Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, July 1, 1906

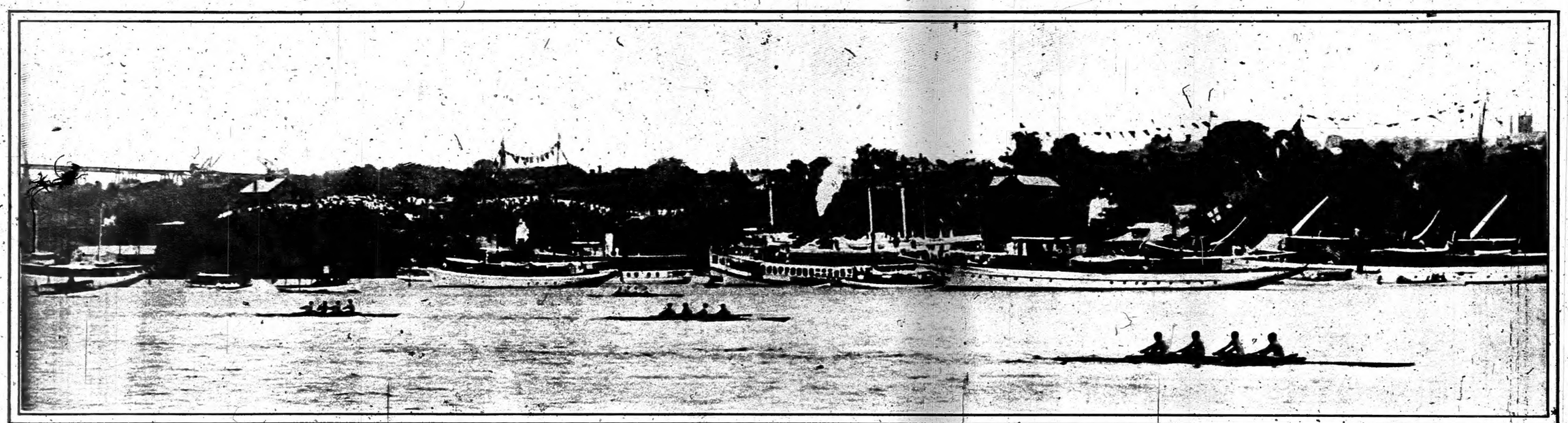

FINISH OF THE 'VARSITY FOUR-OARED RACE.
Cornell Winning in 10-35 1-5 Over Two Mile Course, from Syracuse, Columbia and Pennsylvania Following.

(Photos by The Pictorial News Co.)

CORNELL ENTHUSIASTS WATCHING THE RACE.
The River was Crowded With Launches Bearing Fair Partisans Who Did Their Best to Cheer Their Heroes on to Victory.

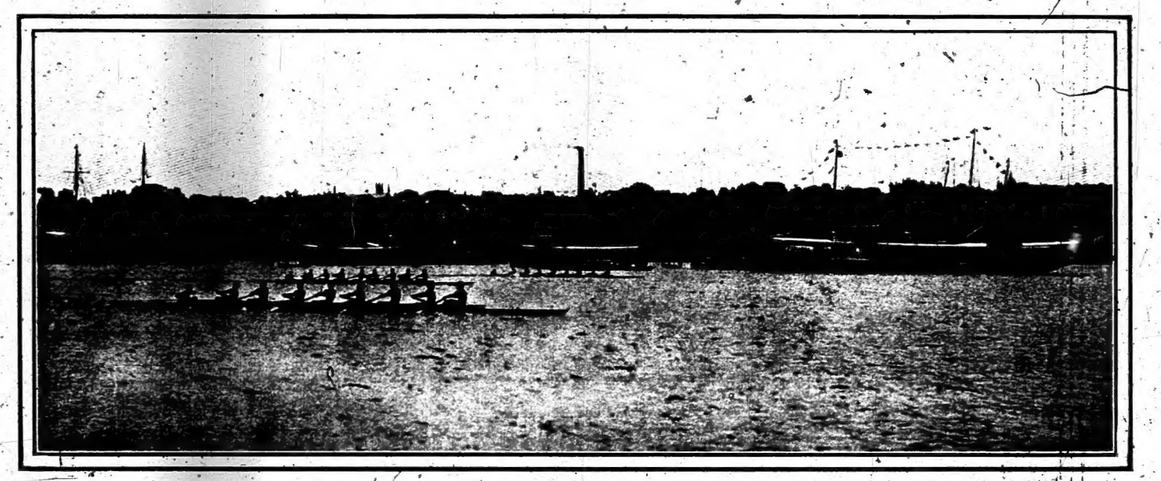

(Photo by R. L. Dunn.)

FINISH OF THE FRESHMAN RACE.
Syracuse Winning from Cornell and Wisconsin. One and One Half Lengths Ahead; Time 9-51 3-5 Over Two Mile Course.

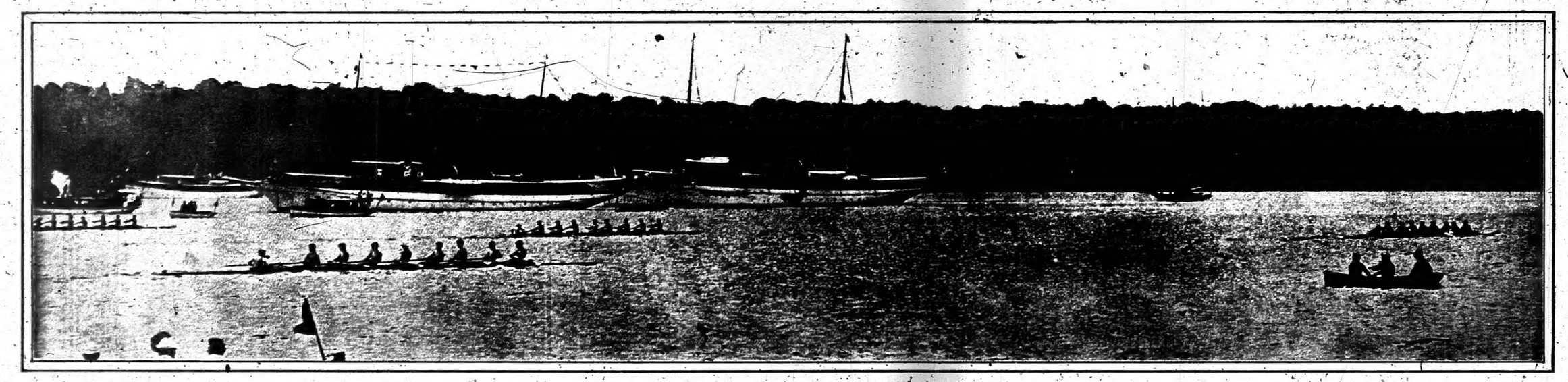

FINISH OF THE 'VARSITY EIGHT.
Cornell Winning in 19-36 4-5 by 2½ Lengths from Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Wisconsin, Columbia and Georgetown following.

THE 'VARSITY EIGHT AND 'VARSITY FOUR WON BY CORNELL AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

After a Hard Race in Shells Nearly Swamped by Water the Ithacans Sweep to Victory in the Two Events on June 23.

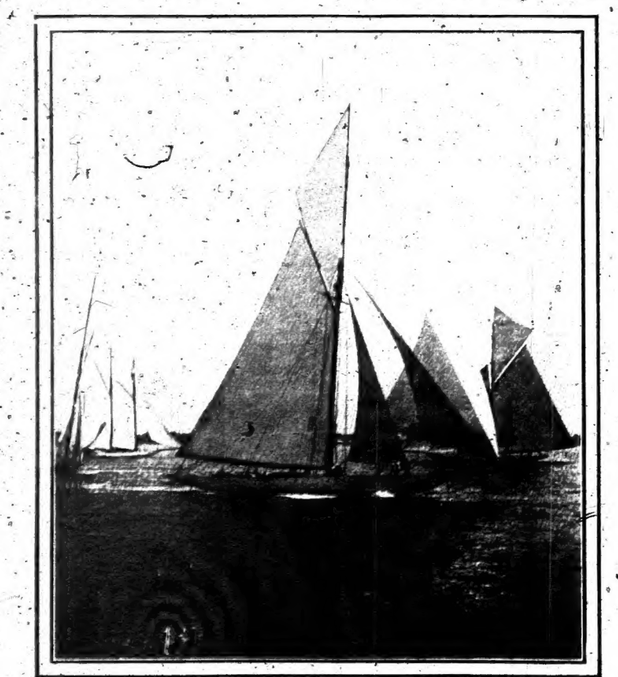

The Yankee Owned by H. L. Maxwell Which Finished in 4 Hrs. 32 Ms. 4 S. Elapsed Time Over Fifteen and One-half Mile Course.

The Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt Leading the Neola, E. D. King Beating Her by Four Minutes and Nine Seconds, Over Same Course.

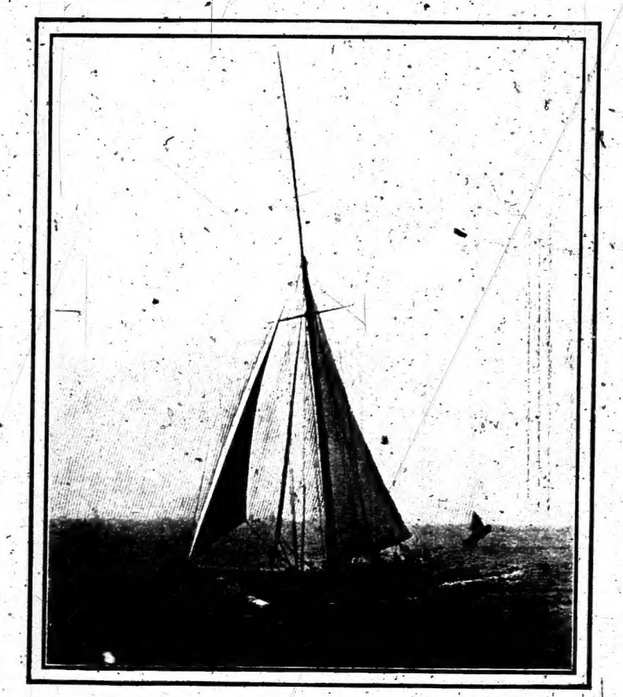

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow which With a Lead of Three Lengths at the Start Outsailed the Yankee by 1 Minute and 28 Seconds Elapsed Time.

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIANS HOLD THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REGATTA.

Fast Craft Do Creditable Work in Spite of an Aggravating Series of Calms and Rainstorms.

(Photo by N. Lazarnick.)

(Photo. from Brown Bros., N. Y.)

NORWAY'S ROYAL PAIR.

King Haakon and Queen Maud, whose coronation was the centre of European interest about to visit the Norwegian and foreign warships.

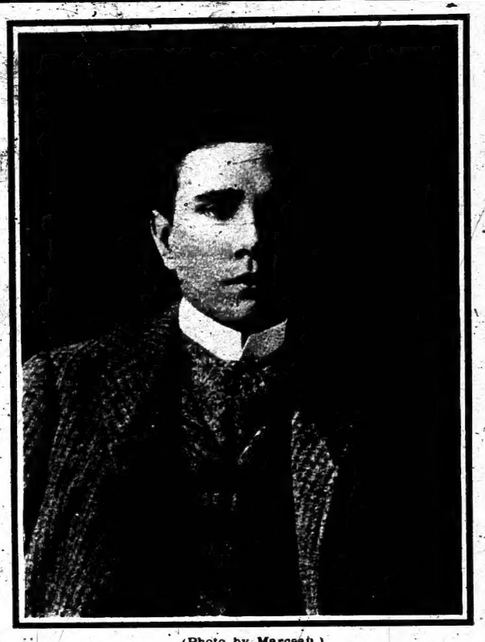

(Photo by Marceau.)

MR. HARRY K. THAW.

Brother of the Countess of Yarmouth.

(Photo by Sarony.)

MRS. HARRY K. THAW.

Formerly Miss Evelyn Florence Nesbit, the beautiful actress and artists' model.

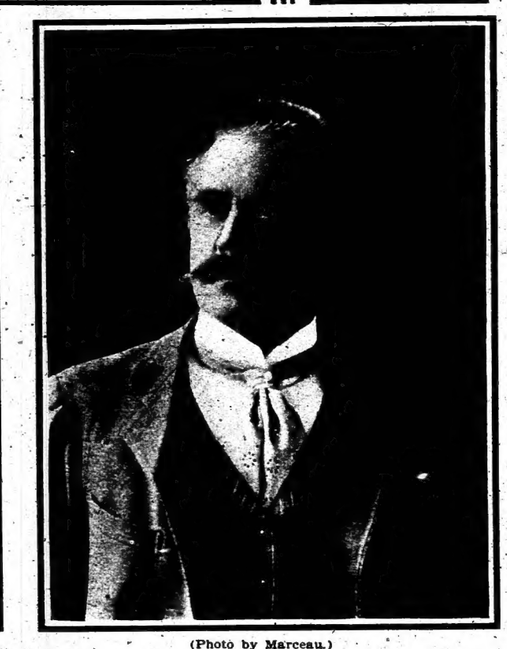

(Photo by Marceau.)

MR. STANFORD WHITE.

Well-known member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White.

PRINCIPALS IN THE THAW-WHITE TRAGEDY.

On Monday eve., June 25, while attending a performance at the Madison Square Roof Garden, Harry K. Thaw, the young Pittsburg millionaire, shot and instantly killed Stanford White, one of the most famous architects in America.

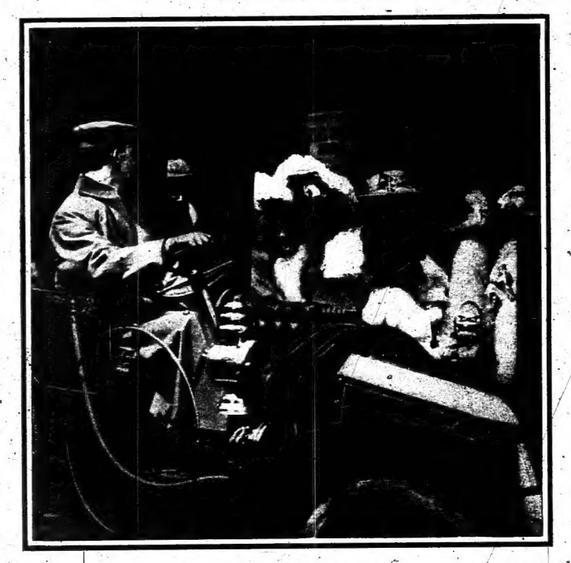

Dainty programme sellers besieging arrivals at the theatre entrance.

Miss Terry dropped a spray of flowers which were picked up by a young lady, to whom Miss Terry afterward presented them.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, to whom two continents paid homage.

Actresses of the Drury Lane Theatre selling programmes in front of the theatre.

THE ELLEN TERRY CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

Magnificent Jubilee testimonial tendered to the foremost tragedienne of the English stage.

THE BOMB EXPLOSION AT THE WEDDING OF KING ALFONSO AND PRINCESS ENA.

The famous "A. B. C." photograph, showing scene of the outrageous attempt upon the lives of the young Sovereigns in Madrid at the moment of the explosion.

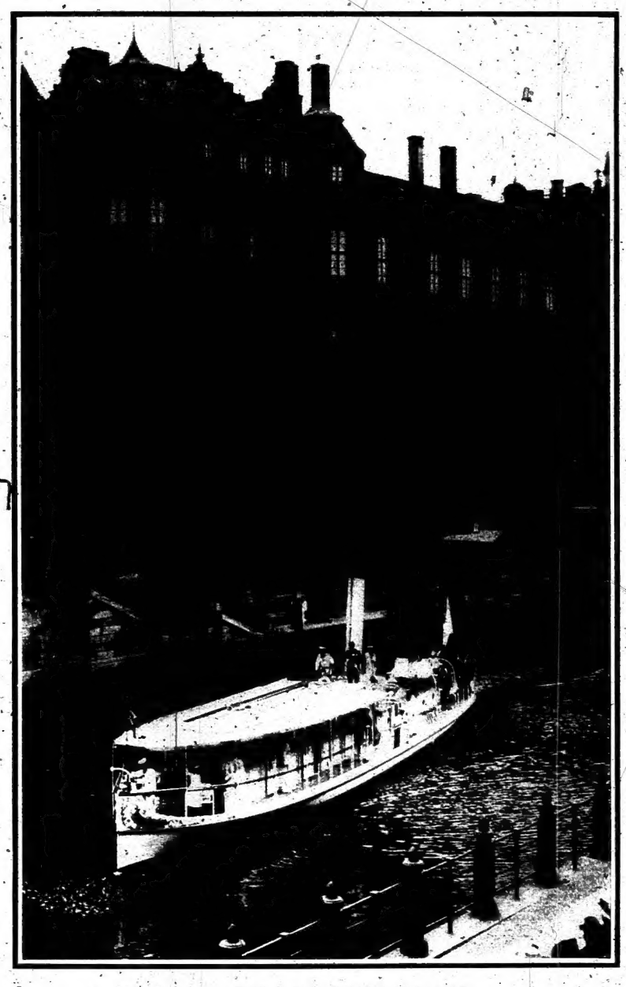

A ROYAL HOLIDAY.

The Empress of Germany and the Imperial Family leaving the Royal Residence at Berlin for an afternoon's outing on board the steam yacht Alexandrine.

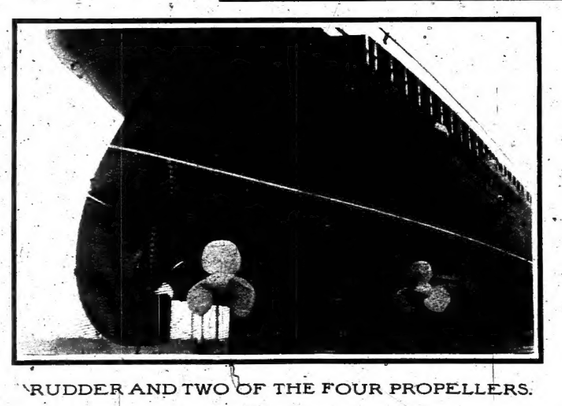

RUDDER AND TWO OF THE FOUR PROPELLERS.

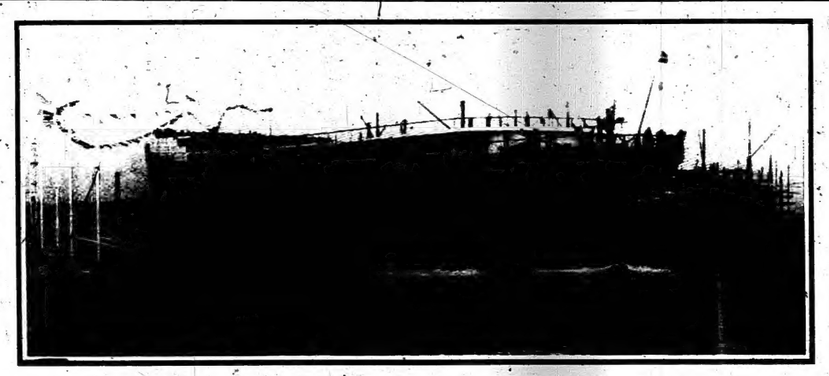

TAKING THE WATER.

SAFELY LAUNCHED.

THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP IN THE WORLD.

The recent launch of the new Cunard liner Lusitania, the latest addition to the fleet of ocean greyhounds that ply on the great Atlantic Ferry.

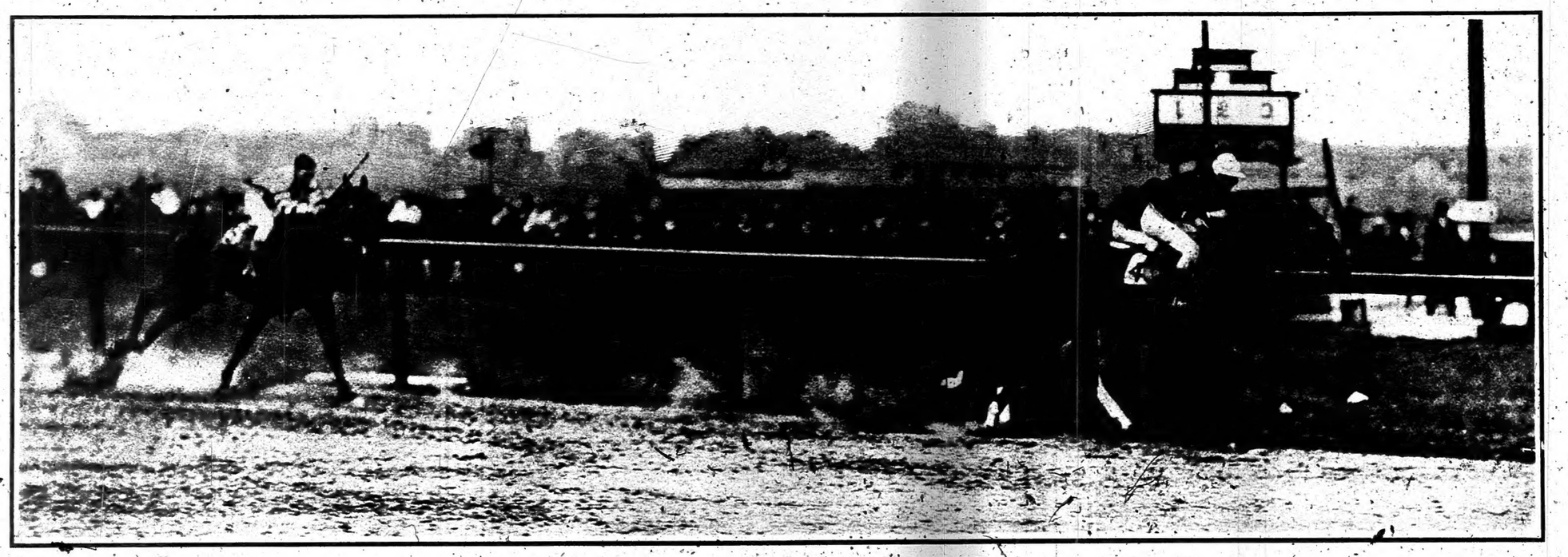

FINISH OF THE SUBURBAN.

Go Between 1st, Dandelion 2d, Colonial Girl 3d. A battle royal between Jockeys Miller and Shaw, the latter of whom was styled by "Pittsburg Phil" the most scientific jockey that ever rode a horse.

BROOKDALE NYMPH,

Winner of the six-furlong race from Tradition, owned by Harry Payne Whitney. Time, 1:12—breaking the track record by 2-5 of a second. Jockeys—Brookdale Nymph, Radtke; Tradition, Miller.

FINISH FOR THE DOUBLE EVENT.

Ballot, son of Voter, (James R. Keene's two-year-old,) beating Water Pearl, whom J. B. Haggin, his breeder, had acclaimed a second Salvator. A sensational race for the $8,000 stake. Time, 1:06.

THE CLASSIC SUBURBAN AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY, L. I., JUNE 21.

Thirty-five thousand persons witnessed the Twenty-third Suburban Handicap, at which the prize to the winner of $17,000 was won in 2:05 1-5, over a distance of a mile and one-quarter, a fraction of a second above the record made by Hermis two years ago.

(Photos by Hemment.)

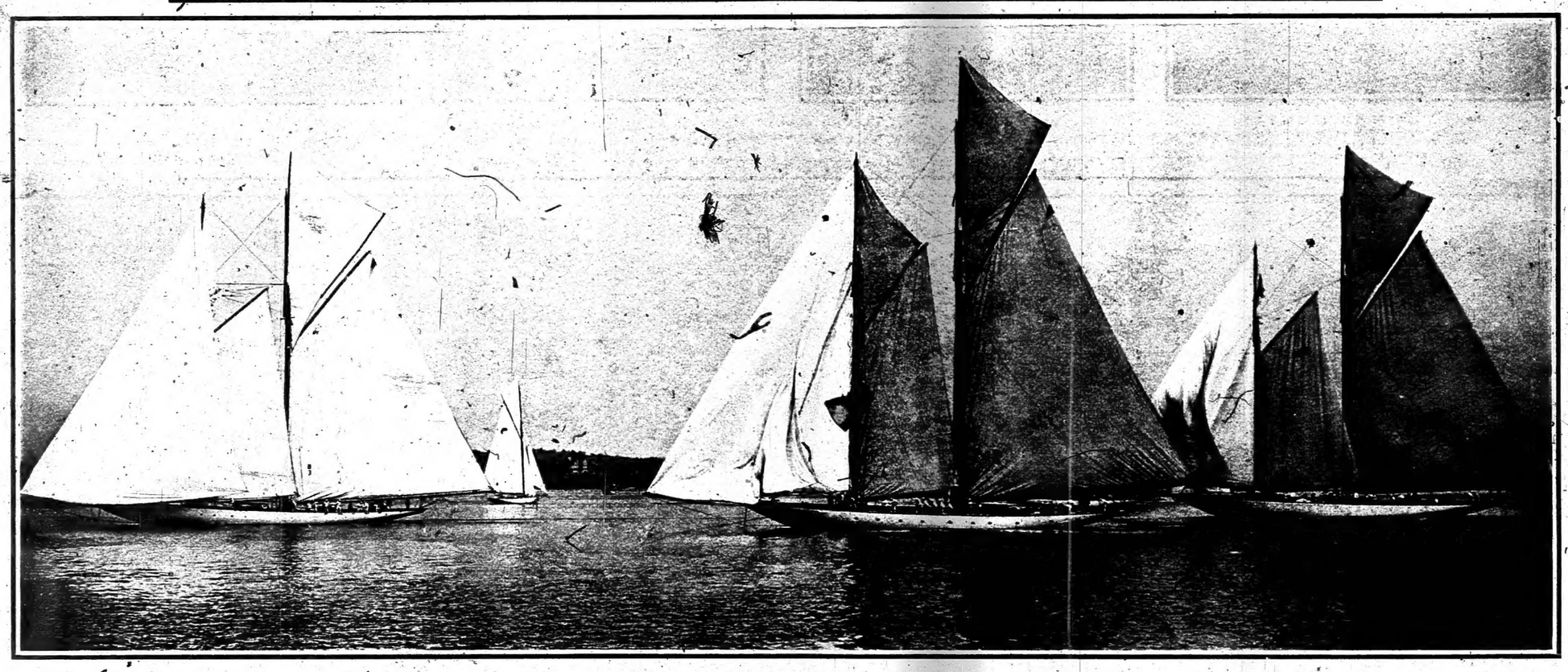

The 90-foot schooners crossing the starting line in the Bennett Cup Race of the New York Yacht Club—Elmina, F. F. Brewster, leading—Arthur F. Luke's Corona and J. R. Maxwell's new Herreshoff schooner Queen following, just breaking out ballooners.

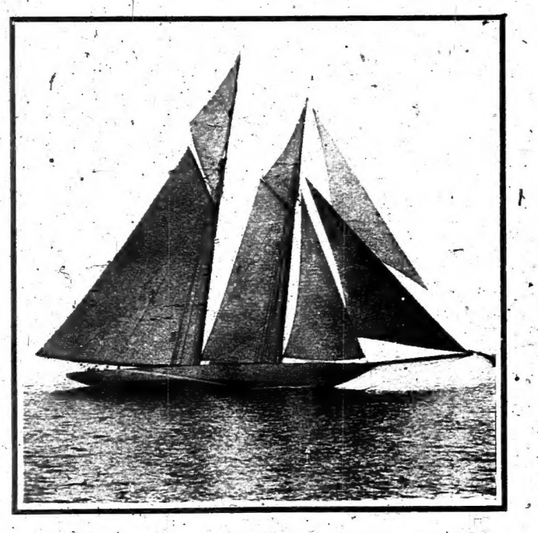

The famous old racing schooner Corona, once an America's Cup candidate, when a 90-foot sloop.

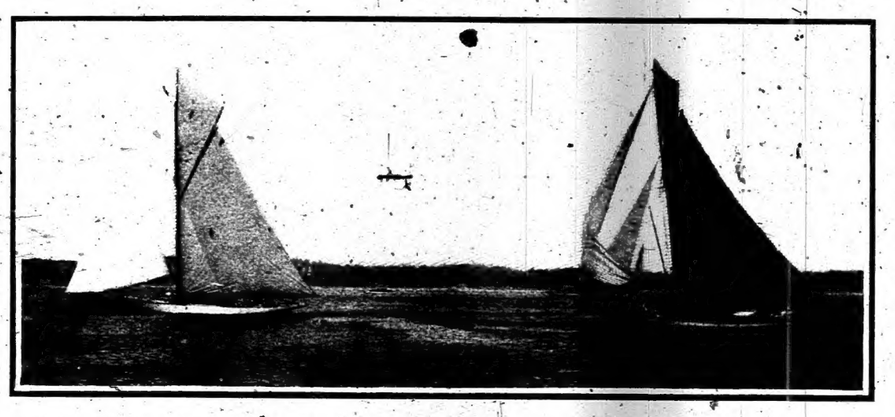

The new 60-footer Effort, owned by F. M. Smith, leading H. F. Lippitt's Weetamoe at the start of their race.

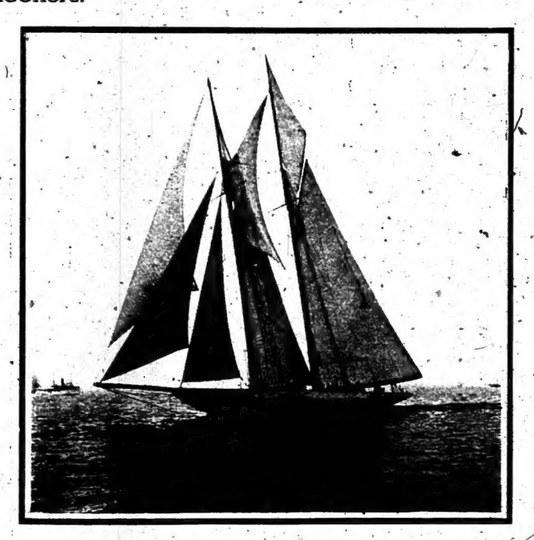

F. F. Brewster's Elmina finishing first and winning the Bennett Cup for schooners.

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB

Over the twenty-mile course off Glen Cove, Thursday, June 21.

(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

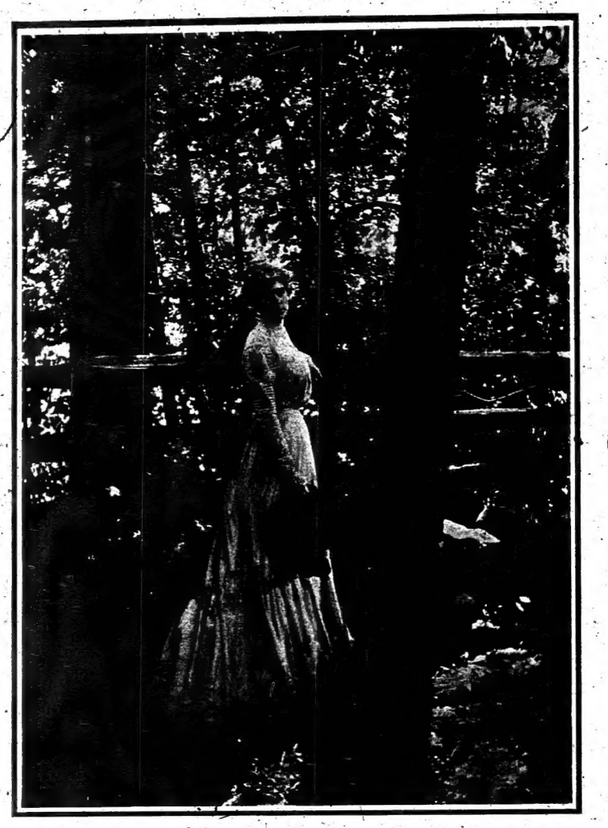

MISS ANNIE RUSSELL.
At Her Summer Home at Pemaquid Harbor, Maine.
(Photo Copyright, 1906, by Burr McIntosh.)

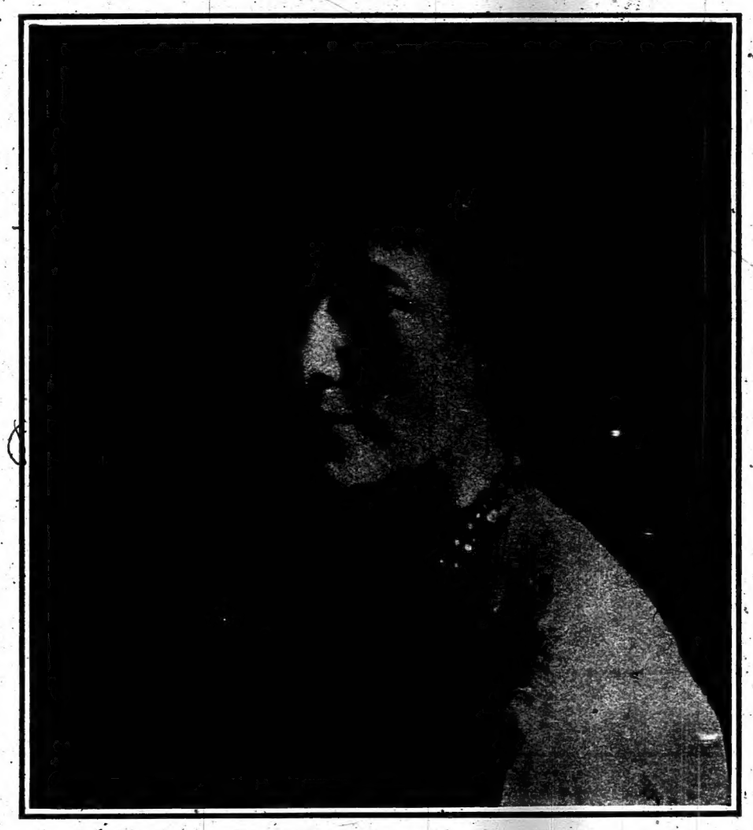

MISS ELEANOR ROBSON
At the Liberty Theatre next season in repertoire.
(Photo by Bangs, N. Y.)

MISS VIOLA DE COSTA.
"Mamzelle Champagne," Madison Sq. Garden Roof.
(Photo by Feinberg.)

POPULAR WITH PLAYGOERS.

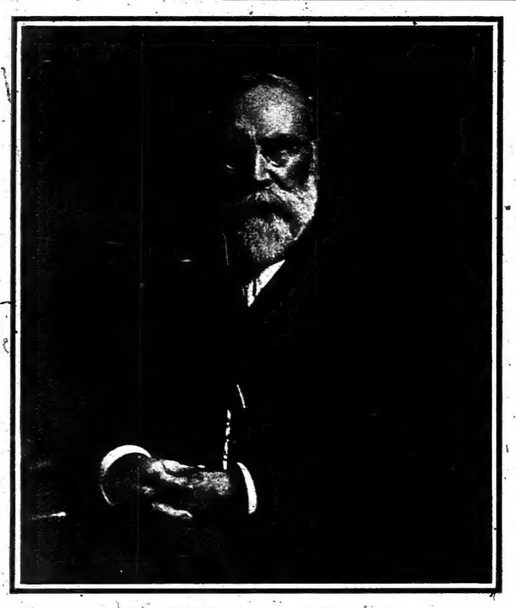

DR. THOMAS HUNTER.
For thirty-seven years President of the Normal College. Just resigned as President Emeritus.
(Photo by Gessford.)

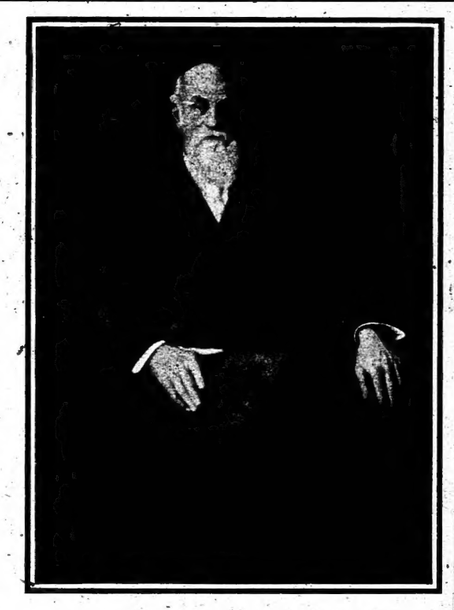

CAPTAIN PARSONS.
By Frederic Baker, at the Maritime Exchange.
(Photo by Pach Bros.)

KAISER WILHELM.
By V. Corcos, at the Brooklyn Museum.
(Photo by Dunn.)

MR. CHARLES M. HOUGH.
Recently appointed United States District Judge.
(Photo by Gessford.)

TWO NOTABLE PAINTINGS RECENTLY UNVEILED.

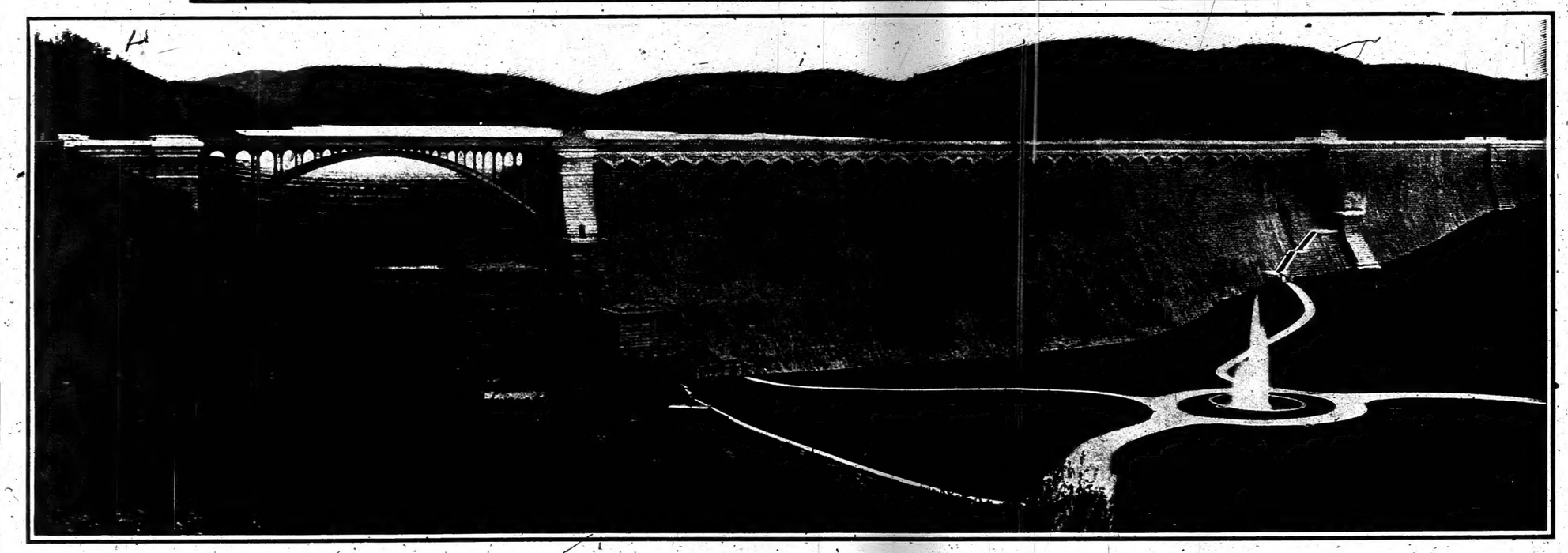

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CROTON DAM.

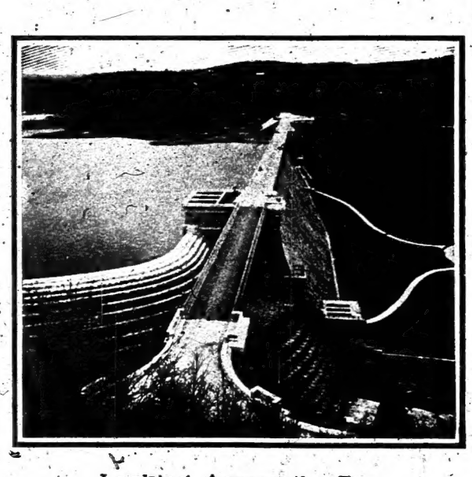

Looking Across the Top.

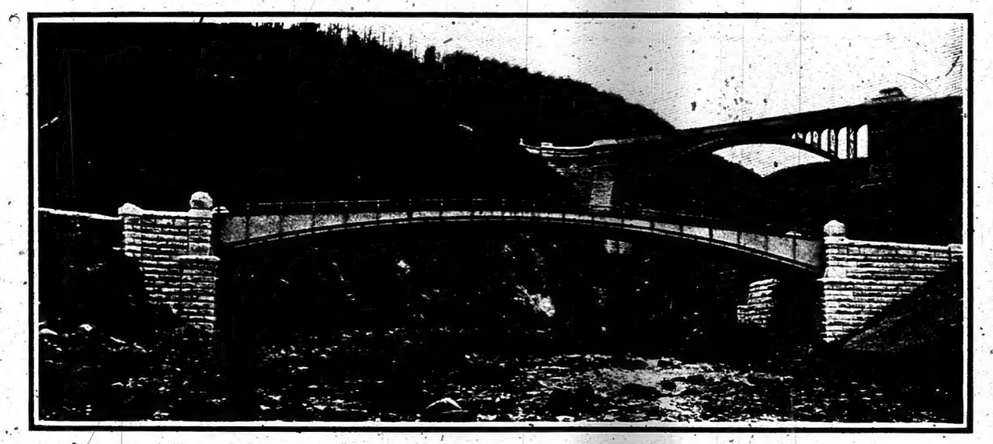

Looking Up Through the Spillway.

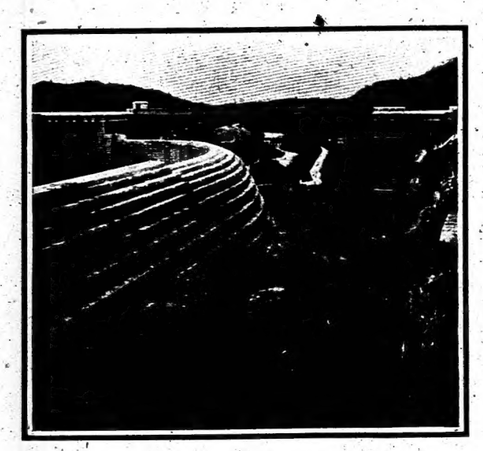

Looking Down the Valley Through the Spillway.

NEW YORK CITY'S GREAT WATER SUPPLY.

Interesting photographs of the Great Croton Dam, showing details of the tremendous engineering feat. The length of the dam proper is 2,300 feet, that of the spillway 1,000 feet. Its height is 299 feet, with a foundation width of 216 feet, and 22 feet at the top. It contains $75,000 cubic yards of masonry and backs up a lake eighteen miles long.
(Photos by P. P. Pullis.)

MRS. H. C. BEADLESTON,
A member of the New York coaching set. She was Miss Post of Flushing, L. I.

LADY CHEYLESMORE,
Wife of the Mayor of Westminster, England, who, it is said, will be the guest of Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt.

MISS NATALIE DE CASTRO,
Daughter of Hector de Castro of New York and Newport.

WELL-KNOWN IN NEW YORK'S EXCLUSIVE SET.

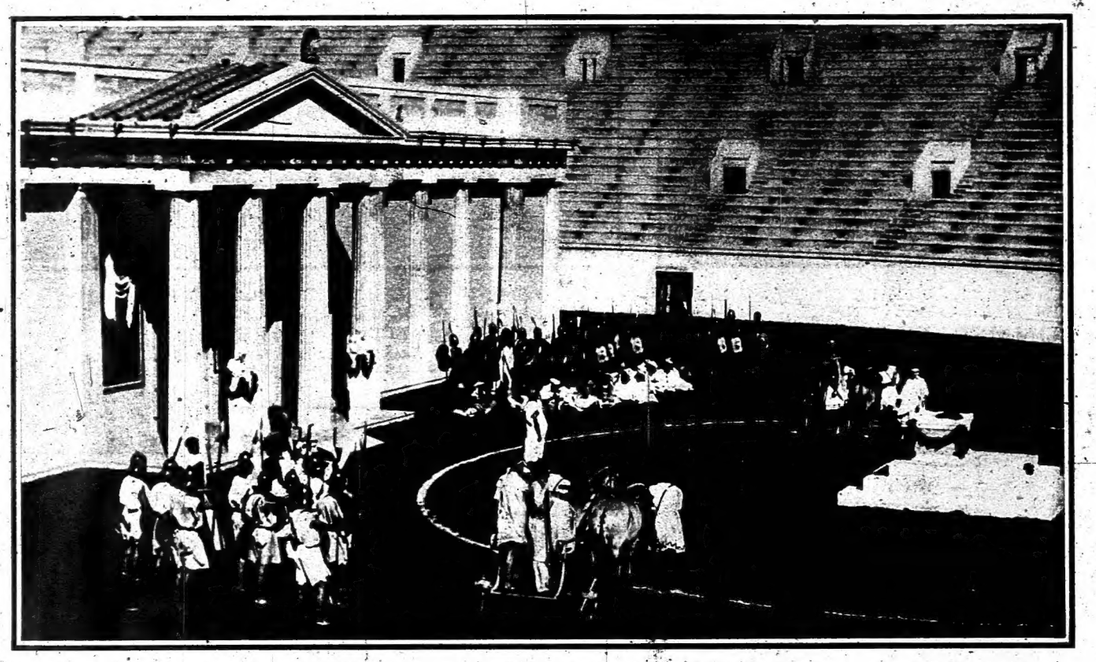

(From Stereograph. Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.)
The return of Agamemnon after the capture of Troy. The beautiful captive Cassandra in the near chariot. Mr. P. H. Noyes as Agamemnon, Mr. A. S. Abell Brady as Cassandra.

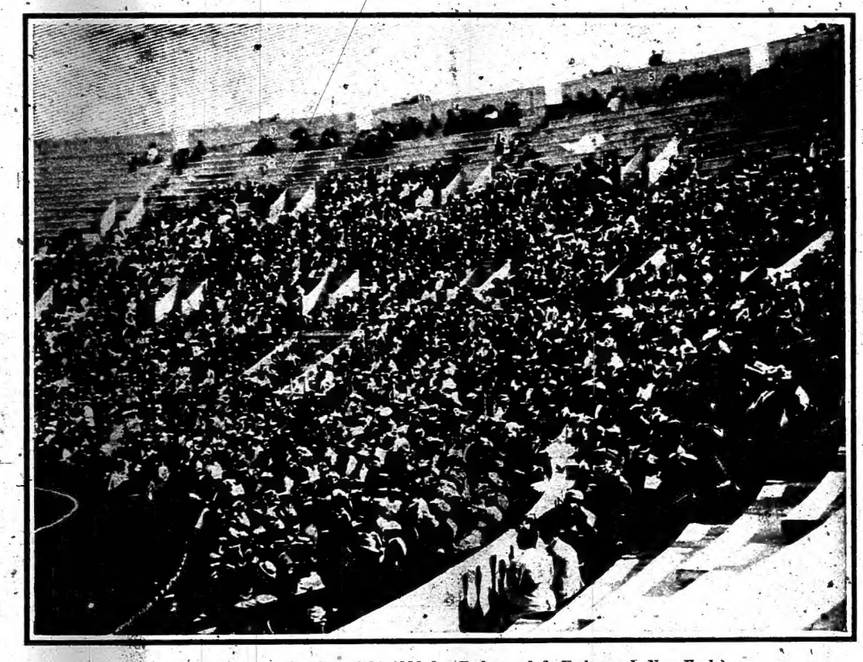

(From Stereograph. Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.)
The notable audience at Cambridge, Mass., June 19, witnessing the wonderful reproduction of the ancient Greek drama, the "Agamemnon" of Aeschylus, in the $175,000 Stadium.

GREEK DRAMA BY HARVARD STUDENTS.

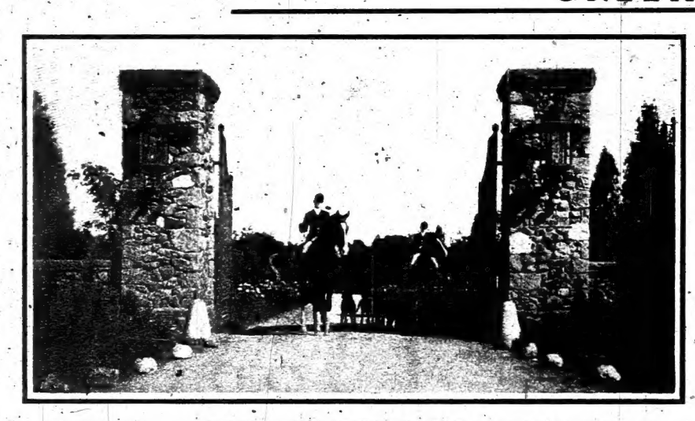

GOING TO A HUNT AT SANDY POINT FARM, NEWPORT.

IN THE SURF AT BAILEY'S BEACH.

OFF TO THE SOCIETY FOX HUNT AT NEWPORT

MR. REGINALD VANDERBILT'S MONMOUTH HOUNDS.

(Photos by Zeh.)

BANANAS GROWING IN THE DESERT.
On the reclaimed land are banana groves of unexcelled productiveness.

THE LAKE AT LA PARRA RANCH.
Made by the overflow of a single artesian well.

STORING DESERT-GROWN ONIONS.
A successful farmer of the artesian belt storing onions to await favorable prices.

LUXURIOUS DESERT VEGETATION.
Cactus and mesquite, typical Western vegetation, show the natural fertility of the soil.

"TOPPING" ONIONS OF THE DESERT.
Working on an onion farm in Kingsville, Texas, which is in the heart of the desert.

SHIPPING DESERT-GROWN CABBAGES.
A trainload of cabbages, grown on the desert, being transferred at Corpus Christi, Texas.

A DESERT THAT YIELDS $300 TO $700 AN ACRE.

The metamorphosis of an arid desert to a fertile farming country is a wonderful thing. The once desert region, lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, known as Southwestern Texas, has undergone such a transformation. The climate is dry and almost rainless, and once baffled every attempt to raise crops. Now, in spite of no rain, the region is one of the most fertile in the country. The secret of the transformation is the artesian lake that underlies the entire region, which is now irrigated by means of artesian wells. The result is crops of all kinds of vegetables, watermelons, bananas, strawberries, and other fruits, averaging $300 to $700 an acre.

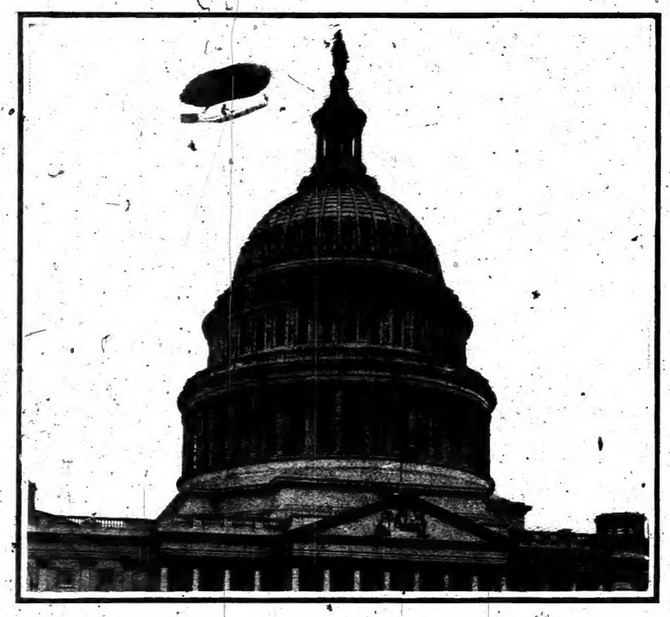

Lincoln Beachy circling the dome of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., June 18. The first time a flying machine has sailed with such significant success in that city.

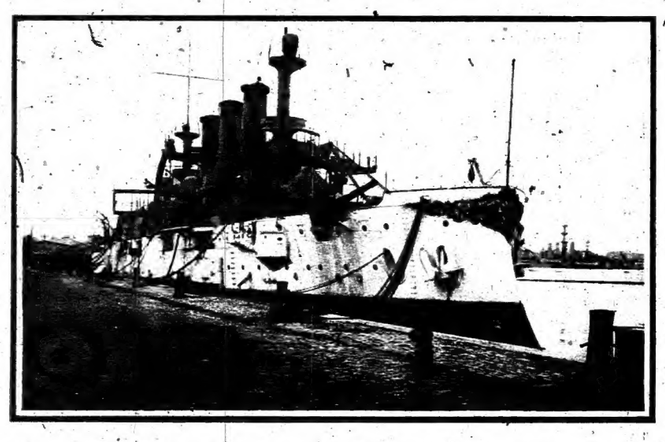

THE BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT

Tied up at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on which practically no work has been done for nearly a month past, the original appropriation having been exhausted. The new battleship is designed for a flag ship, but from present indications it looks as if Capt William Swift, her commander, would have to wait until Fall before raising his pennant.

(Photo by R. L. Dunn.)

THE SHUFFLEBOARD IS THE ESPECIAL FAVORITE OF THE LADIES.

THE SACK RACE IS A NEVER-ENDING SOURCE OF MERRIMENT.

IT REQUIRES NO SMALL DEGREE OF DEXTERITY TO WIN THE POTATO RACE.

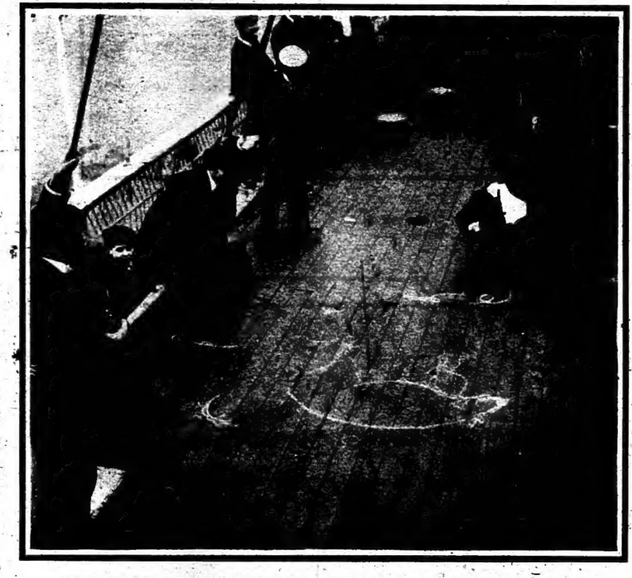

THE MOST AMUSING OF ALL IS THE GAME "TAILING THE PIG."

SUMMER PASTIMES ON THE GREAT ATLANTIC LINERS.

The season of Summer travel is well under way, and the guests of these great ocean hostelries find many pleasant forms of amusement to while away the long hours of the voyage.

(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

H. M. the King received at Temple Bar by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs on behalf of the City of London.

H. M. the King entering the cathedral where the chapel of the order which was established in 1818 was consecrated.

King Edward at the dedication of the Chapel of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral, Tuesday, June 12.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Coldwell-Wilcox Co.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

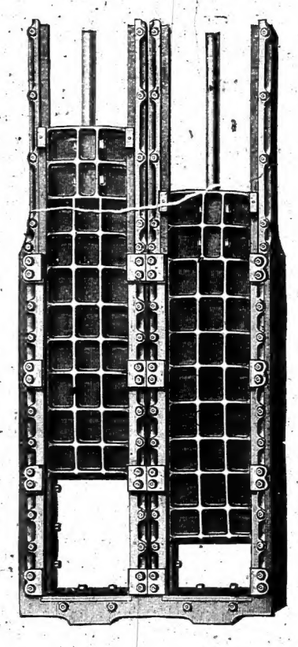

FURNISH ALL

Sluice Gates,
Valves,
Floor Plates,
Vault Light Plates,
Special Castings,
Iron Pipe,
Ladders, etc.

Constituting complete furnishings for all gate houses in connection with

NEW CROTON DAM.

(SHOWN ON PAGE 4.)

Our shops are well equipped to handle all contracts for material of the above description. We have several other contracts of the above nature in process at present.

NATHANIEL HAVEN, President. H. D. BUSH, Manager.

BALTIMORE BRIDGE COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS: Bush St. and B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.
New York Office: 128 Broadway.

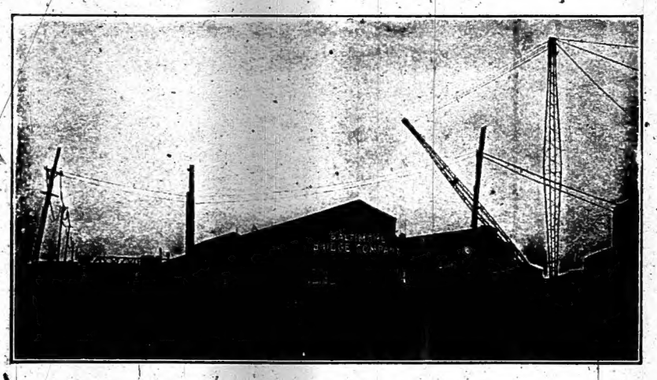

BUILDERS OF

SPILLWAY BRIDGE, New Croton Dam

LARGEST SUGAR MILL IN THE WORLD AT NIPE BAY, CUBA. — Capacity 5,000 tons of sugar cane daily. 2,000 tons of steel used in construction. Molasses tanks of 400,000 gallons capacity.

ALL BRIDGE WORK ON GUATEMALA TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY — Including a number of very high viaducts on curves.

LARGEST PIER SHED IN THE UNITED STATES — B. & O. R. R. Pier 8, Baltimore. Length 930 feet. 2,000 tons of steel and 2,600,000 feet of timber used.

Correspondence Solicited.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANNING'S YACHT AGENCY,
17 Battery Place, New York City.

Yachts of Every Description for Sale and Charter.

Manning's Yacht Basin in Brooklyn Is Conceded the Best in the Country.

IF YOU ARE GOING ON A VOYAGE

GO BY BALLOON

Balloons and experienced pilots furnished on short notice. Address

AERONAUT LEO. STEVENS,
Largest Balloon Constructor in America.
'Phone 235 Chelsea. Box 181 Madison Sq., N.Y.

In Hot Weather
ZOOLAK
Is the best refreshing and nourishing drink. A fermented milk food. Preventing Sunstroke & Summer Complaints

CARL H. SCHULTZ.

Tel. 3420 Madison Sq. 430-444 First Av., N. Y.

MONEY can't buy better liquors than those from which CLUB COCKTAILS are made.

No bartender can mix as perfectly as our own expert can, neither can he blend his mixture—nor age it—his cocktails are raw.

Every drink of CLUB COCKTAILS is another step away from guesswork kind. They are delicious, satisfying, portable, and economical.

Just strain through cracked ice and serve.

Seven varieties: Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin and York—each one delicious—of all good dealers. : : :

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO. Sole Props.
Hartford New York London

From noon till night they let things go in sky above and on earth below,
With slap and bang, in smoke and noise, like any two July-fourth boys.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

(Copyright, 1906, by Seymour Eaton. All rights reserved)

By PAUL PIPER

XXVI

THE BEARS CELEBRATE THE FOURTH

TEDDY—G went out the night before
To Market Street to a fireworks' store,
And bought a load of crackers red,
And torpedoes round like balls of lead,
And great big whirlers which you light
And then run off with all your might,
And flags and kites and pistol toys:
The kind to give to little boys;
And rockets which go whizzing high
To shoot bright stars around the sky;
And sticks to hold and turn about
While balls of fire come popping out;
And drums to beat and horns to blow,
And things to shoot and things to throw;
And small balloons in colors gay
And a hundred flags to give away;
In all about twelve dollars' worth
To celebrate July the Fourth.

They didn't sleep a wink that night
But started out before 'twas light,
To historic Independence Square.
"For that," said TEDDY—B, "is where
This western world beyond the sea
Unfurled the flag of liberty;
And that's the place and this the date
Where loyalty must celebrate."
"Oh you come off," said TEDDY—G,
"It's fun that I am here to see;
Who cares today who won the game?
We'll shoot off crackers just the same."
And this is how the two Bears talked
As down the street to the Square they walked:
TEDDY—B of heroes brave and bold,
And things they did in days of old;
While TEDDY—G just had his say
About things to do that very day.

At the Liberty Bell they took a try
And hoisted it up good and high
And rang it out both loud and clear
And at every ring there went up a cheer;
For the only day in all the year
When the crack doesn't spoil the tone sent forth
Is Independence Day, July the fourth.

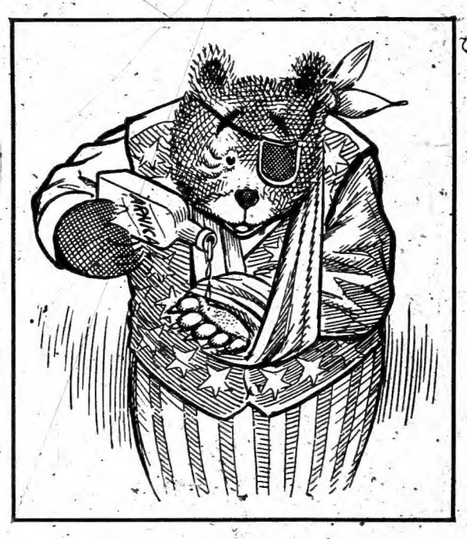

At least that's what the children say
And they know this bell from Z to A.

But the fun began with the Roosevelt Bears
When boys stole on them unawares
And put a match to TEDDY—G
In his coat tail pocket where, you see,
He had stored some crackers, a good sized bunch,
Along with hard boiled eggs for lunch.
Lickety-split-pat-pit-bang-boo!
And the coat tail smoked and split in two,
And hard boiled eggs shot here and there
And the Bear went up and down in air.
But he told the lads he didn't care,
That fun might start in anywhere;
At front or back, in hat or boot,
Put punk to powder and let it shoot.

"We are out," he said, "for fun and noise
And when fun is trump, boys will be boys."
And from that hour the lads and he
Shared all there was to do or see.
They strung a wire from tree to tree
And then the fellows with TEDDY—B
Put crackers all along the wire,
To prepare the field for an army fire.
Said TEDDY—G, as he explained the play,
"We'll fasten a flag on the wire half-way,
And you boys under yonder tree
Who have taken sides with TEDDY—B,
When I say the word, you put your fire
At the cracker next you on the wire,

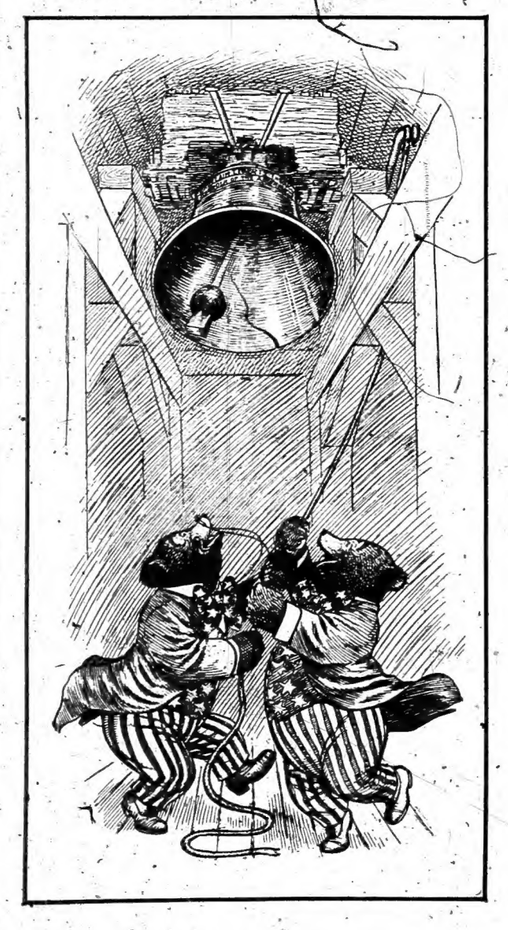

While I, if my boys a hand will lend,
Will put a match to the other end.
To reach the flag first, that's the game,
And the side which wins this piece of fame
Wins all the crackers big or small
Which haven't gone off when time I call.
If on both sides the armies flunk
Both captains use again their punk."
When both the sides the rules did know
TEDDY—G called out, "One! two! three! Go!"
And at the word two armies shot
Their cracker guns both quick and hot
As on they marched along the wire
In powder smoke and blazing fire.
The flag was won by TEDDY—G
And prisoners taken, ninety-three
Of the finest crackers the others had,
All not shot off, both good and bad.

But this army game was children's play
Compared with things they did that day
From noon till night they let things go,
In sky above and on earth below,
With slap and bang, in smoke and noise,
Like any two July-fourth boys.
They sent balloons up to the clouds
And a dozen kites to please the crowds,
And then shot rockets just to try
To hit the things up in the sky;
They dug a hole down in the ground
And filled it full of crackers round

That this one day of every year is given to boys to shout and cheer,
As a safety valve for them and you to keep things running square and true.

And shot them off to hear the sound.
They burned their paws and scorched their hair
And when darkness came they did their share
Of firing rockets everywhere,
And in burning lights, a fiery red,
Till long past time for going to bed.

When the day was o'er, said TEDDY—B,
"Let's go tomorrow to the Zoo to see
The animals imprisoned there:
The elephant and polar bear,
The lions, tigers, and kangaroos,
And tell them one and all the news:
That July-the-fourth is the day that we
Who own and love this country,
Do celebrate in smoke and noise
That we may teach our girls and boys
That this one day of every year
Is given them free to shout and cheer;
As a safety valve for them and you
To keep things running square and true."
Said TEDDY—G, "I'll freedom teach
And try to practice what I preach;
Tomorrow I'll let out the Zoo;
The elephants and monkeys too,
And the polar bear and kangaroo;
They're just as good as me or you."

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

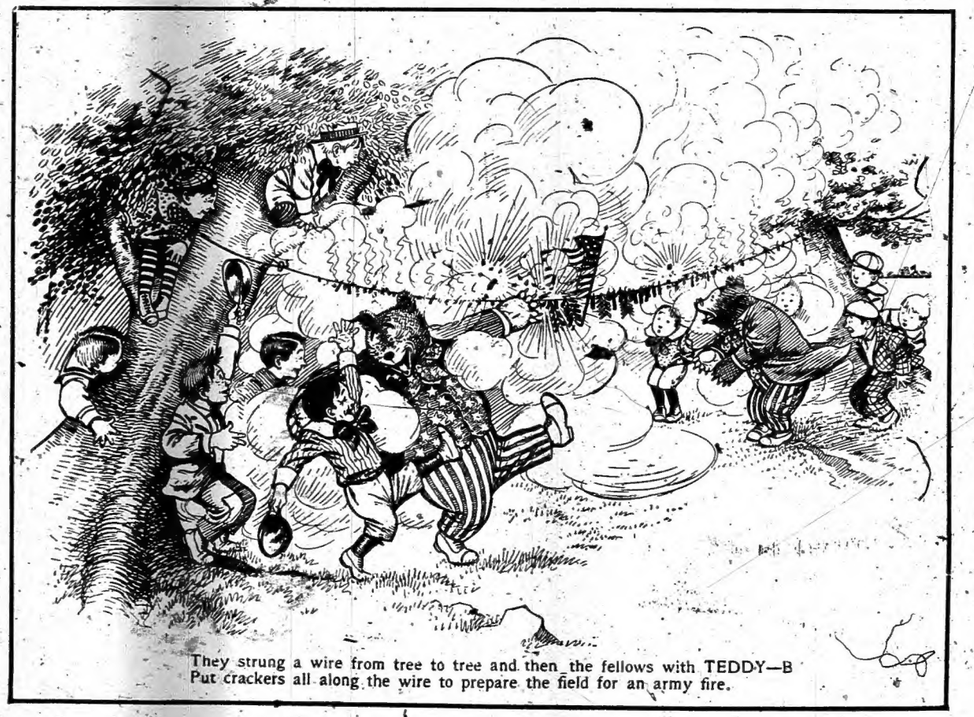

They strung a wire from tree to tree and then the fellows with TEDDY—B
Put crackers all along the wire to prepare the field for an army fire.

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TOURING NEW JERSEY BY AUTO

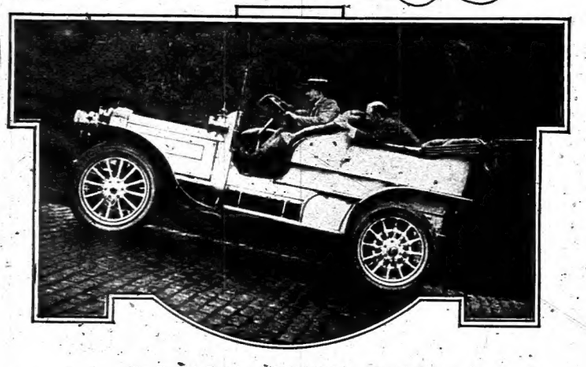

The English Daimler at Wilkesbarre on Giant's Despair, a 27 per cent. grade hill, made the World's Touring Car Record.

New York, Philadelphia, Atlantic City Route.

NEW YORK CITY—Hotel Martinique.
Cross the North River by Twenty-third Street Ferry, to Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Montgomery Street, Jersey City. Straight ahead from ferry exit one block to left, turn Hudson Street one block, then right on York Street. Straight ahead five blocks to Hendrickson Street, turn off Hendrickson Street to City Hall, pass in front of City Hall and left along the side of same into Mercer Street. Straight ahead on Mercer Street, which becomes Glenwood Avenue beyond brick-paved viaduct. At intersection Hudson County Boulevard turn right on Boulevard. Keep Boulevard north, soon making broad right bend to intersection with trolley cars. Turn left with trolleys, along the railroad retaining wall, direct over bridge across Hackensack River. Continue across the "Meadows" straight ahead through Harrison, crossing Passaic River into Bridge Street, which keep short distance to intersection with Broad Street. Turn left on Broad Street, and straight ahead to intersection of Market Street.

NEWARK—Stetter's Restaurant.
Main thoroughfare by way of Elizabeth, Rahway and Metuchen to New Brunswick, thence to Trenton over the Cranberry Turnpike and Hightstown.

From Broad and Market Streets, centre of city, go south on Broad Street, or else take Halsey next street west. At Lincoln Park, bear right from either Broad or Halsey Street into Clinton Avenue, and follow same a short distance to Astor Street.

Turn left two blocks on Astor Street, then bear right into Frelinghuysen Avenue. Continue straight ahead on Frelinghuysen Avenue, under Lehigh Valley Rail road, past Weequahic Park, into

ELIZABEH—Russ's Restaurant and Cafe.
On through trips do not go down under railroad viaduct, but just before reaching same turn right into Westfield Avenue. Follow Westfield Avenue to Cherry Street, turn left, and continue under railroad into Rahway Avenue. Turn right into Rahway Avenue and follow straight ahead across railroad, same street now becoming St. George's Avenue.

Follow direct through Rahway, running just west of the centre of the town; at ouskirts turn right along Pennsylvania Railroad tracks on left.

Pass Colonia Station, shortly beyond cross railroad and follow along east side of same past Iselin to Menlo Park.

Cross Pennsylvania again, following other side of same; then cross Philadelphia and Reading Railroad straight ahead through Metuchen, 17 miles. Continue direct on Raritan Avenue, through Highland Park, across Raritan River and Delaware and Raritan Canal into Albany Street.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Schussler's Restaurant.
For the Cranbury Turnpike continue on Albany Street to George Street; turn left on George Street direct to Commercial Avenue; turn right and follow telephone poles, then left from Commercial Avenue into George's Road. Straight out George's Road pass cemeteries on the right into the Cranbury Turnpike, which follow through Deans.

Shortly beyond, curve left across the Trenton-Jersey City trolley tracks to Dayton. Keep straight ahead, crossing Pennsylvania Railroad at station. Curve right, following macadam turnpike through Cranbury to

HIGHTSTOWN—
At fountain take right fork and follow Pennsylvania Railroad, keeping close to tracks to

WINDSOR—
Turn right across tracks at station, and straight ahead to Edinburgh; here turn left across Assumpink Creek and trolley line to Mercerville.

Straight through village; at first fork turn right to State fair grounds. Then bear left, passing cemetery into Greenwood Avenue. Continue direct crossing Delaware and Raritan Canal, still Greenwood Avenue, to end of same, and Broad Street.

TRENTON—
Starting from Broad and State Sts., centre of city, go down South Broad St. under Penn. R. R. tracks. Continue across Delaware and Raritan Canal direct past the Roebling Wire Works, following trolley to White Horse. At forks turn right over Crosswick Creek soon, bearing right along R. R., and direct ahead to left turn into Main St., Bordentown. Straight ahead to fork at lower edge of town, where take right, direct through Mansfield to Columbus. Turn right across R. R. and direct on Columbus St., again crossing R. R into

BURLINGTON—Beldin's Hotel.
Continue direct through city, past R. R. station; just beyond bear left into the Camden Pike, which follow through Coopserstown. Straight ahead across Rancocas Creek, through Bridgeborough, and direct through small settlements of New Albany and Ferry. Cross Pensauken Creek, direct through North Pennsville and Morrisville, crossing Penn. R. R. and entering on Westfield Ave., crossing another R. R. track to Camden. Bear right into Federal St., which follow direct to Ferry. (Penn. R. R. Station.)

CAMDEN—
Cross ferry to foot of Market St., which follow 14 blocks through lower business centre to City Hall, Broad and Market Sts., centre of

PHILADELPHIA—Hotel Flanders.
Take Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry to Camden, reached by running south from the Public Buildings thirteen squares on Market Street, through the lower business district, to the Delaware water front. Run out from Market Street to Seventh Street, turning right on same and bearing immediately left into Haddon Avenue. Follow Haddon Avenue two miles to fork, where take right into the White Horse Turnpike, absolutely direct through Oaklyn, Audubon, Oreton, Barrington, and Magnolia to Kirkwood.

Direct ahead through Kirkwood on same road. Follow on south side of West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, crossing same 1¾ miles out, and for 2 miles following tracks north side, recross to south side of West Berlin Station, continue direct to Berlin. At centre of village four roads fork out; take the one next to the most northerly, still called Berlin Turnpike. Follow same direct to Atco, direct across Central Railroad of New Jersey, and shortly across West New Jersey and Seashore Railroad through Waterford. One mile beyond cross railroad, and recrossing same one mile further at Ancora Station, continue straight ahead. Cross Central Railroad of New Jersey to sign "Hammonton 1¾ miles," here turn right to

HAMMONTON.
Turn left just before reaching railroad station and follow on north side of railroad. Continue direct, passing Dacosta, East Hammonton, and Magnolia Stations, through Ellwood and Egg Harbor City. Pass Germania and Pomona Stations to Absecon, turn right, direct with trolley on shore road to Pleasantville. Cross two railroads, and one block beyond last crossing turn left and enter on boulevard over the meadows, through Chelsea Heights, and direct on Albany Street, Chelsea. Turn square left and follow Pacific Street into centre of Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY—Hotel Windsor.
Go down Pacific Avenue to Albany Avenue, into which turn right and continue over channel through Chelsea Heights. Cross arm of Lake Bay, running across the meadows on new Boulevard into

PLEASANTVILLE—
Turn right on Shore Road, following trolley and cross R. R. to Absecon, cross bridge and take right fork to Oceanville, take middle fork to Smithville. Bear left to Port Republic and direct through. One mile beyond bear right over Chestnut Neck, across Mullica River and on to New Gretna. Turn right, crossing Bass River and direct through Greenbush and Mathistown to Tuckertown.

Cross R. R. and bear left, continuing straight ahead through Farmertown and West Creek. Cross R. R. at Cox and on through Staffordville, Mayetta, and Cedar Run to Manahawken.

Direct past Beach View Station, crossing R. R. into Barnegat. Direct through

WARETOWN, Bay View House,
crossing R. R. twice, (last time at Ostrom Station,) through

FORKED RIVER, Parker House,
and Lanoka to Bayville. Shortly beyond church take left fork and enter direct across two railroad tracks and bridge into

TOMS RIVER—Ocean House,
at centre of town, bear left, (hotel on left,) going direct out Main Street, one mile to cemetery, where take left fork. One mile beyond take right fork, and continue on fine road. Enter on River Avenue, across C. R. R. of N. J., and Metedeconk River, past foot of Lake Carasajo, turning right into Main St., centre of

LAKEWOOD—
For the balance of the run to the Jersey North Coast Resorts there is a choice of two routes, as follows: (1) on fine macadam roads across C. R. R. of N. J., just below station, straight out Ocean Avenue to Burrsville, where turn left to

POINT PLEASANT, Pine Bluff Inn,
here turn left across Manasquan River, through Brielle, Manasquan, Sea Girt, and Spring Lake. (2) Leaving Lakewood northward on the Squankum Road, across C. R. R. of N. J., through Lower Squankum, and across Manasquan River. Take first right through

25—SUMMIT.
Summit Garage.

23—BERNARDSVILLE.
Somerset Inn.

23—BERNARDSVILLE.
SMITH & WINKELMANN'S AUTO GARAGE.

17—NEW BRUNSWICK.
SCHUSSLER'S RESTAURANT,
378 George St.

17—NEW BRUNSWICK.
MIDDLESEX MOTOR CO.,
Cor. New and George Sts.
Garage and Supplies.

16—TRENTON.
CAPITAL CITY AUTOMOBILE CO
Garage and Supplies.

21—PLAINFIELD.
Kensington Hotel.

15—BURLINGTON.
Beldin's Hotel.

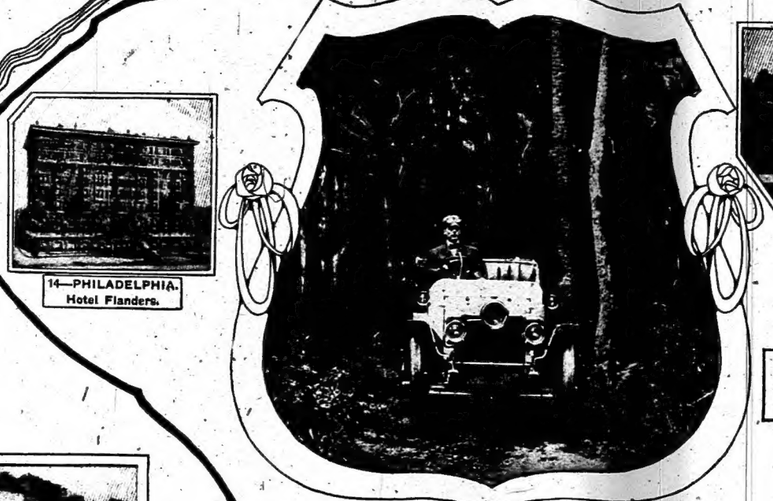

14—PHILADELPHIA.
Hotel Flanders.

1—LONG BRANCH, (HOLLYWOOD.)
New Jersey Electric Vehicle Transfer Company.
Brighton Av. Garage and Supplies.

6—SPRING LAKE.
JOHNSON'S AUTO GARAGE,
Third and Jersey Aves.

13—ATLANTIC CITY.
Hotel Windsor.

13—ATLANTIC CITY.
H. W. CORKRAN AUTO GARAGE,
12 South Maryland Av.

ALLAIRE, De Lisle's Inn:
1½ miles beyond turn left and follow straight road through Bailey's Corner and Wall to Manasquan Turnpike. Bear left along R. R., shortly turn, crossing same, and turn left following R. R. through

BELMAR, Belmar Casino.
Continue across Shark River and with trolley pass Avon, Bradley Beach, and Ocean Grove into Main Street.

ASBURY PARK—Sunset Hall, Hotel Brunswick and Ocean Hotel.
Leave Asbury Park by Grand Avenue, which leads to free bridge across Deal Lake, continue straight ahead from bridge into Norwood Avenue to Long Branch; or four blocks beyond bridge, turn right short distance, then left into famous Ocean Avenue through Allenhurst, Deal, Hathaway Inn, Elberon, and West End to

LONG BRANCH—Hollywood Hotel and Cottages.
Turn left out Broadway direct pass Elkwood Park to Eatontown, turning right across Central Railroad of New Jersey, thence direct through Shrewsbury, entering on Broad Street into

RED BANK, Germania Hotel.
At end of street turn left on Front Street, cross railroad and turn right across bridge over Navesink River straight ahead through Fairview. One and one-half miles beyond turn left to Middletown, here turn right. Turn left short distance and right short distance, then again left and straight ahead, bearing right through Mechanicsville to Keyport. At water front turn left and follow macadam road into

MATAWAN.
Straight through Main Street of town to Prensault station, where turn right and continue direct through Browntown, crossing South River, Hardenburgh's Corners, (Tanner's Corners on some maps,) across Raritan River Railroad, cross Lawrence Brook at Weston's Mills and enter on Burnet Street, through Little Burnet Street to Albany Street. New Brunswick. Return via Elizabeth and Newark to New York, as described above.

The English Daimler.

A Touring Car that withstands the excessive heat of Summer and the chilly blasts of Winter. The silent running English Daimler, victorious in every event thus far entered, in or out of its class.

The three automobile pictures appearing on this page are furnished by

The English Daimler Co.

1743 Broadway, New York.

24—MORRISTOWN.
MORRISTOWN GARAGE CO.
COR. MORRIS & PINE STS.
Opp. D., L. & W. Depot.

19—NEWARK.
MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. J.,
201-203 Halsey St.

19—NEWARK.
Stetter's Restaurant,
843-846 Broad St.

18—ELIZABETH.
Russ's Restaurant and Cafe.

22—SOMERVILLE.
GARRETSON AUTO & CYCLE CO.,
133 Main St.

9—ALLAIRE, THE DESERTED VILLAGE.
De Lisle's Inn.

1—LONG BRANCH, (HOLLYWOOD.)
Hollywood Hotel and Cottages.

4—ASBURY PARK.
Ocean Hotel.

3—ALLENHURST.
O. E. ESKEW'S STONE GARAGE.

7—POINT PLEASANT.
CLAYTON'S AUTO GARAGE.

8—MANASQUAN.
EDICK'S AUTO GARAGE.

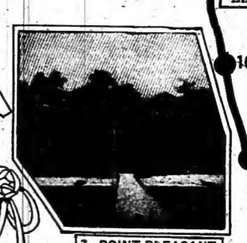

7—POINT PLEASANT.
Pine Bluff Inn.
Open All Year.

12—WARETOWN.
BAY VIEW HOUSE.

11—FORKED RIVER.
Parker House.
Auto Accommodations.

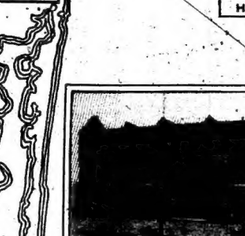

4—ASBURY PARK.
Sunset Hall.

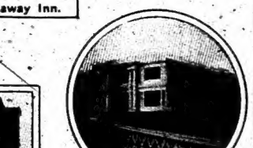

5—BELMAR
Belmar Casino.
WILDMAN'S AUTO GARAGE,
F St., Between 9th and 10th Ave.

4—ASBURY PARK
C. B. Zacharias' Auto Garage,
Eagle Block.

10—TOMS RIVER.
Ocean House.

TOMS RIVER MACHINE SHOP AND GARAGE.

26—RED BANK.
Ed. von Kattengel's Auto Garage.
80-82 Monmouth St.

26—RED BANK.
GERMANIA HOTEL.

2—DEAL BEACH.
Hathaway Inn.

New York to Morristown and Return.

NEW YORK CITY—Hotel Martinique.
Cross the North River by Twenty-third Street Ferry to Pennsylvania Railroad, foot of Montgomery Street, Jersey City. Straight ahead from ferry exit one block to left, turn Hudson Street one block, then right on York Street. Straight ahead five blocks to Hendrickson Street, turn off Hendrickson Street to City Hall, pass in front of City Hall and left along the side of same into Mercer Street. Straight ahead on Mercer Street, which becomes Glenwood Avenue beyond brick-paved viaduct. At intersection Hudson County Boulevard turn right on Boulevard. Keep Boulevard north, soon making broad right bend to intersection with trolley cars. Turn left with trolleys, along the railroad retaining wall, direct over bridge across Hackensack River. Continue across the "Meadows" straight ahead through Harrison, crossing Passaic River into Bridge Street, which keep short distance to intersection with Broad Street. Turn left on Broad Street, and straight ahead to intersection of Market Street.

NEWARK—Stetter's Restaurant.
From Broad and Market Sts., centre of City, go south on Broad St. at Lincoln Park bear right from Broad St. to Clinton Ave. and follow same to Irvington, where bear left through Hilton to Springfield.

Bear right on Morris Turnpike; one mile beyond take left fork, and then next right fork (Morris Ave.) to

SUMMIT.
Follow Morris Ave. to left, turn on Summer Ave.; one mile beyond turn left into the Morris Turnpike, direct to Chatham. Continue through Madison and crossing D., L. & W. R. R. at Normandie Park, enter on Morris St. Cross R. R. again at Station to Park, centre of

MORRISTOWN.
Take Mendham Road to Mendham, where turn south past

Somerset Inn to BERNARDSVILLE.
Follow the Mine Brook Road to Far Hills, where cross the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad tracks. Continue to Bedminster, turn left along Somerville Road direct through Pluckamin to

SOMERVILLE.
Follow trolley across Peter's Brook, and take first left beyond Gaston Street, which follow for three blocks, turning right into Union Avenue. Pass Catholic Cemetery on left to right. Continue across Quarry Railroad track and Middle Brook, passing north of Bound Brook and direct across Green Brook, bearing left through Dunellen. Enter on West Front Street into

PLAINFIELD—Kensington Hotel.
There is a choice of two good routes from Plainfield to Newark, via Scotch Plains and Springfield, and via Westfield and Elizabeth to Newark and New York.

The English Daimler that has actually travelled 42,000 miles at a cost of $50 for mechanical repairs.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES "Defenders of the Rails—The New York Central Lines"—*Utica Herald.* NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh, northwesterly winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,690 • • • NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1906.—42 PAGES, in Four Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHITE'S DETECTIVES HAD TRAILED THAW'S

The Architect Greatly Alarmed by Other's Surveillance.

WATCH EVEN ON MURDER NIGHT

Thaw's Counsel Now Says a Note Was Passed by His Wife in the Cafe Martin.

For more than a year prior to the murder Stanford White was shadowed by detectives in the employ of Harry Kendall Thaw, who is now in the Tombs for killing him. These detectives were employes of the Greater New York Detective Agency of 835 Broadway.

White knew that his footsteps were being dogged, and employed detectives of his own to ascertain who was responsible for the espionage. He knew that not only his own doings, but those of some of his actress acquaintances were being watched and the knowledge caused him great anxiety.

To watch his watchers and ascertain to whom they reported, White hired P. L. Bergoff, head of a private detective agency. Bergoff reported to White almost daily and had orders to spare no expense in his work.

The District Attorney's office has been seeking Bergoff for several days, and yesterday he was found by a process server, who handed him a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury on Monday. After he was found, Bergoff had not the slightest hesitation in telling all about his connection with the White case. Between Feb. 14, 1905, and June 25, 1906, he said, the architect had paid him about $6,000 for protection and shadowing Thaw's detectives.

Trailed to Day of His Death.

Bergoff said that White was trailed by Thaw's men up to 8 o'clock on the night of his murder, and that these men not only followed White, but were put upon the trail of several actresses, including Pauline Desmond and Gertie Grant.

"On Feb. 10, 1905," said Bergoff, "I was working on a divorce case when I noticed several men loitering about between the Manhattan Club and the Madison Square Garden. I recognized Louis Harris, a private detective, as one of the men. My work took me to the neighborhood night after night, and I became curious as to their purpose, when one night Mr. White rode up to the Manhattan Club in an automobile, and I saw that he was being trailed by three of the men I had previously noticed. Two of these men were on bicycles. The other was in a cab.

"I investigated, and learned that White had a studio in Madison Square Garden tower. I determined that it would be wise to advise him of the fact that he was being shadowed, and called on him at his office, 160 Fifth Avenue. That was on Feb. 14.

"When he learned that he was shadowed he became very nervous and bit his lips until they bled. He told me at first that I must be mistaken, but when I told him what I knew he admitted that several weeks previously he had noticed several men following him. He said, however, that he was under the impression that they had cease their surveillance. To convince him, it was arranged that I should leave his office and take up my station outside and that he should follow and walk slowly to places agreed upon by us.

Saw Detectives Lurking Near.

"He followed the plan, and coming out of the building in which his office is situated, walked to the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the Twenty-third Street side, and then, coming out on Broadway, to the Continental Hotel. He was followed and realized the fact himself.

"'You are right, young man,' he told me. 'There are two men on foot, one man on a bicycle, and a woman.'

"Mr. White made arrangements to meet me that evening, and the next day, through the office of Lawyer Hummel, I was employed to look after Mr. White's interests and find out who was shadowing him. It was agreed that I should furnish two men a day, and that I should receive $14 a day and their expenses for their services.

"I put Leo C. Bergoff, my brother, and Charles L. Harrell, an experienced man, on the job, and devoted much of my own time to the work. After three weeks' hard work I found out that those who were following Mr. White were I. W. Rorke, Harry Rowley, William Race, William Gibbs, Louis Harris, Harry Dougherty, a woman named Nellie, who has since married Gibbs, and a large blonde woman named Fanny. All of these persons were in the employ of the Greater New York Detective Agency. John E. McKenna is the head of the agency, Rorke the Superintendent, and Rowley the Assistant Superintendent.

"I called almost every day at Mr. White's office and was with him almost every night. He would send me tickets if he meant to attend a theatre, and he always asked me eagerly if I had learned anything. In March I went to the office of Howe & Hummel on instructions of Mr. White, and received a check for about $500.

"At that time a new arrangement was entered into with me by which I was to put on as many men as necessary and spend as much money as was needed to establish the identity of those who were interested in Mr. White's movements. I was told to hire cabs, automobiles, or anything else and to send my men into Sherry's, Delmonico's, or any other place without regard to what it cost. I followed instructions, and the expenses often amounted to more than $100 a day.

White Was Greatly Worried.

"Mr. White grew more and more anxious regarding the identity of the enemy who

Continued on Page 2.

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN, ALL EXPENSES, $11.25, Over July 4th, via West Shore Railroad. Tickets good going or returning via Hudson River Boats between New York and Albany. Apply any West Shore Agent.—Adv.

JEROME MAY PROSECUTE.

Compares the Thaw Case with That of Nan Patterson—Talks in Bangor.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., June 30.—District Attorney Jerome passed through Bangor this afternoon, returning to New York from a fishing trip to Cape Breton. When reporters asked him if he had cut his vacation short on account of the Thaw case, Mr. Jerome said:

"No; I stayed about as long as I intended. There isn't much to be done on that case right away. The case won't be tried until October. Until then you newspaper fellows will have plenty to do showing up all the sensational features. When it comes to trial some of you can use your red headlines."

"Do you think that sort of thing in the newspapers has much effect on the verdict of a jury?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"Yes," he replied; "I think it has considerable effect. Of course, I have not seen the papers and don't know what they have to say, but I can judge pretty well from previous cases.

"In this case undoubtedly a great deal will be brought to light; and there will be scandal galore. The newspapers will undoubtedly picture Mrs. Thaw as a much-wronged woman and Thaw as throwing the mantle of his husbandly protection around her, and the defense will probably do likewise.

"Nan Patterson may have been justified in killing the bookmaker Young. Sympathy for her was strong. In the case of the Terranova girl, she had undoubtedly been abused shamefully, and she got the sympathy, and so it goes.

"Will you conduct the case for the State?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"I suppose I will," said Mr. Jerome.

TWO KILLED IN STORM.

Great Devastation Wrought in Philadelphia in Five Minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Two killed, two persons mortally injured, and a dozen others severely hurt is a partial result of a storm which came suddenly upon this city to-night, following a day of almost intolerable heat. James Jordan, a middle-aged man, was crushed to death beneath the falling walls of O'Neil Brothers' abandoned warehouse, which was formerly the Winter quarters of the Forepaugh Circus, where he had sought shelter from the storm.

George Johnson, a boy, was crushed to death beneath the roof of the Philadelphia Bedding Company's plant, which was torn off by the wind and deposited in the street.

J. C. Robertson, fifty years old, was standing on his doorstep when the chimney of the house fell upon him, fracturing his skull. He will die.

John McKenna, 12 years old, was caught beneath the falling walls of the building where James Jordan lost his life, and was mortally injured.

The storm was brief, most of the damage being done during the first five minutes of its progress, when the velocity of the wind was 54 miles an hour. In the suburbs hundreds of trees were leveled and the crops of truck farmers were ruined.

CARS COLLIDE IN THE RAIN.

Crosstown Passengers Hurt in an Accident Due to Slippery Rails.

In the blinding rainstorm last night, two west-bound Thirty-fourth Street crosstown cars collided at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The occupants were thrown into a panic, men, women, and children fighting to reach the doors. Most of the windows in the cars were broken, and many persons were cut by broken glass.

Car 1,286, in charge of Motorman John Scalon, was within a few feet of Park Avenue, waiting to get the signal to go ahead. Close behind it was Car 72. Motorman Burns of Car 72 tried to stop it when about five feet away from the other car. The rails were slippery from the rain, and the car skidded along the track. With a crash it collided with the rear end of the other car, driving it ahead several feet.

At the same moment there was a terrific clap of thunder, followed by a brilliant flash of lightning. Some one cried that he had been struck, and many passengers were thrown to the floor.

SCARE ON WAY TO WEDDING.

Passing Train Just Missed Coach of Sisters on Way to be Married.

Selma and Hildegarde Swenson, sisters, had a narrow escape at the Long Island Railroad crossing in Flushing yesterday while riding in a coach to church to be married.

The young women, dressed in their wedding gowns, entered a coach at the door of their home, at 27 Jagger Avenue, Flushing, and the driver proceeded down Jagger Avenue to Main Street. The gates were lowered for the 2:19 train to pass, and it shot across the street just as the coach reached the gates. Before the gates could be raised one of the horses bolted and both animals dashed into the gates, breaking them. A number of men ran for the horses' heads and stopped them. One of the sisters attempted to jump from the coach, but was prevented. They were badly frightened when they realized what might have happened had the train come along a few seconds later.

Finding that nothing about the equipage had been broken, the sisters ordered the driver to proceed to St. George's Church, two blocks distant, which they reached a little bit ruffled by the excitement. The double wedding was not delayed, however, and Miss Selma Swenson became Mrs. Albert Bell Purchase and her sister Mrs. Albert Lucius Hitchcock. The sisters were teachers in the Flushing public schools, and the church was crowded with their friends, who did not learn of the crossing accident until after the wedding.

No Peekaboo Waists in This Choir.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 30.—Short-sleeved dresses and peekaboo waists have been barred from the choir of Trinity Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. W. N. Bailey is rector. Mr. Bailey says that members of the congregation have complained to him in regard to the attire of members of the choir. The rector also objects to loose sleeves that fall to the shoulder when the young women choristers raise their arms to pin back wayward locks.

Duke of Abruzzi Climbs 16,000 Feet.

ROME, June 30.—A telegram received here from Central Africa says that the Duke of the Abruzzi, who is making an escent of Mount Ruwenzori, between Albert Nyanza and Albert Edward Nyanza, has climbed 16,000 feet up the mountain, and expects soon to reach 18,000 feet.

FOURTEEN DIE OF HEAT; DOZENS ARE PROSTRATED

Yesterday the Hottest June 30 Here Since 1901.

RELIEF CAME AFTER SUNSET

A Heavy Squall Then Cleared the Air —Fresh West Winds, Perhaps Cooler, To-day.

Fourteen persons died of the heat yesterday in this city and up to midnight nearly twoscore prostrations were recorded on the police blotters.

It was the hottest June 30 since 1901. The highest official temperature yesterday, as noted in Forecaster Emery's eyrie, was 92 degrees, at 5 P. M. On the street the heat was much greater. A squall, that was almost a hurricane, cooled the city about 8 o'clock last night. Five years ago on the same day the highest temperature was 97 degrees.

Fresh winds are predicted for to-day, and there is therefore hope of cooler weather.

The east side, which has always been the worst sufferer in hot waves, again supplied the biggest number of heat cases yesterday, but this does not mean that other parts of the city did not feel the heat. The sun was relentless, and in fashionable apartments, Harlem flats, west side lodging houses, and east side tenements the same discomfort was felt.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, those who had to get up at that hour did so with a groan. The exertion of taking a bath was almost too much in a temperature of 80 degrees, with a humidity at least 7 per cent. higher. Not a breath of air stirred at that time, and New York knew that it was "in for it."

About 9 o'clock a breeze sprang up, but it was not refreshing, being laden with the heat that rose from the asphalt. It was a dreary day to go to work when time tables beckoned so invitingly.

But it is an ill sirocco that blows nobody good. The soda fountains and the palaces where the inventiveness of the late Col. Rickey is celebrated, did a roaring trade. Along Canal Street, where lemonade is sold at 2 cents a glass with a slice of the original material afloat in it, the venders had to quit at noon to get the stock replenished.

The temperature climbed steadily until 5 P. M., when, although it fell somewhat, the suffering was greater because the breeze died completely out. At 6 o'clock last night the air was thick and heavy while the smoke arose from chimneys in parallels that were pretty, but not a bit interesting.

The sky at that time was of an old copper tint, burnished here and there with tinges of fire. Wise weather prophets, noticing the stillness, shook their heads. But along Broadway, where electric lights are the only signs, nobody paid any attention. Women came out in the airiest of costumes, and many men walked along collar in pocket, coat on arm, handkerchief in hand and held mopwise, while the straw hat was tucked either at the back of the head or under the arm.

In the meantime over in Jersey the burnished copper began to growl and sputter. A sudden haze fell over the Hudson. A white mist swept up Forty-second Street toward Times Square, but few noticed the tropic squall until it was right over Broadway.

Then a breeze whisked dust and papers and airy fairy costumes. The breeze grew into a whistling screech. Windows rattled; sandwich men fluctuated in the miniature cyclone; then down came the rain with a great splash and blaze after blaze of electric fire.

The little hurricane did not last long, but it cooled the air and took some of the scorching fire out of the accumulative asphalt. The Weather Bureau reported a drop of twenty-one degrees after the squall.

As a rule in New York heat waves the human element suffers less than the animal, although the former invariably makes the biggest noise about it. It was a common sight in the streets yesterday to see horses drop, and the pity of their condition was rendered more pathetic by the straw bonnets which did their best to shield the brutes from the sun.

An unusual feature in the heat wave yesterday was the crowd which rushed upon the public baths. Down in Allen Street and at the Eleventh Street baths people stood in lines four deep. By and by the crush became so great that, despite the eighty-seven sprays and numerous tubs in each of these places, the police reserves had to be called to preserve order. The lines broke, and as each batch came out of the baths two or three hundred rushed to get in. Order was finally evolved by the police, and it was not necessary to make any arrests. At the West Sixtieth Street, West Forty-first Street, and East 109th Street baths there was a tremendous rush.

Coney Island and the beaches along the coast were al fresco lodging houses all day, while at night thousands took advantage of the sand wastes and the ocean breezes, camping out in the cool by the sea.

Probably the most remarkable case of heat prostration in the city yesterday was that of Harry Butler, a florist, who lives with his mother in 117th Street. He was apparently all right when he got out of bed in the morning, but presently he opened the window and announced frenziedly to neighbors that he was going to throw himself out.

Policeman Burns of the 125th Street Station was summoned. At sight of the policeman Butler became violent. Neighbors assisted the policeman, but it finally required the services of five men and a straitjacket to remove the unfortunate man to the hospital. Butler had been in bad health recently, and the heat overthrew his reason. His condition is said at the hospital to be doubtful.

Another case of sudden mental upset from the heat is that of James Scheur of 30 West Ninety-seventh Street. Scheur complained to his brothers of the heat yesterday noon. Two hours later he went to his room and shot himself in the right side of the head with a revolver. He was alive but unconscious when a physician arrived. He was removed in a very precarious condition to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Arnold Scheur, who lives in the Ardsley

Continued on Page 2.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad runs solid trains to Chicago, via Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Fare $18. Tickets 355, 1,460 B'way, N. Y.; 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

PRESIDENT STARTS HOLIDAY.

Leaves Washington for Oyster Bay Early This Morning.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 1.—President Roosevelt and his party left Washington at 12:35 this morning for Oyster Bay over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Presidential train consisted of two Pullmans and a baggage car.

The President drove to the railway station in an open carriage, accompanied by Secretary Loeb. He was in Summer costume. Arriving at the station, the President alighted from his carriage and shook hands and bade good-bye to his driver and some of the White House attaches who were standing by.

In addition to the President, the party which left for Oyster Bay consisted of Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary M. C. Latta, Clerks Thomas Netherland, John McGrew, and M. S. Hinman; Secret Service men, representatives of the press associations, and two White House messengers.

M. O. FERRY A LAWBREAKER.

City Fined $500 for Violating the Steamboat Inspection Statute.

Through the failure of the Department of Docks and Ferries to make prompt application for a reinspection of one of the municipal ferryboats on the Staten Island line a penalty of $500 has been imposed on the city by the United States Government, through Collector of the Port Stranahan.

The ferryboat that has offended is the Manhattan, its old certificate of inspection having expired May 29, after which time the boat was operated for six days before the Federal Steamboat Inspectors discovered the failure of the Dock Department to comply with the steamboat laws. The matter immediately was brought to the attention of Collector Stranahan, who imposed the penalty. Dock Department officials explain their negligence by saying an error was made in the filing away of papers regarding the inspections. Commissioner Bensel has appealed to Washington for a remittance of the penalty.

RATE BILL HITS TRAINMEN.

They Will Have to Pay $25,000 a Year in Fares, Says Stone.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—Grand Chief W. S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers referring to-day to the various effects of the Railroad Rate bill, said:

"Under the provisions of the law, officers of railroad labor organizations are deprived of free transportation which they have heretofore enjoyed. There are five railroad labor organizations, namely, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Railroad Trainmen, the Order of Railroad Conductors, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

"A conservative estimate of the amount of fare which our officers will have to pay after Jan. 1, 1907, when the law goes into operation, is $5,000 for each organization, making a total of $25,000 a year which the railroads will get from railroad labor organizations when their officers are on official business."

220 VOLTS KILLED HIM.

Farley Probably Had a Weak Heart—Two Victims of a Live Wire.

Two men who were at work in different places in Brooklyn were accidentally shocked to death by electricity yesterday. They were Peter Farley, 47 years old, of 455 Rodney Street, and Joseph Mouli, an Italian, 37 years old, living on Coney Island.

Farley, who was employed as a smith in the steam engineering department of the navy yard, was at work at a machine cutting iron rods, when one end of a rod which he was holding came in contact with an exposed electric wire on a switchboard. Farley fell dead.

Master Electrician Fromhold said there were only 220 volts in the alternating current passing through the switchboard, and he expressed astonishment that it had killed Farley. It is supposed that Farley had a weak heart.

Mouli, the other victim, was working on the ash dump on the West Meadows, Coney Island, when he accidentally grasped a live trolley wire on the railroad track. He was killed instantly.

STRIKE IN NEW CUSTOM HOUSE

Carpenters Balk at Non-Union Trim and Others Quit in Sympathy.

A strike was declared at the new Custom House on account of the use of non-union-made wood trim supplied by a Pennsylvania firm for the New Post Office station in the building. Twenty-three carpenters struck against handling the material, and 150 marble setters, galvanized ironworkers, steam fitters, and men in several other trades quit work in sympathy.

The contract for the supplies is not in the hands of J. C. Robinson, the general contractor, but R. A. Greenfield, a representative of the Post Office Department, has charge. Mr. Robinson had no power in the matter, but did all he could to avert a strike.

The same trouble is likely to occur when the furniture is being put into the Custom House. This part of the work is in charge of the Assistant Custodian of the Custom House.

ICEMEN GET OUT ON BAIL.

Toledo Circuit Court Suspends Sentence and Will Hear Case Later.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 30.—For the first time since Monday Roland A. Beard and R. C. Lemmon, officers of the Hygeia Ice Company, are out of jail. They were released in $5,000 bail this afternoon, following a suspension of sentence by the Circuit Court.

The Circuit Court will on Thursday next hear the sensational motion charging Judge Kincade with misconduct, which was filed yesterday and immediately thrown out of court as scurrilous and insulting. A number of well-known railroad lawyers have been engaged to present the case of the iceman to the Circuit Court.

Big Fire Follows Lightning Stroke.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 1.—The wholesale grocery warehouse of Hoadley, Gilbert & Co., in Union Street, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of over $[illegible], after being struck by lightning. [illegible] were thrown into the street and cut by flying

PAINE [illegible]
Ch[illegible]
12 P[illegible]

DR. DARLINGTON AND SON BADLY HURT IN RUNAWAY

The Health Commissioner Unconscious for an Hour.

PLUNGE DOWN A MOUNTAIN

The Physician Was on a Visit of Inspection to City's Sanitarium—Son's Knee Fractured.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 30.—Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner of New York City, and his eighteen-year-old son, Palhan, were severely injured in a runaway accident late this afternoon at Otisville, N. Y., eight miles from here.

Dr. Darlington was unconscious for an hour. He received painful bruises about the head, arms, and legs. It is not yet known whether any bones are broken or whether he is internally injured. His son's injuries consist of a fracture of the knee and severe bruises all over the body.

Dr. and Mrs. Darlington, with their son, left New York at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon to visit Otisville. Dr. Darlington desired to inspect the new sanitarium buildings in course of erection on top of the Shawangunk Mountains, and which are being put up by the City of New York for the care of consumptives. The party arrived at Otisville at 4 o'clock, and were met at the train by Dr. Darlington's coachman with a carriage. They were taken to the Arkills House, which Dr. Darlington and his family are to occupy during the Summer, so that the Commissioner can be near the new buildings.

Mrs. Darlington remained at the Arkills House, while Dr. Darlington and his son, in the back seat of the carriage, and the negro coachman, George Parish; the housekeeper, Mrs. Adolph Goetenger, and her fifteen-year-old son, occupying the front seat, started to drive to another building further down the mountain. When part way down the neck yoke broke, letting the pole of the wagon drop to the ground. The wagon bumped the horses, which ran away.

The coachman jumped, letting the horses continue their flight down the mountain road. The housekeeper and her son were thrown out, but were only slightly injured. Dr. Darlington and his son clung desperately to the rear seat as the horses dashed down the mountain. Finally the wagon struck a rock and was literally torn to pieces.

Dr. Darlington and his son were thrown to one side of the road, with the wreckage on top of them. Two men connected with the sanitarium, named Berrien and Davilège, saw the accident, and hastened to Dr. Darlington's assistance. He was unconscious. His son was conscious, but appeared to be injured seriously.

They were carried into a neighboring house and Drs. Miller and Houser of Otisville and Drs. Hulett and Mills of this city, were summoned. Mrs. Darlington was at the bedside of her husband when he recovered consciousness. While the physicians have as yet been unable to determine whether or not Dr. Darlington is internally injured, they believe that he will recover unless complications set in.

The party had expected to return to New York this afternoon, but all will remain at Otisville until the injured are able to travel. It is understood that Dr. Darlington's family physician, who is connected with the New York Hospital, was sent for. The accident happened at about 4:30 o'clock. At 10 o'clock to-night Dr. Darlington was still in a semi-conscious state, and the physicians had not yet determined the extent of his injuries.

Palhan Darlington, while seriously injured, is more anxious about his father's condition than his own, and is constantly inquiring for him. It is believed that if it is possible to move them, Dr. Darlington and his son will be removed to Thrall Hospital, in this city, to-morrow.

The work on the sanitarium is progressing rapidly, and Dr. Darlington is acting in the capacity of a general superintendent, coming up every few days to inspect the various buildings under way.

The mountain road upon which the runaway occurred is about a mile long, and very steep. It is supposed that when the coachman jumped he intended to try and catch the horses by their heads, but he was injured by the fall and could not catch them.

Mrs. Darlington is nearly prostrated. She believed at first that both her husband and son had been killed. She stationed herself immediately at her husband's side and has remained there since. Late to-night it was believed Dr. Darlington would recover. His son may be lamed for life.

FIGHTS CONEY ISLAND FARES.

Coler Complains to Railway Commission of Ten-Cent Rate.

ALBANY, June 30.—Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn, in a communication to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, calls attention to-day to the fact that the railroads carrying passengers from Brooklyn to Coney Island are charging a ten-cent fare, whereas he takes the position, under advice of counsel, he says, that no more than a five-cent fare can be legally charged.

Mr. Coler's letter is part of the correspondence following a complaint filed by him with the State Railroad Commission about a week ago. No date has been set for a hearing.

Another Daughter for Senator Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Washington friends of Senator and Mrs. William Andrews Clark of Montana have received word from them in Paris of the birth in that city of another daughter. The Senator will return to America in September and bring his family with him. They will occupy his Washington home next Winter, which will be his last session in the United States Senate.

Scratch of a Corned Beef Can Kills.

A slight cut, which she received two weeks ago from the jagged edge of a can of corned beef while opening it, led to the death yesterday at Mrs. Hannah Jones, a widow of 56 Bond Street, Brooklyn. A few days ago septic poisoning, resulting from a wound in the hand, developed in Mrs. Jones's right arm. It was amputated in an unsuccessful effort to save her life.

Wagner College Student Drowned.

LYONS, N. Y., June 30.—Ernest Kaufmann of New York City, a theological student at Wagner College, Rochester, was drowned in the Erie Canal here to-day. [illegible] had come to Lyons, [illegible] was spending his vacation here.

LODGE CALLED TO TESTIFY.

Summoned in Boston Campaign Contribution Case.

BOSTON, June 30.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has been included in the group of prominent Republican politicians summoned to appear before the Suffolk County Grand Jury here next Tuesday in connection with District Attorney Moran's investigation of campaign contributions in 1904 growing out of the Robert G. Proctor trial, according to announcement made at the District Attorney's office to-day.

Proctor was convicted yesterday of larceny in having retained a $225 campaign contribution made by John G. Bestgen of Quincy, Mass., in 1904. Proctor testified on Thursday that he was performing the duties of Secretary to Senator Lodge.

CANAL BOARD NOT CONFIRMED

The Senate Fails to Act on Several Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Nominations made by the President which the Senate failed to confirm are as follows:

Judge of the District Court of Alaska—James Wickersham.

Isthmian Canal Commissioners—Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman; Charles E. Magoon, Benjamin M. Harrod, Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Gen. Peter C. Hains, Mordecai T. Endicott, and Joseph B. Bishop.

Postmasters:

North Carolina—C. P. Frazier, Greensborough; L. N. Grant, Goldsborough.

New York—W. F. Sherwood, Hornell.

Pennsylvania—P. A. Sanborn, Northeast.

"THE JUNGLE" BARRED.

Taken Out of Circulating Books in Chicago Public Library.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—"The Jungle" has been taken out of the circulating books of the Chicago Public Library. About two weeks ago some one called Librarian Hilds's attention to certain passages in the book, and particularly to one chapter, and he decided that Mr. Sinclair's work was a trifle too strong for general reading. Dr. Cigrarud, a member of the Library Board, approves the librarian's act and says:

"Whatever truth there may be in the novel, it is hardly the matter that we can allow to go out to young people. If read at all it should be by persons of mature minds."

AUTO AND CHAUFFEUR GONE.

Mrs. Edith Hunt Vainly Inquires for Them in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—The police of Boston and surrounding towns are searching for the chauffeur employed by Mrs. Edith Hunt of New York, who is stopping at the Touraine.

Mrs. Hunt came on from New York in her car and arrived in Boston Thursday evening. She instructed the chauffeur to leave the machine at a garage. Yesterday morning, when she wanted to go for a drive, she was told that the chauffeur was nowhere to be found, and that the touring car also had disappeared.

$24,700 FOR LEGISLATION.

Allied Real Estate Interests Tell How They Disposed of That Sum.

ALBANY, June 30.—Under the law compelling corporations and individuals to file their legislative expenses, several important statements were filed to-day with the Secretary of State.

The Allied Real Estate Interests of the State of New York certified that it expended $24,722.94 in connection with legislation. Of this amount, the statement says, $18,722.30 went for salaries of temporary and permanent employes and $5,000 was paid to Lawrence Veiller of New York, its Second Vice President, who represented the association before the Legislature and the Governor.

The City Club of New York certified that it paid Lawrence Veiller, its Secretary, $102.82 for legislative services.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company certified that it expended $166.05 for services before the Legislature.

SHIPS SILENT ABOUT A RACE.

Liners In Got No News of Progress from Deutschland or Provence.

Although four liners got in yesterday, two of which were in wireless communication at sea with the Hamburg-American liner Duetschland, none of the officers on any of them could say whether the Deutschland or the Provence, the two liners now supposed to be racing across the Atlantic, was in the lead.

Both La Lorraine of the French Line and the Cunarder Lucania communicated with the Deutschland by wireless, but the operators failed to find out whether the German or the French vessel was ahead. The Lucania sighted the Deutschland, which was then about 400 miles east of Sandy Hook. None of the vessels sighted La Provence.

STEPS TO PROTECT JEWS.

Assurances Given to American and British Ambassadors.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—The resolutions of the United States Congress with regard to the anti-Jewish excesses at Bialystok were presented to Foreign Minister Iswolsky to-day by Ambassador Meyer, and subsequently were referred to M. Stolypin, Minister of the Interior, in whose department the matter properly belongs.

Assurances were given to Mr. Meyer that all necessary steps had been taken to prevent a repetition of excesses at Bialystok and elsewhere. Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Ambassador, who also made inquiries on the subject, received similar assurances.

Big Tips from "Tim" Sullivan.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 30.—"Big Tim" Sullivan gratified the employes in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station here yesterday by passing cigars among them. He gave the bootblack a two-dollar bill for shining his shoes. Sullivan has purchased the Fleischmann racing track at East Millstone, and makes frequent trips here to see it. He is stocking the stables with race horses.

Southern Railway Uptown Ticket Office, 1,200 Broadway, corner 29th St.; under Gilsey House after July 1st, 1906.—Adv.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS; DELAY BY PRINTERS

Government Office Holds Up the Session Eight Hours.

SENATE ANGRY; HOUSE MERRY

Error of $3,000,000 in One Bill That Has to be Remedied—$880,000,000 Appropriated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress came to an end at 10 o'clock to-night, hours after it should have ended. The incapacity of the Government Printing Office was responsible for keeping both branches in session at least eight hours beyond the time originally scheduled for adjournment.

There was not a thing for Congress to do, but it could not adjourn because the bills were not properly enrolled. In one case a bill had actually been signed by the President when it was discovered by Secretary Root that, owing to the blunder of the printing office, it contained an appropriation of $3,000,000 for a site for State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor Buildings, which had no business in the bill. Then Congress had to pass an act repealing as much of this measure as granted the $3,000,000 and that bill had to be reprinted.

The President was obliged to waste the best part of a day sitting around in the Capitol with his Cabinet to sign bills. The Senate, which had wound up all its business last night, was obliged to sit and swelter throughout the hottest afternoon and night of the Summer.

The upshot of the Senate's indignation was that late at night, on motion of Senator Hale, it ordered an investigation of Public Printer Stillings. The Committee on Printing was ordered to investigate the causes of delay in the Government Printing Office and the Committee on Rules to investigate the delay in enrolling.

The House managed to get along fairly well, because it is not so dignified as the Senate. It whiled away its time singing, whistling, making burlesque motions and fake speeches, and otherwise enjoying itself. Whenever it got tired of this it took a recess. But the Senate had no such safety valve. All it could do was to sit and fan itself and swear under its breath, all of which it did. A good deal of the time there was not over a single Senator to keep the patient Vice President company.

Senator Hale at 6 o'clock made a threat that he afterward carried out. He said that this incompetency of the Government Printing Office was a matter that should be taken care of hereafter.

At the unnecessary night session Senator Warren made a revelation that still more exasperated the Senate. He declared that there was hardly a page of the Public Printing bill that had not been sent back to the Printing Office to have errors corrected.

In the house, when Mr. Root's discovery of the three-million-dollar blunder was made, Mr. Mann of Illinois inquired how large was the paragraph which the printer had thus inserted.

"About ten lines long," replied Chairman Tawney.

"Wasn't it in fact much longer?" asked Mann.

"I don't know but it was," said Tawney.

"Then if the Printer can make a blunder of that size, which is discovered by a Cabinet officer, what assurance have we that all the other bills are not full of similar blunders which haven't happened to be discovered?" asked Mann, and Tawney couldn't tell him.

The session which ended to-night has appropriated $880,000,000, according to the figures of the Committee on Appropriations. There was a partisan debate over this estimate in the House, the Democrats asserting that the size of the bill was chiefly due to the exorbitant demands of the army and navy, through the two committees charged with looking over those institutions.

SENATE IN A RAGE.

Public Printer Comes In for Most of the Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate, which had expected to adjourn at 2 o'clock, sat after that hour in rage at its own helplessness. At 6 o'clock, when the Public Building bill finally came over from the House, Senator Hale said the whole trouble was due to the inefficiency and incapacity of the Public Printing Office, where no preparation had been made to meet the situation nor any effort been made to expedite the printing of the bills. It was a matter, he said, that should be taken care of hereafter; and later on Mr. Hale's motion, the resolution of inquiry was passed.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock. Various small fugitive matters came up in the first half hour. Mr. Hansbrough tried to pass his Alaskan Railroad bill, but Senator Nelson had it referred to the Committee on Territories. A grand naval review at Tampa in 1908, to celebrate the beginning of work on the Panama Canal, was authorized, and an effort to provide for investigating the five civilized tribes was made, but Senator Bailey suggested that now Indian Territory had been admitted as a State it would be better not to begin investigating at once.

At 10:30 Senator Scott said that an agreement had been reached on the Public Building bill, and that the Senate conferrees had been forced to recede from the appropriation of $3,000,000 for the proposed State, Justice, and Commerce Building. Then it was whispered about that adjournment could be had by noon.

A recess was taken, and in a short time the President, accompanied by his Cabinet, arrived and went at once to his room. There for two hours Mr. Roosevelt had a blended social and business levee. As the few last great bills came to his table he began to scan them, and called to his side one after another of his Cabinet advisers, first Root, then Taft or Cortelyou, Hitchcock or Wilson, and discussed with them items that caught his eye.

Secretary Root, after the President had

...od the Sundry Civil bill, discovered ...cluded in it the item appropriating ...000,000 for the State, Justice, and Commerce Building which the House conferees had just killed. After a good deal of discussion with a score of Senators and members and not a few spectators present, it was finally decided to pass a joint resolution declaring that the presence of the item in the bill was an error, and that it should be held to be invalid and of no effect. That was done.

Then, to the consternation of every one, it was found that while the Public Building bill authorized the various buildings and the cost as stated in each item, the actual appropriations must be made in a separate bill. The customary way of doing this is to put these items in the Sundry Civil bill, but Senator Hale, who has had charge of the business of closing up the work of this session, had closed up the Sundry Civil last night, and it was too late to follow the ordinary course. The prospect was at once distinct that the day must be given up to getting through a second bill. Besides this it was also discovered that no provision had been made for the expenses of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and its new Commissioners. So a second deficiency bill was put on the way.

Part of the interval in the Senate was spent listening to Senator Culberson's final arraignment of the Roosevelt Administration and to an appeal for Jamestown by Senator Daniel. Hansbrough once more brought his Alaskan Railroad out for a speech. For hours the Senate, without taking a recess, was nearly deserted. The President and Secretary Root went out for a carriage ride at 3 o'clock, making a brief visit at the Library of Congress. At 6 o'clock word was telephoned from the House that that body had recessed to 7:30. There was a desire to know this officially. Two messengers one after another were sent over, and finally Secretary Bennett himself started on a run to get sufficiently official notice. A moment after he started Uncle Joe Cannon swung in the main door and stood in the middle aisle. Hale and all the Senators at once crowded around him and got the official notice they wanted. The Speaker moved down and stood by the Vice President's desk.

Mr. McKean moved a recess till 7 o'clock.

"Mr. Speaker," rolled out the rotund voice of Mr. Blackburn, "I beg pardon, I mean Mr. President, why a recess till 7 when the House cannot possibly send us anything until 8. I suggest a recess till 8 o'clock."

As the Kentucky Senator addressed "Mr. Speaker," Uncle Joe dodged through the lobby door and took to his heels. Just then House Clerk Browning entered with a bill in his hand.

"Now let us see what that bill is, Mr. President," said Senator Hale, hopefully. Sure enough, it was the Public Building Appropriation bill, and its catalogue of items was soon sounding gratefully on the ears of the score of Senators who had been waiting in the tearful heat all day.

Soon after 8 o'clock the little Deficiency bill, in which was the appropriation for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was ready, and the Vice President announced that he had signed it.

A little later Mr. Hale's motion that the Senate adjourn at 10 o'clock was adopted. The Public Building bill was finally ready to send to the President, and it was given in charge of one of the trusted employes of the Senate, who went riding down Pennsylvania Avenue in an automobile.

At 9:48 occurred the appearance of the special committee, Senators Blackburn and Nelson, who had been sent to notify the President that Congress was ready to adjourn. Upon Blackburn, as Democratic leader, devolved the duty of offering the resolution expressing the gratification of the Senate at the courtesy and fairness of the presiding officer.

Senator Nelson, being in the chair, put the resolution to a vote, and it was adopted unanimously by the fifteen sweltering Senators present. Then, after a short, hot wait, Vice President Fairbanks returned to the chair, dealt out compliments and kindly phrases, and declared the session adjourned sine die.

SINGERS RULE THE HOUSE.

Members Make Merry to While Away the Last Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—When the House convened to-day everybody was happy at the prospect of getting away soon, and there was no reference to the midnight disturbance between Southwick and Bartlett. The Georgian was around, laughing and joking friends all over the House and demonstrating that he can get over a spell of wrath about as quickly as he can work it up.

The Senate had been at work nearly an hour when the House met, at 10:55 o'clock. Soon after 11 o'clock Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee announced that he was not ready to submit the usual statement regarding the appropriations of the session, and asked leave for himself and Livingston, the ranking Democrat on the committee, to print their statements in the Record.

Congress in Merry Mood.

Then the fun began. Harry Maynard of Virginia started it by submitting a few remarks about the Jamestown Exposition. He referred to the fact that an appropriation had finally been secured, despite the strenuous and persistent opposition of Sereno Payne, the Republican floor leader. It reminded him of an old darky who used to work for him, who began to tell his troubles one day and said:

"'My ole woman she des pesterin' de life plum out o' me. She des askin' fer money an' a-askin' for money all de whole time. Every day des de same. One day askin' for a dollar, nex' day askin' for two dollars, nex' day mebbe askin' for three dollars—all de time askin' for money, des about pesterin' me to death.'

"Finally," said Maynard, "after he had been doing me that for a quarter of an hour, I said: 'Well, Mose, what does she do with all the money?'

"'I ain't done gib her none yet,' said Mose."

The House roared at the hit on Payne, who did what he could to get back, but without much success. By this time, Watson, the Republican whip, had gathered up a bunch of song birds, and with a book of ancient but still popular songs started out to furnish musical entertainment. He began with "Dixie," which he rendered as a solo in a thrilling and operatic manner. But he got the time so slow that the Southerners couldn't wait, and before he was half way through the old rebel yell burst from the Democratic side with the finest show of enthusiasm that the session has seen. Campbell of Kansas, the Standard Oil inquisitor; Herbert Parsons of New York, Judge Olmsted of Pennsylvania, ex-Speaker Keifer, Perkins of New York, and a dozen more of the most sedate men on the floor gathered about Watson and helped to tune it up. Robinson of Arkansas, with an accompaniment of facial contortions that would have justified sending for Dr. Gehringer from the Senate side, submitted a steam calliope tenor that rose proudly above the chorus when the crowd joined in "Old Kentucky Home."

After that Fulkerson, the handsomest man in the Missouri delegation and a prize whistler, did "Yankee Doodle" and "Home, Sweet Home." They cheered him tumultuously, but he refused to go on, and Watson and his song birds brought their song books in again. There were only two men in the House who had not seemed interested, Dalzell and Gillespie. But even Dalzell joined when they sang "The Red, White, and Blue," with Hoar, McCall, and other anti-imperialists helping on the chorus.

Uncle Joe was sitting behind his desk enjoying the performance. Watson turned on "Old Black Joe," and by that time the House had warmed up to the spirit of the thing, and everybody except Dalzell and Gillespie joined in the song. When the song was finished one of the singers started "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the whole House roared it out with good-will. A bunch of Democrats stood facing Watson and his choir, and as the last line of this was finished Sullivan waved his hand at Uncle Joe and went on with "So say we all of us."

Gaines Wouldn't Talk.

Then the most extraordinary event of the session occurred. John Wesley Gaines had an opportunity to make a speech and refused to do it! Bob Henry, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, got the floor and asked unanimous consent for a debate of ten minutes, five to be occupied by Gaines on the Crime of '73," and five by Charlie Landis on "All Kinds of Work for All Kinds of Men." Frantic applause greeted this request, and a self-appointed committee started on the hunt for Gaines. They found him in the Democratic cloakroom and dragged him in, but to the utter amazement and bitter disappointment of his friends and admirers, he refused pointblank to perform. Landis was ready, but declined to go it alone, and so what might easily have been the most remarkable and entertaining discussion of the year failed to take place.

Things quieted down a bit then, but soon Morris Sheppard of Texas gathered his tunemakers about him and produced, to the tune of "Everybody Works but Father," this:

Everybody works but Cannon,
And he sits around all day,
Talking in his office
In a fascinating way;
He's supposed to be our Speaker,
But Hinds really makes things go;
Everybody works in Congress
But Uncle Joe.

A wild howl greeted this, the only song that ever got into The Record by being sung on the floor of the House. Hinds is the Speaker's parliamentary prompter.

There were wild calls for a speech or song from Uncle Joe, but he referred the request to a committee composed of Watson, John Sharp Williams, and Champ Clark, "with anybody who wants to volunteer."

Tawney interrupted the gayety by announcing that a mistake had been discovered in the Sundry Civil bill after it had been signed by the President and bringing in a resolution to correct it. The error was the inclusion of an item appropriating $3,000,000 for the purchase of a site for the proposed new building for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments. It had been discovered by Secretary Root in looking over the bill after its approval. The resolution went through, and in a few minutes word came over that the Senate had passed it also.

Just as the vote on this resolution was declared Bartholdt appeared with the conference report on the Public Building bill, and to the accompaniment of hearty applause that was agreed to on the spot. A few minutes later Tawney introduced the Appropriation bill carrying the funds for the buildings authorized by Bartholdt's bill, and as soon as that was carried the House took a recess until 5 o'clock.

Back to Politics.

As soon as the House met again something happened which dissipated the He's-a-Jolly-Good-Fellow atmosphere and started a partisan discussion. Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee had been preparing a statement showing the amount of money appropriated, and he made a little speech for use in the Fall campaign, in which he undertook to show that it hadn't been such a very expensive Congress, all things considered. He said:

"The total appropriations made at this session of Congress, including those carried in the regular annual appropriation acts, all deficiencies, miscellaneous matters, and permanent annual appropriations, aggregate $880,183,301.32.

"This is an apparent increase of $60,000,000 over the appropriations made at the last session of Congress.

"This apparent excess in appropriations at this session over those made last session is more than accounted for in the three following items:

"For the Isthmian Canal, $42,447,000; under the Statehood bill, $10,250,000; toward the construction of new buildings authorized at this session, $10,321,000, making a total of $63,018,000.

"Other notable increases are $3,000,000 on the Agricultural bill for inspection of meat products, and $10,000,000 on account of the Postal Service.

"The total apparent appropriations made at this session, $880,183,301.32, do not constitute in their entirety a charge against the revenues of the Government for the next fiscal year for the reason that there must be deducted from this sum deficiencies that are chargeable to the service of the current year and to meet expenditures already incurred on account thereof, approximating at least $85,000,000. This sum includes $16,000,000 for the Isthmian Canal.

"There should also be deducted $37,000,000 for the sinking fund, which may or may not be met in whole or in part, as it is purely a matter of discretion with the Secretary of the Treasury to utilize the surplus in the Treasury for that purpose.

"There should also be deducted $22,000,000, which is estimated and included in the whole sum of appropriations to be paid out of deposits of National banks in redemption of circulating notes of banks. The deposits are not credited as a part of the revenues of the Government, and therefore redemptions made from the fund thus arising should not be charged to expenditures.

"The amount of $25,456,415.08 appropriated for work on the Isthmian Canal during the next fiscal year is payable from or reimbursable to the Treasury out of proceeds of bonds that are authorized to be sold for that purpose, and should also be deducted from the sum of appropriations for 1907.

"The sums mentioned amount to more than $139,000,000, and when deducted leave appropriations of only $741,000,000 to be met out of the revenues of the next fiscal year.

"In my judgment, the ordinary revenues of the Government the next fiscal year will amount to at least $800,000,000. The postal revenues are estimated at $181,573,000 for 1907, making the total apparent resources of the Government next year of not less than $781,573,000, or at least $40,000,000 in excess of appropriations that may be charged against them."

Answer for the Democrats.

Mr. Livingston, the ranking Democrat of the Appropriation Committee, had been busy preparing a statement, and as soon as Tawney got through he arose and said:

"I regret that the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee has been forced to make this statement. It is a partial statement only. It cannot carry to the country, in justice to himself and to the Committee and to the Congress, as full an explanation of the appropriations and disbursements of money by this Congress as should go to the country. The sum total mentioned by the Chairman is unquestionably more than $800,000,000 of money. And, by the way, let me suggest to you gentlemen who are interested that this is hard on the heels of the appropriations and disbursements of 1899, that carried the bulk of the war expenses. More than $883,000,000 were the disbursements of that Congress through your Appropriations Committee. This is very near touching it. I am not prepared now to apologize for the expenditures of this Congress. I do not think it is necessary to do it. I do not think it is necessary to go into detailed statements of expenditures or appropriations in this verbal manner; but the agreement between the Chairman of the Committee and myself was that our statements should go out hand-in-hand together. This will be done on next Tuesday morning, which will be as soon as he can get his statement prepared. Mine is ready now.

"I want to say this, that his statement here this afternoon is conclusive evidence of one thing, that our friends on the other side of the aisle will not be revising the tariff very soon. That is one thing sure. If the revenues of the Government should come to the figures that the gentleman from Minnesota has just suggested, more than $700,000,000, it will still be very close to your expenditures. There will be no margin for lowering taxes, and the majority of the House must be left to get at some other method of and intend to reduce expenses, rather than by trying to reduce the tariff, for that, in my humble opinion, you will not dare to do. You would have to go to increasing internal revenue taxes, or you would have to adopt an income tax system or you would have to do something else that I do not think you want to do. I put you on notice no what you have got to do something. Your last remedy when you read it, and I want to say now once for all that your Committee on Appropriations, headed by the gentleman from Minnesota, have done everything within our power to lessen these appropriations for 1907; but you must remember that when you give a committee, the Military Committee, for instance, power to legislate and appropriate also, you take the question entirely out of the hands of the Appropriations Committee and you must hold them responsible. And then, when you take the ten or twelve other committees and give them power to legislate and appropriate, all those committees have to do is to frame their legislation and then appropriate to meet that legislation, without reference to what other committees are doing. The Military Committee, the Naval Committee, the Post Office Committee, never stop to inquire what other committees are doing in the way of expending money. There is no community of effort between them to keep down expenses or to keep within the limits of their revenue. And yet you expect the Appropriation Committee to do it when we are absolutely without power."

This statement of Livingston's precipitated a general partisan discussion, and everybody got into it. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, started to heckle Livingston, and got this answer:

"Well, as the gentleman at the head of the Military Committee has put himself into the debate, I want to say to him that the most reckless expenditure of money comes from that committee, and the Naval Committee of any committee in this House, or that ever have been since the organization of the Government. That committee does not seem to care whether we get $6,000,000 or $10,000,000 of revenue; it has no regard for the source of money that we have to draw from."

At the night session the songsters of the House put in the time waiting for the Public Building bill to come in with a repetition of the impromptu comment of the afternoon. One air was especially popular. It was "Go Tell Aunt Nancy." They made the rounds of the chamber vociferously telling man after man that this or that thing in which he had been interested was dead. Thus they informed John Wesley Gaines that "all his talk" was dead. They turned to the press gallery, singing:

Go tell the gallery,
Go tell the gallery,
Go tell the gallery
That all their news is dead.
The news that they've been printing,
The news that they've been printing,
The news that they've been printing,
With all their heart and head.

Immediately the members of the gallery came back with this:

Go tell the Members
The free-pass graft is dead.

The House received the announcement with shouts and groans.

Finally John Sharp Williams was escorted to the chair as Speaker, and under his arbitrary rulings different members were required, through the means of special rules, to perform stunts in front of the desk.

At five minutes to 10 Speaker Cannon resumed the chair, and the committee which had called on the President reported that he had no further communication to make to Congress at this time. Just as the hand of the clock pointed to 10 the Speaker brought down his gavel and began his closing address. He said that not in his thirty years' experience in Congress had he known a House of Representatives to be composed of more able, intelligent, or earnest men. After complimenting the House a little more, he referred to the high character of the work done during the session, and then spoke of the fact that although there had been some pretty sharp differences, they were all honest and had left no ranklings.

With one more thump of the gavel he brought the session to an end as far as the House was concerned, to the accompaniment of the long meter Doxology fervently rendered from the press gallery.

CONGRESS'S BUSY SESSION.

Rate, Pure Food, and Meat Inspection Its Most Notable Measures.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress has been a strenuous one from start to finish. The measure which caused the greatest debate was the Railroad Rate bill. Begun with the session, its consideration continued throughout. The pure food enactment and the meat inspection provision are also important changes in the Fedeal attitude toward both the producer and consumer of the country. A uniform and more strict method of naturalizing aliens was enacted.

The immunity of witnesses from prosecution who give testimony before Government tribunals was made the subject of an enactment which clearly states when such immunity obtains and when otherwise.

A bill removing the internal revenue tax on denatured alcohol also was passed.

The type of the Panama Canal was fixed, thus settling a question which has perplexed both the professional and lay mind. The President is to build a lock level canal, and a total of $39,000,000 for the year was accorded to him for that purpose. It was required that material for the canal should be of American manufacture unless the President found the price excessive, in which case authority was given to him to buy abroad.

To the Consular service a complete new legal status which will permit of an entire reorganization was given.

Congress gave great care to the draft of a bill intended to preserve the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls, and the measure was passed.

The tariff to be collected by the Philippine Government on goods entering the Island trade was revised.

A measure of importance to railroad and other employes engaged in hazardous employments, known as the Employers' Liability bill, became a law.

The Government will participate in the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, and an appropriation of $1,825,000 out of the Federal Treasury was authorized for that event.

Speedy appropriations for the San Francisco sufferers resulted from requests by the President. Two and a half millions were donated directly and supplies from the stores of the Government nearly equaled that amount in value.

Private pension legislation for the benefit of the old soldier who is unable to receive a pension under the statute laws kept up its usual heavy pace.

PRESIDENT IS HAPPY OVER CONGRESS'S WORK

More Constructive Legislation Than in a Third of a Century.

LONG DAY AT THE CAPITOL

Busy Signing Bills—Advises a Correspondent to Buy a $6 Suit Like His and Be Comfortable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—After a day spent largely at the Capitol waiting on legislation President Roosevelt to-night, on the adjournment of the Congress, gave out this statement:

"In the session that has just closed the Congress has done more substantive work for good than any Congress has done at any session since I became familiar with public affairs. The legislation has been along the lines of real constructive statesmanship of the most practical and efficient type, and bill after bill has been enacted into law which was of an importance so great that it is fair to say that the enactment of any one of them alone would have made the session memorable; such, for instance, as the Railroad Rate bill, the meat inspection measure, the Pure Food bill, the bill for free alcohol in the arts, the Consular Reform bill, Panama Canal legislation, the Joint Statehood bill, and the Naturalization bill.

"I certainly have no disposition to blink what there is of evil in our social, industrial, or political life of to-day, but it seems to me that the men of genuine patriotism, who genuinely wish well to their country, have the right to feel a profound satisfaction in the entire course of this Congress. I would not be afraid to compare its record with that of any previous Congress in our history, not alone for the wisdom, but for the disinterested highmindedness which has controlled its action. It is noteworthy that not a single measure which the closest scrutiny could warrant us in calling of doubtful propriety has been enacted, and on the other hand, no influence of any kind has availed to prevent the enactment of the laws most vitally necessary to the Nation at this time."

The President's last day in Washington before starting for his Summer home was a fitting climax to his work during the Winter and Spring. He had a most strenuous day. He was at work with his stenographers and clerks hours before the department clerks began to put in an appearance this morning, getting the business of the Executive office disposed of. He worked steadily until 11 o'clock, when he went to the Capitol to remain in the President's room until the work of Congress had been completed.

The President was accompanied by two secretaries and a messenger, and soon there came nearly all the members of the Cabinet, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, and Commissioner Garfield. The President had a reception for Senators and he signed bills with one hand and sometimes shook hands with the other. He was dressed in a light Summer suit and Panama hat, and to one of his newspaper friends who commented on his cool appearance he said:

"You will have to get you a suit like this if you stay in Washington."

"I'm afraid it would cost me too much, Mr. President," said the newspaper correspondent.

"I think this one cost $6," said the President, "but I don't know exactly. Anyhow, I've got two of them, because Mrs. Roosevelt insists on sending one of them to the laundry every week."

The conversation turned on a report sent out of Washington the other day, in which it was said that the President was suffering from overwork and nervousness to such an extent that his friends were alarmed.

"Do I look like I was suffering from overwork?" said the President. "I never enjoyed anything more in my life than I have this session of Congress, especially the last four weeks of it."

The President observed that he hadn't done as much work as any number of persons about him, and he called attention to the remarkable activity of Taft and Root and Garfield and Bacon. "All of them have done more work than I have," said the President, "and there isn't any of them broken down."

The President, for the sake of a pleasantry, rather exaggerated conditions when he asserted that anybody had done more work than he during the past six months, but it was plainly true that he was not suffering from extreme nervousness, and gave no indication whatever of breaking down. The President never appeared to be in better health and spirits, and every movement and expression indicated his thorough satisfaction with the work done by Congress.

Representative Cooks of New York had a conversation with the President of considerable length this morning at the executive office. As he left the White House Mr. Cocks said:

"The President is much pleased with the results of the session. I can say that if he could have had the absolute determination of matters he would have changed not only some features of the meat inspection measure, but also of the Railroad Rate and Pure Food bills. All these measures are the result of the wisdom of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. With them the President expresses his satisfaction and his belief that they embody the best legislation on the several subjects obtainable in the present circumstances of public opinion.

"It is the President's opinion that the session of Congress has been most remarkable. Many questions of great concern to the American people have been considered and satisfactorily disposed of. The President told me that this Congress had enacted more constructive legislation than any Congress for more than a third of a century. Although some of the measures which he has advocated have not been passed he feels that the Congress and the people are to be congratulated upon the work actually accomplished."

Because the clerical force was unable to get the bills in form for the President's signature there were numerous vexatious delays. One recess after another was taken, and all the while the President's train was standing at the Pennsylvania Station, ready to take him to Oyster Bay the moment an adjournment was declared. It was the hope that Congress could adjourn not later than 8 o'clock, but when it was announced soon after the President had gone to luncheon by Senator Warren that it would be impossible to complete the business before 5 o'clock, the President took a carriage ride. At 5 o'clock another adjournment was taken. At 6:30 o'clock the President's patience gave out, and he went back to the White House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:25 A. M.—636 East Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

3:26 A. M.—230 Chrystie Street; Leado Brothers; damage, $3,000.

4 A. M.—208 Fulton Street; Evening Post; damage trifling.

4:35 A. M.—37 Delancey Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:40 A. M.—[illegible] Elizabeth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

8:55 A. M.—18 East 117th Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

10:48 A. M.—[illegible] West Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8 P. M.—[illegible] East Thirty-second Street; Sims J. Barrow; damage, $8.

9:05 P. M.—[illegible] Street; Ralph Griffin; damage, $[illegible].

9:48 P. M.—[illegible] owner unknown; damage, $[illegible].

FOURTEEN DIE OF HEAT; DOZENS ARE PROSTRATED

Continued from Page 1.

Hall apartment house, at Ninety-second Street and Central Park West, told the police that his brother had been suffering from the heat in the last few days.

Drink of Ice Water Fatal.

William Cotton of 433 East 108th Street, entering his home about noon after a hard morning's work, asked his wife for a glass of ice water. He dropped dead while drinking it, the cold being too much for a weak heart.

Policeman Marvin Wooden, attached to the West 152d Street Station, while patrolling Riverside Drive at 155th Street, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon. He was assisted to the station, attended by Police Surgeon Williams, and then sent home.

Not without humor was the case of Ralph Karner of 126 Broome Street, who was arraigned in Essex Market Court for turning a hose upon Policeman Casey of the Delancey Street Station.

Karner was cooling his horses with the hose when Casey came along and proceeded to deliver a lecture on the folly of turning the hose too suddenly on horses in hot weather. Karner playfully turned the hose on the policeman. The evil of being too sudden presently was made clear, for Karner was marched straight to the lock-up.

Magistrate Breen laughed when he heard the case, but he fined Karner $3.

Forecaster Emery said last night that the rain squall had made the air very much clearer. He said that the heat waves had been felt keenly throughout the East, particularly at Philadelphia, where the temperature rose to 94.

Child Fell from Fire Escape.

Many accidents directly due to the heat were reported to the police. Mamie Nellil, 4 years old, living with her parents at 30 Bleecker Street, fell from the fire escape, where she had been getting cool air. She was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital with concussion of the brain.

A similar accident happened to Luci Limmo, 5 years old, of 182 Mulberry Street. The girl in falling from a fire escape was only saved from death by striking a man who happened to be walking below. The man escaped injury, but the child, despite the broken fall, received internal injuries.

James White, a negro, of 252 West Forty-eighth Street, was drowned while swimming in the East River off Sixty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. The man went into the river to bathe on account of the heat. It is believed that he was taken with cramps as a result of an overheated condition when he entered the water.

The police record of deaths and prostrations up to midnight follows:

DEATHS.

BAKER, FLORENCE, 2 months old, 887 Avenue A; died at home.

BRACKEN, THOMAS, 83 years, 1,048 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome while working at Kings County Oil Works, Bliseville, L. I.; died at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

BRANNIGAN, MARGARET, 5 years, 2,001 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

COTTON, WILLIAM, 35 years, 433 East 108th Street; died while drinking water in his home.

DELVECHIO, BIANCA, 7 months, 157 Houston Street; died in parents' home.

DILLINGHAM, JOHN, 6 months, 995 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

FARRELL, JAMES E., 4 months, 518 West Forty-eighth Street.

FRAIOZALI, MARY, 2 months, 507 West Forty-first Street.

GALLER, ADOLPH, 60 years, 81 Goerck Street.

GROGLIO, ANNIE, 15 months, 609 East Fourteenth Street.

JOHNSON, ——, 2 months, 942 Third Avenue.

McNAMARA, MARY, 11 years, 118 Chirstopher Street.

O'GRADY, ELIZABETH, 3 months, 156 East 118th Street.

SMITH, ANDREW, 14 days old, 418 East Eighty-first Street.

Prostrations in Manhattan.

BORGIA, JAMES, 30 years, 542 East Fifteenth Street. Overcome in front of 16 West Nineteenth Street. New York Hospital.

BRENNAN, JAMES, 37 years. Fell when overcome from firescape to backyard of 153 East Twenty-third Street. Possible fracture of the skull. Bellevue Hospital.

BRYAN, EDWARD, 35 years, 119 West Thirteenth Street. Overcome in front of 62 West Thirty-eighth Street. New York Hospital.

BUTTELL, JAMES, 35 years, of 154 West Twenty-sixth Street, overcome at home; not removed.

BUTLER, HARRY, 30 years old, 810 West 117th Street. Became insane through heat. Removed to J. Hood Wright Hospital.

CALAHAN, GERERIA, 45 years, 111 Macdougal Street. Overcome at Varick and Spring Streets. St. Vincent's Hospital.

CROWLEY, WILLIAM, 35 years, 40 Bowery. Overcome in front of 508 Bowery. St. Vincent's Hospital.

FINLAYSON, SAMUEL, 40 years, of 500 West Fifty-seventh Street, overcome near residence; Roosevelt Hospital; may die.

FINNERTY, PATRICK, 50 years, 281 East Tenth Street. Overcome at 604 East Eighty-third Street. Presbyterian Hospital.

GASS, LOUIS, 22 years, of 544 Brook Avenue; Lebanon Hospital.

HALES, JOSEPH, 54 years, 126 West Eighty-fourth Street. Overcome at 174 West Seventy-sixth Street. Roosevelt Hospital.

HAUCK, GOTTLIEB, 44 years, 573 Robbins Avenue. Overcome at 1,172 East 141st Street. Lincoln Hospital.

KELLOGG, EDWARD, 53 years, 787 Amsterdam Avenue. Overcome at Eightieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Roosevelt Hospital.

McCREADY, JOHN, 55 years, 1,123 Park Avenue. Overcome in front of 1,107 Park Avenue. Presbyterian Hospital.

MEYERS, ANNA, 47 years, 912 West End Avenue. Overcome at Fifty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue. Roosevelt Hospital.

PINCONCO, JAMES, address unknown. Overcome at Forty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Flower Hospital.

SCANLON, JOHN, 28 years, of 332 East Fifty-second Street, overcome at home; Flower Hospital.

SCHEUR, JAMES, 24 years, 80 West Ninety-seventh Street. Attempted suicide while heat-crazed. J. Hood Wright Hospital.

SCHMIDT, HENRY, 7 South Street. Overcome in Jeanette Park, Coenties Slip. Hudson Street Hospital.

SCOVILLE, HERBERT, 42 years, 598 Lexington Avenue. Overcome in front of 745 Lexington Avenue. Roosevelt Hospital. Later went home.

SCULLY, Thomas, 40 years, 551 West Forty-ninth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

WALSH, JOHN, 42 years, no home; overcome at 195 Broadway; St. Gregory's Hospital.

WALSH, JOHN, 21 years, 507 East Sixteenth Street; overcome at East Ninth Street pier; Bellevue Hospital.

WOODEN, MARVIN, policeman, West 152d Street Station, overcome on post; sent home.

UNKNOWN ITALIAN, overcome at Varick and Vandam Streets; St. Vincent's Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, overcome at Eleventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

Prostrations in Brooklyn.

BOLAND, JOHN, 33 years, of 885 Kent Avenue; overcome at his home; Cumberland Street Hospital.

BROCHLOCHER, JOSEPH, 57 years, of 104 Lynch Street; overcome at Marcy Avenue and Lorimer Street; Williamsburg Hospital.

CLAFFEY, PATRICK, 34 years, of Crown Street and New York Avenue; overcome at Clarkson Street and Nostrand Avenue; Kings County Hospital.

COLE, FRANK, 35 years, of 122 Throop Avenue; overcome at Throop Avenue and Whipple Street; Eastern District Hospital.

CURTIS, MARY, 35 years, of 68 Sterling Place; removed from home to Kings County Hospital.

FOX, WILLIAM J., 20 years, of 80 Park Avenue; overcome at Sumner and De Kalb Avenues; Bushwick Hospital.

HAHN, CHARLES, 44 years, of 621 Park Avenue; overcome at 608 Park Avenue; Williamsburg Hospital.

HAND, JAMES, 56 years, 406 Avenue D; overcome in the Hall of Records; Brooklyn Hospital.

LAIR, JULIA, 40 years, of 164 Adams Street; overcome at North Elliott Place and Myrtle Avenue; Cumberland Street Hospital.

HANSELL, HERBERT, 9 years, 139 Ninth Street; removed from home to Seney Hospital.

POLLACK, LUTHER, 33 years, of Cropsey Avenue and Bay-Twenty-second Street; removed from home to Norwegian Hospital.

PORTER, ELIZABETH, 22 years, of Ninth Street and Eighteenth Avenue; removed from home to the Seney Hospital.

SINGER, SAMUEL, 27 years, address unknown; overcome at East New York Avenue, near Albany Avenue; St. Mary's Hospital.

The New York Times leads in school advertising. Readers of The New York Times will do well to follow the advertisements for [illegible] as it is reliable.

WHITE'S DETECTIVES HAD TRAILED THAW'S

Continued from Page 1.

was having him watched. He seemed to be in absolute fear. On his instructions we began to shadow every man in the employ of the New York Detective Agency, including the office employes. I advised Mr. White to have the men who were following him arrested, but he declined to take such a step, saying that would not solve the problem of who was behind them. I put extra men on the job.

"Finally I sent representatives to the New York Agency to try and obtain work. Charles F. Kuhrt, one of my employes, was hired there and put to work shadowing White. He posed as a man of means, who was only in the detective business for excitement, and soon grew intimate with Rorke, who was formerly a lamp cleaner on a railroad.

"Kuhrt and Rorke went out together, and at length, over champagne which was paid for with Stanford White's money, Rorke confessed that Harry Kendall Thaw, who was, he said, a young Pittsburg millionaire, was the man who was putting up the money for shadowing the rich architect.

"I lost no time in telling Mr. White of this. When I mentioned Thaw's name my employer seemed greatly agitated. He trembled violently and almost spilled some whisky which he was raising to his lips at the time.

"'I suspected it all along,' he said; 'but what I wanted was the proof.'

"I again advised Mr. White to have the detectives who followed him arrested, but he said he would wait a day or so and see what turned up. Some months after I was retained I had grown to know him quite well. I asked Mr. White what was Thaw's purpose in having him followed.

"'Bergoff, I'll tell you,' he replied. 'That man Thaw is crazy. He imagines that I have done him some wrong. I used to know his wife. I befriended her and her family.'

"'He should be grateful for that,' I said.

Said Thaw Was Insanely Jealous.

"'I tell you Thaw is absolutely insane,' Mr. White persisted. 'He is insanely jealous of his wife, and doubtless imagines that I am meeting her now, but, before God, I am not. My friendship for the girl was absolutely disinterested, and since her marriage she has repaid me by making remarks to different acquaintances of mine which are calculated to arouse her husband's enmity.'

"'In a few days I expect to go abroad,' he concluded. 'And I may want one of your men to go along with me. I expect to join Harry Payne Whitney and a party of friends on the other side, and I'll be damned if I want to be annoyed by those bloodhounds.'

"A few days after I had this conversation with Mr. White I found out that Thaw's men had learned of his prospective trip to Europe, when one man of the McKenna Agency, saying he was a Lord Rolston, had telephoned to Mr. White asking for an appointment. This sham lord had said he was representing an English syndicate which wished to obtain the plans for a gigantic building. Mr. White inadvertently remarked that he was going abroad in a short time. Later a man who said he was 'his Lordship's secretary,' but who was really Assistant Supt. Rowley of the detective agency, called on Mr. White, and Mr. White told him what steamship he intended sailing on.

"When he did sail he was shadowed by Harry Dougherty of the McKenna Agency, who was accompanied by a woman. He sailed on June 30. His party left his house in two automobiles. He was accompanied by his wife and son and his private secretary. At the pier it seemed to me that every working member of the McKenna Agency was on hand and as he ascended the gangplank jeered at him. He pretended not to notice.

Actresses Were Followed.

"While Mr. White was abroad last Summer detectives followed many young women who were known to Mr. White and his friends. One of them, a young actress, was followed to the mountains, where she went on a vacation. They complained to Mr. White, and he told me to stop it. I told him that the only thing to be done was to have the operatives arrested.

"'That would bring the young ladies into unpleasant notice,' he objected.

"This was after his return from Europe. I suggested to him that it would be a fair thing if he were to put detectives on the trail of Harry Thaw and Thaw's wife in retaliation.

"'If I did that,' he told me, 'I would be no better than Thaw. I hope I am above that sort of thing.'

"He was really frightened by the persistence with which he was dogged. Last September he made a year's contract with me for detective service. He refused to have Thaw arrested, saying that the man from Pittsburg wanted publicity worse than anything else.

"The year's contract with me was signed and written at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. De Lancey Nicoll, the lawyer, has the original document at his office. I was only to come when Mr. White felt that my services were needed.

"I learned that men like Anthony Comstock had been put on my employer's trail and that traps had been set for him. Children were placed in the way of the architect, but he was only annoyed. The last time I saw him alive was June 14. He had just returned from a trip to Canada and was in excellent numor.

"'They are after me again,' he said with a smile, referring to the detectives.

"'Have them locked up,' I insisted.

Meant to Do Something Soon.

"'I am going to have something done before long if it keeps up,' he said. There the matter rested. Once I suggested the possibility to him—it was early in the game—that his wife was having him shadowed. He ridiculed the idea, saying that he was doing nothing to be ashamed of."

Bergoff will be examined a length when he goes before the Grand Jury, as the District Attorney's office regards his evidence as of the utmost importance.

That Mrs. Thaw will be the principal witness in defense of her husband was practically settled yesterday, according to the announcement of her lawyers.

"Her evidence will make a thrilling story," said ex-Judge Olcott, Thaw's leading lawyer. It is a story that is bound to have a tremendous influence upon the jury and upon public opinion in this community. It has astounded me."

It was learned yesterday that when Mrs. Thaw went to the office of her lawyer to tell her history that women stenographers were in waiting to take down her words. She said that it would be better to have men.

"It is too horrible for young girls to hear," she explained.

Mrs. Thaw visited her husband in the Tombs early yesterday morning—several hours earlier than she had been expected by him. He was seemingly delighted when she was brought to his cell and kissed her repeatedly.

"How are you, little girl?" was his greeting.

"Pretty well, Harry," she said. "And you are looking better."

Mrs. Thaw Did Pass a Note.

In the talk of husband and wife the name of Judge Olcott was frequently mentioned, and it was evident that she was retailing the story of the happenings of the day before. Leaving the prison, she went again to the lawyer's office. After her visit it was announced there that the story of the passage of the note by her at the Café Martin on the night of the tragedy was true.

This note, according to ex-Judge Olcott, was the result of a question put by Thaw, who noticed his wife suddenly grow pale and nervous at dinner.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

Mrs. Thaw did not wish McCaleb, the young Californian who was dining with them, to know the cause of her annoyance. White was seated in such a position that while he was visible to her, her husband could not see him. Accordingly she wrote on a slip of paper.

"That dirty B— is here."

It was explained by the lawyer that Mrs. Thaw always spoke of White as "The Beast." Soon after that White left the restaurant and the Thaws did not remain long.

That these are the facts about the note episode was corroborated by Thaw. That any insulting remark was made by White that evening is denied. Ex-Judge Olcott said he has been unable to find any witness who overheard the architect speak of Mrs. Thaw at all. Certainly Thaw overheard no such remark nor is the story that some one told him about an insult to his wife true.

This story had its origin with a man who let it be known that "he was the friend of a man" who had heard White speak slightingly of the woman in the case. When the man was run down he could not produce the witness wanted. The office of the District Attorney has been equally unsuccessful in obtaining any information along this line.

Counsel for the defense are prepared to prove, so they announced yesterday, that Thaw bought a pistol two years ago, when, he says, he was attacked on his way home by members of the Monk Eastman gang.

"The thugs were hired," he said, "by Stan

NEWARK'S SAENGERFEST BEGINS IN A RAINSTORM

But a Drenching Fails to Dim the Singers' Welcome.

PARADE WITH FIREWORKS

And a Welcome by the Mayor to Top Off With—He Sees the German Spirit Can't Be Quenched.

Two thousand singers, the advance guard of the 5,000 members of German singing societies from New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other points, who are to take part in the twenty-first triennial National Saengerfest, were welcomed in Newark last night by the singing societies of that city. They arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at 8 o'clock, and were escorted to the Krueger Auditorium, Belmont Avenue, by torchlight.

Unfortunately, just as the Newark societies were forming to march down to meet them, a thunderstorm broke. There were brilliant displays of lightning, but the rain was not very heavy. It had little effect on the crowd. Market Street and Springfield Avenue were lined the whole way with interested spectators, and rain or no rain they were determined to see the procession. Great preparations had been made for the occasion. From nearly every house flags and bunting were displayed. The red, white, and black of Germany mingled with the Stars and Stripes, and here and there the golden lyre bespoke the object of the festival.

As the head of the procession was seen approaching, red fires, Roman candles and rockets were sent off, and the effect of the red torches lighting up the cloud of smoke which gathered along the line of march was exceedingly picturesque.

Parade in the Rain.

Most of the societies were faithful to the gray soft felt hat familiar at German gatherings, but a few ventured on more bizarre garb. The Society of Austrian Singers had adopted pink paper tall hats and carried green Chinese lanterns. The Acorn Society of New York bore large wreaths of oak leaves, from each of which hung suspended a paper lantern of gay hues.

The Arion Society of Newark found in their hearts to make a jest of even so serious a subject as the mosquito. They placed at the head of their division a specimen which seemed large even for New Jersey.

The procession was formed in four divisions under the direction of Grand Marshal George Ding. The Reception Committees and the German-American Central Association formed the first division; the New York and Brooklyn singers came in the second, the societies from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places came in the third, and the singers of Newark brought up the rear.

Welcome by the Mayor.

As soon as the paraders reached the Auditorium the brief welcome proceedings were opened by a speech from August Goertz, President of the United Singers of Newark. It is the custom of the Saengerbund to place in charge of the festivals the societies of the place designated, and the President of the local union is consequently Chairman at the fest.

Mr. Goertz spoke in German. He briefly rehearsed the history of Saengfests held in the past. He pointed out how the festivals had grown from small beginnings in 1851 to the great musical events they are at present; 6,000 trained singers are to take part in the concerts to be given in Newark in the next four days. If they achieve the same success that had marked the last festival at Baltimore they would have every reason to be satisfied, he said.

Mayor Henry M. Doremus then offered a welcome in the name of the city to the singing societies from other places. He declared that every effort would be made to make their visit a pleasant one.

"I have always been impressed," he said, "with the fact that chief among German characteristics is that of absolute thoroughness. When a German-American accepts a position it is safe to say that its duties will be carried out to the letter. This thoroughness has been shown by the determination with which you men of the German singing societies faced the inclement weather in your march to-night. We want you to live up to your reputation and have a thoroughly good time while you are here."

The formal proceedings came to an end, and the rest of the evening was devoted to a "kommers," or convivial conversazione, in which the members of the different societies made each other's acquaintance over many glasses of beer. Most of the New Yorkers and Brooklyn singers returned home last night, and will go back and forth to the festival daily. To the visitors from greater distances quarters have been assigned by a local Reception Committee.

Roosevelt Can't Attend.

Only one disappointment has been experienced in the arrangements. President Roosevelt is not coming. It had been hoped that he could have managed to drop in on his way from Washington to Oyster Bay, and it was arranged that he should have a special reception on Tuesday. It has been learned, however, that he finds it impossible after the strenuous session, and the committee can console themselves only with the thought that, after all, his promise was only conditional and that other distinguished guests will be present. These will include the German Ambassador, Baron von Sternburg, and Gov. Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey. It had been announced that the formal reception to them would be at the second of the grand concerts on Tuesday evening, but now it has been decided to receive them on Monday night instead.

Contest for the Kaiser Prize.

The great event of the festival is to come off on Wednesday morning in Olympic Park. Six choirs will compete for the Kaiser Prize. More hangs upon the result of this contest than the mere winning of the trophy. Its history has been singularly unfortunate, and the circumstances of the present Saengerfest may possibly add another chapter of disputes to that history.

The prize was first competed for six years ago in Brooklyn. On that occasion it was decided that two societies were equally good, and that no definite decision could be given. The Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia and a club from Brooklyn were each to hold the trophy for eighteen months until the next competition took place.

The Brooklyn society refused to accept such a verdict. If they could not have the prize all for their own without any one to share it they said they would have nothing to do with it. So Philadelphia held the statuette for the entire three years.

At Baltimore in 1903 Philadelphia won. In the event of the Philadelphians being declared the victors again on Wednesday the question will arise as to how many times they have come out on top. To those who capture the prize three times, so the deed of gift says, it shall belong in perpetuity.

Philadelphia may therefore declare that she is entitled to carry off the prize forever if she again gets the decision. Some say, however, that she can only count the Brooklyn victory as a half, and that therefore a triumph at Newark will make her score but two and a half. Therein lies the seed of much discord and many heartburnings.

Apart from this, the festival is likely to be a success in every way. For the Kaiser Prize—a solid silver statuette of a German minstrel of the thirteenth century—there are six competitors—the Kreutzer Quartet Club of New York, the Concordia Society of Wilkesbarre, the Arion Club of Newark, the Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia, the Germania Society of Newark, and the Franz Schubert Maennerchor of New York. The piece to be rendered for the contest is "Hans und Grete," to the music of Julius Lorenz, conductor of the festival.

The judges are Dr. Hans Harthan of Montreal, Louis Ehrgott of Cincinnati, Wolfgang F. Schwartz of Buffalo, Frank Bellinger of Indianapolis, and Albert Kuenzlen of Syracuse, all of whom have reputations in the musical world and have no affiliations with any of the societies entered.

Another prize of importance is that given by the North American Turnerbund. It goes not to the society, but to the city which attains the greatest number of marks. For this the cities are divided into classes according to the number of their singers. They present not only a set piece, but also a song selected by themselves. These competitions will take place on Monday and Tuesday afternoons in Olympic Park.

Of the concerts into which the element of competition does not enter, the first will be given in Olympic Park this afternoon. It is a sacred concert by the United Societies of Newark for the visiting organizations. The Philharmonic Society of New York will furnish the orchestra under the conductorship of Julius Lorenz, and the soloists will be Mme. Corinne Rider Kelsey, soprano, and Miss Maud Powell, violinist. It is really the formal opening of the musical part of the fest. A speech of welcome will be delivered by Major Carl Lentz as President of the Northeastern Bund.

On Monday evening in the Armory of the First Regiment Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing. The rest of the programme will be given by the united voices of all the 6,000 singers of the North Eastern Union. Signor Giuseppe Campanari is also to appear. On Tuesday afternoon the children of the city are to give a concert. Both those attending the State schools and the German schools are to take part. Their chorus will number 5,000 voices.

Of course this programme will not be so distinctively German as that of the other performances. Patriotic songs will vary the German folk-songs which the pupils of the German schools will give.

On Tuesday evening Mme. Schumann-Heink and Daniel Beddoe, tenor, will be the soloists at the second grand concert in the armory, and again the massed societies will render the songs of the Fatherland.

On Wednesday, after the competition for the Kaiser Prize, the custom of visiting will be observed. Each society will send a deputation to the headquarters of the other societies, and the health of the Saengerbund will be drunk in the best of fellowship. Thursday will see the end of the festival, and the societies are expected to take part in excursions to neighboring points of interest.

Where the New Yorkers Are.

The headquarters of the societies from Manhattan and Brooklyn are:

Manhattan Societies—Schiller Bund, Doelger's Park, 530 Morris Avenue; Gesang Verein, Uhland Bund, Charles Reihing, 334 Broad Street; Kreutzer Quartet Club, Germanic Hall, 320 Springfield Avenue; Rheinpfaelzer Maennorchor, Seifert's Hall, 403 Springfield Avenue; Yorkville Maennerchor, Krueger Auditorium; Bremer Gesang Verein, Loeffler's Hall, Springfield Avenue; Heine Bund, Krueger Auditorium; Boss Baecker Gesang Verein, Haeussler's Hall, 571 Polk Street; Allemania Cordialia, Creters, 52 Holland Street; Beethoven Maennercher, Kurz's Colosseum.

Brooklyn Societies—Hessischer Saengerbund, Dassing's Hall, 324 Springfield Avenue; Richard Wagner Quartet Club, Seifert's Park, 403 Springfield Avenue; Brooklyn Saengerbund, Doelger's Park, 350 Morris Avenue; Brooklyn Quartet Club, Birkenhauer & Berger, South Orange Avenue; Concordia, East New York Krueger's Auditorium; Caecilia Saengerbund, The Magnolia, 425 Springfield Avenue; Schwaebischer Saengerbund, Kurz's Colosseum, 425 Springfield Avenue; Fr. Glueck Quartet Club, G. V. Klag, 297 Springfield Avenue; Williamsburg Saengerbund, National Turn Hall, Bruce Street; Boss Baecker Gesang Verein, Germanic Hall, 310 Springfield Avenue; Beethoven Liederkranz, M. Rechsteiner, Grove Street, Irvington; Bach Quartet Club, Louis Ost, 348 South Orange Avenue.

INJURED IN D., L. & W. WRECK.

Passenger Train Leaves Track Near Utica—Eight in the Hospital.

UTICA, N. Y., June 30.—Lackawanna train No. 6, leaving this city at 11:10 o'clock this morning, was wrecked near the station at Chadwick's, seven miles south of this city. The train does not stop at that point, and was running at the usual speed. Near a long bridge which crosses the Sauquoit Creek the train left the track and went into the ditch, smashing all the coaches and overturning some of them.

As soon as possible word was sent to this city, and a relief train was sent forward, with several physicians and nurses on board. It returned with eight injured persons, who were taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Only two of them had to be assisted from the cars to the ambulances. One of these is Mrs. Griffith of Schenectady, who has a broken thigh and is otherwise injured. A little girl who was near her was thrown through a window. She was badly cut on the wrist.

Conductor S. D. Hall, who was in charge of the train, had to be cut from between seats, where he was wedged in. He was severely injured about the head and back.

40-FOOT LEAP OFF SPEEDWAY

Fleeing Pickpocket's Long Jump Lands Him in Policeman's Clutches.

While F. B. Sandree of Kingsbridge was on his way home on a north-bound Kingsbridge car yesterday afternoon he felt a tug at his pocketbook. A negro and a white man had just jostled him on the rear platform of the car, and Sandree tried to grab them. They jumped off the car.

The negro ran west on 157th Street, but at Broadway he was caught by Policeman Hocter. The white man ran east on 157th Street, and, arriving at the Speedway, jumped forty feet down among the bushes and stones. Policeman Fitzpatrick saw him coming, and arrested him after he had stopped rolling. After Dr. Bernstein of the Washington Heights Hospital had used several yards of court plaster on his prisoner, Fitzpatrick took him to the West 152d Street Police Station.

Hocter had already arrived with his man. The white man said he was George Sexton of 432 West 158th Street, and the negro was Alexander Weston of 570 Seventh Avenue. They were charged on suspicion with having attempted to hold up and rob Sandree.

ASKED FOR AMERICAN MEAT.

German Soldiers in Africa Like Canned Corned Beef.

BERLIN, June 30.—The North German Gazette to-day made a formal answer to the press charges that the Government had been sending regular shipments of American canned corned beef to the German soldiers in Southwest Africa, whereas Gen. von Podbielski, Minister of Agriculture, recently said in an interview that the Government had long known of the conditions existing in the Chicago slaughter houses.

The Gazette excused the shipments, saying that the orders for the corned beef were placed in February, at which time no charges had been made against American meats, and ran to October. The American product, the paper added, costs about $21 per 100 kilograms, (220 pounds,) and the German $65 to $70. Finally it was stated that the shipments were made upon the wish of the soldiers, with whom American corned beef is quite popular.

SIX CHAUFFEURS ARRESTED.

Charged with Reckless Driving on the Way to Sheepshead Bay.

The chauffeurs of six automobiles were arrested for violating the speed laws by the police of the Sheepshead Bay Station yesterday afternoon. For a long time the police have been receiving complaints that automobilists were driving their machines in a reckless manner to and from the race track. Yesterday Inspector Cross detailed two of his motor cycle men, Policemen Ennis and Shepherd, to make arrests.

The six men who were arrested were all from this city. They gave their names and addresses as Nelson Nels, Hotel Wolcott; J. H. Auerbach, 11 West Tenth Street; Edward Renehan, 131 West Thirty-fourth Street; Henry C. Weber, 312 West 114th Street; Charles Travis, 150th Street and Eighth Avenue, and Oresta Savelli of 331 West Thirty-fourth Street.

PROVED TO BE MUCH ALIVE.

His Wife Had Identified His Body and Wanted Life Insurance.

Coroner Peter F. Acritelli yesterday examined a live man who finally proved to the satisfaction of the county official that he was not dead, though the records of the Coroners' office showed him to be so. The man is Frederick E. Boshardt, a furniture polisher, of 265 Third Avenue.

Early in 1904 Boshardt left his wife and disappeared. On May 14, 1904, the body of a man was found in the North River at Fifty-seventh Street. The body was buried in Potter's Field.

On June 2 of that year Mrs. Boshardt identified the clothes taken from the body found in the North River as those worn by her husband when he left home. She was particularly positive in regard to a pocket knife found in the garments. Coroner Scholer delivered the dead man's effects to Mrs. Boshardt.

Not long afterward Mrs. Boshardt applied to the Prudential Insurance Company for the payment of a policy for $1,000 on Boshardt's life. This demand was made in Springfield, Mass., to which city Mrs. Boshardt had moved after the supposed death of her husband. The company's agents were not satisfied with the proofs of death and refused payment. Suit was thereupon begun in Hampden County to compel the company to pay up.

Detectives hired by the insurance company began a search for Boshardt. They found him in Philadelphia.

Jacob H. Surch, of 241 West Twenty-sixth Street, this city, positively identified Boshardt. That was in November last, and soon afterward Boshardt again disappeared. Detectives found him again yesterday. He was subpoenaed on behalf of the insurance company to appear before the Coroner.

Boshardt quickly convinced the Coroner that he was alive. His signature as he wrote it for the Coroner corresponded exactly with the signature on the insurance policy.

Boshardt said he never expected to live with his wife again, and his reason for hiding was that his wife should not learn of his whereabouts. Coroner Acritelli said he was satisfied that Boshardt was not a party to any fraud, and let him go home.

MORTGAGE TAX RULES.

Conditions Under Which Payments Must Be Made Before July 30.

Charles H. Corbett, Jr., Mortgage Tax Deputy, issued a statement yesterday regarding the payment of mortgage taxes collectable before July 30 under the mortgage tax law.

There is no further tax on mortgages, he says, upon which the full tax was paid at the time of recording. On demand mortgages, where the tax was not paid when they were recorded, the full tax must be paid before July 30. Short-term mortgages now past due, on which taxes were paid for these terms only, are liable for the balance due to June 30 on or before July 30. In the event of this tax not being paid on or before July 30, a penalty of 1 per cent. a month on the amount of the tax due is charged.

Persons in doubt as to the status of their mortgages, he continues, should write to the tax office, giving the date of the record, the serial number, and the name of the mortgagor, and they will be promptly informed by mail. The mortgage tax record books will be found in the business office of the Kings County Register, in the Hall of Records.

Holders of total advance mortgages filed before July 1 will not be relieved of personal taxation by the 1905 laws. Under the recording tax law of 1906, an owner of a mortgage, by paying one-half of 1 per cent. of the principal at the date of recording is relieved from personal taxation on the valuation of the mortgage.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY WE ANNOUNCE

A Most Extraordinary Sale of High Grade

Lingerie Dresses and Lingerie Suits for Women

MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLE GARMENTS.

Regularly $30.00 to $42.50 Special at $17.75
Regularly $45.00 to $58.00 Special at $28.50
Regularly $65.00 to $125.00 Special at $39.00
Regularly $135.00 to $200.00 Special at $48.00

After his name, the man who made the garments adds "importer and designer." He imports the most costly foreign models for the sake of the exclusive innovations and ideas which they suggest to him as a designer.

The garments involved in this sale demonstrate the benefits. That will help you to appreciate the exceptionally high character of the garments---their individuality and exclusiveness in design.

Not only an extensive series of sample garments, but his entire collection of reserve garments are offered at a deal less than one-half their true worth.

Linen Suits exquisitely hand embroidered, in pony and Eton models, a number of which have coats entirely of real Irish lace and others elaborated with real Irish and Cluny laces and fine embroideries.

Princess Dresses of Valenciennes and imitation Irish laces and the fine eyelet and shadow embroidery and of sheer mulls and batistes, elaborately trimmed with laces and embroideries.

The greater number of the garments are in white, with a limited variety in light blue, heliotrope and pink.

IN ADDITION WE WILL OFFER

Lingerie Coats { Formerly $9.00 to $12.50. Special at $5.00 / Formerly $18.50 to $22.50. Special at $9.50 / Formerly $27.50 to $39.00. Special at $16.50

Collectively there are seventy-five garments in Eton and pony coat models, fashioned of real Irish, Valenciennes and Cluny laces and of fine batiste embroideries in combination with laces.

Tailored Silk Suits { Formerly $29.50 to $39.00. Special at $18.50 / Formerly $45.00 to $75.00. Special at $29.00

Our entire collection of such garments is involved—Eton, pony coat and Prince Chap models of taffeta silk in black, navy, gray, light blue and in small checks and stripes.

Tailored Wool Suits { Formerly $35.00 to $48.00. Special at $18.50 / Formerly $65.00 to $98.00. Special at $29.00

High grade suits of plain and fancy imported voile in black and colors, silk lined, Panama cloths, summer serges in navy or white and of imported worsteds and tropical fabrics in gray mixtures.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

$11.50 Washable Suits for Girls and Misses at $6.90

Pony coat models of cotton rep, in light blue, heliotrope or white, with strap seams and well tailored, together with eton and box coat models of linen and washable poplin. Sizes 12 to 18 years and sizes for small women, 32 to 36 bust measure.

$1.50 to $2.00 White Lawn Dresses for Girls at 75c

Laundered dresses in a diversified variety of models, trimmed with laces and embroideries, sizes 6 to 14.

An Important Sale of Waists and Blouses

Upon three things does an event such as this depend for its importance—the time, the scope and the extent of its benefits. On all three counts we believe this to be the most extraordinary sale of waists which we have yet conducted.

It affords waists of sheer summer fabrics in the very latest models, applied with fine laces and embroideries. The concession of about one-half from the regular prices is the material benefit.

$2.00 Waists of Sheer Lawn or Batiste, Special, 98c
Front elaborated with Swiss embroidery, open back and open front models with long sleeves and open back models with short sleeves.

$2.98 Waists of Batiste or Sheer Lawn, Special, $1.50
Effectively elaborated with eyelet and tambour embroidery, open back and open front models with long sleeves and open back models with short sleeves.

$3.75 Waists of Nainsook, Lawn or Batiste, Special, $1.98
Trimmed with Val. lace and embroidery; open back and open front models with long sleeves and open back with short sleeves.

$5.00 Waists of Persian Lawn at $2.98
With pointed yoke of German Valenciennes lace in the form of a Dutch neck and applique of embroidery in an elaborate design, open back, short sleeve model.

$6.50 Waists of Sheer Lawn and Linens, Special, $3.95
Elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes laces and embroideries; open back model with long or short sleeves.

Sale of Dress Fabrics

75c Gray Suitings at 39c
56 inches wide, in a variety of weaves.

$1 to $1.50 English Mohairs at 79c
46 inches wide, in fancy weaves.

38c White and Colored Mohairs at 25c
40 inches wide, plain white or fancy colored weaves.

50c Nun's Veiling at 39c
40 inches wide, in a variety of colors, cream, & white.

50c Black and Colored Mohairs at 39c
50 inches wide, in a variety of colors and black.

Midsummer Millinery

Altogether new in design and method of elaboration, we present an extensive series of trimmed hats for seashore, mountain and town service, such as Leghorn hats, trimmed with mull, and lingerie hats and those of summer felts.

Ready for Service and Untrimmed Hats AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our entire stock is under the ban. Included there are hats of Manila, chip and Java straws in a diversified variety of shapes. The prices have been subjected to reductions of one-third to one-half.

Saks & Company Broadway 33d to 34th St.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

An Important Sale of

Stockings for Women

Special at 25c.

Regularly 35c. and 50c.

Imported stockings of black lisle thread or fine cotton, with reinforced soles, heels and toes, gauze or gossamer weight, plain garter tops or with lace insteps.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

A Sale of

Summer Vests for Women

VESTS of white ribbed lisle thread, low neck, sleeveless, hand crocheted and silk ribbon run, KAYSER'S VESTS of mercerized lisle in white, pink or sky blue, square neck, Regularly 50c. 35c

VESTS of white ribbed Swiss lisle thread, low, V or square neck, sleeveless, elaborately hand crocheted at the neck and shoulders, VESTS of Swiss ribbed lisle thread, sheer gauze weight, low or V neck, hand crocheted, Regularly 75c. 50c

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Silk Parasols, Special $1.95

Eight ribbed paragon frame, bone tips, covered with an excellent quality of taffeta silk in black, white, navy, ciel, blue and the hard-to-find tobacco brown and new greens. The handles are of fine natural woods.

Summer Oxfords for Women

To insure sustained grace for a light summer shoe, that is, grace which will stay with it until the last day of its service, demands workmanship of an exceptionally high order, of which ours have the benefit. For summer service we have designed quite an extensive series of new models, including pumps, Gibson ties, Christy ties, Oxford ties, and Saxon ties of white linen, patent leather, gun metal calf and colored leathers.

At $2.50 $3.50 $5.00

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

$4.00 Oxfords for Women at $2.85.

Pumps and Oxford Ties of white canvas or patent leather with welted soles.

Shoes and Oxfords for Children.

Boys' and Girls' Lace Shoes of white canvas; sizes 6 to 8, $1.00; 8½ to 11, $1.25; 11½ to 2, $1.50.

Children's Barefoot Sandals, with heavy soles, 95c., $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

Boys' Oxfords, of tan Russia calf, gun metal calf or patent leather, sizes 1 to 5½, at $2.50 and $3.00.

Trunks, Bags and Traveling Requisites.

You cannot conceive of a thing that will insure comfort and convenience on a journey that we cannot provide. In extent, in scope and in diversity we believe ours to be the biggest shop devoted to things for the traveler in the States.

Whatever you need may be, from an inexpensive suit case or trunk to an exclusive imported fitted case with requisites of hall marked silver, we are ready to serve you, and at very modest prices.

Leather Suit Cases, $3.95 to $39.50
Fitted Suit Cases, $15.75 to $150.00
Fitted Bags, $22.00 to $85.00
Flasks, $1.00 to $6.50
Medicine Cases, 50c. to $12.00
Dressing Cases, $5.00 to $16.75
Collar Bags, 59c. to $1.95
Garment Hangers, in sets, $1.00 to $3.50

Together with Drinking Cups, Glasses and Leather Cases, Bottles, Foot Rests, Steamer Pillows, Luncheon Sets, Steamer Chairs, Hat Cases, Steamer Trunks, Dress Trunks, Wardrobe Trunks and kindred requisites.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Dress Suit Cases, Special at $3.95.

A rigid frame, covered with cowhide leather, linen lined, outside straps or catches, Corbin lock. Length 24 in., depth 6½ in.

$9.50 Suit Cases for Women at $5.00

Minimum weight and maximum strength, found through the use of the finest sole leather and the most painstaking workmanship. French hand stitched edges, hand turned handles, leather covered buckles, brass lock; sizes 22 and 24 inches.

English Club Bags at $5.00.

Worth $7.00, $8.00, $9.00.

Wrought of selected sole leather, with French edges, leather lined, generous side pocket, solid brass lock and catches.

CZAR TO THROW OVER THE GOREMYKIN CABINET

Has Decided to Bow to Parliament, a Grand Duke Announces.

PEASANTS READY TO RISE

Conference of Highest Officers Summoned to Consider Disaffection in Army and Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—The downfall of the ill-starred Goremykin Ministry, whose blundering attempts to bridge the chasm between the Government and Parliament have resulted only in widening the breach, now is virtually an accomplished fact, if the statement of a Grand Duke to this effect can be accepted.

According to this high personage the final desperate effort of the faction of the baffled Ministry, headed by M. Stichinsky, Minister of Agriculture, which flouts Parliament's continued expressions of lack of confidence in the Government and wishes to dispose of it as a revolutionary body and again resort to force and repression, has failed, and the constantly recurring disaffection among the troops and the sad evidences of the disloyalty in the regiment of the Imperial Guard of which the Emperor himself is a Colonel and the Grand Dukes honorary officers, probably convinced his Majesty of the folly of trying further to tamper with the feeling of the country.

At any rate, according to the Grand Duke mentioned, the decision finally has been taken to bow to the demand of Parliament and dismiss the present Ministry and to make no attempt to impose a forced recess upon Parliament.

A frank surrender of power into the hands of the Constitutional Democrats, which would mean nothing less than the inauguration of a true constitutional monarchial régime, would find the leaders of that party ready to undertake the task of fighting the rising tide of revolution; but it is too much to expect the Emperor and the Court to make such abject capitulation. In spite of denials to the contrary, negotiations between the conservative Constitutional Democratic leaders and Emperor Nicholas have been secretly in progress for several days.

The difficulty of forming a new Cabinet is likely to delay the announcement of Premier Goremykin's retirement several days. Neither the press nor the public is aware of the final decision taken at Peterhof.

A conference of the highest officers of the army and navy has been summoned to discuss the extent of and the remedies for the disaffection in the army and navy. Officers from Kursk, Sevastopol, Riazan, the Caucasus, and other places where mutinies have occurred, have been ordered here to report on the subject.

A Sergeant belonging to the Onega Regiment, which has just returned from the Baltic Provinces, where it participated in the suppression of the revolutionary disorders, was killed yesterday in front of his company at Krasnoe-Selo Camp. The company was supposed to fire a round of blank cartridge, but the Sergeant fell dead, with a bullet through his body. There is no doubt that he was killed by design.

The members of the deputation from the Group of Toil sent into the country districts to test the temper of the peasants have returned here, and report that the latter are everywhere anxious for the signal to rise. The delegates counseled patience until August.

The estate in Orel Province of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the former Minister of the Interior, was burned by peasants last night. Cossacks have been dispatched to the scene.

MM. Anniken and Alladin, the peasant leaders in Parliament, have received a warning from the "League for the Salvation of Russia" of Odessa that they have been sentenced to death.

ROME, June 30.—Russian exiles here have received information from friends at home that the moment has come for them to make a desperate effort to free Russia. Some of the exiles are preparing to return to their native country and take part in the coming struggle against the present administration.

ROBBERIES BY TERRORISTS.

One Band in Warsaw Shoots Workmen—Member Caught Kills Himself.

WARSAW, June 30.—A band of terrorists attacked the city paymaster this afternoon, while he was riding in a cab, robbed him of $1,500 and escaped. Another band robbed the gas works paymaster of $1,250 and escaped, and a third band robbed the office of Neufeld's bedstead factory of $375.

This latter band while running away shot and wounded three workmen. One of the band was cornered, when, seeing that escape was impossible, he committed suicide.

POPE TO BE ARBITRATOR.

Colombia and Peru Will Withdraw Troops from Disputed Territory.

ROME, June 30.—Pope Pius having agreed to mediate between Colombia and Peru in the dispute over the Putumayo territory, he has received from both countries a promise that pending arbitration of the question in issue both countries will withdraw their troops from the district, thus making impossible an armed conflict.

Berlin Buys 10,000,000 Cigarettes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, June 30.—Over 10,000,000 cigarettes have been sold in Berlin in anticipation of the new law governing their sale which goes into effect to-morrow. The stocks of the wholesale dealers have been completely sold out.

Judge Faints at Dreyfus Hearing.

PARIS, June 30.—Judge Loew, First Honorary President of the Supreme Court, fainted to-day during the Dreyfus case hearing, his head striking a chair. The hearing was suspended, but as the Judge was not seriously ill it was resumed later. Procurator General Bauduin denounced Major Count Esterhazy as the real culprit. The hearings will last ten days longer.

Panama Parties Agree at Last.

PANAMA, June 30. — Success has crowned Gov. Magoon's effort to conciliate the Constitutionals and Liberals. The leaders of both parties, after a conference this morning agreed to vote for a mixed ticket for National Assembly members, composed of representatives of each party in Panama Province. The candidates agreed upon are Pablo Arosemena, Ausebio Morales, and Abel Bravo.

Adcock Jury Disagree.

LONDON, June 30.—The jury in the trial at the Old Bailey of Dr. George Robert Adcock, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Major J. N. Whyte, disagreed to-day and was discharged.

NEW BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

Six Men Hurt When New Hampshire Leaves the Ways in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 30.—The battleship New Hampshire was launched to-day at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, in this city. Miss Hazel E. McLane, a daughter of Gov. McLane, of New Hampshire, named the battleship.

Five workmen were injured a half an hour before the ceremonies while clearing away the props which held the big vessel. The timbers gave way without warning and struck the men. James Campbell of Gloucester and Joseph Kappakinski were taken to a hospital suffering from severe bruises about the head and body. The condition of Campbell is serious.

The launching party had not reached the stand when the accident occurred, and did not know that anything unusual had happened until the vessel had left the ways.

Miss McLane visited the shipyard yesterday afternoon and rehearsed the part she was to play this morning. Her first effort was a failure, but when the bottle struck the prow of the New Hampshire to-day she used sufficient force to completely shatter it.

Miss Marion Shortwell of Cambridge and Miss Margaret Thayer of Concord, N. H., were maids of honor. Among those on the stand were:

Gov. John McLane of New Hampshire and Mrs. McLane, Clinton A. McLane, and John R. McLane, all of Milford, N. H.; Secretary of State Edward N. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson of Concord, Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Leach of Franklin, Gen. William F. Thayer of Concord, Gen. Frank E. Kelly of Milford, N. H., and others on Gov. McLane's staff.

The New Hampshire is a sister ship to the battleship Kansas, which was recently launched. The general dimensions are: Length on load water line, 450 feet; length over all, 456 feet 4 inches; extreme beam to molding, 75 feet 5¼ inches; to outside of plating, 76 feet 8 inches; extreme beam to outside of armor, 76 feet 10 inches.

The battleship's propelling power will consist of twin-screw, four-cylinder, triple-expansion engines of a combined indicated horse power of 16,500. Each engine will be placed in a separate watertight compartment. The contract calls for a speed of 18 knots an hour for four consecutive hours.

BIG NAVAL FIGHT IMMINENT.

Enemy's Fleet in British Manoeuvres Concentrating Off Lagos.

LONDON, June 30.—The British naval manoeuvres, which began June 14 and in which 325 warships and about 63,000 men have been engaged, end next week, and the umpires are then expected to give out the general results.

From the expert point of view the most interesting phase, namely, the attack and defense of British sea-borne commerce, started June 24, but beyond the arrival of half a dozen gunboats and two cruisers at different ports flying checkered flags denoting their capture by the attacking or defending force, nothing has developed. Newspaper correspondents are on board ships of the different squadrons, but they are not permitted to describe the proceedings of the fleets until the close of the manoeuvres.

There are indications that the enemy's (blue) fleet is concentrating in the neighborhood of Lagos, Western Equatorial Africa, where possibly a big battle will end the mimic war. Nothing is allowed to crop out regarding the fate of the convoyed fleets of merchantmen since they started on their voyages outward and homeward from Falmouth and Gibraltar, respectively.

MRS. LONGWORTH SEES QUEEN

Alexandra Receives Her and Mrs. Reid in Audience.

LONDON, June 30.—The Court Circular to-night announces that Queen Alexandra this afternoon received Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth in audience.

Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth are spending the week end at Wrest Park, the Ambassador's country seat, where Mr. Reid has a house party. Among the guests, besides the Longworths, are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Capt. and Mrs. Spender-Clay, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills, Lords Brooke, Acheson, and Falconer, Herbert Dering, Ogden Mills, Miss Gladys Mills, William Erskine, Frederick W. Menzies, Capt. Crichton, Miss Katherine Barney, Miss Anne Breese, Miss Sibyl Douglas, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Burden.

CAUGHT NEAR KING'S CASTLE.

Spanish Police Arrest Three Supposed Anarchists at La Granja.

MADRID, June 30.—The police arrested to-day in the neighborhood of La Granja, where is situated the castle in which King Alfonso and Queen Victoria spent part of their honeymoon, a man named Fuente, who came to Spain from Buenos Ayres.

Fuente carried several maps of different parts of Spain and plans of public buildings in Paris. He also had in his possession letters in cipher, the key to which he refused to reveal. He was in Paris last year when the attempt was made to assassinate President Loubet and King Alfonso. The police also arrested two other men, who are believed to be Anarchists.

FORTS FIRE ON MUTINEERS.

Turkish Commander Quickly Reduces Reserves to Obedience.

HODEIDA, Turkish Arabia, June 30.—Another mutiny has broken out among the Turkish Army Reserves serving in Yemen Province. Sixteen battalions demanded that they be repatriated, and the Commander in Chief, Marshal Feizi Pasha, ordered the forts to open fire on the mutineers, who surrendered after a few hundred of them had been killed.

The rebel Arab forces are advancing on Amran, and an important engagement is reported to have been fought, both sides suffering heavy losses.

Bryan Leaves Norway for London.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 30.—William J. Bryan, who has been spending a couple of days at Bergen after a tour northward as far as the North Cape, leaves Bergen to-night for London. While at Bergen Mr. Bryan visited Premier Michelsen on board the steamer which was conveying the latter from Trondhjem to this port.

La Savoie Delayed by Broken Screw.

HAVRE, France, June 30.—The French Line steamer La Savoie, from New York June 21 for this port, which passed the Scilly Islands yesterday with the "not under control" signal flying, arrived here at noon to-day, two days late, with a broken screw.

Victim of Hydrophobia.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Joseph Neilon, a resident of Paris, Ohio, died here to-day of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog about six weeks ago and was brought to this city for treatment, but his case was beyond medical aid.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE OFF; WAGE INCREASE GRANTED

Arbitration Wins and Open Shop Plan Abandoned.

HOUSESMITHS WANT PEACE

They Are Likely to Go Back at the Old Wages and the Closed Shop.

The carpenters in Manhattan and Brooklyn, who are under the arbitration agreement, beginning to-morrow will receive an increase of 30 cents a day, and the Brooklyn carpenters will on Aug. 15 receive a further increase of 20 cents a day, bringing their wages up to $4.50 a day, for which they struck on May 1. The Bronx carpenters also struck on May 1 for $4.50 a day and gained their demands in a short time.

Both these strikes were in violation of the arbitration agreement, but the strikers were forgiven and taken back under the arbitration plan. The advance of 30 cents a day to the Manhattan carpenters brings their wages up to $4.80 a day, the highest wages yet paid to carpenters here. The shop carpenters in Manhattan will have their wages raised from $3.78 to $4 a day, beginning to-morrow, and those in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond will also have their wages increased.

The settlement of the troubles was brought about largely on account of rumors that the open shop system was to be introduced in the trade and that a general open shop fight was threatened in all the trades. It was learned yesterday that the employers intend to keep the arbitration agreement, and that notwithstanding the talk of an open shop fight the employers have forgiven unions which have violated the arbitration agreement after they gave evidence that they were ready to turn over a new leaf and observe its provisions.

The case of the Brotherhood of Painters, whose members struck in violation of the arbitration agreement against the decision of Charles Stewart Smith, will come up before the General Arbitration Board in a few days. The painters have in the meantime declared their strike off unconditionally and returned to work under the decision of Mr. Smith. Since the strike the open shop has been declared in their trade, but the Brotherhood of Painters is still in the General Arbitration Board, a tie vote having resulted twice on the question of the union being expelled from the board. It was said that the open shop declaration will likely be rescinded. The Housesmiths' Union, which is not in the arbitration plan, but which is tired of its strike and wants to make peace with the employers, is also expected to declare off its strike some time this week.

Though the open shop has been in operation in this trade for some time, the housesmiths believe they will be eventually reinstated. Their officers have stated in writing that the housesmiths, if their union is recognized again, are willing to waive the demand for which they struck, which is an advance in wages from $4.50 to $5 a day, and go back to work at the old wages, and that it is ready to furnish a bond that its members will abide by any agreement that may be entered into. It will also give a pledge that the International Union will never again be able to order a local strike as it did in the case of the strike against Post & McCord, which was the beginning of the whole trouble.

The general impression yesterday was that the housesmiths will eventually be forgiven and that the arbitration plan will be established more strongly than ever. A member of the Board of Governors of the Employers' Association, speaking for the association, said:

"While there might be individual employers who want the open shop, the association as a whole will stand by the arbitration agreement. We have no idea of starting a fight which might last for several years by declaring for the open shop."

Murphy Chauffeur In the Toils.

George Goodwin, chauffeur of John J. Murphy of 309 East Seventeenth Street, brother of Charles Murphy, was arrested last night for exceeding the speed limit in an automobile on the East Drive of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The arrest was made by Policeman Kelly of the Park Squad, who charged that Goodwin was driving the machine at twenty-five miles an hour. Mr. Murphy was not in the machine.

CITY BREVITIES.

The steamboat Mary Powell will leave Desbrosses Street at 1:45 o'clock, West Forty-second Street at 2 o'clock, and West 129th Street at 2:20 o'clock on the afternoon of July 4 for West Point. Passengers will see the cadets in camp.

The steamboat Ramsdell of the Central Hudson Line makes regular Sunday and holiday excursions up the Hudson. The boat leaves Franklin Street at 9 A. M. and West 129th Street at 9:30 A. M.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse will sail from New York to Genoa, Naples, and Alexandria on Jan. 26, 1907. She will call at Italian ports on her way back.

Oscar Ems of New York has become manager of the Express Nile Steamship Company. The company will start its Mediterranean service in December.

A volume containing the clippings which appeared in the American newspapers on the occasion of the recent visit to the United States of Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, has been completed by Walter Hyams & Co. of this city and will be shipped to-morrow to the Earl's residence at Ottawa. The volume is Russian levant, lined in a delicate shade of Butchee moire silk, imported for the work, and suitably inscribed. The Earl has taken special interest in its preparation.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—First Lieut. A. A. Maybach, Artillery Corps, is assigned temporarily to the command of the torpedo planter, Col. George Armistead, and detailed as acting Quartermaster and Commissary, relieving Capt. L. England, Artillery Corps, who will report to the Chief of Artillery for assignment to duty as an assistant. Lieut. Maybach will report to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten.

Capt. S. Hof, Ordnance Department, will visit Wilmington and Nicetown, Penn., on business pertaining to inspection of ordnance material.

The advancement from the grade of First Lieutenant to that of Captain of the following-named Assistant Surgeons, with rank of Captain from June 29 is announced: E. R. Whitmore, C. Brownlee, J. A. Murtagh, G. M. Ekwurszel, W. W. Reno, C. D. Buck, C. E. Koerper, J. H. Allen, R. U. Patterson, R. P. O'Connor, G. P. Heard, R. E. Noble, R. Brooke, Jr., V. E. Sweazy, M. A. Delaney, H. D. Bloomberg, J. R. Devereux, P. S. Halloran, K. Nelson, L. Brechemin, Jr., L. L. Krebs, W. P. Woodal, and C. C. Whitcomb.

Promotions and assignments of artillery officers: O. E. Wood, to Colonel, Coast Artillery; J. R. Williams, to Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Williams will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco and report for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. W. L. Reed, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed to Metropolis and Boaz, Ill., for the purpose of procuring evidence for a general court-martial at Jefferson Barracks.

Capt. H. T. Ferguson is relieved from duty as assistant to the purchasing commisary, San Francisco.

A board to consist of Majors O. M. Lissak, B. W. Dunn, Capt. C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook proving grounds for the purpose of recommending eligible officers for detail as Captains in the Ordnance Department.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander L. H. Chandler to navy yard, New York, duty in connection with the Connecticut, with a view to being ordered as navigator of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. Commander H. H. Christy, to Naval Academy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lebanon at Tompkinsville, Nevada at Annapolis, and Wisconsin at Cheefoo.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF.

New Committee to Administer Funds —Fire Losses to be Adjusted.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—A Rehabilitation Committee has been appointed by the Finance Committee of the Red Cross funds, to expend $6,000,000 of relief money. The men appointed are Archbishop Riordan, Bishop Nichols, O. K. Cushing, Dr. Devine, F. W. Dohrmann, Dr. John Galloway, and Rabbi Voorsanger.

Relief Commissioners Pippy and Moran, who heretofore have administered the fund, will receive supplies, care for them, and distribute them upon the order of the new committee. Building homes, loaning or giving moneys, the sanitation of the city, and the general relief of suffering will come within the direct scope of the duties of the Rehabilitation Committee.

The Board of Election Commissioners has decreed that no citizen of San Francisco living in a public square will be allowed to register, and thereby obtain the right to vote. This means that at least 8,500 citizens are disfranchised through no fault of their own.

Representatives of thirty-six dollar-for-dollar insurance companies met to-day in Oakland and decided to do what they have been trying to get the Adjusting Bureau to do for two months—not only investigate losses, but adjust them. At the meeting to-day it was agreed that all claims should be placed in the hands of a committee of five, to be selected from their own number, that this committee should adjust losses, and that whatever this committee reported should be final.

YOUNG GRADUATE DROWNED.

Leding, Who Could Not Swim, Fell from a Hawser in Hoboken.

William Leding, 14 years old, who was graduated from the Hoboken High School last Wednesday, was drowned while swimming yesterday afternoon. He lived at 112 Washington Street, Hoboken, and went to the Fifteenth Street docks, a favorite bathing place for Hoboken boys, to learn to swim.

While holding a hawser connected with J. P. Morgan's yacht the Corsair, which was lying at the dock, he lost his grip and sank.

Leding's companions ran away. Several sailors were on the deck of the yacht, but did not help the boy, explaining later that they did not know he was drowning.

The boy's father, William Leding, Sr., returned to his home from Manhattan in the afternoon and told his wife that he had secured a place for their boy in the Metropolitan Bank. The mother found her boy's clothing on the doorstep late in the afternoon. She was not alarmed, because she believed a joke was being played. Not long afterward, however, a boy came to the door and said:

"Did you get Willie's clothes? You know that he is drowned?"

David McDowell, a diver, recovered the body.

Named by Otsego Republicans.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., June 30.—The Otsego County Republican Convention met here to-day and nominated Charles Smith of Oneonta for member of the Assembly. Judge Nathaniel P. Willis of Cooperstown was named again for Surrogate, and John W. Brown of Maryland was renominated for Superintendent of the Poor. Dr. A. H. Brownell of Oneonta and Dr. H. Frink of Burlington were nominated for Coroners.

TRAINLOAD OF TEACHERS TO CROSS THE CONTINENT

Start in Five Pullmans for a 30-Day Trip to the Coast.

100 FROM NEW YORK CITY

Convention of National Educational Association Turned Into Sightseeing Trip.

More than one hundred teachers in the New York schools from all the various boroughs left the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon for a trip across the continent. The teachers are members of the National Educational Association. Other delegations will join them through the State at the various stopping places between here and Buffalo until the number of the party reaches 150. They will see most of the best that is to be seen in the country until July 30, when they return to New York.

The tour of the teachers will be conducted by V. V. Beard of the New York Central. The convention of the National Educational Association was to have been held in San Francisco during July, but the earthquake and fire there made a change in the plans imperative. Under the change made there will be no convention, and the party will make Oakland, across the bay from San Francisco, their headquarters. Thus all will be able to visit the ruins of the destroyed city.

The train is made up of five Pullman sleeping cars. Dining coaches will be attached to the train at various points, and an observation coach will run with the train over the entire route. There is also a special baggage coach.

The party goes via St. Louis and Kansas City, and arrives at Laguna at noon on July 3, where a visit will be paid to the Indian village. One day will be spent at Denver, two at Colorado Springs, with drives and side trips to Cripple Creek and Gold Fields. Then follows a trip up the Grand Canyon, and then to Redlands and Riverside, arriving in Los Angeles July 9. After two days in that city, the trip will be continued through Seattle and Spokane until Portland is reached on July 16.

The return trip takes in the Yellowstone Park, Mammoth Hot Springs, with stops at points in Montana and North Dakota, Minneapolis, Chicago, and Niagara Falls. Prominent among the tourists are Prof. Charles O. Dewey and Mrs. Dewey of Brooklyn. The full list of Greater New York teachers in the party follows:

Miss Ruth Keeting, Miss E. Uhler, Miss M. E. Egbert, Miss Marion D. Egbert, Miss T. Berghane, Miss E. Bernholz, Miss E. A. Marson, Miss E. Hovey, E. C. Hill and wife, Margaret S. Winslow, Miss Anna Bermers, Josephine L. Thompson, Miss Ida R. Palen, Elizabeth L. Palsted, Miss E. J. Moore, A. H. A. Thompson, W. H. Rowan, William Bridge and wife, Mary C. O'Brien, Miss T. M. McCafferty, Theodore E. Greene and wife, Mrs. George A. Logan, Mrs. P. Gray Morrison, Mrs. S. S. Benner and daughter, Miss M. L. Shroeder, Miss C. Shroeder, Mrs. Moore and daughter, Miss Jessie A. Beach, Mrs. J. B. Beach, Mrs. H. W. Booth, Mrs. J. A. Miller, H. Ward Smith and wife, Miss Edith Haskins, Miss Mary A. Kevin, Miss Alberta Becker, Nellie Sayre, Miss E. J. Lichtenstein, Mrs. M. E. Freudenhal, Miss Clara Millington, Miss E. H. Millington, E. K. Sexton and wife, Mrs. H. S. Wilson, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Grace Taft, Miss Margary Farker, Joseph G. Edgerly and wife, Mrs. M. A. Saunders, Mrs. D. C. Beach, John Dwyer, W. F. O'Callahan, Annie M. Smith, Cecelia F. Smith.

Edith L. Miller, Margaret C. Hall, Grace D. Bell, Miss Dorothy W. Hill, John C. Hill, Eva L. Tower, Miss Bertha A. Bruenn, Richard Hurst, C. R. Gaston, C. M. Dalrymple, D. W. Von Bremen, Emma L. Preece, Miss M. E. Lynch, Miss T. H. Bacon, Edith Grimley, R. M. Gunnison, J. E. Granzow, Julius Harzfeld, W. R. Tuft, P. J. Bell, Dr. F. J. Murray, Miss Murray, Miss A. G. Bloemenstein, Miss Annie A. J. Egan, Theresa Kelly, Miss M. A. Baxter, Miss Annis A. L. Egan, Miss M. A. Baxter, Miss Harper, Mrs. Clarence Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Bishop, Miss Nellie B. Allen, Miss M. A. Allen, Florence Scott, Miss Agnes Blatt, Miss Hattie Blatt, Miss Bertha Rosenthal, Miss Esther Frank, Jennette Hafer, Miss K. Merritt, Miss Barnum, and Thomas Corrigan.

HAS A FOOT IN EACH CAMP.

Firing of the Nassau Democratic Committee Also in Hearst League.

When the Nassau County Central Democratic Committee meets there is likely to be a fine row because Charles Firling, one of the foremost members, is known to have been enrolled as a member of the Independence League of Nassau County, elected to a position on the County Central Committee, and chosen by his fellow-committeemen as Treasurer. Members of the Democratic organizations have been talking for several days of disciplinary measures.

Firling is a resident of Bayville, in the town of Oyster Bay. In the event of a coalition of the Democrats and the Independence League, there will be nothing out of the way in his action, and his friends want to see the Democrats go slow in disciplining him, before it is settled whether the coalition will be effected.

Meanwhile the Republicans of the county are making the most of the double position held by Firling.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

Charleston Wireless Station Opened.

The wireless station at Charleston, S. C., was opened on June 27. The first message was received at the station at 9:30 o'clock that night from the steamship City of Atlanta, then 85 miles from Charleston. This station completes a chain along the Atlantic Coast from Portland, Me., to Galveston, Texas.

Special Sessions to Take It Easy.

Chief Clerk William M. Culkins of Special Sessions reported yesterday to the Justices that in the last year 10,035 cases had been disposed of, and only 200 were pending. The Justices decided to sit during July and August, only three or four days a week, and that for the hearing of prison cases.

B. Altman & Co.

CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M.; SATURDAYS, 12 NOON.

B. Altman & Co. ARE SHOWING WOMEN'S AND MISSES' APPAREL FOR SUMMER WEAR, COMPRISING:

Suits for golfing, tennis and sailing; Bathing Suits, Automobile Coats, Caps and Veils; Riding Habits, made to order only; Hats, Boots and Crops. Gloves for athletic service.

For Afternoon Drive or Promenade: Muslin Dresses and Lace Wraps, Mid-Summer Millinery, Parasols and Parasolettes, Feather Stoles and Scarfs.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR THE MAKING OF GOWNS, TAILOR SUITS AND LINEN RIDING HABITS, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

SUMMER TOURING REQUISITES.

Luncheon Hampers of wicker or leather, Traveling Bags and Suit Cases, Carry-alls, Shirt Cases, Hat Boxes, Dressing Cases, Writing Cases and Folios, Razor Sets, etc. Travelers' Note Books and Pads, Fountain Pens and Tourists' Inkstands.

Cretonne Bags and Cases fitted with sewing necessaries; Glove, Handkerchief, Veil and Lace Cases; Utility Bags for steamer cabins; Cretonne Traveling Cases, Jewel Cases, and a variety of other practical novelties.

Toilet Sets and separate toilet articles, intended especially for travelers' use; also various requisites for the dressing table and bath, adapted to the needs of Mid-Summer traveling.

COTTAGE FURNISHINGS.

DRAPERIES AND RUGS, HAMMOCKS, SCREENS, LOUNGING PILLOWS AND CRETONNE FURNISHINGS, AT MODERATE PRICES.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

ON MONDAY, JULY SECOND, A SALE WILL BE HELD, OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS, MADE OF TWILLED SILK, WITH HANDLES OF NATURAL WOOD, 26 AND 28 INCH SIZES, AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF $2.00 EACH.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Stern Brothers

During the Summer will close Daily at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 12 O'Clock, Noon.

To-morrow, Monday, a limited number of

Women's Summer Dresses

taken from regular stock, consisting of Muslins, Nets, French Dotted Swisses, All Over Embroidery, Silk Batistes and Mulls for Street and Evening Wear. Also a collection of

Linen Bolero Coat Suits, handsomely trimmed with Lace and Embroideries, both colored and white,

at $19.75, 29.50, 34.00 and 42.50

Former Prices $42.50 to 89.50

Also a large variety of

Tub Skirts, of Linen, Poplinette and Pique,

at $2.95, 3.75, 5.25 and 7.50

A selection of the Highest Class

French Hand Made Blouses

will be offered to-morrow, at

Prices Ranging from $19.50 to 85.00

Very Much Less Than Their Value.

Waists & Blouses From Their Own Workrooms

of Linens, Nainsooks, Lawns and Madras,

at $1.85, 1.98, 2.50 and 2.98

An Important Purchase of

Cotton Dress Fabrics

will be placed on sale to-morrow, consisting of

3500 Yds, Brilliant de Soie, in silk dots, colored and black check effects,
10000 Yds. Silk Finish Sheer Batistes, in a large variety of coin spots, checks, medium and large stripes, in white, black and navy grounds and other attractive styles, } 14c

6500 Yds. Fine Irish Linen Suitings, in all seasonable colors, including white, at 18c

And in addition the remainder of this season's 48 inch Paris Veilings and Silk Mixed Sheer Fabrics, in colored hair line checks and stripes, at 48c

Price Heretofore $1.25 to 2.25 yard

Summer Clearing Sale of

Boys' and Children's Clothing

at Decided Reductions.

Boys' and Children's Norfolk, Double Breasted Sailor and Russian Suits, plain and fancy materials, in broken lots and sizes, Formerly $5.00 to 15.00 $1.95 to 9.75

Washable Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits, Sailor collar, in plain and striped Chambrays and Galateas, Special at 1.75

Washable Knickerbocker Trousers, in Crash, Duck and Khaki Materials, 8 to 16 yrs., 95c

Boys' Washable Bloomer Trousers, 3 to 10 yrs., Unusual Values, 69c

Boys' Washable Blouses, in Fancy Madras, with or without collar, Regular Value 95c, 55c

Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, in Blue and Fancy Cheviots and Corduroy, Regular Value 95c to 1.45 48c

Hats and Caps at Reduced Prices.

Exceptional Values in

Misses' & Girls' Summer Apparel

Misses' Suits of white and Tan Poplinette, Three Quarter Coat Model, New Plaited Skirts, 14 & 16 yrs., $10.50

Misses' Shirt Waist Dresses, of Chambrays, Lawns and Dimities, 14 and 16 yrs., Heretofore $3.95 and 6.95 $2.95, 3.95

Misses' Wash Skirts, of Poplinette or Linon, Gored Circular Model, Value 2.95, $1.98

Misses' Tailor-made Suits, various styles and materials, 14 and 16 yrs., Heretofore $29.75 to 40.00 $14.95, 19.75

Girls' Wash Dresses, of Chambrays, Lawns and Fancy Ginghams, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $1.98 to 2.95 1.65

Girls' Lawn Guimpes, cluster tucking with insertions of embroidery, also plaited and hemstitched models, 4 to 14 yrs., at 54c, 89c, 98c

West Twenty-third Street

POSTAL STATION MOVES TO NEW CUSTOM HOUSE

New Home to Have Electric Stampers and a Tube Service.

TO BE ALL READY ON MONDAY

There Will Be 110 Carriers and 62 Clerks, Who Handle 215,000 Pieces of Mail Daily.

Between the closing of business yesterday and the opening to-morrow Sub-Station P of the New York Post Office will be moved from the Produce Exchange Building to its new and bigger home on the ground floor of the new Custom House. There it will occupy a space 52 by 270 feet in the southern side of the building, facing Bridge Street.

This is the first section of the new Custome House to be opened. The finishing touches have been given to it by the army of men working under the direction of Robert A. Greenfield, the Government's Superintendent of Construction. On the ground floor of the building are two entrances, one on State Street and the other on Whitehall Street. Connecting them is a public corridor eleven feet wide, and the Post Office occupies the entire section south of this corridor. At the Whitehall Street end are the money order and registry divisions, while the State Street end is for mail carriers. In the central part are sections for general Post Office business, such as sorting, stamping, receiving, dispatching, and the like. There also will be the office of J. T. Quigley, who is in charge of the office.

The lobby is separated from the main corridor, and both are floored with white marble. They also have rich wainscoats and ornamental pilasters of white Vermont marble, with a soft, unglazed finish. This forms an attractive combination with the dull-black finish of the ornamental work of the glass and iron partitions between the corridors and the private offices. The ceilings are seventeen feet high, and all parts are abundantly lighted.

Letter drops are located in the centre of the main corridor equally distant from State and Whitehall Streets. Separate drops are provided for different kinds of mail matter. Inside, two windows have been provided for the registry of letters, two for money orders, and one for stamps. There is also an information window. Two drinking water fountains have been placed in the public corridor.

All of the public part of this floor has been completed and will be opened simultaneously with the opening of the postal sub-station. The openings between the public corridor and the Customs Department also have been completed, but will be left boarded up until the rest of the building is ready for occupancy. Then iron gates will be placed at these openings, and will be closed after the hours of the Customs office, while the Post Office corridor will remain open from 6 A. M. until 8 P. M.

Post Office furniture and apparatus is on hand and workmen started in yesterday to put them in place. The electric light fixtures have been placed and the current is on, the elevator is running, and to-night everything will be in running order for to-morrow. Then the official change of location will be made under orders of Postmaster Willcox. In all something like $10,000 has gone into the furnishing of the sub-station. There are canceling machines run by electricity, sorting cases, bag racks, carriers, desks, and many appliances, such as the pneumatic tube, by which letters are dispatched to and received from the railroad stations, as well as steel boxes, safes, and a large steel vault for the safekeeping of stamps and money.

The mail arriving by wagons comes in through doorways opening on Bridge Street, and is delivered on to a mailing platform in the basement, from which point an electric elevator takes it to the first floor for stamping and distributing. Station P employs 110 carriers and 62 clerks. The stamp sales for this year will exceed $800,000 and the money order business will aggregate $500,000. About 215,000 pieces of mail are being handled every day.

Archbishop for Polish Church Here.

RIPON, Wis., June 30.—The Rev. Father Kruszka of this city has received word that Archbishop Weber of Poland has been transferred to America, where he will have supervision of the entire Polish Catholic Church in America. This, Father Kruszka says, is a practical concession to the requests of the Polish Church, and will, no doubt, lead to further appointments, as one Bishop cannot possibly supervise the entire country. Archbishop Weber is expected to arrive in this country about Christmas and will reside in Chicago.

Fassett Renominated for Congress.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 30.—J. Sloat Fassett was renominated for Representative in Congress by the Republicans of the Thirty-third District in convention here to-day.

Le Boutillier Bros

Summer Shirt Waists.

Women's White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with eyelet embroidery and lace—

$1.50

Women's White Batiste Shirt Waists, trimmed with lace and embroidery—

$2.00

Women's Shirt Waists of fine White Batiste—hand embroidery—collar and cuffs trimmed with lace—

$2.98

Also, a full line of Peter Pan Waists in lawn, linens and madras, at popular prices.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street

BURTON NOT SEEKING PARDON

Will Obey Court's Mandate Whatever It May Be, His Counsel Say.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 30.—Baille P. Waggener, one of the attorneys for ex-United States Senator J. R. Burton, gave out a signed statement to-day denying on behalf of Senator Burton any desire to procure an Executive pardon in case of his final conviction by the United States Supreme Court. The statement in part follows:

"Recently there has appeared in the public press a dispatch saying that 'an effort will be made to obtain a pardon for Senator Burton,' and saying further that 'some of his ex-colleagues have quietly discussed the advisability of asking President Roosevelt to set aside the sentence,' also 'members of the Kansas delegation have received letters from influential politicians and others in Kansas, asking them to use their influence to have the sentence set aside.' And still further the dispatch says 'it has been suggested that possibly an understanding with the President may be reached by which Burton will withdraw his motion for a rehearing pending before the Supreme Court, and that part of the sentence relating to imprisonment will be set aside.'

"We are authorized to say for him that neither now nor at any time will he ask for a pardon. This is a case for the for a pardon. This is a case to be finally adjudicated by the courts, and our client will rest his case there and will obey their mandate, whatever it may be. And while he will contend to the last for his honor and his good name, asserting his innocence always, if the final decree is against him, he will not turn to the Executive for pardon for a crime he never committed."

The statement is signed by B. P. Waggener and W. P. Hackney, Burton's counsel.

FEAR ANOTHER LANDSLIDE.

Residents of Haverstraw Appeal to the Board of Trustees.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFERN, N. Y., June 30.—Jefferson Street, in Haverstraw, N. Y., is sliding into a hole, and residents are alarmed over the prospect of another landslide, such as occurred in Rockland Street on Jan. 8 last, when several lives were lost. The matter came before the Haverstraw Village Board last week, and caused an animated discussion. Some time ago a fence was erected on the north side of the street, and the danger was temporarily forgotten. Brickmaking was resumed, and gradually the contour of the land changed. The earth kept on sinking, until a great strip of land on the northeast of Jefferson Street slid down. The fears of the residents were again aroused, and they made a complaint to Alderman Cohn, and urged him to bring the matter before the Board of Trustees.

ICE TRUST IN CAMDEN NOW.

Prosecutor Says Prices Must Come Down or He'll Sue Dealers.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 30.—Prosecutor of the Pleas Frank T. Moyd, has summoned the ice dealers of the city to meet him in his office on Monday morning for conferences regarding their methods of doing business.

From information received by the Prosecutor he declares there is an illegal combination of the ice men, and that the price of ice must come down or he will recall the Grand Jury on Tuesday, lay the evidence he has before that body, and ask that indictments be found against the ice-men for restraining trade.

TWELFTH REGIMENT HOME BRINGING A DESERTER

Ex-Sergt. Havenith Furnished a Real Court-Martial.

LEFT CAMP WITHOUT A PASS

A Sergeant Caught Him Here and Took Him Back—He May Be Discharged.

When the Twelfth Regiment arrived in town yesterday from camp it brought along under double guard Private A. O. Havenith of Company K, who had been arrested, taken back to camp, and there convicted of desertion. On each side of him marched a guard with fixed bayonet.

Havenith went with the regiment to camp as Quartermaster Sergeant on June 23. He was granted leave last Monday, which he overstayed. Capt. E. O. Power reported the case to Col. Dyer, who ordered the reduction of the Quartermaster Sergeant to the rank of private. Havenith left camp without a pass and disappeared.

Capt. Power, an ex-officer of the army, thought that Havenith should be hunted up wherever he might be and dealt with summarily. With the permission of Col. Dyer, he detailed Sergt. A. J. Smith of Company K to come to New York and bring back the missing private.

Sergt. Smith reached this city last Tuesday night. Ht was fully armed. Arriving at the home of Havenith in the Bronx about midnight he pounded lustily on the door and called for attention. A female voice from a window told him that midnight was no time to make a call, and that he should go about his business, as Private Havenith was not there.

Then the Sergeant told Havenith's wife that he had come for the deserter; that he knew he was in the house, and that he would get him even if he had to beat in the door to do it. The runaway then spoke up out of the darkness within to say that he'd be ready in a minute to go back with Smith.

Havenith was put in the guard tent under arrest, and Col. Dyer appointed a court-martial to try him. Lieut. Col. T. W. Huston was the President and Lieut. J. G. K. Lee Judge Advocate. Havenith was defended by Lieut. Fred Kernochan, who in real life is an Assistant District Attorney. When the defendant heard the testimony of Capt. Power, he pleaded guilty. The court forwarded its findings to Major Gen. Roe, who sent them to Judge Advocate Ladd. It is believed that Havenith will be honorably discharged. But for his plea of guilty, he would have received a much severer sentence, the men of the regiment believe.

The desertion and consequent trial furnished the most exciting incidents of the camp. Havenith attempted to escape from the guard house after he had been court-martialed, and a double guard was assigned to watch him. He was warned that the guard would not use kid gloves if he tried to escape again. When the regiment started for home yesterday morning, Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt was detailed as officer of the day and Lieut. H. F. Quackenbos as officer of the guard. Quackenbos was charged especially to see that Havenith did not escape.

When the regiment detrained at Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-second Street, Havenith was marched to the armory. He might have been locked up to await the decision of the court, but Col. Dyer decided that since he had already been publicly disgraced he might go to his home.

LAST WEEK IN STATE CAMP.

The Seventh Goes Home and Forty-seventh and Fourteenth Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 30.—To-day saw the last change in the personnel of the troops at the State Camp. With the departure of the Twelfth Regiment and the arrival of the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh the fourth week was ended and the fifth and final week of the season began.

The Twelfth had a lively time after their final parade last night. They were glad to get back to the city. The regiment was somewhat handicapped by the absence of officers in the city on business. The Twelfth was the only regiment in camp whose staff and line officers messed at one table after evening parade. There seemed to be a bond of feeling between them not noticeable in the other regiments. Before going $10,380.49 was paid to the officers and soldiers by Col. Chauncey P. Williams. Of the total paid the United States Government rebates $4,983.65.

The Forty-seventh left its armory, Heyward Street and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock this morning. Escorted by the regimental band, they marched to the Forty-second Street ferry, where they were taken across the river, and marched to Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue, and entrained on a special on the New York Central Road. They arrived in camp at noon.

The regiment is in command of Col. John G. Eddy and has in camp 34 officers and 446 men. The Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn arrived half an hour behind them. They pitched their tents at the left of the Forty-seventh. The Fourteenth is in command of Col. John H. Foote.

There are forty-six officers and 520 men present. A union church service will be held to-morrow. Rev. John H. Sattig, Chaplain of the Fourteenth, and Rev. Roland B. Dawson of the Forty-seventh will make addresses. At 7:30 P. M. the Y. M. C. A. will hold a service. Mr. C. W. Dietrich, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., will speak

OYSTER BAY'S FOURTH.

President Roosevelt to Deliver the Oration of the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 30.—All the arrangements have been made for the Fourth of July celebration at Oyster Bay, at which President Roosevelt is to deliver the oration. A platform is to be erected at Locust Grove, on the Heights, and 800 school children, dressed in white, will surround the President as they sing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America."

Sheriff Jerome B. Johnson will go through the formality of introducing the speaker to the audience. Following the oration, the President will help his own children set off their firecrackers at Sagamore Hill.

It was originally planned to have the celebration in the Oyster Bay Opera House, but the owner, James L. Long, objected to the criticism that he was seeking free advertising and refused to allow the ceremonies to be held there.

GOSSIP ABOUT A GIRL CAUSED WEST SIDE RIOT

Miss Miller Invited Some Friends to Refute a Slander.

THEY SOUGHT JOSEPH HAWEY

Not Finding Him, They Hit All Who Admitted That They Even Knew Him.

People who didn't know anything about it described the riot of Friday night on the upper west side as due to a quarrel between the leaders of rival gangs. But it wasn't that at all. The trouble was really Gertie Miller's revenge for what she Joseph Harvey had been saying about her.

Gertie Miller is fifteen years old and pretty. When she thought she had let Harvey talk long enough she invited a few friends from the Gas House District to come around and set matters straight. They came. After the battle the girl's father, Joseph Miller, who is the janitor of the apartment house at 176 West Ninety-fifth Street, where the fighting was hottest, was left in a police cell.

Mrs. Miller was indignant yesterday after reading the afternoon newspaper accounts of the row.

"They've got us all wrong," said she. "Here they call Joe the leader of a tough gang, when he's the quietest man in the neighborhood. That fellow Harvey started the whole business by passing remarks about Gertie. Ask her about it. She'll tell you what happened."

"This Harvey," said Miss Gertie, "has been insulting me for some time. I couldn't stand it any longer, so I sent downtown for some friends. They came up on the run, and I only wish they had found that brute. They did catch some of his friends, though, and I hear Jake Williams had seven stitches taken in his head. Father is all right. Mother is going for a bondsman for him now."

Joseph Harvey lives at 138 West Ninety-ninth Street. Some say that he has followers of his own who were on bad terms with Miller. Anyway, "Billy" Bligh, Frank Doyle, and "Humpty" Miller of the Gas House District on the east side, who were friends of Miller when he lived in East Sixteenth Street, reached Ninety-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue on Friday night, looking for Harvey.

Failing to find him, they asked every one on the street if they knew him, and if the persons accosted answered "yes" blackjacks went into action and Harvey's acquaintances bit the dust.

These tactics soon brought the reserves around from the West 100th Street Station, and after a hard tussle the Miller adherents were locked up, charged with rioting. In the Harlem Court yesterday they were held in $500 bail each.

CHALONER B. SCHLEY WEDS.

His Bride Was Formerly the Wife of William Cooke Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, June 30.—To evade the Colorado law prohibiting the marriage of divorced persons within a year of the date of the decree, Mrs. Edith Turner Daniels, the former wife of William Cooke Daniels, and Chaloner B. Schley of New York took a special train to-day for Sidney, Neb., where they were married this afternoon, returning to Denver to-night.

The couple were accompanied by a party of friends from New York, Denver, and Colorado Springs, which included Grant B. Schley, father of the bridegroom; the latter's brothers, Grant B. Schley, Jr., Kenneth Schley, and Don Schley; Mrs. Dennis Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill of Denver, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Arthur of Colorado Springs, Gen. and Mrs. Bulkeley Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Marsden Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Turner of Denver, and Mr. Todd of Colorado Springs.

Immediately upon the arrival of the train at Sidney the party was conveyed in carriages to the Lutheran Church, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. S. Leamer.

Mr. Schley had come West for his health.

Woman of 97 Burned to Death.

Mrs. Caroline Linderberg, 97 years old, was cooking at a stove in her home, 223 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, last night when her dress caught fire. The aged woman was burned to death.

GRAND JURY AFTER REBATERS

Vice President of the New York Central Called in Oil Inquiry.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—Federal authorities served subpoenas to-day on Capt. G. J. Grammer, Vice President of the New York Central Lines; W. T. Smith, Freight Claim Agent of the Lake Shore Road, and H. L. Meyer, a clerk in the office of M. C. Tully, Auditor of Freight Receipts for the Lake Shore.

These men are subpoenaed to appear before the Federal Grand Jury, which convenes in Cleveland Thursday, July 5, to investigate charges growing out of the recent oil hearing here before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. At that hearing several witnesses gave testimony regarding alleged rebating by railroads as well as testimony affecting the Standard Oil Company in all of its branches, and the impression here is that the Grand Jury investigation to be begun here next week is to be a sweeping one.

The summons to Capt. Grammer was served in Chicago. The papers served to-day included orders that certain books be produced. Freight receipts are to be gone into in detail. Probably several more subpoenas will be served early next week.

Ice Scarce in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—There is a scarcity of ice in Baltimore. It is impossible to get as much as a ton or even a half ton at a time, except in the cases of hotels and other business places that hold contracts. The ice is supplied by the American Company and the Independent Company. They say it is impossible to supply the demand.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY

Store Closes 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

SPECIAL SALES

OF PETTICOATS, WASHABLE WAISTS, DRESSES, SUITS AND COATS. DECIDED REDUCTIONS FROM REGULAR PRICES.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats.

Variety of high grade qualities. Latest Models.

BLACK OR WHITE,	Regularly $7.50,	5.00
BLACK AND COLORS,	" $9.50,	6.50
BLACK ONLY,	" $10.50,	7.75
WASHABLE COTTON PETTICOATS,	" $1.25,	.85
LINEN PETTICOATS, Natural,	Regularly $3.00, $4.00,	1.75, 2.75

Washable Waists

UNUSUAL VALUES, NEWEST STYLES.

WAISTS of Dotted Swiss, White Lawn and French Batiste, lace and embroidery trimmed, variety of styles, 1.50 and 1.85

WAISTS of White Lawn and Batiste, panels of embroidered insertion and pointed yoke effects of Valenciennes Lace, 2.25

WAISTS of White Lawn and Batiste embroidered fronts, lace yokes, fine qualities, distinctive models, 3.00

ALSO HIGH GRADE WAISTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Dresses, Coats and Skirts.

WHITE LAWN SHIRT WAIST DRESSES, lace trimmed. Value $9.00, $14.00,	5.75, 10.50
PERSIAN LAWN PRINCESS DRESSES, Lace trimmed. Value $25.00,	16.50
WHITE LINEN SUITS, Short coat effect, detachable black Velvet collar and cuffs. Value $12.50	8.50
WHITE LINEN COATS. Two attractive models	5.75
TAN LINEN DUST COATS,	5.75
WHITE WASH POPLIN SKIRTS,	4.00

Important End of Season Reductions

IN FOULARD SILKS, DRESS FABRICS, LINGERIE, MATINEES, LACES, PARASOLS, INFANTS' WEAR.

Dresses and Suits to Order

after latest models, highest class workmanship, at decidedly reduced prices during the summer months.

IN SUMMER WOOLENS, from	55.00
IN LINEN SUITINGS, from	45.00

Broadway & 19th Street

Glove Department.

Ideal Gloves for Warm Weather in the following styles:—

Elbow Length Silk Mesh Gloves in black and white,

$1.50 per pair.

Elbow Length Gloves, plain hands with open-work silk tops; black only,

$1.75 per pair.

Sale of Parasols.

All desirable shades,

Plain and Hemstitched Taffetas with natural wood handles;

Pongee with colored dots and enamel handles to match,

$1.95. value $3.00.

Also An Assortment of

Plain & Embroidered Linon Parasols,

$1.50, value $2.00.

Silk Stockings.

We present many new and attractive styles in plain open-work, open-work with the finest needlework embroidery, plain hose embroidered in self and contrasting colors; new shaded effects and lace inserts, all of which are to be found in white, black, and in almost any shade one can conceive.

Suitable for evening, street, town and country wear,

from *$1.15* upwards.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Tennis Blouses for the 4th

and for every other day that you want to spend in the open. These shirtwaists are about the most sensible and practical made. They are pretty and graceful and permit of the greatest possible freedom of action. For to-morrow and Tuesday we will sell the finest

Linen Shirts or Tennis Blouses with tailored pleats, fine tucks, plain or with pockets and roll collar and cuffs, that regularly are $4 and $5, for $2.98

Tennis Blouses in striped madras, roll collar, tailor made.... $1.98

Tennis Blouses in plain linen with roll collar and cuffs, pearl buttons and two pockets..... $1.98

Plain Linen Shirts—A splendid quality that sells readily for $2.00; to-morrow only..... $1.49

Bloomingdales' 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Men's Shirts, Belts, Ties.

An Attractive All-Inclusive Vacation Sale

is under full headway in the Bloomingdale men's wear shop. What you want to wear on your 4th of July trip or outing or for your vacation you will find here, and it is right from every possible view point, especially from those of style, quality and prices.

Fine Quality Pleated Negligee Shirts. You will need several of these to complete your outfit; you may have the very good quality without straining your purse a bit, because we are selling $1.00 shirts for.... 69c

All sizes for men and boys. Made of fine quality soft cambric, finish material, separate or attached cuffs.

Men's Fine Belts in tan, black and gray, smooth and grain finished leathers, with black, bronze or nickel buckles; sizes 30 to 54; during this vacation sale we will sell the 75c. to $1.00 grades at..... 59c

Our $1.50 Negligee Shirts are ready to wear custom made garments in regular and coat styles, with cuffs attached or separate; either soft or pleated bosoms; variety of excellent materials, most tasteful colorings and designs as well as the plain sorts, sizes 14 to 20; vacation sale price 98c

Men's Washable Four-in-Hands in white and all the new plain colors; during this vacation sale we will sell 25c. and 50c. grades, 2 for 25c., or each..... 15c

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

Women's Bathing Suits.

The three most popular prices this season we find are $1.98, $2.98 and $3.98, so we have assembled a variety of bathing suits at these prices that are better than any you can find anywhere else even at a dollar more.

Women's Brilliantine Bathing Suits, full front, sailor collar and belt trimmed with fancy mixed braid; sizes 34 to 44; special at..... $1.98

Women's Brilliantine Bathing Suits, excellent quality, splendidly made, long shield, revers, sailor collar and belt with rows of fancy braid; sizes 34 to 44, at..... $2.98

Women's Mohair Bathing Suits, V neck; tucked waist and skirt; neck, fancy sleeves and belt trimmed with mohair of contrasting colors and braid; sizes 34 to 44, at..... $3.98

Bloomingdales', 2d Floor, Lex. Av. Section.

Men's Two-Piece Bathing Suits made of extra heavy weight cotton, navy with red or white striped border, welt or quartered sleeves; the $1.50 grade, during this sale only..... 98c

Men's Worsted Bathing Suits, exceptionally fine quality, navy with white or red stripes, also plain navy with welt or quarter sleeves; the $2.98 grade, at..... $1.98

Men's $3.50 Bathing Suits, navy with red or white borders, extra heavy pants, at..... $2.98

Men's Fine Worsted Bathing Suits, with silk stripe, white or navy; actually worth $6.00, at..... $4.98

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

Women's Smart Low Shoes actual $4 to $6 values at $2.69

For Street and Dress Wear—Pumps, Christie, Gibson and Sailor Ties and Shoes—the very newest creations—footwear perfection—all leathers and sizes, 2½ to 8 in., AA to EE widths.

Women's $2 Ribbon Ties.....$1.29
Men's $3 Oxfords at..... 1.95
Men's $5 Oxfords at..... 2.45
Men's White Canvas Oxfords... 1.59
Men's Tennis Oxfords..... 69c

Vacation Shoes, Misses', boys', children's and infants' best styles for long service and comfort.

Oxfords and Shoes, black and tan leathers, up to $2.98 from $1.29

White Canvas Oxfords and Shoes, up to $1.98 from..... 59c

Barefoot Sandals, up to $1.98 from..... 59c

Infants' Shoes, all colors in kid, sizes 0, 1, 2 and 3; 50c. quality at 21c

Bloomingdales', 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdales'** Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

MUNICIPAL COURTS IN WRETCHED QUARTERS

Some Unsanitary, Small, and Without Proper Dignity.

NEW CITIZENS SURPRISED

They Get Their Impressions of Us In These Courts—Judges Should Wear Gowns, Says Roesch.

The unsanitary condition prevailing in several of the Municipal Courts in Manhattan, and the inadequate facilities provided for the transaction of public business, frequently have been the subjects of severe criticism on the part of the Justices, lawyers, clerks, court attendants, and the public.

The unequal distribution of the fourteen courts in the borough has also been commented upon, while the fact that the city pays rent for several of the buildings instead of erecting adequate municipal structures, is often a source of wonder to those most intimately associated with the administration of justice in the inferior courts.

The amount of business transacted in these courts is enormous and is constantly increasing, and the importance of maintaining them in a dignified and impressive manner can scarcely be overestimated, more especially as a very large percentage of the litigants are but recently arrived foreigners in whom it is desirable to create a feeling of profound respect for American institutions in order that they may become better citizens.

Justice George F. Roesch of the Fourth Municipal Court, who has made a deep study of the subject, and has sought to remedy defects in the law as well as the conditions prevailing in the courts themselves, said yesterday:

"It is a disgrace to this great city to have such quarters for the Municipal Court. It comes, more than any other, in direct contact with the mass of the people. The foreigner is apt to find himself in it with reference to some civil dispute very soon after landing. I have had cases before me in which the plaintiff had been but two weeks in the country and was already suing the city for unpaid labor. He obtained the machinery of the court free of cost.

"Such persons are impressed by outward form and the machinery of the law more than by the administration of the law itself. They come from countries in which the courts are located in buildings called Palaces of Justice. When they see the majesty of the law so poorly clothed in our country, as it so often is in our inferior courts, they form a correspondingly poor impression of all American institutions.

"The wearing of gowns by Police Magistrates and Justices of the Municipal Courts would often be more impressive in its effect than the wearing of gowns by Justices of the higher courts, for the class of litigants coming into the latter naturally have a greater respect and more reverence for the law and its representatives.

"These courts should have adequate libraries. There should be more of these courts and Judges, and they should be more fairly distributed over the city."

The First Municipal Court is now located at Prince and Wooster Streets, which was the heart of the "Tenderloin" of forty years ago. The building now in use was formerly a police station. The city spent $125,000 on the building, and it is now one of the best municipal courts in the city.

The court in the Second District is in Madison Street, near Oliver Street. The city rents it. The Clerk's office is up several flights, and is inconvenient for the exigencies of court work. The building is somewhat off the beaten lines of travel.

The Third Municipal Court is that in the Jefferson Market Court Building. Lawyers generally make two criticisms regarding it. First, with reference to acoustics, and second with regard to the arrangements for lawyers and jurors. Otherwise this might be deemed one of the show courtrooms of the city. The city owns it.

The Fourth Municipal Court is at the corner of First Street and Second Avenue. It was formerly owned by Edwin Einstein, who once ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket. The city pays an annual rental of $5,000 for it. It has been condemned several times, and is now a disgrace to the city, with utterly inadequate facilities for Judge, clerks, and jury. Its unsanitary condition is a menace to health. The city rents but one floor, which was formerly over a store, and is now over a mission.

The court in the Fifth District is located at 158 Clinton Street. It is owned by the city. It is a worse disgrace, if possible, than the court in the Fourth District. It is utterly inadequate for Judge, clerks, and the public.

The Sixth Municipal Court is at Second Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and is inadequate in every way. It is smaller than any other court in the city in a building not owned by the city. There are no facilities for either a clerk or jury.

The Seventh is in East Fifty-seventh Street, in the Yorkville Court. It is owned by the city, and is well ventilated and lighted, but there is insufficient room for the clerks.

The Eighth is at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, in the Grand Opera House. The city rents the courtroom. It is well fitted up, but inconvenient for the public. The Ninth is at 121st Street and Sylvan Place, in a building owned by the city, and in which the Harlem Police Court is also located. The Municipal Court is on the top floor. It is one of the best in the city, and the quarters for Judge, jury, and clerks are adequate and well furnished.

The Tenth Municipal Court is in the West Side Police Court building in West Fifty-fourth Street. It is a public building, and the Municipal Court is probably the finest courtroom of any kind in the city. It is very handsomely furnished in oak. The only criticism that can be made is in regard to the acoustic properties of the courtroom.

The Eleventh Court, at 70 Manhattan Street, is new, and was built by the owner especially to meet the requirements of the city. Appropriate quarters are provided for all who have business there.

The Twelfth is on Broadway, near 100th Street. It is up two flights of stairs in a room formerly used as a lodge room. It is a disgrace to the city, which pays rent for its use. There are no facilities for Judge, jury or clerks, and but poor ones for the public.

The Thirteenth is, in Madison Street, near Jefferson Street, and thanks to local pride and the fact that the Borough President lives in the district, this is the most luxuriously furnished courtroom in the city.

The Fourteenth and newest Municipal Court is situated in a building at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, owned by John D. Crimmins, to whom the city pays rent for it. It is well situated to meet the public needs and is finely furnished.

The salary of a Justice of the Municipal Court was formerly $10,000 a year. At that time the jurisdiction of the court only covered cases involving $100 or less, and the Justice had the right to practice law. The jurisdiction was first increased to $250 and later to $500. The Justices now receive but $6,000, although they have five times as much work to do as formerly, and the cost of living has greatly increased. A section of the charter of the greater city provides that the salaries of public officers shall be regulated in part by the cost of living. Municipal Justices are no longer allowed to practice.

Respite for "Lord Barrington."

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 30.—The case of F. Seymour, who called himself "Lord Barrington," is to be heard in the United States Supreme Court. Chief Justice Brace signed a writ of error to-day and an appeal will be made at once. This stops all proceedings, and "Barrington" was not be hanged on July 26 for the murder of James McCann.

TREE FELL, HIT AMBULANCE.

Blown Down as the Wagon Was Responding to a Call.

The high wind which accompanied the storm last night blew down a large walnut tree, fifty feet high, at the Washington Heights Hospital, 180th Street and Broadway. The tree stood in front of the stables, and it fell just as the ambulance containing Dr. Neuwelt was answering a call. The ambulance was going at a high rate of speed, and escaped with the loss of the rear step.

Four firemen from Engine Company 63 were sent to the hospital to clear away the tree, which blocked the entrance to the stable.

A MOTHER OVERCOME.

Found in a Hall, Unconscious, with Her Three Children.

Overcome by fatigue and the heat, Mrs. Mary Grant, 25 years old, of 222 East Seventy-fifth Street, was found lying unconscious in the hallway of 75 East Eighty-fifth Street, about 9 o'clock last night.

Around her huddled her three children, Michael, three weeks old; Mary, 4 years old, and Rose, 3 years old. Mrs. Grant was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

About midnight her husband, who had searched the east side for her, went to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station and found two of the children, Rose and Mary. The baby had been taken with the mother to the hospital.

According to the children, the mother had taken them to Central Park about noon yesterday. Toward evening they started homeward. Mrs. Grant seemed to become dazed, and she and the children plodded about the east side trying to find their home. Mrs. Grant finally took her children into the hallway, where she was found by a tenant of the building.

HURT WHEN TREE WAS STRUCK.

Butcher's Leg Broken by the Falling of a Heavy Limb.

John Rue, a butcher, of 931 Keller Avenue, in the Bronx, was seriously hurt in last night's storm at Keller Avenue and 163d Street. When the storm came on he took refuge under a tree.

After a heavy thunder clap a heavy limb broke from the tree and fell on Rue, pinning him to the ground. He called for help, and Policeman McGann and some neighbors came to his assistance. His left leg was broken and he was pretty severely bruised. He was sent to the Lebanon Hospital.

POLICEMAN AVERTS MURDER.

Greenwich Man Wanted to Kill A. L. Fowle and W. J. Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 30.—Barney Marron, coachman for A. L. Fowle, a New York publisher, overcome with excitement after reading of the Thaw murder case, set out last night with a revolver with the avowed intention of murdering William J. Smith, one of the most prominent residents of Greenwich. Special Officer Frank Mitchell disarmed Marron and locked him up.

"Smith sent me to the poorhouse once, and I'll have revenge. I'll shoot him dead, Thaw style, and then kill Fowle," boasted Marron while drinking in a saloon. He showed a loaded revolver, and Emil Deck, a friend of Mr. Smith, sent out for Policeman Mitchell. Mitchell entered the saloon and signed to the bartender, who refused to give any more drink to Marron. Mitchell then took the man out, ostensibly to find another saloon. Marron confided to him his plan to kill Mr. Smith. Mitchell volunteered to go along and help.

Marron then arranged that Mitchell was to ring the doorbell at Mr. Smith's residence, and then he (Marron) was to shake hands with Mr. Smith with his left hand and pull the revolver and shoot with the right one.

Mitchell expressed doubt that the weapon was loaded. Marron pulled it out to show him and the officer put it in his pocket. Then he told Marron that Smith was in the town building and he would take him there. Once in the town building, he was led to the lockup and imprisoned. To-day he was adjudged insane, and will be taken to Middletown Asylum on Monday.

Mr. Smith some years ago paid Marron's passage to Ireland for a trip. Marron saw his mother there, told her he had come to bring her to America, got her to sell her place, then, it appears, took the money and came here without her. Mr. Smith found him and sent him to the town farm, and afterward provided him with a suit of clothes.

MECHANICS GETTING SCARCE.

Reason Assigned by Metal Employers for Wanting Open Shops.

The National Metal Trades Association, composed of employers in the metal shop trades throughout the country, which has declared for the open shop, gave out a statement yesterday through its officers in which it sets forth its reasons for the position it has assumed. The members of the association employ about 150,000 men throughout the country. It is admitted that the open shop is easier in the shop trades than in the building trades. The statement says in part:

"Since we as employers are responsible for the work turned out by our workmen we must have full discretion to designate the men we consider competent to perform the work and to determine the conditions under which that work shall be done, the question of the competency of the men being determined solely by us. While disavowing any intention to interfere with the proper functions of labor ganizations, we will not submit to any terference with the management of our usiness. No discrimination will be made against any man because of his membership in any society or organization.

"Labor unions have limited, wherever they have been able, the employment of apprentices, and have carried this limitation to such an unreasonable extent that the country is suffering from a scarcity of mechanics, which will increase as the older mechanics die and the same restriction is continued."

HEARST REPLIES TO BAILEY.

Says the Senator Wears the Scarlet Trust Livery.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—William Randolph Hearst to-night telegraphed the following from San Francisco in answer to the speech made by Senator Bailey in the Senate on Thursday:

"Senator Bailey said little of importance, and consequently there is little to be said in reply.

"I cannot honestly claim credit for the able articles on the Senate in The Cosmopolitan Magazine, although I would be glad to do so.

"Their excellence is due to Mr. Phillips, and their value can be estimated by the aroused semi-sense of decency in some Senators and shame in others.

"As for Senator Bailey personally, he began his career in Washington by expressing unwillingness to wear even the conventional dress suit. He ended by wearing tamely and humbly the scarlet livery of the corporations. But while Bailey is willing to wear the trust livery and answer the Rockefeller bell as readily as any other Standard Oil lackey, he does not like to have attention called to his badge of servitude, and at present he is doing his best to hide it and shield himself behind the grave of the dead Senator Gorman.

"The whole matter has no interest for me, however, except in so far as it illustrates that growing evil in American public life—the control of the people's representatives by the corporations.

"WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST."

BASKET BALL ON SKATES A FASCINATING PASTIME

Formation of Big League of Local Teams Planned.

MUST REVISE PLAYING RULES

Experiments at Madison Square Garden Have Shown Possibilities of Sport When Properly Conducted.

The recent revival of roller skating has resulted in the introduction of many novel and interesting athletic sports on skates, among them being pushball, broomball, gymkhana and medley races, and basket ball. While they are all interesting to the general public and furnish excellent exercise for the athletes, the only sport in which science plays an important part is basket ball, and this is destined to become the leading athletic feature of roller skating.

Though in its infancy, the sport has rapidly jumped into popular favor, and games are played several times a week in the big rink at Madison Square Garden. Applications have been received from over fifty clubs for permission to play matches in the Garden, and plans are now under way for the formation of a roller skating basket ball league, which will be divided into senior and junior divisions, and a schedule of games arranged for the championships.

Basket ball on roller skates does not differ from the ordinary basket ball games, although it will be necessary to revise the rules somewhat to enable the officials to properly control the sport. Owing to the conditions under which the game is played, it will require a modification of the foul rule. In the regular game fouls are classified as follows: Delaying the game, tackling the ball, kicking the ball, striking the ball, holding the ball, dribbling, tackling opponent, holding opponent, pushing opponent, addressing officials, striking, kicking, shouldering, tripping or hacking opponent, unnecessary roughness, and using profane or abusive language. As it is frequently impossible for a player to control his movements or speed, material changes are necessary in this department. Under the present playing rules it is a difficult matter for the referee to judge satisfactorily on many points covering fouls, and these will probably be modified or eliminated to suit the new conditions.

Fouls will be classified according to penalties to cover unnecessary roughness, delaying the game, using profane or abusive language, addressing officials, and holding the ball, but in the other classified penalties a good deal depends on the circumstances whether a player can with reasonable fairness be disqualified or not. When engaged in the game with the skates off, the players are able to follow a strict observance of the rules, but when skating it is practically impossible to follow the existing rules, as frequently the players are unable to preserve their equilibrium, and often bring one or more players down with them when they fall.

From a scientific standpoint the game is a most attractive one. Passing, one of the principal elements in the game, can be accomplished with remarkable accuracy. Short passes can be effectively made, but long passing is somewhat uncertain at present, due principally to lack of practice. With the players skating full speed it is a difficult matter for a player to stop suddenly or turn quickly, although in the few games played so far there is a big improvement in the floor work of the players.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, believes the sport will become a valuable addition to indoor pastimes if conducted on proper lines. He believes that it should be confined to amateurs who should be registered like all other athletes in the A. A. U., and all games conducted under proper sanction, which will not only protect the players, but insure clean, healthy, and interesting sport. Professionalism must be eliminated if public support and patronage are to be considered.

Capt. Cook of the Silent Five team predicts a great future for the game, and says the members of his team prefer playing on roller skates to that of the regular game.

JERSEY'S NEW AUTO LAW.

In Effect To-day and Its Provisions Will Be Strictly Enforced.

Interesting conflicts are promised today in New Jersey between the owners of motor cars who venture into that State and the Jersey officials who will seek to enforce the provisions of the new law governing the use of motor cars.

This is known as the Frelinghuysen Act and became operative at 12:01 o'clock this morning. Under the new law every machine, whether owned by a resident or a non-resident of the State, must be registered with the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, or his authorized agent. For cars under 30-horse power the fee is $3, while for cars of greater power $5 is charged. Cars must be registered every year. In addition to this the man who runs the car must have a license, whether he is the owner of the machine, or merely the paid chauffeur. To obtain the license he must appear in person before the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Attention has been called to the fact that, under this clause, the owner of a car could not proceed with his machine in case the chauffeur should be injured, unless both men had licenses.

The license fees for driving cars is placed at $1 if the car is under 30-horse power, and $2 for cars of greater power. This license also must be renewed annually. Another feature of the law is that only the New Jersey registration number of the car may be displayed while it is running through the State. Thus if an owner leaves the New York number on his car as well as the New Jersey number, he makes himself liable to arrest and fine. Especial efforts will be made by the New Jersey authorities to arrest all persons who violate any of the provisions of the act to-day.

1,200 PLUMBERS STRIKE.

They Demand $5.25 Instead of $4.75 for an Eight-Hour Day.

Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union No. 2, comprising 1,200 men, ordered a strike at noon yesterday. They demand $5:25 for a day of eight hours, and have been receiving $4.75 a day.

The union made a demand for an increase in wages several weeks ago. The time allowed the employers in which to say whether or not they would grant the increase ended at noon yesterday. Not having received word from them, the union ordered a strike.

The workmen announced that the members of the union, as well as those employers who are willing to grant the increase, shall appear at Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street, to-morrow morning.

The Conciliating Committee of the Building Trades decided at a meeting yesterday afternoon in Groll's Hall, on East Fifty-third Street, to indorse the action of the Plumbers and Gasfitters' Union.

Funeral of Jere Dunn.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 30.—Funeral services for Jere Dunn were held to-day. There was a low mass at St. Mary's Church by the Rev. Father O'Neill, who became a fast friend of Mr. Dunn in his last illness. Few persons attended the funeral. The burial was in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, Newark.

Jail for an Auto Speeder.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 30.—In his crusade against automobile speeding, Municipal Judge C. L. Smith imposed to-day a straight Workhouse sentence of five days upon Harry Queal, son of a lumberman. A stay of thirty days was granted. An appeal will be taken.

BRIDAL GOWN HER SHROUD.

Mrs. Repp, Just Home from Wedding Trip, Dies After an Operation.

Mrs. Louis Frank Repp, a bride of three weeks, died yesterday morning in the German Hospital, Williamsburg, from peritonitis, following an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Repp was Miss Clara Leonora Mohn, a daughter of Leo Mohn, a scenic artist, who lives at 592 Chauncey Street. The family is well known in the upper Bushwick section of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Repp took a trip to Canada. When they returned, they went to their new home in Hancock Street. This was a week ago, and Mrs. Repp was taken ill almost immediately. A consultation of physicians was held Wednesday, and an immediate operation was decided upon.

Mrs. Repp will be buried in her bridal gown. The funeral services will be held at her father's house.

AUTO WORK FOR GOOD ROADS.

Limited Extent of Improved Highways Found in Many States.

Some interesting figures have recently been received from the United States Department of Agriculture at the office in this city of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association regarding the condition of the roads and their extent in mileage in a number of States throughout the country. It is the intention of the association to provide a complete good roads department, where information of public highway improvements may be instantly available. From the figures already received it is shown that in most of the States less than 10 per cent. of the roads are satisfactorily improved. Wherever possible efforts are being made by automobile clubs to take a vital interest in the good roads movement, and in several instances good results have been accomplished. In Ohio the automobilists and State officials are working together in an effort to improve the highways, and Asa Goddard, Assistant Secretary of the Cleveland Automobile Club, is now making a road inspection of the State.

It may be interesting to mention the statistics thus far received: Tennessee has 48,989 miles of public road, or one mile for every forty-one inhabitants, of which only about 9 per cent. has been improved. Virginia has 51,812 miles of which 1,600 miles adre improved, giving but one mile of improved roads to every 1,153 inhabitants. North Carolina has 49,768 miles; Oregon, 34,258 miles; Iowa, 102,488 miles; Arkansas, 36,445 miles; Arizona, 5,987 miles; Alabama, 50,089 miles; Washington, 31,998 miles; New Hampshire, 15,166 miles. In most of these States, there is one mile of ordinary road for every twenty-five to thirty-five inhabitants, but of improved roads, only one mile for anywhere from 471 to 1,255 inhabitants.

CHALLENGE BRITONS AGAIN.

Holcombe Ward Returns from Tennis Matches—Says Americans Can Win.

The United States should again challenge the Englishmen for the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup. That was the declaration of Holcombe Ward, the National ex-champion, upon his return to this country yesterday as he stepped ashore from the big Hamburg-American Liner Amerika. He had left London immediately after the playing of the challenge lawn tennis matches of this year on the courts of Wimbledon, in which the Americans were defeated in all five of the contests. Ward was accompanied by his wife, and both said that they had had the best of treatment by the English lawn tennis players. Coupled with his favoring the challenging for the cup next year Ward remarked that he had twice crossed the ocean in quest of the trophy that was emblematic of the world's championship at the sport, and that he would never again consider being selected as a member of an American team. Ward said that his days of active tennis playing were over, and that from the showing that Raymond D. Little had made this year in the international competitions it was evident that there was a number of players in this country who could be developed and become equal to the task of recovering the cup.

The news that Beals C. Wright's injured finger of his right hand had been amputated brought forth expressions of sympathy from Ward. It was to this injury, on the eve of the team's sailing, that Ward attributed much of the poor showing of the Americans on the English courts this year.

Meadow Brook Team Superior In Polo.

Harry Payne Whitney and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., carried the Meadow Brook polo team to victory yesterday in fine style in the second game for the Meadow Brook Club Cups, played on the club field near Westbury, L. I. Meadow Brook met the first Rockaway team, and, allowing the latter 5 goals, won the match by 12¾ goals to 7½. Whitney and Waterbury played a strong game throughout. Rene La Montagne, Jr., and Daniel Chauncey, Jr., put up a good defense, but the Meadow Brook team work was superior, and the visitors earned 3 goals. The teams:

MEADOW BROOK.		ROCKAWAY.	
E. S. Reynal	4	W. A. Hazard	3
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8	R. La Montagne, Jr.	5
H. P. Whitney	6	D. Chauncey, Jr.	6
R. L. Beechman	3	R. J. Collier	4
Total	28	Total	18

Score: Meadow Brook—Earned goals 13; lost, ¼ for 1 safety. Rockaway—Earned goals, 3; allowed by handicap, 5; lost half for 2 safeties. Net score—Meadow Brook, 12¾; Rockaway, 7½.

New Speed Boat for Payne Whitney.

Payne Whitney is having built by Seabury at Morris Heights a seventy-foot twin-screw cabin motor boat, for use on Long Island Sound and Newport.

The frames and keel are of oak and the planking is in two thicknesses. The joiner work will be of mahogany and Spanish cedar. The forward deck is 15½ feet long, with a cockpit aft. The engine room is next, followed by a cabin 10 feet long, with extension berth on either side. The galley is on the starboard side, provided with a stove, ice box, and with cockpit and deck behind.

The motive power will be furnished by two six-cylinder "Speedway" gasoline marine engines of 100 horse power each, producing twenty-four miles an hour. The new yacht twill be delivered about July 15.

Miss Sutton Wins on English Courts.

WIMBLEDON, England, June 30.—In the ladies' doubles international tennis championship games to-day Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., and Mrs. Hillyard beat Miss Carver and Miss Benton by 6—0, 6—3.

G. W. Hillyard and Miss Sutton beat F. G. Steward and Miss Pinckney in the second round of the open mixed doubles by 6—3, 6—1.

COLLEGE BOAT RACES IN CRITICAL REVIEW

Harvard's Defeat of Yale Not Influenced by Water Conditions.

FILLEY'S PART IN VICTORY

Skill of Ithacans Overshadows That of Crimson Eight—Courtney's Wonderful but Surprising Success.

In the aftermath of the annual Yale-Harvard boat races there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to take some of the sting away from the disappointment of Yale men over the defeat of their crew by stating that the rough water in which they rowed handicapped them unduly. While it is an accepted truth in rowing circles that rough water favors the sturdier crew, it is most likely that the Harvard victory would have been quite as decisive if the race had been contested in placid waters. The crew that can go through such a grueling race and finish four miles in the tireless fashion in which Harvard finished, and at the same time maintain within and without the shell unison of action and consistent power and clean watermanship, is pretty likely to demonstrate its superiority when the conditions offer less arduous a task.

It is likely that there has never been rowed in intercollegiate annals a more stubbornly fought contest. During the first three and a half miles of the course there was never more than a second between the two boats, and for a great part of that distance they were bow and bow. Yale held the lead at the start, and Harvard wore her down in the last mile, all the while holding her own with a slightly slower stroke than the New Haven crew was using.

Harvard undoubtedly owes much of the success she attained to the wonderfully effective work which Filley did in stroking the shell in the race, but far more she owes her success in his efforts in the long period of training through which the eight went to prepare for the great finish they made. He proved himself an indefatigable leader, with the qualities that commended him to the confidence and affection of his men.

While the Harvard crew rowed with surprising good form under discouraging conditions on the day of the race, and had plenty of power in the shell, they still lacked much of the form showed by Cornell at Poughkeepsie and something of the form shown by the other two crews on the Hudson which finished so close behind the victorious Ithacans. There was better physique in the Cambridge shell than any of the three crews on the Hudson, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, but there was not more power applied to the oar nor better conserving of energy and intelligent application of it at the proper time. The three crews at Poughkeepsie would likely show Harvard their heels as Cornell did in the race between the Crimson and the Red and White on the Charles.

The wonderful machinelike exhibition of the Cornell crew has ever been the marvel of rowing men of whatever affiliation. Coach Courtney appears to have developed in a marvelous degree the great ability to teach the principles of the stroke he rows, but more especially the molding of one man's form to suit that of the man next to him. The result is that there is perfect unison in every Cornell crew that takes the water, uniformity in the catch, in pulling through the stroke, in the feather and the recover, and all those subtleties of rowing that tend to advance the boat, or rather tend to prevent its being retarded, so that the most is gotten out of the strength applied to the oar.

His success is the more surprising in view of the fact that to most men, especially to the graduate of Cornell, Courtney's personality is peculiar. It was a notorious fact that he lacked the courage for years to see the crews he taught row in their regattas. His own record on the water has not commended him to the favor of most men, but in spite of this handicap he appears to always have the absolute confidence of the boys he teaches. Ward and Ten Eyck and O'Day, rugged as they are, appeal to the boys associated with them and are regarded with affection certainly and often admiration for their sterling qualities, but Courtney appears to get better results than any of them, though all three are splendid teachers of the principles of rowing and are capable in knowledge of their specialty.

The remarkable disparity between the records made by the victorious Cornell Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie and the winning Harvard eight at New London has again called the attention of college men and others interested in aquatics to the superiority of the crews rowing at New London. Cornell covered the four-mile course on the Hudson in 19:30 4-5, while Harvard required 23:02 to make the same distance on the Thames.

GOOD GOLF BY TRAVIS.

Plays Over Championship Course at Englewood In Low Figures.

Walter J. Travis played over the improved golf course of the Englewood Golf Club yesterday and established a record of 75 strokes. The course that will be used in the National amateur championship beginning July 12 was thrown open for play. A number of changes have been made and the lengthened course now has a playing distance of 6,203 yards for the eighteen holes. Travis made his round early in the day, playing with H. V. Keep, and was well pleased with the changes. Later in the day C. J. Sullivan, champion of the Baltusrol Golf Club, equaled Travis's score of 75. The record for the old course, which was but a trifle less in distance, was 75, made last season by Ralph Peters, Jr.

The club handicap for a cup was won by W. E. F. Moore with a net score of 78 from 7 handicap. His gross card of 85 was the best in the competition. The leaders are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
W. E. F. Moore	85	7	78
A. S. Southerland	87	7	80
Frederick Snare	86	6	80
S. B. Dupee	90	9	81
E. M. Marvin	90	7	83
H. V. Keep	89	5	84

METROPOLITAN TENNIS.

Clothier and Larned Win Middle States Doubles Title—League Matches.

William J. Clothier and William A. Larned won the doubles lawn tennis championship yesterday in the Middle Atlantic States tournament. They proved the stronger pair in the long five-set match on the turf courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, N. J. Clothier and Larned, the two members of last year's challenging international team, were the challengers for the twin cups yesterday, and defeated the holders—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett—by the score 6—1, 4—6, 7—5, 1—6, and 9—7. Summary:

Middle Atlantic States Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—William J. Clothier, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. Augustus B. Wadsworth, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3; William A. Larned, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Richard Stevens, St. George's Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—4.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Challenge Round—William J. Clothier and William A. Larned, Belmont Cricket Club and Orange Lawn Tennis Club, challengers, defeated Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defenders, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5, 1—6, 9—7.

Women's Championship Singles.—Final Round—Miss Helen Homans, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Miss Alice L. Day, Morris County Golf Club, 6—0, 6—3.

Challenge Round—Miss Helen Homans, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, challenger, defeated Miss Carrie B. Neely, Chicago, defender, by default.

Women's Championship Doubles.—Final and Championship Round—Mrs. L. S. Coe and Mrs. D. F. Platt, Englewood Field Club, defeated Miss Hole and Miss Wilday, Morristown Field Club, 6—2, 6—3.

Play was continued by the racquet wielders in the championship series of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League yesterday with varying results. The Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, the champions of last season, opened their new courts, at the junction of President Street and Brooklyn Avenue, having as opponents the team of the New York Lawn Tennis Club. There was a large gallery present to witness the matches, which were unusually spirited. In the first of those put on the courts Wylie C. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club defeated Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County, by the score 6—3, 6—3. In the other singles match Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County, defeated Morris S. Clark, New York, 6—4 and 6—3.

The doubles yielded some spectacular sport as Grant and Clark, the New York pair, were for play at the net, while Samuel Westfall and Joseph T. McMahon, Kings County, lobbed considerably and were endeavoring to establish back court play. The match went to Grant and Clark by the score 6—2, 10—8.

On the courts of the Brooklyn Lawn Tennis Club, Atlantic Avenue, near Franklin Avenue, the team of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, met the home players. In the singles Charles C. Putnam, Brooklyn, defeated Alfred Du Boise, Staten Island, 7—5, 6—2, and Walter L. Pate, Brooklyn, defeated C. A. Lindley, Staten Island, 6—2 and 6—2. The same players contested in the doubles. Du Boise and Lindley defeating the Brooklyn pair by the score 7—5 and 6—2.

The Brooklyn players journeyed to Englewood and met the team of the Englewood Field Club in a postponed match. In the singles of this series Alfred Armend, Englewood, defeated W. L. Pate, Brooklyn, 6—3 and 6—3, and C. C. Putnam, Brooklyn, defeated Howard Doughty, Englewood, 6—2 and 6—2. Armend and Doughty in the doubles defeated C. C. Putnam and F. H. Sanborn, Brooklyn, 17—15 and 6—0. This match was a test of endurance, as both teams were evenly balanced as to skill.

A. W. Warden won the handicap singles tournament on the courts of the Marine and Field Club, Sea Gate. He met D. C. Molleson in the finals, and although allowing him a small handicap, defeated him in straight sets. Warden was steady on his driving, and on his passes disposed of his opponent. Summary:

Handicap Singles.—Semi-Final Round—D. C. Molleson, plus half 30, defeated C. W. Sinn, minus half 15, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Final Round—A. W. Warden, minus 30, defeated D. C. Molleson, plus half 30, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Class handicap tournaments on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, were completed as follows:

Class A, Handicap, Singles.—First Round—A. E. McGowan, (minus 15,) defeated E. A. Colugh, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—1; E. T. House, (scratch,) defeated F. W. Pelzer, (minus half 15,) 6—2, 6—4; F. R. Steven, (minus 15,) defeated J. S. Lodewick, (scratch,) by default; L. Brooks, (scratch,) defeated J. Gill, (scratch,) 6—2, 4—0, defaulted; W. D. Walker, (scratch,) defeated M. U. Ely, (minus 15,) 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—W. A. Campbell, (minus 30,) defeated A. E. McGowan, (minus 15,) 6—2, 6—0; F. R. Steven, (minus 15,) defeated E. T. House, (scratch,) by default; W. D. Walker, (scratch,) defeated L. Brooks, (scratch,) 6—2, 2—6, 6—2; F. M. Kimbark, (scratch,) defeated C. W. House, Jr., (scratch,) 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—W. A. Campbell, (minus 30,) defeated F. R. Steven, (minus 15,) 6—3, 6—1; W. D. Walker, (scratch,) defeated F. M. Kimbark, (scratch,) 8—6, 6—5.

Class B, Handicap, Singles.—First Round—G. J. Morgan, (minus half 15,) defeated G. N. Whiting, (minus half 15,) 6—1, 5—7, 6—2; R. L. Cerero, (minus half 15,) defeated W. D. Andrews, (minus half 15,) 3—6, 6—2, 6—1; E. E. Perry, (minus 15,) defeated F. R. Stoddard, Jr., (minus 15,) 3—6, 6—2, 6—3; G. A. Lembcke, (minus 15,) defeated G. J. Stevanson, (minus half 15,) 6—3, 6—2; O. A. Sargent, (minus 15,) defeated A. E. Chandler, (minus half 15,) 6—0, 6—1; A. S. Graves, (minus half 15,) defeated J. S. Matthews, Jr., (minus 15,) 7—5, 6—1.

Second Round—A. H. Doty (scratch) defeated C. A. Morse, (scratch,) 6—8, 7—5, 6—2; C. G. Brigham (minus 15) defeated V. Burnett, (minus 15,) 8—6, 6—0; G. J. Morgan (minus half 15) defeated A. C. Vandiver, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 6—4; E. E. Perry (minus 15) defeated R. L. Cerero, (minus half 15,) 11—9, 6—1; O. A. Sargent (minus 15) defeated G. A. Lembcke, (minus 15,) 6—1, 6—2; W. F. Atkinson (scratch) defeated A. S. Graves, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—3; F. Graff (minus 15) defeated H. C. House, (minus 15,) 6—0, 6—3; A. S. Hart (minus half 15) defeated B. A. Kelley, (minus half 15,) 5—7, 6—1, 6—0.

Third Round—C. G. Bryan (minus 15) defeated A. H. Doty (scratch) by default; E. E. Perry (minus 15) defeated G. J. Morgan, (minus half 15,) 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; O. A. Sargent (minus 15) defeated W. F. Atkinson, (scratch,) 6—1, 4—6; W. S. Hart (minus half 15) defeated G. F. Graff, (minus 15,) 7—6, 7—5.

Semi-Final Round—E. E. Perry (minus 15) defeated C. G. Bryan (minus 15) by default; O. A. Sargent (minus 15) defeated W. S. Hart, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 6—1.

Final Round—E. E. Perry (minus 15) defeated O. A. Sargent, (minus 15,) 6—3, 8—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Class C, Handicap, Singles.—First Round—E. C. Lunt, (scratch,) defeated C. D. Ludwig, (minus half 15,) 6—3, 6—3; H. S. D'Espard, (minus 15,) defeated C. Conron, (minus 15,) 6—3, 6—2; O. W. Heinicke, (minus 15,) defeated C. D. Potter, (minus half 15,) 6—3, 4—6, 8—6.

Second Round—W. B. Spencer, (minus 15,) defeated C. M. Dimm, (minus half 15,) 6—3, 6—3; E. C. Lunt, (scratch,) defeated A. V. Murphy, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 5—7, defaulted; O. W. Heinicke, (minus 15,) defeated R. S. D'Espard, (minus 15,) 9—7, 6—4; W. E. B. Mitchell, (minus 15,) defeated B. Duncan, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round.—W. B. Spencer, (minus 15,) defeated E. C. Lunt, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—1; O. W. Heinicke, (minus 15,) defeated W. E. B. Mitchell, (minus 15,) 6—0, 8—6.

Final Round.—W. B. Spencer, (minus 15,) defeated O. W. Heinicke, (minus 15,) 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

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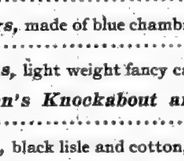

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AMERICANS LEAD AGAIN FOR BASEBALL PENNANT

Cleveland Twice Defeated and Is Now Third in Race.

GIANTS DROP ANOTHER GAME

Boston Takes Two Games in Succession from World's Champions—Brooklyn Makes Advance.

The Greater New Yorks are leaders in the American League again. The tie that existed between Griffith's men and the Clevelands on the previous day was broken yesterday, the Ohioans dropping into third place after receiving a double defeat at the hands of Detroit, while Philadelphia's victory over Washington gave the Quakers second position. The New Yorks did not play, their game with Boston being stopped by rain. In the National League the Giants showed weakness at the bat and were defeated for the second consecutive time by the tailenders from Boston. Both Chicago and Pittsburg were successful, which, of course, gives them a better advantage over the world's champions. The Brooklyns scored another victory in Philadelphia and they advanced a position in the championship race.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 5.
Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 12; Cleveland, 11.
Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis, (2 games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	6	4	5	6	10	10	5	46	.697
Pittsburg	3	—	4	5	6	10	10	7	42	.677
New York	4	4	—	12	5	6	5	6	42	.646
Philadelphia	1	3	3	—	7	5	5	9	34	.500
Brooklyn	2	3	4	3	—	5	5	8	25	.391
Cincinnati	3	3	4	2	3	—	6	4	25	.388
St. Louis	5	3	4	2	3	3	—	4	24	.368
Boston	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	—	15	.348
Games lost	20	20	23	34	39	41	43	43		

HOW THEY STOOD JULY 1, 1905.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	4	5	5	4	5	15	9	47	.712
Philadelphia	1	—	2	4	5	5	10	13	39	.619
Pittsburg	3	3	—	5	5	8	32	5	44	.606
Chicago	2	3	4	—	6	5	4	6	37	.560
Cincinnati	3	4	3	8	—	5	4	6	34	.546
St. Louis	3	2	4	3	2	—	4	5	25	.385
Boston	2	2	4	2	1	3	—	4	19	.297
Brooklyn	4	3	3	1	1	2	4	—	18	.275
Games lost	19	24	26	28	29	40	45	48		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Detroit	Chicago	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	6	2	3	4	5	6	7	37	.607
Philadelphia	4	—	3	6	2	5	8	10	38	.603
Cleveland	5	5	—	5	5	8	3	6	37	.587
Detroit	3	2	4	—	9	6	6	5	35	.547
Chicago	2	3	7	—	—	4	7	6	34	.540
St. Louis	3	2	4	3	5	—	4	4	25	.390
Washington	3	5	2	1	1	2	—	3	22	.355
Boston	3	5	4	1	2	1	3	—	18	.258
Games lost	24	25	26	29	29	32	40	46		

HOW THEY STOOD JULY 1, 1905.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Percentage
Cleveland	—	6	3	7	2	5	6	7	36	.632
Chicago	5	—	3	6	3	6	6	5	35	.625
Philadelphia	5	3	—	4	4	6	7	5	34	.596
Detroit	3	2	4	—	5	4	5	5	28	.492
Boston	2	1	2	2	—	3	5	5	25	.472
New York	0	2	4	6	1	—	5	4	23	.420
Washington	1	1	7	3	2	1	—	4	23	.379
St. Louis	3	2	5	5	2	2	2	—	21	.379
Games lost	21	21	23	30	28	31	36	36		

GIANTS DEFEATED AGAIN.

Could Not Bat Lindaman's Pitching and Lost to Boston, 4 to 3.

Inability to bat was the cause of the Champion New Yorks' second consecutive defeat at the hands of the Boston tail-enders yesterday, the score being 4 to 3. So effective was Lindaman, the ex-Jersey City pitcher, that the Giants got but one hit in six innings, and altogether nine struck out. The Bostons did little better against Mathewson, but his wildness and two errors charged against the New Yorks gave the visitors three of the four runs. Although three errors were charged against Tenney's men, they cut no figure in determining the result.

For six innings Boston had scored the only runs, and all indications pointed to an almost sure victory for the visitors. In the seventh inning, however, the Giants made a gallant rally, and amid intense excitement scored three runs. Mertes led off with a hit toward second base, the ball coming in contact with Umpire Conway and rolling into right field. Four bad balls placed Dahlen at first, and Devlin aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators to the highest pitch by hitting for two bases to right field, scoring Mertes and placing Dahlen on third. Gilbert sent a slow grounder to Tenney, on which Dahlen tallied, making two runs scored and only one out. Bowerman followed with a single to right, sending Devlin across the plate, but Bowerman was declared out by Umpire Conway in his effort to steal second. The adverse decision excited the ire of the Giants' catcher, and from this period to the close of the game Conway was made the target of continuous objections by the local men. Finally, in the ninth inning, Manager McGraw became so vigorous and conspicuous in his protests that he was ordered back to the bench.

The Bostons started off with a run in the first inning, partly the fault of Mathewson and partly of Dahlen. Bridwell proved to be a good waiter and got first on called balls. Tenney's sacrifice sent the runner to second, and he was advanced to third on Brain's deep fly to centre field. Bates should have been an easy out, but Dahlen fumbled his grounder and Bridwell tallied. In the second inning Dolan began with a triple to centre field, but on Brown's hit to Mathewson he was unable to score. Strobel, however, came to his rescue by placing a ball in Gilbert's territory, which crossed the plate. After Bates and Howard had been retired in the fourth inning, the former by a pretty running catch by Marshall and the latter by a line catch by Dahlen, Dolan got first on balls and went to third on Brown's single. Brown succeeded in stealing second and Bowerman's slow throw enabled Dolan to score. Strobel finally tallied Brown by a safe hit. The score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss.	1	0	2	1	0	
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	0	9	1	0
Brain, 3b.	0	1	0	0	1	0
Bates, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Howard, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Dolan, rf.	1	2	1	1	0	0
Brown, c.	1	1	3	12	3	1
Strobel, 2b.	0	1	2	1	4	0
Lindad, p.	0	0	1	0	1	1
Total.	4	8	27	12	3	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bres'han, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Marshall, rf.	0	0	3	1	0	
McGann, lb.	0	0	12	0	0	
Mertes, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	3	1	1	
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	2	7	0	
Bow'an, c.	0	1	4	3	1	
M'th'son, p.	0	1	0	1	2	
*Strang	0	0	0	0	0	
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	3	4	27	15	2	

*Batted for Mathewson in seventh inning.

Boston	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Bases on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Lindaman, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Wiltse, 1; by Lindaman, 9. Three-base hit—Dolan. Two-base hit—Devlin. Hits—Off Mathewson, 6 in seven innings; off Wiltse, 2 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, McGann. Stolen bases—Brown, Marshall. Hit by pitched ball—By Lindaman, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Conway. Time of game—Two hours.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Casey, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	
P. Donovan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Jordan, lb.	2	1	14	0	0	
Alp'man, 2b.	1	0	2	5	1	
Lewis, ss.	1	1	3	6	0	
Hummel, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Bergen, c.	0	2	4	1	1	
M'Intyre, p.	0	1	0	2	0	
St'klett, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	5	10	27	15	2	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	2	1	3	1	0	
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0	
Titus, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	
C'tney, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	
Magee, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	
Doolin, ss.	0	0	2	4	0	
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	8	0	1	
Doolin, c.	0	0	7	2	0	
Sparks, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
*J. Donovan.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	4	8	27	9	2	

*Batted for Sparks in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—5
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen base—Hummel. Two-base hits—Magee, Titus, Lewis. Home run—Jordan. Sacrifice hits—Titus, Alperman. Double play—Lewis and Jordan. Struck out—By Sparks, 2; by McIntyre, 4. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 2; off McIntyre, 2. Hits—Off McIntyre, 5 in seven innings; off Stricklett, 3 in two innings. Hit by pitched ball—Titus, Thomas. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	
Bennett, 2b.	1	2	2	6	0	
Shannon, lf.	0	2	2	8	1	0
Smoot, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	12	2	0	
Arndt, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0	
McCarthy, c.	0	1	2	2	0	
McBride, ss.	0	0	4	2	0	
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	1	
Thomps'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Grady, c.	0	0	0	0	0	
Hoste't'r, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0	
Egan, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
*Murray	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	3	11	27	17	1	

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Ganley, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Clarke, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Sheehan, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	
Wagner, ss.	2	2	2	6	0	
Nealon, 1b.	1	2	12	0	1	
Leach, 3b, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b.	2	3	1	4	0	
Peitz, c.	0	1	6	1	0	
Lynch, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Hildeb'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	6	12	27	15	1	

*Batted for Egan in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	—6

Two-base hits—Wagner, Beckley, McCarthy. Three-base hits—Wagner, Ritchey. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Ganley. Double plays—Ritchey, Wagner, and Nealon; Beckley, McBride, Bennett, Arndt, Shannon, Burch, and McCarthy. Stolen base—Shannon. Hits—Off Brown, 8 in seven innings; off Thompson, 3 in one and one-third innings; off Egan, 1 in two-thirds inning; off Lynch, 9 in six innings; off Hildebrand, 2 in three innings. Wild pitch—Brown. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 3; off Thompson, 1; off Lynch, 1; off Hildebrand, 1. Struck out—By Brown, 1; by Lynch, 4; by Hildebrand, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Pittsburg, 7. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Sh'kard, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Schulte, rf.	1	0	2	1	0	
Chance, 1b.	0	0	0	9	0	
St'nf'dt, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	
Tinker, ss.	1	2	1	3	0	
Evers, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0	
Kling, c.	0	0	7	2	0	
Lundg'n, p.	0	0	2	1	0	
Total.	2	8	27	12	0	

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hng'ns, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1	
Kelly, lf.	0	0	2	0	1	
Seym'r, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Delehty, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	
Odwell, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Schiel, 1b.	0	0	1	8	0	1
Cor'an, ss.	0	0	2	4	0	
Living'n, c.	0	0	5	3	0	
Ewing, p.	0	0	0	5	1	
Total.	1	2	24	14	4	

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt, Chance, Ewing, Schiel. Double plays—Steinfeldt, Evers, and Chance; Schulte and Lundgren; Corcoran, Huggins, and Schiel; Ewing, Corcoran, and Schiel. Struck out—By Lundgren, 7; by Ewing, 5. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, 6; off Ewing, 2. Hit with ball—Livingston. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Klem.

WADDELL GOES OUT OF GAME.

But Philadelphia Wins from Washington by Score of 6 to 5.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Philadelphia won the final game of the series from Washington to-day, 6 to 5. Hughes was wild, and had poor support. A sensational one-hand catch of a line fly by Schlafly, in which he completed a double play, was the feature. Waddell was succeeded by Bender in the seventh inning. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Altizer, ss.	2	1	1	2	2	
Jones, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Sch'fly, 2b.	2	1	3	6	0	
Cross, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	
Seybold, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Anderson, lf.	0	1	0	3	0	
H'kman, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Stahl, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1	
Wakef'd, c.	0	0	4	1	0	
Hughes, p.	0	1	0	2	0	
Total.	5	6	27	11	4	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	
Lord, cf.	0	1	1	0	1	
Davis, 1b.	1	1	4	2	0	
Seybold, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	
Armb'r'r, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0	
Schreck, c.	0	0	7	1	0	
Cross, ss.	1	1	6	3	0	
Knight, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	
Waddell, p.	1	0	0	1	0	
Bender, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total.	6	6	27	9	2	

Washington	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	—6

Hits—Off Waddell, 7 in six innings. Two-base hit—Hartsel. Home run—Armbrustery. Sacrifice hit—Seybold. Stolen bases—Altizer, Jones; Hickman. Double plays—Altizer, Schlafly, and Stahl, 2; Schlafly and Stahl, M. Cross, Murphy, and Davis. Left on bases—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 6. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 6; off Waddell, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Waddell, 4; by Bender, 3. Passed ball—Wakefield. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Connor.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	
Bay, cf.	0	0	3	1	0	
Turner, ss.	1	2	4	4	7	
Lajoie, 2b.	3	3	2	3	0	
Stovall, 1b.	2	1	3	9	0	
Jackson, lf.	2	3	2	0	0	
Bradley, 3b.	0	0	3	0	1	
Bemis, c.	1	1	2	6	0	
Eells, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
*Rosman	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	11	18	27	15	5	

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, lf.	3	2	0	0	1	
Jones, cf.	1	1	4	0	0	
Isbell, 2b.	0	1	4	5	0	
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	3	0	
Don'hue, lb.	2	1	9	1	0	
O'Neil, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	
Sullivan, c.	1	2	9	2	0	
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	1	5	0	0	
Altrock, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Walsh, p.	1	1	0	1	0	
Total.	12	14	27	11	3	

*Batted for Eells in ninth inning.

Cleveland	4	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	—11
Chicago	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	6	—12

Hits—Off Altrock, 4 in 2-3 inning; off Walsh, 14 in 8 1-3 innings. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Jackson, (2,) Hahn, Sullivan, Isbell, Davis, Walsh. Three-base hits—Lajoie, Bemis, Donohue. Sacrifice hits—Stovall, Isbell, Davis. Stolen bases—Turner, Lajoie. Double play—Lajoie, Turner and Stovall. First base on balls—Off Eells, 7; off Walsh, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Chicago, 9. Struck out—By Eells, 2; by Altrock, 1; by Walsh, 9. Passed ball—Sullivan. Wild pitch—Eells. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
M'Int're, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	
Schaf'r, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0	
Crawf'd, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Coughlin, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	
Lindsay, 1b.	0	1	2	0	0	
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	0	2	1	
Warner, c.	0	0	3	1	0	
Donovan, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total.	2	5	27	12	1	

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	
T. Jones, lb.	0	0	11	1	0	
Stone, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Hesh'm, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Wallace, ss.	0	0	4	5	1	
O'Brien, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0	
Hart'll, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	
Ritchey, c.	0	0	5	1	0	
Glade, p.	0	0	1	0	6	0
Total.	1	4	24	15	1	

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Sacrifice hits—O'Leary, Hemphill. Stolen base—Schaefer. First base on balls—Off Glade, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Glade, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 4. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Glade, 3. Time—One hour and twenty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
M'Intyre, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Schaf'r, 2b.	0	1	3	3	1	
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Cobb, cf.	1	0	3	0	0	
Coughlin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	
Lindsay, 1b.	1	0	7	0	1	
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	4	3	1	
Warner, c.	0	0	4	6	0	
Mullin, p.	0	0	0	0	3	
Total.	3	4	27	9	4	

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf.	1	0	2	0	0	
T. Jones, lb.	0	0	8	1	0	
Stone, lf.	0	1	1	1	0	
Hphill, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	
Wallace, ss.	1	2	3	3	0	
Spencer, c.	0	0	4	1	0	
Pelty, p.	0	0	1	2	0	
*Ritchey	0	0	1	0	0	
Total.	2	7	24	13	1	

*Batted for Pelty in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—O'Leary, Wallace. Three-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin, Jones. Stolen bases—Cobb, Niles, Stone, 2; Hemphill, Wallace. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 1; off Pelty, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mullin, 2; by Pelty, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 11. Struck out—By Mullin, 6; by Pelty, 1. Double play—Wallace, Currien, and Jones. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

FLIP FLAP WAS FIRST FOR ADVANCE STAKES

Added Starter Won After Pacemakers Were Worn Down.

ORAN TOOK THE GREAT TRIAL

Ossary Colt, at 15 to 1, Beat Water Pearl and Ballot for $25,000 Race at Sheepshead Bay.

Outsiders at long prices, one of them, Flip Flap, an added starter, won both of the big stakes, aggregating $49,000 in value, which made the chief attractions of the programme at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Both winners ran unbacked by the general crowd, and the results, combined with the defeat of favorites in four other races, were so far from anything like form that it took a victory for the favorite in the seventh race to wake the dazed and wilted racegoers up to the fact that the time to go home had come.

The big events of the day were the $25,000 Great Trial Stakes, for two-year-olds, won by the Ormondale Stable's colt Oran, at 15 to 1, and the $15,000 Advance Stakes, one mile and three furlongs, at weight for age, for three-year-olds and upward, in which Flip Flap finished first at odds of 30 to 1.

Though of the lesser value, the race for the Advance made the stronger appeal to the crowd and induced very heavy betting. Only one horse of the seven named on the card was withdrawn, this being Heaslip, while Flip Flap being added brought the field back to the original number.

From the opening of the betting until the horses went to the post, Whimsical, ridden by the negro jockey, L. Williams, was the favorite at a price close about 2 to 1; Accountant, always being second choice at a price around 3 to 1, with Cairngorm and the Kentucky Derby winner, Sir Huron, the next in favor. The race was started from the head of the stretch, with Accountant, out in the middle of the track, the first to break, The Quail and Sir Huon following him, with Whimsical and Flip Flap the last two away, but in the run to the stand finishing the first quarter Whimsical, from her place on the inside, had moved up to Accountant, and at the same time had taken the rail, the two running neck and neck there and hanging just as close together in the run around the paddock turn and through the back stretch, carrying a killingly fast pace from the first jump.

In the run to the stand the first time Cairngorm proved too much for the light boy Miller to handle, and simply took charge of matters himself, and Miller was unable either to place him or keep him straight. Flip Flap was last then, but skipping within easy reach of her field. Accountant showed his head in front for the greater part of the distance to the far turn, where he began to lag and Whimsical went to the front, challenged at once by The Quail, which moved forward just as Accountant began to stop. Flip Flap had begun to close on the field when the far turn was begun, and in the run to the head of the stretch had taken a place in the middle of the field and was moving on after the leaders. Just as the horses reached the straight, The Quail, running outside of Whimsical, showed beside her, but went so close to her that he seemed to throw her against the rail. The Quail then taking first place and for a few seconds looking like the winner. Whimsical rallied again, when straightened out for the run home, however, and joined with The Quail in a whipping fight just outside the last furlong pole, where Flip Flap went up to them with a rush, and the three hung together for a few strides, Flip Flap, the freshest horse, then coming away and, ridden out, winning by a little better than a length, with Whimsical second, a head before The Quail and Cairngorm, his exhausted rider simply clinging to his head while the horse ran on his own courage, was a close fourth, a neck away.

The time of the race was 2:17 4-5, a fifth of a second slower than the record for the track and stake, but the fractional time showed a remarkable race, the mile and a furlong having been run faster than the Sheepshead Bay track record. The fractions were: 0:12 2-5, 0:24, 0:36, 0:48 1-5, 1:00 3-5, 1:12 4-5, 1:25 1-5, 1:38 1-5, 1:51 4-5, 2:04 4-5, and 2:17 4-5.

For the Great Trial Stakes, the third race, eleven horses ran, the only withdrawal being Peter Paul, of James R. Keene's entry, the stable trusting to Ballot alone for the big event, the richest two-year-old stake of the season to date. Ballot started favorite at 8 to 5, with the Paget entry, Water Pearl and Charles Edward, the second choice, while long prices were laid against all the others, which included another entry, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, pair, Red River and Aletheus.

Water Pearl, carrying the top weight, broke first and went on in the lead, followed by Oran, which raced at his side to the bend into the straight, and there brought the Watercress colt to a drive. Ballot, which broke fifth, in the meantime having closed and taken a place close up on the leaders. On the straight, Water Pearl, under pressure more than a quarter of a mile from the end, began to stop under his high weight, and Oran drew out clear and won rather handily by two lengths and a half from Water Pearl, which, though tiring badly at the end, hung on and beat Ballot a length and a half for the place, with the Western colt Ethon only a head further back. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase handicap; full steeplechase course.

	S.	2 M.	F.
Kernel, 132, Storie, 5-2, 3-5	4	1	1[7]
Phantom, 140, Ray, 9-2, even	2	2	2[8]
Knight of Elway, 145, Owens, even, 1-3	1	3	3[dist]
Oleroso, 130, Mr. Smith, 15-1, 4-1	3	4	4.

Time—5:14 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner blk. c., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Nutsheli. Owner, J. W. Colt. Trainer, M. Daly.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, high weight handicap; six furlongs, main course.

	S.	½	F.
Aeronaut, 130, Radtke, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	1[3]
Handzarra, 122, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	2	2	2½
Tiptoe, 115, Lyne, 11-5, even	3	4	3[3]
Monet, 112, Horner, 20-1, 8-1	12	5	4
Nina Jean, 115, O'Neill, 15-1, 6-1	4	3	5
Cinna, 87, Miller, 6-1, 2-1	8	6	6
Tommy Waddell, 112, Brussel, 20-1, 8-1	9	7	7
Firebrand, 98, McDaniel, 60-1, 20-1	7	8	8
Ram's Horn, 128, Perrine, 15-1, 6-1	10	9	9
Cedarstrome, 105, Bedell, 30-1, 10-1	13	10	10
Warning, 98, G. Burns, 200-1, 80-1	11	11	11
Consideration, 104, T. Burns, 30-1, 10-1	14	12	12
Esoteric, 108, H. Cochran, 60-1, 20-1	6	13	13
Shot Gun, 135, L. Williams, 12-

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THE PEOPLE'S CANAL.

It is fortunate that the responsibility for the Panama Canal undertaking has been lifted from the shoulders of the President and assumed by Congress—that is, by the people themselves acting through their authorized representatives. The President is now acting under orders on the Isthmus, no longer according to his own devices and discretion, but under an express mandate. His responsibility under the Spooner act was, in truth, too great. It was not right that the Nation should ask any President to bear that load and assume that risk. If the work now ends in failure there will be a terrible scandal, there will be blame for false plans adopted and for the millions wasted, but it will not destroy the reputation of Mr. ROOSEVELT. He will merely be doing what Congress bade him do, and in the way plainly indicated by statute.

In rather hastily adopting the plan of a lock canal, after the Senate had only the other day voted that the canal should be built at sea level, Congress pays as little heed to the highest engineering opinion as did the President in tossing aside the report of the Advisory Board recommending a canal without locks. The President heartily favors the plan now adopted because it is quickest and cheapest. Congress yields to his view, the Senate evidently against its better judgment.

It may work out right in the end. Possibly we can build and operate a lock canal, though it is already evident that the accepted estimates of cost are much too low. There are enormous difficulties to be surmounted. There is very high engineering authority for declaring them to be insurmountable. But if within two or three years we are forced to abandon the work on the lock plan the President can justly say that the responsibility rests upon the shoulders of Congress. He committed us to the Panama route, somewhat roughly and abruptly, but it is Congress that has committed us to the locks.

DOES THE CZAR SEE LIGHT?

Exactly how far the disaffection of the regiment of Imperial Life Guards has gone is not, of course, known outside the imperial household. But it is certain that there has been a formal demonstration by a portion of the regiment, and that one of its three battalions has been publicly punished by the withdrawal of its special privileges. It is certain also that this is the one body of troops in the service of the Czar which has been implicitly trusted, whose uniform he wore, which was officered from among the favorites of the Court, and was regarded as belonging, as its title shows, to the Emperor's person. It is also particularly significant that the offense of the Life Guards is not insubordination arising from any grievance of their own, but consisted in assembling in their quarters and adopting an address to the Duma sustaining the demand for a responsible Ministry and a Constitutional Government. Like incidents are reported from many other points of the empire, and they add to the impression of uncertainty produced by the various minor mutinous manifestations from other causes. The army, owing to its vast numbers and the fact that it is drawn by conscription from all classes of the people, possesses a distinctly representative character; it may be expected to feel as the people feel, and if this feeling breaks down the restrictions to which, from time immemorial, the army has docilely submitted, that is a portent the Czar and his immediate advisers can hardly fail to note.

Apparently the Czar has noted it. He is reported to have caused his Ministers to open negotiations with the Constitutional Democrats in the Duma for the formation of a Ministry drawn from that body and responsible to it. That would be a long step, though possibly one too tardy, toward a settlement of the Russian problem. The probability that it has been entered on is strengthened by the known fact that the present Ministry has already greatly changed its plans with reference to the agrarian question, and has suggested the division of the lands belonging to the public domain and loans from the Treasury to provide funds for peasant purchases at a low rate. As that is what was denied absolutely at the start, it shows that the Ministers see the necessity of making advances to the Duma. But clearly such advances will not avail. Probably nothing short of a representative Ministry will now satisfy a popular demand. Whether that would result in a workable Government is by no means sure; nothing else can.

There is one advantage in such a Ministry that no other can possibly offer. The chances are that the people might be patient with its failures. They would listen to its arguments and explanations as they would not listen to those of an equally fair Ministry chosen arbitrarily. They would know that its motives at least were benevolent. It is one of the most encouraging phases of the situation that the members of the Duma have seemed to get a curiously firm hold on the confidence of the people, and especially the peasants. How lasting it will prove to be, how it would stand the strain of the actual exercise of power and of the disappointments inevitable in any attempt to meet existing conditions in Russia, it is impossible to say. But the practical supremacy of the Duma now seems the only alternative to bloody revolution.

WEAVING THE WEB.

Intending only to accumulate evidence in support of the defense of "emotional insanity" in the case of the murderer of STANFORD WHITE, THAW's lawyers have unwittingly made it necessary, it appears, for the Grand Jury to inquire whether THAW did not have an accomplice. If the evidence is found to warrant that belief, a second indictment would naturally follow, and two principals instead of one would be put on trial for the murder. The old legal theory of an "accessory before the fact," whose crime might therefore differ in degree and kind from that of the principal, has been abandoned. Section 29 of the Penal Code, the law now in force, reads as follows:

> A person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or aids and abets in its commission, whether present or absent, and a person who directly or indirectly counsels, commands, induces, or procures another to commit a crime, is a principal.

The circumstances of the tragedy, antecedent events, incidents, or rumors now industriously marshaled for the purposes of the defense, certain remarks or exclamations made at the moment of the commission of the crime, some of which have been testified to in the Grand Jury room, and have, therefore, become competent evidence, make it necessary for the District Attorney to inquire whether he should not request the Grand Jury to consider this new aspect of the case with a view to determine whether a second indictment should be found. Curiously enough, the diligent inquiry for the purposes of the defense into the character and career of the murdered man, an inquiry intended to show a certain state of mind on the part of his slayer, must unmistakably tend to create and confirm a theory of the case that, if adequately supported by further evidence, would call for the finding of another indictment.

SOLIDIFYING THE FOUNDATIONS.

It will be remembered that the insurance business fabric was renovated and strengthened at the cost of some sacrifice to the smaller insurers who in mistaken alarm sacrificed their policies by thousands. They had speculated in insurance, and suffered for their mistaken reliance upon hopes instead of facts, and upon agents' assurances rather than upon the letter of their contracts. Now similarly the persons most perturbed by the upheaval in the industrial world are exactly those who have relied least upon facts and most upon what "they say." In the unsettlement of their confidence there is no harm and much good for everybody else. The unsettlement of confidence which hurts is something very different, and is illustrated by the old disclosures affecting a leading railway when the profit side of its accounts was found to be padded with millions of earnings which had been paid away as "rebates." Nothing of that nature has been even hinted in any present publication. The whole burden of the current disclosures is of diverted profits. Huge as corporate profits are, they ought to have been larger. "Insiders" and the administrations personally have fattened with the overflow and the surplus of the river of wealth. This is to be stopped, and the stoppage will be beneficial.

Corporations will be enriched by more honest administration. There is no substitute for the corporation any more than there is for insurance. The dissolving of illegal combinations does not mean the reversal of economic prosperity, nor the confiscation of trust assets. Mere corporation scandals will not stop the growing of the crops, nor the movement of freight, nor the manufacture of goods. Many regrettable incidents have been disclosed and many abuses uncovered. That an exposed evil should go unremedied in the United States is unthinkable, and an exposed and remedied evil is harmless. It is the failure to expose and the failure to remedy which would have been truly unsettling to confidence. The people who are taking alarm now are those who have been indifferent to facts, and excessively reliant upon conjurers and Napoleons of finance. Their credulity in this respect has now been replaced by similar incredulity regarding true factors of values. Nothing revealed has touched the totals of profits. All that is concerned is the distribution and direction of profits, and the indicated changes are all in the favor of the little men. The prospect is that hereafter the big men will have to share ratably with their fellows. Illicit profits by corporation politics and by favors to confederates will be more difficult. It is the exceptional shipper whose profits will be reduced. It is the multitudinous shipper who will find himself nearer equality with his heretofore favored competitor. It is the thousands of shareholders who will gain by distributions of dividends withheld to suit the plans of insiders. All this can be done and yet leave room for benefits to consumers by the million in reduction of rates whose totals have been concealed and diverted. These are the times of profit to students of intrinsic worth, whose confidence is not to be shaken by the fears of others. It is when conditions make some bulls upon values and others bears upon prices that true discrimination reaps its harvest.

THE NATION'S VACATION.

The country learns sympathetically that the President often shows traces of nervousness and needs a long rest. Curiously enough, that is the way we all feel, and the longer the President's vacation the better will be his health, and the health of all of us. Mr. ROOSEVELT will therefore appreciate that entire good-will accompanies him to Oyster Bay. The longer he stays there the more a great many will like it. We shall read with interest measurably free from anxiety what he does there. When he cuts down trees and goes camping with his boys he is commending himself to the affections of all of us. We will not deny him his meed for the good he has accomplished in his wrestle with the octopus, and we are sure he intended none of the ill which has resulted.

Perhaps by next Winter he will appreciate that one thing well done is better than several half done, and that it is not necessary that everything should be done, or even attempted, at once. Perhaps he sees now that instead of making one hand wash the other he has really made one hand fight the other, and that he has fought a drawn game rather than a winning one, for there are offsets to his achievements. He will not have Russia and Japan on his hands this Summer, and he may forget everything except his health until after, say, New Year's. He is not running for anything this Fall, and what happens in the various States need not engage his attention. He will do his party no good by meddling in Iowa or elsewhere. A long and quiet vacation for him and the Nation is the cordial wish of eighty millions and more.

STREET NOISES.

"A Britisher," in a letter we printed on Thursday, expressed his wonder that no effort was made by the police to stop or mitigate street noises. His wonder was natural. His implied complaint was well founded.

It seems that Gen. BINGHAM is enforcing fairly well the ordinance that forbids the setting off of Fourth of July explosives excepting on the Fourth of July. And to say that he is enforcing it fairly well is to say that he is enforcing it better than it has been enforced within living memory. Of course, so long as dealers are allowed to sell noise-producing machines, boys will be found to buy them. When the boys have bought them they will endeavor to set them off. If to the horror and prostration of the hearers all the better. And it must be a singularly stupid boy who, once warned that the explosion is unlawful, will not wait until the patrolman is a safe distance away before making the explosion, and who will not disappear before the patrolman returns to investigate.

The "plain-clothes man" is the only resource in such case. And the plain-clothes man is the "deus" of whom it may be observed that he should not appear "nisi sit vindice nodus," in the present low numerical condition of the force. On the actual Fourth, patriotism is understood to require that the small boy shall be permitted to set fire to the city, and to fiddle while it burns, like a nice young American Nero.

The chronic and unauthorized yellings of the small boy in the Summer evenings are what seem chiefly to afflict our British correspondent. They equally afflict the indurated native. At this season, that majority of inhabitants which is doomed to stay in town finds it absolutely essential to comfortable respiration to open doors and windows in the hot June evenings. Thereby they let in the air. But they also let in the ear-piercing yells of the small boys who irrupt from somewhere into every residential street and yell to scorn anybody's apprehension of race suicide. At the very top of their voices these urchins, whom their parents gladly release from the domestic flat, make the twilight hideous and increase the mortality returns from nervous diseases, no patrolman saying them nay.

This is all wrong, all highly uncivilized. There is no reason why the small boy should be restrained from wholesome exercise. There is equally no reason why he should be permitted and encouraged to make of himself a yelling public nuisance. In cities which have a police, and in which a reasonable degree of quiet is one of the easements of citizenship, he is not allowed to comport himself in this ear-piercing manner. To that extent our British critic is in the right, as would equally be our French, our German, or our Italian critic. This is a point of civilization in which we have not yet attained the level of "Europe."

And how about the street cries of the strolling vendors? Presumably they are restrained, in theory, by some statute or ordinance. In fact they are restrained only by the limit of endurance of their vocal organs. They yell madly from morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve, cries unintelligible and inarticulate, from which nobody can make out their particular wares. The object of their yelling is not to convey information but to compel attention, to make people look out of the windows in order to learn what the row is about; whereupon the prospectors are expected to recognize the nature of the wares in the wagon. They are always wares which could be bought quietly at the next corner. But such a purchase would not suit the strolling vendor, who pays no rent, and is subject to no fixed charges except those for a spavined horse which a proper administration of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would relieve of its sufferings. What right have these peripatetics to make public nuisances of themselves and to dissipate the possibility of peace for even the dwellers in side streets, far from the madding and ignoble strife of the elevated trains and the trolley cars? This is a question which is just now, with the Summer opening of the windows, very acute. Commissioner BINGHAM might make himself a public benefactor by addressing to it some part of his official attention.

STUDYING FRENCH OR TEACHING FINANCE?

The benevolent friend of all Americans is said to be studying French in France. He will be recognized as the gentleman who sells oil cheap when he has to, and is, or has been, able to make money thereby with the aid of rebates, and who gives money, which is accepted sometimes, for the reform of juvenile delinquents and other good causes. We wonder whether he will also study English when he visits England, and whether he will devote all his time to the study of Dutch in Holland. These queries occur to us because his visit abroad is unusual, and by a coincidence occurs at an interesting crisis in the oil trade. If the activities of his large concern are to be limited in his own country, but which it is an error to think he owns, it will be more desirable than ever to secure foreign outlets and connections.

There is consternation in Hamburg over these studies in France, and some Germans want to know what is the matter with Germany that he should not study there. Still other Germans are perturbed lest the trust tentacles should become too deeply inserted for unfastening. No alarm is reported from the Shell Company, whose trade is oilier than its name indicates. Perhaps that fence is all right. But there is said to be agitation among the Rothschild-Nobel interests, and something is in the wind of the Deutsch-Russische Naphtha Company, the Petroleumprodukte Company, and other concerns whose ways are hard to understand. We really wish that the diligent telegraphers who tell us so much that is uninteresting about the benevolent gentleman who is studying languages would throw light upon these topics. As there is no submarine pipe line, the intelligence could not have been got to Washington to be useful before adjournment, but the legislation just "perfected" is sure, nevertheless, to need amendment, and it will not be wasted even if it should arrive as late as next Winter. But by that time the object of this reconnaissance will have been accomplished, all neutral floaters will have been gathered in, and "foiled again" will be the finale of this trade episode.

LANGUAGE REVIVALS.

All English-speaking peoples expect that the English tongue, already dominant in the world, will go on and become more so for a thousand or two of years, as that of Rome did before it, not forgetting the historic dialects on whose setting that flaming and majestic dawn arose. All the signs now are that this great place is prepared for the speech of England, which is moving swiftly on toward its full and undisputed occupancy. Like the Latin before it, the French as a world tongue, the language of literature, diplomacy, and the higher politics, has had its innings, and is now, so far as the latter uses are concerned, descendant. The English will take its place easily enough as time goes on, becoming an instrument of communication more powerful and extended than the world has ever before known. The German, comparatively speaking, has only lately risen into consideration; VOLTAIRE not much more than a hundred years ago set it down as a semi-barbarous jargon, and a leading sovereign of the race would not have it spoken at his Court nor stoop to write his undeniably poor poetry in it. The Slavs have high hopes of their refractory lingo, which in its literature, its beginnings of but yesterday, certainly flames out with occasional but mocking splendor, dazzling as the lights in the northern sky. But the mint stamp of universal currency so far shows no prospect of being impressed on it, though with a hundred million people behind it, mostly unintelligent to fit the measurably unintelligible dialects awaiting them as their birthright, there is no telling what fortunes may in time come to it.

An interesting feature of the time, taken note of by a writer in The Messenger, a city periodical, is the widespread tendency toward a revival of neglected and dying languages since the beginning of the nineteenth century. Pretty nearly a dozen of them have taken their places politically and in literature among the languages of modern Europe. The Greek was the first to revive, and with every claim to be regarded as a cultivated language, is now spoken by nine million Europeans. Following it came the revival of the Magyar language in Hungary, which has made itself a high place in European literature and politics, and is the spoken language of nearly twenty million people. At the same time the old Czech tongue of Bohemia and Moravia, with its university at Prague, its five thousand schools and six hundred periodicals, has felt tingling through it the stir of renascence and begun to challenge a literary and scholastic recognition to which it never before aspired. The writer enumerates the Rumanian, Bulgarian, Servian, Finnish, Norsk, and Flemish languages, with the various Polish dialects and those of Croatia and Galicia, among the tongues which have shown signs of this powerful revival, expressed in their various literatures, political and general; their educational institutions and standards of social culture. The modern years seem propitious to the restoration of ancient and the development of new languages. If the English is to maintain its supremacy among them as the centuries go on, like the great dialects of power and magistracy which have gone before, it is quite possible that it may have to do battle for it in the midst of polyglot assailants from all sides, springing up like dragon warriors of Cadmean teeth out of the earth, which is the common womb and tomb of them. But confidence not only in the staying power but in the worldwide distribution of our speech is the stubborn characteristic of most of those who employ it, and all visible signs seem to assure its justification.

The Cuba Review publishes a curious and interesting "calendar of monthly operations for the home garden in Cuba," prepared by an officer of the Cuban Horticultural Department. By this little table it appears that Cuba comes pretty near being a literal paradise for the lovers of varied vegetables, and especially for those whose tastes have been cultivated in our own climate, where their gratification is a matter of some difficulty for at least half the year. Here, for example, are the names of vegetables that may be sown in each of eight months, December, January, February, and March being the expections: Beans, beets in variety, cabbage, carrots, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, okra, parsley, and parsnips. Squash may be sown in each of seven months, pumpkin in five, Swiss chard in seven, and asparagus in nine months. It will be seen that this list includes chiefly the vegetables to which the American colonist is accustomed; there is besides an ample variety of plants peculiar to the island which are extremely useful.

The Bowery Applauds Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That pessimistic philosopher Schopenhauer made it a practice to read to his cook everything he wrote. And the reason of this worthy lady's failure to be known as an eminent critic is due to the fact that Schopenhauer refused to publish anything she applauded. On the other hand, anything the lady criticised adversely, or on which she said that she could not quite understand it, was immediately rushed to the publishers.

Honi soit qui mal y pense.

Ever since I landed in this country, or, rather, from the time that I mastered its language, I found daily enjoyment in reading THE TIMES. And it was only the fear that you might regard my expressions of approval in the same light as Schopenhauer did those of his cook that prevented my uttering them ere this. But at last I understand that my approval, even should it cause you momentarily to wonder how and when you made a "break," cannot result in your discontinuing.

For you are paid to write; at least I hope so.

Besides, the majority of the "cook critics" in this, my residential section of the city, comment unfavorably on THE TIMES'S editorials on account of their not being patterned after the dining room wall-paper. Red paint.

In conclusion, flattery has been defined as "taffy ladled out by those who have an axe to grind." When assuring you that I have no ulterior motives in thanking you for the pleasure I derived from your paper will you believe that I did not intend to flatter? F. H.

New York, 45 and 47 Bowery, June 28, 1906.

Christian Science.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for your recent editorials on "Christian Science." I have for some time had one of these people in my home, and for the life of me I cannot see anything "Christian" in their religion. They seem to think they have discovered something new, while as a matter of fact there is nothing new about it except their absurd textbook "Science and Health." It certainly is time for Christian people to rise up and denounce such a cult, and I hope the time will soon come when it will be a thing of the past.

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, June 30, 1906.

Doctors of Philosophy.

From The Boston Transcript.

It's time, too, methinks, to deprecate the Ph. D.'s just a little—not the fortuitous ones, who have honors heaved at them unsought, but those plodding souls who stick by the university when they ought to be out in the world getting things done. Forgive the accidental Ph. D.—his offense is small. Forgive the professional Ph. D., who has annexed a degree in order to gain prestige in his guild, additional equipment for his work, and a pleasing augmentation of his stipend. Save your reproof for young gentlemen who haven't the initiative to break with college life, who shrink from adventure, and who vegetate three years more in a congenial atmosphere of textbooks and pedagogues, hoping to emerge at last amid the plaudits of an adoring world and go through life with the magnificent title of "Doctor." I've known many such, and too frequently I've found them prim, soft, and ineffectual.

Their Long Vacations.

From The Washington Star.

The busy bee doth persevere,
The ant toils on from day to day.
If I, like them, loafed half the year,
Perhaps I'd work as hard as they.

FERRIES FOR STREET CARS.

Novel Suggestion for the Relief of Bridge and Street Congestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a way to obtain immediate relief against the congestion at the Manhattan end of the East River bridges without the ruination of Manhattan streets by elevated structures.

It is proper that I should preface my suggestion by the statement that I do not own any stock in any ferry company, do not know any one who does, and am not interested in the ferry companies in any way, shape, or form. My only interest is as a resident of the Borough of Manhattan to prevent ruination of more streets by elevated railroads, and as a citizen of Greater New York to help aid the residents of Brooklyn in traveling to and from my own borough.

Now for my suggestion, which I shall put in a series of questions.

Why should not the city make an arrangement with the ferry companies whereby street cars could be ferried across the East River and run up to Broadway at various points, and at no additional cost to passengers?

What is a ferry but a moving bridge?

If freight cars are ferried from track to track over intervening water, why not street cars?

If passengers are carried between the confines of Brooklyn and the City Hall of Manhattan via the Brooklyn Bridge for 5 cents, why can they not be carried between the same places via ferryboats for the same sum?

Would the little extra time lost in running the cars on to the boats be any more than that which is now lost in struggling with frantic crowds pushing to board crowded cars?

Is not the problem one merely of relieving a congestion, which is created because so many want to ride between the confines of Brooklyn and the City Hall of Manhattan for 5 cents?

Would not such congestion be relieved by bringing cars over the ferryboats to Broadway at different points?

Would not the increased patronage thus insured to the ferryboats enable traffic arrangements, whereby the cost of such transportation should not exceed 5 cents?

Ought not the Broadway and Church Street lines be willing to give transfers to street cars at the South Ferry, in view of the fact that the cars of those aforesaid lines are quite empty going toward that ferry in the evening and coming from it in the morning?

Could not tracks be laid on ferryboats at a cost and in time much less than would be spent in an elevated loop between the bridges?

Could not ferryboats better adapted to transportation of street cars be more speedily built?

Would not such a system be advantageous, even if only temporary?

Men, women, and even children are being daily injured in person, in clothes, and in temper by the fearful struggle at the Manhattan end of the East River bridges. The sensible ones among them would patronize the ferried cars, even if they did not get home quite so quickly, because the few minutes lost in running the cars on to the boats would be more than compensated by a daily journey without strife.

I respectfully submit that a little thinking done along these lines will result in a plan which will give immediate relief to the residents of Brooklyn without doing any injury to the residents of Manhattan.

New York, June 30, 1906. JABEL.

Summer Idleness in Municipal Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While on the subject of needed reforms in the Municipal Court of the City of New York, and which undoubtedly can be correctly termed the People's Court, it seems important to call attention to one rule thereof, which invokes considerable hardship to those who are obliged to resort to that court, and it is this:

For several years it has been the custom, and it is being followed this year, to post in the courtroom a notice reading as follows: "By order of the court. No cases will be tried during the months of July and August except wage cases and landlord and tenant cases." This means, of course, that a litigant cannot recover his due for work, labor, and services performed, and material furnished, for goods sold and delivered, and for moneys due him under contracts, &c., until September next, and litigants who have retained lawyers and put up the expense of suit now in all cases except wage cases must sit still and wait while debtors may go into bankruptcy, remove to parts unknown or die, and witnesses may get beyond control, thus defeating the legal right which every man should enjoy of being allowed to enforce his rights in the People's Court speedily and surely. In addition to this, the due administration of justice in the Summer months will keep the Municipal Court from being in the position that the courts of record now are, namely, from one to three years behind in their work.

It would seem that some sort of an arrangement could be made whereby, men in business without much capital, except that invested therein, and who are obliged to sue in cases such as have been above mentioned, could have their cases disposed in one or more of these courts during the Summer months without this delay, which certainly is unjust to such persons.

If there is any good reason for the present state of affairs to exist let him who defends the same come out of hiding and tell us.

New York, June 28, 1906. TRADESMAN.

Long Hours for Grocery Clerks!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"G. S. B. N." suggests that the public should refrain from buying after 6 P. M. and so practically compel storekeepers to close for lack of customers. But how about the customers? Let me say that I am a storekeeper for nearly thirty years, not in the grocery but in the stationery trade and advertising business. I am working every day from twelve to fourteen house, and also every second Sunday from 8 to 12 and from 4 to 8 P. M. Is it really necessary? Yes it is. The most persistent late customers are the wives of union men and the skilled men themselves. They stop work at 5 P. M., and after a good rest of a few hours they remember that something must be bought, perhaps a postal card or other such important things. It is not unusual that in closing your store between 9 and 10 P. M., you are approached by one of these late customers with the remark, "Are you closing already?" and if a storekeeper does not care, then he is denounced very soon as "independent." While everybody wishes to shorten his working hours, he does not care the least for the rest, and all sentiment goes for nothing. W. H. F.

New York, June 26, 1906.

An "Old Maid" Seeks Advice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An "old maid" seeks advice. Having attained to the age of 40 and being unmarried, I presume I am entitled to be called an old maid. All my life I have been busy with my books, music, and travel, as well as philanthropic work, which has consumed all my spare time.

Up to recently I have not given matrimony a serious thought; but having lost my parents, I feel very "lonesome" indeed.

Now, what I wish to know is should I think seriously of marriage at this late date, or shall I go on the even tenor of my ways and "stick it out," so to speak, to the end? I am beginning to feel that I have lost, or missed, woman's highest sphere—the happy married state.

Would like to hear from some of your old-maid readers, and particularly from those who have married quite late in life, and would thoroughly appreciate their valuable suggestions, should they care to give me the benefit of their experience. C. Y.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 25, 1906.

DIET OF JAPANESE ARMY.

Barley Added to the Ration to Supply the Proteid Element.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter which you published a week ago I did not ignore the fact that "the Japanese some years ago decided that the meat element [proteid] in their army and navy ration was too small," but I distinctly said that beri-beri, which was the most common disease, was driven out by adding barley (not meat) to the ration.

My authority for this statement is a recent article by L. L. Seaman, M. D., published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. Dr. Seaman says: "The disease [beri-beri] had been practically eliminated from their navy in 1885 and no case occurred among the naval forces during the Russo-Japanese war. This result was accomplished by Baron Takaki, Medical Director of the Navy, through a change in the naval ration, principally by the addition of barley, whereby its nutritive value was increased from 109 grams of proteid * * * to 196 grams of proteid, &c. It [this changed ration] was issued to the Japanese troops after February, 1905, with the result of rapidly diminishing beri-beri in their armies."

What would have happened if "financial considerations" had permitted them to use meat instead of barley we do not know, but we are concerned only with facts.

You say "man is nearer to the carnivores than to the graminivores, though in truth of course he stands between the two and can and should eat the food of both."

I do not agree with your conclusion. The food of the carnivores is meat and of the graminivores is grass. I do not know why man should eat either meat or grass. No one, so far as I know, has attempted a grass diet since the time of Nebuchadnezzar. Cereals, nuts, vegetables, and fruit give a sufficient variety of food, and personally I do not object to adding to these milk and eggs, but I decidedly do object to eating dead animals, and it has been proved over and over again that not only can health and strength be maintained without eating meat, but that the necessary nourishment can be obtained without the risk of certain diseases due to urates and ptomaines.

J. EDWARD GILES, M. D.

New York, June 26, 1906.

Spare the Birds and Save the Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to suggest to your correspondent, who is anxious over the destruction of the trees in Westchester County, that if he will lead or help on the agitation against "bird murder," carried on at woman's behest that she may bedeck herself in their distorted bodies, more will be accomplished for our beloved trees than in any other way.

It is a sickening sight to one who loves nature to see the American bird-bedecked woman thus stamping her attire with the badge of heartlessness and wanton cruelty. Our fashionable avenues present the appearance of an aviary, as from a carriage, for instance, one catches sight of the women's head decorations.

Let our schools teach our children and let the clergy indorse the lesson to their listening congregations that our semi-savage custom of bird adornment is unbecoming and unwomanly, and is heartless and cruel in the extreme. Let live birds return to the face of the earth and we shall suffer less from insect destruction to our valuable trees. G. C.

New York, June 28, 1906.

Where Are Those Men with Buckets?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be very gratifying to many anxious horse sympathizers to know where the men are placed waiting to give water to thirst-parched horses. It would have solaced me considerably this morning as I walked down Fifth Avenue and thereabouts could I have seen some such relief for the many dumb sufferers along our sun-scorched thoroughfare. It is extraordinary that merchants and team owners are not cognizant of the terrible loss to themselves in horse value when their animals are subjected to the torments of thirst, when a swallow of water would revive and renew their spent strength.

There should be not a day lost in placing tubs at frequent intervals in order that the severe ordeal of working beneath the sun's scorching heat shall be lessened to the uttermost.

ANTI-THIRST.

New York, June 28, 1906.

Water Tanks Not Cared For.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It occurs to me that the Department of Health should be after the owners of large manufacturing and office buildings to see that the water tanks are cleaned more frequently.

The writer is employed in a building erected over a year ago, and up to date the tank has not been cleaned once. Whenever the supply runs down a pump is started which stirs up the sediment, giving the water a yellowish hue, and renders it fit for anything else but drinking. Most of the tanks are on the roof of the building and under the rays of the hot sun it appears to help the typhoid or any other germs to form in same. Judging from the number of buildings, similar conditions must exist, and all persons drinking the water are in danger of contracting the germs. W. W. J.

New York, June 30, 1906.

London Not Behind New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Within the last few weeks I have seen the term "effete" applied to London (England) by certain of the New York papers. It amuses me. I should like to ask them wherein the effeteness of London lies? I know London almost as well as I know New York, and can name at least a dozen things where it is ahead of us here. On the other hand, I cannot see where we are ahead of London, unless it be that our business offices are, as a rule, finer. But that is all. That self-praise is no recommendation, an old saying that it would be well for us to take to heart, is undoubtedly true. Let us do away with all this youthful brag and bluster and endeavor to wheel into line with the vanguard of civilization.

COSMOPOLITAN.

New York, June 30, 1906.

Dire Times Ahead.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to the letter of Lincoln Lewis, which appeared in your issue of this morning, would say that his feeling of grief may be due to his keen sensing of the rapid approach of the fulfillment of the prophecies foretold in the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew and which are at hand. DAVID.

New York, June 28, 1906.

Much Exaggerated.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Tell me," said the inquisitive foreigner, "do American girls affect men's clothes?"

"No," replied the gallant native, "not to any extent."

"Well, well, is that really true?"

"Well, of course, a little rouge may stick to the shoulder of a fellow's coat occasionally, but then it's easily brushed off."

DEMOCRACY VINDICATED.

A shudder ran through all the land;
The strongest men turned pale;
A slanderous whisper sent abroad
Caused stoutest hearts to quail.
All other subjects were forgot;
One only did men heed.
"Oh, on what meat," they wildly cried,
"Does this, our Caesar, feed?"
Some whispered "Doughnuts!" some
"Mince pie!"
Malicious ones, "Tinned meat!"
On pickled bamboo sprouts, said some,
On truffles—on pigs' feet.
Then from the White House came a voice,
And, lo, suspense was o'er!
"For breakfast—coffee, eggs, and rolls—
The Nation breathes once more!
ELLA A. FANE.

LATEST BRIDGE JUMPER IS A MOSS MONKEY

He and a Companion Escape on the Way to Coney Island.

A CHASE OVER THE GIRDERS

One Monkey Dived from the Bridge—Sailor Captured the Other on a Truck.

The latest bridge jumper is a monkey. He jumped because he was frightened. For the same reason his simian brother in adversity dodged about under the Brooklyn Bridge for an hour or so. But a sailor caught him.

Dr. O. T. Archer, who is Bostock's veterinary surgeon, lost the monkeys as he was taking them from Boston to Coney Island. He says the press agent had nothing to do with it. Of course they were rare specimens. One, says the doctor, was a Ceylon moss monkey of a species which can swim. The other was not partial to water.

When Dr. Archer arrived at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon he had the two monkeys in a wooden box. Not wishing to carry the box through the city he put them in a bag. The bag looked suspicious to the guard of a Coney Island elevated train at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge.

"What have you got in the bag?" he asked, as the monkeys set up a lively chattering.

"Oh, only a couple of monkeys," replied Dr. Archer.

"Well, monkeys ain't considered passengers on this road," said the guard as he slammed the gate.

The doctor then started to walk across the bridge. Unknown to him as he was sauntering along, one of the monkeys clawed a hole through the bag. When he was half way across the bridge, the Ceylon Moss monkey escaped through the hole. Dr. Archer dropped the bag and ran after him, but the monkey was over the side of the promenade before he could catch him. He turned around just in time to see the other monkey disappear over the railing.

Dr. Archer saw Dromio, the Ceylon Moss monkey, dive from the bridge.

"Well, that monkey can swim," he said as he watched for the animal to come to the surface of the water, "and I'll bet that he'll show up alive yet."

Seeing Cook in his sailor's uniform in the crowd, he offered him a reward if he would capture Jacob, the other monkey. Cook immediately started after the animal, who swung along the girders in the direction of New York. Cook ran along the roadway, and, after passing the monkey, climbed the iron network and headed him off.

The monkey started back toward Brooklyn with his pursuer close behind. He finally disappeared under the roadway. The sailor was about to give up the chase when a shout from the crowd directed his attention to the edge of the roadway. He turned and saw Jacob climbing over the outside railing of the bridge. Jacob jumped from the railing on to a passing truck.

"Well, I've had a few beers this afternoon," said the astonished driver of the truck, "but I didn't think they were enough to make me see monkeys."

After he was convinced that the monkey was alive he struck Jacob with his whip in such a way that the lash wound around his body. The next instant Cook grabbed the monkey. It put up a stiff fight before submitting to capture. He clawed and bit, and before Cook could get him into the bag he was bleeding from several bites on his arms and hands. Archer said that the two monkeys had been trained to do tricks in Europe, and that they were to be put on exhibition at Coney Island.

"They can do anything but talk," said the doctor. "We intended to have Dromio do some swimming tricks, and if he is good enough swimmer to get out of the East River, we'll have him doing them yet. As for Jacob, who is a long-tailed Natal monkey, why his table manners are perfect, and he plays several musical instruments."

Y. M. C. A. IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Secretary Collecting Funds for a New Building There.

Henry J. McCoy, for twenty-five years General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco, has begun a campaign to interest persons in this city in the plan to erect a new building in San Francisco for the association, its former $500,000 structure having been destroyed in the fire following the earthquake. Mr. McCoy has organized a committee of which the New York members are Morris K. Jesup and Cleveland H. Dodge. The out-of-town members are John H. Converse of Philadelphia, S. F. Macfarlane, and Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago. While Mr. McCoy has only begun his work here, he has already received a subscription of $50,000 from Mr. Jesup and $25,000 from Mrs. W. E. Dodge.

The building destroyed was insured for $90,000, and was a gift from the citizens of San Francisco. Mr. McCoy points out that the men who gave the original building have been sufferers from the disaster, and they have met such losses that they cannot be expected to give the association a new home. A city ordinance will require the association to build a fire and earthquake proof building, which will cost at least $500,000, in addition to the $90,000 insurance.

The plan has the indorsement of President Roosevelt, who has sent Mr. McCoy the following letter:

I remember with pleasure the part I had in the dedication and burning of the mortgage of the San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association Building, May 12, 1903, and I learn with extreme regret that your beautiful building was totally destroyed during the recent catastrophe in your city. There is no work in the interest of young men and boys of more importance than that being done by the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world. I am sure that an appeal to the country at large will bring you sufficient funds for the reconstruction of your building, and I hope it will be among the very first to rear its walls in your new city. Let me say, in closing, how all their countrymen admire and are proud of the resolute and unclaiming spirit with which the men and women of San Francisco have borne themselves through this appalling calamity. Yours very truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. McCoy is at the Hotel Breslin. He will be glad to go into the details of the plan with any one who is interested.

OBERLIN'S $500,000 FUND.

Originated by an Ahonymous Boston Donor—New Carnegie Library.

BOSTON, June 30.—A telegram from Secretary George M. Jones of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, said to-night that pledges received to-day complete the half million fund originated by an anonymous Boston donor in November, 1902, who offered $160,000, provided a total of $500,000 was raised. There have been over 200 contributors.

The Carnegie Library, costing $125,000, will be erected at Oberlin at once.

Harvard Professors Promoted.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—The Harvard University Gazette to-day announces the elevation of Assistant Professor William Elwood Byerly to the Perkins Professorship of Mathematics. Another important appointment is the raising of Assistant Professor George Howard Parker of the zoological department to a full professorship.

Troop C Off to Camp.

Troop C of Brooklyn will encamp to-day upon the ground recently acquired by the troop on Cold Spring Hill, near Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. The horses for the troopers were sent to camp on a steamboat earlier in the week. The men will do their own cooking and look after their horses.

A GORILLA, IN STOCKINGS.

Mr. Schwab of Bostock's Sails to Bring Here a Remarkable Critter.

Harry C. Schwab, chief chronicler of the doings of the Bostock collection of wild animals, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer Cedric. There had been an impression that Mr. Schwab, who met with a serious accident several months ago, was taking the trip for his health, but when his friends went to see him off he hastened to correct that impression. His job is to bring back Bostock's gorilla.

"This gorilla," said Schwab, taking an easy position on the gangplank, "is now en route from the darkest forests of the Congo. He is one of the most remarkable specimens of his kind ever captured, standing 5 feet, 9 inches in his stocking feet."

"In his stocking feet?" inquired a reporter.

"I said in his stocking feet," replied Mr. Schwab, "and that's what I meant. The fact is his feet were badly injured in his capture and it has been necessary to supply him with stockings. He weighs over 280 pounds, and is the largest gorilla ever captured. There have only been two live gorillas brought to this country, and they were both babies. Until my return in August the people of the United States will never see a full-grown gorilla."

"You'll miss the Fourth of July dinner in London," began a friend.

"Yes," said Mr. Schwab, "but never mind. That gorilla—"

"Can't we get you away from that animal?" besought another friend.

"Why, I haven't got to him," insisted the genial Mr. Schwab. "When I reach Marseilles—"

"All ashore," came from the ship.

"I'll send you a cable about him from Marseilles," the departing traveler called from the rail as the ship swung clear.

He will take a little tour first, and be back in August.

YELLOW JOURNALISM CURE.

A Multiplication of Libraries the Antidote; Says Lieut. Gov. Jackson.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 30.—More than 1,000 library workers from all over the country had registered here to-day, before the opening session of the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Library Association began.

The National Association of State Libraries, an organization affiliated with the American Library Association, had its first session this morning. John P. Kennedy of Virginia, President of the association, presided. After a few words of greeting, he reviewed the work of the year.

Before adjournment Ashville was chosen for next year's assembly, providing satisfactory railroad rates could be secured, and officers were nominated. C. W. Andrews of Chicago was named as candidate for President.

The first general session of the Association was held in the Mathewson House this afternoon. Harry L. Koopman, President of the Rhode Island association, presided. Lieut. Gov. Frederick H. Jackson welcomed the visitors. In the course of his address he said:

"With the rapid influx of foreigners, no greater safeguard to American ideals could possibly be reared than the multiplication of libraries throughout the State managed under such auspices as shall be best calculated to awaken interest in high type and more wholesome sort of literature than now finds its way into the homes of the common people; an antidote to yellow journalism."

Mr. Koopman spoke on behalf of the State association. Rowland P. Hazard of Peacedale, in behalf of the local committee, also read an address of welcome. President Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, N. Y., responded for the association.

TAX DECREASE IN NEWPORT.

Many Have Moved Away on Account of the High Tax Assessment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 30.—The tax assessment of the City of Newport for 1906 was completed and the books turned over to the City Clerk to-day. The total assessment is $47,812,900, of which $36,001,600 is on real estate and $11,811,300 on personal property. The amount of tax at the rate of $12 on each $1,000 is $573,754.80. These figures show an increase of $554,500 in real estate valuations and a decrease of $9,868,000 in personal property, a net decrease of $8,813,300.

The large decrease in personal property assessment is due to the fact that last year an abnormally increased valuation was placed on the personal property of the Summer residents who claimed a legal residence here, the increase last year amounting to more than $15,000,000. Much of this personal assessment was reduced last year, and was sworn off when the assessment was made this year. A number of those who held a legal residence here have declared their legal residence in other places on account of the high tax assessment.

Last year four persons were assessed on $1,000,000 personal property. Of these Henry A. C. Taylor has changed his residence to Portsmouth, and Newport loses all his personal assessment. The estate of the late John Nicholas Brown is reduced from $1,000,000 to $500,000, the personal property of John Nicholas Brown is reduced from $1,000,000 to $575,00 and the $1,000,000 assessed against the estate of the late Harold Brown disappears entirely this year. Last year Mrs. R. L. Beeckman was taxed on $750,000 personal property, and this year on only $100,000. Edward R. Thomas was taxed on $750,000 last year and disappears this year from the personal property lists.

The estate of the late Samuel Thomas was assessed last year on $500,000, and on only $300,000 this year. John R. Drexel's assessment is reduced from $150,000 to $100,000, Elbridge T. Gerry's from $750,000 to $500,000, Robert Goelet's from $300,000 to $150,000; the assessment against Sidney Webster of $50,000 was remitted last year because Mr. Webster is not a citizen of Newport, and is lost to the city this year. I. Townsend Burden's assessment is reduced from $300,000 to $150,000. The W. C. Schermerhorn estate, which was assessed for $200,000, has been distributed and lost to the city.

MRS. J. M. GUFFEY INJURED.

Her Daughter and Coachman Also Hurt in Carriage Accident.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Mrs. James M. Guffey, wife of Col. James Guffey, National Committeeman and Democratic State leader of Pennsylvania, lies at her home in this city in a critical condition as the result of a runaway accident last night. Elsie Guffey, her daughter, and Christy Thase, the family coachman, are in a serious condition.

Mrs. Guffey, with her daughter, was returning from a call when the coachman was overcome by the heat and fell from his seat, the carriage passing over him. The horse bolted, and Mrs. Guffey was thrown from the carriage. Her daughter jumped out. Mrs. Guffey struck on her head and suffered concussion of the brain. Miss Guffey has a sprained ankle and severe bruises. The coachman has three broken ribs and severe bruises.

Home for the Bleecker Wedding.

Admiral John V. B. Bleecker of the Navy and Mrs. Bleecker have returned from Europe to be present at the marriage of their son, John Stearns Bleecker, to Miss Anna Webb Parks of Nashville on July 3.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mlle. Blanche Allarty, a French equestrienne, made her debut at Bostock's Arena, Coney Island, last evening.

A special Fourth of July matinee of "The Lion and the Mouse" will be given at the Lyceum Theatre this week.

Joe Weber will not only manage his own company next season, but send out a production of Richard Walton Tully's three-act farce, "A Strenuous Life." William Norris will head the cast, in which will be Charlotte Walker, Jessie Busley, Lillian Alberton, Stephen Grattan, Hugo Noland, and Percy Jennings. The company will open at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, on Monday, July 30.

Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show will give four performances on the Fourth of July, at 2:30, 5 and 7, and 8:30 o'clock. No performance will be given on the afternoon of July 5.

LACK OF $22,000 MAY LOSE ROCKEFELLER GIFT

He Promised $125,000 for a Children's Seaside Hospital.

OTHERS TO RAISE EQUAL SUM

They Have Almost Succeeded, but Must Have the Rest by To-morrow Morning.

General Agent William H. Allen, of The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, will open the mail directed to the organization to-morrow morning with a good deal of anxiety. If there are not cash, or checks amounting to $22,000, the six thousand children who are suffering from tuberculosis of the bone and glands here in New York must suffer on, and the gift of $125,000, which John D. Rockefeller promised for the aid of these sufferers will be lost.

The pledge made by Mr. Rockefeller was on condition that the association should raise another $125,000 for the establishment of a seaside hospital where these peculiarly afflicted little sufferers can be treated. The time set at first was the end of May, but Mr. Rockefeller extended it to the end of June.

Up to yesterday morning the association was $30,000 short. Although it was hot yesterday General Agent Allen, Jacob Riis, and in fact nearly all the directors of the association were out begging as hard as they could for these children, most of whom live in the tenements, and who are almost sure to be lost without medical and scientific aid. They scraped together $8,000 more in cash by evening.

The activity of Jacob Riis partly represents the anxiety of President Roosevelt in the success of the work. The President visited Sea Breeze, Coney Island, last year, where the association some two years ago established a temporary hospital for the treatment of bone tuberculosis to show what could be done for these sufferers simply by sea air and scientific treatment. Although the undertaking was experimental as far as New York is concerned, the association knew very well what it was doing, for the benefit of sea air to these little patients, with the proper medical treatment, had been demonstrated in France, and the precedents established there have been in a great measure followed out.

The prevalence of the disease among the dwellers of the tenements was discovered several years ago. Many children are predisposed to it, and when some day they get a little injury the wound does not heal. The disease is communicable, and soon the child's brothers and sisters also have wounds that do not heal. Frequently whole families of children are thus afflicted.

There is something peculiarly curative in the salt air for these wounds. That is a proved scientific fact. In the experimental hospital at Sea Breeze only two children have been lost, many have been cured entirely, and a large number benefited.

The association has, however, not endeavored to show startling results. It has carried out its plan purely on a benevolent basis, takinug children who were beyond hope, for the purpose of benefiting them as much as possible.

The plan for which the money which is now being raised is to be used is to establish a permanent hospital at Rockaway Beach. The proposed hospital is to be a city institution, and is to be governed by The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

VOORHEES—SLOCUM.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 30.—Miss Marguerite Soper Slocum, a daughter of Col. and Mrs. Jeremiah Drowns Slocum of New Brighton, S. I., and Dr. Howard Crosby Voorhees of this city were married in Christ Church, New Brighton, this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. F. W. Crowder.

Miss Natalie Slocum, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Florence and Marion Voorhees of this city, sisters of the bridegroom, and Misses Marion Blake and Lilian Davey of Jersey City. The best man was Clifford E. Voorhees, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Neilson Rice of this city, Ernest and Herbert Slocum, brothers of the bride, and Leonard Robinson of New Brighton. Dr. Voorhees is on the hospital staff at Bellevue.

WILLIS—MAYER.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 30.—Miss Emily Mayer, a daughter of John Mayer, and Joseph G. Willis of Morristown were married this afternoon in St. Peter's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Philemon F. Sturgis. The bride was given away by her father. She was attended by Miss Sallie Hill of Pittsburg.

The bridesmaids were Miss Electa Havemeyer and Miss Adeline Havemeyer, cousins of the bride, and Miss May Brooks and Miss Alice Vernam of Morristown. The best man was Mr. J. W. Hallowell of Boston, and the ushers were C. S. Sargent, Jr., and W. E. Ladd of Boston; L. C. Clark, Jr., Asa Gray, A. J. Blair, Jr., and Alfred Stillman of New York; P. A. Carroll of Baltimore and John Mayer, Jr., a brother of the bride.

A reception was given after the ceremony at the Whippany River Club. Mr. and Mrs. Willis will occupy the Bayley house on MacCulloch Avenue. Mrs. Willis is a granddaughter of Theodore Havemeyer, and was formerly a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

BALDWIN—SLAYBACK.

Miss Edith A. Slayback, daughter of John D. Slayback, was married to Raymond Searing Baldwin of Newark yesterday afternoon at the Summer home of her father in Montclair. The ceremony took place in a large tent erected on the lawn, which had been converted into a floral bower. An orchestra stationed on the lawn played the wedding march as the bridal party emerged from the house. The Rev. John Y. Dobbins, a former pastor of the Methodist Church of Montclair performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Georgia Gray of New York as maid of honor. The bridegroom's best man was Rudolph Conklin of Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin will live in Pittsburg.

Incidental to the wedding the engagement was announced of John D. Slayback, the bride's father, to Mrs. Mathilda Elliott of Germantown, Penn.

FREAN—PALMER.

Miss Maud Gerrard Palmer, daughter of the late Lieut. Francis Ingram Palmer of the British Royal Navy, to William Peek Frean of Lincoln's Inn, London, took place at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. George Christian officiated. The maid of honor was Mildred Du Bois, and Mr. Frean's best man was Gustav Heineken.

A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride in the Algonquin, West Forty-fourth Street. The newly married couple later started on a wedding tour to Canada. They will then go to the south of France.

ALDRICH—LITTLE.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., June 30.—Miss Eleanor Littlet daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Little, and Talbot Aldrich, only son of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, were married to-day by the Rev. George D. Latimer of this city. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room at the home of the bride's parents. The maid of honor was Miss Rosamond K. Little, sister of the bride. The best man was Carl De Laittre of Minneapolis. Mr. Aldrich first met his wife last Winter while he was cruising on the Nile. At that time Miss Little was touring Egypt with a party of young women.

CAPT. HANK HAFF IS DEAD.

Veteran Yacht Skipper Expires with His Sons Beside Him.

ISLIP, L. I., June 30.—Capt. "Hank" Haff, the veteran skipper of the Volunteer, Defender, and Vigilant in turn, died at his home here at midnight to-night. He had been slowly sinking since the death of his wife about a year ago.

Capt. Harry Haff of the sloop Weetamoe, who had been recalled from New London, Conn., and the aged skipper's other son were at his bedside when he passed away.

Among American yachtsmen, Capt. Henry Haff, or "Hank" Haff, as he was better known, was considered the foremost yacht handler of his day. Before the advent of Capt. Charley Barr his supremacy in America was unquestioned. He was born in Islip, L. I., Sept. 20, 1837, and for the first seventeen years of his life he worked on a farm. His father was a seafaring man, and was lost off Cape Hatteras when "Hank" was four years old. The latter did not acquire any knowledge of the water to speak of until he was 20 years old. Then he became what is known as a bayman, fishing, oystering, and clamming at certain seasons, and taking out sailing parties in the Summer.

He studied racing, and was ever on the alert to take advantage of all devices which would put him in the lead. After many minor triumphs on home waters he accepted in 1867 the position of sailing master on the yacht Evelyn, which took the New York prize for sloops, and in 1898 he commanded the Thomas B. Asten for the Olympic Club, a Great South Bay club, and he was Superintendent of the organization for seven years. In 1876 he commanded the Onward, a 60-footer, owned by Gen. Fred Townsend of Albany, N. Y. Capt. Haff's first great success, however, was with the yacht Fanny, of which he took command in 1878. She was owned by the New York bankers, Prince & Wiley, of which firm William R. Travers, an enthusiastic yachtsman, was a general partner.

Up to the time that Capt. Haff took command of the Fanny, she had won no races, but in her first season under him she was the victor in every contest, and out of the twelve races sailed while Capt. Haff was in command, nine were victories. The yacht Fanny also competed in the famous race around Long Island in 1884 and Capt. Haff brought his boat in a winner, the Fanny beating the Grayling by 36 seconds.

In 1887 Capt. Haff entered the service of Gen. Paine of Boston. He commanded the Volunteer in her triumph over the Thistle in September, 1887, in the America's Cup race. He was also skipper of the Colonia when that yacht was a candidate for a cup defender, the year the Vigilant was chosen, and though she was regarded as slower than the Vigilant the Colonia won more cups than any of the other single-stickers that year. Capt. Haff went to England and sailed the Vigilant in a number of races, and also sailed the Defender in this country against Valkyrie II. in 1895. In 1901 he took charge of the Independence, Thomas W. Lawson's candidate for the America's Cup.

On his boats Haff, although of a gentle disposition, was known as a strict disciplinarian. He was for many years a Selectman of the town of Islip, and a prominent member of the church. He was fond of fast horses, and took much pleasure in driving them when not engaged on the water.

23 IN THE EQUITABLE.

Is the Treasurer's Office—This at Times Causes Complications.

John Nordhouse, private secretary to President Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is wondering if it wouldn't be as well to change the number of Treasurer Winthrop's office. The other day a well known financier entered the President's office and asked about a detail of business in the Treasurer's Department.

"You want No. 23," said Mr. Nordhouse.

"What do you mean by that, Sir?" demanded the financier indignantly.

"Why," protested the puzzled Nordhouse, "I mean that you want to go to room 23. That's Mr. Winthrop's office."

"Oh," replied the financier, mollified, "I thought you were giving me the Skidoo number."

MRS. CROKER ARRIVES.

She Visited Her Husband Abroad—He's Not Planning to Return.

Mrs. Richard Croker and her children, Howard and Edith, arrived from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika yesterday afternoon. They had been abroad several months, and part of the time were at Mr. Croker's place in Ireland.

Howard Croker said that his father was in excellent health, and, so far as he knew, had no immediate plans for visiting New York. He could not say whom his father favored for the Democratic Gubernatorial or Presidential nominations.

Other passengers on the Amerika were Mrs. Henry W. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, and her daughter; Second Assistant Secretary of State Alvey A. Adee, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Black, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Cheney, Col. and Mrs. James Elverson, Dr. Thomas Fitzgibbon, Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Hathaway, Baron Carl von Heygendorff, Mr. and Mrs. E. Spencer-Hall, Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, and Edward C. Post.

JEWS FAVOR PALESTINE.

American Zionists' Convention Will Urge Colonization There.

TANNERSVILLE, N. Y., June 30.—A reception was tendered to-night to the delegates gathered here for the ninth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists by members of the Jewish Summer colony of this place and surrounding towns.

Among the delegates there is a marked feeling in favor of an immediate invasion of Palestine through practical work in fostering the Jewish colonies already existing in the Holy Land and encouraging the starting of new colonies, to stimulate the industries already established by the Zionist Palestine Commission, and to develop other industries.

A communication from the Palestine Commission, which has been exploring the Holy Land, establishing barometrical stations, and studying the possibilities of irrigation, is expected here to-morrow, and its presentation to the convention is awaited with much interest.

Until to-day it was believed that Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore would accept the Presidency for a third time, but upon his arrival here he announced he would not serve another term, although he is willing to remain on the Executive Committee.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES C. COBB, who was prominent in the Royal Arcanum in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 183 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. He was a Trustee of the Sands Street Memorial Church and a member of Fulton Council of the Royal Arcanum. His wife survives him.

GEORGE FARRELL, chief operator in charge of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau at Fire Headquarters, died yesterday. He was 58 years old, and had been in charge of the Fire Alarm Bureau since 1898. He entered the department in 1873. He was a bachelor and had no near relatives.

Mrs. FRANCES E. CROSS, widow of John A. Cross of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at Clifton Springs, N. Y. She was born in Brooklyn eighty-six years ago and was a member of the old Husted family of that borough. Mrs. Cross was the first organist of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, seventy years ago. She presented to the church an organ and several windows in memory of her husband.

JOHN T. ASHLEY died at his home, 473 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was born in England eighty-two years ago. Before the civil war and in the reconstruction period Mr. Ashley worked among the negroes in South Carolina for the Freedmen's Bureau. He was also for some years identified with the educational work carried on by St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Manhattan.

WINTHROP W. RUGGLES died at his home, 549 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from a concerous growth on the face. He was born in Vermont on Aug. 5, 1832, and became a civil engineer. With the exception of three years, when he was in the employ of a railroad company, he was continuously in the service of the Jersey City Street and Water Board, from 1871 to the time of his death. His wife, three sons, and one daughter survive him.

BIG CUNARDER SAILED WITH A BRITISH ESCORT

Admiral Feared She'd Be Taken by Other Manoeuvring Fleet.

WARSHIPS TOOK HER ALONG

The Danger Passed, the Blue Fleet Sailed Away—Lucania Beat La Lorraine in a Fair Voyage.

The Cunarder Lucania, which arrived here late on Friday night, was almost captured by a fleet of warships while she was off the Irish coast. The big liner had just passed the Fastnet when Capt. Watt, who was on the bridge, sighted about a mile to his starboard eight battleships, seven armored cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo craft. It was the blue section of the British fleet, under Admiral Beresford, who immediately signaled to the commander of the Lucania that there was another fleet somewhere near, and that, as it was a hostile one, he would take the Lucania in hand and see that she got out of the danger zone safely.

Capt. Watt thanked the Admiral for his consideration, whereupon the entire fleet steamed within hailing distance, the battleships and cruisers dividing into two sections, one section steaming along the port and the other, the starboard side of the Cunarder. The torpedo boats took their position ahead of the liner.

The Lucania was under the protection of the fleet for more than an hour. The passengers on the liner cheered the British ships, and the officers and Bluejackets returned the compliment. As soon as Admiral Beresford was satisfied that the Lucania was safe he wigwagged a farewell to Capt. Watt. Then the fleet steamed away in search of the red, or opposing, fleet, which is under command of Vice Admiral Exmouth. The whole affair was, of course, a part of the extensive manoeuvres that the British fleet has been engaged in for the last few weeks.

The Lucania, which passed the Nantucket Lightship abreast of the French liner La Lorraine at 3:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon, beat the French vessel to Sandy Hook by 31 minutes, the Lucania arriving at the bar at 12:49 A. M. and La Lorraine at 1:20 A. M. Both vessels made fine passages, but neither equaled her best previous record by several hours.

Some of the passengers who arrived on the Lucania were:

Mrs. Hyde Clark, P. S. Gardiner, Dr. George Hall, Capt. T. Kosugi of the Japanese Navy, Bertram E. La Montagne, Herbert Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Moore, Prof. J. E. Spingarn, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Taylor, and C. B. Wainwright.

Among those on board La Lorraine were:

Comte A. de Gontaut Biron, the Rev. P. R. Boulanger, R. Kolb Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Gregory, G. F. McKinney, John Wanamaker, Comte P. de St. Phalle, C. S. Tyson and Comte Bigot de Preameneu.

The other regular Saturday boat, the American liner Philadelphia, which landed her passengers late yesterday afternoon, had on board:

Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Jr., Miss Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hawley, Sir Hasan Ben Ali, M. C. Smythe, John H. Van Arsdale, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, and Mrs. F. M. Wolcott.

DR. H. H. KANE DEAD.

The Horseman Who Invented a Radium Swindle Which Put Him in Jail.

Dr. Henry H. Kane, whose career in this city was full of vicissitudes, died on Thursday at Saranac Lake of tuberculosis. He was taken ill about a year ago, soon after his release from prison, where he had been sent for four months, after his plea of guilty to the charge of having defrauded John W. McCullum of Mount Vernon of $10,000 by means of an alleged "radium treatment."

Dr. Kane conducted a sanitarium at 136 West Thirty-fourth Street when he was arrested, in 1905. The detectives who had been making an investigation of his methods said he had made a fortune through fraudulent practices. When he was arrested Kane's wife put up $11,500 cash bail for him. McCullum declared that he had been drugged and induced to buy a "dynostat" for $10,000.

Dr. Kane, who was then a member of the County Medical Society and was reputed to be a man of wealth, took up road driving in 1899 and purchased some famous trotters. His sensational entry into racing circles caused a big flurry. Later he was elected President of the Road Drivers' Association, and presided at a banquet tendered by the association to Admiral Dewey.

In 1903, to the surprise of those who thought him a wealthy man, he passed through bankruptcy proceedings, with liabilities placed at $13,000. He was expelled from the County Medical Society immediately after the disclosures made when he was arrested.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Peter Fisher.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 30.—Peter Fisher, one of the members of the firm of Sayre & Fisher of Sayreville, died this morning at 2:45 o'clock at his Summer home, at Allenhurst, from asthma and other ailments incident to old age. He would have been 88 years old on Oct. 27. Mr. Fisher had been closely identified with Sayreville for the last fifty-five years. He was born in New York State, and in early life he was employed in the brick business on the Hudson. In 1851 the firm of Sayre & Fisher was organized. The output of their yard is now about 100,000,000 bricks a year, making it undoubtedly the largest brick works in the world. The parnership, which has existed for fifty-five years, has never been broken. Mr. Fisher leaves a widow and seven children.

The O'Conor Don.

DUBLIN, June 30.—The Right Hon. Charles Owen O'Conor Don, known as "The O'Conor Don," Lord Lieutenant of County Riscommon and for twenty years Member of Parliament (Liberal) for Roscommon, is dead. He was born in 1838. While in the House of Commons he was mainly instrumental in passing the Irish Industrial Schools Act in 1868 and the Irish Sunday Closing Act in 1879.

David Muir.

David Muir, an exporter of butter and cheese at 169 Chambers Street, and the proprietor of a cold storage plant in Fond du Lac, Wis., died at his home, 15 Randolph Place, in Orange, on Friday. He was 68 years old. For many years Mr. Muir had been one of the best-known men in the trade. He represented in this country the Lonsdales, the largest butter and cheese house in England. He was also a large distributor of butter and cheese to the trade centres of the United States, and was well liked both for his business ability and fairness and for his social qualities.

Frank Meade Russell.

Frank Meade Russell, Lieutenant Commander, United States Army, died on Friday of pneumonia in the United States Marine Hospital, in Brooklyn. He was 40 years old, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania, and at the beginning of the war with Spain held the rank of Lieutenant. He was appointed commander of the Powhatan and was at that time the youngest officer in command of a vessel in the service. Just before the opening of the hostilities he was married to Bessie Bancroit, the daughter of a retired army officer. For the last few years Mr. Russell had been attached to the Pennsylvania. His wife survives him.

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YOU will be pleased to know of our purpose in opening a branch store on Broadway at 27th Street Sept. 1.

FOR 15 years our business has increased in Nassau Street, and we feel the need of another spot that will be central, individual and accessible. Every conceivable addition to our chances for the display of men's clothes will be adopted.

BUT the old store downtown must not suffer because of the new store's beauty.

WE mark all the surplus stock down so that the same fresh foreign fabrics may be shown in both stores. Just as you are going away and need trousers in flannels, crashes, hand-woven homespuns, we are obliged to make them for you at end of season's prices.

Flannel Trousers that were $9, now $5,

At 119 & 121 Nassau St.

Your vacation bag will disappoint you if it does not contain a copy of

Winston Churchill's

new novel

CONISTON

Many novels are not worth reading, but the reading of Coniston will bring pleasure and enjoyment to thousands over the Fourth, and you will be a better American for having read it.

'HAPPYLAND' IS OPEN; FREE THE FIRST DAY

New Staten Island Amusement Resort Makes Its Initial Bow.

FIFTEEN ACRES OF SHOWS

Park Lit by 50,000 Electric Lights—Storm Stops the Carnival of Venice.

Happyland, an amusement park with attractions which will justify its name to lots of youngsters, to say nothing of grown-ups, opened at South Beach, S. I., yesterday. It won favor with the public at the very start by charging no admission fee.

Happyland has really a fine site. Before it lies a beautiful beach several miles long with a good board walk and fine bathing facilities. Five miles away, across the lower bay, are the white towers of Coney Island. To the rear is a vast woodland with fine green trees, and this is easily accessible from Manhattan. The trip from downtown includes a refreshing ride on the municipal ferry boats, a feature which the Staten Islander pointed out with pride yesterday in mentioning the advantages of the resort.

As far as the park itself is concerned, it promises to be a good one, when it is finished. Yesterday the carpenters were busy putting on the finishing touches. The promoters of the enterprise are confident that the place will be "in applepie order within the week."

The principal show is the Carnival of Venice. It is given in an amphitheatre, which has a stage 200 by 80 feet and a lagoon nearly as large. The show itself is "operatic, dramatic, and spectacular combined," (see small bills.) It depicts a carnival in the fifteenth century. The scenery shows the Palace of the Doge and the Bridge of Sighs. There is a plot, and much dancing and singing by a chorus 300 strong.

Unfortunately the storm last night prevented the management from giving the opening performance of Kiralfy's show. Part of the stage is exposed, and the weather conditions made it impossible. A large crowd was entertained by a vaudeville show and other amusements, but the main attraction had to be omitted.

Other features of Happyland are a ballroom with 25,000 feet of floor space, large enough to let the crowd dance comfortably; a vaudeville house, where free performances will be given; a restaurant with a roof garden, "swept by ocean breezes," above; a roller-skating rink, a central lagoon, with a circular swing at one end and a band stand at the other, and a tea garden situated in a natural grove—"the only one of its kind in these parts."

The park covers about fifteen acres of ground. It is painted white and decorated with 50,000 electric lights strung in garlands. It cost a heap. Richmond capitalists are backing it.

When the shower came up in the evening the crowd found shelter in the ballroom and the vaudeville theatre, all of which are inclosed.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—High temperatures were general throughout the country except in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Northwest. Showers have offered some temporary relief during the afternoon in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and Arkansas.

There are still no indications of general relief from the high temperature, although local thunderstorms may cause some temporary moderation during the next two days.

In New England and the greater portion of the lake region, however, the weather will be comparatively cool with showers Sunday.

Winds along the New England coast will be light to fresh and variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh south to southwest; East Gulf Coast, light and variable; West Gulf Coast, light to fresh southeast; lower lakes, light to fresh and variable; upper lakes, light and variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Sunday; cooler in extreme south portion; Monday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Showers and cooler Sunday; Monday fair; light to fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	67	83	4 P. M.	81	80
6 A. M.	67	88	6 P. M.	74	87
9 M.	72	90	9 P. M.	72	71
12 M.	76	91	12 P. M.	69	70

The thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 80; at 8 P. M. it was 87; maximum temperature, 92 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 10 P. M.; humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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You can be certain of absolute purity and unquestioned quality if you order

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Two large hotels and cottages, overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. One hotel just built. All new furniture. Trout fishing, boating, bathing, bowling, pool, tennis, orchestra, house physician, Sanitary plumbing. Pure spring water. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in June and September. Artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

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TAYLOR HOUSE and Cottages — Situated on beautiful Schroon Lake. Homelike and Select.
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MONTEREY, Mass., June 13th, 1906.
NEW YORK TIMES.

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Downtown business men, avoid the discomfort of traveling on Bridges, Subways and Tunnels by a delightful sail across the Bay in elegant Municipal Ferry Boats, day or night.

Music, Billiards, Bowling, Tennis, Golf.

Select Ball every Saturday Evening. Garage and Stable accommodations.

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At 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 4:20, 5:00 5:30, 6:00 and 6:30 P. M.

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Finest Beach and Bathing Pavilion on Atlantic Coast.

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First-class accommodation; excellent table; terms moderate. 291 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, Holland Station.

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Same successful management. The most select family hotel in Rockaway Beach. Steamboat and yacht landing; bathing facilities free to guests; fishing, boating; large willow grove; newly erected dancing pavilion. Faultless cuisine; excellent service. For terms and circular apply LUKE ELDERT, Prop.

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Pleasant rooms for accommodation of guests. Large Dinner Parties accommodated. Dancing Pavilion directly over the Ocean. Special arrangements for Excursions, Societies, Sunday Schools, Churches, and Bowling Clubs.

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NEW YORK.
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A strictly select family hotel facing the surf. Appointments modern. Broad, shaded piazzas. Rooms are comfortable and airy. Table and service excellent. Good bathing facilities. Inspection invited.

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A delightful Summer resort; yachting, fishing, excellent sailing; surf and still water bathing; superior music; attractive rates; descriptive circular. ADDITIONAL express trains to Moriches this season, making only two stops.

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SEASIDE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
THE INN NOW OPEN. HOTEL opens June 27. Always cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Automobiles accommodated. Terms moderate.
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GOOD GROUND, Suffolk County, N. Y.—Distance from N. Y., 82½ miles. Beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean and Shinnecock Bay; charming and delightful scenery; outdoor and aquatic sports; bowling alley; cheerful, homelike board and room accommodations; ideal family and health resort; perfect climatic conditions exist; write for rates and particulars. PETER NEHRHASS.

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Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

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AUTOMOBILE REST.

Specialties: Good coffee, stuffed fowl; meals served at all hours; excellent cafe.
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45 minutes from Battery by private boat. A most delightful Spring and Summer resort. SPECIAL RATES FOR MAY AND JUNE.

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$150—SUMMER COTTAGES—$180.

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NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

"Swept by Mountain Breezes."

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Stamford is an up-to-date town. Electric lighting in houses and streets, waterworks, sewer system, excellent stores of all kinds, five churches, and miles of shaded flagstone walks.

Golf links, tennis courts, bowling, boating, fishing, and many charming drives. There are 50 points of interest within the vicinity of Stamford.

Through trains via West Shore and Ulster and Delaware Railroads, only four and a half hours from New York, or a delightful sail up the Hudson by Day Line, which connects with the U. and D. R. R. to Stamford. Address any of the following leading houses for prices and full information.

Houses.	Guests.	Houses.	Guests.	Houses.	Guests.
Churchill Hall	300	Simpson Terrace	45	Terry Homestead	30
Rexmere	150	Atchison House	45	Craft Farm House	20
Hamilton House	50	Westholm	45	Maple Rest	20
New Grant House	75	Mountain View	45	Hubbell Manor	15
Greycourt Inn	60	Far View House	30	Lawrence Cottage	20
Kendall Place	60	Inglenide	20	Park Cottage	10
The Madison	45			Canfield House	40

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Cuisine and Service Unequalled, Clientele the Most Exclusive.
Under Same Management as in Former Years.

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Vegetables and Milk from Kaaterskill Farm.
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TIME TABLES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE SEASON OF 1906 TO THE

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Four solid through trains in each direction every week day, with modern day coaches and Pullman cars.

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A magnificent Hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information, address,
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Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Music.
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PHOENICIA, N. Y.
(Formerly Tremper House.)

Accommodations can now be engaged for the season; rooms, singly and en suite; with private baths; open sanitary plumbing, elevator, telephones; all modern, up-to-date equipments; most comfortable and best furnished hotel in the Catskills. Booklets and terms, apply to SAMUEL PROSKEY, 52 Broadway.

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The Katsberg Park Hotel; near annex; bowling alleys, pavilion and rathskeller, music; unexcelled cuisine; booklet. Henry Moser, Hunter, N. Y.

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Capacity, 20; good rooms; generous table. H. C. Lawrence.

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Telephone 25 Millbrook, N. Y.
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Asbury Park.

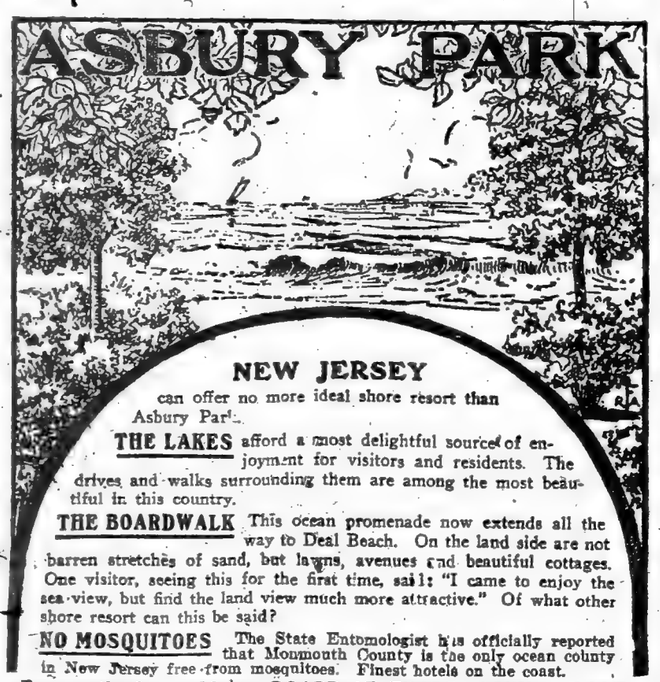

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can offer no more ideal shore resort than Asbury Park.

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Select family hotel on the beach. Booklet.

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Capacity, 1,100. Open all the Year.
350 Private Baths, with Sea and Fresh Water and Running Ice Water.

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Directly on Beach. Local and long-distance phones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 ocean view rooms, 100 suites, with private sea-water baths. Orchestra. Capacity 1,000. New York Rep., Town & Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. 'Phone 6240 Gramercy. C. R. Myers, Owner.

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A whole block on the famous Boardwalk, from Boston to Sovereign Ave.; in the smart cottage colony. Why stop at hotels on "avenues" and "near" the beach when for almost the same rate you can be ON the beach in a first-class house? White service; heated swimming pool; every luxury. Booklet. Automobile meets train.

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Fireproof. At the Beach and So. Carolina Av. New and strictly modern, with every convenience and comfort. Capacity 400. Large ocean view rooms, with private bath; elevator, etc. Superior table. Orchestra. Special $12.50 up weekly. Coach af trains. Booklet.
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Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
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SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN.
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Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

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DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED NEAR OCEAN AND LAKE. VANDERHOOF & REYNOLDS.

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72 trains daily. Up-to-date; nearby resort for N. Y. business men. Cuisine unexcelled. All amusements. Music. Booklet. H. C. Armstrong, Prop.

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Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; June rates. S. Hinkson Woodward.

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27TH SEASON; MODERN; SEND FOR BOOKLET. MRS. THOS. DEVLIN.

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Excellent German table; modern improvements; boating, fishing, auto shed; special June rates. F. GERARDS.

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This famous hostelry on the superb plateau of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, known as the "GLADES," opened June 23, after a most complete renovation of the entire property, making it new throughout. The twelve private cottages were refurnished, and the thirty-third year of this beautiful mountain resort finds it more prepossessing and enjoyable than at any time in its history.

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Delightfully situated on highest elevation; every modern improvement; beautiful scenery; pleasant, homelike; peerless cuisine; terms and booklets. Address S. A. Cornish.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE.
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Open all the year. Accommodation 100. House rebuilt, remodeled; 275 feet of piazza.
Famous Mineral Spring.
Booklets on application. M. L. Bach.

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Opens June 21; 95 miles from New York City via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra; golf, baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, etc. No mosquitos. AUTOMOBILE BUS FROM DEPOT TO HOTEL. Send for illustrated booklet.
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Entirely a new hotel. Everything new—furnishings, bedding, linen, silver, etc. Solid mahogany furniture throughout. One hundred bathroom suites. THE FINEST SUMMER RESORT HOTEL IN AMERICA.

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Beautiful Scenery. Fine Drives.
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PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, East, and North. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days only, 6:00 P. M. Steamers PROVIDENCE (New) and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE—For New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street, week-days only at 5:00 P. M. Pier 70, East River, foot East 23d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P.M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Leaves ft. E. 22d St. week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Sundays due New York on return 8:45 P. M. Two hours at New Haven.
SPECIAL NOTICE: On Wednesday, July 4th, Str. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20, E. R., at 9:30 A. M., foot E. 22d St. 10:00 A. M., instead of 3:45 and 3:00 P. M., respectively.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. NAUGATUCK lvs. 11:00 A. M. Str. BRIDGEPORT 3:00 P.M., (Sats. 2:00 P. M.) Sundays 5:00 P. M. Str. BRIDGEPORT stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,183, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 345 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,198 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

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HIGH FALLS HOTEL.
In the picturesque highlands of the Upper Delaware; magnificent roads, beautiful scenery, boating, bathing, and fishing; private trout brook; house fitted with sanitary plumbing; pure spring water exclusively used; vegetables from hotel garden; automobile to meet trains and tour valley; riding and driving horses; music every evening; open from May until Nov. 15; send for booklet.
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THE ADIRONDACKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
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Tues., Wed. 11 to 1 o'clock, 27 B'way, N. Y.

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Reasonable rates; modern; excellent table. John Decker.

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12 Years Under Same Management.

Every attraction and advantage of a popular mountain and lake resort. All products from the hotel's private farm.
Special rates for June and September.
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Mountain Spring Hotel & Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt., in the Green Mountains.
Elevator, Electric Lights, Orchestra. Bass Fishing, all outdoor sports. Special inducement to families and young men. Booklet.
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HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets to Montreal, and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

Ideal Fourth of July Trip
STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. Saturdays and Holidays 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY AT 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
Bridgeport, one way, 40c.; round trip, 75c. Every week day at 4 P. M. Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Pier 27, East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

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NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, (even dates June and July, and) ADIRONDACK; alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily (Sundays included). Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line,
Leave New York, New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 7:00 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 9:30 A. M.
Saturdays and July 3d, leave at 1:00 P. M., arrive at Shelter Island 3:50 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. On these days steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

TROY LINE

Hud. on River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Dean Richmond" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday) 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMER IN TOUCH AT ALBANY—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.80.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from June 30. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points. Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BY SEA TO NOVA SCOTIA

A smooth, exhilarating salt water trip to the most historical, picturesque peninsula on the Atlantic Coast. It is "THE LAND OF EVANGELINE," with a Summer climate that defies improvement. Splendid fishing and every recreation. Direct service between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH, HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN,
By the DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S superb twin-screw S.S. Prince Arthur, to YARMOUTH, thence by rail to HALIFAX. Leaves N. Y. 2 P. M. every five days. Write for sailing list.
TO YARMOUTH, Round Trip.....$25
TO HALIFAX, Round Trip.....$35
Staterooms extra.
For information and tickets apply to MUNSON S. S. LINE, BEAVER BUILDING, N

KING'S CUP YACHT RACE ENLISTS KEEN INTEREST

Improbable That Shamrock Will Be a Contestant at Newport.

TWENTY-THREE IN CONTEST.

Fleet Likely to Compete Includes Finest Racing Vessels in the Country.

On the King's Cup race at Newport, to be decided on Aug. 8 next, the attention of yachting men has been centred since the announcement of its proffer. The fine Herreshoff schooner Queen, and several of the other new yachts of this year and now racing on Long Island Sound or in Eastern waters were built especially to compete for it. These yachts have with two exceptions now appeared in trial contests, and an idea of their relative capabilities had been obtained by the results of the past fortnight. In the light of these speculation is already lively as to the issue of the contest.

There is still no word to indicate whether or not Sir Thomas Lipton intends to race the Shamrock for the prize. The fact that the big America's Cup challenger was eligible, that there might be in Sir Thomas Lipton's ardent patriotic sportsmanship a disposition to be a party to this first interesting contest and give to it an international flavor, gave substance to the rumor that he intended to enter her. But since that time no move has been made, and while not impossible it is improbable that she will now be a starter.

Left to the American fleet of racing yachts the prospect appears to be brightest for the victory of one of the schooners for the cup. Elmina in her present splendid racing condition is certain to make a fine fight for it. Queen in her single trial gave evidence of expected power. When tuned to her best work she will undoubtedly show decided improvement. The showing of Henry A. Morss's Dervish in the race last week to New London proves that the new smaller schooners must be reckoned with. Dervish is not a possibility, being too small to enter under the conditions, but the Shiyessa, Taormina and Eclipse may, and all three are expected to prove exceptionally fast.

There are twenty-three yachts that now appear to be likely candidates for the cup. Thirteen of these are schooners and twelve are sloops. William E. Iselin's yawl Vigilant, the former cup defender, must allow the lot, while the handicaps she accords run as high as 58 minutes, to the schooner Katrina and the sloop Doris. Larger handicaps than these are prevented by the limitations of the deed of gift, which restrict entrance to schooners of over sixty-foot water line and sloops of over fifty. This would bar Lothrop Ames's Shark, and R. W. Emmons's Humma, but would admit S. Reed Anthony's Doris.

Based on present rating measurements here are the allowances the boats would have in the race:

Yacht and Owner.	Rig.	Rating.	Allowance.
Vigilant, Wm. E. Iselin	Yawl	86.14	....
Sybarita, W. G. Brokaw	Yawl	86.31	0:00.24
Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt jr.	Slp.	78.85	0:08:17
Yankee, H. L. Maxwell	Slp.	78.58	0:08.57
Invader, Roy A. Rainey	Sch.	77.86	0:09:25
Constellation, Francis Skinner	Sch.	77.00	0:10:20
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	Sch.	75.72	0:12:02
Corona, Arthur F. Luke	Sch.	74.70	0:13:15
Queen, J. Rogers Maxwell	Sch.	74.03	0:18:23
Chanticleer, J. F. Harris	Sch.	71.16	0:17:44
Westamoe, H. F. Lippitt	Slp.	61.90	0:31:17
Neola, E. D. King	Slp.	61.01	0:31:17
Effie, F. M. Smith	Slp.	60.10	0:34:28
Amorita, Rich. Mansfield	Sch.	59.45	0:35:30
Trolita, E. W. Clark, Jr.	Slp.	57.21	0:39:37
Muriel, Chas. Smithers	Sch.	56.87	0:41:27
Valmore, J. M. Richmond	Sch.	48.73	0:57:18
Eclipse, L. D. Callanan	Sch.	....	....
Shiyessa, Alfred Douglass	Sch.	....	....
Taormina, W. D. Eaton	Sch.	....	....
Isolde, Fred M. Hoyt	Slp.	....	....
Doris, S. Reed Anthony	Slp.	45.42	0:58:00
Katrina, J. B. Ford	Sch.	48.53	0:58:16

SUSSIE WINS LONG RACE.

Takes 280-Mile Power Boat Contest on Time Allowance.

A New York boat, and, with one exception, the smallest in the race, won yesterday the 280-mile contest from Marblehead to College Point under the auspices of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club for power boats. She was the 32-foot Sussie, owned by J. B. Schmelzel of the Knickerbocker Club. She was the ninth boat to finish of the fleet of twelve that started, but she had held the leaders so well that she was able to land the first prize in the contest by a margin of 2 hours and 19 minutes over the second boat.

Preparations had been made at College Point to receive the fleet early in the day, but it was hardly expected that they would make the time they did. The first boat to arrive reached the anchorage at 4:15:40 in the morning, and proved to be Alfred L. Lincoln's Unome of Hingham. The Unome was the biggest of the fleet, and, though driven by only a 30-horse power Barber, was compelled to give generous time allowances. Francis C. Welch's Whew followed the Unome over the line just 12 minutes and 18 seconds later, while, after an interval of 29 minutes, A. A. Low's May of the Knickerbocker Club hove in sight and finished. The May was low powered and of lesser length than either of the others, and was at once installed in first position by the club members, who were roused to see the leaders come in.

Her triumph was short-lived, however, for the little Sis, owned by Eben Stevens of Boston, and driven only by a 15-horse power Craig, crossed the line within twelve minutes of her, and by time allowance at once assumed the first place, by the margin of three hours over May. Summary:

Name.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Sussie	39:05:29	26:01:07
Sis	34:30:56	28:20:21
May	34:28:52	31:45:40
Davy Jones	34:53:26	32:54:51
Gertrude	37:14:45	33:12:45
Whew	33:37:58	33:12:54
Yolo	38:55:30	33:16:06
Unome	33:46:40	33:46:40
Sirapa	38:32:00	37:33:30
Afanca	....	....

The relative size of the contestants is shown by the following table:

Boat.	L.O.A.	L.W.L.	Beam.	H.P.
Davy Jones	50.33	35.00	9.83	21.04
Unome	40.00	36.00	9.00	30.00
May	38.50	34.75	9.25	30.00
Yo-Ho	32.76	30.00	7.66	24.00
Whew	34.75	38.16	7.58	17.00
Afanca	38.00	33.75	10.50	15.00
Sis	40.00	36.00	10.00	18.00
Sussie	32.16	30.25	8.16	9.33
Gertrude	35.75	32.00	8.50	15.00
Shawna	31.00	30.00	8.75	20.00
Alice V.	35.00	32.16	10.00	15.00
Sirapa	38.00	34.00	8.50	20.00

YACHTS IN 180-MILE RACE.

Elmina, Taormina, Vigilant, and Trivia Lead Their Classes.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 30.—Six schooners, a yawl, and two sloops, all of them well-known among the larger racing yachts, started to-day in the Eastern Yacht Club's race from this port to Marblehead. Elmina, Corona, and Constellation started in the largest class of schooners, Elmina leading (Corona 24 seconds and Constellation 4 minutes and 20 seconds). The new schooners, Taormina and Dervish, made a class by themselves, the former contesting her first race. She led Dervish 1 minute and 19 seconds at the start. Vigilant, having no competitor, raced in a special class against the auxiliary Emerald, while Harold Vanderbilt entered Trivia against Kestral.

The fleet reached out three and a half miles to Race Rock and then started up the Sound in a heavy squall from the north that enabled them to lay a course almost due east for Fisher's Island and scud along at a great pace. The race is 180 miles in length, but it is figured they will cover the distance at an average of close to 9 knots and reach Marblehead some time to-morrow afternoon.

Skating Races at Coney Island.

L. Lawther of Brooklyn won the one-mile handicap roller skating race last night at the Sea Beach Palace rink from the ninety-yard mark. J. J. Kelly of New York finished first but was disqualified for fouling. J. Hill, with ten yards' handicap, won the mile event for boys, and Frank Hart captured the half-mile novice race.

CRESCENT'S FIRST REGATTA.

Record Entry of the Year for Lower Bay Clubs.

The inaugural regatta of the Crescent Athletic Club off Sea Gate yesterday was an unqualified success. There were forty-two entries, of which twenty-seven went to the line, both records for the lower bay for the year. The privileges of the Atlantic Yacht Club were extended to the visiting club, and the big delegation of Crescent members went down the bay on the Eileen, in charge of Lieut. Brinckerhoff. There was a light air from the north-northwest that sent the yachts over the course in good time, with the contests close enough to be interesting all the while.

The main event of the day was the race for the O'Donohue Cup. Of the New York thirties only Addison Hanan's Nautilus appeared, and the new thirties beat her over the ten and a half-mile course. F. J. Havens's Jigstep led the class, finishing in 2 hours 12 minutes 11 seconds, with E. F. Luckenbach's Sue second, and J. B. O'Donohue's Crescent was third. S. E. Vernon's Vivian II. was in the race, giving full time allowance. She finished second, but all the others beat her on time. Summary:

SLOOPS—SPECIAL 40-FOOTERS.
Course, 14 Miles. Start, 3:00 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elap'd. H.M.S.
Ondawa, Col. D. E. Austin	5:57:33	2:57:33
Nymph, W. C. Tower	6:25:11	3:25:11
Lotowana, E. E. Malcolm	6:27:25	3:27:25
Choctaw, Robert Hencke	Did not finish.	
Guide, William Campbell	Did not finish.	

Corrected Time.—Ondawa, 2:57:33; Lotowana, 3:18:52.

SLOOPS—33 AND 27 FOOTERS.
Course, 10½ Miles. Start 3:05 P. M.

Jigstep, F. J. Havens	5:17:41	2:12:11
Sue, E. F. Luckenbach	5:18:54	2:13:34
Crescent, J. B. O'Donohue	5:19:28	2:14:23
Nautilus, A. G. Hanan	5:19:56	2:14:36
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	5:17:54	2:12:54
Sakana, Haviland brothers	5:28:18	2:23:18

Corrected Time. Jigstep, 2:05:17; Sue, 2:06:40; Crescent, 2:07:28; Nautilus, 2:07:42; Sakana, 2:00:29; Vivian II., 2:12:54.

SLOOPS—22-FOOTERS.
Course 10½ Miles. Start, 3:10 P. M.

Joy, W. H. Childs	5:32:14	2:22:14
Soya, W. A. Barstow	5:32:39	2:22:39
Spindle, Hendon Chubb	5:33:57	2:23:57
Saetta, George H. Church	5:34:31	2:24:31
More Trouble, Richard Childs	5:35:37	2:25:37
Mary, Max Grunder	5:38:10	2:28:10
Quest, F. J. Havens	5:44:10	2:34:10

SLOOPS—SPECIAL 22 FOOTERS.
Course, 18½ Miles. Start, 3:15 P. M.

Ondas, A. F. Menton	5:56:41	2:41:41
Careless, Richard Rummell	5:58:46	2:43:43

SLOOPS—18-FOOTERS.
Course, 8 Miles. Start, 3:20 P. M.

Chickenker, W. J. O'Neill	5:39:31	2:19:31
Sandpiper, O. Heinicke	5:40:31	2:20:31
Ahoy, Max Tornow	Did not finish.	

CRESCENT DORIES.
Course, 3 Miles. Start, 3:25 P. M.

Mamie, J. H. W. Bergan	5:35:46	2:10:46
Saucy Sal, W. D. Walker	Did not finish.	
Scat, W. H. Hill	Did not finish.	

*Disqualified.

FAST SAILING ON SOUND.

New Rochelle Yachts Make Splendid Time In Stiff Breeze.

The annual race of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Long Island Sound yesterday brought out only the smaller class of yachts. None of the big sloops or yawls appeared at the starting line, Trenor L. Park's Mimosa III. leading the thirty-four boats to compete over the line at start and finish. There was a fresh breeze that enabled the fleet to make excellent time over the 15½-mile course, Mimosa covering the distance in less than two hours and ten minutes, and the smaller fellows accordingly. Summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS N.
Start, 12:20. Course, 15½ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	El. T. H.M.S.
Mimosa III., T. L. Park	2:29:27	2:09:27
Regina, F. G. Stewart	2:41:28	2:21:28
Chasca, R. Ten Eyck	Withdrawn.	

N. Y. YACHT CLUB ONE-DESIGN 30-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:25. Course, 15½ Miles.

Alera, A. H. and J. W. Alber	2:43:58	2:18:58
Dabinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	2:43:30	2:18:30
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	2:43:59	2:18:59
Adelaide, Ades Brothers	2:44:23	2:19:23
Neola II., George M. Pynchon	2:44:14	2:19:14
Cura Mia, S. Wainwright	2:45:06	2:17:06
Banzhi, Clifford D. Mallon	2:59:59	2:14:59

RACEABOUT CLASS.
Start, 12:30. Course, 11½ Miles.

Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley	2:30:35	2:00:35
Rascal III., S. C. Hopkins	2:31:32	2:01:32
Indian, William Gardner	Did not finish.	

LARCHMONT, 21-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:30. Course, 11½ Miles.

Vaquero, W. Stump	2:47:24	2:12:24
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	2:42:26	2:12:26
Hourl, J. H. Esser	2:46:06	2:15:06
Folletts, L. J. Garcey	2:37:14	2:07:14

HANDICAP CLASS.
Start, 12:25. Course, 11½ miles.

Monsoon, B. R. Stoddard	2:42:49	2:07:49
Thelema, A. E. Black	2:37:47	2:02:47
Rube, G. F. Granbery	2:32:30	1:57:30

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.
Start, 12:40. Course, 11½ miles.

Wahnota, J. J. Delaney	2:57:23	2:17:23
Mopsa, F. C. Sullivan	2:46:04	2:06:04
Panmanak, F. P. Currier	2:49:33	2:09:33
Ogeemah, B. Clements	2:54:14	2:14:14

SLOOPS—CLASS P.
Start, 12:40. Course, 11½ miles.

Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	2:41:25	2:11:25

SLOOPS—CLASS R.
Start, 12:45. Course, 7¾ miles.

Dod, D. Dealey	3:10:01	2:25:01
*Santoy, Judge Kehoe	2:17:48	1:32:48
Vivyen, D. J. Levett	2:18:56	1:33:56
Fannie, C. N. Iselin	2:34:56	1:49:56

CATBOATS.
Start, 12:45. Course, 7¾ miles.

Nymph, A. Moneuse	2:14:49	1:29:49
Grace, C. Pearson	2:12:03	1:27:03
Gaycheen, H. Page	2:17:44	1:32:44

RIVERSIDE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 1:05. Course, 7¾ miles.

Dooley, John Porter	3:06:42	2:31:42
18 and 5, John Tyson	2:56:48	1:47:48

*Disqualified.

St. George's Men in Athletics.

The runners, jumpers, and weight throwers of the St. George's Men's Club, East Sixteenth Street, assembled at the Macomb's Park athletic field yesterday afternoon and gave an interesting exhibition before several hundred spectators of their competitive ability in several events. Daniel Bubb was the star winner of the day, as he captured two events, the 100-yard and the 440-yard runs. William Heinkle, who was second in the quarter-mile run, led the field handily in the half-mile run. The summaries:

100-Yard Run.—Won by Daniel Bubb; William Bauerley, second; William Heinkle, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Daniel Bubb; William Heinkle, second; Douglas Pierson, third. Time—0:55.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by William Heinkle; Douglas Pierson, second; Walter Trass, third. Time—2:19.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. Neuman; Harry Wiley, second; Gustav Halnisch, third. Time—5:00.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by L. Seidel, 31 feet 10¼ inches; J. Ewen, second, 31 feet 0½ inches; Charles Downle, third, 31 feet 1½ inches.

High Jump.—Tie between J. Schadler and Frank Koeschlein.

Apawamis Golfers Play for Cup.

The first match play round for the Governors' Cup was the most important golf event yesterday, played on the links of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye. The results were: F. A. Moore beat J. H. Hammond by default; Dr. A. H. Hart beat George A. Averill, 3 up and 2 to play; E. B. Fuller beat J. S. Woods, 4 up and 2 to play; C. Metcalf beat H. H. Dean, 3 up and 2 to play; W. T. Adams beat H. W. Tool, 5 up and 3 to play; S. F. Wheeler beat E. B. Bronson, 3 up and 1 to play; H. B. Clark beat J. D. Foot, 3 up and 1 to play; F. S. Keeler beat S. S. Ferry, 3 up and 1 to play.

The club handicap was won by L. Gourley with a score of 87, 5, 82.

Crews Draw for Henley Trials.

HENLEY, England, June 30.—This riverside town is again crowded for the great boating carnival which commences Monday. The entries exceed the average, and good contests are assured in most of the events. The draw occurred to-day. W. B. West of Philadelphia was pitted against Roy Adam of Australia in the preliminary heat for the Diamond Sculls. Adam has been showing fine form in practice.

For the Grand Challenge Cup the Argonauts of Canada were drawn against First Trinity, Cambridge.

3,399 Yachts in Lloyds.

Lloyd's Register of American Yachts for the season of 1906 furnishes another evidence of the large increase in the number of pleasure craft in use in American waters, recording as it does 3,399 steam or sail craft of various description.

The club list contains the particulars of 302 yacht clubs.

The list of yacht owners includes some 3,300 names.

POLICE BOAT WRECKED RAVENSWOOD SHELL

Four-Oared Crew Ran Into Tug in Long Island Regatta.

CRESCENTS WIN EAGLE CUP

Unfavorable Conditions for Oarsmen on Flushing Bay—Shepheard Beat N. Y. A. C. Sculler.

Because the police boat which was detailed to keep the course clear at the Long Island Rowing Association annual regatta at Flushing Bay, L. I., yesterday, got in the way the four-oared shell of the Ravenswood Boat Club was almost cut in two. The accident occurred in the race for the Eagle Cup, which was the feature of the regatta. Only two crews started in the event—the Crescent A. C. and the Ravenswood B. C. The former led throughout and won by several lengths. As the Ravenswood boat neared the finish the police boat steamed directly in front of the shell and a collision resulted. The front part of the frail craft was smashed to splinters, but the boat kept afloat, the occupants being taken aboard of a launch which was moored near the finish line. The shell was completely wrecked.

Rough water caused a delay of nearly two hours in the start of the first race. When this event, the junior single sculls, was started the bay was so rough that the oarsmen were in danger of being capsized, and two of the scullers quit the race before half the distance was covered. Toward evening the wind dropped and the events were run off promptly.

In the senior four-oared shell event the Staten Island crew fouled the Metropolitans when the latter had a commanding lead. The two crews remained stationary while the Ravenswood crew in a boat borrowed from the Crescent A. C. pulled ahead and won the race.

The junior eight-oared shell race was won by Columbia University, the crew of which contested six of the Poughkeepsie freshman crew, while the coxswain, W. S. Winslow, steered the Varsity crew in that race.

The junior single sculls event was started in choppy water. McGee had the advantage of the inshore position and comparatively smooth water. He at once drew out in front, with Mann of the New York Athletic Club second. At the half-mile flag Cassidy, Brooklyn R. C., and J. Thompson, Nassau B. C., gave up the struggle. McGee won without an effort by five lengths. Mann secured second place from Niel, Union B. C., by nearly ten lengths.

H. Hart and S. Hartenstein, Wyanoke Boat Club, completely outclassed the other four entries in the junior double sculls event. The Wyanoke pair made a runaway race, and led from start to finish, and won by several lengths.

The New Rochelle four won the intermediate four gig easily. They were not troubled during the entire distance. Metropolitan Rowing Club secured second medals after a desperate struggle with the Sheepshead Bay four.

Only two entries faced the starter for the senior single sculls. Fred Shepheard, Seawanhaka Boat Club, and Durando Miller, New York Athletic Club, made a pretty race for half the distance, with Miller about three yards in the lead. The latter missed a stroke and lost considerable distance. He kept at his work pluckily, but the champion was too good for the Mercury fool oarsman and won by two lengths. Summaries:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by Thomas McGee, Ravenswood Boat Club; R. B. Mann, New York Athletic Club, second; W. A. Nial, Union Boat Club, third. Time—7:17¼.

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by Wyanoke Boat Club; bow, H. Hart; stroke, S. Hartenstein; Crescent Rowing Club, bow, J. Little; stroke, William Koop, second; Seawanhaka Boat Club, bow, Richard Farnam; stroke, John Smithein, third. Time—6:43½.

Intermediate Four Gig.—Won by New Rochelle Rowing Club; bow, A. G. Atwood; 2, F. W. Vulte; 3, A. C. Foerger; stroke, W. N. Meixner, Jr.; coxswain, A. K. Callaudet; Metropolitan Rowing Club, bow, Edward Groden; 2, Hugo Hertel; 3, Harold Thompson; stroke, Richard Walsh; coxswain, W. H. Dunn, second; Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, bow, John Moeckler; 2, W. C. Tighe; 3, Bert Casey; stroke, George Rogan; coxswain, Edward Conn, third. Time—6:15¼.

Junior Four-oared Shell, Eagle Cup.—Won by Crescent Athletic Club; bow, S. Blankley; 2, Thomas Giffin; 3, L. Snyder; stroke, F. X. Snyder; Ravenswood Boat Club, bow, Charles Early; 2, George Woodleton; 3, Harry Threlbahr; stroke, Charles E. Lamb, third. Time—6:11¼.

Senior Single Sculls, Cassidy Cup.—Won by Fred Shepheard, Seawanhaka Boat Club; Durando Miller, New York Athletic Club; second. Time—6:47.

Senior Four Shell.—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club; bow, George Korwan; 2, John Fortune; 3, Benjamin; stroke, Benjamin Ahrens; Metropolitan Rowing Club, bow, William Dunn; 2, Victor Clement; 3, T. P. Callahan; stroke, Louis Rives, second. Time—7:09½.

Senior Four-oared Shell.—Won by Metropolitan Boat Club; bow, Edward Groden; 2, Hugo Hertel; 3, Harold Thompson; stroke, Richard Walsh; coxswain, W. H. Dunn; Ravenswood Boat Club, bow, Charles Early; 2, George Woodleton; 3, Harry Threlbahr; stroke, Charles E. Lamb; coxswain, Joseph McKeever, second; Crescent Athletic Club; bow, S. Blankley; 2, Thomas Snyder; 3, L. Snyder; stroke, F. X. Snyder; coxswain, Fred Cannon, third. Time—6:19½.

Junior Eight-oared Shell.—Won by Columbia University; bow, J. L. Tonnele, Jr.; 2, C. von E. Mitchell; 3, H. C. McLear; 4, A. T. Moran; 5, Lester Spaulding; 6, J. Gillies; 7, Peter Cureton; 8, J. C. McKenzie; coxswain, W. S. Winslow. Nonpareil Rowing Club, bow, James O'Neill; 2, M. Evans; 3, Charles Bardenhagen; 4, John Steuer, Jr.; 5, W. von Bergen; 6, George Rouelle; 7, Theodore Lohr; 8, Henry Backus; coxswain, George M. Mahner. Time—5:33.

FAST TIME AT EMPIRE TRACK.

Coast Marie Paces the Mile in 2:14—A New Record.

Fast time was made by the trotters and pacers yesterday in the second matinee of the New York Driving Club, which was held at the Empire City track, Yonkers. Coast Marie, the pacing queen, which is now owned by Charles S. Rice, was unopposed in the premier pacing class and went against her record of 2:16¼. She covered the mile in splendid fashion and cut two and a quarter seconds from the old mark, the time being 2:14. W. C. Floyd-Jones drove Governor Holt and Deputize against their record of 2:20¼, made at the Empire track at the preceding meeting, and reduced the time to 2:20½.

The best contested event on the programme was in the Class B pacing division, when Dr. Gill drove Sue Dix to victory in two straight heats, defeating Effie Shannon by a nose in the first heat and Baretto by a neck in the second. Sue Dix came strong in the last quarter in each heat and won out on the wire, the times—2:14¾, 2:10¾—being fast.

Invader, driven by Andrew Crawford, won the Class A trot in straight heats in easy fashion. California Crescens, which won in fast time at the opening matinee, was sluggish yesterday and finished last in each heat in which she started. Summaries:

Class B.—Trotting; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Lew Mitchell, blk. m., (F. T. Steinwey)	1	1
Kent, ch. g., (G. A. Coleman)	2	2
Bedella, b. m., (J. Butler)	3	4
Bonnie Dutchess, ch. m., (A. H. Cosden)	4	3

Time—2:17¼, 2:18.

Class B.—Pacing; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Sue Dix, ch. m., (Dr. H. D. Gill)	1	1
Effie Shannon, b. m., (A. Crawford)	2	3
Baretto, b. g., (W. Jermyn)	3	2
Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckheimer)	4	dis

Time—2:14¾, 2:10¾.

Class D.—Trotting; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Zealous, b. m., (F. R. Bain)	1	1
Hopeful, ch. g., (L. E. Ortez)	2	2
Ora Wilkes, br. m., (F. T. Steinway)	3	3
Westchester Maid, b. m., (C. C. Lloyd)	4	4

Time—2:25, 2:24.

Special Team Trotting to beat 2:29¼.
Governor Holt, b. g., and Deputize, b. g., (W. C. Floyd-Jones.)
Time—2:24¼.

Class A.—Trotting; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Invader, b. g., (A. Crawford)	1	1
Promise, blk. g., (A. E. Perren)	2	2
Jolly Bachelor, g. g., (H. C. Bapes)	3	3
Baron de Shay, b. g., (E. J. La Place)	4	4

Time—2:14; 2:13¼.

Class C.—Trotting; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Julia Baron, b. m., (M. Bruckheimer)	1	1
Kitty Wilkes, b. m., (W. Scott)	2	2
Judge Boardman, b. g., (H. L. Toplitz)	3	3
California Crescens, b. g., (J. Butler)	4	4
Belfry Chimes, b. m., (A. Crawford)	dis.	

Time—2:20¾, 2:10½.

Class C.—Pacing; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Moronial, ch. m., (Dr. Joseph Semon)	1	2	1
David Muscovite, blk. g., (T. G. Hinds)	2	1	2
Johnny Judd, blk. g., (W. H. Clark)	3	3	
Francis, ch. g., (W. Kendall)	4	m.	

Time—2:21¼, 2:20, 2:21¾.

Class A.—Pacing; to beat record of 2:16¼.
Coast Marie, b. m., (Charles S. Rice.)
Time—2:14.

MAY ABANDON SALEM RACING.

Directors Ask Jockey Club to Sanction Discontinuance.

SALEM, N. H., June 30.—The Directors of the New England Breeders' Club, which is controlled by New York interests, decided at a conference to-day to continue the present race meeting at Rockingham Park until after July 4, and possibly until a later date should the attendance warrant it.

The Jockey Club meanwhile will be asked to sanction the discontinuance of the meet in view of the prosecution threatened by the New Hampshire authorities on account of the operations of bookmakers.

At the meeting to-day John A. Drake, one of the Directors, said that should the meeting be called off those who had expended money in sending their horses here would be repaid for this and also for the expense of returning the stock. Mr. Drake said he would see that this was done.

In order to declare off any part of the meeting the track management will have to secure permission from The Jockey Club. Otherwise the meet must continue until July 21, as scheduled. President Andrew Miller gave out the following statement after to-day's conference:

"We have decided to keep open until after July 4 and possibly until next Saturday, even though The Jockey Club should give its sanction to discontinue when we please.

"Of course if The Jockey Club declines to give us the right to declare off the meeting we will be obliged to finish as originally scheduled whether we like it or not."

IRISH-AMERICANS WIN.

Heat Keeps Low Record at Pastime A. C. Games.

Beneath a broiling sun, but to the accompaniment of enthusiastic plaudits for the winner of each race, the Pastime Athletic Club held its thirtieth annual games yesterday afternoon on the Pastime Oval, Nineteenth Street and Avenue A. Eight events were on the programme, and the entries in all were large. The Irish-American Athletic Club captured three events, the quarter-mile and half-mile runs and the fifty-six-pound weight-throwing contest. In the latter John Flanagan had no difficulty in getting first with 35 feet 11 inches. P. L. Waters won the quarter-mile run from a large field, and Joe Bromilow got the half-mile run, beating R. J. Sweeney of the Pastimers by a narrow margin. Melvin W. Sheppard, the amateur mile champion, started in the half-mile from scratch, but was so badly distanced by the handicap competitors that he failed to finish.

R. F. Stangland, from a handicap of 4 feet, won the twelve-pound shot-putting event for the New York Athletic Club, his actual distance being 48 feet 1½ inches. D. Horgan of the same club from scratch did 51 feet 4½ inches. The mile and a half run brought out a good field of contestants, including two Irish runner, John J. Daly. The hot weather evidently affected the low handicap men, for the leading places were all taken by the high-handicapped runners. Summaries:

100-Yard Run.—Won by Oscar G. Telschow, St. Bartholomew A. C., (8½ yards;) W. J. Keating, Irish A. A. C., (7 yards,) second; R. Wohlgemuth, Pastime A. C., (9 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

220-Yard Run.—Won by Teddy Newman Pastime A. C., (18 yards;) Thomas A. Lynch, Pastime A. C., (18 yards,) second; A. Gennerich, Pastime A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:22 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by P. L. Waters, Irish A. A. C., (15 yards;) James H. Teevan, Irish A. A. C., (15 yards,) second; J. M. Kelly, Pastime A. C., (23 yards,) third. Time—0:32 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Joe Bromilow, Irish A. A. C., (16 yards;) E. J. Sweeney, Pastime A. C., (28 yards,) second; Albert Knight, Irish A. A. C., (30 yards,) third. Time—1:58 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Sandford Brown, Montclair High School; R. L. George, Pastime A. C., second; H. Markowitz, Pastime A. C., third. Time—1:24.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by John Flanagan, Irish A. A. C., 35 feet 11 inches; M. F. Horr, Irish A. A. C., second, 28 feet 4 inches; J. Monahan, Pastime A. C., third, 25 feet 1 inch.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by R. F. Stangland, New York A. C., (4 feet, actual put 48 feet 1¼ inches; D. Horgan, New York A. C., (scratch,) actual put 51 feet 4½ inches; M. F. Horr, Irish A. A. C., (6 feet,) third, actual put 48 feet 1¼ inches.

One and One-half Mile Run.—Won by Harry Jensen, St. Bartholomew A. C., (120 yards;) William Nelson, Pastime A. C., (60 yards,) second; P. Soutar, Jr., Pastime A. C., (55 yards,) third. Time—7:10 3-5.

ST. GABRIEL ATHLETES LEAD.

Score In Catholic League School Games at Classon Point.

The young athletes of St. Gabriel's School won the point trophy yesterday at the first annual games of the Catholic School Athletic League. The competitions were held upon the fine cinder track of the Classon Point Military Academy, at Classon-on-the-Sound; and several thousand enthusiastic spectators cheered the young performers on to do their best. In all of the track contests the finishes were close although the fields were at no time unwieldy. Raymond Strauss was one of the leading point winners of the day for the Cathedral. He won the quarter mile run from a good field and finished second in the sixty yards' dash by a John Connor of the Cathedral School, his mate. The Cathedral boys were second in the point scoring. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Seniors.—Won by John Connor, Cathedral School; Raymond Strauss, Cathedral School, second; James Eagan, St. Gabriel's, School, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Juniors.—Won by Francis Lee, Immaculate Conception; John A. O'Connell, Immaculate Conception, second; Thomas Gibney, Holy Name School, third. Time—0:12 1-5.

Sixty-Yard Dash, Seniors.—Won by John O'Connor, Cathedral School; Raymond Strauss, Cathedral School, second; John Miller, St. Joseph's School, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Juniors.—Won by John Travers, St. Agnes School; E. Flanagan, Cathedral School, second; William T. Gallagher, St. Gabriel's School, third. Time—0:08 2-5.

Pole Vault, Seniors.—Won by Charles Anderson, St. Gabriel's School, with 6 feet and ¼ inch; William Molyneaux, St. Gabriel's School, second; E. J. Campazzi, St. Gabriel's School, third.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Juniors.—Won by Thomas Kenny, St. Gabriel's School; Joseph Cassidy, Cathedral School, second. Time—3:45.

120-Yard Run, Seniors.—Won by Cornelius Holland, St. Gabriel's School; Alfred Anderson, St. Gabriel's School, second. Time—0:20 2-5.

Sack Race.—Won by Stanton Furlong, St. Paul's School; John Travers, St. Agnes's School, second; Richard Corcoran, St. Gabriel's School, third. Time—0:25.

Quarter-Mile Run, Seniors.—Won by Raymond Strauss, Cathedral School; William Molyneaux, St. Gabriel's School, second; James Barnes, St. Gabriel's School, third. Time—1:22.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Seniors.—John Connor, Cathedral School; 29 feet 8 inches; Alfred J. Anderson, St. Gabriel's School, second.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Seniors.—Won by James J. Ryan, St. Gabriel's School; Michael Callaghan, St. Gabriel's School, second. Time—3:05.

Running High Jump, Juniors.—Won by Edward Campbell, Holy Name School, with 4 feet 5 inches; Joseph Connor, Cathedral School, second; John Travers, St. Agnes's School, third.

Running High Jump, Seniors.—Won by Cornelius Holland, St. Gabriel's School, with 5 feet; John Connor, Cathedral School, second.

Running Broad Jump, Seniors.—Won by William Molyneaux, St. Gabriel's School, with 16 feet 4½ inches; E. J. Campazzi, St. Gabriel's School, second; Michael Duffy, Immaculate Conception, third.

RECORDS IN A. A. U. MEET.

Griffin Threw Discus 129 Feet 7 Inches —Chicago A. A. Won.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—The Central Amateur Athletic Union championship meet held to-day on Marshall Field was won by the Chicago Athletic Association, with a total of 77 points. The University of Chicago was second with 19 points, and the Central Young Men's Christian Association third with 17 points. The feature of the meet was the Marathon race, which was started at Evanston, the course lying through the city by the most direct route to Marshall Field, where eight turns around the track completed the twenty-five miles of the race. The event was won by T. J. Hicks of Boston in 3:02:00, with Alexander Thibian, Northwest Skating Club, Chicago, second, over half a mile away. Sidney Hatch, Forest City, was third.

Several Central Amateur Athletic Union records were established at the meet. Blair, Chicago Athletic Association, covered the 220-yard race in 0:22 1-5; Cook of the same organization cleared 23 feet 2¾ inches in the running broad jump; S. Lanse vaulted 12 feet 1¼ inches; Dunlap put the

THE FINANCIAL MARKET

Stocks Lower — Banks Report Smaller Cash Increase Than Foreshadowed.

Small Loan Decrease Due to July Financing and Weakness Abroad.

Opening prices in yesterday's short session of the Stock Exchange displayed considerable irregularity following the sharp breaks of Friday. There was a renewal of pressure upon Pennsylvania, Reading, and minor industrial shares, the selling of the last-named issues representing liquidation of accounts upon which additional margin had been demanded owing to the impairment entailed in the declines of the previous day. Pennsylvania and Reading were affected to some extent by the ruling regarding the imposition of the $2 tax, speculators finding it necessary now, to pay as much for the transfer of these $50 shares as for those having a par value of $100. Following the publication of the bank statement, the earlier irregularity was replaced by actual weakness in many directions, disappointment being expressed over the small increase in cash and the purely nominal loan reduction. United States Steel stocks and Pennsylvania led this movement, all these issues making new low records for the year, but it was fairly general and embraced Union Pacific, St. Paul, New York Central, and Amalgamated Copper. The market closed with only trifling rallies from the low point.

Outside of the bank statement the day's developments were upon the whole favorable, and the bank return itself was only negatively unfavorable. Excellent advices were received from the crop country, prices in grain markets responding with declines, while the long-awaited adjournment of Congress, which is this year particularly pleasing to Wall Street, came to pass. The news from foreign markets was, however, less pleasant, London, reflecting the uneasiness felt in Paris over the approaching settlement, which may be attended by disturbances owing to the shrinkages which had occurred in Russian securities and in mining shares.

The most disappointing feature of the bank return was its failure to reflect in decreased loans the stock market liquidation of the week, which has, of course, been unusually severe. The explanation, however, lies in the preparations made for the July disbursements, and with these out of the way a better showing is naturally to be expected. An increase of $1,170,000 in cash was less than half the amount foreshadowed by preliminary estimates, but here, too, it is altogether likely that the real cash position is better than the statement reveals, and the heavy Government disbursements throughout July will prove beneficial to the banks. Receipts from this source, together with the gold imports which now seem certain, should relieve the money market materially through the coming drain of dividend and interest payments.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Small Decrease in Loans—Surplus Increases by Over a Million.

Notwithstanding the heavy liquidation of the past week in the stock market the bank statement yesterday showed only a small reduction in loans.

Deposits were slightly larger than had been reported the previous week, but a substantial gain in cash resulted in an increase of $1,142,825 in surplus reserve. The banks now hold $12,055,750 above legal requirements, which is more than they had at this date a year ago, when the surplus amounted to only $11,658,875.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 1, 1905, follow:

LIABILITIES.	1906.	Increase.	1905.
Capital	$136,472,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	148,302,000	.....	135,870,600
Deposits	1,049,017,600	$144,700	1,166,038,900
Circulat'n.	48,362,400	*108,700	48,536,800
Total	$1,382,757,100	$36,000	$1,466,428,000
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,056,944,900	*$315,400	$1,120,869,000
Specie	187,184,500	1,500,300	214,744,100
Leg. tend.	87,275,500	2,978,300	88,424,500
Total	$1,331,404,900	$365,600	$1,424,037,600
Res. held.	$274,460,000	$1,170,000	$303,168,600
Leg. res.	262,404,250	36,175	291,509,725
Surp.	$12,055,750	$1,142,825	$11,658,875

*Decrease.

CITY BANK BUYS GOLD.

Obtains $200,000 Worth in London at a Profit.

Bar gold to the amount of $200,000 was obtained in London yesterday for import to New York by the National City Bank.

The bars were obtained at a price which showed a profit on the transaction, the smallness of the lot being one of the reasons for the relatively low price at which the gold was obtained.

It was not thought by bankers yesterday that the large lot of gold which is expected to arrive in London to-morrow can be had at an equally favorable figure.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4½@4½ per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5 per cent. for five and six months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for seven months.

Mercantile paper is quoted 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $375,081,894; balances, $15,714,361; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $236,100.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.83 7/16@4.84 15/16, after an early advance to $4.85 15/16@4.86. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.84 9/16@4.85 and cables at $4.85 9/16@4.85 13/16. Commercial bills were $4.81 9/16@4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-64 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 11-16 and 94⅝ less 1-64; guilders, 79.98.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston Par, Chicago 15c premium, New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium; Cincinnati—50c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium, Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis, 25c@50c premium, Charleston—Buying, par, selling ¼ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 70, 500 Diamondfield at 38, 300 Elkton at .85, 1,000 El Paso at .43, 200 Montgomery Mountain at .38, 1,500 Ohio Tonopah at .25@.26, 500 Ophir at 3.80, 1,000 Pharmacist at .60@.65, 50 Quicksilver at 1.50, 1,000 Work at .60@.

BOSTON MANUFACTURING STOCKS

W. BOSTON, June 30.—The following sales of manufacturing stocks are reported this week:

½...Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.....100
5...Amoskeag Manufacturing pf.....150
100...Atlantic Cotton Mills.....70½
15...*Bates Manufacturing Co.....185
60...Franklin Manufacturing Co.....103
1...Great Falls Manufacturing Co.....161½
15...*Naumkeag.....70
60...Waltham Watch Co. (new).....75
*Ex dividend.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, June 30, 1906.

Total sales June 30, 1906..... 554,709
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 148,089,420
Corresponding date last year..... 137,040,882

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17⅞	18	800	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
96½	96⅝	50,980	*Amalg. Copper Co.	96½	97¼	95½	96½	— ⅞
22	22½	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	22	22	22	22	—1
35⅛	35½	1,800	Am. Car & Foundry	35¼	35⅝	35	35½	— ⅝
20	20¼	1,300	Am. Cotton Oil	29½	29½	29	29	—1
220	230	10	American Express	230	230	230	230	...
27½	28½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	—1
60	60¼	1,100	Am. Ice Securities	59⅝	60½	59⅝	60⅛	— ⅛
65¾	66	2,200	*Am. Locomotive Co.	65½	66¼	65½	65¾	— ¾
142	142⅝	44,100	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	142¼	142½	140¾	142⅛	+ ⅜
114	114½	200	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅛	114⅛	— ¼
10	10½	1,000	Am. Steel Foundries	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
41¼	41½	400	Am. Steel F. pf.	42	42	41½	41½	— ⅛
129	129¼	1,200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129¼	129½	129	129¼	— ⅜
98	99¾	675	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	99¼	99¼	99	99	— ⅜
32⅜	33¼	2,720	*Am. Woolen Co.	32¼	33	32	32¾	— ¼
235	236½	8,010	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	234	237	234	235	...
87⅝	87⅞	8,200	At., Top. & S. F.	88¼	88¼	87⅜	87⅜	—1⅛
99	100	150	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	99¾	99¾	99⅜	99¾	— ⅛
134⅞	135	1,100	Atlantic Coast Line	135	135	134¼	135	—1
116⅜	116½	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	116⅛	116¾	116	116⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	310	B. & O.s.fcs., 1st in pd.	112	112	112	112	...
25	27	200	Bethlehem Steel	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
75	75½	10,210	Brook. Rapid Transit	75⅜	75⅝	75	75⅛	— ⅜
65	67	100	Canada Southern	65⅛	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	—1½
158⅜	158½	2,800	Canadian Pacific	158½	158⅝	158	158	—1½
35	35¼	1,100	Central Leather Co.	36¼	36½	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
55½	55⅞	653	Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅜	55⅞	55½	55½	— ⅝
16⅝	16⅝	600	Chi. Great Western	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
25½	26	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	25½	25⅝	25½	25½	...
170⅝	171	26,110	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	171½	172	170¾	171	—1⅛
194	196	1,700	Chi. & Northwestern	196	196⅛	195	195	—2
...	...	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	30	30	+2
13	13½	300	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	12¾	13	12¾	13	+ ½
92	93	200	C., C., C. & St. Louis	92½	92½	92	92	— ⅛
45¾	45½	5,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	45½	46¾	45¼	45½	— ⅞
33½	34	100	Colorado & Southern	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
18⅜	18⅝	800	Colum. & H. Coal & I.	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
138½	138¾	390	Consolidated Gas	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	— ⅝
19	19⅛	200	Corn Products Ref.	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	...
77½	79	100	Corn Products R. pf.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅝	77⅛	—1⅞
209½	210	400	Delaware & Hudson	210	210	209½	210	...
39½	39¾	800	Den. & Rio Grande	40	40	39¼	39⅞	— ⅝
57	58	870	*Distillers Securities	56¾	57½	56¾	57½	+ ⅞
16	17	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
40¾	40⅝	16,100	Erie	40½	40⅞	40	40⅝	— ¼
77½	77⅝	200	Erie 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	—1½
67	67¼	700	Erie 2d pf.	67	67⅞	67	67	— ¼
91¾	92	800	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	93	93	92	92	—1
161	163	200	General Electric	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼	+ ¼
280½	281½	4,550	Great Northern pf.	281	282	278½	281½	—1½
95⅜	95½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	— ½
175	175¼	1,683	Illinois Central	176½	177	175⅜	175½	— ⅝
36¼	36½	1,900	*Int.-Met.	37	37	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
73½	74	1,300	*Int.-Met. pf.	74½	74½	74	74	— ¼
18	18½	600	Internat. Paper Co.	18¾	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
48	57	200	*Internat. Power Co.	48	49	48	49	—2
44	45	100	Inter. Steam Pump.	44	44	44	44	...
65	70	100	Kanawha & Mich.	68	68	68	68	—1½
24	25½	100	Kan. City Southern	24	24	24	24	—1¼
50½	52⅝	100	Kan. City South. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ⅛
61¼	61½	500	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	61¼	61⅜	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
27½	30	300	Lake Erie & West.	28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
141½	142	1,900	Louisville & Nash.	141	142	140⅞	142	...
20⅛	20⅜	1,750	Mexican Central	20¼	21	20	20¼	— ⅜
154	158	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	154	154	153	153	—2
171	174	1,200	*Mo., St. P. & S. F.	171	171	171	171	—2½
32⅜	32⅝	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32	32⅜	32	32¼	— ⅛
90	90	1,200	Missouri Pacific	90	90½	89½	89⅝	+ ⅛
63½	64¼	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	64	64	64	64	+ ⅝
16¾	17¼	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16½	16½	16⅜	16½	...
72¾	73	3,000	*Nat. Lead Co.	72⅝	73	72	72⅝	— ⅛
100½	101	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
36	38	500	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37	37	37	37	—1
131	131¼	4,800	New York Central	133	133	130¾	131	—2½
47⅛	47⅜	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47⅝	47¾	47½	47½	...
87⅜	87¾	1,900	Norfolk & Western	87	87⅝	87	87⅝	+ ⅝
92¼	93	100	North American	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½	+ ⅝
102½	103⅞	11,600	Northern Pacific	102⅝	103⅜	101¼	103⅜	+1¼
125	129	200	Pacific Coast	125½	125½	125⅛	125⅜	—1⅞
29⅜	30¼	800	Pacific Mail	29	31	29	30	+1¼
125¼	125½	37,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	126¼	127¼	125	125¼	—1⅝
89	89¼	300	People's Gas Chi.	89¼	89¼	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅞
44½	45	550	Pressed Steel Car	45	45	44	44½	— ½
47⅝	48	400	*R'way Steel Spring	48⅞	48⅞	47⅞	48	—1½
120⅝	120⅞	65,300	Reading	121⅜	122½	120½	120⅞	—1¼
25⅞	26	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	25¾	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
94⅜	94½	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	94½	94½	94	94	— ⅜
23½	23¾	1,500	Rock Island Co.	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
61	61½	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	61	61¾	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
42⅜	43	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	43	43½	42¼	42½	—1⅞
50	51	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50	50	— ½
68½	69	900	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	69	69	69	69	— ½
66⅞	66⅞	13,500	Southern Pacific	66⅞	67¼	66⅜	66¾	...
116⅜	117	30	Southern Pacific pf.	117	117	117	117	...
33¼	33⅜	9,400	South. R'way ext.	34⅛	34⅛	33	33⅜	— ⅞
98¾	99	200	South. R'way pf., ext.	99	99	99	99	— ¼
148⅜	150	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	150½	150½	150	150	—4
30½	31	100	Texas & Pacific	31	31	31	31	...
100	110	200	Twin City Rap. Trans.	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	— ⅜
...	...	52	Twin C. R. T. rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
142	142⅛	62,750	Union Pacific	141⅝	142⅝	141¼	142⅜	+ ⅛
60	63	100	United R'ways Inv.	60	60	60	60	—1
47⅜	48	800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	47⅛	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+ ⅛
89¾	91	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	91	91	91	91	— ¼
115	122	36	U. S. Express	116.	116	116	116	...
81¾	82	100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	82	82	82	82	...
35	37¼	300	U. S. Red. & Ref.	36	36½	36	36½	—1⅝
76	77	100	*U.S. Red. & Ref. pf.	77	77	77	77	...
45	45½	300	U. S. Rubber	44¾	45	44¾	45	+ ¼
107	108	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107	107	107	107	...
78	79	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+1½
33¾	34	65,900	U. S. Steel	34½	34½	33¾	34	— ⅞
99½	99¾	43,110	U. S. Steel pf.	99⅝	100	99⅞	99⅝	— ¼
35½	36	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	35½	36	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
39	41	600	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	40½	40½	40	40	—3½
44⅛	44½	400	Wabash pf.	44½	44¾	44½	44½	— ½
273	285	200	Wells-Fargo Express	275	276	275	275	—5
44½	45¾	200	Wis. Central pf.	45	45	45	45	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, June 30, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,877,300	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$18,115,000	$2,579,000	$1,714,000	$16,281,000	$1,447,000
2,050,000	2,609,000	Bank of Man. Co.	23,912,000	4,848,000	2,298,000	27,443,000	.....
2,000,000	1,504,400	Merchants' Nat.	10,930,000	2,118,900	1,071,200	12,980,400	50,000
3,000,000	3,405,000	Mechanics' Nat.	29,094,000	3,380,000	2,013,000	19,964,000	539,300
1,500,000	4,072,300	Bank of America	22,545,300	4,748,700	2,388,600	24,916,700	.....
1,000,000	328,400	Phenix Nat.	6,442,000	1,285,000	154,000	5,521,000	994,800
25,000,000	19,400,300	National City	158,396,300	31,584,200	10,790,400	149,977,900	6,378,500
300,000	5,748,500	Chemical Nat.	25,297,600	4,426,200	2,051,300	23,937,000	.....
600,000	439,200	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,750,300	1,308,900	299,800	6,210,300	217,500
1,000,000	2,367,000	Gallatin Nat.	8,133,300	834,300	627,400	5,858,200	*977. 00
300,000	1,151,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,574,300	579,900	80,000	2,980,000	48,500
700,000	380,400	Mech. & Traders'	6,254,000	1,002,000	723,000	6,870,000	.....
500,000	604,200	Greenwich	5,004,400	846,400	593,600	5,825,000	.....
5,000,000	4,548,300	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,981,600	8,223,900	2,331,600	20,792,600	4,617,400
25,000,000	15,068,400	Nat. Bank of Com.	136,800,700	14,330,500	14,731,600	114,256,300	12,542,700
3,000,000	4,628,400	Mercantile Nat.	21,617,200	3,165,100	1,339,000	17,972,900	2,218,300
422,700	675,400	Pacific	3,351,800	430,000	441,100	3,731,100	.....
450,000	1,470,000	Chatham Nat.	5,095,600	626,200	836,000	5,705,000	49,200
200,000	453,100	People's	2,184,300	346,200	528,200	2,802,800	.....
2,000,000	2,041,200	Nat. Bank of N.A.	15,941,600	2,668,700	1,197,100	15,760,500	50,000
3,000,000	7,022,400	Hanover Nat.	49,983,400	8,797,300	7,208,400	50,126,200	1,650,800
1,000,000	1,123,900	Irving Nat.	8,114,000	1,797,500	421,100	8,130,000	233,600
2,550,000	783,500	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	18,030,400	3,203,000	1,589,700	18,823,000	1,552,600
500,000	153,200	Nassau	3,351,800	433,400	433,400	3,573,300	.....
7,000,000	1,458,300	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,238,500	1,234,400	722,200	7,137,000	89,800
2,000,000	692,100	Metropolitan	9,017,100	1,971,900	250,700	9,031,700	.....
2,000,000	3,578,300	Corn Exchange	34,647,000	6,763,000	4,302,000	42,610,000	.....
750,000	1,154,400	Oriental	9,751,100	1,537,700	337,300	9,545,400	.....
1,500,000	7,008,900	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,142,400	3,769,400	1,427,000	20,812,000	45,200
3,000,000	7,714,800	National Park	71,707,000	17,329,000	3,281,000	81,471,000	2,963,700
250,000	119,000	East River Nat.	1,202,600	212,900	140,700	1,421,300	48,800
3,000,000	3,063,400	Fourth Nat.	17,594,800	2,400,800	2,938,300	19,639,300	50,000
200,000	1,673,100	Second Nat.	10,407,000	813,000	1,774,000	10,526,000	247,000
10,000,000	17,277,100	First Nat.	87,992,100	18,663,100	2,271,600	76,501,000	7,521,100
1,000,000	900,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	9,255,500	1,958,800	352,100	9,067,000	631,600
*250,000	776,200	Bowery	5,616,000	718,000	242,000	5,004,000	.....
200,000	842,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	4,960,500	962,200	481,500	5,864,400	50,000
750,000	577,300	German-American	8,716,800	652,500	187,500	3,518,500	.....
1,000,000	5,731,600	Chase Nat.	50,755,400	12,873,800	1,569,700	57,600,400	927,900
100,000	1,780,500	Fifth Avenue	9,305,500	2,175,900	563,000	10,038,000	.....
200,000	778,200	German Exchange	3,245,800	198,500	805,000	4,257,700	.....
200,000	994,700	Germania	4,574,200	938,900	711,000	6,448,100	.....
1,000,000	1,565,800	Lincoln Nat.	12,720,400	1,066,300	2,377,300	13,680,400	296,400
1,000,000	1,344,900	Garfield Nat.	7,835,400	1,830,700	285,200	8,135,700	47,900
250,000	457,600	Fifth Nat.	3,010,700	559,800	166,200	3,009,000	242,600
1,000,000	1,684,600	Bank of Metropolis	11,486,300	1,444,000	884,100	11,327,500	.....
200,000	811,000	West Side	4,449,000	839,000	357,000	4,808,000	.....
1,000,000	1,170,000	Seaboard Nat.	13,083,000	2,889,000	1,030,000	12,795,000	218,000
500,000	680,200	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,662,000	712,000	882,000	5,295,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,161,800	Liberty Nat.	10,057,000	1,640,600	678,500	8,201,800	902,300
1,000,000	533,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	6,272,600	1,377,700	422,200	7,287,000	.....
1,000,000	239,100	New Amst'd'm Nat.	5,631,800	1,080,900	646,200	6,915,800	50,000
350,000	639,800	Astor Nat.	4,018,000	951,000	237,000	4,556,000	350,000
103,650,000	127,127,500	Total, Nat. banks.					
14,322,700	22,480,900	Total, State banks.					
117,972,700	149,608,400	Total	1,056,944,900	187,184,500	87,275,500	1,049,617,000	48,362,400

*As per official reports, 55 National banks, June 18, 1906; 17 State banks, May 16, 1906.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Fair Sized Sales of Iron at Top Prices Reported.

Producers continue to report a fair volume of sales of foundry iron. According to a trade rumor current yesterday, a cast iron pipe concern has taken 20,000 tons of Virginia iron. There is also reported a sale of 300 cars of coke around $5 a ton.

A representative of one of the big producers is responsible for the statement that the past two days have seen fair-sized sales of foundry iron in this market at top prices.

The earnings of the Republic Iron & Steel Company for the months of April, May and June are estimated as approximately $1,400,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	300	300	309
3d week June	$85,257	$81,702	$35,330
From July 1	2,606,273	3,221,252	3,012,102
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
3d week June	2,555	2,420	.....
July 1-June 24	134,051	117,640	.....
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week June	115,924	107,821	92,706
Jan. 1-June 24	2,474,351	2,170,808	1,927,319
DETROIT, MONROE & TOLEDO SHORT LINE—			
3d week June	6,413	.....	.....
March 1-June 24	88,410	.....	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	586	586	578
3d week June	63,917	59,212	47,796
July 1-June 24	2,967,031	2,621,098	2,454,540
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,528	4,554	4,085
3d week June	818,126	730,417	730,021
From July 1	37,982,979	35,241,447	.....
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	207	280	280
3d week June	44,875	40,954	.....
From July 1	2,084,506	1,832,827	.....
MINERAL RANGE—			
3d week June	12,888	13,801	.....
July 1-June 21	718,884	665,378	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	488	488	467
3d week June	93,355	98,327	89,705
From July 1	5,185,028	4,436,991	4,239,350
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for May—			
Gross	767,831	672,963	558,461
Expenses	565,244	505,042	455,678
Net	202,587	167,921	102,783
11 mos. gross	8,263,575	8,166,748	7,291,585
Expenses	6,161,037	5,713,141	4,857,171
11 mos. net	2,102,538	2,447,627	2,334,414
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for May—			
Gross	602,403	594,899	518,445
Expenses	395,128	377,868	326,405
Net	208,975	217,031	192,040
Other income	6,086	36,249	45,853
Total income	212,261	225,419	196,756
Charges	151,461	145,344	144 819
Surplus	60,800	77,705	51,937
11 mos. gross	6,566,701	6,085,121	5,921,097
Expenses	4,716,208	4,068,371	4,029,299
Net	2,330,493	2,016,750	1,891,798
Other income	80,444	36,249	45,853
Total income	2,380,937	2,052,993	1,937,431
Charges	1,452,615	1,065,091	1,003,914
11 mos. sur	707,922	487,902	333,517
ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE for April—			
	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings	306,543	293,680	12,863
Exp. and taxes	280,571	250,897	29,674
Net earnings	25,972	42,783	*16,811
Gross, 2 months	684,464	653,930	32,534
Exp. and taxes	544,197	480,667	63,530
Net, 2 months	142,267	173,263	*30,996
*Decrease.			
CAL. & NORTHWESTERN for April—			
	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings	91,744	169,923	108,873
Net earnings	13,624	24,595	3,649
Def. over chgs.	14,365	2,388	23,240
Gross, 10 mos.	1,357,213	1,261,412	1,109,624
Net, 10 months	491,552	317,508	212,728
Sur. over chgs.	211,488	46,945	*49,890
*Deficit.			

Miscellaneous Earnings.

BARNEY & SMITH CAR COMPANY for the year ended March 31—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Net profits	539,264	180,832	633,553
Charged off	.....	67,245	.....
Balance	539,264	113,087	633,553
Int. on bonds	60,000	60,000	60,000
Sur. avail for div	479,264	53,087	573,553
Pref. divs	200,000	200,000	200,000
Sur. for year	279,264	*146,913	373,553
Prev. sur	962,205	1,109,118	735,565
P. & L. sur	1,241,469	962,205	1,109,118
*Deficit.			

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE

Conditions Throughout the Week Discouraging to Operators.

Genuine Holders Selling Securities—Consols at Lowest Price in Two Years—Movements of Wall Street Reflected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, June 30.—Conditions in the stock market this week have been very discouraging to operators. They have not responded in any degree to the hope that business would get brisker with the lowering of the Bank rate and that prices of securities would make substantial advances. The prevailing feeling now is that there is no basis for the expectation of better times in the near future.

It is understood that a large number of genuine owners of stocks are getting rid of their holdings because after months of waiting they see no signs whatever of improvement.

The instability of the New York market and Continental nervousness due to the situation in Russia undoubtedly continue to be the determining factors in the money and stock markets of this city.

This week Wall Street's movements seem to have had extraordinarily prompt and decided reflection in London. There were stagnation and weakness here on Monday and Tuesday, a sharp recovery on Wednesday, depression on Thursday, and a slight improvement on Friday. To-day, in addition to the usual Saturday dullness, there was a distinct falling off in tone and prices, due directly to yesterday's turn in the New York market.

Taking the week as a whole, the shrinkage in prices has not been large. Stocks have been at such a low level for months that heavy declines hardly could be possible in ordinary circum

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

BULL—Yesterday there ended the most profitable fiscal year in the history of our corporations. Railroad earnings are simply splendid. There is no evidence of any let-up in general business. The crop outlook could hardly be better. We have saved what our experts believe to be the biggest Winter wheat crop we ever raised, and the prospects for Spring wheat and corn are fine. Yet Wall Street is filled with pessimism of every conceivable shade, stocks decline and there is nothing good.

BEAR.—How do you account for so perverse a condition of things?

BULL—I don't pretend to account for it. I simply state it as it seems to me.

BEAR.—The tendency of stocks has been downward since last January. We have had some sharp advances since then, but the drift of prices has been to a lower level and in the last few weeks the tendency has become extremely pronounced. We will leave out the break that was caused by the San Francisco calamity. That was due to shock. We survived it and were feeling hopeful again in May when the weight of stocks—real stocks—turned against the market and liquidation has been in evidence now for some time. Where do the stocks come from? You will not tell me that the decline of the last three weeks has been produced by traders' selling. It would be ridiculous to suppose it. You cannot tell me that the stocks have been coming from the public because commission houses had relatively few stocks at the higher prices. You must admit that stocks have been coming from quarters where you had imagined them to be securely lodged. This has been going on in the face of the most prosperous outward conditions the country has ever known. What do you make of it?

BULL.—I can only believe that some of our big financiers have been affected by the uneasiness due to adverse legislation, corporation whacking, &c. There seems to be no end of it. Only last week we saw the beginning of new prosecutions, some of them on criminal grounds, and the interests against whom these attacks are directed can hardly feel bullish in any speculative sense on securities.

BEAR.—Precisely so, but this is the thing you would not own as a factor in your calculations a few weeks ago.

BULL.—The country is very prosperous.

BEAR.—I should like some one to define for me the point at which you have to stop bulling stocks on conditions. There is such a point. The conditions of the last six months have been as nearly perfect industrially as you could hope for, and yet the stock market has been declining. You can hardly expect to have better conditions in the next six months. Beginning two and a half years ago when money was worth 3 to 4 per cent. and dividend-paying securities were yielding 5 to 6 per cent., we have bulled stocks to prices at which they yield only 3½ to 4½ per cent. and time money over the end of this year is worth 6 per cent. When we began to bull stocks with cheap money, conditions were not nearly so good as they are now. In fact, I know a lot of people to-day, bullish on conditions, who couldn't see anything on the bull side of Union Pacific at 80 to 90 only two years ago. We have advanced prices anywhere from 50 to 100 points on conditions, and now where shall we stop?

BULL.—You saw the market continue steadily on its upward course last Winter, when call money got as high as 125 per cent., and when time money was 6 per cent. plus a commission over the end of the year. prices were higher then than they are now.

BEAR.—There were two reasons for that. You had at that time a tremendous amount of speculative energy behind your market; it has disappeared. You were also reasonably sure that money would be easy again after the turn of the year, and you could afford to pay high rates and hold your position, feeling certain that there was cheap money just ahead. In June last year seven and eight months' time money was to be at 4 per cent. The same money is now in demand at 6 per cent. and the supply is extremely limited. The absence of time money over the end of the year seems almost uncanny to me.

BULL.—But this demand for money is in itself a testimony to the wonderful prosperity of the country, the activity in general business, &c.

BEAR.—Partly so. It testifies also to an enormous strain upon our credit resources; to a widespread speculation in real estate, in building operations, even in business. There are certain old-fashioned ideas which we get away from at times but to which eventually we always return. One of them is that you cannot bull stocks successfully when there is a marked disparity between the yield of dividend paying securities and the prevailing rates of interest for the use of money. There is no inducement for people to buy stocks when money yields more than securities. In 1902 we had these same conditions, and you told us then that precedents didn't count any more; that we were making precedents. Ultimately you got back to the old-fashioned idea of things. Corporations have been borrowing money at 5 to 5½ per cent., and you wish to bull their stocks at prices where they yield only 4 to 4½ per cent.

BULL.—Some stocks are cheap according to your own reasoning. Take Steel preferred, which yields 7 per cent. on its present market valuation.

BEAR.—Yes, take Steel preferred. Every authority in the steel trade has for weeks been going outside of his routine business to assure us that the state of things is simply magnificent and that the outlook is almost too good to believe, and yet the weakness of the United States Steel securities has been the most disturbing thing in the whole market. If Steel preferred, a seasoned 7 per cent. stock, is not cheap, then there is nothing cheap in your market, and yet not only the preferred stock, but all the other securities of the United States Steel Corporation have been under liquidation for many weeks. The disparity between the news we get on the steel trade and the behavior of the United States Steel stocks can be explained to me only on the ground that some very keen insiders are anticipating a change which is not yet discernible to the naked eye of an outsider.

BULL.—But you admit that Steel preferred looks cheap.

BEAR.—I say that either Steel preferred is very cheap or other stocks are very dear. I should say the same of Baltimore & Ohio. Either Baltimore & Ohio is too low or the stocks with which it can be compared are too high, and there is nothing else to the market from a speculator's point of view.

BULL.—Well, I know at least that I'm in good company. The big people have the stocks, and I hazard the prediction that when you all get bearish enough they will put them up at your expense.

BEAR.—I have never been impressed with that argument. I have never seen the time when I wanted to be long of the market simply because the big people would have to put it up by sheer force of brute manipulation.

BULL.—I didn't say that. What I meant was that the big people are standing under, buying stocks on a scale down, and, although there has been a good deal of liquidation there has been a tremendous lot of bear selling. The latter I think is being overdone. You will notice that there is somebody here to take the stocks.

BEAR.—That doesn't mean anything to me. There was a market for stocks all the way down in 1903. Who bought them then? Who bought them on the first 10-point decline, who on the next 10-point decline, and so on? You can always sell stocks. That's what the market is here for. The big people buy stocks on a scale down, of course, but they sell them out again. When the general selling threatens to run the market into demoralization they come in and buy, but they sell again. A market never goes straight down. It has its breaks, its rallies, and its periods of suspense.

BULL.—Don't you think yourself that the bear selling has been carried too far?

BEAR.—Twice in the last two weeks I have seen even the bears filled up with stocks. There has been a very large short interest in the market, but prices have declined in spite of it, which means to me that some of your big people have been more anxious to sell on the short interest than to run a bull campaign at its expense. As the thing goes on bear traders will cease taking profits of 2 or 3 per cent. and double up upon each fresh decline. Then your market will become really oversold and you will get a very violent rise on short covering. But a short interest alone is a poor basis for a bull movment.

BULL.—I still believe things will work out right. It's a great country, and any man who attempts to buck it will go broke. Every man who has ever taken bearish position on the country has gone bankrupt.

BEAR.—But most people want to know which way the market is going to move for the next 10 points, and are willing to let the country take care of itself.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, June 30, 1906.

U S 3s, cpn, 1908-18 15,000 ..... 103½
Imprl Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan 2,000 ..... 99¾ 500 100
2d series 12,000 ..... 98⅞
4½s, sterl loan 1,000 ..... 94½ 500 ..... 94¾ 500 ..... 94¾ 500 ..... 94¾ 3,000 ..... 94½
2d series 1,500 ..... 93 3,000 ..... 93½
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% sterl loan 1,000 ..... 84⅞ 24,000 ..... 84¾ 5,000 ..... 84⅝ 5,000 ..... 84½
U S of Mexico 4s 5,000 ..... 94¼
Am Tobacco 6s 11,000 ..... 111⅞ 1,000 ..... 111½
Am Tobacco 4s 10,000 ..... 78 9,000 ..... 77¾
At, T & S F gen 4s 1,000 ..... 101⅜ 2,000 ..... 101⅞ conv 4s 5,000 ..... 100⅜ adjsmt 4s, stmpd 5,000 ..... 92¼
Atl Coast Line 4s 10,000 100
Balt & O gold 4s 3,000 ..... 103 7,000 ..... 103⅛ So. Wn div 5½s 16,000 ..... 92⅝ 500 ..... 92⅞
B R T ref conv 4s 15,000 ..... 95⅝
Cen of Ga cons 5s 1,000 112
Cent Leather 20s 5,000 ..... 98⅞ 5,000 ..... 98½
Ches & O gen 4½s 2,000 107
Chi & Alton 3½s 6,000 ..... 79½
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s, joint bds 14,000 ..... 99¾ 10,000 ..... 99¼ 2,000 ..... 99¾
Chi & Nthwn skg fund 5s 5,000 ..... 109¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 5,000 ..... 102⅛ 10,000 ..... 102¾ 14,000 102
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s 1,000 ..... 94 1,000 ..... 94 1,000 ..... 94 5,000 ..... 94 5,000 94
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 2,000 ..... 76⅜ 15,000 ..... 76½ 1,000 ..... 76⅜ 7,000 76
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s 5,000 ..... 90½
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 2,000 ..... 102¾
Consol Tob 4s 2,000 ..... 77⅝
Del & Hud cnv 4s 8,000 ..... 107¼ 36,000 107
Dist Sec Corp 5s 2,000 ..... 85½
Erie 1st gen 4s 4,000 93
Erie conv 4s 5,000 ..... 103 5,000 ..... 102⅝
Gulf Ship Isl 5s 2,000 ..... 104½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 2,000 105
Interboro-Metro 4½s 3,000 ..... 85 5,000 ..... 84⅞ 30,000 ..... 84¾ 5,000 ..... 84½ 5,000 ..... 84 1,000 ..... 83¾ 10,000 ..... 83⅝ 7,000 ..... 84 23,000 ..... 83⅝
Lacka Steel 5s 2,000 ..... 104¼
L S & M S deb 4s 8,000 ..... 99⅜ 3,000 ..... 99⅜
L S & M So 3½s 5,000 ..... 97¾
L & N unified 4s 7,000 103
Met St Ry ref 4s 3,000 85
Mex Cent 1st inc 1,000 ..... 18½ 10,000 18
N Y Cen & Hud Riv L S col 3½s 4,000 90
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s 1,000 105
N Y, Susq & Wn gen 5s 1,000 ..... 105⅝
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s 10,000 ..... 92½ divisnl 1st 4s 5,000 99
Northn Pac 4s 10,000 ..... 105¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 1,000 ..... 76¼ 2,000 ..... 76⅝
Peo & East inc 4s 11,000 72
Penn conv 3½s 5,000 ..... 96⅝ 500 ..... 96⅝ 19½ 23,000 ..... 93¼ 12,000 ..... 93⅜ 88,000 ..... 93½ 1,000 ..... 93½ 500 94
Reading gen 4s 4,000 ..... 102¼
St L, Ir Mt & So, Riv & Gulf 4s 5,000 ..... 93½
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s 10,000 ..... 85⅝
St L Sthwn con 4s 2,000 77
South Pac 1st ref 4s 2,000 ..... 97⅜ 3,000 ..... 97½
Tenn Coal Ir & R gen 5s 1,000 98
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s 1,000 ..... 95¾ 5,000 ..... 95⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 105¼ 1,000 ..... 105½ 5,000 ..... 105½ 5,000 ..... 105¼
U S R & Imp 5s 1,000 94
Un Rys of S Fr 4s 4,000 ..... 79¾
U S Steel Corpor gtd refg 4s 6,000 ..... 96⅝ 39,000 ..... 96½ 1,000 ..... 96⅝ 1,000 ..... 96½ 5,000 ..... 96⅝ 2,000 ..... 96⅝ 21,000 ..... 96½
Wab deb B 6s 7,000 ..... 81⅛ 10,000 ..... 81½ 10,000 ..... 81⅝ 10,000 ..... 81¾ 15,000 ..... 81 6,000 ..... 81½
Westn Maryl 4s 2,000 ..... 85⅝
West U fund & real est 4½s 1,000 ..... 102¾
Wis Cen gen 4s 10,000 ..... 91½

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

DECLINED.

C, R I & P genl 5s..1
Inter-Metro 4½s....1¼
N Y G, El L, H & P 5s 1
Peo & East inc.....1

St L & Ir Mt, R & G 4s 1
Tenn C & Ir Mng..1⅝
U S Realty & I 5s..1⅞

There were no advances.

Total sales June 30, 1906	$810,000
From Jan. 1, 1906	396,302,800
Corresponding date last year	381,810,200

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$177,366,337
Gold coin and bullion	92,436,384
Gold certificates	38,947,990
Silver coin and bullion	7,615,744
Silver certificates	5,619,467
United States notes	10,825,424
Treasury notes of 1890	41,297
National bank notes	11,831,497
Total receipts this month	55,767,081
Total receipts this year	594,014,715
Total expenditures this month	35,836,000
Total expenditures this year	569,221,256

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$559,779,869
Silver dollars	477,473,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,386,000
Total	$1,044,638,869
General fund	170,454,170
Deposits in National banks	94,481,698
In Philippine Treasury	4,580,647
Awaiting reimbursement	14,789
Current liabilities	100,168,552

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—Incorporated to-day:

The Watervilet Lumber Company, Watervilet, N. Y.; capital, $175,000. Directors—T. S. Watkins, J. L. Manny, and H. W. Smith, Troy; W. D. Watt and S. F. Lewis, Little Falls.

Westchester-Bronxville Realty Company, Bronxville; capital, $500,000. Directors—John Fitzgerald, G. P. Ferguson, and J. L. Thomson, New York.

Niagara Falls Flax and Linen Company, Niagara Falls; capital, $400,000. Directors—E. A. Wickes, New York; Sipp Barton and F. E. Lovelace, Niagara Falls.

Van Dewater Company, New York, (manufacture paper and boxes; capital, $7,000. Directors—Robert Cochran and R. W. Cochran, Middletown; F. C. Van Dewater, Rahway, N. J.

Watt & Sinclair, Yonkers, (contracting;) capital, $10,000. Directors—William Watt and E. W. B. Watt, Yonkers; J. A. Sinclair, Bayside, L. I.

L. C. Engine Company, Croton-on-the-Hudson; capital, $1,000. Directors—T. E. Powers and Isabella Testut, New York; E. E. Pollock, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Rochester Turkish Baths, Rochester; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. S. Poce, Philip Present, and Homer Knapp, Rochester.

Empire Cooperage Company, Buffalo; capital, $60,000. Directors—H. R. McNeill, H. G. Dickinson, and W. Ellam McNeill, Buffalo.

Ralos Stores Company, Brooklyn; capital, $500. Directors—William Holmes and C. E. Laxton, Brooklyn; A. S. Burlingham, Mount Vernon.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended June 30 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,233,300.00	$31,700.00	$59,200	$67,400.00	$69,400.00	$1,198,900.00
Colonial	100,000	4,123,200.00	73,700.00	321,100	545,600.00	233,400.00	4,965,400.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	868,100.00	56,500.00	32,400	55,200.00	113,900.00	1,070,100.00
Columbia	300,000	6,577,000.00	304,000.00	264,000	482,000.00	3,700.00	6,992,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	5,201,000.00	604,600.00	54,300	457,700.00	28,000.00	5,810,300.00
Fidelity	200,000	993,985.00	16,450.00	59,190	76,416.00	.....	976,100.00
14th St.	500,000	5,529,400.00	184,300.00	306,900	584,000.00	30,000.00	6,507,600.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,995,300.00	230,500.00	193,500	133,700.00	235,000.00	5,373,100.00
Jefferson	500,000	4,385,100.00	9,200.00	247,900	286,400.00	103,000.00	4,339,600.00
Mt. Morris	250,000	3,031,400.00	177,600.00	114,500	354,200.00	57,300.00	3,590,800.00
Mutual	200,000	3,893,987.00	24,672.00	313,600	474,309.00	58,149.00	4,129,655.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,196,229.00	21,319.00	314,510	471,158.00	.....	3,582,014.00
Plaza	100,000	3,709,000.00	187,000.00	183,000	207,000.00	.....	3,785,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,733,700.00	17,300.00	113,900	143,300.00	217,500.00	2,088,900.00
State	100,000	12,967,000.00	779,000.00	280,000	1,073,000.00	907,000.00	14,897,000.00
84th St. Nat.	200,000	1,256,800.00	306,800.00	5,300	125,300.00	24,100.00	1,298,500.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,567,000.00	34,000.00	251,000	176,000.00	47,000.00	3,036,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,768,200.00	63,700.00	172,200	141,000.00	113,800.00	2,184,200.00
Union Exch.	750,000	7,349,000.00	346,200.00	175,100	192,400.00	1,000,000.00	7,612,000.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	1,521,200.00	236,900.00	89,100	85,200.00	483,300.00	1,309,700.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	867,820.00	15,980.00	32,000	75,740.00	.....	689,130.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,406,100.00	36,300.00	276,100	257,400.00	76,100.00	3,015,200.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	2,535,300.00	37,000.00	208,800	182,900.00	243,200.00	2,904,100.00
Broadway	150,000	2,985,805.00	11,856.00	202,946	201,669.00	66,995.00	3,112,918.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,952,400.00	135,400.00	74,800	220,200.00	34,000.00	2,134,600.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,680,500.00	424,500.00	124,300	657,100.00	372,900.00	5,221,400.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	10,393,000.00	304,300.00	729,800	1,052,200.00	178,000.00	12,006,700.00
Nassau	750,000	6,493,000.00	238,000.00	457,000	1,068,000.00	.....	6,240,000.00
National City	300,000	8,462,000.00	132,000.00	330,000	576,000.00	231,000.00	4,200,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,646,634.00	25,312.00	100,392	48,652.00	230,131.00	1,700,084.00
Union	1,000,000	10,927,000.00	348,000.00	698,000	1,208,000.00	874,000.00	12,579,000.00

JERSEY CITY.

First Nat.	400,000	4,438,500.00	171,100.00	326,600	2,074,600.00	538,000.00	6,004,100.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,862,870.00	101,357.00	85,018	137,571.00	65,713.00	2,515,540.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,581,613.88	55,567.37	95,932	521,204.11	36,379.06	2,041,551.88

HOBOKEN.

First Nat.	110,000	2,849,000.00	139,600.00	29,600	167,800.00	171,100.00	2,770,400.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,576,323.00	38,616.00	34,448	70,100.00	80,600.00	1,459,169.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,558,955.00	23,504.00	125,212	245,710.00	457,405.00	3,325,361.00

THE COTTON MARKET.

New Orleans Bulls Squeeze July Shorts and Buy Here.

The bull leaders in the New Orleans cotton market yesterday were in complete control of the July option, and doled out the contracts sparingly on the scale up. Prices soared to 11.20 cents a pound, just 22 points above the previous close and 42 points up in two days. Some New York interests were understood to have been among the shorts in the round up. The New Orleans bulls, it was said, took courage from the spot situation in New York. While spot dealers and exporters were eager to secure all the cotton to be delivered on July contracts, a leading Wall Street house stepped in and took 14,000 bales of the amount tendered on notice, day. This cotton was wanted for an investment. The local leader was said to have been surprised and disappointed that his offerings were so well absorbed.

The market here was very firm yesterday, although business was extremely light. The July position gained a further 9 points, to 10.30. There was some buying for New Orleans account on the difference between the two markets, which, with July down there at 11.20 and July here 10.30, amounted to 90 points. Wall Street bought August here and sold December. The reason given was that New York is the only market where the Summer months are at a discount under the new crop positions, New Orleans and Liverpool maintaining a high premium.

Despite another crop condition report showing an improvement of 0.6 per cent. over the June 1 condition, or 82.7 per cent. against 82.1 per cent., the late months scored gains of 3 to 4 points from the lowest and ended about 1 point better for the day.

The Liverpool spot market advanced 4 points, to 6.14d., with sales of 4,000 bales. Futures closed about unchanged—July-August, 5.77; August-September, 5.69; October-November, 5.55; December-January, 5.54, and March-April, 5.58. Southern spot markets were quiet to firm and unchanged to ⅛ advance. The local spot market was unchanged at 10.80.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Sun. and Mon.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Houston	1,000 to 1,500	160	2,197
Galveston	1,500 to 2,000	1,857	3,242
New Orleans	300 to 600	1,553	1,319

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Yr. Before
4,662	2,432	6,049	878

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,648,089	9,627,879	7,067,332

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Yr. Before
5,644	1,998	12,241	6,038

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,225,034	8,105,121	5,868,061

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Yr. Before
305,236	380,613	401,524	172,564

COTTON OPINION.

THEODORE H. PRICE.—To show the unwisdom of selling cotton short, with the two most critical months of the season yet to be passed, I submit the following record of the low price of October contracts during the month of June and the high price in the succeeding August. In only one year out of the past fifteen does it appear that October contracts bought at the low price of June, failed to show a profit in August. The loss in the above case was 22 points. Last year the maximum possible profit was over 3 cents a pound:

OCTOBER CONTRACTS.

Season.	Low Price in June.	High Price in August.
1904-5	7.94	11.20
1903-4	9.30	11.16
1902-3	9.48	10.82
1901-2	7.53	8.50
1900-1	7.01	8.06
1899-0	7.58	8.70
1898-9	5.55	6.16
1897-8	5.90	6.01
1896-7	6.72	7.22
1895-6	6.57	8.47
1894-5	6.73	8.08
1893-4	7.08	6.86
1892-3	7.51	8.08
1891-2	7.53	7.57
1890-1	8.20	8.37

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open'g.	High.	Low.	Clos'g.	Prev. Close.
January	10.37	10.42	10.37	10.40	10.40
February	10.42	10.44	10.40	10.41	10.41
March	10.45	10.49	10.44	10.48	10.47
July	10.16	10.30	10.16	10.30	10.21
August	10.25	10.33	10.25	10.31	10.29
September	10.30	....	....	10.32	10.31
October	10.28	10.33	10.28	10.31	10.30
November	....	....	....	10.32	10.31
December	10.34	10.40	10.34	10.37	10.36

Market closed steady. Estimated sales, 100,000 bales. New Orleans closed steady, July 19 points up at 11.17, October unchanged at 10.25, and December unchanged at 10.28.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—Bulls met reverses in yesterday's wheat market, the close showing about ⅝@⅞c net decline at 12 o'clock. In the next hour very little steadiness developed, and at 1 o'clock July was quoted at 87¼c, September 87½c, and December 88⅝c. Cash wheat in New York was again nominal, with prices quoted as follows: No. 2 red, 91½c elevator, and 92c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90¾c, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 91½c free on board, afloat.

CORN—The only evidence of weakness in corn was right around the opening, when prices dropped about ⅛c, following the decline in wheat. Immediately afterward, and for the balance of the session, the market was firm, closing regularly at ⅛@¼c net advance. On the curb there was continued strength of undertone and further advances West, the market here at 1 o'clock being quoted at 59c for July, 58¾c for September, and 57¾c for December. There was active covering of shorts throughout the forenoon, rather light interior receipts, good bull support, and a continued firm spot situation. The weather remained favorable. Cash corn in New York was nominal, closing as follows: No. 2 corn, 60½c elevator and 60c free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 61c, and No. 2 yellow, 60½c free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
July	87⅛	87⅜	87½	87⅛
September	87⅛	87	87⅛	87⅜
December	88½	88⅛	87¼	88⅞
Corn—				
July	59	58½	59	58¾
September	59	58½	58⅞	58¾
December	....	....	57¾	57¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
July	81⅛	80½	80¾	81
September	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅝
December	82¾	82¼	82½	82⅝
Corn—				
July	53⅛	52¼	52⅜	52½
September	52⅝	52	52⅝	52¼
December	50½	49⅝	50⅛	50⅛

DUTY ON UNDRESSED FURS.

Appraisers Remit 20 Per Cent. Rate Charged on a Lion's Skin.

A dispute as to the rate of duty applicable to a lion's skin ended yesterday when the Board of United States General Appraisers ruled in favor of the importers, Henry Benhett & Co. of this city.

The skin, which was imported as a floor mat for a Fifth Avenue house, is valued at several hundred dollars. It attracted the attention of Collector Stranahan, who demanded duty on the basis of 20 per cent. under the provision in the Dingley tariff for partly dressed skin on the fur.

The importers insisted that the skin was not further dressed than was necessary to prepare it for transportation. This claim the board finds to be correct, and the Collector is directed to make a refund of the excess duty.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	103⅞
2s, c., 1930	104	104⅜
3s, r., 1918	103½	103⅝
3s, c., 1918	103½	103⅝
3s, 1918, sm.	102½	103
4s, r., 1907	102⅞	103¼
4s, c., 1907	103⅜	104¼
4s, r., 1925	129½	130
4s, c., 1925	129½	130
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Ph'lip'ne 4s	110	..
Adams Exp.	240	255
Alb. & Sus.	247	..
Alle & W.	145	..
Allis-Ch. pf.	50	52
Am. Ag. Ch.	23½	24
A. C. pf.	91	94
A B. S. pf.	..	87½
A. C. & F.	..	..
pf.	99⅞	100
Am. Coal	170	190
A. C. O. pf.	90	95
Am. Dist.	30	39
Am. G.	6¾	9
A. H. & L.	6	6¼
Am. L. Co.	18	20
A. L. Co. pf.	39	43
Am. Loc. pf.	112	115
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	..	8½
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26¾	26¾
Am. Pn. S.	30	40
A. P. S. pf.	70	80
Am. S. pf.	..	..
B.	..	99
Am. Snuff.	210	240
Am. Sn. pf.	101½	110
A. S. R. pf.	133	136
A. T. & C.	90	92
A., T. & T. pf.	133	136
Am. W. Co. pf.	101	104¾
Ann Arbor	30	35
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	111	..
B. & O. pf.	92	93
B. & O. pf. (1911)	90	..
Meth. S. pf.	85	87
B. Un G.	120	130
Bruns. City	15	16
B. R. & P.	135	145
B., R. & P. pf.	151	180
B. & S. pf.	83	86
But'k Co.	55	63
Cent. L. pf.	100	102
C. R. R. of N. J.	218	225
C. & S. A. pf.	140	150
C., R. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	135
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	74½	75⅜
C. G. W. 5.	80	82¾
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	182½	184½
C. & N. W. pf.	225	230
C., St. P., M. & Om.	168	175
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	178	180
C., T. & W.	12	14½
Chi. U. Tr.	4¼	4¾
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	108	112½
C., L. & W.	90	97¼
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114¾
Cleve. & P.	177	..
C. & P. Sp.	106	109
C. F. & I. pf.	80	100
C. S. 1st pf.	67½	68¾
C. S. 2d pf.	47½	49
Consol. Coal	80	..
D., L. & W.	510	550
D. & R. G. pf.	84½	84⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	25
D. & M.	60	70
D. & M. pf.	90½	100
Det. South.	7	10
Det. So. pf.	27	32
Det. U. Ry.	92	94
Dia. Match.	119	123
D., S. S. & A. pf.	35	38
Elec. S. B.	..	80
Ev. & T. H.	68	75
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
F. M. & S.	149⅞	165
Ft. W. & D. City	85	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	79
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	101	104
G. & S. T.	120	..
H.B.Claflin.	108	118
Hav. E. R.	41	50
H. E. R. pf.	89	95
Hock. Val.	..	139
Homestake.	82	84½
Ill. C.	1.101	..
I. P. Co. pf.	82½	83½
I. S. P. pf.	82½	84
Iowa Cent.	24	25
Iowa C. pf.	45	50
Jol. & Chi.	173	..
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	79¾	81
K. & T. & D. M. pf.	10	15
K. & T. & M. pf.	40	50
K. I., C., pf.	75	80
Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W. pf.	80	90
L. & W. Co.	50	60
Long Island.	65	68
Man. Beach.	7	8
Man. Elev.	147	148
Md. Coal pf.	90	..
Mich. Cent.	165	180
M. & St. L.	65	67
M. & St. L. pf.	89	93
Mo., K. & T. pf.	65½	66½
N., C. & St. L.	140	145
Nat. B. pf.	115½	118
Nat. Enam.	16¼	17¼
Nat. Em. pf.	83	90
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	18½	19½
N. O. R. & L.	33	..
N. Cent. C.	35	45
N. Y. B.	139	143
N. Y. & N. H.	190	193
N. Y., C. & St. L.	64½	67
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	118
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	84½	90
N. Y. D. Co.	40	42
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	88
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	121	135
N. & W. pf.	90	92
Ont. Mining	3	3½
Ont. & W.	39	41
W. U. Tel.	91¾	92
Westinghouse assenting.	152½	157½
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	185
W. & L. E.	17	18
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	37	40
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	25
Wis. Cent.	23¾	24¼

Boston's July Payments $29,000,000.

BOSTON, June 30.—The interest and dividends payable in Boston and its vicinity next month will aggregate about $

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Albany & Susq. (semi-annual)	4½	July 2	June 15	July 3
Allegheny & Western (semi-ann.)	3	July 2	Holders of record	June 21
Atch., Top. & S. Fé pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Aug. 1	June 29	Aug. 2
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. com. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 20	July 10
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 5
Balt. & Annap. Short Line (semi-annual)	4	July 2	.....	.....
Balt. & Ohio com. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Balt. & Ohio pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Beech Creek (quarter)	1	July 2	Holders of record	June 23
Belt R. R. of Chicago (quarter)	2	July 1	Not closed	
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	July 3	Holders of record	May 26
Boston & Maine com. (quar.)	1¾	July 2	Holders of record	June 1
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynne (semi-annual)	$2	July 2	Holders of record	June 16
Boston & Providence (quarter)	2½	July 2	Holders of record	June 20
Buff. & Susq. com. (quarter)	1¼	July 2	.....	.....
Canada Southern	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Central of New Jersey (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 17
Chattahoochee & Gulf	2½	July 2	June 26	July 3
Chicago & Alton R. R. cumul. 4 per cent. prior lien & part stock	$2	July 2	June 15	July 3
Chicago & Alton R. R. pf., (semi-annual)	2	July 2	June 15	July 3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quar.)	1¾	July 2	June 20	July 5
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quar.)	1½	July 2	June 13	June 18
Chicago Great West. debenture	$2	July 15	June 15	July 2
Chicago & Eastern Ill. com. stock trust ctfs., (semi-annual)	5	July 2	June 16	July 3
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. stock, trust ctfs., (quar.)	1¼	July 2	June 16	July 3
Chic. & Northwestern (semi-ann.)	3½	July 2	Holders of record	June 5
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quar.)	2	July 2	Holders of record	June 5
Chi., R. I. & Pacific Ry. (quar.)	1	July 2	June 15	June 18
Chic. & Western Indiana (quar.)	1½	July 1	Not closed	
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 20	Holders of record	June 30
Cripple Creek Central (quarter)	1½	July 20	July 3	July 21
Cripple Creek Central pf. (quar.)	1	July 20	July 3	July 21
Cumberland Valley (quarter)	2	July 2	.....	.....
Delaware	3	July 2	Holders of record	June 5
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	2½	July 20	July 3	July 20
Denver & Rio G'de pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 16	June 27	July 17
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	5	Aug. 1	July 16	.....
Detroit & Mac. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 2	June 15	July 3
East Pennsylvania	2	July 10	Holders of record	July 7
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 2	May 31	June 9
Geo. R. R. & Banking (quar.)	2¾	July 16	June 30	July 16
Hocking Valley com. (semi-ann.)	1½	July 16	June 25	July 17
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-ann.)	2	July 16	June 25	July 17
Lake Erie & West. pf. (semi-ann.)	1	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 28	Holders of record	June 30
Lehigh Valley com. (semi-ann.)	2	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
Lehigh Valley pf.	5	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
Little Schuylkill	$1.25	July 13	Holders of record	June 20
Louisville & Nashville (semi-ann.)	3	Aug. 10	July 20	Aug. 10
Mahoning Coal co. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Mahoning Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	June 27
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 28	Holders of record	June 30
Minn. & St. Louis pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 16	June 30	July 17
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	3	July 16	Holders of record	June 19
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	June 27	July 21
Morris & Essex (semi-annual)	3½	July 2	June 9	July 2
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
New York & Harlem	5	July 2	Holders of record	June 15
N. Y., Lack. & Western (quar.)	1¼	July 2	June 15	July 2
New York, Ont. & Western	2	July 30	July 20	July 25
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Aug. 17	Holders of record	Aug. 3
Northern New Hampshire (quar.)	1¾	July 2	Holders of record	June 4
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 26	Holders of record	June 30
Old Colony (quarter)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 11
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	2	July 2	Not closed	
Phil., Balt. & Wash. (semi-annual)	2	June 30	Holders of record	June 7
Phila. & Erie com. (semi-annual)	3	June 30	Holders of record	June 21
P., C., C. & St. L. com. (semi-ann.)	1½	July 16	Holders of record	July 6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago reg. gtd. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 9	July 5
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. special gtd. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 15	July 2
R. R. Securities, Ill. Cent. ctfs.	2	July 2	June 16	July 3
Reading com.	2	Aug.	Holders of record	July 14
Reading 1st pf.	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
Rensselaer & Saratoga (semi-ann.)	4	July 2	June 15	July 3
Rich., Fred. & Pot. com. & div. oblig.	$4.50	July 2	June 25	July 3
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. (quar.)	1	July 2	June 16	July 3
K. C., Ft. Scott & M. pf., (quar.)	1	July 2	June 16	July 3
Southern Pacific pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	July 2	Holders of record	June 30
Southwestern of Georgia	2½	July 5	June 16	July 6
Texas Central com. (annual)	5	July 16	July 5	July 17
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 16	July 5	July 17
Valley R. R. (semi-annual)	2½	July 2	June 9	July 2
Vermont Valley	5	July 2	June 21	.....
Worcester, Nashua & Rock	3	July 2	June 20	July 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago pf.	1¼	July 6	June 30	July 7
Bangor (Me.) Ry. & Elec. (quar.)	1¼	July 1	June 20	July 2
Boston Suburban Electric Co. pf. (quarterly)	75c	July 16	Holders of record	June 15
Boston & Worcester Electric pf. (semi-annual)	$2	July 2	Holders of record	June 23
Canton-Akron Ry. pf.	3	July 2	Holders of record	June 27
Charleston Con. Ry., Gas & Elec.	1¼	July 10	June 30	July 10
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quarter)	1½	July 2	Holders of record	June 16
Cin., L'burg & Aurora pf. (quar.)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Cit. Elec., Newburyport, Mass.	2½	July 2	Holders of record	June 30
City Ry. (Dayton, O.) com. (quar.)	1¾	July 2	June 20	July 2
City Ry. (Dayton, O.) pf. (quar.	1½	July 2	June 20	July 2
Cleveland Electric Railway (quar.)	1½	July 2	.....	.....
Columbia (S. C.) Elec. St. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	3	July 1	.....	.....
Columbus Railway & Light	1	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Consol. Traction of N. J.	2	July 15	June 26	July 16
Consol. Traction (Pittsburg) com. (semi-annual)	1	July 2	.....	.....
Detroit United (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
El Paso Electric pf. (semi-annual)	$3	July 9	June 25	July 10
Halifax Railway (quarter)	1½	July 3	June 21	July 3
Havana Electric Ry. pf. (quar.)	1	July 10	June 30	July 10
Holyoke (Mass.) Street	4	July 2	Holders of record	June 30
Indianapolis Street Railway	3	July 1	June 23	July 2
Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.)	2¼	July 2	June 20	July 2
Interborough-Metropol. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 2	Holders of record	June 18
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction pf.	2½	July 16	July 10	July 17
Manchester Trac., Light & Power	2½	July 16	Holders of record	July 2
Memphis Street Railway pf.	2½	July 1	.....	.....
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	June 25	July 17
Nashville Ry. & Lt. pf.	2½	July 1	June 25	July 1
New Orleans Ry. & Light pf.	1¼	July 16	June 30	July 16
Omaha & Council Bluffs pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 1	June 22	July 2
Philadelphia Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 2
Puget Sound Electric Ry.	$3	July 2	June 10	July 3
Reading Traction	75c	July 2	Holders of record	June 16
St. Charles St. (N. O.)	$3	July 1	Holders of record	June 30
Springfield R. R. pf.	$2	July 2	Holders of record	June 25
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 2	June 28	July 2
Thirteenth & Fifteenth St. Pass.	$6	July 2	.....	.....
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 2	June 27	July 3
Trinidad Electric (quarter)	1¼	July 10	June 30	July 11
Twin City Rap. Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 2	Holders of record	June 19
Union Passenger Ry. (Phila.)	$4.75	July 2	Holders of record	June 15
Union Trac. Co., Phila., (semi-ann.)	$1	July 1	June 9	July 2
United Rys. of St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 10	June 23	July 11
United Rys. of S. F. pf. (certif.)	2½	July 2	June 25	July 3
United Trac. & Elec., Providence	1¼	July 2	June 12	July 3
United Trac. of Pittsburg pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10
Washington Water Power (Spokane) (quarter)	1¾	July 2	Holders of record	June 20
West End Street (Boston) pf.	4	July 2	Holders of record	June 22
West Phila. Passenger Ry.	$5	July 2	Holders of record	June 15

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America (semi-annual)	11	July 2	June 19	July 3
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	6	July 2	June 27	July 2
Bank of New York, N. B. A. (ann.)	6	July 2	June 22	July 2
Broadway (Brooklyn)	7	July 2	June 29	July 2
Brooklyn	3½	July 2	June 26	July 2
Chase National (semi-annual)	10	July 2	.....	.....
Chatham National (quarter)	4	July 2	June 22	July 2
Chemical National (bi-monthly)	25	July 2	June 27	July 2
Citizens' Central Nat. (semi-ann.)	3	July 2	June 22	July 2
Columbia	6	July 2	June 18	July 2
East River National	3	July 2	June 20	July 2
Fifth Avenue	23	July 1	June 23	July 2
Fifth Avenue (special)	100	July 1	June 23	July 1
First National (quarter)	6¼	July 2	Holders of record	June 26
First Nat. of Morristown (semi-annual)	5	July 2	June 23	July 3
First Nat. of Morristown (extra)	2	July 2	June 23	July 3
Fifth National	6	July 2	.....	.....
Fourth National	3½	July 2	June 26	July 2
German-Exchange (semi-annual)	7	July 2	June 15	July 2
Hamilton (semi-annual)	4	July 2	June 20	July 3
Hanover National (quarter)	4	July 2	June 22	July 3
Importers & Traders' (semi-ann.)	10	July 2	June 22	July 2
Irving National (semi-annual)	4	July 2	June 19	July 3
Irving National (extra)	1	July 2	June 19	July 3
Jefferson (semi-annual)	4	July 2	June 13	July 2
Liberty National (quarter)	4	July 2	Holders of record	June 30
Market & Fulton Nat. (semi-ann.)	5	July 2	June 10	July 2
Mechanics' National (semi-ann.)	5	July 2	Holders of record	June 30
Mechanics & Traders' National	5	July 1	June 26	July 2
Mercantile National (semi-annual)	4	July 2	June 20	July 2
Merchants' National	3½	July 2	June 21	July 2
Merchants' Exchange Nat. (semi-annual)	3	July 2	June 20	July 2
Mutual (semi-annual)	4	July 2	June 22	July 2
Nat. Butchers & Drovers' (semi-annual)	3	July 2	June 22	July 2
National City, Brooklyn	7	July 2	Holders of record	June 12
National Commerce (quarter)	2	July 2	June 20	July 3
National of Cuba (semi-annual)	4	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
National of North America	4	July 2	June 20	July 2
National Park (quarter)	4	July 2	June 22	July 2
New Amsterdam Nat. (quar.)	3	July 2	June 28	July 3
N. Y. County Nat. (semi-annual)	25	July 2	June 7	July 3
Oriental (semi-annual)	5	July 2	June 23	July 2
People's (semi-annual)	5	July 2	June 23	July 2
Plaza	10	July 2	June 23	July 3
Riverside (quarter)	2	July 2	June 22	July 3
Seaboard National (semi-annual)	3	July 2	June 23	July 2
Second National (semi-annual)	6	July 2	June 26	July 2
State (semi-annual)	50	July 2	June 18	July 2
Twelfth Ward (semi-annual)	3	July 2	June 29	July 3
West Side (semi-annual)	6	July 2	June 22	July 2
Yorkville (semi-annual)	6	July 2	June 22	July 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers' (quarter)	2½	July 2	Holders of record	June 27
Bowling Green (semi-annual)	10	July 15	June 30	July 16
Central (quarter)	15	July 2	June 19	July 2
Colonial (semi-annual)	6	July 2	June 20	July 2
Commercial, N. J., (semi-annual)	6	July 2	June 30	July 2
Empire (semi-annual)	3	July 2	June 23	July 2
Flatbush, Brooklyn	3	July 2	June 20	July 2
Franklin, (Brooklyn,) (quarter)	3½	July 2	June 23	July 2
Fulton (semi-annual)	5	July 2	June 25	July 2
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	20	July 2	June 20	July 3
Long Island Loan & Trust	2½	July 2	Holders of record	June 23
Manhattan (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 6	July 2
Manhattan (extra)	3	July 1	June 6	July 2
Metropolitan (quarter)	5	July 2	June 22	July 2
Morton (quarter)	5	July 2	June 23	July 2
New York (quarter)	5	July 2	June 26	July 2
Union (quarter)	12½	July 10	July 5	July 16
United States	25	July 2	June 22	July 2
Washington (quarter)	3	July 2	June 23	July 3
Williamsburg, (Brooklyn,) (quar.)	2	July 2	Holders of record	June 23

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding pf.	3	July 2	June 27	July 3
Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 30	June 30	July 2
Alabama & Georgia Iron Co.	1	July 1	June 27	July 1
American Beet Sugar pf. (quar.)	1½	July 2	Holders of record	June 16
Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry com. (quarter)	1	July 2	June 15	July 3
Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July
American Can pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 2	June 16	July

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
American Caramel pf., (quar.)	2	July 1	June 11	July 1
Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 2	June 7	July 2
American Cement (semi-annual)	3	July 21	July 10	July 23
Amer. Chicle com. (month)	1	July 17	June 25	July 18
Amer. Chicle com. (extra)	1	July 17	June 25	July 18
Amer. Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	July 17	June 25	July 18
American Express (semi-annual)	3	July 2	Holders of record	May 31
American Express (extra)	1	July 2	Holders of record	May 31
Amer. Glue pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Amer. Iron & Steel Mfg. com.	2	July 2	Holders of record	June 23
Amer. Iron & Steel Mfg. pf.	1¼	July 2	Holders of record	June 23
American Locomotive (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 25	Holders of record	Aug. 1
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 21	June 23	July 23
Amer. Nut & Bolt Fastener (quar.)	5	July 14	Holders of record	June 14
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
American Rolling Mill pf. (quar.)	1½	July 2	.....	.....
American Rolling Mill com.	2½	July 2	.....	.....
Amer. Seeding Machine com.	1	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Amer. Seeding Machine pf. (quar.)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
American Sewer Pipe (quarter)	¾	July 2	June 28	July 2
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	June 29	July 17
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 2
American Snuff (quarter)	2½	July 2	June 15	July 3
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 3
Am. Sugar Refining, (quar.)	1¾	July 2	June 2	July 3
Am. Sugar Refining pf., (quar.)	1¾	July 2	June 2	July 3
American Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
American Telep. & Teleg. (extra)	¾	July 15	June 15	June 21
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 3
Amer. Type Founders' com. (quar.)	1	July 16	Holders of record	July 10
Amer. Type Founders' pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	Holders of record	July 10
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 16	June 29	July 17
Anaconda Copper	$1.87½	July 18	July 7	July 17
Androscoggin Mills (semi-annual)	4	July 2	Holders of record	June 19
Arlington Mills (semi-annual)	5	July 2	Holders of record	June 22
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 16	July 2	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (extra)	¼	July 16	July 2	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 16	July 2	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (extra)	¼	July 16	July 2	July 17
Atlantic Cotton Mills	2	July 2	Holders of record	June 19
Bates Manufacturing (semi-ann.)	5	July 2	Holders of record	June 15
Bell Telephone of Canada	2	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Bell Telephone, (Phil.,) (quar.)	1½	July 16	Holders of record	July 5
Boston Belting (quarter)	2	July 2	June 16	July 2
Boston & Phil. Steamship (quar.)	$1.50	July 2	Holders of record	June 20
Boston Towboat (quarter)	1	July 2	Holders of record	June 20
Can. Port. Cement pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	July 2	June 21	July 2
Canadian Westinghouse (quar.)	1½	July 3	June 27	July 3
Celluloid (quarter)	1½	July 2	Holders of record	June 15
Central Coal & Coke (quar.)	1½	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Central Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	Holders of record	June 9
Cent. & So. Amer. Tel. (quarter)	1½	July 6	June 30	July 7
Chic. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	July 2	.....	.....
Chic. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	July 2	.....	.....
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quar.)	1	July 25	July 15	July 26
Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quar.)	1½	July 2	Holders of record	June 18
Citizens' Union Realty & Mortgage	1½	July 2	June 20	July 3
Columbus Gas & Fuel pf.	1¼	July 2	Holders of record	June 15
Consol. Car Heat. Co. (semi-ann.)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Copper Range, (quarter)	1¼	July 2	June 7	July 2
Corn Products Refining pf.	1	July 10	Holders of record	June 20
Cuba Planters' (semi-annual)	6	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Cumberland Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	1¾	July 2	June 23	July 3
Cutting Car Co. (quarter)	1½	July 2	Holders of record	June 21
De Long Hook & Eye (quarter)	2½	July 2	Holders of record	June 23
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1	July 27	July 6	July 28
Duluth Edison Electric pf. (quar.)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 25
Eastman Kodak com. (quar.)	2½	July 2	Holders of record	May 31
Eastman Kodak pf. (quarter)	1½	July 2	Holders of record	May 31
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	2	July 2	June 20	July 3
Electric Storage Battery com. & pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 2	Holders of record	June 26
Empire State Surety Co., (B'klyn,) (quarter)	2	July 2	.....	.....
Empire State Surety Co., (B'klyn,) (extra)	½	July 2	.....	.....
Empire Steel & Iron (semi-annual)	1½	July 1	June 20	July 2
E. W. Bliss Co. (quarter)	2½	July 2	June 27	July 2
E. W. Bliss Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 2	June 27	July 2
Finance Co. (Pa.) 1st pf. (quar.)	$1.50	July 2	Holders of record	June 20
Finance Co. of Pa. 2d pf. (quar.)	$1.25	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Fleischmann Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	July 2	June 16	July 2
Garvin Machine Co. (semi-annual)	3½	July 2	June 27	July 5
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	July 2	June 22	July 3
General Electric (quarter)	2	July 16	Holders of record	June 15
Globe-Wernicke pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 20	July 3
Great Northern Paper (quar.)	1½	July 2	June 28	July 2
Guanajuato Consol. Mining & Mill.	1¼	July 31	Holders of record	July 16
Guggenheim Exploration (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 3
Hall Signal com. (quarter)	1½	July 2	June 23	July 3
Hudson River Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 16	July 5	July 17
Internat. Buttonhole Sewing Mach. (quarter)	1	July 16	Holders of record	July 5
Internat. Nickel pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 12	Aug. 2
International Paper pf. (quar.)	1½	July 2	June 15	July 2
International Salt (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
International Silver pf. (quarter)	1	July 2	June 18	July 3
John B. Stetson Co. (semi-annual)	10	July 14	July 7	July 16
John B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	4	July 14	July 7	July 16
J. G. White pf. (quarter)	1½	July 2	Holders of record	May 31
Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 2	June 20	July 3
La Belle Iron Works (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Lawyers' Mortgage (quarter)	2	July 2	June 27	July 2
Mackay Companies com. (quar.)	1	July 2	June 16	July 2
Mackay Companies pf. (quar.)	1	July 2	June 16	July 2
Manning, Maxwell & Moore	1½	July 2	.....	.....
M'f'rs' Light & Heat Co. (quar.)	1½	July 20	Holders of record	July 1
Massachusetts Gas	1	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Lighting (quarter)	1¼	July 16	Holders of record	July 2
Merch'nts' Coal Co., W. Va. (quar.)	1½	July 18	.....	.....
Merrimack Mfg. Co. pf. (accum.)	5	July 10	Holders of record	June 26
Metropolitan Surety Co.	2	July 2	June 20	.....
Mexico Con. Mining & Smelting	50c	July 25	June 14	June 24
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	July 13	June 30	July 14
Mohawk Mining, (semi-annual)	$3	July 10	June 23	July 10
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	July 14	June 28	July 15
National Carbon com.	1	July 15	July 3	July 16
National Enameling & Stamping pf., (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 2
National Lead com.	1	July 2	June 15	July 3
National Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	July 2	June 20	July 3
Naumkeag Steam Cot. (semi-ann.)	2	July 2	Holders of record	June 21
Nebraska Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 10	July 5	July 10
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining (month)	1	July 2	.....	.....
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 16	Holders of record	July 5
New York Mutual Gas Light	$3	July 10	June 26	July 11
New Orleans Gas Light	$3	July 15	July 2	July 16
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	July 18	July 2	July 19
N. Y. Mortgage Security Co. (semi-annual)	4	July 2	June 26	July 3
Nipissing Mines	3	July 20	July 10	July 21
North Star Mines	2	July 6	Holders of record	June 30
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf.	2	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
Ohio Fuel Supply (quarter)	2½	July 15	July 3	July 15
Old Colony (quarter)	1¾	July 2	Holders of record	June 10
Old Dominion S. S. (semi-annual)	3	July 2	June 20	July 2
Omaha El. Lt. & P. pf. (semi-ann.)	$2.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Osceola Mining	$6	July 27	July 5	July 16
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
People's Surety Co., Brooklyn	3	July 2	June 22	July 3
Pittsburg Plate Glass (quarter)	1½	July 2	June 21	July 3
Pitts. Valve, Pdry & Cast. (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
Providence Telephone (quarter)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Reece Buttonhole Machine (quar.)	2	July 16	Holders of record	July 5
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 3
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	2	July 2	June 15	July 3
Revere Rubber (quarter)	2	July 2	Holders of record	June 23
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 14	Holders of record	June 27
Rock Run Fuel Gas pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 25	Holders of record	June 30
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2	July 1	June 13	July 2
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	2	July 1	June 13	July 2
St. Mary's Mineral Land, (quarter)	$1	July 2	June 12	June 26
San Luis Mining Co.	1	July 5	Holders of record	June 20
Securities Co. (semi-annual)	2½	July 16	June 30	July 17
Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 2	June 18	July 3
South. New England Telep. (quar.)	1¾	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
Standard Screw Co. (semi-annual)	8	July 2	.....	.....
Stand. Underground Cable (quar.)	3	July 10	July 5	July 11
Street's Cable Car com. (quar.)	50c	July 25	July 14	July 20
Street's Stable Car pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 2	Holders of record	June 15
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 16	July 3
Tamarack Mining	$2	July 21	Holders of record	July 2
Temple Iron	3	July 2	Holders of record	June 30
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad com. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Tennessee Copper	$1.25	July 27	July 12	.....
Tezuithan Copper Mining & Smelt. (quarter)	$1.50	July 2	Holders of record	June 23
Tezuithan Copper Mining & Smelt. (extra)	50c	July 2	Holders of record	June 23
Thompson-Starrett Co. com. (semi-annual)	4	July 2	Holders of record	June 23
Tonopah Min. Co. of Nev. (quar.)	25	July 21	July 10	July 23
Tonopah Min. Co. of Nev. (extra)	10	July 21	July 10	July 23
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual)	87½c	July 2	Holders of record	June 19
Underwood Typewriter 1st and 2d pf., (semi-annual)	3	July 2	Holders of record	June 10
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	June 30	July 17
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	July 2	June 20	July 3
Union Switch & Sig. com. (quar.)	2	July 10	Holders of record	July 1
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quar.)	2½	July 10	Holders of record	July 1
United Bank Note Corporation pf. (quarter)	1½	July 2	June 16	July 3
United Copper com. (quarter)	1½	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
United Copper com. (extra)	1½	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
United Fruit (quarter)	1¾	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
United Shoe Mach. com. (quar.)	50c	July 14	Holders of record	June 20
United Shoe Mach. pf. (quar.)	37½c	July 14	Holders of record	June 20
United States Finishing pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 2	June 23	July 2
U. S. Leather pf., (quarter)	1½	July 2	Holders of record	June 9
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
U. S. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf. (quar.)	87½c	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
U. S. Telephone com. (quar.)	¾	July 16	Holders of record	June 21
Utah Consol. Mining (semi-annual)	2½	July 16	June 20	June 30
Va.-Carolina Chemical pf. (quar.)	2	July 16	June 28	July 10
Vulcan Detinning pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	July 10	July 21
Vulcan Detinning (extra)	½	July 20	July 10	July 21
Wells-Fargo Express	5	July 16	Holders of record	July 14
Westchester & Bronx Title &

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The great difficulty of securing mortgage loans combined with the market's natural tendency at this season to bring about a further decline in the volume of trading last week.

In discussing the mortgage situation, one of the most prominent of real estate loan brokers said that he inclined to the view that the existing stringency is the result of natural causes and is not occasioned to any great extent by the change in the system of mortgage taxation. The July dividend disbursements, this broker thinks, may afford some relief, but the present difficulty, growing out of the vast requirements for capital in real estate speculation, railroad improvements and general business, is to be assigned to a positive dearth of available funds and not to any question of interest rates or to any temporary whim on the part of investors as to the merit of real estate security.

Whatever may be its causes or its probable period of duration, it is certain that the present condition of the mortgage market has enforced inactivity in many quarters. If the difficulty in securing loans continues, it seems likely to bring embarrassment to many speculative builders. Particularly is this true, because the great increase in the number of mechanics' liens filed last week has afforded strong indication that a great deal of this speculative building is being carried forward on an unusually small margin.

Foremost among the week's developments was the announcement that a prominent Twenty-third Street concern will soon join the Fifth Avenue retail colony, occupying part of Henry Corn's new building opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. The fact that Fifth Avenue has obtained many of its recruits from the Union Square neighborhood and the lower end of the older shopping district has fostered the idea that Twenty-third Street would lose little of its importance as a shopping stronghold, but last week's announcement shows that merchants on the latter thoroughfare are already keenly alive to Fifth Avenue's competitive influence.

Aside from two or three downtown deals, the rest of the week's business was of decidedly commonplace character. The owners of the Black Building at William and Frankfort Streets completed their control of the small block in which that structure is situated, while attention was attracted to a new section of the North River waterfront by a speculator's purchase of a large plot at Clarkson and West Streets.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

William Halperin has sold for Mrs. Myra G. Hall to Howard Conkling the dwelling 156 East Twenty-second Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Third Avenue.

Paul M. Warburg has taken title to the dwellings 15 and 17 East Eightieth Street, recently reported sold.

Busy Day at Register's Office.

Yesterday's filings at the Register's Office were of unusually large number, even for the last day of a month. Many mortgages were recorded by institutions and corporations, whose mortgage holdings will hereafter be exempt from taxation. These loans, by being recorded yesterday, were compelled to pay only a nominal tax—at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. per annum for one day—whereas, if they were to be recorded to-morrow they would be taxed one-half of 1 per cent. on the amount of the mortgage.

West End Avenue Houses Sold.

Gibbs & Kirby have sold for the estate of Nathaniel D. Higgins the southeast corner of West End Avenue and 105th Street, a five-story dwelling, on lot 20.9 by 90.

Gibbs & Kirby have also sold for William B. Quaintance 887 West End Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, between 103d and 104th Street.

Ex-Mayor Schieren's New Building.

Plans have been filed for an eleven-story loft building to be erected by ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren at 61 to 65 Cliff Street, adjoining his present warehouses. The structure is to be of brick trimmed with terra cotta. It will have a frontage of 66.9 feet and a depth of 126.7 feet, and will cost $200,000. The architects are Radcliffe & Kelly.

Corner Sold on St. Nicholas Avenue.

Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll have sold to Joseph Brucker the five-story double flat at the northwest corner of 119th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Eckerson & Davis have sold to a client for the Genghegan estate 2,130 Seventh Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 20.4 by 80.

Natkins & Co. have sold for Rose Weinhandler to Kate Maguire 144 West 104th Street, a five-story double apartment house on plot 34.6 by 100.11.

Deal for Corner on the Heights.

F. William Solms has sold for Henry Marks and Casper Levy the southwest corner of 166th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat 25 by 100, to Thomas Reynolds.

To Build on West 67th Street.

The Junction Realty Company has sold to a client of Isadore M. Levy the plot, 200 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue. The buyer will erect thereon four six-story tenements.

H. G. Senior & Co. have sold for George E. Folz the five-story flat 108 West Sixty-first Street, on plot 40 by 100.

Purchase on Forty-ninth Street.

Ashforth & Co. have sold to a client of George A. Bowman 225 West Forty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Alfred L. M. Bullowa, as attorney for various owners, has sold 407 and 409 West Thirty-sixth Street, a plot 50 by 100, for improvement. The buyers intend to erect a modern business building on the site.

Charles G. Durosa has resold 320 West Fourteenth Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 103.3, for a Mr. McAfee, who has the property under contract.

Upper Third Avenue Buying.

Louis A. Sable and Leon Sable have bought 1,872 and 1,874 Third Avenue, near 104th Street, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Lillion M. Dyrfoos has bought 1,016 Third Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of 106th Street, a five-story tenement, with store, on lot 25 by 100, and has sold 321 East seventy-fourth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 102.2.

Gertrude Hershfield has bought from Thomas Carroll the five-story double flat at the northwest corner of 125th Street and Lexington Avenue.

Samuel Pearlman has sold for M. Berkowitz to Kalmon & Grosner the six-story tenement 92 and 94 East 110th Street, 41 by 100.11.

New Houses Sold on East Side.

Morgenstern Brothers, now at 116 Nassau Street, have bought the three six-story tenements in course of construction on the west side of Mangin Street, near Grand Street, 126 by 100. They have also bought, through Cohen & Abrams, 213 East 102d Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, and have sold, through Isidor Jackson, 237 Monroe Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 90.

Herman R. Elias, as attorney, has bought the six-story flat, with stores, in course of construction on the south side of Seventh Street, 162 feet west of First Avenue, on plot 37.6 by 90.10. Samuel Elias was the broker in the transaction.

Werner, Singer & Freedman have sold 29 Montgomery Street, a three-story brick building, 19.8 by 75.

Sale of Corner on Park Avenue.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley have sold for Frederick J. Fuller six lots at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and 179th Street.

E. Louis Jacobs has bought a vacant plot on the south side of Ittner Place, between Park and Webster Avenues, 74 by 103, from J. E. Butterworth, through Seymour Monk.

William Stonebridge has sold, through Schneider & Breen, the three-story dwelling 2,471 Arthur Avenue, 90 feet south of 180th Street, 25 by 111.

W. H. Bellinger has sold for Sophie Weber to N. De Rosa the three-story dwelling on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 175 feet south of 187th Street, 25 by 87.8.

William Loeb & Co. have sold for J. Jetter two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of 165th Street, 54 feet east of Kelly Street.

Deals on Clason's Point Road.

Samuel Price has sold for the estate of Josiah A. Laughlin to John V. Sullivan six and three-quarter acres on Clason's Point Road; also, for Joseph Humphries to the same buyer, seven acres adjoining. It is understood that the tract will be used for an amusement enterprise.

George J. Stricker has bought from Eliza Peck the two-story frame building, with store, at 716 East 164th Street, near Washington Avenue.

Duff & Brown have sold for C. V. Lellva to Robert J. Hoguet a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Johnson Place, 100 feet south of Valentine Lane.

The Bankers' Realty and Security Company has sold, through J. T. Farrelly, to P. M. Cassidy, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, the three-story dwelling, on plot 80 by 103, at the southeast corner of Waldo Place and Daniel Street, Tremont Terrace, near Pelham Bay Park. Mr. Cassidy will occupy the house.

Brooklyn Properties in New Hands.

Fackner & Paige report the following sales of Brooklyn properties: Nos. 582 and 584 Atlantic Avenue, southeast corner of Fourth Avenue, four-story brownstone stores and flats, 40 by 100, for the Realty Associates; also, 302 Garfield Place, a four-story dwelling, 21 by 100, for C. Irish to Thomas G. Carlin; also, the Alexandria apartments, 477 and 479 Third Street, a five-story brownstone flat, 44 by 90, for M. E. Rueger; also, 297 Garfield Place, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20.2 by 100, for S. L. Louis to G. E. Henry; also, 21 Seventh Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, for Henry Montgomery to Mary A. Barney; also, a plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of Union Street, 91.10 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for R. H. Taylor to M. Simon.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

A corner at Lafayette (Elm) and White Streets, 83.9 by 44, which sold for $80,750, provided the only item of importance in last week's auction business, although Joseph P. Day also found buyers for several other properties offered at the same time, including the six-story building at 140 and 151 East Sixty-seventh Street, near Lexington Avenue.

Three sales to-morrow and one on Thursday make up this week's small schedule. Of the foreclosures listed for to-morrow perhaps the most promising from the point of view of outside bidders is that of 28½ and 30 Front Street, near Broad Street.

Thursday's single offering, growing out of partition proceedings, involves a small parcel, 12 by 17 by 8 by 20, at the southeast corner of Broadway and 126th Street. This little irregular bit of ground is apparently all that remains of a lot which fronted on Old Broadway, and the greater part of which was taken for the opening of the present Broadway and 126th Street.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 562 mortgages for $15,281,172, of which 232, for $8,968,648, were at 6 per cent.; 55, for $571,075, at 5½ per cent.; 142, for $1,608,-835, at 5 per cent.; 56, for $908,062, at 4½ per cent., and 7 for $1,285,880, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 1,838 mortgages for $42,248,865, of which 628, for $16,122,-907, were at 6 per cent.; 134, for $2,132,-300 at 5½ per cent.; 330, for $8,382,068, at 5 per cent.; 102, for $2,762,378, at 4½ per cent., and 58, for $2,987,000, at 4 per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 2.
By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

103d St, 241 West, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av., 17x100.11; three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $1,819; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 36, n s, 45 ft w of Coenties Slip, 28.6x67, five-story store and loft building; sale by order of the Sheriff, of all right, title, and interest of Norman A. Lawlor on June 13, 1902.

Grant Av, e s, the block front between 165th and 166th Sts, 414.8x100, vacant; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, and interest of Michael D. Howard on March 14, 1906.

By James L. Wells.

Fr 28½ and 30, n s, 66.8 ft e of Broad St, 18.8 and 19.3, respectively, by 72.6, two four-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, Guthrie B. Plant, referee; due on judgment, $20,046.

THURSDAY, JULY 5.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Broadway, s e corner of 126th St, 12.6x17.10x19.9x8.9, vacant; partition sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee.

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 452 East, s s, 98 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Charles W. Ridgway, referee; due on judgment, $1,340; subject to other mortgages for $12,800.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.
By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Intervale Av, 1,033, w s, 466.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x82.3, three-story frame tenement with store; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $5,836.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.
On the premises at 1:30 P. M.
By Parish, Fisher & Co.

Whitestone, L. I., 420 lots on 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Avs and the intersecting streets from 6th to 14th; public auction sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Park Av, s e corner of 103d St, for a six-story brick flat, 30.4x90.10; Cohen & Kraft of 171 Broadway, owners; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $80,000.

103d St, s s, 394 ft e of Park Av, for a six-story brick flat, 40x87.11; Cohen & Kraft, owners; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $40,000.

Cliff St, 91 and 93, for an eleven-story brick loft building, 66.9x121.4; C. A. Schieren of 30 Ferry St, owner; Radcliffe & Kelley, architects; cost, $200,000.

91ST ST, 150 and 152 East, for a six-story brick flat, 50x87.8; N. E. Clark of 1,211 Madison Av, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $65,000.

145th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a one-story brick store, 40x54; M. B. Mosher, 7th Av and 116th St, owner; C. E. Berger, architect; cost, $7,000.

Fox Av, n s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x50; Oscar Smith of 347 East 114th St, owner; Carl C. Johnson, architect; cost, $6,000.

138th St, n w corner of Arthur Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 35x102; James Federici of 347 East 114th St, owner; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, architect; cost, $45,000.

153d St, n w corner of Morris Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x90; Newmark & Jacobs of 400 West 152d St, owners; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, architect; cost, $45,000.

217th St, n s, 250 ft w of Bronxwood Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x60; William Stevens of 305 West 55th St, owner; John Martin, architect; cost, $5,000.

Columbus Av, ss, 165 ft w of Bronxdale Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x51; Rachel Bailey of 34 West 136th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $5,500.

Ryer Av, w s, 257 ft n of 181st St, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x58; Murphy & Landsiedel, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects.

Longwood Av, s s, 148 ft e of Prospect Av, for one-story frame stores, 76x70; James F. Meehan, Longwood and Prospect Avs, owner and architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

33d St, 54 to 58 West, to a sixteen-story brick hotel; W. R. H. Martin, premises, owner; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect; cost, $25,000.

East Broadway, 137 and 139, to two five-story brick tenements; H. Sokolski of 354 Grand St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $6,000.

100th St, s s, 205 ft w of Lexington Av, to two three-story brick building; Institution of Mercy of 1,075 Madison Av, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $46,000.

Pike St, 54, to a two-story brick synagogue; Congregation Beth Hakneseth Anshof Slutsk of 97 East Broadway, owner; B. Horenburger, architect; cost, $5,000.

25th St, 223 East, and Franklin St, 175, to two three-story brick engine houses; city, owner; A. Stevens, architect; cost, $45,000.

Concourse, w s, 87 ft n of 183d St, to two-story frame dwellings, 22x40; Philip Means, premises, owner; George F. Stelman, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, June 30.

105TH ST, 341 to 345 East, 75x100.9; Esther Isenberg to Max Turkeltaut and others, (mtg $36,750)

2D AV, s e corner of 119th St, 50.10x50; Samuel Eskin to Yetta Cohn, (mtg $63,000)

AVENUE A, 1,408 and 1,410, 50x98; Maximilian Fraade to Samuel Cohn, (mtg $44,500)

120TH ST, 206 West, 37.6x100.11; Louis J. Siff to Maximilian Fraade, (mtg $35,250)

141ST ST, 142 and 144 West, 45x99.11; Margaret Morison to Samuel Gordon, ($68,000)

MADISON AV, 1,629, 25x95; Frieda Hart and another to Mollie Goldstein, (mtg $26,000)

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 154th St, 41.6x100; Samuel Mann and others to Michael Santangelo, all title, (mtg $35,250)

MULFORD AV, w s, 25 ft s of Alice St, 25x100, Throgg's Neck; Bridget McCormick to Frank Gass.

STANTON ST, 310, n s, 26.7x75; Annie Weiss to Rachel Moses, (mtg $15,000)

BROADWAY, e s, 50.3 ft s of Houston St, ~x~; James H. Aldrich and others to Spencer Aldrich, (mtg $200,000)

BROADWAY, e s, 50.3 ft s of Houston St, ~x~; James H. Aldrich and others, executors, to Spencer Aldrich, (mtg $200,000) 405,000

154TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x99.11; Irving Bachrach and others to Louis Schlechter.

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 185th St, 73.11x100; Irving Bachrach and others to Louis Schlechter.

CANNON ST, 10, e s, 25x100; Israel Elter to Charles Werner, (mtg $32,000)

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 22.5 ft n of 124th St, 30.3x88; Joseph Moss to Morris Haber, (mtg $20,000)

120TH ST, 204 West, 37.6x100.11; Louis I. Siff to Cecelia M. Siff, (mtg $58,-750)

BROADWAY, n e corner of 187th St, 74.11x103.1; Irving Bachrach and others to Louis Schlechter.

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Forsyth St, ~x~; Samuel Bernstein and others to Samuel Bernstein, (mtg $43,750)

AVENUE A, 1,016, e s, 25x79.8; Esther Schwartz to Julia Kann and another, (mtg $10,250)

74TH ST, 484 East, 25x102.2; Benjamin J. Well to Simon R. Schultz, (mtg $20,-000)

43D ST, 326 to 330 West, 75x100.5; Harry Levey to Louis Lese and others, (mtg $85,125)

74TH ST, 492 East, 25x102.2; Lewis V. Well and another to Simon R. Schultze, (mtg $24,500)

CLINTON ST, 97, 25.4x100; Max Goldberg and others Morris Mandelskorn, (mtg $40,000)

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 128th St, 50.1x125; Thomas Carroll to Gertrude Hershfield

3D AV, n w corner of 97th St, 25.2x100.11; Julius Miller to Nathan Adelsdorfer, (mtg $45,500)

141ST ST, 142 and 144 West, 45x99.11; Samuel Gordon to William Wasserstrom, (mtg $75,000)

LEWIS ST, 50, w s, 25x100; Max Berkowitz and others to Esther Goldman and others, (mtg $31,500)

75TH ST, 515 East, 25x95.7; Morris Schwartz to Gizella Markowitz, (mtg $15,000)

75TH ST, 507 and 509 East, 50x108.1; Morris Schwartz to Gizella Markowitz, (mtg $31,000)

ALLEN ST, 60 and 62, e s, 40x57; Aaron Kommel to Max Moises, (mtg $53,000)

PERRY ST, s e corner of 4th St, 50x 73.5; Solomon Rosenfeld to Jacob Busch, (mtg $78,000)

BROOME ST, 280, n s, 20x75; Hyman I. Josephson to Jacob Oranshstein, (mtg $18,750)

3D AV, 3,923, w s, 30.5 ft n of Bathgate Place, 25x~; Max Cohen to Edwin S. Barker, (mtg $5,000)

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 169th St, 26.7x100; Audubon Av, s e corner of 168th St, 30x95; Irving Bachrach and others to Max S. A. Wilson.

LOT 111, map of 125 lots, Ruser estate; H. P. Rose Company to Mary E. Kiley, (mtg $2,800)

3D AV, 3,890, e s, 27x irregular; Jacob Marx to Louis Cohen and another, (mtg $18,000)

DEY ST, 47, s s, 25x89; Helen G. Lecomte and others to Alexis P. Bartlett

STANTON ST, 183 and 187, ~x~; Isidor Leipzig and another to Ike Buss and another, (mtg $1,200)

BROOK AV, 1,520, e s, 25x100.11; Lottie Stone and another to Julius Gordon, (mtg $15,000)

97TH ST, 307 and 309 East, 50.1x100.11; Angelo B. Longone to Vito S. Ferrari, (mtg $23,321)

108TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, ~x~; John Cullen to Milton M. Elsman.

DIVISION ST, n e corner of Allen St, ~x~; Meyer Frank to Morris Kulok and others, (mtg $65,000)

83D ST, s s, 254.2 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; Charles Berlin and others to Frank G. Weiss, (mtg $20,000)

110TH ST, n s, 77.6 ft e of Park Av, 38.9x100.11; Rosen Realty Company to Solomon Blumenfeld and another, (mtg $53,000)

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 50x~; Brook Av, w s, 50 ft s of Anna Place, ~x~; Webster Av, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, 75x178; Samuel Swerling to Max Ginsberg, (mtg $35,-500)

1ST AV, n w corner 46th St, 52.6x~; Andrew Isken to Martin F. Schmitt, (mtg $16,500)

231ST ST, Lot 980, map of Wakefield, 100x114; H. J. McLintock to David C. Frank

LOT 565, map of Laconia Park, 25x 100; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Stellario Lauro and another, (mtg $525)

LOT 216, map of Laconia Park, A. Shatzkin & Sons to Salvatore Di Bello, (mtg $250)

WALKER ST, 91, s s, 24x86.3; Charles H. Hanson to J. A. Murray, (mtg $18,000)

SULLIVAN ST, 230, 20.10x50; Margaret C. Nencken and another, executors, to Louis Gordon.

SULLIVAN ST, 230, 20.10x50; Margaret C. Nencken and others to Louis Gordon.

BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft n of 125th St, 41.8x100; Broadway, w s, 183.3 ft n of 125th St, 41.7x100; Emmuel Doctor to Charles Kaiser and another, (mtg $100,000)

VALENTINE AV, 2,085, w s, 25x100.7; George Russwurm to Clara Rothschild, (mtg $4,000)

142D ST, 221 West, 25x99.11; Louis Lese to Meyer Sachs, (mtg $11,500)

132D ST, n s, 226 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100; Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to Amalia Ricca.

138TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Broadway, ~x~; New York Investment and Improvement Company to Roderick M. Fleming

70TH ST, s s, 254.4 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Ferral C. Dining to Wesley Thorn

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUSTIN, James C. to United States Trust Company; 46th St, 153 East, due ss per bond 9,000

COHN, Yetta, to Meyer Chapkowsky; 2d Av, 2,314 to 2,320, prior mtg $49,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

HILLE, Otto, to Bertha Sattler; 84th St, 446 East, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 140th St, n s, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 4 lots, each 18x 99.11, 4 mtgs, each $15,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent 60,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 140th St, n s, 219 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11, 8 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

SCHWARZ, Barnet H., to Frederick D. Colcord; Dawson St, s w corner of Leggett Av, 90x25.8, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

GOLDSTEIN, Mollie, to Martin Engel; Madison Av, 1,029, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

V. LOEWERS GAMBRINUS BREWery Company to Jacob Loewer; Bradhurst Av, n e corner of 142d St, 27.8x 81.10, 3 years, 5½ per cent 20,000

ELLENDER, Hyman, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 179th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

RIPLEY REALTY COMPANY to City Investing Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 72d St, 102.2x118, due Jan. 1, 1907 315,000

RIPLEY REALTY COMPANY to City Investing Company; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 73d St, 102.2x119.2, due Jan. 1, 1907 365,000

RANSELEDER, Samuel, to Joseph Lichtenstein; 110th St, 85 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,200

LESE, Louis, and others to Harry Levey; 48d St, s s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 3 lots, each 25x100.5, 3 mtgs, each $5,125, 3 prior mtgs, each $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 15,375

HAUBEN REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Park Av, n e corner of 83d St, ~ x ~, prior mtg $255,000, demand, 6 per cent 25,000

EPPEL, Adam, to George Ehret; Alexander Av, s e s, 125 ft w of 143d St, 60x105, demand, 6 per cent 6,000

FREUND, Elizabeth, to Louis Freund; Mangin St, 59, 3 years 5,000

MOSES, Rachel, to Annie Weiss; Stanton St, 316, 3 years, 6 per cent 9,000

BOLTAN, Jacob, to North American Mortgage Company; 63d St, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 91,000

BOLTAN, Jacob, to North American Mortgage Company; 63d St, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100, prior mtg $91,000 due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 13,500

WALLACH, Hyman, and another to North American Mortgage Company; 179th St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100, demand, 6 per cent 22,500

WALLACH, Hyman, and another to North American Mortgage Company; 179th St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100, prior mtg $22,500, demand, 6 per cent 14,000

FROMM, Joseph, to North American Mortgage Company; 155th St, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x100, due Dec. 29, 1906, 6 per cent 14,000

FROMM, Joseph, to North American Mortgage Company; 155th St, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 35x100, prior mtg $14,000, due Dec. 29, 1906, 6 per cent 15,000

FROMM, Joseph, to Prescott Realty Company; 155th St, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x100, prior mtg $29,000, due Dec. 29, 1906, 6 per cent 6,000

SCHULTZE, Robert Simon, to Benjamin J. Neil; 74th St, 492 East, prior mtg $24,500, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,000

UTARD, Emilie, to Francis Richard; Grand St, 60, 1 year 4,000

SCHIFF, Harry, to North American Mortgage Company; 111th St, s s, 110 ft e of Manhattan Av, 150x106, prior mtg $123,000, due July 28, 1906, 6 per cent 27,000

ROSENFELD, Samuel, to St. Luke's Home for Aged Women; Stanton St, 126, 5 years 25,000

MILLER, Max, to North American Mortgage Company; 133d St, n s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, 5 years, 5½ per cent 100,000

RUBIN, Max, to North American Mortgage Company; 138th St, s s, 248 ft e of Pleasant Av, 125x100.11, due Aug. 29, 1906 90,000

LEWINTHAU, Louis, to North American Mortgage Company; Lewis St, 227 and 229, due Jan. 29, 1907, 6 per cent. 26,500

LEWINTHAU, Louis, to North American Mortgage Company; Lewis St, 227 and 229, prior mtg $26,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,500

PREISKEL, Moses D., to Michael H. Elsman; King St, 12 and 14, prior mtg $41,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 16,000

PREISKEL, Moses D., to Michael H. Elsman; King St, 16 and 18, prior mtg $40,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 15,500

SILBERSTEIN, Joshua, to Isidore D. Morrison; 163d St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 4 mtgs, each $6,500, 4 prior mtgs —, due Jan. 5, 1908, 6 per cent. 26,000

SILBERSTEIN, Joshua, to Isidore D. Morrison; 163d St, n s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 65x99.11, due Jan. 5, 1908, 6 per cent 8,000

MILLER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Thompson N. Miller and another; 140th St, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x108.6, due Aug. 28, 1907, 6 per cent 10,000

MILLER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Thompson N. Miller and another; 140th St, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x108.6, due Aug. 28, 1907, 6 per cent 9,000

WINSLOW REALTY COMPANY to Title Insurance Company; 176th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44x 99.11, 3 years 40,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to George E. Ketcham; 159th St, n s, 68 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x58.5, 3 years, 4½ per cent 55,000

THORN, Wesley, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70th St, 324 West, 3 years, due as per bond 15,000

WISTARIA REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, e s, 277.2 ft s of 165th St, 75x160, due Sept. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 6,000

FRAADE, Maximilian, to Louis I. Siff; 129th St, 206 West, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,250

HERSHFIELD, Gertrude, and another to Thomas Carroll; Lexington Av, 2,134, 5 years 47,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to George E. Ketcham; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 159th St, 50x88, 3 years, 4½ per cent 65,000

THE OUSSANI CONSTRUCTION COMpany to the North American Mortgage Company; Cathedral Parkway, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 100x70.11, prior mtg $45,000, due Nov. 2, 1906, 6 per cent 25,000

THE OUSSANI CONSTRUCTION COMpany to the North American Mortgage Company; Cathedral Parkway, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 100x70.11, due Nov. 2, 1906, 6 per cent 45,000

DAVIS, Annie, to Esther D. Lincoln; 39th St, 318 West, 2 years, 6 per cent. 8,500

RUBIN, Max, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 139th St, s e corner 125th St, 24.6 of Pleasant Av, 125x100.11, prior mtg $90,000, demand, 6 per cent 12,706

REBECCA, Amelie, to the East River Savings Institution; 132d St, n s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x10, 3 years 40,000

WILSON, Max S. A., to Irving Bachrach; Audubon Av, s e corner of 169th St, 30x95, 1 year, 6 per cent 27,000

KAISER, Charles, and another to Emanuel Doctor; Broadway, w s, 240 ft s of 125th St, 41.8x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,500

KAISER, Charles, and another to Emanuel Doctor; Broadway, w s, 153.8 ft n of 125th St, 41.7x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,500

MALISZEWSKI, Teodor, to Rose E. Ferrelle; 236th St, s s, w ½ of Lot 946, map of Wakefield, 50x114, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

MALISZEWSKI, Teodor, to Martin Anderson; 236th St, s s, w ½ of Lot 946, map of Wakefield, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,200

FLEMING, Roderick M., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; 138th St, n s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, ~x~, 1 year 85,000

FLEMING, Roderick M., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; 139th St, s s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, ~x~, 1 year 90,000

GIESENBERG, Herman, and another to the North American Mortgage Company; 67th St, 425 West, due Nov. 28, 1906, 6 per cent 23,000

WEINSTEIN, Sally, to Louis Weinstein; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 168th St, 50x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

GERMANIA REALTY COMPANY to Richard Munch; 236th St, s s, 52.8 ft e of Verio Av, 20x100, 3 years 3,800

LARKIN, Mary, to Margaret McLarey; Lot 187, map of L. G. Hunt estate, 3 years 1,200

VESELLI, Albert, and wife, to Barnet Charos; 81st St, s s, 42 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 74x102.2, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

BRIGGS, Lillian S., and another to Albert Wyckoff; 7th Av, n s, 50 ft e of 7th Av, 27.6x105, 2 years, 6 per. 1,600

FUSFELD, Abraham, to Philip Adler; 79th St, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 102.2, due Oct. 22, 1907, 6 per cent. 3,250

PORTMAN, Isaac, to Dora Portman; Lewis St, e s, 150 ft n of Grand St, 25x100, demand, 6 per cent 1,750

O'GRADY, John J., to Sobol & Kean, a corporation; 105th St, s s, 160 ft w of Columbus Av, 171.6x94.2x irregular, 2 years, 6 per cent 8,500

COHN, Julia L., to Amia R. Schampain and another; Lenox Av, 30 and 30½, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

DAWSON REALTY COMPANY to R. S. Collins; Wales Av, s e corner Dawson St, 1 year, 6 per cent 100,000

KRAKOWER, Nancy, to Rebecca Krakower; Brown Place, 16, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,625

HILL, Frank B., to Pauline Haebler; Washington Av, w s, 240.5 ft s of 169th St, 50.9x140.9, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

PERLITCH, Joseph and wife, to R. S. Collins; William St, n s, Lot 70, map of North Melrose, 50x102.5, demand, 6 per cent 25,000

BRAND, Leopold, to Isidore Jackson and another; 82d St, 217 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,750

CONNOR, Robert, to Rhode Island Realty & Mortgage Company; 56th St, 54 West, due July 18, 1907, 5½ per cent 25,500

SCHMITT, Martin F., to Andrew Ickes; 1st Av, n w corner 46th St, 75x50; also, strip adjoining, installments, 5½ per cent 30,000

SILVERMAN, Morris, to Ray Silverman; Ludlow St, 157, installments, 6 per cent 15,000

FRIEDER, William, to Bertha Frieder; Ludlow St, w s, 75 ft n of Delancey St, 25x87.6, due July 1, 1908 30,000

THE PROSPECT AVENUE REALTY Company to Benjamin Levy; Prospect Av, 630 and 632, (prior mtge $30,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent 9,000

THE PROSPECT AVENUE REALTY Company to Morris Bernstein; Prospect Av, 634 and 636, (prior mtge $30,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent 9,000

ROTHSCHILD, Clara, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Valentine Av, 2,065, 3 years 4,500

FRABING, Eugenia, to David Flaxman; 173d St, 670, (prior mgt $3,300,) 2 years, 6 per cent 2,850

MILLER, Max, to Max Ginsberg; Webster Av, ~x~; Brook Av, w s, 50 ft s of Anna Place, 2x4.11; Webster Av, e s, 125 ft s of Anna Place, ~x~, (prior mgt $35,500,) 18 months, 6 per cent 14,500

JACOBSON, Joseph, to North American Mortgage Company; 138th St, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 125x99.11, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 97,000

WILSON, Max S., to Irving Bachrach and another; Audubon Av, n w corner of 169th St, 26.7x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 27,000

WILSON, Max S., to Irving Bachrach and another; Audubon Av, s e corner of 169th St, 30x96, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent 9,000

JACOBS, Simon, and another to Nathan Hutkoff; 107th St, s s, 200.8 ft e of 3d Av, 87.5x100.11, prior mtg $108,000, demand 10,000

MILLER, Max, to Daniel Shaff and another; 133d St, n s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, prior mtg $45,000, demand, 6 per cent 3,429

WILSON, Max S. A., to Irving Bachrach and another; Audubon Av, n w corner of 169th St, 26.7x100, due June 30, 1906, 6 per cent 9,750

GORDON, Samuel, to Margaret Morison; 141st St, s s, 462 ft e of 7th Av, 45x 99.11, prior mtg $63,000, due July 1, 1909 12,000

MEAGHER, Denis, to Frank Gass; 5th St, n s, 248.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x 101.2, 1 year, 6 per cent 200

SANTANGELO, Michael, to Samuel Mann and another; Morris Av, s w corner of 154th St, 43.8x100, ½ part, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,841

MEINSCH, Andrew, to Frank Gass; 11th St, n s, being part of Lot 304, map of Unionport, 25x102.8, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

SAAS, Sophie, to Gustavus A. Rogers; Division St, 97, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000

HABER, Morris, to Joseph Moss;

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

OFFICES 31 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. CITY

Sales to be held at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, New York, unless otherwise noted, on respective dates.

FIRST SHOT!

Awakening of Long Island City.

First Big Auction Sale in this section.

420—LOTS—420

Astoria Section.

To Be Sold at Public Auction **Thursday, July 12, 1906,** at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York City.

Hoyt Avenue, Woolsey Avenue, Lawrence Street, Chauncy Street,

Sale to commence at 10:30 A. M.

Located Between

Goodrich Street, Merchant Street, Crescent Street, Howland Street, Hallett Street.

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK TITLE POLICIES DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
60 Per Cent. May Remain on Bond and Mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 Years.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE.

LONG ISLAND CITY HAS BEEN ASLEEP FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. THIS IS THE OPENING SHOT, TO LET YOU, THE PUBLIC, KNOW THAT YOU WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY THIS PROPERTY IN LOTS OF ONE OR MORE.

THE BELMONT RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM OF 42D STREET CONNECTS WITH THE RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM GOING TO BROOKLYN AND HAS A STATION AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE. THE BELMONT SUBWAY SYSTEM INTENDS TAKING THE SURFACE CARS OF QUEENS THROUGH THEIR TUNNEL BY A LOOP AT 42D STREET, TRANSFERRING THEIR PASSENGERS TO THE NEW YORK CITY SUBWAY WITHOUT AN INCREASE IN FARE. THIS WILL MEAN FIVE CENTS FROM THIS PROPERTY TO ANY PART OF NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN BY THE BROOKLYN SUBWAY SYSTEMS NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

THE LOCAL INTERESTS WHERE THIS PROPERTY CAN AT PRESENT FEED FROM WITHOUT TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION WHAT WILL AND MUST HAPPEN WHEN ALL THE DIFFERENT IMPROVEMENTS NOT PROJECTED, BUT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

ASTORIA GAS AND POWER COMPANY, (THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.) THIS PLANT IS AT PRESENT EMPLOYING 2,000 PEOPLE. THE TOTAL NUMBER WILL REACH ABOUT 5,000 WHEN COMPLETED.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY; KITZEN & SONS; S. S. McCLURE, PUBLISHERS; JOHN THOMPSON PRESS COMPANY; STEINWAY & SONS; DAIMLER MFG. CO.; ASTORIA SILK MILLS; STEINWAY & SONS' NEW PLANT; NEW YORK STEEL WIRE NAIL COMPANY; OAKS MFG. CO.; WILLIAMS-WHITTELSEY COMPANY; HAWKINS IRON WORKS; NEW YORK AND QUEENS POWER PLANT; ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY; PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CONSTRUCTION SHOPS (TO BE ERECTED UPON COMPLETION OF ROAD;) ASTORIA VENEER MILLS.

100,000 PEOPLE WILL BE ACTIVELY EMPLOYED IN THIS SECTION UPON THE COMPLETION OF THE PRESENT IMPROVEMENTS. THOUSANDS OF WORKINGMEN NOW EMPLOYED THERE ARE COMPELLED TO DWELL IN MANHATTAN OWING TO THE WANT OF DWELLINGS NEAR THEIR WORK. VERIFY THIS STATEMENT BY WATCHING THE FERRIES MORNING AND NIGHT.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY:

Take the 34th Street Ferry to Long Island City and then by Steinway Avenue car to Flushing Avenue; then walk west to De Bevoise Avenue or transfer to Flushing Avenue car; or take Dutch-Kills car to Flushing Avenue and transfer on the Flushing Avenue car east to De Bevoise Avenue, three blocks distant; or take 92d Street Ferry to Astoria and then by Flushing Avenue trolley to De Bevoise Avenue, five minutes' ride. Both these trips are short rides from the ferry. For further particulars apply at office of auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Offices, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Another Opportunity!

BELLE HARBOR LOTS

On Saturday, July 14th, 1906,

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, Rain or Shine.

Another Sale of

181 CHOICE SEASHORE LOTS At BELLE HARBOR,

ROCKAWAY COAST, LONG ISLAND.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—

To those who did not secure any of these lots at the last sale, also to those who missed the opportunity by not attending, I wish to state that the first batch of 166 Lots which I offered, the bidding was so keen from the start that every lot offered was sold within an hour (which is record time.) This in itself should absolutely convince you of the worth of investing in this property.

BELLE HARBOR LOTS are Graded, Sewered, Have Gas, Electricity and Water.

NO EXTRA ASSESSMENTS WILL BE LEVIED FOR THE ABOVE.

BELLE HARBOR is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on one side and beautiful Jamaica Bay on the other.

BELLE HARBOR is situated on the Rockaway coast, with a frontage of three miles on the Atlantic Ocean, and a like frontage on the still waters of Jamaica Bay, the beaches on the Ocean and Bay fronts being unexcelled by any in this section of the country. An ideal place for Yachting, Fishing, Surf or Still Water bathing, as well as all out-door sports. The atmosphere is so invigorating and cool that no discomfort is felt in outdoor exercise during the day, and RESTFUL and REFRESHING sleep is assured at night. The utmost pains have been taken and no expense spared in development of BELLE HARBOR.

The SEWERAGE and DRAINAGE SYSTEM is UNSURPASSED. The water is clear, fresh and HEALTHY. The grading of the streets and the sidewalks are in perfect condition, and gas and electric lighting has been installed.

SPECIAL NOTE.

The property offered for sale will be restricted to private residences to cost no less than $3,000, and only a single cottage is allowed to each four lots.

How to Reach the Property:

Long Island City or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, by train to Rockaway Park, thence a pleasant walk of about 5 minutes, or 2 minutes by trolley, will bring you to the property. More than sixty trains daily; present running time 35 minutes. When tunnels under and bridges over the East River are completed BELLE HARBOR will be within twenty minutes of Manhattan.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

Titles are guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York free of charge.
For further particulars, etc., apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
OFFICES, 31 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. CITY.

420 WHITESTONE LOTS

FLUSHING, QUEENS BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY.

Balance of Thursday's Offering and Some Additional Lots

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ABSOLUTE

On the Grounds at Whitestone,

On Saturday, July 7, at 1:30 P. M.

Best of the Lots Reserved for This Sale.

Property is restricted, has all Public Improvements—Sewers, Water, Paved Streets, Electric Light, a fine new Public School, etc., and there WILL BE NO ASSESSMENTS.

THREE NEW TRANSIT LINES NOW BUILDING, VIZ.:

1st—Pennsylvania Tunnel (34th St.) and Long Island Railroad—direct to Whitestone.

2d—Interborough Tunnel (42d St.) and trolley system—direct to Whitestone.

3d—Blackwell's Island Bridge (59th St.) and trolley roads—direct to Whitestone.

Will bring Whitestone nearer to the business centre than any other section of New York City.

Cars will be running through the 42d St. Tunnel by the 1st of January next!

GO AND SEE THESE LOTS BEFORE THE DAY OF SALE.

A better speculative or investment opportunity has never been afforded!

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN on Day of Sale leaves 34th St. Ferry 12:30, leaves Long Island City 12:45, arrives at Whitestone 1 P. M.—Luncheon under tent—Sale at 1:30.

18 Sunday Trains to Whitestone from 34th St. Ferry, among them, 7:50, 8:50, 9:50, 10:50 A. M., and 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 2:50, 3:50 and 5:20 P. M., returning at intervals until 10:47 P. M. A representative always on the grounds. FREE RAILROAD TICKETS to inspect the property, and illustrated pamphlets and maps to be had of

PARISH, FISHER & CO., JOHN L. PARISH, Auctioneer, 149 Broadway, New York.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.
OFFICE, 451 FULTON STREET, JAMAICA, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE OF 30 Choice Lots

SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1906,
AT 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE,
LOCATED ON

Grafton, McCormack and Other Avenues,

Ozone Park or Woodhaven Junction

Between the Old City Line and Richmond Hill,

FOURTH WARD

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY.

The lots have improvements, such as water, sidewalks, electric lights, and macadamized streets. Terms, 60% can remain on bond and mortgage; discount for cash. Titles are insured by Title Guarantee & Trust Co. free of charge to purchasers. For maps and further particulars address the Auctioneer.

ANOTHER BIG AUCTION SALE
Wednesday, July 18, 1906

Apply now if you wish to offer any of your holdings for this date, so as to get the benefit of the following:

CONCENTRATION in Newspaper Advertising. Booklet " Large Size Posters. Medium " " Special Cards.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE: I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and The New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate advertising. Call or communicate if you wish to enter any of your holdings for the above date.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'neer
Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE, under direction of EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Esq., Referee.

415 EAST 15TH STREET

5-story brick tenement, size 25x108.8, more or less, To be sold at Public Auction TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

JAMES FRANK, Esq., Atty. for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ISIDORE WITKIND, Esq., Atty. for Defendant, 302 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Maps and further details can be obtained at office of above Attorneys or Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of 229 Choice Lots

Harrington Estate

On Fort Schuyler Road, Westchester Village, "Bronx."

GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER,

On the Property,

Saturday, July 14th, 1906, at 1 P. M.

Terms, Diagrams and particulars of the Auctioneer, 634 East 149th Street, corner Third Avenue, or George McCaughan, 41 Park Row, New York City, or in office on the Premises in charge of Representative.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY. Take Subway to Simpson Street and Westchester Avenue car to Throgg's Neck, or, Subway to 177th Street, and West Farms Road car to Throgg's Neck, or, Third or Second Avenue "L" to 149th Street, and Westchester Avenue car to Throgg's Neck, or, "L" to 177th Street, (Tremont Avenue,) then Tremont Avenue car to Westchester.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 451 Fulton Street, JAMAICA, N. Y.

Independence Day Auction of 191 high grade BUILDING LOTS,

INCLUDING

32 WOODS AV. TROLLEY LOTS,

On Wednesday, July 4th, 1906,

at 1 o'Clock P. M., on the premises,

Rockville Centre, Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, N. Y.

This property is in the line of improvements, having a large trolley frontage on Woods Avenue, which will be used, no doubt, for business purposes. Graded streets and cement sidewalks. Title is insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York.

60% can remain on bond and mortgage or 20 monthly payments; discount for cash.

Luncheon will be served between 12-1 o'clock.

For maps, passes, and terms of sale address L. N. COOPER, 140 Nassau St., New York; A. A. FORMAN, Jr., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or the Auctioneer.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Trustees' Sale

by order of LOUIS STOIBER and THOMAS S. OLLIVE, Trustees under the will of Felix Stoiber, deceased,

to close the

Estate of Felix Stoiber, DECEASED,

110, 112, 114 Essex Street,

Near Rivington Street,

with the three five-story brick tenements front and three four-story brick buildings rear; size of plot 69.6x100.4x101.6x irregular.

TITLE GUARANTEED by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. and policy delivered free of cost to purchaser. Sold subject to stats of facts shown on survey of P. E. Nostrand, dated May 3, 1906.

Asa A. Spear, Esq., Attorney for estate of F. Stoiber, dec'd, 70 Wall St.

Maps and further particulars with attorney, or Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

LEONARD MOODY REAL ESTATE CO.
187 MONTAGUE ST. BROOKLYN.
141 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

ADJOURNED AUCTION SALE
172 LOTS
KATHARINE COURT,

ROOSEVELT-HEMPSTEAD, L. I,

Will be held on

JULY 4, 1906.

Free excursion to and from, via Long Island Railroad. Luncheon served under tent. For tickets, maps, and full particulars apply

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
187 Montague St., Brooklyn; 141 Broadway, N.Y.

Trains leave Flatbush Ave. station 9:31, 10:59 A. M., 12:30 P. M. L. I. City station, 34th St. Ferry, 9:32, 11:02 A. M., 12:32 P. M.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.
Office No. 451 Fulton Street, JAMAICA, N. Y.

Independence Day Auction of 191 high grade BUILDING LOTS,

INCLUDING

32 WOODS AV. TROLLEY LOTS,

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at 1 o'Clock P. M., on the premises,

Rockville Centre, Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, N. Y.

This property is in the line of improvements, having a large trolley frontage on Woods Avenue, which will be used, no doubt, for business purposes. Graded streets and cement sidewalks. Title is insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York.

60% can remain on bond and mortgage or 20 monthly payments; discount for cash.

Luncheon will be served between 12-1 o'clock.

For maps, passes, and terms of sale address L. N. COOPER, 140 Nassau St., New York; A. A. FORMAN, Jr., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or the Auctioneer.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

PUBLIC AUCTION

To close out existing interests. Wednesday, the

4th OF JULY,

At 2 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine,

90 CHOICE LOTS

LOCATED ON BROADWAY, WYCKOFF, GRAFTON, McCORMICK, UNION, BELMONT, LAWN AND CLINTON AVES.

OZONE PARK OR WOODHAVEN JUNCTION,

Between City Line and Richmond Hill, Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens; surrounding property well built up; excellent transit facilities; easy terms; lots may be paid for in

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS,

with a discount for all cash. TITLES INSURED BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. without expense to purchasers. Maps from JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 211 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 187 B'way, Manhattan.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

At 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Exchange Salesroom,

TUESDAY, JULY 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

105 Superb Bronx Lots

Comprising the advantageously located

WARING ESTATE

THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER,
On and adjacent to westerly side of

THE EASTERN BOULEVARD

BETWEEN TREMONT AV. AND FORT SCHUYLER ROAD.

The attention of Homeseekers and Investors is called to the following among many other

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THESE LOTS.

They are on high ground and graded streets,

Overlooking Long Island Sound and Historic Westchester

In a delightful and rapidly growing section of the Bronx.

CONVENIENT TO TROLLEY RAILROADS

Connecting with present Subway, Elevated, New Haven Branch Railroad, and other Rapid Transit roads about to be built. They are also near the

LINE OF WESTCHESTER AVENUE SUBWAY EXTENSION

Finally approved and adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission and Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The lots are also in the vicinity of schools, churches, stores, city improvements, water, gas, electric lights, handsome residences and cottages, Country Clubs, Pelham Bay Park, St. Joseph's and other Public Institutions. These

Lots Are Free from Rock, Adorned by Handsome Shade Trees,

are ready for immediate building, and are certain to advance in value for the reason that they are in one of the very best portions of

The Bronx, the Most Rapidly Growing Community in U. S.

These lots are protected against nuisances by wholesome covenants and

Will be Sold on Easy Terms. Title Insured Free.

Call, write, or telephone for maps and full particulars.
MICHAEL J. SCANLON, Attorney, 51 Chambers St.
JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

East Side.

AVENUE A CORNER.

Two 5-story triples, with stores; asking $68,000; only $10,000 cash required. Investigate.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

A BARGAIN.

50-ft. 6-story triple elevator apartments; rentals, $10,200; price, $90,000; consider small trade.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

73d St., Near Lexington Av.—Four beautiful 4-story and basement brownstone dwellings; elegant order; moderate prices; easy terms; sell separate. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

West Side.

Williamsbridge Lots, $850—Beech Av., near Carson Av., 8 blocks from new Portchester R. R. Station; high and dry; overlooking the Sound; prices will double in the Fall; take 3d Av. El. to Bronx Park, take Mt. Vernon car, get off 216th St. and White Plains Av., walk east. H. S., Box 68 Times, Harlem.

7th Av. Drive, near 116th St. 100x100, with 5-story modern buildings. Price $190,000; 4½% mortgage.
GEO. F. PICKEN, 1,987 7th Av., nr. 120th St.

Cr. Lenox Av. above 125th. 25x75, 5 and 6 rooms; steam and hot water. Price $58,000; 4½% mortgage.
GEO. F. PICKEN, 1,987 7th Av., nr. 120th St.

7th Av. Drive near 125th St. Plot 150x75; A1 modern 6-story dwelling, to close an estate. Price $200,000.
GEO. F. PICKEN, 1,987 7th Av., nr. 120th St.

N. S. 135th St., nr. Lenox Av. 100x100, with old buildings. Price $250,000. Ripe for improvement.
GEO. F. PICKEN, 1,987 7th Av., nr. 120th St.

118th St., nr. Lenox Av. 5-story double, 6 rooms and bath; steam and hot water. Price $81,500.
GEO. F. PICKEN, 1,987 7th Av., nr. 120th St.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

Nine 25-ft. 5-story doubles; well located; only requires $6,000 each to purchase.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

A modern single flat, 80th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; private houses front and rear; $7,000 cash required above first mortgage; pays over 10 per cent. on investment. Particulars of John Cowen, 2,295 Broadway.

Remarkable Elevator Apartment House Proposition!—At less than auction price; Harlem, west side; $16,500 cash. Apartment, Box 7, Times, Harlem.

Colonial Studios, 39-41 West 67th St.—Your own studio apartment; opportunity to become a stockholder in an attractive and safe investment of $8,000 to $15,000. Apply to R. W. Vonnoh, 33 West 67th St.

An Excellent Investment.—41st St., west 7th Av., five-story 20-family tenement, 2 stores, land alone worth the value asked; price $32,000; rent $3,600; act quick. Call Read, 40 West 34th St.

Attention—$800 cash, Bathgate Av., best location, 2 blocks 177th St. L station; 8 rooms, bath, furnace; quick sale $5,800; permanent mortgage $5,000; ready for occupancy. Owner, Box 60 Times, Harlem.

Plot on 69th St., near Columbus Av., 93x100.5, with 5 A1 four-and-a-half-story dwellings; will sell cheap for ground value alone.
WILLIAM HALPERIN,
218 Canal St., City.

Bargain for some one; $3,000 cash buys 3-story brownstone house, 12 rooms, basement, 102d St., Broadway, and Riverside; worth $27,000; price $23,500. Trustee, Box 802 Times, Times Square.

BARGAIN.
EXAMINE NO. 68 WEST 96TH ST.
PRICE $26,000.
Naughton Construction Co., 309 B'way, Man.

Five 5-story double flats in good section West 140th St.; 10 rooms; cold water; equity $25,000; will take second mortgages in payment. Glauber & Schmidt, 1,820 Lexington Av.

Between Central Park West and Columbus Av., above 100th St., 5-story, 14-room house; rents low, $4,050; rooms rent for $3.50; price $37,000; cash $5,500. Dunn & Morley, 40 West 33d St.

Summer Bargain!—Splendid five-story ten-room double; adjoining 8th Av.; full lot; only $25,000; $5,000 cash. Box 14 Times, Harlem.

130th St., Near Lenox Av.—4-story and basement, 16 rooms, 20x100; private house; $18,000 land value. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

$30,000 TO LOAN

IN ANY AMOUNTS ON 2D MTGS.
HENRY BRODER, 299 B'WAY, ROOM 511.

$50,000 TO BE INVESTED IN 2D MORTGAGES.—Will buy 2d mortgages, Manhattan and Bronx property. Louis M. Picker, 116 Nassau St.

Second mortgages; funds for immediate investment, Manhattan and Bronx. Mellor, 436 Broome, near B'way.

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A VARIED LINE OF PROPERTY

suitable for investment or speculation in thriving sections of the city, on and adjacent to main thoroughfares; apartment houses, elevator and non-elevator; business building; private houses and building lots; lists on application.

N. L. & L. OTTINGER,
31 NASSAU STREET.

$4,000 cash buys 5-story, 10-room, double cold-water flat, near 5th Av.; $1,500 cash buys 3-family house near Tremont station. 1,476 3d Av., upstairs.

3-story and basement, private house, on 137th St.; will sell cheap to quick purchaser. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

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BLOCK FRONT BELOW COST.

11 lots, including two corners, choice locations, (Bronx;) want improved Manhattan or Bronx. EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

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Only 15 min. from 125th St. Subway Station. On the Palisades.

Cash or easy payments. Lots 50x100 feet. All improvements; shade trees aplenty. Sewers, water, gas, and electric light. Fine street and good walks. Also 6, 7, and 8 room houses now ready, with every up-to-date convenience.
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TO LOAN
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
Quick action; reasonable cost.
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MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

For Sale.—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

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Actual Bargain!—Forties, plot 63x100, with buildings producing $4,500 rent; price $46,500; no violations; big investment and speculation combined. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

60th St., 258 East.—Fine 20-foot brownstone flat, 95 feet west from 2d Av., at the entrance of the Blackwell's Island Bridge; $25,000 if sold quickly. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

125th St. nr. Park Av. N. Y. Central Sta. 5-story modern triple, with stores. Pays 6% now.
GEO. F. PICKEN, 1,987 7th Av., nr. 120th St.

BIG BARGAIN.

4 family tenements and stores, east side; modern improvements; good order. Arthur S. Cox, 9 Pine St.

Corner leasehold on Second Av., below 14th St.; will sell for cash or exchange for New York or Brooklyn tenement property. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

$6,000 cash buys on 2d Av. a 5-story double flat with 2 stores; 2 good mortgages; cold water improvements; rents, $2,750; price $26,500. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

Builders, don't lose this chance; 42 feet front on 22d St., near 3d Av., with permanent side light forever. William Halperin, 218 Canal St., City.

For Sale—Six-story fireproof tenement; cash, $10,000; 6th St., between 1st Av. and Av. A. M. Jacobs, 59 West 5th St., owner.

45 James St., adjoining Madison; 25x50; real value $17,000; will sell for $14,000; easy terms. George Patton, 218 Canal St.

Light four-story single flat, 20x100; Mount Morris Park; $17,000; mortgage, $13,000; suitable home; no brokers. Taylor, 210 East 119th.

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will be Delighted with our property in Flatbush at Avenue T and Ocean Avenue. It is the best place in the world in which to raise a family—clean, moral atmosphere—absolutely healthy, pure water—cool summer breezes—splendid schools and churches of all denominations. The social life also is charming—your neighbors are fine people and will be glad to welcome you.

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and our property is in the Heart of it.

We sell lots on very easy terms—small payments down; even if you never build you are dead certain of handsome profits as the property is near the only genuine Rapid Transit in Brooklyn.

Agents on the Property Saturdays and Sundays.

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BOROUGH PARK CO.,
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THE WESTMINSTER HEIGHTS CO.
Combined Capital, $1,500,000.
Combined Surplus, $1,000,000.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President.
277 Broadway, New York City.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad expects to begin running trains over the new Canarsie Road, through VANDERVEER CROSSINGS, on the 10th proximo. Think what this means! We bought this land by the acre last December because we knew it was going to have rapid and direct transit. Now it has got it.

HAVE YOU $50?

Can you save $2 or $3 or more weekly? If so, write for my booklet, "HOW THEY GOT RICH." Investigate.

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TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.

Two-story and basement, stone and brick parlor floor and basement, 5 rooms and bath, and upper floor 5 rooms and bath; $5,700.

Two-story and basement, stone bay front parlor floor and basement; 7 rooms and bath, and upper floor 6 rooms and bath; $8,500.

Detached frame, 10 rooms and two baths; grounds 80x100; $8,000.

A. J. LONG, 651 Flatbush Ave.

ENTIRE BLOCK—RIDGEWOOD.

44 LOTS.

WILL SELL ENTIRE OR ANY OF THE FRONTS, WYCKOFF TO ST. NICHOLAS AV., WILLOUGHBY AV. TO STARR ST.; 200x424.

Section built up; five minutes from Broadway and Flushing Av.; convenient to five car lines, near Irving Avenue School and City Park. Terms. Wm. L. Carey, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. BROKERS PROTECTED.

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Fine 8-room, attic, all improvements, detached plot 50x100, two blocks Ocean Parkway and school, near "L" and ten trolley lines; price, $4,900; $600 cash, balance as rent. 700 East 4th St., Kensington, Brooklyn.

Have some good double-deckers, brick, with stores; good investment property; $7,000 cash, balance 5% and 6% mortgs.; rent over $2,900 year. H. A. McCarthy, 2,061 Fulton St.

Flatbush Lots

Choice lots, various sections, direct on "L" lines; easy payments; large profits certain; investigate. Howe, Jackson, 83 World Building, N. Y.

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$3,000—Mtge., $3,250; 2-family, 2-story and cellar brick; good section. H. A. McCarthy, 2,061 Fulton St.

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REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT,
1987 7th Ave., near 120th St.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

I am making a specialty of the management of property and have a proposition to put to owners.

If your property doesn't pay I'll find the reason. Consult me.

FINEST CORNER IN NEW YORK

Above 125th St.
N. E. Cor. Lenox Ave. and 135th St.
100X110

All modern; retaining wall built and plans filed for two 50-ft. 6-story buildings; Elliott Bros.

PRICE $136,500.
PHILIP A. PEYTON, JR.
67 W. 134th St.

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$22,500 each buys three five-story double flats southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 100x100; first mortgage forty years at 4½ per cent.; take back second mortgage, five years, 5 per cent., payable in installments; rents low; pays over 15 per cent.; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway. Room 1508.

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25-ft. 5-story double flat, in excellent condition; fully rented, $1,200. Price to quick buyer, $40,000. Mortgage, $ 2,000. Investigate.

Wm. L. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Jerome Av., N. of 183d St., 2 5-story 20 families, stores, 5 and bath; $65,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

MUST SELL TO SETTLE UP ESTATE

One trade 5-story fireproof

MERCANTILE BUILDING,
N. E. Cor. Spring & Crosby Sts.,
50x112.

An opportunity to secure a choice investment at a reasonable figure.

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DYCKMAN TRACT BARGAIN.

Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; Sherman ave. corner. Easy terms.

Exclusive Agents.
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Detached dwelling 11 rooms; immediate possession; city and country combined; lot 37x125, nice garden; price $11,000; mtge. $5,500. Owner, 2,306 Morris Av., near Fordham Road.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2 and 3 family houses,

CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,053 Webster Av., near "L" Station.

Five-story double flat, 5 rooms and bath, open plumbing; rents $2,220; price $21,000; bargain to 1, 2, 3 family buyers. Thiel & Zinser, 695 East 136th St.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Third Av. plot, 100x112; price $38,000; easy terms; ready for 3 fine apartments with stores. Edward Polak, 4,030 Third Av.

Beautiful one-family brick, just completed, 9 room; also one-family frame, full lot, built best manner, 1,695 Clay Av., 174th. [illegible]

Business 2-family houses, all improvements, $3,300 up. Williams, Subway terminus East 180th St.

Four-story double flats, 136th St., all rented; price $16,500. Edward Polak, 4,030 Third Av.

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Before you buy, inspect 1,298 Bushwick Av., Complete one family brick, perfect order, open plumbing; $5,700. mtg., $3,500. Submit offer and terms. Stryker, 10 Ralph Av.

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177th St., Bronx. 177th St.,
Fronting on Pelham Bay Park and Eastern Boulevard.

The Best, most improved and cheapest lots in the Bronx.

All improvements made, streets graded and macadamized, standard walks and curbing; water, gas, electric light, etc.; no assessments to purchaser.

Extension of subway approved, and contracts for the construction to be given out shortly.

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Block front, 200x100, on the west side of avenue, between Buchanan Place and 183d St. For full particulars, apply to

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16% on Investment of $7,000.

5-story 4-family, 16 rooms; hot water; no baths; elegant condition and location; always rented.

$9,000 Cash, Elegant Corner.

4-story triple; 12 rooms, baths; hot water only; fine condition; 2 blocks from "L" station. Price $27,000; worth $30,000.

McQuay & Co. Smith Building. 3d Ave. & 148th St.

INSPECT THIS TO-DAY.

168 Lincoln Avenue,

Five stories; 25x100; two stores; four families; cold-water tenement; good condition.

Price $26,500
Mortgages 24,000

Cash required only $1,600

Net return, $485 per annum. Act quick. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

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Several very desirable corners for sale, suitable for apartment houses.

Private house and plot at a bargain; several excellent two-family houses cheap.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

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LAST ONE OUT OF SEVENTEEN JUST COMPLETED.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
194th St. and Briggs Av., Fordham.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAILY.
WM. H. WRIGHT, OWNER.

Wakefield lots $550, on Woodlawn Av., 50 feet south Wakefield Av.; within 5 minutes of H. R. R. new electric line; lots one block off bring $1,000; will double within three months; take 3d Av. "L" to Bronx Park, then take West Mt. Vernon car to Wakefield Av., walk west. G. R., Box 37 Times, Harlem.

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Choice corner for sale with

BUILDING LOAN.

JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine, or your broker.

Biggest Bargain in Bronx.—$10,000 cash buys a 6-story corner building with 3 stores, half a block from 3d Av. "L" station; all modern improvements, except steam; good mortgages; rents $6,700; price $65,000. For further particulars, apply to B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 169th and 170th Sts. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

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Northeast corner 158th St. and 3d Av., through to Brook Av.; 18,000 feet. Apply own broker, or JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN ON CONCOURSE.

Plot 6 lots, including corner, on Mt. Hope, very cheap; owner must sell; terms liberal.

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George E. Buckbee, 708 Tremont Av.

Four-story double flat, 10 rooms and bath, near Wendover Av.; price $17,750; cash $3,750. Glauber & Schmidt, 1,820 Lexington Av.

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Lots $450 up; opposite Pelham Park; easy payments. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

$3,500 cash buys 3-family dwelling, 17 rooms; all assessments paid. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

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Corner plot, 50x63½; to lease for term of years; one of the most prominent corners in the Bronx; will erect building to suit tenant if desired; no restrictions. Sole Agent, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

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Beautiful Lenox Road detached house; 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; steam heat; handsome grounds; 50x200; $9,500; stable privilege.

Two-story and basement; 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; stone and brick bay front; one block from Flatbush Av.; $7,000; a bargain.

Handsome detached house, 11 rooms and bath, all improvements; $8,750; grounds 50x106.

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AUCTION SALE 99 LOTS.

H. J. Sharrett, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on the premises SATURDAY, July 7, 1906, at 5 P. M., 99 residential lots on Richmond, Clinton, and Lafayette Avenues, and Hatfield Place, Port Richmond. Everybody invited. Refreshments will be served. Take North Shore train at St. George Ferry to Tower Hill, 5 blocks to left. Bull's Head trolley passes property—10 min. walk to new Port Richmond Ferry to New York. Sure to enhance in value with the growing industries in this section. For maps and particulars, H. J. SHARRETT, 58 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, N. Y.

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The movements for past six months on Staten Island point to great activity in Real Estate immediately. Thousands of acres have been bought by leading operators and syndicates. We have 40 acres of beautiful land on Richmond trolley that we will sell at $1,200 per acre if taken at once. Otherwise we shall develop for lot selling. Call in forenoon at PALISADES REALTY COMPANY, 49 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan.

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desirable for factory purposes, on Arthur Kill, Staten Island; good upland; riparian rights; no swamp. Address W. G. Chittick, Jr., Attorney, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

A ten-room detached dwelling, with 12 lots, in nicest part of New Dorp, S. I.; price $6,500; another, eleven rooms, with 5 lots, $4,500; easy terms. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av., corner 111th St.

Wanted—Small Staten Island plots, say from 3 to 10 acres; quick private buyer for spot cash. Details, Box 333 Times, Times Square.

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An attractive Summer home in the beautiful hills of Sullivan County, N. Y., one-half mile from Monticello, a 12-room house, 2 barns, 60 acres, 20 of which are woodland; price $6,000. Completely furnished, including piano. Elevation about 1,900 feet. Apply to owner, A. Schroeder, 39 Cortlandt St., New York City.

Farm, 200 acres; buildings; one mile to town; $2,000. Robt. S. Davis, Amenia, N. Y.

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A few unimproved suburban lots; will sell in present state or improve to suit buyer; title guaranteed; terms strictly cash. D., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

Desirable suburban lots for sale; prices far below market values; perfect title; terms cash. K., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

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At Sacrifice—Best dairy farm in Orange County; all improvements; near Borden's condensery; part exchange; easy terms; immediate possession. Investigate. James C. Teller, Wallkill, N. Y.

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Exceptional Opportunity

For cafe and restaurant or any other first-class business.

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WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.
Apply Klein & Jackson, Att'ys.
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SKYLIGHT STUDIOS.

28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THREE LOFTS, 55x200 FEET EACH; CAN BE SEPARATED; LEASE EXPIRES FEB. 1, 1907; CAN BE RENEWED AFTER EXPIRATION; EXCELLENT LIGHT; MOST DESIRABLE DRY GOODS LOCATION; TWO FREIGHT AND TWO PASSENGER ELEVATORS. INQUIRE OF ENGINEER, ARLINGTON SKIRT MFG. CO., 73 WOOSTER ST.

All or portion of factory, about 30,000 square feet, 150 horse power engine, 90 horse power boiler, new plumbing, all in good order. Engineer, 405 East 91st St., or Murray's, Lexington Av., cor. 111th St.

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Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

60TH ST., 258 EAST.—Elegant parlor and basement, $95. Bellamy's, 3d Av and 61st St. Tel. 1,286 Plaza.

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House, 9 rooms, fully furnished, shade trees, 3 acres, high ground, garden; 5 minutes to station, one hour from city, will rent low for two months to desirable party; family going away. Box 11, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y., or Bakery, 150 8th Av., Manhattan.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

To Let—To responsible party, at Greenwich, Conn., July 1 to October 15, magnificently furnished cottage, $500; original price $1,000. O. E. Greene, 38 Park Row. 'Phone 1534 Cortlandt.

Half way between Newport and Providence on the west shore of Narragansett Bay, 10-room house, large farm, boating facilities, &c. M. R., Box 202 Times Downtown.

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34 GRAMERCY PARK,

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117 West 58th St.

Furnished apartment; parlor, alcove, and bath. Also apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and 4 rooms and bath; from October 1st, unfurnished.

Nice cozy fully furnished flat, six large light rooms, bath, hot water; choice location; very reasonable. Janitor, 251 West 92d St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

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Eight light, airy rooms, well furnished; telephone, elevator; Summer rates. Prestin, 358 West 58th St.

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Highly respectable party will care for house without rent for party going to Europe, &c.; superior references. M. A., Box 201 Times Downtown.

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MEANS, MOST TIMES, DYING POOR. IT IS NOT ALWAYS WORKING HARD THAT BRINGS COMPETENCE FOR OLD AGE. EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED IN A LOT AT

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are offered you now. You can buy a home out of your savings. In a few years it will be worth 10 times what you pay for it and it will be yours. At Elmhurst Heights you enjoy social privileges of suburban life and the conveniences of a great city. Nearer to Herald Square, Manhattan, than 125th St., and as accessible.

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Magnificent Colonial parkway 80 feet in width, terraced in the centre, running through the property. Absolutely the highest grade property on the market.

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The best investment on Long Island.
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Macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, gas, water and electric light.
Churches, stores, libraries and schools.
Over $300,000 now being expended for improvements.
Money loaned to build at 5%.

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The most beautiful spot on Long Island.
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Bathing, fishing and sailing.
Over $200,000 now being expended for improvements.
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Shore Villa Plots Like Manhasset Point

Cannot be found elsewhere near New York.

Hard to overestimate it as a beautiful Private Park, with Club House, Pier and Bathing Facilities. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset. Booklet and tickets free on application.

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ONE-HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.
IN TWO YEARS 15 MINUTES.

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60 TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—TROLLEY EVERY 5 MINUTES.
In TWO MONTHS we have sold one-half of our 1,400 lots. WHY?

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We sell land at what it is worth to-day. THE ENORMOUS INCREASE in value GOES TO OUR PURCHASERS. The highest, healthiest home sites ever offered, and at PRICES AND TERMS THAT ARE RIGHT. HIGHEST class improvements and LOWEST prices. TROLLEY THROUGH OUR PROPERTY NOW. Title guaranteed free. Liberal discount for cash or easy monthly payments.

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Representatives on property daily.

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WHERE Queens Station, Jericho Turnpike and Flushing Road on Third Rail.

WHY Property faces two main avenues of travel. Water on both streets. Fine old shade trees. Trolley passes property.

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Suburban Homes at
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No better time to buy than NOW. Strikingly low prices prevail. Homes $3,000 to $10,000 and upward. Will nearly DOUBLE in year's time. Your time is, honestly, NOW.

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GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
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FINE RESIDENCES IN NORTH YONKERS, PARKHILL, AND LOWERRE BEAUTIFUL RIVER VIEW. $5,500 UP. LOTS $300 UP. MODERN APARTMENTS, REASONABLE. DON'T WAIT UNTIL BEST ARE TAKEN. GAUL & BELL, 23 NORTH BROADWAY, OR 358 SOUTH BROADWAY, NEAR PARKHILL STATION.

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2-family house, 14 rooms and 2 baths, rents for $816 per annum; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $7,000; mortgage $3,500 at 4%. Downey, 20 North Av.

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FINE PLOT, 80x100; 11 miles from N. Y. view Long Island Sound, 5 minutes' walk of station; water front privileges; can be purchased for $1,200; sell all or half, easy terms. Particulars K. M., P. O. Box 383, Madison Square, New York.

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Choicest Building Plots

ALONG THE SOUND.

With every city improvement installed.
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Build your own home at Larchmont Park. We arrange terms to suit.

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on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Over 500 acres choice ridge land, lake frontage, high elevation; large house, complete farm buildings; stream, springs; 80 head stock; complete farming equipments; 35 miles from New York; $20,000. E. G. Harton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

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Colonial style, large grounds, with grand views of Sound and surrounding country; 12 rooms; billiard rooms and baths; large verandas; 10 minutes' walk to station; built two years; tiled open fireplaces; good chance to secure a model suburban home; write for photo and particulars.

PRICE $20,000. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Also two modern eight-room cottages, near station and trolley, which can be bought for small cash payment; price $5,000 each.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SEASON $55 AND UPWARD.

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Mt. Vernon.—8-room house, lot 75 feet front on avenue, steam heat, open plumbing; 2 blocks from trolley; 5 minutes either New Haven or Harlem Railroad; $650; terms to suit. Frank W. Wolfe, Mt. Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—A modern up to date house; all improvements; 10ft 23x165; $4,750; rental $44; plot 71x168, with old house, $3,700. Owner, 241 South 7th Av., Mount Vernon.

Investors' or Builders' Opportunity.—100 vacant lots adjoining New Haven Depot, heart of Mt. Vernon. Houghton, 37 S. 8th Av., Mt. Vernon.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS

It would take 25 years for money in bank to reap the returns that an investment in our Second Section, just opened, will show in a year. Which will it be?

?? 3% a year——or 100% ??

If you are a prospective homeseeker you owe it to your family to see Pleasantville Heights—if a shrewd investor, you MUST see it.

Do you realize that Electric Service on the Harlem R. R. is a matter now, of only weeks. That means cutting time in half all along the line.

And then the property itself is the best Nature can produce; high, dry, scenically and climatically unsurpassed. It is two blocks from the station and has the conveniences of an established town of 2500 population. Commutation is low. Train service excellent. Our prices low, while property is being improved. Our terms easy. Are you going to let the grass grow under your feet and see profits vanish—or are you going to make hay while the sun shines? Now, now is the time. Write for railroad tickets and booklet.

AGENT AND CARRIAGE MEETS EVERY TRAIN.

Commuters' Realty Co., 240 Broadway.

Branch Offices { 33 E. 125th St. / 125 W. 40th St. / 2663 Third Ave. } Open evenings, including Saturdays.

Lake Avenue Park,

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

150 Restricted Lots

Will be placed on the market July 4th.

Immediately adjoining the station. A beautiful, level tract of ground, surrounded by high-class residential parks, viz.:—LAWRENCE PARK, ARMOUR VILLA PARK, YONKERS PARK, AND GIFFORD PARK; but more convenient than any of these.

Graded Streets, Sewer, Water and Gas.

The electrification of the New York Central lines, to be completed September 1, will place this property within thirty minutes of City Hall.

OPENING PRICES $500; CORNERS $600.

Send for map and be prepared to make an early selection. Brokers protected.

PEQUOT LAND CO.,
W. J. Reed, Agent, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

BEST LARCHMONT CORNER.

Larchmont and Addison Avs., adjoining business section; 54x135; $500 down; balance monthly installments. Owner, Room 50, 206 Broadway, New York.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE SUMMER HOMES

Reduced rates on furnished houses for Summer rental.

JEAN H. THILL and Mrs. Edmund W. Borline, 20 E. 42d St., N. Y., and 192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

U.—New shingled cottage, 9 rooms and tiled bath; lot 50x150; restricted neighborhood; convenient to trolley, station, and school; $8,000. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

O.—New shingled cottage, 11 rooms, tiled baths, gas, electric light; Calinic heat; lot 100x200; exclusive neighborhood; $9,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

A.—New cottage, 7 rooms, bath; restricted neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $4,200. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

I.—New shingled cottage, 11 rooms and 2 baths; 5 minutes' walk from station; $8,800. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

PLOTS—HOUSES.

Fisher Avenue Section—
North Broadway—
Sound View Avenue.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

LARCHMONT—Westchester County.

Desirable water front property; bargain. Address Wm. M. Ford, Larchmont.

Yonkers.

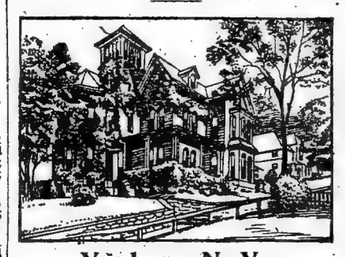

Yonkers, N. Y.

For Sale—326 Warburton Av.—Brick house; slate roof; lot 88x200; 15 rooms and 3 bathrooms; hardwood trim and plate glass, first and second floors; billiard room and billiard table; stable with three rooms and bath in second story. For full particulars apply to FREDERICK SOUTHACK & ALWYN BALL, JR., 395 Broadway, New York, or REEVS & SCRUGHAM, Yonkers, N. Y.

At Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Modern dwelling, 10 rooms, bath; hot-water heating; high elevation; extensive river view; choice neighborhood; plot 50x200 feet; stable on premises; bargain, $9,500. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET.

Larchmont.—For rent, furnished cottage, July 2d to Oct. 10th; three minutes to station; 100 feet from trolley; shade trees and vegetable gardens; rent $300 season. Address V., or call third cottage Roosevelt Av., Larchmont.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

GRAND OPENING---JULY 4TH.

SECOND SECTION

Hempstead Plaza

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

So rapidly have the lots of the first section been sold, that we have decided to open up the second section on July 4th, instead of Sept. 1st, as originally intended.

YOU HAVE ALL READ our advertisements about "HEMPSTEAD PLAZA" and are acquainted with the exceptional values offered, and all the advantages included.

BUT MOST IMPORTANT of all is the fact that Section No. 1, right beside THIS property, has all been sold to home builders; a number of houses are already in course of construction, making Section No. 2 even a better investment than the original plot.

SECTION NO. 2 has in addition all the advantages offered by Section No. 1.

NOTWITHSTANDING THIS, prices will not be increased for 10 days after the opening, so you can reap the benefit of the value creation made by those who purchased first.

EVERYBODY KNOWS what the improvements on the Long Island Railroad will mean; everybody has heard of HEMPSTEAD, with its fine residences, Police and Fire Departments, High Schools, Churches, Clubs, Banks, Department Stores. Section No. 2 will have macadamized roads, concrete sidewalks, trees, water and gas.

THIS IS GOOD—VERY GOOD—do not procrastinate, make your selection early and get the cream. From present indications, Section No. 2 will sell in one-half the time that Section No. 1 did.

Don't delay; write to-day for Tickets, Illustrated Booklet, Maps, and full information—or see our men at our special excursion trains leaving daily and Sunday foot of East 34th St., and Flatbush Ave., at 1:50 P. M., L. I. City and East New York, at 2 P. M., wearing white cards in their hats, with red letters.

HEMPSTEAD M-K

Miller-Kendig Real Estate Co. (Inc.)

C. U. STOWE, GEN'L MANAGER. 'PHONE 5526 GRAMERCY.
MAIN OFFICES, 615 FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK.

ROCKAWAY PARK

ON THE ATLANTIC.
IN GREATER N. Y.

The Pearl of the western section of the Rockaways. Between the Ocean and Jamaica Bay.

Express from L. I. City, Brooklyn Bridge, and Flatbush Av. electric trains.

Ideal Seashore Residence. Restricted. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS PAID FOR BY COMPANY.

Over 150 cottages newly built.

LOTS $700 UP

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

10 Per Cent. Off for Cash Sales.

TITLES FREE WITH DEED.

N. B.—Prices subject to change without notice.

The demand for seashore property so near City Hall is increasing. Nature's supply is limited. Do not wait for completion of tunnels. Now is the time to buy.

Apply for Maps and Particulars to

The Rockaway Park Imp. Co., Ltd.
192 Broadway (Corbin Bldg.) and 11 John St., N. Y., or at our R. E. Office on the property.

MERRICK

"The City Beautiful."

$5 DOWN, BALANCE EASY. BUYS

25x125 FT. LOTS
RIGHT AT DEPOT

BIG AND QUICK MONEY-MAKERS.

Merrick Square includes the entire business district and most convenient residence park, with Public School, Fire Department, Stores, Churches, Library, Penn.-L. I. Depot, N. Y. and Brooklyn Trolley on property; all city conveniences 5 minutes' walk from Great South Bay; finest Boating, Bathing, and Fishing. Merrick adjoins Freeport, 8 miles from N. Y. City Line. Write or call for new and handsomely illustrated circular, with complete description, FREE RAILROAD TICKETS, MAP, ETC.

LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,

Main Office, 258 Broadway, New York.
B'klyn Office: J. M. Bennett, 62 4th Av. Open evs.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Long Island City and Adjacent Property

Bought and Sold by G. E. CLAY,
9 Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

Bargain.—Large residence, 17 rooms, former price $5,000; suitable for hotel, boarding house, store, or other business; Centre of Richmond Village; large frontage on main street; two minutes from depot or bay; one acre; $2,700, $1,000 cash. J. B. Sweezey, Patchogue, L. I.

American-born citizens can secure large sea-shore lot building sites free. American Colony, Bellport.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful HAWORTH.

¶ Haworth is one of the prettiest spots in the vicinity of Manhattan Island.

¶ It is being carefully developed as a high-class residential borough on lines indicated by experience and good judgment.

¶ The location is only 14 miles out on the West Shore R. R. (nearer to the centre of Manhattan than many points within the city limits).

¶ Time, 35 minutes from West 42d St. Ferry, New York side, or 45 minutes from Franklin St. Commutation Nine Cents each way.

¶ The Country Club and the beautiful and extensive Golf Links are open to residents of Haworth.

¶ Haworth is planned to meet the requirements of good people, not very rich people or very poor people, but those accustomed to refined surroundings.

¶ I can offer a limited number of Building Sites at Haworth NOW at very low figures, some as low as **$200,** payable 1% monthly. The large sum being spent in development will cause a considerable advance within a short time.

¶ A few houses for sale at Haworth by payment of few hundred dollars down and balance same as rent, or house will be built for you if desired on same terms.

I would like to tell you more about Haworth and to take you to see the place at your convenience and at my expense.

JAS. JAY SMITH, 39 E. 42d St., N. Y. City, cor. Madison Av.

HACKENSACK

F. B. ROSS

NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC

The Ross Property

situated in the most beautiful part of Hackensack, within five minutes walk of two railroad stations, possesses every possible convenience and attraction as a suburban home centre.

It has ideal transit facilities to New York,

both the N. J. & N. Y. R. R. and N. Y., Susq. & Western R. R., running numerous trains daily. Also by Hudson River trolley at Fort Lee Ferry and Bergen Turnpike trolley at Hoboken ferries.

When the tunnels are in operation it will be as convenient to travel to Hackensack as it is now to go from the N. Y. City Hall to Washington Heights.

This is pre-eminently a time for quick action

Don't delay if you want to reap the full benefit of the great advance in values which is bound to come soon. Long before the several tunnels now being constructed under the Hudson River are completed there will be a tremendous increase in land values throughout the near-by New Jersey suburbs.

TO REACH PROPERTY: Take Chambers St. Ferry, N. J. & N. Y. Ry. to Fairmount Av. Station, on property, or take Hudson River trolley, 130th St. Ferry, to Main St., Hackensack, transfer north to Fairmount Av. Depot.

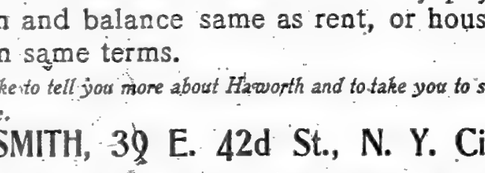

No investment could pay you better than the ownership of any one of these lots.

LOTS
25 x 150
$200 Upward
$10 Down
$5 a Month

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

The ROSS PROPERTY has been developed in a manner calculated to appeal to any one seeking a home amid the most desirable surroundings. INVESTORS SEEKING A BONA FIDE REAL ESTATE PROPOSITION CAN ABSOLUTELY RELY UPON THE STEADY INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF ANY LOT ON THIS PROPERTY.

The property possesses unsurpassed advantages for home builders. There are sewers, water, gas, electric light, cement sidewalks, curbs, macadamized roads, fine shade trees, &c.

The lots are desirably located in the restricted section and convenient to schools, churches, stores, etc. They are surrounded by handsome homes and within two blocks of the railroad depots and trolley lines.

F. B. ROSS,
150 Broadway, N. Y.

Do You Want a Home?

IF SO, HERE IS ANOTHER ONE, EQUALLY AS GOOD AS THE ONE WE ADVERTISED LAST WEEK.

9 rooms, every convenience, delightfully situated, at Leonia, 15 minutes from New York, via 130th St. Ferry, or 45 minutes via Chambers or 23d St. and Erie R. R.

See this property to-day. Don't wait or you will miss the opportunity. Office on the property at Broad and Park Aves., Leonia, N. J., or full particulars sent by addressing New York office.

The Leonia Heights LAND COMPANY
Times Building
Broadway & 42nd St., New York

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.,

On magnificent Ridgewood Av.

Less than five minutes' walk from station. Plot is 137x200; having on it a new, large, three-story modern dwelling in perfect condition. Wide verandas and porte-cochere. Attractive grounds; good stable. This splendid place will be sacrificed for $20,000 if sold quickly.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 West 42d St., New York.

A nice little Summer home by the sea for rent at $60 for the season would interest you, wouldn't it? I offer you what is still better, a nice lot for $100, on easy terms, on which you can build a comfortable bungalow for say $500, and the yearly expense would be but little more than you would usually pay for a season's rent; the cost to you per season for interest, taxes, and repairs should be not over $40 to $60; property is within 1½ hours of New York; close to depot, with fine bathing beach, and fishing, &c.; full particulars cheerfully sent. Shore, 126 Times, Downtown.

An Exceptional Opportunity.—Old-fashioned homestead, with five acres; dwelling, 12 rooms; large barns; 1,000 feet road frontage; 1,000 feet trout stream; fine spring; picturesque glen, very beautiful; finest forest trees in Northern New Jersey; most exceptional value; delightful for Summer home, ideal for boarders; hour from New York; 1½ miles from station; price $7,500; easy terms; immediate possession. Walter E. Spitzer, 24 State st., Manhattan.

$95,000.00

Buys the finest residence in the Oranges; Stone mansion and outbuildings, surrounded by 19 acres of park; magnificent location; 20-mile view; one hour from N. Y. by Lackawanna Railroad; a great sacrifice; personal inspection invited. Platt & Leadbeater, 315 Madison Av. Tel. 2207—38th.

A.—Suitable boarding, roadhouse, or private residence; large house, 17 rooms, improvements; barns, four acres; lawn and garden; river front; three blocks depot and trolley to Newark and Hoboken; flagged sidewalks; 14 minutes by rail; Lyndhurst, adjoining Rutherford, N. J.; might exchange.
E. D. CORDTS, 253 Broadway, 11 to 1.

Attention, Homeseekers.—$500 cash buys beautiful new home; seven rooms and bath; all improvements; hardwood trim and floors; large plot; near two railroad stations; 50 minutes out; commutation 7 cents; price $1,300; number of other bargains, $2,500 up. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

All You Seekers for Homes: Beautiful houses in hills of Northern New Jersey; 45 minutes from Chambers St.; high ground; dry air; small sum cash, monthly payments thereafter; moderate prices; sewers, water, gas, all improvements; worth investigating. Send for illustrated book or call on Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

A beautiful home, 16 miles from N. Y.; 2½ acres; grand shade, lawn; fruit; 300 feet river front; house 14 rooms, all improvements; elevation; barn, outbuildings; 10 minutes depot; $18,000. Travis & Son, 203 Broadway. Tel. 2165 Cortlandt.

A good 14-room dwelling, with 1½ acres, in first-class location in Montclair, N. J., will be sold at low price to immediate buyer; water, gas, electric light, sewer; near to golf links, tennis courts, and railroad station. Inquire P. O. Box 86, Jersey City, N. J.

Modern house with six lots on Main Av., Ocean Grove; will sell for cash or exchange for tenement property in New York-Brooklyn. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av., Man.

Nutley, N. J.—Several well located plots, suitable for residences or factory. Sacrificed to close estate. Feist & Feist, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NO MISTAKE

will be made by **HOMESEEKERS,** as our property is unequaled in every way.

NO MISTAKE

will be made by **INVESTORS** as prices are rapidly advancing. Will not have to wait years for profit if you buy now at beautiful

CRANFORD

One of the fastest growing, most convenient and healthy suburbs of New York; on main line Central R. R. of N. J.; 55 trains daily; 40 minutes out; country comforts, city conveniences; will cost you nothing to visit this property; it will be time well spent. Write for illustrated booklet and FREE railroad tickets.

MANOR REALTY CO.,
CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION!

Houses of every description in desirable locations bought, sold and exchanged. Quick results. Also lots, Manhattan and Bronx. Large propositions preferred.

M. H. RAUBITSCHEK,
136 W. 116th St.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!

WE ARE SHORT OF
Two-family houses for quick buyers and
Three and four room flats for tenants IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

JACKSON & HEUN,
FREEMAN ST. SUBWAY STATION, BRONX.

OWNERS Have you any property in New York City, Brooklyn, and Jamaica, L. I., you wish to lease for a term of years? F. J. Owen, 597 Broadway.

Want cold-water tenements, building plots, and apartments in Manhattan to offer to waiting clients; can arrange for quick sales; give all particulars and terms. Thomas M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

Have some cash to invest in west side apartment and flats; also two small apartments to trade, they being too far from my home; must have full particulars. Don't call. M. Hahn, 109 West 106th St.

Investor wants Bedford Park, Norwood Heights, Bruner, Dickinson, and Varian estate property for cash. Schular, 197 Times Downtown.

WILL BUY SECOND MORTGAGES!
$5,000 to $25,000 on Manhattan property.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d st. Tel. 5322—38th.

Estate money to be invested in Woodlawn and McLean Heights; send details. Lawyer, 175 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.
TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.

J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Shelter Island cottage to sublet; five bedrooms, bath, laundry, &c.; fine location; well furnished; owing to sickness in family cannot occupy; will rent at a bargain. M Box 180 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

312 West 119th St.—Apartments of 6 rooms and bath, with hot water supply, for respectable colored families only. See janitor or A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

65TH ST., 14 WEST, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK, ONLY $36, $42. ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. CENTRAL LOCATION.

Long Branch.
Building lots $8 each;
One week only; instalments $1 weekly.
The Asbury Company,
100 Cookman Av., Ocean Grove; N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

A.—A.—FLATS TO LET.

102 West 109th St.—Cozy, up-to-date apartment; 4 rooms and bath; $20.

228 Amsterdam Av.—Four-room apartment, all modern improvements; conveniently located; $20-$21.

228 West 114th St.—4 rooms and bath; modern; just redecorated; $22-$24.

77 West 102d St.—Handsome front apartment; five rooms and bath; $22.

101 West 106th St.—Elegant modern corners; four, five rooms, bath; $27 to $37.

113 West 106th St.—Superior apartments; five rooms and bath; light and modern; $29 to $31.

204 West 109th St.—Elegant 4 and 6 rooms; phone, hall service; $32 and $50.

964 Amsterdam Av.—New law modern apartments; 5, 6 rooms, bath; $33 to $42.

109 to 115 West 102d St.—New law buildings; modern improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; $28 to $40.

910 Columbus Av.—Elegant 5 and 6 room apartments; hall service; $35 to $60.

550 West 136th St., corner Amsterdam Av.—Superior new apartments; 4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath; every improvement; $27 to $42.

501 West 135th St., corner Amsterdam Av.—Superior new apartments; 4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath; every improvement; $25 to $42.

65-67 West 106th St.—Seven rooms; modern single and double apartments; $33-$43.

58 West 104th St.—Elegant 7-room apartment; convenient and desirable locality; $38.

68 West 93d St.—7 rooms and bath; all improvements; convenient location; $36.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
906 Columbus Av., at 104th St.

$35.00 to $50.00

WITH

Elevator

AT

PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

BERKELEY ARMS,

326 to 332 West 85th St.,
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Handsome up-to-date apartments; beautiful view of Hudson River; telephone in each apartment; Subway express station; six rooms, bath; $660; seven rooms, bath, $840. Telephone, 4174 River.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

316 TO 328 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartments of 6 and 7 large light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2918—88th.

"THE BERWYN."

306 WEST 93D ST.

Apartments of 8 and 9 unusually large, light rooms and 2 baths; elevator and all modern improvements. Rents $540 to $1,260. Apply to Owner or Janitor, on premises.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE APARTMENT.

100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.; beautifully decorated 6-room apartment; every modern improvement; hardwood trim; private entrance from street; rent $45. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

SEVEN ROOMS $33-$38.

Newly renovated, steam heat and hot water supplied; convenient to L and Subway stations. Inquire 144 West 103d St., or Robert Levers, 378 Lenox Av.

THE ROSEMONT.

Choice 6-room apartments, $50; high-class; elevator service; fine entrance; one block from Subway. Superintendent, 126 West 127th St., or Bierhoff & Co., 48 West 125th St.

500 West 136th St. and 501 West 135th St., corner of Amsterdam Av., superior new apartments, four, five, and six rooms and bath; every improvement; $25 to $42.
Chas. S. Kohler, Agent,
906 Columbus Av., at 104th.

$55. $55.

243 WEST 135TH ST.
Unequalled for Price.

Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

A CORNER APARTMENT,

200 West 82d St., corner Amsterdam; decorated to suit; apartments 6 rooms, all improvements; direct light; rent $35 and $45. Janitor or Porcher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

A.—Subway station open, 181st St.; 350 Audubon Av., corner 183d St.; beautifully decorated apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; rent $30 and $35; inducements. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th.

APARTMENTS
RENT FREE

until July 15th, No. 24 and 26 West 121st St.; 4 and 5 rooms and bath; refitted; all improvements; fine street; $21 to $26. Janitor.

LIFE BUILDING,

21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

306 West 68th St.

Beautiful 5-Room Apartments.—Rent, $22. Extra large light rooms; all improvements.

The Invermere, 415 West 118th St., Cathedral Heights.—Desirable location, parks, southern exposure; furnished or unfurnished. Janitor.

Fine 5-room front apartment to sublet cheap; elevator, telephones, restaurant. Beardsley, Crescent Court, 124th St. and Claremont Av.

West 168th St., 514-516.—5 large, light rooms through; hot water supply; $21 to $24; Subway station one block; inducements.

Elegant flats; 6 rooms, bath; hot water supply; private halls; select. 139 West 83d.

East Side.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

116th, 20 East.—Four excellent rooms, bath, steam; Subway cars handy; redecorated. See janitress.

Elegant flats; 4 rooms, bath; hot water supply; select. 159 East 44th St.

6 and 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, 52 and 54 East 89th St. Janitor.

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The following business schools are endorsed by the Commercial School Principals' Association of Greater New York as being the most thorough and reliable business schools to impart a sound business education:

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A. W. Madison, Principal.

Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 103-110 East 125th Street, N. Y.
Geo. S. Walworth, Principal.

WOOD'S 5TH AVE. SCHOOL,
5th Av. and 125th St.
Frederick E. Wood, Principal.

WOOD'S 7TH AVE. SCHOOL,
7th Av. and 125th St.
S. J. Wood, Principal.

Eagan School of Business, 524 Broadway, New York.
John J. Eagan, President.

Miller Business School, 31 James Building, 1,133 Broadway, cor. 26th St.
Chas. M. Miller, Principal.

GRADUATES

A few months' training, day or evening, at small cost under our "SPECIAL OFFER" will equip you as Stenographers or Bookkeepers. We will then place you in refined positions with good salaries FREE OF CHARGE

Merchants and Bankers' School

605 MADISON AV., near 58th St., N. Y. Business, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Regents, Languages, Preparatory, Civil Service, Mechanical Drawing. Modern new course in banking.

Our School is registered by the Board of Regents, therefore it is under the supervision of the Board of Education of the University of the State of New York. THIS REGISTRATION SIGNIFIES THAT OUR EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS METHODS ARE APPROVED BY THE PROPER AUTHORITIES.

ESTEY & GARDNER
'Phone 2993—Plaza. Write or call.

What Is Your Life-Work To Be?

A *Packard* business education is *life-capital* which no ill fortune can impair. You can't lose it; no one can take it from you.

There are many Commercial Schools. There is only one *Packard* Commercial School—"The school that has made a specialty of each student for 48 years." It has no use for "solicitors." No possible risk in selecting a school known to two generations by its *thorough* work. Is it wiser to *guess?*

PACKARD

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
4th Ave. & 23d St. Subway at Door.

INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

FRANK DAMROSCH, Director

Re-opens October 15th, 1906.

Comprehensive, prescribed courses in all departments of music. Catalogue from

The REGISTRAR, 53 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Summer School.
MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS,
St. James Building,
1133 Broadway, cor. 26th St., N.Y.

The Miller School gives you an education and then gets you a position. You are not up against the sharp competition of the multitude when you want a place to earn a living.

Special Summer rate of $16.00 for two months, July and August. Limited to the first 300 who apply.

Modern Short-cut methods in Bookkeeping and Shorthand.

Send for prospectus, call or 'phone.

THOMPSON'S

The Thompson Practical Business School, 62 Cooper Square, New York, (old No. 20 4th Av., opposite Cooper Union,) gives special attention to Shorthand, Typewriting, and PRACTICAL Bookkeeping. The Commercial Course is in charge of a practical bookkeeper, who was formerly a Public Accountant. Students may begin any time; terms moderate. Individual instruction and satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. For Prospectus address

A. W. MADISON, A. M., PRIN.

SUMMER SESSION

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.
Call or write for catalogue.

Eastman School
119 W. 125th St
AND POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

KYLE INSTITUTE,

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Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat; hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $45 to $50.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

231 to 237 Second Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $18 to $60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

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The finest apartments in the Bronx; five rooms and large foyer hall and bath, steam heat, electric light, hardwood trim, open plumbing; full-length mirrors in wardrobes; large china closets and bookcases; all corner apartments; every room fronting street in the Fordham private house section; must be seen to be appreciated. Liberal inducements to desirable yearly tenants. Rents $30-$38. Call at building, Davidson Av. and North St., one block south of 184th St., or address owner, George M. Turner, 18 West 184th St., or 384 Columbus Av. Telephone, 372—Tremont or 5784—Riverside. "L" to 165th St., and Jerome Av. car to North St.

RENTS $16 TO $23.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim, new houses; renting office, 705 Wendover Av., between Washington and Park Aves.

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Three new houses, 4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; 100 feet from elevated station; rents $16.50-$22.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
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GREAT DEPT STORE
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Your Last Chance!

Only 2 Days More
Of this Remarkable Piano Offer. Sale Ends July 3d.

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If You Have Not Already Bought One of These Renowned Pianos.

The Sale Ends in a Few Days and none sold at this price after July 3.

New Style $500
WALTERS COLEMAN
Concert Grand Upright Pianos for $230

Price includes new style stool with back and rubber cover.

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

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No interest, no insurance and no extras whatever to pay. $230, payable $1 per week—that's all.

Delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

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BIDDLE'S-3 WAREROOMS

3 Elegant Upright Pianos like new, $75, $85, $100. Rents $3. 7 East 14th St.

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Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.

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WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

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128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

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Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 124th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 31 East 14th St.

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REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

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4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms single or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms: European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

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4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

Niagara Falls $9
Going July 3. Return July 5.
Tickets good on all trains excepting Black Diamond Express.
Special Train from New York . . . 8:55 A. M.

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July 4 and Every Sunday.
Special trains leave New York
July 4 . . . . 8:55 A. M.
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Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko $1.50
July 4.
Special Train Leaves New York 8:25 A. M.

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Tickets, sleeping and parlor car reservations and information at 355, 1,460 Broadway, N. Y.; 325 Fulton St., B'klyn; 810 Broad St., Newark. Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

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Canadian Rockies

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

ALASKA

AND

Yellowstone Park

The Wonderland of America.

All Tours Allow Stop-Over Privileges

To Denver, Colorado Springs, Grand Canon, California, Alaska, &c., July 2.
To the Park and Return, July 1, 19, Aug. 11, Sept. 10.
To the Park and Canadian Rockies, July 7, 19, Aug. 11, Sept. 10.
To the Park, Utah, and Colorado, Aug. 11.
To the Park, Pacific Northwest, California, Grand Canon, &c., Sept. 10.
To Europe, July 4, 5, 10, 14.
Grand Tour Around the World in September.
Short Tours to Eastern Resorts throughout the Summer.
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THE DAILY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 3:00, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot of 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:05, 11:45 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25, 12:10, *12:45, 1:25, *2:10, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:10, 5:40, *6:25, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 35 cents.
Round Trip Tickets to 129th St., 45 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC ROCKAWAY BEACH

To-day's Time Table.
Lv. foot 129th St., N. R., 9:00 A. M., 12:30 P. M.
Lv. foot 22d St., N. R., 9:45 A. M., 1:15 P. M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N.R., 10:15 A. M., 2 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 12 P. M., 5:30 P. M.
Round Trip Tickets, 50 Cts. Children 25 Cts. Include Adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway

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Englishman, (age 35,) desires to meet reliable, ambitious party, to buy the controlling retiring interest in well-known old established company making artistic metal goods, near New York City, and to take active official position with the concern; no bonanza, but a solid A1 business, which will be snapped up quickly; about $10,000 to $15,000 needed. Address in first instance, Electric Fixtures, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

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Excellent foundation for national news review; good, clean circulation; good name; price right; $8,000 cash required. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

A safe investment; big profits sure; send for prospectus; proposition indorsed by every bank in our home town; highest references; splendid opportunity for man with small capital to invest. F. B. Tiffany, 1 Madison Av., New York.

Finest money-making hotel and buffet in Harlem for sale or will take partner; $2,000 to $5,000 cash required. Address for particulars Success, Box 118, 617 9th Av.

For Sale—A well-established and paying business, with or without real estate; ill health reason for selling. Charles H. Seabury, Hempstead, L. I.

Partner with capital; construction economical fireproof cottages; lifetime chance. Golden Opportunity, Box 211 Times Downtown.

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SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than manfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 3570 Cord.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Franklin. Central Typewriter Exchange, 823 Broadway.

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Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

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Two 250 H. P. Heine water tube boilers, two 350 H. P. Cahall, and two 350 H. P. Campbell & Zell; all for high pressure; return tubular boilers, all sizes; vertical Manning and Corliss boilers, 150 and 200 H. P. Wickes Bros., 139 Liberty St.

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Come across the Hudson and see the dogs to-day; best Boston terriers at stud and for sale; Rob Roy Presto Kennels. Myron W. Robinson, Englewood, N. J.

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Everything Included.

Atlantic City	3 days	$11.00
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Thousand Islands	3 days	18.00
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Also Tickets Only wherever railroads run or steamers sail, and all at lowest excursion rates.

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Three New York Offices.
Go to the nearest.
245 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.
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649 Madison Ave., cor. 60th Street.

SUNDAY AND JULY 4th UP THE HUDSON

Via Str. Ramsdell

To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.

Leaving FRANKLIN ST., 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9.30 A. M.
Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M.

Round Trip, 90 CENTS.

Refreshments Served on Board.

NIAGARA FALLS $9

EXCURSION
Via ERIE RAILROAD
Going July 3
Returning until July 5

Ticket offices 299, 1,159, 245, and 96 Broadway, 25 Union Square, Chambers Street, West 23d Street Ferries, N. Y., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Bklyn. Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St., 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Fourth of July Same Schedule.

FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 42d St. 2:00, W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Round trip fare, returning by West Shore, N. Y. Central, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.

This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS & JULY 4TH

On Sundays (also on July 4th) the fleet Steel Str. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; E. 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Restaurant. Lunch Counter. Music. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50c.

Up The HUDSON Sundays 50c

On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine restaurant, lunch counter, etc. Poplar prices.

A GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY EXCURSION

Up the Sound

TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The well-equipped steamers "ORIENT" & "SAGAMORE" leave New Pier 8, E. R. (near Hanover Sq. "L" Sta.), 9:30, and 41st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 P. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Seeing New York Yacht

Encircles the Island of Manhattan.
Hundreds of points of interest explained en route by expert lecturer.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $1.00.
Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P.M. daily and Sunday. Tickets on yachts or office, Flatiron Building. 'Phone 4944 Gramercy.

Seeing New York Automobiles leave the Flatiron Building, 5th Avenue side, at 10:00 A. M., 2:00 and 4:00 P. M. Fare $1.00. Seeing New York Yacht can be charted for evening parties up the Hudson and around the Harbor.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M., W. 22d St. 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:00 P. M., Battery 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:15 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00 and 12:00, *4:00, 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star indicates Sunday and July 4th only. Excursion 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:10, 9:50, 10:10, 10:30

MUTUAL'S $300,000 LOAN IS SAID TO BE A LOSS

Entered as Temporary It Is Likely to be Permanent.

BENEFICIARY IS NOT NAMED

Mr. Untermyer Thinks Final Truesdale Report a Terrible Arraignment—Suggests a Field for Inquiry.

The "sixth and final" report of the two remaining members of the Truesdale investigating committee, which was made public yesterday morning, attracted widespread attention in financial circles, where the question has been under discussion for months whether the Rogers-Baker element, now in control of the company, would bring out the personal details of their investigations. That no names were mentioned, although important new irregularities were hinted at and in some instances disclosed in their general outlines, was taken as indicating that the "sixth and final" report was synonymous with the sixth and final effort to put the lid on Mutual affairs.

Some doubt is expressed, however, whether the lid will stay on. It was learned yesterday that the "temporary loan" of $300,000 to some individual who is not named by the committee, which did not appear in the records of the law department, although it was carried in the books of the real estate mortgage department, represents practically a dead loss of that amount to the company.

The details of the transaction are said to be known to one of the former Vice Presidents of the company, to a Trustee who has recently resigned, and to several members of the present board. The Truesdale committee, however, does not go further in its report than to say that the loan was still carried as described on Dec. 31 last, and the sheets made out for it by its accountants, which show the details of all these transactions, were not even shown to the board, but are retained by the Truesdale committee.

Another topic on which outside information supplements that which the Truesdale committee presented to the board concerns the matter of rents for space in the "home office building." The report found that one Trustee was a member of a law firm which paid $15,000 a year office rent and got the same amount back from the company by way of retainer. Julien T. Davies, a member of President McCurdy's Agency Committee, is the head of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, which has done law business for the Mutual for many years.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, commented on the Truesdale committee's report yesterday. He said in part:

"The most uncompromising enemy of the present Board of Directors could hardly have dared a more terrible arraignment. The disclosures of rottenness and mismanagement thus tardily forced are worse than anything yet exposed in the insurance history. They implicate many, if not a majority, of the present board, although it is impossible to identify the guilty members owing to the tender solicitude of Messrs. Truesdale & Auchincloss in suppressing the accountants' report itself, and the names of their associates who are implicated."

Mr. Untermyer points out that millions of the company's money are held by companies in which nineteen members of the board are stockholders.

"Some day," says he, "they will be called to account for every dollar made in that way.

"As another concrete instance, take the case of the title companies, in which Directors are also largely interested; (how largely the report again significantly omits to state). Thirty-four million dollars of the companies' money was invested in the last two years on bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. or 4½ per cent. through those companies, while they were receiving 6 per cent. or 6 per cent. on the same investment.

"This, Mr. Untermyer says, meant a profit of more than $200,000 per year made out of the pocket of the insurance company for the benefit of the men interested in the title companies.

"If Mr. Peabody wants the policy holders to know 'the truth about the Mutual Life' as at present constituted," Mr. Untermyer continues, "I suggest that he publish the accountants' unexpurgated report with the names of the Directors implicated.

"He might also profitably investigate the two trust companies that are controlled by the Mutual, and which have thus far escaped attention. There he will find the vast loans that enabled Directors of the insurance company to finance their own projects out of funds that the insurance company placed at the disposal of the trust companies."

MARRIED AS SHE LAY DYING.

Friends Told at the Funeral That Miss Bills Had Become Mrs. Hobley.

Nearly all the people who attended the funeral of Clara S. Bills yesterday at the home of her parents, at 1,180 Broadway, Williamsburg, learned for the first time that just before her death last Wednesday she had been married to Alfred T. Hobley of Brooklyn.

Mr. Hobley is employed in the Register's office, and is the Republican leader in the Fourth Assembly District. Miss Bills was to have been married to him last August, but she became ill while arrangements were being made for the wedding. It was decided to postpone the ceremony until she recovered.

Her illness, however, continued, and she became worse when the warm weather set in. Last Wednesday her mother felt that her condition was critical, and sent word to Mr. Hobley. As he left the Register's building to go to Miss Bills, he met Alderman Richard Wright and Robert Johnson, a lawyer, and asked them to accompany him. He had previously asked Mr. Wright to marry him.

When they reached Miss Bills's home they found that the girl was dying. The marriage ceremony was performed at once. A few minutes later the young girl died.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and chain, going from Naething's on Fulton St. to Broadway, to Hegeman's, to John and Nassau Sts.; suitable reward; no questions asked. Hunt, 82 West 105th St.

LOST—In vicinity Broadway and 102d St., black and tan King Charles spaniel; answers to name of Charmion. Reward if returned to 241 West 102d St.

LOST—Boston bulldog, brindle, dark gray chest, short ears and tail; no collar; liberal reward. Dr. Waterman, 50 West 51st St.

LOST—On Columbus Av. car, between 72d and 90th Sts., pocketbook containing cash and checks. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Paul S. Bryant, 72d St. and Columbus Av., (dyeing establishment.)

LOST—Small wallet containing large amount of money, between Brooklyn Bridge and Madison Av. car. Suitable reward if returned to Arrowsmith, 229 West 16th St.

$100 REWARD for box containing large blue aquamarine and other jewels; sent from Haverford, Penn. Return to 58 South Oxford St., Brooklyn. No questions.

LOST—On June 29, lady's double case gold watch, foreign make, gold hands; liberal reward. A. Steinhardt & Bro., 462 Broadway.

LOST—In Subway Broadway train, gold fob, initials "J. G. F."; $5 reward. G. Bamberger & Co., 14 Washington Place.

LOST—Irish terrier, brown, short tail and ears; reward. Apply Barrows, New Hotel Belmont.

LOST—Irish setter in Washington Square; reward. 82 West Washington Place.

VIOLINIST'S LUCKY TRADE.

He Got a Genuine "Stainer" in Exchange for a Cheap Fiddle.

Robert J. McIntire of Eagle Avenue, in the Bronx, a young violinist, came into possession of what is said to be a very valuable violin the other day in an unusual way. The instrument has been pronounced a genuine Stainer. Mr. McIntire says he has refused an offer of $6,000 for the fiddle and has had it insured for $8,000. He traded it for a violin he valued at $260 and got $25 to boot.

McIntire has made a considerable study of violins, and is frequently called upon by members of orchestras for advice in the selection of instruments. A violinist who makes a specialty of playing dance music sent word to McIntire a few days ago that he had a "Bohemian" violin which was suitable for concert music, and that he would like to exchange it for one which was better adapted for dance music.

The "Bohemian" instrument was sent to McIntire later for inspection and trial. It looked shabby and of little account, but as soon as the violinist drew the bow across the strings he felt sure he had found a prize.

An exchange of instruments was quickly effected to the mutual satisfaction of the musicians. McIntire took his new fiddle to Edward Tubbs, a well-known violin expert, who at once recognized it as a genuine Stainer. He said it was probably made about 1645. He added that he believed he had seen the same instrument once before, in the famous Camille Savori collection. Other experts agreed with Tubbs and said that the violin is of great value.

GOVERNMENT MUST PAY HALF

Steamship Co., Court Holds, Need Not Pay Full Fare of Deported Aliens.

Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, handed down an opinion yesterday in which he construed for the first time the Federal enactment holding a steamship company responsible for one-half of the expense of "inland transportation," incurred by the Government when returning for deportation an alien found to be a public charge within a year of landing in the country.

The case was that of Peter Suerpunas, who in 1904 came over on the Hamburg-American liner Phoenicia, from Russia. In May, 1905, the immigration officials found he had been admitted to the Syracuse State Alms House suffering from tuberculosis contracted in Russia.

The Department of Commerce and Labor incurred an expense of $30.70, which included the carfare and expenses of the alien and the immigration officer who brought him from Syracuse, in having the man deported. The steamship company refused to pay and the Government brought suit to recover the full amount. Judge Holt decided that the term "inland transportation" included only the expenses of the alien and not the accompanying official, and allowed only the alien's railway fare, carfare, and ferriage, amounting to $8.24. He therefore awarded a judgment against the company for $4.12.

STEAM ROLLER RUNS AWAY.

Started by a Boy, It Goes Two Blocks and Wrecks a Shanty in Bayonne.

A 40-ton steam road roller ran away on the Hudson Boulevard at Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, and trotters and automobiles hastened to give it the right of way. Fifteen-year-old Richard Kirnan of 119 West Fifty-first Street, a son of William H. Kirnan, Superintendent of the Police Signal System, caused the trouble. With several companions, he began to tinker with the roller when the workmen left it unguarded. Richard climbed to the seat and played with the valves and levers until he started the roller going. The more Richard tried to stop the roller the faster it went. The boy jumped off and hid in the woods, but was arrested.

The roller continued its course up the Boulevard. It traveled about as fast as a camel walks. After going two blocks it suddenly swerved to the right and, as though guided by an experienced pilot, took a plank walk in the gutter, crossed the sidewalk and crashed into a shanty, which was demolished. How far the roller might have gone had not the workmen caught it just then is an open question. It was headed for Newark Bay.

COLER WILL HAVE TO PAY.

His Method of Completing a Sewer Contract Is Disapproved.

Bird S. Coler, Borough President of Brooklyn, must pay $1,627.08 from his own pocket unless James H. Dunne, his Superintendent of Sewers, agrees to stand half the loss. Both the Corporation Counsel and Controller Metz have decided that the two officials are responsible for bills which they contracted to this amount.

The money belongs in small amounts to several hundred men whom they employed as sewer cleaners. The Finance Department refused to pass the payrolls, and Corporation Counsel Delany upheld the action.

The trouble originated over a contract which John L. Carey had for the construction of a sewer at Eighty-seventh Street, Brooklyn. Carey abandoned the contract when Coler and Dunn objected to the way the work was being done. Mr. Coler then ordered that the work be completed by day's labor, and that the cost be charged against Carey.

Mr. Coler's action has been declared illegal, and he and Dunn must pay the bills out of their own pockets.

McCUTCHEON GOING UPTOWN.

Linen Store Will Be on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The linen house of James McCutcheon & Co., which was established over fifty years ago, will be moved from Twenty-third Street to a new building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. A six-story structure is to be erected for the use of the firm. It will occupy the sites of 2, 4, and 6 East Thirty-fourth Street, with a frontage of 54 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

James McCutcheon & Co. have also leased for a term of years the store and basement in the sixteen-story building which is being erected at 341 to 347 Fifth Avenue by Henry Corn. The Fifth Avenue structure will have a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and will form an "L" with the Thirty-fourth Street building. Albert B. Ashforth was the broker in the transactions.

R. B. ROOSEVELT WILL FILED.

Copy Goes to Suffolk County, Where He Had His Islip Home.

Through an error the will of the late Robert B. Roosevelt, an uncle of President Roosevelt, was filed for probate in Manhattan. Surrogate Thomas has transferred the proceedings to Suffolk County, where a copy of the will was filed.

Mr. Roosevelt spent the greater part of his time at Islip, and paid personal taxes there, although he had a residence in Manhattan. He had claimed Islip as his residence for several years prior to his death, which occurred a few weeks ago.

Court Divorces Mrs. Frank Miller.

Supreme Court Justice MacLean has granted a decree of divorce to Ruth Furst Miller from Frank Miller, a member of the firm of L. Miller & Sons, cigar manufacturers, with alimony at the rate of $2,000 a year. The couple were married at Delmonico's on Oct. 3, 1898. They separated in 1903. The testimony in the suit was heard in private by Asa Bird Gardiner as referee.

SHE WAKED TO FIND A HAND UPON HER THROAT

And a Tall Man with a Towel Mask Owned the Hand.

NEIGHBORS SAW HIM RUN

Marveled at His Airy Attire and Threw at Him in Vain—Tall Men Under a Cloud.

Tall men in the neighborhood of Madison Avenue and 115th Street are under a sort of cloud. It is well if they have witnesses to swear that they were in bed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, for about that time Miss Henrietta Weinberg, asleep in the rear of her mother's little flat on the first floor of the tenement at 1,740 Madison Avenue, felt a clasp on her throat. She awoke to find standing over her a tall man wearing a towel around his head and nothing else. The towel, Miss Weinberg says, dropped down over his face and concealed it. When she wrenched herself loose from him and screamed he ran.

Keeping her eyes on Percy Addis, her betrothed, Miss Weinberg, though hoarse from the choking she had received, told a TIMES reporter all about it yesterday afternoon.

"The window was open," she said, "and the curtain was up. I was in bed myself; Ella, my sister, who usually sleeps with me, went away to Rockaway for a few days yesterday afternoon. I guess the fellow must have known about that.

"I don't know now whether I dreamed it or whether I said it, but I remember saying about half-past 3 o'clock this morning, 'I have no money, but spare my life.' I couldn't breathe, and I woke up. The day was breaking, and the light was grayish. I saw a tall man, six feet high, and with nothing on but a sort of mask, standing over me. He had his hands around my throat.

"I tore myself loose from him, and then I yelled 'Murder!' and 'Police!' as loud as I could. The man ran out of the window in the back and jumped down into the yard of 22 East 115th Street. I had showed him on to the fire escape, but I couldn't catch hold of him. He jumped the high fence into the yard of 1,742 Madison Avenue, away from a dog, and then leaped the fence into No. 1,744. Gee! I never saw anything jump like he did. He disappeared in the cellar of No. 1,744, and nobody saw him again."

The tall man, however, had to run the gauntlet of the neighbors in escaping. At that hour of the morning Miss Weinberg's voice easily carried to the hundreds who slept on roof and by open windows, and they swarmed to advantageous places. Mrs. Mary Holligan, janitress of 22 East 115th Street, saw him.

"Now, if ye're f'om a paper," she said, when THE TIMES reporter interviewed her, "git me name right. Oi notice thot wan paper says me name is Rafferty. Oi'm Irish, but not Rafferty Irish. If there's any credit in this thing, me daughter an' meself wants our share.

"Me daughter Kate was waked up be the barkin' o' Terry th' dog in the back yard. 'Go out an' hit him wan,' says Kate; but Oi would not do ut. Thin she went out, an' be thot time Miss Weinberg wus screamin'. Terry had seen the naked gint goin' in, Oi guess, an' he nipped at him as he came out. He t'rowed somethin' at Terry, but he never touched 'm. Kate made a fling at him, but she missed him.

"William Schaeffer, janitor of 50 East 115th Street, who has second-story rooms that look into the row of back yards through which the tall man fled, heard the screaming and raced to the window with a bulldog pistol. He saw the man leaping a fence and took two shots at him. But he vows he fired in the air to attract the attention of the police.

A. Niedenthal, a liquor dealer who lives at No. 1,744, looked down from his third-story window and saw the fleeing man. He seized the stand upon which his wife's flatirons sit and hurled that at the man, but that shot missed, too.

Meanwhile Miss Weinberg, who had awakened her mother and two small brothers, raced out into Madison Avenue, screaming for the police. There was no policeman in sight, but the yards and the open windows near the Weinberg house were alive with people, and those who had seen the man go into the cellar ran to the front to get another shot at him when he passed into the street. They declare, though, that he did not go out that way. If he went up the stairs leading from the cellar of No. 1,744, he did not go over the roof, for the people there were up and doing.

"Therefore," continued Mr. Niedenthal, who had hurled the sadiron settee, "therefore, he stopped somewhere in dis house. He must live here. Who is tall in dis house mit snow-white skin? I know of no such."

The neighbors hold that the first policeman to arrive came some forty minutes after Miss Weinberg began to scream, and then refused to go down into the cellar until assistance arrived.

Miss Weinberg's father is in the Metropolitan Hospital with a broken thigh; her older brother doesn't live with the home folks. Her mother, Katherine, and herself and sister are running the tailors' supply shop in the rear of which the family lives. As she had refused medical attention when the police did arrive, they did not pay much attention to her story. But Miss Weinberg wouldn't be to the hospital, she said, because she didn't need to.

Percy Addis, Miss Weinberg's betrothed, was wild with anger. He went through the neighborhood searching for clues. He went down to the East 104th Street Station to ask what the police had done. Late in the afternoon he even induced the Captain of the precinct to come up and look over the ground.

Miss Weinberg said that after she had recovered herself she found a pair of tailor's shears and a piece of clothesline lying on her bed. She figured that the man intended to cut the line into pieces, and tie her to the bed. She showed marks on her throat where the tall man had clutched her, and every time she showed them Percy Addis's indignation increased. He is not tall, but if he gets the tall man the giant will have to hustle.

MORTAL FIGHT OVER A GIRL.

A Jealous Westchester Farmhand Kills His Rival.

George Allen, a farmhand employed by Col. Ellsworth Van Tassell, who lives west of Kensico Cemetery, in Westchester County, shot and mortally wounded another farmhand, named James O'Rourke, in a quarrel at the breakfast table yesterday morning. After the shooting Allen hid in the barn, where he was discovered by the neighbors and guarded until Sheriff Lane and his deputies arrived from White Plains and arrested him.

O'Rourke was taken to the County Hospital at Eastview, where it was said that he could not live. He has four bullet wounds in his body. The men are said to have been in love with a young woman who is also employed on the farm.

Friday night the men had a dispute, and Allen is alleged to have said to O'Rourke:

"If you don't get out of here and leave that girl alone I will put you out of business."

When the men came to breakfast yesterday morning they renewed the quarrel, and O'Rourke is said to have struck Allen in the face. Allen, who had been drinking, went upstairs and got a pistol. When he returned he walked up to O'Rourke and shot him without warning. This is the third murder which has occurred in Westchester County this week.

Not Guilty of Land Frauds.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 30.—United States Commissioner D. E. McDonald this afternoon discharged Leander Choate, Benjamin Doughty, James Doughty, James M. Bray, and Thomas Daly, all of Oshkosh, who were indicted for alleged land frauds in Oregon. In rendering his decision, the Commissioner said that no evidence had been adduced tending to show that the accused had conspired to defraud the Government.

STRING ON NEW 'PHONE RATES

Hotels and Apartment Houses May Charge 10 Cents If They Want To.

The new five-cent pay station rate of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company goes into effect to-day. It appears, however, that the five-cent rate is not to be so general as the public was led to suppose. The advertisements about the reduced rates contain this clause:

Hotels and apartment houses which maintain extensive telephone installations for the convenience of their guests may continue to charge 10 cents for local calls if they so desire.

It was explained by the company that it could not prescribe what hotels and apartment houses should charge, and if the large number of pay stations now maintained in these places are turned over by the company as part of the general service of such hotels and apartment houses the number of people who can get the five-cent rate will be still further cut down.

Of course there is no reason why persons who are charged 10 cents a call from their rooms may not go to some pay station operated by the company and get the five-cent rate. It will be a good deal more inconvenient than talking from their rooms.

It seemed to be the general opinion among real estate agents yesterday that apartment houses will continue their old schedule of charges. It was suggested that tenants might install private telephones in their apartments rather than pay the old rate, but an agent pointed out that such lines would have to run through the central switchboards of the apartment houses, for which a charge of $12 annually is made, payable in advance.

The Hotel Men's Association is negotiating with the telephone company for a uniform arrangement. Nothing is expected to come of it, as it will be much more advantageous for hotel owners to take over the pay stations in their houses and continue the old rates.

The company's five-cent rate does not include the entire city, but divides Manhattan and the Bronx into three sections within which calls are 5 cents. Calls from section to section are still 10 cents. Of course calls to Brooklyn and other parts of New York a greater distance away range from 10 to 20 cents.

In the month that ended yesterday 3,591 additional telephones were installed, the gain over last June being 62 per cent. A representative of the company thought that the large gain was partly due to the reduced rates.

BURNED FUSE STARTS A PANIC

Fifteen Persons Hurt on a Brooklyn Trolley Car.

A panic, in which several persons were hurt, followed the blowing out of a fuse on a car of the Franklin Avenue line at South Eighth Street and Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. The car was crowded with persons on their way to Coney Island. A number of pickpockets who were on the car took advantage of the excitement to rob the passengers.

The explosion occurred just as the car reached the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge. The flames shot up from the fuse box to the open front door, where several passengers were standing. The persons in the car were greatly frightened by the explosion, and a wild scramble to escape followed, in which many women and children were knocked down and trampled on. The pickpockets stood on the platforms of the car and robbed the passengers as they crowded past them.

A large crowd gathered around the car, and at first it was thought that many of the passengers had been mortally hurt. The reserves from the Clymer Street Police Station were summoned, and soon restored order. Physicians were summoned, and attended to fifteen persons who had been injured. Only five passengers were seriously hurt. The injured whose names were obtained were Lillie Coleman, 19 years old, of 101 Monroe Street, Manhattan; Harry Crystal, 25 years old, of 108 Monroe Street; Maud Lenahan, 23 years old, of 62 Hewes Street; Martin Watterson, 24 years old, of 96 Henry Street, and Julia Cohen, 17 years old, of 152 West 115th Street. These were all cut about the face and hands by broken glass. Miss Lenahan was robbed of a gold watch and chain and Miss Cohen of a breastpin. The accident blocked traffic for an hour.

WASHINGTON SPEAKS HERE.

Tells A. M. E. Conference Negroes Should Enter Trade.

Booker T. Washington was one of the speakers yesterday at the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference at Bethel Church, 241 West Twenty-fifth Street. He was introduced by Bishop H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Ga. Bishop Turner, in presenting Mr. Washington to the meeting, said:

"Some of our people think that Mr. Washington is a little overconservative. Well, if conservatism helps a man to get millions of dollars, and to build a city for the uplifting of his people, then, I say, let us all be conservative. For there is really a city at Tuskegee. It is not a school alone that Mr. Washington has built, but a city."

Mr. Washington in his address spoke in praise of the work that is being done along many lines for the uplifting of the colored race by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He especially praised Wilberforce University, at Xenia, Ohio, as an all-around university, as well as an industrial and technical training school. Mr. Washington pointed out that the African Methodist Episcopal Church has had control of the university for half a century. It has the support and co-operation of the Federal and State Governments as an agricultural and industrial school.

In closing, Mr. Washington said:

"Try to get black men to go into business. It is no disgrace for a black man to be a merchant or a banker, nor for a black woman to be a milliner or a dressmaker. Spread the doctrine of making the race strong in business. In the South I know there is much that is discouraging and much that is unjust, but we have faced all that, and still we are making progress."

FIGHT FOR INSPECTORSHIPS.

Three Good Police Jobs with Four Men After Them.

The Aldermanic Finance Committee will report favorably to the board to-morrow on the application of the Police Department for $5,500 to pay the salaries of three additional Inspectors of Police for the remainder of the current year, and to provide pay for Sergeants who will be elevated to Captaincies to succeed the Captains who will be made Inspectors. Captains receive $2,500 annually and Inspectors $3,500.

There is apt to be a lively fight over the three new Inspectorships, as four men are eligible for the three places. Acting Inspectors Formosa and Hogan, who actually are Captains, and Capts. Hodgins and O'Connor.

Sightseeing Car Didn't See Coney.

A large sight-seeing car, operated by the Coney Island Touring Company, containing forty passengers, on the way to Coney Island, broke down last night on the Bowery, near Houston Street. The front axle split, dropping the forward part of the machine to the pavement. The accident took place on the tracks of the Third Avenue surface cars, and blocked north and south bound traffic for over half an hour. No one was hurt.

$450,000 for Custom House Here.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Conferrees on the Omnibus Public Building bill to-day reported a complete agreement. One disputed amendement settled makes an appropriation of $450,000 for the New York City Custom House. Senater Scott presented the conference report on the Public Building bill in the Senate, and it was agreed to, which passed the measure.

TO FORCE THE REMOVAL OF NEW ELEVATED TRACK

City Will Sue the Interborough as a Trespasser.

COMPANY ALLEGES A FIND

Says Its Old Charter Commands the Third Tracking of Third Avenue—Which, Delany Replies, Is Not True.

Injunction proceedings will be begun to-morrow by the city to prevent the Interborough Rapid Transit Company from operating its third or express track on the Third Avenue Elevated line, and at the same time the city will institute a second proceeding to prevent the company from maintaining the new structure.

Assistant Corporation Counsel John F. O'Brien was at work yesterday preparing the moving papers for the city in both actions, and he will make his motions in Part I. of the Supreme Court to-morrow morning. The two proceedings will apply not only to the new section of the express track, which the company has just constructed between Forty-second and Fifty-third Streets, but to the entire length of the express track from Forty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

This action on the part of the Corporation Counsel's office is taken as the result of specific instructions left by Mayor McClellan before he sailed for Europe on his vacation. First, the Mayor obtained the pledges of the members of the Rapid Transit Commission that they would vote down the proposal to allow the Interborough to construct third tracks on Second and Third Avenues, and then he told Corporation Counsel Delany to begin the injunction proceedings as soon as the Rapid Transit Board had acted, and thus had put the stamp of illegality on the present structure.

That a hard fight will be made by the traction interests is certain, and they already have raised a new point, which they declare will be sufficient to make the city officials not only withdraw their objections to the three-tracking, but will make them request the Interborough Company to continue the third track on the Third Avenue line south to Chatham Square.

It was said yesterday by an Interborough official that the counsel for the company has discovered a clause in the old charter of the Manhattan Elevated which not only authorises, but actually compels, the company to build and operate three tracks in Third Avenue.

According to this official, there are several clauses in the charter of the road that require this action, and it is believed by the attorneys for the traction interests that these provisions are in full force today.

These points will be brought out in the court proceedings to be begun to-morrow. The Interborough attorneys will ask the court for an interpretation of these clauses, which, they say, give to them authority in part for the action they have taken.

Interborough officials declare they were greatly surprised when their counsel discovered these clauses in the charter for the road, and wondered why it was that the old Gould and Sage interests never made the discovery when they were in control of the Manhattan system. They found, it is said, that the charter had reposed for years in a safe, and there never had been occasion to examine it until lately, after the new interests had taken control.

At the Corporation Counsel's office this position is declared untenable. It was learned yesterday that the old Manhattan charter had been examined with great care before Corporation Counsel Delany rendered his opinion declaring the third track to have been constructed without authority and to be a trespass which he would compel the company to remove unless the Rapid Transit Board should proceed at once to authorize it.

Nobody in the Corporation Counsel's office discovered any clause which would sanction the existence of the track, much less compel its construction.

AFTER SPEEDERS IN HARLEM.

Baseball President Brush and De Wolf Hopper Among the First Victims.

Inspector Sweeney resumed yesterday the crusade he started last Sunday against speeding autoists in Harlem. He instructed his men to time machines that seemed to be going too fast, and went out on the road to see that his orders were carried out.

Charles Reckling, a chauffeur of 406 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested on Lenox Avenue, at the Central Park entrance. Bicycle Policeman McLaughlin said the machine had made more than twenty miles an hour between 115th and 112th Streets. De Wolf Hopper and a friend were in the automobile. Mr. Hopperput up $100 and the machine went on.

Bicycle Policeman Cunningham held up a machine on St. Nicholas Avenue, and told its occupants that they had been racing from 135th Street to 133d Street at more than the legal rate. Leland Mitchell of Montclair, N. J., was the chauffeur, and in the automobile was John J. Brush, President of the New York Baseball Club, and "Mugsy" McGraw. Mr. Brush gave a $100 bill as security and resumed the journey.

John C. Connor of 243 West 108th Street was running his own machine. Bicycle Policeman Haggerty held him up at Manhattan Avenue and the Viaduct. Mr. Connor put up $100 bail.

Policemen Pierce and Haggerty, attached to the West 100th Street Station, went out on a scouting expedition in Police Commissioner Bingham's touring car yesterday on the lookout for automobile speeders. The car, a red Panhard, with Inspector Sweeney's little daughter seated between the officers in citizens' clothes in the back, gave little sign that it was used for police duty.

The automobile was going along Madison Avenue slowly when another automobile, in which were seated the chauffeur and a woman, came along. The other car challenged the red Panhard to a race, and away it went, the police auto following. The policemen timed the car between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh Streets, and say it made eighteen miles an hour. Pierce arrested the chauffeur, who said he was Norbet Horn, 36 years old, of 343 East Fifty-eighth Street, and took him to the Tenderloin Station. The woman in the car was dressed all in white, and when it reached the station she jumped out, whispered something to Horn, and walked down the street.

A short time afterward the policemen got William Donovan, 36 years old, of Third Street, Brooklyn, for exceeding the limit. He was taken to the Tenderloin Station charged with running his automobile at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

DIVORCED UNDER TWO NAMES.

Plaintiff Sued His Wife by His Adopted Title and Won.

Supreme Court Justice MacLean has granted an interlocutory decree of divorce to a plaintiff under two names. He was Heinrich Brzozowsicy in Poland, where he married in 1882, but when he came to America he assumed the name of Henry Woth, without applying to the courts for permission to do so.

He brought suit against his wife, Sophie, for divorce under the name of Woth. She declared that this was not his real name, and the verdict in his favor was made out in both names.

It was contended in the prosecution of the suit that a person may take any name he desires without formally applying to the courts.

POLICE AT GAMBLING HOUSES

Capt. Hodgins, After Friday's Raids, Puts Men on Guard.

As a result of Friday night's raids in the Tenderloin Capt. Hodgins has adopted the old method of putting policemen in front of suspected gambling houses, warning people not to enter, as they are liable to arrest. Yesterday he sent the reserves from his station out on this service.

Up to last April policemen were stationed in front of suspected houses, but it is understood that by order of First Deputy Commissioner Waldo they were called in. The Captain said he had received no orders from Headquarters to revive the plan, but did it on his own responsibility.

The Captain was asked what he thought about the raids made in his precint on Friday over his and Inspector Schmittberger's head. The Captain assumed a surprised look and said:

"Were they? That's news to me."

Inspector Schmittberger could not be seen, as he went on his vacation yesterday. About the time the raids were in progress the Inspector was addressing the graduates of a public school on the upper west side. He chose as his theme "Morality," taking as an example of the need of it the recent Thaw shooting.

It is understood that as a result of the raids Frederick Lohmeyer, attached to Inspector Schmittberger's staff, has been transferred to Richmond Hill. Detective McGee, Capt. Hodgins's right-hand man, was also transferred from the Tenderloin Station to Staten Island.

Third Deputy Commissioner Mathot was in conference for about an hour with Capt. Hodgins at the Tenderloin Station yesterday. The Commissioner refused to say anything when he came out.

On warrants issued by Magistrate Barlow, detectives of the Tenderloin Police Station arrested Frank Knee of 416 West Thirty-fourth Street yesterday, who was charged with running a handbook at 392 Sixth Avenue. Charles Schmidt, the proprietor of the place, was arrested charged with aiding and abetting him.

The twenty-five prisoners arrested in Friday's raids by the "street-cleaning squad" were held by Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court in $1,000 bail for examination on July 6. First Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo occupied a seat on the bench beside the Magistrate while the cases were being argued.

SURROGATE ACCUSES LAWYER

Refuses to Hear Bailey Will Contest and Tells Why.

When the hearing on the objections to the probate of the will of James A. Bailey, the circus owner, who left an estate of $10,000,000, came up before Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman at White Plains yesterday, the Surrogate said he would not try the case, because "some one connected with the law firm of Hummel & Kaffenburgh of New York" had asked his partner to become counsel for Mrs. Bailey in the fight to sustain the will. Surrogate Silkman spoke with great emphasis, and said that if there was a way of doing it he would see that the person who went to his partner was punished.

"In all my experience of twelve years," said he, "I have never experienced anything like this. I will not try this case. I go out of office on Jan. 1, and my successor can try it."

Lawyer Washington I. Robinson of Detroit and Achilles H. Kohn appeared for Mary Gordon and another niece of Mr. Bailey, who are contesting the will, and they asked Judge Silkman to grant a commission to examine witnesses in Detroit.

Counsel for the contestants assert that Mr. Bailey was not competent to make a will and that soon after he signed the document he said that he was going to a sanitarium in the South of France. Mrs. Bailey says this is untrue. The widow is the sole legatee under the will.

There is no firm Hummel & Kaffenburgh in this city. Abraham H. Kaffenburgh is connected with the law firm of Howe & Hummel. Both Kaffenburgh and Hummel were out of town last night.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

ALL the standard styles and new ideas, combined with our own exclusive designs. The most comprehensive display of Fine Furniture to be seen in any one establishment.

R. J. HORNER & CO.

Furniture Makers and Importers.

West 23d St., 61-63-65 | West 24th St., 36-38-40

ANTHEM CAUSED TROUBLE.

Russian Melody Played on Street Organ Angered East Side Crowd.

Antonio Boccaccio came to America two years ago. He was only 17 years old, but he was engaged, and he told Teresa that so soon as he could scoop up a hatful of the gold pieces in the streets here he would send back for her.

Tony found that he was compelled to choose one of three occupations—selling fruit, working in the Subway, or furnishing music from a hurdygurdy. He chose the musical trade, that suiting his frame of mind.

His district was on the upper west side. He did not get that gold very fast, but one day a man in an automobile smashed his small music machine, which was a good thing. For the man, who took his name and address, sent him a fine new organ, which played all the new popular airs, some things from grand opera, and one slow, sonorous tune that made Tony thrill every time he played it, although he didn't know what it was.

The new organ brought in so much money that presently Teresa was riding over from Ellis Island to be married to Tony and go with him over his district with the grand new music machine. That was their honeymoon. Teresa carried a tambourine, and it seemed as if Tony made more money than ever.

Now, yesterday it was hot, and Tony decided that, for the sake of Teresa, he would not go to the far west side district, but would play a little nearer to their home in Mulberry Street. Despite the hot weather, the children danced after him, for his machine was finer than they usually danced to. Most of the population was in the streets trying to keep cool.

By the time Tony had reached Houston Street the crowd around him was almost enough to block the street. Tony, who plays the slow, sonorous, thrilling tune only on special occasions, decided that this crowd warranted its playing, and he began on it.

Suddenly the children stopped dancing, the men and women were silent. Then a hiss was heard on this side, and another on that. People began to groan, and some threw what they could lay their hands on at Tony and his instrument.

Detective Hart of the Eldridge Street Station dispersed the crowd and took Tony and Teresa to the Essex Market Court. Somebody explained that Tony had played the Russian national anthem. Magistrate Breen discharged him with the advice to stick to his west side district.

Waldo Off to Europe for Police Tips.

Deputy Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo was among the passengers sailing for Europe on the Cunarder Etruria yesterday. He will spend two weeks in Paris and London studying the police methods of identifying criminals and traffic regulations. Inspectors Titus and Flood, Secretary Slattery, Second Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe, and Capt. Murtha saw him off.

New Pay Station Telephone Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1st, 1906

The Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx have been divided into three districts:

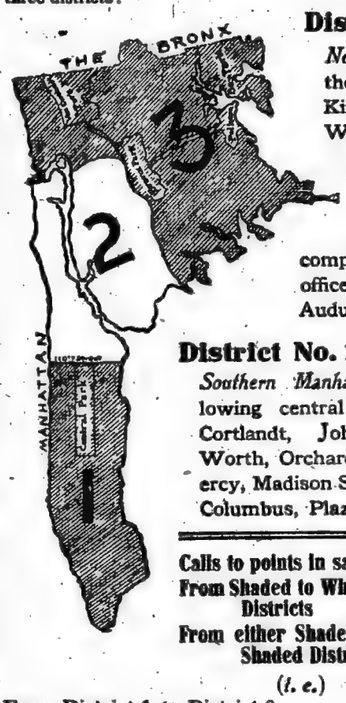

District No. 3,
Northern Bronx, comprises the following central offices: Kingsbridge, Williamsbridge, Westchester, City Island.

District No. 2,
Southern Bronx and Northern Manhattan, comprises the following central offices: Morningside, Harlem, Audubon, Melrose and Tremont.

District No. 1,
Southern Manhattan, comprises the following central offices: Broad, Rector, Cortlandt, John, Beekman, Franklin, Worth, Orchard, Spring, Chelsea, Gramercy, Madison Square, 38th Street, Bryant, Columbus, Plaza, 79th Street, Riverside.

Calls to points in same District	5c.
From Shaded to White or White to Shaded Districts	5c.
From either Shaded District to the other Shaded District	10c.

(*i. e.*)

From District 1 to District 2	5c.
From District 2 to either Districts 1 or 3	5c.
From District 3 to District 2	5c.
From District 3 to 1, or 1 to 3	10c.

Hotels and apartment-houses which maintain extensive telephone installations for the convenience of their guests, may continue to charge ten cents for local calls, if they so desire.

Interborough Pay Station Rates

TO	From Dist. No. 1	From Dist. No. 2	From Dist. No. 3
Bay Ridge, Bedford, Bushwick, East New York, Flatbush, Greenpoint, Hamilton, Main, Prospect, South, Williamsburg, Astoria, Newtown Central Offices	10c.	10c.	15c.
Flushing, Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Queens Central Offices	15	15	15
Bath Beach, Coney Island, Far Rockaway Central Offices	15	15	20
Staten Island Central Offices	15	15	20

For rates to points not mentioned above, see list in back of Telephone Directory (Page 700)

TO PAY STATION SUBSCRIBERS:

A card containing above information is being mailed to all pay station subscribers. Until this card is received we would recommend that this notice be kept for reference.

New York Telephone Company

General Offices: 15 Dey Street — *Telephone No.:* 9010 Cortlandt

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. JULY 1, 1906.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

Does a New York Clergyman Earn a Vacation?

Are His Labors So Arduous That He Would Go Insane If He Didn't Get One, as Bishop Potter Said?

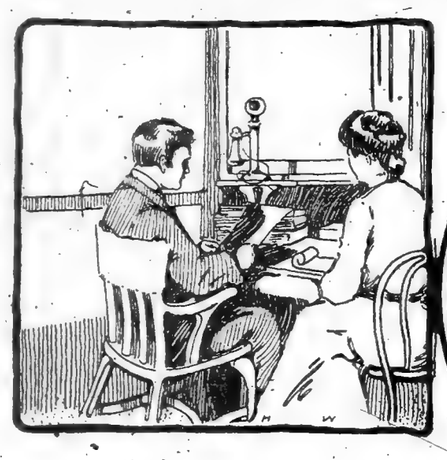

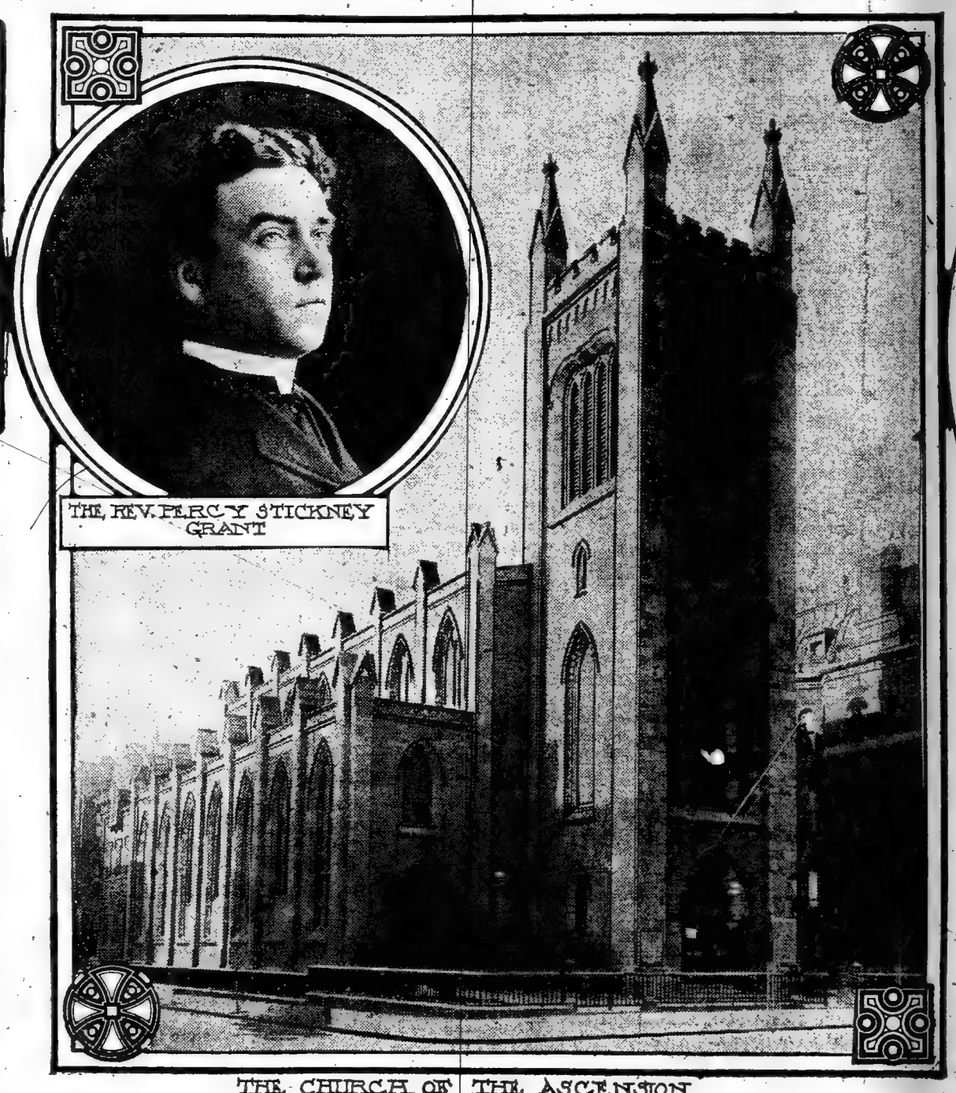

THE REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

BISHOP HENRY CODMAN POTTER

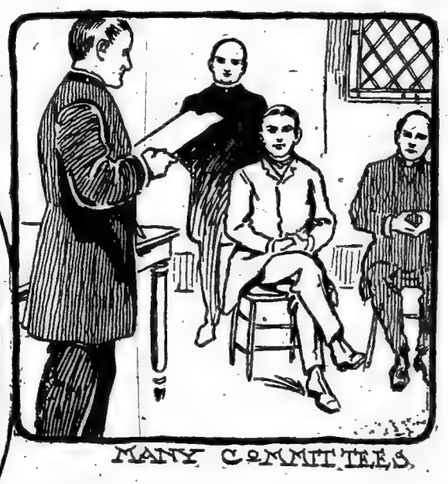

MANY COMMITTEES

CONSTANT DEMANDS UPON HIS SYMPATHY

MERE PREACHING OF SERMONS FORMS A SMALL PART OF HIS WORK

The Rev. Percy S. Grant Outlines the Work of a Conscientious Clergyman Upon Whom Devolves the Duty of Running a Wide-awake Church---Sunday the Easiest Day of the Week for Him.

DID you ever stop to calculate that the majority of our business and professional men by working just five and a half days, and no more, every week have seventy-eight holidays, exclusive of their Summer vacations, every year? Seventy-eight days—eleven weeks; that is the annual sum total of the Sundays and Saturday half holidays upon which the average business man can count as his period of rest, without reckoning the legal holidays or the Summer vacation that he may take besides. But for the head of a metropolitan parish, and for the doctor, also, those eleven weeks of holidays do not exist—a suggestive fact to bear in mind when you consider Bishop Potter's declaration that 'if the city rector does not take his Summer vacation he will go mad or deteriorate into what his constituents least desire—a mere machine.'"

It was thus that the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, answered me when I asked him, apropos of the statement made by Bishop Potter last week, why a Summer's vacation was of such paramount importance to the pastors of our city parishes.

I confess that when I sought out the little rectory on Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street my mind was filled with memories of the typical clergyman as he appears to the average layman, and as he is portrayed in the classics of our literature. There, for instance, was Sir Roger de Coverley's excellent curate whose duty it was to read every Sunday, in lieu of an original sermon, a portion from the "Books of Divinity" supplied him by the good old knight, his patron, and who devoted the rest of the week to tasks that partook more of the nature of pastime than of labor. Then there was Yorick, that comfortable dominie, whose principal occupation appeared to be to discuss with a select company of idlers the various phases of Shandean philosophy and to render decisions in the momentous love affairs of Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman—to say nothing of the long line of exemplary and leisurely Bishops, Archdeacons, and parish priests, from Bishop Proudie to poor Crawley, who adorn the pages of Trollope. Surely Summer vacations had never been an essential to the continued well-being of these departed worthies!

"You see, times have changed," said Mr. Grant, smiling and answering my half-expressed thought. "Twenty years ago, in all probability, Bishop Potter would not have laid such stress on the necessity for giving long vacations to the clergy of the city. But within those twenty years a complete revolution has taken place in the methods and kind of work that form the daily routine of the pastor of a metropolitan church. This revolution may be summed up in the suggestive phrase, 'the socialization of the churches,' a movement that began with Dr. Rainsford's work in St. George's parish. What does it mean? Simply that the church has entered upon a new and practical field of labor in which the mere preaching of pulpit sermons holds a very secondary part in the work of a pastor.

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"I told you that for the city pastor there are seven days of work instead of the five and a half that usually fall to the lot of the average business man. It may surprise you to know that of those seven days the lightest burden of work comes to us on Sunday. In the old days—fifty years ago, say—Sunday was the one great day of work for the clergyman. Why is it different now? I can answer you best from my own experience, an experience that is typical, probably, of what comes to the majority of the clergy of New York.

"I find Sunday, then, the one day on which nothing is expected of me outside of the three services which I conduct and the sermons which I preach in the church. It is the one day when the clergyman is left pretty much to himself, notwithstanding the traditional notion that it is his one day of work! What happens on the other six days of the week? Why, from the time that he gets up in the morning until he retires at night a city clergyman, even to the social side of his life, is occupied with his parochial duties, and this not in a desultory manner, but in accordance with a strict, methodical plan, such as you will find in every well-regulated business house.

"It is a little difficult to give you an illustration of this in the form of a schedule for a typical day, since a pastor's workday is subject to variations incident to the variety of duties that come to us within the limits of every twenty-four hours. In my case, however, the daily routine is laid out pretty much in this fashion:

"At 9 o'clock in the morning a service of prayer is held in the church, one or more of the clergy officiating. At 9:30 there is a meeting of the parochial staff in the parish house, when we consult and pass upon special cases of distress, sickness, or want that call for attention in the parish. From 10 to 1 I am in my office with my stenographer, attending to the correspondence of the parish and receiving visits from people the importance of whose business justifies their calling at that busy hour. Many of our societies hold meetings during this morning hour, at which I am expected to be present for as long a time as my office duties will permit. At 1 o'clock, luncheon. From 2 to 3 is my regular office hour, when I am at home to all callers. From 3 to 7 committee meetings are held, parish calls made, besides the 5 o'clock service at the church. At 7, dinner. From 8 to 10:30 in the evening I make a visit of inspection among the various parochial organizations.

"Where does the time for preparing the Sunday sermons come in? Alas! as a matter of fact there is very little opportunity left in the hurrying business of the day for this important duty. Hence, it is usually after I have made my evening visits, when house and office are closed, that I find the quiet requisite for sermon writing.

"In the Lenten season, of course, all these duties are increased, and extra services are held in the church, at which a greater number of the clergy are required to be present. The daily Lenten services, also, include preaching as well as the regular services of prayer. The two regular daily services in the church are held throughout the year, except from June to October.

"The first seven years of my ministry were passed in a manufacturing town. There my vacation was from ten to fourteen days, during which time I paid some one to take my place in the pulpit. Here in New York I am given a vacation of two months by the vestry of my church. I have rarely been able, however, to take the full amount of vacation allowed me—that is, in the sense of being absent from the city for two months. Nominally I spend my vacation in my country home, forty miles from here. In actual practice, that means that I am in and out of town every day, sometimes, during those two months, looking after the affairs of the parish. For the thirteen years of my ministry in the Church of the Ascension I have only once been out of the city between the months of October and May, except on an occasional mission for the parish and once to Washington for three days on a personal matter. The one Winter vacation I took was a trip to the East several years ago with Bishop Potter.

"In New York a clergyman's calendar of engagements is filled for months ahead with preaching, lectures at various institutions, and other activities that cannot easily be classified. In fact, by meeting the fair and proper demands arising from his position the clergyman finds himself surrounded with a wall of duties that quite prevents his leaving town on any pretext. Many of these imperative engagements, too, are made for the Summer season.

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"You see, a clergyman in this city, especially if he is at the head of an active parish, is the constant recipient of scores of personal appeals, most of which call for investigation and action. There are few outside of our profession, I imagine, who realize the many different kinds of people in this great city who look to the clergyman for sympathy and co-operation as they look to no one else, not even to members of their own families. It is this daily personal appeal, this touch with every variety of the human problem, that never ceases and is capable of keeping us quite as busy in August as in January. Our institutional work, the characteristic activity of the 'socialized church' of modern times, is done mainly between November and May. But you would be surprised, nevertheless, how much of it goes on when the parish and the pastor are supposed to be on a vacation!

"There is a nervous strain in all this, a strain that is inevitable and that is not relieved, as happens with other professions, by that weekly day of rest which the Hebrews knew so well was the basis of a healthy development. This incessant work that I have indicated is not the only, or even the greatest, source of strain, however. You have seen from a typical day's routine how little time there is for the preparing of sermons. Nevertheless, the clergyman is bound to keep in touch with the literature and scholarship of the day in order that his formal addresses may have both the form and substance that a public, growing more and more critical in such matters, demands. His hearers, he may be sure, are making a mental comparison of the thought and style embodied in his sermon with similar qualities in the last magazine article, the editorial leader, the newest book. Fifty years ago there was not so much of this critical spirit, for the simple reason that literary culture and scholarship were then not so general, the standards of comparison not so numerous or accessible to the masses. Now, however, the clergyman who is animated with the desire to express the soul that is in him with effectiveness is obliged to find time among his other arduous duties for extensive reading and writing.

"Let me give you an instance of the necessity for this kind of all-around literary equipment. I have known Bishop Potter to make three public addresses in one evening. On the occasion of each address there were other speakers, and all of them specialists in the three different subjects considered. None of these subjects, however, as they were all secular, could be called specialties of the Bishop. Nevertheless, owing to the prominence of his position, his address in each instance was expected to be quite as illuminating and suggestive as that of any of the other speakers—and this tax on his energy and versatility came at the end of a day, remember, filled with the routine of episcopal work in a diocese where from 400 to 500 clergymen are looking to him for help in the various problems of their parishes.

"Why is it that clergymen so often go to pieces physically? It is not merely because, under the new conditions surrounding our work, we have so many more duties than formerly. The doctor, probably, has as many and as continuous hours of work, unrelieved by stated days of rest, as the clergyman—but he has not quite the same amount of emotional strain. The latter comes to us partly, no doubt, from the conducting of religious services, but more often from the peculiarly intimate personal relation the pastor maintains with each of his parishioners.

"All of a doctor's work is, in a way, exact, following definite, impersonal laws and resulting in certain known effects. The doctor need not worry over an operation, or the administration of a drug, or the prescription of a dietary regimen, since all these things are done by rule, sanctioned by long professional usage, with the personal equation practically eliminated. The clergyman, on the other hand, has to listen and minister to cases for whose alleviation there is no absolute precedent. Such cases are the thousand and one forlorn hopes, the troubles of soul and mind, the many complicated relationships, the sins, the poverty, the misery, that, humanly speaking, are not always susceptible to cure, but which demand the pastor's attention and his best efforts. If we could only write out a prescription for the woman who has lost her husband, the son who is out of work, the daughter who has gone astray! But there are so many intangible difficulties and uncertainties to be solved in these matters, so many subtle cases involving spiritual tragedies, all coming to the rector for treatment and care, bringing burdens that cannot be lightened by art or surgery, it is natural for one to feel the nervous strain that, unless some timely respite intervenes, causes physical breakdown.

"What do I do to keep my health? Why, I have belonged for a number of years to an athletic club, and I am a firm believer in the value of regular physical exercise in a gymnasium; but really I have not been able, owing to the pressure of parish duties, to go to the club since last December. August and September are supposed to be my vacation, however, and I hope I may find enough time then to take up the necessary physical training.

"It is this elaborate institutional work, forming the feature of the modern city church, that increases the duties of the rector so enormously and renders a vacation an imperative necessity for him. This work is bound to still further development, since it is showing itself to be of the utmost usefulness in filling in the gap between the rich and the poor, creating an understanding between the classes, supplying many important social and ethical needs that are felt by the community. By this socialization of the parish the church is rapidly becoming an important element in the settlement of those questions which some people think can be settled only by great political upheavals. But it is quite possible that this development of the institutional activities of the church will ultimately bring about something like a division of labor in the work of a rector of a metropolitan parish, some arrangement by which a greater degree of specialization, such as exists in a university, may be practiced than is the case at present—else the overworked clergyman will stand more in need of a vacation than ever."

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I noted in the Year Book of the Church of the Ascension that the parish work of the latter was divided up into forty-five departments, or institutions, comprising the organized missionary, charitable, educational, social, industrial, and athletic life of the church. From the same source I found that during the year 1,086 religious services were conducted by the staff of three clergymen connected with the church. The same staff made 3,710 parish calls, the rector, the Rev. Mr. Grant, making an average of 800 or 900 calls himself.

The financial statement in this Year Book was also significant of the varied problems confronting the rector of this typical metropolitan church. According to this statement the Church of the Ascension has an endowment fund of $130,000, yielding an income of about $5,000. As this is a "free church" there is no income to be expected from pew rents. Nevertheless, the expenses for last year footed up to $61,158.91, while the receipts amounted to $64,463.60, from which one is led to conclude that to be the rector, the official head, of a parish of this character a man has to be not only a scholar, something of a sociologist, a writer, a practical philanthropist, a preacher, but an astute business manager as well. And Bishop Potter declares that for men of this kind a vacation in the Summer is a necessity.

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New Field of Effort for Educated Women

FEW of the lucrative professions opened to educated women of late years offer a better income than that of visiting secretary, which commands from $25 to $100 a week, according to the ability and tact of the secretary. To begin with, refinement and good breeding are requisites. Not only must the aspirant to such a position be naturally diplomatic, but she must be intimately familiar with all forms of social usages. She must be of good appearance and pleasant address, and dress well and quietly, so that her presence in the houses of wealth will not suggest the hireling, for it frequently happens that occasions arise which require a casual meeting with guests. Usually her services are required by women who have neither the training nor diplomacy to attend to their social correspondence and whose domestic régime does not admit of a resident secretary.

One young woman is employed by three New York women who, while they cannot be classed as social leaders, are well known in the city as good entertainers. Miss X., the secretary, calls on all three daily, having regular hours of attendance, and either the lady of the house receives her, or if that is not convenient an interview is arranged by telephone outlining the day's requirements. Miss X. then goes over all the letters left out for her, answers them, makes an accurate entry of her answers in a memorandum, and sees that all letters are promptly mailed.

On arriving at her second place of business Miss X. may find that her services are required in a matter a little outside of the stipulated work. Her hostess has been asked to entertain a gathering of clubwomen at an early date, and is completely at sea as to how to meet the emergency. She relegates the whole affair to her secretary, who knows just how such an affair should be conducted. She makes out a clever little programme for the afternoon's entertainment, drills her hostess, suggests a few topics pertinent to the club, with just enough of historical flavor to impress the listeners with the idea that the hostess is quite well informed on the matter in hand, and so the hour is saved.

Miss X.'s third employer had a daughter who wishes to become a writer, quite a young girl, by the way, of studious tastes and a disinclination for society in the accepted term. Miss X. goes over the young girl's essays and sketches, corrects, elaborates, or abbreviates, according to her own judgment, at a salary of $25 a week, irrespective of the amount of work to be performed, which is often very slight and always exceedingly pleasant.

Miss X.'s income during the Winter season is $75 a week. Last Summer she went abroad with one of her patronesses who had a good deal of business correspondence on hand, and this year she is to spend the Summer at the country home of the young literary aspirant at a salary of $25 a week and all expenses. In Winter Miss X. lives in her own apartment as independently as only a well-paid business woman can live, and manages to take time for occasional magazine work, although she is pretty fully occupied with the correspondence of her three patronesses as well as the odds and ends of social duties that fall to her lot in the course of the day's work.

It must not be supposed that she does not work for her living, in spite of her pleasant-sounding occupation, for she gives her undivided attention to the affairs of her employers during business hours. Also she makes a close study of social customs and the constant changes of etiquette that add so much to the burden of the "social whirl." In short, she is always strictly up to date, and her patronesses know that they can rely on her judgment without troubling themselves further than merely to outline their momentary obligations. Should some subtle difference spring up between Madam and some influential acquaintance whom she wishes not to offend, the secretary must save the situation by effecting a clever adjustment. She knows just how much to say and what to leave unsaid, which is often of the greatest importance in letter writing. Letters of condolence—the most difficult of all letters—notes of congratulation, the semi-formal introduction notes which cannot be copied from any book of instruction, letters of thanks, business letters, and, in fact, all manner of missives fall to the duty of the expert visiting secretary, whose usefulness is abundantly worth the salary she commands. She would be a success in any responsible field of endeavor where brains and tact are essential to success.

Influence is not necessary to secure such work. The woman referred to secured her patrons primarily through an advertisement. After proving her ability by filling the requirement ably for two months her patron recommended her to an acquaintance, who also showed her appreciation by securing for Miss X. the third position, which gave her all she could do efficiently. There is no doubt that the field is wide right here in New York City. The occupation is a pleasant and exceedingly profitable one for women who are qualified to fill it.

"The March of Science:" Problems of the Upper Air

Means Devised for It's Exploration---The Balloon and the High-Flying Kite Equipped With Self-Recording Apparatus.

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

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THE clearest thing about us in the physical world is in some respects the most mysterious—the atmosphere. We look straight through it without seeing it; only its impurities are visible. If it were a visible fluid its movements would afford, perhaps, a more amazing spectacle than mankind has ever looked upon. Its motions, changes, and fluctuations are the proximate cause of all weather phenomena, and the weather is the standing puzzle of science, principally because its agencies are as "viewless" as spirits. Men would have been as stupidly unimaginative as so many cattle if they had not from the beginning of time pictured huge demoniac personalities reigning in the air, and governing the winds, rains, tempests, and storms at their sweet will.

The task of science is to substitute for these imaginative "powers of the air" clear conceptions of physical forces, acting in and through the transparent shell of atmosphere that envelops the earth, and producing results on which the very existence of the living world depends. This task, it need not be said, has proved one of the hardest that men have ever undertaken. It is not yet by any means completed, and meteorology, the study of the weather, presents more unsolved and half-solved problems than any other branch of science. Even its foundations are not securely laid.

It is a striking illustration of the irresistible tendency of the human mind to symbolize and personify all things not clearly discernible to the senses, that the most "educated" of us often picture to our mind's eye a cyclone as a kind of storm giant raging across the continent, and even professional meteorologists speak of the "battles" and "wrestlings" of cyclones and anti-cyclones as if they were aerial athletes struggling for the mastery. Indeed, no one who has ever seen a tornado with its fearful black funnel rushing across a prairie, darting this way and that, making huge leaps and bounds, smothering itself in spray as it sucks up a pond, and filling the sky with flying fragments of houses, trees, and fences when it pounces upon a village or a farmstead, can liken it to anything else than some remorseless, resistless, ungovernable monster, suddenly born in the air, like the fisherman's "genl" in "The Arabian Nights."

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None of the many theories that have been invented to account for the vagaries of the atmosphere has stood unchallenged, and at last it has become evident to everybody that man must find means to explore the invisible air over his head before he can hope to solve the fundamental problems of meteorology. The greatest of all the unexplored regions of the earth is cloudland.

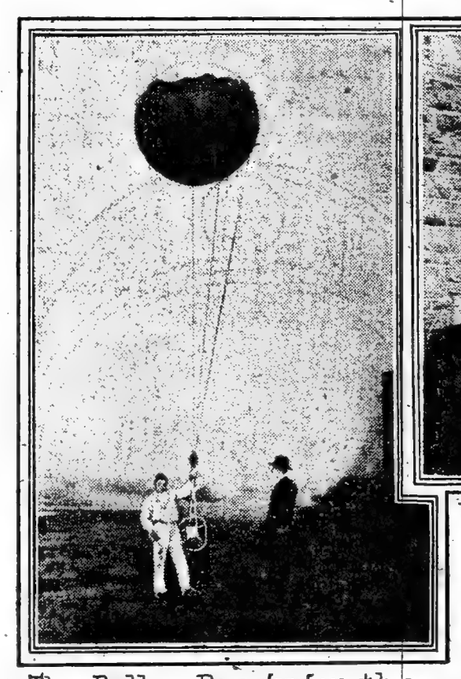

The Balloon Ready for the Ascent

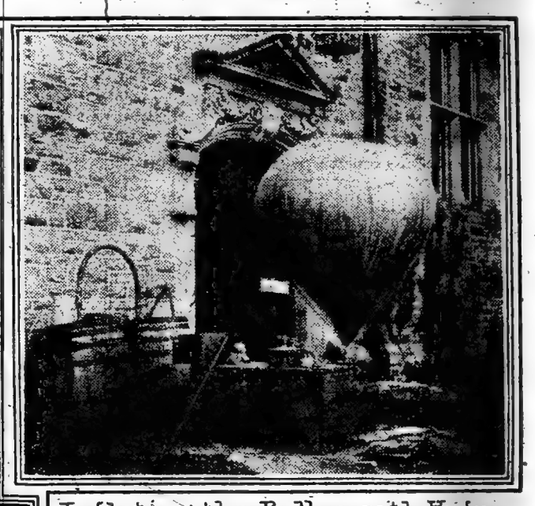

Inflating the Balloon with Hydrogen

The clouds themselves are revealers of atmospheric secrets. The oldest and, in some respects, even at the present day, the most trustworthy rules of weather predictions are based upon the shapes, elevations, composition, and movements of the clouds. Cloud species are almost as sharply defined as species of animals or plants. They throw a great deal of light upon the existence and direction of wind currents, upon the humidity, the temperature, and the electrical status of the air. But clouds are confined to certain portions of the atmosphere, and can only exist under certain conditions. Above an elevation of three or four miles clouds are seldom formed. The vast upper atmosphere is absolutely transparent, and almost the only visible indication of its existence that we can perceive is in the fiery trails of meteors that come plunging down through it.

Yet in this upper region of the atmosphere, beyond the clouds, lies the solution of some of the most important questions that confront the meteorologist. Somehow, potentially, he must get up there. In some manner, effectively, he must manage to see the invisible. This necessity has been the mother of the twin modern inventions of the exploratory balloon and the high-flying kite. These transformed toys have, under scientific direction, become genuine pioneers and explorers, making discoveries far up in the clear blue as unexpected and as important as many made on the surface of the globe. Free balloons have risen to a height of nine or ten miles above sea level, carrying self-recording thermometers and other instruments. Even kites go up two miles easily, and recently a train of kites was sent up at Lindenthal, Germany, to an elevation of four miles.

From these sources much has already been learned about the temperatures and pressures prevailing above as well as within the ordinary limits of clouds. A surprising tendency to stratification has been discovered in the air, warmer and colder layers, and layers carrying contrary winds, being found unexpectedly superposed at high altitudes. As W. H. Dines, writing in Nature, has recently pointed out, free balloons rising to a height exceeding that of the highest cirrus clouds always fall eastward of the point on the earth's surface from which they started. This shows that, in the temperate zones at least, the upper air currents invariably flow in an easterly direction. On the planet Jupiter there are broad, cloudlike bands, which in certain latitudes flow steadily eastward. The coincidence may or may not mean much, but at any rate it is interesting.

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It is to the evidence furnished by kites flown from steamships in the Atlantic Ocean that we owe the demonstration of the existence of the much disputed anti-trade winds flowing high in the air. But there is one great question concerning which the testimony of both balloons and kites is thus far conflicting. This relates to the origin and nature of cyclones. There are two opposed theories, the older being that of Prof. Ferrel, who taught that cyclones are the result of convection currents in the atmosphere, the warm, light air rising in the centre and flowing out above. The cyclone, according to this view, originates in the lower air. The other and later theory is that of Dr. Hann, who avers that a cyclone is simply an eddy produced by the general circulation of the atmosphere, and boring its way downward like an eddy in water. This question of the nature of cyclones has almost assumed an international phase as between America and Europe, the tendency here being to support Ferrel's view and in Europe to support the theory of Hann. The question will have to be determined one way or the other before meteorology can be called a settled science, for cyclones and anti-cyclones are the great phenomena on which storms and fair weather depend, and until their nature is well understood predictions concerning them must contain more or less error. Continued exploration of the upper air, with thorough discussion of the results, seems the surest way to a solution. So we may expect that trains of meteorological kites and exploring balloons that aspire to join the stars will become more and more common sights over the sea as well as over the land.

THE SUN AND THE DOG STAR.

A revised estimate of the "magnitude" of the sun reckoned on the scale of the fixed stars, by Mr. Ceraski of the Moscow Observatory, is popularly interesting because of the vivid conception which such a comparison affords of the marvelous depths of stellar space. To our eyes the brightest star in the heavens is the celebrated Sirius, the "Dog Star." To eyes situated in a different part of space some other star would appear the brightest. The brightness of a star depends not only on its actual magnitude, but quite as much on the distance of the observer. Some of the thinkers of ancient times may have suspected that there were greater suns than ours in the heavens, but only modern methods of celestial measurement have enabled us to prove it. Without such methods we should never have known that Sirius was not actually as well as apparently the greatest of all stars.

Ceraski's estimate makes the sun (to our eyes) seventeen billion times as bright as Sirius. The billions here spoken of each consist of a thousand millions, according to the American and Continental system of notation, and not of a million millions, which is the English way of reckoning. Put in figures the sun's light is to the light of Sirius as 17,000,000,000 to 1.

Now, here is a case in which relative distance has completely reversed actual fact, for, in truth, Sirius is many times brighter than the sun. The most reliable estimates of the distance of Sirius, based on measures of its parallax, place it about fifty trillion (50,000,000,000,000) miles away; that is to say, about 537,000 times as far as the sun. But as every one knows, the intensity of light varies inversely as the square of the distance. In order, then, to compare the actual brightness of Sirius with that of the sun we must first square the number 537,000, which gives us 288,369,000,000, and then divide this square by 17,000,000,000, the number of times that the sun's light exceeds the light of Sirius at our respective distances from the two orbs. The division gives, in round numbers, seventeen for a quotient. This represents the real superiority of the light of Sirius. In other words, if the earth, instead of being situated comparatively close to the sun, were placed half way between the sun and Sirius, the latter would appear to our eyes seventeen times as bright as the former, and if we were as close to Sirius as we are to the sun Sirius would give us 289,000,000,000 times as much light as the sun would be able to send to us there.

But there are stars, such as Canopus or Rigel, whose actual brightness exceeds that of Sirius hundreds and possibly thousands of times, although as seen from the earth they are less brilliant than the Dog Star. It is their immensely greater distance which robs them of their real splendor.

Exploratory Balloons, Their Purpose, and the Results Accomplished with Them

IN 1897 A. Lawrence Rotch, the director of the Blue Hill Observatory, wrote an article in which he told of what Europeans had done with exploration balloons, and advocated the use of such balloons in this country, but he and his staff were still busy with the work of hoisting thermometers and barometers up to moderate heights by means of kites. It was not until 1904 that Mr. Rotch was himself able to inaugurate such balloon observations in America, and it was then undertaken in co-operation with Col. J. A. Oekerson, Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts at the Columbian Exposition in St. Louis, a grant of $2,500 being made by the exposition management for the purchase of apparatus and defraying other necessary expenses in connection with this undertaking. It may be remarked here that only one-half of this grant of money was used.

The balloons used in these experiments were closed rubber balloons about six feet in diameter, and each one held, when inflated ready for an ascent, about one hundred cubic feet of hydrogen gas. This form of balloon was devised for this purpose by Dr. Assmann, the director of the Prussian Aeronautical Observatory, who by his example has done much to stimulate Europeans to undertake this kind of research.

These balloons are large enough to carry up to great heights the parachute which covers the top of the balloon and the small self-recording barometer and thermometer which are suspended in a light basket beneath the balloon; but the whole extra weight is not much over a couple of pounds. As the balloon rises after its release it expands in size and theoretically this expansion would continue until the balloon bursts; but practically in many cases when the rubber expands to a certain tension there appear little holes in the stretched rubber which were not noticeable at a less tension. Some of the gas escapes through these holes and the bursting of the balloon is delayed, and in some cases enough gas escapes to prevent entirely the rupture of the rubber, and the balloon begins to fall practically uninjured. In such cases the balloon can be used over again if it is recovered quickly, so that the rubber has not had time to deteriorate.

Even in case of absolute rending a balloon may be patched up and used over again. But practically it has been found that an old balloon does not work as satisfactorily as a new one, for when the rubber has once been stretched, its elasticity has become impaired, and it will not stand the same degree of stretching again, and consequently the balloon will not rise so high a second time. In some cases two balloons rigged tandem have been employed, and when one balloon bursts the other falls slowly to the ground. This latter method has the advantage that the attention of persons in the neighborhood of landing is attracted to the falling balloon and its recovery is thus rendered more prompt.

The illustration printed above shows the balloon prepared for an ascent. As the balloon is closed at the mouth it rises at an almost uniform speed, expanding all the while until the tension becomes so great that the rubber bursts and the balloon falls, but the retarding action of the parachute makes the descent gentle and gradual. The barometer and thermometer used are of a French pattern and are furnished by M. Teisserenc de Bort of Paris, who has sent up similar balloons in France. These have indicators which move like the dial hand of a gauge and shift their positions with the change of temperature and air pressure. These moving hands scratch a line on a thin metal sheet of aluminium on a recording cylinder, the sheet having been first covered with a thin coating of lampblack. It was found impossible to use ink for making a record because the ink would freeze at the very low temperature to which the balloons were subjected. These recording sheets are covered with a thin coating of shellac after the record has been made, and they are then easily preserved without fear of injury by rubbing.

The little recording thermometer and barometer are placed in light mica cases and then suspended in a small wicker basket to prevent injury in case of a rapid descent or hitting against a tree or rocks when the parachute lands.

It must be added that all pains are taken to make the instruments accurate in their action. Although both the barometer and thermometer have been tested in Paris, yet they are again tested before each ascent; the thermometer is placed in a cold bath of alcohol cooled with solidified carbon dioxide which causes an intense cold, and the barometer is tested under the receiver of an air pump which exhausts the air to a degree of rarity below that of the high region which the balloon is expected to visit.

Since these balloons are sent up at the mercy of the winds, they may drift in almost any direction, and their recovery would appear to be very problematical. Attached to the balloon there is a waterproof envelope containing a printed request that the finder will pack the instruments carefully in a box and ship it to St. Louis or to the Blue Hill Observatory at Hyde Park, Mass., for which service a reward will be paid to the finder. A postal card is also included which is to be filled out with the name and address of the finder and the time when the balloon was found and mailed at once to the observatory.

That these arrangements were sufficient and that St. Louis is an unusually good locality for sending up these balloons is shown by the fact that nearly all the balloons and their interesting records have been recovered. There have, however, been some curious incidents connected with their recovery. Only a nominal reward is offered for the recovery of the apparatus, and some finders have thought their "finds" were worth more and have held out for a greater reward. Nor have the balloons always been recovered at once. In one case when a balloon was liberated in July it was not found until October and not returned to the Blue Hill Observatory until January.

It was intended to begin these balloon ascents on the grounds of the Columbian Exposition in the Summer of 1904, but it was not until the middle of September that everything was ready, and the first ascent was made on the 15th of the month, when at 4:33 P. M. the balloon was released and soared aloft to the immense height of 55,925 feet, (as shown by the barometer that was carried up in the basket.) This balloon was carried by the upper wind, which came from W. N. W., a distance of sixty miles, and the balloon remained in the air for 114 minutes, or just six minutes short of two hours. In the meantime it had traveled twenty miles up and down in the air. Another balloon recorded a temperature of 111 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

FRANK WALDO.

Cambridge, Mass., June 29, 1906.

Canadian Polar Expedition to be in Charge of Skilled Navigator Instead of Scientist

THE Canadian Government steamer Arctic, formerly the German exploring steamer Gauss, is manned and provisioned at Halifax, and ready to start for the polar regions in a few days, under the command of Capt. Joseph Elzear Bernier, who commanded her on her last cruise, and who on his return from the present trip will take her around the Horn and fit her for a voyage to the North Pole via Bering Straits.

The Captain was born in Quebec in 1852, was educated at the Christian Brothers College in that city, and has led a stirring, adventurous life on the ocean ever since, having commanded over sixty ships and steamers in all parts of the world. He is an authority on the navigation of the coasts of Greenland, Labrador, Hudson Bay, and the bleak and barren coasts of Newfoundland. He has never lost a vessel in his long career on the ocean, although he became a shipmaster when only seventeen years of age.

Capt. Bernier comes from the famous La Salle family, the early explorers who penetrated into the heart of this northern continent, and to-day is Vice President of the Arctic Club of this city, which heartily indorses his proposed plans of reaching the frigid goal that has been sought since the days of Capt. John Davis, an Englishman, who made the first recorded attempt, in 1588, when he reached latitude 72 degrees 12 minutes north, a goal that thirty-four other daring explorers have attempted since, and failed.

* * *

Capt. Bernier has crossed the Atlantic 175 times without mishap, and besides being a splendid seaman and navigator of high repute, he is a shipbuilder as well. For many years he has been a close student of arctic research. Not a work on polar voyaging but he has read, and not an explorer who has been within the arctic or antarctic circles whose experience was of value but he has interviewed or been in correspondence with, and besides his practical experiences in polar work, he is loaded "gunwale deep" with the very best of information obtainable respecting his proposed expedition. His theory and plans of reaching the north pole by the Bering Sea route have been indorsed by Lord Strathcona, who has spent many years in the Far North, and who is thoroughly conversant with arctic conditions, as well as by the Colonial Institute, the Royal Society, and a majority of the House of Commons. At a recent dinner given in this city to Anthony Fiala of the Ziegler arctic exploring expeditions, his plans were given in detail and met with a cordial indorsement by practical explorers like Amos Bonsall of the Kane expedition, Dr. Frederick A. Cook of the Belgica expedition, and many other practical men.

Capt. Bernier holds that the ordinary exploring vessel, of modern times especially, has been cumbered with too many officers and too many men. Aft there has been an undefined authority, in short, too many commanding officers. If the expedition was in charge of a scientist, he usually was not a navigator or a seaman, and when an emergency was to be faced or a change of route to be determined upon, the divided authority manifested almost invariably caused trouble and disaster. The commanding officers in one ship never did or never will sail smoothly together. There was always, he maintained, a conflict of opinion, bad blood was engendered because of this divergence of views and action, and when once discontent and cross purposes manifest themselves in the after end of the ship, the fruits of this misassimilation spread to the forward end of the vessel, and then the harmony of action and purpose of the work are impaired and finally destroyed. Therefore for a successful prosecution of a polar expedition, that may cover years of time, the less the number of men composing the personnel the less the chances for discontent and lack of harmony.

Capt. Bernier reasons that one thoroughly competent man must be in sole command—a man of firm purpose, a disciplinarian of the highest order, who can make himself a genial companion, and who also can inspire in his subordinates unflinching confidence, and who is physically and mentally strong, just, impartial, a perfect sailor, full of resources, a first-class navigator, and an ice pilot par excellence. He must be clear-headed, cool, and capable of combating to the limit of human power and endurance any emergency that may arise. Such a man will succeed, but he is to be seconded by at least two mates in every way as competent, who in case of death or injury to the master will be able to carry out his plans or to bring the ship and crew back in safety to the starting point. The scientific corps required for such an expedition should be small, but perfect in its profession and attainments.

In a recent letter to the writer Capt. Bernier says: "I have been a careful student of the western ice movement as reported by competent observers, especially among the whalemen, and now that the Melville-Bryant buoys have drifted out, as I predicted they would two years ago, we must be convinced that there must be a certain passage between Captain Keegan Island, off Point Barrow, and an unknown island in 75 degrees north latitude and 173 degrees west longitude, as reported in 1864.

"The Jeannette's crew saw birds going in that direction in the Spring of 1880, and clouds over it bearing northeast about seventy miles distant. It is my intention to put the ship in the ice from 164 to 169 degrees west longitude, and as far north as possible, working in with the lead, going on a northwest course, and the ship will get into deep water, and in this way be sure to drift in closer proximity to the pole than as yet has been done, reaching between 84 and 85 degrees on the other side of the passage. We will then leave the ship, taking to our automobile boats in the Summer season, and make for the trip to the pole. Having a specially devised system of wireless telegraphy with box-kite stations, we shall be enabled to keep our advance known between the parties on the ice and the ship at all times. Our drifting may cover a period of from three to four years, but we shall be provisioned and outfitted for six years, so that there will be no anxiety in regard to food.

"During our drifting the ship will be a floating observatory in all branches of science. Ocean geography will be a specialty, magnetic disturbances, variation of the compass, dipping of the needle, &c. The camera will play an important part in our records. On all degrees of longitude we pass over soundings will be made, and the specimens taken from the bottom of the ocean will be carefully preserved; in short, the most minute observations will be made of earth, sky, water, animal and bird life. With a good ship like the Arctic, a good crew carefully selected and properly cared for, with plenty of stores, books, music, and a glorious object in view, we shall expect to have a good time."

* * *

While drifting toward the pole surveying parties will be sent out on both sides of the ship, extending their operations at least fifty miles on either side, and being in wireless communication with the ship at stated intervals during the day. The De Forest wireless telegraph system will be used. The automobile boats are on the general plan suggested by Samuel R. Clarke of Bozeman, Montana, and in fact it is this style that Dr. Cook expects to use in his proposed antarctic expedition two years hence.

The Arctic has been fitted with a large and powerful air compressor driven by a windmill, so as to economize coal, the power thus accumulated and stored being used for the dynamos for lighting as well as heating purposes. In fact, many novel appliances have been supplied to the ship which will tend to make her the most perfectly equipped vessel ever sent into the arctic regions, not only for the work she is to perform, but for the actual comfort of her officers and crew.

On this voyage Capt. Bernier proposes to locate the several wireless telegraph stations which are to be used in his dash or rather drift to the north pole, which practical men really believe will be successful, barring unforeseen accidents.

The Arctic is no doubt the best modeled vessel and the strongest structurally that has ever gone out on such work, for her resisting powers have already been severely tested, and she was not found wanting in any respect. As a sea boat she has no equal, and she can work her way through heavy ice without apparent strain. The Arctic goes out on this voyage to convey a detachment of mounted police to relieve those who have been on Canada's "Furthest North" police station for the past two years.

B. S. OSBON.

J.E. BERNIER

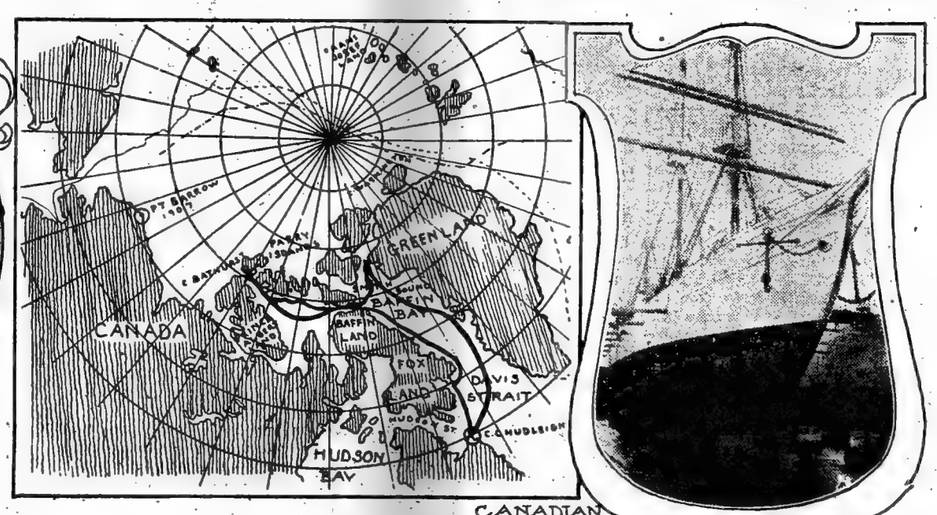

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT STEAMER ARCTIC

The heavy lines show the proposed track of the Arctic on her present voyage. The first location for the wireless telegraph station is to be at Cape Cudleigh, on the Labrador coast, in latitude 60 north and longitude 64 west. In July or August, conditions being favorable, the ship will reach a position between Parry Islands and Prince Albert Land, where another station will be located, the ship returning in October to Cape Cudleigh, where she will Winter. The following year, say in August, 1907, she will make Point Barrow, in latitude 71 north and longitude 158 west, when another station will be selected, so that when the chain of wireless telegraph stations are located and installed they can be kept in communication with the ship while she is drifting into and with the ice from the Bering Straits side. By this time a station is to be established by another ship at Spitzbergen, in latitude 80 north and longitude 10 east, which will be a receiving and sending station on the ship's arrival in that part of the Arctic Ocean. This latter station will probably not be opened until 1908 or 1909, when it will be in communication with Tromsoe, in Norway, and from there the news from the ship can be sent to any part of the world without difficulty.

Is Our Thoroughbred Destined to Extinction?

Will the Sysonby Type Soon be Impossible? How Mr. Sewell Proposes to Produce the Ideal American Horse.

SYSONBY was a magnificent specimen, and it is no wonder that his death aroused the intense interest that it did. All the world loves a great horse, and when one dies whose deeds have made him everywhere famous, his death is chronicled as the passing away of a hero. But did you ever stop to think that this breed of which Sysonby was such a superlative representative is in danger of dying out?"

Various black and bay heads were thoughtfully stretched out of as many box stalls as the dire suggestion was made. But the soft, deep eyes that were momentarily fixed upon us where we loitered in the sunny paddock outside reflected no feeling of alarm at the threatened doom, to which, indeed, some of the graceful heads appeared to be nodding a sagacious acquiescence. Perhaps that was because these were pure sons of the desert, to whom the fate of the American horse has been a foregone conclusion all along. The Arab is said to be bred quite as much for intelligence as for speed, and these Arabs of Robert V. V. Sewell in his stables at Oyster Bay certainly wore an air of preternatural wisdom as we talked about Sysonby in their hearing a few days ago. As for Mr. Sewell, his hobby is the horse. He has pursued this hobby in the wilds of Morocco, the deserts of Arabia, and other uncomfortable parts of the world, and although he is a painter by avocation, it is the horse which has finally captured him, until he in turn has become an authority on his captor through his writings and experiments on the subject.

* * *

"Let me explain," Mr. Sewell went on. "Since the foundation of the type known as the English thoroughbred, more accurately the Anglo-Arabian courser, to which Sysonby belonged, that horse has stood as the epitome of everything that is excellent. Speed of a phenomenal character, grace and beauty of conformation, sufficient stamina for the work set him to do, with originally a fair amount of intelligence and a sound nervous organization, made this horse easily the king of all created types. Had the conditions of his early environment remained unchanged he could still be relied upon as a basis on which to build further types that would inherit the qualities which have made the English thoroughbred famous.

"Those conditions, however, have not remained the same. Within the last fifty years the gradual change in the length of races, from long endurance tests to short sprints of one to two miles, the intense competition for the development of speed at any price and at the cost of all other qualities, together with the too-long-continued perpetuation of the race type without fresh infusion from its original source, have resulted in the evolution of a horse which, though capable of extraordinary speed for short distances, is lacking in the qualities of conformation, strength, endurance, and intelligence necessary to act as a basis for the development of other types. Such a horse may be expected to die suddenly, in the middle of his career, just as happened with Sysonby.

"A nervous organization depleted by generations of racing, and nothing but racing; a brain power weakened by selection for speed and not for intelligence, with stamina and endurance curtailed by development for short distances, place the thoroughbred of to-day in a position in which he can no longer be called the 'father of types,' and it is even highly doubtful if he will be able much longer, without increased deterioration, to perpetuate his own family.

"You are aware of the interesting experiments in breeding that Prof. Davenport is conducting at the Carnegie Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, two miles from here. Among other ventures Prof. Davenport is endeavoring to create a new, or more perfect, type of the domestic cow, correcting some of the dangerous tendencies to which the latter has been subjected through generations of too close breeding. Well, I am devoting myself to the same kind of experiments with the horse, hoping by careful selection to give a new and more lasting direction to the American thoroughbred of the future. I have just learned also that the American Government is about

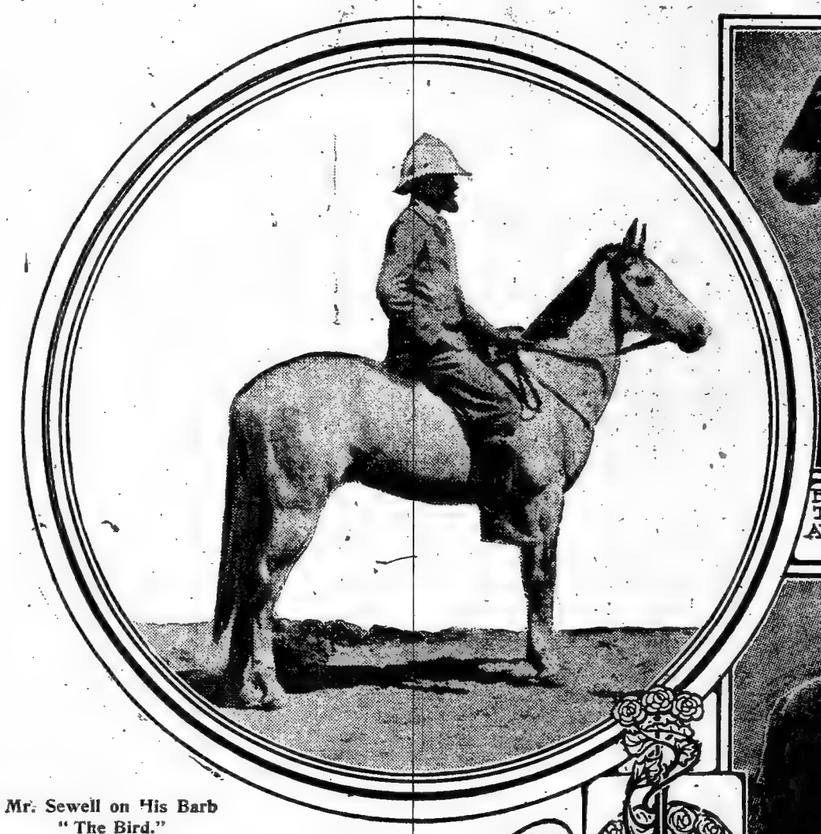

Mr. Sewell on His Barb "The Bird."

to embark upon a similar effort—the improvement of our native horse, with a view to the creation of a National coach horse.

"That is news that will be of the deepest interest to every horse lover. It is significant, too, of the increasing tendency to the use of scientific methods in these matters of practical concern. I understand that for the purposes of the Government's experiment certain stallions, including a Percheron, an American saddle horse, an English thoroughbred, and some others have already been purchased. It is hoped that with the aid of these divergent types a new type can be produced.

"This task which the Government has set itself, the improvement of our native horse and its development into a new American type, is really a stupendous venture and should be undertaken with a thorough knowledge of the past and present racial tendencies of the horse.

* * *

"As a matter of fact, you know, there are only two races of the horse in existence, although there are many breeds, the result of artificial evolution or selection. The two races are known as the European and North Asian, on the one side, and the African or Libyan, on the other. Until late times there were no horses in South Asia. Our modern horse results from the blending in different degrees of these two great bloods.

"Absolutely pure specimens of the European horse scarcely exist to-day in civilization, although the ponies of Iceland, certain parts of Norway, and the North English Islands, described recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES, are believed to be nearly pure representatives of the stock. In the lately discovered wild horse of Siberia a pure example of the North European-Asian race has been discovered which differs but slightly from the types before mentioned. This horse was originally coarse, large-headed, and shaggy, and its descendants still are. It was and is

RECENTLY DISCOVERED WILD HORSE OF SIBERIA, THE ORIGINAL EUROPEAN TYPE, FROM WHICH ALL MODERN HORSES, EXCEPT THE ARABIAN DESCEND

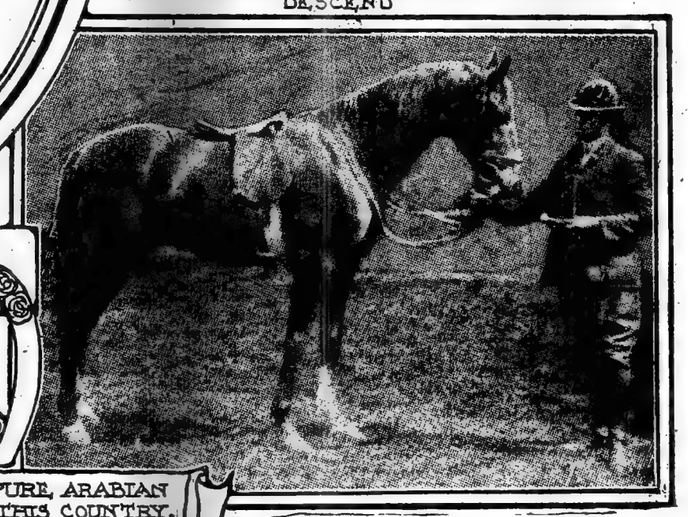

THE LARGEST PURE ARABIAN STALLION IN THIS COUNTRY. PROPERTY OF ROBERT SEWELL, OYSTER BAY.

characterized by round, large and porous bones; large ergots, or fetlock warts, large callosities, coarse legs, big joints, and coarse, long hairs on mane and tail. By selection for size it has been increased to the cart-horse type of to-day. It never has had and never can have speed, as it is structurally incapable of it. It is invaluable as a weight-puller, and in most of the improved modern breeds the original coarseness of the type has been greatly modified by an infusion of Libyan blood with a subsequent selection for size and weight. Such improved breeds are the Percheron, Clydesdale, and Shire.

* * *

"During the whole of the period of chivalry in Europe the horse was selected for size until, at the end of that period, smaller and swifter horses were not greatly in demand. The 'Great Horse' of Europe is the result of these centuries of evolution and had its foundation in a very inferior type, which has been, however, capable of vast increase in size.

"The Libyan horse had its habitat from the east to the west coast of North Africa. It is represented on Egyptian monuments in a style of realism that identifies it with its modern descendant. It made its way as a chariot horse into Chaldea, Asia Minor, and in Greece came in contact with the European horse, with which it was mixed and blended, thus producing the various modern types of the latter.

* * *

"This Libyan horse was possessed of flat bone, small head, wide forehead, long, elegant ears; short face, deep jowl, small muzzle, narrow nostrils, capable of great dilation; long pasterns, hard bones, tail set high up and carried straight out when in action. Originally it had no ergots, but in the present race rudimentary ergots are found on the hind legs only. Its callosities are small, and much greater unity exists in the blending of the 'finger bones' of the fore-legs, showing that it is an older and more highly specialized type than the European horse. It possesses in the highest degree those qualities which the breeders would characterize by the term 'blooded,' as opposed to the term 'cold-blooded' as applied to the horse containing a surplus of European blood.

"The gradual infiltration of European blood into the North African has resulted in the destruction of the Libyan horse in that country and the evolution of a breed known as the 'Barb.' This horse, notwithstanding his somewhat impure origin, is superior to all other of the fleet types except the Arabian, which contains much purer Libyan blood. It is on the Barb, even more than on his purer relative, the Arabian, that the foundation for the English thoroughbred was laid. The specialization of the latter, however, as a racer has rendered it impossible to introduce fresh strains of the Libyan into his blood. Such an effort would increase staying power, but probably in the first generation would decrease speed for short distances. Thus the thoroughbred, or more accurately the 'Anglo-Libyan,' with his mixed origin, is undesirable as a base for the formation of a new type. Breeding for speed without regard to temper or intelligence, and a tendency to nervous degeneration owing to constant strain of training and racing, have spoiled him for that purpose.

"The situation in regard to our future efforts, therefore, one may sum up in about this way: We have a horse who has already too much European or cold blood, (except in the carthorse type.) We wish to improve him in the direction of elegance, conformation, intelligence, speed, and general adaptability. To blend him with breeds already blended themselves would be a waste of time. The problem is simplified when we remember that the pure European horse scarcely exists; that if he did exist we would not care to possess him; that all modern horses, except the Arabian, are the result of a blending of European and Arabian blood, and that the Arabian horse is not a breed in any sense of the word, but the sole pure survivor of a great race.

"As for the Government's efforts to lay a foundation by mixing highly specialized breeds, such as the Percheron, thoroughbred, &c., and expecting to blend them all into an American horse, it would be quite as sensible, in the light of recent biological experiments, to make a 'mix up' of spaniel, terrier, and hound in order to produce the 'great American dog.'

* * *

"So far as my own experiments with this interesting problem have pointed to a solution, I believe that a new type of horse, worthy to secure the indorsement of the Government, can be produced in the following manner in twenty years:

"Let as large a number of mares as possible be obtained, mares which are the nearest approach to the desired type, but slightly smaller. Let them all but ten be bred to one pure Arabian stallion, as perfect a specimen as money can buy. The remaining ten should be bred to another Arabian stallion, not nearly related to the first, but equally fine. Two horse colts of the first generation should then be selected who are the best of the progeny of the ten mares. These should be bred to the progeny of the remaining mares. In the ensuing generations this course should be methodically repeated, constant judgment being exercised to eliminate those animals which do not conform to the desired type. In the course of five generations a type of horse would be produced that would astonish the world and confer a lasting honor upon the American people. The horse produced will, from the first generation, average one hand taller than either sire or dam.

"This system, less methodically applied, therefore less perfect, was used to produce the Russian Orloff. Its application has already resulted in extraordinary success in this country, though it has as yet been carried only to the second generation, and with an insufficient number of individuals to practice complete elimination and selection for type. Sufficient has been done, however, to show that the Arabian makes a quicker and surer impress upon cold blood than can be made by the animals of any evolved type.

"The Arabs claim that an infusion of mixed blood lessens the speed of their horses, and I predict that the Sysonby of the future will be based on pure Arabian blood, which will give to him all the good qualities that are lacking in the thoroughbred, as well as the latter's speed."

C. S.

The best way to console a widow is to tell her how well she looks in black.

A man's conscience tells him what sinners his friends are.

The Bloodhound as He Is---A Shattering of False Ideas About Him

And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a bloodhound, at his heels.
—Swift.

POETICALLY dramatic as this quotation is, it misrepresents the true character of the bloodhound, a dog singularly free from any sinister quality, for between the bloodhound of fiction and the bloodhound of fact there is the usual difference of observation.

It is important to emphasize this matter, because to the entire world, almost, the bloodhound is a ferocious animal—bloodthirsty, wolfish, ready to tear a man limb from limb.

Dr. Louis H. Knox, whose Imperial Bloodhound Kennels, at Danbury, Conn., have supplied the police officials of every State in the Union, undertook to devote a day to convincing me that these man-trailing monsters are the princes of their race.

* * *

Since the days of William the Conqueror the bloodhound has been a man-trailer, but continuous inbreeding has so weakened his stability and resistibility of disease that in 1894 the English Bloodhound Club of America was organized to improve and encourage the breed in America, and to assist in establishing its more general use in connection with the detective service of the country.

Of course, these facts are known to breeders, like Dr. Knox, or T. E. Winehell, or Lewis B. Strang, and one or two others, but to a general public the bloodhound is a monster who will kill any man he is sent to trail.

This is the impression of the good people who live in Danbury, and Dr. Knox, being a man who would rather agree than disagree, has painted on the outside of his kennels a bloodhound, of fierce and threatening mien, under which is printed in large letters "Bloodhound—Danger—Beware." But, then, people in Danbury have become so used to the unexpected from the doctor that, compared to previous thrills he has given them, the bloodhounds are tame meat.

Only a year or so ago Dr. Knox used to lead a lion around the streets of Danbury on a leash, till the town authorities, more timid of themselves than the doctor's fate, objected. For a long while his favorite pet in his consultation office was a leopard, and it was a common thing for him to let a lion swing him to sleep in a hammock.

"Any creature that raises its young at the breast can be educated," says the doctor, and he was the first man to effect a public reconciliation between the lion and the lamb. About one man in a million is a natural "animal man," and this exceptional thing is Dr. Knox; but he is no showman, so he sold his wild animals, that he had himself trained, and went in for bloodhounds.

"In that book you will find the addresses of men who have bought my dogs," he said, and as I skimmed over the pages I read the august roster of the Marshals and Constables of all the Western and Southern States.

"You see, the law in the Western and Southern States compels a man who is appointed a Marshal or a Constable to own two bloodhounds for police service," said the doctor, "and as a three-month-old pup costs about $100, if I can keep the pups alive long enough to sell 'em, the business is pretty good."

"Are they so difficult to raise?"

"If a man could raise every puppy he breeds he couldn't carry the money he would make; but there is no dog so sensitive, so susceptible to distemper, so cussed tender, as a bloodhound."

* * *

"And yet he can tear a man limb from limb?"

"That's what you'd think from reading books like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and other highly colored fiction. Why, the bloodhound has a friendship for man so intense that the victim he quarries or tracks to earth is fondled with caresses and never molested, unless the dog is specially trained to do him injury. His only duty is to investigate, not to execute. When I take you out to the kennels they'll make more fuss over you than they will over me. They'll leap all over you, if you'll let them, because they'll be so tickled to see you. They're the cleverest dogs you ever saw."

"But they can be trained to kill a man?"

"You might spoil the temper of an angel if you began before its wings were out. You can take a bloodhound and treat him so that he will hate the sight of a man. You can make an unnatural dog, just as you can make an unnatural man, by worrying him. I'll show you how it's done when we get out to the kennels. The bloodhound is only used as a man trailer, and the Constable who goes with him does the rest."

"The dogs are not let loose upon the trail?"

"No; there's a little body harness that is put on a bloodhound before he takes the trail, and the Marshal or Constable has a leash attached to it, and goes with the dog every step of the way. You see, if they were allowed to run loose the fugitive might throw him a piece of poisoned meat, and a bloodhound is a very valuable dog."

It seemed incredible.

A bloodhound sensitive, tender, affectionate, gentle!

"You musn't forget, however, that he does the work," said the doctor, dryly, reading my surprise with a twinkle of amusement in his eyes; "he is the only reliable man-trailer known. A foxhound will follow a scent, so long as it is not crossed by any other fox, in which case he goes after the last, not the first, scent; but a bloodhound will dig his nose to the ground, and if he becomes confused or at all uncertain he will trot right back to the starting point and begin over again, if it takes a lifetime. They never fail, and they never tire of the chase."

* * *

"How do you make him start?"

"Just say 'Go find him,' and he's off, not with a rush, but at a slow, even, loping gait, with that deep-throated, thunderous bark, that booms through the woods and hills like the warning cry of a lost soul. Of course the escaping criminal knows nothing of the true nature of the dog on his trail, and the tenor of his bark is something that frightens any one. Then, when the bloodhound reaches the end of his chase, he gets almost hysterical, he foams at the mouth, and his eyes are red and bloodshot, and he fairly leaps into your arms—with joy."

"There is really nothing of the wolf in a bloodhound?"

"No, Sir!"

"But every dog, we are told, was originally a wolf!"

* * *

"I don't believe it, and yet I know something about animals, wild and civilized, and I believe in Darwin's theory so far as humans are concerned; but as between the ape and the man, so between the bloodhound and the wolf—there is a missing link. Can you explain the reasons that stamp their impress of blood upon an aristocrat, for instance, and a common breed of man?

"This dog derives his name from the earliest understanding of man's respect for ancestral blood. He was called the bloodhound to distinguish him from the foxhound and other hounds that the hunting of wild boars inspired, meaning the hound of pure blood, as we now speak of a blooded horse."

"But the bloodhounds that hunted negroes in the South used to pull their men down?"

"The hounds that were used for this purpose for a long while in the Southern States were trained to do this, but they were not pure bloodhounds, but outcrosses of the bloodhound. Those were trained slave-hunting hounds. It would be absolutely impossible to train a bloodhound to do this. It is entirely against his nature. It is the custom to trail a bloodhound on a perfect stranger to the dog, but when he has overtaken him, and ascertained that the man was the object of pursuit, he manifests no further interest in him."

In a three-acre field of thick grass, inclosed by a high wire fence, with an additional second fencing about five feet beyond the first, running parallel with the road, we found the man-trailers. This latter fence was there to prevent the intrusion or approach of other dogs that might introduce distemper or other dangerous diseases to which bloodhounds are specially susceptible. When I say that a bloodhound weighs about 100 pounds and stands about three feet high you can realize what a full pack of these animals in full cry after you would mean to the uninitiated. The doctor handed me a whip, taking one himself, as he unlatched a gate in the fence.

"If you don't have something like that in your hand they'll paw your clothes off," he said.

The whip may have been necessary, for the bloodhound makes your acquaintance unceremoniously, effusively, but with a violent lashing of his big tail and a friendliness in his enthusiasm that no one can mistake. After the first excitement of "nosing a new scent" is over they trot away in all directions, quite oblivious of the presence of any one.

* * *

After we had walked once around the field Magician, the prize bloodhound of the world, took up the trail, and, with his deep-throated voice, followed our scent eagerly back to the barns.

"There isn't any dog as suitable for a pet as a bloodhound," said Dr. Knox admiringly. "The only thing that's made them unpopular is the people who read and write fiction."

"The negro of the South believes the fiction?"

"Of course, and almost every one else is afraid of these dogs."

"How do you train them to trail a man?"

"A thoroughbred bloodhound is born trained. All the breeder does is to encourage the pup. He will hide himself and let the dog find him, rewarding him with a piece of meat at the end of the trail. A dog two years old is ready for business."

It would be well if the Constables and Marshals of the United States who use bloodhounds in their police service could see the regal care that is given them at their home kennels. Each dog has his own box stall. He is housed and provided for and groomed like a blooded horse.

A rare brood of ducks is kept for the sole purpose of giving him fresh duck eggs, and the very choicest of meat is served to him separately in his own stall, that there may be no confusion of manners over the food. In Winter the temperature is kept at a fixed degree in the kennels themselves, although a bloodhound is not more sensitive to climatic changes than other dogs; but Dr. Knox allows all animals he has human comfort.

W.

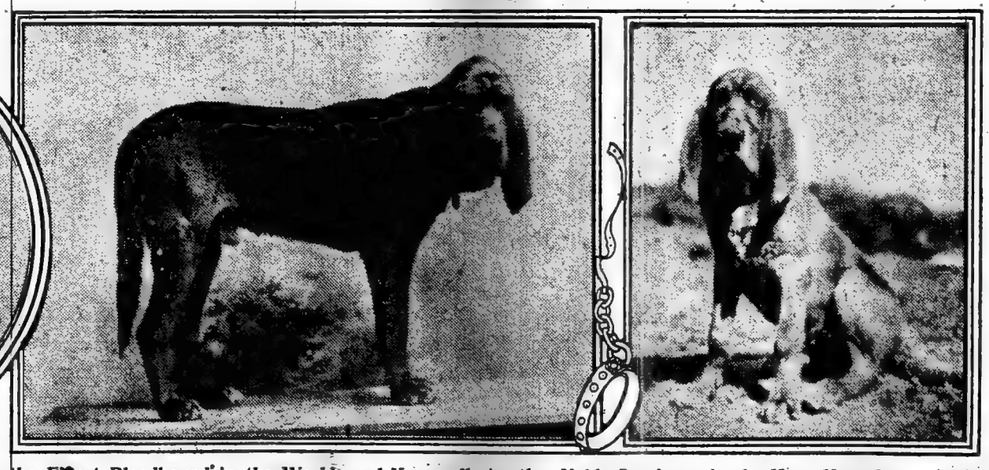

Dr. Knox's Magician, Said to be the Fittest Bloodhound in the World, and Knoxwell, Another Noble Specimen in the Knox Kennels.

"An Englishwoman in New York:" The American Child

Mary Mortimer Maxwell Discovers It at Its Best--- The Individuality of Our Boys and Girls.

IN a little summering place just far enough away from New York to be the real country I stumbled across a small person in denim overalls one afternoon last week. It was just within a picket fence along the roadside, and there was going on a building of towers and turrets of sand and soil.

"How do you do, little boy?" I said, for the face was too bright and friendly to be passed by unsaluted.

"I'm not a little boy, but a little girl!" replied the small person, smiling up into my face.

"Oh, indeed!" I looked again at the two legs incased in overalls and felt doubtful still. Then I pointed to the garment and said:

"But you are dressed exactly like a little boy."

"No'm," said the child, "these tousers be bigger than little boys'—all round big, so's I stick my desses all inside, an' they muss up but not get dirty. These little girls' tousers."

As our acquaintance progressed through the openings of the picket fence I was told that her name was Nellie and that her father "sat in a big, big chair in a big, big room an' sent bad folks to prison and tol' the good folks to go home an' stay good," by which description of her father I fancied him to be a Magistrate or Judge.

This little girl, dressed in blue overalls, playing all alone and happily in her garden, gave me a glimpse of American child life which I had not happened to have before, and, stopping for a few days in the place of her Summer home, I became very chummy with her. Through her I made the acquaintance of other children in the neighborhood. To spend much of my day with them, to listen to them, and to study them became a great delight to me. In age they ranged from four or five to nine or ten. Such a variety of character, temperament, little virtues, and little naughtinesses as I have found among them, and what a little individual each one is to be, sure.

* * *

I am convinced that the philosopher who told us in rhyme of the little girl with the curl who was so good when she was good and so horrid when she was bad, must have had a close acquaintance with the little children of America. When they are good they are so entirely delightful that a philanthropic Englishwoman feels the impulse to go at once and start an orphan asylum and fill it to the brim with nice little boys and girls who haven't any mothers, though one pauses to reflect that perhaps they would not be so dear if it were not for the mothers.

I still have a feeling of being greatly bored by the American trick child, and wild horses could not drag from me the opinion that 6 or 7 o'clock is the right hour for children to be put in the care of the Sandman, and that at a dinner table of an evening the most fascinating of them becomes but a nuisance to its elders. But this has nothing to do with the American child as an American child, but only with the system that allows a child to become a nuisance instead of a pleasure. Let the English child sit up till all hours, eat hot soups, roasts, rich puddings at a night dinner; have it always in the drawing room, make it do "tricks" till it thinks it is the most important member of the family, and I am sure it would not be a whit pleasanter to have about than the American child brought up in the same fashion, and I am very doubtful if it would finally turn out as well.

These little annoyances are the things one feels most at first in making the acquaintance of an ordinary American child reared in the typical fashion, just as a visitor in an English home is first impressed with the idea that an English mother neglects her children, when in reality she loves them dearly and is only trying to keep them from intruding on other people who are not their mothers and who she cannot believe would feel any interest in them.

This is one of the first differences that one notes between the English mother and the American mother. The former takes it for granted that you do not feel any particular interest in her babies, though she herself may dote on them. The latter takes it for granted that you cannot help loving them and wanting to make their acquaintance.

Let an American remain long enough in England and he will see that we really have very excellent notions about the rearing of our children, though we may go to one extreme. And let the English visitor, especially if she be a woman, remain a year in this country and she will see many of the advantages of cer ain phases of the American system of child-rearing, and if she is human she cannot help becoming infatuated with many a small person whom she will meet in her American travels.

* * *

The most noticeable thing about the average American child is its individuality. In many ways every child is different from every other child and seems to need a special kind of treatment. It is in noting this fact that the American school tea her becomes so proficient in her work, and it is her appreciation of this fact that might make the American mother the wonder of the world and envy of all nations.

In England we are too prone to regard children as merely children, and fancy that what is good for one is good for all. Therein we make our mistake, and therein our boys' schools make a mistake.

"Caning is good for a boy occasionally," say the English father and the English schoolmaster, and so we have it that even at Eton an occasional boy is occasionally caned for a very serious offense. We have a way of saying "a boy's a boy," instead of calmly taking into consideration that a boy is an individual. One English head master has told me that he has never caned a boy except for one offense, and that is for the telling of a malicious lie, "and," he added, "every boy should be caned for telling a malicious lie. There is no other way to deal with him."

All of which may be a mistake. Some malicious liars may be cured by caning, but others may require some other sort of treatment. It is so important to first know the boy before meting out his punishment.

In this country you are learning far more rapidly than are we of England the importance of child-study. The study has been forced upon you, or let me say you have forced it upon yourselves by a certain looseness in child-government, which looseness will probably in the end work out to great good. The American baby being made so much of from the very beginning develops a very early precocity, and having begun to give him so much attention, it would be extremely dangerous for you to drop off suddenly from noticing him. So you are forced into noticing and studying your offspring.

I have no doubt that, except perhaps in a remote corner or two of this country, that old performance of "breaking a child's will" is never practiced in these days. Certainly a most pitiful sight, as pitiful as that of a bird with a broken wing, is the child with a "broken will." In the old, old books we read of this exercise of so-called "parental rights" over the child, but I think that in these days neither here nor in England does a parent consider it well to so suppress all individuality in a child.

But in this country you are cultivating a larger individuality, and I wish that without introducing into our English homes the faults of your American system we might still give our children the advantage of certain of your better ways. For instance, I note among my little American friends a degree of self-reliance that is absolutely charming. They button their boots, comb their hair, wait on themselves and sometimes on their elders at an age when a nurse would be doing everything for them in England. Perhaps it is because their mothers have had so much difficulty in getting nurses for them as well as so much difficulty in obtaining even ordinary housework that they have been obliged to teach their children to do for themselves. Whatever the cause, the result is admirable.

I assisted at the putting to bed of a small person the other night, and just as I thought she was about to kneel to repeat her "Now I lay me" she very courteously, though pointedly, dismissed both her mother and myself with:

"Now, you'll both please to say good-night and go 'way off, 'cause I got some talkin' to do with God."

It was a very quaintly put request, though really a most reasonable one. Perhaps I should be ashamed to admit that on the other side of the door I begged her mother to allow me to do some eavesdropping. This little lady could never, I feel convinced, become a member of the Church of England in good standing, for she has a repugnance to "set prayers," and insists upon absolute privacy for her communings with her Maker. From the very beginning, it seems, she steadfastly refused to repeat either "Now I lay me" or any other child's prayer, and her desire to do her "talkin' with God" when she is quite alone has always been respected.

Fancy the horror, the very crime, of any attempt to force that little child to "pray like other good little boys and girls pray"!

One of my little friends has explained to me that her father and mother never "tell" her to do anything. It seems this small individual has an objection to being "told" or commanded, so her parents have invented a way that pleases her better. "You may bring mother a drink, dear, if you will," is the formula her little soul delights in. "You may dust that chair for the lady to sit on, if you would like to," was the way the child was appealed to in regard to a dusty garden seat where I was about to sit down.

Whether this form of appeal would answer in every instance I have not yet learned, as my little acquaintance is a very recent one, but it seems a very easy and gentle way of pleasing a child and making certain tasks a delight instead of a bugbear to her.

* * *

I have been visiting in one place where three families have clubbed together in one house for spending the Summer, and a young woman teacher has been engaged to take charge of the six children who belong to the three families.

I was a bit shocked the first morning I was invited to "go bird's nesting" with the little band, until little Miss Five-year-old explained that Miss Black took a book and a "scope-glass" and a "picture-topking thing," and that each little girl was to carry a kitteh to "make it get used to birds an' not eat 'em up," while the boys had their dogs at their heels "to teach 'em nice manners to birds."

Such a beautiful tramp I never before enjoyed in my life, and, oh, the bird-lore that came to me from the very lips of those babies! At every nest we stopped to inspect we had a reading from the book, written in the simplest language, that even a three-year-old could understand, which described the particular bird to such a nicety that I am sure not one of us could ever mistake it for any other bird. The little girls wore their funny overalls that they might go tree-climbing without impediment. Already I have written to my English kin that the only sensible way to dress a little girl when she is playing about the grounds of her Summer home is in denim trousers, and I am looking forward to the scorn with which my suggestion will be answered. How I should delight to start this fashion in England. If only the Princess of Wales could be prevailed upon to dress her small Priacess in this convenient fashion, one might, perhaps, do something for the emancipation of English little girlhood.

Another day we went on an ant-hill hunt, the six children, their governess, and I. I do not believe any child of that group will ever step purposely on a little ant house or demolish a city built by these wonderful little architects. Nor do I believe one of them will ever forget the things learned that morning concerning the way ants keep house, how they bring up their babies, how they feed them, and what particular enemies they have in the grass forest.

When these tots are a bit older I am hoping that they will be sent in a body, under the same young lady, to England; that they will march through Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, Old St. Paul's, and then through the cathedral towns with their English histories under their arms, and so make real the things they learn in the books.

* * *

It was a member of this little band of naturalists who a few days ago tried a very original way of disciplining her little brother, aged 3. She herself is 6. The little boy was found weeping lustily on the croquet lawn while his sister was tugging violently first at one ear, then the other, saying in her best grown-up manner:

"Now, don't you feel how it feels, on'y lots worse an' worse, cos' I don't pull your ears 'way off, cos' when you get a man I don't want you not to have ears!"

At first it looked very much as though the little lady was in for a course of discipline herself for having so tormented her little brother, till she solemnly explained to her father that little brother had caught a big shoo-fly and pulled his wings off, and she was trying to show him how he hurt the fly, whereupon it was decided that the ear-pulling was deserved, and, having called a halt upon the promise of the little boy to leave all winged things hereafter to their rights, the grown-ups left even the comforting of the repentant sinner to his self-constituted little mother.

First she put the fly out of its pain, as she had been taught to do to a hopelessly maimed insect, and then she gathered her small brother up in her arms to tell him how "dreffui" she felt to hurt his ears, but that "it had to be did" to make him good.

The incident taught one many things, though its most beautiful aspect was that which showed the maternal instinct in this tiny woman.

A pleasant thing to contemplate on the subject of American child culture is that so many of the advantages which in England would be open only to the children of the better classes are here open to those of every class because of the far-reaching influence of the free schools and the care that is taken to prepare a teacher to be a real tutor for children. When one understands the superiority of your school system the wonder is not that the President of the United States should send his children to the public schools, but that so many Americans prefer to send their children to "pay schools." I can think of no better training for the future American citizen than to be a public school pupil up to the age of 15. And your free kindergartens make school hours a delight to a child instead of a means of torture. You Americans have mastered the art of how to give a child lessons without his knowing he is studying, and now the countryside as well as the city parks abound with little students of nature who think they are playing and having a good time when they are really doing the most important study work of their lives. To educate a child by entertaining, amusing, and interesting it is truly an art of which many an American parent and school teacher seems to be master.

* * *

Surely in the days when your present small boys and girls become men and women and have the making of the laws of State and society, there will be no lack of drinking fountains for dogs and horses in New York, as there is now; there will be no abused horses, no starving cats, no neglected caged birds, no home, however humble, without its own little flower garden, be it but a hand-painted window box of fertilized earth; for this generation of children is learning so much concerning the wants of our fellow-creatures, their habits, and their usefulness, that kindness and thoughtfulness for their comfort will become to them merely a matter of course.

The attitude of the small American boy toward his little sister and her small girl friends is at once a pleasant thing and a surprise to the English onlooker. He will give up more to his girl playmates than will the little English boy. The American boy seems to expect to "give in" to his sister, the little sister, as well as her father and mother insisting that this is right "because she's the lady," whereas the English small boy is under the impression that he should be first "because he's the man." Yet this same selfish little English boy does not forget to take off his cap to his sister and to her girl friends, while the unselfish little American boy is rather shy of cap-raising to his little sister, to his mother, and to her friends. One wonders if cap-raising is not taught in the public schools and if the teachers themselves do not insist upon it from their small pupils, even though the gentle art be neglected or not required of the little boy at home.

MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

The Theatre Hat in Paris

L'ECHO DE PARIS has, by means of a referendum taken in the twelve chief theatres of the French capital, finally decided the question of the theatre hat. Voting papers of three different colors were given to each spectator. The first meant "no hats," the second "small hats," and the third was for "large hats."

It was noticed by the reporters who guarded the polls that many ladies who ostentatiously dropped in a "no hat" paper were wearing perfect monuments, but they pleaded—and this is particularly important in the light of the result—that they were the slaves of fashion and would welcome a change in its tyranny. Men as a body voted against the large hat. Still, it is said that it was not the male vote only which carried the day, for hardly a man went alone to the theatre on ballot night, as all the ladies insisted on being taken to the play in order to enjoy the sensation of the franchise. Some husbands of large hatters were publicly threatened by their wives, but most of them stood firm, resisted intimidation, and plumped with the majority. The total number of votes polled was 111,742, as follows: For no hats, 58,319; for small hats, 51,767; for large hats, 1,656.

SONGS OF SCHOOL DAYS

BY J. W. FOLEY

ILLUSTRATED BY FLORENCE ENGLAND NOSWORTHY

The Honorable Scars

WUNS reddy brown fel down thare kittchun stares
witch he is apptoo do moast ennywares
becaws he stumbuls so ann skint his nose
ann blakkd his eyes ann toar his sunde close
ann gott nockt sensibul fore kwite a wile
ann fore a weak he koodunt hardly smile
becaws his face is soar ann every day
he hasstoo have it washt to kepe away
the jurms ann things ann hennry beamus sedd
it musst pe turble sufferen fore redd.

* * *

ann afftur redd was awl heeld up agen
he had a bigg skarr on his hedd ann wenn
he shode it to uss awl wi hennry sedd
he had a skarr on the back uv his hedd
thatts twice uz big wenn it is noo witch he
had got bi fallen owt uv a bigg tree
ann billy peersen shode his shinn rite ware
a turble uggly bulldog bitt him thare
ann billy grimes gott up ann shode uss awl
his nose witch he got broak wile playen bawl.

* * *

ann mickey finn shode awl uv uss his eye
witch got blone owt the forth of lasst juli
almoast. ann awl uv uss kood think uv sum
grate axsident. ann thenn i shode mi thumm
witch hennry beamus almoast chopt in too
wile diggen wurms fore bate. ann wenn weere thru
wi hennry beamus sed the diffrunt wuns
is jusst like woonds witch sum olled vetteruns
have got in war ann alwus like too sho
to proove thay saived thare nativ land uno.

"wuns reddy brown fel down thare kittchun stares."

"his eye witch got blone owt the forth uv lasst juli almoast."

A King of Humbugs Was "Dr." White, "Occultist"

One of the Most Successful Frauds Ever Convicted In an American Court---Made a Fortune Off the Believers in His Mystic Powers.

THE greatest psychometer, telepathist, hypnotist, clairvoyant, spiritualist, mental healer, dealer in the black and white art, dispeller of evil, recuperator of fortunes, restorer of lost affections, manufacturer of love powders, importer of the Adam and Eve root, and general psychic expert," otherwise known as "Dr." Theodore White, who has just been sentenced by the United States District Court in Baltimore to a three years' term in the penitentiary and a fine of $1,500, may be the king of frauds. His 20,000 or more victims, scattered throughout the United States, will probably content themselves with so regarding him. Those, however, who have not parted with their substance through the picturesque wiles of this adept in the necromancy of bluff, may be pardoned if they see in him an exuberant imagination that almost reached Olympian heights, mixed with a shrewd understanding of the inherent tendency in human nature to credit the wildest absurdities of superstition.

There is nothing too extravagant in the realm of the weird for human credulity, seems to be the obvious lesson of the case of "Dr." White. Take, for instance, this formula offered by the "doctor" to his followers as a charm against ill-fortune, a charm that might have given points to the brewers of a like savory mess in "Macbeth," and was eagerly tried by countless students of the "doctor's" system:

"Take nine drops of blood from the tail of a black cat on the first quarter of the moon, and the breast bone taken from a crow on the full of the moon, and the fork taken from the back of a frog on the last quarter of the moon, the shed of a blacksnake, the roots known as Adam and Eve, and also nine strands of hair taken from the tail of a white mule, place them all into a bag made for the purpose, and to be worn around the body."

A set prayer, prepared by "Dr." White, was also to be repeated for nine days by the wearer of the charm.

* * *

Another charm guaranteed destruction to one's employer, the forcing of people with long bank accounts to sign checks for the holder of the charm, the compelling of an unappreciative public to patronize his store, with other equally amazing services.

The following charm for the summoning of "spirits from the vasty deep" was not without the distinction of originality, whatever might be said of its effectiveness:

"Take a piece of human flesh from any part of the body, preferably the heart; place it where it will become perfectly decayed (rotten) and impregnated with maggots. Take nine of the maggots, wash them carefully in warm water, then open them with a sharp instrument; take out the inner portions, leaving the skin. Place the skins on a plate by spreading them out. After they are thoroughly dry, by close observation you will find that the exact form of a human skeleton, especially the spine and ribs, will be seen to appear in the skin of the maggot. Now allow these skins to remain, or you may place them in a row. Then take the portion which was taken from the inside of the maggots, mix it with sulphur and incense, and burn it at midnight, and you will find that there will be as many spirits to appear in the room as you have maggot skins. Again I will warn you to be careful when performing the above experiment."

* * *

When the Government raided White's place, known as the "Correspondence College of Science," the public was disposed to ridicule the credulous beings who had pinned their faith and their money to this revival of ancient witchcraft, admiring the wily genius into whose coffers more than $12,000 in cash from recent students was found, and who was employing an express wagon to make several daily trips to the Post Office to get his mail.

When the lame, the halt, and the blind, however, were placed on the witness stand and told of having, in their despair of succor from any other source, spent their last savings to secure the health and strength that White promised in his advertisements, ridicule turned to pity for the victims and to indignation against the "mental healer."

Here is a typical case of one of White's victims:

Miss Ruth Hutchinson, a young paralytic from Cambridge, Md., had been attracted by the glittering promises made by the "doctor." For years she had been unable to walk, and her only means of livelihood was by her needle. One day the famous "ad" fell into her hands, and she communicated with the "doctor." The first letter was sufficient for her, and $9, earned after insistent toil with her needle, was paid into the coffers of the East Baltimorean. Patiently she tried to follow his directions, but to no avail, and in reply to other letters from her the "doctor" wrote that an "evil spell" had been put upon the young woman, and that he could remove it for an additional $5. The witness was rolled into the courtroom in an invalid's chair, and was scarcely able to talk above a whisper.

CHARACTERISTIC ILLUSTRATIONS FROM "DR." WHITE'S "LITERATURE."

The picture in the centre shows him in priestly robes which he admitted in court he never wore. On the left he is shown reading the planets. On the right he is shown in communion with the spirits of the great departed.

* * *

White's methods were aggressive enough. An agent, testified that the "doctor" spent about $18,000 in advertising the "College of Science" in the smaller magazines and rural weeklies. With the receipt of answers to these advertisements, White, his Vice President, Miss Hannan, and a half dozen girl assistants commenced a campaign of persuasive literature.

First, the victim would receive a pamphlet, "Blessings to All Mankind," with a letter, promising to heal all diseases, and inclosing a symptom blank. This was accompanied by an application blank for the "Higher correspondence courses in Spiritualism, magnetism, hypnotism, mental healing, and the white and black art," at $7 cash for the entire course, or $9 on the installment plan. If this letter and pamphlet were unproductive of results, a few days later a second letter was sent. Still later, "No. 3" would be forwarded, stating that the "doctor," in rummaging in his desk, had come across the letter written in answer to the advertisement. This, he declared, he was about to toss into the waste basket when he was suddenly impelled by some mysterious force to note the handwriting. On examination he found that the latter unquestionably denoted the possession by the writer of miraculous mediumistic powers. Then came a fervent plea that steps be taken at once to have these powers developed, a little matter which the "doctor" agreed to undertake for a moderate consideration. All these letters were printed in great batches in imitation of typewriting.

Letter No. 4 of the series was discontinued a short time before the "College" was raided. In this letter White said that hundreds of his "students" had made people sign checks for large amounts, and had made other people do things they would not otherwise have done. He also dwelt upon the frequency with which the spirits inform their friends of the location of buried treasure, and hinted that here was a chance of a lifetime.

Letters 5 and 6 were mainly devoted to the fact that the course would be sold to the recipient of these missives as a special favor for $5.

No. 7, the last of the series, cut the price down to $3, of which only $2 was required in cash.

* * *

One department of White's wonderful "red book" of courses was devoted to "the greatest of all wonders, white and black art," which was made up of "the teachings of the Hindus" and the hitherto "unpublished writings of the ancient philosophers." It was often stated that the charms could not be made effective unless written on "pure parchment," and when "students" wrote to the "doctor" complaining of the failure of the charms, he would reply in his famous "parchment letter" that the failure was due to the inability of the student to obtain the "pure parchment," and offering to sell the same at $1 a yard. He added that he had recently made a contract with the mills for thousands of yards, which enabled him to sell the parchment at the reduced price instead of at $3 or $4 a sheet, its usual price. It was shown by the Government that the "doctor" did not sell "pure parchment," but instead retailed a grade of parchment generally known among artists as tracing paper, which he purchased for about 18 cents a yard.

* * *

One of the charges brought against White was based on the sale of the famous horoscope or "life reading" letters, of which 12,500 were printed shortly after the first of the present year. Letters were sent broadcast by the "doctor" to those who had subscribed to his "courses," offering to make both a "spiritual planetary reading" and a "psychic and clairvoyant life reading" from a lock of hair or from a photograph of the correspondent for $1. Hundreds of replies were received, and the "doctor" always sent the same horoscope, husbands and wives, sisters and brothers, getting the same "reading," although their hair was as different in hue as the extremes of the rainbow. A singular postscript to the horoscopes was a suggestion that if the reader was troubled with dandruff or any other ailment of the hair, it would be a good idea to use a hair restorer in which the mental healer was interested.

The "college," while holding no commencement exercises, issued diplomas to all the students who bought the "course."

* * *

Judging by the witnesses produced at White's trial, the colored race formed a large proportion of the "doctor's" victims. Here are two typical cases:

Jasper Crutchfield, a negro from Dallas, Texas, was one of the "students" of the college. He said that he "seen the ad in de paper offering to giv' de wonderful book free, so I done wrote fur it." He said that the "course" cost him about $7.

In the letters which Jasper received from "Dr." White there was a paragraph which promised to teach Jasper how to be lucky in "the game."

"Were you interested in any game of chance?" he was asked.

"Yas, Suh."

"What was it?"

"Policy, Suh."

This letter was known as "the fourth letter," which was discontinued before White's arrest. Among other things, it promised to convey the power to the "students" of compelling a man to sign a check for any amount and to have a master or employer turn over large sums of money to servant or employe. In addition, it said that any one who subscribed to the course would be able to gain love and affection.

After getting a magic love breastplate and the cook Jasper wore the charm for some time, and then decided to return it.

"Why did you return the charm?"

"I didn't think it was strong enough."

In reply White wrote that Jasper had not been wearing the charm properly, and added that it would strengthen up and be repaired if Jasper would send $2. Later Jasper received another letter saying that the cause of his bad luck was an "evil spell" which some enemy had thrown around him, and the "doctor" said that he could disperse the spell for $10.

At a later time "Dr." White again wrote Jasper and expatiated on the virtues of charms written on "pure" parchment, retailed at $1 per yard.

"Did you get the parchment?" he was asked.

"Yas, Suh."

"Did you write any charms?"

"Yas, Suh, I done wrote de good luck charm, but it didn't work."

Jasper was also asked to buy one of the famous life readings and horoscopes, but on this he reneged.

* * *

Catherine Webster, a colored woman, testified that she had been feeling bad, and went to "Dr." White for relief.

"He sed dat Ah wuz surrounded by evilness," declared Catherine, "and he sed he could git rid of it for five dollahs, and he guv me a powdah and Ah sprinkled it 'round the house."

"Did the 'evilness' disappear?"

"Ah dunno, Suh."

She wrote a letter to White in which it was broadly hinted that she had tried to put a charm on "a party" who had stolen the affections of her sweetheart, and that she had worn a love powder breastplate to recover the lost love. The letter concluded:

"The man has not been broken from the woman, and he is sticking closer to that dark woman. What is there to be done?"

"Who was the man?" Catherine was asked.

"Deed, Suh, Ah doan't see no use bringin' him into dis here mattah."

* * *

White was not without his supporters at the trial. Several witnesses testified that they had been benefited by reading his books and, in some instances, claimed to have been cured of disease. One woman said she had paid White $450 and received a "magic mirror" that was supposed to have been possessed of great power. She expressed firm faith in the mirror and indicated that she would not be without it. The Government put on the stand the man who made the mirror, who testified that it cost him $1.50 for materials, and he had sold it to White for $3.50.

One of the most widely advertised accessories of the "college" course was "the Adam and Eve root." Concerning this the course said:

"It is stated that the roots known as Adam and Eve is an excellent means of restoring lost, love, reuniting the separated, and overthrowing all evil.

"For instance, if two lovers, or man and wife, has separated, the Adam and Eve will immediately restore them together and cause happiness to dwell with them. It is also stated that this same charm can be used in order to separate two persons. If a husband or wife leaves their home and associates with the wife or husband of another, the Adam and Eve can be used to separate the said persons. In order to perform this, it is necessary to take the roots, (Adam and Eve,) name each of them after either the man or the woman, then place them in a stream of running water and afterward tear them apart, and repeat the following words: 'What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder. And as God didst not join thee, I put thee two asunder, ye workers of iniquity.'

"When reuniting the separated with the Adam and Eve, it is necessary to name the male or female root, whichever the case may be, after the person whom you desire to have drawn to you, and wear it about the person constantly, when the said person will return to you.

"These wonderful and mysterious roots are found together—that is to say, they grow together, and represent a male and female. The larger root is the male. Every person who has any dealings with the magical arts should, by all means, carry with them this wonderful article.

"Note.—No doubt some persons will say, 'Oh, I have no faith in that sort of thing,' but the writer will say there are some persons in the world who do not believe in anything, and those who do not generally are kept down in life. There are many things in this line which can be used to a wonderful advantage if persons only knew how to use them. The writer begs to state that he has furnished many of the most prominent ladies and gentlemen in this country with the Adam and Eve, and there are many ways to use them. We would not, by any means, be without them."

This root, according to White, came from the west coast of Africa.

* * *

Of "Dr." White himself the most complete narrative came from his own lips on the witness stand. He expressed implicit belief in everything he wrote, everything he said, everything he did, everything he saw, everything he thought, and everything he taught. That was his defense, and it was the hinge upon which revolved the whole case. It was agreed that not the mysteries of spiritualism, or hypnotism, or any of the other isms constituted the backbone of disagreement between the Government and "Dr." White, but that the issue was simply: Did White consciously deceive people. If he had faith in his doctrines and in the claims of his advertisements, and in his charms and his tokens and powders and roots he was guiltless of crime in the eyes of the law. White claimed he possessed such faith, and it was only when the District Attorney took charge of his examination that the shadow of doubt darkened into a cloud, and conviction became easy.

Passing of New York's French Quarter---No Longer a Centre of Art and Bohemia

THERE is one foreign colony in New York—and that the most famous colony of its day—that has gone by the board. Prosperity has killed it. It had been dying slowly for five or six years. Hardly a change of New York during the past quarter century is quite as interesting.

The colony is the old French quarter, which, originally situated just below Washington Square, along South Fifth Avenue, Bleecker Street, and the adjacent thoroughfares, moved itself uptown to Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Streets, to the West of Sixth Avenue, twelve or thirteen years ago, and seemingly began to flourish. Never large, but full of life and picturesqueness, it was a great feature of New York, the centre of its art and bohemia. One by one its families have prospered, and have become merged into thoroughgoing New Yorkers. They have moved from their old scenes and the "Quarter" is lost forever.

This disappearance of the French quarter is of a great deal of historical significance, for this was the first of the famous "colonies" of New York. It began its career in the region of South Fifth Avenue more than twenty-five years ago, before the Italian quarter of Mulberry Street was really a quarter, and many years before the Greeks and Hungarians and Russians and Poles got into New York in any numbers. Alone among all these foreign nationalities the French have not extended their settlements.

As the seeker of the picturesque and the foreign passes along Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Streets, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, to-day, he finds very little, indeed, to remind him that a dozen years ago this was really the French quarter. Of the original French quarter below Washington Square there is absolutely nothing remaining, for in 1894-5 the Italians drove the French out, and have since made this part of the metropolis one of the great Italian towns of America.

In the streets to the north of Twenty-third Street, where once the little shoemakers and tobacco shops were most numerous, where the real French restaurant throve and dispensed really good table d'hôtes at a moderate price, where there were genuine garçons and really plump dames du comptoirs, where each block was dotted with several curious and sombre little French wine shops, there now remains practically none of these. Almost the sole survivor, in fact, is a prosperous French periodical and book shop, whose master and mistress note as one of the curious things about their business that their customers are no longer their neighbors, but come from everywhere about New York.

The uptown quarter, which has within recent years passed out of existence, had never the picturesqueness of its prototype further downtown, it is true. The first French quarter started long before the days of big buildings in New York, and was established in a host of little brick and wood two and three story houses. When the quarter moved uptown it went into buildings of more conventional type, which answered very well commercially, though they did not attract the eye. The real trouble about the last French quarter as distinguished from the first was that it never had the art and genuine bohemian element possessed by the downtown one, and so lost many of its old patrons.

But it did make money. The day of its moving uptown was the time when New York as a city first began to go bohemia mad. It provided poor dinners and none too clean tablecloths, together with indifferent wines, in sections out of the way, if only they had the bohemia stamp upon them. It delighted to meet people it thought were artists and writers. The wily Frenchmen and their wives saw in this trend of the times great opportunities for their pocketbooks and bank accounts. They furnished the local color, and they laid it on thick. To establish themselves in a more convenient location for the gaining of the dollars of the "Américains" was the first reason for the moving of the quarter uptown. The restaurant business on a table d'hôte basis was always the most profitable industry of the French colony.

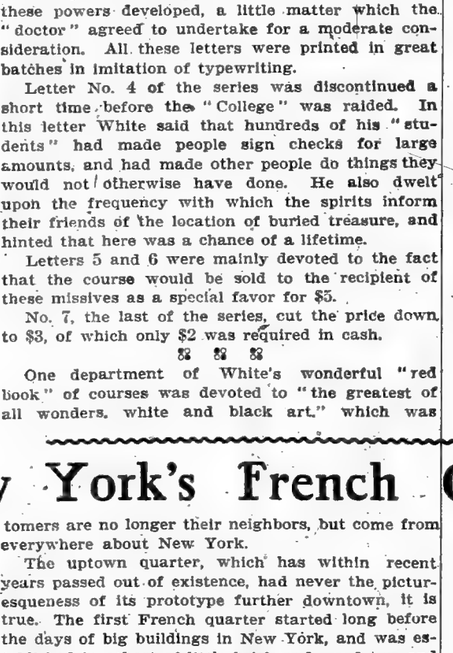

The Dame du Comptoir.

The theory of these restaurants was very simple. They were built upon the idea that there were a large number of New Yorkers, some of them fashionable people, but the bulk the big floating population, who would think it the height of abandon to dine at a place where the waiter could speak only one-third English.

This idea proved an enormously valuable one commercially. It resulted in a good many quiet little Frenchmen and their wives piling up considerable fortunes for themselves. It is these people, for years the most important element of the French quarter, that have now vanished. The French restaurant of those old days exists no more. It has been replaced further uptown, and without the surroundings of any quarter at all, by more pretentious and gorgeous establishments.

* * *

Here is the quarter as it was, described in the days of its prosperity by an expert:

"There must be at least a score of these table d'hôtes on the streets mentioned, and they all have their tables filled between the hours of 6 and 8 in the evening. Some exceedingly good fare is served, too, at several of them, the menu including a clear soup, a modicum of fish, a scrap of delicately flavored entrée, a miniature bird, which, nevertheless, has been cooked to a nicety; a salad, and, just preceding the black coffee, a purely American milk-white substance, frozen to various degrees of hardness, which the scurrying waiter names, as he rolls the word thickly over his tongue, 'isscreeme.' Following the coffee, the choice is offered of from two to four kinds of pronounced and positive cheese.

"The little Frenchman at the table near by, who is dining in a way that is palatial to him, sips his coffee with a relish, and, carefully wiping off his mustachios, pulls toward him a plate of bread, a pat of butter, and a tiny portion of Camembert that is included in his half-dollar meal. He spreads the bread thinly with butter and puts a thick coating of the soft cheese on that. Then, peering into his coffee cup, with a grunt of dissatisfaction upon finding the liquid all gone, he lights his cigarette, smokes it slowly to a finish, and then strolls up to the dame du comptoir to settle his account.

"She is generally a dark, fat woman of the bourgeois, neither as plump nor as piquant as was the dame du comptoir of the old French quarter. American trade and American prosperity have coarsened her as a class, and made her far less attractive. Where once she was satisfied with little, now the craze of the almighty dollar has taken possession of her, and she, with her husband, the proprietor, in nine cases out of ten, generally spend their days figuring how to give the most meagre possible dinner that can be devised for 50 cents.

The Waiter Has Not Been Spoiled.

"Even the rotund, suave little proprietors, the husbands of the dames du comptoirs, in nearly every case, have become purse-proud, and care only for 'se Américain' as a patron. The only individual, in fact, about a typical modern French restaurant that has not been spoiled by the days of prosperity uptown is the waiter. He has to labor twice as hard as heretofore, yet he remains thankful when he receives a tip of 10 cents for a dinner served to three persons."

With the French quarter's complete disappearance, the chance is totally lost of a real Parisian café chantant. Such a thing never did actually exist in New York, but there were possibilities of it. When the quarter moved itself from South Fifth Avenue and Bleecker Street up to the west of Sixth Avenue, and had any amount of patronage rushed in upon it, it seemed as if the café chantant and the open-air French café would come.

They never did, however. This was as near as the French quarter ever got to it. The description given is in the words of the authority quoted above.

"There is not a single open-air place in all the quarter where coffee may be taken at little tables, together with the cheerful smoke of cigarettes.

"On the other hand, the ballroom and dancing hall have not been forgotten. It stands in one of the side streets, approached by two entrances, either by a high stoop or else through a dingy little saloon wherein absinthe is the swell drink, cognac the next removed, and beer the beverage of the lower classes. Perfectly open to the outer world, so far as admission is concerned, and yet known only to the Frenchmen of the vicinity, it is one of the most novel places of the metropolis to-day.

"A big, bare hall, lined on two sides with clumsy, antiquated tables of a circular shape, with a gallery at one end, filled with tables of the same type, and a miniature stage at the other, backed by dusty, roughly painted scenery, representing, as the proprietor proudly points out, a cascade in rural France—the name of the hall is 'A la Cascade'—this is the pleasure place of the new French quarter. At one side of the stage is a wheezy piano, furnishing the only music, and on both sides of the hall between the windows are set panels of woodland scenery reaching to the ceiling. There is no master of ceremonies. The piano simply strikes up its melodies for each dance and several young Frenchmen who seem to be especially engaged for that purpose lead the girls out on the floor."

What Is the Value of a Human Life in Dollars?

Judges and Juries in This Country Have Varied in Their Estimates from a Few Cents to $100,000---How Dr. Holt Would Have Life Values Determined.

WITH the exception of human life, the law of supply and demand daily settles the value in dollars and cents of every product of the earth and its inhabitants.

The cash value of a man, according to the ideas of Judges and juries who have been intrusted with the responsibility of determining such values, has ranged from 6 cents to $100,000, the latter case being that of the verdict awarded to Mrs. Jennie Leys, widow of the Superintendent of a large New York dry goods store, by the Supreme Court of New York, because of the death of her husband in the famous—perhaps one should say infamous—Park Avenue tunnel disaster. That was the largest sum ever awarded in any country in a suit for damages for death. In addition, the verdict carried with it interest from the date of the wreck, and a fee of $2,000 for counsel. The man who was valued at only 6 cents was James F. McQuade, killed while riding on a Third Avenue trolley car in 1901. There was another case, that of the heirs of Mrs. Catherine Tracy, killed by a street car in the Bronx. They also recovered 6 cents.

The vagaries of Judges and juries in deciding the cash value of human life are more or less well known. If the plaintiff is the widow of a laboring man, suing for the loss of a husband's support, if she be ugly, ill-dressed, poorly counseled, confused, and excited, six times out of twelve, provided there are no peculiarly unpleasant features about his death beneath a trolley car or a falling building, she is granted a verdict which, in effect, is the result of a juryman saying to his colleagues: "Oh, well, let's give her a few thousand dollars. This case has taken a long time. I'm tired of it."

* * *

On the other hand, if the complainant, a widow, is beautiful, calm, well-counseled, if she alludes in her testimony more to the loss of her husband's love than of his services in supporting her; if she drops one little, little tear at the precisely necessary moment, nine times out of twelve she is granted a verdict which, in effect, is the result of some juryman remarking to his fellows: "It's a shame the way these corporations disregard the sacred rights of individuals. I, for one, shall never consent to anything but a verdict for the full amount. Let us assert ourselves. Let us show them that we are not to be killed off at their pleasure. I vote for the amount asked."

In this fable of the two widows, if the reader chooses to call it so, there is no analogy between the cases of Leys, and McQuade and Mrs. Tracy. The average Judge, the average juryman, and the average citizen know that juries and Judges are broken reeds when it comes to depending upon them to decide by the system at present in vogue in the world's tribunals the cash value of a human life.

So, out of the East—from Portland, Me.—comes a new wise man, Erastus Eugene Holt, A. M., M. D., LL. D., of the University of Maine, who, in the hope that he may help to solve the complex problem of the price of a man, has reduced to an exact science, by tables and data covering "exhibits" from A to almost Z, the normal earning ability of the human body, based upon analyses which consider functional, technical and competing powers, upon which analyses a person may be rated, and damages to his or her body from injury and disease be decided upon, and equitable indemnities for injury or death be determined.

* * *

Dr. Holt has not taken into account the claim of a chemist (with whose name present-day history has not charged itself) that the average human being is worth about $18,300 from a chemical point of view, his calculations being based on the fact that the human body contains three pounds and thirteen ounces of calcium, that metal being worth $300 an ounce. Doubtless many a wife would be only too glad to get $18,300 for the metal or anything else in the dead body of her husband. These for some time were the highest figures ever made as to the value of a man, but as they carried with them no process for such ore refining, no method of getting at this hidden wealth, it was left to Dr. Holt to busy himself with the physical, if not the chemical and metallurgical economics of the human body, and he proves, at least he did prove to the Ophthalmologic Section of the American Medical Association in Boston the other day, Judges and juries to the contrary notwithstanding, that in the laboring man's class, a boy of ten years of age is worth in dollars and cents the sum of $2,601.62; that at fifteen years he is worth $4,263.66; at twenty-five $5,488.03 and that from that time on his value decreases until, at seventy years of age, he is worth only $17.13, or, in other words, that he becomes a tax and drawback on the community to the extent of $872.84. Dr. Holt proves in Exhibits A to Z that a professional man at twenty-five years of age has an economic value of $25,898.94, and that his highest value is at the age of forty, when he is worth the sum of $29,344.68. Dr. Holt looks forward to the time when he and Dr. Osler will be drawbacks on the community, notwithstanding all the work they have both done for the world, and which ought to be, through the slow accretion of years, so much capital in bank. Smile as we may, you and I who are forty years of age, at the idea of our being worth $29,000 to the people among whom we live, we yet begin to believe that that wonderful thing may be true when Dr. Holt, who tells us this, says he is beginning to be one of the drawbacks on the community.

Suppose we were Congoese instead of New Yorkers. Naturally, unless we were already more than ordinarily well provided, either in quality or quantity, we would, in the course of events, for a string of beads and a piece of broken looking glass, conform to the customs of the country and purchase a wife or two. Suppose one of these wives sinned against us either by act of omission or commission. We would naturally put ourselves to the trouble and inconvenience of chopping off one of her hands or feet, perhaps both or all four, if the fault were particularly glaring. Granted these hypotheses, the lady could not recover from us so much as one little glass bead, such small happenings being every-day occurrences and a matter of tea-table gossip in the Congo; but it is certain that if we permitted ourselves such retribution, no matter how great the provocation, in New York, aside from the crime of mayhem, with which we might be charged and for the commission of which we might be sent to Sing Sing, we would be liable to a suit for damages, and the spouse in question might recover a goodly sum in dollars and cents for the dismembered hand or foot. But, nine times out of twelve, each case having exactly the same circumstances, the Judges and juries holding dominion over our pocketbooks and their contents would assess a different value in each case for the damage done.

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Bishop Potter once said that every person begins life with a capital equal in money to $100,000, meaning in eyes, ears, hands, limbs, and brain. But, he said, no one would be willing to take $10,000 for an arm, a leg, a hand, an eye, or an ear. Juries have always estimated the entire dead man, woman, boy, or girl at a less sum than severed members of anatomy. There was a boy named Howard Williamson, a newsboy, whose leg was so much injured when run over by a car belonging to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad a few years ago as to necessitate amputation twice. He got $22,500. Yet there was a case shortly after in which Charles B. Morris, through Elandy, Mooney & Shipman, his counsel, got a verdict for only $7,500 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the death of his son, Leslie B. Morris, 18 years old, hurt in a collision while returning home from Holy Trinity Church in Harlem, the left arm of young Morris having been forced through a window, so that an artery was severed. In the very same court in which this decision was given—New York Court of Appeals—a verdict for $12,000 was given to the parents of a boy, John Fullerton, four years and two months old at the time of his death, who was run down while trying to cross before a street car at 116th Street and Lexington Avenue.

* * *

Dr. Holt has an idea that men should be examined and rated at intervals from childhood up, according to some such tables as his. He thinks there would then be offered scientific bases for awards in damage suits for losses of lives or limbs. These theories are those of Mr. H. G. Wells in "Mankind in the Making," amplified. Dr. Holt points out: "A man who has no income whatever and could offer no collateral would be refused a loan of money from any person or bank, and he could not obtain money except by reasons which are foreign to the rules of business. A person with good habits and a steady occupation with a specified income would be able to hire money on that alone, in proportion to his income, other things being equal. The time is coming when the earning ability of man will be rated, and will be just as valuable in the labor market as is the rating of his financial ability to-day in the business marts of the world. When that time comes, the important data for our mathematical formula will always be readily obtained, and the scope and extent of its usefulness be realized in solving every problem where the economic value of man is to be determined, defining every step in the process to that mathematical exactness with which it is constructed, thus giving equity in courts of law, in accident and health insurance, in the Bureau of Pensions of the United States, and in many of the troublesome questions in the labor markets of the world."

Unless some plan, some prospective table, such as was outlined by Dr. Holt in his address before the American Medical Association, the full report of which will be published in the next issue of the association's journal, can be devised, to reduce to dollars and cents, at least within a degree, the value of flesh and blood and brains, we shall go on, as we have done, year after year, hearing of and receiving verdicts unwise, unjust, and ridiculous. Judge Russell of the New York Supreme Court recently set aside a verdict for $200 awarded to the father of a boy killed by a wagon, and ordered a new trial. It was the case of the six-year-old son of George Gubbitosi, killed by a wagon belonging to Isaac Rothschild. Judge Russell said that a child's life is either worth more than $200 or that it is not worth anything. In his opinion he took the ground that by the child's death "aside from any sentimental loss, the father lost the probable services of the son from an age when that service would overbalance the burden of his support, the help of his manhood life rendered from the instinct of affection, and the legal obligation to support parents who are aging into inability to care for themselves. And that service is not the less valuable because strengthened by filial feeling. What basis of judgment or right did this jury have to value it all at $200?"

As against this, most readers will remember the decision of Judge Gummere, in the Graham case, in which he said a child's life was not worth more than a dollar. A. L. Graham, whose son was killed by a street car in Newark, N. J., three times obtained a verdict against the company for $5,000. Judge Gummere set the verdict aside on each occasion. After the seventh hearing of the case, the New Jersey Supreme Court gave Mr. Graham a verdict for $1,000. Shortly after Judge Gummere's decision, Judge Vandevater of Paterson, N. J., awarded damages of $9.90 for the killing of a cat.

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It may be many years before scientists succeed in having established a standard money value for each man and woman, boy and girl, dead or maimed, but jury-box decisions are coming more and more to reflect enlightened public opinion as to the cash value of human life. It is true that the $100,000 verdict in the case of Mr. Leys was an exceptional one, but, as it was based upon his earning power, which, as testified to by the widow, was $29,000 a year, it was perhaps not too large. She calculated that Mr. Leys would have been worth $500,000 if he had lived to the age he should have attained, according to the standard insurance statistical tables. The old disposition to deal leniently in case of accidents is passing away. In its place is a purpose to fix the responsibility and hold the offender, whether corporation or private citizen, to a strict accountability. Edward C. Hinsdale, who was in charge of the foreign department of the Morton Trust Company, was also killed in the Park Avenue tunnel disaster, and his wife got a verdict on the first trial of $60,000, which upon retrial was reduced to $40,000. Though the award was large, it could not be called excessive. Levi P. Morton, the dead man's employer, testified that Hinsdale received a salary of $5,750 a year. He was forty-seven years old. Assuming that he had lived his full expectancy, which would have been eighteen years more, at sixty-five he would have earned $103,500, besides interest.

Every one agrees that no money payment can atone for the grief caused a family by the loss of one of its members, but it is true that dollars and cents can relieve the distress so frequently caused by the loss of life or limb, and Dr. Holt and his brother scientists are doing their full share of the world's work in trying to establish some rule for assessing proper damages for financial loss either by death or maiming. We are too far advanced in everything else to continue to leave such important questions to haphazard juries.

W. B.

How Mr. and Mrs. Longworth Met King Edward at the Dorchester House Dinner

LONDON, June 16.—I don't suppose there is a phase more often employed in London just now than the magic one, "the height of the season." Society comes in from its country seat and uses it; the shopkeepers charge harrowing sums because of it. The tailors cannot do any work for you because it is "the height of the season," and even, alas! the most modest of lodgings has put on its "height-of-the-season" rate. The whole city really seems delirious. The theatres are crammed; the hotel lobbies seem almost ballroom scenes. The races at Ascot next week add to the gayety in town, for all society is making ready to motor or coach down there on Tuesday, when the King and Queen honor the royal inclosure with their presence, though they will witness as well, of course, the Royal Hunt race on Wednesday and the Gold Cup—really a bigger race than the Derby, on Thursday.

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The present week has been the very top pinnacle of the "height of the season" in town, and the two entertainments given by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were really, so it is acknowledged everywhere, quite the most superb that London has known in a very long time. Indeed, all during the evening at the reception Wednesday night we heard the English people murmuring their admiration over the beauty of the house and its decorations and it pleased us very much, too, in view of the recent Senatorial criticism, to have The Times make a special tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Reid and the addition they have been to London society, and express also the gratification of Londoners that through them Dorchester House has again been made available to the people, after having been closed to society for so long. The house is really one of the most magnificent in London, with its rare old paintings, its priceless damask hangings, and its noble sweep of rooms, but Capt. Holford, its owner, has been able to entertain only his intimate friends, and so, except for an occasional wedding or début in the family, it has remained shut away from the social world.

To us, on the night of the reception—and the decorations were the same as the night before—it resembled nothing so much as one of the beautiful varicolored stage pictures shown in some of the spectacular productions of the day. The stately marble columns in the hall and balcony and the ruby red of the damask walls made a beautiful background for the masses of roses, orchids, poppies, and lilies, the colors changing in each room like different scenes, and the shifting crowd of beautifully dressed women and very-much-decorated men making the stage effect quite complete. We learned that the King, the evening before, was especially enthusiastic over the lavish decoration in house and garden, and made a tour of them for the purpose of seeing it all more perfectly.

We were very glad to find out, by the way, just how an affair which the King honors with his presence is conducted. In the first place, whenever he visits a private house he is met upon the portico by the host himself, never by any servants. In this case Mr. Reid, when the royal carriage was heralded by the guard riding before it, advanced to the great stone steps, and personally escorted his Majesty into the great marble entrance hall. Here the other members of the embassy waited, lined up in a semicircle, and the King approached and greeted them all in turn. From here the Ambassador conducted his Majesty into the large reception room on the right, where the dinner guests were assembled, also arranged in a semicircle. Mrs. Longworth stood at one end of this line, and Mrs. Reid, after greeting the King, took her place at the other end. The Ambassador then presented Mrs. Longworth to his Majesty. She made a very low, graceful, and deferential bow, and the King, shaking her hand warmly, welcomed her to England and made inquiry regarding the President, for whom he expressed the deepest admiration. He was very gracious indeed, and as he is said to have the most perfect manners imaginable, and to be a master of graceful expression, his greeting must have been very happy. Mrs. Longworth was quite equal to the situation, as we all knew she would be. She was dignified and well-poised, meeting the King with the deference due his royal rank, yet preserving her characteristic naturalness and merriment.

After this was over, the King passed around the circle of guests, shaking hands with each; and this brought him back to Mrs. Reid, to whom he gave his arm to take her in to dinner. It was one of the prettiest sights imaginable, so one of the guests told us, to see the long procession winding up the great marble stairway—the widest stairway in all London—between the rows of pink rose trees which lined both sides of it.

When the dining hall was reached, which was entirely decorated in orchids, his Majesty escorted Mrs. Reid to the seat of honor on his right, while the Duke of Marlborough, who took Mrs. Longworth in, conducted her to the seat at the King's left, which she took at his Majesty's special request. We in our ignorance have been wondering why Mrs. Longworth was not given the seat of honor at the King's right, and perhaps others as unenlightened as we were upon court etiquette will be glad to have this explanation, too. It seems that since this was the American Embassy, or the home of the Ambassador, Mrs. Longworth was on American soil. In other words, being an American, she was at home, and all the English people present were her guests, as well as Mrs. Reid's, in a way. Therefore, while the seat at the King's right was occupied by Mrs. Reid, as his hostess, the seat at his left would, according to etiquette, have gone to the Englishwoman of the highest rank present, and the other seats would have followed to Englishwomen in the order of rank. It was only by special request, therefore, that etiquette was waived and Mrs. Longworth was placed at the left of his Majesty.

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During the dinner the King and Mrs. Longworth chatted volubly, and more than once the King threw back his head and laughed heartily. He expressed himself afterward as having been charmed with her, and this apparently was not merely a courteous speech, for the little sign which always betrays the fact that he is bored—the drooping of his heavy lids—when his interest is perfunctory, did not appear once during the evening. Indeed, while his carriage was ordered for early in the evening—since he rarely remains long after a dinner—it was 1:30 o'clock when he left Dorchester House. Not only this, but he broke his usual custom of remaining away from the informal supper following the concert—which that night was one which would have filled the largest theatre, including, as it did, Emma Eames, Caruso, Kirkby-Lunn, and Gilibert—and went out to the beautiful flower-hung pavilion in the garden, where he sat at the table of honor in the centre, again requesting that Mrs. Longworth be seated near him.

The reception Wednesday night was, of course, less exclusive, but it was really more brilliant. There were about 1,000 guests, of the nobility of England, and I really believe that, outside of the Embassy itself, we were about the only ones without titles. Yet we were loyal enough to feel, away inside, that we had a finer possession than any of their titles, and that was a return ticket to America in the Fall! They are beautiful in evening dress—these English women—beautiful. And all the things I had said about their blurry dressing I was shamefacedly forced to retract. Our American women, in street or afternoon dress, are far and away better dressed than the Englishwomen, but in evening dress they certainly more than get even. They have a grace of carriage and a lack of angles which it is a delight to behold. And really their lines, from the daintily coiffured head to the tail of the long shimmering train, are faultless. I spoke before of the way English girls hold their chins, but it impressed me again that night as being peculiarly characteristic. The American girl has a trick of poking her chin out a bit, in a tantalizing way which is wonderfully pretty; but the English girl draws her small chin down until it nearly touches her throat, and then looks up in a little shy way out of her appealing eyes—and it is quite as pretty.

Nearly every man present was decorated in some way. Either he wore his insignia across his shirtfront, or on his lapel, or suspended from a narrow red ribbon around his neck—or all three. It made a brilliant effect, in contrast with the delicate gowns and jewels of the women.

Mrs. Reid stood at the head of the great stairway to receive her guests. She is just as charming as can be, for she has, even on so formal an occasion as this, a simple warmth and sincerity of manner which makes people feel really welcome. All of a sudden, even in so stately a mansion, you feel drawn into a friendly homelikeness. She was very attractive in her heavy flowered brocade, with many and beautiful diamonds. Next her stood Mrs. Longworth, meeting all London with a sweet composure and possibly a little new dignity. Her hair was dressed high, in a soft mass of little puffs and curls, and holding a diamond tiara. She wore two diamond necklaces, one a broad band of three or four rows of diamonds, fitting close to the throat, and below it a single string of perfectly matched stones. Next her the Ambassador was shaking hands in the gracious fashion which has made him so thoroughly liked by all Londoners, for we learn from many sources in the city that Mr. and Mrs. Reid are very popular indeed.

We were mightily interested in some of the nobility. The Duchess of Buckingham, for example—such a splendid-looking woman, with her commanding figure, fair hair, and alert face. She was in pale blue satin—one of the handsomest gowns there—and some rare jewels. She is a genuine Duchess—she looks the part thoroughly. Another young woman who breathed aristocracy to the finger tips was the Hon. Violet Vivian, one of the Queen's maids of honor. Her hair is very dark, and her cheeks are of that delicious rose color which only the English girl seems to manage. The Lord Mayor of London, with his quiet face, pulled at the heartstrings a little. He looked sad, some way, with his dark eyes and snow-white hair and beard.

It was rather funny to hear the comments here and there as we sifted through the throng. All were of Mrs. Longworth, and all, too, were very gratifying indeed, for she evidently made a very pleasant impression. Once, however, we were immensely amused. Just in front of us a monocled gentleman, whose being was emblazoned with jeweled insignia, turned suddenly and said in a bewildered way:

"Uh—uh—which is—uh—Mrs. Longworth?"

"Why, the one next Mrs. Reid," said the pretty woman with him.

"Ow! How very extrawdnry!" said the gentleman, peering through the monocle.

"Why, Lord ——," laughed the lady; "you shook hands with her!"

This time the monocle fastened on her.

"Ow! Mowst extrawdnry!" he ejaculated. Then they passed on. We did not know that it really existed, and were highly edified.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth go down to-day by motor to Wrest Park, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Reid—another historic old estate which they have taken. Wrest is said to have the finest deer park anywhere near London, and one of the most interesting old houses. The rest will be a welcome one to the American visitors, for this week has made many demands upon them, and poor Mrs. Longworth looked really very tired on Friday, when she visited the House of Commons, and afterward had tea on the beautiful Terrace, overlooking the Thames. The informal dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely Carter of the embassy, and that of Mrs. Bradley Martin on Friday night, at which Melba sang, were both very successful affairs; and while Mr. and Mrs. Longworth are, perhaps, wisely, saying little about their reception in England, it is evident that they are having a royally good time. This will be continued next week, when they are to be entertained at luncheon by his Majesty in the private pavilion within the royal inclosure at Ascot.

EDITH BROWNELL.

Peasant Sculptor from Sweden Seeks Field for His Art in America

"THE Paradise of Painters" is a characterization of the lower Palisades of the Hudson that has been accepted from time immemorial, and with the blooming of Summer the number of studios across the silver way of the river seems to increase. Along with the painters who seek the seclusion of the grim-visaged cliffs for their work, there is a goodly quota of sculptors—the studio of Karl Bitter tops the heights of Weehawken, Paine's abandoned Merle is at Fort Lee, and between the two, in a tangle of uncultivated woodland crowning the hills above the wide stretches of the Hackensack, not far from the little village of Ridgefield, is the latest devotee of the plastic art to make this rustic neighborhood his home, Charles Haag, the young Swede, specimens of whose work were placed on exhibition for the first time in this country at the New Gallery in the early Spring.

I could barely distinguish his diminutive studio through the network of trees and bushes growing around it, fencing it off from the rambling lane that leads thither from nowhere. Maxfield, the artist, built the house; then it became the headquarters of a sketch club, whence it passed through varying periods of artist proprietorship until last Winter, its present occupant chose this little low-browed studio of the Jersey woods for his household gods.

* * *

Before visiting the young Swede in his sylvan retreat I had heard that he was something of an iconoclast in his attitude toward the classical forms in sculpture, and was counted an ardent votary in that school in which the name of Constantin Meunier is a leading one. Hence, I was amused to find, amid the shadowy trees surrounding his studio, fauns, dryads, Venuses, and a whole galaxy of heathen deities, plentifully weather-stained and in various stages of disrepair, but not in the least modern in appearance.

"This is some of your work?" I asked of the broad-shouldered, blue-eyed man, clad in a loose artisan's frock, who came out to meet me.

"Oh, no!" he laughed joyously. "These are not mine. They stay here Summer and Winter guarding the house where I work with the others, but we are not good friends, you know. Come and see."

* * *

Upstairs in the skylighted room extending throughout the second story there was certainly no vestige of the merry pagans whose dew-spangled figures had attracted my attention in the woods outside. Instead, judging by the plastered groups along the walls and on various rough-hewn stands, one might call this the Gallery of the Toilers.

"They are not belonging to the old fellows downstairs," he explained, with a quaint flavor of Swedish in his speech. "Those fellows have not been in my life; but these are the expression of myself."

"'Myself I sing!' as Whitman puts it," I suggested.

"So—perhaps," he laughed. "See! This group that I finish—I am in that. It is personal. I call it 'The Emigrants.' They carry their burdens from one country to another. I know them. I travel with them. I am one of them all my life. Two years ago I come to this country from Cherbourg, an emigrant on a Holland steamer. I am a potter by trade. My father before me is a weaver in Norrkoping, where I am born. All my life, in Sweden, Switzerland, France, I live with the class that is mine. I struggle and suffer as each laborer struggle and suffer. So, when I am sculptor, I try to give the expression to the laborer in my art.

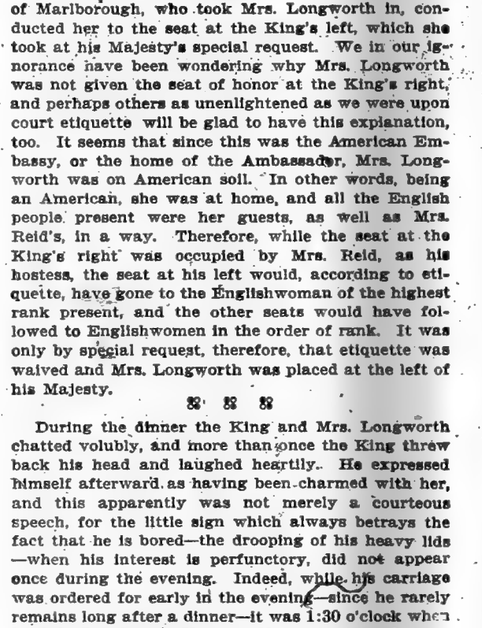

Charles Haag.

"On the steamer my brothers are mixed from all nations, and all the time I am busy with pencil and paper sketching them. Before the steamer sail I watch them on the pier starting for the New World, and when I arrive here I spend some months working along the emigrant places at the Battery, always studying the wanderers, filling myself with this new epic of the human race that is mine through my own experiences.

* * *

"In this group that I finish, the emigrant leaves his native country. He stands on the shore that is grown narrow to him. He feels there is no room for him there, and he is uncertain and sorry because he knows nothing of this New World where he goes. It is a great theme, this forced wandering of the races. It is the Odyssey of to-day.

"Here is another theme I take from my life and put in bronze. I call it 'Accord.' It is typical of my country and the toilers where I am born. It is a man and a woman, two peasants of Sweden, who pull together the old-fashioned plow of wood. It is so I pulled it in my native country. I call it 'Accord,' because so I think the sexes come nearest together in the peasant class, in their daily work at the plow, in the field.

"When I was a boy I attend the free night school in Sweden and Switzerland, and so I learn my art. Before I was twelve I commence this study, when I am apprentice in a faience factory. At the same age I remember an event that gave the first inspiration to my art. I heard August Palm, the great Danish teacher of democracy, speak in the marketplace of Norrkoping. The people jeer him and laugh at his talk of popular rights and equalities. All mock, except two boys who shout, 'He's right. Live August Palm!' I am one of those boys—and always since then democracy is my inspiration.

"In Switzerland my teacher in the night school told me to give up pottery and devote myself to sculpture. This I do, and then I go to Paris. It is a struggle there at first, but so I have a glimpse of the new school of sculpture—of Rodin, the German impressionist Hoetker, Milles the Swede, and the Belgian Meunier. Then comes the thought of America. That is perhaps the flower from the seed sown in my mind by August Palm in the marketplace of Norrkoping.

* * *

"I believed the great human types were here in the new world of democracy, and I want them for my work. And now I am here, there is this difference, I find, between the laborer of Europe and his brother in America: in Europe the peasant is the symbol of resignation, of patient, hopeless suffering, and it is so the sculptors who have given him sympathetic treatment reveal him. In this country it is not so. Here labor is aggressive, dominant, strong, a type that, for the artist, is scarcely to be found in the peasant of Europe. So, to the sculptor who would give it his life, there is a new world to be discovered and given to art among the toilers of America."

News and Views of Over-Sea Events

Great Duel Between Democracy and Socialism Begun in France---Tea-Kettle Tempest in the Nearer East---The Jovial King of Cambodia---New Taxes for Russians.

The Jaures-Clemenceau Parliamentary Duel

THE debate that has been going on in the French Chamber between M. Jaurès, leader of the Parliamentary Socialists, and M. Clémenceau, Minister of the Interior, is evidently the beginning of a great struggle between bourgeois Democracy and Neo-Socialism. On June 18 and 19 the Minister made an epoch-making address refuting the charges of his adversary that he had unjustly ordered troops to coerce the striking miners last Spring, and replying at large to M. Jaurès's Socialistic doctrine, which may best be summed up in the following words:

"The policy of the Socialist Party should be at once revolutionary and reformatory, proletarian and democratic. It should organize the working class and peasant proletariat in view of the general socialization of capitalist property, demonstrate to the class of medium and small proprietors that this revolution legally accomplished will cause them no prejudice, but will, on the contrary, be of benefit to them, merit their confidence by incessant reformi dction. That is the vast task imposed upon us by the force of things, by the economic condition of the country where our propaganda and our efforts are developed."

The debate was a duel between a born orator and a man who has become an orator by hard work; between a florid enthusiast and a trained reasoner; between a man of one subject and a man of many; between a rough humorist and a wit who has supreme command of all the subtleties of ironical and sarcastic reproof known to the French language.

* * *

M. Clémenceau first replied to the compliments paid him by his adversary. If M. Jaurès had covered him with flowers, it was only better to immolate him on the altar of collectivism. "But," he continued, "I cannot allow myself to be made a martyr without some self-defense. I have been accused of treading the workingman under foot. Where was it? Was it among those who went pillaging the dwellings of their comrades? Was it among those to whom I went to declare that no troops should be sent if they maintained order and tranquillity themselves? My orders to the Prefects of Police were categoric. They commanded that the law be maintained. Those who really acted against the working class were the men who encouraged in them the mad idea that wherever there was a workman who did not obey the law there they had the 'working class.' Education is not a matter of words but of deeds. The working class would be worthy of the responsibility of Government if only its own will and deeds were in harmony with the law. If mere speeches had sufficed to instruct the world, the Sermon on the Mount would long ago have been realized.

"But this is how I instructed my Prefects where strikes had broken out within their jurisdiction: Liberty to work, liberty to strike, and intervention of the soldiers only in case of violence. The whole history of contests between employers and employes shows that overt acts are not the natural force of the workingmen, but the force of those who pretend to speak in their name, their pretended sponsors and advocates. 'If only the King knew' was an ancient phrase. 'If only the people knew' is an adage for to-day. If you [M. Jaurès] were Minister of the Interior, would you not dispatch troops to maintain the law, to prevent pillage and bloodshed? Since you respect the Fatherland, do you not think it is acting in the service of your country to defend law and order?

"The precautions taken on May 1 were exceptional in character, but were not the circumstances which caused them to be taken exceptional? The demonstration had been organized by the Confederation of Labor, one of whose members had deliberately written that their aim was the disorganization of the State the better to combat the idea of Fatherland and to upset the military and civil administrations. In the presence of these published threats, I naturally became distrustful. One hundred foreign agitators and ex-criminals were arrested on the Place de la République."

* * *

On the second day of his speech M. Clémenceau acknowledged that there were fundamental differences between him and his opponent. Contrary to M. Jaurès, he held that any man who wanted to work had a right to work, and that it was the duty of the authorities to assure him in the exercise of that right. M. Jaurès pretended that, in thus assuring the right of the non-striker to live, the authorities violated the right to live of the man on strike. But, pending the arrival of the future society announced by him, there was a grave practical question to be settled—what was to be done to provide for the wives and children of workmen not on strike so long as masters were not allowed to engage foreign workmen and so long as men who wanted to work were forbidden the right to do so? The Socialist programme in which figured the eight-hour day, the extension to State employes of the right of forming trades unions, a progressive income tax, and proportional representation, was, after all, a terrible bourgeois programme.

"There is one serious objection," M. Clémenceau added, "to the catholicization of Socialism as described by M. Jaurès. It is that it is inspired by the spirit of dogmatism and not by that of liberty. If the organization of the human race is to be changed, humanity must first be fashioned to harmonize with it. You should not confound the failure of human genius to achieve things instantly with the failure of M. Jaurès's genius."

In the end, the Chamber, by a vote of 365 to 78, voted the posting up of M. Clémenceau's speech all over France, while a suggestion that the same honor be given his opponent's was rejected by 288 votes to 130.

New Light on the Druce Case

WORKMEN engaged in pulling down Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, London, once the residence of the eccentric Duke of Portland, made a discovery a fortnight ago which is believed to have an important bearing upon the famous Druce case.

It is the contention of the Druce family that the fifth Duke of Portland and Thomas Charles Druce were one and the same person. They declare that Druce, the father of a family, died as the bachelor Duke and that, should the Druce tomb be opened, the coffin will be found to contain nothing but a heap of stones. It has also been asserted that the Duke managed to play the double rôle by passing between Harcourt House and Druce's home, in Baker Street, by means of a subterranean passage. It was this passage which the workmen unearthed the other day.

King Sissowath of Cambodia on His Arrival in France.

Military Governorship of Paris and What It Means

BY a decree of the French President, Gen. Dalstein, who for three years has been in command of the Sixth Army Corps, is appointed Military Governor of Paris. A previous decree had made Gen. Hagron Generalissimo of the French Army. There is an anomaly concerning these two titles which, until 1897, were held by one officer. The Generalissimo does not exercise the powers which the title seems to indicate. He is merely the executive agent of the Ministry of War.

In time of peace the most important position in the army is that of Military Governor of Paris. In war time he has full command of the ninety-seven bastions and the fifty-five forts and the two intrenched camps of St. Denis and Versailles, and may, if the French metropolis be invested, direct the manoeuvres of half a million men. In times of peace, however, he has at his command a force ranging from 40,000 to 60,000 men, which may be made to concentrate at any part of Paris within a few hours. Political conspirators having in view a coup d'état have naturally been anxious to have the Military Governor of Paris sympathize with their aspirations. In a word, in case of revolt, the Military Governor of Paris, by his ability to do as he pleases with the French capital, is not only master of Paris, but of France.

It is no wonder, therefore, that when Gen. Zurlinden was Military Governor of Paris at the beginning of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry, the "Cabinet of Republican Defense" should have had some misgivings as to the future of the republic. Zurlinden was open to suspicion. When Cavaignac, in August, 1898, resigned as Minister of War on account of the Henry forgery, Zurlinden stepped into his shoes and made a series of charges against Lieut. Col. Picquart. Ten days later he had himself reappointed Military Governor of Paris that he might execute the charges he had made as Minister of War. In the months that followed there is not the slightest doubt that he was approached by Nationalists and asked to give his support to a coup d'état which, with him, would perhaps have been successful.

In the following Spring Gen. Roget, who had command of the troops at President Faure's funeral, was also approached by the Nationalists and his co-operation demanded. He laid the matter before the Minister of War, who smilingly informed him that all precautions had been taken. When Déroulède, therefore, grabbed his bridle on his return from the funeral and bade him "march to the Elysée," he simply arrested the hot-headed poet and waited for events. Zurlinden gave no sign, and the crisis passed. It has recently transpired that Zurlinden, for several days, had been surrounded by faithful officers of the Government who would have arrested him at the first treasonable word uttered, and that every order which he issued to the commanders of the Paris garrisons was scrutinized by the Minister of War before it was delivered.

Interesting Josephine Letter

IT may be recalled that the Barras mémoirs, published ten years ago, pretended to cast aspersions upon the marital relations of Napoleon and Josephine during the period of the Consulate, when these relations had been generally believed by historians to be most congenial and loving. A hitherto unpublished letter written by the wife of the First Consul will shortly be offered for sale in Paris. It is dated "Saint Cloud, le 28me Brumaire, an XI.," (Nov. 13, 1802.) Its character certainly refutes some of Barras's most startling accusations. The text is as follows:

"All my troubles have disappeared in reading your dear, touching letter, which is full of sweet expressions of your tenderness for me. How kind it is of you to give up so much of your time for your Josephine! If you only knew, you would be pleased with yourself at being able to give so great a joy to the wife you love. A letter is the portrait of the soul, and I press this one against my heart—it does me so much good! I shall keep it forever, and it will be my consolation during your absence, my guide when I am near you, for I wish to be in your eyes always the good-and-tender Josephine, who thinks solely of your happiness. If a spasm of joy reach your soul, or if a momentary sadness trouble you, let it be in the heart of your friend that your happiness and your sorrows find reflection. That you should not have a sentiment that I do not share is my desire—I subordinate everything to the wish to please you and make you happy. * * * Adieu, Bonaparte. I shall not forget the last words of your letter, which have entered my heart, and are deeply graven there. Yes, my desire is also to please and love—or rather adore you. JOSEPHINE."

The King of Cambodia's Corps de Ballet.

Jovial King Sissowath and His Corps de Ballet

SISSOWATH, King of Cambodia, has arrived in Paris with five sons, two Ministers of State, a corps de ballet of twenty dancers, and a corps of royal singers, not to mention a hundred or so household servants. His Majesty, Sissowath, has a jovial countenance, and, although he comes on a publicly advertised diplomatic mission, it is whispered in Paris that the Parisian public will have the opportunity to judge of the grace of his personally conducted "ballerini" before his departure.

Among the dances to be given is one which recalls the stately minuet. It was introduced in Siam by the Siamese Ambassadors on their return in 1686 from Versailles, where they went to render homage on the part of their King to Louis XIV. Besides this dance, there are several other entirely native figures which are chirographic evolutions rather than dances, being well regulated pantomimes and minodramas in which all movements are made to a sort of rhythm which bears a primitive resemblance to acting.

Cambodian musical instruments are primitive, loud, and quaint. In the front rank figure big xylophones, ship shaped, and large rectangular boxes on rollers, the finger-boards of the former being formed of a series of bamboo keys, while the finger boar[illegible] of the latter are formed of thin metal plates. Then there are the brass cymbals affixed to rattan-made circles, inside of which the musicians sit doubled up and play. They are all armed with wooden hammers, with which they vigorously attack their instruments.

Cambodian melody is much more seductive than it appears to be on first hearing it. The ear soon gets accustomed to the pentatonic gamut of the Asiatics. With a view of enforcing the rhythm, a series of big and small drums, having the one a high note and the other a low note in the same key, complete the orchestral arrangement. The xylophone is the favorite musical instrument of the Cambodians. As a matter of course, every band has a conductor; but he is merely a figurehead as a leader unless the sovereign commands him to play a solo on the xylophone, of which he must be proficient; and as he is, as a rule, a virtuoso on all the Cambodian instruments, his playing is always most acceptable to the listeners. He is a bit of a martinet in his way. He carries a big stick, and when any member of the band happens to go wrong during rehearsals, he does not forget to apply it vigorously across his shoulders.

To Limit Roumanian Marriages

ALTHOUGH sociologists and physicians have long been discussing the question of limiting matrimony to healthy candidates, no legislative attention has ever been paid to their schemes. To be sure, a plan was recently laid before the unofficial Marriage Commission which is attempting to modify the marriage and divorce laws of France, requiring that candidates for matrimony submit to a medical examination before entering upon the holy or civil bond, and prohibiting all Magistrates from marrying couples who did not present the proper medical certificate, yet the plan was laid aside on the ground that it was an infringement of individual rights.

But now a prominent Roumanian scientist, Dr. Torna Torneska, professor in the medical Faculty in Bucharest, proposes a very practical step in this direction. He has introduced in the Roumanian Senate a bill prohibiting marriage of all persons affected with chest diseases, organic affections of the heart, general paralysis, or any infectious disease which might prove injurious to their offspring. This bill consists only of one clause, but the chances of its adoption are said to be not very great.

Pertinent Side Lights on Russian Finances

CONTINENTAL articles attacking the state of Russian finances bear out the conclusions of the German expert, Rudolf Martin, whose article declaring that Russia was bankrupt beyond all possibility of redemption was reproduced in these columns last week. Meanwhile the Publicity Bureau of the Russian Treasury has not been idle. On June 26 it issued a communiqué made up of data intending to show a most prosperous condition of Russian finances, and indirectly denying many of the charges made by critics. This was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 27. Opposed to the critics is the Ministerial opinion that direct taxation of Russians can still be made to yield millions. The communiqué of June 26 would seemingly justify such a measure, but it should be remembered that the official figures in that document cannot be confirmed by private investigation, and the statement that the savings bank deposits have in four months increased from $12,500,000 to $57,200,000 is eloquently repudiated by the recent news of runs on Russian savings institutions.

Be that as it may, the Council of Ministers, despairing of luring any more foreign gold from abroad until all prospects of a revolution have passed, is providing for the creation of new sources of revenue for the payment of interest on a redemption of the loans which made such an emphatic figure in Herr Martin's article, and also to cover the losses incurred by the State owing to the suspension of payments for the purchase of land for the peasantry, (a fact which is at variance with the increased savings above noted.)

After the introduction of the new taxes there will still remain a deficiency of 35,000,000 rubles ($17,500,000) to be provided for under these heads. On Jan. 14, 1907, the Ministry of Finance will submit to the decision of the Duma bills for the creation of an income tax and the increase of the tobacco tax. It is estimated that the former will yield a revenue of from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 rubles, while the latter should bring in between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 rubles.

The increase of the land tax will, it is estimated, in consequence of the rise in the value of land, yield 30,433,000 rubles, an increase of 17,069,000 rubles as compared with the present revenue from this source. The increase up to 6 per cent. of the income tax on incomes derived from urban real estate will bring in from one to two millions of rubles.

A fresh inquiry is also to be made into the working of the industrial tax, and a measure for the introduction of a tax on capital will be drafted. The proposal for the establishment of a legacy duty excited sharp criticism, it being contended that such an impost was inexpedient. Furthermore, the Ministry of Finance proposes to impose a tax on electricity and on gas for lighting purposes, a tax which is expected to yield 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 rubles in St. Petersburg alone, and which it is maintained would appear justified on the ground that there is already a duty on petroleum, the principal lighting medium of the poorer population. The introduction of a tax on sugar was declared to be "very inopportune."

The Kaiser's Spies Outdone

MUCH to the astonishment of official Germany the Socialist organ Vorwaerts has on many occasions printed official documents never intended for publication or documents which it was not the intention of the Government to have appear so soon. The leakage has never been discovered, but recently a Berlin postman, whose duty it was to deliver letters to police headquarters was arrested on the charge of betraying the contents of these letters to the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party.

GENERAL DALSTEIN
New Military Governor of Paris

GENERAL HAGRON
New Generalissimo of the French Army

TWO FRENCH MILITARY NOTABLES.

Will Roumania and Greece Come to Blows?

UNLESS The Hague Arbitration Court shows some sign of intervening, the diplomatic rupture between Greece and Roumania is likely to precipitate those countries into a direful war of words. Armed conflicts are out of the question, for the simple reason that they are impossible. The Roumanian gunboats on the Danube would not be permitted to leave the Black Sea; the Greek Navy could not pass the Bosphorus; there is no means by which Roumanian troops could invade Greece; and Roumania, surrounded as she is by Bulgaria, Servia, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, could hardly be reached by the legions of King George.

Each country has, however, defied the other, and each has issued a note to the powers detailing the causes of the dispute. M. Skouses, the Greek Foreign Minister, recently declared in the Athenian Chamber that all attempts on the part of his Government to readjust the matter had been fruitless. The main cause of the trouble—from the Greek point of view—is the treatment of the Greek clergy by the Roumanian authorities. M. Skouses related how a number of demonstrators had entered the church of the Greek Legation at Bucharest and interrupted divine service, while M. Varatassi, the Greek Consul General, had been hissed on leaving the Courts of Justice. Agitators had entered the church of the legation, and others had obliged the Greek priest by threats to cease to officiate and to leave the city. The attitude of the local Roumanian authorities gave the priest no choice but to go.

"For these and other more grave outrages," the Foreign Minister continued, "the Roumanian Government had not only given no satisfaction, but had passed through Parliament fiscal measures of the most stringent character against subjects of States which had no treaty of commerce with Roumania. This measure was directed principally against the Greeks, whose treaty with Roumania expired on July 1. The persistence of Roumania in this unjustifiable attitude persuaded us that we had nothing more to hope from her, and we resolved to break off relations. We therefore addressed ourselves to Russia, which undertook to announce the rupture and to protect the interests of Greek subjects in Roumania."

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And now for the Roumanian side of the quarrel, as set forth in the circular letter to the powers: "As soon as the Porte, as a result of the negotiations with Roumania, by virtue of its suzerainty, had guaranteed equality of rights and recognition of their nationality to Roumanian subjects living in the Ottoman Empire, the Hellenic Government took forcible action, which shrank from employing no means to prevent the carrying into effect of the Imperial Iradé whereby the position of Roumanian subjects in the Ottoman Empire was settled as a result of negotiations between two foreign powers, in which Greece neither took part nor had the right to take part.

"Paid bands, which were organized in Greek territory by a society established in Athens, crossed the frontier without being prevented by the Greek authorities, and murdered and plundered, in order to terrorise the Roumanian residents, as was done at Gerena. The action of the Hellenic Government in supporting the attitude taken up by the Oecumenical Patriarchate is next to be cited. In reply to representations made in Athens, the then Premier, M. Raili, among others, declared that he knew nothing of Roumanians in Macedonia. He was not aware that a secret society existed in Athens, which was organizing bands which operated in the border provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The Hellenic Government endeavored by criminal deeds to mislead public opinion in Europe, while repeating that it could not hold itself responsible for misdeeds committed on foreign soil.

"The Roumanian Government replied that it had not reproached the Hellenic Government with not exercising police duties on Turkish territory, but with allowing on her own territory the organization of bands, which were paid, which committed outrages in Macedonia, and the officers of which belonged to the Greek Army. That is the true cause of the conflict. The Roumanian Government replied to this forcible action, which found expression in horrible crimes, by denouncing the commercial treaty, and by expelling from Roumanian territory certain Greek residents whose presence the Roumanian Government held to be incompatible with the maintenance of public order. The Roumanian Government gave a formal denial to the statement made by the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Chamber, that hostile demonstrations against the royal Greek Legation had taken place in Bucharest."

The Hope of Southern Italy

A WEEK ago some attention was paid in these columns to the falling off of immigration to this country from Southern Italy and the causes which moved Italians of the Basilicata, Calabria, and Sicily to emigrate. It was also noted that the Italian Government was greatly exercised over the drain on its southern provinces, both in regard to population and finance.

Italian political economists regard the passage of the new bill in the United States not to allow emigrants to enter this country who could neither read nor write as a blessing in disguise. Not only, they say, will it inspire the development of education at home, but will also keep millions of money in the country and thousands of that most useful class of Italians—the tillers of the soil.

Further statistics have come to hand which prove an interesting commentary on those offered a week ago. It appears that nearly 100,000,000 lire, or $20,000,000, are yearly drained from the peninsula in ready money and ocean tickets, while the want of men in the southern provinces is a serious problem. In one year 212,424 men and boys definitely emigrated, while 153,634 emigrated, but returned, making the lack of 366,058 men during many months of the year. These men left behind them 395,000 women with emigrant husbands or widows, and calculating to each a medium of two young children, it results that 1,185,000 so-called unproductive beings are there, without taking into consideration old people, invalids, or unmarried women. For each at least 6 cents daily is necessary to live, which makes an annual sum of over 130,000,000 lire which must come from somewhere, while the masculine element, which would naturally support them, is almost entirely wanting. This, of course, practically refers to the south. In the Basilicata and Calabria the women are 22 per cent. more numerous than the men.

A customer of an English baker found a fly in a currant bun. When the customer asked for another bun the baker refused to give it, but promised to give another currant if the fly was returned.

Hy. Mayer Goes Abroad--He Visits Dieppe.

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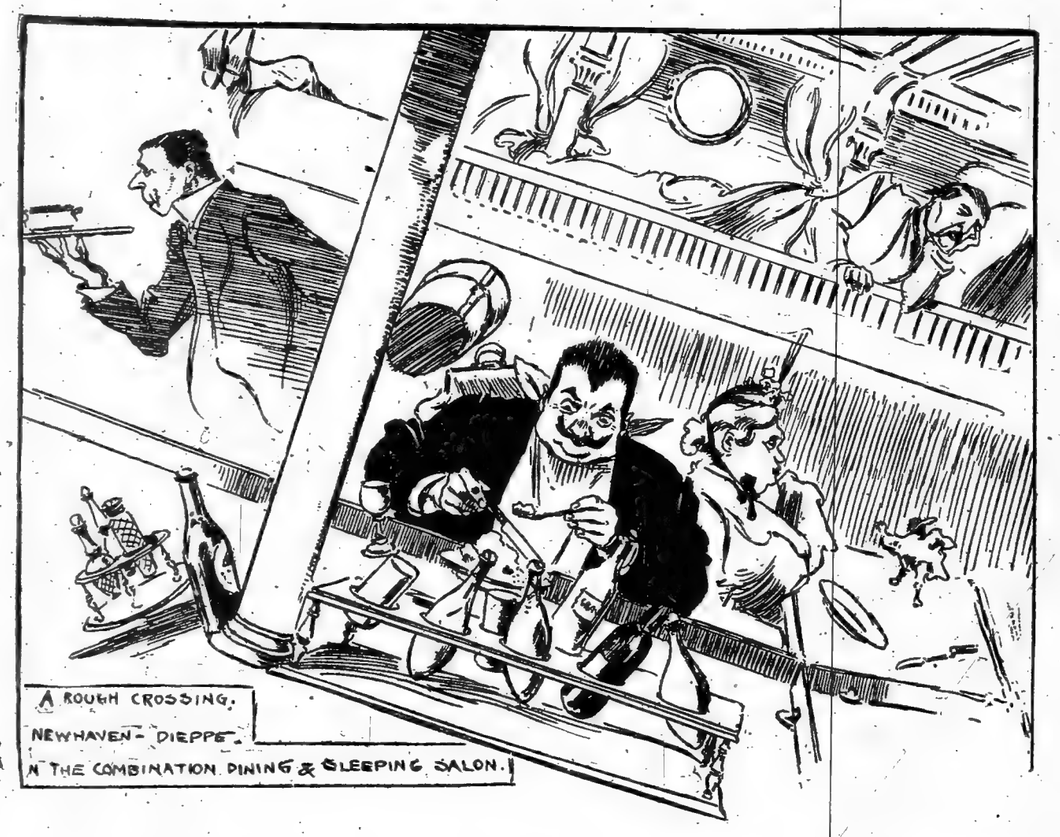

A ROUGH CROSSING.
NEWHAVEN - DIEPPE.
IN THE COMBINATION DINING & SLEEPING SALON.

THE NORMANDY FISHERWOMAN AND "IT."
IN SONG AND PICTURE

TOWN GATE AND THEATRE
THE OLD AND THE NEW.
A CHARACTERISTIC ARCHITECTURAL BIT.

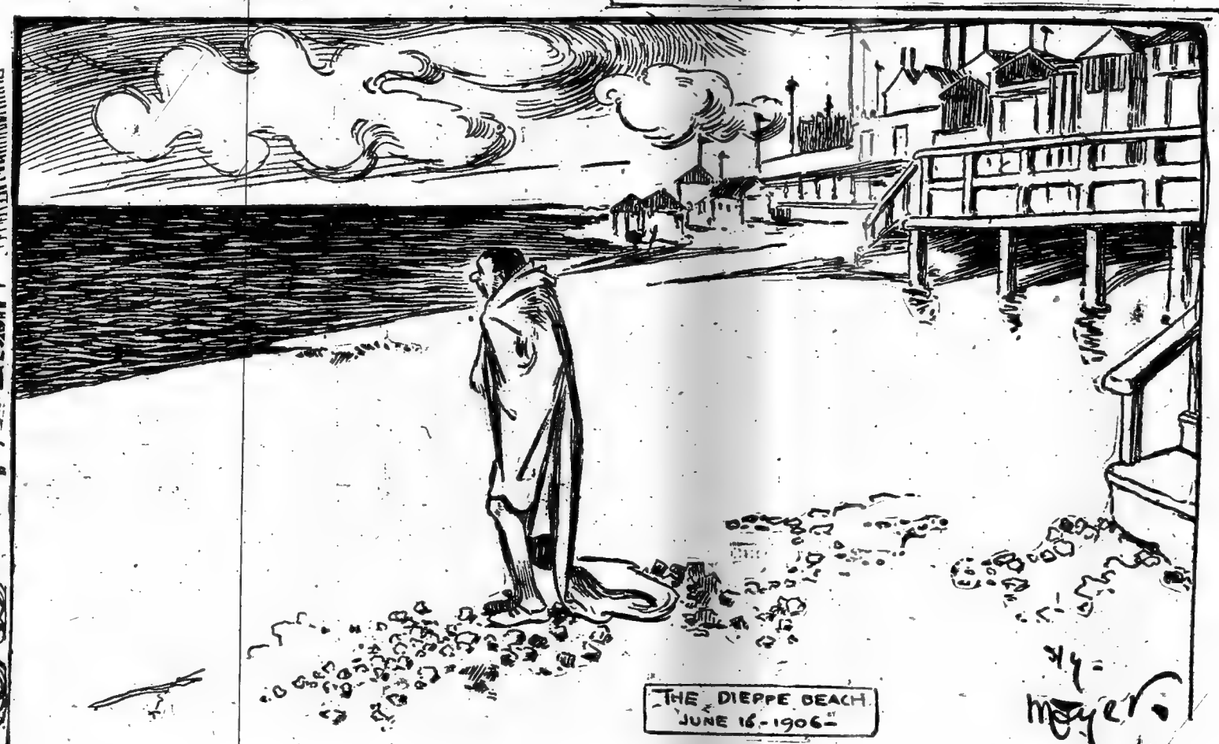

THE DIEPPE BEACH
JUNE 16-1906.

A DIEPPE CADDY.

THINGS WE DONT SEE IN NEW YORK.

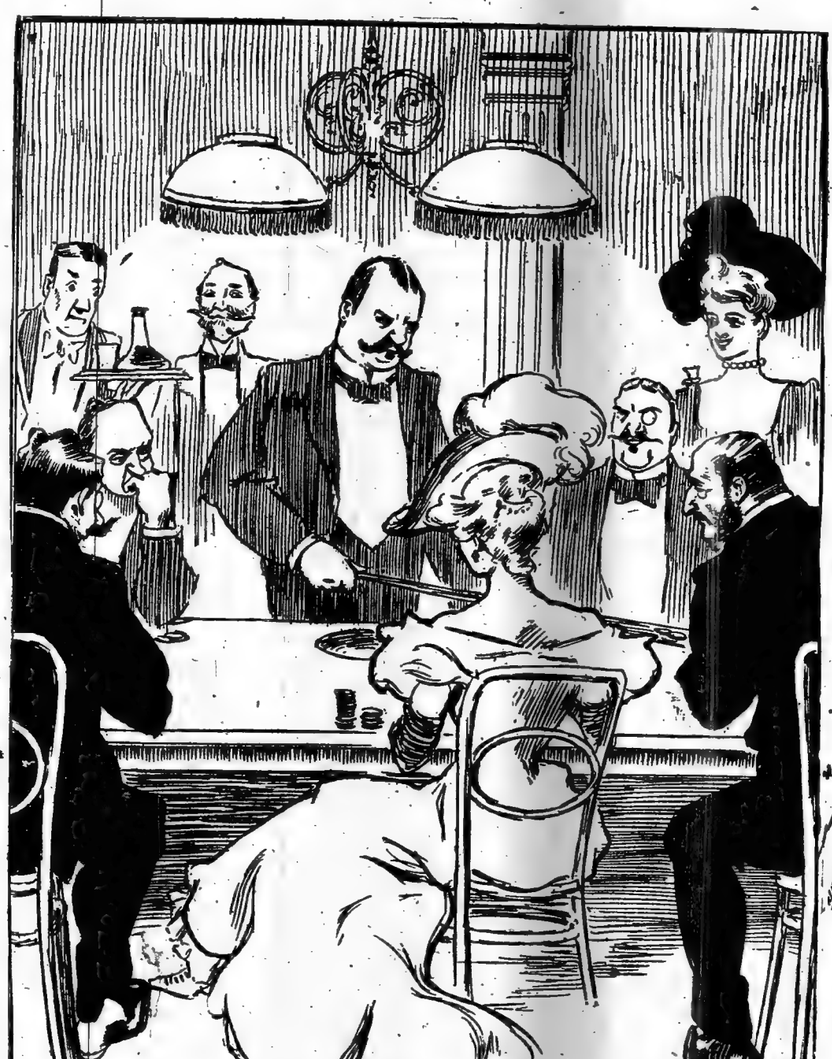

"BACCARAT" AT THE CASINO.

"ON THE WAY TO PARIS-
THE TRACKMAN'S FAITHFUL SPOUSE
WHO MAKES FRONT TO THE TRAIN
WHILE HUBBY WORKS IN THE FIELD.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1906.

Summer Resorts—Drama
Society—Fashions

Life on the East Side His Art Inspiration

Why Jerome Myers Unlike Most of His Brethren of the Brush and Crayon Chooses to Spend His Summer in the Metropolis.

A Ramble Through His Favorite Haunts with Mr. Myers and Some of the Humor and Pathos It Revealed.

IN the Spring the artists' fancies mostly turn to the great world out of doors, anywhere from Japan to Europe, and by July he is a much-abused man who is not out of the city doing things to inoffensive nature, since nature cannot help herself—except through the medium of the critics. Occasionally there is a mural painter who stays in New York through the Summer months, owing to the fact that some large canvas he is working on can only be painted in some such place as the Vanderbilt Gallery in the Fine Arts Building, but that is not a common thing. Therefore it is all the more unusual for an artist deliberately to stay on the Island of Manhattan through the months of July and August, as Jerome Myers is doing this year, working in the quarters of the town that most people are supposed to flee from in hot weather.

Ever since he first began to show his canvases at local exhibitions the art of Jerome Myers has been associated with one phase of the city's life—that of the people of the east side. Since he is only concerned with the facts of life it has taken him a long time to make an impression on picture buyers, for his subjects suffer under the ban of not being "pleasant," and that is an essential most persons who buy pictures demand. But there has been a marked change in this respect within the past year, and the encouragement the artist has received has made him realize that he was not wrong, after all, in the metier he had chosen for himself. But the city changes so rapidly, its old houses and even its new peoples suffer such alterations under the stress of present-day conditions, that early this Spring it was forced upon him, producing something of a panic in his thoughts, that his material in the way of backgrounds of the picturesque, tumble-down sort were disappearing so rapidly it was absolutely necessary he should stay in the city this Summer if he were to catch and preserve in his drawings all the charm of these old houses.

Thus while other men were thinking of Europe or the Atlantic Coast villages or "green fields and falling waters" he was mapping out in his mind a campaign that would be looked upon with favor by the society with a long name that seeks to encourage the preservation of historical landmarks. All through the months of May and June he has been amassing a collection of these sketches of old buildings in the Italian and Jewish quarters until there is scarcely one that will not remain fixed on his sheets as long as the sketches last. He turns his back, he declared the other day, on one of these old rookeries, and when next he looks for it nothing remains but a pile of old lumber.

* * *

But if these go the people of these quarters remain, and as they live their lives out in the streets through the Summer months it is here he finds his material at its best. Though the material is at its best, the individual units of this mass have their own ideas, their own prejudices, against being studied and pictured, and that is why this artist's work is hampered more than most men's, why his sketching trips are so very different from those of the man who goes out into the fields, sets up his easel and white umbrella, and paints to his heart's content or undoing. There are so many hands, some innocent enough, working against him; so many prejudices—as old as mankind itself—that hamper him in his labors. Among the Italians there exists no objection to being pictured; among the Jewish population the objection is marked. But the one race is excited to too lively a curiosity as to what is going forward; while the other simply protests by the most pointed of all actions—moving away from the artist's range of vision.

"THE IDLERS"

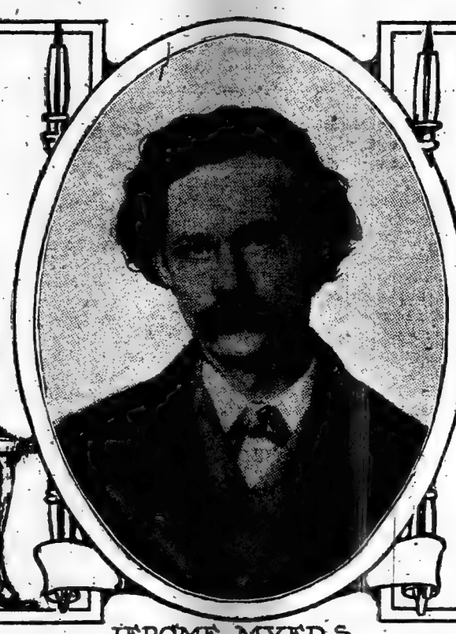

JEROME MYERS

"A BIT OF GOSSIP"

One may know the great east side fairly well, and yet it is a revelation to walk through it with so close a student of its life and its people as Mr. Myers has become. He goes there at all times, as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, as late as the evening hours when the people of the quarter are idling in the parks or on the recreation piers. Always he has his sketch-book with him. But it is not always that he makes a sketch. Often he comes back, as he did one afternoon when the writer spent four hours with him, with a temptation to open his book only once, and that had to be foregone, because an old Hebrew patriarch, swift to divine that we were outsiders, got up and walked away from his comfortable place on a park bench as soon as he saw we were remarking him. And he was so fine a subject, too—type of a class that the artist believes the east side will see little longer, so quick does America alter Old World types.

* * *

How different his sketching trips are from those of most artists may be gathered by walking with him as the writer has done on several occasions. One such trip last week will serve as an illustration. From the Houston Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road we walked westward to Prince Street, and were on the threshold of one of the many "Little Italys" that abound on the Island of Manhattan. To walk slowly through this street, turning off here and there to glance at some particular house or group of people, is to receive an impression of a joyous life lived in the open air for much the same reason as people live in that fashion in Europe—because their homes are not as comfortable as the streets. There are crowds, but no confusion; noise, but no disorder, and, best of all, no evidence of poverty. They are a good-looking race, these Italians, and well fed. And one marvels at the beautiful eyes of the children as they go about the business of amusing themselves now that school is "out."

The children are the great joy of this quarter. You see them in picturesquely graceful groups playing "jacks" in every doorway or indulging in all the games of childhood. You are also likely to be impressed by the fact that while the "Little Mothers" of the east side have been glorified, it is the "Little Fathers" who are most in evidence as acting nurses. You see a lad, who has climbed up on a partially dismantled street shrine and who has the face and eyes of a cherub, appropriating some of the silver paper from the decorations while his playfellows keep watch for the possible approach of the man who is to take the shrine down. You may have heard these places referred to as "slums," but you are likely to

The Pedic Surgeon.

THREE ORIGINAL EAST SIDE SKETCHES BY MR. MYERS.

carry away a different impression—one of a happy, industrious people, leading simple lives, and with money enough to spend on pleasures and religious ceremonies that do much good among the poor.

But pursue the stroll through one of the streets across the Bowery, say at Canal, into the Jewish quarter, and one comes into a different world, one filled with traces of a people who have known little but persecution of a kind that shows its effects on every hand in the patient, long-suffering, quietly moving men, women, and children. In only one thing do they resemble the Italians, and that is in their beautiful eyes. Beyond that there is absolutely no resemblance. Of course the streets are just as crowded, even more so than in the Italian quarter, for the pushcart is here in hundreds, and the chaffering that goes on over purchases never seems to cease. Here one may see a relic of the Old World custom of workpeople going into the market place to seek employment in the groups of chore women standing or sitting on the corners with their badge of trade, a galvanized iron pail, with which they do their odd jobs of cleaning for the orthodox on the Sabbath. In the parks you may see workmen doing the same thing, a carpenter with his saw, a glazier with his light or two of glass and his chisel. Their tasks must be performed by some miracle of economy of labor and material.

And the children! The streets are literally jammed with them, in spite of the throngs that are always playing in the parks. They play in a manner that strikes the spectator as rather odd, until he realizes it is because it is all done so quietly. There is none of the screaming that one associates with children at play in a world nearer ours. Whether it is because of the habits of race or the effect of the discipline of public school life, the fact remains that these children are singularly well-behaved, and one cannot help remarking how quietly they stand and wait their turns at the swings or "teeters" or any of the other things the paternal municipality provides for their amusement. In Hamilton Fish Park we saw three girls playing tennis, when a fourth expressed a desire to join in the game. One had a vision of how, in another neighborhood, this would have meant a wordy war of protest, since the new-comer was so small. But here there was no protest. Her right to share the court seemed to be recognized at once. Whatever influences produce such good manners ought to be set to work in quarters of the town more favored by social distinctions than the looked-down-upon east side.

* * *

These are the problems before this artist, who is forever studying the life of these people. Their attitudes, their playtime, their work, their sorrows—though these he touches upon only so lightly as one may whose field is among a race on which grief has set a heavy hand for so many centuries. He does not get very near them, for they are shy of strangers, and only occasionally does he get a glimpse of their private lives. Once while Mr. Myers was standing in a quiet doorway, the only place he can ever get a chance to work, a little girl came up to him and told him that her father wished to speak to him. He followed the child upstairs to a crowded room, where a middle-aged man rose from a sewing machine, for he was a "sweat-shop" worker. His request was soon made plain. It seems the little girl had remembered seeing the artist making a sketch of a group of children playing in a doorway. One of them was the man's daughter, who had died in the interval. He had no picture of her, and he wanted to know if the gentleman had made one. He would give anything he possessed for a likeness of his child. But the sketch had been lost, it seemed, and there was no comfort even in that form of remembrance.

We try to think of the great east side as an abode of happiness, as it probably is in many cases. But the impression that remains with us longest is the memory of the toiler at his machine grieving over the loss of his little child.

"The Education of Miss Frivolity": How One Girl Learned the Value of Money

WHY is it that men, even the brightest of them, are so absolutely stupid when dealing with us women in money matters? I mean the dear, stupid beings in our own families—really our fathers, most especially. Poor little Miss Frivolity was suffering from such a shock to her pride, and it was all because her father was just like the rest of men about his daughter's money affairs.

During her two years of study in New York, Miss Frivolity had had an allowance. But each Summer as soon as she returned to her father's rooftree it had been cut off, and she, with the younger children, had to ask for money every time that she wanted to invest in postage stamps or any other thing needed or desired. Of course, her father gave willingly and cheerfully each time that a demand was made upon him, but—well, how stupid! And how wrong!

* * *

Miss Frivolity was now 21, and when a girl is 21 she feels of far more importance than she ever does again. She feels also as if she had a perfectly tremendous dignity to maintain, and needing to ask for a quarter to spend upon postage is far from being fair to her. It hurts, and fathers ought to realize it. Most of them do not, however, and that is one reason for their being so stupid.

It was through Miss Frivolity's father himself that I found out the difficulty. He came to see me after the child had taken refuge within my fold. He looked so sad and dejected—so utterly hopeless and helpless—that I, temperamental creature that I am, felt as if I were going to shed unbidden tears during the rest of my life. The poor man told me how much he loved his daughter, how great were the sacrifices that he would make for her sake, the pride that he felt in her, and the joy that he realized whenever he only looked at her.

I knew from the way in which he spoke that Miss Frivolity was suffering from some cause entirely outside of herself and, that hers was another good father who had no more idea of the sensitive fibre of which girls are made than a mother lion would know how to care for a sparrow with a broken wing. Of course, he, like so many others, had meant well. But well-meaning people certainly have a tremendous lot to answer for. Theirs is a big responsibility. And that money question is so often to blame for family tragedies. When trouble arises through insufficient means it is bad enough for family life, but when misunderstandings are at the bottom of estrangements then it is tragic indeed. And it is tragic to have a father lose his hold upon his daughter's confidence simply because he is too busy to take a little trouble in thinking out the avoidance of difficulties between himself and her. A girl just verging into young womanhood needs the friendship of her father more than anything else in the world—more even than the friendship of her mother, whose best work has been done in the more tender years of girlhood, even babyhood. But nothing else can count for as much as the friendship between father and daughter. But the friendship must be a comradeship. Father and daughter must be chums for the father's sake as well as for the girl's. But more of that another time. Just now we are concerned with Miss Frivolity and the money question.

The poor, heart-sick father told me that he knew that his daughter was slipping from him, and he could not understand why. He explained that she had hurt his feelings by refusing to accept a gift that he wanted to make her. Then he told me that he had offered her $5 a few days after her return home. "What is her allowance?" I asked.

"Her allowance?" he repeated, as if he was not quite certain of what I meant. "Oh, when she is in New York I allow her $40 a week. That is in addition to her tuition, of course. When she is home I give her whatever she wants. Sometimes it is more and sometimes it is scarcely anything, but she always knows that she may have whatever she wants. All that she has to do is to present her bill. She may draw on me whenever she wants to for whatever sum she likes."

* * *

I thought so, and I confess that I felt like saying something about some men being just plainly, ordinarily stupid. But if one is an old maid and wants to help in the bringing up of children she must not call people stupid, and after all it is these very people who would object to being so called that need to be educated quite as much as do the children. So I sewed on for a moment, never taking my eyes from my work.

"Has your daughter any adequate idea of the value of money?" I asked.

"At times I am amazed at her good sense, but ordinarily she—well, she is like other girls and for that matter like most women. Of course, women who have property of their own come to know something about money, but my little girl is not an heiress and has only what her father can give her."

"Why don't you make her a business woman—I mean why not let her have property?" I asked. "It would help to make a woman of her, and I don't believe that it would be so very long before you and she would be partners in every sense of the word." Then the poor man went on to say that as his business now stood it would be poor policy to divide his property, while, if he kept it all together, it would amount to so much more in future years.

* * *

So, because I was dealing with just a man who was, like many other men, prone to be stupid when thinking about the eternal feminine, I explained very carefully and minutely that I had learned my business principles from my father, who was my senior partner from the time that I received my first cent until death carried off the head of the firm. I told him how when I was a very little girl father said to me, "Daughter, it is time that you and father went into business together. Now you are going to need money all the rest of your life, and as you grow older you will have to have more and more each year. Money is like brains. It will prove a great friend if you know how to use it, and it will be just as cordial an enemy if you do not learn how to control it and make it serve you." We began business with $1 a week. He was to give me the dollar and I was to buy just whatever I wanted, but for every cent that I had saved at the end of the week father would give me another cent, and we were to go to the bank together and make my little deposits.

I did so well that in a year father gave me $5 each week, out of which amount I had to buy certain things that I needed. I was still encouraged to save in the same old way and under the same conditions.

The next step was to give me a check book, and I went through the experience known to others—I overdrew my account. Father knew that I would. He never threw out even a warning. He thought it best to let happen what would, and that before I should go to college. It did, and I was very much frightened, for I thought that I was in utter disgrace. Father explained to me what a really dreadful thing it is to buy things for which one has not the means to pay. I felt as if every one knew that I was dishonest. I felt as if people must think that I was dishonorable and wanted what did not belong to me.

Father told me how business corporations do in similar circumstances, and explained that he would act as if he had been appointed by the court receiver of my poor tangled-up affairs. Taking inventory of all of my little possessions together with my father was gone through with as thoroughly as if it had been a Government contract. And for me it was quite as solemn. I was frightened, but how that experience drew me to my father. Of course, he advanced me the money that I needed to meet my obligations. Then he had the good sense to have me pay him back, and with interest. I had to make one or two sacrifices. A tennis racket, a new riding habit, and a few other things that I wanted but did not need, were in the list of sacrifices that I had to make in order to pay off my indebtedness to father. It was one of the experiences of my life that I shall always be grateful for and one which taught me much that is worth knowing about money. My bank account is never large, but it is always ahead of my expenditures, and therein I am a rich woman. Moreover, I learned early in my business partnership the difference between things that I really wanted and those that I thought would be nice to have. I was never put to the embarrassment of asking for money, and I soon learned the advantage of knowing just how much a thing was worth before investing in it. This rule I came to apply even to changing fashions in the accessories of dress, with the result that usually I was far better attired than my friends, who bought every little device that came out for the ornamentation of their hair or their gowns.

* * *

When father was dying and our partnership was being terminated it was very comforting and satisfying to have him say that he felt glad that he had made a business woman of his daughter, as now she would have to take care of her mother, and she would know how.

I soon realized how much better off I was than the woman who had never been trained, for we had a friend who was left a widow almost at the same time that my father died. She had a legacy which amounted to almost a million, but she had never signed a check or kept even a savings bank account. She said that she was bewildered, and little wonder, for she was past sixty years, and to buckle to and learn business methods at that time of life was anything but easy.

* * *

Miss Frivolity's father looked at me in blank amazement when I finished talking. Then he drew his hand over his eyes as if his sight was blurred. "But it must have taken a great deal of time to teach you all the details of bookkeeping and check and draft drawing and paying," he said with masculine stupidity.

"Yes, it took quite as long to teach me," I answered, "as it would take to teach any one else. But there is no one that can deny the big saving in the long run. I now take care of my property myself, whereas I should have been obliged to hire a lawyer or an agent, and in innumerable ways coming up each month I am able to save fees that would otherwise need to be paid to attorneys."

"Yes, that is true," answered the typical man, "but somehow or another it does not seem just the way to deal with a daughter. Oh, I know that I am old-fashioned, but I guess that I like old-fashioned ways best."

I felt like saying, "Well, don't allow your daughter to become a singer, then," but I kept still.

Miss Frivolity told me later in the day that she had overheard my conversation with her father and that she thought that I was just bully to tell him what I had. She said:

"Precious, you have more good sense in one minute in your little finger than most men have in their entire make-ups in their entire lives. I'm going to compel Dad to make a banker of me."

So I am giving up trying to educate Miss Frivolity's father, and will leave that task to her own dear little self. As for my possessing the great endowment of good sense with which Miss Frivolity credits me, I have my doubts, but I do love to have the child think that I am a rare and a lovable creature. It is something deeper than conceit, too, that makes me feel so, for a girl's admiration is so sweet to have.

EGRA WOODE.

Society at Home and Abroad

DURING the coming week New York will be socially dead. Even the clubs and fashionable restaurants will be deserted, and everybody who can will make the effort to get away and avoid the celebration of Independence Day in town, with its traditional heat, noise, and other drawbacks. Never has the house party been so popular, and in these days of motor cars, people linger at their country seats and suburban homes, making excursions here and there, and only for a period of a month or six weeks do they assemble at Newport and kindred resorts.

Society intends to celebrate the glorious Fourth in the most becoming manner. The President and his family will be at Oyster Bay, and in that retreat there will be only a home festival. Mr. Roosevelt is, however, scheduled to make an address in the village. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will have a celebration and a dance, and there will be house parties at many of the country seats and villas.

The most interesting celebration will take place in London, at Dorchester House, where Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will be at home to all visiting Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, just back from Kiel, will be their guests, and Mr. Longworth will speak at a public banquet in the evening. At the reception will also be the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke of Manchester, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Ritchie, the Countess of Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills, and other well-known Americans. Receptions of a similar character will be given at the different embassies of the United States in the leading capitals of Europe.

Newport will spread itself on Wednesday. There will be a concert of patriotic music at the Casino. Mrs. James P. Kernochan will give her annual reception, and there will be the meeting of the Clam Bake, a yearly function which always opens the Newport season. Many of the cottages will have fireworks, and there are to be a number of luncheons and dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney have ordered their villa to be opened by Wednesday. They will leave Long Island Monday or Tuesday. After the Fourth, the Casino will have its daily concerts, its weekly hops, and its Sunday evening sacred music. Across the bay the hotels at Narragansett Pier will give dances and the new Casino will open with a concert and ball.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will come from Garrison's after the Fourth and open the Crossways. Miss May Van Alen is expected from abroad, the Gerrys sailed Wednesday from the other side, and at the same time arrived Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and a host of others will come later. Mr. Belmont has banished horses and carriages from Belcourt, and will have only motor cars. Belcourt was originally the most magnificently appointed private stable at Newport, and the residence, was an afterthought. The change is quite significant, and it would seem, except for the training stables of the younger Vanderbilts, that it would soon become the fashion to class Newport as one of the horseless cities. Ochre Court has been opened about a fortnight, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have had a few friends there. In the middle of July Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Lady Herbert arrive. The other Mrs. Goelet is to come over in the Nahma. Mrs. Vanderbilt has cabled from London, where she and Miss Gladys have been for some weeks, to open the Breakers. Their advent at Newport is fixed for the middle of July.

It will not make much difference to the Newport social world, as far as prospective entertainments are concerned, whether Mrs. Astor opens Beechwood in July or August. But Newport without Mrs. Astor, even if she does not give any large function, will seem strange, and, at any rate, if she does decide, she will at least give one or two dinners, but she will not have another dance.

* * *

There seems nothing very brilliant in store for Newport this year unless the two Duchesses appear on the scene. The Duchess of Marlborough will most likely come over late in August, but the visit of the Duchess of Roxburghe is quite an uncertainty. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, however, will again take her place, after an absence of two seasons, in the front rank of hostesses. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs may give a dance; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish always does something, and Newport can rely on Mrs. Pembroke Jones. Mrs. William Leeds is one of the new hostesses who will entertain at dinner. Mrs. Watts Sherman and Mrs. Karrick Riggs are two other possibilities, both having young daughters. Mrs. Goelet will give dinners, and she has two débutante nieces, Miss Warren and Miss Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Potter will bring out their two daughters. Mrs. Potter was Miss Havemeyer. Mrs. Charles Oelrichs has not decided about the début of her second daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin are not coming from San Francisco until late. From the present outlook, Newport will have a good but not spectacular season. There will be plenty of general entertaining, and should Mr. and Mrs. Longworth be persuaded to stop over on their return from abroad, they will no doubt contribute to the success of the season. The Alfred Vanderbilts' housewarming will take place this month, and Mrs. French, Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother, who will spend the Summer at Newport, has hopes of a visit from Lady Cheylesmore, her eldest daughter.

* * *

The horse show at Monmouth will open on the Fourth. Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew are to have a large house party for the occasion, and there will be much general entertaining on the Rumson Road and its vicinity. Among those who are already at their villas and who entertain weekly, are Mrs. William Street, Mrs. John Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pearsall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows, A. N. Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Coster, W. F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Duncan, H. H. Havemeyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan. At Bay Shore to-morrow there will be the yearly horse show. This is an event of much importance to the residents of the South Side of Long Island. Islip, Cedarhurst, Babylon, and other towns will be well represented, and among those who will be present will be Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson and Miss Ruggles, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taller, Commodore and Mrs. Bourne, and others. Meadow Brook will have polo and house parties, and at the Success Lake place of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., there will be an entertainment for the local firemen. Mr. and Mrs. George Rose have taken a villa at Newport for another season, and leave shortly for that place.

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Thursday saw many departures for England and France, and the ships went out with full lists. Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte sailed to visit her daughter, who is in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minott, who were married last Saturday at Newport, went away on their bridal tour. Mr. and Mrs. G. Winthrop Sands sailed on La Provence, and on this ship were also several of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, including M. G. De Faramond, the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy at Washington; Count Fournier, the Military Attaché of the same embassy; Ambassador Jusserand and Mme. Jusserand, George R. Webb, Mrs. Howard Page and Miss Page, and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, mother of Representative Longworth. On the Cedric were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, who are going to their Highland estate, where they will be joined later by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, who sailed last week; William Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsythe, who have closed their villa at Tuxedo; Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., who are to visit the Phippses in their home in Scotland, and later at Balmacaen; Mr. and Mrs. William B. Anderson and Lydig Hoyt.

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Dr. W. Seward Webb will remain in Canada until after Independence Day. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly have been taking an auto trip along the Sound coast. They will be at Florham next week, and then will open their Newport villa. Mr. and Mrs D. Willis James of Morristown are to be in the White Mountains for a few weeks in midsummer. Mrs. Elliott Shepard has gone to Bar Harbor, where her daughters, Mrs. Fabbri, Mrs. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Morris, have already settled for the Summer. Mrs. Thomas Howard and her children are in the Adirondacks, where Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will go immediately on their return from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are in London.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould passed through Paris last week en route to Dinard. From there they will continue their motor trip through Brittany and Normandy and the chateau country on the Loiré. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has settled quietly at Aix for the Summer. Her brother, Barton Willing, will be with her. A recent visitor to New York was a French cousin of Mrs. Astor, the Count George de Ganay, whose mother was a Miss Ridgway of Philadelphia and a sister of Henri Ridgway of Paris. The late Mrs. Ridgway, his grandmother, lived in Paris and at her chateau on the Loire for many years. While here the Count de Ganay was entertained by his cousin, Oswald Jackson of the Union Club. He sailed last Thursday for Paris, having completed a trip around the world. While in the Orient he was a member of the party of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

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Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin and Miss Georgette Iselin have gone abroad. Miss Georgie Iselin has been, with her sister, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, at Newport. The many friends of Commodore S. Nicholson Kane were pleased to learn at this writing that he was improving and in a state of convalescence. He was alarmingly ill some weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane are abroad for the Summer.

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Among the engagements of the week was that of Miss Mary Digges Lee, daughter of Mrs. Charles Carroll Lee, and Outerbridge Horsey. The date of the wedding has not yet been settled, but it will probably be in the Autumn. A Brooklyn engagement of much interest to New Yorkers was that of Miss Marion Ward Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Low, a niece of ex-Mayor Seth Low and a granddaughter of the late Abiel Abbott Low, to William Raymond, brother of Mrs. Daniel Chauncey. Mr. Raymond is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Raymond. The engagement of Miss McCormick, sister of Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., who married Miss Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris of this city, to Nelson Williams, was announced in THE TIMES at the end of the week.

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The weddings of the month, so far announced, will be few, and will take place at the different resorts and in other cities. On Thursday Miss Helen Mackay-Smith, daughter of the Right Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Mackay-Smith, will be married to Charles Lester Marlett at Seal Harbor, Me. At Denver on July 14 will take place the wedding of Miss Louise A. Hughes, daughter of Andrew S. Hughes, to P. Randolph Morris, a brother of Gouverneur Morris of this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are remaining in London until next week. They were among the guests at Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's ball for Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, and many of the American colony in London were present. Lady Cunard and the Princess Hatzfeldt are entertaining in London this season more than any of the other Americans. Mrs. Ogden Mills gives a dinner and dance for the Longworths, and Lady Fyvie of Leith, who was Mrs. Forbes Leith of this city, has had several successful dances. Miss Van Wart has been giving a number of dinners, principally to foreigners, and one was particularly noticed on account of the table appointments of gorgeous lace and mauve and yellow orchids. Mrs. Pius Moore, who was presented at Court this year, has been giving luncheons and dinners at the new Hotel Ritz. American talent has come to the front in London. Not only has Mrs. Ritchie, the daughter of Mrs. Ronalds, presented a successful ballet at the Alhambra, but Miss Townsend, daughter of Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, who made her American début in New York last Winter and who with her mother was such a frequent attendant at the Metropolitan Opera House, has composed a waltz which was played before the King and warmly applauded by him.

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The third Court at Buckingham Palace took place on Thursday, and the details of that function have already been published in the cable reports. It was at first decided to hold only two Courts, but the Queen was prevailed upon to be present at a third. The Duchess of Marlborough is to give a large house party at Bleinheim in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

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Miss Effie Van Rensselaer Waddington and Christopher B. Wyatt, son of Judge Wyatt, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married in October. As it is now arranged, the wedding will take place in Venice. Miss Cornelia Wyatt and Merritt T. Wyatt, sister and brother of the bridegroom, sail on Aug. 2. The family party will meet at the city by the Adriatic in the early Autumn. After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt will return to this country.

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Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster will shortly arrive from Europe. They have given up their trip abroad on account of the bereavement of Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker, who was Miss Ella de Peyster, and who last week lost her husband after a brief and most happy married life of six months. Mr. Shoemaker was only 23 years of age, a most estimable young man of sterling worth. He was a business partner of T. Towar Bates, whose brother last week married Miss Vernam of Morristown. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker had just moved into their beautiful new home at Convent Station, near Morristown. Mr. Shoemaker was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker and a brother of Miss Blanche Shoemaker. This is the second bereavement in the de Peyster family in a short period, Mr. de Peyster having died a little over a year ago.

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Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt was in town on Wednesday. Alfred Vanderbilt and a party of friends went to the New London boat races on Thursday, where had assembled a number of the Newport set. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Rives will be at Newport this year, closing their house at Tuxedo after the Fourth. There will be quite a celebration of the day at that resort and various golf and tennis and squash contests will be supplemented by games, a shooting match, and a trotting race with fireworks at the club in the evening. At Southampton there will be the dinner dance and fireworks at the Meadow Club. At Arden Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman have a house party of young people, and at Elm Court, Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will entertain and there will be some large and elaborate exhibitions of fireworks at the different villas.

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Mrs. Walden Pell is at her home in Esopus, where Ellen Wright and the Misses Wright have been visiting her. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan are at their place on the Hudson, but will go to Newport early in August. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton remain at their country seat on the Hudson for the present. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis of Washington are visiting them. Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Landon and Miss Landon have gone to Stattsburg for the Summer and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Church Osborn are at their villa near Garrison's. The latter place has been very gay, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who now goes to Newport to open the Crossways, has been entertaining a number of house parties.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who are in Germany, return about Aug. 1. They will go to their camp in the Adirondacks. The Baroness Halkett has opened her camp there. At Saratoga Charles Bishop has built a bungalow, where he will entertain a number of stage parties. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., opens his cottage on Fifth Avenue about the end of the month. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., will be among the visitors to Saratoga during the racing season.

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Dr. and Mrs. H. Barton Jacobs are to be at Newport this Summer and will open their villa there about the 10th. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have not passed much time at Newport since they acquired their new home. As Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. Jacobs entertained a great deal. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis will also be among the new villa owners at Newport this season. Their house was completed last year, but they did not occupy it. They are to close Clipston Lodge at Lenox for the months of July and August.

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There are several changes of Summer plans for this year. Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will be at Bar Harbor. They will remain at Tuxedo until August. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor will go to the Adirondacks and Mr. and Mrs. George Shieffelin, who have now with them Mrs. Bower Ismay, will later pay a short visit to England. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll have let their cottage at Southampton to Mrs. Charles Peabody and Miss Peabody. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles and Miss Welles are to be at Southampton. Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson has let her Bar Harbor cottage and will go later to Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney are near Paul Smith's for the Summer, and have been entertaining large house parties. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of the President, has arrived at Henderson Home, at Richfield Springs, where she will pass the Summer. Robert and Peter Goelet Gerry have been rusticating at Delaware Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven will be at Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francklyn and Miss Francklyn are at Southampton.

FAR FROM THE CROWD IN A TUSCAN TOWN.

WHEN you are a resident of Italy and have passed a long Winter setting tourists upon the artistic path in which they should walk, there comes a moment in early Spring when your chief desire seems to be to be delivered for a while from your friends. With this in view my house mate and I jumped aboard a rickety tram car one fair morning and indifferently demanded our tickets to its terminus, not caring where this might be, only delighted that no foreigner shared our carriage and certain that the line was not a popular one or it would have been more spruce.

For two hours we reeled in and out among the beautiful low-lying Tuscan hills, making frequent stops at wayside hamlets, where we took up parties of merrymakers and voluble red-cheeked peasant women, wearing their quaint old jewels with as much dignity as Queens, for it was a holiday for them as well as for us. The day was as perfect as only a Tuscan day, "plucked from out the heart of Spring," can be, and the further we moved from the city's domes and palaces the happier we grew. It seemed to matter little whether we were bound for a day's outing or a Summer's stay.

Our road led us past the historic convent of Certosa, where the lime trees shed their fragrance along the whole length of the valley; it skirted lordly pleasaunce villas approached by stately cypress groves, it whisked past a stream in which the washerwomen beat the townsfolks' fine linen into rags in their energetic mode of cleaning, which consists of rubbing it between stones. We meandered through a village populated by the stone cutters who quarry the excellent pietra serena whereof these Apennines are formed, a stone of which all Tuscany and many Roman houses are built.

Then gathering its breath with a wheeze, which sent volumes of smoke into the funny little carriages, our tram plunged toward the foothills which divide the Val d'Arno from the wine-famed valley of the Chianti. At first it skirted fields of corn and poppies, the corn already standing high, for in Tuscany it is usual to cut it on first midsummer day, which is also St. John the Baptist's feast—the greatest holiday of the year in Florence, for St. John is the town's patron saint.

Then followed olive groves in full bloom, the tiny white flowerets of the tree emitting a faintly pungent odor not unlike privet. As the road began to climb upward the chestnuts held the day, spreading a canopy of greeny yellow shade and dappling the blossom-powdered earth with myriads of sun patterns. A most important factor in Italian peasant life is this genial tree. The failure of its fruit crops spells famine for many a hill village or humble home. For from chestnut flour is compounded the gritty primitive loaf that is often the sole sustenance of the mountain dwellers.

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For a moment it almost seemed as if we were journeying in Wales, so wild and rugged were the villages, so deserted the forlorn little stations. Then from Wales we suddenly plunge into Norway, with its deep gulches and narrow passes. Then at last there lay spread out before us in all its glory the entrance to the world-famed Val di Chianti.

This is a long oval basin, but slightly depressed, whose rim rises to a height of about 2,000 feet in series of vine-covered terraces. At first sight we think we have wandered by chance into some gigantic kitchen garden of the ancient gods. The rows of vines stood straight as arrows, the hedges were clipped and tended, here and there a shy briar rose peeped from among the decorous branches of the bush, while now and again from picturesque caprice an infinitesimal rivulet was spanned by an imposing gray stone camel bridge, over which it is well-nigh impossible to get any beast to trudge.

The valley is sundered by the Greve, which is a stream in Winter, but in Summer faints for lack of energy and sinks into a series of bowls where congregate speckled beauties that beggar description. Sun-kissed indeed is this spot of earth. No wonder the wine, its richest produce, remains rosy, and that Chianti, no matter when drunk or in what clime, never loses its velvety softness, its rich vigor.

As we passed station after station we longed to jump out and walk wherever the spirit might lead, but still we clung to our first determination to go on to the end of the line. It was not far off. We finally dismounted at the little mediaeval village of Greve, boastful of its antiquity, glorying in the fact that no railway runs near enough to it to be of use, scantily tolerant of the tram line, which, it is careful to insist, does not actually reach the burg, since it halts a few rods off in great humility.

Crossing the dividing barrier that marks off every Italian town or village for local custom purposes, we entered the chief piazza and market place. It fascinated us on the spot. Our eyes rested upon an irregular space surrounded by red and terra cotta colored fifteenth century houses, whose lower stories are built so as to form a series of bright-colored arcades sheltered by brilliant yellow Venetian blinds.

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The roofs formed by these arcades furnish an encircling series of continuous gardens that connect house with house and give to the whole place a sense of neighborliness. Taking careful stock of them all, we selected as our resting place the house that blazed with the brightest and cheeriest blossoms and crossed the piazza in search of its portal.

When we arrived where the door should have been, we only found what was apparently a coal hole and mysterious passages which seemed to beckon unwary venturers into dark and unknown regions. Knowing, however, that in accordance with ancient Tuscan tradition a man besmears with all manner of uncleanliness his own front door lest his enemy become envious and destroy his abode, we were undismayed and boldly accosted a passerby as to the exact coal hole to attack.

Once inside and upon the dark, musty stairway, we were soon encouraged by a flood of light streaming from an upper door, while even from our outer gloom we caught brief glimpses of an outer court flooded with sunshine, inclosed by a brick wall where pink and red geraniums enlivened the vine and birds were carolling with all their little might.

And here a word of counsel to the would-be Italian traveler given by one who has long and vast experience on these lines. Never be dismayed by the outward look of unfriendliness presented by an Italian inn. I would even venture to go further and to say that the more forbidding seems the exterior the more hospitable the interior is likely to be.

We appeared to be the only guests, yet the bedrooms were snowy in their fresh readiness, and on asking what could be prepared for our midday meal we were not a little surprised to receive for our selection a list of such variety and choice that we almost forgot that we were in the heart of the country, far away from the delicacies of city markets. And so good was the cooking that even a lady fresh from England who had joined our party and who had repeatedly assured us she could touch nothing cooked with oil or that oil had even distantly approached ate heartily and absolutely refused to believe us afterward when we assured her that her bugbear, oil, had formed the staple ingredient of each dish.

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The fact is this abhorrence of oil professed by foreign travelers to Italy is a prejudice partly rooted in ignorance and partly arising from the circumstance that English and American cooks do not know how to handle oil, English traders how to buy it or to sell it, nor the English housewife how to preserve it, if by a mere chance she gets the real stuff. For what is sold by grocers as "pure Lucca oil" is too often either a third-rate quality of oil such as not the meanest Italian beggar would swallow, or more likely cottonseed oil which, as compared to that of the olive, is as moonlight unto sunlight.

To know what oil is like you should see it in a Tuscan cellar as it rests, rich amber tinted, warm, pure, and scrupulously limpid, in the great earthen jars of exquisite classic mold in which it is stored in every well-appointed household. May this little digression on oil be forgiven me, but I cannot abide to see one of God's richest gifts to man maligned as the foreign tourist in his ignorance maligns it.

These oil jars, by the way, are a native product and form one of the richest industries of the villages that surround the Chianti. They are molded by hand and set out in the hot air to bake, for everything is sunwarmed in this happy land.

Our meal was served by the blithesome landlady, as friendly and gay as her own birds. She chirped to us of the weather, the last baptisms, weddings and funerals, and the prospects of the wine harvest—a harvest on which the whole prosperity of the district depends. And as she chattered we ate her excellent fare in the cool, brick-tiled, whitewashed room, in which she had laid it—a chamber whose air was faintly touched with the fragrance of the honeysuckle which peeped from between the heavy shutters that defended us from the sun's piercing rays.

After we had dined we adjourned to the roof of the arcade for our coffee, for the sun had already shifted thence, and from this flower-encircled height we looked down upon the stray passerby and watched the village life. Sleepy enough it was at this hour, for an Italian rises to his work when a foreigner turns over for his second sleep, knowing the value of the cool early hours, but in return he rests when the foreigner is heating his body and broiling his brain, enduring fever and sickness by rushing abroad in the noonday heat.

An occasional girl shuffled across the piazza in clacking wooden sandals, carrying two huge copper water jars which she filled at the fountain—once a Roman column, now mold and moss covered, but beautiful in its decrepitude as only the marble of old knows how to be.

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Observation showed us that like nearly all the Tuscan country dwellers the people of Greve are quiet and restrained. By day the men work in the vineyards owned for the most part by the nobility, who still bear names familiar to our ear from the pages of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Ariosto. They also work among the olives, whose tree only yields a rich harvest every alternate year.

It is good, wholesome labor, not crippling to limb or lung, nor debasing by its environments. No wonder it produces fine human types! The women tend their few but sturdy children, and in spare hours spin and weave from their home-cured flax and hemp their own sheets and clothing. Neither men nor women take much pleasure in visiting the city, and they vastly prefer their own heartily sensible conservative politics to the turbulent political excitements that break out at regular intervals in the neighboring burghs.

On Sundays the entire population adjourns to its one church to attend midday mass. In the little square that fronts it the courting, the business, and the gossiping of the week is reviewed and commented. If a baby has been born during the week it is brought here to be baptized after Sunday mass. Its bearer is usually some elder sister or friend who wears on this occasion the family heirloom of richly embroidered lace scarf and pearl necklace.

On holiday afternoons the town square is devoted to the playing of bowls or ninepins by the younger members, while the rest give themselves up to quiet chatting in front of the single café, where a tiny cup of black coffee furnishes the sole dissipation for the day. Vespers calls the inhabitants once more together. At the prayers' end friends salute affectionately, and in traditional phrase wish one another "a happy week of work and a short list of penances."

In the Chianti, as in the rest of Tuscany, the land is held by the rich and worked by the peasants, who share with their masters the yield of the soil. The latter provide the implements, the beasts of burden, the seeds or grafts, and the laborer gives his own time and that of his whole family.

In Autumn, after the harvest is garnered, the year's yield is equally divided between master and man. It is known in political economy as the mezzadria system. This truly patriarchal scene traditionally takes place upon the open paved court that always fronts the granary.

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As the afternoon wore on to coolness we turned out for a stroll among the sternly built but gayly flower-decorated houses. The church, strange to say, offered little attraction, but even there we had the same feeling of quiet, prosperous devotion, restful and delightful after the tourist-exploited churches of the big Italian cities.

Finally, as the first stars came shyly peeping from out the sunset, we climbed the neighboring rocca, (fortress,) whence from the half-ruined tower of this crumbling feudal castle we could see the whole Chianti spread before us. The land was bright with purple patches that spoke of the iris fields which form such a feature of the Tuscan Spring landscape. Scarcely does the flower attain maturity than it is gathered and sent to the city market, where it lends a touch of beauty even to the dreary sitting rooms of pensions and hotels. Still, it is for its root that it is cultivated, a bulb which, ground into the finest powder, furnishes the orris root of trade.

As we bade adieu to our hostess to return to the world's delights we resolved soon to visit her again. Our bill in all amounted to 5f.! On inquiry we were told that for 3½f. a day we could stay here with the birds and the geraniums, live on the fat of the land, sleep on snowy white homespun sheets, and splash each morning in a great Roman bath which stands in the walled garden.

Our short cut was so really short that we reached it before the tram, but we met instead a little country diligence bound for the city, which offered us seats for a song. So we got up and clattered into our own piazza in time to tumble into bed, tired and happy, with confused plans in our heads of departure on the morrow for this secluded spot, where the tourist does not trouble, and even an ancient tram line is looked upon as a senseless modern mode of locomotion.

We are now getting our traps together, and few though they be, we have reduced them to a minimum, and are going to disappear presently, sinking from the horizon for a long Summer of quiet reading and study, where friends will never find us out. They would never think of our retreat, and yet, strangely enough, we shall not be twelve miles from the heart of Florence, and three hours of varied foot and tram travel will set us down in the shadow of Giotto's Campanile.

All this only shows that it is possible to live as quietly, as humbly, and withal as happily, ay, and perchance as primitively, in this land of traditions as it was in the days when in return for a Winter's residence the great bard offered a humble cobbler fitting recompense, and was answered that since the Almighty sent the food it was as free as the air to him who desired to eat, and, as for the wine, it was as cheap as the sparkling dewdrops.

And now, why do not other students go and do likewise and retire into the sweet Tuscan land for study and reading in lieu of dwelling amid bricks and mortar? True, some knowledge of the language and yet more of the ways of the land are needful, but the Italians are sharp and observant, and allow a few words from a foreigner to go a long way. They soon find out, too, what the stranger likes and wishes, for they are before all things an eminently friendly people.

ON THE LINKS.

Some New Stories of the Ancient and Royal Game Told by Five of Its Famous Devotees.

HOWEVER seriously American sportsmen may have been bitten by the golfing mania, there is no question that the game has yet to become on this side of the Atlantic the veritable disease it has grown to be during its long years of life in Scotland. In the Highlands the niblick is a very fetich, calling to its service a perseverance which nothing else Scotch can elicit.

When Miss Charlotte Dodd, then the British Woman champion, was in this country, she told of a certain crusty old Edinburgh player, wealthy, and in all other respects eminently eligible, who remained unmarried merely because, as he himself readily admitted, his devotion to the links had left him no time to look for a wife. Then came news of his engagement, and forthwith his caddie (a grown man, as are all the clan in the land of the heather) congratulated him: "Mon, I'm glad ye're goin' to wed," said he. "I think ye moost love her dearly."

"Pooh, pooh, Robert," came the answer, "Nothin' o' the kind. MacMann beat me badly t'other day, an' MacMann's joost been wedded. A wife improves your game, I hear. I'm goin' to try an' see."

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On Its Native Heath.

Ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, himself an ardent and skilled golfer, brings back from his latest trip to the Scottish links two other stories to bolster up America's understanding of this same fact that your true Scot ranks the game above God, man, and the devil.

"I heard one player spoken of most disparagingly because he had missed a game to be at home when his second child was born," tells Mr. Griggs, "and at another time a thoroughly well-authenticated yarn was repeated to me which relates how one of two enthusiasts said to the other at the close of a day's close play: 'Do ye think ye culd play to-morrow, laddie?' 'Wull,' was the reply, 'I had thocht to be married to-morrow, but I can put that off.'"

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As an Ex-Premier Tells It.

"Up on the North Berwick links," says Mr. Balfour, "my caddie was an ancient worthy, as full of veneration for 'the royal game' as of years. One day while playing a foursome a little gallery followed us, and among them an individual troubled with an irritating cackle of a cough. Seeing that he barked most of the time, he, naturally, seldom failed to make himself heard at the most critical moments of close play. Caddie was obviously distressed, but he managed to say nothing till, just at the instant of a long put, there came again the premonitory warnings of that cough. Then he put out his hand and stopped my play, and, turning to the onlookers with a frigid access of politeness, asked: "Can ony o' ye oblige yon mon wi' a jujebe?"

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A Question of Means and End.

John Morley, Secretary of State for India, himself one of the very few men in British public life who do not golf, (he declares he's not old enough yet to begin it,) tells of an incident in a practice game on those same famous North Berwick links. A laird and his son were playing, when the younger man sent a ball whizzing dangerously near his father's ear.

"Ye maunna kill pa!" exclaimed the caddie; then adding, after a thoughtful pause: "Maybe ye'll be the eldest son?"

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Some One Had Foozled.

When Augustus Thomas discovered that his son, also a "Gus," had a few swear words in his vocabulary, he was first distressed and then (secretly) gratified that the youngster had had the observation to pick them up. That he should not use them, however, was the main thing to see to, so the playwright hit upon the scheme of giving his heir a quarter for each bad word privately imparted to him, under the condition that it should never again be spoken. This worked perfectly until one day recently, when Gus, junior, came dancing into the library where his father was at work, his hair flying and his cheeks aflame with excitement, crying: "Oh, father, I've just been over on the links and I heard a new one that's worth a dollar!"

WHITE LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

THE longed-for white laborer in the South is, in one section, no longer a dream. He has arrived in the person of thousands of Danish and Italian immigrants. Mississippi, as well as other Southern States, has always been dependent on negro labor. The white man's very political and social dominance has made it difficult for him to labor in the fields and the woods. The negro will work only when the spirit moves him, and the spirit moves irregularly. Six days a week, four weeks a month, is a schedule that only white men will keep. The colored worker quits when he has a few dollars ahead, and does not return until he is hungry. As a small farmer he is likely to be shiftless, and let his land run down.

In Mississippi there has been opened up the long-leaf pine area which covers about 22,500 square miles. The Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, running through the centre of the belt, from Jackson to Gulfport, had the problem on its hands of cutting the timber and then settling the cleared land, which grows the best cotton in the State. The road's officers determined four years ago to establish an immigration bureau in order to furnish white laborers and white settlers.

The type of man wanted was the one so common in the North, the small farmer who works out by the day in his spare time. The propaganda was successful from the first. Several thousand Danes and Italians have settled permanently, most of them in and near Wiggins Seminary and Lumberton. Ninety-five per cent. of them are doing well. In the three places named they have practically displaced negro labor.

One thing that has very much pleased these hard-working people is their discovery that the climate of Mississippi is such that they can work outdoors more days a year than even in the moister parts of Italy.

The white people of the State feel that the economic and social consequences of this influx of white workers will be far-reaching. In the communities mentioned above the negro is now placed in a position where he must work steadily or move away. At present by moving he can find places where negro labor is predominant and he can indulge in the luxury of irregular work, but as other communities in the South profit by the example of the pine belt section the negro will find that conditions will be the same wherever he goes. This will mean the elimination of the unfit.

TRIVIALETTES.

BY SAM S. STINSON.

Abbreviated.

Her bathing suit affects me so
That I burst forth in song
In praise of what the gods bestow,
Her bathing suit affects me so.
"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long!"
Her bathing suit affects me so
That I burst forth in song.

Referred to Science.

When microbes lurk (can it be true?)
In kisses, sweet as honey,
What can a constant lover do
When microbes lurk? Can it be true
That they are second cousins to
The germs of matrimony,
When microbes lurk (can it be true?)
In kisses, sweet as honey.

Callous.

So very callous are some men,
In unfamiliar channels,
'Tis quite beyond our human ken,
So very callous are some men.
They think 'tis conscience pricking, when
It's just their heavy flannels!
So very callous are some men
In unfamiliar channels.

PIEL BROS.'
EAST NEW YORK BREWERY, BROOKLYN,
OFFER TO FAMILIES THEIR
REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER
This is the perfect and unquestionably the finest product possible of malt and hops.
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Summer Hats and Gowns

IT would appear to be a common mistake among the great mass of women who wish to follow, at a greater or less distance, the fashions set by women of the modish world to jump at conclusions in the matter of their gowning. The woman of intelligence and refinement will see the timeliness and suitability of a gown and hat as well as its late mode, its richness, or its chic and becomingness.

But even such a woman, if she lack the sense of observation and comparison, may sometimes fall into error. Oftentimes a limited pocketbook and a desire to make one gown do the duty for separate and quite different occasions lead to much inappropriate dressing.

It is better for the woman of limited means to have a costume suited to each sort of wear to which she is likely to put it, and to have one such every year only or even less frequently than to have a fresh one every little while that has to do service morning, afternoon, and perhaps for evening wear as well.

A good serge, fine cloth, or some such material, simply made and in plain tailored finish, will look well for two years if it is kept in order by a tailor, not allowed to get shabby in any way, is kept pressed and brushed, and it may be worn for morning, shopping, general utility wear, and for those uncertain afternoons when it may or may not storm.

For afternoon wear, small receptions, and other affairs, a voile, chiffon broadcloth, or some other fine, "dressy" cloth is best, for it can be worn more suitably and with less damage in all sorts of weather than a velvet or any of the crêpes or silks. In the Summer an organdie or Swiss, or a linen gown handsomely embroidered, will do for the afternoon, while plain linen skirts and coats are the most serviceable for the morning and general utility purposes. For evening wear, a gown may be constructed with elbow sleeves and removable gulmpe that will serve excellently for dinner or more elaborate occasions. The gown itself is made of crêpe de chine, some of the other heavy crêpes, a good black velvet, net over silk, or any of several other lasting materials. By changing the accessories of these different costumes, even a poor woman will always make a most attractive appearance, and need not, even if she be so foolish as to be so inclined, envy her richer or more clothes-loving sisters.

Hats follow along the same lines. The simple hat for the walking costume, the more elaborate for afternoon, and the evening hat may be either very small or very large, and simple or elaborate, but always either light or rich in effect.

It is the accessories that trouble most women, or, rather, do not trouble them, but would if they observed more closely. Because Madame le Mode with a carriage and pair and all the other settings of wealth and fashion drops into a smart shop in the afternoon with trailing gown and white kid gloves, topped by a picture hat, the woman without wealth need not imagine she will be au fait thus garbed. Madame is going about in her carriage, she has a card party, reception, or other afternoon function at which she will drop in after her hasty call at the shop—a call which was perhaps only an afterthought when starting out. A walking skirt, plain coat, dark gloves, and unassuming hat are in much better taste for shopping, and Madame le Mode knows it.

The veils are a pitfall. It is better to wear none if one can, but if one must, then study the subject of veiling. The handsome floating veils that are at times a fad or fashion, when in lace and fancy materials are intended for carriage wear. They are decidedly out of place with walking costumes. The only exception is the white wash veil, which is permissible, but which still looks out of place.

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These veils for general street and traveling wear are the chiffons. The various dotted nets may be used for face veils on almost any occasion, save in the evening. Still, the writer has seen women with dotted face veils on in the evening, and who looked when not on the street as complacent as though they were showing the general public the proper thing in veil wearing. For sometimes the correct thing has been the wearing of veils that matched either the hat or the gown, either in chiffon for traveling and walking, or in the fancy dotted nets.

There was once a rule that white gloves must not be worn until afternoon, but it seems to have fallen out of vogue. For walking gloves, the many heavy skins in different colors, the soft gray and brown, and almost anything that is not outre in color and design, are worn. For evening, either white, black, pearl gray, cream, or any pale tint matching the gown may be worn.

White blouses with tailored skirts and coats have taken the place of all others for fashionable wear, and all of these have their own stocks attached. This seems superfluous to say, too, but any observer of women's dressing will vouch for all sorts of oddities, even among those who should know better.

The weakness for white shoes shown among certain classes is to be deplored. The material is cheap, the feet they adorn usually large—or is it that white makes even small feet look tremendous? They soil so easily, and in any event should be worn with white costumes. In any case, cheap white shoes should never be worn. Black shoes for street wear are always safe. The various browns do well for some occasions, but black always looks well and the feet look smaller in it.

In lingerie, petticoats may be considered by the sensible woman as an important part of her wardrobe. The rest must be white and as fine as she can afford, but what may the petticoat be? The moderate purse finds comfort in charming dimity skirts ruffled and having the ruffles scalloped and buttonholed with a color corresponding to the tiny dot or flower on the material, and the bands heading the ruffles are feather-stitched down with the same color. These may be bought from $5 up, and can be got in various colors to match the color of the costume. The cheap shops do not carry them. For white gowns of course nothing but white petticoats may be worn, and these petticoats offered by a certain firm having no gathers or plaits are the most graceful and best suited to all figures, even the thin, for bulk does not mean curves.

Pongee and linen skirts, embroidered or plain, and the various embroidered chambrays from $5 up, may be fitted to the figure, and as all may be tubbed again and again, are far superior, even for the rich woman when she walks, to the silk articles.

The most fashionable Frenchwomen wear these dimity and other wash skirts almost altogether when walking, and all the dimity skirts the writer has seen were imported from Paris. Here, however, the poor woman appears to make a fetich of the silk petticoat, which at its best is a microbe carrier, for whoever has silk petticoats beaten and brushed as their dress skirts are?

One of the odd and charming hats—for certain faces—was worn on Tuesday at Delmonico's at the luncheon hour. None but a handsome girl could have worn it and looked well. The hat was a plateau of extremely pale-blue Neapolitan. It had a wide brim, and the flat was rolled back over the place where the crown would be on any other hat. This rolling was from the left side and front and the flat made a frame for the face at the right and centre front, while fluffy ostrich plumes in palest mauve, pink, and blue rose from a cluster of shaded pink and mauve roses placed at the front of the hat at the spot where the front of the crown would naturally begin. The pale pink plume, shortest of the three, rose above the centre, and back of this, drooping down against the hair at the back, was the longest plume of the three visible from the front. This long plume was blue, and between the two was the delicate mauve feather. The centre piece of the top of the hat, not seen from the front or left, was formed of a series of shirred tulle puffs in the three shades, one over the other in the centre.

Another charming hat seen the same day was a yellow leghorn with the left brim much raised and the edges of the rest of the brim laid in side plaits wherever it seemed necessary to bring the wide brim down to the face. Knots and bows of black messaline ribbon filled in the upturned side and was also arranged around the crown, with chous here and there. Between these ribbon chous and rising over them were clusters of white, yellow, and black daisies of small size and having hearts of contrasting colors. Long, stiff green grasses rose from the side of the crown close to the upturned left side in aigrette fashion and pointed out toward the back. This hat topped a box coat and short plaited skirt of natural-colored linen severely plain, the coat having as its only decoration double rows of small white pearl buttons outlining a double-breasted front. There were four patch pockets on the coat, each showing two buttons.

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A white cloth costume of very light weight worn at one of the recent fashionable weddings was a more elaborate creation than is usually seen in town at this season of the year, and was bought for Newport wear, whither the owner goes this week.

It was an Empire robe heavily embroidered in both cut work and solid designs. The blouse portion over which the Empire part is slipped was entirely of white lace, a mixture of Cluny and Irish crochet with real Valenciennes in the stock and sleeve ruffles. It had a high stock and elbow sleeves, each ending in two ruffles of Valenciennes, three and four inches wide, respectively.

The top of the robe was composed of bretelles that crossed in the centre front and back at the bust line and buttoned to the body of the robe. From the shoulders pieces of these bretelle cape sections extended out over the top of the arm in epaulet fashion, and under each one of these a longer one, set in, extended half way to the elbow over the lace under sleeves. Both bretelles and sleeve capes had set on them leaves and flowers in heavy raised braid embroidery. The sleeve capes were, of course, loose at each side and had on the edge of each side a row of heavy white crochet buttons, over metal, apparently, for they appeared to weight the sleeves and hold them in place. There were six of these on the upper cape and four on the lower, or five on each side, front and back.

The embroidered band, done in cut work and raised embroidery, that gave the Empire effect, going around the body, was about six inches wide, and the upper edge came to the centre of the bust line. It was shaped to slant in to the figure from this point down. The bretelles crossed the top in both the back and front, and the ends buttoned over immense white crochet cabochons, the embroidered ends of these bretelles projecting perhaps an inch beyond the Empire girdle.

The body of the gown was joined to the girdle and was shaped to the figure somewhat, its clinging lines at least suggesting it. The front was laid in a loose, graduated box plait embroidered in clusters down the centre, and just above, at and below the knees the plait was held against the body of the robe by a line of fourteen large buttons matching those on the sleeves, seven on each side. Below this point the plait widened, hung loose, and showed a large design in embroidery. The skirt touched, of course, all the way around, and really trailed a bit in the back.

A band of Irish crochet lace twelve inches wide was set in the skirt, the lower edge of the lace fourteen inches from the hem, and above and below this insertion were designs in openwork and raised embroidery.

The hat topping this was a white chip with one side rolled, trimmed with white tulle and white ribbon, and one tremendously long white ostrich plume going from the extreme front to the back and trailing down nearly to the neck.

Miss Wilhelmine Claflin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin, and now Mrs. Gustavus Towne Kirby, made an effective bride, her black hair and large dark eyes looking especially well against the snowy bridal background. Her veil was an exquisite scarf, almost a square of delicate point lace, and was so arranged as to form a framework for her black hair.

The top of the gown was also all point lace, save where sections of tucked tulle came into play. The yoke, low and square and tight, and without the usual bertha, was of unlined point, and a band of lace was drawn closely over the bust and across the back, below which the princess robe of satin fitted smoothly.

The sleeves were almost tight fitting, and were made of tulle, laid in half-inch tucks going around the arms, with point lace on the shoulders.

The gown had a moderately long train, and both train and skirt had a garniture of double ruffles or puffs, some six inches deep, of white tulle that formed deep points on the skirt, and where they ran up the skirt, coming close together as they did so, heavy embroidery in crystals and silver appeared.

Miss Claflin's one attendant was her cousin, Miss Mary Brent Stewart, who wore a pale green liberty satin frock of the bretelle order, and a small white leghorn hat, trimmed with pale green ribbons the color of the gown, and red and pink roses. The hat was small, and sat straight on the head without lift or tilt. The green ribbon was arranged in bows at the right side, and the two shades of pink roses combined with red were at the left on the brim and against the crown.

The green satin was arranged in a princess bretelle gown, if such a term may be used. There was a lace or net guimpe, with sleeves and a body that came like a blouse to the waist line. The lower part of the bodice was a green satin, with long straps going over the shoulders. Narrow plaitings or ruchings of satin finished the edges and trimmed the skirt at the lower edge, and also up some inches above the hem there was another row. It was a simple and pretty afternoon frock. She carried a bouquet of pink roses.

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At this wedding a fichu effect in embroidery was seen that can easily be adapted by clever fingers. A long piece of embroidery, evidently an insertion, all in open work, was so shaped at its ends by the removal of the outer rows of embroidery as to look like a piece first shaped and then embroidered. In the back two almost invisible seams were taken in it to fit to the proper rounding fichu shape, the ends then went over the shoulders, crossed at the bust line, and were brought across and then up slightly above the waist line in almost a bolero effect, and fastened under bows of ribbon. The fichu was edged at the upper border with a half-inch ruffle of plain pink organdie, and the two-inch knife plaiting, narrowing from two inches in width at the centre back to one at the ends of the fichu, finished the lower or outer edge. Plain pink organdie lined it and showed through the openwork. The gown was a plain pink organdie over a white China silk slip. The bodice was laid in quarter-inch tucks from the shoulder seams and neck to below the bust, where folds of pale pink liberty satin made a deep girdle.

White Milan with huge pink rose and green foliage. Ciel blue velvet ribbon and tips.

Black Neapolitan with white lace in crown. White tips and black velvet ribbon.

White chip with green picot-edged ribbon and white moss roses. Brown and yellow.

Blue straw with pale blue ribbon velvet and tips.

This girdle extended a trifle below the waist line in a slight dip in the centre front, and in the back there was a single flat knot and ends ten inches wide extended to within twelve inches of the floor. There was no stock, the fichu outlining a round-necked yoke of Valenciennes insertions arranged in points.

The sleeves were full puffs to the elbows and were there finished by turned back cuffs four inches broad of openwork embroidery, finished by two-inch knife-blade plaitings falling over the arms and having pink bows at the back. Inside ruffles of Valenciennes three inches wide were placed inside the pink plaitings.

The skirt had a gathered overdress cut in very deep, rounded battlements. A two-inch band of bias tuckings a half-inch wide edged with inch-wide Valenciennes insertions, the lower insertion edged in turn with an inch-wide ruffle of the lace, finished this overskirt. The underskirt was a slightly trailing skirt of the pink, having half-inch tucks a half inch apart, showing between the battlements of the overskirt.

The lower edge of the skirt was finished with two wide ruffles of equal length pink organdie, embroidered in white, and the deeply pointed edges also were embroidered.

This gown was topped by a black Neapolitan hat trimmed with large bows of pale pink ribbon and sprays of pink wild roses and their foliage. Black gloves were worn, and a black and pink parasol was carried.

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A perfectly plain, dark blue serge costume seen on Fifth Avenue was ideal for traveling and shopping. The skirt was a round length, perfectly plain and glove fitting, the side plaits were some distance apart and not laid in to any depth, so the skirt was light in weight. The coat was a semi-fitted one, perfectly plain, coat sleeves, the skirts coming well below the hip line. It had a double-breasted effect owing to the arrangement of the plain buttons, but was left open, and was the right size to look as though it were intended to be left open. There were two pockets, each at the lower front. The sleeves were plain, without cuffs, and had two rows of stitching half an inch apart at the distance from the wrist that a cuff would naturally terminate. The plain coat collar was also stitched. Stitching and the buttons were the only trimming. The blouse worn, so much as could be seen, was a plain white one with tiny tucks down the front and a hemstitched tucked collar—no embroidery or lace being visible.

The hat was of moderate size, of yellow bamboo that curved slightly over the face and also down the back, and was rolled slightly at both sides. It was trimmed by a fold of blue velvet. Blue tulle was set in under the brim at the back, and clusters of bluets rose at one side. The blues were all very dark, especially that of the serge. The gloves were mesh silk much the color of the hat.

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A cute little French coat worn at the Kirby-Claflin wedding was in black taffeta. The fronts and upper sleeves were really formed of three overlapping, shaped flounces with scalloped edges edged with half-inch plaitings of the silk. These formed a fichu that left a deep V-shaped section of the bodice exposed at the top. They extended out over the sleeves nearly to the elbows, and the ends came in the front to and slightly below the bust line, closing, each one, with a large jet button. In the back the fichu effect extended well down the centre over a little postillion extension that had two huge jet cabouchons at the waist line. The almost square tab extension was some twelve inches long by ten wide, and was formed of two double box plaits below the waist line. From the sides of the lower back the silk was carried around in soft crush folds and brought up to the centre bust. These folds were apparently fitted over some sort of a very light foundation that set in to the figure.

This little coatee was worn over an all-white robe of finest muslin, exquisitely embroidered in Greek key designs, each square outlined by the Greek key pattern having a spray of hand-embroidered leaves or flowers in its centre. At each side of this skirt, which was a circular shape and perfectly plain and tight at the top and over the hip, was an immense cluster of roses and leaves that separated the top row of Greek embroidery from the lower.

The bodice had a deep round neck and a baby Irish crochet guimpe with stock. The girdle was white liberty silk ribbon, and so much as could be seen of the elbow sleeves were flounces of cluny lace.

A FRENCH LINCOLN.

IN an English newspaper is a little story that does not tend to prejudice one against the newly elected President of France; it contains a suggestion of the great heart of our own Lincoln.

On the occasion of a banquet in some small French city, M. Fallières's attention was claimed by the gentleman who sat on his left. "Something has just dropped from your pocket to the floor," said he. "I think it is a two-franc piece."

"Let it be," said M. Fallières, "it will be a lucky find for the waiter." And he soon found opportunity to whisper to the waiter to look out, after the dinner, for a two-franc piece somewhere on the floor.

Toward the end of the banquet, the gentleman on M. Fallière's left observed him fumbling in his pockets in a preoccupied way. As they were rising from the table he was seen to glance stealthily about, and, evidently thinking himself unobserved, he bent over and quietly dropped something on the floor.

When his neighbor, who had watched this strange proceeding, demanded the meaning, the future head of the French Republic, pushed to the wall, explained with some embarrassment:

"Well, after you spoke to me and I told the waiter, I remembered that in my left-hand pocket I had only coppers—and the piece you saw drop must, consequently, have been only two sous. So I took from another pocket another coin—really a two-franc piece this time—and let it drop. You see, I didn't like to have the waiter disappointed, after having told him about the two-franc piece."

Personal and Otherwise

MRS. ADAIR has let her forest at Gleveagh to the Earl of Eglinton and Winton. It is in the Donegal Highlands and is one of the most beautiful spots in Ireland. At St. Gleveagh Castle Mrs. Adair has entertained royalty. While in London, and before letting her house there, Craig Wadsworth, her nephew, lived with her.

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Lord Justice Mathew, the great English jurist, who recently retired from the English bench, was not only a man learned in the law, but exceedingly witty, with a quick, searching wit that often epitomized a joke in a word. For example, a lender of money charged with usury was being examined, and it appeared during the examination that he had sold some sporting property at an excessive price to a young man whom he had fleeced. When asked how it was that he came to own sporting property he answered:

"I am a sportsman and love shooting—"

"Pigeons?" interrupted Judge Mathew.

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A number of the de Rothschilds have a fondness for half-savage animals, and Miss Alice de Rothschild has a collection of Hindu bulls and zebras and llamas. She is also interested in cattle breeding and owns a large number of exceptionally fine carriage horses. She is a sister of the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, who left her in addition to much other property his residences near Aylesbury. She also owns a house in Piccadilly and the Villa Victoria at Grasse. At Waddeston many royalties have been entertained, including King Edward and the late Empress Frederick of Germany. The gardens surrounding her villa at Grasse are kept in order by seventy gardeners.

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In London toast and no bread is handed through dinner, and toward the end of the meal plain, dry biscuits are added. As an alternative to coffee glasses of almost boiling water are offered guests after dinner. These glasses of hot water are served in a sort of stand in silver, with a handle, much like our soda water glass holder.

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Pauline Johnson's bead-embroidered moccasins have attracted no end of attention in London, where she has been reciting French-Canadian and Indian verses, she herself being the author of many of the verses. Her Indian name Tekahionwake means Double Life. When reciting she wears an Indian costume of buckskin, a bear's claw necklace, and at her waist the scalp of an old warrior of a Western tribe—and her moccasins. One Englishwoman in examining her costume asked, when she reached the moccasins, why her tobacco bags were so handsomely embroidered. Another time Miss Johnson, having experience, at once advised the maid who was helping dress her that the soft leather articles were not hand coverings or tobacco bags. To which the maid answered, "Oh, no, ma'am. I know, for I have heard that Canadians wear toboggans on their feet."

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The typical old New England cottage at Nahant, Mass., the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus L. Sewall of Boston, is especially interesting. It is a little, low, rambling structure of the early Colonial farmhouse type, and has recently been restored and decorated from designs made by Mrs. Sewall. It is called Geranium Cottage, as it is surrounded by masses of brilliant red geraniums, a flower that thrives wonderfully well in that locality. The cottage is white and green, the geraniums bloom under every window sill and in the flower beds, making a brilliant patch of color against the white beach, with its dark bowlders.

It has an old chimney and brick oven, closely resembling that—and still older one—at East View, N. Y., where the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a tablet perpetuating its history and use by the Continental Army. These ancient landmarks are becoming more and more rare as the years roll by, and those who are lucky enough to own them should do their best to preserve them.

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Miss Nathelie de Castro, whose picture appears in the pictorial section, is a daughter of the late Mrs. Alfred de Castro, who was Mrs. Annie Bryant Godwin. She makes her home with her aunt, Miss Norah Godwin, under whose auspices she made her debut two years ago. Miss de Castro is a granddaughter of the late Parke Godwin, and is a decidedly agreeable young girl.

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Mrs. "Willie" James, who has visited here a number of times, was Miss Evelyn Forbes, sister to Sir Charles Forbes, to Lady St. Oswald, and also to Mrs. Leigh. Her husband, William James, is one of the three James brothers, men of wealth, who made quite a mark in London in the eighties by their entertaining. Mrs. James is fair, auburn-haired, and is petite, witty, an excellent amateur actress, and an adept at make-up for the amateur stage. She is most successful as a hostess, and, although it is not Court etiquette for the Queen to sleep in the house of a commoner, Queen Alexandra has been the guest at West Dean Park for the night as well as the day; indeed, the Queen has an especial friendship for Mrs. James.

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Lady Althorpe, who was the Hon. Margaret Baring, a sister of Lord Revelstoke, of Hugh Baring, who married Lady Megharamorne; of Cecil Baring, who married Mrs. Maude Lorillard Taller, formerly the wife of T. Suffern Taller, and several other Barings, is one of the new English peeresses. She married nineteen years ago Earl Spencer's half brother and heir. She is a musician and so is her husband. She often accompanies his piano playing with her 'cello. She sometimes plays for charity in public, and is conductor of the Dallington choir, composed of 500 members from various Northamptonshire villages. She is also a member of the Charles William Orchestra that plays to audiences of working people. These concerts are given in Whitechapel and Bloomsbury, and the orchestra was founded by Miss Audrey Chapman. Lady Althorpe's eldest son, Albert Edward Spencer, is a godson of King Edward. Her younger sister is the wife of Sir James Reid, one of the King's physicians, and another sister is the Countess of Kenmare. In appearance Lady Althorpe is slight and short. Her eyes are blue, her hair brown, and in manners she is almost shy.

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The Rev. Hugh Black, the Scottish clergyman who is coming to America, has been one of the features of Edinburgh for the past decade, and it has been quite the fashion to go to hear him preach in St. George's Free Church. He has probably been responsible for much of that trouble that Shaw makes Candida describe to the Rev. James as "Prossy's complaint." He is pale and slim, not tall, with heavy hair, and an expressive face—that of an enthusiast.

He was of humble origin, and was born in Rothesay, the son of a baker. He made a reputation at preaching when a student at the Glasgow college. His first church was in Paisley, and he married a girl of that town. Lord Rosebery admired him greatly, and had him as a guest at Dalmeny, when royalty also dined with him.

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Lady Cheylesmore, whose picture may be seen in the pictorial section, is the eldest daughter of Mrs. Francis Ormonde French of New York and Newport, and sister of Amos Tuck French of Tuxedo and of Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. She was Miss Elizabeth French, and resembles her mother more than does Mrs. Vanderbilt. She is tall, blonde, and handsome, quite stately in manner, dignified and decidedly serious. She is not fond of balls and dancing, but entertains with numerous dinners, and now and then a concert. She has homes in various places. She owns a villa at Cannes, where Mrs. French, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Pauline French, her niece, visited her last Winter. She also has a place at North Berwick, and owns golfing grounds near Edinburgh, where she built a house to let; this she named Cheylesmore Lodge, and a profitable investment it has proved. She is a practical woman, and when her husband was in Dublin she started a new industry among the poor women there in the way of making dolls.

She met her husband, not then Lord Cheylesmore, while he was stationed in Bermuda. He commanded the Grenadier Guards. He is quite handsome. He owns what is said to be the finest collection of war medals known, and is an authority on medals. His father, who was the first peer, was a collector of mezzotints.

It is expected that Lady Cheylesmore will come over to Newport this Summer to visit her sister, Mrs. Vanderbilt.

AN EXAMPLE FOR NORTHERN TOWNS.

"WE will walk rather than have trolley tracks on our shell roads," was the decision of a town meeting recently held at Pass Christian, Miss. And President Jones of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company had to promise to lay the tracks of his road's new trolley feeder on a right of way. The shell roads of Mississippi's coast have been famous for eighty years. Shaded by lines of beautiful live oaks, they wind in and out, now showing an old-time Southern mansion, now a glimpse of the blue Gulf. Locally they are said to be the best in the country. The many Winter visitors from the North, mindful of Jersey and Westchester bogs, seldom dispute this claim.

The Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company, which controls transportation in Southern Mississippi, is building a trolley line for thirty miles along the coast as a feeder. Pass Christian people have determined that the trolley must keep off their roads. Other people's roads did no matter, but the shell roads must be sacred to the horse, and, under protest, the automobile.

As the rails came nearer the interest grew, until the town had not so been stirred since the war, and a town meeting resulted. Capt. Jones, President of the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad, is a New Englander. In his native section the town meeting has lost its old-time importance. He discovered, however, that in Mississippi it is still the chief way of transacting public business. The sense of the meeting was that, while trolley roads can be built anywhere, shell roads can be built in few other localities than the Mississippi coast. Other places have not the necessary shells. Pass Christian people would rather walk and send their freight by wagon than have their roads dug up for rails, and the live-oak branches cut off to make room for wires.

Capt. Jones promised that no profaning pick should touch the beloved shells, but that the line would be built as near the highway as possible. And so Pass Christian's chief pride and ornament will remain untarnished.

A BUSINESS WOMAN'S HOTEL.

Is the Working Woman Willing to Pay a Fair Price at One or Does She Want Charity?

SPECIAL attention has been drawn in the past few months to the work in New York City for the benefit of working women by the publication of "The Long Day," a story of a New York working girl told by herself to a careful compiler, who gives us a vivid picture of present-day conditions among the women workers in sweat shops, box factories, artificial flower making, and even steam laundries. It is not a pleasant picture, but a valuable one, in revealing these conditions to many who would not otherwise know of them, and the Fifth Avenue rector who asked every one of his congregation to read it did them and the author a service.

Not many girls, it is hoped, would have had the temerity to take the risks this girl did. One reviewer says: "Like Dante, she has seen the inferno." One is tempted to ask, Was it not an inferno of her own choosing?

In the beginning of her New York career, when she returns to her cold and lonely room, to discover that while she was seeking work the house has burned and her few possessions are in ashes, she and others are given shelter for the night at the comfortable home of what she represents as a kind woman of wealth. When they are about to leave in the morning to this one girl is offered a position of housemaid. She has no clothes except those she wears, does not know where she will sleep that night, and has no work, yet she refuses the opportunity of employment in a home of comparative luxury, where she would have room, food, and wages, giving the impression it was something she could not consider for a moment. Instead she goes out to anxious days, growing to months of misery, to degrading work of various kinds, getting dangerously near to a state where all was lost, even honor. One marvels by what process of reasoning she was able to endure her fearful labor at the steam laundry, with her sudden flight from the advances of the unspeakable "boss," and yet decline to serve cultivated people in a well-ordered private house.

The book entirely ignores the work done for working girls in the past twenty years in New York, the innumerable girls' clubs that furnish social recreation in cultivated surroundings; the trade schools, the outgrowth of the work in these clubs of women of influence who saw the need of trained workers; the system of vacation houses, that makes possible vacations to the girls at trifling cost, and maintains two houses in the Adirondacks for those with tubercular tendency, paying the railroad fare of the girls to and fro. A special plea is made for a hotel for working women on the order of the Mills Hotel for men. While nothing on so large a scale has succeeded, there are a dozen on a small scale scattered over the city. Not one, at last accounts, was paying expenses on a business basis. Why not? we are asked. Partly because they are run on a small scale, but more because women require more than men and are not as willing to pay for what they get.

One of the compensations of being a business woman is that our reasoning powers, with which nature does not seem to have endowed us liberally, do develop a little. Let us use them on the proposition of a woman's hotel in New York City. No one denies that rent, food, and service cost more in New York than in any city of the United States, possibly in the world. In Horse Show week some friends telegraphed ahead for a room at a first-class hotel in this city. When they arrived they were assigned to a room about 12 by 15, with one window looking out on a court. The room did not have a clothes closet, and there was no bathroom attached. For this room they paid, without board, $7 a day! An excessive charge, no doubt, but at that price the demand was more than the supply.

Now, what does every working girl want when she is agitating the subject of a woman's hotel? It would not be safe to attempt a statement of all she wants, but these are some of the things: A desirable location; a room to herself, neatly furnished and cared for; at least one window to the street, and on no account a skylight room, although so exclusive a place as the Woman's University Club has several skylight rooms; a parlor—if possible, private ones; a place where she can wash her clothes, another where she can iron them with an electric or gas iron; telephone service; an arrangement by which she can have certainly two meals, usually three, a day; a service that will receive and deliver packages, mail, and messages. What is she willing to pay? From $4 to $7 a week, and very few at the latter price, which highest price is only one-seventh of the price of room without board quoted above.

A hotel of this description has just been completed on West Twelfth and Hudson Streets, giving single rooms with breakfast and dinner for $4 a week. It is built by one of New York's most successful business men, Mr. Martin of Rogers, Peet & Co., but even his clever business ability does not expect it to pay more than the expense of running, eliminating entirely interest on the investment. It will be a boon to many, and always there will be need for such places where the struggling girl not yet on her feet financially can be helped with low rates, but let her face the fact that she is accepting charity.

An equal need exists for a hotel where the thoughtful business woman, who wants to pay for what she gets and does not want to accept benefits even from a philanthropist, can feel she is part of a plan that pays a fair rate of interest on the investment and does away with exorbitant profits. With all the experiments in this city that ideal is not yet accomplished.

ANNE H. COLVER.

Dangerous.

Knicker—Terrible, this careless handling of powder.

Bocker—Yes, and the girls blow you up if you notice it.

Seashore, Lake Side, Woodland, and Mountain

Golf at Atlantic City

The Association of Advertising Interests and the Advance Guard of the Fourth of July

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 30.—Golf has been one of the leading features of diversion for about 500 visitors at the shore this week. It was the annual tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests, and, while no particularly startling scores were made, yet there was no end of fun and an abundance of prizes. Everybody got a prize of some kind. The tournament started on Monday morning and lasted until last night.

The advance guard of the big crowd that will be here over the Fourth of July has arrived, and it indicates that there will be a grand rush shoreward to-morrow. The hotels are already well filled, and there will be crowding in some quarters in order to accommodate those who will spend the holiday here. The majority of those here are finding great delight in the bathing, which is equal to that of September in years past. The Inlet yachtsmen are reaping a reward from those who spend their time and money in yachting.

Summer opera will be one of the features of the season at Young's Pier, beginning with Monday, when John C. Fisher will plant a company of eighty people there for July and August. They will open the season with "Florodora."

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer of New York, who have been spending May and June at the Hotel Dennis, will leave after the Fourth for Lake Mohonk, where they will spend the balance of the Summer. Among well-known New Yorkers who have been at the Dennis this week are Justice Vernon H. Davis and Justice O'Gorman. Judge Goodenow of New York, ex-Minister to Turkey, is still at the Dennis.

Preston Lea, son of Gov. Lea of Delaware, has joined his sisters, Miss Lea and Mrs. Phillips, at the Hotel Brighton. He will be at the shore for a fortnight.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland has taken a suite at the Marlborough-Blenheim, and will spend some time at the shore recuperating from a serious illness.

Commodore Parker and daughter, Miss Victoria Parker, and Commodore Platt and family of Washington are among the well-known navy people at the shore.

ASBURY PARK BUDGET..

An Ordinance for High Science and Plans for the Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 30.—The advance guard of the Fourth of July visitors reached Asbury Park to-day, and these, with the regular week-end vacationists, made a respectable showing at the hotels. The Hotel Lafayette, recently remodeled, and the Coleman House both opened for the season to-day, and every hostelry in the resort is now ready for patrons. The City Fathers have arranged no special programme for Independence Day outside of the usual fireworks display after dark in Atlantic Square. The leading hotels have arranged to give their opening hops that evening, and a special patriotic programme will be rendered by Duss's Band, which began a week's engagement at the Casino this evening. Arthur Pryor and

of the senior class, and they were here for practice in surveying along the Manasquan River.

On Thursday night, before they departed, they gave a big beach party. They kept every one in good humor at the Warwick Arms, where they spent the brief vacation. Some of those in the party were J. D. Rust, B. W. Geyer, W. J. Schoonmaker, L. Doyle, R. F. Scott, R. B. Cook, J. H. Creighton, W. M. Brooks, R. I. Leitch, J. D. McKee, H. V. Alexander, and Lemuel Osborne.

Surf bathing, sailing on the Manasquan, crabbing, and fishing have helped to amuse the Summer visitors. The Carrollton opened to-day, and was the last house to receive patrons. The cottage colony is complete, and everything points to a most successful hotel season.

CAPE MAY ATTRACTIONS.

New Moves to Provide Entertainment for Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 30.—The full blaze of Summer gayety began to-day with the arrival of the visitors who came to participate in the opening of the large hotels. All of the hotels are now opened for the Summer season, and are entertaining a large number of guests, who are from all parts of the country. During the week a large number of New Yorkers have arrived at the resort to augment those who have preceded them.

While Cape May is one of the oldest resorts along the New Jersey coast and at one time was rivaled only by Newport, it now has to compete with thousands of resorts, and still is able to hold up its end. For a while it banked upon its past history, but about five years ago the citizens became cognizant of the fact that they must provide artificial advantages as well as the very liberal natural advantages which exist here.

With the finest beach on the Atlantic Coast, with new and large hotels, with a

landed a black bass weighing 4 pounds.

Yachting parties have become quite popular. Among those who follow the water are Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Eustace, Mr. and Mrs L. B. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McGown, Miss J. Cable, and D. F. Chapman.

Several driving parties have taken place this week at the Brealih.

AMUSEMENTS A-PLENTY.

Sea Cliff Guests Will Be Kept Busy Celebrating.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., June 30.—Everybody here is busy getting ready for the Fourth. There are to be two excursion boats from the city and extra trains, and it is anticipated that the day will be a record-breaker. There will be plenty of amusement for visitors, with a ball game, a yacht race, and golf events during the day, and fireworks displays and dances in the evening.

At the yacht club they will have the first formal event of the season—a reception and dance. The usual card party will be put off until later in the week.

The week just passed has been a busy one. On Wednesday evening there were card parties at the yacht club and at the Plaza Park Hotel, the latter being a benefit for the Rev. William O'Hara, arranged by Mrs. Pomares, assisted by Mrs. Silkworth and Mrs. Dillon. There were about seventy players.

The Germania Ladies' Society is to hold a summernight's festival at the Edgewater on July 27. The affair promises to be a great drawing card.

At the yacht club euchre on Wednesday evening there was a fair attendance, and prizes were won by Mrs. Riley, Miss Norris, Mrs. Phelps, and Mr. Norris.

At the golf club they are planning the season's tournaments, and some interesting events are expected. The membership

airy staterooms. These steamers have all the comforts and luxuries that the most exacting traveler could expect.

NET VS. MOTOR BOAT.

Rival Fishermen Blame Each Other for Decrease of Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., June 30.—While fishermen daily bring back many fish from their trips, it is said that the number of fish is steadily decreasing in the waters of Hempstead Bay. This declaration is the cause at present of quite a controversy between the owners of naphtha launches and the net fishermen. The hook-and-line fishermen, or those who use motor boats as conveyances, insist that the increasing scarcity is due to the labors of those who use nets. The ones attacked by this assertion return with the affirmation that the fish are fleeing from the more peaceful bay into the rougher waters of the ocean because of the disturbance and noise of the motor boats.

Ben Molitor, a fishing expert, who has spent eighteen Summers at Long Beach, in speaking of the dispute, says that while he believes that motor boats to a certain extent frighten the fish and make them wilder, the result is only a local disturbance, but that the continuous netting seems to be the real cause of the growing scarcity. Mr. Molitar explains this by saying that the biggest detriment to regular fishing is caused by the small-sized mesh nets that are in such common use for the purpose of catching eels.

Some of the fishing clubs that have their headquarters at the Queens Water Hotel are the Port Washington, Mermaid, East River, and Onawa.

The Hoodoo Fishing Club of Long Beach is a trifle disturbed at present. This club recently sold its boat, called the Hoodoo Launch, and ordered a new motor vessel, to bear the title of The Jonah. The old boat is a dream of the past with the club.

The St. Regis Lakes

Cottages and Camps Are Crowded and Sports Plentiful

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., June 30.—Every care has been given to preserve the primitive appearance of the shores of the St. Regis chain of lakes, and to-day the admiration of all visitors is commanded through this pleasing feature. The abundant fall of rain this Spring has resulted in unusually luxuriant foliage, and the camps and cottages which line the shores are grouped in and behind the trees in a manner not to detract from the natural scenic beauties. At Paul Smith's Hotel much labor has been expended in grading lawns, and several small boathouses have been removed from the lake shore in front of the cottages and tennis courts.

Fishing continues good, and the interest in this sport is unabated. Harrison G. Otis, an expert angler, has the record of a four-pound brown trout which he took from the waters of Barnum Pond on one of his fishing expeditions this week. Mr. Otis has a new camp on Osgood Lake, and one of its attractive features is a couple of trout ponds. Richard Van Wyck of New York is at Paul Smith's on his annual fishing pilgrimage, and has been meeting with excellent success in quest of speckled trout.

Andrew G. C. Sage of New York has been salmon fishing in the preserve of the Restigouche Club in Canada. Mr. Sage spent several days at Paul Smith's this week, and tried several of the streams in that vicinity before returning to New York.

Situated at Bay Pond, within easy driving distance of Paul Smith's, is the Adirondack preserve of William Rockefeller, and the favorite retreat of the Rockefeller family. The family of Percy Rockefeller are in camp now, and Mr. Rockefeller visited them for several days this week. Bay Pond Park offers some of the best trout fishing in the Adirondacks, and Mr. Rockefeller's friends consider it a great privilege to be allowed to drop a fly in its streams.

Dr. and Mrs. George Fales Baker have opened the Baker cottage at Paul Smith's, and have brought their fine horses into the mountains. The highways in the vicinity of Paul Smith's are among the best in the region, and tend to make driving and motoring one of the principal recreations. Dr. Baker, who is an enthusiastic autoist, will have his sixty-horse power locomobile here again this season.

A large and merry house party is gathered at the Upper St. Regis camp of Robert Garrett. Among Mr. Garrett's guests are Mrs. T. H. Garrett, J. W. Garrett, Robert Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Pierson, Miss Elsie B Foard, Grosvenor Bell, Miss Grace Lowry, Miss Arabella Hambleton, Miss Edith Catlin, S. F. Pearse, Howard C. Butler, Roland Harvey, Carroll Bond, and Charles M. Howard.

CAUGHT A BLACK BEAR.

Lake Placid Visitor Achieves an Unusual Feat.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 30.—Lake Placid is busy with preparations for the Fourth, and if all the plans materialize there will be every reason for congratulation. The project of the village to celebrate in befitting style has called forth generous contributions from the cottage people, and guests at the hotel are also lending their aid. The hotelkeepers, not to be outdone, are each planning little celebrations of their own, and the chances are that Whiteface and the other peaks

News and Personal Notes From the Summer Resorts

In the White Mountains

The Season Beginning Later and Likely to End Later — The Automobilists

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., June 30.—The White Mountain season opens this year later than usual, but promises to be correspondingly late in most mountain resorts. New Yorkers are coming in greater numbers every year to the White Mountains, and the cottage colony, already large, is increased by many notable additions this Summer.

Among those at the Forest Hill at Franconia are numbered Miss E. S. Colby, who has spent several seasons there; Mrs. E. A. Kirkpatrick and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. Carroll Dana, who are occupying their attractive log cabin for the season.

Mrs. J. H. Wright and Miss Marie Wright of New York are again at the Sunset Hill House at Sugar Hill, where they have been coming for many years.

Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Chandler of New York are spending their second season at the Sinclair at Bethlehem, where Dr. C. S. McGahan of Aiken and New York is staying. Sinclair Lodge is occupied for another season by Mrs. R. A. Armstrong and her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Swigert of Aiken.

At the Agassiz are Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Park and Miss Mary Park of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hicks of Newark at the Altamonte.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bates of New York, who are at Maplewood for the season, are among enthusiastic golfers there.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Davidson of New York are spending the season at Maplewood cottage.

Two enthusiastic golfers from London who will Summer at Maplewood are Miss Chilton and Miss C. S. Chilton, who have lately arrived.

A New York party at the Fabyan House includes Mr. and Mrs. Montague Douglas and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Newcomb.

The Twin Mountain House will open to-day, and the Crawford is already open, and will entertain over the Fourth a large number of guests.

A New York party at the Kearsarge House at North Conway for their seventh season includes Mrs. A. E. Birkbeck, Miss Birkbeck, William L. Birkbeck, and Miss M. E. Birkbeck. Miss Edith M. Dallas of Philadelphia, the daughter of Judge Dallas of Cape May, N. J., is at the Kearsarge with Sister Ella Margaret of Boston.

Mrs. H. Desperius of New York is a season guest at Sunset Villa at North Conway, and at the Randall House are Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Miller of New York, who are enjoying the excellent trout fishing near by.

The Rev. Dr. S. E. Appleton of Philadelphia, who has summered for thirty years in Jackson, is an ardent fisherman, and last week caught a brook trout weighing nineteen ounces—a record size. He is having it mounted as a souvenir of his skill.

The Mountain View House at Whitefield has a large complement of New York guests, and the Balsams at Dixville Notch is opening this week with a large New York registration. The many New York brokers, who go up to the Parmachenee Club, the great fishing resort up the Magalloway River, find the Balsams a charming place in which to break their long journey. It is also the Western gateway to the Rangeley lakes and the Camp Millsfield, where many New York fishermen are already trying their skill.

At the Profile House is a large and most exclusive colony of New Yorkers. The opening of the New Profile House, which had been set for the 25th, has been deferred until the coming Saturday, but several of the cottagers will have arrived before then.

Much has already been written of the excellent work done on the White Mountain roads, and nowhere is it more evident than at Bretton Woods. Grades are being lowered and scientific road building includes surfacing, widening, and new culverts, wherever needed. The Glidden tour in July will end with a real hill-climbing contest on the Cherry Mountain road near Bretton Woods, the last road over which the cars will pass. Here they encounter the steepest grade in the entire run of over 1,000 miles, and it is one that will test the endurance of a car quite as much as the climb up the summit of Mount Washington.

Among the large bookings of the season at the Mount Washington hotel the number of people bringing their own motor cars is notably large.

court Inn this Summer will be the morning bridge whist parties on the upper veranda. Mr. and Mrs. J. Leavitt Pierce of Brooklyn have been driving here and will arrive to-day to spend their eleventh season at this house.

At Kendall Place June has been a very successful month, and this week many of last Summer's guests returned. Visitors at the Madison, in Granthurst Park, are taking advantage of the excellent tennis court, and many interesting matches are being held.

PRINCESS BATHING SUITS.

They Are All the Style at Manhanset Manor.

Special to The New York Times.

MANHANSET MANOR, Shelter Island, June 30.—Yachtsmen and automobilists are flocking to this resort, and the season is now fairly under way. There will be plenty of fun on the Fourth of July, the programme including a fine display of fireworks and a ball at the Manhanset House on Wednesday evening. Many patrons of the Manhanset have invited friends out to spend the week end and remain over for the holiday festivities.

The pleasant weather this week has started the bathing season in earnest. Many of the young women staying at the Manhanset House have already acquired a healthy tan which is the envy of the new-comers. The most attractive bathing costumes seen here this season are made in the princess style, and brown is worn a great deal. The daughter of an Oakland, Cal., banker made a stunning appearance at the Manhanset bathing pavilion one day this week in a brown princess costume with a wide-brimmed red hat and white canvas shoes.

The steam yachts Riviera, owned by Frederic Gallatin of the New York Yacht Club, and the Aquilo, owned by William P. Eno of the New York Yacht Club, dropped anchor off the Manhanset House this week, and the auxiliary schooner yacht Vencedor, A. V. de Goicuria, owner, stopped here on her way to New London with a large party aboard bound for the New London regatta.

POLO AT HEMPSTEAD.

Society Folk Enthusiastic Over the Defeat of Rockaway.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., June 30.—Society people here have been very much interested in polo during the past week. Daily W. Tufts of New York landing a three-and-a-half-pounder within sight of the hotel on Monday.

The Maine Fish and Game Association will spend a portion of the coming week here on its annual outing. It numbers several hundred people from all sections of the State.

FIRE AT ARVERNE HOTEL.

Guests Had a Scare, but Little Damage Was Done.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., June 30.—Guests of the big Arverne Hotel received a fright last Monday when fire was discovered on one of the stairs, due to faulty wiring. For a time the hotel management handled the blaze. Finally, however, the Fire Department was notified, but when the engines responded to the call the danger had been averted.

Dainty invitations in robin's-egg blue have been issued by the Arverne Hotel for a reception and dance to take place at the Ocean Casino on July 2. The committee in charge comprises Messrs. H. L. Prager, Herman Josias, Henry Blitz, Milton A. Rosenfeld, Oscar Ullman, M. Hyman, Dr. Albert Oppenheim, Maurice Buchsbaum, Dr. Howard D. Levy, and Fred Mayer.

Many beautiful gowns are being seen at Arverne this season. White is the predominating color morning, noon, and night. Of course, the texture of the fabrics changes with the hours, but the general effect is the same.

A meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Fête de Fleurs was held on Wednesday evening. Every one present was enthusiastic regarding this, the crowning event of the season here.

The Britain is filling up rapidly with many well-known pepole from New York and Brooklyn.

PORPOISES AT PATCHOGUE.

Visit South Bay and Frighten the Bathers.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 30.—The social season may be regarded as having formally opened to-day, when the Mascot received its first contingent of guests. Many of the cottages have been occupied for a fortnight, while all the hotels are accommodating their full quota of late June guests.

Yachting maintains its precedence as the most popular pastime, and the past season it is expected there will be a town in itself built upon the property. The land will be cut up into about 4,000 lots.

The Summer Home for Crippled Children is again open for the season on Third Avenue. Miss Clara Sanger of New York has about sixty-three small children in charge. The Summer home is a branch of a home on the east side, New York, of which the officers are: President—Mrs. Henry Goldman; Chairman of the House Committee—Mrs. F. Steinberg; Secretary—Mrs. Albert Seligman; Treasurer—Mrs. S. H. Weinhandler.

The Country Club at Monmouth Beach, which was closed all of last Summer, has its doors again opened for this season. There is dancing at the club Saturday evenings. The Summer programme will be made known later.

FOR THE SAKE OF CHARITY.

Southampton Cottagers Plan a Series of Tableaus Vivants.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 30.—The higher temperatures of the past week have stimulated all forms of activity, and the season so long deferred has now been fully launched. All the incoming trains from the city to-day brought new contingents of patrons to the hotels and cottages. Many of these visitors will remain over the Fourth, and the next few days will be marked by dinners and entertainments.

An entertainment which society is contemplating with especial interest are the tableaus vivants which are to be held at the home of Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn on Thursday, July 12. Representations of various nations will be given, while poems written by Miss Doris Francklyn are to be illustrated. The Southampton Fresh Air Home and St. Mary's Hospital for Crippled Children are to share equally in a division of the proceeds. The entertainment, which is to take place in the afternoon, is to be managed by Mrs. Stephen Peabody and other well-known women in the Summer Colony.

The Rev. Ashton Oldham, assistant at St. Thomas's Church, New York, conducted the services at St. Andrew's Dune Church last Sunday.

C. Whitney Barrow, who has occupied the position of head clerk of the Meadow Club for a number of years, has just purchased The Princeton Press. E. Floyd Ripply will succeed him, while James L. Ripply has assumed the night clerkship.

Henry A. Barclay of Short Hills, N. J., has purchased the Beverly Ward estate,

In the Catskill Mountains

More People Coming to the Summer Hotels and Arriving Earlier Than Ever

Special to The New York Times.

TANNERSVILLE, June 30.—Summer resort managers seldom see such a rush as there has been to the Catskills for the past three days. The idea of avoiding the usual Fourth of July jam by coming a couple of days earlier than usual seems to have occurred to everybody.

This may be accounted for partly by the fact that a number of the large hotels throughout the Catskills opened their doors for the season this week. Excursions to the different points in the Catskills have also brought a large number of people.

The ninth annual convention of the Federation of the American Zionists, to discuss the conditions of the Jewish race throughout the world, which is in session here this week, contributed as well to the crowd. The convention is being held at the Fairmont, and will continue until Thursday. The party, comprising between 300 and 400 of the leaders among the Jewish race, arrived here yesterday afternoon by a special train over the West Shore and the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, and were conveyed to the Fairmont, which is a short distance from the station. The convention assembled this morning at the Tannersville Synagogue and listened to an eloquent sermon by the Rev. Dr. A. M. Rodin of New York. To-night a reception will be tendered to the delegates at the Fairmont. A mass meeting will be held to-morrow evening to discuss colonization in Palestine and other subjects. Monday evening a banquet will be tendered to the visiting delegates at the hotel.

Among the noted men present are the President, Dr. Harry Friedenwald; Dr. J. Leon Magnus, Associate Rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, New York; Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Prof. Solomon Shechter of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, Dr. Max Schlessinger of the Boston, H. D. Lieberman, A. Lubarsky, and Rabbi A. M. Hirschman, New York; Rabbi B. I. Levanthal, Philadelphia; Rabbi D. Ginsburg, Rochester; Rabbi A. Drooker, Portsmouth, Va.; Rabbi C. H. Kauver, Denver, Col.; Dr. Joseph Friedlander, Waco, Texas, and Rabbi A. M. Ashinsky, Pittsburg, Penn.

Haines Falls is experiencing the first effects of the June rush to-day, and the buses have had a difficult time to transport all the people to the various hotels and houses there. A new hotel, the Claremont, opened this morning. It is one of the most attractive in the place, having every modern improvement, and an ideal situation. The Antlers has the largest crowd it has ever had during the last week in June, and Manager Schutt is to be congratulated.

An innovation, so far as Haines Falls is concerned, will be the lighting of the streets by electricity this season. This improvement, the credit for which may be given to the Village Improvement Association, fills a long-felt want.

The Catskill Mountain House to-night is the centre of a lively crowd of newspaper men, the occasion being the fiftieth annual convention of the New Jersey Editorial Association, which is being held there. The Programme officially begins to-day, when a business meeting will be held and officers for the next year elected. At the banquet which will be served to-night Gov. Stokes of New Jersey and Senator Thomas J. Hillery will address the convention. Short addresses will also be made by a number of the prominent editors present.

The Kaaterskill opened Thursday. There have been a number of improvements during the Spring that made it more attractive than ever.

The members of the Hurtig & Seamon theatrical crowd have leased a cottage at Kiskatom and are occupying it for the season. They have organized a baseball team under the management of Joseph Hurtig, and will play the different hotel teams throughout the region.

The Grant House at Catskill opened Saturday. Considerable work has been done in beautifying the grounds surrounding the hotel. The tennis court, the baseball diamond, and the golf links are in excellent shape, and lovers of these games will find ample opportunity to indulge their love of outdoor sport. Munro's Orchestra will furnish the musical part of the entertainment for the guests during the season. The management have purchased several touring cars, and propose to inaugurate a series of excursions to the neighboring resorts.

The Prospect Park Hotel, one of the most famous of the hotels at Catskill, opened Monday. The house this season is under the management of F. N. Rogers, who has successfully managed several hotels throughout the Catskills. Mr. Rogers has made a number of improvements that will be appreciated by the public.

The commencement exercises of St. Patrick's Academy on Tuesday evening attracted a large number of Summer guests, who enjoyed the programme very much.

The Rockwood has been in the hands of the decorators and landscape gardeners for the past month, and the visitors to

WILD LIFE AT RANGELEY.

Moose and Deer Abound About the Picturesque Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., June 30.—The region hereabout is now the Summer home of hundreds who seek rest and relaxation. The world's record of big trout taken on the fly, made by Senator William P. Frye, still holds with the 10-pounder he caught near his camp on Cupsuptic Lake. It was almost broken last Wednesday though, when R. N. Parish of Montullo, Conn., with a No. 10 fly hook and a light rod, in the pools at Upper Dam, had an hour's battle with a trout that weighed 8 pounds 13 ounces.

Deer are very plentiful, and it is a morning's entertainment for the ladies to be called at 4 o'clock in the morning, and with their Winter cloaks and blankets, sit for two or three hours in some quiet place and watch the animals take a morning dip in the lake.

Three large moose were recently seen in Metaluk Pond. There are many wild animals about here. A guide who trapped last Winter says he sold this Spring the skins of 250 foxes, 8 otters, 30 mink, 40 sables, 110 weasels, and 60 muskrats. During the hunting season he shot a bear, a moose, two deer, and many partridges.

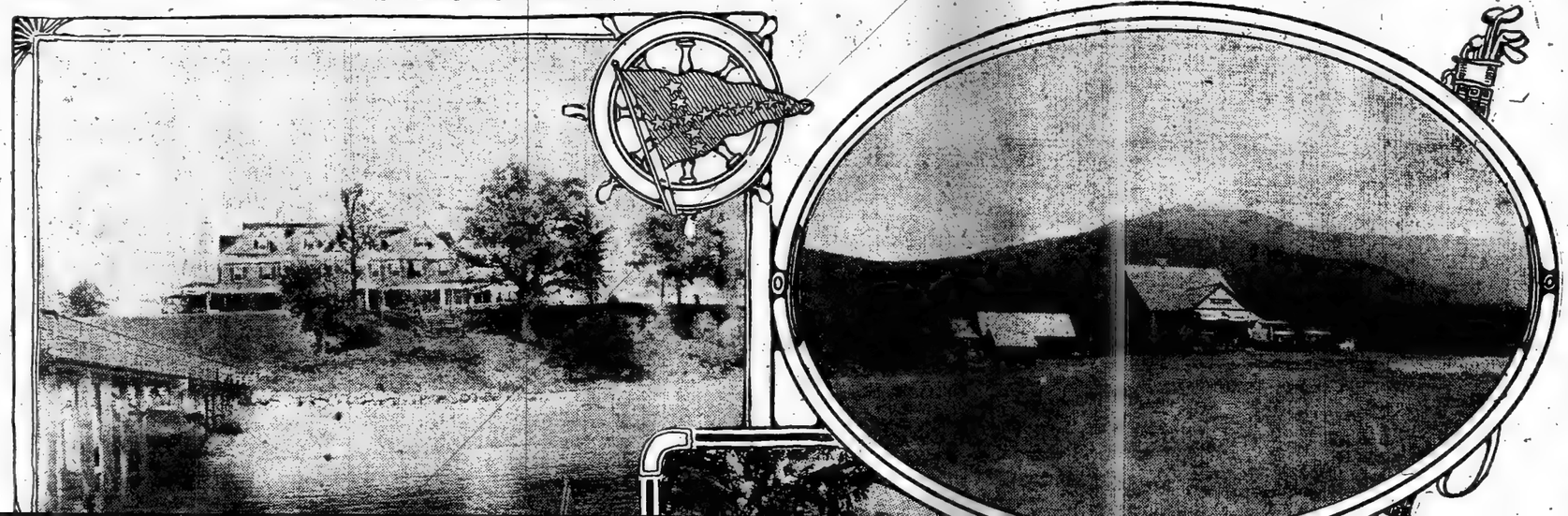

ROOF GARDENS AND THEATRES

This is a quiet week in theatricals. Interest, however, seems to be not at all on the wane, for four roof gardens are booming and there are theatres that still have their doors open with no announcement as to the withdrawal of attractions.

The attractions that continue are Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Lyric, "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, "The Social Whirl" at the Casino, and "His Honor the Mayor" at the New York.

Some changes are announced in the vaudeville for to-morrow night at the Wistaria Grove, on the New York Theatre Roof. The new-comers are Sylvester, Jones, Pringle, and Morrell, a quartet of male singers. "Seeing New York" enters on its fifth week.

The following is the week's bill at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof: Dronza, "the talking head," from the London Hippodrome; Alla Selbini, Six Musical Cuttys, Rice and Prevost, Tom Hearn, Spook Minstrels, Collins and Hart, Ferreros and his dog, Camille trio, and Sparp brothers.

George M. Cohan in "The Governor's Son" is the permanent attraction at the New Amsterdam Aerial Roof Garden. His support includes Truly Shattuck, Jerry J. and Helen Cohan, and Ethel Levey.

"Mamzelle Champagne" seems to have pleased at the Madison Square Roof Garden. The dialogue has been cut down and new songs added, which changes have made a decided improvement in the piece.

AT OTHER THEATRES.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be seen this week at the West End Theatre.

"Dolly Varden," the comic opera originally presented by Lulu Glaser, will be the week's offering of the Alhambra Opera Company at the Alhambra Theatre.

Summer weather tends to increase the business at the Eden Musee. From time to time new features are added at the place of amusement. The leading attractions are the World in Wax, the Cinematograph, and the Royal Italian Orchestra.

"Northern Lights" will be revived this week by the stock company at the Keith-Proctor 125th Street Theatre. The cast will be headed by Paul McAllister and Beatrice Morgan.

Lillian Thurgate is first on the bill at the Keith-Proctor Twenty-third Street Theatre. She will appear in a playlet entitled "The Burglar and the Dancer." Others who will entertain are Kitabanza troupe of acrobats, Morris and Morris, Jack Norworth, Henry and Van Alstyne, Carl Herbert, and Eddie Clark and his "six widows."

At Keith & Proctor's Union Square playhouse, Gus Edwards's School Boys and Girls are first on the list. The Eight Allisons will also appear. The remainder of the bill includes John and Bertha Gleason, Sabel Johnson, Robert Carter, Charles Howard, Markey and Moran, Grace Childers, and La Dent.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

At Brighton Beach Park Pawhee Bill's Wild West and Far East continues the most popular attraction. There are twenty-nine acts given in the show, presenting enough variety for any one. The bi-hybrids are said to be unusually interesting.

Mlle. Blanche Allarty, the French equestrienne, will make her American début at Bostock's arena on July 4. Mlle. Allarty is the pupil of M. Molier, who maintains a circus at his own expense, which he conducts on his grounds around the Château Molier, near Paris.

Thompson & Dundy's Luna Park has never been more attractive than now. The "Mountain Torrent" has stepped into immediate favor, and is now one of the most popular attractions of the resort. "A Trip to the Moon," "The Old Mill," Mundy's Wild Animal Show, and "The Dragon's Gorge" are other favorite shows.

The business at Dreamland during the past week has been enormous, but expectations are even higher for this week. The attraction holding the most attention at present is "San Francisco," which traces the life of the city from its foundations to its recent practical destruction. Other leading entertainments are "Creation," "The End of the World," and "Pharaoh's Daughter."

THE LONDON STAGE.

It is being commonly reported that Miss Ellis Jeffreys and Herbert Sleath, her husband, may soon be London managers on their own account. Already they are making acquisitions for new plays. They are to be seen next season in a new play by Braddon Thomas. They have also secured a play from the pen of Mr. Somerset Maughan, the author of "A Man of Honor" and the novel "Mrs. Craddock," entitled "Lady Frederick."

"Colonel Newcome," at His Majesty's Theatre, has developed into a real popular success. While from the beginning it attracted large audiences, it did not at first fill the house to overflowing. But now it has jumped into big business, so much so that the "standing-room-only" sign is the rule.

Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore are to be seen in October in London at the Criterion Theatre. They will then appear in a new three-act comedy by Hubert Henry Davies, entitled "The Mollusc." Miss Moore will be seen in the title rôle as the lady of various "mantles," who at the same time is of a very determined disposition, and has a complete capacity of taking care of herself.

"His House in Order" is now steering prosperously to its two hundredth performance at the St. James's Theatre. This is by far the greatest success achieved by any play in London this season outside musical comedy.

It is reported that one of the plays which H. B. Irving is to take with him on his forthcoming American tour will be Mr. Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca." Mr. Irving will appear in the rôle of the wronged and revengeful husband, while Miss Dorothea Baird will be seen as Francesca.

The presentation of Mrs. Lyttelton's play, "The Macleans of Bairness," by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, at the Criterion Theatre, did not meet with much success. The following is a typical review of the piece:

"One fears, unfortunately, that no very sure portents of popularity attended the presentation of 'The Macleans of Bairness.' The piece is a Jacobite costume affair, something between a melodrama and a comedy. It misses, one must in all candor confess, the better qualities of either appeal. As the Lady Maclean, Mrs. Campbell has practically nothing to do except to look pretty and sad and to stand aghast in the background. She does it, of course, admirably, but with an actress of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's personality, one sighs for more."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Campbell's season at the Criterion, A. H. Canby will commence a season there, opening about July 14, with "The Prince Chap," which was seen at the Madison Square and Weber Theatres, New York City, during the season just closed. Miss Hilda Trevelyan will be seen as the little slavey, while George Shelton will play the butler.

The future of the Waldorf is not yet decided, since the withdrawal of "Shore Acres." It is most likely that a musical comedy will be staged there, quite likely one of the Shuberts' American attractions. There is also a rumor that Fritzi Scheff may be seen later in "Mlle. Modiste" at this playhouse.

"Gran'fer Coquesne," the new one-act play by Cosmo Hamilton, was produced at the Garrick Theatre, last Monday afternoon. Arnold Daly is to present the piece in America. The story is that of an old solder lingerng out his life as a cobbler, eating out his heart because he is no longer able to bear arms for his country, and tortured at having to feed and shelter a trooper of the enemy. This man—bluff, coarse, good-natured—makes proposals to the old man's daughter-in-law. The old man, believing he is not only ridding his country of an enemy, but is saving his son's honor, murders the trooper with the half-unconscious help of the child.

There is apparently no truth in the statement made in various quarters that Martin Harvey is to become a tenant of the Lyceum Theatre, which in that case would return to its original status of a legitimate house. Mr. Harvey has no intention of permanently re-entering the ranks of London managers. He is to return to London soon after Christmas, reviving "The Corsican Brothers." Then he will begin his tour.

COULD FIX IT O. K.

"I had never been inside a hospital until recently," said a woman of thirty-five, "and my visit might have been a romantic adventure had it not turned out otherwise. I went to the hospital to see a friend who had disposed of her appendix. There was no one who could give me positive information as to how to reach her room, but some one directed me in a general way how to find it, and after I'd wandered up and down a corridor for some time I boldly pushed open a door that happened to be partly open and went in. One of the handsomest men I have ever laid eyes on was in the room, tucked under a snow-white counterpane. I hastily apologized for my accidental intrusion and turned to go.

"'Oh, please stay a minute,' he said. 'I do wish you'd stay. I'm so lonely. Do please talk to me a little while.'

"There was sadness in his voice and tears in his eyes, and I hadn't the heart to refuse his appeal. I sat down beside him and talked about the weather. He seemed much pleased by my presence, and every time I rose to go he begged me to stay just a minute longer; so I sat down again, hoping every minute that some one would come to relieve me. The man was a perfect stranger to me, and I began to worry over what the nurse would think if she should come in the room, and—well, I stood up resolutely.

"'Really, I must go now,' I said, 'for what would the nurse say if she came and found you talking to a strange woman?'

"'Oh, that's all right,' he said, easily, 'I'll fix that. I'll tell her you're my mother. You do remind me awfully of her. That's why I wanted you to stay.'"

Group of Lions at Mundy's Arena, Luna Park.

Dangerous "Turns" by Women May Be Stopped in England

IN the recent announcement made by Herbert Gladstone, the English Home Secretary, that the Government proposed to initiate legislation, with a view to stopping dangerous performances by women, may be seen the development of an intention which the Home Secretary foreshadowed in March last, says a writer in The London Telegraph. Upon that occasion notice was directed to an accident of the "looping the loop" description. Now the tragic death of Miss Cove, by the failure of her parachute, has brought the question forward in the most urgent manner. In March Mr. Gladstone indicated the existing state of the law when he said that he expressed his regret that he was powerless to arrest the exhibition of performances by women which were dangerous to life and limb. After a woman has attained her majority the law against risk to the person ceases to be operative.

The Government will proceed by way of extension of the Children's Dangerous Performances acts passed in 1874 and 1897, and if the new measure go through Parliament very considerable and important results must necessarily ensue. Owing to changes in taste many of the more sensational acts which were formerly submitted for the amusement of the public have ceased to be advertised as attractions. An extension of the Children's Dangerous Performances acts would, however, affect a large number of females, few of whom are seen at entertainments in London, save in occasional exceptionally daring gymnastic feats. The bulk are engaged in open-air fêtes and provincial pleasure grounds, and form almost a distinct and exclusive class unknown in the metropolis.

The question raised is undoubtedly a wide and important one, and suggests the further consideration whether it is just and logical to permit men and youths just over age to continue dangerous exhibitions in which children and women are forbidden to participate. Considering that the "sensational" has formed a prominent element in public amusements since the earliest days, a drastic alteration of the law such as is now indicated will cause something like a panic in certain of the professional ranks.

Under such a ban must disappear performances of the description formerly given by Zazel, who was fired from a cannon at the Royal Aquarium; of Zaco, who descended into a net from a terrific height; and of Mme. Spelterini and other professors of the tightrope over "unnetted" spaces. This last performer was well known in the English provinces some thirty-five years ago, and she accomplished the Blondin feat of crossing Niagara. "Lion queens" will also find their occupation gone. Several of these—in company with lion kings—have received the coup de grace from the animals they professed to hold in subjection.

The late Mrs. George Sanger rode a triumphal car through London with a live lion crouching at her feet. Whether this would be considered a "performance" is a matter of legal construction. Certain it is that the numerous army of female balloonists, parachutists, and "looping the loopists" will be at once affected. In the older days of Cremorne a Mme. Poitevin went up on the back of a bull attached to the car of a balloon. This was intended to be an allegorical representation of the greatness of Britannia. A prosaic authority detected cruelty to an animal. But it is significant that the illegality of the performance was held to be in the inconvenience caused the bull, and not the risks run by the lady.

The construction of "dangerous performance" will, of course, always be a difficult matter. Flying dancers and female divers will, however, find their livings seriously threatened, and "queens of the rolling globe," worked up spiral staircases, will find it difficult to persuade critical persons that there is no danger in the feat. Female trapezists are much fewer than they used to be, but there are some left. Snake charmers and sword and fire swallowers, together with "strong ladies" lifting enormous weights with their teeth and "iron jaws" must also take heed unto their ways.

The various branches of the profession will necessarily be up in arms after Mr. Gladstone's surprise. There are several societies and associations safeguarding the interests of gymnasts, circus artists, and other public performers, and these will, no doubt, be early astir. From the larger point of view it is instructive to remember that nearly fifty years ago the late Queen expressed her views on dangerous performances by females in unmeasured terms. A female Blondin was killed at Birmingham while performing for the entertainment of a company of the Order of Foresters. Owing to the snapping of the rope the wretched woman was instantly dashed to death. Queen Victoria at once sent a message announcing her "personal feelings of horror that one of her subjects—a female—should have been sacrificed to the gratification of a demoralizing taste for exhibitions attended with the greatest danger to the performers." The Mayor wrote back to say he hoped that "exhibitions so dangerous and demoralizing may be interdicted by Parliamentary enactment." And now, after forty-three years have passed, the wish seems likely to be realized.

By the Children's Dangerous Performances act of 1879 it was made illegal for any person to cause a child under the age of 14 to "take part in any public exhibition or performance whereby, in the opinion of a court of summary jurisdiction, the life or limbs of such child shall be endangered." The parent or guardian was made responsible, and on conviction was liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 for each offense. It will be interesting to notice how this provision is to be varied by the Government bill so as to apply to adults. Will the penalty be on the female performer herself or on the manager of the building or grounds permitting the exhibition? The court of summary jurisdiction consists of two or more Justices sitting in petty sessions, or some Magistrate or officer sitting alone or with others in a duly constituted court. The act of 1897 extended the provisions to any male person under the age of 16 and to any female under the age of 18. It also contained a clause that where an accident causing actual bodily harm occurred no prosecuton should be instituted without the consent of the chief officer of police in the area concerned.

It will be noticed that in neither of these statutes is there any even approximate definition of what a "dangerous performance" is, and it would be possible for Magistrates taking a strict view of their powers to forbid many performances on the regular stage. About thirty years ago, at the Olympic Theatre, Mr. Frank Frayne presented a piece named "Si Slocum; or, The American Trapper and His Dog." In the course of this was performed the "William Tell act" in a highly aggravated form, an apple being shot off the head of Mrs. Frayne by a backward shot, her husband taking aim from a mirror. Later on, during a repetition of this feat in the United States, the poor woman was killed. Miss Florence St. John once introduced live snakes into the performance of a comic opera at the Comedy Theatre.

Many of the fairies in transformation scenes of pantomimes are placed in a highly dangerous situation. Miss Edith Sandford, with the sensational drama "Firefly," in which she rode a horse over burning "rakes," and Adah Isaacs Menken, in "Mazeppa," could be "read into" the Dangerous Performances acts. The perils of the drama are many. To this day the veteran actress, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, suffers an injury to the nose through falling on the Adelphi stage while engaged in the risky task of crossing on "property" ice when playing the character of Eliza in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The common sense of Justices would have to be exercised in the administration of the measure, but the numerous body of performers of acrobatic feats made famous by Risley and the Lentons would certainly come within its operations.

In the opinion of Mr. Wieland, a well-known London variety agent, who has been professionally associated with all the famous gymnasts, athletes, and trapezists in this country and on the Continent for the last forty years, the operation of Mr. Gladstone's proposed measure would be very extensive, and strike at a class of people identified with amusement from mediaeval times. The Japanese performers would be wiped out completely, so far as the female element is concerned, and lady riders in circuses diving through hoops and jumping over flags could no longer justify their entertainments. All feats of the gymnastic and athletic kind are attended by risk, notably horizontal bar performances. One of the Brothers Barrett met with his death at the Royal Aquarium through injuring his back during what appeared to be a quiet and simple entertainment. A bad accident to a member of a similar troupe also occurred at the Empire Theatre.

Female cyclists would be barred wholesale, and ladies performing in tanks with alligators, crocodiles, or bears would also be put out of employment. Another section of disendowed would be lady swimmers remaining under water for phenomeral periods. In fact, any strict interpretation of the law would wipe away the livings of a large and varied collection of people.

Mr. Wieland points out that the accidents encountered by skilled gymnasts of either sex have been very few. The artists are well and carefully trained, and acquire a proficiency which practically guarantees safety. But of late years there has sprung up a bastard form of sensationalism, often undertaken by people who have no knowledge of what they attempt. Parachuting, looping the loop, and kindred other developments have attracted folk with no proper gymnastic education, and the odium created by the tragedies produced has unfairly extended to legitimate acts of daring and talent. If Mr. Gladstone's bill passes into law, adds The London Telegraph, English country fêtes and galas will—rightly or wrongly—be inevitably deprived of their chief attractions.

DRASTIC AUTO LAWS.

A PROMINENT American, who has recently spent several weeks automobiling in Canada, says that among the laws passed by the Ontario Legislature at the session just ended is one of a drastic nature regulating automobiling in Ontario, which should interest American tourists.

The new law provides that figures are to be five inches long on front and back, and no number other than that issued by the Provincial Secretary is to be carried. In case of accident the onus of proof is on the automobilist. He must slow up on approaching horses or vehicles, stop if signaled, and render help if asked. For vidiation of the regulations or for riding on a bet the penalty is $50 for the first offense, $100 for the second, and not more than one month in jail for the third. If there are three convictions within the year the permit will be canceled, and no other will be issued for two years. Officers may arrest without a warrant, and may detain the auto until the case is settled. The fees on American cars are increased from $2 to $10.

Already the Case.

A well-known banker spent last Summer in the unmitigated country with a beautiful daughter. One of the village swains asked her hand in marriage and was, of course, refused.

"As they were leaving for home in the Autumn, the rich man, wishing to be courteous, said to the rejected one: "Look me up when you're in New York."

"I have already done so," replied the young man, blushing painfully.

Childish Wisdom.

Johnny—Papa and Mamma are going to get a divorce; which shall we side with?

Ethel—H-m—better wait and see who they are going to marry.

Like a Manuscript.

Friend—Has she rejected you?

Suitor—No, she just keeps me and doesn't take the trouble to send me back.

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Miss Morgan, Scott Jewel, Mr. McAllister, Norton, Hawley, Cummings. Nights, 15, 75
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy to-day; showers tonight or Tuesday; southwest winds.

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JEROME WILL GET ALL WHITE'S PAPERS

The Architect's Family Begins the Fight Against Thaw.

HIS TRIAL, THOUGH, MUST WAIT

May Not Be Reached Before the End of October, the District Attorney Says.

District Attorney Jerome, returning from his fishing trip to Canada, and Richard Mansfield White, brother of Stanford White, on his way here to clear the memory of the murdered architect, reached New York yesterday morning at almost the same time.

In the afternoon it was announced that a conference would take place this morning between the District Attorney and Allen W. Evarts, the lawyer of the White family. Mr. Evarts will give Mr. Jerome all the private papers left by Stanford White which have any bearing on his acquaintance with Evelyn Thaw and her husband, Harry Kendall Thaw.

That there would be any advancement of the Thaw case was emphatically denied by Mr. Jerome almost as soon as he reached the city.

"Thaw will be treated just as any other accused murderer would be," the District Attorney declared. "There are eighteen or nineteen homicide cases which have precedence over the Thaw case, and he will have to wait his turn. The chances are that it will be well along in October before his trial is called."

The Whites Aiding Jerome.

The conference arranged between the White lawyer and the District Attorney marks the first move by the family of the murdered architect to co-operate with the authorities in the prosecution of the man responsible for his death. Until the conference is over no statement will be made by the family. With the arrival of Richard Mansfield White it was believed that the rule of silence which has been observed since the tragedy in the White household would be broken, but the brother, going at once to the White home, 121 East Twenty-first Street, went into retirement and refused to see visitors.

Those who called were referred to Lawyer Evarts. Lawrence White, the son of the dead man, said that Mr. Evarts was the only one qualified to discuss the case. His uncle, who had not seen Stanford White for eight years, was not sufficiently posted to talk.

Mr. Evarts was at the Manhattan Club yesterday. He admitted there that it was on his advice that the Whites were maintaining silence, and said that the time had not yet come for a statement.

"Many charges have been made as to the private life of Mr. White," Mr. Evarts was reminded, "and so far not a single person has come forward to defend his name."

"The time has not yet come," the lawyer replied.

"It was freely reported some days ago, and the report was published," a reporter said, "that Stanford White was heavily involved at the time of his death. The total of his indebtedness was put at $500,000. If these reports are untrue is not this as good a time to deny them as any other?"

"There is nothing whatever to be said at this time."

"Not even regarding the statement that he had overdrawn his account with the firm of McKim, Mead & White?"

"Please understand me," Mr. Evarts answered, in a tone of finality, "there is nothing to say just now regarding any report. When the proper time comes the proper statements will be made."

Although Mr. Evarts declined to discuss the financial affairs of the architect, it was learned from a source closely associated with the architectural firm of which Mr. White was a member that the reports regarding his financial affairs had been pictured as darker than they really were.

White Could Have Paid Up.

"There was never a time," this person said, "when Mr. White was unable to pay off his entire indebtedness if it had been necessary for him to do so. It is true that he was a heavy spender and that he anticipated his income, but he never did more than anticipate receipts which he was absolutely certain."

"Then he was not in debt to his firm at the time of his death?" a reporter asked.

"Not to any unusual extent. He was always more or less overdrawn."

Just what private papers Mr. White left bearing upon his relations with Evelyn Nesbit Thaw nobody undertook to say yesterday. The fact that he had entered into contracts with detectives for protection would indicate that he must have left some documentary evidence of the part the woman and her husband played in his life. Whether he left any of her letters is another matter.

Ex-Judge Olcott, leading counsel for Thaw, had expected to spend Sunday out of the city, but there were developments late Saturday night which necessitated his staying over for the forenoon. Several witnesses were found on Saturday night, and the lawyer was unwilling to delay seeing them. None of the witnesses threw any particularly new light upon the case.

Ex-Judge Olcott was rather pleased than otherwise by the statement of Private Detective Bergoff, who was in the employ of White at the time of the murder, as he had been for more than a year.

The defense assumes the attitude that Bergoff has qualified as a witness for the defense, inasmuch as he tells of White's declaration "Thaw is crazy. He imagines I have done him some wrong."

This statement, coming from the man who received more than $6,000 from White, is said by the lawyers to fit in very well with the emotional insanity theory, and if Bergoff is not subpoenaed as a witness for the prosecution, after he appears before the Grand Jury today, he will probably be called by the defense.

Mrs. Thaw's Story Withheld.

Every effort was made yesterday to get a copy of the statement made by Mrs.

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PANIC IN RIVER CRASH.

Rush for Life Preservers When Pegasus and Bergen Met.

With a strong tide running and very little room in which to manoeuvre for docking at adjacent piers, the Lackawanna ferryboat Bergen and the Coney Island steamer Pegasus came in collision yesterday shortly after noon in the North River.

The Pegasus was on her way to the island from the 129th Street pier, and was trying to dock at Twenty-second Street to take on passengers. The Bergen was headed from the Jersey shore for the Twenty-third Street ferry.

Aboard the Bergen the crew say that their Captain sounded two whistles for the right of way. But the Pegasus seemed to disregard the signal. The Bergen's Captain signaled the engineer to back, but it was then too late. The Pegasus and the Bergen came together with a crash that sent men, women, and children on both vessels into panic.

As the vessels swung away from each other their Captains headed them for their adjacent berths, and with some little difficulty swung them in.

In case either the Bergen or the Pegasus had been injured below the waterline her passengers would have had enough time to reach the piers and safety, so well were both vessels handled after the collision.

But the impact of the Bergen amidships of the Pegasus was so great that there was a rush for the life preservers on both vessels. Men helped women and children into the cork jackets and many then strapped them on themselves.

When the passengers were landed the Pegasus was found to have been so badly battered above the water line that it was decided to lay her up for repairs. Her passengers continued their trip to Coney Island on another steamer. The Bergen was put back on her run later in the afternoon.

30 GIRLS GO OVERBOARD.

None Drowned, Though, It Is Declared After an Accident on the Hudson.

Reports of an accident in the Hudson River near Hastings drifted into Harlem last night. According to the story a party of some thirty girls belonging to a Harlem Roman Catholic church started out in a fifty-foot naphtha launch yesterday morning from the foot of 116th Street, where the boat was chartered for the day from James Coogan, a boatman. A man of the name of James Garvey, it was said, was also in the boat.

The launch was at Forest Grove on the Jersey shore opposite Hastings yesterday afternoon, it was reported, when most of the girls in the launch climbed to the awning above the boat to have their pictures taken. The awning gave way, and the girls fell into the river. They caught hold of a smaller launch and overturned that. It sank. It is not known whether any one was in that boat or not.

James Coogan, who brought the party back last night at 10:30 o'clock, said that all those who had fallen into the river were got out safe. But the Yonkers police received word from a Harlem undertaker last night to notify him of the finding of the body of a girl that was drowned at Forest Grove yesterday afternoon. This undertaker, Donaghue, is connected with the Church of St. Jean the Baptist in Harlem. The watchman in his shop knew nothing about a drowning.

AN UNUSUAL OPERATION.

West Point Cadet Has His Leg Lengthened 3 Inches, to Re-enter Academy.

Walter Wilde, the West Point fourth classman who last Fall had his right leg so badly crushed that when it mended it was three inches shorter than the other, will re-enter West Point this Fall. To get back to the academy the cadet has suffered agonies, allowing the doctors to rebreak his leg in several places in order that by weighting it it might be restored to its normal condition.

Young Wilde, who is one of President Roosevelt's personal appointes, entered West Point in the Fall of 1903. In September last he was horseback riding when the horse fell, rolled over him, crushing him and breaking in several places the bones of his right leg.

Realizing that it would be impossible to continue his military education with such a handicap, Wilde consulted with a number of eminent surgeons, who finally told him that if he would submit to a very painful and unusual operation his leg might, possibly be restored to its proper length. Wilde immediately consented to undergo the operation.

Accordingly the young man went to the Polyclinic Hospital, in Philadelphia, where the operation was performed. The bones in the short leg were rebroken and immediately reset. This done, the surgeons attached a very heavy weight to the leg, by means of a rope and pulley. The limb was then drawn up from the cot and Wilde was informed that it would have to remain in that position until the bones had reknit.

For two months Wilde lay upon his cot in the Polyclinic with the weight attached to his leg. Never once did he complain, and his fortitude excited the wonder and admiration of the surgeons and nurses. A few days ago the surgeons examined the leg and told Wilde that his suffering was at an end.

The weight was removed and Wilde stood up for the first time in over eight weeks. His legs were the same length. Next Fall he will re-enter the academy without any physical defects.

FIRE ROUTS 20 FAMILIES.

Three Alarms for an East Side Blaze This Morning.

A man cleaning a mattress with benzine and a lamp started a fire in the rear of the first floor of the five-story tenement house at 108 Lewis Street, about 1:45 o'clock this morning. In a few minutes the twenty families in the house were awake and piling out to the street in a panic. All got out safely.

Many of the tenants fled to the roof as the lower part of the house was burning and filled with smoke. After half an hour's work the firemen got the fire under control, and after that quickly doused it with water. The damage was not large. Three alarms were sent in.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Ulier, Baracoa, June 26. Steamship Alfred Dumois, Porto Plata, June 26.

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For people who are in a hurry and yet want perfect comfort in traveling, "America's Greatest Railroad," the New York Central, offers unequaled facilities.—Adv.

200-FOOT FERRY RACK SINKS ABOVE TUNNELS

But Collapse of a Pennsylvania East River Tube Is Denied.

75-FOOT PILES DISAPPEAR

Ferry Slip, Where a "Blow-Out" Occurred Recently, a Wreck—Inquirers Discouraged.

One of the ferry racks of the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry sank almost out of sight yesterday afternoon in Ferry Slip No. 4, where the first blowout occurred in the Pennsylvania Railroad's tunnels under the East River. At the time of this blowout, when the compressed air in Tube D forced its way through the river bed beneath the ferry slip, half a dozen of the piles sagged, and it was seen that the tunnelers had undermined the racks of this slip.

This was several weeks ago. Since then the piles of the ferry rack have been sinking, and the foundation of the ferry bridge has also sunk several inches. Yesterday the entire ferry rack in the south slip went down until only the tops of the piles were visible.

There was a scow in the ferry slip when the rack sank yesterday afternoon. The suction was so great when the rack went down that it almost carried the scow down also, the water rushing over the decks and almost sinking the craft. A tug went to the scow's assistance and towed her out of danger. It was then seen that the new ferry slip would have to be reconstructed.

Passengers on the ferryboats of the East Thirty-fourth Street line crossed and recrossed the river for the purpose of seeing the wrecked ferry slip. They surmised that there was more trouble in the tunnel, and that the accident probably meant the flooding of the completed section of Tube D of the four tunnels.

The tunnel contractors' gatemen denied that the tube had been flooded, and declared that the sinking of the ferry rack was due to the work of the dock builders who had been engaged to reconstruct the ferry slip. They said that the ferry rack had sunk several months ago. While it was true that it did sink a few feet then, it was not until yesterday that it became a complete wreck by sinking twenty-five feet or so more.

A TIMES reporter, having in mind the desire of S. Pearson & Son, the contractors, to furnish all proper information about the progress of the work, tried to pass the gate to seek the Superintendent.

"That's a reporter," cried the gatekeeper. "Turn him back quick." And a policeman was called to hasten the reporter's exit.

The police were told that "the accident" was not serious.

Ernest W. Moir, Vice President of the Pearson contracting firm, lives at the Netherland Hotel, but was said to be out of town last night.

When darkness set in a pile driver and several scows with dock building material towed into the ferry slip. A gang of seventy men was put to work. They said that the wreckage would be cleared away as speedily as possible.

The ferry rack which sank is about 200 feet long, and is built of piles lashed together and bolted to make up one-half of the ferry cradle. The piles were from 75 to 100 feet long. It will probably require several days to get the slip cleared of the wreckage.

The accident did not greatly interfere with the ferry service, as traffic was light. Boats were run from two of the new ferry slips all day and night at ten-minute intervals.

THREAT TO FLOOD THE TUNNEL.

Engineers' and Firemen's Delegates Angry Over Conditions There.

Delegates of the Engineers' and Eccentric Firemen's Unions talked of their grievances against the Pennsylvania Railroad's contractors who are building the East River tunnels at a meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday, and threatened to call out their men. This they said would flood the tunnels and put back the work for years.

The contractors were denounced and complaints were made of dangerous conditions in all the tunnels. The principal complaint, however, was against the tunnel at the foot of East Thirty-third Street, where a "blow out" occurred recently.

Mathew McConville, delegate of the Safety Engineers' Union, went over a good deal of the evidence submitted to the Coroner last week. He went into a long denunciation of the tunnel contractors. James Holland, delegate of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, declared that if the men in the Thirty-third Street tunnel were not organized the unions would be obliged to call out the firemen and engineers.

"This will flood the tunnel so that it will be years before it is completed," he said. "The non-union men, however, will be notified so that they can leave the tunnel in good time before a strike is ordered.

"We want union men in the tunnel and safeguards for the worker. The engineers and firemen will have to come together to deal with this."

A committee was appointed to see Acting Mayor McGowan, and ask that he institute at once the official investigation of the tunnels which Mayor McClellan was asked to order before he went to Europe. Holland said that Mayor McClellan had promised to confer with the District Attorney and Corporation Counsel in the matter, but went to Europe in too great a hurry to do so.

"The engineers and firemen will make every possible attempt to organize the men in the Thirty-third Street tunnel before ordering a strike," Holland said after the meeting, "but in case a strike is necessary, the non-union men will be notified in good time."

NEW VILLAGE ON VESUVIUS.

Duke and Duchess of Aosta Lay Cornerstone During Thunderstorm.

NAPLES, July 1.—The Duke and Duchess of Aosta and the local officials ascended Mount Vesuvius to-day to lay the cornerstone of the new village of Ottajano.

The affair was marked by great enthusiasm, a large number of people from San Giuseppe, Somma, Sant Anna, and other villages damaged by the eruption of the volcano last April witnessing the ceremony.

The weather, however, was unfavorable, there being a heavy rainstorm, with lightning and thunder, and the heat being oppressive. The cornerstone is composed of cement and cinders.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT HOME AGAIN.

The President at Oyster Bay for the Summer—Camera Men Balked.

OYSTER BAY, July 1.—President Roosevelt is at Sagamore Hill for the Summer. He was met at the station this morning by Mrs. Roosevelt and Kermit, who had attended early communion. His journey from Washington ended with the three-mile drive to Sagamore Hill, where he remained throughout the day. The annual return of President Roosevelt met the approval of his Oyster Bay neighbors, who are planning to make much of him in their celebration on the Fourth.

When the President stepped from the train Kermit greeted him, Mrs. Roosevelt waiting in the wagonette. Ex-Sheriff Jerome Johnson cut one more notch in his record of being the first of the townspeople to shake the President's hand, and many others in the little Sunday morning gathering at the station uttered words of greeting and welcome. The attempt of a man with a camera to snap the President as he took his seat beside Mrs. Roosevelt was stopped by Secret Service men.

The special train, which left Washington shortly after midnight, reached Jersey City just before 8 o'clock this morning. Breakfast had been served, and the party immediately went aboard the tug Lancaster, on which the transfer to the Long Island City station was made. Another special train was taken, which reached Oyster Bay at 9:20.

Secretary Loeb left the party at Long Island City to meet Mrs. Loeb from Albany. They reached the Wright cottage, which they are to occupy for the Summer, in the afternoon.

The executive offices over Moore's grocery and provision store have been fitted up for work, and the necessary executive business will begin there to-morrow morning.

SPENT $5,000 IN 16 HOURS.

Not Riotously, but for Seeds and Things Because Congress Said So.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., July 1.—To spend $5,000 between the hours of 8 in the morning and midnight last night was the problem which confronted Dr. J. E. Stubbs, President of the University of Nevada, yesterday.

The $5,000 was appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the university experiment station. At 8 o'clock Dr. Stubbs received a telegram from Inspector True at Washington, notifying him of the appropriation, and stating that the money must be expended before July 1. Immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch President Stubbs set about the task of getting rid of the money. Needed supplies, seeds, &c., for the station were purchased, and Dr. Stubbs had no difficulty in spending the money to good advantage before the expiration of the time limit.

The Agricultural bill passed by Congress appropriating $5,000 to the experiment stations of the various universities in the country in addition to the $15,000 allowed by the passage of the Adams bill, was made ineffective by a decision of the United States Treasurer, who declared that the additional $5,000 was not available. Congress then took the matter up again, and added the $5,000 amendment to the Adams bill. This passed yesterday, but owing to the regulations of the Adams bill, of which it became a part, $5,000 as well as $15,000 had to be expended during the fiscal year which closed at midnight yesterday.

ROOSEVELT TO BEVERIDGE.

Sends Him Meat Bill Pen and Says He Started the Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President Roosevelt has sent the following letter to Senator Beveridge of Indiana, dated yesterday:

"My Dear Senator Beveridge: I send you herewith the pen with which I signed the Agricultural bill, containing the meat-inspection clauses. You were the man who first called my attention to the abuses in the packing houses. You were the legislator who drafted the bill which in its substance now appears in the amendment to the Agricultural bill, and which will enable us to put a complete stop to the wrongdoing complained of. The pen is worth nothing in itself, but I am glad to send it to you as the expression of my acknowledgment of your services. With all good wishes, believe me, Faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

DROWNED OFF CANARSIE.

Three Brothers Upset In Cross Currents, but Two Were Saved.

James Anderson, 17 years old, of 266 Smith Street, Brooklyn, was drowned off Canarsie yesterday. With his two brothers, John and Michael, he rowed out to the breakwater in Jamaica Bay. There in the cross currents, while one boy was diving, the rowboat capsized, and the occupants were dumped into the water. Before his brothers could reach him James sank. The brothers were picked up by a launch.

PREDICTS CANAL FAILURE.

Engineer Says It Cannot Be Built Under Existing Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—"I do not believe that the Government can possibly construct the Panama Canal under prevailing conditions. I am further convinced that no such conditions can be brought about as will enable the Government to complete this stupendous task."

The above was the emphatic expression to-day of George T. Kenly, former assistant engineer to the Panama Canal Commission and son of Major William L. Kenly of this city. Mr. Kenly has just returned from the Isthmus after having made a thorough examination into the situation throughout the Canal Zone.

Mr. Kenly was first sent to Panama City, then was assigned to special work at Empire, headquarters of the engineering and construction department, and was afterward placed with the department of water works and sewers. In this way he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with every phase of the enterprise. He says the health department is doing magnificent work, but adds:

"I regret, however, that the same cannot be said of the engineering and construction department. The great force of engineers and foremen in the Canal Zone lacks practical knowledge. There are too many schoolboys and personal friends there who are impractical, inexperienced, and weak. For instance, there are foremen employed on the Panama Canal at big salaries who have never before been on a public work of any kind."

The Black Diamond Express carries sleeping car N. Y. to Chicago. R. R. fare $19. Lehigh Valley R. R., 355 and 1,460 Broadway.—Adv.

23 AMERICANS KILLED IN ENGLAND

Passengers from the New York in a Train Wreck.

ENGINE JUMPS A CURVE

F. H. Cossitt, Judge Dugro's Son-in-Law, Killed.

MAYOR McCLELLAN SAFE

J. E. McDonald and C. F. McMeekin Dead.

Louis Cassier, the Editor, and Lillias Hurd, the Milliner, Among the Other Victims.

SALISBURY, England, July 1.—Driving at highest speed over the London & Southwestern Railway, the American Line Express, carrying forty-three of the steamship New York's passengers from Plymouth to London, plunged from the track just after passing the station here at 1:57 o'clock this morning. Twenty-three passengers, who sailed from New York June 23, and four of the trainmen were killed. A dozen persons were injured, some of them seriously.

By a singular stroke of good fortune Mayor McClellan of New York, who had intended to go direct to London, remained on the steamer, and thus escaped the wreck.

The dead and injured are:

The Dead.

BARWICK, WALTER, of Toronto, Ont.
CASSIER, LOUIS, of Trumbull, Conn.
COSSITT, FREDERICK HENRY, of New York.
ELPHICKE, Mrs. C. W., of Chicago.
GOEPPINGER, LOUIS, address unobtainable.
HARDING, DUDLEY P., 316 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York.
HITCHCOCK, Mrs. L. M., 261 Central Park West, New York.
HOWIESON, Miss MARY F., 31 West Thirtieth Street, New York.
KEELER, JULES, vaudeville performer known as "The Human Enigma"; address unobtainable.
KING, the Rev. E. L., of Toronto, Ont.
KOCH, FRANK W., Allentown, Penn.
McDONALD, JOHN E., 216 West Seventy-second Street, New York.
McMEEKIN, C. F., Lexington, Ky.
PIPON, C. A., Toronto, Ontario.
SENTELL, Mrs. E. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SENTELL, Miss BLANCHE M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SENTELL, Miss GERTRUDE M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SENTELL, CHARLES E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SMITH, Mrs. WALTER W., Dayton, Ohio.
SMITH, Miss ELEANOR, Dayton, Ohio.
SMITH, GERARD, Dayton, Ohio.
THOMPSON, W. H., address unobtainable.
WAITE, Mrs. LILLIAS HURD, 424 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Injured.

ALLEN, G. H. V., a banker of Fairhaven, Vt.; seriously hurt.
CRITCHELL, ROBERT S., of Chicago; member of a prominent firm of insurance agents; skull and both legs fractured.
GRISWOLD, Miss L. S., address unobtainable; ribs and right forearm fractured.
HITCHCOCK, Miss MAY, of New York, daughter of Mrs. L. N. Hitchcock; concussion of the brain.
KOCH, Mrs. FRANK W., of Allentown, Penn.; left leg fractured.
KOCH, Miss ANNA E., Allentown, Penn.
RASK, Miss MARGARET, of England; both legs and right arm fractured.
SENTELL, E. W., Brooklyn; doing well.

The late hour of the New York's arrival at Plymouth resulted in the escape of many persons. The liner carried more than sixty travelers for London, but about a score of them elected to travel comfortably to Southampton on the ship in preference to making the late landing at Plymouth and having the long night ride across the country.

The steamer reached Plymouth at 9:35 o'clock last night, and half an hour later there was a tender alongside to receive passengers. Several who had their baggage packed decided at the last moment to remain aboard. The run across the Atlantic had been pleasant, and there were many cheery partings when the passengers for London transferred to the waiting tender, which steamed for the Devonport landing, where the express was being made up.

Passengers Noticed High Speed.

The train consisted of a powerful express engine, three first-class corridor coaches, and one combination guards' van and buffet. The passengers were soon entrained, and at 11:30 the express pulled out. A clear track was given for the run of 230 miles to London, on which the express generally maintains an average speed of a mile a minute. Driver Robins quickly gave the engine her head.

All went well until the train reached Salisbury, although some passengers had at various points remarked the very high rate of speed, one or two even expressing some alarm, and those taking supper on the train experiencing the greatest difficulty to avoid spilling the contents of their plates and cups.

A short distance out of Salisbury begins a remarkable curve, which sometimes has been described as the most dangerous in the world. Not only does the line enter and leave the station on a curve, but where it crosses Fisherton Street the line takes a slight rise in order to clear the dipping roadway below. It was practically at this point that the engine jumped the rails.

At the scene of the catastrophe there are five lines of rails. Two are main lines, two others are devoted to local traffic, and the fifth is a siding. Of these five lines only two were occupied at the time of the accident. A milk train laden with empty cans was leisurely entering the station in the opposite direction to the express, while at the entrance of the siding was a solitary locomotive.

In the meantime the express, which was due to run through with an empty line of rails on either side of her, came pounding along, swaying heavily owing to the enormous speed. Night Inspector Spicer, on the station platform, watch in hand, followed her course with his eye, and was horrified to see the train leave the rails.

The giant engine leaped from the track and jumped across the adjoining track, striking with terrific force and destroying the guards' van of a milk train that was slowly steaming in the opposite direction, and killing a guard occupying the van.

The engine then plunged against the standards and girders of the bridge. The bridge withstood the impact, and the engine rebounded and crashed into another engine standing on another track, overturned, and stopped. The wreckage of the two engines interlocked in a great mass of broken and twisted steel and iron. Throughout the wild plunging of the engine Driver Robins remained in his cab. Hours afterward his charred body was found over the firebox.

Coaches Are Demolished.

The first coach shot over the engine, the first shock having wrecked the connections, and careened onward until it was hurled against the parapet of the bridge and smashed into fragments, killing or maiming almost every occupant. One man was shot through the window, cleared the parapet, and fell dead in the street below.

The second coach rolled toward a stationary train and practically destroyed itself before its wild flight was ended. The third coach left the rails, encountered some obstruction, overturned, and collapsed.

The guards' van and buffet, the rearmost car, was saved by the courage and quickness of Guard Richardson. With the first shock he jumped forward and set the brakes. The van plowed forward, injuring some of its occupants, but practically maintained its equilibrium.

The surviving passengers and trainmen describe the sounds of the wreck as like the discharge of a series of heavy guns of varied calibre.

Within some twenty seconds the whole train became a chaotic mass of wreckage. The ironwork of the bridge parapet was twisted out of all shape and a portion of it was detached and fell to the pavement.

The locomotive had finally turned turtle and lay, broken-backed, in the midst of torn-up rails. Carriages were piled up, the stationary engine, which had been struck, tilted toward the concrete platform with the wreckage of one carriage on its top, and the engine and tender of the express almost locked into the stationary engine, everything being smashed and splintered with the exception of the guards' van of the express.

Line Known to be Unsafe.

The directions to engine drivers over this portion of the line is not to exceed a speed of thirty miles an hour; but it is alleged that calculations based on the times at which different signal boxes were passed by the express showed that this speed was exceeded. Unfortunately, both the engine driver and the stoker are dead, and therefore it may be difficult to obtain reliable evidence on this point.

The horror of the scene was intensified by fears of fire. Flames shot up from the furnace of the overturned engine and set fire to débris in the vicinity and a considerable escape of gas from the reservoirs underneath the train. Officials, however, with the greatest promptitude brought hose into play, checked the flames at the outset, and turned off the gas.

Relief is Quickly Given.

Relief came quickly. The police, attracted by the noise, called ambulances and surgeons and warned the hospitals to prepare to receive the injured. The railway yard quickly filled with police, doctors, nurses, trainmen, and volunteers. The darkness and destruction made the work of rescue exceedingly difficult. Lamps and torches were brought to light the desolate scene.

Instead of the shrieks that might have been expected, ominous silence reigned. Station Master Lawrence says this was what most struck him on arriving at the spot. Both the injured and the uninjured seemed too heavily stricken or too dazed by the suddenness of the tragedy to utter even a murmur. The waiting rooms of the station were hastily prepared for use as surgeries or mortuaries.

In the carriages huddled in wreckage almost under the wheels of the upturned engine, were the most dead. The bodies of nine men and five women were taken out soon after the accident. The driver and firemen were dead in their cab. These were all taken to the waiting room and several of the injured were dispatched to the infirmary, which was not far distant.

Compartments Make Rescue Hard.

The work of rescue proceeded slowly until the arrival of breakdown gangs from London and Exeter, and despite the utmost dispatch it was noon before the last of the dead was extricated. This was due to the difficulty of getting into the compartments into which the cars were divided. Saws had to be used to get into some of them.

When an opening was made into the second carriage a terrible sight was revealed. At one end of a compartment several bodies were jammed together. It was six or eight hours before it was possible to remove them.

In one part of the coach the Sentell family, from New York, were traveling together, of whom only Edward W. Sentell was found alive three hours after the accident. Some water was handed him through a hole in the carriage, and shortly afterward he was pulled out and taken to the infirmary bleeding profusely from a scalp wound and with his left leg badly fractured.

Grief of Mrs. Cossitt.

The sobbing and cries of young Mrs. Cossitt wrung tears from many of the men among the rescuers. She herself was little hurt, but her husband was so severely injured that, though still alive, his case was seen to be hopeless. He died shortly after being taken to the infirmary, and the bereaved bride was taken to the residence of a local doctor, whence she subsequently went to friends in London.

Among the dead is Keeler, the "human enigma." He had telegraphed to his aged mother in London from Plymouth of his expected arrival.

Throughout the day the scene was visited by thousands of people coming by motor car, by railroad, or on bicycles. An immense gang of men with a powerful equipment of trains worked all day long clearing away the débris, and about 3 o'clock this afternoon a train got through.

Express Sympathy for America.

The Mayor of Salisbury telegraphed to American Ambassador Whitelaw Reid at London heartfelt sympathy on behalf of the citizens of the town with the whole American Nation. Similar expressions of sympathy were voiced in the sermons in all the Salisbury churches.

The chimes of Salisbury Cathedral, built 200 years before Columbus discovered America, were rung to-night for the dead. The accident happened under the very shadow of its beautiful spire.

The Bishop of Salisbury, preaching in the cathedral, expressed deep sympathy with the bereaved. He said the terrible accident had sobered all who had heard of it and made them feel the truth of the words "in the midst of life we are in death." Whatever the cause of disaster, the Bishop said, it was clearly connected with the general desire of the age to travel rapidly—to be in New York one day and in London five days later.

The cause of the accident is still in doubt. It is suggested that the wheels of the engine failed to take the switch or that a wheel or axle broke. A careful examination may afford some evidence. It is expected that the inquest will be opened to-morrow and a Board of Trade inquiry later will fully investigate.

The train was regarded as having been light for high speed; but it is notorious that trains always sway and shake going at any speed over this curve. Much criticism is likely to be evoked by the fact that latterly there has been sharp speed competition between the London & Southwestern and the Great Western line, which are rivals for the traffic between London and Plymouth.

Usually at the Salisbury curve steam is shut off and the brakes are applied.

Several of the dead and injured were caught in compartments, and it was necessary to saw away the partitions in order to effect their release. Others were caught under heavy wreckage. Several of the bodies were badly mangled and one woman was decapitated.

Early reports had it that William Payne Thompson of New York was among the killed, and J. P. Morgan hurried down in an automobile to attend to the body of his friend. The report proved to be untrue, as Mr. Thompson was not among the passengers. W. H. Thompson, who was killed, was a second-class cabin passenger.

J. Ridgeley Carter, Secretary of the American Embassy, came down on a special train to aid the wounded and assist in the identification of the dead.

The London and Southwestern Railway Company has issued a statement saying that the cause of the accident is unknown.

News Reaches the Liner.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 1.—On the arrival here this morning of the steamer New York with her remaining passengers on deck leaning over the rail and chatting gayly, looking for friends ashore to meet them, the company's officials stepped aboard with letters and telegrams.

Suddenly a woman passenger on the promenade deck was seen to fall to the deck, sobbing hysterically. She had a telegram in her hands, and her fellow-passengers flocked around to offer sympathy in a supposed personal bereavement. They then learned the terrible fate that had overtaken their companions on the voyage from New York, whom they had expected to meet in London. The news soon spread over the ship and cast a gloom on the landing and entraining for London of the passengers. The officials were able to supply only the barest outlines of the disaster to the anxious inquirers.

American Consul Swalin, addressing the passengers, said: "You had no opportunity of going to church this morning, but you can thank God you remained aboard."

Lipton Sends Assurances.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who left his yacht Erin at Southampton to visit Salisbury, sends the following telegram:

"I am sure it would interest Americans to know the splendid care that is being taken of the injured at the Salisbury Hospital. I have been at the hospital to-day with the Mayor of Salisbury, have seen the head doctor, and can assure you that everything humanly possible is being done to alleviate suffering. It is providential that such first-class medical attendance

could be had so near the scene of the accident.

"After seeing the wreck and the result of the accident, it seems to me that it was a miracle that any one escaped alive.

"The Mayor of Salisbury is giving his personal attention to every detail in connection with the sufferers."

MAYOR JUST MISSED DEATH.

Berth McClellan Gave Up at Last Minute Held Wreck Victim.

LONDON, July 1.—By the merest chance Mayor George B. McClellan of New York was not on the wrecked American Line special train. He had an appointment to keep in London to-day, and as the steamer was late in arriving at Plymouth, he decided to come direct to London instead of going to Cherbourg with Mrs. McClellan, who was booked through to Paris.

His hand baggage had been transferred to the tender to land at Plymouth, and he was going on board the tender when an officer of the steamer, whom Mrs. McClellan had been asking to urge her husband to accompany her to Cherbourg, told the Mayor he could still reach London in time to keep his appointment if he went on to Cherbourg and thence to Southampton. Just before the tender left the ship's side Mayor McClellan changed his mind, and the ship's steward threw his baggage back on board the New York as the tender was casting off her lines.

Mayor McClellan was greatly shocked on learning at Southampton of the wreck of the train. He had made many friends among the passengers on the voyage, and eagerly scanned the lists of the dead and wounded, exclaiming as he reached a name he knew: "Poor fellow!"

John E. McDonald, the New York horseman, best known as "Jack" McDonald, who is among the dead, had the compartment on the special train which had been reserved for Mr. McClellan, and so the Mayor's escape was, indeed, the narrowest.

Mr. McClellan will remain in London a week, and then will join his wife in Paris.

G. S. Hobart, nephew of the late Vice President Garret A. Hobart, who has arrived in London says: "My wife and I, in company with Mrs. G. H. V. Allen, were sitting together when the crash came. Mr. Allen had just stepped out, and was badly injured. I judge the train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Mrs. Hobart's ankle was jammed between two seats, but she is not seriously injured. Men were obliged to use axes and crowbars to release her."

Relatives of Walter Barwick, who went to Salisbury this morning upon learning of the accident, and who returned to London to-night, say the scene at Salisbury upon their arrival there was one of indescribable confusion. Their greatest difficulty was in identifying the dead, as the bodies had been frightfully mangled. Barwick's body was barely recognizable, being covered with wounds.

Running at Great Speed.

"I have been accustomed," said George A. Strachan of Boston, who, with his aunt, Mrs. J. H. Whiton, was on the wrecked special, "on the broad-gauge railroad lines of America to speedy traveling, and know what is a good swinging pace, but it seemed to me as we sped along last night that the old country could go us one better after all. I cannot remember ever having been carried along at such a rate before. The oscillation and vibration were very noticeable. I remarked that it must be good rolling stock and a first-rate permanent way that could stand the strain.

"Just then the smash came. Mrs. Whiton and I were jerked into a corner of the carriage, then the car went over, and we were penned in quite a long time. Through the window, which was above us, we saw the reflection of flames, and feared the carriage was afire, and that we were cornered; but as we waited relief came, and when we were extricated I saw the flames were being vomited from fire engines and that water was being thrown on the carriages as a precaution."

Walter Gerson of London was the sole survivor of a party of five occupants of one compartment. He attributes his safety to the fact that, returning from dinner, he placed his arm in a swinging rest, and when the accident occurred and the carriage was overturned he was left suspended by the arm in the rest, while his four fellow-travelers were mangled in the ruins at his feet.

Illinois Man's Narrow Escape.

Only a few of the passengers on board the wrecked train came to London, most of those who escaped death being too badly injured to be moved or having relatives or friends among the injured who required their assistance. Among those who came up to London was H. S. Brooks, who escaped with slight injuries to his mouth and tongue. He is suffering from shock and is unable to give a connected account of the disaster. W. Bellati of Jacksonville, Ill., is another passenger who came to London. Beyond the shock to his nerves he is uninjured. Mr. Bellati said he was in the forward carriage, having, in common with other passengers, just finished a late supper.

He heard a loud crash and felt a tremendous shock, and the next moment found himself sprawling on the ground. The front part of the car was completely smashed, and the coach fell over on its side. The part in which he was ran along the rails past the engine, which had been stopped by colliding with another engine on a side track, and then turned over on its side.

Bellati immediately started to assist the other passengers, and remained at the scene until morning, but was unable to do much for those who had been buried in the wreckage until railway hands arrived, when the injured were quickly relieved. Bellati's escape was miraculous. The greater part of the car in which he was riding was broken into kindlings.

Death of Frederick H. Cossitt.

The death of Frederick H. Cossitt of New York was perhaps the most pathetic feature of the disaster. He and his bride, who is the daughter of Justice Dugro of New York, were on their wedding tour, and after visiting the principal points of interest in Europe expected to return to New York in October. They traveled in company with friends, who on the arrival of the New York at Plymouth did their best to persuade the young couple not to leave the ship at such a late hour; but to proceed to Southampton. Mr. Cossitt, being a bad sailor, insisted on landing. Mrs. Cossitt arrived in London to-night and is staying with friends in Park Lane.

When Mrs. Cossitt reached London she was almost in a state of collapse. She gave her friends the following account of the accident: "We were the only occupants of the carriage. I was lying on a seat with my head on my husband's knee, and we both were asleep. Suddenly I found myself in another part of the carriage, which was upside down, and saw that my husband was fearfully injured. I insisted on his being dragged out through the window first, and then I was pulled out."

Mrs. Cossitt purposes returning to New York next Wednesday. She is quite uninjured, and is anxious to return home as soon as possible.

The first thing Mayor McClellan did on reaching the other side was to cable to his secretary, Frank O'Brien, the one word "Safe." Later he wired about the train wreck, and commented on the death of Judge Dugro's son-in-law. He also said that he had intended to take the train to Plymouth, but that on account of the lateness of the hour he had kept on to Southampton on the steamer.

O'Brien had cabled, before receiving word of the wreck, congratulating the Mayor on his safe arrival, and when news of the wreck came Acting Mayor McGowan and O'Brien joined in a cable congratulating the Mayor on his happy escape from the fatal train.

NEW YORK BRIDEGROOM KILLED

Mr. Cossitt Wed Miss Dugro—Other Victims of the Wreck.

Among the persons killed in the wreck of the American Line Express at Salisbury, England, yesterday morning, were some well-known in New York. Others were prominent in other American cities. Below are details about the victims:

FREDERICK HENRY COSSITT married Miss Antonia Dugro, daughter of Justice P. H. Dugro, two weeks ago today in the ballroom of the Hotel Savoy. The bridegroom was 21 and the bride 19. The wedding was a particularly beautiful one, and the young people were started on their honeymoon under the happiest circumstances. Mr. Cossitt is the second person present at his wedding to lose his life in tragic fashion. Stanford White, who was murdered last Monday night, was one of the guests at the wedding.

Mr. Cossitt was the grandson of one of New York's old merchant princes. His father and mother died when he was a child, and he was raised by his aunt, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard of 16 West Fifty-seventh Street. His grandmother, Mrs. Wright Gillies of 153 West Thirty-fourth Street, is still living. She is at her Summer home on Long Island, and was informed of the tragedy by telegraph yesterday by Justice Dugro, who received this cable dispatch from his daughter:

"Fred killed instantly in railroad accident. I was not injured. Will return immediately with body."

The young man was the last of his line. The name of Frederick Henry Cossitt had been known for three or more generations in New York's business life. Mr. Cossitt was graduated from Princeton last month. He intended to begin the study of law on his return from the honeymoon abroad. He lived at the Princeton Club.

"My son-in-law and my daughter," said Justice Dugro yesterday, "were to have visited Wales, and then the cathedral towns of England. They were then to have gone to France, where Mrs. Dugro and I expected to meet them. Of course, we will not go abroad now."

Mrs. Cossitt will sail for home with her husband's body on the Oceanic on July 4. She will be accompanied by a companion and a nurse.

Mrs. LILLIAS HURD WAITE lived with her husband, Charles B. Waite, at the Hotel Touraine, in East Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Waite received a cablegram announcing his wife's death yesterday morning.

"My wife," he said later, "left a week ago Saturday on the steamship New York. She is in the millinery business, and was making her semi-annual trip to Europe. After she left New York I received no news about her until I heard of her death this morning. In company with Mrs. Waite was Miss M. F. Howieson, also a milliner. Her place of business is at 31 West Thirty-first Street. She and Mrs. Waite for many years past had made business trips to Europe together."

Mrs. Waite was one of the fashionable milliners of this city. Her place of business as Lillias Hurd was at 424 Fifth Avenue. She was 55 years of age, and was born in Chicago. She had no children. Her husband, Charles B. Waite, is a retired business man.

Miss MARY F. HOWIESON lived at 148 West 148th Street with two brothers and two sisters. Another of her sisters lives in Chicago. She was the proprietor of a millinery establishment at 31 West Thirtieth Street. She was 45 years old, and this was her twentieth trip to Europe. Her sister, Mrs. James C. Crane, of 503 West 148th Street, received a cablegram yesterday telling of her death. Mrs. Crane said that Miss Howieson was to have gone to Glasgow and Edinburgh to visit relatives. After attending to her business she intended to take a trip through Italy and then return to New York.

JOHN E. McDONALD was 48 years old and lived at 216 West Seventy-second Street. His wife, who accompanied him, was two years younger than he. They had no children. He was a Wall Street broker, was formerly a bookmaker, and was well known in Tammany politics.

He and his wife had planned to sail from New York on May 22, but her illness caused a postponement of the sailing. Mr. McDonald had made extensive preparations for a tour of Europe. An automobile had been made to his order in Europe, and was awaiting him in London. He and his wife intended spending the time from now until next Spring going over Europe in their touring car.

Mr. McDonald was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and was a great friend of Mayor McClellan and J. Sergeant Cram. One of his closest friends was Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes, who broke down and cried when told of the accident last night.

Mr. McDonald was traveling with C. F. McMeekin, a Kentucky breeder of thoroughbred horses, and on whose farm a number of Mr. McDonald's horses are kept. From his boyhood Mr. McDonald had been identified with turf affairs on the race tracks about New York as bookmaker, backer of horses, and owner of a racing stable.

He was known as one of the most successful bettors on the turf. Though he never was as conspicuous as have been some of the later plungers, he managed a number of great betting coups, one of the most sensational of which was achieved in the Spring of 1890 at the Morris Park race course, when with a mare, Daisy Woodruff, which had been specially prepared for such a coup, he won a sum estimated at $100,000 on a selling race.

The foundation of his fortune was laid in race track betting, but the greater part of it was gained through speculation in stocks and in investments in industrial enterprises. He was a heavy holder of Interborough stock.

For many years he maintained a racing stable, though he never was conspicuously successful as a racing man, his most noted horses having been the great sprinter Rubicon and the fast filly Intermission.

C. F. McMEEKIN was a member of the Kentucky breeding firm of Applegate & McMeekin, and for twenty years had been a prominent figure among the public breeders of Kentucky, where he maintained a farm near Lexington in partnership with Col. Applegate, the chief owner of race track stock in the Louisville and Latonia courses. Mr. McMeekin was associated in business with Mr. McDonald. On his place, the Oakwood Stud, for many years was located the great sire Fonso, winner of a Kentucky Derby. It was for Mr. McMeekin that one of the latest high-class representatives of Fonso was named, the horse McMeekin being one of the fastest racers of his time. Of the notable horses bred in the McMeekin stud the latest conspicuous success is Go-Between, winner of the recent Suburban Handicap.

CHARLES E. SENTELL AND FAMILY—Mr. Sentell was a lawyer, a member of the form of Morris, Sentell & Main, with offices at 16 Exchange Place, New York City. His residence and that of the other members of the family was at 271 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. With his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Sentell, and his two sisters, he had gone abroad for the Summer. The elder Mr. Sentell was the only member of the family of five to escape death. The Misses Sentell were teachers in the Brooklyn public schools.

Mrs. L. N. HITCHCOCK and her daughter, Miss M. Hitchcock, who was injured, resided in the apartment house 261 Central Park West. They have lived there some years. It has been the custom of the Hitchcocks to go to Europe every Summer. It was said at their house last night that they lived very quietly, and if they had any near relatives it wasn't known there. They were devoted to church work.

DUDLEY P. HARDING was a young bachelor residing at the apartment house 316 West 95th Street. He was a travelling salesman. All of his relatives who are known at Harding's residence were out of town yesterday.

LOUIS CASSIER, who lived at Trumbull, Conn., near Bridgeport, was the editor of two magazines, The Electrical Review and The Engineer. He was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife. He had gone abroad to attend to some matters of business, and expected to be away only a short time.

WALTER BARWICK was one of the leaders of the Toronto (Ontario) bar, and won particular distinction in the Baie des Chaleurs case before a committee of the Canadian Senate in 1891. He was a Liberal and a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was called to the bar in 1877. He was a partner of Postmaster General Aylesworth under the firm name of Barwick, Aylesworth, Moss & Wright. He was a King's counsel. His wife is the daughter of the late Isaac Atkinson of Chicago.

FRANK W. KOCH was the founder and senior partner of Koch Brothers of Allentown, Penn., one of the largest clothing firms in Pennsylvania. He was also a banker and a builder. For two years he had not taken any vacation. On Saturday of last week, accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife and daughter, Miss Anna Koch, a student at Wellesley, he sailed on the American liner New York for a three months' tour of Europe.

Saturday night his brothers received from him a message that they had arrived safely at Southampton. This morning there came another cable message from the daughter, Anna, dated Salisbury, reading:

"Railway accident. Papa killed. Mamma in Salisbury infirmary with broken leg. Will send body."

Mr. Koch, who was born on a farm a few miles from Allentown, was 54 years old. It is reported that within the year he and his brother, Thomas J. Koch, refused an offer of $1,500,000 for their store and business on Centre Square. As a traveler Mr. Koch had covered all the United States, Alaska, and Mexico.

Mrs. C. W. ELPHICKE was the wife of Charles W. Elphicke of C. W. Elphicke & Co., vessel and insurance agents, Chicago. The Elphicke home is at Evanston. Mrs. Elphicke was 62 years of age.

The Rev. E. L. KING was pastor of the Davenport Road Anglican Church, Toronto, Ont., and until recently was a professor in Trinity College. He was a native of England, and had been in Canada about eight years.

C. A. PIPON was the agent of the American Line at Toronto, Ontario, where he had been prominent in shipping and financial circles for some years. He was taking a vacation trip to Europe. He was 53 years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

MRS. WALTER W. SMITH AND CHILDREN.—Mrs. Smith was accompanied by her daughter, Eleanor, aged 25, and son, Gerard, aged 21. She was the widow of the former senior partner in the turbine water wheel manufacturing firm of Smith & Valle, which some years ago was incorporated as The Stillwell-Bierce and Smith-Valle Company. The son, Gerard, would have been graduated from Yale next year.

THE NEWS RECEIVED HERE.

Little Information Outside of Newspaper Dispatches to be Had.

The only official news of the accident received at the offices of the American Line yesterday was that contained in a cablegram from the London agent of the line. This cablegram merely stated that the Plymouth-London express had run off the track, that twenty-three persons had been killed and eight injured. Details were promised later.

General Manager John Lee of the American Line was in Boston yesterday, and the Assistant General Manager was also out of the city. Little, if anything, was known at the offices or at the piers of the company, save what information was given by anxious relatives of those who had sailed on the New York and who had heard of the accident through personal cablegrams or through newspaper bulletins.

VOICES BRITISH SYMPATHY.

London Times Comment Upon the Salisbury Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Monday, July 2.—The Times, referring to the Salisbury disaster, says:

"A deep and widespread feeling of sympathy will go out from Englishmen to those members of the great English-speaking republic bereaved by this calamity. We are kindred peoples and are friendly peoples now in a far more intimate sense than we ever have been in our common history.

"The Salisbury disaster is of a kind to awaken keen regret whatever the nationality of the sufferers; but that regret can only be intensified when the suffering is confined almost wholly to members of a race so near our own."

LONDON, Monday, July 2.—The London morning newspapers to-day editorially express deep sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the disaster, especially deploring the fact that such a terrible calamity should have overtaken visitors. The newspapers demand the strictest investigation into the causes of the accident, and the reports that it was due to speed competition.

NEW YORK'S PASSENGER LIST.

Full Record of Those Who Occupied First and Second Cabins.

The passenger list of the steamer New York, which sailed from New York Saturday, June 23, was as follows:

FIRST CABIN.

Abbott, W. L.,
Alexander, J. S. F.,
Allen, Miss Clare,
Allen, G. H. V.,
Allen, Mrs.,
Baer, Ike,
Baird, Miss Grace,
Baird, U.,
Barbey, H. G.,
Barwick, Walter, K. C.,
Bartlett, Joslah,
Bellati, W.,
Boalt, M.,
Boulton, Mr.,
Borel, A.,
Borel, A., Jr.,
Braithwaite, A. D.,
Braithwaite, Miss,
Brooks, H. S.,
Brooks, Mrs.,
Brown, Melvin,
Brown, Mrs.,
Budington, Miss Anna,
Buffum, Douglas L.,
Burby, Miss C. M.,
Burchhardt, J. G.,
Carroll, Charles,
Carroll, Mrs.,
Cattanach, E. C.,
Clark, E. N.,
Chance, L. W.,
Chase, Mabel C.,
Chipman, Dr. H. E. H.,
Coburn, Mrs. J. S.,
Copeland, John,
Cossitt, Frederick H.,
Cossitt, Mrs.,
Cowdery, Jennie V.,
Cowdery, Louise M.,
Cowdery, Corene,
Critchell, R. S.,
Dimmick, Mrs.,
Dulon, Mrs. R.,
Dulon, R. R.,
Eastburn, Hugh B.,
Eastburn, Mrs.,
Edmunds, Ralph,
Elphicke, Mrs. C. W.,
Elphicke, Miss,
Everett, G. H.,
Everett, Mrs.,
Falk, M. L.,
Falk, Mrs.,
Falk, Amy,
Falk, Lester L.,
Feidt, George D.,
Feidt, Mrs.,
Ferguson, Miss A. P.,
Fifield, Mrs. E.,
Fish, Mrs. A. C.,
Fisher, Mrs., and man servant,
Fogarty, Miss,
Flanagan, Miss A. L.,
Fletcher, Isaac D.,
Fletcher, Mrs.,
Folks, Homer,
Folks, Mrs.,
Foster, Miss Alice,
Foster, Miss Mary E.,
French, Mrs. James H.,
French, Stephen L.,
Fry, Miss A.,
Fulton, Miss Helen,
Gaines, Miss Mary P.,
Gass, Miss Jessie,
Gerson, Walter,
Green, H. T. S.,
Green, Mrs., and two children,
Grinnold, Miss I. S.,
Gustafsen, Miss Anna,
Harding, Dudley P.,
Harris, Miss I. M.,
Hayes, W. A.,
Hayes, Mrs., and infant,
Hellmuth, J. F., K. C.,
Henry, W. L.,
Hewitt, Alfred O.,
Hillard, Miss M. R.,
Hillard, Miss,
Hitchcock, Mrs. L. N.,
Hitchcock, Miss M.,
Hobart, G. S.,
Hobart, Mrs.,
Houghteling, James L.,
Howieson, Miss,
Hugus, Mrs.,
Hunter, Harry,
Hyman, David A.,
Hyman, Mrs.,
Hyman, Miss H. B.,
Kelly, Miss Kathleen,
King, Rev. E. L.,
King, Henry A.,
King, Henry S.,
King, Mrs. M. F.,
Koch, Frank W.,
Koch, Mrs.,
Koch, Miss Anna E.,
Lante, Duchess of, and maid,
Lawlor, Miss Lillie,
Leah, Miss Carrie,
Long, Mrs. Edward H.,
Loughran, Miss M.,
Luther, J. G.,
Martin, Walton,
Masten, Miss Mary,
Matthewson, Miss F. T.,
McClellan, Hon. G. B.,
McClellan, Mrs., and maid,
McDonald, John E.,
McDonald, Mrs.,
McDonald, Miss J. C.,
McKay, Miss Susan H.,
McLean, Prof. A. J.,
McLean, Mrs.,
McMeekin, C. F.,
Miel, Miss N. M.,
Miller, Frank G.,
Moore, Miss Maude L.,
Morgan, Miss Ella,
Moseley, George H.,
Mott, Lewis F.,
Mott, Mrs.,
Murray, Miss,
Nelson, Miss,
Noland, Miss C. R.,
O'Shea, Mrs. M. V.,
Parsons, W. C.,
Phillips, Miss Sara B.,
Phillips, Miss Anna E.,
Pipen, C. A.,
Prescott, Mrs. N. B.,
Prescott, C. W.,
Rawlser, Mrs. H.,
Rawitzer, Miss T. H.,
Rawitzer, Master Herman, and trained nurse,
Rea, James,
Rea, Mrs.,
Repton, B. F.,
Rice, C. F.,
Rice, R. W.,
Rieber, John G.,
Rittenhouse, Miss S. M.,
Robin, A. J.,
Robinson, Lucius F.,
Robinson, Mrs.,
Rommel, Mrs. L. A.,
Schwab, Joseph,
Sentell, Edward W.,
Sentell, Mrs.,
Sentell, Charles E.,
Sentell, Miss B. M.,
Sentell, Miss G. M.,
Slater, Mrs. Hunt, and family,
Smith, R. W.,
Smith, Mrs. W. W.,
Smith, Miss Eleanor,
Smith, Gerard,
Spencer, Miss Janet,
Stange, S.,
Stange, Mrs.,
Stange, Master Hugh,
Steiner, Miss Amy L.,
Strachan, George A.,
Suydam, Miss G.,
Swaim, Walter B.,
Swift, Frederick,
Taft, Colorado,
Thompson, Wm. Payne, and valet,
Thompson, Mrs., and maid,
Thorp, Roland F.,
Thorp, Mrs. R. T.,
Todd, Miss Florence,
Towle, R. E.,
Towle, Mrs.,
Tufts, Miss Hilda A.,
Tufts, Miss Sue,
Turner, Miss Annie,
Vail, Henry Hobart,
Van Dyke, John C.,
Waite, Miss L. H.,
Webster, Miss H. E.,
Western, Miss A. P.,
Wheeler, Judge Ralph,
Wheeler, Mrs.,
White, Mrs. Harold,
White, Mrs. James,
Whiton, Mrs. J. H.,
Wisdom, Mrs. John,
Wood, S. Casey,
Wood, Miss Nellie A.,
Wood, Miss V. A.,
Wrightson, Miss I. I.,
Wrightson, Miss P. M.,
Young, Miss Anna M.,
Zaragoza, A. R.

SECOND CABIN.

Aglina, Frederic,
Alazrazi, Salvo R.,
Anderson, Miss Ella,
Ashley, John H.,
Barker, James,
Barker, Mrs.,
Bennett, Mrs. James,
Bennett, Miss,
Bessen, Mrs. William,
Bishop, Frank G.,
Bishop, Albert G.,
Blanchard, George,
Blythe, William,
Bone, Sidney,
Bone, Miss Beatrice,
Borg, August L.,
Brackney, E. P.,
Brackney, Mrs.,
Brake, Jonah,
Bretinger, Louis A.,
Brooks, Philip S.,
Carroll, Miss Emma L.,
Carroll, Miss Allen,
Carroll, Miss,
Clarke, Mrs. J.,
Clary, Miss Mabel,
Colliers, Miss C.,
Cockell, H. A.,
Cockell, Mrs.,
Craven, Miss Gertrude,
Cross, Mrs. B.,
Curthoys, Arthur,
Darlington, Frank P.,
Darlington, Mrs.,
Darrington, J. Benson,
Erwin Dallie Darlington,
John A. Dorfner,
The Rev. Thos. Douglas,
Mrs. B. Dowse,
F. Ducarme,
H. W. Elbel,
Mrs. Elbel,
Miss Ellen Elgar,
Charles Ellmore,
Leroy Ferry,
Mrs. Annie Fustal,
Louis Gerderes,
Mrs. Gerderes,
George Gettings,
H. Gilmore,
Louis Goeppinger,
John F. Green,
John Hallett,
Mrs. Hallett,
Miss R. Ham,
Dr. Habeb Hanna,
A. Hessler,
Miss Mary Hill,
John Hollow,
Mr. Howe,
Mrs. Howe,
Mrs. E. Hutton,
John Jackson,
John Kekes,
Jules Keeler,
Hermann Keppler,
Mrs. Keppler,
Miss Mary H. Kilpatrick,
James R. Knox,
John Krue,
Mrs. Krue,
Peter Langis,
David Law,
Mrs. Francoise Lemerlas,
Ephraim Locher,
John F. Lousdale,
Miss Marion Love,
Prof. C. McCrea,
Miss E. E. McKey,
Miss L. M. McKey,
N. McLellan,
William Macdonald,
Mrs. Wm. Macdonald,
Mrs. MacGregor,
Miss Ellen Magunson
R. Malthus,
Albert, Malsin,
A. E. Mame,
A. J. Matunana,
George Mercier,
Mrs. Meyer,
Joseph P. Miller,
Mrs. E. Nable and infant,
Master Paul Nable,
John H. Nagle,
Mrs. Nagle,
Hugh C. Parson,
F. Pellez,
Mrs. Pellez,
Joseph Polard,
Peter Pope,
Miss M. Rask,
Albert Rees,
S. H. Roberts,
E. Rotio,
The Rev. J. Rowe,
Mrs. Rowe,
Francois Ruff,
Mrs. Ruff,
Mrs. Ryan,
Master Thomas Ryan,
Mrs. S. O. Schneider,
Miss Olive Schneider,
Master Schneider,
The Rev. Shelly,
Mrs. Shelly and infant,
Albert Simpson,
Mrs. Simpson,
Mr. Simpson,
Ferman Smerse,
Mrs. Smerse,
David C. Snyder,
J. E. Solf,
Mrs. Solf,
Michael Sowasiaff,
Mrs. Anna Steihert,
Benjamin Strauss,
Fred Studer,
Miss M. Sugden,
Miss Sugden,
C. Swanson,
Mrs. Swanson,
Miss Ruth Swanson,
O. T. Terry,
Mrs. Terry,
Miss Muriel Terry,
Miss Harriet O. Thoma,
Mr. Turner,
W. H. Towns,
Thorling, Charles H.,
Turner, Miss Mabel,
Turner, Master Eric,
Tweedale, Mrs. R.,
Van Dermeulen, Miss Kathleen,
Von Basseler, Edward,
Von Grueningen, A.,
Vigand, A.,
Wainwright, Erio H.,
Walker, Mrs. E. B.,
Walker, Miss K.,
Walkett, A. E.,
Walsh, Miss,
Whitcomb, Miss Ethel,
White, J. H.,
Williams, W. J.,
Wright, Miss J.,
Wright, Miss M. Leola,
Yockers, Mrs. Barbara,
Yockers, George.

ACCUSED BY YOUNG GIRLS.

Henry A. Short and a Woman Held by the Police—Many Girl Victims.

Henry Alfred Short, giving his address as 258 West Fifty-fifth Street, was a prisoner in the West Side Court yesterday, charged with assaulting Charlotte Fitzsimmons of 582 Sixth Avenue and Helen Walsh of 823 Seventh Avenue, young girls, who gave their ages as 14 years, and looked even younger. Arraigned with Short was a woman who gave the name Barbara Livingston. She is accused of maintaining a disorderly resort in Sixth Avenue.

The arrests were made by detectives of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, acting at the instance of the Children's Society. The detectives say that in Mrs. Livingston's house they found books containing names and addresses and telephone numbers of both men and women, and that the names of the former will make a stir if the books are produced in court, as they probably will be. In Short's rooms, they declare, they also found many letters evidently from very young girls.

Short, the police say, fled to the roof and attempted to jump off it when he was arrested. He is a neat, blond-mustached man of about 47 years of age. In the police station he made a great fuss about his arrest, declaring that he was a "gentleman of means" and a member of the University Club. Letters found in his pocket indicated that he posed as the holder of a Ph. D. and other university degrees.

Short and the woman were held under $5,000 bail each till Friday. In the meantime the police began looking up their recent doings.

They learned that Short was a real estate dealer, and connected with the office of Pease & Elliman of 520 Fifth Avenue. His father was Charles Short, Professor of Latin and Literature in Columbia University, who died on Christmas day, 1886. The prisoner is a graduate of Columbia, a member of the University and Columbia Alumni Clubs. His mother, Annie J. Short, is still alive, according to the police and lives in Grafton, Mass. He is said to have a brother who is a clergyman living in Maine, and well known also as an author.

The Social Register gives his address as 1 West Fifty-fourth Street, but at 258 West Fifty-fourth Street, where he was arrested he maintained a luxuriously furnished apartment in a furnished room house kept by Mme. Angewine.

Among other things the police say they found, there was a notebook, indicating that Short had had over two dozen victims. They were catalogued, as to size, looks, and other points that interested him.

Some of the letters found were answers to advertisements for girls and young women. Letters were also found from women, making appointments. The police declared that their investigations showed the prisoner hired three women to introduce him to young girls. One is under arrest and the police expect to arrest the other two.

The Walsh girl alleges that she was lured to the home of Barbaria Livingston by an advertisement to care for a child. There, she says, she met Short. He paid her $4 or $5 every week, and persuaded her to tell her mother that she was employed at a Sixth Avenue department store.

Man Drowns in the Passaic.

PATERSON, N. J., July 1.—David Grimshaw, 27 years old, was drowned at Little Falls, N. J., this afternoon. While bathing in the Passaic River he was seized with cramps and sank in view of many canoeists and a crowd on the bank. He was a son of Joseph Grimshaw and a nephew of David Grimshaw of the Grimshaw Brothers, silk manufacturers of this city. He was unmarried.

JEROME WILL GET ALL WHITE'S PAPERS

Continued from Page 1.

Thaw to her lawyers, in which she told the story of her childhood and traced her life from the time she came to New York to the moment's of White's murder. Ex-Judge Olcott said that several copies of this statement had been taken, but that they would be kept well guarded, and that everything purporting to be an extract from the statement might be put down as fraudulent on its face.

There was a growing conviction yesterday among lawyers who have kept in touch with the developments of the case that Mrs. Thaw's activity in the attempt to prove the emotional insanity theory in behalf of her husband, might lead to a second indictment.

Her admission that she saw White in the Café Martin immediately before the murder, and that in answer to her husband's question she sent him a note in which she said, "I am all right, but that dirty B— is here," coupled with the evidence of Thomas McCaleb (who was with the Thaw party at the Café Martin and was beside Mrs. Thaw at the time of the murder) that when the first shot rang out she said "My God! He's shot him," are regarded as of much significance.

It is not believed about the Criminal Courts Building, however, that there is much chance of a second indictment. It is pointed out that such a move would increase the sympathy of the public for the Thaws, and that for this reason if no other it would not be wise.

The Holmans Not Called.

Contrary to expectations, Mrs. Thaw did not visit her husband yesterday. Instead, she spent a very quiet day in her hotel. It was reported that she expected to be joined by her mother, Mrs. Holman of Pittsburg, but this was denied. The denial was later strengthened by advices from Pittsburg.

Charles J. Holman, her stepfather, said in Pittsburg yesterday that his wife had not the slightest intention of visiting New York unless her daughter sent for her. "It is not that we are deserting our daughter," said Holman, "but that Mrs. Thaw has not asked for the presence of her mother, and until she does there is no use in Mrs. Holman undertakingthe trip."

The John Doe proceedings started by the District Attorney's office to examine into the ramifications of the Thaw case will be continued to-day. Those witnesses who of their own volition tell the District Attorney what they know of the case will not be taken before the Grand Jury. It will be only in cases where persons subpoenaed show signs of being recalcitrant that they will be taken into the jury room. A new Grand Jury will be impaneled to-day.

Thaw's Sunday in prison was a quiet one. Until 2 o'clock in the afternoon he hoped for a visit from his wife, but at that hour he received a telegram from her saying that she had been unable to get the special permit necessary.

The prisoner seemed greatly disappointed. He had risen early, after a sound sleep, and had dressed himself with especial care, saying that he wanted her to see that he was getting along all right and that prison life was not affecting his health.

There were religious services in the Tombs between 10:30 and 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, but Thaw did not attend them. It had been expected that he would attend the Episcopal service conducted by the Rev. John A. Wade, but he retired to his cell and remained there.

A warning had been conveyed to Thaw on Saturday that if he wished to smoke yesterday he would have to lay in a supply of cigars, inasmuch as the prison rules forbade their purchase on Sunday. Accordingly he laid in a stock of twenty-five-cent Perfectos.

"A lucky rabbit foot" was offered to him yesterday by one of the underkeepers, who told him that the charm had been successively carried by Mrs. Fleming, Roland B. Molineux, Nan Patterson, Bertha Cialche, and others accused of murder who had been acquitted.

"No, thank you," Thaw said, refusing the gift. "I need no lucky charm."

When Mr. Jerome reached New York he went immediately to his apartments in Rutgers Street. It was there that he refused to enter into a discussion of the Thaw case, saying that he knew nothing whatever of it except what he read in the papers and that he would make no statement until he had conferred with his assistants, who had been handling it.

After he had said that there was no chance for Thaw to be tried ahead of his turn the District Attorney was asked if he proposed to keep the engagements he had made to speak in several places in the near future, or whether he intended to cancel them.

"I shall certainly keep the engagements," he replied.

In disposing of the idea that Thaw's trial would be hastened Mr. Jerome said: "We have never tried people for homicide in the Summer, and we are not going to start now. We will try Thaw some time in October. I shall be through with my engagements long before then."

The Thaw case was taken as the text for several sermons by street preachers yesterday. One uniformed preacher, who drew a large crowd in Broadway, at Sixteenth Street, talked on "The Pitfalls of a Great City."

The Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, with Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Kendall Thaw, aboard, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Brow Head, Ireland, at 5:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that time the steamship was 140 miles west of the station. She should reach her dock in London at noon to-morrow, and Mrs. Thaw, if she desires, can catch a White Star liner from Liverpool on Wednesday and return to New York without delay.

On the board of the Players' Club the death announcement of Stanford White still stands. The members are particularly concerned in his death because he had designed gardens for the yard in the rear of the club, the favorite corner of the members who dine there. It has been long the intention of the club to purchase adjoining rear property and extend the garden.

Mr. White designed sunken gardens for the well-shaded rear yard of the club, and his design was so drawn that the present ground could be opened into the adjoining property and the artistic effect made all the more beautiful. Members who saw Mr. White's plans say that they show his fine artistic taste.

MINISTER SPEAKS FOR THAW.

Says He Would Never Vote to Execute Him for Killing White.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1. — The Rev. Samuel C. Dean preached to-night at the Lehigh Avenue Baptist Church on the murder of Stanford White, and declared that if he were on the Thaw jury he would never vote to execute Thaw for the killing of White.

"The circumstances surrounding the case are such that a conscientious man could not hold Thaw guilty of murder in the first degree," said Mr. Dean. "He evidently had the strongest provocation for killing White, and did what any husband who is not a coward would have done under the circumstances."

The preacher described Stanford White as "the architect of his own ruin."

"The crime exposes the utter degeneracy which exists among a large class of our richest Americans," said Mr. Dean. "The revolting indulgence in vice is a direct result of the American habit of worshipping gold instead of character. Hundreds of Whites exist in this country, but their wealth protects them from exposure.

"The woman in the case was also a victim of wealth. Early in her career she succumbed to its sinister influence. She was less guilty, perhaps, than the men who pursued her. Thaw, his wife, and White chose the fast life. They are now facing its penalty. They have sown the wind and are reaping the whirlwind. Thaw, born into luxury, idle, dissipated, a profligate in early youth, is typical of a thousand young men of his kind. The woman also defied the laws of decency, and now her shame will be heralded throughout the civilized world. There was less excuse for White than for the others, for he had brains. A man whose genius won for him a front rank in his profession was worse than a criminal to sink to such depths of bestiality.

"In startling contrast to the principals in this drama are the characters of two good women—the mother of Thaw and the wife of White. Their lives are as noble as the others were ignoble. Now that the climax has come, plunging one man into his grave and the other into a murderer's cell, the mother and the wife are still the sufferers. The sympathy of the world goes out to them."

A NEW THEORY IN PITTSBURG.

It Is That Mrs. Thaw's Condition Led Thaw to Kill White.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn, July 1.—A story is being circulated here that in a few months Mrs. Harry Kendall Thaw is to become a mother, and that this knowledge led her husband to kill Stanford White. Whether there is any foundation for this, or the story is being put out merely to arouse sympathy for White's murderer could not be learned.

The Thaw pew was the only vacant one at the Third Presbyterian Church today. The church was crowded. Many there were strangers who simply went to gaze at that empty pew and at the stained glass memorial windows which Mrs. Thaw had put in the handsome edifice. It will probably be many months before it will be occupied again by any of the family. Nor will Lyndhurst, one of the finest homes in America, be occupied as a home again, it is said. It will be given to the Third Presbyterian Church for a maternity hospital.

Mrs. Thaw maintained the Home for Incurable Crippled Children in this city through the church. The last social function at Lyndhurst was a garden party for these little ones. Harry Thaw and his wife helped to entertain them, he and his wife spending the entire day with the little ones.

Friends of Mrs. Mary Thaw, mother of the accused man, are worried over the effect that the news of her son's crime will have on her. It has just become known here that within the last year, the year which Mrs. Thaw had designated as the most unfortunate of her life, she has suffered two strokes of apoplexy. The last stroke she suffered was a very serious one, and her physicians told her at that time that if she was similarly afflicted again it would prove fatal. On that account her son and daughter have hurried to England to help the Countess of Yarmouth break the news to her.

BEALE READY TO TESTIFY.

Declines, However, to Discuss the Dinner at the Cafe Martin.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 1.—Truxton

Our great July clearing sales start to-day. Sweeping reductions to dispose of all broken lines before inventory

Mail orders filled promptly. Purchases of over $5 delivered free to nearest R. R. Station.

Deliveries made by our own wagons to the principal summer resorts within 60 miles.

White embroidered robes, 4.95

THE greatest of all the wonderful robe sales held by us this year comes to-day, when we shall place on sale three thousand of the daintiest white embroidered robes ever produced to sell at $10 to $18 at the sensationally low figure..... **4.95**

This price actually doesn't cover the cost of making and boxing, but the maker was in urgent need of display space, and our low cash offer was really a temptation, so we got the robes and can make July the busiest robe month of the year. **4.95**

Main Floor.

IT'S ONE OF THE TIMELIEST PURCHASES EVER TRANSACTED. The needs of the season are met in every way. Styles are delightfully appropriate for warm weather functions of all kinds. Hundreds of dainty designs in large patterns—Baby Irish effects—English eyelet and blind embroidery—copies of French hand work—fashionable flounced and shirred effects—coolest and most stylish of all costumes.

$10, $15 and $18 Robes at $4.95

$20, $25 and $27.50 Robes at $6.95

Women's bathing suits.

THIS is without doubt the greatest value ever offered in Bathing Suits—stands on a par with a suit we sold last year at a third more, and it's not a short line either, but a magnificent assortment of styles made to our own special order.

Third Floor.

These Bathing Suits come in fine quality mohair and Sicilian, made with high or low necks, full blouse, plaited skirts, beautifully trimmed. Rare value..... **2.95**

BESIDES THIS GREAT LEADER, we offer full lines of bathing suits in woolens and silks at a range of prices lower than prevail generally. We are holding our Annual Sale now. Come and look at our splendid stock.

Brooklyn Knitting Co.'s bathing suits for men.

Regular values from $4 to $7.50. All the colors represented. Shirts with quarter sleeves, some sleeveless; all in a fine quality worsted..... 2.50 and 3.50

800 rubber lined sateen bathing caps, Notion Dept. 25c and 50c

900 pairs bathing shoes, at, per pair, Notion Dept. 25c and 50c

Thomson corsets, 95c

THOMSON glove-fitting corsets are about the best medium-priced corset made.

Second Floor.

1.75 Thomson glove-fitting corset, 95c,

made of fine batiste—gored cut, medium high bust—long dip hip—flat abdomen—small tapering waist—garters attached front and side; also a few models in coutil. Sizes in all 18 to 30—prettily trimmed on top with lace and ribbon—$1.75 grade reduced to close at..... **95c**

Special in short corsets,

For bathing and shirt waist wear—rust proof wire—fine batiste—very comfortable—sizes 18 to 28; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbon. $1 quality..... **48c**

All of our men's suits at $15.

THAT'S the figure you pay now for choice of our entire stock of Men's Suits. Sold formerly at $20 up to $30, and prices in between,

Second Floor.

$20 suits, $27.50 suits } **$15** { $25 suits, $30 suits

All of our Summer weight suits will be closed out at this price, including the blue serges and twilight grays—mostly single breasted styles, but some are double breasted—latest models—worsteds, tweeds, Scotch mixtures, cheviots, cassimeres, French flannels, skeleton, quarter, half or full lined—all at..... **$15**

15,000 yards of wash goods, 6½c

NOT a yard in this great accumulation of wash fabrics but cost nearly double what you are asked to pay, but the time for house cleaning is at hand, and we are taking radical measures to reduce stocks.

Main Floor.

6½c Fabrics that sold a few weeks ago at 12½c to 20c, and some even higher, are gathered for this sale. No restriction as to quantities—everybody is invited to come and buy liberally **6½c**

Lengths range from 2 to 15 yards—fully 100 styles—all 1906 fabrics—values ranging from 12½c to 20c—in this enormous collection at the low price..... 6½c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Beginning To-day This Store Will Close at 5:30 P. M. Daily.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

A 35,000 yard purchase of sample embroidery strips.

THIS is the largest purchase of sample strips that will come to America this year. No such values were ever offered in New York before, and the variety embraces practically every design used by modistes for the decoration of Summer garments.

Main Floor.

5c They come to us direct from St. Gall, Switzerland, and are the product of one of the most celebrated makers—purchase includes all the samples and trial strips of the season—35,000 yards in all. **10c**

Dainty shirt waist bands, fine corset cover embroideries, baby skirtings, edges, insertions, shirt waist embroideries, skirtings, ruffling widths, fine allovers, waistings, &c.—in fact, embroideries for all purposes—made on fine batiste, nainsook, swiss and cambric.

5c for embroideries up to 15c. | **10c** for embroideries up to 25c. | **15c** for embroideries up to 35c. | **25c** for embroideries up to 75c. | **39c** for embroideries up to $1.25.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Lingerie Princess dresses, 12.75

HERE is an offer that you might count remarkable even at the end of August, but which coming the first of July breaks all value giving records in women's apparel—an offer of $30 gowns at $12.75—fashionable creations that rival the finest make of the modistes.

Third Floor.

They're beautifully made lingerie dresses, Princess style, in white, light blue or pink mull, daintily trimmed with edging of lace and Swiss embroidery; ideal gowns for mid-summer; made to sell for $30. To-day at..... **12.75**

$35 hand embroidered handkerchief linen dresses, $15—Two piece or Princess model—very elaborate in design, and dainty trimmings. Limited quantity, for dressy wear.

Women's coin dot dresses, 8.75—Two piece or Princess model—all the light, airy colorings—light or navy blue, green, cherry, brown or black dots—dainty, sheer lace yoke—short sleeves and full tucked skirt.

$14.75 linen outing suits at 7.50.

Large assortment of models—"Prince Chap," short Pony Coat and smart little Etons—all colors—white, light and dark gray, blue, green or pink—a splendid lot of new model skirts—plaited and trimmed with panels—sold regularly at 14.75—to close at..... **$7.50**

Extraordinary value in wash skirts $5.

One of the greatest bargains ever offered in wash skirts—made up in fine imported poplinettes—brand new models beautifully tailored—circular or plaited; also skirts trimmed with band of embroidery, and a variety of other styles. Price close to cost of production at **$5**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Summer toilets

Roger & Gallet's rice or talcum powder—per package..... 14c

Idealia violet ammonia—pint, 12c.; quart.... 19c

Bath sprays—very special 35c. and 59c

Idealia violet soap—3 cakes in a box..... 19c

Houbigant's ideal extract—per ounce..... 1.40

Simpson Crawford violet de Parme water—4 oz., 25c.; 8 oz..... 50c

Idealia cold cream—excellent for tan and sunburn—jar.....8c., 20c. and 39c

Main Floor.

Kimono sacques.

ABOUT 500 in this lot—dainty kimono sacques and gowns of fine dimity, lawn and Swiss, with trimmings of lace, embroidery and tucks, and finished with wash ribbon.

Second Floor.

25c for 50c sacques.

This is one of the best values that ever came into this store. A regular 50c. line, but better than usually found at 50c. You buy them to-day at less than half.

39c for $1 sacques and kimonos.

59c for 1.50 sacques and kimonos.

99c for 2.25 negligee kimonos.

Great July clearing sale of undermuslins.

WE have gathered into six mammoth lots, at reduced prices, all the muslin undergarments left over from our June sale.

Second Floor.

25c for 49c drawers and corset covers. Materials of soft sheer cambrics, finished with ruffles—trimmed with tucks and lace insertions and edges..... **25c**

50c for 79c gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers and skirts, made of cambric and nainsook, excellent values, well made and trimmed with laces and embroidery, tucks and ribbon.

98c for night gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers and skirts, nainsook, cambric, trimmings of lace, emb., tucks, beading, ribbon.

1.25 for night gowns, chemises, drawers, corset covers and skirts, newest and popular effects of cambric and nainsook, attractive trimmings of lace and embroidery, finished with beading and ribbon.

1.98 for night gowns, drawers, chemises, corset covers and walking skirts, made of fine nainsook and cambric, designed with full ruffles, insertions and edges of lace tucks, beading and ribbon.

Outing requisites in millinery.

ALL new styles in trimmed and untrimmed hats for midsummer wear from the smart trimmed dress hat to the simple duck outing hat.

Our $7.95 trimmed leghorns

For dress and carriage wear are extremely successful on account of the price and the beautiful flower trimmings used, not to mention the style; worth $12.50, at..... **$7.95**

Tailor suit hat dept.—2d floor

We are showing some extremely good styles and values in stiff hats. We offer for to-day and Tuesday very stylish natural Java sailors, prettily trimmed with white silk, velvet and quills, at the extremely low price of..... **$2.95**

In untrimmed hat section

All the newest shapes and braids, such as chip, tuscan, leghorn, real hair, etc. Fine quality black chip sailors and small shapes at 98c. and..... **1.25**

1.50 natural Java sailors, several shapes, 85c

Women's 1.25 banded sailors, white or black, 75c

White lingerie belts, 25c.

JUST the thing to wear on the Fourth with the new white dress, white washable material, embroidered with neat floral and conventional designs—some finished with dainty pearl buckle; others with neat gilt buckles—a 50c belt at..... **25c**

Extraordinary sale men's shirts, 79c.

THE shirts in this sale cannot be duplicated in the regular way for less than $1.25 and $1.50, but the maker reduced them for us in order to close out his stock and get started on next season's business.

Main Floor.

We should get $1 for them, but being desirous of attracting a wide clientele to our Men's Furnishing Section we pass them over for just about what they cost us. **79c**

THE MAN WHO PAYS $1.25 AND $1.50 FOR HIS SHIRTS will see the advantage of this offer and secure two shirts for about what he is accustomed to pay for one. ALL THE LATEST PATTERNS REPRESENTED—mostly in dark grounds—detached or attached cuffs—plain or plaited bosoms—faultless in cut and finely fashioned—sizes 14 to 17—at..... **79c**

Men's flannel shirts at 1.95—Stylish effects in fine quality of flannel—with separate collar to match—just the shirt for outing wear—at..... **1.95**

Mercerized lingerie batiste, 19c

SPECIAL purchase of three thousand yards—very fine sheer white lingerie batiste—40 inches wide—highly mercerized—chiffon finish—the most popular white goods fabric of the season. Regularly 29c a yard; to-day..... **19c**

Embroidered piques, 49c—1,200 yards of finest all-over embroidered white piques in dots, sprays and fleur de lis designs—soft finish and Summer weight—32 inches wide—sold regularly at 69c, 75c and 98c a yard—to-day at..... **49c**

29c. fancy and plain white poplin—mercerized and fancy white waistings, newest designs; yard..... **19c**

Linens—Hemstitched lunch sets—150 satin damask hemstitched lunch sets, pure linen and full bleached; table cloth with one dozen napkins to match—2 sizes of table cloths—8-4, 10-4; value $6 set..... **3.95**

Linen Section, Main Floor.

40c white swisses—Imported goods in variety of size dots; also neat figured effects; yard..... **29c**

Odd lots of towels—About fifteen hundred odd lots and broken lines of towels, including huck, damask and Turkish bath towels—some only two, four or six of a kind, at ONE-THIRD UNDER REGULAR PRICE.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Monthly grocery sale---lowest prices in New York.

Supplies for yachting, excursion and picnic parties. Mail and telephone orders promptly filled—2100 Chelsea.

Sixth Floor.

Armour's Extra quality Sugar Cured thoroughly SMOKED HAMS, average 10 to 12 lbs., lb..... 13c

FRENCH BONELESS SARDINES, Royal Stuart, large, selected fish, fully matured; fine, delicate flavor, packed in pure olive oil; regularly 33c. can; 12 cans, $3.60; 6 cans, $1.85; can..... 32c

Finest quality hand-picked PEA BEANS, SCOTCH GREEN PEAS, CASCADE FARINA, 5 lbs..... 21c

WALTER BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA; ½-lb. can..... 16c

Extra Fancy, Freshly Made RICH CREAMERY BUTTER, fine Jersey grass-fed Cream; 5-lb. stone crock..... $1.15

MINNESOTA PREMIUM FLOUR, Royal Stuart, best XXXX family patent; ¼-bbl. sack..... 65c

ROYAL DINNER COFFEE, extra fancy MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE; rich delicate flavor and aroma; 10 lbs., $3.85; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 28c

WHITE ROLLED OAT FLAKES, fresh from the mills of the American Cereal Co., Avena Oatflakes; 5 lbs..... 18c

Hand-Picked, finest quality MARROW BEANS, YELLOW SPLIT PEAS, PEARL SAGO, RED KIDNEY BEANS; 4 lbs..... 34c

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Lea & Perrins', bottle..... 18c

GARDEN-GROWN TEAS—All of our 50c. and 60c. grades, OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, YOUNG HYSON, CEYLON or MIXED TEAS, extremely delicate and delicious; 3 lbs., $1; lb... 38c

COFFEE—Stuart Blend, Mandheling Java and real Arabian Mocha—the Finest Flavored Coffee obtainable—10 lbs., $3.20; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

COFFEE—Rich Golden Santos—Fresh Roasted Coffee—10 lbs., 1.50; lb..... 16c

SPECIAL SAMPLE TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, or Mixed; imported to sell for 40c. and 50c. per lb.—special for this sale—5 lbs., $1.10; lb..... 25c

CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR—The Ideal Table Sugar—5-lb. carton..... 32c

YELLOW CORN MEAL—Freshly Milled by the American Cereal Co.—regularly 25c.; 10-lb. sack..... 21c

MACARONI—Finest quality—Broken Macaroni—10-lb. wood box..... 35c

STRINGLESS BEANS—The popular Valley brand. Refugee Stringless Beans; dozen, 95c.; 2-lb. can..... 8c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Cameron brand, sweet, tender, fine flavor; dozen, $1; 2-lb can..... 9c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder; equal to any 40c. brand on the market; 5-lb can, $1.45; 1-lb. can, 20c.; ½-lb. can..... 15c

TOMATOES—The popular Vienna brand, solid packed red, ripe tomatoes; dozen, $1.15; 3-lb. can..... 10c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS TIPS—Old Glory brand, tender, green Tips; delicious served with toast; doz., $1.75; reg. 20c. can..... 15c

TOMATOES—Red ripe fruit; solid packed; gallon can... 35c

TINY LIMA BEANS—Royal Stuart; extra small, young, tender Limas; dozen, $1.75; can.. 15c

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Cameron, finest California Peaches, packed in pure refined sugar syrup; doz., 2.25; reg. 25c. can..... 20c

YELLOW CRAWFORD PEACHES—"Troubadour" Brand of extra quality California Peaches, packed in refined sugar syrup; doz., $2.25; large can..... 20c

TOMATO CATSUP—Royal Stuart quality; made from fresh, red ripe tomatoes; doz., $1.25; ½-pint bottle..... 11c

QUEEN OLIVES—Royal Stuart large Mammoth Olives; doz., $5.75; large 16-oz. bottle..... 50c

FRESH GROUND SPICES—Absolutely pure Black Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, and Mustard; lb..... 23c

FRESH GROUND SPICES—Guaranteed to be absolutely pure; Royal Stuart brand; Allspice, Black Pepper, Mustard; ¼-lb. sifting top can..... 10c

BREAKFAST COCOA—Royal Stuart; has a rich Chocolate flavor; ¼-lb can..... 16c

SANTA CLARA VALLEY PRUNES—Extra large, finest orchard grown; regular 15c. quality; 10c per lb..... 10c

BONED CHICKEN OR TURKEY—The celebrated Richardson & Robbins packing; delicious for sandwiches or salads; 1-lb. can, 47c.; ½-lb. can..... 24c

CHICKEN TAMALE—Walker's Celebrated Red Hot Mexican Chicken Tamale or Chili Con Carne, delicious for luncheon at this season of the year; 1-lb. can, 10c.; dozen..... $1.15

ENGLISH BISCUITS—Huntley & Palmer's celebrated English Biscuits, packed in vegetable parchment packets; Milk, Breakfast, Little Folks, Cheese; ½-lb net weight packet, 9c.; dozen packets..... $1.05

LEMON AND ORANGE SUGAR—Absolutely pure—makes a refreshing, cooling Summer drink; regular 25c. carton..... 19c

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE—Finest quality, true Wild Cherry flavor and excellent Summer beverage; 16-oz. bottle makes 100 glasses, 45c.; 8-oz. bottle makes 80 glasses, 23c.; 4-oz. bottle makes 40 glasses, 15c.; 2-oz. bottle makes 20 glasses..... 10c

PURE GRAPE JUICE—Royal Stuart Unfermented—made of the finest selected luscious fruit; qt. bottle, 45c.; pint bottle..... 25c

COTTOLENE—Fairbank's well-known shortening; 40 lb. pail..... $1

ICE CREAM SALT—Bushel sack..... 47c

GLOSS STARCH—Cameron quality—gives a brilliant lustre to all linens; 6-lb. box, 43c.; 3-lb. carton..... 19c

BLUING—Simpson Crawford's Ultra-marine Ball Blue, 1-lb. box, 17c.; ½-lb box..... 9c

VAMPIRE SPECIAL FLY CATCHER—3 dozen rolls in box, 70c.; dozen rolls..... 25c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CRYSTAL HOLLAND GIN—Imported, fine medicinal properties; 1-3-gallon bot., $1.15; reg. size bot..... 78c

IMPORTED CLARET—P. & E. Rudelle St. Julien; case 12 qts., $4.00; qt. bot.. 40c

HAUT SAUTERNES—Superior, Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux, France; case 12 qt. bots., $7.00; bot..... 60c

IMPORTED RED RHINE WINE—Deinhardt & Co., Coblenz-on-Rhine; case 12 qt. bottles, $10.00; quart bottle..... 90c

MONOGRAM RYE WHISKEY—Fine old mellow whiskey; gal., $2.75; bot.. 75c

IMPERIAL CLUB RYE WHISKEY—12 years old; regular $1.50 bottle; special..... $1.23

BANQUET COCKTAILS—Manhattan, Martini, Tom Gin; reg. $1 bot..... 87c

PILSNER BEER—New York Bottling Co.'s finest quality; dozen..... 58c

SPARKLING GINGER ALE—Morgan's extra quality; [illegible]..... 92c

Cresca Olive Oil.

The essence of perfect French olives—rich, pure, light, aromatic,

French Olive Oil.

Gallon can..... 3.25 | Large bottle..... .70

½ gallon can..... 1.70 | Medium..... .40

¼ gallon can..... .90 | Small..... .25

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Cowhide suit cases, $5

COULDN'T find another such suit case for 7.50. Maker can't wholesale them for $5, but it's not a time for profits.

Third Floor.

Cowhide case with steel frame—riveted hinges—linen lined—shirt pocket—reinforced corners—brass trimmings and lock—24 in..... **$5**

500 regular $5 suit cases to-day at 3.75.

Featherweight suit case, 1.50.

Covered with Japanese matting—leather corners—leatherette binding on all edges—cloth lined—straps or catches—brass lock—size 24 inches.

Canvas covered dress trunks, $5.

Protected by four hardwood slats on top and two frames around body—iron or fibre binding—brass trimmings—sheet iron bottom—brass lock.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sample parasols at 2.45

JUST 60 pieces, representing the parasol manufacturer's best workmanship—a few of nearly all styles are included in the lot, cost of making actually more than the sale price to-day. At this special price the 60 parasols will not last long. **$2.45**

Infants' wear reduced.

THE best bargains that mothers ever found for their little ones are here to-day.

Second Floor.

1.50 lingerie hats at 50c. Trimmed with embroidery or lace ribbon bows and rosettes, etc.—at less than the value of the material. **50c**

4.95 for children's $12 lingerie coats

Swiss and dimity—trimmed with lace and ribbon—1 to 3 years.

38c for children's 75c colored dresses

Russian and long-waist effects—sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

25c for children's 50c nainsook dresses

in bishop effects—neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstetched lawn ruffle—sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 years.

MORE OF CZAR'S GUARDS DEFY THEIR OFFICERS

A Subaltern Says He Would Refuse to Disperse the Duma.

MORE COSSACKS DISAFFECTED

Agrarian Disturbances Increase and the Entire Country Fears Civil War and Anarchy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The situation is daily becoming more ominous. The disaffection among the Guards has extended to the sapper battalion, which has refused to permit the arrest of a non-commissioned officer for having told his company commander that the demands of the Preobrajensky Guards regiment were just and equitable.

This audacious declaration was evoked by the efforts of the commander to call forth a denunciation by the sappers of the conduct of their comrades.

Baron Stakelberg, a young subaltern of the same battalion, has been tried by a court of honor for writing to a friend imprisoned for his political opinions a letter in which he expressed sympathy for all who suffered "in freedom's cause." The letter was intercepted by spies, who now infest all the Guards regiments. Baron Stakelberg declared that no disloyalty was implied by such sentiments. He was then asked if he would obey orders, for instance, to disperse the Duma. He answered that his conscience would forbid him to do so. The court thereupon found that he was unfit to remain in the battalion.

Cases of insubordination in the army are becoming very numerous. The troops repeatedly refuse to fire on the people. On the other hand, the agrarian disturbances are assuming dangerous proportions. The situation in the Province of Tula has become so serious that the Zemstvoists, the clergy, and the landed proprietors have sent a collective telegram to Prof. Mouromtseff, President of the Duma, praying the Duma to intervene.

More Cossack regiments have proclaimed a desire to be relieved of police duties and craved permission to return to their abandoned homes and destitute families.

Nobody imagines that the whole army and Guards are untrustworthy. If they were the situation would quickly and bloodlessly settle itself. The danger lies in the fact that a portion, which is increasing daily, cannot be counted on to quell disturbances and in the possibility of the army becoming divided against itself, which might easily lead to civil war.

Public opinion is profoundly disquieted. A feeling akin to panic pervades the whole country. But there are still no signs of concessions, which alone can give hope of saving Russia from anarchy.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—No definite statement with reference to the retirement of the Goremykin Cabinet was forthcoming to-day. Emperor Nicholas apparently is encountering trouble in finding a man to whom to intrust the reins of power and in effecting an understanding with the Liberal groups of Parliament.

The Constitutional Democratic Parliamentary Committee met this morning behind closed doors to discuss tactics under the new situation. It adhered to its former decision that nothing less than a fully responsible Cabinet will be acceptable, and that Constitutional Democrats will refuse to take portfolios in any mixed Ministry.

The leaders scarcely expect that these terms will be accepted at present. Indeed, they have slight desire to shoulder the responsibility of government when the country apparently is on the verge of a series of outbreaks and disorders. The present plan is to adopt toward any new Ministry the same tactics they have followed in the past, the acceptance of what is good in the policy of the Government, and unsparing criticism where that policy does not square with their ideas.

Vice Admiral Doubasoff, whose wounds from the explosion of a bomb thrown at him May 6 by a naval Lieutenant named Holschevnikoff have not healed, and who walks with a limp, has gone abroad for three months. When he returns he will not resume his post of Governor General of Moscow.

The Novoe Vremya, discussing the resolution adopted by the United States Congress relative to the Kishinev massacre, calls attention to American treatment of Jews, affirming that they are excluded from the service of the State, and that they are as rare as Chinese in the universities. The article further alleges that the United States immigration restrictions based on diseases of the eye and scalp are designed with the intention of excluding Jews from America.

WERE EAGER TO SURRENDER.

Sailors Testify Against Rojestvensky and His Officers.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—The depositions of various officers and sailors of the torpedo boat destroyer Bedovy, forming the documents in the court-martial of Admiral Rojestvensky and other naval officials who surrendered to the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan in May of last year, are published to-day.

The sailors' testimony indicates that the Admiral's party boarded the Bedovy with the full intention of surrendering to the first Japanese ship they should encounter. Their first act was to order a white flag prepared.

The officers of the staff of Admiral Rojestvensky and the commander of the Bedovy make a pitiable exhibition in trying to shift the responsibility for the surrender on each other. Admiral Rojestvensky, though he says he was dazed and out of his head all the time, enters a plea of guilty because he took no measures to prevent the surrender.

An Ideal Place to Spend the 4th

Block Island

"The Summer Resort at Sea."

Reached quickly and conveniently by the Long Island R. R. and Montauk Steamboat Co.

Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Receives deposits subject to check or on certificate.

Interest allowed at best permissible rate.

Performs all the functions of a Trust Company.

With its extensive equipment, its large resources, its wide range of experience and activities, it is able to serve its clients in more ways and with greater thoroughness than any other similar institution.

Finance Committee in charge of Banking interests.

C. H. Kelsey, President. Charles A. Peabody, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, Edgar L. Marston, Edward O. Stanley, Second Vice President, William H. Nichols, James H. Oliphant, M'g'r Banking Dep't.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital & Surplus, - $11,000,000

176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica.
Brooklyn Banking Dept., 198 Montague St.

LINER NINE DAYS OVERDUE.

No Trace of the Fabre Company's America—Thirty Italians Aboard.

ROME, July 1.—All inquiries by Government officials and officers of the Fabre Steamship Company relative to the steamer America of the Fabre Line, now more than a week overdue at New York, have been fruitless. It has been ascertained that the America had thirty Italians on board.

The New York agents of the Fabre Line say the steamer, which should have arrived here about June 23, may have been delayed by damage to her machinery compelling her to go at reduced speed or that she may have taken a disabled vessel in tow.

ARCTIC EXPLORERS LAND.

First Section of the Wellman Expedition at Spitzbergen.

TROMSOE, Norway, July 1.—The Wellman arctic steamer Frithjof arrived here to-day from Spitzbergen, where she left Major Hersey and eighteen others, comprising the first section of the expedition.

The supplies were safely landed at Danes Island, huge blocks of ice being used as rafts to convey the cargo ashore. An immediate start will be made with the erection of the airship shed within a few hundred yards of the spot whence S. A. Andrée made his fatal ascent July 11, 1897.

Mr. Wellman will start for Spitzbergen July 4.

SPAIN TO ASSERT HERSELF.

Active Foreign Policy to Establish Her Position Among the Powers.

MADRID, July 1.—Señor Caballero, the new Foreign Minister, stated in the course of an interview to-day that he had decided upon an active foreign policy in order to establish Spain's position among the powers.

Commercial treaties with European nations, the Minister said, were undergoing rearrangement, and several important diplomatic changes probably would be made soon.

FEAR JAPANESE REBATES.

Foreign Traders in Manchuria Expect Favoritism on Railway.

TOKIO, July 1.—A special discount has been introduced in the Manchurian railway tariff for tobacco and a few other commodities.

Foreigners are apprehensive of the extension of the rebate system in favor of Japanese goods.

TO PROTECT POLICY HOLDERS

Trustees Will Look After Interests of San Francisco Business Men.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Eleven prominent men of San Francisco, representing the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Exchange, the San Francisco Board of Trade, and the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California, have consented to act as trustees for a grand combination of commercial holders of fire insurance policies that will strive to defend the rights of San Francisco business men whose losses by recent fire represent more than $100,000,000. Personally they represent losses incurred by interests with which they are connected to the amount of $30,000,000, as conservatively estimated.

The trustees will represent not only the large losers, but also will strive to obtain justice for all policy holders who seek assistance. This is the general understanding. The prime purpose of the organization of the Policy Holders' Protective League is the formulation of a plan of operations to be submitted to policy holders in general in an open meeting.

Fair Buildings Blown Down.

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—A terrific windstorm early to-day caused $25,000 worth of damage to the buildings at the Inter-State Fair Grounds. Two rows of one-story frame structures were destroyed and the large pavilion was damaged slightly. Some of the smaller buildings were lifted from the ground and carried fifteen or twenty feet.

Rescued Two from Drowning.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 1.—Miss Louise Douglas and Miss Laura Perkins of Summit, N. J., were rescued from drowning in the lake this morning by Stewart Packard of New York. They went in bathing, and were carried beyond their depth.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:25 A. M.—553 West 126th Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.
12:30 A. M.—115 Hester Street; Reuben Epstein; damage, $10.
12:30 A. M.—247 West Thirtieth Street; Mrs. Scott; damage, $200.
3 A. M.—228 East Fifty-first Street; Thomas Duffy; damage, $1,500.
3:15 A. M.—240 Rivington Street; Nathan Lebner; damage, $25.
4:28 A. M.—85 Columbia Street; J. Freedman; damage trifling.
4:45 A. M.—138 Girard Avenue; T. Trimmer & Sons; damage, $1,000.
9:07 A. M.—209 Greene Street; Groffscoff, Rothstein & Co.; damage, $2,000.
9:25 A. M.—10 Cannon Street; Max Lornisky; damage, $150.
10 A. M.—127 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
12:10 P. M.—28 Sheriff Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
12:30 P. M.—316 Water Street; Hawley Lumber Company; damage, $200.
12:40 P. M.—1,803 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.
1:20 P. M.—37 Market Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
2:15 P. M.—88 Norfolk Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:03 P. M.—214 East 102d Street; Carl Rosen; damage, $200.
3:05 P. M.—345 West Fifty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.
4:30 P. M.—Foot of West Fifty-second Street; Rafferty Brothers; damage trifling.
6 P. M.—1,580 Park Avenue; R. J. Henley; damage, $2.
7 P. M.—316 East 117th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
8:10 P. M.—136 Tenth Avenue; J. Fitzgerald; damage trifling.
9 P. M.—430 Ninth Avenue; Interborough Railroad Company; damage trifling.
9:15 P. M.—172 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
10 P. M.—283 Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

A Most Important Sale of

High Grade Summer Suits for Men

Three garment models, half, quarter or eighth lined with silk, serge or mohair.

Special at $17.00
Formerly
$20.00, $23.00, $25.00, $28.00

Special at $22.00
Formerly
$30.00, $33.00, $35.00, $40.00

Much might be said of and for the suits. It all centers itself in this: every suit concerned is from our regular stock, the product of our own workshops and designed for this season's service.

The Models
Single Breasted Sack, Double Breasted Sack, Cutaway Frock; half, quarter or eighth lined.

The Fabrics
Unfinished worsteds, tropical worsteds, velour finished fabrics, in all manner of stripes, plaids, mixtures and monotones.

Broadway. Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.

Very Low Rates

All summer long to the

Great Pacific Northwest

SIXTY DOLLARS (from Chicago $75) for the round trip from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, with YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK via Gardiner Gateway *en route*. Visit Scenic Alaska from Puget Sound. No more delightful summer trip.

"See America First"

via the

Northern Pacific Railway

Send six cents to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn., for "WONDERLAND 1906", recreation guide book. For rates and information write

W. F. MERSHON, G. A. P. D.,
319 Broadway, New York.

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AUTO SMASHES A CARRIAGE.

Mrs. Hewison, a Daughter of Mrs. Sarah M. Odell, Hurt.

Two men were arrested in Yonkers last night charged with recklessly running an automobile. Their car was smashed, as was a carriage belonging to Mrs. Sarah M. Odell. Mrs. Hewison, a daughter of Mrs. Odell, was seriously hurt.

The Odell carriage, which Supervisor Thomas Browne was driving, held Mrs. Odell and two daughters. They were driving north on Central Avenue.

North of McLean Avenue two automobiles were seen approaching, seemingly racing. Mr Browne tried to turn out of the way, but one of the automobiles struck the rig, upsetting both auto and carriage.

The prisoners gave their names as Frank Busold, 1,853 Second Avenue, and George Bryant, auto dealer, of 116 East Eighty-fourth Street, this city.

KNOCKED FROM TROLLEY CAR.

Three Seriously Injured and One May Die—Struck by Trolley Pole.

Three persons were seriously injured last night, when they were knocked from a trolley car bound from Elizabethport Ferry to St. George, S. I., by coming in contact with an electric light pole. All three are in St. Vincent's Hospital, in New Brighton.

They are Frederick Garigan, 16 years old, of Elizabethport, who has a fractured skull and may die; Benjamin Weill, 24 years old, conductor of the car, who lives in Brooklyn and who was cut about the face, and Frederick Bendell, 19 years old, of Elizabethport, whose back and head are injured.

TROLLEY HITS A MOTOR CAR.

Two Men in It Violently Thrown Out and Bruised in Bath Beach.

Two men were injured in a collision between an automobile and a trolley car of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry line yesterday morning at Bay Ninth Street and Bath Avenue, Brooklyn.

The two men were Henry Baumann, 39 years old, of 1,113 Sixty-seventh Street, and Charles Lewis, owner of the automobile, of 5,925 Third Avenue. They were driving the machine along Bay Ninth Street, when the trolley car, bound for Coney Island, struck the rear of the auto, throwing both men some distance.

Baumann was severely bruised and cut. Lewis landed in some tall grass and escaped with a few bruises. Both men were attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Norwegian Hospital, and went home.

NON-UNION HORSES BARRED.

Horseshoers' Union Complains That They Were in the Last Labor Parade.

A committee appointed by the Central Federated Union to arrange for the next Labor Day parade was confronted yesterday by a charge that non-union horses were in line at the last parade. The delegate of the Horseshoers' Union, who made the charge, said that he had seen non-union horseshoes on the horses.

"Then you should have spoken about it," said James McCabe, a member of the committee. "Your union was asked to send men to see that the horses which were engaged were union shod."

The delegates of the Horseshoers' Union were instructed to be more careful in future.

BOYS DERAIL A TROLLEY.

Mischievous Brooklyn Lads Put Forty Lives in Peril.

The lives of forty persons were imperiled yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn by mischievous boys, who tampered with a switch and caused a Fulton Street trolley car, traveling at high speed down a steep grade, to jump the rails, the car just falling short of plunging into an elevated railroad pillar and being wrecked. The fact that the wheels caught in the rail of a side track saved the car from crashing into the iron column. Men in the employ of the company are trying to find the boys.

The car which had the close shave was No. 289 of the Fulton Street line. It was on its way from East New York to the Brooklyn Bridge. From Hopkinson Avenue, which is at the top of Ocean Hill, there is a steep grade down to Ralph Avenue. At Howard Avenue there is a switch connecting the two main tracks, and also a siding, the switch being seldom used. Boys turned the tongue of the switch over and wedged a stone and an old shoe into the groove.

The car, filled with passengers, was descending the hill swiftly when the forward wheels struck the switch. With a shock which threw some of the passengers from their seats to the floor the car jumped the rails. It skidded along over the pavement for about forty feet, suddenly swung over at an agle, and headed directly for a pillar of the elevated railroad at the curb. When it seemed that the car would crash into the column the wheels on the inner side caught in the rail of the side track. The car swung around again, and, traveling beside the rails of the siding for a few feet, came to a stop.

When the car jumped the track the passengers, many of whom were women and children, were thrown into a panic. Several of the men jumped, but the women were restrained. Except for a severe shaking up no one was injured. It took about half an hour to get the car back on the rails.

KANSAS CITY LID PADLOCKED.

Not a Saloon Opened on Sunday Either on the Missouri or Kansas Side.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.—For the first time all saloons in Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., were closed to-day. On the Missouri side it was the usual Sunday closing that has been carried out for months by order of Gov. Folk. On the Kansas side, where the prohibition law has been openly violated for years, the closing was the result of Gov. Hoch's campaign to stop the sale of liquor not only on the Sabbath, but on every other day in the week.

Since the Sunday-closing law has been in effect on the Missouri side thousands of persons have gone to the Kansas side for liquor, but to-day inter-State drinking was impossible. In order to emphasize his earnestness, Assistant Attorney General Trickett of Kansas had padlocks placed on the doors of all saloons.

Confessed to Many Burglaries.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 1.—John Locke was locked up here to-night, charged with wholesale housebreaking and burglary. In June there were thirty cases of theft and burglary reported in East Port Chester. Policeman Nedley, who made the arrest, says Locke was caught in one case and has confessed to many other robberies.

The soda cracker is an ideal food. **Uneeda Biscuit** are the ideal soda crackers. Indeed, the

Only

soda crackers rightly made in the first place, rightly protected first, last and all the time.

5¢ *In a dust tight, moisture proof package.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

To the Man Who Would Spend the Holiday in Comfort

We offer a series of propitious suggestions. They include things strong in value from all over the shop—garments and requisites, not at special prices in the sense of a reduction or a concession, but at prices which we know to be a deal lower than the high character of the things warrants.

White Oxfords for Men at $1.50.

Shaped to satisfy comfort and stayed not to yield to pressure. Made of white canvas with rather heavy rubber soles.
White Linen Oxfords, with leather or rubber soles, at $2.50
White Buckskin Oxford or tan Russia Calf Bluchers, with Foster rubber or leather soles, at $3.50

Outing Hats for Men at 50c.

Fifty cents is little enough to pay for a hat, yet we have quite an extensive series of models, well shaped and true in size. There are golf caps, golf hats and yachting caps (with patent visor) of white duck, linen and crash, together with the telescope hats of white duck and gray or tan silk poplin.
White Felt Hats with a black or colored band at $1.50.
Straw Hats, milan, mackinaw, split or sennit, $1.50 to $4.00.
Panama Hats, conservative and rakish models, $5 to $18.

White Negligee Shirts at $1.00

A coat model with an eight wide or twelve narrow plaited bosom and attached cuffs of linen and the body of fine muslin. In most shops such a shirt costs one-fifty.

Tub Scarfs for Men at 50c.

Two-and-a-half inch French seam four-in-hands of white mercerized madras with minute designs, silk embroidered in colors or white.

Leather Belts for Men at 50c.

The general rule seems to be, the less said about the fifty-cent belt the better. Ours are the exception, both in the character of the leathers and the manner in which they are made. In tan and black with brass or black buckle.

Bathing Suits for Men at $2.50.

For the young fellows sleeveless swimming shirts, and those with quarter sleeves for the men who anchor at the ropes. The suits are made of pure worsted, medium weight, in black, navy, navy-and-white and navy-and-red.

Madras Summer Pajamas at $1.50

Cut to insure comfort without asking your vanity to pay the penalty. Military models of madras in black-and-white, and subdued colors with frogs and pearl buttons.

Outing Suits for Men at $15 to $30

Down to the last ounce the suits are a mere shell, yet tailored so well and so cleverly that only your comfort need be conscious of the elimination of the superfluous. Eight radical and conservative models fashioned of flannels, serges and tropical worsteds.

Automobile Dusters and Goggles

The good ship La Provence brought us eight entirely new French models of pongee coats for women. The interest of those who are intent upon an exclusive garment is invited to these new models, which we know to be authoritative and abreast with the hour. So is the interest of the man who demands a duster at $1.25 and the woman who would have a dust coat at $2.50, of which we have made a specialty; and goggles at 50c, or those from Paris at $5.00. Auto Caps of linen, crash, and cloths begin at $1.50.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES.

A SALE WILL BE HELD THIS DAY (MONDAY), CONSISTING OF WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES, AT SPECIAL PRICES, AS FOLLOWS.

Dresses of White Brussels Net, over organdie . $19.00
Bolero Coat Suits of white and colored poplin cord 15.00
Princesse Dresses of white and colored batiste . 13.50
Dresses of White Lawn, with embroidery $5.75 and 8.50

Also a number of High-cost Summer Dresses, which have been greatly reduced in price.

CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M.; SATURDAYS, 12 NOON.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

AT GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS. 25c. PER BOTTLE.

BROKE GIRL CATCHER'S NOSE.

Miss Huested Wasn't Familiar with Curves at Girls' Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 1.—Miss Adeline Huested, daughter of Mrs. Mills H. Huested, had her nose broken yesterday while playing ball with some girl friends in King Street.

She was the catcher, and went behind the bat in a spirit of fun. She was not aware that the pitcher could send curves, and was unable to catch the ball. It struck her nose, which was broken, and had to be put in a plaster cast.

Killed by an Elevated Train.

Walter Wilson, a clerk, of 223 Union Street, Brooklyn, was killed at an early hour yesterday morning by a motor train at the Twenty-fifth Street station of the elevated railroad on Fifth Avenue. He was standing on the platform, and, losing his balance, fell to the tracks.

HUNG HEAD FIRST FROM ROOF

Children Held Him by the Feet, but the Boy Fell at Last to His Death.

Jacob Edelstein, 18 years old, of 21 First Avenue, played blind man's buff with his little sisters, Augusta and Sadie, and his fourteen-year-old cousin, Lena Suchsberg, on the roof of the seven-story tenement last night. About the roof ran a coping, not more than two feet high. Jacob raced about the roof till he was penned in a corner. Lena, the blindfolded girl, advanced upon him.

Jacob sprang backward, giving the next instant a shout of terror. The girl snatched the handkerchief from her eyes only to see Jacob's feet disappearing over the edge of the coping.

Lena grabbed one foot. Augusta and Sadie joined her. Jacob screamed, as he hung head downward, with his back to the wall unable to save himself. The three children clung to his foot.

Presently Jacob made a determined effort to recover himself. But the force he exerted tore his foot from the little hands and with a shriek he plunged to the court below. He died instantly.

SAENGERFEST CONCERT DRAWS CROWD OF 25,000

Of These 5,000 Manage to Enter the Hall.

HEAR A FINE PROGRAMME

Experts Listen Intently and Critically to the Sweet Singers of Newark —A Death from Heat.

For the opening day of the Saengerfest beautiful weather blessed Newark yesterday, and crowds hurried out to Olympic Park. It is half an hour's ride from the heart of the city, and the cars were filled long before they left the main street. Nearly 25,000 persons went out to the park, although not a fifth of their number could be accommodated in the concert hall. The rest spent their time in the grounds and patronized the switchback, merry-go-rounds, and other attractions, or sat at the innumerable tables erected for the convenience of those who like beer.

The only official item for the day was the Sunday concert in the Olympic Park Hall. It took the form of a reception tendered by the United Singers of Newark to the visitors from other cities. Only the Newark men took part in the chorus, but as there are 560 of these the volume of sound was magnificent and filled the hall completely.

The rest of the programme was supplied by the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York, with Julius Lorenz as conductor, and by Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, soprano, and Miss Maud Powell, violinist, as soloists.

Nearly 2,000 Standees.

The audience entirely filled the hall. Two thousand had seats and nearly an equal number were standing along the sides of the hall and half way down the centre aisle. They were not the ordinary auditors at a concert, but they were there to listen to the music and nothing else. Some of the men took off their coats; it seemed entirely optional whether hats were worn or not; no one was surprised at anybody else smoking. But for utter absorption in the programme and critical attention to the performance it would be impossible to surpass those who stood for over two hours in the sun-baked atmosphere of the hall.

The stage, too, presented an exceptional appearance. There was no room for chairs and the chorus stood closely packed together. They piled their hats on the piano and leaned on it to listen to the soloists, drinking in every note that they produced. For a gathering of true music-lovers it would be difficult to find their superior.

Opened with "Tannhaeuser."

The programme opened with the overture from "Tannhäuser," performed by the orchestra, and the chorus broke into a fine song of welcome, written especially for the occasion by Karl Kneip, and set to music by Julius Lorenz. At its conclusion Major Carl Lentz, as President of the Northeaster Saengerbund, stood forward and delivered a formal welcome in German. He dwelt in particular upon the interest shown in the festival. Not only was there a splendid gathering of singers, but the audience, which overflowed the hall, proved how hearty was the support given to them by people of every grade and class.

"Every year," he said, "shows that the cultivation of the dear old songs of Germany is winning more and more adherents, and I am glad to realize that our devotion to the music of the Fatherland is approved by our fellow-countrymen who are not themselves musicians."

Miss Maud Powell then gave Saint-Saens's "Rondo Capriccioso," accompanied by the orchestra. Both she and Mme. Rider-Kelsey suffered greatly from the hall. The large number of the chorus and orchestra made it impossible to make their appearance on the stage. They were accommodated with a small platform some distance down in the hall, and it became a physical impossibility for them to be heard to advantage. Every window was open, the roof had unceiled beams, and there was nothing at all to aid the tone of the violin or voice. It is doubtful if Miss Powell could be heard at the back of the hall, and certainly the finish of her technique was lost on the great mass of the audience.

"Muttersprache," a song loved by every German, brought out the perfect finish of the choir. It tells of their love for their mother speech, their mother tongue, and they dwelt on the line "clingeth ever in my mind" with a gentle lingering very beautiful to hear. They seemed loath to leave the

Words that told me first of love,
Words in which I lisped reply,

and dwelt on them with gentle regret to let them go.

Sang a Song of Longing.

Then came "Sonntag," a ballad expressing the longing of a lover for his sweetheart whom he had not seen for a week. It was tender and sympathetic, bringint not the absurdity, but the honest loyalty, of the boy. As the chorus gave it, one forgot the exaggeration that declared his sweetheart "fairest of a thousand maidens" and realized the devotion that dignified his trivial prayer.

Would God, would God, I were with her to-day!

Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey followed with the "Shadow Song," from "Dinora." It was an unfortunate choice, as it was beyond any one's power to make the short, quick notes tell in the large hall. But Mme. Rider-Kelsey's absolute command of her voice and the precision of her runs and trills held the audience for all that. A man rose to leave his place. He was puffing at a pipe, but as she began he remained still and listened to every note she sang.

Liszt's "Rhapsodie No. 1" was given by the orchestra, and then two more old German songs were sung by the choir. "Aennchen von Tharau" is a mediaeval song, and tells of the charms of the lovely Anna. In its simple harmonies and quiet rhythm it almost resembles a hymn, but it brought out splendidly the tone and richness of the chorus. With admirable precision they gave the chords and the softness of the tenors sounded like women's voices against the heavier basses.

Perhaps the best of all the numbers was the next, the "Sand Maennchen." It is a charming lullaby founded on the old legend of the "sand man."

The Sand Man's Song.

The sandmen are coming; they creep and they peep,
'Neath the blinds and the closed window,
If our little cherub is not fast asleep,
The sand in his eyes they throw.
Sleep, sleep, my loved one, sleep!

The sandmen are going; they've crept and they've peeped,
They throw sand at my darling dear,
His bright little eyes are in slumber steeped,
Till they welcome the daylight clear.
Sleep, sleep, my loved one, sleep!

There was a marvelous brightness as these 500 men sang. They seemed to realize the yearning tenderness, the wistful anxiety, of the mother which stretches far away beyond the atom in her arms. And then they showed the mother whispering sweet confidences in her baby's ear until he drops off into slumber, peaceful and profound. With a beautiful fallentando they died away into silence with the last:

Schlafe, Schlafe, schlaf du, mein kindelein.

The first encore of the afternoon was granted for the song, and then with ten other numbers of the soloists and a medley of national airs by the orchestra the concert came to an end.

Meanwhile the 20,000 persons who could not gain admission to the hall were enjoying themselves about the grounds. Of course, the regular amusements of all outdoor resorts found unwearied patronage.

The merry-go-rounds, the ring and stick men, and the picture postcard sellers had more than they could do. Then there was the "Twirly-Whirly" for the children, and crowds of little ones found how easy it is to go downhill sitting down in a smooth and curly chute.

Some of their elders went in, of course, only to hold the baby, and there were the most fascinating collisions at the end, when some little girl would not get out of the way fast enough and others piled up on top of her.

Scores of Tables Under the Trees.

But these amusements may be seen any day at Coney Island, and there was something far more characteristic of a Saengerfest than that. Near the entrance to the park were scores of long tables, and an open-air van hard by. Dozens of people sat on the rough benches under the shady trees and emptied steins all the afternoon and evening.

At the other end of the grounds a veritable camp had been erected, and to every singing society was assigned a tent, a long table, and a row of empty steins. To fill these two large depots had been erected, where casks innumerable of lager were kept stored on ice. From these a continuous procession of men took barrels to the tents, and soon each verein was holding open house to all who came along.

With it all the crowd was most orderly and the police had nothing to do but look after strayed children. As the evening drew on, the Saengerfest became a singing festival indeed. Clubs drew together and stood in groups and sang the glees of the Fatherland. The women joined in, too, and as the twilight fell, from all parts of the camp might be heard rounds and catches sung in proper time and tune.

One Death from Heat.

One death took place during the afternoon. Fritz Foster, proprietor of the City Hotel, Camden, N. J., a member of the Pavonia Maennerchor of Camden, was overcome by heat near the concert hall. He was hurried over to the hospital tent, where Dr. Sprague worked over him for a quarter of an hour. He died without recovering consciousness.

Edward Kuhn, waiter, of 220 East 112th Street, this city, was prostrated by heat, but was able to leave the hospital after a short time.

The annual general meeting of the Saengerbund was held in the evening at Krueger's Auditorium, Belmont Avenue. Invitations for the next festival, in 1909, were received from New York, Wilkesbarre, and Washington. As the wish of the meeting was evidently in favor of New York, the other invitations were withdrawn, and it was unanimously decided to hold the gathering in this city three years hence.

TORTURED BOY WITH FIRE.

Youth Tried Up Companion and Applied Matches and Redhot Poker.

Special to The New York Times.

UKIAH, Cal., July 1.—Albert Burnham was convicted in the Superior Court yesterday of mayhem. Burnham, who is about 20 years old, and Neil Plots, aged 15, lived alone on a mountain ranch several miles from town. Burnham's testimony showed that he tortured the lad for months. He would tie him up by the thumbs for hours, strip him to the waist, apply burning matches and a redhot poker to the boy's twitching flesh, and then pour liniment upon the wounds. At other times he would bind the lad hand and foot, strip him, and scar fantastic designs on his flesh.

There is hardly a square inch on the boy's body without a scar or sore from the treatment. There is a huge scar on his face where Burnham struck him with a spade. The boy, even in the dead of Winter, would leave and sleep in the brush to escape from his tormentor.

Burnham admitted torturing the boy, claiming in defense that he wanted to break the youth of shiftless habits. Burnham is an intelligent youth, and the son of respectable parents. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

WOMAN SAVES LAD'S LIFE.

Dives After Drowning Boy and Takes Him to Shore.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 1.—Mrs. William Saunderlin of this city saved four-year-old Willis Scott from drowning to-day. The boy was playing with some companions, when he either fell or was pushed into the water.

Mrs. Saunderlin heard the screams of the children and rowed in a boat to the spot. She dived after him and brought him up after he had gone down the third time. She took the boy to shore and resuscitated him before the physicians arrived.

WON'T OBSERVE BOYCOTTS.

Union Men Patronize Proscribed Beer and Cigars, a Speaker Says.

Members of labor unions were criticised yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union because of their failure to observe boycotts put on non-union firms. It was charged that a boycott meant nothing in their eyes; as they went on buying non-union cigars from boycotted firms and drinking non-union beer.

"It is the wives of the labor men who do all the buying," said Delegate Loewy of the Cigar Packers' Union, "and they should be instructed by the husbands what to do. I know several delegates whose wives buy in non-union stores.

"If the delegates generally told their wives about these stores then the news would spread that they were boycotted. Women are always gossipy when they get together."

Delegate Rudolph Modest of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, was scandalized at the apathy of labor with regard to non-union products.

"If I go into a saloon for a glass of beer," said he, "and I see non-union bolognas I walk right out."

The whole matter was referred to a committee.

MONKEY CAGE AFIRE.

Brooklyn Man Threw a Lighted Cigar in to the Animals.

Joseph Grassi, 24 years old, of Thirty-third Street, South Brooklyn, was locked up in the Bronx Park Station yesterday afternoon for treating the inhabitants of the monkey cage to a lighted cigar. He terrified a score of monkeys, and incidentally started a fire in the straw-strewn cage which might have destroyed the monkey house.

The monkey house at the Zoological Park was filled yesterday afternoon with children and their parents. The twenty monkeys were enjoying the peanuts and popcorn of their visitors to the full when Grassi entered. He was smoking a cigar.

By and by he threw the cigar to them. There was a scramble and several yells of pain from the monkeys, and the victor scrambled to the top of the cage with the cigar in his mouth. There he began to eat it. Presently he touched the lighted end, and dropped the cigar in a pile of straw at the bottom of the cage. Half a dozen monkeys made dives for it, but scrambled away again screeching, for the straw was aflame by that time.

All of the monkeys fled to the top bars while the visitors stampeded out of the building. Keeper Landsberg hurried to the cage and extinguished the fire with a bucket of water. Then Grassi was pointed out and was arrested by Policeman Kane. Grassi said he had meant no harm. He merely wished to know if the monkeys would smoke.

PUT HIS FINGER IN A FAN.

And the Blade Cut It Off—Kitchen Hand Tried to Stop the Thing.

Dominick Donal, a kitchen helper in the Hotel Metropole, finished his work early last night. He was watching the electric fans in the restaurant buzz just after 11 o'clock, and a friend standing next him remarked:

"I'll bet a good cigar you can't stop one of those whirligigs."

Donal reached up to stop the fan. His little finger met one of the flying blades and was amputated as neatly as with a surgeon's knife. An ambulance took him to New York Hospital.

Motor Boats

We have twelve Pierce Auto Boats, 2 horse power, 18 ft., complete with cushions, rails and awning, at *$295;* ready for immediate delivery.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS. J. B. ORSENMUT, PRES. NEW YORK

Luncheon

Try the dainty, appetizing Summer afternoon luncheon served in the big, cool restaurant from 2:30 to 5:30. Worth 60c. to 75c.—served for *25c.*

6,000 White Lingerie Waists Sacrificed!

The rain and chill of last week proved the last straw on the backs of several waist manufacturers who had been struggling to dispose of overproduction. The result is shown in these prices.

Just the waists you want at just the time you want them. Beautiful designs, and so many of them we haven't even tried to count them.

The Prettiest Waists and Biggest Values of the Summer—You Can't Help Buying if You Look at Them!

Lawn and Batiste Waists—that have sold regularly from $1 to $1.25; excellent values at..... **75c**

White Lingerie Waists—of lawn and batiste; waists that were made to sell regularly up to $1.75..... **$1**

White Lingerie Waists—of lawn and batiste; ten handsome styles from which to select; long and short sleeve, open back and front models; daintily trimmed with white lace and embroidery; they were made to sell at $1.95 and $2.75..... **$1.50**

White Lingerie Waists—of French batiste and lawn; short sleeve models that were made to sell at $2.50 and $3.95; to-day..... **$1.95**

White Lingerie Waists—of French batiste and lawn; extremely stylish models; all beautifully designed and lace trimmed; sold regularly up to $4.50..... **$2.95**

White Lingerie Waists—of fine quality imported lawn and batiste; exquisite models elaborately designed that sold regularly up to $6.50..... **$3.95**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Trunks

You save $2 and get in addition a trunk made expressly for us and guaranteed by us; a trunk that is a model of convenience and appearance. Light, but of the greatest strength. We court comparison with any trunks you can find at $7 and $7.50. 34-inch, with two sole leather straps, *$5.50;* without straps..... **$5**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor.)

Go-Carts

Reclining Folding Go-Carts—adjustable dash; full reed body; enamelled steel springs; rubber tired, snap-fastener wheels; iron handles; enamelled grips; regularly $6.95; special, to-day..... **$5**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Center.)

Suit Cases

Of russet leather, well lined, with inside strap; leather protected corners; stitched leather handle; brass plated lock and catches. 24-inch. Special to-day at..... **$2.75**

Another of heavy russet cowhide leather; leather-protected corners; inside straps; lined with best quality Irish linen; shirt fold in top; solid brass locks..... **$4.60**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Center.)

Cigars

Special Prices for Over-the-Fourth Smokers

Carolina Perfectos, 25 for.. **$4.45**
Garcia Puritanos, 50 for.. **$5.45**
Van Dyck, Key West, 100 for..... **$6.75**
Clear Havana Rothschilds, 100 for..... **$4.50**
Panetelas de Cuba, 100 for **$3.00**
Robt. Burns, 50 for..... **$2.50**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Center.)

Stockings

We have a lot of very good silk stockings—the grade that sells regularly at $1.25 to $1.50—depending on the store in which you buy them.

Choice of many shades, including slate, pink, white, blue and tan.

A light weight, firm woven stocking in a fine grade of spun silk, to-day at..... **79c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Center.)

Muslin Underwear

Women's Night Gowns—of fine nainsook and cambric; round, square and V neck; in a variety of pretty styles; trimming of fine lace and embroidery; specially priced at *$1.25, 98c, 75c, 69c* and..... **49c**

Women's Petticoats—of good muslin and cambric; made with deep umbrella flounce; some trimmed with tucked lawn ruffles; others with lace and embroidery trimmed ruffle; priced at *$10.50, $1.50, $1.25, 98c* and..... **75c**

Women's Corset Covers—of fine nainsook; prettily trimmed with torchon and Valenciennes lace insertions and baby ribbon; at *98c, 75c, 59c, 49c, 39c* and..... **25c**

Women's Chemises—made of cambric and nainsook; trimming of lace insertions and edging; others of fine embroidery and baby ribbon; at *$1.25, 98c, 75c, 69c* and..... **49c**

Women's Drawers—made of good muslin; deep hemstitched ruffles; only 3 to a customer; at..... **15c**

Better quality lace and embroidery trimmed ruffles at *98c, 75c, 49c,* and..... **39c**

Bridal Sets—We are showing a splendid variety of these, elaborately trimmed with lace insertions and ribbon bows; upwards to $20; *$6.50, $5.95, $4.95, $3.95* and..... **$2.65**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Summer Wash Fabrics

Superb values and timely! Superb choice in patterns, too—and almost unlimited.

Printed Challis

(1,000 Pieces)

White and cream grounds with colored printing; at the exceedingly low price, a yard..... **5c**

Poplins

One of the most popular fabrics of the season; in plain and Jacquard effects; 30c to 40c grade; to-day, at, per yard..... **19c**

Mercerized Veiling

A beautiful light, sheer Summer fabric; plain shades of black, white, cream, light blue, pink, heliotrope, tan, gray, red, brown, navy and many other colors; 15c would not be an unreasonable price for this grade; to-day, at, per yard..... **6½c**

Mercerized Foulards

In beautiful, printed effects; 29c goods, at, per yard..... **15c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front.)

Lowest Prices on Flags

Standard All Wool—Sewed Stars

3-ft.	59c	6-ft.	$1.85	10-ft.	$3.55
4-ft.	89c	8-ft.	$2.50	12-ft.	$5.20
5-ft.	$1.45	9-ft.	$3.25	15-ft.	$7.45

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Center.)

$10 to $18 Hats, $5

To-day we shall invigorate and reinforce the already superb line of $5 Hats by adding to them a number of our very best productions, formerly priced at $10, $12.50, $15 and $18.

Every woman who has the slightest acquaintance with our Millinery will recognize the full importance of such an offer. Our Hats at the higher prices quoted are simply the best that hands can make and to have such a choice at $5 is an event that will give many women a new and beautiful hat for the rest of the Summer which she had thought was beyond her means.

Some of these Hats show signs of handling—not all of them and none to any extent worth talking about. The worst that can happen is that you might prefer to put on a fresh ribbon or a new bunch of flowers.

Another lot of Hats that were marked from $5 to $10 have been reduced for to-day's selling to..... **$3.75**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

LYNCHERS HANG NEGRO AND ALSO BURN HIM

Build Fire Beneath Tree Gallows, Then Cut Him Down.

DEPUTY MARSHALS DEFIED

Vengeance for Attack on Girl Follows a Moonlight Hunt for Culprit in Indian Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICKASHA, I. T., July 1.—Six hundred citizens of the northern part of the Chickasaw Nation this morning lynched and burned Will Newbright, a negro, of San Antonio, who yesterday attacked Mary Robertson, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Ira Robertson, a white farmer living near Womack, a small village eighteen miles northeast of this city.

The negro was hanged at daybreak this morning to a tree on Walnut Creek, and while still alive was dropped into a fire of logs and brush that had been saturated with oil.

Several Federal Marshals from Purcell, Oklahoma, attempted to take the negro from the mob, but were unable to deal with the large crowd, which completely surrounded Newbright and prevented the officers from reaching him.

United States Marshal Porter and a corps of deputies from Ardmore arrived on the scene soon after the execution and buried the body under the tree to which the negro was hanged.

A posse of 200 men organized at Womack yesterday afternoon within an hour after the girl had told her parents of the assault, and they spent the greater part of the night scouring the country. They were assisted by bright moonlight, and the scarcity of wooded land gave slight opportunity to the negro to escape.

Trace of him was first discovered at Bradley, a little town fifteen miles east of here. Shortly afterward Newbright was seen to enter a cornfield, which the posse immediately surrounded. He was captured in the middle of the field and offered no resistance. One shot was fired at him by a member of the mob, but it went wide of the mark.

The negro at once confessed to the crime, and was taken to Womack, where he was confronted by Miss Robertson. She identified him immediately, and the mob then started for Walnut Creek with the prisoner. While on their way the Deputies from Chickasha and Purcell attempted to interfere, but were unable do anything.

After the negro had again confessed his crime and said a brief prayer he was strung up, and before life was extinct he was cut down, and fell into a fire built beneath his body, which was quickly incinerated.

RUMOR OF OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

Lieut. McAllister of Marines Said to Have Killed Himself.

It was reported yesterday that First Lieut. Arthur McAllister of the United States Marine Corps, stationed in the barracks at the New York Navy Yard, had killed himself on Saturday by drinking poison. On inquiry at the yard last night it was admitted that Lieut. McAllister was dead, but further information was refused.

That McAllister should have committed suicide is not believed by his friends. A short while ago he was injured while drilling a company of marines, but it was generally supposed that his injuries were slight, and that he had fully recovered from his hurts. He had risen from the ranks to be a commissioned officer, and a year ago married a Miss Saylor of Philadelphia, the daughter of a wealthy merchant.

Lieut. McAllister was born in New York thirty-three years ago. He was educated in Cornell University, and enlisted in the Marine Corps at the beginning of the Spanish war. After working through the non-commissioned grades he was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant in December, 1901. Since then he had risen to the rank of First Lieutenant.

FLOATING HOSPITAL'S TRIPS.

St. John's Guild's Boat Will Be Ready for Sick Children on Thursday.

The Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild announces that their floating hospital boat, the Helen C. Julliard, will be put in commission next Thursday, when sick children will be accommodated. The boat will make regular trips as follows: Every Thursday and Saturday it will leave the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street at 8 o'clock.

Landings will be made at East Third Street and at Market Street. On Mondays and Wednesdays landings will be made on the west side of Manhattan, leaving the foot of Fiftieth Street at 8 o'clock, West Thirty-fifth Street at 8:30 o'clock, and West Tenth Street at 9 o'clock. On Tuesdays and Fridays the landings will be in Brooklyn: At North Second Street, or Metropolitan Avenue, at 8 o'clock; Hudson Avenue at 8:30 o'clock, and Hamilton Avenue at 9 o'clock. A staff of six nurses and a physician will be on board. Tickets can be had at hospitals, dispensaries, kindergartens, and from the Superintendent of the Floating Hospital, on the docks where the vessel lands.

THREE HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Little Girl's Nose Broken, Man's Arm Ripped Open, Woman Cut.

Three persons were severely hurt in a rear-end collision of trolley cars at Twenty-first Street and Bergenline Avenue, West New York, last night. The cars were running close together, and the first had to stop on a steep grade for a passenger.

Harry Harton of 327 West Street, West New York, was cut about the head, and his right arm ripped open from the elbow to the wrist; Annie Curry, 8 years of age, of 117 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, received a broken nose, and lost several teeth, and Mrs. Henry Fritz of 493 Central Avenue, West New York, was badly cut about the head.

BOYS HOLD CRAZED LAD ON TOP OF SWAYING CAR

Struck in Tunnel or by Bridge and Companion Killed.

STRUGGLE TILL CAR STOPS

Blow on Head Made Him Insane—Thrilling Ride of Seven Brooklyn Youths.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 1.—One of a group of seven youthful car riders from Brooklyn was killed last night on a New York Central freight train, and a companion is in Vassar Hospital, raving from injuries received by his head coming in contact with a bridge or the top of a tunnel in the dark. Five of the youths escaped unhurt, but had a thrilling experience holding their injured comrade on top of a swaying and jolting car, to save him from jumping to his death.

The young man who was killed was John McDonald, 20 years old, of 199 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. The injured boy, who has only a slight chance for recovery, is James Paterson, aged 18, of York Street, near Bridge Street, Brooklyn. The other five were committed to jail until word is received from their homes. They gave their names and addresses as follows: Peter Johnson, 279 Gold Street; William Connors, 268 Gold Street; Daniel Meehan, 493 St. Mark's Avenue; James Dunn, 309 Water Street, and Richard Synott, 66 Hudson Avenue, all of Brooklyn. They are from 16 to 18 years old.

The boys started from Brooklyn to visit McDonald's sister in Seventy-second Street, Manhattan. They jumped on a freight car downtown in New York, and once the train had gathered headway it did not slow down, and the boys found themselves bound up the river. Young Dunn, the spokesman for the survivors, said: "We entered a tunnel or run under a bridge. The smoke and steam blinded me, when I heard a bump like a body being dragged over the car roof. We groped our way forward in the dark, and found McDonald dead and Paterson lying with his head over the edge of the car. When we grabbed him he began to rave, and we fought with him, it seemed to me, for hours. He was trying to jump, and we were pulling him back. Below Poughkeepsie we yelled so loud when we were passing a signal tower that the towerman heard us and telegraphed to stop the train."

Coroner Selfridge took charge of McDonald's remains. An autopsy disclosed that death was caused by a fractured skull.

Panama Elections Quiet.

PANAMA, July 1.—The elections for Deputies to-day passed off quietly. The compromise ticket was elected. Returns from other provinces show a big majority for the Constitutional Party, but the exact results will not be known for two or three days.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

Direct from Russian Peasants to the American People.

The work of Russian peasants has always been sold in America, but never before has such a beautiful exhibition been shown as I am now presenting and at such reasonable prices. You would be surprised to see the variety of handiwork. There is not a piece of work here that is not hand made.

I hardly know where to begin telling you about my display. Suppose you drop in and look around. Never mind whether you buy or not. I warn you, however, that the prices are tempting and the goods novel. Great pains were taken to get near the shopping district and I have succeeded so that you may come in and rest at any time. What I have to show you will be just a little different from what you have been used to seeing. Suppose I run over a few things with you:

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, DRAWN WORK and EMBROIDERIES, done in silver, gold and leather; HORN GOODS, BOCHARA SILK, CARVED WOOD, PAPIER MACHE, CHINA and BIRCH BARK GOODS, RUSSIAN FURNITURE, LEATHER PILLOW CASES, TOYS AND DOLLS.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Russian Peasants' Work.

6 West 21st St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

Water Filters and Coolers,

THE BEST KINDS,

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

Hayler's

UNEQUALLED

CANDIES

AND

FOURTH OF JULY NOVELTIES

AT Hayler's STORES

and Sales Agents.

TRY OUR DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM SODA

AND

CARAMELS

Long Silk Gloves

WHITE BLACK AND ALL SHADES AND LENGTHS

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

MME. D. SCHNABEL'S

GLOVE AND CORSET STORE

Mail Orders Filled.

2952 THIRD AVE.,

Bet. 152d and 153d Sts., NEW YORK.

OPEN EVENINGS.

FIRST PRESIDENT

The World's Greatest

5c Cigar

Should be on Sale Everywhere.

APPEAL TO BISHOP POTTER.

Stone Cutters' Union Wants Non-Union Men Barred from Cathedral Work.

In reply to a request for his influence to have union stone cutters employed at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Cathedral Heights, Bishop Potter has written to the Central Federated Union that he has no authority in the matter. He said that the Trustees of the church had vested all power in matters of that kind in the Building Committee, and he advised the central body to confer with the Rev. Dr. W. P. Huntington, Chairman of the committee.

When the letter was read the two fraternal delegates from the New York Presbytery, the Rev. John B. Devins and the Rev. Daniel Little, were directed to advise a committee which had been previously appointed to confer with Bishop Potter as to the best course to pursue.

WESTERN CLUBS PLAY ONLY SUNDAY GAMES

Greater New York's Lead In Race Still Secure.

CLEVELAND'S SMALL GAIN

New York Nationals Will Leave for the West After This Week at Polo Grounds.

All the games in the National and American Leagues played yesterday were confined to the West, and the results made no changes in the standing of the teams. The National League leaders barely managed to pull out a victory over Cincinnati, while Pittsburg won and lost with St. Louis. This will be the last week of the champion New Yorks at home until the last week of this month.

In the American League the Clevelands made a slight advance on the Greater New Yorks and Athletics by beating Chicago in the last inning. This week Griffith's men will play three teams, Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis, the first two away from home and the Missourians at American League Park next Saturday.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 0.
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis 3; Pittsburg, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 5.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	6	4	5	6	11	10	5	47	.702
Pittsburg	3	—	4	5	8	10	11	7	48	.672
New York	5	3	—	11	7	8	9	6	49	.640
Phila'phia	1	3	4	—	7	6	5	9	34	.500
Brooklyn	2	2	3	4	—	1	5	8	25	.391
Cincinnati	3	5	2	3	5	—	4	4	26	.382
St. Louis	5	3	2	3	3	6	—	4	26	.371
Boston	2	..	4	2	3	3	4	—	23	.348
Games lost	20	21	23	34	39	42	44	43		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Detroit	Chicago	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	6	2	4	5	6	7	7	37	.607
Phila'phia	4	—	3	6	2	5	8	10	38	.603
Cleveland	5	3	—	4	6	9	7	5	39	.554
Detroit	3	2	4	—	6	9	7	5	36	.514
Chicago	2	3	4	6	—	5	4	7	31	.531
St. Louis	2	..	1	6	5	—	6	6	32	.492
Washing'n	5	4	2	1	1	2	—	7	22	.353
Boston	3	5	1	1	2	1	3	—	16	.258
Games lost	24	25	26	26	30	33	40	46		

CHICAGO SCORED ONLY RUN.

National League Leaders Played Without an Error Against Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Wicker and Reulbach pitched evenly and effectively to-day, both keeping their hits well scattered. An error made Chicago's run possible. The Cincinnatis had but one chance to score, and wasted that opportunity by poor judgment in base running. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	2	2	2	0	0		Hug'ns, 2b	0	2	0	3	1		
Sh'ard, lf	0	0	0	0	0			Kelley, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
Schulte, rf	0	0	1	0	0			Seym'r, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Chance, 1b	0	2	18	1	0			Deleh'ty, 3b	0	0	2	1	0		
St'nf'dt, 3b	1	0	0	4	0			Odwell, rf	0	0	3	0	0		
Tinker, ss	0	0	1	4	0			Schlei, 1b	0	0	7	2	0		
Evers, 2b	0	2	4	3	0			Corcran, ss	0	0	1	1	0		
Kling, c	0	0	5	1	0			Livin'n, c	0	1	7	1	1		
Reulb'h, p	0	0	1	5	0			Wicker, p	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	1	6	27	18	0			Total	0	6	24	8	2		

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Two-base hits—Evers, 2. Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt, Kling. Stolen base—Steinfeldt. Double play—Steinfeldt, Evers, and Chance. Struck out—By Reulbach, 5; by Wicker, 5. Base on balls—Off Reulbach, 1. Wild pitch—Wicker. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf	0	2	1	1	0			B'mont, cf	2	3	1	0	0		
Bennett, 2b	0	2	1	6	0			Ganley, rf	0	0	4	0	0		
Shan'n, lf	0	2	4	2	0			Sheehan, 3b	1	1	2	0	0		
Smoot, cf	0	0	4	0	0			Wagner, ss	0	2	4	3	1		
Beckley, 1b	1	13	0	0	0			Nealon, 1b	1	1	9	0	0		
Hoelsk'r, 3b	0	2	1	3	4			Leach, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Grady, c	0	*1	0	1	0			Ritchey, 2b	0	1	1	5	0		
McBride, ss	0	1	2	4	0			Gibson, c	0	2	5	1	0		
Taylor, p	0	1	1	3	0			Leever, p	1	2	0	1	0		
Total	1	12	27	21	0			Total	6	13	27	10	1		

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Pittsburg ..... 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1—6

Two-base hits—Ritchey, Beaumont. Three-base hits—Beckley, Leever. Home run—Sheehan. Sacrifice hits—Ganley, Leach. Double play—Wagner, Ritchey, and Nealon. Hit with ball—By Taylor, 1; by Leever, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Leever, 2. Struck out—By Leever, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 13; Pittsburg, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf	2	2	1	0	0			B'mont, cf	0	1	3	0	1		
Bennett, 2b	0	1	1	5	1			Ganley, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Shan'n, lf	1	*1	3	0	0			Sheehan, 3b	0	1	2	3	0		
Smoot, cf	0	0	2	0	0			Wagner, ss	0	0	2	1	0		
Beckley, 1b	0	1	8	0	0			Nealon, 1b	0	0	7	1	0		
Hoelsk'r, 3b	0	0	0	2	0			Leach, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
McCarthy, c	0	1	3	1	0			Ritchey, 2b	1	2	1	1	0		
McBride, ss	0	1	1	3	0			Feitz, c	0	1	8	0	0		
Egan, p	0	0	1	0	4	0		Phillippe, p	0	1	0	1	1		
Arndt, 1b	0	0	8	0	0			Total	1	8	24	7	2		
Total	3	8	27	15	1										

St. Louis ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Home run—Ritchey. Sacrifice hits—Ganley, Bennett. Double plays—Ritchey, Nealon, and Sheehan; McBride, Bennett, and Arndt. Stolen base—Bennett. Base on balls—Off Phillippe, 1. Struck out—By Egan, 3; by Phillippe, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburg, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Carpenter.

CLEVELAND WINS IN NINTH.

Lively Batting and Good Fielding In Game with Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Chicago and Cleveland teams had a lively struggle to-day, the Clevelands winning in the ninth inning by a score of 6 to 5. Both teams batted hard and often, and the fielding throughout was sharp. When the visitors began the eighth inning the score was 5 to 4 against them, but in that inning and in the ninth a little bunch of hits enabled them to score a run in each, while the Chicagos were shut out. The playing of Jolie, Turner, and Tannehill was of a brilliant character. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, lf	2	0	0	0	0			Flick, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Jones, cf	2	3	1	0	0			Bay, cf	2	0	1	0	1		
Isbell, 2b	1	1	3	4	1			Turner, ss	0	2	1	7	0		
Davis, ss	0	2	0	2	0			Lajoie, 2b	0	3	4	4	0		
Don'hue, 1b	0	2	14	0	0			Stovall, 1b	1	1	15	0	0		
O'Neil, rf	1	1	2	0	1			Jackson, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
Sullivan, c	0	1	2	1	0			Bradley, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	1	7	0			Clark, c	1	1	3	2	1		
Altrock, p	0	0	0	3	0			Joss, p	1	1	0	2	0		
*Rohe	0	0	0	0	0			Total	6	11	27	17	2		

*Batted for Altrock in ninth inning.

Chicago ..... 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—5
Cleveland ..... 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—6

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 9. Two-base hits—Jones, Lajoie, Clark. Sacrifice hits—Bay, O'Neil, Jackson, Turner. Double plays—Isbell and Davis; Lajoie and Stovall. Struck out—By Altrock, 2; by Joss, 3. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 3; off Joss, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf	0	1	2	1	0			M'Int're, lf	0	1	0	0	0		
Jones, 1b	0	2	11	1	0			Sch'er, 2b	1	0	3	5	0		
Stone, lf	1	2	0	0	0			Crawf'd, rf	0	2	1	0	0		
Hemp'll, cf	0	1	1	1	1			Cobb, cf	0	0	2	1	0		
Wallace, ss	1	2	2	3	0			C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	0	1	0		
O'Brien, 2b	0	2	2	3	1			Lindsay, 1b	1	3	10	1	0		
Hart'll, 3b	0	0	1	5	0			O'Leary, ss	1	1	4	4	0		
Spencer, c	0	0	8	3	0			Warner, c	0	1	6	1	0		
Howell, p	0	0	0	5	0			Siever, p	0	1	6	0			
*Kohler	0	0	0	0	0			Total	3	8	27	13	0		

*Batted for Howell in ninth inning.

St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Detroit ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Crawford, (2.) Wallace, Stone, Lindsay. Sacrifice hits—Siever, Hemphill, O'Leary. Double play—Niles and Jones. Stolen bases—Jones, (2.) Hartzell, (2.) Hit with ball—Niles. Wild pitch—Howell. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 3; off Siever, 2. Struck out—By Howell, 6; by Siever, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	..	9	11	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0—7	12	3	

Batteries—Josslyn and Cooper; Foxen, Moran, and Butler.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2—7	9	1	
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	7	2	

Batteries—Mason and Hearne; McAuley and Shea.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	34	20	.680	Rochester	27	25	.519
Buffalo	30	23	.566	Montreal	25	30	.455
Baltimore	29	24	.547	Providence	24	33	.421
Newark	28	25	.528	Toronto	16	33	.327

Eastern Yachts Make Record Run.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 1.—The Corinthian Yacht Club's third annual ocean race from Marblehead to the Isles of Shoals and return was won by Tyro to-day. The race was started at 7:15 o'clock last night, and the seventy-five miles was covered in a spanking northeast breeze that reached twenty miles an hour most of the time. Tyro broke the record for the course by nearly two and a half hours. Cheewink IV. won the race for the second class, the two winning yachts fighting it out together all the way.

DR. DARLINGTON RECOVERING.

No Internal Injuries—Other Accident Victims Also Better.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 1.—Reports from the bedside of Dr. Thomas Darlington, President of the New York Board of Health, who with his son, Palhan Darlington, was severely injured in a runaway accident while on a tour of inspection of New York City's sanitarium for consumptives at Otisville, N. Y., late yesterday afternoon are reassuring.

Dr. Darlington is confined to his bed at the Bull House, on the sanitarium estate. He has recovered consciousness, and, though he passed a bad night, he slept some to-day. He is unable to move his body because of the stiffness resulting from the cuts and terrible bruises he received all over his body. His neck was also badly wrenched, and he is unable to move his head.

Dr. Darlington was examined to-day by Drs. Writer and Houser of Otisville for internal injuries, but none was discovered. The physicians believe that his recovery will be rapid, and that he will be around in a month.

Dr. Darlington's eighteen-year-old son, Palhan, while covered with cuts and bruises and very lame from an injury to his knee, persisted in getting up to-day and sitting by his father's bedside. It was at first believed he would be lame for life, but the physicians hope to prevent this. The negro coachman, the housekeeper, and her young son will all recover from their injuries.

Hundreds of persons visited the scene of Dr. Darlington's terrific ride down the mountain to-day, and pieces of the demolished carriage were carried away as souvenirs. The escape of Dr. Darlington and his son from instant death was a very narrow one, as their carriage was going at a terrific speed when it struck a boulder and was torn to pieces. Dr. Darlington and his son will remain at Otisville until they entirely recover from their injuries.

HAD TO LEAVE DROWNING MAN

No Hope of Rescue and Others in Peril—Yacht Captain's Long Swim.

Joseph Neyechler, a salesman, who lived at 312 West Twenty-first Street, was drowned off South Beach, S. I., yesterday afternoon. He was 44 years old. With a party of fourteen he was out sailing in the sloop Amy in charge of Capt. F. Gross of 2,287 First Avenue.

On the way to South Beach they ran into some big waves thrown up by a passing steamship. Neyechler, who was sitting on the lee rail, lost his balance and fell overboard. A strong flood tide was running, and he was carried rapidly up the bay.

Capt. Gross dived after him and swam a quarter of a mile to reach him. The boat could not be handled by any of the others, and she drifted away from the men. Capt. Gross held to Neyechler until he saw that he would not be able to save him and that the rest of the party were in grave peril.

He had to abandon the almost unconscious man and swim almost a mile to his boat. He was just able to reach her, and had to be hauled on board. The Captain revived and took the boat into South Beach, where he reported the accident.

GUNS SALUTE ARCHBISHOP.

5,000 Men Also Escort Mgr. Blenk to New Orleans Cathedral.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—The homecoming of Archbishop J. H. Blenk, native of New Orleans, who was a parish pastor when he left here in 1890, and who, to-day, returned from Porto Rico as Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New Orleans, was the occasion for an unusual demonstration.

A special train carrying about 300 of his parishioners and a party of city officials was run across the Mississippi State line to bring the Archbishop into Louisiana, a salute of fifty guns was fired as the train stopped in New Orleans, and over 5,000 of the Archbishop's fellow-townsmen then marched as an escort to St. Louis Cathedral, where he formally assumed his new duties. A twenty-five-gun salute was fired upon arrival at the cathedral.

Archbishop Blenk is the successor of Archbishop Chapelle, who died at the time the yellow fever was here last year.

MINERS IN FATAL RIOT.

Guards Said to Have Started Shooting at West Virginia Colliery.

WHEELING, West Va., July 1.—The Bradley mine of the United States Coal Company was the scene of a riot this afternoon, in which one miner was killed and a number wounded, as well as several guards.

Frank Hicks, an English miner, who lives in Smithfield, stated this evening that the trouble was started by the guards, who he avers were drinking, and soon the mining town was the scene of much confusion. Hicks said the guards shot into the houses, and the women fled with their children to Smithfield, where they were taken to the Town Hall and cared for by the people of the town.

Silver Insurance

The best insurance policy is to buy knives, forks, spoons, etc., known as

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

"Silver Plate that Wears"

They represent the most beautiful handiwork of the silversmith.

The most beautiful trays, water pitchers, etc., are made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SHEEPSHEAD'S CHANCE FOR MILE RACE RECORD

Fast Track and Swift Horses Wait Only for Special Offer.

PLAN OF TEST AGAINST TIME

Suggestion for a Contest at Lightweights for Halifax, Hamburg Belle, and Kimesha.

The Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting is in its closing days, with the Sheepshead Bay course faster and better than it ever was before in its history, but with a single exception the old time records still stand, in spite of the expectation of horsemen that the meeting now in progress would call for a general revision of the record list.

The one mark which has been changed stands to the credit of the fast three-year-old Halifax, which last Tuesday lowered the world's record for seven furlongs on a circular course to 1:24 4-5. The intimation that Halifax then gave of his speed was followed three days later by one of the most remarkable performances in the history of racing, when on Friday Halifax, from the disadvantage of a start far behind his opponents, made up the lost ground in the first few strides of a mile race, and, after carrying a wonderfully fast pace into the last jump of the contest, was beaten two short heads in time a fifth of a second behind the world's record, while Halifax, timed separately, was said to have run two-fifths of a second faster than the record, the official timing showing that he actually did run the first three-quarters of a mile, even after having to make up about five lengths on his field, in 1:11, or three-fifths of a second faster than the existing record on a circular track.

The demonstration by Halifax of the speed that he is capable of, even under adverse conditions, has aroused a general desire to know just what Halifax, holder of the seven furlongs record, might do with the mile record under favorable conditions. The suggestion has been made that a special race at a mile against time at Sheepshead Bay would give the opportunity for a new world's record, if the race could be arranged while Halifax is in his present condition, and the Sheepshead Bay track remains as fast as it now is.

There is no need that the officials of the Coney Island Jockey Club should specially consider or favor Halifax in the matter, however, as the race against time easily could be arranged without favoring or considering any horse, under the same plan that some years ago the club offered a special premium in a four-mile race should the four-mile race record be beaten. The offer was aside from the value of the purse, and had no effect on the actual running of the race, though the record was not beaten.

A similar race for the last part of the present week, at a mile, weights ten pounds under the scale, with a special offer of $1,000 or more if the record for a mile over a circular course should be beaten, would in all probability find several of the fastest mile horses in the country ready to run against Halifax or any others that might start. Halifax, Hamburg Belle, and Kimesha are about the most conspicuous of the horses that such a time test might attract, and a race over a fast track with the three running would make a big feature of the present meeting at Sheepshead Bay.

All three, together with two other horses, Dainty and Tradition, are named to run a mile to-day, in the race styled the Equality Stakes, but the weight scheme is one that is so far from justifying the name that the race properly might be the Inequality. In this, Halifax, a horse that never yet won at a mile, is required to concede nineteen pounds by the scale to the fast mare Hamburg Belle, Dainty and Tradition getting the same concession, while Kimesha has up just her weight, and is in receipt of four pounds from Halifax and concedes fifteen pounds each to the other mares. With a fast track, and such a pace as there must be if all start, a record is a probable result of to-day's race, but should the old figures stand after to-day, it looks well within the reach of the Coney Island Jockey Club to set a new mark for the Sheepshead Bay track and for the world, with a special at a mile, with an extra prize for a record, later in the week, when all the mile horses will have completed their stake engagements at Sheepshead Bay.

SALEM MEETING TO GO ON.

Rockingham Park Officials Decide to Carry Out Full Programme.

SALEM, N. H., July 1.—The management of Rockingham Park, the new race track here, announced to-night that a decision had been reached to continue the racing at the track until the end of the scheduled season.

No statement was made as to the betting privileges in connection with the announcement that the track programme will be carried out.

After a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the New England Breeders' Club, which owns the park, it was given out that the meeting would continue until after July 4, in any event, and possibly longer. It was not until to-day that a decision was reached to carry the meet along until July 21, the date originally set for its closing.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six and a half furlongs on the main course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
San Nicholas	118	Astronomer	107
Druid	113	Sir Russell	103
Artery	112	Music Box	103
Hot Toddy	110	Mollie Donohue	102
Far West	110	*Sly Ben	100
Keator	110	Gold Coin	99
Varieties	110	Cassandra	97
Rye	109	*Andria	95
*Right and True	108	*Elevation	94
The Clown	107		

SECOND RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a furlong.

Oliver Cromwell	112	Royal Scot	105
Jericho	109	King Henry	102
Woodsman	100	O'Rourke	102
La Danzada	107	Park Row	102
Maxie Witt	105	Sir Model	102
Ticker	105	McKittredge	102
Artery	105	Bob Edgren	102

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, with penalties; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Waterfall	115	Royal Breeze	115
Dominator	115	Misgivings	112
Botanist	115	Pendarvis	106
Fountainblue	115	First Peep	112

FOURTH RACE.—The Equality Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile.

Kiamesha	121	Hamburg Belle	106
Halifax	118	Tradition	106
Dainty	106		

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, special weights, selling; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Woodwitch	110	Census	110
Mintberia	110	Winifred Tarpey	110
Miss Strome	110	Economy	110
Jaunty	110	Nancy	110
Star Cat	110	*Fudora	105
Estimate	110	*Golden West	105
Sphinx	110	*Alta Farola	105
Baringo	110	*Kingston Girl	105
Sea Water	110	*May Pink	105
Winsome Ways	112	*Magna Stella	105

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course.

Entree	116	Lancastrian	104
Samson	114	Our Sister	104
Mandarin	112	Lindale	100
Maxnar	112	Leila	97
Huntington	110	Caronal	87

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FLANAGAN BEATS RECORD FOR WEIGHT-THROWING

Hurled 56-Pound Weight 39 Feet 7 Inches in Exhibition.

OLYMPIC ATHLETES FIRST

Splendid Performances Marked Clan-na-Gael Games at Celtic Park—Sheridan and Cohn Won Events.

American athletes who competed in the Olympic games at Athens played an important part in the annual picnic and games of the Clan-na-Gael of New York, which were held yesterday at Celtic Park, Long Island City. Martin J. Sheridan of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who carried off the premier honors in Greece, won the discus event from scratch, with a throw of 132 feet 7 inches. His best throw was over 140 feet, but as he stepped outside of the circle in his delivery the throw was not allowed. He afterward gave an exhibition of discus throwing in the Greek style, in which he defeated all comers at Athens.

The best performance of the meeting was that of John Flanagan of the Irish-American Athletic Club, who threw the fifty-six-pound weight 39 feet 7 inches, beating the world's record by 1 foot. As the throw was an exhibition one, the record will not be allowed. T. J. Kieley, the all-around champion, took part in the event and threw the weight 34 feet. Flanagan won the hammer throw from scratch, hurling the missile a distance of 164 feet 10 inches.

The feature of the track event was the three-mile invitation run, in which nine contestants participated. Nelson, the Englishman, set out at a fast pace and led by ten yards at the half mile. He dropped back at the end of the mile and Cohn took up the running. At this point Sheppard, who was running easily in third place, dropped out, and Joyce followed one lap further on. At the two-mile mark Cohn had increased his lead to thirty yards, with Nelson second fifty yards in front of Freeman. This order was maintained to the finish, Cohn winning by fifty yards, with Nelson the same distance in front of Freeman. Frank was fourth. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by W. J. Keating, Irish-American Athletic Club, (7½ yards;) R. Wohgemuth, Pastime Athletic Club, (9 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Second Heat—Won by E. Keuhnel, Mohawk Athletic Club, (8 yards;) C. Hulgan, Brooklyn Athletic Club, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Third Heat—Won by P. Saitta, Narrows Athletic Club, (7½ yards;) P. L. Waters, Irish-American Athletic Club, (5 yards,) second. Time—0:10 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Robert Eller, Irish-American Athletic Club, (6 yards;) J. McCormick, unattached, (7 yards,) second. Time—0:10 3-5. First Semi-Final Heat—Won by W. J. Keating; C. Hulgan, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second Semi-Final Heat—Won by P. Wohgemuth; Robert Eller, second. Time—0:10 1-5. Final Heat—Won by W. J. Keating; P. Wohgemuth, second; C. Hulgan, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Peter Sontar, Pastime Athletic Club, (38 yards;) H. Jensen, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (90 yards,) second; J. Hepburn, Irish-American Athletic Club, (60 yards,) third. Time—4:30 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by R. Wohgemuth, Pastime Athletic Club, (24 yards;) J. McCormick, unattached, (18 yards,) second; P. L. Waters, Irish-American Athletic Club, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:31 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Thomas J. Hirdes, Hudson Guild Athletic Association; P. J. McMahon, Mohawk Athletic Club, second; M. Edelstein, Star Athletic Club, third. Time—1:22 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Bromelaw, Irish-American Athletic Club, (20 yards;) J. F. Rehermand, Mohawk Athletic Club, (55 yards,) second; L. Katzenstein, Mohawk Athletic Club, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:17.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by Harvey Cohn, Irish-American Athletic Club; W. Nelson, Pastime Athletic Club, second; Bart Freeman, Xavier Athletic Association, third. Time—16:41.

Running, Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Mang, Mohawk Athletic Club, (1 foot,) distance 48 feet 8 inches; J. J. McLaughlin, Xavier Athletic Association, (4 feet,) distance 43 feet 6 inches, second; E. von Elling, Mohawk Athletic Club, (scratch,) distance 42 feet 5¼ inches, third.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by Martin J. Sheridan, (scratch,) distance 132 feet 7 inches; J. A. Biller, National Athletic Club, (20 feet,) distance 127 feet, second; F. Schroeder, unattached, (25 feet,) distance 119 feet 1¾ inches, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by J. Flanagan, Irish-American Athletic Club, (scratch,) distance 164 feet 10 inches; A. G. Williams, Xavier Athletic Association, (25 feet,) distance 156 feet 2 inches, second; M. F. Horr, Irish-American Athletic Club, (15 feet,) distance 154 feet 11 inches, third.

SAVED BY A HUMAN ROPE.

Four Young Women Assist in Rescuing a Man from Drowning.

Harry Mortimere of 17 West Twenty-eighth Street was saved from drowning yesterday by a human chain after he had almost strangled Daniel Brown of 427 Tenth Avenue, West New York, N. J., who went to save him.

Mortimere's party, consisting of four men and four young women, went out sailing in an auxiliary boat, the Surprise. Anchor was dropped in Hempstead Harbor, opposite City Island. The party went in bathing and in a few minutes Mortimere was seized with cramps. Brown tried to help him, but the drowning man threw his arms around the would-be rescuer.

The other two men and the four young women hastily formed a human chain about twenty-five feet long, and the two struggling men, then almost exhausted, were drawn to the boat and pulled over the rail. Mortimore was taken unconscious, to City Island, and then to the Fordham Hospital, where he was reported later to be doing well. He had been unconscious almost an hour before he was revived.

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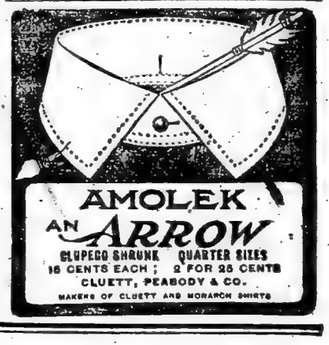

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C

AUTO TOUR WILL START THIS WEEK AT CHICAGO

Glidden Cup Contest Does Not Begin Until Buffalo Is Reached.

FORTY CARS NOW ENTERED

Percy Pierce, Last Year's Winner, on Way Home from Europe to Compete—Webb Jay Will Drive.

A big delegation of Western automobilists will leave Chicago on Thursday of this week in the preliminary run from that city to Buffalo of the annual American Automobile Association tour. When the tourists arrive at Buffalo next week they will meet all of the other motorists entered for the Glidden Cup, the trophy offered for the best showing by a single car in the run, and on July 12 the real tour with its competitive features will begin.

Entries for the long tour, over 1,100 miles from Buffalo to Bretton Woods, will close to-morrow with A. B. Tucker, Superintendent of the trip, in this city. Already forty cars have been entered, and, as forty-two cars were entered last year, that number is practically certain to be exceeded.

Of the forty cars entered all are of American make except two. Charles J. Glidden, the donor of the cup, will drive a twenty-four-horse power Napier, but he will only go along as a spectator. Thirty-two of the forty cars will try for the cup. In this list there are four Pierce-Arrows, three Whites, three Thomas cars, two Stearns cars, two Columbias, two Buicks, two Peerless cars, and two Packards. Six White steam cars in all are entered, but three will not try for the cup. A third Packard will not be in the competition.

One of the Pierce-Arrow cars will be driven by Percy P. Pierce. He won the cup last year, and had not expected to enter this season, but the abandonment of the European tour in which Mr. Pierce intended to drive caused him to start at once for home.

Webb Jay, who was so badly injured last year in track racing that for a time his life was despaired of, will be seen at the wheel of an eighteen-horse power White car, and his ability as a driver will make him a dangerous opponent.

The Peerless cars will be driven by Charles G. Wridgway of this city and John W. Breyfogle of Rochester. Among the other New Yorkers who have entered are: L. F. Braine, White; Arthur L. Rich, Lozier; W. W. Burke, Columbia; C. C. Kirkham, Maxwell; Robert B. Craufurd, Stevens-Duryea; C. W. Kelsey, Maxwell; Augustus Post, White, and Benjamin W. Richert, Packard.

TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

Clarence Pell Defeats W. B. Dinsmore in Best Match of Day.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 1.—In the second day's playing in the lawn tennis tournament for the Tuxedo championship, on the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, the semi-finals were reached to-day, and excellent tennis was witnessed. The most interesting match was between Clarence Pell, last year's champion, and William B. Dinsmore. The first set was won by Pell at 7—5, after very clever work. Dinsmore took the next set at 7—5. The third and deciding set went to Pell after being stubbornly fought, at 7—5. A large and fashionable attendance witnessed all the matches. Summaries:

Preliminary Round.—H. P. Rogers, Jr., defeated F. F. Casey, 6—2, 6—4; Stewart Waller defeated Stanley Mortimer, 6—3, 6—1; Griswold Lorillard defeated Frederick Cruger, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2; W. B. Dinsmore defeated R. H. Russell, 6—1, 6—4; Clarence Pell defeated C. S. Lee, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1; H. B. Hollins, Jr., defeated P. Lorillard, Jr., 5—6, 6—3; N. Thayer Robb defeated William Post, by default. First Round—H. P. Rogers, Jr., defeated Fulton Cutting, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; Stewart Waller defeated Griswold Lorillard, 6—1, 6—4; Clarence Pell defeated W. B. Dinsmore, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5; H. B. Hollins, Jr., defeated N. Thayer Robb, 6—1, 6—1.

Rogers will meet Waller and Pell will meet Hollins in the semi-final round to-morrow.

STORM SPOILS YACHT RACE.

Elmina Disabled and Others Quit, Leaving Corona Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 1.—Arthur F. Luke's schooner Corona is the only survivor to-night of the Eastern Yacht Club's race from New London to this port, and she rides becalmed off Weeifleet. The remainder of the fleet one after another gave up the battle, leaving Corona to finish alone when the wind permits. After standing in a fresh ten-knot breeze, a northeast gale was met after the boats passed Watch Hill, and one after another they were driven to seek harbor.

Harold Vanderbilt steered Trivia into West Harbor, Block Island, and was the first to give up the race. E. Burton Hart, with Kestrel, only kept on as far as Newport, when she too put in. The new schooners Dervish and Taormina were the next to give up the fight, after passing through Vineyard Sound. Terrific seas were running off Cape Cod, and they made Vineyard Haven. Finally Francis Skinner took the big Constellation to Hyannis Harbor, and the auxiliary schooner Emerald followed suit.

This left William E. Iselin with Vigilant, F. F. Brewster with Elmina, and Arthur F. Luke with Corona alone to fight the storm. Off Shovelful Shoal Elmina carried away her mainsail, and she put about, heading for Vineyard Haven under working foresail and jib. Two hours later Vigilant turned after her, but Corona kept on. The gale blew itself out shortly after, and left her becalmed where she was last reported late to-night, off Wellfleet.

FOR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Champion Egan and Travis May Meet on Englewood Links.

Entries for the National amateur golf championship, which will begin on Tuesday, July 10, on the links of the Englewood (N. J.) Golf Club will close to-night with Secretary W. Fellowes Morgan. A big list of golfers is virtually assured, for the location of the championship course in the Eastern district this season means a big entry of players from this city, the Boston locality, and Philadelphia.

H. Chandler Egan, the two-year champion, will come on from Chicago to defend his title. He has not been playing as much this year as formerly, and it would be a surprise if a new champion does not come to the front this month. Egan made the best showing of the amateurs in the open championship last week at Onwentsia, near Chicago. He tied for tenth place, not a particularly brilliant showing for the amateur champion of the United States. His score for the 72 holes was 313 strokes, while Alec. Smith's winning record was 295.

The presence of Walter J. Travis on the Englewood course last Saturday is indicative of a desire on his part to regain his championship honors. Travis has been playing excellent golf this season, beginning well by winning the Garden City open tournament.

IDA HIGHWOOD WINS AGAIN.

Nathan Straus's Fast Mare Carried Off the Speedway Honors.

With many of the light harness brigade out of the city for the Fourth of July the attendance on the Speedway yesterday showed a marked falling off. Although the brushes were few they were more than usually exciting. Ida Highwood, driven by Nathan Straus, furnished the best sport of the day. The Speedway favorite engaged in three brushes with Topsey, driven by Trainer Ladanian. In the first brush Topsey got away and led by a length up to within fifty yards of the finish, when Ida Highwood came with a great burst of speed and won by a short head. Topsey won the second heat by half a length. When Mr. Straus called on Ida Highwood for her usual effort the mare broke. Ida Highwood redeemed herself in the third and deciding brush. She opened up a gap at the half distance pole and was never troubled, winning easily by a couple of lengths.

Ackley C. Schuyler drove Mona Wilkes in two brushes, winning both. Mona Wilkes has shown a mile this season in 2:14, and will be hard to beat in future. She easily defeated Topsey in the first brush, showing a nice turn of speed. In the second brush Mona Wilkes raced King, driven by M. L. Simon, and won handily.

PLAIN FACTS

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Many pure, clean beers, however, are not good beers.

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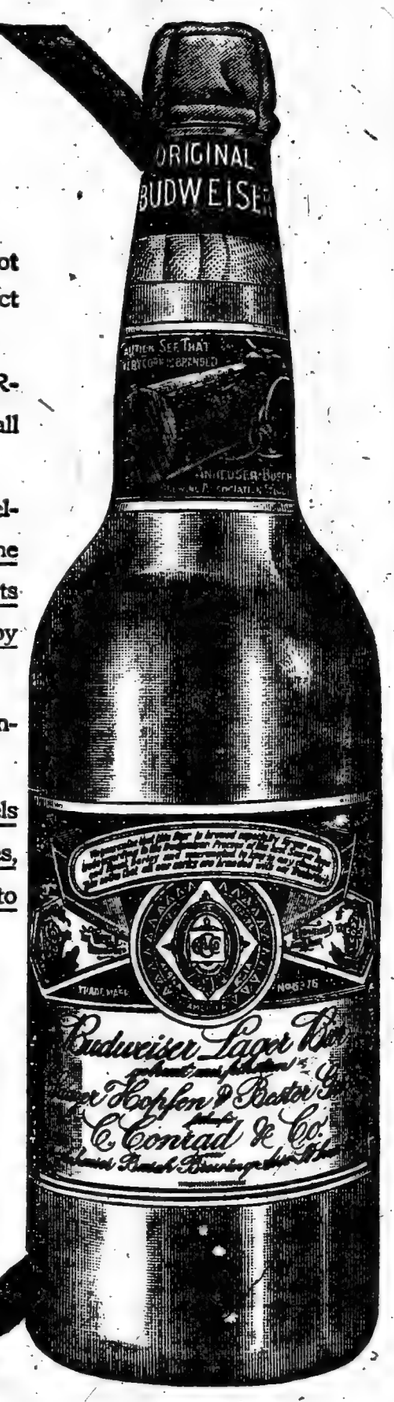

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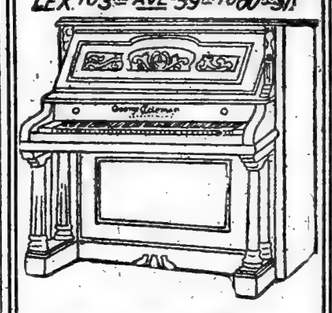

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New England Mill of 30,000 Spindles in successful operation; offered to settle estate; water power and steam; up-to-date machinery; on line of railroad; particulars furnished to responsible parties; price right. Address COTTON, Box 314 New York Times.

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With Complete Touring Equipment (Value $800.00), $2,800.00.
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Hamilton Grange's Tennis Matches.

Under the favorable conditions that prevailed yesterday there were a number of spirited matches played on the courts of the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, 149th Street and Convent Avenue, and the handicap tournaments of the club brought up to the semi-final and final rounds. E. A. Freshman and C. B. Falls won their semi-final bracket in the lower half of the handicap doubles. They defeated Louis Hatzfeld and Raymond C. Chapin two sets to one. The summary:

Men's Handicap Singles.—Second Round—E. A. Freshman and C. B. Falls, minus 30, defeated Louis Hatzfeld and Raymond C. Chapin, minus 30, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Women's Handicap Singles.—First Round—Mrs. Hart, minus half 15, defeated Miss Patterson, scratch, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Second Round.—Mrs. Hart, minus half 15, defeated Miss Moore, minus 15, by default.

Semi-Final Round.—Mrs. Hart, minus half 15, defeated Mrs. Rundlet, minus 15, 7—5, 6—2.

Men's Consolation Singles.—First Round—E. A. Freshman defeated Murray Sayre, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1; George La Branche defeated Arthur L. Lovibond by default.

No "Pro" Races at Vailsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 1.—The failure of enough professional riders to make interesting contests, said to be due to the cutting down of the prize money, put a damper on the bicycle races at Vailsburg to-day. There were some good amateur races, however, but the cutting out of the two "pro" events caused some disappointment to the few hundred spectators. Summary:

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—Won by Ed. Heer, Newark; Gus Eberle, Newark, second; Al. Prommer, third. Time—0:34 1-5.

One-Mile, Amateur, Handicap.—Won by F. W. Eifler, Brooklyn, (scratch;) G. Cameron, New York, (scratch,) second; H. Van den Dries, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) third; W. Smith, Newark, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—2:10 1-5.

Ten-Mile, Amateur, Open.—Won by George Cameron, New York; David Mackay, Newark, second; A. C. Smith, Bloomfield, third; W. J. Lind, New York, fourth. Time—25:21 2-5.

Lap prize won by G. M. Eifler, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notes of the Oarsmen.

Harlem oarsmen yesterday wound up their hard training for the Cup and People's regatta at Philadelphia next Wednesday. While the New York entries will not be as heavy as in former years, the quality of the contestants should more than compensate for this. The Metropolitan Boat Club will send a senior quadruple sculling crew, consisting of William Dunn, Victor Clement, J. T. Callahan, and Louis Rives. The four had the senior event in the Long Island regatta practically won when the Staten Island Boat Club crew fouled them and ruined their chances.

George Dudley and J. J. Hughes of the Atalantas put in a full day's training yesterday, and the latter will represent his club in the junior singles at Philadelphia. The Stettig brothers of the Nassau Boat Club made an excellent showing in their final spin. Scrymser and Johnson of the Staten Island Boat Club will also compete in the doubles with the Stettig brothers on the Schuylkill. The other New York entries will include Durando Miller, New York Athletic Club; J. Dunn, Metropolitan Boat Club; Fred Shepheard, Senawnhaka Boat Club, and the New York Athletic Club intermediate eight.

James A. Ten Eyck, rowing coach at Syracuse, has returned to Worcester. He has signed a contract to coach the oarsmen of the Boston Athletic Association for the rest of the season. Ten Eyrk will take charge of the Boston Athletic Association crews this week. He will have Champion Greer under his tuition with the other members of the association, and will conduct his training on Charles River, Boston, instead of Lake Quinsigamond.

The twenty-eighth annual regatta of the Hudson Boat Club will be held on July 4 over the Hudson River course in front of the clubhouse. Eight events are scheduled, and a dance and reception, with a fireworks display, will follow.

The Daily Graphic of London expresses strong disapproval of the proposition of Mr. Fletcher, the Oxford rowing coach, to exclude all Americans from competing in the Henley regatta, and argues that it would be wiser to organize some joint association for England and America to establish and popularize the common definition of an amateur athlete. An agreement similar to that effected by James E. Sullivan between the Amateur Athletic Union of America, and the Amateur Athletic Association of England would accomplish the desired result.

The Lake Quinsigamond Amateur Rowing Association announces subscriptions amounting to over $1,000 for the National regatta on Aug. 10 and 11. Two thousand dollars is necessary to cover the expenses of the regatta, and with six weeks in which to raise the necessary amount, there should be no difficulty in doing so.

A strong string of scullers were afloat yesterday on the Harlem. In addition to Hughes and Dudley of the Atalantas, there were Joseph Thompson, Nassau Boat Club; Frank Vesely, First Bohemians; J. Hunt, Unions; C. S. Titus, Nonpareils; Fred Fuessel, Harlems, and G. B. Hayward, Passaics.

The junior eight of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, which was defeated last Saturday by the Columbia University crew, spent on honr on the water yesterday, while the junior eights of the Harlem, Bohemian, Union, and Metropolitan Clubs did efficient work.

H. Bartels and R. Hlavac of the Friendship Boat Club showed a nice turn of speed in a double, as did Joe Sulgor and Victor Clement of the Metropolitans. Capt. Mulcahy and William Varley of the Atalantas took a spin in a double shell.

The work of Durando Miller of the New York Athletic Club in the Long Island Rowing Association regatta attracted considerable attention. For half the distance he held Champion Fred Shepheard safe, and was leading at that point by a quarter of a boat's length. The rough water caused him to miss a couple of strokes, which lost him the race. He hung on well, and was beaten out by less than two lengths.

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300 Genuine Bancroft Racquets. The $8 & $9 kind, with cane handle or cane shoulder—while they last at $4.80.
HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON
No. 20 Cortlandt St. N.Y.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

June 21 to July 10, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.
10TH DAY, THE EQUALITY & 5 other races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn, with electric trains direct to track. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.
Grand Stand, $3. Ladies, $1.50. Field Stand, $1.
MOTOR CABS AND MOTOR CARS TO THE TRACK.
New York Transportation Co.,
8th Av. and 49th St. Telephone 2380 Columbus.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, POLO GR'DS, TO-DAY 4 P. M. Giants, Champions, vs. Brooklyn. Adm. 50c.

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Aerocar
Built by Practical Men—An Acknowledged Success.
A 24-Horse Power Air-Cooled Motor, with luxurious touring body having beautiful lines.
With Complete Touring Equipment (Value $800.00), $2,800.00.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
Price Without Equipment, $2,500.00.
THE AEROCAR COMPANY,
Percy Owen, Gen'l Eastern Sales Mgr. Broadway and 73d St.
Represented by {Motor Vehicle Company, 518 Broad St., Newark, N. J. {Arnold & Storms, 1,384 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A.—CONGENIAL HOME offered two gentlemen tired boarding house or hotel; apartment; Subway, elevated; no other boarders. Savarin, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

91ST, 63 WEST.—Large and small rooms; very desirable; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

118T, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; good table and attendance; transients accommodated; telephone.

35TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board, $6 and $7.

38TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large and hall; handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent board; reasonable.

61ST ST., 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; transient room and board $1 daily. Lafourcade.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious room, private bath; smaller room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

82D, 35 WEST.—Prettily furnished, cool rooms, with superior table; parlor dining room; telephone.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen; select house; parlor dining room.

94TH, 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished cool rooms; excellent table; Summer transients accommodated; telephone; references.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, with board; convenient to all cars; transients accommodated.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; first-class board; table guest accommodated.

115 WEST 82D—Large second floor room; also back parlor, suitable for business; running water.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, "St. Marc," 504 West 112th St.—Large, airy rooms; delightfully cool; parks surrounding; exceptional restaurant; room and board, $8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 19-20, (Dorchester Court.)—Delightful, cool, furnished rooms for Summer; rooms single or en suite; private baths; first-class cuisine; private dining room; Subway, surface, "L."

THE CORNELL, Central Park West, Corner 97th St.—Attractive Summer rates; parlor, bedroom, bath, board, two, $27 weekly; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22-$24; large room, board, two, $15-$16-$18; single room, board, one, $8, $10, $12; hot and cold running water; dining room top floor; cuisine excellent; hotel service; elevator; bathrooms; Telephone 310 Riverside; all outside rooms; special, permanent rates; transients accommodated.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 106d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH, 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; transients accommodated.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hallrooms; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (Madison Av.).—Cool, comfortable; accommodation for Summer; private baths; board optional.

60TH, 142 EAST.—Cool large and small rooms; superior table; reasonable; telephone; transients accommodated.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Now extraordinary rates; superior table; elegant cool rooms; privileges; homelike surroundings.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking river, seaside; 10 minutes B'way, N. Y.; twenty to seaside; neighborhood, house, table high-class; table guests; reference; telephone, 905 Main.

CLARK ST., 60 and 62, Opp. St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; Summer rates.

Mount Vernon.

A COMFORTABLE home for adults; high, healthful location; convenient to trains and trolley; $7 upward. 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Room and board for teacher for Summer; reasonable and accessible to Van Alst and 9th Sts., L. I. City. F. W., Box 345 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Small rooms; bath on floor; references; Summer prices.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Suite of rooms, bath, telephone; references; Summer prices.

39TH, 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large, small room; private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

44TH ST., 238 WEST.—Large cool clean rooms; newly furnished; hot and cold water; references.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Back parlor and small room; central location; private family.

52D, 31 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for gentlemen; handsome residence; near park; Summer rates.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

93D, 119 WEST.—Large well furnished room, also room with piano, $3.50; private house.

104TH ST., 112 WEST.—Young couple have newly furnished cool room; bath; gentleman; reasonable. Miller.

106TH ST., 140 WEST.—Hall room; bath; one flight; near Subway. Rastley.

118TH, 230 WEST, Morningside Heights.—Cool outside suite; reasonable; delightful air; elevator; telephone; Subway.

Large, elegantly furnished front room, southern exposure, all conveniences; rare opportunity; $5; neat hall room, $2.25; references desired. 137 West 97th St.

WEST END AV., 257, Near 72d.—Cool comfortable rooms; reasonable; every convenience.

East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with modern conveniences; permanent or transient; references.

33D ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely appointed second-floor room; private bath; hall room; breakfast; reference.

43D, 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Desirable large room reasonable to an acceptable tenant.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; also rooms en suite, with private bath; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 27 EAST, Corner Madison.—Large and small newly furnished rooms; Summer rates.

54TH ST., 130 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; transients or couples; all conveniences; telephone.

61ST, 547, Park Av.—Large airy and connecting room; housekeeping privileges; reasonable. Eastburn.

61ST, 168 EAST, Near Lexington.—Elegant furnished large room; running water; private house.

83D, 162 EAST.—Large furnished room, private house, suitable for two.

86TH ST., 241 EAST.—Large front room, also smaller room; scrupulously clean; private family.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish; large airy rooms for Summer accommodations; dainty breakfast served; references required.

IRVING PLACE, 28.—Large, well furnished front parlor; piano, running water; terms reasonable; gentlemen

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

Bronx.

STEWART, "Crowest," Fort Washington Park.—Coolest and finest place in city.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer; neatness essential; salary, $15. Call Gehagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN between 17 and 23 years of age wanted to learn the telephone business; permanent positions in central offices for those who qualify; salary of $8 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at 122 East 18th St., New York Telephone Company.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, about 17 years of age, for office work. O., Box 328 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Men and boys learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying. Special offer life scholarship fifty dollars, easy payments; position guaranteed; free catalogue. Coyne Bros. Trade Schools, 239 Tenth Av., New York; Chicago, St. Louis.

WANTED—A bright, trustworthy Christian American boy about 18 years old for general office work; must be well educated; references required. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—Intelligent boy for stock and book work in a large dry goods commission house. X., Box 175 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Very fine lawn tennis player for afternoons at Seabright. Apply P. O. Box 27 Seabright, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving for Europe on July 3, desires to obtain situation for her chambermaid. Call at present employer's, 25 East 39th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By colored cook, laundress; friend chambermaid, waitress; country preferred; together or separate; references. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

COOK, &c.—Cook, waitress, general housework, nurse, chambermaid, and governess. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Trained nurse and graduated masseuse; Swedish; reliable, refined, neat, bright, and obliging; highest references; for the Summer, care of invalids, useful companion, travel. Experienced, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable woman wants large family wash at home. Marie Lechner, 324 East 81st St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant; middle-aged; take entire charge; doctor's reference. 205 East 41st St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—By recent graduate; refined young lady, capable of doing accurate, neat translations; willing to assist with general office work; salary $7-$8. Telephone 4,101 Bryant.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, businesslike, responsible, conscientious; references; $15. Miss Harpy, Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $10. Willing, Box 188 Times Downtown.

ACCURATE STENOGRAPHER, good English scholar and penman; desires beginner's position; salary $8; excellent references. Ambitious, Box 337 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-trained and active, wants real work; short experience; lives home; $6-$8. Miss V., 103 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; Normal school education. Intelligence, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

COPYIST.—Young lady, recently graduated from business college, desires position as copyist; Remington, Underwood, or Smith machines; has held substitute position in publishing house; salary $6. Typist, Box 117 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN of good ability, lately retired from business, desires a position; confidential preferred; highest references; only moderate salary expected. P., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TRADE JOURNAL EDITOR, capable, energetic, versatile, wants change position. G. W. Herrick, 431 West 23d St.

TUTOR.—Columbia student desires to tutor one or more young men in mathematics during Summer; either city or country. Andrei, Columbia University.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A SOLID REFORM.

Within two days of the adjournment of Congress the President, on the recommendation of Secretary ROOT, issued an executive order which will, so long as this Administration lasts, effect a solid and valuable reform, for which business organizations and the Civil Service Reform League have been striving earnestly for more than a score of years. It is the order regulating appointments and promotions in the Consular Service. It embraces nearly all the provisions embodied in the bill advocated by the Secretary of State early in the session. Mr. ROOT now reports, with much courtesy, that they were omitted from the bill as passed largely because they appeared to infringe upon the President's power of appointment. Be that as it may, no one can quarrel with the regulation by the President himself of the exercise of his own powers. We venture to say that when his new rules have been in operation to the end of his term, no successor will be found with the hardihood to abandon or change them.

In substance the new system is that which was recommended for the service generally by the Commission of which Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS was the Chairman under the Administration of Gen. GRANT. Appointments to the grade carrying a salary of $2,500 or less are to be made after the test of examination conducted by a board with the Chief of the Consular Bureau as Chairman, or from persons already in subordinate posts. All the upper grades are to be filled by promotion based on record of service. And it is expressly provided that "neither in the designation for examination nor certification for appointment will the political affiliations of a candidate be considered." Necessarily these rules are to be applied, "subject always to the advice and consent of the Senate." But it is not easy to imagine that the Senate can openly, nor yet secretly, oppose nominations made in this manner. That would be to confess that it does not desire the best men for the places, and that it wishes to reserve for itself that consideration of political affiliations which the President voluntarily, and for the good of the service, gives up. Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. ROOT are to be congratulated and cordially thanked by all the friends of an efficient, honest, and independent Consular system.

ONE SOURCE OF WASTE.

In his very temperate and intelligent statement as to the appropriations Mr. LIVINGSTON, the ranking opposition member of the Appropriations Committee, called attention to one serious defect in our fiscal organization. He said:

> The Military Committee, the Naval Committee, the Post Office Committee, never stop to inquire what other committees are doing in the way of expending money. There is no community of effort between them to keep down expenses or to keep within the limits of their revenue. And yet you expect the Appropriations Committee to do it when we are absolutely without power.

What is here said of the three committees named is substantially true, and is also true of all the committees having to do with the authorization of the spending of money. Mr. LIVINGSTON might have added that there is a like want of co-operation and of co-ordination on the part of the Ways and Means Committee, having charge of the raising of money for the annual expenditures. There are not less than a dozen committees of the House of Representatives, each one of which primarily decides what shall be done in regard to a special branch of the service, with only secondary reference to how much money it will take. It is not quite correct to say that the Appropriations Committee has no influence in fixing the amount finally to be devoted to each subject, but it has in every case to meet the decision of the special committee that the money is needed. And when the business has been thus far acted on by the special committees and by the Appropriations Committee, and then only, the Ways and Means Committee takes the matter up with a view to providing the necessary revenue. The latter committee can only in a remote and ineffectual manner deal with the question of whether the demands for money are excessive.

This is as if the spending and the earning departments of a great private business were practically in the hands of different men, with different views and interests and with no adequate central supervision and control. The Standard Oil or the Steel Corporation would go to irretrievable ruin in a very short time under such conditions. In the case of the Government, there is, of course, no such danger. The revenue can always, sooner or later, be increased if necessary, and the expenditures can be crudely cut if a deficit is in sight. But the country is immensely rich and the revenue does not readily shrink to an inconvenient point. The real evil is in a certain amount of avoidable waste, and in a lop-sided way of apportioning money to the various requirements, so that the most imperative may be neglected and the least important may be favored. In a word, the system is in the main excessively unbusinesslike. It is the system of a young, wealthy, rather reckless country. No European Government of even the second or third class has such a system, or would tolerate it. The Finance Minister has practically the initiative and the decision as to both expenditure and revenue, and is responsible for the net result to the Legislature, and his party is responsible to the country. That arrangement is not practicable in the United States, and we are far from suggesting the experiment of a radical change in our fiscal organization. But we do think that a budget committee might be appointed, with general supervision of measures involving either the spending or the raising of money, with a provision that such measures should not be considered by the House until such a committee had had the opportunity of consideration and report. Some such arrangement will sooner or later, we are convinced, be found indispensable.

GUARANTEED.

The retailer of prepared food products derived from inter-State commerce will after Jan. 1, 1907, demand of the wholesaler or manufacturer a signed guarantee, which, if falsified in any particular or degree, will subject the signer to the perils of fine and imprisonment and the confiscation of his goods. The guarantee must be in substance as follows:

1. That no food product has been mixed and packed with any substance so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength, nor has any substance been substituted wholly or in part for such product, nor has any valuable constituent thereof been wholly or in part abstracted, nor has such product been mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed, nor has any poisonous or other deleterious ingredient been added thereto that may be injurious to health. Moreover, no food product consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, nor is it derived from a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

2. That no food product is an imitation or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, nor is it labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, nor does it purport to be a foreign product when not so, nor have the contents of the package as originally put up been removed, either in whole or in part, and other contents substituted; nor does it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucane, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein. Whenever the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure they are plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

Any manufacturer or jobber of inter-State food products detected violating this guarantee by the experts of the Bureau of Chemistry, who are authorized to collect and examine specimens wherever offered for sale in unbroken packages, may be jailed and fined. Any retail dealer neglecting after Jan. 1 next to obtain this guarantee from the wholesaler or manufacturer, and whose counters bear goods from another State falsified in any way as above described, shall be subjected to like penalties. Trade formulas of proprietary foods need not be disclosed except in so far as to insure freedom from adulteration or misbranding, and the words "compound," "imitation," or "blend," plainly stated on packages offered for sale, may secure immunity in these respects, including the mixture of harmless substances and of harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used without deceit.

Manufacturers and wholesalers of confectionery, subject to like pains and penalties, will furnish to the retailers this guarantee:

That this confectionery contains no terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

Retail druggists will within six months require of their wholesalers and manufacturers, under like compulsion and constraint, the following guarantee:

1. That when a drug sold by us differs in strength, quality, or purity from such drug as defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, its standard in these respects is stated plainly upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof; no other drug sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity as therein described, nor does its strength and purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

2. That no drug prepared by us is an imitation or offered for sale under the name of another article, nor have the contents of the package as originally put up been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents substituted therefor; nor does the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, herbin, alpha or beta eucane, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

The same penalties apply to dealers offering adulterated or misbranded goods for export to a foreign country, and they will import goods so falsified at their peril. The maximum penalty for the first offense is a fine of $500 or one year's imprisonment, or both; and $1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both, is the minimum penalty for each subsequent offense. It took fifteen years' continuous effort to pass a Federal Pure Food bill—effort well spent. By it the purity and honesty of the food and medicines of the people are guaranteed.

THE NEW CIVILIZATION.

It may be that the future holds in store for New York and her sister States of New England, with which she is so closely identified by race, history, and location, such economic changes that the Anglo-Saxon spirit of their institutions will give place to a new ideal, resulting from a composite of the Irish, German, Italian, Scandinavian, Hungarian, and Russian Jew, and doubtless we should be broad enough to admit that the new civilization may prove to be better than the old.—Chief Census Clerk W. S. ROSSITER in The Review of Reviews for July.

Mr. ROSSITER finds confirmation in the inter-State migration statistics for the belief that the native Eastern rural stock which has hitherto fed New York City and the States of the West and the Southwest is fast disappearing, and the rural communities are being filled by foreigners and their children of all nationalities, who are not at present in harmony with the spirit of the institutions created by the native stock. In the census States of 1905 the statistics of 514 counties, or one-fifth of all the counties in the United States, are now accessible, and 38.4 per cent. of these counties show shrinkages in population for the past five years, as compared with 17.3 per cent. from 1895 to 1900.

The loss is invariably in the rural counties, and to that must be added the shifting which cannot now be accurately stated, of the native and foreign stocks. In rural New York the children of native parents are becoming appreciably fewer, and are migrating besides. If tests in Otsego and Putnam may be relied upon as applied to 28 rural counties, while their population increased by 115,632 in forty years, the population under ten years decreased 74,189. Each of these counties, however, shows less population than at some previous stage of its history; and, altogether, New York has increased in city population 12.4 per cent. in the last five years, while it declined in the rural counties 3.6 per cent.—the decline being at the rate of 87,000 per decade, as compared with a loss of 80,000 for the ten years preceding 1900.

The urban growth and the rural losses in New York, in Massachusetts, in Iowa, and in Kansas, which the completed tables may show to be fairly typical of other great sections of the Union, are accelerating. The advance in science and the arts and in facilities of transportation doubtless means, except in the richer farming sections, that the cities of the United States will continue to grow and the rural communities to decrease in population yet more rapidly. If, as Mr. ROSSITER intimates, the less desirable farms of the East are becoming the property of foreigners while their native owners abandon them for more fertile fields of enterprise, and if, as is well known, the less skilled trades and occupations are being flooded with foreigners, no one need despair of the Republic. The American type has always been a composite of many nations. We think it has always improved, and we are quite willing to believe with Mr. ROSSITER that the "new civilization" will be better than the old. But the English common law, and kindred institutions derived from Teutonic, Latin, and Hebraic sources, will remain.

THE GRIEVANCE OF GERMANY.

Undoubtedly Germany has a certain cause of complaint against the United States. Our Government promised, when the operation of the advanced German tariff was postponed at our request, to ask Congress to make two changes in the customs law which were not within the power of the Executive, namely, to remit penalties for undervaluation when the difference was not more than 5 per cent., and to treat goods consigned to this country on the same basis as goods bought abroad and imported.

The State Department secured the approval of the Treasury Department for these changes, and Secretary SHAW urged their adoption on Congress. But Congress adjourns without taking action. The German press complains that this is an indication of bad faith, and it is reported that some representations have been made by the German Government. If the latter be true, it is extremely improbable that they go so far as to suggest bad faith, for the German Government knows as well as our own Department of State that it is not within the power of the Executive to determine the action of Congress, and it is quite certain that the Executive never undertook to do more than to urge the matter on Congress. All the same, the situation is distinctly made worse by the failure of Congress to act. The changes were not in themselves important, but they were interesting to the Germans, and were presented as bearing on the complaints of German merchants of unfair and harsh discrimination toward them by our Customs officers. It will naturally be harder for Secretary ROOT to arrive at an understanding with Germany, and that Power will be entitled to treat our claims with more severity than if its requests in this matter had been heeded. A tariff war with Germany is among the logical possibilities in consequence of the "stand pat" policy of the past session.

PARALLELING THE PANAMA CANAL.

The entertaining idea of a second canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans before dirt has begun to fly upon the first is set afloat a little in advance of the heated season. A task that is enough even for President ROOSEVELT and this billion-dollar country is something too much for puny wielders of Ulysses's bow. The United States had its pick of routes, and is unable to see its way clear to completing its plans at a cost of several hundred millions, a few score of millions more being of no importance. Now comes the idea that Colombia will take its revenge for the loss of Panama by promoting a competitive canal. The Colombian Army will build it at a cost of $70,000,000. Sympathetic sister republics will assist, contributing their armies, which will be paid as much for digging as for fighting, and pay will be taken in scrip and franchises. After France has failed, and before the United States has succeeded!

It is impossible to laugh over anything so stupid. Nor is it possible to worry even over the idea that envious Europe covertly backs the scheme. Treaty obligations will prevent any second canal. If it were actually constructed instead of threatened it would ruin whoever owned it. The world has need of one Panama Canal, but it has no need of two, at least not for a hundred years. The one necessary Panama Canal will be a United States Canal for reasons of National interest. If there were a second canal, and if there were no other way of putting it out of business, free transit through the United States route would be offered. This would leave the happy possessors of the hypothetical opposition route the pleasing task of paying fixed charges upon whatever millions of capital had been expended, and without the National considerations which reconcile the United States to assuming a similar burden, independently of the benefits to commerce. And, if the power to carry such a burden were equal to the disposition, the promoters would still have to consider the result of antagonizing the United States. It is cruel to break a butterfly upon the wheel. It is as useless to reason about the proposition as it is difficult to laugh at it. The canard will be a long time dying, and it will take a new lease of life whenever anything goes wrong with the plans of the United States.

DEGREES AND BENEFACTIONS.

The lists of degrees bestowed during the commencement season are always interesting. They denote what sort of success is deemed worthy of recognition and reward in the pure air of academic shades. Running through the awards and the accompanying eulogies we find an unusual proportion bestowed upon railway Presidents and bankers and others of distinction in purely material pursuits.

This is in the old fashion, or rather in the neo-renaissance. The really new mode is to assume a lofty air toward all such success as beneath scholastic dignity, and worthy only of denunciation from baccalaureate pulpits. We are not instituting comparisons into the relative merits of positions so antique as those of the last decade, or those so strictly up to date as to be fresher than even the Railway Rate bill or the meat scandal. Neither would we be so strict as to remark that a record for either accepting or rejecting tainted money within a twelvemonth ought to disqualify such lists as not being really and truly inspired by pure admiration for virtue. But it would be prudent to draw the line so as not to have degrees to distinguish earners and givers announced in the same paragraph with their gifts. Such propinquity is embarrassing to the admirers of pure virtue, and gives unnecessary assistance to the censorious.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Called Back to the Land.

For a very simple solution of a very great problem The Louisville Courier-Journal has a very simple solution. Accepting as true the terrible descriptions by urban agitators and reformers of suffering thousands either out of employment or working for starvation wages in conditions that make life worthless and burdensome and hope impossible, it calls attention to the fact that Gov. HOCH recently made an almost passionate appeal to the railways to help the Kansas farmers by bringing to them at cheap rates the laborers they so desperately need. So there is The Courier-Journal's solution, ready-made. Repeated good crops, it says, have made the farming regions rich in everything except men to do the work, and therefore—"If the Socialists, the sociologists, and the Settlement workers wish to do their fellow-men a real service here is their chance. The Socialists can help the conditions of which they harangue so blatantly without upsetting the republican form of government, which they profess a hope to do. They can improve the status of the people of the tenements without having the Government confiscate all property. Send them to the farms. The thing is simple. On the farms is work for thousands upon thousands of laborers. By influencing the strugglers of the city to go to the country you are not only helping them, but the farmers, and you are not merely helping these, but you are doing your part to improve social and economic conditions in general, which means to benefit the whole race." But is "the thing" quite as simple as The Courier-Journal thinks it thinks? The rural demand for labor is large at just this season, and the wages offered seem high, but the farms will not give all-the-year-round employment to anything like the number of laborers wanted now, and the wages are not high enough to support a family through the twelve months. Most poor men must live constantly either in the city or in the country, and the movement of population for decades past is not to be explained by any mere preference for urban joys and excitements or by a general inappreciation of the fact that in some ways life on the farm, even for the farm laborer, is better than life in the tenements. Men go and remain where, all things considered, they can make the nearest possible approach to comfort and happiness—as they understand them. And it is hardly possible that millions should be mistaken for long periods in matters of this sort. From time out of mind and in every country every bright son of an agricultural laborer has become something else as soon as he could. There is significance in that.

Friends and Foes of the Firecracker.

One of our correspondents defends the police from the scoldings many other correspondents are giving them for not enforcing the ordinances that prohibit such use of small explosives in the streets as has made miserable the lives of nervous people for a week or two past and will continue to do so until the Fourth of July has come and gone. The police cannot stop the boys from indulging in this noisy and dangerous sport, he says, because when the policeman appears on the scene the sport ceases, and the correspondent's suggestion is that the sale of fireworks be prevented until a "reasonable" time before the festal day. It is quite true that to arrest all of the boys who are now making nuisances of themselves to many by a premature celebration of the country's birthday is impracticable, but it is also true that any policeman who chose to do so could capture a dozen or so of the offenders, and if this were done, and punishment of ponderable severity inflicted, the multitude of little misdemeanants would soon realize the peril, if not the enormity, of their acts. As for the prohibition of sale, that is already restricted within limits considered "reasonable" by the City Fathers, the reasonableness being determined for them, of course, by the pressure of one sort or another brought to bear by the dealers in fireworks. And the same pressure doubtless dims the eyes of the patrolmen to an offense that "makes business" for friends and neighbors. Right at the bottom of the evil, however, is the belief, much stronger and more widespread than the nervous folk suppose, that the firecracker is an amusing toy, that its snap is an agreeable sound, and that to make a lot of harsh noise is not at all a bad way to celebrate the Fourth of July. Of course, the method is barbarous, enormously expensive, and often fatal, but about three American adults out of four, and all American infants, like it and enjoy taking part in it. And there you are! The doctors may wail over the fees it brings them, the insurance companies may count up their losses, and the neurasthenics may write angry letters to the newspapers, but until the country comes to a different mind on the subject the thing is bound to go on every year.

Icemen Behind the Bars.

Despite all that can be done by a sympathetic jailer, the mental sufferings of the ice dealers imprisoned at Toledo are evidently very severe, and the moans elicited from them seem to have made their counsel somewhat hysterical, if not what is called "rattled." How otherwise can one explain the appeal to the committing Judge for their release on the ground that he had acted on something else than the evidence and had "given them the limit" after getting a plea of guilty by promising to be lenient? Such arguments were not likely to weigh heavily with a Judge who was also a human being, and it is no wonder that Judge KINCAID expressed himself with some vehemence when denying the motion. This Toledo case is indeed a sad one, if observed from exactly the proper angle to bring out its pathos—the necessary position being, of course, that occupied by the prisoners—but it is much to be feared that the general public is more inclined to smile at than to weep with them. The fact is that the iceman has not endeared himself to the populace. Whether a corporation official or the driver of a big cart, he has been too apt to carry himself proudly and to excite uneasy questionings as to the relevance of bills rendered to ice delivered. Therefore has the populace remained calm in the presence of this Toledo tragedy, and, without taking much trouble to inform itself as to the merits of the particular case against these particular icemen, has assumed that if the prisoners did not deserve sequestration for the acts charged, they did for others, and that it was therefore all right. We do not approve of this attitude of mind, but we confess to a comprehension of it.

Three Minutes' Sunshine a Year.

From The London Express.

Arrangements have been made to take a sunlight photograph at the bottom of the shaft of a mine 2,000 feet deep at Sombrarete, in Mexico. The town is on the tropic of cancer, and the sun's rays at the meridian on June 21 fall vertically and illuminate the shaft brightly to its lowest depths. The sunlight lasts about three minutes and then disappears for a year.

Mr. Morgan's Ivories.

From The Paris Figaro.

Little by little our most precious works of art are going to America, where they obtain a most magnificent reception. Among the latest acquisitions of the great transatlantic collector, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who has not only the means of buying everything but the taste to choose well, are some admirable ivories of the Middle Ages, from the splendid collection of Baron Albert Oppenheim of Cologne.

Women as Poisoners.

From Le Matin of Paris.

In cases of criminal poisoning a woman is nine times out of ten found to be the guilty party. Poisoning is a feminine crime par excellence. The Hindu practice of condemning young widows to be burned alive on the biers of their husbands was a sort of preventive measure against conjugal poisoning.

A Horse Census.

A cavalry authority in Belgium estimates that there are more than 80,000,000 horses in the world. There are 22,000,000 in Russia, while Germany and Austria-Hungary each has more than the British Isles, where it is reckoned there are about 8,000,000.

Advantage of Electric Light.

From The London Western Mail.

Two neighbors were discussing the rival merits and cost of gas and electric light. "Well, I haven't worked it out carefully," said the man who used electric light, "but I save a lot of matches!"

THE QUESTION.

And now the question is no more,
Of politics or baseball score;
But each one asks, "Which shall it be—
The mountains, country, or the sea?"

TRAFFIC IN FEATHERS.

Law Not Applicable to Imported Plumage—Seized Goods Returned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your issue of to-day an article relating to the sale of feathers, signed B. S. Bowdish, and I beg that you will publish a few lines I give you here in answer to him.

Your correspondent takes it for granted that what the Game Commissioner says is law absolute, and that exception may not be taken to his verdict. But I say to the gentleman that there are a few here in New York who are not guided so strongly by what the Commissioner says, nor do they take the same view of the sections of the forest, fish, and game laws that he does. On the contrary, these people claim that the Commissioner's stand is not well taken, and expect to prove their stand, should it be necessary.

The Audubon Society of this State, which institution by the way has taken a not too honorable stand in this late controversy regarding the selling of certain feathers in this State, know perfectly well that under the present laws they cannot affect a sale of, nor can they interfere with the trafficking in, imported plumage. They have given us proof that they know it, as witness their attempt to pass an amendment to the laws in 1905, and, further, in speaking of the Sliz case (referred to by them as applying to plumage) they say in their December issue of Bird Lore: "If this law is pronounced constitutional it will also apply to and will by a slight amendment to the present plumage law prevent the sale of aigrettes." This clearly shows that the Audubon Society knew they could not affect the selling of imported plumage without further legislation, and yet they have agitated against it, bulldozed and threatened small milliners, and but a week or so ago raided a number of the largest concerns in Rochester, seizing their goods and doing other damage, almost irreparable. And then in the public press of June 26 we find the Game Commissioner issuing a statement that these raids were made without his authority or the authority of any of his office, and ordering the goods seized to be returned at once, saying nothing further would be done in that matter.

Mr. B. S. Bowdish says in his letter that "a law whose constitutionality had been abundantly sustained by the courts was to be enforced," and in reply to this I put myself on record as saying that never yet has a single decision been rendered in this State regarding either the constitutionality of the law or the law itself as it regarded the sale of imported plumage. I might call the gentleman's attention to the fact that decisions rendered in the courts so far have applied only to the flesh of birds or fish for edible purposes, and never as to their plumage.

I wish to say further that I "take up the cudgels in defense" of A. G., as he did of the "small milliner," and that I want to tell him that, in this land, the mere fact that a Commissioner says he has interpreted the laws so and so does not make the other man a criminal.

L. S. A.

New York, June 28, 1906.

Women in Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This "gentle knight," who comes "pricking on the plaine," under the pen name of Adam in your issue of June 22, has taken woman out of business as completely as the Barbarous Asphalt Paving Company, and points solemnly to the only role men think woman ever should thoroughly enjoy—raising a large family of children a la Roosevelt. A woman knows that so long as she bears the full brunt of child rearing from the cradle to the child's maturity the man is more than satisfied with her. But he refuses to share this heavy responsibility with her. His study door is guarded—no little footsteps disturb him there. His sleep is undisturbed—the wakeful child is taken where he cannot hear it. The children are corraled in the dining room so he can read his evening paper in peace, and so on through a long list of sacrifices on the woman's part that are as injurious to the man's character as to her intellect. Is there no divine fatherhood, no opportunity for a man to learn "sweetness and light" at his child's cradle?

Are children forever to be born half orphans? Women, while for the most part they love their children far, far more than the father ever does, are trying to break down the high hedge of exclusion that motherhood has built about them. They love the big, free world, too, with its long vistas, and regret the provincialism that slowly settles down on them. Women are thinking, the world is moving. Like all her battles woman will win this one without bloodshed. President Roosevelt will find that the small family has come to stay among educated women. He must look to the down trodden of Europe for his large families, for women are going to claim for themselves some of the privileges of freedom so long monopolized by men.

EVE.

Warwick, N. Y., June 28, 1906.

Call for a Y. M. C. A. Downtown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I take some of your valuable space to ask some one to establish a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association downtown in the business portion, near Wall Street?

Like myself, there are many young men who at their luncheon hour have no pleasant place to pass the time after their meal, where they may have a change from the grind of the office or a plunge in a swimming pool.

The wealthy business men have their lunch clubs, but there is no place for the hard-worked clerks to sit. Or if there is I shall be glad to learn of such a resort through THE TIMES.

A CLERK.

New York, June 25, 1906.

Substitute for an Income Tax.

From Le Matin of Paris.

On the day of the Grand Prix a sum of 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) was paid at the Parimutuel booths, all for the improvement of horses in France. When one reflects that this necessity of improving the horse induces people to hasten to pay a tax without compulsion, one wonders whether it is not possible to find something else in France to improve. That rather than an income tax may spell salvation.

Colonizing the Congo.

From Le Petit Parisien.

Colonization is only a benefit to the people if the colonizers are at the same time civilizers. Now in the Belgian Congo the European element does not civilize. It does not even colonize. It exploits. And it is an intolerable situation to which the reforms announced ought to put an end.

A Test of Sight.

From The Paris Annales.

Young Cretineau before the Military Council of Revision: Major—Have you some infirmity? "Yes, M. le Major, I am shortsighted." "Prove it to me." "Yes. You see that nail down there in the wall? Well, I do not see it."

Spanish King's Horse Had 28 Bullets.

It is officially announced in the Correspondencia de Espana that fifteen civilians were killed and seventy injured by the bomb outrage in the Calle Mayor. In the body of the horse which was killed while drawing the royal coach twenty-eight bullets were found.

An Opera House Afloat.

A Berlin impresario has constructed a floating theatre, on which he will tour on the Rhine with an opera company this Summer. It will seat 2,500 persons, and will be towed from one town to another.

The Original Kind.

From The Florida Times-Union.

Government by public clamor is having its trial.

DEMOCRACY'S WEAKNESS.

"Keep in Line Until You Are Told What to Do," the Motto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of a Democratic district club the other night I was struck forcibly by a reason given by a speaker for not making an extended speech. He stated that as it would be some months before the Fall and campaign time arrived, many things might happen meanwhile, and he deemed it wise to say as little as possible. He concluded by exhorting those present to foster a spirit of unify among Democrats; in effect, "keep in line until you are told what to do; we are bound to win in the Fall," and so on, ad infinitum.

What struck me was the frankness of the remarks, so unusual in the circumstances. The speaker was young, which would account for a great deal. But nevertheless did his remarks not describe the present condition of the Democratic Party, and do they not account for the discredit that has fallen upon the same? Defeated repeatedly in State and Nation, its very right to exist as a party has been questioned by the unthinking. Why these repeated disasters? Cannot the answer be found in the apparent desire on the part of our leaders to capture office at a sacrifice of principles? Is it not true that we have been led astray by false tokens mainly because of our cupidity, and that the cry of "anything to win" has dominated us rather than an adherence to the foundation principles on which the party must rest in order to prolong its existence?

But the body of the party—that is, what is left of it, doesn't seem to realise the situation, and instead of an attempt being made to awaken it it is exhorted to "wait." The enemy is in the field working tooth and nail, and we, upon whom the duty is, are shirking, hoping for favorable circumstances instead of trying to create them. For my part, I believe it is better to go down to defeat with our banners flying than to exist in a half way and discredited. A defeat on principle would do the party more good than a defeat, which is bound to come, as a result of some scheme to bluff the voters into supporting our candidates. Let us declare ourselves boldly, nominate our best man, and do our duty. Let us not wait until the other fellow states his case and then "oppose" him. We have been the party of opposition too long and unwisely. Let us entitle ourselves to some of the claim to being the party of progress.

DEMOCRAT.

New York, June 28, 1906.

Did the Horse Get the Drink?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with interest the agitation about drinking troughs for horses, but what can be said of those who, having the means, fail in their duty and kindness. The other day, passing a grocery on Sixth Avenue, I observed the store horse and wagon waiting to take around the packages that were being hurried on with tremendous haste. The horse, by his appearance, seemed to have had a hard day already, and was craning his neck and eyeing wistfully the nicely built but dry and dirty trough that should have contained a nice drink for him. This anxious gaze very plainly spoke his need. Overcoming my dislike of interference, I stepped into the store and told the busy grocer his friend outside needed a drink. After comprehending me, he said sourly, "All right." I hope it was all right. Had there been a pail and pump in sight that horse should not have waited another minute, for it was a very hot day, and the poor animal seemed distressed.

J. W.

New York, June 26, 1906.

"Improving" the Lord's Prayer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the "Christian Science" function in Boston recently it would be interesting to know (if one can make the inquiry without appearing to take the matter at all seriously) whether the Lord's Prayer was used at the dedicatory "services," or Mrs. Eddy's "improvement" upon it, reading "Thy kingdom is come"? (See her "Spiritual Interpretation.") Also (if the latter was the case) whether the next petition was consistently made to read: "Thy will is done," &c.

It is, of course, not to be presumed that any of the "faithful" who were present either noticed or would have known the difference, but possibly some rational individual who came to see, or even to pray, and remained to scoff may be able to inform us.

ALBERT D. WILLSON.

Bronxville, N. Y., June 28, 1906.

Train Runs Down Balloon.

From The London Telegraph.

BERLIN, June 20.—The first case of a collision between a balloon and a railway train is reported to-day. Mr. Thomson, an English aeronaut, made an ascent yesterday from the Zoological Gardens at Aix-le-Chapelle, in the presence of several thousand spectators. The aeronaut afterward met with strong winds, and, some of the gas escaping, he lost control of the balloon. A descent was made on the railway between Cologne and Herbesthal, and the car, when approaching the ground, grazed a passing train. The car was knocked over, and Mr. Thomson was injured. The incident is unique in the history of aerial navigation.

Waltzed Thirteen Hours.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, June 20.—Thirteen hours is now the record for waltzing in France, and belongs to an Italian. Ten competitors, including several energetic children, started dancing at 1 A. M. At 5 the last child had dropped down from exhaustion and was put, not too soon, to bed. At noon, of two competitors remaining, one gave up—and then there was one. He waltzed on for two hours longer, but his legs sank beneath him—and then there were none. He had danced six ladies nearly to death during his performance.

French Opium Invasion.

From The Paris Eclair.

Opium is slowly invading us. It had planted itself at Toulon and along all the littoral. At Toulon it was becoming a danger. Men who have the responsibility of the sea are in the habit of taking this cursed preparation, and a girl acting as a spy secured the secret of the submarine from a sailor drunk with opium. All the known opium dens at Toulon are now closed.

Some Oxford Definitions.

From The Oxford Isis.

A "Straphanger" (Acrobaticus tubensis) is a person who sacrifices dignity for safety.

A "Suffragette" (Strix flagitans) is a woman who ought to have more sense.

The "Zoo-'Loo" is a white peril. Distinguish carefully from black ditto.

WHAT WOULD SHAKESPEARE SAY?

(If he read poetry elsewhere than here.)

Are there, to-day, no bigger things than these,
Whereof our modern minstrel weaves his rune—
Pale word-washed dawns, mild pastorals on June,
Or little, low-voiced love songs, meant to please?
The world is full of painted, stageland trees,
That rustle 'neath a minor-lyric moon;
While manikins alliterative croon
Their queries to an imitation breeze.

Where are old Homer's wondrous morning Greeks,
And Dante's nine-encircled place of pain?
Dost think Dan Chaucer's crew, with rosy cheeks,
Their pilgrimage to earth will make again?
And Master Shakespeare—hear him slyly say:
"Is this thin stuff named poetry to-day?"

L. R. WHIPPLE.

ROOSEVELT HOME FIX IS LAID TO PARSONS

Tried to Play Politics with the Project, Graham Says.

NEVER GAVE ANY MONEY

Contract for the Collection of Funds an Open Record, Mr. Graham Also Declares.

George E. Graham, who has been criticised recently in connection with the Rosevelt Home Club and is a member of the Executive Committee and of the "Public Funds Committee," which was collecting money to buy the Roosevelt birthplace, in Twentieth Street, issued a complete statement yesterday of his connection with the enterprise. At the same time he replied to Representative Herbert Parsons, who in resigning from the club several days ago said he did so because its affairs were not conducted as he thought they should be.

Mr. Graham charges Mr. Parsons, who is the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, with playing politics, and says that neither he nor any of the friends whom he brought in with him ever contributed a cent toward making the Roosevelt birthplace a permanent memorial. He says, too, that it is just as well that Mr. Parsons quit, and that it would be well for the club if some of the alleged friends of Mr. Roosevelt who never supported the organization, either morally or financially, would also drop out.

Far from any secret contract being in existence under the terms of which the promoters of the club were to receive 50 per cent. of the amount collected from the public, Mr. Graham says that the contract which Mr. Parsons referred to was spread on the minutes of the club, where it could be seen by every member, and that its provisions were that not more than 50 per cent. was to be spent for all the purposes of the organization, collecting, clerk hire, postage, stationery, &c. At the time of his resignation from the club Mr. Parsons said that he never knew he was Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Graham shows a letter which would indicate that Mr. Parsons was mistaken.

"Late last year," said Mr. Graham, "it was discovered by many of the President's friends that the organization known as the Roosevelt Home Club was financially in a bad condition and that the methods used for the collection of money were of doubtful nature and that funds subscribed by individuals were being misappropriated.

"It happened, however, that the club stood in danger of being governed by either the Democratic faction of Mr. Parsons's Congressional district or the Republican faction opposed to him. Using the first reason as a lever, Mr. Parsons undertook to capture the club and throw it over to his own political use. He sent for Roderick Begg, a young lawyer of prominence in Republican circles, and asked him to become President of the club. Mr. Begg responded, and Mr. Parsons gave him the names of thirty personal friends of political connection, who he asked should be elected members of the club. They were so elected, and what I want to bring out, because my connection with the club began still later, is that at that time and since then, if Mr. Parsons and his friends had been present and voted at the several meetings, they would be in a better position to criticise.

"As soon as Mr. Begg was elected he started the work of securing enough money for the first payment on the purchase of the property, because there was danger of the house being sold for business purposes. His first step was to apply to members of the club for subscriptions, and it is a significant fact that up to this time not one penny has been received from Mr. Parsons or his personal friends, all of whom are supposedly friends of the President. The money was secured as a temporary loan from four gentlemen, each of whom gave the club an original subscription of $100 each as members of the club, and then loaned about $2,200 apiece to pay the first money on the house, making an agreement whereby they were to receive it back out of the first moneys collected, a purely business proposition. I was one of those four men, and I have not felt that I am wealthy enough to afford to contribute $2,200 or $2,400 for the purpose of purchasing the house, having given up my first subscription of $100, which I considered the proper thing to do, as an admirer of the President.

"But Mr. Parsons's dereliction of duty as regards the club was more reprehensible than any of the others, because, although he has been Chairman of the Finance Committee for a matter of five months, and looked upon at least as a self-constituted sort of protectorate of Mr. Roosevelt's interests, he never called a meeting of his committee, never examined the books, was not personally acquainted with the Treasurer, and with the exception of having met me once or twice in my connection as a newspaper man never made any attempt to meet any of the members of the Public Funds Committee, and never attended a meeting.

"Mr. Parsons stated that he did not know that he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, and that when asked to accept it he declined. Here is a copy of his letter of acceptance:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Washington.
Feb. 2, 1906.

Roderick Begg, Esq., President of Roosevelt Home Club, 28 East Twentieth Street, New York.

Dear Mr. Begg: In reply to your letter of Jan. 31 I beg to say that, in view of what you state, I will serve as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Very truly yours,

HERBERT PARSONS.

"His appearance at the club a week or so ago, the first made in six months, and after a public criticism of the club's methods, resulted in a conversation with the President of the club and the Public Funds Committee of about twenty minutes, after which he forwarded his resignation, and criticised the methods used for the collection of funds for the preservation of the house.

"He criticises the agreement made on the ground that it allows 50 per cent. of the funds collected to go to the Public Funds Committee. This is absolutely false. Gen. Porter, in handling the funds of the Grant Tomb project, discovered that it was impossible for him to collect and get together the money, and save more than 40 per cent. of it for the original purpose.

"Mr. Parsons also criticises the sending of letters to Republican office holders and politicians. Where in the world would the funds come from if they did not come from those who are of the same political faith as the President himself?

"The facts are that if the money is not raised very soon for the purchase of the property the building will be torn down, and the country will lose forever the possibility of preserving to the Nation the original house in which out greatest President was born."

President Begg corroborated Mr. Graham's statement as to how he came to take the Presidency, and said he made the best contract possible for the collection of funds. He invites those who have criticised the methods employed to say what they would have done under the same circumstances, and why they withheld their support at a critical time from a plan with which they were identified, and the methods of which they at one time fully approved.

HORNER'S WIDOW WON'T PAY.

Expected Doctors' Bills of $6 Each—They Were $300 and $250.

Bills for what she considers exorbitant sums have been rendered to Mrs. Bartley T. Horner, widow of the Northport man who was shot by his son-in-law, Dr. James W. Simpson, the Fifth Avenue dentist, now awaiting trial for murder. The bills were sent by the three physicians who attended Mr. Horner after he had been shot. They are Dr. John P. Heyon, Dr. Isaiah Frank, and Dr. George H. Donahue.

Mrs. Horner has absolutely declined to pay the bills and has turned them over to her lawyer, Rowland Miles.

Dr. Frank does not practice regularly, but is engaged in the sand business. He stated at the time of the inquest that he had visited the house as a friend of the family.

The following scale of prices prevails among the medical profession throughout rural Long Island, and is that usually in Northport:

Office visit	.50
Home visit, within village	1.00
Home visit, outside village	1.50
Night visits	2.00
Night visits, outside village	3.00
Consultation	5.00

Mrs. Horner says she expected to receive bills from Dr. Heyen and Dr. Donahue for about $6. Instead she received from Dr. Heyen a bill for $300 and from Dr. Donahue and Dr. Frank bills for $250 each.

Each of these physicians testified at the inquest and at the subsequent proceedings before Justice Charles B. Partridge that he had been able to do nothing for Mr. Horner, as he was dying when they arrived. They consulted, then replied to Mrs. Horner's agonized entreaty to do something for her husband that they could do nothing, as he was then dying.

Dr. Frank and Dr. Heyen gave their bills to Justice Charles B. Partridge for collection. Dr. Donahue on reflection decided that there had been a mistake and crossed the charge from his books.

When Horner died he left practically no estate. It was discovered that he had canceled his will and had transferred his property to his wife prior to his death. He was worth about $100,000.

PRINTING OFFICE COMPLAINTS

Stillings Tells Senators His Working Force Is Not to Blame.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Public Printer Charles A. Stillings has directed an investigation of the Public Printing Office to ascertain the cause of the delay in returning the Omnibus Public Building bill to the Senate and whether the Public Printing Office could be held responsible for the retention in the Sundry Civil bill of the item appropriating $3,000,000 for the purchase of land in Washington for executive buildings after both houses had voted not to include it.

Mr. Stillings said the foremen of the printing and bill forces at the printing office had done their full duty. After interviews to-day with Senators Hale and Cullom, Mr. Stillings said the pressure was so great on the enrolling force of Congress that it was impossible for the printing office to work faster than it did.

As to the error in the Sundry Civil bill Mr. Stillings said that his information was that the proofreaders had put question marks on the proof containing this item, and that when the proof came back for final printing these question marks had been crossed out, which meant to the printers that the item was to be printed in the bill.

NEW STATION P STARTS.

Post Office Branch, Fitted for Spies, In the Custom House.

Station P of the Post Office, first tenant of the new Custom House at Bowling Green, began its first day in the new building yesterday. The station moved from the Produce Exchange, across the street, about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, and the clerks were set to work at once adjusting themselves and the mail to the new environment. The quarters provided for the station are about four times the size of the old quarters, and are fitted up with oak furniture.

When Station P was first put in the Produce Exchange Building in 1885 it did a business of $50,000 a year. The last fiscal year its business amounted to $975,000. In the new premises it is expected that it will exceed the business of the Wall Street Station. The new station has sixty-five clerks.

The spy system in vogue in the General Post Office has been amplified in the new quarters. The distributing room on the first floor and the quarters of the men in the basement are surrounded by galleries built into the solid masonry and accommodating two persons walking side by side. The side wall of the galleries is punctured with sky holes, giving views of every corner of the interior.

BALLOON DIDN'T GO UP.

Strong Wind Prevented an Ascension at Bergen Beach.

George McCory, an English aeronaut who has been making ascensions abroad for the last fifteen years, tried to go up in a balloon at Bergen Beach yesterday afternoon, but was prevented by a stiff breeze that was blowing.

The bag was filling nicely and was being held down by several score of boys out on a float about a hundred yards off the Bergen Beach pier, when the wind, which was what the sea dogs at the place called a "ten-knotter" because it made all the flags stand out stiff as a board from the staffs, became so strong that it carried the bag and the boys nearly off the float.

McCory and a companion then announced to Manager Maloney, who was in a launch with the reporters:

"It's no use. We can't hold her. Guess we'll have to give it up."

McCory says he will go up this evening and every day for the rest of the week, weather permitting.

WELCOMED IN PORTO RICO.

American Changes Please the Natives, a Missionary Says.

Miss Jennie L. Blowers, a representative of the American Missionary Association in Santurce, Porto Rico, delivered an address on the conditions in the island at the North Congregational Church, in East 143d Street, last night. She said that the natives welcomed the changes that had taken place since the American occupation, as proved by the eagerness with which they grasped their present opportunities.

"The American Missionary Association," said Miss Blowers, "has been one of the most important developing agencies. At the close of the war we had three stations. Now our field includes the school, Blanche Kellogg Memorial Institute at Santurce, six churches, and twenty-five out-stations. Many of our students are from the most cultured families on the island, and we aim to give them the refining influence of a Christian home."

Railroad Collision to Treat a Crowd.

Two railroad engines, going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, will meet in a head-on collision on July 4 in the race track field at Brighton Beach. It is expected that several thousand people will be present, but nobody will be hurt. It is merely a show. The people will be occupying seats 300 feet away and the engineers will jump before the engines come together. This kind of spectacle has attracted crowds in the West.

For New Church at Rockaway Beach.

The cornerstone of the new church building for the Parish of St. Rose of Lima, at Fairview Avenue, Rockaway Beach, was laid yesterday by Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn. The new church has a frontage of 61 feet on Fairview Avenue and a depth of 170 feet. It will have twin towers, each 100 feet high. The building will be constructed of brick and Indiana limestone.

TELEPHONE, FIVE CENTS, IF THE LESSEE CHOOSES

Many Places Exact the Old Rate for Messages.

REDUCTION AT THE ST. REGIS

Most Apartment Houses Charge 10 Cents—Hotel Men to Fix a Uniform Rate.

A TIMES reporter started out yesterday to ascertain just how far the 5-cent local telephone rate, advertised as in effect, was in operation. The lower rate was in effect at practically all stations except in apartment houses and in some hotels. Some of the highest priced hotels had cut down their charges to 5 cents.

From the station in the basement of The Times Building a call to a point below 110th Street was sent for 5 cents, and the operator had a little diagram which showed just where the lower rate is available. She thought the reduction a fine thing, and was sure that it would at least double the company's business.

A drug store in Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, charged only a nickel for a call, but the Manhattan Hotel, a step or two further down the street, insisted on having a dime. The boy in charge there said that hotel rates would not be reduced until next January, because the company would not reduce the 'phone charges for the hotels until that time.

Over at the Grand Union Hotel the girl in charge only asked a nickel for a call. She was told about the attitude of the boy at the Manhattan, whereat she smiled scornfully.

"He ought to be ashamed of himself," she concluded.

The public pay station in the Grand Central Station is asking the lower rate, and the keeper of a cigar store just across the street wanted only 5 cents when it was recalled to him that yesterday was July 1.

A local call was sent from the St. Regis Hotel for 5 cents, but a little apartment house down the street a step or so demanded 10 cents. The girl in charge of the tiny switchboard there declared that it made no difference to the owner of the house whether the telephone company had reduced the rates or not. She was to continue to charge 10 cents for calls. Several other apartment houses on the side streets crossing Fifth Avenue are maintaining the old rates for calls.

Just across the street from the St. Regis is the Gotham, and there the operator charges 10 cents a call. She was a little startled when told that a call was sent from the St. Regis for a nickel.

"Oh, that's too bad," she declared, "because all the hotels ought to have a uniform rate. For, you see, if some ask only a nickel there are going to be many times when people will stop to argue the matter of ten-cent places, just for the sake of principle, they will say. And that will cause confusion and make us lose time."

The boy in charge at the Hoffman House said that no changes whatever in telephone charges had been made there and that none would be made. Assistant Manager Marshall, at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the old ten-cent rate is being maintained, went on to explain why it was.

"The Hotel Men's Association is considering the matter," said he, "with the view of arranging a uniform rate in all the first-class hotels. A committee has been appointed to look into the matter, but nothing has been done yet. As I understand it, the lower rate will obtain in drug stores, cigar stores, and all pay stations that are directly under the management of the telephone company.

"In hotels, however, where extra conveniences are furnished, such as clerks to hunt up the numbers, operators to ask central for the desired number, and so on, the old rate will be maintained.

"But the matter hasn't been decided as yet, and it cannot be said what will be the general rates in hotels until the committee reports."

Manager Sweeney of the Hotel Victoria is the Chairman of the committee appointed by the Hotel Men's Association to canvass the telephone rate question. He wasn't in the city yesterday. The girl in charge of the exchange there was charging 10 cents a call last night.

Speaking generally, it seems that practically all of the apartment houses and many of the hotels are charging the old rates. One dweller in an apartment house said that he was going to continue getting the use of the 'phone in his room for incoming calls, which wouldn't cost him anything, but that when he desired to send a call he would step over to the cigar store across the street.

A man who had a little tilt with a hotel operator about the ten-cent rate "for the sake of principle" asked the operator this question:

"Well, if the company can make the keepers of little cigar stores and drug stores pull their rates down to the much-advertised nickel why can't it make you pull down yours?"

MORE ROOM FOR SICK BABIES.

New Buildings of Hebrew Children's Sanitarium Nearly Completed.

The new buildings of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park are rapidly nearing completion and will be opened in a few days. There will be accommodations for about 250 beds, which, added to the capacity of the old buildings, will enable the society to give the benefit of a stay at the seashore to 450 to 500 infants at one time.

In the house it will be possible to bathe 100 children at once. The house is fitted with a steam-heating plant, it being the intention of the Board of Directors to keep the institution open all Winter, if they have the funds to do so.

The new buildings are spacious structures, surrounded on all sides with wide piazzas, where the babies may enjoy the ocean breezes. They are connected with the old buildings by two-story bridges.

The cost of the new buildings is $35,000, of which $33,000 has been raised. Jacob H. Schiff contributed $10,000. Although the season is barely started, the old buildings are crowded to their fullest capacity.

BLOOMFIELD IN DARKNESS.

Saturday Evening's Storm Knocked Down the Electric Light Wires.

The severe electric storm that visited Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday evening did great havoc among the old elm trees in the park and along Belleville Avenue. Large limbs were wrenched from the trunks, and some of them fell across electric light wires, putting the whole electric light system out of commission.

The streets were left in total darkness all night, and the stores just at a busy time were left dark also.

The path of the tornadolike storm seemed to be about one-eighth of a mile wide. Linemen of the Public Service Corporation were at work on the wires all day yesterday, and it is hoped that all the street lights will be in working order by this morning.

The elm trees in the old Bloomfield Park have been preserved at a great expense by the town authorities. Bloomfield Park was known in Revolutionary days as the Common, and was used as a drill ground for Revolutionary soldiers. The old elms were planted in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

NO PASS FOR PENROSE.

Cassatt Also on Blacklist of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The names of nearly a thousand persons who enjoyed annual passes over the lines of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company have been swept from the list. The annual passes which went into effect to-day number 235, as compared with the 1,200 issued by the transit company in former years, when every worthy politician was a deadhead.

The new list contains the names of only four politicians. These are James P. McNichol, John M. Mack, Peter Costello, and Abraham J. English. Ex-Director Costello is rewarded with the pass, while his fellow-martyr to public revolt against corporation greed, ex-Director Smyth, has been overlooked. Neither Councilmen nor representatives nor Representatives in Congress nor Senators, nor even the Mayor, enjoyed the free-ride privilege. Senator Penrose is among the big politicians who hereafter must pay fare. The Senator's brother, Dr. Charles B. Penrose, is one of the 235 who have been tried and found deserving.

President Dolan of the United Gas Improvement Company is no longer a distinguished free rider. All the high officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, including President Cassatt, will also find that their names have been taken off the Rapid Transit free lists.

The Reading officials whom the Rapid Transit Company has considered deserving of the free-ride privilege are President Baer, First Vice President Voorhees, Chief Clerk Landis, and the Secretary to the President, R. M. Oberteuffer.

GIBBONS TAKES A VACATION.

The Cardinal Kept His Destination a Secret—Wants Absolute Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—It was learned to-day that Cardinal Gibbons left Baltimore last night for a vacation of several weeks. Desiring absolute rest from all cares and seclusion from public notice while away, he instructed the priests of the Cathedral household not to make known his destination.

The Rev. William T. Russell, when seen to-day at the Archepiscopal residence, said he was not certain how long the Cardinal would remain away, but that it might be until some time in August or the 1st of September.

For several years the Cardinal has spent his Summer holidays at Southampton, L. I., and it is possible that he has gone there this year.

Saturday was the forty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and the twentieth of his elevation to the Cardinalate. The Cardinal will be 72 years old on July 23.

NEW CHURCH THE SMALLEST.

Williamsbridge Structure, a Baker's Idea, Only 25 Feet by 16.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Maple Avenue, near 215th Street, Williamsbridge, whose outside measurements are 25 by 16 feet and the inside 22 by 13 feet, is to be dedicated this morning. It is probably one of the smallest houses of worship in the world. Not more than forty persons can be accommodated within it, unless the seating capacity in the gallery, five, be increased. This gallery can be reached only by a ladder. The organ has been put in it. Those who have been engaged in the construction of the little church expect Archbishop Farley to conduct the dedicatory services. When the project was started the Archbishop was acquainted with it.

The church represents the ambition of Frank Lifanti, a baker of Williamsbridge. Sixteen years ago, when ill with pneumonia, he vowed that he would build a church in honor of the Madonna if he should recover. Lifanti was then without means. He recovered, and since that time has achieved comparative wealth. He is one of the leaders of the Italian section of Williamsbridge.

About a year ago construction of the church was begun. Lifanti, who designed it, and some of his relatives did a large part of the work personally. The cost was $3,000, aside from the work done by Lifanti and relatives. The interior is finished in Tuckahoe and Italian marbles. From floor to ceiling is 17 feet. The tower is 25 feet high.

DIED PLANNING A FUNERAL.

Newly Made Widower Collapses While Talking with the Undertaker.

While arranging for the funeral of his wife, who died Saturday, George Taylor of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday afternoon, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. Taylor was apparently in good health, but he grieved over his wife and it is supposed that this hastened his death. The undertaker and Mr. Taylor were discussing the arrangements for Mrs. Taylor's funeral when Taylor seemed to go off into a doze. The undertaker shook him and said:

"We will complete the arrangements now, if you please."

"Wait just a minute," replied Taylor.

Then his head dropped forward. The undertaker sent for a physician. Drs. Heintzelman and Woodruff hurried to the house, but Taylor was dead when they arrived. The doctors said heart disease had killed him. The couple will be buried together this afternoon.

STATUE TO FITZJOHN PORTER.

Dedicated at Portsmouth, N. H., on Malvern Hill Anniversary.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 1.—The statue to Major Gen. Fitzjohn Porter, erected through the efforts of the Grand Army, and presented to the city, was dedicated in Haven Park to-day, this being the anniversary of the battle of Malvern Hill, in which Gen. Porter distinguished himself.

In connection with to-day's event there was a parade in which detachments of the United States Marine Corps, the State Militia, and veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars participated.

The statue was presented to the city by Commander Michael E. Long of the Grand Army post and accepted by Mayor William E. Marvin. The orator was Gen. Alexander S. Webb of New York, who was a personal friend of Gen. Porter.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—There has been a slight fall in the temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains, although they are still above the seasonable average east of the Mississippi River, except in the lake region and New England.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly south, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Delaware, New Jersey, and Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday; showers at night or Tuesday; light to fresh south winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Partly cloudy Monday; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday; light south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; showers and cooler in western portion; Tuesday, showers; variable winds.

New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday, partly cloudy; showers in west and south portions; light to fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	68	69	4 P. M.	72	78
6 A. M.	68	67	6 P. M.	71	75
9 A. M.	69	69	9 P. M.	69	72
12 M.	69	74	12 P. M.	67	69

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 72 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CHURCH SERVICES HELD IN OLD BETTING RING

Many Converts Obtained at "Track Meet" in Morris Park.

ABODE OF SIN, PASTOR SAYS

Another Speaker Says Many Souls Were Lost There Forever—700 in Congregation.

The Evangelistic Committee of New York City had what the programme called a "track meet" yesterday afternoon at the old Morris Park race track. Services have been held there every Sunday for some weeks, led by the Rev. Alfred Nicholson of the Van Nest Presbyterian Church. This congregation was organized not long ago, and before holding the meeting at the race track it met in a hall.

Yesterday the Evangelistic Committee took charge and Mr. Nicholson presided. All of the seats provided were occupied, probably 700 persons being present.

The main address was delivered by the Rev. Francis E. Smiley of Denver, who preached on salvation. He made no reference to the peculiar surroundings, and, indeed, although the meeting was held in the betting ring, there were few signs of former activities, for the main part of the space under the grand stand was cut off by high screens, which were decorated with flags.

There were some blackboards scattered around, however, and while one of them bore a notice of the meeting, another still carried some mysterious remarks about jockeys.

The opening invocation was by the Rev. B. C. Warren of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. In the course of his prayer he said:

"We rejoice that these scenes, which have been consecrated to the service of sin and set apart to the purposes of the evil one, have come to be used for holier purposes, and we pray that this present work may prosper."

At the close of the Rev. Mr. Smiley's address many persons publicly professed a desire to lead a Christian life, and before dismissing the meeting Mr. Nicholson said:

"We are indeed glad that in this place, which has been the scene of all kinds of iniquity, where hundreds of souls have been lost for time and for eternity, we are truly rejoiced to see souls saved for God here. It is a joy beyond expression."

There were perhaps a few persons present who had been more familiar with Morris Park in days of old than they had been with evangelistic meetings. There was one man of about forty, with a red face and a rather thick voice, who, to judge by his comments, had come all the way from Manhattan to attend the service. He indulged in a running series of half-audible comments on the service, and they were by no means all flattering. He remarked several times that he was getting pretty thirsty, but nevertheless, when the preacher called first for members of the church to stand up, and then for those who at least wished to be saved, the man stood up. He sat down again while the preacher was still exhorting those who had arisen, but he remarked apologetically that he couldn't stand up all day.

The Rev. Dr. Shearer, Clerk of the Presbytery, and Col. Lindsey and his American Volunteer Band, also took part in the service.

There will be a similar service next Sunday, and perhaps on subsequent Sundays.

SEES PERIL IN GREAT RICHES.

Dr. Peters Condemns the Amassing of Wealth by Unfair Means.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, preaching yesterday morning on the "Future of the Republic," declared that the concentration of capital is a peril to the Republic. He said:

"Until God makes all people's brains just alike, so long will there be rich and poor in human society. Those who would throw down all the distinctions created by wealth or intellect are the enemies of progress.

"But there are evils attending our unequal distribution of wealth fostered by artificial and injurious legislation until it has become oppressive and unreasonable. The wealth of the country in 1900 was $94,300,000,000, and three-tenths of 1 per cent. of the population owned 20 per cent. of this wealth, 9 per cent. owned 51 per cent. of the wealth, while 91 per cent. of the people owned only 29 per cent.

"One-half of the wealth produced in this country annually goes as a tribute to about 25,000 persons, and thus about one-half of our population of over 80,000,000 are working all the time for 25,000 of their fellow-men.

"No sensible man ought to object to an industrial system which alows a man by his genius and industry to make all the money honestly he can, but the day will surely come when the American people will rise up in mighty protest against accumulation of wealth by legalized methods of robbery by which a few appropriate what the millions earn."

PRAISES OUR SYSTEM.

Church and State Apart Is the Best, Mgr. Lavelle Tells Italians.

In the presence of several thousand persons Vicar General Michael J. Lavelle blessed the cornerstone of St. Clare's Roman Catholic Church, which is being erected by the Franciscan Fathers at 436 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. Many of those who witnessed the exercises were on the roofs of neighboring houses or perched on other elevations which allowed a view of the church foundations, already completed.

The church is to be built in the Italian Renaissance style. The architect is N. Serracino, a graduate of the Royal University of Naples, who is thoroughly imbued with the Italian style, and full scope has been given him in the plans. The church will be 50 by 100 feet in size, and will seat 500 persons.

After the religious exercises Father Ubaldus Grilli of the Franciscan Fathers addressed the assembled persons in Italian. Then Mgr. Lavelle made an address in English. He spoke in a complimentary strain of the Italian citizens of the United States, and said they were very loyal Catholics. He said that there were more Italians in New York already than in any city in Italy excepting Naples.

"It is somewhat different here than it is in your home land with regard to church matters," Mgr. Lavelle went on to say. "In Italy the Government does a good deal for the Church. But here this is not so. Every Catholic church, every school, represents what the people themselves have done—represents their loyalty to their religion. And you will know some day, if you do not know it already, that this is the best state of affairs. I hope you will prove your appreciation of what the self-sacrificing Franciscan Fathers are doing for you in the erection of this church, as Catholics have in other parishes. If each person does his or her share the burden will not fall heavily upon any one."

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CONISTON

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MANUEL GARCIA DEAD.

Celebrated Teacher of Singing Was in His 102d Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, July 1.—Manuel Garcia, the celebrated teacher of singing and inventor of the laryngoscope, died today at his house in London, in his 102d year.

Manuel Garcia was born at Madrid, March 17, 1805. His education began early, and at 15 he received instruction in harmony from the noted Belgian teacher and critic, François J. Fétis, and in singing from his father, the famous tenor, Manuel Garcia, who was also father of the great soprano, Malibran. In 1825 young Manuel accompanied his father on a visit to this country.

Returning to Paris in 1829, he left the stage and devoted himself to teaching. He subsequently began serious scientific inquiry into the conformation of the vocal organs, the limits of the registers, and the physical mechanism of singing. The first result of this study was his application of the laryngoscope, whose value is now universally admitted by physicians. The second result was his "Mémoire sur la voix humaine," presented to the French Institute in 1840. This gained for him the congratulations of the Academy, and was the foundation of all subsequent investigations of the voice.

He was appointed Professor of Singing at the Paris Conservatoire, and published in 1847 "Traité Complet de l'Art du Chant" in two parts, quarto, which has been translated into Italian, German, and English, and has gained a worldwide reputation as one of the standard authorities on singing. Among Garcia's most successful pupils were Jenny Lind, Catherine Hayes, Henriette Nissen, (afterward Mme. Saloman,) and M. Battaille. In 1850 Garcia resigned his post at the Conservatoire and went to London, where he became a professor at the Royal Academy of Music. He was the father of Pauline Viardot, one of the most famous of sopranos.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William S. Bruno.

William S. Bruno, owner and publisher of The Price List, a monthly trade paper, died on Saturday at his home, 166 West 132d Street, after a lingering illness. He was born in Germany, and came to this country at the age of eleven. After receiving a public school education he entered the banking business, and later the publishing, in which he continued up to the time of his death. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and Past Master of King Solomon Lodge. A wife, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

Zachary T. Benson.

Zachary Taylor Benson, one of the oldest retail druggists in the city, died on Saturday at his residence, 29 West 127th Street, after a short illness, due to a complication of diseases which resulted in hemorrhage of the brain. He was born fifty-eight years ago in the old village of Westchester, and as a young man entered the drug business. Thirty-five years ago he started in business for himself and opened a store at 2,334 Third Avenue, where he remained up to the time of his death. He was well known among Masons, and was a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association, Bunting Lodge, Constantine Commandery, and several pharmaceutical societies. He leaves a widow and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at his home this evening. The burial will be in Kensico.

The Rev. Joseph J. Woolley.

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 1.—The Rev. Joseph J. Woolley, who came here two weeks ago to visit his daughter, President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, died at the City Hospital to-day after an operation for appendicitis which was performed last Thursday. He was 73 years old, and a resident of Pawtucket, R. I.

George J. Laighton.

George J. Laighton of Brooklyn, former President of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law at Asheville, N. C. Mr. Laighton was born in Portsmouth, N. H. Coming to New York in his youth, he entered the employ of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, rising from stock boy to President. When the company combined with P. & F. Corbin to form the American Hardware Corporation, about two years ago, Mr. Laighton retired. Mr. Laighton was married twice. His first wife was Miss Effie Hogg, who died in 1885. Seven years later he married Miss Bertha D. Mace, daughter of the late Judge Mace of Newburg. Since her death, in May, 1905, Mr. Laighton had been in feeble health. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, of the Hardware Club, and of Plymouth Church.

Obituary Notes.

Sir WILFRIED LAWSON, Liberal member of Parliament for the Camborne division of Cornwall, died in London yesterday aged 77 years. He had been ill for some time.

JOHN H. HENNION of Newark, N. J., who for many years had been a clerg in the City Hospital, was found dead in his bed there this morning. He was about 80 years old, and was known as "Uncle John" ever since his admission to the hospital, long before the memory of the present attaches. He was at one time well known as a temperance lecturer.

JOHN MORTON McCLELLAN, a nephew of the late Gen. George B. McClellan and a cousin of Mayor McClellan of this city, died yesterday at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia. He was 50 years old.

CITY BREVITIES.

Frank Lavaka, foreman of the bootblacks in the Pennsylvania Railroad station, was run over by a Coney Island passenger automobile last night on the Bowery, opposite Second Street, and killed.

A woman about 35 years old became hysterical last night on the downtown platform of the Subway station at Seventy-ninth Street and was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. She was too ill to tell her name.

Seven-year-old Freda Lochman of 406 Second Avenue and six-year-old Antonio Rocco of 408 Second Avenue were bitten yesterday by a dog at 410 Second Avenue. The dog was shot by Policeman Hay after soaring a crowd.

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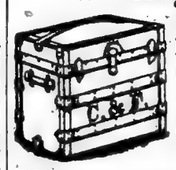

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561 PHYSICIAN-PUPILS.

Post-Graduate Medical School Issues Its Annual Report.

The Directors of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, have just issued the annual report of the school. In the last year 561 physicians have been graduated at the school, and there have been 10,668 matriculates in the twenty-four years of the school's existence. The school is exclusively for members of the medical profession whose credentials are satisfactory to the Directors and who have a legal right to practice medicine in the States or countries from which they come.

The Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital is open the entire year. It is the pioneer institution of post-graduate medical instruction under one room, and in this country there had never before been any systematic instruction by courses in all departments for graduates. One of the principal purposes of the school is to enable practicing physicians and surgeons to keep up with the constant advances in medicine and surgery.

The report says that every general practitioner who wishes to keep up with the times must spend at least a few weeks in such a school every year.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Cincinnati, John Martin Armstrong, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Albert G. Ross, Sunday, July 1, 1906. Services from Spring Grove Chapel Thursday, at 11 A. M.

BARKER.—Entered into rest Friday, June 29, Sarah E. Barker, widow of the late James Barker.
Services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hudson St., between 8th and 9th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. Interment at Rye, N. Y.

BENSON.—June 30, 1906, Zachary T. Benson. Funeral services at his late residence, 29 West 127th St., Monday, July 2, at 8 o'clock P. M. Members of Bunting Lodge, No. 655, F. and A. M.; Sylvan Chapter, No. 188, R. A. M.; Constantine Commandery, No. 48, K. T., and Masonic Veterans Association respectfully invited. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

BROWN.—On Friday, June 29, at his late residence, 8 Landscape Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Fred. T. Brown, in his 64th year. Funeral Masonic services in Masonic Hall, 23d St. and 6th Av., New York, Monday, July 2, half-past 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, also members of the Temple Club, Masonic Board of Relief, and the following Masonic lodges: Manhattan, 62; Mt. Moriah, 27; Americus, 535; Montgomery, 66; Prince of Orange, 16; Citizens', 628; Howard, 35; Nepperhan, 786, and Hoffman, 412.

DOUTWELL.—On Sunday, July 1, 1906, Charles H. Doutwell.
Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 2,121 5th Av., Tuesday, July 3, 10 A. M. Interment private.

FOOTE.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Brig. Gen. Morris Cooper Foote, United States Army, will be held at Arlington National Cemetery on Tuesday, July 3, at 5 P. M. Members of the New York Commandery, Loyal Legion; Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars, Society of the Santiago, Order of the Dragon, Military Order of the Carabao, and the Ninth United States Infantry Veterans' Association are invited to attend.

CARROLL.—Annie Hosmer Carroll, at St. Louis, Mo., mother of Lucy Hosmer Stoughton.
Burial at Zanesville, Ohio, Tuesday, July

JULY COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS.

Miscellaneous.

Coupons due and payable at the office of the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

On and after July 1st, 1906.

Alexandria, La., Improvement	5s	Memphis, Tenn., Taxing District	6s
American Felt Co	5s	Memphis, Tenn., School	4½s
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. (July 10) Deb	5s	Memphis, Tenn., Market House	5s
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	6s	Minneapolis, Minn., C. H., 4s and var. others	
Baton Rouge, La., Improvement	4s	Montauk Extension Ry. Co	5s
Bay Cities Water Co	5s	Monticello, Ga., Light & Water	5s
Billings, Mont., Funding	6s	Montgomery, N. Y., Water	4s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire	4s	Montvale, N. J., Road Improvement	5s
Bradford Co., Pa., Court House	4s	Mutual Life Ins. Co	6s
Bodley Wagon Co	5s	Mutual Terminal Co. of Buffalo	1st 4s
Canandaigua, N. Y., S. D. No. 1	4s	Multnomah Co., Oregon, S. D	6s
Camden Co., N. J., Building	4s	New York Bay Extension R. R. Co	5s
Cedartown, Ga., School	6s	North Spring Lake, N. J	5s
Cohoes, N. Y., School	3½s	Oskaloosa Trac. & Light Co	5s
Coldwater Gas Light & Fuel Co	1st 5s	Pelham, Ga., School	5s
Detroit, Monroe & Tol. Sh. Line Ry	5s	Peoria & Pekin Term. Ry. Co	5s
Durham, N. C., School	4s	Philipsburg, Mont., Water	6s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem St. Ry	5s	Pittsburg & Fairmount Fuel Co	1st 5s
Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co	5s	Richland, Ga., Water & Electric	5s
Elyria, O., Water	4½s	St. [illegible] City, Fort Wayne	3½s
Galloway Coal Co	5s	Stonington, Conn., S. D. No. 18	4s
Glassport, Pa., School D	4½s	South Orange, N. J., Sewer	4s
Greensboro, N. C., Street	4s	Sullivan Water Co	6s
Griffin, Ga	5s	Syracuse, N. Y., School 3½s & var. others	
Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co	6s	Tampa, Fla., Refunding	5s
Hawaii Territory Improvement	3½s	Telfair Co., Ga., Court House	5s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal	5s	Terre Haute, Ind., Improvement	6s
Indiana Ry. Co. Consolidated	5s	Toledo, Ohio, Refunding	4s & var. others
Inter-Ocean S. S. Co	5s	U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., Ser. "K"	4s
Klickitat Co., Wash., Funding	6s	U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., Ser. "L"	4s
Long Island R. R. Co. Consolidated	5s	Water Works Co. (San Antonio)	6s
Long Island R. R. New Consolidated	4s	Westerly, R. I., Refunding	4s
Long Island R. R., North Shore Branch	5s	West Indianapolis, Ind., Funding	6s
Marq. & Bessemer Dock & Nav. Co. Deb	5s	West Orange, N. J., Education	5s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding	4½s	Wilmington, N. C., Refunding	4s
Memphis, Tenn., Flippins	6s	Wilkes-Barre, Pa., City Improvement	4s

Zenith S. S. Co. (July 15th) 1st 5s

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

66 Broadway, New York City.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 2ND, 1906.

Abilene Water Co. 1st 5s.
Adirondack Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Albany Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Amherst County, Va. 4½s.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. Genl. 5s.
Atlanta Water & Elec. Power Co. 1st 5s.
Atlanta & Birmingham Ry. Co. 1st 5s.

Batavia Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Bay Shore, N. Y., Union Free School, Dist. No. 1, 4s.
Boone Gas Co. 1st 5s.

Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp. 1st 4s.
Cohoes-Waterford Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Corning, N. Y., (Various.)

Englewood Gas & Elec. Co. Genl. 5s.

Great Northern Paper Co. 1st 5s.
Green Bay Phosphate Co. 1st 5s.
Gulf & Chicago Ry. 1st 4s.

Hackensack Gas Light Co. Genl. 5s.
Independent Union Telephone Co. 1st 5s.
Johnson, Isaac G. & Co. 1st 5s.
Jackson & Battle Creek Traction Co. 1st 5s.

Leggett, Francis H., & Co., 1st 6s.
Lumber Securities Co. Col. Tr. 6s.

Marion City Water Co. 1st 4s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s.
Michigan Traction Co. 1st 5s.

Naumkeag Street Ry. Co. Cons. 5s.
Newburgh & Orange Lake Ry. Co. 1st 5s.
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co., Ltd., Deb. 6s.
N. Y. Cab Co. Reg. 6s.
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. Cons. 5s.
Port Jervis Elec. Light, Power, Gas & Ry. Co. 1st 5s.

Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Rhinebeck Water Co. 1st 5s.
Rosedale & Linden Cemetery Asso. Reg. 6s.
Ruby Basin Mining & Tunnel Co. 1st 7s.

Schenectady Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Southern Staten Lumber Co. 1st 6s.
Springfield Coal Mining Co. 1st 5s.

Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co. 1st 6s.
United States Packing Co. 1st 6s.

Victor Fuel Co. 1st 5s.
Vincennes Citizens St. Ry. Co. 1st 5s.

DUE JULY 12TH, 1906.
Cuba Eastern Ry. Co. Car Trust 6s.

Railroads.

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupon No. 35 of the above railway, maturing July 1st, 1906, will be paid on and after July 2d at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, 25 Broad Street, New York.

The Franklin Society

FOR HOME-BUILDING AND SAVINGS.

will pay its 35th consecutive semi-annual dividend in July (at the rate of 5%) upon all amounts up to Five Thousand (5,000) Dollars invested for more than thirty (30) days. Accounts opened before July 11 earn from July 1.

Many Thousands Know about the Franklin Society and its safe and simple system of savings and investment under the Banking Law, for it has been doing business successfully for more than eighteen years on Park Row. But for those who DON'T KNOW there is a little booklet which tells all about the Society. If you have $10 or $5,000 to invest conservatively, and want only reasonable earnings, why not send for the little booklet anyway? The Society's address is BEEKMAN AND PARK ROW, MANHATTAN.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS UNDER DECLARATION OF TRUST made by Amos R. Duncan and Alexander J. Mayer, dated January 21st, 1889, referring to certain lands in Texas, in said Declaration described:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the said Declaration of Trust, a meeting of the certificate holders thereunder has been called by the Trustees for Monday, July 30th, 1906, at two o'clock P. M., at the residence of the undersigned, Alexander J. Mayer, at Deal, New Jersey.

The objects of the proposed meeting are:

1st. To discuss and determine whether to increase the compensation of the Trustees.

2d. To discuss and determine upon the desirability of winding up the trust.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1906.

ALEXANDER J. MAYER, } Trustees.
W. H. SUMMERS, }

PAUL M. HERZOG, Counselor at Law, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HORACE WATERS & COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Horace Waters & Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 134 Fifth Avenue, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 17th day of July, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors or Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1906.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

SAMUEL T. WHITE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Thaddeus Davids Company will be held at the office of the company, 127 William St., New York, on Monday, July 9th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and such other business as may come before it. E. W. DAVIDS, Secy Thaddeus Davids Co. June 28th, 1906.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

June 20th, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,116,918.31
Due from banks and bankers	3,068,743.88
Real estate and securities	765,989.25
United States bonds	550,000.00
Cash and reserve	1,001,349.13
	$10,343,000.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,130,593.87
Circulation	395,400.00
Deposits	8,417,001.02
	$10,343,000.89

OFFICERS.

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEORGE T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEORGE W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
EDWARD I. EDWARDS, Asst. Cashier.

COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

FARSON, SON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

FARSON, LEACH & CO.

34 Pine St., New York.

July 1st, 1906.

Albion, Ind., Water Co.
Aurora, Ill., School District No. 4.
Billings, Mont., Funding.
Bluffton, Ind., School and Water.
Bodwell Water Power Co.
Cascade County, Mont.
Chilekahs, I. T., Water and Sewer.
Chouteau County, Mont., Funding.
Enfield, Ill., Refunding.
Escanaba, Mich., School.
Fairmount, Ind., School.
Garfield County, Colo., School District No. 7.
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding, School and City Hall
Hillsborough County, Fla., Road.
Huntington, Ind.
Huntington Water Co.
Jonesboro, Ind., Funding.
Kalamazoo, Mich., City and Street Imp.
Kent, Wash., Water and Light.
Lebanon, Ind., Water Works.
Lewiston, Ill., Refunding.
Linwood and Auburn Levee District.
Madison, Ga., School.
Moline, Ill., School District No. 2.
Mount Morris, Ill., Water.
Multnomah County, Ore., School District No 31.
Muncie, Ind.
New Carlisle, Ind.
New Castle, Ind.
Pipestone, Minn., Refunding.
Polk County, Minn., Public Ditch.
Quebec, Canada.
Red Lake County, Minn., Public Ditch.
Rochester, Mich., Improvement.
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.
Snohomish (City,) Wash., Funding and Water.
South Orange, N. J., School and Refunding.
Spring Lake, Ill., Drainage.
Taylor County, Wis., Jail.
Tillamook County, Ore., School District No. 31.
Tuscaloosa County, Ala.
Wasco County, Ore., School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Mich., School.

July 12th.

Fowler, Ind., School.

July 15th.

Kokomo, Ind., Funding and School.

July 16th.

Veedersburg, Ind., School.

July 17th.

Huntington, Ind., Water.

July 20th.

Joliet, Ill., Refunding.

The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review published to-day contains statements of NATIONAL BANKS in New York and other cities as of June 18, 1906. $1.00 per year, with Cloth Binder $2.00.

Miscellaneous.

The New York Trust Company

26 BROAD STREET.

Coupons due at this office on and after July 2d, 1906.

Adrian Water Co. 1st and 2d Mtge. 6s.
Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Sinking Fund 5s.
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.
Central Market St. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.
Citizens' Gas & Elec. Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s.
City of Dallas, Texas.
City of Galveston, Texas.
City of Pullman, Washington.
City of Rome, Georgia, Renewal or Ridg. Mtge. 4½s.
City Water Co. of Maryville 1st Mtge. 5s.
Clinchfield Coal Co.
Columbus, Grove City & Southwestern Ry. Co. 1st 5s.
Eastern Parkway Co. 5s.
Edison Elec. Light & Power Co. of Erie, Pa., 1st 6s.
Equitable Illum'g G. L. Co. of Phila., Pa., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Erie County Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.
Franklin County, North Carolina.
Florida Publishing Co. 1st Mtge. 6s.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Gen. Ridg. 4s.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Ridg. 4½s.
Globe Street Railway Co. Debenture 5s.
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s.
Herkimer County Light & Power Co. 1st 5s.
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s.
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s & 5s.
Jonesville, S. C., School Dist.
Kansas City South. Ry. Co. 5% Collat. Gold Notes.
Kootenai County, Idaho.
Lincoln Traction Co. Mtge. Gold 5s.
Metropolitan Water Co. 1st 4s.
Mahoning & Shenango Ry. & Light Co. 1st Consol. Ridg. 5s.
Minnesota Waterworks Co. 1st 4½s.
National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st 5s.
New London Steamboat Co. 1st 6s.
New Orleans City & Lake 1st 6s.
New Orleans City Railroad Genl. 5s.
New Orleans Ry. & Light Co. Genl. 4½s.
New York & Westchester Lighting Co.
Northport Water Co. 1st 4½s.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s.
Paducah City Railway 1st Cons. 5s.
Peace River Phosphate Min. Co. 1st Cons. 6s.
Plattsburgh Traction Co. 1st 6s.
Portsmouth St. R'way & Light Co. 1st 6s.
Richmond Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st 5s.
Springfield Ry. & Light Co. 1st Lien Ref. 5s.
St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. Co. 5% Collat. Trust Gold Notes.
Sharon & New Castle R'way Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s.
South American Mines Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co. 1st 5s.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. Co. 1st 5s.
Tacoma Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s.
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge.
Utica Belt Line St. Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. 5s.
United Gas & Elec. Co. 5s.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co. Gen. 5s.
Worcester & Conn. Eastern Ry. Co. 1st 4½s.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co. 1st 6s.
Western N. Y. & Penn. R. R. Co. 1st 5s.
Yakima County, Washington, S. D. No. 3.
Youngstown Sharon R'way & Light Co. 1st S. F. 5s.

Due 2d.

City of Oregon, Mo.

Due 14th.

Wladikawkas Railway Co. (Russia.)

Due 15th.

Branchville, S. D., 18, Orangeburg, S. C.
City of Oregon, Mo.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn., June 28, 1906.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred stock for the half year ending May 31st, 1906, and an ad interim dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 14, 1906.

The books will close July 7 and will be reopened July 16.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders. A. T. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

116th Semi-Annual Dividend.

UNION SQUARE

SAVINGS BANK,

formerly the
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JULY 1ST at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws; payable on and after July 16th, 1906.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

During the construction of its new building, the Bank's temporary quarters are at 26 Union Square.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

81ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1906, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits of over $500, THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the remainder up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th, will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

The Bank has removed to its New Building, 81 W. 34th Street, (bet. 5th and 6th Avenues).

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1, 1906, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on all sums from

$5 TO $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on all deposits entitled thereto, from $1.00 to $1,000 inclusive, and on the excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 16th, 1906. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1906, will draw interest from July 1st, 1906.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 19th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1906, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 16, 1906.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1906, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1906.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

West 59th St. and Columbus Circle.

Interest declared at following rates per annum: On deposits from $5 to $500, FOUR Per Cent. On deposits from $500 to $3,000, THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. BANK OPEN MONDAY 6 TO 8 P. M.

R. B. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 10th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

3D AV., COR. 124TH ST.

The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1906. Interest payable on and after Monday, July 16.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

ITALIAN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Spring and Lafayette Sts.

Interest Dividend July 1st, 1906.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums.

Deposits made before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI, President.
F. I. SIMONELLI, Secretary.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, July 2, 1906.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Common stock of the Company, to be paid on August 1st, 1906, to the stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th, 1906. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Banks.

FOUNDED 1803.

206th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 21, 1906.

The Board of Directors of this Bank has to-day declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 2, 1906, to stockholders of record at closing of transfer books to-day. Transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1906, at 10 A. M.

Z. S. FREEMAN, Cashier.

245th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

National Banking Association.

New York, June 19, 1906.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 2, 1906. The transfer books will remain closed from June 22d, 1906, until July 2d, 1906.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK of the City of New York.

June 21st, 1906.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 2d, 1906.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst. at twelve o'clock noon and reopened on July 2d, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

200TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

Chartered 1799.

New York, June 25, 1906.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Monday, July 2d, 1906, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, June 27th, 1906. Transfer books will remain closed from the morning of June 28th until July 2d, 1906.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS BANK.

New York, June 14th, 1906.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 2d, 1906.

The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 2d, 1906.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, June 20, 1906.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, July 2, 1906, to stockholders of record of that date. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until July 2, 1906.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank, payable on and after July 2d, 1906, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 22d, 1906.

125th Dividend.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,

23d St. and 3d Av.,

New York, June 20th, 1906.

The Directors of this bank have declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 2d, 1906.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

YORKVILLE BANK.

New York, June 20th, 1906.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on July 2d, to shareholders of record.

Transfer books will be closed from June 22d, 3 P. M., until July 3d.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after July 2d, 1906. Transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1906

FRANK B. FRENCH, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, June 19th, 1906.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eleven (11) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 2d, 1906, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1906. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

June 19, 1906.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 2, 1906, until which date the transfer books will be closed. E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

Railroads.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.

49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1906, of the General Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, and of the First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHWESTERN COAL & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & St. Louis Railway Company, Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company.—Extended Five Per Cent. loan.

Interest due July 1st, 1906, on bonds of this loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Coupons due July 1, 1906, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds will be paid after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY—FOUR AND One-half Per Cent. Loan.—Interest due July 1st, 1906, on bonds of this loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Miscellaneous.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. LEACH & CO.

FORMERLY

Farson, Leach & Co.,

149 Broadway

New York City

JULY 1st.

Ada, Ohio, School.
Albion, Ind., Water Company.
Aurora, Ills., School District No. 4.
Barbour Co., Ala., Refunding.
Billings, Montana, Funding.
Bluffton, Ind., School & Waterworks.
Bodwell Water Power Co., 1st Mtge.
Chehalis, Wash., Funding.
Chickasha., I. Terr., Water & Sewer.
Chouteau County, Mont., Fdg.
Ellsworth, Kan., Refdg.
Enfield, Ills., Refdg.
Escanaba, Mich., School.
Fairmount, Ind., School.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Refdg.
Garfield County, Col., School District No. 7.
Green Bay, Wis., School, City Hall & Refdg.
Hillsborough County, Fla., Road.
Huntington, Ind., Waterworks.
Huntington, Ind., Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge.
Jefferson, Mo., Renewal.
Jonesboro, Ind., Fdg.
Kalamazoo, Mich., Street Imp.
Kalamazoo, Mich., City Imp.
Kent, Wash., Water & Light.
Lebanon, Ind., Waterworks.
Lewiston, Ills., Refdg. Water.
Linwood & Auburn Levee District.
Marshall County, Miss., Ditch.
Moline, Ills., School District No. 2.
Montville, Conn.
Mount Morris, Ills., Waterworks.
Montpelier, Ind., Funding.
Multnomah Co., Oregon.
Muncie, Ind., School.
Oak Park & River Forest Twp. (Ills.)
Pauls Valley, I. Terr., Waterworks & Sewer.
Pipestone, Minn., Refdg.
Polk County, Minn., Ditch.
Quebec, Canada.
Quincy, Ills., Sch. Dist. No. 172.
Red Lake County, Minn., Ditch.
Rochester, Mich., Imp.
Shawinigan Water & Power Co., Consol. Mtge.
Silver Bow County, Mont., Fdg.
Snohomish, Wash., Water.
Snohomish, Wash., General Municipal.
South Orange, N. J., School.
South Orange, N. J., Refunding.
Sterling, Ills.
Taylor County, Wis., Jail.
Tillamook County, Ore., School District No. 31.
Trenton, Missouri, School District.
Wasco County, Ore., School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Mich., School.
Yalobusha County, Miss., Jail.

JULY 5th.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, School District.

JULY 7th.

Hammond, Ind., School.

JULY 12th.

Fowler, Ind., School.
Stark Co., Ohio, Court House.

JULY 15th.

Ada, I. Terr. Water & School.
Dyersburg, Tenn., Sewer.
Kokomo, Ind., School.
Pontiac, Mich., Waterworks Extension.
Red Oak Junction, Iowa, School District.

JULY 16th.

Veedersburg, Ind., School.

JULY 17th.

Huntington, Ind., Water.

JULY 20th.

Joliet, Ills., Refdg.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., N. Y. City

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER

JULY 1ST, 1906.

Blackford County, Indiana, Court House 5s.
Bedford, Indiana.
Canal-Louisiana Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans, La., Dividend.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen'l Mortgage 4½s.
Columbus City, Ind.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Cons. 5s.
Dallas County, Iowa, Court House 4s.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co. 1st Mortgage.
Hartford City, Ind., Schools 4½s.
Indianapolis City, Ind.
Jekyl Island Club.
Johnson County, Ind.
Louisiana State.
Marion, Indiana, School, City.
Marion County, Ind.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. 1st 6s.
New Orleans, La., Constitutional and Improvement 4% Bonds.
Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st Mortgage 5s.
Niagara Falls Water Works Co.
Okonite Company, Limited, Debenture 6s.
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 1st Mortgage 7s, Series "A."
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. 2d Mortgage 7s, Series "G."
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Special Stock dividend 1¾%.
Peru, Ind.
Rensselaer, Ind., School 6s.
Traverse City R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 6s.

JULY 3D, 1906.

Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Gtd. Stock Div. 1¾%.

Railroads.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

A semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on the 16th of July, 1906.

The transfer books for the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M., 5th July, 1906, and reopen at 10 A. M., 17th July, 1906.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.

New York, 26th June, 1906.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.

No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 22d, 1906.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company and the Coupons of the Refunding Mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company due July 1st, 1906, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the July, 1906, coupons of the Four Per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 2d, 1906. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., June 27, 1906.

Miscellaneous.

Coupons Maturing July, 1906 PAYABLE AT THE

BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

Pine Street, Corner William

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

FIRST

Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Board of Education, School Building; Funding; General Street Improvement.
Beaverhead County, Mont., Refunding.
Berryville, Va., Water Works.
Billings, Mont., City Hall.
Boulder, Colo., Water Works.
Bozeman, Mont., Funding, 2d Series.
Broadwater County, Mont., Funding.
Cascade County, Mont., Court House; Funding.
Centerville, Ia., Funding; Refunding.
Chilliam County, Wash., School District No. 7.
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Cook County, Ill.,
School Dist. No. 25 (Arlington Heights);
School Dist. No. 99 (Morton Park);
School Dist. No. 170 (Chicago Heights).
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Danville Street Railway & Light Co., Danville, Ill., Refunding Mortgage Gold.
Day County, So. Dak., Refunding.
Denison & Sherman Railway Co., Tex., First Mortgage Gold.
Dexter, Mo., School District School Building.
Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La., First Mortgage Gold.
Elmwood, Ill., Refunding.
Eureka Springs, Ark., Series "H," Improvement Water Districts Nos. 3, 4 and 5.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Refunding.
Fayette County, Ky., Funding.
Ford County, Ill., School District No. 58 (Melvin).
Gallatin County, Mont., Funding; High School Building; Refunding.
Georgetown, Ill., School District No. 177.
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer; Water Works.
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding; Sewer.
Greenville, Ill., Refunding.
Hamblen County, Tenn., Turnpike Road.
Hawarden, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Highwood, Ill., School District No. 1, Refunding.
Hot Springs, So. Dak., School.
Howard, So. Dak., Board of Education Independent School District, School Building.
Huntington, W. Va., 2d Sewerage.
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Refunding.
Keokuk, Ia., Refunding.
La Salle, Ill., School District No. 2, School Building.
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding.
Lyons City, Clinton, Ia., Independent School District, School House.
Macon County, Ill., Court House.
Madison, So. Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works.
Montana Railroad Co., First Mortgage 5s.
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Works & Electric Light.
Moweaqua, Ill., School Building.
Muncie Gas Light & Fuel Co., Muncie, Ind., First Mortgage.
Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement; Refunding.
Ottawa Gas Light & Coke Co., Ottawa, Ill., First Mortgage Gold.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District, School Building; Water Works.
Park County, Mont., Refunding.
Pecatonica, Ill., School Building.
Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee District.
Pontiac Township, Ill., School District, High School Building.
Port Huron Light & Power Co., Port Huron, Mich., First Mortgage Gold.
Portland General Electric Co., Portland, Ore., First Mortgage Gold.
Powell County, Mont., Funding.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli County, Mont., Gold Funding.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works.
Schiller Company, Chicago, Ill., Gold Mtge.
Seattle, Wash., Funding; Funding First and Second Series; Sewer; Sewer Tunnel.
Sedalia, Mo., School District School Building.
Seneca Falls, N. Y., Refunding.
Shenandoah, Ia., Independent School District Funding.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding County, Ga., Public Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spartanburg, So. Car., Funding.
Spartanburg County, So. Car., County Refunding.
Tacoma Eastern R. R. Co., First Mtge. Gold.
Teton County, Mont., Funding Gold.
Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light; Water & Light; Water Works.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 5.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 23, Refunding (Elgin).
Utica Electric Light & Power Co., Utica, N. Y., First Mortgage Gold.
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Westport, Mo., Water Works.
Woodlawn, Ala., Refunding.
Yellowstone County, Mont., School District No. 2, School Building (Billings).

SECOND

Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Road

$1,000,000

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1908.
Canada So. 1st 5s, 1908.
Rock Island, Choctaw Coll. 4s.
Virginia Midland Serial 5s & 6s.
L. & N., New Orleans & Mobile 1st 6s, 1930.
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s, 1924.

M. WOLFF,

Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

It is the peculiar business of the stock market to note and appraise all developments affecting financial values, accompanying movements in prices representing the recording of its opinion. It is useless to urge that this appraisal is oftentimes made by professional speculators alone; that is only to quarrel with what is the opinion of the majority upon a certain day, or during one week or month. It is better to remember that the stock market enjoys equally with womankind the privilege of changing its mind and that in the long run false appraisals, whether made by speculators or investors, are subject to sharp corrections. At the moment the market's opinion, represented by the fall of some 5 points in the average of twenty active railroad stocks from the level of mid-June, is unmistakable, but, as is usually the case, there is a minority appraisal which is unaccompanied by an opinion. The more obvious developments which have been translated into declining prices have arisen from the activities of Congress and the President. There is no doubt that a chronology of events like that of last week affects speculative sentiment and therefore prices. On Monday there came from Washington the announcement that the Attorney General of the United States had decided to bring criminal actions against the heads of some of the country's greatest railroads as a result of the findings of the coal roads investigators; on Tuesday the Senate of the United States adopted a resolution to investigate the relations existing between the great grain-carrying railroads and the elevator interests, and the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for documents which he hopes will help to prove Government favoritism toward the United States Steel Corporation; on Wednesday the executive of a great packing house concern returned from Europe and described our foreign trade as severely damaged by the Administration's activities, estimating the losses, roughly, in hundreds of millions of dollars; on Thursday details of Government suits to be brought against a score of railroads for violation of safety appliance ordinances, involving millions again, were published. And under these developments, and others which could not be laid at Washington's door, prices fell steadily and Wall Street desired fervently an early adjournment of Congress.

The real question involved is whether these various moves against corporations have unsettled values as well as prices. It is beyond dispute that they have contributed heavily to the opinion now held by a large part of Wall Street that the maximum of the wave of business activity has been witnessed; that, to use its own phrase, we can now "see over the top" of the present prosperity, and that the stock market is therefore beginning promptly an appraisal of the future. In support of this opinion it is urged that the money market is in a most unsatisfactory position, from the market point of view, with time funds commanding rates above the interest yield of stocks; that there is no prospect of such public interest in stocks as will permit their sale to outsiders at higher prices; that some of the greatest factors in the market have been so hunted from pillar to post by investigating committees of one kind and another that they have abandoned speculation in sheer weariness and disgust; that bond syndicates are closing with losses making it increasingly difficult for corporations to borrow money for extensions, and even for present needs, and that tariff agitation later in the year is certain to have a most depressing influence upon both business and stocks. It is possible to attribute to certain of these arguments considerable weight, but it would be hazardous to accept the conclusion as a whole, and those observers beyond the circle of Wall Street's influence will contest it, pointing to the prospects of excellent harvests of wheat, corn, and cotton; to the relief which our money market should sooner or later receive from the credits established abroad and from the prudence exhibited by our bankers preparatory to the annual Fall demands; to the splendid results attained by the country's great railroads in the record-breaking fiscal year which passed out on Saturday, and to the fact that, however harsh present measures against sinning corporations may seem, they make in the end for inestimable betterment in the conduct of business in every corner of the land. They will choose to believe that the swing of prices toward lower levels betokens only speculative confusion of cause and effect and will probably waste less pity upon the operator in stocks than that student of divination will express for those who deliberately blind themselves to the readings of the stock market barometer.

In the money market the fall in foreign exchange to the gold import point was easily the most interesting happening of the week. At 4.8350 demand sterling touched a price below that ruling on Sept. 12, 1905, when our bankers engaged gold in London, the market price of gold at that time, as at present, favoring the movement. But the decline in sterling rates was not the only thing needful; there had also to be obtainable the actual gold in the London open market, and this was not to be had. The supplies of the Bank of England could not be tapped without a further fall in rates. In short, the conditions were exactly those in force previous to the last gold import movement, when exchange ruled at the gold point for days, but without avail until the Treasury's offer of deposits against engagements drove rates down to the figure at which sovereigns could be taken from the parsimonious "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," as the venerable English Bank is known to the irreverent. The indications are that during the present week $5,000,000 gold will reach London from South Africa and other points, and the quest of our bankers may then meet with greater success. In the meantime borrowers here have had placed at their disposal considerable amounts of English and French capital, attracted of course by the disparity in interest rates on time loans here and abroad. If the English Bank reduces its rate to 3 per cent. after the mid-year disbursements, a step rather confidently expected in London, the disparity will become still greater. It is only necessary to look back over the rates prevailing at this time in recent years to understand the attraction of present rates. Against the prevailing rates of 4½@5 per cent. for four months and 5 per cent. for six months, rates for these periods last year were 3 @3¼ per cent. for four months and 3½ @3¾ per cent. for six months. In fact, one must go back to 1903 to find a parallel. In call money there is less divergence, for the reason that the banks, while striving to keep their time loans within rather narrow limits, are compelled to keep their money from idleness by putting it out in day to day loans. The scanty amounts of money offering to long-term borrowers represent cautionary measures against Fall demands, of course, and in preparation for this contingency also is the increase of $22,652,100 reported by local banks in the recent call over the cash holdings of April 6 last. This showing would have been more pleasing had not loans increased $23,370,192 in the same period, in spite of stock market conditions generally favorable to a reduction of this account. There are the ten days of July disbursements still to be coped with, after which further progress, with or without the Stock Exchange's consent, toward a strengthening of the cash position of the banks is requisite. The banks will be favored by the heavy July disbursements of the Government, which has been playing them, as usual, a bad turn throughout June, taking some $12,000,000 cash away from the market through the Sub-Treasury system. Secretary Shaw proposes to take away, also, the $10,000,000 of special deposits made in March during the money stress, but inasmuch as an equal amount will be deposited with San Francisco's banks, to find its way back here in large measure, undoubtedly, this development should have no lasting effect. A rise in call money rates to the quotations of 25 per cent. and 30 per cent. obtaining during the April disbursements would now, as they did then, facilitate gold imports, perhaps again with the help of the Treasury.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

JAMES STILLMAN, who has been in Europe for the past five months, is said to have repeated in a recent letter to a friend in New York this story, which he heard in Paris: An American banker brought his son to Paris with the intention of leaving him there to amuse himself for a while before assuming the duties devolving on him as a prospective partner in his father's banking house. The banker introduced his son to his Paris bankers, telling them to meet his son's drafts and to look to himself in case the account was overdrawn. The American banker went home to New York, and his son lost no time in starting out to have a good time. He made such progress in the course of a month that he had already become the source of some apprehension to the Paris bankers. The account had become overdrawn, but this caused no reduction in the volume of drafts drawn by the young American.

At the month's end the Paris bankers, to protect themselves, sent this cable to the young man's father:

"Your son's account overdrawn 100,000. Shall we honor further drafts?"

The father, who had more or less contempt for things French, although he liked Paris about as well as his son, sent this reply:

"If you mean pounds, send him home; if you mean dollars, tell him to be careful; if you mean those little things, let him have all he wants."

W. H. NEWMAN, President of the New York Central, while traveling some time ago on the Canada Southern, one of the New York Central lines, fell in with an inhabitant of one of the towns along the road. He dropped into conversation with the man, and presently Mr. Newman made some comment on the straightness of the road. "And do you know," the townsman asked, "why the road was built so straight?" Mr. Newman replied that he would be glad to hear.

"Well, I'll tell you. You see, when they were surveying for this road here the men that were doing the work came into several towns that were expected to be along the line and they asked for things to drink. Well, there was nothing to be had in those towns then, though there be a-plenty now, and so the men went thirsty but for water. Well, that made them mad, and they vowed they'd get even. Well, do you know, Sir, they started right back on their tracks and began their survey all over again. This time they went in a straight line, and never turned a foot to reach the towns. They got even with the towns by keeping the railroad out of them."

WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, who was counsel for the French syndicate which financed the Pennsylvania loan, treated the representatives of the French banks who were here looking after the details to a thoroughgoing dose of strenuous New York finance. The French investigators went into Pennsylvania Railroad bookkeeping much more deeply than is usually considered necessary when New York bankers look into the affairs of a big railroad. Mr. Cromwell wanted his clients' representatives to do their work well, but he also wanted it gotten through with quickly. Consequently the lights were kept burning up high in 49 Wall Street until hours that went beyond anything in the outraged janitor's experience.

On one occasion, according to the tales that are told, it became necessary to get certain information for the conferees that could only be obtained in Philadelphia.

The tired clerks looked for an adjournment, for it was then late in the day. Mr. Cromwell was nothing daunted. After all, Philadelphia is only a few hours away, and the Frenchmen occupied themselves with other things until, late in the evening, his messenger returned with the desired data.

FREDERICK DORR of San Francisco, whose admission to the Stock Exchange was one of the news items of the week, has the distinction of being the only member west of the Missouri River. There are Californians in plenty on 'Change, but never before has a seat been sold to a man having his business habitat west of the Missouri divide.

HEAVINESS ON PARIS BOURSE.

Contemplated Increase of Taxation Induces Heavy Selling.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, July 1.—The Paris Bourse was heavy during the past week, partly on account of sympathy with foreign markets and partly on account of local causes.

The contemplated increase of taxation, which will bear particularly on Stock Exchange securities, induced many persons to dispose of their holdings. French rentes declined to 96¼ in spite of the Government's efforts to uphold prices. It is believed that the selling movement will exercise pressure on the Government and induce it to abandon the much-dreaded income tax. As a matter of fact, the Minister of Finance has not yet presented his project and does not mention it in the budget estimates.

The situation in Russia is still fraught with danger, although a less pessimistic view is taken of it lately. The fact remains, however, that a large portion of the last 5 per cent. loan is in the shape of floating stock and weighs heavily on the market. The apparent oversubscription reported by the issuing banks proved a fallacy. Bona fide subscribers were not as plentiful as stags. The banks received and still hold a huge quantity of bonds.

There was not much change last week in foreign Government stocks, which were dull and irregular, partaking of the general weakness. Spanish railways fluctuated within narrow limits. Copper shares were somewhat heavy. The continued weakness in South Africans was accentuated.

BERLIN BOERSE DEPRESSED.

Taking of a German Loan by Paris Syndicate Causes Sensation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, July 1.—The business transacted on the Boerse last week was positively insignificant, the depression being more marked than in any previous week since the period of listlessness set in.

Material influence upon the industrial stock market was produced by reports from the United States. The uncertainty which seems to prevail in New York exchange and the possibility of Government action against the big trusts have combined to exercise a disturbing influence here.

The situation in the money market has not become more unfavorable. Prices are beginning to relax, especially in view of a reduction of the discount rate of the Bank of England. There are indications, however, that private discount will once more rise at an early date. It was generally anticipated that the Imperial Bank would follow the example of the Bank of England and also make a reduction. This expectation was not fulfilled. The financial position of the Imperial Bank continues to show signs of a far heavier strain than at any corresponding period in previous years.

The amount of the Japanese loan stock recently transferred from the United States and placed in the German market is estimated at £1,500,000, ($7,500,000.)

A mild sensation has been caused by the announcement that a Paris financial syndicate has taken up the municipal loan issued by Frankfort-on-the-Main of 1,500,000 marks. The German market for all domestic loans is very flat just now. This is the first time a French group of bankers has ever taken over a German municipal loan, and this fact is regarded as a symptom of an approaching era of closer financial relations between Germany and France as a result of the agreement over the Morocco question.

BRITISH TRADE GOOD.

Raw Materials Steady and Manufactured Articles in Good Request.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, July 2.—The Times financial supplement says:

"Reports touching last week's commercial position indicate that with few exceptions raw materials were steady and manufactured articles in good request. Although the stock-taking period frequently checked the regular demand, prices mostly were unaltered.

"Wheat ruled fairly steady, flour dull, oats slow, and maize and barley weaker.

"The cotton trade was dull for raw material, with prices somewhat easier. Yarns were in good demand and well sold. In cloth the chief feature was continued dullness in India and China staples. Native clip wool was easier, but Colonial was steady. Yarns were active and woolens firm. The clothing factories were busy.

"There was a steady demand for pig iron, while manufactured iron and steel continued in fairly brisk request. Copper and tin were easy on liquidations, but closed steadier. Lead showed practically no change."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Barter, Webster & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. L. Webster, notions, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. C. Manson, cloaks, suits, and hosiery; 15 Mercer Street; Hotel York.
Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Norfolk, Va.; W. Swartz, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.
Zuckerman Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; R. O. Zuckerman, wrappers, kimonos, and petticoats; 135 Fifth Avenue.
Levy Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; B. S. Levy, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Lehman, A., & Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Lehman, white goods; 57 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, clothing; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Fellman Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; B. Wellman, boots and shoes; 43 Leonard Street.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. E. Reynolds, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, notions, gloves, corsets, and linings; Hotel Broztel.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks, suits, and waists; Prince George Hotel.
Warden, E. M., & Co., Salem, Va.; E. M. Warden, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, ribbons and hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Myine, draperies; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Biggs, Watts & Co., Huntington, West Va.; C. Watts, dry goods; M. W. Dugan, notions; 262 Church Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Klein, Sol, Chicago, Ill.; M. Klein, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, ribbons, muslin underwear, and corsets and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Garland, T. W., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Miss M. Grotzohn, millinery; Miss B. Graf, waists; 16 East Eighteenth Street.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Braham, notions and jewelry; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Herman, P., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Mme. Frederick, millinery; Hotel Woodstock.
Glasgow Brothers, Jackson, Mich.; B. J. Glasgow, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Thompson, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.
Rogers, J. A., Company, Dallas, Texas; W. E. McIlhenny, boots and shoes; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

RAILROADS' BANNER YEAR

Earnings of Year Just Closed Greatest in Country's History.

LARGER DIVIDENDS RESULT

Roads in Better Position Than Ever Before to Withstand Possible Business Depression.

The fiscal year just closed has proved a banner year for American railroads. While it will be many months before the official figures for all the railroads in the United States are available, the increases that have been shown month after month by the railroads making monthly returns indicate a very large increase in both gross and net earnings over the figures for 1905. While it would be hazardous to estimate closely the actual increase for all the roads in the country, it seems probable from the figures already available that the gross earnings of the railroads of the United States, covering approximately 219,000 miles of road, will show for the fiscal year ended June 30 an increase of 10 per cent. over the $2,073,000,000 earned in 1905, according to the preliminary report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The showing in net earnings will also be very favorable. It is to be noted, however, that the majority of railroads, profiting by the exceptional prosperity of the past year, following as it did several previous years of prosperity, added heavily to their charges for improvements and betterments. Expense accounts were heavily charged with items representing permanent improvements.

No section of the country has failed to profit by the favorable conditions which existed this past year. Every group of roads shows its quota added to the increase in earnings, as might indeed be expected from the fact that practically every industry has had its fair share of prosperity.

From a few of the more important railroads which have already reported for eleven months of the fiscal year some idea may be had of the general course of railroad earnings during the past year. Below are given figures which cover a dozen roads located in widely separated sections of the country. The table shows the actual gross and net earnings for the eleven months ended May 3, compared with the earnings for the corresponding period last year, and an estimate of the gross and net earnings for the full year ended June 30, compared with the actual figures for 1905:

RAILROADS' EARNINGS IN 1906.

	1906.	1905.
ATCHISON—		
11 months ended May:		
Gross	$71,396,869	$62,495,282
Net	26,042,243	21,165,643
12 months ended June:		
Gross	78,275,000	68,375,837
Net	29,250,000	22,868,458
BALTIMORE & OHIO—		
11 months ended May:		
Gross	70,819,242	61,921,895
Net	25,525,336	21,124,591
12 months ended June:		
Gross	77,219,942	67,689,997
Net	27,601,035	22,979,394
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
11 months:		
Gross	56,192,407	46,051,854
Net	21,035,263	13,972,158
12 months:		
Gross	61,700,000	50,481,882
Net	23,200,000	15,475,088
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—		
11 months:		
Gross	10,546,800	9,384,095
Net	2,859,374	2,493,083
12 months:		
Gross	11,400,000	10,135,055
Net	3,150,000	2,717,089
HOCKING VALLEY—		
11 months:		
Gross	5,907,920	5,485,541
Net	2,074,745	1,767,199
12 months:		
Gross	6,870,000	6,013,214
Net	2,200,000	1,945,313
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—		
11 months:		
Gross	47,336,017	45,897,956
Net	14,154,743	13,284,669
12 months:		
Gross	51,500,000	49,505,649
Net	15,126,000	14,396,943
LEHIGH VALLEY—		
Gross	29,616,993	28,288,873
Net	11,013,687	11,159,482
12 months:		
Gross	32,000,000	31,275,843
Net	11,900,000	12,846,141
NEW YORK, ONTRAIO & WESTERN—		
11 months:		
Gross	6,762,584	6,416,725
Net	1,755,916	1,813,200
12 months:		
Gross	7,100,000	7,090,888
Net	1,930,000	2,040,140
ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM—		
11 months:		
Gross	47,062,587	40,289,095
Net	13,398,490	10,520,920
12 months:		
Gross	50,975,000	44,051,509
Net	14,275,000	12,993,300
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—		
11 months:		
Gross	49,347,866	44,316,033
Net	12,800,428	12,172,801
12 months:		
Gross	56,800,000	48,145,108
Net	13,475,000	13,062,594

To expect for next year increases as great as those that have been shown this past year would seemingly be borrowing too much of hope. Phenomenal as the progress of the country has been in past years, it seems the part of prudence to anticipate not necessarily a falling off in earnings in 1907 compared with 1906, for there is nothing to indicate such an event, but at least a smaller ratio of increase than has been shown this past year.

In this connection, however, it is a fact worth remembering that even if this year should show a falling off compared with the year just ended the railroads will be able to reduce expenses largely, so that even a reduction in gross would not mean necessarily a correspondingly heavy reduction in net earnings. The railroads have spent enormous sums, which have placed them in better condition than they ever before had been to meet a period of temporary depression in business. The vast improvements that have been made on the railroads in all parts of the country have put them in shape to be operated more efficiently, and therefore more economically. This is really an important factor in any consideration of the railroad prospects of the future. The improvement of roadbed and the additions that have been made to rolling stock and motive power to meet the enormous business of the past few years have greatly strengthened the railroads against any setback to trade.

Should indeed the earnings of the present year compare as favorably with those of last year, as they did with the earnings in 1905, many increases in dividends, it would seem, must needs follow. Already a number of railroads have added to their dividends. Quite recently three or four increases by prominent companies have been announced. These include the increase in the Pennsylvania Company dividend, and that in the dividends on Pan Handle preferred, Baltimore & Ohio common, and New York, Ontario & Western.

Stockholders of railroads have been watching with great interest the favorable showing that has been made by nearly every road in the country, and, while they are content to see improvements proceed, it is not likely that they will await indefinitely a larger return on their investment when such an increase seems fully warranted by a road's earnings. Already the minority stockholders in several controlled lines are seeking larger dividends, and this movement seems increasing rather than diminishing in importance.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The People's Light and Power Company, Newark; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Philip N. Jackson, Oliver W. Jackson, Joseph I. Conlan.

Goldingay Brothers, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles Goldingay, Thomas Goldingay, Frank P. Ford.

COTTON OPINIONS.

Views Bullish on Trade Outlook Despite Crop Progress.

MILLER & CO.—The entire strength of the market seems to come from the July manipulation in New Orleans. There is certainly nothing in the crop accounts to encourage buying. A strong effort is being made to arouse some bullish enthusiasm by pointing out that over a period of fifteen years, with three exceptions, there has been a substantial advance from the low point of June to the high point of August. The exhibitor of this tableau, however, fails to add that in no June of the whole fifteen years has the low price been anywhere near what he calls the low prices now ruling, 10.30 to 10.40, while the highest August price in the famine of 1903 was only 10.32, or only 32 a bale higher than the close of the January option Saturday evening.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.—In reviewing the situation for the week both wire and letter advices indicate a general improvement in the crop, so that whatever the figures of the Government report on July 3 are, we must bear in mind that the crop has had ten days in which to recuperate since the news on which this report is based was compiled, that is, since June 25. The Government report last July was 77 per cent., showing a deterioration of .2 per cent. as June 1st report of last year was 77.2 per cent. The Government report last month was 84.6 per cent.—anything approximating this figure will be construed as bearish on account of the improved condition of the crop since June 25, say 83 to 83 per cent. After the Government report of next Tuesday interest generally will be centred in the new-crop options, and it looks as though the market will work lower.

ATWOOD, VIOLETT & CO.—New-crop options are beginning to show a little strength now, due in part to hesitation to sell, while the conditions surrounding the new crop do not promise any more cotton than mills will need for their year's supply, and at the same time the cotton already sold for short account or hedging purposes would cause a rapid advance, if a general desire to cover should arise as the result of any news adverse to the crop.

A. O. BROWN & CO.—The paramount factor is the enormous consumption, of which there are multiplying evidences. A Berlin convention of cotton manufacturers which met the other day showed that it was keenly alive to the increasing demands for cotton goods throughout the world as population and wealth increase and civilization spreads, by expressing its sense of the necessity of finding somewhere on the globe larger areas of land for the cultivation of cotton. The world realizes that America, raising 75 to 80 per cent. of the total product, has practically a monopoly of the culture. It realizes also that a large American crop is needed this year. Prices are near the lowest point of the year. The question arises, then, have not the bearish factors in the shape of more favorable weather, the July liquidation, the dullness of speculation, and the sympathy with a declining stock market been sufficiently discounted?

SPRINGS & CO.—The main bullish factors continue to be the excellent trade conditions and the active demand for spot cotton. It looks as if the good demand for the old crop would continue for the balance of the season. Taking a broad view, we regard the outlook over the entire belt at present as excellent and above the average. While it is not the prevailing opinion, we think the coming July Bureau Report should show a slightly improved condition over the last report. We doubt if the report has more than a temporary effect, and should the market decline to the neighborhood of 10c. following the report we are disposed to advise the covering of short sales.

HUBBARD BROTHERS & CO.—The disposition is to await the bureau report rather than take any marked attitude and with the considerable short interest, there is not much for sale on any urgent demand. The crop appears to be doing very well, and prices will yield only to the pressure of conditions. Sellers are chary at the moment.

J. S. BACHE & CO.—Reports from the dry goods markets are more favorable to the staple, and interior markets tell of a better demand for spot cotton, but as yet these favorable factors have no effect on the price, as the information from the fields from nearly every source is so exceedingly good that the fear of the bureau report is about the only check to short sellers. The technical situation favors higher prices before the issuance of the Government report.

MARSHALL, SPADER & CO.—The market has displayed an irregular tone during the week, and the option list has touched the lowest level for the old crop options recorded for some time past. The new crop months, while under severe depression, were supported by new speculative ventures. Weather conditions as reported by private advices and official statements could hardly be better, and the crop enters the most critical stage in its development in a high state of excellence. The cotton goods division of the dry goods trade has been severely tested during the week by clearance option sales, which have revealed a good demand at full prices for many fabrics not considered seasonable. A good demand exists for the immediate output of all mills.

T. A. McINTYRE & CO.—It is our opinion that the Government crop report due to be announced at 1 o'clock Tuesday, July 3, will make the average condition about 81 or 82 per cent. against its estimate of 84.6 per cent. a month ago and 77 last year, and 83 in the 13,700,000-bale crop year of 1904 and 77.1 in 1903 and 84.7 in 1902 and 81 in 1901 and 75.8 in 1900. With the exception of last year all were practically crop failures. Both of the 11,000,000-bale crops of 1897 and 1898 were made from a July 1 condition as high as respectively 88 and 91.2 per cent., but the acreage of both of those years ranges from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 smaller than planted this season. A condition of 82 per cent. on July 1 on the present acreage would indicate a crop promise of about 11,500,000 bales, but it should be remembered that it is the July and August weather conditions which go more toward making or marring the crop than any other season of the year, and as a consequence we do not believe the market will fluctuate very much either way on the coming Government crop report should it make the condition approximate 82 per cent. The Government report of Aug. 8 will be far more important and give a more definite line on the probable size of the prospective crop.

BAILY & MONTGOMERY—Reports from Texas are to the effect that the drought has been broken, and that there has been rain in almost all other localities. Many correspondents report an improvement in the crop. It is claimed that although the drought in Texas has been broken, further rains would be beneficial in localities. Waco, recent rains have proved very beneficial; Dallas, cotton is in excellent condition; Fort Worth, cotton is doing well; New Orleans, the crop is doing well; Memphis, the plant is small but clean and fruiting well; Little Rock, crop conditions continue favorable; Montgomery, cotton is in very satisfactory condition; Macon, cotton is getting out of grass and growing rapidly; Atlanta, cotton is doing well; Savannah, cotton is suffering from too much rain; Charleston, cotton has become quite grassy owing to heavy rains; Augusta, cotton is progressing slowly owing to heavy rains.

SANGER & ETTELSON.—

States.	Condition May 16, '06.	Condition June 20, '06.
Alabama	83.4	84.2
Arkansas	79.4	86.4
Florida	77.7	70.1
Georgia	81.4	79.8
Indian Territory	84.6	78.0
Louisiana	82.8	85.8
Mississippi	82.5	85.5
Missouri	79.4	80.0
North Carolina	82.2	82.6
Oklahoma	87.8	86.0
South Carolina	80.6	80.8
Tennessee	83.7	80.0
Texas	88.9	84.5
Virginia	80.0	79.1
Average	82.4	82.1

A. NORDEN & CO.—The following table will show the stands and condition of fields:

	Stands.			Condition.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Clean.	Slightly Very Gr'sy. G'sy.
N. Carolina	14	14	2	9	20 1
S. Carolina	18	20	1	8	26 5
Georgia	38	20	1	24	27 8
Alabama	19	9	1	14	13 2
Mississippi	16	11	1	19	9 ..
Louisiana	16	12	6	28	6 ..
Texas, N.	9	8	..	11	6 ..
Texas, C.	14	11	1	16	9 1
Texas, S.	12	8	2	20	1 1
Ind. Territory	11	8	..	8	9 2
Oklahoma	12	5	1	10	7 1
Arkansas	11	6	5	11	9 2
Tennessee	10	8	..	16	2 ..
Total	200	140	21	194	144 28

GOLD IMPORT MOVEMENT.

Bankers Express Doubt That To-day's Arrivals in London Will Be Taken for New York.

The disposition to be made of the $4,000,000 or thereabouts of gold that is expected to arrive in London to-day is a matter of much interest to New York bankers, in view of the resumption last week of the gold-import movement. Sterling exchange has declined to a level at which New York could afford to make a reasonably high bid for this gold, but it is by no means certain that it will be taken for New York. Apart from the fact that Paris is also in the market for gold, New York bankers are less disposed now than they were on the occasion of the last gold imports to make any great effort to bring in gold.

Cables to international bankers received on Saturday informed them that they would have to expect to pay a fairly high price for Monday's arrivals of gold if they wanted it. In at least one instance the reply was sent that New York was not likely to bid up for the gold, inasmuch as in the opinion of many bankers the present situation here does not call urgently for gold imports. The position taken by these bankers is that money will be needed in the Fall much more urgently than it is needed now and that prudence suggests that New York store up its resources, so far as these are represented by its ability to draw gold from Europe, until such time as the moving of the crops has begun to deplete New York's stock of money and makes necessary its replenishment.

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INVESTORS READ

The Wall Street Journal

SALES OF STOCK FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 30, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 6,031,314 SHARES.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 30. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change.	Weekly Sales.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 30. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 30, '06.
24¾	13	27⅝	Jan. 24.	17⅜	June 30.	17⅛	18	— 3½		Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000	.....	..	..	20¼	20¼	17¾	17¾	13⅝	10,800
68	46½	67	Jan. 24.	50½	June 28.	50	52.	— 2½		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	55	55	50½	54	51½	5,300
113¾	76	113½	Feb. 13.	95½	June 28.	96½	96⅝	— 3½		Amalgamated Copper Co.	...	153,287,900	May 28, '06.	1¾	Q	99¾	100⅝	93½	96¼	81½	852,625
29½	20.	34⅛	Jan. 27.	21½	May 2.	23½	24	— 1½		American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,000	.....	..	..	25	25	23½	23½	24½	550
36½	23	35	Jan. 6.	20½	May 2.	22	22½	— 1½		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	23	23	21¾	22	..	1,800
43⅜	31	47½	Jan. 24.	34½	May 2.	35⅜	35½	— 3⅜		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	38	38¼	35	35⅛	34½	16,050
104¼	91¼	105	Jan. 24.	99½	Jan. 4.	99⅝	100	— ¼		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	100¼	100¼	100	100	98	300
40⅜	27⅜	44¼	Jan. 11.	28	May 2.	29	29¼	— 2½		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	31½	31⅝	29	29	32	5,300
97	89½	94⅞	Jan. 24.	90½	June 20.	90	95	+ 1⅞		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '06.	3	SA	91	92	91	92	..	400
246	210	249½	Jan. 26.	215	Apr. 26.	220	230	— 1		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	4	SA	226	226	225	225	225	510
14	4¾	11⅜	Jan. 15.	7⅞	May 2.	8½	9	..		American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	6	300
11⅝	6	10⅛	Jan. 29.	6	June 13.	6	6¼	..		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	100
55⅛	29½	43	Jan. 25.	27	June 26.	27½	28½	— 2¾		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,543,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	28½	28½	27	27½	33	1,600
31	24¾	35¼	May 10.	25¾	Jan. 2.	60	60¼	— 2⅜		American Ice Securities Co.	...	18,884,600	.....	..	..	61⅜	62½	59⅝	60¼	26	10,425
23	13¼	29¼	Jan. 22.	17⅜	May 7.	18	20	— ⅛		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	20	20	18	19½	..	1,200
76¾	33	78½	Jan. 3.	53⅜	May 2.	65¾	66	— 3¼		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	69	69¼	65½	65¾	48¼	40,310
122¾	103⅜	120¾	Jan. 16.	110¼	May 2.	112	115	..		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	115	115	115	115	114	200
...	...	6¼	Jan. 24.	4	June 20.	3½	5	— ⅝		American Malting Co., tr. rects.	...	11,603,900	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	5⅜	100
...	...	29⅜	Apr. 5.	25	Jan. 5.	26⅝	28½	— ⅝		American Malting Co. pf., tr. rects.	...	13,211,000	.....	..	..	27	27	26½	26½	24¾	500
...	...	54¾	Apr. 16.	51½	May 3.	30	40	— 3⅞		American Pneumatic Service.	50	8,290,700	.....	..	..	41¾	41¾	39¼	39⅞	..	900
...	...	88½	Apr. 14.	76	June 20.	70	80	3		American Pneumatic Service pf.	50	5,000,000	June 15, '06.	1½	Q	79½	79½	79½	79½	..	100
170⅝	79⅜	174	Jan. 18.	138½	May 2.	142	142½	— 3⅛		American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	1¾	Q	145⅜	147	140¼	142⅞	117⅜	265,500
137	111¼	130	Jan. 12.	114	June 28.	114	114½	— 1⅞		American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	116	116	114	114⅞	119	4,500
102	97¼	103¾	Jan. 18.	99	June 25.	99	99	— ½		American Smelting Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	June 1, '06.	1¼	Q	99	99	99	99	98⅜	200
18⅜	6¾	15¼	Jan. 27.	10	Apr. 30.	10	10½	— 1½		American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	11⅜	11⅜	10	10	9	3,100
67½	35⅛	53¼	Jan. 17.	40	May 2.	41¼	41⅜	— 3½		American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	42	45	41½	41½	37	1,800
154⅜	130	137	Jan. 8.	127⅛	May 2.	129	129¼	— 2¾		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	132	132	128¼	129¼	139¼	19,450
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	132¼	Apr. 30.	133	136	— 2		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	133	133	133	133	136	100
147	131	144⅝	Jan. 19.	135	Apr. 28.	133	136	— ¾		American Tel. & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	Apr. 16, '06.	1½	Q	136½	136½	136½	136½	142	190
109⅜	91⅞	109	Jan. 22.	99	June 30.	98	99¼	— ¾		American Tobacco Co. pf new.	100	78,689,100	Apr. 2, '06.	1½	Q	99⅞	100	99	99	96¼	10,625
47⅛	26⅝	48	Jan. 6.	32	June. 30.	32⅜	33¼	— 3¾		American Woolen Co.	...	29,501,000	.....	..	..	36¼	37¼	32	32¾	35	16,220
108½	93¼	110⅜	Jan. 24.	103	Jan. 3.	101	104¾	— 1		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,900	Apr. 16, '06.	1¾	Q	106	106	105	105	105¼	500
235	100½	300	Feb. 13.	223½	May 4.	235	236½	— 5		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Ap.19,'06.	$1.12½	Q	237	245	228	235	106¾	268,700
103⅝	77½	96⅞	Jan. 13.	85¾	May 2.	87⅞	87⅞	— 1½		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '06.	2	SA	88½	89¾	87⅜	87⅝	83¾	47,300
105⅜	99	106⅞	Jan. 3.	93¾	June 30.	99	100	— ½		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	102¼	103	99¾	99¾	102	1,350
170	120.	167¾	Jan. 20.	134½	June 30.	134⅞	135	— 5¼		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan 10, '06.	8	SA	140	140	134¼	135	163¼	3,590
117	100¼	119¾	June 21.	105¾	May 2.	118⅜	116½	— 1⅝		**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,538,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2½	SA	117½	118⅜	115⅞	116⅜	113⅞	77,920
100	95¾	99½	Jan. 5.	92	June 27.	92	93	— 1¼		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,800	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	93	93	92	92	97½	779
...	...	114	June 21.	112	June 30.	..	..	— 2		Balt. & Ohio sub. cfs., 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	112	112	112	112	..	310
...	...	25¾	June 29.	23	June 28.	25	27	..		Bethlehem Steel Co.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	25	25⅝	25	25½	..	800
...	...	88½	June 28.	88½	June 28.	85	87	..		Bethlehem Steel Co. pf.	100	14,908,000	May 1, '06.	1¾	Q	88½	88½	88¼	88½	..	200
91⅝	56⅞	94⅛	Jan. 26.	72	May 2.	75	75½	— 2⅞		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	78	75¾	73¾	75½	71¾	189,230
215	173	178	Jan. 25.	119	Apr. 27.	120	130	..		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	Q	122	122	122	122	190	200
22½	10⅞	21¾	Apr. 14.	14½	Mar. 20.	15	16	— 2		Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	16¼	16¼	15½	16	15⅜	1,910
91⅜	84	87	Feb. 8.	83	Jan. 12.	85	86	— ½		Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	4,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	Q	83½	83½	82½	83½	..	100
69⅜	50	70	May 9.	40	Apr. 16.	55	63	..		Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	55	55	55	55	57½	10.
74⅞	67	70⅞	Jan. 8.	65½	June 30.	65	67	— 1¾		**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1¼	SA	67	67	65½	65⅝	68½	300
177⅛	130⅜	177⅜	Jan. 19.	153⅜	May 2.	158	158½	— 3		Canadian Pacific.	100	101,391,200	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	160¼	160⅝	158	158	151¼	14,600
...	...	158	June 22.	155¼	June 14.	...	...	— 1⅜		Canadian Pac. sub. cfs., 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	156⅞	156⅞	156⅞	156⅞	..	100
47⅜	40	49⅝	Jan. 24.	35⅜	June 30.	35	35¼	— 3⅜		Central Leather Co.	100	37,599,500	.....	..	..	39	39	35⅝	35⅝	..	10,762
105⅞	102½	107¼	Jan. 24.	100½	May 2.	100	102	— 1		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	29,943,000	Apr. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	102	102	101	101	..	2,000
235	190	230⅜	May 24.	204	May 2.	218	225	—10		Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,431,800	May 1, '06.	2	Q	225	225	218	220	202	1,450
130	118½	140	May 24.	137	Jan. 23.	140	150	..		Central & So. Amer. Telegraph.	100	7,917,000	Apr. 6, '06.	1½	Q	147¼	147¼	147¼	147½	..	10
60⅛	45½	62¾	Jan. 23.	53⅛	May 2.	55¼	55⅞	— 2⅜		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	‡62,783,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	SA	55⅝	55⅝	55½	55½	53½	1,633
83⅞	73	80⅝	Jan. 12.	74	May 2.	..	..	— ½		Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,344,000	Jan. 2, '06.	2	SA	76⅜	77	75¼	75¼	78⅛	300
143	134	126½	June 27.	126¼	June 27.	135	135	— 3		Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	8,830,700	Apr. 2, '06.	1½	Q	126½	126½	126½	126½	..	100
25⅛	17⅝	23⅜	Jan. 20.	16	June 28.	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅝		Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	.....	..	..	17	17⅛	16	16⅜	20	16,955
78⅛	60	80	Jan. 31.	74⅜	May 3.	74½	75⅜	— ¼		Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '03.	2½	SA	74½	74⅜	74½	74⅜	63	300
35⅜	29	39⅝	Jan. 22.	25½	June 26.	25½	26	— 1½		Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	19,542,000	.....	..	..	26¾	26¾	25½	25½	31¾	3,000
89	83⅜	86½	Jan. 17.	80½	June 26.	80	82¾	— 3½		Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	SA	80¾	80½	80½	80½	..	100
187¼	168¾	193	Jan. 22.	155¼	May 2.	170⅜	171	— 6⅞		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	177⅜	179½	169⅞	171	177¼	291,840
192½	182½	196	Jan. 22.	177¼	May 2.	182½	184½	— ½		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,672,400	Apr. 10, '06.	4½	SA	183⅜	184⅜	182½	184	186	3,000
249	190¼	240	Jan. 15.	192	Apr. 27.	194	196	— 0½		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	75,168,200	Jan. 2, '06.	3½	SA	198½	200	195	195	208	3,000
265½	234	270	Mar. 30.	250	May 22.	225	230	+ 5		Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Apr. 2, '06.	2	Q	230	230	230	230	..	200
225	150	198	Jan. 15.	168	June 28.	168	170	— 5		Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	‡21,403,200	Feb. 20, '06.	3½	SA	168	168	168	168	..	300
230	195	202	Jan. 15.	176	June 28.	175	180	—13		Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	‡11,646,800	Feb. 20, '06.	3½	SA	176	176	176	176	..	300
42¾	17¾	42¾	Jan. 22.	27	Mar. 15.	..	33	+ 1		Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	28	30	28	30	39	500
13⅞	6	13⅜	Feb. 20.	8⅞	May 21.	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛		Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	4½	4½	4	4½	7½	2,200
54	30⅜	47½	Mar. 12.	12	May 21.	13	13½	— 2¼		Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	12	13½	12	13	31	2,000
111	90	100⅞	Jan. 15.	80¼	May 2.	92	93	— 5½		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	35,597,800	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	93	95	92	92	97	4,900
59	38	83¾	Jan. 26.	40¾	May 2.	45½	45¼	— 5½		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	50	50⅝	44¼	45⅛	44⅝	143,100
105	80	112½	Jan. 29.	85	June 29.	80	100	—10		Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	..	90	90	85	85	..	300
30½	22¼	37	Jan. 24.	29½	Jan. 4.	33½	34	..		Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	.....	..	..	33⅛	34⅜	33⅛	33½	27¾	7,750
69⅜	52	73⅜	Feb. 20.	60⅜	Apr. 30.	67½	68½	— 1¼		Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 2, '06.	2	SA	69¼	69¼	67	68¼	58	2,710
55	32½	56¾	Jan. 12.	48	May 2.	47½	49	+ 1		Colorado Southern 2d pf.	...	8,500,000	.....	..	..	48	50	47	49	36¾	1,300
20	11¾	26⅜	Feb. 17.	17	May 2.	18½	18⅝	— 2⅜		Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	18,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	Q	19	19⅛	18¼	18½	14	4,200
214	175	181¾	Jan. 23.	130⅝	Apr. 27.	138¼	138⅝	— ⅜		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '06.	1	Q	138¼	141½	138¼	138⅝	191	12,000
...	...	28	Apr. 2.	19½	June 30.	19	19⅞	— 3½		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	48,896,400	.....	..	..	21½	21½	19⅞	19⅞	..	3,819
...	...	85¾	Apr. 2.	74½	May 2.	77½	79	— 3		Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,064,700	.....	..	..	80	80½	77⅛	77⅛	..	1,800
240¾	178½	231	June 12.	189	May 2.	209½	210	—10¾		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,955,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	217¾	218	209½	210	190⅝	9,950
498½	395	500	May 24.	437¾	May 2.	510	550	—13		Delaware, Lack. & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '06.	2½	Q	522	522	522	522	..	100
309¾	274	317	Jan. 26.	267¾	May 2.	301½	308⅜	— 2⅝		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	‡38,000,000	.....	..	..	42½	42¾	39¼	39⅞	20⅜	9,900
91⅛	83¼	91½	Jan. 22.	84⅞	May 2.	84½	84¾	— 1		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	‡45,705,700	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	SA	88½	88½	85½	85½	80⅞	700
43	36	35	Jan. 18.	27	June 27.	27	32	— 3		Detroit Southern pf., tr. rects.	100	6,450,300	.....	..	..	27	27	27	27	..	100
96½	76¼	102	Feb. 3.	90¼	Apr. 30.	92	94	— 1¼		Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	May 1, '06.	1¼	Q	93¾	93¾	93	93	93¾	200
54⅜	34⅝	65⅜	May 9.	51	Jan. 30.	57	58	— 2		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,412,100	Apr. 27, '06.	1	Q	59	59	56¼	57½	44	10,955
22¾	11⅜	22⅝	Jan. 11.	16⅜	May 2.	16	17	— 1⅜		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	17⅜	17⅝	16¼	16¼	14⅜	1,020
46¾	21	45	Jan. 11.	32	Apr. 28.	35	38	— 1½		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	35	35	35	35	28⅛	162
52¾	37½	50¾	Jan. 16.	38⅛	May 2.	40¼	40⅜	— 2⅜		**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	42¼	42⅜	40	40⅜	46¼	136,950
85¾	74⅞	83	Jan. 15.	75	May 2.	77½	77¾	— 2		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '06.	2	SA	78¼	78½	77	77	82½	2,708
78⅜	55½	76⅜	Jan. 16.	62½	Apr. 27.	67	67¼	— 3		Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '06.	2	SA	69½	69½	67	67	72	7,500
145	90	199	Jan. 22.	138	Jan. 4.	149⅞	165	—17		**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	June15,'06.	**4	Q	145.	145	143	143	..	210
110½	75	112⅞	Jan. 22.	92	June 30.	91⅜	92	— 4¼		Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	95½	96⅜	92	92	95	4,300
192	169	181¾	Jan. 9.	160⅜	June 29.	161	163	— 4½		**General Electric Co.**	100	48,271,800	Apr. 16, '06.	2	Q	163½	164	160⅝	161¼	176¼	8,300
335	236	348	Feb. 9.	275	May 2.	280½	281½	—17½		Great Northern pf.	100	149,499,200	May 1, '06.	1¾	Q	297	299	278½	281¼	281¼	30,750
38½	15	51	May 11.	33⅛	Jan. 10.	41	50	— 2⅜		**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	48⅛	48¼	46	46	15	1,400
80	59	95⅜	May 8.	70	Jan. 3.	89	95	+ ¾		Havana Electric Ry. pf.	...	5,000,000	Apr. 3, '06.	1	Q	91	91	91	91	61½	200
121½	80⅝	135	Apr. 24.	113⅛	Feb. 8.	..	130	— 7		Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	1½	SA	125	125	121	121	90⅜	500
97¼	90	99⅜	June 1.	93	May 2.	95½	95½	— 2½		Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	SA	96	96	95½	95½	93	535
183	152¾	184½	June 7.	164	May 2.	175	175¼	— 2½		**Illinois Central.**	100	‡95,040,000	Mar. 1, '06.	‡3½	SA	178	178	174½	175½	166½	8,773
...	...	55⅜	May 10.	33⅝	June 27.	36¼	36½	— 6⅜		Interborough-Metropolitan, when is.	...	.....	.....	..	..	42⅝	43	33⅜	36¼	..	96,482
...	...	87⅜	May 10.	73½	June 28.	73½	74	— 4½		Interborough-Metropolitan pf., w. i.	...	.....	.....	..	..	78⅜	78⅜	73¼	73	..	19,383
25¼	18¾	23¾	Jan. 15.	17½	June 28.	18	18½	— ½		International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	19	19	17¼	18½	19½	7,000
88¾	78	90	Jan. 12.	82½	Mar. 15.	83½	83½	— 1		International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 2, '06.	1½	Q	83⅝	83⅝	82¾	82¾	78	700
100	48	95	Jan. 29.	48	June 30.	48	57	— 2		International Power Co.	...	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	55	55	48	49	..	400
46⅜	26	60	May 8.	27	Jan. 2.	44	45	— 4⅞		International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	48	49¾	44	44	27⅛	1,600
52	24	34¾	July 12.	24	June 28.	24	25	— 2½		Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	24.	24½	24	24⅞	26	1,700
61	50	63¾	Jan. 13.	49	May 4.	45	50	— 2		Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	May 1, '00.	1½	..	50	50	50	50	51	250
58⅜	20½	76	June 8.	52	Mar. 7.	63	70	— 4½		**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	†9,000,000	.....	..	..	70	70	68	68	32½	550
30¾	22⅝	37⅜	Jan. 5.	23½	May 2.	24	25½	— 1		Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	25	25½	24	24	25½	8,200
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	50.	May 2.	50½	52⅝	— 3½		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	53	54	50	50½	55½	4,500
63	10	68	Jan. 15.	59	Mar. 8.	61¼	61½	+ ½		Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	61¼	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	25½	2,800
47¾	28¼	44¾	Jan. 12.	27⅜	June 30.	27½	30	— 3½		**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	30	30	27⅝	27⅝	30	850
75⅝	50½	81⅜	Jan. 16.	67	June 26.	65	68	— 1		Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., '96.	1	..	67	67	67	67	55	160
157⅜	134½	156¼	Jan. 19.	136¼	May 2.	141½	142	— 2		Louisville & Nashville.	100	‡60,000,000	Feb. 9, '06.	3	SA	143½	144½	140⅞	142	149¾	19,500
14	8	15¾	Jan. 16.	8	May 17.	5	7	..		**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5¼	5	5	..	200
175	161	162	Jan. 22.	147¼	May 2.	147	148	— 1½		Manhattan Elevated.	100	55,200,000	Apr. 2, '06.	1¾	Q	148¾	148¾	147⅜	147½	165½	1,900
133	114	127	Jan. 16.	105	June 20.	..	..	— 2¼		Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	1¼	Q	108	108¾	106	106	127¾	600
26	18¼	26⅜	Jan. 19.	18⅝	May 2.	20¼	20½	— 1¾		Mexican Central.	...	54,626,100	.....	..	..	22	22½	20	20¼	21⅜	13,850
155	140	157	Jan. 16.	146	Mar. 19.	165	180	..		Michigan Central.	100	‡18,738,000	Jan. 29, '06.	2	SA	164½	164¼	164½	164½	130	36
84⅛	56⅝	84¼	Jan. 11.	66	June 28.	65	67	— 1		Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	66	66½	66	66	..	600
145	89½	164	Mar. 24.	141¼	Jan. 4.	152½	153	— 4		Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2	SA	157	157	156	156	123½	1,400
173	148	183¾	Jan. 11.	163¼	Apr. 30.	170½	174	— 2⅞		Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	3½	SA	173¾	173⅞	171	171	..	400
33½	24	40⅜	Jan. 12.	29	May 2.	32¾	32¾	— 1⅜		Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	.....	..	..	33½	33⅜	31⅞	32¼	29	26,600
78	56¾	74⅜	Jan. 18.	64¼	Apr. 27.	65½	66½	— 2		Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '06.	2	SA	67½	67½	64⅞	66½	63¼	4,910
110⅞	94½	108⅜	Jan. 20.	85½	May 2.	89½	90	— 5⅝		Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	Jan. 20. '06.	2½	SA	95	95⅞	89½	89⅝	99⅞	24,292
158	137	149¼	Jan. 12.	133	May 3.	140	145	— 3		**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	143	143	140	140	148	490
62¼	52	71¼	Feb. 6.	62	May 2.	63½	64¼	— 1		National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Apr. 14, '06.	1¾	Q	65⅝	66	63⅝	64	62¼	1

BANK STOCK AS AN INSURANCE INVESTMENT

Equitable Holdings Yielded Only 4.7% to the Society.

DIDN'T GET IN AT BOTTOM

Report to Armstrong Committee Illumines Controversy Over New Law's Investment Feature.

A good deal of light is shed upon the controversy waging between the friends and opponents of the Armstrong Committee's legislation over the prohibition of bank and trust company stocks as investments for insurance companies by a table furnished the committee by the Equitable Life Assurance Society showing the result of its investment in this class of securities. The table is one of the exhibits of a non-sensational character which attracted little or no attention during the months when each day's session was pretty likely to develop some new scandal in the insurance world, but it has been studied with interest since it appeared in the volumes of testimony and exhibits which the committee received.

The ownership of bank and trust company stocks and "development" of these institutions through the fostering use of life insurance money was a mooted point as between Counsel Hughes of the Investigating Committee and the managements of the "Big Three" insurance companies. On behalf of the companies it was contended in the first place that the insurance business had grown to such financial proportions that accommodations beyond those ordinarily available in outside banking institutions were absolutely demanded. If this were the case, the insurance argument proceeded, it followed that the insurance companies themselves might well undertake indirectly to accommodate themselves by going into the bank and trust company fields. So "large interests" were accumulated, controlling "interests" in many instances, and Directors and executive officers were drafted from the insurance companies and put on the boards and the committees of the affiliated institutions. It was contended that the insurance companies had, as a matter of fact, profited largely by their investment in bank and trust company stocks, both in appreciation of the securities and in the income return received. It was pointed out that the insurance company got in "on the ground floor," even if its Trustees or Directors did the same thing, and that if they had built up their private fortunes by virtue of their "inside" information of what the insurance company was going to do at their own direction, the assets of the company itself or "the funds of the policy holders," as the stock phrase went, were also increased. The following table, furnished by the Equitable Life, which was perhaps the largest investor in bank and trust company stocks, to the Armstrong Committee, affords a good criterion by which to judge these propositions. Unfortunately similar statistics do not appear to have been prepared by the Mutual Life, which ran the Equitable a close race in the matter. The Equitable's table shows: Book value; market value on Sept. 30, 1905; average price paid by the Equitable for all its holdings; dividend rate; income return on market price; income return to Equitable.

	Book.	Market.	Eq. Paid.	Div. Rate.	Inc. at Market.	Inc. to Equit.
Bank of Montreal	181	254	246	10	3.9	4.0
Commercial T. C., Providence, R. I.	276	300	245	10	3.3	4.1
Equitable T. C.	440	500	448	10	2.0	2.2
Fid. T. C., Newark	471	775	550	30	3.9	5.5
First Nat. Bk., Chi.	201	294	293	12	3.0	3.0
Franklin T. C., Phil.	276	290	200	10	3.4	5.0
Girard, T. C., Phil.	474	718	497	20	2.6	4.0
Hibernia Bk. and T. C., New Orleans	328	665	449	30	4.5	6.7
Int. Bk. Corp.	202	140	195	4	2.8	2.0
Lawyers' Mortgage	166	186	186	7	3.8	3.8
Lawyers' Title	244	317	307	12	3.7	3.8
Mercantile T. C.	434	800	359	30	3.8	8.4
Bank of Commerce	148	200	175	8	4.0	4.6
Union Nat. Bank, Newark	226	378	240	19	5.0	7.9
Fifth Av. T. C.	161	330	210	12	3.4	5.7
Average	..	..	..	..	14.9	3.5	4.7

Current quotations on such of the stocks in the table as are quoted here have raised the market prices in several instances, but the dividend rate, and hence the return to the Equitable, remain the same as given above. And the average return upon all these stocks, long pointed to as the cream of the cream of life insurance investment, is but 4.7 per cent. to the Equitable. The society, then, in consideration for the deposit of some $80,000,000 of its cash at rates far below the average of the money market, was receiving under the old régime an average dividend return only 2 per cent. greater than it might have received on the old-fashioned form of life insurance investment, bond and mortgage loans. No greater advantage is apparent when the comparison is made with a fair investment basis for first-class railroad stocks, and if 4 per cent. is taken as a similar basis for railroad bonds, it appears that the Equitable was receiving less than 1 per cent. more on its bank and trust company stocks than it might calculate to receive on its railroad bond investments. Meantime, the average dividend rate of the fifteen institutions in the table was 14.9 per cent.

The explanation appears from a comparison of the prices given in the first three columns. The Equitable did not get in "on the ground floor" in many of the stocks noted.

At the present time there is a strain of the academic in a discussion of bank and trust company stocks as a feature of life insurance investment, inasmuch as the companies are not, only, under the new laws, forbidden to acquire any more, but are also bound to dispose of their present holdings of these and all other stocks within five years. But there is at least one crumb of comfort in a showing like that made for the Equitable to the policy holder who has been worried over the argument so frequently advanced, that the Armstrong Committee crippled the earning capacity of the insurance companies by cutting off their right to hold bank and trust company stocks. He may reassure himself by the fact, and may cite it to his Senator or Assemblyman when an effort is made in some future Legislature to amend the investment law, that bond and mortgage loans will yield 4.5 per cent. of the 4.7 per cent. realized by the Equitable on its bank and trust company investments, and that the remaining .2 per cent. can probably be picked up by putting to work some of the cash that used to lie idle in these institutions, even if it is not more than counterbalanced by the elimination of the sub-basement profits that used to flow to the chosen few through the acquisition and manipulation of the securities themselves.

TRANSACTIONS IN JUNE.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of June aggregated 20,282,307 shares as against 23,945,096 shares in May, 24,296,711 in April, 19,329,949 in March, 21,687,579 in February, 38,547,860 in January, 31,406,900 in December, 26,884,006 in November, 17,742,534 in October, 16,002,702 in September, 20,523,170 in August, and 13,018,538 in July last year. The heaviest day's trading during the month occurred on the 28th, when 1,218,673 shares changed hands, and the lightest on the 1st, when the sales were only 363,383 shares. The largest total for the Saturday half holiday was 554,709 shares on the 30th, and the smallest 223,256 shares on the 2d. There were seven days on which the sales reached a million or more shares.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for June and the first half of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS (SHARES.)

	June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1906	20,282,307	148,089,420
1905	12,536,567	137,640,882
1904	4,985,720	50,635,596
1903	15,035,404	82,207,426
1902	7,253,049	87,547,320
1901	19,819,131	175,796,438
1900	7,202,257	65,946,211
1899	10,878,013	100,462,616
1898	9,100,697	52,415,079
1897	6,421,537	25,357,226
1896	4,356,339	25,361,440
1895	6,000,502	31,271,480
1894	3,324,939	24,951,030
1893	4,847,212	47,028,005
1892	4,037,334	45,724,559
1891	3,908,282	29,048,143
1890	5,270,521	28,270,387
1889	6,685,503	31,336,608

The dealings in railroad bonds amounted in par value to $48,817,500; in State bonds to $61,000; and in Government bonds to $5,061,500, a total in all classes of bonds of $53,940,000, as against $60,856,100 in May, $63,391,700 in April, $53,133,900 in March, $59,854,500 in February $105,326,600 in January, $72,610,000 in December, $78,793,500 in November, $74,015,720 in October, $68,881,000 in September, $83,127,000 in August, and $54,346,000 in July last year. The largest day's trading was that of the 8th, when a par value of $4,406,000 was dealt in, and the smallest that of the 29th, when the sales amount to $1,157,500.

Bond dealings for the month and the half year make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

BONDS.

	June.	Jan. 1 to June 30.
1906	$53,940,000	$396,502,800
1905	60,851,000	581,810,200
1904	48,742,500	308,192,000
1903	57,947,500	341,855,850
1902	64,152,800	487,322,400
1901	79,853,050	636,994,720
1900	59,901,050	290,281,380
1899	57,870,860	551,883,270
1898	70,698,960	396,214,720
1897	40,081,700	211,442,860
1896	26,039,100	212,167,550
1895	46,419,400	260,548,950
1894	22,466,100	182,087,820
1893	20,284,000	202,984,900
1892	32,245,900	313,438,710
1891	13,426,000	158,264,400
1890	33,870,500	198,142,210
1889	35,224,500	213,018,874

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
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New York.

Administrator Guardian

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Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,700,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents. Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer. Edmund L. Judson, Secretary. Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

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INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 30, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	515	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 06	250	255
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	700	750
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	165	175
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 2, 06	300	315
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	May 1, 06	4100	4200
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	140	..
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 06	265	272
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	240	..
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	650	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 2, 06	182	185
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 06	350	380
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1125	Q	July 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	340	..
First National	10,000,000	111¼	Q	Apr. 2, 06	700	725
Fourteenth St.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 06	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	212	220
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 06	385	400
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	11	Q	Mar 30, 06	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 06	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 06	420	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	200	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	210	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	490	510
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	570	580
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	..	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	240	250
Jefferson	500,000	..	S	.....	210	230
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 2, 06	500	520
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	1500	1700
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	290	300
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	5	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	245	255
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 06	160	170
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	172	178
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1905	305	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 06	235	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	300	..
Nassau ($100)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	205	215
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1906	290	300
New Amst. Nat.	1,000,000	6	Q	Apr. 6, 06	400	425
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	300	315
N.Y.County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan., 1906	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 06	200	205
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 16, 06	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Mar 30, 06	350	360
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 06	240	250
Park National	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 2, 06	480	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	300	325
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	.....	190	200
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 06	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr. 2, 06	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	8	S	Jan. 1, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 06	700	..
State	100,000	50	S	Jan. 1, 06	2000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	225	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Feb., 1906	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	109	114
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 1, 03	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	400	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar, 1906	180	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 2, 06	490	510
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	May 15, 06	400	415
Bowling Green	1,000,000	10	S	.....	450	475
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	May 5, 06	160	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 2, 06	400	420
Central	1,000,000	120	..	May 1, 06	2050	2150
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	380	400
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	265	275
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	85	100
Empire	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	310	315
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	480	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 06	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	..	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	265	275
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	Mar 30, 06	xx330	350
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	325	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	225	232
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 06	345	365
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	1200	..
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr. 2, 06	185	190
Lawy's Title In.	4,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	291	305
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1906	268	365
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	16	S	July 17 06	475	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 06	..	500
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 2, 06	590	600
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar. 1906	825	850
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	210	215
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Feb., 1906	260	270
National Surety	500,000	5	S	July, 1903	145	155
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec., 1905	1000	1075
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	190	200
New York	3,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30, 06	715	750
People's Trust	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	325	350
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 06	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	June 30, 06	600	625
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 2, 06	180	190
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	8	Q	June 30, 06	750	760
Union	1,000,000	250	Q	Apr 10, 06	1375	1500
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	S	Mar 30, 06	450	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 1, 06	1325	1350
Van Norden	1,000,000	2	Q	June 30, 06	325	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Apr. 2, 06	415	435
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Apr. 2, 06	225	228
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 05	250	265
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,080,800	1	Q	May 1, 06	116	118
Do preferred	9,356,500	1½	Q	May 1, 06	100¾	101
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	5-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	98	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1903	100	105
Buffalo City	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7½
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	70	71
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	1½	S	Jan., 1906	100	103
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	Jan., 1906	92	97
††Con. G. of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	93	96
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	..	..	.....	55	65
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1906	90	91½
Do p.l.6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	103
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July 1, 05	40	46
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1906	102	105
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	May, 1906	105	110
Do 1st 5s	10,290,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2½	..	July 3, 00	70	78
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	38
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	45	50
††Logansport & W. V. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	105½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	Jan 10, 06	200	240
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	100	102
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	104	106
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	102	106
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1906	100	103
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	..	July, 1905	95	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	85	89
So. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	122	128
Do 1st 5s	10,000,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	100	101½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	108
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	102	105
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	6	S	Jan. 6, 06	130	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	Jan., 1906	1200	1500
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan. 4, 06	..	120
Germ. Alliance	400,000	6	S	Jan., 1906	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	15	S	Jan., 1906	480	500
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	330	400
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	140	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	490	510
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	125	200
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	..	40
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	200	300
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr. 3, 06	125	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	..	140
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1906	..	180
Phnix, Bkn. ($50)	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr., 1906	300	310
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	5	..	Jan., 1906	..	120
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	..	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	Jan., 1906	400	..
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	2¼	3
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	43	46
Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	109	110
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 06	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	85	90
N.Y. & Hob. con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 05	103½	109½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 2, 06	40	50
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June 1, 06	85	90
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 2, 06	36	40
††Dolst5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	92	94
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
American Can.	$41,233,300	..	..	.....	6½	6⅝
Do preferred	41,233,300	1¼	Q	Apr. 2, 06	54	55
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20, 06	177	180
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 06	107	112
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	.98	$1.00
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	$3.00	$3.20
Do combined					$3.85	$4.25
††Am. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 05	103	105
Am. St. F. 6s	3,500,000	3	S	.....	91½	92½
Am. Tobacco	40,242,200	2½	Q	June 1, 06	360	380
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 16, 06	34	38
Do preferred	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Apr 16, 06	95	..
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	24	25½
††Dolst5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	87	87½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Bliss & Co., E. W. ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 2, 06	140	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 2, 06	135	..
Bord. C. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 06	170	175
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15, 06	112	115
Boston Copper	£500,000	..	..	.....	24⅜	24½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	$2,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7
Celluloid	5,023,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 06	138	144
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1½	S	Mar 1, 06	12	17
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar 1, 06	65	70
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5¼
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18	21
††Do 6s	3,863,000	..	S	May 1, 06	78	80
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M		430	450
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Apr 27, 06	..	50
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	45	46¾
Con. Refrig'ing	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	8
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1¾
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	9	12
Do deb. 4s	2,850,500	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 04	..	28½
Crip. C'k Cent.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 20, 06	93	94
Do preferred	3,000,000	1	Q	Apr 20, 06	73	75
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	3	Q	Dec., 1899	10	14
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	15	18
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5	8
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 06	38	43
Granby Cons	13,550,000	3	..	May 15, 06	10⅞	11
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	June 30, 06	24	24½
Gr. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	2⅞	3½
Guanajuato Con	1,925,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5½
Guggenheim Ex	13,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 2, 06	230	280
Hall Signal	1,896,500	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 06	90	100
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	22	23
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Houston Oil	20,000,000	3	..	.....	8	8¾
Do preferred	7,500,000	2	..	.....	40	50
Int. Merc. Mar.	40,933,400	..	..	.....	10⅞	11½
Do preferred	52,386,800	..	..	.....	29	29¼
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2¼	S	June 1, 06	76¼	77½
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	1	Q	June 1, 06	32½	32⅝
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	..pr., 1906	60	66
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,400	..	..	.....	65	70
Lan. M'type ($20)	4,827,240	2	..	Apr 23, 06	14	14⅝
Mackay Cos.	41,000,000	1	S	Jan. 2, 06	70	70½
Do preferred	35,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 2, 06	71	71½
Man. T

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended June 30, 1906.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended June 30, $8,472,500.	Week Ended June 30, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103	103	103	7½
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	114	114	112½	112½	20
American Hide & Leather 6s	90½	91	90½	90½	24
American Ice Securities 6s	90	90½	90	90½	4
American Tobacco 6s	112½	112½	111½	111½	166
American Tobacco 4s	78½	78½	77¾	77¾	172
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102¼	102⅝	101¾	101⅞	101½
At., T. & S. Fé, sub. for conv. 4.25 p. c. pd.	101	101⅞	100½	101	212
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94½	94½	94	94	59
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	15
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	101⅛	101⅞	100¾	100¾	107
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99⅝	100	99½	100	63
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	91¾	91¾	90	90¼	60
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	96¾	97	96¾	96⅞	15
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103	103⅛	103	103⅛	52½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	77
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	47	47	47	47	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	96⅞	97	95¾	95¾	145
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	108½	109	108⅞	109	19
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	119	119½	119	119½	8
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	111⅞	112	111⅝	112	33
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s, stamped	80	80	88½	88½	11
Central Branch Railway 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Central Leather 5s	99⅜	99⅝	98½	98½	145½
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101¾	101	101	12
Central Pacific through short line 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	3
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107⅛	107¼	106¾	107	98
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79½	80	79½	79½	29
Chicago & Alton 3s	80	80¼	80	80¼	2
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. Jt. 4s	100½	100⅝	99½	99⅝	228
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. Jt. 4s reg.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	56
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Southwest Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110½	111	110½	111	23
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 3½s, Series B	95	95	93⅜	93⅜	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Dak. & Gt. So. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s reg	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	94⅜	94¾	94	94	88
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	90⅞	91	90½	90½	51
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	103	103	102	102	30
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	77¼	77¼	76	76	80
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	8
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 6s	133	133	133	133	1
Chicago Term. Transfer 4s, coup. off	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	2
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	101	101	101	101	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	77	78	76	76	88
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	77⅜	77½	76⅜	76¾	16
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	102½	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛	1
Colorado Midland 4s	76	76¼	76	76¼	11
Colorado Southern 4s	94½	94½	93½	93¾	25
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	146	146	143	145	60
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	78½	78½	77⅝	77⅝	13
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	109	109	107	107	264
Detroit City Gas 5s	104	104	104	104	3
Detroit United con. 4½s	95¾	96	95¾	96	11
Distillers' Securities 5s	87½	88	85½	85½	69
Erie general lien 4s	93½	93½	93	93	10
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101¼	101¼	20
Erie convertible 4s	105	105	102⅝	102⅝	120
Florida Central & Peninsula 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	10
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	103½	105¼	103½	104⅛	11
Hocking Valley 4½s	108¼	108¼	108½	108½	7
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111⅜	111¾	3
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	96	96	96	96	2
Hudson County Gas 5s	105	105	105	105	4
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105	105	105	105	3
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	87	87	83½	83¾	864
International Paper conv. 5s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	26
International Traction 4s	84	84	84	84	10
Iowa Central 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 6s	121	121	121	121	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	84	84½	84	84	6
Kansas City Southern 3s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	2
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, stamped	92	92	92	92	2
Lackawanna Steel 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	1
Lake Shore 3½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	15
Lake Shore deb. 4s	99¼	99⅜	98⅝	99⅜	72
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	101	101	101	101	3
Long Island ref. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Long Island unified 4s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	10
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103½	103½	102¾	103	20
Manhattan consol. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	85	85	85	85	4
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	106	103	105¼	105¼	10
Mexican Central 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	10
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80½	80½	80	80	22
Mexican Central 1st income	19¼	19¼	18	18	98
Mexican Central 2d income	15	15	14½	15	62
Michigan Central 3½s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	5
Midland of New Jersey 6s	107	107	107	107	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99½	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	2
Missouri, Kan. & Texas 4½s, sub. rcts	89	89½	88½	88½	17
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Missouri Pacific 4s	93	93	93	93	1
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	105½	105½	105	105	4
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	10
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	13
New Orleans Railway & Light 4½s	92½	92¼	92½	92¼	3
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅝	90⅝	5
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	90	90	90	90	8
New York Central deb. 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	18
New York Central gen. 3½s	98½	98½	98	98½	2
New York Dock 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	87	87	87	87	5
New York Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	103	1
New York, Susque. & Western gen. 5s	105⅝	105⅝	103⅝	105⅝	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101	101½	101	101½	6
New York, Ont. & Western ref. 4s reg	101½	101½	101½	101½	20
Norfolk & Western divisional 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
Norfolk & Western, Pocahon. C. & C. 4s	93⅜	93⅝	92½	92½	36
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105	105½	105	105¼	105
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76	76¼	76	76⅝	31½
Northern Pacific gen. 3½s reg	76	76	76	76	5½
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	95	95¼	94⅞	95	105
Oregon Short Line 6s	124	124	124	124	1
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	5
Pennsylvania Co. gtd. 3½s, Tr. Co. ctfs	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	97¾	97¾	96⅝	96⅝	461
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	94	94	93¼	93½	334
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Ser. A	110	110	110	110	3
Reading gen. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	72
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	11
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	97½	98	97½	98	17
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	1
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	115¾	116⅜	115⅝	115⅝	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	11
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. R. & G. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mount. unif. & ref. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	113½	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	86	86	85⅞	85⅞	55
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	77	77	77	77	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93	96	95¼	95½	64
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89½	89½	12
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	2
Seaboard Air Line 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	10
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	3
Southern Pacific 4s	91⅜	92¼	91¼	92	10½
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	97⅜	97½	97¼	97¼	114
Southern Railway 5s	118¾	118⅞	118½	118½	31
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s	99¾	99¾	98	98	11
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Tenn. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	5
Third Avenue 5s	116⅜	118	116⅜	118	8
Third Avenue 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	12
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81	81	81	81	3
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Under. El. Rys., London, prof. shar. 5s	98	96¼	95½	95⅞	76
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¼	105¼	105⅛	105¼	84
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	88¼	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜	1
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	80	80	79¾	79¾	28
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	103	103	103	103	1
United States Realty & Imp. 5s	95¾	95⅞	94	94	2
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	96⅜	97	95⅞	96⅛	571
United States S. Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	97	97	96⅜	96¼	7
Utah & Northern 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Virginia Iron Coal & Coke 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	5
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	84⅜	85	84⅜	84½	21
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	37½	38⅜	37⅝	38	110
Wabash 1st 5s	114	114¾	113⅝	113⅝	13
Wabash debenture B 5s	83¾	83⅝	81	81½	762
Wabash 2d 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106¼	8
Western Maryland 4s	86½	86½	85¾	85¾	35
Western Maryland conv. 4s	73	73	72	72	18
West Shore 4s	107¾	108	107¾	108	7
West Shore 4s reg	104½	104½	104	104½	5
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	103	108	102¾	102¾	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	4
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	92	92	91½	91½	57
Total sales					$7,399,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	13½
United States 3s, coupon	103½	103½	103⅜	103½	16
United States 3s, reg	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
United States 2s reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	1½
Imperial Japanese 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99⅝	118
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	99⅞	99¼	98⅝	98⅞	54½
Imperial Japanese 4½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅛	94¼	234½
Imp. Japanese 4½s, 2d series	93¼	93½	93	93⅛	327½
Imp. Japanese 4s, K., L. & Co. ctfs	85¼	85¼	84½	84½	129½
Republic of Cuba 5s	105¼	105¼	105½	105¼	1
United States of Mexico 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	121
Total sales					$1,018,000

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	22	22	22	22	55
Grand total					$8,472,500

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103⅞	Apr. 10	103¾	Jan. 11	103½ Jun. 27
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	104½	Mar. 10	103	Jan. 15	104½ Jun. 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103¾	Mar. 27	103	Jan. 17	103¾ May 25
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Mar. 13	103¾	Jan. 22	104⅞ Jun. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129⅞	Feb. 23	129	May 21	129 May 21
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	132½	Apr. 4	129½	May 3	129¾ Jun. 27
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	104⅝	Mar. 26	102½	Feb. 7	103½ Jun. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103½	Apr. 4	102¾	May 28	103¾ Jun. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	104¼	Mar. 28	102	Jan. 15	104¼ Mar. 28
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924, F. A.	118	Jun. 12	117½	Jun. 14	117½ Jun. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934. Q. F.	111	May 8	109½	Jan. 30	111 May 8
Phil. Is. p. w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935. Q. M.	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾ Feb. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. J.	101¾	Mar. 22	99¼	May 2	101 Jun. 20
United States of Mexico 4s	95¾	May 18	92¾	Jan. 2	94¼ Jun. 30
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¼	May 3	105¾ Jun. 27
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	101¼	Mar. 30	97⅝	May 3	99¾ Jun. 30
Imp. Japanese Gov. 2d series	101¾	Apr. 2	97¼	Apr. 30	98⅞ Jun. 30
Imp. Japanese Government 4½s	95¾	Feb. 2	90½	Feb. 28	94½ Jun. 30
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K.-L. cfs. 2d ser.	98¾	Jan. 9	89½	Feb. 28	93¾ Jun. 30
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. cfs.	88	Jan. 12	88½	May 7	84½ Jun. 30

State Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	101	Apr. 24	100⅞	Apr. 28	101 Apr. 24, 1906
Alabama currency fund 4s. J. J.					111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.					105½ Dec. 6, 1904
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18	122 Jun. 18, 1906
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.					102⅜ Oct. 28, 1905
North Carolina special tax. A. O.					1½ Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913. J. J.	96¼	Mar. 18	95½	Jan. 4	96¼ Apr. 28, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg.					95½ Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs.					117 Dec. 11, 1905
Va. def. 6s, Bro. Bros. & Co. ctfs.	30	Feb. 28	20	Jan. 11	22 Jun. 25, 1906
Va. funded. debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96⅜	Jan. 19	94¾	Mar 28	94¾ Mar. 28, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					93 Sep. 23, 1904

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf....1⅞ | Chi. Ter. Trans. pf.1
Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.3 | Col. Southern 2d pf.1
Chi. & N. Wn. pf....5 | Natl. Lead 1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers .....3½ | Corn Products ref...3½
Allis-Chalmers pf...2¼ | Corn Prod. ref. pf..3
Amal. Copper .....3½ | Del. & Hudson.....10⅝
Am. Ag. Chem. .....1½ | Del., Lack. & W...13
Am. Beet Sugar.....1⅝ | Den. & Rio Gde.....2⅝
Am. Car & Foundry.3⅝ | Den. & R. G. pf....1
Am. Cotton Oil.....2½ | Det. South. pf., t. r.3
Amer. Express .....1 | Det. United 1¼
Am. Hide & L. pf...2⅝ | Dist. Securities 2
Am. Ice Securities..2½ | Dul., S. S. & At....1⅜
Am. Locomotive ....1¼ | Dul., S. S. & At. pf.1½
Am. Pneumatic Ser.3⅝ | Erie 2⅝
Am. Sm. & Ref.....3⅞ | Erie 1st pf.....2
Am. Sm. & R. pf....1⅞ | Erie 2d pf.....3
Am. Steel Found....1½ | Fed. Min. & Sm...17
Am. Steel F. pf.....2 | Fed. Min. & Sm. pf..4¾
Am. Sugar Ref. ....2¾ | Havana Electric 2¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf..2 | Hock. Valley 7
Am. Woolen .....3¾ | Hock. Valley pf....2½
Am. Woolen pf.....1 | Ill. Central 2½
Anaconda Copper ..5 | Inter.-Metro 6¾
At., T. & S. Fe....1½ | Inter-Metro. pf....4½
Atl. Coast Line....5¼ | Int. Paper pf.....1
Balt. & Ohio.....1⅝ | Int. Power 2
Balt. & Ohio pf....1¾ | Int. Steam Pump....4⅞
B. & O. ctfs. 1st in. paid .....2 | Iowa Central.....2½
Brook. Rap. Tran...2⅞ | Iowa Central pf....2
Brunswick City & So...1 | Kan. & Mich.....4½
Canada Southern ...1¾ | Kan. City So. pf...3½
Can. Pacific .....3 | Lake Erie & Wn....3¼
Can. Pac. ctfs., 1st in. paid.....1⅛ | Long Island 1
Louis. & Nash.....2
Cent. Leather .....3⅜ | Manhattan 1¼
Cent. Leather pf....1 | Met. Street 2½
Cent. of N. J.....10 | Mex. Central 1⅜
Ches. & Ohio.....2⅝ | Minn. & St. Louis..1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....5 | M., St. P. & S. S. ..4
Chi. Gt. Wn. pf. B.1½ | M., St. P. & S. S. pf.3¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P..6⅞ | Mo. pf.....2⅞
Chi. & N. W.....6½ | Mo., Kan. & Texas.1¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O.9 | Mo., Kan. & T. pf..2
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.....13 | Mo. Pacific 5⅝
Nash., C. & St. L..3
Chi. Union Trac. pf.2¼ | Natl. Biscuit 1
C., C., C. & St. L..2½ | N. Y. Air Brake....2⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron....5⅛ | N. Y. Central.....5¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf....10 | N. Y., Chi. & St. L.1½
Col. South. 1st pf..1¼ | N. Y., Ont. & St. L.
Col. & Hock. Coal..2¾ | pf.....1¼
Del. & H. .....1¾ | N. Y., S. & W. 1st pf.4½
Del., L. & W.....4 | St. Sher. Sts. & I. pf.4½
N. Y., Ont. & W....1⅝ | Southern Pacific ...1¾
Norf. & West.....1⅜ | Southern Ry 2⅝
North American.....3½ | Tenn. Coal & I.....4½
Nor. Pacific.....10½ | Tol., St. L. & W....1½
Pacific Coast .....1⅝ | Twin City R. Tr....2½
Pacific Coast 2d pf.5 | Union Pacific 5½
Pacific Mail .....5¼ | U. Rys. Invest.....2⅜
Pennsylvania .....4⅞ | U. S. Cast Ir. Pipe.1⅝
People's Gas, Chi...1 | U. S. C. Iron P. pf.2⅜
Pressed Steel Car..4½ | U. S. Realty.....3
Pressed Steel Car pf.1 | U. S. Rubber.....4¾
Pullman .....6¾ | U. S. Rubber 1st pf.1
Rway Steel Spring..4 | U. S. Steel.....2⅞
Reading .....6¾ | U. S. Steel pf.....3⅝
Reading 2d pf.....1 | Va.-Car. Chem.....4⅜
Rep. Iron & Steel...2¼ | Va.-Car. Chem. pf..3
Rep. Iron & S. pf..3¾ | Va. Iron, C. & Coke.5
Rock Island pf.....1⅜ | Wabash pf 1½
Rome, W. & Og.....2⅜ | Wells-Fargo Exp ...6
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.3⅞ | West. El. & Mfg....5
St. L. Sthwn pf.....3 | W. E. & Mfg. 1st pf.2½
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I..3½ | Wis. Central pf....5

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s....2½ | C., St. P. & M. Ga..1¼
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc. 5s..2⅝ | Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.2½
Chi. & Alt. 3s.....1½ | Long Island unif. 4s.1
Pac. of Mo. 2d.....1½

Bonds Declined.

Alb. & Sus. 3½s...3¾ | Chi., R. I. & P. gen.1
Am. Tob. 6s.....1 | Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s 2
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s .....1 | Chi. Ter. 5s.....3¾
Brklyn Ferry 5s....2½ | C., St. P. & N. O. 5s 1
Brklyn R. T. 4s....1¼ | Col. Ind. 5s, A.....1½
Cent. Leath. 5s....1½ | Col. Ind. 5s, B.....1½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 2.

Alabama and Georgia Iron Co.—Dividend payable.
Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding—Dividend payable on preferred.
Albany & Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable.
Allegheny & Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
American Beet Sugar Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.—Dividend payable.
American Car Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Caramel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Express—Dividend payable.
American Iron and Steel Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Pipe Manufacturing Co.—Dividend, payable.
American Rolling Mill Co.—Dividend payable.
American Sewer Pipe Co.—Dividend payable.
American Smelting and Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Snuff Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Sugar Refining—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Tobacco Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Androscoggin Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Aqueduct Avenue Realty Co.—Special meeting.
Associated Merchants' Co.—Books close.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Atlantic Cotton Mills—Dividend payable.
Baltimore & Annapolis Shore Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bangor (Me.) Railway & Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Bank of America—Dividend payable.
Bank of Manhattan Co.—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Bankers' Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Bates Manufacturing Co., Boston—Dividend payable.
Beech Creek Railroad—Dividend payable.
Belt Railroad, Chicago—Dividend payable.
Boston Belting Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston & Maine—Dividend payable.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston & Providence Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Towboat Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston and Worcester Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Broadway Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Butchers and Drovers' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Canton & Akron Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Celluloid Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Leather Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Central Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Chase National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chattahoochee & Gulf Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago & Alton Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago & East Illinois—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago & West Indiana Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg & Aurora Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio—Dividend payable.
City Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Citizens' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Citizens' Electric Railway, Newburyport, Mass.—Dividend payable.
Citizens' Union Realty and Mortgage—Dividend payable.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Colonial Trust—Dividend payable.
Columbia Bank—Dividend payable.
Columbus (S. C.) Electric Street Railway, Light & Power—Dividend payable on preferred.
Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Traction Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Copper Range Consolidated — Dividend payable.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Cumberland Valley Railroad — Dividend payable.
De Long Hook and Eye Co.—Dividend payable.
Delaware Railroad—Dividend payable.
Detroit & Mackinac Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Duluth Edison Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
East River National Bank—Dividend payable.
Eastman Kodak Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Electric Boat Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Electric Storage Battery Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Empire Steel and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Empire State Surety Co.—Dividend payable.
Empire Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
E. W. Bliss Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Federal Telephone Co.—Annual meeting.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on first preferred.
First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Flatbush Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Fleischmann Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fourth National Bank—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fulton Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Garvin Machine Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
German Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Great Lake Towing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred

BANK LOAN LIMITS.

Effect of New Law on Loaning Capacities of New York City National Banks.

The notification of the National banks by the Controller of the Currency that the Administration means to hold the banks to the observance of the letter of the new law in regard to the extent to which National banks may loan to individuals or single concerns has served to direct special attention to the position of the banks of this city in the matter of loans and their limitations. While the old law limiting loans to 10 per cent. of a bank's capital was by common consent regarded as a dead letter, it is not proposed by the Government that the new law shall be similarly regarded. The position assumed by the Controller of the Currency, apart from his general duty to administer the laws as they are enacted, is that the banks themselves have long sought this change in the law affecting the size of loans, and they must now be content to abide by the amendment which they themselves have brought about.

There is one feature of the new law, however, which seems to work a hardship on a certain number of banks, those that have surpluses twice or more the size of their capital. The limitation of loans to 80 per cent. of a bank's capital irrespective of the amount of its surplus acts in some cases to reduce the size of loans much below 10 per cent. of combined capital and surplus. This fact to which attention was drawn during this past week, points clearly toward an increase in the capital of at least some of the banks that are handicapped in this way.

Eleven of the National banks in the New York Clearing House must increase their capital if they wish to make individual loans to the extent of 10 per cent. of their capital and surplus. These eleven banks with the old loan limit, the new limit, and the limit that would be shown under the 10 per cent. clause with the 80 per cent. restriction removed, are:

	Old Loan Limit.	New Loan Limit.	Limit Without 80% Restriction.
Chase	$510,000	$2,000,000	$649,010
Chatham	45,000	135,000	145,890
Chemical	30,000	90,000	817,080
Gallatin	100,000	300,000	327,440
Hanover	300,000	900,000	1,039,780
Imp. & Traders'	150,000	450,000	585,800
Liberty	100,000	300,000	314,300
Lincoln	30,000	90,000	188,980
New York Co.	20,000	60,000	103,510
Park	300,000	900,000	1,046,840
Second	30,000	90,000	193,890

This situation could of course be remedied by merely transferring a portion of surplus to capital account by the issuance of a stock dividend. Thus the Chemical National, which is now limited to $90,000, could increase this limit to $817,000 by increasing its capital from $300,000 to $3,000,000 and transferring $2,700,000 from surplus to capital. The bank would then have a capital of $3,000,000, a surplus of $5,170,800, a total of $8,170,800. This of course is equivalent to the present capital and surplus combined, but in this way the bank would be enabled to loan its full ten per cent. of capital and surplus, or $817,080, instead of only $90,000 as at present.

Under the old law the largest loan that any of the National banks could make was $2,560,000. By the terms of the new law the National City Bank, which has the largest combined capital and surplus, will be permitted to loan up to $4,472,600 to a single borrower. Nine of the New York City National banks will have loan limits in excess of $500,000. These banks are:

	Capital.	Surplus.	Loan Limit.
City	$25,000,000	$19,726,800	$4,472,600
Bank of Com	25,000,000	12,923,700	3,792,370
First	10,000,000	17,487,100	2,748,710
Am. Exchange	5,000,000	4,724,200	972,420
Hanover	3,000,000	7,397,800	900,000
Park	3,000,000	7,408,400	900,000
Mercantile	3,000,000	4,552,800	755,280
Mechanics'	3,000,000	3,544,100	654,410
Fourth	3,000,000	3,002,900	600,290

Two of the banks included in this list, the Hanover and the Park, could further increase their limits by reducing their capital. Three other banks, the Importers and Traders', the Chemical, and the Chase, would be brought within the $500,000 class by a similar readjustment of capital.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CEREALS.

Prospects of Good Harvests Here and Abroad—Heavy Crops in Canada.

As wide a view as it is possible to get at this season of the world's grain crops for 1906 shows favorable conditions in Europe and North America.

Broomhall's foreign crop summary, published last week, took an optimistic view of European crop conditions, and reported fair promise of harvests from the minor producers such as Spain and the African coast countries, which makes it unlikely that there will be any abnormal drain on the international granaries to supply deficits.

The main European cereals are rye, wheat, and oats. What these crops have harvested in Europe during the latest four years is shown in the following tablet

	Rye. Bushels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.
1905	1,705,936	1,726,084	2,187,412
1904	1,869,221	1,726,084	2,367,108
1903	1,581,089	1,581,193	2,233,632
1902	1,574,018	1,795,330	2,324,439

*000 omitted.

Comparing these figures with the world's chief grain crops for 1905 and 1904, given in the subjoined table, as recently estimated by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, it will be seen that with the exception of wheat Europe is to be credited with no small portion of the world's total of the cereals mentioned:

Crops.	1905. Bush.	1904. Bush.
Wheat	3,189,400,000	3,182,000,000
Rye	1,539,300,000	1,514,900,000
Oats	3,461,600,000	3,788,500,000

The world's crops of barley and corn, according to the same estimate, are given below. They furnish no fair comparison with Europe. Corn, of course, belongs pre-eminently to the United States:

Crops.	1905. Bush.	1904. Bush.
Barley	1,313,800,000	1,382,500,000
Corn	3,507,700,000	3,314,500,000

Of the wheat crop, the best news comes from the Canadian Northwest, and the only unfavorable report from European territory is that the French official returns give an acreage slightly less than in either of the two preceding years. An increased yield per acre would be necessary to insure as large a crop as last year, when 338,785,000 bushels were harvested. In 1904, which was a poor year, the crop was 298,826,000 bushels.

The crop estimates from Canada promise an increase in Manitoba's wheat yield of over 40 per cent. On an acreage placed by the dealers at 4,495,000 acres, the average yield of 21.7 bushels with which the Canadian Government credits the province should make Manitoba's harvest approximately 97,000,000 bushels, or more than the entire Canadian crop in any year between 1902 and 1905.

Without allowing for increases in the other provinces, this gain by Manitoba should swell the total wheat crop of the Dominion by nearly one-half. If this proves to be the case, and the United States crop approximates 740,000,000 bushels, as predicted, the North American yield, exclusive of Mexico, should be 880,000,000 bushels, or 57,000,000 bushels more than in 1905, and very nearly one-quarter of the world's crop in that year. The following table shows the comparative importance of the wheat-growing provinces in Canada:

Prov.	'05. Bush.	'04. Bush.	'03. Bush.	'02. Bush.
Ontario	22,165,000	13,030,000	22,583,000	26,804,000
Manit'a	57,500,000	40,397,000	41,381,000	54,750,000
Oth. Can.	40,000,000	23,000,000	20,000,000	17,000,000
Total	109,665,000	76,427,000	83,964,000	98,554,000

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

What Is Going On at the Mines—New Strike in Nevada.

The listing of Butte Coalition and the increase in the Osceola dividend rate have been the features of the copper-share market this week. The big producers are virtually out of the metal market, having sold up to October. Considerable news has come from Butte this week showing the great activity that characterizes Montana mining at present.

It is reported that Mr. Heinze has purchased control of the Stewart group of silver-lead mines, in the Coeur d'Alene country, and that the property is to be developed into one of the famous camps of the West.

The East Butte Company is sinking a new shaft at the southern end of its territory to connect with the crosscut from the main shaft.

Adirondacks, a small claim lying between the Edith Murray and the Speculator, has been purchased by the North Butte Company. James A. Murray was the owner, and the price paid was $150,000.

Two new companies have been organized, the Bluevein Copper Company and the Garfield Salvador Company, each capitalized for a million.

The Butte-Milwaukee management has ordered a hoisting engine for the Pollock mine, and will continue development work.

The Cable Consolidated Company has got its hoisting machinery, cages, and placer drilling machinery in working order.

From the Lake Superior district comes information that the Tecumseh mine is producing copper from its No. 1 shaft equal to anything recently taken from the Kearsarge lode, Allouez alone excepted, and the management is highly elated.

This month's output of the Mass mine will show a falling off of 20 per cent. owing to an accident at the main hoist, but the new shaft is expected to largely increase the mine's production.

The Champion mine is said to be yielding twenty-five pounds of copper per ton of ore. The expectation is that before six years have passed the property will be producing 40,000,000 tons per annum.

A new organization in Utah is the Bingham mines, with Samuel Newhouse, D. C. Jackling, and other well-known mining men in the Directorate. The property includes thirteen claims, covering about 250 acres.

A letter from Tonopah, Nev., says that there is every indication that a big copper vein exists on the southern end of the Lone Mountain claims, seventeen miles southwest of Tonopah. Men are already at work opening up the surface and getting out ore sampling $198 per ton on the average.

The same correspondence says that the strike in the MacNamara, at Tonopah, is yielding copper, some of which shows as high as $348 per ton, and dwells at length on the richness of Round Mountain, which is attracting miners and capitalists in scores. The closure of last week at Round Mountain was the cash offer of $90,000 by Chicago and New York capitalists for the famous Fairview claim, for which $45,000 was paid less than three weeks ago. The owners state that they will not sell for less than $150,000.

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Optimistic View of Summer Conditions —Pittsburg Feels Break In Iron.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—The close of June saw a remarkable stiffening for midsummer in the iron and steel market, something rather unprecedented for this season of the year. In Bessemer pig iron the hardness of the market is shown particularly, as the sales for the week, though small, have all been at a minimum of $17.75 per ton valley furnaces. There is now but little iron available for third quarter delivery, which makes it likely that the prices for the present week will be $18 for small lots at least. There have been no large lots of pig iron taken on, perhaps because there are no large lots to sell. Sales last week aggregated about 10,000 tons. The Snyder people sold 4,200 tons at $17.75 for delivery all through the third quarter, and this may be said to show confidence that there will not be any big boom in the price of pig as the quarter lengthens.

There is a rumor that the Lackawanna Steel Company and the Jones & Laughlin people will come into the pig market this week for another load. They will take September iron, of course, as they are bought up pretty well for July and August. The probability that the purchase will be September is borne out by the fact that the Bessemer Furnace Association has only September pig in quantities. Each of these firms took some basic during last week at $18, an advance of 15 cents per ton over the week before.

The assertions made two weeks ago by foundry interests here that the break in Southern pig iron would have no effect in the Pittsburg district does not seem to have been right. There was a decided weakening on foundry iron here last week, lower grade iron being now quoted at $16.85 to $17. There were but few sales reported during last week at any price, however, and the indications are that there will be further cut during this week. The threatened strike of iron molders is yet having its effect on the foundry iron trade. The Iron Molders' Union of North America has made a formal demand for an advance of 20 cents per day for its members, and the demand has been refused by the manufacturers. The union is still threatening to tie up all the foundries by ordering the men out, but up to date nothing has been done. The fact remains, however, that the threat of the union is making business dull in foundry work, for every one seems afraid to take a chance.

Last week saw an advance in the price of ferro-manganese in the Pittsburg district, and it is now quoted at from $85 to $90 a ton for delivery during the rest of the third quarter. This price is for 80 per cent. ferro. The Carnegie Steel Company contracted for its full requirements of manganese ore for the entire half of the year before the price was put up.

Rumors of the formation of a combine to fight the United States Steel Corporation, headed by the Republic and the Jones & Laughlin people, continue to grow, in spite of the detailed denial by President John A. Topping of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. The denial has convinced many in Pittsburg that there is really something to the story, though the time of the consummation of the deal is, perhaps, some time off.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:31 | Sun sets...7:34 | Moon sets...8:37

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:36	4:17	9:48	10:40
Governors Island	3:40	4:30	10:15	11:12
Hell Gate	4:30	6:23	11:47	12:47

Arrived—Sunday, July 1.

SS Vigilancia, Havana, June 28.
SS Grenada, Trinidad, June 23.
SS Prometheus, Hamburg, June 18.
SS Ecclesia, Huelva, June 13.
SS Martinique, Miami, June 28.
SS Manzanilla, Havana, June 28.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, June 30.
SS Bulgaria, Hamburg, June 16.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Colon, June 21.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 30.
SS Comal, Brunswick, June 29.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Lombardia, Naples		
Byron, Brazil	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maraval, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Whitgift, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Kronprinz, Bremen	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Carmania, Liverpool		1:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Baltic, Liverpool	12:30 A.M.	4:00 A.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam		4:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	
Germania, Naples		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Neckar	Bremen	June 14
Indrawadi	Gibraltar	June 19
Kroonland	Antwerp	June 23
Minnetonka	London	June 23
Astoria	Glasgow	June 23
Statendam	Rotterdam	June 23
Philadelphia	San Juan	June 27
Sarnia	Kingston	June 21
Slavonia	Gibraltar	June 21

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wm. der Grosse	Bremen	June 26
Spartan Prince	Manchester	June 18
Bovic	Liverpool	June 22
Monterey	Vera Cruz	June 28
Montevideo	Vera Cruz	June 27
Finance	Colon	June 26

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT,
277 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York, pursuant to Chapter 724 of the Laws of the State of New York enacted in the year 1905, has made such surveys, maps, plans, specifications, estimates, and investigations as it deemed proper, in order to ascertain the facts as to what sources for an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for The City of New York exist and are most available, desirable, and best for the said supply, and has reported to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with recommendations as to what action should, in its opinion, be taken with reference thereto, which report, with a map, plan, and profile accompanying the same, bears the date of June 18, 1906, and is entitled "Map and profile showing manner of obtaining from Schoharie Creek an additional supply of water for The City of New York," which said map is on file in the office of the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York at No. 299 Broadway, in New York City.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York has resolved that the 6th day of July, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, in The City of New York, be fixed as the time and place for a public hearing upon the said report, and that notice be given of such public hearing by publication in the newspapers designated by the Board of City Record as official city papers, excluding all borough papers, and in all papers published in the counties affected, which are designated as "official papers" for the publication of official notices, if any, and if there be none such then in any two papers published in the counties so affected, and that the Secretary of the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment be directed to give such notices as are provided for in said statute and as he may be advised by the Corporation Counsel.

Of all of the foregoing you are hereby duly notified.

Dated June 22, 1906.

JOSEPH HAAG,
Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906,
Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 1. For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains in Tenth, Morningside, and New Avenues; in Avenue B; and in Sixtieth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fourth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, One Hundred and Fortieth, One Hundred and Fifty-first, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, One Hundred and Sixty-third, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth, One Hundred and Seventieth, One Hundred and Seventy-first, One Hundred and Seventy-second, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, One Hundred and Ninety-first, One Hundred and Ninety-second, and Two Hundred and Eleventh Streets; and in Sixty-sixth Street, Transverse Road, through Central Park.

No. 2. For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains in Bailey, Grant, Morris, Teller, and Sheridan Avenues; in Carr, Fox, Rae, One Hundred and Fortieth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-third, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth, One Hundred and Sixty-second, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, and Two Hundred and Sixth Streets; in Bonner Place, Emmerich Place, and Hunt's Point Road.

No. 3. For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains in Amundson, Classon, Commonwealth, Franklin, Randall, and Second Avenues; in Beacon, Flower, Tenth, One Hundred and Seventy-third, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, Two Hundred and Fourteenth, and Two Hundred and Thirty-second Streets; and in Eastern Boulevard.

No. 4. For furnishing and delivering anthracite and bituminous coal.

For full particulars see City Record.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Commissioner.

Dated June 27, 1906.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room 16, until 3 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1906,

No. 1. For regulating and grading, curbing, and flagging One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, from Broadway to Riverside Drive extension.

No. 2. For regulating and grading, curbing, and flagging One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Audubon Avenue.

No. 3. For regulating and grading, curbing, and flagging One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, from St. Nicholas Avenue to Audubon Avenue.

No. 4. For regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging Post Avenue, from Dyckman Street to Tenth Avenue.

No. 5. For flagging and reflagging sidewalks on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, from Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and west side of St. Nicholas Avenue, from Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

No. 6. For regulating and paving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, from Boulevard Lafayette to Broadway.

No. 7. For regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of One Hundred and Third Street, from Broadway to West End Avenue.

No. 8. For constructing parkways thereon and regulating and repaving with asphalt block pavement on a concrete foundation the roadway of Broadway, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN,
Borough President.

The City of New York, June 25, 1906.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M., on

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906,
Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and materials necessary to construct and complete a pipe sewer on Ocean Parkway, between Kings Highway and Avenue U, Borough of Brooklyn, and all work incidental thereto.

No. 2. For furnishing all the labor and materials necessary to construct and complete asphalt tile walks at Grecian Shelter and South Lake Drive, Prospect Park, Borough of Brooklyn, and all work incidental thereto.

No. 3. For furnishing all the labor and materials required in furnishing and setting the lighting fixtures and a pipe railing in the galleries of the east wing of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Eastern Parkway, Borough of Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN, President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated June 20, 1906.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1906,
Borough of Brooklyn.

For furnishing, delivering, erecting, and connecting four pumping engines, complete, with all appurtenances and appliances, in the remodeled Ridgewood Northside Pumping Station, Atlantic Avenue, near Logan Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

For full particulars see City Record.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Commissioner.

Dated June 27, 1906.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906,
Borough of Brooklyn.

For furnishing and delivering vitrified, salt-glazed, stoneware hub and spigot pipe.

For full particulars see City Record.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Commissioner.

Dated June 27, 1906.

Department of Bridges, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906,

For the construction of a stairway on the bridge over the Newtown Creek, from Manhattan Avenue in the Borough of Brooklyn to Vernon Avenue in the Borough of Queens.

For full particulars see City Record.

JAMES W. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Bridges.

Dated June 26, 1906.

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Majestic	Liverpool	June 27
St. Laurent	Havre	June 23
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	June 23
El Valle	Galveston	June 28
San Jacinto	Galveston	June 27
Phoebus	Shields	June 19

Reported by Wireless.

SS Kroonland, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 210 miles southwest of Sable Island, Nova Scotia, at 8:55 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-morrow.

SS Minneapolis, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 140 miles west of Brow Head at 5:40 P. M. yesterday. Due in London about noon to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS New York, at Southampton, July 1.
SS Campania, at Liverpool, June 30.
SS Potsdam, at Rotterdam, June 30.
SS Brooklyn City, at Bristol, July 1.

Sailed.

SS Umbria, from Queenstown, July 1.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, June 30.
SS Ryndam, from Boulogne, June 30.
SS Columbia, from Moville, June 30.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, June 30.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Department of Bridges, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Bridges at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1906,

For completing the piers and abutments and building the arches, draw spans, and approaches of Pelham Bridge over Eastchester Bay, in Pelham Bay Park, Borough of The Bronx.

For full particulars see City Record.

JAMES W. STEVENSON,
Commissioner of Bridges.

Dated June 20, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for rope (1005) and cotton waste (1013) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, July 11, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

PROPOSALS.

BIDS FOR $200,000.00 OF WATER BONDS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Register, Memphis, Tenn., until noon, Tuesday, July 17th, 1906, for the purchase of $200,000.00 of Memphis Water Bonds. Said bonds are in the denomination of $1,000 each, bearing date of May 1st, 1903, and maturing thirty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November at the Memphis Trust Company in the City of Memphis, Tenn., or the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, in the City of New York, and are a part of an issue of $3,500,000.00 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee by Act of April 14th, 1903. The entire issue is secured by a trust deed on the Water Plant, property and franchise of the City of Memphis, and by the obligation of the said City of Memphis to levy a special water tax on all taxable property in the city, if the revenue is insufficient to pay operating expenses, interest on bonds, and retire $60,000.00 of said bonds each year.

The bonds now offered are Numbers 1452 to 1651 inclusive, and are to pay for improvements and additions to the plant.

This invitation for bids is made in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislative Council of the City of Memphis adopted April 17th, 1906.

No bids for less than par and accrued interest will be entertained, and the city has the right to reject any and all bids. In the event that the highest bidder shall fail to pay for the bonds at the time and place appointed, said bonds may be awarded to the next highest bidder, without any readvertisement, and so on to the next highest bidder, until the bonds shall have been actually paid for. Each bid must be for the entire $200,000 of bonds and accompanied by a check for $5,000 certified by some bank doing business in the City of Memphis, payable to the order of Ennis M. Douglass, City Register, as a guaranty of good faith on the part of the bidder.

Said check will be forfeited upon the failure of the bidder to accept and pay for the bonds. The bonds will be ready for delivery immediately upon their award to the successful bidder, and are to be delivered and paid for in the City of Memphis.

JAMES H. MALONE, Mayor.

Attest:
ENNIS M. DOUGLASS, City Register.

PROPOSALS FOR TABLEWARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.—Depot Quartermaster's Office, 26th Street and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, June 26, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. July 6, 1906, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at this depot Chinaware, Glassware, Tinware, Silverware, and Cutlery. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic manufacture (conditions of quality and price, including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon, being equal). Standard samples can be seen and blanks for proposals and full information as to the quantities required obtained at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Tableware and Kitchen Utensils, to be opened July 6, 1906." Lt. Col. J. W. POPE, Depot Quartermaster.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1906.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., until 4:30 P. M. August 21, 1906, for the performance of mail service by PNEUMATIC TUBES OR OTHER SIMILAR DEVICES at the following named cities and between the points named in the pamphlet copy of the advertisement:

From October 1, 1906, to June 30, 1916.

Boston, Mass.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Borough of Brooklyn in the City of New York, N. Y.	Baltimore, Md.
	Cincinnati, Ohio.
	Kansas City, Mo.
Philadelphia, Pa.	San Francisco, Cal.

From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1916.

Chicago, Ill.	Saint Louis, Mo.

Blank forms of proposal and copies of the pamphlet advertisement may be obtained, on application, from the Postmaster at any of the above named cities or from the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General. GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Postmaster General.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DONOVAN, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE DONOVAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New York, the eighth day of May, 1906. GRANT SQUIRES, Executor, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan. TAYLOR MORE, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HOLT, MARGARET C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET C. HOLT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, his attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next. Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1906. CHARLES L. HOLT, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOZEMAN, NATHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan Bozeman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warner, Wells & Korb, No. 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next. Dated New York City, 16th day of February, 1906. NATHAN G. BOZEMAN, Executor.

WARNER, WELLS & KORB, Attorneys for Executor, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HEMBERGER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hemberger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of June, 1906.

MAGDALENA HEMBERGER, Executrix.

Burlock E. Rabell, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WHITBECK, DAVID T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID T. WHITBECK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sulzer & Leveen, No. 16 Great Jones Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, N. Y., on or before the 14th day of December, 1906.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1906. JOHN SULZER, Executor. SARAH E. WHITBECK, Executrix. J. FRANK YAWGER, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

JONES, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in The City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1906. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Executor. W. T. EMMET, Attorney for Executor, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

WERNER, GEORGE F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George F. Werner, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ezekiel Fixman, No. 198 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next. Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1906. FREDERICK H. WERNER, Executor. EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Executor, 198 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of the LOOMIS SANITARIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES to change its name to the LOOMIS SANATORIUM.

Notice is hereby given that the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, a domestic membership corporation, having its principal business office in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term (Part I.) thereof, to be held at the County Court House in and for the County of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Loomis Sanatorium.

Dated New York, June 11th, 1906.

LOOMIS SANITARIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES
By ADELINE L. PRINCE,
Vice President.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DALY, JOHN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNIE O'CONNOR, Catherine O'Connor Burke, Mary Davis, Johanna Mulbrandon, Mary E. O'Connor, Catharine O'Connor, William O'Connor, David O'Connor, Caroline O'Connor, John William O'Connor, Mary G. Jack, Walter Jack, Frank Wells, Arthur Wells, Gertrude McGowan, and Bertha Barron, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN DALY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Michael J. O'Connor and John O'Connor of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 13, 1906, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Daly, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JAMES E. HOPKINS, Atty. for Ancillary Admr., c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

ACKER, PETER B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER B. ACKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of September next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of March, 1906. ANGELINE R. ACKER, Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for the Executrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

BRESLIN, JAMES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. BRESLIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frederick W. Yates, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the

EXCURSIONS.

4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS

Niagara Falls $9 — Going July 3. Return July 5. Tickets good on all trains excepting Black Diamond Express. Special Train from New York . . . 8:55 A. M.

Bellewood $1 — July 4 and Every Sunday. Special trains leave New York July 4 . . . . 8:55 A. M.

Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko $1.50 — July 4. Special Train Leaves New York 8:25 A. M.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

Tickets, sleeping and parlor car reservations and information at 355, 1,460 Broadway, N. Y.; 326 Fulton St., B'klyn; 810 Broad St., Newark. Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

COOK'S TRIPS
JULY FOURTH

Everything Included.

Atlantic City	3 days	$11.00
Catskills	3 days	12.50
Niagara Falls	3 days	15.75
Thousand Islands	3 days	18.00
Thousand Islands and Rapids, Montreal and Lakes	5 days	35.00
Bermuda	10 days	47.50

Also Tickets Only wherever railroads run or steamers sail, and all at lowest excursion rates.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Three New York Offices.
Go to the nearest.
245 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.
1185 Broadway, cor. 28th Street.
649 Madison Ave., cor. 60th Street.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include Admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
The greatest Amusement Enterprise in the world.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE):
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Lve. Pr. 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning — Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 25 cents.
Round Trip Tickets to 129th St., 45 cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC
ROCKAWAY BEACH
To-day's Time Table:
Lv. foot 129th St., N. R., 9:00 A. M., 12:30 P. M.
Lv. foot 22d St., N. R., 9:45 A. M., 1:15 P. M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M., 2 P.M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 12:30 P.M., 5:30 P.M.
Round Trip Tickets, 50 Cts. Children 25 Cts. Include Adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE
Going JULY 6 and 27, 1906, via
ERIE RAILROAD
$11 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets good returning within 30 days from date of sale may be purchased at 399, 1,159, 243, and 96 Broadway, 23 Union Square, Chambers St. and West 23d St. Stations, New York; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; also at Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City Ticket Offices.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Bklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Fourth of July Same Schedule.

FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 42d St. 2:00, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 6:40. Round trip fare, returning by West Shore, N. Y. Central, or Erie R. R. Remedell, $1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

July 4th Adults . . . . . $1.50; Children . . . . . .75; Switchback 50c. additional

EXCURSION via MAUCH CHUNK Switchback & Glen Onoko — Special train from West 23d St. Station, 8:20 a.m. Liberty St. Station, 8:30 a.m.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Ideal July 4th Outing.
On JULY 4th (also on Sundays) the fleet steel STR. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; E. 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven, 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe Service. Music. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50c.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,
72D ST., WEST.
REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms: European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY 4th UP THE HUDSON
Via Str. Ramsdell
To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.
Leaving FRANKLIN ST., 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.
Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M.
Round Trip, 90 CENTS.
Refreshments Served on Board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Stre. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M., W. 22d St. 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:00 P. M., Battery 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:15 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00 and 12:00, *4:00, 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star * indicates Sunday and July 4th only. Excursion 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 5:30, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
*RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Staten Island.

HOTEL CASTLETON
St. George, Staten Island, N. Y. City.
American and European Plan.
Accommodating 350 Guests.
Rooms large, light, and airy, at very reasonable rates, weekly or transient.
The city's finest Suburban Hotel, overlooks the Narrows, Forts and Coney Island.
Downtown business men, avoid the discomfort of traveling on Bridges, Subways and Tunnels by a delightful sail across the Bay in elegant Municipal Ferry Boats, day or night.
Music, Billiards, Bowling, Tennis, Golf.
Select Ball every Saturday Evening. Garage and Stable accommodations.
Hotel Bus Meets Boats
Leaving Foot of Whitehall St.
At 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 4:20, 5:00 5:30, 6:00 and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, 11:20, 12:00, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:40 P. M.
Table d'Hote Luncheon 1 to 2
Dinner 6 to 8.
Write for Booklet.

Thousand Islands.

The Hotel Frontenac
1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River,
A magnificent Hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information, address,
C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.), or New York City office, 259 Fourth Ave., Town and Country Bureau.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$50,000.00 IMPROVEMENTS.
New improvements completed July 1. Hotel will open, perfect in every detail, July 14. Electric lights. New sanitary Plumbing throughout. Everything modern and up to date.
H. S. CLEMENT, Pres. and Manager.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall; terms: European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitoes. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Westchester County.

HILL CREST HOUSE. FINE LARGE HOUSE; 1 mile from Katonah, N. Y.; broad porches; fine lawn; shade; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; good roads; high elevation; stabling.

NEW ENGLAND.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.
Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto garage. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.
Asst. Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

THE ELTON
WATERBURY, CONN.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
"The most attractive hotel in New England."
167 ROOMS. 70 BATHS. FIREPROOF.
Beautiful Scenery. Fine Drives.
An ideal Summer resort, and the favorite stopping place for Automobilists en route for the Berkshires, Boston, and all New England points.
Send for booklet. | ALMON C. JUDD, Mgr.

Tokeneke Beach Inn,
Rowayton on the Sound, Conn.
One hour from New York; open June 1; yachting, bathing, golfing, driving, fishing. Apply on premises, or at 28 West 26th St.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, &c. Booklet. E. B. MITCHELL.

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MT. KATAHDIN, MAINE WOODS. Excellent trout fly fishing; clean camps; good table. Booklet F. C. C. Garland, Debsconeag, Me.

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A PERPETUAL PANORAMA OF PRIMEVAL PICTURESQUENESS
Lake Placid
The Gem of the Adirondacks

ADIRONDACK WITCHERY abounds around the Lake Placid region and exerts a magical influence upon the visitor. The exhilarating air, the rapturous scenery, the placid waters, all conjure to captivate and transport one to the pinnacle of earthly happiness.

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THROUGH SLEEPING CARS TO LAKE PLACID
from New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Boston, via New York Central Lines. And from New York, Boston, Albany, and Troy via Delaware & Hudson System. Leaving in the evening, arriving for early breakfast next morning. Through Parlor Cars to Lake Placid from Grand Central Station via New York Central Lines and via Delaware & Hudson System.

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Catskill Mountains.

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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, HAINES FALLS, N. Y.
Head of the famous Kaaterskill Clove. Elevation 2,200 feet. No finer views. Under the new management and with an abundant supply of pure and soft spring water from a never-failing spring lately purchased make this new and elegant up-to-date hotel without a superior anywhere. The dining room has been changed to parlor floor, and music room to where it was before, which makes it unsurpassed.
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SUNSET PARK is the best place for Summer Homes—as it is the most accessible, beautiful, select and coolest in the Catskills, has fine roads, and is lighted by electricity. Cottages for sale or rental. Sites for sale.
NO WATER IS PURER, SOFTER, BETTER OR AS CHEAP AS SUNSET SPRING WATER. Fresh bottled and sealed at Spring daily. Served at first-class hotels and restaurants. At all druggists and grocers at 10 cents a large bottle. Sunset Park Inn and Spring Water Co., Haines Falls, or 5 Beekman St., (Room 606,) N. Y.
The analysis by Lederle Laboratories of 518 5th Av., N.Y., says: "Sunset Spring Water is of excellent quality, very soft, uncontaminated, and is particularly well adapted for use as a drinking water."
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and Cottages,
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(Formerly Tremper House.)
Accommodations can now be engaged for the season; rooms, singly and en suite, with private baths; open sanitary plumbing, elevator, telephones; all modern, up-to-date equipments; most comfortable and best furnished hotel in the Catskills. Booklets and terms, apply to SAMUEL PROSKEY, 52 Broadway.

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ELKA PARK, GREENE CO., N. Y.
Select Family Resort in the Catskill Mountains. Appointments first class. In Park of 400 acres. Folder on application. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y., or PAUL GOEPEL, Room 304, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

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Sunset Park Inn
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Grandest Views in Finest Park in Catskill Mountains—Bishop Satterlee.
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HAINES FALLS, N. Y.
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A. J. GALER.

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Long Island
"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."
The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays.
The Summer schedule of Long Island R. R. now in effect, including service to Block Island.
"LONG ISLAND SUMMER RESORTS," a booklet of Hotels and Boarding Houses: postage 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," illustrated descriptive book, postage 8 cents. Free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, 120 Broadway; 613 Sixth Ave.; 95 fifth Ave.; 574 Columbus Ave., and 51 West 125th St., New York, or mailed on receipt of postage by H. M. SMITH, Gen'l Passenger Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

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Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or train. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

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17 Miles Out in the Atlantic.
"From Bay to Ocean."
A high-class Summer home near by for busy business men. Now open. Finest Beach and Fishing Pavilion on Atlantic Coast.
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Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 28.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

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SEAGATE, N. Y. HARBOR.
45 minutes from Battery by private boat. A most delightful Spring and Summer resort. Special rates for May and June.

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Most refined Jewish Hotel in Sullivan Co. Latest sanitary improvements; telephone; tennis; pool. Beechwood Waterfall in our farm; bathing, fishing, boating. Booklet.
BERGER & COHEN. KENOZA LAKE, NEW YORK

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Fireproof. At the Beach and So. Carolina Av. New and strictly modern, with every convenience and comfort. Capacity 400. Large ocean view rooms, with private bath; elevator, etc. Superior table. Orchestra. Special $12.50 up weekly. Coach at trains. Booklet.
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Best Location on the Ocean Front.
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Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

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Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

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Westchester County, N. Y.; select board for adults; quiet home; central location; Harlem Division N. Y. Central; references exchanged. Mrs. A. Dixon.

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FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, East, and North. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Steamers PROVIDENCE (New) and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE—For New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street, week-days only at 5:00 P. M. Pier 70, East River, foot East 23d St., 5:30 P. M. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 5:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P.M.; Sundays 9:30 A. M. Leaves ft. E. 22d St. week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Sundays due New York on return 8:45 P. M. Two hours at New Haven.
SPECIAL NOTICE: On Wednesday, July 4th, Str. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20, E. R., at 9:30 A. M.; foot E. 22d St., 10:00 A. M., instead of 2:45 and 3:00 P. M., respectively.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. NAUGATUCK lvs. 11:00 A. M. Str. BRIDGEPORT 3:00 P.M., (Sats. 2:00 P. M.) Sundays 5:00 P. M. Str. BRIDGEPORT stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
SPECIAL NOTICE: On Wednesday, July 4th, Str. BRIDGEPORT will leave Pier 20, E. R., at 5:00 P. M.; foot East 22d St., 5:30 P. M., instead of 3:00 and 3:30 P. M., respectively.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,185, and 1,364 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 157 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

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BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier 8:40 "
" West 42d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

Ideal Fourth of July Trip
STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 8:30 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 8:50 P. M. Saturdays and Holidays 2:20 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgs, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River)	$2.25
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Bridgeport, one way, 40c.; round trip, 75c. Every week day at 4 P. M. Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Pier 27, East River, foot Catharine St.
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SANDY HOOK ROUTE
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Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 41st St.:	Boats leave Pt. Cedar St. N.R.
9.00, 9.55, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.46 p. m. Sundays, 9.35 a. m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.46 p. m.	9.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m. Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates June and July, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily (Sundays included). Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

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via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line,
Leave New York, New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 7:00 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 9:30 A. M.
Saturdays and July 3d, leave at 1:00 P. M., arrive at Shelter Island 3:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. On these days steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Dean Richmond" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.85; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

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ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
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Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 6:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 J Orchard.
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To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

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12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—*SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:29 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—20½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
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Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
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*1:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
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31 NASSAU STREET.

120'a, Near 5th Av.—5-story double 5, open shaft; good condition; cold water; can be had for $21,000, with $4,000 cash, if taken quickly. This is a decided bargain. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

$4,000 cash buys 5-story, 10-room, double cold-water flat, near 5th Av.; $1,500 cash buys 3-family house near Tremont station, 1,473 3d Av., upstairs.

3-story and basement, private house, on 137th St.; will sell cheap to quick purchaser. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

26th St.—5-story 4-family; 10 rooms; cold water; mtgs. $23,000; rents $3,200 guaranteed; price $28,250. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

For Sale.—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

West Side.

CORNER FLAT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$22,500 cash buys three five-story double flats southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 100x100; first mortgage four years at 4½ per cent.; take back second mortgage, five years, 5 per cent., payable in installments; rents low; pays over 15 per cent.; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

WEST EIGHTIES, NEAR B'WAY

25-ft. 5-story double flat, in excellent condition; fully rented; $4,200. Price to quick buyer, $40,000. Mortgages, $22,000. Investigate.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

Nine 25-ft. 5-story doubles; well located; only requires $6,000 each to purchase.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Remarkable Elevator Apartment House Proposition!—At less than auction price; Harlem, west side; $16,500 cash.—Apartment, Box Times, Harlem.

Plot on 69th St., near Columbus Av., 93x100.5, with 8 A1 four-and-a-half-story dwellings; will sell cheap for ground value alone.
WILLIAM HALPERIN,
218 Canal St., City.

Summer Bargain!—Splendid five-story tenement house, adjoining 8th Av.; full lot; only $36,000; $6,000 cash. Box 14 Times Harlem.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

548 Manhattan Av.—3-story and basement brownstone private house adj. Hanoock Square; choice location; great bargain at $12,500, with $5,500 cash. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

20% CLEAR ON INVESTMENT; BELOW 125th St., West; two five-story buildings, (colored tenants;) price, $58,000; cash required about $10,000. Ehrensaul & Levy, 649 Broadway, Brooklyn.

West 80's.—5-story double seven, 30x100; mtge, $33,000; rents $5,650; asking $54,000, with reasonable cash. T. E. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Below 125th St., Near 8th Av.—Three 5-story doubles, 2 6's; hot water only; mtgs, $68,000; rents $9,000; price for three $82,000; cheap. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

A BARGAIN IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS,

this section. Braisted, 57 West 125th St.

130th St., Near Lenox Av.—4-story and basement, 16 rooms, 20x100; private house; $18,000 land value. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Lenox Av., Near 140th St.—2 5-story, 20 families, stores, 5 and bath; $85,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Fifties, Near 9th Av.—6-story, 14 tenement; open shafts; price, $32,000; good order. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Elegant triple flat vicinity of 15th St. and 8th Av.; rental, $3,450; price, $34,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

East Side.

AVENUE A CORNER.

Two 5-story triples, with stores; asking $68,000; only $10,000 cash required. Investigate.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

A BARGAIN.

50-ft. 6-story triple elevator apartment; rentals, $10,200; price, $90,000; consider small trade.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Actual Bargain!!—Twenties, near 3d Av., 3 tenement houses, front and rear, renting at present for $3,950, with slight improvement will positively bring $5,000 rent; price, $56,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Above 23d St., West of 3d Av.—5-story and basement 4-family 14-room house, with stores; hot water; mtgs. $42,800; rents $5,602 guaranteed; price $51,500. T. E. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Actual Bargain!—Forties, plot 63x100, with buildings producing $4,500 rent; price $46,500; no violations; big investment and speculation combined. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Corner leasehold on Second Av., below 14th St.; will sell for cash or exchange for New York or Brooklyn tenement property. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

$6,000 cash buys on 2d Av. a 5-story double flat with 2 stores; 2 good mortgages; cold water improvements; rents $2,750; price $28,500. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

Builders, don't lose this chance; 42 feet front on 22d St., near 3d Av., with permanent side light forever. William Halperin, 218 Canal St., City.

Sheriff's Sale.—Near Bridge Plaza.—5-story 4-family; 10 rooms, with stores; mtge. $28,750; rents about $3,700; price $37,500. T. E. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Henry St.—Two 5½-story 14-room houses on plot 62x100; mtgs. $70,450; price for both $97,000; good value. T. E. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

10th St., East, Near Tompkins Square.—5-story 4-family 14-room house; cold water; mtge. $20,000; rents $1,500; price $16,000, $8,000 cash. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

For Sale—Six-story fireproof tenement; cash, $10,000; 6th St., between 1st Av. and Av. A. M. Jacobs, 59 West 8th St., owner.

45 James St., adjoining Madison; 25x59; real value $17,000; will sell for $14,000; easy terms. George Patton, 218 Canal St.

For Sale.—Five-story tenement; 98th St., between Park and Madison Avs.; cash, $6,000. M. Jacobs, 59 West 8th St., owner.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT BARGAIN.

Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
Exclusive Agents.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS

(Incorporation)
BOROUGH PARK CO.,
BENSONHURST CO.,
THE WESTMINSTER HEIGHTS CO.
Combined Capital, $1,500,000.
Combined Surplus, $1,000,000.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, President.
277 Broadway, New York City.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad expects to begin running trains over the new Canarsie Road, through VANDERVEER CROSSINGS, on the 10th proximo. Think what this means! We bought this land by the acre last December because we knew it was going to have rapid and direct transit. Now it has got it.

PAVE YOU $50?

Can you save $2 or $3 or more weekly? If so, write for my booklet, "HOW THEY GOT RICH." Investigate.

R. Turnbull
General Manager.

THE WHOLE FAMILY

will be delighted with our property at AV. T AND OCEAN AV. The best place in which to raise a family—clean, moral atmosphere; absolutely healthy, pure water; cool Summer breezes; splendid schools, &c. The social life is also charming—Your neighbors are fine people and will be glad to welcome you.

FLATBUSH IS IDEAL

and our property is in the HEART OF IT. We sell lots on easy terms—small payments down. If you do not build you are dead certain of handsome profits, as the property is near the only genuine Rapid Transit in Brooklyn.
Agents on property Saturdays & Sundays.
New York and Flatbush Realty Co., Inc., 178 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

ENTIRE BLOCK—RIDGEWOOD.

44 LOTS.

WILL SELL ENTIRE OR ANY OF THE FRONTS, WYCKOFF TO ST. NICHOLAS AV., WILLOUGHBY AV. TO STARR ST.;

200x424.

Section built up; five minutes from Broadway and Flushing Av.; convenient to five car lines, near Irving Avenue School and City Park. Terms, Wm. L. Carey, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. BROKERS PROTECTED.

Before you buy, inspect 1,298 Bushwick Av., Complete one family brick, perfect order, open plumbing; $5,700, mtg., $3,500. Submit offer and terms. Stryker, 10 Ralph Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

Second mortgages; funds for immediate investment, Manhattan and Bronx. Mellor, 436 Broome, near B'way.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

Waiting for Fortune

MEANS, MOST TIMES, DYING POOR. IT IS NOT ALWAYS WORKING HARD THAT BRINGS COMPETENCE FOR OLD AGE. EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED IN A LOT AT

Elmhurst Heights

Means 300% Profit Within Two Years

LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS

are offered you now. You can buy a home out of your savings. In a few years it will be worth 10 times what you pay for it and it will be yours. At Elmhurst Heights you enjoy social privileges of suburban life and the conveniences of a great city. Nearer to Herald Square, Manhattan, than 125th St., and as accessible.

5c by Trolley Now! Time 15 Minutes!

Magnificent Colonial parkway 80 feet in width, terraced in the centre, running through the property. Absolutely the highest grade property on the market.

COME INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLUMBIA PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

SEE THAT HILL!

ONE-HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW. IN TWO YEARS 15 MINUTES.

QUEENSBORO HILL,

AT ARISTOCRATIC FLUSHING, L. I.

THE QUEEN OF QUEENS.

60 TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—TROLLEY EVERY 5 MINUTES.

In TWO MONTHS we have sold one-half of our 1,400 lots. WHY?

Lots Cheaper Than Acreage! A Fact

SPECIAL PRICES AND TERMS ON JULY 4.

We sell land at what it is worth to-day. THE ENORMOUS INCREASE in value GOES TO OUR PURCHASERS. The highest, healthiest home sites ever offered, and at PRICES AND TERMS THAT ARE RIGHT. HIGHEST class improvements and LOWEST prices. TROLLEY THROUGH OUR PROPERTY NOW. Title guaranteed free. Liberal discount for cash or easy monthly payments.

Walk 8 minutes or ride 2 minutes by trolley from Main St. Station, Flushing.

Send postal to-day for circulars, maps, views and full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO. 110 W. 34th St., N.Y.C. 'Phone 2287—38th.

Representative on property daily.

Purchase Profitable Property.

WHERE Queens Station, Jericho Turnpike and Flushing Road on Third Rail.

WHY Property faces two main avenues of travel. Water on both streets. Fine old shade trees. Trolley passes property.

Write at once for particulars. These lots are a bargain and will show investor quick profits.

Bennett-Hallock Realty Co.,
18 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Hudson River Farms, Villas, Homes. 40 years Westchester properties. Write, 'phone us. Travis & Son, 208 Broadway, 2,169 Cortlandt.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.

GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

FINE PLOT, 80x100; 11 miles from N. Y. view Long Island Sound, 5 minutes' walk of station; water front privileges; can be purchased for $1,200; sell all or half, easy terms. Particulars K. M., P. O. Box 338, Madison Square, New York.

COUNTRY HOMES, ACREAGE.
Cooley & West, Inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

OPENING SALE JULY 4.

Lake Avenue Park,

TUCKAHOE, N.Y.

IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

150 Restricted Lots,

Immediately adjoining the Harlem Railroad Station and on the Yonkers-New Rochelle trolley line. A beautiful, level tract of ground, surrounded by high-class residential parks, viz.: Lawrence Park, Armour Villa Park, Yonkers Park and Gifford Park; but more convenient than any of these.

Graded Streets, Sewer, Water and Gas.

The electrification of the New York Central lines, to be completed September 1, will place this property within thirty minutes of City Hall.

OPENING PRICES $500; CORNERS $600.

Send for map and make an early selection. Brokers protected.

PEQUOT LAND CO.,
W. J. REED, Agent, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

AT SCARSDALE, N. Y., Queen Anne cottage, containing 9 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, furnace, large piazza; grounds 100x200; fine stable; garden, shade; price $10,500; terms to suit.

Another at Scarsdale, N. Y., containing 9 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, furnace, large piazzas, open fireplaces; grounds 75x100; bargain; price $8,750; terms to suit. Swartwout & Co., 1,822 Park Av., New York.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

White Plains.

PLOTS—HOUSES.

Fisher Avenue Section—
North Broadway—
Sound View Avenue.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

AT WHITE PLAINS

JULY 4TH.

Opportunity of a Life-time.

76 restricted lots at prices way below the market. $300 to $550 each.

Terms—$25 down and $10 per month.

Will soon double in value.

Salesman on ground all day.

Stop at our office for directions.

WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,
"Headquarters for Westchester Real Estate,"
Opposite Depot, White Plains, N. Y.

AT WHITE PLAINS

Six minutes' walk of station; high ground; VIEW OF ALL THE VILLAGE; 6-room house, all improvements; lot 100x250. $6,000; $2,000 cash. Open July 4th.
I. & A. G. Wright, Depot Sq., White Plains.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE SUMMER HOMES

Reduced rates on furnished houses for Summer rental.

JEAN B. THILL and Mrs. Edmund W. Borline. 20 E. 42d St., N. Y., and 102 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

A few unimproved suburban lots; will sell in present state or improve to suit buyer; title guaranteed; terms strictly cash. D., Box 808 Times, Times Square.

Desirable suburban lots for sale; prices far below market values; perfect title; terms cash. K., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

BLOCK FRONT BELOW COST.
11 lots, including two corners, choice locations, (Bronx;) want improved Manhattan or Bronx. EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Exceptional Opportunity

For cafe and restaurant or any other first-class business.

Subway express, corner 96th St. and Broadway.

Municipal Court Building.
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.
Apply Klein & Jackson, Att'ys.
49 Wall St., New York City.

STORE, LOFTS, OFFICES, SKYLIGHT STUDIOS.

28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OFF. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE!
Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

CHILDREN WELCOME.

I have several new houses at White Plains for prices ranging from $6,000 to $8,500. You can buy any one of them for a small payment down and balance monthly. Arthur G. Holland, Fisher and Quinby Avs., White Plains. 'Phone 414 L.

BEST LARCHMONT CORNER.

Larchmont and Addison Avs., adjoining business section; 54x135; $500 down; balance monthly installments. Owner, Room 50, 206 Broadway, New York.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Modern dwelling, 10 rooms, bath; hot-water heating; high elevation; extensive river view; choice neighborhood; plot 50x200 feet; stable on premises; bargain, $9,500. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Mt. Vernon.—8-room house, lot 75 feet front on avenue, steam heat, open plumbing; 2 blocks from trolley; 5 minutes either New Haven or Harlem Railroad; $650; terms to suit. Frank W. Wolfe, Mt. Vernon.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NO MISTAKE

will be made by HOMESEEKERS, as our property is unequaled in every way.

NO MISTAKE

will be made by INVESTORS as prices are rapidly advancing. Will not have to wait years for profit if you buy now at beautiful

CRANFORD

One of the fastest growing, most convenient and healthy suburbs of New York; on main line Central R. R. of N. J.; 55 trains daily; 40 minutes out; country comforts, city conveniences; will pay you nothing to visit this property; it will be time well spent. Write for illustrated booklet and FREE railroad tickets.

MANOR REALTY CO.,
CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

Do You Want a Home?

IF SO, HERE IS ANOTHER ONE, EQUALLY AS GOOD AS THE ONE WE ADVERTISED LAST WEEK.

9 rooms, every convenience, delightfully situated, at Leonia, 15 minutes from New York, via 130th St. Ferry, or 45 minutes via Chambers or 23d St. and Erie R. R.

See this property to-day. Don't wait or you will miss the opportunity. Office on the property at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia, N. J., or full particulars sent by addressing New York office.

The Leonia Heights Land Company

$95,000.00

Buys the finest residence in the Oranges; Stone mansion and outbuildings, surrounded by 19 acres of park; magnificent location; 20-mile view; one hour from N. Y. by Lackawanna Railroad; a great sacrifice; personal inspection invited. Platt & Leadbeater, 315 Madison Av. Tel. 2497—38th.

Long Branch.
Building lots $8 each;
One week only; instalments $1 weekly.
The Asbury Company,
100 Cookman Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.

Modern house with six lots on Main Av., Ocean Grove; will sell for cash or exchange for tenement property in New York-Brooklyn. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av., Man.

TO LET.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.—Modern, handsomely furnished house on famous Rumson Road, two minutes from station, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Reduced rent to responsible party. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., 370 Fifth Av., New York City.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

GRAND OPENING---JULY 4TH.

SECOND SECTION

Hempstead Plaza

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

So rapidly have the lots of the first section been sold, that we have decided to open up the second section on July 4th, instead of Sept. 1st, as originally intended.

YOU HAVE ALL READ our advertisements about "HEMPSTEAD PLAZA" and are acquainted with the exceptional values offered, and all the advantages included.

BUT MOST IMPORTANT of all is the fact that Section No. 1, right beside THIS property, has all been sold to home builders; a number of houses are already in course of construction, making Section No. 2 even a better investment than the original plot.

SECTION NO. 2 has in addition all the advantages offered by Section No. 1.

NOTWITHSTANDING THIS, prices will not be increased for 10 days after the opening, so you can reap the benefit of the value creation made by those who purchased first.

EVERYBODY KNOWS what the improvements on the Long Island Railroad will mean; everybody has heard of HEMPSTEAD, with its fine residences, Police and Fire Departments, High Schools, Churches, Clubs, Banks, Department Stores. Section No. 2 will have macadamized roads, concrete sidewalks, trees, water and gas.

THIS IS GOOD—VERY GOOD—do not procrastinate, make your selection early and get the cream. From present indications, Section No. 2 will sell in one-half the time that Section No. 1 did.

Don't delay; write to-day for Tickets, Illustrated Booklet, Maps, and full information—or see our men at our special excursion trains leaving daily and Sunday foot of East 34th St. and Flatbush Ave., at 1:50 P. M., L. I. City and East New York, at 2 P. M., wearing white cards in their hats, with red letters.

HEMPSTEAD M-K

Miller-Kendig Real Estate Co. (Inc.)

C. U. STOWE, GEN'L MANAGER. 'PHONE 5526 GRAMERCY.
MAIN OFFICES, 615 FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
Describing the Charms of

Manhasset Point

A Select Private Park

with wide, white sandy Bathing Beach, Club House and Pier. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset. Booklet and tickets free upon application.

Property Development Co., 149 Broadway. Taylor-Storm Realty Co., 11 East 42d St.

MERRICK

"The City Beautiful."

$5 DOWN, BALANCE EASY, BUYS

25x125 FT. LOTS RIGHT AT DEPOT

BIG AND QUICK MONEY-MAKERS.

Merrick Square includes the entire business district and most convenient residence park, with Public School, Fire Department, Stores, Churches, Library, Penn.-L. I. Depot, N. Y. and Brooklyn Trolley on property; all city conveniences; 5 minutes' walk from Great South Bay; finest Boating, Bathing, and Fishing. Merrick adjoins Freeport, 8 miles from N. Y. City Line. Write or call for new and handsomely illustrated circular, with complete description, FREE RAILROAD TICKETS, MAP, ETC.

LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
Main Office, 258 Broadway, New York.
B'klyn Office: J. M. Bennett, 62 4th Av. Open evs.

Rockaway Park.

LOTS $700. TERMS EASY.

Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See Sunday Edition.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Tremont Terrace,

177th St., Bronx. 177th St.,

Fronting on Pelham Bay Park and Eastern Boulevard.

The Best, most improved and cheapest lots in the Bronx.

All improvements made, streets graded and macadamized, standard walks and curbing; water, gas, electric light, etc.; no assessments to purchaser.

Extension of subway approved, and contracts for the construction to be given out shortly.

For further informaton write at once to

BANKERS REALTY AND SECURITY CO.
S. H. GAINSBORG, President.
1009 Flatiron Bld'g. 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1342 Gramercy.

16% on Investment of $7,000.

8-story 4-family, 16 rooms; hot water; no baths; elegant condition and location; always rented.

$4,000 Cash, Elegant Corner.

4-story triple; 12 rooms, baths; hot water only; fine condition; 2 blocks from "L" station. Price $27,000; worth $30,000.

McQuay & Co. Smith Building. 8d Ave. & 148th St.

INSPECT THIS TO-DAY.

168 Lincoln Avenue.

Five stories, 25x100; two stores; four families; cold-water tenement; good condition.

Price	$26,500
Mortgages	24,000

Cash required only.....$1,600
Net return, $485 per annum. Act quick.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

ONE FAMILY HOUSE.

LAST ONE OUT OF SEVENTEEN JUST COMPLETED.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

194th St. and Briggs Av., Fordham.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAILY.

WM. H. WRIGHT, OWNER.

Biggest Bargain in Bronx.—$10,000 cash buys a 6-story corner building with 8 stores, half a block from 3d Av. "L" station; all modern improvements, except steam; good mortgages; rents $6,700; price $65,000. For further particulars apply to B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN ON CONCOURSE.

Plot 4 lots, including corner, on Mt. Hope, very cheap; owner must sell; terms liberal.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

George E. Buckbee, 708 Tremont Av.

Detached dwelling 11 rooms; immediate possession; city and country combined; lot 37x120; nice garden; price $11,000; mtge. $5,500. Owner, 2,396 Morris Av., near Fordham Road.

Most complete two-family houses; 7 minutes from west side elevated 155th St. station; must be seen to be appreciated. Joseph Harris Jones, Builder, Sedgwick Av. and 165th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,

CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG, 2,353 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

TO LET.

FORDHAM SQUARE.

Corner plot, 50x63½, to lease for term of years; one of the most prominent corners in the Bronx; will erect building to suit tenant if desired; no restrictions. Sole Agent, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BEDFORD PARK.

Several very desirable corners for sale, suitable for apartment houses.

Private house and plot at a bargain; several excellent two-family houses cheap.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

Five-story double flat, 5 rooms and bath, open plumbing; rents $2,250; price $21,000; bargain in 1, 2, 3 family houses. Thiel & Zinser, 695 East 188th St.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

$40,000 corner, Brook Av., near Subway station; 5-story, 3 families on floor; 4 stores; great bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Lots $450 up; opposite Pelham Park; easy payments. John Staudinger, 842 Hudson St.

$3,500 cash buys 8-family dwelling, 17 rooms; all assessments paid. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Saratoga Springs.—Newly furnished cottage, Circular St., 12 rooms, bath, stationary tubs, piano, silver, linen, china; also barn, 3 stalls; rent $850, July 1st to Oct. 1st. Clifton, 187 Regent St., Saratoga, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ATTENTION!

Houses of every description in desirable locations bought, sold and exchanged. Quick results. Also lots, Manhattan and Bronx. Large propositions preferred.

M. H. RAUBITSCHEK,
136 W. 116th St.

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!

WE ARE SHORT OF
Two-family houses for quick buyers
and
Three and four room flats for tenants
IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

JACKSON & HEUN,
FREEMAN ST. SUBWAY STATION, BRONX.

AT ONCE—FLATS OR TENEMENTS.—If you will sell your flat or tenement, send or bring all particulars at once; want several good propositions any part Manhattan for special clients; no brokers; owners, don't delay. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Want private house in N. Y., convenient to "L" or Subway station, in exchange for 5-story tenement, all improvements, best section Bronx, fully rented, $17,000 equity. Robinson, 921 Melrose Av.

Want cold-water tenements, building plots, and apartments in Manhattan to offer to waiting clients; can arrange for quick sales; give all particulars and terms. Thomas M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

Investor wants Bedford Park, Norwood Heights, Bruner, Dickinson, and Varian estate property for cash. Schulze, 197 Times Downtown.

WILL BUY SECOND MORTGAGES!
$3,000 to $25,000 on Manhattan property.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38th.

Estate money to be invested in Woodlawn and McLean Heights; send details. Lawyer, 175 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,099.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT O. GESNER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Albert O. Gesner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Albert O. Gesner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 29th, 1906.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CRITERION HOTEL COMPANY, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 2, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at the northwest corner of 52d St. and Broadway, in the Hotel Lincoln, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, decorated and undecorated china, silverware, linens, carpets, electric lamps, ice, refrigerators, and mirrors, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

JEROME S. HESS, Receiver.
HOROWITZ & WIENER, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH

Elevator

AT

PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

318 TO 328 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartments of 6 and 7 large light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2918—38th.

SEVEN ROOMS $33-$38.

Newly renovated, steam heat and hot water supplied; convenient to L and Subway stations. Inquire 144 West 103d St., or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $300 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

306 West 68th St.

Beautiful 5-Room Apartments.—Rent, $25. Extra large light rooms; all improvements.

312 West 119th St.—Apartments of 6 rooms and bath, with hot water supply, for respectable colored families only. See janitor or A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

East Side.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

221 to 237 Second Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $38 to $60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Elegant flats; 4 rooms, bath; hot water supply; select. 158 East 44th St.

6 and 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, 52 and 54 East 89th St. Janitor.

Bronx.

RENTS $16 TO $23.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim, new houses; renting office, 705 Wendover Av., between Washington and Park Avs.

N. S. Wendover Ave., East 3d.

Three new houses, 4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; 100 feet from elevated station; rents $16.50-$23.

Handsome flat 5 rooms and bath, steam heat, 1,448 Boston Road, near 170th St., overlooking Crotona Park, $20-$22.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

34 GRAMERCY PARK,

on 20th St. and Park.—A cool, airy, furnished apartment; 7 light rooms and bath; privilege of private park; can be seen evenings. Miss Booth.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

House, 9 rooms, fully furnished, shade trees, 3 acres, high ground, garden; 5 minutes to station, one hour from city, will rent low for two months to desirable party; family going away. Box 11, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y., or Bakery, 159 8th Av., Manhattan.

Wyohmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Half way between Newport and Providence on the west shore of Narragansett Bay, 19-room house, large farm, boating facilities, &c. M. R., Box 202 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY HUMMEL & COMPANY, bankrupts.—The sale advertised to be held herein is adjourned until July 11th, 1906.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, July 11th, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Nos. 18, 20, and 22 West 18th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the assets of the bankrupts above named, consisting of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats, machinery, fixtures, and lease. The lease expires February 1st, 1908, and is for a yearly rent of Seven Thousand Dollars. This lease may be examined any day between now and the day of the sale at the office of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, 170 Broadway, New York City. This lease will be sold at the opening of the sale sharply at 10:30. The stock, machinery, and fixtures may be inspected on July 5th and July 6th, 1906, between the hours of 10 and 4.

This sale will be had under the rules in bankruptcy relating to sales.

Dated New York, June 30th, 1906.

EZRA P. PRENTICE,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE,
Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 8,845.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID LIPPOFF and JACOB LIPPOFF, composing the firm of LIPPOFF BROTHERS, and the firm of LIPPOFF BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of David Lippoff

WIDOW SUES HER SON, ACCUSING HIM OF FRAUD

Mrs. Archer Meanwhile Gets a New Agent.

WANTS $15,260 FOR RENT

Jamaica Woman Also Says an Accounting Ought to Show That He Owes Her Much.

Dear Sir: I hereby request that you pay the rent for the premises you occupy to my agent, Frank Noetrand, 339 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y., as my son, Theodore F. Archer, is no longer my agent, and has nothing further to do with any property belonging to me. And I further notify you that I will not recognize any money hereafter paid to my son Theodore for rent of premises occupied by you. Yours respectfully, CAROLINE C. ARCHER.

This letter has been sent to a long list of tenants of buildings owned by the widow of Theodore F. Archer of Jamaica, who died several years ago. To her son a letter was sent the day before papers were served in a suit in the Supreme Court to recover money the mother says the son, an auctioneer and insurance agent, withheld from her for years. In this letter, which upbraids young Archer, his mother asks him to deliver all her papers to her new agent, of whom she says:

"I am convinced that he will act honorably toward me, although he is not my son, and that I will yet have a full return of all moneys collected and that he will not run me into debt." The letter is signed, "As ever, your Mother."

Mrs. Archer has instituted, through her attorney, former Judge James M. Seaman, two suits. One is for $15,260 for rent for office and stable, since May 11, 1897; the other is an action for an accounting for rents for many houses, for the use of which Mrs. Archer alleges that she has received no money. In the complaint in the action for an accounting Mrs. Archer declares that her son says she owes him $3,200, because the expenses of caring for the property exceeded the income to that extent, "which," she says, is unjust and a fraud upon the plaintiff." Mrs. Archer expresses the opinion in her complaint that a large sum of money will be found to be due her when her son's actions with relation to her property are investigated by the court.

When her husband died Mrs. Archer was allowed by the will to use his property for life. Her son, James Archer, went to California. He returned and requested that his mother furnish him with money. It could only be done by the two sons turning over everything to the mother, who, in turn, could mortgage part of the property to raise money for James. All was conveyed to her save three lots in Dunton. Those were conveyed direct to James, and were worth about $3,000. Mrs. Archer mortgaged some of the large estate for $5,000 and gave that to James.

Theodore F. Archer, Jr., her other son, was to act as her agent, collecting rents and turning over the money to her. He hired the premises at Fulton Street and Bergen Avenue from her at $125 a month. She says he never paid the rent. Theodore has been making from $10,000 to $15,000 a year from his auction business, it is said, and drives good horses and a motor car. He has employed a lawyer to fight his mother's two suits. He said last night that he did not care to discuss the case at present.

PARK OFFENDER FINED 1 CENT

He Threw a Newspaper Away and Was Locked Up All Night.

Edward Ball, 52 years old, of 346 Bowery, unable to endure the sweltering heat of Saturday, went to the Bronx in the hope of catching a cool breeze.

Ball visited the Botanical Gardens, where he found a shady spot and began reading a newspaper. Part of it, he says, was blown against the feet of Special Patrolman Thomas Henry, on duty at the Gardens.

"Why did you throw that paper away? Don't you know it's against the law?" demanded Henry.

Ball explained that the wind had blown the paper away. The patrolman considered Ball's reply an insult to his powers of observation, and locked Ball up in the Westchester Police Station.

After hearing both sides in the Westchester Court yesterday Magistrate Walsh cautioned Ball against throwing newspapers away, and fined him 1 cent. Ball paid the fine.

Tammany Men Go Into Realty.

The Solicitors' Realty Company has just organized by the election of these Directors: Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, Eugene D. Woods, Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, ex-Sheriff Mitchell L. Erlanger, and Sheriff's Counsel Maurice B. Blumenthal. The Directors have decided to buy heavily in suburban localities, particularly in Queens. They have already taken over about eighty acres on Rockaway Road, near the Brooklyn and Freeport trolley.

Asylum Runaway Drowned.

Fifteen-year-old Louis Lebowitz and two other inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, got out of the place yesterday over the back fence and went swimming in the North River at 139th Street. Lebowitz tried to swim out to a ladder he saw floating about 150 feet out, but sank before reaching it. His body has not been recovered.

Tried Suicide Because of Heat.

While temporarily insane from the effects of Saturday's heat James McBride, a driver, living at 209 West Thirteenth Street, attempted suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. He had been out all day in the sun, and could not sleep Saturday night. Policeman Hewitt of the Charles Street Station ran two blocks to St. Vincent's Hospital and brought help. McBride may recover.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—In vicinity Broadway and 102d St., black and tan King Charles spaniel; answers to name of Charmion. Reward if returned to 241 West 102d St.

LOST—On Columbus Av. car, between 72d and 90th Sts., pocketbook containing cash and checks. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Paul S. Bryant, 73d St. and Columbus Av., (dyeing establishment.)

LOST—Small wallet containing large amount of money, between Brooklyn Bridge and Madison Av. car. Suitable reward if returned to Arrowsmith, 229 West 16th St.

LOST—In Subway Broadway train, gold fob, initials "J. G. F."; $5 reward. G. Bamberger & Co., 14 Washington Place.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, brindle, dark gray chest, short ears and tail; no collar; large reward. Dr. Waterman, 50 West 51st St.

LOST—On Saturday, in small envelope, one diamond ring and two imitation ruby rings; $10 reward. Agur, 12 West 112th St.

LOST—Bank book, No. 8,878, Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Irish terrier, brown, short tail and ears; reward. Apply Barrows, New Hotel Belmont.

LOST—Irish setter in Washington Square, reward. 52 West Washington Place.

PLUMBERS STRIKE TO-DAY.

About 1,500 Men Going Out, Affecting Some 800 Buildings.

The general strike of Plumbers' Union No. 2, which was ordered last week for an increase of wages from $4.75 to $5.25 a day, and which goes into effect this morning, will bring out about 1,500 men and affect about 800 buildings. These will include 400 flathouses which are nearing completion. The headquarters of the strikers will be at Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, where a strike committee and a settlement committee will be appointed. The plumbers are very busy now, as there are many hundreds of flathouses and apartment houses receiving their finishing touches in the upper part of Manhattan and the Bronx, and plumbers are in great demand.

There is another plumbers' union, which was formed under the arbitration agreement by the Building Trades Employers' Association in the strike of the plumbers in the Subway when it was nearly finished. This was followed by a general lockout of several unions. This union is the only one recognized by the employers, and it has a charter from the United National Association of Plumbers and Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers, which expelled Plumbers' Union No. 2 for refusing to observe its rules. Plumbers' Union No. 2 is the organization which "Diamond Phil" Weinseimer used to rule, and its members are employed by independent contractors, who at the present time employ more plumbers than the association contractors. When they went on strike in the Subway members of the new union filled their places. It is expected that the members of the new union will do so again.

It was reported yesterday on behalf of the House Shorers and Movers' Union, which three years ago went on strike in violation of the arbitration agreement and was expelled by the employers from the arbitration plan, that it has made a settlement under the arbitration agreement. The officers of the union said yesterday that the members will get $3.50 a day.

BURNED AT COFFIN'S SIDE.

Williamsburg Boy Lost While Trying to Save His Father's Body.

While trying to save the body of his father from being burned, eighteen-year-old Frank Lindstrom of 262 Nassau Avenue, Williamsburg, was himself burned to death yesterday morning.

The Lindstrom family consisted of the father, John, who died last Friday after an illness of eight months; his wife, and their two sons, Frank and Frederick. The elder Lindstrom was an officer of the Immanuel Swedish Lutheran Church, in Leonard Street, near Driggs Avenue. On Saturday night many friends, mostly members of the Swedish church, called at the house. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the wind blew a curtain against a lighted gas jet while there were about twenty persons present. The curtain caught fire, and desperate efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but the fire spread to the undertaker's draperies and instantly the room at the front was all ablaze. The mourners and the members of the family fled to the hall, and the screams of "Fire!" awakened the occupants of the other apartments and caused a stampede. After all had reached the street the dead man's son Frank ran back into the dwelling, evidently to save his father's body from the flames. He was not missed until long after the firemen had turned lines of hose on the blaze. They found his body on the floor beside the coffin. The boy's arms were outstretched and seemed to indicate that he had tried to move the coffin. The double affliction prostrated Mrs. Lindstrom. Both bodies were removed to the undertaker's establishment. There was a double funeral yesterday afternoon. The interment was at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

HUSBAND MAY BREAK IN.

Court Frees a Man Who Did So, with Damage to Hotel Door.

Justice McAvoy, sitting as a Magistrate, decided in the Harlem Court yesterday that if a man thinks his wife is at a hotel, the clerk must let him enter the room, and, if the clerk refuses, the husband has a right to break in the door. Forrest C. Clark, a steamboat Captain, of 510 West 124th Street, was arrested early yesterday morning for breaking into a room under these conditions, and the Justice discharged him as soon as he had heard the story.

Capt. Clark, with Charles W. Gooding of 64 Radcliffe Avenue, Dorchester, Mass., and another friend entered the Monument Hotel, at 125d Street and Eighth Avenue, shortly after midnight, and asked the clerk to let them into Room 7. They showed a telegram purporting to be from a private detective, saying that he was in Room 6 and that Mrs. Clark was in the next apartment.

Joseph Boyle, the clerk, refused to let them in, and they sought aid from Patrolman Wrenn, who said he could do nothing. Then Clark and Gooding returned to the hotel, and broke in the door of the room. Boyle ran out for Wrenn and had both men locked up at the West 125th Street Police Station.

Capt. Clark said he would sue his wife for divorce. Justice McAvoy, in discharging the prisoners, criticised the clerk for his behavior under the circumstances.

"You had no right to refuse the Captain permission to enter the room," said the Justice. "He believed his wife to be there, and when you tried to keep him out it was entirely proper for him to force his way in."

SECOND BATTERY ON VIEW.

Thousands Watch the Men Drill and Inspect Their New Guns.

Thousands of persons journeyed to Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx yesterday to witness the manoeuvres of the Second Battery of Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., commanded by Major David Wilson, which is in camp. With full marching equipment, four guns, six caissons, and about seventy horses, the battery arrived at the park late Saturday afternoon ninety strong.

The north end of the parade ground was chosen for the camp, and christened "Camp Thurston" in honor of one of the State officers of the National Guard. Before the last tent peg had been driven a heavy thunderstorm swept the parade ground. For a few minutes it looked as though every one of the dozen circular tents would be blown down, but new pegs and extra ropes saved them.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning the battery was afield drilling under the command of Major Wilson and Lieuts. Joseph I. Berry, F. B. Barrett, and J. F. O'Ryan. Pistol practice, baseball, and more drills took up the rest of the day.

Interest centred in the new three-inch rapid-fire guns with which the Government recently equipped the battery. These guns fire 20 shots a minute, each shot weighing 15 pounds, and having an extreme range of 6,700 yards. They are different from the old battery guns, and recoil on the carriage instead of causing the carriage to jump. With their equipment they are valued at $120,000.

The battery will break camp Wednesday afternoon.

Tree Shelter in Storm Was Fatal.

Edward Abrahams of 201 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City, took refuge from Saturday night's thunderstorm beneath a tree. The tree was shattered by lightning. Abrahams died in the City Hospital yesterday morning. It is said that he has an uncle of the same name who is manager for a brewing company of Troy, N. Y.

Conductor Killed at the Bridge.

John J. Schultz, 25 years old, a conductor on a Gates Avenue car, received a fractured skull yesterday morning while his car was rounding the Manhattan loop of the Brooklyn Bridge. He looked out from the car, and his head struck a bridge pillar. He died soon after he reached the Hudson Street Hospital. Schultz lived at 709 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

GO FIFTY MILES AN HOUR TO CATCH AUTO SPEEDER

Police Auto Overhauls Klotz After Racing Five Miles.

MANY CHAUFFEURS ARRESTED

Employes of Belmont, P. F. Collier, and Others Caught—H. V. R. Kennedy Pays Two Fines.

Carrying out orders issued by Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe, who is making an effort to discourage reckless speeding by automobilists, the Brooklyn police put in a busy day yesterday gathering in operators of machines. Thirty men were arrested on the Brooklyn and Queens roads, this being the largest number ever made in one day.

Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe had been preparing for several days for the crusade against speed law violators. Three fast automobiles were impressed for the work, and half a dozen motor cycles were employed. Fifteen policemen were detailed to chase automobilists, two automobiles and two motor cycles being assigned to patrol the Ocean Parkway, Shore Road, and other popular drives in Brooklyn.

One car, with Commisioner O'Keeffe's secretary, George M. Kirchmer, and three policemen, was sent to watch for speeders on the Hoffman Boulevard and the Merrick Road, Queens; four motor cycles also being sent there.

Although most of the arrests were made in Brooklyn, the most exciting chase took place in Queens. Secretary Kirchmer, in his automobile, was trailing a suspect on the Merrick Road just beyond Jamaica, when another man in a low-bodied, racy-looking car came flying up behind, honking fiercely for a clear road.

Dropping the first man, Kirchmer shook out some of the speed in his machine and started after the newcomer. For a strech of five miles there was a chase such as had probably never been seen before on the famous Long Island turnpike. According to Kirchmer the pursued automobilist was traveling at the rate of forty-eight miles an hour.

"I know this to be so," said Kirchmer, "because our machine at the time was registering a speed of fifty miles an hour, and we had to keep it up to overhaul the man."

The police machine at last got ahead of the other car, the two automobiles traveling so close for a time that it looked as if they would crash together. One of the policemen stood up in the rear of the car and, showing his shield, ordered the speeding motorist to stop. The command was obeyed and the man was arrested. He described himself as George Klotz, 34 years old, of Lawrence, L. I.

The raid made on the speeders on the Merrick Road was ordered as a result of complaints made to Commissioner O'Keeffe by residents along the highway and those who find driving there on Sundays dangerous because of the recklessness of motorists. All the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn are now imposing a fine of $100 on each motorist brought before them charged with a first offense at speeding. They threaten a jail sentence for a second offense.

At Hempstead, on Franklin Street, in the vicinity of the Town Hall, a squad of policemen, under District Attorney Coles of Nassau County, had again stationed themselves, as on the previous Sunday, watching for speeders. According to the returns, Policeman Hoffman, who was active under the direction of the District Attorney, made the largest number of captures. The alleged offenders were taken before Justice Tatem, in the Town Hall, and fined $20 each.

The day's arrests began with the arrest of Edward Crane, chauffeur for P. F. Collier of Collier's Weekly. Mr. Collier was in the machine. The chauffeur was taken before Justice Tatum and fined $20.

Edward Chapman, chauffeur for William R. Grace, a relative of the ex-Mayor of New York, was charged with running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Mr. Grace was also in the machine. Chapman was fined by Justice Tatum and allowed to go.

Henry Lambert, chauffeur for H. V. R. Kennedy of Hempstead, was arrested while on the way to the Glen Cove Yacht Club. Policeman Hoffman charged him with going at the rate of twenty-three miles an hour. He was taken before Justice Tatum and fined. When, later in the day, Mr. Kennedy was returning from the yacht club and was approaching the danger point the owner of the machine had the wheel in his own hand. He was promptly stopped again by Hoffman.

"You're going twenty-five miles an hour!" Hoffman yelled at him.

Although Mr. Kennedy protested that Hoffman was mistaken, he was again taken to the Town Hall and fined $20.

E. T. McCauley, chauffeur for S. Osgood Pell, was charged with running thirty miles an hour.

John Bartell, chauffeur for August Belmont, was charged with going at the rate of twenty-three miles an hour. Mr. Belmont was in the machine.

Three others who were arrested and also fined $20, but did not give their names and addresses, said they were Albert Jones, J. W. Wilson, and J. A. Petty.

Once in the afternoon, when a cluster of automobiles was looming up before so much of the horizon as Policeman Hoffman could see a man in a large automobile who had two women in the machine came whizzing along. Hoffman stopped him.

"You're exceeding the limit," Hoffman informed him.

"You're mistaken," the man answered.

A lively argument ensued. In it the man in the machine said that he was "Congressman George J. Smith," that he lived at Oyster Bay, and would make it interesting for Hoffman if he held him up. Hoffman evidently felt insecure about his legal status in this case—certainly he allowed him to go, saying:

"There are too many coming along now for me to bother with you."

Many automobilists were also arrested in Jamaica. Several of them were caught on the Merrick Road, others on Broadway, and other roads. At Jamaica the legal procedure was somewhat different from what it was at Hempstead, the alleged offenders being held in bail to appear before Magistrate Healy at Far Rockaway this morning. Those arrested at or near Jamaica were:

George T. Woolter, giving his address as 478 West 189th Street, Manhattan; arrested on Broadway.

Dr. Charles T. Limberth of 1,060 Green Avenue, Manhattan; arrested on Merrick Road near Eightieth Street.

Frank S. Murray of 346 West Forty-eighth Street; arrested on Broadway, charged with going thirty miles an hour.

Edgar P. Holliday of 45 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn; arrested on Merrick Road, near Cumberland Street, charged with going thirty miles an hour.

William Lufford, chauffeur for William M. Mitchell of 216 East Sixty-first Street; arrested at Broadway and Jarvis Lane, Far Rockaway, charged with going twenty-five miles an hour.

Jesse Sohrleich, arrested on Broadway, near Jarvis Lane, Far Rockaway, charged with going thirty miles an hour.

Joseph Straif, chauffeur for Mrs. A. D. Edgar, living at Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, charged with going twenty-five miles an hour on the Merrick Road.

Daniel H. Noble of 201 East Thirty-third Street; arrested on Main Street, Flushing.

BINGHAM'S AUTO ON DUTY.

Four Policemen in It Looking for Coney Island's Auto Speeders.

Police Commissioner Bingham's automobile was on duty on the Ocean Boulevard, near Coney Island, yesterday. In it were Policemen Grace, McFarrand, Ross, and Winchie of Brooklyn, and their orders were to arrest any automobile driver who drove his machine at a rate in excess of the limit set by law.

The policemen watched and followed all those coming from or going to Manhattan Beach, Brighton, or Coney Island in automobiles, and timed them to see if they kept within the legal limit. For an hour they did not get a chance even to warn a chauffeur. Then along came a machine belonging to Milton P. Bagg of 851 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

The machine was driven by Ralph E. Palmer of 605 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, and, according to the policemen, was going at a speed much in excess of that allowed by law. For a full mile the officers chased the Bagg machine, which, through a mistake, dashed into the road leading to Manhattan Beach. Once at Manhattan Beach there was no escape, and the policemen got the chauffeur. He was taken to the Coney Island Station.

The second arrest was that of Frank Brewster, who said he was a chiropodist of 65 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan. He was riding a motor cycle, and, according to the policemen, was going about thirty miles an hour. He, too, was taken to the Coney Island Station.

There were no more arrests, the only thing approaching one being when Mounted Policeman O'Connell of Bath Beach held up the Bingham car on its return to Manhattan for going too fast. The occupants immediately opened their coats and showed their badges. O'Connell begged their pardon and allowed them to proceed.

On the way back through the Sheepshead Bay section the policemen arrested Jonathan Peterson of 746 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, who they said was driving his machine at twenty-five miles an hour. Mr. Peterson gave $100 cash bail and was released.

Charles Faber, 19 years old, of 115 Hart Street, Brooklyn, was the next victim. He was driving a party of six to Coney Island. At Neck Road and the Ocean Boulevard the Bingham automobile stopped him. The speed of the Fabe rear, the police said, was twenty-three miles an hour. Mr. Faber gave bail.

John J. Hickey of 227 West Sixteenth Street, Manhattan, was going thirty miles an hour, the policemen said, when they overhauled him at Neck Road and the Boulevard. The police auto followed him for almost a mile. The chase attracted the attention of John H. Jackson of 354 West Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan. Jackson thought it was a race, and decided to compete. When he caught up with the cars in front Hickey was under arrest, and the police put him in the same predicament.

Late last night Gen. Bingham's car was still on duty.

JERSEY AFTER AUTOISTS, TOO.

Failure to Register and Get Licenses Troubles Many Philadelphians.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 1.—The Philadelphia motorists, who started out this morning for a run to the seashore, expecting that the new automobile law would not be severely enforced, made a mistake, and they kept their licensing agent busy. More than 200 arrests were made between Camden and this city by country constables. They took the offenders before some waiting Magistrates who immediately began to impose fines.

Each machine has to be registered, and the registration certificate shown on demand. The fact that a machine is registered does not entitle any one to drive it except those who are licensed. One effect of these provisions is to get the owner into trouble, even if he has a chauffeur who is licensed. If the chauffeur is not licensed, then both the owner and driver are liable to fines. This was the case in most instances to-day. Frequently a car was not licensed. Then the owner was fined.

If the chauffeur had failed to register and be licensed he was fined also. In many cases the owners registered their machines, but their drivers failed to obtain licenses. Again some men were found driving cars of greater power and speed than the permits called for. That let the driver in for a fine.

Some of the arriving parties declared that their descriptions must have been telephoned ahead, for if they were stopped in one town they were almost sure to be stopped in the next, too. To-day the officials of Hammonton and Waterford were particularly active, and every machine which passed through those places was halted and made to produce registry certificate and license for the operator. The Justices were busy fining for lack of certificates, and the money poured in.

L. H. Hooper, the agent here for registering machines and issuing licenses to drivers, opened his office to-day and worked as rapidly as possible. A long line of machines was still in front of his office late to-night.

WORKMEN IN NEW YORK EARNING BETTER WAGES

State Labor Department Figures Show Improvement This Year.

MEN DEMANDED EVERYWHERE

Many Strikes and 256,000 Work Days Lost in Three Months in Consequence.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—One of the most important statements made by Commissioner Sherman in the quarterly bulletin of the State Department of Labor is that wages in the first three months of this year are considerably above the average.

In these three months the average earnings of 838,000 workmen employed in factories, stores, hotels, railway service, construction work, and other occupations, the Commissioner points out, were $2.33 a day or $212 for the quarter.

A year ago the average quarterly earnings of organized wage workers were only $187, as compared with the present figure of $212; but last year the average duration of employment in the three months was only 66 days, as compared with 71 days this year. In no other recent year has the average number of days of employment in the first quarter exceeded 68.

The extraordinary demand for labor is not confined to the building and construction industries, where it is most marked, but is characteristic of nearly all the industries of the State. Thus in the clothing industry the average duration of employment in January, February, and March was 64½ days this year, as compared with 56 days a year ago; and as the daily wage averaged fully as much ($2.47 as against $2.42) the total earnings amounted to $159, as contrasted with $136 last year. In the railway service quarterly earnings averaged $284 and $226 respectively; in the metal and machine making trades, $212 and $205 respectively; in the printing trades, $252 and $223; in the furniture and wood working trades, $194 and $172; in cigar making, $147 and $141, &c.

The estimated cost of buildings authorised in the metropolis in the first quarter of 1905 ($50,000,000) was unprecedented, but has been largely exceeded by the first cost of buildings projected in the first quarter of 1906, which was no less than $54,700,000, the increase being in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens. In Brooklyn work has been begun on hundreds of new buildings authorized in 1905, so that at the end of the quarter there were 11,290 new buildings in process of erection in that borough.

There were thirty-six new industrial disputes during the first quarter this year, which is considerably above the average. A few of these were on a large scale, and were also protracted disputes, notably the strike of 3,000 housesmiths and bridgemen in New York City for an advance in wages from $4.50 to $5 a day, the printers' strike for an eight-hour day, and several strikes in the clothing trades of New York City. The aggregate amount of working time lost by reason of all the labor disputes in the quarter is estimated to be 256,000 work days, which is less than the time lost on account of the New York City building trades dispute alone in the first quarter of 1905.

TWO DROWN IN LOWER BAY.

A Heavy Squall Capsized Catboat—Tug Crew Rescues One.

During the storm in the lower bay on Saturday night two young men were drowned. They were John Morley of 153 East Fifty-second Street, and Charles Norgren, of 1,031 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Together with Arthur Moore, of 450 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, they left Bath Beach in a catboat on Saturday morning.

While between Sandy Hook and Swinburne Island the frail craft was struck by a squall and capsized. Moore succeeded in clinging to the keel until the tug Robert Rogers of the Rogers Towing Company came alongside and rescued him. A search for the bodies of the other two men was made, but they were not found.

Quieter Fourth for New Rochelle.

Because of the number of accidents in New Rochelle caused by the shooting of firecrackers and the discharge of revolvers the police there have given notice through the newspapers that the law prohibiting the carrying of weapons will be strictly enforced on the Fourth of July as well as at other times. Those who desire to celebrate the Fourth by the shooting of blank cartridges from revolvers or other firearms must do so on their own premises.

June Telephone Business Breaks All Records.

During the month of June

3591 New Telephones

were gained in the five Boroughs of Greater New York,

1374 Telephones

more than were gained during June, 1905,

an increase in gain of 62%.

The gain for the first six months of 1906 is

21057 Telephones

Over 263000 Telephones

are now in service and under contract.

The scope of the service and its value to each user is increased by every new telephone and the above figures bear testimony to the ever-growing appreciation of this fact of

Expanding Value.

New reduced rates for telephone service are now in force.
For full information apply

For Manhattan and The Bronx to
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Contract Offices.	Telephone No.
15 Dey Street	9010 Cort.
18 Cortlandt St.	9010 Cort.
116 West 88th St.	9040—88th.
220 West 124th St.	9000 Mngside.
316 East 150th St.	9020 Melrose.

For Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond to
NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE CO.

Contract Offices.	Telephone No.
81 Willoughby St., Bklyn.	8000 Main.
1327 Fulton St., Bklyn.	9032 Bedford.
14 Boerum St., Bklyn.	9060 Wmsburg.
385 Fulton St., Jamaica.	9046 Jamaica.
21 Tompkins Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.	9045 Tompkinsvle.

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND THE FOURTH?

Monday, July 2.

SUGGESTIONS that may interest you—To-Day.

STRAW HATS—Special soft roll and sailor, that are sold at $2 and $3 all over town, (just 280 in this "round up.") They go to-day at..... $1.15

"We do it before the 4th."

SUMMER SUITS—Special. All of most desirable fabrics. The cheapest suit retails at $12.50 and the majority at $15, (there are a few even higher.) To go to-day at $9.50

"We do it before the 4th."

3 TIES IN A BOX—Special washable 4-in-hand, beautiful new weaves. 25c. each is the standard price. They go to-day, (3 in a box,) for..... 50c

Other specials on sale—details not ready as this "Ad" goes to press.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

Every time I replace "somebody else's make" clothes with a Moe Levy suit I feel that I have made a new customer for life.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES: Outfitters to
Men and Boys. 119-125 Walker St., New York.
Men only. 1457 Broadway, New York.
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Men, Boys, Women, and Girls.

Reduction Sale

About 200 Suits,

sold by us at from $20.00 to $40.00, now $15.00 to $30.00.

Your tailor's $40.00 suit,
Always sold by us at $20.00,
NOW ONLY $15,00.

His $50.00 suit,
Always sold by us at $25.00,
Now only $18.75.

Broken lines, but fresh and new.
All in Semi-Ready condition; can be

Finished to Order in 3 Hours.

Your New Suit for 4th July

need give you no concern, as you save time and money by buying these.

Semi-Ready

CLOTHES FOR MEN.
Broadway at 11th St.
The large man has no trouble with us.

TAMMANY'S BIG FOURTH.

The Society Plans to Make This Year's Celebration the Best.

This year's observance of the Fourth by the Tammany Society promises to be one of the most interesting of the 117 similar celebrations that Tammany has held. Since 1789, when Tammany was organized, the braves have celebrated each recurring anniversary with much pomp and ceremony.

The ceremonies this year will begin in Tammany Hall at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The celebration will be marked by the attendance of a great gathering of orators. W. Bourke Cockran will preside and deliver the address of welcome.

The speakers will include Gov. William D. Jelks of Alabama, Congressmen John A. Sullivan and John Kellher of Massachusetts, Robert L. Henry and Jack Beal of Texas, J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, Frank Clark of Florida, Ollie James of Kentucky, John T. Hunt of Missouri, Henry L. Maynard of Virginia, and Lemuel P. Padgett of Tennessee.

The Tammany Glee Club, dressed as Indians, will give several patriotic songs. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will furnish the music. Thomas C. T. Crain will read the Declaration of Independence. Secretary Thomas F. Smith has engaged an entire floor at the Hotel Savoy for the entertainment of the guests of the society.

TYPEWRITER MEN REWARDED.

$13,100 in Gold Divided Among 262 of the Remington Employes.

The seventh half yearly distribution of a bonus to the most efficient employes of more than ten years' standing in the Remington Typewriter factories was made in the Recreation Park of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict on Saturday. The number participating, 262, was the largest since the scheme was instituted, and $13,100 in gold was divided, $50 to each person. A similar distribution takes place every Christmas.

These are the periods of continuous employment represented:

Three men more than 33 years, 6 men more than 25, 34 more than 20, 90 more than 15, and 129 more than 10 years. A photograph of the bonus group was taken, and prizes and certificates for good suggestions adopted in the last six months were presented.

There was a dear fellow named Ned,
Who sat with a fan by his head,
He was certainly cool; and a bit of a fool,
For he's cold now—poor fellow, he's dead.

Mesh underwears, by permitting a natural evaporation, safeguard you from summer draughts.

We have them: Deimel Linen Mesh; Ramie Mesh and "Fish net"—a dollar cotton mesh.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

AMUSEMENTS.

$50,000 ATTRACTION!
AT 8 P.M. Gates Open 12 o'cl. AT 2 P.M.
JULY 4 BRIGHTON BEACH RACE TRACK JULY 4
GENUINE RAILROAD COLLISION
2 80-Ton Engines Smashed Into Scrap Iron.
THE SHOW THAT WILL MAKE OTHER SHOWS LOOK LIKE A PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW.
REMEMBER, ONLY GIVEN ONCE!
30 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
GRAND STAND 50c. GEN. ADM. 25c.
Reserved Seats, All Hotels, $2 & $1.

Coney's Latest and Greatest
H. A. Bradwell's Stupendous Production
THE DELUGE
Showing the entire World destroyed by water.
Free Buses at all Depots.

AERIAL GARDENS. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN In "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR Best Seats $1. with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet
N.Y. ROOF. "Seeing New York." Salerno, Wayburn's Rain-Dears, 4 Melvins, Frank & Bob, and THAT Quartet of Men Singers! at 8:30 P. M.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 3380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

Riverside Drive Automobiles
Day and Evening FARE 25c
Leave Park Entrance, Columbus Circle, (Subway Station), 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 7:30 P. M. to 9:30 P. M., every fifteen min.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-NIGHT AT 9, MAT. AT 4.
GEORGE PRIMROSE Mammoth Minstrels
Extra Matinee July 4th at 4.
PAIN'S Vesuvius, 8 P. M. Grand Fireworks, Every Eve. SPECIAL PROGRAMME AND Patriotic Fireworks July 4th

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND
HAPPYLAND
THE NEW WONDER BY THE WAVES AND KIRALFY'S SPLENDIDLY STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE
A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

DREAMLAND
NOW OPEN
Entirely reconstructed at enormous outlay.
TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS.

BELASCO W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. Special Mat. Wed., July 4. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES IN THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE WED., JULY 4TH. Seats ready to Aug. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by B. R. T. Luna Park Express from Bridge.

Madison Sq. Garden. Adm. 25c. ROLLER SKATING CONCERTS AFT. & EV'G. 10 to 12:30, 2 to 5, 8 to 11 P. M. Aft. & Eve., Miss Houghton, Trick Skater. TO-NIGHT—BROOM-BALL GAME.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill) Victoria Theatre. MACHNOW (TheGlare), "DRONZA" (The TalkingHead), LallaSelbini, 6MusicalCuttys, 6th's

RIGO At the HARLEM CASINO, PLAYS EVERY EVENING 124th St. and 7th Av. Table d'hote, 75c. Sat. & Sun. $1.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (July 4) & Sat. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th St. Popular Prices. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 25c. OPERA CO. in Special Mat. Wed. DOLLY VARDEN

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
To-day at 3:30 & 8:30 P.M.
PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST SHOW.
FERRARI'S WILD ANIMAL SHOW.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF The Latest Musical Success, "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE." Every Eve. Popular Prices

Keith —and— Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville. 25, 50. 125th St. Northern Lights & Vaud.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Alcock

METROPOLIS THEA. ROOF Old Heidelberg In the Air. Prices 25,50c. In case of rain perf. in Thea. Vaudeville Carnival

WEST END Mats. Daily. All Seats 25c. "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

BOSTOCK ARENA In DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional showers to-day and to-morrow; wind west.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,692 • • • NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. {Elsewhere, {TWO CENTS.

THAW'S VALET IS DEAD; JEROME HAS HIS STORY

He Said His Master Was Sane and Never Used Drugs.

THAWS NOT WED ABROAD

His Testimony All Taken Down—The Prisoner's Health Demands Speedy Trial, Says Olcott.

William Bedford, for seven years valet to Harry Kendall Thaw, the accused murderer of Stanford White, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. Bedford's testimony as to the events leading up to the White tragedy was taken on Wednesday last. On Friday he sickened and was taken to the hospital. On Saturday he was operated upon. Mrs. Thaw visited him on Sunday. He died yesterday morning at 11:20 o'clock.

The testimony of Bedford is regarded as of great importance by the District Attorney's office. To begin with, he declared flatfootedly that his master had never married Evelyn Nesbit while abroad, and that the ceremony which was performed in Pittsburg, and which was given out by members of the family as a "remarriage" was the first wedding solemnized.

Bedford testified further that his master was not, and had never been, addicted to the use of drugs, and that he had never observed any indications of mental aberration about him. It was the valet who took the change of clothing to Thaw at the Tenderloin Police Station on the morning following the killing.

The details of Bedford's testimony became public yesterday afternoon. His statement fixed the time of the Thaw-Nesbit marriage for the first time. He told of the automobile trip undertaken by Thaw and the girl who was later to be his wife and was asked if they had traveled as man and wife on this trip.

He answered that they had traveled as Mr. Thaw and Miss Nesbit, and that they had never occupied the same apartments, although their apartments had always been "communicating." Bedford was with them on this trip and was with them when they were put out of a New York hotel, after returning to America, because Thaw would not register Miss Nesbit as his wife. At the time, according to the valet, he was perfectly right in refusing to do so.

More Like a Brother, Says Thaw.

Bedford was an Englishman and entered Thaw's employ in London about seven years ago. He lived at 2 East Forty-fifth Street. Last week, after he had been examined by Assistant District Attorney Garvan, he complained of pains and becoming rapidly worse was removed to the hospital. Dr. Clarence A. McWilliams performed the operation in an effort to save his life, but found that blood poisoning had set in. Nellie Leahy, Mrs. Thaw's maid, was a frequent visitor at the hospital. Her testimony was taken by Assistant District Attorney Garvan on the same day which marked the examination of Bedford.

Terence J. McManus, who is associated with counsel for the defense, took the news of Bedford's death to Thaw yesterday afternoon.

"What! Bedford dead!" said Thaw, who was deeply affected. "Why, that man was more like a brother to me than a valet. He was loyalty itself, and had stuck to me for years—long before I was married. I knew I could count on him for anything. He was a real, good friend."

Just before Thaw learned of the death of Bedford, he was in conference with ex-Judge Olcott, his chief counsel. Judge Olcott, on leaving the Tombs, had expressed his intention of asking a speedy trial for his client.

"Harry Thaw cannot remain in the Tombs all Summer," he said. "It would kill him. It is absolutely essential that he should have an early trial, and we will do our utmost to bring it about."

Judge Olcott declined to discuss the developments in the case. It was learned yesterday that Lewis L. Delafield and his associate, Mr. Longfellow, are much averse to the publicity of the Thaw case. They are unused to criminal practice, and it is reported that they have urged the advisability of close tongues upon ex-Judge Olcott and his associates, irrespective of any sympathy that publicity might evoke for their client.

Despite the declaration of ex-Judge Olcott as to the necessity for a speedy trial the District Attorney is going ahead with his plans with the idea that the case will await its turn. Mr. Jerome arrived at his office at 11 o'clock and immediately summoned Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has had charge of the Thaw case. Together they went over the main facts of the tragedy. The conference gave Mr. Jerome his first official knowledge as to the evidence in the hands of the State.

Mr. Garvan had hardly left Mr. Jerome when Allen W. Evarts, counsel for the White family, arrived. Mr. Evarts was closeted with the District Attorney for about ten minutes. His coming signalized the decision of the White family to assist in the prosecution of the man who murdered the architect. When he left Mr. Jerome Mr. Evarts refused to discuss the purpose of his visit.

There were private detectives to spare around the District Attorney's office yesterday. Paul D. Berghoff, who was employed by Stanford White to trail the men Harry Kendall Thaw had employed to trail the architect, was on hand early in the forenoon with three of the assistants who had worked with him. I. W. Rorke, ex-Superintendent of the Greater New York Detective Agency, which supplied the Thaw detectives, was not much behind Berghoff.

There were all manner of charges and counter-charges when the detectives began to talk. Rorke charged the concern which hired him with selling Thaw out and suppressing the truth as to White's movements.

"If Thaw had had a square deal," he insisted, "the murder would never have occurred. There was plenty of evidence as to White which would have sent him up for his doings, but Thaw never got hold of it. He was systematically held up by McKenna's crowd, who kept him worked up all the time, and expecting evidence which would clinch a case against White and never delivered the goods."

Nobody at the McKenna agency offered to discuss Rorke's story.

Bergoff, before seeking the District Attorney, said that he and his men were in a position to show that the stories circulated about White in regard to his

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT'S DAY OF REST.

Work Barred at Sagamore Hill—One of His Guards Arrested.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 2.—President Roosevelt has had his first day's rest and complete relaxation from official cares since Congress assembled last December. All work was barred at Sagamore Hill to-day. The routine of official business was conducted at the executive offices in Oyster Bay by Secretary Loeb without the aid of his chief, and without even using the direct telephone between his desk and the library at the President's house. Mr. Roosevelt was not disturbed by callers, his Oyster Bay neighbors contenting themselves with the promise of a speech on the Fourth, when they will then extend their Summer welcome to him. James Sloan, chief of the President's secret service corps, was arrested this morning as he came from duty at Sagamore Hill. Jack McQuade, the village constable, served the warrant, which had been sworn out by Clarence Legendre, a New York photographer, charging Sloan with assault in the third degree. Sloan appeared at once before Squire Franklin. He was released on his own recognizance to appear for trial next Monday. The arrest was the result of interference by the secret service men yesterday in the attempt of Legendre to take a snapshot of the President as he entered his carriage at the station here. Legendre says Sloan hit him in the face after the photograph was taken and the President had driven away. The secret service men say they have previously had trouble with Legendre.

Plans of the local committee for the Fourth of July celebration have been changed since the arrival of Secretary Loeb. The exercises will be held in the open air a short distance from the village square, and it had been planned to erect a grand stand capable of seating 500 persons. There was to have been a charge of 50 cents admission to this stand. The Secretary has vetoed this proposition, and there will be no grand stand and no admission charged. The President will speak from a platform, and those who wish to sit down will have to bring campstools. There will be no limit to the number who may come. The President will not deliver a prepared speech.

HARRITY CHARGES FRAUD.

Says He Was Tricked Into Buying Stock by Robert E. Wright.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—William F. Harrity entered suit for $25,000 damages in Common Pleas Court to-day against Robert E. Wright, President of the defunct Lehigh Valley Traction Company for alleged deceit and fraud in inducing Mr. Harrity to subscribe for 500 shares of stock of the insolvent railway.

Mr. Harrity said that on April 4, 1902, he was invited by Wright to subscribe to a contemplated issue of $500,000 preferred stock of the traction company at a par value of $50. It is charged that Wright represented that the company was paying all operating expenses, fixed charges and taxes, and would be able to pay 7 per cent. on the preferred stock.

Mr. Harrity says that, relying on these statements, he subscribed for 500 shares, and also obtained 100 shares each for Mrs. Rose M. Harrity and Miss Maggie J. Harrity. He charged that Wright concealed from him the fact that the company had a floating indebtedness of $1,000,000; and in fact was insolvent.

GIFT OF A SANITARIUM.

A. S. Cochran to Build One in Yonkers for Consumptives.

The Martin farm, in the Seventh Ward of Yonkers, consisting of 110 acres of land, has been purchased by Alexander Smith Cochran of Yonkers, the President of the Smith Carpet Works. He will erect on it a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis. The cost of land, improvements, buildings, and equipment will be over $500,000.

When completed the sanitarium will be turned over to the city, together with an endowment sufficient to pay all expenses for the first five years. The matter came officially before the city authorities yesterday, when the Board of Health and the Aldermen were asked to approve the site, and give their permission for the erection of the building. This was done. The main building will have twenty-five beds, but provision will be made for the treatment of many other cases in tents. Treatment will be free. The opening, it is expected, will take place late in the Fall.

AMERICA 11 DAYS OVERDUE.

Italians and Greeks Anxious About Relatives on Missing Liner.

Many Greeks and Italians visited the Fabre Steamship Line office, at 33 Broadway, yesterday, for news of the overdue steamship America, which should have arrived at New York about eleven days ago. The America has on board 110 passengers, who, with two exceptions, are Greeks or Italians.

The agents of the line are confident that the vessel will turn up all right, and believe some derangement of her machinery is responsible for her non-appearance. Capt. Lucania, the commander of the America, they said, is one of the most experienced Captains in the Fabre Line service, and they have every confidence in him.

The America was last reported sailing from the Azores on June 11, she having put into St. Michael's for a supply of coal. None of the ships that has come over the same track that the America should have followed has reported sighting her en route.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived, Steamer Kroonland, Antwerp June 23.

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FOWLER REPORTS DEFEND NEW YORK LIFE DEALS

George W. Perkins Exonerated, but Resignation Accepted.

NO WRONG IN SYNDICATING

All Ground for Criticism Now Removed—Banker James H. Eckels a New Trustee.

The Fowler Investigating Committee of the New York Life Insurance Company wound up its existence yesterday by submitting two reports, one of which was a general defense of the way in which the affairs of the New York Life have been administered in the past, and the other a defense of certain of the transactions that George W. Perkins put the company into.

The committee justifies the purchase of the New Orleans traction syndicate underwriting from the New York Security and Trust Company when that institution merged with the Continental Trust Company, absolves Mr. Perkins from any financial responsibility for applying the profits of a loan of $930,000 in which New York Life money had been used to the Nylic fund, and offers a brand new explanation of the year-end sale of $800,000 interest in the Navigation Syndicate underwriting by Mr. Perkins of the New York Life to Mr. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co., and of its repurchase on Jan. 2 following.

The meeting at which these reports were received and approved by the New York Life's present Board of Trustees was marked by the resignation of Mr. Perkins, James A. Blair of Blair & Co., Henry Walters, and Norman B. Ream. The latter three, it is understood, resigned because they had been advised by counsel that life insurance Trustees could not participate in syndicates from which their company bought securities. Mr. Perkins's resignation has been pending for months.

The New York Life Trustees received the nominations yesterday of James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago; A. A. Raven and George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of this city, and H. H. Lurton of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Eckels was one of the financiers who spoke extensively in defense of H. H. Rogers and the Standard Oil Company when Thomas W. Lawson first opened up on the "system" two years ago, and Standard Oil interests are said to be large factors in the bank of which he is President. Mr. Raven is a Director of many corporations, and Mr. Seward is well known in Wall Street through his management of the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

Traction Deal O. K.'d.

The special report of the New York Life's investigating committee, submitted yesterday, takes up first the New Orleans traction syndicate and recites how the New York Life on March 7, 1904, acquired from the New York Security and Trust Company $1,500,000 4 per cent. bonds of the New Orleans railways and an interest in the syndicate promoting the property of $3,885,000, on which $2,914,432 was paid in cash. The bonds were bought at 85 and the syndicate participation at $2,500,000 and interest. The report of the Fowler Committee submitted yesterday says of this:

"This purchase was approved by the Finance Committee on its judgment that it was a proper and advantageous investment of the funds of the company."

The report that was current in Wall Street at the time was that the interests in the Continental Trust Company made it a condition of the merger that these securities should be taken up.

The Fowler Committee finds that there is no liability on the part of anybody in the matter, and adds:

"It would be unreasonable to expect investments involving hundreds of millions of dollars to be made without some losses, despite the exercise of care and deliberate judgment, and the loss in question was in this category. It has been asserted that the purchase of those securities was made without justification and at a price more than they were worth for the benefit and relief of the New York Security and Trust Company. There is in the judgment of your committee no basis of facts for this claim or assertion."

Perkins Cleared.

The second transaction considered in the supplemental report is that in which Mr. Perkins in June, 1904, received from Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, on behalf of J. P. Morgan & Co., an offer of a participation of $1,000,000 in a loan to the Mexican Central Railway, secured by bonds. He declined it for the banking firm, decided that it would be a good thing for Nylic, a New York Life agents' organization, and so ordered the bonds sent to the New York Life and arranged with Treasurer Randolph that the company should carry the bonds for their interest, and should put up the money involved in the loan, some $930,000. This was done, Kidder, Peabody & Co. not knowing that they were dealing with any one but the New York Life, as was evidenced by an indignant denial when the transaction came to light last Fall that they had ever had any dealings with Nylic. When the check for $40,903.60 profits came in, Mr. Perkins got it indorsed to him and deposited its proceeds in his own bank account, although it was payable to the New York Life, and credited it to the Nylic fund, which he managed. This is what the Fowler probers say about it:

Mr. Perkins had never assumed to put the company into the venture jointly with the Boston house. The committee fails to see any basis in equity for the claim that the company is entitled to the share of the interest in the joint venture which Mr. Perkins took for the Nylic fund, and it is advised by its counsel that there is none in law or equity.

Your committee therefore reports that there is no liability to the company on the part of Mr. Perkins or any other officer or Trustee to account for this sum.

The account of the repurchase of the $800,000 Navigation Syndicate Underwriting which the Fowler investigators give is in some respects so novel that it is printed here in full. The committee says:

Navigation Syndicate Deal.

In 1902 the New York Life applied for a participation of $5,000,000 in the International Mercantile Marine Company Syndicate (known as the Navigation Syndicate) and was allotted $4,000,000. Of this amount $3,200,000 was called in that year. In the year 1903 $800,000 more was called and paid. Though there was no

Continued on Page 2.

FATAL SODA TANK BLOW-UP.

Coney Drug Clerk Badly Cut, Employer Hurt, and Telephone Girls in Hysterics

Albert Fretchner of 92A Ralph Street, Brooklyn, who works in the drug store of Albert F. Chambers, Fourth Avenue and West Fifth Street, Coney Island, was ordered to go to the rear of the store last night and make up some soda for to-day's trade. Chambers stood by to see it well done.

Fretchner was rocking a soda tank in a cradle, when suddenly, the tank exploded with a roar. Fretchner was hurled through the rear end of the store, his body striking the telephone building in the rear. Chambers was knocked to the floor. The six girls in the telephone exchange were thrown from their high stools, and the switchboard was put out of commission for two hours.

The noise of the explosion started a small stampede in the Galveston Flood and the From New York to the North Pole Shows, which are on either side of Chambers's drug store. The audiences made a rush for the doors, and the keepers let them come out.

Fretchner was badly cut from his feet to his head. He was taken to the Coney Island Emergency Hospital. Before midnight Father Brophy of the Church of Our Lady of Solace, administered the last rites of the church, as it was not expected that Fretchner would live out the night. Chambers was treated at his home above the store. Miss Jennie McDade of 1,340 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, one of the six telephone girls, was sent to the hospital suffering from shock and hysteria. The other telephone girls were treated at the exchange building, most of them going home.

BOYS TIE UP CAR LINE.

Absorbed Much Electricity, but Got Away Without Harm.

Four boys succeeded last night in absorbing a portion of the current of the Eighty-sixth Street electric railway on Avenue A without being killed. This caused the tie up of the road for about twenty minutes, and incidentally created more commotion than the neighborhood has known in weeks.

Finding a piece of large wire about ten feet long, the boys began experimenting with its conductivity at Eighty-eighth Street and Avenue A. Two of them took hold of each end of the wire and carefully placed one on the third rail within the slot and the other end on the rail above ground.

They were apprised of the success of their experiment when a stream of sparks shot high into the air from the slot, and they themselves were thrown to the ground, writhing with pain. The neighborhood is thickly populated, and immediately there was a rush of children and adults to find out what was the matter, while an approaching car, losing its "juice," stood still.

The boys who caused the commotion got up dazed, but soon slipped away through the crowd.

DOG SWALLOWS A WASP.

Creates a Panic in Bloomfield, N. J., and Is Probably Running Yet.

"Fly," an Irish setter owned by Supt. August F. Olsen of the Fire Alarm System of Bloomfield, N. J., which earned its name by its mania for catching the troublesome insects, came to grief yesterday while engaging in its usual hunt for flies.

The dog was nosing about in the kitchen when a wasp came in and settled on the window screen. Fly was on deck immediately and swallowed the wasp.

Suddenly the dog began to bark and howl and run around in a circle. The terrified Olsen family fled to the cellar, believing that Fly had gone mad. On its journey through the house the dog upset chairs, wrecked several stands supporting bric-a-brac and cut glass, and finally jumped through a window.

When the animal reached the street the cry of "mad dog" was raised. Many pursued the dog with sticks and stones, but failed to capture it. The chase was abandoned when Olsen arrived and told the crowd what had happened.

The dog hadn't returned home last night.

LODGE BEFORE GRAND JURY.

Thinks District Attorney Moran's Perjury Inquiry Is Unimportant.

BOSTON, July 2.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was before the Grand Jury in this city for about forty minutes to-day, having been called in connection with the perjury inquiry growing out of the conviction for larceny of Robert G. Proctor, formerly private secretary to Mr. Lodge. Mr. Proctor was held guilty of having appropriated a campaign contribution of $225, but District Attorney Moran believes he can show that perjured testimony was given.

When Senator Lodge came out he said he could not disclose the nature of the questions asked him. He could say, however, that the subject seemed to him to be "quite unimportant."

When District Attorney Moran learned that Mr. Lodge had expressed his opinion that the matter was unimportant, he said with considerable heat:

"I can't discuss the matter, but I'll say that if perjury is unimportant, then the subject matter of this investigation is unimportant. Furthermore, I may say that Senator Lodge is not competent to pass upon the question of the importance of this matter to the Commonwealth."

Judge De Courcey of the Superior Court to-day declined to grant a new trial to Proctor and sentenced him to serve ten months in the House of Correction.

YOUNG HEIR TRIES SUICIDE.

Robert McKnight, Friend of the Thaws, Dying in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 2.—Robert McKnight, one of the wealthiest young men of the East End district and a friend of the Thaws, is dying in the Pittsburg Hospital here to-night from gunshot wounds, self-inflicted. Early yesterday afternoon he fired two shots into his head and missed on a third shot. The family kept back the news until a very late hour last night.

McKnight is only 21 years old. He is a son of Harry C. McKnight of Dallas Avenue, and is one of the heirs of John Z. Speer.

No cause is assigned for the deed except nervous trouble. McKnight was alone in his suite of rooms when he did the shooting. An undertaker's wagon was pressed into service to get him to a hospital. A Wilkinsburg institution refused to receive him, and he was hurried to the Pittsburg Hospital. At a late hour to-night it was said he could not live.

Ginger Champagne—Equinox—Extra Dry. Charles, A. M. & C. Co., P. & T., Waner.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT APPOINTS CANAL COMMISSION

Acts Because the Senate Did Not Confirm His Appointees.

BISHOP IS NOT A MEMBER

So-Called Press Agent May Quit as Secretary—Engineer Stevens Replaces Gen. Ernst.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President has made a recess appointment of a new Canal Commission. It is practically the old commission with Mr. Shonts at the head, Chief Engineer Stevens added in place of Gen. Ernst, who is retired, and Mr. Bishop, the Secretary and press agent, left off as member. The other members are Gov. Magoon, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, Admiral Endicott, Civil Engineer of the Navy, and B. M. Harrod, civil engineer. Mr. Bishop is retained as Secretary, but there is an idea here to-night that he will soon drop out.

The Senate Committee on Isthmian Canals, after the outbreak over the headlong expenditures last year by the commission and the offense given by the nomination of Mr. Bishop as Secretary of the commission after his selection had been severely criticised in the Senate because of his peculiar duties as "press agent" of the commission and of the President incidentally, was directed to investigate the whole administration of the canal work.

The castigation that Secretary Taft gave John F. Wallace, the first engineer, when that gentleman resigned suddenly last year was also a cause of difference between the Executive and the Senate, there being considerable feeling of sympathy for Wallace.

The committee early in the session took the position by a practically unanimous vote that the nominations for the new commission should not be reported until the completion of the investigation. The investigation went on all during the session, and only enough was finished to bring out a report as to the type of the canal.

It was believed that after the President's views as to the use of the lock type had prevailed the committee would change its mind and allow a permanent commission to be named and confirmed. But the Senate steadily refused to take this action, although for several weeks Secretary Taft has worked hard to bring it about.

The committee has manifested distrust of the present commission and has indicated a preference indirectly for a smaller one, possibly one of three members, all of whom should be kept on the Isthmus to deal with the work directly as problems arise from day to day.

It is believed that the committee will next session decide for a smaller body unless the interval shows the wisdom of sticking to the six men to-day appointed. The salaries of the Commissioners will remain the same, and Mr. Stevens will not draw any compensation except as chief engineer. Gov. Magoon also does not draw a salary as Canal Commissioner.

ICE EXCHANGE MEN HELD.

Proof of a Combination to Advance Prices in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Twelve members of the Philadelphia Ice Exchange and the manager here of the American Ice Company to-day were held under $1,500 bail each for court by Magistrate Eisenbrown. The charge was criminal conspiracy to raise the price of ice and in restraint of trade.

Evidence showing the connection between the American Ice Company and the companies belonging to the Ice Exchange was introduced, as well as proof of a combination of the several companies which adopted a set of prices far in advance of the normal price of ice. Proof of the action of the Price Committee of the Exchange in advocating radical advances was presented so fully that Magistrate Eisenbrown interrupted the hearing by saying that sufficient evidence had been given to warrant the holding of the defendants for court.

The men placed under bail are: Walter Lee, Manager of the American Ice Company; Joseph W. Richardson, Samuel Freer, J. E. Bircher, H. G. Franklin, John Moore, Charles D. Ross, John S. Gustine, A. W. Bitner, William J. Walls, Robert Lowry, Levi F. Yerakley, and Charles Dickerman.

JAIL THREAT FOR ICE TRUST.

Aldermen Ask Jerome to Prosecute Criminally "If the Facts Warrant."

At the request of Alderman Peters the Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution yesterday calling on District Attorney Jerome to begin criminal proceedings against the officers of the American Ice Company for alleged criminal conspiracy to advance the price of ice.

Alderman Peters declared that ice could be manufactured for 48 cents a ton, and said the American Ice Company was charging $12 a ton by retailing it in small quantities.

Alderman Schloss said the retail price of ice in this city ranged from $3 to $6 and was not $12 a ton, as Alderman Peters declared.

Under an amendment offered by Alderman Doull the District Attorney is requested to bring the proceedings only "if the facts warrant it."

District Attorney Jerome, when informed of the action taken by the Board of Aldermen and asked what he was going to do about it, replied that he could say nothing until he had received official information and a copy of the resolution and had had time to consider the matter in its legal bearings.

LAWYERS SELECT CANDIDATES

Names Picked for Justiceships Will Be Announced on Monday.

The Lawyers' Committee, which will make independent nominations for the Justiceships to be filled at the next election, practically completed its work after a protracted meeting yesterday. It was said by Secretary Burlingham after the meeting that the list of candidates selected would be announced next Monday.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker presided in the absence of Mr. Choate. The slate selected would have been made public yesterday but for the fact that the committee desires to submit the list to Mr. Choate and some of the other members who have been kept away from the deliberations. Unless the ticket, which will be nominated by petition, is indorsed by Tammany Hall and the Republicans a bitter fight may be expected. It has been said that Hearst's Independence League intends to put its own ticket in the field.

FERRY SLIPS UNSAFE.

City Condemns Two Over Pennsylvania Tubes at Thirty-fourth Street.

At the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's East Thirty-fourth Street tunnel tubes very little work was done yesterday. The city's Building Department interfered by declaring that two of the ferry slips were not in condition for public use.

Two scows, each with a pile-driver on board, were kept at work all day in Slip 4, where the ferry rack sunk Sunday afternoon. While the men at work there declined to talk about the matter, it was evident that they intended to wipe out this ferry slip entirely, for they were removing the piling, piece by piece, doing the work very carefully, as the engineers feared more trouble if the piles were dug from their foundations hurriedly.

Slip 2 was also shut down yesterday, and two new slips will probably be built in place of those undermined by the tunnelers.

The pile-driving scows had some difficulty in maintaining their equilibrium yesterday, as the water in the slip kept bubbling from the force of compressed air leaking into it through the river bed from the Pennsylvania's tunnels. Two men in a rowboat who made an inspection of the foundations of the ferry bridges declared that the bridge of Slip 4 was positively unsafe, while that of Slip 2 was rapidly being undermined.

MIKADO HONORS HY. MAYER.

Appreciates Gift of War Cartoons That Appeared in The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, July 2.—Henry Mayer last November forwarded to Tokio as a gift to the Mikado the originals of his drawings on the Russo-Japanese war, which had appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

He has just received word that the Mikado has accepted the gift, and as a return courtesy has sent him a pair of Japanese cloisonné vases with the imperial crest thereon. Mr. Mayer is asked to accept the vases as a token of the Mikado's appreciation of his pictorial sentiments.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NATAL.

Force of Volunteers Rescued and 600 Rebels Killed.

DURBAN, Natal, July 2.—The Natal revolt continues to be serious. A heavy engagement occurred Sunday outside Noodsberg, a small force of Natal volunteers being temporarily in a difficult position and disaster being averted only by the timely arrival of the main body of volunteers.

The rebels were finally dispersed with a loss of 600 killed.

HIS HEART SPLIT IN TWAIN.

Autopsy Shows Organ Literally Burst When Wagon Crushed Condit.

An autopsy which was performed by County Physician McKenzie yesterday on the body of Raymond C. Condit, who was killed in a trolley accident in Newark Saturday night, showed that death resulted from a bursted heart.

The organ was found to be split in twain by the pressure of an ice cream wagon which crushed against Condit's chest as he was riding on the running board of a trolley car.

WHALE SHIES AT AN OIL SHIP.

Capt. Schierhorst Adds a Frank Note of Explanation to Sea Lore.

The latest marine note contains the information that whales shun oil ships. Capt. Schierhorst of the German oil tank steamer Phoebus, from Hamburg and Shields, made the discovery yesterday.

"We passed a huge whale between Fire Island and the Sandy Hook Lightship," said Capt. Schierhorst after his boat arrived here. "He came within half a ship's length, but when he discovered that we were an oil ship he immediately turned tail and left for parts unknown."

ROCKEFELLER BUYS FOSSILS.

Obtains Prof. Hall's Collection for the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—John D. Rockefeller has purchased for the University of Chicago a collection of fossils and minerals that is probably the most extensive in the country. This, with the numerous other groups now in the possession of the university, gives the institution what is believed to be the most valuable collection of fossils in the United States.

The collection was made by the late Prof. James Hall, who was for more than fifty years State Geologist of New York, and the foremost American paleontologist of his time.

The sum paid for it is not stated. The collection was valued by Prof. Hall at $150,000. It was stated by Acting President H. P. Judson last night that "this price proved too high for the resources of any of the universities anxious to secure it," but that "the sum agreed upon is considerably below that figure."

DR. MORGAN DIX ILL.

He's Suffering from a Cold in Boston, but Is Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New York is ill in the Somerset Hotel in this city. Mrs. Dix said this morning that her husband was merely suffering from a cold, and was already much improved.

Dr. and Mrs. Dix came to Boston for the Battelle-Soutter wedding on June 16, at which Dr. Dix officiated. Then they stayed for class day at Harvard University. The next day Dr. Dix was seized with a chill, and has been in bed ever since.

He was able to sit up for a short time this morning. That Mrs. Dix does not regard his condition lightly is gathered from the fact that she said to-day she did not know how long they would remain here.

1,463 New Merchant Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A statement issued to-day by the Department of Commerce and Labor says that during the fiscal year just ended 1,463 merchant vessels were built in this country.

They measured 421,744 gross register tons, compared with 1,301 vessels of 326,213 gross tons for 1905. Of the new tonnage, 384 vessels of 73,399 gross tons were unrigged barges and canalboats.

The year's increase has been entirely in steel steamers on the Great Lakes, they numbering 52 and measured 237,724 gross tons, compared with 29 vessels of 102,497 gross tons last year.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

RIVER BREAKS IN ON BELMONT TUBE

Thirty Workers, Nearly Caught, Flee for Their Lives.

TWO HAVE TO SWIM FOR IT

All Out 240 Feet from the Shaft—Accident Not Serious, It Is Declared.

Thirty men at work in the Belmont tunnel, 120 feet under the East River, and about 230 feet from the Manhattan shaft, in Forty-second Street, narrowly escaped drowning yesterday morning when a piece of the river bed slipped into the tunnel heading, permitting the water to flow in and flood the completed section of one of the tubes. This tunnel is now flooded between the heading and the air locks, so that work on it had to be suspended yesterday.

The engineers thought last night that the water carried sufficient mud and clay into the rock fissures to choke off the leak. If that theory is correct, it will be an easy matter to pump out the water and resume work after the leak has been plugged from the river side. At any rate, the tunnel workers said it was not a serious matter.

The men who narrowly escaped drowning, however, ran to the air locks when they heard the warning cry of their foreman.

All but two got into the lower locks. The two who did not had to do some floundering about in the water and swimming before they reached the top air lock, known as the emergency lock. The water continued to pour in until it marked a point high up in the lock, and even with the bull's-eye, or peek-hole glass of the air lock.

The cause of the accident was due to the encountering of sand in rock fissures. The sand was found on a rock shelf at a point where the engineers expected something of that sort. In fact they were making preparations to fight the trouble at the time the crash came, for they were engaged in building a bulkhead to stave off a cave in.

It was about 10:30 o'clock when the break came. Some men were carrying planks, others were putting them in position, and a few were cleaning up. The tunnel lights, always good signals to tunnelers when trouble is near, flickered and grew dim. The men working in the compressed air knew this was a sign of air leaking out at the head of the shield.

Another sign of leakage came with the advent of fog in the tunnel. The men hurried along their work and did all they could to shut off the air leaks, when suddenly sand began to roll in through a rock crevice. It was running like water when it forced out broken stone, leaving an ugly hole. For a minute or two the compressed air held off further trouble. Eight men were at work in the heading of the tunnel. They started to run. Seeing them running, some one shouted "Danger!" Then a scramble to get into the airlock, or big boiler-like affair, began, the men rushing pell mell toward the locks, dropping tools and timber and falling over each other in the general rush to get out of danger.

Back at the tunnel heading two men were still dallying to see what could be done to keep the sand from leaking in. One of the men was the Shield Inspector, who had gone to that part of the tunnel to investigate the first little leak. They had been watching it for ten days.

In fact, compressed air was introduced in the tunnel recently because the engineers feared they would encounter sand at this point. All along they had been tunneling through solid rock without the aid of compressed air, as it was not found necessary to use it until soft rock was encountered. This was about ten days ago. Since then the tunnel engineers have gone along very carefully, watching the wall ahead of them as they progressed after each rock blast.

Workers Forced to Swim.

The rock of the walls began to crumble Sunday night and orders were given to brace it. It was then that the work on the bulkhead began at the end of the shield. Early yesterday morning water began to trickle in. Then with a great roar the water poured into the tube at 10:30 o'clock. It knocked the Shield Inspector off his feet, and before he had gone very far he found himself floundering in water up to his waist. Then he started to swim. The other man following him had to do likewise.

The lock-tender stood at his post until he had all the men safely in the lock, the first of the gang getting into the bottom locks and the last two getting into the main or emergency lock over the other locks.

Several negroes at work in the completed end of the tunnel near the shaft on shore became greatly alarmed and fled to the shaft elevator car.

Although they were not working in compressed air and really were in no danger, they concluded it was safer on the surface of the earth than it was in the tunnel. Some of them believed the "heading gang" had been caught in the flood and drowned. So they went up into the street and discussed the accident with friends they met.

Then the men who had been working at the tunnel heading appeared at the foot of the shaft and made their way to the street. They had been safely taken from danger by the lock tender. None of them was injured, but all were badly scared. Some joked about it.

Early Signs of Danger.

Here is the story as told by one of the men who had to run for his life: "About 8 o'clock in the morning, an hour after the day force started to work, the men in the tunnel heading noticed trouble. The gang was cleaning up after a blast that had been turned off during the night. In cleaning up we poked bars about the rock to discover cracks or loose pieces. We found many cracks and much broken rock. Sand or ground-up stone came pouring in about 10 o'clock, and the tunnel lights grew dimmer.

"Then came a little stream of water, and it kept getting bigger, until finally a big heap of sand and rock came in, and we knew we had struck a shelf of sand, or something of the sort, so the only thing left to do was to build up that bulkhead in a hurry. We were building it, and the Shield Inspector and another man went to the heading, investigating.

"There came a hissing noise and we knew that water was coming at us. One

of the men shouted, 'Danger!' Another yelled that it wouldn't amount to much, as we had seen water leaking in for two weeks. I volunteered to remain behind and help plug the leaks, but the gang started to run and that caused a panic.

"Sometimes if a man has presence of mind while working in the air—I have reference to the compressed air—he can shut off a leak by taking hold of the first thing handy and using it for a plug. An old shirt might do the trick if the leak doesn't get away from you. But, hearing the noise and seeing a cave-in, I knew that the air was leaking out in great volume, for it could not let water in unless it was a big break.

"Well, the call of danger, the running of the men for the locks, and the scramble to get in out of trouble made us all forget the other two fellows who were left behind, until after we got into the lower locks. Then, when we glanced out of the bull's-eye we could see the water still rising in the tunnel, and it seemed to me as if a hole six or eight feet wide had been blown through the river bed. But it was not a blow-out.

"The two fellows who were left got into the top lock, the emergency lock, and then we all were passed along in good shape, nobody hurt, but everybody scared, for half a minute longer would have meant death to us all if we had remained there. Talk about scrambling for dear life! Well, all you've got to do to get at the facts is to imagine starting on the run with a river chasing you.

"Sometimes in a scramble of this sort the last man to reach the air lock gets shut out at the door, but a good lock-tender will keep this door open until he gets his last man in. But when I saw two men floundering in the water I thought they would never reach the emergency lock.

"I remember a case in a tunnel where I worked they had to chop a man in half because he got stuck in the door of the lock, and quick action was necessary to save the lives of sixty other men who had reached the lock.

On that occasion they chopped the poor fellow's arm and leg off so as to close the door quickly. But here to-day everybody got in safely, and it seemed as if the mud or clay at the river's bottom choked up the leak without the aid of engineers."

"I was just taking a chew of tobacco when the trouble came," said another man. "I was about to put the tobacco package in my pocket when a negro, yelling wildly, dashed past me, shouting that the river was coming in. As I had been in other tunnels where the water came in, I knew there was no time to lose, so I made a bee line for the lower air lock, and was the last man in.

"It was a remarkable thing that the water did not travel faster than it did. First it came with a rush, and then it seemed to stop suddenly and we felt satisfied that she was choking herself. But after we looked out and saw the great amount of water in the tunnel we concluded that it would be several days before work can be resumed on this tube. In my opinion the engineers will have to sink a canvas or blasting mat and dump on that several scow loads of clay and cement before the work can be resumed."

Engineers Are Silent.

An effort was made to get an official statement from the engineers in charge of the work, but those who were seen declined to give any information.

Night Superintendent Haley, who is employed by the Degnon contracting firm, was in charge of the shafts at the Manhattan end of the Belmont tunnel last night. He said he knew that water had been leaking into the tunnel for several days, but he did not consider that strange nor the accident serious, though he confessed he did not know any of the details.

Gen. Shaler, the engineer in charge of this section of the tunnel, spent the day there yesterday but refused to say just what had happened.

"It was the first accident of this sort the Belmont tunnelers had experienced, but it was not considered a blow-out, such as the Pennsylvania tunnelers are experiencing in the East River tunnel at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street.

BALLOONIST BADLY HURT.

Parachute Failed to Open and He Fell a Hundred Feet.

PATERSON, N. J., July 2.—Charles Hillman, who has been making daily balloon ascensions at Fairyland Park for two weeks, fell with his parachute this afternoon, when the balloon had gone up about 100 feet. The lines became tangled, and it failed to open. Hillman fell on the large wooden funnel through which the balloon is filled.

He was unconscious when picked up, and is in the General Hospital, where it is said to-night that his condition is very serious.

Hillman was married in this city about a month ago. He holds several medals for ascensions made in England.

COUSINS DROWNED TOGETHER

Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Tried to Save His Companion.

Melvin Kothe, a 15-year-old office boy employed by the G. P. Putnam's Son's Publishing Company at New Rochelle, went on his vacation yesterday, and started the holiday by going swimming in Neptune Bay with his cousin, William Hoag, also 15 years old, of 521 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, who came up to visit him.

The boys were diving from an upturned boat. James Kerwin, Superintendent of the New York Athletic Club, heard cries for help and could see the boys struggling in the water, as though one of them was drowning and the other was trying to save him.

Kerwin and some of the club employes put out in a boat, but the boys had gone down before they could reach the spot. The body of young Kothe was recovered, but the other body is still missing.

GOVERNMENT'S BIG SURPLUS.

$24,000,000 Deficit is Changed to a $27,000,000 Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The fiscal year which ended on Saturday has shown remarkable prosperity for the Government. At this time last year there was a deficit of $24,000,000; but there now appears from the financial statement issued to-day a surplus of $27,000,000.

The receipts for customs and internal revenue have been larger than in any year since the Government was founded. The customs receipts last year fell short of $220,000,000. During the year just ended they were swelled to $302,000,000. Herein lies the secret of the change of the year's balance.

The internal revenue receipts have increased from $225,000,000 to $250,000,000. While expenditures in past year have been greater by a few millions than those of the previous year, the receipts have been so many times larger that the new fiscal year starts off with a credit balance.

The total receipts for the year were, roundly, $567,000,000, and the expenditures $570,000,000. The experts of the Treasury are at loss to explain the difference. They say it has simply been a fine year for business and that foreign and domestic commerce has been at a high-water mark of prosperity.

$10,000 BILL UP AS BAIL.

For Lee De Forest In Contempt Case—A Stenographer's Dream.

A new ten-thousand-dollar bill was deposited yesterday with Clerk Samuel Edick of the United States Circuit Court by counsel representing Abraham White of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company as bail in contempt proceedings instituted against White by the National Electric Signaling Company.

Being absent in Europe the contempt order was not served on Mr. White, but his bail was fixed at $10,000. The $10,000 bill was numbered 1,770, showing that there are at least $17,700,000 of such bills in circulation.

Miss Mahoney, the stenographer in Mr. Edick's office looked longingly at the yellow bill, and then remarked: "My! That would buy 200,000 orange phosphates or 100,000 ice-cream sodas, wouldn't it?"

GOVERNMENT BEGINS INQUIRY INTO WRECK

Vain Effort to Learn Cause of English Catastrophe.

INQUEST IS INTERRUPTED

Only Testimony About Identification Taken—Equitable Lost $118,650 on Lives of Victims.

SALISBURY, England, July 2.—Vain efforts have been made to-day to learn the cause of the wreck of the American Line limited express and the consequent death of more than a score of Americans at this place early yesterday morning. The railroad engineers and others interested have been all over the scene, trying to get an idea of it, but have found nothing conclusive.

The British Government, however, may settle the point. The Board of Trade has announced that it will make an investigation and an Inspector is already here. In consequence of this development the local authorities cut short an inquest to-day. After taking evidence on identification of the bodies, the Coroner adjourned his hearing for a fortnight.

Coroner's Jury Begins Work.

The inquest was opened this afternoon in the Banquet Chamber of the City Hall. Representatives of the American Line, the Southwestern Railway, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and the Association of Engineers and Firemen were present. The American Consul at Southampton, Albert W. Swalm, looked after the interests of the Americans.

Immediately after the jury had been sworn they proceeded to the railroad station to view the bodies. When they returned the Coroner announced that only evidence regarding the identification of the bodies would be taken.

The Coroner expressed deep sympathy with the victims and their surviving relatives. The Mayor, and representatives of the railroad, the American Line, and the trades unions made similar sympathetic statements, and all promised every assistance in facilitating the inquiry.

Mr. Swalm, who spoke last, was so overcome with emotion that he could hardly articulate. Tears coursed down his cheeks as he referred sadly to the bereaved. They had, he said, fallen into the hands of those who were moved by the highest Christian charity. After a few words of thanks to the Mayor Mr. Swalm broke down completely and sobbed audibly.

Formal evidence regarding the identification of the bodies having been taken, the inquest was adjourned for a fortnight. It was a prolonged and tedious formality. No questions on the cause of the wreck were asked, and the subject seemed to be avoided—a strange proceeding to the many Americans present, but which is thought to be due to the queer formalism that seems characteristic of such cases in this country. The proceedings were solemn, sad, and monotonous.

Engineers Go Over the Ground.

The engineering staff of the railroad are still seeking an explanation for the immediate cause of the derailment, but thus far have been unable to do so or are not ready to say to what the catastrophe is attributable.

Railroad engineers, experts, and representatives of the Coroner and Board of Trade examined inch by inch the rails on which the disaster occurred, but apparently with no result.

Consul Swalm reported to the American Embassy this evening that only two bodies were unclaimed; that all the injured were doing well; that six embalmers had been employed; that the Coroner's identification of the bodies of the American victims was complete, and that everything was being well looked after by the authorities.

The bodies of the dead were still in the waiting rooms of the railroad station this morning, and embalmers were soon set to work to prepare them. Frederick H. Cossitt's body was forwarded to London to-day on its way to New York.

Relatives and friends of some of the victims arrived here this afternoon, and many affecting scenes were witnessed at the temporary mortuary. Information about all the dead has been obtained. W. H. Thompson was an English butler, Louis Goeppinger was a German traveling salesman, and Jules Keeler was a music hall entertainer of Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Three More May Die.

This evening's bulletin from the infirmary says the cases of R. S. Critchell of Chicago, Miss M. Rask of Norfolk Street, Park Lane, London, and Miss I. S. Griswold of Borough Heath, England, remain highly critical.

"Not much hope is entertained for the recovery of Mr. Critchell. He is constantly watched over by his cousin, J. T. Critchell of London, who started in his business career within a few yards of the spot where Mr. Critchell now lies ill. At midnight the doctor announced that the injured man was slightly better and on the road to improvement, but since he has not gained any.

Mr. Critchell has been practically unconscious since the accident, with occasional evidence of semi-consciousness, in which he expresses a chivalrous desire to help some one whom he thinks in danger. This chivalry adds to the sympathetic interest of the doctors. In no other case have there been such numerous inquiries, by telephone, telegraph, and otherwise.

E. W. Sentell of Brooklyn was in a dangerous condition this morning, but rallied somewhat as the day advanced, and, after consultation with the doctors, the Chaplain of the infirmary was permitted to convey to him the news of the death of his wife, son, and two daughters. The tidings overcame the old gentleman and a serious relapse followed, but restoratives were successfully administered.

Replying to the sympathetic condolences of the American Consul, Mr. Sentell said: "I will try to show you that I am a man, although I have seventy years to bear."

Both legs of Miss Rash have been amputated. Mrs. Frank W. Koch of Allentown, Penn., and Miss May Hitchcock of New York are doing well.

The Mayor of Salisbury, in reply to his message of sympathy to the American Ambassador, has received the following:

"Acknowledging your dispatch I hasten to express the appreciation of my Government and of the American people for the sympathy and aid shown at Salisbury in the terrible accident to the American boat train.

"WHITELAW REID."

Tells of Government Inquiry.

LONDON, July 2.—David Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, referred to the railroad disaster at Salisbury in the House of Commons this afternoon. He said:

"This terrible accident has, I am sure, evoked the keen sympathy of this House and nation with the friends and relatives of the victims and the survivors."

Mr. Lloyd-George added that an Inspector of the Board of Trade had proceeded to the scene, but his preliminary report had not yet been received.

The London newspapers to-morrow morning will again keenly discuss the causes of the disaster and the rumors of speed competition. Great attention will be devoted to the evidence of George A. Strachan of Boston in a published interview to the effect that the speed of the train was so great that he had a strong inclination to pull the alarm cord, but that on the advice of friends he refrained from doing so.

According to The Standard, the American Consul at Southampton, Mr. Swalm, made the novel suggestion, based on the fact that high speed produces a cushion of compressed air in front of a swiftly moving express train, that this air resistance between the engine and the houses rising above the bridge may have been sufficient slightly to raise the front of the engine and cause it to leave the rails on the curve.

MUCH ANXIETY IN NEW YORK.

Fear for Persons Who Were Not in the Salisbury Wreck.

Relatives and friends of those who were killed or injured in the wreck at Salisbury, England, early on Sunday morning had a hard time yesterday in getting information about what was to be done with the bodies of the dead and the condition of the injured. Little news was available outside the afternoon press dispatches.

Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday sent this message to Mayor McClellan in London:

"The City of New York felicitates you and Mrs. McClellan on your Providential escape."

Justice Dugro, whose son-in-law, F. H. Cossitt, was killed in the wreck, sent several cablegrams to his daughter. Late in the afternoon he received this cablegram:

"Will sail on Wednesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. with the body of Frederick."

Many persons called at the office of the International Mercantile Marine Company yesterday morning and asked about relatives and friends. The telephones into the office were also ringing all the day. Many seemed to fear that the full list of dead and injured had not been printed. Among the persons for whom a great deal of anxiety was shown was Homer Folks, ex-Charities Commissioner. He was on the steamship, but in his office in the United Charities Building it was said to be certain that he had not been in the wreck.

The Board of Directors of the International Mercantile Marine held a meeting at the offices at 9 Broadway, at which cablegrams were read from the company's representatives at Salisbury. They learned afterward that at the time of the accident the passengers were out of the company's jurisdiction.

A cablegram was received from Sir Charles Scotter, Chairman of the London & Southwestern Railroad Company, expressing regret that the accident had occurred. Another cablegram was received from the Directors of the London & Southwestern Railroad.

The law firm of Morris, Sentell & Main, whose offices are at 16 Exchange Place, promptly sent a man to London to look after the body of Charles E. Sentell.

The downtown business office of John E. McDonald, who was one of those killed in the wreck, is at 100 Broadway. He was a member of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company there. His partner in that concern is Henry S. Karney, who had been in Oswego, but notified his office that he was on the way to New York to do whatever the family might wish him to do regarding the death of his partner.

At the residence of Miss Mary F. Howieson, 503 West 148th Street, it was said that a cablegram had been received from Mrs. McDonald, telling of the death of her husband, Miss Howieson, Mrs. White, and others, and suggesting that some one come to London to take care of the body of Miss Howieson. It had been determined before that John T. Howieson, a brother of the dead woman, should go to Salisbury.

MOURN FOR "HUMAN ENIGMA."

Victim of English Wreck Ran and Danced on His Hands.

The boys and girls in the neighborhood of Morgan Avenue, Williamsburg, were mourning the death of Julius Keller yesterday. "The Human Enigma," as he was called, was a great favorite with his young friends and with the firemen of Engine Company No. 137 just across the street from his house, at 46 Morgan Avenue. Keller was one of those killed in the wreck in England Sunday.

He had lived at the Morgan Avenue address for a long time. His wife keeps a little confectionery store there, and an unmarried sister lived with him also. He was 38 years old.

His legs were paralyzed when he was quite young. He took to walking on his hands and doing with them not only what other people do with those members, but also what other people do with their feet. He did his tricks for fun at first. Then some one put him on the vaudeville stage. He had been on the stage for years, and was going to England to fill an engagement, as he told his firemen friends the Friday before he sailed.

Keller spent a good deal of time in the firehouse when he was at home. It was one of his favorite stunts to race the firemen up the stairs and up the pole. He could beat them going up the pole; they could best him up the stairs. He was a proficient musician also, his favorite instrument being the zither. One of his tricks on the stage was to dance the buck wing, and other negro dances on his hands, which were covered with gloves fitted with sandpaper.

But is was with the boys and girls of the neighborhood that he was the greatest favorite. Coming to know them at his wife's little candy store, he entered into al itheir mild sports. No newcomer in the neighborhood was fully initiated until they had run a race with Keller. It was the rule that he should have half a block the start, as he had to run on his hands. Often he would come out the winner, whereupon his vanquished opponent would have to be content with the grade of a raw amateur, not to be classed with those who could beat Mr. Keller.

"The Human Enigma" was not small and sickly looking by any means. The work of his arm and shoulder muscles having been doubled, they had increased enormously in size. His body was big to start with.

LOSS OF THE EQUITABLE.

One Victim Insured for $81,650—Others for Smaller Amounts.

Three of the men who were killed in the wreck at Salisbury, England, were insured in the Equitable Life for a total of $118,650.

Louis Cassier of New York had two policies for $10,000 each, which had been running for several years, and a third policy for a like amount, which he took out on June 22, the day before the New York sailed.

Franklin W. Koch of Allentown, Penn., had two paid-up policies for $5,825 each, one for $5,000, which had been in force many years, and a fourth for $65,000, which was taken out in 1904.

Charles E. Sentell of Brooklyn had an old policy for $4,000 and a more recent one for $3,000.

¶ As an Executor or Trustee a trust company is preferable to an individual, because it has many qualities of desirability that the individual lacks, in addition to the rights and powers bestowed upon him.

THIS Company will undertake the entire management of estates, look after the rents, insurance, repairs and taxes, as well as the reinvestment of surplus income.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

THAW'S VALET IS DEAD; JEROME HAS HIS STORY

Continued from Page 1.

relationship with certain women were absolutely untrue. He insisted upon the truth of his statement that traps were laid for White, baited with young girls, but that such traps annoyed instead of tempting his employer.

Rorke, on the other hand, said that he knew of one instance in which three of the McKenna detectives tracked White to a "studio" in West Twenty-sixth Street. White was in an automobile with two girls so young that they were still in short dresses. White and the girls, according to Rorke, went upstairs, and pretty soon wine was sent up to them.

"One of the three detectives watching outside should have hurried to Thaw with the news that they had bagged their game," said Rorke. "It would then have only been necessary for Thaw to get the police or the agents for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and break in the door. White could have had no defense. He would have been caught with the goods on. Instead of doing so the three detectives went off to bed and made their reports privately the next day. Thaw probably will know of this incident for the first time when he reads it in the papers.

"It was Thaw's intention all along to get such evidence against White as would show the architect up and either land him in jail or drive him out of the country."

Bergoff and Rorke were among the first witnesses examined by Assistant District Attorney Garvan. The other private detectives concerned in the case, who had been corraled by subpoena servers, were also heard.

Mrs. Thaw reached the Tombs yesterday morning at 10:25 o'clock—five minutes before the usual time for admitting callers. These five minutes she was compelled to spend in the waiting room, with a motley crowd of men and women. Presently Warden Flynn put in his appearance, and as soon as he saw her, walked over and shook hands. She told him that she felt better than she had for several days.

"I believe I will come at this time every day," she declared. "I find that I can dodge these horrible crowds outside easier."

Mrs. Thaw was taken into the matron's room and searched. Nothing contraband was found about her. Indeed, with the exception of one or her earlier visits, when she was possessed of a box of candied fruits which she thought would be a welcome addition to her husband's prison fare, there has been nothing to complain of in the matter of her observance of prison rules.

The search over she was escorted to Thaw's cell in Murderers' Row. He had already been told of her presence in the jail and was eagerly awaiting her. They embraced through the iron bars of the cage as well as they might and kissed each other repeatedly. The visit lasted about an hour. From the prison she was driven to the office of her attorneys, where she remained for an hour. After she left it was announced that the report that she expected to become a mother soon was without foundation.

Richard Mansfield White, brother of Stanford White, remained in seclusion at the White home, 121 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday. He did not visit the District Attorney with Lawyer Evarts, and denied himself to newspaper reporters who tried to see him.

District Attorney Jerome expects to leave to-morrow for Lakeville, where he will remain for a week or so. Then he will start for the South, where he will spend the remainder of his vacation.

After his lawyers had left him for the day Thaw enjoyed his first outdoor exercise since he was imprisoned in the Tombs. About forty other prisoners were in the yard at the same time. They walked on the elliptic walk which follows the wall. The west side of the yard was shady and the east side sunny.

Thaw had made but two laps when he announced that the sun was too much for him, and made for a shady spot near the Leonard Street wall. After a rest he resumed his march and made a few more laps. Then he asked Deputy Warden Marley, who was in charge in the yard, if he might not go into the shade and stay there for the rest of the exercise time. Several others made a like request. None was refused.

The chances are that in Thaw's case, the desire was dictated not so much by the heat as by the fact that the windows of the Bradstreet and New York Life Buildings, from the fourth stories up, were filled with people armed with field glasses who were trying to pick White's slayer out from the other prisoners. These buildings stand on Leonard Street, and it took Thaw but a very few minutes to realize that he was the cause of the interest on the part of their occupants.

At 4 o'clock Thaw returned to his cell and was locked in for the night.

A DEFENSE LIKE THAW'S.

Tighe Insane, He Says, When He Killed His Wife, Not Before or After.

Before Recorder Goff in General Sessions was begun yesterday the trial of Martin Tighe, a clerk, formerly of 148 West 108th Street, for a murder committed five years ago. Tighe was arrested in June, 1901, for the murder of his wife, but was declared insane and sent to Matteawan without trial some six months after the murder was committed. He got his freedom from the Asylum for the Criminal Insane a couple of months ago under habeas corpus proceedings begun at his own instance.

Assistant District Garvan, who is prosecuting Tighe, succeeded in picking a jury from a special panel at the session yesterday. The taking of testimony will begin to-day. Richard S. White of 55 East Ninety-third Street, President of a lumber concern, who occupies the sixth seat in the jury box, was accepted despite his declaration in answer to a question by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Tighe's counsel, that he did not believe in a defense of insanity, when the insanity was coexistent with the very moment of the crime alone and did not exist before or after its commission.

The killing of Mrs. Tighe occurred after a quarrel between the couple. The woman had the husband arrested for assault and afterward left him and went to live with her mother. She returned shortly afterward to her old home to get some baby's clothes. Tighe then asked her to return to live with him. She declined, there was a quarrel, he cut her throat, stabbed her several times, and then fled, but was arrested some days afterward. Tighe's father was a wealthy saloonkeeper with political pull.

JEROME AT HIS OFFICE.

Silent on Politics and Affairs of His Office—To Go South on July 15.

District Attorney Jerome, who came back from his fishing trip in Maine and Canada on Sunday, returned to the Criminal Courts Building and his official duties yesterday. There was no thrilling fish story to lend lustre to his official homecoming, but Mr. Jerome said he had enjoyed every minute of his trip, and, from the tan on his face and the general sprightliness of his manner, it was plain to be seen that his outing had done him good.

Mr. Jerome will remain in the city only for a couple of days. He will go to his home in Lakeville on the Fourth, and will stay there until July 15, when he will start for a fortnight's journey in the South, where he will make several speeches, the first one before the Georgia Bar Association at Warm Springs, Ga. The itinerary of the Southern trip has not yet been made up.

Mr. Jerome remained silent on nearly every subject on which the reporters desired information. He had nothing to say regarding the premature boom for the Gubernatorial nomination started in Mr. Jerome's favor by his chief clerk and manager in two campaigns, John Henneberry. He would not discuss insurance or pending cases and criminal investigations. Mr. Jerome spent a very busy day attending to correspondence and other routine work of his office.

Marcum Murder Trial Opens.

BEATTYVILLE, Ky., July 2.—The trial of ex-County Judge James Hargis, B. Fulton French, an attorney; ex-Sheriff Edward Callahan, and others on the charge of assassinating Lawyer James B. Marcum in Jackson three years ago began to-day before Judge Dorsey. It is expected that considerable difficulty will be experienced in obtaining a jury, the report being current that Hargis and Callahan and their friends have made a personal canvass of all men available for jury service.

CANDY POISONS 8 CHILDREN.

Kind-Hearted Caller Brings Trouble to a Brooklyn Tenement.

A flavoring extract, supposed to be lemon, poisoned eight children, most of them babies, in the tenement at 488 Smith Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Last night a Health Department Inspector was trying to find out what store the extract came from. The children are in the Long Island Hospital, where they were taken after being treated at their homes.

If Lawrence Ryan and a man who lives in the Old Men's Home at Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, had not such a good heart it never would have happened. He loves children, and when he started to visit his friends, the Meiners, at 488 Smith Street, he stopped at a store on the way and purchased 15 cents' worth of stick candy.

There are five of the little Meiners, ranging from Anna, who is 1 year old, to Mary, who is 9. In a minute after Ryan's arrival five sticks of candy were sticking at reckless angles out of five small mouths. The Meiners were so pleased with their treasures that they wanted to share with every other child in the tenement.

They escaped the flat and visited the neighbors. In half an hour little Anna came in, yelling, with her hands on little Mary. The other streamed after—Frances, Bernard, Joseph, and Mary. They were all ill. Mr. and Mrs. Meiner became very much excited, and so did Mr. Ryan. It was decided to call an ambulance.

Dr. Goldsmith came and treated the children, but didn't seem to do them much good. The Meiners were carried off to the hospital, still screaming with pain. They hadn't been there half an hour before another frantic call came in from the same neighborhood. This time Dr. Harris went.

James Brown, 14 months, of 488 Smith Street, had had a taste of the candy, and he was sick. Frank Quigley, who is 2 years old, and lives at No. 487, was in just a bad state, and his brother, Joseph, 3 years, was sick, too. They were carried to the hospital. Last night it was said that all of the children would recover.

The physicians questioned Ryan and tried to find out where he got the candy. He could not remember the location of the store. It was on his way to the Meiners', and that was all he knew. A Health Inspector walked back over the course taken by Ryan, but the old man couldn't be made to remember.

At the hospital the physicians said they thought some artificial acid flavoring had been used in place of lemon, though they couldn't tell the nature of the acid. The Health Department has a stick of the candy and will analyze it.

NEW BATTLESHIP TESTED.

The Nebraska Makes 18.95 Knots on Her Builders' Trial.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 2.—The battleship Nebraska on a builders' trial to-day made 18.95 knots over the prescribed course off Point Beals.

The battleship with Capt. Lawe and Capt. Jordison in command was sent over the course three times, twice at the record speed and once slowly. The requirements of the Naval Department are that the battleship shall make 19 knots and her builders assert that this will be easily accomplished. Lieut. Commander R. E. Coontz, Inspector of Equipment; Naval Constructor Arthur Grimshaw, Inspector of machinery and ordnance, and Naval Constructor Ruhn were aboard unofficially.

The Nebraska will go to the Puget Sound Navy Yard on July 5 and her bottom will be cleaned in preparation for the official trial.

"LITTLE CONEY" A NUISANCE.

Jersey Resort to be Closed, Says Vice Chancellor Pitney.

Vice Chancellor Pitney plainly expressed the opinion in Jersey City yesterday afternoon that the pleasure resort on the Hudson Boulevard known as "Little Coney Island" ought to be closed not only Sundays but weekdays, as a nuisance. He had just heard a summing up in the application of Michael Genaro for an injunction to restrain Frederick Dolls from operating a merry-go-round and saloon business at Little Coney Island. The Vice Chancellor said:

"Although I will not give a decision now I will say that the evidence has thoroughly established that it is a nuisance to the people of the neighborhood to have this amusement concern carried on during the week or Sundays. The only consideration against a permanent injunction in this case is a doubt as to the sincerity of the application."

HEAVY BAIL FOR CHAUFFEUR.

Policeman Also Charged with Taking $10 from His Employers.

Coroner Acritelli held a preliminary examination into the death of Frank Lavecchia of 284 Mott Street, who was struck and killed by a sight-seeing automobile at First Street and the Bowery last night, and then held William E. McFadden, the chauffeur, of 436 West Forty-eighth Street, in $10,000 bail pending the inquest.

It was 11:30 o'clock when Policeman Krams of the Fifth Street Station took his prisoner into the Coroner's courtroom, where Acritelli was holding another hearing. There they were met by members of the concern for which McFadden works, and the latter, according to some of Lavecchia's relatives, gave the policeman $10. Krams says it was $5. The money Krams says he handed over to McFadden at once.

Krams then, according to Coroner Acritelli, left the courtroom with McFadden and went to lunch, not returning until 1 o'clock. Because of this action Coroner Acritelli says he intends to prefer charges against Krams at Police Headquarters.

Senator Cobb Renominated.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 2.—At the convention in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, held in Carthage to-day, Senator George H. Cobb of this city was unanimously renominated. A resolution was adopted favoring the extension of the Black River Canal from Carthage to Dexter, a distance of about twenty-eight miles.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1 A. M.—410 West Thirty-ninth Street; Abraham Friedman; damage, $500.

1:30 A. M.—108 and 110 Lewis Street; Jacob Berkowitz; damage, $10,500.

1:55 A. M.—27 Vestry Street; Von Brunner & Co.; damage trifling.

8 A. M.—164 Sixth Avenue; Otto Bellkirk; damage, $10.

8:20 A. M.—683 Water Street; R. Levine; damage trifling.

10:15 A. M.—318 East Eighth Street; Barney Staneuer; damage, $200.

11:15 A. M.—237 Cherry Street; Nathan Labisky; no damage.

11:25 A. M.—10 Minetta Street; Mary A. Gordon; damage, $25.

2:20 P. M.—2,210 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—3,525 Broadway; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:25 P. M.—210 Chrystie Street; Canmaratp & Raltino; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—252 West Twentieth Street; John Anderson; damage, $3.

9 P. M.—29 Batavia Street; James Baker; damage, $2.

9:30 P. M.—Fifty-second Street and Ninth Avenue; New York Edison Company; damage, $1.

10:30 P. M.—74 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:50 P. M.—214 East Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

¶ No matter which letterhead you may prefer—printed, embossed, engraved or lithographed—it will not only look better, but will create a better impression if you specify

Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

¶ Your printer knows. Ask him politely but firmly to use it.

MEN WHO ARE NOT satisfied with mere correctness in style, but who besides demand highest quality, distinctiveness and becomingness, will find what they want in our offerings of hats, gloves and curios.

We have designed and made hats for discriminating men for over seventy-four years.

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
Fulton and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOWLER REPORTS DEFEND NEW YORK LIFE DEALS

Continued from Page 1.

formal action by the Finance Committee respecting any disposition of this $800,000 interest, it was the understanding of the committee that if it could be disposed of to advantage it should be sold. The market value of syndicate subscriptions, unlike that of stocks and bonds generally, is as a rule to be sought and found through the syndicate managers, and in this case, therefore, through J. P. Morgan & Co.

On Dec. 31, 1903, Mr. Perkins, then Chairman of the Finance Committee, informed Mr. Randolph, Treasurer of the company, that for J. P. Morgan & Co., of which firm Mr. Perkins was a member, he would purchase the $800,000 interest at par. It was accordingly transferred on that day by the New York Life Insurance Company to J. P. Morgan & Co., and a check for J. P. Morgan & Co. for $800,000 was received on the same day by the New York Life Insurance Company and deposited to its credit in bank. Mr. Perkins later ascertained that it was not the custom for J. P. Morgan & Co. to purchase participation interest in the underwritings of any syndicate of which that firm was manager, and that to buy the underwritings of the New York Life Insurance Company would involve either a discrimination as to that company or a moral obligation to repurchase the subscription of every other subscriber who might wish to sell to the firm.

After consideration, on Jan. 2, 1904, Mr. Perkins reported to the company that by reason of this position of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the fact that he represented both parties to the sale, the transaction would have to be annulled. The transaction was therefore on that ground annulled, and on that day the certificate was returned to the company and the company repaid to J. P. Morgan & Co. the $800,000 and $286.67 interest for two days.

At the end of the year 1904 the $800,000 participation was sold through J. P. Morgan & Co., and the New York Life Insurance Company received therefor the sum of $720,000, being 90 per cent. Your committee is advised by counsel and reports that there is no liability on the part of Mr. Perkins or any officer or Trustee in connection with these transactions.

Everybody Indorsed.

The report deals with the Finance Committee, which at present consists of John Claflin, E. D. Randolph, Woodbury Langdon, George A. Morrison, President Orr, and Darwin P. Kingsley, in much the same way as with Mr. Perkins, winding up with a general indorsement of them and their work. It then commends the departmental and branch-office work, and advances the familiar theory which was propounded by various companies during the Armstrong Committee's investigation that if the cost of new business does more than consume the funds which the business produces the excess is made up later on from the renewal premiums. It states as its conclusion that the new business has been acquired "economically and in accordance with sound and legitimate methods." The committee continues:

Though the officers of the company have been alert and energetic in increasing its business from year to year, there is no evidence that they have obtained it at an unduly excessive expense, or procured the writing of insurance that there was reason to believe would lapse at an early day, or disregarded in any degree the rights and interests of any class of its policy holders. Whether the limitations of the new legislation will result in greater benefits to the policy holders time alone will tell. If they do, the good faith of the methods which they supersede is not thereby impugned.

After recommending that the foreign business of the New York Life be continued, the committee dismisses all other criticisms that have been passed on the company by saying that they do not need extended consideration because all defects at any time revealed have been remedied. The report is signed by the full membership of the committee, Thomas P. Fowler, Chairman; Norman B. Ream, Hiram R. Steele, A. G. Paine, and Clarence H. Mackay.

PRESIDENT PEABODY ANGRY.

Calls Accountants Careless or Ignorant—A Crisis Near.

Further evidence of the open break between President Peabody of the Mutual Life and some of the influential Trustees in the board of that company came yesterday when Mr. Peabody, in a statement prepared for publication, savagely attacked the report which the rest of the Truesdale Committee submitted to the board last Wednesday and denounced the work of the committee's accountants for "carelessness and ignorance." It was these same accountants, Haskins & Sells and Price, Waterhouse & Co., who made up the financial statement to which the Mutual pointed in its advertisement "The Truth About the Mutual Life" as an evidence of the stability and good management of the company.

Mr. Peabody's particular grievance against the Truesdale Committee and its accountants yesterday concerned the reference in the committee's report to a "temporary" real estate loan of $300,000 appearing on the books of the real estate loan department on Dec. 31, 1905, which the Mutual's law department was said to know nothing about it as to title, &c.

This was what Mr. Peabody said about it:

"The statement made in the report of the Truesdale Committee relating to a $300,000 loan, namely, that the law department has no knowledge, and that no information of title has been exhibited, is based on erroneous facts. The bond and mortgage representing this loan are on file in the bond and mortgage department. The usual proceedings as to title have been taken. The title has been guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the mortgage is guaranteed by the Bond and Mortgage Company, and the loan is as safe and sound as any loan on the company's books. The statement in the report is one of several errors growing out of carelessness or ignorance of the accountants."

Mr. Truesdale was out of town yesterday, and his associate, Mr. Auchincloss, was invisible as usual. It was said at the Mutual Building that this particular loan was on the Hotel Earlington, situated in Twenty-seventh Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, which was appraised by Michael Coleman, long the Mutual's appraiser of property for real estate loans, at $525,000. The two other loans, aggregating $110,000, which were included in the reference of the Truesdale Committee to "discrepancies" between the books of the company and those of the bond and mortgage department, have been, it is said, paid off.

It is expected that there will be plenty of action soon in the present controversy. President Peabody, it is understood, is somewhat wearied of the rôle which he has been obliged to play since he took office in the Mutual, and is disposed to bring matters to a crisis, so that the next few days may see some very interesting developments in Mutual affairs.

Cardinal Gibbons Won't Serve.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—It was authoritatively stated here to-day that Cardinal Gibbons has written a letter to the Secretary of the International Policy Holders' Committee in New York withdrawing his consent to serve as a member of that committee. The Cardinal would not have time to attend the committee meetings, and besides he does not feel qualified to pass upon the various questions and financial matters that would come before the committee.

It was announced here last night that Cardinal Gibbons would be asked to let his name stand on the committee list and to send an alternate to the meetings to act for him.

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585 Madison Ave. | 706 " " | 992 " " | 1064 " " | There is nothing like the dry process for cleaning Shirt Waists

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TRY OUR DELICIOUS ICE CREAM SODA AND CARAMELS

IF IT'S H&I IT'S LINEN

It imparts the true college air to the young man. Cool, cleanly and comfortable.

Easy on the neck and easy on the scarf, because it has the "Slip-Easy Band."

Stamped "Warranted Linen" as is every "H. & I." collar. Cotton collars are merely food for the laundry.

Look for, ask for "H. & I."

2 for a quarter — quarter sizes.

Booklet "Linen Facts" free for a post-card.

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FIRST PRESIDENT

The World's Greatest 5c Cigar

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Launch Steering Wheels, Galvanized

4th of July and vacation necessities

COMPRISE the bulk of to-day's unmatchable bargains in our great reduction sale. The great exodus of the Summer comes to-day—some to the bright sands of the seashore—some to wooded retreats in the heart of the mountains. Either place holds delight in store for those who go suitably prepared for a day's, week's, or season's outing. We offer you reminders in this announcement that ought to serve you a good turn.

Goods that you can use to advantage at prices reduced. Our clearing sales are under way, and outing goods share in the reductions along with all other lines of merchandise. Read this page carefully—there's much to interest you.

Store closes 5:30 P. M. daily.

A Delightfully Cool Place for Luncheon—Our Eighth Floor Restaurant.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store closes 12:30 noon Saturday

Summer toilet specials.

CUCUMBER and elderflo wer cream for tan and sunburn, at, per jar..... 15c and 25c

Witch hazel cream, bottle..19c
Cucumber jelly in tubes....10c
Idealia violet talcum powder —large box.....15c
Bath brushes—adjustable handle —good quality.....25c
Idealia Florida water, 8 oz..35c
West India bay rum; ½ pt., 25c; pint.....46c
Violet sea salt for bath—large box.....20c

Main Floor.

Dainty gauze fans at $1.25.

ARRIVED late, so no sooner in stock than the price is reduced. Beautiful designs in gauze and lace fans—neatly spangled and carved bone sticks—ordinarily $2—reduced to close at..... 1.25

Large Ning Poo fans at 8c—Solid comfort is what they are for—big heart-shaped fans of split bamboo.

Main Floor.

Sale of women's bathing suits at $1.95

LOT of 1,200 bathing suits ordered specially for our Annual Sale have just arrived, and will be on sale Tuesday, the day before the 4th. Third Floor.

It's a timely offering, for the bathing suit season is here now, and thousands are on the watch for just such values as these—a bathing suit at an economical price that has style and capacity for wear $1.95

Come in blue and black—large sailor collar trimmed with narrow white soutache braid—full blouse and bloomers attached to plaited skirt—would sell at a third more and be considered cheap—sale price..... $1.95

Brooklyn Knitting Co.'s bathing suits for men at 2.50

The entire stock of the Brooklyn Knitting Company's bathing suits, famous for style and fit, on sale in two lots at 2.50 and 3.50. Regularly sold at $4 to $7.50. All the colors represented. Shirts with quarter sleeves, some sleeveless; all fine worsted.....2.50 and 3.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Folding go cart at $1.75

WE are demonstrating daily that a comfortable go cart can be made and sold for a low price—these at 1.75 are better for baby than many that are on the market at double. Third Floor.

These go carts are made with veneer back and seat—steel gearing—flat arm rests and rubber tire wheels—easy to ride in and a really remarkable value at $1.75

Alwin folding go carts, $6.

Strong wood frame—nickel trimmings—flexible leatherette seat—adjustable to reclining position—rubber tire wheels.

Reclining go carts at $5.

Steel springs and axles—rubber tired—green enameled gearing—adjustable back and footrest.

4th of July table decorations.

Sixth Floor.

SUITABLE for outings and picnics. We carry a large assortment and can help to arrange for a day's fun at small expense.

Firecracker candy boxes; each 5c and..... 10c
Fancy old fort candy boxes; each..... 20c
Shield and flag candy boxes; each..... 10c
Silk flag candy boxes; each..... 20c
Miniature cannon candy boxes; each 10c and..... 15c
Uncle Sam's hats, for candy, ices, &c., each..... 10c
Snapping mottoes; per doz. 25c., 30c. and..... 50c
Fancy crepe paper, red, white and blue; roll..... 15c
Napkins, red, white and blue; per 100..... 40c
Lunch sets, red, white and blue; each..... 25c

Hammocks

Third Floor.

AS far as comfort and wear are concerned, these $1.25 hammocks are as good as you need—strongly woven, with pillow and valance—large assortment of colors. $1.25

Lawn swings

of hardwood—painted and varnished—for two passengers, $3.25—for four passengers, $5.25.

Flag bunting

EVERYBODY has something to decorate tomorrow. We will reduce that part of your expenses one-third by offering 1,000 yards of fine quality printed bunting—fast color—reg. 7c. grade. At, per yard..... 5c

Main Floor.

Keep cool.

EVERYTHING necessary to help you ride the torrid wave will be found in the basement. A few price hints: Basement.

2 qt. White Mountain Freezer, reg. 2.35..... 1.95
4 qt. Peerless Freezer, reg. 2.85. 2.25
Pineapple Fyers..... .25
Wax paper for wrapping sandwiches, etc. Pkg..... .05
Glass Lemon Juice Extractors .05
Retinned Lemon Squeezer.. .12
Iron Lemon Squeezer with glass lining..... .25

Atlas refrigerator—made of ash—finished in golden oak—lined with polished zinc—ice capacity 55 lbs. Reg. 14.25. At 10.50

Sale of women's sample wash skirts, $2.

HAVE bought up the manufacturer's entire sample line of white wash skirts—a magnificent collection in which the maker's best workmanship is represented in the latest styles—at less than half price. Third Floor.

White wash skirts of beautiful fine poplinette—well tailored—plaited model—all sizes—skirts that were made to sell at $4.50. Bought them at less than cost of making—sale price..... $2

$9.75 princess dresses, $5.95.

In fine figured dotted swisses; high neck, short sleeves, lace trimmed, full round skirt with deep tucks, made up specially for the Fourth of July sale.

$14.75 linen coat suits, $7.50.

Various models, Prince Chap, short box coat or fancy trimmed eton, all colors, white, light blue and pink, two shades of gray, new skirts.

White English rep skirts, $5.

A new lot—plainly tailored or embroidery trimmed—several models to select from.

Great millinery clearance

THE greatest money's worth ever offered in millinery here to-day. We are closing out several hundred untrimmed hats at a mere fraction of the cost to produce.

Hats that sold out of stock up to $1.50—neat effects in colors, that only need a touch of trimming to make a fashionable hat for Summer—for quick clearance 25c. 25c

Clearance of women's jaunty stiff trimmed Java sailors—trimmed with silk velvet and quills—the greatest millinery value of the year, at..... 2.95

July clearing sale of men's suits at $15.

WHAT better news for the Fourth of July than this offer of the choice of our entire stock of men's suits at $15? That's what we are offering you to-day.

$20—$25—$27.50 and $30 suits in this great clearing sale all at this greatly reduced price, $15, and all made in the very latest style effects..... $15 Second Floor.

Very latest models in worsteds, tweeds, Scotch mixtures, cheviots, cassimeres, French flannels, blue and black serge, popular grays and other smart fabrics for the Summer—skeleton, quarter, half or full lined.

☞ The most particular dressers will find these suits to their liking. Every garment comparable with the bestwork of the custom tailor, and at regular prices sold at a moderate figure. Come and bring your friends to-day. It's everybody's chance to save a third to a half on a stylish summer suit..... $15

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Leather suit cases, $3.75.

THE man who travels much should own one of these cases; nothing better ever sold at $5; steel frame, riveted hinges, reinforced corners, cloth lined, shirt pocket, two straps around case, brass lock, 24 inches..... 3.75

Others 1.50, 2.50, $4, $5 up to 125.00.

Canvas covered dress trunks, four hardwood slats on top, two frames around body, iron or fibre binding, bras trimming, sheet iron bottom, excelsior lock..... $5

Others at $6, 7.50, $10, $15 up to 82.50.

Men's negligee shirts, 79c

THE same nobby patterns that the fashionable haberdashers are offering at $1.25 and $1.50. Maker was overstocked, however, and our offer led him to make the sacrifice.

All the latest patterns included; mostly in dark grounds—detached or attached cuffs—plain or plaited bosoms—cut in the most approved fashion—the majority would sell regularly for double the price asked..... 79c

Main Floor.

Men's flannel shirts, detached collars, $1.85.

Washable four-in-hands and bow ties 25c.—Immense purchase of washable neckwear in all the latest patterns—same you'd have to pay the exclusive haberdasher 50c. for—helped the maker clear his overstock of materials and the saving is half..... 25c

1,800 bathing caps and 2,000 shoes

WE'VE collected one of the finest assortments of bathing accessories you ever saw—caps of fast color, shoes, etc., at popular prices. Notion Dept.

Tam o' Shanter caps in oil silk and rubber-lined sateen; in plain colors and polka dots..... 25c & 50c

Women's pure rubber skull caps or divers; special at..... 50c

Hood and bandanna caps—made of rubber-lined silk and sateen. These caps are made with tight-fitting cap, which is waterproof and watertight—over this are attached flowing loose ends, which one ties in a bow in front, giving a dressy appearance—all absolutely fast colors..... 50c to 1.25

Bathing shoes of all kinds—made over lasts which insure a perfect fit and comfort; pair, 25c and 50c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of reed rockers at $2.25

COULD only secure 500 of these rockers at the present time. Maker is behind with orders, but we have a standing option for a certain number at a special price. Fifth Floor.

Same reed rockers elsewhere are selling at $3.50—very comfortable chairs—durably made and one of the best sellers ever placed in our store. Get several of them for your summer home at..... $2.25

Bed outfit for $16.50.

Bed, spring and mattress for $16.50. White enameled bedstead, heavy continuous post—heavy laterals and fancy brass scroll fillings—all sizes—good iron spring—helical springs—all hair mattress—best A. C. A. ticking..... $16.50

$20 bookcases at $15.

A clear saving of $5 on a bookcase; good enough for any library. Genuine quartered oak—golden finish—6 ft. high and 39 in. wide—fitted with double glass door and adjustable shelves—guaranteed construction..... $15

Your vacation reading.

OVER 2,500 handsome cloth-bound books—100 splendid titles—good Summer literature—white clear paper. Regularly sold at 15c to 25c. Special..... 10c Third Floor.

Choice copyright fiction, 15c.

500 volumes from Doubleday, Page & Co.—such titles as "Arms and Woman," "In Hostile Red," "Masters of Men," "Heart's Highway," etc. Regularly 50c and 95c 15c

1.08 copyright fiction 45c.

Many good titles like

Fortunes of Oliver Horn—Hopkinson Smith.
Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come—John Fox.
The Seekers—Harry Leon Wilson.
Pillar of Light—Louis Tracy.
Helmet of Navarre—Bertha Runkle.
Raffles—E. W. Hornung.
Bath Comedy—A. & E. Castle.
Quincy Adams Sawyer—C. F. Pidgin.

45c

Dainty washable belts, 10c

A BELT that was made to sell at 25c., but as we took all the manufacturer had, we got them at a bargain. Made of white cotton material with neat designs embroidered on it—finished off with a small gilt buckle. Special price..... 10c

Main Floor.

Women's stocks

THEY add a dainty touch of style to the outing gown—very dainty P. K. stocks with fancy madras, ascot and pearl pins. Similar to those sold regularly at 50c. Secured 1,500 to sell at half price.. 25c

Main Floor.

Hand painted parasols

WE'RE only able to secure 75 of these white linen hand painted parasols—jewel tipped—would ordinarily sell for $2—just the thing for country or seashore. While they last price $1.39..... 1.39

Main Floor.

Golf hair nets, 15c.

THAT section of the store where you buy all the little things of importance—notions—is replete with splendid values for the Fourth. Notion Dep't.

Golf or allover hair nets—each..... 15c
Back silk hair nets—dozen 19c
Transparent collar supporters—set..... 3c
Silk tie shoe laces—black and tan..... 10c
Large pad, sew-on or pin-on supporters—special. 21c

Children's straw hats.

WE aim to close out the majority of our straw hats for children before the Fourth of July. Second Floor.

Milan, Swiss and rough straws—Silk streamers and side bows; formerly sold at from $1.95 to $3.45, to close at..... 95c to 1.45

Outing hats and caps—Beach, rough rider, college, telescope, auto, Tam o'Shanter; all colors; duck, linen, pique and poplins.. 25c & 50c

Handkerchiefs at 12½c.

SALE especially planned for vacation seekers. Men's and women's plain Belfast Irish linen hemstitched handkerchiefs; women's hand worked unlaundered initial embroidered linen, also crossbar linen handkerchiefs with dainty initial; and men's silk finished handkerchiefs, white centre with colored border and colored grounds in latest Parisian colorings and designs—19c. and 25c. grades, at 12½c

Main Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Women's & children's shoes

ALL the young women, and the matrons, too, will want a pair of white canvas Oxford ties for the Fourth. We offer the best hand turned and Goodyear welt white Sea Island canvas Pumps, Ties and Gibson Ties.

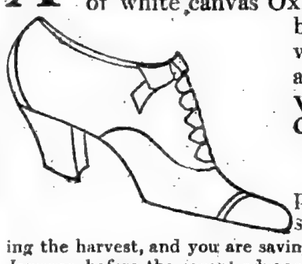

Second Floor.

Women's size at the low price $1.95
Children's shoes priced according to size at $1.15, $1.35, $1.75

Do not think because they are low in price that you will find that there is something lacking. We are simply reaping the harvest, and you are saving money by reason of heavy purchases away in last January, before the recent advance on shoes. The price difference should be added to the present selling price, and we would still be able to meet competition, but whenever we can afford a bargain price we always quote it.

Sample shoes for women, $1.50; regularly $3 and $3.50—tan and black Oxford ties, slippers, button and lace shoes, mostly 3¼ and 4.

Sneakers in brown, black and white, reduced from 75c. and $1. Made with leather insoles; all sizes at..... 49c

Groceries for 4th of July.

Sixth Floor.

MILD SUGAR CURED HAMS—Armour's Extra Quality, thoroughly smoked, cut from corn-fed young pigs; average 10-12 lbs.; lb..... 13c

BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON—Squire's Famous New England dry sugar-cured Lean or Fat Strips; 4 to 6 lbs.; lb..... 15½c

BONED CHICKEN OR TURKEY—R. & R. Famous Packing for Sandwiches or Salads; 1-lb. can, 47c.; ½-lb. can..... 24c

FRENCH BONELESS SARDINES—Royal Stuart, large selected Fish packed in Pure Olive Oil; halves, six cans, $1.85; 35c. can. 32c

CRACKERS—Fresh from the ovens—"Buster Brown" Ginger Snaps, Lemon Biskette Snaps, Graham, Soda Crackers, Vanilla Wafers, Lunch Milk Crackers; 6 packages..... 20c

ARMOUR'S Finest Quality Boiled Hams, carefully selected, sliced to order by machine; lb..... 24c

ARMOUR'S PURE LARD—Open Kettle Rendered; 3-lb. pail, 38c.; 5-lb. pail, 48c.; 10-lb. pail..... 1.15

FIG NEWTONS—Fresh from the National Biscuit Co.'s ovens, filled with fresh Smyrna Figs; lb..... 10c

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE—True wild-cherry flavor; excellent Summer beverage; 16-oz. bottle makes 160 glasses, 45c.; 8-oz. bottle makes 80 glasses, 23c.; 4-oz. bottle makes 40 glasses, 15c.; 2-oz. bottle makes 20 glasses..... 10c

POTTED MEATS—Libby's or Armour's Veribest Potted Ham or Tongue; ½-lb. can, doz., 90c.; can, 8c.; ¼-lb. can, doz., 45c.; can.. 4c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart, Fresh Fruit and refined granulated sugar; doz., $2.25; 1-lb. glass jar..... 20c

LEMON AND ORANGE SUGAR—Absolutely pure; makes a cooling Summer drink; regular 25c. box..... 19c

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS—Royal Stuart—Finest quality, all varieties, including Raspberry and Strawberry; quart bottle, 38c.; pint bottle..... 22c

Wines and liquors.

IMPORTED CLARET—P. & E. Rudelle's St. Julien; case 12 quart bottles, $4.00; bottle..... 40c

CALIFORNIA TABLE CLARET or RHINE WINE—Full bodied; no charge for jugs; gallon..... 75c

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Dewar's Special; regular $1.25 bottle, for this sale.... 85c

CALIFORNIA WINES—Direct from Los Gatos Vineyards. Old Vintage Port, Rich Golden Sherry, Mountain Riesling, Sweet Catawba, Old Fruity Tokay, Rich old Muscatel. No charge for jug; gallon..... 85c

BASS & CO.'S IMPORTED ALE; doz. 1.60

CRYSTAL HOLLAND GIN—Imported—Fine Medicinal Properties; 1-3-gallon bottle, $1.15; regular size bottle..... 78c

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT—Bulldog bottling—Imported in glass; 1 dozen, in original case..... 1.60

IMPORTED RHINE WINE—Deinhardt & Co.'s Coblenz on Rhine Niersteiner; imported in glass; 12 quart bottles, $7.00; bottle..... 60c

RYE WHISKEY—Finch's Golden Wedding; bottle..... 83c

MEDALLION STOUT—Finest quality, dozen.. 80c

PENALTY OF DEATH ABOLISHED BY DUMA

Russian Lower Chamber's First Bill Adopted Unanimously.

PAVLOFF DRIVEN FROM HOUSE

Trembling Procurator Credited with Ordering Executions of Youths Leaves Cap in Hurried Exit.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The Duma to-night passed unanimously its first bill—a law abolishing capital punishment. The month's delay since the proposal was referred to the Ministry expired yesterday, and according to the statute the Duma could proceed immediately to pass the bill, taking three readings at one sitting. This it decided to do.

The debate this afternoon gave rise to the stormiest scene yet witnessed in the Duma. It was provoked by the appearance of Chief Military Procurator Pavloff as opponent of the bill. Pavloff's share in the recent hangings of youths in the Baltic provinces had not been forgotten, and his unpopularity has been increased by his reversal of the sentence of hard labor passed by the court-martial at Warsaw on a youth named Papal and the imposition of the death penalty, which was immediately carried into effect. It is whispered that in so doing he merely obeyed orders from Peterhof, but to the Extreme Left he is the man whose hands are stained with youthful blood.

The whole Left and part of the Centre rose and created a great uproar when he ascended the rostrum, hurling epithets such as "Hangman," "Murderer," "Cain."

Pavloff visibly quailed. His tall figure bent, his hands trembled, and a greenish hue overspread the unhealthy pallor of his face as he stood hesitating for some minutes while President Mouromtseff rang his bell and tried desperately to make himself heard above the uproar. It was a hopeless task. The noise only grew louder. One member in the centre of the House thumped his desk. Others shook their fists at the Procurator.

President Mouromtseff finally left the chair and Pavloff retreated into the hemicycle behind it, but the uproar continued, and it was evident that the House would not be quiet until he left. This he did some minutes later, forgetting his cap in his haste. This exit called forth a renewed storm of execrations.

At a later sitting of the Duma pleas for free speech were made by several members. Those who had driven out Pavloff replied that they would have heard any representative of the Ministry of War except Pavloff. He never would be allowed to say a word from that rostrum. "Away with the hangman," they cried. The rostrum was not a scaffold; it was no place for a hangman.

GOREMYKIN AT PETERHOF.

Summoned in Connection with Cabinet Changes.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—Premier Goremykin was summoned to Peterhof this afternoon in connection with the reorganization of the Cabinet. The result of the trip has not been made known owing to his late return, but it is understood that no definite decision was reached as to his successor or the composition of the new Cabinet. The latter question presents a difficulty, owing to the attitude of the Constitutional Democrats in Parliament.

The Bourse Gazette to-day says it is rumored that Gen. Trepoff, commandant of the palace, has at last fallen into imperial disfavor and is leaving Peterhof.

Interior Minister Stolypin, who more than any other member of the Cabinet seems to be trying to appease Parliament by an attitude of frankness, publicly announced to-day in behalf of the Government that after an examination the Government is prepared to accept the laws which the Lower House is considering for establishing liberty of conscience and freedom of meetings and associations.

AFRAID JEWS WOULD FIGHT.

Why a Mob Refrained from Another Massacre at Bialystok.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

BERLIN, July 2.—The Jewish Relief Society hears that a mob at Bialystok on Friday set fire to an empty barn. They then went to the police with a tale that Jews had started the fire, and asked permission to revenge themselves by another pogrom.

The police referred the mob to the Governor, who in answer to their request said:

"I will not furnish soldiers for any such purpose. If there is going to be a pogrom you will have to do the work yourselves, and if you do I warn you that you are likely to fare very badly, as the Jews certainly will defend themselves."

There was no pogrom.

LONDON, July 2.—When asked to-day to follow the example of the Congress of the United States and give the House of Commons an opportunity of recording its opinion regarding the massacre of Jews in Russia, Premier Campbell-Bannerman said:

"The recent events in Russia to which the honorable gentleman who put the question drew attention have aroused the strongest feelings in the House, but I am not at all sure that to adopt the unusual course suggested would serve any useful purpose or that it might not add to the difficulties in Russia."

WARSAW POLICE IN PANIC.

Withdrawn from Streets for Fear of Murders—Soldiers Replace Them.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, July 2.—The recent rumors to the effect that the Terrorists were organizing a general slaughter of the police were partially corroborated to-day when two policemen were shot dead and three were mortally wounded simultaneously in various parts of this city.

In consequence of the attacks made on the police the latter have been withdrawn from the streets, which are now patrolled by infantry.

This evening Terrorists shot and killed a gendarme and an infantry Captain named Tobolzeff, the latter having been accused by revolutionary papers of commanding platoons at executions. The assassins escaped.

Meat Eaters
gain strength
and economy
on
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason"

SIX DAYS IN FLOODED MINE.

Two Men Brought Out Alive Lived on Candles.

LONDON, July 2.—After being imprisoned for six days in the flooded Caradoc Vale (Wales) colliery, two miners of the six originally imprisoned were rescued alive this morning and three bodies were brought out by the rescue parties. The search will be kept up, although all hope of finding the missing man has been abandoned.

The two men rescued were discovered in the old workings, having subsisted for a week on a few candles. One of them was still able to walk. The other was delirious during the last part of his imprisonment.

FLEET SEIZES ENGLISH PORT.

Attacking Admiral Wires Edward That He Controls the Channel.

LONDON, July 2.—As a result of the naval manoeuvres both the attacking and defending fleets claim a victory. Both suffered losses in ships. Admiral May, commanding the attacking fleet, captured Scarborough, and telegraphed to King Edward:

"We have obtained complete control of the English Channel and have demanded the surrender of the English seaports."

The defenders captured the battleship Victorious, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, together with the battleship Royal Oak and two cruisers, in a battle off Cape Finisterre, and claim that they secured the trade route by driving the attackers into the North Sea.

Spain's Commercial War.

MADRID, July 2.—Premier Moret to-day confirmed the report of the rupture of Spanish commercial relations with Switzerland and France. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Madrid, is conferring with Premier Moret on the matter.

The Longworths at Blenheim.

LONDON, July 2.—The Duke of Marlborough gave a luncheon at Blenheim House to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who afterwards visited Oxford in the Duke's motor car, and thence went to London to attend a dinner and dance given by Lady Dartmouth.

BROKER LUERS A SUICIDE.

Leaves Note Disclosing Secret Marriage to Woman Who Can't Be Found.

Henry Luers, 66 years old, a broker of Flushing, L. I., committed suicide early yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas in his room in the Clarendon Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Luers was well known at the Clarendon, where he always stopped when in the city. I. K. Turner, the day clerk, who broke into the room and found the body, said that Luers had had several strokes of apoplexy, and that they had undoubtedly led to his suicide. In Flushing, where Luers lived with E. V. Brown of 59 State Street, he complained to several persons that within a few weeks he had lost money in the stock market. He carried a piece of rubber gas tube in his grip when he left Flushing a week ago.

On the dead man's body were found $30, a loaded revolver, and a note addressed to Charles Wendell, a bookkeeper for Stephen K. Tilford, a truckman, of 85 Avenue D. This note informed Luers's friends that he was married, a fact they had never known before. It read as follows:

Dear Wendell: If anything happens to me be sure and carry out my wishes. Take my body to the undertaker in Fourth Avenue from which Fred Soeren was buried, and have it cremated as soon as you can. Have my ashes any time. I leave everything I own to you and May. She is my wife. Anything she can use in my trunk she shall have. She is keeping house at 39 West Twelfth Street. Don't speak about my private affairs to any one. I trust you. HENRY LUERS.

P. S.—My head troubles me so I can't stand it. The balance in the bank and my pocket I think will pay my expenses.

At the Twelfth Street address it was said that on one there had heard of a Mrs. Luers or of a woman named "May." The place is run as a boarding house by a Frenchwoman.

Luers was a member of Puritan Lodge, No. 329, F. and A. M., and was very popular with his fellow-members. Coroner Harburger was a friend of his, and was grief-stricken when he was called to view the body.

MISS MESSENGER ROBBED.

She Didn't Want to Prosecute R. Albert Winters, and Was Rebuked by the Court.

Miss Augusta Messenger of 343 Riverside Drive appeared in the West Side Court yesterday against R. Albert Winters, a young man of good appearance, who was charged with stealing a bracelet valued at $300, a kodak worth $40, and other jewelry valued at $20, all her property. Miss Messenger is a sister of Sadie Messenger, who married James R. Roosevelt, and lives at 343 Riverside Drive also.

Miss Messenger asked Magistrate Finelite to discharge the defendant, as the property had been returned. She said that not Winters, but some other young men who called on her had taken the articles and had pawned them. She said that the articles were lent to these young men, who, she intimated, were members of prominent families, but she refused to give their names. She said also that she had given them $85 in money.

The court, however, refused to dismiss the case. "Young woman," said Magistrate Finelite, "you are endeavoring to compound a felony. The facts in this case must be brought before the court."

An attempt will be made to bring some of the other young men into court when the case is called this morning.

CHILD SAVED BY A PILLOW.

Three-Year-Old Tumbles Three Stories Through Fire Escape.

To get a breath of cool air last night Dora Bell, 3 years old, who lives on the fifth floor of 243 Broome Street, went to the fire escape. There she saw the perpendicular ladder which runs through the fire escape well and started to climb to the roof. Becoming afraid she retreated. Her foot missed the landing and she plunged through the well. On the fourth floor a tenant had a pile of bedding on the fire escape. The child struck the heap and went through, holding to a pillow.

Over and over she and the pillow turned, until they reached the fire escape on the first floor, where the pillow got between her and the platform.

Mrs. Sophie Reiner heard the crash, and saw the child sitting bolt upright, holding the pillow, and too terrified to scream. When a physician arrived from Gouverneur Hospital he said Dora had escaped with a few scratches.

PRESIDENT GUARANTEES AMERICAN CANNED MEAT

Statement Issued by Mr. Wilson Reassures Foreign Consumers.

TO BE BEST IN THE WORLD

Secretary Wilson Working to Organize the Inspection Service—England to Accept Our Inspection.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—By direction of the President Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to-day issued the following statement:

"American live stock are the healthiest in the world. The great ranges of the West produce herds of cattle in which the percentage of disease is remarkably small, and the Federal Government is steadily reducing, by approved scientific methods, this small percentage. The inspection of the animals before and at time of slaughter always has been thorough. It is true that the Department of Agriculture has heretofore lacked the power and the money to provide for an efficient supervision of sanitation and the methods of preparation of canned meat food products.

"The legislation which has just become effective provides the Department of Agriculture with an adequate law and with ample money to carry it into effect. Supervision and inspection will be extended from the pasture to the package. The Federal stamp upon the can will be a guarantee, not only of the healthfulness of the animal, but also that the product was prepared in sanitary surroundings, and with the addition of no deleterious chemical or preservative. Any meat food product bearing the Government stamp will be fit for food.

"With this law in operation it may be accepted as a fact that for healthfulness and purity the prepared or canned product will compare favorably with the fresh meat of the United States, which is and always has been the finest in the world.

"The new law is comprehensive, the means for its enforcement are ample, and its execution will be thorough. People at home and abroad may use our meats in confidence."

Secretary Wilson will not take his vacation until he has completed the organization necessary to put into operation the new meat inspection law. He will give practically his entire time to this work for the next two months.

To carry into effect the law the Civil Service Commission to-day announced an examination of inspectors, to be held on July 21. The regulations under which the examinations are to be held do not require that the Inspectors be veterinarians, but they must from experience be qualified to determine whether or not meat is sound, wholesome, and fit for human food. They must be competent to supervise the preparation and handling of various meat food products, must be between 21 and 50 years of age, and must have had not less than one year's experience in the work required to be done. The entrance salary is $1,000 per annum.

Lieut. Col. P. E. F. Hobbs of the British Army to-day visited Secretary Wilson with a view to getting his assistance in investigating American meat products. Col. Hobbs was assigned by the Commissary Department of his army to inquire into contracts which the British Government has with American packers. When the new inspection law has been put into opefation, Col. Hobbs said, the British Government will willingly accept American inspection. Col. Hobbs was introduced by Brig. Gen. Sharp, Commissary General of the United States Army.

MEAT TALK IN THE COMMONS.

Chicago Scandal Urged as an Argument for Inspection.

LONDON, July 2.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill giving the port sanitary authorities of Manchester special powers for the inspection of all food products conveyed to Manchester by the ship canal passed its second reading. Some of the Manchester members opposed the bill, contending that unless the same inspection was enforced at all British ports it would unfairly penalize the Manchester Ship Canal.

John Burns, President of the local Government Board, however, pointed out that other ports already had similar powers and that the bill was necessary in order that the people might be protected from foreign importers of bad meat. The recent Chicago meat-packing scandals were urged by Mr. Burns as a further argument in favor of the bill.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIRS.

Work of Three Years Ago Has Failed and Must Be Changed.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Extensive repairs will have to be made to the White House before President Roosevelt and his family return to it next Autumn. While no definite decison has been reached, it may be that the President will not return to Washington until late in October instead of Oct. 1, as usual.

Congress was asked at its recent session to make an appropriation for "extraordinary repairs" at the White House. Some reluctance was manifested, but $35,000 was finally authorized to be expended. Practically the whole of this amount will have to be used in making the necessary repairs.

By a curious coincidence, the discovery of the necessity for the repairs was made about the time that Stanford White was murdered. White was one of the firm of architects which directed the changes in the White House three years ago. Some of the work done at that time has failed. It has been found necessary to replace the roofs on both the east and west terraces, either because of faulty construction or because the work was rushed to such an extent that the early frosts subsequently damaged it.

How long it will take to make the repairs is not known, but the work will be pressed as rapidly as possible. It will probably be done under the direction of Col. Charles S. Bromwell, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Dr. Darlington Improving Rapidly.

Health Commissioner Darlington, who was seriously hurt in a runaway accident at Otisville, N. Y., on Saturday, was reported yesterday to be comfortable and improving rapidly. His son, who was also injured, is not as seriously hurt as was feared.

Common Prudence Suggests
the avoidance of alcoholic and other heating drinks during the warmer weather. Far better use White Rose Ceylon Tea—iced or hot. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.
White Rose Coffee Peculiarly Rich.

To-day and To-morrow.

Our work's cut out for us to-day—we'll be busy supplying the eleventh hour clothes needs—providing good suits, good hats, good shoes, good shirts, together with all the other good wearables for men.

Don't let the pleasure of the Fourth go up in smoke because you've forgotten any of the necessaries up above.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

TREATED WELL, NEGROES SAY

Committee Accuses Clergy of Drinking—Report Voted Down.

The annual meeting of the New York Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church came to an end yesterday. It had been in session for a week at the Bethel Church, 251 West Twenty-fifth Street. At the morning session yesterday the report of the Committee on the State of the Country, embodying the views of the conference on the social and political status of the negro, was presented.

Chairman Francis F. Giles, a negro lawyer from Brooklyn, read the report, which contained a great deal of praise for the negro citizen, and urged that every effort be made to place him on terms of equality with the white man. The final clause extended sympathy to the persecuted Jews in Russia.

The suggestion that the negro did not receive fair treatment in the courts provoked a lively discussion. The Rev. W. M. Hunter of Brooklyn took a pessimistic view of the situation, saying that the American people and the American religion were all wrong and that the negro could never get justice here. His remarks were greeted with a storm of protest. Ebenezer Williams, a G. A. R. veteran from Westbury, L. I., was the first to reply.

"I am an optimist in this matter," he said. "I think the white people treat us all right, and are treating us better every day. I can remember the time when there were Jim Crow cars on the Long Island Railroad, but now I can ride as comfortably as Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Morgan. And if I should have a suit in the Nassau County Court to-morrow I would get a black lawyer to defend me, and he would get a fair show, too."

The report of the Committee on Temperance was then read. It was a severe attack on the clergy, and censured the Church for the leniency with which it had treated alcoholism. It also stated that ministers had not been as temperate as they should have been. Dr. Hunter was asked to name offenders.

"This is not a matter of individuals," Dr. Hunter replied. "It is a matter of general and well-known facts. I don't want to name any offenders here unless you force me to do so."

Other members agreed that the report should not be accepted, and a warm debate followed. When the vote was taken, the opponents of the report won by one vote. Bishop C. S. Smith of Detroit cast the deciding vote, and in doing so criticised the report as an indictment against the conference. He recommended that those who found fault with existing conditions should file charges with their Presiding Elders against the offending brothers.

HENRY BACON MARRIES.

Ex-Congressman Weds Miss Susan Randall of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Miss Susan Randall, daughter of the late Speaker Samuel J. Randall, was married to-day at her home, in Chestnut Hill, to ex-Congressman Henry Bacon of New York. After the ceremony the party boarded a private car, which had brought Mr. Bacon and his guests here, and went to New York. From that city Mr. and Mrs. Bacon sailed in the former's yacht for a cruise along the New England coast.

Mr. Bacon was a friend of Speaker Randall and was a frequent visitor at his home before his first wife died two years ago.

Among Mr. Bacon's guests were Dr. and Mrs. George Simons and Mr. and Mrs. Brandworth, of New York; Miss Jennie Cooper of Hoskins, N. Y., and Charles and Edward Todd of Ossining, N. Y.

AUTO HIT BOY, THEN FLED.

It Was Racing Up Madison Avenue—The Lad Badly Hurt.

Two automobiles went racing up Madison Avenue last night about dusk just as eight-year-old David Blakeman, son of Morris Blakeman, a tinsmith, of 1,586 Madison Avenue, tried to cross 104th Street. One of the machines ran over him and then slowed up and stopped while the other sped on. Neighbors say the number of the automobile which ran over the boy, and which was occupied by two men, was "22,567 N. Y."

Isidor Rottman, a fruit seller, ran out and picked up the wounded boy and carried him into a drug store. Upon seeing this the two automobilists sent their machine flying up a side street.

The boy was in a bad way last night, Dr. Benjamin saying that he had serious internal injuries. The police have been asked to look for the automobile.

BUILDING LAW VIOLATED.

Police Say Rules Were Not Observed in a Burned Tenement.

The police say that the building laws were violated in the construction of the five-story tenement house at 108 Lewis Street, which caught fire early yesterday morning. The door of the scuttle on the roof was padlocked on the inside, they say, and lights were not burning in any of the halls. They have not taken any action in the matter, however, on the ground that the Building Department should enforce such laws.

Under the conditions, it is now considered remarkable that the twenty families in the house escaped without injury. The deaths of twenty persons in the Allen Street fire one year ago were caused by similar conditions.

TRIED THREE TIMES TO DIE.

Man Rescued Twice from the River Attempted to Jump In Again.

A man who said he was James Duffy, 38 years old, of 179 East 124th Street, attempted to commit suicide three times yesterday afternoon at the junction of Cromwell's Creek and the Harlem River. He was prevented twice by Lawrence Moran, a special policeman at the railroad yards there, and a third time by Policeman Darcy of the Morrisania Station.

Duffy at first pretended that he had fallen into the creek accidentally, but after his second attempt he confessed that he was out of work and starving. He then tried to break away from Moran and Darcy and plunge into the creek again, but was restrained. He was later sent from the Westchester Court to the Workhouse.

MOB THREATENS A MOTORMAN

His Car Killed a Boy Who Had Been Playing on the Tracks.

The police reserves of the Clymer Street and the Vernon Avenue Stations, in Williamsburg, were called out yesterday afternoon to stop the disorder when a trolley car ran over a child at Marcy and Flushing Avenues. The victim was ten-year-old Nathan Friedman, whose parents live at 469 Marcy Avenue. Although eye witnesses said that the motorman, Michael Murphy, was blameless, a crowd gathered and threatened to attack him.

The boy had been playing in the street with a number of companions. They had been amusing themselves by running across the car tracks. A car of the Ocean Avenue line on its way from the Broadway ferries to the Sheepshead Bay race track came along as the children darted across the street. The motorman had just started his car when the Friedman boy got in front of it and was knocked down. Before the motorman could stop the car the wheels passed over the boy's left leg and part of the right thigh.

The neighborhood in which the accident occurred is a thickly settled one, and many children have been killed in almost the same spot where the Friedman child was run over. Immediately after the accident the street was thronged with men, women, and children. The crowd tried to pull the motorman from the car. He picked up his switching iron and threatened to kill the first man or woman who laid a hand on him. When a chance presented itself, the motorman jumped to the ground, and, forcing his way through the crowd, disappeared in the direction of Myrtle Avenue. Later he was arrested.

Meantime a hurry call for an ambulance was sent to the Eastern District Hospital and within five minutes Dr. Snyder responded. The child died within a half hour after it was admitted to the hospital.

NEW COLOMBIAN MINISTER.

Enrique Cortez to Negotiate Treaties with This Country.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Enrique Cortez has been named Colombian Minister to the United States in succession to Diego Mendoza. The State Department has been advised by American Minister Barrett at Bogota that the appointment of Mr. Cortez followed the initiation of preliminary negotiations at Bogota looking toward the framing of treaties between the United States and Colombia intended to settle all disputes and inaugurate a new era of friendly relations.

The new treaties will be framed after Secretary Root returns from South America. Secretary Root's decision to stop at Cartagena, Colombia, while on his tour of South and Central America, came as a result of the improved relations between the United States and Colombia and disproves rumors that Colombia might break off diplomatic relations with the United States because of the displeasure of the Colombians resulting from the secession of Panama and consequent failure to settle Colombia's grievances.

TO PREVENT LOCKJAW.

Health Board Will Supply Free Tetanus Antitoxin on the Fourth.

In anticipation of the accidents likely to result from the celebration of the Fourth of July, the Board of Health is distributing antitoxin and information in regard to its use in an attempt to prevent fatalities from lockjaw.

The bulletin is in part as follows:

Tetanus or lockjaw is caused by germs which exist either on the hands or possibly in the wads or earth used to make blank cartridges and firecrackers. When wounded by these there is very little danger of lockjaw if the wound is widely opened and promptly dressed. As a precaution, tetanus antitoxin should be administered in all such cases. IOt does no harm and may prevent death from lockjaw.

The twenty-three antitoxin inspectors of the Board of Health, who are on duty day and night, will administer antitoxin whenever requested. Such sequests may be sent by telephone to any one of the five borough offices of the department.

In case the family of the patient is unable to pay for the antitoxin, and a physician's certificate to that effect is submitted, it may be obtained free of charge.

Tetanus antitoxin is injected in the same manner as antitoxin used in cases of diphtheria, and at least ten cubic centimeters should be given.

CANNOT HELP KICKING.

Lynch Kicked Everybody Passing and Says He'll Kick When He Gets Out.

Patrick Lynch, 62 years old, watchman on a new building at 346 East 118th Street, and known in the neighborhood as "Jack the Kicker," was sent to the Island for six months by Magistrate Baker, in the Harlem Court, yesterday.

Complaints had been frequently made to the police that he delighted in kicking persons passing the building without any provocation. Patrolman Ruggles tried to catch him once last week, but he eluded arrest by climbing up the hod elevator and throwing down the chain after him.

Yesterday he ran out and kicked a woman, Mrs. Lotta Bach of 2,297 First Avenue, who was passing with a child in her arms. He nearly knocked her down. Patrolman Ruggles had to use his club to subdue him and stop his kicking. He could not explain his actions to Magistrate Baker, who said:

"I'll put you in the workhouse, where you can't kick any one, for six months."

"All right, but I'll kick the stuffing out of that cop when I get out," said Lynch.

DREYFUS EVIDENCE FORGED.

Alleged Letter by Kaiser Wilhelm Denounced as Bogus.

PARIS, July 2.—At the resumption of the Dreyfus hearing to-day Procurator Baudouin characterized the greater part of the evidence at the Rennes court-martial as a tissue of falsehoods for which the witnesses received payment.

Emperor William's alleged letter incriminating Dreyfus was also denounced as a forgery.

Chinese Rebels Capture a City.

SHANGHAI, July 2.—The secret societies are taking advantage of the continued disorders caused by the dearness of rice and are working actively in the Province of Chekiang, especially near Hangchow. A Chinese report to-day says rebels have captured the City of Hsinchengsien, previously burning a church at Sungchicben.

"Especially the
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia."
For Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent Upon a Uric Acid Diathesis.
Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, Cal.*, in his "Hand-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," in the citation of remedies under the head of "Chronic Bright's Disease," says: "Mineral waters, especially the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, has many advocates." Also, under "Albuminuria," he says: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is highly recommended."
George Halsted Boyland, A. M., M. D., *of Paris, Doctor of Medicine, of the Faculty of Paris, in the New York Medical Journal*, August 22, 1896, says: "There is no remedy as absolutely specific in all forms of Albuminuria and Bright's Disease, whether acute or chronic, as BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of pregnancy, where albumin is found in the urine, as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed, the albumin disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal convulsions."
T. Griswold Comstock, A.M., M.D., *of St. Louis, Mo.*, says: "I have often prescribed BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in Gouty and Rheumatic conditions and in Renal Calculi, accompanied by Renal Colic, and always with the most satisfactory results. In Renal Calculi, where there is an excess of Uric Acid, it is especially efficacious."
Medical testimony which defies all imputation or question mailed to any address.
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by druggists and grocers generally.
Hotel at Springs now open.
PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

UNION PACIFIC
OVERLAND ROUTE
FISHING AND HUNTING
Colorado possesses some of the finest fishing and hunting grounds on earth. Its myriads of streams and lakes teem with mountain trout and are the haunt of millions of geese, ducks and other wild fowl.
$25.00 from Chicago
$21.00 from St. Louis
to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and return, July 10 to 15, inclusive.
ALSO
$30.00 from Chicago
$25.00 from St. Louis
to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and return, every day to September 30th.
VIA
UNION PACIFIC
The Popular Route to Colorado.
Inquire of
R. TENBROECK, G. E. A.,
287 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The ABSOLUTE PURITY of
OLD CROW RYE

IS CONCEDED—BOTTLED ONLY BY US
LOOK FOR WORD "RYE" IN RED
SOLD EVERYWHERE
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers
NEW YORK
Distillery
FRANKFORT, Ky.

THE ABSOLUTE PURITY OF
Underwood's Deviled Ham
LITTLE RED DEVIL BRAND
Has made the UNDERWOOD name the STANDARD of MERIT for all canned products.

The finest hams after repented selections are selected, sugar cured and packed by our own process under highly scientific and sanitary conditions. They are then combined with the purest, most delicious spices and canned amid surroundings of absolute cleanliness. Our factories invite inspection. An honest Boston product. Uncriticised by the United States or any other government. It is
"BRANDED WITH THE DEVIL BUT FIT FOR THE GODS."
All our other canned products are prepared with the same care.
Wm. Underwood Co., Boston, Mass.

TRADE MARK "LION BRAND"

PRINCE LOUIS
FRONT 1¾ IN. BACK 1¼ IN.

"Nothing But Silks"
A Black Silk Petticoat
wear guaranteed 2 years, made to measure for $10.75.
The Silk Stores,
4 West 22d St., New York. 131 S. 13th St., Philadelphia.

ROOT'S TOUR TO ALLAY SOUTH AMERICA'S FEARS

Seeks to Open Republics to Capital from United States.

BARRIER OF DISTRUST NOW

The Spanish-American War, Roosevelt's Talk, and the Panama Affair Caused Unmixed Hatred of Us.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—It is difficult to overestimate the importance of Secretary Root's coming visit to South America. It may mean the opening of the Continent to development by the northern part of the hemisphere. It is undertaken with the object of removing the hatred of us which at present closes South America to the United States as a place of investment.

The United States is detested in South America, and of late years this hatred has been intensified by fear. From the time of the South American wars of independence the United States has protected the Southern Continent from political aggression, but commercially and socially all South America's relations have been with Europe.

We are practically unknown in South America. We have no steamship connection to speak of. Our trade does not compare with that of Europe. What citizens of the United States the Southern Continent has had to judge us by have been largely of the adventurer type. Language, customs, and ideals have been different, and have been barriers.

A dislike of us which dates back many years was increased by fear when the Spanish-American war took place and the talk about "imperialism" spread over the world. It was doubtless much increased, too, by the Panama affair and subsequent talk by President Roosevelt and others, which was misunderstood. This increased hatred mixed with fear has tightened the bonds between South America and Europe. It being to the interest of certain European countries to increase this feeling, nothing has been undone to give the South Americans as bad an impression of us as possible. At present the belief is widespread through South America that the Northern republic covets territory there and that at any time we may swoop down upon them.

South America is a vast and fertile continent, as rich as possible, and tenanted by a people with little mechanical genius. It is in every way a complement to the United States. It is practically undeveloped. What capital does go there for investment is European.

Secretary Blaine was twenty years ahead of the time, in the opinion of Secretary Root. At the time Blaine conceived his idea of the uses of South America to the United States this country was still a debtor nation, borrowing money to develop its own resources and not able to develop those of other nations. Now the United States has ceased to be a debtor nation, and its capital is branching out in every direction. From his place in the State Department Mr. Root has an opportunity to see the tentacles of American capital reaching into every land. When they reach into South America the difficulty is that they meet the competition of European capital, and that the general hatred, fear, and detestation of the United States put the United States at a tremendous disadvantage.

The same idea which inspired Blaine has captivated Root, though new circumstances make the thing much more practicable than in Blaine's time. Mr. Root has long entertained the idea of doing what he could at the first opportunity to aid in the throwing open of the Southern Continent to American development.

When the Pan-American conference was held five years ago in Mexico, the one which Mr. Root is about to attend was provided for. When the time approached Mr. Root conceived the idea of attending it in furtherance of his plan. As soon as the announcement was made, Brazil's neighbors, Uruguay and Argentina, requested that he would take the opportunity to visit them.

The proposition struck Mr. Root as one that ought to be accepted, particularly as the relations between Argentina and Brazil are not cordial, and it would not carry out his idea if he were to seem to show more courtesy to one of the rivals than to the other. He accordingly accepted the invitation. Then came other invitations, and it struck the Secretary that here was the chance to carry out his purpose of doing what he could to clear away the cloud of misapprehension that obscures the intentions of the United States from her Southern neighbors. He therefore planned a trip which will take in all the Southern countries which border on either the Atlantic or the Pacific.

Mr. Root's aim throughout will be to make the rulers of these lands understand how little they have comprehended the spirit of the United States toward them. He believes it will take personal contact to do so. The Ministers and Ambassadors from those countries here all understand the friendliness of the United States, but they have not been able to bring the realization of the error home to their Governments.

It is to do this that Mr. Root is taking his journey. He will meet the Presidents, the Cabinets, and the leading public men of all the countries in South America, and in his intercourse with them he reckons confidently on being able to disabuse their minds of the ideas they have gained concerning this country. No specific propositions are contemplated, except those which will be considered at the Rio conference. Not a single definite action is to be taken. The one aim of the whole trip will be the bringing about of a good understanding between the two continents to replace the fear and hatred on the one side which hampers the other.

The final itinerary of Secretary Root's journey, made public to-day, shows that he will leave New York in the cruiser Charleston on July 4, arriving at San Juan Sunday, July 8; leave San Juan Tuesday, July 10, arriving at Rio Wednesday, July 25; leave Rio Monday, Aug. 6, arriving at Montevideo Friday, Aug. 10; leave Montevideo Monday, Aug. 13, arriving at Buenos Ayres Tuesday, Aug. 14; leave Buenos Ayres Sunday, Aug. 19, arriving at Valparaiso Thursday, Aug. 30; leave Valparaiso Tuesday, Sept. 4, arriving at Callao Sunday, Sept. 9; leave Callao Saturday, Sept. 15, arriving at Panama Saturday, Sept. 22; leave Panama Tuesday, Sept. 25, arriving at New York Monday, Oct. 1.

TO SELL A PENITENTIARY.

Kings County Prison Property to be Auctioned Off in Two Weeks.

The Kings County Penitentiary, at Nostrand and Rogers Avenues, Brooklyn, is to be sold at auction in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange by William H. Smith on July 17. The land is to be divided into building lots.

The sale of the property is in accordance with a law enacted by the last Legislature providing for the abolition of the institution. Its presence has prevented the building of homes in a beautiful section.

The law provides that the institution shall be vacated before April 11 next.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cured in 24 Hours.

Also Summer Complaint, Disordered Stomach and Bowels, with

MANACEA WATER

Simple, Tasteless, Absolutely Harmless, WITH NO ILL AFTER EFFECT.

Cures where all else fails, and never known to fail to cure.

"Marvelous and unaccountable," say Physicians.

ACKER-MERRALL-CONDIT CO., Grocers, and Druggists.

BAND DID ITS BEST.

Used "Always in the Way" as a Dirge —Repertoire Limited.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—"Always in the Way" is the title of a piece of music played at the funeral of Private C. W. J. Anderson of the Marine Corps at Olongapo, Philippine Islands. The incident resulted in severe newspaper criticism, and finally in an investigation by officers of the corps.

A. S. Price wrote the verses for the Manila newspaper that started the trouble. He accused Capt. Herman Bearss of the Wisconsin of ordering the band to play "Always in the Way" at the funeral. One of the verses ran:

Yes, damn ye, we'll salute ye and we'll all say "Yes, Sir," too,
But we salute the shoulder straps; we wouldn't speak to you;
You've stolen from a dead man the last solemn funeral rite,
You've put a daub of mud upon the flag for which we fight;
Ye ain't disgraced the service, but we know ye have at least
Shown how little man was in ye and how near ye're the beast.

Price is an enlisted man in the Army of the Philippines. He was arrested and charged with violating the Articles of the Regulations in that he wrote scurrilous things about a member of another branch of the service. He was found guilty and Gen. Weston has forwarded the papers to the War Department. In the meantime the officers of the corps had exonerated Capt. Bearss.

The report of the board has been received at the department, and its findings declare that the music, while having an inappropriate title, was suited to the occasion and the best the band could play, "their repertoire being limited." The newspaper which published the article in Manila is severely condemned in the report.

ASSAULTED BLIND FATHER.

Dunn Went Home Drunk and Tried to Throw Him Out of a Window.

Characterizing as "brutal in the extreme" the act of an intoxicated son in attempting to throw his blind father out of a third-story window, Magistrate Moss in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday committed John Dunn of 141 Waverley Place, to the Island for six months.

Peter Dunn, the father, is over 70 years old. Dunn, the younger, returned to his home intoxicated early yesterday morning and refused to go to bed.

His father tried to reason with him, and finally the son seized the old man and shoved him toward an open window, shouting that he would kill him.

The old man was forced half way out of the window, and clung there until Policeman Hawthorne of the Charles Street Station arrived and rescued him. Hawthorne then clubbed young Dunn into submission and took him to the station house.

DIAMOND RING IN A NEST.

Fell from the Rafters Into a Box at Manhattan Beach Theatre.

A lost diamond ring came to light at the Manhattan Beach Hotel last night in a remarkable manner. George H. Primrose, the minstrel, had just finished a song and a dance in the theatre on the boardwalk when a swallow's nest loosened from the rafters and fell into the box occupied by Mrs. Primrose, Mrs. West, and Peter F. Dailey, the comedian. Something bright sparkled. It was a ring set with three white diamonds and a colored stone. "Ethel" was engraved inside the gold band.

The owners of the nest are supposed to have found the ring, and, attracted by its glitter, carried it to their home. The ring was left with Mr. Silleck, proprietor of the hotel. The owner can obtain it by applying to him.

UNION'S AGENTS ARRESTED.

Truck Drivers' Representatives Interfered with Non-Union Applicants.

Two walking delegates and two members of a truck drivers' union were arrested in front of Mendel Schulmann's wholesale grocery, at 337 East 103d Street, yesterday. They were charged with interfering with non-union applicants for places in Schulmann's store made vacant by a strike. Policeman O'Brien of the East 104th Street Station arrested all of them.

The delegates were William Brown of 138 Linden Street, Brooklyn, and Benjamin Ruskin of 310 William Street, Brooklyn. The drivers were Manuel Reeman of 322 East 102d Street and Meyer Reingold of 208 East 100th Street.

SNAKE AROUND HIS LEG.

Montclair Printer Reached Down and Killed It with a Knife.

A number of large copperhead snakes have been recently encountered by farmers and hunters in the vicinity of Montclair Heights and Cedar Grove. While returning home from Little Falls by way of the Ridge Road late yesterday afternoon Martin R. Cuff, a Montclair printer, had a narrow escape from death as the result of an encounter, with one of the snakes, a monster of its kind.

On reaching the Ridge Road Cuff had started across fields for his house, and as he was climbing a stone wall he felt something clutch him about the calf of his leg. Looking down he saw the large snake, its fangs ready for action. Cuff did not become excited, but reached into his pocket and brought out a large knife. He killed the snake with one stroke and brought it with him to Montclair, where it was measured and found to be 4 feet 2 inches long. Abe Conkling, a noted trapper of reptiles of Greenwood Lake, took the snake to Greenwood Lake, where he will have it stuffed and mounted.

HOSPITAL HORSE IN DISGRACE

Surgeons Say "Jerry" Must Have Once Belonged to a Circus.

Jerry, a big black horse that has been for a month pulling a Bellevue Hospital ambulance, has fallen into disfavor with the surgeons and drivers of that institution, and last evening they made a protest against driving behind him to Dr. S. T. Armstrong, General Medical Superintendent. The protest will come up to-day for action.

Just what Jerry did before he was bought by the city is uncertain, but the complainants believe he must have been a trick waltzer in some circus. They allege that the animal cuts up on the street in a manner unbecoming in an ambulance drawer, and that because of his dancing and jumping the surgeons are no longer considered good insurance risks. They also allege that the jolting he causes the vehicle is not conducive to a patient's welfare.

Foreign Bank in Homestead Closed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 2.—The doors of the foreign bank of M. Kasemar & Co. at Homestead, Penn., were not opened to-day and nearly two hundred excited foreigners gathered in front of the bank clamoring for their money. The crowd finally became so boisterous that it was necessary to summon the police to restore order and prevent trouble. The alleged disappearance of the cashier and a reported shortage of from $7,000 to $12,000 are given as the causes for the suspension.

Carpenters Win Wage Increase.

The carpenters employed by the Master Carpenters' Association in Manhattan went under the new scale yesterday by which their wages are increased from $4 and $4.50 a day to $4.30 and $4.80. This advance is the result of an agreement reached between the Master Carpenters' Association and the Greater New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters when the recent lock-out of the Brotherhood of Carpenters ended.

AMERICAN TAXES LOWER THAN EUROPE'S--TAWNEY

He Defends Appropriations of $880,183,301 by Congress.

EXTRAVAGANCE — LIVINGSTON

Democratic Expert Declares Millions Are Recklessly Spent in Order to Keep Up Customs.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Representative Tawney, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has prepared a detailed statement concerning the appropriations for the next fiscal year made by Congress during the session just closed, in which he asserts that the per capita cost of Government in the United States, including Federal and State, is less than that in any European country.

Mr. Tawney enters upon an analysis to show the various channels into which the total appropriation of $880,183,301 will be diverted. He begins by deducting $139,456,415 provided for the sinking fund, the Panama Canal, &c., showing that the real appropriation for the conduct of the Government for the fiscal year is $740,726,886. To meet this demand he estimates that the total revenues (customs, internal, and postal) will be $781,573,364.

The total annual appropriations were $740,106,981; permanent appropriations, $140,076,320, making a grand total of $880,183,301, or $60,000,000 in excess of last year.

Of the various increases, $3,050,250 is made on account of meat inspection, $1,420,538 on account of the army, $968,046 to carry the new Consular law into effect, $1,734,970 on account of the navy, $1,995,400 on account of pensions, and $10,673,905 on account of the Post Office Department, of which $3,030,000 was for rural free delivery. Of the appropriations made, about $31,000,000 was unestimated for. Included in this list were the following: Ten million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars carried in the Statehood act, $1,000,000 for arming and equipping the militia, $2,500,000 on account of the earthquake and fire at San Francisco, $500,000 on account of the new quarantine law, and $10,321,600 on account of public buildings.

"While the expenditures of our Government are constantly increasing," says Mr. Tawney, "and while the appropriations made therefor by Congress are in the aggregate very large, yet when we take into consideration the marvelous growth of the country, the extent to which the people demand that the Federal Government shall perform services that should be paid by the States, none but the unthinking or misguided who do not stop to consider the care with which the estimates for appropriations for the public service are scrutinized by the several committees having jurisdiction of appropriation bills can find any reason to criticise appropriations made during this session of Congress."

In a statement made for the Democratic minority, Representative Livingston makes a comparison of the expenditures provided for by this Congress, $880,183,301, with the expenditures of 1898, the first year of President McKinley's Administration, when the figures were $528,735,079, a difference of $351,448,222. Commenting on this showing, he says:

"This growth in appropriations sustains the contention that the Republican Party stands for extravagance in public expenditures in order to use that extravagance as a cloak for their more objectionable purpose of maintaining a high protective tariff to favor the trust combinations of manufacturers of the country.

"A reduction of expenditures, they well know, would compel a commensurate reduction in taxation, and to that extent a lowering of the Chinese wall of protection that now surrounds the great body of consumers, who constitute the larger portion of our population and compel tribute from them to the favored classes.

"Much of this extravagance grows out of the practice prevailing with the present Administration of appointing commissions to do what Congress ought to do and what Congressmen are elected for and paid for, thus delegating the powers constitutionally belonging to Congress to others who have no particular relations with or responsibilities to the public, and do not render an accounting to the taxpayers of this country."

CAR FIGHTERS TO PRISON.

Two Who Caused Row on the Elevated Go to the Island for a Month.

Two young men, arrested for causing a disturbance on a Third Avenue Elevated train on Sunday evening, received the severe punishment of commitment to the Island in default of $100 bail for their good behavior for one month, from Magistrate Walsh in the Westchester Court yesterday.

They were Samuel Engelbach, 17 years old, of 174 Norfolk Street, and Harry Tischler, 17, of 163 Norfolk Street. Their tears and pleadings did not avail with the Magistrate.

Wall-Paper Workers on Strike.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 2.—Five hundred employes of the Janeway & Carpender and the Janeway & Co. wallpaper factories here are out of work because of the strike declared to-day by the color mixers and machine printers, who demand a fifty-five hour week with sixty hours' pay.

OLD CITY EMPLOYE DROPPED.

Baker for the Kings County Hospital Had Served 57 Years.

The rules of the Civil Service Commission have worked hardship for Abraham Coombs, who for fifty-seven years has baked the bread used in the Kings County Almshouse. He has been dropped from the pay roll of the city because he has been ill for more than twenty days.

Coombs was appointed baker for the County Almshouse and hospital in 1849, and has served in that capacity ever since. He is now 81 years old, and, although a powerful man still, he has been suffering from rheumatism for nearly a month.

The rules of the Civil Service Commission provide that after an employe of the city becomes so ill as to be unfitted for work for more than twenty days, he shall be dropped from the pay roll.

As Dr. John Fitzgerald, the Superintendent of the County Building, had no alternative, he dropped Coombs from the pay roll, but he said last night that he had made provision for the re-employment of Coombs as soon as he is able to again take up his work.

THIRD TAFT PARTY WEDDING.

W. J. Kehoe and Miss Slater Follow the Longworths and Shirleys.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Announcement was made to-day of the third wedding resulting from the trip of the Taft party to the Philippines. Miss Alice Slater, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Slater, and William J. Kehoe, official stenographer to committees of the House of Representatives, were married last Saturday in the parsonage of Calvary Baptist Church by the Rev. S. H. Greene. Although Mr. and Mrs. Kehoe had known each other twelve years, it was only during the companionship of the journey last Summer that they took more than an ordinary interest in each other.

They were not members of what is known as Secretary Taft's official party, but went on to China and Japan while the official party made a tour of the Philippine Islands. They joined the Taft party again when they sailed from Yokohama and returned with it.

Three couples came home engaged and have since been married—Representative and Mrs. Longworth, Representative Shirley and Mrs. Shirley, formerly Miss Mignon Critten of Staten Island, and Mr. and Mrs. Kehoe.

HURT COMING FROM GRAVE.

Brooklyn Merchant Knocked Down by a Third Avenue Car.

Returning from Newark, where he had been decorating the grave of his wife, Thomas Burgess, 56 years old, of 763 Hart Street, Brooklyn, a retired merchant, was knocked down and possibly fatally injured last night by a north-bound Third Avenue car near the Brooklyn Bridge. The injured man was taken to St. Gregory's Hospital.

At the hospital $100, two gold watches, several diamond rings, other jewelry, and a bankbook showing deposits of several thousand dollars were found in Mr. Burgess's clothing. Late last night his condition was said to be critical.

ARRESTED IN SHORT CASE.

Women Held Whose Houses He Is Said to Have Used.

Helen Yarnell, a widow, 26 years old, of 903 Sixth Avenue, and Bertha Ennis, a seamstress, 28 years old, of 261 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, were arrested last night by Detectives Glennon and Troy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with being accomplices of Henry Short of the University Club, who was held in court on Sunday on the complaint of two young girls.

The detectives say that they have evidence against the women indicating that their homes were used by Short. Through the arrests of the two the police believe that they will be able to add fresh complaints against Short.

CORONA GETS CLARK CUP.

Constellation and Emerald Also Finish in Eastern Yacht Race.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 2.—Arthur P. Luke's Corona won the $500 cup offered by Vice Commodore F. Lewis Clark of the Eastern Yacht Club for the 180-mile race from New London to this port. She finished at 3:28 o'clock this morning, after lying for nine hours becalmed off Wellfleet. She came in on a light northwesterly wind and dropped anchor off the Eastern dock, having taken 33 hours 48 minutes 1 second in the passage.

It was not until 8:25 o'clock that another of the racers arrived. Then Francis Skinner's schooner Constellation came in after lying sheltered in Hyannis harbor for more than twelve hours. With the auxiliary schooner Emerald she sought Hyannis when the sea became so heavy under the lashing of the northeast gale as to threaten the yachts if they carried reefed sail and as to sweep them when the poles were bare. She set sail again during the night, followed by Emerald, which arrived at 9:19 A. M.

The schooners Dervish and Taormina were expected all day, but did not put in an appearance. The two laid in Vineyard Haven by mutual agreement, and it is believed delayed their restart until this morning. The others, it is believed, have turned back.

F. F. Brewster's Elmina II. was to have accompanied the fleet on the Eastern cruise, but the accident to her mainsail is believed to have changed her plans, while Vigilant had expected to return to New York after the present race. Trivia and Kestral planned to return from here.

The summary of the three boats' runs to finish follows:

FIRST DIVISION—SCHOONERS.

	Start, June 30, P. M.	Finish, July 2, A. M.	Elapsed.	Corrected
Corona	5:40	3:28:01	33:48:01	33:30:48
Constellation	5:40	8:25:11	38:45:11	38:45:11
Elmina	5:40	Did not finish.		

SPECIAL MATCH RACE.

Emerald	5:50	9:19:46	39:29:46	37:21:04
Vigilant	5:50	Did not finish.		

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE 18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES NEW YORK

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY TO-MORROW, JULY 4TH.

Out of Town or Here in Town

Wherever You Spend the Fourth, Here Are Things You'll Need

WE add to the usual attractions of the Tuesday Bargain List some items more detailed in which we think you may find interest on the day before the Fourth. This is a good store in which to do hurried, last-minute shopping, because you are perfectly *safe* in it. If you make any mistake in your hurry there's no harm done beyond the annoyance it occasions you—you get your money back on Thursday with no more trouble than asking for it.

A comfortable store for Summer shopping, too. About the coolest place in town in Saturday's swelter was the big Court of the Fountain, with the plashing water and the fan-driven breezes. In the hottest days it is always four to eight degrees cooler in this store than on the street.

Women's White Batiste Waists---Prizes!

A Day-Before-the-Fourth Special that Will Give About 1,000 Women This Beautiful $1.75 Waist at $1

THESE waists are really some of the prettiest and most effective designs we have had this season, as well as some of the best made and best-fitting. Roomy, yet smooth-fitting, with none of the "pinching" at the shoulders and under the arms that comes of careless or stingy making, they fit as a waist should fit and as few low-priced waists do fit. We would have no trouble at all in selling this lot of 1,000 five times over at the regular price for which the waists were made to sell—$1.75 each—especially at such a time as this, when trim white waists are at the top of their demand and most stores are at the top of their prices.

But The Big Store has become The Biggest Store by doing things that other stores don't like to do. So here's this waist for the day before the Fourth almost at HALF what any other dealer would ask for it.

Made of a fine French batiste; lingerie style, elaborately designed with insertions of German Val. lace, hemstitching, French tucks and embroidery medallions. Attached collar and bands of short sleeves tucked and finished with lace edges.

To-day's Price - - - - - $1

10c and 12½c Doilies (Main Floor) — Hand-made Renaissance doilies, in all lace and linen centers; many dainty and attractive designs from which to choose; each 5c

30c Writing Paper (Third Floor) — French fabric writing paper; a very fine grade; 50 sheets of paper and 50 envelopes; in a neat cabinet; best value to be found at 19c

Boys' Vacation Suits, $2.50

JUST the kind of a suit for the boy's out-of-school wear—good enough to look at and strong enough to last, but cheap enough at this day-before-the-Fourth price to let him bang around as he pleases without worrying about his clothes.

Russian Blouse Suits, 2½ to 8 yrs.....
Sailor Blouse Suits, 4 to 10 yrs.....
Norfolk Jacket Suits, 7 to 16 yrs.....
Double Breasted Belt Suits, 7 to 16 yrs. } Choice, $2.50

39c Washable Bloomer Trousers for 15c.

Made of a very good quality of the strong, long-lasting Galatea cloth. Choice of all good colors and stripes of blue-and-white and red-and-white. All sizes, 3 to 10 years..... 15c

Good Pistols and Cartridges

Don't take chances with the "cheap" pistols. They are responsible for more than half of all the accidents and injuries of the Fourth. There's no excuse for risking blood-poisoning and lock-jaw to save a little money when we sell you these reliable fire-arms, from famous makers, at such prices as these.

Thames Self-Cocking Revolvers, finely made and all nickel; 32 and 38 calibre; regular price $4, at..... $2.95

Hopkins & Allen Revolvers, well known and reliable, self-cocking, center fire; automatic ejector..... $3.50

Blank Cartridges

22-Calibre, rim fire, box of 50..... 8c
32-Calibre, center fire, box of 50..... 30c
32-Calibre, rim fire, box of 50..... 15c
38-Calibre, center fire, box of 50..... 35c

$2 Norfolk Washable Suits (Second Floor.) — Made of genuine Kakhi cloth; in Norfolk Style; with Knickerbocker trousers; sizes 6 to 14 years; our regular $2 suits..... $1.25

$6.95 Go-Carts (Third Floor.) — Full feed go-cart; reclining back; adjustable dash; enamelled steel gear; rubber tired; snap-fastened wheels; patent foot brake; To-day at..... $4.50

Girls' White Duck Skirts

THE right Skirt at the right bargain price offered at the right time.

Made of white linen duck, and made well. Cut properly, made carefully in the smart, circular effect, with plaited panel front and back and trimmed at bottom with three stitched folds.

We have 300 of these skirts to sell at this price, which is a very low figure for garments of such excellent character and workmanship. While they last, $1.50

IceCreamFreezers--Special!

SEVERAL hundred people are looking for exactly this piece of news—news of reduced prices on good ice-cream freezers for the Fourth of July picnic or dinner. We can especially recommend the "Twentieth Century" Freezer, which has made a huge success. It freezes the cream firmly and smoothly without the labor of turning a crank. Put in your cream, your ice and salt—and then forget the whole affair until you are ready to eat the cream. You'll find it frozen exactly right. Demonstration in basement.

Six-qt. size, *$2.50;* 4-qt., *$1.75;* 3-qt., *$1.50;* 2-qt..... $1.25

The "Frezo" ice-cream freezer is another success of this Summer. Has double motion and is the cleanest and most carefully constructed freezer we have seen at the medium prices. Regular price, $1.45; special for to-day..... $1.45

We have all sizes in the favorite White Mountain and Polar Freezers and special prices on all for to-day's selling.

Women's 79c Kimonos (Second Floor.) — Women's kimono gowns of fine lawn; excellent quality, in pretty, clear, washable patterns; cut extra full and long; border trimming..... 59c

$6.75 and $7.50 Rugs (Fifth Floor.) — Bigelow Axminster Rugs; in two sizes, 3x5 ft. and 3x6 ft.; Oriental colorings and designs; regularly $6.75 and $7.50, at $4.50

Shoes for the "Glorious Fourth"

Extraordinary Bargains Offered TO-DAY

Canvas Shoes for Men

Just as good a canvas shoe as was ever made at any price whatever, but they will cost only $1 here to-day.

This is the style of shoe that most men want for wear in the country. They keep the feet cool, always look well and are as easy as no shoes at all. Solid leather soles, with durable canvas uppers in gray or brown, $1

$3.50 Tan Shoes for $2.40

You save a dollar and your car fare, and you get as good a Shoe as $3.50 ever bought. Take your choice of high shoes or oxfords.

If you chance to wear the smaller sizes—any between 6 and 7—you can get shoes worth fully $5 for this $2.40 price. These are samples which we have put into the lot to make a good bargain better.

For Women and Children

As a Fourth of July special, we will give you to-day choice of *any tan shoe in the store*, including our own famous "Foot Mould" line.

Also choice of four styles of white canvas low shoes, including the pumps, and two styles of patent leather low shoes.

Values range as high as $5—not one of the shoes was made to sell for less than $3. Choice to-day..... $1.95

White shoes for misses and children, also white oxfords, in the season's best styles, all sizes up to 2; regular $1.50 shoes to-day for..... 85c

$7.50 Silk Petticoats (Second Floor.) — A magnificent lot of plaid silk skirts; in beautiful color combinations; also black and white plaids and stripes; To-day..... $4.95

7c Japanese Lanterns (Third Floor.) — A large variety of pretty styles, colors and designs; if you are planning a celebration for the Fourth, you'll want some of these; each..... 5c

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD STARTS GRAFT INQUIRY

Preliminary Report Approved by the Directors.

ITS SCOPE WILL BE WIDE

Main Line and All Its Branches to be Investigated—Accountants Examining Coal Contracts.

The plan and scope of the investigation by the special committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on May 23 to look into the alleged discriminations by officials of the company in the distribution of coal cars and their acceptance of gratuities from the coal companies in return, as revealed at the recent hearings before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was made public yesterday. A preliminary report of the committee, submitted to the Board of Directors of the company at a special meeting held in Philadelphia yesterday, was unanimously approved and adopted.

"The committee will investigate every fact which is or may be brought to its attention," the report says, "affecting the performance by any officer or employe of his duty to the company, or the performance by the company of its duties to the public. The committee will report its conclusions in every case to the President of the company in the confident assurance that no ownership or practice calculated in any way to affect the full and impartial discharge of the duties owed by the respective officers and employes to the company or by the company to the public will be condoned, and that every officer or employe, who after full investigation has been or shall be found to have failed in the performance of his duty, will be properly dealt with."

The committee, it appears from the report, will not confine its work to a sifting of the allegations of wrongdoing and discrimination growing out of the disclosures at the Inter-State Commerce Commission hearings. It is announced that it has entered as well upon an inquiry into the practice in purchases of real estate, the letting of and supervision over contracts for construction, the purchases of material and supplies, and the selection, discipline, and fidelity of employes and officers generally.

The investigation will cover not only the Pennsylvania Railroad proper, but will extend to all the lines controlled by that corporation. Separate reports will be made to the boards of each of those lines regarding the facts brought to light by the investigation, as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the committee.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the work of the committee. Its investigations are already under way, and to facilitate and expedite them fifty expert accountants furnished by a New York concern have already been put to work looking into the reports on the movements of coal cars for the last six years. The committee has engaged as special counsel for the investigation William D. Guthrie of this city and Silas W. Pettit of Philadelphia.

Even at this preliminary stage of their labors, the committee is led to make one recommendation of a somewhat radical nature, namely, that officials and employes of the company should be required to part with all their holdings in coal companies and refrain in the future from making any investments that might prejudice them in the performance of their duties to the company or affect the performance by the company of its duties to the public. That part of the report dealing with this phase of the situation reads as follows:

"Under the conditions of to-day, as they have been stated, it is essential that all officers and employes should be absolutely free to discharge their duties impartially. Applying this principle to the coal trade, as an illustration, the keen competition of to-day requires every officer and employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to part with any investments which he has in the shares of any coal-producing company, and also to part with any interest which he has in or with any firm or individual mining coal, on any of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad System; and every officer and employe should be required to refrain from any investments whatsoever which may possibly prejudice or affect the interests of the company, or interfere with the company's full discharge of its duty to the public.

The report starts off by saying that of more than 300 operators of bituminous coal mines along the lines of the Pennsylvania system, less than ten in all have testified before the Inter-State Commerce Commission that they believed themselves unfairly discriminated against, and that of fifty-one of more than 123,000 employes of the company that were examined before the commission, only twenty-one were shown to have acquired interests in coal companies or properties alleged but not proved to have received undue and unreasonable preference in the distribution of coal cars or in the construction of sidings.

"Despite the public impression to the contrary, derived from the fragmentary publications of the evidence in the newspapers," the report continues, "the testimony of the witnesses examined before the commission does not prove that there have been, in fact, any undue or unreasonable preferences, either in the distribution of coal cars or in the construction of sidings."

The committee declares that it has already demanded and received from every officer whose action could in any manner affect the distribution of coal cars categorical statements describing the rules and methods, both past and present, governing the distribution of such cars, the reason for giving special orders where such orders have been given and all such explanations as in the opinion of the officer questioned could be of any assistance to the committee in its work.

It is said, however, that until the records of the daily movements of cars have been tabulated, it would be impossible to know the distribution of cars actually made, and whether the distribution involved any departure from the rules governing such distribution.

"The fundamental difficulty in the question of coal car supply is that the shippers' demands are not so constant during the year as to justify an investment of capital in a sufficient number of cars to meet the possible maximum demand."

The committee declares "there must therefore be a fair system of pro rata distribution, but whatever be the system, there will inevitably come periods when the demand for cars will exceed the supply, because of increased market prices, sometimes caused by weather, sometimes by strikes in other territories, or sometimes by suddenly increased industrial development.

"Under such conditions, priority must be given—first, to shippers who furnish coal to the company's engines, and, next, to those whose fulfillment of contracts will keep other railroads in operation, prevent municipalities from being left in darkness, or enable steamships to sail, &c. It is not to be assumed, without proof, that any special order was issued by any officer from any improper motive. On the contrary, the reasonable presumption is that every such order was issued only because of a sufficient business necessity."

The committee declares that while in the early history of the company the great problem was the development of industrial enterprises in its territory and that therefore in a sense it was right that officers and employes should have been encouraged to invest their own money for such development, conditions had now changed so materially as to render such a course objectionable.

The committee has sent to 2,501 employes and officials of the Pennsylvania and subsidiary lines queries as to whether they have held since Jan. 1, 1900, any stock not only in coal companies, but concerns having any relation whatever with the Pennsylvania. It is understood that answers have been obtained from all but ninety-two of these employes and that the committee, after investigating the material facts disclosed in the answers, will submit a report on this subject to the Board of Directors. The board will then send instructions to each employe holding such stocks to dispose of them as quickly as possible.

The committee consists of C. Stuart Patterson, Chairman; William H. Barnes, Effingham B. Morris, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, and Rudolph Ellis. The committee has held daily sittings since it was appointed.

REBATE CASE IN CHICAGO.

Former Railroad Employes Accused of Giving Favors to Packers.

CHICAGO, July 2.—John F. Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, were placed on trial to-day in the United States District Court on the charge of granting illegal rebates to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company of this city.

A jury was made up in a short time, and the court was informed that the counsel in the case had agreed upon the facts covered in the first eight counts of the indictments, covering money given back to the packers, and that only a small amount of evidence will be necessary under the remaining two counts concerning fares returned to employes of the packers.

The indictments charge the defendants with granting a rebate of $1 on every car of meat shipped from the packers' plant in Kansas City. The defendants assert that the money was paid for another purpose.

COOLER WEATHER COMING.

It Is Headed This Way from the West and Almost Due.

The city began to fear another torrid night like those of Friday and Saturday when the temperature began to sail up into the eighties yesterday afternoon, but the weather man said that another real hot wave was not in sight.

The humidity was the worst feature of yesterday's weather, and seven or eight prostrations were reported by the police as a result. The first dog scare of the season was reported, too, when Policeman Fitzpatrick of the East Fifty-first Street Station told the Sergeant that he had been called into 824 Third Avenue to kill a dog that had suffered from the heat.

Besides the prostrations at various hospitals, the Hudson Street Hospital reported a man who had fallen out of a window at 59 Vesey Street, while asleep, from heat exhaustion. He fell into the cellar and sustained a fracture of the skull from which he died in a few minutes. He was John Cuneen, 34 years old. A similar accident happened at 4,768 Third Avenue, where John McGrath, 38 years old, fell from the roof while asleep and was killed.

Toward evening the temperature rose considerably, but Forecaster Emery said he did not expect that the city would have a bad night, as freshening breezes were expected from the West. As a matter of fact, as the theatre crowds were homeward bound the promised breezes had arrived.

A cool wave from the west is gradually moving eastward, and this with thunder showers predicted for the entire territory east of the Mississippi River on Wednesday will effect a reduction in temperature.

BIGGER STATE CONVENTION.

Democratic County Officials Act—Hearst Men at Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 2.—A conference of Democratic Chairmen and other officials from various counties of the State was held at the Arlington Hotel to-day to talk over the Democratic political situation in the State. Those present represented Broome, Tioga, Chenango, Chemung, Saratoga, Westchester, Delaware, Columbia, Orange, and Tompkins Counties.

A permanent organization of the Democratic County Committee was decided upon, and Herbert C. Stratton of Oxford was made Chairman, with W. W. Farley of Binghamton Secretary.

A resolution was passed increasing the number of delegates to the next State Convention from each Assembly district from three to seven.

Hearst was discussed at length. The Hearst organizers at the conference were C. A. Windle, J. A. Edgerton, and Capt. George C. Broome, all of New York. With the exception of the Westchester County delegation, which favored Justice William J. Gaynor, the sentiment was strong for Hearst. The Tioga County men announced that a conference of Tioga Democrats was held at Owego on Saturday and that resolutions indorsing Hearst and Hearst principles were adopted. The Tioga County Convention is to be held on July 14 and the delegates, it is said, are to be instructed for Hearst.

Saratoga County has chosen its delegation to the State Convention. They have not been instructed. Hearst sentiment is heard there, but it is not strong. Hearst sentiment is said to be strong in Chenango. Chemung County is talking Hearst, but is not enthusiastic. An independent league has been formed there, but its strength has not yet been felt.

CHAPLAIN ON A RUNAWAY.

Controller Metz, at State Camp, Goes to Mr. Sattig's Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 2.—A drenching shower at the State Camp this afternoon failed to cool the air, and the men continued to show the effects of the heat.

Battalion Adjt. Reifenstahl, who was unhorsed last evening, was on duty today. His face was somewhat scratched, but otherwise he was not injured.

The mount of Chaplain Sattig of the Fourteenth Regiment got the better of him this morning at drill. He could not stop the runaway until the stable was reached. Controller Metz of New York made a heroic dash after the Chaplain, but the latter managed his horse.

Gen. Roe gave his first session of the riding school to the regimental staffs from 11 until 12 o'clock. The horsemen were loud in their praises of the General's equestrian lessons.

The evening parade was in command of Col. John H. Foote of the Fourteenth, who for the first time commanded a brigade, and his maiden effort was an unqualified success.

LA FOLLETTE TO AID COLBY.

Senator to Campaign Against Dryden—A Lecture Course in Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator La Follette will take to the lecture platform, now that Congress has adjourned. He will speak at Chautauqua, Spring Bluff, and other Summer social and educational gatherings. Within a few days he will probably go to New Jersey to take the stump in the interest of the Colby faction of Republicans. This will lead him into opposition to the re-election of Senator Dryden.

La Follette has all Winter kept tab on every Senator who is regarded as a railroad Senator, and this Summer will invite the public to participate in a confidential examination of them.

Candidates in Ulster County.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 2.—Zadoc P. Boice was nominated for Sheriff and John D. Fratsher was renominated for County Clerk by the Republicans of Ulster County to-day. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State administrations. Congressman Frank Le Fevre was given the privilege of naming delegates to the Congressional Convention.

AMERICANS LOST A GAME, BUT STILL LEAD RACE

Won Second Contest of a Double-Header with Champions.

PLAY STOPPED BY CROWD

Giants Played Poorly and Were Defeated by Brooklyn—Tallenders' Lucky Day.

The Greater New Yorks still lead in the American League, although beaten in the first game of a double-header with the Philadelphia team yesterday. In the second contest, with Griffith's men in the lead by 5 to 1 at the close of their part of the final inning, the crowd swarmed over the field, and the Athletics were declared to have forfeited the game by 9 to 0. This defeat of the Philadelphians and Cleveland's victory over Detroit places the champions and Ohioans on even terms for second place in the race, and only 3 points behind the leaders.

The tail-enders of the National League had a successful day yesterday, all being returned winners. The Brooklyns had no trouble beating the champions, who played poorly, while Chicago was shut out by Cincinnati, and St. Louis scored 6 runs in one inning against Pittsburg, and won by 8 to 4.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 1.
Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 5; New York, 4.
New York, 9; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 4; Washington, 3.
Washington, 17; Boston, 3.
Cleveland 4; Detroit, 3.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	6	4	5	6	11	10	5	47	.691
Pittsburg	3	—	4	5	3	10	11	7	43	.602
New York	4	2	—	2	7	6	5	5	42	.636
Phila'phia	3	2	2	—	5	5	5	9	34	.493
Brooklyn	2	4	4	3	—	5	5	8	26	.400
Cincinnati	4	4	2	3	3	—	4	4	27	.391
St. Louis	5	4	4	3	3	6	—	4	27	.389
Boston	2	..	4	3	3	8	3	—	24	.358
Games lost	21	22	24	25	30	39	42	44	43	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Detroit	Chicago	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	7	2	4	5	6	7	7	38	.603
Phila'phia	5	—	3	6	2	5	8	10	39	.600
Cleveland	5	5	—	6	6	3	6	3	34	.600
Detroit	3	2	4	—	9	7	6	6	36	.545
Chicago	2	3	7	6	—	4	7	5	34	.531
St. Louis	2	..	7	6	5	—	6	6	32	.492
Washing'n	5	4	2	1	1	2	—	8	23	.359
Boston	3	5	1	1	2	1	4	—	17	.206
Games lost	25	26	26	30	30	33	41	47		

GIANTS BEATEN AGAIN.

Outplayed by the Brooklyns, Who Score Seven Runs to One.

Even in their crippled condition a better display was expected of the Giants than they gave yesterday against the Brooklyns, but the best they could do was to score one run early in the game, while seven of Donovan's men crossed the plate. The champions have rarely played so raggedly, although there were one or two notable exceptions, while Taylor was far from being in the form he has displayed this season. The Giants again showed a weakness at the bat, but Strickiett's fine pitching was a handicap, while the Brooklyns fared even worse than the champions in their efforts to hit the ball safely. Three pitchers were used by Manager McGraw to stem the tide of defeat, but execrable errors were an obstacle. Taylor lasted for two innings, when his wildness and bad support netted the Brooklyns five runs. Ferguson then officiated for six innings, and the Brooklyns failed to score. Furthermore, they made but one base hit. To improve the batting qualities Wiltse took Ferguson's place at the bat in the eighth inning, but struck out, and then McGinnity was placed in the box. The "Iron Man's" debut was a dismal one, for he was batted for a three-baser, gave a base on balls, and committed two errors, all of which resulted in two runs.

The Brooklyns, on the other hand, never were seen to a better advantage on the Polo Grounds. With Strickiett's superb pitching, supported by snappy and correct fielding, they outclassed the champions in almost every department of the game. They assumed a big lead in the first inning, when Tayler gave two men bases on balls, and with the aid of bad throws by Strang and Bowerman and but one safe hit three runs were tallied. Two more runs were added in the second inning on Bergen's single, a steal of second, Maloney's out, and Casey's nice hit to centre field for three bases. The doctor subsequently tallied on a wild pitch. In the third inning Mertes made a beautiful catch of Alperman's hit, which looked to be good for at least three bases, and in the fourth inning Strang made a play that would have been a credit to Dahlen when at his best. Marshall also made a notable catch from Alperman's bat in the fifth inning, being the second time the Brooklyn second baseman was deprived of a hit by rather sensational fielding.

The Giants' run in the second inning was the result of Strang's single to right field. Devlin's out, and Gilbert's safety. While Gilbert was caught between the bases in an attempt to steal Strang tallied. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf.	2	0	3	0	0		
Casey, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0		
Ritter, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Jordan, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0		
Alp'man, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0		
Lewis, ss.	0	0	3	4	1		
Hummel, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Bergen, c.	1	1	4	3	0		
Strickiett, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
Total.	7	5	27	14	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bres'han, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Marshall, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
McG'nn, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0		
Merter	1	0	0	2	0		
Strang, ss.	1	1	1	5	1		
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1		
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	3	7	0		
Bow'man, c.	0	0	5	1	1		
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	1		
Ferguson, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Wiltse	0	0	0	0	0		
M'G'nity, p.	0	0	0	0	2		
Total.	1	6	27	14	6		

*Batted for Ferguson in eighth inning.

Brooklyn	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—7
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Bases on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Ferguson, 1; off McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Ferguson, 1; by McGinnity, 1; by Strickiett, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 8. Hits—Off Taylor, 3 in two innings; off Ferguson, 1 in six innings; off McGinnity, 1 in one inning. Three-base hits—Casey, Hummel. Two-base hit—Marshall. Stolen bases—Maloney, Alperman, Bergen. Double play—Bergen and Casey. Wild pitch—Taylor. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	0	5	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Schulte, rf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Chance, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0		
Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0		
Tinker, ss.	0	0	2	6	1		
Evers, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0		
Kling, c.	0	0	6	1	0		
Overall, p.	0	0	0	2	1		
L'dgren, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Gessler	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	0	4	27	10	2		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Kelley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Seymour, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Lobert, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0		
Odwell, rf.	0	0	5	0	0		
Schlei, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0		
C'coran, ss.	0	1	3	7	0		
Litv'gst'n, c.	0	0	2	0	0		
Fraser, p.	0	1	1	3	0		
Total.	1	4	27	12	0		

*Batted for Overall in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 3. Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt; Kelley, Odwell. Stolen bases—Schulte, Evers, (2,) Huggins. Double plays—Tinker and Steinfeldt, Tinker and Chance, Huggins and Corcoran. Struck out—By Overall, 4; by Lundgren, 1. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 2; off Fraser, 1. Wild pitch—Overall. Time—1:25. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf.	2	3	0	0	0		
Bennett, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0		
Shan'n, lf.	0	3	3	2	0		
Smoot, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Marah'll, 1b.	0	2	11	1	1		
Hoelsk'r, 3b.	1	2	3	3	1		
M'Carthy, c.	1	1	3	2	0		
McBride, ss.	1	0	3	0	0		
Brown, p.	1	1	2	1	0		
Total.	8	16	27	12	2		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
B'mont, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Ganley, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Leach, lf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	1	1	3	2	1		
Nealon, 1b.	1	2	5	0	0		
Sh'han, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	5	4	0		
Gibson, c.	0	1	3	1	0		
McF'l'd, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Leifield, p.	0	0	1	0	0		
Lynch, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
*Meier	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	4	12	24	12	1		

*Batted for Leifield in eighth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	..—8
Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—4

Three-base hit—Bennett. Sacrifice hits—Ganley, Brown. Double play—Ritchey, Wagner, and Nealon. Passed balls—McCarthy, 2; Gibson, 2. Stolen bases—Wagner. Hit with ball—By Lynch, 1. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2; off McFarland, 2. Struck out—By Brown, 2; by McFarland, 2; by Lynch, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Pittsburg, 9. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Carpenter.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brid'l, ss.	0	0	3	1	0		
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0		
Brain, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Bates, cf.	1	3	2	0	0		
Howard, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Dolan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
O'Neil, c.	0	0	7	4	0		
Strobel, 2b.	0	1	5	3	0		
Pfeffer, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total.	1	6	27	12	0		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0		
Titus, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
C'tney, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Magee, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Doolin, ss.	0	0	4	2	1		
B'nsf'd, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0		
Docin, c.	0	1	8	1	0		
Pittinger, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total.	0	5	*24	9	1		

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Home run—Bates. Sacrifice hits—Howard, Brain, Bridwell. Double plays—O'Neil and Strobel; Brain, Strobel and Tenney; Gleason, Doolin and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 1; off Pfeffer, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Pfeffer. Struck out—By Pittinger, 5; by Pfeffer, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

EVEN IN A DOUBLE-HEADER.

Greater New York Drops First Game, but Takes the Second.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 2.—The battle for first place in the American League race began here to-day between the champion Athletics and Greater New Yorks. Costly errors and a bit of hard luck cost the defeat of the New York team in the first game by the score of 5 to 4, and the champions held the place of honor for about two hours, as New York turned the tables in the second game and regained the lead. The visitors had this game 5 to 1 in the ninth inning, when the crowd swarmed over the field and prevented further play. Umpire Hurst waited fifteen minutes, and then declared the game forfeited to New York by 9 to 0. Pitcher Orth held the champions safe at all stages, and Cross tallied the only run scored by the Athletics in the seventh.

Coakley was hit hard from the start, and with the game standing 2 to 1 in New York's favor, Manager Mack sent Armbruster to bat for Coakley in the eighth. This forced a change of pitchers. Bender was selected, and the New Yorks hammered his delivery all over the field in the ninth, scoring 3 runs.

The first two men in the Athletics' half were easy outs, and then the crowd surged over the field. The three or four policemen on hand to handle the crowd of 11,000 spectators were powerless. Griffith refused to resume play unless the field was clear, and after waiting fully fifteen minutes, Umpire Hurst gave the game to New York.

Griffith used three pitchers trying to land the first game, and although his men outbatted the Athletics, thirteen hits to seven, the home team won. Plank held New York down to a single tally, which was the result of an error in the sixth, but the visitors tied the score in the ninth on a base on balls and three singles and a double. Chesbro pitched the ninth inning and threw the game away on three bases on balls, the last of which was when the bases were filled, forcing in the winning run. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Chase, 1b.	1	3	8	0	0		
Conroy, ss.	0	2	2	3	0		
La P'te, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0		
Will'ms, 2b.	0	1	3	0	1		
Del'h'ty, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
H'fman, cf.	0	2	2	0	0		
McGuire, c.	0	1	0	2	0		
Thomas, c.	0	1	6	2	1		
Newton, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
†Moriarity.	0	1	0	0	0		
‡Yeager	1	1	0	0	0		
Total.	4	13	*25	11	3		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	2	1	2	2	0		
Lord, cf.	1	0	1	1	0		
Davis, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0		
Seybold, rf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Murphy, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0		
Cross, ss.	0	1	2	5	1		
Knight, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0		
Powers, c.	0	1	8	1	0		
Plank, p.	1	0	1	1	0		
**Armb'ster.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	5	7	27	10	2		

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Newton in fifth inning.
‡Batted for Clarkson in ninth inning.
**Batted for Knight in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—4
Philadelphia	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1—5

SECOND GAME.

(Forfeited to New York, 9 to 0.)

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Chase, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0		
Conroy, ss.	0	0	1	6	1		
Laporte, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0		
W'liams, 2b.	2	3	3	4	0		
Deleh'ty, lf.	1	2	2	0	0		
H'fman, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Kleinow, c.	1	1	2	1	0		
Orth, p.	1	2	0	0	0		
Total.	5	12	*26	14	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Lord, cf.	0	0	7	0	0		
Davis, 1b.	0	0	8	1	1		
Seybold, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Murphy, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0		
Schreck, c.	1	0	5	4	0		
Cross, ss.	0	1	6	3	0		
Knight, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0		
Coakley, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Bender, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
†Armbr'st'r.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	1	3	27	12	1		

*Two out when game was forfeited.
†Batted for Coakley in the eighth inning.

New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Williams, 2; Orth, Cross. Struck out—By Coakley, 5; by Orth, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coakley, 4; off Orth, 1. Hits—Off Coakley, 7 in 8 innings; off Bender, 5 in 1 inning. Passed ball—Schreck. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and O'Loughlin.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Bay, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Hinter, ss.	1	1	3	3	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0		
R'eman, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0		
Jackson, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Bradley, 3b.	1	0	1	3	0		
Clark, c.	0	1	2	1	0		
Hess, p.	1	0	0	3	1		
L'dgren, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Gessler	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	4	6	27	14	1		

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
M'Intyre, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Sch'ter, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Cobb, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		
L'dsay, 1b.	1	2	12	2	0		
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	1	2	2		
Warner, c.	1	0	7	0	0		
Eubanks, p.	0	1	0	0	0		
**Mullin	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	3	8	24	13	2		

*Batted for Eubanks in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	..—4
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—3

Two-base hit—Clark. Sacrifice hits—Flick, Schaefer, Warner. Stolen bases—Bay, Bradley. First base on balls—Off Hess, 1; off Eubanks, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Hess, 1. First base on errors—Cleve

HAMBURG BELLE WON PULLED TO A CANTER

Popular Mare Victorious in Her First Start of the Year.

FAR WEST LANDED LONG ODDS

Oliver Cromwell Finally Left the Maiden Class—Three Sheepshead Bay Choices First.

The race for the Equality Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday amounted in effect to a gift of the stakes to Hamburg Belle, but, one one-sided as the race was, it brought about the reappearance of the most popular mare on the turf for the season of 1906, and that in itself was sufficient to arouse more enthusiasm than any other single event of the day.

Hamburg Belle has been ready to race for several weeks, but weather conditions kept her in the stable until the opening of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, since which time the easy prospect of the Equality Stakes has been responsible for her non-appearance in earlier races, for had she won any overnight purse at the meeting she would have sacrificed the allowance of fifteen pounds which she got in yesterday's race. By not starting, therefore, Hamburg Belle got to the post for the Equality with 106 pounds, the conditions of the stakes giving her so much the best of it that it was more than horsemen expected when a single one of the four horses named to oppose her, remained in to run for the stakes. The one undaunted entry was the fast sprinter Halifax, a three-year old, penalized by earlier victories, and going out in the Equality with 118 pounds, thus conceding nineteen pounds by the scale to the five-year-old mare, conceded by horsemen to be the fasted miler in the country. There was third money in the race, however, and after Kiamesha, Dainty, and Tradition had been scratched, the Chelsea stable added the three-year-old Fancy Bird, which as winner of a cheap race at Sheepshead Bay was called on to give Hamburg Belle fifteen pounds, which his owner did not in the least object to as Fancy Bird went after $200, to be collected for galloping around the mile course in third place.

The race was run over a fast track, under fairly favorable conditions, but only the first part of the contest was really fast, Halifax in that part of the race having the track and going on unchallenged in front. The instant that Hamburg Belle went to him and challenged, that indefinable quality termed class, asserted itself, and Halifax hurried to it by the pace he had carried under his 118 pounds, collapsed, and Hamburg Belle went on alone. This was just after the horses had passed the three-quarters pole, Hamburg Belle there going up to Halifax in half a dozen strides, and smothering the colt with her powers before they turned into the straight. From the head of the stretch Hamburg Belle was pulling back to the colt, and finished in a canter, while Halifax, pulled up as there was no hope of his getting to the mare again, as easily beat Fancy Bird. The time of the mile was 1:39 1-5, the first furlong in 0:12 1-5, quarter in 0:23 4-5, three furlongs in 0:35 1-5, half mile in 0:47, five furlongs in 0:59, and three-qaurters in 1:11 2-5, this leaving Hamburg Belle 0:27 4-5 for her final quarter with the race won at the head of the stretch.

There practically was no betting on the contest, though 2 to 7 was quoted against Hamburg Belle and 16 to 5 against Halifax.

Hamburg Belle was one of three favorites to win in the last half of the card, the others being Jaunty in the sprint for two-year olds, and Lancastran in the mile and a half on the turf course. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-old and upward, selling; six and a half furlongs, main course.

	S.	½	F.
Far West, 110, W. Knapp, 15-1, 5-1.....	1	1	1½
Rye, 100, Miller, 2-1, 7-10.....	10	8	2½
Sir Russell, 103, Sewell, 60-1, 20-1.....	4	2	3¼
Druid, 118, Radtke, 5-1, 8-5.....	5	5	4
Keator, 110, Lowe, 9-5, 3-5.....	2	4	5
The Clown, 110, L. Williams, 50-1, 15-1	3	6	6
Right and True, 108, Finn, 15-1, 8-1.	7	7	7
Gold Coin, 99, Horner, 40-1, 12-1.....	11	10	8
Andria, 95, Hagan, 60-1, 20-1.....	8	9	9
Casandra, 97, Buxton, 50-1, 15-1.....	6	8	10
Elevation, 94, Hardy, 200-1, 60-1.....	9	11	11

Time—1:19. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Montana-Touche Pas. F. E. Brown, owner and trainer.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	⅛	F.
Oliver Cromwell, 112, J. Martin, 4-1, 8-5.....	10	2	1½
O'Rourke, 104, Sewell, 8-1, 3-1.....	7	5	2½
Woodsman, 109, W. Knapp, 20-1, 2-1...	8	4	3½
Royal Scot, 105, Miller, 15-1, 5-1.....	1	3	4
Park Row, 102, Finn, 100-1, 40-1.....	2	1	5
Artery, 105, Radtke, 12-1, 5-1.....	3	3	6
Maxie Witt, 105, Curd, 5-2, even.....	9	7	7
McKittredge, 102, McDaniel, 5-2, even.	5	8	8
Ticker, 105, J. Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1.....	6	9	9
Jericho, 113, W. Robbins, 25-1, 10-1...	11	10	10
Sir Model, 104, T. Burns, 100-1, 30-1...	4	11	11
Time—:24 3-5. Start poor. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by The Commoner-Annie Chinn. Owner and trainer, F. E. Brown.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs, Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Botanist, 115, Hagan, 10-1, 3-1.....	8	1	1½
Mingvinges, 112, Miller, 4-1, 9-10.....	1	2	2½
Royal Breeze, 115, J. Hennessy, 5-1, 5-2	5	3	3[illegible]
Fountainblue, 115, Sewell, 7-10, 1-4...	2	4	4
Penarris, 112, J. Martin, 20-1, 6-1....	4	5	5
Dominator, 115, Perrine, 100-1, 40-1..	7	6	6
Waterfall, 115, T. Burns, 30-1, 8-1....	3	7	7
First Beep, 112, W. Knapp, 50-1, 12-1	6	8	8

Time—1:07 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Boanerges-May B. II. Owner, E. Ghelardy. Trainer, C. H. Diebold.

FOURTH RACE.—The Equality, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	⅛	F.
Hamburg Belle, 106, Miller, 2-7, out..	1	2	1½
Halifax, 118, Shaw, 16-5, out.....	3	1	2½
Fancy Bird, 115, L. Williams, 100-1, 6-1	2	3	3

Time—1:39 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. m., 5 years, by Hamburg-Isiac. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, selling; five furlongs. Futurity course.

	S.	⅛	F.
Jaunty, 110, Miller, 5-2, even.....	1	1	1½
Miss Strome, 110, Troxler, 7-2, 2-1....	3	2	2½
Baringo, 110, W. Knapp, 7-2, 6-5.....	4	3	3½
Economy, 110, T. Burns, 20-1, 8-1.....	2	4	4
Estimate, 110, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1...	7	5	5
Census, 110, McDaniel, 40-1, 15-1.....	8	6	6
Sphinx, 110, Radtke, 15-1, 6-1.....	5	7	7
Nancy, 110, J. Hennessy, 15-1, 6-1....	11	9	8
Alta Farola, 105, Finn, 40-1, 15-1.....	6	8	9
Magna Stella, 105, Francis, 12-1, 5-1..	15	10	10
Star Cat, 110, Sewell, 50-1, 20-1.....	12	12	11
Winifred Tarpey, 110, Shaw, 20-1, 8-1.	16	13	12
Sea Water, 110, Lyne, 30-1, 10-1.....	10	11	13
Winsome Ways, 110, Brussel, 50-1, 20-1	9	14	14
May Pink, 105, Hagan, 60-1, 20-1.....	13	15	15
Kingston Girl, 105, G. Burns, 100-1, 40-1	14	16	16

Time—1:02. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Ingoldsby-Tweedledum. Owner, W. H. Laudeman. Trainer, K. Patterson.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a half on turf.

	S.	1¼	F.
Lancastrian, 104, Miller, 3-1, even..	1	2	1½
Our Sister, 104, W. Knapp, 4-1, 7-5..	2	3	2½
Samson, 114, J. Hennessy, 3-1, even.	4	1	3¼
Caronal, 87, G. Burns, 20-1, 6-1.....	6	5	4
Leila, 97, Finn, 16-5, even.....	5	4	5
Lindale, 100, Horner, 15-1, 5-1.....	3	6	6

Time—2:34 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Kingston-Royal Rose. Owner, C. R. Ellison. Trainer, G. P. Brazier.

Athletic Sports for French Fete.

A good programme of athletic sports will be added to the list of attractions arranged for the French fete to be held at Dreamland, Coney Island, July 13. The prizes will be a reproduction of the medals awarded to the winners of the Olympic games at Athens. The list of events follows: Fifty-yard dash, handicap; quarter-mile run, handicap; three-quarter-mile run, handicap; two-mile run, handicap; putting 12-pound shot, handicap; running high jump, handicap. The events, which are open to all A. A. U. members, will close next Monday with John Boyle, care of James E. Sullivan, 21 Warren Street, or Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street.

HENLEY REGATTA OPENS.

West of Philadelphia Defeated, Argonauts Win from First Trinity.

HENLEY, England, July 2.—The Henley regatta opened here to-day in delightful weather. Although the attraction of foreign entries was in a measure missing, there was no lack of interest in the event, and the houseboats and various river craft were as numerous as ever. With the exception of the Argonaut eight-oared crew of Toronto, the Belgian eight, W. B. West of the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia, and Roy Adam of Australia, the entries this year are confined to English crews.

Much regret was expressed over the fact that W. B. West and Roy Adam were drawn together in the first heat of the Diamond Sculls to-day. West was no match for the Antipodean and was beaten by over two lengths. The Argonauts defeated the First Trinity crew of Cambridge University by a length. With the absence of the famous Leander crew of London, which was unable to put out a strong eight th's year, the Canadians have a splendid chance to win the Grand Challenge Cup. This is the first time in many years that the Henley regatta has been held without an entry in the eight-oared shell race from the Leander Club.

By defeating First Trinity to-day the Argonauts put the second best crew in the event out of the running. The Third Trinity of Cambridge is supposed to be the strongest British eight on the River Thames, although the Belgian crew is a somewhat unknown quantity. Last year the latter reached the semi-finals, but according to the form shown since their arrival at Henley they have not improved over last year.

The preliminary heat of the Diamond Sculls brought together W. B. West of Philadelphia and Roy Adam of Australia. West went off with thirty-five strokes to the minute and secured a lead in the first quarter of a mile. Adam then increased his stroke and soon wore down the Philadelphian, passing him at Frawley Court. From this point Adam drew away and won easily in the slow time of 9:21.

In the first heat for the Grand Challenge Cup the Argonauts drew the Bucks Station and started off with a lively stroke of 41 to the minute's drew away immediately. First Trinity maintained a slower stroke, but hung on gamely. At Frawley Court, which was reached in 3:28, the Cantabs were a length and a half behind. A good spurt at this point by First Trinity cut down some of the intervening distance, but the Canadians, rowing in splendid style, kept well to the front. First Trinity spurted again and again, but the Argonauts replied in kind, and despite every effort of the Cambridge eight, the Toronto combination kept the stern of their shell in front of the nose of their opponents' boat, and won a magnificent race by a bare length. The time for the race was 7:20, which is exactly the same time of the final heat last year.

FLIP FLAP SOLD FOR $16,000.

Handspring Filly Bought by G. W. Langdon from J. A. Bennett.

Flip Flap, the three-year-old filly which last Saturday at the Sheepshead Bay track won the Advance Stakes from Whimsical, the forty-thousand-dollar colt; Accountant, Cairngorm, and other good horses, yesterday was sold by J. A. Bennett, the horseman who developed her, to G. W. Langdon, one of the most successful of the clubhouse commissioners on the New York race tracks, for $16,000 and 50 per cent. of the filly's earnings for the remainder of the season. The sale amounts, in effect, to the payment of $16,000 for a half interest in the horse, while the new owner is responsible for all training expenses and forfeits. Langdon, who has owned a number of fast horses, was ambitious to own a first-class one, however, and promptly agreed to the terms when they were named by Bennett, the sale being made at once.

Flip Flap, one of the best of the two-year-olds of last Fall, was the favorite for the Futurity of 1905, but as she always has been a slow beginner was beaten in that race, though she was close up at the end. This Spring she has been an important factor in the stakes, her best victory having been in the Advance. Flip Flap is a chestnut, by Handspring-Alvaretta. Her new owner will leave her under the care of A. J. Goldsboro, the trainer who broke her as a yearling and has handled her throughout her career.

Vanderbilt's Maroc Won at St. Cloud.

PARIS, July 2.—William K. Vanderbilt, who now leads the winners on the French turf, added to his long list of victories at the St. Cloud races to-day, when his horse Maroc won the Prix de Cytises. Mr. Vanderbilt now owns one of the best strings of thoroughbred racers in France, and his success on the turf has been phenomenal.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The announcement was made yesterday by the New England Breeders' Club, racing at Rockingham Park, Salem, N. H., through the officials of The Jockey Club, that for the remainder of the Salem meeting the values of purses and all overnight races will be reduced one-half. The stake programme, it was announced, will be run off as advertised.

Tradition, when she ran second to Running Water at Sheepshead Bay on Saturday last, made her last appearance on the turf. The filly, which was one of the stars of 1904, and which was second to Artful in the Futurity, has been retired permanently, her trainer, A. J. Joyner, stated yesterday. Tradition, after a glorious career as a two-year-old, was backward in her training at three years old, though she won a number of important filly stakes, and this Spring suffered another setback from skin disease. She is too well bred to be drilled in purse races and accordingly she is to be returned to J. B. Haggin's Elmendorf Farm, in Kentucky, there to go into the stud.

All the scandal which was in circulation several weeks ago about a St. Louis jockey who, according to report, has formed a connection in the betting ring, was revived yesterday when the jockey in question rode and was beaten on an odds-on favorite, against which there was a steady demonstration in the betting ring. There were many inquiries as to whether the Stewards had taken any action regarding the race, as it was rumored that there had been a call for betting sheets and records, but no official notice of action was issued.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has announced a list of twenty-three stakes, to close on July 16, for the Autumn meeting at Sheepshead Bay. The fixtures number six handicaps for three-year-olds and upward, including the $17,000 Twin City, for one and a quarter, four for three-year-olds, including the $6,000 September, at one mile and three furlongs; one for two-year-olds and upward, the $8,000 Flight, at seven furlongs, and nine for two-year-olds, including the $10,000 Flatbush, at seven furlongs, the $7,500 Great Eastern Handicap, at six furlongs, and the $5,000 Autumn. Three stakes for steeplechasers also are opened, the most important of these being the new Great Autumn Steeplechase at two and a half miles, with $7,000 in added money and an estimated value of about $10,000.

The weights for the Spindrift Handicap, one mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, to be run Thursday at Sheepshead Bay, were announced yesterday with Whimsical as the top weight at 126 pounds. The next high weights in order are Accountant, 125; Flip Flap, 123; Ormondale, 122; Inquisitor, 121; Bohemian, 120; Sir Huon, 119; Healslip, 117; Clark Griffith, 116; Bull's Eye, Roman Gold, and Running Water, 115 each, and Tiptoe, Kuroki, and Good Luck, 114 pounds each.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Berkeley 112	Sandy Creeker	112
James Crawford 112	Royal Onyx	112
Bert T. 112	Arcite	112
Nigger Mike 112	Hardshot	112
Smiling Tom 112	Lady Pride	109
Frank Gill 112	Manilla	109
Ellisdale 112	Yorkist	109
Linnepee 112	Killaloe	109
Allonby 112	J. C. Core	109
Boxer 112	Anna May	109

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, with penalties; one mile.

Mandarin 114	Brookdale Nymph .. 109
Tiptoe 109	

THIRD RACE.—The Rockaway Cup Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, qualified as hunters under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, or the Canadian Hunt Association; penalties and allowances; over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field. Pure Pepper ..... 175 | El Cuchillo 135
Game Cock ..... 168 | Long Run 132
Divider 153

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Montgomery 115	General Sherman 112
Dashaway 112	Don Enrique 112
Rip Rap 112	Killiecrankie 109

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Eugenia Burch 119	Ironsides 104
Blandy 117	Maxnar 108
Bad News 117	Yorkshire Lad 100
Grenade 117	Cederstrome 97
Logistilla 116	Tartan 97
Agile 110	A. Muskoday 88
Samson 107	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

Lackey 109	Prince Frederick 101
Huntington 108	Freckman 98
Onatas 108	*Amberjack 96
Angler 107	Janeta 96
Don't Ask Me 106	Flimnap 95
Blennenworth 103	*Sahara 95
Lady Ellison 104	Bundooran 92
John Lyle 102	Sir Caruthers 90
Adbell	

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Daniels Makes New Swimming Record.

LONDON, July 2.—The Bath Club international swimming contests were held to-day at Dover. In the 120-yards scratch C. M. Daniels of New York won by one and one-half yards in 1 minute 12 seconds, beating the Australian Cavill's record by one-fifth of a second. Cecil Healy, Australasia, was second, and Z. de Halmay, Budapest, was third.

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GO BETWEEN PROTEST BORNE OUT BY FACTS

Veterinarians Find Horse Had No Claim to Allowance.

ERROR GOES BACK TO 1903

Report to Stewards on Protested Horse May Cause Forfeiture of Many Condition Races.

The protest made against Go Between, winner of the Suburban Handicap, on the ground that he was improperly described as a gelding, took on a new phase yesterday, when the veterinary surgeons, appointed by the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Sheepshead Bay meeting, reported that after examination of the animal they found the statements in the protest to be correct, and certified that Go Between is a stallion and not a gelding, as he has been described in entries through the four years of his racing career.

The protest, as regards Go Between's right to the Suburban Handicap Stakes, already has been decided by the Stewards, who dismissed the claim made in behalf of Dandelion, second in the race, as it was found that in the original entry of Go Between for the Suburban, Alex Shields did not describe him at all, but simply stated the name of the horse, other statements as to facts being supplied by the officials of the Coney Island Jockey Club.

The report of the veterinary surgeons made it plain, however, that for four years Go Between has raced in a capacity not properly his, and repeatedly has received an allowance in weight to which he was not entitled. The problem involved was too difficult for the Stewards to decide offhand, and the matter is held under advisement, the Stewards stating that they had no announcement to make beyond the report of the veterinarians yesterday. It is said, however, that the Stewards will hold a thorough investigation of the entire history of Go Between, and will examine personally each of the several trainers and owners who have handled the horse in the four years that he has raced as a gelding.

C. F. McMeekin, who bred Go Between and sold him as a yearling, was killed in the railroad accident at Salisbury, England, on Sunday morning, but it is probable that the records of his sale of Go Between will be available as a starting point in the inquiry. Robert Tucker, trainer for the late S. S. Brown; Walter McNulty, trainer for Thomas Kerr; Shafer and Myer, who handle their own horses; Frank Brown, trainer for Charles Fox, and Alex Shields, owner, and John Shields, trainer, make up the list of horsemen who have handled Go Between in the past four years without having ever made any announcement that they suspected an error in the accepted description of the horse.

The rules covering the case provide that where there has been fraud or willful misstatement there shall be no limit to the time in which objection may be made to the winner of any race or races, and thus if a fraud or willful misstatement can be proved, Go Between will forfeit races in which he received a gelding allowance as far back as 1903. In his races this year he won but once when receiving the allowance, this being when he beat Kiamesha, owned by H. K. Knapp, a Steward of The Jockey Club at Belmont Park, his other winnings having been in handicaps where he carried the weight assigned to him. Under the rules, Mr. Knapp has only to lay claim to the first money for Kiamesha to start a new controversy, and whether he makes the claim or not, it is almost certain that owners of other horses which have been second to Go Between will make claims on the ground of there having been willful misstatement regarding the sex of Go Between.

MOTOR CYCLISTS' LONG RUN.

Contestants Leave This City on Two-Day Trip to Rochester.

Over twenty motor cyclists left this city at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the two-day endurance run to Rochester, held under the auspices of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists. The distance is 390 miles. The run yesterday extended to Little Falls, a distance of 228 miles. The competitors were started from Broadway and 110th Street, and despite the early hour a number of local motor cyclists were present to bid adieu to the tourists. M. E. Toepel, Chairman of the Touring Committee of the federation, led the delegation, and among some of the well-known riders were R. G. Betts, President of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists; Roland Douglas, A. J. Bendix, Captain of the New York Motor Cycle Club; F. M. Dampman, John F. McLoughlin, Walter Goerke, Henry J. Wehman, William J. Shrady, Jr., Brandenburg, Fred A. Baker, H. A. Gilesman, Benton Fremont, C. H. Cobb, William E. Deane, and E. W. Goodwin of this city; Oscar Hedstrom, Bert S. Barrows, and George N. Holden of Springfield, John A. Schleicher of Mount Vernon, George Wagner of St. Paul, E. A. Swenson of Providence, Edward Buffum, A. B. Coffman, and S. J. Chabbuck of Toledo, and Louis J. Mueller of Cleveland. The latter, soon after reaching Rochester, intends to start on a cross-country motor cycle trip to San Francisco.

Beginning to-morrow and continuing on Thursday and Friday the annual race meet of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists will be held at Rochester.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 2.—Twenty-four motor cyclists of thirty-eight who started, finished the first day's run of the fifth annual endurance race of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists from New York to Rochester, in this city to-night. They start for Rochester at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and are scheduled to arrive there at 4:15 P. M.

Chess Masters at Ostend.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 2.—Barring one game between Burn and Janowski, which was adjourned unfinished, the third round of the fourth stage of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was decided to-day. Before play began the committee announced that three additional prizes had been provided, thereby making room for nine competitors instead of six in the final stage. To-day's pairings and results, with the scores of the players to date, follow:

Players.	Result.	W.	L.		Players.	Result.	W.	L.
Johner ..	0	9	13	vs.	Fahrni	1	10½	11½
Rubinst'n	0	14	8	vs.	Maroczy ..	1	15½	6½
Janowski.	—	12½	8½	vs.	Burn	—	13½	7½
Bernstein	1	14½	7½	vs.	Leonhardt ..	0	11½	10½
Spielm'n.	1	10½	11½	vs.	Perlis	0	12½	8½
Teich'nn.	½	13	9	vs.	Marshall ..	½	13	9
Schlech'r	0	15	7	vs.	Swiderski ..	1	12	10
Salwe ..	0	11½	10½	vs.	Snosko-Borowski ..	1	12	10

The adjourned game between Swiderski and Salwe, from the second round, was won by Swiderski.

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The New York Times

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"NOT A MONEY CAMPAIGN"?

We have the authority of The Tribune Washington dispatches for the report that the members of the Republican Campaign Committee are resolved that "this will not be a money campaign," and that "there will be no effort to get contributions from corporations."

To some extent there is a flavor of sour grapes in this assertion. A number of corporations which have hitherto given freely for the election of Republican Congressmen may very truthfully declare that all the money they had to spare for political expenses has been disbursed in a vain effort to suppress the legislation of the last session of Congress and application at their doors would invite only resentful treatment. But it is to be noted that the Senate bill which absolutely forbade political contributions by corporations at any election in which Congressmen are voted for was suffocated in the House Committee, and that the bill requiring publicity in campaign contributions was treated in the same way. The majority in the House has at least taken great pains not to put any legal obstacle in the way of aid from corporations should it be sought.

There is one class of corporations from which we are confident that aid will be sought and obtained, viz., those dependent on tariff favors for their extraordinary profits. The gentlemen running these interests are liable to have a time of some anxiety before the Summer is over. The mind of the public has been aroused by the words and acts of President ROOSEVELT to the abuses of corporate privileges, and there are no privileges more abused than those bestowed by the tax on foreign competition. The degree to which monopoly and combination have been built up on these is becoming better and better understood, and the animosity awakened by the President's course may easily turn toward these corporations. In that case, we may be sure that their funds will be forthcoming for the support of protectionist candidates in doubtful districts, and, previously, for the promotion of suitable nominations. The policy in this regard of more than a score of years will not easily be abandoned. The danger to which the protected interests are exposed is real, and up to about the third week in October we may be sure that no attempt to reassure those interests will be made by the Republican managers. On the contrary, according to the experience of past years, there will be at least a couple of substantial scares thrown into the protectionist camp—probably with the usual profitable result.

A WORD WITH MR. HOLLAND.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union on Sunday Mr. JAMES HOLLAND, the delegate of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, recited the troubles and difficulties of his union in its efforts to "organize" the men working in the tunnel under the East River now being constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. If the men in the tunnel were not organized, he said, the union would be obliged to call out the firemen and engineers. According to the report of the meeting published in THE TIMES yesterday, Mr. HOLLAND continued:

> This will flood the tunnel so that it will be years before it is completed. The non-union men, however, will be notified, so they can leave the tunnel in good time before a strike is ordered. We want union men in the tunnel and safeguards for the workers. The engineers and firemen will have to come together to deal with this.

The account of the meeting published in The Sun agrees substantially with our own. We quote our neighbor's report of Mr. HOLLAND'S remarks:

> If we cannot organize the men in the tunnel we can declare a strike of the engineers and firemen, which will flood the tunnel, and it will be twenty-five years before it is finished.

As Mr HOLLAND no doubt enjoys his liberty, and like other men would prefer to be at large rather than to suffer confinement in jail, we feel compelled in his own interest to invite his attention to Section 673 of the Penal Code of the State of New York, which we subjoin:

> A person who willfully and maliciously, either alone or in combination with others, breaks a contract of service or hiring, knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe, that the probable consequence of his so doing will be to damage human life or to cause grievous bodily injury, or to expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 15 of the Penal Code runs as follows:

> A person convicted of a crime declared to be a misdemeanor for which no other punishment is specially prescribed by this code or by any other statutory provision in force at the time of the conviction and sentence is punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than $100, or by both.

If Mr. HOLLAND will consult his own or his union's lawyer he will probably be advised that his utterances at the meeting of the Central Federated Union were indiscreet, since if he or his union should now call out the firemen and engineers employed upon the Thirty-fourth Street tunnel work he would have no defense whatever against the charge that he had knowingly conspired "to expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury," since he has publicly admitted and boasted that the calling out of the men would flood the tunnel, causing an immense loss of property and delaying the work of construction for years.

SENATOR SIMMONS ON THE NEGRO

Senator F. M. SIMMONS of North Carolina contributes to The Independent what may be called a liberal presentation of the reactionary feeling in the South toward the negroes. He defends the disfranchisement of the illiterate negro, and claims that it would be wrong on that account to reduce representation from the South, since those who do vote in the South really represent the negroes—an amusing piece of reasoning the grim humor of which we should say cannot have escaped its author. He approves of industrial education for the negro, but thinks that it would in every way be better to confine it to such education as would fit him for farm work only. "The South and the farm are the best place and occupation for him."

The spirit of Senator SIMMONS'S article is not very humane or broad; it is, on the contrary, rather narrow and harsh; but with the substance of what he says and suggests, if it be carried out fairly and decently, there is no great fault to be found by even the most earnest advocate of justice to the negro. If the disfranchisement is confined honestly to the illiterate, if the rights of which the suffrage is usually regarded as the guarantee are protected under the law and before the courts, if education of the industrial sort fitting the negro for the best work on the land is provided, his race will in the long run take care of itself. For this policy we think that the Senator, despite some touch of arrogance and vanity in his manner of expressing himself, would stand, and the influence of men in his position would go a great way toward realizing the policy.

Probably the greatest danger to which the negro is now exposed in the South is in the movement to confine the funds for his schools to the taxes he pays. That movement has apparently gained some strength within the past few years. It springs in part from the feeling that if the suffrage is to be denied to the illiterate it is better to keep them illiterate, and partly from a feeling that education unfits the negro for the work for which alone the majority of the whites think he can be adapted. It is a movement quite as dangerous to the whites as to the blacks, for obviously the permanent presence of an increasing class of illiterates in any community is bound to be an increasing menace to its prosperity and to its civilization. On the other hand, the only rational justification of disfranchisement on account of illiteracy is the offer of the suffrage as an inducement to and a prize for education. We are confident that that is a view which the whites of the South will gradually come to recognize and act on.

THE SALISBURY DISASTER.

So far as can be determined in advance of official inquiry, the dreadful disaster in which so many Americans of prominence were killed at Salisbury appears to have resulted from the running of the steamboat train from Plymouth at a reckless speed around a dangerous curve. It is stated in the dispatches that while the average speed of this train from Plymouth to London, 230 miles, is about a mile a minute, the orders of the engineer are to lower it to thirty miles an hour in rounding the Salisbury curve. The testimony of passengers who speak of the alarming swaying of the train and the statements of eye witnesses who have told the story of what they saw at the time of the accident would make it appear that the locomotive left the rails while going at a tremendous speed, and that the momentum of the train instantly wrecked the cars, bringing death or maiming to a frightfully large proportion of the passengers. The conclusion is irresistible that it was the high speed of the locomotive on the curve that caused it to "jump the track," and this theory would by no means be disproved by evidence of spreading of the rails or the breaking of an axle or a wheel. The Salisbury curve is notoriously dangerous, and a speed in excess of thirty miles an hour would undoubtedly put such a strain upon rolling stock as to involve the danger of rail displacement or of breakage of wheels or axles.

The comment of The London Graphic, which dwells upon "the reflection that most of the victims belong to a country which we are accustomed to regard as the home of great disasters," seems hardly appropriate to the case, since, while we do have many railroad disasters in this country, England is by no means free from them. Indeed, a proper comparison of railway accident statistics of the two countries gives our English cousins no occasion for vaunting themselves upon the superior safety of their railway practice. English papers express sincere sympathy with those to whom the disaster has brought grief and affliction. Of course there will be a rigid inquiry into the nature and cause of the accident, and no less rigid measures will be taken to prevent the occurrence of a like calamity in the future. The English Government and the English people can hardly afford to neglect even the minor precautions in branches of their railway service that convey to their capital ocean passengers from this country, since it must often happen that the passengers carried would be of unusual or even of very great prominence, whose death or injury through preventable causes would widely and conspicuously advertise to the world the insecurity of railway travel in England.

MAKING OUR HARBOR NAVIGABLE.

It is all right for the Captains of greyhounds to reckon their passages from lightship to lightship, but what concerns passengers is the time from dock to dock. Thus last week the Lorraine's passengers got ashore before the Lucania's, although the Lucania was first at the bar. But the Lucania is the bigger boat, and had to wait for the tide to rise before she could get into our harbor. On the way out it will be remembered the Lucania stuck her nose into the mud and lay for three hours before she could pass out. She tried to leave before the proper stage of the tide, and the wind took her a little to the right of the channel—as a sailorman would not say. Only a few days before a sailing ship came to port and was not able to find a pier long enough for her, nor a depth of water which would enable her to load and float at her berth. When the skipper of that German five-master gets back to Germany he will have a tale to tell which ought to shame us.

Any landlubber who reads the advertisements of the sailings of ocean steamers asks why they choose such outlandish hours for starting. Why not start when they are good and ready, at the convenience of the companies and their passengers? The Lucania's experiences show they have to wait for the tide, which waits or hurries for no man. And there are plenty of channels where good-sized boats can hardly pass with safety, and cannot turn around for lack of steerage way. We are justly proud of our harbor. It is one of the world's few where big boats can come right up to their piers without landing stage or lighterage. But the piers are almost too costly to use commercially, and the channels are defective as above described.

After New Year's this may not be so. By that time Col. MARSHALL thinks Ambrose Channel might be opened to limited use, for example, by steamships over thirty feet in depth, which need it most. It would obstruct the work upon it if the channel were opened prematurely to universal use, and self-denial by some would be necessary to permit partial use of it by others. As the shallow craft could use other channels, which would be freed by the departure of the giants, it may be supposed that they would not grudge this anticipation of the common benefits. Nothing would be taken away from anybody, and no harm would be done if some were able to use the additional channel a little sooner than others. This improvement is so near at hand that the Lighthouse bill contains provisions for lights along Ambrose Channel, and the Sundry Civil bill contains what it would be agreeable to think the last appropriation for an improvement necessary to make our bay as useful as it is beautiful. While matters stand thus to-day it is actually humiliating to imagine what the conditions may be when the Lusitania is but one of a fleet, and perhaps not the largest at that.

A CURIOUS ROAD TO RUIN.

Admitting that rebating must be stopped, how much will the railways suffer? We would prefer to ask how much will the railways profit? It will depend upon the good faith with which the law is administered. If all rebating under whatever name is stopped, no railway can be prejudiced by loss of business, and the railways' treasuries will be benefited by the amount of rebates previously paid to get business. It is estimated by one railway official that his road's receipts would be increased by 15 per cent. Another official testified that rebating cost $100,000,000 annually when the volume of traffic was about half the present. Taking the smaller figure, it appears that in the next decade about a billion of dollars will be retained by the railways instead of being paid back to the coal, iron, grain, salt, sugar, oil, provision, and lumber magnates. Here again it is to be remarked that if any one of them were to retain the privilege of bribery and unfair competition the result might be harmful; but if all are compelled to be honest toward each other, the railways will compete upon a higher level, without individual disadvantage. Prices of commodities may be raised, or rather must be raised. In other words, consumers must pay for having goods delivered at higher prices. That will be the price of reform, which, like everything else, is appreciated in proportion to its cost.

Then take another point, the prohibition of passes. It has been estimated that they aggregate 200,000 free transits daily, say 70,000,000 annually. It is hard to put a money value upon that item, but it may be confidently asked, Are the railways going to suffer by being relieved of that cost of getting business? It will not do to be too optimistic upon this head, for it must be remembered that eighteen years ago it was made a misdemeanor to use a pass, but the individuals who passed that statute, the President who signed it, and most Congressmen and Presidents since then ignored the law. Unlike rebates, the chief evils of passes are moral. In this respect the benefit will be something like universal, railways having no monopoly of the virtue which will be practiced perforce by those who have been accustomed to blackmail them more or less directly. Railways, however, will have a monopoly of the benefit resulting from relief from doing business for nothing.

LAWMAKERS AND LAWBREAKER.

The schedule of Secretary ROOT'S South American tour is announced concurrently with a declaration that increases the difficulty of accomplishing one of his chief objects. Venezuela, we are told authoritatively, is of a mind to abstain from participation in the conference of American nations at Rio de Janeiro. The reason assigned is peculiarly Venezuelan. President CASTRO'S organ announces that he is indisposed "to serve as the instrument of the United States in the latter's sinister designs against the weak republics of South America."

It must be inferred that President CASTRO still prefers to pay Venezuelan debts at the cannon's mouth, rather than as the result of procedure taking the place of litigation between nations. It is as though a man should prefer to take the risk of adjudication by a bully's bludgeon rather than by legal process. Upon the Pan-American programme is an effort to adopt by agreement the principle that in national affairs no more than in personal affairs is force any substitute for right, and that the right should be ascertained by orderly process. Nothing but reason is advanced in support of this proposition, and whoever dissents from the principle is free to condemn it. If this is a "sinister design," then President CASTRO is entitled to the benefit of the discovery.

Of course this is not the imposition of Monroeism upon an unwilling continent, for the simple reason that it is not Monroeism. The United States will never surrender to any nation, nor to any conference, the interpretation or the enforcement of Monroeism. That doctrine is for the United States alone, and rests solely upon the force sustaining the right of the doctrine, whatever the doctrine may be. It is different with the sentiment against collecting individual debts by bombardment. That sentiment also is as yet merely a doctrine, but there is no sanction in support of it, except appeal to conscience. If adopted at Rio Janeiro it might become international law by adoption at The Hague. If the proposal should pass two such tests it would be worthy to become international law, and Venezuela would especially profit. Just debtors would not be prejudiced, but national Shylocks would be hindered in the assertion of their claims by an increased difficulty in instigating action against alien debtors. Europe conceivably may object to the abandonment of methods which have reflected no credit upon it, but no American nation, especially not Venezuela, can suffer harm by the adoption of the principle. President CASTRO would do well to think it over. Perhaps his opposition would be made effective better by participation in the conference than by abstention, and personal feelings ought not to obstruct national interests.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New Village of Ottajano. With Vesuvius still in a state of activity that would be alarming if it were compared with the volcano's usual state instead of its recent frenzied excitement, a dispatch from Naples describes the gathering of a great crowd on the mountainside to assist at the laying of the cornerstone of the new village of Ottajano by the Duke and Duchess of AOSTA and the local officials. Just what it is to lay the cornerstone of a village the account does not say and we do not know, but presumably it is a formal beginning of building operations on the site devastated a few weeks ago—the site that will always be menaced by the restless giant so near at hand. But there is nothing really surprising in this return of the panic-stricken people to the side of the mountain. They know in a general way that there may be a new eruption on any day in all the years to come, but they also know that the likelihood of its coming in any particular day or year is extremely small, and the practical advantages of living just there are sufficiently large to make the dangers negligible. That is the way human affairs are conducted, and it would not become the inhabitants of any great city to condemn the recklessness that leads to the establishment of villages on and near Mount Vesuvius, for in every great city the daily risk to life and limb is probably larger than it will be in Ottajano. We all know what it is here in New York, where most of us make two rather long journeys a day by conveyances where the traffic is heavy and swift and big accidents are always possible. But we are used to these dangers of the street and have forgotten them because of the compensating benefits and profits of metropolitan life, while we are not accustomed to the neighborhood of an active volcano, and wonder at the nerves of people who can calmly tempt its demonstrated rage. At the base of Mont Pelée, however, the lesson seems to have been more impressive and lasting. At any rate we have not heard of any attempts to rebuild St. Pierre. There, however, the destruction was complete, and for the present nothing can be done in the way of cultivating the devastated area. After a while men will come creeping back even there, for the bend in the lee coast and the deep water in front of it remain, and the big steamers are afraid to enter the Harbor of Fort de France. Those facts made St. Pierre, and they will make it again after a while. There is no reason why they shouldn't—no sufficient reason, that is.

Spectacles for Children. A philanthropy that is, but should not be, a novelty has been started in London by a group of wise folk who have united in an Association for Supplying Spectacles to Children in Elementary Schools. This is a pretty terrible name, but the object is admirable and the need of doing something of the nature of the task indicated by it has long been recognized by those who know most about the effects of eyestrain. It is somewhat curious, however, that systematic work in this direction should have started in England, where there has been a more than general tendency to deride theories of eyestrain reflexes manifesting themselves in headaches, nervous dyspepsia, and half a hundred other ills, while in the United States there has long been a school of oculists and ophthalmologists who have claimed that in these maladies spectacles will often effect cures where medicine and even surgery are powerless. A writer in The Pall Mall Gazette, even while commending the work of the association with the long name and admitting the reality of some of these reflexes, takes opportunity to voice the old view that they have been much exaggerated. "This subject of 'eyestrain,' as it has been called," he says, "has been much to the fore of late years, and, in America especially, has been exploited with great success by various types of not wholly disinterested persons. Enthusiasts have even written books in order to prove that various distinguished persons of last century, such as CARLYLE, DARWIN, and SPENCER, all of whom suffered from nervous dyspepsia, were victims of eyestrain, and could have been transformed into robust optimists by the use of glasses of suitable curvature. This sort of wild application of the doctrine, however, need not be taken seriously, and in the case of SPENCER, for instance, has been refuted by the observation that the process of being read to caused exactly the same symptoms as that of reading." The reference here is to the series of "Biographical Clinics," by Dr. GEORGE M. GOULD of Philadelphia, who presents a vast array of facts that can hardly be brushed aside as lightly as this British critic thinks with a remark about one of SPENCER'S symptoms. The Briton, however, admits a lot—for a Briton—and probably he and the Americans whose disinterestedness he so unkindly questions are not so far apart in essentials as he supposes. The eyestrain men make money out of their work, just as other specialists do, but even if the charge of exaggeration be true, there is a worse mental sin, which is the denial of demonstrated facts.

Declined to be Superstitious. Young THAW, offered a rabbit's foot by one of his jailers with the statement that it had been carried by several prisoners in the Tombs who were acquitted of the charge of murder, refused the gift with a smile and declared that he felt no need for the protection that such a thing could give. The bearing of this incident on the question of THAW'S sanity might easily be overemphasized, for many people who pass as sane, and, indeed, are so, have a whole or half belief in fetiches of one sort of another, but the refusal did prove strength of mind, in a way, and, so far as it went, was indicative of sound intelligence. With the man's associations he might have been expected to ascribe some value, if only humorously, to a rabbit's foot; that he did not indicated his possession of a form of common sense that is lacking in many people who claim, accurately enough, to have more of both wisdom and of virtue than does this youth from Pittsburg.

A NEW PHASE OF BEEF.

What About the Treatment of Animals Before They Are Slaughtered?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The information which has been of late forthcoming as to how the cattle are "treated" in Chicago after they become meat, or (to speak more accurately) in order that they may become meat for the millions, enables every one to draw his own conclusions as to the treatment which they must receive while still on the hoof in the stockyards. I should like to ask THE TIMES whether it can give any positive information in the matter.

One would like to know how long animals are compelled to stand without food and water, exposed to the storms and cold of a Chicago Winter, and to the blazing Summer sun. The inquiry seems pertinent, and I believe many of your readers would be glad to have you pass it on to those who must be able to answer it. As Mr. Armour has already done so much to relieve other departments of his business from the odium of suspicion which rested upon them, it seems likely that he would welcome an opportunity to throw some light on this branch of the subject, which seems thus far to have escaped investigation.

ALBERT D. WILLSON.

New York, July 1, 1906.

Spelling That Jars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is in no captious spirit that I invite your attention to the use of the word "leniency" for the synonym which Webster seemed to consider a word more fit—"lenity." The latter word has the sweet merit of brevity, and, besides, to me seems to slide more glibly from the tongue.

I believe a statistical party once figured out how much a big paper would save in a year by dropping the useless letters in our accepted spelling. However, I am not a "spelling krank," if I do sometimes put down words not known to Webster.

A spelling which jars even more harshly on my visual nerves than the one heretofore complained of is "despatch." I read in a "Century Dictionary" prospectus that the spelling crept into one of the old dictionaries, Johnson's I think, by mistake, and that "dispatch" has never succeeded to this day in coming into its own.

OLD PRINT.

New York, June 30, 1906.

The Difference.

From The Springfield Republican.

The killing of nearly thirty American travelers not far from London proves that railroad massacres can be had in England, the land of safe and conservative railroad management. But there is a difference. The English papers will make it hot for the railroad responsible for the accident, while in this country the press is so accustomed to such slaughters that it quickly recovers from the shock of any one of them.

The New Arithmetic.

From The Montreal Star.

Wall Street arithmetic:
10 mills make one trust.
10 trusts make one combine.
10 combines make one merger.
10 mergers make one magnate.
1 magnate makes all the money.

FURNITURE HEALING.

Carpenters and Glues No Longer Needed—Christian Science Does It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though not a member of the Christian Science Publication Committee, may I present a testimonial of what this wonderful household remedy has done for me. It has healed furniture.

When moving this Spring some workmen absentmindedly dropped the baby grand piano upon a neighbor's young hopeful who was playing on the stairs. I had just come from that marvelous soul bath, "Science and Health." With that rare presence of mind which possesses the followers of Mary Baker Eddy, I at once began to chant:

"There is no substance in matter; there is no matter in substance; all is mortal mind; never mind mortal mind; it don't matter; don't mind; God is matterless unminding of unmattering mindedness."

Well chanted this incantation is divertining and a veritable veritable balm. But to be effective it must be aimed right. I had intended to aim it at the grease spot beneath the piano—the grease spot which but a moment before was my neighbor's golden-haired darling. But, being a novice, I missed fire and the chant struck a broken piano leg, which had rolled down the stairs.

What followed I shall never forget. The moment the chant struck it the aforesaid leg arose, steadied itself, walked briskly up the stairs, and stood beside the piano. Then with a click it fitted into its place and became as if it had never been broken. EDWARD BRANCH LYMAN.

New York, June 30, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I recently heard a gentleman remark that the spirit of Christianity and the spirit of "Christian" Science are well expressed by the opening words of the two books on which they are founded. The Bible begins: "In the beginning God —"; Mrs. Eddy's book begins "In 1866 I —."

I think that statement is even neater than Dr. Peters's "Lydia Pinkham of the soul."

HENRY W. HAZEN.

New York, June 30, 1906.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Women of Georgia Appeal to the Women of the World.

The following appeal has been sent out from Tiflis signed by hundreds of Georgian ladies. It is addressed to the press of the world, and is prefaced with a few words by a Tiflis correspondent by way of describing the situation. Thus: "The nation is disarmed, the papers, as soon as they publish the names of victims and the dates of brutalities committed by the Cossacks, are suppressed. Meetings may not be held; any attempts to help the suffering peasants in Guria is forbidden. A committee of ladies of the highest aristocracy, which began to collect money for the victims, was stopped at once. The Duma may not receive delegates, otherwise the Georgian women would have sent a delegation to St. Petersburg. As a last means they have decided to send an appeal to the women of England, France, Germany, and Belgium. Even here in Tiflis we are at the mercy of the police and Cossacks, who stop us in the street at any time to search one's pocket and parcels. Under pretense of searching for arms they steal money and valuables from innocent persons whose houses they invade at night.

THE APPEAL.

"A disaster, terrible and unprecedented in our history, has befallen our country. By the orders of the Russian Government the central and western provinces of Georgia have been invaded by Cossacks and soldiers. Four towns and 200 villages have been destroyed and burned; fields, gardens and vineyards have been devastated; the cattle and household property of the peasants have been looted. The people, who were disarmed beforehand, sought shelter in the forests and mountains. Some escaped, but those who did not fell victims to the brutality of the Cossacks, and were ill-treated, imprisoned, and shot.

"The fate of the women has been especially terrible; even girls of 11 or 12 years were not spared violation and outrage. Several of these children who were abused by Cossacks died of the treatment. Several of the women subjected to dishonor have gone mad. And all these wrongs and woes have been inflicted merely because these women joined with their husbands and brothers in welcoming with enthusiasm a new era of peace and liberty.

"Our complaints are stifled by our oppressors. We are forbidden to come to the help of our humiliated and suffering sisters. In our deep despair we address ourselves to you—women of free countries. We ask you to raise your voices in defense of the Georgian woman, humiliated and outraged in her honor and her womanhood.

"Let your indignation compel the Russian Government to put an end to this oppression and the brutalities which dishonor civilization and are unknown even in barbaric countries.

"The Russian Government will undoubtedly try to defend its Cossacks, and deny their sanguinary exploits, but we are ready to give crushing proofs of our accusations before an independent commission of inquiry.

"Women of free countries, mothers, and sisters, help us!"

Why Not Fix It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For three years we have been watching the upheaval of West Broadway from Barclay to Chambers Street. It is pretty safe to say that during that time there have not been three weeks when there has been a satisfactory condition of the thoroughfare.

Within the last eight months the whole street has been twice dug up for wiring, and now the pavement is all gone and the street awaits wooden blocks. As I write a big truck has been upset, and the goods are being transferred. They will probably be too late for shipment to-night and trouble will ensue. This wreck comes from the fact that when the asphalt is taken up there is nothing to make a gradual incline, and the heavy wagon drops straight down and no team in town can budge it. Even a layer of coal ashes would have prevented this trouble. Sometimes the mud has been five inches deep.

It is an outrage that the biggest city in America has to put up with this. The Board of Street Openings is in the Gerken Building, and they have a fine view of the thoroughfare.

New York, June 30, 1906. R. A. DIX.

Testimony of an ex-Old Maid.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from an "Old Maid" which you publish in to-day's issue of THE TIMES has interested me to such an extent that I cannot refrain from contributing a reply, even though the recital of my tale of woe may appear commonplace.

Once upon a time I was an old maid with that "lonesome" feeling, and consequently I can sympathize with your correspondent.

At 37 I met my "fate"—a tall, handsome American, with no particular graces; just a plain Yankee, as he likes to call himself.

At 40 I was married, and never have had cause to regret it. If your correspondent will realise to the full woman's highest and noblest vocation she will have to forsake the spinster class. PRISCILLA PRIMROSE.

New York, July 1, 1906.

The Man's Business.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Aw—really," remarked Gussie Dudeley, "isn't it ridiculous to say 'clothes do not make the man'?"

"Quite so," replied Cholly Dresser. "If one didn't have so many clothes one would not need a man."

Turn About.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Little Johnny's got a gun,
Blithe is he, and bonny,
But I'm betting my good mun,
Long before the Fourth is done,
The gun will get our Johnny.

NEW METROPOLITAN EXHIBITS

Whistler Etchings and Loans from E. H. Harriman on View.

July bulletins of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be issued to-day. In the bulletin attention is called to the "Nocturne in Green and Gold," by the late James McNeil Whistler, which was presented to the Museum by Harris C. Fahnestock, a member of the Board of Trustees. The painting is now on view at the Museum.

A collection of Whistler etchings, with examples of Seymour Haden and others, was presented to the Museum in 1883 by William Loring Andrews, a Trustee, and these etchings are now to be seen in Gallery 22. The collection of prints contains impressions from early plates, some of them quite rare. A Whistler plaque in bronze, by Victor Brenner, a gift from F. S. Walt, has been added to the collection of medals and plaques in Gallery 23.

Among the important loans is a model of the Pagoda of Nara in bronze, lent to the Museum by Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who got the model of the "Five-Story Tower," or "Pagoda of Todaiji at Nara," the ancient capital of Japan, on their recent trip through the Orient. The model is an unusually fine example of Japanese work, and is composed of bronze, silver, and gold. It is four feet and six inches high, and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. Another interesting loan from Mr. and Mrs. Harriman is a collection of Japanese figures of dancing and playing girls in lacquer.

Three panels of modern French stained glass, left to the Museum by the late Mrs. Adelaide Mott Bell, are also on exhibition. The subject of the design is a "Jewish Wedding." It was executed by Lucoliever Merson, a French decorative painter, and the glass was made by Oudinot in 1885.

Another panel of stained glass recently bought through the Rogers fund has just been received at the Museum. It is a panel of the sixteenth century, and represents a knight and lady, and is probably Burgundian.

In the last month 64,886 persons have visited the Museum, showing an increase in attendance over the same month a year ago of 11,606. Two hundred and twenty-nine volumes have been added to the library by purchase and presentation. The names of the donors are Paul Chevalier, A. Feuardent, Mrs. George A. Hearn, and Miss Catharine A. Newbold.

HOSPITAL TRANSFER REFORM.

The Aldermen Formally Prohibit the Sending of Dying Patients Away.

After a long debate yesterday the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 43 to 3, adopted the resolution of Alderman Sullivan regulating the admission of patients into the city hospitals.

This is the resolution drawn by Coroner Harburger, who declared some weeks ago that thousands of lives annually were sacrificed through the practice of transferring patients from one hospital to another while they were critically ill.

Under the resolution as passed, hospital officials must receive all patients brought to their doors, and may not transfer them except under stringent restrictions. The transfer system had been followed, it is alleged, by hospitals whose management was anxious to keep down the records of deaths.

The Voice of Scrooge?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think you are in error when you say that three out of four New York adults like the noise of fire crackers, especially during hours of rest.

Children like them, but we are not quite ready to turn over police regulations to the children. The noisiest boy in a bunch is generally abnormal, thin, and nervous. I don't think the healthy animal desires noise. That is a hysterical condition.

Washington regulates its fireworks by allowing their sale only on the 3d and 4th of July. New York police are about as useful as village constables. E. S.

New York, July 2, 1906.

Architectural Instruction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a splendid library of architectural books in the Mechanics' Institute Library, just off Fifth Avenue in West Forty-fourth Street, which deserves to be generously patronized. The reference room is spacious, with broad and inviting oak tables, comfortable armchairs, and a superb collection of hundreds of these valuable books, any one of which can be had for the asking.

Young architectural draughtsmen especially would find here a treasury of works to help them in their studies and a library staff at all times ready to assist them. W. O.

Grantwood, N. J., June 28, 1906.

The Goods on Him.

From The Boston Herald.

All the Democratic platforms view with appropriate alarm the fact that Roosevelt caught Bryan in swimming and appropriated his garments. There seems to be no disputing that proposition. He has been caught with the goods on him.

ONLY A STABLE BOY.

To James R. Keene.

I'm only a stable boy, Sir. Never knew
nothin' but horse.
I but rub 'em and grub 'em and bed 'em,
and have nothin' to do on the course.
But say, there are horses and horses; they
differ like human kind,
And you know, without any one telling,
when the right kind of critter you
find.

My horse knew his owner and trainer,
he'd give them his whinny and nose
When they patted and stroked him. They
loved him. He knew it. That goes.
But when they had trained him and timed
him, they brought him back to me,
And I rubbed him and grubbed him and
bed him, and slept in his stall. Don't
yer see?

He knew little of Jock, with his jacket,
who suddenly jumped on his back,
Let him loose at the post and with whip
and spur had a two-minute spin on
the track.
When the race was off, and the mount
was off, it was back to the stable
yard.
And he left his swell friends in the paddock; he was glad to see me, his old
pard.

And he'd tell me just what he wanted.
What, can horses talk?
Of course. You might just as well ask
me can horses run or walk.
They can talk with their hoofs when they
want to, talk with their eyes when
they're kind.
And, I hope you won't think I am joking,
they can talk with their ears when
they're blind.
Well, owner and trainer and jockey,
maybe he liked them all.
Think he did. But they were not in it
with the boy who slept in the stall.

My horse was the gamest and bravest
the turf has ever seen.
And whatever was good in man or horse,
he was something in between.
No wonder, then, that full-grown men,
like owner and trainer, and I,
Turned wet eyes to the wall as we stood
in the stall, and saw the great Syson
by die.

GEORGE CROUCH.

VON STERNBURG ATTENDS SAENGERBUND FESTIVAL

Gov. Stokes Also Among the Distinguished Visitors.

SCHUMANN-HEINK CHEERED

First Grand Concert Held in the Evening—15,000 Persons at Competitions in the Afternoon.

Olympia Park, in Newark, was again filled yesterday by the members of the Saengerbund, who are holding their annual festival there this week. About 15,000 persons took the trip from this city, but they came for a different purpose than the bulk of the visitors of Sunday. They were genuinely interested in the music and the competitions between individual societies and city unions, and the side-show proprietors were comparatively neglected. They bore the stifling heat of the hall without a murmur, and listened for hours to the choruses. That they were well repaid for their trouble goes without saying, and the standard reached by the societies was uniformly high.

It was easy enough to alleviate the heat on the grounds, not even the importance of the contests seems to divorce the German from his stein. Round the headquarters of the vereins the thirsty ones swarmed thick and varied the proceedings by occasional bursts of tuneful song.

In the evening the first grand concert of the festival was held, and the armory of the First National Guard of New Jersey was packed to overflowing. President Roosevelt was not present, as had been hoped, but with Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador; Gov. Edward G. Stokes, and Congressman Bartholdt, there was no lack of distinguished visitors. But it was not they who roused the audience to enthusiasm, but the wonderful singing of Mme. Schumann-Heink and Signor Campanari, and the tremendous effect produced by the chorus of 5,000 perfectly trained male voices.

The Singing Contests.

The singing contest was held in the hall at Olympic Park. It was set down for 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but it was nearly an hour after that time before the first choir appeared on the platform, only to be called back, as something or somebody was not ready. Meanwhile every seat had been taken, and the same eager crowd of real music lovers that had attended the Sunday concert set themselves to listen to the competition. It was very hot, and nearly all the men took off their coats. The first contest was for third-class societies—that is, those which number from twenty-five to thirty voices. Each had to sing in turn Fritz Renger's "Abendruhe" without accompaniment. There were eighteen entries, including the Arania Quartet Club of New York, the Schwaebischer Saengerbund, the Echo Quartet, the Friedrich Glueck Quartet Club of Brooklyn, and the Maennerchor of Jersey City.

The judges were Louis Ehrgott, Musical Director, of Cincinnati; Wolfgang F. Schwartz, Director of the Orpheus Singing Society, Buffalo; Frank Bellinger, Indianapolis; Albert Kuenzler, Director of the Maenner Gesang Verein Liederkranz, Syracuse, and Dr. Hans Harthan of McGill University, Montreal. Half way down the hall had been erected a kind of wooden booth with a roof sloping away from the stage. The upper half of the side facing the singers had been cut away, and inside each of the judges had his separate partition, entered by a separate door.

Without means of communicating with each other, without knowing what organization was singing, they were cut off from the world, and could give themselves up entirely to judging between the performances.

Their decision was based upon the following points: Attack, enunciation, pitch, phrasing, and general impression. For each point marks were awarded. The prize will go according to the result of the addition of these.

To the competitors the contest was no light ordeal. Some of them had evidently bestowed a good deal of thought upon their stage appearance. They wore evening dress, with their club colors displayed in ribbons across their shirt fronts. They marched in in regular fashion in double file, and at the signal of the conductor's baton raised their music all as one man. Other clubs fancied white waistcoats, and still others just came in in their everyday suits, and found their places at the front of the stage in such way as chance might direct. Equally diverse was the membership of the choir. In the smaller clubs old and young men stood side by side. In those from the larger places it was evident an effort had been made to secure only the younger and fresher voices.

Every class of German was represented, and before the power of song social differences and inequalities of possessions faded away. But to all alike there came a trying pause. As they issued from the wings an electric bell was struck three times to warn the unseen and unseeing judges that another choir was ready. Then their conductor struck the separate note and the full chord on the piano, walked down the stage and gave the pitch to the singer of each part. It was plain to see the preparations tried some of the societies severely. The great audience was very quiet. It applauded indeed at the end of each performance, and was sometimes enthusiastic, notably as the Schwaebischer Saengerbund of Brooklyn finished, but they were plainly judging hardly less acutely and patiently than the real arbiters.

The attention of the singers to the baton was almost painful in its intensity, and the anxiety to catch the least motion of their leader was most marked. Indeed, it had to be: the piece selected depended absolutely upon the delicacy of the shading. A farewell to-day, sweet and gentle, it gave no opportunity for the concealment of slovenliness by sheer force of tone, and coloring had to be produced by skillful use of the different parts. At least one society saw its chances ruined by the tenors getting out of hand, and the taste of the conductors was curiously contrasted in the interpretations given and their power to bring out the beauties of the harmonies.

It was perhaps a little hard on the weaker societies that the piece selected for the competition should have called so urgently for a tenor of exceptional ability as soloist. On him hung the success of each performance, and after all many societies of first-rate musical ability and training may lack a singer of that particular type. But, however, there was plenty of opportunity for the choirmaster to show his skill in the use he made of the ordinary part and the delicacy of his shading.

United Choir Competitions.

After the last of the third-class singing societies had competed the competition for the united choirs of cities began for a bust of Josef Haydn presented by the United Singers of Newark. In the first-class choirs numbering from 250 to 300 were included, and New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Baltimore had entered. Of course, all the performances were excellent, but somehow neither New York nor Baltimore pleased the experts in comparison with the other cities. Carl Hein's arrangement of Franz Curt's "Die Wasser lilie" was uninteresting; it gave the bass an excellent phrase, it was equally generous to the tenor, and then it supplied an opportunity to the conductor to show how well he could control a crescendo. Baltimore had a very good piece, but rather commonplace. The real competition lay between the other two cities. As Philadelphia finished its rendering of Richard Wiesner's "Wald-stimmung," its admirable tone and beautiful balance brought forth the comment that it could not be beaten, but when the Brooklyn singers finished Gottfried Angerer's "Venaucht-zerronnen," they received a veritable ovation. They had boldly taken by far the most difficult piece of any of the societies. It brought out all their wonderful tone, it tried their powers of expression, and they came triumphantly through it. The popular verdict was given to them.

In the competiton for second-class cities Long Island, Washington, Hudson County, N. J., and Camden, N. J., entered.

The scene in the evening at the grand concert in the armory of the First National Guard was most impressive. Every seat on the vast floor, every place in the galleries was taken, and behind them stood many who could find no other room. But most wonderful of all was the bank of singers, on the platform, rising tier above tier across the end of the hall. The Philharmonic Orchestra, seventy-five strong, seemed nothing before this array of 5,000 men.

Among the audience were Baron von Sternburg, German Ambassador to the United States; Gov. Stokes of New Jersey, Senator John F. Dryden, and Mayor Henry M. Doremus of Newark. They came in after Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Préludes," had been given by the orchestra and the choir had rendered the appropriate hymn, "In German Spirit and Heart We Are One."

Senator Dryden read a short letter dated from the White House in which Mr. Roosevelt wished the Saengerbund every success and acknowledged the great part German music played in the national life.

The German Ambassador in his address said:

"German music, I believe, is truly entering ever more and more into the life of all parts of America. With German drama, it has the mission of clearing away the weeds of materialism that threaten to choke our noble life."

Gov. Stokes was next called upon. He delivered a long address devoted for the most part to patriotic sentiments.

Then arose a shout of welcome as Mme. Schumann-Heink appeared. For a moment she stood quietly bowing in response to the applause, and then stepped forward as the orchestra began the first notes of the recitative and aria "Non piu di fiori" from Mozart's "Titus." The audience listened in rapt attention, and every note was heard through the great building. She was in splendid voice.

Later in the evening she sang Schubert's "Die Allmacht," with the orchestral setting of L. V. Saar, who for so many years before he removed to Cincinnati was a well-known figure among the musical circles of New York.

The other soloist was Signor Campanari. Perhaps his first selection, "Non piu Andrai," from Mozart's "Figaro's Hochzeit," wanted its proper operatic setting, but it gained him an enthusiastic encore. He responded with the Toreador's song, and gave it with a fire and spirit that brought forth tremendous applause. After the soloists the chorus gave a number of selections of German choral music.

REAL FIRE AT LUNA PARK.

Nothing Simulated About a Blaze in Idler's Hotel.

There was a real fire and flames exhibition at 7 o'clock yesterday morning near the main entrance to Luna Park. Coney Island was asleep, and the forty persons who ran from the burning Idler's Hotel in pajamas and other things were not in the show business for money. Their screams and expletives were not simulated. Coney Island was instantly awake; its residents came out in force to see a sure-enough, dyed-in-the-wool fire drill.

The Luna Park night watchman discovered the flames in the hotel kitchen. He ran a line of hose from Luna Park, and it was playing on the fire when the engines arrived. The damage to the two-story frame building was estimated at $1,500. No one was hurt except Mrs. Idler, wife of the hotel proprietor, who was struck by a piece of falling zinc that cut her forehead.

A TOUR FOR SAINT-SAENS.

French Composer to Direct American Orchestras and Play.

Camille Saint-Saëns, the famous French composer, is to visit America next Winter for a tour of twenty performances. Announcement that arrangements had been completed for this interesting musical event was made yesterday by Bernard Ulrich. M. Saint-Saëns has been urged at various times to visit America, see its wonders, and get some of its plentiful dollars, but heretofore has refused. Much urging and a large offer were required to get his consent to come for a limited engagement next year.

Invitations for the composer to conduct his works before American audiences have been received from several symphony orchestras, and it is probable that he will be heard in New York more than once. He will also interpret some of his music on the piano. Some of the great pianists of this generation have been his pupils, and his powers as a pianist are thoroughly recognized on the Continent.

"The Duke and the Dancer" Produced

HARTFORD, Conn., July 2.—A new drama entitled "The Duke and the Dancer," by Charlotte Thompson, and dealing with New York society in an original manner, was acted for the first time on any stage by the Hunter Bradford Players in Parson's Theatre to-night. Julia Dean appears as Dorothea Van Dresser, a pampered girl around whom the story revolves. Orme Caldara, John Westley, Alida Cortelyou, Walter Hitchcock, Clarence Handyside, and Thomas Thorne were in the cast.

Ready for Head-On Crash.

Everything is in readiness for the head-on railroad collision, which is to take place at the Brighton Beach race track on the Fourth. Inspectors from the Central Railroad of New Jersey, from which the two 50-ton engines were purchased, examined them yesterday, and found them in excellent condition for the clash. More than 5,000 persons visited the track yesterday to inspect the engines, which stand 15 feet high and which are capable of attaining a speed of 60 miles an hour.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the attraction at the West End.

The Alhambra Opera Company appeared in "Dolly Varden" at the Alhambra.

The attractions at the Eden Musee were the World in Wax, the cinematograph, and the Royal Italian Orchestra.

"Northern Lights" was revived by the stock company at the Keith-Proctor 125th Street Theatre. Beatrice Morgan headed the cast.

Lillian Thurgate was first on the bill at the Keith-Proctor Twenty-third Street Theatre. Others who appeared were the Kitabanza troupe, Jack Norworth, Henry and Van Alstyne, Carl Herbert, and Eddie Clard.

At the Keith-Proctor Union Square Theatre Gus Edwards's School Boys and Girls were the top-liners. The rest of the bill included Sabel Johnson, John and Bertha Gleason, Robert Carter, and Charles Howard.

There were some small changes in the programme at the Wistaria Grove at the New York Theatre. The chief new-comers in the vaudeville part were the male quartet, Sylvester, Bones, Pringle, and Morrell. "Seeing New York" continued a feature of the bill.

At the New Amsterdam Aerial Roof Garden George M. Cohan continued in the title role of his musical play, "The Governor's Son." Others in the cast are Truly Shattuck, Jerry J. and Helen F. Cohan, and Ethel Levey.

"Mamzelle Champagne" began its second week at the Madison Square Roof Garden. Many changes have been made in the dialogue and new songs have been added.

Dronza, "the talking head," was the chief feature at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden. The other attractions were Lalla Selbini, Rice and Prevost, the Six Musical Cuttys, the Spook Minstrels, Tom Hearn, Ferreros and his dog, the Camille trio, and Sharp brothers.

The attractions that continue are Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West," at the Belasco; "The Lion and the Mouse," at the Lyceum; "His Honor the Mayor," at the New York, and "The Social Whirl," at the Casino.

The Triumph of Modern Dentistry and Chemistry

Dr. Bell's Tooth Powder

Will beautify, cleanse, strengthen and preserve the teeth in a perfectly sanitary condition.

Dr. Bell's Mouth Elixir

A few drops in warm water will purify the Breath and destroy the germs which cause the teeth to decay.

Sold Everywhere.

LIMITING BIG FORTUNES A DIFFICULT PROBLEM

Prof. Crook Points Out Objections to Measures Proposed.

ALLUDES TO THE THAW CASE

Municipal Ownership Also Discussed Before the Association for Advancement of Science.

ITHACA, July 2.—Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst College addressed today the economic section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the limitation of great fortunes. Prof. Crook took issue with President Roosevelt. He pointed out the impossibility of individuals handling great fortunes, and then sought to show that the measures proposed to limit fortunes had grave objections. He said in part:

"Fortunes may be considered as swollen beyond healthy limits which yield from $5,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year. Let us consider the possibilities of handling such incomes. The millionaire who feels that he must pass the bulk of his wealth to heirs has a task that has invited originality in arrangement. A wealthy father puts his son's wealth in trust till his thirty-second birthday, allowing him the small sum of $2,500 a year. An indulgent mother raises his income to $80,000 a year. He is now a ruined man.

"The three methods of relief sometimes proposed are—an arbitrary limit to the amount an individual may accumulate, progressive taxation of incomes, and progressive inheritance taxes. Where should the limit be drawn?

"The limitation is repressive, and is meant to be so. It would put a premium upon relative inefficiency and deprive society of the advantage of beneficial enterprises.

"A progressive tax on incomes high enough to accomplish the purpose aimed at has the same disadvantages.

"There is left the progressive tax on inheritance. As a tax measure aiming at revenue I approve of it. It is easily collected. As a measure to limit fortunes, however, it seems to me more doubtful. To accomplish the purpose the rate must be very high. A tax heavy enough would involve a problem of administration. Even so low a rate as 30 per cent. would mean a tax of $15,000,000 for every estate of $50,000,000, and there are now many fortunes of that size.

"There are said to be fifty men in Pittsburg alone whose fortunes exceed that amount, and in the case of some well-known fortunes the tax would amount to upward of $43,000,000.

"The greatest objection is the encouragement which the heavy taxation of the wealthy will give to extravagant public expenditures. Our Federal financial machinery is so organized and our sources of revenue are so arranged that it is well-nigh impossible to check extravagance. Greater financial responsibility is one of the first requirements of good government. It is a maxim of public finance that those who spend must be held to account by those who pay. By this plan the maxim is reversed, for by it those who pay are held to account by those who spend."

The economic section also held a symposium on municipal ownership.

H. T. Newcomb of Washington said that from the wage earners' viewpoint the Government was not so good an employer as a private individual or corporation.

Allen R. Foote, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Trade, contended that the most beneficent service a Government could render the people was to correctly regulate, not to own and operate, public service utilities.

Charles Whiting Baker of New York City said that public opinion to-day favored municipal ownership strongly, because water, gas, and electricity are naturally monopolistic and because of the corruption which, he said, public service corporations engender.

SNIPE SHOOTING SEASON ON.

Plenty of the Birds on South Bay, L. I., and Hunters Numerous.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., July 2.—Hundreds of Manhattan sportsmen were on the South Bay marshes at daybreak to-day for the legal opening of the snipe shooting season on Long Island.

It is said that owing to the strict enforcement of the game laws the snipe are more numerous than hitherto, and some record bags will probably be made.

A favorite retreat for the snipe shooters is the marsh ground skirting the South Beach, where next month, at the height of the season, there will be teeming flocks of aquatic birds.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Vietor announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julie M. Vietor, to J. Lionberger Davis of St. Louis.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson Smith are at York Harbor, Me.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chapman, who were at the Buckingham Hotel, will sail on Thursday for Europe, and after an extended automobile tour will return on the Carmania, leaving Liverpool Oct. 9.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter have taken the Gibert cottage on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, for the Summer. The Misses Gibert and their sister, Mrs. James B. Townsend, and her children will spend much of the Summer at Murray Bay, Canada.

***

Miss Elsie Jenkins of Baltimore is the guest at Bar Harbor of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Cochran.

***

A new building at Bar Harbor, in which Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, George W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Robert Abbé are interested, and which is to be used for musicals, private theatricals, and other entertainments, will be completed about Sept. 1. It is near the Kebo Valley Club, and about a mile from the Post Office. It is to be finished in rough plaster and Venetian tiling. Its estimated cost is $50,000.

***

Mme. des Portes de la Fosse and her daughter are booked to sail on Thursday for Paris. They will spend the Summer abroad. M. des Portes de la Fosse will be at Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins and Miss Stebbins are at North Haltey, Canada.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., who are the guests in Washington of Mrs. Bliss's mother, Mrs. Cobb, will leave there shortly for Seabright to be with Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Sr.

***

Mrs. Archibald Gracie is at Easthampton for the Summer. Her mother and sister are visiting her.

***

Mrs. James F. Sullivan of Philadelphia, her little daughter, and her sister, Mrs. Oscar Livingston of New York, are sailing for Europe to be absent a couple of months.

MAX NORDAU TO ZIONISTS.

Asks the American Federation for Support—Prof. Warburg's Views.

TANNERSVILLE, N. Y., July 2.—A letter from Dr. Max Nordau of Paris, containing a strong appeal for the support of the Jewish institutions in Palestine, aroused much enthusiasm at to-day's session of the Federation of American Zionists.

Interest was also shown in a communication from Prof. Otto Warburg, head of the Palestine Commission, which described the political, industrial, and agricultural possibilities of Palestine.

Particular stress was laid upon the favorable attitude evinced toward Jewish colonization in Palestine by the Turkish Government. This was due to the unpleasant experiences of the Porte with Christian colonists, who, becoming involved in difficulties with the Government, made an opening for the territorial aggressions of the European powers. On the other hand, Prof. Warburg declared, the Jews made peaceful citizens, on account of their satisfaction at being on historic soil.

The commission recommended the organization of commercial, industrial, and agricultural syndicates for exploiting the resources of Palestine.

Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, President of the American Branch of the Jewish Territory Association, startled the delegates by declaring that there is no need for any other organization to undertake relief work for Jews. Palestine must come first, he said, and only when activities are impossible in that territory need activities or relief work be undertaken elsewhere.

This statement was regarded by the delegates as notice of the early dissolution of the territorial movement, which is an offshoot of Zionism, and aims to secure a grant of land for a Jewish State anywhere in the world where the right to establish such a State may be obtained.

RAID SHRINE TO GAMBRINUS.

Magistrate Later Showed Mercy to Park Beer Drinkers.

Horrified at the discovery of a shrine dedicated to Gambrinus, the inventor of lager beer, in the woods back of the old Lorillard mansion in Bronx Sunday afternoon, Detectives Horrigan and Kelly of the Park Police Station seized the altar to the Teuton benefactor, a full keg of beer, and arrested ten of his devotees. But Magistrate Walsh, in the Westchester Court yesterday, was more tolerant. He told the Gambrinus worshippers that if they could smuggle a keg of beer into the park, past the noses of the police, they deserved to be discharged. He let them all go with reprimands.

The men were Theodore Sarci, a saloonkeeper of 216 East Forty-first Street, who supplied the keg; his brother George, his bartender, who was high priest of the ceremonies, and eight worshippers, Hansen Popper, John Leithouser, Alexander Felter, Peter Belbert, Leonard Gaise, Joseph Schipp, Nicola Peterson, and Gustave Grant. Most of the men are married, and had their wives and children with them.

Horrigan and Kelly were strolling through one of the quiet walks at the north end of the park when they heard sounds of revelry in a small grove. They investigated and found about thirty persons seated in a shady nook, with a keg of beer perched on a rock, from the spigot of which issued the dark brown wine of Gambrinus. The ceremonies had been going on for a considerable time, for many of the party seemed possessed of a kind of religious exaltation, which was described on the police blotter as intoxication.

In court yesterday, however, Magistrate Walsh couldn't see the case in the same light as the detectives, and he dismissed the prisoners. The keg is supposed to have been emptied into the Bronx River.

ELEVATED GRANT NOT SHOWN.

Corporation Counsel Has Not Seen a Permit for the Third Track.

George F. Sterling, who is acting in the place of Corporation Counsel Delany while the latter is on a vacation in Europe, would like to see the clause giving the Interborough Company the right to build and operate a third elevated track on Third Avenue. An application for an injunction against the third track is being drawn up.

An official of the Interborough said on Saturday that the company's attorneys, in looking over the charter of the Old Manhattan Company, had found a clause which not only permits the Interborough, (which has leased the Manhattan,) but actually compels it, to lay and operate a third track.

"They haven't shown me the clause yet," said Mr. Sterling yesterday. "Of course they may—but they haven't yet. In fact, the Interborough lawyers have not presented any reasonable cause for our not proceeding against the company. They have called here several times and talked it over with Mr. Delany, but they failed to give satisfaction.

"Has the company put in any formal presentation of its side of the case?" Mr. Sterling was asked.

"Not that I've heard of," was the reply. "They've just talked about it."

"They've got the cleverest lot of lawyers you ever saw," he continued, "and if there was anything in that charter to allow a third track it doesn't seem to me that those lawyers would have been wasting all these years making empty applications for permission to do it. The city is at a disadvantage against these public service corporations. They have hundreds of agents, all looking for a chance to snatch a right of way or some other privilege, while the city hasn't any agents to keep track of them and their snatchings."

BALL CASH IN PATROL WAGON

Sergeant Sent a Guard to Care for the Brooklyn Nine's Receipts.

The "contribution" at the baseball game played at Washington Park on Sunday, June 17, was carried to the Mechanic's Bank, in Ninth Avenue, in no ordinary way. Thanks to the good nature of Sergt. Hanbury of the Fifth Street Police Station, the patrol wagon was sent to the ball grounds, and guarded by two uniformed patrolmen the money was safely escorted to the bank.

Michael Buckley of 476 Seventh Street wrote Commissioner Bingham about it. Now it is not unlikely that charges will be brought against Hanbury. Buckley, in his letter, also states that the police handled him roughly when he tried to see the game free. Sergt. Hanbury admitted the story about the money. He added:

"I dont see that I did anything wrong," he added. "President Ebbetts of the Brooklyn Baseball Club called me up on the 'phone and said that he had a large sum of money which he wanted to take to the Mechanics' Bank. He said he was afraid to carry it through the streets without protection. Naturally I sent the wagon over for it, as I would in a similar case anywhere at any time. The ball grounds are out of my precinct, but what difference does that make? There is no chance that any one will bring charges against me, for I have broken no rules of the department."

Whether Sergt. Hanbury is correct in his prophecy that no charges will be forthcoming remains to be seen. Police patrol wagons are not ordinarily used for private purposes.

PALESTINE OPEN TO JEWS.

Sultan of Turkey Has Revoked Prohibitive Law.

TORONTO, Ont., July 2.—At the opening of the seventh annual convention of the Federation of Zionist Societies in Canada here President De Sola of Montreal announced that the Sultan of Turkey had revoked the laws forbidding Jews to settle in Palestine. He did not wish it understood that they had received a charter, but it was now possible for Jews to inhabit the country and enjoy the protection of its laws.

He predicted that the Sultan's action would give a great impetus to emigration from Russia.

TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN TO HAVE NEW HOSPITAL

Society Duplicates Rockefeller's Gift of $125,000.

POOR WOMAN HELPED OUT

The Hospital Is to be Built When a Seaside Site Is Furnished—Several Anonymous Donors.

Only at the last moment did the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor succeed in duplicating the $125,000 which John D. Rockefeller gave for a seaside hospital for children suffering from tubercular affections. Mr. Rockefeller stipulated that he would give $125,000 if a like sum were raised by July 1. Howard Townsend, Vice President of the society, called at the City Hall yesterday to tell Acting Mayor McGowan that the home would be built as soon as the City of New York furnished the site.

The society was in sore straits a week ago, for there was still some $30,000 lacking to complete the necessary $250,000. The newspapers then published the facts, and small donors did the rest. Among the last to contribute was an old negro washerwoman who had read of the children's needs. She brought $20 to the headquarters of the society.

"What's your name—whom shall I put this down to?" the Financial Secretary asked her.

"My name don't make no dif'ence," she said. "I jes live up de road a piece."

In the temporary hospital at Sea Breeze there are accommodations for only forty-four children, but the new one will accommodate several hundred. While the details of the project are being arranged, $25,000 must be provided to carry on the work in the temporary hospital. Now the children there are more anxious for a Fourth of July flagpole than anything else, and Miss Thomson, the Superintendent, is trying to raise $30 to buy it for them. Whoever wants to contribute toward the flagpole, she says, can communicate with R. S. Minturn, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The following list of contributors was announced yesterday:

John D. Rockefeller	$125,000
M. M., contributed	15,000
M. M., underwritten	10,000
R. Fulton Cutting	11,000
Percy R. Pyne	10,000
An Outlook Reader	10,000
E. S. Harkness	5,000
Henry Phipps	5,000
Jacob H. Schiff	5,000
Mortimer L. Schiff	5,000
Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty	2,000
Felix M. Warburg	2,000
Henry Goldman	2,000
Robert S. Brewster	1,000
Miss Helen Gould	1,000
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	1,000
John S. Huyler	1,000
Murry Guggenheim	1,000
Howard Townsend	1,000
Eugene Delano	1,000
William E. Harmon	1,000
Miss Jessie Gillender	1,000
H. B.	1,000

Contributions in sums ranging from 25 cents to $500 from 348 communities amount to $13,150. There were 364 of such contributions. The sum was made up at the last moment by a reader of newspaper appeals, who contributed the necessary $19,850.

CAN'T SUE PORTO RICO.

Court Vacates the Service of a Summons on Gov. Winthrop.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich granted a motion yesterday to vacate the service of the summons on Gov. Beekman Winthrop of Porto Rico, in the suit brought by Frank H. Richmond, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the island, and later Judge of the District Court at San Juan, in the endeavor to collect $500 for legal services from the Government of Porto Rico. The summons was served on Gov. Winthrop in Wall Street, while he was returning from Washington to Porto Rico after appearing before a Congressional committee.

The motion to vacate the service was based (the Porto Rican Government being the applicant) on the ground that the New York State courts have no jurisdiction in Porto Rico. Justice Giegerich agrees with this view, saying that while the island is possessed of limited and subordinate government, it possesses enough of sovereignty to exempt it from the jurisdiction of our courts.

The suit grew out of the fact that while Mr. Richmond was an assistant to the Attorney General the latter, in 1901, requested him to take charge of some old cases. A voucher from the Auditor of Porto Rico showed that the services were worth $500, but no provisions were made to satisfy the claim, and a majority of the Committee of Finance of Porto Rico decided against its payment.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

C. F. Adams and Justice Fitzgerald Among Those Sailing To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the Cunarder Carmania to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon H. Brown, Major and Mrs. Lansing H. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Burns, Mrs. David B. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Cumming, Supreme Court Justice Frank T. Fitzgerald, Col. and Mrs. J. J. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Charles H. Marshall Jr., Gen. and Mrs. Edward B. Meany, C. Ervi Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stockel, and Mr. and Mrs. George Perry.

Among those going on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm are:

Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, Dr. John S. Billings, John L. Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Cooke, Howard Duer, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Deering, Miss Deering, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Field, Cass Gilbert, Mrs. P. Harrison Garrett, Mrs. Horatio W. Garrett, John W. Garrett, James R. McKee, Benjamin Harrison McKee, G. M. Phelps, M. Warley Platzek, Capt. W. H. Reeder, United States Navy; Mrs. Adele G. Shanley, Miss Shanley, Mrs. C. F. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Weaver, the Misses Weaver, Norman Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, and Mrs. Bertram Webb.

College Athlete Drowned.

CORNING, N. Y., July 2.—Jon K. Van Horn of Wellsborough, a well-known college athlete, of Mercersburg Academy and Pennsylvania State College, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Susquehanna River.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The weather continued unsettled and showery over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains except Montana and Wyoming, while to the westward the weather was clear.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh southwest, becoming northwest Wednesday; South Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest to west; East Gulf Coast, light to fresh and variable; West Gulf Coast, fresh south, shifting to north by Tuesday night; lower lakes, light to fresh north; upper lakes, light to fresh north to northeast.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh southwest to west winds with showers Tuesday to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Occasional showers Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh west winds.

New England—Showers Tuesday, Wednesday, partly cloudy; light to fresh southwest to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	68	69	4 P. M.	70	84
6 A. M.	66	68	6 P. M.	70	88
9 A. M.	66	72	9 P. M.	72	78
12 M.	67	81	12 P. M.	69	76

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 78; maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 4 A. M.; humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

You won't forget to buy your ticket for "over the Fourth." Don't forget either to buy at the newsstand

Winston Churchill's

new novel

CONISTON

It may rain on the Fourth, but you can have insurance against a dull day if you take along a copy of 'Coniston.' Reading it will give more pleasure to yourself and others than any other way of spending the time.

TROUBLE IN 28TH DISTRICT.

Opposing Democrats Clash at a Pocasset Club Meeting.

There was almost a fight in the Pocasset Club last night. The Pocasset Club is at 208 East 116th Street, in the old Thirty-third District, of which Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes was leader. The trouble arose over the reorganization of the old Thirty-third into the new Twenty-eighth District. Thomas F. McCaul, who was Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of the Thirty-third, is the candidate of the Murphy men for election to the same office in the new district.

Sheriff Hayes is a McClellan-O'Brien man, and he wants to be Chairman himself or have one of his men in the place. So he called a snap meeting of the committee—that's the sort of meeting the Murphy men call it—last night, and proceeded to "run things." Everything he did, according to the opposition, was contrary to the primary laws. The opposition says that the Chairmanship cannot be settled until after the primaries are held in the new district in the Fall.

Anyway, Sheriff Hayes got his followers together. Some of his enemies got in—by mistake, perhaps—and told him what they thought of his doings. The protest did not avail much, though, for Hayes had the numbers, and when it was all over a Hayes man was Chairman.

At the beginning Hayes took the chair, and picked out John F. Walsh for temporary Chairman. James Loughen, ex-President of the Pocasset Club, and Thomas W. Churchill, who used to be one of Hayes's Deputy Fire Commissioners, waved their arms and said it was a snap meeting. Churchill quoted the primary law to drive home his point. The chair was not impressed. Hayes offered a resolution making Walsh permanent Chairman, and Walsh saw that everybody had a chance to vote for it. After that the meeting broke up.

ASBURY'S DROUGHT MAY END.

Common Council Provides for the Election of an Excise Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 2.—Hotel keepers and others who for years have sought to establish the public sale of liquor in this hitherto prohibition city gained a decisive victory to-night, when the Common Council, without a dissenting vote and despite the vehement protests of propefty owners and the personal appeals of clergymen, passed an ordinance providing for the election of an Excise Board at the November election. The ordinance will now go to Mayor Adkins, who is expected to approve it.

It will not, however, be plain sailing for liquor even should the Mayor sign the ordinance, for there is a State law prohibiting its sale within a mile of campmeeting limits, and the remotest boundaries of the consolidated city of Asbury Park are a scant mile from the confines of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, which will certainly fight the establishment of barrooms in Asbury Park to the end.

Its efforts will be seconded by the strong Prohibition element in this city; by merchants who have amassed considerable fortunes in the past by selling liquor secretly, and probably by dealers of near-by places who have found great profits in sending "beer ark" wagons, freighted with alcoholic beverages, in sealed packages, to the residents of this erstwhile temperance town.

Fire Chief Farrell Buried.

The funeral of the late Fire Chief George Farrell, who died at the age of 58 years, on Saturday last, was held yesterday morning. Farrell had been a member of the Fire Department since 1873. He was Chief of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, at Fire Hall, when he died.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Charles Henry Kehnroth.

Dr. Charles Henry Kehnroth died in the French Hospital of Bright's disease yesterday. A few days ago he finished his twelfth year as a master in Berkeley School. Formerly he was a teacher of modern languages at Blair Academy, Blairstown, N. J. He also taught in the Presbyterian Academy in Nova Scotia and in St. John's Academy, and the Potsdam Grammar School, at Jamaica, West Indies. In the Crimean war Dr. Kehnroth was a Lieutenant in the British Army. Forty-six years ago he was graduated from Erlangen University with the degrees M. D. and M. A. After several years of practice in London the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the London University.

Edwin A. Keegan.

Edwin A. Keegan, for many years a well-known marine reporter, died at Smith's Infirmary, Staten Island, on Sunday, after a long illness. Mr. Keegan was 37 years old and had been in the newspaper business twenty-three years. The greater part of his work was done with the ship news departments of The Associated Press and commercial publications. He was married and lived at 72 Fingerboard Road, Staten Island. He is survived by his wife.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN P. HENNION, who was for seventeen years employed as a clerk at the Newark City Hospital, died there on Sunday. He was 70 years old. Hennion entered the hospital as a patient and was subsequently made clerk.

Dr. LEO L. ELKAN, a salesman employed by Parke, Davis & Co., wholesale druggists, died in St. Barnabas's Hospital on Sunday of blood poisoning due to injuries received in a trolley accident in Newark two weeks ago. He was 26 years old. His wife and two children survive him.

JOHN McBRIDE, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Dixon, Ill. He was 86 years old. He enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, in September, 1861, and re-enlisted in the field in the same company in December, 1863. Two of his sons, Thomas J. McBride and John D. McBride, live in this city.

MARY E. INGALLS, widow of Oscar F. Ingalls, a merchant of Troy, N. Y., died on Saturday at her residence, 44 Bradhurst Avenue, in the Bronx, after a lingering illness. She was born in Hartford, N. Y. Services were held at her late residence last evening, and the interment will be at Troy to-day.

JOHN LANGE died at his home, 151 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 76 years old and a native of Germany. For many years Mr. Lange was manager for the L. Boyer's Sons' Company, a lighterage and towing firm of 90 Water Street, Manhattan. He was high in Masonic circles. His wife and two sons survive him.

GEORGE W. ENNIS, who lived in Orange, N. J., for half a century, is dead at his home, 38 Hillyer Street, Orange, following a long illness. He was born in Passaic, N. J., in 1842, and went to Orange sixteen years later. He built up a big business as a cabinetmaker. He served through the civil war. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

POLITICAL.

S

WANT

Charleston & Savannah 1st 7s, 1936
Chic. & East Ill. Cons. 6s, 1934
Chic., Ind. & Lou. Ref. 6s, 1947
Chic., St. P., Min. & Om. Cons. 6s, 1930
C. C. C. & Ind. Gen. Cons. 6s, 1934
Kings Co. Elec. Lt. & P. 6s, 1997
Long Dock Cons. 6s, 1935
Lou. & Nash., New Orls. & Mob. 1st & 2nd 6s
Montana Cent. 1st Gtd. 6s, 1937
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. 1st 6s, 1913
N. Y., Sus. & West. Term. 5s, 1943
Norfolk Western, all issues
North Wisconsin 1st, 1930
Peoples Gas & Coke 1st 6s, 1943
Pitts., McKeesp. & Youngt. 1st & 2d 6s
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Cons. 6s, 1933
Sav., Flor. & Western 1st 6s, 1934

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New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Another Bad Break in Stocks—Flurry in Call Money.

Third Consecutive Day of Violent Decline—A 10-Point Swing Since June 11.

Yesterday again prices declined almost continuously from the opening to the closing of the Stock Exchange, the pressure to sell increasing toward the end of the session, as has been the rule of late, so that the final quotations were practically the lowest of the day. Nearly all of the active issues reached new low prices for this movement. As on many previous days there was nothing in the nature of current information sufficiently disturbing to account for the break in prices. On the contrary, news influences, so called, were on the whole rather favorable. The sharp flurry in call money rates could hardly have taken any one by surprise. It was an incident which was almost certain to mark the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Irrespective of the stock market's greater tendency it would seem that the selling movement of the last three weeks has produced a state of mind among speculators from which a reaction cannot be much longer delayed. In other words, there is every likelihood that the selling for short account will be carried too far, if, indeed, it has not been carried too far already. The market never goes one way all the time. Since June 11 there has been a decline of nearly 10 points in the average price of twenty active stocks, and this movement has taken place without one sustained rally. There have been several brief bulges, one or two of them rather violent, but nothing in the nature of a sustained recovery. Every such bulge in the last three weeks has served only to bring out more stocks. Yesterday was the third consecutive day of acute weakness. Although the bears complain that they have been filled up with stocks there is undoubtedly a very large short interest in the general list, and if the market is not heavily oversold some very excellent critics are mistaken. A continuous movement of 10 points in the average price of twenty active stocks is about the market's maximum swing, as an examination of the averages for many years will show. In the bear market of 1903 the downward swings averaged less than 10 points each.

Taking a longer view of the situation, it is conceivable that certain things might happen to change the outlook very materially, and for the better. There has been a great deal of liquidation by folks acting on the idea that it were better to have money than stocks. This must be tending to ease things. It is possible that our bankers may import enough gold in the next sixty or ninety days to relieve the money market very materially. In fact, some bankers who have been very dubious over the outlook for money this Autumn begin now to hope that Wall Street may "wiggle through" without serious embarrassment. It is rumored that negotiations have been opened in Paris for a loan of $100,000,000, and if it is true and they succeed such a transaction would go a long way toward preventing a bad money stringency later.

The effect of the Government's $30,000,000 Panama Canal bond issue cannot yet be determined. The great bulk of these bonds, of course, will be taken by National banks, and be used either as security for Government deposits or as a basis for new circulation.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cripple Creek Central Railroad.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.
National Carbon Co. common stock.
Ohio Fuel Supply Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Canadian Westinghouse Co.
Boston & Lowell Railroad.
Halifax Railway.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, on regular and special stocks.

TENN. COAL BUYS RAILROAD.

Gets Back Line Which It Sold to Two Southern Roads in 1900.

The purchase of the Birmingham Southern Railroad by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company was announced yesterday. The road, which is about 100 miles long and consists chiefly of connections between the various properties of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, was sold by the company in 1900, when the need of cash was urgent, to the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Railway Companies.

The consideration paid by the Tennessee Company to get its old property back is not made known, but it is thought that the price was close to the $1,100,000 received for the road from the dual purchasers in 1900. Since then the Tennessee Company has become affiliated with powerful interests, which also control the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and it is pointed out that with the large freight traffic of these two concerns in their power to hand over to other railroads if they choose, the new owners of the Tennessee company were in a position to demand fair terms from the railroads. Without the traffic of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company the Birmingham Southern would be of little account to the railroads. Its value to the Tennessee company is correspondingly great, and it is known that efforts to regain possession of the road have been under way ever since the present management took control. For several years past the company has been popularly known as the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; now that it has again become a railroad owner it will take back the remaining word of its corporate title.

John A. Topping, President of the Tennessee Company, has been elected President of the Birmingham Southern Railroad, in place of J. G. Moore, who resigned to take the position of Superintendent of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company's coal properties.

RECEIVER FOR OHIO RAILWAY.

Creditor Says the Toledo & Western Cannot Pay Interest on Bonds.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 2.—A receiver was appointed here to-day for the Toledo and Western Railway Company, which operates a traction line with sixty-seven miles of track from Toledo to Fayette, Ohio, and a branch to Adrian, Mich. The company also controls the Toledo, Fayette and Western Railway Company, which operates fourteen miles of road.

The Directors of the company are chiefly Cleveland capitalists, the President being ex-Judge Carlos M. Sloane of the latter city. The application for a receiver was filed by A. E. Bingham of Swampoel, Mass., one of the creditors of the company. Judge Tayler of the Federal Court named C. F. Franklin as receiver.

It is understood that Mr. Bingham declared that the company would be unable to meet the July interest on $50,000 of the Toledo, Fayette and Western Railway bonds, guaranteed by the Toledo and Western. Back of it all, however, is the fact that Luther Allen of Cleveland, the financial backer of the property, died some time ago. He was the moving spirit in the road.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, June 30, averaged 7.59 cents per pound.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, July 2, 1906.

Total sales July 2, 1906..... 1,188,527
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 140,278,947
Corresponding date last year..... 138,824,813

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17½	18	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
95¼	95⅝	112,150	*Amal. Copper Co.	97½	98¼	95⅞	95⅝	−1⅛
23½	24	300	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	24	24	23	23	− ½
90	93	40	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
22	23	700	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	22½	23	22	22	...
34½	35	2,600	Am. Car & F. Co.	35¼	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	− ⅜
99	99½	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	100	100	99½	99½	− ⅛
28½	29	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil.	29	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	− ⅛
6	6½	100	Am. Hide & Leather.	6	6	6	6	− ¼
27½	28½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	28	28	28	28	+ ½
60⅛	60⅝	2,000	Am. Ice Securities.	60⅛	61	59⅝	60¼	+ ⅛
65¼	65½	5,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	66	66¼	65	65¼	− ½
26¼	26⅜	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., t.r.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅛
34	35	500	Am. Pneu. Serv.	35	35¼	33	33	−6⅞
141¼	141⅜	59,300	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	142½	143¾	141	141⅜	− ¾
114⅞	114⅞	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	115	115	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
200	210	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	210	210	210	210	+5
9⅝	10¼	500	Am. Steel Founds.	10	10	10	10	...
40	41½	300	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	41½	41½	41	41	− ½
120¼	129¾	1,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129½	129¾	129	129¼	...
98	98¼	820	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98	98	−1
32⅜	33	3,600	*Am. Woolen Co.	32¼	33¼	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
235½	236	14,750	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	235	238⅝	234½	236	+1
...	...	200	Asso. Mer. 1st pf., x d.	109½	109½	109½	109½	−1½
86¼	86¾	20,570	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88	88½	88	86⅝	−1
98½	99½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100	100	98⅝	98⅝	−1
132	134	1,200	Atlantic Coast Line.	135	135	133½	133½	−1½
114⅞	115¼	29,200	Baltimore & Ohio.	116⅝	116⅝	115	115⅛	−1¼
23½	26½	100	Bethlehem Steel.	25	25	25	25	− ½
74¼	74½	30,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75½	76¼	74	74¼	− ⅛
15	16	100	Brunswick City	15	15	15	15	−1
158	158⅜	2,000	Canadian Pacific	158½	158⅞	158	158½	+ ½
35	35¼	1,400	Central Leather Co.	35½	36	35	35	− ¾
218	225	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	220	220	220	220	...
54⅞	55½	2,350	Chesapeake & Ohio.	55¼	55¾	55	55	− ½
16½	16½	2,800	Chi. Gt. Western.	16¼	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	...
25¼	25½	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	25½	25½	25½	25¼	...
168½	168¾	37,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	171½	171⅞	167⅞	168⅜	−2⅞
181½	182½	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	183	183	182	182	−2
193	195	600	Chicago & Northw.	195	195	193½	193½	−1½
170	175	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	169	170	169	170	+2
4	4¾	400	Chicago Union Trac.	4½	4⅝	4	4	− ½
12½	13	300	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	12⅜	12¾	12	12½	− ½
91	91⅜	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	92	92½	92	92	...
45⅝	45⅞	24,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46½	48	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅝
33¼	33⅝	1,700	Colorado & Southern	33½	33½	33	33¼	− ¼
46	47	300	Col. & South. 2d pf.	45	46½	45	46½	−2½
18	18⅛	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18½	18⅞	18	15	− ⅛
139	140	2,000	Consolidated Gas	139	140¼	139	139⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	13½	500	Corn Products Ref.	19	19¼	19	19	− ⅛
77	79	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	77½	77¾	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
207	208	800	Delaware & Hudson.	210	210	207½	207½	−2⅜
39½	39⅝	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande	40¼	40⅜	39½	39⅝	− ¼
83½	84	200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	84½	84½	84	84	−1½
90	93	10	Detroit United Ry.	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
56½	57	1,300	*Distillers Securites.	56½	57¾	56¾	56½	−1
39¾	39⅞	14,100	Erie	40¾	40⅞	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅝
76½	77	500	Erie 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	...
66	68	300	Erie 2d pf.	67½	67½	67	67	...
161¼	162½	100	General Electric	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼	...
276½	278	4,100	Great Northern pf.	283	283	277	277	−4½
94⅞	95	200	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	95	95	− ½
173	173¼	3,512	Illinois Central	175	176	172½	173	−2½
35⅜	35⅞	3,600	*Interbor.-Met	36⅜	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	− ½
71⅝	71⅞	2,760	*Interbor.-Met. pf.	74½	74½	71⅝	71⅝	−2⅞
17	18	600	Internat. Paper Co.	18½	18⅝	17	17	−1½
82½	83½	100	Int. Paper Co. pf.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅛
65	68	100	Kanawha & Michigan	66	68	68	66	−2
79½	81	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80	80	80	80	− ½
23¾	23⅞	800	Kansas City South.	24¼	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
49½	49⅝	3,500	Kansas City Sou. pf.	50½	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	−1¼
61	61⅛	700	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	61¾	61¾	60⅞	61	− ⅛
27	30	400	Lake Erie & West.	28¼	28¼	28	28	+ ¼
140	140¼	2,500	Louisville & Nash.	141½	142⅞	140¼	140¼	−1⅞
147	148	300	Manhattan Elevated.	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	− ⅛
20	20¼	1,300	Mexican Central	20¼	20½	20	20	− ¼
160	180	25	Michigan Central	160	160	160	160	...
63	66	300	Minn. & St. Louis.	65	65½	65	65½	− ½
151	152	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	152	152	151¼	151¼	−1½
31⅝	32	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	32⅝	32¾	32	32	− ⅛
65½	66¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas. pf.	66	66	65½	65¾	− ¼
88	88¼	7,500	Missouri Pacific	90½	90¾	88	88¼	−1⅝
63	64	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	63½	63½	63½	63½	− ⅛
16¼	17	150	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
71½	72	4,400	*Nat. Lead Co.	73½	73½	72	72	− ⅝
128	128½	15,600	New York Central.	131½	131½	127¾	127¾	−3½
62¾	63	1,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	62	63	62	62⅞	−3½
85	90	200	N. Y. C. & S. L. 2d pf.	84	85	84	85	...
2⅝	2⅞	36	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
47	47¼	2,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47⅝	47⅞	46½	47	− ½
85¼	86	5,300	Norfolk & Western.	87½	87½	85	85	−2⅜
91¾	92	300	North American	92½	92½	92	92	− ½
191½	192	10,300	Northern Pacific	197	197	191⅝	191¾	−2
123	130	300	Pacifc Coast	125	126	125	126	+ ⅞
122	130	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	125	125	122	122	−5
30	31	400	Pacific Mail	31	31	30	30	...
122¼	129¾	138,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	126	126	122½	122⅝	−2⅝
88⅜	89	1,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	89	89⅝	88½	88½	− ⅝
43	43½	1,200	Pressed Steel Car.	44	44	43	43	−1½
94	97	60	Pressed Steel Car pf.	97	97	97	97	...
218	220	510	Pullman Company	219¼	219¼	219	219	−1
47½	48	700	*Ry. Steel Spring.	47¾	48	47¾	48	...
99	101	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
118½	118¾	163,600	Reading	121½	121½	117½	118¼	−2⅝
25¼	25½	2,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	26	26	25¼	25⅜	− ⅝
93¾	94	1,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	93⅞	94¾	93⅞	94	...
23¼	23½	8,200	Rock Island Co.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	− ⅝
60	61	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	61	61	60	60	−1¼
...	72½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	64	64	64	−2½
41	45	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
20¼	21	100	St. Louis Southw.	20½	20½	20½	20½	− ⅛
49½	50	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	50	50	49¾	49¾	− ¼
69	69½	1,190	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	69½	70	69	69	...
64¼	64½	58,000	Southern Pacific	67	67⅛	63¼	64½	−2¼
116	116½	200	Southern Pacific pf.	116½	116½	116	116	− ⅝
33	33¼	10,600	Southern Ry. ext.	33½	33⅞	33	33⅛	− ¼
98	99	200	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	98½	98⅝	98½	98½	− ½
144⅜	146	1,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	151	151	145	145¼	−4¼
30½	31	1,000	Texas & Pcafic	31	31¼	31	31	...
125	130	100	Third Avenue	126	126	126	126	+ ⅜
32⅜	33	200	Toledo Rys. & Light.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
24½	28¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	−1
44½	45½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	45	45½	45	45½	−1½
109	110	850	Twin City R. T.	109⅝	110	100½	109½	+ ¼
6½	8½	200	*Union B. & P. Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
67½	72	400	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	68¼	68¾	68	68	−3½
140⅞	141	126,600	Union Pacific	143	143⅞	140⅜	141	−1⅞
59	60	500	United Rys. Invest.	61	62	59	59	−1
69	69⅝	700	United Rys. Inv. pf.	71⅞	71⅞	69	69	− ¼
46½	47	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	47	47	46¾	46¾	− ⅛
123	130	564	U. S. Express.	122	123	122	123	+8
81⅝	82	100	U. S. Real. & Im. Co.	81¾	81¾	81⅝	81⅝	− ¼
36½	37	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	37½	37¾	37½	37½	+1⅛
76¼	77	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	77	77⅞	77	77½	+ ½
43¾	44¼	1,100	U. S. Rubber	45	45	44	44	−1
106¼	106⅞	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	− ½
77	77¼	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	77½	77¾	77¼	77¼	−1½
33¼	33⅝	143,900	U. S. Steel	34⅝	34½	32⅞	33¼	− ⅝
99½	99⅝	60,930	U. S. Steel pf.	100	100⅜	99⅛	99⅜	− ⅝
34½	35	1,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	36	36	34	34½	− ¾
105	106	350	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	106	106	105	105	−1
39½	40	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	40	40	40	40	...
19¼	19½	300	Wabash	19½	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅝
44½	44¼	500	Wabash pf.	44¼	44½	44¼	44¼	− ¼
91¼	92	200	Western Union Tel.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
152½	156	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	153	153	153	153	−1
17	18	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	− ¼
22	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22¼	22¼	−1⅝
23½	24	300	Wisconsin Central	24	24	23¾	23⅞	− ¼
43½	45	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	44¼	44¼	44	44	−1

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 5%@8 per cent., with the last loans at 6 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 6 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5 per cent. for five and six months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $202,899,900; balances, $14,692,157; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,203,113.

The local banks have lost $317,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $1,507,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was unsettled. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8455@$4.8460, after an early advance to $4.8475@$4.8480. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.82 and cables at $4.8495@$4.85. Commercial bills were $4.81⅛@$4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-32 for long and 5.18¾ less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅝ plus 3-64 and 94⅝ plus 1-32; guilders, 39.98.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—20@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 250 shares of Brunswick sold at .35, 300 Caledonia at .35@.36, 300 Consolidated California & Virginia at .75, 1,000 Diamondfield at .39, 500 Ophir at 3.80@3.90, 300 Savage at .75, 200 Standard at 2.50.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Following are the transactions in the local stock market to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cable Consolidated	46	46	46
1,640	Crucible Steel	10½	10	10
550	Crucible Steel pf.	75	74½	74½
10	Harbison Walker Ref.	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Independent Brew. pf.	42	42	42
91	Mfrs.' L. & H.	30¼	30¼	30¼
20	Ohio Fuel	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
3,000	Ohio Tonopah	27	27	27
80	Pittsburg Brewing	30	29⅞	29⅞
50	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	50	50	50
100	River Coal pf.	22	22	22
3,820	Tonopah Ext.	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	U. S. Steel	34¼	34¼	34¼
13	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅜	100	100⅜
25	West. Air Brake	145½	145½	145½
80	West. Penn. R'way.	28	27⅝	27⅝
	BANKS.			
19	Traders' & Mechanics' Nat. Bank	80	80	80
	BONDS.			
1,000	Sewer Pipe 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 2.—Rates for money were easier in the market to-day, and supplies were more plentiful with the cessation of the month-end demand and the distribution of dividends. Discounts were easier in sympathy; and owing to the Bank of England obtaining the bulk of the gold arrivals.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was uncertain and quiet, and is not expected to improve till the consols settlement, now progressing, is concluded, while fears of the outcome of the Paris settlement further restricted business. Among home rails, Southwestern was weak owing to the railroad accident at Salisbury.

Americans improved after a dull opening, and hardened to a fraction over parity despite the weakness of Wall Street Saturday. Later prices strengthened on the receipt of encouraging New York advices, and closed at the best quotations of the day.

Foreigners were dull. Russian new script hardened and the old bonds weakened. Kaffirs recovered the early decline. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101⅞.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 2.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet, but prices were firm. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

PARIS, July 2.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was irregular, prices were weak, and the market was agitated. Russians declined and French rentes fell owing to fears of the effect of Finance Minister Poincare's plan for an income tax. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 75.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 484.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N.Y. Eqv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Chg.
Consols, money	87⅞	..	..	..
Consols, account	88⅛	..	..	..
Anaconda	12⅝	235	235	..
Atchison	91⅛	88⅞	87⅞	+ 1
Canadian Pacific	163¼	158½	158	+½
St. Paul	176½	171¼	171	+½
Erie	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	−⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80¼	77¾	77	+¾
Illinois Central	151⅛	176¼	175½	+¾
Louis. & Nash.	146⅝	142¼	142	+¼
New York Central	137½	133½	131 ex	+1¼
Pennsylvania	64⅜	125¼	125¼	..
Reading	62⅝	121¼	120⅞	+⅜
Southern Pacific	69⅛	67⅛	66⅝	+⅜
Union Pacific	147⅜	142⅞	142½	+¾
U. S. Steel	35½	34⅜	34	+¾
U. S. Steel pf.	103½	100½	99¾	+¾

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	6
Tomboy	1	5	7½
El Oro	1	5	7½
Esperanza	8	18	1½
Dolores	2	5	0
Stratton's Independence	.	4	0

The New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

83 & 85 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

Capital, $200,000 - - - Undivided Profits, $1,050,285.37

Statement June 30, 1906.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Collateral Loans	$1,969,567.11	Capital Stock	$ 200,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,094,305.81	Deposits	6,075,139.79
Stocks and Bonds	1,390,510.72	Mortgage Trust Bonds	646,100.00
Real Estate	325,984.21	Coupons Unpaid	8,248.00
Title Plant	100,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	7,000.00
Cash on hand and in Banks	1,106,405.31	Undivided Profits	1,050,285.37
	$7,986,773.16		$7,986,773.16

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM H. CORBIN, President.
E. F. C. YOUNG, Vice-President. GEO. F. PERKINS, Vice-President.
D. E. EVARTS, Secretary and Treasurer. A. C. GREENE, Ass't. Sec'y. & Ass't. Treas.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, etc. Receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Time and Demand Certificates of Deposit bearing interest. Accounts solicited.

TITLE DEPARTMENT.

Titles guaranteed to Real Estate in any part of New Jersey.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

Safe Deposit Vaults as perfect in construction and complete in safeguards as is possible to make them. Boxes from $5 to $350 per annum.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of ten per cent. (10%) has been declared on the stock of this company out of the net earnings of the past six months.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
THURSDAY, JULY 5TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. 2d mtg. 7% Bds., 1918.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
100 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. guar

BIG MIDYEAR PAYMENTS SEND MONEY RATES UP

8 Per Cent. on Call, with $160,000,000 Tied Up Temporarily.

LITTLE GOLD TO BE HAD

London and Paris Bankers Snap Up $4,000,000 Available — We Get $500,000 in Australia.

The temporary tying up of funds due to the accumulation of money with which to meet the heavy July disbursements for interest and dividends resulted yesterday in an advance in call money to 8 per cent. At no time during the day were call funds available at less than 5% per cent., and 6 per cent. was the ruling rate for the day's business. The July disbursements this year are unusually heavy, the amount being estimated as high as $160,000,000.

The banks, of course, have for some time been preparing for these payments and as a result there was some tightening of call rates last week. The 8 per cent. quoted yesterday, however, exceeded the highest rate of last week, while the preparations were in progress. This caused no surprise, as it had been expected that money would show increased firmness over July 1. It always takes several days for the money paid out in interest and dividends to reappear in loanable form in the market, and during the interval money is frequently at a premium.

The further advance in money yesterday was reflected in the foreign exchange market by a drop in sterling exchange to practically the lowest point reached last week, when demand sterling sold as low as 4.8450. No further gold engagements in London were announced, but it was learned that $500,000 had been obtained in Australia for import to this country. Bankers are more or less handicapped in bringing gold from this distance in the absence of free advances from the Treasury Department. At present, however, the rates of Australian exchange on London favored imports of gold from Australia by New York, and it was thus possible to get gold there upon even more favorable terms than it could have been had in London. The bankers who engaged this Australian gold requested that their name be withheld for the reason that the transaction had not yet been fully completed.

Cable advices from London announced that about half of the bar gold which arrived in that market yesterday, amounting to over $4,000,000, had been taken by Paris, and that the balance was purchased for the Bank of England. New York bankers who have been following closely the movement of the exchange market said yesterday that these London arrivals could have been had for this market had our bankers made a special effort to get them. It was said that the gold was sold at 77s. 10½d., and at this rate it could have been purchased by New York, with demand sterling quoted here at $4.8435. It is believed, however, that had New York bankers competed for this gold Paris was in a position to overbid us and get the gold, or at all events to force us to pay a higher rate than was warranted by our exchange position.

Bankers engaged in the present gold import movement expressed the opinion yesterday that there was not much likelihood of gold imports running at the present time into large amounts. In the absence of advances by the Treasury Department, the maintenance of high interest rates here, while serving to keep exchange at the present level, would, as a matter of fact, interfere with gold imports. So far as the monetary outlook is concerned, several well-informed bankers expressed the opinion that it seems improbable that call money will advance much, if at all, above yesterday's rate. It is expected, rather, that interest rates will return to a normal level within a very few days.

Officers of some of the leading National banks believe that neither the withdrawal of the $10,000,000 of special deposits which are to be repaid to the Government between July 10 and July 20 nor the issuance of the $30,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds, subscriptions to which were invited yesterday, would have any material effect upon the future of the money market. It was thought that the Panama Canal bonds would be purchased almost exclusively by National banks and be used by them to take out new circulation or to obtain Government deposits. So far as the withdrawal of the $10,000,000 this month is concerned, it was believed that the banks have already fully prepared to meet this situation. Something less than $4,000,000 of the $10,000,000 which is to be withdrawn is held by New York City banks. It is taken for granted, however, that the banks here will be called upon to repay practically the whole amount, inasmuch as out-of-town banks are likely to draw against their New York balances to repay this money to the Government.

SHAW OFFERS CANAL BONDS.

$30,000,000 Issue Will Be Sold to the Public—How to Enter Bids.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Shaw offered to the public to-day $30,000,000 of bonds of the Panama Canal loan, authorized by the recent Act of Congress. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent., will be dated Aug. 1, 1906, and the interest will be payable quarterly. They will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years from the date of issue and will be payable thirty years from date.

The bonds will be exempt from taxes or duties and will be available to National banks as security for circulation. The bonds will not be sold for less than par. All citizens will have an equal opportunity to subscribe for them. The bids must be submitted to the Treasury Department on or before July 20, 1906.

The statement issued by Secretary Shaw says the bonds will be issued in denominations of $20, $100, and $1,000 coupon bonds, and of $20, $100, $1,000, and $10,000 registered bonds. Bids should state the amount of bonds desired by the subscriber, the price he is willing to pay, and the place where he desires to make payment, whether at the Treasury of the United States or at the office of one of the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, or San Francisco. Bids should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, and the envelopes inclosing them should be plainly marked, "Bids for Panama Canal Bonds."

In considering bids, the bidders offering the highest prices will receive the first allotments. Of two or more bidders offering the same price, those asking for the smaller amounts of bonds will receive priority.

Lehigh Valley's New Freight Station.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad announced yesterday the opening of its new freight station at the foot of East 149th Street. This is intended to serve the Harlem and Bronx district. It was planned with the purpose of facilitating the freight business of those sections. It is announced by the railroad that it is now in a position to handle this business to the entire satisfaction of shippers.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Speculators of almost every shade of opinion have lost money in the last two weeks through playing the market for rallies. Where there is one trader who will hold one way on the market for a profit of 10 or 15 points, there are twenty who will try to catch the minor swings of 2 or 3 points. Thus repeatedly in the last three weeks bear traders have taken small profits merely with the idea of getting a rally on which to sell again, and in so doing they have lost from one-half to two-thirds of the decline. It is amusing to hear a bear complain that he has been smothered with stocks. That is now his grievance. The stocks have been altogether too freely supplied to him; he has been deceived. People having stocks to sell have been unloading, he says, upon the short interest.

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Brokers report a considerable amount of "odd-lot" buying, which denotes the presence of the small investor.

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There was a general feeling among traders and brokers yesterday morning that the market ought to have a good recovery. This was the feeling not only in bullish quarters, but also among a great many bears who had covered up, or who intended to cover up on a weak opening, and wait for a rally on which to put their stocks out again. London sent over a higher range of prices, and the market opened with a show of considerable strength in some stocks, notably Reading, Amalgamated Copper, Union Pacific, and Pennsylvania. This improvement turned out to be extremely artificial. It looked afterward as if the market had been opened as high as possible in order to get a new level on which to resume the selling movement. Before the end of the first half hour the stocks named as having opened well were down 1 to 2 points from their first quotations. Pennsylvania, which opened at 126, sold down to 124 within fifteen minutes. A feature of the selling which attracted a good deal of attention was the prominence of the houses engaged in it.

Firms supposed to have intimate relations with the so-called "great interests" sold stocks aggressively. Flower & Co. were heavy sellers of various issues in the forenoon. It was their selling that started the break in Pennsylvania. Many critical observers were of the opinion that some of the selling looked rather too good. They argued that if it were as good as it looked it would have been done less openly. There was some very good buying that was not advertised.

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Tennessee Coal and Iron declined 4 points, to 150, on Saturday under the selling of 700 shares. It opened yesterday at 151, and then fell 6 points, to 145, breaking 1 and 2 points between sales of 100-share lots. It seemed to receive some support around 145.

***

The bull crowd in Southern Pacific, whose tenacity has been commented upon, showed some weakness yesterday. The stock was permitted to take its natural course in the market instead of being supported against the current, and the result was a break of nearly 4 points. It was weaker, perhaps, than would have been the case had the support at higher figures been less aggressive.

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Since the Pennsylvania Railroad's $50,000,000 Paris loan was perfected the stock has declined nearly 13 points. On the announcement that the loan had gone through it advanced from around 132 to 135½. It sold yesterday at 122½. The handling of the stock in the market has been somewhat puzzling to traders. It has been supported stoutly against the whole market on several occasions, and then it has declined abruptly afterward. Last week a lot of short stock was covered up between 129 and 130 because it was said by the bears that a stock which held as did Pennsylvania between those figures was not a safe thing to stand out on. The same thing happened twice above 130. The covering of short contracts in this manner has seemed each time to weaken the stock's market position.

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It is understood that an aggressive bear pool is operating in the "Hill stocks"—Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific. Houses that are generally known to be carrying large amounts of both stocks have been solicited, it is said, to lend them. The chief difficulty attending a bear campaign in these issues would probably be that of borrowing them in sufficient amounts. Those who know Mr. Hill can imagine the state of his feeling on learning that any of his followers had lent their Northern Pacific or Great Northern shares to a bear pool. From the frequency with which one encounters speculative interest in the Hill stocks it may be inferred that the trading in them since the first of the year has been of a more miscellaneous nature than was hitherto supposed. For a long while there was a very poor trading market in Northern Pacific, because of the concentrated manner in which it was held, but its fluctuations now are no wider than those of St. Paul, which is pretty good proof of a fairly general speculative interest in its movements.

***

The trading for several days has been extremely feverish. Stocks in which normally there is a continuous market in eighths have been fluctuating ⅜ to ⅝ per cent. between sales, and in some of the higher-priced issues, like St. Paul, the differences are frequently wider.

***

The Street has become very distrustful of any form of arbitrary support, owing to the unfortunate results that have recently attended efforts to "peg" certain stocks, and traders are now in a mood to attack anything that seems to be receiving such support either from its friends or from a pool. There have been a number of examples of the futility of trying to hold a stock against the current. The most conspicuous case, of course, was that of Interborough-Metropolitan, but since that peg slipped at 50 it would seem as if every attempt to support a stock at a given price had failed. On Friday, of last week, there was very heavy buying of United States Steel common at 34, supposed to come from Morgan sources, but yesterday the stock declined to 32⅞, the lowest price so far reached on this movement, and the lowest price of the year to date. There have been several examples of practically the same thing in Pennsylvania. The crowd that put Southern Pacific to 69¾ last week on rumors of an early dividend tried in vain to maintain its position in the stock against the tide of general liquidation. Yielding tactics are usually more successful than obstinacy. A crowd that undertakes to support a stock in an arbitrary manner assumes an unnecessary strain.

***

Many margins which had become thin were exhausted yesterday, and the stocks went overboard. Almost all of the active issues went lower than they had been before, notably Pennsylvania, Steel common, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Amalgamated Copper, Baltimore & Ohio, Atchison, and Reading. A great many weak bull accounts must have been eliminated in the last few days, and although it is still asserted that some large pools are heavily loaded up with stocks that are now 10 to 20 points against them, the technical position of the market as a whole must be stronger than it was a week ago. The liquidation has been very persistent; it has carried prices down steadily through a very large short interest. If the selling pressure should abate suddenly there would, doubtless be a substantial rally.

***

Between 95 and par there has been enormous trading in Amalgamated Copper. There are some who maintain that the buying has been of better character than the selling. There was said to be some very strong buying yesterday on a scale down. The stock went lower than it had been, but only a fraction lower, whereas other active issues reached prices 1 to 2 per cent. lower than the lowest quotations made at the end of last week. Amalgamated Copper, in fact, was one of the strongest of the active issues, notwithstanding its net loss of 1⅛ per cent.

***

The interests whose market position in the stock caused them to demand a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on American Locomotive common, under threat of taking control of the property out of the more conservative hands, doubtless have been greatly disappointed in their market since the declaration of the dividend. There was some very confident buying of the stock above 70 on the information that the dividend would be declared. Yesterday it sold at 65.

BANK OF ENGLAND GETS GOLD

American Buyers Refrain from Competing for Amount Available.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3.—The Bank of England obtained about £750,000 of the total gold available in the bullion market yesterday. French buyers got a small amount. American buyers did not compete. The Times this morning says:

"The absence of American competition is attributed partly to a slight recovery in New York exchange, but there would have been no profit on shipments to the United States, even before this trivial movement in our favor, and it is not likely that American bidding against the Bank would be very keen unless it was really necessary to get gold for export to New York, which is apparently not the case at this moment.

"We may be sure American houses do not want to put an end to all chance of money becoming easy here if they can help it. Moreover, if the worst comes to the worst, they can buy eagles whenever the situation requires it."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 2.—The shifting of balances coincident with the July disbursements has caused a fractional increase in the local rate for call money, but before the end of the week it is expected that conditions will again be normal, as dividend disbursements will have by then found their way into regular channels.

Call loans, 4½@5 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds 5 cents discount at par. Clearings, $21,492,947. Balances, $1,587,488. Subtreasury debit, $56,827.

The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

	June 30, 1906.	Increase for Week.	July 1, 1905.
Loans	$182,502,000	$1,285,000	$192,752,000
Circulation	7,522,000	*27,000	7,658,000
Deposits	140,408,000	1,080,000	160,373,000
Due banks	64,547,000	*839,000	70,431,000
U. S. deposits	2,593,000	12,000	1,697,000
Due from agts	27,441,000	*853,000	24,228,000
Exchanges	11,856,000	157,000	12,206,000
Due from others	20,637,000	817,000	21,404,000
5% fund	382,000	.....	388,750
Legals	5,444,000	63,000	6,193,000
Specie	17,486,000	*239,000	18,251,000
Res. excess	2,481,288	*422,285	2,108,143
N. Y. excess	6,942,286	*1,099,285	11,892,143

*Decrease.

The local market to-day has been largely confined to transactions in the New York stocks. North Butte was a feature, losing two points, and closing at the lowest price of the day. Over 15,000 shares of Amalgamated changed hands, the stock declining over 2 points. Early prices throughout the list were inclined to strength, and a fairly good tone was seen. During the afternoon more selling orders made their appearance, in sympathy with the weakness in New York, and lower prices resulted. There is, however, very little public interest in this market, and it the weakness in New York starts liquidation in the local market we will be likely to see some broad fluctuations. The closing to-night is heavy and unsettled. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2,000	Dominion Coal 5s	100	100	100
1,000	K. C., St. J. & C. B. 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½

RAILROADS.

50	Atchison	88	88	88
88	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
11	Boston & Albany	244	244	244
2	Boston & Maine	171	171	171
12	Boston & Providence	309	309	309
12	*Fitchburg pf.	137½	137½	137½
50	Mass. Electric	18½	18½	18½
24	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193	192½	192½
1,522	Union Pacific	143	140⅞	141

TELEPHONES.

85	*American	134	133⅝	133⅝
7	*Cumberland	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
1,772	New England rights	⅝	⅜	⅜
10	Western	12	12	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

4	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	94	94	94
862	Am. Pneu. Service	18	16	16
115	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	37	36	36
210	Am. Sugar	130	128¾	129
10	Am. Sugar pf.	133½	132	133
255	Am. Wool	33	32½	32½
100	*Am. Wool pf.	103	102¾	102¾
130	East Boston Land	3	3	3
45	Edison	242½	242½	242½
11	*General Electric	162	161¾	162
85	Ga. Ry. & El. L. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
490	Mass. Gas	58⅝	58	58½
116	Mass. Gas pf.	88	87½	87½
60	Mergenthaler	194	194	194
83	Pullman	221	220	220
4	Torrington, pf.	26	26	26
61	Swift & Co.	102½	102¼	102¼
62	*United Fruit	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
133	United Shoe Mach.	77⅛	76¾	76⅞
5	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30	30	30
6,210	U. S. Steel	34½	32⅞	33
1,895	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅝	99⅛	99⅝

MINING.

50	†Adventure	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
15,544	Amalgamated	98⅛	95⅝	95⅝
90	Allouez	35⅝	35½	35⅝
100	Atlantic	13	13	13
210	Boston Cons.	25	24½	24½
465	Butte Coalition	29½	28	28
60	Calumet & Hecla	685	685	685
45	Centennial	21½	21	21
865	*Copper Range	70	69	69
50	Daly West	15½	15½	15½
370	Franklin	17½	17	17
580	Greene	24	24	24½
200	Isle Royale	17½	17	17
200	Michigan	11	10⅞	10⅞
440	*Mohawk	61	61	61
50	Nevada	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2,035	*North Butte	86¼	84	84
222	Old Dominion	37	36½	36½
200	Osceola	108½	108½	108½
230	Parrot	24½	24¼	24½
250	Rhode Island	4¼	4	4¼
100	Santa Fe	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
615	Shannon	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
345	Trinity	8⅞	8	8
204	U. S. Oil	10⅞	9¾	9¾
50	U. S. Smelting	54⅝	54½	54½
208	*U. S. Smelting pf.	45¼	45	45
1,000	United Copper	63⅜	61⅞	61⅞
850	*Utah	54½	53¼	53¼
185	Victoria	7½	7	7
825	†Winona	5¼	5	5
15	Wolverine	138	138	138

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

Clive Du Val in a Brokerage Firm.

Clive Livingston Du Val was admitted yesterday to the brokerage firm of Du Val, Greer & Co., 74 Broadway. Mr. Du Val is a son of H. C. Du Val, the former New York Central official.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Coal Chute Company and Architectural Iron Works, Newark; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—John Mauger, Clemens Schuster, Caroline Schuster.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

The Government Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Weather Bureau forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday in the cotton States is as follows:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Local showers Tuesday and Wednesday, cooler Tuesday; light to fresh west to northwest winds.

Georgia and Eastern Florida—Occasional showers Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds.

Western Florida—Showers and cooler Tuesday, Wednesday showers; light to fresh west to northwest winds.

Alabama—Showers Tuesday, cooler in southern portion. Wednesday showers; light to fresh west to northwest winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Showers Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Tuesday, showers and cooler in the interior; Wednesday showers, cooler on the coast, fresh, shifting wind, becoming northerly.

Western Texas—Showers and cooler; Wednesday, fair and warmer.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Arkansas—Showers in eastern, fair, cooler in western portion Tuesday; Wednesday, fair.

Tennessee—Showers and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday, partly cloudy, showers and cooler in eastern portion.

The trading in the local cotton market yesterday was mostly of an evening-up character pending the Government's July report on the condition of the crop, which will be issued at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and business was very moderate. A report from a Southern authority indicating quite general improvement over the cotton belt induced some liquidation and some short selling, but there was enough covering, on the idea that a bearish official report had been discounted, to hold prices moderately steady. The July option, however, showed greater weakness on relaxing of the bulls' grip on this position in New Orleans, where the price reacted 15 points from the highest, to 11.05.

Some opinions are that the Government report will show the condition of the crop as high as 88 per cent., equal to the July condition of the bumper crop of two years ago, and against a condition last month of 84.6 per cent. Some persons, however, look for a deterioration to 81 or 82 per cent. The monthly report is only figured up to June 25, since when the drought in Texas has been relieved and the weather in the eastern districts has favored the resumption of farmwork. The weekly Weather Bureau's report, which also comes out to-day, it is thought will give the bears some consolation in the event of a bullish monthly, as it will enable them to show that there has been some improvement since the condition report was made up.

Liverpool reported sales of 8,000 bales of spot cotton at 4 points decline, to 6.10d., against 5.38d. last year. Futures opened steady, at 1 point advance, and closed very quiet and unchanged to 1 point advance.

	Closs.	Previous Close.
July-August	5.76	5.76
August-September	5.60	5.68
October-November	5.55	5.55
December-January	5.54	5.54
March-April	5.58	5.58

Southern spot markets were quiet to steady and unchanged. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged. There were 60,200 bales delivered on contracts.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
4,188	5,482	7,473	1,136

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,652,312	9,606,988	7,070,288

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
5,070	4,222	1,865	Holiday.

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,237,436	8,125,446	5,863,340

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
294,406	354,019	395,435	169,783

Cotton Opinion.

THEODORE H. PRICE—The average condition of the cotton crop, as reported by the Government at the end of June, for the past fifteen years, has been 84.7. The average yield for the past fifteen years has been 197 pounds per acre.

If the Government report, to be published to-morrow, should show a condition equal to the average, say 84.7, the mathematically indicated yield should be figured as follows:

Acreage this season, as reported by Government	28,686,000
Less average abandonment of past five years, 3.4 per cent.	976,000
Net acreage to be picked	27,710,000
On which a yield of 197 pounds per acre would produce, in bales	10,920,000

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Opening.	Highest and Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
January	10.38	10.38-10.33	10.33	10.40
February	10.39	.. ..	10.34	10.41
March	10.37	10.48-10.40	10.42	10.48
July	10.28	10.52-10.26	10.24	10.36
August	10.31	10.34-10.26	10.27	10.31
September	10.32	10.32-10.32	10.24	10.52
October	10.31	10.31-10.23	10.23	10.31
November	..	10.31-10.25	10.24	10.32
December	10.37	10.38-10.28	10.29	10.37

Market closed steady. Estimated sales, 380,000 bales. New Orleans closes quiet and steady—July 10 points lower at 10.04, October 5 off at 10.20, and December 5 down at 10.23.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—The immediate opening was steady enough, and for a while the market showed some disposition to advance on rains, but toward midday evidences of a weak undertone were noticeable, and in the afternoon a break under 87c in the local market brought out considerable selling on stop-loss account. During the last hour the decline was severe, and final prices were the lowest of the day. Cables were unimportant, and also without much effect on the market, so far as prices abroad were concerned. Cash people noted a better demand for hard Winter wheat at the Gulf, with prices 1c out of line, and for Manitoba wheats at about ¾c difference. Cash wheat in New York closed easier, with prices quoted as follows: No. 2 red, 90¾c, elevator, and 91¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth 90¾c, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 91¼c, free on board, afloat.

CORN—Practically from the start corn was under bearish influence, and declined steadily all day, closing here ⅝@⅝c below Saturday. The rains West and the liberal receipts were arguments used principally by the bears in their operations against the market. So persistent was the weakness that it tired out a lot of the bulls. No attempt was made to check the decline, therefore, although world's shipments were about 300,000 bushels less than the previous week and cables came steady. The visible supply increased 1,867,000 bushels, and the quantity on passage 935,000 bushels. Western dispatches announced that country acceptances were lighter again. Interior receipts aggregated 804,000 bushels, against a holiday last year, while clearances were only 15,000 bushels. Cash corn in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 59¾c, elevator, sold 59½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 60½c, and No. 2 yellow, 60c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
July	87⅝	86⅜	86⅜	87⅞
September	87⅝	86¼	86⅜	87⅞
December	88⅜	87 11-16	87⅜	87⅝
Corn—				
July	59	58⅜	58⅜	59
September	58⅝	58¼	58¼	58⅝
December	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
July	81	79⅝	79⅝	80⅝
September	81⅜	80⅛	80⅛	81⅝
December	83⅛	81⅛	81⅛	82½
Corn—				
July	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜
September	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜
December	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	50⅜
Oats—				
July	39½	38¼	38¼	39¼
September	36⅜	35½	35½	36⅜
December	37¼	36⅛	36⅛	37⅜
Lard—				
July	$8.87	$8.77	$8.82	$8.80
September	9.05	8.97	9.00	8.97
Ribs—				
July	9.57	9.47	9.57	9.47
September	9.52	9.42	9.47	9.37
Pork—				
July	17.20	16.90	17.12	16.75
September	16.95	16.80	16.90	16.77

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The market was absolutely dead, and, while there was inquiry for investment securities, the demand did not make itself felt in the trading. Sales: Bonds, $34,800; stock, 35 shares.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,500	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	104¼	103¼	103¼
1,300	Atl. C. L. new 4s cfs.	92	92	92
2,500	Southern Ry. cons. 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1,000	United Rys. inc.	72½	72½	72½
1,000	Wash. City & Sub. 5s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Cons. Gas 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼

STOCKS.

25	Northern Central	97½	97½	97½
10	Fidelity and Deposit	134	134	134

John Munroe & Co.
30 Pine St., New York.
4 Post Office Sq., Boston.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
in Sterling, Francs and Dollars
For Travel in this and Foreign Countries.
Commercial Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers.
Munroe & Co.,
7 Rue Scribe, Paris.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.
BANKERS
7 WALL STREET
Investment Bonds

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange. 27 William St., New York.
TAX EXEMPT INVESTMENTS.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
Telephone 2720 Rector.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

July Bond Circular (describing 86 issues) on application.
N. W. HALSEY & CO., Bankers
49 Wall Street

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President
Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

CALIFORNIA BANKS.

THE FIRST NATL. BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
RESOURCES. June 18, 1906.

Loans & discounts	$8,805,473.63	
Stocks & bonds	2,049,703.92	
Banking house	270,000.00	
Due from banks and bankers	2,150,037.42	
Cash	2,464,768.10	$15,739,983.13
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$1,500,000.00	
Surplus and undivided profits	1,656,500.85	
Circulation	1,476,400.00	
Deposits	11,107,082.28	$15,739,983.13

Rudolph Spreckels, Pres. James Moffitt, V. Pres. James K. Lynch, V. Pres. J. K. Moffitt, Cash. J. H. Skinner, Asst. Cash. J. G. Hooper, Asst. Cash.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅝	103¾
2s, c., 1930, ex int.	103⅝	103¾
3s, r., 1918	..	..
ex. int.	102¼	103
3s, c., 1918	103	103½
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	102¾	103¼
4s, c., 1907, ex int.	102¾	103¼
4s, r., 1925	129½	130
4s, c., 1925	129½	130
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Philip'ne 4s	109¾	..
Adams Exp.	240	255
Alb. & Sus.	247	..
Alle & W.	145	..
Allis-Ch. pf.	50	52
A. B. S. pf.	..	87¾
Am. Coal	170	190
A. C. O. pf.	90	93½
Am. Ex.	220	230
Am. G. Tw.	8½	9
Am. L. Co.	18	20
Am. L. Co. pf.	39	43
Am. L. pf.	113	115
Am. M. Co. cfts.	3¼	5
Am. Pn. S. pf.	78	80
Am. S. pf., B.	99	102
Am. Sn. pf.	101½	110
A. S. R. pf.	133	136
A. T. & T.	133	136
A. T. & C.	90	92
Am. W. Co. pf.	102	104
Ann Arbor	30	40
Am. A. pf.	70	80
B. & O. pf.	92¼	93½
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
Beth. S. pf.	83	87
B. Un. G.	120	130
B., R. & P.	135	142
B., R. & P. pf.	151	180
B. & S. pf.	83	86
But'k Co.	55	63
Canada So.	65	68
Cent. L. pf.	100	101
C. & S. A. Tel.	140	150
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	135
Chi. G. W.	74	75⅜
pf., A.	78½	82⅝
C. G. W. d.	8	8½
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. & N. W.	225	230
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	176	185
C. T. & T.	12	14½
C. T. & T. pf.	83	..
C., S. & C.	125	140
C., C. & St. L. pf.	108⅝	112½
C., L. & W.	90	97½
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114⅜
Cleve. & P.	177	..
C. & P. Sp.	106	109
C. F. & I. pf.	75	100
C. S. 1st pf.	67½	68½
Consol. Coal	70	..
D., L. & W.	500	530
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	25
D. & M. pf.	60	70
D. & M. pf.	90½	100
Det. South.	6	10
Det. So. pf.	25	35
Dia. Match.	119	123
D., S. S. & A.	16	16½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	85	88
Elec. S. B.	..	90
Ev. & T. H.	68	72
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
F. M. & S.	133	165
F. M. & S. pf.	91½	92
Ft. W. & D. City	85	70
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	..
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	101	104
G. & S. I.	12	..
H. B. Claflin	108	118
Hav. E. R.	41	48
H. E. R. pf.	..	94
Hock. Val.	121	124
Homestake	82	84½
Ill. C.	1.101	..
Int. Power.	48	60
Int. S. P.	42	44
I. S. P. pf.	82½	83½
Iowa Cent.	24	26
Iowa Cent. pf.	48	50
Jol. & Chi.	179	..
K. & Da. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
K. I., C., pf.	75	80
Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Lacl. Gas. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W. pf.	80	90
L. & W. Co.	50	60
Long Island.	50	58
Man. Beach.	5	7
Mex. Coal pf.	90	..
Mich. C.	89	..
M. S. T. pf.	93	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	43	..
M. & St. L. pf.	..	95
N. C. & St. L.	172	174

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Extreme Dullness and Sagging Prices.

Little Interest in Trading—Mining Shares Neglected Because of Heavy Tax.

Trading on the curb yesterday developed little interest, and, in sympathy with the Exchange, prices were inclined to sag, though fluctuations were narrow. As in the latter days of last week the mining list suffered because of the new ruling in the matter of the transfer tax, and sales of the low-priced issues were few.

Among the industrials the chief losers were the Mackay Companies, both common and preferred selling down from 71 to 70. Chicago Subway sold 2,100 between 45⅜ and 44. The opening was at 45⅛, and the close at 44⅜.

The most active mining stock was Tonopah Extension, which rose from 4½ to 5⅜ on selling of 4,300 shares. United Copper sold down from 64½ to 62⅜ on transactions of 2,500.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	American Can	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛
700	Amer. Can pf.	54	55	54	54½
500	A. De F. W. T.	98	1.00	95	98
200	Am. De F. W. (nominal)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
250	Amer. Tobacco	350	350	300	300
100	Con. Refriger'r.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	G. B. S. Brew.	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
400	Haw. Tobacco	22	22	21½	21½
200	Int. Mer. M. pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
400	Inter. Salt	32½	32½	32	32
600	Mackay Comp'n	71	71	70	70
1,150	Mackay Cos. pf.	71	*71⅛	69¾	70
700	Manhat'n Trans.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	N. Y. El. S. B.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
52	Standard Oil	598	599	596	599
100	C. Cigar M. pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜

RAILROADS.

2,100	Chic. Subway	46½	45⅜	44	44⅜
10	Cripple C. Cen.	89	89	89	89
100	C. C. Cent. pf.	73	73	73	73

MINING STOCKS.

400	Bingham Cent.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,100	Boston Copper	24⅞	25⅛	24½	24⅝
220	Rex Con.	*9¾	7	0⅞	7
300	Butte Coalition, w. i.	28¼	28⅝	27½	27½
1,400	Cumb.-Ely M.	6½	6½	6¼	6½
400	Giroux Mining.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
300	Gold Hill	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
500	Granby Consol.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11
500	Greene C. Cop.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
500	Greene Gold	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
700	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Guanajuato Con.	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛
700	Miemac Gold M.	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
1,000	Mines Co. of A.	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.22
80	Mitchell Min.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Mont. Sh. Con.	15½	15¾	14½	14½
900	Nevada C. Cop.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
1,500	New U. M. & S.	3⅛	3½	3	3⅛
1,700	Nipiss. M. Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
300	Precious M. Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Tonopah Belmont	5½	5½	5½	5½
4,300	Tonopah Exten.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4⅝
1,000	Union Cop. Co.	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	United Copper.	64½	64½	61⅝	62⅜
500	Utah Apex	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
800	Utah Copper	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛

BONDS.

1,000	A. Steel F. 6s.	91	91	91	91
10,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	.....	62½	62½	62½
30,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	.....	37⅜	36¾	37
5,000	Int. M. M. 4½s.	77½	77¼	77¼	77¼
2,000	N. Y., N. H. & Hart., R. R. 4s	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,000	Weeks and Int.	112½	112⅛	112½	112½
	w. i. and int.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝

*Odd lots.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 2. Bid.	Asked.	June 29. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	2	2½		
American Can	6⅛	6⅝	6½	6⅝
American Can pf.	54	55		
American Chicle	177	180	177	180
American Chicle pf.	107	112	107	112
Am. De F. Wireless	98	$1.01	98	$1.00
A. De F. W. (consolied)	3⅜	3⅞		
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	116	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	100	100½	100¼	
Am. Malting 6s	102½	104	103	105
Am. Tobacco	360	370	360	380
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24	25¼	24	25
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	84	85	87⅝	87½
Borden's Cond. Milk	170	175	170	175
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113	112	113
Boston Copper	24½	24¾	24¼	24⅞
British Col. Copper	6¾	7	6⅞	7
Butte Coalition, w. i.	27	28	28¼	29
Central Foundry		4		5¼
Central Foundry pf.	18	21	19	21
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	44	45	44¾	45
Con. Rubber Tire			1½	1⅝
Con. Refrigerating	5	6⅝		
Con. Rubber Tire pf.			9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds			28½	
Copper Securities		34		35
Cripple Creek Central	88	92	89	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	72	74	73	76
Cumberland-Ely Min.	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6¾
Empire Steel pf.	36	37	42	
Fairbanks-Creed Tire	2½	3	2⅜	2⅞
G. B. S. Brewing	9¾	10	9½	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62½	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	36½	37	36½	37¼
Giroux	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8¾
Gold Hill	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene Con.	10⅝	11	11	11½
Greene Con. Copper	24	24¼	24¼	24⅝
Greene Con. Gold	2⅞	3	2⅞	3⅛
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5½
Guggenheim Explora'n	280	280	250	280
Hall Signal	100	105	100	102
Havana Tobacco	20	23	22	23½
Havana Tobacco pf.	32	35		
Houston Oil	7½	8¾	8	8¾
Houston Oil pf.	40	50	42	48
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¾	11¼	10¾	11½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	29¾	30	29½	30
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77¼	78	77¼	77¼
International Salt	32½	33	32½	33½
International Salt 5s	60	66	60	66
Lackawanna Steel	65	68	65	70
Lehigh Valley	69¾	70½		
Mackay Companies	71	72	70	71
Mackay Companies pf.	69¾	70	71¼	72½
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Miemac Gold Mining	4	4¼	4	4⅛
Mitchell Mining	5¾	6	5⅞	6
Mont.-Sho. Con. new	14	15	17	17½
Nevada Con. Copper	16⅝	17	17	17⅛
Nevada Utah M. & S.	3	3¼	3	3⅝
Nechaus Min. & S.	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
N. J. Term. Dock & I.	42	42¼	42¼	42½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	112	112⅝	112½	113½
N. Y. Transportation	5½	5¾	6	6½
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.			48	53
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.			65	75
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Nor. Securities stubs	225	250	237½	250
Otis Elevator	50	52	50	52
Otis Elevator pf.	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.	4½			
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	68	72		
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15	18		
Precious Metals Corp.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Richmond Eureka		8¾	8¾	9½
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	110	112	110	112
Safety Car Heating	295	310	299	305
Seaboard Company	25	30	27	30
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	85	90	85	89
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	55	60	55	60
Standard Milling			80	80½
Standard Oil	596	598	595	598
Tennessee Copper	41	43	41	42
Tintic Mining	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Tonopah Extension	4½	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Tonopah Mining	18½	19½	19½	19⅝
Trenton Potteries			15	20
Trenton Potteries pf.			95	100
Tricton Potteries deb.			70	75
Union Copper	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
United Copper	62½	62¾	61	61½
United Copper pf.	89	97	80	100
United Cigar Mfg.	40	43	40	43
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	97	97½	97	97¾
United Lead deb. 6s			79	80
Union Typewriter			94	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	122	126	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	122	126	122	126
Utah Apex	5½	5¾	5	5⅜
Utah Copper	25¼	25⅞		25⅞
West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and interest	97	97⅝	97	97⅝

$10,000,000 STOCK INCREASE.

Guggenheim Exploration Holders Agree to $22,000,000 Capital.

The proposed increase of the capitalization of the Guggenheim Exploration Company from $17,000,000 to $22,000,000 was approved by the stockholders at a special meeting in Perth Amboy yesterday.

The new funds, which will amount to $20,000,000, since the stock is to be disposed of at $200 per share, will be used to take up obligations of the company incurred in the purchase of larger interests in important mining properties in Nevada, Utah, Alaska, Yukon Territory, and British Columbia.

Stockholders have the privilege of subscribing to the new stock pro rata at the rate of 50 per cent. of their holdings. All unsubscribed stock may be sold at the discretion of the Directors at not less than $200 per share.

Subscriptions for the new stock are payable as follows: $100 Aug. 1, 1906; $50 Oct. 1, 1906, and $50 Dec. 1, 1906.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 2, 1906.

U S 4s, cpn, 1907
1,000 ..... 102¾
4s, cpn, 1925
5,000 ..... 129⅝
Impri Jap Gov 6s, steri loan
2,000 ..... 90¾
1,000 ..... 90⅝
500 ..... 100¼
8,000 ..... 90½
2d series
1,000 ..... 98¾
1,000 99
4,000 ..... 98⅞
4½s, steri loan
25,000 ..... 94⅛
4,500 ..... 94⅛
2,000 ..... 94⅛
20,000 ..... 94¼
2,000 ..... 94⅜
2d series
13,000 ..... 93¼
4,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 93¼
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% steri loan, ex div
1,000 ..... 82⅝
500 ..... 82⅝
4,000 ..... 82¾
Adams Express 4s
5,000s3F 108
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 ..... 90½
1,000 91
Am Ice Secur 6s
2,000 90
Am Tobacco 6s
4,000 ..... 111½
2,000 ..... 111⅝
Am Tobacco 4s
6,000 78
13,000 ..... 77⅝
3,000 ..... 77⅝
2,000 78
2,000 ..... 77⅝
2,000 ..... 77⅞
At, T & S Fe gen 4s
1,000 ..... 101⅞
4,000 102
1,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 102
4,000 ..... 102⅛
500 ..... 102⅝
2,000 102
conv 4s
10,000 ..... 100⅝
2,000 ..... 100⅜
10,000 ..... 100⅝
12,000 ..... 100⅜
adjment 4s, stmpd
16,000 ..... 92¼
Atl Coast Line 4s
10,000 100
At C Line, Louisv & Nash col 4s
25,000 ..... 90¼
Balt & O gold 4s
1,000 ..... 103¼
4,000 ..... 103¼
4,000 103
2,000 ..... 103¼
4,000 103
prior lien 3½s
1,000 ..... 95¾
4,000 ..... 95⅝
3,000 ..... 95¼
30,000 95
5,000 ..... 95¾
B R. Tr ref conv 4s
2,000 94
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
10,000 108
Canada 1st 5s
4,000-x 100½
Cent Leather 5s
1,000 ..... 98⅜
2,000 ..... 99⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s
4,000 ..... 101¼
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 ..... 87¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
3,000 107
Chi & Alton 3½s
5,000-x 77⅞
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
5,000-x 97⅛
1,000 ..... 97¼
4,000 ..... 97¾
30,000 ..... 97⅝
51,000 ..... 97⅛
Chi & N Wn ext 4s
1,000 ..... 102¼
deb 5s, 1921
1,000 ..... 106½
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
6,000 94
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
5,000 76
10,000 ..... 75¾
8,000 ..... 75⅝
2,000 ..... 75¼
18,000 ..... 75¾
10,000 ..... 75¼
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
5,000 ..... 90½
10,000 90
5,000 ..... 90⅜
10,000 ..... 90½
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
6,000 75
1st 5s, Ser B
1,000 76
3,000 ..... 76½
Del & Iron R 1st
5,000 113
Erie 1st con, 4s
1,000-x 99¾
54,000 100
Erie conv 4s
23,000 103
Erie 1st gen 4s
2,000-x 90⅝
2,000 ..... 90⅜
6,000 ..... 90⅝
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
5,000 ..... 94⅝
Ft Wth & R G 1st
2,000 87
Interboro-Metro 4½s
20,000 84
80,000 ..... 84½
17,000 84
2,000 ..... 84½
17,000 ..... 83⅞
13,000 ..... 83¾
7,000 ..... 83⅞
5,000 ..... 83¾
10,000 ..... 83⅝
15,000 ..... 83⅜
40,000 ..... 83¾
13,000 ..... 83⅜
1,000 ..... 83¾
15,000 ..... 83⅝
13,000 ..... 83½
5,000 ..... 83⅜
14,000 ..... 83⅝
10,000 ..... 81½
62,000 81
10,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 81
10,000 ..... 81¾
10,000 ..... 80¾
15,000 ..... 80⅝
25,000 81
15,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 81
15,000 ..... 81¼
20,000 81
Interboro-Metro 4½s
1,000 ..... 81¼
5,000 ..... 81⅛
1,000 ..... 81½
15,000 ..... 81⅛
5,000 81
5,000 ..... 81½
Int Paper cnv 6s
18,000-x 94½
Lacka Steel 5s
5,000 ..... 104½
L S & M S deb 4s
1,000 ..... 99⅝
8,000 95
1,000 ..... 99⅝
3,000 ..... 99¼
L S & M S 1½s
1,000 ..... 97½
Long Isld ref 4s
1,000 ..... 99¼
Lo & N unified 4s
4,000-x 101
Mex Cent con 4s
1,000-x 77⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc
5,000 18
3,000 17
7,000 ..... 16½
Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000 14
Mid N J 1st 6s
2,000 107
Mo Pac 3d 7s
1,000 ..... 102½
Nat R R of Mexico 1st con 4s
2,000 84
N Y Cent & Hud R gen 3½s
1,000-x 90⅜
6,000 ..... 90½
L S col 3½s
1,000 ..... 90⅜
2,000 ..... 90½
10,000 90
10,000 ..... 89¾
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000 105
N Y Dock Co 4s
1,000 ..... 94½
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
4,000 ..... 105½
Nort & W con 4s
10,000 ..... 100½
3,000 ..... 100¼
Northn Pac 4s
1,000-x 104¼
1,000 ..... 103½
registered
1,000 ..... 103¾
Nor Pac gen 3s
7,000 ..... 76½
Ore R & N con 4s
10,000 ..... 100½
12,000 ..... 100⅜
Ore Sh Line 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 123⅜
1,000 ..... 122½
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
1,000 ..... 95¼
8,000 95
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
33,000 ..... 93½
55,000 ..... 93¼
2,500 ..... 93¾
10,000 ..... 93⅜
1,000 ..... 93⅞
500 ..... 93⅞
135,000 ..... 93¼
Reading gen 4s
2,000-x 100¼
3,000 ..... 100¼
3,000 ..... 100⅛
4,000 ..... 100⅜
5,000 100
Rio Gde Wn 1st
1,000-x 95⅜
Rio G Wn coll tr 4s
2,000 ..... 88⅝
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
1,000 ..... 114⅛
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
5,000-x 83
San An & Ar P 4s
5,000-x 87¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s
2,000-x 95⅛
10,000 ..... 95⅜
Southn Ry 1st 5s
10,000-x 116
3,000 ..... 116¼
Third Av con 4s
5,000-x 92
2,000 ..... 91½
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 6s
5,000 ..... 65⅜
2,000 ..... 65½
10,000 ..... 65⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s
1,000 108
13,000 ..... 103¾
3,000 ..... 103¼
1,000 ..... 103¼
500 ..... 103½
8,000 ..... 103¼
4,000 ..... 103¾
4,000 ..... 103¼
1,000 ..... 103⅜
registered
1,000 ..... 101¼
Un Rys of San Fr 4s
10,000 ..... 80¼
43,000 80
7,000 ..... 79¾
U S Steel Corpor s'kg fund 5s
18,000 ..... 90½
1,000 ..... 90⅝
8,000 ..... 90½
5,000 ..... 90⅝
5,000 ..... 90½
1,000 ..... 90⅝
1,000 ..... 90⅜
2,000 ..... 90⅜
3,000 ..... 90⅜
1,000 ..... 90⅜
1,000 ..... 90⅝
5,000 ..... 90⅜
1,000 ..... 90⅝
1,000 ..... 90⅜
1,000 ..... 90⅝

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Duluth & Iron Range 1st 1

DECLINED.

Bklyn Un Elev 1st .. 1
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1921 .. 1¼
Col Ind 5s, A 1
Inter-Metro 4½s 2¼
Mex Cent 1st inc 1½
Mex Cent 2d inc 1
Third Av 4s 1
Wabash deb B 6s 1
Wab. Pitts 2d 1¼

Total sales July 2, 1906 ..... $2,024,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 308,526,800
Corresponding date last year 380,704,200

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Business on the local Exchange was not heavy to-day. An early feature was what appeared to be some tired selling in Edison shares, with a decline from 142 to 140. Shipbuilding cased from 64 to 63, and Subway was easier at 45. North Chicago rallied 3 points from the dip of last week, and sold at 39. Biscuit still held below 64.

In the afternoon some weakness developed in sympathy with the Eastern selling. Subway eased off to 44. Match dipped to 119. Union Traction preferred in New York sold off a point, to 12. Money, 5@6 per cent. New York exchange, 10 cents discount.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
375	American Can	6¼	6	6⅛
750	American Can pf.	55	54	54
110	Am. Shipbuilding	64	63	63
50	Canal & Dock	58	58	58
146	Chicago Edison	141	140	140
710	Chicago Subway	45¼	44	44⅜
166	Diamond Match	119¾	119	119¼
10	Illinois Brick	49½	48½	48½
5	Masonic Temple	47	47	47
675	National Biscuit	63⅞	63½	63½
27	National Biscuit pf.	116½	116	116½
100	North Chicago	39	39	39
150	Northwestern Elevated	26	26	26
32	Quaker Oats	131	130	131
22	Quaker Oats pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
136	Swift & Co.	102¼	102¼	102½
640	United Boxboard pf.	8¾	8⅝	8⅝

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13½	14	Jackpot	4¾	5
Banner	3¾	3⅞	Lexington	3⅛	3⅛
C. K. & N.	8½	9	McKinney	49	50
C. C. Cons.	5½	5⅝	M. Anchor	3½	3¾
Dante	4⅞	5	Old Gold	2¾	2⅞
Dr. Jackpot	8⅜	8½	Pharmacist	4⅞	5½
Elkton	44	45	Portland	149	150
El Paso	12½	13	Rose Maud	3¼	4
Findlay	7⅝	7¾	Rose Nicol	2½	2⅝
Gold Dollar	8¼	8½	Sample	10⅜	10⅝
Gold Cycle	75	85	Un. Gold	8¾	9¼
Sovereign	5¾	6	Vindicator	95½	97
Isabella	23¼	23½	Work	12	12¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
1st week June	$'10,375	$90,102	$84,559
2d week June	111,376	90,930	83,777
3d week June	112,373	91,331	86,258
Jan. 1-June 21	2,388,172	2,041,703	1,922,649

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for May—

Gross	2,250,905	2,022,103	1,822,735
Expenses	1,800,998	1,284,822	1,102,067
Net	649,907	727,281	960,668
11 mos. gross	22,715,539	20,190,185	18,782,785
Expenses	15,442,033	12,876,779	11,730,398
Net	7,272,906	7,313,406	7,050,417

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for May—

Gross	720,365	609,812	586,530
Exp. & renw	520,666	473,330	421,219
Net	199,699	136,482	165,311
11 mos. gross	8,128,930	7,006,540	7,593,789
Exp. & renew	5,786,781	4,989,178	5,636,101
11 mos. net	2,340,199	2,017,362	1,957,688

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for May—

Gross	269,726	252,279	181,925
Expenses	181,305	189,584	129,606
Net	88,421	62,695	52,119
Other income	1,584	1,911	1,399
Total income	90,005	64,606	53,518
Charges	95,942	56,841	88,041
Deficit	5,937	21,235	35,123
11 mos gross	2,781,518	2,451,900	2,296,337
Expenses	1,870,403	1,660,994	1,595,886
11 mos. net	911,115	790,906	700,451
Other income	8,616	14,446	10,500
Total income	919,731	805,352	710,951
Charges	1,048,790	998,341	975,658
11 mos deficit	129,059	192,990	264,707

ERIE for May—

Gross	4,102,435	4,135,108	3,860,030
Exp. and taxes	2,720,168	2,815,894	2,365,839
Net	1,382,267	1,319,214	1,503,191
11 mos. gross	45,500,902	41,396,864	41,108,529
Exp. and taxes	32,516,548	30,504,933	30,481,330
11 mos. net	12,984,054	10,891,931	10,627,199

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for May—

Gross	204,427	245,693	249,673
Exp. and taxes	128,330	159,091	119,638
Net	76,097	86,572	130,035
11 mos. gross	2,506,317	2,485,790	2,398,280
Exp. and taxes	1,747,241	1,617,978	1,438,513
11 mos. net	759,076	868,631	959,767

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for May—

Gross	177,830	156,538	186,623
Expenses	142,112	125,145	101,311
Net	35,518	31,393	85,312
Other income	563	1,559	983
Total income	36,081	32,953	86,295
Charges	19,264	20,259	20,576
Surplus	16,817	12,684	15,719
11 mos gross	1,969,870	1,613,299	1,518,275
Expenses	1,467,794	1,391,128	1,296,708
11 mos. net	493,076	222,171	221,567
Other income	6,752	7,867	7,320
Total income	499,828	230,038	228,887
Charges	218,481	219,336	226,441
11 mos. surpv	281,344	10,702	2,446

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	4,200	4,032	3,862
Gross	3,859,512	3,204,274	2,920,407
Expenses	2,527,991	2,394,467	2,084,368
Net	1,331,521	811,807	836,039
11 mos. gross	39,359,115	35,787,701	34,310,966
Expenses	28,096,505	24,467,081	23,371,394
11 mos. net	11,262,550	11,320,020	10,939,572

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for May—

Gross	937,286	672,967	489,229
Expenses	556,370	426,478	316,786
Net	380,896	246,489	172,443
11 mos. gross	10,558,764	7,925,772	6,341,670
Expenses	5,194,864	4,088,081	3,412,200
11 mos. net	5,364,370	3,837,691	2,929,410

MINERAL RANGE for May—

Gross	62,161	62,121	52,405
Net	16,503	8,962	12,155
Other income	148	222	109
Sur. over chgs	6,698	†203	2,789
11 mos. gross	681,619	627,042	534,004
11 mos. net	158,883	157,504	63,441
Other income	2,115	1,730	704
Sur. over chgs	19,040	55,321	†40,068

†Deficit.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for May—

Gross	995,199	855,427	850,559
Expenses	751,918	680,364	660,925
Net	243,281	175,063	189,634
Charges	148,500	148,942	154,354
Surplus	94,781	26,121	35,280
11 mos., gross	9,992,463	9,252,447	9,340,608
Expenses	7,513,366	6,890,740	6,952,548
11 mos., net	2,479,157	2,361,707	2,388,060
Charges	1,641,508	1,649,286	1,655,740
11 mos., surplus	837,649	742,421	732,315

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for May—

Gross	258,051	268,838	264,730
Expenses	251,335	242,712	199,537
Net	6,716	26,121	65,193
Other income	36	107	7,121
Total income	6,752	26,313	72,314
Charges	88,190	56,630	38,719
Deficit	31,438	30,373	*33,595
11 mos., gross	3,752,128	3,448,962	3,262,653
Expenses	2,851,832	2,684,699	2,573,220
11 mos., net	900,236	764,263	679,414
Other income	4,867	31,590	91,073
Total income	904,963	795,853	770,457
Charges	424,570	411,488	432,162
11 mos., surplus	480,393	384,365	338,324

*Surplus.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 2.—James W. Bentley, Chief Clerk in the Corporations Bureau of the Secretary of State's office, broke the record to-day in the number of new stock companies passed upon in a single day, filing forty such papers. Among them were:

The Faust Company, New York, (hotels;) capital, $25,000. Directors—B. H. Huskie, A. B. Weill, and E. J. Rothschild, New York.

Publishers' Fashion Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. H. Hudson, Brooklyn; S. Hurst, New York, and E. E. Hudson, Newark, N. J.

Miss Alston's House for Private Patients, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—Anna L. Alston, New York; Bertha Rohm, Pomora, and Helen S. Rohm, Berlin, Conn.

Red D. Grocery Company, Haverstraw, (dry goods;) capital, $3,000. Directors—C. D. McGeorge and Emma J. McGeorge, Haverstraw, and J. D. McGeorge, Brooklyn.

Kalil's Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—S. Abukalil, N. Orabulal, and W. D. Reed, New York.

Tinsley Brothers, New York, (merchandise;) capital, $5,000. Directors—W. W. Tinsley, F. B. Tinsley, and Mary Tinsley, New York.

World's Shirtwaist Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—D. Katzenstein, A. C. Hirsch, and M. Petsky, New York.

Lincoln-Paul-Newsom Company, Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. C. Paul, G. E. Newsom, and H. H. Lincoln, Buffalo.

Pythagoras Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. Lipnik and T. Burstein, New York, and S. Victorowitz, Brooklyn.

The Doysters Press, Incorporated, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. V. Sikes, A. G. Doysters, and R. F. McKinlry, New York.

The Doysters Engraving Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. V. Sikes, A. G. Doysters, and R. F. McKinlry, New York.

David Blackley Company, New York, (commission business;) capital, $50,000. Directors—D. Blackley and A. Hutchinson, New York, and C. H. Scott, Montgomery, Ala.

The Caragol Hall Company, New York, (dry goods;) capital, $5,000. Directors—M. Caragol and L. R. Caragol, Brooklyn, and W. P. Hall, Cranford, N. J.

Sachs Drug Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—L. Siff, M. Siff, and J. Sachs, New York.

S. B. Koch Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—S. B. Koch, M. H. Snedeker, and D. G. McConnel, New York.

The Manhattan Match Distributing

LARNED WINS FINAL MATCH AT TENNIS

Defeats Clothier in Middle States Meet.

EAST JERSEY LEAGUE GAMES

Competitions in Men's Champion Singles Played Up to the Third Round.

William A. Larned won the final match of the Middle Atlantic States singles championship yesterday on the turf courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Mountain Station, N. J. In the challenge match the veteran ex-champion and international player will to-day meet Frederick B. Alexander, the holder, and the coveted cup is expected to pass to him. Larned was in brilliant form yesterday when he played the final and defeated William J. Clothier by three sets to one by the score 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, and 6—3. So confident did Larned appear all through the contest that he apparently did not exert himself to get difficult balls which were slightly beyond his reach. The summary:

Middle States Championship Singles—Final Round—William A. Larned, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated William J. Clothier, Belmont Cricket Club, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

Competitions in the men's singles championship of the East Jersey Lawn Tennis League were yesterday brought up to the third round. The matches were played on the courts of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, Elizabeth, N. J., and produced excellent sport. There was a fashionable gallery from the country club colonies present. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—First Round—William Barney, Park Club, defeated F. H. Kyle, Danforth Club, 6—0, 6—4; Eb. Berry, Ideran Outing Club, defeated B. Weston, Westfield Club, 6—4, 6—4; H. H. Foster, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated F. W. McAneny, Fanwood Club, 7—5, 6—2; Charles Miller, Ideran Outing Club, defeated E. A. Frank, Jr., Bergen Point Club, 6—3, 6—2; E. C. Thomas, Jr., Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated F. Warley, Plainfield Country Club, 6—3, 6—4; O. Knight, Fanwood Club, defeated Edwin Daniels, Park Club, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1; D. Mackey, Fanwood Club, defeated D. W. Coyne, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—2, 6—2; R. J. Cochrane, Plainfield Country Club, defeated W. T. Harrison, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—1, 6—0; W. T. Glenney, Plainfield Country Club, defeated D. M. Barroll, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, by default; George W. Case, Jr., Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated A. Plainfield Country Club, 6—3, 8—6, 6—2; George B. Fielder, Danforth Club, defeated Dr. J. A. Miller, Roselle Casino, 6—4, 6—1; H. N. Bartlett, Fanwood Club, defeated C. W. Scott, Westfield Club, 8—6, 6—1; J. W. Baker, Plainfield Country Club, defeated Guy H. Kyle, Westfield Club, 6—3, 6—4; W. Wadsworth, Plainfield Country Club, defeated E. Fernald, Seawarren Club, by default; R. A. West, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated R. N. Black, Ideran Outing Club, 6—2, 6—0; M. S. Garlock, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated L. Dunham, Ideran Outing Club, 6—4, 6—2; Wylie Brown, Plainfield Country Club, defeated L. H. Ferris, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—3, 6—4; A. L. West, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated Fred Wells, Park Club, 6—4, 6—4; Second Round—H. McK. Glazbrook, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated E. C. Moody, Westfield Club, 6—0, 6—0; L. Tomlinson, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated W. D. Bennert, Danforth Club, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; E. E. Ferris, Danforth Club, defeated C. C. Edgar, Ideran Outing Club, 6—0, 6—0; W. Barlow, Westfield Club, defeated E. Berry, Ideran Outing Club, 6—1, 6—3; H. H. Foster, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated Charles Miller, Ideran Outing Club, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3; E. C. Thomas, Jr., Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated O. Knight, Fanwood Club, 6—4, 7—5; H. J. Cochrane, Plainfield Country Club, defeated D. Mackey, Fanwood Club, 6—1, 7—5; George W. Case, Jr., Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated W. T. Glenney, Plainfield Country Club, 6—0, 6—1; George B. Fielder, Danforth Club, defeated H. N. Bartlett, Fanwood Club, 6—0, 6—1; W. Wadsworth, Plainfield Club, defeated J. W. Baker, Plainfield Country Club, 6—0, 9—11, 6—3; R. A. West, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated M. S. Garlock, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—1, 6—1; A. L. West, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated Wylie Brown, Plainfield Country Club, 6—1, unfinished; W. Krugler, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated W. B. Crane, Jr., Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated H. L. Robinson, Ideran Outing Club, 6—0, 6—0; E. S. H. Pendergast, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated A. S. Wrenn, Westfield Club, 6—1, 6—1, defaulted; H. S. Tucker, Ideran Outing Club, defeated H. H. Frank, Fanwood Club, 6—4, 6—2.

Third Round—H. McK. Glazbrook, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated L. Tomlinson, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—4, 6—2; E. E. Ferris, Danforth Club, defeated W. Barlow, Westfield Club, 6—2, 6—1; William B. Cragin, Jr., Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated W. Krugler, Danforth Club, 6—0, 6—1; E. S. H. Pendergast, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated H. G. Tucker, Ideran Outing Club, 7—5, 6—3.

Fourth Round—William B. Cragin, Jr., Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated E. S. H. Pendergast, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—0, 6—0.

Activity on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, brought other of the delayed tournaments to an end yesterday. With the ideal tennis weather of Sunday and yesterday, the players held the courts until dark with the following results. Summaries:

Class A, Handicap Singles.—First Round—J. J. Modewick (scratch) defeated C. M. Hitch, Jr., (minus half 15,) 6—8, 7—5, 6—4; W. A. Campbell, (minus 30,) defeated E. E. Perry, (scratch,) 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; C. W. House, Jr., (scratch,) defeated J. H. Williams, (minus 15,) 8—6, 6—3, 6—4; J. Henderson (scratch) defeated F. W. Pelzer, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

Class B, Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—Otto W. Heinigke (minus half 15) defeated L. C. Collins, (minus 15,) 3—6, 6—1, 6—4; F. P. Oliver (minus 15) defeated W. F. Atkinson, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—4; O. A. Sargent (minus 15) defeated H. A. Clinkenbromer, (minus 15,) 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

First Round—C. M. Bull (minus 15) defeated G. S. Lembcke, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—4; H. H. Neelie (scratch) defeated F. M. L. Tomlin, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—4; B. A. Kiley (minus ½) defeated W. D. Hadsell, (minus 1½,) 6—4, 8—6; Otto Heinigke (minus half 15) defeated F. P. Oliver, (minus 15,) 6—3, 4—6, 8—6; O. A. Sargent (minus 15) defeated A. G. Hanan, (minus 15,) 6—0, 6—2; J. C. Oswald (scratch) defeated C. J. McDermott, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—2; L. M. Brigham (scratch) defeated W. L. Camp, (minus ½ 15,) 6—3, 6—2; W. B. Spencer (minus 15) defeated E. C. Worrester, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—C. M. Bull, (minus 15,) defeated H. H. Neelie, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—4; Otto W. Heinigke, (minus half 15,) defeated Otto A. Kelley, (minus half 15,) 6—3, 6—4; W. B. Spencer, (minus 15,) defeated L. M. Brigham, (scratch,) 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—C. M. Bull, (minus 15,) defeated Otto W. Heinigke, (minus half 15,) 6—0, 6—0.

Class C, Handicap Singles.—First Round—W. E. B. Mitchell, (minus 15,) defeated C. M. Dimm, (minus 15,) 6—0, 6—4; E. C. Lint, (scratch,) defeated G. O. Coon, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—2; S. F. Weston, (minus half 15,) defeated C. D. Potter, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 6—4; A. C. Vandiver, (minus 15,) defeated F. C. Tanner, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—W. E. B. Mitchell, (minus 15,) defeated E. C. Lint, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—4; S. F. Weston, (minus half 15,) defeated A. C. Vandiver, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—2.

Class A, Doubles, Handicap.—First Round—House brothers, (scratch,) defeated Affeld and McGowan, (minus half 30,) 6—2, 7—5; Walker and Pelzer, (scratch,) defeated Sears and Perry, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—2; Randall and Hinsken, (scratch,) defeated Gill and McDermott (scratch,) 6—1, 6—2.

Semi-final Round—House brothers, (scratch,) defeated Walker and Pelzer, (scratch,) by default; Bull and Campbell, (minus 30,) defeated Birrell and Heinigke, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—4.

Class B, Handicap Doubles.—First Round—Reider and Hearn (minus half 30) defeated Graves and Oliver, (minus 15,) 6—2, 6—2; Sargent and Burnett (plus 15) defeated Brigham and Neale, (minus 15,) 6—2, 6—3; Von Seide and Mathews, (minus 15) defeated Mitchell and Spencer, (minus 15,) by default; Andrews and Cannon (scratch) defeated Yocart and Oswald, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—4; Kolb and Hallock (minus half 15) defeated Bull and House and Bryan, (minus 15,) by default; Gurney and Graff (minus 15) defeated Alford and Tanner, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round—Belden and Hanan (minus half 30) defeated Sargent and Burnett (plus 15) by default; Andrews and Cannon (scratch) defeated Von Siehl and Mathews, (minus 15,) 1—6, 7—5, 6—3; Gurney and Graff (minus 15) defeated Kelley and Hallock, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 6—2; Seed and Dutcher (minus half 15) defeated Clough and Coon, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-final Round—Andrews and Cannon (scratch) defeated Belden and Hanan (minus half 30) by default; Seed and Dutcher (minus half 15) defeated Gurney and Graff, (minus 15,) 6—3, 6—1.

Only One Tennis Match at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 2.—Only one match was played in the semi-final round for the Tuxedo lawn tennis championship on the courts here this afternoon. Stewart Waller defeated H. Pendleton Rogers, Jr., after a hard fought match. Rogers won the first set at 7—5, and Waller took the next two sets and the match. Clarence Bell will meet H. B. Hollins, Jr., to-morrow, and the winner of the match will meet Waller on Wednesday. Summary of to-day's contest:

Semi-final Round, Tuxedo Championship.—Stewart Waller defeated H. P. Rogers, Jr., 6—7, 6—4, 6—4.

GERMAN AUTOS FOR CUP.

Three Mercedes Cars Coming for Vanderbilt Race—Big American Entry.

A cablegram was received yesterday by the Racing Committee of the American Automobile Association from the Automobile Club of Germany, making the formal entry of three Mercedes cars for the Vanderbilt Cup race. It had been expected that the complete team of fove carse would be entered. No statement was made in the dispatch regarding the horse power of the competing machines or the probable drivers. It has been intimated that the Mercedes cup racers will be of the six-cylinder type. More detailed information will be known within a few days concerning the German team, as the cablegram said that a letter was on its way.

The entries for the race closed yesterday at the office of Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Chairman of the A. A. A. Racing Board in this city. No more nominations were received of American cars, but it was stated that the entries of one or two more cars were looked for, one coming from Chicago, and if the formal entries were mailed yesterday they would be accepted upon the arrival of the letter. The number of American entries now stands at fifteen, two more than last year. They are:

Car and H. P.	Entered by.	Driver.
Pope-Toledo, 120	Col. A. Pope	H. H.-Lytle
Matheson, 60	Makers	R. Mangini
B. L. & M., 100	Makers	
Oldsmobile, 110	Gen. G. M. Smith	E. Keeler
Haynes, 50	Makers	F. Sweigert
Christie, 110	W. P. Christie	W. P. Christie
Locomobile, 90	S. F. Davis, Jr.	Joe Tracy
Maxwell, 100	Makers	
Thomas, 115	H. S. Houpt	M. Roberts
Thomas, 115	C. A. Coey	H. Lo Blon
Thomas, 115	E. R. Thomas	G. Callois
Frayer-Miller, 110	Oscar S. Lear	E. H. Belden
Frayer-Miller, 110	W. J. Miller	F. E. Moscovics
Frayer-Miller, 110	J. F. Stone	Lee Frayer
Apperson, 80	Makers	G. Robertson

No work[illegible]en received from the Automobile Club of [illegible]gland, and all hope is now abandoned of English cars for the race. The entire team of five Italian cars is entered, and Mr. Thompson, who is now in Paris, is making arrangements for the French team of five to be picked from the leaders in the Grand Prix race. Unless any radical change should occur, there will be eighteen cars in the Vanderbilt Cup race. America, Italy, and France being represented by five each, and Germany by three. The elimination trials to pick the American team will be held Sept. 22.

POLO AT MEADOW BROOK.

Whitney and Waterbury Aid Club Team to Win Cups.

The strong polo playing of Harry Payne Whitney and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., practically won the Meadow Brook Club cups for the Meadow Brook team yesterday in the final match for the trophies on the club field, near Westbury, L. I., by the score of 16 goals to 9. The game was the third in the club tournament for the important trophies. The opposing team was made up of the Meadow Brook Freebooters, the latter being allowed eight goals by handicap. The regular club team had no difficulty in wiping out this handicap early in the match. Whitney made the first two goals in short order, his riding being fast at all times, while he hit with splendid accuracy. Not until the close of the third period did the Freebooters earn a goal, and their single score was made by J. A. Burden. Waterbury struck three fine goals in this period, making a number of long runs down the field. Reynal played a good game for the victors. Brooks and Stevens did well for the Freebooters, but the team work was defective. The teams and score:

MEADOW BROOK.	M. B. FREEBOOTERS
E. S. Reynal..... 4	Harold Phipps..... 2
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.. 8	J. A. Burden..... 4
H. P. Whitney..... 4	R. L. Brooks..... 4
R. L. Beeckman..... 3	R. L. Stevens..... 5
Total..... 23	Total..... 15

Summary: Earned goals—Meadow Brook, 16; Freebooters, 1. Allowed by handicap—Freebooters, 8; no penalties. Net score—Meadow Brook, 16. Freebooters, 9. Referee—Lawrence Waterbury.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; very desirable; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

35TH ST., 300 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board, $6 and $7.

88TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large and hall; handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent board; reasonable.

61ST ST., 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; transient room and board $1 daily. Lafourcade.

74th St., 102 West.—Handsomely furnished; each suite and room has private bath and electric light; parlor dining rooms; high class; accommodations at moderate cost.

79th St, 151 West.—Second floor back room; reasonable for Summer.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious room, private bath; smaller room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

82D, 35 WEST.—Prettily furnished, cool rooms, with superior table; parlor dining room; telephone.

81st, 48 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; select; near parks; all lines; table board.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen; select house; parlor dining room.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; telephone; references.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, with board; convenient to all cars; transients accommodated.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; first-class board; table guest accommodated.

115 WEST 82D—Large second floor room; also back parlor, suitable for business; running water.

125TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; ample closets; bath; home table; gentlemen; references.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, "St. Marc," 504 West 112th St.—Large, airy rooms; delightfully cool; parks surrounding; exceptional restaurant; room and board, $8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 19-20, (Dorchester Court.)—Delightful, cool, furnished rooms for Summer; rooms single or en suite; private baths; first-class cuisine; private dining room; Subway, surface, "L."

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH, 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; transients accommodated.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hallrooms; references.

60TH, 142 EAST.—Cool large and small rooms; superior table; reasonable; telephone; transients accommodated.

72D ST., 150 EAST.—Now extraordinary rates; superior table; elegant cool rooms; privileges; homelike surroundings.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking river, seaside; 10 minutes B'way, N. Y.; twenty to seaside; neighborhood, house, table high-class; table guests; reference; telephone, 906 Main.

CLARK ST., 60 and 62, (Opp. St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; Summer rates.

Mount Vernon.

A COMFORTABLE home for adults; high, healthful location; convenient to trains and trolley; $7 upward. 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

27th St, 57 West.—Fine single and double rooms; location central; best conveniences.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Small rooms; bath on floor; references; Summer prices.

36TH ST., 11 WEST.—Suite of rooms, bath, telephone; references; Summer prices.

39TH, 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large, small room; private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

44TH ST., 236 WEST.—Large cool clean rooms; newly furnished; hot and cold water; references.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Back parlor and small room; central location; private family.

82D, 31 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for gentlemen; handsome residence; near park; Summer rates.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A.—CONGENIAL HOME offered two gentlemen; refined boarding house or hotel; apartment; Subway, elevated; no other boarders. Savarin, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; very desirable; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

35TH ST., 300 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board, $6 and $7.

88TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large and hall; handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent board; reasonable.

61ST ST., 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; transient room and board $1 daily. Lafourcade.

74th St., 102 West.—Handsomely furnished; each suite and room has private bath and electric light; parlor dining rooms; high class; accommodations at moderate cost.

79th St, 151 West.—Second floor back room; reasonable for Summer.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious room, private bath; smaller room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

82D, 35 WEST.—Prettily furnished, cool rooms, with superior table; parlor dining room; telephone.

81st, 48 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; select; near parks; all lines; table board.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen; select house; parlor dining room.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; telephone; references.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, with board; convenient to all cars; transients accommodated.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; first-class board; table guest accommodated.

115 WEST 82D—Large second floor room; also back parlor, suitable for business; running water.

125TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; ample closets; bath; home table; gentlemen; references.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, "St. Marc," 504 West 112th St.—Large, airy rooms; delightfully cool; parks surrounding; exceptional restaurant; room and board, $8.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 19-20, (Dorchester Court.)—Delightful, cool, furnished rooms for Summer; rooms single or en suite; private baths; first-class cuisine; private dining room; Subway, surface, "L."

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH, 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; transients accommodated.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hallrooms; references.

60TH, 142 EAST.—Cool large and small rooms; superior table; reasonable; telephone; transients accommodated.

72D ST., 150 EAST.—Now extraordinary rates; superior table; elegant cool rooms; privileges; homelike surroundings.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking river, seaside; 10 minutes B'way, N. Y.; twenty to seaside; neighborhood, house, table high-class; table guests; reference; telephone, 906 Main.

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Mount Vernon.

A COMFORTABLE home for adults; high, healthful location; convenient to trains and trolley; $7 upward. 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Accurate, experienced American woman as law stenographer at once; permanent position; give particulars of experience and desired salary by letter only. C. H. T., Room 1,308, 15 William St.

WANTED—Stenographer; neatness essential; salary, $15. Call Gahagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN between 17 and 23 years of age wanted to learn the telephone business; permanent positions in central offices for those who qualify; salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at 122 East 18th St., New York Telephone Company.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, about 17 years of age, for office work. O., Box 326 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Very fine lawn tennis player for afternoons at Seabright. Apply P. O. Box 27 Seabright, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving for Europe on July 3, desires to obtain situation for her chambermaid. Call at present employer's, 25 East 39th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By colored cook, laundress; friend chambermaid, waitress; country preferred; together or separate; references. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

COOK, &c.—Cook, waitress, general housework, nurse, chambermaid, and governess. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Trained nurse and graduated masseuse; Swedish; reliable, refined, neat, bright, and obliging; highest references; for the Summer, care of invalids, useful companion, travel. Experienced, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, businesslike, responsible, conscientious; references; $15. Miss Harpy, Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $10. Willing, Box 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-trained and active, wants real work; short experience; lives home; $6-$8. Miss V., 198 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; Normal school education. Intelligence, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN of good ability, lately retired from business, desires a position; confidential preferred; highest references; only moderate salary expected. F., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

BOY, 14 years, High School, would like position for vacation. Ornstein, 340 East 24th St.

BOY, (15 years,) desires position; state wages. Forsyth, 411 West 23d St.

TUTOR.—Columbia student desires to tutor one or more young men in mathematics during Summer; either city or country. Andrei, Columbia University.

YOUNG PHYSICIAN, a Bachelor of Arts from a leading university, would like a position in a Summer camp for boys as camp physician and tutor combined; able to prepare boys for college in nearly all branches. T., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

INSTRUCTION.

1841 1906

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

(Fordham, New York City)
Under direction of Jesuit Fathers.
College and Preparatory Classes Begin Wednesday, September 12.

Law Department—42 Broadway, New York City.
Medical Department—Fordham, N. Y.
REV. D. J. QUINN, S. J., Pres.

SUMMER SESSION

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.
Call or write for catalogue.

Eastman School

119 W. 125th St.
AND POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

BERMUDA.

A few boys received as boarders and carefully coached for college by two experienced English university honor men; excellent climate; golf, tennis, sailing. A. C. Rowan, Bermuda.

Swimming Scientifically Taught.

Prof. Dalton, 23 West 44th, Battery Baths.

St. David's Hall.—School for boys; limited number; college preparation a specialty; senior and junior departments; ideal spot. Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Going to school? Write to-day for information; high grade advantages vicinity of New York and entire country. School Agency, 41B Park Row, New York, N. Y.

RYE SEMINARY

For particulars address
Mrs. S. J. Life, The Misses Stowe, Rye, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SAFASOHN, KASRYEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KASRYEL H. SARASOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 309 Broadway, Room 602, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1906. BERTHA SARASOHN, Administratrix. ABRAHAM H. SARASOHN, Administrator.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets Include Admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
the greatest Amusement Enterprise in the world.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE):
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Lve. Pr. 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 35 cents.
Round Trip Tickets to 130th St., 45 cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC

ROCKAWAY BEACH
To-day's Time Table:
Lv. foot 129th St., N. R., 9:00 A. M., 12:30 P. M.
Lv. foot 22d St., N. R., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M., 2 P.M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 12:00 M., 5:30 P. M.
Round Trip Tickets, 50 Cts. Children 25 Cts. Include Adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway

4TH OF JULY Excursions

Lehigh Valley Railroad

Glen Onoko and Mauch Chunk,	$1.50
Bellewood, 4th of July and Every Sunday.	$1.00

For particulars, time of trains, etc., inquire 1,460 and 355 Broadway, New York; 810 Broad St., Newark; 325 Fulton St., and Annex, Brooklyn. Fare via Annex Ferry, 15c. additional.

4TH OF JULY

$1 EXCURSIONS

and Sunday July 8th
via ERIE RAILROAD to

SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St., 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:40 and 6:30 P. M.

JULY 4th UP THE HUDSON

Via Str. Ramsdell

To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.

Leaving FRANKLIN ST., 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9.30 A. M.
Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M.
Round Trip, 90 CENTS.
Refreshments Served on Board.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany," Bklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Fourth of July Same Schedule.

FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 42d St. 2:00, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Round trip fare, returning by West Shore, N. Y. Central, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

A GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY EXCURSION

Up the Sound

TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

The well-equipped steamers "ORIENTA" & "SAGAMORE" leave New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq. "L" Sta.,) at 9:30, 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 7:00 P. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

July 4th { Adults ..... $1.50 Children ..... .75 Switchback 50c. additional

EXCURSION via

MAUCH CHUNK

Switchback & Glen Onoko

Special train from West 23d St. Station, 8:20 a.m. Liberty St. Station, 8:30 a. m.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Lake Hopatcong

EXCURSION
JULY 8th $1.00

Special train from Foot West 23d St. 8:20 a. m.; Liberty St. 8:30 a. m.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:00 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:15 P. M., leaving Rockaway, 11:00 and 12:00, *4:00, 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star (*) indicates Sunday and July 4 only. EXCURSION 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
*RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

Ideal July 4th Outing.

On JULY 4th (also on Sundays) the fleet steel STR. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20, E. R., foot Beck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; E. 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven, 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe Service. Music. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 26 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1906. CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, LUDWIG HOPPENSTEDT, Executors. B. LEWINSON, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, East, and North. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days only, 6:00 P. M. Steamers PROVIDENCE (New) and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE—For New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street, week-days only at 5:00 P. M. Pier 70, East River, foot East 22d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamers MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE—For Norwich, New London, Block Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P.M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Leaves ft. E. 22d St. week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Sundays due New York on return 8:45 P.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

First Day of Mortgage Recording Tax—Leasing of 590 Fifth Avenue—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The first day's operation of the recording tax on mortgages yielded up to noon $11,000, and Special Deputy Register Stillwell estimated that the day's receipts would amount to $15,000. Since the tax is on the basis of one-half of 1 per cent., this sum represents mortgage filings to the amount of $3,000,000—a large volume of business even for the first day of a month, with its numerous transfers and accompanying mortgages. Two conclusions seem to be warranted by these figures, namely, that the new law has been received favorably by a large majority of borrowers, and that as a revenue producer it will show excellent results.

The recording of 412 mortgages on Saturday showed that, in the case of loans made by institutions or corporations, whose mortgage holdings will hereafter be exempt from taxation, there was a general willingness to escape the recording tax by paying on the basis before the law went into effect, when between 4,000 and 5,000 mortgages were recorded for a total of between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

Fifth Avenue Building Leased.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have leased the new six-story building at 590 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, to Boucheron, jeweler, of 26 Place Vendome, Paris. The property is owned by R. M. Haan, proprietor of the Hotel St. Regis, who bought it from the Trustees of Columbia University about two years ago. The new tenants will take possession on Sept. 1.

Flats Sold on 104th Street.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for John T. Halliday 65 to 73 West 104th Street, north side, between Columbus and Manhattan Avenues, three five-story double flats, each 27 by 100, and two single flats, 17.10 by 100. The properties were all sold to different buyers.

Architect Benjamin W. Levitan is preparing plans for two six-story apartment houses to be erected on the north side of 142d Street, and the south side of 143d Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, and for two six-story apartment houses at the southwest corner of Sixty-seventh Street and West End Avenue. He has also recently completed plans for four six-story apartment houses at the northeast corner of 144th Street and Eighth Avenue, for two six-story apartment houses at the southwest corner of 131st Street and Seventh Avenue, and for two six-story apartment houses on the south side of Eighty-third Street, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Builders Sell on 129th Street.

H. J. Kantrowitz has resold for Weinstein & Lurie to Blume Hochberg the six-story apartment house 39 and 41 West 129th Street, 50 by 100. This is the second house sold out of a row recently erected by the sellers on the north side of 129th Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Samuel P. Patterson has sold 55 West 130th Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 99.11.

S. D. Cooper has sold for John Katzman to I. Levin the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 153d Street, three six-story tenements in course of construction on plot 99.11 by 100.

Mrs. Isabella Wallace has leased to H. Hermstadt the three-story building at 50 and 52 West 120th Street, on plot 50 by 99.11. The lease is for a term of ten years. The building contains a large hall, bowling alleys, and studios.

Buyer for 101st Street House.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Eugene Vallens to Max Bonwit 322 West 101st Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.11.

The Tooh Realty Company is the buyer of the four-and-a-half-story dwelling, 177 West Seventy-ninth Street, sold recently by Slawson & Hobbs for George R. Cannon.

Middle West Side Purchases.

Edward Baer and Myers & Aronson have bought from Caroline Ewald 530 and 532 West Forty-seventh Street, three-story buildings, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Edward Baer and Myers & Aronson have bought from John H. Dickside 230 and 232 West Seventeenth Street, two frame dwellings on plot 50 by 84.

Estate Sells on 132d Street.

George Brettell & Son have sold for the Douglass estate to a Mr. Cohen 45 and 47 East 132d Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 99.11, and a five-story double flat, 25 by 99.11.

Jacob Levy, as attorney, has sold for Samuel Katz to Joseph R. Vaccarelli the three-story dwelling 348 East 118th Street.

F. E. Nagle negotiated the recent sale of the five-story flat at the northwest corner of 128th Street and Lexington Avenue, to Gertrude Hershfield.

E. Steingut & Co. have sold for A. Avrutis 220 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Hoffman the five-story double flat 225 East Ninety-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100.8.

Deal for Madison Avenue Flats.

Potsdam & Levin have sold for Seigel & Brody to Lachman & Bressner 1,838 and 1,840 Madison Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Arnold & Byrne negotiated the recent sale of 1,872 and 1,874 Third Avenue for the Hermitage Company.

Max Seligman and Isaac Politziner have bought the property 2,026 and 2,028 First Avenue.

Schneidler & Bachrach have bought 330 East Forty-seventh Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Corner Bought and Resold.

B. Hurwitz has sold to A. Kassel the southwest corner of Jackson and Henry Streets, a six-story tenement, 35 by 100, and has resold the property for Mr. Kassel to a client.

Perrino & Ragaglia have sold for I. & L. Chauser to G. B. Raffetto the five-story tenement, with stores, 223 and 225 Bleecker Street, on plot 40 by 75.

Samuel Fine has sold for Adam Wiener the six-story tenement 28 King Street, 26 by 100; also, for M. Rosenberg, 104 Houston Street and 89 First Street, two five-story tenements.

Samuel Mann has bought the five-story brick tenement 311 East Fourth Street, 25 by 96; also, through Andrew Smith, the five-story brick tenement 311 East Sixth Street, 25 by 96. Mr. Mann has sold 201 East Fourth Street, a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 96, to Isaac Corsun of Philadelphia.

C. Stevenson & Co. have leased the factory at 182 and 184 Grand Street to the American Tobacco Company.

Sale of White Plains Avenue Plot.

J. Bernstein has sold for the Knepper Realty Company to Livingstone & Turck the southeast corner of White Plains Avenue and 227th Street, a plot 114 by 80.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold to Abraham Ziser for a Mr. Cahoon seven lots on the south side of 218th Street, 205 feet west of Fifth Avenue, Williamsbridge; also, for a Mr. Kisler the house and lot 196 Zulette Avenue, Westchester, 25 by 100.

Isaac Rubenstein and Peter Wolff have bought 778 Morris Avenue, extending through to Park Avenue, a four-story tenement, 25 by 100.

New Owners for Brooklyn Properties.

Isaac Rubenstein and Peter Wolff have bought 633 Union Street, Brooklyn, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 75.

Simon Epstein has bought from Drusilla Chamberlain, as trustee, the property 36 and 38 Front Street, Brooklyn, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 95, and has resold the property to Isaac Rubenstein and Peter Wolff.

New York Brokers Invade Scranton.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for William H. Whyte the property known as Hotel Terrace, situated on the corner of Wyoming and Vine Streets, Scranton, Penn.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Front St, 86, n s, 45 ft w of Coenties Slip, 28.6x97, five-story store and loft building; sale, by order of the Sheriff, of all right, title, and interest of Norman A. Lawlor on June 13, 1902; to R. H. Hutchins $600

By James L. Wells.

Front St, 28½, and 30, n s, 66.8 ft e of Broad St, 18.8 and 19.3, respectively, by 72.6, two four-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to George Hahn..... 27,250

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Riverside Drive, e s, block front between 110th and 111th Sts, for an eight-story brick apartment house; Hendrik Hudson Company of 1 Madison Av, owner; Rouse & Sloan, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Riverside Drive and 101st St, n e corner, for a four-story brick residence, 27x38; Douglas Realty Company and Richard W. Elliott of 304 West 70th St, owners; Frank E. Walli, architect; cost, $90,000.

Bainbridge Av, w s, 151 ft s of 194th St, for four three-story frame dwellings, 19.6x51; William H. Wright of 599 East 141st St, owner; Louis Koenig, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

104th St, 118 West, to a four-story building; Darrach Home for Crippled Children of 118 West 104th St, owner; N. Le Brun & Sons, architects; cost, $10,000.

108th St, 213 to 235 East, for twelve four-story brick tenements; Oscar Oestreicher of 451 8th Av, owner; John H. Knubel, architect; cost, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 2, 1906.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 95th St, 25.8x86; Henry F. Schutte to George Lalor; (mtg $25,000)..... 100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 55.8 ft n of 175th St, 25x127.11; Abraham Cohen to James Roddy, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

ARTHUR AV, w s, 30.6 ft n of Pine St, 75x104.6; Ernest Hammer to Benjamin Benenson, (mtg $5,300)..... Omitted

AVENUE C, 156, e s, 25.8x92.6; Avenue C, 201, w s, 25x70; Amalie Seidner to Abraham Strauss..... 100

AVENUE C, 156, e s, 20.10x irregular; Charles Naumer and others to Morris Eschwege 100

AVENUE A, 1,745, 25.10x94; Frederick P. Hummel and others to William G. Boehrich, Jr., (mtg $16,500)..... 100

AVENUE A, 1,559, w s, 25.5x80.5; Annie Joel to Otto Hille, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

BEAVER ST, 3, 22x irregular; George E. Whitney to George F. Lockwood, 1-24 part, all title..... 1

BLEECKER ST, e s, 90 ft s of Carmine St, 40x75; Isaac Chauser and others to G. B. Raffetto, (mtg $50,200)..... 100

BOSTON ROAD, 1,314, s e s, 27x97; Mary Frode to George A. Eurnig, trustee, (mtg $14,000)..... 20,500

BRIGGS AV, 2,554, e s, 24.10x70.3; William H. Wright to Victor Johnson, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

BRIGGS AV, 2,668, e s, 22.2x70.9; William H. Wright to Herman Behm, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

CHAMBERS ST, 177 and 179, n s, 31x irregular; M. G. Barnwell to Benjamin A. Corlies 1

CHAMBERS ST, 155, n s, 25x77.5; Charles Tesinsky to Albert W. Venino

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 40.11x31.10; Henrietta M. Bostwick and another, trustees, to Sarah Kaplan and another 54,000

COLUMBUS AV, 727, e s, 25.2x90.8; Richard H. L. Osthoff to Elizabeth Osthoff, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

DECATUR AV, s e cor of 200th St, 102.10x118.9; John Miles to Amanda B. Mance, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

FRANKFORT ST, n w corner of Rose St, 26.5x46.4; Mary A. Walsh and another, individually, trustees, to John V. Black 100

FRONT ST, 140, s e s, 10.7x76.10; William M. Purdy and another, trustees, to Harry E. S West..... 19,500

GERARD AV, 1,149, 25x125; Fritz Sele to Katie J. Lohse, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

HENRY ST, 282, s e s, 21.2x73.7; Henry J. Appel, Sr., to Catharine Clary..... 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 175 ft s of 187th St, 25x87.6; Sophie Weber to Fulvio Carapezzi and another, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

LOT 22, map of 108 lots of Coster estate; H. P. Rose Company to Eugene Bak.. 1

LOT 145, map of Underhill Terrace; Martin J. Earley, Jr., to John D. Feitit 1

LOT 410, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Paul J. Schmitz to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $1,350)..... 100

LOTS 318 and 319, map of Van Nest Park; John White to Patrick J. Byrnes 1

LOTS 216 and 217, map of North Marble Hill, 36.5x100; William A. Roos to Theresa A. Fuzzini, (mtg $4,500)..... 8,500

LOTS 505 and 557, map of Wakefield, 200 x114; Patrick Cleary to Henry Bruckner

LOTS 193 to 208, map of Gleason property; Garnles E. Baker to George H. Culver and another..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,435, 27.10x100; Carris Frankenthaler to Ida E. Simons and another, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

MONROE ST, 240, n s, 26.8x94.8; Frank Feldman and others to Isaac Bloom and another, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

MORRIS AV, 643, w s, 24.9x100; Catherine Fairclough to Enrico D. Ambrosio and another, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

MORTON ST, 14, 25x90; Enrico V. Pescia to Jacob Grossman, ¼ part, (mtg $26,000) 100

MULFORD AV, e s, 150 ft n of James St, 25x100; Joseph Murphy to Justina Morgen and another 100

N ¼ of w ½ of Lot 422, map of Unionport, 25x108; Charles P. Carbef, Jr., to Henry Carber and another..... 100

NORFOLK ST, 186, e s, — x —; Louis Levine and others to The C Realty Company, (mtg $31,333)..... 100

PARK AV, n e cor of 106th St, 100.11x 16.8; 106th St, 102 and 104 East, 33.4x 100.11; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Mary A. Loeffler, (mtg $31,500)..... 1

PART of Lot 302, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Mary L. Conklin to Susannah Bauer; and others, (mtg $2,100)..... 100

PART of Lot 303, map of Wakefield, 25.8x100.6; Daniel Murphy to Carl Edelhausen, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

PLOT begins 240 ft e of White Plains Road and 325 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Paul Relling to Gerald Tushak and another, trustees, (mtg $3,300)..... 100

STRIP, begins at land of Robert A. Chesebrough and another, at w s of Lot 16, map annexed in deed to Arnold, dated June 30, 1865, and 91.4 ft s of Whitlock Av, runs e 315 x s 25 x w 315.9 x n 25 to beginning; Emma D. Chesebrough, individually and as executrix, to New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, ½ part.. 4,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 113, w s, 25x75; Kate Montague to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

SULLIVAN ST, w s, 100 ft n of Prince St, 25x100; A. Di Giacomo to Antonio Voelpe, (mtg $12,050)..... 1

TAYLOR ST, e s, 230 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Paul J. Schnitz, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, 126, — s, — x —; Henry G. Dobson and another, trustees, to Margaret D. Brinkman..... 18,000

2D AV, s e corner of 104th St, 25.11x75; Barbara Tischler to Morris M. Tischler, (mtg $19,000)..... 1

2D AV, 1,903, 26x75; Gustav Kaliski to Leopold Kaliski, (mtg $22,000)..... 1

2D AV, n e corner of 48th St, 25.2x100; Johanna Kalish and others, executors, to Michael J. Adrian..... 39,500

2D AV, n e corner of 48th St, 25.3x100; Johanna Kalish to Michael J. Adrian.. 1

2D AV, 906, 25.1x100; Louisa Becker to Michael J. Adrian 100

3D AV, 535, 16.7x75; W. I. Clark to Henry Hof, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

3D ST, 38, n s, 50.1 ft e of Sullivan St, 25x76.3; Alfred S. Engel to David Cohen and another, (mtg $21,500)..... 100

2D ST, 387 and 389, n s, 150.10 ft e of Lewis St, 50x97; Morris J. Simon and others to Jacob Klein and another, (mtg $53,000) 100

4TH ST, n s, 167.5 ft e of Broadway, 25x100; Samuel Levy and another to Alter Gottlieb and another, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

4TH ST, n s, 273.4 ft w of Avenue B, 47.9x90.2; Morris Janos and others to Harry Saltzman, (mtg $78,000)..... 100

20TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Janet L. McVickar and others, executors, to Edw. H. Van Ingen..... 60,000

35TH ST, 36 and 38 West, 40x98.9; Jacob Needle to Fort Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $180,000)..... Omitted

36TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Karl Rehfuss to George Rehfuss 100

46TH ST, 444 West, 25x100.5; David Cohen and others to Henry Levy, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

50TH ST, n s, 23 ft e of 11th Av, 25.8x 98.11; Charles Beck to Ben Besunder, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

51ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 12th Av, irregular; John T. Brook to Alexander List, (mtg $70,000)..... 100

51ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x ½ block; Samuel Grossmann to Bernard Tonjann, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

64TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Edward J. Hancy to William N. Heard 100

64TH ST, 148 West, 22.4x100.5; Michael E. O'Donovan to Marie A. Tuchler, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

64TH ST, 136 West, 20x100.5; William N. Heard to William Rau, (mtg $10,000).. 100

64TH ST, 150 West, 22.4x100.5; Michael E. O'Donovan to Regina Deutsch, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

70TH ST, 41 West, 20x100.5; Frederick E. Himrod to Harry H. Kutner..... 100

70TH ST, 41 West, 20x100.5; Harry H. Kutner to Jacob Wolf..... 1

75TH ST, 331 East, 23.4x102.2; Henry Dorb and others to Joseph Klapp and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

50TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; James P. Mack to Paul Kaskel and others, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

81ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Salomon Goodman to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $15,625)..... 100

81ST ST, 105 East, 20x102.2; Abraham Schwab to Leo L. Schwab, ⅓ part, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

84TH ST, 154 and 156 West, 54x102.2; Samuel Harris to Charles Seligman and another, (mtg $46,000)..... 100

89TH ST, 104 to 110 West, 106x100.8; Hy. F. Miller to Lexington Avenue Company 100

91ST ST, 62 West, 37x100.8; John H. Callan to Charles Hartman, (mtg $23,500)..... 40,000

92D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 17x 100.8; Bernard Swisheimer to Henry J. Brigham; (mtg $14,000)..... 100

100TH ST, 319 to 323 East, 100x100.11; Alter Minkin and others to Abraham Meller and another, (mtg $92,000)..... 100

100TH ST, 228 East, 25.1x100.11; Henry Cracovaner to Rose Theaman, (mtg $22,500) 100

104TH ST, 246 East, 25x100; Mark Blumenthal to Samuel Cohen and another, (mtg $16,800)..... 100

103TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 171.6x irregular; Sobel & Kean Company to John J. O'Grady, (mtg $66,500)..... 1

112TH ST, 37 West, 25x100.11; Sarah Baehr to Virginia A. Tappenden, (mtg $29,000)..... 100

112TH ST, 210 and 212 East, 40.6x100.11; Jacob Holtzberg and others to Lena Kaufman, (mtg $52,000)..... 100

116TH ST, 308 West, 18.8x100.11; Jennie Benedict to David Hershfield, (mtg $14,500)..... 100

118TH ST, 157 East, 25x100.11; Rosa Gold to Charles E. F. McCann, (mtg $17,250)..... 100

122D ST, 141 West, 16.8x100.11; F. F. Smith to Henry D. Williams, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

123TH ST, 528 West, 27x100.11; Leah Goldstein and others to Jennie C. Krapp, (mtg $28,200)..... 1

129TH ST, 5 East, 25x99.11; Joseph F. White to Harold E. Nagle, (mtg $10,000) 100

135TH ST, 168 and 170 West, 50x99.11; William J. Farrell to Julia E. Liggan, (mtg $41,500)..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Whitlock Av, 25x100; James J. Finnegan to Isaac Lahn 1

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; William Burnet to Henry M. Hear, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

151ST ST, n s, 141.4 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 114.3; Anton Rinschler to Thomas D. Malcolm 1

153D ST, n s, 475 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Annie Buser to Frederick Gambel 1

173D ST, 678 East, 16.8x89.9; David Flaxman to Eugenie Frering, (mtg $6,150)..... 100

177TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x100.5; J. C. J. Langbein to John W. Vandemark, (mtg $8,800)..... 100

178TH ST, 680 East, 20x100; James Roddy to George A. McKee and another, (mtg $6,150)..... 100

182D ST, s s, 85 ft w of Washington Av, 20x102.2; Wilhelmine Fleischmann to Mary J. McCormick, (mtg $6,500)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest will be at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKERLER, George, to Adolph Humpfner; 21st St, n s, 150 ft n w of 1st Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ADLE, Arnold, and another to Mary L. Fraser; 121st St, n s, 97. ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x irregular, 3 years..... 12,000

AMBROSIO, Enrico D., and another to Joseph Egan; Morris Av, 843, 3 years. 5,000

BAAB, Henry, to Marie M. Baab; 3d Av, w s, 50 ft n of 86th St, 22.8x100, 5 years 8,000

BAUER, Susannah, and others to Mary L. Conklin; 16th Av, n s, part of Lot 302, map of Wakefield, due Dec. 30, 1909 1,650

BEHN, Herman, to William H. Wright; Briggs Av, 2,668, 3 years..... 2,400

BLACK, John W., to Willmarth A. Robinson; Frankfort St, n w corner of Rose St, 26.5x46.4, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

BLOOM, Isaac, and another to Frank Feldman and others; Monroe St, 249, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BRAXMAN, Minnie ..... to Lawyers Title Insurance Company; 132d St, s s, 208 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11, 3 years.. 10,000

BRENNAN, Edward, to Philip Herbster; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 25 ft s of 180th St, 25x100, 3 years..... 3,000

BRUCKNER, Henry, to Josephine Manning; 12th St, s s, Lots 595 and 559, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 5,000

BYRNES, Patrick J., to John White; Lots 318 and 319, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 4,000

CARAPEZZI, Fulvio, to Sophie Weber; Frederick St, e s, 175 ft s of 187th St, 25x87.6, prior mtg $4,500, 3 years.... 25,000

CHESLEY, Arthur C., to Charles F. Peet; Rider Av, w s, 230 ft n of 138th St, 25x126, 3 years..... 4,000

CLARY, Catharine, to Henry J. Appel, Sr.; Henry St, 282, 5 years..... 1,500

CORLIES, Benjamin A., to Morgan G. Barnwell; Chambers St, 177 and 179, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 80,000

DEUTSCH, Regina, to Michael E. O'Donovan; 64th St, 150 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 80,000

DEUTSCH, Regina, to Michael E. O'Donovan; 64th St, 150 West, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

DORR, George, to G. B. Tobias; 158th St, s w corner of Union Av, — x —, due Nov. 1, 1906 7,500

DUX, Barbara, to Sadie B. Clocke; 1st Av, s e corner of 4th St, 130.2x80, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,700

EDELHAUSER, Carl, to Joseph Holtoner; Shell St, n s, Lot 295, map of Wakefield, 28.8x109.6, 3 years 1,200

ESCHWEGE, Morris, to Charles Nammer; Avenue C, 156, 3 years 14,000

FORT AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPany to Jacob Needle; 35th St, s s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 40x98.9, prior mtg $180,000, *as Jan. 2, 1907, 6 per cent.. 40,000

FOX, Thomas J., to Reinhold John; Fulton St, e s, Lot 24, map of South Washingtonville, 40x125, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

FREUNDLICH, Morris, and another to Jacob Katz and another; 1st Av, 1,885 and 1,887, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 12,500

GELLER, Samuel, to George Hauser; Lawrence Av, s w cor of Merrill St, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 7,500

GRONCKY, Sarah, to Charles H. Marshall and another, trustees; Madison Av, e s, 50.10 ft s of 111th St, 25x85, 5 years 22,000

HARTMANN, Charles, to John H. Callan; 91st St, 63 West, (prior mtg $23,500,) 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

HEARD, William N., to Harry M. Austin; 64th St, 138 West, 20x100.5, 3 years 16,000

HEINRICH, Max, and another to Charles Rilling; 46th St, 613, 5 years.. 5,000

HERSHFIELD, David, to Jennie Benedict; 116th St, 308 West, prior mtg $14,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

HYLAND, William J., to Nathan H. Moore; 3d St, n s, 305 ft w of Avenue A, 100x216, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

INGLE, John, Jr., to E. Holloway Coe; 4th Av, 427, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

J. M. HORTON ICE CREAM COMpany to James M. Horton; 24th St, n s, 195.2 ft e of 3d Av, 107.4x98.4, 1 year 97,413

JOHNSON, Victor, to W. H. Wright; Briggs Av, 2,654, due Oct. 1, 1908..... 1,750

JOHNSON, Grace R., to James McHenry; Irving Place, w s, 46 ft n of 18th St, 23x85.6, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

KAPLAN, Sarah, to Henriette M. Bostwick and another, trustees; Chrystie St, n e cor of Bayard St, 49.11x31.10, 3 years 40,000

KUTNER, Harry H., to Frederick Himrod; 70th St, 41 West, 3 years; 4½ per cent. 84,000

LAGATTOLLA, Victor, to Robert Roberts; Arthur Av, 2,124, 5 years..... 2,000

LATOUR, George, to Henry F. Schulte; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 95th St, 25.8x86, prior mtg $35,000, due Nov. 19, 1906, 5½ per cent..... 24,000

LEVINE, Sol, and others to John T. Willets, guardian; 66th St, 227 East, 3 years 40,000

LEWINE, Sol, and others to Wilson M. Powell and another, executors; 66th St, 225 East, 3 years..... 40,000

LEWINE, Sol, and others to Wilson M. Powell and another, executors; 66th St, 223 East, 3 years..... 40,000

LEXINGTON AVENUE COMPANY to Henry F. Miller; 80th St, 104 to 110 West, 4 lots, each 25x100.5, 4 mtgs, each $30,000, 5 years..... 120,000

LUKE, Joseph C., to T. Emory Clocke; Plot begins 340 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,075 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100..... ....

LUKE, Joseph C., to T. Emory Clocke; Plot begins 340 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,100 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, due May 1, 1909, 6 per cent.. 3,000

MARCON, Mary, to Anne E. Shaw; Lot 120, map of Dally estate; also Lot B, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years, 6 per cent 800

MARION, John B., to William H. Deady; Lot 72, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year 1,500

MELLER, Abraham, and another to Alter Muskin and another; 100th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 2 lots, each 25x 100.11, 2 mtgs, each $3,250, 2 prior mtgs, $18,000, 3 years; 6 per cent..... 6,500

MINTURN, Louisa, to William Colgate and another; 64th St, n s, 62 ft n of Madison Av, 33x100.5, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 150,000

MOQUIN, Catherine L., to Julia R. Wood; West End Av, 273, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

McKEE, George A., and another to James Roddy; 178th St, 680 East, prior mtg. 4,250,) installments, 5½ per cent..... 1,900

NIKISCH, Anna M., to Reinhold John; Fulton St, e s, Lot 25, map of South Washingtonville, 40x125, 1 year 6 per cent. 2,000

NOVAK, John, to George Grois; Brook Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 149th St, 25.1x 133.11, 5 years..... 15,000

O'CALLAGHAN, John, — Alexander McL. Jeffrey; Jerome Av, e s, 236.7 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x100, due as per bond..... 5,000

PITTMAN, Junius J., and another to William B. Sanders; Bathgate Av, e s, 150.10 ft s of 179th St, 18x77.11, (prior mtg $2,500,) 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

REHFUSS, George, to Karl Rehfuss; 30th St, 419 West, prior mtg $4,000, 5 years 10,000

RESUNDER, Ben, to Charles Beck; 50th St, n s, 23 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 48.11, (prior mtg $9,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,150

RODDY, James, to Abraham Cohen; Anthony Av, e s, 55.8 ft n of 175th St, 25x127.11, (prior mtg $5,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

ROSENBERG, Esther, to United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, a corporation; Madison St, 242, due Feb. 1, 1910, 4½ per cent 80,000

ROSENDORF, Hugo D., to Emma B. Knapp and another, trustee; 28th St, 236 East, 5 years 88,000

SCHARMANN, John, to Emil Gabler; 118th St, s s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, — x —, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

SCHIEBEL, Adolph, to Bernard Freund; 84th St, 138 to 162 East, 3 lots, each 27x102.2, 3 mtgs, each $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 75,000

SPIES, Abraham, and another to Arthur Fishmann and another, executors; Rivington St, 118, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

STERN, David, and another to Martin Engel; 3d St, 88, prior mtg $21,500, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 4,500

STRAUSS, Abraham, to Amalie Seidner; Avenue C, 202, 5 years..... 12,500

TAYLOR, Marx, and another to Abraham Goldsmith; 81st St, n s, 227.1 ft w of 4d Av, 27.1x102.2, 3 years..... 16,000

TONJANN, Bernard, to Marie Steiner; 51st St, 537 West, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

TONNAN, Bernard, to Franklin Savings Bank; 51st St, 537 West, 5 years..... 12,000

TONNELE, Walter, to Eagle Insurance Company of London; 6th Av, n e corner of 18th St, and 6th Av, n w corner of 18th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,650

VANDERMARK, John W., to J. C. Julius Langbein; 177th St, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x100.5, prior mtg $8,800; 1 year, 6 per cent 700

VAN INGEN, Edward H., to Janet McVicker and others, executors; 20th St, n s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

VAN TINE, John A., to Albert Franke; 7th Av, 2,021, (prior mtg $34,000,) 3 years 16,000

VENINO, Albert W., to Charles Lesinsky; Chambers St, 153, 3 years..... 42,500

VON SCHMID, Fanny H., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Waverley Place, 213, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 4,000

WEST, Harry E. S., to William M. Purdy and another, trustees; Front St, 169, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

WEXLER, Jacob, to John J. Sell; 6th Av, s e corner of 14th St, 105x50, prior mtg $7,500, demand 2,000

WILCOX, Ranson E., to George De F. Barton and another, trustees; 126th St, s s, 218.8 ft w of 8th Av, 15.8x89.10, 3 years 7,500

WRIGHT, William H., to Irene E. Wright; Briggs Av, 2,654, 3 years..J. 4,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

220TH ST and Barnes Av, n e corner; William J. Crotty against Jacob Wexler, Jun., to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, P. C. Kelly.

FORSYTH ST, 38 and 40; Griffin Roofing Company against Meyer Cohen and others, March 10, 1906.....

BEDFORD ST, 70 and 62, and Morton St, 27½; Hyman Adelstein and others against Samuel Miller, March 15, 1906, by bond.....

137TH ST, 22 and 24 East; John J. Faithee against Jacob Sweetman and others, Feb. 21, 1906, by bond.....

137TH ST, 22 and 24 West; Gus Luckes against Jacob Sweetman and others, May 5, 1906, by bond.....

STANTON ST, 22; Jacob Perlman against Catharine A. F. Casanova and others, Jan. 17, 1906.....

128TH ST, 212 West; Morris Dickman against George A. MacDonald, May 25, 1906 .....

81ST ST, 110 and 121 East; John Herd against Irving Improvement Company and others, June 22, 1906, by payment

Mechanics' Liens.

177TH ST and Wadsworth Av, n w corner, 100x125; Geffe & Weber against Hyman M. Ellender, owner and contractor .....

LOUISE ST, w s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x95; Joseph Danella against James Paradise, owner and contractor.

5TH Av, 353; Jerome G. Collins against Louis Korn, owner and contractor....

140TH ST and Hamilton Place, n e corner, 100x108; M. Eberhardt & Son Company against Miller Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor .....

179TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; Hyman H. Ellender, owner and contractor .....

SIMPSON ST, s s, 150 ft e of Westchester Av, 400x100; Max Feld against American Real Estate Company, owner and contractor .....

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 100x90; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Herman Oppenheim, owner and contractor .....

Lis Pendens.

LOUISE ST, w s, 225 ft s of Columbus Av, 25 x95; Joseph Danella against James Paradise, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. C. Kelly.

RIVINGTON ST, 330; Citizens' Savings Bank against Samuel Klein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pirsson & Beall.

135TH ST, 1,007 East; Sol Cohen against Therese Kummel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Silverstein.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Auction Sale of 229 Choice Lots

Harrington Estate

On Fort Schuyler Road, Westchester Village, "Bronx."

GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER,

On the Property,

Saturday, July 14th, 1906, at 1 P. M.

Terms, Diagrams and particulars of the Auctioneer, 634 East 149th Street, corner Third Avenue, or George McCausian, 41 Park Row, New York City, or in office on the Premises in charge of Representative.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY. Take Subway to Simpson Street and Westchester Avenue Car to Throgg's Neck, or, Subway to 177th Street, and West Farms Road car to Throgg's Neck, or, Third or Second Avenue "L" to 149th Street, and Westchester Avenue car to Throgg's Nock, or, "L" to 177th Street, (Tremont Avenue,) then Tremont Avenue Car to Westchester.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

420 WHITESTONE LOTS

Borough of Queens, City of New York

Balance of Thursday's Offering and Some Additional Lots

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ABSOLUTE ON

Saturday, July 7, at 1:30 P. M. on the Grounds at Whitestone

SPECIAL TRAIN, Day of Sale, leaves 34th St. Ferry 12:30, and Long Island City 12:45, arriving at Whitestone 1 P. M. Luncheon under tent. Sale 1:30.

Go and See These Lots To-Day or Before the Day of Sale.

FREE TICKETS, Pamphlets, Maps, etc., to be had of the Auctioneers.

Terms: 10 per cent. on day of sale, balance August 28th; or 70 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years at 5 per cent.

Parish, Fisher & Co., JOHN L. PARISH, Auctioneer. 149 Broadway, N. Y.

LEONARD MOODY REAL ESTATE CO. 187 MONTAGUE ST BROOKLYN 141 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

ADJOURNED AUCTION SALE 172 LOTS

KATHARINE COURT,

ROOSEVELT-HEM

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

Waiting for Fortune

MEANS, MOST TIMES, DYING POOR. IT IS NOT ALWAYS WORKING HARD THAT BRINGS COMPETENCE FOR OLD AGE. EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED IN A LOT AT

Elmhurst Heights

Means 300% Profit Within Two Years

LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS

are offered you now. You can buy a home out of your savings. In a few years it will be worth 10 times what you pay for it and it will be yours. At Elmhurst Heights you enjoy social privileges of suburban life and the conveniences of a great city. Nearer to Herald Square, Manhattan, than 125th St., and as accessible.

5c by Trolley Now! Time 15 Minutes!

Magnificent Colonial parkway 80 feet in width, terraced in the centre, running through the property. Absolutely the highest grade property on the market.

COME INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLUMBIA PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

AMITYVILLE

BY THE SEA

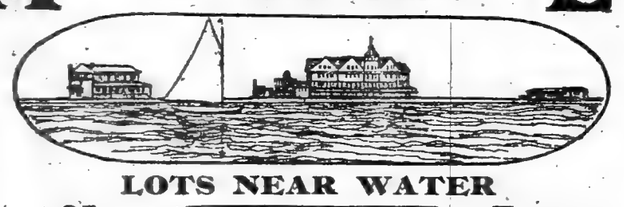

LOTS NEAR WATER

25 x 100 — $250 UP — Terms To Suit You

Buy near the water, high, dry, level land, and you have the best lot you can get. 10 trains daily. Trolley Road now building from Long Island Sound and Oyster Bay direct to Amityville will be in operation about Dec. 1. The only cross-country trolley on Long Island. Excellent transportation; cheap commutation; every convenience of city life in a town of 6,000.

Acre Plots $600 — Lots 25 x 125, 5 minutes' walk from R. R. Station, $59 — ½ Acre Plots $300

No Taxes, No Interest, No Payments During Illness. Every one can afford to buy from us. Terms to suit your pocketbook.

SPECIAL SALES DAYS WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS. ALL TITLES GUARANTEED. FREE LIFE INSURANCE.

Call, write, or send for Free Tickets. J. F. MINCHER, Pres.

FEDERAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., 349-353 Fifth Av., CORNER 34TH STREET, NEW YORK.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.

GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT,

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY CO.,

Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Lots, fine, high, choice, near Yonkers Av.; 5 minutes from Harrison Station; streets flagged, water, gas; from $800 up; increasing steadily.

Yonkers Av. lots from $800 up; this avenue will become the second 125th St.

K422, Sherwood Park, Yonkers, and Webster Avs.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

CHILDREN WELCOME.

I have several new houses at White Plains for prices ranging from $6,000 to $8,500. You can buy any one of them for a small payment down and balance monthly. Arthur G. Holland, Fisher and Quinby Aves., White Plains. 'Phone 414-L.

BEST LARCHMONT CORNER.

Larchmont and Addison Avs., adjoining business section; 54x135; $500 down; balance monthly installments. Owner, Room 50, 206 Broadway, New York.

Over 500 acres choice ridge land, lake frontage; high elevation; large house, complete farm buildings; stream, springs; 80 head stock; complete farming equipments; 55 miles from New York; $20,000. E. G. Harton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Hudson River Farms, Villas, Homes. 40 years Westchester properties. Write, 'phone or see Travis & Son, 203 Broadway, 2,169 Cortlandt.

2-family house, 14 rooms and 2 baths, rents for $816 per annum; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $7,000; mortgage $3,500 at 4½. Downey, 20 North Av.

$350 cash secures plot 60x190; all improvements made; in beautiful Larchmont Park on the Sound. Miller, 105 Hudson St.

Mount Vernon.

ALL DAY.

Our offices will be open ALL DAY THE FOURTH OF JULY, and our representatives will be on hand to show properties anywhere in Westchester County.

COOLEY & WEST, INC., White Plains and Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon.—8-room house, lot 75 feet front on avenue, steam heat, open plumbing; 2 blocks from trolley; 5 minutes either New Haven or Harlem Railroad; $650; terms to suit. Frank W. Wolfe, Mt. Vernon.

COUNTRY HOMES, ACREAGE. Cooley & West, Inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE SUMMER HOMES

Reduced rates on furnished houses for Summer rental.

JEAN B. THILL, 20 E. 42d St., N. Y., and 192 Main St., New Rochelle.

Mrs. Edmund W. Borline, New Rochelle, N. Y.

U.—New shingled cottage, 9 rooms and tiled bath; lot 60x150; restricted neighborhood; convenient to trolley, station, and school; $8,000. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

O.—New shingled cottage, 11 rooms, tiled baths; gas, electric light; Calinfic heat; lot 100x200; exclusive neighborhood; $9,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

A.—New cottage, 7 rooms, bath; restricted neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $4,200. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

I.—New shingled cottage, 11 rooms and 2 baths; 5 minutes' walk from station; $8,800. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

PLOTS—HOUSES.

Fisher Avenue Section—
North Broadway—
Sound View Avenue.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

AT WHITE PLAINS

JULY 4TH.

Opportunity of a Life-time.

76 restricted lots at prices way below the market. $500 to $350 each.

Terms—$25 down and $10 per month.

Will soon double in value.

Salesman on ground all day.

Stop at our office for directions.

WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,

"Headquarters for Westchester Real Estate," Opposite Depot, White Plains, N. Y.

AT WHITE PLAINS

Six minutes' walk of station; high ground; VIEW OF ALL THE VILLAGE; 6-room house, all improvements; lot 100x250. $6,000; $2,000 cash. Open July 4th. Mr. A. G. Wright, Depot Sq., White Plains.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Modern dwelling, 10 rooms, bath; hot water heating; high elevation; extensive river view; choice neighborhood; plot 50x200 feet; stable on premises; bargain, $9,500. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NO MISTAKE

will be made by as our property is unequaled in every way. **HOMESEEKERS,**

NO MISTAKE

will be made by as prices are rapidly advancing. **INVESTORS** Will not have to wait years for profit if you buy now at beautiful

CRANFORD

One of the fastest growing, most convenient and healthy suburbs of New York; on main line Central R. R. of N. J.; 53 trains daily; 40 minutes out; country comforts, city conveniences; will cost you nothing to visit this property; it will be time well spent. Write for illustrated booklet and FREE railroad tickets.

MANOR REALTY CO., CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

Do You Want a Home?

IF SO, HERE IS ANOTHER ONE, EQUALLY AS GOOD AS THE ONE WE ADVERTISED LAST WEEK.

9 rooms, every convenience, delightfully situated, at Leonia, 15 minutes from New York, via 130th St. Ferry, or 45 minutes via Chambers or 23d St. and Erie R. R. See this property to-day. Don't wait or you will miss the opportunity. Office on the property at Broad and Park Aves., Leonia, N. J., or full particulars sent by addressing New York office.

The Leonia Heights LAND COMPANY, Times Building, Broadway & 42nd St., New York.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOMES

near station; high elevation; large plots and easy terms; $500 to $1,000 cash, balance as rent or mortgage; most desirable suburban section of New Jersey; houses erected to suit. Lambert, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

$95,000.00

Buys the finest residence in the Oranges; Stone mansion and outbuildings, surrounded by 19 acres of park; magnificent location; 20-mile view; one hour from N. Y. by Lackawanna Railroad; a great sacrifice; personal inspection invited. Platt & Leadbeater, 315 Madison Av. Tel. 2467—38th.

A beautiful home, 16 miles from N. Y.; 2½ acres; grand shade, lawn; fruit; 300 feet river front; house 14 rooms, all improvements; elevation; barn, outbuildings; 10 minutes depot; $18,000. Travis & Son, 203 Broadway, Tel. 2169 Cortlandt.

Long Branch.

Building lots $3 each:
One week only; instalments $1 weekly.
The Asbury Company,
100 Cookman Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

A few unimproved suburban lots; will sell in present state or improve to suit buyer; title guaranteed; terms strictly cash. D., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

Desirable suburban lots for sale; prices far below market values; perfect title; terms cash. K., Box 825 Times, Times Square.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

MERRICK

"The City Beautiful."

$5 DOWN, BALANCE EASY, BUYS

25x125 FT. LOTS RIGHT AT DEPOT

BIG AND QUICK MONEY-MAKERS.

Merrick Square includes the entire business district and most convenient residence park, with Public School, Fire Department, Stores, Churches, Library, Penn.-L. I. Depot, N. Y. and Brooklyn Trolley on property; all city conveniences; 5 minutes' walk from Great South Bay; finest Boating, Bathing, and Fishing. Merrick adjoins Freeport, 8 miles from N. Y. City Line. Write or call for new and handsomely illustrated circular, with complete description, FREE RAILROAD TICKETS, MAP, ETC.

LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,

Main Office, 258 Broadway, New York. B'klyn Offices: J. M. Bennett, 62 4th Av. Open evs.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Rockaway Park.

LOTS $700. TERMS EASY.

Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See Sunday Edition.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.

J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Boom! Boom!

STILL ON

IN THE FINEST SECTION OF NEW YORK CITY.

SPRINGFIELD PARK

20 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL

Now is the time to buy at the lowest prices the finest lots in New York City, located at Springfield Park, 20 minutes from City Hall, Manhattan. Every investor and homeseeker should take advantage of this opportunity to obtain lots situated on THE MAIN LINE of transit in a healthy and delightful section of the city. The Third Rail Electric Railroad (now in operation) offers the finest rapid transit in the city to dwellers in Springfield Park, which is on five electric systems, trolleys, subways and tunnel lines. City lights, cement sidewalks, shade trees. Connects for 25 new villas to be erected in Springfield Park have already been written.

EVERY ONE IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THIS ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY.

FREE TICKETS TO ALL

AT OUR OFFICE OR FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVES ON THE

FOURTH OF JULY.

Present this advertisement and get FREE tickets from our representatives, who will be stationed at the east of East 34th st., Manhattan; Long Island City, Flatbush av., Brooklyn, and Manhattan Junction, Brooklyn.

CITY LOTS FROM $200 UP.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

EASY INSTALMENTS.

Illustrated booklet, entitled "How Fortunes Are Made in Real Estate," free upon request.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO., 150 Nassau St., New York.

'PHONE 5947 BEEKMAN.

MILTON S. KISTLER, President. T. L. McNEECE, Sec. and Manager.

THE NEW

BRONX

ORMONDE PARK

ROSEDALE, L.I.

LOTS Now Held $95 to $375 $5 down $3 a month 10 Per Cent. Off for Cash

Grand Free Excursions July 4th

Opening of the Last Section Valuable Building Lots

3d Rail System Now in Operation

Investors are grasping this opportunity. Right across the street from New York City, escaping heavy taxes, but first to benefit by railroad improvements. Electric lighting. Trolley direct to New York. Frontage on the famous Merrick Road. Persuasion or argument is not required to sell these lots at Ormonde Park, the New Bronx. A gold field for investors, like the Old Bronx. Lots now held at $95 to $375. Terms $5 down and $3 monthly.

Tickets may be had from our agents wearing white card with large letter "C" in centre to-day and every day for trains leaving Long Island City depot, Flatbush Ave., and East New York station, at 10:40 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., capital $11,000,000.

LOTS Will Be Worth Ten Times the Price When Tunnels Are Finished

For maps and free tickets call, write or 'phone.

Carrollton Realty Co., Inc.

MAIN OFFICE—Suite 64, World Building, New York.
BROOKLYN OFFICE—584 Atlantic Ave., near Fourth Ave.
J. P. BROWN, Mgr. (OPEN EVENINGS.)

GRAND OPENING---JULY 4TH.

SECOND SECTION

Hempstead Plaza

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

So rapidly have the lots of the first section been sold, that we have decided to open up the second section on July 4th, instead of Sept. 1st, as originally intended.

YOU HAVE ALL READ our advertisements about "HEMPSTEAD PLAZA" and are acquainted with the exceptional values offered, and all the advantages included.

BUT MOST IMPORTANT of all is the fact that Section No. 1, right beside THIS property, has all been sold to home builders; a number of houses are already in course of construction, making Section No. 2 even a better investment than the original plot.

SECTION NO. 2 has in addition all the advantages offered by Section No. 1.

NOTWITHSTANDING THIS, prices will not be increased for 10 days after the opening, so you can reap the benefit of the value creation made by those who purchased first.

EVERYBODY KNOWS what the improvements on the Long Island Railroad will mean; everybody has heard of HEMPSTEAD, with its fine residences, Police and Fire Departments, High Schools, Churches, Clubs, Banks, Department Stores. Section No. 2 will have macadamized roads, concrete sidewalks, trees, water and gas.

THIS IS GOOD—VERY GOOD—do not procrastinate, make your selection early and get the cream. From present indications, Section No. 2 will sell in one-half the time that Section No. 1 did.

Don't delay; write to-day for Tickets, Illustrated Booklet, Maps, and full information—or see our men at our special excursion trains leaving daily and Sunday foot of East 34th St. and Flatbush Ave., at 1:30 P. M., L. I. City and East New York, at 2:2 P. M., wearing white cards in their hats, with red letters.

HEMPSTEAD M-K

Miller-Kendig Real Estate Co. (Inc.)

C. U. STOWE, GEN'L MANAGER. 'PHONE 5526 GRAMERCY.
MAIN OFFICES, 615 FLATIRON BUILDING, NEW YORK.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

Describing the Charms of

Manhasset Point

A Select Private Park

with wide, white sandy Bathing Beach, Club House and Pier. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset. Booklet and tickets free upon application.

Property Development Co., 149 Broadway

Taylor-Storm Realty Co., 11 East 42d St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's GREAT DEPT STORE LEX. TO 3RD AVE—59TH TO 60TH ST.

LastDay

Of This Remarkable Piano Offer. Sale Ends This Evening at 6 o'Clock.

Don't Wait

If You Have Not Already Bought One of These Renowned Pianos

Buy To-Day.

None sold at this price after this Eve.

New Style $500 WALTERS COLEMAN

Concert Grand Upright Pianos for $230

Price includes stool and rubber cover.

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

Pianos Built to Last Forever. GUARANTEED FOR 15 YEARS.

WALTERS COLEMAN PIANOS are the finest pianos ever manufactured, and are constructed on the highest plan of piano building.

No interest, no insurance and no extras whatever to pay. $230, payable $1 per week—that's all.

Delivered upon payment of $5.00.

Upon request a representative will call. Warerooms 3d fl., 60th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

BIDDLES—3 WAREROOMS

3	Elegant Upright Pianos like new, $75, $85, $100. Rents $3.	7 East 14th St.
$80	BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT Steinway & Chickering Bargains. Rents $3.	971 3d Ave., near 59th St.
$115	Cut Summer Prices. Rented few months. Select from 50 uprights.	4 and 6 West 125th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 149 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 2 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

LOFTS TO LET; FOUR DOUBLE LOFTS CONTAINING 46,000 SQ. FEET FROM FEB. 1, 1907, OR SOONER. APPLY TO KOPS BROS., 35 AND 37 WEST 3D ST., BETWEEN 4 AND 5 O'CLOCK, OR TO YOUR OWN BROKER.

Advantageous Periodical Publishing Opportunity.

Excellent foundation for national news review; good, clean circulation; good name; price right; $8,000 cash required. Emerson P. Harris, 258 Broadway.

For Sale,

A credit clothing and cloak store in an excellent location in New York City. Has a great many thousands of good accounts and can be bought with or without merchandise. Address Credit, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

Lady or gentleman with $5,000-$10,000 can secure controlling interest and office of Director and Treasurer in manufacturing concern, New York City; no triflers. Address Treasurer, 1,418 5th Av.

Let me sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

For Sale—A well-established and paying business, with or without real estate; ill health reason for selling. Charles H. Seabury, Hempstead, L. I.

Designer on misses' skirts wishes a partner with capital, to go in manufacturing business. Designer, 350 Times, Times Square.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,

72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

FLORENCE HOUSE

6TH AV. AND 18TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms single or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms: European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals! two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

FOR SALE.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS, All Makes. Lowest prices. SELL. Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 8570 Cortd.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

All makes bought, repaired, sold; bargains. Eagle Typewriter Co., 237 Broadway. Telephone 2506 Cortland.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

Now Ready for Occupancy

Select Apartments

5-6-7 Rooms Rents $27-$48

Beautiful large light rooms, all improvements, including electric light, hardwood double floors, highest ground and choicest location in Manhattan. OVERLOOKING HUDSON.

Ideal Summer Location

100 FEET FROM SUBWAY STATION.

The Muriel

530 WEST 148TH ST., NR. B'WAY.

Apply Superintendent on premises or

A. B. MOSHER & CO., AGENTS, 55 WEST 116TH ST.

HARLEM LIBRARY,

32 WEST 123D ST.

Apartments of one and two large, light rooms and bath; rents $150 to $480, including steam heat, service, and light. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

318 TO 338 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartments of 6 and 7 large light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2918—38th.

SEVEN ROOMS $33-$38.

Newly renovated, steam heat and hot water supplied; convenient to L and Subway stations. Inquire 144 West 103d St., or Robert Levers, 876 Lenox Av.

500 West 136th St. and 501 West 135th St., corner of Amsterdam Av.; superior new apartments, four, five, and six rooms and bath; every improvement; $25 to $42. Chas. S. Kohler, Agent, 906 Columbus Av., at 104th.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $300 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

254-256 West 112th, The Larchmont.—Six large light rooms, all improvements; desirable location; $40.00. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

257 West 143d.—Five-six rooms, $28-$31; inducements. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East Side.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

231 to 237 Second Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $33 to $60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

6 and 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, 52 and 54 East 89th St. Janitor.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines. 4 rooms and bath, hot-water supply. HANDSOMELY DECORATED. RENTS $16 TO $20.

RENTS $16 TO $23.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim, new houses; renting office, 705 Wendover Av., between Washington and Park Avs.

N. S. Wendover Ave., East 3d.

Three new houses, 4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; 100 feet from elevated station; rents $16.50-$23.

Handsome flat 5 rooms and bath, steam heat, 1,442 Boston Road, near 170th St., overlooking Crotona Park, $20-$22.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

17th, 136 East.—Well-furnished four rooms and bath; living room 16x22 feet; kitchen, with gas stove; two bedrooms with best beds; southern exposure; all outside rooms; cool; sixth floor; night and day elevator service; telephone, electric fan, piano, until September or October; apply between 9 and 1. Metcalf.

34 GRAMERCY PARK,

on 20th St. and Park.—A cool, airy, furnished apartment; 7 light rooms and bath; privilege of private park; can be seen evenings. Miss Booth.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals! two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LILLIAN C. HOWELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. HOWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of July, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mott Avenue and 150th Street, running thence southwardly along the easterly line of Mott Avenue sixteen (16) feet and sixty-six one-hundredths of a foot; thence eastwardly on a line at right angles to said side of Mott Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and sixty-five one-hundredths of a foot; thence northwardly parallel with Mott Avenue, or nearly so, sixteen (16) feet and sixty-eight one-hundredths of a foot to the southerly line of 150th Street, and thence westwardly along the southerly line of 150th Street one hundred (100) feet and forty-nine one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, June 25, 1906.

SOL. KOHN, Referee.

L. B. TREADWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 68 Nassau St., New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street No. is 582 Mott Av.

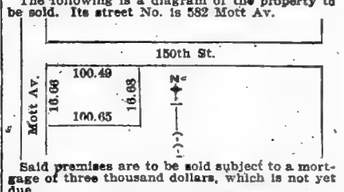

Said premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage of three thousand dollars, which is not yet due.

Dated New York, June 25, 1906.

SOL. KOHN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of THE EXPORT LEAGUE for leave to change its name to NORTH AMERICAN EXPORT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that The Export League, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City and County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to North American Export Company.

Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, June 11th, 1906. THE EXPORT LEAGUE,

By JAMES EUGENE SITTERLEY, President.

HERMAN W. BOOTH, Atty. for Corporation, 299 Broadway, N. Y.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE BY THE Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1906, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against PAUL LIMBACH, lately doing business at No. 144 First Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Francis W. Judge, No. 90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906.

Dated New York, June 25, 1906.

JOSEPH S WHITNEY, Assignee.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Attorney for Assignee, No. 90 West Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EVERITT, ANN ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Walter M. Everitt, George W. Everitt, John L. Everitt, Lucy Everitt Pinard, Edward S. Everitt, Henry L. Everitt, Richard L. Salisbury, Mary L. Hebberd, Eva H. Everitt, Jessie C. Everitt, Blanche E. Hill Simmons, Georgetta M. Everitt, Edward W. Everitt, M. Louisa Everitt, John L. E. Pell, Georgette P. Jenkins, Margaret Louise Salisbury, Horace F. Hutchinson, Richard B. Kelly, Lincoln A. Stuart, the executors, heirs, and next of kin of Ann Eliza Everitt, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Horace F. Hutchinson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date August 17th, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Eliza Everitt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DAVID BENNETT KING, Attorney for Trustees, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je19-1aw6wTu

MEAD, WILLIAM J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine A. Mead, Annie L. Shinkle, Mary F. Dwyer, Elizabeth J. Lalor, Ida Mead, Helen Mead, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM J. MEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 18th day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles H. Lalor, as Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the [L. S.] said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Proponent, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin R. Hearn, Elizabeth A. Hollister, Lillie Lee Hearne, Mary Frances Christopher, Edwina Hearne Christopher, Stanley Pitkin Christopher, Jr., Annie T. Heise, Frances Adele Hearne Heise, Rudolph John Heise, Jr., Annie Katherine Hearne Heise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the thirty-first day of July, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of William H. Hearne and Frank J. Hearne, as trustees of the estate of EDWIN R. HEARN, deceased, filed in the office of the Surrogate of New York County on the 16th day of June, 1906, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the [L. S.] said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PITCHIE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PITCHIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of March, 1906. WILLIAM LANGDON, Executor.

CAPT. HODGINS SHIFTED WITH SCHMITTBERGER

O'Brien and Druhan Take Their Places in the Tenderloin.

VAN RAIDS THE CAUSE OF IT

The Men Transferred Go to the Suburbs—Bingham Says No Charges Have Been Made Yet.

The "Tenderloin," that rock upon which so many police reputations built up by long service have gone to smash, has turned out to be a hidden reef for two more. Commissioner Bingham transferred yesterday Inspector Schmittberger, whose district included the Tenderloin, to Staten Island, and Capt. William Hodgins, who had charge of the Tenderloin precinct, to City Island.

Somebody called up Capt. Hodgins at his home to tell him about the catastrophe, and "Cap'n Bill," as he is known to his friends, answered back:

"Good! I'm glad of it."

Capt. Hodgins, however, has long been an applicant for an Inspectorship. He took the examination, and his name has stood at the head of the list for some time. Commissioner McAdoo passed over him to appoint others. Capt. Hodgins has served as Acting Inspector frequently; he had high hopes of soon being promoted. He had done a great deal of work on the east side. It was he who cleaned out the Paul Kelley gang and closed up his saloon.

It was said at Inspector Schmittberger's home and at his office, where his effects were being packed up, that he was out of the city. He got a three days' leave of absence to begin last Saturday, and will return to-day. The transfers go into effect this morning.

Inspector Thomas L. Druhan goes from Brooklyn to take the place of Schmittberger, and Inspector Donald Grant goes from Staten Island to Brooklyn. Capt. Stephen O'Brien, who has been at City Island for some time, exchanges places with Capt. Hodgins.

The reason of the removal of Schmittberger and Hodgins is believed to be the raids made over their heads last Friday afternoon by men temporarily assigned to the Street Cleaning Department. Capt. Hodgins was at Police Headquarters at the time. Schmittberger had a twelve-hour leave for the day. A Sergeant, two Roundsmen, and fifteen plain-clothes men got into a furniture van and raided four alleged poolrooms and gambling houses, two of which had been raided the day before and one a week before by Schmittberger and Hodgins. The temporary street cleaning men were put back to active police work yesterday.

It has been rumored for several weeks that Deputy Commissioner Waldo was after Schmittberger's scalp. When the Tenderloin police noticed the well-known Sergeant and two Roundsmen wandering about in the Tenderloin, they figured it out that plans were being laid for the exits of Schmittberger and Hodgins.

The day following the raids, Lohmeyer and McGee, right-hand men of Schmittberger and Hodgins, were transferred to far-away precincts.

Inspector Schmittberger was sent to the Tenderloin toward the end of McAdoo's reign. He had been there in every capacity from patrolman to Captain. He said he would clean the district as clean as it could be made.

Capt. Hodgins was sent a few months later from the Mercer Street Station to succeed Capt. Dooley, who was sent back to Brooklyn, whence he had come. He and the Inspector made common cause against gambling houses, poolrooms, and disorderly houses. Those who had worked long in the district while Police Captains and Inspectors came and went thought that the Tenderloin was about as clean as it had been in some time, though it wasn't as white as snow, and never had been.

Hodgins remained in the precinct four months. He has been sent to an easy Summer post, near his home, but his subordinates don't know where they will be sent. Most of them will be scattered, for he cannot use them all in his new precinct, even if he were still in favor enough to have them sent to him.

Inspector Druhan, who takes Schmittberger's place, was one of those retired as physically unfit by order of Commissioner McAdoo. He was reinstated, however, and now goes to the most important district in Greater New York. Capt. O'Brien, who was once in charge of the Detective Bureau, was sent to the Tenderloin after Dooley was shipped back to Brooklyn, but he at once reported sick, was away a day or so, and then was transferred to City Island.

A rumor was going about Police Headquarters yesterday that the new move was part of a scheme finally to do away with Druhan and O'Brien, who might be expected, it is said, to fail to do justice to so important charges as they now have. This logic was considered far-fetched by many.

Commissioner Bingham was asked yesterday morning if he had considered entertaining charges against McGee and Lohmeyer. He answered that he hadn't looked over the reports concerning the Friday raids. Asked yesterday afternoon if charges had been made against Schmittberger and Hodgins, he answered:

"Not yet."

When it was announced at the Tenderloin Station last night that eight of Capt. Hodgins's plain clothes men had already been scattered over the city, the gloom in the station was distinctly accentuated. The Sergeants and all those who came up with the Captain felt that it was only a question of hours when they, too, would be transferred.

The men quickly sent an immense floral horseshoe to City Island for Capt. Hodgins. It bore this inscription:

"From Cherry Hill to Murray Hill."

The groom in the station worked on Sergt. "Bull" McCarthy, who sat down and wrote a long poem, which was sent with the floral tribute.

"Bull" McCarthy will not answer for the smoothly running feet of the gloom-born verse, but he and all the others at the station will answer for the sentiment in it. One of its best verses reads this way:

> And every cop in Thirtieth-Street,
> Whether he's on his head or on his feet,
> When another has your place,
> Will often say when far away,
> "Good luck to 'Big Bill'-Hodgins."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—On morning of June 29, open face, stem-winding watch, with plain gold case, with initials "A. W. C." in enclosed cipher monogram, covering back; also black leather fob, with monogram "R. C." attached; if finder will return same to Robert Colgate & Co., 59 William St., he will receive $25 reward and no questions asked.

LOST—Diamond bar, with a bowknot in the centre; lost June 25, between 86th St., West N. Y. & Long Branch; reward will be offered for its return. Address Liberal, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

$20 REWARD for lady's open-face Waltham watch, with pin attached, valued as keepsake, lost Saturday night, 43d St. and 8th Av. Miss Marshall, care of Worth, 250 West 43d St.

LOST—Black bag, Boston Road or Pelham parkway, containing four rings, key, &c.; reward. Whitely, care Holton, Boston Road, East Chester, N. Y.

LOST—Saturday, evening, at Coney Island, breast pin, two wreaths, studded with small pearls. Liberal reward. Miss Sallie Craig, 122 West 41st St.

HANDSOME REWARD for pin lost June 16, Jersey ferry or train, small pearls and diamonds. Mrs. De Mille, Hudson Theatre Building.

LOST—Friday, pasteboard box, containing blue and white silk dress, on 6th Av. "L" car; liberal reward. Browne, 246 West 112th St.

LOST—In vicinity Broadway and 102d St., black and tan King Charles spaniel; answers to name of Charmion. Reward if returned to 241 West 102d St.

LOST—In Subway Broadway train, gold fob, initials "J. G. F."; $5 reward. G. Bamberger & Co., 14 Washington Place.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, brindle, dark gray chest, short ears and tail; no collar; large reward. Dr. Waterman, 50 West 51st St.

LOST—Irish setter in Washington Square; reward. 82 West Washington Place.

CHECK FOR IVINS REPORT.

"Little Tim" Sullivan Blocks Action by Aldermen on Woodbury Charges.

"Little Tim" Sullivan went to the defense of Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury and his administration of the Department of Street Cleaning and prevented the Board of Aldermen from taking any action yesterday on the reports of the investigation of the department made by the committee, of which Alderman Grifenhagen was Chairman.

When the three reports of the committeemen were submitted a week ago it was agreed that action should be taken at the next meeting. Alderman Grifenhagen prepared for this, and was ready to move the matter yesterday, expecting that forty votes would be cast for the adoption of the Ivins report, which criticised the conduct of the department and recommended the removal of Woodbury. Before the meeting, however, "Little Tim" Sullivan was very busy, and he showed that his power in the board is great in spite of the fact that the majority of the members are anti-Tammany. Before the time came for Grifenhagen to make his move he had been informed by Sullivan and also by James Cowden Meyers, the Republican leader, that if a move was made to bring up the street cleaning investigation reports Grifenhagen could not get the forty votes which he needed.

Grifenhagen went about the Aldermanic Chamber and freely denounced both Sullivan and Meyers as working against the investigation reports, but he found that he could not get the desired votes as a result of Sullivan's work. Consequently he allowed the matter to rest over the week. Next week, when the matter will come up as a special order, will be the last meeting of the board until Fall, and "Little Tim" smilingly intimated yesterday that Grifenhagen still would be short several of the desired forty votes next week, thus compelling an adjournment of the matter until September.

"The whole thing will flicker out," was the Sullivan comment.

HUSBAND HAD HIM ARRESTED.

Lape Charged with Alienating Mrs. Williamson's Affections.

Arthur Lape of 36 West Twenty-sixth Street was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Terry in an action brought against him by William H. Williamson, a Rochester merchant, to recover $50,000 for the alienation of his wife's affections. The order of arrest was signed by Supreme Court Justice Foote of Monroe County. Lape was held in $5,000, and he was still endeavoring to raise it when the Sheriff's office closed for the day.

Williamson sets forth in his complaint that he obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from Supreme Court Justice Truax in February last; that it has been made absolute since, and that Lape was named as the co-respondent.

The Williamsons were married on May 10, 1898. Mrs. Williamson was formerly Miss Eva Chase. For seven years they lived at 567 West Avenue, Rochester.

Mrs. Williamson, according to the complaint, first saw Lape at the Hotel Victoria in this city in January, 1905. Mrs. Williamson, the complaint says, visited New York in the Spring of 1905, and saw Lape again. The plaintiff further alleges that his wife was away from home from July 10 to Aug. 10, 1905. When she returned home Williamson was astonished when his wife addressed him as "Arthur." He says in response to his inquiries as to "Arthur's" identity he was told that she referred to Arthur Lape."

The affidavit of Florence F. Teall accompanied the complaint. She said that Lape gave Mrs. Williamson many presents. Once, she declared, Lape visited Rochester and called upon Mrs. Williamson at her home in company with the affiant.

CONNECTING ROAD'S GRANT.

Further Action on It Put Off Until the Mayor's Return.

Owing to Mayor McClellan's absence, there will be no action by the Rapid Transit Commission or the Board of Estimate on the franchise of the New York Connecting Railroad until Fall.

President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen, who was Chairman of the Conference Committee to bring the Board of Estimate and the Rapid Transit Commission together on the matter, is now Acting Mayor. He is succeeded by Vice Chairman Goodman of the Board of Aldermen on the Board of Estimate. There was a meeting between Mr. McGowan and President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday, and Mr. McGowan pointed out that, because of his serving as Mayor in the Summer, he was automatically removed from the Conference Committee.

As Mr. Goodman is not familiar with the situation and the investigations made under the direction of Acting Mayor McGowan, it was thought unwise to take any further action at this time. The matter will be allowed to rest by both boards until Mayor McClellan returns in September, when Mr. McGowan will resume his place at the head of the Conference Committee.

TAMMANY ALDERMEN WIN.

Unanimous Report Against Contest for McCall's and Harnischfeger's Seats.

Reports to the Board of Aldermen were submitted by the Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday in favor of the sitting members in both cases pending, the seat of John A. McCall being contested by Hubert Slattery, and the seat of Philip Harnischfeger being contested by Joseph Well.

Although both sitting members are Tammany men, the committeemen, Republicans, Municipal Ownership League men and Tammanyites, were unanimous against the claims of the contestants. The report will come up for adoption next week.

Among appropriations approved by the board yesterday were resolutions giving $155,000 for new hose for the Fire Department, $369,000 for the Park Department of the Bronx, $112,666.66 for additional patrolmen, and $7,000 for three additional Inspectors of Police, $50,000 for the Riverside Drive improvement, $50,000 for the Henry Hudson Bridge viaduct, $203,397.50 for the Department of Street Cleaning, for new stock and plant in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and $4,100,000 for continuing the dock improvements of the Department of Docks and Ferries.

BAN ON HATLESS WOMEN.

Newark Rector Warns Them to Wear Hats in Church.

The Rev. Roland Stuart Nichols, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., has requested the women members of his congregation to wear their hats while attending services in future.

The rector informed the members at Sunday night's services that although some churches might allow the custom, the Episcopal Church did not permit women to appear with heads uncovered.

He requested those present to convey the warning to their neighbors so that the mistake would not be made in the future. The presence of a number of hatless women prompted the rector to give the warning.

Custom House Strike Is Over.

The sympathetic strike of several trades which was ordered last week on the new Custom House, in support of carpenters who struck against the use of non-union wood trim in the Post Office station in the building, was declared off yesterday. The sympathetic strike was ordered when it was too late, and the station was finished with the non-union trim in spite of the strike.

100 PANIC-STRICKEN ON A RUNAWAY TROLLEY

Brakes Failed to Work on the 138th Street Hill.

SOME PASSENGERS JUMPED

And They Were Seriously Hurt—Four in Hospital—Collisions Narrowly Averted.

A south-bound Third and Amsterdam Avenue car ran away down the 138th Street hill yesterday afternoon, and before it was brought to a stop had three narow escapes from being wrecked. As it was four persons were taken to the hospital with injuries, and several others were less seriously hurt.

The car was No. 2,524 of the line that runs south along Amsterdam Avenue as far as 125th Street, and then crosses over to Third Avenue. It was in charge of Conductor Frank Murtha of 463 West Eighty-fifth Street, and Motorman Thomas Burke of 421 East 121st Street. The hill that begins at 138th Street is the steepest and longest in the city, and before starting down it, the motormen always test the brakes. Burke did so in this instance, and finding everything all right, he opened the lever and began the descent of the hill.

The car was an open one, and it was crowded to the last inch of standing room. Most of the passengers were Italian laborers returning from work. It was then about 5:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and they had just stopped for the day. The first intimation the motorman had that there was anything wrong was when he tried to put on the brakes at 133d Street. There is a "fire stop" there, all cars being required to slow up on account of the fire engine station in the side street. Burke tried to stop as usual, but found he could not apply the brakes. He did not lose his head, but turned and yelled to the people behind him:

"Look out back there. She's a runaway!"

Then he stamped on the gong and shouted as loud as he could for a clear track. All the time he kept trying to put the brakes on, but it was not until he had gone half a mile further that he could do anything with them.

The first narrow escape the car had was at 130th Street. There Henry Utger's furniture van was backed up against the west curb. Fortunately the horses were turned to one side, so that only one wheel projected on the track. The front platform struck this wheel a blow that whirled the van around and knocked a feather bed off on the sidewalk. The collision did not affect the progress of the car, which kept on its way with rapidly increasing speed.

The Italians on board were thrown into a panic when they heard that the car was running away, and as its momentum increased they screamed with fright. Many of them jumped off. The conductor tried to stop them, but they were too frightened to listen to him. When the first two or three had jumped and landed safely the rest wanted to follow. Some crawled under the guard rail on the left-hand side, and others fought for room to jump from the right. Two or three women fainted, and one tried to jump to the ground with her child.

There is a car barn at 129th Street, and at the moment that No. 2,524 came rushing down the incline an empty car was standing crossways on the track, about to be moved into the barn. Inspector Ward was near by, and, hearing Motorman Burke's cries and the clanging of his gong, he looked up the hill just in time to avert an accident. Calling to a crowd of employes to help him, he soon had a force of men pushing the obstruction out of the way. Just as the runaway came flying along they got the empty car off the track.

But the danger was not over, however, for the flying car showed no sign of slackening its speed, and half a block away was Fire Engine No. 37 backing into its engine house. The front wheels were still on the track, and Driver John Rice was taking his time with the horses. The shouts of Burke and the men at the car barns warned him of his danger, and by exerting himself he got the engine up on the sidewalk and turned the horses to one side as the car sped past.

There was still no let-up in the speed at which the runaway was going, and Burke feared that he could not stop before reaching the turn at 125th Street. A runaway at this point two months ago only halted when it had broken into a drug store through the front window. Realizing the need of doing something he redoubled his efforts and finally, just as the car was passing the 128th Street corner, he felt the brakes begin to grip the wheels, and to his relief the car slowed down.

There were only about seventy-five persons left on board, all the others having jumped on the way down the hill. Many of these were knocked senseless when they struck the ground, and an ambulance was quickly summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Some revived a few minutes later and had their wounds dressed on the spot, but four were taken to the hospital, suffering from bruises and cuts in various places. They were James Cahill of 63 Amsterdam Avenue, James Harris of 329 East 117th Street, Peter Dallmoncio of 2,252 First Avenue, and Thomas Tonkray of 320 West 107th Street.

An excited crowd gathered about the car, and the police had great trouble in finding the injured and getting their names. The line was blocked for fully half an hour from this cause. When Burke was asked for an explanation of the runaway, he said:

"The chain on the sprocket wheel must have been loose, for I could get no grip on it. I tried my best to get the brakes to work in every way I knew how, and for a time I thought we were all goners. These passengers can thank their stars the car stopped when it did."

Burke then tested the brakes again, and as they seemed to be in order he kept on his trip downtown.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. FRANCKE.

Alimony and Custody of Her Children Awarded to Physician's Wife.

Supreme Court Justice Dowling has awarded a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. Caroline Kane Neilson Francke from Dr. Pedro F. Francke of 550 Park Avenue. He has an office at Far Rockaway in the Summer. Mrs. Francke is a daughter of Mrs. Annie F. Neilson of 125 East Fifty-seventh Street.

By the terms of the decree Mrs. Francke gets $100 a month alimony, and has the custody of their two children, Caroline Kane Neilson Francke and Catherine Neilson Francke. The case was heard before the late Charles H. Knox as referee, Eugene A. Philbin representing the plaintiff.

The Franckes were married in 1895. According to the testimony, Dr. Francke abandoned his family in May, 1905. Mrs. Francke brought suit after hearing that her husband was paying attention to another woman. The papers were served upon him at the University Club.

Judge Hough to be Sworn In Friday.

Charles M. Hough, the newly appointed Judge of the United States District Court, has received his commission from Washington, and will be sworn in on Friday next at 10:30 o'clock in the Federal Building. Judge Holt will administer the oath.

Wallach's Hats

603 BROADWAY
240 BROADWAY
238-242 BOWERY
649 8th AVENUE
246 W. 125th ST.
3rd AVE. cor. 122d ST.

OUT TO-DAY

THE only really *new* Straw Hat Style announced in years.

Introduced by King Edward within the month.

We are positively the first to present the

Light Grey Straw

in America. The name is the *"Greycourt"*; the Price, Wallach's own,

1.90

THINK MURPHY'S IN A HOLE.

Sullivan Faction Says He Can't Control the State Committee.

The McClellan-Sullivan faction of Tammany Hall is finding a lot of satisfaction in the attitude of Charles F. Murphy concerning the reorganization of the State Committee and his efforts to put his man McCabe of Albany in as Chairman. In spite of Murphy's assertion that he has in his hands the signatures of the up-State members of the committee gathered for him by Maurice M. Minton, and that his adherents here added to the up-State men would control the committee, the Tammany leader still refuses to take any definite action. It is possible therefore, it was said yesterday, that the up-State men may draw down their names, and thus spoil Murphy's plan.

Mr. Murphy said last week that he wished to have the reorganization meeting held between July 1 and 15. Many of the up-State men urged him to name a positive date so that the call could go out. They were informed that Mr. Murphy's strength here was sufficient with their help to control the situation, and on his refusal yesterday to name a positive time for the meeting some of the Granger members began to suspect that they had committed themselves to a deal the other end of which had not been settled.

One of the Murphy leaders said yesterday that the meeting would be held on July 11, but this Mr. Murphy denied. He declared that no date had been fixed. The McClellan faction makes no secret of its belief that Mr. Murphy is unable to "deliver." In fact, they are openly boasting that he at this time does not dare to precipitate any conflict.

It was learned yesterday that unless Mr. Murphy makes some move in the near future either to issue a call for the State Committee meeting or to adjust matters to the satisfaction of the up-State members, he will lose the signatures he now holds and must acknowledge a defeat which may cost him his control of Tammany Hall as well.

JULY GRAND JURY SWORN IN.

John B. Beattie Made Foreman—Only 521 Indictments Pending, Goff Says.

The July Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday before Recorder Goff, in Part I., General Sessions. The Recorder in charging the Grand Jurors said the business of the criminal courts of the county was in a very satisfactory condition, there being only 521 indictments pending.

John B. Beattie, a printer, of 45 West Forty-sixth Street, was made foreman of the Grand Jury. His associates are:

Max G. Ernst, jeweler, 558 Columbus Avenue; John Achelis, merchant, 68 Leonard Street; Joseph D. Duffy, plumber, 150 East Twenty-third Street; Maurice A. Herts, merchant, 597 Fifth Avenue; James Fay, plumber, 306 East Fifty-first Street; Charles I. Henry, banker, 21 State Street; James A. Pollion, shipwright, 224 South Street; Cesare Conti, banker, 35 Broadway; Timothy I. O'Connell, Vice President, 536 West 131st Street; John T. Kelly, broker, 59 East 127th Street; Edward C. Wallace, iron merchant, 60 Broadway; William A. Martin, real estate, 50 East 125th Street; James W. Clark, retired, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue; James D. Ford, Vice President, 42 Broadway; Attilio Piccirilli, sculptor, 717 East 142d Street; Ebeneger Hurd, Treasurer, 200 Forsyth Street; John Kane, contractor, 31 Perry Street; Thomas Kelly, real estate, 208 East Eighty-fifth Street; Alex Le Vino, broker, 52 Broadway; William C. Rinckhoff, President, 418 East Fifty-third Street; James W. O'Brien, publisher, 312 Broadway, and Aivin L. Strasburger, merchant, 170 Broadway.

SOCIOLOGICAL FIREWORKS.

Questions, Not Crackers, to be Fired at Aid Society Children To-morrow.

Thirty members of the Summer session of the New York School of Philanthropy will spend the Fourth at the country home of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, at Monsey, N. J. Armed with notebooks and a long list of questions to be "fired" in place of firecrackers, these thirty sociologists intend to combine a holiday excursion with added knowledge of facts about institutional life which will aid them in their professional work.

All the members of the class are interested in some form of social work, and during the six weeks of the Summer session practically every type of institution in New York and vicinity is to be visited and studied.

WILL CARRY APPLES ONLY.

New Transatlantic Steamship Service to Operate Soon.

The first steamship service ever operated exclusively for the exportation of American apples is now being arranged for by Harry M. Isaac of M. Isaacs & Sons, Limited, fruit importers, of London. The ships will ply between Boston and London and Hull. Formerly it has been the custom to ship the apples on the large freight ships, but the business has grown so as to support a line of steamers.

Mr. Isaacs, who is now in New York, says that the exportation of apples will be greatly expedited by the new service, and that much of the fruit will be marketed to better advantage abroad. It has been necessary heretofore to rehandle the fruit, at considerable delay and loss. The steamers will sail every fortnight, and will have a capacity of 20,000 barrels.

New York alone exported 609,847 barrels of apples last season, the total exports from all ports being 2,411,473 barrels. The prospects for the crop this year indicate that it will be very large throughout the United States.

"Stung!"

Last Summer we couldn't make enough double-breasted suits.

This Summer nine out of ten men have called for single-breasted coats.

We recognize this trade condition and prefer to pass out this surplus while it's fresh rather than hold on in the face of a vanishing market.

So all our double-breasted suits go into a bargain sale to-day at one price.

$15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

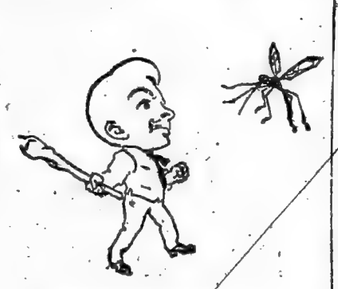

How the blow fell.

Double-breasted serges.

2,857 men's suits that were $18 to $18—only 100 were under $30, about half have vests.
670 youths' suits, 32 to 35 chest; were $20 to $16—only 50 were $16.

Double-breasted Summer mixtures.

800 men's suits that were $20 to $30.
300 youths' suits, were $16 to $25.

Double-breasted outings—flannels, batistes, crashes.

1,000 men's suits that were $18 to $28—no vests.
300 youths' suits, $16 to $20.

All $15 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

1 July 3rd.

There are few things made in so many qualities as straw hats. They range all the way from good for nothing to as good as Young's; and it's a hard job to find as many extra good straws at Young's prices as you find at the Young's stores.

$2.00 and up.

605-607-609 Broadway, corner Houston St.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
99 Nassau, near Fulton St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Trade E & W Mark

Buy by the Mark.

It is hardly fair to expect your laundryman to give you good work if you don't give him good material to work on.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars Shirts

MEXICAN NAVAL CADETS HERE

Their Commander Calls on the Acting Mayor and Gen. Wade.

Capt. Augustin Fendrero of the Mexican naval training ship Zaragosa, which with twenty-one Mexican naval cadets on board, is now in New York, paid his respects to Acting Mayor McGowan and Gen. Wade of the United States Army yesterday. As soon as he had called upon Mr. McGowan, Capt. Fendrero, who was accompanied by Cayetano Romero, the Mexican Consul General in New York, went to Governors Island. There he was received by Gen. Wade and his staff, and after a brief visit to the Officers' Club returned to Manhattan.

The Zaragosa will stay in New York for several days. Yesterday most of the cadets had shore leave. Most of them it was said went to Coney Island to take a peep at the various forms of entertainment offered the public at that resort.

One of the cadets on board when the Zaragosa left Vera Cruz was Francisco Diaz, a nephew of the President of Mexico. Young Diaz tired of life at sea, it is said, before the ship reached New York. He is now back at his home in Mexico. When she leaves New York, the Zaragosa will visit Cuban ports, Kingston, Jamaica, and home. The ship is now anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT St.

Hand finished Straw Hats.
"The smart styles" you cannot find elsewhere.

"The Boater"

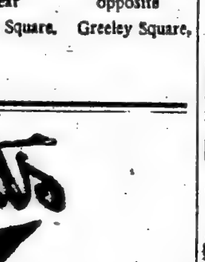

at 1.49, 1.90 and 2.40 in fine English split and sennet braids.

Cool Mackinaws and fine Milans in soft Rolled Brims at 1.49, 1.90, 2.40.

10.00 Panamas at 4.80.

Correct Caps for Golf, Yacht and Auto, 50c., 95c., 1.75.

No Matter What You'll Do To-morrow

Tuesday, July 3rd.

"Hope" has all the necessary apparel to make you comfortable. If you'll assist the boys in celebrating the day, one of our cool Coat & Trousers suits will be apropos. You can select the creme de la creme at $19.50, or at a range of prices down as low as $9.50.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS and collars of the celebrated "Lion" make. New midsummer assortment to select from.

The Straw Hat special that opened yesterday morning at $1.15 is a veritable magnet.

Open until 7 P. M. To-day.
Closed To-morrow.

"BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS"

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS.

$50,000 ATTRACTION!
AT 3 P.M. Gates Open 12 o'cl. AT 3 P.M.
TO-MORROW, JULY 4 BRIGHTON BEACH RACE TRACK TO-MORROW, JULY 4
GENUINE RAILROAD COLLISION
2 80-Ton Engines Smashed Into Scrap Iron.
THE SHOW THAT WILL MAKE OTHER SHOWS LOOK LIKE A PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW.
REMEMBER, ONLY GIVEN ONCE!
20 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
GRAND STAND 50c. GEN. ADM. 25c.
Reserved Seats, All Hotels, $2 & $1.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
Best Seats $1. with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet

N.Y. ROOF. "Seeing New York," Salerno, Wayburn's Rain-Dears, 4 Melvins, Frank & Bob, and THAT Quartet of Men Singers! 8:30 P. M.

Coney's Latest and Greatest
H. A. Bradwell's Stupendous Production
THE DELUGE
Showing the entire World destroyed by water.
Free Buses at all Depots.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PRIMROSE Minstrels to-night at 9. Sat. & Sunday Mat. at 4.
Extra Matinee Wednesday, July 4th at 4.
PAIN'S Vesuvius, 8 P. M. Grand Fireworks. Every Eve.
Patriotic Fireworks July 4th.

Riverside Drive Automobiles Day and Evening FARE 25c
Leave Park Entrance, Columbus Circle, (Subway Station), 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 7.30 P. M. to 9.30 P. M., every fifteen min.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND
HAPPYLAND
THE NEW WONDER BY THE WAVES AND KIRALFY'S SPLENDIDLY STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE
A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

DREAMLAND
NOW OPEN
Entirely reconstructed at enormous outlay.
TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
35 Minutes by B. R. T. Luna Park Express from Bridge.

BELASCO W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. Special Mat. Wed., July 4.
Last week till Aug. 4th. David Belasco presents
BLANCHE BATES IN THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST. By David Belasco.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TUES., JULY 4TH.
Seats ready to Aug. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill) Victoria Theatre. MACHNOW (The Giant), "DRONZA" (The Talking Head), Lalla Selbini, 6 Musical Cuttys, oth's

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
To-day at 3:30 & 8:30 P. M.
PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST SHOW.
FERRARI'S WILD ANIMAL SHOW.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (July 4) & Sat.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF The Latest Musical Success, "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE," Every Eve. Popular Prices

Keith —and— Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 15, 50
23d St. Star Vaudeville. 25, 50.
125th St. Northern Lights & Vaud.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th St. Popular Prices. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 25c.
OPERA CO. in Special Mat. Wed. DOLLY VARDEN

THE BOSTOCK ARENA 7th DREAMLAND CONEY ISLAND

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic A Jack

WEST END Evs. 8:30. Mats. daily, 25c. "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; fair to-mor. row; northwesterly winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,693 • • • • NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BRYAN NOW IN LONDON; NOT A CANDIDATE---YET

Wouldn't Sit Two Years on a Stool and Look Pretty.

NAMES HEARST, BAILEY, FOLK

And Does Not Intend to Let the Reception Here Be Considered an Indorsement.

LONDON, July 3.—William J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan arrived from Norway late this afternoon. They landed at Newcastle yesterday and remained there over the day, Mr. Bryan desiring a chance to quietly complete some writing. Arriving here Mr. Bryan went to the Hotel Cecil, where he soon was besieged by callers. John Burns, William T. Stead and Mrs. Stead came early in the evening and paid an extended visit. Messrs. Bryan, Burns, and Stead engaged in an animated discussion of economics and of the social and labor questions. Mr. Bryan received a great mass of American mail. When he had finished reading his letters he received a deputation of newspaper correspondents and dictated the following statement:

"The first suggestion of a reception for me at New York came prior to the action of any of the State Conventions and before there was any discussion of the next campaign. It came from the Commercial Travelers' League, of which Mr. Hoge is President. I assured him I should be pleased to meet the members of the league, suggesting that the reception be characterized by simplicity. Now that the actions of some of the State Conventions have raised a question as to the political significance of the reception, I am glad to say that it must not be regarded in the light of an indorsement for the Presidential nomination. While I appreciate the compliment paid by the various State Conventions, I do not regard their expressions as binding upon them or upon the party of their States, I shall not prosecute them for breach of promise if they transfer their affections to another; I will not even publish their letters. To allow the reception to be regarded as an indorsement would in the first place be unjust to others who may be candidates.

"I have seen the names of several mentioned as possible candidates, among them Congressman Hearst, Senator Bailey, and Gov. Folk, who have all rendered conspicuous service to the party and the country, and their claims should be considered. The party is entitled to its most available man, and the question of availability cannot be determined so far in advance. Circumstances and issues may strengthen the claims of some one of the gentlemen mentioned, and the list should be an open one until the time comes to choose.

"I may add that it would not be just to me to be put in the attitude of announcing my candidacy or admitting the certainty of my being a candidate. It is two years before the convention meets, and I am not willing to sit on a stool and look pretty that long. I prefer to be in a position to say what I think ought to be said, write what I think ought to be written, and do what I think ought to be done. I am advancing in years and cannot spare two years out of my life just at this time.

"I shall be glad to return to America, although every day of my trip has been enjoyable. I shall be glad to meet my friends in America, and after I have met them they will be just as free as before to do what they think best on issues and candidates."

When told that Mayor George B. McClellan was in London Mr. Bryan said he had not heard he was here. He expressed his gratification that Mr. McClellan had escaped from the Salisbury railroad wreck, and said he hoped to meet him.

Mr. Bryan will speak at the American Society dinner to-morrow night. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will spend the week-end with Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at Wrest Park and then will go to the Rhine and Italy, returning here July 23, when Mr. Bryan will attend the Inter-Parliamentary conference. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will then make a tour of Scotland, going thence to France and Spain.

BRYAN RECEPTION TROUBLES.

Col. Wetmore Plans to Have the Whole Project Upset.

The troubles of the men who are arranging the reception to William Jennings Bryan continue to increase. There was a sort of getting together of several interests yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria. Those present were Col. Moses C. Wetmore, Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Tom L. Johnson, Col. Alexander Troup of Connecticut, Harry Walker, and William Hoge, President of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League.

Col. Wetmore will sail for Europe this morning on the White Star liner Baltic, and it is his intention to urge Bryan to call off the whole reception business, putting off his homecoming for a while, or, failing in that, to urge that Lincoln, Neb., be the main receiving point and that the New York reception be either dropped altogether or made a sort of tail to the kite of the Western function.

Part of Mr. Bryan's original plans was to visit Australia and New Zealand before returning to this country. Col. Wetmore will tell him that he had better stick to his original intention. He will urge that the many rousing receptions, which would naturally carry with them a boom for the Presidency in 1908, will be too early in the proceedings, and that early booms, like the good, die young. Then, too, he will point out that Bryan will come here in the midst of a hot political fight, and that with Hearst at the head of the Independence League movement Bryan cannot well avoid being brought into the controversy.

After all the heat of battle is over, Col. Wetmore will point out, Bryan can come back, avoid any disagreeable entanglements, and have nothing to take the edge from the rousing reception that is bound to be his all over the country.

Col. Wetmore's contention, so far as can be learned, falls in exactly with the views of the Hearst men, and a representative of the Independence League has already gone abroad to talk the matter over with Mr. Bryan.

Ex-Senator Stone has stirred up the other trouble by objecting to having Gov. Folk of Missouri make the address of welcome here to Bryan. He was to have

Continued on Page 2.

TAGGART'S HOTELS RAIDED.

Democratic National Chairman's Places May Lose Charter.

PAOLI, Ind., July 3.—After the Sheriff had raided the French Lick Springs Hotel and the West Baden Springs Hotel as gambling places to-day, Attorney General Charles Miller, acting under instructions from Gov. Hanly, filed in the Orange County Court an application to revoke the charter of the corporations owning both properties. Chairman Thomas Taggart of the Democratic National Committee controls the hotel companies.

The raids were made by Sheriff Maris, Deputy Sheriff Jones, Constable Baggerty, and City Marshal John Salices. A number of arrests were made and considerable gaming paraphernalia was seized.

It is asked that a temporary receiver be appointed to take charge of all the property and assets of the corporation, and that upon the dissolution of the defendant corporation a permanent receiver of its property and assets be appointed, and that a fair distribution of its assets be made among creditors. The complaint alleges that the income from gambling at French Lick Springs amounts to $50,000 a year.

Roulette and faro outfits were found in all the hotels.

WINS DISCRIMINATION SUIT.

$40,000 Judgment Entered Against the Pennsylvania by Default.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 3.—Judgment against the Pennsylvania Railroad in the sum of $40,000 was obtained to-day by Charles L. Greek, an Altoona contractor, for alleged discrimination.

Greek arranged with Sims & Co., a firm of railroad contractors in Cambria County, to furnish him with curb stone. When he ordered the shipments he was told that orders had been received from the office of Chief Engineer A. C. Shand to ship no stone into Blair County except through the agency of Enos Jones, with whom, it is alleged, Shand had close business relations.

No affidavit of defense was filed in the suit, and the time limit expiring yesterday judgment was entered. Counsel for the company then filed a rule to have the judgment stricken off. Last week the case was given into the hands of arbitrators, and subpoenas were sent to Philadelphia for President A. J. Cassatt and Chief Engineer Shand. They were returned to-day with a statement that it was impossible to serve them on the officers named.

NO TIDINGS OF THE AMERICA.

Fabre Liner Now Twelve Days Overdue—May Be Towing a Derelict.

Not a word has yet been received from the Fabre liner America, now twelve days overdue from Marseilles. Yesterday, as on the day before, the Fabre Line office at 33 Broadway was besieged by relatives and friends of the passengers asking for news of the belated liner. The only thing the agents could do was to express their complete confidence in the commander and crew of the America, and to reassert their belief that the America was probably detained by some derangement of her machinery, and would be reported in a day or two.

The Fabre liner Madonna got in yesterday, but she brought no tidings of the overdue America. As the track followed by the Madonna should have been about the same as was taken by the America, it was hoped that she would either sight the America or else speak some other vessel which had sighted her.

It was said at the Hydrographic Bureau of the Maritime Exchange yesterday that the America might be towing into port the schooner Lizzie Chadwick, which was abandoned off the coast of Florida on June 7. The Chadwick was last heard of in Latitude 38, longitude 38, and is believed to be drifting in the path taken by the America.

In addition to her passengers the America carries a crew of forty men, which makes a total of 160 persons on board. She is a single screw steamer, and was built at Liverpool twenty-five years ago. Her tonnage is 1,370 net and 2,624 gross.

MARSEILLES, July 3.—Anxiety increases here for the overdue immigrant steamer America. M. Fabre, head of the Fabre Line, said, however, to The Associated Press correspondent to-day:

"We have not abandoned hope, as we have confidence in Capt. Biche, who had similar experience before. When he was in command of another ship, bound for New Orleans, the engines broke down. Capt. Biche refused assistance, and arrived at New Orleans two weeks late. We expect a similar situation now."

DRINK COST HIM $15,000.

A Des Moines Toper Forfeits Right to Share in an Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 3.—Because he would not let drink alone John J. Schoonmaker of Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., forfeits his right to $15,000 worth of property, his share of the estate of the late James Callahan of this city.

By the terms of the Callahan will Schoonmaker was to receive a farm valued at $3,500 and $12,000 in cash on the one condition that he would remain sober. In the Probate Court to-day the executors of the will presented the evidence that Schoonmaker had had a prolonged spree in the past year. His right to the property was declared forfeited, but the court stated that it might revert to his wife in case proper guarantees were made that Schoonmaker would never have anything to do with its management.

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NEW C. & O. LIMITED 10:55 A. M.
Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner, New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Offices, 96, 245, 362 Broadway and 243 Fifth Av. Phone 4330 Franklin.—Adv.

FIFTH AVENUE BANK DUPED BY A FORGER

Certified a Check Bearing F. W. Rhinelander's Forged Name.

YOUNG LAWYER CONFESSES

Night and Day Bank, Which Cashed the Check, Furnished Description Which Led to Arrest.

Arthur Sichel, a lawyer, 24 years old, who says he has been ruined by wine, women, and hard luck in gambling, attempted to pass one too many forged checks at the Fifth Avenue Bank, and came to grief. He was successful in getting a forged check certified at the bank on June 5. It bore the signature of F. W. Rhinelander, and upon being certified, looked all right to the officials of the Night and Day Bank, where he put it on deposit the next day. Within the next week he drew out $495, and lived high with the money.

But the beginning of the end of his living on "velvet" came when he sent another check for $400 to the bank. This check aroused the suspicion of the bank officials, and detectives were put on the case.

They trailed Sichel for two weeks, often seeing him in the company of a handsomely dressed woman, bound for the race track.

In company with Detectives Van Twistern and Skully of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, J. W. Fuller of the Fuller Detective Agency came upon Young Sichel on Monday night at the corner of Third Avenue and Seventieth Street, and put him under arrest. Magistrate Whitman, at the Yorkville Court, held him yesterday on a charge of forgery, fixing the bail at $10,000. The prisoner's father, Leon Sichel, who is a jewelry salesman, lives at 130 East Seventy-second Street, but the son is the black sheep of the family, and has not lived at home for several months.

A messenger boy took to the Fifth Avenue Bank, on June 5, to be certified, a check for $500, payable to the order of "C. Hallie," and bearing the signature of F. W. Rhinelander. Mr. Rhinelander, who is one of the heirs of the Rhinelander estate and is in the real estate business in this city, is a regular depositor at the bank. As his signature on the check appeared to be genuine, W. G. Gaston, the assistant cashier, certified the check without hesitation. On June 15, a check for $400, bearing the same signature, was taken to the bank by another messenger boy.

With the check the boy carried a note, asking that the amount be paid to the bearer. Mr. Gaston became suspicious, and questioned the boy, who said that the check was given to him by a man at the Waldorf. John Carr, the bank's detective, followed the boy back to the Waldorf, but the man had disappeared.

Detective Fuller was then called in on the case. Acting on the theory that no man signs his name twice alike, he examined Mr. Rhinelander's vouchers at the bank. Upon reaching the fifty-fifth he found a check for $500, payable to the order of Jordan Christie, who is a carpenter at 1,233 Third Avenue. The signature on this check conformed exactly to that on the check certified on June 5, and the later check offered by the messenger boy from the man at the Waldorf. Fuller immediately concluded that the signature on the latter check had been traced from Christie's check.

A few days later the bank officials found in the bank exchanges the first forged check, which then bore the Night and Day Bank's stamp. At that institution Fuller learned from G. L. Wilmerding, the night manager, that the check had been deposited there on June 6 by a man calling himself "F. Neuman." Mr. Wilmerding said that the check created no suspicion, as it had been certified by the Fifth Avenue Bank.

"Neuman" told the Night and Day Bank officials that he came from San Francisco, where his business had been ruined by the earthquake, and that he intended to stay in New York but a few days. He gave as reference Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum and Daniel P. Hays and Abram Hirshfield, lawyers, at 141 Broadway. In the next week he drew out $495.

The Night and Day Bank's custom of recording descriptions of their customers came in handy at this stage in the hunt for the forger. After being furnished with it Detective Fuller called on Christie, the carpenter. Christie said that the description tallied exactly with that of a young lawyer named Sichel, who often visited his place of business. He added, however, that he had not seen him for several days. Christie said that the check he himself had cashed had been given to him by Mr. Rhinelander in payment for carpenter work.

"There is a funny thing about the check," he remarked. "It disappeared from my desk shortly after I received it and was remailed to me the next day."

Detective Fuller then started out to look for Sichel. He learned that he had a furnished room in Ninetieth Street, near Broadway. In company with Detective Carr and Night Manager Wilmerding, both of whom could identify the supposed "Neuman," Fuller saw Sichel come out of the house on Sunday, June 17. Later he met a young woman and boarded a car. They followed the couple to the Brooklyn Bridge. Sichel and the young woman boarded a Bath Beach train. The detectives and the bank manager decided to wait at the New York terminal of the bridge until the couple returned. They waited five hours and then gave it up for the night. They were particularly anxious to establish a complete identification before making an arrest. On the next night they saw Sichel in a cigar store on Third Avenue, near Seventieth Street, but he again disappeared.

For the next two weeks Detective Fuller continued to follow Sichel. He often saw him going to the races, and on several occasions he was accompanied by the same young woman. He had returned to his old haunts on Third Avenue, near Seventieth Street, when he was arrested on Monday night. At the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station he made a complete confession to the detectives.

While working on the case Detective Fuller learned that Sichel was once employed by the law firm of Greenbaum, Hays & Hirshfield, and that the chief clerk of the firm a few years ago was Frederick Neuman. Neuman, who now has a law office of his own, was thought highly of by his employers, and it is supposed that this is the reason that Sichel used Neuman's name and gave as references Justice Greenbaum and Lawyers Hays and Hirshfield.

Mr. Rhinelander, who recently returned from Washington, has seen the forged checks. He said that Sichel had made a good job of it in tracing his signature.

Sichel studied law at Ann Arbor, Mich., and recently opened an office in the St. Paul Building.

Aplanatic Invisible Bifocal Glasses, near and distant vision, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

BONDHOLDERS' HEAVY LOSS.

Union Pacific Convertibles Worth $416 Less Than Stock.

After giving the tardy holders of some $880,000 of their hundred-million-dollar issue of convertible 4 per cent. bonds two months of grace in which to redeem their bonds for common stock at a profit, the management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company announced yesterday that they would make no further extension of the conversion privilege, which properly expired May 1. The bonds now out, about $500,000 in round numbers, are subject to redemption at any time before the date of their maturity, in 1911, at 102½ and interest. At the price of Union Pacific stock at the close of the market yesterday, 141½, the owners of bonds who failed to wake up to the fact that their bonds were exchangeable for common stock stand to lost $416 on every thousand-dollar bond.

After the expiration of the conversion privilege at 3 o'clock on May 1 the company's officers were besieged with late arrivals who begged to have the time extended. There were such a surprisingly large number of bonds left outstanding that the company's Directors decided at their next meeting to add two months to the date specified on the bonds. Since then less than $400,000 have come in, leaving more than half of the unconverted $880,000 still outstanding.

An officer of the company said yesterday that he could only account for failure of so many bondholders to take their profit by the fact that the securities have been so widely scattered among small investors. Many of these persons, he said, do not keep in touch with financial news and are probably ignorant of the profit that was to be made by exchanging the bonds for stock at par. Besides, he said, a great many bonds are undoubtedly locked up in safe deposit vaults, whose owners are abroad, and have not taken the trouble to look into their investments closely enough to know what they have missed.

WASHINGTON ICE QUIZ ON.

District Commissioner Suspects Conspiracy—Moran to Act in Boston.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The municipal officials have initiated steps with a view to the prosecution of the responsible individuals if, upon investigation, it develops that the present ice famine in Washington is the result of a conspiracy to raise the prices of that commodity in restraint of trade. District Commissioner West today called the attention of the Corporation Counsel to the inquiry under way in other cities as to the alleged illegal operations of ice dealers, and asked to be informed whether developments here warrant similar steps, and, if so, whether such action should be initiated by the Federal or the municipal authorities.

The ice scarcity in Washington has existed for several days. The dealers declare it to be due to the fact that they have been delayed in getting supplies of natural ice from Maine to this city, a situation which they say will soon remedy itself.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Henry D. Yeaton of Boston, representing John B. Moran, District Attorney of Suffolk County, to-day called upon District Attorney Bell of this city in reference to the prosecutions against ice dealers, thirteen of whom are now under bail. They are charged with conspiracy unlawfully to increase the price of ice. Mr. Yeaton stated that it was the intention of District Attorney Moran to proceed against certain ice dealers in Boston who are believed to be parties to an unlawful combination.

JEROME ON ICE CHARGES.

Says He Is Not Aware That a Crime Has Been Committed.

District Attorney Jerome, when asked yesterday whether he had determined on any line of action in regard to the raising of prices by the Ice Trust, as suggested by the Aldermanic resolution on that subject adopted on Tuesday, said:

"I have not read the resolution, nor has any official copy been sent to me. I know nothing of the business methods of the ice company, and from what I have read, I have not gathered that a crime has been committed. While the moral obliquity involved in charging exhorbitant prices for an article necessary to the poor is plain, I am not aware in this case of any allegation that a crime has been committed. When I am notified, if there is any ground for prosecution, I will act."

SAY FERRYHOUSE IS SAFE.

Building Inspectors Report on East Thirty-fourth Street Structure.

Superintendent of Buildings Edward S. Murphy was asked yesterday about the condition of the ferryhouse at Thirty-fourth Street and the East River, which, according to the statements of persons who travel to and from Long Island, is unsafe.

"I have two men there daily," said Mr. Murphy, "and they report to me that the condition of the building is unchanged."

Mr. Murphy said that this meant that it was not dangerous to life. Some time ago some one reported that the building looked as though it might fall; that the blasting incidental to the digging of the Pennsylvania tunnel to the south had weakened it. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company about that time strengthened it by shoring it up and fastening it with cables.

On the north side of Thirty-fourth Street the Pennsylvania Railroad is building some new sheds. They are to be used for the convenience of ferry passengers until October, when it is proposed to rebuild the shaky brick building.

The cradle of one of the ferry slips gave way on Sunday and is now being rebuilt. Some trouble is being experienced with the work because the tunnel is directly under the spot, and the workmen are fearful lest they injure the tunnel structure below in driving the piles.

RAILROAD TO RETREAT.

Salton Sea Again Compels Southern Pacific to Move Its Main Line.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 3.—Because of the rising of Salton Sea, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will move its main line in that vicinity for the fifth time. The waters are now approaching the track, and it may be necessary to build the new line within sixty days.

Four times within the past year the company has been compelled to retreat. The water is pouring into the sink through the canal intake from the Colorado River, and the sea is rising more than two inches daily.

Eighteen Trains per day to Rochester via "America's Greatest Railroad," the New York Central and West Shore, affording perfect service.—Adv.

ACTING MAYOR'S SON IN A POLICE CELL

Made a Disturbance and Bit the Policeman Who Arrested Him.

24 STITCHES IN HIS HEAD

Clubbed Then Locked Up, Like Any Prisoner—Thought Himself the Whole Thing, Captor Says.

Frank McGowan, 18 years old, son of Patrick F. McGowan, President of the Board of Aldermen and in Mayor McClellan's absence Acting Mayor of New York, was arrested last night at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry while on his way to Baldwins, L. I. He is charged with intoxication and assaulting a policeman. On the way to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station he bit Policeman Smith, who made the arrest, in the hand three times, and the policeman had to use his night stick on the youth freely.

At the police station Dr. Lindsay of Bellevue Hospital had to take 24 stitches in scalp wounds sustained by McGowan from the patrolman's night stick. He also cauterized the three bites inflicted by the young man in Smith's hand.

Joseph Willis, 20 years old, of Baldwin's, L. I., who was one of young McGowan's two companions, was also arrested, charged with disorderly conduct.

According to Policeman Smith young McGowan entered the Long Island Railroad station at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry with two other young men. In the waiting room they began to act offensively, so he went up to young McGowan and asked him to keep quiet. The policeman says the young man began to abuse him for interfering.

"I am the son of the Acting Mayor," Smith declares young McGowan shouted at the top of his voice, "and if you arrest me I'll have you broke. You had better keep your hands off me, or you'll be damned sorry for it."

"That bluff don't go with me," said Smith, not believing that the youth really was the Acting Mayor's son. "I have had too many young men spring that story. Mayor's son or not, you are violating the law. You are not acting like a decent gentleman and I'll take a chance and lock you up."

He put the young man under arrest, despite his resistance. At first McGowan's comrades attempted to aid him, but Smith threatened to arrest them, too, and they quit.

Young McGowan struggled with Smith all the way from the waiting room into the street. There he began to bite the policeman, sinking his teeth three times into Smith's hand until the blood came.

With the lad fighting with teeth and fists Smith had his hands full. The two made but little progress westward in Thirty-fourth Street. A large crowd was attracted by the cries of the young man that he was the Mayor's son.

Then, for self-preservation, he says, the policeman was obliged to use his night stick. He says he hit McGowan twice over the head. One of the blows caused a scalp wound which bled freely. After that the young man marched along quietly to the station, still maintaining that he would have the policeman "broke" for his treatment of an Acting Mayor's son. The youth's face was covered with blood from the scalp wound, and Smith was feeling great pain from the bites on his hand, which had begun to swell.

An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was called to the station and Dr. Lindsay dressed the wounds of both. Smith's injuries were then so painful that he was sent home on sick leave.

In the police station young McGowan refused to talk except to give his name and address and say that his father was the Acting Mayor. He was locked up just like any other prisoner.

When Policeman Smith was asked by reporters at the station what the young man had done in the waiting room he replied:

"Well he tried to run the whole business. He acted as if he owned the place. Then he began to abuse me, and wanted to fight when I spoke kindly to him."

The charge entered on the blotter was "intoxication and assaulting a policeman."

Acting Mayor McGowan, father of the boy, went to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, to arrange for bailing his son out, as soon as he heard of the arrest. With the Acting Mayor was a priest. They were closeted with Capt. Corcoran in his room at the station for a long while.

"Frank is a 'cut up,'" said Mrs. McGowan when she heard the news. "We are deeply grieved that he has so disgraced himself."

At 3 o'clock this morning the two prisoners had not been bailed out.

FLOTILLA IN A DEER CHASE.

The Summer Visitors Corner Him at Last and Take His Picture.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 3.—The Summer visitors at this resort were treated to the novel spectacle to-day of a wild deer swimming in circles in Mirror Lake, closely pursued by a fleet of boats occupied by curious men and women.

The deer, a vigorous yearling buck, was discovered this morning in the water near the western end of the lake. It was not many minutes before the animal was being followed by a number of boats, while the shores and hotel piazzas were lined with spectators.

The buck led his pursuers around the lake until his strength failed. He was finally cornered by the boats, photographed, and even patted on the back. Then, fearing that he would drown if kept in the water longer, his pursuers drove him ashore. When seen last he was seeking the protection of the forests on White Face.

ANARCHIST DEN IN SEATTLE.

German Government Heard of Plot Against Kaiser.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 3.—After an investigation begun at the instance of the German Government, the Seattle police yesterday raided a house formerly occupied by August Rosenberg, a bricklayer, and found a plant equipped for making bombs and infernal machines.

Rosenberg, who was known as a man of anarchistic tendencies, left Seattle for Hamburg, Germany, on May 1. About that time the German Government received a warning from Seattle that an attempt would be made to assassinate the German Emperor. The German Consul at Seattle subsequently received a cablegram from Hamburg instructing him to investigate.

The articles seized included more than 200 bottles of acids and explosives, crucibles, mortars, molds, a furnace, and considerable scrap iron.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

CHAMBER OUSTS COUNT BONI.

Rejected Deputy Blames It to His "Painful Family Difficulties."

PARIS, July 3.—By a vote of 253 to 221 the Chamber of Deputies to-day annulled the election of Count Boni de Castellane to the Chamber on the ground of corruption and bribery.

Count Boni, who vigorously denied the accusations against him, made a counter-charge of similar character against his opponent. He said that a press campaign had been started against him during his "painful family difficulties," referring to the divorce suit brought by the Countess, and adding that he would have taken other means of replying to those attacks, but did not wish to bring himself into prominence at that time.

KILLED THROUGH HIS FRIEND.

Electric Current Which Didn't Injure One Man, Fatal to Other.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., July 3.—Francis Gaven, 20 years old, with Thomas McCormack, was standing beside an electric light pole, when McCormack, touching the iron rod which supports the electric light, received a shock which twisted him around the pole and brought him in contact with the grounder.

Gaven, seeing his friend's plight, threw his arm around him to pull him away and received the full force of the shock, about 2,500 volts. According to the finding of the Medical Examiner, Gaven died instantly. McCormack was uninjured.

HARLAN THE PRESIDENT'S MAN

Roosevelt Favors Chicagoan for Commerce Commission Head.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—James S. Harlan of Chicago, formerly Attorney General of Porto Rico, who, with Edward E. Clark of Iowa, is to be a member of the reorganized Inter-State Commerce Commission, is said to be the President's preference for President of the commission.

Mr. Harlan is the second son of Justice Harlan and has won a high place at the bar in Illinois. The suggestion that he is to become the head of the new commission is expected to be taken up by the members of the commission, who will elect their President. The new rate law, under which the commission is increased, will not go into effect for sixty days.

BOYS DROWN TOGETHER.

Sink in Each Other's Arms in the Morris Canal.

George Schultz, 14 years old, and Edward Fleming, 12 years old, of 8 McAdoo Avenue, Jersey City, were drowned together in the Morris Canal at the foot of Lembeck Avenue yesterday. It is believed that one lost his life in trying to save the other. Persons passing the place were attracted by the screams of the lads. When they reached the canal bank the boys were locked in each other's arms. Before aid could reach them they sank together. The bodies were recovered.

RUNAWAY CAR KILLS ELEVEN.

Strikes Miners at Night on a Steep Mountain Grade Near Altoona.

ALTOONA, Penn., July 3.—Eleven men, who were returning from Portage to Puritan, were killed shortly before midnight on Martin's Branch, a spur running from Portage to Puritan, by a runaway car.

An unknown person started the car down a steep mountain grade. The miners had been visiting Portage, and were returning to their homes. When the car was finally stopped near Portage the wheels were covered with blood and shreds of clothing. An investigation disclosed the bodies of the men lying along the track. Some of the bodies were half a mile apart.

The railroad track is generally traversed by people going from Portage to Puritan, and cars are never run over the line after nightfall.

WANT TO KEEP COAL STOCK.

Some of the Pennsylvania Employes Give It to Their Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Officers and employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, who own coal and other industrial stocks, have taken steps to resist the recommendation of the Directors' Investigating Committee that they dispose of their holdings at once. To evade the order, several have transferred their holdings to members of their families.

A report was current to-day that blocks of coal stocks will be thrown on the market during the Summer by officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad in small quantities in order that the prices shall not be affected. When the board resumes its sessions in September it is planned to have every executive officer free from stock influence.

President Cassatt will go to Bar Harbor, Me., on Thursday. He expects to remain there until September.

POISONED BY POTTED HAM.

Grocerymen of Morristown, N. J., Are Accused of Relabeling Canned Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 3.—After eating potted ham bought at a local grocery store, Mrs. Frederick C. Gallagher of Harrison Street is suffering from ptomaine poisoning, and her condition is critical. Mrs. Gallagher purchased the can of ham yesterday. On opening it she noticed that the surface of the meat was green and scraped the mold off with a knife. She and her husband ate heartily of the meat last night, spreading it upon bread. Several hours afterward she was taken violently ill. Dr. Anna L. Alaban was called, and upon learning what Mrs. Gallagher had eaten pronounced her case one of ptomaine poisoning.

The local Health Board has been notified of the case, and it is likely an investigation will be made. A number of complaints have been made of late of the bad condition of meat sold by local butchers, and also of the poor quality of canned goods carried by the grocerymen. It is said that in many instances canned goods which have been in the stores for years are relabeled and passed for fresh goods.

Zulus Lose 350 in Another Fight.

DURBAN, Natal, July 3.—Further fighting between the rebel natives and the British columns occurred to-day. The latter came in contact with the enemy's vanguard, killing 350 men, but the main Zulu force, numbering 8,000, is still at large.

Equisax Ginger Champagne. Positively finest Beverage.—Adv.

WHITE MUCH MALIGNED, DETECTIVES DECLARE

Kept Out of Traps Laid for Him, One of Them Says.

A DENIAL BY MRS. THAW

Says She Has Said Nothing About Her Marriage—Olcott Busy Near the Architect's Studio.

That Stanford White was a much-maligned man and that there was not a single instance in which he was guilty of improper conduct with women between March 1, 1905, and the time of his death was the testimony offered yesterday by John E. McKenna, head of the detective agency employed by Harry Kendall Thaw to track the architect.

McKenna was one of the first witnesses examined yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Garvan. When he reached the Criminal Courts Building he had with him copies of the reports made by his agency to Thaw. These reports were turned over to Mr. Garvan, and will, beyond doubt, be used when the Thaw case comes to trial.

The testimony of McKenna is regarded by the State as being of great importance. It corroborates in every essential detail the story told by Paul L. Bergoff, the detective employed by White to shadow the men in Thaw's party. Bergoff said before he was called on to give his statement before the Assistant District Attorney that he was ready to go on the witness stand and prove that White was not the kind of man he has been painted.

"Every kind of trap was laid for Mr. White," said the detective. "Some of them were baited with young girls. In every instance Mr. White regarded the lures as annoyances rather than temptations. All this will be substantiated when the case comes to trial."

I. W. Rorke, ex-Superintendent of the business conducted by McKenna under the name of the Greater New York Detective Agency, was examined further by Mr. Garvan. Rorke is authority for the statement that Thaw was unfairly dealt with, and that although there were instances in which White could have been detected redhanded in violations of the law Thaw was never notified.

Think Rorke Has a Grievance.

Rorke is regarded by the District Attorney's office as a man with a grievance. So far no witness has been discovered to bear out his charges of disloyalty on the part of the McKenna people, and Assistant District Attorney Garvan is not banking a great deal upon what the man has told him.

Thaw paid large sums of money to McKenna. For almost a year and a half he gave from $40 to $60 a day to keep the architect under surveillance. This amount included the salaries of the men furnished by McKenna and their expenses. Whenever their reports went into details they were turned over to Anthony Comstock, the head of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Not once, according to Comstock, was sufficient evidence forthcoming to justify legal action.

Other detectives than McKenna were examined yesterday. They were all employes of the Greater New York concern, and all of them denied the story of Rorke that there had been any disposition to keep the truth away from Thaw. They agreed that it had been impossible for them to get any evidence of wrongdoing on White's part.

Richard Mansfield White, brother of Stanford White, conferred yesterday with Allen W. Evarts, the lawyer of the White family, on the work of attempting to disprove the stories which have been circulated regarding the character of the murdered man. It is reported that he directed steps to investigate the life of Evelyn Nesbit before she became Mrs. Thaw, and that this investigation will cover the period before the arrival of the girl in New York.

"I am not a rich man," said Mr. White. "I am merely in fairly comfortable circumstances, and I have my own family to look out for. Any statement that I am in New York to avenge the death of my brother is without foundation. All I want is to see justice done. I expect to stay right here until after Thaw's trial. We of the family have every confidence in Mr. Jerome's ability to bring out the truth.

"Of course, I have seen the stories circulated regarding my dead brother. I have lived 3,000 miles away from him for twenty years, and have not seen him for eight years. I know, however, that he was a good husband and a kind, indulgent father. I believe that he was a good man in every way."

The Trial in October.

The attorneys for Harry Thaw are growing more reticent as time goes on. It had been expected that when the time came to amend his plea yesterday there might be some motion for an early trial. Ex-Judge Olcott had been quoted as saying that he would move the earliest trial possible, on the ground that a Summer in the Tombs would kill his client. There was no motion forthcoming yesterday, however. The plea of not guilty was allowed to stand, and Thaw did not even appear in court. Mr. Olcott said last night that he had said nothing about an early trial to relieve his client; that he had had a conference with Mr. Jerome, and that the trial would come in October. Mr. Olcott added, with apparent satisfaction, that he had received a cablegram from Mrs. William Thaw, the prisoner's mother. He declined to tell what it said.

Ex-Judge Olcott had a conference with Thaw late yesterday afternoon. When he reached the Tombs he was accompanied by a man said to be a Pittsburg attorney. The visitors remained with Thaw in his cell for some time.

When ex-Judge Olcott left the prison he carried away with him about seventy letters which Thaw received yesterday afternoon. Some of these letters had been opened by Thaw and others had been turned over to the lawyer still sealed. Mr. Olcott said that, owing to the great number of letters that Thaw was receiving and the nature of the majority of them, he would have them all turned over to some member of the firm which represented the accused man as chief counsel.

"This will save Mr. Thaw considerable annoyance," said ex-Judge Olcott, "and will enable us, when the occasion arises, to investigate the statements contained in the letters without delay."

A Denial by Mrs. Thaw.

Through her counsel Mrs. Thaw denied yesterday that she had at any time made any statement regarding her marriage.

The denial was the outcome of alleged interviews published yesterday afternoon in which she was quoted as saying that she and Thaw had been married while abroad. In the affidavit made by William Bedford, Thaw's valet, who died on Monday in the Presbyterian Hospital, the statement was made that the first marriage ceremony performed was that solemnized in Pittsburg—the ceremony that was announced as a "remarriage."

Mrs. Thaw did not say just when she had married the man now accused of the murder of Stanford White. She simply put herself on record as saying that she had made no statement whatever regarding the ceremony.

The affidavit of Bedford is inadmissable as evidence. It was made when there was no representative of the defense present, and although it was duly sworn to cannot figure in the case. In addition to denying that there had been any marriage abroad, Bedford said that Thaw was not addicted to the use of drugs, and that he had never evinced any signs of insanity. Assistant District Attorney Garvan conceded yesterday that the affidavit was not competent evidence.

The death of Bedford is unquestionably something of a blow to the case of the State. The proof of a marriage in Europe would mean much in the way of establishing Thaw's right to protect the good name of the woman he took as his wife, and the introduction of evidence to the effect that they had lived together as man and wife before the Pittsburg ceremony, as Bedford testified they did, would have just the opposite effect.

Thaw was asleep when his keeper called at his cell yesterday morning. He ordered a hearty breakfast, and seemed to enjoy it. Then he took his usual exercise. After the exercise hour he devoted himself to his mail.

He expected to be taken to General Sessions in the forenoon. When he pleaded not guilty last week the right was reserved by counsel to amend the plea or interpose any motions which might be deemed advisable. But when, at 9:30 o'clock, the prisoners scheduled to make the trip to court were rounded up he was not in the number. He seemed disappointed.

Wife Visits Thaw Again.

Mrs. Thaw reached the Tombs at 10:20 o'clock, and had to wait ten minutes before she was permitted to go to her husband's cell. She spent more than an hour with him. As she was leaving the prison she entered a general denial to any and all interviews purporting to have been had with her since the arrest of her husband for the murder of Stanford White, saying that she had talked to absolutely no one. The largest crowd since her first visit to the Tombs had assembled to witness her departure, and it was necessary to call out the reserves of the Elizabeth Street Police Station to clear the way to her cab.

Under the prison rules visitors are not admitted on a legal holiday, so Thaw will probably be alone until to-morrow. He will not be allowed to take outdoor exercise, but will be kept within the corridors. Ex-Judge Olcott said that he would try to obtain permission for Mrs. Thaw to visit his client despite the rules, but he admitted that it was very difficult to get a special pass.

Either Ex-Judge Olcott or his associate, Terence J. McManus, will visit Thaw to-day for a short conference and to get his mail. In several letters offers have been received from would-be jurymen who said they "would be willing to vote right" and "leave the question of remuneration to Mr. Thaw's lawyers." One man wrote that he was a Westerner, but that in case he was chosen as a juror he could easily establish the necessary residence in New York.

The statement that counsel for the defense had got the ring of strange workmanship which was taken off Stanford White's finger after his murder was denied yesterday in positive terms. The ring is now in the possession of Mrs. White.

Did Miss Nesbit Sue.

District Attorney Jerome had no new light to throw on the Thaw case yesterday. He will be in Lakeville to-day. Assistant District Attorney Garvan will also be out of the city. When he returns he will make special efforts to run down a story which has reached him regarding a civil action instituted by Evelyn Nesbit against the man she married later. This story, which has been very persistent, seemed impossible of verification yesterday. The suit never came to trial, and the complaint was never filed. It is said that Mr. Garvan knows the attorney who represented Miss Nesbit, and that he will be subpoenaed.

It is also said—although there is no authority for the statement—that it was on Stanford White's advice that this suit was brought, and that the knowledge of this did much to fan the flame of Thaw's enmity.

Ex-Judge Olcott visited the Madison Square Garden roof last night. There he talked with several employes of the building. He declined to say what they talked about. It was said, however, that he questioned the employes closely as to the habits of White while in his studio in the tower and as to his visitors.

Before he left the roof garden Mr. Olcott also held a conversation with a woman connected with the company. He said later that he had learned some interesting facts from her.

MRS. THAW IGNORANT WHEN ALL OTHERS KNEW

Wireless Message Telling of Murder Kept Quiet on Liner.

INFORMED AT EARL'S HOME

Carefully Guarded, She Is Taken to Her Daughter—Bears Up Well Under Shock.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 3.—Not until Mrs. William Thaw, the mother of Harry Thaw, had entered the secluded haven of a hospitable home in London to-day, after arriving on the liner Minneapolis, did she learn that her son was in a cell in the Tombs, charged with the murder of Stanford White, the architect.

The Minneapolis reached Tilbury just before noon to-day several hours behind the time she was expected to arrive. The boat was met down the river by a tug conveying the Earl of Yarmouth and Blair Thaw, Harry's half-brother. When the liner reached her dock Mrs. Thaw and her niece, Miss Copley, were seen on the hurricane deck talking to young Mr. Thaw and the Earl of Yarmouth.

It was apparent from Mrs. Thaw's demeanor that the news of the shooting had not been communicated to her. It was subsequently learned, however, that it was by the merest chance that she had not become advised of it on the voyage. The news was received by wireless when the Minneapolis was off Cape Cod, and was posted on the bulletin board. Had it remained posted Mrs. Thaw would undoubtedly have seen it, but the Captain soon ordered it taken down. He then told Miss Copley the news, but she kept it to herself, and also took pains that her aunt should hear nothing of it from other passengers, who of course had read the bulletin.

In the best of spirits Mrs. Thaw left the ship with her niece. She was chatting freely with her relatives when she entered the special compartment reserved on the boat train to St. Pancras. The train arrived there at 1:15 o'clock. At the station the Earl of Yarmouth had a very trying time, having to see to safety two cab loads of baggage and at the same time fearing to leave his mother-in-law lest in some way she should hear the news indirectly, possibly through the condolences of campanions.

The Earl found time, however, to whisper an aside to reporters and correspondents.

"I am thankful," he said, "that Mrs. Thaw does not know anything about it yet. Don't ask any questions, and for Heaven's sake don't attempt to speak to her. We shall tell her all when we get home. At present no plans at all have been made."

When the baggage had been cared for the Earl escorted the party to a cab, and they were driven to 52 Berkeley Square, the residence of Mr. Montrose, a close friend of the Earl. Soon after they reached the house they were joined by Lady Yarmouth, who after a time told her mother the story of the murder. The Earl said to-night that Mrs. Thaw had borne the shock of the news with wonderful courage and self-control. It has not been decided yet what she will do, but it is probable that she will return to New York in a few days to comfort her son and aid him in his fight for his life.

BIG FIRE IN HAMBURG.

St. Michael's Church and Many Buildings Go—20 Persons Missing.

HAMBURG, July 3.—St. Michael's Church, one of the most interesting buildings in Hamburg, was destroyed this afternoon by fire, which started in the steeple, where workmen were repairing the clock, and is supposed to have been due to carelessness. The flames spread rapidly, and the steeple, which was 426 feet high, fell in less than forty minutes from the time the fire started.

Dr. Brinkmann, Director of the Museum of Art and Industry, with several officials, entered the edifice to save the gold and silver treasures, but only the smaller part of these could be reached.

The flames later attacked houses in Englischeplanke, Boehmken, Venusberg, and Muehlen Streets. The Schaarmarkt, which was a wooden building, burned rapidly. A small Baptist church also was destroyed. In all twelve buildings were entirely destroyed, while more than twenty roofs or upper stories were burned.

Twenty persons are missing. The fire watchman who lived in the steeple sounded the electric alarm, but his retreat was cut off. Three workmen who were repairing the clock also perished, and thirty firemen were wounded, two of them dangerously.

The people of Hamburg deeply regret the loss of the church, which was one of the most prominent objects in the general view of the city. The roof, which was of copper, which long ago had turned green through oxidization, was the largest in Hamburg without supporting pillars. All State religious functions were held in the church.

ENGINEER'S FATAL LEAP.

About to Strike a Trolley Car He Jumps, After Reversing.

When about to strike a trolley car filled with passengers, Edward Harris of Brewsters, N. Y., a freight engineer on the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad, jumped from his engine and was instantly killed last night.

A Tuckahoe trolley car, in charge of Motorman George Davis, was crossing the Putnam tracks at the Nepperhan station at 6 o'clock, when the trolley pole came off. The car, which was filled with passengers returning to Yonkers, was stalled in the middle of the tracks. Just at this moment a freight train, with Harris at the lever, sped around a curve less than 200 feet away.

Harris evidently saw that if the car did not get headway the engine would be sure to hit it, so, shutting off steam, he jumped. He struck on his head, breaking his neck and crushing his skull. He landed fifty feet from the trolley car. The trolley pole had been placed back on the wire, however, and the car just barely cleared the tracks as the freight rushed by. The fireman, Irving Paddock, brought the train to a standstill, and later took it north, by permission of Coroner Wiesendanger.

Harris's body was removed to Orilly's morgue. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Longworths Entertained In London.

LONDON, July 3.—Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave a luncheon party at Dorchester House to-day for Congressman and Mrs. Longworth, who met the Austrian Ambassador, Count von Mensdorff, and Ladies Curzon and Suffolk and Sir Cecil and Lady Spring-Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were the guests at dinner this evening of Mrs. Herbert Chamberlain to meet Princess Louise, the Dutchess of Argyll, daughter of the late Queen Victoria.

1 Death, 6 Prostrations from Heat.

The highest temperature recorded by the thermometer yesterday was 83 degrees, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Then a sudden, but brief, thunderstorm made it drop to 75, and conditions afterward were favorable. One man was reported as having died from the heat in Manhattan and six persons, three men, two women, and a boy, were prostrated.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix Is Much Better.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Rev. Dr. E. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, New York, who has been ill in his apartments at the Hotel Somerset, was said to be much improved to-day. He plans to leave for a Summer resort near New York within a few days. Dr. Dix contracted a cold after attending Harvard's class day exercises.

HE WOULDN'T G'WAN.

Mr. Fuchs, Visiting Where He Pleases, Is Arrested Therefor.

Emil Fuchs, a former Deputy Attorney General under Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, was locked up in the Tenderloin Station yesterday afternoon because he persisted in going into a house in West Fifteenth Street after a policeman detailed there had warned him that it was a suspected poolroom.

Daniel Beehan was the policeman. He said that Mr. Fuchs came out of the house and he (Beehan) stopped him and explained its suspected character. Mr. Fuchs, he said, at once turned around and re-entered the house. The next time Fuchs came out, Beehan said he "had some words" with him. Mr. Fuchs, after that, persisted in standing in front of the house and going in and coming out. So Beehan arrested him.

According to Mr. Fuchs, the policeman came over to him and said:

"G'wan, beat it while yer shoes are good."

Mr. Fuchs said he remarked that he was not used to being addressed in that manner, whereupon the policeman took him to the station. He is charged with disorderly conduct.

Mr. Fuchs declared that business took him to the house. On the trip to the station he met Job E. Hedges, the former Magistrate, who soon had him bailed out.

A SHORT-LIVED STRIKE.

Employers Settle Differences with Carpenters In Two Hours.

The shortest-lived strike of carpenters on record, involving about 8,000 men working for independent employers, was reported yesterday by Daniel Featherson, Secretary of the Greater New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. When the advance in wages from $4.50 to $4.80 a day granted by the Master Carpenters' Association to the carpenters in Manhattan went into effect on Monday the officers of the Brotherhood felt so sure that the independent master carpenters would at once grant the demand that they announced there would be no strike.

They were mistaken, however, as nearly all of the independent employers refused the demands, and the strike was called. It lasted only two hours, as by that time all the independent employers, on account of the demand for carpenters, effected a settlement. The demand for carpenters at present is said to be chiefly due to the large number of frame buildings which are being put up in the suburbs in anticipation of rapid transit.

WATER OUT, SAYS SHAILER.

Work on Flooded Section of Belmont Tunnel to be Resumed To-morrow.

Chief Engineer Robert Shailer said yesterday that the water had been entirely forced out of that part of the Belmont tunnel under the East River invaded by it on Monday morning, and that everything would be ready to go on with the work again there by Thursday.

"We look for that sort of a thing," said Mr. Shailer. "It is about half of our work. One half is to push the work ahead; the other half is constant preparation for just such an emergency. There would have been something to criticise us for if we had lost any one of our workmen, but all got out safely, and there were thirty of us.

"Digging a tunnel is not the same as digging a trench in the street. Water never sleeps. It is always there and restless. The accident can be likened to a ship. Some water got into one of our compartments. The rest of the ship was all right. We got busy this morning forcing the water out.

"The rock above the spot where we were working had flaws, and the water got in through one of the fissures."

CRITICISED LAWYER'S FEE.

Court Said Jersey Attorney's Stock Holdings Were a Fraud.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Newark, yesterday, signed an order to show cause why a custodian should not be appointed to take possession of the property of the International Dynelectron Company, a $25,000,000 concern at 355 Mulberry Street, Newark, and appointed Patrick J. Dolan temporary custodian pending the final disposition of the case.

The application was made by Michael J. Tansey, a Newark lawyer, who said he held 3,000 shares of the company's stock at a par value of $100, for legal services.

"Then your services to the company were worth $300,000?" asked the court.

The complainant attempted to explain his connection with the affair, but was interrupted by the Vice Chancellor, who said:

"Yes, I understand, but I am down on that sort of business. It is a patent fraud on everybody, and you know it."

The International Dynelectron Company absorbed the Dynelectron Company about a year ago.

CUMMINS REJECTS OFFER.

Iowa Governor Will Not Have Cortelyou for Arbitrator.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 3.—In answering the proposal of George D. Perkins that Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee arbitrate the differences between himself and Gov. Cummins, the latter to-day said there was nothing to arbitrate. The Governor declares that candidates for other offices have a right to be considered in any plan to settle annoying contests.

The Governor asserts most of the Perkins contests are groundless, and that he, Cummins, has already fifty votes more than a majority in the convention.

Perkins to-night expressed regret that the Governor should have declined the arbitration proposal.

CARS CRASH IN RUSH HOUR.

Woman Thrown Off—All the Passengers Badly Frightened.

Two trolley cars collided at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street in the rush hour last evening, and one passenger was injured. She was Mrs Rosie Eckstein, 57 years old, of 95 East Tenth Street. Mrs. Eckstein was thrown from the car into the street and her skull was probably fractured. The other passengers were much excited.

The Fourteenth Street car, loaded with passengers, rammed a Second Avenue car in the centre. Many of the Second Avenue passengers jumped to the street. Neither of the cars was hurt, and both continued on their way several minutes after the collision. Mrs. Eckstein was taken home in a cab.

If You Wish to Retire from business this Company will assume the management of your estate.

The Trust Company of America
135 Broadway, New York
Branches { 26 Wall Street, New York
25 Gresham St., London, E. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR ARIZONA'S ASSENT

Urges Upon the Territory the Advantages of Statehood.

CHANCE NOT SOON AGAIN

And Then, In His Judgment, Not on Terms Other Than Now Are Presented.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCSON, Ariz., July 3.—The following letter from President Roosevelt was received to-day:

The White House,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1906.

Dr. Mark A. Rogers, Secretary of the Arizona Statehood Association, Tucson, Arizona.

My earnest hope is that the people of the Territory of Arizona, in their wisdom, will decide to enter the Union as part of the great State of Arizona. No man can foretell what will happen in future; but it is my belief that if the people of Arizona let this chance go by they will have to wait very many years before the chance again offers itself, and even then it will very probably be only upon the present terms—that is upon the condition of being joined with New Mexico.

If the people of Arizona come in now they will achieve what every self-respecting American ought to wish to achieve, that is the right of self-government.

If they refuse what is proffered them—and what, in my opinion, is proffered upon the only proper and permissible terms—they condemn themselves to an indefinite continuance of a condition of tutelage.

I have a peculiar affection for the people of the four Territories which, under the act of Congress I have just signed, now have the opportunity to enter as two States into our Federal union. These Territories are filled with men and women of the stamp for which I grew to feel so hearty a regard and respect during the years that I myself lived and worked on the great plains and in the Rocky Mountains.

It was in these four Territories that I raised the regiment with which I took part in the Cuban campaign. Assuredly I would not, under these circumstances, advise the people of these Territories to do anything that I considered to be against either their moral or their material well-being. I feel that for them now to refuse to come into the Union as States would be, with the best, mere folly.

Very wisely, the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and, I believe, the people of New Mexico also, have abandoned an attitude which forbade their thus assuming the great privileges and responsibilities of full American citizenship. I cannot too heartily explain my hope that the people of Arizona, exercising their sober second thought, will come to look at the matter in the same light. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

AFTER TOBACCO SELLERS.

Ocean Grove Bound to Have None of That Sort of Sin.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 3.—Vice President Aaron E. Ballard, the venerable but strenuous head of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, is after hotel men and others, who, despite the cast-iron rule forbidding the sale of cigars within the fenced-in resort, have boldly violated that edict in the past.

This morning Dr. Ballard prepared a circular letter, directed to the suspects, calling attention to the fact that the sale of tobacco was not permitted in Ocean Grove, and warning those who broke the rule hereafter that they must cease doing business in the territory controlled by the association. The circulars were distributed to-day, and resulted in increased sales for the cigar stores in Asbury Park, where tobacco, but not rum, can be sold with impunity.

DR. SALMON TO URUGUAY.

He Will Try to Restore That Country's Live Cattle Trade in Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has been advised by the Uruguayan Government of the acceptance of his offer to organize a Bureau of Animal Industry for that Government, at a salary of $6,000 and with his living expenses paid.

Dr. Salmon was offered the position nearly a year ago, but the Uruguayan Government wanted to pay $8,000 a year. The contract just closed had been under consideration ever since. He will start for South America about Dec. 1.

Europe has established a quarantine against live cattle from Uruguay, and the Government looks to Dr. Salmon to restore its foreign market.

BRADLEY OUT OF THE POSTAL

He Will Be Succeeded as Vice President by G. C. Ward.

E. C. Bradley, Vice President and Director of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, tendered his resignation at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee, thereby closing a fifteen years connection with the company. He gave as a reason for his resignation pressure of other business.

George C. Ward, Third Vice President, was elected Second Vice President, to succeed Mr. Bradley. Charles C. Adams, Fourth Vice President, was made Third Vice President, and Charles P. Bruch, Assistant General Manager and Assistant Secretary, was made Fourth Vice President. Thomas E. Fleming was appointed Assistant Secretary.

MAID HID STOLEN JEWELS.

Detectives Found Gems in Her Trunk While She Was at Church.

Because Ellen Dooley, a maid in the employ of David Sands, a banker of 134 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, could not resist the temptation to steal jewelry, she was sent to the Women's Reformatory at Bedford yesterday by Judge Van Auken in Mount Vernon.

While the girl was at church Sunday night Detectives Cody and Scott, who were investigating the theft of Mrs. Sands's jewelry, searched her room and found the stolen articles, amounting, it is said, to several thousand dollars, hidden in her trunk. The maid at first denied taking it, but later confessed to the robbery.

CITY BREVITIES.

There will be concerts at 8 o'clock this evening in Abingdon Square Park (John F. Merrick's band) and in Mulberry Bend Park (Otto G. Fennoyer's band.)

The Rockmen and Excavators' Union, which has a membership of 30,000, began work yesterday under a new wage scale by which its members receive $2.47 a day for rockmen and $1.75 for the excavators.

At least 100 applications for first citizenship papers and 50 for full papers were received yesterday in this city in advance of the new naturalization law, which goes into effect Sept. 29.

Despondent over the death of her husband, Mrs. Louise Kuhn of 170 St. Ann's Avenue committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. She had once been prosperous, but had lost her money.

BRYAN NOW IN LONDON; NOT A CANDIDATE—YET

Continued from Page 1.

sailed with Col. Wetmore to-day, but has decided to go back West. Stone's opposition to Folk arises out of the fact that the Governor killed the Stone machine in Missouri.

Another of Bryan's alleged communications concerning his reception was shown yesterday by one of the men who is getting up the function here—that is, a copy of it was shown, but it was not said when it was received or to whom it was addressed. The copy reads as follows:

First of all, as I expect to continue the fight against the trusts' domination in politics, I do not want any man prominently identified with objectionable corporations to be identified with the proposed reception.

Secondly, I prefer that the reception be neither extensive nor expensive. I would be glad to meet my friends, but as I believe in Jeffersonian simplicity, the plainer, simpler, and more inexpensive the reception can be made the more I should enjoy it.

Thirdly, I would request that all who wish may join in the reception, and that it in no sense be made a factional affair, whether it be considered in the light of a Democratic or a non-partisan movement.

The Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League admits that it does not know exactly, in view of the various differences that have arisen, just what shape the reception will take.

BRYAN ON FIRST BALLOT.

And Elected, Too, Says Williams, the Democratic House Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3.—Congressman John Sharp Williams, leader of the House Democrats, en route to his home in Yazoo City, Miss., said to-day that, in his opinion, formed from all the sources from which he could gather expressions, William Jennings Bryan would not only be the next Presidential nominee of the Democratic Party, but he would be named on the first ballot and elected.

Mr. Williams says Mr. Bryan has practically no opposition now, and he does not expect the development of any in the two years to come.

NORTH CAROLINA FOR BRYAN.

Democrats Indorse Him for President After a Lively Debate.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 3.—The Democratic State Convention indorsed to-day William J. Bryan for President and ex-Gov. Charles B. Aycock of this State for Vice President.

The resolution of indorsement caused a discussion that at times verged on bitterness, and a roll call was demanded. The resolution was, however, adopted by a decisive majority.

The only State officer to be nominated was the Chairman of the Corporation Commission, Franklin McNeil, the present incumbent, was renominated by a large majority.

TO INDICT INSURANCE MEN.

San Francisco Grand Jury Hears of False Reports and Photographs.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The Grand Jury has had several insurance frauds called to its attention and several agents are slated for indictment. The wholesale preparation of false reports and photographs is alleged, and dishonest companies are taking advantage of these to dodge their liabilities.

A merchant who has his place insured for $350,000 went into the office of one company to-day and asked why no attention had been paid to his proof of loss.

"Your place collapsed from earthquake," he was told by the agent. "We have a sworn report to that effect and photographs to back it up."

"I was in the store fighting the fire all day Thursday," replied the merchant, "and have plenty of testimony that the building was unharmed. In fact, we had the fire all out; but flames came up Sansome Street, and our place caught fire from the old Brooklyn Hotel later on."

HIT AN AUTO, THEN FLED.

Passengers Compelled Motorman to Return to Injured Brooklyn Men.

A Thirty-ninth Street (Brooklyn) trolley car on the way to Coney Island last night struck an automobile containing four prominent Brooklynites, at Eighteenth and Gravesend Avenues. Arthur K. Sage of 1,437 Thirty-seventh Street, of the firm of Sage Brothers, contractors, was pitched out on his head. It is feared that his skull was fractured. He was taken to his home under the care of Dr. Livingston, who came in an ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital. The other three in the machine were B. B. Sage, S. Bishop Marks, and a Mr. Jennings. They got a bad shaking up.

The motorman caused much excitement by putting his car to its very highest speed immediately after the collision. Some of the passengers on the front seat were indignant that he should have made no attempt to stop his car long enough at least to ascertain the injuries of those who had been thrown from the automobile. They called upon the motorman to stop, and when he refused, a half dozen jumped on him and, with threats, compelled him to reverse the power and run back to Eighteenth Avenue.

There a policeman from the Parkville Station made an investigation, but did not arrest anybody.

SARATOGA LIMITED WRECKED.

Train Is Thrown from the Track Near Ballston, but No One Is Hurt.

BALLSTON, N. Y., July 3.—The Saratoga Limited, running between Saratoga and New York, was wrecked here early this morning. Although the train was completely demolished, none of the passengers was injured.

The train left Saratoga at 7:40 o'clock with twenty passengers and a crew of seven men. It was due in New York at 11:30 this morning. At the north end of the village the Schenectady Electric Railway connects with the steam road. The switch tender opened the switch, thinking the express was a local train that should have been side-tracked. When the limited, going at a speed of fifty miles an hour, reached the switch there was a crash and the entire train was thrown from the track. The engine parted from the cars and fell into a ditch.

Engineer Edward Crane and Fireman William Flannery stuck to their posts and were not injured. The four palace cars followed the track for a few feet and were then overturned. The fact that the engine parted from the train and fell to one side prevented the telescoping of the cars and probably saved a score of lives.

The engineer said afterward that the signals were set properly. It is believed that the switch was turned just before the train reached the junction.

EXPLOSION KILLED CLERK.

Coney Island Druggist's Employe Dies —Soda Tank Blew Up Hard.

Charles Fletcher, the drug clerk, who was injured on Monday night in the explosion of a soda tank at the drug store of Dr. Albert E. Chambers, at Surf Avenue, near West Fifth Street, Coney Island, died yesterday at the Coney Island Emergency Hospital. He was painfully mangled and suffered greatly until his death.

Dr. Chambers and Miss Jennie McDade, a telephone operator, who were badly bruised in the explosion, are out of danger.

The force of the explosion broke the soda tank in two, and sent one of the parts up on the roof of the two-story building in which the drug store is. It was found there yesterday.

The business office in which each worker spends only fifteen minutes a day wanting or hunting for things which should be instantly available wastes every week the cost of a vertical filing outfit large enough to take care of 1000 correspondents.

Library Bureau
Card and filing systems,
316 Broadway

WORSE THAN CHICAGO MEAT.

American Thus Describes American Cigarettes to British Committee.

LONDON, July 3.—Edward Page Gaston of Chicago testified to-day before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Juvenile Smoking that the worst article America sent to Great Britain was the American cigarette.

"It is worse," he said, "than Chicago tinned meat."

Mr. Gaston also warned British legislators against attempts at bribery on the part of the American Tobacco Trust in order to balk unfriendly legislation.

Earl Beauchamp, Chairman of the committee, closely questioned Mr. Gaston regarding the effect of the American laws against the sale of tobacco to minors, and he stated that nearly one-fourth of the population of the United States now benefited through living under anti-cigarette legislation.

The proposed British bill, which probably will receive the indorsement of the House of Lords committee, provides for a fine of $5 for the first offense in supplying tobacco to minors, $10 for a second offense, and the revocation of the offender's license on a third conviction.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Members of the Gaston family have been active in the fight against cigarettes for many years. Edward Page Gaston's sister, Miss Lucy Page Gaston, Superintendent of the Anti-Cigarette League, has conducted a fight against the use and sale of cigarettes for the last fifteen years, and has been instrumental in procuring the passage in different States of a number of acts regulating their use and sale.

OFFICIAL MEAT TESTS BEGIN.

Government Has Broilers Frozen for a Series of Experiments.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, had put into cold storage to-day 150 broilers as the first step in an investigation of the effect of cold storage on food products. Half of the broilers had been drawn. They will be taken out from time to time within the next five or six months and cooked and tested.

The department has completed an investigation of the effect of freezing upon fruit. It has been disclosed that cold storage improves all kinds of fruit for the first four or five months, but that when the fruit reaches perfection it deteriorates rapidly. Dr. Wiley believes he can secure just as accurate information regarding meat and other food products.

The Departments of Agriculture, the Treasury, and Commerce and Labor will soon appoint representatives to draft regulations for the operation of the new pure food law, which will go into effect on Jan. 1 next. An appropriation for its enforcement will be asked when Congress convenes next December.

A RIVERSIDE HULLABALLO.

Mr. Bernhardt's Hat and a Pistol Went Off This Morning.

Cries of "Murder! Police!" aroused those living near the foot of West Eighty-fourth Street, between 1:05 and 1:12 o'clock this morning. Those who looked out of their windows saw a man rushing out from the shadow of a tree on Riverside Avenue. To a policeman the stranger said he had been strolling along when three tramps who came up from the New York Central tracks asked him for a nickel. He had fled, shouting, and had lost his hat. The policeman, with others, went down the steep embankment. Soon a shot was heard, increasing the excitement.

The man who was asked for the nickel said he was C. B. Bernhardt of 312 West Seventy-third Street. He didn't fire the shot and had no pistol. The policemen coming back up the hill said they hadn't fired it.

Mr. Hardy of 116 Riverside Avenue telephoned news of the holdup to Headquarters, which detailed several plain-clothes men from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Mr. Bernhardt went home with his valuables intact. At 1:54 o'clock this morning the detectives were still investigating and the neighborhood had resumed its Fourth of July slumbers.

JUMPED FROM BURNING CAR.

Passengers Hurt While Escaping Flames from a Fuse.

With a loud report the fuse in the motor box of a south-bound Columbus Avenue car burned out at Sixtieth Street last night, and in an instant a sheet of flame enveloped the front platform, driving the motorman, John Lawler, of 1,725 Columbus Avenue, from his post.

As the motorman retreated, the passengers, panic-stricken, jumped from their seats. The car with its front platform ablaze sped on. At Fifty-ninth Street a policeman swung to the running board and quieted the passengers, while the motorman, disregarding the flames, applied the brake and shut off the current.

Some of the passengers suffered from bruises. After a short delay the disabled car was pushed to the barns.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:15 A. M.—227 Eldridge Street; Morris Hyman; damage, $5.

12:20 A. M.—105 Forsyth Street; M. Schneider; damage, $500.

4:30 A. M.—231 West Sixty-second Street; Samuel Rosen; damage trifling.

5:50 A. M.—60 Canal Street; Samuel Rosenthal; damage slight.

9:25 A. M.—902 to 910 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $50.

10:55 A. M.—554 West Fiftieth Street; Helen Bell; damage, $10.

11:45 A. M.—2,215 Fifth Avenue; Henry Boehringer; damage slight.

12:55 P. M.—29 Broad Street; J. Hellman; damage, $1,000.

1:55 P. M.—37 Crosby Street; John Rolando; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—2,107 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry Allen; damage, $200.

4:15 P. M.—526 West Thirty-second Street; Commercial Twine Company; damage trifling.

5:35 P. M.—411 East Fiftieth Street; Sidney Meyer; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—9 Oliver Street; J. A. Darvey; demage, $300.

7:35 P. M.—20 Bleecker Street; Budavin & Weiner; damage, $500.

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SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

INDEPENDENCE Day has come and we are celebrating along with the thousands whom we have fitted out with good things to wear.

If you are wearing a Brokaw Suit to-day you are in a position to hold up your head and march in the front rank of the procession.

Accept Brokaw's wishes for a "Glorious Fourth" and many glorious days hereafter.

Our store is closed to-day. To-morrow the doors will swing open to all men and boys who seek good clothing.

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Great White Sale
Summer Waists
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All our other products are prepared with the same care. Sold by all first-class dealers. Send 15 cents for sample can.

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IF YOU ARE DEAF
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Pond's Extract Soap

More than mere soap. It is the purest soap *plus* Pond's Extract. It cleanses, heals, soothes, stimulates, nourishes. Nature's best aid to Beauty Culture.

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Literary Companion and Reader Wanted.—University man preferred; gentlemanly, cultivated, and conversational; one with a wide knowledge of and taste for books and interested in events; a good rider desirable; must be unmarried; liberal salary. L. C., Box 131 Times Downtown.

MUST DISPERSE DUMA OR GRANT ITS DEMAND

Czar Faces Choice of Parliamentary Ministry or Coup d'Etat.

CRISIS SUDDENLY RIPENS

Faint Hope Apparently of Settlement Favorable to Lower House—Striking Peasants Cut Wires.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—Information from half a dozen trustworthy sources confirms my statement that an all-important decision for or against a Parliamentary administration must be expected in the next few days. Perhaps the rumors that 25 per cent. of the army cannot be trusted and that the officers of the Guards threaten to resign en masse may afford the explanation of the sudden ripening of the crisis.

Whether these rumors are true or not I cannot say, but repeating the words of a well-informed personage, I do not hesitate to declare that we are on the eve of decisive events. A straw may turn the scale either toward concession or reaction. It is clearly realized at Peterhof that half-way concessions are no longer possible, and that it is equally impossible to maintain the present situation. Either the Duma must have its own Ministry or be dispersed. A Constitutional Government or a coup d'état are the only alternatives now contemplated.

Some persons acquainted with the habits and thought prevailing at Peterhof say that yesterday's scene in the Duma is likely to give the Ministry a fresh lease of life. The Retch insinuates that Pavloff was expressly delegated in the hope of provoking an uproar. The Cabinet to-day held a special meeting to decide respecting the future. There appears but faint hope of a settlement favorable to the Duma. Indeed, I am told on good authority that the Czar said to a high personage that a Parliamentary Government was out of the question, but whether these words represent his Majesty's fixed purpose I am unprepared to say.

According to another version a conflict between the partisans of a coup d'état and those who advocate concession to the Duma ended in a compromise, the former agreeing that all appointments should be non-partisan, the Ministry to include members of both houses and other public men who have not compromised themselves. This concession is said to be based on the firm belief that such a Ministry would be rejected by the Duma and that the way would then become easy to unqualified reaction.

Telegrams from the provinces report that the peasants are cutting telegraph and telephone wires and that the agrarian strike has spread throughout Poltawa.

MIDNIGHT CABINET COUNCIL.

Mixed Ministry Under Yermoloff or Shipoff Talked Of.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, July 4.—A meeting of the Cabinet called by Premier Goremykin after his return from his visit to Emperor Nicholas at Peterhof began at 10:30 o'clock last night, the Ministers having been unable to assemble during the day, and continued until late into the night.

No authoritative announcement of the reason for the calling of this extraordinary midnight conference or its decisions is obtainable at this moment, but there is little doubt it was connected with the change in the Ministry, though individual Ministers declined to admit that explanation.

Hints dropped by Constitutional Democratic leaders indicate that overtures for their participation in a Ministry at the present stage have to do with a mixed Cabinet under the leadership of former Minister of Agriculture Yermoloff. This, however, is regarded as utterly impossible, their unvarying answer up to the present time having been that nothing but a Parliamentary and responsible Ministry under a Constitutional Democratic Premier will suffice; but there are strong grounds to believe that the Constitutional Democrats in spite of their protestations will participate in a Ministry under Ivan Shipoff, former Minister of Finance, if the latter can be induced to accept the Premiership.

M. Yermoloff is quoted as saying yesterday that he already had been invited by the Emperor to form a Cabinet, and that it was possible he or former Minister of Commerce Timiriazeff would be the next Premier if the Emperor declined to make a full surrender to the Constitutional Democratic pretensions.

GOVERNMENT AGRARIAN BILL.

Provides Distribution of Land to Peasants Who Have Not Enough.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—The Government's Agrarian Bill has finally been approved, introduced in the lower house of Parliament, and published in The Official Messenger, accompanied by a sort of proclamation to the peasants glorifying the Emperor's constant solicitude for them.

As finally submitted, the Government solution makes the following propositions:

First—To distribute upon "favorable terms" all the arable land in European Russia to the peasants who have not sufficient land.

Second—To purchase for the account of the State the land which private owners are willing to sell.

Third—To sell such lands to the peasants on reasonable terms, even if this involves the assumption by the State of the difference in the cost and the selling price.

Fourth—To establish the principle that new as well as old peasants' lands are not salable to persons not belonging to the peasant class, besides exempting the land from seizure for debt.

Fifth—To assist immigrants to reach Siberia and Central Asia, and to help them in installing themselves there not only by allotments of land, but by the building of Government roads.

Sixth—To make arrangements for the sale of the lands the immigrants leave behind them for the benefit of these immigrants, the rigorous improvement of agriculture, correcting the inequalities in plots of land, &c., and the right of the distribution of the lands severally where desired.

The trial of M. Krustaleff, President of the Executive Committee of the Workmen's Council, and fifty-two members of the Workmen's Council on the charge of preparing an armed uprising last Autumn, began here to-day.

The corridors surrounding the court were packed with police and gendarmes, in spite of which the opening of the proceedings was interrupted by the witnesses, who were in a room adjoining the court, singing the "Marseillaise" at the top of their voices. It was only with great difficulty that they were quieted.

ARMY MUTINIES ORGANIZED.

Seal and Documents of Military Revolutionary League Seized.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—All doubt of the existence of an organized military revolutionary league which is inspiring mutinies and uprisings in the army has been set at rest by the discovery of the seal and documents of the league during the search of soldiers attached to staff headquarters at Vilna and detailed to various regiments of the Third Corps.

War Minister Rudiger has ordered strict investigation to be made of all detachments of troops in order to determine the extent of the revolutionary propaganda and the best methods of counteracting it.

Martial law was proclaimed to-day at Odessa on account of the ferment among the troops there.

The Ministry of War has received telegrams to the effect that a serious mutiny has broken out in the second and third battalions of the Tirailleurs and the first railway battalion at Askabad. It originated in the now familiar way of the arrest of soldiers and their comrades demanding their release and the formulation of a list of grievances, including a demand for the removal of officers and their replacement by men from the ranks. The mutineers set the Governor General at defiance. Reinforcements of infantry, Cossacks, and artillery have been dispatched to Askabad from Merv.

Agrarian disorders continue in the central and southern provinces. A desperate encounter took place between the police and a crowd at a public garden in Tulla, and many women and children were among the victims. At Matvievka there was a regular engagement between Cossacks and peasants, in which several persons were killed or wounded.

BIALYSTOK OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Administrative and Parliamentary Versions of the Massacre.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—The administrative and the parliamentary views of the Bialystok excesses were published to-night. The first is the report of Baron Frisch, President of the Council of the Empire, to Minister of the Interior Stolypin, published in the Official Messenger, and the latter the report of the Parliamentary Commission. Though they differ in many important respects they unite in holding certain officials, or at least the inferior police officials, guilty of inciting and participating in the excesses. It is significant that Shiremetieff, Prefect of Police of Bialystok, has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

There is a slight discrepancy in the statements of casualties. According to the report of Baron Frisch 82 were killed, of whom 75 were Jews, and 78 wounded, of whom 60 were Jews, while the property loss is placed at $100,000; whereas the Parliamentary Commission reports 82 Jews and 6 Christians killed, and approximately the same number wounded.

The commission's report gives the details in practically every case of killing, and in eight instances cites the names of soldiers or policemen who murdered one or more Jews, as absolute proof of participation of the military and police. It declares that the pogrom and preliminary events show every evidence of a general, deliberate plan.

LAFAYETTE RELICS SOLD.

Londoner Gets Collection Shown at Chicago World's Fair for $27,000.

LONDON, July 3.—The collection of relics of Gen. Lafayette exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition in 1893 were sold at auction at Christie's to-day for $27,000.

The purchaser was a Londoner, named Jackman, who outbid a competitor representing American interests.

TALKED AND LET A MAN DIE.

Woman Refused to Stop Telephone Gossip for a Doctor Call.

An Orange woman's idle gossip on the weather and other such topics was the means of depriving a man of medical aid which might have saved his life on Monday morning. The members of the family of Gottlieb Bodmer of 78 Day Street, the man who died, do not know who this woman is except that she was using one of the four telephones on their party wire. The woman was so deeply interested in her conversation that she would not allow another person to use the wire to summon the doctor.

Mr. Bodmer, who was a well-known resident of Orange, had been in poor health for some time, and yesterday morning the family noticed a sudden and alarming change for the worse. A member of the family was immediately sent to a neighbor's house, where there was a telephone, to summon a physician. When the receiver was removed from the hook, some one on the party line was talking. After waiting a few minutes the receiver was taken off again. The conversation was still in progress. The person who wanted to call the doctor said to the woman who was telephoning that there was urgent need of the wire for a minute, to call a doctor.

"I can't help it. I have the wire," came back the churlish reply in a rasping feminine voice.

The wire was kept busy so long that it was too late to summon the physician.

TACKLED A CAR BULLY.

Max Huss, Obliging Him with a Little Boxing, Gets Arrested.

Max Huss, a real estate man of 48 Valentine Avenue, Mount Vernon, and Robert Maynicke, an architect of 298 Fifth Avenue, were riding east on a Forty-second Street crosstown car yesterday afternoon. Both carried suitcases. At Fifth Avenue a truck driver got on the car. He kicked Huss's suitcase into a corner. Mr. Huss mildly protested,

"You dudes make me sick," replied the truckman.

When the car had reached Fourth Avenue the truck driver rolled up his sleeves, exhibiting much muscle, and ordered Huss off the car, threatening to beat him to death if he did not go. Huss paid no attention to him at first, but the man persisted, and finally Mr. Huss descended to the sidewalk. So did the truckman.

Both men went at each other, but for all his size the truck driver was like a doll in the shifty Huss's hands. The bully was getting done up when a policeman from the Tenderloin Station came along and gathered both men in.

At the station the truck driver said he was Francis Colligan of 227 East Forty-third Street. His eyes were the worse for the mix-up. Huss was unscratched. Both made charges against each other, so both were locked up.

RIOT IN THE PAY LINE.

Tenderloin Police Reserves Needed at Union Square Subway Office.

Degnon & McLean, the contractors who are putting the ventilation plant in the Subway, employ Italians to do the work. Yesterday they issued a general order to their men to report at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, off Union Square Park, to get their pay.

As early as 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were a hundred men in line. By 6 o'clock a thousand were there. The paymaster, in his little office in Union Square Park, took a look over the line, which extended the length of the park, and thought a few policemen might be needed. He called up the Tenderloin Station and asked that several policemen be detailed to keep the men in order. This was done.

About an hour later a riot call came into the station from Union Square Park. The reserves made quick time getting there. They found that the policemen had been overwhelmed in the fighting and scrimmaging for places at the head of the line. The reserves, however, restored order.

The paymaster was still passing out envelopes at 9 o'clock last night.

MINERS CLASH IN NEVADA.

They're Intrenched Near Carson in a Dispute Over Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

CARSON CITY, Nev., July 3.—A request for reinforcements and ammunition has been sent from the Ramsey mining district, a few miles east of this city, where armed men are intrenched on the mining claims ready to open battle on each other.

The trouble arose over a dispute as to ownership of a ledge of ore sold last week to Goldfield investors. The new district is isolated on the desert. Shots were exchanged last night and early this morning, but it is impossible to learn if anybody was hurt.

Men and arms were sent to Ramsey this morning to protect valuable property owned by persons living in Carson.

THE DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS BY WIRELESS

German Liner Ahead of La Provence at the Lizard.

THE KROONLAND SPOKE BOTH

French Vessel Was Then Gaining on Her Competitor, Which Sailed First.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which, despite the denials of her owners and officers, is said to be racing across the Atlantic with the French liner La Provence as her competitor, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Brow Head, Ireland, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when 140 miles southwest of that point. This would indicate that the big German flier will be the first to pass the Lizard, thus gaining the credit of winning the race so far as getting across first is concerned.

La Provence had not been reported at a late hour last night. It must be remembered, however, that the Deutschland had a start of an hour and a half on the French vessel, and should have been about thirty-nine miles east of Sandy Hook when La Provence passed out into the open sea last Thursday morning. On the last outward passage of the two vessels La Provence reached the Lizard first, and was given the credit of winning the race. The Hamburg-American people, however, declared that La Provence had taken the northern or shorter course, but this was absolutely denied by the officials of the French company.

When the Red Star liner Kroonland, in yesterday from Antwerp, reached her pier, Capt. Doxrud said that on Friday last the Kroonland had communicated with both the Deutschland and La Provence. At that time Capt. Kaempff of the Deutschland said that he was fifty miles ahead of the Frenchman. Capt. Alix of La Provence, however, said that, while the Deutschland was many miles ahead, his vessel was making splendid time and was shortening the distance that separated her and the Deutschland.

The Deutschland should arrive at Plymouth, England, about 6:30 o'clock this morning. La Provence should reach Havre before nightfall. Both liners are crowded to their capacity. Among those on the Deutschland are Mrs. Jerome A. Bonaparte, Miss Julia Marlowe, the actress; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Cramp, Count Taube, L. Vogel, the Swiss Minister to the United States; Commissioner of Internal Revenue John W. Yerkes, and the Countess de Sorgueville.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, and Mme. Jusserand are among those on La Provence. Others on board that vessel are Commander de Faramond, the French Naval Attaché, and Capt. Fournier, the French Military Attaché at Washington; Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, mother of the Congressman, and George von L. Meyer, Jr.

MARRIES THE DEFENDANT.

Mrs. Barnett Adopts That Way of Getting Jockey Gilmore Free.

Mrs. Laura Barnett of Toledo, Ohio, had Robert Gilmore, an ex-jockey of St. Louis, arrested a few days ago, accusing him of taking $5,000 she had given him to wager on the Suburban. She appeared yesterday in the West Side Court and said she had no further desire to prosecute, because she had visited the young man in prison and they had been married in the presence of her attorney, Edward Greenthal.

Having heard this explanation Magistrate Finelite dismissed the case against Gilmore.

Frank L. Hilton Wins in Cortland.

CORTLAND, N. Y., July 3.—After a spirited contest Frank L. Hilton of Truxton was elected Chairman of the Cortland County Republican Committee to-day at the close of the County Convention. Mr. Hilton defeated Henry A. Dickinson, an ex-member of Assembly. The convention nominated F. A. Crosby for member of Assembly and instructed the delegates to vote for John W. Dwight for member of Congress.

TRAIN VICTIMS' BODIES SENT FROM SALISBURY

Some to London, Some to Southampton, on Their Way Here.

CITY FUNERAL FOR DR. KING

Sympathy Cabled to President Roosevelt on Behalf of the Citizens—Injured Doing Well.

SALISBURY, July 3.—The city gave a public funeral to-day to the Rev. Dr. E. L. King of Toronto, one of the victims of Sunday's disaster. All the shops put up their shutters and citizens lined the route to the cathedral, where the first portion of the burial service was read. The Mayor and Corporation marched in the cortège, as well as representatives of the American Line and the Southwestern Railway. Flags were half-masted.

The bodies of all the other victims of the wreck were removed in the course of the day from the waiting room of the railway station, which had been used as a temporary mortuary. Nine of them were sent by train to Southampton, where they will remain at the docks until July 14, when the steamer New York, on which the victims came over on their fateful voyage, will reconvey the bodies to America.

Others have been taken to London preparatory to ultimate transshipment to New York. They are those of John E. McDonald of New York City, C. F. McMeekin of Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Lillias Hurd Waite of New York City, Mrs. Charles W. Elphicke of Evanston, Ill.; Frederick Henry Cossitt of New York City, and Miss M. E. Howieson of New York City. All the friends and surviving relatives of these victoms desire that religious services be held in London before the bodies are shipped home.

W. H. Thompson, who was butler for one of the Vanderbilts, was a native of Newcastle. His body has been sent there for burial. Louis Goeppinger's widow has been found. She resides in London.

A decided improvement was reported this afternoon in the condition of all the injured persons, and it was believed that there was every possibility that they will all recover.

Edward D. Tennant, Member of Parliament for Salisbury, has cabled to President Roosevelt the sympathy of the citizens of Salisbury with the relatives and friends of the victims.

Get a 500-Pound Horse Mackerel.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 3.—Jacob Ockers of Oakdale, L. I., caught in his pound-trap in the ocean at Fire Island yesterday a horse mackerel weighing more than 500 pounds. It required the united strength of six men to subdue the monster and gain his consent to take a land passage for a Manhattan market.

NATIONAL CITIZENS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION. | NATIONAL CITIZENS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION. | NATIONAL CITIZENS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION. | NATIONAL CITIZENS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION. | NATIONAL CITIZENS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

To Mongrels, Tyrants, Slaves and Freemen

I dropped in to inquire how the slaves in your community are getting on these days, and what is being done to support the children of the citizens murdered by the members of the labor trust.

These fatherless children number into several thousand now, and the trust adds quite a few each year, you know. "Don't let's talk about it," some one says.

Lately there has been a decrease in violence owing to public opinion, but the assaults and murders may be expected again when new strikes are inaugurated.

Of course, it's easy to be a coward and shut the eyes, turn a deaf ear, and preserve a "discreet silence" so you won't get the lash and bludgeon of the trust on your own back or invite its "influence" to ruin your business or political chances.

Those are the threats the labor unions hold over the people, you know. But if you could be in the little barely furnished home of the workingman who left the wife and babies in the morning to try and earn a little to feed them, and see the despair of the stricken wife and the pleading children when the bruised and bleeding body of the father was brought in at night, the fruit of the "entertainment committee" of the labor trust, perhaps your inherent humanity might awake and give you a fair look at the appalling slavery all about us—slavery of American free born whites.

Within a moderately short time upwards of twenty thousand of these have been brutally beaten, generally until unconscious, sometimes acid poured down the throat, eyes gouged out, fingers cut off (to prevent further work), bodies thrown into the water, thrust into red-hot furnaces, pushed off buildings, and others placed, while unconscious, on railway tracks for complete "finish of the job." Shooting and clubbing of these poor victims is so common that frequently no mention is made in the papers, for the readers are so used to such items that they cease to have "news value." Is this indictment true? Don't ask the writer for authority, but simply turn to the daily record for the facts.

It seems that the struggle of our still living fellow men seeking to earn bread for their little ones, in the face of the danger to life and limb from the labor trust, excites a sort of lukewarm sympathy among the "better classes," but I am led to inquire how the American people can steel their hearts against the mute appeals of the little children of these murdered fathers, and the widows left to battle alone for their support. Why God permits such things, and how severe will be the punishment for our apathy, He alone knows.

Some readers of this, living in luxury, only know of the misery of their fellow human beings by an occasional cry that escapes, and they never have a close look at the damnable deeds of the common man and his wife and children. But you cannot and must not refuse to help with moral support, at least, your fellows now struggling for relief from the strangling grip of this rapidly grown creature, the tyrannous labor trust. Examine it carefully, head, body, legs, and feet. In localities where it has full sway and complete control, the workmen must join the trust and pay fees each month to support the rulers, or they are not allowed to work and support their families. That starts the slavery: Then perhaps a fine of $10 to $100 is put upon the slave, for some past independence or present infraction of trust "rules." He is ordered to quit work at command, To quit trading at his grocery, meat shop, or other store where he has credit. In many cases the grocer or butcher is "ordered" not to supply food to certain citizens. Other citizens are "ordered" not to buy the favorite hat, shoes, or clothes, because they do not bear the trust trade-mark, the "union label."

You mustn't read your newspaper for it prints some truths not exactly favorable to the labor trust.

You are ordered not to have your horse shod at your blacksmith's for he uses nails made in an independent shop.

You mustn't ride on the street cars for the labor trust expects to break the windows and tip them over.

You are instructed not to have your printing done in any independent shop.

Your public officers are theatened if they award public printing to the lowest bidder if he happens to be under the ban of the "unions."

Some newspapers are so completely tied up by their union printers, stereotypers, and pressmen that they dare not print facts and news not in sympathy with the "unions."

The public officer who endeavors to support his family and refuses to slave for the labor leaders is liable to be beaten unconscious and have his little home and family dynamited.

The public offer who endeavors to maintain peace and support the laws is threatened, and where the trust is strong enough the citizen is not allowed to paint his house, fix his water pipe, lay brick, mix mortar, play in orchestra, clerk in a store, dig trenches, wait on table, drive teams, deliver milk, or work as machinist, blacksmith, moulder, carpenter, painter, typesetter, pressman, cigarmaker, paperhanger, or do any other form of work without permission of the labor trust and paying money to support its leaders. Observe, I say "where the trust is strong enough," and it is daily striving to get "strong enough" in places where it is yet too weak to rule. It even has a hod carriers' union and a "horse leaders'" union to federate with other slaves among the unionized doctors and grand opera singers. The punishment of refractory members or citizens who dare assert their personal rights includes attacks on funeral processions, and at times the hearse is overturned and the poor dead body of a loved mother or child thrown cruelly into the street and the sorrowing mourners viciously attacked and driven from the solemn rites conducted for their loved ones in the last and final farewell.

These are a few of the many indignities and tyrannies heaped upon the common American citizen in this present day slavery of the labor trust, a slavery more widespread and irksome, with more assaults upon citizens, more oppression, more property destroyed, and more murders committed than during the period of negro slavery, which so aroused the human sympathy of a great people, that in the settlement of the question millions of lives and hundreds of millions of property were sacrificed.

All that to free the African while the latter-day slavery manacles the hands of the white free-born American.

Think of the condition under which thousands of our citizens are forced, against their will, to pay money to join the unions, and to obey blindly the orders of the leaders to stop work when told, helpless to earn the little money needed by wife and children for food, clothing, and fuel, helpless to maintain their manhood and self-respect, bowing and crushed until the suicides caused by utter despair has mounted up to an appalling list.

Why don't the people rise in their might and free themselves from this monster, some one inquires?

Let us look at the facts and see. Some years ago there arose a God-given inspiration for the wage earner to better his condition, and the sympathy of the whole people went out towards the movement. Organization, to mass power, seemed requisite, and trade unions came into being, their early motives being pure. They must have leaders, improvements began to appear in better sanitary conditions, better hours and better wages. Then the leaders began to demand large salaries, and finally to wring "graft" from the members and from employers. Then appeared the intoxication of power; the leader found that his slightest word must be obeyed, and in order to enforce it he must rule by terrorism and absolute slavery methods. Money in great sums must be raised and the procedure seemed simple. Hire agitators and organizers on a commission basis. Send an organizer into any district, even where workmen are well paid and contented. Seek out a few hotheads and wild-talking individuals, easy to find in any community. Join them in a meeting, make some inflammatory speeches, tell them how they are abused, and that "labor creates all wealth, and therefore must take it all." Urge them to make other workmen dissatisfied, and in a few days a nucleus is formed like a small snowball which only needs a little rolling to grow rapidly. Then mass these discontents and march to a factory and call on the workmen to drop their tools, join "the union," and go on strike.

Some steady heads demur and say they have good positions and good pay. Waylay such a man on his way home, argue and "persuade" him to join the union and strike. Call him "scab" if he refuses, hoot and jeer at him, throw a few stones and get some boys to chase and harass him. Have a crowd call on his grocer and tell him he will be boycotted if he furnishes "that scab" any goods; same to the clothier, butcher and coal man. Notify his friends not to associate with him, instruct the children to chase his and terrorize them going and coming from school. Notify his employer that all other workmen will quit and boycott his goods if he don't discharge "that scab." About that time this martyr begins to feel that it is a terrible price to pay for his standing up for the freedom and liberty guaranteed him by the constitution of his fathers and his right to independent action, and unless he be the one bravest man out of a hundred brave men he will yield and bow his neck to the yoke of the labor trust, an absolute slave, crushed and helpless. From that time he is subject to "orders" he dare not disobey, while occasional fines of from $10.00 to $100.00 are assessed against him by "the union" to "punish" him and incidentally fatten the pocketbooks of the leaders.

Thousands and tens of thousands of high grade American workmen are in that condition of helpless slavery today, and they curse, but bow.

Give them a chance and they would free themselves, but the skilful organization set up and ruled by the paid leaders is powerful enough to keep them properly "tamed."

Thus we see a movement started with high and noble purpose drifted into the hands of designing men who, having discovered the volume of power put in their hands, use it for personal ends, talking loud about the "wrongs of labor," etc., etc., while fastening the chains tighter and tighter on the arms of that labor.

They quickly discover the necessity of forcing all workmen to join the trust so the leaders can secure the monthly contributions and also govern them. So, to bring this about, we see the most aggravated forms of oppression and tyranny: daily pressure and annoyance is applied by one workman to the independent man at his side and the indignities of various kinds are numberless and variegated. Persistent and long-continued harassing generally drives the independent man to pay the fees and join the union to relieve himself and family from the daily attacks. Then he often finds that he has jumped from the frying pan into the fire.

This labor trust is one of the most serious menaces to our country and its people, for its leaders, seeking greater and greater control of the masses, are pushing towards a position where they hope to be able to name the members of State Legislature and Congress, and, carried far enough, it can easily be seen they would expect to elect trust members from President of the U. S. on down through all the offices. Such control would mean that the trust members fatten off the people, who are not members of the unions, and, from past experience, life would not be worth living, nor could the common man hope to own and protect his little home in peace. This is no fancy picture, but the conditions are being pressed and fought for by the labor trust right here and now.

There are literally thousands of splendid men, members of unions, who heartily but silently denounce the acts of the anarchists and trouble breeders in the unions. But what can they do? I have seen some of the most earnest letters from such union men to newspapers appealing to the public to hear of their slavery, but, when asked if they would allow the letters printed over their names, decline for fear of the certain punishment that would be put upon them by the trust leaders.

One sample will illustrate. Otto C. Heggen, of Des Moines, Ia., a naturalized citizen of Norwegian nativity, testifies in this connection:

"Why do I wish no longer to be a citizen?" he repeated, speaking in slow and labored English, with the unmistakable Norwegian accent. "Because this is no longer a free country. An honest man who wants to work and support his family must pay tax to the union. I had a good job at the Bloomfield mine as blacksmith. Then the miners organized their union, and they said I must pay tax to them or else quit my job.

"I believe in freedom. That is why I left the dear old fatherland. I thought that here in America I would have greater rights and that my children and my children's children would have a better chance, but instead we must take our hard-earned dollars and pour them into the union. If they make a strike, as they do so much, I must quit work, no matter if I am content with everything. Maybe I must fight and get killed."

It behooves every free workman who hopes to preserve his right to work and support his family, who hopes to hold and save his home and other property, every union man who hopes to escape further tyranny, every merchant who hopes to escape the sudden boycott, every farmer who hopes to postpone the day when with wheat or other crops overripe and spoiling he is confronted with a strike and his farm picketed, horses, cows, family, and property threatened, and the usual labor trust warfare set up against him, and it behooves every patriotic citizen who hopes to keep the industries in his community moving and the people dependent upon them supplied with the necessities of life, to join with every other citizen for protection to the common interest.

Let every candidate for office be watched, and if, when "questioned" by the labor trust, he agrees to represent that trust and its measures in opposition to the measures of the people, remember him.

The man who goes into office pledged to any man, corporation, organization, or trust, is lined up against the people. The beef trust congressman or one representing the oil, railroad, or labor trust must work for the trust that put him there, and whatever advantage a trust gains in the making or execution of laws must be an advantage gained at the expense of the common citizen.

There is no other way for the trusts to fatten and thrive except upon the people outside the trust. The labor trust tries to pass laws to prevent any one buying labor except from members of the labor unions, and at any price the trust may have power to name. This trust does not ask congress to pass a law to prevent employers or common citizens from assaulting or murdering labor union members or blowing up their houses.

Such a law is not necessary to the trust, but it does seek with all its power to force a law through Congress, called the Anti-Injunction law, to tie the hands of the courts, so they cannot issue "restraining orders" or "injunctions" which would have the effect of "restraining" union men from assaulting citizens or blowing up houses or property.

Is it not plain they want to be left free to do those things?

Think for one moment of the audacity and desperate lengths to which the labor trust leaders will go to terrorize and force the public to "obey." What foreign squad of bandits would dare ask for laws to protect them in their raids on the people? No man is safe and no family protected with such riot and anarchy rampant in our midst.

The public man who will sell himself to any trust interest and betray the people richly deserves the certain defeat he will encounter at the polls when his sentiments become known.

Demand of your candidate a statement that he will stand to represent the whole people and not simply the few members of any trust or organization. Just so sure as a public man bows to the labor trust and agrees to do its will, just so sure he deserts the people and joins the aliens working to extract extra gain from the public. He must be looked at for exactly what he is, and the people must elect their own candidates and not trust candidates if they care to preserve sacred their freedom and peace.

The whole people want things done and are the great majority. The labor trust perhaps numbers two million, with a great part of that number unwilling, and the remaining 78 million of the common people have something to say when their interests are at stake.

Now notice how the labor leaders try to force the union men to be aliens and oppose the citizens whenever a question of public interest arises:

A town starts to build a court house and give work to its citizens who spend their money there, but are not members of the labor trust; immediately the trust demands all the work and that it be taken away from the anti-trust citizens. A riot breaks out and the labor trust seeks to destroy the court house and force the people to go into their pockets and pay the losses. The peace officers of the people, in their pay, seek to preserve the peace and save the property; immediately the unions "protest" and exert every means in their power to prevent the officers from protecting the people and their property.

This same policy crops out in every effort of the community to protect itself and the common people from the oppression of the labor trust. The leaders oppose the police, oppose the militia, the courts, laws, manual training schools, education of apprentices and every other act or movement that benefits the people but curbs the lawless license and stays the oppressive hand of that trust.

This and preceding newspaper announcements from my pen regarding the labor trust and suggesting remedies are paid for from the proceeds of the business of making Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts.

The labor trust (not our own workmen) has conducted a long and persistent war of boycott and impudent tyranny in an expressed determination to ruin that business, because we declined to withdraw our advertising from papers when ordered to by the labor trust in their efforts to "break up" such papers. We refused to join these conspiracies and steadfastly maintained our right to be free American citizens, and not slaves. But hell hath no fury like that of the labor trust when its "orders" are not obeyed, and the depths of trickery, boycott, lying, and all the black pools of labor union vengeance have been searched for means to ruin us, which might have been, effective but for the magnificent rally to our support by the great American public, whose members will not, when they know it, tolerate such trust oppression and prefer to actively rebuke it by buying our products. These malicious acts of the labor trust roused us to the dangerous condition in which the people are placed by the labor unions, and we took up the campaign for freedom. It has been a public work in the interests of humanity, trying to rouse the people to act for their own protection.

The Postum Co. owns space in nearly every prominent paper in America and has a right to use that space for its public announcements, of which this is one.

Such papers naturally must publish paid-for advertisements under contract, no matter how the labor trust may object to having the facts made public.

This article you are now reading has been sent to practically every prominent paper in America with offer to pay our regular rates for its insertion. It has not been sent to the "yellow" journals, for they are open enemies of the citizens of any community who will not bow to the labor trust, and we cannot bring ourselves to pay money to support anarchy and murder breeders.

A few papers to whom it has been offered will refuse to run it.

They fear the labor trust.

They publish free, day by day, articles flattering to that trust.

They wilfully "kill" any news detrimental to the trust, smother the items of violence and lawlessness, and lick the boots of the labor leaders no matter how dirty they are or how much the publisher inwardly hates himself for his prostitution.

Such papers are the most poisonous enemies of the common people.

They pander to the organized few, the two million trust members, and are too cowardly to speak for the 78 million citizens, because the latter are generally unorganized and do not have committees to "protest" to the publisher. But it is high time for the people to take action regarding these cowardly and misleading papers. The citizens want all the facts spread before them, so they can reach an intelligent conclusion on these subjects, and the papers that suppress one set of facts and, through fear of a trust, make public only the prejudiced statements of that trust, should be known, and they can be known. Every reader of this article is urged to purchase one or more prominent morning papers of July 4th and afternoon papers of the day before. In smaller cities with no paper on the 4th buy the issue of the 3rd. If any one of those papers does not contain this article, you can know it as one of the "smooth enemies" of the people. Suppose you write the publisher and ask him why he fears to allow the cause of the citizen to be presented in his columns and why he allies himself on the side of the trust and against the masses? Push them to go on record and then act your pleasure. Excuses will not excuse. A paper is either for the interests of the people or it is under control of the labor or some other trust. Find out, and this is a sure way.

Then let the advertisers ask the publisher of that paper why he fears to stand out frankly for the citizens and the good of the community. Why he panders to a trust seeking in every way to dominate business, politics, and the entire social machinery.

Let any man become prominent in endeavoring to preserve the peace when labor trust riots are in progress and that man's business will be boycotted and he ruined if possible. All business is menaced. Every peace-loving, property-owning citizen must act or this growth towards anarchy and the destruction of property and personal liberty will grow until the burden cannot be moved and the trust magnates can force their will without limit.

To boil this down—

Demand of your candidates that they represent, as Bishop McCabe says, the 100 per cent. of the people and not the 10 per cent. made up from some organization. The people can elect the free man sure if they let the facts be known.

Next, don't fail to go individually or in a body to demand of the newspaper that wants your patronage, that it print as much matter in the interests of the free citizens as it does of the "proceedings" and favorable comment on the labor trust. Then ask the advertisers in the papers afraid to publish this article why they support a sheet of that character.

Do these things and you will discover you have the power to preserve your own personal liberty, the freedom of your townsmen and the continued prosperity of your community. But you must act.

Real, genuine slavery is here with its grip on our people. We see the same fear in denouncing it as existed among the people in the days of Negro slavery. The cowardice of politicians and press, fearing to stand upon the God-given principles of human liberty, fearing for votes and patronage. But they have temporized and compromised too long and history repeats itself. Whenever in the affairs of a nation one class enslaves another, fear always begets cowardice. Then there is attempt to compromise with the wrong, and that sin of compromise is such a crime against the eternal principle of human liberty that it brings increased tyranny, oppression, and misery by the spread of that slavery. It was so before the civil war—it is so now. Every day sees new victims. American citizens marooned, impressed, and subjected to the slavery of the labor trust. These victims frequently struggle to free themselves. If they fight hard enough they may succeed, but many cannot. Will you stand idly by and see this wrong go on? Please read this article over again and carefully get the facts clearly in your mind, and then as you value your native land and the freedom of your person and children, ACT. Demand of your newspaper that it stand for the common people and demand of your candidate for public office that he represent the interests of the masses, the great unorganized majority with their needs and rights, and not the selfish interests of any organization made up of the few to prey off the many.

Extend to men the right to organize with capital or labor or both for protection and betterment. But when acts of tyranny, oppression, and slavery are committed and the slightest attempt made to rob you or your fellows of the right to work, the right to buy and sell or to exercise your freedom and liberty in any manner given under our constitution, yield not one fraction of it. Make your battle then and there. A day of contest with the black spirit of tyranny right on the start is better than months or years of slavery, with the certainty of extermination or a long and bitter war with that spirit, fattened and strengthened by the foot of long feeding.

It is a most serious matter where even one American brother has been robbed of his liberty and freedom, what then shall we do when confronted with the abuse and oppression of thousands of our own people. It is time for some of you to search out your too long hidden flag and, in contemplation, send your minds back to the time when the old sires marched and toiled, until tyrants' bullets cut the arteries and stripes of red washed across the white banner, then in a field of blue were set the stars, with as high a purpose as the magnificent machinery of the planets, set by that same God in the royal purple of his heaven. Those old grandfathers were sent out by the impulses of the Infinite Father to win back the lost crown of human liberty, the best gift to his children.

With it came to us a noble flag to be ever held as a symbol and reminder of that crown so dearly won back after having been lost by apathy, cowardice, and compromise with the eternal principles.

That old flag bears a message to us from our grandfathers, and stronger still from the Infinite Father who inspired them. In solemn tones it demands that we stand together now and always whenever one single American son be threatened with the loss of his blood-bought inheritance, his personal liberty.

We may shirk, offer excuse, hesitate, pander, and prevaricate, but the eternal God of Justice who moulded that crown of liberty will exact a point of punishment for each and every point of cowardly shrinking from the prompt and uncompromising defense of the heritage.

Slavery is rampant in our midst, and pleading voices vibrate about the closed ears and hidden heads of Mongrels, Tyrants, Slaves, and Freemen, and will not be still. Those spirit voices of dead fathers and the cries of their helpless children blend with the message woven through the old banner of our sires, and call, and call, and call. God help the helpless when Americans become blunted and stupified with indifference.

C. W. POST.

N. B. This article will be put in pamphlet form by the Nat'l Citizen's Industrial Ass'n., St. James Building, N. Y., and be used by the local ass'ns of citizens in cities where the shivering cowardice of the news (?) paper prevents its printing this public announcement in defense of the common man.

The names of such papers will also be supplied by the Nat'l Ass'n.

It has been difficult thus far to uncover such papers. Now let's pull off the lid and have a look.

AMERICANS DROP BACK ON ACCOUNT OF RAIN

Cleveland Wins and Now Leads in American League.

GIANTS' GAME POSTPONED

Comiskey's Men Successful Twice Against St. Louis—Major League Teams Will Be Busy To-day.

Rain deprived the Greater New Yorks of the lead in the American League yesterday, their game with the champion Athletics being stopped after playing two innings with a run apiece, while Cleveland was enabled to beat Detroit, and thereby took first place again. Chicago won two games from St. Louis, and is becoming quite a dangerous element in the championship race.

Only one game was played in the National League yesterday of the two scheduled, Philadelphia gaining a rather easy victory over the Bostons by a score of 4 to 3.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 5; Boston, 0.
Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 0.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—A. M. AND P. M.
Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—A. M. AND P. M.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	6	4	5	6	11	10	5	47	.591
Pittsburg	3	—	4	5	3	10	11	7	43	.682
New York	4	2	—	12	7	5	6	6	42	.538
Philadelphia	2	3	4	—	7	5	5	10	35	.500
Brooklyn	2	2	4	4	—	1	5	8	28	.400
Cincinnati	4	5	2	3	5	—	4	4	27	.391
St. Louis	5	4	2	3	3	6	—	4	27	.380
Boston	2	..	4	3	8	3	4	—	24	.353
Games lost	21	22	24	35	39	42	44	44		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Cleveland	—	5	5	6	7	8	7	8	46	.605
New York	7	—	3	8	6	5	6	7	42	.603
Philadelphia	3	5	—	5	6	6	7	10	39	.600
Chicago	7	2	3	—	6	6	7	6	36	.545
Detroit	4	3	2	3	—	7	6	6	36	.537
St. Louis	7	2	..	5	8	—	5	8	32	.473
Washington	2	4	1	1	1	2	—	2	23	.343
Boston	1	3	5	2	1	1	4	—	17	.262
Games lost	26	25	26	30	31	35	41	48		

CLEVELAND'S EASY VICTORY.

Townsend In Fine Form and Detroit Was Shut Out In Six Innings.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 3.—Cleveland defeated Detroit, 5 to 0, to-day, and regained first place in the race. It began to rain in Detroit's half of the fifth, but Umpire Evans forced the teams to play, despite Detroit's protest, until the end of the sixth. During the sixth the field was a sea of mud and water, Schaefer, second baseman of Detroit, playing in a raincoat. Nevertheless not an error was made after the rain began. Clevelands might have scored twice as many runs, but allowed themselves to be put out. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0	M'Intyre, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Hay, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Schaefer, 2b	0	0	2	0	0
Turner, ss	0	2	1	0	0	Crawford, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	2	2	2	1	0	Cobb, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Rossman, lb	0	1	9	0	0	Cunnin, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Jackson, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Lindsay, lb	0	0	4	0	1
Bradley, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	O'Leary, ss	0	0	2	1	2
Clark, c	0	2	3	1	0	Warner, c	0	0	6	2	0
Townsend, p	2	0	0	3	0	Donohue, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Payne, c	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	11	18	9	0	Total	0	3	18	12	4

Cleveland	0	0	2	1	2	0	—	5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

First base on errors—Cleveland, 4. Two-base hits—Rossman, Lajoie, Crawford. Three-base hit—Turner. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Rossman, Schaefer. Double play—Turner, Lajoie, and Rossman. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 2; off Donohue, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Townsend, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 5. Struck out—By Townsend, 3; by Donohue, 3. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Hahn, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Niles, cf	0	0	0	0	0
F. Jones, cf	1	1	3	1	0	T. Jones, lb	1	1	12	1	0
Isbell, 2b	1	2	6	4	1	Stone, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss	2	1	0	5	0	Uphill, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Donohue, lb	0	0	4	3	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	2	2	0
O'Neil, rf	0	1	4	0	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	1	1	5	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	4	1	0	Hartzell, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Tinehill, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Rickey, c	0	0	5	4	2
Owen, p	0	0	0	2	0	Smith, p	0	0	0	3	0
						*O'Connor	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	16	1	Total	3	7	24	17	4

*Batted for Smith in the ninth inning.

Chicago	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 6. Two-base hit—Hemphill. Three-base hit—Stone. Sacrifice hit—Hemphill. Stolen bases—Davis, Sheridan, F. Jones. Double play—Davis, O'Neil, F. Jones, Donohue, T. Jones. Struck out—By Owen, 2; by Smith, 2. Bases on balls—Off Owen, 4; off Smith, 1. Hit with ball—Rickey. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Hahn, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Niles, cf	0	0	1	0	0
F. Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0	T. Jones, lb	0	1	12	1	0
Isbell, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Stone, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	0	4	0	Uphill, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Donohue, lb	2	2	12	2	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	3	5	0
O'Neil, rf	0	0	0	0	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	0	2	4	1
Sullivan, c	1	0	3	2	0	Hartzell, 3b	0	0	2	2	1
Tinehill, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	O'Connor, c	0	1	2	1	1
White, p	0	0	3	1	0	Jacobsen, p	0	0	1	3	0
						*Spencer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	4	27	14	0	Total	0	1	24	16	3

*Batted for Jacobsen in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hit—O'Neil. Stolen bases—Donohue, (2,) F. Jones. Double plays—Davis, Isbell, and Donohue, Wallace and O'Brien. Struck out—By Jacobsen, 1. Bases on balls—Off White, 1; off Jacobsen, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Altizer, ss	0	0	1	0	3	Parent, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, cf	1	1	1	0	0	O'Stahl, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Nill, 2b	1	2	1	2	0	Freeman, lb	0	0	6	1	0
Gross, 3b	1	1	1	1	2	Hoey, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Anderson, lf	1	0	1	1	0	Ferris, 2b	0	2	0	1	0
Hickman, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Hayden, rf	0	1	0	0	0
J. Stahl, lb	0	0	7	0	0	Morgan, 3b	0	1	4	1	0
Heydon, c	0	0	3	1	0	Armbrister, c	0	0	3	3	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	1	0	Harris, p	0	0	0	3	1
Total	5	5	15	6	5	Total	0	4	15	9	1

Washington	0	2	3	0	0	—	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Jones, Ferris. Three-base hit—Cross. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Stolen bases—Nill, J. Stahl, (2,) Morgan. Double play—Morgan and Freeman. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Boston, 53. First base on balls—Off Harris, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Harris, 1. Struck out—By Kitson, 2; by Harris, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conner.

WON IN ELEVENTH INNING.

Dorner's Wild Throw Enables Quakers to Defeat Boston by 4 to 3.

BOSTON, July 3.—Dorner was responsible for the defeat of the locals to-day, his wildness in the sixth inning costing a run and a wild throw by him in the eleventh allowing the winning tally. The game was well played, despite the error column. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	0	4	0	0	Bridwell, ss	2	1	2	3	1
Gleason, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	15	3	0
Titus, rf	1	2	4	0	0	Brain, 3b	1	1	2	2	1
C'tney, 3b	0	0	3	3	0	Bates, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Magee, lf	1	2	4	0	0	Howard, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Doolin, ss	1	0	3	3	1	Dolan, rf	0	0	0	2	1
Bransfield, 1b	0	1	7	0	1	Brown, c	0	0	7	2	0
Doolin, c	0	2	4	2	0	Stroebel, 2b	0	1	2	4	1
D'glesby, p	0	1	1	3	0	Dorner, p	0	0	2	6	2
						*O'Neill	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	33	15	2	Total	3	4	33	28	6

*Batted for Dorner in the eleventh inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—3

Sacrifice hits—Dorner, Dugglesby. Two-base hit—Magee. Home run—Brain. Stolen bases—Doolin, Doolin. Double play—Stroebel and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Dorner, 1; off Dugglesby, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Dugglesby, 3. Struck out—By Dugglesby, 3; by Dorner, 5. Time of game—Two hours and fourteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	6	3
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	..	—2	6	0

Batteries—Pardee and McCauley; Moskiman and Vandergrift.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	—6	8	3
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	3	5

Batteries—Henley and Steelman; Whalen and Dillon.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—5	8	2
Buffalo	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	7	2

Batteries—Mitchell and Doran; Milligan and McManus.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	35	20	.636	Rochester	28	27	.509
Buffalo	32	24	.571	Montreal	25	33	.431
Baltimore	30	24	.556	Providence	24	34	.414
Newark	28	28	.519	Toronto	19	33	.365

GO BETWEEN CASE A PUZZLE.

Sheepshead Bay Stewards Still Trying to Fix Responsibility for Error.

A singular and important bit of evidence in the case of the race horse Go Between, protested by F. R. Hitchcock for being improperly described after he had won the Suburban Handicap, was brought forward yesterday by Goodwin Brothers, the firm publishing The Official Turf Guide. The Messrs. Goodwin, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, say of the case and the queer error as regards the sex of Go Between:

"The following may throw some light on the Go Between case: In the colors of the late S. S. Brown he [Go Between] ran his first and second races as a colt, the former at Louisville on May 16, 1903, and the latter at Harlem, June 11, of the same year. His next appearance, and the beginning of his gelding career, was at Hawthorne on Sept. 18, also in 1903. He then ran as a gelding and carried a gelding's weight. The official programmes substantiate the above."

The Goodwin Brothers, as publishers of The Official Turf Guide, receive their reports, with programmes of the official entries, from the Secretaries of the tracks over which racing is conducted, and their statements are based on the programmes still in their possession. The first responsibility for the description of Go Between as a gelding therefore falls on the manager of the horse while he was racing at Harlem and Hawthorne, in Chicago, and though Robert Tucker, trainer for S. S. Brown at that time, has no memory of the incident now, the queer slip can be explained only by the fact that the Brown horses were raced in two divisions, and that when Tucker took charge of the second division he may have been led by carelessness or the mistake of a stable hand to regard Go Between as a gelding, the horse then being regarded as of so little worth that he never attracted the special attention of the trainer.

Go Between was sold as a gelding, and since has been in the hands of a number of shrewd horsemen, but still has been described as a gelding, and the error was never noted until the protest was made by Mr. Hitchcock on information supplied by his trainer, J. E. Madden.

The Stewards yesterday questioned Trainers Robert Tucker, Frank Brown, John Shields, and Owner Alex. Shields, as to their knowledge of the case, but no decision was reached. It was said, however, that Go Between's status was determined officially, and that in future races he will be entered as a horse and not as a gelding.

Colt Kinleydale Is Dying.

SALEM, N. H., July 3.—The three-year-old colt Kinleydale, owned by N. Dyment, and which in the early Spring was valued at $40,000, is critically ill at the Rockingham Park track with pneumonia. A specialist arrived from Buffalo to-day and took charge of the horse, but it is said there is little hope of saving him. Kinleydale is by Kinley Mack-Berriedale, and his owner, a Canadian turfman, regarded him as the best three-year-old of the Canadian circuit. The feature of the racing at Rockingham Park this afternoon was the contest for the Minute Man's Stake, which was won by Nellie Burn in a romp.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The jockeys who rode at Sheepshead Bay yesterday in nearly every case finished plastered with mud from head to foot, but the only one to suffer any real damage from the mud shower was Shaw, who rode Berkeley in the first race. Shaw was back in the field, and the mud thrown back by the leaders splashed in his face and eyes, and caused him such pain that he had to ask for release from his late engagements of the afternoon, his eyes being so inflamed that he sought a physician.

Game Cock, ridden by the amateur rider Mr. Evans in the race for the Rockaway Cup Steeplechase, got a singularly hard fall at the Liverpool which stunned the rider for a few seconds, but the moment that he recovered his senses the amateur jockey got up and ran after the horse, catching him and preparing to remount and ride the race out. Game Cock was then too far back to have a chance, however, and Mr. Evans was dissuaded by the grooms who came up.

The French-bred race horse Adam, bought by Frank Bishop for the Newcastle Stud, for $50,000 in France, arrived in New York on the Atlantic transport Minnetonka, and yesterday was taken to the training quarters of the Newcastle Stable, at the Gravesend track, where the horse was put under the care of Trainer Thomas Welsh. Adam, which is a son of the great stallion Flying Fox, arrived in first-class condition and perfect health. The horse, standing nearly sixteen hands three inches high, is one of the largest thoroughbred horses ever imported, and his appearance drew much favorable comment from the horsemen who saw him. Adam had a short season in the stud in France, and though he will remain in the training stable probably for the remainder of this season, it is improbable that any effort to race him will be made. The horse, now 4 years old, is intended to be the chief stallion of the Newcastle Stud, owned jointly by Mr. Bishop, Blair Painter, and Andrew Miller.

FOR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Over One Hundred Aspirants to Meet for National Title.

Entries for the National amateur golf championship closed yesterday at the office of Secretary W. Fellowes Morgan of the United States Golf Association in this city. The list includes 123 names, the New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania sections being especially well represented. Massachusetts is not as well represented as usual, and the Western clubs do not appear very prominently. The tournament will open next Tuesday on the links of the Englewood Golf Club, N. J., and will be continued throughout the week.

A list of some of the more prominent competitors is:

New York—Walter J. Travis, George T. Brokaw, Fred. Herreshoff, Charles B. Macdonald, Jerome D. Travers, Ralph Peters, Jr., Archie Graham, W. C. Carnegie, R. C. Watson, Jr., H. B. Hollins, Jr., Daniel Chauncey, John M. Ward, T. M. Sherman, Dwight Partridge, W. B. Rhett, Griswold Lorillard, and Gilman P. Tiffany.

Pennsylvania—Eben M. Byers, O. D. Thompson, J. F. Byers, W. C. Fownes, F. Oden Horstman, Dr. S. F. Fredericks, and H. P. Smith.

Massachusetts—Hugo R. Johnstone, Andrew Carnegie, 2d, P. W. Whittemore, and S. R. Stickney.

New Jersey—Percy Pyne, 2d, H. J. Gee, F. Murray Olyphant, S. V. Becawith, J. G. Dettmer, Oswald Kirkby, Archibald Graham, Harold Wilcox, Jr., Max H. Behr, C. J. Sullivan, and W. L. Glenny.

Illinois—H. Chandler Egan and D. E. Sawyer. Connecticut—S. D. Bauers and Charles H. Seely. Vermont—A. L. White. Ohio—Harold Webber.

St. Peter's Won at Basket Ball.

St. Peter's basket ball team outclassed the All New Yorks at Madison Square Garden Rink last night, and won an uninteresting contest by the score of 20 to 0. St. Peter's played a splendid passing game and missed but one shot for goal during the contest. The All New York men were outclassed both in skating and playing. The regular Wednesday night speed skating events will be held to-night. Gymkhana games will form the feature to-morow night, and on Friday I. J. Jordan will skate three miles against a relay team consisting of H. P. McDonald, Hood, and Barker.

MUSKODAY, AT 20 TO 1, FIRST ALL THE WAY

Western Horse, Heavily Backed, Won Handily in the Mud.

FOUR FAVORITES DEFEATED

Widener's Entry Ran One, Two, for the Rockaway Cup Steeplechase at Sheepshead Bay.

A quick change in conditions at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday, caused by a downpour of rain between the time that the crowd began to gather and the running of the first race, prepared the way for several surprises for the betting element, chief of which were the successes of two Western horses at long odds, and the defeat of four popular favorites.

The sensation of the afternoon cropped up when the first "good thing" went through in the mile and a furlong handicap, fifth on the card, in which the best class field of the day ran. Agile was the favorite, with Grenade the next choice and Blandy the next best backed, but, regardless of the quality in which the top weights were esteemed by the form followers, the stable in which the four-year-old A. Muskoday is trained, and a large portion of the Western horsemen backed A. Muskoday with such persistence that from the opening price of 20 to 1 the colt went to the post at 10 to 1. A. Muskoday, a horse which has raced Winter and Summer continuously for the past two years, from California to New York, was in with eighty-eight pounds, or thirty-eight pounds less than scale weight, and was ridden by the lightweight boy, J. Hennessy.

The barrier arose to the start immediately in front of the stand, with Cedarstrome the first to break, but in the first strides A. Muskoday shot out from second place, and, swinging over to the rail in the run to the first turn, was clear of the flying slush, and then settled down to racing as if there were no other horses in the contest. From end to end A. Muskoday held his place in front, clear of his pursuers, and, racing as if the mud and water specially pleased him, won cleverly by a length and a half, with Grenade second, two lengths before Cedarstrome, third. John Lyle, in the closing race, was the second "good thing," the horse starting at 10 to 1, after 15 to 1 had been laid against him, and, ridden by Miller, racing well up all the way. Sahara and Janeta each had a turn in front, but on swinging into the stretch John Lyle took the lead and won rather easily from Onatas, while Angler, the post favorite, was beaten far off and was never a contender.

The only stake race on the programme was the Rockaway Cup Steeplechase, for qualified hunters, over the two miles and a half course, in which two of the four runners represented the stable of J. E. Widener, the stable declaring to win with Long Run in preference to El Cuchillo. The Widener entry started at 20 to 11 on, and ran first and second throughout, finishing with Long Run winner by a sixteenth of a mile, after Game Cock, the only real contender, fell at the Liverpool jump, the second in the last round of the field. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five furlongs. Futurity course.

	S.	½.	F.
J. C. Core, 109, Sewell, 5-1, 2-1	5	1	1½
Smiling Tom, 112, Miller, 9-2, 2-1	1	3	2¹
Yorkist, 109, Myers, 100-1, 40-1	6	2	3²
Handshot, 112, J. Hennessy, 25-1, 10-1	2	5	4
Quarrel, 112, Shields, 8-5, 3-5	3	6	5
James Carawford, 112, L. Williams, 10-1, 4-1	4	7	6
Royal Onyx, 112, W. Knapp, 12-1, 5-1	8	9	7
Manila, 109, Finn, 10-1, 4-1	7	4	8
Nigger Mike, 112, Perrine, 30-1, 10-1	12	8	9
Berkeley, 112, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	9	10	10
Linnepea, 112, Horner, 8-1, 3-1	10	11	11
Arcite, 112, Troxler, 100-1, 30-1	15	12	12
Lady Pride, 109, Wishard, 100-1, 40-1	17	13	13
Sandy Creeker, 112, T. Burns, 30-1, 10-1	16	14	14
Allonby, 112, Brussel, 60-1, 20-1	11	15	15
Bert T., 112, H. Cochran, 100-1, 40-1	13	16	16
Anna May, 109, Radtke, 15-1, 6-1	18	17	17
Boxer, 112, Doyle, 60-1, 20-1	14	18	18

Time—1:02. Start fair. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Harry Herrmann-Priority. Owner, H. T. Griffin. Trainer, H. McColskey.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	½.	F.
Tiptoe, 103, Miller, even and out	2	1	1¹
Brookdale Nymph, 109, Lyne, 6-5 and out	1	2	2½
Mandarin, 114, Shaw, 12-1, 7-5	3	3	3

Time—1:41 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Hastings-Tarpera. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.—The Rockaway Cup, steeplechase for hunters, four years old and upward; full steeplechase course.

	S.	2M.	F.
*Long Run, 182, Davidson, 11-20, 1-2	2	1	1¹⁰
*El Cuchillo, 135, E. Heider, 11-20, 2-5	1	2	2²⁰
Divider, 153, G. Roberts, 20-1, 3-1	4	3	3
Game Cock, 168, Mr. L. Evans, 2-1, 2-5	3	†	

*Coupled in mutuel betting. †Fell.

Time—3:32. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. g., 4 years, by Long Beach-Rena B. Owner, J. E. Widener. Trainer, L. Webster.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Futurity course.

	S.	½.	F.
Dashaway, 115, Miller, 16-5, 4-5	2	1	1½
Don Enrique, 112, Radtke, even, 1-3	3	2	2¹
Montgomery, 115, J. Martin, 13-5, 7-10	1	3	3³
General Sherman, 112, Horner, 40-1, 5-1	4	4	4

Time—1:09. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Salvator-Fancywood. Owner, T. C. McDonald. Trainer, John Gaines.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
A. Muskoday, 90, J. Hennessy, 10-1, 4-1	2	1	1½
Grenade, 117, Horner, 16-5, 6-5	5	2	2³
Cedarstrome, 97, Hagan, 10-1, 4-1	1	6	3½
Tartan, 97, Brussel, 10-1, 4-1	4	4	4
Agile, 116, J. Martin, 5-2, even	7	5	5
Yorkshire Lad, 100, Miller, 5-1, 8-5	3	3	6
Blandy, 117, Lyne, 5-1, 8-5	6	7	7

Time—1:55 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Meadowthorpe-Black Bessie. Owner, Mrs. G. W. Dodge. Trainer, G. W. Dodge.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

	S.	½.	F.
John Lyle, 102, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	6	1	1½
Onatas, 108, W. Knapp, 8-1, 3-1	2	3	2½
Lady Ellison, 104, Radtke, 6-1, 2-1	4	3	3³
Janeta, 96, Finn, 20-1, 8-1	3	4	4
Don't Ask Me, 106, Bedell, 20-1, 8-1	2	5	5
Angler, 107, Sewell, 13-5, even	8	6	6
Adbell, 101, J. Hennessy, 15-1, 5-1	12	7	7
Huntington, 108, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	11	8	8
Amberjack, 96, G. Burns, 100-1, 30-1	13	9	9
Prince Frederick, 101, Brussel, 10-1, 4-1	9	11	10
Freckman, 98, Horner, 80-1, 20-1	10	10	11
Lackey, 109, Springer, 100-1, 40-1	7	12	12
Sahara, 95, Hagan, 7-1, 5-2	1	13	13
Bundooran, 92, Knack, 100-1, 30-1	14		

*Ran away from starting post and was withdrawn.

Time—1:48 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. g., 4 years, by Lamplighter-La Poupee. Owner, W. H. Landeman. Trainer, K. Patterson.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Independence Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Coligny	161	Prince of Pilsen	139
Balzac	157	Kernel	139
Paul Jones	149	Goldfleur	136
Oro	142	Courier	130

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; six and a half furlongs on the main course.

Kiamesha	137	Ballotta	107
Monet	120	Water Tank	106
Toots Mook	120	Verbest	103
Astronomer	120	Artery	102
Sir Lynnewood	110	Firebrand	100
Bill Phillips	110	Diamond Flush	98
Comedienne	110	Warning	88
Old Faithful	108		

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Futurity course.

Ethon	122	Chateaway	111
Solly M	122	Philander	111
Clare Russell	119	Bird of Paradise	111
Rosemount	114		

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Cairngorm	120	Flip Flap	106
Colonial Girl	114	Von Tromp	105
Ram's Horn	110	Bedouin	102
Dishabille	108	Coy Maid	100
Dolly Spanker	106	The Clown	90

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; special weights; selling; five and a half furlongs on the main course.

Knight of Ivanhoe	112	Dunvallo	112
Ben Strome	112	Judge Davey	112
Belcast	112	Al. Powell	112
Black Mate	112	Miberia	109
Killer	112	Jaunty	109
Zebedee	112	Anna S.	109
Solly M	112	*El Dorado	107
Lally	112	*Vacharis	107

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters on the turf course.

Oliver Cromwell	115	Lindale	100
Lancastrian	113	Priority	95

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MISS SUTTON AGAIN WINS.

Captured All Her Matches for All England Lawn Tennis Championship.

WIMBLEDON, England, July 3.—Miss May Sutton of California won all her matches to-day in the All-England lawn tennis championship tournament which is being held here. In the third round of the doubles Miss Sutton, with Mrs. G. W. Hillyard beat Miss Lowther and Miss Smith in a hard-fought match by the score of 12—10, 6—4. It was the hardest contest Miss Sutton has had in the tournament, and the defeated pair came very near winning the first set, which went to deuce several times. The fourth round was practically a walkover for Miss Sutton and Mrs. Hillyard, their opponents, Mrs. Morton and Miss Holder, failing to win a single game. The champion and her partner did not extend themselves, and won by the score of 6—0, 6—0.

In the fourth round of the mixed doubles Miss Sutton and G. W. Hillyard beat Dr. W. V. Eaves and Mrs. Terry by 10—8, 6—2. Dr. Eaves is classed with the six leading players in England, and in the first set played a strong game, but Miss Sutton and Mr. Hillyard gave a splendid exhibition, and pulled the match out of the fire.

In the final of the ladies' singles Miss Douglass beat Miss Terry, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Douglass will now meet Miss Sutton for the title of champion.

STEVENS GETS AUTO CUP.

His Record In Worcester Hill Clim

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,

72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms: European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include Admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)
Leave foot of 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., No. 1 North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:05, 11:45 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25, 12:10, *12:45, 1:25, *2:10, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:10, 5:40, *6:25, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 35 Cents.
Round Trip Tickets to 129th St., 45 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 126 A. M. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC
ROCKAWAY BEACH—To-day's Time Table. Lv. foot 129th St., N. R., 8:15, 9:00 A. M.
Lv. foot 22d St., N. R., 9, 10 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 11 A. M., 5 and 6:30 P. M.
Round Trip Tickets, 50 Cts. Children, 25 Cts. Include Adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway.

JULY 4th
UP THE HUDSON
Via Str. Ramsdell
To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.
Leaving FRANKLIN ST., 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.
Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M.
Round Trip, 90 CENTS.
Refreshments Served on Board.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Ebbitt, Fulton St. (by Annex), 5; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
Fourth of July Same Schedule.

FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45, W. 42d St. 2:00, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Round trip fare, returning by Special West Shore train or any regular train, or by New York Central, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

A GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY EXCURSION
Up the Sound
TO GREAT NECK, SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.
The well-equipped steamers "ORIENT" & "SAGAMORE" leave New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq. "L" Station,) at 10:00, 21st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 7:00 P. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Seeing New York Yacht
Encircles the Island of Manhattan. Hundreds of points of interest explained en route by expert lecturer.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $1.00.
Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P.M. daily and Sunday. Tickets on yachts or office, Flatiron Building. 'Phone 4944 Gramercy.
Seeing New York Automobiles leave the Flatiron Building, 5th Avenue side, 10:00 A. M., 2:00 and 4:00 P. M. Fare $1.00. Seeing New York Yacht can be charted for evening parties up the Hudson and around the Harbor.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 120th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:00 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:15 P. M.; leaving Rockaway, 11:00 and 12:00, *4:00, 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star (*) indicates Sunday and July 4 only. EXCURSION 50c.

Ideal July 4th Outing.
On JULY 4th (also on Sundays), the fleet steel STR. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; E. 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven, 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe Service. Music. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50c.

Beautiful Long Island Sound
Delightful Day Trips, by Steamers of the New Haven, Norwich and Bridgeport Lines. Charming night trips by Steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford Lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, N. Y.

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Extra Boats E. 99 and 134 Sts.
Free Fireworks To-morrow

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Westchester County.

HILL CREST HOUSE. FINE LARGE HOUSE; 1 mile from Katonah, N. Y.; broad porches; fine lawn; shades; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; good roads; high elevation; stabling.

NEW ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL
LAKE MOHEGAN, Westchester Co., N. Y. No malaria; no mosquitos. FRANK FRYE.

Grand View House, Cornwall-on-Hudson. Largest and best; overlooked by Storm King and overlooking the beautiful Hudson. J. W. Allott.

Col. A. H. Taylor's, Central Valley, N. Y.—Beautiful Rose Lawn Estate. Country amusements. Electric lights. Capacity 80. All year. $8-$14.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARGARETTE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTE A. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of John F. Coffin, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, 18th day of April, 1906. MARTIN J. KEOGH, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STIX, YETTE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YETTE STIX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 26th day of February, 1906.
ROBERT L. STIX,
OTTO L. STIX,
Administrators, with the will annexed, of the estate of Yette Stix, deceased.
SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Long Island.

FOR THE SUMMER
Long Island
"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."
The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays.
The Summer schedule of Long Island R. R. now in effect, including service to Block Island.
"LONG ISLAND SUMMER RESORTS," a booklet of Hotels and Boarding Houses: postage 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," illustrated descriptive book, postage 8 cents. Free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, 120 Broadway; 613 Sixth Ave.; 96 5th Ave.; 574 Columbus Ave., and 51 West 125th St., New York, or mailed on receipt of postage by H. M. SMITH, Gen'l Passenger Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

SPEND THE FOURTH AT THE SEASHORE.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10 and 8:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:30, 7:50, 8:50, 9:20, 10:10, 10:30, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50 A.M., 12:20, 12:50, 1:20, 1:40, 1:50, 2:30, 3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

LONG BEACH.
Leave N. Y., E. 34th St., 5:20, 7:00, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, 4:00, 5:00, 5:40, 6:30, 8:00, 10:00 P. M.

HOTEL NEW POINT
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
SEASIDE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
THE INN NOW OPEN. HOTEL opens June 27. Always cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Automobiles accommodated. Terms moderate.
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SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAG HARBOR, L. I.
Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

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Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.

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Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 28.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, L. I. See Sunday's Times
New York's Most Accessible Resort.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION
ELKA PARK, GREENE CO., N. Y.
Select, Family Resort in the Catskill Mountains. Appointments first class: In Park of 400 acres. Folder on application. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y., or PAUL GOEPEL, Room 304, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

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E. GRIFFITH, Mgr., now booking at Hicks Bldg., cor. 28th St. & Broadway, New York. Tel. 4748 Mad. S. E. CHURCHILL, M. D., Prop.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT UP-TO-DATE
Sunset Park Inn
Catskills—N. Y. World, Grandest Views in Finest Park in Catskills—Gibson Batteries Illustrate Loan's Guide
HAINES FALLS, N. Y., or 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. (Room 606.)

IN THE HEART OF THE CATSKILLS.
Stone's Cottage, located in beautiful Windham, N. Y. Magnificent scenery; delightful walks and drives; running water in house from mountain spring; fine table; large, airy rooms. M. A. Stone.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; el. 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up.
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RIVER VIEW COTTAGE, Springtown, N. Y.—near Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska; Rifton Falls, Rosendale Mines, Bennecywater Lakes; Wallkill River passes house. MAC MURDY.

Bonnie View Cottage, Pine Hill.—One of the most ideal locations in the Catskill Mountains; house has all modern improvements. For particulars apply Mrs. E. J. Bertrand, Prop.

O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. B. O'Hara's Son, Manager.

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STAMFORD
NEW YORK.
Elevation 1,800 feet. Sparkling spring water. Electric lighting. Perfect sanitation. Clear, dry air. All amusements—golf, tennis, coaching, boating, and fishing. Booklets at Newspaper Inf. Bureaus or Pearsall Inf. Bureau, 203 Broadway. Full list of Hotels and Boarding Houses in Sunday's paper.

LAWRENCE COTTAGE, in beautiful Stamford, N. Y. Capacity, 20; good rooms; generous table. H. C. Lawrence.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$50,000.00 IMPROVEMENTS.
New improvements completed July 1. Hotel will open, perfect in every detail, July 14. Electric lights. New sanitary Plumbing throughout. Everything modern and up to date.
H. S. CLEMENT, Pres. and Manager.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall; terms: European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

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Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitoes. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Dutchess County.

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MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN.
Telephone 25 Millbrook, N. Y.
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SUNSET VIEW FARM HOUSE.
Elevated; beautifully diversified; picturesque country; large piazza; shady lawn. S. K. WINANS, Stanfordville, N. Y.

THE MAPLES, MILLBROOK, N. Y.
Beautiful, mountainous, healthy country; extra large rooms, three connecting; near Wappinger's Creek. GEORGE VAIL.

Pleasant View Farm, Stanfordville, N. Y.—High elevation; beautiful scenery; near Wappingers; pleasant house, shady lawn, free rides. P. J. Van Benschoten.

Brooklet Farm, Clinton Corners, N.Y. Healthy; elevated section; superb views; spring water; comfortable; good board. W. H. Aldrich.

ROCKVIEW HOUSE, Stanfordville, N. Y.—High elevation, beautiful scenery; on Wappinger's Creek; capacity 25. Albert Knapp.

DUTCHESS HOTEL.—Healthy country; beautiful scenery; Upper Red Hook, N. Y.; views of Catskills; near Spring Lake; $8 up.

Maple Glen Farm, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.—Beautiful Tyrrel Lake, ½ mile; mountainous section; fresh farm products. Theo. Hicks.

Brookside Farm, Pleasant Valley, N.Y. Ideal farm place; plenty fresh vegetables, chickens, and pure milk. Frank Keller.

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TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE OR
Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. Both hotels.

PARKHILL INN-ON-THE-HUDSON, Yonkers, N. Y.; delightful Summer home for business men; auto accommodations; open all season.

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THE GRAND VIEW,
Lake Placid, Adirondacks, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A first-class hotel with all modern appointments; private baths and elevator; new, efficient, permanent management. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating. For booklet, &c., address
THOS. PARKES, Manager.

YOU MUST SEE
LAKE PLACID to see the
BEST OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

THE SAGAMORE, Lake George—Gateway of the Adirondacks. T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ, P. O. Sagamore, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

THE CLAIRMONT Most refined Jewish Hotel in Sullivan Co. Latest sanitary improvements; telephone; tennis; pool. Beechwood Waterfall in our farm; bathing, fishing, boating. Booklet. BERGER & COHEN. KENOZA LAKE, NEW YORK!

Hotel Rita, North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Modern improvements; $8 to $9 for July. Booklet.

Millerton.

Spring Meadows Farm, Millerton, N. Y.—High elevation; good table; large, airy rooms. Harmon Boucher.

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Vacation Resorts
Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 506 Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board and passenger fares.

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THE GRISWOLD
(EASTERN POINT),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
B. H. YARD, - - - Manager
NOW OPEN.
Entirely a new hotel. Everything new—furnishings, bedding, linen, silver, etc. Solid mahogany furniture throughout. One hundred bathroom suites. THE FINEST SUMMER RESORT HOTEL IN AMERICA.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.
Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
H. P. SIMPSON, Manager,
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THE ELTON
WATERBURY, CONN.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
"The most attractive hotel in New England."
167 ROOMS. 70 BATHS. FIREPROOF.
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MR. ROOT'S MISSION.

The mission on which the Secretary of State is setting out is one which has attracted the interest of far-seeing American statesmen almost, if not quite, since the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine. "Far-seeing" is in statesmanship perhaps only a synonym for "imaginative." JAMES G. BLAINE, the latest of the statesmen to whom the Pan-American idea strongly appealed, nobody would deny to be an imaginative statesman. Mr. ROOT would not appeal to many people as particularly or primarily an imaginative statesman. And yet he shows himself willing to take more trouble in behalf of a "more perfect union" of Pan-America than any of his predecessors has ever taken. For surely the circumnavigation of South America which Mr. ROOT is undertaking cannot possibly be misinterpreted into a mere pleasure jaunt.

The mere fact that the Secretary of State has consented to take this toilsome journey must already have had an immense influence on the republics to the south of us. His errand cannot properly be called a "mission." The Government of the United States does not send to the Pan-American conference. It goes. The significance of that will not be lost on anybody concerned. Our pretensions to the hegemony of this hemisphere are not really disputed by any American republic, since it would be manifestly absurd for any other American republic to set up a pretension to such a hegemony. And when the hegemonist himself undertakes a journey of this kind, the lesser States cannot help being impressed, if by nothing else, by the fact that the hegemonic State is thus impressed with the importance of the occasion.

The various anti-American leagues which have been talked about and projected in Europe, and which have yet come to nothing, are not at all upon the same footing as this Pan-American League. They have been fighting Nature. This league is formed for the purpose of assisting Nature. A glance at the map shows that the shortest distances from the Southern countries which need credit and manufactured goods are not between those countries and the Europe which until so recently held the monopoly of those requirements. They are between those countries and the great Republic which has so recently appeared as a formidable competitor for the supply of those requirements. It is more "natural" that South America should trade with North America than that it should trade with Europe. The actual arrangement by which Europe almost monopolizes its trade is, prima facie, artificial and factitious.

To find out what the artificial and factitious hindrances really are may be defined as the burden of Secretary ROOT's errand. The amelioration of the relations of South American debtors and foreign creditors appears in the programme of the conference as a project of international law. It is primarily political, and only secondarily commercial. But the indirect commercial value of the proposed extension of the Monroe Doctrine and of international law is nevertheless enormous. With a prohibition established in international law upon the nation whose nationals are creditors to use its national force against the debtor nations, the inducements of European investors and exporters to trust South American debtors and importers might be much diminished. The forcible collection of public debts is liable to come so near a war of conquest that the United States will not feel thoroughly secure against the European treatment of this hemisphere as the sphere of schemes of "conquest and colonization," until that method of collection is definitely abandoned.

Nothing could be milder than the intimation of the purpose of abolishing that method given in the programme of the Pan-American conference: "A resolution recommending that the second Peace Conference at The Hague be requested to consider whether, and, if at all, to what extent, the use of force for the collection of public debts is admissible." Evidently The Hague conference, thus invoked, could not refuse to consider a measure so distinctly tending to promote its own purpose of the substitution of peaceful for warlike methods in international affairs. But, almost as evidently, the substitution, in this particular, would greatly tend to the development of closer and more important commercial relations between the several republics of this hemisphere.

THE BOND ISSUE.

A national debt is a national blessing, at least when money is tight and the only way to get currency is to base it upon national bonds. The Treasury had barely issued its complacent announcement of a surplus of $26,187,150 for the year just closed when it asks for $30,000,000 with which ostensibly to build the Panama Canal. Dirt is not flying at any such rate as that, and the time to get money is not propitious. If in the financial world things were what they seemed Secretary SHAW would be open to criticism. As it is, he may perhaps claim credit for good practical management, making the best of a bad situation by shifts and devices, although refraining from amending it in thorough manner and upon principle.

How preposterous it is for the Treasury to borrow when it has an unusually large balance, not to mention bank deposits of $93,996,236, and when it is about to place ten millions upon unlimited deposit with San Francisco institutions! What will the Treasury do with its $30,000,000 in a lump? And how ridiculous to give people the privilege of subscribing for 2 per cents in denominations of $20 and $100! How many State, city, and Federal experiences will suffice to end that impracticable and humbugging procedure? Of course the Treasury will get its credits, which will be managed by book entries. That amount of real money cannot be drawn from the channels of trade just now, and if drawn it could not be kept. The money which will be borrowed at interest will be deposited promptly without interest, and the National banks, by taking the bonds, will have the means of issuing currency which they could not otherwise do with profit. They could not be expected to issue currency at a loss intentionally. They may issue the currency when it is not wanted to save themselves from loss on their bonds, but that is another matter.

Up in the long list of things which the Congress just adjourned might have done with credit to itself and benefit to the public the readjustment of our monetary conditions stands high. Before the bond announcement we were in a good way to move our crops in the accustomed manner, that is, by reducing the bank reserves and loans in multiple amount. Now there is some alleviation in sight, and perhaps successive Secretaries may save ticklish situations in this way, so long as the Panama Canal is under construction. If we were not solidly rich we would ruin ourselves. As it is, our finance is a laughing stock to the informed and the disinterested, and a standing perplexity to those who cannot conduct their affairs upon any fixed basis through doubt what concealed string will be pulled next.

THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

"And then I saw, what I ought to have seen in the first place," and so forth. Every reader of "Robinson Crusoe" will recall these words, or other equivalent words, as one of DEFOE's familiar expressions. It is an expression that is apt and indicated for the case of the Chicago beef packers, who must see now, what they ought to have seen when that agitation for clean food products began, that so far from being a thing to dread and fight against, the Meat Inspection bill ought to have been demanded, prayed for, and eagerly welcomed for the behoof and profit of the packers. "There's millions in it," yet with astounding fatuity and blindness the great firms of slaughterers and packers fought against the enactment of the bill, and sought by the use of all their influence to take the life out of it or to defeat it altogether.

In the statement which the President has directed the Secretary of Agriculture to put forth there occurs this passage:

> The legislation which has just become effective provides the Department of Agriculture with an adequate law and with ample money to carry it into effect. Supervision and inspection will be extended from the pasture to the package. The Federal stamp upon the can will be a guarantee, not only of the healthfulness of the animal, but also that the product was prepared in sanitary surroundings, and with the addition of no deleterious chemical or preservative. Any meat food product bearing the Government stamp will be fit for food.

What American manufacturer with his eyes open and with a mind capable of understanding what is good for the business would not with the greatest joy and delight grasp at the opportunity to secure for his products a Federal guarantee of high quality? That is precisely what the Meat Inspection bill does for the Chicago beef packers. Inspection will follow the animal "from the pasture to the package." The Federal stamp upon the can will be a guarantee, not only of the healthfulness of the animal, but also that the product was prepared in sanitary surroundings and with the addition of no deleterious chemical. Exhibitors at great world's fairs are proud to display the medals of merit and excellence awarded to them by committees. After the close of every public exposition the advertising columns of newspapers and periodicals are filled with pictures of the badges of distinction thus conferred, and copies of the diplomas or letters of award are scattered broadcast and in every possible way made public by the recipient and beneficiary. But what is a world's fair committee compared with a department of the Government of the United States? The whole world will now be put on notice that the beef, mutton, hams, and canned products sent out from Chicago are fit to eat.

We have been troubled about the falling off in our meat exports. THE TIMES predicts that when the inspection act goes into effect our meat exports will take care of themselves. The world wants our meats, and will buy them in immense quantities if only it can be assured that they are sound and wholesome. The Government stamp gives that assurance, it constitutes the highest possible guarantee. Fortune knocked at the doors of the Chicago packers, and they denied her. She pounded and battered at their portals, and finally had to beat her way in. Yet we boast that our great captains of industry are the most enlightened business men in the world!

IS IT TOO LATE?

Reports from St. Petersburg continue to confirm the prediction that the Czar will soon try to form a Ministry from among the majority in the Duma, the Constitutional Democrats. The scenes in the Duma when the Ministers of Justice and of War answered the interpellation as to the bill for the abolition of capital punishment make it evident, on the one hand, that little is to be hoped in the Assembly from the present Ministry, and also on the other hand that a Ministry of Constitutional Democrats would have increasing trouble in controlling the Duma. The question in the minds of all intelligent observers on the spot is whether even this substantial change in the government of the empire is not too late.

It is significant of the state of public feeling, so far as there can be said to be a general public opinion in Russia, that the very first measure on which the Duma has definitely acted is the abolishment of the death penalty. It was the first introduced. It was the first taken up after the lapse of the thirty days prescribed, and now it is the first to be sent to the Imperial Council, where it will undoubtedly be rejected. To peoples accustomed to the orderly administration of justice, the immediate, complete, and unconditional abolishment of the death penalty, even in cases of murder, treason, or rebellion, would seem to be a preposterous step, which no Government careful of its own existence would consent to take. In other countries where evil and wrong like those of Russia had existed, the extremest demands would have stopped short of this, and the radical reformers would have been content with trial by impartial courts and juries amid conditions of publicity and free discussion that would have secured reasonable responsibility. But the abuses of arbitrary power in Russia have been so gross that even the ignorant peasants are resolved that the Government shall be bound hand and foot, if the representatives of the people can effect it. In the debates or attempted debates on the question on Tuesday, it was the peasants' representatives, with the smaller number of the Group of Toil, or workmen's delegates, that drove the Ministers of Justice and of War from the tribune with cries of "hangman," "assassin," and with threats of violence. The President of the Duma was entirely unable to preserve even the semblance of order.

Such facts indicate that the approaches the autocracy is said to be making to the Constitutional Democrats for the formation of a Ministry from the Duma, even if the strict terms of the Constitutional Democrats be conceded and the Ministry is made up solely from their own ranks, may be fruitless so far as stable government is concerned. Yet it is evident that this is practically the only course now open to the Czar. Should such a Ministry be formed, much would depend on the measures it was able to formulate and execute as to the land question. Only on that ground can they hope to secure the co-operation of the peasants, and any plan that would satisfy these will be surrounded by immense difficulties, for the very simple and conclusive reason that there is not land not now owned by the peasant communities sufficient to meet the demands that have been made. The fundamental fact in the agrarian distress of Russia is bad farming, poor lands, and the stifling system of communal ownership and cultivation. Unless these conditions can be changed there must be a certain degree of chronic poverty, varied by periods of actual starvation. To change these conditions is a task demanding much time, and the revolutionists will not grant time if they possibly can avoid it. Nevertheless, the difficulties of estimating accurately the forces at work in such a country as Russia are such that gloomy predictions are no safer than the more cheerful. Meanwhile the drama slowly unfolding its complex action is intensely interesting.

LABOR'S SHARE.

Heretofore there has been one blemish upon the generally excellent conditions of trade and industry. Labor, it has been said, has not shared in the general advance of everything except the stock market. This is true of some other States and industries than our own, but it appears that locally we are doing well outside Wall Street. Figures published yesterday show that in the Pennsylvania anthracite industry the strike which failed cost the miners $12,000,000 in wages lost. In the bituminous industry in several Western and Southwestern States the strikers' nominal victory merely raised the rate of pay to that of 1903, making up lost ground, but gaining no real advance. In New England the cotton trade is raising the wages of some scores of thousands of operatives this week, out in Kansas they are kidnapping harvesters, and down South they are wailing over the lack of labor in both fields and mills. This sketchy survey of labor conditions, while generally encouraging, contains nothing so good as that reported regarding New York by the quarterly bulletin of the Commissioner of Labor.

Mr. SHERMAN'S figures cover 344,000 mechanics and workers, being fairly representative of the better-paid and organized trades. Regarding unorganized workers statistics are impracticable; except that it is known that lack of employment is near a minimum. On the other hand wages are at a maximum, both actually, in some advance in the rate of pay, and conspicuously in the total income for the quarter. For example, in the building trade the advance in daily pay averages only 10 cents, but the increase in each quarterly income was $49. This trade accounts for about one-third of the total reporting. The other two-thirds report a slightly larger increase of pay by 15 cents to $3, but the quarterly gain was only $25, to $212. It is the aggregate wage which reflects the true prosperity of labor, rather than the rate of pay. Also the amount disbursed by employers is the better index to general conditions of industry. Steady employment and opportunities for overwork afford better tests of real conditions than irregular employment at possibly a higher wage only occasionally procurable.

The percentage of improvement is the relative test of labor's share in the general prosperity, and the only practicable clue to whether the advance of wages has corresponded to the advance in the cost of living. On the 1st of June Dun's Index showed an advance of 16 per cent. in five years. In the exceptionally prosperous building trade the wage advance in New York was 28 per cent. over last year, and 14 per cent. over 1903, which was a maximum year. Workers in factories, hotels, stores, and similar occupations have enjoyed only 13 per cent. advance. Doubtless these classes have felt the added burden of the increased cost of commodities, especially rent, but unless the Commissioner's figures are to be challenged, it must be admitted that labor of the trades union sort has come pretty near to getting its share of general prosperity in New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Jottings from the Jimplecute.

Down in Jefferson, Texas, there is a little weekly newspaper that has managed to reach the first number of its thirty-ninth "volume," despite the fact that through all these years it has had to carry the heavy burden of an absurd name, The Jimplecute. There is nothing in a copy of the paper that has reached us to give even a hint as to what "jimplecute" means or what its editor thinks the word means, for the little weekly is much like other little weeklies; and it seems to make no effort to live up to the humorous impulse which must have prompted the invention or selection of its title, and its peculiarities, such as they are, have the air of being merely Texan. For instance, we find a curiously calm and brief description of a particularly cold-blooded murder, and "A Killing" was deemed a sufficient headline for the incident. In the same vein is an account of the running over of three negroes by a railway train. The unfortunates were sitting on the track, and the theory gravely put forward is that the engineer mistook them for an ash heap! Anyhow, they were ground to pieces, and we read: "Fragments of the bodies were gathered up by the trainmen, and found to be cold, which showed they were dead before being run over. A revolver was found near where they lay. The bodies were so badly cut up that the manner in which they met death could not be ascertained." This was a somewhat large affair to be dismissed so coolly, and the evidence that the negroes were dead before they were run over might be stronger and less interested. As a rule, in such cases, it is not deemed necessary to look for a cause of death other than the train itself. A more cheerful item of news in The Jimplecute is this one: "W. D. FASON had a nice watermelon last Sunday. We think it is the first that has ripened in our community, and know it was fine, for we helped to eat it." Some might see mystery in the following: "Mr. OLIVER BROOKS has moved back to his home at Smithland, as his brother, Mr. CLEVELAND, has come home to stay with his parents during the Summer."

Noises and Their Remedy.

Several readers take exception to our recent statement that probably three out of four male and adult Americans like to hear the sound of firecrackers, and perhaps it was somewhat of a strain upon the facts, for American nerves have been becoming somewhat pathologically sensitive in recent years and there are several indications that our men do not now retain as much of the boy as formerly. We still think, however, that it is not an exaggeration to declare that three out of four male Americans can get something of enjoyment out of the explosion by themselves of fireworks, even though the fireworks be only the humble red cracker, and that they are usually at least mildly glad to find in a desire to "amuse the children" an excuse for doing it. Those who will scold about the noises made by other celebrants are, of course, much more numerous than one in four, and they may by a majority object, not less properly than vehemently, to the extension of Fourth of July license over something like a month. We assure our indignant critics that it was not our intention to defend the tiresome popping and snapping that has been going on for weeks all over the city in obvious violation of the law; we were only explaining it—and getting in an incidental dig, perhaps, at the people who every year declaim over this nuisance as if it were the crime of the century and one that made life in the United States unendurable. As a matter of fact, we are not much given as a nation to the festival explosion of gunpowder or other petulant substances, and if we do a lot of it on the Fourth of July it is because there are a lot of us, and we do not indulge in this form of amusement on other days. At least we didn't until we acquired so many "colonies," the members of which have brought over from "the other side," among other customs, that of having noisy celebrations scattered freely through the whole year. The good folk who are so cruelly disturbed by the firecrackers should remember that much of the pain they feel could be abolished by the simple plan of not giving expression to it. There, now, is a statement which, coming from us, is calculated to make our admirers, the "Christian Scientists," prick up their long ears in hope and wonder, but it is only recognition of the fact that a good deal of any emotion lies in its physical manifestation, and that a well-maintained semblance of indifference tends to become a reality. Every psychologist knows and says that.

Trouble for the Iceman.

That old conundrum, "How would you like to be the iceman?" seems likely soon to be of easy solution, for the success of Toledo in proving the iceman's lot at least occasionally an unhappy one has evidently inspired emulation in many parts of the country. From city after city come reports of proceedings like those which put the Toledo conspirators in jail, despite the frenzied efforts of their many lawyers, and exciting days are evidently in preparation for the icemen wherever they have worked after their kind and utilized the excuse provided by nature for putting up the price of their chilly merchandise. New York has been a little slow in taking up the merry hunt, but the sight of Philadelphia already in motion was too much for the patience of our Aldermen, and they hurriedly besought the District Attorney to loose his dogs on the inviting quarry. The public will not object if the chase is swift and fierce. It has no love for the iceman, and it is sure that it is paying more than it wants to pay for ice.

FIFTY YEARS IN SCIENCE.

Andrew D. White Tells of a Change in Public Opinion.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 3.—The closing session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held to-day in Barnes Hall. Dr. Andrew D. White, formerly President of Cornell University, described his first attendance at a meeting of the association, fifty years ago, in the Summer of 1856, at Albany. The occasion was the opening of the Dudley Observatory, and was a general glorification of science. Such eminent men as Agassiz, Everett, Bancroft, Henry, and Beard were the speakers.

Dr. White said that when he was at Yale there was not a single student in his class of 109 members who had the slightest aspiration in a scientific direction, and he remembered how one morning, on seeing a student at a window in his room examining something in a test tube, he said to himself, "What a futile occupation for a man with an alleged immortal soul!" The whole scientific apparatus of Yale in those days could be contained now in one of the smallest recitation rooms at Cornell. Going afterward as a professor to the University of Michigan, Dr. White said he found that all the apparatus in the department of physics there could be put into an ordinary wardrobe.

Dr. White said that he bases his optimism as to the future of this country largely on the part that scientific investigation is to have in solving the problems that arise in every department of government.

NO CHEAPER POSTAGE.

M. P.'s Who Want a Two-Cent Rate to America Get No Encouragement.

LONDON, July 3.—"There is no nation with which we would like to see the facilities of communication extended than with the great Republic on the other side of the Atlantic," said Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith this afternoon to a deputation of Members of Parliament who called on him and on Postmaster General Sydney Buxton relative to the proposition to establish an Anglo-American two-cent postage rate.

Mr. Asquith added frankly that he had no money to give for the purpose and that there was no evidence that the United States Government was desirous of making the proposed change.

Mr. Buxton remarked that it was entirely a question of money, so far as he was concerned. It would cost $500,000 yearly to make the change.

LOCOMOTIVES BADLY BUILT.

A Suggestion as to the Cause of the Disaster in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am an English engineer, having made a study of the many component and resultant forces in connection with the locomotive. It may seem somewhat egotistical for me to assert that the many lamentable and appalling disasters, to which an English railroad has just added another to the cost of American blood and English treasure, could, and doubtlessly would, have been avoided if locomotives had been designed and constructed more in accordance with natural law and mechanical science.

There are few more remarkable things in this world than the fact that neither the theoretical nor the practical engineers of this and the mother country understand the engines, as at present constructed, cannot possibly pull at a train without transferring some of their own weight from fore to aft, thus explaining two things, which account for many accidents: One is the concentration of nearly the total weight of the engine upon the rear wheels, which very naturally causes the rails to spread and the train to become a wreck. The other is that, inasmuch as it is impossible for the engine to exert a forward pull without simultaneously taking weight from its front wheels, we thus have an explanation why those wheels so readily jump the track, and especially when taking a curve. T. H. BRIGG.

New York, July 2, 1906.

Need for a Downtown Y. M. C. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much pleased to see the letter of "Clerk" in Monday's TIMES. He is correct. There is no place in lower Manhattan for the many thousands of clerks to spend their noon luncheon hour except on the corner. I should think the Young Men's Christian Association would take this up, and establish a small downtown headquarters. I know there are many members like myself who would be glad of the chance to spend a few minutes at such a place. It would not be necessary to start any expensive headquarters, but something modeled on the plan of the Princess Club, which is such a success, would be a godsend to thousands. WALL STREET.

New York, July 2, 1906.

"Scrooge" Explains Himself.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Scrooge" is not annoyed by "Tiny Tim" and his little firecrackers and torpedoes of the past on a one-day Fourth. To-day it is a gigantic "Frankenstein," with gigantic explosives that maim its victims and shatter the health of workers too poor to leave the city. He is no longer "Tiny Tim," but a reckless ruffian with a loaded revolver that kills, and is a nuisance for at least two months of the hot Summer. "Tiny Tim" was a harmless lad with his old-fashioned fireworks compared to the turbulents of to-day, who are not all children. SCROOGE.

New York, July 3, 1906.

TELEPHONE RATES.

Long-Term Contracts That Call for More Than 5 Cents a Message.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the advertised reduction in telephone rates and the disregard of them by many subscribers, who insist on maintaining the old rates, it is well that the public should be made acquainted with the following facts: Most of the pay-station subscribers have contracts with the company, running for months to come, whereby they pay a certain fixed charge. While very few, if any, pay less than 5 cents to the company, very many pay over 5 and as high as 7 or 8 cents a local message. You would reasonably have expected that under such circumstances the company, before announcing reductions, would have taken some steps toward a modification of the previously existing rates as per contracts with these subscribers. If so, you are grievously mistaken. Up to this date of writing no such steps, nor, indeed, anything that would be the least approach to any such arrangements, were taken by the company, so that contract subscribers are left absolutely in the dark as to any future intentions toward them by the company.

The reductions, therefore, so far heralded by the company in the press, are entirely at the expense of the pay-station subscribers, and the generosity of the company is thereby paid for in full. The public may feel indifferent and be disposed to disregard these facts, but they will at least know that some of the subscribers who insist on maintaining the old rate have good reasons for doing so, especially in the case of those on the lower east [illegible] where nine out of ten telephone users know nothing of the workings of telephones, and it is up to the druggist in the first place to hunt up the number, stand all the annoyances incident to getting connections, and so waste his time, strain his nerves, and put his power of endurance to severe trial. And all this to accommodate the telephone monopoly of this City of New York. M. MAHLER.

New York, July 2, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you or your readers to show the logic of the following business transaction:

We are subscribers to the New York Telephone Company, and our contract calls for $48 per 600 calls per year—that is, equal to 8 cents per call.

As we do not use up all our calls, we have a pay-station sign outside. To-day we received a rate card from the telephone company which states that we are to charge to the public 5 cents per call. At this rate we are to lose 3 cents on every call. According to this arrangement, the party who uses the 'phone once in a while is to pay 5 cents per call, while we, who use the 'phone every day, are to pay 8 cents.

We would like to know whether that is justice to the subscribers.

LEVITZ & MARDFIN.

New York, July 2, 1906.

Hard to Believe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While breakfasting at one of the outdoor restaurants on lower Broadway, the writer left a perfectly good silk umbrella hanging on a fence near by.

After twenty-four hours he returned to the restaurant to report his loss; when, to his great astonishment, he found the umbrella hanging just where he had left it.

This at one of the busiest points on lower Broadway.

Could it have been that the "umbrella pickers" were at Coney Island, expecting a heavy crop; or is the chronic dishonesty we hear so much about in these days a myth?

It seems to the writer (flushed with joy at coming into his own again) that this incident is worth mentioning. B. D. ROBINSON.

New York, July 2, 1906.

The Trouble Over the Kaiser Cup.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, as a member of the Brooklyn Singing Society, (Arion,) to correct an error which appears in your otherwise correct report of the tribulations of that Kaiser prize in to-day's issue.

The facts regarding the refusal to abide by the decision of the prize judges at the Brooklyn festival in 1900 are just the reverse. It was the Philadelphia society which demanded "the whole hog or none," and consequently the statuette was allowed to continue its abode in Brooklyn during the three years' interval.

This refusal must make void any claim to a half victory and the Philadelphians will have to score two additional undisputed victories before they can claim the minstrel as their own. O. FISCHER.

Brooklyn, July 2, 1906.

A Chance for "Old Maid."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having seen a letter in your valuable paper entitled "An Old Maid Seeks Advice," I would ask you to print the advice that is right—namely, that it is never too late; and, further, I have to say that I have a nephew, an A1 business man of the age of 40, who would just suit her.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

New York, July 2, 1906.

From a Harvard Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Harvard men were somewhat surprised to see that your Yale editor was able to resume his duties so speedily after what must have been a trying visit to New London last Thursday. His editorial on the race in to-day's TIMES should remind us that moderation in defeat is no less admirable than in victory.

Cornish, N. H., June 30, 1906. L. E. S.

A Small Affair in Texas.

From The Jefferson (Texas) Jimplecute.

Harry Newman, a young man from Marshall, who came over with his sister to attend the picnic Thursday, while at the Texas & Pacific station that night waiting to take a train for home was shot and killed instantly. Justice Todd was called to hold inquest. His verdict was that Newman came to his death from a pistol shot from the hand of W. R. Proctor. Proctor came in to waive examining trial, and stated that Newman had insulted his (Proctor's) daughter on picnic grounds at dance the night before. Newman's remains were taken to Marshall.

Later.—W. R. Proctor and C. H. Proctor waived an examining trial before Justice Todd Saturday morning, and they were placed under $2,500 bond each.

A Boer Patriarch.

From The London Express.

An exhibit at a Dutch Church bazaar at Roodepoort, Johannesburg, was the family register of Nicolas Louw, 95 years old, of Calvinia, Cape Colony. The record was in the shape of a tree, bearing the names of his 365 descendants to the fifth generation. His youngest son was born two years ago.

The Complementary Virtue.

From The Washington Star.

"What do you consider most essential in being quick at repartee?"

"A person who constantly strives to be quick at repartee," answered Miss Cayenne, "should be quite sure he has friends who are slow to anger."

For Hygienic Reasons.

From the Paris Annales.

Mistress—Why have you not swept this morning?

Servant—For hygienic reasons. Madame raises the dust sufficiently with the train of her skirt. We must give the microbes a little rest.

England's Oldest Inn.

From The London Express.

The George Inn, at North St. Philip, the oldest village alehouse in England, is to be pulled down. The license dates from 1307. Each story of the picturesque old structure overhangs that beneath.

OYSTER BAY ALL READY TO HEAR THE PRESIDENT

Preparations for the Fourth Completed Last Night.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES SWORN IN

Many Visitors Expected from Neighboring Towns—Mr. Roosevelt Will Speak Without Preparation.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 3.—President Roosevelt to-day transacted Government business at his home, on Sagamore Hill. To-morrow he will make an address to his neighbors in celebration of the Fourth. Secretary Loeb brought to him this morning a number of important letters. It took several hours to dispose of them, and when the Secretary returned to the executive offices at Oyster Bay he had plenty of work for the typewriters there.

It was learned at the executive offices that the salary of Secretary Bishop of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be $10,000 a year. This leaves Mr. Bishop's pay exactly as it has been heretofore, when he drew $7,500 as a member of the commission and $2,500 as its secretary.

Oyster Bay is excited to-night in anticipation of the celebration to-morrow, when the President will address an open-air gathering in Locust Grove, on the outskirts of the village. The decorations have been erected and everything is in readiness for the ceremonies. Visitors are expected from Stamford, Bridgeport, Greenwich, and Norwich, and the New York trains will probably also bring many passengers.

The Town Council has appropriated $350 to supply additional protection, and many deputies are being sworn in to-night for service to-morrow. The President has not prepared his speech. He is expected to talk for half an hour or more. Preceding and following his address there will be patriotic songs by the children of the village, augmented by the choirs of the village churches. Postmaster General Cortelyou sent the following message of regret to an invitation from the committee to attend the celebration.

"Greatly regret inability to join in celebration to-morrow. We will be with you in spirit. I give three cheers and a tiger for your distinguished speaker."

ALTON ROAD REFUNDED FARES

Packers' Traffic Superintendent Collected $4,000 Employers Paid.

CHICAGO, July 3.—B. S. Cusey, traffic manager for the packing concern of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, was the first witness called to-day in the hearing of the charges of rebating made against the Chicago & Alton Railroad and John N. Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of that company.

Cusey said that whenever an employe of the packing company purchased a ticket from the Chicago & Alton Road he would get a receipt for the money paid, and that he personally went to Fred A. Wann, then connected with the road, and demanded that a settlement be made for $4,000 worth of the ticket receipts. Wann refused to pay the receipts. The witness then explained to Wann that other lines had issued transportation to other industrial companies which sent freight to them. The claims, the witness said, covered fares of Inspectors, mechanics, Superintendents, and the fares of men returning from accompanying shipments of cattle. He said they were later paid by Wann.

During the questioning of Cusey the court held that no evidence could be admitted which tended to show that the Alton Road had discriminated in favor of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger in handling freight.

The Government closed its case when Cusey left the stand, and the attorneys for the defense declared that they had no evidence to introduce. The attorneys for the defendants argued that the payment of the claims by the railroad was made under pressure, and that the packing company could legally enforce them in court. The court adjourned until Thursday.

BANK DELEGATES START.

The State Association Will Meet at Lake Champlain To-morrow.

A large party of New York bankers left town last night over the New York Central to attend the thirteenth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, which is to be held at the Hotel Champlain, on Lake Champlain, to-morrow and Friday.

Among those in the party were Alfred H. Curtis, President of the association and President of the National Bank of North America; E. S. Schenck of the Citizens' Central Bank, Col. John R. Branch, Secretary of the association; A. J. McGrath of the Metropolitan Bank, S. S. Conover, President of the Irving National Bank; G. E. Lewis of the Gallatin National Bank; L. E. Pierson of the New York National Exchange Bank; J. F. Sweasy of the National Bank of North America, Alexander Gilbert of the Market and Fulton Bank, D. H. Pierson of the Manhattan Bank, W. Sherman of the Produce Exchange Bank, and F. A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank.

HOW TO USE WATER.

Cozier Will Try to Teach Brooklynites Not to Waste It.

Deputy Commissioner Cozier of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, has started a school of instruction for householders in Brooklyn. Inspectors in the Water Department have been sent out to make a house-to-house canvass and instruct everybody to be careful in the use of water.

Leaky fixtures and the illegal use of water have increased the consumption of water in Brooklyn 100,000,00 gallons a week over last year, it is declared. It is this waste that Commissioner Cozier seeks to check.

AS SEEN FROM MARS,

Old Zelus, the Martian astronomer, sat
At his window on July the Fourth, (only that
Doesn't show on the calendar kept up in Mars)
And squinted his telescope out at the stars.

As he poked at the planets to left and to right
His eye fell at last on a wonderful sight,
For down on the rim of the orb called the Earth,
A fiery upheaval was having its birth.

In a riot of splendor, most gorgeous to view,
The geysers of flame spouted red, white, and blue,
And the joy of old Zelus was cheerful to note
As he took down his book and triumphantly wrote:

"Another remarkable justification
Of my old periodical manifestation";
And he meant, though the time he could not clearly fix,
That it dated from Seventeen-Seventy-Six.

CHARLES HAMILTON MUSGROVE.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S DAY AT THE SAENGERFEST

Schumann-Heink Also Heard Again at the Newark Festival.

CONCERT IN THE EVENING

Competitions Between Societies Continued in the Afternoon at Olympia Park—Massed Chorus at Night.

The attention of those persons who attended the Saengerfest at Newark yesterday was divided in the afternoon between the school children's concert in the Armory and the prize singing for the first and second class societies at Olympic Park. At the concert 500 children sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," "The Pilgrims' Chorus," and "Die Wacht am Rhein," under the leadership of Miss Louise Westwood. The German-American schools showed they were following in the steps of their forefathers by singing old German airs, with H. Von der Heide as conductor, and the pupils of two or three other schools sang their regular part songs. The audience was large and enthusiastic. As the children sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" they produced little flags and waved them. At the moment that they finished a large American flag was dropped from the roof, to mingle its folds with the colors of Germany as a moment later the national air of the fatherland rang out.

The serious work of the festival was carried on, however, at Olympic Park. In spite of the heavy shower of rain, the singers and their friends came in great numbers to hear the contests. They were well rewarded for their pains. The competition between the societies was of the closest, and the music selected, especially the song set for the larger societies, was most interesting.

The Second Grand Concert.

In the evening the Armory was once more crowded for the second grand concert. Mme. Schumann-Heink appeared again, and Daniel Beddoe was the other soloist. The mass chorus was heard to better advantage than on Monday night, as the large number of singers gave better opportunity of showing what strong effects of light and shade may be obtained when the leader has such a vast amount of tone to work upon. The programme closed with "Dankgebet," the song of thanksgiving, composed by the Dutch in the sixteenth century to celebrate their relief from the Spanish tyrant Alva.

For the competition of first-class societies with from sixty to seventy-five singers, Weber's "Waldweben" was selected. It is a descriptive piece and pictures the life in the woods. At first there is the break of day, with the gentle sounds of nature heard afar off and growing louder as the world awakes. Then a tree falls and its crash is echoed back, and again as noon draws nigh silence creeps over the land.

A storm comes up. It rages overhead. Trees snap off and all is confusion. But it passes away quickly and its last rumblings are heard growing fainter and fainter in the distance. As the sun comes out again the quiet life of nature resumes its regular course. The piece ends with the world settling down to rest and sleep.

Such a number called for the most delicate shading at one moment and the greatest spirit and precision at another. It tested to the uttermost the capabilities of the conductors in bringing out all the volume in their choirs and the discipline and control of the singers. At one moment they were singing with the utmost smoothness hardly above a whisper; then they passed to short, sharp phrases.

The Harmonie of Philadelphia received the greatest applause of any of the societies. The softness and beauty of their pianissimo passages, the spirit of their rendering of the storm, and the perfection of their balance made them the favorite with many. The other Philadelphia society, the Allemanie Gesangverein, was kept too severely in check. Hermann G. Kimme, their conductor, can refine the tone of a large chorus to infinite delicacy, but he seems afraid to let them go. When the storm crashed and the trees snapped there was a lack of force, which is fatal to the chances of the society for the prize.

Work of the New York Societies.

The Schillerbund of New York and the Williamsburg Saengerbund of Brooklyn gave excellent interpretations of the songs. The work of the former in the trying middle verse was admirable. They gave a meaning to the quick broken phrases, which showed how fully they had mastered the difficulties of their medium. Carl Kapp, their conductor, has every reason to be satisfied with the finish of their expression.

The Williamsburg singers treated the quiet sections with more robustness than any of the other societies, but this was only a matter of taste. They preserved the values of the passages as clearly as any of the others, and in the opinion of many who heard them they may well be awarded the second prize.

A setting of von Weiler's "Im Bivouak," by Lottar Kempter, was the composition set for the second-class societies, which had about fifty singers in their chorus. Here, too, ample opportunity was offered for expression. The first stanza pictured the veterans discussing the war quietly by the bivouac fire; the second told how the recruit crept away to write a love letter on his drumhead, and in the third the battle broke out with all its sound and fury. With eleven competitors the rivalry was keen and the standard attained was high. The Junger Maennerchor of Scranton were, however, the popular favorites for their fine outburst of tone as the battle began.

The Maennerchor of Elizabeth, the Rheinfaelzer Maennerchor of New York, and the Elinkeit of Staten Island also gave excellent performances.

Promptly to the minute, Julius Lorenz, conductor of the festival, ascended the platform in the armory at 8:30 o'clock to begin the second grand concert. The audience was quite as large as on Monday night, and very few of the 5,500 seats were unoccupied. The chorus, too, was present in full strength, and its 5,000 members formed a dense mass all across the end of the hall.

It was this massed chorus which was the main feature of the occasion. In spite of the rank of Mme. Schumann-Heink and Daniel Beddoe as soloists and the position the Philharmonic Orchestra holds among orchestras at a Saengerfest, it is the singing of the choir that the audience comes to hear.

They were not disappointed yesterday. They could not expect to listen to such difficult music as that performed by the singers in the competitions. There are problems in the handling of such an enormous body of singers which would make that impossible, even if there was the time to train them properly. The mere impracticability of insuring that every member of the choir will have a clear view of the conductor's baton makes it necessary to exclude from the programme the more complex compositions.

To get as thorough uniformity in training as possible Julius Lorenz had been traveling around to the different societies for two months past. He has conducted rehearsals and impressed upon local Directors exactly what his conception of the music is.

The excellence of his work was shown in the performance of E. H. Seyfardt's "Geloebniss." It was a much more difficult composition than had been attempted at either the last Brooklyn or Baltimore festival, and the choir came triumphantly through it. One part took up the melody from another with absolute precision. The whole choir united in simple harmonies, which moved forward in an irresistible ensemble.

The next number for the chorus, Edward Tauwitz's setting for a folk-song, "Singe, du Voeglein, singe," was far more simple, but full of quiet dignity. As sung the superb richness of the tone produced by the singers came out, and one could realize in the tremendous emphasis but without the trace of a strain upon the accented syllables how great was the power restrained by Mr. Lorenz's baton. In the last stanza he produced a slow crescendo and diminuendo which swelled and died away as perfectly as though sung by a single voice.

Then, after a patriotic German song, came a delightful setting by Hugo Juengst of a German version of a Swedish folksong, "Spinn, Spinn." A mother chides her daughter for expecting her lover and neglecting he spinning:

"Spin, spin, my daughter spin!
To-morrow will your lover come;"
The maiden spun, though her tears ran
For the lover who did not come.

As they sang it, the choir barely whispered. The effect was like many waters falling in the distance. All the undertones were there, clear and distinct, but mellowed and refined by the stillness around them. The audience listened breathlessly till the last note had lingered away and then broke into a storm of applause. The whole song was repeated.

Mme. Schumann-Heink was enthusiastically cheered. She came forward, covered with the insignia of the different societies, and sang with the utmost ease the difficult aria of Penelope, "Hell strahlender Tag," from Max Bruch's "Odysseus." In response to a recall she gave a short encore, which brought out to perfection the richness of her lower register. Her second selection, the only English number sung, was "The Lord Is Mindful," from Mendelssohn's "Paulus."

To-day is practically the end of the saengerfest, though some of the visitors may stop over until Thursday to take part in the excursions arranged by the Newark societies. The most important contest of all, that for the Kaiser Prize, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in Olympia Park. Julius Lorenz's "Hans und Gretel" is the composition selected for the contest, and six societies, including the present holders, the Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia and the Kreutzer Quartet Club and the Franz Schubert Maennerchor of New York, will compete. The result of all the competitions will be announced and the prizes distributed as soon as the Kaiser Prize contest is over.

ALL'S WELL ON THE PASSAIC.

Young Men and Young Women Needn't Carry Lanterns In Their Canoes.

PATERSON, N. J., July 3.—Young men who take out young women in rowboats or canoes in the evening on the Passaic River can do so without fear that any one will see them holding hands as they float along. The Board of Aldermen last night killed a bill providing that craft of all kinds shall carry lights after nightfall.

A communication from the Passaic Valley Canoe Club said that a large majority of the members of the club was opposed to the bill, although the contrary had been supposed to be the case.

Alderman Matthies said that it appeared to be a fight between the club members as to whether they should hold hands with their "best girls" in the dark or in the light of lanterns. He said he was interested in the matter, and believed that the hand-holding would be much more satisfactory in the dark. The vote to kill the measure was almost unanimous.

G. COHAN'S BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Hears a Story of How He Got an Automobile Cheap.

George M. Cohan, known as "the Yankee Doodle Comedian," was twenty-eight years old yesterday, and Klaw & Erlanger gave a banquet in his honor at the Hotel Astor. Fifty men well known in the theatrical world were present, and nearly every one brought a birthday gift.

Thomas W. Ross told a story about Cohan to illustrate the comedian's shrewdness at driving a bargain. It seems that Horace Golden, the magician, drove up to a hotel entrance the other day in his new French automobile. Cohan was standing on the sidewalk, and at once asked what price Golden put on the machine.

"You can have it for $2,500."

"You're on. Wait here and I'll be out with the check."

Golden realized he had spoken too quickly, as the duty on the car alone had been only a little less than the sum mentioned. He hurried into the hotel lobby to stop Cohan from writing the check. But his appeals were of no avail, and he finally had to give in and take the check. Cohan then rode off in the car, making straight for his own house, where he sought his wife, Ethel Levey, and made her a present of his lucky purchase.

LAUGHED THE CURTAIN DOWN.

Spectator on the Paradise Roof Roared So a Performer Quit.

Rice and Prevost, the clever comedy acrobats now playing an engagement at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden, gave their act under difficulties last evening. A theatre party, the guests of J. V. Donnelly, head of a lumber concern supplying timber to the Pennsylvania tunnel, was sitting near the stage. One of its members, Mr. Banghart, had a peculiar laugh, which he indulged on all occasions.

When Rice and Prevost came on Mr. Banghart took the opportunity for his unique hilarity, and kept it up until all the house was watching him instead of the performers. The laugh sounded something like the grotesque stage laugh of Rice, and Rice thought he was being "guyed." As the chuckling kept on, Rice became more disturbed. Eventually the comedian said he had finished, and gave the sign for the curtain, which was speedily lowered.

The giant was next on the programme, but the house would have none of the giant. Machnow merely raised his ponderous hand in a blank salute, and down came the drop again. The audience still clamored for Rice and Prevost. A truce was at last made, the condition being that Mr. Banghart was not to laugh again—no matter what happened. And then Mr. Rice condescended to fall over the chairs some more.

VAUDEVILLE TRUST ATTACKED.

Court Told That It Conspires Against Independent Theatres.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard reserved decision yesterday, on the question as to whether a permanent injunction shall issue to Frank Melville, a vaudeville manager, restraining the United Booking Offices of America from interfering with his business.

This concern is known as the Vaudeville Trust, and is the booking agent of the Keith-Proctor Amusement Company.

The Trust has a circuit including 186 houses, while Melville manages houses in Albany, Syracuse, and several other cities. A production of which J. A. Moross was manager was booked for Melville's circuit. Moross, however, broke his contract, which was for only two weeks, when informed that he would have to decide between Melville and the trust. To emphasize the force and scope of this alternative, it was pointed out to him that Melville's circuit was small.

It was urged in support of the injunction that this was a conspiracy to bar out of the trust theatres all productions played in independent theatres. Ex-Judge Littenhoefer denied these charges, and declared that, inasmuch as the contract provided for Sunday performances, it was void.

French to Celebrate at Dreamland.

The French organizations of New York and the Eastern States will celebrate the fall of the Bastille at Dreamland, Coney Island, on July 13, the day preceding the French Independence Day. A general procession will be followed by an amateur circus performance.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

In serving fruit there is no more dainty accessory than the fruit knives or orange spoons stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

This mark is found on the standard knives, forks, spoons, etc. Look for it.

In choosing dainty patterns, remember the choicest designs of dishes, etc., are made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

CHOLERA IN MANILA; AMERICANS AFFECTED

Total of Twenty-one Cases and Sixteen Deaths Yesterday.

DISEASE AT FORT McKINLEY

Breaks Out There Afresh and Another Soldier Succumbs—Precautions by the Authorities.

MANILA, Wednesday, July 4.—Cholera of a virulent type has broken out among the natives of Manila and the surrounding provinces. Four Americans in Manila have been affected to date, and one of them, Charles Sheehan, has died.

Twenty-one cases and sixteen deaths were reported to-day. The provinces report twenty-six cases and twenty-five deaths. The disease is of the most deadly type.

The suburbs near Fort McKinley have been quarantined. There has been one death from cholera among the soldiers, that of a cook, Christian G. Dwight of Company C, Sixteenth Infantry.

The Health Bureau is taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. A circular has been distributed among citizens warning them of the danger and requiring that precautions be taken. While the situation is serious, the health officials do not look for an epidemic of great proportions. The greatest difficulty is experienced in getting natives to report cases of sickness. The Filipinos fear the health officials and are concealing cases from them. To this cause is assigned the spread of the disease.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has no dispatches from Manila indicating that cholera is epidemic in the Philippines, although it has been known that it has existed in a mild form in parts of the islands. The last deaths from cholera reported to the bureau were several months ago, when two soldiers at Fort McKinley died from that disease. Medical officers were fighting the disease with success, and hoped at that time to have it eradicated in a short time.

The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service also are without advices on the subject.

The last complete monthly health report from the Philippines which the Bureau of Insular Affairs received was for December, 1905. This report says eight deaths from cholera were registered in that month in Manila, all the victims being Filipinos.

In discussing cholera in other provinces, Dr. Heiser, the Director of Health, says:

"This disease is at present confined to the Provinces of Laguna, Cavite, Bulacan, and Pampanga. In Tanauan, Batangas, after the occurrence of seven cases and four deaths, it has been eradicated, and in the province of Rizal it is at present decreasing. In Hagonoy, Bulacan, there occurred a rather serious outbreak, and a sanitary inspector was sent there by this bureau to co-operate with the local officers in combating the disease, which was finally brought under control."

The total number of deaths from cholera was reported as 290 out of a total of 887 cases. The greatest number of deaths was in Cavite, 113. Bulacan Province came second with eighty deaths.

The last outbreak of cholera in the Philippine Islands occurred in August, 1905, when, from Aug. 23 to Oct. 14, 713 cases and 558 deaths were reported.

That outbreak, however, was insignificant when compared with that of 1902, when a total of 180,868 cases was reported and 82,955 deaths were known to have occurred. But, it was stated at the time that the actual number of deaths was probably 20 per cent. greater.

CONEY FARE ROW IN COURT.

Decision on Friday—Fight with a Man Who Hadn't Started.

Dr. Sylvester McNamara of 869 Union Street, who refused to pay a second fare to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for taking him to Coney Island a week or so ago, was arraigned before Judge Voorhees on a charge of assault yesterday. Dr. McNamara had paid one fare on a Bath Beach train, and when he alighted from the train in "the pen" at Coney Island he refused to pay the second, ending up by having a fight with a guard who attempted to make him do so.

In court he was represented by Luke Stapleton, who argued that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was the malefactor in that it deprived the defendant of his liberty by not permitting him to leave the inclosure. He said that Dr. McNamara acted in self-defense in assaulting the guard.

Attorney Roberts, for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, held that if Dr. McNamara believed that his rights were being infringed upon he should have paid the fare and brought a civil suit against the company. Judge Voorhees directed both attorneys to submit briefs, and promised to hand down a decision next Tuesday.

Another arrest was made last night following an attempt to force a man to pay a second fare. George Bray of Bay Forty-fourth Street, Gravesend, bought a five-cent ticket and entered the B. R. T. inclosure to take a train for New York. After he got in the inclosure he found that he had forgotten something and started back to his home. The gateman, thinking he had just alighted from a train, demanded another fare.

Bray refused to give the second fare and pushed the guard out of his way. Blows were exchanged, and the guard clung to Bray so that he could not leave the inclosure. Policeman O'Brien tried to settle the dispute. Being unsuccessful, he arrested both men.

They will be arraigned in the Coney Island Court this morning. The guard is John Shannon of 316 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

DINNER TO I. E. DITMARS.

He Sails Saturday as a Delegate to the Architects' Congress.

Isaac E. Ditmars, who has been selected to represent the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects as a delegate to the International Congress of Architects, which will be held in London this month, attended a farewell dinner at the Hotel Belmont last evening, given him by a number of his friends.

The hosts of the occasion were Otto M. Eidlitz, Charles L. Eidlitz, John J. Robert, Andrew G. Thomson, James Thomson, John Reid, Thomas J. Byrne, John Eisele, William Moeller, and Henry Mossford. Mr. Ditmars will sail on the Lucania next Saturday.

JUSTICE DIXON'S ESTATE.

Dead Jurist Left $250,000 in Securities, but No Real Property.

An inventory of the personal property of the late Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon of Jersey City was filed with Surrogate James Lillis yesterday. When the will was filed it was said that Justice Dixon's estate would not exceed $100,000, but the inventory showed that he owned securities appraised by Edward F. C. Young, President of the First National Bank, at over $225,000.

There were two items of furniture and two of cash, but no real estate was included in the inventory.

101, AND IS JUST MODERATE.

Mr. Zeitlin Smokes Cigarettes and Drinks—He Tells How.

A centenarian who drinks wine and beer in moderation and is fond of cigarette smoking, celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of his birth in Brooklyn yesterday. He is Josah Zeitlin and lives at 136 Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Zeitlin was born in Lodz, Russia, and has been in this country eighteen years. In Russia he was in business as a commission merchant and accumulated sufficient means to enable him to live since he came here. Mr. Zeitlin, who is still healthy and vigorous, expects to live many more years.

"If you want to live long," he advised the friends who called on him yesterday, "don't think too much, don't drink too much, and don't worry. Live a regular life and avoid all excesses. Although I drink wine and beer, I never was under the influence of either in my life. The trouble with so many men who drink is that they never know when to quit."

Mr. Zeitlin's wife died about two years ago. He has four sons living, two in Brooklyn and two in Manhattan.

COMMODORE WATT'S WILL.

The Yachtsman's Property Divided Among His Relatives.

The will of Archibald Watt, ex-Commodore of the American Yacht Club, who died on June 19 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The value of the estate is given as over $10,000 in real property and $10,000 in personal property, but the bequests are much larger than the total of these figures. The will was executed three days before the testator's death.

Nine old family servants receive $1,000 each. Mary Van Buren Vanderpool, a cousin, receives $2,500 "as a remembrance of her many kindnesses."

The sum of $10,000 is left to each of the children of his brother, Thomas L. Watt, and of his sister, Julia M. Curtis. The residue of the estate is bequeathed without reserve to the testator's sister, Grace Watt.

John C. Shaw and Custis B. Pierce are named as executors to serve without bonds. Mrs. Watt, who obtained a divorce from the testator in Orange County, was not mentioned in the will.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

The German Ambassador to Japan Is on His Way Home.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic to-day are:

Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, H. T. Clay, Charles K. Clinton, Daniel E. Conklin, Frederick A. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. English, Franklin B. Field, Dr. Robert Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. James, the Rev. and Mrs. Archibald Campbell Knowles, Dr. and Mrs. Newton M. Shaffer, Mrs. Charles F. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Underwood, Col. Moses C. Wetmore, and John I. Waterbury.

Sailing for England and Germany tomorrow on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika are:

Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein, German Ambassador at Tokio; Mrs. Daniel Manning, Emil L. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Counts Dimitis and Vassia Boutourline, Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt, Misses Colt, Oliver B. Harriman, Loomis Havemeyer, Mrs. J. T. Havemeyer, Miss Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hewitt, George A. Hearn, Mrs. W. S. H. Lothrop, Thomas Shevlin, Jr., J. A. Stetson, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee.

Going to Bremen on the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse to-morrow are:

Dr. and Mrs. John J. McGrath, Mrs. Sidney Biddle, Francis Biddle, Charles Elkin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stamwood Field, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Guggenheim, Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hill, Dr. George W. Jacoby, Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Johnson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Rogers, Mrs. Charles Sidenberg, Misses Sidenberg, and the Rev. and Mrs. Floyd W. Tomkins.

On the Red Star liner Kroonland, in yesterday from Antwerp, arrived:

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Cleveland, Mrs. Alma C. Dalley, Dr. A. A. Duturle, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoover, Mrs. Orlando Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Peabody, W. H. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Russell, George W. Silleox, and Dr. J. R. Wellington.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Fourth of July will be observed at Newport to-day by the opening of the Casino with a morning concert and a dance in the evening, by the annual luncheon of the Clam Bake, a reception by Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and dinners by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and others. In London William Waldorf Astor gives an evening concert with operatic artists at his residence, in Carleton Terrace, and Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will hold a Fourth of July reception, at which Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will be present. Dances, fireworks, and games are arranged at the various country clubs at the different resorts.

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At Seabright to-day there will be the annual horse show. Many house parties have been arranged for it, and among those who are entertaining in this fashion are Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew at their place at Monmouth Beach.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are due in New York to-day. They have been abroad since the latter part of May. Their yacht, the Electra, which has been placed in commission recently, will meet them at Quarantine and will take them to Newport, where they will spend the Summer.

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The wedding of Miss Esther Garrison, the granddaughter of Commodore Garrison, and Count Francis de Casteja took place in Paris on Monday. A reception after the ceremony at St. Augustin's was held at the residence of the bride's sister, the Countess de Briailles.

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Mrs. Charles B. Alexander sails for Europe to-day. She is accompanied by Miss Susan A. McCook. Mr. Alexander and the Misses Alexander will remain at Tuxedo until Mrs. Alexander's return from abroad in August.

***

Among those sailing for Europe to-day are Mrs. Hugh Norman of Newport and Miss Sarah A. M. Brown and Harold Brown, who will be absent until October. Norman Whitehouse was booked to sail yesterday for a short English visit. Others who have gone abroad are J. L. Cadwalader, who will open his estate in Scotland this month; Charles H. Marshall, who joins Mrs. Marshall in England, and Mrs. C. F. Winthrop, who returns next Autumn, to take possession of her new residence, in East Sixty-ninth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will close their place on Long Island today, and will go to Newport for the rest of the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Williams A. M. Burden, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at Florham, have gone to their Summer home in Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will close Florham next week and go to Newport for the season.

***

The Countess di Brazza has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask at Saratoga. F. Diodati Thompson and his sisters, the Misses Thompson, are now at the United States Hotel for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Marié of Scarborough-on-Hudson are in Galilee, N. J., visiting their cousin, Mrs. Frederick Suse.

Capt. Hank Haff's Funeral.

ISLIP, L. I., July 3.—The funeral services of Capt. Hank Haff, the veteran skipper, who died at his home on Sunday morning, were held at the Presbyterian Church here this afternoon, the Rev. W. S. C. Webster, a former pastor, officiating. He was buried in the family plot in Oakwood Cemetery.

LITTLE RUSSANS HERE CELEBRATE THE FOURTH

Their Parents Enthusiastic at the Spirited Exercises.

FLAG SALUTED WITH FERVOR

The Feeling Against the Czar Comes Out at the Educational Alliance's Celebration.

There was a spirited Fourth of July celebration at the Educational Alliance last evening where hundreds of immigrant children saluted the American flag and shouted with a fervor that seemed real. Most of the children were the children of Russian refugees who were trying to revere a flag new to them. They cheered, too, when sixty little immigrants marched upon the stage with the National colors carried by a boy whose face betrayed the importance of his trust.

In the audience were some 800 parents. They were as silent and as attentive as good children at school, when the Declaration of Independence was read to them, and they seemed to like it better in English than they did in Yiddish. They shouted until they were hoarse as Benjamin Gorsky, who has learned enough in the school of elocution and acting at the Educational Alliance to realize that some texts need no vocal embellishment, ended with the words:

"And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

The immigrants became enthusiastic again at the formal salute of the flag by the children on the stage. The salute was framed largely after a pattern selected by Baron de Hirsch, the founder of the Immigrant School. Everybody, immigrants and natives, shouted as the youngsters, with hands outstretched toward the colors, said with solemnity: "We salute thee."

After the salute the children sang "Our Own United States," but the song was more a chorus of cheering than anything else. The audience was pleased again when three very "green" youngsters, who have had only six months' English training, wrestled with Daniel Webster's speech at Bunker Hill. The three were Abraham Roshlin, Max Slavinsky, and Louis Polsky. Their English had a good deal of foreign accent in it, but by the time they spoke the audience had caught the spirit of the affair and liked their struggles with the unfamiliar words. They were interrupted with hearty applause when they came to the line:

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."

The expression of dislike for the country which had oppressed them was not entirely absent. It showed itself when the programme was pretty well along, and David Borgan, a student of one of the Alliance classes, recited a Russian selection by S. Frug. At a point when the elocutionist said something about the insincerity of the Czar, who pretended to desire to civilize them and then punished them for being civilized, the audience yelled again for several minutes.

The immigrant audience met its Waterloo at the finish. It was when it tackled the hymn, "America." Although the words had been printed for them on their programmes, they were in English, and they floundered badly in the tune.

A SHOWERY FOURTH.

But at Midnight Last Night It Wasn't Less Noisy Than Usual.

A damp, or at least a showery, Fourth of July was predicted by the weather man last night, and at midnight it looked as if his prophecy was to come true. But that did not keep the boy with the firecracker quiet.

At least one-fourth of the population of the city, it is estimated, will spend the day away from the city. Almost every train and steamer that left yesterday afternoon was crowded. Many excursions and outdoor sports have been planned for to-day.

The Hudson Steamboat Company will run a special excursion up the Hudson to West Point, Newburg, and Fishkill, connecting with Orange Lake and Mount Beacon. The excursionists may visit Washington's headquarters near Newburg and attend the dress parade and drill at West Point.

Extra steamers will be run on the Coney Island route, and all the resorts at the island have planned special Fourth of July programmes. Thompson & Dundy have strung American flags and bunting in the American colors throughout the thirty-eight acres of Luna Park, and at 11 o'clock this forenoon Mr. Dundy of the big show firm will read the Declaration of Independence to the many employes from the Oriental pagoda in Luna Court.

On the historic camping ground of Washington near Bound Brook, N. J., the Washington Camp Ground Association will celebrate. An oration will be delivered by Wallace Bruce of this city. There will be a concert and an elaborate display of fireworks in the evening and a golf tournament and a tennis match under the auspices of the Middlebrook Country Club in the afternoon.

Chief Croker has issued his usual Fourth of July proclamation directing that all firemen remain on duty to-day.

Up to midnight last night six boys in Manhattan had been slightly injured with toy pistols, blank cartridges, and firecrackers.

HERE'S A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.

Two Members of It Born on the Fourth —An Explosive Dinner.

Hollis Spaulding Spotts is a two-year-old boy living in Montclair, N. J., who will have a Fourth of July celebration of his own. Little Hollis has the rare fortune to be born on the Glorious Fourth, and of having a mother who celebrates her birthday on the same day as her son. So, of course, Charles Humer Spotts as happy father and husband and good American had to roll three celebrations into one.

The invitations were sent out yesterday to a number of friends of the Spotts family. They were accompanied by menu cards from which it woul appear that the guests should be handled with care after they have eaten their dinners. Some of the courses are: "Red fire cocktails," "gun-cotton potatoes," "cannon-ball salad," "torpedo pastry," "roman candles," and "liqueurs explosive."

SALUTE TO OKLAHOMA.

First Federal Honors Are In Philippines July 4 Celebration.

MANILA, July 4.—The first National salute to include Oklahoma was fired at Luneta at midnight July 3.

The advent of July 4 was celebrated by the release of sixty-eight men charged with outlawry who were serving sentences in Bilibid Prison. Four convicts received full pardon and the others were released on the condition of five years' good behavior. This action was taken upon the recommendation of a board appointed three months ago.

Filipino children were entertained at a great feast in this city to-day. The feast was arranged by patriotic Americans and Filipinos.

Baseball Pitcher Maimed.

Ray Somerville of 99 West Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J., a well-known amateur baseball pitcher, had the thumb and forefinger of his right hand blown off by the explosion of a small cannon yesterday afternoon. Alexander and Percival Bouton of 73 West Thirty-second Street were seriously injured by flying fragments of iron. The injured boys ran half a mile to the hospital to have their wounds dressed.

Will Arrest Those Who Have Pistols.

Assisting in trying to prevent lockjaw as a result of Fourth of July accidents, the police in the towns along the Sound from Mount Vernon up have served notice that they will arrest persons carrying revolvers to-day unless they have permission to do so.

AGED PHILANTHROPIST WEDS.

S. A. Crozer of Philadelphia Marries Mrs. Grier in Chester.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., July 3.—Samuel Aldrich Crozer, a manufacturer and philanthropist, and Mrs. Josephine Stowers Grier of Philadelphia, were married today. Mr. Crozer is 81 years old; Mrs. Grier is about 60.

The ceremony was performed in the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Hector McLean. The bridegroom and his bride were unattended. Only four persons were present, one of them being John P. Crozer, the bridegroom's son, who is associated with his father in the management of the large textile mills in Upland.

The bride had been a frequent visitor at Mr. Crozer's home in Upland, and was prominent in society. Plans have been made for a bridal trip to Europe.

Mr. Crozer is President of the Board of Trustee of Crozer Theological Seminary, which was founded by his mother and generously endowed by his father, John Price Crozer. He also has financial interests in Elkhorn, Va., and, in the West, and has donated large sums to the Baptist Church.

The marriage was a complete surprise to Mr. Crozer's friends and to most of his family, though his children knew of the attachment of their father for Mrs. Grier.

All the children of Mr. Crozer are prominent in business or social circles. One of his daughters is Mrs. Herman V. Hilprecht, wife of the Assyriologist. Mrs. Abby Crozer, the first wife of Mr. Crozer, died fifteen years ago. The bride is a widow of the Rev. Samuel Grier, a Presbyterian minister of Virginia.

SAN FRANCISCO THANKS NAVY.

Mayor Acknowledges Receipts from Sailors' Benefit.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has received from Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco a letter in which the Mayor acknowledges the receipt of $1,014.26, the proceeds of the theatrical performance given at the Belasco Theatre in this city by the enlisted men of the Atlantic Fleet for the benefit of the San Francisco sufferers.

"On behalf of the entire population of San Francisco," writes Mayor Schmitz, "I desire to thank you and through you the men of your fleet who took part in the theatrical entertainment for the benefit of our sufferers. We deeply appreciate the true American spirit and generosity—that spirit which makes our army and navy men strong and determined in time of war and calm and generous in time of peace. May we have an opportunity at some future date of showing our appreciation in a more substantial way than words."

HARRY F. WEST DEAD.

Insurance Man Dies In Atlantic City of Heart Disease.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3.—Harry F. West, President of the Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Company, died here today of heart disease after a brief illness.

Mr. West was 72 years old. He was well known in financial circles of the East, and was identified with many financial institutions. He served in the Union Army during the civil war, and was an active members of the Union League of Philadelphia.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Y. Wisner.

DETROIT, July 3.—George Y. Wisner, a consulting engineer of international reputation, died at his home to-day of stomach trouble. He was 65 years old. Mr. Wisner was one of three representatives from the United States on the International Waterways Commission. He also served on the United States lakes survey, and was an important witness in the Green and Gaynor case at Savannah.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES RUSSELL OLIVER, the proprietor of the Oliver Coal Pockets, died at his home in Rahway yesterday. He was born in 1843. He served with the Sixth New York (Bramhall) Battery from 1861 to 1864. He was once in the insurance business. Mr. Oliver was active in charitable work.

Charles H. Knox's Will.

The will of Charles H. Knox, a well-known lawyer and politician who died a short time ago, was filed for probate yesterday. The instrument is dated Dec. 13, 1905. His estate is left to his wife, Effie V. V. Knox, who is sole executrix. The estate is valued at $2,000 in real estate and $5,000 in personal property.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—There have been general showers east of the Mississippi River, accompanied by a substantial fall in the temperature, except in the Southern Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The weather was also showery and cooler in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southwestern Colorado, where fair weather prevailed with another day of abnormally high temperatures in the North Pacific States.

Showers will continue Wednesday throughout the Atlantic States and lower lake region, followed by generally fair weather Thursday. There will also be showers Wednesday in the extreme Southwest, where the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperatures will be moderate east of the Mississippi River and will rise westward to the Rocky Mountains. In the plateau and Pacific Coast States they will continue high except near the north coast, where they will fall.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh and variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and variable, becoming northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest to west; East Gulf Coast, light southwest to north; West Gulf Coast, light to fresh north; lower lakes, light to fresh and variable, becoming northwest; upper lakes, fresh northwest to north.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Showers Wednesday, Thursday, fair; light to fresh variable winds, becoming northwest.

Western New York—Showers Wednesday; Thursday, fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers Wednesday; Thursday, fair; warmer in south portions; fresh northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	67	73	4 P. M.	85	79
6 A. M.	67	72	6 P. M.	80	76
9 A. M.	73	78	9 P. M.	76	72
12 M.	79	83	12 P. M.	70	72

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years was 74.

The temperature at 7 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Capt. A. Hero, Jr., Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty as a member of the Artillery Board, Fort Monroe.

First Lieut. C. L. J. Frohwitter, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Seventy-third Company Coast Artillery to the unassigned list, and detailed as recorder of the artillery board, Fort Monroe.

Major E. W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Parlin, N. J., on business pertaining to his duties as a member of the Joint Army and Navy Board for the preparation of specifications for smokeless powder.

First Lieut. G. F. Jenks, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Stark on business pertaining to the care of the armament at that post.

Street Railway Bonds

The stability of such bonds is largely dependent upon density of traffic, and purchases should be preferably restricted to issues secured upon well-managed properties located in the larger cities. Depreciation charge of from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of gross earnings should be recorded against income prior to fixed charges. Properly selected bonds of this class constitute liens upon properties having values intrinsically as great as those of many of the leading railroads.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Have a Moderate Recovery—Trading Lighter.

A Much More Pronounced Improvement Had Been Looked For—Bulls Are Disappointed.

Such irregular strength as appeared in yesterday's stock market was disappointing to those who had been hoping for a very pronounced recovery from the acute weakness which had continued for three days. A much more emphatic reversal of form was expected. It might be argued that the proximity of a holiday was a restraint upon aggressive buying, but, with an equal degree of plausibility, it could be maintained that the approaching recess should have influenced short covering. These subtle boardroom calculations are a little beyond the average ken. What the layman saw yesterday was that the bull element lacked enthusiasm for its work; that there was barely enough fresh buying to take the place of the short interest which was covered on Monday, and that the market showed an inclination to become dull on moderate advances. It will take aggressive buying of a sustained nature to produce a recovery which may hold. It is almost entirely a question of stocks. If stocks continue as hitherto to pour into the market as prices improve a sustained recovery can hardly be looked for.

The opening was very feverish at about Monday's closing level. Then prices began to improve in hesitating fashion, a majority of the active traders working tentatively on the bull side. At the better prices dullness overtook the bull forces, and for an hour or so trading was extremely narrow. About 2 o'clock a bad break in American Ice Securities showed that the market was very sensitive to shocks of that nature. This is another of the pooled stocks that have been artificially supported. In the last half hour the market developed a somewhat harder tone, responding to the strength of Amalgamated Copper.

Such news as might be supposed to have influenced market thought was of a mixed character. The continued weakness of foreign exchange was accompanied by assurances that our bankers will be able to import gold as freely as may be required. The Sub-Treasury transferred to the New York banks $250,000 on order from San Francisco. The engagement of $1,000,000 gold in Australia was not known until after the market had closed. There was a quotable decline in the price of copper metal, in spite of which Amalgamated Copper was the strongest active stock in the market. The Government published a report on cotton indicating a larger yield than last year. Crop reports from the West are variable and of no particular interest. Lastly, certain banking authorities were quoted as denying the slightest evidence of a reaction in general business. On this matter it may be said that nobody was talking seriously of a reaction in business until banking and other authorities began to give voluminous reassurances. It began with the steel trade authorities, referring in terms of extreme optimism to the state of their business, while the United States Steel shares declined, and now "reassurances" are forthcoming on the slightest pretext from bankers, trade experts, producers, &c., everywhere. It would be pleasing to see some of this overwhelming confidence take tangible form under the stock market.

One of the most discouraging features of the stock market is the absence of investment demand for securities.

TWO D. & H. REPORTS.

One That the Road Is After a London Loan—Another of a Purchase.

The Delaware & Hudson Company, according to cable advices from London received yesterday by a prominent international banking house, is arranging for a loan in that city in the form of short-term notes bearing 5 per cent. interest. The London dispatches were very positive in the statement that such negotiations were being carried on in London, if, indeed, they had not actually been completed. Officers of the company, however, denied that their road was arranging to borrow any money abroad. Neither the amount nor the purpose of the reported London loan was given in the cable advices.

Another report was that the Delaware & Hudson Company had acquired control of the Hudson Valley Railroad from the Colvin syndicate. This also was denied. An officer of the Delaware & Hudson Company said that his company had neither purchased the Hudson Valley Railway nor entered into any negotiations for its purchase. The Colvin syndicate which was said to have sold a controlling interest in the Hudson Valley Railroad last Fall, purchased a large block of that company's securities from the receivers of the Merchants' Trust Company, which failed. Since then the Hudson Valley Railroad has been reorganized without, however, passing through a receivership.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Scarcity of Labor a Hindrance—The Railmakers Still Busy.

The difficulties confronting iron and steel operators from Summer scarcity of labor are made the basis of comment in The Iron Age, which says:

It seems to be a case of too much prosperity—the men being inclined to insist upon a period of rest and recreation. This has become manifest in the iron mining regions. The lack of hands has made it impossible for the H. C. Frick Coke Company to operate more than 90 per cent. of its ovens, and the leading interest is now forced to purchase coke in the open market.

The railmakers have had another busy week, the aggregate tonnage, nearly all for 1907 delivery, amounting to close to 150,000 tons. The largest blocks are for about 87,000 tons for the Harriman lines, of which close to 50,000 tons goes to the Tennessee Company and about 37,000 tons to the Illinois Steel Company. It is probable that Pueblo will receive additional tonnage. Among the orders placed there were 12,500 tons for the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, 10,000 tons for the St. Louis & San Francisco, and 7,000 tons additional for the Norfolk & Western.

American railmakers are figuring on 140,000 tons of steel rails for export, the greater part of which will probably be closed as soon as deliveries can be arranged.

Orders for the heavier classes of finished material continue to roll in.

In the tube trade the leading interest has captured two large orders, and a Wheeling plant has received the contract for twenty-four miles of four-and-a-quarter-inch casing for Wichita.

The failure of the independent sheet and tin plate makers to arrange the scale with the Amalgamated Association for the coming year has caused the closing down of the mills affected.

In the Eastern bar iron trade a strike for an advance in wages for puddling has caused the stoppage of work at eight mills and affects about 1,800 men.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,498,461, compared with $12,687,068 in the preceding week and $10,742,096 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregate $318,422,377, against $268,234,890 in the corresponding period last year.

Santa Fe Road Cuts Grain Rates.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3.—The Santa Fé Railway announced a cut to-day in the rate on grain shipments of 1¼ cents per hundred pounds from any point on the system. It goes into effect at once. The reduction will also apply on export shipments to Galveston. This action is to meet the recent cut made by the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, July 3, 1906.

Total sales July 3, 1906..... 819,700
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 150,098,787
Corresponding date last year..... 138,820,813

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
240	255	45	Adams Express	251	251	251	251	
17	17¼	2,100	Allis-Chalmers Co	17½	17½	16	17	−⅛
48	50	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	50	50	50	50	−4
97⅜	97½	82,900	*Amal. Copper Co	95¼	97½	95¼	97⅝	+2
21½	22	800	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	23	23	20	20	−1
21	22	500	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	22	22	21	21	−1
34¼	35	1,800	Am. Car & Found. Co	34½	34⅞	34¼	34⅝	−⅛
99	99¾	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	99	99	99	99	−½
28½	29	1,700	Am. Cotton Oil	28¾	29	28½	28⅝	−¼
6	6¼	300	Am. Hide & Leather	6	6	6	6	
28	28½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	27½	28	27½	28	
55⅞	56	39,900	Am. Ice Securities	60	60	55½	56	−4¼
18½	20	150	*Am. Linseed Co	18½	18½	18½	18½	−1⅝
66	66¼	2,700	*Am. Locomo. Co	65¼	66⅛	65¼	66	+⅝
26¼	26½	300	*Am. Malt. Co. pf. tr	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	−⅛
143	143¼	29,000	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	141½	143¼	141⅞	143	+1⅝
114	114½	1,200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	114¼	114¼	114⅛	114¼	
10⅛	10½	700	Am. Steel Founds	10	10	10	10	
40½	41	400	Am. Steel Founds. pf	40¼	40¾	40¼	40½	−⅛
129	129½	3,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	128¾	129	128½	129	−¼
133	134	25	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	132½	132½	132½	132½	
96	97	1,900	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	98	98	96	97	−1
32¾	33⅛	3,350	*Am. Woolen Co	33⅛	33⅛	32⅝	33	+⅝
102	104	110	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	103¼	103¾	102	102	
237⅞	238	15,500	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	235⅞	239	235	237⅞	+1⅞
86½	87	8,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	86¾	88⅞	86½	86⅞	+½
98¼	99	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	98¾	99	98¼	98¾	
133½	133¾	700	Atlantic Coast Line	131½	133½	131⅛	133	
115⅝	115⅞	15,600	Baltimore & Ohio	115½	116⅝	115	115⅝	+½
92½	94	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	+1¼
74⅞	75	25,725	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	74	75	73½	74⅞	+⅝
15	15⅞	100	Brunswick City	15	15	15	15	
158	158½	1,900	Canadian Pacific	158	158½	157⅝	158¼	−¼
..	..	600	*Ca. P. cfs., 1st in. pd	153¾	153¾	153⅜	153¾	−3½
34½	35	1,500	Central Leather Co	35	35½	34½	35	
100	101	800	Central Leath. Co. pf	100½	100½	100	100¼	−⅛
55	55¼	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	55	55¾	54⅞	54⅞	−⅞
16¼	16¾	1,100	Chicago Great West	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	+⅜
25½	26	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	25½	25½	25½	25½	+¼
169⅝	169½	30,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	169⅝	169⅝	167½	169⅜	+⅝
192	193½	550	Chi. & Northw	195	195	193½	193½	
4	4¼	100	Chicago Union Trac	4	4	4	4	
12¼	12½	300	Chi. Union Trac. pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	
90	92	600	C., C., C. & St. L	91	91	91	91	−1
46⅜	46⅞	9,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45½	47	45¼	46⅜	+1
33	33⅜	700	Colorado & Southern	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+⅛
45½	46	500	Col. & South. 2d pf	45	45⅝	45	45¾	+⅝
17⅝	18	700	Col. & H. C. & Iron	18	18¼	17¾	17¾	−⅛
138½	139	1,500	Consolidated Gas	139	139	138	138	−1⅝
18⅞	19½	200	Corn Products Ref	19	19	18⅝	18¾	−¼
77¼	79	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	−⅛
207	210	1,100	Delaware & Hudson	207½	208	207	207	−1
89	39½	500	Denver & Rio Grande	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+⅛
83	84	400	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	−½
56¾	57	2,180	*Distillers Securities	56¾	56¾	56⅛	56⅝	+¼
35	38	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	35½	35½	35	35	
40	40¼	18,725	Erie	39⅝	40¼	39½	39⅞	+⅛
77	78	300	Erie 1st pf	77	77	77	77	
67½	68	760	Erie 2d pf	67¼	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞	+⅜
91¼	94	600	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	91½	92	91	91	−1
161¼	162½	400	General Electric	163	163	161¼	161¼	
278	279	5,600	Great Northern pf	275	278	275	278	+1
174⅝	175¼	1,930	Illinois Central	172	175	171¾	175	+2
36	36¼	4,200	Interbor.-Met	35½	36¼	35	36	+⅛
72	72½	5,100	Interbor.-Met. pf	71½	73	70⅜	72⅝	+⅝
17½	18	1,000	Internat. Paper Co	17	17½	17	17⅛	+⅛
82½	83	200	Internat. Paper Co. pf	83¼	83¾	83	83	−⅝
82¼	83	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	−¼
23⅜	23⅝	3,600	Kansas City South	23⅛	23⅞	22⅞	23½	+⅜
49⅝	50	2,200	Kansas City So. pf	50	50	50	50	+⅝
57	57⅛	4,100	Knick. Ice, Chicago	60⅝	60⅝	57½	57½	−3½
27	30	100	Lake Erie & West	27½	27½	27½	27½	−½
140⅜	141¼	2,500	Louisville & Nash	140	141	140	140½	−⅛
147½	148½	300	Manhattan Elevated	147½	148	147⅜	148	+⅛
..	..	400	*Met. Street Railway	105	107	105	105	−1
19⅜	20	1,300	Mexican Central	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
64	66½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65½	65	65½	
151½	153	300	M. St. P. & S. S. M	151½	151⅞	150½	150½	−1½
33	33¼	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32	33¼	32	33¼	+1
88⅝	88⅞	4,900	Missouri Pacific	88¼	89	87⅝	88⅝	+⅛
64	64½	500	*Nat. Biscuit Co	63⅝	64	63⅜	64	+⅛
16	16⅛	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
72⅛	72⅜	1,700	*National Lead Co	71½	72¾	71½	72¾	+⅛
100½	101	225	*National Lead Co. pf	101	101	100⅜	100¾	−¼
37	38	300	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	37	37	37	37	
19	19¼	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf	19	19	19	19	
138	142	200	*New York Air Brake	136¾	140	136⅝	140	−3¼
129	120½	4,414	New York Central	128	129	127⅝	129	+1½
63	66	1,600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	61	63½	61	63½	+⅞
86	94	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	86	86	86	86	+1
2¾	2¾	700	N. Y., N. H. & H. rts	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
47½	47⅝	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	46¾	47¼	46¾	47⅛	−⅛
86	86¾	1,900	Norfolk & Western	85½	86¾	85½	86¾	+1½
91½	92¾	400	North American	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	
193½	194¼	12,400	Northern Pacific	190	194	190	194	+2½
123	130	200	Pacific Coast	122	125	122	125	−1
123	130	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	123	123	123	123	+1
29⅜	30½	1,400	Pacific Mail	30¼	31¼	30	30	
124⅜	124½	76,600	Pennsylvania R. R	122¼	124½	122¼	124⅝	+1⅝
89½	90	200	People's Gas, Chicago	88⅝	89	88⅜	89	+½
13¾	14½	600	Pittsburg Coal	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13¾	
49½	50½	100	Pittsburg Coal pf	50	50	50	50	−2½
42	43½	1,310	Pressed Steel Car	43	43⅛	43	43¾	+¼
94	96	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	95	95	95	95	−2
218	221	100	Pullman Company	219¼	219¼	219¼	219¼	+½
46¾	47	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	46¾	46¾	46½	46½	−1½
119⅞	119¼	95,700	Reading	117⅞	119⅝	117¾	119½	+1
90	93	100	Reading 1st pf	93	93	93	93	
25¼	25½	1,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	25¾	25⅞	25	25¼	−⅛
93⅞	93¾	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	93⅝	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	+⅛
23⅛	23½	4,500	Rock Island Co	23½	23⅝	22	23⅜	+⅞
20¼	20⅝	100	St. Louis Southw	20½	20½	20½	20½	
50	52⅝	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	51	51	51	51	+1¼
68½	70	1,500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	69½	69½	69	69	
64¼	64¾	23,200	Southern Pacific	63⅜	65½	63⅝	64½	−⅛
116¼	116⅞	300	Southern Pacific pf	116	116½	116	116⅞	+⅛
33⅜	34	7,800	Southern Ry. ext	33½	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	+⅛
98⅞	99	100	Southern Ry. pf., ext	99	99	99	99	+⅛
144½	145	1,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	145	145	143	144½	−⅛
30½	31	400	Texas & Pacific	30¼	30½	30¼	30¾	+⅛
32	33	100	Toledo Rys. & Light	32½	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
25¼	26¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West	25¾	25½	25¼	25½	+¼
46¼	47¼	450	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	45½	46½	45½	46½	+1
109	109½	735	Twin City R. T.	108½	109	108½	109	+⅜
..	..	1,600	Twin City R. T. rts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
66	70	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	−½
141⅝	141⅞	101,800	Union Pacific	140⅜	142½	140¼	141⅝	+⅝
92¾	94½	200	Union Pacific pf	94	94	94	94	−½
58	60	100	United Rys. Invest	59	59	59	59	
68⅝	70	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	69	69½	69	69½	+½
45½	45¾	1,800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	46⅝	46⅝	45½	46	−⅝
90	91	300	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	90	90	90	90	−1
115	121	275	U. S. Express	123	123	121	121	−2
81¼	82	600	U. S. Realty & Im. Co	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	−⅝
35¼	36	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref	36	36	35¼	35¼	−2¼
75	76⅜	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	76	76	76	76	−1½
43¾	44	1,800	U. S. Rubber	44	44	42½	44	
77	77¼	1,200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	77¼	77¾	77½	77¾	
33½	33¾	69,750	U. S. Steel	33	33½	32⅝	33¾	
99¼	99⅞	31,310	U. S. Steel pf	99½	100	98¾	99¾	+⅝
31	32	2,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	34½	34½	31.	32	−2½
103	104½	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	105	105	104	104	−1
39⅜	39½	300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	40	40	39⅜	39⅜	−⅝
19	19½	500	Wabash	19	19	19	19	−⅛
44½	45½	200	Wabash pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½	
150	156	100	Westinghouse E. & M	152½	152½	152½	152½	−⅛
17	18	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
44⅝	45	200	Wisconsin Central pf	45	45	44¾	44¾	+⅝

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@7 per cent., with the last loans at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 6 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5 per cent. for five and six months, and 5¼@5⅜ per cent. for seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5⅜@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $538,451,086; balances, $12,844,237; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $420,443.

The local banks have gained $1,281,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $916,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 15 points lower at $4.8440@$4.8445. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8150 and cables at $4.8475@$4.8480. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 3-64 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 plus 1-32, and 94⅝ plus 1-64; guilders, 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—20@30c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 34⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 30½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 150 shares of Alice sold at 3.00, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 1,000 Diamondfield at .40, 300 Hale and Norcross at .09½, 100 Ontario at 3.25, 200 Ophir at 3.85, 400 Portland at 1.50@1.55, and 600 Savage at .78.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Slight recessions were recorded in copper metal in the London market yesterday, spot losing 5s. and futures 10s. The closing prices were £81 10s. for spot and £80 10s. for futures. Pig iin closed strong at £179 5s. for spot. Futures, however, were down 15s., at £175 10s. Lead was unchanged at £16 13s. 9d. Spelter was steady at £27. Iron warrants were fractionally lower for standard foundry at 49s. 7d. Middlesboro was unchanged at 49s. 10½d.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	—Tuesday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.50	18.62½	18.50	18.75
Electrolytic	18.25	18.37½	18.25	18.50
Castings	18.00	18.12½	18.12½	18.25
Lead	5.75	5.80	5.80	5.85
Spelter	5.95	6.00	....	6.00
Tin	39.00	39.25	39.00	39.50

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 3.—Money continued cheap and plentiful in the market to-day, and the sums due to the Bank of England were easily paid. Discounts were weak. Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and irregular. The cheaper monetary conditions failed to stimulate business and quotations sagged. Consols weakened, owing to forced liquidation, while home rails were affected by the accident at Salisbury on the Southwestern Railroad. Foreigners, with the exception of Russians, which were still weak, brightened on better Paris support.

Americans opened at about parity, and gained fractionally during the forenoon on moderate local support, but they drooped pending the receipt of the New York opening quotations. The latter were favorable, and the market hardened, especially Union Pacific, and prices closed firm at the best quotations of the day. Kaffirs hardened. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N.Y. Eqv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Chg.
Consols, money	87⅛	..	..	−⅛
Consols, account	87⅛	..	..	−⅛
Anaconda	12⅛	235	235	..
Atchison	89½	86⅛	86⅝	+⅛
Canadian Pacific	162⅞	158¼	158½	−⅜
St. Paul	174	168⅝	168⅝	+⅛
Erie	41	39¾	39⅝	..
Erie 1st pf	90¼	77⅜	..	..
Illinois Central	179	173⅜	173	+⅝
Louis. & Nashville	144½	140	140¼	−⅞
New York Central	134	130	127⅝	ex+1
Pennsylvania	63⅝	123¼	122⅝	+⅜
Reading	61⅞	119	118⅝	+⅜
Southern Pacific	66⅝	64⅛	64⅛	+⅛
Union Pacific	145¼	140⅝	141	−⅜
U. S. Steel	34¼	33	33¼	−⅛
U. S. Steel pf	102⅞	99⅞	99⅝	+⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 0	Esperanza	3 18 0
Temboy	1 5 0	Dolores	3 5 0
El Oro	1 5 0	Strat. Ind	0 4 0

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 3.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was irregular, but the tone improved slightly. Russian imperial 4s closed at 76.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 486. Three per cent. rentes, 96f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 3.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened weak, but later became firm, especially Russians, on publication of the Government's agrarian measure. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firmer, under the belief that the impending change in the Russian Ministry will improve the situation. Imperial 4s closed at 78, and 5s at 86¾.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,498,461, compared with $12,687,068 in the preceding week and $10,742,096 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregate $318,422,377, against $268,234,890 in the corresponding period last year.

Santa Fe Road Cuts Grain Rates.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3.—The Santa Fé Railway announced a cut to-day in the rate on grain shipments of 1¼ cents per hundred pounds from any point on the system. It goes into effect at once. The reduction will also apply on export shipments to Galveston. This action is to meet the recent cut made by the Chicago Great Western Railroad.

MORE AUSTRALIAN GOLD ENGAGED BY BANKERS

Goldman, Sachs & Co. Order a Shipment of $1,500,000.

A DENIAL FROM VANDERLIP

The National City Bank, He Says, Has Not Asked Secretary Shaw to Facilitate Gold Imports.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. engaged yesterday $1,500,000 gold in Australia for import to this country. This includes the $500,000 to which reference was made in these columns yesterday. This gold will not be received in New York until some time in August, but it will probably be needed at that time more than at present. It is likely that it will be available coincident with the usual flow of money to the interior for the movement of crops.

The movement of the money market yesterday was in keeping with the prediction made by bankers that the 8 per cent. quoted for call money on Monday would probably mark the highest rate of the week. The highest rate yesterday was 7 per cent., and before the end of the day loans were made at 2 per cent. The general tone of the market, however, was still firm, for the bulk of the borrowing, as on Monday, was done at 6 per cent. Foreign exchange rates moved still lower, demand sterling declining to 4.8435. Rates stiffened, however, late in the day, the best offerings of demand sterling at the close being 4.8450.

Formal denial was made yesterday to the published reports that the National City Bank had made efforts within the last few days to persuade Secretary Shaw to renew his advances against gold imports. Vice President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank issued this statement in denial of the report:

There is absolutely no foundation for the statement that the National City Bank has importuned Secretary Shaw to renew his order whereby gold imports might be facilitated. No aid was asked, and consequently no request refused.

Neither I nor any officer of the bank desires that the facilitating of gold imports by means of Government deposits be renewed at this time. We believe that the time is not opportune, and that it would be much more effective in the Fall.

Relative to the statement that we have not paid back the deposit received on account of the gold in Australia, I can only say that such is the fact. The ruling under which all special gold imports were made specified that the Treasury would deposit funds with the institutions engaging gold abroad, such deposit to be repaid when the gold arrives.

The gold engaged in Australia, aggregating $1,500,000, was shipped at once on the fastest steamship, and we expect that it will arrive on July 7. It will be transferred to the Sub-Treasury at once. This gold could not have come without Treasury aid. That is all there is to this question of delay in repaying the deposits.

When this $1,500,000 in gold was engaged by the City Bank, a little over a month ago, it was announced that the gold was to come from Australia, and it was generally understood at that time that it would require at least a month to get the gold to this country. As a matter of fact, the interval between the engagement of gold in Australia and its receipt in New York frequently exceeds thirty days. In this case, if the gold arrives on July 7, it will have taken about thirty-eight days to bring the gold here.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A more or less concerted attempt yesterday to advance prices and make a market at a higher level was but partially successful. Prices were advanced cautiously, as if the bull element was afraid of meeting stocks on the way up, but the difficulty was of another sort. There was no demand for stocks on the recovery, and dullness ensued. A very large majority of traders took the bull side at the opening, believing that a substantial recovery was in order. As on several recent occasions, bear interests were found working to bring about a bulge in prices on which to put out more stocks. Commission houses were almost unanimous in the opinion that the market had become heavily oversold and should improve for that reason. Also it was reported that influential banking interests had adopted a somewhat more friendly attitude toward the market and were giving folks some encouragement to buy stocks—for a turn. With all these temporary influences operating on the bull side of the market, stocks seemed entitled to a much more pronounced recovery than actually took place. Between 1 and 2 o'clock the reselling of stocks bought on the opening by traders who had become disgusted, together with a sharp break in American Ice securities, caused a relapse through the whole list, and it looked as if the gains previously recorded would be entirely lost. In the last half hour, however, some fresh buying appeared and the market developed a harder tone toward the close, with Amalgamated Copper the strongest feature of the active list.

Perhaps the most disconcerting feature of the market from a speculative point of view has been its lack of rallying power. Traders of every degree have been fighting the decline. Those of innate bearish tendencies have been baffled with the rest. After two or three days of combined liquidation and aggressive bear selling the big shorts cover up and four-fifths of all the traders, on the floor and in the offices, go long for a turn. The market has rallied several times on his buying, but every bulge in prices has seemed only to bring in more stocks, and each fresh decline has carried prices lower than they were before. This has been the case continuously for about three weeks. Yesterday's recovery, feeble as it was, did not hold.

Trading in the last hour was what is known in the vernacular as "mixed going." Those who had become disgusted and sold out their stocks were on top of the market again, trying to get it down, while another crowd, newly committed to the bull side, strove to close it up. The contest, of course, will be renewed on Thursday. That efforts to rally the market had not been abandoned was indicated by the number of bull tips distributed in the last hour. They came from various sources. Several prominent houses appeared to be buying stocks steadily all afternoon. Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper were the stocks particularly referred to as being in line for pronounced improvement after the holiday. Bullish information on the two Harriman stocks evidently emanated from the source of last week's extremely bullish talk on Southern Pacific common, which was bulled to 69¾ and there abandoned. The crowd responsible for that demonstration has probably been unable to get out.

An abrupt break of 5 points in American Ice Securities common was an unpleasant incident, the more so as it called attention to the position of a number of other industrial stocks artificially supported by pools with no market behind them. American Ice Securities had been pegged around 60, and yesterday it went the way of some other stocks which have suffered recently through the withdrawal of arbitrary support. Only a few weeks ago the speculative merits of American Ice Securities were widely advertised, and criticism of the manipulative tactics employed to establish the stock above 60 was hotly resented. An artificial market was thereby created. One of the arguments used to bull the stock was that you were to take reports of an ice shortage with some allowance, inasmuch as the company had a big supply which it would be able to sell at fancy prices. This talk doubtless was intended only for Wall Street ears, but it came from at least one banking house associated with the finances of the concern. The summary manner in which offending ice trust officials were dealt with in Toledo and a formidable movement against the ice combine in Philadelphia may have given the bull crowd in American Ice Securities an attack of nerves.

The United States Steel shares showed hardly any rallying power yesterday.

There has been some rather interesting buying of Amalgamated Copper between 95 and 98. It has come from important sources, but whether it has represented merely the covering of an inside short interest or fresh accumulation is not easily ascertained. It may have been of a dual nature—that is, some insiders who sold heavily at higher prices may have made their turn on the bear side and gone long. Those who have been this buying and known its sources hazard the guess that the dividend will be increased to the rate of 8 per cent. at the July meeting, but as yet there is nothing trustworthy on that point. It is possible that action on the dividend will be influenced by stock market conditions a fortnight hence. The meeting will be held on the third Thursday of the month. For several days Amalgamated Copper has been one of the strongest stocks in the whole list. It appears to have reached its point of temporary resistance between 95 and 96.

Most people pretend to take a philosophical view of stock market liquidation. Those who have bulled stocks right up to the culmination of a wild bull movement will tell you calmly at the end of a heart-breaking decline that the speculation was carried too far; that it became necessary, for the safety of the market, to eliminate a weak and extravagant bull account, and that such having been done the situation is vastly improved. All of which is perfectly true, only no bull ever sees the necessity of liquidation except in the past tense. The liquidation of the last three weeks has undoubtedly been extremely beneficial. It has been "good for the situation," but for all that it will probably have the effect of making it harder to bull stocks for a while. A great weight of stocks has descended upon the market, and until they find lodgment they will be continually appearing for sale on advances. On violent breaks the so-called big interests come into the market and buy stocks with no other object than to arrest the decline and resell on a recovery of 3 to 5 points. That leaves them in a position to come in at a lower level and repeat the operation. It is likely to be a profitable kind of philanthropy.

Some of the large loans with which pools have been financing their operations will begin to mature shortly, and it is a question how they are going to be renewed on favorable terms. Pools in industrial stocks for which there is no longer a ready market are much worse off in this respect than pools whose commitments are in railroad issues. It is doubtful if any of the large bull pools have provided themselves with time money over the end of the year, and even if they can get such accommodations, a rate of 5¾ or 6 per cent. is almost heartbreaking. In pool operations the item of interest is much more important than the average individual trader would believe.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—The local market is in a comfortable position. Funds, especially on call, are in fair supply. There has been practically no calling of loans, and the advance on the demand for money does not appear to be wholly general. Some of the best borrowers have not been disturbed, while one prominent banker states that he has marked up none of his loans.

Call loans, 4@5 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds at par. Clearings, $39,469,451. Balances, $2,797,208. Sub-Treasury debit, $171,285.

Few features were worthy of note in the local market to-day. North Butte continues the leader in the copper list, while American Pneumatic was a feature among the miscellaneous issues, although trading was far from active in anything excepting perhaps a few of the New York stocks. Traders appear to be somewhat at sea, being rather inclined to even up contracts to-day. There was no particular pressure, prices being fairly firm after the first weakness, but the market was very quiet and prices show no material change. The close was firm. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	Am. Tel & Tel. 4s	92	91¾	91¾
3,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	101¾	100⅝	101¾
12,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
8,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s	1015.104¼	104¼	104¼
1,500	K. C., Mem. & B. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
3,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	98½	98½	98½
3,000	Union Pac. 4s, 1947	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

10	*Atchison pf.	98¼	98¼	98½
12	Boston Elevated	158	153	153
23	Boston & Albany	244	243	244
23	Boston & Maine	171½	171	171
10	Boston & Providence	308	308	308
140	C. J. R. & S. Y.	160	160	160
50	Mass. Electric	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
320	Mass. Electric pf.	69¼	68	69¼
90	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193	191½	192
38	Rutland pf.	54	54	54
1,110	Union Pacific	141¾	141	141
7	*West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

858	*American	133½	132¼	133½
1	Cumberland	116½	116½	116½
100	Mexican	4	4	4
5	New England	130¾	130¾	130¾
1,362	New England, rights	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

8,806	Am. Pneu Service	16½	15	15½
3,811	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	68	34½	35
430	Am. Sugar	129	128⅝	128⅝
60	Am. Sugar pf.	132½	132½	132½
105	Am. Woolen	33¼	32½	32⅝
539	*Am. Woolen pf.	103¼	102	103¼
10	Dominion Iron	26	26	26
125	East Boston Land	8	7½	7½
19	General Electric	162	162	162
70	Ga. Ry. & Elec. Lt.	102	102	102
50	Ga. Ry. & E. L. pf.	90½	90½	90½
406	Massachusetts Gas	28½	28⅝	28⅝
731	Mass. Gas pf.	87⅜	87	87⅜
84	Pullman	220½	220	220½
50	Swift & Co.	102½	102½	102½
15	*United Fruit	108	107½	107½
335	United Shoe Machine	77	76½	76⅝
65	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30	30	30
1,057	U. S. Steel	33¼	32¾	33¼
724	U. S. Steel pf.	100	99	99¾
5	*Westinghouse	78	78	78

MINING.

30	‡Adventure	6½	6	6½
6,522	Amalgamated	97¼	95¼	97
405	Allouez	35¾	35¼	35⅜
300	Arcadian	3½	3	3
110	Atlantic	13¼	13¼	13¼
150	Bingham	27½	27½	27½
15	Boston Con.	25	25	25
388	Butte Coalition	29¾	28	28½
60	Calumet & Arizona	110	110	110
40	Calumet & Hecla	685	685	685
160	Centennial	20½	20½	20½
400	Cons. Mercur	55c.	55c.	55c.
993	*Copper Range	69¼	68¾	69¼
75	Daly-West	15½	15¼	15¼
480	Franklin	17¼	16¾	17¼
155	Granby	11¼	10¾	11
916	Greene Cons.	24½	23⅞	24
100	Guanajuato	5¼	5¼	5¼
75	Isle Royale	17⅞	17	17
50	Mass	7	7	7
300	Michigan	11	11	11
171	*Mohawk	80¼	80	80¼
180	Mont. C. & C. rects	2½	2½	2½
3,710	*North Butte	84¾	83	84⅝
145	Old Dominion	37¼	37	37¼
312	Osceola	108½	108	108
320	Parrot	24½	24	24⅜
30	Quincy	93	92	92
160	Rhode Island	4¼	4	4¼
100	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼
489	Shannon	8⅜	8	8⅜
5	St. Mary's Land	75	75	75
50	Tenn. Copper	40¾	40¾	40¾
250	Tecumseh	10½	10	10¼
387	Trinity	8¼	8	8¼
200	U. S. Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
128	U. S. Smelting	55	54	54
471	*U. S. Smelting pf.	45	44½	45
1,710	United Copper	63½	61½	63½
868	*Utah	54¾	54	54½
50	Victoria	6½	6½	6½
170	‡Winona	4¾	4	4

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for May—			
Mileage	231	173	.....
Gross	$110,963	$104,348	$84,332
Exp. and taxes.	76,121	65,178	49,244
Net	34,842	39,170	35,088
Other income	22,865	15,396	15,868
Total income	57,647	54,566	50,976
Charges	48,217	20,158	15,570
Surplus	9,430	34,413	35,406
11 mos. gross	1,417,196	1,028,886	881,737
Exp. and taxes.	912,700	658,303	575,412
11 mos. net	504,496	340,583	306,325
Other income	120,746	170,499	151,903
Total income	625,242	511,082	458,318
Charges	359,634	214,891	141,819
11 mos. surplus	265,608	296,391	316,499
GULF & SHIP ISLAND for May—			
Mileage	307	280	261
Gross	201,242	163,081	149,686
Net	66,080	46,347	44,004
Surp. over chgs	42,931	19,774	10,785
11 mos. gross	1,953,784	1,710,831	1,683,438
11 mos. net	629,340	429,343	565,786
Other income	23,134	6,068	10,820
Surp. over chgs	372,450	154,974	333,191
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO for May—			
	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings	646,961	527,143	119,818
Oper. expenses	420,478	418,887	1,591
Net earnings	226,483	108,256	118,227
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	2,977,829	2,720,641	157,188
Oper. expenses	1,940,931	2,063,478	*122,547
Net earnings	937,898	657,163	279,735
*Decrease.			
LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for May—			
	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	187	187	148
Gross	103,393	84,102	70,073
Net	30,541	36,383	20,076
Other income	2,071	599	2,638
Sur. over chgs	21,097	22,372	20,304
11 mos. gross	936,403	76,554	643,876
11 mos. net	339,540	294,247	191,158
Other income	18,557	19,302	21,534
Sur. over chgs	215,700	185,529	100,475
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for May—			
	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings	737,121	552,386	184,735
Op. expenses	433,406	337,803	95,603
Net earnings	303,655	214,623	89,132
From Jan. 1 to May 31:			
Gross earnings	3,386,651	2,717,160	669,491
Op. expenses	1,912,857	1,675,647	237,210
Net earnings	1,473,794	1,041,513	432,281
NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. OF MEXICO for May—			
Gross earnings	1,272,308	1,073,496	198,612
Op. expenses	765,008	699,694	65,314
Net earnings	507,100	373,802	133,298
From Jan. 1 to May 31:			
Gross earnings	6,013,407	5,099,631	913,776
Op. expenses	3,631,786	3,453,452	178,334
Net earnings	2,381,621	1,646,179	735,442
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM for May, (lines east of Erie and Pittsburg directly operated)—			
	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	11,324,900	10,888,000	9,474,800
Expenses	7,819,400	7,313,100	6,290,600
Net	3,505,500	3,574,900	3,184,200
5 mos. gross	54,874,300	47,974,900	43,976,100
Expenses	39,772,100	36,302,200	33,804,900
5 mos. net	15,172,900	11,672,700	10,872,100
Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie directly operated—			
	May. Increase.	5 Months. Increase.	
Gross	$554,100	$2,808,800	
Expenses	347,800	2,130,300	
Net	206,300	1,538,500	
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON for May—			
	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	1,384,300	1,346,400	1,235,600
Expenses	1,006,100	1,010,000	938,700
Net	298,300	336,400	296,900
5 mos. gross	6,148,900	5,804,000	5,366,200
Expenses	4,781,900	4,592,300	4,270,800
5 mos. net	1,367,000	1,211,700	1,095,400
NORTHERN CENTRAL for May—			
Gross	961,100	956,500	901,900
Expenses	686,400	740,100	635,000
Net	272,700	216,500	265,900
5 mos. gross	4,434,800	4,002,500	3,985,300
Expenses	3,577,400	3,605,200	3,336,000
5 mos. net	857,400	457,300	649,600
WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for May—			
Gross	401,100	350,800	342,800
Expenses	282,500	264,100	266,800
Net	118,600	86,700	76,000
5 mos. gross	2,089,300	1,814,500	1,765,800
Expenses	1,316,300	1,219,200	1,238,500
5 mos. net	753,000	595,300	530,100
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for May—			
	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings	556,815	510,495	46,320
Exp. and taxes.	249,401	225,590	23,894
Net earnings	107,414	84,808	22,516
Other income	541	210	331
Total income	107,955	85,108	22,847
Gross, 11 mos.	3,859,141	3,446,969	412,172
Exp. and taxes.	2,837,422	2,746,774	150,648
Net, 11 months.	961,719	700,195	261,524
Other income	18,389	11,818	6,581
Total income	980,088	712,013	268,075

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading, Though Light, Shows Better Tone.

Mackay Companies and American Can Stocks Make Gains—Copper Stronger on Light Trading.

A somewhat better tone in curb stocks developed yesterday toward the close of the trading, but sales continued light. Mackay Companies common, which was the most active of the industrials, sold 1,800 from 70 up to 71⅜, closing 1 point up at 71. The preferred gained ½ point, closing at 70 after sales of 900.

The American Can shares also showed some strength. The common sold 1,200 from 6⅛ to 6⅜, and the preferred rose from 53¼ to 53⅝. Chicago Subway lost ⅜, selling 1,400 from 45 to a close at 44¼.

The mining shares, as has been the case since the new stock transfer tax ruling went into effect, were much neglected, the low-priced stocks selling hundreds where thousands have been the common rule. Recoveries of fractional extent were general among the coppers.

American Tobacco regained some of the 50-point slump of Monday. Opening at 290, 10 points down, a net rise of 17 points resulted from transactions of 265 shares.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 3. Bid.	Asked.	July 2. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	2	2½	...	...
American Can	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
American Can pf.	52½	54	54	55
American Chicle	177	180	177	180
American Chicle pf.	107	112	107	112
Am. De F. Wireless	98	$1.01	98	$1.00
A. De F. W. (combined)	3⅝	3¾	...	...
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	100	100¼	100	100¼
Am. Malting 6s	102¼	104	102½	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	90	91½	...	...
Am. Tobacco	300	310	300	320
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	4	3¼	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24	25	24	25¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	85	84	85
Borden's Cond. Milk	170	175	170	175
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113	112	113
Boston Copper	25¼	25⅝	24½	24⅝
British Col. Copper	6⅞	7	6⅝	7
Butte Coalition, w. i.	27½	28½	27	28
Central Foundry	4	5	4	5
Central Foundry pf.	15	18	21	18
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	43½	44½	44	45
Con. Rubber Tire	...	...	1¼	1¾
Con. Refrigerating	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	...	...	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	...	...	23	28½
Copper Securities	...	...	34	35
Cripple Creek Central	88	89	88	92
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	69	74	72	74
Cumberland-Ely Min.	6⅜	6¾	6½	6⅝
Dominion Copper	2¼	2⅜	...	...
Federal Sugar	73	74	72	73
Empire Steel pf.	36	42	37	42
Furnace Creek	2⅝	2¾	2½	3
G. B. S. Brewing	9½	10	9½	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	36½	37	36½	37
Gouge	8	8½	8½	8½
Gold Hill	1⅝	1¾	1¾	1⅞
Granby Con.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	11
Greene Con. Copper	24	24¼	24	24¼
Greene Con. Gold	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	3
Greene Gold-Silver	1¾	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Guggenheim Explora'n	250	280	250	280
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	20	22	20	23
Havana Tobacco pf.	33	35	32	35
Houston Oil	7¾	9	7½	8⅝
Houston Oil pf.	35	45	40	50
Inter. Mer. Marine	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28½	29½	29½	30
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	76½	77¼	76½	77¼
International Salt	32¼	32⅝	32¼	33
International Salt 5s	60	66	60	66
Lackawanna Steel	65	68	65	68
Lehigh Valley	...	...	69⅝	70½
Mackay Companies	71	71¼	70	70½
Mackay Companies pf.	70½	71	69⅝	70
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2⅝	3
Micmac Gold Mining	4¼	4¼	4	4½
Mines Co. of America	$1.20	$1.25	...	...
Mitchell Mining	5⅝	6	5¾	6
Mont.-Sho. Con. new	14	15	14	15
Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅝	17	16¾	17
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	2¾	3	3	3⅛
N. J. Term. Dock. & I.	42	42¼	42	42½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	112	113	112	112½
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7	5½	6
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	...	...	63	63
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.	...	...	65	75
Nipissing Mines Co.	5	5½	5¼	5¼
Nor. Securities stubs	225	237½	225	250
Otis Elevator	49	51	50	52
Otis Elevator pf.	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.	...	4½	...	...
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	68	72	...	...
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15	18	...	...
Precious Metals Corp.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Richmond Eureka	8⅜	8½	8½	8¾
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	110	112	110	112
Safety Car Heating	285	310	285	310
Seaboard Company	25	30	25	30
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	85	89	85	89
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	55	60	55	60
Standard Milling 5s	...	...	80	80¾
Standard Oil	595	600	596	598
Tennessee Copper	41	41½	41	43
Tintic Mining	6¾	7	6¾	7
Tonopah Extension	...	...	15	15
Tonopah Mining	18½	19¼	18½	19⅛
Trenton Potteries	...	...	15	20
Trenton Potteries pf.	...	...	95	100
Trenton Potteries deb.	...	...	70	75
Union Copper	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼
United Copper	62	63¼	62¼	62¾
United Copper pf.	89	96⅜	89	97
United Cigar Mfg.	40	43	40	43
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	97¼	97¾	97	97½
Union Typewriter	94	97	...	...
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	122	126	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	122	126	122	126
Utah Copper	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
Utah Copper	25½	26½	25¼	26
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	97¼	97¾	97	97⅝

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	American Can	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
250	Amer. Can pf.	53¼	*54	53¾	53¾
205	Amer. Tobacco	290	310	290	307
10	Am. W. P. pf.	24	24	24	24
100	Fed. Sugar pf.	74	74	74	74
200	G. B. S. Brew.	9¼	9¼	9½	9¾
400	Havana Tobac.	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾
600	Int. M. M. pf.	29	29½	29	29½
350	Internat. Salt	*31¼	32½	31½	32
1,800	Mackay Cos.	70	71¾	70	71
900	Mackay Cos. pf.	69½	70	69¼	70
200	N. J. T. D. & I.	42	42	42	42
900	N. Y. Transp.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
26	Standard Oil	595	595	593	593
250	U. S. Sig. Mfg. pf.	97½	98	97½	97½
200	Un. P. & P. pf.	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3⅛

RAILROADS.

1,400	Chicago Subway	45	45	44	44¼
15	Crip. C'k Cent.	89	89	89	89
20	Crip. C. C. pf.	72	72	72	72
2	Nor. Sec. stubs	225	225	225	225

MINING STOCKS.

1,400	Boston Copper	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛
200	Brit. Col. Cop.	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
100	Butte Co'n, w. i.	22	22	22	22
2,400	Cumb.-Ely Min.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
500	Dom. Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Giroux Min.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	Gold Hill	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2,000	Granby Con.	*11¼	11¾	10⅝	10⅞
3,100	Greene C. Cop.	*24	24¼	24	24
1,000	Greene Gold.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
200	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅞	1⅞	*1¼	1⅜
1,600	Guana. Con.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5½
600	Micmac G. M.	4	4½	4	4½
300	Mines Co., Am.	$1.23	$1.23	$1.28	$1.23
1,300	Mitchell Min.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5¾
500	Mont.-Sho. Con.	15¼	15¼	14¾	14⅞
1,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	16⅝	17	16⅞	16⅞
2,300	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3⅛	3¼	2⅞	3
3,050	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅛	*5¼	5	5 1-16
200	Prec. Met. Cor.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	Rich. Eureka	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛
350	Tenn. Cop Co.	41	41½	41	41
4,600	Don. Exp.	4⅜	*5¼	4⅜	5¼
300	Union Cop. Co.	1½	1½	1½	1½
8,600	United Cop.	62½	63¾	61½	63¼
50	Un. Cop. pf.	90	90	90	90
700	Utah Apex	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. W. P. 5s	84	84	84	84
10,000	G.B.S. B. 2d 5s	37	37	37	37
8,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	76½	76½	76½	76½
2,000	West. Elec. 5s, sw. i., & int.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾

*Odd lots.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,794	Crucible Steel	10	9½	9½
230	Crucible Steel pf.	74¾	74	74¾
20	Fire Proofing	6	6	6
20	Fire Proofing pf.	24½	24½	24½
50	Harbison Walker Ref.	10½	10½	10½
50	Harb. Walker R. pf.	75	75	75
415	Ind. Brewing pf.	42½	42½	42½
21	Mfrs. Light & Heat	30¼	30¼	30½
2,105	Nipissing	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Ohio Tonopah	27	27	27
605	Pittsburg Brewing	30	29⅝	30
217	Pittsburg Coal	14	13½	13½
38	Pittsburg Coal pf.	52	50½	50½
1,850	Pittsburg Con.	25	24	24
20	Pittsburg Oil & Gas	40	40	40
280	Sewer Pipe	31	30¾	31
8,785	Tonopah Ext.	5¼	5½	5¼
200	U. S. Steel	33⅜	33	33⅜
178	U. S. Steel pf.	99½	99½	99⅝
85	West. Electric	2ds. 76¼	76¼	76¼

BANKS.

10	Iron City Trust	119	119	119
25	Mercantile Trust	100	100	100

BONDS.

$5,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Pitts., All. & M. 5s	112½	112½	113¼

THE COTTON MARKET.

Government Reports Crop at 83.3 Against 84.6 Per Cent. Last Month.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Government Weather Bureau's forecast for the Cotton States is as follows:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers Wednesday, cooler in southeast portions; Thursday fair; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Georgia—Showers Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern Florida—Showers Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy; variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers and cooler on the coast, warmer in southwest portion; Thursday partly cloudy; light to fresh northerly winds.

Western Texas—Showers Wednesday; Thursday fair, warmer.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Tennessee—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The July Government report, issued at noon yesterday, making the condition of the cotton crop to June 25 only 88.8 per cent., against 84.6 on May 25, supplemented by the weekly Weather Bureau's bulletin indicating subsequent improvement, came nearer to expectations than the fig

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Plot and Eleventh Street Building in $1,100,000 Trade—Residence Sold on 52d Street—Other Dealings.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have sold for the estate of Helen S. Rapallo and Edward S. Rapallo to the J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company 236 and 238 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Twenty-seventh Street, two old buildings on plot 50.4 by 100 by 125. The J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company gives in part payment the new eleven-story mercantile building 57 and 59 East Eleventh Street, on plot 54 feet by 103. The amount involved in the transaction is $1,100,000. The Fifth Avenue plot will be improved at once with a twelve-story mercantile building.

Builder Sells 52d Street House.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for James A. Farley 32 East Fifty-second Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5.

To Improve West 81st Street Plot.

Samuel W. Bowne, who recently bought the plot, 50 by 102.2, at 11 and 13 West Eighty-first Street, will erect thereon a twelve-story apartment house from plans by Schickel & Ditmars.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Elna T. Hall 317 West End Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 80, adjoining the southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street.

West Thirty-fourth Street Deal.

Nathan Weiss has sold for Mrs. E. J. Reed the four-story dwelling 223 West Thirty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 98.9. This house is opposite the proposed Pennsylvania arcade, and adjoins on the east the holdings of Col. John Jacob Astor.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for Herman Schmonsees the four-story single flat 518 West Forty-sixth Street, on lot 20 by 100.

Julius D. Tobias has bought from Anson McCook Beard, as trustee for David Stevenson, the three five-story triple tenements, with stores, 464, 466, and 468 Eleventh Avenue. Robert J. White was the broker.

Purchase of 110th Street Plot.

William T. Hookey has bought the seven lots on the south side of 110th Street, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 175 by 100. The property will be resold to a builder for improvement with six-story flats.

Audubon Avenue Building Project.

Lorenz F. J. Wether is preparing plans for three five-story apartment houses, to be erected by Louis O. Cohen, at an estimated cost of $150,000, at the southwest corner of 171st Street and Audubon Avenue, on plot 95-by 125.

H. Weisstock has sold for Heine, Meyer & Boehm the plot of six lots on the north side of 191st Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue; also, a plot of six lots on the south side of 191st Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

Sale of West 106th Street Flats.

S. Cohn has bought from Charles Heymann the two five-story flats 58 and 60 West 106th Street, on plot 54.6 by 100.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for Anna Bruch the five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, at 16 West 133d Street.

H. Weisstock has sold for Bernhard Trauber the two six-story elevator apartment houses 141 to 147 West 127th Street, each on plot 50 by 100.

Ready Market for East Side Flats.

Libman & Horowitz have sold to A. & M. Kahn 1,273 Second Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Sixty-seventh Street; a six-story flat, on plot 39 by 100.

This completes the sale of the row of five houses erected by the sellers on the block front on the west side of Second Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Osias Karp 1,145 First Avenue, a five-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold 1,107 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 91.

Among those sailing to-day on the New Amsterdam will be B. Mayhoff. Mr. Mayhoff will remain abroad until Sept. 1.

Hudson Street Building Leased.

E. Tanenbaum & Co. have leased for Samuel Well to Joseph Libman & Co., for a term of years, the six-story buildings 174 to 178 Hudson Street, southeast corner of Vestry Street, on plot 75 by 115.

Corner Sold on Avenue B.

Philip Steinman & Co. have sold for Selig & Levine the five-story tenement at the northwest corner of Sixteenth Street and Avenue B; also, for Harris & Timble the four six-story flats in course of construction on the east side of Beach Avenue, 48 feet north of 151st Street, each 37.6 by 100; also for Kessler & Bookstaver the plot 100 by 100 on the south side of 152d Street, 295 feet west of Broadway; also for Jacob Bluestein the plot, 75 by 100, on Kelly Street, 190 feet west of Intervale Avenue; also for Kraushaar & Shapiro 55 Lenox Avenue, a five-story single flat, 25 by 75; also, for Herman Glaser 57 and 59 East 102d Street, two six-story flats, each 40 by 100. The same brokers have resold 59 East 102d Street.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for a Mr. Coppolo to Lippman Cohen the five-story front and rear double tenements, with stores, 38 Hamilton Street, on plot 27 by 103.

Samuel Mann has bought the two five-story tenements 201 and 202 Avenue C from the Seldner estate.

New Bronx Department Store.

Eugene J. Busher negotiated the recent deals by which the American Real Estate Company secured control of the block front on the west side of Melrose Avenue, between 149th and 150th Streets, 200 by 175. The properties acquired were the Martin plot, at the southwest corner of Melrose Avenue and 150th Street; two adjoining plots on 150th Street, 50 and 25 respectively by 100, owned by Eliza Wolski and the Hanaberger estate, and a plot, 50 by 100, on 149th Street, owned by George Kohler. Plans have been completed for a seven-story department store building to be erected on the site.

McLaughlin & Co. have sold for John Hanson Kennard and John J. Townsend, receivers of the Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association, the two four-story flats 836 and 838 East 136th Street, 50 by 100.

Buyer for 182d Street Lots.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Joseph A. Flannery the plot of about eleven lots on the south side of 182d Street, 266 feet west of Crotona Avenue.

The Goodman Realty Company has resold for Samuel Brenner to a Mr. Cohen the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Monroe Avenue, 270 feet north of 174th Street; also, to Abraham Piser for a Mr. Witt, the northwest corner of 216th Street and Fifth Avenue, a plot 114 by 105.

William Jansen has sold the one-family house on the south side of 150th Street, 270.4 feet east of Morris Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

J. E. Ryttenberg has sold to Henrietta Zoeller 609 East 138th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn Properties Change Hands.

M. F. Lookstein & Co. have sold for J. Goldberg and J. Simons to Thischer & Gluckstern 252 and 253 Wythe Avenue and 64 to 68 South Second Street, Brooklyn, five houses on plot, 75 by 75.

Ruben & Gold have bought from Elizabeth Madeo 5,811 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, on plot 40 by 100; also, from Thomas S. Sands, 1,228 Fifty-sixth Street, a two-story dwelling, on plot 40 by 100. The same firm has resold to Nathan Lampert the southwest corner of Fourteenth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, a two-and-a-half-story two-family dwelling, on plot 37.6 by 100.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Poplar St, n s, 350 ft e of Bear Swamp Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24x18; Amelia Goldmann of 839 East 191st St, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $2,000.

King Av, n e corner of Elizabeth St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 37x30; Mary Appleton of 17 Red Cross Av, Newport, R. I., owner; S. H. Booth & Son, architects; cost, $4,000.

Villa Av, e s, 69.83 ft n of 205th St, for a four-story brick tenement, 25x70; G. Langella of 418 East 124th St, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $14,000.

132d St, n w corner of Cypress Av, for a seven-story concrete factory, 75.8x140; Jacob Doll of 398 Southern Boulevard, owner; J. Powers & Co., architects; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

10th Av, 32, to a three-story brick market building; Swift & Co. of 34 North Market St, Boston, Mass., owners; W. B. Page, architect; cost, $10,000.

2d Av, 108, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Hebrew Free Loan Association of 108 2d Av, owner; Oscar Lowenson, architect; cost, $20,000.

New St and Exchange Place, n e corner, to a sixteen-story brick office building; Commercial Cable Company of 253 Broadway, owner; Howell & Stokes, architects; cost, $7,000.

31st St, 116 and 118 West, to a three-story brick building; J. A. Johnson and H. A. Loutrel, East Orange, N. J., owners; Hill & Stout, architects; cost, $8,000.

Villa Av, 224 to 226, to a three-story frame tenement; C. O. Hudder of 831 West 50th St, owner; F. S. Schlesinger, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 3.

ADAMS PLACE, w s, 120 ft s of 183d St, 19.8x80; Peter Kiefer and others to Christian Zobel; (mtg $4,500)
ANTHEA AV, 2,112, e s, 25x84.8; William C. Bergen to Mina Sonnenthal, (mtg $4,000)
AVENUE B, 173, 25x93; Hattie R. Karsch to David Aaronson, (mtg $25,000)
AVENUE A, s w corner of 91st St, 25.10x94; William F. Roehrich, Jr., to Frederick P. Hummel and another, (mtg $25,000)
AVENUE A, 1,408 and 1,410, 50x98; Samuel Cohn to Cecelia M. Sift, (mtg $44,500)
AVENUE B, 272 and 274, 43x70; Meyer Lefkowitz to Harris Tow and another, (mtg $28,500)
BEDFORD ST, 57, w s, 19.10x55; Frederick Faidy to Charles R. Faruolo
BELMONT AV, e s, 225 ft n of 181st St, 24.2x172.11; Rowland W. Thomas to William J. Irwin; (mtg $6,000)
BRIGGS AV, w s, 106.11 ft s of 201st St, 25x110; William H. Lunney to Albertina Lowenthal and another
BROOME ST, 988, e s, 27x87.5; Margaretha Hellmuth to Juergen Logemann, (mtg $14,000)
BROOME ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 25.2x100; Nathan Lamport to Sarah Goldstein, (mtg $43,000)
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 248, w s, 20x100; Emma L. Simpson and others to Max K. R. Reich
CHAMBERS ST, 177 and 179, n s, 31x—; Benjamin A. Corlies to David W. Lewis, (mtg $30,000)
CHERRY ST, 35 and 37, —x—; Levy Rothstein to Woolf Fish, (mtg $16,000)
COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of Denman St, 50x100; Henry Dannenfelser to Henry Bruckner
COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 159th St, 48.6x98; Ida Kaufman to George Schumer, ½ part
DECATUR AV, s e s, at n e s of 200th St, 102.1x79.7; John Mills to Robert I. Smyth
EAGLE AV, w s, 526.1 ft s of Westchester Av, —x—; William H. Ross to The Knepper Realty Company
FRANKFORT ST, 35 and 37, 59x106.8; Daniel B. Freedman to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $75,500)
FRANKFORT ST, 35 and 37, 59x106.8; Alfred C. Bachman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $95,000)
HENRY ST, 220, 23.6x100; Benjamin Glasgow to Morris Maran, (mtg $22,000)
KING AV, e s, 100 ft n of Browne St, 75x218; Samuel G. Douglass and others to Edwin H. Collett
LAFAYETTE ST, w s, 100.5 ft s of Howard St, —x—; Loring P. Hawes and others to Edward C. Hawes and others
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.5 ft n of 51st St, 20x90; Anna M. Pinckney and others to Abraham Schwab
LOT 52, Block A, Mapes estate; Carl Grossmann to Cornelia F. Dellett, mtg $3,000)
LOT 107, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Gustav Cerf to Simon Levin, (mtg $1,300)
LOT 825, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Charles O. West, executor, to John W. Fincke
LOTS 153 and 154, amended map No. 1,099, 12th Ward; Chelsea Realty Company to Judith O'Callaghan, (mtg $3,040)
LOTS 130 and 136, amended map No. 1,099, 12th Ward; Chelsea Realty Company to Thomas F. Keogh, (mtg $3,040)
LOTS 127 and 128, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Thomas Shea to C. Johnson and another
LOTS 80, 81, 151, and 152, map of 181 lots, Marian estate; Herman Glasser to Henry R. Knopf, (mtg $4,360)
MADISON ST, 244 and 246, 38.6x90; Louis Phillips and others to Mollie Sklamberg, (mtg $50,000)
MANHATTAN AV, 442, e s, 33.4x95; Irving I. Frankel to Rue G. Spellman, 70-16 part, (mtg $38,000)
MANHATTAN AV, 44, 25x100; Hoffman Realty Company to Arthur Schrevner, (mtg $25,000)
MANHATTAN AV, 442, e s, 33.4x95; Isaac Schwartz to Irving I. Frankel, (mtg $38,000)
MANHATTAN AV, 442, e s, 33.4x95; Irving I. Frankel to Israel Frankel, 70-16 part, (mtg $38,000)
MANHATTAN ST, 3 to 7, w s, 75.4x62; Meyer Chapkowsky and others to Isaac E. Snydecker, (mtg $96,500)
MANHATTAN ST, 3 to 7, w s, 75.4x62; Isaac E. Snydecker to Samuel Cohen, ½ part, (mtg $56,500)
MARION AV, e s, 139 ft n of 194th St, 50x171.4; Robert A. Joyce to Anna S. Bertsch
MELROSE AV, 667, 100x24.4; Rosina Dietzel to John G. H. Klemeyer, (mtg $25,000)
PARK AV, 993 to 997, 50x56; C. R. Boyle to Glen Realty Company
PARK AV, 1,268, 100.11x40; Joseph Goldfarb to Nathan Lamport, (mtg $64,750)
PEARL ST, 479, w s, 26.8x92; Margaret J. O'Keefe and others to Benedetto Repetti and others
RIVINGTON ST, 185, 25x100.5; Sigmund Schnee to Hyman Korovsky, (mtg $34,000)
ST. ANN'S AV, 144, e s, 20x80; Johanna Levy to Morris Laguna
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100.5 ft s of Rae St, 25.1x86.11; Richard Cordes to Louis Renz, (mtg $14,000)
STANTON ST, 292, n s, 33.4x75; Louis Lesser to Philip Springer and another, (mtg $32,000)
SULLIVAN ST, 230, 20.10x50; Louis Gordon to Moses Geskin and another, (mtg $10,000)
YYSE AV, 1,135, 20x100; Abraham A. Silberberg to Sarah Saul
WATER ST, 357 and 359, 33.4x76; Thomas C. Adams to Mary Healy, (mtg $8,000)
WEBSTER AV, w s, 400 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 50x120; Katherine Schweppenhauser to John H. Green
1ST AV, 767, w s, 25x73.9; Abraham Saffian to Isabel Cohn, (mtg $22,500)
3D AV, 3,802, e s, 23.6x100; Theresa Trask to Isadore Dobroczynski, (mtg $19,000)
3D AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 97th St, 25x100; B. S. Minkin to Emma Brand, (mtg $29,750)
3D AV, n e corner of 104th St, 20x100; Peter McGinn to Isaac Nacht, (mtg $17,000)
5TH AV, 1,483, e s, 22.5x91; Delia Freund to Michael G. Gold, (mtg $26,000)
5TH ST, n s, 75.3 ft e of Avenue C, 42.7 x irregular; Blume Hochberg to Louis Deitsch, (mtg $58,000)
5TH ST, 223, 25x97; Rosa Gentzlinger, executrix, to Mendel Singer, (mtg $20,000)
8TH AV, n w corner of 132d St, 24.11x110; Frederick Otterstedt to Gustav E. Ruther, (mtg $17,500)
8TH AV, 606, 24.4x100; Jacob Saalberg to Louis Sicets, (mtg $35,000)
10TH AV, n e corner of 87th St, 49.5x100; Sarah A. Sloane to Badt-Mayer Company
11TH ST, 707 East, 25x103; Tillie Simon to Julia I. Fraser, (mtg $8,700)
12TH ST, 641 East, 27x103.3; Samuel Friedman and others to Moses Pechter, (mtg $22,500)
16TH ST, 504 East, 25x75; Samuel Levin and another to Edward Ehrlemer, (mtg $18,000)
18TH ST, 323 and 325 East, 32.6x92; Max Leserman and others to Maud B. Prentice, (mtg $44,000)
20TH ST, 219 and 221 West, 50x78.4; Elizabeth von S. Hyde to Albert F. Hyde
20TH ST, 122 West, 25x92; John Wittner to Herbert J. Cochran
20TH ST, 217 West, 25x79.6; Paul Tremer to Albert F. Hyde, (mtg $9,000)
38TH ST, 514 West, 18.9x90; Catharine O'Brien and others to Catharine O'Brien
38TH ST, 514 West, 18.9x90; Catharine O'Brien to William Hoffmann and another
38TH ST, 510 and 512 West, 50x—; Catharine O'Brien to William Hoffmann and another, (mtg $4,000)
38TH ST, 307 to 313 East, 100x irregular; George Willi, Jr., to Denis Linehan, (mtg $44,000)
39TH ST, 311 East, 25x98.9; Nathanis S. Anspacher to Isaac S. Heller
39TH ST, 311 East, 25x98.9; Matilda Muendel to N. S. Auspacher, (mtg $11,000)
40TH ST, 119 East, n s, 25x ½ block; U. D. Eddy and another, executors, to George H. Robinson
45TH ST, 454 West, 25x75.3; Elizabeth Hawthorn to Henry Weber and others
46TH ST, 325 West, 19.6x100.5; Elizabeth P. De Groot to Margaret L. Goggin, (mtg $11,000)
50TH ST, n s, 23 ft e of 11th Av, 25.8x48.1; Charles Beck to Ben Besunder, (mtg $9,000)
53D ST, n s, 234 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.5; Margaret E. Morris to William P. Rinckhoff, (mtg $13,000)
56TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Benjamin Menschel to Joel Jacobs and others, (mtg $17,000)
56TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Emma E. Steele to Benjamin Menschel, (mtg $18,000)
58TH ST, 118 East, 19x100.5; Elias Spingarn to Howard W. Pierce, (mtg $10,-000)
59TH ST, 206 to 210 East, 75x100.5; Frederick W. Loew and another, executors, to Julius Braun
60TH ST, 156 East, 20x100.5; Fredericke Schaefer, trustee, and others to Julius Popper, (mtg $10,700)
60TH ST, 158, 20x100.5; Progress Realty Company to Arcade Realty Company, (mtg $12,000)
60TH ST, 156 East, 20x100.5; Julius Popper to Arcade Realty Company, (mtg $13,200)
61ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Clara L. Miller to the Pag Company of New York
62D ST, 227 West, 25x100.5; Rachel Moses to Isaac S. Heller, (mtg $11,000)
62D ST, 227 West, 25x100.5; Isaac S. Heller to Samuel Golomb
67TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25 x100.5; Minnie Ricker to Louis Mohrman, (mtg $10,000)
72D ST, n s, 179.6 ft w of 3d Av, 30.6x102.2; Mary F. McGuinness to Thomas J. Tuomey, (mtg $15,000)
73D ST, 50 East, 17x102.2; George S. Huntington to James H. North, Jr.
74TH ST, 326 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Goldbronn to Therese Goldbronn, (mtg $11,000)
76TH ST, 209 East, 25x102.2; Morris J. Feinberg to Samuel Harris, (mtg $19,000)
80TH ST, 334 East, 25x102.2; Charles Handt to Conrad Ruhl, (mtg $10,000)
82D ST, 167 East, 25x102.2; William Rau to Maria Foerster, (mtg $41,000)
82D ST, 412 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Rosenwasser and others to Louis Odes, (mtg $12,500)
89TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Fannie De Keyser to Charles Schmitt
95TH ST, 224 and 226 East, 50x100.8; Abraham Kaden and others to Louis I. Baron, (mtg $35,700)
96TH ST, 71 West, 25x99.11; Morris Weiss to Abraham Scheuer and others, (mtg $25,000)
97TH ST, 225 East, 24.6x100.11; Abraham B. Cohen to Julia Kann and another, (mtg $19,500)
101ST ST, 203 to 207 West, 75x100.11; Alonzo B. Kight to William H. Bennett, (mtg $110,000)
103TH ST, 58 West, 23.3x100.11; F. A. Goeltz to Moses E. Stern, (mtg $31,-500)
110TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 175x100.11; Samuel Lipman and others to William T. Hookey, (mtg $66,000)
111TH ST, s s, 185.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100.11; New York Investment and Improvement Company to E. W. Tyler, trustee
117TH ST, n s, 108.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Henrietta Heyman to Cohn-Baer-Myers & Aronson Company, (mtg $7,000)
118TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; John J. Fischer to William T. Purdy, (mtg $24,000)
120TH ST, 113 and 115 East, 40x100.11; Frank M. Franklin to Adolph Bruckman, (mtg $21,600)
121ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Winifred Dunn to Samuel Williams and another, (mtg $6,000)
127TH ST, 110 East, 37.5x99.11; Herman Brandstein to Jacob Steiner, (mtg $50,000)
132D ST, 5 East, 25x99.11; John J. Petri to Louis Levin, (mtg $22,500)
133D ST, 526 West, 17.6x99.11; M. J. Gannon to Adolphe Martin and another, (mtg $9,000)
138TH ST, s s, 373 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Louis Fincus to William Cahill, (mtg $53,000)
142D ST, 181 to 135 West, 80x99.11; Morris Bernstein and others to Fanny Heilbrunn, (mtg $90,000)
143D ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Max Baumann and others to Gustav J. Haase, (mtg $37,000)
147TH ST, 803 East, 25x100; Emelie Schmitt to Katharine Wagner, (mtg $13,500)
148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Jacob Lericht, Jr., to Carrie Meyers, (mtg $35,000)
149TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x80; Anna E. Bucher to Eugene J. Bucher, (mtg $10,000)
149TH ST, 958 East, 50x80; Meyer Solomon to William B. Brownell, (mtg $7,500)
149TH ST, 958 East, 50x80; William B. Brownell to Bullard Realty Company, (mtg $10,500)
171ST ST, 714 East, 25x90; Sophie Diamond to Israel Belinsky and another, (mtg $10,000)
176TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Walton Av, 25x33.4; David S. Ritterband to Abraham Oppenheimer, (mtg $1,500)
180TH ST, 660 East, —x—; William C. Beith to Nicholas Eckert, (mtg $3,500)
191ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x95.9; B. Heine and others to Isaac Mayer and another, (mtg $25,500)
191ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x95.9; Isaac Mayer to Henry Mayer
191ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; 191st St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x95.9; Henry Mayer and others to Bernhard Traubner, (mtg $51,000)
192D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; 192d St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; 191st St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; Isaac Mayer and others to Bernhard Heine and another, (mtg $25,500)
227TH ST, w ½ of Lot 484, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Mark P. Ansorge to Henry H. Windhorst, (mtg $1,000)

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARONSON, David, to Hattie B. Karsch; Avenue B, 173, prior mtg $25,000, 6 years, 5½ per cent
ANSPACHER, Nathania S., to American Mortgage Company; 89th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, 1 year
AUSTIN, Eugene K., to James McHenry; 74th St, n s, 70 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2, 3 years, 4 per cent
BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Morris Gray and others, trustees; Frankfort St, s s, 118 ft w of Gold St, 59x106.8, 5 years, 4½ per cent
BADT-MAYER COMPANY to Sarah A. Sloane; 10th Av, 486, 3 years
BADT-MAYER COMPANY to Sarah A. Sloane; 87th St, 455 West, 3 years
BADT-MAYER COMPANY to Sarah A. Sloane; 10th Av, 484, 3 years
BEERS, Matthew H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Broadway, s e corner of Great Jones St, 29x130, 5 years, 4 per cent
BOLTEN, Herman W., to William H. Hussey and another; Lenox Av, 86, 4 years
BOLTEN, Herman W., to William H. Hussey and another; Lenox Av, 86, 4 years, 6 per cent
BOVE, Maria, to Margaret E. Fitzgerald; 116th St, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, installments, 6 per cent
BOZZUFFI, John, and another to Van Norden Trust Company; 62d St, 334 East, due May 16, 1907
BRAUN, Julius, to Jesse G. Keys and another; Columbia St, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, each $26,500, 5 years
BRAUN, Julius, to Frederick W. Loew and another, executors; 59th St, 208 to 210 East, 3 lots, each 25x100.5, 3 mtgs, each $25,000, 7 years, 5½ per cent
BRUCKNER, Henry, to Benjamin Hochbaum; Oneida Av, n e corner of 236th St, 200x125, 2 years, 6 per cent
BROWNELL, William B., to Meyer Solomon; 149th St, 958 East, due Jan. 11, 1908, 6 per cent
CAHILL, William, to Louis Fincus; 138th, s s, 373 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, due June 13, 1908, 5½ per cent
CENTURY REALTY COMPANY to Josephine Whitney and others; West St, 13 and 14, 3 years
CERVINO, Antonio, to Helena Goldberg; Oak St, 51, 1 year, 6 per cent
CLEARY, Patrick J., to William A. Cameron; Carter Av, w s, 26.9 ft n of 175th St, 31.10x150.2, 2 years, 6 per cent
CLEARY, Mary A., to William A. Cameron; Webster Av, w s, 25 ft s of Fitch St, —x—, 2 years, 5½ per cent
COCHRAN, Herbert J., to John Wittner; 20th St, 122 West, 3 years
COHEN, Sol, and another to Louis Bernstein; 5th Av, s e corner of 119th St, 25x85, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year
CONNOLLY, John J., to Sigmund Rabiner; Lexington Av, n e corner of 119th St, 54.6x70, prior mtg $35,000, 8 years, 6 per cent
EHRENREICH, Moritz, and another to William J. Amend; 13th St, 631 East, 3 years
ELK REALTY COMPANY to Lucy A. Ledwith; 51st St, 524 West, 3 years
ERLANGER, Michael, to Sarah Jones; 7th Av, 2,371 and 2,173, 2 mtgs, each $10,000, 3 years, 6 per cent
FARNOLO, Charles R., to the American Mortgage Company; Bedford St, 57, 1 year
FISH, Woolf, to Levy Rothstein; Cherry St, 37 and 35, 2 years, 6 per cent
FICHTEL, Elizabeth, to New York Savings Bank; 136th St, n s, 116 ft w of Willis Av, 20x100, due June 1, 1911, 4½ per cent
FOERSTER, Maria, to William Ran; 82d St, 167 to 173 East, 1 year, 6 per cent
FRANKEL, Frank, to Frederick N. Du Bois; St. Nicholas Place, s w s, 164.4 ft n e of centre line of 153d St, 75x100, due May 15, 1907
FRANKEL, Frank, to Frank W. Blauvelt; St. Nicholas Place, e s, 150 ft n e of centre line of 153d St, 75x100, 1 year
FRANKEL, Frank, to Frederick N. Du Bois; St. Nicholas Place, w s, 164.4 ft n of centre line of 153d St, 60x104, 1 year
FRANKEL, Frank, to Frank W. Blauvelt; St. Nicholas Place, w s, 164.4 ft n of centre line of 153d St, 60x104, due March 15, 1907
FRANKLIN, Frank M., to Morris Haber, and others; — Av, e s, 25 ft n of 75th St, 20.1x98, 1 year, 6 per cent
GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to Russell R. Vaughn; Union Av, 938 and 940, 2 lots, together, in size 36.6x138; 2 mtgs, each $38,000, 3 years
GAUZZA, Gianbatista, to Henry De F. Weekes; Broome St, n e corner of Mulberry St, 22.10x82.2, due Jan. 1, 1911, 6 per cent
GAUZZA, Gianbatista, to Henry De F. Weekes; Baxter St, 8, 5 years, 6 per cent
GAUZZA, Gianbattista, to Henry De F. Weekes; Baxter St, 22, due Jan. 1, 1911, 6 per cent
GLEN REALTY COMPANY to Cornelia R. Boyle; Park Av, 993 to 997, 5 years
GOLDSTEIN, Sarah, to Nathan Lamport; Broome St., s w corner Goerck St, 25.2x100, 3 years, 6 per cent
GOLD, Michael S., to Delia Freund; 5th Av, 1,483, 1 year, 6 per cent
GOLOMB, Samuel, to the American Mortgage Company; 62d St, 227 West, 3 years
GOLOMB, Samuel, to Isaac S. Heller; 62d St, 227 West, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent
GRAISNER, Lillie E., to Eliphalet W. Tyler, trustee; 111th St, 118 West, 3 years
HAHN, George, to Henry Gerken; 8th Av, w s, 125.5 ft n of 129th St, 2 lots, each 25.6x80, 2 mtgs, each $24,500, 2 prior mtgs $12,000, 5 years, 6 per cent
HAMMEL, Charles, to Gustave Solomon; 79th St, 156 East, 3 years
HANDIBODE, Peter, Jr., to Marie E. Schwarz; 13th St, Lot 313, map of Unionport, 100x100, 3 years, 6 per cent
HARTMAN, Charles, to Charles J. Wacker; Freeman St, s s, 96 ft w of Christopher St, 24x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent
HEILBRUNN, Fanny, to Morris Bernstein and another; 14th St, 133 and 135 West, 2 lots, each 40x99.11; 2 mtgs, $8,250 each, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent
HENSLER, Margaret, to Amanda S. Douglas; 75th St, 175 East, 3 years
HEYMANN, Charles, to William Rankin; 106th St, 60 West, 3 years
HIRSCH, Isidor, to Louis Hubener and another; Melrose Av, s e corner 157th St, 49.6x71, 3 years, 6 per cent
HOF, Henry, to Irving Clark; 3d Av, 585, prior mtg $9,000, due as per bond
HOFFMAN, Abraham J., to New York Savings Bank; 8th Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 51st St, 50x100, 5 years, 4½ per cent
EURING, George A., trustee, to Mary Brode; Boston Road, 1,314, 3 years, 6 per cent
JACQUES, Ida H. M., to Catherine L. Moquin; Manhattan Av, 539, 3 years
KATZ, Samuel, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 87th St, s s, 102.10 ft e of Park Av, 2 lots, each 27x11x100.8, (2 mtgs, each $24,000,) 5 years, 5 per cent
KAUFMAN, Lena, to Jacob Holtzberg; 112th St, 210 to 214 East, prior mtg $52,000, 2 years, 6 per cent
KIEHNLE, William V., to Louisa L. Jeremiah; Stebbins Av, w s, 170.6 ft n of 165th St, 46.4x34.7, 3 years
KEIL, Hugo, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 144th St, 628 East, due as per bond
KNOPP, David, to Morris Sherwin and another; Avenue B, s w corner of 84th St, 26x80, prior mtg $29,000, 2 years, 6 per cent
KOVOSKY, Hyman, to Sigmund Schnee; Rivington St, 185, due Aug. 10, 1910, 6 per cent
KROOSS, John, to Gaines-Roberts Company; Union Av, 940, 2 years
KROOSS, John, to Gaines-Roberts Company; Union Av, 938; Union Av, e s, 198.4 ft s of 163d St, 34.4x138, 2 years
KRUENTNER, Lizzie, to Joseph Jacobs; 8th St, 87 East, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent
LEVIN, Louis, to John J. Petri; 132d St, 5 East, prior mtg $22,050, 3 years, 6 per cent
LEVY, Abraham I., to John M. Lee; Essex St, e s, 89.2 ft n of Delancey St, 18.10x75
LEVY, Abraham I., to John M. Lee; Essex St, e s, 89.2 ft n of Delancey St, 18.10x75
LIGGAN, Julia E., to William J. Farrell; 135th St., 168 and 170 West, 5 years, 6 per cent
LINEHAN, Denis, to George Will, Jr.; 38th St, 307 to 313 East, prior mtg $44,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent
LINDER, Leopold, to William Klein; Avenue C, 217, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6 per cent
LINDER, Leopold, to William Klein; Avenue C, 219, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6 per cent
LOEWENTHAL, Albertina, to William H. Lunney; Briggs Av, w s, 106.11 ft s of 201st St, 25x110, 3 years, 5 per cent
LOEWENTHAL, Albertina, to William H. Lunney; Briggs Av, w s, 106.11 ft s of 201st St, 25x110, prior lien, (mtg $6,000,) 2 years, 6 per cent
MANLEY, Olivia M., to John Dwyer; 49th St, 113 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent
MARANS, Morris, to Benjamin Glasgow; Henry St, 220, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6 per cent
MARGOLIN, Abraham, to Max Luckow; St. Mark's Place, 8 years, 6 per cent
MAYER, Henry, and another to Bernard Trauber; 127th St, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 2 lots, 50x99.11 each, 2 mtgs, each $25,000, 2 prior mtgs $55,000, due June 30, 1909, 6 per cent
MILLER, Helen G., to Ernest Sass; Southern Boulevard, w s, 50 ft n of 187th St, 25x96.3, 3 years
MOCLAIR, John J., to Herman Hartman and another; Woodycrest Av, s w corner of 162d St, 50.4x103.8, prior mtg $65,000, 3 years, 6 per cent
MOCLAIR, John J., to Herman Hartman and another; Woodycrest Av, s w corner of 162d St, 50.4x103.8, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 6 per cent
MONTAGUE, Kate, to Robert Rankin; 140th St, 858 East, prior mtg $24,000, 5 years, 6 per cent
MOORE, Katharine E., to Mary E. Goodwin; 24th St, s e s, 25x98.9, 3 years
McKEE, John, to Joseph Peyser; 123d St, 321 East, 2 years
NACHT, Isaac, to Peter McGinn; 3d Av, n e corner of 104th St, 20x100, prior mtg $17,500
NEUMANN, Morris, to Trust Company of America; 77th St, n s 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2, 3 years
NIESS, Anna E., to Karl G. Keller; Vyse Av, 1,407, 3 years
PEPER, William F., to Sterling Realty Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 40 ft s of 169th St, 40x100, 3 years
PERTSCH, Anna S., to Robert A. Joyce; Marion Av, e s, 139 ft n of 194th St, 50x171.4, 3 years, 5½ per cent
PETTIT, Mary E., to Alonzo B. Kight; 97th St, n s, 420 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.11, 6 demand
PETTIT, Mary E., to David S. Ritterband; 97th St, n s, 402 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100, due Aug. 1, 1906
PIERCE, Howard W., to Jessie D. Bowne; 58th St, 118 East, 1 year
PRINTZKY, Oscar, to Anna T. A. Koeth; 179th St, s s, 127.8 ft w of Washington Av, 17.6x100, 3 years
QUINN, Thomas J., to Olga Friedrichs; Forest Av, e s, 270.8 ft n of 166th St, 45.8x142.9, prior mtg $36,500, 5 years, 6 per cent
REICH, Max K. R., to Emma L. Simpson and others; Central Park West, 248, 5 years, 4½ per cent
RILEY, Thomas F., and another to Emeline A. Kemp; Hull Av, w s, 225 ft s of 209th St, 2 lots, each 25x100, (2 mtgs, each $4,500,) 3 years, 5 per cent
RINCKHOFF, William F., to Margaret E. Morris; 53d St, n s, 234 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5, 53d St, n s, 254 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.5, due as per bond
ROBBINS, Jacob, to Elizabeth Abetha Keller; 100th St, 226 East, due Nov. 1, 1

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

CORNER FLAT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$22,500 cash buys three five-story double flats, southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 100x100; first mortgage four years at 4½ per cent.; take back second mortgage, five years, 5 per cent., payable in installments; rents low; pays over 15 per cent.; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

BARGAIN.

Examine No. 68 W. 96th St.

Price $26,000—Easy Terms.

Naughton Construction Co., 309 Broadway, Manhattan.

WEST EIGHTIES, NEAR B'WAY

25-ft. 5-story double flat, in excellent condition; fully rented; $4,200. Price to quick buyer, $40,000. Mortgages, $32,000. Investigate. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

Nine 25-ft. 5-story doubles; well located; only requires $6,000 each to purchase. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Lenox Av., near 116th Subway; extra wide, 7-room double, all improvements, far below market value; best property on Lenox Av. offered to-day. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

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Private House Cinch—312 West 137th, near Edgecombe Av., fine neighborhood, 3-story and basement; must be sold; biggest bargain ever offered. Your own broker or on premises.

Remarkable Elevator Apartment House Proposition!—At less than auction price; Harlem, west side; $16,500 cash. Apartment, Box 7, Times, Harlem.

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Elegant triple flat, vicinity of 15th St. and 8th Av.; rental, $3,450; price, $34,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Close 110th "L," 6-room triple, 34x100; shows 15%. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

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4½-STORY BUILDING,
Near 120th St., East Side, for Sale.

PRICE $16,500.

First mortgage $10,500 at 5%, 4½ years to run; second mortgage $2,000, two years standing; $3,000 cash will buy it; rent will be, if improved, about $2,500. Mr. Aaron, 715 6th Av. Full commission paid to brokers. Note.—I want to sell before I leave for the country.

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Two 5-story triples, with stores; asking $68,000; only $10,000 cash required. Investigate. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

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50-ft. 6-story triple elevator apartment; rentals, $10,200; price, $90,000; consider small trade. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

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East 120th—Four-story tenement, improvements, $16,250; $4,000 cash. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 87th—Five-story, ten rooms, $22,000; suitable terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

2d Av.—5-story, 14 rooms, stores, $27,000; no brokers. McRay, 20 East 115th St.

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Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms. Exclusive Agents, Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

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(Incorporated.)

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WILL SELL ENTIRE OR ANY OF THE FRONTS, WYCKOFF TO ST. NICHOLAS AV., WILLOUGHBY AV. TO STARR ST.

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Section built up; five minutes from Broadway and Flushing Av.; convenient to car lines, near Irving Avenue School and City Park; Terms. Wm. L. Carey, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. BROKERS PROTECTED.

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Greene Av. flats that will yield ten per cent. and advance while yielding good interest. Puels & Weber, 490 Gates Av., Brooklyn. G. W. Blanchard, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

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17th, 136 East.—Well-furnished four rooms and bath; living room 16x22½ feet; kitchen, with gas stove; two bedrooms with best beds; southern exposure; all outside rooms; cool; sixth floor; night and day elevator service; telephone, electric fan, piano, until September or October; apply between 9 and 1. Metcalf.

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A.—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

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$4,000 Cash, Elegant Corner.
4-story triple; 12 rooms, baths; hot water only; fine condition; 2 blocks from "L" station. Price $27,000; worth $30,000.

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We offer Celebrated Walters Pianos

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If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured and do not wish to be disappointed in securing one at about half actual value, we advise you to make a selection at once.

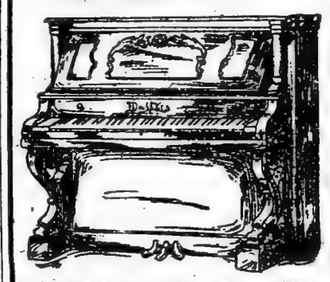

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$285
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos.....$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTON PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET $450
$1,000 WALTERS BABY GRAND PIANOS $600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

No interest, no insurance, and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

☞ Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

Walters The name Walters on a piano stands for the best. You are as safe in investing in a Walters Piano as you would be in purchasing U. S. Gold bonds.

Exchange your old piano for one of these beautiful new Walters pianos and pay any balance due at the rate of $1.00 per week.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call.

Warerooms, 3rd Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

BIDDLES—3 WAREROOMS

3 Elegant Upright Pianos like new, $75, $85, $100. Rents $3. — 7 East 14th St.

$80 BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT Steinway & Chickering Bargains. Rents $3. — 971 3d Ave., near 59th St.

$115 Cut Summer Prices. Rented few months. Select from 50 uprights. — 4 and 6 West 125th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Advantageous Periodical Publishing Opportunity. Excellent foundation for national news review; good, clean circulation; good name; price right; $8,000 cash required. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

Let me sell your patent; booklet mailed free; fifteen years' experience; patent sales exclusively. Call, write, or telephone, William E. Hoyt, patent sales specialist, 290 B'way, New York.

Capital wanted, construction artistic, economical, fireproof cottages; unlimited demand. Golden Opportunity, Box 211 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A.—CONGENIAL HOME offered two gentlemen tired boarding house or hotel; apartment; Subway, elevated; no other boarders. Savarin, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

16TH ST., 18 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, second floor; private bath; large room for two; unexcelled board; very reasonable; telephone.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

74th St., 102 West.—Handsomely furnished; each suite and room has private bath and electric light; parlor dining rooms; high class; accommodations at moderate cost.

79th St., 151 West.—Second floor back room; reasonable for Summer.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious room, private bath; smaller room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

82D, 25 WEST.—Prettily furnished, cool rooms, with superior table; parlor dining room; telephone.

83D ST., 129 WEST.—Single and double rooms; board optional; excellent table; transients accommodated; references.

85TH ST., 259 WEST.—Home in private family; library; literary, artistic atmosphere; sunny room and bedroom; piano in room; $26 for two; $30 for three; no others; references.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; very desirable; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

91st, 48 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; select; near parks; all lines; table board.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen; select house; parlor dining room.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; telephone; references.

96TH, 64 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, with board; convenient to all cars; transients accommodated.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; first-class board; table guest accommodated.

115 WEST 82D—Large second floor room; also back parlor, suitable for business; running water.

126TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; ample closets; bath; home table; gentlemen; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 19-20, (Dorchester Court.)—Delightful, cool, furnished rooms for Summer; rooms single or en suite; private baths; first-class cuisine; private dining room; Subway, surface, "L."

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, "St. Mare," 506 West 112th St.—Large, airy rooms; delightfully cool; parks surrounding; exceptional restaurant; room and board, $8.

THE CORNELL, Central Park West, Corner 97th St.—Attractive Summer rates; parlor, bedroom, bath, board, two, $27 weekly; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22-$24; large room, board, two, $15-$16-$18; single room, board, one, $8, $10, $12; hot and cold running water; dining room top floor; cuisine excellent; hotel service; elevator; bathrooms; Telephone 310 Riverside; all outside rooms; special, permanent rates; transients accommodated.

East Side.

5TH AV., 96.—Cool, bright, furnished studio; reasonable rent for Summer; references; Room 17.

9TH, 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; transients accommodated.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hallrooms; references.

60TH, 142 EAST.—Cool large and small rooms; superior table; reasonable; telephone; transients accommodated.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Now extraordinary rates; superior table; elegant cool rooms; privileges; homelike surroundings.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

CLARK ST., 60 and 62, Opp. St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; Summer rates.

Mount Vernon.

A COMFORTABLE home for adults; high, healthful location; convenient to trains and trolley; $7 upward. 315 North 4th Av

GOVERNMENT MAY REDEEM JUNE BONDS IN CASH

Treasury Anxious to Take Up 4s, National City Bank Says.

MILLIONS FOR CIRCULATION

$125,000,000 Additional Government Bonds Will Be Available as a Basis for New National Banknotes.

The United States Government bonds falling due next June will be redeemed largely in cash out of the Treasury instead of by refunding issues, as has been the case for many years past, according to a prediction made by the National City Bank in its July circular, issued yesterday.

The circular makes the prediction entirely on the basis of the facts of the Government's position and without the authority of any one in the Treasury Department, but the bank has hitherto been so well informed on matters connected with the Government finances that the prediction will be taken in Wall Street as next best to a statement from Washington. All of the Treasury officials, from Secretary Shaw down, left Washington early yesterday, to be out of town over the holiday, and no official word could be obtained on the subject.

There are $117,000,000 4 per cent. Government bonds maturing next June, of which $85,000,000 are in the hands of individual investors and $22,000,000 on deposit in the Treasury as the basis either of National bank circulation or as security for deposits of Government funds with the banks. That these bonds will be redeemed as far as possible with cash the City Bank deduces from the Secretary of the Treasury's announcement of the sale on July 20 of $30,000,000 Panama Canal 2 per cent. bonds.

"The action of the Secretary is more far-reaching," says the circular, "than merely the injection into the situation of $30,000,000 new 2s, important as that alone would be. It marks apparently the definite decision of the Administration to build the canal with the proceeds of bonds and to pay off in cash as much as possible of the $117,000,000 outstanding 4s, which mature next June, instead of refunding them into 2s. That would seem to be the policy because it is hardly presumable that the Treasury would put out $30,000,000 new 2s at a time when the Government's cash balance stands at $175,000,000 and its interest-free deposits in banks were $93,000,000 unless it is its policy to use a large part of this cash balance in paying off the 4s at maturity."

Such a programme, if carried out, will have a far-reaching effect on the currency, because, as the City Bank points out, it means that there will become available within the next twelve months as a basis for new National bank notes not less than $125,000,000 additional Government bonds.

The bank figures that the United States Treasury will have on hand next June about $75,000,000 in cash that can be devoted to the payment of maturing bonds, and it predicts that the rest of the $117,000,000 falling due will be met some time between now and the date of maturity by the issue of 2 per cent. consols for refunding purposes. These new bonds, together with the $30,000,000 of new Panama 2s and the Government bonds released as a result of the withdrawal of Government cash from National banks, constitute the $125,000,000 on which new National banknotes may be issued.

"No matter what proportion of the 4s may be paid off," says the City Bank, "or what proportion refunded into 2s, the effect will be practically the whole $95,000,000 that are now in the hands of individuals will be converted into a form where they will become available for circulation. They will be so converted, either as a result of refunding or as a result of releasing bonds now up to secure public deposits, because the public deposits will have to be withdrawn to pay off the matring 4s.

"We see, then, that there will become available for circulation within the next twelve months $125,000,000 of fresh bonds, and that amount will be made up either from new issues, from the refunding of bonds now in the hands of individuals into new 2 per cent. consols, or from the withdrawal of public deposits and the releasing of bonds that secure them in order to pay off maturing 4s that are in the hands of individuals."

YOUNG JEROME OFF.

The District Attorney's Son Will Travel in Alaska for a Month.

William Travers Jerome, Jr., commonly known as "Chinky" Jerome, the sixteen-year-old son of the District Attorney, started for a month's trip through Alaska last night. Mr. and Mrs. Jerome went to the Grand Central Station to see the young man off.

He will go as the guest of his uncle, Judge Silas E. Hurin, of Findlay, Ohio. He will return in time to take up his studies at the Hotchkiss Preparatory School at Lakeville, Conn., from which he will graduate in a year. Then he will enter Yale.

City Departments to Close Early.

City departments will be closed at 3 o'clock afternoons during July and August instead of at 4 o'clock as during the rest of the year. Acting Mayor McGowan signed an ordinance yesterday carrying this closing order into effect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Field glasses, Columbus Av. car, riding south Saturday morning, between 7:30 and 8:30; liberal reward. Columbia Knitting Mills, 582 Broadway, city.

LOST—On or near 17th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., Alice blue Eton jacket; liberal reward for return to E. W. Nichols, 119 5th Av., New York.

LOST Lady's umbrella; silver-ivory handle; M. D. T.; liberal reward offered. Charge James E. Belross, 226 Broadway.

LOST—Bank Book No. 142,239, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—On morning of June 29, open face, stem-winding watch, with plain gold case, with initials "A. W. C." in entwined cipher monogram covering back; also black leather fob, with monogram "R. C." attached; if finder will return same to Robert Colgate & Co., 59 William St., he will receive $25 reward and no questions asked.

LOST—Diamond bar, with a bowknot in the centre; lost June 26, between 36th St., West N. Y. & Long Branch; reward will be offered for its return. Address Liberal, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

$20 REWARD for lady's open-face Waltham watch, with pin attached, valued as keepsake, lost Saturday night, 43d St. and 8th Av. Miss Marshall, care of Worth, 250 West 45d St.

LOST—Black bag, Boston Road or Pelham parkway, containing four rings, key, &c.; reward. Whitely, care Holton, Boston Road, East Chester, N. Y.

HANDSOME REWARD for pin lost June 16, Jersey ferry or train, small pearls and diamonds. Mrs. De Mille, Hudson Theatre Building.

LOST—Friday, pasteboard box, containing blue and white silk dress, on 6th Av. "L" car; liberal reward. Browne, 246 West 112th St.

LOST—In Subway Broadway train, gold fob, initials "J. G. F."; $5 reward. G. Bamberger & Co., 14 Washington Place.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, brindle, dark grey chest, short ears and tail; no collar; large reward. Dr. Waterman, 50 West 51st St.

LOST—Irish setter in Washington Square; reward. 82 West Washington Place.

LOST—Bank Book 1,020,641 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing; the finder is requested to return it to the bank; if not restored before the 23d day of July, 1906, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—Bank Book No. 174,497, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

DEFIANT, SAYS UNTERMYER.

Calls the Fowler Report on the New York Life Palpable Whitewash.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, issued this statement yesterday regarding the report which the Fowler Investigating Committee of New York Life Trustees submitted to the board on Monday:

"The Fowler report fairly takes one's breath away. Its open defiance to the policy holders reminds one of Tweed's question just before his downfall, 'What are you going to do about it?' It is a challenge of the agency force to the policy holders. Its statements are directly contradicted by the mass of incriminating facts brought out by the Armstrong Commitee from the lips of the officers of the company. It is an assault on the honesty of the Armstrong report. The 'whitewash' is put on so thick that it falls off from its own weight.

"Mr. Perkins is no longer officially connected with the New York Life, but if anybody doubts that he and J. P. Morgan & Co. rule the company more completely than at any time during its history, he has only to read the Armstrong report and this Fowler 'whitewash,' which seems to be based on the assumption that the policy holders have been tired out by the endless delays and have lost all interest in their property.

"When it is recalled that some of the members of the committee were themselves very close to the conduct they are endeavoring to whitewash, the public may prefer to rely on the findings of the Armstrong report.

"Of all the insurance companies that were exposed and pilloried in the investigation, the New York Life was the worst and has been the most defiant to public opinion. Not even a decent pretense at restitution has been made of the millions that were diverted. If the policy holders are as callous and have as short memories as Messrs. Perkins, Kingsley, Fowler, and their associates seem to believe, they will deserve what they get.

"I see that Mr. Peabody is reported as denouncing the independent expert accountants whose reports were suppressed by the Truesdale Commitee, as careless and incompetent. These are the same accountants' reports that the company has been recently advertising throughout the country under the heading 'The Truth About the Mutual Life' at an expense of over $100,000 to the company."

No British Reserve for the Mutual.

LONDON, July 3.—Questioned in the House of Commons this afternoon as to what security there was for the policy holders of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York, which recently closed its British offices, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd-George, said that the sum of $100,000 deposited here by the company in 1886 had been withdrawn in January last by permission of the Court of Chancery.

HEARING ON BRIDGE LOOP.

Opponents of Delancey Street Plan Meet the Acting Mayor.

Opponents of the Delancey Street elevated loop scheme to connect the East River bridges and relieve traffic congestion met Acting Mayor McGowan by invitation at City Hall yesterday and repeated the arguments they have advanced at recent hearings. Acting Mayor McGowan was of the opinion that if he could bring the opponents together a definite plan might be evolved so as to satisfy all.

All of the speakers, including some Settlement workers, an assessment attorney, and one of the Secretaries of the City Club, admitted that the bridge was congested, and also admitted the justice of Brooklyn's demand for relief. All insisted, however, that Bridge Commissioner Stevenson's plans would not afford the relief. Controller Metz, who had come down from the State Camp, listened for a time and then left the meeting.

"These arguments make me tired," he said as he was leaving. "For months I have been listening to these same speeches from a lot of people who represent no one but themselves, and from Secretaries of organizations whose organizations refuse to stand for their utterances. I do not believe there is any opposition to the plans of the Bridge Commissioner."

O. F. Nichols, consulting engineer to the department, explained that the present conditions are due to the fact that, while eighty trains an hour reach the bridge entrance in Brooklyn, the capacity of the bridge is only sixty trains an hour. He said that eighty trains an hour could be handled with the proposed loop, and that there would then be no necessity for transferring passengers from elevated to bridge trains. He said there was no question as to the ability of the Brooklyn Bridge to stand the strain. On Friday the Board of Estimate will take up the matter.

GEN. BINGHAM'S REASONS.

Shifted Inspector and Captain Because Their Work Didn't Suit.

Police Commissioner Bingham, when asked yesterday if charges had been preferred against Inspector Schmittberger or Capt. Hodgins, recently transferred from the Tenderloin, replied:

"None has been preferred yet."

When the Commissioner was asked if he thought Capt. O'Brien was a good man for the Tenderloin precinct he said:

"He is a good man. When he was originally put there he was taken sick, and I sent him to City Island, where the work was light and where he would have a chance to regain his health. Dr. Phelps says that the Captain ought to be in perfect health and able to perform the work in the precinct."

"It has been intimated that Capt. O'Brien and Inspector Druhan were placed in the Tenderloin so that later charges might be preferred against them and that they be dismissed from the force. Is there any truth in that?" the Commissioner was asked.

"Absolutely no truth in it," he replied.

Commissioner Bingham said that the only reason for the transfer of Inspector Schmittberger and Capt. Hodgins was that they did not do the work of their precinct and district satisfactorily to him.

"They didn't come up to the mark," he said. "That is the reason that they were transferred."

SING SING FOR A POLICEMAN.

Sheehan Had Taken Money to Suppress Evidence in a Murder Case.

Policeman William H. Sheehan of the East 104th Street Station, who was convicted a week ago of compounding a felony by accepting $50 to suppress evidence in a murder case, was sentenced to serve not less than one year and not more than two years in Sing Sing Prison by Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday.

In imposing sentence the Recorder said: "I think the crime of which you have been convicted is the most dangerous to the administration of justice. From the very nature of the employment of policemen it is frequently essential in a criminal prosecution to rely upon their testimony.

"That a man who has been so long on the force and who has borne such a good reputation should imperil not only his position but his pension, due in a few years, and also imperil the administration of justice, is indeed a serious crime against the public welfare."

Sheehan, who has been on the force nineteen years, has a wife and four children. He took his sentence calmly.

No Snipe Shooting There Yet.

Owing to the strict enforcement of the game laws on Long Island it is believed that few will take the chance of shooting snipe before the regular Long Island season opens on July 15. In other parts of the State the season opens on July 1. There are plenty of snipe on Long Island this year, and some hunters have gone there already, only to learn that the season there had not opened.

SECRETARY ROOT'S PARTY TO START SOUTH TO-DAY

The Cruiser Charleston Tested for the Long Voyage.

PORTO RICO THE FIRST STOP

The Party Expects to Reach Rio Janeiro for the Pan-American Congress on July 25.

The cruiser Charleston, which is to take Secretary Root to South America, is anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., ready to sail whenever the Secretary gives the word. On Sunday the cruiser went to sea to test her compasses. They were found to be all right, so she came back to port and anchored to await the arrival of Mr. Root.

The Charleston, considered by naval men to be one of the handsomest war vessels afloat, made a splendid picture yesterday, her brasses shining like gold and her hull as white as fresh paint could make it.

Secretary Root, with his private secretary, W. T. Sherman Doyle, arrived from Washington last evening. This morning Mrs. and Miss Root, who are at Southampton, L. I., will join him, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the party will go aboard the Charleston. At 4 o'clock the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires and his suite will be received on the cruiser, and will bid Mr. Root good-bye on behalf of the Brazilian Government. The vessel will sail soon after.

Just before he left Washington Mr. Root held an informal reception at the State Department during which he discussed departmental affairs with the Assistant Secretaries and the chiefs of the bureaus.

As soon as she clears Sandy Hook the vessel will head for San Juan, Porto Rico, where she is expected to arrive next Sunday. On Tuesday of next week she will sail for Rio Janeiro, where the Pan-American Congress, to which Secretary Root will be the most conspicuous delegate, will assemble. The cruiser is expected to arrive in Rio Janeiro harbor on Wednesday, July 25, remaining there until Monday, Aug. 6, when she will sail for Montevideo. She should reach there four days later. Leaving Montevideo, the Secretary will be taken to Buenos Ayres, and thence around Cape Horn to Valparaiso. From Valparaiso he goes to Callao, and from Callao to Panama. At Panama the Charleston will leave him and proceed to San Francisco, where she is to be ready for service as flagship of the Pacific Fleet.

On board the Charleston, Secretary Root will occupy Commander Winslow's usual quarters, while Mrs. Root will have the cabin intended for the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet. For Miss Root one of the offices in the Admiral's suite has been converted into a stateroom, while an extra stateroom for the Root party has been temporarily placed for the use of Miss Root's maid. A pantry was fitted up as an extra bathroom.

An ice plant and a new ventilating machine were also placed on the cruiser for use in the tropics. The Charleston is the newest cruiser in the United States Navy, being the first of the three sister ships—Charleston, St. Louis, and Milwaukee—to be placed in commission.

STENTON TENANT MUST GO.

Mrs. Shippo, Who Lived Under Mrs. Kinnan, Told to Move.

Mrs. Mario Shippo, who has lived in the basement of the Stenton mansion in the Bronx where Mrs. Kinnan was murdered recently, has been notified that she must move. The notice came from Lawyer Burton W. Gibson, who was counsel for Mrs. Stenton, and is now agent for Archibald McFarland, who has purchased the Stenton property in partition proceedings. Mr. Gibson tried to get an order from the Bronx Municipal Court to force Mrs. Shippo, who was an important witness in the murder case before the Coroner's jury, to vacate yesterday. Justice Tierney refused him the order, and instead gave the woman until to-morrow noon to move.

There will probably be trouble to-morrow when Mr. Gibson attempts to dispossess Mrs. Shippo, for she is determined that she will not move. She said in court that Mrs. Stenton told her in the Spring she could safely plant her crops, as she could stay until October at least, when everything would be harvested.

Lawyer Gibson showed the court a deed indicating that the property had been transferred to Archibald McFarland on Feb. 1. He said that since Mrs. Stenton had been merely a tenant, and Mrs. Shippo, a sub-tenant at the time, Mrs. Stenton could make no such agreement with Mrs. Shippo.

The investigation of the murder still drags along with no results. The date of the inquest is still unsettled.

CAB INJUNCTION VACATED.

The Independents May Now Seek Fares at Jack's Restaurant.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff denied a motion yesterday to continue an injunction restraining the Independent Hackmen's Association from interfering with Martin M. Frawley's cab stand privileges in front of "Jack's" restaurant, in Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. Permission was granted Frawley, however, to renew his application on the presentation of documents relative to the case.

Frawley has had the cab privileges in front of the restaurant for six years, and the members of the association sought to share it with him. Frawley is licensed by the city, and obtained the special privilege for that particular place because of alleged constantly recurring disputes between the public hackmen and patrons of the restaurant relative to cabs and fares.

Justice Bischoff says the papers do not show the ordinances under which Frawley is stationed here, and therefore a continuance of the temporary injunction is not warranted.

WOMEN CARE FOR DYING BOY.

Hotel Patrons See Florist's Messenger Run Over by an Auto.

Several women from the dining room of the Hotel Victoria yesterday morning saw a boy knocked down by an automobile in Twenty-seventh Street, just east of Fifth Avenue. They went to his assistance and cared for him until an ambulance arrived. The boy, who was killed, was Richard Cooper, 18 years old, who lived with his parents at 102 West Twenty-ninth Street. He was employed as an errand boy by a florist in Twenty-seventh Street. He used a bicycle to deliver his goods. He started out yesterday morning on his wheel to deliver a box of flowers.

At Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street an automobile turned the corner and knocked him down. The wheels of the auto passed over his chest before the chauffeur could stop the machine. The women in the dining room of the Victoria Hotel say the auto knock the boy from the bicycle. Several of them ran into the street. One woman lifted the boy in her arms and carried him to the curb. Another woman tried to stop the flow of blood from the boy's head, while a third, who saw that his legs were powerless, knelt on the sidewalk and took off his shoes and stockings, thinking that his legs had merely been broken. The boy died before an ambulance arrived.

The chauffeur of the auto, Thomas Bernard of 423 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested.

AUTO REAPPRAISAL STANDS.

Customs Men Need Not View Machines to Impose Higher Duties.

The Board of United States General Appraisers served notice yesterday on importers of automobiles that reappraisements of machines made by members of the customs tribunal are legal even though the cars are not examined by the general appraisers.

This ruling is the outcome of a suit brought by Otto B. Cole, who entered four automobiles at Boston. The appraiser at that port was not satisfied with invoice prices of the machines, and, after raising values, assessed an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent. on the increased prices. The importer thereupon appealed to a single general appraiser, and later to a sub-board of three, for a review of the local appraiser's action. The decision of the general appraisers was unfavorable to Mr. Cole.

The importer then went before the classification division of the Customs Court and set up the claim that the reappraisement proceedings were illegal because the cars were not actually before the reappraisement officers. General Appraiser Hay, who writes the decision for the board, overrules Mr. Cole's objections.

TO SELECT FOR THE BENCH.

The Citizens' Union May Pick Judicial Candidates on Monday Night.

The Committee of One Hundred named by the Citizens' Union to select candidates for the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District will hold its first meeting on Monday night in the Assembly Rooms, 165 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, to organize. It is expected that the outcome will be the selection of ten candidates to fill the offices in the district, and that they will then be nominated by petition in the same way that it is contemplated to nominate the candidates in New York County on the lawyers' ticket.

The committee is made up of seventy-five members from Kings, ten from Queens, six from Suffolk, five from Richmond, and four from Nassau. All professions, occupations, and different political opinions are supposed to be represented. There is, however, likely to be considerable complication over the Union's action—more than has arisen in New York County—as Senator McCarren, having had a Democratic judicial district carved out for him by splitting up the old Second District and making the northern part the new Ninth, is not likely to relinquish any hold he may have on it. The trouble in the Hearst camp in Brooklyn will also affect the judicial situation, and the Republicans are not likely to submit to Citizens' Union dictation unless a deal with McCarren is impossible.

JUMPED AFTER PICKPOCKET.

Policeman Got Him at the Foot of a Riverside Bank.

In a chase after a negro pickpocket from an Amsterdam Avenue car west through 157th Street yesterday afternoon, the fugitive jumped down a twenty-five-foot embankment on the west side of Riverside Drive. He was followed by Policeman Fitzgerald, who made the same leap. The fugitive tried to find cover in the woods on the river bank, but Fitzgerald caught him, and after a struggle made him a prisoner.

The negro is Alfred Watson, known as the "Black Prince," a pickpocket, often arrested on suspicion here, and numbered B4223 in the Rogues' Gallery. Watson was working with a white youth, who was captured more easily by Detective Griffith. The white youth said he was George Sexton.

The pair were on a southbound Amsterdam Avenue car. At 157th Street Frank Bollisancke of 221st Street and Broadway, who was on the rear platform, says he found that the negro was trying to pick his pocket. Watson and Sexton jumped off and ran.

Fitzgerald, who is a mounted policeman, was walking his horse up the Drive, when the pair ran before him. Sexton ran north, but the negro kept on and jumped over the wall. While Fitzgerald was getting him, Detective Griffith caught Sexton.

Watson is a good runner, although he lost a part of his left heel in St. Louis two years ago. He was caught robbing a store and ran out through the back yard, where a man was chopping wood. The man threw the axe after him, and the blade sliced off most of his Achilles tendon.

The only form of food made from wheat that is all nutriment, is the soda cracker, and yet—the only soda cracker of which this is really true is

Uneeda Biscuit

The only soda cracker scientifically baked.

The only soda cracker effectually protected.

The only soda cracker ever fresh, crisp and clean.

The only soda cracker good at all times.

5¢ *In a dust tight, moisture proof package.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

SINGER ENDS HIS LIFE AND THEN IS ROBBED

Young Schneider Was to Compete at the Saengerfest To-day.

LOVE AFFAIR, DOCTOR SAYS.

Watch and Two Rings Missing from Bronx Lad Who Committed Suicide in Crotona Park.

When the body of Herman Schneider, 19 years old, of 847 East 161st Street, was found in Crotona Park early yesterday morning, it was at first thought that the Bronx police had another puzzling murder on their hands. The spot where the body lay is in a dark and unfrequented section of the park, and is known to be infested by a gang of thugs that has often caused trouble. There were no marks of violence visible, but a sandbag skillfully wielded might have done the work and left no visible traces of the blow.

The murder theory was strengthened by the fact that young Schneider was known to have had money and valuables on his person, and these were all missing when the body was discovered by Policeman John Flanagan. Flanagan, who is the champion weight thrower, was sure the man was dead, but he turned in a flurry call to the Fordham Hospital. When Dr. Taft arrived with the ambulance he said that death had taken place hours before.

Capt. Brennan of the Tremont Avenue Station immediately put three detectives on the case, but their work turned up nothing to indicate that Schneider had been killed by another person. Neither did they arrest any one on the charge of having robbed the body.

The man's identity was learned from cards found in his pocket. His mother, Mrs. Barbara Schneider, who runs a candy store at the East 161st Street address, was told of her son's death, and was prostrated with grief. Later she told a reporter that Herman had left the house the night before to entertain some friends in East 185th Street with his playing on a zither. The young man was something of a musician, and belonged to the Franz Schubert Maennerchor, which was to enter the Saengerfest at Newark to-day.

"Whether Herman was murdered or not, I don't know, but he certainly must have been robbed," said Mrs. Schneider, "for he had a gold watch with him and two gold rings. The police say they did not find them. The watch was a valuable one given the boy by his father."

Coroner Schwannecke ordered an autopsy to be performed immediately at the Fordham Hospital Morgue by Coroner's Physician Riegelman. The result of the autopsy put an end to all suspicions of murder, for Dr. Riegelman said that unquestionably the young man had committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid.

"I found large quantities of the poison in the stomach," said the doctor, "and there were no marks of any kind on the body to indicate that any one had attacked him. I happen to know the Schneider family personally, and I know that Herman has been despondent of late owing to disappointment in a love affair. This accounts for his suicide."

A friend of Herman Schneider, who sang in the Maennerchor with him, said yesterday that the dead boy was a talented musician.

"I am surprised that he should have chosen such a time to kill himself," he said. "He was going to Newark on Wednesday to take part in the Saengerfest. He was a very popular member of the Franz Schubert Maennerchor, in which he sang second tenor. Some one must have stolen his gold watch and rings while he lay lifeless in the Park. His zither, however, he left with the friends at whose house he had been playing earlier in the evening."

QUIGG ATTACKS PARSONS.

Says He Is Forcing Office Holders Into Line with a Federal Club.

Following a conference yesterday between two ex-Chairmen of the Republican County Committee, Lemuel E. Quigg and William Halpin, Mr. Quigg made an attack on the present Chairman of the committee, Herbert Parsons, charging him with having used the threat of Federal patronage to force office holders into line and get support from them at the primaries.

There has been more or less talk that Quigg might use the strength which it is believed he has acquired to elect himself again Chairman of the County Committee. He would not be interviewed about this yesterday, but he declared that he would continue to oppose Parsons at every turn.

"Within two weeks," said Mr. Quigg, "I know that Parsons has told at least two Federal office holders that he is the personal representative of President Roosevelt, and that any Federal office holder who failed to get in line would find himself in trouble. It is true that Parsons denied having made such a statement, but I repeat that he did make it.

"It might be interesting to figure out just what relation this action has to the civil service laws of which the President is the chief exponent, but that's too long a story. If the President countenanced such action on the part of Mr. Parsons, it would be inconsistent, to put it mildly. But, on the whole, I believe that the President has bigger things in mind than our factional fights in this county."

Mr. Quigg remarked that he had nothing against James B. Reynolds, who was a fighter, anyway, but that Reynolds's activities would contribute to the exact result that he himself was working for. Parsons, said Quigg, would lose the Eighth District, about the only one that he had a chance to get away with.

"Reynolds is disliked by the rank and file of the Republicans," continued Quigg, "and his work will not help Parsons. If Reynolds is active enough in the Eighth, I believe that Neurstadt can beat Adler and Rosalsky, who otherwise might have carried the district for Parsons. So you see, while working along different channels, Reynolds and I will be aiming for the same general result."

FASSETT FOR GOVERNOR.

Boomlet Started by Senator Cassidy of the Congressman's District.

A boomlet for Congressman J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung, whose expectation of being Governor in 1891 was spoiled by Roswell P. Flower, was launched by Senator Owen Cassidy last night. Senator Cassidy expressed the opinion that if any man in the State could harmonize the warring elements in the Republican Party for a real Gubernatorial contest this year, Fassett was that man.

Senator Cassidy's district includes Chemung County, where Fassett is the big boss. The Senator said he had no right to talk for the Congressman, and was not at all sure he would stand as a candidate for the Governorship, but few men were so free from factional alliances, and none of the factions now existing could object to him.

While the feeling between Fassett and Odell has not been of the heart-to-heart sort, the Senator pointed out, it was largely through Odell that Fassett was able to go to Congress in 1904, when Charles W. Gillett of Steuben County sought the nomination. Then Fassett and Gov. Higgins were allies during the latter's administration, the Chemung man landing his Assemblyman, Sherman Moreland, as majority leader in the Assembly.

Of course, said the Senator, all this is useful to remember only in the event that Gov. Higgins should be unavailable as a candidate.

Engineer Unconscious in Cab.

While leaning from the window of his cab last night, John Mattis, an engineer on the Jersey Central Railroad, was struck by a pillar of the Boulevard Bridge, in Bayonne. He dropped back in the cab unconscious. His fireman brought the train to a stop, and Mattis was taken to the City Hospital. He has concussion of the brain.

He's starred to-day—our stores are closed.

To-morrow we're on again with the sale of all our double-breasted suits.

Several thousand suits — with and without vests.

Serges — blue and black; summer mixtures; outings.

So long as the suit is double-breasted, it doesn't matter what the former price has been—nearly three thousand were $25 or more, while less than a thousand were under $20.

All men's and youths' sizes from 32 chest up.

$15 to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE CRAVEN COMPANY.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Samuel Vrabel receiver for the Craven Company, manufacturing stationers, of 107 Duane Street, on the application of Charles E. Vanderwater, a judgment creditor for $1,328 balance due on a judgment of $1,981 obtained on April 20, under which the Sheriff sold out the assets of the company for $653. The business was started six years ago, and was incorporated in April, 1901, with a capital stock of $15,000.

LEFKOWITZ & MACMILLAN.—A judgment for $13,104 was entered yesterday against Louis Lefkowitz and J. Harry MacMillan, mining brokers of Manhattan, Arizona, in favor of O. F. Jonasson & Co. (Corporation) of 44 Broadway, this city, for moneys advanced in the purchase of mining stocks. Between April 9 and May 7 O. F. Jonasson & Co. purchased at the request of Lefkowitz & MacMillan 25,000 shares of Manhattan Chipmunk mining stock, which was forwarded to them, but they would not accept it and returned it. The plaintiffs declared that the stock is now worthless, and brought suit to recover the money expended for it.

GUTMANN & KRAMER.—Myers & Goldsmith, for the H. B. Claflin Company, have filed specifications of objections to the discharge from bankruptcy of Gutmann & Kramer, cloak manufacturers, of 143 Prince Street, among which are that they concealed $10,000 from the Trustee in Bankruptcy, being moneys withdrawn from their business or proceeds of the sale of their property, which is now being held by relatives or friends under cover for the benefit of the bankrupts; that they have transferred cash to the Metropolitan Finance Company and to Holsman Brothers, who are holding the cash or the surplus thereof for the benefit of the bankrupts, and that they failed to keep true books of accounts. Gutmann & Kramer filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 13 last, with liabilities $16,097 and nominal assets $8,476.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—George H. W. Bates, trading as George H. W. Bates & Co., manufacturers of music instruments, with offices at 160 Congress Street, this city, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. It is not believed that the liabilities will exceed $20,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERT, Isaac—C. H. Potter	$81
ALTEN, Charles—H. A. Ginna	34
BOND, Frederick—W. C. McGibbon et al.	43
BISHOP, Isaac C.—L. Bishop, costs	875
BAUMELL, Jacy—Funk & Wagnalls Co.	132
CAMBUSTON, Alfred—City of N. Y.	522
CANFIELD, John M.—Same	354
CAREY, William F.—Same	522
CAVANAGH, James P.—Same	195
COWEN, Mary C.—Same	554
COHN, Philip—Same	225
CRONIN, John, and Thomas F. Duggan —B. K. Bloch	138
COHN, Isaac, or I. Irving, or Isaac I.—J. Clemons et al., executors, &c.	32
DALY, Frank—T. B. O'Rourke	90
DAVOR, Louis—A. M. Powell	171
FINMAN, Jacob—E. Mitchell et al., executors	195
FARRELL, Edward L.—G. W. Grant	188
FEINBERG, Jacob—M. Zundel	192
FRANKEL, Benj. and Rosa—Citizens' Trust Co. of Brooklyn	1,533
GAMBARDELLA, Luigi and Teresa—L. De Nicola	276
GELDERT, Lewis N.—Underwriters' Club	47
HEDLAND, Sven J. and Edwin M.—Adams & Elting Co.	103
HAINES, Charles B.—W. S. Reed	101
HAUSER, Julius M.—G. J. Eninger	497
HERMAN, Abraham—A. Ginsburg	183
HILL, Adam—J. Vigiuer	432
IRWIN, Russell M.—Inter. Rapid Transit Co.	82
JOSEPH, Harris—H. Cohen	771
SAME—Same	822
KRIETE, Henry—L. Ottensoser	95
LUBOTZKY, Samuel B., and Julius M. Hauser—G. J. Eninger	80
LOOS, Charles—H. Rising et al.	75
LEFKOVITZ, Louis, and Harry MacMillan—O. F. Jonnason & Co.	13,104
LOKITZ, Morris D.—J. Lehman	85
LEITER, Joseph, in behalf of himself and all other stockholders, &c.—J. O. Tracy, costs	79
MARTIN, Arthur—G. Lauterbach	41
MARCY, Leonard J.—H. F. Passut	24
McLAIN, Geo.—H. C. Dodge	24
MARCY, Leonard J.—H. F. Passut	183
McEWEN, Edson H.—Gansevoort Beef & Provision Co.	298
OLCOTT, Mary—L. Plate	701
O'CONNELL, John J.—L. Laukton	29
POTTLITZER, Isidors J.—J. Schiffe	379
ROBERTSON, Frederick—C. H. Arnold & Co., Inc	289
RIESER, Ely J.—N. Cohen et al.	540
SAME—B. Lewine	340
REINER, Louis—H. W. Bell	366
STONE, Adinivan J.—Rexton Realty Co.	85
SACKY, Herbert, and Herman J. Witte —H. S. Duncan	73
SIMON, Henry E.—M. Vogel	93
THOMPSON, Wm. C.—W. O'Connor	41
VAN HORN, Theo.—City of N. Y.	81
WILSON, Wm.—J. W. James	100
ZEEMAN, Isidore—G. Kleinfeld et al.	423
O. S. VAN LOAN CO.—McGraw Pub. Co.	88
INTER. ST. RY. CO.—T. W. Lester, costs	92
THE CITY OF N. Y.—S. May	89
U. S. GRANT LODGE, ORDER BRITH Abraham—W. Ginsberg et al. costs	97
CHESHIRE LIME & BUILDERS' SUPply Co.—City of N. Y.	270
CONSTRUCTION MFG. CO—Same	188
HENRY CORTELYOU PAMPHLET CO. —Same	101
BROWN & FLEMING CON. CO.—L. I. R. R. Co.	500
UNIFORM BRICK & CLAY CO.—F. J. MacRae	725

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

ARNOLD, Reginald H.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., June 2, 1906	$187
ASHLEY, Eugene M.—E. A. McAlpin and others, June 20, 1906	403
BLUESTEIN, Lee, or Edward Blondell —N. Jewald, Feb. 17, 1906	838
HANDEL, Selig, Oscar Reyn, and Rosa Reyn—H. Greengard, June 13, 1898	208
FITZ GERALD, Maurice—A. Birnbaum, April 28, 1906	100
SAME—Same, April 28, 1906	100
KAMP, Abraham—A. Gronovitz, Sept. 12, 1900	164
SEIDMAN, Morris—A. Aronowitz et al., June 19, 1906	59
O'BRIEN, John—J. L. Cadmus, June 7, 1905	826
UNITED NATL. BANK OF N. Y. CITY —J. A. Smith, Dec. 20, 1905	1,062
VESSEL, Albert—S. Epstein, April 20, 1905	497
HESS, George and Henry—I. Lewis et al., Nov. 20, 1901, canceled	216
CLAIBOURNE, Herbert J.—City of N. Y., May 24, 1906, vacated	184
HALL, Charles W., and Hall & Grant Con. Co.—Roebling Con. Co., April 13, 1906, vacated, costs	143

To-day We're Closed
To Celebrate the 4th.

To-morrow we open our semi-annual series of

CLEARING HOUSE SALES.

We shall begin from the bottom up. Details to-morrow morning.

BROADWAY - CORNER - CHAMBERS

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.
REAL RUSSIAN LACES. Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
5 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

$50,000 ATTRACTION!
AT 2 P.M. Gates Open 12 o'cl. AT 2 P.M.
To-day BRIGHTON BEACH RACE TRACK To-day
GENUINE
RAILROAD COLLISION
2 80-Ton Engines Smashed Into Scrap Iron.
THE SHOW THAT WILL MAKE OTHER SHOWS LOOK LIKE A PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW.
REMEMBER, ONLY GIVEN ONCE!
20 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
GRAND STAND 50c. GEN. ADM. 25c.
Reserved Seats, All Hotels, $2 & $1.

AERIAL GARDENS. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."
The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat.
Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet
N.Y. ROOF. "Seeing New York," Salerno, Wayburn's Rain-Deers, 4 Melvins, Frank &

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; wind northwest.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,694 NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LAWYER MAY REVEAL THAW'S MOTIVE TO-DAY

Began a Suit Against Him, It Is Said, on White's Advice.

MORE INSANITY EVIDENCE

Prisoner's Mother May Aid on This Line—So May Rector, Who Saw Thaw's Mistaken Jealousy.

Harry Kendall Thaw's motive for the murder of Stanford White may be revealed to-day when Assistant District Attorney Garvan interviews the lawyer who is said to have begun a civil suit against Thaw, at the behest of Evelyn Nesbit, before the marriage of the chorus girl and the young man from Pittsburg.

For several days a report of such a suit has been dinned into Mr. Garvan's ears, and he has made every effort since he heard it to trace it to some reliable source. He was inclined to give heed to it because the name of Stanford White figured in the story, Mr. Garvan's informant alleging that the suit had been inspired by the architect, who was in possession of facts said to be discreditable to Thaw, and who acted as Miss Nesbit's adviser throughout the proceeding.

Mr. Garvan has contended ever since he took charge of the investigation into the Thaw case that no evidence of a motive had been forthcoming, and he has been working hard to find a peg on which the murderer might seek to hang the justification of his deed.

Of course, in a legal sense, there is no such plea as justification for murder. Self-defense is the only thing that justifies homicide. But there is such a thing as provocation strong enough to derange a man's mind, and it has been the unfailing declaration of Thaw's counsel that their client murdered White while suffering from emotional insanity superinduced by wrongs and insults offered by the architect to his wife.

Try as he might, Mr. Garvan was unable to find a single specific instance since the Thaw marriage in which White spoke even slightingly of Mrs. Thaw. It was admitted by counsel for the defense that their efforts along this line had been equally futile.

It is conceded that White had not attempted, directly or indirectly, to communicate with Mrs. Thaw, whatever may have been his relations with Evelyn Nesbit. No trace of any writings has been secured. The White letters turned over by Mrs. Thaw to her lawyers are all dated before the wedding.

Garvan Sought a Motive.

Under these circumstances Mr. Garvan very reasonably argued that there must be some underlying cause for the tragedy which had never come out. He said that Thaw must have known the kind of girl he was marrying, and that he would not live with her, his eyes open, for more than a year before shooting down a man whose relations with her had ended the moment he made her his wife unless he had learned something additional after the marriage.

This conviction on the part of the Assistant District Attorney was strengthened by the evidence obtained by him as to the relentless pursuit of White by Thaw—a pursuit which involved the hiring of a whole detective agency, to all intents and purposes, and the expenditure of money variously estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000—that the architect might be caught in some compromising situation.

When the story of the civil suit, with an affidavit attachment, brought by Evelyn Nesbit while she was still under White's wing, against Harry Kendall Thaw reached him, he realized in a flash that he might have stumbled on the key to the question of the motive. He was told that the complaint in the case had never been filed, a settlement having been made before that stage of the proceedings was reached, but that a copy of the affidavit was in White's hands, and that from the moment Thaw knew this his enmity knew no bounds.

After the settlement of the suit out of court, Thaw and the Nesbit girl became reconciled. Their marriage followed, and it was after the wedding, it is said, that Thaw learned of White's guiding hand in the affair and the fact that he was in possession of the affidavit.

For several days Mr. Garvan was unable to obtain the name of the lawyer. The necessary information was gleaned by him just before he left New York "over the Fourth," and the lawyer will meet him to-day.

Another story which Mr. Garvan is endeavoring either to discredit or verify involves the conduct of Evelyn Nesbit since she became a wife with men other than Stanford White or her husband. A report reached the District Attorney's office that Mrs. Thaw had met an actor in a house in West Forty-ninth Street on more than one occasion. A county detective has been detailed to look into the matter, but Mr. Garvan is inclined, in advance, to give little credence to this story.

His Mother's Part.

Just what part Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the accused murderer, will take in the trial has not been determined. It is said that she does not now intend to return to America until she has fully recovered from the shock produced by the news of her son's deed. Thaw's lawyers have been notified to this effect. It is understood, however, that she will in the immediate future make a deposition before her London lawyers as to the men-

Continued on Page 2.

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PUBLIC PRINTER'S NEW BULL.

Combined Democratic and Republican Speeches in The Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Though Congress has adjourned and the growlings and mutterings of Senators against the Government Printing Office have ceased, that institution still holds the centre of the stage here. The investigating committee appointed on Senator Hale's motion has not yet begun to work, but pending its beginning the Printing Office has supplied it with more material to ponder over.

It capped the climax yesterday by getting out an edition of The Congressional Record containing the only really bipartisan speech ever delivered. It is a speech impartially roasting and eulogizing the Republican Party, Congress, and the Administration, and proving that this session was the most economical and the most extravagant on record.

At the end of a session the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the ranking Democrat on that committee prepare statements for the Fall campaign, the Chairman proving that the session was a model of economy and the ranking Democrat that it was a money-burning affair. Chairman Tawney and Mr. Livingston did the arguing this year, and their speeches have come out in The Record as one speech, carefully welded together. Reading the speech without knowing the circumstances, a man would incur danger of either strabismus or paresis.

The error was discovered, the entire edition recalled from the mails and destroyed, and a new edition prepared containing two separate speeches. The cost of the paper wasted and the extra labor needed has not yet been figured up, but probably will be when the investigating committee gets to work.

Senator Platt is Chairman of the Printing Committee, which is to conduct the investigation, but Mr. Platt took no part in the Senate's proceedings last Winter, and is not expected to attend the investigation. Senators Elkins and Whyte are the other members of the committee, and are expected to conduct the investigation without regard to Mr. Platt.

KAISER HAS A GRANDSON.

Berlin Decorated in Honor of Birth of Son to Crown Prince.

BERLIN, July 4.—The wife of Crown Prince Frederick William was safely delivered of a son this morning in the Marble Palace at Potsdam. The infant is well formed and strong.

The guns of a battery of artillery began to fire slowly in the square opposite the palace at about noon, and tens of thousands of persons stopped in the streets, counting the guns, for it had been announced that seventy-two shots would be fired for a girl and 101 for a boy. When seventy-three shots were fired the city knew that an heir presumptive had been born. An hour later half a million copies of the Official Gazette containing an announcement of the event were given away. It stated that the Princess and infant were in the best condition.

All the public and many private buildings are decorated with flags.

Although prayers had been said in the churches since the second Sunday in June, the event was hardly expected so soon.

The news of the birth of his grandson was communicated to Emperor William by means of a wireless dispatch from Kiel to the steamer Hamburg, on which his Majesty is proceeding to Trondhjem.

Emperor William decided before leaving Potsdam that the Crown Prince's child, if a son, should be named Wilhelm, and selected Aug. 12 as the date for the christening.

3 HURT IN FIRE ENGINE CRASH

Blocked by Cars, the Machine Hits a Pillar in Second Avenue.

Three firemen were badly injured yesterday when Engine No. 35, forced out of its course and blocked by trolley cars, ran at full speed into an elevated railroad pillar at 110th Street and Second Avenue and was wrecked.

The force of the collision broke the strap that held Driver Martin O'Leary in his seat, and he was thrown over the heads of the horses, breaking his right leg and receiving serious internal injuries. Capt. W. F. Williams and Engineer Hugh Dunn, who were standing on the ash pan at the rear of the engine, were thrown with great force against the boiler, and both were cut and bruised.

Turning into Second Avenue from 119th Street, Driver O'Leary took the west car track, owing to the quantities of building material near the curb. The way was clear as far as 116th Street, where a southbound car had stopped in obedience to the whistle.

It was the driver's intention to turn to the left, and as he swerved the three plunging horses a northbound car, disregarding the warning whistle, came speeding along. A collision between the crowded car and the engine seemed inevitable, but O'Leary jerked the heads of the horses around and, grazing the dashboard of the car, crashed into the steel column. Horses, engine, and men were mixed up together. To add to the trouble a cloud of steam rose from the engine.

O'Leary was dragged unconscious from his perilous position in front of the plunging horses. Capt. Williams and Engineer Dunn were carried to the sidewalk, where they revived quickly, and, despite their injuries, went to the aid of the horses, which were pinned between the engine and the pillar.

NEWARK YOUTH KILLS FRIEND

Aims at Him and Fires While They Are Celebrating the Fourth.

Joseph Belanco, 18 years old, was shot and killed at the home of his sweetheart in Newark last night by Joseph Messino, who is 17 years old. Messino declares that the shooting was accidental.

The two young men were fast friends and called together at the home of Johanna Roleigh at 14 Comes Alley, Newark. Belanco had a loaded revolver, which he hung upon a nail in the wall, while he sent Miss Roleigh to buy a box of blank cartridges.

Belanco asked Messino to get his revolver. As he did so Messino pointed the when he arrived Belanco was dead. Messger: Belanco fell, mortally wounded.

Dr. F. R. Dimatto was summoned, but when he arrived Balanco was dead. Messino made no attempt to escape.

Roosevelt Won't Pass on Wynne.

OYSTER BAY, July 4.—President Roosevelt will not pass on the resignation of Capt. Robert J. Wynne of the United States Marine Corps, recently tried by court-martial. This resignation has already received final action at the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, having been accepted, and the papers will not go to the President.

FACTS ABOUT LOANS DEMANDED BY PEABODY

The Truesdale Committee of the Mutual Hasn't Responded.

LARGE ADVANCE FOR A HOTEL

The $300,000 "Temporary" Loan Was for the Earlington, Whose "Book Value" Went Up Fast.

Angered by the failure of the Truesdale Investigating Committee to take even the Trustees of the company into its confidence with respect to its latest disclosures, President Peabody of the Mutual Life sent to William H. Truesdale early this week a letter demanding that all the suppressed information be given to him forthwith. This came out yesterday from authoritative sources, but up to last night the Truesdale Committee had failed to honor Mr. Peabody's requisition, and affairs in the Mutual are considered, therefore, just so much nearer a critical point.

Mr. Peabody's letter, it is learned, was by no means a gentle one. Some indication of its tone may be judged from the statement that he gave out a few days after the Truesdale Committee presented its final report, over which all the present friction arose. In that statement he declared that a paragraph in the report to the effect that the Mutual had one mortgage loan of $800,000, of which no evidence of title could be found in the law department, was "one of several errors," due either to "carelessness or ignorance" on the part of the committee's accountants, Hoskins & Sells and Price, Waterhouse & Co., who have been at work in the Mutual since last Fall. Mr. Peabody wanted all the information which the committee had obtained; he wanted details, and he wanted them at once.

In connection with this it appears that the Trustees of the Mutual Life have not even seen the schedules which the accountants have prepared form their months of probing; neither have they been informed except in the most vague and general way of the results of the personal questions that were submitted to the members of the board. The final Truesdale report was merely filed with the board a week ago yesterday, ordered printed, and the printed copies distributed. But these copies refer to the exhibits which the committee has had for its own information, and to the accountants' schedules, at every point where detailed information would be necessary to serve as a basis for any real action by the board. Thus the board is as much in the dark as it was before the report was submitted except that it obtained through the report indefinite indications of gross irregularities, through which large sums of money have been lost to the Mutual.

For example, the Truesdale Committee found that the company had lost $1,368,295 on the real estate it had acquired under foreclosure, but its report did not state on what parcels, or when the loans were made which resulted so disastrously. Those particulars are contained only in the accountants' schedules, which the committee has still in its exclusive possession. There is the further charge in the report that besides the $300,000 "temporary" loan of which the committee could discover no title, two others of the same character had been made in the past, and carried on the company's general books without appearing in the law department records.

This has opened up an interesting field of inquiry. It was learned at the Mutual on Monday that the property in question is the Hotel Earlington, in West Twenty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. Ex-Appraiser Michael Coleman of the Mutual is said to have valued it at $500,000, on which basis the Mutual's loan would be up to 60 per cent. of the value of the property. This is the limit fixed for real estate mortgage loans by the company's by-laws.

Some basis of comparison in connection with this appraisal is afforded by the reference to the Hotel Earlington in the account of the Provident Savings Life's real estate operations which the Armstrong Committee got from officers of that company. On Dec. 18 William T. Gilbert, counsel for the Provident Savings Life, was on the stand under examination by Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes drew from the witness the information that in 1897 the Provident Savings Life acquired a building in Savannah, Ga., for $83,107, marked its book value up $18,436 in that year, $19,464 in 1898, and $8,722 in 1901, so that in the latter year it was carried at $130,730 "book value" and $129,801 "market value." In September, 1901, the Provident Savings Life negotiated an exchange of the Savannah property, some property in Englewood, N. J., and at Mamaroneck, with a Mrs. Alice Gill, for the Hotel Earlington, the company putting up $43,063 in cash. The properties that went for the Earlington were figured on this basis:

Englewood property	$10,000.00
Mamaroneck property	50,000.00
Savannah property	150,000.00
Cash	43,063.52
Total	$253,063.52

Forthwith the Provident Savings Life marked up the book value of the Earlington to $323,063.52, although its actual cost, reckoning the Englewood and Mamaroneck properties at the figures at which they went into the exchange, had been but $186,170. What had happened to raise its value to the $500,000 set by Appraiser Coleman of the Mutual, when that company made its $300,000 loan on it could not be learned yesterday. Nor was information obtainable, in the absence of the accountants' schedules who the individual was to whom this "temporary" loan was made. The Truesdale Committee in its report recommended that $707,680 be written off the value of the company's real estate loans.

The committee called attention to the fact that the Finance Committee of the Mutual had these loans in its personal care, by noting in its report that the minutes of the Finance Committee and the books of the company showing what size of loan was actually made, do not agree in many instances. This has created another element of unpleasantness for President Peabody, as he was the personal candidate for the Presidency of the company of George F. Baker, the ranking member of the Finance Committee, and has since gone on record as indorsing the committee and all its works. Now he is placed in the position of having either to accept blindly the Truesdale Committee's findings against this all-powerful committee in the Mutual or of calling on the Truesdale probers, as he has done, for the detailed statements which will bring the responsibility home to individuals. It is generally conceded that Mr. Peabody has taken a strong position in calling upon the Truesdale Committee to produce the proof of its statements, and there is some reason to believe that the Truesdale Committee will eventually give in. If it does, and Mr. Peabody gets the schedules, they will probably be made public.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

AUTO KILLS PROF. WARD.

Noted Scientist Struck Down in Buffalo—Was Agassiz's Assistant.

BUFFALO, July 4.—Prof. Henry A. Ward of Chicago, the well-known naturalist, was struck by an automobile this afternoon and killed.

Alexander Gunnell, a real estate dealer, was the owner of the automobile, and was running it at the time when the accident occurred. Mr. Gunnell says Prof. Ward stepped directly in front of the machine.

Gunnell was placed under arrest, but furnished bail to appear in Police Court to-morrow to answer to a charge of manslaughter.

Prof. Ward's body will be sent to Rochester to-morrow.

Charles Kleiforth, 34 years old, also was struck by an automobile early to-day and received fatal injuries. The automobile was driven by Harold Fast of Prospect Avenue.

Dr. Henry A. Ward, once an assistant to Louis Agassiz at Harvard, was one of the most celebrated naturalists in the United States. He had the largest private collection of meteorites in the world, and made cabinets of mineralogy and geology, which are distributed among universities and colleges all over the country.

Prof. Ward was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1834. After a preparatory course at Middlebury Academy he went to Williams College and Rochester University. It was in 1854 that he became Louis Agassiz's assistant. From 1860 to 1865 he was Professor of Natural Sciences at Rochester University, and subsequently he was connected with gold-mining ventures in Montana. In the last thirty years he did a great deal of traveling, and it was while on his travels that he made his collections of minerals.

Prof. Ward was a Fellow in the Geological Society of London and the Zoological Society of London. He wrote "Notices of the Megatherium" and "Descriptions of the Most Celebrated Fossil Animals in Royal Museums of Europe."

FIVE KILLED BY BOMB.

Boys Filled Big Pipe with Powder and Dynamite for Giant Cracker.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 4.—Five boys were killed and two others fatally injured at a Fourth of July celebration at Wanamie, a small mining town ten miles south of this city, to-night. The killed are John Saba, aged 15; John Rachellus, 14; Thomas Rachellus, 16; John Sabinski, 14, and Evan Long, 15. The fatally injured are Alexander Suptka and Frank Suptka.

The boys intended to give the residents of the place a celebration which they would never forget by causing an explosion which would startle the whole neighborhood. They procured a section of iron pipe five feet long and four inches in diameter. They filled the pipe to the mouth with dynamite, giant powder, and stones in an effort to make a record-breaking firecracker. While one of the boys was ramming the pipe the powder ignited, and an explosion followed which shook the whole town. The boys were hurled in all directions, and the shrieks of the dying soon brought assistance.

The dead were found lying in a group some distance away, their bodies being badly mangled. Alexander Suptka, one of the injured, had a leg blown off. He will die. He and his brother Frank can hardly live until morning. Three other boys were shocked by the explosion, but were not seriously injured.

The force of the explosion was so great that windows in houses near by were broken. All the victims were Lithuanians, and were employed in the mines as breaker boys or drivers. The town is in mourning to-night.

TWO GIRLS FIGHT FOOTPAD.

Carpet Manufacturer's Daughters Lose Their Pocketbooks—Thief Escapes.

Helen and Lillian Browne, two young girls living in Webster Avenue, the Bronx, were held up in Olin Avenue as they were returning home at 9:30 last night. They had been spending the evening with friends in White Plains, and had just left the trolley car to walk to their home at 3,132 Webster Avenue when a man attacked them as they reached a dark spot on the bridge over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad tracks.

The man seized Helen first, threw her to the ground, and snatched her pocketbook. Then he struck Lillian in the face and grabbed her pocketbook. Before he had a chance to run away both girls jumped on him, and it was some moments before he was able to shake himself free. All the time the girls were screaming for help.

Just as assistance arrived the man broke loose and ran down the railroad embankment. Several persons started in pursuit, but nothing more was seen of him. The two girls were badly frightened, but not much injured. They hurried home to their father, Stewart Browne, who is a carpet manufacturer. He called up the Bronx police, and detectives were sent out on the trail of the highwayman. He is described as a well-dressed man, of medium height, wearing a Panama hat.

All the thief secured was the two pocketbooks, which contained but $4. He tried to snatch some jewelry worn by Lillian Browne, but she fought him off successfully.

TWO OF SIX BOYS DROWN.

Those Saved Are Rescued Far Apart—They Had Rocked the Boat.

Of a party of six Brooklyn boys of 16 or 17 years that hired a boat yesterday afternoon at Sheepshead Bay, two were drowned and the other four were rescued at points so far apart that not one of the survivors knew last night about the fate of his mates.

The boys were Frank Marvin of 1,881 Gates Avenue, George Goetz of St. Nicholas Avenue, Peter Zimmerman of Linden Street, Benjamin Goetz of 162 Hamburg Avenue, James Johnson of St. Nicholas Avenue, and Henry Goetz of Evergreen Avenue. Zimmerman and Benjamin Goetz lost their lives.

The boys engaged in rocking the boat and various other forms of dangerous recreation when off Plum Beach in Sheepshead Bay. The boat turned turtle and all six started to paddle or swim for himself.

Beating the Cheap Telephone Rate.

The sign reading "Public Pay Station" has come down from many drug stores, groceries, barber shops, and similar places having telephone connection since the reduction in rates, and customers wishing to telephone are charged ten cents as of old. The telephone company cannot enforce a five-cent rate under these circumstances, as the telephones are leased as private 'phones, and the company is only concerned to collect the rent from the lessee.

ROJESTVENSKY WOULD DIE TO SAVE OTHERS

Pleads Guilty at Trial for Surrendering the Bedovi.

ASKS FOR FULL PUNISHMENT

Other Accused Officers Plead Not Guilty—Japanese Seamen and Surgeons May Testify.

KRONSTADT, July 4.—In a manly effort to save the surviving members of his staff and the other officers who, he believed, surrendered the gunboat Bedovi on account of their affection for their wounded commander and their desire to save his life, Admiral Rojestvensky today pleaded guilty before a court-martial. In a short speech to the court the Admiral declared that he took all the blame on his own shoulders and asked that he alone be punished to the fullest extent of the law. This was virtually an appeal for condemnation and death, which is the penalty for hauling down the St. Andrew's Cross to a hostile vessel.

All the other defendants, including Capt. de Colongue, chief of Admiral Rojestvensky's staff, and Capt. Baranoff, commandant of the Bedovi, pleaded not guilty.

The little courtroom in the marine headquarters at Kronstadt afforded place for only a small audience, most of whom were connected with the navy. Among the spectators in the first row was the widow of Vice Admiral Makaroff, who lost his life on board his flagship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur. All the accused officers except Admiral Rojestvensky were in uniform. The Admiral, who was placed on the retired list at his own request, was dressed as a civilian.

The Admiral appeared to have quite recovered from the wounds he received in the battle of the Sea of Japan. After he had entered his plea the taking of testimony began. Members of the crew of the Bedovi will be examined to determine who ordered the surrender, the condition of the vessel, and the incidents of the capture. The taking of testimony will occupy several days.

After he had been badly wounded in the battle of the Sea of Japan Admiral Rojestvensky was transferred to the gunboat Bedovi, which started in the direction of Vladivostok, but was soon captured by the Japanese. Rojestvensky was found in a cabin of the boat. According to the indictment of Rojestvensky and the other officers recently drawn up by the Russian naval court of inquiry the Bedovi had as good a chance of escaping as the torpedo boat Grozny. It was said that the indictment was a crushing arraignment of the demoralization and cowardice of the Russian officers.

It is stated that sailors of the Bedovi have testified that Rojestvensky's party boarded the gunboat with the full intention of surrendering to the first Japanese vessel they encountered, and that their first act on board the Bedovi was to hoist a white flag.

It is said that several Japanese seamen and two surgeons have been asked to testify in regard to Rojestvensky's condition at the time of the surrender.

NEW MEAT INQUIRY.

Agent of European Hospitals to Make Sweeping Inspection in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 4.—A new stock yards investigation, which probably will have an effect, favorably or otherwise, on the sales of Chicago meat products all over Europe and a part of Asia, will be started Thursday by the Rev. Franciscus Szmerstein of Austria, a representative of 108 European hospitals using the stock yards products.

His superiors have ordered Father Szmerstein, who is a priest of the Catholic Order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to make a sweeping inspection of "Packingtown" and send back his report immediately. Owing to newspaper reports of the evils of the stock yards many physicians of Europe are alarmed at the situation, and their influence has been exerted upon the priests in charge of the Sacred Heart hospitals to investigate the packing houses before accepting or rejecting officially any more Chicago products.

ONLY ONE ICE TRUST.

Controls Biggest Cities, Moran Says—Boston Officials Summoned.

BOSTON, July 4.—An announcement that the ice business is to be investigated by District Attorney John B. Moran brought forth statements from officials of the local ice companies to-day. The dealers made no secrecy of their dislike to being brought under cross-examination by the prosecuting officer, and at the same time declared there is no ice trust in Boston, and that the increase in the price of ice, which has taken effect in every city of the State except Lowell, is due wholly to the scarcity of ice on account of the small harvest last Winter.

The District Attorney holds that the ice business in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago is controlled by one corporation, the American Ice Company.

Mr. Moran has summoned Secretary Charles W. Hallstram of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association and his confidential clerk, Oliver S. Hayward, to appear before him and give information concerning the local ice business.

Treasurer Bartlett of the Boston Ice Company was quoted to-day as saying the dealers would have to increase the price of ice again in order to make a profit.

DIDN'T GIVE $1,000,000.

Rockefeller Denies Report of Gift for Children's Reformatories.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 4.—The announcement of a recent gift of $1,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller toward the establishment of reformatories for children in the Southern States was untrue.

J. J. Kelso, Provincial Superintendent of Neglected Children, who is prominently identified with child saving societies in the United States, wrote to Mr. Rockefeller as to the truth of the report, and has received a reply saying that it is absolutely without foundation.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
via Pennsylvania Railroad; rock ballast, dustless roadbed. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Other fast trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

KOREAN RULER A PRISONER.

Japanese Surround His Palace—He Wanted to Flee to Our Legation.

LONDON, Thursday, July 5.—The Japanese, according to the correspondent at Söul of The Daily Mail, have virtually made the Emperor of Korea a prisoner in his own palace by surrounding the palace with police.

The Japanese plead that the step was necessitated by the Emperor's constant intrigues to invoke foreign aid and foment provincial troubles.

The Emperor recently asked permission to take refuge in the American Legation, but it was refused.

MISSED THE BOMB THROWER.

But a Russian Prince and a Soldier Killed Two Spectators.

KUTAIS, July 4.—The Prefect of Police of the City of Kutaiti, Georgia, has been slightly wounded by the explosion of a bomb, which was thrown at him.

Prince Shervashidze and a soldier, who was accompanying the Prefect, fired with their revolvers, killing two spectators.

The bomb thrower escaped.

USE FOR CITY'S DEBRIS.

Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt to Fill In San Francisco Property.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt have directed Thomas Magee, their agent in San Francisco, to arrange immediately for the filling in of the Fair Basin, which extends along the bay front from Webster to Broderick Street.

This basin was originally dug with the intention of reclaiming extensive flats then covered by the waters of the bay. An inclosure was made which took in 120 acres. The filling-in work was then begun, but owing to the great expense connected with it, it was stopped. Mrs. Oelrichs counts on the abundance of debris in the ruins of the city to supply the necessary filling. She has ordered all her San Francisco property cleared of debris.

TWO INJURED IN WRECK.

Jersey Central Train Jumps the Track at a Switch.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 4.—The express train which left Philadelphia at 7 o'clock this morning for Scranton, Penn., was wrecked on the Central Railroad of New Jersey midway between Bethlehem and Allentown. Two passengers, William Gray of this city and A. E. Canfield of Kingston, Penn., were injured.

The engine jumped the tracks at a switch. The entire train, consisting of a locomotive, combination car, passenger coach, and Pullman, was derailed and ran more than its length off the track, tearing up the roadbed. The locomotive and combination car were upset. The crew remained at their posts and escaped injury.

MIZNER HURRYING TO WIFE.

Widow of Charles Yerkes in a Serious Condition.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Mrs. Charles Yerkes-Mizner is reported to be in a serious condition.

Her young husband, Wilson Mizner, is hurrying to her as fast as a transcontinental train can bring him from San Francisco.

Mrs. Misner's condition is the result of an operation for appendicitis, performed a few days ago.

ALL NIGHT IN THE MEADOWS.

Eight Carloads of Women and Children Marooned.

Eight carloads of women and children, with a few men, were marooned on the meadows between College Point and Flushing for hours early yesterday morning by the derailment of a trolley car. The Lady Foresters of Hunters Point had been having an outing and were returning home.

The first car jumped the tracks half a mile outside of Flushing at 1 o'clock. It was then raining hard, and continued to rain. Word was telephoned for a wrecking wagon, but it was daylight by the time the car was jacked back upon the rails.

OKLAHOMA NOT A STATE.

But It Was Included in Many a National Salute Just the Same.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A lot of people in different parts of the country have been firing off salutes in honor of the forty-six States of the Union, when there are only forty-five. There seems to be a universal impression that Oklahoma has become a State. The error traveled as far as Manila, for it is reported that Oklahoma was included in the National salute fired at the Luneta. What is more astonishing is that at some forts in this country, some as near to Washington as Forts Howard and McHenry, Md., salutes of forty-six guns were fired.

There are just forty-five stars on the flag, and there will not be any more than that before July 4, 1907. Then there may be forty-six or forty-seven, according to whether Arizona decides to come into the Union. It is not yet officially known that Oklahoma is going to come into the Union. The law admits her if she wants to come, but she has not voted to come yet.

Along about the end of next June the Quartermaster General's office will begin to turn its attention to the arrangement of the flag so as to add the new star of stars, as the case may be, in the most artistic and effective way. Until that time the flag will go on looking as it does now, and persons who fire off salutes in honor of the Union need not shoot more than forty-five times.

KILLED BY FALL OFF BRIDGE.

Man Nearly Hit a Policeman Under the Williamsburg Structure.

A man believed to be Julius Weiner, of 58 Rutgers Place, either leaped or fell from the Williamsburg Bridge over Mangin Street at 2 o'clock this morning, and died soon after. Nearly every bone in his body was broken.

A policeman was standing almost under the spot from which the man fell. The policeman said the man struck squarely on his feet and that his legs appeared to be driven up into his body. Mangin Street is about four blocks from the East River.

SECOND KRUPP ENGAGEMENT.

ESSEN, July 4.—The engagement is announced of Fraulein Barbara Krupp, the younger daughter of the late owner of the great iron works, Frederick Alfred Krupp, to Baron Tilo von Wilmowski, son of the Governor of Prussian Saxony.

Fraulein Barbara, although by no means so rich as her sister, Bertha, is worth about $12,500,000.

PRESIDENT SPOKE ON IN DRENCHING RAIN

As Enthusiastic as the 1,500 Others at Oyster Bay.

FOR MORE TRUST SUPERVISION

But No Vengeful Spirit, Taking a Text from Lincoln for His Fourth of July Address.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 4.—President Roosevelt made a Fourth of July address at Oyster Bay to-day in a pouring rain. He was drenched, too, but none of the villagers appeared more enthusiastic than their fellow-townsman, the President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt stood bareheaded for almost an hour while the rain pelted down, delivering the address on the village green.

Very few strangers were there, and only a few from other and near-by Long Island towns. Oyster Bay was simply celebrating Independence Day in its own old-fashioned way. Some came in farm wagons, some in automobiles, but the majority in their carriages of old style, drawn by "the best horse in the barn."

The school children of the village, all dressed in white, were there, waving tiny American flags. The begrizzled old farmer who had left off setting his cabbages to hear "Fourth of July talk," as he expressed it, brought along his wife in her gingham gown, and sat on the wet grass in Locust Grove while waiting for his fellow-townsman to arrive. The village grocer, who had shut store for the day, was there, too, with the dignified County Judge, acting with the ex-Sheriff, Jerome Johnson, as Arrangement Committee on Independence Day celebration.

The hour for the beginning of the exercises was 10 o'clock. Most of Oyster Bay had reached Locust Grove two hours before. They were declaring their opinion of "rain that ain't wanted for crops, but comes anyway," when another downpour caused a sudden blossoming of Oyster Bay umbrellas. No one could accurately describe an Oyster Bay umbrella, for the reason that if he did describe it some Oyster Bayman would exclaim:

"That ain't like no rainshade I ever see in this town."

He would say that because nobody in Oyster Bay ever saw two umbrellas in that town that resembled each other closely. Some that did not have dates on them were evidently as old as Cy Ryder's, which Mr. Ryder, one of those present, explained to a friend, was carried by his great-grandfather "and never was lost but oncet."

Seeing there would be no let-up in the rain, Chairman Johnson of the village committee changed the celebration plans, and, instead of having a parade of the townfolks to Sagamore Hill, decided to cut out the parade, explaining that the dresses of the women and children would get wet. The Nassau County Brass Band was then on the platform which had been erected in Locust Grove.

Then followed much telephoning between the village drug store and Sagamore Hill.

A few minutes later Chairman Johnson announced that the President would come down from his home without escort. Then Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., arrived with a group of friends, students from Harvard College, who had gone to Oyster Bay to spend the day with the President's son. The other Roosevelt children arrived next with Mrs. Roosevelt, and were escorted to seats on the grand stand or green platform. Five minutes later President Roosevelt came in sight. He was riding in a two-seated station wagon, and sat beside the driver. In the rear seat were two Secret Service men.

The President jumped out first and shook hands with the Chairman of the Village Committee, and was then led to the platform. At this time the rain had ceased to fall and the sun burst through the clouds. The President shook hands with another villager, and the county band started up "Hail to the Chief." Then the school children, and in fact everybody else joined the village preacher in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," Chairman Johnson at the close of the National anthem introduced Girard Beekman of Oyster Bay, who said that patriotism was not only National but local. Mr. Girard then announced, "President Roosevelt, fellow-townsmen." That was all the introduction necessary, he explained.

The President had on a frock coat, with a brown linen waistcoat. With head bared he stepped to the edge of the platform and began his address. Those near him whispered that he was standing in rain water that had gathered in an oval of the floor of the grand stand. The President never noticed that his feet were getting wet. He was speaking but a few minutes when there came another downpour of rain. Again the Oyster Bay umbrellas went up like a field of mushrooms.

"You can all put up umbrellas, but I won't," declared the President, interrupting himself in his speech. "I'm sorry for the ladies and children, but you men won't melt."

Then the President went right on, although the rain had soaked his clothing and was rapidly wilting his collar. It pattered on his head, washed his hair over his forehead, sent streams down his back, and the louder he talked the more rain came down.

A villager at last slipped a rubber coat over the President's shoulders, and he accepted it without stopping his address. A minute later the rain ceased and the President smiled, and, still talking, handed the rubber coat to a man behind him. After that he remained standing in a pool of water nearly ankle deep, while the rain pattered down on him. He was wet clear through, but did not bother about it, although it rained for another half hour as hard as it could rain. Young Archie Roosevelt, who had ridden from

Sagamore Hill on a pony, was as wet as his illustrious father, but he only joked about it.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President began his address thus:

"Mr. Chairman and you, my old friends and neighbors, you among whom I was brought up and with whom I have lived for so many years, it is a real and great pleasure to have the chance of being with you to-day, to say a few words of greeting to you, and in a sense to give an account of my stewardship. I say in a sense, friends, because after all the stewardship really has to give an account of itself. If a man needs to explain overmuch what he has done it is pretty sure proof that he ought to have done it a little differently; and so as regards most of what I have done, I must let it speak for itself.

"But there are two or three things about which I want to talk to you to-day, and if in the presence of the dozen lines I may venture to speak from a text I shall take as my text the words of Abraham Lincoln, which he spoke in a remarkable little address delivered to a band of people who were serenading him at the White House just after his re-election to the Presidency. He said (I quote from memory only): 'In any great national trial hereafter the men of that day, as compared with those of this, will be as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy from which to learn wisdom and not as wrongs to be avenged.'

A Talker Interrupted.

At this point the President paused. Pointing to a man who appeared to be talking a companion something, he said: "Will you over there stop talking?" The man's companion tried to silence the talker. Seeing that he still talked, the President said, "Is he deaf?". Some one in the crowd shouted "yes," jokingly, the President smiled and shouted back, "Please make him dumb, too."

Then the President continued his speech:

"And he, [Lincoln] added later in the speech a touching and characteristic expression of his saying, 'So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's breast.'

"Now, friends, remember that Lincoln faced the greatest crisis that this Nation has seen since the Revolutionary war—as great a crisis as the Nation can ever face, for it was a crisis which, accordingly as the result went one way or the other, meant National life or National death; and yet with all his firm resolution of purpose, with all the unbending strength of his will, with all the deep-seated intensity and sincerity of belief which alone could have borne him up through trials such as those he had to face, it was yet possible for him to say with entire truth that he bore no rancor even to those who had gone hopelessly wrong; that while endeavoring ruthlessly to cut out the evil he yet did his work without hatred to the doer of the evil; that while never for one moment blinding himself to the truth of what was round about him he yet did not treat anything that was done against him as a wrong to be avenged.

Lincoln Not Vengeful.

"He treated the wrong as calling for a remedy, not as calling for vengeance. It is in this spirit that we as a Nation, if we possess the power of learning aright the lessons to be taught us by Lincoln's life, will approach our problems of to-day. We haven't the same problems, nor as great problems, as those with which the men of Lincoln's generation were brought face to face, and yet our problems are real and great, and upon the way in which we solve them will depend whether or not our children have cause to feel pride or shame as American citizens.

"If Lincoln and the men of his generation, the men who followed Grant in the field, who upheld the statesmanship of Lincoln himself in the council chamber—if those men had not done their full duty, not a man here would carry his head high as an American citizen. Any work done by any man must largely have its influence, not upon the life of that man, but upon the lives of those coming after him; and just as this was true of the men of Lincoln's generation, so it will be true of those that follow us. We who did not fight in the civil war have reaped the immensurable benefit from the courage and self-devotion of those who did fight. Had the grapes they pressed to their lips been sour, our teeth would have been set on edge. Had they shown themselves cowards, our heads would have been bowed in shame.

"So, if we of this generation do our duty when face to face with our special industrial, social, and political problems, our children and children's children shall be the better for it. If we fail in our duty, if you men here of middle life, you men with children, if you fail in your duty, by just so much do you add to the weight of the burdens that your children shall bear.

"Our duty calls for the exercise of more than one quality on our part. First of all, it calls, of course, for the qualities of honesty and courage. I use honesty in the broadest sense—honesty in the sense of disinterested devotion to what is right, disinterested devotion to the ideals of our National life. If we have not those qualities first, then all else shall avail us little.

"In 1861 the first qualities necessary were those qualities of the heart which made the average loyal citizen resolute that even at the cost of his own life the Union should be preserved, which gave him the power to appreciate what was meant by lofty devotion to an ideal, and the power to put into actual fact that devotion. The man needed to feel the lift of patriotism first, and then he needed the courage to make his patriotism of avail. There are old soldiers in this, as in every other audience that I address, and these men know that first and foremost it was necessary to have the power of love for the Union, of love for the Nation; and that next it was necessary to have the courage to make that love good. I do not care how devoted the old soldier was to the Union, if when the crisis came he ran away his devotion did not count; and, on the other hand, no quality of courage availed the man if he had not in him the spur that drove that courage into action, that made that courage of avail to his neighbors."

The Veteran Agreed.

The President stopped a moment, and, pointing to an old man with a Grand Army button on, asked:

"Isn't that right, comrade?"

"It's certainly right, Mister President," replied the veteran.

The President then continued:

"In the same fashion we citizens of these peaceful days need first and foremost the moral quality, and next, back of that moral quality, the courage, moral and physical as well, that makes the moral quality count. Yet those qualities by themselves are not enough. The greatest patriotism and the greatest courage can be hopelessly marred by folly. None of you are worth anything as citizens, none of you can be worth anything as citizens, if you have not the fund of moral qualities which find expression in love of country, love of neighbors, love of home, which make you honest, decent, clean-living, right-thinking. None of you will be worth anything if, in addition to those qualities, you haven't the courage, physical and moral, without which no American citizen can do his full duty as a citizen. And yet, back of them and in addition to them, we must have the sanity, the common sense, the just judgment, which neither hysterically over-emphasizes nor blindly refuses to acknowledge the wrongs that exist and the ways in which those wrongs must be cured.

Hysteria Over Iniquities.

"We have heard a great deal during the past year or two of the frightful iniquities in our politics and our business life, the frightful wrongdoing in our social life. Now there is plenty of iniquity in business, in politics, in our social life. There is every warrant for our acknowledging these great evils. But there is no warrant for growing hysterical about them. It is a poor trick to spend nine-tenths of the time in saying that there never was such iniquity as is shown in this Nation, and the remaining tenth in saying that we are the most remarkable Nation that ever existed. We want to be more careful in blaming ourselves and more careful in praising ourselves. Over-emphasis in praise, as well as over-emphasis in blame, is apt to overreach itself; just as the man who promises too much—especially on the stump—is apt to strike the balance by performing too little.

"It is true that there is much evil, but in speaking about it do not let us lose our heads; and above all let us avoid the wild vindictiveness preached by certain demagogues—a vindictiveness as far as the poles asunder from the wise charity of Abraham Lincoln. Let us remember that many of the men who do the things of which we complain, even among those who do the worst, are American citizens with much the same tastes, tempers, and characters as we have, but who have been exposed to special temptations.

"Of course there are some men who are inherently wicked, and for these only drastic punishment will avail. But very many wrongdoers, especially when the wrongdoing is committed by a whole class, are wrongdoers only through force of circumstances. Try to remove the causes of their wrongdoing; remove as far as may be both the power and the temptation to do wrong; but do not cultivate toward them a spirit of rancorous hatred which in the end will react most surely on ourselves. War with the evil; but show no spirit of malignity toward the man who may be responsible for the evil. Put it out of his power to do wrong; if necessary punish him where he has done wrong; but do not let this Nation ever get into the frame of mind which, under infinitely greater provocation, Abraham Lincoln strove to prevent its falling into at the time of the civil war.

The False Attitude.

"The poorest of all emotions for any American citizen to feel is the emotion of hatred toward his fellows. Let him feel a just and righteous indignation where that just and righteous indignation is called for; let him not hesitate to inflict punishment where the punishment is needed in the interest of the public; but let him beware of demanding mere vengeance, and above all of inciting the masses of the people to such demand. Such a demand is alike un-Christian and un-American, and the man who makes it is false to the highest duties, principles, and privileges of American citizenship.

"There is wrong and enough to fight. Fight it, cut it out, and having out it out, go your ways without either hatred or exultation over those at whose expense it has been necessary that it should be cut out. There are plenty of wrongs done by men of great means, and there are plenty of wrongs done by men of small means. Another sentence of Abraham Lincoln's which it is well to remember is that 'there is a deal of human nature in mankind.' If a man possesses a twisted morality he will show that twisted morality wherever he may happen to be. If he is not a man of really twisted morals, but an ordinary, happy-go-lucky individual who does not think very deeply, he will often do what ought not to be done if nobody brings home his duty to him, and if the chances are such as to render easy wrongdoing. Show scant mercy to the man of twisted morality; but remember that the second type of wrongdoer stands more in need of the reformatory than the penitentiary.

Supervision Must Go On.

"This year in Congress our chief task has been to carry the Government forward along the course which I think it must follow consistently for a number of years to come—that is, in the direction of seeking on behalf of the people as a whole, through the National Government which represents the people as a whole, to exercise a measure of supervision, control, and restraint over the individuals, and especially over the corporations, of great wealth, in so far as the business use of that wealth brings it within the reach of the Federal Government.

"We have accomplished a fair amount, and the reason that we have done so has been in the first place because we have not tried to do too much, and in the next place because we have approached the task absolutely free from any spirit of rancor or hatred. In any such movement a man will find that he has allies whom he does not like. You cannot protect property without finding that you are protecting the property of some people who are not very straight. You cannot war against the abuses of property without finding that there are some people warring beside you whose motives you would frankly repudiate. But in each case be sure that you keep your own motives and your own conduct straight.

"When it becomes necessary to curb a great corporation, curb it. I will do my best to help you do it. But I will do it in no spirit of anger or hatred to the men who own or control that corporation; and if any seek in their turn to do wrong to the men of means, to do wrong to the men who own these corporations, I will turn around and fight for them in defense of their rights just as hard as I fight against them when I think that they are doing wrong.

Measure Iniquity by the Heart.

"Distrust as a demagogue the man who talks only of the wrong done by the men of wealth. Distrust as a demagogue the man who measures iniquity by the purse. Measure iniquity by the heart, whether a man's purse be full or empty, partly full or partly empty. If the man is a decent man, whether well off or not well off, stand by him; if he is not a decent man stand against him, whether he be rich or poor. Stand against him in no spirit of vengeance, but only with the resolute purpose to make him act as decent citizens must act if this Republic is to be, and to be kept what it shall become.

"One more word and then—I think you are mighty patient—I will let you go. Remember that the whole is the sum of the parts. It is a very good thing to come out to Fourth of July celebrations and hear what a great country we have. It is a mighty poor thing if, after having felt that glow of pride and virtue, you then go home free from all sense of responsibility to that particular part of the country which is found within the four walls of your own house and its immediate neighborhood.

"The way to be good citizens of this Nation, you friends here, is to be good citizens of Oyster Bay. It does not sound quite as inspiriting to be asked to be a good citizen of the village, of the county, as it does to be asked to be a good citizen of the Nation, but you cannot be a good citizen of the Nation if you are not, in the first place, a good citizen among your own neighbors. Above all, remember that you cannot be a good citizen of the town or the county if you are not a good citizen in your own home first. Boy or girl, man or woman, you will not be able to do right outside your own home if you have not got in your the stuff that makes you a decent father or mother, son or daughter, husband or wife, in your own home.

Advice to the Family.

"If the man who comes to a Fourth of July celebration goes home and so conducts himself that his wife and his children wish beyond anything else that he never did come home, you can guarantee that that man is a poor citizen. It is just the same way with the wife, with the daughter and now as for the son, for the young fellow growing up, the young fellow with an ambition to make his way in the world. He has got to make that way in the world, by his own toil and effort; but it won't be worth the making if those who are nearest and dearest to him do not feel that his life means what is good and happy. Your boys must be trained as they grow up and become men that the man's duty is first to pull his own weight, to be able to make himself a measurable success. It is no use for any man to have lofty aspirations about benefiting mankind, if personally he has to depend on his family for support.

"The man must support himself first, must be able to make his own way; but he must not be contented with doing nothing but make his own way. He must remember that his every added increment of strength entails an addition of duty, an addition of responsibility. First and foremost there is the duty to his own family, that he shall so bear himself in the household as to add to the happiness of those near him, of those who should be dear to him; and if he does not do this, then, no matter what he is elsewhere, he is a bad man and a poor citizen. Furthermore, after having done this, then if strength and success come to him year by year in increasing measure, by just so much grows the need that he shall do his duty by his neighbors, by the State, by the Nation as a whole.

"We can achieve for this Republic the success for which I surely think she is destined only by each of us doing his duty day in and day out, doing his duty in the day of small things, doing his duty in the family, doing his duty in business, his duty to his neighbors, and therefore developing by degrees those qualities which will enable him to do his duty to the Nation as a whole.

Little or Great Duties.

"There is need of the capacity to do more than the little duties; there is need for each of us to have in him that lofty touch which will make him show the qualities of heroism when the need for heroism arises. But first and foremost there is need that every American citizen should do well the ordinary, humdrum duties of American citizenship if our Nation is to be placed where it shall be placed.

"There is need, oh, men and women, that each man and each woman should be in his or her own home a decent husband or wife, a decent father or mother, a decent son or daughter. Action only on condition of showing these qualities in the home, qualities like these in our dealings with our neighbors, in our dealings in the ordinary avocations of life, will it be possible for us to prepare ourselves so that in time of need we may rise as our fathers rose, level to the call of whatever crisis may trumpet forth the signal for all that there is in us of high resolve and steadfast courage."

When the President ended his address he joined the villagers in singing "America," and then stopped a few minutes on the platform to shake hands with some of the old-time Oyster Bay residents. Then he climbed into a "depot" wagon, the first that hove in sight, and was driven back to his home on Sagamore Hill. The crowd, numbering 1,500 men, women, and children, cheered the President as he rode away. Then they went over to the baseball grounds to see the Oyster Bays beat the Colonials by a score of 11 to 5.

About the ball grounds, as in every other section of the old village, red, white, and blue in bunting and flags waved from tree tops and house tops. In fact, every house in the village was decorated with flags and bunting.

In the evening the townspeople had a fireworks display such as they had never had before. They hired a real fireworks man to manage the exhibition, and had it on Sagamore Hill, as they had got the President's permission.

The President's children joined the other children of the village celebrating Independence Day, shooting off firecrackers and roman candles before the regular village exhibition started.

It was a great day for Oyster Bay. Cy Ryder said it was so much like the old Fourths of Lincoln's time that it made everybody in the village read the Declaration of Independence before he went to bed.

THE FOURTH IN OTHER CITIES.

400 Americans at the Celebration in Berlin—Ball in Rome.

BERLIN, July 4.—Four hundred Americans celebrated the Fourth of July by an excursion on the River Spree to Grunau, where there were a baseball game and other sports. Dinner was served in a large grove, where the excursionists were addressed by A. D. Noyes of New York. After dinner there was dancing.

The celebration, which is an annual feature of American life in Berlin, had the largest attendance of any of the series.

ROME, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here by a reception at the American Embassy, Ambassador White coming from the country to receive the guests. Over three hundred Americans were present.

An excursion into the country was also organized in honor of the day and there was a ball in the evening.

VIENNA, July 4.—For the first time in several years, Independence Day was celebrated under the auspices of the American Embassy here.

The Viennese American Medical Association had for its members a baseball game, arranged for its members a baseball game, dinner, and dancing at a lovely spot near Vienna, where numerous other Americans, on the invitation of the Embassy, also gathered early this afternoon. There were speeches at the dinner by attachés of the Embassy, but Ambassador Francis was not present.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—American tourists now here and the American colony resident in the Danish capital celebrated the Fourth of July in the customary manner. All the large hotels and many private houses displayed the Stars and Stripes.

The reception at the American Legation was well attended. Several dinnners were given to-night by Danish-Americans.

THE FOURTH IN PARIS.

Ambassador McCormick's Speech, "Our National Housecleaning."

PARIS, July 4.—The feature of the Fourth of July observance here to-day was the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Quai d'Orsay, at which Ambassador McCormick discussed "our National housecleaning." Minister of Agriculture Ruau spoke on behalf of the French Government, referring to the close friendship uniting the two nations, and concluding with a graceful reference to the visit of Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who are expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow.

The dining hall was decorated with the American colors, and the music was by the band of the Garde Republicaine. The table of honor was occupied by President William S. Dalliba, Ambassador McCormick, Minister of Agriculture Ruau, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Prof. Smyth of Philadelphia, and Silas McBee of New York, all of whom spoke. There were 400 guests present.

Ambassador McCormick's address attracted much attention, as it was devoted principally to the National housecleaning which is now being prosecuted under the directing hand of President Roosevelt. The Ambassador said: "Other Presidents have had periods of difficulty. Lincoln's was in ridding the country of the curse of slavery at the cost of a fratricidal war. No one can doubt that we in like manner will rid ourselves of the sores that now affect the body politic. The best augury is that we have a man at the head of the Nation who is not afraid to grapple with the problems of the day, as Washington and Lincoln grappled with the problems of their time. The vast majority of the people now, as then, uphold the hands of their chosen leader."

Mr. McCormick pointed out that uncontrolled wealth and power often led to abuses, whether as the heads of the church, or the State, or of a corporation, and therefore a system of checks and balances is required to restrain abuses without diminishing individual effort.

Commenting on recent foreign criticisms, Mr. McCormick said: "The London Times, that great exponent of English opinion, has declared that while all countries contained their share of Pharisees and foolish individuals, yet the mass of the people of the United States is made up of those believing in the performance of duty and fulfillment of honest obligations.

"No one begrudges wealth and position acquired by those performing an honest duty inside or outside of corporations, but those failing below the honorable standard in the mad chase for wealth commit a crime against the public and their worthier associates and deserve the fullest punishment."

In conclusion Mr. McCormick said:

"We do not fear that the surface conditions developed in our national housecleaning have shaken the faith or lessened the esteem of our lifelong friends, the Government and people of France."

Ambassador McCormick gave a reception this afternoon to practically the entire American colony in Paris.

3,000 AT REID RECEPTION.

The Longworths Assist the Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at Embassy.

LONDON, July 4.—Three thousand persons, mostly Americans, attended the Fourth of July reception at the American Embassy, Dorchester House, which was beautifully decorated with flowers. The lawns were covered with awnings and tents flying the American colors and a great American flag fluttered over the main entrance.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid, assisted by Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth, received the guests. Among the ladies present were many Americans who intermarried with the British aristocracy. Refreshments were served in a large marquee in the north garden.

Y. M. C. A. Arrive by Sea.

The little schooner Virginia, with twenty-one members of the Newport News Young Men's Christian Association on board, arrived here yesterday. The party left Newport News on Monday last for a Fourth of July pleasure trip to New York.

The Cincinnati at Luncheon.

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the one hundred and thirtieth birthday of the Nation with a luncheon, following the annual meeting, at the Metropolitan Club yesterday. There were thirty-two present, and President Talbot Olyphant presided. Thomas Savage Clay gave reminiscences of the State of Georgia, and others followed with informal speeches. Five new members were admitted.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:30 A. M.—160 East Twenty-fourth Street; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll; damage, $5.

2 A. M.—205 West Ninety-fifth Street; Florence Barnes; damage trifling.

2:10 A. M.—Pier 6 North River; Mart Carsell; damage, $250.

3:55 A. M.—Palisade Avenue and 236th Street; Joseph Douglass; damage, $500.

4 A. M.—403 Ninth Avenue; Samuel Cohen; damage trifling.

7 A. M.—681 Wendover Avenue; Louis Greenbaum; damage, $200.

9:40 A. M.—306 East 103d Street; — Feedman; damage, $100.

10:40 A. M.—2,004 Washington Avenue; George Ellis; damage, $100.

1 P. M.—2,405 Seventh Avenue; Edward Rosenthal; damage, $10.

1:30 P. M.—406 Morningside Avenue; Andrew Weiss; damage, $100.

1:50 P. M.—2,943 Third Avenue; Morris Brooks; damage trifling.

2:05 P. M.—444 Sixth Avenue; Charles Berber; damage, $250.

2:35 P. M.—172 Suffolk Street; E. Dilkin; damage, $250.

3:50 P. M.—Sixty-ninth Street and Broadway; Nevada Apartments; damage slight.

3:55 P. M.—154 Thompson Street; Samuel Gerder; damage, $5.

4 P. M.—Main Street, Westchester; John O'Neill; damage, $200.

4:15 P. M.—875 Seventh Avenue; R. W. Walker; damage, $50.

4:30 P. M.—183 Eighth Avenue; C. Becker; damage, $25.

4:55 P. M.—2,027 Seventh Avenue; Mrs. John Casey; damage, $100.

5 P. M.—893 Third Avenue; S. P. Altmeyer; damage, $5.

5:25 P. M.—35 Cannon Street; owner unknown; damage, $40,000.

5:45 P. M.—339 East Twentieth Street; I. Lerner; damage, $500.

6:45 P. M.—527 East 119th Street; Louis Caffell; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—369 West Fifty-second Street; George Van Wagoner; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—844 East 139th Street; Peter Byrne; damage trifling.

8:05 P. M.—285 West Eighteenth Street; J. Ryan; damage, $100.

8:35 P. M.—1,473 Fifth Avenue; Annie Stockhoss; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—252 Monroe Street; B. Taylor; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—9 Spring Street; owner unknown; damage, $30.

8:45 P. M.—479 West 149th Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

9:05 P. M.—515 West Fifty-first Street; George Buentze; damage trifling.

9:07 P. M.—5 West 148th Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—363 West Thirty-sixth Street; John Cohen; damage, $25.

9:20 P. M.—19 Monroe Street; Angelo Farino; damage, $10.

9:20 P. M.—31 West 135th Street; J. Goodman; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—189 West 134th Street; William Flanagan; damage slight.

9:35 P. M.—68 Charles Street; M. Levinsky; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—540 West Fifth Street; Abraham Siegel; damage, $50.

9:45 P. M.—7 Bayard Street; Barney Brownstein; damage, $150.

10 P. M.—224 East Eighth Street; H. Denner; damage trifling.

10:10 P. M.—174 Thompson Street; Tony Mindino; damage, $300.

9:30 P. M.—64 Clinton Street; Louis Goldberg; damage trifling.

10:15 P. M.—71 Barrow Street; Jacob Heer; damage, $10.

10:15 P. M.—219th Street, east of Bronxwood Avenue; Stanley Pietras; damage, $500.

10:20 P. M.—211 Forsyth Street; Louis Brenner; damage, $10.

10:40 P. M.—130th Street and Old Broadway; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:45 P. M.—987 Brook Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

10:45 P. M.—183 East Eighty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

11:30 P. M.—70 East Houston Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

SAY JEWS CAUSED BIALYSTOK MASSACRE

Russian Official Reports Place All the Blame on Them.

A PLOT, SAY THE DUMAISTS

Parliamentary Committee Declares That the Pogrom Was Deliberately Planned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—Reports in regard to the Bialystok massacre were published to-day by the Ministry of the Interior, the War Office, and the Duma's investigating committee.

The Government's version attributes the responsibility entirely to the Jews. It says that a long series of outrages, beginning in February, 1905, incensed public opinion at Bialystok and demoralized the police service. Most of the efficient and trustworthy officials were murdered or terrorized into resignation, and the police were consequently unable to prevent reprisals. Special emphasis is laid on the fact that Bialystok is the headquarters of a Jewish band which is alleged to be a leading revolutionary organization.

A long detailed report from the Colonel of the Vladimirsky regiment to the Emperor implies that the city had been divided into two sections, each under the command of a military officer, before the outbreak of the massacre, but asserts that the police officials were in control and that the troops acted under police orders.

The Colonel declares that the Jews threw bombs and provoked reprisals. He states that the soldiers had no trouble in checking pillage whenever they were allowed to do so by the Jews, but the almost continuous firing from Jewish houses distracted the attention of the troops from the "pogrom," as the soldiers had to open fire on the houses whence the shots issued. The Colonel's report asserts that Jewish revolutionists fusilladed the Government offices and public buildings.

According to the official estimate the damage done did not exceed $100,000.

The Duma's report expressly declares that no race hatred exists in Bialystok and that the "pogrom" was the result of a deliberate plot. The other particulars of the Duma's report are already known.

An official communiqué regarding the massacre announces that all persons guilty of provoking the "pogrom" will be tried, but, as the document concludes with the statement that the police were deprived through the fault of the Terrorists of means of forestalling or checking the disorders at the outset, the inference is drawn from the communiqué that no officials will be punished.

WON'T SATISFY THE DUMA.

Czar Cannot End the Crisis by Means of a Yermoloff Ministry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—News of the impending departure of Premier Goremykin and the selection of M. Yermoloff to form a Ministry has been supplemented by the report that M. Goremykin will announce his resignation before the Duma next week, explaining the impossibility of working without its confidence. This is expected to conciliate the Duma and to predispose it favorably toward the new Cabinet.

There is, however, no prospect of the success of this manoeuvre. The Duma cannot regard a Yermoloff Ministry formed on the plan devised at Peterhof as anything more than a dilution of the bureaucratic vintage under a new label. Nothing short of a Ministry representing the majority in the Duma can instill or obtain confidence, and if it be argued that a Yermoloff Cabinet is merely a needful preface to a constitutional administration it may well be replied that the condition of the country admits of no protraction of the Ministerial crisis.

DUMA DISGUSTS TOLSTOY.

YASNAYA POLIANA, Russia, July 4.—Count Leo Tolstoy, in the course of an interview to-day, said the Russian Parliament interested him very little. When he took up a paper, he said, he usually skipped the reports of Parliamentary proceedings, but when he did glance at them they inspired him with the triple sensation of humor, irritation, and disgust.

"It seems to me," Count Tolstoy said, "as if children were playing at grown-ups. The proceedings show nothing new, nothing original, nothing interesting. Everything has been said hundreds of times before. An English friend of mine wrote to me that he had expected Parliament to blaze new roads, but that it was only slavishly imitating the West. What he says is true. The speeches are like phonograph reproductions of those in foreign Parliaments."

Count Tolstoy continued: "Our Parliament reminds me of fashions in the provinces. Hats and gowns out of date in the cities are sent to the interior, where they are eagerly worn under the impression that they are the latest styles. It irritates me to see so-called representatives of the people who really are below the level of the classes which they are supposed to represent, assume the task of solving problems which will decide the fate of 140,000,000 human beings. The irrelevancy of the arguments of the members and their blind self-assurance and intolerance disgust me."

PLOT AGAINST DUMA.

New light is shed on the situation in the Czar's capital, where the ruler of all the Russias is now confronted by the alternative of a constitutional Government or a dispersal of the Duma, by some recent information received by sympathizers with the Russian revolutionary movement in this city.

One of these sympathizers told a TIMES reporter yesterday that for some time revolutionary circles in Russia had been informed of the existence of a conspiracy originating in the Grand Ducal ring of reactionaries and having for its purpose the dispersal of the Duma, the imprisonment of the Deputies, the establishment of a state of siege in the Russian capital, and the proclamation of a military dictatorship over all Russia. All these things were to be accomplished by a military coup d'état. Among the ring leaders were said to be the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Peter, Gen. Trepoff, and some of the foremost military men in the country.

While the existence of such a plot has been rumored for some time, the ramifications of the conspiracy have but recently been brought to light. According to THE TIMES's informant the Bialystok massacre, which it is now generally conceded was inspired by the authorities, was really intended to help along this plot.

The conspirators were seeking a pretext for the military invasion of the Tauride Palace, which was essential to the consummation of their plans. In pursuance of an Imperial ukase of Feb. 20 the Duma is not permitted to receive delegations from the people or petitions from any group of the Czar's subjects. The conspirators had hoped that the Bialystok massacre would lead to the sending of a Jewish delegation to the Duma. This would then have been the signal for the coup. The Duma baffled the conspirators, however unwittingly, getting around the provisions of the law by sending two of its own members to the scene of the massacre to investigate it.

According to the original plans of the conspirators, a fictitious delegation, composed of men picked from the "Black Hundreds," which have been organized by the reactionaries all over Russia, and are at their beck and call for any emergency of such a nature as this, were to be sent to the Duma in the guise of extremists to ask the Deputies to lay down their offices, inasmuch as they did not really represent the Russian people.

SUMMER HOME RECREATIONS

IN thinking of how one shall spend one's time during the Summer, music must be counted on for a large share of pleasure.

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One way is to have a piano virtuoso *willing* to play at any time, *able* to play for hours at a time, *familiar* with *all* music, classic, popular, dance and operatic, and *capable* of interpreting each kind with appropriate feeling.

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LAWYERS MAY REVEAL THAW'S MOTIVE TO-DAY

Continued from Page 1.

tal condition of her son, and that this deposition will be forwarded to counsel for the defense that they may know in advance just what she might testify to.

That the older Mrs. Thaw is ready to give evidence tending to strengthen the insanity theory is already known. Her deposition, it is said, will include the relation of many instances in which the young man showed signs of mental weakness. Another witness who will probably be called by the defense to testify as to Thaw's insane jealousy of Evelyn Nesbit, even before she became his wife, is Charles E. Rector, the restaurant man. Thaw and Miss Nesbit were in the habit of taking their after-theatre suppers at Rector's, and on more than one occasion he accused patrons of ogling his companion when there was no ground for the accusation. His conduct in this regard, according to Mr. Rector, became so annoying at last that he was told his patronage would not be longer accepted.

That Thaw would not lack for funds to conduct his defense even if he were deserted by his mother was the statement yesterday by Col. H. Sellers McKee, President of the First National Bank of Pittsburg. Col. McKee is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Money Enough for Thaw.

"If the son of William Thaw didn't have a cent of his own, and if he were repudiated by his people," said the bank President, "he would still be able to command all the money he needed. The friends of his father would see to that. I was one of William Thaw's intimates. There never was a better friend, and if his son needed money I am frank to say that I would contribute at least $50,000 if need be. There are others who feel just as I do in the matter."

The attitude of John D. Lindsay, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to the stories afloat concerning Stanford White is interesting the prosecution at this stage. In an open letter addressed to Anthony Comstock, Mr. Lindsay has had something about an investigation undertaken by his society into [illegible] Mr. Lindsay says that Comstock told him that White had injured a girl who was under age, and that Comstock furnished the girl's first name. The society investigated and Mr. Lindsay says the investigation was prompt and thorough, but utterly failed to support the charge." As to Mr. White's studio, Mr. Lindsay says that the closest observation failed to show that young girls were taken there.

"On the contrary," he wrote to Comstock, "it appeared that the accused [White] was at the time under surveillance from another source, and knew it, so that there was little likelihood that he was then engaged in the atrocities charged."

The prosecution holds that if Thaw, with his money and detectives, the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the Gerry Society, were all unable to obtain any legal evidence against White, the architect could not have been half as black as he has been painted.

No work was done in the case yesterday by either side. Both District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan were out of the city, as were counsel for the defense. Richard Mansfield White, brother of the murdered man, with Lawrence White, the son, and Mrs. White, the widow, spent the day on Long Island at their place at St. James.

Gives Prisoners Ice Cream.

Harry Thaw's day in prison would have been without incident had not his generosity suggested to him a way by which he might celebrate Independence Day and at the same time give pleasure to his fellow prisoners. Since he has been in the Tombs Thaw has won the firm friendship of the Rev. John A. Wade, the prison chaplain. Mr. Wade called on him, and while they were conversing Thaw asked if there was nothing done to commemorate the Fourth in the jail.

"Oh, yes," the minister answered. "I have just completed my share by seeing that the women and children locked up here were all served with ice cream and cake."

"Can't I get in on that?" asked Thaw.

"Well," said Mr. Wade, "the man haven't had a treat. Perhaps you would like to provide for them."

"I certainly would," Thaw said, at the same time sending for Warden Flynn. When the Warden appeared Thaw took a twenty-dollar bill from the roll which he had in his pocket and handed it over.

"I wish you would take this," he said to Warden Flynn, "and buy ice cream and cake for the men. If there isn't enough let me know."

There was enough for forty-six quarts of ice cream and twenty-two dozen cakes. The cream and cakes were distributed "with the compliments of Mr. Thaw."

By that mysterious way of communication which distributes news through the prison, a vote of thanks was adopted by the prisoners. It was conveyed to Thaw in a whisper from an Italian in a cell beside Thaw's.

"The Jolliest Fellow."

"You are the jolliest fellow in all the world," the Italian whispered. "We say that—all of us."

"Thanks," said Thaw, and a few minutes later the cell gates began to rattle—the signal that Thaw's answer had been passed back.

The prisoner showed more irritability yesterday than at any other time since he was locked up. The Fourth of July noises may have done it. It may have been the fact that he received no visitors. At any rate, he was far from being the self-contained, model prisoner of last week.

When, with the other prisoners in his tier, he was released for his morning's exercise in the corridor he came out of his cell with a rush and fairly sprinted around. An hour's fast walking tired him out, and he returned to his cell, where he was visited by the prison barber, who shaved him and trimmed his hair. Later he returned to the corridor and finished his exercise.

Caterer Lowenstein has engaged a special cook for Thaw. He refused yesterday to furnish sample menus of the food set before the fastidious prisoner, saying it might offend the young man, and that he did not want to lose such a good customer.

"The materials for his meals, though, are specially purchased," said Mr. Lowenstein, "and are the best that money can buy. He has a splendid appetite, which even imprisonment does not seem to affect."

Mrs. Thaw spent her day quietly in the Lorraine. She sent word, in answer to queries regarding her condition, that she was "perfectly well, except for a slight cold." She expects to visit her husband at 10:30 this morning, and will probably meet ex-Judge Olcott, leading counsel for the defense, in Thaw's cell.

SAYS THAW HAD NO CHANCE.

Mr. Landis of Indiana Says Rich Boys Are to be Pitied.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4.—Congressman Charles B. Landis of Indiana was the Fourth of July orator here to-day. He was introduced by Gov. Stokes, who presided. The speaker said that the Congress just adjourned had accomplished great things. Among other things, he remarked that rich boys are more to be pitied than poor ones.

"Don't pity the poor boy because he hasn't got a chance," he said. "Rather pity such a man as Harry K. Thaw, because he had a rich father and didn't have a chance."

The Congressman eulogized President Roosevelt as a conspicuous exception to the rule that it is better to be born poor than rich. President Roosevelt, he said, though reared amid wealth, went into the world, grappled with serious problems, and won.

An incident which marred the Fourth here was the sentencing of Robert Doyle, a New York law student, to two months in the Essex County penitentiary. His mother was the complainant. She charged her son with smashing furniture and abusing her while he was intoxicated.

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THIS NOT MURPHY'S WORK

He Wished No Mention of the Nebraskan—Cockran Attacks Socialism, the Bench, and Jerome.

If any evidence was needed of the absolute break between Mayor McClellan and Tammany Hall, it was supplied yesterday at the Fourth of July celebration in the Wigwam. In more than three hours of Democratic oratory the Mayor's name was not mentioned. This was all the more noticeable on account of the tremendous enthusiasm that followed the mention of Bryan's name by Congressman Robert L. Henry of Texas, who not only nominated Bryan for the Presidency, but gave him a running mate in the person of Congressman Charles A. Towne of New York, and even went so far as to name Alton B. Parker for Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court under Mr. Bryan.

Old-timers in Tammany said after the meeting that never before in its history has the opportunity been lost at these celebrations to give an indorsement to the Democratic Mayor if there happened to be one at the head of the City Government. They expressed the belief that the war between the Democratic factions was now on in earnest, and that Charles F. Murphy had ordered that no opportunity should be given to the big crowd present to express itself concerning Mayor McClellan. If there was such an order it was carried out to the letter.

Mr. Murphy is also said to have ordered that no mention be made of William R. Hearst. In spite of the fact that Congressman John A. Sullivan of Massachusetts had been asked to make the principal address, and that this was believed to be a direct slap at William Randolph Hearst, whose bitter foe Sullivan is, Hearst's name was not mentioned, and his principles became an object of attack only in the denunciations of the growth of Socialism by different speakers. Mr. Murphy had also deprecated any reference to Bryan, but in this instance both Congressmen Henry and Jack Beall of Texas went beyond orders.

Murphy and Bryan.

In his "short talk," Congressman Beall, after lauding Bryan and speaking of his next candidacy, said: "I know what Texas will do, and I know what Tammany Hall will do." This statement was repeated later by a TIMES reporter to Charles F. Murphy.

"Beall says he knows what Tammany will do," Mr. Murphy was told.

"Well, if he does, he's got me beaten," said Mr. Murphy. "I'll swear I didn't tell him."

W. Bourke Cockran, presiding as Grand Sachem, brought back some recollections of the old days of Richard Croker and Tammany. Congressman Cockran was down for an address of welcome, but he delivered a ringing political speech, in which he attacked Socialism, the judiciary, corrupt corporations, and District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Cockran aroused his hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Twelve "short talks" were down on the programme, but of these only two were delivered; they were by Congressman Beall and Congressman Goldfogle. As prescribed by the constitution of the society, Thomas C. T. Crain read the Declaration of Independence, and the Tammany Glee Club sang patriotic songs.

In opening his address Mr. Cockran said that perhaps never before in the Nation's history had Tammany assembled under circumstances of greater gravity or more portentous import. After sketching the position of the society in many stages of the Nation's history, he said that we were now face to face with the graver problems that come not from the weakness of the Nation, inviting assault from without or possibilities to divide it from within, but was face to face with the questions and difficulties born of its very prosperity. The Republic, he said, was put to the supreme test of displaying that temperance in prosperity which is the highest of virtues in man or Nation. He said we near on every side that democracy is inadequate, and that Government must interfere in all the avenues of production.

Cockran on Socialism.

"In the last analysis," said Mr. Cockran, "it is proposed that Socialism be substituted for Democracy. As between these two radically irreconcilable systems of government there may be debatable ground everywhere in the world but in one spot, and that is the spot on which you and I stand at this moment. [Applause.]

"The force that brings us together and animates us is the belief in the cardinal democratic doctrine that the average man is always virtuous, and that the whole body of the people are the safest depositories of political power.

"We believe that every violation of the moral law is a violation of the democratic faith. The growth of fortunes through fraud is not the product of democracy, but violations of it, and the question now before the American people is, How shall we make this country democratic in fact as in name; how shall we make the administration of our laws democratic, as the spirit and conception is democratic?

"We cannot deny the existence of these frauds to which our critics point. We cannot deny the fact that to-day throughout the country the largest fortunes have been accumulated not by service to the community, which is another way of expressing the idea of honest industry, but they have been built up in fraud, and they are monuments to robbery. They are monuments of a system not democratic but inconsistent with democracy. [Applause.]

"When we behold all around us that exposure that seems to show every large enterprise, whose operations are uncovered, is filled with fraud, we must realize that all these wrongs spring from the fundamental wrongs embodied in our law itself of the system of fraud and spoliation which is now known by the name of a protective tariff.

Attacks Jerome and the Bench.

"We see the great insurance companies to-day absolutely reeking with the fraud which has been uncovered and has not as yet been exterminated. We behold the thieves holding a tighter grip than ever upon the treasury. We see one or two officers, who have suffered themselves to be discovered, cast out, and replaced by more efficient and skillful agents of robbery. Nay, more, we see when one is caught red-handed in the act, when $50,000 was contributed to a campaign fund, and the officers of the insurance company confess it was diverted from the funds of the insurance company intrusted to them for the purpose of being kept in that precise field of investment—we find the officers of the law not pursuing him, but shielding him, and the whole country stands aghast at the spectacle. [Applause.]

"When that is all uncovered, instead of being arraigned in court and indicted, the officer is asked to furnish his own explanation, not upon the facts revealed, but upon an explanation which is the defense of his crime, and a process is instituted by the very officer who declares no ground exists for prosecution, and that is carried out and tolerated by five Judges sitting in solemn session. The fact that we find here a District Attorney shielding a man whom he is sworn to prosecute is a spectacle shocking to civilization.

Must Have No Suspicion.

"Now, we are going into a campaign in the State of New York, where without distinction we must stand with the conviction of the power of Democracy to dispel these wrongs, to cast out organized injustice, and to make the atmosphere of our courts beyond suspicion. There must be not even a shadow of favoritism in the administration of our criminal law.

"If this party is to win in the next campaign it must make up its mind that the judiciary must be kept beyond suspicion. We have an elective judiciary. We must vindicate it by proving to the world that the Judges shall not be influenced or controlled by agents of the men who if the law has its proper course they will be called upon to judge. [Applause.]

"We must stand against the force of Socialism, which would disrupt, and against the force of corruption. We must bear in mind that the swindling financiers who have disgraced our fame are quite as much in need of regulation as the extravagant and misguided men who propose revolutionary measures.

"If safe and sane Democracy means encouragement of swindles upon the community and outrages upon our fame and credit, if the choice would be between rottenness and riot, then I say a riot is the lesser danger of the two. [Applause.] A riot in the nature of things soon cures itself; rottenness the history of the world shows is rarely curable, nearly always fatal."

Socialism Fantastic, Says Sullivan.

Congressman Sullivan devoted the first part of his talk to a denunciation of the existing traiff laws; the law compelling the Panama Commission to purchase its supplies from American manufacturers and paternalism arising from the protective tariff. On Socialism he said in part:

"Every assumption by the Federal Government of the power of the States, every assumption of the burdens of private enterprise, inevitably paves the way to the establishment of socialism and the downfall of individualism. The transition from a fully developed paternalistic Government to Socialism will be accomplished quickly and without much friction. There is no need to argue before a Democratic body that Socialism would overthrow in an hour the system that it took centuries to establish and which is the finest fruit of human genius. Standing upon the foundations which civilization has reared through the toil and trials of the ages it arrogantly assumes that it could have achieved all that is good in a republican form of government while avoiding all that is bad in it. All history disputes this fantastic claim and reason concurs in rejecting it.

"The system which has given free play to the varied talents of all men has brought us better morals, greater happiness, and a higher civilization than could the system of Socialism, which would defeat nature's decrees by reducing all men of varying abilities to the same dead level. Socialism, because of this inherent vice in its system, as well as its menace to the family and the marriage relation, would prove the most colossal failure of the ages."

Mr. Sullivan's concluding lines had to do with the duties of the Democracy, which, he said, must protect the individual in his rights, confirm the States in the full exercise of their reserved powers, and confine the Government strictly to its constitutional functions. It must secure anew, he said, the triumph of the doctrine of individualism and thus make Socialism impossible.

Henry Names Bryan.

Congressman Henry of Texas spoke of the "saturnalia of corruption" in high places, and then led his hearers by easy stages to the Bryan part of his address.

"When we meet Tammany at the next National Democratic Convention," he said, "Texas will be there holding aloft the banner of America's greatest private citizen, and help you in presenting to the country for the Presidency the truest Democrat that has lived since Jefferson, William Jennings Bryan. [Vigorous applause.]

"Democrats everywhere will demand that Tammany Hall furnish his running mate in the person of your own brilliant representative, Charles A. Towne. This ticket cannot be defeated. It will poll more votes than any ticket ever received before the American people.

"When we elect them we will bring the Supreme Court of the United States back to its ancient moorings, and we will adorn the position of Chief Justice of that great tribunal with that brave Democrat and incomparable jurist, your own fellow-citizen, Alton B. Parker.

4TH BRINGS ONE BAD FIRE.

Three Hurt When a Bridge Factory Burns—Day's Total Damage Small.

The firemen were not quite so busy yesterday as they are ordinarily on the Fourth of July. There was one spectacular fire under the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge which kept them busy. This fire caused injuries to three persons. There were many minor fires, caused chiefly by firecrackers being thrown on awnings and other inflammable material.

From midnight on Tuesday to midnight last night the police reported forty-nine fires in Manhattan and the Bronx. Only 21 of these fires caused an individual damage or more than $10 each, however, and the only fire which caused a considerable loss was the blaze at the Williamsburg Bridge. The damage at this fire was estimated by the police at $40,000. It was an exceptionally light record for the Fourth.

Chief Croker said the heavy rain of Tuesday afternoon and night and yesterday morning had been nothing less than a godsend to the city. The heaps of paper blown into corners and doorways had been thoroughly soaked and the possibility of sparks igniting them was thus reduced to a minimum.

Full precautions had been taken, the Chief said, to protect the residence districts by distributing double fire companies from the downtown districts. Everything was in readiness for the answering of any alarm at a second's notice on the first tap of the bell.

About one hundred men, women, boys, and girls were working on the third and seventh floors of the seven-story building at the corner of Cannon and Delancey Streets, directly under the bridge, when a bad fire started there. They were employed by Lewis Rosenbaum, a manufacturer of women's coats and millinery. Ida Tobias, 17 years old, working with five other girls on the third floor, discovered the fire and gave the alarm. The place was filled almost instantly with smoke and the employes found the stairways cut off.

They rushed to the roof to escape that way. The roof of an adjoining tenement, at 33 Cannon Street, was about twenty feet below, and the employes feared to jump down to it. In their predicament they called to the crowd in the street and on the bridge for help. Several young men rushed to the roof of the tenement and told the women to jump, saying they would break the force of the fall. The employes escaped in this way, sustaining only slight injuries.

Three were burned more or less severely in making their escape. They were Samuel Rosenbaum, 32 years old, a tailor, employed in the building; Carl Wiard, the watchman in the building, and Isidor Herman. They were taken to St. Gregory's Hospital. During the excitement two boys tried to rob a neighboring tenement. They were discovered, and ran to the roof and then to the house at 25 Cannon Street. While running down the stairs to the street they knocked down Mrs. Betsy Kaegli, 65 years old, who was standing in the hallway, and she fell down a flight of stairs. Mrs. Kaegli was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital with a concussion of the brain. The boys were arrested. They were Simon Bonn, 15 years old, of East Houston Street, and Frank Corbett, 15 years, of 61 Jackson Street.

Three alarms were turned in. Chief Croker, who has often been severe in his criticism of police work at fires, had occasion to compliment the police for their efficiency in keeping the fire lines open.

ENGINE COLLISION TAME.

Neither Machine Badly Damaged in the Show at Brighton.

"A Duel to the Death" was the announcement on the programme of the collision between "two monster engines" at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday afternoon. A crowd which the press agent says numbered 100,000, but probably was not so large by a good deal, saw what most of them called a tame affair.

The collision was announced to occur at 3 P. M. When the gates opened at noon the race track inclosure was rapidly filled. After a vaudeville programme the spectators were kept waiting until nearly 6 P. M. for the star event. One of the managers told a TIMES reporter that the show would not be given until as many as possible arrived and the vendors had an opportunity to dispose of their goods.

At 5:40 P. M. the engines, which had been standing on a track a quarter of a mile long, were backed up and down the field several times. Then one of the promoters told the engineers that he wanted to catch the evening papers for an account of the collision, and to proceed.

After much tooting the engineers opened up their throttles and hastily left the machines. With whistles tied down they met about midway on the track, with a bang that could be heard over in Coney Island. Neither engine was badly damaged.

The real show was when the crowd went after souvenirs. The field was from three to eight inches deep in water, and men and women fought with one another to get to the machines. One man more daring than the others got the whistle of one of the engines. Then it was recovered by a guard. Parts of the rims of the wheel, bell ropes, coal, and every imaginable thing were carried off by the curious.

NEARLY 500 VICTIMS OF THIS GLORIOUS 4TH

One Man Killed; He Was Shot as He Rode in His Wagon.

SHOT FROM WINDOW HIT HIM

No Clue to the Person Who Fired—411 Arrests for Firing Revolvers—Appeal to Aldermen.

Nearly five hundred accidents due to fireworks and at least one of which ended fatally were reported to the police as incidents of the Fourth of July celebration in Manhattan alone. There were undoubtedly an equal number of persons who escaped with injuries not enough serious to require hospital treatment, and of which, for that reason, no record has been made.

The one fatal accident recorded by the police befell Morris Shapiro, a soda water manufacturer of 90 Sheriff Street. While he was driving along 101st Street, between First and Second Avenues, at noon yesterday, with his brother Max and an employe, he was struck in the head by a bullet which the police believe to have been fired from some window on the north side of the street.

Shapiro dropped from his wagon to the street. He was picked up unconscious and hurried to the Harlem Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. Capt. Gallagher and Detectives Waldon and Davis of the East 104th Street Station in their investigation of the shooting searched every house on both sides of the street, but without finding anybody who could give them a clue to the identity of the person who fired the fatal shot.

I. B. Popper of 1,955 Second Avenue, a friend of Shapiro, asked the Sergeant at the East 104th Street Station later for a record of all the Fourth of July accidents in the precinct. He said he had sent a photographer to the hospitals to take pictures of all the more serious cases presented for treatment, and he would present the record with illustrations to the Board of Aldermen as the basis for a petition for an ordinance prohibiting the use of explosives in the city.

Two other typical Fourth of July accidents that may have a fatal ending were recorded by the police last night. One of these was the case of Henry Herman Ritter of 108 East 112th Street. He was shot in the back of his head while standing in front of his home early last evening. Ritter was stunned by the shot. When he recovered he said the shot came from the first floor of the apartment house at 157 East 112th Street.

Detective Levy later arrested Rudolph Klein, an optician, living on that floor, in whose room an old-fashioned pistol was found. Klein admitted having fired out of the window earlier in the day. He was charged with felonious assault. Ritter was taken to the Harlem Hospital suffering from a fractured skull, and last night his condition was serious.

Max Bergmaster, a hat maker, who lives at 429 East Fifth Street, was sitting on a bench on the east side of Union Square Park about 10 o'clock last night. Across the street a young man was firing a revolver. Bergmaster suddenly dropped with the cry "I'm killed." He bled profusely from an ugly wound on the left side of his head. A crowd gathered about him, and in the excitement the young man, who apparently did not know that his revolver contained a ball cartridge, escaped.

Bergmaster was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull.

In all 411 persons were arrested in Manhattan and the Bronx charged with firing revolvers. Forty to fifty arrests were made on this charge in some precincts. Nearly fifty offenders were dealt with in the Police Courts yesterday morning. In most cases the prisoners were boys. The fines imposed ranged from $10 to $1. Some were let off with a lecture. The $10 fines were imposed by Magistrate Finelite, who was appointed only a week ago.

An order went out from Police Headquarters yesterday morning directing Captains to put a policeman in front of each hospital to prevent the firing of large firecrackers and revolvers. Charles Denigo, who fired a pistol in front of Beth Israel Hospital, spent the rest of his Fourth in jail.

Harlem Hospital had 45 accident cases, St. Luke's 10, J. Hood Wright 25, Washington Heights 8, Lebanon 25, Lincoln 6, Fordham 2, Flower 22, the French Hospital 4, St. Vincent's Hospital 20, and New York Hospital 28.

Here is the police list of the Fourth of July's injured:

THE INJURED.

ALST, MICHAEL, 13, of 30 Goerck Street; burns on neck; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

AUCTOMAN, EDMUND, 7, of 217 East 27th Street; cartridge wound of left leg; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

ABDRES, PETER, 11, 21 West Street, powder burns about face and hands; treated at St. Gregory's Hospital.

AUSTIN, JOHN, 11, of 1,555 Avenue A, blank cartridge wound right middle finger; treated at Presbyterian Hospital.

BAKER, LEWIS, of 63 Amsterdam Avenue; burned on arm by firecracker; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

BENSON, JOHN, 10, 141 West 60th Street, powder in the eye; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

BROWN, JOHN; 10, address not given, powder in the eye; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

BIANCK, HERBERT, 10, 159 West 62d Street, powder in the eye; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

BERGMASTER, MAX, 24, of 429 East Fifth Street; shot in left side of his head by unknown person; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital with fractured skull.

BERKOWITZ, MORRIS, 9, of 43 Allen Street; guncap wound on left hand; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

BRINK, HERBERT, of 158 West Fifty-third Street; powder burns of left eye; treated at Roosevelt Hospital and sent to Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital for examination.

BETZ, EMIL, 600 West Forty-third Street; powder burns in the face; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

BRINKER, JOHN, of 80 Hudson Street; powder burns of face; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

BROWN, JAMES, of 559 Greenwich Street; lacerated hand; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

BANEAU, THOMAS, of 20 Jane Street; hand burned; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

BRUNDELL, WILLIAM, of 286 Bedford Street; gunshot wound of hand; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

BUHRENS, HENRY, of 613 Hudson Street; wound of hand; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

CARSON, WILLIAM, of 818 Tenth Avenue; burned on hand by firecracker; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

CAHILL, JOSEPH, 15, of 308 East Eighteenth Street; black cartridge wound of leg; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

COLUE, HERBERT, 11, of 1,250 Second Avenue; laceration and powder burns of right hand; treated at Flower Hospital.

CRONIN, THOMAS, 12, of 329 East Fifty-ninth Street; laceration of right leg by blank cartridge; treated at Flower Hospital.

CULHANE, LEO, of 524 West Fifty-fifth Street; burned on hand by firecracker; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

CRAIG, NORMAN, of 279 West 118th Street; was burned by gunpowder at Riverside Drive and 117th Street; went home.

CARYPRESS, RALPH, 972 Eighth Avenue; powder burns on hand; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

CAMPBELL, RAYMOND, 7, of 305 West Seventeenth Street; hand wounded by firecracker; treated at New York Hospital.

CAMERON, ANDREW, 10, of 228 East Twenty-fourth Street; powder burns of face and eye; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

DE GURI, JAMES, 7, of 15 Mott Street; left hand badly burned by exploding firecracker; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

DEVERMAN, GEORGE, 15, of 77 Montgomery Street; cartridge wound on head; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

DEVINE, JOHN, of 515 West Forty-eighth Street; burned on face by firecracker; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

DOOLEY, WILLIAM, 7, of 57 Beach Street; revolver wound in left hand; Hudson Street Hospital.

DORBER, JENNY, 7, of 211 East Eighty-first Street; painfully burned on face and arms while playing with fireworks; removed to Presbyterian Hospital.

DOYLE, THOMAS, of 724 Eleventh Avenue; blank cartridge wound of hand; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

DOLLER, RICHARD, 17 Morton Street; powder burns in the face; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

ENRIGHT, DENNIS, 36, of 359 East Nineteenth Street; blank cartridge wound of hand; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

FLOOD, JAMES, of 339 West Thirty-eighth Street; blank cartridge wound of hand; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

FOLEY, JAMES, of 228 West Twenty-ninth Street; blank cartridge wound of the hand; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

FRANCILINO, NICOLO, 11, of 1,227 Amsterdam Avenue; burns on face and eyes; removed to J. Hood Wright Hospital.

FLORY, JOSEPH, of 750 Washington Street; burned forehead; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

FERGUSON, THOMAS, 590 Eleventh Avenue, powder burns on hand; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

GANS, NATHAN, 52, of 341 Clinton Street; shot in the head by some unknown person; taken to Beth Israel Hospital.

GOLDMAN, HARRY, 19, of 319 Gouverneur Street; cartridge wound of right wrist; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

GREGG, JOSEPH, 58, of 58 South Street, burns on hand; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

GOLDMAN, HARRY, 18, of 261 East Seventy-first Street; blank cartridge wound of right middle finger; treated at Presbyterian Hospital.

HENDRA, FREDERICK, 474 Columbus Avenue; powder burns about the eyes; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

HILLS, GEORGE, 601 West Fifty-ninth Street; blank cartridge wound in the face; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

HIRSCHFIELD, WILLIAM, 17, of 758 East Eighty-first Street; top of right forefinger shot off by firecracker; treated at Presbyterian Hospital.

HOPKINS, ESTELLE, 6, of 471 Second Avenue; powder burns on face; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

HANLEY, JOHN, 10, of 420 Avenue A; blank cartridge wound of hand; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

HARRISON, ROBERT, 16, of 45 East Forty-sixth Street; shot himself in the right hand with a pistol; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HOLLAND, GEORGIANA, 15, 435 West Fifty-second Street; powder burns of right eye; treated at Roosevelt Hospital and sent to Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary for examination.

HOUGHTON, ALMA, of 615 West Fifty-third Street; burned on face by firecracker; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

HUSBY, WILLIAM, 18, of 256 Water Street; burns on right hand; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

ISAACHOFF, GUSSIE, 11, of 220 East 121st Street; revolver wound in left shoulder; removed to Harlem Hospital.

JAFFE, REUBEN, 9, 514 West 126th Street; powder in eye; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

JACKMAN, PETER, 171 West Ninety-ninth Street; powder burns on the hands; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

JACKOMER, PHILIP, 10, of 236 Lexington Avenue; burned about face by exploding firecracker; removed to Presbyterian Hospital.

JAFFRAY, PETER, 9, of 314 East 140th Street; powder burns of left eye; removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

KIETSCH, MARTIN, 31, 304 East Ninety-second Street, powder burns; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

KENY KEENAN, ANTONE, 10, 169 West Seventy-ninth Street, powder burns; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

KELLER, WALTER, 6, of 343 East Seventy-fifth Street; burned chin from firecracker; removed to Presbyterian Hospital.

KOENIGSBURG, MURRAY, 13, of 82 East Eighty-sixth Street; shot in the eye with blank cartridge; removed to Presbyterian Hospital and removed to Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

KISSAR, CHARLES J., 16, of 2,018 Fifth Avenue, shot in foot by unknown person on 134th Street near Lenox Avenue; was taken home.

KILLENE, FRANK, 16, of 23 Avenue A, hand punctured by bullet; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

KNECKLE, SOLOMON, 19, of 92 Rivington Street; cartridge wound on left hand; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

KRAUSS, HENRY, 36, of 17 Sixth Avenue, Long Island City; burned on face and eyes by exploding firecraoker in front of 2,229 Third Avenue; removed to Harlem Hospital.

KHOUT, SOLOMON, 8, of 202 Broome Street; gun cap wound on right hand; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

LITTLE, WILLIE, 12, of 769 East Forty-first Street; badly burned about face and eyes by exploding toy cannon; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

LEVINE, MOSES, 13, of 134 Broadway; cartridge burns on head; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

LERRI, ROCCO, 10, of 320 East Twenty-eighth Street; burned hand with firecracker; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

LAWRENCE, JAMES, 350 Eleventh Avenue; blank cartridge wound in the hand; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

LEIS, WILLIAM, 10, 129 Grand Street, Jersey City; powder in the eye; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

LALOR, THOMAS, 14, of 1,595 Second Avenue; blank cartridge wound of right hand; treated at Presbyterian Hospital.

LEDNER, MICHAEL, 7, of 1,019 Second Avenue; blank cartridge wound of right hand; treated at Flower Hospital.

LEWIS, EDWIN, 15, of 230 East Sixty-fourth Street; lacerated wound of left hand from blank cartridge; treated at Flower Hospital.

MEYER, HENRY, 10, 1,669 Avenue A; powder in the eye; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

McGUIGAN, SEBASTIAN, 20, of 6 Shakespeare Avenue, Bronx; blank cartridge wound right hand; treated at Flower Hospital.

MURPHY, THOMAS, 628 Columbus Avenue; powder burns on the face; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

MEENAN, "JACK," 201 West Sixty-first Street; powder burns on the face; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

McDONALD, JOHN, 448 West Forty-second Street; powder burns on the hands; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

McGUIRE, JOHN, no address given; blank cartridge wound in thigh; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

MITCHELL, SALVATORE, 11, of 515 East Fifteenth Street; burned on hand with blank cartridge; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

MADDEN, THOMAS, 28, of 247 East Twenty-first Street; blank cartridge wound of hand; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

MACKIN, JAMES, 10, of 71 Guernsey Street; fingers burned by blank cartridge; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

MAGNIFF, JOSEPH, 11, of 336 East Fifteenth Street; burned on hand by blank cartridge; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

MERINO, LOUIS, 17, of 333 East 106th Street; shot in left arm by Solomon Carman of 321 East 106th Street. Carman was looked up.

McGAHEY, JOSEPH, 371 West Fifty-fourth Street; powder burns on the hands; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

GEARY HENRY, 600 West Forty-fifth Street; powder burns on the hand; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

MAIN RACHEL, 8, of 64 Pitt Street; burns on left arm; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

McCUE, AUSTIN, 8, of 158 East 106th Street; badly burned by explosion of giant firecracker in front of his home; removed to Harlem Hospital.

McCULLOUGH, JAMES, of 62 West 101st Street; blank cartridge wound of hand; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

McKENNA, JAMES, of 594 Eleventh Avenue; cartridge wound of the hands; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

McGUIRE, JOSEPH, 21, of 447 West Seventeenth Street; shot himself in left thigh in front of 449 West Thirty-ninth Street; removed to Roosevelt Hospital.

McLANE, WILLIAM, 11, of 488 West 131st Street; shot off finger with blank cartridge; treated at J. Hood Wright Hospital.

MONOHAN, JOHN, 20, of 243 East Twenty-sixth Street; shot part of his left hand off with a blank cartridge pistol; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

NELSON, JOHN, of 125 West Sixtieth Street; blank cartridge wound in the face; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

PULO, FREDERICK, 18; blank cartridge wound of left hand; removed to J. Hood Wright Hospital.

PINTOFF, MARY, 23, of 419 Cherry Street; burns on right wrist; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

PRENDERGAST, EDWARD, of 515 West Fifty-second Street; blank cartridge wound of the hand; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

PARA, HERMAN, 10, of 539 East Eighty-eighth Street; shot himself in right hand with revolver; removed to Presbyterian Hospital.

PASQUELINA, NICHOLAS, 11, 1,827 Amsterdam Avenue; powder in the eye; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

PHILLIPS, FITZROY, 223 West Sixty-first Street; powder wound in the eye; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

PANARA, ATTORE, 11, 78 Mulberry Street; powder burns about face and hands; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

PERRY, HERMAN, 8, 7,589 East Eighty-eighth Street; blank cartridge wad imbedded in right hand; removed to Presbyterian Hospital.

PARKER, WILLIAM C., of 160 Bleecker Street; punctured foot; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

FERONE, JOHN, of 253 West Twenty-seventh Street; infected hand; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

ROSENSHINE, HYMAN, 16, of 315 Grand Street; burns on right hand; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

RUBINO, PATRICIO, of 309 West Fourth Street; gunshot wound of hand; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

ROACH, WILLIAM, of 298 West Eleventh Street; gunshot wound of hand; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

RUBIN, H., of 62 West Fourth Street; gunshot wound in neck; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

RYAN, VIOLA, 7, of 340 East Twenty-sixth Street; blank cartridge wound in face; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

READER, MARTIN, 12, of 311 East Twenty-sixth Street; burns on hand; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

ROLLINS, MAY, 50, of 1,516 First Avenue; struck in face by wadding from small cannon; refused medical aid.

RIPP, EPHRAIM, 10, of 306 Cherry Street; cartridge wound on right leg; treated at Gouveneur Hospital.

RICHARDS, CHARLES, 42, of 152 East 117th Street; shot in the back of his head by unknown person at Third Street and Bowery; injury said to be trifling; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

RIGNEY, WILLIAM, of 918 Ninth Avenue; burned on face by firecracker; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

REILLY, BENJAMIN, 7, 854 Second Avenue; burns on the face and in eyes; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

RICHARDS, ALFRED, 14, of 407 East Sixty-first Street; burned right hand by firecrackers; treated at Flower Hospital.

ROTHBERG, MORRIS, 13, of 406 East Sixty-third Street; powder burns about face, eyes, and hands; removed to Flower Hospital.

RAFFBOURG, MOSES, 13, of 406 East Sixty-third Street; powder burns about face, eyes, and hands; removed to Flower Hospital.

RICHARDSON, ALFONSO, of 219 West Sixty-first Street; blank cartridge wound in the face; treated at Roosevelt Hospital.

RITTER, HENRY, 6, of 168 East 112th Street, shot in the back of head in front of his home; removed to Harlem Hospital with fractured skull.

SWARTMAN, DANIEL, 30, of 550 West 123d Street, powder burns about face and eyes; removed to J. Hood Wright Hospital.

SOLCER, DANIEL, 18, of 502 West 38th Street, struck in the eye by exploding firecracker; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

SLAD, PHILIP, 17, of 49 Bayard Street, blank cartridge wound of left hand; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

SHERMAN, HERMAN, 11, of 463 Cherry Street, burns on left hand; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

SCARA, MICHAEL, of 645 Greenwch Street; shot wound on hand; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

SPIEGEL, VINCENT, 6, of 278 Avenue A; burned about face by firecrackers; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

SCHARKE, HENRY, 35, 246 West Fifty-first Street; powder in the eye; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

SABINA, JOSEPH, 21, 415 West Fifty-second Street; burns and powder in the eye; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

SELZER, DANIEL, 18, 588 Third Avenue; powder burns; treated at Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

SNOW, FREDERICK, 32, 228 West Forty-second Street; powder burns; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

SCHWARTZMAN, 7, 550 West Twenty-seventh Street; powder in the eye; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

SHEPPARD, EDWARD, 18, of 358 West Forty-ninth Street; burns of right hand from exploding firecracker; treated at Presbyterian Hospital.

SCHOENBACK, JOHN, 11, of 978 First Avenue; powder burns of right hand; treated at Flower Hospital.

THOMPSON, EMIL, 12, of 120 Charlton Street; hands burned by firecracker; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

TORIORA, ETTORE, 11, of 78 Mulberry Street; struck in ankle by fragment of an exploded cannon; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

TEKOPF, SOLOMON, 10, of 268 Monroe Street; scalp wound; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

TEKOPF, BENJAMIN, 16, of 268 Monroe Street; contusions of thumb; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

THALER, GEORGE, 13, 305 East Seventy-ninth Street; powder burns; treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

URBE, WALTER, of 66 Grove Street; gunshot wound of hand; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

VANDERBUCK, WINFIELD, 18, of 200 West Thirty-first Street; shot off two fingers of left hand; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

WEEKS, GRACE, 10, of 653 Water Street; burns on left wrist; treated at Gouverneur Hospital.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD, 15, of 618 West 180th Street; accidentally shot in finger; removed to J. Hood Wright Hospital.

WITHERS, JOHN, 23, of 303 East Twenty-seventh Street; burned on face by firecracker; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

WHITE, FRANCIS M., 50, of 9 First Avenue; blank cartridge wound of face; treated at Bellevue Hospital.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM, 14, of 315 East Seventy-fourth Street; blank cartridge wound of left hand; removed to Presbyterian Hospital.

WALLACE, HAROLD, of 68 Perry Street; wounded hand; treated at St. Vincent's Hospital.

WETZ, GEORGE, 13, of 12 Sutton Place; blank cartridge wound of right hand; treated at Flower Hospital.

Devery's Elaborate Fireworks.

Ex-Chief of Police "Big Bill" Devery had one of the finest displays of fireworks along the Rockaways last night. A professional operator named Paul Weidman was on hand to manage the many set pieces, bombs and elaborate displays. Crowds of the Summer residents and visitors gathered near the Devery place in Mott Avenue to see the fireworks.

Firecracker Blinds a Jersey Bly.

Arthur Greenburg 12 years old, of 441 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City, exploded a giant firecracker last night and it flew up in his face and destroyed the sight of both eyes.

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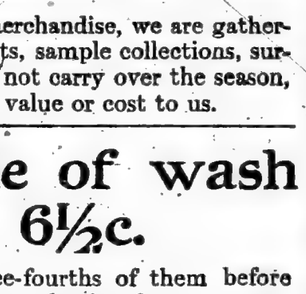

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QUEEN WINS COLT CUP; LEADS LARCHMONT FLEET

New Herreshoff Schooner Beats Seventies by Ten Minutes.

VANDERBILT AGAIN VICTOR

Biggest Fleet in Year Marks Most Successful Regatta on Sound—Effort Is Disabled.

J. Rogers Maxwell's new ninety-foot Herreshoff schooner Queen won her premier honors in the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday afternoon and incidentally the historic Colt Cup. In the absence of the schooners Elmina and Corona, Richard Mansfield's Class C schooner Amorita advanced a class to dispute her laurels, but, rated at 75 by rule, she was no match for the new Herreshoff creation, which beat her 18 minutes and 35 seconds over the course. Had she sailed with full time allowance Queen would still have won by a big margin.

Covering a 30½-mile course with plenty of windward work, the new Maxwell boat had a fair test of her abilities, and right fairly did she acquit herself. She showed greater facility and a better foot than in her first appearance in the New York annual, and stood up better to her work. Had Elmina been in there would have been no beating like that at Glen Cove. Probably the result would have been reversed. Plainly Mr. Maxwell has made good use of the two weeks that have elapsed meantime.

Queen carried no clubtopsails by agreement with Amorita. Yet she beat the seventies badly on actual time. Her start was delayed 33 minutes 37 seconds after signal, and she actually made the 30½ miles in 3 hours 42 minutes and 28 seconds, just 10 minutes faster than Rainbow. And both Rainbow and Yankee have to allow her time in the King's Cup race! Another evidence of the value of the new rule and of the wonderful Herreshoff facility.

Commodore Vanderbilt again beat Yankee with Rainbow, but Harry Maxwell made a much better fight than in any race sailed this year. He has been having trouble with his sails, and after the race lumbered his main. With a new canvas he may make a better showing in the races to come. Yesterday he was beaten 4 minutes and 52 seconds.

It was the biggest turnout of yachts of the year. Fifty-four crossed the line at the start and only one failed to finish, though two were disabled and withdrew. There were more big boats than Larchmont had ever had before, and with ideal weather the best races. The fleet that gathered to witness the sport was worthy of a big club cruise. The flagship Atlantic, with Commodore Marshall aboard, headed it. Then there were Commodore Vanderbilt's Class X sloop Star, Vice Commodores Henry Walters's Naiada, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, ex-Commodore Bourne's Colonia, Henry W. Putnam's Ariadne, J. Rogers Maxwell's Celt, W. Gould Brokaw's Sybarita, Rear Commodore Clarkson Cowles's Ardea, Andrew W. Rose's Ismrose, Dallas C. Pratt's Sea Fox, J. T. Ladd's Columbia, W. G. Jennings's Tuscarora, the schooners Ariel, J. W. Rector's Atlantic, Pliny Fisk's Rambler, Oliver Iselin's Helvetia II., Adrian Iselin's Adriesme, Clifford V. Brokaw's Nanita, Ernest E. Lorillard's Iguna, Alfred C. Bostwick's The Limited, the Vergana, Firenzi, and other well-known schooners. Summary follows:

SCHOONERS—90 AND 75 FOOTERS.

Start, 11.40 A. M. Course, 30½ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Queen, J. Rogers Maxwell	3:56:09	4:16:09
Amorita, Richard Mansfield	4:27:44	4:47:04

Corrected time—Queen, 4:16:06; Amorita, 4:33:41. Queen wins by 18 minutes and 35 seconds.

SLOOPS—70-FOOTERS.

Start, 11.45 A. M. Course, 30½ miles.

Rainbow, H. C. Maxwell	3:37:28	3:52:28
Yankee, H. [illegible]well	3:43:20	3:58:20

Corrected time—Rainbow, 3:52:28; Yankee, 4:08:08. Rainbow wins by 4 minutes and 52 seconds.

SLOOPS—60-FOOTERS.

Start, 11.50 A. M. Course, 30½ miles.

Westamoe, H. E. Lippitt	4:00:09	4:10:09
Neola, E. D. King	4:02:34	4:12:34
Effort, E. M. Smith	Disabled	

Corrected time—Westamoe, 4:10:09; Neola, 4:12:00. Westamoe wins by 2 minutes.

SLOOPS—40-FOOTERS.

Start, 11.55 A. M. Course, 30½ miles.

Gardenia, A. H. Morris	3:45:40	3:50:40
Irondequoit, H. M. Raborg	3:40:40	3:51:40

Corrected time—Gardenia, 3:50:40; Irondequoit, 3:51:29. Gardenia wins by 49 seconds.

SLOOPS—33-FOOTERS.

Start, 11.55 A. M. Course, 23 miles.

Mimosa III., Trenor L. Park	3:59:02	4:04:02
Regina, Francis G. Stewart	4:18:50	4:23:50
Surprise, M. S. Blank	Did not finish	

Corrected time—Mimosa III., 4:04:02; Regina, 4:15:32. Mimosa III. wins by 10 minutes and 30 seconds.

The finish times of the small classes follow:

SLOOPS—NEW YORK 30-FOOTERS.

Start, 12 M. Course, 15½ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	2:48:55	2:48:55
Alera, J. W. Alker	2:51:20	2:51:20
Nautilus, Hanan Brothers	2:51:38	2:51:38
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	2:52:00	2:52:00
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan	2:53:53	2:53:53
Ariel, Cord Meyer	2:56:02	2:56:02
Banzai, C. D. Mallory	2:57:50	2:57:50
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon	3:03:36	3:03:36

Phryne wins by 2 minutes and 34 seconds from Alera.

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 12:05 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley	2:27:04	2:22:04
Rascal III., S. C. Hopkins	2:29:40	2:24:40
Chinook, Robert Mallory	2:29:52	2:24:52
Undead, W. W. Swan	2:39:17	2:26:17
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	2:40:44	2:25:44
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	2:47:23	2:42:23
Tomboy, C. O. Iselin, Jr.	2:50:36	2:45:36

Pretty Quick wins by 2 minutes and 42 seconds from Rascal III. and 2 minutes and 54 seconds from Chinook.

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 12.10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Rube, G. P. Cranberry	2:27:14	2:17:14
Naiad, Dr. A. E. Black	2:25:08	2:25:08
Thelema, Dr. A. E. Black	2:40:23	2:30:23

Corrected Time—Rube, 2:17:14; Naiad, 2:18:17; Thelema, 2:21:28. Rube won by 1 minute and 3 seconds from Naiad and 3 minutes and 34 seconds from Thelema.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Grasshopper, H. C. Fryor	2:52:39	2:42:39
Monsoon, B. R. Stoddard	3:02:03	2:52:03
Kenoshi, C. R. Barth	3:02:19	2:52:19

Corrected Time—Grasshopper, 2:42:39; Monsoon, 2:45:35; Kenoshi, 2:45:39. Grasshopper wins by 36 seconds from Monsoon and 2 minutes and 48 seconds from Kenoshi.

LARCHMONT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12.15 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Vaquero, William Stump	2:50:36	2:35:36
Houri, J. H. Esser	2:53:40	2:38:20
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	3:01:23	2:46:23
Folletty, L. J. Garvey	4:08:39	3:53:39

Vaquero wins by 2 minutes and 53 seconds from Houri and 10 minutes and 47 seconds from Dorothy.

SLOOPS—27 FOOTERS.

Start, 12:15 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Anona, D. G. Pendas	2:41:34	2:26:34
Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	2:48:47	2:33:47
Spinster, M. R. Babbitt	2:42:40	2:42:40

Corrected Time—Anona, 2:26:34; Rascal, 2:23:18; Spinster, 2:50:32. Rascal wins by 3 minutes and 16 seconds over Anona and 7 minutes 14 seconds from Spinster.

SLOOPS—22 FOOTERS.

Start, 12:15 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Ogeemah, A. B. Clement	3:03:59	2:48:59
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	Disabled	

SLOOPS—18 FOOTERS.

Start, 12:20 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Ace, R. N. Buvier	3:25:48	3:05:46
Vivyen, D. G. Leavitt	3:28:55	3:06:25
Mist, R. P. Clarke	3:33:32	3:13:32

Corrected Time—Ace, 3:05:46; Vivyen, 3:05:05; Mist, 3:10:01. Vivyen wins by 41 seconds from Ace and 4 minutes and 15 seconds from Mist.

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN.

Start, 12:20 P. M. Course, 5½ miles.

Foggy Bee, H. C. Wood	3:43:40	3:23:40
Arizona, G. W. Kear	3:55:19	3:35:19

CATBOATS.

Start, 12:20 P. M. Course, 5½ miles.

Arline, A. E. Rendel	4:10:01	3:50:01
Rascal, J. P. Collins	4:25:14	4:05:14

AMERICAN DORIES.

Start, 12:25 P. M. Course, 4 miles.

Faraway, A. B. Foy	1:43:18	1:18:18
Tautog, G. G. Foy	1:44:08	1:19:08
Bobo, H. M. Cowperthwaite	1:52:00	1:27:00

MANHASSET BUGS.

Start, 12:25 P. M. Course, 5½ miles.

No. 2, Clarkson Cowles	3:24:25	2:58:25

HORSESHOE HARBOR ONE DESIGN.

Start, 12:25 P. M. Course, 5½ miles.

Indra, W. S. Allen	4:38:51	3:13:51

JOLLY GUEST DIES READING.

Capt. Bibb Stricken in Hotel While Looking at Mrs. Thaw's Picture.

Peyton B. Bibb died in a hotel at 50 West Twenty-fifth Street yesterday morning, possibly after taking too large a dose of belladonna. To the guests of the hotel he was known as Capt. Bibb. He was apparently about 35 years old. Coroner Harburger, who investigated the death, said he thought it was not a suicide. When the man was found dead he held in his hands a newspaper with a full-page picture of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

Capt. Bibb, by his affable manners and open purse, had made himself a favorite with his fellow-guests. He seemed to get a lot of fun out of life, and those who knew him say such a man certainly could not have killed himself.

A man who had been Capt. Bibb's roommate went away on Tuesday night and had not returned to the hotel yesterday. About 9 o'clock Tuesday night the Captain called a cab; when it came he felt ill and dismissed it. Later in the night Dr. Robinson of 45 West Twenty-seventh Street was called in and wrote a prescription. The prescription was not filled. Dr. Robinson refused to give a certificate stating the cause of death, and thus the case was called to the Coroner's attention.

Among Capt. Bibb's effects were found an invitation to a wedding at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and a statement showing that he had a balance of $300 with Franklin & Billon, brokers, at 42 Broadway. There was also a telegram from M. D. Bibb, Montgomery, Ala. After making an examination, Coroner Harburger said he would wait to hear from M. D. Bibb before proceeding with the inquest. He inclined to the belief that an overdose of belladonna was responsible for the man's death.

A bill from the Riverside Sanitarium for $200 for services to a "Mrs. P. A. Bibb" made the Coroner believe that Capt. Bibb had a wife. No news of her was received yesterday.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 4.—Capt. Peyton Bibb was a native of Montgomery, and came from a distinguished Alabama family. He removed from Montgomery to Carterville, Ga., several years ago. Capt. Bibb was in New York in attendance at the bedside of his wife, who is in a sanitarium there. He was a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and for some time was Surveyor at Port Royal.

For several years he was Captain of the Montgomery True Blues, and commanded that company when it won many drill contests in various parts of the United States. Mrs. M. D. Bibb of Montgomery, the mother of Capt. Bibb, is the head of the Alabama Daughters of the Confederacy.

HUDSON B. C. REGATTA.

Oarsmen Celebrate Independence Day with Series of Interesting Races.

The twenty-eighth annual regatta of the Hudson Boat Club was held yesterday opposite the clubhouse on the Hudson River. Notwithstanding the inclement weather there was a good attendance of the members and their friends. The water was rough, but all the events were closely contested. In the eight-oared shell race J. Schultz caught a crab and fell out of the boat about a quarter of a mile from the finish. He was picked up by the club launch none the worse for his impromptu bath. Summaries:

Novice Single Gig.—Won by I. J. Emery; R. Fennelly, second; W. Rader, third. Time—5:28¼.

Senior Double Gig—Won by J. Raulein, Jr., bow; W. T. De Witt, stroke. W. Fetzer, bow; O. Denlveille, stroke, second. Time—4:40.

Novice Four-Oared Barge—Won by R. Kelly, bow; T. Sheehan, 2; J. MacCormack, 3; George Kerr, stroke; William E. Hughes, coxswain. R. Fennelly, bow; I. J. Emery, 2; W. J. Spencer, 3; William Rader, stroke; J. M. O'Mahoney, coxswain, second. Time—4:25.

Senior Single Gig—Won by J. Reulein, Jr.; W. T. De Witt, second. Time—5:12.

Senior Four-Oared Gig.—Won by: Bow, S. E. Connelly; 2, George Kunz, Jr.; 3, J. Doyle; stroke, F. Mallander; coxswain, W. Wade; bow, W. Fetzer; 2, H. A. Kunz; 3, R. Welzmiller; stroke, O. Denlville; coxswain, C. W. Mase, second. Time—4:06.

Senior Four-Oared Barge.—Won by crew composed of J. Monahan, Jr., J. Doyle, G. Higgins, George Kunz, Jr., and Coxswain G. Kunz; crew composed of S. E. Connolly, J. O'Mahoney, A. Hoffman, F. Mallander, and Coxswain W. Hanigan, second; crew composed of W. Fetzer, H. A. Kunz, R. J. Welzmiller, O. Denlville, and C. W. Maze, third. Time—3:32.

Eight-Oared Shell.—Won by crew composed of: Bow, Wade; 2, Marshall; 3, Rader; 4, McQuade; 5, Heps; 6, J. O'Mahoney; 7, Welzmiller; stroke, G. Kunz, Jr.; coxswain, J. W. Scott; crew composed of: Bow, Hughes; 2, Mayers; 3, Zoll; 4, Fetzer; 5, Spencer; 6, Schultz; 7, O. Denlville; stroke, Monahan; coxswain, Woods, second. Time—3:20.

Eight-Oared Barge.—Won by crew composed of: Bow, Connors; 2, Sweeney; 3, Steinbach; 4, Emery; 5, Smith; 6, Luhrs; 7, Schultz; stroke, G. Kunz; coxswain, Maze; crew composed of: Bow, Hughes; 2, Cotton; 3, McDonald; 4, Kelly; 5, Sheehan; 6, Spencer; 7, Fetzer; stroke, Heps; coxswain, Wade, second. Time—4:13.

FAST SAILING ON LOWER BAY.

New Yachts Make Stiff Fight in Atlantic Regatta.

Although only a total of eleven racing yachts appeared for the Atlantic Yacht Club's Independence Day races yesterday, the stiff wind afforded them one of the best races of the year. The new twenty-seven-foot class and the little twenty-twos were the contestants, F. J. Havens's Jigstep adding another victory to his lists and W. A. Barstow's Soay scoring for the first time.

The twenty-two-footers had a stiff fight all the way. W. H. Childs's Joy and George H. Church's Saetta fought it out with Soay on the first round over the six-mile course, and Saetta was doing especially well when she parted a backstay and had to retire. Soay and Joy continued to fight it out, and W. A. Barstow on Soay completely outgeneraled Commodore Childs in windward work. Summary:

Twenty-seven-foot Sloops—Start, 11:05 A. M. Course, 12 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S. H.M.S. Finish.	Elapsed.
Jigstep, F. J. Havens	1:06:30	2:01:30
Crescent, J. B. O'Donohue	1:03:20	2:04:20
Sue, E. F. Luckenbach	Disabled.	

Twenty-two-foot Sloops—Start, 11:10 A. M. Course, 12 miles.

Soay, W. A. Barstow	1:12:53	2:02:53
Spider, Hendon Chubb	1:16:01	2:06:01
Mary, Max Grundner	1:16:18	2:06:18
Joy, W. H. Childs	1:16:51	2:06:51
More Trouble, Richard Childs	1:18:21	2:08:21
Saetta, George H. Church	Disabled.	

DEN QUITS, PANHARD FOULS.

Principal Event in Indian Harbor Races Ends Unsatisfactorily.

As far as brilliant color, a big attendance of both sexes, and a splendid illumination of the clubhouse and the fleet in the harbor contributed to the day the motor boat races of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club yesterday were a complete success. As motor-boat contests either from the standpoint of fast time or from the standpoint of close finishes they were not much to enthuse over.

The principal event of the day, the race between the Den, owned by J. H. Houdley, and the Panhard II., owned by A. Massinet, was a complete fizzle. Den quitting on the first round, with Panhard leading, and Panhard running into the clubhouse after making the round. After three minutes' absence from the course Capt. Massinet was induced to start again to complete the race, but after making the second round he passed on the wrong side of the stakeboat, and his finish was not recognized. It took over two hours for the winner to cover the twenty-eight miles, but he was not pushed on the second round. Summary:

CABIN CRUISERS.

Start, 4 P. M. Course, 9¼ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Corr'd Time.
Marie, L. Newman	5:10:18	0:50:36
Nawquisi, A. G. Cooper	5:54:29	1:04:29

50-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 3:40 P. M. Course, 18¼ Miles.

Scat, C. Andrade, Jr.	6:51:44	2:24:30
Tormary, J. R. Torrance	5:34:58	*

*Not rated.

21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 4 P. M. Course, 5 Miles.

Lucia, A. S. Mendez	4:58:49	0:58:49

90-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 3:20 P. M. Course, 28 Miles.

Panhard II., A. Massinet	5:27:05	†
Den, J. H. Houdley	Withdrew.	

†Disqualified.

80-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 3:30 P. M. Course, 28 Miles.

Rubab, A. J. Stone	5:09:19	1:49:19
Fairtanks II., R. E. Mills	5:21:00	2:00:02
White Fox, W. Ferguson, Jr.	5:43:27	2:10:57
Silver Fox, W. Ferguson, Jr.	Withdrew.	

70-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 3:30 P. M. Course, 28 Miles.

Yvonne, J. R. Johnson, Jr.	5:25:05	1:45:00
Buddie II., W. T. Atkin	5:28:58	1:57:23
20th Century, L. F. Pettee	5:15:05	2:09:32

AUTOS IN HILL CLIMB AT ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

Kohler Wins Free-for-All Event by Fraction of a Second.

FAST TIME UP STEEP GRADE

Initial Meet by Local Motorists Furnishes Exciting Sport—Three Contests Run Off Successfully.

An interesting automobile hill-climbing competition was held yesterday at Atlantic Highlands by a number of local autoists, and the three events run off occasioned much lively sport and close finishes. The event was the first of the kind ever held at the Highlands, and a number of motorists from New York went down to see the contests. The climb was made up Break Neck Hill, which is three-fifths of a mile long, and in some places has a grade of nearly 40 per cent. It is considered the steepest hill for many miles in lower New Jersey.

The first event, which was for cars of ten horse power and under, had five entries, but three withdrew after making the ascent in slow time, leaving the field to Chester A. Bentley, with his ten horse power Autocar, and W. J. McClure, with a ten horse power Cadillac. The former won by a good margin in 3:54.

The second event, for cars of 25 horse power and under, occasioned more excitement. Three cars made the ascent in good time, but the victory fell to H. J. Kohler in a 22 horse power Buick. His time was 1:21⅘. He beat James White in a 24 horse power Packard, who made the climb in 1:34. C. B. Derby, with a 22 horse power Buick, was third, in 1:40.

The free-for-all event for a silver cup narrowed down after a close struggle to Kohler's Buick and White's Packard. The first trial resulted in a tie, each car doing 1:20 2-5. On the second trial Kohler got a good start and established an automobile record for the hill, 1:18 3-5. White, however, was close behind him, finishing in 1:19. Each competitor was cheered as he finished. The event was held under the rules of the American Automobile Association, and the committee in charge of the contest was E. E. Witherby, Chairman; C. B. Derby, and George Delaney. The summary:

Cars of 10 Horse Power and Under.—Won by Chester A. Bentley's 10-horse power Autocar. Time—3:54. W. J. McClure's 10-horse power Cadillac, second.

Cars of 25 Horse Power or Under.—Won by H. J. Kohler's 22-horse power Buick. Time—1:21⅘. James White's 24-horse power Packard, second. Time—1:34. C. B. Derby's 22-horse power Buick, third. Time—1:40.

Free for All.—Won by H. J. Kohler's 22-horse power Buick. Time—1:18 3-5. James White's 24-horse power Packard, second. Time—1:19. First trial resulted in a tie at 1:20 2-5.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Ernest Keeler, who is to drive the Oldsmobile car in the Vanderbilt Cup race, was the only conspicuous competitor yesterday at Long Beach for the projected auto meet on the beach. He made two or three short runs with his small eighteen-horse power racing car, but as the other contestants failed to materialize there was no one to meet in a race. The beach was very soft in the morning during low tide, and the conditions were poor for racing. Gen. Cutting's big touring car got badly stuck in the sand and had to be towed out. Less than four cars appeared on the beach, and after watching vainly for other competitors, the committee abandoned the attempt to hold the races.

A few belated entries were received yesterday for the American Automobile Association tour, making the list to date 68, Mr. Tucker, Superintendent of the run, expects enough additional entries in to-day's mail to bring the number up to 75.

N. Y. STATE TENNIS MEET.

Rapid Progress on Staten Island Courts —Cragin East Jersey Champion.

Eight of the competitors for the New York State lawn tennis championship survived the grueling matches of yesterday on the courts of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club at Livingston, S. I. Karl H. Behr of Yale gained his bracket in a hard three-set contest with Dr. Augustus B. Wadsworth. The veteran Arthur E. Foote rather surprised the followers of the sport by showing remarkable changes of pace and resourcefulness so that he was not closely played in either of his two matches.

New York State Championship Singles.—First Round—D. Mathey, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, by default; Harry Torrance, Englewood Field Club, defeated W. P. Belknap, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3; R. M. Philler, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Robert M. Beckley, New York Lawn Tennis Club, by default; Malcolm Chase, Agawam Hunt Club, defeated A. Bassford, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, by default; C. Frederick Watson, Jr., Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Carleton C. Kelley, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 5—7, 11—9, 6—3; Hugh Tallant, West Side, defeated J. O. Ames, Longwood, by default.

Second Round—H. Hitchcock, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Joseph T. McMahon, Crescent Athletic Club, by default; Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated C. M. Bull, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—2, 6—2; Harry Torrance, Englewood Field Club, defeated D. Mathey, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, by default; Arthur E. Foote, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated R. M. Philler, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—1; T. W. Hoxie, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. A. Davis, Richmond County Country Club, 6—4, 9—7; Malcolm Chase, Agawam Hunt Club, defeated C. Frederick Watson, Jr., Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Tennis Club, defeated Hugh Tallant, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—8, 6—4, 6—2; George N. Boyd, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated T. W. Johnson, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4; C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4; H. B. Register, University of Pennsylvania, defeated H. P. Smith, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 11—9, 6—0; L. H. Fitch, Richmond County Country Club, defeated J. H. Williams, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 6—8, 6—2, 6—4; Frederick W. Colston, Catonsville Country Club, defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 6—3; F. W. Sulloway, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Otto H. Hinck, Montclair Athletic Club, by default.

Third Round—J. E. D. Jones, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated H. Hitchcock, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—0; Karl H. Behr, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Dr. Augustus B. Wadsworth, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3; Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Harry Torrance, Englewood Field Club, 6—3, 6—4; Arthur E. Foote, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated T. W. Hoxie, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—1; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Malcolm Chase, Agawam Hunt Club, 2—6, 6—1, defaulted; C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated George N. Boyd, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—1; H. B. Register, University of Pennsylvania, defeated L. H. Fitch, Richmond County Country Club, 9—7, 6—1; Frederick C. Colston, Catonsville Country Club, defeated F. W. Sulloway, Longwood Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—3.

New York State Championship Doubles.—First Round—Arthur E. Foote and Leo E. Ware, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club and Longwood Cricket Club, defeated C. M. Bull and H. A. Campbell, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—2, 6—3; Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry Torrance, New York Lawn Tennis and Englewood Field Clubs, defeated Howard A. Plummer and Bernon S. Prentice, Richmond County Country Club and West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—1.

"Abe" Attell Beats "Frankie" Neil.

LOS ANGELES, July 4.—"Abe" Attell, champion feather-weight pugilist of America, to-day received the decision in the twentieth round over Frankie Neil, bantam-weight champion, in their fight before the Pacific Athletic Club. Attell showed to great advantage, landing six blows to Neil's one.

Neil's eye was closed early in the contest, and his face was battered considerably. The men slugged at each other during the last two rounds and fought head to head, slugging at each other's face. The decision of Referee Eyton was popular.

American's One-Design Yachts Race.

In the second of the series of races for the American Yacht Club dories G. G. Fry's Tautog beat a class of six racers, scoring seven points for the special cup offered for the series of ten starts. Norman Wraner's Martini was second, and H. A. Sherman's Bumble third, while the others to finish were H. M. Cowperthwait's Z6, Philip Marquand's Skidoo, and Arthur J. Cumnock's Bug.

GO BETWEEN UP AGAIN.

Stewards Rule Out Commonwealth Protest—Hitchcock Appeals.

F. R. Hitchcock, the horse owner and Steward of The Jockey Club, who protested Go Between, winner of the Suburban Handicap, on the ground that the horse was not properly described, yesterday gave notice of an appeal from the decision of the Stewards of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, in a second protest that he made against the horses Go Between and Ormonde's Right being permitted to start for the Commonwealth Handicap on Saturday, on much the same ground as in the Suburban Handicap protest. Mr. Hitchcock made the following announcement of his appeal:

"Under Rule 134 of the Rules of Racing, F. R. Hitchcock has appealed from the decision of the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club as to his protest against the entries of the horses Go Between and Ormonde's Right in the Commonwealth Handicap to the Stewards of The Jockey Club."

The rule cited is one which provides for the right to appeal, and Mr. Hitchcock's protest, which was overruled, referred to both horses owned by Alexander Shields. Go Between, on the ground that he was not properly described, and Ormonde's Right, because the owner neglected to state the age of the horse when the entry was made. Under the rules an owner making an entry is required to state the age of the horse entered, but there is no penalty provided for failure to make this statement, and the custom has been among horsemen to omit the age, because that usually is filled in by the Secretaries who make up the programmes. Go Between appears in the entry list for the Commonwealth as a gelding, when it now is known that he is a horse, and, while Ormonde's Right is properly described except as to age, the omission of the age from the original entry gives Mr. Hitchcock technical ground for protest.

Some of the horsemen who heard of the protest and appeal were inclined to regard it as a hair-splitting quibble, but others now regard the measures taken by Mr. Hitchcock as meaning that he believes the Go Between case comes under the provisions of the rules, which provide a penalty for fraud or willful misstatement, and that he is determined to push the case as far as he can. The Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club continued their inquiry into the long-existing error as to the sex of Go Between, but no announcement of a finding will be made for some time.

Big Trotting Race Postponed.

READVILLE, Mass., July 4.—Rain and a heavy track necessitated a postponement until Saturday of the three-cornered trotting match arranged for this afternoon on the Readville track. The horses entered were Sweet Marie, Tiverton, and Wentworth, and the purse was for $7,500.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Waterfall	110	Halton	102
J. C. Core	109	Pungent	102
Somnus	108	Mamie Brady	102
Frank Lord	107	Donna Elvira	102
Dominator	105	Lady Washington	99
Curriculum	104	*Flowaway	97
Waterspeed	104	*Village King	97
Russell T.	103	*Molesey	94
Feisser	102	*Anna Lor. Daly	94
Little Boot	102		

SECOND RACE.—The Sporting Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, ridden by gentlemen jockeys approved by the stewards, weights forty pounds above the scale, selling allowances; one mile.

Arabo	140	Geo. Leiper	131
Gallant	143	Sir Russell	131

THIRD RACE.—For fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Toddles	119	Princess Carrie	114
Jersey Lady	119	Victoria B.	114

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Handicap Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong.

Flip Flap	123	Kuroki	114
Inquisitor	121	Bat	111
Heaslip	117	Maxie Witt	106
Running Water	115	Belle of Pequest	100

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main course.

Boreen	137	Handsarra	113
Klamesha	128	Lackey	109
First Premium	122	Mollie Donohue	107
The Lex. Leader	115		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

Grezialio	124	Samson	111
Logistilla	121	Garnish	110
Pegasus	117	Belgravia	106
Entree	115	Just So	103
Maxnar	111	Sailor Boy	92

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

CANADIANS LOST AT HENLEY.

Defeated in Semi-Finals by Third Trinity—Belgians May Win Cup.

HENLEY, England, July 4.—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to-day beat the Argonaut eight-oared crew of Toronto, Canada, in the semi-final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup by half a length. The Club Nautique de Gand, Belgium, won from Third Trinity, Cambridge, by two lengths. The Belgians and Trinity Hall will meet in the final heat to-morrow.

The race between Trinity Hall and the Argonauts was a magnificent one. For the first quarter of a mile the boats' noses were level. Trinity Hall then slowly forged to the front. Half the distance was reached in 3:25. The Canadians then were hardly a quarter of a length in the rear and making desperate efforts to overhaul their opponents. But the repeated spurts of the visitors proved unavailing. The Trinity Hall crew always responded with a slight quickening of their stroke and held the lead to the end, after one of the best races ever witnessed at Henley. Time, 7:09.

As the time of this heat was six seconds slower than the semi-final, in which the Belgians were easy victors, it now looks as though the coveted rowing trophy is going across the Channel.

ROCKAWAY POLO OPENS.

Double Event with Meadow Brook and New Haven the Victors.

The annual polo tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club was opened yesterday on the club field at Cedarhurst, L. I., with two games. Both were for the Blizzard Cups, and the competitors consisted of the lower handicapped men. Summary:

ROCKAWAY 24.		M. B. FREEBOOTERS	
Sidney C. Love	2	W. R. Grace	2
J. C. Cowdin	2	R. Brooks	3
I. T. Burden, Jr.	3	H. C. Phipps	2
H. C. Brokaw	4	Walter McClure	3
Total	11	Total	10

Summary: Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 7; allowed by handicap, 1; lost by penalties, ¼; net score, 6¾. Rockaway, earned goals, 1; lost ¼ for a safety; net score, ¾. Referee, Seward Cary.

SQUADRON A.		NEW HAVEN.	
T. H. Hart	3	J. C. Rathborne	0
Louis Neilson	3	J. W. Webb	3
L. J. Hart	3	Howard Phipps	2
R. C. Lawrence	3	L. E. Stoddard	3
Total	12	Total	8

Summary: Goals earned—New Haven, 5; allowed by handicap, 4; lost ½ for penalties; net score, 8½. Squadron A, earned goals, 5; lost ½ by penalties; net score, 4½. Referee, Seward Cary.

MAHONEY'S WEIGHT RECORD.

Surpasses Mitchel's World's Mark with 56-Pound Weight, Irish Style.

BOSTON, July 4.—In the annual field games of the Clan-na-Gael at Revere to-day Dennis Mahoney broke the world's record made by James S. Mitchel in 1903 by throwing the fifty-six-pound weight, Irish style, with one hand and unlimited run and follow, a distance of 39 feet 9½ inches. Mitchel's record, which has stood for two years, was 38 feet 5 inches. Although superseded several times in other styles, notably by John Flanagan with two hands and unlimited run, the mark has remained untouched and unapproached with the single-handed throw. John Flanagan on Sunday last in New York received credit for a double-handed throw of 39 feet 7 inches, but the record was not eligible for official recognition, as it was made in an exhibition.

NEW YORK WINS AT CRICKET.

Defeats Connecticut In Inter-State Match by Inning and 83 Runs.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain yesterday

BRYAN'S JULY 4 SPEECH ON WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

Says Example of Christian Nations Is Reforming Society.

HIS TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT

At London Dinner Calls the President a Peacemaker—Cheers for Mrs. Longworth—Queen's Letter.

LONDON, July 4.—William J. Bryan was the central figure at the annual Independence Day dinner of the American Society at the Hotel Cecil to-night. Nearly 500 members and guests surrounded the society's board and cheered patriotic sentiments with the peculiar zest borne of exile. Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mr. Bryan engaged in some sharp, but good-humored, raillery and banter over political differences, the crowd evincing its enjoyment of the sport with cheers and shouts of laughter.

Mr. Reid, in responding to Sir W. B. Richmond's graceful proposal of his health, said with reference to Mr. Bryan: "At home, as a citizen, I have openly and squarely opposed him at every stage of his conspicuous career. I am reasonably sure that when I return home I shall continue to do the same. I believe he to-night is as well satisfied as I am, though by different reasoning, that the country we both love and try to serve has not been ruined by its gold. Abroad, as the official representative of the American people without distinction as to party, I am glad to welcome him here as a typical American whose whole life has been lived in the daylight, and one whom such a great host of my countrymen have long trusted and honored."

Mr. Bryan, rising amid laughter and cheers, said:

"The temptation to make a political speech is strong within me. I have not had a chance to do so for ten months. However, I will restrain myself. With reference to the Ambassador's remarks on gold, I wish to say that when I see the progress my country has made walking on one leg I wonder what it would have done walking on two legs. It is pleasing to testify that the Ambassador not only has fought me, but that he has done it well. No American rejoices more than I that he is 3,000 miles from his base. While abroad I have met many good Republicans—holding office—and I only wish there were enough offices abroad to take all the Republicans out of the country."

Chairman F. W. Jones proposed the health of King Edward, and Hayward Greenwood, President of the Canadian Society and member of Parliament for the City of York, proposed the health of President Roosevelt. When they arose to drink to the toasts the crowd discovered Mrs. Nicholas Longworth in the gallery, and cheered and drank her health.

Following the passage between Ambassador Reid and Mr. Bryan the latter read his formal speech as follows:

"The White Man's Burden."

The subject of Mr. Bryan's address was "The White Man's Burden." He said:

"The memory of the evening spent with the American Society Thanksgiving Day, two and a half years ago, is such a pleasant one that I esteem myself fortunate to be able to accept the invitation so kindly extended by our distinguished Ambassador, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, to be your guest on this occasion. Our English friends, under whose flag we meet to-night, recalling that this is the anniversary of our Nation's birth, would doubtless pardon us if our rejoicing contained something of self-congratulation, for it is at such times as this that we are wont to review those national achievements which have given to the United States its prominence among the nations.

"But I hope I shall not be thought lacking in patriotic spirit if, instead of drawing a picture of the past, bright with heroic deeds and unparalleled in progress, I summon you rather to a serious consideration of the responsibility resting upon those nations which aspire to premiership. This line of thought is suggested by a sense of propriety, as well as by recent experiences—by a sense of propriety, because such a subject will interest the Briton as well as the American, and by recent experiences, because they have impressed me not less with our national duty than with the superiority of Western over Eastern civilization.

"Asking your attention to such a theme, it is not unfitting to adopt a phrase coined by a poet to whom America as well as England can lay some claim, and take for my text 'The White Man's Burden.'

> "Take up the White Man's burden—
> In patience to abide,
> To veil the threat of terror
> And check the show of pride.
> By open speech and simple,
> An hundred times made plain,
> To seek another's profit,
> And work another's gain.

Duty Goes with Advantages.

"Thus sings Kipling and, with the exception of the third line, (of the meaning of which I am not quite sure,) the stanza embodies the thought which is uppermost in my mind to-night. No one can travel among the dark-skinned races of the Orient without feeling that the white man occupies an especially favored position among the children of men, and the recognition of this fact is accompanied by the conviction that there is a duty inseparably connected with the advantages enjoyed. There is a white man's burden—a burden which the white man should not shirk even if he could—a burden which he could not shirk even if he would. That no one liveth unto himself or dieth unto himself has a national as well as an individual application. Our destinies are so interwoven that each exerts an influence directly or indirectly upon all others.

"Sometimes this influence is unconsciously exerted, as when, for instance, the good or bad precedent set by one nation in dealing with its own affairs is followed by some other nation. Sometimes the influence is incidentally exerted, as when, for example, a nation in the extension of its commerce introduces its language and enlarges the horizon of the people with whom it trades. This incidental benefit conferred by the opening of new markets must be apparent to any one who has watched the stimulating influence of the new ideas which have been introduced into Asia and Africa through the medium of the English language. This is not the mother tongue of very many of the world's leaders in religion, statesmanship, science and literature, but it has received through translation the best that has been written and spoken in other countries. He who learns this language, therefore, is like one who lives upon a great highway where he comes into daily contact with the world.

Boon of English Language.

"Without disparaging other modern languages, it may be said with truth that whether one travels abroad or studies at home, there is no other language so useful at the present time as that which we employ at this banquet board, and the nation which is instrumental in spreading this language confers an inestimable boon even though the conferring of it be not included in its general purpose. England has rendered this service to the people of India, and the United States is rendering the same service to the people of the Philippines, while both England and the United States have been helpful to Japan and China in this way.

"But the advanced nations cannot content themselves with the conferring of incidental benefits; if they would justify their leadership they must put forth conscious and constant effort for the promotion of the welfare of the nations which lag behind. Incidental benefits may follow even though the real purpose of a nation is a wholly selfish one, for as the sale of Joseph into Egypt resulted in blessings to his family and to the land of the Pharaohs, so captives taken in war have sometimes spread civilization and blacks carried away in slavery have been improved by contact with the whites. But nations cannot afford to do evil in the hope that Providence will transmute the evil into good and bring blessings out of sin. Nations, if they would be great in the better sense of the term, must intend benefit as well as confer it; they must plan advantage, and not leave the results to chance.

"I take it for granted that our duty to the so-called inferior races is not discharged by merely feeding them in times of famine or by contributing to their temporary support when some other calamity overtakes them. A much greater assistance is rendered them when they are led to a more elevated plane of thought and activity by ideals which stimulate them to self-development. The improvement of the people themselves should be the paramount object in all intercourse with the Orient.

Five Great Duties.

"Among the blessings which the Christian nations are at this time able—and in duty bound—to carry to the rest of the world, I may mention five—education, knowledge of the science of Government, arbitration as a substitute for war, appreciation of the dignity of labor, and a high conception of life.

"Education comes first, and in nothing have the United States and England been more clearly helpful than in the advocacy of universal education. If the designs of God are disclosed by His handiwork, then the creation of the human mind is indubitable proof that the Almighty never intended that learning should be monopolized by a few, and he arrays himself against the plans of Jehovah, who would deny intellectual training to any part of the human race. It is a false civilization, not a true one, that countenances the permanent separation of society into two distinct classes, the one encouraged to improve the mind and the other condemned to hopeless ignorance. Equally false is that conception of international politics which would make the prosperity of one nation depend upon the exploitation of another. While no one is farsighted enough to estimate with accuracy the remote, or even the immediate, consequences of human action, yet as we can rely upon the principle that each individual profits rather than loses by the progress and prosperity of his neighbors, so we cannot doubt that it is to the advantage of each nation that every other nation shall make the largest possible use of its own resources and the capabilities of its people.

Japan's Striking Example.

"No one questions that Japan's influence has been a beneficent one since she has emerged from illiteracy and endowed her people with public schools open to all her boys and girls. The transition from a position of obscurity into a world power was scarcely more rapid that her transition from a menace into an ally. China is entering upon a similar experience, and I am confident that her era of reform will make her, not a yellow peril but a powerful co-laborer in the international vineyard. In India, in the Philippines, in Egypt, and even in Turkey statistics show a gradual extension of education, and I trust I will be pardoned if I say that neither the armies nor the navies nor yet the commerce of our nations have given us so just a claim to the gratitude of the people of Asia as have our school teachers, sent, many of them, by private rather than by public funds.

"The English language has become the vehicle for the conveyance of governmental truth even more than for the spread of general information, for beginning with Magna Charta and continuing through the era of the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence down to the present, no language has been so much employed for the propagation of that theory of Government which traces governmental authority to the consent of the governed. Our own Nation presents the most illustrious example known to history of a great population working out its destiny through laws of its own making and under officials of its own choosing, although, I may add, we scarcely go beyond England in recognizing the omnipotence of a Parliament fresh from the people.

Was a Barbaric Relic.

"It is difficult to overestimate the potency of this conception of government upon the progress of a nation, and in turning the thought of the world away from despotism to the possibilities of self-government the pioneers of freedom made Western civilization possible. An idea will sometimes revolutionize an individual, a community, a State, a nation, or even a world, and the idea that man possesses inalienable rights which the State did not give and which the State, though it can deny, cannot take away, has made millions of human beings stand erect and claim their God-given inheritance. While the era of constitutional liberty is ever widening, while the tyranny and insolence of arbitrary power are every year decreasing, the leaders of the world's thought, not only the English-speaking nations but the other Christian nations as well, have yet much to do in teaching reverence for the will of the majority and respect for the public servants upon whom the people bestow authority.

"The Christian nations must lead the movement for the promotion of peace, not only because they are enlisted under the banner of the Prince of Peace, but also because they have attained such a degree of intelligence that they can no longer take pride in a purely physical victory. The belief that moral questions can be settled by the shedding of human blood is a relic of barbarism; to doubt the dynamic power of righteousness is infidelity to truth itself. That nation which is unwilling to trust its cause to the universal conscience or which shrinks from the presentation of its claims before a tribunal where reason holds sway, betrays a lack of faith in the soundness of its position.

Tribute to Roosevelt.

"Our country has reason to congratulate itself upon the success of President Roosevelt in hastening peace between Russia and Japan. Through him our nation won a moral victory more glorious than a victory in war. King Edward has also shown himself a promoter of arbitration, and a large number of members of Parliament are enlisted in the same work. It means much that the two great English-speaking nations are thus arrayed on the side of peace.

"I venture to suggest that the world's peace would be greatly promoted by an agreement among the leading nations that no declaration of war should be made until the submission of the question in controversy to an impartial court for investigation, each nation reserving the right to accept or reject the decision. The preliminary investigation would in almost every instance insure an amicable settlement, and the reserved rights would be a sufficient protection against any possible injustice.

"Let me go a step further and appeal for a clearer recognition of the dignity of labor. The odium which rests upon the work of the hand has exerted a baneful influence the world around. The theory that idleness is more honorable than toil—that it is more respectable to consume what others have produced than to be a producer of wealth—has not only robbed society of an enormous sum, but it has created an almost impassable gulf between the leisure classes and those who support them. Tolstoy is right in asserting that most of the perplexing problems of society grow out of the lack of sympathy between man and man. Because some imagine themselves above work, while others see before them nothing but a life of drudgery, there is constant warring and much of bitterness. When men and women become ashamed of doing nothing and strive to give to society full compensation for all they receive from society there will be harmony between the classes.

True Dignity of Labor.

"While Europe and America have advanced far beyond the Orient in placing a proper estimate upon those who work, even our nations have not yet fully learned the lesson that employment at some useful vocation is essential to the physical health, intellectual development, and moral growth. If America and England are to meet the requirements of their high positions they must be prepared to present in the lives of their citizens examples, increasing in number, of men and women who find delight in contributing to the welfare of their fellows, and this ought not to be difficult, for every department of human activity has a fascination of its own. The agricultural colleges and industrial schools which have sprung up in so many localities are evidence that a higher ideal is spreading among the people.

"And now we come to the most important need of the Orient—a conception of life which recognizes individual responsibility to God, teaches the brotherhood of man, and measures greatness by the service rendered. The first establishes a rational relation between the creature and his Creator, the second lays the foundation for justice between man and his fellows, and the third furnishes an ambition large enough to fill each life with noble effort. No service which we can render to the less favored nations can compare in value to this service, for if we can but bring their people to accept such an ideal they will rival the Occident in their contribution to civilization. If this ideal—which must be accepted as the true one if our religion is true—had been more perfectly illustrated in the lives of Christians and in the conduct of Christian nations there would now be less of the 'White Man's Burden.'

The Mission Is to Lift Up.

"If it is legitimate to seek another's profit and 'to work another's gain,' how can this service best be rendered? This has been the disputed point. Individuals and nations have differed less about the purpose to be accomplished than about the methods to be employed. Persecutions have been carried on avowedly for the benefit of the persecuted; wars have been waged for the alleged improvement of those attacked, and still more frequently philanthrophy has been adulterated with selfish interest. If the superior nations have a mission it is not to wound but to heal—not to cast down, but to lift up, and the means must be example—a far more powerful and enduring means than violence. Example may be likened to the sun whose genial rays constantly coax the buried seed into life and clothe the earth, first with verdure and afterward with ripened grain, while violence is the occasional tempest which can ruin but cannot give life.

"Can we doubt the efficacy of example in the light of history? There has been great increase in education during the last century, and the schoolhouses have not been opened by the bayonet; they owe their existence largely to the moral influence which neighboring nations exert upon each other. And the spread of popular government during the same period, how rapid! Constitution after Constitution has been adopted, and limitation after limitation has been placed upon arbitrary power until Russia, yielding to public opinion, establishes a legislative body and China sends commissions abroad with a view to inviting the people to share the responsibilities of government.

Growth of Altruism.

"While in America and in Europe there is much to be corrected and abundant room for improvement, there has never been so much altruism in the world as there is to-day—never so many who acknowledged the indissoluble tie that binds each to every other member of the race. I have felt more pride in my own countrymen than ever before as I have visited the circuit of schools, hospitals, and churches which American money has built around the world. The example of the Christian nations, though but feebly reflecting the light of the Master, is gradually reforming society.

"Society has passed through a period of aggrandizement, the nations taking what they had the strength to take and holding what they had the power to hold. But we are already entering a second era—an era in which the nations discuss not merely what they can do, but what they should do, considering justice to be more important than physical prowess. In tribunals like that of The Hague the chosen representatives of the nations weigh questions of right and wrong and give a small nation an equal hearing with a great and a decree according to conscience. This marks an immeasurable advance. But is another step yet to be taken? Justice, after all, is cold and passionless, negative virtue. The world needs something warmer, more generous. Harmlessness is better than harmfulness. But positive helpfulness is vastly superior to harmlessness, and we still have before us a larger, higher destiny of service. Even now there are signs of the approach of this third era, not so much in the actions of Governments as in the growing tendency of men and women in many lands to contribute their means, in some cases their lives, to the intellectual, moral awakening of those who sit in darkness. Nowhere are these signs more abundant than in our own beloved land. Before the sun sets on one of these new centres of civilization it arises upon another.

Bryan's Eloquent Peroration.

"On the walls of the temple of Karnak an ancient artist carved the likeness of an Egyptian King, represented as holding a group of captives by the hair, and in the other hand is raised a club with which to strike the captives. What King would be willing to confess himself so cruel to-day? In some of the capitals of Europe are monuments built and ornamented with cannon taken in war. This form of boasting, once popular, is still tolerated, though time must give way to some emblem of victory less suggestive of slaughter.

"As we are gathered to-night in England's capital permit me to conclude with a sentiment suggested by a piece of statuary at Windsor Castle. It represents Queen Victoria beside her consort. One of his arms is about her and the other points upward. The sculptor told in marble an eloquent story of Strength coupled with Tenderness, Love rewarded by Trust, Sorrow brightened by Hope. He told the story so plainly that it was hardly necessary to chisel the words:

> "'Allured to brighter worlds and led the way.'

"It was a beautiful conception, more beautiful than that which gave the world the Greek Slave, the Dying Gladiator, or the Goddess Athene. It embodies the idea which with the expanding feeling of comradeship makes applicable the association of nations as well as the relations of husband and wife. Let us indulge in the hope that our Nation may so measure up to its great opportunities and so bear its share in the White Man's Burden as to earn the right to symbolize its progress by a similar figure. If it has been allured by Providence to a higher ground, may it lead the way in winning the confidence of those who follow it and in exhibiting the spirit of Him who said:

> "'If I am lifted up I will draw all men unto Me.'"

The reading of the speech proved a disappointment to the crowd, which wanted oratory unhampered by manuscript.

Our Meat Scandals.

John L. Griffiths, the American Consul General at Liverpool, answered for the guests and won rounds of applause when he compared the financial and meat packing scandals of the United States to spots on the sun, and paid his respects to those persons who could see the spots, but not the sun.

The American and British flags were draped on the walls of the dining room, and the orchestra played a programme of American melodies.

The guests included Sir Lawrence Almatadema, Sir Luke Fildes, W. W. Ouless, A. C. Gow, John MacWhirter, Ernest Crofts, G. J. Frampton, George Aitchison, Sir E. A. Waterlow, Sir W. B. Richmond, Sir Aston Webb, W. F. Yeames, Marcus Stone, Hubert von Herkomer, Thomas Brock, J. W. Waterhouse, E. J. Gregory, and G. F. Bodley, all members of the Royal Academy; Paul Morton of New York, Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, Consul General Wynne, Isaac Seligman of New York, Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, Col. George Harvey of New York, J. A. G. Leishman, American Ambassador to Turkey; Sir H. S. Maxim, and Admiral Sterling.

Ambassador Reid read a letter from Queen Alexandra expressing the keenest sorrow over the Salisbury railway disaster and tendering her heartfelt sympathy to all concerned, "especially the young bride so suddenly bereaved," meaning Mrs. Frederick H. Cossitt of New York.

There has been no meeting between Mr. Bryan and Mayor George B. McClellan so far. It is not probable that anything like a formal conference for the discussion of politics will occur when they do meet.

Mr. Bryan said to-day that he might meet some of his Western political friends, including members of the Jefferson Club of Chicago, on the Continent, later. He added that his friends had not come to Europe especially to meet him, but they happened to be coming to this side of the Atlantic and therefore he was arranging to see them.

Mr. Bryan held another informal reception at the Hotel Cecil to-day, many visiting and resident Americans calling on him. Col. George B. M. Harvey of New York, was among the callers.

Mayor McClellan did not attend either the reception at the American Embassy to-day or the banquet of the American Society to-night.

Solid and Stable

Real Estate values on Manhattan Island are as firm as the rock upon which the city rests. An investor in this field runs no risk. The returns upon his holdings however may be greatly augmented by the employment of a broker or agent who thoroughly understands the field.

Consultation entails no obligation

Albert B. Ashforth
REAL ESTATE
4 West 33d Street
NEW YORK

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Swanson, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie; H. W. Mendenhall, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Norfolk, Va.; W. G. Swartz, general buyer; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. L. C. King, knit goods and infants' wear; 214 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Rauser, Leavens & Kissinger Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. F. Rauser, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

May Shoe & Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; S. Berry, clothing; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Woodstock.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; S. W. Laubach, dry goods; J. S. Brusch, furnishing goods; 493 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Levis, velvets and vellings; 621 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Rittenberg, O., Portland, Oregon; millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Benton, furniture; 214 Church Street.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, white goods and linens; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Stern, M., & Son, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Stern, millinery; Hotel Wellington.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; Miss B. Bast, millinery; 260 Broadway; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Larman, furs; 104 Worth Street.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufmann, ladies' and infants' wear; 648 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Shapinsky, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. Shapinsky, notions and linens; Hotel Savoy.

Boyd, T. B., Furnishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. B. Boyd, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

May Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; T. Milroy, hats; 4 Washington Place; St. Denis Hotel.

Estes Brothers, Gainesville, Ga.; G. P. Estes, dry goods; H. H. Estes, notions; C. T. Estes, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Kahn-Furchgott Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; F. Meyerhelm, domestics; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; L. V. Clark, linings; S. Samuels, laces; 377 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Rindskopf, J. C., & Son, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Bindskopf, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Filenes, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Dalton, house garments; Hotel Breslin.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss A. Gill, millinery; 3 Walker Street; Hotel Bronztel.

Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Schneider, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Harzadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; O. Milentz, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Helman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Helman, millinery; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Sycle, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; S. Sycle, cloaks, dress goods, and silks; Hotel York.

Bickley & McClure, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. L. Bickley, dry goods; J. S. McClure, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Sobel, J., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:38|Sun sets..7:33|Moon sets...4:00

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:44	7:02	12:35	12:43
Governors Island	7:03	7:21	1:10	1:18
Hell Gate	8:56	9:14	2:42	2:50

Arrived—Wednesday, July 4.

SS Kaiser W. der Grosse, Bremen, June 26.
SS Koenig Albert, Naples, June 23.
SS Astoria, Glasgow, June 23.
SS Trinidad, Barbados, June 25.
SS Spartan Prince, Manchester, June 19.
SS Langton Grange, Shields, June 19.
SS Montana, Antwerp, June 20.
SS Montevideo, Havana, June 30.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, July 3.
SS Waccamaw, Portland, July 2.
SS Winyah, Philadelphia, July 3.
SS Bluefields, Baltimore, July 2.
SS Sarnia, Kingston, June 28.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, July 1.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, July 1.
SS Banes, Port Antonio, June 28.
SS El Valle, Galveston, June 28.
SS Clan Maclachlan, Calcutta, May 9.
SS Lucia, Girgenti, June 7.
SS Livingstone, Baracoa, June 29.
SS Verona, Port Antonio, June 28.
SS Majestic, Liverpool, June 27.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Amerika, Hamburg	12:30 A.M.	4:00 A.M.
Hellig Olav, Denmark	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Altai, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Grangense, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
F. der Grosse, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Prinz Eitel, Kingston	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Hendrik, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	——	——
Sabine, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*Philadelphia, South'p'n	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Lucania, Liverpool	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	6:30 A.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	——	7:00 A.M.
Konig Albert, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Astoria, Glasgow	——	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manao, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarnia, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Finance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Monte, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Indrawadi	Gibraltar	June 18
Monterey	Vera Cruz	June 28
St. Laurent	Havre	June 23
Kinnamarc	Gibraltar	June 16
El Rio	Galveston	June 29
Brooklyn	Ponta Delgada	June 29
Silvia	Halifax	July 3

DUE TO-MORROW.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	June 25
Exeter City	Bristol	June 23
Nicolai II.	Copenhagen	June 21
Bermilla	St. Lucia	June 27

DUE SATURDAY.

La Touraine	Havre	June 30
St. Paul	Southampton	June 30
Celtic	Liverpool	June 29
Umbria	Liverpool	June 30

Reported by Wireless.

SS La Provence, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 150 miles south of Brow Head at 5:10 A. M. yesterday. Due at about 1 A. M. to-day.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE 18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES NEW YORK

The New Telephone Rate

And How It Affects Our Customers

THIS store can now be called on the telephone from any address in Manhattan or Southern Bronx for *five cents* instead of ten cents as heretofore. Our "shopping by 'phone" system is now cheaper than paying carfare.

If you use our telephones when in this store for out-going calls in Manhattan or Southern Bronx, our charge will be *5c.* instead of ten cents, as heretofore. This in spite of the fact that most hotels and some stores claim that they cannot afford to reduce the charge on account of the expense of maintaining their private switchboards. We have here the largest and most expensive private switchboard ever erected, at that.

The "telephone business" of this store has increased so fast that we have recently been obliged to organize a special staff to take care of it. Your order may still go direct to the counter, if you prefer, and if you have personal acquaintance with the saleswoman and know that she knows your tastes and preferences, it had better be given that way. Otherwise, you will be connected with a man or woman specially trained to receive, understand and fill such orders with common-sense and energy.

Speak English, German, French, Italian or Spanish—they're all alike to our telephone staff.

Some of To-day's Attractive Values

Cut-Glass Jugs
These richly cut-glass water tankards will be a beautiful adornment for any table; a new design; very brilliant; our regular $5 jug, at..... $3.95

Women's Neckwear
To-day we offer 190 charming neck ruffs at half price; a maker's sample line; black, white, brown and many other desirable shades; plain and with chenille dots; reg. $3 and $4; to-day.. $1.95

Silk Mulls
This exceedingly dainty and pretty material in a host of charming shades and hues; also in black and white; 28 inches wide; regularly 12½c; a yard..... 8c

Black Taffeta
An excellent quality of taffeta silk, very heavy and durable; 19 inches wide; the appropriate thing for the popular taffeta silk Fall suit; our 60c grade..... 38c

Hose Supporters
Satin pad front, with four heavy one-inch lisle straps attached; nickel clasps and buckles; beautifully finished in black and colors; regularly 25c..... 19c

Laces
A large quantity of the very desirable cotton torchon laces and insertions in a bounty of pretty, neat designs; our regular 5c quality at..... 3c

Stout
Alley's Invalid Stout; this delightfully refreshing tonic and appetizer; in the convenient half pint (split) bottles; far below the regular price at, per doz..... 79c

Needle Work
From 35c to 75c regularly; take your choice of these charming pieces, including finished laundry bags, stamped cushion tops, tinted and stamped center-pieces and finished shoe bags; any at 25c

Velvet Rugs
Handsome velvet rugs in oriental designs and choice colorings. A good variety from which to choose. Size 6x9. Regular $13.50 value; special at..... $11.25

Men's Caps
In fancy cheviots and blue serges; golf caps in crash, white linen and duck; yachting caps in blue cloth, leather or cloth peaks; also crashes and linen..... 35c

Women's Tan Oxfords
The popular Summer shoe. This is the best offer of the season; regular value $2.50; special 98c
Several styles in high or low heels. Women's best calfskin Oxfords.

Women's Best Tan Oxfords
This lot consists of the very best in the house, including our own famous Foot Mould brands; all sizes; special at..... $1.90

Silver Braid Belts
Made from imported silver braid; 1½ inches wide; all sizes; choice of square nickel or gilt harness buckle; regular value 39c; special at..... 19c

Shetland Floss
An exceptional opportunity to get the well-known "Golden Fleece" brand Shetland Floss at a special price; black or white; a lb..... 75c

Silk Tie Laces
High-grade flat silk tie laces, in black or white; 30 inches long; at nearly half regular price; per pair..... 7c

Handkerchiefs
A large line of Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs, of exceptionally good material; well made; scalloped and hem-embroidered. You'll need a great many of these to take with you this Summer; special to-day. 10c

Bath Sprays
Our regular 98c kind; excellently made; of a good quality of rubber; especially desirable in this hot weather; at..... 79c

Syringes
Fountain syringes; made of a fine quality of white rubber; fitted with high grade hard rubber attachments; two quarts; to-day..... 39c

Children's Caps
Lawn Caps, for infants and children; made of allover embroidery; pretty patterns, very full lace ruche; ample tie strings; sizes 12 to 16; regularly 29c, at..... 19c

Suit Cases
These very handsome cases made of genuine cowhide leather; Irish linen lined; inside shirt folder and straps; leather protected corners; leather stitched handle; brown or russet; 24-inch..... $4.60
(Third Floor.)

Smoker's Kit
1 French Briar Pipe, 25c value.....
1 box Lucky Strike Tobacco, 10c value.....
1 Rubber Self-Closing Tobacco Pouch, 25c val.
1 box 25 good-quality Domestic Cigars, 75c val.
ALL FOR $1

Safe Foods for Hot Weather

DURING the hot weather, the question of the character of your table supplies is more important than ever. The street-level grocery store, with its ever open door admitting the street-dust, is more than ever a source of danger.

And in the hot weather the value of our superb refrigerating equipment, our clean, airy fourth floor location and our scrupulous care for cleanliness and purity mean even more for the health of yourself and your family than at other times. And add to all this, the factor of lowest prices and you have some of the reasons why we are supplying more family and hotel tables than any other house in New York.

To-day's specials:

New Potatoes
Finest Norfolk Early Rose. Sound, clean stock, the kind we are noted for. Bbl. $2.95; ½ Bushel, $1.05; Peck..... 30c

Powdered Sugar
H. & E. Standard Refined; lb..... 4¾c
Limit 25 lbs. to each purchaser.

Carolina Rice
Fine quality, whole head. The regular 8c grade. 10 lbs. 54c; 5 lbs..... 28c

Messina Lemons
Large, bright, juicy Fruit. Doz. 30c, 20c & 16c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Siegel Cooper's favorite blend; 25 lbs., $4.75; 10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1; lb..... 22c

MARACAIBO COFFEE—Finest Cucuta, fresh roasted; 25 lbs., $4; 10 lbs., $1; lb..... 18c

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—The original popular blend sold only in the Siegel Cooper Grocery; 25 lbs., $6; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs. $1; lb..... 28c

BAKING POWDER—Fountain quality Cream of Tartar; 5-lb. can, $1.35; lb., 29c; 1-2 lb. can..... 15c

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR—Our Fountain quality entire wheat Flour, fine or coarse; bbl., $6.50; ½-bbl., $3.50; ¼-bbl. sack, 85c; 10 lbs., 43c; 5 lbs..... 23c

GUADARALI COFFEE—Mandheling Java and Arabian Mocha, blended the way you like it; 25 lbs., $8; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1; 1 lb..... 34c

VANILLA EXTRACT—Fountain quality, triple strength; pint bottle, $1.65; ½-pint bottle, 85c; ¼-pint bottle, 45c; 2-oz. bottle..... 23c

GARDEN-GROWN TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast and all $1 varieties; 10 lbs., $6.90; 5 lbs., $3.50; lb..... 76c

SAMPLE TEAS and all green and black varieties usually sold at 35c.; 5 lbs., $1; lb..... 22c

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA—Mixed, Young Hyson and all 60c varieties; 5 lbs., $2.10; lb..... 44c

MIXED TEAS — English Breakfast and all 45c varieties; 10 lbs., $3.20; 5 lbs., $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

TEAS FOR ICING—Fragrant Ceylon, Formosa Oolong and all 75c. varieties; 5 lbs., $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.65; lb..... 60c

PURE SPICES—Fountain quality, fresh ground Black Pepper, English Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper and Ginger; lb. can, 38c; ½-lb. can, 22c; ¼-lb. can..... 12c

ASPARAGUS TIPS—Fountain quality, for serving on toast or with lamb chops; doz., $3.50; can..... 30c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Fountain quality; all varieties, including strawberry; doz. $2.25; 6 glass jars, $1.13; 1-lb. glass jar..... 20c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Fountain quality, hand packed, ripe fruit; doz., $1.70; can..... 15c

LIMA BEANS—Fountain quality; tiny, green limas; doz., $1.85; can..... 16c

DESSERT FRUITS—Fountain quality; Lemon Cling Peaches or Bartlett Pears; doz., $2.90; can..... 25c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Fountain quality; small, sweet peas; dozen, $1.70; can..... 15c

GLOSS STARCH—Fountain quality; 3-lb. carton, 23c; 6-lb. box..... 45c

NEW SALMON—Fountain quality; best Columbia River Salmon, 1906 new Spring pack; doz., $2.65; lb. flat can..... 23c

ORANGE SUGAR—Finest made in California; pound to make 25 glasses..... 19c

CORN STARCH—Fountain quality, for puddings, etc.; doz., 70c.; lb. package..... 6c

CRISP PICKLES—Fountain quality Mixed Pickles, Gherkins, White Onions, or Chow Chow; doz., $2; bottle..... 18c

CAROLINA RICE—Best quality, whole head; 10 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., 38c; 3 lbs..... 25c

SCOURING SOAP—Siegel Cooper's best Cleaner. Lavender Label. Doz., 53c; 5 bars..... 24c

OATMEAL—American Cereal Co.'s Rolled Avena, 10 lbs., 35c.; 5 lbs..... 18c

WIESBADEN PRESERVES—Laet's finest imported Red Strawberries and Red Cherries. Doz., $7.50; tall cylinder bottle..... 65c

PURE COCOA—Fountain quality, has a rich chocolate flavor. 6 cans $1; 1-2-lb. can..... 18c

BORAX SOAP—Hazel Best Family for laundry and household use. Box, 60 bars, $2.85; 10 1-lb. bars..... 49c

GRAPE JUICE—Fountain quality, pure, unfermented; doz. $4.50; qt. bottle..... 40c

FANCY NEW EASTERN SHORE ONIONS—Large 1-2 bbl. hamper, $1.25; 6-qt. basket..... 20c

Popular Summer Foods American Cereal Co.'s Cereta, Apetizo-Grains, Zest or Quaker

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. BRYAN'S RESERVE.

Mr. BRYAN's announcement as to his position with reference to a nomination two years hence is perfectly sensible and is tinged with a mild humor formerly absent from his utterances, a pretty good sign that the years have brought him ripened judgment. He does not take himself or his relation to politics so seriously as once he did, but his attitude is one of modesty and manly reserve. We cannot, indeed, imagine Mr. BRYAN really "sitting on a stool and looking pretty" for a couple of years, or a couple of months, so long as he had a paper to run and a tongue still capable of articulate utterance. Assuming that a nomination were assured to him, and that it was possible for him so long in advance to regard it as a fact with reference to which he must guide his conduct, we are quite confident that he would still "say what he thinks ought to be said, write what he thinks ought to be written, and do what he thinks ought to be done." In the days when he was stirring the country up with views and policies many of his former political associates felt forced to oppose and denounce with all their might, no one accused him of placing himself in the hands of his managers or of following any one's dictation as to his avowals.

Obviously he sees that those days are past, and that if he is to be an important element in the fortunes of his party and his country, he is to take account of the changes already made, and of those in the process of making. He has a perfect right to assume that his course may have real importance and to take his own time in shaping and announcing it. He knows well enough that his party is in a demoralized condition in some regards and that it will require a lot of wisdom, developed by study, reflection, and discussion, to give it anything like a show in the next Presidential campaign. To accomplish this there must necessarily be entire freedom from commitment as to candidates, freedom as advantageous to the possible candidates as to the party. Something may be expected from the developments of the Congressional campaign now approaching, and it would be absurd for Mr. BRYAN to trammel himself or his party by allowing a few overzealous State Conventions to fasten on him the bonds that necessarily bind an avowed candidate. Even from the point of view of personal ambition, he may well recall Mr. MARCY's reply to Mr. DOUGLAS, who had asked an opinion in 1859 as to his chances for a Democratic nomination: "If you ride for it rationally, you may get there next year; if you ride so like the devil as you have been riding, you'll never get there."

It is not easy to see what will be the issues controlling public sentiment in the next Presidential canvass. One that may have a good deal of influence is the issue of copyright, not legal, but political. As to a number of Mr. ROOSEVELT's most popular notions, there is no question that Mr. BRYAN may fairly claim priority both as to conception and publication. In the tribunal of public opinion and public feeling, it may well be possible that that right will be recognized and that Mr. BRYAN may be able to collect all the profits accruing to the infringer. And it is quite within the range of probability that the advertisement these notions have received from Mr. ROOSEVELT will make them still more profitable to their original author, when he again presents them as his own. One advantage at any rate in such a contest Mr. BRYAN will possess and is entitled to make all he can from it. He will not, as any Republican candidate necessarily will be, be forced to repudiate all his anti-monopoly ideas when he is asked to apply them to the enormous monopolistic combinations built up under the protective tariff. That is a restraint under which Mr. ROOSEVELT has suffered in silence for nearly five years, his early resistance having promptly been overcome. Altogether it must be admitted that Mr. BRYAN's attitude toward the Presidential nomination is entirely sensible and self-respecting. That it makes the conduct of some of his hasty friends seem a little ridiculous is their misfortune, not his fault.

THE TRUTH AS TO BIALYSTOK.

There is the most striking agreement between the announced results of the two inquiries into the outrage at Bialystok, Russia, the one undertaken by the officials of the Ministry and the other by a committee of the Duma. The number of killed is stated at from eighty-two to eighty-eight, and of the wounded at from seventy eight to eighty-eight. Both investigations discovered that at least seven-eighths of the victims were Jews. While the official report states that the inferior police officers were guilty of inciting to violence and participating in it, the Duma committee found that soldiers also were guilty of these offenses. The administration report is made by Baron FRISCH, President of the Council of the Empire, to the Minister of the Interior.

There is one fact of extreme significance in this situation. One is that under the old régime, before the Duma had been authorized and the people had an organ for the execution of at least some of its wishes, the truth never would have been definitely known as to the horrible plot against the Jews of Bialystok. The murders could not, of course, have been wholly concealed, but their number, the race hatred that inspired them, and especially the complicity of the police and the military could not have been known authoritatively. The charge of official complicity would instantly have been denounced by the Government organs as a malicious invention of the revolutionists, and like outrages would have been prepared and carried out in other places with impunity. As it is now, it will simply be impossible for the Government to ignore the guilt of its own agents, since it is not only known to the public through the investigations of the Duma, but is admitted by a Minister who also has investigated. Here is one of the essential advantages of the modern methods of representative government. They turn on the light in dark places and carry a sense of responsibility to even the most arbitrary.

"THE BEST STATE OF AFFAIRS."

One of the most remarkable tributes to the beneficence of American institutions that we have seen is that bestowed by Vicar General LAVELLE of this Catholic archdiocese at the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Italian Church of the Franciscan Fathers last Sunday. It was especially noteworthy because it was a tribute to the particular American institution of the complete separation of Church and State.

The congregation of the church is Italian, and in his address the Vicar General took occasion to say:

> In Italy the Government does a good deal for the Church. But here this is not so. Every Catholic church, every school, represents what the people themselves have done—represents their loyalty to their religion. And you will know some day, if you do not know it already, that this is the best state of affairs.

Certainly the statistics of the wonderful growth of the Catholic Church in this country go to show that the separation is "the best state of affairs" for the Church. Certainly the peace in which all religious denominations live together goes to show that it is the best state of affairs for the State. It is a corollary of the Vicar General's proposition that all State-paid or State-aided education shall be exclusively secular. When that corollary is explicitly drawn by the authorities of the Catholic Church, the only serious or threatening cause of dissension between that Church and the American State will have been removed.

PER CAPITA.

Representative TAWNEY, upon behalf of the House Committee on Appropriations, has made a statement regarding the appropriations for the session just closed in which he claims that the "per capita cost of government in the United States, including Federal and State, is less than that in any European country." We should not have expected Mr. TAWNEY to invite the retort to which this exposes him and his party. We should not have thought he would have mingled such distinct things as Federal and State Government, which have no necessary or proper relation. And we should not have thought he would have proposed a standard which accepted in one respect should be accepted for others, to the disparagement of the results of government on this side the ocean. Speaking of National Government alone these are some of the figures as calculated by the Treasury, and by which Mr. TAWNEY's committee's work must be judged as well as by those which he supplies:

	Imports.	Exports.	Debt.	Revenue.
France	$22	$22	$150	$17
Germany	25	21	11	8
United Kingdom	63	34	92	17
United States	13	17	11	8

Is Mr. TAWNEY proud of this comparison of per capita exports and imports? The debt comparison is interesting enough, although it is exceptionally misleading regarding Germany, but exemption from debt charges might be expected to find better reflection in relief from taxation. Our tariff is at the maximum, and yet revenue is only half that per capita for either protectionist France or free trade England.

The fact of course is that per capita comparisons are worth little. The relation of cause and effect between population and taxation is remote, and especially inconsequential regarding the United States. Immigration with us varies by hundreds of thousands, and is now running over a million a year. What logical reason is there for this arbitrary variation of the divisor which alters the quotients which Mr. TAWNEY propounds as significant in one respect, and which is disadvantageous if accepted generally? Bulgaria is the country of Europe whose per capita debt is nearest that of the United States. Will Bulgaria's wealth or credit or prosperity be compared with that of either France or the United States?

It is too plain for argument that a nation may possess wealth independent of its numbers, just as a man's wealth has no relation to his stature or weight. The things to be considered are the economic administration, the solutions given to questions of finance and credit, the freedom of commerce, the conditions of exchange, and especially National and individual economy, and favorable relation between income and expenditure. We have enormous resources, but it cannot be said that the solutions which we give to our public questions are scientific or satisfactory. We do not like Mr. TAWNEY's method, but we think its application is worse for him than for his critics.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POSTAGE.

The two great nations of the English-speaking world are so much closer to each other, and in so many ways, than any two other nations in the world, that the suggestion that they should have a "domestic rate" of postage between themselves is very alluring on sentimental grounds. Of course, no other member of the International Postal Union is entitled to a hearing on this proposition. Any other member is, however, entitled to make overtures to be put in this respect upon the footing of the most, or least, favored nation. But there is no chance of any other nation's doing so.

It is not, all the same, a question of sentiment. It is a matter of business. Mr. BUXTON, the English Postmaster General, talking to the deputation of members of Parliament who talked to him in favor of a "penny" or two-cent rate of postage between the United States and the United Kingdom, declared that such a rate would cost the British Post Office half a million dollars a year. Of course that is not exact. Mr. BUXTON's figures naturally assumed the present volume of postal business between the two countries, and also assumed that this volume was fixed. That is an unduly conservative estimate. It is quite certain that the reduction of the rate will increase the volume of the business. It is not in the least certain by how much it will increase that volume. There are no statistics applicable to that question. Some chances must be taken. But if Mr. BUXTON's estimate, based on the present volume of business, be correct, it is quite certain that the deficit will not be so great as he apprehends. The cheapening of the facilities will to some extent stimulate postal business, though to what extent nobody can foretell.

But since it is certain that new facilities of communication will increase communication, and since the loss by making the rate between England and America a domestic and not a foreign rate will not be very serious on either side, it would not be surprising if the British Parliament should feel justified in treating the question as an affair of sentiment and not as a matter of business. If Parliament took that view we might pretty confidently expect Congress to take it also.

TRAINS AND ROADBEDS.

Yesterday's newspapers reported the accident to the Saratoga Limited. It is about the finest and fastest train upon an excellent railway, and it was switched off the track while at a speed approaching that of the train which killed the Americans at Salisbury the other day. Yet not a passenger was injured. Nor is this an isolated experience. Only a little while ago the Twentieth Century Limited jumped the track near Buffalo, and the passengers merely changed trains and continued their journey. There is an impressive contrast between the completeness of the destruction at Salisbury and the apparent indestructibility of American equipment of the highest class. It might seem as though the English cars, built upon the compartment system, should be the stronger. As a matter of fact they not only went all to pieces, but they so imprisoned their passengers that it took hours to release them.

Nor is the comparison favorable to the United States merely regarding equipment. There is a clear intimation that English roadbeds are not adequate to modern demands. Lately the British roads have been adopting American ideas regarding increasing weights in all directions. Heavier carloads, more cars in a train, and larger locomotives have been adopted without imitating American practice in increasing all other weights and dimensions correspondingly. The English standard was already so high that it was less necessary than here, but the Salisbury incident contains a suggestion that something more must be done if speeds are to be maintained with increased weights in motion. The Salisbury train seems to have left the line partly because it was so light, according to American standards, and partly because the English roadbed was not equal to demands exceeding former British practice. This raises a very interesting question of finance. British railways are capitalized already at fourfold the American capitalization. British railway capital is almost a pound for each dollar, and the American capitalization is not thought small. If then American methods of working are necessary, and if English railways, however excellently and solidly constructed upon former British practice, need reconstruction along American lines, the ultimate of British capitalization would be something easier to calculate than to pay dividends upon.

GROSSVATER WILHELM.

The announcement that the Kaiser is a grandpapa is calculated to thrill all loyal Germany.

> A race of nobles may die out,
> A royal line may leave no heir,

wrote LOWELL. But the two royal lines with which we have most concern, the GUELPHS and the HOHENZOLLERNS, have shown no symptoms of race suicide, but on the contrary have provided a supply of heirs so superabundant that the British House of Commons, when it came to making provision for the fledgelings, has been overheard to grumble much; so much that when an heiress came to marry "His Most Catholic Majesty of Spain," nobody ventured to propose a Parliamentary provision.

The main interest of the announcement concerns the royal and imperial grandfather, otherwise and by so many titles the most interesting man in Europe. "You are young, Grandfather WILLIAM," the German said. In truth, it does seem absurd that the Kaiser, to whom has been given, as one of his many gifts,

> The knowledge sure that he endure
> A child until he die,

should be entitled to assume patriarchal airs. He himself has shown a rather regrettable tendency to skip his father in remounting the ancestral ladder, and to jump at once to the rung on which his grandfatherly preceptor "WILLIAM the Great" is perched. Now that he has a grandson of his own, on presumption the fourth German Emperor, one is inclined to pity that helpless German baby, unaware of the evil to come, when his ever youthful grandfather, exercising the "art of being grandfather," shall deliver portentous allocutions to him on the art of being German Emperor.

Of course, all Americans will think of the American rival and analogue of the Kaiser, so temperamentally like him that the wisdom of Nature is shown in putting the Atlantic between them, so manifest is it that one hemisphere could not hold them both. That the Kaiser should be the first to attain patriarchal dignity must really be a blow to the President, his senior by three months.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Attacking a Big Problem.

At last we are to have some definite information, from a disinterested as well as a competent authority, as to the effects of prolonged cold storage on meat. It is, of course, the industriously exploited theory of the dealers, wholesale and retail, that if good meat of any kind is placed in one of their big refrigerators it can remain there practically any length of time without undergoing any change. The consuming public has long known better—known that a cold-storage chicken or fish was something much different as regards taste from one not subjected to this sort of preservation, and it has had a strong suspicion that it was also different as regards its nutritive value and healthfulness. Paid experts, however, have done what they could to quiet these fears, and there has been a general acquiescence in the claim that even if there were some slight inconveniences and disadvantages in cold storage, it was a necessity in the conditions of modern life in great cities and that it had certain economic advantages in the way of equalizing supply among the different seasons. As regards the latter point, by the way, a few consumers have acquired the impression that the equalizing is up, rather than down, and that it prevents low prices when a food is abundant rather than high prices when it is scarce. Be that as it may, Dr. WILEY of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture is going to put 150 chickens in cold storage, half of them "drawn" and the others not, and to make careful scientific note of what happens to them as the months go by. The results of the experiment are sure to be interesting and important, alike for the dealers and the consumers. Judging from a similar experiment with fruits that has recently been made, the conclusion will probably be that the cold storage of meat is an excellent device—if the meat is properly prepared for it, and especially if the process is not continued too long. For slow changes certainly do take place in meat, even at very low temperatures. The indications are that for some time the changes are improvements; that then there is a longer or shorter period when the meat is in the best possible condition, and that then it begins to deteriorate, reaching at last a state not essentially different from the one that ensues when no protection is given. After Dr. WILEY gets through with his 150 chickens, it is to be hoped that he will undertake like tests of canned foods.

Use and Waste of Water.

Inspectors are to be sent all over Brooklyn to teach the good people over there that they must be careful in the use of water and incidentally to find out how many of them are letting the precious fluid go to waste through leaky fixtures or are using it illegally. This is well, of course, and no doubt there is enormous waste of water, not only in Brooklyn, but all over the city, and the city itself is probably the most reckless of the wasters, because its own fixtures—the big and little mains—are the leakiest of all. There is, however, only one way to teach people care in the use of water, and that is to put a meter in every house. To do it now in New York would involve what looks like an enormous expense, but it is an expense which every private water company, so far as we know, meets with cheerfulness, and presumably finds profitable, so why should the city hesitate? The reason is not far to seek, perhaps, but it is not a good reason for any except the contractors who build reservoirs and aqueducts, and the corporations with options on watersheds. They, naturally, are appalled at the prospect of spending millions for meters. The talk that people should be allowed to use all the water they want to use sounds well, but it is mostly nonsense. Waste is not use.

NO MORE FRENCH FOR HER.

Woes of an American Woman with French Maids in London.

From The London Telegraph.

The woes of an American lady who engaged two French maids at Boulogne and brought them to England with her were unfolded at Marylebone County Court when Jeanne Delobat, who is now employed at 24 Addison Road, sued Mrs. Louise King of 26 The Avenue, Brondesbury, for a month's wages in lieu of notice.

Plaintiff was represented by counsel, but the defendant was her own advocate.

Plaintiff said she was dusting the dining room recently when her mistress (the defendant) rushed into the room, accused her of leaving a corner undusted, and ordered her to remedy the fault "right now" or leave. The plaintiff and her friend, the second French maid, thereupon shut themselves in their bedroom and refused to come out until their wages had been paid. After three days of this voluntary incarceration the plaintiff left and deposited her box at the French Consulate.

The defendant flatly denied that the dusting incident referred to had ever taken place, and although she remembered Jeanne being very cross that day, she certainly did not tell the girl to go. Mrs. King said she always went out when the girls were bad-tempered; life was too short to be put out by such trifles. The girls barricaded themselves in their bedroom and remained there for three days. Finally they were persuaded to come out by a charwoman, who could not speak a word of French. Then they left.

Plaintiff's Counsel—How did you give your orders—in French? Defendant—I did that.

"In French which is as good as plaintiff's English, perhaps?" "A trifle better, I reckon." [Laughter.]

Judge Selfe—Why were you not satisfied with English servants when you came to this country? "I guess I shall in future, Sir." [Renewed laughter.]

His Honor found for the defendant. He said he considered the plaintiff had discharged herself.

Telephone Reductions in Practice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a wonderfully charitable corporation the New York Telephone Company is. After all the talk about reducing rates the public expected at least 25 per cent. reduction after July 1. Today the new schedule came to hand, and the new rate for my office 'phone service is reduced from $258 per annum to $240—$18 reduction only, after so much talk, and all the solicitude in behalf of the dear public that was in so much danger of having a rival to themselves. M. I. W.

New York, July 3, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would be pleased to have you consider the action of the telephone company in reducing the rates to the general public to 5 cents per call, but charging its subscribers at the rate of 7 cents per call and over. A number of storekeepers in this section are insisting on a charge of 10 cents, because, not having a public pay station, they are charged more than the general public; the result is that their customers feel that the storekeeper is overcharging. When we ask the telephone company to grant us a pay station they give an evasive answer. This, you can see, is a gross injustice.

CHARLES H. SCHNELLE.

New York, July 3, 1906.

Removal of Watering Troughs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The watering trough on Sixth Avenue and Twelfth Street that until a month or so ago proved a blessing to many thirsty horses that gratefully gathered about it has been taken away, and nothing, not even a tub, has replaced it.

May I also ask why it is that just now in this heated season the water basin for cats and dogs has been unchained from the lamp post and removed from the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street? This I saw being done yesterday morning. M. A. M.

New York, July 2, 1906.

Taming a Madman.

A story is going the rounds of the Belgian press in which it appears that the Mayor of one of the communes of Autgers had ordered a gamekeeper and a butcher to take a madman named Legrand to the St. Gemines Lunatic Asylum. On the way the gamekeeper noticed that their charge was in one of his lucid intervals, and concluded that he would never consent to be handed over to the authorities. It was decided, therefore, to make him drunk, and all three adjourned to the nearest inn. Legrand took his liquor kindly; so did the others; and when the trio arrived at the asylum the Governor could not make head or tail of their story. He therefore wired to the Mayor, asking him which was the man who was to be detained. The Mayor replied: "Legrand," but the telegraphist spelled it in two words, "Le grand," (the tall one.) The Governor, on examining the three men, saw that one was much taller than the others, so he promptly helped him into a strait waistcoat and sent the other two away. It was three days later before the error was discovered.

King's Duty and King's English.

From The London Chronicle.

Exhibited in the window of a watchmaker's shop in Manchester is a faded letter of Nelson's. It tells an old, old story, reminding us of the time when, to defend the shores of their native land, Englishmen had to beg and implore for the bare material means to do it. It was so in the days of the Armada, and in Nelson's day. It has been so in our own. The letter reads: "My Dear Sir: If you will order the Agamemnon to be supplied with 200 fathoms of three-inch rope and 100 fathoms of two-inch rope, purchases will be rove to drag the guns. We have not a fathom of rope in the ship. If you could spare us two three-fold blocks and two two-fold blocks I am be much obliged. Yours most faithfully, Horatio Nelson." Evidently in his care of the King's ship our national hero was at the time somewhat careless of the King's English.

Oldest Christian Prelate.

On June 18 the oldest prelate in Christendom, Dr. Daniel Murphy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, entered on his ninety-second year. Born in Cork on the day on which the battle of Waterloo was fought, Dr. Murphy was ordained in 1838, volunteered for the Indian mission, and toward the close of 1845 was nominated by Pope Gregory XVI. as Bishop of a new diocese in Hyderabad. He labored in India for a couple of decades, and was then translated to Tasmania by Pius IX. His health was supposed to have been undermined by twenty years' hard work in India at the time of his transference to Tasmania, so that the Tasmanians are particularly proud of him as a splendid testimonial to the recuperative qualities of their delightful climate.

Gods of the Household.

Lady Violet Greville in The London Graphic.

Comfort is man's god, just as fashion is that of women.

RURAL SCENTS.

The sweet wild roses perfume shed
By country road and mossy dell.
When, presto! Whir-r! a cloud of dust;
Cheap gasoline is all you smell!

The humming bird, above the porch
Seeks honeysuckle, dewy wet;
Then straightway flutters in a fit
At whiff from Eb's poor cigarette.

O'er fragrant new-mown hay the scent
Of burning flesh and powder note;
Yes; John his cannon cracker tried!
He'll spend the Fifth in realms remote!

ELLA A. FANNING.

"DE MORTUIS NIL."

As Applied to the Case of the Late Stanford White.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We know no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality. In general, elopements, divorces, and family quarrels pass with little notice. We read the scandal, talk about it for a day, and forget it. But once in six or seven years our virtue becomes outrageous. We cannot suffer the laws of religion and decency to be violated. We must make a stand against vice. We must teach libertines that the English people appreciate the importance of domestic ties. Accordingly some unfortunate man, in no respect more depraved than hundreds whose offenses have been treated with lenity, is singled out as an expiatory sacrifice. If he has children, they are to be taken from him; if he has a profession, he is to be driven from it. He is cut by the high, orders and hissed by the lower. He is, in truth, a sort of whipping boy, by whose vicarious agonies all the others of the same class are, it is supposed, sufficiently chastised. We reflect very complacently on our own severity, and compare with great pride the high standard of morals established in England with Parisian laxity. At length our anger is satiated. Our victim is ruined and heartbroken. And our virtue goes quietly to sleep for seven years more.—Lord Macaulay on Lord Byron.

These remarks, from Lord Macaulay's essay on Lord Byron, come back to us with fresh point and pungency in view of what we have recently been witnessing. The spectacle is more than "ridiculous." It is horrifying and degrading, adapted to make a man ashamed of his species. It is not the "British public" alone, it is the Anglo-Saxon public, the "English-speaking" public, which is subject to these "periodical fits of morality." We have just lost a great artist, a public benefactor. However one may be induced, as you yourself have been induced, to define and delimitate the talent which produced Stanford White's works, it remains indisputable that it was a beautiful and valuable talent, and its products a public possession. No person of open sense can traverse Madison Square in the shadow of that adaptation of the Giralda of Seville, or walk up or down Madison Avenue along the new front of St. Bartholomew's without feeling the pressure of a debt of personal gratitude to the man who did these things. And yet these things, which were the stuff and purport of the man's life, are suddenly submerged and forgotten in the emergence of some dirty little private scandal in which he personally may have been concerned. The scandal is most strange. Because, though we have heard of a man breaking a butterfly on a wheel, this is the first time on record of a butterfly posthumously breaking a man on a wheel.

This valuable citizen, this inspiring artist, this public benefactor is not cold before Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart begin to excavate morals from his remains. Mr. John D. Rockefeller's "home pastor," or domestic chaplain, rushes to pull a moral out of the corpse, compounding for sins that John D. may be inclined to by damning those John D. may have no mind to. "The murder of Stanford White by Harry Thaw," observes the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, of Cleveland, Ohio, "reveals an absolutely rotten situation socially in New York." Of course it does nothing of the kind. It only reveals, to adopt the phraseology of the major domo of "the religious home of John D. Rockefeller," an absolutely rotten situation intellectually in the place where the gray matter of the Rev. Charles A. Eaton ought to be. There is absolutely nothing symptomatic about the private irregularities of Stanford White. They are idiomatic and sporadic. But the view of the discerning Eaton is not, like the famous sarsaparilla, "peculiar to himself." One observes with interest that it is shared by the yellowest of the yellow newspapers. Those newspapers, it is so interesting to remark, rally ferociously to the protection of the home, make a stand for virginal purity, and intimate that Stanford White was the inventor of adultery, adding, in their nice and gentlemanly intimations, that he was guilty of all manner of abominations and monstrosities, of which there is not the faintest scintilla of evidence. So, before the body of this artist and public benefactor is fairly cold, dogs joyously defile his still unfilled-in grave.

"My dear Sir," said Johnson to Boswell, "endeavor to clear your mind of cant." Poor Stanford White labored through his life under a heavy hereditary handicap of sensuality. There is no reason why anybody should attempt to disguise that fact now that he is dead, seeing that he never made the slightest pretense of disguising it when he was alive. He had not that hypocrisy which is the homage vice pays to virtue. For good or for evil, he had it not, and the crudity of his avowal of the theory of his practice disaffected and nauseated many men whom his practice, if decently, not hypocritically concealed would not perhaps have revolted. But why, now that the poor man is gone, pay no attention to any part of his life except that part which all his friends must deplore? Why present this "ridiculous spectacle" of considering him purely as the perpetrator of private irregularities? Why above all, because there is reason to believe that a dead man was a loose liver when he was alive, load his memory with imputations of his being a monster of unique depravity and abominable cruelty? The scapegoat of such sins is necessarily in a terrible position. Sir Charles Dilke is the only British survivor I can recall of such a scandal as has been posthumously raised over the body of poor Stanford White. Sir Charles did set himself, in spite of the British Mrs. Grundy, to live it down. Poor Stanford White, cut down in his prime, "on information and belief," by a man who was certainly not entitled by his own sinlessness to cast the first stone, or to fire the first shot at him or at anybody else, was denied the chance of living it down. As Lord Macaulay, in the same essay from which I have taken my text, pointed out, Lord Byron was no more irregular in his private life than Lord Nelson. And yet Byron was the scapegoat, while Nelson was the darling of the British public. There is really no way of predicting in England or here the outbreak of one of these epidemics of angry virtue, one of "these periodical fits of morality." To recur to Macaulay on Byron, Stanford White was worthy of the most distinguished sepulture which his fellow-citizens could give him. We have no Westminster Abbey. If we had, Stanford White should have been laid there. But he would not be, for the same reason that Byron could not be deposited in "that cemetery which had been consecrated by the dust of so many great poets, but of which the doors were closed against all that remained of Byron." And one may apply to the funeral of the American artist what Macaulay says of the funeral of the British poet: "We well remember that on that day rigid moralists could not refrain from weeping for one so young, so illustrious, so unhappy, gifted with such rare gifts and tried by such strong temptations."

Let us recur to another great English writer, Thackeray; to wit, for the last word to say about Stanford White, the just, the kind, the Christian word:

"God be merciful to us all, sinners as we be." ANTI-CANT.

New York, July 3, 1906.

A DANGER SPOT.

Unsanitary Conditions in the Streets Around Washington Market.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is not an epidemic around Washington Market before the Summer is over it will be owing to the mercy of Providence rather than the efficiency of the Health and Street Cleaning Departments.

Not in years have the streets and sidewalks been in such a disreputable condition. At night the whole atmosphere is impregnated with decayed meat, fish, and vegetables.

These conditions could not exist with an efficient Board of Health.

Heretofore the streets and gutters have been flushed at night, but this Summer not a drop of water has been used; even the streets are swept without sprinkling.

If there is a scarcity of water the Hudson River is only a block away, where an ample supply could be obtained.

It is not only dangerous to health, but a public indecency, to force people to encounter these tornadoes of germ-laden dust and carry it home on their clothes and persons. Besides, it sticks to everything in sight, penetrating the crevices of doors and windows, and even invading sleeping apartments.

Dr. Woodbury knows the danger of distributing street germs, particularly those of decayed fish, which are poisonous, and for him to permit these streets to be swept without sprinkling is morally a criminal offense. Furthermore, it is a violation of Section 128 of the Sanitary Code.

Moreover, the facts should not be lost sight of that in this location there is a restaurant whose daily patrons number some twelve or fifteen thousand, and which is never closed and always occupied. Hence to distribute this germ-laden dust over a public place like this is an evidence either of incapacity or indecent citizenship.

It is the duty of Major Woodbury to protect the people against nuisances.

PATRICK McGINNIS.

New York, July 3, 1906.

Vesey Street Almost Impassable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to state that during the Summer I go to my country seat at Morristown and ordinarily am compelled to cross the Barclay Street Ferry twice a day. This experience forces me to inquire who is responsible for the abominable condition of Vesey Street. On the north side the venders occupy two-thirds of the walk, including fish stands which ought not to be allowed in such a location. Then on the market side, meat blocks and butchers monopolize the entire walk, thus practically driving pedestrians into the street. Furthermore, the same conditions practically exist as far as Greenwich Street. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Morristown, N. J., July 2, 1906.

Who Benefited by Rebates?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the middle of your interesting editorial on "The Curious Road to Ruin" which must be traveled by the railways you have made a statement which standing alone seems misleading. You have pointed out that if rebates were abolished railways as a whole will increase their revenue, and you add that prices of commodities must be raised. I cannot see that this follows, for it has been generally believed that those who have received rebates have not on that account reduced the prices of their commodities, but have increased their profits at the expense of their competitors who did not receive the unlawful privilege.

It has doubtless frequently happened that the person receiving a rebate has undersold all competitors within a certain territory, as the Standard Oil Company, until they have been driven out of business, but when they were driven out of business the prices have been raised in that territory, so that the public in the long run has paid higher prices for the commodity than if it paid competitive prices during the whole period unaffected by any rebates.

LAWSON PURDY.

New York, July 3, 1906.

What Is an Erroneous Fact?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under subhead "President Peabody Angry," Page 2, of your valued paper of July 3, Mr. Peabody is quoted as using the remarkable expression, "erroneous facts." The query arises, what is an erroneous fact? If fact, how erroneous? If a fact is not the unadulterated, Simon Pure truth, how is it a fact?

Years ago a book was put on the school market known as Hart's Rhetoric, in which fiction was defined as "A story made up of facts invented for the purpose." How are we to distinguish between Hart's "invented" fact, Peabody's "erroneous" fact, and what the modern schoolgirl might call a "true" fact? Can you enlighten the understanding of

PUZZLED READER.

New York, July 3, 1906.

Voluminous Railway Tickets.

From the Paris Journal des Débats.

Germany has just revised its railway tariff, which involves a multiplicity of tickets. It is calculated that a traveler with a small family going from Muelhausen to Basel will find himself furnished with sixty tickets, in addition to which are the baggage tickets. A family ought to arrive early at the station to receive and control so large a number of documents.

Past and Present.

From The Louisville Courier Journal.

"I don't want to ketch none of my darters smokin' them punk cigarettes," declared the horny-handed son of toil.

"Your sentiments do you credit, Sir," said the elderly boarder from the city.

"No, Sir. A pipe wuz good enough fer their maw, an' a pipe has gotter be good enough fer them."

An Inference.

From The Boston Herald.

We judge from the rude treatment that the snapshot artists at Oyster Bay are receiving at the hands of the Secret Service officials that the President is not disposed to look pleasant during his vacation.

T. R.

From The Columbia State.

This is the month when Oyster Bay has an R in it.

THE REFORMED FOURTH.

Give us some noiseless crackers, Pa,
Some silent, popless ones;
Some fireless punk, approved by law,
Get us some capless guns;
Get us some fizzless pinwheels, Pa,
Some stickless rockets—yea,
And 'neath the redless, whiteless blue
We'll celebrate the day.

With burnless fingers up the street
The Boyville Busters come,
They march with mute and muffled feet
And noiseless fife and drum;
Oh, Father, pray, may we not go
And with our voiceless cries,
Help celebrate the overthrow
Of crushing tyrannies?

See, Father, see the brassless band
Go marching, blowless, by;
See where the serried columns stand
Of gunless infantry;
Hear, Father, hear the voiceless wight
Address the cheerless boys,
And hear the cannon boom with quite
Imaginary noise.

See, Father, from the flagless pole
The unseen banner wave,
While Freedom bids the timid soul
To Glory or the grave;
Oh, Father, is there anywhere
South, East, or West or North,
A funless joy that can compare
With this eventless Fourth?

J. W. FOLEY.

FATHER VAUGHAN ON ENGLAND'S SMART SET

Hot Shot from the Brother of the Late Cardinal.

MARRIAGE SACRAMENT ABUSED

Frequenters of Race Tracks and Country Houses Rebuked—Dictate to God How They'd Regulate Birth Rate.

Father Bernard Vaughan, brother of the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, who has of late been severely censuring the leisure class of England on its follies, delivered his most sensational sermon at Farm Street Chapel, London, Sunday, June 24, before a congregation which filled the church building.

According to the report in The Daily Telegraph, after painting a terribly graphic picture of the life of Herod Antipas with Salome, the partner of his sin, and having described the murder of the Baptist, so diabolically contrived to satisfy the woman's revenge for his plain-speaking, Father Vaughan asked his congregation, on the supposition that the miserable princeling and the miserable woman were to revisit this planet, what kind of reception would be theirs were they to select a home in Mayfair for their town residence? They would, doubtless, be cut by the best society, in the best sense of that word, but, of course, be met by smart society and petted by its guiding stars. It would, you know, be so refreshing to be with people who carried all before them, stopping at nothing to gratify passion.

Truth to tell, women with their dainty feet firmly set upon a rung high up the social ladder were easily condoned those deadly deeds for which their sisters lower down it would be severely condemned and tabooed. Accordingly, Herodias's past would positively help her to stand out all the more prominently as the really smart woman of the smart set. Provided she and Herod "did you well," there would be no difficulty in making every excuse for their actual life of incest. That world for which our Lord would not pray, speaking of the pair, would say, "When you see them together, so suited and so happy, it is quite impossible to think that an Almighty could wish to shatter what, after all, is nothing but a beautiful soul-union. In spite of what theologians may say, the God of Love could never wish any one to be so miserable as they both had been till they met one another and married."

"Alas!" exclaimed the preacher, "London's West End is littered with broken vows, while at the divorce courts some three hundred traitors to their troth are pleading piteously to be relieved in this world from what God will not relieve them in the next."

GROSS SIN ENOUGH.

Father Vaughan went on to say that there was no language to express the thrill of horror which, as a Christian gentleman, he felt when he paused to reflect upon the consequences to his dear country of the ideas now in vogue among fast people about married life. Was it not appalling to think that the very last thing for newly married people to want was mutual love? Nay, they ridiculed belief in any such Old World relic. It was "bad form," and that was the end of it. It was not one another's persons, but one another's things, that were worshipped. They put their trust in "hard cash," but had no faith in real love. If ever there had been any such thing in the past, it was quite certain there was none now. He himself had more than once heard a girl exclaim: "If ever I do marry be sure it will be some one I do not care about; to marry a man one likes means breaking one's heart."

Wedded life being started as it was, with no blessing, but, on the contrary, the curse of God upon it, went on from bad to worse; husband and wife going their own way, drifting further and further apart, till at last, in extreme cases, divorce proceedings began with a plea for what was merely a legal form, "restitution of conjugal rights." When married people perverted the end for which the "great sacrament" was instituted by God, and dictated to Him the terms on which they were going to live under the same roof, determining the number of their offspring without reference to His will, they were preparing an evil day for themselves and, what was worse, were setting evil examples to others.

Surely luxurious living was sin gross enough without any addition to it by which to lower the birth rate of their country. The changes had come to pass during the last half century in the social world! He could look back to a day in his early boyhood when, while he was riding across country with his father, suddenly the latter drew rein, and, pointing to the richly timbered scene before them, said: "All that you see before you was once part of the estate, but it went bit by bit for not conforming; now it is Crown land."

And he went on to say: "God has more than made up to us for this loss, often, instead of large estates He has given us large families." The preacher said he was proud to think that if his father was one of twenty children he himself was one of fourteen. Present up-to-date parents would scorn such a father; yet a better man never ran to hounds, or to the fence of duty, landing the other side. Nowadays, instead of being proud, society would be ashamed of owning to a nursery full of children. In a sense it was a blessing, for what with club life and club habits and club morality there was no time left for a mother to care for her one child, which she neither fed nor even saw, except at teatime, when it was brought down to show off its clothes. Were those smart people, who loved vanity and sought after lying, really happy?—How could they be? You had but to see them as they swept by, "doing" the park in their victorias, to pity them almost to tears.

Living the artificial, not to say unnatural life they did, how was it possible for them, no matter to what trifles or arts they resorted, to appear other wise than pitiable beings—languid, listless, and lifeless? It was because they had no resources of life in themselves and no interest in their home and household affairs that they were always to be seen elsewhere, massed in groups, almost to suffocation, whether in the park or the restaurant, the gallery, or the opera and theatre. With that mad passion for seeing everything and being seen by everybody there came naturally enough the love of dress and "shines" which, if paid for, were so, as was of course well known, by their "latest friend." There were sins perpetrated on the social stage grosser far than the sin of Shylock demanding his pound of flesh.

SERVANTS RUINED.

With the thought of the judgment to come, even with the love of one's country at heart, declared Father Vaughan, the present practices of a section of society were simply terrifying. If, like other lepers, they could only be kept apart from their fellows with the warning cry "Unclean, unclean," upon their lips, it would not then have been his business to have referred to them at all. But, unfortunately, they were not only the smart, but the pushing, set, always wanting to go "one better" than any one else in their salles de jeux. If he spoke out he did so that all the world might know there was not one law for the rich and another for the poor, but the same commandments for all.

During the past week he had been the recipient each day of scores of letters from men and women in different walks of life telling him how they had been broken financially or ruined morally by smart people "who wasted their lives living riotously." The betting might for a while be in their favor; yet, like the pretty thing which always ran to win, except on any day, they, too, would know a day in their life-stake when they would be beaten badly, irretrievably. Some letters were from smart people themselves, who said: "It is all quite true, but we were born like that; we have been brought up like that; there is nothing else for it." He had had letters, too, from tradesmen, milliners, dressmakers, thanking him for coming to the rescue and for daring to say a word which might perhaps bring them some relief before they were ruined in business. These said they had to make high charges to respectable people in order to cover the bad debts of the disreputable ones.

And, lastly, he had received letters from butlers and others in the employ of the smart set. If he were to read them his hearers would not need to go to Mme. Tussaud's for a Chamber of Horrors. These letters told how in the town house, and worse still in the country house, and especially in the hunting season—and they knew it as well as he did—things were permitted to go on which were not to be found in the fastest hotel in Europe. The butlers, the housemaids, and the stable boys knew what went on, and the story improved by circulation.

One man, who was in service in a very high place, wrote: "If these smart people have nothing to do, if there is little harm in living as they do without any shame, so that we all see it, we think that there cannot be any harm in translating downstairs what we have seen upstairs." What a responsibility! One man wrote from a workhouse where there were seven butlers at one time in high places in Mayfair—all ruined, financially and morally—crying out to him, from the depth, as it were, for some relief, and for him to warn his brothers. All these things would be gross exaggeration if he said them of every one. He was saying them of these typical people who wanted to be smart, who lived for themselves and thought of no one else. He thanked God that the best English society could compare favorably with the best in Europe—they lived their highest, they loved their purest. He was proud of their real English aristocracy, and so was the man in the street. Might God bless and prosper them!

ETHICISTS IN CONFERENCE.

International Gathering Presided Over by Dr. Adler.

EISENACH, Germany, July 4.—The International Ethical Conference was held here to-day under the Presidency of Dr. Felix Adler of New York. There were present representatives of the leading European countries, four delegates from the United States, and a delegate from Japan. The last named reported that there was great need of an ethical movement in Japan.

Action was taken by the conference to promote non-sectarian moral instruction in the schools by an international propaganda. The conference also planned to arouse the consolence of civilized nations regarding the treatment of subject races.

The conference closed with a public meeting, which was presided over by Prof. Foerster, the astronomer, at which an address was delivered by Dr. Adler on the origin of the ethical movement in the United States.

OLD CRONIES IN A BOAT RACE.

They Row Eight Miles to Celebrate the Fourth and Discredit Osler.

To settle a dispute as to which was the better man, and also to show that the theory credited to Dr. Osler was at fault, Robert Peach, 72 years old, and Andrew Kaiser, 66, rowed a race from the Battery to Robbins Reef Light, a distance of eight miles, yesterday afternoon.

The two men have oyster stands in South Street. The rivalry between them has been great for a number of years. They wanted to celebrate the Fourth. At last the suggestion was made that they have a boat race, and a side bet of $25 was put up.

Two working boats that are used by oarsmen to "try out" were procured and the old men put on bathing suits with American flags around their waists. The course was from the Battery basin south to Robbins Reef Light, about four miles and back.

As Peach came down to the starting place he had in his hand two lemons. They were to be used to quench his thirst while in the hot sun. He discovered that his antagonist had not provided himself with any such means of relief, and so he went up to his old friend and handed him a lemon.

"He's handing him a lemon already," remarked one of his friends with a laugh. Peach took a course over toward Ellis Island, but rounded the Light before Kaiser got there. He won the race, beating his antagonist by an hour, and reaching the Battery at 7:20 o'clock last night.

INSULT FOLLOWS COURTESY.

Most People Will Be of One Opinion About This Amiable Person in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—An afternoon newspaper asked Grover Cleveland to tell about the most exciting Fourth of July he ever had when he was a boy, and the ex-President's courteous reply, printed to-night, was:

"They were all odd and exciting and interesting. I cannot very well discriminate."

The editor, in explaining why he propounded the question to Mr. Cleveland, said:

"You never see a picture of Grover Cleveland but what you think of the Sphinx—if you know anything about that grave image of the desert—or wonder if he was ever a boy, a real boy—stubtoed, freckled, brown tanned, and calloused. You get sorry for him. Why, you even wonder if his boy isn't afraid of him, and if the lad ever dares call him 'dad,' and coaxes him out behind the house to play catch. Just to find out what was behind that calm face of the former President we asked him to tell about his most exciting Fourth in his boyhood."

STARR'S AUTO KILLS A MAN.

The Bowler and His Party Were Running Slowly at the Time.

Walter Goddard, a salesman, was run over in Yonkers yesterday and mortally injured by an automobile run by Charles K. Starr, the well-known bowler, of this city. In the machine with Starr were Under Sheriff A. J. Johnson of New York County, Mrs. Johnson, and their daughter.

Starr, who has a garage at 132 West Forty-ninth Street, was running the machine at a very slow speed through Getty Square, when Goddard came out of a hotel. He walked deliberately in front of the machine. Both wheels went over his body. The automobile was immediately stopped, and both Starr and Johnson rendered assistance. Goddard was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died an hour later. Starr was paroled by the Coroner.

Goddard was well connected. One brother is the Rev. John C. Goddard of the Congregational Church at Salisbury, Conn.

¶ It may be said that trust companies are the safest of all companies accepting the moneys of the public on deposit. The law has thrown every safeguard around them.

SO far as is known, not a single dollar of trust funds has ever been lost while under the control of a regularly organized trust company in the City of New York.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

17 MOST POPULAR GIRLS HERE TO SEE NEW YORK

Four States Have Voted for Them in a Newspaper Contest.

CAME IN A SODA-LADEN CAR

With Ice Cream Attachments and a Candy Store—Theatres Invite Them and Coney Is Waiting.

A trainload of beauty, with enough chivalry to guard and guide it, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The beauty came from Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and was chosen by vote for popularity.

For three months or so The Chattanooga News has been conducting a "most popular young lady" contest in the four States named. The territory was divided into seventeen districts, and after much trouble seventeen young ladies were chosen as the most popular that could be found in the four States. The votes were based on subscriptions, and W. N. Hudiberg, the paper's advertising manager, who is in charge of the seventeen, vows that some of the young ladies received as many as 2,000,000 votes and still are pleasant companions. Each subscription counted for several votes, however.

The prize offered was a two weeks' trip to New York, with two days each for Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. Mrs. C. M. Willingham of Chattanooga agreed to come along as chaperon, and John M. Burger, circulation manager of The News, came to help guard and guide beauty. Mrs. Willingham hasn't a gray hair in her head now, nor have Mr. Hudiberg and his partner, so it was a jolly party.

The seventeen were gathered in Chattanooga last Monday from their States. On Monday night they attended a ball and banquet at the Lookout Inn, slept in the Pullman which had been provided for the trip, and left Chattanooga on Tuesday morning at 5:30 o'clock, arriving in New York via the Southern and Pennsylvania Railroads, late yesterday afternoon. The young women went to the Hotel Flanders, at 137 West Forty-seventh Street, where they will stay while in the city.

Before the train left Chattanooga the merchants of that town loaded it with soda pop, ice cream, orangeade, and other frothy and harmless things for young ladies. Mr. Hudiberg stated positively that not less than 1,700 bottles of soda, pop, and kindred bottled drinks were on the train, making just 100 for each of the "most popular," not counting the ice cream and candy. It must be stated, however, that some soda pop was left in the Pullman; at least, Mr. Hudiberg said there was.

On the way up somebody started a rumor that a beauty contest was on, and that presently a committee of judges would pass through from other cars. The promoters of the rumor would not tell exactly when the judges were coming, as one point of the contest for a valuable prize was that the beauty competition was to be sort of extemporaneous.

One of the seventeen most popular said last night that there were times when every little piece of mirror in the car was in use, with people waiting. She said, however, that she knew all the time that it was only a hoax, and that therefore she didn't take any stock in it. It had amused her, however, to note how often some of the girls washed their faces. As for her, she didn't bother her head about it.

The body of the Pullman was so full of soda pop and "cousin drinks" that the porters could hardly make up the berths. Consequently the ice cream freezers had to be put on the rear platform. The back door was worn off its hinges. Nevertheless, all members of the party were cheerful and in good spirits when they arrived in New York. Not one fell by the wayside, and nobody needed a doctor.

The party marched up Forty-seventh Street until one of the girls exclaimed, "Stop! There it is; it's just like the picture!" Then they all went in, settling in the parlor, which began to hum. The chivalry of the party began to assign the seventeen to rooms. After they had all gone up in the elevator, Miss Margaret Erwin of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., came down to have "a word with Mr. Hudiberg."

She said that she and a companion had been assigned to Room 21, but that upon arriving there she found two other most popular girls already in it. Personally she didn't care so much more for one room than another, but she had distinctly heard her name associated with No. 21, and she would be pleased to have Mr. Hudiberg go right upstairs and "fix it." He went.

The seventeen with the chaperon and guards had intended to go to the New York Roof Garden last night. At dinner, however, it was learned that the trunks hadn't come, and that the seventeen could not put on new dresses. The consensus was that the seventeen would not go to the theatre if they could not have fresh dresses.

During dinner it was suggested that a photographer was outside. Only one of the seventeen arose and went immediately upstairs. She came back in good time for the picture. She had freshened up remarkably.

As they had decided not to go to the theatre, the seventeen wanted to walk down the Great White Way. Most of them had never seen it before, although not all are strangers to this city, one of them, it is said, having won a prize offered by an afternoon paper in a previous contest carried on by photography.

The seventeen thought the Times Building a beautiful sight, and some one wanted to treat to soda water. With 1,800 bottles of soda pop very green in memory the seventeen mobbed the suggester.

This morning the party will see New York from the top of a big automobile. This afternoon they will "shop." To-night they will go to a theatre. The Proctor-Keith people have offered all their playhouses to the most popular young women whenever they want to attend. The various Coney Island and other seaside attraction managers have also asked to be hosts of the seventeen.

That the public may know who are the most popular young ladies in the four States named, the names of the seventeen (they're all Misses) are given. They are Florence Gunter, Bridgeport, Ala.; Alva Hale, Atalla, Ala.; Demie Denis, Huntsville, Ala.; Jessie Henderson and Blanche MacFarland, Dalton, Ga.; Mary Fricks, Rossville, Ga.; Flora Copeland, Soddy, Tenn.; Flossie Blackburn, Cleveland, Tenn.; Margaret Erwin, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Alice Magill, Dechard, Tenn.; Blanche Allison, Pauline Hancock, and Catherine Robinson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hattie Hunter, Johnson City, Tenn.; Catherine Dietzen, South Pittsburg, Ky.; Elizabeth Price and Daisy Sartin, Jasper, Ky.

Yesterday's Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday were:

Col. C. Graham Bacon, Mrs. Powell Clayton, Dr. A. J. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Drake, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Ingalls, Miss Alice Langhorne, Mrs. William S. Kernochan, Miss Carlotta Nillson, Norman McCutcheon, Lord Northcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, and Edgerton Winthrop.

CITY BREVITIES.

THE TIMES has received from "Florence" $1 for the Babies' Ice Fund.

Samuel Shepard of 159 Seventh Avenue dived into shallow water in the North River at 155th Street yesterday and broke his neck.

The Tremont police found a man's clothes yesterday morning on the east bank of the Bronx River, near 167th Street. In the trousers pocket was a discharge check of the Pennsylvania Railroad, signed "P. McCauley."

A. J. Bates & Co., shoe manufacturers, of 176-178 Duane Street, are going to close on Saturday and take their employes and friends to College Point, L. I., for an outing.

GUESTS IN REGULAR DRESS.

No Bathing Costumes at Mrs. Fish's July 4 Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 4.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish began her Newport season and at the same time celebrated the Fourth of July by giving a large dinner at Crossways this evening.

Before the guests assembled Mrs. Fish made public this statement:

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish asks the newspapers to deny that she proposed having her guests appear in bathing suits at a dinner on the night of July 4.

Mrs. Fish declared that the report was an outrage. She said that her entertainments were always orderly and decorous.

The dinner to-night was for forty-two guests, who were seated at one large table in the handsome dining room at Crossways. It was followed by music. There was no attempt at floral decoration about the house. The decorations in the rooms consisted entirely of palms and potted plants. The table decorations were in white and green. The flowers used were the early phlox, effectively arranged in one large centrepiece and eight smaller pices, with garlands of green laid on the table. Small electric lights among the foliage gave pleasing color to the scene. The guests included:

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Edw. R. Thomas, Mrs. Charles Hall, Mrs. Glen Collins, Miss Catherine Cameron, Miss Julia Fish, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Joseph O. Minott, James De Wolf Cutting, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Melville E. Stone, Clarence W. Dolan.

WRECK VICTIMS IMPROVING.

Justice Dugro's Daughter Sails for Home with Her Husband's Body.

SALISBURY, July 4.—The bulletin issued at the infirmary this evening says that Robert S. Critchell of Chicago and E. W. Sentell of Brooklyn, who were among the passengers injured when the Plymouth steamer express was wrecked on July 1, are improving. Miss Hitchcock of New York and G. H. V. Allen of Fairhaven, Vt., are much better.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the disaster has begun. It will be thorough, and all the expert testimony possible will be taken. Major Pringle, who is directing the inquiry, will also attend the Coroners' investigation, and it is stated that the latter will consequently be wider than was at first considered expedient.

The police have been informed by one of the relatives of a person killed, whose name is not announced, that a large sum of money was stolen at the time of the disaster, and a careful investigation of the story is being made.

It was unofficially learned to-day that the time in which the boat train should cover the 115 miles to London is 113 minutes.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 4.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sailed from here to-day for New York, took among her passengers Mrs. Frederick Henry Cossitt, daughter of Judge Dugro of New York, who is returning home with the body of her husband, who was killed in the railroad accident at Salisbury.

The young widow had to be assisted on board the steamer by two members of the Duveen family and a nurse, who accompanies her. Mrs. Cossitt presented a pathetic picture and almost collapsed on crossing the gangway.

THE AMERICA IN PORT.

Fabre Liner Picked Up, Drifting, Off Azore Islands.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 4.—The overdue Fabre Line steamer America, which sailed from St. Michael's on June 11 for New York, has reached Murray's anchorage, St. George's, in tow of the Italian steamer Dinnamare. The Dinnamare picked her up, with her machinery disabled, off the Azore Islands.

The America broke her shaft at noon June 16 in heavy weather, which moderated June 18. She drifted about to June 27, when she was sighted by the Dinnamare, which agreed to tow her to Bermuda. From that time on fine weather prevailed.

The passengers and crew behaved well. The former, however, complain bitterly of the food and water, which, they say, were bad before the breakdown, but worse afterward. Several of the passengers came ashore to-day and lodged complaints with the foreign Consuls.

FOR NEW HAMBURG CHURCH.

First Subscription Cabled from Here by Hermann Stachow.

HAMBURG, July 4.—The Senate of Hamburg has determined to rebuild the Church of St. Michael, destroyed by fire yesterday. The first subscription, $250, was cabled from New York by Hermann Stachow. The inhabitants of Hamburg are deeply moved at the loss, and large contributions from rich merchants have already been promised.

Among the historic memorials destroyed with the church were the flags of the Hanseatic Legion, carried during the War of Liberation in 1813. All the church silver was saved.

Three of the men who were supposed to have lost their lives in the fire have been found. Only one, a bell-ringer of the church, named Beule, perished. He had lived for thirty years in the tower.

THREE LITTLE DUNNES HURT.

Chicago Mayor Believes His Family Was Lucky on July 4.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Mayor Dunne counted up three Fourth of July patients out of a possible ten in his family to-day, and said he was lucky. What was more to the point, none of the injuries was serious.

Dorothy, aged 5, had an idea the proper way to explode a firecracker was to hold it in her hand. The result was blistered fingers.

Margaret, two years older, knew better than that. She let the firecracker lie in her lap, and the result was a ruined dress and a scorched leg.

Maurice, two years older yet, became inquisitive because a firecracker would not go off. The result was powder blown into his face, and for a time it was feared an eye had been injured.

"I think we got through the day pretty well," said the Mayor.

BOY DROWNED FROM BARGE.

Fell Into the East River in Sight of Recreation Pier Crowd.

In sight of a large crowd of women and children on the Recreation Pier at the foot of East Eighty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon Arthur Borgward, 13 years old, of 534 East Eighty-fourth Street, fell from the top of a barge and was carried away by the tide and drowned before aid could reach him.

Women screamed and wrung their hands as the boy was carried away. There were no men on the pier or in the park. Policeman Langdon of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station ran up, but before he reached the place the boy had gone down. The officer went to the boy's home and told his parents.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Tourists," the Shuberts' newest musical production, now in its sixth week at the Majestic Theatre, Boston, will have its first New York presentation at the Majestic Theatre on Labor Day. The cast includes Richard Golden, Julia Sanderson, Vera Micelena, William Psuette, and Mabel Wilbur.

"The Crickets," a miniature ballet of Japanese coloring and design, will be staged on the New York Theatre Roof after the run there of "The Rain Dears." The words and music are by Joseph Hart.

LEFT ON CONEY'S BEACH IN HIS BATHING TRUNKS

All-Night Vigil of John B. Dixon, a Modest Messenger.

SOME ONE GOT HIS CLOTHES

And Daybreak Found Him Hungry and Shelterless—But He's "All to the Merry," Says He.

John B. Dixon, a telegraph messenger boy who lives at 14 McKenney Street, Brooklyn, went to Coney Island on Tuesday night for a swim. He decided he would have his bath under the old Iron Pier, and forthwith planted his clothes in a sandhole, having in memory stories of "beach-combers" who took away garments under such circumstances.

Apparently he was spied upon, for when he came out of the water two hours later his clothes were gone. He alleges that at this point of his adventures he took things philosophically and reflected upon the stars.

Finally he took to walking up and down the beach, still reflecting. About 10 P. M. a man met him and said:

"Say, sonny, is it as hot as all that?"

"Naw," said John B. Dixon, messenger boy. "It's as frozen as a tall buildin' in March."

"Why don't you go to headquarters?" asked the man when he heard the details of the case.

"Hate to," said John B. Dixon, "like this!"

But finally the chill drove him up Surf Avenue attired in trunks to a charity tent beside Police Headquarters. Here his pride prevented him from telling what the trouble was. He admitted that he didn't have a cent in his pockets, but the manager of the relief tent had no sense of humor, and failed to see the delicately conveyed point.

So the boy, after a cup of coffee, set forth again upon his weary way. It was now 1 o'clock in the morning, and chilly at that. He had another swim, and that warmed him up a little, or rather left his temperature at the degree required for comfort.

About 8 A. M., according to Dixon's own story, he met a man who had been all night at Brighton Beach. The man invited him to shoot in a gallery. John B. Dixon, messenger boy, said:

"Well, boss, I ain't fit to go in public places."

"Aw, shucks!" said the man.

They went to a shooting gallery and spent an hour, which resulted disastrously for the man, John B. Dixon in his bathing trunks being rather expert at the rifle game.

As the gray dawn crept on apace, John B. bade farewell to his enthusiastic friend and took to the beach again, this time marveling about the wonder of the sunrise. The sun came up, and people began to take to the water, but John B. Dixon, messenger boy, who had been under the shroud of darkness all night, felt sensitive, and fancied that all the people in the world were looking at him.

About 9 o'clock a man came along and learned his story. He said he was Mr. Tompkins, an engineer, and advised Dixon to go back to the relief tent and ask them if they couldn't do a little better.

John B. went bashfully, and when this time he told the whole truth and nothing but the truth, everybody laughed except the women attendants, who felt maternally sympathetic and called him a "poor little fellow."

"But I was all to de merry," said John B. Dixon last night.

The relief tent looked up a suit of overalls, and yesterday morning the messenger boy appeared before his anxious mother and friends and told the whole tale.

"Dere's some men," said he, "dat gets mean because day're down on their shoes, but a man wot steals a kid's cloes must ha' bin born that way. An' on de Fourt' of July, too."

On the whole, John B. Dixon said last night he thought the loss of his clothes was worth the insight he had obtained into the wonders of nature, human and otherwise.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Helen Mackay-Smith and Charles Lester Marlett of Washington will be married this afternoon in St. Jude's Chapel, Seal Harbor, Me. The bride's father, the Right Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, will perform the ceremony. He will be assisted by his brother, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Smith of Washington. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Virginia Mackay-Smith and Gladys Mackay-Smith. David Fairchild of Washington will be the best man. A wedding breakfast will follow at Wild Cliff cottage, the Summer home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Marlett will go abroad for their honeymoon.

***

Col. and Mrs. William Jay sailed yesterday on the Baltic for a Summer trip abroad. They will return in October and open their country seat near Katonah. Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton sail to-day on the Lorraine for Havre. Mrs. Morton will spend some time at Vichy.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has left Aix-les-Bains, and has reached Paris en route for New York and Newport. Mrs. Oelrichs has been traveling in a motor car through Northern Italy and Switzerland, stopping at Lucerne and Lausanne.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoffman have been on a motor tour through Connecticut. They will pass the Summer at their villa at Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman of Tuxedo are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge. They arrived from Tuxedo in a motor, and will tour the Berkshires.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia have opened their villa at Newport for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, who have been at Lenox, will leave to-morrow for Bar Harbor, where they will remain for the rest of the season.

***

Miss Caroline Morgan, who has been at Ventfort Hall, Lenox, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, will sail on Saturday for Europe to remain the balance of the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., have sailed for England. They will visit Mr. Burden's parents in Scotland in the month of August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will leave Tuxedo this week and open their villa at Newport. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard will sail for Europe in October.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde will sail for Europe on Saturday in the steamer Lucania.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyndon Despard, the Misses Despard, and Clement Despard of West Fifty-eighth Street will sail for Europe to-day on the Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Relieves Headache

Caused by Summer heat, overwork, nervous disorders or impaired digestion. Relieves quickly. —Adv.

BRICK COMPANY TRIES AGAIN.

Seeks to Have the Court's Decision on a Labor Contract Set Aside.

The National Fireproofing Company is trying to gain a legal decision in a new form, since the United States Courts refused an application for an injunction restraining bricklayers from refusing to work on buildings where it had contracts for setting the brick it manufactures. The privilege has been given to the company of a hearing before an examiner appointed by the United States Circuit Court to find out if any testimony can be produced which will change the decision denying the injunction.

This, it is believed by the mason builders and the bricklayers' unions, will be the final effort by the company to gain a foothold as a subcontractor. It has failed thus far, owing to the fireproofing clauses in the trade agreement between the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions. These clauses provide that the work of setting the fireproofing must be done by the mason builders or general contractors, and cannot be sublet. The bricklayers also agree not to work on buildings where the work has been sublet.

It was stated yesterday that a number of the bricklayers and mason builders on the Trade Arbitration Board have been subpoenaed to attend the hearing. A representative of Eidlitz & Hulse, lawyers for the employers, said yesterday that the arguments on the application for the injunction covered the ground so fully that he did not believe the new hearing will change the result.

The members of the bricklayers' unions who were seen yesterday declared that there was no law which could compel them to work if they did not want to. A member of the Trade Arbitration Board of the mason builders and the bricklayers said:

"The bricklayers will refuse to work if the fireproofing is sublet. The fireproofing constitutes 65 per cent. of the work, and if the fireproofing clauses in our trade agreement are eliminated the work would be specialized and we would have two competing unions of bricklayers."

GOV. HANLY AFTER TAGGART.

Gambling Must Stop, He Says—Two Carloads of Gambling Stuff Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 4.—Gov. Hanly of Indiana, who is here, has read with much interest of the raids on the hotels of Tom Taggart and others at French Lick Springs, Ind.

"I left orders which should make matters interesting for Taggart and others who permit gambling on their premises," said Gov. Hanly, "and when I return home next week I will take personal supervision and make an aggressive campaign against the flagrant violations of law such as Taggart has been making. If the destruction of the gaming devices is not sufficient to keep these men within the law there will be prosecutions which will reach them effectively."

The Governor spoke at the Chautauqua at Lemars to-night. He predicted Bryan's nomination for the Presidency, and said he did not believe Roosevelt could be prevailed upon to accept a renomination.

WEST BADEN SPRINGS, Ind., July 4.—Officers representing the State to-day began tearing out the gambling devices at the casinos of the West Baden and French Lick Springs Hotels, which are controled by Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The paraphernalia filled two large freight cars and will be taken to Paoli and placed in the custody of the Sheriff of this county.

BAN ON ZANGWILL'S PROJECT.

American Zionists Condemn His Territorial Organization.

TANNERSVILLE, N. Y., July 4.—The Jewish Territorial Organization, of which Israel Zangwill of London is the President, was officially condemned by the Federation of American Zionists to-day. A resolution was introduced at to-day's session of the Zionist convention here prohibiting any person known to be a member of the Territorial Organization from being an officer or member of the Executive Committee of the American Federation.

Not Disorderly to Disobey Policeman.

Emil Fuches, the former Deputy Attorney General, who was arrested by Policeman Berhan for disorderly conduct on Tuesday, the alleged disorderly conduct consisting of entering a house after the policeman had told him it was a suspected poolroom, was discharged in Jefferson Market Curt yesterday. Magistrate Moss said he could not see anything disorderly in Mr. Fuches's conduct.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George H. Robinson.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 4.—George H. Robinson, who died in New York to-day, was a native of Ohio, and was about 58 years old. He came West in 1878 as an engineer in the construction of the Santa Fé Railroad and settled in Leadville during the 80's. He became a mining engineer and was employed by the Little Pittsburg Company and Moffatt & Tabor during the boom days of the big silver camp. About 1882 he came to Montana on a Government survey. Then he operated for the Montana Mining Company the Drum Lemon mine. About 1890 he went to Utah and organized the Tintic Mining Company. He accepted the position of head consulting engineer with F. A. Heinze in 1898 and figured conspicuously in some big mining suits. About three years ago Mr. Robinson severed his connection with Mr. Heinze and reorganized the Britta... Mining Company at Howes Sound, B. C., one of the largest copper companies on the Pacific Coast, and in which he held a large interest.

Sir Conan Doyle's Wife Dead.

LONDON, July 4.—Lady Doyle, wife of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, died to-day. She was Miss Louisa Hawkins, youngest daughter of J. Hawkins of Minsterworth, Gloucestershire, and married Sir Conan in 1896.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK L. TENBROECK, the first Mayor of Asbury Park and proprietor of the West End Hotel, died at the resort last evening. He had been ill for more than a year with heart disease. Mr. Tenbroeck was 49 years old, and was born in New York. In 1877, he was the conductor on the first elevated train that left the City Hall station in this city. His wife and eight children survive him.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The weather was generally pleasant during Wednesday. While there were showers in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, Iowa, and portions of the extreme Southwest they were of brief duration, except on the New Jersey Coast, and temperatures were everywhere seasonable, except in the Valley of California and the North Pacific States, where they continued high.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh northwest to north winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday; light north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	67	73	4 P. M.	79	84
9 A. M.	67	74	6 P. M.	76	80
9 A. M.	74	76	9 P. M.	69	75
12 M.	81	77	12 P. M.	69	73

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 10:30 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. P. Lyon, D.D.S.

ORIGIN OF LIFE

Charles Loomis Dana, M. D., LL.D.,

Will Contribute an Article on Recent Important Books by Prof. H. Charlton Bastian and John Butler Burke to This Week's Number of the

New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

Ferdinand Brunetière

The Greatest Living French Critic, Contributes a Characterization of the Literary Art of

BALZAC.

SOCIALISM.

Edward A. Bradford Reviews "Studies in Socialism" by the Distinguished French Writer, Jean Jaures.

These are but a few of the features of an exceptionally rich midsummer number of the mirror of the world of letters.

BOOKS AS NEWS.

ASKS ROOSEVELT TO PRESIDE

Hoge Wants Him to Meet Bryan—Both Against Trusts, He Adds.

William Hoge, President of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, sent a letter to President Roosevelt yesterday inviting Mr. Roosevelt to preside at the reception to be tendered to William J. Bryan in this city on his arrival from Europe early in September.

Mr. Hoge said in his letter that the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League was not a Democratic or partisan organization in any sense, and that the league regarded Mr. Roosevelt as being as much opposed to the trusts as Mr. Bryan was.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At her residence, 356 Oxford St., Rochester, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 3, 1906, Madeleine E., daughter of the late Joseph and Eliza Hall of New York City. Interment at Greenwood Cem

BIG CROWDS WITNESS MAJOR LEAGUE GAMES

Americans Quit Even in Two Games with Champions.

GIANTS DEFEAT BROOKLYN

Chicago Leaders and Cleveland Only Teams to Score a Double Victory.

Fifteen of the sixteen games scheduled in the National and American Leagues were played yesterday, and 143,000 persons passed through the turnstiles to witness them. The attendance in the American League footed up 75,000, and that of the National 68,000. The banner crowd, however, is credited to Pittsburg—36,000, the largest number of persons that ever attended a baseball game in that city. The attendance at Chicago, 24,000, was the largest in the American League, with Cleveland next, 21,000; Philadelphia, 19,500, and Washington, 10,500. Next to Pittsburg in the National League comes St. Louis, 16,000; New York, 10,000, and Boston, 6,000.

The results did not make any changes in the standing of the teams, but Cleveland's two victories over Detroit and the success of the Greater New Yorks and Philadelphia Athletics in one game and a defeat in the other gives the Ohioans a little stronger lead. Both New York and Philadelphia, however, are still a dangerous element, as a setback of two games for Lajoie's men and victories for the two Eastern teams would place the latter in the lead.

In the National League the Chicagos beat the Pittsburgs twice by the same score, 1 to 0, while the champion New Yorks' success over Brooklyn puts them on even terms with the "Smoky City" aggregation.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 0.
Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 0.
Cincinnati, 12; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1.
New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Washington, 8; Boston, 1.
Boston, 9; Washington, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 2.
Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Chicago at Cleveland.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Brooklyn	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	8	4	5	6	11	10	5	49	.700
Pittsburg	3	—	4	5	8	10	11	7	43	.642
New York	4	2	—	12	8	6	5	6	43	.642
Philadelphia	1	3	4	—	7	5	5	11	36	.500
Brooklyn	2	2	4	4	—	1	5	8	26	.394
Cincinnati	1	1	2	3	7	—	5	4	28	.394
St. Louis	1	1	4	4	8	3	—	2	25	.362
Boston	2	1	4	4	8	3	4	—	25	.357
Games lost	21	24	24	36	40	43	45	45		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Cleveland	—	5	5	6	9	8	3	6	42	.618
New York	2	—	6	5	4	6	7	7	39	.600
Philadelphia	2	6	—	2	6	5	8	10	40	.597
Chicago	1	6	3	—	6	7	7	5	37	.544
Detroit	1	3	3	6	—	7	6	6	36	.522
St. Louis	2	4	2	3	6	—	6	6	33	.478
Washington	2	3	5	4	1	1	2	10	25	.373
Boston	1	3	5	2	1	1	5	1	18	.269
Games lost	26	26	27	31	33	36	42	49		

GIANTS LUCKY TO WIN.

Bowerman's Hit Results in Three Runs and the Defeat of Brooklyn.

Rain just a short time before the game was scheduled to begin caused the postponement of the morning contest between the champion New Yorks and the Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but in the afternoon at least 10,000 persons saw the Giants triumph over the team from Washington Park by a score of 3 to 2. It was a lucky victory, however, for Bowerman's hit into the left field seats for a home run, which decided the game, was severely questioned, while in the ninth inning Jordan placed a ball in the right field seats, with a man at first base, but this was declared to be a foul. Had it been decided otherwise the Brooklyns would have taken the lead by 4 to 3. Both hits were made so close to the foul line that they were difficult to decide, and Umpire Emslie's final judgment was criticised by many in each instance.

Both McGinnity and Pastorious, the left-hander, pitched admirably, and were finely supported, although there were two or three mistakes of poor judgment exhibited. For six innings the only thing in the shape of a safe hit credited to Brooklyn was a clever bunt by Maloney in the first inning, and his fleet footedness was all that saved him from retirement.

In the seventh inning a change came over the situation, and for a little while the outlook was foreboding to New York. McGinnity was somewhat worried, but he finally ended the inning with the New Yorks still in the lead. The first two batsmen were thrown out at first base, but Ritter started a lively rally with a single to centre field. The first ball pitched to Jordan was sent to right field for two bases, and Ritter tallied. Alperman also hit the first ball pitched to centre field for two bases, but Eason put up a fly which Bresnahan accepted.

Pastorious gave two men bases on balls in the first inning, which did not prove damaging. In the second inning Strang started off with a safe hit, and Devlin outran a rather long hit to short stop, and both advanced on Gilbert's good sacrifice. Bowerman then hit into the left field seats, very close to the red flag, indicating the dividing line between a fair and foul hit, and three men crossed the plate. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	4	3	0
Ritter, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Jordan, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Alperman, 2b	0	0	1	2	3
Eason, ss	0	0	1	2	3
Lewis, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	2	3	4
Eason, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Bowerman, c	1	2	7	2	0
Hummel, lf	0	0	1	2	0
McGinty, p	0	1	0	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	0	4	0
Pastorius, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	2	4	24	12	0

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Devlin, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Strang, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Devlin, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Bowerman, c	1	2	5	8	0
Seymour, cf	1	2	1	0	1
Lobert, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
Odwell, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Schlei, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Livingston, c	0	0	4	5	1
Weimer, p	1	2	0	3	0
*Chech	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	11	30	28	2

Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3

Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Pastorious, 4. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—McGann, Jordan, Alperman. Home run—Bowerman. Sacrifice hits—Marshall, Gilbert. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
B'mont, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Ganley, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Leach, lf	0	0	3	1	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	2	5	0
Nealon, 1b	0	0	8	3	0
Sheehan, 3b	0	0	1	5	0
*McIlveen	0	0	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	5	3	2
Gibson, c	0	0	5	2	0
†Phelps	0	0	0	0	0
Willis, p	0	1	3	1	0
Total	0	5	27	18	2

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Sh'kard, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	2	13	0	0
St'nf'dt, 3b	0	2	1	2	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Kling, c	0	2	6	3	0
Lund'n, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	10	27	15	0

*Batted for Sheehan in ninth inning.
†Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Tinker, Kling. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Sheehan, Schulte, (2,) Lundgren. Stolen bases—Chance, Steinfeldt. Double play—Sheehan, Nealon and Gibson. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Lundgren, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Ritchey. Struck out—By Willis, 3; by Lundgren, 6. Passed ball—Gibson. Wild pitch—Willis. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 9. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and O'Day.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	0	2	4	1	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	7	1	0
Brain, 3b	0	2	3	0	0
Bates, cf	0	1	1	3	0
Howard, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Dolan, ef	0	1	0	0	0
Brown, c	1	0	5	2	0
Strobel, 2b	1	1	2	2	0
Young, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	3	10	27	9	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	0	2	2
Titus, rf	0	1	2	0	1
Magee, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	0	4	2	0
B'nsf'd, 1b	0	2	9	1	0
Doolin, c	0	1	6	2	0
Lush, p	0	1	0	7	0
Total	2	10	*25	15	3

*One out when winning run was scored.

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—3
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Bridwell, Bransfield. Home run—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Strobel. Stolen base—Bransfield. Bases on balls—Off Lush, 4. Struck out—By Lush, 4; by Young, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	3	0
Titus, rf	1	0	4	0	1
Czney, 3b	0	2	8	3	0
Magee, lf	0	1	8	1	0
Doolin, ss	1	2	0	7	0
B'nsf'd, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
Donovan, c	1	3	7	2	0
Sparks, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	5	13	27	14	1

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Brid'll, ss	0	2	3	6	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	11	1	1
Brain, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Bates, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Howard, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Brown, c	0	1	4	0	0
Strobel, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Lind'm'n, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	0	6	27	17	1

Philadelphia ..... 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—5
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Magee. Three-base hit—Bransfield. Sacrifice hits—Courtney, Bransfield. Stolen base—Brown. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 1; off Lindaman, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Magee. Struck out—By Sparks, 4; by Lindaman, 8. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burch, rf	0	1	4	1	0
Bennett, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Shannon, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Marsh'll, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Hostet'r, 3b	0	1	2	2	1
Grady, c	0	0	7	2	1
McBride, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Thomp'n, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	5	27	12	3

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	2	2	1	5	0
Kelley, lf	0	3	2	0	1
Seymour, cf	1	2	1	0	1
Lobert, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
Odwell, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Schlei, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Livingst'n, c	0	1	5	1	0
Weimer, p	1	2	0	3	0
*Chech	1	0	0	0	0
Total	8	12	27	17	1

*Chech batted for Weimer in the ninth inning.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Cincinnati ..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 3—12

Two-base hits—Schlei, McBride. Home run—Kelley. Sacrifice hit—Lobert. Double plays—Huggins, Corcoran, and Schlei; Burch and Marshall; Corcoran and Schlei. Hit by pitched ball—By Thompson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Thompson, 3; off Weimer, 6. Struck out—By Thompson, 4; by Church, 2; by Weimer, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Cincinnati, 3. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Klem.

AFTERNOON GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burch, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Bennett, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Shannon, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Noonan, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Hostetter, 3b	1	1	1	2	1
McCarthy, c	0	1	9	2	0
McBride, ss	1	2	4	4	0
Beebe, p	0	0	2	0	0
Total	2	10	30	18	1

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	0	1	2	8	0
Kelley, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Lobert, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Odwell, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Schlei, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	4	1	0
Living'n, c	0	0	6	0	0
Ewing, p	0	0	2	1	0
Total	1	8	*28	12	0

*One out when winning run was made.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Seymour, McBride. Sacrifice hit—Huggins. Double plays—Huggins, Corcoran, and Schlei; Burch, McCarthy, and Hostetter. Stolen bases—Huggins, Seymour. Hit by pitched ball—By Beebe, 1. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 1. Struck out—By Beebe, 9; by Ewing, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Carpenter.

"RUBE" WADDELL A WINNER.

But "Chief" Bender Succumbs to Fine All-Around Play of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 4.—In two highly interesting and closely contested games the Athletics and Greater New Yorks divided the baseball honors in the city to-day. The champions captured the morning game by the score of 3 to 1, but lost the afternoon battle, 2 to 1. Rain and the impression that the grounds would not permit the playing of a game limited the attendance in the morning to a few more than four thousand, but bright skies and little prospect of rain served to attract a throng of 19,524 to the grounds in the afternoon, the crowd overflowing on the field.

Despite the wet, slippery condition of the field in the morning, the fielding was superb and the game sharply played. Both Waddell and Chesbro did excellent work. Although the New Yorker out-pitched the big left-hander, the Athletics won quite easily. It was when the visitors needed runs that Waddell proved his mettle.

The afternoon contest was a reproduction of the morning game in all points of excellence. Bender and Orth were in fine fettle, and runs were scarce. The support of each pitcher was sensational, many of the fielding plays executed being out of the ordinary. The big crowd "rooted" hard for the champions, but Orth proved invincible in the latter part of the game. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	0	1	8	8	0
Conroy, ss	0	2	5	2	0
LaPorte, 3b	0	0	0	1	2
Will'ms, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
Del'h'ty, lf	0	1	1	0	0
H'fman, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Mor'ty, cf	0	0	1	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	5	0	0
Kleinow, c	0	0	0	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	2	2	0
Griffith, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Yeager	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	8	24	9	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	1	0	1
Lord, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Seybold, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	4	1	0
Schreck, c	0	0	8	0	0
Cross, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Knight, 3b	1	0	2	4	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	6	27	14	2

*Batted for Chesbro in eighth inning.

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3

Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 3. Stolen bases—Davis, Delehanty, (2,) Conroy. Sacrifice hit—Seybold. Two-base hit—Lord. Double plays—Chesbro, Conroy and Chase; Chase, Conroy and Chase; Cross, Murphy and Davis. Struck out—By Waddell, 7; by Chesbro, 3. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hurst.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	1	4	0	0
Chase, 1b	0	2	10	1	0
Conroy, ss	0	0	1	0	0
LaPorte, 3b	0	0	3	1	0
Will'ms, 2b	0	1	0	5	1
Del'h'ty, lf	0	0	2	0	0
H'fman, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Kleinow, c	0	1	4	0	0
Orth, p	0	1	1	1	0
Total	2	7	27	8	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Lord, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
Seybold, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	2	2	3	0
Schreck, c	0	1	9	1	0
Cross, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Knight, 3b	1	0	0	2	0
Arm'str'ng, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	7	27	10	2

*Batted for Knight in ninth inning.

New York ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Two-base hits—Chase, Hartsel, Davis, Hoffman, Kleinow. Sacrifice hit—Hoffman. Struck out—By Bender, 6; by Orth, 3. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and O'Loughlin.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Altizer, ss	2	1	5	4	0
Jones, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Sch'fly, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Cross, 3b	2	0	1	1	0
And'son, lf	0	2	5	0	0
Hickm'n, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Stahl, 1b	1	1	9	1	0
Wakef'd, c	2	3	2	0	0
Patten, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	8	13	27	10	0

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Parent, ss	0	2	6	2	1
C. Stahl, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Fr'man, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Hoey, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	3	1	3	1
Hayden, rf	0	2	3	1	0
Morgan, 3b	0	2	1	0	2
Arm'str'ng, c	0	0	2	2	0
Dineen, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	9	24	12	4

Washington ..... 2 0 0 0 2 3 1 0 .—8
Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Anderson, Wakefield, Altizer, Jones, Parent, Hayden. Three-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hit—Altizer. Stolen bases—Cross, Stahl. Double plays—Dineen, Parent, and Freeman; Hayden, Dineen, and Freeman. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Patten, 1; by Dineen, 2. Passed ball—Armbruster. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Altizer, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Nill, ss	0	1	1	4	1
Jones, cf	0	1	3	1	0
Sch'fly, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Cross, 3b	0	0	1	3	1
And'son, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Hickm'n, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Stahl, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Heydon, c	0	0	8	2	1
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0
Falk'b'g, p	0	1	0	2	1
*Wakefield	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	27	16	4

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Parent, ss	0	1	1	4	1
C. Stahl, cf	1	2	2	1	0
Fr'man, 1b	2	2	13	1	0
Hoey, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b	3	2	4	3	0
Hayden, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Morgan, 3b	0	1	2	0	0
Peterson, c	2	3	4	3	0
Young, p	0	2	1	2	0
Total	9	14	27	15	1

*Batted for Falkenberg.

Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3
Boston ..... 0 1 2 1 4 0 0 1 0—9

Two-base hits—Hickman, (2,) Ferris, Peterson, Young. Hits—Off Hughes, 7 in 4 innings; off Falkenberg, 7 in 5 innings. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Hughes, 2; Falkenberg, 3; Young, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 3. Hit by pitchel ball—By Young, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Falkenberg, 3; by Young, 2. Passed balls—Peterson, 2. Wild pitch—Falkenberg. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connor.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Flick, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Bay, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Turner, ss	1	3	0	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	2	2	5	0
Rossm'n, 1b	0	0	17	1	0
Jackson, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Clark, c	0	1	2	0	0
Joss, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	5	11	27	11	1

DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
M'Int're, lf	0	1	2	0	1
Sch'fer, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
C'fford, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb, cf	0	0	5	1	0
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Lindsay, 1b	0	0	7	0	1
Lowe, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Warner, c	0	0	5	3	0
Mullin, p	0	1	1	0	1
Total	0	2	24	11	3

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—5
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Flick, Bay, Turner, Lajoie, Rossman, Schaefer, (2,) Cobb. Double play—O'Leary, Schaefer, and Lindsay. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 3; off Killian, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 5. Struck out—By Rhoades, 2; by Donovan, 1; by Killian, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Flick, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Bay, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Turner, ss	0	0	11	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	2	2	5	0
Rossm'n, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Jackson, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Clark, c	0	1	2	0	0
Joss, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	2	8	27	21	1

DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
M'Int're, lf	0	1	2	0	1
Sch'fer, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
C'fford, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb, cf	0	0	5	1	0
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Lindsay, 1b	0	0	7	0	1
Lowe, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Warner, c	0	0	5	3	0
Mullin, p	0	1	1	0	1
Total	0	2	24	13	2

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
Detroit ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 1. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Bradley, McIntyre. Three-base hit—Clark. Sacrifice hits—Rossman, Warner. Stolen base—Jackson. First base on balls—Off Joss, 1; off Mullin, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 8. Struck out—By Mullin, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hahn, lf	0	1	2	0	0
F. Jones, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	0	5	2	2
Davis, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Don'hue, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
O'Neil, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	4	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Patterson, p	0	0	0	7	0
Walsh, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Rohe	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	27	16	3

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Niles, cf	0	0	1	0	0
T. Jones, lb	0	1	9	1	0
Stone, lf	1	0	3	0	0
H'phill, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	4	0	0
K'hler, ss	0	0	1	3	1
O'Brien, 2b	1	2	1	3	0
Hartzell, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Richey, c	1	0	5	2	0
Pelty, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	3	4	27	13	1

*Batted for Patterson in eighth inning.

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—3

Left on bases—Ch

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Hudson River Telephone Co.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Common stock.
International Button Hole Sewing Machine Co.
National Licorice Co.—Common stock.
Nebraska Telephone Co.
New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
Osceola Mining Co.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.
Standard Underground Cable Co.
Texas Central Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

San Luis Mining Co.
Southwestern Railroad of Georgia.
Annual meeting of H. C. Derby Co.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 4.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day, but the consols settlement was easily met. Discounts were weaker.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings were small. There was much uneasiness, owing to the continued weakness of consols, which affected other sections, causing a sagging tendency. The market, however, closed distinctly firmer, consols recovering on covering operations. Foreigners felt the effect of the more favorable Paris advices. Russians were stronger. Kaffirs also improved slightly.

Americans opened firm and moved to a fraction over parity. In the forenoon business was narrow in the absence of New York support, but later a small amount of business was transacted at hardening rates. The market closed steady.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102.

Bullion amounting to £208,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 87 11-16; Consols, for account, 87⅞; Anaconda, 12¼; Atchison, 90¼; Atchison pref., 103; Baltimore & Ohio, 120; Canadian Pacific, 163½; Chesapeake & Ohio, 57⅝; Chicago Great Western, 17⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 175½; De Beers, 17⅛; Denver & Rio Grande, 41; Denver & Rio Grande pref., 88; Erie, 41⅜; Erie 1st pref., 79¾; Erie 2d pref., 70; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville & Nashville, 145½; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 34; New York Central, 135½; Norfolk & Western, 89½; Norfolk & Western pref., 94; Ontario & Western, 49; Pennsylvania, 64⅝; Rand Mines, 5⅞; Reading, 62¼; Reading 1st pref., 46; Reading 2d pref., 45; Southern Railway, 35; Southern Railway pref., 102½; Southern Pacific, 67; Union Pacific, 146¾; Union Pacific pref., 97; United States Steel, 35; United States Steel pref., 108½; Wabash, 20; Wabash pref., 43⅜.

Bar silver steady, 30d. per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.70; Lisbon, 3.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the prices at 2 P. M. in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	Tues. N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Atchison	90¼	87½	86⅞	+ ⅝
Balt. & Ohio	119⅝	116½	115⅝	+ ⅞
Can. Pacific	163⅜	158⅝	158¼	...
Ches. & Ohio	57⅛	55⅝	54⅞	+ ½
Erie	43 7-16	40¾	40	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	145¾	141	140½	+ ½
N. Y. Central	133½	129⅝	129	+ ⅝
Norf. & Western	89½	86⅞	86⅝	...
Pennsylvania	64⅜	124⅝	124⅝	+ ⅝
Reading	61⅝	119¾	119½	+ ⅝
St. Paul	175 5-16	169⅞	169⅝	+ ½
Southern Pacific	69⅝	67¼	66¾	+ ½
Southern Railway	35 1-16	34	33⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	146¾	142⅞	141⅝	+ 1¼
U. S. Steel	34⅞	33⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	103⅜	100⅝	99¾	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 4.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, and Russians were in demand on a rumor that the Russian Ministry had resigned.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 76.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 485.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15¼c for checks.

BERLIN, July 4.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 4.—The following concerns were incorporated to-day:

N. P. Housman Oyster Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—N. P. Houson, A. S. Mersereau, and J. T. Housman, Jr., Port Richmond.

Thorndyke Hotel Company, New York; capital, $35,000. Directors—R. W. Macurdy, H. R. Stumcke, and H. Staton, New York.

Empire Electric Effect Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. C. Wayburn, N. Meyers, and Fred A. Hart, New York.

J. W. Brewster Company, New York, (exporters and importers;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. W. Brewster, C. E. McCabe, and Anne C. Wall, New York.

H. Hitchcock & Co., New York, (druggists;) capital, $18,000. Directors—B. Schneider, O. Boediker, and G. H. Hitchcock, New York.

Haviland & Co., New York, (commission merchants;) capital, $10,000. Directors—L. M. Haviland, N. B. Cosgrove, and P. M. Pelletreau, New York.

Refractory Ore Reduction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. Brooks, D. E. Foley, and G. W. Craig, Brooklyn.

The Napier Realty Company, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. P. Van Gelderen, J. P. Moore, and Henry Bunch, Wood Haven.

Leo L. Schwab Manufacturing Company, New York, (cloaks and suits;) capital, $50,000. Directors—L. L. Schwab, Abraham Schwab, and Henry Hersebrun, New York.

Aledo Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. A. Barker, R. L. Forbes, and H. B. Harding, New York.

Standard Textile, Fort Edward; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. S. Bascom, Fort Edward; W. M. Haskell and J. R. Loomis, Glens Falls.

Levi Case & Co., Schenectady, (coppersmiths;) capital, $40,000. Directors—L. W. Case, W. F. Hardstock, and R. H. Cunningham, Schenectady.

Fountain Avenue Realty Company, New York; capital, $6,800. Directors—M. Wolff, L. Steinfield, and M. Jaffe, New York.

New Hamburg Keene Cement and Lime Company, New Hamburg, Dutchess County; capital, $500,000. Directors—T. J. Flynn; H. G. Posson, and M. N. Butler, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, July 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N Y Co Nat B'k-Emslie
2—Berliner-Bowery S Bank
3—Miner-Miner
4—In re Delahunty
5—In re same
6—Guntzer-Guntzer
7—Vandergrift-Alexander
8—In re U S Fid & G Co
9—People, &c-N Y B L B Co
10—No Kansas City M Co-Bremer
11—Smoke-Schwartz
12—City of N Y-Oberly
13—Fleersheim-Musical C Co
134—Same-same
14—Chifelder-Rubin
15—In re Sarner
16—Berliner-Dry Dock Sav Inst
17—O'Neill-Murphy
18—People, &c-N Y Bldg L B Co
19—In re Speedway
20—Reed-Cent Const Co
21—Pigone-Pandolfi
22—People, &c-Sinclair
23—In re Oakland Pl
24—Brennan-Rudden
25—Wolfson-Van Norden Trust Co
26—Deutsch - Haeusermann Metal Mfg Co
27—Dessar-Straus
28—Allison-Pierce
29—Corcoran-Hendrick
30—Flagg-Morning Tel Pub Co
31—Calder-Cromwell
32—Martin-Burke
33—Grossman-Goldstein
34—Levit-Hurwitz
35—In re Serritella
36—Smith-Havens Relief Fund Socy
37—Sampers-Connolly
38—Crennenaker-Ellner
39—Milward & Sons-Wolff
40—Gordon-Sganga
41—Moe-Harde
42—Weill-Charleson
43—Vincent-Grignard
44—Hulbert-Hulbert
45—Strong-Googins
46—In re Loomis Sanitarium
47—Groff-Hill
48—Sanford-Anti Clinal Rock Oil Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on second floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Estates of Catharine Chartras, (formerly an infant,) Mary J. Oliver, Alice Kelly. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

George E. Kernochan, Julia Masson, Hedwig Pings, Hyman Gershel, Christopher W. Hess, John Quigley, Frederick W. Bayer, John Ryan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People.

1—Joseph Devlin, James Murphy, John White
2—Frank Dearest
3—Samuel Peyer
4—Jervey S. Weathers
5—John H. May
6—James Gianattasio
7—Hy Burrows
8—Mary McDonald
9—Charles Brown and Joseph M. Walsh
10—Edward Bymer
11—Ewing A. Clarke
12—Manfred Reisman
13—Charles Vernan
14—Benjamin Samuels
15—Pauline Bernzweig
16—Jacob Rosenberg & Guttman
Pleadings.
—Walter Olsen
2—Domenico Fogelodomo
3—John Taughran
4—John McKee
5—Marland Strangelo
6—Daniel O'Donohue
7—Daniel F. Hart
8—Marshall M. Finch
9—Jacob B. Francis
10—George Bilyen
11—James Ryan

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adourned for the term.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Special to The New York Times.

Thursday, July 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—White, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil calendar. Adjourned.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
Commercial Trust Co. Building, 15-17-19-21 Exchange Place, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, - - - $3,200,000

Statement at the Close of Business June 30, 1906.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Stocks and Bonds	$3,374,933.08	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Mortgages	1,948,161.00	Surplus	1,500,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	3,461,026.30	Undivided Profits	697,460.27
Bills Purchased	466,981.42	Dividend	60,000.00
Banking House	721,800.00	Reserved for Taxes	16,000.00
Other Real Estate	163,170.53	Deposits	9,222,315.00
Accrued Interest	55,999.69		
Due from Banks	580,723.46		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	1,723,029.79		
	$12,495,775.27		$12,495,775.27

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTRUCTION.
Boxes from $5 to $500 Per Annum.

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GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-President.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-President.
WILLIAM J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer.
J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS . $9,500,000
TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT, 59 LIBERTY ST. TITLE DEPARTMENT, 37 LIBERTY ST. } MANHATTAN
Brooklyn Branch, Title Department & Trust and Banking Department, 188 Montague Street
RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon.
LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS and Corporation Bonds as Collateral.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes Charge of Personal Securities.

OFFICERS:
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DAVID B. OGDEN, JOHN T. LOCKMAN, LOUIS V. BRIGHT, HENRY MORGENTHAU, } Vice-Presidents.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, Treasurer.
HERBERT E. JACKSON, Comptroller.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
LEWIS H. LOSEE, Asst. Genl. Manager.
ARCHIBALD FORBES, J. CONDIT VARICK, } Asst. Treasurers.
GEORGE A. FLEURY, FREDERICK D. REED, } Asst. Secretaries

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Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,00
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

6% GUARANTEED
Security 400%
Preferred shares par $100. Pays 3 per cent. cash semi-annually. Write for Booklet B. B. Save money by ordering now.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS CO.,
489 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING COMPANY doing a conservative business desires to issue treasury stock to take care of largely increasing business. Guaranteed six per cent. stock. Fullest investigation and references to your complete satisfaction. Address Murray, Box 162 Times Downtown.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 115 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof, and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

88	424	849	1163	1483	1885	2404	2738	3390
95	470	850	1221	1522	1908	2425	2885	3465
115	491	868	1230	1584	1911	2434	2968	3490
127	538	868	1258	1579	1916	2447	2998	3598
166	696	871	1280	1584	1953	2462	3043	3655
178	715	872	1281	1614	2036	2489	3048	3717
219	758	918	1322	1688	2048	2512	3058	3814
227	776	1010	1849	1656	2058	2530	3062	3817
283	781	1031	1351	1672	2076	2602	3078	3844
335	783	1108	1399	1845	2083	2633	3147	3882
359	883	1112	1403	1848	2173	2703	3202	3908
362	842	1129	1444	1852	2237	2713	3352	
414	845	1135	1448	1861	2244	2718	3378	

115 Bonds

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 25th day of August, 1906.

New York, June 26th, 1906.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company.
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

To the Holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, Limited:

The undersigned, in view of the impending foreclosure of the mortgage securing above bonds, have consented to act as a Committee to protect the interests of such of the minority bondholders as may decide to become parties to an agreement for the protection of such minority bondholders on file with the trust companies hereinafter named.

Bonds may be deposited with the State Street Trust Company in Boston, or with the Bankers' Trust Company in New York, and either of said institutions will, upon such deposit and execution of the agreement, deliver its receipt therefor.

June 15, 1906.

(Signed) MOSES WILLIAMS, Boston.
HORATIO A. LAMB, Boston.
HORACE BACON,
of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.,
1 Nassau St., New York.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
THURSDAY, JULY 5TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. 2d mtg. 7% Bds., 1918.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
100 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. guar.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
800 shs. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry. 1st pf.
$8,000 Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry. const. mtg. 4½% Bds., 1980.
150 shs. New Jersey Mineral Co.
40 shs. Warp Twisting-in Machine Co. pf.
13 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co. of New York.
25 shs. Fidelity Fire Insurance Co.
200 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
50 shs. Adams Express Co.
20 shs. Bank of New York.
500 shs. Texas & Pacific R. R. Co.
200 shs. Mexican Central Ry. Co., Limited.
300 shs. Union Agricultural Chemical Co. com.
1,000 shs. Union Copper Co.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, for the sale to the Trustee of a sufficient number of the Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the International Navigation Company, dated February 1, 1899, to invest $250,000 of the Sinking Fund. Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, July 17, 1906, and directed "Proposal to Sinking Fund International Navigation Company, Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee." Such Bonds as are accepted will be paid at the office of the Trustee on August 1st ex-August coupon, said coupon being payable in New York. Interest on accepted bonds to cease on August 1st. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
R. ELLIS, President.
Philadelphia, June 30, 1906.

HENRY SIEGEL FRANK E. VOGEL
HENRY SIEGEL & CO
PRIVATE BANKERS
MAIN FLOOR
The 14th STR Store NEW YORK
4½ PER CENT INTEREST
Paid on Deposits from $1 to $3,000
Money deposited on or before July 16th will draw interest from July 1st.
Money can be deposited or drawn at any time without giving notice.
An account can be opened and business transacted very conveniently by mail.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
Hours: 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.
F. L. CHAMPION, CASHIER.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME-BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
will pay its 35th consecutive semi-annual dividend in July (at the rate of 5%) upon all amounts up to Five Thousand (5,000) Dollars invested for more than thirty (30) days. Accounts opened before July 11 earn from July 1.

Many Thousands Know about the Franklin Society and its safe and simple system of savings and investment under the Banking Law for it has been doing business successfully for more than eighteen years on Park Row. But for those who DON'T KNOW there is a little booklet which tells all about the Society. If you have $10 or $5,000 to invest conservatively, and want only reasonable earnings, why not send for the little booklet anyway? The Society's address is BEEKMAN AND PARK ROW, MANHATTAN.

116th Semi-Annual Dividend.
UNION SQUARE
SAVINGS BANK,
formerly the
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend will be credited JULY 1ST at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws; payable on and after July 16th, 1906.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.
During the construction of its new building, the Bank's temporary quarters are at 28 Union Square.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, June 18, 1906.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1906.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1906.
WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York
June 14, 1906.
The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, July 16, 1906.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1906, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1906.
THOMAS M. MULRY, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
81ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1906, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits of over $500, THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the remainder up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th, will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.
The Bank has removed to its New Building, 31 W. 34th Street, (bet. 5th and 6th Avenues).

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
92D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 16th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1906, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, June 13th, 1906.
174TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30th, 1906, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upwards, entitled thereto. Payable on and after July 20th, 1906.
The dividend is credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1906.
Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st, 1906.
WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1, 1906, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum, on all sums from
$5 TO $3,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
WILLIAM FELBINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Board of Trustees has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on all deposits entitled thereto, from $1.00 to $1,000 inclusive, and on the excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000, at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 16th, 1906. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1906, will draw interest from July 1st, 1906.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

MIADEN LANE SAVINGS BANK
170 Broadway.
By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited on June 29 on all sums of $10 and up to $3,000 which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of April, 1906.
Money deposited NOW and up to July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
Deposits received daily from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS WINDMULLER, President. MAURICE MAAS, Secretary.

ITALIAN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Spring and Lafayette Sts.
Interest Dividend July 1st, 1906.
4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums.
Deposits made before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.
JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI, President.
P. I. SIMONELLI, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Miscellaneous.

UNITED COPPER COMPANY

The Directors of the United Copper Company, having previously set aside the entire amount necessary for the payment of the regular dividends on the preferred stock during the year 1906, have declared from the profits of the company the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% and an extra dividend of ½% on the COMMON stock, payable July 31, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 20, 1906.

The stock transfer books of the Company close for the payment of this dividend at 3 o'clock P. M., July 20, 1906, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., August 1, 1906.

F. Augustus Heinze, President.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Penn., June 28, 1906.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred stock for the half year ending May 31st, 1906, and an ad interim dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 14, 1906.

The books will close July 7 and will be reopened July 16.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders. A. T. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

NIPISSING MINES COMPANY,
31 Nassau Street,
New York, June 20, 1906.

The Board of Directors has to-day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable July 20, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 10, 1906. Transfer books will be closed from July 11, 1906, to July 20, 1906, both inclusive.

W. O. FLETCHER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.

A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on July 7th next to all Common Stockholders of record on July 5th. Transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M. July 5th, reopening at 10:00 A. M. July 11th, 1906.

H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

July 3d, 1906.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1906.

JOHN M. DAGGETT, Secretary.

Railroads.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 27th, 1906.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per cent. upon the Common Stock, out of the earnings for the year ending June 30th, payable on July 30th, 1906, to stockholders of record on July 20th, 1906.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on July 20th, 1906, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 25th, 1906.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE M. & J. Schmidt Company:—Pursuant to a resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the M. & J. Schmidt Company, held on the 20th day of June, 1906, at the City of New York, a meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of said corporation at Room 406, 100 William Street, New York City, on the 24th day of July, 1906, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition for the dissolution of said corporation.

MAX SCHMIDT, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the COWPERTHWAIT BEDDING CO. will be held at the office of the Company, 96 Park Row, New York City, at 10 A. M. Thursday, July 12th, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting. The polls will be open for one hour.

ERNEST WERNHER, Secretary.

June 28, 1906.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the ADAMS MATTRESS CO. will be held at the office of the Company, 45 W. 23d St., New York City, at 12 o'clock noon Thursday, July 12th, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting. The polls will be open for one hour.

ERNEST WERNHER, Secretary.

June 28, 1906.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

5.25.
Rock Island Collateral Trust 4s
AT 77 NET THE ABOVE.
Write for Descriptive Circular.
INCOME VALUE
And Quotation Record of Active Industrial Corporation and Railway Stocks
ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Chicago Board of Trade. Cen. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, N. Y. } Estab. 1885.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

DAILY MINING
NEWS BUREAU
All the news of the mines and the mining market Sent FREE for one month on request.
TONOPAH GOLDFIELD BULLFROG
are featured in this service
CATLIN & POWELL CO.
25 Wall Street, New York.

PROPOSALS.

BIDS FOR $200,000.00 OF WATER BONDS OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Register, Memphis, Tenn., until noon, Tuesday, July 17th, 1906, for the purchase of $200,000.00 of Memphis Water Bonds. Said bonds are in the denomination of $1,000 each, bearing date of May 1st, 1903, and maturing thirty years after date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November at the Memphis Trust Company in the City of Memphis, Tenn., or the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, in the City of New York, and are part of an issue of $8,500,000.00 authorized by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee by Act of April 14th, 1903. The entire issue is secured by a trust deed on the Water Plant, property and franchise of the City of Memphis, and by the obligation of the said City of Memphis to levy a special water tax on all taxable property in the city, if the revenue is insufficient to pay operating expenses, interest on bonds, and retire $50,000.00 of said bonds each year.

The bonds now offered are Numbers 1452 to 1651 inclusive, and are to pay for improvements and additions to the plant.

This invitation for bids is made in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislative Council of the City of Memphis adopted April 17th, 1906.

No bids for less than par and accrued interest will be entert

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

420 WHITESTONE LOTS

FLUSHING, QUEENS BOROUGH, NEW YORK CITY.

BALANCE OF THURSDAY'S OFFERING AND SOME ADDITIONAL LOTS

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ABSOLUTE **On the Grounds at Whitestone,**

On Saturday, July 7, at 1:30 P. M. BEST OF THE LOTS RESERVED FOR THIS SALE

Property is restricted, has all Public Improvements—Sewers, Water, Paved Streets, Electric Light, a fine new Public School, etc., and there WILL BE NO ASSESSMENTS.

THREE NEW TRANSIT LINES NOW BUILDING, VIZ.:

1st—Pennsylvania Tunnel (34th St.) and Long Island Railroad (42d St.) and trolley system —direct to Whitestone.

2d — Interborough Tunnel —direct to Whitestone.

3d—Blackwell's Island Bridge (59th St.) and trolley roads—direct to Whitestone.

Will bring Whitestone nearer to the business centre than any other section of New York City. Cars will be running through the 42d St. Tunnel by the 1st of January next!

GO AND SEE THESE LOTS TO-DAY, OR BEFORE THE DAY OF SALE.

A better speculative or investment opportunity has never been afforded.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN on Day of Sale leaves 34th St. Ferry 12:30, leaves Long Island City 12:45, arrives at Whitestone 1 P. M. Luncheon under tent—Sale at 1:30.

Terms: 10% on day of sale, balance August 28th; or 70% may remain on mortgage for 1, 2 or 3 years at 5%.

PARISH, FISHER & CO., JOHN L. PARISH, Auctioneer. 149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO

GUARANTEES the payment of principal and interest.
PAYS the interest the day it is due.
ATTENDS to fire insurance, taxes and assessments.

ALL RISK AND CARE AVOIDED.

Capital & Surplus, - $4,000,000

59 Liberty St.

(Chamber of Commerce.)

AITKEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

NEW YORK STATE CORPORATION
1,904 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Builders of all classes of buildings, and fireproof structures,

Factories and Power Houses; Electric Railway Construction, etc.

Complete machinery equipments designed and installed.

Contracts made for work in any part of U. S. on a basis of actual economical cost.

$500,000.00 AT 4½%

TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES.
ALSO LARGE SPECIAL FUND

for second mortgages, building loans, leaseholds, undivided interests, contingent interests and riparian rights.

JOHN FINCK, 39 West 42d Street.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street.

A VARIED LINE OF PROPERTY

suitable for investment or speculation in thriving sections of the city, on and adjacent to main thoroughfares; apartment houses, elevator and non-elevator; business building; private houses and building lots; lists on application.

N. L. & L. OTTINGER,
31 NASSAU STREET.

150'9, Near 5th Av.—5-story double 5, open shaft; good condition; cold water; can be had for $21,000, with $5,000 cash, if taken quickly. This is a decided bargain. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

26th St.—8-story 4-family; 10 rooms; cold water; mtgs. $23,000 run; rent $2,200 guaranteed; price $28,250. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

For Sale.—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

West Side.

CORNER FLAT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$22,500 cash buys three five-story double flats, southeast corner 125th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size about 100x100; $1,000 mortgage four years at 4½ per cent.; take back second mortgage, five years, 5 per cent., payable in installments; rents low; pays over 15 per cent.; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

BARGAIN.

Examine No. 68 W. 96th St.

Price $26,000—Easy Terms.

Naughton Construction Co., 309 Broadway, Manhattan.

WEST EIGHTIES, NEAR B'WAY

25-ft. 5-story double flat, in excellent condition; fully rented; $4,200. Price to quick buyer, $40,000. Mortgages, $22,000. Investigate.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

Nine 25-ft. 5-story doubles; well located; only requires $6,000 each to purchase.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

543 Manhattan Av.—3-story and basement brownstone private house adj. Hancock Square; choice location; great bargain at $12,500, with $5,500 cash. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Five 5-story double flats, good section West 140th St., 10 rooms, cold water; equity $25,000; will take mortgages in payment. Glauber & Schmidt, 1,820 Lexington Av.

Lenox Av., near 116th Subway; extra wide, 7-room double, all improvements, far below market value; best property on Lenox Av. offered to-day. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

Near sterdam, close 181st Subway station—5-story double, 2 stores, bakery oven, extra wide, 9 rooms, all improvements; asking $47,000; rents $4,500. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

Below 125th St., Near 8th Av.—Three 5-story doubles, 2 4's; hot water only; mtgs. $63,000; rents $8,000; price for three $82,000; cheap. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Have you courage to buy 15% investment property? If so, I will make terms to suit your capital; principal only. Apply A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

West 80's—5-story double, seven, 30x100; mtge. $28,000; rents $3,050; asking $64,000; with reasonable cash. T. E. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

If you want bargain, buy 5-story, 6-room double; rental $3,000; asking $32,500; vicinity 121st, 7th; easy terms. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

Five-story, 6-room double, with store, shows 15% near Subway station. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

Close 110th St., L. 6-room triple, 34x100; shows 15%. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

East Side.

A BARGAIN.

50-ft. 6-story triple elevator apartment; rentals, $10,250; price, $90,000; consider small trade.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Vicinity Lexington, 112th—5-story double, 5 rooms, hot water, no steam, 4 stores; excellent condition; rental $3,100; asking $20,500; easy terms; no brokers. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

6-story brownstone flat, 75th St., bet. 1st and 2d Avs.; must sell at once; rent, $2,050, guaranteed; price, $18,750. 1,223 3d Av., Hamilton Market.

Grand Opportunity.—Two 5-story, 14-room tenements, Harlem, near Lexington Av.; ripe for improvement. Levine, 16 East 97th.

East 47th—Four-story tenement; $14,500; suitable terms. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Plot East 49th—Suitable stable, 75x100, $36,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

East Side.

A MAGNIFICENT CORNER.

4½-STORY BUILDING.
Near 120th St., East Side, for Sale.
PRICE $16,500.

First mortgage $10,500 at 5%, 4½ years to run; second mortgage $2,000, two years standing; $3,000 cash will buy it; rent will be, if improved, about $2,500. Aaron Kosofsky, 753 Sixth Av. 'Phone 280 Bryant. Full commission paid to brokers. Note.—I want to sell before I leave for the country.

AVENUE A CORNER.

Two 5-story triples, with stores; asking $68,000; only $10,000 cash required. Investigate.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT BARGAIN.

Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
Exclusive Agents,
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate Men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.—Adv.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BEDFORD PARK.

Several very desirable corners for sale, suitable for apartment houses.
Private house and plot at a bargain; several excellent two-family houses cheap.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

16% on Investment of $7,000.

5-story 4-family, 16 rooms; hot water; no baths; elegant condition and location; always rented.

$4,000 Cash, Elegant Corner.

4-story triple; 12 rooms, baths; hot water only; fine condition; 2 blocks from "L" station. Price $27,000; worth $30,000.

McQuay & Co. Smith Building. 3d Ave. & 148th St.

INSPECT THIS TO-DAY.

168 Lincoln Avenue.

Five stories, 25x100; two stores; four families; cold-water tenement; good condition.

Price	$26,500
Mortgages	24,000
Cash required only	$1,000

Net return, $485 per annum. Act quick.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

FOR A BUILDER.
200 feet on 3d Av., through to Bathgate Av., north of Wendover, AT A BARGAIN.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
140TH ST. AND 3D AV.

HEART OF THE BRONX.

Factory double, 6 rooms and bath; hot-water supply. Price $28,809. Rents $2,976. Terms to suit.

REISS-LOEWY REALTY CO., 156th St. and Melrose Ave.

RARE CHANCE.

Three fine 3-family houses in A1 location, within few minutes' walk to "L," Subway, and trolley.

FREES & LACKMAN CO., 3,029 Third Av., Near 156th St.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Above 23d St., West of 3d Av.—5-story and basement 4-family 14-room house, with stores; hot water; mtge. $42,800; rents $5,602 guaranteed; price $51,500. T. E. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Sheriff St., Near Bridge Plaza.—5-story 4-family; 10 rooms, with stores; mtge. $28,750; rents about $3,780; price $37,500. T. E. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Henry St.—Two 5½-story 14-room houses on plot 52x100; mtgs. $70,450; price for both $97,000; good value. T. E. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

10th St., East, Near Tompkins Square.—5-story 4-family 14-room house; cold water; mtgs. $20,000; rents $4,500; price $45,000, $8,000 cash. Hayman, 217 West 125th St.

Elegant 3-family brick house, on Burnside Av.; lot 25x136; house, 22x50; 14 rooms, 2 baths; trolley passes the door; price, $10,000. Frees & Lackman Co., 3,029 3d Av.

Five-story double flat, 5 rooms and bath, open plumbing; rents $2,250; price $21,000; bargain in 1, 2, 3 family houses. Thiel & Zinser, 695 East 138th St.

2-family house, 14 rooms and 2 baths, rents for $810 per annum; convenient to station, trolley and subway; $7,000; mortgage $3,500 at 4%. Downes, 29 North Av.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Four-story double flat, 10 rooms and bath, near Wendover Av.; price $17,750; cash $4,750. Glauber & Schmidt, 1,820 Lexington Av.

Third Av. plot, 108x112; price $38,000; easy terms; ready for 3 fine apartments with stores. Edward Polak, 4,030 Third Av.

TO LET.

FORDHAM SQUARE.

Corner plot, 50x63½, to lease for term of years; one of the most prominent corners in the Bronx; will erect building to suit tenant if desired; no restrictions. Sole Agent, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Exceptional Opportunity

For cafe and restaurant or any other first-class business.
Subway express, corner 96th St. and Broadway.

Municipal Court Building.

WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.
Apply Klein & Jackson, Att'ys.
49 Wall St., New York City.

STORE, LOFTS, OFFICES, SKYLIGHT STUDIOS.

28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Wanted for factory purposes, five to ten acres on the Jersey Coast, vicinity of Newark Bay. Particulars to

CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
116-118 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS

(INC.)

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Prest.
277 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
VANDERVEER CROSSINGS,
(Incorporated.)

Borough Park Co., Bensonhurst Co., The Westminster Heights Co.

Combined Capital $1,500,000. Combined Surplus, $1,000,000.

RISE IN PRICES

With the running of trains in the new service, giving VANDERVEER CROSSINGS direct rapid transit by elevated railway over both the old Brooklyn and the New Williamsburg Bridge, which is to begin in a few days, and increased value from the fine showing made by our improvements.

Avenues D and E are now nearly completed.

A NEW PRICE LIST WILL GO INTO EFFECT VERY SHORTLY.

We bought this land by the acre last December, because we knew it was going to have rapid and direct transit. Now it has got it.

Have You Got $50?

Can you save $2 or $3 or more weekly? If so, write for my booklet, "HOW THEY GOT RICH." Investigate.

Prices Are Going Up Shortly.

R. Turnbull

General Manager.

THE WHOLE FAMILY

will be delighted with our property at AV. T AND OCEAN AV. The best place in which to raise a family—clean, moral atmosphere; absolutely healthy, pure water; cool Summer breezes; splendid schools, &c. The social life is also charming—Your neighbors are fine people and will be glad to welcome you.

FLATBUSH IS IDEAL

and our property is in the HEART OF IT. We sell lots on easy terms—small payments down. If you do not build you are dead certain of handsome profits, as the property is near the only genuine Rapid Transit in Brooklyn.
Agents on property Saturdays & Sundays.
New York and Flatbush Realty Co., Inc.,
178 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

ENTIRE BLOCK—RIDGEWOOD.

44 LOTS.

WILL SELL ENTIRE OR ANY OF THE FRONTS, WYCKOFF TO ST. NICHOLAS AV., WILLOUGHBY AV. TO STARR ST.;

200x424.

Section built up; five minutes from Broadway and Flushing Av.; convenient to five car lines, near Irving Avenue School and City Park. Terms, Wm. L. Carey, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. BROKERS PROTECTED.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Do You Want a Home?

IF SO, HERE IS ANOTHER ONE,

EQUALLY AS GOOD AS THE ONE WE ADVERTISED LAST WEEK.

9 rooms, every convenience, delightfully situated, at Leonia, 15 minutes from New York, via 130th St. Ferry, or 45 minutes via Chambers or 23d St. and Erie R. R.

See this property to-day. Don't wait or you will miss the opportunity. Office on the property at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia, N. J., or full particulars sent by addressing New York office.

The Leonia Heights Land Company
Times Building
Broadway & 42nd St., New York

$95,000.00

Buys the finest residence in the Oranges; Stone mansion and outbuildings, surrounded by 19 acres of park; magnificent location; 20-mile view; one hour from N. Y. by Lackawanna Railroad; a great sacrifice; personal inspection invited. Platt & Leadbeater, 315 Madison Av. Tel. 2497—38th.

Long Branch.

Building lots $3 each;
One week only; instalments $1 weekly.
The Asbury Company,
100 Cookman Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

AT ONCE—FLATS OR TENEMENTS.—If you will sell your flat or tenement, send or bring all particulars at once; want several good propositions any part Manhattan for special clients; no brokers; owners, don't delay. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Want cold-water tenements, building plots, and apartments in Manhattan to offer to waiting clients; can arrange for quick sales; give all particulars and terms. Thomas M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

Investor wants Redford Park, Norwood Heights, Bruner, Dickinson, and Varian estate property for cash. Schulak, 197 Times Downtown.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Estate money to be invested in Woodlawn and McLean Heights; send details. Lawyer, 170 Times Downtown.

Private house above 34th, west of 2d Av. Reply quickly. Levine, 16 East 97th St.

$12,000 to invest lower east side tenement. Full particulars. Levine, 16 East 97th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

Applications wanted for mortgage loans, Manhattan and Bronx; prompt consideration. Mellor, 436 Broome, near Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

17th, 136 East.—Well-furnished four rooms and bath; living room 16x22 feet; kitchen, with gas stove; two bedrooms with best beds; southern exposure; all outside rooms; cool; sixth floor; night and day elevator service; telephone, electric fan, piano, until September or October; apply between 9 and 1. Metcalf.

34 GRAMERCY PARK,

on 20th St. and Park.—A cool airy, furnished apartment; 7 light rooms and bath; privilege of private park; can be seen evenings. Miss Booth.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals; two, $25; weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Cottages, new and well furnished, on board walk and ocean front; terms $900 for the season. Apply W. J. Whitney, Nassau-by-the-Sea, via Freeport, L. I.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

WHY DON'T YOU GET RICH?

Why don't you make your money work for you? You've only to put it into real estate to have it grow rapidly. New York real estate is better than a gold mine. It's always increasing in value. A little saved to-day and invested will yield large returns in the future.

Elmhurst Heights

4 MILES FROM BROADWAY, MANHATTAN

is the place for your money. It's the last piece of available land that is conveniently situated to Manhattan. It will soon be connected by bridges and tunnels, only 15 minutes from Broadway, 5 cent fare, nearer to Herald Square than Harlem is, will be the scene of great building operations soon. Lots will be in such demand they will bring almost any price. You can buy now on easy terms, monthly payments. In a few years your money will have quadrupled.

COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

SEND POSTAL FOR HANDSOME COLORED MAPS, VIEWS, AND FREE TRANSPORTATION.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 367 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

Purchase Profitable Property.

WHERE Queens Station, Jericho Turnpike and Flushing Road on Third Rail.

WHY Property faces two main avenues of travel. Water on both streets. Fine old shade trees. Trolley passes property.

Write at once for particulars. These lots are a bargain and will show investor quick profits.

Bennett-Hallock Realty Co.,
18 WALL STREET, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.

GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT,

Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Lots, fine, high, choice, near Yonkers Av.; 5 minutes from Harlem Station; streets flagged, water, gas; from $300 up; increasing steadily.
Yonkers Av. lots, $800 up; this avenue will become second 125th St.; easy terms.
KATZ, Sherwood Park,
Yonkers and Webster Avs.,
WEST MOUNT VERNON.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

A.—Large house, 19 rooms, suitable for boarding house, newly decorated, at 424 South Broadway, near Lowerre Station, trolleys passing door; rent $1,300 a year; might sell. Apply E. L. Brown, 12 North Broadway, Yonkers, or J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St. Telephone 5472—38th St.

BEST LARCHMONT CORNER.

Larchmont and Addison Avs., adjoining business section; 54x135; $500 down; balance monthly installments. Owner, Room 50, 206 Broadway, New York.

Hudson River Farms, Villas, Homes. 40 years Westchester properties. Write, 'phone us. Travis & Son, 208 Broadway, 2,169 Cortlandt.

Mount Vernon.

$6,700 buys house, 4 rooms, 1st floor; 5 and open plumbing, bath, 2d; 1 on 3d; lot, 37x100; station, 6 minutes. Cooley & West, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY HOMES, ACREAGE.

Cooley & West, inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE SUMMER HOMES

COUNTRY HOMES

Reduced rates on furnished houses for Summer rental.

JEAN B. THILL and Mrs. Edmund W. Borline. 20 E. 42d St., N. Y., and 192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Residence Park.—Modern 10-room house, charmingly situated; spacious grounds; $7,000. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

U.—New shingled cottage, 9 rooms and tiled bath; lot 50x150; restricted neighborhood; convenient to trolley, station, and school; $8,000. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

O.—New shingled cottage, 11 rooms, tiled baths, gas, electric light; Calinfo heat; lot 100x200; exclusive neighborhood; $9,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

A.—New cottage, 7 rooms, bath; restricted neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $4,200. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

Sacrifice.—Forced to sell; modern 10-room house, Neptune Park, $9,000; lot 75x180. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Beautiful 10-room house for rent; residence park; $75 monthly; sacrifice. Robinson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

I.—New shingled cottage, 11 rooms and 2 baths; 5 minutes' walk from station; $8,800. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

PLOTS—HOUSES.

Fisher Avenue Section—
North Broadway—
Sound View Avenue.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

of houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property restricted; high grounds; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Modern dwelling, 10 rooms, bath; hot-water heating; high elevation; extensive river view; choice neighborhood; plot 50x200 feet; stable on premises; bargain, $9,500. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET.

Owing to change of plans, desirable house to rent in Rye; seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, two acres; stable if desired. Apply Box 194, Rye, N. Y.

For Rent—New 9-room house, all improvements; splendid value; $40.00 monthly. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Furnished water front cottage, near New London, Conn.; rent, season, $200; near station, supplies. Write for booklet. Cruttenden, Crescent Beach, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

HAMPSHIRE,

46-50 WEST 97TH ST.

Desirable modern apartments of four and seven large, light rooms and bath; rents $300-$1,400; possession Oct. 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

318 TO 328 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartments of 6 and 7 large light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2018—38th.

500 West 136th St. and 501 West 135th St., corner of Amsterdam Av., superior new apartments, four, five, and six rooms and bath; every improvement; $25 to $42.
Chas. S. Kohler, Agent,
906 Columbus Av., at 104th.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside. Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

8 West 65th, Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

AMITYVILLE BY THE SEA

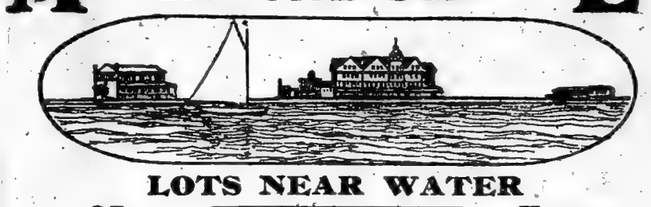

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25 x 100 $250 UP Terms To Suit You

Buy near the water, high, dry, level land, and you have the best lot you can get. 49 trains daily. Trolley Road now building from Long Island Sound and Oyster Bay direct to Amityville will be in operation about Dec. 1. The only cross-country trolley on Long Island. Excellent transportation; cheap commutation; every convenience of city life in a town of 6,000.

Acre Plots $600 | Lots 25 x 125, 5 minutes' walk from B. R. Station. $59 | ½ Acre Plots $300

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ALL TITLES GUARANTEED. FREE LIFE INSURANCE.
Call, write, or send for Free Tickets. J. F. MINCHER, Pres.
FEDERAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., 349-363 Fifth Av., CORNER 34TH STREET, NEW YORK.

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Describing the Charms of

Manhasset Point

A Select Private Park

with wide, white sandy Bathing Beach, Club House and Pier. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset. Booklet and tickets free upon application.

Property Development Co., 149 Broadway
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QUEENSBORO HILL AT

THE QUEEN OF QUEENS

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

The Hill of quality that denotes where land is highest, dryest, best and where lots are sold at right price and easy terms. Liberal discount for cash.

60 TRAINS DAILY. TROLLEY EVERY 5 MINUTES.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Broad cement sidewalks, shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Trolley road now running through our property. Lots on direct line of all tunnels and bridges. Write to-day for CIRCULAR of beautiful illustrations and full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2287—38th St., NEW YORK.
Representative to show property every day.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments.

Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Rockaway Park.

LOTS $700. TERMS EASY.

Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See Sunday Edition.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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Now Ready for Occupancy

Select Apartments

5-6-7 Rooms Rents $27-$48

Beautiful large light rooms, all improvements, including electric light, hardwood double floors, highest ground and choicest location in Manhattan.

OVERLOOKING HUDSON.

Ideal Summer Location

200 FEET FROM SUBWAY STATION.

The Muriel

589 WEST 145TH ST., NR. B'WAY.
Apply Superintendent on premises or
A. B. MOSHER & CO.,
AGENTS, 55 WEST 116TH ST.

Flat—Single; 6 large, light rooms and bathroom; steam heat and hot water; $34; for small family only; 47 8th Av., 2 blocks below 14th St., facing Jackson Square.

East Side.

KING'S COURT,

1,190 MADISON AV.

Handsome large, light corner apartments; seven rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric lights, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $35 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.
Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines. 4 rooms and bath, hot-water supply.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
RENTS $16 TO $20.

RENTS $16 TO $23.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim, new houses; renting office, 705 Wendover Av., between Washington and Park Avs.

N. S. Wendover Ave., East 3d.

Three new houses, 4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; 100 feet from elevated station; rents $16.50-$23.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—FREDERICK ZWICKERT, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Dorothea Zwickert, deceased, plaintiff, against KATE KORSTEGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of June, 1906, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 20th day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, described as follows: Beginning on the easterly side of First Avenue, at a point in or opposite to the centre of a party wall, distant forty-six (46) feet six (6) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Twentieth Street and First Avenue; running thence easterly, partly through the centre of a party wall and parallel with said street fifty-eight (58) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with First Avenue, twenty-two (22) feet six (6) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with said street, fifty-eight (58) feet to the easterly side of First Avenue; and thence southerly twenty-two (22) feet six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning; be the several dimensions more or less. And being known as No. 346 First Avenue."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1906.

GEORGE HAAS, Referee.

STEINER & PETERSEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The taxes, assessments, and water rates assessed against said premises, or other liens, are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1906.

GEORGE HAAS, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,052.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WASATCH AND JORDAN VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Wasatch and Jordan Railroad Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 3d, 1906.

NO. 9,031.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH BLUMENFIELD and HANNAH BLUMENFIELD, trading under the firm name and style of S. & H. Blumenfield, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said S. & H. Blumenfield were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 3, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, STEPHEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen T. Barker and to all persons interested in the estate of STEPHEN BARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 24th day of July, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Margaret P. Barker, Mary J. Barker, and Lemuel Skidmore, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

COTTON, MARTHA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Louise Cotton, the heir and next of kin of MARTHA COTTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet L. Mershon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 28th, 1894, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Martha Cotton, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Martha Cotton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BIRKLE, MARIA THERESIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, free and independent, to JOSEPHINE BIRKLE and Alice Birkle, infants under the age of fourteen years, of Inneringen, Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen, Germany, and Henry Birkle and Anton Birkle, infants under the age of fourteen years, of the City of New York, the only heirs and next of kin of MARIA THERESIA BIRKLE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Anton Birkle of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Maria Theresia Birkle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 16th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Long Island.

FOR THE SUMMER
Long Island
"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."
The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays.
The Summer schedule of Long Island R. R. now in effect, including service to Block Island.
"LONG ISLAND SUMMER RESORTS," a booklet of Hotels and Boarding Houses: postage 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," illustrated descriptive book, postage 8 cents. Free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, 120 Broadway; 613 Sixth Ave.; 95 6th Ave.; 874 Columbus Ave., and 51 West 125th St., New York, or mailed on receipt of postage by H. M. SMITH, Gen'l Passenger Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Manhattan Beach
MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.
THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.
ROMANTIC MORICHES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN,
Center Moriches, Long Island.
A delightful Summer resort; yachting, fishing, excellent sailing; surf and still water bathing; superior music; attractive rates; descriptive circular. ADDITIONAL express trains to Moriches this season, making only two stops.
F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
T. E. McIVER, Manager.
N. Y. office, Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

The Inn
15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
Elevated boardwalk, 26 ft. wide. Modern hotel with whole block front and private beach; capacity 175; rooms with running hot and cold water. The Inn is quiet, dainty, luxurious, and makes a specialty of home cooking. Rates from $17.50 to $28.00 each person. Apply to
F. AVERY, Prop'r.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
Five miles at sea.
Always cool. Send for illustrated booklet.
A. E. DICK, Manager.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAG HARBOR, L. I.
Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

AVONDALE-BY-THE-SEA
ELDERT AV. AND THE OCEAN,
Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

ORIENT POINT INN,
Orient Point, Long Island. Now open.
Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 23d.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

HOTEL IMPERIAL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
Beautiful dining room; excellent cuisine; tastefully furnished rooms; shaded grounds; near ocean. W. E. HAMMOND.

SAGAMORE HOTEL FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
Facing ocean. Beautiful view. Baths. Upper and lower covered piazzas. Music. Dinner parties and transients accommodated. OTTO STURCHLER.

SHOREHAM INN,
Shoreham, Wardenclyffe, L. I. Select family hotel; beautiful location; rates moderate.
B. M. MAIZE, Prop.

The Elderthurst Hammels Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Luke Elder, Prop.

Schilling's Atlas Hotel, Seaside Sta., Rockaway Beach. Dancing, bathing, bowling. Excursions accommodated.

EDGEWATER HOTEL,
W. R. Selleck, Huntington, L. I.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, L. I.
See Sunday's Times
New York's Most Accessible Resort.

Saratoga Springs.
Saratoga. The Grand Union
For Particulars, address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
ALSO OF THE
HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 66th to 67th St., New York City,
AND THE IROQUOIS, Buffalo.

SARATOGA SPRINGS WINDSOR HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
Special Rates on Application.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall; terms: European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

Fisher's Island.
FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y. Mansion House and Cottages.
Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Music.
FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR ADDRESS
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Sharon Springs.
Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitoes. Band concerts, delightful drives. Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Hudson River Counties.
TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE OR
Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. Both hotels.

KNICKERBOCKER LODGE Elevation 900 ft. KNICKERBOCKER LAKE
Fiskhill, N. Y. Elevation 900 ft. Accommodates 100; modern improvements and amusements; large park, farm, dairy, fruit; Knickerbocker Spring water. Photos, booklet 225 W. 23d.

PARKHILL INN-ON-THE-HUDSON,
Yonkers, N. Y.; delightful Summer home for business men; auto accommodations; open all season.

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THE CLAIRMONT
Most refined Jewish Hotel in Sullivan Co. Latest sanitary improvements; telephone; tennis; pool. Beechwood Waterfall in our farm; bathing, fishing, boating. Booklet.
BERGER & COHEN.
KENOZA LAKE, NEW YORK
RAIVELLA HALL, Near Fallsburgh, Sullivan Co.—Large farmhouse; sanitary improvements; gas, boating, bathing, tennis; booklets. Proprietor in town to-day. Telephone 4276 Riverside.

Cleghorn House, Bloomingburgh, Sullivan Co., accommodates 60; boating, bathing and fishing on picturesque Shawangunk River; shady glen; fine table; vegetables from garden. Booklet.

Millerton.
Spring Meadows Farm, Millerton, N. Y.—High elevation; good table; large, airy rooms. Harlan Bonpher.

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NEW YORK.
Adirondacks.

"A perpetual panorama of primeval picturesqueness."
LAKE PLACID
The Gem of the
ADIRONDACKS
IN ALL the world there is no place like Lake Placid for Rest, for Recreation, for Health, for Pleasure. From now on the air, the foliage, the sports and pastimes will all be at their best. An ideal vacation resort.
YOU MUST SEE LAKE PLACID TO SEE THE BEST OF THE ADIRONDACKS
THE PRINCIPAL RESORTS ARE THE
Whiteface Inn, Stevens House, Grand View Hotel,
American House, The Raiseasumont, The Belmont,
North Woods Inn, Undercliff, Lakeside Inn.
THROUGH SLEEPING CARS
from New York, Boston, Albany and Troy via Delaware & Hudson System. And via New York Central Lines from New York, Phila., Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Boston. Leaving in the evening, arriving for early breakfast next morning. Through Parlor Cars to Lake Placid from Grand Central Station via New York Central Lines and via Delaware & Hudson System.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS
MORLEY'S
In the Heart of the ADIRONDACKS.
Two large hotels and cottages, overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. One hotel entirely new. All new Furniture. Trout fishing, boating, bathing, bowling, pool, tennis, orchestra, house physician. Sanitary plumbing. Pure spring water. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in June and September. Artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

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HOTEL AUSABLE CHASM
At the famous Ausable Chasm. New and modern in all appointments; grand scenery; ideal drives and walks; golf and tennis; our own dairy and gardens; pure artesian well water; special rates to families and parties; cottages to rent. Write for terms.
J. HENRY OTIS, Gen. Mgr., Ausable Chasm, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
TAYLOR HOUSE and Cottages — Situated on beautiful Schroon Lake. Homelike and Select.
For particulars address
C. F. TAYLOR, Mgr., Manager, Taylors on Schroon, N. Y.

WAWBEEK HOTEL and COTTAGES
Upper Saranac Lake, Adirondacks. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Music, Dancing, Hunting, Fishing; pure spring water. Illustrated booklet.
J. BEN HART, WAWBEEK, N. Y.

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LAKE PLACID to see the BEST OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

Catskill Mountains.
SCHOHARIE MANSION
ELKA PARK, GREENE CO., N. Y.
Select Family Resort in the Catskill Mountains. Appointments first class. In Park of 400 acres. Folder on application. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y., or PAUL GOEPEL, Room 804, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y.
Opens June 15. 2,000 feet above sea level. Modern improvements, sanitary plumbing, electric lights. Rooms single or en suite, baths. In connection large casino, indoor amusements; large dancing pavilion. Open for inspection for guests to select rooms. For information and booklet address H. S. Mollner, Hunter.

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Sunset Park Inn
Waldorf-Astoria of the Catskills—N. Y. World. Grandest Views in Catskills Bishop Satterlee In Finest Park in Van Loan's Guide
HAINES FALLS, N. Y.,
or 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City, (Room 606.)

The Katsberg Park Hotel; near annex; bowling alleys, pavilion and rathskeller, music; unexcelled cuisine; booklet. Henry Moser, Hunter, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; el. 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up.
A. J. GALER.

HUNTER HOUSE Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Electric lights; baths unsurpassed; Kosher cuisine.

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STAMFORD
NEW YORK.
Elevation 1,800 feet. Sparkling spring water. Electric lighting. Perfect sanitation. Clear, dry air. All amusements—golf, tennis, coaching, boating, and fishing. Booklets at Newspaper Inf. Bureaus or Pearsall Inf. Bureau, 203 Broadway. Full list of Hotels and Boarding Houses in Sunday's paper.

NEW GRANT HOUSE, Stamford, New York.
Opens June 1st. One of Stamford's Leading Summer Homes. Table unexcelled. Exquisite music. Special rates for June. Owen C. Becker, Prop.

LAWRENCE COTTAGE, in beautiful Stamford, N. Y. Capacity, 20; good rooms; generous table. H. C. Lawrence.

Thousand Islands.
The Hotel Frontenac
1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River,
A magnificent Hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information, address
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1000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands; excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open June 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

Greenwood Lake.
Hotel Ferncliff
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
Now Open Under New Management.
WALCOTT'S ORCHESTRA. All modern conveniences; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; beautiful drives; accommodations for 200 guests; 80 suites with private baths; terms moderate.
New York booking office, Hotel Victoria, Broadway and 27th St.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Jno. T. MacDowell & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. VACHENHUSEN, Manager.

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MIZZEN TOP HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
Opens June 21st.
Nearest High-Class Mountain Resort to New York City. Only 90 Minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. GOLF, TENNIS, ORCHESTRA. BOOKLET.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

New York City.
1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

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THE SAGAMORE, Lake George—Gateway of the Adirondacks. T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ, P. O. Sagamore, N. Y.

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HILL CREST HOUSE. FINE LARGE HOUSE; 1 mile from Katonah, N. Y.; broad porches; fine lawn; shade; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; good roads; high elevation; stabling.

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Vacation Resorts
Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 506 Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board and passenger fares.

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THE PROSPECT,
On Lake Bomoseen.
12 Years Under Same Management.
Every attraction and advantage of a popular mountain and lake resort. All products from the hotel's private farm.
Special rates for June and September.
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Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

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Modern conveniences. Accommodates 250; 4½ hours from New York. Surf bathing, fishing, golf. Send for booklet and terms.
W. R. Champlin, Mgr.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, &c. Booklet. E. B. MITCHELL.

Block Island, R. I.—The Manisses—15 miles at sea; 4½ hours from N. Y. via L. I. R. R.; booklets, N. Y. representative, Town and Country Bureau, 239 4th Av., City.

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STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
RED LION INN — TWO FINELY APPOINTED HOTELS IN THE BERKSHIRES. — HEATON HALL
Matchless Scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Driving and Automobiling. Superb Golf Course. Allen T. Treadway, Prop. W. G. Havill, Mgr. N. Y. Office, Hotel Longacre, West 47th St.

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PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
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Sunapee Lake, N. H.
Soo-nipi Park Lodge and Cottages open June 30th. Up-to-date Hotel. Electric light, steam heat; elevators. Private grounds 400 acres. Pine and balsam air. Trout and salmon fishing. Boating and beach bathing. Golf and tennis. New York physician.
H. G. MARVIN, New London, N. H.

Maine.
GRINDSTONE INN,
WINTER HARBOR, MAINE.
New bathroom suites. Golf, tennis, swimming pool. Opens July 1st.
E. G. GROB, Manager, WINTER HARBOR, ME.

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Branford Point Hotel.—On the Sound, Branford, Conn.; select resort; water frontage of seven acres; beautiful grove and lawn. Send for booklet.
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VISIT THE WRECK.
The most popular wreck along the Atlantic Coast is at Ocean City. The ideal Summer resort. Within 65 miles of Philadelphia, via both routes. Ideal bathing, fishing, and sailing. Send for free book, Philadelphia office, 601 Bailey Bldg., Phila.

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HATHAWAY INN AND COTTAGES,
Deal Beach, N. J. American plan, also a la carte. Hotel and cottages now open for the inspection and reception of guests.
N. Y. office, Town and Country, 239 4th Av. Booklet. E. A. HOWARD, Prop.

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WINSLOW INN.
Thoroughly modern; 60 acres, private grounds; all outdoor and indoor amusements; garage, cafe, and grill; 82 minutes from Atlantic City, 36 minutes from Philadelphia. Booklet. S. S. Farnham.

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THE TREMONT, SEA GIRT, N. J.
Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; June rates. S. Hinkson Woodward.

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27TH SEASON; MODERN; SEND FOR BOOKLET. MRS. THOS. DEVLIN.

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PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. —Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; open all the year; booklet. Telephone

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
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3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St., 9.40 A.M. daily (12.50 P.M. Sat.), 3.20 P.M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A.M. daily (1.00 P.M. Sat.), 3.40 P.M. except Sun.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
Always Open.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Send for Literature.
THE LEEDS COMPANY,

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The Leading Resort Hotel in the World.
Both American and European Plan.
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HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.
Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach. Local and long-distance phones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 ocean view rooms, 100 suites, with private sea-water baths. Orchestra. Capacity 1,000. New York Rep. Town & Country Bureau, 239 4th Av., 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Phone 6244 Gramercy. C. R. Myers, Owner.

HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always Open. On Ocean Front.
Courteous Attention. Homelike Surroundings. Every Comfort.
Booklet and Calendar on application.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Virginia Av. and Beach. Capacity 300; elevator; private baths, &c.; $10 up weekly; $2 up daily; booklet.
SAMUEL A. ELLIS.

LEXINGTON,
Ark's and Pacific Aves. 1 sq. from Palace Pier. Bathing from house. $7 to $9 weekly.
PAUL C. ROSECRANS.

THE WESTMINSTER,
Ocean end Kentucky Av.; special rates $8 to $15 weekly; booklet; coach meets trains. Chas. Buhre.

Asbury Park.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
The Ideal Shore Resort.
No other resort on the coast combines the beauties of suburb and seashore; here are lawns reaching almost to the sea, and broad shaded avenues for driving. It is the great Summer convention city because of its beauty and many advantages; boardwalk finished to Deal Lake; the many beautiful lakes afford excellent facilities for sailing and fishing; hotels large, modern, and complete in their appointments. Free from that crowd which "takes in the shore for a day."
ABSOLUTELY NO MOSQUITOS
For particulars address BOARD OF TRADE, Asbury Park.

THE VICTORIA.
ASBURY PARK, N. J. OPEN ALL YEAR.
Finest location on the ocean front.
Suites of rooms with baths. S. KEMPE.

THE FENIMORE ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Now open after extensive addition; private baths, elevator, etc.; booklet. THOS. NOBLE.

WELLINGTON NORTH ASBURY PARK.
Select family hotel on the beach. Booklet.

Bernardsville.
SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 900 feet. Opens May 19.
BEN. R. PHELPS, Manager.
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

Spring Lake.
WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA, Spring Lake, N. J.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with bath; opens June 16th. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

THE COLONIAL SPRING LAKE, N. J.
DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED NEAR OCEAN AND LAKE. VANDERHOOF & REYNOLDS.

THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the Beach.
Booklet. E. M. Richardson.

Belmar.
BELMAR INN. Direct ocean front; bathing, boating, fishing.
Open from June to October.

Pleasure Bay.
OLD PLEASURE BAY HOUSE.
CLAM BAKES. SHORE DINNERS. BEAUTIFUL LAWNS. GEORGE TINDALL.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
NO. 9,080.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP ISAACS, doing business as Phil Isaacs, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Phil Isaacs was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM S. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 3, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO D. KUPFERMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 9,098.
To the creditors of Leo D. Kupferman of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Leo D. Kupferman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, July 3d, 1906.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,000.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD R. SWETT, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Edward R. Swett of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Edward R. Swett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel Peter Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 3d, 1906.

NO. 8,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER BANNER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Peter Banner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Peter Banner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 5th, 1906.

SUMMER RESORTS.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Milford.
Bluff House,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Opens June 21; 95 miles from New York City via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences: orchestra; golf, baseball, tennis; magnificent roads; boating, bathing, fishing, etc. No mosquitos. AUTOMOBILE BUS FROM DEPOT TO HOTEL. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. N. BONNIQUE, Prop.

Delaware Water Gap.
BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Pike County.
Hotel Rapid, Analomink, Pa.—Swimming, fishing; excellent board; reasonable terms; booklet. C. Coleman, Prop.

Mount Pocono.
THE SWIFTWATER. Elevation 1,600 ft. Electric lights. Private baths. Steam heat. 200-acre park. Booklet. Swiftwater P. O., Penn.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.; Shawangunk Mts., 2,000 ft.; near Sam's Point; $6 to $10 per week; excellent table; tennis and croquet; booklet. H. A. Burger.
Mt. Pleasant, Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; elevation 1,900 feet; farm; two pianos; tennis, croquet; rates $3-$7. Booklet. W. V. Denman.
Country accommodations; house facing Hudson River; tennis; adults only; moderate. Jessen, Cliffside, N. J.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
Wireless Telegraphy on All Steamers.
FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, East, and North. Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days only, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence (New) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE—For New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street, week days only at 5:00 P. M. Pier 70, East River, foot East 22d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Day Trip Monday, see below. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
DAYLIGHT TRIP ON LONG ISLAND SOUND on Mondays (only) Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00, Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., 10:45. Due New London 5:15 P. M. Close train connection there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston. Regular Norwich Line rates. Special round trip tickets $2.50. Good returning from New London same or Tuesday night; due N. Y. next morning; returning, by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M. $3.50.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Str. Richard Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Leaves ft. E. 22d St. week days 2:30 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Sundays due New York on return 5:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11:00 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2:00 P. M.) Sundays 5:00 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 35 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 849 Madison Ave., 246 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

BOSTON
OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.
BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.
JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 42d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 8:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 8:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLE'S LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, seven dates July, odd dates August and ADIRONDACK, alternating. Lve. Pier No. 52, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time Table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line,
Leave New York, New Pier 3, E. R., week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 7:00 A. M., connecting at Greenport with Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 9:30 A. M.
Saturdays and July 3d, leave at 1:00 P. M., arrive at Shelter Island 5:50 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. On these days steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, best and B.R., $2.20.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Dean Richmond" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $6.60.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranston's, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 3 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville. Week days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra Boat Saturdays 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—bSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq., W. 125th Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn

HEARST MEN IN KINGS RESENT HIS BOSS RULE

Open Revolt Because Leaders Were Picked for Them.

REAL WORKERS PASSED BY

Contests Already in Half of the Districts—In the Others New Organizations Are Forming.

The action of William R. Hearst and his advisers in picking out the Independence League district leaders for Brooklyn instead of allowing the supporters of the organization there to choose their own district representatives has precipitated the biggest fight against Hearst that has been started in the campaign. More than half of the districts out of the twenty-three in Brooklyn are in open revolt, and in the others organizations to oppose the picked leaders are being formed.

The fight is based on principle and because few of the leaders picked out by Mr. Hearst have had any experience in political leadership and are not qualified to add any strength to the organization. The fight is led by men in Brooklyn who have battled for municipal ownership for years and who refuse to have their work of years go for nothing.

When the Independence League followers in Brooklyn announced several weeks ago that they were ready to hold meetings in the various districts and pick the men in whose leadership they had confidence, the Hearst managers at once threw cold water on the plan. The success of the Municipal Ownership ticket in that borough last Fall caused the Hearst managers to look upon Brooklyn as one of the organization strongholds. So deep-rooted became the feeling of ownership of the borough in the minds of the Hearst men that they were loath to share even the control with those who made their success there possible.

Those who objected were told that as Mr. Hearst was paying the freight he would see to it that his own men were put in as leaders, and the Hearst managers did not shift their ground even when the municipal ownership men pointed out that the same boss rule measures were being used by the Independence League now that had driven the adherents of the old parties out of their former folds. The Executive Committee of the League, headed by Mr. Hearst himself, went ahead and named all the leaders.

In the Twelfth District there is particular confusion. Joseph Brown is the man picked by Hearst. He is being strenuously opposed by James L. Gernon, one of Sheriff Flaherty's lieutenants, who has headed the radical movement for several years. In the Sixteenth Albert Barrett has a fight on his hands. In the Fifth District William L. Matthews is opposed by Andrew Brown; in the Ninth, Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt will try conclusions with Mr. Hearst's man, William Madden; William A. Brennan opposes Gustave Thompson in the Tenth; George A. Herman opposes A. A. Mitchell in the Twentieth; Clarence A. Gordon is fighting Samuel Greenblatt in the Twenty-first, and in the Eleventh George McKeish will fight Charles J. Hackett.

Henry Clay Peters has a fight on his hands in the Fourth District, and in the Seventh, where Dr. Henry J. Brewer was named as leader by Mr. Hearst without the consent of the district organization, Joseph Wainwright and Frank McDavitt have joined hands and will make a hot contest. It is said that the action of the Hearst men of giving the rank and file no say is making some strong sentiment in Brooklyn for Judge Gaynor for Governor.

RESENT GERMAN COMPLAINTS

Customs Men Here Say They Are Treating the Importers Fairly.

The administrative officers of customs at New York strongly resent the charges made by the German press and commercial organizations to the effect that the American authorities exercise discrimination against imports from that country. On the contrary, prominent officials declared yesterday that Germany is treated exactly like all other nations.

"Congressional inaction," said an Appraiser yesterday, "is no excuse for abusing the United States officials. There is not the slightest ground for the charge that we are discriminating against Germany.

"Germany is sending us annually about $115,000,000 in merchandise, much of which competes keenly with either domestic goods or lines sent from other countries. I may instance the pottery and enameled ware lines as an example. Both of these classes of goods are brought into the sharpest possible competition with corresponding American lines. Under these circumstances, the temptation is strong to invoice ad valorem goods at the lowest prices with the hope that the American authorities will pass the merchandise as invoiced. If this expectation is realized, the German productions have an excellent chance of underselling the American goods. Knowing our tariff regulations, however, it must be apparent that those indulging in undervaluation practices have little to complain of if they are detected. All that we are doing is to see to it that all merchandise coming in from abroad shall pay duty on the foreign market value."

MRS. STENTON IN HER HOME.

Pays a Holiday Visit There and Says She'll Be Back to Stay.

Mrs. Louise M. Stenton, mother of Mrs. Alice Kinnan, who was murdered at 2,486 Washington Avenue on June 8, visited her old home yesterday afternoon. She announced that she would contest the dispossess proceedings brought by Archibald McFarland, the alleged owner of the property, which will come up in the Municipal Court to-day.

Mrs. Stenton went to the Washington Avenue house with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, with whom she has been staying. After visiting the rooms she had occupied for so many years she said to the policeman in charge of the house:

"I'll be back here to stay before long. I won't let them put me out. I've got a new lawyer now. Who is he? Why, Hugh Wintner. He's going to fight Gibson for me. We'll be in court to-morrow, and we are going to fight."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$20 REWARD for lady's open-face Waltham watch, with pin attached, valued as keepsake, lost Saturday night, 43d St. and 8th Av. Miss Marshall, care of Worth, 250 West 43d St.

LOST—Field glasses, Columbus Av. car, riding south Saturday morning; between 7:30 and 8:30; liberal reward. Columbia Knitting Mills, 683 Broadway, city.

LOST—Black bag, Boston Road or Pelham parkway, containing four rings, key, &c.; reward. Whitely, care Holton, Boston Road, East Chester, N. Y.

HANDSOME REWARD for pin lost June 16, Jersey ferry or train, small pearls and diamonds. Mrs. De Mille, Hudson Theatre Building.

LOST—Friday, pasteboard box, containing blue and white silk dress, on 6th Av. "L" car; liberal reward. Browne, 248 West 112th St.

LOST—In Subway Broadway train, gold fob, initials "J. G. F."; $5 reward. G. Bamberger & Co., 11 Washington Place.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, brindle, dark grey, chest, short ears and tail; no collar; large reward. Dr. Waterman, 50 West 51st St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Irish setter in Washington Square; reward. 82 West Washington Place.

TEN STOWAWAYS AT ONCE.

Nine Locked Up in Port, for There's a Heavy Fine if They Land.

Dear Sister: I'm on the way to Australia and will arrive in New York two weeks hence on the steamship Langton Grange. We will tie up in Brooklyn, and I hope you will call and see me, for it's a cinch I won't be able to call on you. Your brother, BILL.

The above communication was addressed to a young married woman in Brooklyn and was received by her about a week ago. It was from her brother William, whom she had not seen in seven years. Yesterday afternoon she called on "Bill," who, sure enough, was on board the Langton Grange.

"Bill" is one of ten stowaways who crossed from Shields in the steamer. With eight other stowaways he is on the way to Australia, and, much as he would like to, Capt. Graves, the cheerful skipper of the Langton Grange, has nothing to do but take them along. When he reaches Australia, Capt. Graves will have to take them back to England with him.

On the 19th of June the Langton Grange left Shields. She had just lost sight of land when suddenly a strange man appeared on the deck. It was Adolph Gunderson, a Norwegian, who had never seen Australia. Ten minutes later Henry Williams, an American citizen, unexpectedly appeared. He was coming home. Yesterday he was landed, and, if what he said was true, he went straight to his home, in Midway, N. J.

The other eight, with Gunderson, are taking the trip around the world. When the stowaways made known their presence on board the Langton Grange, Williams, who acted as spokesman for the tourists, explained to the astonished skipper that he and his companions, not having money enough to buy a ship of their own, had picked out the Langton Grange as a suitable vessel in which to cross the Atlantic. The skipper looked at Henry a moment in utter amazement, then, motioning to one of his officers, told him to put every man of them to work. Ten minutes later those who were not scrubbing the decks or peeling potatoes in the galley were shoveling coal in the boiler rooms below.

The Langton Grange is taking on cargo at Pier 35, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, but her nine stowaways are not helping. They are all locked up below, the skipper not caring to run the risk of having to pay the heavy fines that the Government imposes on masters of vessels who allow stowaways, not American citizens, to land in the United States.

ROOT OFF FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Secretary Starts on the Charleston for a Three Months' Trip.

Secretary of State Elihu Root sailed for South America on the cruiser Charleston yesterday afternoon, the vessel passing Sandy Hook shortly after 6 o'clock. The Charleston will stop first at San Juan, Porto Rico, and will then sail for Rio Janeiro, where Mr. Root will represent the United States at the third Pan-American Congress, which is to be held at the Brazilian capital. With Mrs. Root, his daughter, Miss Edith, and his son Edward, Mr. Root boarded the Harbor Supervisor's tug Vigilant at the New York Yacht Club landing, at Twenty-third Street and the East River. He was taken to Tompkinsville, where he went on board the Charleston.

As he boarded the Charleston, the gunners on that vessel fired a salute of seventeen guns in honor of the Secretary of State. Mr. Root, then exchanged greetings with Commander Cameron McR. Winslow and his staff. At 4 o'clock Mr. Root received Señor Sylvino Gurgel do Amaral, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, who, in behalf of his Government, wished him a pleasant journey.

Mr. Root remarked, when he was seen by the newspaper men, that he did not care to say anything for publication. He will be gone about three months, and will be accompanied during the trip by Mrs. Root, his son, and his daughter.

A few minutes after the Vigilant, with Secretary Root and his party, left the yacht club landing, the steam yacht Electra arrived there with Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry on board. Commodore Gerry had just arrived from Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and had hurried from the pier in order to bid Secretary Root good bye.

BUENOS AYRES, July 4.—The Chamber of Deputies authorized the Government of Argentina to-day to make any expenditures necessary for the suitable entertainment of Mr. Root when he visits this country.

TWO DEATHS IN CHINATOWN.

Man Lies for Hours in a Restaurant—Woman Found Dying on a Roof.

A young Chinaman, Jou Ging, who had made money as a laundryman in Fall River, arrived in this city on Monday night with the intention of going with his brother back to China on a visit. He had been ill for some time, and was a victim of consumption. He went into the delicatessen store at 3 Doyers Street yesterday morning, took a seat close to the door, and called for something to eat. Food was brought him, but Jou was apparently asleep, with his head resting on the table on his hand.

He remained there for hours, and a crowd gathered at the door and made comments on his appearance. Detectives Hennessey and Cunliffe were finally informed and, going into the store, found that Jou was dead.

After lying all night on the roof of 12 Pell Street, and being drenched to the skin, Mamie Moran, who is said to be the wife of Mo Kim, a Chinese restaurant keeper in Boston, was found yesterday morning by a woman known as Maudie, who lives on the top floor of the house.

She took the wet woman into her room and put her in a bed, but in a few hours Mamie Moran was dead.

It was said by those who knew the dead woman that she came from a good family in Boston, but that years of dissipation had left her a total physical wreck. Coroner's Physician Weston said her death was due to quick pneumonia.

SON SHOOTS HIS FATHER.

Then Fractures His Skull with Pistol Butt—Wounded Man May Die.

Charged with felonious assault on his father, who may die, Frederick Heddinger of 825 Westchester Avenue, was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station last night. It is alleged that he shot his father in the head and then beat him unconscious in the hallway of his home. As he left the house, the police say, he also fired a shot at a fourth-floor tenant. Heddinger was beaten into submission by Policeman Damm and McGrath.

The police say that the father, Richard Heddinger, who is 55 years old and well-to-do, had established his son once in the butcher business, but the son had failed.

While the other members of the family were away yesterday afternoon the young man called and began his pleading for money to start in business again. The father refused, as he had before. At that, the son is said to have drawn a revolver. The father succeeded in getting into the hallway, where the son caught him and fired the shot. He then used the butt of the weapon as a club, according to the police.

As the father dropped to the floor the son ran out of the building and, turning, saw Mrs. Winters looking out of a fourth floor window. It is alleged that he shot at her, the bullet striking the window frame.

When Dr. Seigler was summoned from Lebanon Hospital he found that the injured man was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull.

WILKESBARRE WINS THE KAISER PRIZE

Philadelphia Second in the Saengerfest at Newark.

BUT THE CONTEST WAS CLOSE

Elaborate Ceremony of Finding the Winner—Beer Rations Cut Off and Delegates Shut In.

The Gesang Verein Concordia of Wilkesbarre, Penn., carried off the Kaiser prize at the Saengerfest at Newark, N. J., yesterday, after an exceedingly interesting struggle. Up to the time the envelopes containing the awards of the five judges were opened, opinion was divided between this society and the Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia, which had won the prize once before, and shared it with a Brooklyn society on another occasion.

No one disputed the verdict, and from the first it had been realized how fine was the performance of the Wilkesbarre men, but it would have been no surprise if the statuette had gone once more to Philadelphia. There it would have stayed, for by a recent alteration of the rules, any club winning it at two triennial festivals in succession becomes its permanent owner. But Wilkesbarre received absolutely full marks, and Philadelphia came four short of this total, losing one for time and three for general impression.

In spite of the wet morning, the hall at Olympic Park was packed to the doors. The tents of the societies were sodden through and through, but the real enthusiasts cheerfully faced the long car ride out from the city to hear the great contest of the festival.

From a musical point of view they had their reward. A little incident showed how careful the management was to insure absolute fair play. The judges were shut up in separate boxes, where they could hear but not see the performers. They had to record their impressions of the choirs without consulting each other and without knowing who it was that was singing.

The first society to appear was the Philadelphia Junger Maennerchor. Just as they filed in, each in a uniform of dark blue, with white waistcoats and black tie, some one outside called, "Hurrah for Philadelphia!" Immediately they were ordered out, lots for places were cast again by the societies, and the audience was admonished not to let the judges know by such thoughtless manifestations who was on the platform.

Not a Happy Test Song.

The piece selected was a setting by Julius Lorenz, conductor of the festival, of "Hans und Grete." It was not a happy choice. It did not seem nearly as difficult as the selection set on Tuesday for the first-class societies, nor if the interpretation put on it by its own composer be considered authoritative is it really effective.

It is a boast of Hans about his Gretel. He describes her beauties, dwells a little on her kisses, which make him confident against all rivals, and then declares he will give her all he possesses. Mr. Lorenz was the conductor of the Arion Club of Newark, which only gained fourth place. He made out Hans to be a mere boasting boy, who felt it a really generous thing on his part to promise all his goods to Gretel, and catalogued her charms with a carelessness that showed how little he really appreciated his good fortune in winning so peerless a sweetheart. There was no real depth of feeling or true manliness about the fellow, and he is made out a very trivial person.

Wilkesbarre's View of the Song.

With this the conception of the composer, it is curious that the Wilkesbarre singers won out by treating the young gentleman far more seriously. They made of him as true a lover as they could, and worked up his promise of his savings into a fine climax. The Philadelphia singers also could not quite bring themselves to treat Hans as lightly as Mr. Lorenz wished. Still they were influenced to some extent by his ideas, and perhaps owe their downfall to this.

They were perfect in all but tone and general impression, and seem to have sacrificed these to produce the joviality and flippancy that Mr. Lorenz had intended.

As it was, high marks in all the purely technical divisions were attained by all the choirs, and if only a piece of greater musical value and of deeper feeling had been selected the competition would have been still closer and more interesting.

Ceremony Over the Award.

The counting of the marks awarded by the judges was quite a ceremony, and until the degeneracy of later days laid its hand on the Saengerbund, was fraught with some hardship to the delegates present. It took place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Kruger Auditorium in Baltimore Avenue, and was conducted with the formality characteristic of Germans. Nearly one hundred men, officials and representatives of the societies, were present. General business was the first order of the day. The only item yesterday of any interest was a letter to the Secretary of one A. Naegel, who begged to report that he had been hired to sing for the Rheinpfaelzer Maennerchor of New York, and to suggest that they be disqualified for breach of the amateur rule. He explained that he had only told of their baseness because he had been promised $25, and had been put off with a paltry $15. Fritz Laehr, President of the incriminated society, denied the accusation on his word of honor, and the matter was allowed to drop.

Then the marks awarded in the competition were read. The doors were locked and no one was allowed to leave the room. The idea was to prevent any but the authorized representatives of the societies knowing the prize winners until the public function in the evening. If the old custom had been carried out the doors would have remained locked until the hour appointed for the final gathering.

Sealed Envelopes Opened.

The marks of the judges were produced in envelopes sealed in the judging stand. Each of the five had given marks for "general impression," and each had a separate point to pass an opinion on. One had considered tone, another precision, and the others shading and phrasing, enunciation, and the conductor's interpretation. Twelve marks were given for each of these points, and consequently 120 was the perfect record.

In deep silence the Secretary opened the first envelope and called off one judge's marks for tone and general impression. Another official repeated them after him, and the delegates recorded them on special score sheets. Next came precision and general impression and so on until the whole of the figures of the first competition were set down. It was exciting work, thus getting the results piecemeal, and nearly all those present shed their coats. But with German precision the recording went on until the first result was made up and announced.

No Beer.

After the second competition had been declared the idea of cool steins presented itself to many, but Major Lentz, the Chairman, was firm. He announced there was a luncheon waiting as soon as the work was over, but he would not allow any captious critic to say they had been intoxicated at so serious a moment, and they must bear their thirst as best they might. Some one, however, found some mineral water, and a few, who really felt the heat, were able to refresh themselves with that.

The closeness of the results in the first-class competition for cities and for the Kaiser prize caused much excitement. With many the Junger Maennerchor of Philadelphia, the late holders, were quite as great favorites for the latter as the Concordia of Wilkesbarre. The former, however, received a setback in the very first round in only receiving 11 for tone to the other's 12. The second judge, moreover, was impressed with their general effect at only 10, while he gave Wilkesbarre the full 12. Still a difference of 3 might have been made up at any time, and from then on every fresh envelope gave them the full score until the last.

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New York

That agreed, as far as the victors were concerned, with all the other judges, and completed their record of absolutely full marks, while it took one away from Philadelphia on general impression. As the result was declared Major Lentz called upon Joseph T. Baer, President of the Concordia Club, and briefly congratulated him.

Delegates Shut In.

It was then announced that no one was to leave the hall for two hours and the doors would be kept locked. An excellent cold luncheon was provided to pass the time, but the "kommers" of the delegates must be confined to themselves. To emphasize the order, chairs were piled against the door, and with this strong measure taken, the gathering betook itself to the lunch room and fortified for the long wait. At some former Saengerfests these instructions have been carried out literally, but it may have been the advance of civilization or, possibly, only the kindly effect of the things to eat and drink, but after nearly an hour the President removed his prohibition and permitted the gathering to disperse.

The result of the competitions are shown in these summaries:

Kaiser Prize.—First, Gesang Verein Concordia, Wilkesbarre, 120; second, Junger Maennerchor, Philadelphia, 116; third, Franz Schubert Maennerchor, New York, 115; fourth, Maennerchor Gesang Verein Arion, Newark, 110; fifth, Maennerchor Gesang Verein Germania, Newark, 109; sixth, Kreutzer Quartet Club, New York, 107.

First Class of United Singers of Cities.—First, Philadelphia, 113; second, Brooklyn, 111; third, New York, 110; fourth, Baltimore, 102.

Second Class of United Singers of Cities.—First, Long Island City, 116; second, Hudson County, 110; third, Washington, 108; fourth, Camden, N. J., 107.

First Class Societies.—First, Harmonie, Philadelphia, 115; second, Beethoven Maennerchor, New York, 113; third, Williamsburg Saengerbund, Brooklyn, 111; fourth, Heinebund, New York, 110; fifth, Gesang Verein Schillerbund, New York, 102; sixth, Allemania Gesangverein, Philadelphia, 98; seventh, Arion Gesang Verein, Baltimore, 92.

Second Class Societies.—First, Junger Maennerchor, Scranton, Penn., 117; second, Beethoven Maennerchor, Philadelphia, 110; third, Maennerchor Gesang Verein Einigkeit, Staten Island, 106; fourth, Saxonia Maennerchor, Philadelphia, 102; fifth, Elizabeth Maennerchor, Elizabeth, N. J., 98; sixth, Bremer Gesang Verein, New York, 96; seventh, Pfaelzer Harmonie, Philadelphia, 95; eighth, Delaware Saengerbund, Wilmington, Del., 91; ninth, Maennerchor Gesang Verein, Concordia, Carlstadt, N. J.; tenth, Rheinpfaelzer Maennerchor, chor, New York, 79; eleventh, Arion, Philadelphia, 75.

Third Class Societies.—First, Schwaebischer Saengerbund, Brooklyn, 110; second, Urania Quartet Club, New York, 97; third, Schweizer Maennerchor, Philadelphia, 87; fourth, Maennerchor, Jersey City, 84; fifth, Mozart Maennerchor, Baltimore, 83; sixth, Thalia Maennerchor, Baltimore, 81; seventh, Orange Valley Junger Maennerchor, West Orange, N. J., 75; eighth, Frohsinn, Baltimore, and Freidrich Glueck Club, Brooklyn, (each,) 73; tenth, Echo Quartet, Brooklyn, and Germania Maennerchor, Lancaster, Penn, (each,) 72; twelfth, Germania Maennerchor, East Camden, N. J., 69; thirteenth, Orange Maennerchor, Orange, N. J., 64; fourteenth, Germania Quartet Club, Johnstown, Penn., 62; fifteenth, Gesang Verein Eichenkrantz, Highlandtown, Md.

$5 FINE FOR McGOWAN'S SON.

Policeman He Bit Not Allowed to Charge Him with Assault.

Acting Mayor McGowan's 18-year-old son, Frank, who bit Patrolman Smith's hand when the policeman arrested him on Tuesday night at the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, got off with a $5 fine and a lecture in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. His companion, Joseph Willis of Baldwin's, L. I., received the same punishment. No one appeared to speak for the youths.

Certainty that Frank McGowan was really the Acting Mayor's son did not allay Policeman Smith's anger. His right thumb was badly bitten, and he wanted to see severe punishment meted out to young McGowan. The effect of the bite and the epithets leveled at him by young McGowan had lasted over night.

"I felt like killing him!" said the policeman to the Magistrate when telling about the youth's conduct.

"You must not say such things, officer," remarked Magistrate Whitman seriously. "That's a very bad thing to say."

"But he attacked me violently, your Honor, and then tried to justify himself on the ground that he was the Acting Mayor's son."

Both McGowan and Willis admitted that they had been drinking before Smith arrested them.

"You two," said Magistrate Whitman to the youths, "ought to be ashamed of yourselves. You are fined $5 each.

Smith was not pleased with this disposition of the case. He had tried to make a complaint of assault against McGowan, but the clerk would not entertain it, consenting only to the charge of disorderly conduct and intoxication.

The official report of the case at Bellevue Hospital reads:

"H. J. Smith, bite of hand; dressed.

"Frank McGowan, alcoholism, contusion of head, lacerated wound of lip."

THE DEUTSCHLAND WINS.

German Liner Reached the Lizard Eleven Hours Ahead of La Provence.

The second eastward race across the Atlantic between the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland and the French liner La Provence was won by the former. The corrected time of arrival at the Lizard shows that the Deutschland won by nearly eleven hours. The last time La Provence claimed the victory by four hours. From Sandy Hook to Plymouth the Deutschland averaged 23.01 knots an hour, her time from land to land being 5 days 14 hours and 9 minutes.

LONDON, July 4.—Although the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland has not equaled her record of 23.26 knots for the transatlantic passage, she made a fine voyage, her daily runs being 525, 550, 548, 530, 533, and 406 miles, and her average speed 23.06 knots. Capt. Kaempff said that he had never sighted the French liner La Provence throughout the voyage. He believes that the Deutschland beat La Provence by 200 miles, and says that if his coal had been better he would have beaten all previous records.

FIREMEN MUST RESIGN.

Cannot Stay in Bayonne's Council and Vote to Buy Fire Apparatus.

Unless the members of the Bayonne Council who are firemen in the Volunteer Fire Department resign, Mayor Pierre Garven's project to establish a paid Fire Department on Labor Day will be tied up. City Attorney Elmer W. Demarest decided yesterday that any Councilman who votes to sell the horses, apparatus, and harness owned by his fire company to the city would violate the Crimes act. Mr. Demarest's opinion was based on the recent decision of Supreme Court Justice Pitney in a similar case in Atlantic City.

The Councilmen who are firemen are Garret L. Post, Edmund E. Stinson, George Meyers, and Frederick W. Farr, Republicans, and Thomas Shortall, a Democrat.

Shortall, with the other Democratic Councilmen, has opposed the paid department proposition from the first. Councilmen Post, Meyers, and Farr are ready to resign as firemen, but Stinson refuses to do so. Until two weeks ago, he stood with the Democrats in opposing the plan for a paid department, but was prevailed upon to withdraw his opposition.

Remnant Sale Begins This Morning.

All ends regardless of their former value. Suit to order $18. Coat and Trousers $16. Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

July 5th

You will see for yourself that there is nothing in the appearance of any Young's Straw Hat to advertise it is a low priced hat, though prices begin at $2. All prices include the new negligee shapes. $2.00 and up.

605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
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Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

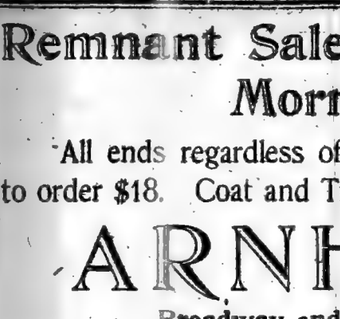

We take strong measures to move a heavy load.

Double-breasted suits this season prove to have largely lost favor.

We'd several thousand such suits—blue and black serges; fancy summer mixtures and "outings."

Nearly three thousand were $25 or more, while less than a thousand were under $20.

Now all prices and sizes from 32 chest up move along to one lively tune.

$15.

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Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

CROWDS FIGHT ON PIERS TO GET TO THE BEACHES

Police Reserves Have Their Hands Full at the Battery.

FAIRLY QUIET 4TH IN TOWN

Flag Raisings Draw Small Crowds—Lone Man Hoists the Flag on Central Park Blockhouse.

In point of noise and crowds New York's glorious Fourth was less glorious than it has been in several years. The merriment was most out of town, whither nearly everybody who was able to get away betook himself. The flag-raising ceremonies awakened little enthusiasm, and the flag on the blockhouse in Central Park was raised by a lone employe of the Park Department.

Grown-up Gotham emitted a sigh of relief when it awoke yesterday and saw murky clouds hovering over the city. When rain began to fall at 10 o'clock those who are unfortunate enough to have left behind the firecracker age chuckled with delight. But the small boy had his laugh before noon, for the gayety-killing clouds melted away all at once and the sun shone.

There were various functions scheduled in Manhattan and the Bronx, but the crowds that attended them were small. Earliest of all, at sunrise, was the flag raising at McKinley Square, at Boston Road and 169th Street, in the Bronx. Members of the McKinley Square Association and of the Sons of Veterans, with students of the Morris High School, marched from 167th Street and Third Avenue and saw the flag rise to a cannon cracker salute.

The big and little fishes in the Aquarium were more attractive than the patriotic celebrations. It was estimated that 13,000 people made the pilgrimage to the old Castle Garden to view the denizens of the shallows and the deep. The Battery flagpole has been taken down because of the tunnel work, so there could not be any merrymaking around it.

The real excitement was to be found at the piers from which outgoing steamers went to Jersey and Long Island resorts. It looked as if all New York were trying to get out to sea at the same time. Policemen had to be called to keep the crowds from turning into a mob. When a boat would fill up and one of the Inspectors would give the order, "Shut them off!" a tussle would follow.

The Thomas Patten was the scene of the greatest disturbance. It was to leave very early in the morning, and passengers were on hand by the thousands. The steamboat men let too many get aboard, and the surplus had to be driven off again. The police were called upon to aid. The pier at the Battery was already overcrowded, and when patrolmen began to unload the boat by force there was trouble.

The Elberon came in at 9:45 o'clock, and the "left over" crowd made a dash for her. Women and children were caught in the press near the gangplank. They screamed for help, and again policemen had to take rough measures to control them.

The John Sylvester, a Rockaway boat, and the Patten line steamer Little Silver almost collided in trying to reach the dock. Each wanted to get there first. Although the Sylvester had the right of way her Captain gave way and let the Little Silver come in first. This pleased the Patten Line employes mightily.

United States steamboat inspectors were there to see that no boats were crowded. They carried hand counters and checked off everybody who went aboard. Though thousands went to Coney Island, river men said it was not as large a crowd as took the trip on the Fourth last year.

The weather alone was enough to kill all enthusiasm in New York. It was hot and very damp. The weather-wise men said that the temperature did not rise higher than 82 degrees, but nobody not a scientist would believe it. It was the humidity which caused the discomfort.

CALL TO REV. DR. FORBUSH.

Author and Teacher Is Going to Woodward Avenue Church, Detroit.

The Rev. William Byron Forbush, associate pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, announced yesterday that he had accepted a call to the pastorate of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church of Detroit.

Dr. Forbush was the founder and is the Secretary of the General Alliance of Workers with Boys. He also organized the Order of the Knights of King Arthur, and is the author of several religious works for boys.

At one time he had a charge in Boston, and he has been a teacher and lecturer at Brown University, Hartford Theological Seminary, and the Teachers' College of Columbia University.

New Hope Hall at Nyack?

Since Mrs. Ballington Booth moved her Hope Hall institution away from Flushing some of the residents of that place have been trying to find out where the new Hope Hall is located. It is said that Mrs. Booth has purchased an estate of forty-seven acres at Nyack, with a fine old dwelling, which is to be enlarged, and a lake where Mrs. Booth's "boys" can bathe.

A Little Dash of Lemon

trickling over chipped ice in a frosted glass of White Rose Ceylon Tea unites to form summer's ideal beverage. Most delicious and invigorating. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee in Sealed 1 lb. Tins.

HALF-HOSE TO-DAY AT LESS THAN HALF.

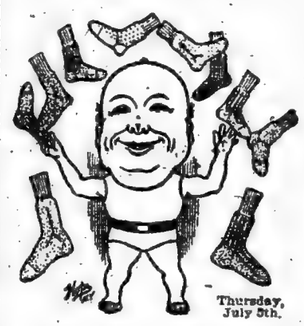

Thursday, July 5th.

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All the very newest ideas in weave and color effects. Not a pair sold at less than 35c regularly; many of the styles sold at 50c. and higher at exclusive haberdashers.

Sale To-day 18c. Pair.

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EARL & WILSON.

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SUMMER FURNISHINGS Clearance Sale.

FLOOR COVERINGS

offer a miscellaneous lot of SUMMER RUGS,

KASHMIRS, FIBRE, PRO-BRUSSELS and IMPORTED ART SQUARES, size 9x12 ft., at the uniform price of 9.50 Each. Some worth double.

China and Japanese Mattings

REGULAR $7.50 ROLLS FOR $5.00
REGULAR $10.00 ROLLS FOR $7.50
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AT ⅓ REDUCTION.

3-Piece WEATHERED OAK SUITS, (Upholstered in Leather,) at $20.00
MISSION CHAIRS and ROCKERS, (Some Upholstered in Leather,) from ..... $2.50 Each
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AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."
The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet
N.Y. ROOF. "Seeing New York," Salerno, Wayburn's Rain-Dears, 4 Melvins, Frank & Bob, and THAT Quartet of Men Singers! 8:30 P. M.

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LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by B. R. T. Luna Park Express from Bridge.
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ROLLER SKATING CONCERTS AFT. & EV'G.
10 to 12:30, 2 to 5, 8 to 11 P. M.
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BLANCHE BATES IN By David Belasco.
THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

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PRIMROSE MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT at 9. Sat. and Sunday Mat. at 4.
PAIN'S Vesuvius. 8 P. M. Grand Fireworks Every Ev'g
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BRIGHTON BEACH PARK To-day at 3:30 & 8:30 P.M.
PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST SHOW.
FERRARI'S WILD ANIMAL SHOW.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Thurs. 2:15.
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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF The Latest Musical Success, "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE." Every Eve. Popular Prices
Keith —and— Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 25, 50
23d St. Star Vaudeville. 25, 50.
125th St. Northern Lights & Vaud.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15.
Seats ready to Aug. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE
NORTH BEACH
FREE FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajeeb
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh east winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,695 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SURE MISS NESBIT MADE CHARGES AGAINST THAW

Prosecutor Convinced Despite Denials by the Defense.

SEES HUMMEL AND NICOLL

Nicoll Said to Have Advised Stanford White, His Friend, to Send the Girl to Hummel.

Despite positive denials by both Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kendall Thaw that any such document had ever existed, it was established yesterday to the satisfaction of Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has the Thaw case in charge, that Evelyn Nesbit, some six months before she became Mrs. Thaw, swore to an affidavit charging the man she married later with several offenses against her, intending to use the affidavit in the furtherance of a suit against Thaw then contemplated, presumably for breach of promise.

The denial of the Thaws was made through their lawyer, ex-Judge Olcott, after a conference in Harry Thaw's cell in the Tombs. It could not have been couched in stronger language, but it did not stop the investigation which Mr. Garvan had planned for the day.

The Assistant District Attorney kept straight ahead. Before the day was over he had learned a good deal about the affidavit. He was informed that the document was no longer in existence, as it had been destroyed by agreement on the reconciliation of Miss Nesbit and Thaw, the reconciliation being followed by the European trip and the subsequent marriage.

According to the information given to Mr. Garvan the affidavit was drawn by Abraham Hummel of Howe & Hummel. The District Attorney's office can prove that Miss Nesbit visited Mr. Hummel at his office and held a long conference with him. The affidavit is said to have been the result of that conference, and the facts regarding it are also said to have been made known to De Lancey Nicoll.

Mr. Hummel was in town yesterday, but returned to Saratoga last night. He came here especially to see a representative of the District Attorney, and as soon as he had done so he returned to the Springs. He did not appear at the District Attorney's office, nor was he seen at his own office.

Garvan Sees Lawyers.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan was absent from the Criminal Courts Building nearly all afternoon. When he returned he refused to say where he had been, but it was ascertained from a reliable source that he had been with Messrs. Hummel and Nicoll.

After his return it was said that a record of the affidavit, which promises to play a very important part in the Thaw case, is in existence and that it will be introduced in evidence. Mr. Garvan declined to discuss the matter. Mr. Nicoll declined to talk, and Mr. Hummel, before leaving for Saratoga, said that there was absolutely no use in questioning him—that he would neither affirm nor deny the reports in which he figured.

It was not only denied by ex-Judge Olcott, in behalf of his client, that Evelyn Nesbit had signed an affidavit in which she swore to charges concerning Thaw, but it was asserted by the lawyer that Mrs. Thaw denied in the most positive terms that she had ever at any time even contemplated the filing of a suit against the man who is now her husband. Thaw backed up the denial of his wife.

De Lancey Nicoll figured in the affidavit episode. It was said at the office of the District Attorney, as the adviser of Stanford White, who was at that time friendly with Miss Nesbit. Thaw was also showering attentions on her.

There was a quarrel between the girl and her Pittsburg admirer, so Mr. Garvan was told, and she sought White, to whom she told her story. Mr. White saw Mr. Nicoll, and his protégé was referred to Mr. Hummel. When Mr. Hummel had heard what she had to say of Thaw's treatment he instructed her to reduce her charges to writing. This she did. If a suit was contemplated—there is a report that the affidavit was originally intended to serve in a breach of promise case—the idea was abandoned.

Did Thaw Know White's Part?

Whether or not Thaw knew, when his reconciliation with Evelyn Nesbit took place, that it was upon White's advice that she made the affidavit, is a question which has not yet been answered to the satisfaction of the District Attorney's office. At any rate the State will present evidence to show that sooner or later Thaw got possession of the facts, and that when he learned the extent of Stanford White's knowledge concerning him he began his campaign for revenge, employing detectives to shadow his enemy and using every means in his power to discredit and harass the architect.

The evidence that White advised Miss Nesbit in the matter of the affidavit was furnished to Assistant District Attorney Garvan by Paul L. Bergoff, one of the private detectives employed by the architect to shadow the shadowers in Thaw's employ and incidentally to report on the movements of Thaw himself.

Bergoff testified that Hummel arranged the details of his employment by White and that he turned in daily reports covering Thaw's movements to Messrs. Hummel and Nicoll. When Mr. Garvan learned

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HITCHCOCK CHILDISH?

So Senator Fulton Says—Another Oregon Land Swindler in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, July 5.—Senator Charles W. Fulton, who returned yesterday from Washington, said this morning that the reason the people of his State have no fair share of the reclamation fund is because of open hostility of Secretary Hitchcock for Oregon.

"I will admit that I am at a loss to understand," replied Senator Fulton, when asked the reason of Secretary Hitchcock's hostility to Oregon. "That there is hostility I know. I had the extremest difficulty in procuring a portion of the fund for the Umatilla irrigation project, although the bureau was heartily in favor of it.

"The Secretary of the Interior is in his dotage. He seems to think that it is impossible for anything good to come out of Oregon."

Henry Meldrum, ex-United States Surveyor General for the District of Orgeon, to-day was sentenced to pay a fine of $250 on each of twenty-one counts and to serve sixty days at hard labor on each of eighteen counts.

The prison sentence will be served in the Federal penitentiary at McNeill's Island, Washington. Meldrum was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in connection with land deals in this State.

YOUNG ZELAYA ARRESTED.

Son of Nicaragua's President Accused of Stealing a Shirt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The son of President Zelaya of Nicaragua was arrested this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Policeman Samson of the Washington police force on the charge of stealing a shirt. Young Zelaya put up $10 collateral, and was able to keep his engagement as piano player in Joe Adam's saloon in Eleventh Street.

He has had a troublous career since his romantic marriage, six months ago, to the adopted daughter of Dr. W. W. Baker of this city. The match was opposed by the Bakers and President Zelaya withheld his consent. When he learned that his son was determined to abandon his course at West Point and get married, he had him seized by friends here and held a prisoner in an apartment at the Cairo, with the hope of making him change his mind. Zelaya's captors took him by way of New Orleans to Nicaragua and made him face his father. The parental argument did not convince Alfonso, and in a few months he was back in Washington, and Miss Baker accepted the opportunity to marry him in spite of all opposition.

Zelaya is living with his wife's sister, and Samson, the policeman, boards there. He had missed from time to time a good deal of clothing. He marked a shirt, which, when it afterward was found among Zelaya's effects, was made the basis of the arrest.

5 NAVAL RESERVES DROWNED.

Chicago Men Overturn Their Boat While on a Rowing Cruise.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Five members of the first division of the Illinois Naval Reserves were drowned to-night while rowing in Lake Michigan.

The men drowned were out for a rowing cruise in a dingey. The boat was overturned and all were thrown into the water. The men drowned were Seamen O'Carroll, Schron, Schapan, Pimes, and Elang.

Two men were rescued by the life-saving crew.

LIMITED JUMPS THE TRACK.

Running Fifty Miles an Hour, but Passengers Are Unhurt.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5.—Westbound train No. 21, known as the Boston, Cleveland, and St. Louis Limited, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, jumped the track while running at the rate of fifty miles an hour just east of this city to-day.

The entire train left the track and bumped along on the ties for a distance of 500 feet before being stopped. James Sullivan, a tramp, who was riding on the blind end of the baggage car, received injuries that will probably prove fatal. Not one of the passengers was injured.

The first mail car broke loose from the engine, shot fifty feet to one side of the track, and was then hurled from its trucks, landing on the ground right side up. The other mail cars, coaches, and Pullmans dug their trucks into the soft ground almost to the top of the wheels. They remained upright and were not damaged.

CYCLONE IN THE RIVIERA.

Railway Traffic Stopped—Many Fishing Boats Destroyed.

CANNES, July 5.—A destructive cyclone swept over this section to-day, and railway traffic has been stopped owing to the tracks being obstructed by uprooted trees.

Many houses were unroofed and many fishing smacks were dashed to pieces on the rocks. A brig was driven ashore, but the crew were saved.

James Gordon Bennett's steam yacht Lysistrata dragged her anchors. Many sailors have been injured.

CROWD THREATENS AUTOIST.

Strike at Mr. Niemand, Who Runs Down a Man in Harlem.

Patrick Lynch, 31 years old, of 550 West 125th Street, was knocked down and severely injured by an automobile containing Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Niemand of 75 West 126th Street and Robert Pollack, at Amsterdam Avenue and West 124th Street last night. When the machine went on for a block or more after the accident without stopping Lynch shouted until a crowd collected.

Niemand then went back to see what he had done to Lynch. The crowd menaced him, and several struck at him. Detective Campbell came up, and, fearing trouble, blew his whistle. This brought Policemen Bermingham and Didier. Then the crowd became quiet.

Lynch was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was found his left leg and arm were broken and that he had concussion of the brain. Niemand was arrested on a charge of assault. Later he was bailed out by George Scott, who is connected with the Motor Company, at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue.

Visit new 4-5-room apartments; modern improved; near Subway; $23 up. 3,161-3,163 Broadway.—Adv.

GREAT BRITAIN WARNED OF PERIL IN EGYPT

Foreign Secretary Grey Delivers a Sensational Speech.

FANATICAL SPIRIT GROWING

Further Measures to Protect Europeans May Be Necessary—Parliament and Country Surprised.

LONDON, Friday, July 6.—A surprise was given to Parliament and the country last night by an unexpected and sensational speech by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, on the situation in Egypt. An interesting debate on foreign affairs had been anticipated when the House of Commons took up the foreign estimates, but on account of Russia and the Congo rather than Egypt.

All other subjects, however, were temporarily forgotten when the House realized the momentous character of Sir Edward Grey's deliverance with regard to Egypt. Speaking in a solemn tone and amid tense silence, the Minister declared that the recent attack on British officers at Tantab was not accidental, but a deliberate manifestation of the fanatical spirit which had necessitated the strengthening of the garrison in Egypt. He added that unless the authority of Lord Cromer and the Egyptian Government was strongly upheld it might lead to a situation requiring the adoption of such unconstitutional measures to meet the emergency as would be especially distasteful to a Liberal Government.

When the foreign estimates were taken up by the House several members offered criticisms, especially urging that a fleet be not sent to Kronstadt.

John Dillon, Nationalist, strongly denounced what he termed the "brutal barbarism" of the floggings and executions in Egypt, accusing Sir Edward Grey of a desire to cloak the affair.

Sir Edward in a general reply stated that all foreign relations were friendly. With regard to the Egyptian affair, he accepted full responsibility and pointed out that danger might accrue when dealing with Eastern peoples through discussions of this kind.

The Secretary proceeded to refer to the great growth of fanatical feeling in Egypt and throughout North Africa recently, which, he said, might necessitate still further measures to protect Europeans in Egypt. He added:

"As things are now, I say deliberately and with a full sense of responsibility that if Parliament does anything at this moment to weaken or destroy the authority of the Egyptian Government you will come face to face with a very serious situation, for should fanaticism get the better of constituted authority there might arise the necessity for extreme measures."

With regard to the visit of a British fleet to Kronstadt, the Secretary said it would be impossible to make a change in the plan now without giving rise to the suspicion that Great Britain was taking sides. The visit would be in a friendly spirit, to pay compliments to Emperor Nicholas and the Russian Nation. Sir Edward said he could not imagine the Russian Parliament interpreting the visit as taking sides.

A large number of signatures of members of the British Parliament have been attached to a message which will be forwarded to the Russian Parliament, extending to it the congratulations of the oldest to the youngest Parliament and expressing the hope that some of the members of the latter will attend the International Arbitration Conference, to be held here at the end of July.

NEGRO'S TRIP TO THE SKY.

Balloon Disappeared with Him, but He Got Back to Earth.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—William Jackson, a young negro, although he had never been in a balloon, agreed to take the place of the regular aeronaut who had been engaged to make two balloon ascensions at Schenley Park yesterday. He made the first ascension very successfully, although the balloon had not gone up over 400 feet when he cut the rope and descended in the parachute.

After he had started skyward on the second ascension, however, it was noticed that something had gone wrong. The balloon swayed to and fro, but continued to go upward, while the negro failed to come down. Finally it was only a mere speck, and at length disappeared.

This morning Jackson came into the office at Schenley Park to obtain the $10 he was to get for making the ascensions. He was badly frightened, but uninjured. He says that when he tried to cut the rope which held the parachute he was unable to do so, and was compelled to remain with the balloon, as he was strapped fast. The regular aeronaut is of the opinion that he went up fully 5,000 feet. Then the balloon slowly settled into a tree near Highland, Penn., about fifteen miles from this city. Jackson got down to earth about midnight and then walked back here.

LEADER KEAHON VERY ILL.

Report That the Tammany Man Is Dying Is Denied, However.

Word was received at Tammany Hall last night that Patrick H. Keahon, the leader of the old Seventh—now the Fifth—District, was dying at his Summer home in Nyack and that his relatives had been summoned to his bedside. At the Keahon home it was said that, although Mr. Keahon was very ill, he was slightly improved last night and that he had merely sent for some friends whom he wished to consult. Mr. Keahon has been ill for nearly two years, but only lately was compelled to abandon his business and put himself strictly under the orders of his physician.

Mr. Keahon owns one of the largest trucking businesses in the city. In 1900, after a bitterly contested fight, he beat James W. Boyle for the leadership of the Seventh District. Boyle had held the place for many years. Keahon is an adherent of the McClellan-Sullivan faction in Tammany, and he made a hard fight to be appointed Street Cleaning Commissioner when Mayor McClellan took office. The Mayor, however, retained Dr. Woodbury from the Low administration.

ON THE LAKE SHORE LIMITED
there are sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati, with perfect service. Leave New York every day at 5:30 P. M., via NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "America's Greatest Railroad." No excess fare.—Adv.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN REVOLT.

Soldiers at Samara, Where Republican Ideas Prevail, Mutinous.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Dispatches received here to-day from Samara state that two regiments garrisoning that important provincial capital have mutinied and presented a series of political and service demands.

The officers promised to satisfy the service demands if the mutineers would return to duty, but the men replied that they would be satisfied only with compliance with all their demands.

The mutineers still command the situation, but are not engaging in excesses. The situation is complicated by the fact that in Samara the revolutionists are pushing a movement to proclaim a republic in case a general strike is declared, and may seize the present opportunity to further their aims.

The ferment among the soldiers and sailors at Odessa and Sebastopol continues.

No inkling of the reported rioting and pillaging at Vladivostok has reached the Russian public, but the military authorities, who control the telegraph, would be able to withhold for days any news of such conditions, as they did of the last uprising there.

WILSON GOING TO CHICAGO.

Secretary Will Start the New System of Meat Inspection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Secretary Wilson will go to Chicago in person to start the new system of meat inspection. He will leave here Saturday and take with him the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, George R. McCabe, the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Mohler, one of the foremost biochemists in this country. Dr. Mohler and Mr. McCabe were on the department committee that began the investigation of the Chicago packing houses last April before the outburst about the situation there began.

The department has been fully satisfied that the packers are willing to co-operate earnestly and honestly in the effort to produce meats under conditions that will be safe for the public health and restore the confidence of consumers at home and abroad.

Numerous conferences have been held by the leading experts of the department and a carefully arranged plan for executing the law formed. Mr. McCabe goes along with the Secretary to explain the law to the packers and show them how it will be applied and how the department will proceed in case of any obstruction or failure in compliance. The first and fundamental matter to be explained is the determination to enforce the inter-State principle and stop the shipment of meats that have not been produced under required conditions.

12 STAYED IN CAR BEHIND.

And Slept in the Barn Until Midnight—Then Went Home to Sue.

Resolutely refusing to "take the car ahead," twelve passengers on a northbound Eighth Avenue car, whose sign said "Central Bridge," were taken into the car barns at Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue at 10:30 o'clock last night.

The passengers made themselves comfortable, but just before midnight, when most of them were asleep or dozing, a male passengers suggested that a lawyer be sent for. One of the passengers left the car to get one. He returned with the information that the lawyer's advice was for them to leave the car barn, take another car, pay their fares, and go home. He had said that they had just as good a case against the company by staying one hour and a half as all night.

This advice was accepted and acted upon. The twelve—four young men, one man 72 years old, four children, two of whom were babies in arms, and three women—trooped out of the barn and took another car at 12 o'clock. All declared that they would fight the company for damages.

The passengers gave their names as Maurice Ballin of the firm of William M. Ballin of 515 Broadway; Eugene Underhill, General Agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of 135 Broadway; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doscher and child of 243 West 112th Street; C. Frederick Doscher of the same address, Frederick Smith of 414 West 125th Street, Mrs. Helen Torrance of 102 West Ninety-ninth Street, Robert J. Corry of 151 West Sixty-third Street, Irving S. Watkins of 9 Murray Street, C. P. Parker of 789 Sixth Avenue, and G. Lonsburg of 208 East Fifty-ninth Street.

TUNNEL STRIKE REPORTED.

But the Contractors Deny That Their Electricians Have Left.

It was rumored last night about the East Thirty-fourth Street tunnel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, now under construction by S. Pearson & Sons, that all the electrical workers, eleven in number, went out on strike late yesterday afternoon. According to the report, they demand a raise from $3.25 to $4 a day, and four regular shifts of three hours on and three hours off in compressed air.

Superintendent Japp of the contractors said last night that he had not heard of any such strike.

"Are electricians easy to get?" Mr. Japp was asked.

"They are," he said. "I could go into the tunnel and do their work myself if necessary."

E. W. Moir, Secretary of S. Pearson & Sons, said last night that he had heard nothing about any strike when he left the tunnel at 5:30 P. M.

NINE HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH

Cars Meet in Broad Daylight on a Trestle at Bogota.

Crashing head-on in broad daylight yesterday morning, two cars on the Hudson River trolley line, which runs from Paterson to Shady Side, were badly wrecked and a number of persons hurt.

The accident happened at the west end of the trestle which carries the trolley cars over the West Shore tracks at Bogota. The east-bound car should have waited on the double-track section at the west end of the single-tracked trestle. There are a dip and a curve at the west end after the single track begins. The cars met on this curve.

Those treated at the scene by doctors from Bogota were H. P. Warner, 511 West 125th Street, Manhattan; left leg and back bruised and strained. Miss Westervelt of Teaneck, N. J., head and face bruised. J. P. Schermerhorn, 204 West 125th Street, cut over right eye. Mrs. Silverberg, 60 years, of Arcola, N. J., right side bruised and strained. Max Behring, Loding, back of head bruised and lacerated. Mary Parnham, Paterson, legs bruised. Andrew Doty, Hackensack, right thumb smashed. Joseph Duff, Paterson, N. J., left leg sprained and ligaments torn. Henry Hearn, Gattenberg, N. J., left knee cut and bruised.

H. M'K. TWOMBLY, JR., DROWNED IN SQUAM LAKE

Was Swimming Near Camp of Groton School Students.

SEVERAL SAW HIM SINK

Seized with Cramps He Disappeared Before Aid Could Reach Him—The Body Recovered.

ASHLAND, N. H., July 5.—H. McK. Twombly, Jr., only son of H. McK. Twombly of New York and Newport, was drowned to-night while swimming in Big Squam Lake, in Holderness, six miles from this town. Young Twombly was 18 years of age. He came to New Hampshire about three weeks ago with a number of others who had charge of a camp of a dozen or more boys from Groton School, Groton, Mass. Twombly was graduated from the school last month.

To-night he started to swim from the camp to Carn's Cove, one mile distant. He had reached a point a short distance from the shore where the camp is situated when he was apparently seized with cramps. He was seen to struggle by several of the other boys, but before any of them could reach him he had sunk. The body was recovered soon after the accident and brought to Ashland. His father and other relatives are expected here early in the morning on a special train for the purpose of taking the body to Newport.

Twombly was very popular with the boys at Groton and those at camp. He intended to enter Harvard next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 5.—The news of the drowning of Hamilton McK. Twombly, Jr., at Big Squam Lake, N. H., was received by Mr. Twombly, the young man's father, at Vinland, late to-night, the particulars of the accident being learned by long distance telephone. All the members of the family are prostrated by the news.

Mr. and Mrs. Twombly and Miss Ruth V. Twombly are here, having arrived Wednesday evening. It is quite probable that they will close their Newport house and return to their estate in Madison, N. J., which they recently left. That will not be decided, however, for a few days.

The Twomblys are very popular in Newport, and the young man had a large circle of friends here. His death will have a depressing effect upon the Newport season, as several members of the Vanderbilt family, of which Mrs. Twombly is a member, are to spend the Summer here, and were expected to entertain very extensively.

The Twomblys left at a late hour to-night by special train for Big Squam Lake.

The mother of H. McK. Twombly, Jr., was Miss Florence Adele Vanderbilt, a daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. The Twomblys are an old Boston family. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly had four children. Their eldest daughter died eleven years ago when 16 years old. The second daughter, Florence, married two years ago William A. M. Burden, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden. The youngest daughter, Ruth, made her début in society three years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Twombly reside for a greater part of the year at Madison, N. J., where their country seat, Florham, is one of the most magnificent specimens of Italian architecture in this country. It is in a park and has a large model farm. Here the Twombly children have been brought up. Their town house is 684 Fifth Avenue. Eleven years ago H. McK. Twombly bought Vinland, the residence of Louis Lorillard at Newport. This was inherited by Mr. Lorillard from his relative, Miss Catherine Wolf. Here the Twomblys spend the months of July, August, and September. They closed Florham on July 4 to go there for the Summer.

CHURCHILL FOR GOVERNOR.

Novelist Backed In New Hampshire by Lincoln Republican Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., July 5.—Winston Churchill of Cornish, novelist and for two sessions of the Legislature Representative from his town, has entered the field as a candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination in September.

His candidacy is backed by the Lincoln Republican Club of New Hampshire, an organization headed by Prof. James F. Colby of Dartmouth College; Bishop William W. Niles of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, and representative lawyers, doctors, editors, and business men of the State.

In accepting the support of the club, Mr. Churchill suggests that "the broad issue and general platform should be the non-interference of the Boston & Maine Railroad or of any other corporation in the politics and government of the State."

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

Locomotive Stops Over a Boy It Had Run Down—His Legs Amputated.

A youth who was struck last night by a New York Central train from Albany, at West 103d Street and the Hudson River, was attended by Dr. Templeton of the J. Hood Wright Hospital on the track under the engine. The surgeon crawled under the engine, bandaged the boy's legs, then placed him on a stretcher, and pulled him out with the assistance of Policeman Feist of the West 125th Street Station.

They succeeded in getting the boy, who was but half conscious, to say that he was Edward O'Brien, 18 years old, a driver, and that he lived in East Ninety-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The boy was too weak to tell the number of his house. At the hospital both legs were amputated. The surgeons have but little hope of his recovery.

Policeman Feist questioned the engineer, Andrew Warner, who lives at 129 North Lake Street, Albany. Warner said he was driving his train slowly when he heard the cries of a boy. He stopped the locomotive almost instantly, and climbing down to the roadbed discovered the boy beneath the engine.

Feist rode to the Seventy-second Street station with Warner, and there arrested him. At the police station he was paroled in the custody of H. E. Brown, a paymaster of the road, until his arraignment this morning.

O'Brien was unable to tell how he came to be on the tracks.

$34.75 TO OMAHA AND RETURN.
From New York via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets sold and good going July 9, 10, and 11; good returning until July 31, inclusive. Proportionate rates from other points. For full information consult Ticket Agents.—Adv.

TO INSURE THE INSURED.

English Company Offers to Guarantee American Life Policies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(Copyright, 1906.)

LONDON, July 5.—A new sort of insurance has sprung up in this country. A company professing to have funds exceeding £1,000,000 announces that it is prepared to guarantee the face value of policies of American life companies for an annual premium of 2s. per £100.

"This will relieve your anxiety," the company remarks in big type.

MR. CLEVELAND ILL.

Asthma Forces Him to Give Up a Fishing Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Grover Cleveland will not arrive in Chicago to-morrow, as expected. In a telegram sent from Princeton, N. J., to-day, he notified James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank, who was to have been his host at Oconomowoc, Wis., that he would be unable to take the trip owing to sudden illness. The telegram read:

Am suddenly taken ill. Impossible to come. Have canceled my railroad reservation at New York. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland was to have arrived over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:45 o'clock to-morrow morning, accompanied by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, President of the American Medical Association, and to have left Chicago soon afterward for Mr. Eckels's Summer home at Oconomowoc.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 5.—Grover Cleveland is ill at his home here, from asthma, to which he is subject. His condition is not serious. A telephone message from the Cleveland home to-night gave the information that he was resting easy. Mr. Cleveland became ill at his Summer home in New England, and decided to come to Princeton and arrived here last night.

ABRUZZI'S LATEST FEAT.

Duke Climbs Mount Ruvenzori, Never Before Ascended.

ROME, July 5.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received a telegram from the Duke of the Abruzzi, a cousin of his Majesty, announcing that on June 18 he succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Ruvenzori, in Central Africa, which had never before been climbed. The mountain is situated between Lakes Albert Nyanza and Albert Edward Nyanza, and is about 18,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The King sent the Duke a message warmly congratulating him upon his latest achievement in mountain climbing.

FIRE AT S. R. GUGGENHEIM'S.

His Long Branch Home Damaged by a Blaze Caused by Defective Wires.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5.—Damage to the extent of several thousand dollars was done to the Summer home of S. R. Guggenheim in Ocean Avenue early this evening by fire and water. The blaze was discovered just before 7 o'clock, and was confined to the basement. It is attributed to electric light wires from which the insulation had been worn. A general alarm was sent in and the firemen soon put out the blaze.

BIGGEST NAVAL REVIEW

To Take Place Before the President at Oyster Bay in August.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—What is expected to be the largest naval review that has ever taken place in American waters is arranged for the latter part of August at Oyster Bay. The entire Atlantic fleet will participate, with Admiral Evans in command.

The President will review the fleet, which will embrace eighteen cruisers and battleships. The Atlantic fleet about that time will be preparing to go southward for the usual practice in manoeuvres and target work, and the review will be a fitting prelude to this exercise.

The details have not yet been arranged.

600 EXECUTIONS IN HARBIN.

All Shops and Houses in Vladivostok Closed by the Police.

LONDON, Friday, July 6.—The correspondent at Tokio of The Daily Telegraph says that the steamer Colonia, which left Vladivostok on account of disturbances there, and which has now arrived at Nagasaki, reports that all the shops and houses in Vladivostok were closed by police order, and that on June 30, thirty ring leaders of the rioters were arrested and eight big cases of dynamite were seized by the Cossacks.

The same correspondent states that the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Kital, laden with military stores, struck a mine in Possiet Bay and sank.

The executions in Harbin in connection with the revolutionary movement, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent further says, now number 600.

ROOSEVELT WON'T BE THERE.

Loeb Declines the Bryan Reception Invitation for Him.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 5.—President Roosevelt will not preside at the reception which the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League is to tender to William J. Bryan at Madison Square Garden, New York, on August 19, when Mr. Bryan returns from his trip around the world.

The complimentary letter of William Hoge, President of the league, inviting President Roosevelt to officiate, and expressing the non-partisan character of the organization and its belief that the President is as much an enemy of the trusts as Mr. Bryan, was received and answered by Secretary Loeb.

The President had determined some time ago to refuse all proffered engagements this Summer, and Secretary Loeb needed no further consultation in sending a declination.

GIRL'S BODY IN A LAKE.

Found Near an Upturned Boat, Her Death Puzzles Jersey Police.

Special to The New York Times.

NETCONG, N. J., July 5.—Three Newark men who are camping at the Elmore Camp, saw a boat upside down pulled half way up on the shore to-day. Later, they found the body of a young girl near it lying in about two feet of water.

The body was identified as that of Miss Hermie Schatz, 26 years old, a waitress at the Laurel House. Last night she and Fritz Hedening, who is employed at the Maxim cement plant, hired a boat and started out at 10 o'clock. Except for blood in the mouth there were no marks of violence upon the body.

John Francisco, a contractor, of Netcong, claims that he saw Hedening in Netcong this morning, according to a report received here to-night.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

NEW YORK LIFE TICKET INCLUDES 13 NEW MEN

Only Eleven Old Trustees on the Administration's List.

PERHAPS IT CAN WIN SOME

Milburn, Fleischmann, and David R. Francis on Ticket—Company to Continue in France.

One of the most important steps by a life insurance company since the passing of the Armstrong insurance laws was taken by the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday.

The Trustees approved an "administration ticket" for members of the board which contains the names of thirteen men who have never been Trustees of the company. As the board consists of twenty-four men, the old Trustees have thus advanced, at least on the surface, a ticket which would seem to put the present administration out of absolute control.

The Trustees also decided, it was announced, that in general it would be the best policy for the company not to quit doing business in France, where laws were recently passed compelling outside insurance companies to keep in France a liberal amount of securities to protect French policy holders. The Mutual Life announced the other day that as a result it would write no more new business in France.

The New York Life has about $75,000,000 of insurance in France. If it decides not to quit it will have to invest about $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 in French securities. These bring about 3 per cent. interest, whereas securities here would bring 4 per cent. or more.

President Orr May Not Run.

While the board was meeting it was reported that President Orr would not stand for re-election as the head of the New York Life. He accepted the place temporarily.

This is the formal announcement of the action of the Trustees:

At an adjourned session of the June meeting of the New York Life Insurance Company held at 4 o'clock this afternoon the question of compliance with the new French laws was discussed, and the report of the committee on nominations of names to go upon what is to be called the "Administration Ticket" was received.

The question of compliance with the French laws was referred to the Finance and Office Committees of the company, with a statement that as a general policy it is the belief of the board that the company should remain in France.

The Committee on Nominations reported that the officers of the company had declined to go upon the ticket for two reasons:

First—In deference to an opinion, which is rather widely held, that no officer, with the exception of the President, ought to be a voting member of the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees passes upon the acts of the officers, and a man who is both really passes judgment on his own acts.

Second—It is desirable that a majority of the new board should be made up of men who have not previously been members of the board, and by the refusal of the officers to accept nominations upon the ticket thirteen vacancies were created, which makes a majority.

The eleven old names on the new administration ticket are:

President Alexander E. Orr, John Claflin, Thomas P. Fowler, head of the investigating committee bearing his name; Woodbury Langdon, Robert J. Lowry, Clarence H. Mackay, Henry C. Mortimer, George A. Morrison, William B. Plunkett, Augustus G. Paine, and Hiram R. Steele.

The Thirteen New Names.

The thirteen new names on the ticket are:

JAMES H. ECKELS, former Controller of the Currency and now President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

DAVID R. FRANCIS of St. Louis, President of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

JULIUS FLEISCHMANN, head of the yeast firm bearing his name and ex-Mayor of Cincinnati.

EWALD FLEITMANN of Fleitmann & Co., commission merchants here.

Judge HORACE H. LURTON of the United States Circuit Court, living in Nashville.

SETH M. MILLIKEN, the wholesale dry goods merchant.

JOHN G. MILBURN of the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn.

ANTON A. RAVEN, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and Chairman of the Insurance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN REID, general manager of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works.

FLEMING H. REVELL, the publisher.

GEORGE F. SEWARD, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company.

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, President of the Home Fire Insurance Company.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of the Third National Bank of Philadelphia.

Those Who Quit the Board.

Some of the thirteen old Trustees whose names do not appear on the ticket have already resigned. The thirteen are:

James A. Blair & Co., bankers, who resigned a short time ago; Thomas A. Buckner, Vice President; Charles S. Fairchild, President of the New York Trust Company; William B. Hornblower, whom "Judge" Hamilton called "the Pecksniff" of the company, and who resigned recently; W. E. Ingersoll, Vice President; John S. Kennedy, the banker; Darwin P. Kingsley, Vice President; George W. Perkins, whose resignation was accepted the other day; Edmund D. Randolph, Treasurer; Norman B. Ream, resigned; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; Oscar S. Straus, resigned, and Henry Walters, Chairman of the Board of the Atlantic Coast Line.

The dropping out of President James Stillman of the National City Bank is supposed to be the result of the new law prohibiting Trustees from sharing in syndicate profits. Mr. Blair and others have interpreted this law as practically prohibiting them from being bankers and life insurance Trustees at the same time. Mr. Stillman, it is believed, received the same advice or formed the same opinion.

A Transfer of Power?

The make-up of the administration ticket aroused some speculation as to whether the present administration would actually lose its grip. It was pointed out that one of the thirteen new men proposed is John G. Milburn, who was counsel for the Fowler Investigating Committee and who might reasonably be expected to sympathize somewhat with the old members. If he voted on the administration side and that side remained intact there would be a tie vote. It was also suggested that others of the new men might be won over.

The opinion of outsiders somewhat fa-

miliar with the doings of the company was that the action of the Trustees was meant to convince the policy holders that the administration welcomed new blood and had arrived at the conclusion that it would be best to bring it in at once as an argument in the coming campaign with the policy holders' committee, for which Samuel Untermyer is counsel.

After the report of the Nominating Committee, consisting of President Orr and Messrs. Claflin and Mortimer, was adopted, the officers of the company were instructed to file the ticket in accordance with the new law.

NEW MUTUAL LIFE PUZZLES.

Earlington Loan Part of a $400,000 Loan to Mrs. Alice Gill.

There are now more puzzles in the Hotel Earlington mortgage loan of $800,000 by the Mutual Life, which is said by officers of that company to be the one that perplexed the accountants employed by the investigating committee. The matter led to the statement in the Truesdale Committee's report that no evidence of title existed for one loan disclosed by the books of the real estate department. It appeared yesterday from investigations made thus far that the Mutual's loan on that building was part of a $400,000 loan made by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Mrs. Alice Gill, who figured extensively in the testimony taken by the Armstrong Committee in connection with the interesting real estate figures of the Provident Savings Life Insurance Company.

The Provident Savings Life negotiated with Mrs. Gill the exchange in 1901 by which that company came into possession of the Hotel Earlington. She took in exchange for it three properties on which the Provident Life officials had shoved up the book value from $153,000 to about $238,000, and on which they at once lent her $110,000 on a mortgage. The first interest payment was defaulted, according to the testimony of William N. Gilbert, counsel for the company, and the Provident Life took back the three properties that had been exchanged for the Earlington.

From 1901 up to Aug. 12 of last year, however, the title to the Earlington stood in the name of the Provident Savings Life, and not in that of Mrs. Gill, who was named at the Mutual Life yesterday as the borrower of the money. On Aug. 12, 1905, it was transferred to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and has not been transferred since that time. The tangle could not be straightened out though inquiry at the Mutual's law department yesterday. Inquirers were told that the accountants' schedules would undobtedly explain it.

These schedules themselves have become to some extent things of mystery. It was said at Mr. Peabody's office yesterday that the reason the Truesdale Committee had not sent them in was that the committee itself had not received them yet. How the committee could have prepared its final report which referred to the schedules for exact information on every important topic did not appear yesterday.

Some light was thrown on the making of the final report by an explanation offered by the Mutual's law department for the mix-up over the Earlington loan. This was that the loan, having a clause that the mortgage could be paid off before maturity at the option of the mortgagee, was charged not only in the regular way but also as a "temporary" loan, and that the accountants had tumbled upon this "temporary" loan charge in telling the committee that the thing could not be traced, but afterward corrected their report.

The Truesdale Committee, in drafting its final report, it was suggested yesterday, must have forgotten about the accountants' correction and referred to the Earlington matter on the basis of the original memorandum.

THE TIMES report of the investigation of the Mutual Life loans referred erroneously yesterday to Price, Waterhouse & Co. as being one of the firms of accountants at work on the Mutual Life's accounts since last Fall, and being criticised by President Peabody. A. L. Dickinson of the firm said last night that Price, Waterhouse & Co. were not concerned in the Mutual Life's investigation.

E. R. HAWKINS & CO. FAIL.

Philadelphia Woolen Manufacturers Have $944,339 Liabilities.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—E. R. Hawkins & Co., one of the oldest woolen cloth houses in the city and one of the largest of the kind in the country, went into voluntary bankruptcy to-day. The firm consists of Alden H. Weed and Thomas J. MacEvoy. Their liabilities were given in court as $944,839.51 and their assets as $652,446.11. David W. Amram was appointed receiver. The failure came as a great surprise. The United Mills Company of this city, of which Alden H. Weed is President, is the largest creditor, of whom there are seventy-seven. The claim of the United Mills Company is $316,110.67, and other claimants as follows:

American Woolen Company, New York, $138,563.28; Kenhardt & Stockton, New York, $47,093.43; Springfield Manufacturing Company, New York, $12,602.39; Aaron Dries of this city, $50,000; E. R. Hawkins estate, demand notes, $13,287.49.

Reports on the street attribute the failure to bad debts. The Edwin R. Hawkins whose name the firm bears was a partner until his death on Feb. 6, 1904.

It is learned that E. R. Hawkins & Co. have two branches in this city, which they operated under the style of the Thomas J. Alden Company, at 1,170 Broadway, and R. B. Patterson & Co., at 320 Fifth Avenue.

DRIVER RESCUED FROM MOB.

He Had Run Over and Killed a Boy—Italians Wreck a Drug Store.

In an attempt to be revenged on the driver of a dump cart who ran down 5-year-old Vincenzo Bernise of 517 East Fourteenth Street in front of his home yesterday, a mob of Italians wrecked the show windows and burst in the doors of Douglas's drug store at Fourteenth Street and First Avenue. The driver, William Dustic of 789 Washington Avenue, was saved from the crowd by being spirited out the back window of the store and over fences into Thirteenth Street, which gave the police a clear track to the station house.

Policeman Michael Conroy of the East Twenty-second Street Station saw the accident, and carried the boy to the drug store, with the driver, a willing prisoner, following him. While they were waiting for the ambulance from Bellevue a mob of several hundred Italian gathered, and as the news that the boy was dying spread, the crowd became ugly and crowded into the store. Conroy had his hands full in a minute, and it looked as if the mob would get the prisoner, when Policeman Walsh of Long Island City jumped into the crowd with his revolver drawn. He was joined by Policeman Berg of the East Twenty-second Street Station, and between them they kept the crowd interested while Conroy took his prisoner through the window.

The boy died on the way to the hospital.

FOUND MISSING BOY'S BODY.

Disappearance of Paul Willard from Steamer Morse Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 5.—Capt. Stevens of the tug Romer this afternoon picked up the body of Paul Willard, a seventeen-year-old Stamford boy, which was floating in the river.

Willard left New York on the steamer Morse Monday evening with a younger brother. He left his brother to go on deck as the boat passed Catskill, saying he wanted to get some air. This was the last seen of him, and he was not missed until the tickets were taken up at Albany.

A search of the boat proved unavailing. Notices were sent to all the places along the river to look out for him. There was found on the body a mileage book, some money, and a ticket.

Ultimatum to Striking Plumbers.

An ultimatum was issued yesterday in the form of a letter to Plumbers' Union, No. 2, by the Emergency Committee of the Master Plumbers' Association, giving the union until Tuesday to declare the plumbers' strike off, pending a settlement of the demands. Failing this the employers will fill the places of the strikers with such men as they see fit.

GAS HOUSE DISTRICT HANGS MAYOR IN EFFIGY

Its Hatred Diverted from John Bull to Murphy's Foe.

HOOTING CROWD BLOCKS CARS

Police Reserves Called Out, but Can't Get the Thing Down—Telephone Company Appealed To.

For many years the residents of the Gas House District, in which Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, is all powerful, have made a part of their celebration of Independence Day the hanging of John Bull in effigy. To prevent any mistake an inscription, in green paint, said: "This is John Bull." And the effigy of all that was hateful to the Irish was the target for anything and everything that could possibly be employed as a missile.

This year, when the district captains held counsel as to twisting the lion's tail on the Fourth, it developed that stronger even that the anti-British sentiment was a new anti-McClellan sentiment. It was the sense of the meeting that the Mayor had "done Charlie Murphy dirt." Therefore it was meet that Mayor McClellan should be hanged in effigy.

As a result some time on Wednesday night an effigy of the Mayor was hung in Eighteenth Street, just east of First Avenue, and the treatment it received differed in nowise from that given to the John Bull of preceding Fourths of July.

The thing hung from two small telephone cables strung across the street. That there should be no doubt as to the identity of the effigy at night, a lantern from a neighboring sewer excavation was placed inside a large green pasteboard box, and its rays sifted through the inscription "George B. McClellan."

The effigy showed a regulation false face, a hat without a hole, and trousers and a coat of good quality. A rope suspended the thing by the neck.

Early last night the joke began to make real trouble. So large a crowd assembled that traffic was blocked. The gashouse men returning from work near by, congregated at Eighteenth Street and First Avenue, and the people from the elevated station at Nineteenth Street swelled the throng. Surface cars could not move, trucks had to remain where they were, and people who had business elsewhere had to go out of their way to get around the crowd.

Mr. Murphy's loyal followers meanwhile threw things at the figure or said uncomplimentary things about the Mayor.

Reserve policemen had to be called from the East Twenty-second Street Station. With unusual gentleness they dispersed the crowd and reported the reason for the trouble. Sergt. Dempsey telephoned the Grameroy Exchange of the New York Telephone Company and asked that the figure be removed. The company answered that it would "see to it." But at 9:35 o'clock last night the figure was still there and an equally big crowd was making trouble. Capt. Hussey dispatched a patrolman to take the effigy down.

The policeman climbed to a neighboring roof and looked the situation over. He could not get at the figure, and he did not seem enthusiastic about the job anyway. He finally reported that the job was too much for him.

Late last night Capt. Hussey of the East Twentysecond Street Station said no response had come to the police requesting that the telephone company cut down the figure, and the police could do nothing, as the thing hung up too high, and it was impracticable to shoot it down, because some one might be accidentally shot by a stray bullet. He said the figure would have to stay there until the company's men cut it down to-day.

M'CLELLANITES AFTER HAHN.

Murphy's Leader in the New 19th May Lose His Job as Alderman.

Alderman Charles Hahn is likely to lose his seat in the board. At a meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, held yesterday, although no formal vote was taken, it was practically decided to report in favor of seating Samuel H. Jones, Republican, who contested Hahn's seat, from the Twenty-second Aldermanic District. A report will be made to the board next Tuesday.

Back of the move to unseat Hahn is the war of the McClellan-O'Brien forces against Charles F. Murphy. A few days ago the Murphy men arranged the election of Hahn as leader in the new Nineteenth Assembly District. The anti-Murphy men already have organized a fight against Hahn in the coming primaries. By unseating him as an Alderman they hope to weaken him in the fight.

"Little Tim" Sullivan is said to be responsible for the action of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

OUT TO BEAT HALPIN.

Roosevelt Club Formed to Contest His Leadership of the Ninth.

Through the Roosevelt Club of the Seventh Assembly District an attempt is to be made to break up the time-honored arrangement between Frank J. Goodwin, the Tammany leader there, and William Halpin, the Republican leader, late Chairman of the County Committee. The district is the old Ninth, in which William S. Devery cut a picturesque figure a few years ago.

The Roosevelt Club, which has rooms in the Opera House, at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, has been formed to contest the leadership of Halpin through the candidacy of Oscar W. Ehrhorn, who is, however, not the best-known man in the district. In a letter addressed to Republicans of the district, asking them to join the new organization, Mr. Halpin and State Chairman Odell are roundly attacked and accused of disloyalty to President Roosevelt. The advent of the club is another move in the game to contest the leadership of every Odell man and to keep them on the jump at least to hold their places.

The letter says that the residents of the district have been unjustly dealt with and their interests neglected; that instead of leadership there has been dictatorship and instead of loyalty to the party and its candidates there have been "bargains and deals which have inured to the advantage of the party's political enemies and to the personal benefit of those who engineered the schemes."

"Adherence to our National leader, Theodore Roosevelt," says the letter, "and to his ideals and sentiments is not reckoned as a virtue or as a criterion of party regularity. Allegiance to the President and those in accord with him in the county and State is rather considered against those Republicans in this district who believe that his and their hands should be upheld."

The President of the new club, which is said to have already attained quite a membership, is Thomas J. Clarke. Henry Clinton Backus and Dr. Neil J. Hepburn are the Vice Presidents; J. Boyle, Jr., and Robert W. Kennedy, Secretaries, and W. H. Godward, Treasurer.

The regular organization of the district says it is not taking the Ehrhorn movement seriously.

The Dispute of the Bell and the Tongue

The bell claimed it made the sound. The tongue declared it was it's work. You are the subject. We write the risk. Joining, the result is life insurance. Plain as day. Ask for more dayplainness about the insurance that insures.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Tatlock, President

MERCY FOR SIX PRISONERS.

Gov. Higgins to Free Them—One Victim of Daughter's Perjury.

ALBANY, July 5.—Gov. Higgins spent the Fourth of July considering the claims of State prisoners to clemency, and as a result five will soon be set free and one who received a life sentence will obtain freedom in a few years through commutation.

The most interesting case was that of Patrick McGowan, convicted of criminal assault and sentenced from Brooklyn for ten years in 1901. McGowan's conviction was brought about principally through testimony given by his own daughter, who, it is alleged, was instigated by enemies of McGowan. The daughter died about a year ago, but before her death wrote to her father, begging forgiveness for giving false testimony against him. The letter came into the possession of Samuel J. Barrows, Secretary of the Prison Reform Association, who interested himself in McGowan's behalf.

Habib Saad, a Syrian peddler, was convicted of murder at Mount Lebanon and sentenced for life in 1901. The Governor has commuted his sentence to twenty-five years on condition that when discharged he shall leave the United States forever.

The other prisoners who will be released are Thomas Johnson, convicted in New York for assault and sentenced for seven years; Alfred Fernena, convicted of robbery at Albany and sentenced for twelve years in 1899; Henry F. Burkhart, convicted of assault at Utica in 1904 and sentenced for two years and nine months, and Charles Brennan, convicted in New York and senteced to three years and six months in 1904.

ANOTHER TENDERLOIN RAID.

"Street Cleaning Squad" Say It Was Just a Leftover.

Detective Sergeant McNaught, detailed officially to the "Street Cleaning Squad," who raided several alleged gambling houses in the Tenderloin last Friday, reappeared in the district yesterday afternoon and swooped down on a place in West Fifteenth Street. A rumor spread throughout the Tenderloin that raids were being made by McNaught over the head of Capt. O'Brien, who has been in command of the station but a few days.

Mr. McNaught denied that there was any special significance in the raid, saying that the warrants had been secured for this house on the day of the general wind-up, but through an error the place had been untouched.

The detective, with Roundsman Becker and some patrolmen, went on foot to the place and broke in the doors with axes. There were about fifty men in the room when the police entered, and some of them attempted to escape. Thomas Murtha of 719 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was charged with maintaining a poolroom. Thomas Howard of 415 West Nineteenth Street was charged with aiding him. The place was on the first floor of an old-fashioned private house.

Several racing charts, telegraph instruments, and three telephones were taken to the station. When the "Street Cleaning Squad" came in with their prisoners, McNaught shook hands with Capt. O'Brien.

ACTOR TAKES TO THE RIVER.

Wonders, When Hauled Out, If Hannah Will Let Him in Now.

Dramatically raising himself to his full height and throwing his hat into the street, a man who said he was Charles E. Bunnel, an actor out of work, of 68 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, jumped into the North River from the bulkhead at the foot of Bloomfield Street yesterday morning. He was dragged out unconscious by Charles Davis of 271 York Street, Jersey City, who was working on a Dock Department float.

The man had been walking along the river front without attracting attention, when he suddenly turned and ran to the bulkhead. He paused a moment and then jumped. He went down twice and when he came up Davis reached him with a boathook, and dragged him aboard the float. He was taken to the street, where Davis and Policeman Zink of the Charles Street Station rolled him on a barrel. Finally he opened his eyes. When he could stand Zink asked him why he tried to drown himself. Pointing upward he said, solemnly:

"The Great One above willed it so."

Some kindly person, thinking the man might be chilled, brought a flask of whisky and offered it to him.

"Here, old man, take a hooker," said this Samaritan.

"No, no," replied the actor, in tones of intense disgust. "Take the cursed stuff away. I took the pledge last night."

He kept muttering the name "Hannah." Policeman Zink heard him and asked:

"How about Hannah?"

"She put me out last night," replied the man, "and I wonder if she will let me in now."

He told Zink he was a Canadian and had been taking parts in various companies, particularly one in "Robert Emmet."

FEWER NEW CHOLERA CASES.

Manila Authorities Hopeful—Two Americans Among the Dead.

MANILA, Friday, July 6.—The cholera situation has improved. The report at 6 o'clock last night showed nineteen new cases since midnight of July 4 and ten deaths. The report for July 4 shows twenty-eight cases and nineteen deaths.

Two Americans—Robert Imobertz and —— Hart—are dead, but up to date only five Americans have been seized with the disease.

Thus far cholera has not appeared in the American section of the city. The Americans who have been stricken live in the native section of Manila.

The Bureau of Health has refused to permit the sale of foodstuffs that may have been liable to infection. The efforts of the doctors engaged in combating the disease snow results in the decreased number of new cases reported. While the outbreak was stronger at the start than the great epidemic of 1902, the authorities believe that they now have the situation under control.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The War Department was advised to-day of the virulent outbreak of cholera in Manila.

For the week ending July 4 there were 116 cases and 99 deaths.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock on the morning of July 5 there were 12 cases and 5 deaths in the provinces. During the same period in Manila there were 29 cases and 23 deaths.

FIGHT ON BOAT FATAL.

Man Supposed to be a Victim Found at the Brooklyn Shore.

The body of a man supposed to be Hugh O'Neill, a barkeeper employed in a saloon at Sandford Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was discovered last night in the East River at the foot of Wolcott Street, Brooklyn.

O'Neill disappeared from a barge carrying the H. Lyon Association up the river on Sunday night. A fight was going on as the boat passed under the East River Bridge, and it is supposed that somebody knocked O'Neill overboard. Detectives are working on the case.

Widow to Administer Bailey Estate.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 5.—Temporary letters of administration were issued to-day on the estate of James A. Bailey, the circus owner, pending a settlement of a contest begun by two nieces and a grand-nephew of the testator. Ruth L. Bailey, the widow, is appointed temporary administratrix and has filed a bond of $1,000,000.

SURE MISS NESBIT MADE CHARGES AGAINST THAW

Continued from Page 1.

of the existence of these reports he took immediate steps to get them. He was promised that he would have no difficulty.

In his denial, for the Thaws, of the affidavit story, ex-Judge Olcott characterized it as "maliciously inspired." He said that both Thaw and Mrs. Thaw had assured him that no action was ever taken or even contemplated by Mrs. Thaw, and that there had never been any ground for a suit anyway.

"The story of a breach of promise suit or any other kind of suit," said the ex-Judge, "is absolutely without foundation. You may quote Harry Thaw to that effect. Mrs. Thaw wishes to be quoted, too. I defy any one to come forward and prove the contrary. It is quite evident that the story, in the first place, was inspired by the enemy.

"Mrs. Thaw tells me that at no time did she have in view an action against Mr. Thaw, and certainly that she never went to any law office for such a purpose. If any one was retained by Mrs. Thaw, now is the time for him to come forward and prove it over his name. This can't be done. The affidavit cannot be produced, for the very good reason that there was never an affidavit in existence."

With the facts already in its possession the State expects to run down every fact connected with the story so earnestly repudiated by the defense. If sufficient proof can be obtained substantial progress toward showing a motive for the murder of White would be made.

Allen W. Evarts, attorney for the White family, called at Mr. Garvan's office yesterday afternoon and turned over to the Assistant District Attorney a batch of letters and papers. It was announced several days ago that at a conference between Richard Mansfield White, a brother of Stanford White, and Lawrence White, son of the murdered man, it had been determined to go through the papers of the architect and turn over to the State every letter or document bearing upon his acquaintance with Evelyn Nesbit. Mr. Evarts's visit yesterday was in fulfillment of this determination.

Whether or not there are other papers still to be turned over by the family could not be learned. Mr. Evans said he would not talk about the case, and Mr. Garvan refused to discuss the visit of the White lawyer.

In addition to examining Bergoff yesterday, Mr. Garvan questioned John E. McKenna, head of the detective agency which was in Thaw's employ, and the operatives of both Bergoff and McKenna. He is arming himself with every report that can be found, and is meeting with no opposition on the part of the detectives.

Prisoner Dying Near Thaw.

Thaw was in good spirits yesterday morning, despite the fact that he was awakened at 4:30 o'clock by the removal of a dying prisoner from the tier above him to the Tombs hospital. He heard the footsteps of the attendants, noted the confusion, and asked what the trouble was.

His curiosity was not satisfied for some time. At last he was told that Robert Cambridge, a prisoner accused of grand larceny, had been taken ill. Cambridge died within half an hour.

At 7 o'clock Thaw took his usual exercise, after eating a hearty breakfast prepared by his special cook, and then began the reading of his morning's mail. His first visitor was ex-Judge Olcott, who reached the prison at 10:30 o'clock, and at once began consulting his client.

Mrs. Thaw arrived at the Tombs soon after noon and joined in the conference. Josiah C. Thaw of Pittsburg, Harry Thaw's brother, with Mr. Longfellow, an associate of Lewis L. Delafield, soon entered and went up to the cell. It was after they conferred that ex-Judge Olcott issued the denial of the affidavit story.

Mrs. Thaw remained with her husband for some time after the departure of the lawyer. As she was leaving the prison she said: "Judge Olcott has told all there was to tell." Her cab was waiting for her and she was driven to Mr. Olcott's office, where she remained some time, sending out for lunch and eating it while conferring with him.

Detective O'Mara Here.

Roger O'Mara, former Superintendent of the Pittsburg police, and friend of Harry Thaw, reached New York yesterday, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. O'Mara is spoken of as the "best detective in Pennsylvania."

Immediately after the murder of White relatives of the man who did the killing telegraphed to O'Mara, and retained him to take charge of the secret work in connection with the preparation of the defense. He is now the head of a large private detective bureau in Pittsburg, and was unable to arrange his business affairs so as to reach New York sooner.

O'Mara called on ex-Judge Olcott yesterday afternoon and was in consultation with the lawyer for an hour. Mrs. Thaw was present part of the time, and was introduced to him. He will start to work at once in charge of a corps of workers to gather evidence favorable to the defense.

It was said at ex-Judge Olcott's office that one of the private detectives in the employ of White, whose testimony has been taken by Mr. Garvan, had managed to intimate that he would leave for Europe and remain abroad until after the trial, if satisfactory arrangements could be made. The further statement was made that witnesses had volunteered to take the stand and swear that this detective was a man unworthy of belief.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, July 5.—Abraham Hummel, when he arrived here to-night, was asked if he knew of an affidavit drawn by Evelyn Nesbit containing charges against Harry Thaw some months before their marriage. He replied that he and his associates are "legally and professionally silent" about the matter.

MRS. THAW AT BELLEVUE?

A Report That She Visited the Hospital's Psychopathic Ward.

It was rumored at Bellevue Hospital yesterday that Mrs. Harry K. Thaw had visited the psychopathic ward there, but no confirmation of this story could be obtained from any of the hospital attachés.

Assistant Supt. Rickard said that he knew Mrs. Thaw and Mr. Thaw very well, but refused to deny or affirm the rumored visit. Dr. Holmes, in charge of the psychopathic ward, said last night that he had not seen Mrs. Thaw, but had heard that she had been there.

Yonkers Coroner Exonerates Starr.

Coroner Wiesendanger of Yonkers exonerated Charles K. Starr of 132 West Forty-ninth Street yesterday of all blame in the death of Walter L. Goddard, who was killed on Wednesday by an automobile driven by Starr and containing Under Sheriff Albert J. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, and their daughter, of New York. It was shown that the machine was being driven at a speed of not more than five miles an hour, and that Goddard walked in front of it.

Divorce for Diamond Dealer's Wife.

An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted to Mrs. Mattie Mayer from David Mayer, a diamond dealer at 41 Maiden Lane, by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard yesterday. The Mayers were married in 1900, and separated last year. The case was tried before a referee.

YOUR ATTENTION

is respectfully called to our semi-annual statement on the financial page of this paper.

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HURRIES THE GAS SUITS.

Judge Lacombe Appoints a Referee to Take Testimony—State Suit Appeal.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Court, yesterday appointed Arthur H. Masten, one of the standing examiners of the court, as special master to take testimony, make computations, and report a finding on the facts in the suits brought by the Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiary corporations to prevent the enforcement of the eighty-cent gas law. The Judge's order states that the master will prior to his final report "prepare and show a draft report in accordance with the appointed practice in this circuit. Since the cause will ultimately go to the Supreme Court, he will be careful in taking testimony and conform to the practice indicated."

The ninety days allowed for testimony by the rule are apportioned by the complaint so that the complainant gets thirty days for direct testimony and fifteen days for rebuttal evidence, following the forty-five days granted to the State as defendant. The taking of testimony is to begin on July 15 and to proceed without interruption, even if it be necessary for the master to hold two sessions daily in order to complete the evidence within the ninety days allowed.

If the leading counsel wish to take a vacation during the ninety days, Judge Lacombe says they must provide competent junior counsel to attend to the matter, so that the taking of testimony may not be interrupted.

To expedite matters still further, Judge Lacombe permits either side to read in evidence the testimony of any witness from the record made before the Gas Commission, provided that the side reading the testimony shall, upon the request of the other side, produce the witness in question for cross-examination. The testimony in the suits is likely to be voluminous.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is also to pass upon the legality of the eighty-cent gas law, but the case will not be considered in that court until Fall. Isaac Schneider of 51 Bowery recently obtained a Supreme Court order restraining the New Amsterdam Gas Company from interfering with his supply of gas. He had refused to pay the one-dollar rate. The company has appealed from the order.

NAVY'S BIG GUN PRACTICE.

Standing of Various Ships in the Recent Competition.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Navy Department to-day made public the results of rifle practice with the big guns of the navy on various ships. The trophy winners are the Wisconsin in the battleship class, the Baltimore in the cruiser class, and the Perry in the torpedo-boat class. The gunboat class has not yet been decided. The following are the standings of the different ships in the competition, in the order named:

BATTLESHIP CLASS—FINAL MERITS.

Wisconsin	187.925	Alabama	110.284
Missouri	125.830	Ohio	106.049
Kearsarge	125.791	Pennsylvania	105.448
Kentucky	123.060	Texas	90.537
Colorado	113.155	West Virginia	87.903
Maryland	112.490	Maine	88.516
Virginia	112.338	Iowa	42.312
Illinois	110.960		

CRUISER CLASS—FINAL MERITS.

Baltimore	141.102	Boston	84.580
Chicago	114.970	Cincinnati	76.065
Raleigh	105.897	Marblehead	72.775

TORPEDO BOAT CLASS—FINAL MERITS.

Perry	117.230	Blakeley	68.715
Paul Jones	113.718	Porter	62.280
Truxtun	112.888	Lawrence	59.442
Preble	93.805	MacDonough	55.089
Rodgers	80.558	Nicholson	54.821
Hopkins	66.918	Dupont	48.258
Stewart	66.147	Worden	48.637

ROSEN'S BAIL BOND MISSING.

Nor Does He Appear in Court to Answer Charges of Assault.

Samuel Rosen, a candy manufacturer of 1,089 Myrtle Avenue, Williamsburg, who was arrested about a month ago on charges of assault brought by three young women, whom he had hired as bookkeepers, failed to appear in the Lee Avenue Court yesterday when his case was called. He had been released on $2,500 bail, and when Magistrate Higginbotham undertook to declare the bond forfeited, he found that the bail bond was not affixed to the complaint, as is customary.

None of the court clerks could explain its disappearance. All the Magistrate could learn was that the bond had been brought to the Raymond Street Jail signed with the name of a Brooklyn Magistrate. After declaring the bail forfeited, he said that he would turn the case over to the District Attorney.

One of the complainants against Rosen was Mamie Naylor, 19 years old, of 60 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. She disappeared after Rosen was released on bail, and her parents have had a general alarm sent out for her from the Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

GOOD WISHES TO WILLIAM.

Mr. Roosevelt Will Cable Congratulations on the Imperial Baby.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 5.—In accordance with time-honored custom, President Roosevelt will cable his hearty congratulations to the royal family of Germany on the birth of an heir to the throne. This message will be in response to an official notification which later will proceed from the German capital to the nations of the world. Such notifications follow marriages, births, and deaths in the ruling families of the European nations. If the President's message is made public it will be by the recipients.

The President received no callers to-day, but spent a busy two hours with Secretary Loeb and his mail.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:20 A. M.—239 East Second Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
1:35 A. M.—78 Forsyth Street; L. Goldner; damage, $30.
2:55 A. M.—173 East Eighty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $150.
5:50 A. M.—2,837 Washington Avenue; John Dermerline; damage, $500.
7:40 A. M.—18 Spruce Street; Butler & Kelley; damage, $50.
10:55 A. M.—28 Bedford Street; Mamie Lourie; damage, $10.
12:15 P. M.—413 East Seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
12:20 P. M.—204 East Sixty-seventh Street; Richard Frischtek; damage, $75.
2:10 P. M.—35 Washington Street; owner unknown; damage, $75.
2:20 P. M.—119 Delancey Street; J. Adrian; damage, $25.
3:35 P. M.—221 East Seventy-fifth Street; Charles Valavesti; damage, $50.
4:50 P. M.—435 East Seventy-fourth Street; Mary Forsy; damage, $25.
5:50 P. M.—1,540 Broadway; Packhard Motor Company; damage, $200.
8:05 P. M.—585 West Sixty-second Street; Mary McNamara; damage, $20.
10:30 P. M.—841 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $2,500.

Sole LAMBERT Agent

Atterbury System Clothes

Are made in competition with none. They occupy a distinct field and meet with exactness the wants of those who desire the best—and *only* that.

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."

MARK DOWN SALE

of these famous ready-to-wear clothes is an event entitled to—and always receives—instant popular attention.

$20 & $25 Suits $15.50
$30.00 Suits $19.50
$35.00 Suits $24.50
$40 & $45 Suits $29.50

Extreme, moderate and conservative models are included and the assortment is sufficiently complete to afford a prompt fit to all customers.

Straw Hats
Marked Down
Prices almost ½ less than formerly.

3 STORES

183 Broadway, Near Dey Street Subway Station. LAMBERT 39-41 Cortlandt St., Between 6th and 9th Av. "L" Stations.

Also at New Haven, Conn.

KEEP'S
ANNUAL SALE

We offer this season an unusually attractive lot of merchandise, all seasonable, and the reductions from our regular reasonable prices have been so radical that we are sure of accomplishing our object, which is to reduce our stock before inventory.

Negligo Shirts
Our entire stock of $1.50 Fancy Negligos, Cuffs attached or detached 1.00
100 Doz. $2.00 and $2.50 Quality, Cuffs attached or detached 1.35

White Shirts
Our celebrated "K" Quality for business ..... 75c.
For evening wear ..... 95c.
For evening wear, cuffs attached 1.15

Underwear
50c. Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, each ..... 39c.
65c. and 75c. Cotton Mesh and Fancy Stripe Lisle ..... 45c.

Hosiery
Black or Tan. Fast Colors ..... 2 pr. for 25c.
Imported Black Balbriggan, white feet, Hermsdorf dye ..... 19c.
50c. and 75c. Imported Fancy Lisle, 3 pr. for $1.00 ..... 35c.
50c. Fancy Balbriggan in Tan, Black, or Slate ..... 25c.

Collars
Our own make, in every desirable shape ..... 10c.

Neckwear (our own make)
Silk Four-in-Hands ..... 25c. & 35c.
Silk Club House Ties ..... 25c.
Washable Four-in-Hands, White, Figured, and Fancy, 20c. each or 3 for ..... 50c.

Pajamas
$1.50 Madras and Nainsook ..... 95c.

Night Shirts
Fine Cambric, fancy trimmed ..... 60c.

Suspenders
Elastic and Lisle Web ..... 25c.

Handkerchiefs
Pure Linen, Hemstitched, 15c., 6 for .75; 19c., 6 for 1.10; 25c., 6 for 1.38

Fancy Vests
Our entire Stock English Vests, have been $3.75 and $4.50, now 2.10

Straw Hats
Our entire Stock, all the New Blocks 1.00

OUR NEW CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
The entire balance of our Two-Piece Summer Suits at 25% Reduction—
Have been $10.00, $12.50, & $15.00.
Now 7.50 9.38 & 11.25

KEEP MFG. CO.,
Makers of Keep's Shirts,
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
"NO OTHER STORE IN NEW YORK."

NO EARLY CARS IN RICHMOND.

Citizens Indignant When They're Abandoned and Ask for Redress.

The Richmond Light and Railway Company, which operates the trolley lines in Richmond, yesterday withdrew the early morning service which it had been maintaining. As a result, 150 persons who went down on the 2 o'clock boat were held up at St. George or had to walk to their destinations.

The early morning service was established several weeks ago by the order of the State Railway Commissioners. Cars were run from St. George to New Dorp, Mariner's Harbor, South Beach, and Port Richmond.

Between thirty and forty of the regular riders have signed a petition, which was forwarded to the Railroad Commissioners, asking that the company be compelled to run the cars, or, if it will not do so, that its franchises be declared void.

MORGAN'S MINERAL WATERS

ARE KEPT BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS. Artificial Vichy, Carlsbad, Kissingen, Lithia, Marienbad, Pullna, Myrmont, Iron Water, Seltzer, Carbonic, &c., in siphons or bottles for out-of-town patrons.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

JOHN MORGAN,
343-347 W. 39th St.
Phone 226 Bryant.

¶ Insist upon your printer using

Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

for your business stationery. Printers who know do not need much insisting, but prefer to use it for the general satisfaction it gives.

¶ Any printer can show you samples of it.

Every Requirement for Yachts and Motor Boats

Binnacle Bells, Binnacles, Compasses, Barometers, Megaphones, Cabin Lamp, $1.80, Anchor Lights, $1, Bellows Whistle, $4, Gasolene Tanks, Oars, Boat Hooks, Brass and Galvanized Stanchions and Railings, Gasolene Funnels, Cleats, Chocks, Propellers, Mushroom Anchors, Folding Anchors.

Hopkins 119 CHAMBERS ST.

REAL WIRE-TAPPERS TAPPED A REAL WIRE

And Got $4,000 in Real Money on a Race in Canada.

THE POOLROOMS TWIGGED

And the Layers of Odds Kept the Roll When It Was Wagered on the Succeeding Race.

All the "come-ons" were justified yesterday when a gang of real wire tappers tapped a real wire outside of the Windsor track, where the Canadians races are being run just now, and came very near getting some real money from the New York poolrooms. Some of the bank rolls in the Tenderloin may have been depleted by the game, but if so none of the places which Inspector Schmittberger failed to close would admit last night that they had been hit, and the more probable story is told that instead of making a haul the wiretappers left their capital behind them.

Just now all of the New York betting is concentrated on Sheepshead Bay, terday when a gang of real wiretappers chose to make their try for a haul on the races at Windsor, which is a little town in Ontario, across the river from Detroit. Besides believing that the poolroom men would not be likely to watch the doings at Windsor too closely for their purposes, the tappers knew that they would have more time in which to get their money before the straight returns came in.

Wire-tapping is a game that flourishes mostly in the sanguine imagination of the "come-on" who listens to the stories of sharpers of the Larry Summerfield stamp, and the poolroom men don't take the possibility of doctored returns in with their crop of everyday worries. That is why they were so nearly caught yesterday.

When the card for the races at Windsor opened in the poolrooms here yesterday there was an unusual volume of betting on that track, considering the local interest in Sheepshead. The money was placed so heavily on Beau Brummel in the second race that the odds went down from 8 to 1 to 4 to 1. As the poolroom men figured it out last night, as much as $500, which they suspect belonged to the gang, was placed in a string of the larger poolrooms which cash bets after each race instead of holding the money till the day's business is over, as is the practice in many places.

The returns telephoned in from the poolroom headquarters gave Beau Brummel first place and Attention, a 1-2 favorite, second place. This gave the gang something like $2,000 off the poolroom bank rolls. It was so easy that the wiretappers, according to the poolroom story, put it all back, including their original capital, on the third race, in which Attila was played to win at 4 to 1. When the returns came from Windsor it was Attila first, Crowshade, also 4 to 1, second, but this time the winners didn't get their cash.

Just what made the rooms hold back was variously explained last night. At one poolroom it was said that the operator at headquarters recognized the change in style of transmission as the wiretappers butted into the circuit. While the money, the losings on the second race and the original capital of the gang, was still in the hands of the cashiers the correct returns came through. They showed that the gang had made pretty good guesses at the winners when they placed their bets! Both Beau Brummell and Attila really ran second, and the horses put in second place in the fake returns were the real winners.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—A clever deal by which the backers of the City of Travers, the floating poolroom, were beaten out of a good round sum of money—some say $10,000—and which shows that even wireless telegraphy is not infallible for conveying racing returns, was worked today.

In the second race at the Windsor track the news flashed to the City of Travers was that a certain horse had crossed the line a winner, and the bookmakers began cashing tickets on that horse. Then came another message saying that another horse was the real winner. The same game was worked in the third race.

The bookmakers were reticent to-night, but one and all declared it was a error which could not occur again.

KILLS AT MOTHER'S ORDER.

Italian Youth Shoots a Man After an Alleged Insult.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., July 5.—Urged on by his father and mother Antonio de Luzze, an Italian youth of Mamaroneck, shot and killed Michael Ferrari to-day. The murdered man was one of the best-known Italians of Mamaroneck, and had the reputation of being a peaceable citizen. The elder de Luzze keeps a saloon.

Witnesses say that Ferrari started to leave the saloon to-day, and that young de Luzze followed him to the sidewalk, where angry words were exchanged. The loud conversation attracted the attention of the boy's father and mother, and the latter is alleged to have said:

"'If you do not kill him and put him out of the way, you are not one of our family. He has insulted us."

"The boy hesitated, but when his father, it is alleged, also urged him on he drew a revolver and fired. The first bullet struck Ferrari near the heart and he staggered a few feet and fell to the sidewalk. As he was falling, de Luzze is alleged to have exclaimed:

"'You have insulted our family and must die.'"

Then he fired a second shot, which struck Ferrari in the back. The boy fled and Sheriff Merritt and his deputies are looking for him. Before leaving the saloon, it is said, he disguised himself. The police have arrested the other members of the de Luzze family. The mother of the boy says that the insult was offered to her.

NEW ROCHELLE AUTO CRASH.

Six Women Have a Narrow Escape as a Car Strikes Their Machine.

Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, wife of the Chairman of the Westchester Democratic County Committee and President of the Westchester Country Club, and five friends of Pelham Manor, had a narrow escape in a collision between an automobile and a trolley car yesterday morning at Huguenot and Main Streets, New Rochelle.

Mrs. Allen and her friends were on a shopping trip in the automobile, and their driver attempted to cross the street in front of a Bedford Park express car, which was running at a high rate of speed.

When the crash came Mrs. Allen and her friends jumped to the opposite side of the machine and in this way escaped injury. One of the wheels of Mrs. Allen's car was torn off.

WARRANTS TO ARREST HARTJE AND WELSHONS

Accused, with a Negro, of Conspiracy Against Mrs. Hartje.

DIVORCE SUIT DEVELOPMENT

Ex-Coachman, Confessed Perjurer, Says He Received $800 for His Share in the Alleged Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—Warrants for the arrest of Augustus Hartje, his friend, John L. Welshons, and Clifford Hooe, a negro, who is now in jail on a charge of perjury, were issued to County Detective Robert G. Robinson this evening. They are charged with conspiracy to destroy the good name and reputation of Mary Scott Hartje, whom Hartje is suing for divorce, naming his coachman, Tom Madine, as co-respondent.

The information against them was made April 18, but was kept secret at the request of Judge J. A. Evans, who wished to see what would be developed in the trial of the case. District Attorney John S. Robb announced the issuance of the warrants this evening.

Hooe was employed by Hartje as a coachman and was discharged for drunkenness. When Hartje's troubles with his wife took place last Summer Hooe was employed by an East End contractor. Welshons hunted him up and offered him a place as porter in his store. He is President of the Farrar-Welshons Hardware Company. He told Hooe, it is alleged, that if he would help Hartje get his divorce he would be well paid. An order of court was obtained to take the negro's deposition as an outgoing witness, and he made a statement implicating Mrs. Hartje.

He disappeared that night and was arrested months later in East Liverpool, Ohio. On being brought back here he confessed to perjury and was sent to jail to await trial. In all he declares he received about $800 for making the statement.

It is reported that the defense has traced the person who wrote the letters presented to court several days ago as having been written by Mrs. Hartje to Tom Madine, the coachman. The real writer is said to be a young woman who thought she was assisting in the writing of a melodrama.

Tom Madine was on the stand in the trial of the case to-day for cross-examination. When court adjourned a recess was taken until Tuesday morning to permit the defense to go over the letters, which, it is alleged, are forgeries. If this is proved further informations will follow at once.

CITY BREVITIES.

The schoolship St. Mary's arrived at Cadiz, Spain, yesterday.

THE TIMES has received from "Newton" $1 for the Babies' Ice Fund.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $96 to pay the rent for a young wife and three small children who has no relatives able to assist her and has been thrown upon the charity of strangers by the imprisonment of her husband for assaulting a comrade in a quarrel from which no serious injury resulted. Money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

SAM PLATT ACCUSED OF GRAFT

Housesmiths' Secretary Held on Charges Made by Union Men.

Samuel Platt, Secretary of the Housesmiths' Union and a former friend of the late "Sam" Parks, was locked up in the Tombs yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, under which Magistrate Finn, in the Tombs Court, had held him in $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury. It is said that other arrests will follow.

Platt was arrested at his office by Detective Sergeant Farley. Assistant District Attorney Murphy told Magistrate Finn that Platt, in collusion with other officers of the Housesmiths' Union, had "been grafting right and left," according to a committee of union men who called on District Attorney Jerome and preferred the charges against Platt a week ago. Mr. Jerome, according to Mr. Murphy, asked the committee to get the evidence and promised if they should do so he would prosecute Platt.

The warrant on which Platt was arrested was issued on an affidavit sworn to by Louis Miller, who declared that he had paid $200 to Platt for credentials certifying that he was a member in good standing of the union. According to Mr. Murphy, 17 witnesses will be produced on Monday, when Platt will be given a hearing, to swear that they had paid sums ranging from $150 to $250 to Platt and two other officials of the Housesmiths' Union for membership cards.

A man to join the union must appear before a district board and prove that he never has taken part in strike-breaking or injured the union cause. Upon showing this he is admitted upon the payment of a $25 fee.

WILLIAM WILSON BANKRUPT.

He Has Been in the Drug Business in This City Twenty-seven Years.

William Wilson, a druggist, now Treasurer of the Wilson Drug Stores Company, at 110 Liberty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $20,269 and nominal assets of $21,116, consisting of cash on hand, $21; a balance due of $14,095 on two notes of the Wilson Drug Stores Company, a claim against the American Soda Fountain Company of Boston for $3,000, and shares of stock valued at $4,000. He also has ten shares of the stock of the Wilson Drug Stores Company, the value of which is unknown.

Mr. Wilson has been in business since 1879, but for some time has had no rating at Bradstreet's. He made a specialty of drug stores on Broadway, and a few years ago had five stores on that thoroughfare. His recent stores were at Wall Street, Thirty-fourth Street, Thirty-seventh Street, Forty-second Street, and 152 Broadway. He discontinued the stores at 152 Broadway and at the corners of Wall Street and Forty-second Street a few months ago, and opened a new store at 110 Liberty Street. On May 1 he incorporated the Wilson Drug Stores Company, with a capital stock of $150,000, which took over his business. He has eighty-three creditors, among whom are Henry S. Boisnot, $8,400, secured; J. & J. Eager, $1,302; United Merchants' Realty and Trust Company, $3,616 for rent; J. M. Horton & Co., $498, and Johnson & Johnson, $504.

Arthur Rothschild, attorney for Mr. Wilson, said that the bankruptcy was caused by some small creditors pressing for payment, one of whom had issued an execution to the Sheriff, and that Mr. Wilson expected to pay his creditors in full in time.

THREE IN A WAGON STRUCK BY A TRAIN

Vehicle Hoisted Fifty Feet at a Long Island Crossing.

ONE MAN AND A BOY MAY DIE

The Crossing Was Without Protection, It Is Alleged—Owner of the Wagon Has Pictures Taken.

A Long Island train of the Far Rockaway Division hit a grocery wagon at the Bond Avenue crossing yesterday afternoon, injuring three persons, two of them perhaps mortally. The accident was due, it is said, to the fact that no signalman was present, and that several freight cars on a siding blocked the view.

The wagon was owned by George Brierstenkerl of 226 Boulevard Avenue. The driver was Frederick Geist of the same address. "Garry" Closs of Eldert Avenue, near the Boulevard, and Hugh Jones, 7 years old, of 24 Oceanic Avenue, were the other occupants. The Jones boy is a son of Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies for the Board of Education at Far Rockaway.

Geist, the driver, had orders to deliver some goods at cottages along Jamaica Bay, which is a block beyond the crossing. It is alleged that there were no signals, no signalman, and no lowered bars to prevent the entrance of the wagon to the tracks, which it started to cross, just as the Far Rockaway train came along.

The train struck the wagon at the rear and threw the vehicle some fifty feet in the air. The wagon was turned over and the Jones boy was pinned underneath. The other occupants were thrown a considerable distance. All three were rendered unconscious.

The train felt the force of the shock, passengers being thrown from their seats. It stopped a short distance below the scene of the accident, and a hurry call was sent to St. Joseph's Hospital. The police of the Far Rockaway Station were also notified.

The passengers ran back and liberated young Jones. The injured men were picked up and made as comfortable as possible until the ambulance arrived, which was not until an hour later, owing to the fact that it broke down on the way. In the meantime the relatives of those injured had arrived. The non-arrival of an ambulance occasioned a demonstration which necessitated the summoning of the police reserves from the Far Rockaway Station.

When the surgeon finally reached the railroad crossing he found that the boy Jones was suffering from a broken hip and internal injuries. Closs had a fractured skull and internal injuries, while Geist had an arm and a leg broken.

Geist and the boy were removed to their homes in the grocery wagon which had been patched up. Strangely enough, the horse was not injured. Closs was taken to the hospital in a critical condition. On the way there the ambulance, which was a new one, broke down again, and a patrol wagon was substituted for it. Shortly after the accident occurred Brierstenkerl, the owner of the wagon, arrived, and arranged with a photographer to take pictures of the scene—pictures which, he believed, would show that on account of the conditions at the crossing his man could be cleared from all blame.

While the pictures were being taken officials of the Long Island Railroad arrived in an automobile and, it is alleged, tried to make the photographer desist. He obtained three snapshots, however.

It was said last night that there was little probability of Closs living, and that the Jones boy was also likely to die.

Special Sale of Two-Garment Tropical-Weight Worsted Suits at $15

Among the list of Summer things that most of us need for comfort is a two-garment suit. A suit that's thin and airy, of a bright Summery pattern in the popular cool shades of gray, say a plaid or a check in a very light or steel-gray tone, with just the best of good tailoring and workmanship to insure a permanency of shape.

If you can picture in your mind a suit like this you've a good one of our two-garment tropical worsted suits at $15.

Consult the illustration alongside and you'll gain an idea of their snap and style.

A conservative estimate of the worth of these suits is $20. Our special price $15.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

SUICIDE ON THE MAJESTIC.

Buyer for Marshall Field & Co. Cuts His Throat—Buried at Sea.

F. M. Woodruff, a buyer for Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, committed suicide on board the White Star liner Majestic last Monday night while the vessel was in midocean. On that night one of the stewards heard Mr. Woodruff groaning in his stateroom, and upon entering found him lying on the bed with his throat cut. The razor with which it had been done was lying on the floor.

Soon after the man died and his body was buried at sea. Very few of the passengers knew of the occurrence until after they landed from the Majestic yesterday morning.

In Woodruff's cabin was a note which read:

"The strain of the past two months is too much for me."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The only reason which fellow-employes and friends of Mr. Woodruff could ascribe for his act was failing health. He was born in Plainville, Conn., and was 38 years old, unmarried and lived at 460 Dearborn Avenue. For nearly twenty years he had been in the employ of Marshall Field & Co., and for the last ten years had been their foreign buyer of laces. In this capacity he had crossed the ocean at least forty times.

ROBS ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.

Tramp Takes Money from the College Office, but a Visitor Catches Him.

A tramp, who gave the name of William Murphy, was caught stealing money in a private office on the first floor of St. Francis Xavier's College, 30 West Sixteenth Street, last night, and was locked up in the Tenderloin Station.

William T. Collins of 25 West Sixteenth Street caught Murphy while waiting to see one of the priests at the college. Mr. Collins said he heard footsteps in the next room, and saw a man walking around the place. Mr. Collins hid behind a desk and saw the intruder break open a writing desk, take a pocketbook from one of the drawers, and pocket the contents.

Mr. Collins says he intercepted the man as he neared the front door and asked him where he had been.

"In to see Father Dooley," the prisoner replied.

Mr. Collins knew there was no priest of that name connected with the college, and detained the man, putting his back against the door. Father White was called, and turned the prisoner over to Policeman Quigley. When searched at the station a dollar in loose change was found on Murphy. This Mr. Collins says was in the pocketbook.

GIFTS FOR BREWERS SEIZED.

Cincinnati Man Failed to Declare Jewelry and Meerschaum Pipes.

Soon after the North German Lloyd liner Grosser Kurfuerst docked on Tuesday Special Customs Inspector Timothy Donohue seized several pieces of jewelry and seventeen cigarholders and meerschaum pipes which had been brought over by William Hoffman of Cincinnati, one of the saloon passengers.

Hoffman, who is Treasurer of the United Brewing Companies of Cincinnati, failed to declare the goods, which were intended as presents to officials of the brewing syndicate and a few friends. The jewelry consisted of six scarfpins, one diamond brooch, two gold neck chains, and three ladies' gold watches, all valued at $500. The articles were taken to the seizure room of the Public Stores yesterday.

July clearing sales throughout the store

MONDAY, the first day of the sale, proved a revelation in bargain giving never equalled in New York, by far the most successful of all our July clearing events.

In order to inventory just as little as possible we are gathering into big bargain lots all the broken lines, odd assortments, sample collections, surplus lots, goods of every kind and character, which we must not carry over the season, and marked them at prices that bear no relation to the real value or cost to us.

Everything offered is entirely seasonable, in good, marketable condition and of a quality that is thoroughly dependable; and coming early in July, the public is able to realize the full benefit of the remarkable price savings.

Women's odd linen suits $6.50

OUR great July clearing sale of odd suits and ends of lines brings you this splendid opportunity of buying fine linen suits at $6.50. Third Floor.

They're soiled from handling, but launder them and they're as good as new—Eton and short box coats, also "Prince Chap" styles, beautifully tailored—plaited skirts—making actually cost more. $6.50

White English rep skirts, $2.25.
All new, beautiful, fresh goods—several new models.

Women's and children's bathing suits, $2.95.
In fine brilliantine and Sicilian—blue and black—good, full garment

Dotted Swiss dresses, $8.75.
Princess or two-piece models—daintily trimmed with narrow Val. lace—short sleeves—lace yoke—full trimmed skirts.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

This Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. Daily. Saturday at 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Sale of men's shirts at 79c.

SHIRTS in this sale identically the same in quality and pattern with many for which the haberdashers are asking $1.50. A big collection, embracing the balance of a recent purchase at manufacturer's loss, together with the broken lines from our $1, $1.25 and $1.50 lines. Main Floor.

79c Though the lines are broken, there are so many styles that no man need fear finding his size in shirts to his liking.... 79c

Men's 79c. and $1 negligee shirts, 50c.
A splendid lot of shirts, and on the majority the saving's half; some are broken lines, some a trifle mussed from handling—79c and $1 shirts, to close, 50c.

Men's pajamas, at $1.00
Men's 50c. washable four-in-hands reduced to 25c.

Men's night shirts, at 50c.
Brooklyn Knitting Co. worsted bathing suits, at $2.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's two-piece suits, $9

HERE is the greatest value of our men's clothing clearance sale—$15 two-piece suits at $9—made by one of the most prominent clothiers of the country—a maker whose work is all done by hand, and whose clothing for style and quality and fit rivals the work of the custom tailor. Second Floor.

At $9 you pay less than the making cost. Blue serge suits, gray worsted suits, French flannel suits, fancy tropical suits. $9

Coats are in the latest style—hand-made collar—hand-padded lapels—quarter and half lined trousers, cut semi-peg or with turned up bottoms; $15 grades.....$9

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Jewelry.

Main Floor.

MARKED down all odd pieces of jewelry—French gray sash pins and brooches, gold plated stick pins—cuff pins—black silk fobs with French gray and gilt mountings—shell bracelets with gilt tips—for holding long gloves in place, etc.; sold up to $1..... 25c

Suit Cases.

24-INCH size, steel frames, leather capped corners, riveted, linen lined, with shirt pockets on lid, solid brass spring lock and catches; two straps around body.... 3.75 Third Floor.

$1 Bathing suit cases, 69c

Hammocks

AT half price. Lawn swings reduced, too. Strongly woven hammock, pillow and spreader, wide valance, large assortment of colors, regularly $2.50. At..... 1.50 Third Floor.

Others $1, $2, $2.75, $4.50

Go-carts, $5

PRICE so low that you can't afford to be without one. Fifty different styles reed body reclining back go-carts, steel springs, axles and rubber tired wheels. Sold them regularly up to $11. To-day..... $5 Third Floor.

Sheet Music, 10c

No Mail Orders.

The Stars, the Stripes and You; Will You Love Me in December? Keep on the Sunny Side; Waltz Me Around Again, Willie; Little Girl Like Me; Cheyenne; Seaside Sultan (Vesta Tilley); Come, Take a Skate with Me; Milo; When Love is Young; Bill Simmons; In a Hammock Built for Two; You're Just the Girl I'm Looking For; Moving Day; Somewhere (Chas. K. Harris); Colleen Bawn; Good-bye, Sweetheart, Good-bye (three keys); Waiting at the Church.

Infants' hats.

Second Floor.

THIS is the bargain of them all. Pretty lingerie hats for children—trimmed with embroidery or lace—finished with tucks, ribbon bows and rosettes—regularly 1.50—reduced for this sale to..... 50c

Shields, 8⅓c.

MAKER conceded us an option early in the year. Princess brand—absolutely impervious and washable—pure white, light weight—long flap and crescent shape—all sizes. 3 pairs for..... 25c Notion Department.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$1.50 untrimmed hats, 65c

THE new sailor shapes that conform to fashion's latest dictum. Just a touch of trimming here and there makes a dainty smart creation for immediate wear. Just about two hundred of them added for Friday's selling to help swell the bargain importance of our great July clearing sales:

200 untrimmed sailor hats—Sold in the regular way at $1.50. The new shapes—natural Jap braid upper brim, and Java underbrim. Special to-day..... 65c

Tailor suit hats at $2.95—Swellest trimmed tailor suit hats in New York at ridiculously low prices, $2.95 and $3.45, black, trimmed white or natural Java, trimmed white. Second Floor.

Clearing muslin underwear.

GOWNS at 50c. to-day—that's one of the sensational values of the July sale—39c. dresses at 25c. is another—$1 corset covers at 68c., and so on. Wonderful values that will crowd this section—garments left over from the June sale, and which we must close out regardless of cost or value. 79c

50c for 79c. gowns of cambric trimmed with tucks, embroidery, insertions and cambric ruffles around neck and sleeves.

25c for 39c. drawers made of cambric or lawn—tucked ruffles.

68c for $1 nainsook covers—2 or 3 rows lace insertion—beading and and ribbon and lace edge.

98c for 1.50 cambric skirts—flounce trimmed with wide lace insertion and deep lace edge.

Fine lawn negligee gowns, figured and checked, finished with solid band of lawn, scalloped edge down front of gown, neck and sleeves; 1.50 grade at..... 79c

Women's outing waists, 98c

FINE quality sheer lawn, exceptionally well made. Hundreds upon hundreds to select from, and all were sold at much higher prices; now, just when most wanted, we price them, for quick selling, at..... 98c

Another waist special
A fine batiste waist, trimmed with lace and embroidery; a waist that deserves a $2 price mark; for bargain Friday at, each..... 1.25

Women's lawn waists at 1.98
Five new patterns in excellent quality lawn waists; entire front made of beautiful quality of embroidery..... 1.98

THREE MEN BURNED IN AUTO STORE FIRE

Odd Blaze in a Times Square Establishment.

AUTOMOBILES FOR INJURED

Taken in Them to Roosevelt Hospital from the Fire—Damage Trifling.

Three men were burned late yesterday afternoon in a small fire in the Packard Automobile Company's establishment, on the east side of Times Square, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets. The three were treated at the Roosevelt Hospital, where they were taken in automobiles. It is said that one of them cannot live. Although trifling, the fire caused considerable excitement in Broadway.

James A. Lewis, an electrician of 164 East Fifteenth Street, with Albert Kapps of 168 Bleecker Street, and Edward Maynard, who lives in Eighth Avenue, near Forty-ninth Street, went to the cellar of the place to repair the belt on the freight elevator. While working about the machinery the men were thrown from their feet by a sudden flash of flame and smoke. The three fell backward. As soon as they recovered they started for the narrow stairway.

Kapps and Lewis, although blinded, managed to crawl to the first floor. Maynard, however, who had been struck by a piece of flying iron, fell unconscious to the floor. Policemen Collins and Maddox got him out. The flying iron had cut an artery in his arm. Maddox improvised a tourniquet and stopped the flow of blood. Maynard, however, was severely burned.

According to the police, the fire was the third in the place within a month. The cause was not learned.

AN UNBIDDEN GUEST

Took the Place of an Expected One in a Victoria—Soon Found Out.

To a smart victoria waiting at the French Line pier, at the foot of Christopher Street, went a young man yesterday with a grip and a violin case. He looked at the coachman. James politely raised his whip and mumbled apologies for the absence of the footman, who should have been on hand to open the door. The young man preserved a dignified silence. Then he gave orders to be driven to the Long Island Ferry.

James had been sent to the pier to meet a guest of his employer. He had never seen him, and he readily accepted the young man with the violin case until they got well downtown toward the James Slip Ferry. Then the stares of the people they passed told that there was something unusual going on behind, and he had to so far forget good form as to turn his head. He found his passenger performing various strange antics in the open carriage, and he began to see a light. The young man acknowledged that he was not the expected guest, and did not know James's employer.

Policeman Noll was called into consultation. He decided that if the young man was not insane he could be arrested for impersonating the expected guest, and ordered the victoria around to the Oak Street Station.

At the Tombs Court James's unbidden guest said he was Leslie Gleason, 24 years old, of Marlborough, Mass. He told Magistrate Finn that he had just come down from the Catskills, and that he was a composer of music. His uncle, he said, was W. S. Townsend, a secretary in the office of the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The coachman would not tell who his employer was.

There is no W. S. Townsend in the office of the Southern Pacific.

THE 17 SEE REAL NEW YORK.

The "Most Popular" Have Already Decided to Cut Out Boston.

The seventeen "most popular" young ladies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, so decided by a voting contest conducted by The Chattanooga News, plunged into the life of New York in reality yesterday. They arrived in the city on Wednesday afternoon, but didn't see much that night. Their trunks had not come.

A sight-seeing automobile took them over Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive, and Central Park in the morning. At noon they went shopping, and their purchases poured into the Hotel Flanders all the afternoon. They were all "Collect," too, and the newspapers representatives drew on their home banks last night.

The Subway next drew the seventeen and their escort. They rode to Bronx Park and agreed on one monkey in the Zoological Park as the exact likeness of the person who started the story in New York that things are "schoolmarmy."

Last night they went to the New York Roof Garden as the guests of Messrs. Smith and Thompson, the New York representatives of the Chattanooga newspaper. After the show they walked to the Marlborough Rathskeller and had a midnight supper, New York style.

This morning the party will see the fish in the Aquarium, and the home of finance in Wall Street. This afternoon the buds of Prospect Park will get to know the seventeen most popular. Greenwood Cemetery is on the programme, too. To-night they will go to another theatre. They will probably have to spend three days at Coney Island if they accept all the invitations they have had.

The itinerary included a two-day stop at Boston at first. Having seen New York one day, the seventeen "most popular" have decided to clip off those two Boston days and paste them on New York's programme. It is now proposed to stop two days in Philadelphia and two more in Washington.

"Be-yon!" exclaimed one of the "most popular" last night. "Why, honey, I'd rather walk down Broadway from Times Square to Thirty-fourth Street than live a week in Boston."

Man Who Moved the Obelisk Dead.

Joseph B. Stanford, head of the dock building and contracting firm of Sanford & Brooks of Baltimore, died on Wednesday last at his home, in Newark, N. J. Mr. Sanford sought gold in California in 1851, and was an early gold seeker in Australia and Alaska. He moved the obelisk from the steamer Dessoug to its present site in Central Park.

The Triumph of Modern Dentistry and Chemistry

Dr. Bell's Tooth Powder

Will beautify, cleanse, strengthen and preserve the teeth in a perfectly sanitary condition.

Dr. Bell's Mouth Elixir

A few drops in warm water will purify the Breath and destroy the germs which cause the teeth to decay.

Sold Everywhere.

You can enjoy THE MOST DELICIOUS GLASS OF ICE CREAM SODA IN THE CITY AT Huyler's

THE QUALITY, PURITY AND FLAVOR OF OUR CARAMELS HAVE NEVER BEEN EQUALLED

MONMOUTH VS. ASBURY PARK.

Moonlight Race of Harbor Fliers Won by the Smaller Boat.

There was a steamboat race in the harbor on the night of the Fourth between the Monmouth and the Asbury Park, and the Monmouth won by a narrow margin over the twenty miles between the Battery and Sandy Hook.

Both steamers are owned by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The Asbury Park has been running less than a fortnight, after having her machinery practically rebuilt. The Monmouth is in perfect condition, so a speed trial was undertaken to test the new boilers in the Asbury Park.

The boats met because the Monmouth made an extra trip to take up the overflow of returning excursionists. They left Forty-second Street at about 7:45, and the Asbury Park waited off the Aquarium for the Monmouth.

At the start the Monmouth shot about half a length ahead. The other boats realized what was going on and gave the racers clear water and encouraging whistles. The Asbury Park crept up a little, and from Owl's Head to quarantine nearly closed the gap between them. When they ran into the shallower water at the West Bank Light, near the head of the Swash Channel, the Monmouth, though the smaller, had the advantage. She had gained about 100 feet, and this she still held as they dashed past the Southwest Spit and into Sandy Hook Bay.

UPSETS AT TENNIS.

Behr and Blyth, Jr., Defeat Veterans in State Championship.

Play in the New York State lawn tennis championship singles was narrowed to four of the experts yesterday, as Karl H. Behr and Harold H. Hackett came through in the top half of the draw, while in the lower section C. A. Blyth, Jr., and Frederick C. Colston were the successful ones. In the playing of these matches on the turf of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club two reversals of form were recorded. The chief was the remarkable display of skill on the part of the Staten Island player, Blyth. For one not a tournament player he indicated an ability to cope with the hardest sort of an attacking game, and he defeated Frederick G. Anderson two sets to one by the score 6—4, 2—6, and 6—2.

The other unexpected result was the defeat of J. E. D. Jones, the Longwood expert, by Karl H. Behr. This match also furnished three sets of spirited and oftimes brilliant play. Had Behr possessed any degree of steadiness he might easily have won in straight sets. Summary:

New York State Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—Karl H. Behr, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated J. E. D. Jones, Longwood Cricket Club, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Arthur E. Foote, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4; C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; Frederick C. Colston, Catonsville Country Club, defeated H. B. Register, University of Pennsylvania, 8—2, 6—1.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Otto H. Hinck and Albert J. Hinck, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated P. B. Hawk and H. B. Register, University of Pennsylvania, by default; Karl H. Behr and F. W. Sulloway, Crescent Athletic Club and Longwood Cricket Club, 6—3, 6—1; R. M. Philler and J. Downey, Staten Island Cricket Club, defeated R. M. Beckley and partner, New York Lawn Tennis Club, by default; Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Frederick C. Colston and Dr. Augustus B. Wadsworth, Catonsville Country Club and West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 7—5.

Second Round—C. F. Watson, Jr., and George M. Miles, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated C. A. Blyth, Jr., and C. A. Lindley, Staten Island Cricket Club, 6—4, 6—0; Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry Torrance, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Englewood Field Club, defeated R. M. Philler and J. Downey, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4.

MISS SUTTON LOSES TITLE.

English Championship Taken from Her —Dohertys Beaten in Doubles.

WIMBLEDON, England, July 5.—Miss May Sutton, the American girl, lost her holding of the English National women's singles tennis championship to-day in the challenge match on the courts of the All-England Club. As the defender of the title which she won a year ago, Miss Sutton was defeated by Miss Douglass, the challenger, in two straight sets. The score was 6—3 and 9—7.

Miss Sutton, paired with Mrs. George W. Hillyard, several times holder of the various English championship titles, was more successful in the women's doubles. In this event Miss Sutton and Mrs. Hillyard won the final match of the tournament, defeating Mrs. Sterry and Miss Morton by the score of 10—8 and 6—4.

Hugh Lawrence Doherty and Reginald F. Doherty lost their holding of the English doubles championship to S. H. Smith and Frank L. Riseley. The latter pair were members of the English team that defended the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup against the Americans. The contest and its result were sensational, and the score was 9—8, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3, and 6—3.

From the outset of the challenge match in which Miss Sutton met Miss Douglass in defense of her title it was evident that the American was severely handicapped by her exertions of the previous day, during which she engaged in three hard-fought competitions.

Auto Tour Starts from Chicago.

The preliminary run in the annual tour of the American Automobile Association was started yesterday morning from Chicago. Word was received at the office of the American Automobile Association Touring Committee in this city that six cars, headed by N. H. Van Sicklen, who was the first to enter the tour, left Chicago. The day's run was to Goshen, somewhat over 150 miles, and the tourists expect to reach Buffalo by Sunday. Besides Mr. Van Sicklen, the others who left Chicago were J. H. McDuffee, Charles Y. Knight, Henry Paulman, Webb Jay, and C. Henry Fosgate.

The total number of entries for the tour was brought up to seventy yesterday. Of this number fifty-two will be competitors for the Glidden Cup. Several of the cars will leave this week for Buffalo, where the main tour will start next Thursday. The latest entries received are those of Benjamin H. Knowles of Brooklyn with a Locomobile and Palmer Abbott of New Orleans with an Oldsmobile.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and 11th Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Emigh & Strauss, Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Straub, collars; St. Denis Hotel.

Johnson & Lorimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. K. Jones, furnishing goods; 350 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Sommer, Smith & Reno, Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Reno, millinery; J. S. Smith, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mitchell-Mood?-Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, hats; Hotel Breslin.

Frank & Co., Philadelphia; L. Frank, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; R. C. Masterson, notions, linings, and gloves; 493 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

"Leader, The," Pittsburg, Penn.; E. C. Regar, laces and ribbons; 684 Broadway; Hotel Broztel.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Molloy, hosiery and underwear; 31 Union Square; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Sinclair, Rooney & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; J. McColt, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Nesten & Longen, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Longen, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Sommers, G., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; G. C. Knox, furnishing goods; 355 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Irby, F. M., Company, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; D. C. Roberts, furnishing goods; E. T. Shepard, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. W. Sallers, carpets; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Imperial.

Greedman & Rosenau, Tuscgloosa, Ala.; M. D. Rosenau, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Grand Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. H. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, flowers; F. C. Waddell, hats; Grand Hotel.

Graham, J. S., Seattle, Washington; J. Lewis, cloaks and suits; St. Andrew Hotel.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, notions, gloves, and white goods; Hotel Navarre.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. P. Hopwood, prints and wash goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Hofheimer Brothers Company, Richmond, Va.; M. L. Hofheimer, shoes; Hotel Breslin.

Emporium, The, San Francisco, Cal.; F. Cohn, furnishing goods; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Gross, D., Company, Tacoma, Washington; D. Gross, clothing and cloaks; Belvedere House.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, notions, clothing, and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Brody, F., & Sons, Des Moines, Iowa; H. Brody, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. L. Curtis, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bennett Company, Omaha, Neb.; J. E. Baum, notions and clothing; 320 Church Street; Huffman House.

Bradford, Hulse & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; D. A. Hulse, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

ANOTHER OCEAN RACE FOR LITTLE SAIL CRAFT

Six of the Forty-Footers to Start in 400-Mile Run.

THE GAUNTLET IS WITHDRAWN

Tamerlane, Winner of the Lipton Cup in Race to Bermuda, to Defend Brooklyn Trophy.

There will be six starters to-morrow morning in the 400-mile ocean race of the New Rochelle Yacht Club in defense of the Brooklyn Challenge Cup, won last year by Frank Maier's yawl Tamerlane. The Lipton Cup winner will start in defense of her cup against five challengers, one of which represents her own club. The Brooklyn Yacht Club enters three of the others and the Harlem Yacht Club the sixth. One entry—George B. Robinson's Gauntlet—has been withdrawn. Whether the Bermuda experiences of the little racer were too much for her owner or not is not known, but at all events he has changed his mind about sending her on the long journey.

The challengers for the cup are F. B. Floyd's yawl Lila, that experienced such hard luck in the race to Bermuda; William M. Campbell's sloop Guide, and William B. Young's sloop Cygnet, all of which are from the Brooklyn Club; the sloop Mopsa, entered by F. C. & W. S. Sullivan of the Harlem Yacht Club, and E. S. Griffing's sloop Fair Wind of New Rochelle.

As in the race for the Lipton Cup, the yawl Lila will be the allowing boat. She will give 20 minutes time to the sloop Fair Wind and 46 minutes and 8 seconds to the sloop Guide. Both the yawl Tamerlane and the sloop Cygnet will get an allowance of 57 minutes and 13 seconds, while the little Mopsa, the smallest of the entries, will receive 2 hours, 48 minutes, and 53 seconds.

The start will be made at 10 o'clock from Echo Bay, New Rochelle. The boats will sail down Long Island Sound and round Montauk Light and then proceed out on the open ocean. They will head for the Northeast Lightship off Cape May, and, turning it, return to the anchorage of the Brooklyn Yacht Club on Gravesend Bay.

Following them on their start a fleet of club boats from New Rochelle will race around Long Island and finish at the Brooklyn anchorage, where they will await the return of the ocean racers and then participate in the three days' racing contemplated next week by the Brooklyn Club. It is expected that the ocean racers will finish either Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon.

The 400-mile race affords plenty of opportunity for the display of nautical knowledge and skill and in heavy weather the boats are likely to have almost as uncomfortable a time as Lila had, though, of course, they have no Gulf Stream to cross.

The measurement of the six entries follows:

Yacht, rig, and owner:	—Length.— Ft.	In.
Lila, yawl, R. B. Floyd	39	11
Mopsa, sloop, W. S. & F. C. Sullivan	35	6
Tamerlane, yawl, Frank Maier	38	..
Guide, sloop, W. M. Campbell	38	4
Cygnet, sloop, W. B. Young	38	..
Fair Wind, sloop, E. S. Griffing	39	2

HUDSON RIVER GOLFERS PLAY.

Tiffany Leads Big Field for Championship at St. Andrew's.

Gilman P. Tiffany of the Powelton Club, Newburg, led a big field yesterday in the opening medal play round for the championship of the Hudson River Golf Association, turning in the score of 78 strokes for the St. Andrew's Club course, where the tournament is being held. Tiffany is the present title holder, and he won his game in the first match play round for the championship cup later in the day. The scores:

First Cup.—Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, 78; S. H. Lockhart, Powelton, 81; T. H. Silkman, Saegkill, 82; L. A. Hamilton, Powelton, 82; F. H. McAdoo, Saegkill, 82; Ralph Carroll, Briarcliff, 83; P. B. Rossire, Saegkill, 84; J. W. Farquhar, Briarcliff, 85; J. J. Chadwick, Powelton, 94; W. A. Adriance, Dutchess County, 86; D. Brandreth, Briarcliff, 87; R. A. Kenworthy, Dutchess County, 87; W. H. Ulrich, Dutchess County, 87; J. H. Crane, Saegkill, 87; C. H. Brown, Saegkill, 88; Harry Bashford, Saegkill, 89.

Second Cup.—J. S. Taylor, Powelton, 89; H. Kenworthy, Dutchess County, 91; H. G. Phillips, Saegkill, 92; F. Coykendall, Twalfskill, 92; W. M. Weltereau, Dutchess County, 93; G. Nelson, Dutchess County, 94; R. H. Herron, Nyack, 95; J. H. Van Etten, Twalfskill, 96; C. R. Gillett, Columbia, 95; A. H. Arent, 99; A. H. Wall, Dutchess County, 99; J. C. Ten Eyck, Saegkill, 99; W. G. Morse, Saegkill, 99; A. S. Higgins, Saegkill, 99; H. S. Jennings, Twalfskill, 100; L. Griffith, Saegkill, 101.

Championship, First Match Play Round.—Kenworthy beat Silkman, 1 up, (19 holes;) Brown beat Adriance, 2 up and 1 to play; Brandreth beat Ulrich, 3 up and 2 to play; Carroll beat Rossire, 5 up and 4 to play; Tiffany beat Crane, 3 up and 1 to play; Hamilton beat Bashford, 6 up and 5 to play; Chadwick beat Farquhar, 2 up; McAdoo beat Lockhart, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Cup, First Match Play Round.—Taylor beat Morse, 4 up and 2 to play; Herron beat Higgins, 3 up and 2 to play; Arent beat Nelson, 5 up and 4 to play; Kenworthy beat Vail, 7 up and 6 to play; Weltereau beat Ten Eyck, 3 up and 1 to play; Van Etten beat Griffiths, 4 up and 3 to play; Gillett beat Jennings, 7 up and 5 to play; Coykendall beat Phillips, 1 up.

BELGIANS WIN ROWING PRIZE.

Take the Coveted Challenge Cup from England in Henley Regatta.

LONDON, July 5.—For the first time since its institution, the coveted Grand Challenge Cup, which has been the object of repeated foreign assault, was won to-day by a visiting crew at Henley and will grace the quarters of the Club Nautique de Grand in Belgium for the next twelvemonth. The visiting crew, which was lightly held by the British rowing experts, who had watched it row on the Thames in practice and in trial heats, simply toyed with the crack Trinity Hall eight from Cambridge and beat them home by three lengths of open water, after rowing the mile and five-eighths course well within their strength. The Belgians finished the race erect and with no evidence of the slightest discomfort, while the crack British crew was exhausted completely and greatly distressed. The time, 7 minutes 9 seconds, was slow.

The victory came as a great surprise to the rowing public, who had come to look on English methods as applied by the British oar as invincible. Continued successes appeared to justify fully the confidence in the superiority of the long swing that has become famous the world over. The quick, short pull of the Belgians, lacking leg drive, was believed to be exhausting and inefficient, and no concern was felt when it won in slow time in all the trials. When the final came and Trinity Hall faced the Belgians English success seemed safe enough.

Young Race Horses at Auction.

The thoroughbred yearling horses of the Dixiana, Mere Hill, and Woodburn Studs, all in Kentucky, made up the offering at the Fasig-Tipton Company's sale at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The best prices were:

Chestnut colt, by Goldcrest-Haxema, by Jils Johnson; L. A. Alle	$500
Bay colt, by Goldcrest-Ivesol, by Himyar; H. B. Duryea	1,500
Bay colt, by Goldcrest-Fond Recollections, by Bramble or Kingston; H. P. Conkling	1,100
Bay colt, by Bridgewater-Miss Phoebe, by Ingoldsby; L. A. Cella	700
Bay filly, by Ingoldsby-Token, by Sir Modred; L. A. Cella	550
Marengo, b. c., by Sempronius-Marechal Neil, by Hanover; Samuel Emery	2,600
Bay filly, by Bend Stronne-Manola, Mason, by Top Gallant; L. A. Cella	1,500
Bay colt, by Blues-Bunch, by Turco; Samuel Emery	1,100
Chestnut colt, by Blues-Shuffle, by Onondaga; L. A. Cella	1,000
Bay colt, by Blues-Banana, by The Ill Used; Fred Burlew	850
Bay colt, by Orlando-Valdoran, by Jils Johnson; T. G. Gaynor	575
C. B. Reid, ch. c., by Alan-a-Dale-Pocahontas, by Powhatan; L. A. Cella	2,300
Black filly, by Frankford-Liandrino, by The Arrow; Samuel Emery	1,300
Chestnut filly, by Ogden-Fright, by Virgil; A. L. Aste	500

Army Secretary for Deputy Waldo.

Capt. Frederic Gugher, who served in the Quartermaster's Department in the Spanish-American war, was appointed Secretary to Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday, by Commissioner Bingham. The new secretary will begin his duties on Monday next. Capt. Gugher is a New York and Washington man. He has a Summer residence in Oakdale, L. I.

GREER INELIGIBLE TO ROW.

Transfer of Club Membership Disqualifies Him for National Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 5.—Frank Greer, the amateur champion sculler, will not be able to defend his title in the National regatta on Lake Quinsigamond next month. By virtue of his transfer of membership from the East Boston Boat Club to the Boston Athletic Association he forfeits his right to row in the National under the rule of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which requires a man to be a member of the club he represents for three months prior to a National regatta. As Greer will not have been a member of the Boston Athletic Association for three months, that lets him out, so far as the National regatta is concerned.

James P. Fox, the National committeeman, has addressed Secretary Fred Fortmeyer, in the hope that the National Association might waive the rule, but there is scarcely a chance that exception will be made in his case. The disqualification will be generally regretted, as the expected meeting between Greer and Shepheard of Brooklyn was looked forward to as the feature of the regatta.

MEADOW BROOK LED AT POLO.

Rockaway Defeated for Challenge Cup in Final Game at Westbury.

Meadow Brook won the Westbury Challenge Cup yesterday in the closing polo game of the Meadow Brook Club tournament. The match, which was played on the Meadow Brook Club field, near Westbury, L. I., brought out some of the best horsemen from the home organization and the Rockaway Hunting Club. The strong team play put up by the winners, assisted by fast riding and accurate goal hitting by Harry Payne Whitney and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., contributed materially to the Meadow Brook's victory, the final score being 7½ goals to 4¾. Waterbury and Whitney made most of the goals for their team, and Beeckman was a capable back. For Rockaway, La Montagne, Chauncey, and Rawlins were the goal scorers. The teams and score.

MEADOW BROOK.	ROCKAWAY.
E. S. Reynal,	J. A. Rawlins,
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.,	J. E. Cowdin,
H. P. Whitney,	R. La Montagne, Jr.,
R. L. Beeckman,	D. Chauncey, Jr.

Summary: Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 8; Rockaway, 5. Lost by penalties—Meadow Brook, ½; Rockaway, ¼. (no handicaps.) Net score—Meadow Brook, 7½; Rockaway, 4¾. Referee—Seward Cary.

JOCKEY MAHER REPRIMANDED.

LONDON, July 5.—For unnecessarily flogging his horse, St. Faustino, which ran second in a race at Newmarket yesterday, the Stewards of the Jockey Club to-day summoned "Danny" Maher before them, severely reprimanded the American jockey, and cautioned him that any repetition would result in the withdrawal of his license. This is the first time the popular jockey has had any trouble with the Stewards in England.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Jockey Walter Miller, the most successful and popular rider of the season, had a narrow escape from serious injury in the running of the third race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when he rode Toddles, the favorite for the race. Miller's mount, after breaking second to Jersey Lady, stumbled and threw the boy from the saddle up on her neck, Toddles then swerving over in the path of Jersey Lady so that the latter struck her. Miller hung on Toddles's neck for nearly a sixteenth of a mile, and then was shaken off, but fell clear of the filly's feet, after the other horses had passed him. The boy was picked up none the worse for his accident. Returning to the stand, Miller was called up by the Stewards, who wished to know who was responsible for his mishap, but his statement exonerated Lyne, who rode Jersey Lady, from all blame for the jostle which had occurred after Toddles had stumbled.

On the way to the post for the first race yesterday, T. D. Sullivan's Frank Lord suddenly bucked and threw L. Williams, and then trotted straight across the track toward the grand stand. The trainer, Archie Zimmer, who had just saddled Frank Lord, was hurrying toward the betting ring, and was just opposite the colt on the lawn of the grand stand inclosure. Zimmer had just to step to the rail, reach out and catch Frank Lord's bridle, and then holding the horse he climbed the fence and called to Williams, who arose and remounted so quickly that only the persons who were looking directly at the horse knew of the accident.

J. C. Core, winner of the first race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday in the colors of H. T. Griffin, and entered to sell for $2,000, was bid up after he won and bought by G. W. Langdon for $3,100.

Roseben, which won fame as the greatest sprinter of his time, carrying the colors of D. C. Johnson, yesterday ran for the first time in the name and colors of L. O. Appleby, who was Johnson's partner in racing and bookmaking years ago. The change in the ownership was explained by Johnson, who said that he had sold all his horses after his recent run of failures in his betting operations. The price paid for Roseben by his new owner is said to have been $7,000.

Jockey Lyne, who rode Roseben at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, went before the Stewards after the race with a claim that Radtke, who rode Handzarra, had carried him out on the last turn and had interfered with his mount. The Stewards took no action on the complaint.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The following officers are relieved from duty at the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth, July 25, and will proceed to the camp of instruction at American Lake, Washington, and report not later than Aug. 11 to the commanding officer for such duty as may be assigned them: First Lieuts. R. S. Fitch and Gilbert A. Youngberg, Second Lieuts. K. A. Joyce and O. Place.

Capt. G. S. Gibbs, Signal Corps, will proceed to Governors Island and report for assignment to temporary duty.

A board, to consist of Capts. O. C. Horney, T. C. Dickson, and E. P. O'Hern, is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground to prepare an examination for Captains and First Lieutenants of the army at large who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department.

The following designations of officers to conduct the professional examinations of Captains and First and Second Lieutenants for detail in the Ordnance Department are announced: For the Philippines Division, the chief ordnance officer of that division; for the Departments of California (excepting Hawaii) and the Columbia, (excepting Alaska,) the commanding officer, Benicia Arsenal; for the Department of Colorado, of Dakota, of the Lakes, and of the Missouri, the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island; for the Department of the East, Col. E. J. Greer, Ordnance Department, New York City; for the Department of the Gulf, the commanding officer, Augusta Arsenal; for the Department of Texas, the commanding officer, San Antonio Arsenal; for Hawaii and Alaska, such officers as the commanding General, Pacific Division, may designate.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, July 25, and will proceed to the camps of instruction indicated and report for duty: At Fort Riley—Capts. S. C. Vestal, H. W. Butner, S. Heintzelman, First Lieuts. E. D. Warfield, C. L. Willard, F. W. Beck, G. A. Wieczorek; Mount Gretna—Capt. J. A. Woodruff, First Lieuts. E. C. McCullough and J. S. Fair; Fort D. A. Russell—Capt. L. R. Holbrook, First Lieuts. A. J. Dougherty and W. H. Waldron; Fort Benjamin Harrison—Capts. H. H. Tebbetts, W. T. Bates, and First Lieut. W. McCoy.

Capt. Woodruff will be relieved from duty at the camp at Mount Gretna in time for him to report at the Military Academy in accordance with the orders heretofore issued.

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted First Lieut. G. Johnston.

Leave for six months is granted First Lieut. G. Johnston.

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Col. R. W. Hoyt.

Second Lieut. V. W. Cooper is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will return to his station.

Capt. L. F. Foster, upon the completion of the course at the artillery school, Fort Monroe, will repair to Washington and report to the Commissary General of the army for duty as an assistant in his office.

The commanding officer, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will direct the Quartermaster at that post to assume charge of construction work at Fort Ethan Allen, to relieve Capt. W. E. Cole, who will close the office of constructing Quartermaster at Burlington, Vt., and proceed to Fort Des Moines, and assume charge of construction of public buildings at Fort Des Moines, relieving Capt. M. W. Rowell.

Contract Surgeon G. E. Tuttle is relieved from temporary duty at San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Columbia and report for duty, relieving Contract Surgeon H. D. Smith, who will proceed to San Francisco and sail for the Philippines and report for assignment to duty.

Leave for three months is granted Second Lieut. F. L. Beals.

The advancement from the grade of First Lieutenant to that of Captain of the following-named Assistant Surgeons is announced: Patrick H. McAndrew, G. McD. Van Poole, G. H. R. Gosman, J. W. Van Dusen, W. De Witt, R. M. Thornburgh, R. B. Grubbs, E. D. Shortlidge, P. C. Field, H. G. Shaw.

Second Lieut. S. H. Harris, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Fort Niagara, will return to his station.

The Navy.

Capt. R. G. Davenport, from navy yard, Washington, to command the Georgia, when commissioned.

Commander C. A. Gove, from the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, to command the Milwaukee, when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. A. Bull, to navy yard, League Island, for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper at that yard.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, Commander in Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet, Chee-Foo, July 4, 1906: Ensign M. K. Metcalf, from the Barry to the Cincinnati; Midshipman E. G. Oberlin, from the Cincinnati to the Barry; Lieut. F. L. Pinney, from command of the Villalobos to home; Lieut. A. MacArthur, from the Ohio to home; Ensign J. E. Otterson, from the Wisconsin to home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Iris, at Shanghai; Stockton and Nevada, at Annapolis; Louisiana, at Provincetown; Wompatuck, at Cavite; Nashville, at Boston.

Sailed—Lebanon, from Wilmington for Lambert Point; Osceola, from Key West for Guantanamo; Justin, from Shanghai for Chee-Foo.

The Pompey has been ordered placed in service at the naval station, Cavite.

The Keystone State has been returned to the department by the Naval Militia of the State of Pennsylvania.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:34|Sun sets..7:33|Moon rises.., —

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:38	7:52	1:27	1:36
Governors Island	8:00	8:14	2:03	2:20
Hell Gate	9:53	10:07	3:34	3:52

Arrived—Thursday, July 5.

SS Laurent, Havre, June 23.
SS Indrawadi, Yokohama, April 3.
SS Giulia, Trieste, June 16.
SS Corfe Castle, Philadelphia, July 4.
SS Sallust, New Orleans, June 28.
SS Tijomo, Progreso, June 26.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 2.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 4.
SS Ligonier, Port Arthur, June 27.
SS Lotte Menzell, Lewisburg, July 1.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, July 4.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Prins Eitel, Kingston	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Hendrik, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Montevideo, Cadiz	——	——
Sabine, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Philadelphia, South'n	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Lucania, Liverpool	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	6:30 A.M.
Kronland, Antwerp	——	7:00 A.M.
Konig Albert, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Astoria, Glasgow	——	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manao, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarnia, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Finance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Monte, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Monterey	Vera Cruz	June 28
St. Laurent	Havre	June 23
Dinnamare	Gibraltar	June 19
El Rio	Galveston	June 29
Brooklyn	Ponta Delgada	June 29
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	June 25
Exeter City	Bristol	June 23
Nicolai II	Copenhagen	June 21
Bermilla	St. Lucia	June 27

DUE TO-MORROW.

La Touraine	Havre	June 30
St. Paul	Southampton	June 30
Celtic	Liverpool	June 29
Umbria	Liverpool	June 30
Caribbee	Demerara	June 30
El Cid	New Orleans	July 2
Kansas City	Savannah	July 4

DUE SUNDAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	June 29
Sannio	Gibraltar	June 30
Genesee	Shields	June 28
Giulia	Sagres	June 24
Dora	Gibraltar	June 24

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Teutonic, at Liverpool, July 5.
SS Deutschland, at Hamburg, July
SS Algeria, at Naples, July 4.
S

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

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The Pacific Northwest

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Are recreation regions suggesting a summer journey of unequalled pleasure. Rates June 1 to Sept. 15 *one third lower* than usual to North Pacific Coast Points. Very low rates to Helena, Butte, and Spokane.

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The Ideal Outing Suit for Summer is the Serge Coat—single or double-breasted—blue or black—with a pair of white linen or cotton duck, or flannel or worsted trousers.

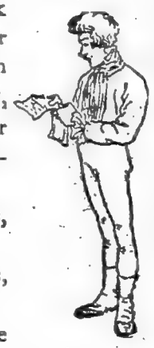

Serge Suits, $15 to $35.

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Two-piece Outing Suits, $18 to $25.

"A reasonable man," said Beau Brummell, "seeks his comfort in the Summer without a loss of form."

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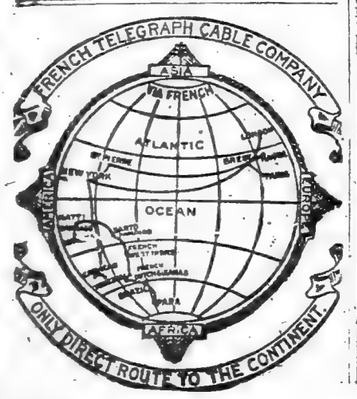

A GOVERNMENT BANK PROPOSED BY VANDERLIP

Urges Necessity of This Institution with Power to Issue Notes.

ACTION BY STATE BANKERS

Adopt a Resolution Providing for a National Convention to Discuss Currency Laws.

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., July 5.—Speaking on the topic of "The Currency" before the annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, which opened here to-day, Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, said that the currency problem was far from settled, and declared it to be the duty of the New York Association to take the lead in a consistent movement for the betterment of conditions.

"In financial legislation," he said, "we have been opportunists. We have rarely done anything until forced to do it by misfortune. It is not that we have been extraordinarily conservative, but rather that we have been inactive whenever conditions permitted us to remain inactive. If financial depression or panic pressed us to a point where legislation became imperative, we then legislated with more haste than wisdom.

"It is an easy and natural thing for a banker in these days of prosperity to adopt the principle of letting well enough alone. A canvass of the opinions of many bankers might leave doubt as to whether or not there is any currency problem. Certainly there are many successful financiers who will say that there is not. They will tell you that we have a currency as good as gold; that no one ever has to consider whether one note is better or worse than another, for all are equally certain of final redemption in gold. They will tell you that there is no lack of currency in a country which has been able to increase its gold stock in ten years from $500,000,000 to $1,475,000,000. They may even say that there is not much indication of rigidity in a bank note system where the volume of note issues has risen from $215,000,000 to $560,000,000 in the same ten years.

Signs of Derangement.

"A physician counting the pulse-beat and taking the temperature of a patient may foretell with certainty an impending crisis in the patient's physical welfare. A temperature of 103 and a corresponding quickening of the pulse-beat mean that the patient is in danger, and that the cause of that danger must be removed, or sooner or later serious results may ensue. Let me tell you that alternating periods of 100 per cent. and 2 per cent. money in Wall Street are just as certain indications of a deranged financial system as is the register of 103 in a clinical thermometer a sure indication of physical disorder.

"Periods of excessively high rates for money, recurring seasons of stringency following each demand for funds with which to move the crops, other periods of superabundance, of gorged bank vaults and interest rates falling to a point where the return on a loan is hardly worth the expense of making it—all those things are significant signs of our imperfect financial system. They point, I believe, with absolute certainty toward organic weakness.

"I believe there is the gravest need for legislation which will provide a scientific system of bank note currency. I believe, too, that there is no group of men upon which the responsibility for such legislation lies so heavily as it does upon the members of the New York State Bankers' Association. I believe the country is ready to accept the leadership of New York if New York will accept the responsibilities of her position. If New York bankers will study the currency problem until they are ready to bring forth a plan which they believe is the best for the whole country—a plan which is not narrow and provincial, a plan free from personal and local bias—then the judgment of New York bankers will be received by the rest of the country with respect and consideration.

"The business community seems to rest in the security of an all-pervading prosperity while the vast financial work of the day continues to be performed by machinery devised two score years ago to fit a then abnormal situation. The free and normal development of our banking system has been prevented by prohibitions which had their birth in the financial exigencies of the civil war. In every other field of activity we have recognized that new conditions made new machinery desirable, but the machinery of banking has not been permitted to develop so as to keep pace with the growth of the work it has to do.

"At the present time there is reason for believing that the country at certain seasons requires $150,000,000 more currency to transact its business than is required at other seasons. Now remember I am talking of currency, not of credit. To meet this fluctuating demand for currency there is absolutely no provision in our laws. Our bank notes increase or decrease in volume as a result of the fluctuation in the market price of Government bonds, and there is practically no relation between that price and the current demand for currency. Our banks are permitted to give freely to their customers credits in the shape of deposits, but when a customer wants to convert that credit into the form of a circulating note he can only be accommodated by taking from the vaults of the bank its reserve money.

"I believe the first principle to recognize is that there is not an essential difference between a bank credit in the form of a deposit and a bank credit in the form of currency. Certain safeguards must be thrown around a circulating note that are not required for the protection of a deposit, but with that exception in view this principle stands, I believe, as perhaps the most important one to recognize in a currency discussion; that there is not an essential difference between a banknote and a bank deposit, and that the customer of a bank ought, under satisfactory safeguards, to be able to convert one into the other at will.

Adequate Redemption Facilities.

"One other principle that has been fatally lost sight of in half the discussions of the currency is the principle that adequate redemption facilities are a certain bar to an overissue of circulating notes. People talk of the country being flooded with an asset currency. With adequate redemption facilities such a thing is inconceivable. Let any student of the currency question keep in mind the idea of providing absolutely adequate redemption facilities so that a banknote will never stay in circulation a day beyond the time when a bank credit is no longer preferred in that form rather than in the form of a deposit and half the difficulties of the inquiry are at once cleared away.

"This is, of course, no place for a thorough discussion of the currency question. I have no plan to propose. The one thing that I want to urge is the importance of providing a scientific banknote currency if we wish an indefinite continuance of prosperity, and further to emphasize the responsibility which rests particularly upon the bankers of New York in presenting a plan for such a currency.

"The plan may take one of half a dozen different forms. Perhaps the best one, were it politically possible, would be the question of a Government bank having the power of issue, whose sole business would be in its relation with other banks, and whose chief operations would be the rediscounting for other banks. I do not mean that any existing institution could be metamorphosed into such a central bank. It would have to be freshly organized from the beginning, its control would need to be largely in the hands of the Government, and its ownership widely distributed among banking interests throughout the country. The principles of a scientific asset currency could well be worked out through the medium of such an institution, as the experience of Germany eloquently testifies, but they can undoubtedly be worked out in some other way.

"The fear which men so commonly have of giving a large power of note issue to small national banks will largely disappear when the opponents of asset currency have once fairly in their minds what the result will be of providing adequate redemption facilities. That a plan can be devised which will safely permit every National bank to issue a certain amount of notes not secured by Government bonds I have no doubt, and I am inclined to think that it is along that line that legislation is most likely to be obtained, although perhaps it is not the ideal solution."

At the close of Mr. Vanderlip's speech the following resolution, presented by John R. Van Wormer of New York, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the New York State Bankers' Association in convention assembled, recommend to each State Bankers' Association the appointment of a delegate who shall with other delegates, likewise appointed, confer with the special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Legislative Committee of the American Bankers' Association for the purpose of discussing the question of improving the currency laws.

Nominations of officers for the ensuing year were made as follows:

President, Elliott C. McDougall, President of the Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo; Vice President, Charles Elliott Warren, Cashier of the Lincoln National Bank of New York; Secretary, Edward O. Eldridge, Cashier of the New Amsterdam National Bank of New York, renominated. For Treasurer three nominations were made, namely, the present incumbent, David Cromwell of White Plains, R. J. McPhail of Rochester, and Hiram R. Smith of Rockville Centre, L. I. The election of officers will be held to-morrow.

Two Garment Suits for Men.

They lack a waistcoat. But you'll not find them lacking in any of the essential qualities—they have comfort and a certain breeziness of style that's quite apropos in suits for Summer service.

The prices begin at $15 and go up to $35 for these two garment suits. As to style, color or fabric, we have them all.

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Broadway, Houston St.

THE LONGWORTHS IN PARIS.

Ambassador McCormick and French Officials Meet Them.

PARIS, July 5.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who arrived here from London to-night, were met at the station by Ambassador McCormick and the entire staff of the American Embassy, the Marquis of Chambrun, and representatives of President Fallières and the Foreign Office.

The crowd at the station showed much curiosity to see President Roosevelt's daughter, lining the platform and saluting respectfully. The party were escorted to the American Embassy, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick.

Several interesting functions will be given here in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, including a reception by President Fallières. They will be present at a garden party in the Bois de Boulogne, at which the King of Cambodia's royal dancers will perform.

OPEN DOOR IN ABYSSINIA.

England, France, and Italy Practically Reach an Agreement.

PARIS, July 5.—The officials here consider that the Anglo-French-Italian negotiations relative to Abyssinia are practically completed.

The main features are a guarantee of the integrity of the empire, the open door, and commercial equality for all countries, and the continuation by the French of the construction of the railway connecting Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, with the coast, Great Britain and Italy naming representatives on the railway directorate.

Great Britain and France have already agreed to these features and Signor Tittoni, the Italian representative, has also agreed to them, but is awaiting his Government's approval of his course before signing the convention.

IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS.

Procurator General Asks That the Rennes Verdict Be Quashed.

PARIS, July 5.—Procurator General Baudouin in the Supreme Court to-day concluded his argument in the Dreyfus case, formally asking the court to quash the verdict of the Rennes court-martial without a retrial.

"The peace of the country," the Procurator said, "demands it, and the whole world awaits the court's summary disposition of the subject, which will be a triumph for justice and truth."

Maître Mornard, counsel for Dreyfus, immediately began his closing address. He gave a new phase to the proceedings by cutting loose from historical details and asserting that anti-Semitic hatred had been the primary cause of a miscarriage of justice. He argued that Dreyfus had been convicted, not as an individual officer, but because he was a Jew.

THE KAISER IN NORWAY.

Arrives at Bergen—Will Meet King Haakon at Trondhjem.

CHRISTIANIA, July 5.—Emperor William arrived at Bergen this morning on his way to visit King Haakon at Trondhjem. Premier Michelsen visited his Majesty this afternoon. The Emperor will lunch to-morrow with an old friend, the German Consul at Bergen, Conrad Mohr, at the latter's residence. The Premier will be present.

His Majesty will leave Bergen on Saturday morning for Trondhjem.

Mayor McClellan Visits Henley.

LONDON, July 5.—Mayor McClellan of New York is spending his time in England with personal friends and making excursions into the country. To-day he rode to Henley in an automobile.

Probe for the Tobacco Trust.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 5.—An investigation of the alleged Tobacco Trust began before the Federal Grand Jury here to-day, particularly as the alleged trust affects the growing of leaf tobacco in Tennessee, Kentucky, and other States. So far, fifteen witnesses from this and other States have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury. Among counsel for the Government are the Hon. Henry W. Taft, brother of the Secretary of War; Felix H. Levy, and Edwin P. Grosvenor of New York.

Brains Repaired

A delicious food made of Post Sugar by FOOD EXPERTS

Grape-Nuts

TWO RUSSIAN GENERALS DISMISSED IN DISGRACE

And Czar Relieves Commander of the Guards from Duty.

POLICE BEAT DUMA MEMBER

Row in Parliament Results—Trepoff Accused of Inspiring the Bialystok Massacre.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Emperor Nicholas has taken the almost unprecedented step of publicly directing Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, commander of the forces in the military district of St. Petersburg, to investigate and take measures to stop the "disorders" among the troops.

Accompanying these instructions were orders relieving Prince Vassilchikoff, commander of the Guard Corps, from duty and dismissing in disgrace Gen. Ozeroff, commander of the First Guard Division, and Gen. Gadon, commander of the Preobrajensky Regiment, the First Battalion of which was recently disgraced for expressing sympathy with Parliament and protesting against doing police duty. Gadon is said to be a descendant of an American named Gordon.

All attempts to purge the army of the spirit of disloyalty, now that it has invaded the pampered regiments of the guard, will, however, probably prove futile.

Further extension of the agrarian disorders is reported to-day from various districts.

There was a stormy scene at the opening of the lower house of Parliament to-day. M. Sidelnikoff, a Radical Cossack member of the House, was beaten by the police last night, after having been arrested for exhorting a crowd of people to resist the police, who were breaking up a mass meeting. He was released later in the evening. When the House opened to-day, M. Sidelnikoff gave his version of the affair, and proposed that the House interpellate the Minister of the Interior, asking him what measures had been taken to punish the policemen who were guilty of assaulting a member of Parliament and to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

M. Alladin made a wild harangue in denunciation of the Government for permitting such violations of the inviolability of the persons of the members. He declared that he expressed the views of the Group of Toil when he announced that if such an incident recurred none of the Ministers would be permitted to speak in the House, and he could not even answer for their personal safety.

Interior Minister Stolypin, who happened to be present in connection with the Bialystok affair, boldly ascended the tribune and explained, amid constant interruptions from the Left, that the Chief of Police had telephoned him last night regarding the incident, but his account differed so widely from that given by M. Sidelnikoff that he must have further time for investigation. The Minister gave the House his personal assurance that ample measures would be taken to assure the inviolability of members.

The interpellation eventually was adopted unanimously.

After the recess M. Stchepkin presented the Bialystok report. In a speech he said that Police Lieut. Sheremetieff and other organizers of the rioting at Bialystok were under secret inspiration and influences more powerful than Minister Stolypin, thus plainly indicating Gen. Tropoff, although his name was not mentioned.

M. Stchepkin declared that the evidence proved that the rioting was deliberately prepared by accusing the Jews of being revolutionists; that the day of the riot was announced in advance by the authorities; that the administration and the troops permitted the systematic killing of peaceful Jews, including women and children, under the guise of suppressing a revolution, and that six of the military and civil authorities not only assisted but participated in murders, tortures, and robbery.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WILLIAM B. FONDA.—William B. Fonda, manager of a stock brokerage office at 17 East Fifty-ninth Street, and a former stock broker, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities placed at $34,085, and $569 assets, consisting of debts due, $69, and a contingent interest in remainder under the will of Richard D. Fonda in a house at 22 Collis Avenue, Morristown, N. J., $500. Of his liabilities, $20,611 were to customers when he was a stock broker five years ago. Among the creditors are the estate of R. D. Fonda, $8,500; Cornelia Howland of Morristown, $5,200; Charles W. Roepper of Philadelphia, $4,500; Frank S. Taintor, Far Hills, N. J., $2,556; National Iron Bank of Morristown, $1,540, and J. A. Gill, $2,732.

LEWIS A. OLSEN.—Lewis A. Olsen of 82 West 103d Street, formerly in the restaurant business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $19,696; contracted in 1900-1903, and assets consisting of $10 cash on hand. Among the creditors are J. & J. Eager, $1,500; Charles Bloch, $1,450; A. Lajotte, $1,448; Jacob Frcelich, $1,229, and Christine Olsen, $1,900. This is the third time that Mr. Olsen has filed a petition in bankruptcy since December, 1900.

J. SOLOTAR & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of J. Solotar & Co., clothing manufacturers, at 588 Broadway, was held at 170 Broadway. An offer of settlement was made at 50 cents on the dollar, 20 cents to be in cash and 10 cents in notes at four and eight months. It was referred to a committee of creditors who were appointed to investigate and report. The liabilities are $70,000 and assets between $20,000 and $25,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARENSON, Samuel—Barnett Friedman.	$342
BUCKLEY, Anna—Nicholas Helms	155
BELL, Wm. J.—City of N. Y., costs	258
SAME—John B. McDonald, costs	234
SAME—Degnon-McLean Con. Co., costs	585
CASTLE, Henry D.—City of N. Y.	1,362
CARLISLE, John C.—Same	195
COIT, Augustus B.—Same	180
CAMBIACO, Ellis J.—Same	354
CALLAHAN, Walter—Same	354
CRAIG, Susan A.—Chas. L. Craig	2,897
CARR, Benj. J., Jr.—George Brown	706
ELLIS, Geo. V.—Geo. A. Mercer	113
EISENHUTH, John W.—Rudolph Hermann	28,847
GOLDMAN, Israel—Samuel Cohen	205
GOLDMAN, Solomon—Jacob Scheer et al., costs	115
GOODMAN, Abraham and Isaac (not summoned)—Barnet Freidman	342
HARTWIG, August—M. Zimmerman Co.	262
HERRMAN, Wm.—Abraham Ellenbein	2,257
HIRSHBERG, Isidor—Barnet Karol	108
HORNER, Ernst—Robert Sugden	1,023
KEHOE, Florence M.—Daniel Meyer et al.	671
KREISS, Dora—Mayor, &c., costs	114
LEVY, Solon—Laura Levy, costs	183
LEE, Henry—Societe Anonyme des Anciens Establishments et al	372
MYERS, Joseph—J. Currie (Wilmerding et al.	532
McGOWN, Mary—City of N. Y., costs	114
MOSES, Alfred—Jacob Rosenthal et al.	639
MANN, Alfred C.—George Henke	137
McNAMARA, Ellen—Peter J. Ryan	371
O'DONOVAN, Ellen—Peter J. Ryan	371
ROSENBERG, S.—German Exch. Bank	143
SCHOEN, Ferdinand and Frederick—N. Y. Tel. Co.	163
SMITH, Fred H.—David J. Bannon	420
WALKER, Augusta M.—A. H. Jones	1,390
WATERS, John—George Brown	706
WILSON, William—Johnson & Johnson	551
YOUNG, Wm. E.—Rowland N. Hazard	243
CORPORATE AGENT CO.—City of N. Y.	135
C. H. CLAYTON & CO.—Same	102
PILE BLOC CO.—Trade Press Co	281
GOTHAM AUTO CO.—Pennsylvania Rubber Co. of N. Y.	200
THE CITY OF N. Y.—Herbert S. Ackerman, costs	112
T. E. HAYMAN CO.—Theodore J. Hobe et al.	153

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

ARCHIBALD, Frank D.—H. F. Kaufman, Nov. 15, 1904	$78
BAILEY, Wm. R.—Utica Heater Co., March 20, 1905	291
COLLINS, Chas. W.—City of N. Y., July 24, 1903, (vacated)	487
EVENS, Morris — Eastern Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co., Oct. 18, 1899, (canceled)	274
FABER, Eberhard—British & Foreign Marine Ins. Co., April 11, 1905	108
SAME—Same, Jan. 25, 1906	93
HARCOURT, Wm. E.—Pester's Agricultural Chemical Works, May 17, 1906	1,029
HATCH, Alfrederick S. and Frederick H.—A. G. Mandel, Dec. 5, 1890	1,898
MACK, James C.—Planet Cement Co., June 28, 1906	483
SAME—F. Hecht, Aug. 22, 1904, (canceled)	5,039
SAME—K. K. Manley, Nov. 18, 1901, (canceled)	1,026
SAME—A. L. Canfield, Nov. 14, 1901, (canceled)	531
SAME—G. H. Sargent et al., March 28, 1901	338
SPECTOR, Gussie and Barnet—I. Sundchovitz, June 20, 1906	109
SCHAPIRO, Jacob, and Joseph Anderson—D. Gewitsch, June 21, 1906	452
VELEBEIL, Alfred—V. Pavelka, June 23, 1905	108
VERSCHLERSER, Max—Raisler Heating Co., June 19, 1906	159
HENRY, R. Worthington—City of N. Y., June 25, 1906	225
INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO.—City of N. Y., June 25, 1906	226

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For the Stout Woman

A perfect bust supporter and close-fitting corset cover combined. That means you get a comfortable and handsome garment all in one. Made in fine durable batiste, trimmed with lace and ribbon. At *$1.50* and $1

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For Men, Women and Children

Our stock is complete and well assorted, containing no disappointments. The prices are Big Store prices—that means the lowest in the city.

Two-clasp, pure silk, double finger tipped gloves, black, white and colors; at, per pair, *$1.00, 75c* and..... 50c

Two-clasp, Suede, Lisle or Taffeta gloves, at, per pair, *50c, 25c* and..... 19c

Mousquetaires, extension, elbow length, extra quality silk net or lace. Large assortment of 16-button length Mousquetaire pure silk gloves; black, white and colors; at popular prices.

Special Offering

Three hundred dozen pairs 16-button length Mousquetaire Imported French Suede Lisle gloves; kid-fitting and washable; black, white and ivory. Value $1.25; special at..... 75c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Center.)

Folding Go-Carts

Regular Price $9.50. To-day at $6.95

Convenient at all times, especially when going away, is this form of go-cart. Folds up into little space, and is ready as quick as a flash when wanted for the baby. And here's your chance to get it at a saving of nearly $3.

Folding Go-Carts—reclining back; adjustable dash; reed roll side arms; full reed body; enamelled steel spring gear; rubber tired, snap fastener wheels; iron push handles; patent foot brake; regularly $9.50. To-day..... $6.95

Parasol Covers — Point d'Esprit Lace and Brussels net parasol covers; regularly $1.50. To-day..... $1

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Center.)

Exit Every Summer Shoe

A Sensational Clearance Sale That Gives You the Best Footwear Made for This Season at About the Cost of Manufacture—Sometimes for Less

WE do this sort of thing in the Shoe Store twice a year, and each event makes a new sensation in the shoe business and new selling-record for us.

This Summer's clearance, however, is more important than usual, because the price of shoes, following the price of leather, is steadily climbing upward. It is unlikely that you will see shoe prices like these again for years.

Every Summer Shoe goes out—nothing excepted, not even our own "Foot Mould" line.

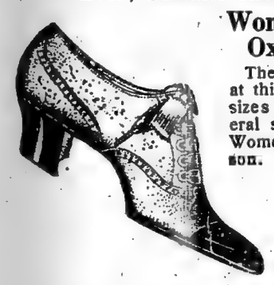

Women's $2.50 Tan Oxfords, 98c

There are about 4,000 pairs at this price; 8 styles, in all sizes; both kid and calf in several shades. The best offer in Women's Low Shoes this season.

Women's $3 to $5 Tan Low Shoes, $1.90

Your choice of all the Women's Tans in the store, including our own "Foot Mould." Just think—shoes that were selling as late as Monday and Tuesday at $3 and $5; now..... $1.90

Women's $3.50 to $5 Shoes and Oxfords, $1.50

These are samples and odd lots left over from our regular lines; not all sizes, but it will pay you to see them. Your size may be here.

Boys' and Youths' Tan Shoes and Oxfords, $1.50

Your choice of the boys' best tans in the house at this very low price.

Children's Shoes and Oxfords, 85c

No less than nine full lines of this season's stock at this price. Enough to say they will be bargains to you. White Shoes and Oxfords, Tan Shoes and Oxfords; also Black Kid Shoes and Oxfords; all sizes up to 2.

Men's $3 Tan Shoes and Oxfords, $1.40

Less than half price for these good shoes, just because some of the sizes are missing. If we have your size you get an exceptional bargain.

Men's $3.50 Tan Shoes and Oxfords, $1.90

All sizes in these shoes and brown sizes in the Oxfords; the prettiest tan shoes of the season; plenty of pointed toes for young men.

Men's $1.50 Canvas Shoes, 85c

Lace Shoes, made of good quality canvas, with leather soles and heels; all sizes in tan or gray.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Riveted "Bulwark" Trunks

The Kind the Baggage Man Won't Smash

This trunk was made especially for us. We wanted a trunk we could sell at a low price and yet guarantee it to come back whole from the longest trip. The most strenuous baggage man won't smash the "Bulwark" trunk, because it's built to defy him, and it does. Your clothing is entirely safe when packed in one of our "Bulwark" trunks.

It has heavy, hardwood slats, heaviest malleable iron corners, bolts, etc., steel strap hinges; fine Excelsior lock, two sole leather straps. The interior is conveniently arranged for easy packing. Corners, lock, bolts and rollers are riveted. Any defective part will be replaced by us within one year.

32-inch	$9.45	36-inch	$10.45
34-inch	$9.85	38-inch	$10.85
40-inch	$11.45		

Ask to see our special **$5 & $5.50 Trunks**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Rear.)

Rugs, Linoleums & Oilcloths

A good selection at special prices

More Big Store bargains in good qualities of the inexpensive sorts now most in demand.

Smyrna Jute Rugs

Three sizes in reversible Smyrna Rugs in bright colorings and attractive designs, very suitable for cottages.

Regular.	Size.	Special.
$9.75	9.0x12.0	$8.25
$8.75	7.6x10.6	$6.25
$5.75	6.0x 9.0	$4.25

Grass Matting Rugs

Three hundred grass matting rugs, fancy figured designs and pretty colors.

Regular.	Size.	Special.
$1.50	36x72	$1.15

Linoleums and Oilcloths

A variety of attractive patterns and colors. Qualities are reliable, for we never sell "seconds" at any price.

Regular per Yd.	Special.		
$1.15 Inlaid Linoleum	89c		
90c Inlaid Linoleum	75c		
65c Linoleum	52c		
55c Linoleum	42c		
50c Linoleum	39c		
40c Oilcloth	32c		
35c Oilcloth	28c		
30c Oilcloth	26c		
25c Oilcloth	19c		

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Cigars

IMPORTED CAROLINA PERFECTOS—Regular $5.50; box of 25	$4.45
IMPORTED GARCIA PURITANOS—Reg. $6.50; box of 50	$5.45
VAN DYCK—Key West Clear Havana; box of 100	$6.75
CLEAR HAVANA ROTHSCHILDS—All Havana; box of 100	$4.50
PANATELAS DE CUBA—Bonafide Havana smoke; box of 100	$3.00
ROBERT BURNS or GREAT METROPOLIS—10c brands; box of 50	$2.50
CLEAR HAVANA RESAGOS—10c quality; box of 50	$2.00
CREMO or SUPREMACY—5c brands; box of 50	$1.50
PRIZE AMERICAN PERFECTOS—Sumatra wrappers; box of 50	$1.25
KEY WEST EXTRAS—5c smoke; box of 50	$1.00
FLORODORAS—3 for 10c kind); box of 100	$1.45
PORTO RICAN CIGARS—High grade long filler, hand made; all desirable sizes.	
Brevas, box of 50	$1.00
Puritanos, box of 50	$1.85
Conchas Especiales, box of 50	$1.65
Perfectos, box of 25	$1.50

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All for $3.25

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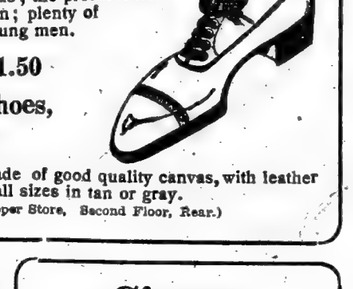

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CONTROL AND RESTRAINT.

Men of business and men of property are more concerned to know what President ROOSEVELT is going to "do next" than about any other problem of our National affairs. It seems to us that in his address to his neighbors at Oyster Bay on Wednesday Mr. ROOSEVELT answers this question as clearly and as specifically as could reasonably be expected in a Fourth of July oration. We subjoin the significant passage, which ought to satisfy the National curiosity as to the intentions of the Chief Executive:

> This year in Congress our chief task has been to carry the Government forward along the course which I think it must follow consistently for a number of years to come—that is, in the direction of seeking on behalf of the people as a whole, through the National Government which represents the people as a whole, to exercise a measure of supervision, control, and restraint over the individuals, and especially over the corporations, of great wealth, in so far as the business use of that wealth brings it within the reach of the Federal Government.

The President may not have chosen his phrases with deliberation and care, but taking him at his word we must conclude that he is to continue upon the path upon which he somewhat resolutely entered two years ago, and in which he has already made remarkable progress. The campaign for regulation, restraint, and control is to go on. It will not escape the notice of the observant that, although the President in his Oyster Bay address had a great deal to say about "iniquity," it is not iniquity but "great wealth" that he proclaims as the subject of his future attentions. On behalf of the people the National Government must exercise a measure of supervision, control, and restraint over individuals and corporations of great wealth—especially over corporations. In logic and in legal theory control and restraint are imposed to check actual or intended offenses against the rules of right and justice. Every individual and every corporation in the country is now controlled and restrained by laws forbidding them to do a great number of things, specifically set forth. But it is not wrong, it is "great wealth" that is the gravamen of the offending which the President, according to this latest utterance, would restrain. The little fellows and the minor corporations are negligible—it is only when they become very rich that the controlling hand of the Federal Government must be stretched forth. It need not be insisted upon that a very rich corporation is more powerful for evil, if it chooses to do evil, than a puny concern, just as a man of giant strength, if he should take it into his head to run amuck, would inspire more terror and do more harm than a nerveless consumptive just at death's door. We have no special laws for giants, however. They are subject to the inhibitions and restraints that uniform laws put upon their physical inferiors. It might seem that laws forbidding and punishing evil practices, unfairness, extortions, and the oppressive abuse of privilege would suffice for the public protection against all corporations, the weak and the strong alike, and that it would be unnecessary to forge legislative shackles specially fitted to the measure of corporations "of great wealth."

The President has great wealth on his mind, however, and has evidently become convinced that it is in itself an evil or a menace, whether its possessor be a corporation or an individual multimillionaire. If we may permit ourselves to put a specific interpretation upon the President's words, we should say that they foreshadow an attempt on his part to persuade Congress at its coming session to pass a bill embodying his and Mr. GARFIELD'S ideas about the issue of Federal licenses to corporations whose products enter into inter-State commerce or who are engaged in inter-State commerce—categories that would include practically all the corporations in the country. Without licenses they would be forbidden to do business. The President's words seem to foreshadow, furthermore, an effort to put into a statute the suggestion of his "muck rake" allocution, that individual fortunes should be limited by some Government interference with the rights of bequest and inheritance. If the language the President used at Oyster Bay was not merely a general counsel of perfection, but a formal announcement of policy, Mr. ROOSEVELT'S annual message to Congress next December will be a document of high interest, to be awaited with impatience not unmixed with apprehension. It is true, as Mr. ROOSEVELT says, that he has accomplished "a fair amount" of the work of extending Federal regulation and control over the country's business, and candid men will admit that what he has already done is much less dreadful in the retrospect than it seemed to the eye of forecast. Congress, and especially the Senate, has somewhat curbed, or at least regulated, the Executive propensity for arrogating to itself new powers. But laws forbidding business to be done save under a Federal license and laws defining the limits of accumulation, however tempered in the enactment, would make even the unshorn lamb shiver. If this is really the Executive programme, the next session will surpass in interest and excitement that which has just closed.

RUSSIAN CHIVALRY.

Admiral ROJESTVENSKY may not be much of a naval officer. The consensus of opinion is that he is not, and that scarcely any Russian naval officer is, according to the standard of professional efficiency established by the practice of the really naval nations. In fact, as in the British Army, according to one of its ablest officers, it is not "good form" to be professionally "keen," so in the Russian Navy it seems it is good form not to be a real naval officer, but only a "champagne officer." When a service dominated by such ideals comes into conflict with a service like that of Japan, dominated by the mere ideal of a terrible efficiency, it is easy to foretell what will happen. And "the time gives it proof."

But while Admiral ROJESTVENSKY may come far short of the ideal of a naval officer, he does not come short a hair's breadth of the ideal of a gentleman, as that ideal is understood among all nations which possess it. Those Japanese officers and Samurai themselves who have shown so magnanimous and chivalrous a desire to testify to a Russian court-martial that Admiral ROJESTVENSKY could not help himself, would be the first to maintain that the Russian Admiral was a "bushi," in view of his taking the whole responsibility for the surrender of the torpedo boat which carried him from the collapse of the Russian fleet in the Sea of Japan.

It was a hopeless enterprise from the first. There may not be much professional knowledge in the Russian Navy. But there was enough to know, when the Russian "rescuing" fleet started from Cronstadt, that it had been sent on a hopeless mission, and to fill every officer and man, from the very beginning of that tragical "play to the gallery," with the fear of death. When the fated event came, when the Japanese annihilated the Russian fleet, poor Admiral ROJESTVENSKY was desperately wounded, not in possession of his faculties at all. But he was in possession of the sentiment made familiar to all English readers by a couplet of "Hudibras," that

> Those that fly can fight again,
> Which he can never do that's slain.

This great truth is not, it seems, recognized in the Russian naval regulations, any more than it is in the Spanish naval regulations. It would be absolutely impossible for anybody to indicate what good the Admiral could have done his country by insisting that his fleeing torpedo boat should be sunk instead of surrendering. If he had chosen the suicidal part, it would have been only by the Japanese magnanimity that anybody in Russia would ever have known the fact. According to all modern notions of warfare, the Admiral's choice would have been the right choice, even if he had been, as he quite notoriously was not, in the full possession of his faculties, such as they were. The fact that he was notoriously not lends new dignity to his assumption of the complete responsibility for the surrender, and to his demand to be accepted as an expiatory sacrifice for all his officers and men. It is inconceivable that Russia should accept the sacrifice. If she should, the epitaph on the Russian ROJESTVENSKY might well be the same as that on the tombstone of the English BYNG, that he was done to death, "to the lasting disgrace of public justice."

HUNGARIAN IMMIGRATION.

Forecasts of Immigration Commissioner WATCHORN'S annual report make it certain that the year just closed was marked both by the greatest number of alien arrivals at this port and by the continuance of the disproportion of the less desirable races. Last year 850,000 landed here, the previous greatest number having been 788,289 in 1905. It was in that year that Hungarians displaced Italians as the greatest contributors to the dilution of the Anglo-Saxon race. In the earlier years our National stock was recruited chiefly by those of near lineage, like the British of the several varieties, and even the Germans were almost kin, being cousins not far removed.

The arrival of Austro-Hungarians at the head of the list is unwelcome for several reasons. Their illiteracy and disregard of law are high, and they are among the races which settle in the East, only one-fourth going West. They are not skilled workers, contributing hardly anything but crude muscle to the country of their adoption. And worse yet, they do not assimilate any more than the Chinese. Part of this is due to their alienage being in higher degree than that of the arrivals from Western Europe, but more of it is due to a settled policy encouraged from home. Only last month an incident occurred in the Hungarian delegation which assumes added interest in connection with these figures. "Premier WEKERLE," the dispatches say, "assured the delegates that the efforts of Count GOLUCHOWSKI, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to induce Magyar emigrants in America to maintain their Hungarian citizenship are meeting with considerable success."

There is but cool welcome here for those who emphasize their differences from us, and hold themselves aloof from our assimilating influences. The year's figures emphasize the necessity of persisting at the next session of Congress with the bill which was burked at the session just ended.

THE NATURALIZATION REFORM.

One of the very best measures of reform passed at the late session of Congress was that putting the process of naturalization directly under the supervision of the Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Commerce and imposing the condition that aliens applying for naturalization shall be able to speak the English language. The condition into which naturalization had been allowed to fall was scandalous, and the contempt shown by our own courts for tests of fitness for the privileges of citizenship was scandalous.

The general purpose of the new law is to secure uniformity in all the proceedings connected with naturalization and the general observance of all the provisions for guarding citizenship. One of the steps in this direction is the keeping of a complete record of every alien entering the country, this record to be in the custody of the Bureau of Naturalization. Another is the issue by the bureau of all blanks connected with naturalization, and the issue of continuously numbered certificates of naturalization, which alone are accepted as evidence. These certificates will be prepared by the Government Printing Office on safety paper that cannot any more easily be counterfeited than can United States notes or banknotes. With these precautions it will be practically impossible for the politicians to obtain the naturalization of herds to which they have been in the past accustomed.

The most important effect of these changes in the law will be that the aliens admitted to American citizenship will be taught in some greater degree than heretofore the value of its privileges. So long as naturalization could correctly be regarded by those who attained it simply as a means of finding a market for their votes, and so long as it was so regarded by the wretched politicians who managed the matter for them, it is not surprising that worthless citizens were turned out by the thousand. According to a Washington dispatch of The Tribune, Secretary METCALF is taking up the work of organizing the machinery for the administration of the new law with energy and care. He could not be engaged in any work more fruitful.

THE NEWARK SAENGERFEST.

We trust all our readers have been following our reports of the saengerfest at Newark, N. J. Because these reports indicate a great and we trust a growing National movement, and incidentally because they are of high intrinsic interest to all musically minded readers.

That the Wilkesbarre chorus, the Gesang Verein Concordia, should have won the Kaiser's prize for the best choral singing is a matter of local interest to Wilkesbarre, at least primarily. But the true significance of the occasion, or of any such occasion, is far wider and more important. The true significance of such an occasion is the tribute it automatically pays to the value of German influence in the United States. It is an impressive attestation of what we owe to Germany.

Politically, as we have frequent occasion to remind our fellow-citizens of German birth or parentage, we owe Germany nothing at all. In these matters Germany has nothing to teach us, but everything to learn from us. We really must, as good Americans, emphasize that proposition, however unwelcome it may be to the German element in our population. But socially, but artistically, the case is quite reversed. It is the descendants of the early Colonists, whether Pilgrim Fathers or Hollandish fur traders or Pennsylvania Quakers, who have everything to learn and nothing to teach, and who really ought to confess ungrudgingly their enormous indebtedness to the German element in our American citizenship.

According to the aphorism of ADDISON, delivered now nearly two centuries ago, there are not many English or English-speaking men who "know how to be idle and innocent." Of that great art the descendants of the Colonists do not, as such, know the first rudiments. Of that great art the German immigrants, the immigrants of the revolutionary year of 1848 and their descendants, and equally the German immigrants of a later date are the past masters. They can show the descendants of the immigrants of an earlier date how to do that, how to reconcile idleness and innocence, how to cultivate aesthetic and social arts, at no detriment to business efficiency, at no loss of business time, and to the immense advantage of every pupil of those arts. Every German saengerfest in the United States is a civilizing institution, of which the influence upon any and every body really brought within its scope is immeasurably beneficent. The only criticism one might suggest upon these admirable festivals is that not sufficient pains have been taken to bring them under the notice and within the range of the "infidels." For really, the German evangelization of good music is a mission "in partibus." But even as we now know it, the German saengerfest is a great agency of civilization.

CANDIDATES AND ISSUES.

In the exchange of Fourth of July compliments between Mr. REID and Mr. BRYAN the "typical American" jested about the Ambassador's being "8,000 miles from his base." It seems to us that the distance was about the same for both gentlemen. Mr. BRYAN'S studies of the British administration of India and the American administration of the Philippines appear to have left him ignorant of the fact that politically speaking he is in the unfortunate condition of Messenger Boy DIXON, who, as narrated in yesterday's TIMES, was in swimming parts of two days because somebody stole his clothes. DIXON finally sauntered homeward in a pair of borrowed overalls, and we see no other recourse for the great Commoner. When he brings himself politically down to date, and goes through the platform on which he last ran with a fine-tooth comb—or a muck-rake—to find what Mr. ROOSEVELT has left of it, we fancy that he will be unable to take DIXON'S view that "he is all to de merry." Upon the contrary, it is likely that he will perceive that something has happened since he wandered 3,000 miles from his base without putting it under lock and key.

Will he be able to retrieve his stolen garments from their present wearer, or will he seek help from charity, as DIXON did? And what will be the nature of the garments with which he replaces the extermination of the trusts and regulation of railways? Or will Mr. BRYAN perhaps seek to take back his political garments, proving that they are his, and that Mr. ROOSEVELT does not know how to wear them? That would be a curious campaign, and it would perplex the Republicans of a candid and thoughtful disposition more than the Democrats. A multitude of votes went to Mr. ROOSEVELT under misapprehension, and, having been disillusioned, would drift back naturally to old moorings. We foresee between Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BRYAN an exchange of compliments as interesting as that at the Hotel Cecil, which has come to divide with Tammany Hall honors of Independence Day politics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Kittens Healed of Blindness.

An "Exposé of Christian Science," just published by Dr. C. G PEASE, a once fervent follower of "the Lydia Pinkham of the soul," can be read with a good deal of interest—if one sticks close to its revelations of fact and only smiles at its philosophy. The author undoubtedly learned a lot about the inner workings of Eddyism, particularly in this city, and much that he says about the close relation of its leaders to shady mining companies and other money-making schemes will be new to all who have not given special attention to the subject. But Dr. PEASE admits altogether too much about the "something-in-it" of a cult of which he sees both the fraud and the absurdity, and apparently he has a healing system of his own, or at least a healing theory of his own, that would have as many dangers if not as many dishonesties as that developed by—or for—the ancient dame now so carefully sequestrated in Concord. However much one may disagree with Dr. PEASE, however, it is obvious that his book contains no end of useful information. Not the least useful of it, perhaps, is his report of a "testimony" once given in one of the local temples of delusion. A woman rose, he says, and gravely told of "treating" a litter of kittens that had all been born blind! After she had devoted some days to earnest denial that there was any such thing as blindness, the unfortunate kittens opened their eyes and saw as well as could be desired. That is a pretty tale, but we do wish that Dr. PEASE had been a little more definite about it—said, for instance, that he heard it with his own ears and how it was received by the faithful. People who are impressed by the fine clothes and general air of prosperity that mark all "Christian Science" audiences should read what the doctor writes on that matter. He more than hints that at least some of the prosperity is fictitious, and that while gorgeous raiment is compulsory among the Eddyites, the payment of bills is not. A weakness of Dr. PEASE is his caution in the use of proper names. Usually the reader can guess the identity of those whom he attacks, but not always, and that is a pity. He should take a few lessons from FREDERICK W. PEABODY, the Boston lawyer, who has reduced the paining of Eddyites to a fine art, and is afraid neither of their libel suits nor of their black magic.

Favored, but Fretted.

Corporate wisdom is not very strikingly illustrated by the way the local telephone company has carried out what everybody supposed to be its promise of an all-round reduction in tolls. Perhaps if its announcements had been carefully analyzed nobody would have been misled into expecting more than or different from what has been granted, but there must have been ambiguity enough to create a large possibility of misunderstanding or so many people would not have misunderstood. As the situation is now, it looks much as if the ambiguity had been in some degree intentional—as if the purpose was to quiet the public at a critical moment of threatened competition by making what seemed to be a large concession in rates, and then, when the danger had passed, so to arrange matters that the diminution from the old schedules would be small. However this may be, it is evident that the telephone-using public has been irritated, rather than pleased, by the changes in the tariff, and that, instead of thinking about favors voluntarily granted by a much-abused company, it is fretting angrily over the inequalities and injustices of such little reduction as has been made. That the rates really are lower at the stations technically public cannot be denied, but the common notion of a public station includes all those where anybody by paying a fee can get the privilege of telephonic communication. This definition turns out to be altogether too broad, and the result has been a lot of hard feeling and impassioned oratory, none of which will prove beneficial to the company. And the private subscribers are in a rage because they have not been, or seem not to have been, treated as well as the occasional patrons of the distinctively public stations. They can see no sense in such a discrimination, and are saying so with much fluency and emotion in letters to the newspapers and in conversations with their friends or anybody else willing to listen. That there has been a reduction in rates, taking the service as a whole, cannot be denied, and, as it was not quite, or directly, granted under compulsion, the company might have earned a little much-needed popularity, but it seems to have wasted the opportunity through sheer clumsiness. It is most strange how often corporations do just that thing, and the belief that they always have a keen eye to their own interests is hard to hold—if interests mean anything more than immediate receipts.

Royalty in Percentages.

One hundred and one guns were fired to announce that the Kaiser's grandchild was a grandson, and it seems that if it had been a granddaughter seventy-two would have been considered enough. Figured into a percentage this puts the value of a little Princess at 71.28 and a negligible fraction, as compared with that of a little Prince. The computation is close, and one cannot help wondering whether it is exact, as Princes and Princesses go on the German market. Everything taken into the account, and particularly the Kaiser's rather old-fashioned notions as to the importance and place of woman, the proportion of 72 to 101 seems surprisingly high, for royal houses are much better supplied with daughters than with sons. Therefore is the choice larger when a Princess is needed, and if she doesn't happen to have quite all the perfections nobody is much disturbed. In a Prince, on the contrary, every "point" counts, and, though he will always "do," there are reasons why it is well that the sum of his points should be high. It is therefore very nice to grade a Princess as high as 71.28 and a fraction in a possible 100, and no doubt it will be very pleasant to the "feminines."

Another View of Railroad Rebates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "A Curious Road to Ruin," can you tell us why the railroads should be allowed to reap an additional $100,000,000 annually as a minimum on account of stopping rebating?

No railroad can be accused by anybody of giving a rate to any customer that will create a loss to the road. Therefore, if an amount received by a road from its most favored customer gives a profit to the road, why should a general freight rate be allowed which is so well known to, at present, give the greater part of the profit in every business requiring shipments to the railroads, rather than to the manufacturers or producers generally?

Should not State regulation or Government regulation require the maximum rates to be charged to be cut down to the rates that have been given by the various railroads to their most favored customers by means of illegal rebating?

If discrimination could be stopped and if the maximum charge can be cut down to what is now the lowest rate given voluntarily by railroads to their favorites, (the trusts,) it would not take long for the various immense industries now held so tightly within the grip of the few favored ones to be indulged in by so many thousands of honest people, that where we now have one dangerously rich man we would have many well-to-do, wholesome-going citizens.

In 1895 the average gross earnings of all steam railroads in the United States per mile of track per annum was $5,750. In 1904 this average had grown to $9,200 per mile of track per annum.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, earning thirty-odd thousand dollars per mile of track per annum, shows very clearly that although it has given large rebates to all favored customers, it must have charged a very unnecessary freight rate to others to produce such an immense showing.

Your article in yesterday's TIMES under the heading "Railroads' Banner Year" shows that this increase per mile per annum of gross and net receipts is steadily going on.

If this subject was looked into by the people generally it would be very easy to understand how the present high prices for all of the necessary things of life are brought about.

New York, July 3, 1906. R. H. S.

Various Kinds of Facts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "Puzzled Reader" will look in Webster's Dictionary he will find that the word fact means, first, "an act or event; second, reality, truth; third, the assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; sometimes, even when false, improperly put, by a transfer of meaning, for the thing done, or supposed to be done; as, history abounds with false facts."

All the uses of the word seem to come from the use in law, as the thing done, the event to be considered by the jury as distinguished from the law concerning it. The fact is what the evidence shows, and, while it is presumed to be correct, it may be incorrect.

Brooklyn, July 5, 1906. A. G. CRAIG.

Telephone Reductions?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have a contract with the telephone company for 4,400 calls, for which I have been paying $240 a year. Now, since the reduction, they notified me that I will only have to pay $228. That means a reduction of about one-quarter of a cent on a message, and at the same time they sent an order to reduce to the public 5 cents on a message. Now, the question is, who made the reduction, the druggists, who are the chief dispensers of telephone messages, or the telephone company, who wants to appear generous before the public? M. DLUGASCH.

New York, July 4, 1906.

When Opinions Differ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When tempted to judge those who differ with us in opinion would it not be well to recall the judicious advice to hostile critics of his day, from a "doctor of law, had in reputation among all the people": "And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught. But if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." M. B. D.

New York, July 2, 1906.

Water Troughs Without Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that along Third Avenue, and in fact in all places where there are basins for horses, cats, and dogs, there is no water, but instead there are remains of watermelon, orange, paper, and in fact everything but water. Cannot the proper authorities have some one to look after those basins?

A LOVER OF DUMB CREATURES.

New York, July 5, 1906.

More Advice for "Old Maid."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the "Old Maid" of the issue of June 25 will confer with one "who married late in life" she will never regret "valuable suggestions"; one is, marry when your heart says: "I have found him." A MOTHER.

New York, July 5, 1906.

NEW COMMERCE BOARD.

President Will Name Four Members for the Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The President will give the country a new Inter-State Commerce Commission as soon as the new rate law goes into effect. The law authorizes him to appoint two new Commissioners, and he has promised to appoint James S. Harlan, the son of Justice Harlan, and Edward E. Clark of Iowa, a friend of Senator Dolliver and Senator Allison, who came into prominence as a member of the Coal Strike Commission, having attracted the attention of the President by an address he made as President of the Convention of Railroad Conductors at Knoxville five years ago.

Besides appointing these two Commissioners in August, the President has arranged to name two more Commissioners, to succeed Judge Clements and Judge Knapp, but there is no intimation yet in regard to them. It has been decided that Commissioner Prouty, against whom Senator Lodge and other New England Senators made such a strenuous fight, is to remain on the commission. This is due to the intercession of Senator Proctor, to whom Prouty's first appointment was due. Judge Prouty having moved his residence from Vermont to Massachusetts, the opposition of Lodge was expected to be enough to bowl him out, but it has failed, owing to the incumbent's good record and Proctor's influence.

The selection of Judge Lane from California and of Clark and Harlan from the West would seem to imply that the other two Commissioners are to come from the South. It may happen, however, that another Commissioner will be given to the East, as ex-Senator Cockrell of Missouri, also a member of the commission, adds to the representation of the Mississippi Valley.

The proposed changes are intended to strengthen the commission and raise it above all criticism in the difficult work that has been cut out for it by Congress. The new law increases the salary of a Commissioner from $7,500 to $10,000, and the term is made seven years. Under the law in making changes in the present commission the successors of Commissioners whose terms have not expired will only hold for such partial terms. After the rate law goes into effect the new Commissioners appointed under it will hold for the seven years' period. It is expected that Judge Knapp and Judge Clements will resign their places on the commission early in the Fall.

WILFLEY FOR CHINESE COURT

Missourian, Serving as Attorney General of the Philippines, Promoted.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Attorney General Lebbeus R. Wilfley of the Philippine Islands has been appointed to the new Judgeship of the United States Court in China, which is to replace in a large measure the present Consular Court.

Judge Wilfley is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and in 1901 was appointed Judge of the Court of First Instance of the Philippines. A few months later he was advanced to the Attorney Generalship of the islands.

The new post is one of great importance and is well salaried, the yearly compensation being fixed at $10,000, with a liberal allowance for traveling expenses. The court was created by Congress, at the instance of Secretary Root, for the purpose of correcting many of the abuses which have grown up in the administration of justice in the Orient through the Consular Courts. In those courts the American Consul presided, though often not a lawyer and without legal knowledge.

The evils of the old system were exposed through special reports to the State Department, and it was decided that to try the cases of Americans in China a regular United States Court should be established, with provision for appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Consuls are not to be deprived altogether of their judicial functions, but are to be limited in their practice to small cases, and even in those the parties in interest may appeal to the United States Judge of the Chinese court.

Headquarters for the new court will be in Shanghai, but there will be a circuit including the principal Chinese cities.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Gregorio Araneta, Solicitor General of the Philippines, has been selected to succeed Mr. Wilfley as Attorney General of the Insular Government at a salary of $7,500 per annum.

Señor Araneta is about 35 years of age. He learned English, and can make argument in court in either Spanish or English, and possesses the peculiar qualification of being able to pick up a volume of United States Supreme Court reports in the course of his argument and translate it freely into Spanish. He is a native Visayan, having been born at Ilo Ilo, on the Island of Panay.

ZIONISTS ELECT OFFICERS.

Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore Chosen for Presidency.

TANNERSVILLE, N. Y., July 5.—The Zionist Convention, which has closed its sessions here, elected the following officers:

Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, President; E. Lewinstein, New York, Vice President and Chairman of the Palestine Committee; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Magnes, New York, Secretary; Henry Jackson, Pittsburg, Treasurer; Louis Lipsky of The American Hebrew, New York, Chairman of the Publication Committee; A. H. Fromenson, editor of The Jewish Daily News, New York, Chairman of the Committee on Organization and Propaganda; Benjamin Finberg of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Trust Committee.

Among the newly elected members of the Executive Committee are Prof. Solomen Schechter of the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York; Prof. Max Schlossinger of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy Controller of the City of New York.

BRYAN VISITS PARLIAMENT.

Guest of John Burns—Jefferson M. Levy Gives a Luncheon to Him.

LONDON, July 5.—William J. Bryan was an interested visitor in the House of Commons this afternoon as the guest of John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, who introduced Mr. Bryan to a number of British politicians.

Ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy of New York gave a luncheon party to-day at the Carlton Hotel in honor of Mr. Bryan. The dining room was prettily decorated with flowers and the Stars and Stripes. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, and Col. and Mrs. Hunsicker.

Bailey Predicts Bryan's Election.

ABILENE, Texas, July 5.—Speaking to 5,000 persons yesterday, Senator Bailey declared his belief that W. J. Bryan would be nominated for and elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1908. This declaration met with wild applause.

A Bad Name.

From The Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"And what places in France do you propose to visit?"

The agent of the personally conducted tour smiled.

"We will visit a number of French cities," he answered, "beginning with Cannes."

The stockyards magnate shuddered.

"Count me out," he hoarsely muttered and stalked away.

SEEK JAIL SENTENCE FOR J. D. ROCKEFELLER

Charged with Violating Ohio's Anti-Trust Law.

NAMED WITH STANDARD OIL

Informations Hold Him Personally Responsible for Alleged Illegal Oil Mergers in Hancock County.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 5.—With the overruling of a motion to quash the informations filed by the Prosecutor, William L. David, against the Buckeye Pipe and the Manhattan Oil Company in the Hancock County Probate Court at Findlay this afternoon, the State of Ohio won a signal point in its fight against the Hancock County combinations of the subsidiary companies of the Standard.

Following up his first advantage, the Prosecutor caused decided excitement when he presented informations against the Standard Oil Company and John D. Rockefeller in person. These informations were duly filed, and every effort will be made to secure service on the magnate when he arrives in this country.

The informations allege that in 1893 Rockefeller combined individual partnership corporations into the Standard Oil Company.

The purpose of this company, the informations assert, was to monopolize the production, sale, and transportation of crude petroleum and its by-products. This, it is alleged, was a conspiracy against trade and a violation of the anti-trust law.

Since July 6, 1903, the informations declare, the Standard Oil Company has been operating in this county through subsidiary companies, known as the Buckeye Pipe Line Company and the Manhattan Oil Company.

The motion which was overruled this morning was argued last week. The point of contention was the jurisdiction of the Probate Court. The attorneys for the Standard claimed that the informations as filed against the two companies, if true, constituted felonies, punishable by penitentiary sentence. The Prosecutor held that they were simply misdemeanors, punishable by Workhouse sentence and a fine.

If the stand of the oil men had been upheld the Probate Court would have had no jurisdiction, but under the Prosecutor's interpretation of the statue the Probate Court had full power to act. Judge Banker ruled that the Prosecutor was correct and ordered that proceedings might be drawn against the companies under the Valentine anti-trust law, which has been so successfully operated against the Toledo Ice Trust.

Judge Snyder, chief counsel for the oil companies, bitterly opposed the ruling. When he failed to influence the court he begged that the decision be held in abeyance for a month to enable him to consult New York counsel. Judge Banker refused and allowed the further filing against the real Standard Company.

Prosecutor David says he will pursue the case as rapidly as possible.

If Rockefeller is convicted of being concerned in violations of the Valentine anti-trust law, as is charged in the informations, he can be fined from $500 to $5,000 or imprisoned from six months to one year in the workhouse, or punished by both fine and imprisonment.

WELLMAN EXPEDITION SAILS.

Leaves Tromsoe for Spitzbergen on the Steamer Frithjof.

TROMSOE, July 5.—The Wellman arctic expedition sailed to-day on board the steamer Fritjof for its headquarters at Spitsbergen. The steamer Kong Helge, sailing to-morrow, will carry the remainder of the material for grasmaking and erecting dwellings.

Mr. Wellman is on board the Frithjof with his principal assistants. He hopes to make his first wireless test in about a fortnight.

The people of Tromsoe gave the expedition a hearty send-off.

ELECTRIC SUBWAY MUST PAY.

Court Won't Take $14,547 Off Its Taxes for Putting In City Wires.

Supreme Court Justice Truax denied the application of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company yesterday for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Taxes and Assessments to reduce by $14,547 the assessment on the corporation's property. It is declared that the company spent this amount in behalf of the city and that the money should be deducted under Sec. 46 of the tax law.

Justice Truax says that according to the contract between the company and the city, the former was to furnish to the latter spaces for the city's electrical conductors free of charge.

"If it is right," he continues, "to deduct from its taxes the amount claimed, the city will have to pay that amount for the spaces in the subways used by it. If the city pays that amount the relator will not have furnished such spaces without charge."

Justice Truax adds that in his opinion the company cannot deduct the amount claimed because the sum is not based upon a percentage of its gross earnings or any other income of the relator, nor is it a sum of money paid on account of its subway franchise, or in the nature of a tax. "In fact," concludes the Justice, "it is not a payment of any kind."

Telephone Deal Not a Monopoly.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 5.—Supreme Court Justice W. S. Andrews to-day gave a decision in a local case that a contract between a telephone company and a hotel by which the latter agreed to use the system of the former exclusively and under a certain agreement was not in restraint of trade or in violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws.

Centenary of a Paris Monument.

This is the centenary of the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, the first stone of which was laid on Aug. 15, 1806. It was begun by Napoleon to celebrate the success of the Grand Army at Austerlitz, but it was not completed until 1823, when it was dedicated to all the French armies since 1792.

Music for South Africa.

From The London Sketch.

One of the greatest markets in the world for musical instruments is South Africa, which spends on the average £200,000 a year, about £100,000 of which goes in pianos.

FROM RIVERSIDE.

Below the river's liquid steel
Is damascened by sun and wind;
Above, the ospreys swoop and wheel;
Beyond, the impending Palisades
Flush with their vivid Summer shades,
Sheer and superb and sharp-defined.

The dome of him who throttled War
Anigh uprises sequestrate;
Peace, that benign conquisitor,
Broods where the queenly city lies,
Her eager, morning-looking eyes
Upon the future and on fate.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

TIPS ON TRUST BUSTING FROM THE ANTIPODES

New Zealand's Premier Tells How They Do It Over There.

LAUDS ROOSEVELT'S EFFORTS

But Thinks His Colony's Methods Bring Better Results—Here Seeking Reciprocity with Us.

Sir Joseph George Ward, K. C. M. G., who is to succeed the late Right Hon. Richard John Seddon as Premier of New Zealand, reached this city yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. Sir Joseph is on his way home. He is accompanied by Landy Ward, Vincent Ward, his son; Miss Ward, his daughter; the Hon. William Grey, who will succeed Sir Joseph as Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs in the Colonial Cabinet, and Mr. Wilson, his private secretary.

Sir Joseph, Lady Ward, and their party met several newspaper men at a luncheon in Sir Joseph's honor given in the Lawyers' Club by C. W. McCurran, a writer, who, during a recent visit in New Zealand, received many courtesies from the new Premier. Sir Joseph discussed interestingly and at length the system of government in New Zealand, which frankly is paternalistic, even approaching Socialism in many of its essential details.

A salient feature of the Premier's speech had to do with the methods used in New Zealand in regulating the trusts. Incidentally Sir Joseph said some kind things about President Roosevelt for the efforts he has made in that direction in this country.

"I have just been informed that I shall be afforded the honor of taking luncheon with your President to-morrow," said Sir Joseph. "I am looking forward with rare pleasure to the opportunity of meeting one whom I frankly consider the greatest and most influential man in the world to-day."

From what Sir Joseph said later it was evident, however, that he does not altogether have faith in the efficiency of the methods now adopted in the United States for dealing with the trusts, though he carefully refrained from criticism.

"I do not presume to say," Sir Joseph put it, "what methods are best suited for a great country like the United States. I can only, for the purpose of comparison, tell you of our experiences and the progress we have made in a country which is only sixty-five years old, as far as the white race is concerned."

"Trust Busting" in the Antipodes.

Sir Joseph's remarks regarding the methods used in New Zealand for the curbing of the trusts were not volunteered, but came in reply to a question from one of the newspaper guests.

"Many methods," he said, "have been suggested for the control of these large corporations, which in any country must become a danger to the purity of government if allowed to grow too big and powerful. One method is publicity. Another is regulation of prices by legislative enactment.

"We have not adopted either of these methods. The Government of New Zealand would not, and I do not think any Government should assume the responsibility, when a corporation has cornered a product and is charging an exorbitant price, to enact a law fixing the rate at which the product must be sold.

"We had in New Zealand several years ago a milling trust. The heads of the milling industry had combined for the purpose of paying as little as possible for the wheat and charging as much as possible for the flour. When the price of this commodity had reached a figure where the people no longer could stand it our Government—a government for the people in the broadest sense of the word—stepped in. The heads of the flour combine were notified that unless the prices came down a law would be enacted removing the duty on flour. The price did come down, and we have no milling trust in New Zealand to-day.

"A man asked me to-day what we would do in New Zealand if an ice trust attempted to put up the price of ice beyond the bounds of reason. I replied that the Government would build ice factories and enter into competition with the trust, selling ice at a fair profit. That is the only method we know of in New Zealand to secure absolute fairness in the distribution of public necessities."

Some of the Trusts They "Busted."

Sir Joseph mentioned as further instances of how well this plan worked that the New Zealand Government, when coal prices were boosted, had bought coal lands, and brought the price down by competition, which was fair to the private coal producers and gave the State a fair profit in the sale of coal. And when the insurance interests combined to raise the rates the Government again entered the field. After the Government had gone into the insurance business, rates came down 33 1-3 per cent.

"I think it has been common human experience," said Sir Joseph at another point in his speech, "that in the evolution from the prairie to the city it is not feasible to make the people change his spots. But you can educate the people to understand that State control of public utilities will do away with the many evils—as far as the public welfare is concerned—growing out of this condition. We have done this. In New Zealand the Government absolutely owns all public utilities. We do not interfere with private enterprise except where such enterprise interferes with the rights of the public—which with us is the Government.

"It is true that with us the Government frequently steps close upon the heels of the individual. But even men in our midst who at one time were strongly opposed to our form of government have found that, as a result of these safeguards, they themselves are more prosperous. And the country itself undoubtedly is more prosperous because of it. Per capita, New Zealand is the richest Commonwealth in the world.

"We have now only about 1,000,000 people in New Zealand. But I am sure that even though we had 20,000,000 no power on earth would make them go back on this policy, which some people living out of New Zealand have called unwise and visionary."

State Control of Railways.

Sir Joseph spoke of State control of railways as one of the means which have enabled the New Zealand cattle raiser, though further distant from the great market emporiums of the world than any other set of purveyors of the same commodity, to compete in the London market with the United States, Canada, and the Argentine Republic.

"We are not, under our system of State ownership, aiming at making the railways bring large profits into our Treasury," he said. "We consider them as being to the life of the community and its industry what the spinal marrow is to the human organism. When our railways produce over 3 or 3½ per cent. we make large concessions in passenger and freight rates. As a result we have the cheapest passenger and freight rates in the world.

"And—more important than this—there is no private or public rebate. The small and the big shipper are treated exactly alike. The rates are publicly gazetted. All the books are examined from time to time by a public auditor and the results proclaimed to the people. With us any government which tried discrimination or any other form of violation of the rules would be quickly discovered under this system of control, and after discovery would not last forty-eight hours."

No Unemployed Over There.

In discussing other features of the Government he now is going to head, Sir Joseph said there was no such thing as an unemployed class in New Zealand. Thanks to the Department of Labor—which has a net of bureaus in all the large cities—and to the Government-controlled railways, labor can be quickly moved from places where there is a surplus in the market to places where it is needed.

Sir Joseph also discussed the system of old age pensions, bestowed by the Government on rich and poor alike—not as a form of charity but as a right. Every one who has reached the age of 65 and can prove twenty years of continuous residence in the country is entitled to £20 a year, provided he has not been convicted of a crime or a misdemeanor, and has not been punished for drunkenness or debauchery within five years prior to the application.

How They Stop Police Graft.

"Our police system," said Sir Joseph, "is controlled by the Government entirely, and is administered under the Department of Justice. On two or three occasions it has been the subject of public investigation, when charges of corruption or favoritism have been made. If such charges are proved against a police officer he is either dismissed or removed to some distant point. We have an excellent body of policemen. No local authority has anything to say about the police force of its city. A policeman is independent of the Mayor and all the municipal officers. He is expected to protect the public; if he fails to do that he knows he does it at his own peril."

Sir Joseph made a plea for closer commercial relations between the United States and his country.

"There should be an exchange of the surplus products between your great country and our young nation," he declared. "In our enlightenment we ought to set an example to the rest of the world in agreeing on terms mutually advantageous for such an exchange.

Would Like Reciprocity.

"I can speak with the responsibility of a Prime Minister for my country when I say that we are quite prepared to enter upon a commercial treaty with the United States to let you have our wool, of which we have a surplus, and to take American products in exchange. I would be ready to discuss such a proposition with gentlemen in responsible positions in this country even before I go back to New Zealand."

Sir Joseph will be the President's guest to-morrow. On Saturday he will start across the continent. He sails with his party from San Francisco for Wellington on July 12.

Lord Northcliffe, who was better known as Sir Alfred Harmsworth, dropped in while the luncheon was in progress and chatted for some time with Sir Joseph and Lady Ward.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who arrived from Europe on Wednesday, has gone to Newport, where she will open her villa on Bellevue Avenue. Her sister, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster at Lenox.

***

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has sailed from Southampton for New York. She will join her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, at Ochre Court, Newport.

***

The Count and Countess de la Gheradesca have been the guests this week of Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt at Tuxedo. They will return to Newport on Saturday.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Metcalf, daughter of the late Joseph Metcalf of Erie, Penn., to Mr. J. Randolph Robinson, son of the late John M. Robinson of Baltimore. Miss Metcalf is a sister of Mrs. Ferdinand W. Roebling, Jr., of Trenton, N. J., and of the wife of Commander Charles F. Preston, United States Navy. She is a niece of Mrs. George Bird, Jr., and a cousin of Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn. Mr. Robinson is a brother of Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. Edward Crozer, and Mrs. Boykin of Baltimore, and a cousin of Moncure Robinson of this city.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Macdonald have gone to the Thousand Islands with a party of young people for a month. Among their guests are the Misses Ethel Russell, Marion Eppley, and Emily Coster, and the Messrs. Lewis S. Morris, Gordon Macdonald, Jr., and Archibald D. Russell, Jr.

***

Mrs. George Bird, Sr., who has been at Burlington visiting Col. Le Grand B. Cannon, has gone to Saratoga, and her sister, Mrs. Chester Griswold, is at Southampton. Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Jr., who were visiting Dr. and Mrs. Jewland Webb at Shelburne Farms, Burlington, have gone to Isleboro, Me.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer have left Atlantic City for Lake Mohonk, where they will spend the Summer.

***

Miss Kate Norwood is visiting her niece, Mrs. Joel Rathbone, at Seabright, N. J.

***

Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll will sail for Europe on July 12. They will visit London and Paris, pass a fortnight at Marienbad, and later take an automobile tour through Austro-Hungary. Late in September they will return to America and open Carroll Cliff, their beautiful country seat at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

***

The engagement is announced of Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., to Miss Edith Lawver, daughter of the late Dr. W. P. Lawver of Washington, D. C. Mrs. and Miss Lawver have just returned from a trip around the world. The wedding will take place in Washington about Sept. 1. The married pair will go directly to Bucharest, Roumania, to which place the President has just transferred Mr. Schuyler, as Secretary of Legation and Consul General, from the same post which he has been occupying since January, 1905, at Bangkok, Siam.

BELLEVUE SEEKS BETTER ICE.

Trustees Say Quality of That Supplied Has Been Poor—Contract Canceled.

Alleging that the Robert Scott Ice Company, holders of the contract to supply Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, had violated its contract as to the quality of the supply, the Board of Trustees of Bellevue canceled the contract yesterday and ordered ice from the North River Ice Company for to-day.

The contract made with the Scott Company, according to the Board of Trustees, called for the finest quality of ice, free from sediment and ten inches thick. Instead of this the Trustees declare that the hospital has been receiving snow ice, which, they say, would be detrimental to the condition of the patients if continued.

Five tons of ice are delivered daily at Bellevue.

WHITE CAP THREATS IN WASHINGTON SUBURB

Property Owners Would Keep Negroes Out of Belmont Park.

FORM SECRET ORGANIZATION

Real Estate Syndicate Offers to Sell Land to Found a Settlement of Colored Folk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The prospect of a thoroughly organized white-cap movement in one of the fashionable suburbs of Washington is imminent.

A syndicate of real estate operators holding Belmont Park, adjoining Chevy Chase and other pretty suburban colonies, have offered to sell to a syndicate of colored capitalists who desire to build up a distinctly negro suburb. The idea has aroused the property owners to a frenzy of fear and they are holding meetings and delivering speeches to the exclusion of every other occupation or pursuit customary during this heated season.

The syndicate has gone so far as to give options on a number of lots in order to lead the colored capitalists on into the deal, and this has awakened the white property owners to the danger that menaces them in having a negro colony touching elbows with them and sharing the pretty suburban trolley that runs out along the crest of the Heights from Chevy Chase to Rockville.

A number of white capitalists have in the last few days been trying to organize a counter syndicate with money enough to raise out the negro combination, but this method of buying real estate has not been much encouraged for fear that in the competition that may be cultivated by the sellers the price ultimately may reach a figure entirely too high to be practicable.

It is understood that several secret meetings of the white property owners have been held and a secret organization formed to prevent negroes from building in Belmont Park. There are said to be 500 men in the agreement, and it is proposed that if the negro movement goes any further to resort to mob violence to keep the colored householders out.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS.

The President Signs Several Judicial and Post Office Commissions.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 5.—President Roosevelt signed commissions to-day for the following recess appointments:

James Wickersham of Alaska to be Judge of the District Court of the Third Division of the District of Alaska; William N. Bristol, United States Attorney for the District of Oregon; John Embry, United States Attorney for the Territory of Oklahoma; James B. Elliott, United States Attorney for the District of South Dakota; Henry G. McCrossen, Receiver of Public Money at Wausau, Wis., and Samuel W. Campbell Indian Agent at La Pointe, Wis.

The following Postmasters were appointed:

William Joseph Leppert at Camden, Ala.; Oscar P. Carver at Traverse City, Mich.; Willard F. Sherwood at Hornell, (late Hornellsville,) N. Y.; Dallas Herbert at Commerce, Texas; William A. O'Leary at Dallas, Texas, and John J. O'Connell at Marionette, Wis.

MISS KELLER ON COMMISSION

Will Help Direct the Industrial Education of Massachusetts's Blind.

BOSTON, July 5.—Miss Helen Keller of Wrentham, the well-known deaf, dumb and blind girl, will be a member of the new commission for the industrial education of the blind, which has long been advocated by her, and which was recently authorized by the Legislature.

Gov. Guild announced the appointment of five members to-day to make up this commission. Miss Keller will serve on the commission for four years. The other appointees are Dr. E. Hartwell of Boston, five years; Miss Annetta P. Rogers of Boston, three years; Dr. J. H. A. Matte of North Adams, two years, and Robert L. Raymond of Milton, one year.

WHAT'S NATURAL HISTORY

Anyway, When the Coney Island Press Agent Has a Snake Story to Tell?

Natural history has been reversing itself in the snake dance enclosure at Dreamland or the Coney Island rats are of a husky breed that has hitherto escaped the observation of naturalists.

Everywhere rats are the pet food of all well regulated snakes, but according to the hard-worked press agent at Dreamland the husky rodents from the Coney Island swamp have been making nightly raids on the snake chest of the Moki Indians, tackling rattlers and their old enemies, the blacksnakes, with fine impartiality.

The press agent thinks the rats at Coney Island are a peculiar breed, with affinity to the mongoose.

Bridge-Jumping Monkey Turns Up.

"Steve Brodie," the only monkey that ever delighted a press agent by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge, has been found, but is no longer in the possession of the menagerie that gave him the opportunity of making the plunge. He was rescued from the East River by a longshoreman, and was bought by George Reed of 16 Chambers Street. The Bostocks have summoned Mr. Reed to appear in Coney Island Court to-morrow and show cause why he should not return Steve to the menagerie.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The New Astor Theatre in Times Square will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 30, with Annie Russell as Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Cohan & Harris are to star Thomas W. Ross in George M. Cohan's new play "Popularity." This is the piece first intended for Nat C. Goodwin. "Popularity" will be produced early in September.

GEN. MEAGHER'S WIDOW DEAD

Of a Noted Family, She Shared in Her Husband's Romantic Career.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. J. Meagher, widow of Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, who led the famous Irish Brigade in the civil war, died yesterday morning at her home in Rye, Westchester County, of heart disease. She was born in Southfield, Orange County, N. Y., on June 21, 1830, and was a daughter of Peter Townsend.

Mrs. Meagher's ancestors were well known in Colonial times. Her great-grandfather received a grant of land from the English Crown, which contained valuable iron ore. Later he made of some of this iron the chain that was stretched across the Hudson during the Revolutionary War to prevent the British from ascending the river above West Point. Her grandfather built the Sterling Iron Works, and was the first man in the country to make steel rails. President Lincoln secured a special enactment from Congress under which the cannon balls used in the civil war were obtained from the Townsend people.

Mrs. Meagher met her husband in this city while he, an exile from Ireland because of his connection with the Patriotic League there, was making himself famous for his oratory. The fact that she was a Protestant and he a Catholic caused her family to discountenance the engagement of the couple. She became a Catholic, and while on a visit to her husband's father, who was Mayor of Waterbury, Ireland, was christened Bridget by Bishop McCloskey, who afterward became Cardinal McCloskey of New York.

Mrs. Meagher attended her husband during his campaign in the civil war, and was with him at the first battle of Bull Run. She succeeded in nursing him back to health when he was given up for dead after the battle. When he was made Lieutenant Governor of Montana, after the war, she went with him to Helena. One evening he was drowned mysteriously while crossing the Missouri River to Fort Benton. Mrs. Meagher had divers hunt for his body but never found it.

Mrs. Meagher was the President of the Cancer Hospital of this city, and a member of the House of the Good Shepherd, the House of the Holy Family, and of the Catholic Converts. Recently she presented all the flags taken by her husband in the civil war to the Catholic Protectory in Westchester County.

DEATH OF CHARLES PAINE.

General Manager of the Panama Railroad Expires at 76.

Charles Paine, who died in Tenafly, N. J., on Wednesday, had a long and successful career as an engineer and railroad manager. For the seven years prior to his death he was General Manager of the Panama Railroad. Before he occupied that position he was connected with the Vermont & Canada, the Erie, the New York, West Shore & Buffalo, and other roads.

Mr. Paine was born in New Hampshire in 1830. When he was fifteen years old he went to work on the Vermont Central, and from there he went to the Vermont & Canada. At the age of 28 he was Superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana lines, and was made Chief Engineer in 1864. Eight years later he was made General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. By his success while with these last two systems Mr. Paine established a reputation as an administrative railroad officer. He left the West to take charge of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo, and remained with it until 1884.

Later, he went to Europe and studied railroading there. He was Second Vice President of the Erie for a year, and for five years was Second Vice President of a Philadelphia company which owns natural gas properties around Pittsburg. From 1891 to 1899 he devoted himself to the duties of a consulting engineer, doing a great deal of important work for the Erie during its period of reconstruction. In 1899 he went to the Panama Railroad.

Mr. Paine wrote many articles on railroading and their prevailing characteristic was freedom from technical tediousness. Some of the articles were put together into a book entitled "Elements of Railroading." This volume is known to all railroad men.

A considerable part of Mr. Paine's success was due to the way in which he handled labor unions, avoiding disastrous disputes.

DEATH OF JULES BRETON.

Celebrated French Artist Was Nearly Eighty Years Old.

PARIS, July 5.—Jules Adolphe Breton, the painter, is dead.

It was Millet who said of Jules Breton that he painted girls who were too beautiful to remain in the country, but however true this criticism may be of many, perhaps the majority, of Breton's pictures of peasants, there are some works by him in which there is no trace of artificiality, no "gilt edge." The famous "Gleaner" is one of these. The girl in that picture could never have been anything but a peasant, and the same is true of others of Jules Breton's best paintings.

The most severe critics of Breton admitted that in technique he was a great master, but they declared that there was too little diversity in his productions, that, however charming, a country maiden standing against a sunset sky might be, a long succession of peasant girls with backgrounds of similar sunsets became wearisome. But it may be said in explanation that the crepuscular hours in the country in which Breton was born and lived have ever exercised a profound impression on poets and painters. Breton produced verses as well as pictures, and in his books as well as in his landscapes one finds the same haunting impression of the sad charm of the departing day, the toilers returning home after their labor.

He was born in May, 1827, at Courrières, Pas-de-Calais, and was a pupil of Drolling and F. Devigne. At the Universal Exposition in Paris in 1855 three pictures by him attracted much attention, and afterward his reputation continued to increase. He became a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1861, an Officer in 1867, and a Commander in 1889. In 1886 he was elected a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts.

Many of Jules Breton's pictures are in this country, and for some of them very high prices have been paid. In 1890 the artist published his autobiography, under the title "Vie d'un Artiste; Art et Nature."

MICHAEL ANAGNOS DEAD.

Son-in-Law of Julia Ward Howe Dies in Roumania.

BUCHAREST, July 5.—Michael Anagnos, President of the Greek Union of America, died on June 29 at Turn-Severin, Roumania.

Michael Anagnos (also written Anagnostopoulos) was the son-in-law of the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe and Julia Ward Howe, and was the successor of the former as Superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind. Mrs. Anagnos died in 1886.

Young Henkel a Lawyer.

United States Marshal Henkel was as proud yesterday as a peacock with a new mirror. The reason was that his son, William Henkel, Jr., had been admitted to the bar.

"Now we've got a full-fledged lawyer in the family," said the delighted Marshal, "and we can get all the advice we want now without asking any outsider."

Young Henkel is one of the youngest attorneys ever admitted to the practice of law in this city, being but a trifle past 21. Both his Regents and bar examination were passed with high percentages. The lawyer was kept busy yesterday receiving the congratulations of his friends in the Federal Building. Young Henkel said that he expected to form a law partnership with two law school chums, Joseph Hartigan and George Felter, as Henkel, Hartigan & Felter.

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NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

TAGGART WILL NOT RESIGN AS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Says His Company at French Lick Fought Gamblers.

NO RAID ON HIS HOTEL

Tenant of a Disconnected Building Was Sued for Allowing Gambling There.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, Ind., July 5.—Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to-day gave the following statement made in reply to a demand that he resign the National Chairmanship of the Democratic Committee:

"There has been no raid or attempted raid upon the French Lick Springs Hotel, nor has such a thing been thought of, save by Mr. Hearst and his correspondents.

"A building owned by the French Lick Springs Company wholly disconnected from the hotel property was leased to a party to be used for billiards and bowling alleys, with a strong clause against gambling in the lease. After a time this tenant permitted gambling. We brought suit for possession on the ground of the breach of that provision in the lease and recovered judgment. The tenant appealed the case, and it is pending for trial in the present term of court. The State authorities have supplemented our efforts to recover possession by raiding that building, and that is all there is to the grossly sensational publications in which the world has placed credence.

"The French Lick Springs Hotel has not tolerated and will not tolerate gambling in any form on its premises. This is attested by the court records, which show our efforts to suppress it.

"The proposition that I should resign is preposterous. It deserves and will receive no attention."

PAOLI, Ind., July 5.—Judge Thomas Buskirk to-day granted a continuance of the French Lick and West Baden Hotel cases until July 18, on the request of the hotel companies. Attorney General Miller agreed to this on the promise by defendants that in the meantime no gambling would be allowed at either place.

Counsel for the hotel companies insisted that the hotel companies had no control of the casinos whatever—that the casinos had been leased to third persons for a term of years, and that after the leases had been signed the hotel companies had brought suit to cancel these leases upon finding that gambling was being allowed in the casinos, and that these suits are now pending in the Orange County courts. Attorney General Miller said these suits brought to cancel the leases were "jokes."

PUBLIC SERVICE MERGER.

Parker-Sheehan Interests Form a $2,400,000 Company for Westchester.

Interests represented by Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, the law firm of which ex-Judge Alton B. Parker and William F. Sheehan are members, were incorporated in Connecticut yesterday under the title of the Northern Westchester Securities Company, with a capital of $2,400,000.

The application was signed by F. A. Stratton, Charles H. Werner, and Louis B. Grand, and declares that the object of the company is to acquire and own the stocks, bonds, and other securities of public service corporations.

F. A. Stratton was formerly President of the Westchester Lighting Company, and the new corporation, according to report, is to take over this concern and the principal gas, electric and traction companies in the northern section of Westchester County and in the eastern counties of Connecticut.

The Parker, Hatch & Sheehan interests are her owners of New York State public utilities securities, and last Spring organized a traction, gas, and electric holding corporation to take over the securities of a number of companies in the northern and western sections of the State.

Bequests to Two Hospitals.

Thomas S. Ryder, by his will, filed for probate yesterday, left $2,000 to St. Francis's Hospital and a like amount to St. Vincent's Hospital. His daughters, Mrs. Sarah Fiske and Mrs. Grace Ryder of 842 Lexington Avenue, receive the residue of the estate, which is estimated at $80,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Palmer C. Cole.

Dr. Palmer C. Cole died suddenly on Wednesday at his home, 247 West Forty-second Street. He was born at Claverack, N. Y., in 1835, and was graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1858. During the civil war he served as a Surgeon in the Union Army. He was the first President of the New York Harvard Alumni Association. Dr. Cole never married. The funeral services were held yesterday morning, and the burial will take place to-day at Claverack.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. G. W. BIRCH of Stanton, Conn., died there on Wednesday night, aged 65.

ALFRED VINCENT, a member of the Swiss Federal Council and Vice President of the Red Cross Conference, died at Geneva yesterday.

LEWIS S. CLARK, for eight years a Republican National Committeeman from Louisiana, died suddenly at a hotel in New Orleans yesterday.

SUSAN M. WYKOFF, widow of Gen. Charles A. Wykoff, who was killed during the Spanish war, died at her home in Easton, Penn., yesterday.

Capt. THOMAS C. COWGILL, three times a member of the Ohio House of Representatives and once a State Senator, died suddenly at his home near Kenyard, Ohio, Wednesday night.

WILLIAM S. BRIDGMAN, for six years Second Vice President of the Hartford Bank, of Hartford, Conn., of which he had also been assistant cashier and cashier, died on Wednesday at his home in that city. He was 78 years old.

JAMES T. SHERIDAN, head of the Sheridan, Devine & Lord Manufacturing Company, of Oliver Street, Newark, died on Wednesday night at his residence, 84 Park Avenue, East Orange. He had been suffering from heart disease since last October. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. MARGARET WINSLOW THATFORD, wife of G. Stuart Thatford, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,015 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She was a native of Brooklyn and a daughter of the late Bradley Winslow. Her husband is the head of the firm of Thatford & Ackerman, coal dealers, in Brooklyn.

T. W. HOUSEHOLDER, who started the first evening newspaper in Kansas City, Mo., The Kansas City Evening Bulletin, in 1868, died at his home in that city yesterday, aged 81 years. Mr. Householder served in both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the civil war.

WILLIAM T. SHROPE, a Past Patriarch of the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows of the State of New Jersey, was killed by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Frenchtown, N. J., yesterday. He was 75 years old, and has been prominent in secret societies for many years. It is said that he stepped deliberately in front of the locomotive.

WILLIAM J. HIRD, who was active in Republican politics in the Twenty-first Assembly District, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in the Lutheran Hospital, that borough. He was born in Bradford, England, in 1874, and for years was a clerk in the Custom House, this city. Mr. Hurd was a member of Cornerstone Lodge, F. and A. M. His home was at 267 Linwood Street.

DAVID P. WINNE, President of the David P. Winne Company, rope and twine manufacturers at 121 Worth Street, died on Tuesday at his home, 58 Clarkson Street, Flatbush. He was 70 years old, and succeeded his father as the head of the firm, which was established sixty years ago. Mr. Winne was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Knickerbocker Field Club, and the Parkway Driving Association.

WILLIAM H. LEE, a former City Treasurer of Newark, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, 145 Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, of apoplexy, at the age of 77. Mr. Lee was born in Newark and lived there until seven years ago, when he went to East Orange. Mr. Lee was at one time President of the Franklin Savings Institution of Orange, and at the time of his death was on the Board of Managers. He was also a Director of the North Ward National Bank.

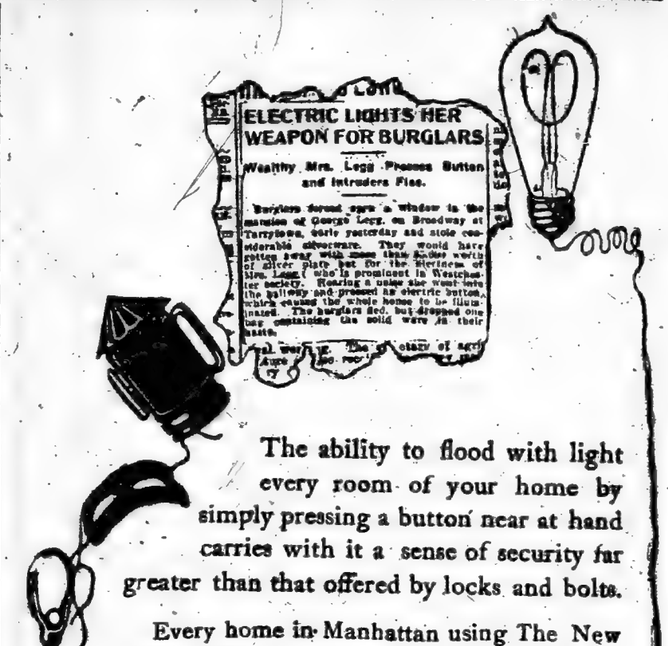

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—High pressure prevailed over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and as a consequence the weather has been generally clear, with moderate temperatures.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Friday and Saturday; light to fresh east winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; light to fresh north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	69	70	4 P. M.	78	74
6 A. M.	68	68	8 P. M.	75	71
9 A. M.	73	71	9 P. M.	71	70
12 M.	74	76	12 P. M.	69	69

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 2 P. M. it was 71; maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 12:15 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5:15 A. M.; humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MARRIED.

BILLINGS—STOCKTON.—At St. Paul's Church, Boston, by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., July 3, 1906, the Rev. Sherrard Billings to Eleanor, daughter of Howard Stockton, Esq.

CEMETERIES.

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DIED.

CASE.—In Providence, R. I., July 4, Clarence W. Case.

Funeral from his late residence, 27 Henyon St., Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEAL.—Clarence R. C., son of Thomas and Sarah Deal, aged 28 years, 920 West Court St., Cincinnati.

Services at residence and Evergreen Chapel, Saturday, July 7, at 2 P. M.

GRAY.—At Nantucket, the 2d July, Frances Northrup, widow of the late Abram Brower Gray.

HALL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 4, 1906, Nellie M., wife of Harvey W. Hall.

Funeral services at her late residence, 205 West 57th St., on Friday, July 6, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

Cincinnati and Marietta (Ohio) papers please copy.

LEE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 5, 1906, William H. Lee.

Funeral service at his late residence, 145 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, July 7, at 2 P. M.

MEAGHER.—On July 5, 1906, at her residence, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., Mrs. Elizabeth M. J. Meagher, widow of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher and daughter of the late Peter Townsend, Esq., aged 76 years.

Funeral at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th St., New York City, on Saturday morning, July 7, at ten o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On July 4, 1906, George H. Robinson of Salt Lake City.

Services at funeral chapel, 241 West 23d St., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

Helena and Butte (Mon.) and Salt Lake City papers please copy.

SMITH.—On July 5, 1906, Peter Smith, aged 61 years.

Services at the funeral chapel, 241-243 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

VAN BRUNT.—In Portland, Me., 4th inst., Abbie O., wife of William H. Van Brunt of Brooklyn, N. Y., and daughter of the late John C. Proctor.

Funeral Friday afternoon at 3:30 from No. 37 Crescent St.

WALLER.—At Dover Plains, N. Y., Mr. James Taylor Waller.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

AMERICANS CLOSE UP TO LEAD IN BASEBALL

Another Victory Will Place Them Ahead of Cleveland.

McGRAW'S MEN NOW SECOND

Chicago Takes Three Straight from Pittsburg—Brooklyn's Defeat by Quakers Is Costly.

All indications point to the Greater New Yorks returning home to-morrow as leaders of the American League again. Their victory over Boston yesterday, while Cleveland was defeated by Chicago, places them within three points of the Ohioans, while the champion Athletics are only three points further behind. Another game from Boston to-day—and the record of the two teams to date is eight wins for New York to three for Boston—will put the New Yorks in first place, because Cleveland is not scheduled to play. The Athletics have another engagement with Washington to-day, and if the Quakers are successful they will be on even terms with the Clevelanders.

In the National League yesterday the champion New Yorks shut out Boston by 1 to 0, and are now in second place, with Pittsburg third. The latter team met with its third straight defeat at the hands of Chicago.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston, (2 Games.)
Washington at Philadelphia.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentages
Chicago	—	4	9	5	10	11	6	5	50	.704
New York	4	—	2	12	8	6	8	7	44	.647
Pittsburg	3	4	—	5	11	10	8	7	43	.632
Phila'phia	3	4	5	—	8	11	11	7	37	.507
St. Louis	5	2	4	8	—	8	8	4	29	.392
Cincinnati	4	2	5	4	8	—	8	4	28	.389
Brooklyn	2	4	4	5	8	8	—	8	26	.388
Boston	2	4	5	4	4	3	8	—	25	.352
Games lost	21	24	25	36	45	44	41	46		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentages
Cleveland	—	5	5	6	9	8	3	6	42	.609
New York	4	—	8	5	4	6	7	8	40	.606
Philadelphia	3	6	—	5	6	5	9	10	41	.603
Chicago	3	2	3	—	6	7	7	6	34	.531
Detroit	4	3	2	9	—	7	6	5	36	.514
St. Louis	7	2	5	8	7	—	6	6	34	.486
Washing'n	2	5	4	1	1	2	—	10	25	.368
Boston	1	3	3	2	1	1	5	—	18	.205
Games lost	27	26	27	31	34	36	43	50		

CHAMPIONS SCORE ONLY RUN.

Strang's Hit in Ninth Inning Enables Gilbert to Cross the Plate.

The champion New Yorks showed further evidence of their weakness at the bat in the game with Boston yesterday, but they managed to pull off a victory in the ninth inning by scoring the only run of the game. The contest resolved itself into a struggle between Pitchers Mathewson and Pfeiffer, and while the New York man has not recovered the form he showed in the world's championship series last year, he performed admirably, and was spurred on by perfect fielding. Pfeiffer also did fine work in the box, but at times he was woefully wild, and a hit would have told against him. Furthermore, he was slow in fielding, as was shown in the fourth inning, when quicker movements would probably have resulted in double plays.

The winning run was made by Gilbert, who reached first on a slow bounding ball to Stroebel by a very close margin. Bowerman's sacrifice placed him on second, but Mathewson was the second out on a fly to Dolan. Pfeiffer was not anxious for Bresnahan to hit, and gave him a base on balls. Strang soon put an end to the suspense by hitintg safely to centre field, enabling Gilbert to cross the plate with the run that won the game.

The Bostons made a brave attempt to score in their part of the ninth inning, both Brain and Bates batting safely after Manager Tenney had struck out. Howard's long fly to Bresnahan advanced Brain to third, but Dolan's hit was nicely stopped by Mathewson.

In the first inning Pfeiffer struck out Bresnahan, but gave Strang a base on balls. McGann followed with a single, but Mertes was called out on strikes and Dahlen celebrated his return to play after three days' suspension by being thrown out at first base. Pfeiffer had the local batsmen at his mercy in the next two innings, but in the fourth the New Yorks had three men on bases twice and could not get one across the plate. McGann opened with a fine two-base hit, Mertes was hit by a pitched ball, and Dahlen waited for four bad ones. Then the batting became very weak, for the best Devlin and Gilbert could do was to hit to Pfeiffer, who threw a runner out at the plate each time. Bowerman ended the inning by going out on a foul fly to O'Neill. In the following inning Bresnahan batted for two bases, after Mathewson had been retired on a fly to right field, and Strang got first on called balls. McGann hit out a fly to Dolan, and Bresnahan reached third. A steal and a passed ball placed Strang on second, but Dolan got the third fly ball of the inning, retiring the side.

Another opportunity to score was received by the New Yorks in the sixth inning, with Dahlen at second, Devlin at first, and no one out. Gilbert, however, hit to Pfeiffer, getting Dahlen at third, and Bowerman and Mathewson were easy victims. In the seventh inning Capt. McGann's failure to run on his hit to Stroebel resulted in an easy double play. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bridw'll, ss.	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	Br'n'h'n, cf.	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0		0	Strang, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Brain, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1		0	McGann, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0		0
Bates, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		0	Mertes, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		0
Howard, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	2	0		0
Dolan, rf.	0	0	5	0	0		0	Devlin, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0		0
O'Neill, c.	0	0	9	0	0		0	Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0		0
Stroebel, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0		0	Bow'man, c.	0	0	6	2	0		0
Pfeiffer, p.	0	0	0	4	0		0	Math'son, p.	0	0	1	3	0		0
Total.	0	5	*20	8	0		0	Total.	1	7	27	10	0		0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Pfeiffer, 4. Struck out—By Mathewson, 6; by Pfeiffer, 5. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston 6. Two-base hits—McGann, Bresnahan, Bridwell, Bates. Sacrifice hit—Dolan. Stolen bases—Strang, Devlin, Gilbert. Double plays—Strcebel and Tenney. Hit by pitched ball—By Mathewson, 1; by Pfeiffer, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		0	Maloney, cf.	1	1	1	1	0		0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	2	5	0		Donovan, rf.	1	2	1	1	0		0
Titus, rf.	0	1	1	1	0		0	Ritter, 3b.	0	0	0	0	4	0	
C'tney, 3b.	1	0	0	3	0		0	Jordan, 1b.	1	1	11	2	0		
Magee, lf.	2	3	4	1	0			Alp'man, ss.	1	3	3	4	0		
Doolin, ss.	1	1	3	3	0			Hummel, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0		
B'nat'd, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0			McIntire, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Doolin, c.	0	0	3	0	0			Bergen, c.	0	0	5	2	0		
Richie, p.	0	0	0	0	0			Scanlon, p.	0	0	1	0	1		
Pitt'ger, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0									
Total.	6	9	27	15	0			Total.	5	8	27	14	1		

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—5

Home runs—Jordan, Alperman. Sacrifice hit—Doolin. Stolen base—Gleason. Hits—Off Richie, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Pittinger, 6 in 8 2-3 innings. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 4; off Richie, 1; off Pittinger, 1. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Scanlon, 7; by Pittinger, 4. Wild pitch—Scanlon. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		0	Slagle, cf.	1	1	3	0	0		0
Ganley, rf.	0	0	1	1	0		0	Sheck'd, lf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Leach, lf.	1	0	2	0	1			Schulte, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	2	2	5	0	0			Chance, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0		
Nealon, 1b.	0	1	7	1	1		2	Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0		
Sheehan, 3b.	0	0	3	3	0			Tinker, ss.	1	2	2	2	1		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0			Evers, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0		
Phelps, c.	0	0	4	1	0			Kling, c.	0	1	1	1	1		
Leever, p.	0	0	1	3	0			R'bach, p.	1	0	1	5	0		
Total.	3	4	27	9	3			Total.	6	8	27	11	2		

Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Wagner, Nealon. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Sacrifice hit—Slagle. Stolen bases—Wagner, Sheckard. Double play—Sheehan and Nealon. First base on balls—Off Lever, 1; off Reulbach, 2. Struck out—By Lever, 2; by Reulbach, 4. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Johnstone.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf.	0	1	2	0	0			Huggins, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0		
Bennett, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0			Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Shannon, lf.	1	1	1	0	0			Seymour, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Smoot, cf.	2	2	1	0	0			Lobert, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0		
Noonna, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0			Odwell, rf.	1	0	1	0	0		
H'lsk'er, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1			Schlei, 1b.	0	1	5	0	1		
M'Carthy, c.	0	0	0	1	0			C'coran, ss.	0	0	2	4	1		
McBride, ss.	0	0	1	6	0			Liv'g'n, c.	0	0	5	3	0		
Egan, p.	0	0	0	0	0			Wicker, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Grady, c.	1	1	3	1	0										
Druhot, p.	0	0	1	3	0			Total.	3	5	24	11	2		
Total.	4	7	27	16	1										

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Hits—Off Egan, 3 in one inning; off Druhot, 2 in eight innings. Two-base hit—Lobert. Home runs—Seymour, Grady. Sacrifice hits—Hoelsketter, Huggins, Noonan. Stolen bases—Lobert, Odwell. Bases on balls—Off Druhot, 2; off Wicker, 3. Struck out—By Druhot, 2; by Wicker, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Klem.

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SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Gr'ds TO-DAY, 4 P. M. Giants, Champions, vs. Boston. Adm. 50c.

GRIFFITH'S MEN WIN EASILY.

Boston Team Plays Poorly and Are Beaten by 8 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Six thousand persons saw what they quite properly termed a very bad game of baseball between the New Yorks and Bostons this afternoon—that is, so far as the local team was concerned. Some of Collins's men played like schoolboys. That they did not bat was not so much of a wonder, for Hogg was in the box and had them guessing all the time. Harris's pitching was good enough to win many games, but he and his team mates made errors at almost every opportunity. Peterson's throwin was especially bad, and Morgan showed his inexperience very plainly.

In the very first inning Keeler bunted and got to second on Peterson's wide throw. Chase sacrificed. After Conroy had struck out, La Forte got first on called balls and tempted Peterson to another poor throw to second, on which Keeler scored the initial run. Williams's effort was a strike out. In Boston's half Stahl got first on called balls, and Hoey tied the score with a three-base drive, which, being his first appearance on the home ground, established him in the affections of the "fans."

Poor playing by Boston gave the visitors five runs in the fifth. Kleinow singled. Hogg hit to Harris, who spoiled a double play by a low throw to Parent. Keeler bunted, and Morgan being off his base, there was no one to catch the ball which Peterson had, and when Chase hit out a single both Kleinow and Hogg scored. Keeler came in on Conroy's fly to centre. La Porte flied to Harris, but again Morgan was off the base. Williams was sent to first on bad balls. Delehanty got first by an error of Peterson. Then came a fumble by Harris of Hoffman's hit and a poor throw by Morgan off Hogg, but Keeler flied to Morgan with the bases full.

In the sixth Conroy singled, stole second, took third on another poor throw by Peterson and came home on La Porte's fly to right. Harris gave two men bases on balls in the ninth and juggled Hogg's hit. This, with Kleinow's sacrifice, let in the eighth run.

Stahl made a home run hit in the sixth, and in the seventh a single by Haydon and a double by Harris made the local team's total three. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf.	2	2	2	0	0			Parent, ss.	0	0	2	3	0		
Chase, 1b.	2	4	4	1	0			Stahl, cf.	2	1	3	0	0		
Conroy, ss.	0	0	2	2	1			Fr'man, 1b.	0	0	9	1	1		
LaP'te, 3b.	1	0	2	0	0			Hoey, lf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Will'ms, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0			Ferris, 2b.	0	0	3	4	1		
Del'h'ty, lf.	0	1	3	0	0			Godwin, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0		
H'man, cf.	0	2	0	0	0			Haydon, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Kleinow, c.	1	1	9	0	0			Morgan, 3b.	0	0	3	1	2		
Hogg, p.	1	0	0	1	0			Peterson, c.	1	0	2	2	3		
								Harris, p.	0	1	1	5	2		
								*Armb'ster.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	8	10	27	6	1			Total.	3	5	27	13	9		

*Batted for Harris in the ninth inning.

New York	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	—8
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Harris. Three-base hit—Hoey. Home run—Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Chase, (2,) Stahl. Double plays—Parent and Ferris; Conroy, Williams and Chase. First base on balls—Off Harris, 4; off Hogg, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Morgan. Struck out—By Harris, 2; by Hogg, 9. Passed ball—Peterson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, ss.	0	1	2	0	0			Hartsel, lf.	1	0	3	0	0		
Jones, cf.	0	2	2	0	0			Lord, cf.	2	1	3	0	0		
Schlafly, 2b.	0	1	3	0	0			Davis, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0		
L. Cross, 3b.	0	1	2	1				Seybold, rf.	0	2	2	0	0		
And'son, lf.	0	0	2	1	0			Murphy, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0		
H'kman, rf.	0	2	0	0	0			Knight, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0		
Stahl, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0			M. Cross, ss.	0	2	4	2	0		
Wake'd, c.	0	2	9	2	0			Powers, c.	0	0	6	1	0		
Smith, p.	0	0	0	2	0			Coombs, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total.	0	7	24	9	1			Total.	3	7	27	8	0		

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Lord. Three-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Smith. Double plays—M. Cross, Murphy and Davis; M. Cross and Davis; Murphy and Davis. Struck out—By Coombs, 6; by Smith, 9. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 5; off Smith, 6. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Connor.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
D.Jones, cf.	1	1	3	0	0			Niles, cf.	2	2	3	0	0		
Cobb, cf.	0	0	0	0	0			T.Jones, lb.	0	1	10	3	0		
Schaefer, 2b.	1	2	5	7	0			Stone, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	1	1	3	0	0			Hemp'll, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
McInt're, lf.	0	1	1	0	0			O Brien, ss.	1	0	2	5	0		
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1			K'hler, 3b.	0	2	4	3	0		
Lindsay, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0			Hartzel, 3b.	0	3	2	0	1		
Lowe, ss.	0	0	2	1	1			O'Connor, c.	0	1	4	0	0		
Schmidt, c.	0	0	4	3	1			Glade, p.	0	0	1	0	3	1	
Siever, p.	1	1	0	2	0										
*Payne	0	0	0	0	0			Total.	5	11	27	14	2		
Total.	4	7	27	14	3										

*Batted for Siever in the ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Lindsay, Schaefer, T. Jones. Three-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin, T. Jones. First base on balls—Off Siever, 1; off Glade, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 6. Struck out—By Siever, 2; by Glade, 2. Double plays—Schaefer and Lindsay; Koehler and T. Jones; Koehler, T. Jones, and Hartsell. Passed ball—Schmidt. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, rf.	0	2	1	0	0			Hahn, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Bay, cf.	0	0	3	0	0			Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Turner, ss.	0	1	0	2	0			Isbell, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0			Davis, ss.	0	2	4	3	0		
R'sman, 1b.	0	1	14	0	1			Donohue, lb.	0	0	10	0	0		
J'kson, lf.	2	1	0	0	0			O'Neil, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	1	2	2			Sullivan, c.	0	0	5	0	0		
Clark, c.	0	2	5	1	0			T'nehill, 3b.	1	1	3	2	0		
Hess, p.	0	0	1	6	0			Smith, p.	0	0	0	4	0		
*C'galton	0	0	0	0	0			†Rohe	0	0	1	0	0		
								White, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total.	3	9	27	15	1			Total.	4	8	27	11	0		

*Batted for Hess in ninth inning. †Batted for Jones in seventh inning.

Cleveland	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Bradley, Tannehill, Jones. Three-base hit—Hahn. Sacrifice hits—Bay, Isbell, Smith, Donohue. Stolen base—Isbell. Double play—Davis and Donohue. First base on balls—Off Hess, 3; off Smith, 2. Balk—Hess. Hit by pitched ball—By Smith, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 8. Struck out—By Hess, 5; by Smith, 2. Time of game—Two hours and one minute. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	2
Jersey City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	3	2

Batteries—Adkins and Byers; Moren and Butler.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	2
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3	7	1	

Batteries—Hesterfer, Carrick, and Shea; Josslyn and Barton.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	2
Montreal	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—	3	9	0

Batteries—McLean and Carisch; Bannon and Raub.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	7	2
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3	9	2	

Batteries—McCarthy and Doran; Tosler and McAllister.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	37	20	.649	Newark	28	28	.500
Buffalo	35	24	.593	Montreal	26	35	.426
Baltimore	32	25	.561	Providence	25	36	.410
Rochester	30	28	.517	Toronto	19	36	.345

New England League.

At Lynn—Lynn, 3; Worcester, 0.

At Haverhill—Haverhill, 7; Lawrence, 3.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 11; Fall River, 8.

At Lowell—Lowell, 10; Manchester, 4.

KUROKI CLEVERLY WON THE SPINDRIFT STAKES

J. R. Keene's Colt Was First in a Good Field of 3-Year-Olds.

KIAMESHA BEAT ROSEBEN

J. C. Core Was the Only Successful Favorite at the Sheepshead Bay Course.

In the best race of his career James R. Keene's Commando colt, Kuroki, yesterday won the Spindrift Handicap Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay track, and for the first time in two years justified the stable's opinion of his ability. Kuroki's two-year-old season was nearly all promise, though with a maiden allowance he did manage to win one of the big stakes of the Fall, and last Spring Kuroki again began to promise. He carried the Keene jacket in the Suburban Handicap as an added starter, but not until yesterday did the colt give positive evidence of high quality by running away from one of the smartest fields of three-year-olds of the season, in the finish of the mile and a furlong Spindrift, the only stake fixture of the programme. Kuroki went to the post at 5 to 1, with Inquisitor a very slight favorite over Running Water. Inquisitor led when the barrier was lifted, with Heaslip second and Kuroki third, and in the run to the first turn into the back stretch the positions were about the same, except that Belle of Pequest ran through from the rear, and on the turn took a place before Kuroki. As the horses entered the back stretch Heaslip dropped back out of the contest, and Belle of Pequest went out into the lead and raced there until the horses approched the far turn, where Kuroki moved forward, and on the turn showed in front, drawing steadily away from his field from that point, and looking to have the stakes won at the head of the stretch.

Flip Flap, next to last on the far turn, and Running Water, which was just before Flip Flap in the back stretch, went through the field on the last turn and joined with Inquisitor in a long, hopeless chase after Kuroki on the straight, but Kuroki, well in hand, still was going away from them at the finish, when he won by two lengths from Running Water, which beat Flip Flap a head in a whipping fight, the two fillies being a scant length before Inquisitor.

The fifth event, a condition purse, which brought out the record-holding horses Roseben and Kiamesha in a field of four runners, aroused as much enthusiasm among the crowd as did the contest for the stake feature, but the enthusiasm did not affect the betting, in which the sprinting filly Handzarra, with fifteen pounds under scale weight, was made favorite over Kiamesha, with just her weight up, and Roseben, which carried a seven-pound penalty. The light-weighted Handzarra broke quickest and went on in front, with Roseben after her, the two turning into the stretch lapped, and both bearing out, while Kiamesha there closed on the rail. The moment the horses were headed for the run home Handzarra gave it up, and Kiamesha joined Roseben in a terrific finish, Roseben, on the outside, bearing over on the mare and crowding her so closely that her rider could not use his whip, and the two finishing head and head, Kiamesha forcing her way through in the last stride and winning by a short nose, with Handzarra two lengths back.

The Keene stable won a second victory in the closing race, when the three-year-old filly Belgravia, at 10 to 1, went out with the track in the mile and a sixteenth on the turf course and led all the way, winning ridden out, by a neck from Entree.

The only winning favorite of the day was J. C. Core, which led throughout in the opening event and galloped in winner by two lengths. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs. Futurity course.

	S.	¾	F.
J. C. Core, 109, Miller, 11-5, even	1	1	1¾
Frank Lord, 107, L. Williams, 8-1, even	2	3	2h
Somnus, 108, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	4	2	3¾
Flowaway, 97, Finn, 20-1, 8-1	6	4	4
Molesey, 94, Myers, 30-1, 10-1	7	5	5
Dominator, 105, Perrine, 100-1, 40-1	5	6	6
Pungent, 102, McGee, 12-1, 5-1	9	7	7
Waterfall, 110, T. Burns, 40-1, 15-1	12	9	8
Waterspeed, 106, Bedell, 100-1, 40-1	13	10	9
Donna Elvira, 102, Horner, 20-1, 8-1	8	8	10
Curriculum, 104, Sewell, 9-2, 2-1	8	11	11
Halton, 102, Brussel, 15-

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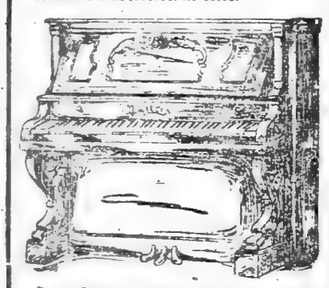

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Excursion 50c. Tickets.

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On Sundays the steel Str RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 9, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., 10 22d at 10 A. M.; the New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y., 5:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Restaurant and lunch counter. Music. Tickets $1.00. Children 50c.

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Leave foot of 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.

Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M.; 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.

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To-day's Time Table:

Lv. foot 129th St., N. R., 8:15 A. M., 9:00 A.M.
Lv. ft. 22d St., N.R., 9 A.M., 10 A.M., 1:30 P.M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9:30 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:00 P. M.
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NEW BEDFORD LINE—For New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street, week-days only at 5:00 P. M. Pier 70, East River, foot East 18th Street, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE—For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Day Trip Monday, see below. Str. City of Lowell and Str. Chaplin.

DAYLIGHT TRIP ON LONG ISLAND SOUND on Mondays (only) Str. Chester W. Chapin lve. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00, Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M. Close train connection there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston. Regular Norwich Line rates. Special round trip tickets $2.50. Good returning from New London same or Tuesday night; due N. Y. next morning; returning by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M. $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE—For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Str. Richard Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Leaves E. 22d St. week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Sundays due New York on return 8:15 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 30, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11:00 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2:00 P. M.) Sundays 5:00 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 671, 1,123 and 1,954 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 849 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

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Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
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" West 42d St., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:20 "

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USE THE
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9.00, 9.55, 10.30 a. m. 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 4.40, 7.40 p. m.; Sundays, 9.25 a. m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. ROBBINS, Jan dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, and Thousand Isles. Orchestra. Stateroom accommodations carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

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via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line,

Leave New York, New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 7:00 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 9:30 A. M.

Saturdays and July 3d, leave at 1:00 P. M., arrive at Shelter Island 8:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. On these days steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

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ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.

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SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

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Extra Boat Saturdays, 2:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill-Mountain points.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

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From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

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To the Summer Playground of America.

Booklet giving full information and a list of tours, hotels, and Summer boarding houses mailed free or furnished on application at Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, Phone 3419 Franklin, or Pier New No. 32 East River, Phone 1200 Orchard, New York.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

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& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 3:20 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 11:20 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—‡ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—‡SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—bSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.

$265,000

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Price 102½ and interest.

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66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST., 100 WEST 125TH STREET, THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Feverish Rally and Then Weakness in Stocks.

Irregular Closing at an Average Level Near Tuesday's Final Quotations.

Following a lead received from London, where American securities had advanced rather sharply over the holiday, the stock market opened yesterday morning with a display of considerable strength, most pronounced in stocks which might have been supposed to be heavily oversold by speculators for the Fall, notably Reading, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and the United States Steel shares. At an advance of 1 to 3 per cent. in these and other active issues, the market became dull, but the improvement was fairly well maintained until about 2 o'clock, when acute weakness suddenly developed in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, then in Anaconda, then in Amalgamated, and presently the whole list was in relapse, the gains of the preceding four hours disappearing quite abruptly. The final quotations were but little changed from those of Tuesday. It was a session in which a bull would have found it difficult to take much comfort.

Those who seek to find in transient news influences the explanation of hour-to-hour fluctuations would doubtless attribute the market's early strength to such matters as the more cheerful feeling abroad, especially in Paris; to the unexpected announcement of an engagement of $1,500,000 more Australian gold for this market; to the weakness in grain markets, reports of larger railroad earnings, a relaxation in call money, &c., and perhaps they would explain the weakness which developed in the last hour as having been due to a perusal of a speech made before the Bankers' Convention by Mr. Vanderlip, who unpleasantly emphasized the necessity of currency reform. It is doubtful if any of these things really mattered much one way or the other. Perhaps Mr. Vanderlip's speech mattered more than anything else. The mistake many commentators make is to draw out profound theories to account for fluctuations which are produced by technical market conditions.

What really happened yesterday was this: Speculators saw at the opening that the selling pressure was off the market, and were for advancing prices at the expense of what is continually referred nowadays to as an enormous short interest. As prices advanced the buying power abated, partly, no doubt, because the bear interest has become obstinate and is not easily intimidated by boardroom demonstrations, and partly because there was no original buying to take the place of the short interest already covered. Also there was continuous selling of long stocks quietly on the advances. At 2 o'clock the market was hanging between two opinions, and an aggressive bear element, seeing that the bull crowd had made hard going of it and was uneasy in its position, attacked the market in its vulnerable spots. Those who had been playing the bull side for a turn hastily unloaded, and most all of the ground that had been tediously gained was lost. Amalgamated Copper, which had advanced 1⅞ points, closed at a net gain of only ⅝; Union Pacific lost all but a fraction of its two-point advance, Pennsylvania fell from 125⅝ to 124¼ and closed at a slight decline, Steel preferred, which got up to 101, closed unchanged at 99⅝, and Steel common, after having touched 34⅝, closed at 33¾. Brooklyn Rapid Transit closed down 2¼ points, Atchison closed at a slight net loss, Anaconda suffered a net decline of 2⅞ points. The industrials, as a rule, behaved badly. Tennessee Coal and Iron closed down 2½ points.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway on preferred.

Central and South American Telegraph Co.

Westchester and Bronx Title Guaranty Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Ahmeek Mining Co.

American Hebrew Publishing Co.

ST. PAUL LOAN DENIED.

Bankers Believe the Road Will Issue Stocks and Bonds for Extension.

Representatives of interests identified with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul denied yesterday the reports circulated in Wall Street that the St. Paul had completed its financial arrangements. It had been said that a loan of $25,000,000 had been obtained in Paris, and that this, in conjunction with the proceeds of the stock which the company is in a position to sell and of other Treasury securities, would supply all the money needed for the construction of the Pacific Coast extension.

In well-informed banking circles the opinion was expressed yesterday that it was highly improbable that the St. Paul would go to Paris for any of the money which it might need to carry out its Pacific Coast plans. The point was made that it could not be expected that the St. Paul could get money in Paris any more cheaply than the Pennsylvania did on the occasion of its recent $50,000,000 bond issue in Paris, which is believed to have cost the Pennsylvania practically 5 per cent.

The opinion was expressed that when the time came the St. Paul could obtain the necessary funds on a better basis than 5 per cent. if it should be decided to issue bonds. On the other hand, it was pointed out that it was much more likely that a stock issue would be made to raise at least a large part of the money needed to extend the line to the Pacific Coast. The opinion expressed by bankers who have followed closely the proposed St. Paul financing was that, although both stock and bonds would probably be issued, it was quite certain that no securities which would add to the road's fixed charges would be issued by the St. Paul except at favorable rates of interest.

ORE DEAL REPORTED AGAIN.

But Officers Deny Great Northern Lease to the Steel Corporation.

Very definite reports were circulated in Wall Street yesterday that the negotiations for the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation, for the consummation of which the Street has been looking a long time, had been concluded. The reports said positively that announcement of the deal would be made within a week.

Like many previous reports on the subject, however, these were officially declared to be unfounded. The Hill stocks recovered sharply, but before the end of the day lost some of their gains. Great Northern preferred sold up nearly 7 points, to 284¾, but before the end of the day dropped back to 281. Northern Pacific, after gaining more than 4 points, closed at 195, an advance of 1 point over Tuesday's close.

An officer of the United States Steel Corporation said that no consideration had been given recently to the long-talked-of lease of the Great Northern's ore lands. It was added that there was no chance of an announcement of the deal within the next few days.

State Bank in the Clearing House.

The State Bank of 376 Grand Street was admitted to the Clearing House Association yesterday at a meeting of the Committee on Admissions. It is the first bank to be taken into the association in seven years.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, July 5, 1906.

Total sales July 5, 1906..... 824,168
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 150,822,900
Corresponding date last year..... 140,694,623

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16¾	17½	1,800	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	17¼	18	16¾	16¾	−¼
46	48	700	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	48¼	49	46½	47	−3
97⅜	97¾	92,725	*Amal. Copper Co.....	99¾	99¼	97½	97¾	+⅝
21½	22⅛	600	Am. Agri. Chem. Co....	22	22¼	22	22	+2
22¼	22½	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co....	21⅝	22	21⅝	22	+1
35⅞	35½	1,000	Am. Car & F. Co.....	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	+⅞
29	29½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	29¼	29¼	29	29	+⅝
28	29	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	28	28½	28	28½	+½
55¼	56¾	81,550	Am. Ice Securities.....	57	57	54¼	55	−1
66½	67	1,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	66¼	67⅜	66¾	66¼	+½
26	27	200	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., tr..	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅛	−⅜
142¼	143⅜	39,550	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co..	144	145⅞	143	143⅝	+⅝
114½	115	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf..	115¼	115¼	115	115	+¾
10	10½	100	Am. Steel Foundas.....	10	10	10	10	...
41	43	300	Am. Steel Foundas. pf..	41	41½	41	41½	+1
129	129¾	2,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.....	129½	129⅞	129	129	...
97	97½	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf....	97¾	97⅝	97	97	...
33	33¾	1,100	*Am. Woolen Co.....	33⅞	34¼	33½	34	+1
103	104	600	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	103¾	103⅞	103¾	103¾	+1⅝
234½	235	30,500	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co...	240	241½	234½	235	−2⅞
86⅜	86⅝	26,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.....	87½	87½	86¾	86¼	−⅝
99⅛	99⅜	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	99¼	99¾	99¼	99⅞	+⅞
133½	134½	200	Atlantic Coast Line...	134⅝	134⅝	134½	134½	+1½
115⅝	115⅝	12,300	Baltimore & Ohio.....	116¼	116⅝	115⅝	115⅝	...
86	87½	100	Bethlehem Steel pf....	86	88	86	86	−2½
72½	72⅝	28,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	75¼	75⅝	72½	72⅝	−2¼
14½	15	1,300	Brunswick City	15	15	14½	15	...
55	63	10	*Butterick Co	63	63	63	63	...
159	159¼	600	Canadian Pacific.....	159¼	159⅝	159	159	+⅝
35	35½	200	Central Leather Co....	35½	35½	35½	35½	+½
100	102	100	Central Leath. Co. pf..	101	101	101	101	+½
55⅜	56¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio....	56	56	55¾	55¾	+⅞
16½	16⅞	400	Chicago Great West...	16⅜	16⅝	16½	16½	−⅛
170½	170⅝	30,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	170½	172½	169⅞	170½	+1⅜
181	185	370	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	183	183	183	183	+1
193	197	200	Chicago & Northw....	196	196¾	196	196¾	+3¼
91⅜	92	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.....	91	92	91	92	+1
47⅝	47¾	17,750	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	47½	48¼	47	47⅜	+¼
33¼	33½	300	Colorado & Southern..	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+⅜
67	68	100	Col. & South. 1st pf..	67½	67½	67½	67½	−⅜
47	48	800	Col. & South. 2d pf....	46	47½	46	47½	+1⅜
18	19½	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	18	18¼	18	18	+¼
138	138½	1,800	Consolidated Gas	139	139	138	138	...
18½	19½	900	Corn Products Ref	19¼	20	19¼	19½	+½
77½	78	120	Corn Prod. Ref. pf....	77⅝	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	−⅛
208½	212	1,100	Delaware & Hudson....	208½	210½	208½	208½	+1½
40	40¼	900	Denver & Rio Grande..	40	40⅝	40	40¼	+½
84	85½	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf...	83¾	83⅞	83¾	83¾	+⅜
92	93	100	Detroit United Ry.....	93¾	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	+⅜
57	57¼	1,200	*Distillers' Securities..	57	57⅝	57	57	+¼
16½	18	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.....	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+1
...	...	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	36	36	36	36	+1
40⅜	40½	11,300	Erie	40⅝	40⅞	40¼	40½	+⅝
67½	68	300	Erie 2d pf.....	68	68	67¾	67¾	−⅛
91	92	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	92	92	92	92	+1
163¼	164	100	General Electric	162	162	162	162	+¾
281	283	6,600	Great Northern pf.....	284¾	284¼	281	281	+3
174½	175	900	Illinois Central	175¾	175¾	174½	174½	−½
36½	37	1,400	*Interbor.-Met.	36½	37¼	36	36⅝	+⅝
72¼	72½	800	*Interbor.-Met. pf.....	72	73	72	72⅝	+⅝
18	18¼	900	Internat. Paper Co....	18	18½	18	18½	+1
24	25	200	Iowa Central	24½	24½	24½	24½	−⅜
24	25	1,600	Kansas City South.....	24	24	23¾	23¾	+¼
50	50¼	1,400	Kansas City So. pf....	51	51	50	50	...
56¼	56⅝	3,250	Knick. Ice, Chicago...	57	57¼	55	56⅛	−1⅝
74½	80	100	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf...	75	75	75	75	−5
28¼	30	200	Lake Erie & West.....	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+⅝
141½	141½	4,100	Louisville & Nash.....	143	143	141	141	+⅞
19⅞	20¼	1,300	Mexican Central	20	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
32	32½	4,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	33¼	33⅝	32½	32½	−¾
66¾	67½	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+1
88⅝	89¼	5,500	Missouri Pacific	89¼	90	88½	88⅝	+⅛
17	17¼	700	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	16¾	17¼	16⅜	17¼	+⅛
72¼	72½	2,300	*National Lead Co.....	73½	73½	72½	72½	−½
100½	101	275	*National Lead Co. pf..	100½	101½	100½	100½	−¼
37½	39	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf....	37	37	37	37	...
19¼	20¼	200	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf..	19¼	19½	19	19	...
44½	44¾	300	Wabash pf.....	44½	44¾	44¼	44¾	+½
37½	38	900	Western Maryland	38½	38⅞	38	38	−1
91½	92⅜	100	Western Union Tel....	92	92	92	92	+⅜
17⅛	18⅜	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie....	18	18	18	18	+¼
36	38	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	36½	36½	36½	36½	−½
44½	44⅝	600	Wisconsin Central pf..	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@4½ per cent., with the last loans at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼@5½ per cent. for five months, 5½@5⅝ for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $414,670,714; balances, $10,216,811; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,507,107.

The local banks have lost $11,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $11,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 40 points higher at $4.8480@$4.8485. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.82 and bables at $4.8515@$4.8520. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@$4.82¼.

Continental exchanges were quoted: France, 5.22½ for long and 5.18⅞ for demand; reichsmarks, 98 18-16 plus 1-64 and 94 11-16; guilders, 40 plus 1-64.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—5c discount @5c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .35, 500 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 1,000 Elkton at .47, 100 Hale and Norcross at .95, 500 Isabella at .25, 200 Mexican at .75, 500 Mohawk at 1.55.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 5.—The rates for money were lower in the market to-day, and the supplies were increased, owing to dividend disbursements. Discounts were sympathetically weak.

On the Stock Exchange the improvement which marked the close of the market yesterday was maintained, and further slight progress was made, but the volume of business did not increase, owing to the imminence of further corporation loans. Consols, after being higher, closed with no change. Home rails benefited by good traffic returns and moderate investment purchases. Russians eased, after early firmness.

Americans opened quiet. A small amount of business was transacted in the forenoon, with fractional gains, operators awaiting the receipt of the opening prices in New York. Later, Americans became steady, prices hardened, and the market closed firm, after fair business.

Kaffirs were again weak.

Closing prices were as follows:

Consols for money, 87 11-16; consols for account, 87⅝; Anaconda, 12½; Atchison, 90¾; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore & Ohio, 120½; Canadian Pacific, 103⅝; Chesapeake & Ohio, 58; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 175½; De Beers, 17⅜; Denver & Rio Grande, 41¼; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 87½; Erie, 41⅛; Erie first preferred, 80½; Erie second preferred, 70½; Illinois Central, 181; Louisville & Nashville, 146; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 34; New York Central, 136; Norfolk & Western, 89½; Norfolk & Western preferred, 94; Ontario & Western, 49; Pennsylvania, 64¾; Rand Mines, 5⅝; Reading, 62⅝; Reading first preferred, 46; Reading second preferred, 45; Southern Railway, 35½; Southern Railway preferred, 102½; Southern Pacific, 67⅝; Union Pacific, 147⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 35½; United States Steel preferred, 104¼; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 46; Spanish 4s, 93.

Bar silver dull at 29 13-16d per ounce. Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3@3 1-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	87 11-16	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account	87⅛	..	..	..
Anaconda	12⅞	23⅞	23⅞	−⅜
Atchison	90¾	87⅛	86⅞	+⅛
Canadian Pacific	163⅞	158½	158½	+⅜
St. Paul	175½	170¼	169⅝	+⅞
Erie	41¼	40¼	40	+⅜
Erie 1st pf	80⅝	77⅞	77	+⅝
Illinois Central	181	175⅝	175	+⅝
Louis. & Nash	146	141¼	140¼	−1
N. Y. Central	136	132	129ex	+1⅝
Pennsylvania	64⅝	125¼	124⅝	+1½
Reading	62⅝	120¼	119⅞	+1½
Southern Pacific	67⅜	65⅝	64⅞	+1½
Union Pacific	147⅜	142⅞	141⅝	+1½
U. S. Steel	35⅞	34	33⅞	+⅜
U. S. Steel pf	104¼	101⅛	99⅝	+1⅜

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 5.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak and closed heavy. Russian imperial 4s closed at 76.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 489. The private rate of discount was 2 11-16 per cent. Three per cent. rentes, 96f 60c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, July 5.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was dull, owing to the fact that many operators are enjoying their Summer vacations. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Prices on the Bourse to-day continued strong, imperial 4s rising to 73¾ and 5s closing at 86¾.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 0	Esperanza	2 18 0
Tomboy	1 5 7½	Dolores	2 5 0
El Oro	1 5 0	Strat. Ind	0 4 0

The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review.

a journal of financial and commercial facts, published every Monday. Complete reports of transactions in stocks and bonds on New York Stock Exchange, outside securities, declared dividends, &c. $1.00 per year; with cloth binder, $2.00.—Adv.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Extreme Dullness the Feature, with a Tendency to Advance.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Weather Bureau forecast for the Cotton States for Friday and Saturday is as follows:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Generally fair Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Local showers Friday; Saturday fair, warmer in northwest portion; fresh southeasterly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Local showers Friday; Saturday fair, warmer.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Tennessee—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

There was but a semblance of a market yesterday at the local Cotton Exchange. Only one trade in the July option was recorded, the price being 10.18, while July in New Orleans rose 15 points to 11.20 on renewed short covering there. The local leader of the movement devoted the day to issuing bulletins of a bullish character showing that the rainfall in Texas had been very deficient, and that it was the opinion of some 450 authorities here and in New Orleans and Liverpool that even with a 12,000,000-bale crop prices would hold at about 11 cents a pound.

The Liverpool market was higher than expected, and this started prices here about unchanged to 1 point better on the late positions, the Summer months being neglected. Room traders sold considerable in the morning, and finding that prices would not yield more than 2 to 3 points, were active bidders late in the session, which advanced October 7 points to 10.32, and December 8 points to 10.35.

Several bales of cotton from the new crop were shipped from Southern Texas on Wednesday, and Galveston received one of them yesterday. Brownsville, Texas, which is on the Mexican border, expressed the first bale this season to New Orleans. Its weight was 550 pounds and quality good middling.

While Texas reported crop prospects brilliant, with the boll weevil less menacing than usual, the Georgia State report was very much the reverse, indicating that about 25 per cent. of the crop in that State had been ruined by excessive rains, followed by high temperatures. Georgia raised last year about 1,800,000 bales, and nearly 2,000,000 the year before. A weekly review by a prominent Southern authority said that the crop generally was in excellent condition.

The Liverpool spot sales were 7,000 bales at 2 points advance, to 6.08d., against 5.89d. last year. Imports were 22,000 American bales. Futures opened steady and unchanged and closed steady at 1 point advance to 1 point decline.

	Close.	Previous Close.
July-August	5.73	5.74
August-September	5.66	5.66
October-November	5.55	5.54
December-January	5.54	5.53
March-April	5.58	5.57

Southern spot markets were quiet to steady and unchanged. The local market was quiet and unchanged. There were 1,000 bales delivered on contracts.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
5,824	4,170	9,727	2,616

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,604,383	9,642,188	7,075,841

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
1,797	6,411	15,490	6,551

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,257,746	8,152,363	5,877,112

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
286,076	116,337	127,106	97,585

Cotton Opinion.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.—The local market acts and looks as though there was something hanging over it. No doubt the trade had in a large measure evened up accounts over the holiday, and sees little in the situation to encourage further commitments on either side. At this time a fear of unfavorable developments is playing a part in keeping down operations.

In reference to crop scares, of which we hear so much, popularly speaking, everybody is looking forward to a crop scare that will stampede the shorts, but few realize that unless we do have this crop scare there will be a stampede of the longs.

Following are opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Closing.	Highest and Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
January	10.35	10.39-10.31	10.37	10.34
February	...	...	10.38	10.35
March	10.44	10.47-10.42	10.46	10.42
July	10.15	10.18-10.18	10.21	10.22
August	10.25	10.33-10.25	10.32	10.27
September	10.28	10.32-10.28	10.32	10.27
October	10.27	10.32-10.24	10.30	10.26
November	...	...	10.31	10.27
December	10.30	10.35-10.27	10.34	10.30

Market closed steady. Estimated sales, 150,000 bales. New Orleans closed steady—July 16 points higher, at 11.18; October 3 up, at 10.24, and December 8 better, at 10.27.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Under pressure from bear sources that had as a basis fine weather all over the West and increased offerings of new wheat, the market broke quite sharply after the holiday, at times showing ⅝c decline from Tuesday. Part of this was recovered in the last hour, however, so that final prices showed only ¼ to ⅝c net loss. This late rally was influenced by a little stiffness in corn and covering of shorts among room traders. Outside of rust complaints, however, there has not been much trouble with the crop for some time past, and the bears felt pretty safe in assuming that a favorable condition would be shown. Berlin closed ¾ to 1¼ marks higher, and Budapest, where there was a 10-point advance, showed little change the following day. Cash wheat in New York was steady and nominal, closing as follows: No. 2 red, 90½c, elevator, and 91c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90½c, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 91c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—Corn made practically no response to the wheat weakness, ruling very firm instead, with last prices of the day ⅜ to ⅝c net higher. The advance was explained by cool weather through the belt, saving the crop somewhat, lighter country offerings, bull support, and commission house buying. There was also a bullish dispatch from Missouri, claiming that conditions of corn were unsatisfactory. The Liverpool market closed ¼ to ¾d under last Tuesday. Cash corn at New York was steady and nominal, closing as follows: No. 2 corn, 59½c, elevator, and 60c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 60c, and No. 2 yellow, 59½c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
July	86⅜	86⅛	86½	86¾
September	86	85½	85⅞	86¼
December	87¾	87¼	87½	87⅞
May	89¼	89	89¼	..
Corn—				
July	59¾	58¼	58⅜	58⅞
September	59⅞	58½	58⅝	58⅝
December	..	..	57½	57⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
July	79¾	79¼	79½	79⅝
September	79¾	79¼	79⅝	80¼
December	81⅜	80⅝	81⅛	81⅝
Corn—				
July	52⅜	51⅝	51⅞	51¾
September	52⅜	51⅝	51⅞	51⅝
December	50¾	49½	49⅝	49½
Oats—				
July	39	38½	38⅝	38⅝
September	35¼	35¼	35⅜	35⅝
December	36⅝	36¼	36½	36⅝
Lard—				
July	8.92	8.90	8.90	8.85
September	9.10	9.05	9.05	9.02
Ribs—				
July	9.55	9.52	9.52	9.50
September	9.60	9.55	9.55	9.55
Pork—				
July	17.72	17.50	17.55	17.50
September	17.72	17.10	17.15	17.10

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A new Cotton Exchange firm has been organized under the name of Browning & Co., with offices in the Lord & Taylor Building at 21st Street. The partners are Willis Browning, Buchanan Schley, Jr., Robert E. L. Lewis, and Julien J. Mason, all members of the Cotton Exchange.

The Directors of the Liberty National Bank at their meeting yesterday decided to transfer $500,000 of undivided profits to surplus account. This makes the surplus of the bank $1,500,000 and reduces the undivided profits item to about $700,000. As a result the loaning power of the bank is increased from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

The United States Rubber Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. upon the first preferred stock (including all the preferred stock now outstanding) and a dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the second preferred stock for the quarter beginning April 1, 1906. The dividends are payable without closing of transfer books, to stockholders of record July 14.

Pfaelzer & Co. are offering $1,000,000 Southern Railway Company first mortgage 4s at 99½ and interest, and a selected list of railroad and industrial securities.

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED

To the holders of

Six Per Cent. Notes, maturing January 1, 1907;
Four and One-Half Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds, maturing February 1, 1907;
Five Per Cent. Notes, maturing September 1, 1908.

For the payment of the above-mentioned obligations, at or before their maturity, and for other corporate purposes, Mexican Central Railway Company Limited (herein called the "Railway"), under a collateral trust agreement dated July 2, 1906, has made provision to issue a series of Four-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Notes, of the par value of $1,000, each, maturing July 1, 1910, limited as to principal to an amount not to exceed $35,000,000, with interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and redeemable at the option of the Railway, at par and accrued interest, on any interest date.

The trust agreement, copies of which are open for inspection at the offices of the undersigned and of the several depositaries, provides, among other things, that upon the issuance of $38,000,000 of said notes and the cancellation of the agreements securing the above-mentioned obligations, there will be deposited, under the terms and subject to the provisions of said trust agreement (to the precise details of which reference is hereby made), the following securities:

$1,200,000. 5% Priority Bonds of the Railway;
$5,000,000. Mexican Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage 5% Guaranteed Bonds;
$2,500,000. Tampico Harbor Company First Mortgage 5% Guaranteed Bonds;
$41,000,000. Consolidated Mortgage 4% Bonds of the Railway; and
$5,000,000. First Consolidated Income Bonds of the Railway.

The remaining $2,000,000 of notes can only be issued upon the deposit of additional security, in accordance with the terms of the trust agreement.

For the purposes aforesaid, the Railway has sold said $33,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

At an advance of 1 to 3 points yesterday in the active issues, the stock market became dull for want of sustained buying, and in the last hour it became suddenly weak, losing in about twenty minutes the greater part of its gain. This was extremely discouraging to a bull. Perhaps three traders in five attached more significance to the relapse in the last hour than to the recovery in the preceding four. It seemed to show that buyers were disinclined to follow prices up, and that where the short interest was reduced there was no other support to take its place. For several weeks there has been talk of an enormous short interest in the market, and no doubt there has been and is still an extended bear account, but prices have declined in spite of it. The explanation is that the liquidation has been sufficiently large to keep the bear element supplied with stocks. From time to time it is rumored that such an operator has covered up a short line of 80,000 shares more or less, that another has taken big profits on the bear side and gone long for a turn, and this is supposed to be a bullish argument on the market. The idea is that when the big bears cover up they will turn and help to engineer a rise at the expense of the miscellaneous short interest. But so far, in every case the covering of the big shorts has simply weakened the technical position of the market, and the bears themselves, playing for rallies, have repeatedly lost their positions.

The bears have the velvety side of the market. They are trading on their profits.

Everybody seemed to be trying yesterday morning to feel cheerful, laying great stress upon the vulnerability of the short interest, asserting at the same time that the bear leaders had covered up and would take a turn on the bull side. Commission house advices were rather more bullish, setting forth that the selling had been overdone, and that a sustained recovery could be expected. A majority of the traders was tentatively bullish. The buying on which prices advanced in the forenoon was not particularly aggressive; neither was it so very impressive. It represented partly short covering and partly the buying of professionals for a turn. Brokers reported while the market was strong that stocks were being quietly supplied from the same sources as before. The relapse which came in the last hour was wholly unexpected. It was believed that the bull interests would make a strong closing if possible, but they evidently were afraid to take stocks freely.

The selling movement which turned the market in the last hour began in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which had been a laggard all day. It yielded easily to pressure and declined abruptly. Then Anaconda broke 5 points on the execution "at the market" of one selling order. This incident upset Amalgamated Copper, which had been one of the most prominent features of the market on the advance. Presently traders who had been following the bull side since morning began to unload and the whole list sold off sharply.

There has evidently been a change in the market position of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. It is bought on a scale down by interests who are supposed to be heavily committed to the bull side of the stock, and their buying looks genuine enough, but evidently they have not their former control of the situation. Several times in the last fortnight one operator has attacked the stock, and, whether he has been acting for himself or for outside principals, he has prevailed each time. Yesterday's attack was of the same origin as the others, and the stock showed very little resistance. It is rumored that a big line of long stock, supposed to be securely held, has recently been liquidated quietly, and that certain members of the bull crowd are still in ignorance of what has happened.

American Ice Securities common suffered a further decline yesterday, and Knickerbocker Ice shares also broke, as if in sympathy. American Ice stock was held at a premium in the loan crowd, with the object presumably of discouraging short sales and creating the impression of a large short interest. By resorting to this expedient the pool simply advertises its position. No resourceful pool will discourage short selling. On the contrary, it will do all that it can to encourage it and lend the stock freely to any who want to borrow it. It is a confession of weakness to make an artificial scarcity of a stock in the loan crowd, and the scarcity of American Ice common must be artificial in view of the fact that the stock has never been distributed.

Almost every day the Street is warned not to sell certain stocks short, because it will be dangerous to do so. Traders are skeptical of such philanthropy. Danger signals have been displayed on the short side of Tennessee Coal and Iron for several months. Brokers have been warned that if they sold the stock for their clients they could not borrow it without the pool knowing every detail of the transaction. If there were a good short interest in the stock it would not break 1 and 2 per cent. between sales of 100-share lots as it does. Interborough-Metropolitan common was a stock which you were not to sell short under any circumstances because it was pegged at 50. The pool had it all, and a short interest would be dealt with mercilessly, the more so as sufficient warning had been given. As a general rule it may be assumed that a speculative stock which cannot be sold short is a dangerous thing to be long of, for a crowd that cannot afford to buy short stock would be in a very precarious position if by any accident it should be called upon to buy some real stock.

Two brokers, side by side on the floor of the Stock Exchange, and seeing the same things, report their impressions. One says: "There is nothing to this buying. It is all traders and shorts. Think the market is a safe one on every advance. It will sell lower." The other says: "I have seen a much better class of buying in the last few hours. The shorts are getting nervous. The whole list is oversold. The loan crowd may give us another drive or two, but I would advise buying stocks on every weak spot."

London houses were said to be the principal buyers of Pennsylvania yesterday.

Before Mr. Vanderlip's speech was released for publication a rumor started that it would be very bullish on the market. It was hardly bullish. It emphasized too pointedly the limitations of the currency system and the dangers lurking in the money market. It recalled to mind the prediction of Mr. Schiff a few months ago, before the Chamber of Commerce, that if the currency system were not reformed we would some day get a panic compared with which all panics which had ever occurred would seem unimportant.

A prominent Wall Street banker has said that currency reform would come as a remedy, and not as a preventive, meaning that the need of it could never be pressed home without a severe object lesson.

Persons who do not subsist upon fluctuations maintain that the stock market ought to get dull and remain so for an indefinite time. Dullness is a thing to be first approved and then endured, but hardly a thing to be wished for.

Speculators who find themselves hung up with securities for which there is a very poor market sometimes hedge by going short of stocks for which there is always a market. This has been done to some extent already. It accounts for the fact that you hear of a man on both sides of the market—hear of him as an active bear on good stocks when it is generally known that he is heavily committed the other way in a lot of worse securities. In other cases, where it comes to a choice between liquidating good stocks or bad ones, the good stocks go over because they can be sold to much better advantage than the others. A good deal of selling in the last few weeks through houses previously associated with pool operations could be accounted for in this way.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Good June Sales of Foundry Iron—Steel Trust Its Own Builder.

Heavy sales of Southern foundry iron on a basis of $18.50 Birmingham, are reported as having been closed on Tuesday and yesterday. Trade advices take count of the sales of this commodity in June and call the period a good month, in keeping with the steady gains since the first of the year.

One large firm sold nearly 150,000 tons last month, an increase of 20 per cent. over the preceding month. In June last year sales aggregated about 50,000 tons, and in May last year 25,000 tons. Manufacturers still say there are no signs of the turning point for the worse in iron or steel.

Encouraging reports come also from the American Bridge Company, which shows 90,000 tons of new bookings for June, or about the same tonnage as was reported for May, and a larger business than was expected.

It has just closed a contract for the erection of the open-hearth furnaces for the steel plant at Gary, Ind., and has sold to the Southern Railway about 15,000 tons of steel.

Practically all the steel to be used in connection with the building of the $75,000,000 plant at Gary, Ind., will be supplied by the subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation; consequently a large percentage of the money needed for this purpose will not find its way out of the treasury of the corporation.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103¼
2s, c., 1930	103¼	103¼
3s, r., 1918	102	103
3s, c., 1918	102¾	103½
3s, 1918, unmatured	102½	103
4s, r., 1907	102¾	103¼
4s, c., 1907	102¾	103¼
4s, r., 1925	129¼	130
4s, c., 1925	129½	130
D. C. 3-65s	117½	..
Philip'ne 4s	109¾	..

Adams Exp	240	255
Alb. & Sus	247	..
Alle & W	146	..
A. A. C. pf.	90	..
A. C. & F.		87¾
A. C. & F. pf.		98½
Am. Coal	170	195
Am. C. O. pf.	90	93½
Am. D. Tel.	30	39
Am. Exp	220	230
Am. G. T.	8½	9
A. H. & L.	6¼	6¾
Am. L. Co.	18	20
Am. L. Co. pf.		88
Am. L. pf.	113	114
Am. M. Co.		4
Am. M. Co. cfs.	4	5
Am. Pn. S.	83	84½
Am. Pn. S. pf.		90
Am. Snuff	200	210
Am. Sm. pf.	110½	110
A. S. R. pf.	133	140
A. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & T.	132	134
Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann A. pf.	70	80
B. & O. pf.	92¾	93½
Beth. Steel	28	27½
B. A. L. pf.	135	145
B. Un. G.	120	130
B. R. & P.	135	145
B. R. & P. pf.	140	180
B. & S. pf.	83	86
Canada So.	65½	69
C. R. R. of N. J.	218	225
C. & S. A.		
Tel.	140	150
C. B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.		140
Chi. G. W.	7½	7¾
Chi. G. W. pf.		24
Chi. Ind. & L.	25¾	26
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	78½	82½
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. & N. W.		220
C. St. P., M. & Om.	169	175
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	176	185
C. C. C. & St. L.	12	14¼
C. T. & T. pf.	29	38
Chi. U. Tr.	4	4½
C. U. Tr. pf.	12¾	14
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103¾	115
C., L. & W.	90	97¼
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114¾
Clove. & P.	177	..
C. & P. Sp.	106	109
C. F. & I. pf.	85	100
Cons. Coal	70	..
D. & H.	435	440
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	24
D. & M.	60	70
D. & M. pf.	90½	100
Det. South.	7	10
Det. So. pf.	27	34
Dia. Match.	120	125
D. Co. pf.		88
Elec. S. B.	86	..
Ev. & T. H.	68	72
Ev. & T. H. pf.	13½	..
Fed. Min. pf.	85	95
F. M. & S.	145	165
Ft. W. & D. City	85	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	79
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	101	104
G. & S.	T.120	..
H. Rub.	110	118
Hav. E. R.	45	46
H. E. R. pf.	..	92
Hock. Val.	..	126
Hock. V. pf.	94½	95
Homestake	82½	83¾

Ill. C.	1.101	..
I. P. Co. pf.	82½	83
Int. Power	48	57
Int. S. P.	40	44
Int. S. P. pf.	52½	54
Iowa C. pf.	45	50
Jol. & Chi.	179	..
Kan. & M.	64	79
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	70½	80¼
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Lacl. Gas	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. S. & W.		58
L. & W. Co.	50	60
Long Island.	64	69
Man. Beach.	5	7
Man. Elev.	147½	150
Md. Coal pf.	90	..
Mich. Cent.	150	180
Mich. S. T.	50	..
M. S. T. pf.	92½	..
M. & St. L.	63	65
M. & St. L. pf.	90	96
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	152	155
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	171	172
N. C. & St. L.	138	142
Nat. Bis.	63½	64½
Nat. B. pf.	115½	118
Nat. Em. pf.	88	90
N. O. R. & L. pf.	81	82½
N. Cent. C.	35	45
N. Y. A. B.	135	140
N. Y. C. & St. L.	114	118
N. Y. C. pf.	80	88
N. Y. & N. J. Tel., ex d.	120	135
N. & W. pf.	90	93
Ont. Mining	3	3½
P. C. 1st pf.	100	108
P. C. 2d pf.	123	130
Peo. & East.	37	40
Pitts. Coal.	13½	14½
Pitts. C. pf.	47	55
P. C. C. & St. L.	78	84
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	114½
P., Ft. W. & C.	176	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	172	..
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Quicksil'r pf.	3¼	4½
R. R. Sec.		
Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	98	94
Rdg. 1st pf.	90	93
Rdg. 2d pf.		95
Rens. & S.	200	206½
R., W. & O.	180	134
St. L. & S. W.	100	107
St. L. & S. W. pf.	51	52
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61¾	72½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	40	45
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	157
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	140
St. L. & S. W.	20½	21
S. S. S. & I. pf.	108	175
Texas Cent.	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Third Av.	125	129
T., H. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	82¾	83
U. B. & P. pf.	68	72
U. S. Exp.	118	130
U. S. Leath.	10	13½
U. S. L. pf.	103½	116
U. S. R. 1st pf.	107	108
Vul. Det.	9	10
Vand. R. R.	85	95
Vul. Det. pf.	60¾	61
W.-F. Exp.	272	286
Westinghouse assenting	150¾	152½
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	180
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	28	25
Wis. Cent.	28¼	24

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The local market followed New York closely, but did not have much business. Reading was the leader, with 11,243 shares selling, and enjoying an advance of about ¾ per cent. United States Steel and Pennsylvania Railroad also gained three-quarters of a point. The purely local issues were quiet but firm. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rys.	62¾	62¾	62¾
100	B'klyn Rapid Transit.	75	75	75
4	Cambria Iron	49¾	49¾	49¾
625	Cambria Steel	34½	34	34½
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	47¼	47¼	47¼
60	Con. Trac., N. J.	70½	70½	70½
22	Easton Con. Elec.	35	35	35
600	Elec. Co. of Am.	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Elec. Storage Bat.	67½	67½	67½
200	Erie	40¾	40¾	40¾
2	General Asphalt pf.	38	38	38
460	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	55	55	55
10	Keystone Tel.	12	12	12
180	Lake Superior Corp.	18	18	18
2,210	Lehigh Val. R. R.	73¾	72	72
31	North. Penn. R. R.	105	105	105
1,842	Penn. R. R.	62 11-16	62¼	62¼
15	Penn. Salt	115	115	115
50	Penn. Steel pf.	106	106	106
253	Phila. Co.	49¼	49¾	49¾
270	Phila. Elec.	8 1-16	8	8
8,305	Phila. Rap. Tr.	26	25	25
54	Phila. Traction	99	98¾	99
80	Railways Co. Gen.	6¾	6¾	6¾
11,243	Reading	61¼	60¾	60¾
8	Reading 1st pf.	47½	45	45
3	Reading 2d pf.	45	45	45
35	Susquehanna Steel	..	½	½
100	Tonopah Mining	19	19	19
241	Union Traction	63¾	63	63
5	United Cos. of N. J.	238	238	238
1,079	United Gas Imp.	84¼	83¾	83¾
5,135	U. S. Steel	34½	33¾	33¾
460	U. S. Steel pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾

New Cotton Exchange Members.

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange held its regular monthly meeting yesterday and elected to membership on the Exchange Buchanan Schley, Jr., of 27 William Street; Arthur C. Ahrens of New Orleans, Leon Moyse of Moyse & Holmes, New Orleans, and Max Ellinger of Ellinger Brothers & Co., 27 William Street.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strong Opening Is Not Maintained on the Curb.

Gains Over Tuesday's Market Recorded, Though the Course of the Active Issues Was Downward.

Curb stocks after a strong opening yesterday weakened as the trading progressed, but the close in most cases showed gains over Tuesday's last prices notwithstanding the day's recessions. One of the exceptions was Greene Consolidated Copper, which sold 10,000 shares down from 24½ ⅛ above Tuesday's close, to 21⅞. The close was at 22, a net loss of 2⅛. United Copper, which followed Greene in point of activity, rose after a brisk opening from 64 up to 66, but after transactions of 6,700 shares declined to 63⅝. Mining shares for the most part made fractional gains. The industrial list with the exception of the Mackay Companies common was comparatively inactive. This stock, after an opening 1½ points up, sold 2,500 down to 71¾, a net loss for the day of ¾, but a gain in comparison with Tuesday's close of the same amount. Chicago Subway sold 1,900 down from 44½ to 43½.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. De F. W. Tel.	97	97	95	95
8	Am. Tobacco	320	320	320	320
100	Am. W. P. pf.	24	24	24	24
100	Federal Sugar.	40	40	40	40
200	Fed. Sugar pf.	75	75	75	75
300	G. B. S. Brew.	9¼	9¾	9½	9¾
500	Havana Tob.	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝
16	Int. Nickel pf.	78	78	78	78
100	Inter. Salt. pf.	34	34	34	34
2,500	Mackay Cos.	72½	72½	*70½	71⅜
330	Mackay Cos. pf.	*70½	71½	70¾	71½
300	N. J. Term. D. Imp.	42¼	42¾	42¼	42⅝
30	Royal B. P. pf.	107	107	107	107
120	Standard Oil.	595	595	591½	593

RAILROADS.

1,900	Chicago Sub.	44½	44¾	43	43½
11	Crip. C. Cent.	89	89	89	89
24	Crip. C. C. pf.	78	78	78	78

MINING STOCKS.

8,500	Boston Copper.	25¾	26¾	23½	25½
450	Brit. Col. Cop.	7	7	7	7
8,500	Cum.-Ely Min.	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
700	Dom. C. new.	2⅜	2½	2¼	2½
100	Giroux Mining.	8	8	8	8
1,000	Gold Hill.	1¾	2	1¾	2
900	Granby Con.	11	11	10	10¾
10,000	Greene C. C.	24½	24½	21⅞	22
1,000	Greene Gold.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,100	Greene G-S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Guanajuato C.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
980	Micmac G. M.	4⅜	4⅜	4	4
1,200	Mines of A.	1.24	1.27	1.24	1.27
225	Mitchell Min.	*6	6	5⅝	5⅝
800	Nev. Con. Cop.	17	17⅜	16⅞	17
800	N. U. M. & S.	3	3¼	2⅞	3
2,800	Nip. Mines Co.	5½	5½	5	5½
500	Precious M. C.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
700	Tenn. Cop. Co.	4¼	4½	*40¼	41½
1,950	Tonopah Ext.	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5
6,700	United Copper.	64	66	63⅝	63⅜
10	Utah Apex.	5¼	5¼	5½	5½
200	Utah Copper.	26	26¾	26	26⅜

BONDS.

$10,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	87	87	87	87
10,000	West. Elec. 5s; w. i. and interest	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾

*Odd lots. ††Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 5. Bid.	July 5. Asked.	July 3. Bid.	July 3. Asked.
Alaska Mines	..	..	2	2½
American Can	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
American Can pf.	54	55	52½	54
American Chicle	177	180	177	180
American Chicle pf.	107	112	107	112
Am. De F. Wireless	93c	96c	98c	$1.01
A. De F. W. (combined)	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	100	100¼	100	100¼
Am. Malting	20½	21	20½	20¾
Am. Steel Foundry	89	91¾	90	91¾
Am. Tobacco	810	825	800	810
Am. Writing Paper	3¾	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24	25	24	25
Am. Writing Paper 5s	84	85	84	85
Borden's Cond. Milk	170	175	170	175
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113	112	113
Boston Copper	25¾	26¾	25¾	25⅝
British Col. Copper	6¾	7	6¾	7
Butte Coalition, w. i.	27	29	27½	28¼
Central Foundry	4	5¼	4	5
Central Foundry pf.	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	43	48¾	43½	44½
Con. Refrigerating	4	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	1¾	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	..	..	92	88
Copper Securities	..	..	34	36
Cripple Creek Cent.	88	92	88	89
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	69	74	69	74
Cumberland-Ely Min.	6⅝	6¾	6⅜	6½
Dominion Copper	2¼	2¾	2¼	2⅜
Federal Sugar	39	41	..	..
Federal Sugar pf.	73	76	73	74
Empire Steel pf.	36	42	37	42
Furnace Creek	2¼	3	2¾	2⅞
G. B. S. Brewing	9¼	10	9½	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	86½	87	86½	87
Giroux	8	8¼	8	8½
Gold Hill	1¾	2	1¾	1¾
Granby Con	10¾	11	10¾	10⅞
Greene Con. Copper	22	22¼	21	24½
Greene Con. Gold	2¾	3	2⅝	2⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Guanajuato Con	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝
Guggenheim Explora'n	250	280	250	280
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	20	22	20	22
Havana Tobacco pf.	33	35	33	35
Houston Oil	7⅝	8⅛	7¾	9
Houston Oil pf.	35	45	35	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10⅜	11¾	10⅝	11¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28¾	29	28½	29¼
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	76¾	77¾	76¾	77¾
International Salt	34	34¾	32¾	34
International Salt 5s	66	66	60	66
Lackawanna Steel	65	68	65	68
Lehigh Valley	..	..	69¾	70½
Mackay Companies	71	72	71	71¾
Mackay Companies pf.	71¾	72	70½	71
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mexican Gold Mining	3¾	4¼	4¼	4½
Mines Co. of America	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.25
Mitchell Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Mont.-Sho. Con. new	..	..	14	15
Nevada Con. Cop.	16¾	17	16¾	17
Nevada-Utah Min. & S.	2¾	3	2¾	3
N. J. Terra Cotta	42	42½	42	42¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	112	113	112	113
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7	6¾	7
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	..	..	48	53
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.	..	..	65	75
Niplssing Mines Co.	5	5¼	5	5¼
Nor. Securities stubs	225	250	225	237½
Otis Elevator	49	51	49	51
Otis Elevator pf.	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.	3	4½	3	4½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	68	72	68	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	14	18	15	18
Precious Metals Corp.	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅞
Richmond Mines	..	..	8⅝	8¾
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	107	110	110	112
Safety Car Heating	285	310	285	310
Seaboard Company	25	30	25	30
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	85	89	85	89
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	55	60	55	60
Standard Milling 5s	..	..	80	80¾
Standard Oil	592	595	596	600
Tennessee Copper	40½	43½	41	41½
Tintic Mining	6¾	7	6½	7
Tonopah Extension	5	5½	5	5⅛
Tonopah Mining	18½	19½	18½	19½
Trenton Potteries	..	..	15	20
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	..	95	100
Trenton Potteries deb.	..	..	70	75
Union Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
United Copper	63	64	63	63¾
United Copper pf.	89	97	88	96½
United Cigar Mfg.	40	43	40	43
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾
Union Typewriter	..	..	94	97
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	122	126	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	122	126	122	126
Utah Apex	5¼	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Utah Copper	26	27½	25½	26½
West. Elec. 5s; w. i. and interest	97½	97¾	97¼	97¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Investment bonds were the only securities in demand to-day. The stock transactions were limited to a few shares of Houston Oil common, which declined ¼. United Railways first mortgage 4s wer active at 92 to 92¼. Norfolk Railway and Light 5s were easier, and Seaboard 4s advanced ½; Cotton Duck 5s were strong. The market closed firm and dull. Shares, 63; bonds, $54,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s.	100	100	100
1,000	A. C. L. new 4s, ctfs.	91½	91¼	91¼
1,000	C. R. I. & P. ref. 4½s.	94	94	94
9,000	Seaboard 4s.	87½	87	87¼
1,000	Atlan. C. St. Ry. 5s.	104½	104½	104½
18,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s.	99½	99¼	99¼
10,000	United Railways 4s.	92¼	92⅝	92¼
2,000	United Railways inc.	72½	72½	72½
3,000	Breweries Incomes	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
6,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	86	86	86
2,000	Light & Power 4½s.	95½	95	95

STOCKS.

63	Houston Oil	8	7⅝	7⅝

The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review, published every Monday, an indispensable guide to financiers and investors. Complete and accurate record of financial and commercial transactions of the week. Sample copy on application. $1.00 per year; with cloth binder, $2.00.—Adv.

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Money can be deposited or drawn at any time without giving notice.

An account can be opened and business transacted very conveniently by mail.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Hours: 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

F. L. CHAMPION, CASHIER

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Impri Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan	1,000	99⅝	
	10,000	99½	
	1,000	99¾	
	17,000	99⅝	
	4,000	99½	
2d series			
	10,000	98⅜	
	16,000	98⅝	
	500	99	
	1,000	98⅜	
	28,000	98⅝	
	1,000	98⅜	
	8,000	98⅝	
4½s, sterl loan			
	52,000	94½	
	2,500	94½	
	2,000	94⅜	
	500	94½	
	40,000	94⅜	
	5,500	94½	
	5,000	94½	
2d series			
	5,000	93½	
	1,000	93⅝	
	5,000	93¾	
	2,000	93¾	
	500	93⅛	
	2,500	93½	
	10,000	93½	
	1,000	93⅝	
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co, temp ctfs for 4% sterl loan			
	5,000	82⅝	
	1,000	82½	
	500	83	
	1,000	82⅞	
Republic Cuba 5s			
	1,000	105½	
	4,000	105¼	
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	10,000	22	
Am Hide & L 6s			
	2,000	90¼	
	1,000	91	
Am Ice Secur 6s			
	5,000	89½	
	7,000	88	
Am Tobacco 6s			
	5,000	111¼	
	1,000	111¼	
	4,000	111½	
Am Tobacco 4s			
	2,000	77⅝	
	20,000	77½	
At, T & S Fe cnv 4s			
	44,000	100¼	
	5,000	100⅜	
	29,000	100¼	
	1,000	100¼	
	25,000	100½	
genl 4s adjsmt			
	44,000	102¼	
adjsmt 4s			
	5,000	94⅜	
	1,000	94¼	
Atl Coast Line 4s			
	4,000	99⅞	
	9,000	100	
Balt & O gold 4s			
	6,000	103½	
	16,000	103⅝	
prior lien 5½s			
	21,000	94⅜	
S W div 6½s			
	3,000	91	
Bklyn & Mont 5s			
	5,000	103⅝	
B R T ref conv 4s			
	10,000	94	
Bklyn Union Gas 5s			
	1,000	108⅜	
Buff & Susq 1st			
	2,000	96½	
Canada So 1st 5s			
	3,000	100¾	
Cen of Ga Ry con 5

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—Now that July disbursements are completed the local money market should weaken moderately, especially on call. Very little disturbance was witnessed locally over the quarter day. The maximum rate for call money to the strongest borrowers was 8 per cent., with exceptions at 4½ per cent. A few borrowers paid 5½ per cent. It is expected that call rates will decline to 4 per cent. within the next few days, if not immediately.

Call loans, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds at par. Clearings, $32,071,726. Balances, $1,601,496. Sub-Treasury debit, $124,343.

Following is the complete list of today's transactions:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	92	92	92
20,000	Am. Tel. & Q. joint 4s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	102½	102½	102½
500	D. M., R. & W. 4s	95	95	95
2,000	Ill. Steel 5s, (1913)	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

50	Atchison	86½	86½	86½
20	*Atchison pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
6	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
50	Boston & Worcester	27	27	27
150	Boston & Wor. pf	80	77	80
40	C. J. R. & S. Y.	119	119	119
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191½	191½	191½
15	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
510	Union Pacific	143⅝	143½	143⅝
14	West End	96½	96¼	96½

TELEPHONES.

200	*American	133¼	132¾	133
5	Cumberland	116¾	116¾	116¾
122	Mexican	4	3½	3½
11	Mexican pf	5¾	5½	5½
68	New England	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞
550	New England rights	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
5	Western	12	12	12
9	Western pf	92¼	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

1	Am. Agr. Chem. pf	93	93	93
1,480	Am. Pneu. Service	17¼	15½	16¼
170	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	36¼	36	36
606	American Sugar	130	129½	129⅝
4	American Sugar pf	133	132¼	133
180	American Wool	33⅝	33½	33½
127	*American Wool pf	103¾	103½	103¾
300	East Boston Land	3	2	2
2	Edison	243	243	243
580	Mass. Gas	89	88½	88¾
110	Mass. Gas pf	93	87½	87½
57	N. E. Cotton Yarn	30	30	30
50	Pullman	220½	220	220
5	Reece	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
20	Swift & Co.	102½	102½	102½
58	*United Fruit	108	107	107⅝
640	United Shoe Mach.	75	74⅝	75
50	United Shoe Mach. pf	30	30	30
2,010	U. S. Steel	34⅝	33½	33½
623	U. S. Steel pf	100⅞	99⅝	99¾

MINING.

10	Adventure	6	6	6
7,112	Amalgamated	99½	97½	97¾
180	Allouez	36	36	36
10	Atlantic	13½	13½	13½
600	Bingham	28½	28	28½
200	Bonanza	50c	45c	45c
1,870	Boston Con	26¾	25¾	26⅜
615	Butte Coalition	30¼	29	30¼
80	Calumet & Arizona	110	110	110
6	Calumet & Hecla	680	680	682
50	Centennial	20½	20	20
150	Con. Mercur	56c	54c	56c
615	Copper Range	70	60¾	69¼
20	Daly-West	15½	15½	15½
80	Franklin	17¾	17	17⅝
6,777	Greene	24¼	21¾	21⅞
282	Guanajuato	5	5	5
25	Isle Royale	17	17	17
50	Mass	7¼	7¼	7¼
235	Michigan	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
35	Nevada	17¼	17¼	17¼
605	*North Butte	85	84½	85
264	Old Dominion	38	37½	38
26	Osceola	108½	108½	108½
185	*Osceola	102½	102	102
10	Parrot	25	25	25
10	Quincy	92	92	92
175	Rhode Island	4¼	4	4
10	Santa Fe	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,810	Shannon	8¾	8¼	8¾
50	Tenn. Copper	41	41	41
490	Trinity	8⅞	8	8
262	U. S. Smelting	56	55	56
292	*U. S. Smelting pf	45	45	45
1,270	United Copper	66	64½	64⅝
1,220	Utah	54⅜	54	54½
70	Victoria	7¼	7	7
1	Wolverine	139	139	139
200	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 5.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Portiniocse Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Salvatore Scava, Antonio Ursqui, and Vito Scanmacca, New York.

Cedarhurst Park Land and Improvement Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—Abraham Adelberg and Morris Berman, Brooklyn, and U. S. Mack, New York.

The Householders' Grocery and Premium Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. S. Parker, E. Corpel, and O. A. Hirsch, New York.

Abeles Real Estate and Business Exchange, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. Abeles, Marina Abeles, and E. A. Monfort, New York.

Romener Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. Girsberg, S. Schulman, and L. Alpert, New York.

A Spencer Smith & Co., New York, (umbrellas and canes); capital, $50,000. Directors—O. S. Parmelee, East Orange, N. J., and R. A. Pattie and F. O. Falvey, New York.

Land and Lake Association, New York, (real estate); capital, $40,000. Directors—L. A. Grace, L. A. Hodge, and A. J. Fox, New York.

Reid-Palmer Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. Reid, Jr., W. H. Palmer, and Rove Reid, New York.

Superios Bag Company, New York; capital, $1,000. E. and J. D. Stein, incorporated, New York (horse ownerships); capital, $100,000. Directors—E. D. Stein, J. D. Stein, and Blanche Stein, Brooklyn.

C. F. Anderson & Co., incorporated, New York, (engineers and contractors); capital, $100,000. Directors—N. G. Rogers, Jr., Henry Sheldon, and E. H. Ohlendorf, New York.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, July 5, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Adlis-Chalmers	17	17	17	17
18,190	Amal. Copper	98⅛	99¼	97¾	97¾
200	Am. Car & Fy.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼
2,140	Am. Ice	56½	56¾	54	55
410	Am. Locomo.	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¼
5,700	Am. Smelting	144	145¾	143¾	143¾
190	Am. Sugar	129½	130	129¾	129¾
390	A., T. & S. F.	87½	87¾	86¼	85¾
550	Balt. & Ohio	116⅜	116¾	115¾	115¾
8,330	Brook. Rap. T.	73⅝	75	72¾	72¾
20	Can. Pacific	159	159	159	159
70	Cent. Leather	35½	35⅞	35¼	35¾
4,920	C., M. & St. P.	170½	172⅝	169¾	170⅝
5,680	Col. Fuel & I.	47⅝	48¼	47	47½
40	Con. Gas	188¾	188	188	188
10	Den. & R. G.	40	40	40	40
930	Erie	40¼	40⅝	39¾	40⅛
10	Ill. Central	175¾	175¾	175¾	175¾
30	Inter.-Met.	37	37¼	37	37¼
10	Louis. & Nash.	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼
70	Mex. Central	20	20	20	20
80	Mo. Pacific	89	89¾	88¾	88⅞
110	Nat. Lead	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¾
70	N. Y. Central	130	131	129¾	130¼
7,420	Pennsylvania	125¼	125¾	124¾	124¾
20	Pr. Steel Car	44¼	44¾	44¼	44⅝
29,780	Reading	120⅜	122¾	120⅜	120⅝
40	Rep. Steel	26⅛	27	26⅜	26⅝
30	Rock Island	23½	23¾	22¾	22¾
2,350	Southern Pac.	63⅝	63⅝	63	63¼
240	Southern Ry.	34½	34½	34	34¼
17,680	Union Pacific	142¼	143⅝	141¾	141¾
30	U. S. Rubber	44	44¾	41	44¾
19,070	U. S. Steel	33⅞	34¼	33¼	33¾
4,720	U. S. Steel pf.	100½	101¼	99¾	100
127,590					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
Alta	.02	.02	Mexican	.73	.70
Alpha Con.	.05	.04	Occid. Con.	.78	.78
Andes	.06	.06	Ophir	4.00	3.75
Belcher	.14	.15	Overman	.04	.05
Best & B.	.70	.69	Potosi	.04	.05
Bullion	.17	.15	Savage	.80	.76
Caledonia	.53	.54	Sag. Bel.	.15	.15
Chal. Con.	.10	.11	S. Nevada	.23	.15
Challar	.05	.06	Standard	2.60	2.60
Confidence	.52	.50	Union Con.	.30	.28
C. C. & V.	.55	.57	Utah Con.	.02	.02
Con. Imp.	.11	.10	Y. Jacket	.13	.13
Cr. Point	.11	.11	Silver bars	64¾	65¼
G. & Curry	.85	.86	Drafts, sgt.	.02½	.02½
Hale & N.	.07	.08	Telegraph	.05	.06
Ken. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars—To-day, .51@.52; Saturday, .51@.52½.

TONOPAH.	Thurs.	Tues.		Thurs.	Tues.
Belmont	5.37	5.37	Redtop	1.27	1.25
Cashbuy	.12	.12	St. Ives	.43	.47
Golden Anch.	.47	44	MANHATTAN.		
Home	.20	.20	Man. Broncho	.12	.12
Jim Butler	1.10	1.20	Man. Coms.	.71	.71
McNamara	.76	.76	Cowboy	.09	.10
Midway	2.15	2.17	Man. Dexter	.47	.45
Montana	2.85	2.85	Man. L. Joe	.04	.04
North Star	.44	.47	Man. Mining	.07	.07
Ohio	.26	.26	Mustang	.13	.14
GOLDFIELD.			Pine Nut	.21	.20
Adams	.05	.05	BULLFROG.		
Atlanta	.17	.17	Bullfrog Min.	.37	.38
Dixie	.07	.07	Bullf'g N. B.	.46	.45
Daisy	.38	.37	Eclipse	.85	.86
Goldfield Min.	.40	.41	Goldbar	1.05	1.02
Humboldt	1.22	1.25	Orig. Bullf'g.	.13	.14
Kendall	.56	.56	Steinway	.27	.25
Mohawk	1.45	1.50	Tramp	1.00	1.00

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14½	14¾	Jackpot	4¾	6
Banner	4	4¼	Lexington	3¾	4
C. K. & N.	9¾	10	Manhattan	2¾	2¾
C. C. Cons.	5⅜	6	Missouri	5	8½
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9	N. Haven	2½	2¾
Elkton	40	46½	Old Gold	2¾	3
El Paso	42	43	Pharmacist	4⅜	4¾
Findlay	75¾	76	Semple	11½	11⅝
Gold Dollar	8	8¾	United Gold	8¾	9¼
Sovereign	95	96	Vindicator	95	96
Isabella	22¾	24	Work	12	12½

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, July 6.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Muller-Kenahan
2—Nassau - Beekman Co-Tigar
3—Taft-Bo B'klyn Saw Mill Co
4—Vandergrift-Alexander
5—Baecht-Hevesy
6—Lauler-Davis
7—In re Loomis Sanitarium
8—Shea-Kenney
8½—Same-same
9—Same-Cleary
9½—Same-same
10—Parker Co-City of New York
11—In re Smith
12—Curry-Prudential Ins Co
13—Casein Co-Hovey
14—Williams-Waite
15—Matter of Weste
16—Brevoort Real Est Co-Kingston
17—Chambers-Boyd
18—Murray-Old Forge Silk Mfg Co
19—Diamond-Schonberg
20—Flagg-Morning Tel Co
20½—Same-same
21—Sinclair-Sinclair
21½—Same-same
22—Kennedy-Kennedy
23—Delery-Sewell
24—Armenia Ins Co-Du Four
25—Same-same
26—Haugh-Jackson
27—Roberts-Roberts
28—Monjo-Widmayer
29—French Ben Socy-Genevrier
30—Penn, N Y & L I R R Co-Tor
31—Rand-Rexford
32—Shuldiner-Allegheny Plate Glass Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on second floor in County Court House.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.—Eliza Huhn. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Amalie Mack, Agnes A. Fox, Bridget Costello, Moritz Simon, Harriet N. Andrews, Robert B. Roosevelt, Bridget Farrelly, William J. Chase, Edward Bierstadt, Amelia Hall, Jane E. Johnson, Christine Winter

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People.

Motion calendar.
1—William Goldsmith Trial calendar.
1—Robert Cambridge
2—Julia L. Johnstone
3—Magio Fiorello, George Smith
4—John Watson
5—William Geyer
6—Arthur Alpert
7—Edward Marzell
8—Joseph Cohen
9—Harry Churchill
10—Isaac Bengal
11—Edward Reimer
12—Mary McDonnell
13—Cornelius Golden, James Connelly
14—Robert Hollahan
15—Wong Joe
16—James Giannattasio
17—Joseph Devlin, James Murphy, John White
18—Edward Jackson Pleadings.
1—Patrick Ryan
2—Max Essing
3—George Bilyeu
4—Koppel Boxer
5—Ethel Harris
6—John Mullin
7—Felipe Limonte
8—Charles West
9—Jakob Koch
10—James Connelly

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—White vs. White—Mark M. Schlesinger, Hollender vs. Hoffman—Richard J. D. Keating.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Sanford vs. Anti-Clinal Rock Oil Company—Joseph Sool. Miner vs. Miner—John W. Weed. Uhlfelder vs. Rubin—Clarence R. Freeman.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	538	538	500
4th week June	$163,841	$220,819	$206,649
Month	467,157	736,038	688,830
Fiscal year	7,805,415	8,161,075	7,629,037
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	2,100	1,602	1,350
4th week June	194,200	131,800	97,200
Month	612,100	388,900	297,600
From July 1	5,563,100	3,871,800	3,124,800
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,776	8,568	8,183
4th week June	1,696,000	1,890,000	1,377,000
Month	5,420,000	4,376,000	4,365,000
Fiscal year	61,612,410	50,431,882	46,417,267
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Gross	2,470	2,460	2,398
4th week June	582,900	482,800	431,000
Month	1,752,900	1,517,900	1,368,500
Fiscal year	19,286,300	16,710,000	16,136,100
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,528	4,354	4,065
4th week June	1,167,865	1,054,657	1,028,522
Month	3,559,500	3,179,582	3,141,906
From July 1	18,910,204	17,240,512	
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
4th week June	22,225	28,157	31,880
From Jan. 1	452,560	692,130	
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
4th week June	71,151	68,428	59,067
Month	240,094	226,627	190,020
Fiscal year	2,956,618	2,588,300	2,377,105
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	4,206	4,035	3,864
4th week June	1,110,200	982,038	889,816
Month	3,668,690	3,165,398	2,981,871
Fiscal year	42,927,204	38,963,099	37,121,150
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	799	642
4th week June	99,375	99,185	79,912
Month	315,920	311,245	240,538
Fiscal year	3,715,915	3,076,756	2,850,565
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,042	3,042	2,991
4th week June	556,496	496,944	525,807
Month	1,619,481	1,398,180	1,410,797
Fiscal year	21,159,144	20,041,094	17,766,595
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Gross	5,891	5,849	5,718
4th week June	1,273,000	1,098,000	1,103,000
Month	3,309,000	3,174,000	3,117,000
Fiscal year	42,668,457	41,512,457	
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week June	28,000	54,000	44,000
Month	117,000	144,000	113,000
Fiscal year	1,878,888	1,622,751	
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,509	7,201	7,189
4th week June	1,320,574	1,217,946	1,000,734
Month	4,260,301	3,829,072	3,457,351
From July 1	53,517,141	48,145,106	45,147,481
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,461	1,441	1,308
4th week June	216,125	194,736	198,902
Month	722,447	639,439	557,898
Fiscal year	8,956,025	8,860,213	7,649,485
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week June	38,381	38,163	33,361
Month	99,820	108,171	110,043
July 1-June 30	1,226,351	1,227,676	1,270,888
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,517	2,517	2,456
4th week June	710,316	602,588	675,827
Month	2,317,550	1,924,027	2,018,183
Fiscal year	25,011,588	24,055,774	23,013,746
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for May—			
Gross	2,196,342	1,802,480	1,617,942
Expenses	1,352,732	1,143,815	1,085,504
Net	843,590	658,665	532,348
11 mos. gross	22,400,433	18,877,815	17,539,808
Expenses	13,579,024	11,211,507	11,652,812
11 mos. net	8,821,409	6,760,308	5,906,996
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for May—			
Gross	1,702,482	1,447,599	1,313,082
Expenses	1,049,161	900,204	798,799
Net	653,321	538,150	519,883
Other income		1,477	4,728
Total income	653,321	539,633	524,611
Chgs., tax., &c.	338,647	344,894	344,451
Balance	314,674	195,239	180,160
Renew. fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	304,674	185,239	170,160
11 mos. gross	17,003,065	15,489,137	15,046,266
Expenses	11,007,093	9,287,409	9,370,315
11 mos. net	5,896,572	6,201,728	5,735,951
Other income	247,287	192,223	210,776
Total income	6,143,859	6,393,951	5,946,727
Chgs., tax., &c.	3,790,152	3,782,267	3,661,559
Balance	3,345,707	2,611,684	2,285,128
Renew. fund	110,000	110,000	110,000
Sur. avail. for div.	3,235,707	2,501,684	2,155,128
Preferred div.	1,340,000	1,340,000	1,340,000
11 mos. sur.	2,092,889	1,891,684	1,045,128
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for May—			
	*1906.	*1905.	1904.
Gross	765,653	602,861	537,851
Exp. and taxes	517,542	483,785	391,274
Net	248,111	119,076	146,577
11 mos. gross	7,675,603	6,486,959	5,953,445
Exp. and taxes	5,319,844	4,889,827	4,320,540
11 mos. net	1,771,067	1,597,132	1,664,798

*Includes subsidiary companies and terminal business.

NORFOLK & WESTERN for May—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	2,557,207	2,227,003	2,013,603
Expenses	1,553,791	1,357,647	1,195,793
Net	1,003,333	865,156	817,860
Char., taxes, &c.	353,267	330,880	291,224
Surplus	650,126	534,276	526,645
11 mos. gross	26,600,723	21,929,417	20,825,079
Expenses	15,543,232	13,331,826	12,531,017
11 mos. net	10,498,491	8,598,491	8,594,062
Charges	3,707,582	3,424,393	3,408,806
11 mos. surplus	6,628,909	5,162,098	5,785,256

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase on East 125th Street—New Loft Building Leased for Long Term—Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

John N. Golding has sold for Mary E. Stamler 22 East 125th Street, a three-story building, 20 by 100.11, to Alfred A. Acker, who will improve the property for business purposes.

One Tenant Takes Big Loft Building.

M. & L. Hess have leased to Alland Brothers, from the plans, the twelve-story building being erected for Silberman Brothers at 14 and 16 West Seventeenth Street, on plot 50 by 92. The structure will contain about 60,000 square feet of floor space and will be known as the Alland Building. The lease covers a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of about $500,000. This is said to be the first of the new mercantile buildings in this section to be rented to a single tenant.

Frederick A. Booth has leased for the Union Square Realty Company the store, basement, and first floor in the building now being erected at 18 East Sixteenth Street to the Young Women's Christian Association, to be used in connection with the Margaret Louisa Home.

East Side Residences Sold.

Frederick T. Barry has sold 104 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 80, for Marquis Miller of Philadelphia; also, for Frank N. Dodd, the four-story dwelling 45 East Seventy-sixth Street, 12.6 by 100.

John N. Golding has rented for Mrs. Daniel Lamont the private stable 19 West Fifty-fifth Street; also, for Mrs. F. R. Halsey, the dwelling 21 West Fifty-second Street, to Mrs. A. G. Shanley for a long term of years; also, for the Cruikshank Company, 15 East Forty-sixth Street, to Mary A. Kenny; also, for Mrs. A. P. Sargeant, 61 West Fiftieth Street, to Dr. George D. Stewart; also, for Henry A. Murray, 54 West Forty-ninth Street, to Dr. Ernest Fahnestock.

Estate Sells 79th Street House.

Edward C. Williams has sold for the estate of Woolsey Hopkins to John J. White 226 West Seventy-ninth Street; a three-and-one-half-story dwelling.

George F. Picken has sold for a Mr. Hancy 158 West 119th Street, three-story dwelling, 17 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Keils & Delaney have sold for Isaac Wolf 782 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 85.

Lawrence Goldberg, as attorney, has sold to Mrs. Edith Rothschild, through Blum & Co., 294 Wadsworth Avenue, corner of 188th Street, 23.8 by 95.

Lease in Commercial Cable Annex.

John N. Golding has rented for the Commercial Cable Company the entire basement floor of its new annex at Exchange Place and New Street, for a long terms of years, to the Exchange Buffet Corporation.

Gustav Kaliski has sold the five-story tenement, with store, 1,903 Second Avenue, between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets.

S. Broch & Co. have sold to Benjamin Wengeroff the six-story flat 2,112 to 2,116 Second Avenue, on plot 51 by 66.

Block Brothers have bought 229 East 121st Street, a six-story tenement, and have resold the property to a Mr. Freedman. Block Brothers have also sold, through M. Livingston, the five-story tenement 438 East 121st Street, to L. Grossman.

Lischinsky, Rosen & Lischinsky have sold for Rudowisky & Lazarowitz to I. Salmanowitz & Co. 333 to 337 East 124th Street, a six-story tenement, 50 by 100.

Hyman Fine has leased for Samuel Louis 315 and 317 East 106th Street, two seven-story tenements, for a term of five years, for $36,000.

Isaac Stang have bought from B. Klingenstein the five-story tenement 319 East Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Porrino & Ragaglia have sold for C. & J. Razzetti to A. Degaudenzi the four-story tenement 201 Bleecker Street, 25 by 93; also, in conjunction with Charles E. Duross, for Charles Britton to Zampieri Brothers, the three-story brick and frame building 17 Cornelia Street, 25 by 95.

Charles Galewski, in conjunction with Abraham Schick, has sold for Bernhard Galewski to J. Beck 451 and 453 East Houston Street, two six-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

A. Timen has sold for Silverman & Co. to L. Joffe and M. Zatulove the five-story tenement 54 East Third Street, 25 by 100.

The Sylvia Realty Company has sold for Joseph Harris 318 East Eleventh Street, a six-story tenement, to a Mr. Goldberg.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for C. Zuccaro the six-story tenement 826 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 94.10; also, for Vincenzo Perniciaro, the two four-story buildings 237 and 239 East Seventy-fifth Street, on plot 53.4 by 101.7.

Operators Sell Corner in Bronx.

Isidore Kaplan has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst the northeast corner of Davidson Avenue and North Street, a five-story building on lot 40 by 100; also, for M. H. Feger, the plot, 200 by 95, on Prospect Avenue, 70 feet south of 187th Street.

S. Prensky has bought, for improvement, the property 758 East 167th Street, 41 by 92.

William E. Folks has sold the Palmer Heights property on Saw Mill River Road and Palmer Avenue, Yonkers, consisting of 178 lots to the Roco Realty and Construction Company for $40,000.

Samuel Otto and Abram Krefetz have bought 880 and 882 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, four-story brick double flats, each 50 by 100.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have resold for a client to Cassie Dubin the four-story tenement 206 Concord Street, Brooklyn.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Broadway, s e corner of 126th St, 12.6x17.10x19.9x8.9, vacant; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Anna Fellman..... $1,000

By Joseph P. Day.

119th St, 452 East, s s, 96 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x101.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Sender Feldmark 16,985

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

25th St, 428 and 430 East, for a five-story brick factory, 40x89.6; Bishop Gutta Percha Company of 514 West 26th St, owner; J. F. Volker, architect; cost, $57,000.

Lexington Av, w s, between 130th and 131st Sts, for four six-story brick flats and stores, 99.11x72; Hamlin Realty Company, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $180,000.

146th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, for five six-story brick flats, 40x86.11; J. Rosenberg and M. Perelson of 124 Bowery, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $175,000.

140th St, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, for two six-story brick flats, 37.6x80.11; Rosenberg & Perelsen, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $70,000.

121st St, s s, 90 ft e of Park Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 26x87.11; H. Sepiowitz of 2,242 2d Av, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $26,500.

Dey St, 38, for a two-story frame shed, 26.8x63.8; O'Rourke Engineering Construction Company of 1 West 34th St, owner; J. Swannell, architect; cost, $800.

70th St, 154 and 156 East, for a three-story brick dwelling, 40x92.11; S. H. Brown of 108 East 45th St, owner; E. P. Casey, architect; cost, $50,000.

85th St, 550 and 552 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store; Liebenthal Brothers of 67 West 125th St, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 114th St, for three six-story brick flats, 50x100; J. Weinstein, St. James Building, owner; Stern & Morris, architects; cost, $215,000.

131st St, s s, 90 ft e of Old Broadway, for two six-story brick tenements, 41.7x irregular; Goldman Realty and Construction Company of 305 West 117th St, owner; Stern & Morris, architects; cost, $75,000.

North St, s e corner of Davidson Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 15x90; H. V. Singhi, Kingsbridge Road and Aqueduct Av, owner; Henry Anderson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Classon Av, w s, 50 ft s of Mansion St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x53; Louis Benoist of 1,498 3d Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost, $5,500.

Green Lane, w s, 354.75 ft s of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x46x50; Norbert Robillard, Castle Hill Av, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Briggs Av, n s, 144.76 ft w of Paulding Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Michael Moss, Watson's Lane, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Westchester Av, s s, 75 ft e of Simpson St, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 50x62.10; American Real Estate Company, Westchester Av and Southern Boulevard, owner; William D. Johnson, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

28th St, 13 and 15 West, to a ten-story brick loft building and stores; R. Hoe of 11 East 30th St, owner; R. Hoe & Co., architects; cost, $8,000.

74th St, 249 West, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; B. O. Keyser of 21 West 24th St, owner; A. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $6,000.

7th Av, 1,971

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN!

Have you read the latest Real Estate novel? If not, send name and address and it will be forwarded to you FREE OF CHARGE.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Good Deeds

are indispensable to a perfect TITLE to Real Estate. When buying let us examine the deeds and other instruments in your chain of Title, and perfect it by issuing to you a policy of TITLE INSURANCE in this Company, which has a

CAPITAL & SURPLUS OF **$9,500,000**

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37 Liberty Street, 59 Liberty Street, (Title Dept.) (Trust & Banking Dept.) MANHATTAN.

188 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Title Dept. and Trust & Banking Dept.

4½% TO A. W. McLaughlin & Co. **5½%**

BROKERS and Dealers in MORTGAGES

128 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS. WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

For Sale.—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

West Side.

CORNER FLAT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$22,500 cash buys three five-story double flats southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 100x100; first mortgage four years at 4½ per cent.; take back second mortgage, five years, 6 per cent., payable in installments; rents low; pays over 15 per cent.; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 515.

BARGAIN.

Examine No. 68 W. 96th St.

Price $26,000—Easy Terms.

Naughton Construction Co., 309 Broadway, Manhattan.

AVENUE FLATS

Two five-story, wide avenue, between 116th and 125th Sts.; fine location; rents $5,875; price $52,000 both; 80 per cent. first mortgage 5 years at 5 per cent.; plot 56 feet.

BRAISTED, 57 West 125th St.

WEST EIGHTIES, NEAR B'WAY

25-ft. 5-story double flat, in excellent condition; fully rented; $4,200. Price to quick buyer, $40,000. Mortgages, $32,000. Investigate.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

UNUSUAL BARGAIN.

Nine 25-ft. 5-story doubles; well located; only requires $6,000 each to purchase.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Have a private house on West 46th St. between 5th and 6th Avs., let mtg. of $2,500; no second; rent, $1,200; expenses, $500; will exchange for lots and cash. Dessauer & Werdenschlag, 200 Broadway.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT IN HARLEM.

Four blocks from Subway and L Station; rents $10,000; price $88,000; $15,000 cash to buy; no agents. Box 23 Times, Harlem.

Lenox Av., near 116th Subway; extra wide, 7-room double, all improvements, far below market value; best property on Lenox Av. offered to-day. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

Chance for Everybody.—Trustee's sale, 3 5-story 4-family tenements; Pennsylvania section; sacrifice figure; agents ignored. Opportunity, Box 133 Times Downtown.

Amsterdam, close 91st Subway station—5-story double, 2 stores, baker's oven, extra wide, 6 rooms, all improvements; asking $47,000; rents $4,800. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

Have you courage to buy 15% investment property? If so, I will make terms to suit your capital; principal only. Apply A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

If you want bargain, buy 5-story, 6-room double; rental $3,400; asking $32,500; vicinity 121st, 7th; easy terms. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

Five-story, 6-room double, with store, shows 15%; near Subway station. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

Close 110th "L," 6-room triple, 34x100; shows 15%. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

East Side.

A MAGNIFICENT CORNER.

4½-STORY BUILDING, Near 120th St., East Side, for Sale.

PRICE $16,500.

First mortgage $10,500 at 5%, 4½ years to run; second mortgage $2,000, two years standing; $3,000 cash will buy it; rent will be, if improved, about $2,500. Aaron Kosofsky, 753 Sixth Av. 'Phone 290 Bryant. Full commission paid to brokers. Note.—I want to sell before I leave for the country.

AVENUE A CORNER.

Two 5-story triples, with stores; asking $68,000; only $10,000 cash required. Investigate.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

A BARGAIN.

50-ft. 6-story triple elevator apartment; rentals, $10,200; price, $90,000; consider small trade.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Vicinity Lexington, 112th—5-story double, 5 rooms, hot water, no steam, 4 stores; excellent condition; rental $3,100; asking $26,500; easy terms; no brokers. A. C. Mitchell, 149 Broadway.

To the Wise, Grand Opportunity.—Two 5-story 14-room tenements, Harlem, near Lexington Av.; ripe for improvement. Levine, 16 East 97th.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT BARGAIN.

Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.

Exclusive.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Below 14th Street.

A.—A.—Plot 50x100, near Bleecker; price $28,000; easy terms. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Handsomely wooded cottage plot, nearly 10 acres, $500 per acre; soon worth double; Staten Island; also 30 acre tract with extensive marine views; the most beautiful spot in Greater New York; $1,200 per acre. Address W. W. N., 203 East 48th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Suburban Furnished Cottage; Monmouth, N. J., for rent, furnished club house; cottage balance of season; two stories, 8 rooms and bath, broad piazzas; very reasonable. Apply E. H. Fallows, 170 Broadway.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS

(INC.)

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Prest.

277 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS, (Incorporated.)

Borough Park Co., Bensonhurst Co., The Westminster Heights Co.

Combined Capital $1,500,000. Combined Surplus, $1,000,000.

RISE IN PRICES

With the running of trains in the new service, giving VANDERVEER CROSSINGS direct rapid transit by elevated railway over both the old Brooklyn and the New Williamsburg Bridge, which is to begin in a few days, and increased value from the fine showing made by our improvements.

Avenues D and E are now nearly completed.

A NEW PRICE LIST WILL GO INTO EFFECT VERY SHORTLY.

We bought this land by the acre last December, because we knew it was going to have rapid and direct transit. Now it has got it.

Have You Got $50?

Can you save $2 or $3 or more weekly? If so, write for my booklet, "HOW THEY GOT RICH." Investigate.

Prices Are Going Up Shortly.

R. Turnbull

General Manager.

THE WHOLE FAMILY

will be delighted with our property at AV. T AND OCEAN AV. The best place in which to raise a family—clean, moral atmosphere; absolutely healthy, pure water; cool Summer breezes; splendid schools, &c. The social life is also charming—Your neighbors are fine people and will be glad to welcome you.

FLATBUSH IS IDEAL

and our property is in the HEART OF IT. We sell lots on easy terms—small payments down. If you do not build you are dead certain of handsome profits, as the property is near the only genuine Rapid Transit in Brooklyn.

Agents on property Saturdays & Sundays.

New York and Flatbush Realty Co., Inc., 178 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

ENTIRE BLOCK—RIDGEWOOD.

44 LOTS.

WILL SELL ENTIRE OR ANY OF THE FRONTS, WYCKOFF TO ST. NICHOLAS AV., WILLOUGHBY AV. TO STARR ST.)

200x424.

Section built up; five minutes from Broadway and Flushing Av.; convenient to five car lines, near Irving Avenue School and City Park. Terms, Wm. L. Carey, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. BROKERS PROTECTED.

You Don't Get Ahead by Paying Rent.

I have a few very attractive house lots finely located in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from Park Row.

The situation is A1 for a home and as an investment; let me show you.

GEO. YOUNG, 28 Beaver St., New York.

Owner Offers Fine Residence

with garage, on Shore Road, furnished or unfurnished; price reasonable; conceded finest residence location in the world. Address Owner, Box 365, Advertising Office, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT 3-FAMILY BRICK HOUSE.

17 rooms; all direct light; $6,750; terms to suit. 440 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BEDFORD PARK.

Several very desirable corners for sale, suitable for apartment houses.

Private house and plot at a bargain; several excellent two-family houses cheap.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

16% on Investment of $7,000.

5-story 4-family, 16 rooms; hot water; no baths; elegant condition and location; always rented.

$4,000 Cash, Elegant Corner.

4-story triple; 12 rooms, baths; hot water only; fine condition; 2 blocks from "L" station. Price $27,000; worth $30,000.

McQuay & Co. Smith Building. 3d Ave. & 148th St.

INSPECT THIS TO-DAY.

168 Lincoln Avenue.

Five stories, 25x100; two stores; four families; cold-water tenement; good condition.

Price	$26,500
Mortgages	24,000
Cash required only	$1,600

Net return, $485 per annum. Act quick.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

HEART OF THE BRONX.

5-story double, 6 rooms and bath; hot-water supply. Price $28,800. Rents $2,976. Terms to suit.

REISS-LOEWY REALTY CO., 156th St. and Melrose Ave.

Homeseekers' Chance!! Bronxwood Park. Fine house, seven rooms, bath; hot water heater; 40x100; opposite Bronx Park; near trolley; price, $5,000; terms reasonable. M. GERMANSKY, 4,025 3d Av., (174th St.)

Rare opportunity; elegant twelve-room dwelling, all modern improvements, with stable; excellent location; plot, 50x100; 5 minutes from Subway; price, $9,500; other private dwellings reasonable prices. McRickard & Co., 400 Fordham Road.

Elegant 2-family brick house, on Burnside Av.; lot 25x136; house, 22x50; 14 rooms, 2 baths; trolley passes the door; price, $10,000. Frees & Lackman Co., 3,029 3d Av.

Five-story double flat, 5 rooms and bath, open plumbing; rents $2,250; price $21,000; bargain in 1, 2, 3 family houses. Thiel & Zinser, 695 East 138th St.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

50 new 2-family houses, all improvements, $5,300 up. Williams, Subway terminus East 180th St.

TO LET.

FORDHAM SQUARE.

Corner plot, 50x63½, to lease for term of years; one of the most prominent corners in the Bronx; will erect building to suit tenant if desired; no restrictions. Sole Agent, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Do You Want a Home?

IF SO, HERE IS ANOTHER ONE,

EQUALLY AS GOOD AS THE ONE WE ADVERTISED LAST WEEK.

9 rooms, every convenience, delightfully situated, at Leonia, 15 minutes from New York, via 180th St. Ferry, or 45 minutes via Chambers or 23d St. and Erie R. R.

See this property to-day. Don't wait or you will miss the opportunity. Office on the property at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia, N. J., or full particulars sent by addressing New York office.

The Leonia Heights LAND COMPANY

Times Building, Broadway & 42nd St., New York.

$95,000.00

Buys the finest residence in the Oranges; Stone mansion and outbuildings, surrounded by 19 acres of park; magnificent location; 20-mile view; one hour from N. Y. by Lackawanna Railroad; a great sacrifice; personal inspection invited. Platt & Leadbeater, 315 Madison Av. Tel. 2497—38th.

Long Branch.

Building lots $3 each;

One week only; instalments $1 weekly.

The Asbury Company,

100 Cookman Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

Applications wanted for mortgage loans, Manhattan and Bronx; prompt consideration. Mellor, 436 Broome, near Broadway.

Have $100,000 for clients to loan on mortgages. Broker, Box 169, Times Downtown.

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QUEENS. FOR SALE.

WHY DON'T YOU GET RICH?

Why don't you make your money work for you? You've only to put it into real estate to have it grow rapidly. New York real estate is better than a gold mine. It's always increasing in value. A little saved to-day and invested will yield large returns in the future.

Elmhurst Heights

4 MILES FROM BROADWAY, MANHATTAN

is the place for your money. It's the last piece of available land that is conveniently situated to Manhattan. It will soon be connected by bridges and tunnels, only 15 minutes from Broadway, 5 cent fare, nearer to Herald Square than Harlem is, will be the scene of great building operations soon. Lots will be in such demand they will bring almost any price. You can buy now on easy terms, monthly payments. In a few years your money will have quadrupled.

COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

SEND POSTAL FOR HANDSOME COLORED MAPS, VIEWS, AND FREE TRANSPORTATION.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 857 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

Purchase Profitable Property.

WHERE Queens Station, Jericho Turnpike and Flushing Road on Third Rail.

WHY Property faces two main avenues of travel. Water on both streets. Fine old shade trees. Trolley passes property.

Write at once for particulars. These lots are a bargain and will show investor quick profits.

Bennett-Hallock Realty Co.,

18 WALL STREET, N. Y.

I know where contemplated improvements on a certain development in Queens Borough will enhance the value of lots 50% in a very short time; an exceptional opportunity is offered purchasers to buy a few lots on these terms now; investigate and be convinced of the exceptional merit of this proposition. Address Ground Floor, Box 472 Times Downtown.

Plot 10 lots, $5,000, Woodhaven; 8 lots, $900, Jamaica; house $2,200, cash $700, balance mortgage. Henry Price, 16 South Washington, Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.

GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY CO.,

Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

A.—Large house, 19 rooms, suitable for boarding house, newly decorated, at 424 South Broadway, near Lowarre Station, trolleys passing door; rent $1,300 a year; might sell. Apply E. L. Brown, 12 North Broadway, Yonkers, or J. Romaine Brown & Co., 63 West 35d St. Telephone 5472—38th St.

BEST LARCHMONT CORNER.

Larchmont and Addison Avs., adjoining business section; 54x135; $500 down; balance monthly installments. Owner, Room 50, 206 Broadway, New York.

Hudson River Farms, Villas, Homes. 40 years Westchester properties. Write, 'phone or call Travis & Son, 203 Broadway, 2,169 Cortlandt.

Mount Vernon.

$6,700 buys house, 4 rooms, 1st floor; 5 and open plumbing, bath, 2d; 1 on 3d; lot, 37x100; station, 6 minutes. Cooley & West, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY HOMES, ACREAGE.

Cooley & West, Inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE SUMMER HOMES

Reduced rates on furnished houses for Summer rental.

JEAN B. THILL and Mrs. Edmund W. Borlinc, 20 E. 42d St., N. Y., and 192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Residence Park.—Modern 10-room house, charmingly situated; spacious grounds; $7,000. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Sacrifice.—Forced to sell; modern 10-room house, Neptune Park, $9,000; lot 75x150. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Beautiful 10-room house for rent; residence park; $75 monthly; sacrifice. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

TO LET.

For Rent—New 9-room house, all improvements; splendid value; $40.00 monthly. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

PLOTS—HOUSES.

Fisher Avenue Section—

North Broadway—

Sound View Avenue.

E. Nelson Ehrhart

7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Modern dwelling, 10 rooms, bath; hot-water heating; high elevation; extensive river view; choice neighborhood; plot 50x200 feet; stable on premises; bargain, $9,500. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Exceptional Opportunity

For cafe and restaurant or any other first-class business.

Subway express, corner 96th St. and Broadway.

Municipal Court Building.

WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.

Apply Klein & Jackson, Att'ys.

49 Wall St., New York City.

STORE, LOFTS, OFFICES, SKYLIGHT STUDIOS.

26, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST.

NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.

H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rent, $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

17th, 136 East.—Well-furnished four rooms and bath; living room 16x22 feet; kitchen, with gas stove; two bedrooms with best beds; southern exposure; all outside rooms; cool; sixth floor; night and day elevator service; telephone, electric fan, piano, until September or October; apply between 9 and 1. Metcalf.

34 GRAMERCY PARK,

on 20th St. and Park.—A cool, airy, furnished apartment; 7 light rooms and bath; privilege of private park; can be seen evenings. Miss Booth.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

To the creditors of the FRANCO-AMERICAN GELATINE COMPANY who have not heretofore presented their proofs of claim against the said corporation.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, pursuant to an order made on the day of the date hereof in a cause pending in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey wherein Manufacturers' Securities Company is complainant and Franco-American Gelatine Company is defendant, you are required to present to Charles E. Kimball, the receiver of the said corporation, heretofore appointed in said cause, and prove before him under oath or affirmation or otherwise, as the said receiver shall direct, to the satisfaction of the said receiver, your several claims and demands against the said corporation within two months from the date of said order or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by this court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.

Dated July 2, 1906.

CHARLES E. KIMBALL, Receiver of Franco-American Gelatine Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

BIG PROFITS.

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $20.00 and can spare $2.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO., 150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

Several choice building sites, full view of Little Neck Bay and Long Island Sound; highly restricted neighborhood; cement sidewalks, macadamized streets, water, gas, electricity, hedging, and an abundance of shade. Terms favorable to business meaning parties. Address Opportunity, 41 West 34th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

3161-3163 Broadway

Opposite Subway Station.

$22.50 up.

New 4-5 room apartments, steam heat and hot water, private hall to each apartment. First-class janitor service, open plumbing. Special inducements for the Summer. Agent on premises.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator

AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.

5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath. Electric light; telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.

Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

RICHMOND HILL

27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.

Handsome corner apartment of six extra large light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; possession Oct. 1st.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

318 TO 328 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartments of 6 and 7 large light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2918—38th.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

Fine large store to rent, $75; choicest section of Bronx; grand opening for hardware business. 1,374 Boston Road, above 169th St.

$18.00.—Five rooms, bath, all light, to small family of adults only; 486 Lenox Av., at 145th St. Subway station. Janitor.

6th Av., 176.—Large store, basement, suitable any business. Inquire store, 178 6th Av.

8 West 65th, Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath; steam, hot water, $32, $38.

East Side.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

Bronx.

RENTS $16 TO $23.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim, new houses; renting office, 706 Wendover Av., between Washington and Park Avs.

N. S. Wendover Ave., East 3d.

Three new houses, 4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; 100 feet from elevated station; rents $16.50-$23.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the involuntary bankruptcy of LOUIS M. LONG, FENTON M. JOHNSON, and DANNY MAHER, copartners under the firm name of Long, Johnson & Maher, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,983.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the affidavit of Thomas F. Adams, verified the 25th day of June, 1906, that a petition was filed in this court on the 8th day of May, 1906, praying that the above-named Louis M. Long, Fenton M. Johnson, and Danny Maher be adjudged bankrupts, and that subpoenas directed to said Louis M. Long, Fenton M. Johnson, and Danny Maher were duly issued out of this court to the Marshal for the Southern District of New York, and that said Marshal has been unable to serve the same on the said Danny Maher, and the said Danny Maher is not now within this district, so that personal service cannot be made upon him, and that said Danny Maher is not now within the jurisdiction of this court, it is, on motion of Hector M. Hitchings, attorney for petitioners, ordered that the said Danny Maher appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 12th of July, 1906, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 8th day of May, 1906, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 30th day of June, 1906, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said Danny Maher at his last known place of abode on or before the date of first publication.

Dated New York, June 26, 1906.

GEO. B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. RAAP TRADING CO., Bankrupt.—Charles Strongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, July 6, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 140 Pearl Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cigars, cigar cutters, cigar cutters' wild stocks, labels, rolls of paper, empty cases, revolving chairs, desks, letter press and stand, safe, &c.; also, right, title, and interest of alleged bankrupt in 15,000 cigars in warehouse. No. 272 Water St., Manhattan, New York City.

WILLIAM C. SMITH, Receiver.

LEOPOLD LEE, Attorney for Receiver, 68 William Street, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRINCE, EVE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVE PRINCE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of March, 1906. THOS. P. DE GRAFFENRIED, JOSEPH D. HART, Executors. SMITH LENT, Attorney for Executors, 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

Describing the Charms of

Manhasset Point

A Select Private Park

with wide, white sandy Bathing Beach, Club House and Pier. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset. Booklet and tickets free upon application.

Property Development Co., 149 Broadway

Taylor-Storm Realty Co., 11 East 42d St.

QUEENSBORO HILL

AT THE QUEEN OF QUEENS

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.

The Hill of quality that denotes where land is highest, dryest, best and where lots are sold at right price and easy terms. Liberal discount for cash.

60 TRAINS DAILY. TROLLEY EVERY 5 MINUTES.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Broad cement sidewalks, shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Trolley road now running through our property. Lots on direct line of all tunnels and bridges. Write to-day for CIRCULAR of beautiful illustrations and full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2267—38th St., NEW YORK.

Representative to show property every day.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

If you wish to buy desirable Nassau or Suffolk County real estate, write me. A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want cold-water tenements, building plots, and apartments in Manhattan to offer to waiting clients; can arrange for quick sales; give all particulars and terms. Thomas M. Henneberry, 200 Broadway.

Wanted, tenements or lots and cash to exchange for loft building; grand corner in Yorkville. Dessau & Werdenschlag, 200 Broadway.

Wanted to lease for a client 4-family cold or hot water tenements on east side or Yorkville. Dessauer & Werdenschlag, 200 Broadway.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Private house above 34th, west of 2d Av. Reply quickly. Levine, 16 East 97th St.

$12,000 to invest lower east side tenement. Full particulars. Levine, 16 East 97th St.

Wanted—Acres within 30 miles. Write particulars S. W., 952 3d Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN JAY WHITE, JR., and Alain C. White, Plaintiffs, against MARY A. FITZ GERALD, Mary A. Fitz Gerald as executrix of the last will and testament of Susan E. White, deceased; Eliza White, Caroline White, Mary W. White, Violetta W. Delafield, Lucy A. Morris, Alain C. White as executor of the last will and testament of John Jay White, deceased; Percy C. Morris, Virginia Grace Hoffman White, and William Henn, defendants.—Notice to creditors to present claims.

The undersigned duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by an order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of this court, made and entered herein on the 16th day of March, 1906, hereby requires each and every person not a party to this action who at the date of this notice has a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before the undersigned on or before the 31st day of July, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at his office, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove their said liens and the true amount due for the same, or become due thereof; and to specify the nature of such incumbrance and the dates thereof respectively. The premises are described in the amended complaint in the above-entitled action as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly side or line of Claremont Avenue with the northerly side or line of West 119th Street, running thence westerly along the said northerly side or line of West 119th Street two hundred (200) feet to the intersection of the easterly side or line of Riverside Drive with the northerly side or line of West 119th Street; thence running northerly along the easterly side or line of Riverside Drive one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet ten (10) inches to the intersection of the southerly side or line of West 120th Street with the easterly side or line of Riverside Drive; thence easterly along the southerly side or line of West 120th Street to the said westerly side or line of Claremont Avenue; and thence southerly along the said westerly line or side of Claremont Avenue one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Claremont Avenue with the northerly side or line of West 120th Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side or line of West 120th Street two hundred (200) feet to the intersection of the easterly line or side of Riverside Drive with the northerly side or line of West 120th Street; thence northerly along the easterly side or line of Riverside Drive ninety-two (92) feet eight (8) inches; thence easterly on a diagonal line two hundred and two (202) feet four and one-half (4½) inches to a point in the westerly side or line of Claremont Avenue distant three hundred and thirty (330) feet three-eighths (⅜) of an inch southerly from the point formed by the intersection of the southerly line or side of West 122nd Street with the westerly line or side of Claremont Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Claremont Avenue one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet seven and five-eighths (7⅝) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 18th, 1906.

C. L. SCHURZ, Referee.

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Messrs. MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Attorneys for Mary A. Fitz Gerald and other defendants, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN P. ELDER, Esq., Attorney for May W. White and other defendants, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD, Esq., Attorney for Violetta W. Delafield, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LILLIAN C. HOWELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. HOWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of July, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mott Avenue and 150th Street, running thence southwardly along the easterly line of Mott Avenue sixteen (10) feet and sixty-six one-hundredths of a foot; thence eastwardly on a line at right angles to said side of Mott Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and sixty-five one-hundredths of a foot; thence northwardly parallel with Mott Avenue, or nearly so, sixteen (16) feet and sixty-eight one-hundredths of a foot to the southerly line of 150th Street, and thence westwardly along the southerly line of 150th Street one hundred (100) feet and forty-nine one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, June 25, 1906.

SOL. KOHN, Referee.

L. B. TREADWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 98 Nassau St., New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street No. is 582 Mott Av.

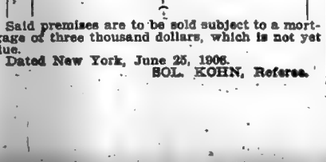

Said premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage of three thousand dollars, which is not yet due.

Dated New York, June 25, 1906.

SOL. KOHN, Referee.

Rockaway Park.

LOTS $700. TERMS EASY.

Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See Sunday Edition.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.

J. METCALFE THOMAS

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—HUDSON REALTY COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY GREENBERG, as Committee of the person and estate of David Greenberg and Mary Greenberg, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 8th day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 151st Street, distant 360' westerly from the northwest corner of Avenue A and 151st Street; running thence northerly parallel with Avenue A, partly through a party wall, 108' 3" to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block 25'; thence southerly again parallel with Avenue A and part of the distance through a party wall, 108' 3" to the northerly side of 151st Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of 151st Street 25' to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions or distances more or less.

Dated New York, June 19th, 1906.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

JAMES FRANK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

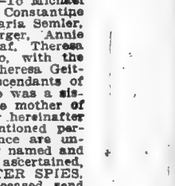

Fifteenth Street.

Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage securing the sum of $14,000.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,057.33, with interest thereon from the 23d day of May, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to $154.78, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $581.77 and interest.

Dated New York, 19th day of June, 1906.

EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRAPANCHE, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—THE People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIE A. BOUCHE, Marie Anne Bernard, Heloise Mouchet, Paul Bernard, Alfred Bernard, Marie D'Ortois, the heirs and next of kin of Marie Antcinette Grapanche, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henri L. Bouche of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing bearing date the 23d day of April, 1897, and the 15th day of July, 1903, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of Marie Antoinette Grapanche, late of the County of New York, deceased,

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of August, one thousand nine

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Book, packed in paper, while in Montague St. car from Wall St. Ferry, on Monday, July 2, between 3 and 5 P. M. Finder please return to S. Sheindelman, 24 Boerum St., Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, small white purse, containing money, check. Return Suite 1,388 St. James Building; liberal reward; no questions asked. B. M. Matthews.

LOST—In underground train, about 12:30 Monday, soft morocco-bound book, containing typewritten electric railway data; $20.00 reward. Notify F. J. Sprague, 20 Broad St.

LOST—Black hand satchel at Fall River pier, containing two return tickets to San Antonio. Apply Pocahontas, 92d, receive reward. Archer.

LOST—Large belt pin at French pier July 5; reward. Mrs. Oberndorf, Nutley, N. J.

FOUND—A woman's automobile coat. Apply to A. N. G., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Field glasses, Columbus Av. car, riding south Saturday morning, between 7:30 and 8:30; liberal reward. Columbia Knitting Mills, 583 Broadway, city.

HANDSOME REWARD for pin lost June 16, Jersey ferry or train, small pearls and diamonds. Mrs. De Mille, Hudson Theatre Building.

LOST—Friday, pasteboard box, containing blue and white silk dress, on 6th Av. "L" car; liberal reward. Browne, 246 West 112th St.

LOST—In Subway Broadway train, gold fob, initials "J. G. F."; $5 reward. G. Bamberger & Co., 14 Washington Place.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 146 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Lady living in suburb, twenty minutes from 23d St. and Sixth Ave., roomy house, furnished, would convert into a bachelor home and manage same for two or three gentlemen; references exchanged. R 342 Times, Times Sq.

Beautifully furnished large front room; faces south; excellent table; private family; low rates. T, Box 14 Times, Harlem.

West Side.

38TH ST., 24 WEST.—Desirable large and small, airy rooms; parlor and extension; physician or others; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; each suite and room has private bath and electric light; parlor dining rooms; high class; accommodations at moderate cost.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious room, private bath; smaller room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

82D, 36 WEST.—Prettily furnished, cool rooms, with superior table; parlor dining room; telephone.

88TH ST., 259 WEST.—Home in private family; library, literary, artistic atmosphere; sunny room and bedroom; piano in room; $25 for two; $30 for three; no others; references.

91ST, 63 WEST.—Large and small rooms; very desirable; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

91st, 48 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; select; near parks; all lines; table board.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; telephone; references.

104TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; first-class board; table guest accommodated.

113 WEST 82D—Large second floor room; also back parlor, suitable for business; running water.

115TH, 310 WEST.—Two adjoining front rooms, suitable couple; gentlemen; near L, subway. Darragh.

118TH ST., 420 WEST, Morningside Heights.—Cool, delightful room; two windows; $5; view; elevator, telephone.

126TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; ample closets; bath; home table; gentlemen; references.

126TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; running water; reasonable; near "L" subway. McDonough.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 19-20. (Dorchester Court.)—Delightful, cool, furnished rooms for Summer; rooms single or en suite; private baths; first-class cuisine; private dining room; Subway surface, "L."

WEST END AV., 879. (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH, 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; transients accommodated.

22D ST., 20 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hallrooms; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Now extraordinary rates; superior table; elegant, cool rooms; privileges; homelike surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,332 (89th St.)—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent home table.

MADISON AV., 873, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Mount Vernon.

4TH AV., 315 NORTH, Mount Vernon.—A comfortable home for adults; high, healthful location; convenient to trains and trolley; $7 upward.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished, clean, large, and small rooms; running water; telephone; central.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodate; telephone.

22D ST., 37 WEST.—Large cool studio for teaching purposes; north light; piano; reception room, with maid in attendance. Studio 2.

22D ST., 37 WEST.—Cool, large south room, bath; breakfast; one or two women; reasonable. Apartment 2.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Small rooms; bath on floor; references; Summer prices.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Suite of rooms, bath, telephone; references; Summer prices.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large rooms; electric light; private baths; business parlor; transient; telephone.

39TH, 42 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large, small room; private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST. (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $2-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

45TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large and small, $2.75 up.

82D, 21 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms for gentlemen; handsome residence; near park; Summer rates.

88TH ST., 200 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished large front room; tiled bath, $5; second floor. Curtiss.

97TH ST., 137 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room, southern exposure; all conveniences; rare opportunity; $6; neat hall room, $2.25; references desired.

104TH ST., 112 WEST.—Young couple have newly furnished cool room; bath; gentleman; reasonable. Miller.

CHANCE FOR DOCTOR.—Washington Heights, 842 St. Nicholas Av.; whole or part of furnished house.

WEST END AV., 257.—Cool, pleasant rooms, $4.00 up; private residence, near 72d Subway.

East Side.

5TH AV., 96.—Cool, bright, furnished studio; reasonable rent for Summer; references; Room 17.

16TH ST., 133 EAST.—Very desirable furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

43D, 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Desirable large room reasonable to an acceptable tenant.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; Summer rates; telephone, 4,257 38th St.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable large front room, neatly furnished; all conveniences; board optional; moderate.

61ST, 347 PARK AV.—Large airy and connecting room; housekeeping privileges. Eastburn.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish; large airy rooms for Summer accommodations; dainty breakfast served; references required.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large and small cool rooms, with breakfast; Summer rates. Mrs. Guttman.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Protestant woman as laundress. Call 168 5th Av., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Turners for men's neckwear. Stag Brand, 32 Union Square.

YOUNG WOMEN between 17 and 23 years of age wanted to learn the telephone business; permanent positions in central offices for those who qualify; salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at 122 East 18th St. New York Telephone Company.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman, thoroughly experienced in blank books, printing, and office supplies is wanted for Minnesota territory; splendid opportunity; salary, $1,500 up. Call or write us to-day. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

VARIED PENALTIES FOR PISTOL SHOOTING

But 200 Men and Boys Taken to Court Give Up Their Weapons.

WOMAN FINED WITH THE MEN

Fines Ranged from $1 to $10—Four Celebrators of the Fourth Sent to Special Sessions.

What punishment should be imposed upon the patriotic enthusiasts who celebrated the Fourth of July by firing revolvers in the streets, like cowboys running wild in a frontier town, was a question which each City Magistrate decided for himself in his own way yesterday when the many offenders were brought before him. The result was that there was little uniformity in the disposition of the cases.

Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court was the most lenient. He let offenders off with a reprimand. Magistrate Walsh in the Westchester Court thought $1 was a moderate fine. Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville Court placed the penalty at $3, Magistrate Finelite in the West Side Court asked $5 a case. Magistrate Wahle in the Essex Market Court took in $400 in fines by making each of the forty offenders brought before him pay $10 for his day's sport.

Naturally those who were brought before Magistrate Wahle bewailed their fate and wished that another Magistrate would pass judgment upon them. There was no help for it, though, for they had no choice as to the court in which they should be arraigned.

As a result of the arraignments the city property clerk now has an arsenal sufficiently large to equip a small army. All the "shooting irons" confiscated by the courts—and there were many of them—were sent to him for safe keeping. Later they will be sold at public auction, which may bring them into the field again for July 4, 1907. The confiscated goods are of many makes, from cheap blank cartridge pistols to fine weapons of 48-calibre.

Several of the cases brought before Magistrate Whitman were not without their humorous side. Charles Snow of Walla Walla, Washington, who thinks that the laws of his native town prevail the world over, was arrested for firing blank cartridges on Third Avenue. Magistrate Wahle asked him if there were any laws in his part of the country. Snow replied in the affirmative and added:

"But there is no law interfering with shooting on the glorious Fourth. I had no idea I was going to be arrested for celebrating the day."

"Discharged," said the court.

Vincent Hulmer, who hails from Philadelphia, had two revolvers in his hand and five in his pockets when arrested. He was asked what he was doing with all the weapons.

"I got into pretty bad company in the Bowery the other day," said Bulmer, "and they told me to buy some revolvers to sell on the Fourth. But business was so bad I thought I might as well celebrate by myself."

"You can go, but you lose the revolvers," said the court.

Mrs. Maud Capers, of 325 East Twenty-third Street told the Magistrate that she thought she would "celebrate the same as the men," so she bought a revolver and blazed away with it.

"I must fine you $3, Madam, the same as the men," said the Magistrate.

"I'll gladly pay the fine so long as I celebrated the Fourth," the woman retorted.

Magistrate Walsh fined sixty boys and young men $1 apiece. Magistrate Wahle fined forty men $10 apiece. Many were unable to produce the sums and were sent to jail. Forty-eight boys and young men, accused of firing blank cartridges, were discharged by Magistrate Baker, who said he thought the confiscation of the weapons was sufficient punishment under the circumstances. Four young men, who were firing ball cartridges, were held for Special Sessions. Magistrate Whitman fined fifty-four prisoners $3 each, and Magistrate Finelite asked $5 apiece from about thirty prisoners.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, about 17 years of age, for office work. O., Box 326 Times, Times Square.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,306 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Chauffeur to run a new Thomas car; must give satisfactory references; Summer residence in Westchester County, 20 miles from New York; state experience and wages. Address Owner, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Immediately, bookkeeper and general clerk in bank in Bronx; highest references necessary. Address Fordham, Box 72 Times, Harlem.

WANTED—Bright, intelligent boy in downtown office. Address W. W., Box 153 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By colored cook, laundress; friend chambermaid, waitress; country preferred, together or separate; references. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

COOK, &c.—Cook, waitress, general housework, nurse, chambermaid, and governess. Flaherty's Bureau, 486 Columbus. Tel. 741 Riverside.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, businesslike, responsible, conscientious; references; $15. Miss Harpy, Box 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $10. Willing, Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; Normal school education. Intelligence, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN of good ability, lately retired from business, desires a position; confidential preferred; highest references; only moderate salary expected. F., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paper hanger, decorator; first-class work; low figures; largest contracts. Painter, 115 East 120th St.

TUTOR.—Columbia student desires to tutor one or more young men in mathematics during Summer; either city or country. Andrei, Columbia University.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS. All Makes. Lowest prices. **SELL** Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than manfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 8570 Cortl.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3429 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

MATHOT PLAYED "NO. 23."

Deputy Police Commissioner Then Arrested Three Rockaway Gamblers.

Deputy Police Commissioner Mathot celebrated the Fourth by invading the Rockaway Beach precinct, discovering a gambling house, and by personally conducted methods obtaining evidence against it and arresting three of those running the place. Capt. Tighe was much surprised when Mr. Mathot telephoned from the beach resort to arrange for the reception of three prisoners "whom I arrested."

"Whom you arrested? Why, who are you?" asked the Captain.

"Deputy Police Commissioner Mathot," was the reply.

Mr. Mathot's captives were taken care of by Tighe's men.

Mr. Mathot turned sleuth on his own account just for the novelty of the thing. He went disguised as an ordinary young man interested in the crops of Long Island. The beach gamblers took the bait with avidity. At 10 o'clock Wednesday night Mr. Mathot, wearing a guileless look, ambled into the Waverly House, Lincoln Avenue and the Boulevard. Men were coming from and going into a large room at the side of the building—mostly going in. Mr. Mathot joined the advance. In the room was a roulette wheel. Everybody else that had money was playing. Mr. Mathot stood around for ten minutes. No attention was paid to him. With the best drawl he could summon the Deputy said: "What do you call that?"

"We call that a roulette wheel; anybody can play it," answered the man who was operating the wheel.

Mr. Mathot asked that the thing be explained to him. A very careful explanation was given.

"I'd like to try it," said the Deputy.

"Certainly, certainly. How many chips do you want?"

"Chips? Oh, yes, I see, you play with 'em. Well, gimme ten dollars' worth."

Mr. Mathot got his chips and put a few on No. 23. He lost. He played the number several times, and lost every time.

"Don't you know it's the skidoo number?" asked some of those who had lost their all.

Mr. Mathot said he didn't care, kept on playing No. 23, and kept losing. The "double O" came out, as he played his last chips; "the house" takes everything on the table when that comes out. The crowd which had been watching Mr. Mathot told him that he had not been wise, only they put it more forcibly.

He then turned around and said:

"Some of you fellows will be playing 23 in a few minutes."

With that he showed his badge and notified three of the house force that they were under arrest. Then he telephoned to Capt. Tighe while all looked on open-mouthed.

Magistrate Healy at Far Rockaway yesterday held Samuel Levy, B. Herbert, and W. J. Marshall, the three men Mathot arrested, in $300 for examination on July 9.

ARCHITECT HULL PAID.

City Gives Him $15,000 for the Plans Which Swanstrom Accepted.

Washington Hull, the Brooklyn architect who drew the plans for the proposed municipal building for that borough when J. Edward Swanstrom was Borough President, has settled his claim against the city for $15,000. The money was paid over yesterday by Controller Metz on the advice of the Corporation Counsel.

The Hull plans were drawn in the last days of the Swanstrom administration, but Mr. Littleton, who succeeded Mr. Swanstrom, rejected the plans entirely and asked the Board of Estimate for an appropriation for a building on new lines. The late Standford White drew the new plans for Mr. Littleton, and Mr. Hull threatened suit. After a hearing the board decided that Mr. Swanstrom had no legal right to employ Mr. Hull because no appropriation had been made for the work. The Board of Aldermen and Borough President Coler also decided against Mr. Hull, but the latter had his attorneys draw papers in a suit against the city for $15,000, and the Controller was served. Corporation Counsel Delany wrote an opinion to the effect that Mr. Hull was clearly entitled to his money, that his plans had been accepted after competition, and that the contract made by Mr. Swanstrom was binding on the city.

Rockaway Hospital to Celebrate.

Acting Mayor McGowan will preside on Sunday at the exercises at Far Rockaway in celebration of the first anniversary of St. Joseph's Hospital. The institution is appealing for funds for a second ambulance, its territory extending from beyond Valley Stream to Rockaway Point. Since June, 1905, 440 patients have been cared for in the institution.

Of the several thousand double breasted suits marked down to $15 the greater part were staple blue and black serges.

There are plenty still at the reduced price to fit most any man, and double breasted blue serge suits have been pleasantly associated with boating so long that many a vacationer will be glad of this chance to add one to his outing wardrobe at a modest price.

Batiste, crash and flannel suits were caught in the price slide too—in fact, all our double breasted suits went down to $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE, 72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms: European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

STRIKE PICKET SHOT BY PRIVATE WATCHMAN

Who Resented a Beating by Teamsters in Harlem.

HE FIRED IN SELF-DEFENSE

Bullet Entered Near the Heart and Man Will Die—Many Assaults on Grocery Strike Breakers.

Edward McGrane, a private watchman living at 820 East 102d Street, shot Joseph Grossman of 2,014 Second Avenue, a picket of striking teamsters, in East 103d Street, early yesterday morning. McGrane says he used his revolver in self-defense. He made no attempt to get away or deny his act.

There has been a strike of teamsters in the employ of Bruck & Schulman, wholesale grocers, since Monday. It has resulted in a good deal of violence, and pickets had been placed at their premises, 881-883 East 103d Street, just west of First Avenue. Yesterday morning McGrane was standing on First Avenue, near 103d Street, talking to Albert J. French of 1,947 Second Avenue. They are both private watchmen, employed by the merchants on First Avenue, between 100th and 105th Streets, but have nothing to do with Bruck & Schulman.

Across the avenue were a number of strikers and delegates from the International Teamsters' Union, Local, No. 98. They thought McGrane and French were watching them and began to make insulting remarks. In a few moments a lively fight began. There were seven strikers to two watchmen, and the latter got the worst of it. They were knocked down and kicked, and Samuel Bailford is alleged to have stabbed French in the hand. Then McGrane struggled to his feet and pulled his revolver. He fired blindly and hit Grossman on the left side just below the heart.

The wounded men was carried to the drugstore at the corner of Second Avenue and 102d Street. The men in the crowd sided with the strikers, and held McGrane, although he did not try to escape.

Meanwhile Detectives Davis and Levy of the East 104th Street Station hurried to the scene, arrested McGrane and Bailford, and sent Grossman to the Harlem Hospital. They also held Morris Shapiro and Emmanuel Bierman, two of the strikers, as witnesses.

On their way to the police station Aaron Axelbaum, a painter, attempted to rescue Bailford. He was arrested and charged with interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court yesterday afternoon. McGrane was remanded without bail to await the result of Grossman's injuries, and Bailford was held in $1,000 bail for a further examination. At the Harlem Hospital the bullet was extracted from the body of Grossman. It was said at a late hour last night that his condition was exceedingly critical.

In discussing the affair Samuel Bruck of the firm of Bruck & Schulman said yesterday:

"The strike began on Monday. On Saturday one of my men refused to go out on a truck unless I gave him a helper. I took the team out myself, paid the driver that night without reducing his wages, and told him not to come back.

"By an advertisement in the Sunday papers I secured another man on Monday morning, who was a member of the union and had driven for me before. Immediately all my men, three drivers and four inside men, went out. Two delegates appeared and said the strike would continue until I took the old man back and signed the union agreement. I refused. On Tuesday morning my partner, Mr. Schulman, drove one of the trucks downtown with two Italians as helpers. Suddenly from twenty to twenty-five men jumped upon the truck and attacked the Italians. They seriously injured one of them, cut the legs of one of the horses, and broke the harness. Mr. Schulman appealed to the people in the street, and a man who said he was a Deputy Marshal came to his assistance, and he got away.

"The same day the son of one of my salesmen, Martin Runz, of Astoria, drove out in a single team. At the corner of 110th Street and Park Avenue two men attacked him and cut the harness. He went into a saloon to telephone for another harness and was struck down from behind. Two of his teeth were knocked out, and he lay unconscious for half an hour.

"The President of the union, Hugh A. Alwell of Brooklyn, called upon me today. He wants me to sign the union agreement, but I'll not do it. I employ union men, and pay them the full union rate. They want me to agree that all goods shall be collected from and delivered to the sidewalk. That would ruin my business, and I will never consent to sign an agreement to that effect."

NORTH RIVER BRIDGE PLANS.

Will Be Presented to New York and Jersey Legislatures Next Year.

The absence from town of most of the members of the New York and New Jersey Inter-State Bridge Commission prevented a meeting of the commission yesterday. Secretary McDougall Hawkes said, however, that the commission expects to have some definite plans and estimates of cost prepared for presentation to the Legislatures of both States when they convene in January.

Contrary to some published statements, Mr. Hawkes said the commission has not yet agreed even tentatively on sites for terminals on either side of the North River. The commission was entirely open-minded, he added, and was soliciting suggestions from all sources in both States. The Lackawanna Railroad has advocated the New York terminal in the vicinity of Washington Square. The engineers of the Erie and Jersey Central Roads are studying the question. The West Shore and the Lehigh Valley have said that they do not think that they would be able to use the bridge. The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, which hopes to enter New York over the bridge, is also preparing definite suggestions.

The next regular meeting of the commission will probably be held on Thursday next.

Explosion Smashes a Car Wheel.

Explosive material on the tracks of the Mount Vernon line in New Rochelle almost caused a serious accident yesterday. It exploded with a noise like a giant cracker and blew a piece out of the wheel which struck it. A corner of the car fell and nearly struck the pavement. If it had done so the fifteen or twenty passengers in the car would have been thrown to the street. It is said the explosive was a stick of dynamite.

SILVER PLATE

It's much easier to make handsome silver plate designs alone than it is to combine design with wearing qualities.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

"Silver Plate that Wears" on knives, forks, spoons, etc., is evidence of this rare combination.

Fruit tastes better when served from silver dishes made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

July 6th.

Annual Reduction Sale.

A Third Off on Young's Straws.

All $4.00 Straws 2.67

All $3.00 Straws 2.00

All $2.00 Straws 1.33

605-607-609 Broadway, corner Houston St.

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Burnham & Phillips.

$8 & $12 Flannel Trousers, Latest Patterns,

$5 to $8 Suitings that were $30 to $70

Now $20 to $50

Your Discounts on Vacation Suits.

THE most beautiful of fabrics for use at this time of year are yours at great reductions.

THE whole range of cloths, crashes, homespuns, etc., are affected by our in-season sale.

WE cannot get into the Broadway store, Nos. 1161-1163-1165, corner 27th St., until September 1.

WE announced March 1:—and counted upon it.

ALL of the foreign stock ordered for Spring and Summer (two stores) therefore must be sold to make room for the later importations.

Exclusively High-Class Tailoring At 119 & 121 Nassau St., New York.

Buy To-day.

One of our Remnant suits while the selection is best. Suit to order, $18. Coat and Trousers, $16. Trousers, $5. Regardless of their former value.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Smart Shirts

1.50 Pleated Negligees, 98c

White, pink, blue, tan; cuffs attached.

White Mercerized Negligees, 1.49

soft collar and soft cuffs attached.

Heavy Bathing Suits, 98c

Of blue cotton, two pieces, fancy mercerized trimmings.

Sweater Bathing Suits, 3.98

Soft collar and soft cuffs attached.

Wool Bathing Suits, 2.98

Two Pieces, fancy trimmings.

The New One-Piece Suit, 4.50

50c Lisle Fancy Sox, 29c

An Importer's Clearance.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,

Wholesale and Retail.

6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

O'NEILL-ADAMS MERGER.

Stores to be Joined by a Tunnel and Accounts Exchanged.

Announcement was made yesterday of the combination of the dry goods businesses of H. O'Neill & Co. and the Adams Dry Goods Company. A merger company is to be chartered, and it is proposed to join the names of Adams and O'Neill in the new title. While the officers have not been formally elected, Samuel Adams, now President of the company bearing his name, will be President and Treasurer of the new company. John A. Flanigan, Secretary of the Adams Company, will be Vice President of the new company.

Louis Stewart, who is President of the O'Neill Company and of the James McCreery store, and a brother-in-law of John Claflin, will be one of the Directors of the new organization. He is general manager of all the H. B. Claflin retail stores, and this deal brings the Adams store into the Claflin fold.

The capital stock of the Adams Company has been given as $3,600,000, and that of the O'Neill store as $100,000. There is talk of building a new department building further uptown for the combined stores, but that is in the future. The Adams and O'Neill stores are now on Sixth Avenue, the first between Twenty-second and Twenty-first Streets, and the second between Twenty-first and Twentieth Streets, on the west side of the avenue. It is proposed to connect the stores by a tunnel and to make other improvements, the details of which have not been settled.

Mr. Adams was a little put out yesterday by a printed story that when the combination was effected he and Mr. Flanigan would resign. Instead of that, they will take the head offices in the new organization, and the officers of the two companies will remain as Directors. Speaking of the combination, Mr. Adams said:

"The individual management of the two stores will remain as heretofore, and nothing will be done to disturb the pleasant relations which exist between them and their patrons. But the stores, occupying two city blocks, by combining their facilities can offer greater attractions to the public than they have been able to do as individual units.

"The changes which may be made in operating them will benefit the public by giving them larger stocks to select from, quicker service, and lower prices on all lines of merchandise, because, buying together, the two stores can naturally secure a lower price than when buying separately.

"Besides this, patrons having an account with one store will find that they can charge purchases with equal facility in either store."

Semi-Ready

CLOTHES FOR MEN

Our New Style Two-Piece Suits

are fashioned especially for comfort, yet are stylish, because made from smart fabrics in subdued effects, and tailored to give a shapeliness that causes the

Style and Fit

to remain until worn out.

BEAUTIFUL SERGES.

Rich Shades of Blue and Black,

of highest grade, non-fading, non-shrinking, of absolute dependability, ready for the final try-on, and finished in a few hours to

Fit to Perfection.

In quality, style and making they are out of competition except with the highest grade custom tailor's work. Yet

OUR PRICES ARE HALF YOUR TAILOR'S PRICE.

There are still many fine suits left from last week's

REDUCTION SALE.

If you find your approximate size we can finish them, and you

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

from our prices, which means a $40.00 tailor suit for $15.00.

R. A. CAMPBELL,

Broadway at 11th St.

The large man has no trouble with us.

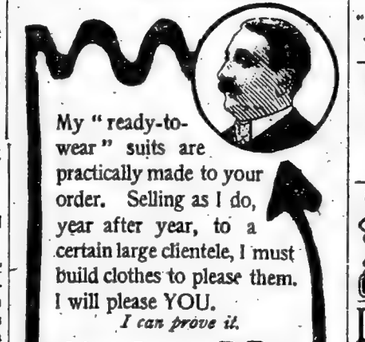

My "ready-to-wear" suits are practically made to your order. Selling as I do, year after year, to a certain large clientele, I must build clothes to please them. I will please YOU.

I can prove it.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES: Outfitters to

Men and Boys. 119-125 Walker St., New York. | Men only. 1457 Broadway, New York.

380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Men, Boys, Women, and Girls.

Trade E & W Mark

Buy by the Mark.

Not on sale everywhere

EARL & WILSON.

Collars Shirts

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTOCK'S ARENA IN DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

METROPOLIS THEA. ROOF Old Heidelberg in the Air. Reserved Seats, 50. In case of rain perf. in Theatre. Vaud. Carnival.

WEST END. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-dy. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Nxt. Wk., Oliver Twist.

Hope Opens To-day The Semi-Annual Clearing House Sales

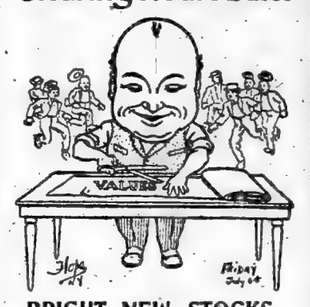

BRIGHT NEW STOCKS. SUMMER SUITS.

Majority arrived from the manufacturers within 10 days--Surplus stocks!—Canceled stocks!—Non-duplicate and broken stocks—all have come to the Hope corner far below original cost

TO BE CLEARED QUICKLY TO MEN-WHO-PAY-CASH.

Stocks have been arranged in FOUR big divisions.

Div. 1—Coat and Trouser Suits. $7.

Serges, navy blue, (pure wool,) worsteds in grays, slates, mixtures and overplaids—(mercerized—15% per cent. cotton), all sizes

Div. 2—2 and 3 piece Suits. $11.

Including a line made on models designed for extra large men. (This line is a well known specialty, retailed everywhere at $19).....

Div. 3—High Class Summer Suits. $14.

Prominent among them ½ silk lined fine gauge blue serges. Also pure worsted suits in plain grays and overplaids.....

Div. 4—Silk lined Tropical Suits. $17.

In the new silver gray effects. The tailoring beyond that of the majority of good custom tailors, ¼ silk lined. English Walking Suits in regular and stout sizes.....

HOPE BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN ½ "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK HIS HONOR THE MAYOR Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Best Seats $1. with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet

N.Y. ROOF "Seeing New York," Salerno, Wayburn's Rain-Dears, 4 Melvins, Frank & Bob, and THAT Quartet of Men Singers! 8:30 P. M.

Coney's Latest and Greatest

H. A. Bradwell's Stupendous Production

THE DELUGE

Showing the entire World destroyed by water.

Free Buses at all Depots.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.

Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2280 Columbus.

"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."

Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

Riverside Drive Automobiles Day and Evening FARE 25c

Leave Park Entrance, Columbus Circle, (Subway Station), 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 7.30 P. M. to 9.30 P. M., every fifteen min.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND

HAPPYLAND

THE NEW WONDER BY THE WAVES AND KIRALFY'S SPLENDIDLY STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE, A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

DREAMLAND NOW OPEN

Entirely reconstructed at enormous outlay. TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK

32 Minutes by B. R. T. Luna Park Express from Bridge.

MANHATTAN BEACH

PRIMROSE & PAIN'S MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT at 8. Sat. and Sunday Mat. at 4. Vesuvius 8 P. M. Grand Fireworks Every Ev'g

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill) Victoria Theatre. MACNOW (The Giant), "BRONZA" (The Talking Head), Lalla Selbini, 6 Musical Cuttys, oth's

BELASCO W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2 LAST WEEK TILL AUG. 4. BLANCHE BATES IN By David Belasco. THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST.

RICO At the HARLEM CASINO, PLAYS EVERY EVENING 124th St. and 7th Av. Table d'hote, 75. Sat. & Sun., $1.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tm'w. & Thurs. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK To-day at 3:30 & 8:30 P. M. FAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST SHOW. FERRARI'S WILD ANIMAL SHOW.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15. Seats ready to Aug. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 25, 50 23d St. 8tar Vaudeville. 25, 50. 125th St. Northern Lights & Vaud.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN The Latest Musical Success, ROOF "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE." Every Eve. Popular Prices

ALHAMBRA 7th

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day and Sunday; northeasterly winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,696 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MISS NESBIT'S AFFIDAVIT INTERLINED BY WHITE

Prosecution Prepared to Prove She Did Accuse Thaw.

ARCHITECT'S DRIVER SPEAKS

Denies That White Rode with Women Not of His Family—Alienist Examines Thaw Again.

Interest in the Thaw case still centred yesterday in the question of the existence or non-existence of proof to establish the allegation that Evelyn Nesbit, before she married the young man from Pittsburg who is now in the Tombs charged with the murder of Stanford White, had signed an affidavit, presumably for use in a breach of promise suit against him, in which she charged him with numerous offenses.

Ex-Judge Olcott, leading counsel for Thaw, repeated the denial made by him when the story of the affidavit first became public, that any such document existed. Speaking for his client and for Mrs. Thaw, he declared positively that not only did such a paper not exist at present, but that it had never been in existence, and that Mrs. Thaw, as Evelyn Nesbit, had never even contemplated legal proceedings against the man she was later to wed.

"It cannot be made too plain," the lawyer said. "It cannot be made too strong. I told both Mr. and Mrs. Thaw that I wanted to get at the truth of the matter, and both of them authorized me to defy the production of proof that any affidavit was ever drawn by Miss Nesbit against Mr. Thaw."

The repetition of the denial coming on the heels of the statement made after the original disclaimer of Mr. and Mrs. Thaw that the affidavit had been drawn, and that the District Attorney's office was in possession of a record to prove it, indicated that ex-Judge Olcott had gone further into the matter when he saw that the question was still in controversy.

The attitude of the leading counsel for the defense led to further investigation, which corroborated the declaration that the affidavit had been drawn by Abraham Hummel of the law firm of Howe & Hummel, and that although it had been destroyed an indisputable record, easily susceptible of introduction as evidence when the case against Thaw comes to trial, is available by the State.

Mrs. Thaw and White Wrote It.

Not only will the District Attorney produce proof to contradict Mr. and Mrs. Thaw when the time comes, but he will introduce evidence to show that the affidavit was in the handwriting of Evelyn Nesbit and that additions and corrections were interlined in the handwriting of Stanford White.

It has been said since the story of the affidavit first gained circulation that White was Miss Nesbit's adviser at the time it was drawn. It was not known until yesterday, however, that the proof of this statement could be had in a record combining the handwriting of both Miss Nesbit and the architect on whose advice she was acting when she reduced her charges to black and white.

A new witness showed himself yesterday in the person of John Burns, who was night chauffeur for Stanford White from January, 1905, to the latter part of September. The appearance of Burns was meteoric. County detectives have been trying, unsuccessfully, to find him for several days. He emerged only long enough to issue a signed statement in which he declared that Mrs. Thaw rode in White's electric hansom twice while he was in the employ of the architect—once after her marriage. Immediately after issuing the statement he slipped again into obscurity. At his boarding house, 439 West Fifty-second Street, it was said that he had packed his belongings yesterday morning and departed, announcing that he was off on a vacation.

Burns declared that he entered the employ of Stanford White with the understanding that he was to drive the architect's electric hansom between 5 P. M. and 3 A. M. When White discontinued the use of the machine in September Burns understood that it was because of the persistent shadowing of the hansom by private detectives, who worked afoot, in automobiles, and in every other kind of vehicle.

"In those nine months," said Burns, "taking out the time that Mr. White was abroad and in Canada, my employer never once entered the hansom in the company of a woman other than Mrs. White, whom he frequently took to Sherry's for dinner.

The Chauffeur's Story.

"Evelyn Nesbit rode in Mr. White's electric hansom on two occasions which I well recollect. She was alone on one occasion and with a lady friend on the other."

The Thaws were married in Pittsburg on April 4, 1905. The first time she rode in the White hansom, according to Burns, was in February of that year. It was between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning. She was standing, the chauffeur declares, with a company of men and women on the sidewalk in front of Rector's.

"Mr. White accompanied her to the machine and put her in," Burns declared, "saying to me: 'Take this lady home and then come right back for me.'"

If Burns remembers correctly, and he is not exactly clear on this point, Miss Nes-

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MORE REBATERS GUILTY.

Court Instructs Jury to Convict the Alton Road and ex-Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—That the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, John N. Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials, granted illegal rebates to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company was decided to-day by Judge Landis in the Federal court. He then instructed the jury to apply his version of the law to the facts in the case and find a verdict. The jury accordingly found a verdict of guilty.

The indictment was based on the allegation that the railroad company had charged $4 a car for handling Schwarzschild & Suzberger products, and then had repaid the packing company $1 a car. The Government declared, and the court held, that the failure of the railroad to publish in its tariff the fact that the $1 was repaid made it in fact a secret rebate.

The defense held that the repayment of the $1 a car was necessary by the railroad because the packing company owned the tracks near its packing house and compelled the road to pay $1 a car trackage to haul products away from the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant. This, they asserted, was a legal payment and not a rebate, not any more than if another railroad owned the tracks and received the $1 as trackage.

Judge Landis disagreed with this view and said:

"You may be right and I may be wrong, but it will take a review by a higher court to convince me of it."

The court will hear a motion for a new trial to-morrow and reserved sentence.

R. H. WILLIAMS, JR., HURT.

Rib Punctures His Kidney in an Auto Crash at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 6.—Richard H. Williams, Jr., of New York was seriously hurt in an automobile mishap last night. He is at the Meadow Club, where an operation was performed on him this morning. Three of his ribs were broken and one of them punctured his kidneys. He is very weak, but may recover.

In the automobile were Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Orson D. Munn, who owned the machine; Miss Agnes Edgar, a sister of Mrs. Williams, and the chauffeur. The car was running rapidly, when it left the driveway leading from the Meadow Clubhouse to the road, and collided with a buggy driven by Charles Edwards. The front corner of the automobile hit Edwards's horse, knocking him down. The sudden stopping of the automobile threw Mr. Williams out.

He was picked up and removed to the clubhouse. Dr. E. F. Ely found that he was seriously hurt, and arrangements were made to bring Drs. Robert Abbe and L. F. Chambers of New York and three nurses to Southampton in a special train.

They arrived this morning, and hurried to the clubhouse, where the operation was performed.

PAYING OUT $100,000,000

Fire Loss Settlements in San Francisco Business Section.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—One hundred and sixty-six settlements that have been effected by fire insurance companies indicate that in the business section of San Francisco more than $100,000,000 will be paid in cash to fire losers. The average adjusted loss in the 166 instances mentioned is $84,525, the total payments being $14,000,000. The round value of the properties is given at $19,000,000 by the adjusters, consequently the reduction for earthquake damage and for all other causes is $5,000,000.

"German insurance companies will pay in full," said F. Bopp, the German Consul here. "I am in a position to know that this is true, and I wish to advise every person doing business with German companies not to accept any compromise."

The Consul would not commit himself on the attitude of Emperor William toward the companies which showed a tendency to shave their claims. It was inferred, however, that the Emperor had practically ordered the companies to settle on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

CURB MARKET IN JERSEY.

Some Brokers Move to Offices There to Escape Transfer Tax.

The group of outside brokers who make a specialty of low-priced mining stocks in the Broad Street market will be depleted next week. Some of the traders have hired quarters at 55 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, to carry on their business, out of reach of the amended stock tax law.

The act compels them to pay a transfer tax of 2 cents on every share of stock sold regardless of its par value or the price at which the stock sells in the market. The brokers have been hit particularly hard, because some of the stocks sell at "cents per share," and the tax will amount to a considerable percentage of the market value and amount to a prohibition of buying and selling. It was said on the curb yesterday that some of the specialists in the low-priced shares had found a way of getting around the law by trading in "loan memorandums" instead of actually buying and selling the shares, paying profits or taking losses on the deals in cash. Under this plan the actual sales of shares when a transfer is demanded will be made in Jersey City, where the tax does not prevail. None of the "southeast corner crowd," where this practice is said to have been started, was willing to acknowledge that they had such a scheme in mind.

PET STEED BITES OFF HIS EAR

Dobbin Was Simply Trying to Help His Fallen Master Up Again.

Because his pet horse attempted to help him up after he had fallen, Harry S. Green of Fifth Avenue, New Rochelle, had his left ear bitten off yesterday.

Regaining consciousness in time to realize his loss, Green wrapped the chewed ear in his handkerchief and, boarding a trolley car, hurried to the home of Dr. Emerson in North Street, where the ear was grafted into place. He hopes for the best, although the operation is usually unsuccessful.

Green was riding the horse when the accident happened. He had just entered Fifth Avenue, when the animal stumbled and threw Mr. Green over his head, rendering him unconscious. Green's horse attempted to help him to his feet, and in doing so nipped off his ear.

NEW C. & O. LIMITED—10:55 A. M. Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner, New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Offices, 96, 245, 362 Broadway and 248 Fifth Av.—Adv.

BALLOONIST AT SEA RESCUED BY SCHOONER

Aeronaut from Providence Twice Blown Oceanward.

STOPPED AT TWO TOWNS

Picked Him Up After He Had Had Many Thrilling Escapes from Death by Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 6.—James K. Allen, the veteran aeronaut, who sailed away from Providence as part of the city's celebration of the glorious Fourth, was picked up the following morning by a fishing schooner, the Frank V. Silvia, in the Atlantic Ocean, near Chatham. He arrived here to-night with a remarkable story of his traveling in the clouds.

The balloon part of Providence's municipal celebration was delayed two hours by the storm. Mr. Allen finally made the ascension, however, passing rapidly out of sight to the northeast. He evidently had his balloon under control on Wednesday, for he landed at Seekonk at 5 o'clock that afternoon to see an old farmer friend of his.

After a fifteen-minute stop he made another ascension, landing at Attleborough, Mass., half an hour later.

Mr. Allen then sailed away in the direction of Stoughton and Scituate. He was blown out to sea, and he owes his life to the fact that a change of the wind blew him back toward the mainland.

It seems that he must have lost control of the balloon during Wednesday night. He was blown back from the ocean across Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and doesn't know exactly where he did drift to. He knows that he was somewhere near Provincetown Wednesday night.

At 7:30 the aeronaut was rescued twelve miles off Chatham by the fishermen of the Sylvia. The balloon was saved in good condition, and was brought to Boston on the schooner. During his flight Allen covered a total distance of about 200 miles, nearly half of which was over the water. The point where he was picked up is about seventy-seven miles from Providence in a straight line.

Hope for the aeronaut was virtually abandoned Wednesday night, and he was given up for lost until the Sylvia sailed up Boston Harbor late this afternoon with the aeronaut safe on board. The balloon was on the surface of the water when first seen, the aeronaut pluckily holding on and in good spirits, despite his adventure.

The schooner Sylvia left Provincetown a week ago on a fishing trip. To-night the English-speaking members of the crew, all of whom are Portuguese, gave an interesting account of the rescue of Allen. About dawn yesterday morning, while the members of the crew were in dories south of Chatham two men in one of the boats were startled to observe an object floating in the air.

The fisherman could not tell the nature of the object and there was much speculation until it came toward the boat. When they saw that it was a balloon with a man in the car they made ready to assist him. Allen motioned to the fishermen from a height of seventy-five feet and told them he wanted to descend.

After some difficulty the balloon was pulled down by a rope the aeronaut threw the men in the dory. The men in the other dories went to the assistance of the first boat, and in a short time the big 100-foot balloon was stowed on the forward part of the schooner.

Allen, when seen to-night, appeared to be none the worse for his experience. He said that he was cool at all times and would have remained over the land had he not lost his bearings in the clouds and run into a storm after passing over Attleboro Wednesday afternoon.

"About an hour after this I met a tug with several barges. I shouted again and the tug cut loose from the barges and chased me, but soon gave it up, as I was going too fast for her. I was about a hundred feet above water.

"I knew I was over the water," said Mr. Allen, "and I knew I was pretty low, but it was terribly dark and I could not see a thing. I let out all the drag rope, about 500 feet, and it caught the water and held me about 100 feet above, I should think, most of the night. I was not going very fast then, although the wind was pretty stiff, for the 500 feet of drag held me back pretty well.

"It must have been soon after midnight when I got my first ducking. The wind carried my basket against the water. The minute I toucher the water I grabbed the ropes over my head, and I was none too quick, for the basket was almost submerged. I threw out a few handfuls of sand and went up again to about 100 feet, I guess, but about an hour later I struck the water again and got another good soaking.

"I then threw out a little more sand and went up again, but came down once more and struck the water. I held on to the ropes. I did not see a thing until dawn. Then I saw a steamer. She was going one way and I the other. I shouted, but I guess she did not see me, for she paid no attention.

About dark Wednesday night he passed over Provincetown, but not at a great height. He was unable to make a landing, and the wind, which shifted to the northward, carried him down the outer Cape Cod coast.

"The rope and anchor were still in the sea, but the balloon is a big one, and the wind continued to blow swiftly, and I went tearing along at a pretty good pace in spite of the drag. At this time I had the balloon under perfect control and felt no danger. About 7:30 Thursday morning I sighted a fishing schooner and was rescued."

Mr. Allen, who is the son of the late John Allen, also a noted aeronaut, is a native of Providence. His first balloon ascension was with his father from Lowell when he was but six years old. He has made altogether about 300 voyages.

NO INSURANCE BRIBE.

Secretary of State Houser of Wisconsin Acquitted by Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., July 6.—After the jury had been out for five hours, Secretary of State Walter L. Houser was to-night acquitted of offering a bribe to Insurance Commissioner Zeno M. Host to render a decision favorable to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, in a suit in which the Equitable was interested.

Commissioner Host, in his testimony, swore that a slip of paper with the wording of the decision the Equitable desired was given him by Mr. Houser, and that the slip was accompanied by an offer of $2,000 to the campaign fund of Gov. La Follette in case the decision was rendered as presented. Mr. Houser admitted handing the slip to Host, but swore that he did not know its contents and denied saying anything about a campaign contribution.

NEW OCEAN ISLAND RISES.

Appears Off Alaska Coast and Water Around It Boils.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, July 6.—A new island has risen above the sea near Boroslov Island, Alaska, which was thrown up by a similar eruption about one hundred years ago. The infant island presents a superficial area of several acres, and with Boroslov and another small island, which rose from the depths in 1882, forms the points of a small triangle about seventy miles west of Unalaska.

News was brought to Unalaska by fishermen, who were unable to approach the island because the water surrounding it was still seething from heat, indicating that the island's upheaval was of recent occurrence. When the observers attempted to approach the new island closely they found the water so hot they were compelled to keep away. The Alaska peninsula and its land extension, the Aleutian chain of islands, lie in a volcanic belt, and occasional eruptions occur throughout the length of the peninsula and the archipelago.

5 OIL TRUST INDICTMENTS.

Drawn Up for the Grand Jury About to Meet in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—Oliver C. Pagin, special counsel for the Government in its trust investigation, spent the day in Cleveland in conference with District Attorney Sullivan. As a result, five indictments were drawn up in connection with the Standard Oil investigation that is to be begun by a special Grand Jury next Monday.

It is certain that these five true bills will be found very shortly after the Grand Jury meets. Just who are to figure in these first indictments is not known.

Mr. Pagin, who drew up the indictments in the Oregon land fraud cases, goes from here to Buffalo to investigate some charges and then will go to Chicago to inquire further into the charge made against the Standard's refinery at Whiting, Ind.

ALL ICEMEN OUT OF JAIL.

Two More Released in Toledo by Circuit Court on Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 6.—Five icemen—one tried and found guilty and four self-confessed violators of the Valentine anti-trust law—are now at liberty, although sentenced to the Workhouse by Judge Kinkade.

Joseph Miller, H. P. Breining, and P. H. Watters were released from jail this morning, when the Circuit Court suspended sentence under the same ruling it made in the cases of R. C. Lemmon and R. A. Beard last week.

According to Prosecutor Wachenheimer, the probabilities are strong that the attorneys, having obtained their release, will succeed in delaying the final issue in the cases till Fall, and maybe later.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It is intimated that the Grand Jury will on Monday investigate the local ice situation, with a view to ascertaining if there has been any violation of the anti-trust law or other statutes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—The Grand Jury will next week investigate allegations of a conspiracy of the ice dealers of Baltimore. State Attorney Owens said to-night that the facts obtained had been turned over to the jury, but he denied a report that anybody had turned State's evidence. Among the companies involved in the investigation are the Independent Ice Company, the American Ice Company, and the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

GROVER CLEVELAND BETTER.

Ex-President Expects to be Out in a Day or Two—Has Indigestion.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 6.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, who is ill at his home here, sent word to reporters this morning that he had been slightly ill, but is feeling better, and will be out in a day or two.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of New York, Mr. Cleveland's family physician, spent the night at Mr. Cleveland's home and returned to New York this morning. Dr. Bryant came to Princeton yesterday afternoon to see the ex-President, but had not been called. Mr. Cleveland and Dr. Bryant had been on a fishing trip in the South, and returned on Tuesday. Mr. Cleveland came home expecting to start for the West, but he was seized with an attack of indigestion. He is subject to these attacks.

Dr. Carnochan, Mr. Cleveland's Princeton physician, said to-day that the ex-President's condition was not serious by any means.

Mr. Cleveland's family is at Buzzard's Bay. On his Western trip he will visit ex-Postmaster General Vilas and James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency.

HIGGINS NOT IN OIL.

But Governor Admits He Saw President in Producers' Interests.

ALBANY, July 6.—Gov. Higgins to-night explained his part in the controversy over the oil leases in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, which has become a public question through the investigation made by Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock. When the Governor's attention was called to a published article, which stated that he had interceded with President Roosevelt in behalf of the oil operators, he said:

"It is true that I have expressed my views to the President relative to oil leases in Indian Territory. I live in an oil country and many of my friends and constituents are interested in the oil business. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction over the manner in which the lease question had been handled by the Department of the Interior, especially in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The method is, as far as I know, unusual, and I have so informed the President."

Of Supt. Franchot of the Department of Public Works the Governor said:

"Mr. Franchot for many years has been in the oil business. I do not know that the Standard Oil Company is in any way interested in this matter.

"I have known Mr. Barnsdall many years, but never had any interests with him, private or otherwise, and personally have no interest in the oil business."

2,479 Ballots; No Result.

DES MOINES, July 6.—The Thirty-seventh District Republican Senatorial Convention, which has been in session more than a week, adjourned to-day without result, after having taken 2,479 ballots. Another effort to nominate will be made at Iowa Falls July 19.

BRYAN'S DESIRE NOW TO BE THOUGHT SAFE

Freedom and Exuberance of His Younger Days Abandoned.

HE HAS DEVELOPED GREATLY

Wants to Do Nothing to Destroy Harmony in the Democratic Party—Prolongs His Stay in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 6.—William J. Bryan, whom one of the London newspapers has dubbed the "American Gladstone," feels that he has well earned the week-end rest he and Mrs. Bryan are to enjoy at Wrest Park, Ambassador Reid's country place. Mr. Bryan has lived strenuously since he came to London early in the week, with hardly a minute he could call his own. All the while, too, he has had to be on his guard against Americans almost without number who have sought to draw from him statements and remarks in regard to his Presidential aspirations.

Mr. Bryan is very chary of political utterances these days. Evidently it is his purpose to hold himself, if he can, in the position in which he now finds himself. If his party were on the eve of selecting its Presidential candidate he feels certain that all factions could easily unite on him. He trusts that there will be no falling off from this great harmony, and hopes to avoid saying anything that would tend to alienate any of those who are now quite satisfied with him.

It is understood here that Mr. Bryan has absolutely abandoned the freedom and exuberance that marked his younger days, and has determined that all his public utterances shall be deliberately thought out and critically phrased. Even his Fourth of July oration was carefully prepared and was read from manuscript, much to the disappointment of many persons who went to the banquet hall expecting to listen to an impassioned address.

Mr. Bryan apparently no longer cares to be spoken of as "silver tongued." He seems to have developed marvelously through study, travel, intercourse with the great men of the world, and the wisdom that comes through years of sober thinking, and his wish now seems to be that he shall be regarded by others as he regards himself—a conservative and safe man.

LONDON, July 6.—William J. Bryan today lunched with Major John H. Beacom, the United States Military Attaché, and met War Secretary Haldane. The luncheon was arranged in order that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Haldane could meet. No other guests were present.

Mr. Bryan has decided not to leave London on Monday, as he had intended. He will remain till next Thursday, principally to hear Mr. Haldane, at the latter's invitation, deliver a speech on army retrenchment in the House of Commons. Afterward Mr. Bryan will start on his tour of the Rhine country, Switzerland, and Italy.

Mr. Bryan has also accepted invitations for next week from Winston Spencer Churchill and others in public life, and he will meet many prominent persons. He will go to Wrest Park to-morrow with Ambassador and Mrs. Reid.

5 YEARS FOR GEM SWALLOWER

Omaha Girl Sent to Prison Denies Theft of Diamond.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 6.—Mae Thomas, the 19-year-old girl who stole a $350 diamond in a jewelry store here last month and swallowed the gem when about to be arrested, was to-day sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary. Miss Thomas broke down and cried hysterically when the Judge pronounced sentence.

In returning a verdict the jury asked leniency, and Judge Sutton announced that he reduced the term from seven to five years on that account. The case attracted attention all over the country because of the efforts made to recover the diamond which was located in the girl's stomach by means of an X-ray machine. Before sentence was pronounced Miss Thomas said:

"I did not steal the diamond nor do I know what has become of it. If I swallowed it, I don't know it. I did not intend to steal the stone, and only my fright at the appearance of the detective caused me to let go of it."

JAIL THREAT FOR A MAYOR.

Kansas City (Kan.) Executive Fined $1,000 and Ordered to Quit Office.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 6.—The State Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision holding Mayor W. W. Rose of Kansas City, Kan., in contempt for having assumed the office of Mayor after the court had ousted him for the non-enforcement of the Prohibition law and the law against gambling.

In the decision to-day Mayor Rose is ordered to relinquish the office and is fined $1,000 for contempt. The court further orders, if Mayor Rose fails to pay the fine within twenty days, that he shall be committed to jail until such time as it is paid.

Mayor Rose's attorneys immediately filed a writ of error. If this is not granted the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. After being ousted last January, Mayor Rose was re-elected at a special election.

BLUE SUNDAYS FOR CANADA.

Bill Passed by the Commons Even Bars Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, July 6.—The Sunday Observance bill, which has been engaging the attention of the House of Commons for some weeks, was read the third time and passed to-night.

This bill has caused a great deal of discussion and considerable dissension. Under its provisions no Sunday newspapers can be imported from the United States and none can be published in Canada.

No games and amusements for gain or award can be played on Sunday. There is considerable restriction on transportation, the main object of the legislation being to make Sunday a day of rest.

The provinces of Quebec and British Columbia are opposed to the bill, while the other provinces are indifferent with the exception of Ontario, which is anxious for a strict Sabbath.

VISIT NEW 4-5-room apartments; modern; near Subway; $22 up. 3,127-3,461 Broadway. —Adv.

BIG STEAMER AFIRE.

Crew Get Blaze Under Control and She Proceeds to New York.

NEW LONDON, July 6.—A large steamer, apparently a passenger and freighter, bound for New York, caught fire shortly before 7 o'clock to-night when about 1,000 yards off the north dock at Plum Island.

Signals for help were sent up about 7:15 o'clock, but before assistance reached the boat the crew apparently had the fire under control, and about twenty minutes later the vessel proceeded. Her name could not be ascertained.

Tugs of the T. A. Scott Wrecking Company, which went out reported on their return that the fire was apparently under control and that the vessel, probably a tramp steamer, was under way before they could reach her or learn her name. It is thought she may have been bound from Boston.

TRANSPORT THOMAS ASHORE.

Ran Hard on Reef Near Guam—All on Board Safe.

MANILA, July 7.—The United States transport Thomas is reported to be ashore on a coral reef near the Island of Guam. Gen. Wood has asked the Secretary of War for authority to send the transport Meade to take off the passengers and cargo of the Thomas, whose position is favorable as long as good weather prevails.

The Thomas is reported to have run on the reef a distance of 100 feet. Efforts to dislodge her thus far have been futile. All on board the Thomas are safe. She carried no troops.

A BINGHAM VICE SQUAD?

Headquarters Hears Such a Rumor, but It's Only Rumor So Far.

Police Commissioner Bingham transferred to the Street Cleaning Squad yesterday Sergt. William Maher and Daniel Costigan, who were in Eggers's Vice Squad under Commissioner McAdoo.

Police Headquarters got the idea that Gen. Bingham was going to have a Vice Squad of his own, and that Detective Sergeant McNaught, who led the street cleaning raids on Tenderloin poolrooms, would have charge of it. Gen. Bingham was not at his office to interpret the transfers.

JUDGE KILLS ATHLETE.

Latter, in Dying Statement, Says He Did Not Reflect on Slayer's Wife.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—Samuel Parker, a young college athlete and lawyer of Helenwood, Tenn., was shot and fatally wounded when he alighted from a Cincinnati Southern train at Helenwood last night by Judge J. B. Fulton, a prominent attorney and politician of Scott County. Parker died to-day.

Parker played for three years on the University of Tennessee baseball and foothall teams. He made an ante-mortem statement to the effect that he had been shot by Judge Fulton without provocation. It is stated that recently Fulton accused Parker of making remarks about Mrs. Fulton, but that Parker made an emphatic denial. Judge Fulton surrendered.

A GEM-STUDDED MONUMENT.

Beautiful Glacial Boulder to Rest Over Grave of Its Finder, Prof. Ward.

ROCHESTER, July 6.—Several years ago Prof. Henry A. Ward, the naturalist, who was killed in Buffalo on Wednesday, brought a huge glacial quartz boulder, studded with jasper pebbles, from the northern shores of Lake Superior, having conceived the feeling that he would like his ashes to lie beneath so lasting and beautiful a monument.

Its rarity is great, for the stones were imbedded with glacier flows that cleft the Laurentian Range of Canada, and the beauty of the mass of glistening quarts is heightened by the opaque dull reds and yellows of the jasper pebbles.

In accordance with his wishes the ashes of Prof. Ward will rest under this glacial boulder in Mount Hope Cemetery, in this city. Mrs. Lydia Ward, the widow, arrived in this city this afternoon and assumed charge of the body.

DAVENPORT CONVICTED.

Jury Finds He Did Send Poisoned Candy to His Daughter.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—Charles F. Davenport was to-day convicted in the Mercer County Court of sending poisonous candy through the mails to his twelve-year-old daughter Josephine.

Davenport's wife was first suspected of the crime, and arrested. In the Judge's summing up the testimony of the handwriting experts was bitterly attacked. The Judge said it seemed to him there was no doubt, according to the testimony, of the identification of the handwriting on the box of candy.

Davenport wept when he heard the verdict.

HAYWOOD FOR GOVERNOR.

Socialists Name Full Ticket in Colorado Headed by Alleged Assassin.

DENVER, July 6.—It was learned tonight that the Socialist Party of Colorado held a convention in this city on the Fourth of July and nominated a full State ticket, headed by William D. Haywood, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, now in prison in Idaho for the murder of ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg, for Governor.

BIG DEAL WITH SPRECKELS.

All of Coos County, Oregon, Property Transferred to the Southern Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—All of the Spreckels interests in Coos County, Oregon, have been acquired by the Southern Pacific Company. The deal involves several million dollars. The property transferred by the sale includes the Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railway, which operates from Marshfield to Myrtle Point, and from Marshfield to Beaver Hill; coal lands, town lots, water front property, coal bunker at Marshfield and Coos Bay, and the steamers Breakwater and Czarina.

The Southern Pacific Company will extend the line to Drain, Oregon, and there connect with the main line running between Portland and San Francisco.

Jersey Ready for City Ownership.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—Gov. Stokes to-day signed the bill authorizing cities to construct, acquire, and operate electric light and gas plants. The bill, while particularly intended for Camden, is general in its application.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

BATTLE GOING ON IN SANTO DOMINGO

Government Troops' Attack on Rebels Is Likely to Fail.

AMERICAN ACTION EXPECTED

Belief in Washington That the Landing of Marines Will Soon Be Necessary.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Southerland, in charge of the American naval forces in Santo Domingan waters, is as follows:

"The Government leaders have attacked the rebels, but are being met by guerrilla tactics, and the prospects are that if these tactics are continued the Government forces will be worn out. The leaders of the old revolutionary movement are endeavoring to return to the country."

In a previous dispatch received to-day Commander Southerland said:

"A representative of the Government is now in Monte Christi conferring with leaders of the rebellious forces there in the effort to effect a peaceable settlement of the difficulty, but so far without success. The rebel leaders insist on retaining absolute control of the city and province of Monte Christi; the Government absolutely rejects these terms, and orders have come from President Caceres to attack the rebels immediately.

"The Government force is made up of about 300 men enrolled in Monte Christi and as many more brought from the interior, making a total of 600 soldiers, who are about to attack the rebel force of 500 men. The Government also has a gunboat at Monte Christi, ready to assist the soldiers in the attack."

If there is a conflict in Santo Domingo it is the duty of the United States, according to a high official, to see that "the Marquis of Queensberry rules are observed." The inference is that the United States will not interfere unless the interests which this Government under the existing modus feels bound to protect are disturbed. It is evidently the belief of officials here that hostilities cannot proceed far without making necessary the landing of marines from American warships.

"YOU LITTLE CUR"—ADDICKS

Epithet Applied to Senator Allee, Who Calls Auditor Layton a Liar.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 6.—"You're a liar!" "You little cur, take that back!" and like remarks characterized the special meeting of the Union Republican State Committee here to-day. The chief participants were Senator J. Frank Allee, J. Edward Addicks, and Auditor Caleb R. Layton of the State Department at Washington.

Addicks and Layton called each other "liar" and Addicks referred to Allee as "you little cur." The Senator made no retort. The men nearly came to blows. The meeting was held for the purpose of electing a Vice Chairman of the committee and Addicks was chosen. Before this was accomplished a row occurred over a resolution of Allee authorizing him, as State Chairman, to arrange with ex-Senator Ball, the regular Republican State Chairman, to hold a joint State convention and select a single Republican State Committee. This was finally adopted by a vote of 10 to 8, Addicks and his followers voting in the negative.

It is said Addicks will urge the three Union Republican County Committees to take no part in the primaries for the joint convention delegates. This will make the gathering a regular Republican body in effect, and harmony will be as far off as ever.

STRIKE IN ALL THE TUNNELS

Threatened by a Union Committee Unless All Are Unionized.

A committee was organized yesterday representing the Central Federated Union, which threatens a strike of all the workers employed in the Hudson and East River tunnels. On this committee are delegates from the unions of rock drillers, eccentric firemen, eccentric engineers, and double drum hoisters. They say they control enough of the labor in the tunnels to tie up all the work under the two rivers if they should decide on a strike.

James Holland, Chairman of the committee, announced after the meeting that the contractors in charge of the tunnel work would be notified on Monday that union conditions must prevail in all the tunnels.

"If they do not agree to our demands," said he, "and the delegates are instructed to vote for a strike, then a strike will be declared at once. Though the tunnels are supposed to be constructed by non-union labor, yet there are so many union men employed that a strike would effectively stop the work."

Supt. Myers of the engineering department of S. Pearson & Son, who are building the Pennsylvania's East River tunnels, said when asked about the threat to strike if union men were not employed:

"That is always said when the unions cannot organize any job. We look on it as hot air."

TURTLE NEARLY DROWNS BOY.

Thirty-nine-Pound Monster Grabs Him by Big Toe While He Is Fishing.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 6.—A turtle nearly drowned John Torrey, 12 years old, of Mechanicsville, while he was fishing in a pond near his home to-day. He sat on the bank with his feet in the water, and a large snapping turtle seized him by his great toe. The boy was so frightened that he fell into the water. His screams attracted the attention of several laborers. They ran to the pond and succeeded in pulling the boy out.

The turtle was still clinging to the boy's toe, and its head had to be cut off and the jaws pried open before the boy could be released from its grip. The turtle was one of the largest ever caught in this section. It weighed thirty-nine pounds.

M. P.'s Son a Suicide.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., July 6.—E. Spencer Stanhope, son of a wealthy English family, committed suicide to-night by cutting his throat. The body was discovered to-day at the Holyrood Hotel. It is said here that Stanhope's father is a member of the British Parliament.

BRITISH LORDS JOIN THE POLICY HOLDERS

St. Oswald, Northcliffe, and Armstrong with Untermyer.

TO ATTEND SESSIONS HERE

Absolution for the Mutual Life Men Who Were In the Lawyers' Mortgage Deal.

The names of the English members of the International Policy Holders' Committee and those of the British Policy Holders' Committee for the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies, whom they will represent on the General Board, were announced yesterday.

The members of the British Committee are Lord St. Oswald, Lord Armstrong, head of the Elswick Engine Works, a great shipyard, and a Director of the North Eastern Railway; Lord Northcliffe, (Sir Alfred Harmsworth,) owner of The Daily Mail of London; J. S. Harmood-Banner, M. P. for Liverpool; A. Seaverns, M. P.; Haworth Booth, and Robertson Lawson, one of the owners of The Daily Telegraph of London. Lord St. Oswald and Mr. Harmood-Banner have been designated members of the International Committee to represent the Englishmen, and, although there will not be time for them to get here for the first meeting of the committee, it is understood that they will attend its later sessions.

Lord Northcliffe is at present in New York. He was asked yesterday what he thought of the choice of the English Committee. He said:

"Capital. The policy holders will be well represented. Mr. Harmood-Banner is one of the best-known and one of the ablest men in England."

The New York Life Ticket.

G. R. Scrugham, organization manager of the International Committee, said this yesterday about the nominations of the New York Life's administration for the December elections:

"It is hardly worth while to discuss the personnel of the thirteen gentlemen who are lending their respected names to the efforts of the old discredited management to hold on to the control of the company. They are mere pawns in the clever Perkins-Morgan game, with the manipulation of these vast assets and the prevention of exposure and restitution as the stakes.

"The fact that these men are nominees of the old régime, and will owe their offices to them is the controlling reason why a policy holders' ticket is necessary. It will then rest with the policy holders to choose between the candidates nominated in their own interests by the international committee through the various State and foreign organizations, and a ticket named by men who by reason of their past records in the company dare not present themselves for vindication. The presence of a majority of the Fowler 'white-washing' committee as candidates is a fair warning to the policy holders of what they may expect from this ticket in the way of restitution from Mr. Perkins and his associates. The election of the ticket means a vote of confidence in the old discredited officers, and that they are to stay.

"When we consider that the election of this ticket means the re-election and retention of such of the old guard as Messrs. Kingsley, Randolph, Buckner, McIntosh, and Perkins's brother, and the men who have been whitewashing past misdeeds, opposing the reform legislation, obstructing by lobbying and otherwise every effort of the policy holders to get at the lists, we can understand why they prefer that the policy holders shall not have a chance to record their opinions of these gentlemen, and yet they are asked to elect a board named by these men and pledged to their rention."

Absolution for Mutual Men.

An echo of the past undertakings of the Truesdale Investigating Committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company came along yesterday in the shape of an opinion signed by Joseph H. Choate, William G. Choate, his brother, and James McKeen, the Mutual's general solicitor. This opinion exculpates the members of the Finance Committee who participated in the Lawyers' Mortgage stock transaction from all liability in connection with it. The lawyers even include ex-President McCurdy in their pronouncement of immunity.

Some little comment was caused yesterday by the fact that William G. Choate was one of the counsel for the company signing the opinion. He was among the counsel for the Truesdale Investigating Committee, who resigned after Stuyvesant Fish left the committee, convinced that no real investigation of the company could be had from the inside. More recently Mr. Choate's firm, Choate, Hanford & Larocque, has appeared as counsel for Dr. Gillette, formerly a Vice President of the Mutual, both in the action that the Mutual itself has instituted against him and in the criminal proceedings started by the indictment that the Special Grand Jury found.

The opinion of the counsel on the Lawyers' Mortgage transaction says that its facts are taken from the testimony of the Armstrong investigation and from a "voluntary" statement made by A. D. Juilliard, upon whom Henry Morgenthau, on the witness stand last Fall, threw the burden of explaining just how and why members of the Mutual's Fiance Committee got stock which was, originally offered to ex-President McCurdy on behalf of the company. The version accepted by the Truesdale Committee is a little different from that given by either Mr. Morgenthau or by Edwin Coggeshall, who was President of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company in 1901, when the transaction took place. Mr. Coggeshall testified point blank and reiterated that he offered 1,000 shares of Lawyers' Mortgage to Mr. McCurdy for the Mutual at an inside price, that it was accepted by him apparently on behalf of the company and subsequently was found to be split up among the Trustees.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Deal.

Mr. Morgenthau said that the stock was so offered to Mr. McCurdy, but was eventually rejected by him, and eventually given at the inside price to the Finance Committee group, because Mr. McCurdy was wroth about another matter, and it was desirable from the standpoint of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to placate "Mr. Juilliard and his friends." Mr. Hughes asked particularly why this was so, and Mr. Morgenthau replied that Mr. Juilliard had large real estate interests and was a valuable addition to the circle of friends of such a company as the Lawyers' Mortgage.

In the statement by the three lawyers it is said that after Mr. McCurdy refused to take the stock for the Mutual, Mr. Morgenthau offered it to Mr. Juilliard, who accepted it, "but upon the distinct condition that he be under no obligation to hold the stock, but should be free to dispose of it whenever he pleased, to which Mr. Morgenthau consented." Thus is added another mystery to those which are enshrouding some of the Mutual's real estate transactions just now, in the question how Mr. Juilliard could have remained of great use to the Lawyers' Mortgage Company in his individual capacity, when he expressly stipulated that he might dispose of his stock at will.

Of Mr. McCurdy the lawyers say:

"In respect to Mr. McCurdy, the President, and assuming the most that can be urged as to his motive in not allowing the Mutual to become the purchaser, namely, that he did it, not because he did not believe that the purchase would be advantageous to the Mutual, but because he was irritated with the parties who offered it, by reason of their not formerly offering something else, which had proved to be a good subject of purchase, we think no ground of legal liability is shown against him."

HOUSE OF LORDS INQUIRY.

Paul Morton and Emory McClintock Appear Before the Committee.

LONDON, July 6.—Paul Morton, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Emory McClintock, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, appeared to-day before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Life Insurance Companies.

Mr. Morton explained the methods by which the Equitable was conducted, and called attention to the special provision made for the security of British policy holders by the $500,000 deposited in the Bank of England. He considered that the investigations had clearly shown the sound financial position of the society, but he admitted that confidence in it had been restored more in America than abroad.

Mr. McClintock handed to the committee reports of the Mutual's affairs, asserting that the documents disclosed the satisfactory condition of its investments. In his opinion it was not desirable to make special provision for the British policy holders. It was a mutual company, and the British and American policy holders shared all the advantages. He objected to the creation of any special reserve in this country.

Earl Beauchamp asked how it was that the State officials charged with the supervision of the companies had not discovered the abuses disclosed by the Legislative Investigating Committee.

Mr. McClintock replied that the work of the State officials was confined to the verification of the assets and liabilities of the companies. They did not look into the nature of the business transactions, because they had not the time to do so, and it would practically be doing the work of the Directors of the company. When the officers of the company did not know what was going on, he said, it was not surprising that people outside did not know.

A. Howett, President of the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland, in testifying as to the differences in the methods of the British and American companies, said that in the case of the former it was possible to find out at once the provisions for future profits and expenditures, but not so with the latter. For instance, an English company spent 15 per cent. of its premium receipts in conducting its business, but provided for 21 per cent. An American company said it reserved the whole margin between the gross expenditure provided for and the net sum expended, but there was no means of finding out what that margin was. Some companies were spending more than was provided for.

Replying to a question, Mr. Howett said that in this country a policy holder had a claim, which was enforceable, against all the property of the company, but he was not sure that he would be in the same position in America.

Mr. Higham, Chairman of the Life Office Association, urged that foreign companies doing business in England be compelled to make returns under the Life Insurance act, relating to their business in this country.

The hearing was adjourned.

EQUITABLE'S NEW AUDITOR.

L. O. Fisher, Who Conducted the General Overhauling Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Leon O. Fisher of this city was to-day appointed General Auditor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He will go to that city to take up his new work during the next ten days.

Fisher has been connected with the firm of Haskins & Sells for many years, and has traveled all over the country as an expert accountant. Last Summer, when the Equitable troubles began, he was sent by his firm to take charge of the investigation that was made when the experts went through the affairs of the Equitable. As a result of the work he did there, the officers of the Equitable made him an offer to take the special position created for him, and he was finally induced to accept it.

A DENIAL BY SPEYER.

Had No Knowledge of the Mutual Life's Campaign Gifts.

James Speyer, the banker, replied yesterday to a report that he had been cognizant of contributions to political campaign funds by the Mutual Life. He denied knowledge of such gifts. With this denial he made public his answer to the Truesdale Committee's question on that point. In this Mr. Speyer said:

"I had no knowledge prior to the fact being brought out in the manner stated in the foregoing inquiry of any contributions from the company's funds to political campaign funds, whether National, State, or other kind, or of the time, amount, or purpose of any such payments, and to whom paid. The facts as given to the best of my recollection on Exhibit 'D' may, however, come within the spirit of your inquiry, although this sound money fund was, in my opinion, not a political campaign fund."

The exhibit to which Mr. Speyer referred was an account of the work of the so-called Indianapolis Monetary Convention, formed after the first defeat of W. J. Bryan. Mr. Speyer worked for the convention by getting contributions to carry on its work.

"If I remember correctly," he said, "President McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company sent me in November, 1899, $1,250 for this fund, which I turned over to Mayor Strong on Nov. 16, 1899."

ALLEGED POLICE TIPSTER.

Police Court Hears a Reason for the Transfer of Frank McGee.

Frank McGee, the right-hand man of Capt. Hodgins, the deposed Tenderloin chief, was transferred a day or so before his Captain to Far Rockaway. It developed in Jefferson Market Court yesterday that the reason he had been so suddenly shifted was that he had been accused of "tipping off" a handbook man whose place was about to be raided.

Magistrate Barlow was considering the cases of the alleged gamblers arrested a week ago by members of Commissioner Bingham's new "street cleaning squad," over the heads of Inspector Schmittberger and Capt. Hodgins. Detective Faubel, one of the "street cleaning" party, swore that Frank Nee, who was arrested in a Sixth Avenue saloon on the charge of running a handbook, had declared that he had avoided arrest a few days before by being "tipped off" by McGee.

Nee maintained that he had made no such assertion and wanted to testify to that effect, but the case was adjourned Faubel said he telephoned to Police Headquarters that Nee had impeached McGee, and within an hour the transfer was ordered.

Magistrate Barlow heard three of the cases in as many hours. The other four were adjourned until July 20. The defendants were held for trial. Deputy Police Commissioner Mathot directed the prosecution.

New City Ferryhouse Plans O. K.'d.

The Municipal Art Commission has approved the plans submitted by Dock Commissioner Bensel for a municipal ferryhouse at Whitehall Street for the Staten Island line. The plans also provide terminal facilities for the South Brooklyn line, which the city soon will operate. Six slips are provided in all, the cost being estimated at $1,500,000.

Liquor Men's Vigilance League.

The German Liquor Dealers' Association of Newark to-night decided to close their places on Sunday. They constituted themselves a committee to go out and see that all others closed, too.

Reduced Telephone Rates in Effect July 1st
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

ODELL LISTENS WHILE DADY WHACKS HIGGINS

And Smiles When the Colonel Says Higgins Won't Do.

BROOKLYN IS AGAINST HIM

Conversazione in the Amen Corner from Which It Is Inferred That Odell Is Out to Fight.

State Chairman Odell came to town from Newburg yesterday and spent the greater part of the day in the rooms of the State Committee, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

As is his custom, the ex-Governor seated himself comfortably in the outer committee room, exchanged a few words with those who were sitting around, and gave the impression to the reporters present that he was submitting to an interview. As is also usual, Mr. Odell was not interviewed to any great extent, but while others were expressing their views he put in a significant word here and there which gave some idea of the general drift of his opinions.

When it was all over nobody could have asserted with truth that Mr. Odell had put himself on record to any large extent. Nevertheless he had conveyed a distinct impression of how he stands on certain questions.

The contention made for some time that when the State Committee was called together it would be called by the Chairman was confirmed by Mr. Odell. He announced that he would call the committee together in the last week in July or the first week in August for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the State Convention. Thus Mr. Odell demonstrated that in spite of the many scalp-hunting expeditions in which he was the objective he has managed to hold his own.

In the conversazione which followed the chief debaters were Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, who again voiced his opposition to Gov. Higgins for a renomination, and James S. Whipple, Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner, who took the other side of the argument. The ball was opened when Mr. Whipple was asked his opinion of the Higgins boom.

"There isn't any," put in Col. Dady.

"I have been going up and down the State," said Mr. Whipple, ignoring the Dady interjection, and I find that the rank and file are all for the Governor. They are fully satisfied with the fine record he has made, and they want him to be Governor for another term. I tell you," declared Mr. Whipple impressively, "he's going to make a record run. There'll be a 20 per cent. vote more than last year."

"Oh, hold on, Jim," cut in the ex-Governor at this point; "while I haven't any feeling in this matter, let's get the record straight. The Governor may be popular enough, but you know this is an off year. It stands to reason, now, doesn't it, that there will be about 20 per cent. less votes than more cast. That's the usual falling off from a Presidential year."

Mr. Whipple said he guessed Odell was right. Col. Dady cut in with a query as to whether the Governor really wanted to run again.

"Well, really," said Whipple, "I don't know anything about that. 'He hasn't said anything to me, and I'm sure he isn't angling for the nomination. That will take care of itself."

"Now, isn't that significant?" queried Dady. "Here's the Governor's closest friend, and he don't know anything about it. I don't think there's anything to this thing."

"Why, Higgins will draw everybody," put in Whipple.

"What's that about the draw?", put in Mr. Odell, who had been looking out of the window.

"It's all in the draw in some games," laughed Dady.

"Yes, when you win," retorted Odell.

Mr. Whipple went on to indorse the Higgins administration. He said there was a surplus in the Treasury, the State affairs were generally in good condition, large sums were being expended for public improvements, and there was no State tax.

"That's due to Odell, isn't it?" asked Dady. Odell smiled.

"I don't want to detract from anything that Gov. Odell has done," said Mr. Whipple; "but let's give credit where it's due. When the fight's directed against you, get out in the middle of the road."

"That's my position," announced Odell. "I'm right out in the middle of the road."

Mr. Whipple took up the thread of his discourse. He said the people down here did not understand the up-State voter. Mr. Odell never cracked a smile, but his wink was impressive. That gave Col. Dady heart, and he launched forth.

"I shall have a majority of the Brooklyn delegates," he said, "and they will be against Higgins. There's no sentiment in my town for him. My people don't believe that he sizes up to the job. It would mean the sacrifice of the party to nominate him. I believe he'd be defeated."

"Well, wait until after the election," was all Mr. Whipple could say. "I tell you there will be surprises for some people. The Republicans are going to gain all along the line."

"It looks as if we'd have a fine ice crop in Newburg next Winter," said Chairman Odell, as he disappeared through the doorway.

$14,175,000 FOR DOCK CO.

Arbitrators Decide Sum to be Paid by Straits Settlements.

LONDON, July 6.—Under the award of the arbitrators in the case of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company of Singapore, the Straits Settlements Government must pay the company $14,175,000 for the acquisition of the company's docks and shipyards at Singapore and Penang.

The transfer was arranged in December, 1904, and, although the Imperial Government was not actually a party to the transaction, it is believed that the Admiralty intends to carry out developments making Singapore an important naval base.

President McClish to Resign.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 6.—The Rev. Ell McClish, President of the University of the Pacific, has announced that he will not be connected with that institution after September. He has held the position for ten years. Dr. McClish's action is the result of an open rupture with some of the trustees.

The Woman Who Pays

good money has the right to get its worth in the exact thing she asks for. Demand White Rose Ceylon Tea; the package guarantees contents. Strength saves money. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, the Clubman's Choice.

HE'S AFTER THE PACKERS.

Mount Vernon Man Wants $2,000,000 Because of Some Bad Pork.

John Michael Kairies of 122 North Railroad Avenue, Mount Vernon, has filed a claim of $2,000,000 against the United States Government for allowing the Beef Trust to sell alleged diseased meat, which he says nearly cost him his life. He has also called the attention of the President to the case.

Kairies is a manufacturer of surgical instruments. About five years ago, he says, he bought some smoked pork from a Mount Vernon butcher which made him so ill that he was under the care of a physician for two weeks. When he recovered he had a piece of the meat put under a microscope. Then he brought the matter to the attention of the Mount Vernon Board of Health without much success. He went thereupon before the State Board of Health. Dr. H. Eugene Smith, Health Officer of Mount Vernon, reported that the pork was "simply bruised." About the time Theodore Roosevelt was finishing his term as Governor of New York Kairies sent a copy of his complaint to him, which was turned over to Gov. Odell. Nothing was done.

Speaker Cannon's attention was brought to the matter in the recent Beef Trust investigation. His secretary, L. W. Busbey, advised Kairies to bring the matter to the attention of President Roosevelt. Kairies has now sent a memorial to President Roosevelt, in which he says:

"I beg to inclose you herewith a memorial anent the beef inquiry, which will help in shedding light upon the very complicated question of how best to settle the infamous practice of the greatest enemy America has. Treason is less contemptible than the dastardly attempt at our lives practiced daily, yea hourly, every second of our short lives.

"The proofs are in my possession, and any unbiased jury or expert will readily accept my evidence as true, and the demand I make of meting out the most severe punishment and my demand of $2,000,000 damages for nearly losing my life from meat contaminated with cholera boils, as I recognized them to be, as perfectly just. I respectfully request the President herewith to place my evidence before the United States District Attorney and to proceed for criminally endangering the lives of citizens and for attempted manslaughter."

MOSES VAN NAME MISSING.

A Story That He's In a Long Island Sanitarium, Out of the Way, Disputed.

In the six years since Moses J. Van Name, the aged retired grocer of Mariner's Harbor, S. I., went out for a shave one morning and did not come back, many stories have been told to account for his disappearance. A brand new one arose yesterday to the effect that he was in a private asylum near Amityville, L. I., and had been put there by foul means.

Inquiry made at the three such institutions at Amityville failed to disclose any patient from Staten Island. Dr. John F. Louden of Louden Hall said that he had only one patient from Staten Island, but his name was Payton. Dr. Louden did not think he was the missing Mr. Van Name, but offered to let any one see him who was interested. The niece of Capt. John Van Name, brother of Moses, who was reported on her way to search the three institutions, did not appear at any of them. Capt. John himself said yesterday that he did not know of any one who intended searching the Amityville institutions.

The newest story, it seems, had its origin in the appearance of a stranger in Mariners' Harbor who said he had seen an aged man in one of the asylums and that the old man had declared that his name was Van Name, though they called him something else there. No one could be found who had actually seen the stranger or who could tell what institution he had spoken of.

Moses Van Name, who is 86 years old now, if he is living, retired from the grocery business supposedly wealthy. He had one daughter, Cora, who married William T. Sloane, a drug clerk. When he disappeared on Jan. 8, 1900, the many of his name, and more of his friends, looked high and low for him or his body. No trace of him has been discovered to this day. His daughter, Mrs. Sloane, died four years after her father's disappearance, and Sloane came to Manhattan. No one at his old home knows exactly where he is now.

The old man's estate, when reckoned up after his disappearance, amounted only to $1,200. It was administered by his daughter. His two living brothers believe he was killed and have no hope of seeing him again. They put no faith in the latest story.

WHOSE LEADEN NICKEL?

Subway Agent Says It's Goldstein's and a Policeman Arrests Him.

Morris Goldstein, who says he is a real estate agent of 314 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, bought a ticket at the 110th Street and Lenox Avenue Subway Station last evening about 8 o'clock. He had deposited the ticket in the ticket chopper and was about to board a down-town train when Patrick Charles Grady, the ticket agent, found a lead nickel in his collection. He rushed from the ticket office and seized Goldstein just as the train came to a standstill.

"You've given me a lead nickel," he shouted, "and it's poor lead at that."

"You never got that coin from me," retorted Goldstein.

"It's the very coin you tried to hand me," insisted Grady, "and you'll have to get a better one if you want to ride on this road."

The argument became more heated every minute. Passengers lingered on the platform, expecting a fight. Then Policeman Gerkin entered the station.

"Well," said the policeman to Goldstein, after hearing the arguments, "if you don't want to walk to the police station, you can get a ride in the patrol wagon for your nickel."

Goldstein decided to walk. He was held on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

RESORTS ANNOY THE BRONX.

There's Noise and Hugging, They Say —Proprietors Called to Court.

Charles P. Hallfield, manager of a dancing academy at 660 East 138th Street; William Rudkin, proprietor of a roller skating rink at 631 East 138th Street, and Mortimer Kahn, who runs a pool and billiard room at 377 Willis Avenue, were summoned to the Westchester Court yesterday to answer the charge of two clergymen that they had disturbed the neighborhood.

The clergymen, who have been attacking in their pulpits all three of the places, were the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Barte of the Willis Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. Dr. William H. Kephart of the North New York Congregational Church. They declared that in the dancing academy and the skating rink loud music lasted till late in the night, and young men and women embraced each other in full view of persons in the street. In Kahn's poolroom, it was also alleged, the patrons made too much noise.

The testimony of the clergymen was corroborated by several witnesses, including Gerald M. V. Shields, Superintendent of the Board of Health for the Borough of the Bronx. He said that one of his Inspectors had investigated and had found the conditions described by the complainants.

The defendants denied the charges, saying they had been brought out of spite. Magistrate Walsh held Hallfield and Rudkin in $300 bail each for a further examination on Wednesday, and adjourned Kahn's case till Tuesday.

MISS NESBIT'S AFFIDAVIT INTERLINED BY WHITE

Continued from Page 1.

bit was then living at the Hotel Wolcott. After taking her there, he went back to Rector's, got Mr. White and took him to the Brook Club. He did not see her again for several weeks. Then, on a cold night, he took White to Berger's, in West Thirty-sixth Street. It was between 8 and 9 o'clock, and White was on his way to attend a dinner. As he alighted and stepped to the sidewalk a hansom, drawn by a horse, pulled up and Miss Nesbit jumped to the sidewalk. This is the version Burns gave of what happened:

"Miss Nesbit approached Mr. White, saying, as she held our her hands, 'Hello, Stannie, how have you been?' Mr. White shook hands. He seemed anxious to get up the stoop. They talked for a few minutes, and he bade her good-night. He then hurried into Berger's place, and she got back into her hansom and was driven off."

As to the second time, the girl, then Mrs. Thaw, used White's hansom, Burns says:

"It was in the latter part of September, after his return from Europe. I had gone to Rector's to get him from a dinner. He came out on the sidewalk with three men besides himself, and two women, one of whom was Miss Nesbit.

"'Take these two women home, Johnny,' he said to me.

"This was about 1 o'clock in the morning. If I am not mistaken, I took the two women to the Hotel York. Later I returned and took Mr. White and his friends to the Knickerbocker Club, Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

"Mr. White always rode alone in his electric hansom while I was driving it, save on such occasions as he was accompanied by Mrs. White, his son Lawrence, his mother, or his club friends. On these latter occasions his trips were to the Brook, Lambs, Manhattan, and Union Clubs, and occasionally to the Knickerbocker Club. He also went to the various Broadway theatres, and late in the afternoon to places where his work was going on.

Says White Rode Alone.

"The machine was often loaned out by Mr. White to his friends, and was used in carrying young women to and from two theatres during a season of bad weather. I don't know the names of either these friends or the young women. Among the extra calls I made, as I remember, were a house in West Fifty-first Street, two in West Forty-second Street, an apartment house in West Forty-fourth Street, and a hotel in West Thirty-second Street."

The State is very desirous of getting Burns's evidence. There is a subpoena out for him to appear at the District Attorney's office. When the attention of ex-Judge Olcott, Thaw's chief counsel, was called to what the chauffeur had said he dismissed it with this terse remark:

"It's all a fake."

He added that it was untrue that Mrs. Thaw had seen or spoken to White since her marriage.

Charles Hartnett, who was White's private secretary, is another witness wanted by Assistant District Attorney Garvan. Hartnett is credited with knowing more about the murdered clubman's private affairs than any other man alive. He carried on all, or nearly all, of his private correspondence, paid his bills, and kept his private papers.

Mr. Garvan is now in possession, it is said, of all the reports made by the detectives employed by Thaw and White to their respective employers or their representatives. He is also in possession of many papers belonging to the architect, which were turned over by De Lancey Nicoll and Allen W. Evarts.

Many Sleuths for Thaw.

Paul L. Berkoff, from whom White hired his detectives, was at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. He said that there were more detectives now working in Thaw's behalf than before the White murder. He said that he knew, of his own personal knowledge, that four agencies were furnishing men to Thaw's counsel, and that every one connected with White's side of the case was under constant surveillance.

Mrs. Harry K. Thaw arrived at the Tombs at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She was not driven to the door, as has been her custom, but left her electric hansom at Lafayette and Franklin Streets and walked to the entrance. Not one of the crowd waiting to see her recognized her. Her ruse succeeded perfectly. After remaining with her husband for half an hour Mrs. Thaw left the Tombs, seemingly much agitated, and was driven directly to the office of ex-Judge Olcott. Soon after her departure Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the alienist retained by the defense, reached the prison and went up to Thaw's cell.

Dr. Hamilton remained with Thaw for an hour. When he left he excused himself from discussing the purpose of his visit or what had happened while he was with Thaw. All that he would admit was that he had called at the request of ex-Judge Olcott.

Ex-Judge Olcott called after Dr. Hamilton left. He said that there were reasons for having Thaw re-examined by Dr. Hamilton, but that he did not care to make them public at this time.

Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Corrections, visited the Tombs yesterday morning and took Prison Physician McGuire to task for an alleged interview with him published in a morning paper. This interview quoted him as saying that Thaw would never be convicted. Dr. McGuire denied that he had ever made any such statement. He repudiated the interview in every essential feature.

MRS. HOLMAN SPEAKS.

Did Not Introduce Her Daughter to Stanford White, She Says.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Mrs. Charles J. Holman, mother of Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, broke silence to-day for the first time since the killing of Stanford White, and made denial of many stories printed in Pittsburg and New York. In her statement Mrs. Holman says:

"I never introduced my daughter to Stanford White. I never took her to theatre managers. I accompanied her, as I would not permit her going alone. I have been maliciously misrepresented. My story will be told at the proper time. I am not in strict seclusion. I have received all friends, but denied all reporters."

Thaw's Mother Starts for New York.

LONDON, July 6.—Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, sailed from Dover for New York to-day on board the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

SILK MILL IN AN ATTIC.

Run with Stolen Material, Police Say —$2,000 Worth There.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—Isaac Weiss, a silk weaver, was arrested to-night on a charge of stealing large quantities of silk from Ashley & Bailey, silk manufacturers, by whom he was employed. Policemen followed him to his home, at 163 Lyon Street, and found a complete silk manufacturing outfit and silk in all processes of manufacture in an attic. The silk is valued at $2,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:40 A. M.—118 East Forty-first Street; Grand Union Hotel; no damage.
2:35 A. M.—51 Third Avenue; Charles Reiken; damage, $2,000.
3:25 A. M.—249 East 121st Street; Solomon Epstein; damage, $150.
3:45 A. M.—Pier 13, North River; owner unknown; damage, $5.
9 A. M.—237 East Tenth Street; Miss Morley; damage, $25.
9:15 A. M.—639 First Avenue; Thomas Bennett; damage, $500.
10:30 A. M.—Jefferson and Water Streets; Greenpoint Bed Company; damage, $10.
10:50 A. M.—77 Eldridge Street; Samuel Altman; damage, $20.
1:45 P. M.—10 Roosevelt Street; Daniel J. Riordan; damage, $500.
2:15 P. M.—Fifteenth Street and North River; owner unknown; damage, $200.
2:45 P. M.—337 West Twenty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.
4 P. M.—173 Norfolk Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.
5:10 P. M.—Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:20 P. M.—173 Thompson Street; Vitto Mollico; damage trifling.
7:20 P. M.—Rosedale Avenue, Van Nest; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:50 P. M.—496 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9:20 P. M.—410 East Fifty-fourth Street; Shoemaker & Co.; damage, $100.
10 P. M.—176 Essex Street; Isaac Shon; damage, $200.
10:20 P. M.—637 Broadway; A. & L. Schwarzbaum; damage, $3,000.
10:45 P. M.—338 West Forty-first Street; Samuel Smith; damage, $10.
11:40 P. M.—Jefferson and Water Streets; L. Marcus; damage, $25.

HANGED FOR CREW'S MURDER.

Scott, on Scaffold, Says Men Condemned with Him Are Innocent.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6.—Henry Scott, a Baltimore negro, was hanged here to-day for the murder of the white crew of the schooner Harry Berwind, off the North Carolina coast last October.

Scott acknowledged his guilt on the scaffold. His statement exonerated Arthur Adams and Robert Sawyer, the other two condemned negroes. On the strength of this confession President Roosevelt will be asked to pardon Scott's supposed accomplices.

WARRANT FOR A POLICEMAN.

Lawyer Fuchs Presses His Right to Unrestricted Visiting.

Magistrate Moss in the Jefferson Market Court issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Policeman Daniel Beehan of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who arrested Lawyer Emil Fuchs of 320 Broadway on Tuesday night. The policeman is charged with assault by the lawyer, who, on the day following his arrest, was arraigned before Magistrate Moss and discharged.

The warrant was given to Sergt. Casey of the Court Squad, who was instructed to hold it and notify the policeman to be in court at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning to answer the charge.

Lawyer Fuchs was entering the building at 61 West Fifteenth Street on Tuesday when Beehan stopped him and told him the police were liable to raid the house at any moment, as it was a gambling house. Sergt. Robert F. McNaught, Jr., raided the place on Friday of last week and again on Thursday. Fuchs has appeared as counsel for the alleged proprietor of the place on several occasions.

The testimony in court, when Fuchs was arraigned, was to the effect that he had committed a breach of the peace, and he was charged with disorderly conduct. It was shown that Beehan followed the lawyer into the house, and caught him by the throat.

"He tore my collar and choked me until my tongue hung out," testified the lawyer, who said he did not resist arrest.

The policeman maintained that he had a right to know why persons entered the building, but the court held differently, and on motion of Job E. Hedges discharged Fuchs. When Fuchs appeared in court yesterday he had four witnesses with him, two of whom made affidavits, upon which the Magistrate acted.

WANTS U. S. JUDGES ELECTED.

Judson Harmon Says People Are Aroused by Graft Exposures.

ANNISTON, Ala., July 6.—Ex-United States Attorney General Judson Harmon spoke before the State Bar Association to-night on the independence of the judiciary. He favored the election of Federal Judges by the people. He did not believe the claim that the choice of Judges by popular vote tended to impair their independence.

He admitted that there was some danger when bosses got control of parties, and he hoped the time would come when Judges will be elected without the intervention of party. Mr. Harmon said:

"On every hand men have made haste to be rich and have not been innocent. Corporate officers have forgotten that they are trustees for the stockholders. Fraud and graft have burrowed deep in private enterprises. The people are aroused by reason of numerous frauds and impositions practiced on them and by the insolent parade and misuse of wealth by persons who utterly lack the character and training necessary to qualify them to be intrusted with the control of wealth.

"It surely has not been the fault of the courts that public or private wrongs have been committed, nor that these have not been discovered and punished. Yet one cannot help observing a disposition in some quarters to discredit the courts or at least to regard them as rather an obstruction to the free play of the forces of reform."

CASTRO RESUMES POWER.

Much Pomp and Ceremony Mark His Re-entry to Venezuelan Presidency.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Venezuelan Legation has received from the Ministry of Internal Relations the official programme of the celebration arranged in connection with the return of President Castro to Caracas and his formal resumption of Executive authority at the expiration of his retirement for three months from the Presidency.

The festivities were arranged to mark the event, which coincided with the greatest national holiday of Venezuela on July 5, the ninety-fifth anniversary of its declaration of independence.

Five triumphal arches were erected in Caracas along the route of President Castro on his arrival July 4 from the railway station to the Federal Palace. At 11 A. M. a state reception to the returning President by all the Governors of States and Mayors of municipalities was arranged, together with display of the national flag from all public building and private houses.

Continuously from noontime till 6 P. M. on July 4 there were salvos of artillery, followed by a display of fireworks and an illumination of the palace; in the evening a grand state ball, followed early the next day by Gen. Castro's formal resumption of the reins of power and a Te Deum at the Metropolitan Cathedral at 9 A. M., the reinstated President proceeding later to the National Pantheon to lay a wreath at the statue of Simon Bolivar.

EX-JUDGE TANNER PARDONED.

He Swore Falsely to Save Senator Mitchell, but Was Never Sentenced.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 6.—Ex-Judge A. H. Tanner, who committed perjury to shield his law partner, the late United States Senator John H. Mitchell, has been pardoned by the President.

Tanner committed perjury when he testified in relation to his partnership agreement with Mitchell. He swore that a written agreement providing that all money received for practice before the departments at Washington should belong to Tanner exclusively had been in existence four years, whereas it was only three months' old and was drawn after Mitchell got into trouble.

Sentence was never passed in the case of Tanner. It was expected he would be pardoned in consideration of the service he rendered when he later went on the witness stand and gave testimony against Mitchell.

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HARTJE CASE PROSECUTIONS.

Many Prominent Pittsburg Merchants Involved in Divorce Proceeding.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—According to Assistant District Attorney John S. Robb, additional prosecutions will be made in the Hartje divorce case, and several of the most prominent business men of the city will be charged with conspiracy and attempted blackmail.

Pursuant to the order of Judge Evans of the Criminal Court, the warrants for the arrest of Augustus Hartje and John L. Welshons have not yet been served, and will not be until the divorce proceedings are over. This is done to offset any attempts to procure the release of Clifford Hooe, the negro, who is also charged with conspiracy. He cannot be brought to trial while the action in which he is alleged to have committed perjury is pending. Additional warrants have been issued against Hartje and Welshons for subornation of perjury.

Attorneys for Hartje are out in a statement to-day in which they declare that their case is being damaged by the public sentiment which has arisen against their client

TREPOFF BLAMES JEWS FOR ANARCHY IN RUSSIA

Says They Provoke Christians and Then Pose as Martyrs.

SCOUTS IDEA OF AMNESTY

Deplores Lack of Energy in Combating Revolutionary Movement—Importance of Land Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—Gen. Trepoff, Commandant of the Imperial Palace, was interviewed at Peterhof this afternoon regarding the situation in Russia. The train on which the correspondent went to Peterhof was full of troops, and the little town swarmed with soldiers. Gen. Trepoff's house was guarded by armed police, a necessary precaution inasmuch as the General is the man best hated by the revolutionary extremists, who make no secret of their intention to assassinate him at the first opportunity.

Talking of the general position of affairs, Gen. Trepoff deplored the lack of energy displayed in combating the revolutionary movement. It was easy to deduce from his remarks that he considered that Premier Goremykin's place was on the Ministerial bench in the lower house of Parliament, and that he should be there daily, ever watchful and ever ready to reply to his political opponents.

Discussing Parliament, Gen. Trepoff said that at present it was simply being utilized as a revolutionary centre. "Look at the immunity allowed M. Alladin and persons of his stamp," said the General. He said:

"It seems to me the best solution is a Ministry from the Centre Party as being the strongest party. I admit that the appointment of such a Ministry would be a great risk, but the risk would be justified by the urgency of pacifying the country. Everything reasonable should be done to restore order and obtain stability by pacific means. If all these are exhausted then some other measures may have to be devised."

Gen. Trepoff hoped that ultimately a more sober spirit would prevail in Parliament and that the multifarious interests of the country would have due representation. The revolutionaries, he said, must be opposed by sound common sense, "and above all with energy, and again energy."

"The great power of the revolutionaries," Gen. Trepoff declared, "lies in their control of the press. Political passions are such that the most prudent of men have lost their heads and are raving like lunatics over Utopian schemes which can only result in blood and flame. I cannot deny that the revolutionaries have won over nearly all the men of talent. Even if Moderate journals should be founded their promoters would find no collaborators. Furthermore, you know that the larger number of the papers of St. Petersburg are in the hands of Jews, and that most of the members of the staffs are Jews, while the reporters generally are revolutionary agitators.

"Then see to what extent the Jews are represented in Parliament, and say will it will prevent an upheaval, principally the work of Jews through their cunning provocation of Christians and skillfully contrived posing as innocent victims of a bloodthirsty tyranny. I indorse every word of the official report regarding Bialystok. When Prince Urusoff spoke the other day in Parliament regarding organized incitement to 'pogroms' at headquarters he lied; that is all. His calumnies are the outcome of disappointed ambition. When he came to make concrete charges he could only cite two cases of officials who had betrayed the trust the Government had reposed in them.

"It must not be forgotten that officials in the provinces have been driven to a state of desperation by frequent murders and other crimes, being perfectly aware who instigated them. However one reprobates them, can one wonder that reprisals should sometimes be made? To talk of granting complete amnesty now, when the papers are full of lists of murdered officials and when no one in authority is safe from the bomb, the knife, and the pistol, is sheer nonsense."

Turning to the question of disaffection in the army, Gen. Trepoff declared positively his conviction that the overwhelming proportion of the troops were implicitly loyal, and would never turn against their sovereign. He asserted that the revolutionary propaganda in the army was far less serious than had been alleged. Any disaffection that existed was mainly occasioned by officers who were not close enough in their relations to the men. Proof of this, the General said, was to be found in the fact that there had not been a single case of mutinous conduct in the cavalry arm, in which the officers were in closer touch with the men than in the other branches of the service. The affair of the Preobrajensky Regiment had attracted much attention because that was the crack guard regiment, and a battalion of that regiment was degraded because the least smirch on the regiment could not be tolerated. It was not in reality a very serious affair, and when the men were called on to denounce the agitators they did so without hesitation.

Gen. Trepoff, referring to the refusal of Parliament to listen to Gen. Pavloff, the Military Procurator, said he hoped the Minister of War would refuse to send Parliament any other representative to be insulted, but would make any further communication in writing.

Asked concerning the allegations that he virtually dictated and that the Ministers' hands were tied, Gen. Trepoff said the revolutionaries always were harping on this note in order to discredit the Ministry and to try to prove that the Ministers were weaklings possessing no authority. It was, he said, a fable spread by enemies of the country—the same enemies who were filling the ears of the peasants with lies.

"The land question," Gen. Trepoff said, "is the question of questions. Personally I consider the Government's land proposals quite acceptable. Possibly further concessions might be made after reasonable discussion by Parliament. I consider it impossible to introduce the principle of expropriation. If that is admitted no tenure, even by peasants, is safe. As a matter of fact, most landowners are only too anxious to sell. But even if all the land were distributed the peasants would not appreciably improve their condition. What is needed more than increased holdings is an improved system of agriculture. The general introduction of this improvement will require at least a generation."

In conclusion Gen. Trepoff said he had heard nothing of the reported imminent meeting of Emperor Nicholas and the German Emperor.

WARSAW POLICE TO QUIT.

Tired of Being Shot and Blown Up—Explosion Kills Cossacks.

WARSAW, July 6.—As a result of the reign of crime and terrorism here the police have decided to resign.

A few days ago, as a measure of protection against assassination by the Revolutionists, the system of police beats was abandoned and the police were formed into patrols for mutual self-protection against bomb throwing, &c. This only made it easier for the Terrorists to shoot them.

The Governor General, when apprised of the decision of the police to resign, threatened to arrest and punish those who failed to appear for duty.

BERLIN, July 6.—A dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger says that twenty-five Cossacks this afternoon surrounded a limekiln at Miechow, in the Province of Kielce, Russian Poland, on information that it was being used for the manufacture of bombs.

As the Cossacks were forcing their way, in a terrific explosion blew the kiln to pieces. Eight Cossacks were killed and five wounded.

It is not known whether the explosion was caused by the bombmakers inside or whether the kiln was exploded from a distance.

NOT ROJESTVENSKY'S FAULT.

Surgeon Says He Was Irresponsible at Time of Surrender.

KRONSTADT, July 6.—At the court-martial of Admiral Rojestvensky for the surrender of the gunboat Bedovi in the battle of the Sea of Japan, the surgeon of the Bedovi testified to-day that Admiral Rojestvensky, owing to his wounds, was partly out of his mind, irresponsible, and incapable of passing orders to surrender.

Lieut. Vorom testified relative to the white-flag incident, saying he was ordered by Capt. De Colongue, chief of Admiral Rojestvensky's staff, to obtain a sheet to be used in case of the appearance of a Japanese ship, but that when he came on deck with the sheet Capt. Calamatieff indignantly threw it into the sea.

CZAR'S ANGER CONTINUES.

All the Officers of the Preobrajensky Regiment to be Dismissed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The Emperor intends to dismiss all the officers of the Preobrajensky Guard Regiment and to form an entirely new regiment.

Reports from Tiflis say that the city is filled with troops. Guns have been mounted on the surrounding heights to prevent the release of the twenty-seven soldiers who are being court-martialed for mutiny.

Strong reinforcements have been sent to Reval.

Peasants in Samara have fired on the police.

The Prefect of Moscow has expelled all the unemployed and strikers.

RUSSIAN FINANCIAL SCANDAL.

Alleged Admissions by Minister—The Country in Straits.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—While the action of the lower house of Parliament to-day in appropriating $7,500,000 to be dispensed by the administration for famine relief was epochal, as the first recognition of the Cabinet by Parliament and the first step in joint work, its importance was far overshadowed by the revelation of alleged admissions made by Finance Minister Kokovsoff about the padding of the estimates for the liquidation of war expenses in order to be able to extract a larger loan from the foreign markets.

These developments made an immense sensation. It is declared that if the statements are true, Russian financial methods are placed on a par with those of mushroom South American republics, and that the confidence of foreign financiers will be undermined.

Prof. Hertzenstein, Chairman of the committee which reported the Famine Relief bill, revealed the fact that M. Kokovsoff, who appeared before the committee, made no effort to conceal the desperate financial straits of the Government. He informed the committee that the condition of the Treasury was much worse than was believed, and even impeached the figures given in this year's budget, made by M. Shipoff, as conveying no adequate idea of the real state of affairs. He said the Government was living far beyond its means, and agreed that it must retrench. But, he explained, this could not be accomplished this year. Therefore it was necessary to make a fresh loan to cover the famine relief.

M. Rodetcheff asserted that M. Kokovsoff had told the committee that the amount the budget assigned for the liquidation of the war expenses, $202,500,000, was a mere guess. The real cause of the financial straits of the Government, M. Rodetcheff said, was its persistence in its present political policy.

AMERICAN ANARCHIST CAUGHT

Rosenberg Arrested in Prussia—May Have Planned to Kill Kaiser.

ALTONA, Prussia, July 6.—It became known to-day that August Rosenberg, an alleged Anarchist from Seattle, Washington, was arrested here last Tuesday as he was leaving a train arriving at Altona.

Acting on information received from the police of New York, the authorities here were watching for Rosenberg, who has relatives living here. Rosenberg, who was accompanied by his wife, came to Europe on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Patricia, which left New York on June 13 and arrived at Hamburg June 29. The prisoner declares that he is an American citizen. His baggage has been forwarded to another part of Germany, and has not yet been searched by the police.

A dispatch from Seattle on July 3 reported that the police of that city, acting at the instance of the German Government, had raided the house formerly occupied by August Rosenberg, a bricklayer, and had found a plant for making bombs and infernal machines.

Rosenberg left Seattle for Hamburg on May 1. At that time the German Government received a warning from Seattle that an attempt would be made to assassinate the German Emperor. The German Consul at Seattle subsequently received a cablegram from Hamburg instructing him to investigate.

The articles seized included more than 200 bottle of acids and explosives, crucibles, mortars, molds, a furnace, and considerable scrap iron.

HAILSTONES LIKE ORANGES.

A Child Killed and Fifty Persons Hurt —Crops Destroyed.

VALENCIA, July 6.—A hailstorm to-day killed a child and injured fifty persons.

Hailstones as big as oranges smashed the roofs of houses, causing the inhabitants to take refuge in the cellars.

The crops in many districts were destroyed and great distress prevails. Relief is urgently requested.

JOHNSON LAUDS BRYAN.

Highest Type of Citizen, He Says, In Accepting a Reception Place.

Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland wrote to the Commercial Travelers' League yesterday accepting the chairmanship of the committee at the reception to be given to William Jennings Bryan on his return to this country. Incidentally he called Mr. Bryan "the most inspiring example of the highest type of American citizenship."

"This appreciation of Mr. Bryan's worth may appear to others to be a miracle," says Mr. Johnson, "but his popularity is no miracle to those who for nearly two decades have loved and trusted him."

Mr. Johnson also wrote:

"For ten years Mr. Bryan has been the trusted leader of Democratic Democrats. For almost ten years they have known that the Presidency of the United States was taken from him by a huge corruption fund contributed by corrupt and corrupting beneficiaries of privileges. Through confessions of some of the culprits this has become a familiar story now, and all but the shameless deplore and condemn it. Yet Mr. Bryan made no complaint over the loss of an office. To him the Presidency has never seemed a personal, nor even a party, prize. Close as it has come to him personally, and tempting as it is to the ambitions of most men, it has never once blurred his ideals of citizenship.

"Even within the present year, when urged by his friends to become a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1908, he has steadfastly replied that there is yet time for more available men to come into prominence, and that no office-seeking on his part shall be allowed to embarrass himself, his friends, or his party with premature conflicts over candidates. It is the great glory and also the great strength of William J. Bryan as a popular leader, not alone that he is a sincere man of tried democratic type, but that he subordinates all personal interest in political preference to higher considerations. He is not a candidate for office; he is the leader of a cause."

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RECIPROCITY NOT EASY, SIR JOSEPH WARD FINDS

New Zealand's Premier Talks with the President.

PROPOSALS HE BRINGS US

His Country Would Make Us a Favored Nation, Too—"Poor Fellows," He Says, of the Strap Hangers.

Sir Joseph G. Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, took luncheon with President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill yesterday. Sir Joseph spent more than two hours at the President's Summer home. Part of that time was devoted to a discussion of the possibility of negotiating a reciprocity treaty between the United States and New Zealand. Sir Joseph has this very much at heart, but it is not believed that he met with much encouragement from the President.

Sir Joseph left the Waldorf-Astoria at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and arrived at Oyster Bay soon after noon. The President's carriage was waiting at the railroad station, and he was driven at once to Sagamore Hill.

As Sir Joseph stepped from the train he told the reporters that he had set his heart on bringing about closer commercial relations between the United States and his own country. When he returned from Sagamore Hill after the luncheon he said, in reply to a question as to what success he had met:

"Reciprocity is not an easy thing to bring about with this country."

Sir Joseph declined to discuss the exchange of views between himself and President Roosevelt.

"My hearty belief in your President as a statesman of strength, breadth, and courage," he said, "has been most pleasantly and emphatically confirmed."

On the question of reciprocity Sir Joseph said that New Zealand was ready to place the United States on the same basis, as far as tariff is concerned, as Great Britain, the motherland and most favored nation.

"New Zealand," he said, "is ready to make a universal 10 per cent. reduction in her tariff to the United States in return for a like concession, and is prepared to make such a treaty binding without action on the part of the New Zealand Parliament. She now grants this reduction to Great Britain, and would be glad to grant it to the United States."

If this proposal should prove too broad to suit this Government, Sir Joseph said, New Zealand would be ready to make the reduction on specific articles which both countries buy abroad.

"For instance, New Zealand wool finds a market in the United States, although it is purchased through England," said the Premier. "Then we dig gum from the ground, which the United States purchases in large quantities to use for the manufacture of varnishes and many other things. In this there is practically no competition in the raw product.

"New Zealand wants from America certain grades of pine lumber, canned salmon, and many kinds of manufactured goods. For instance, we take all our roll-top desks from you. We spend from $800,000 to $1,000,000 annually in this country."

The Premier said that in all probability there would be some opposition in New Zealand to reducing the duty on lumber. New Zealand is a timber country, but the people need American pine for building purposes.

Sir Joseph added somewhat ruefully that he was aware of the great number of reciprocity treaties now awaiting ratification by the Senate, and said he presumed there were some special interests in this country, too.

"New Zealand," Sir Joseph went on, "is a country capable of maintaining a population of from twenty to forty millions. You are building the Panama Canal. You are our nearest English-speaking neighbor with the exception of Australia now, and the canal will bring you nearer to us still. Our trade is growing, our interests are identical. It would seem wise statesmanship to cultivate closer relations along commercial lines, and we are willing."

On his way from the Waldorf to the Long Island Ferry Sir Joseph was moved to compassion as he regarded the strap-hangers. Every car that passed on the Thirty-fourth Street cross-town line was crammed with passengers, and most of them were hanging from straps.

"Our tram cars are operated by the municipalities," said Sir Joseph, hanging from a strap himself as he said this. "They are larger and better than yours. The strap hanger, as you call it, is an unknown specimen with us. Poor fellows! And women, too! With us when the seats—which are across the car instead of lengthwise—are all taken, a sign is hung out announcing the fact, and no more passengers are admitted. Our fare is a penny, and a transfer goes with each fare."

Sir Joseph rode to the ferry in a street car and had to content himself with a strap instead of a seat.

The New Zealand Premier had a few more words to say after he had boarded the Long Island ferry. That ancient craft was crowded, as usual at this time of the year, and the cabins were not over clean.

"I am astonished to see this," he said. "This boat scarcely seems the thing to meet the demands of a big city like this. We wouldn't tolerate a ferry like this in New Zealand. And we would not have horses and wagons on the same boat as passengers. We carry freight on separate boats there."

Sir Joseph went last night to Washington, where he will have a talk with Postmaster General Cortelyou this forenoon. He sails from San Francisco on July 12.

AMERICA AS PEACEMAKER.

Washington Conference May Prevent Guatemalan-Salvadoran War.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The State Department has been notified through a cablegram from American Minister Combs, dated yesterday at Guatemala City, that efforts are being made to prevent hostilities between Guatemala and Salvador as a result of an alleged breach of neutrality by Salvador in the course of the insurrection which has just failed.

Mr. Combs says that Señor Pacus, a special envoy appointed by the President of Salvador, is already on his way to this city, and he (Mr. Combs) is about to leave immediately for Washington to confer here with Señor Pacus and the officials of the State Department and endeavor to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

The Government of Guatemala has agreed to suspend preparations for war with Salvador pending the conclusion of the peace conference at Washington.

The State Department was advised today by Minister Merry that he had arrived at San Salvador, and was endeavoring to make arrangements there for an agreement between Guatemala and Salvador.

NOW'S
Big Value Time

Scarcest, highest-priced, most-wanted fabrics and models at prices much lower than one familiar with the clothing market is led to look for now.

Only the splendid value-giving powers of the Brill organization make possible these items:

Blue serge, gray worsted—flannel two-piece and gray mixture suits, tailored to hold shape, fit and style and warranted to hold color until worn out..... $10

High-grade tropical worsted two-piece suits; and gray mixture suits that are unusual at this price..... $12.50

U. S. True Blue serge suits, "Brill Special" blue serge suits and tropical weight pure worsted two-piece suits; fully guaranteed. Best value in America at the price..... $13.50

Hand-tailored twilight gray worsted suits and tropical worsted two-piece suits; fabrics, trimmings and tailoring of character usually found only in much higher priced garments..... $15

Finest ready-to-wear clothes—Blue serge, gray mixtures, tropical worsted and London flannel two-piece suits, from America's six leading tailoring institutions and from our shop L. B. Correct style, comfortable fit and exquisite finish, combined with durability, distinguish these garments... $20

Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, near Broadway, NEW YORK CITY.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A DELIGHTFUL PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Color to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewelry. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Motoring and other Sports.
USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.
AT GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS. 25c. PER BOTTLE.

ELKINS LAW VIOLATED WITHOUT CONSPIRACY

Says the Court, and Dismisses Some N. Y. Central Cases.

SUGAR MEN CLEARED, TOO

It Is Held That Congress Abolished Imprisonment Under Elkins Act —Rebate Cases Stand.

Upon the eve of his departure for Europe, Judge Holt handed down an opinion, yesterday, sustaining the demurrer interposed by Vice President Nathan S. Guilford and General Traffic Manager F. S. Pomeroy of the New York Central Railroad Company, and C. Gordon Edgar and Edwin Earle, sugar merchants, of Detroit, to the indictment alleging a conspiracy to defraud the United States, and dismissing the demurrers interposed to indictments charging the New York Central, Mr. Guilford, and Mr. Pomeroy with violations of the Elkins anti-rebating act.

The effect of the decision is to dismiss the indictment charging conspiracy, punishable by imprisonment, and to sustain the indictments against the railroad and its two officers charged with violating the Elkins anti-rebating law.

Judge Holt, in sustaining the demurrer to the conspiracy indictment, sustains the contention made by Austen G. Fox, representing the accused men, that Congress did not intend that violations of the Elkins act should be punishable by imprisonment, but by fine only. Judge Holt also holds that the amendment made by Congress on July 29 last, providing imprisonment for violations of the Elkins act, in addition to the fine prescribed, was not retrospective or retroactive, and could not affect the four men charged with conspiracy in connection with rebating in 1903, 1904, and 1905.

The opinion deals with four of the seven indictments returned in connection with the alleged giving and acceptance of rebates by the New York Central and the American Sugar Refining Company, and Messrs. Edgar and Earle, no demurrers having been interposed to those involving the American Sugar Refining Company.

The court pays attention principally to the conspiracy count, which the accused naturally regarded as the most important of the four indictments, as the principals, upon conviction, could have been sent to prison. In his review of this indictment Judge Holt notes the fact that it was returned under an enactment separate and distinct from the Elkins law, that of Section 5,440, and recites the facts asserted in the indictment as to the shipping of sugars to W. A. Edgar & Sons of Detroit, of which firm Earle and Edgar are the principal partners. Upon these shipments rebates of 5 cents per 100 pounds, it is alleged, were paid. The most serious objection to the indictment, declares Judge Holt, is that Congress expressly abolished imprisonment as a penalty for any offense committed under the Elkins act.

"In my opinion," concludes Judge Holt, "it is not in the power of the Government, by calling the same act a conspiracy, to indict these defendants for a different crime, and to thereby subject them to the liability of imprisonment for acts for which punishment was expressly abolished by the Elkins act."

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Field Marshal Lopez Dominguez Is the Prime Minister.

MADRID, July 6.—King Alfonso to-day sanctioned the appointment of the following Ministry, to succeed the Cabinet headed by Moret y Prendergast, which resigned yesterday:

Premier and Minister of War—Field Marshal LOPEZ DOMINGUEZ.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senor GULLON.
Minister of the Interior—BERNABE DAVILA.
Minister of Finance—NAVARRO REVERTER.
Minister of Public Works—GARCIA PRIETO.
Minister of Marine—Senor ALVARADO.
Minister of Instruction—AMALIO GIMENTO.
Minister of Justice—Count ROMANANONES.

Although the Moret Cabinet disappears, the new Ministry represents the same general policy, consisting of prominent men representing the various Liberal groups in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

"LION BRAND"

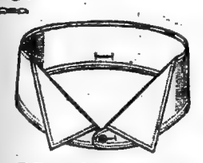

PRINCE LOUIS
FRONT 1¾ IN. BACK 1½ IN.

HAINAUER TREASURES' FATE.

British Nation Has the Refusal of the Collection as a Whole.

LONDON, July 6.—The refusal of the Hainauer collection has been given to the British nation, and it has until July 16 to decide whether this splendid assemblage of art objects shall be kept in London intact or scattered over the world.

Duveen Brothers, the purchasers of the Berlin collection, say that the report published in America that J. Pierpont Morgan has the first option in the selections and J. E. Widener of Philadelphia the second, is absolutely unfounded. No one, the Duveens say, has or will have options. The firm has received many offers from all parts of the world for the purchase of the collection as a whole, but it asserts that under no circumstances will it be sold in that manner, except to the British nation.

As the price is very large, the firm hardly considers it likely that funds are available to retain the collection in London, though it is stated that an attempt may be made to get up a national subscription. The collection has not yet arrived here. When it does, unless it is purchased by the nation, it will be exhibited, and later will be sold in separate lots.

The famous collection of art objects owned by the late Oscar Hainauer, who died in Berlin about twelve years ago, was purchased by the Duveen Brothers a few days ago. The price paid is said to have been $1,250,000.

TURKISH-PERSIAN BATTLE.

Attempt by the Sultan's Troops to Seize Territory Frustrated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—A Turkish attempt to seize additional territory on the Persian frontier has been checkmated by the Governor of Pushkar, who repulsed the invading force of 300 Turkish regulars and 700 mounted Arab irregulars, with considerable loss to the raiders.

The Council of Ministers here has now instructed the Turkish commander, Zekki Pasha, to withdraw his troops from their most advanced positions and to avoid further causes for a rupture with Persia.

Japan Exports More, Imports Less.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

TOKIO, July 6.—The report on Japanese foreign trade for the first six months of the present year shows an increase of 20,000,000 yen ($10,000,000) in exports and a decrease of 60,000,000 yen in imports, as compared with the same period of 1905.

American Marines Leave Panama.

COLON, July 6.—The American marines who were brought here by the cruiser Columbia previous to the Panama election were reimbarked to-day and the Columbia sailed to-night.

Fallieres Receives the Longworths.

PARIS, July 6.—President and Mme. Fallières at the Elysée Palace to-day received Congressman and Mrs. Longworth, who were accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick. The visit, which was informal, lasted half an hour, during which the party were shown through the salons and gardens. M. and Mme. Fallières will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Longworth at dinner on Monday night.

Good Bargain That

when one trades COFFEE and all the old COFFEE AILS for health on

POSTUM

Ten days' trial proves.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

July clearing sales under way.

Men's 2-piece suits, $9

LESS than the making cost, but we must close out all our Summer weight suits in season and the price reductions have never been paralleled. Store closes at 12.30.
Second Floor.

$9 Blue serge suits / Gray worsted suits / French flannel suits / Fancy tropical suits

Coats in the latest style with hand-made collars—hand padded lapels—quarter and half lined trousers—semi-peg and turn up—$15 grade, $9

$15 takes any suit in store.
That's a remarkable offer so early in the season, but we positively will not carry over any suit to next season. Our very finest suits included. $20, $25, $27.50 and $30 suits all at $15.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Miscellaneous bargains.

Women's 50c. pure linen tailor-made stocks, pearl buttons, 25c
25c. golf hair nets, all shades; notion dept., 15c
Men's 50c. and 55c. white lisle shirts and drawers, 39c
Paper fiction for summer reading. 4 for 25c., at 7c
Copyright cloth bound fiction; best authors, 10c
29c. mercerized white lingerie batiste for waists and dresses, 40 inches wide, 19c
19c. drawers for children, good muslin; sizes 1 to 14 years, 12c
Women's 19c. and 25c. linen handkerchiefs, 12½c
Women's $16.50 suits in white and colored linens, 5.00
14.75 misses' and junior suits, linens and reps, 5.00
Remnants of silk; worth 50c to $1 yd. To clean up, at yd., 25c
Clearing all Children's Straw Hats—2d floor, 95c
Idealia Elder flower and cucumber cream, 15c and 35c
$1 real leather Vanity Bags, at 50c
Men's 50c washable Four-in-hands, 25c
Hand-painted linen parasols—Special 1.39
24-in. leather suit case, strong steel frame, linen lined, 3.50
Canvas covered dress trunks, steel hinges, brass lock, 5.00
Strong, serviceable hammock; pillow and valance; colors assorted, 1.00
Two-passenger lawn swings, for adults or children, 3.25
Eight ball croquet sets, strong wickets; nicely painted set, 1.00
White canvas ties, pumps, and Gibson ties, 1.50
Children's 2.50 and $3 shoes, broken sizes, 1.00
8.25 Star refrigerators at 5.25
2.50 to 3.50 sure-cut lawn mowers, 2.39
All linen table napkins, doz., 1.75
20c. hemmed huck towels at 12½c
75c. Cluny lace centre pieces at 55c
1.50 lawn negligee gowns at 79c
Women's 79c. night gowns at 50c
Women's 1.50 cambric corset covers, 68c
Women's 39c. drawers at 25c
Women's 1.50 cambric skirts at 98c
Men's $15 2-piece suits at 9.00
Washable dress shields, 3 pairs, 25c

Women's bathing suits, 2.95

THIS is our great bathing suit special—one of the best values ever offered in this line of goods. Made to our own order from our own materials and priced on a basis that cannot be equalled in New York. Come early—store closes at 12.30.
Third Floor.

Several good models to select from in blue and black brilliantine—blouse and skirt (attached to bloomers) trimmed with fancy braids— a very stylish costume for the beach, priced exceptionally low at..... $2.95

Brooklyn Knitting Co.'s bathing suits for men, $2.50
Main Floor.
Regular values from $4 to $5.50. All colors. Shirts quarter sleeves, some sleeveless; all fine quality worsted..... $2.50

1000 rubber lined sateen bathing caps. Special for this sale..... 25c and 50c
1000 pairs bathing shoes, specially priced at, per pair..... 25c and 50c
Notion Dept.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's shirts reduced

OPENED the season with the choicest stock of men's fine shirts shown in New York this year. The selling has been tremendous and lines are now broken. We've decided not to replenish these broken assortments, and to-day the whole lot is offered at prices averaging half—shirts that sold up to $1.50 at 89c. Store closes 12:30..... 89c
Main Floor.

There are so many styles, so many patterns, so great a variety of shades to be placed in this great sale, that you will readily find your size—it is undoubtedly the biggest shirt bargain of the Summer—regular $1, $1.25 and $1.50 grades at 89c.

89c

Men's worsted bathing suits—balance of the lot purchased from the Brooklyn Knitting Co.—special at..... 2.50

AMERICANS' GOOD PLAY PLACES THEM IN LEAD

Boston Fails to Score in Both Games of Double-Header.

THE CHAMPIONS ARE BEATEN

Pitcher's Wildness Gives Them One Run in Ninth Inning—Brooklyn Easily Downed.

The Greater New Yorks' recent fine playing culminated yesterday in giving first place to them again in the race for the American League championship, with Cleveland and the Philadelphia Athletics a tie for second place. Griffith's men shut out Boston twice yesterday, and beginning to-day, at American League Park, will play a four-game series with each of the Western teams, starting with St. Louis. In the National League yesterday, at the fourth attempt the Pittsburgs succeeded in lowering the colors of the Chicagoans, while the champion New Yorks were beaten by the Boston tailenders. Chicago still has a good lead, while the New York and Pittsburg teams are again a tie for second place. The game to-day with Boston will be the last one played at the Polo Grounds until July 28, when the champions will meet all the Western teams again.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 2; New York 1.
Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Boston, 0.
New York, 8; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	4	9	5	10	11	6	5	50	.694
New York	4	—	2	12	5	6	8	7	44	.638
Pittsburg	4	4	—	5	11	10	3	7	44	.638
Philadelphia	1	4	3	—	5	6	9	11	38	.514
St. Louis	3	4	3	—	—	3	4	9	26	.324
Cincinnati	4	3	3	5	—	—	3	6	28	.389
Brooklyn	4	4	2	4	5	1	—	8	28	.382
Boston	2	5	—	4	4	3	8	—	26	.361
Games lost	22	25	25	36	45	44	42	46		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	2	8	5	4	8	7	10	42	.618
Cleveland	5	—	5	6	9	8	8	11	42	.609
Philadelphia	6	3	—	2	6	8	5	10	40	.909
Chicago	2	8	3	—	6	7	7	6	38	.551
Detroit	3	4	2	9	—	7	7	6	36	.514
St. Louis	2	5	—	6	7	—	6	6	34	.486
Washington	3	2	4	1	2	9	—	10	25	.862
Boston	3	1	5	2	1	1	5	—	18	.257
Games lost	26	27	27	31	34	36	44	52		

CHAMPIONS LOST BY 2 TO 1.

Had Good Chance to Beat Boston In the Ninth Inning.

Boston's rejuvenated tail-enders of the National League kept up their spirited and excellent play in the second game of the series with New York yesterday and this time they received their reward by putting a very meritorious victory to their credit by a score of 2 to 1. The Champions again showed weakness at the bat, for they received several opportunities when a hit would have been of a decided advantage. They secured but six hits of Dorner, but the latter gave nine men bases on called balls, yet when the chance was presented the New Yorks were found wanting.

In the ninth inning Dorner appeared to weaken and indications pointed to a New York victory. The score was 2 to nothing against McGraw's men, with Dahlen first at the bat. Two strikes were called on the batsman, while only one ball was credited to the pitcher. According to Umpire Emslie's judgment, it seemed almost impossible for Dorner to get the ball properly across the plate, and Dahlen was sent to first. The same thing occurred to Devlin. Marshall was sent to the bat in Gilbert's place, the latter having been retired twice on strikes. Marshall aroused the first genuine enthusiasm of the game by hitting safely to centre field, scoring Dahlen, placing Devlin at third, and going to second on the throw in. Bowerman followed with a pretty bunt, beating Dorner's throw to first. With three on bases and no one out Wiltse was encouraged by the "rooters" to "hit it out," but the pitcher raised the ball, which was easily captured by Bridwell.

Bresnahan's appearance gave much comfort to the Champions' supporters. He had been four times at the bat, was placed at first three times on called balls, and made a two-baser. This time, however, he was called out on strikes. Strang's turn came next and the "fans" evidently remembered his hit of the previous day in the final inning, which sent the winning run across the plate. Two strikes and three balls were called on the batsman when he hit a bounder toward Tenney, who got to the base before the runner, and the game was over.

Wiltse pitched in form sufficient to win most games had his team aided him at the bat. In only one inning was the execution of the Bostons effective, and that was in the seventh, when, after the first two Boston men had been retired, Bridwell placed a single to right field, and by an excellent display of base running scored on Tenney's hit between right and centre fields, the Boston manager reaching second. The visitors' second run was made in the ninth inning, chiefly by Dahlen's two errors. His low throw to McGann put Stroebel at first base and Dorner's out advanced him to second. Bridwell waited long enough to get a base on balls, but should have been forced out at second on Tenney's hit, which Dahlen fumbled. Stroebel got to third on the play and tallied on Brain's fly to Mertes. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	1	3	4	2	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	6	0	0
Brain, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
Bates, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Howard, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	1	3	1	0
Brown, c	0	0	6	1	0
Stroebel, 2b	1	0	2	3	0
Dorner, p	0	1	2	3	0
Total	2	9	27	13	0

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Fresn'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Strang, rf	0	1	1	1	1
M'Gann, 1b	0	0	5	1	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	2	3
Devlin, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	5	2	0
*Marshall	0	0	1	0	0
Bow'man, c	0	2	10	4	0
Wiltse, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	1	3	27	13	4

*Batted for Gilbert in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 4; off Dorner, 9. Struck out—By Wiltse, 7; by Dorner, 7. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 11. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Bates, (2,) Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Strang, Dolan. Stolen base—McGann. Double plays—Stroebel, Bridwell, and Tenney; Bridwell, Stroebel, and Tenney. Wild pitches—Wiltse, 1; Dorner, 1. Passed ball—Brown. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	0	2
Titus, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Court'y, 3b	2	2	0	1	0
Magee, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Doolin, ss	1	3	5	6	1
Branf'd, 1b	0	2	10	1	0
J.Don'v'n, c	1	1	7	0	0
Duggby, p	1	1	0	0	0
Total	10	14	27	9	1

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	1	0	0	0
P. Don'n, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Ritter, 3b	0	0	1	1	2
Jordan, 1b	0	1	14	0	1
Alp'man, ss	0	2	2	5	2
Hum'el, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Eason, lf	0	0	4	1	1
Bergen, c	0	0	6	2	0
M'Intire, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	0	3	27	14	6

Philadelphia	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Courtney, Doolin. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Magee. Double plays—Eason and Hummel; Bransfield and Doolin. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off McIntyre, 1; off Duggleby, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Duggleby, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Beaum't, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Ganley, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Leach, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	4	5	0
Nealon, 1b	1	0	13	1	0
Sheehan, 3b	0	2	1	5	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	3	1
Peitz, c	1	2	5	2	0
†Phelps	0	0	0	0	0
Phillippe, p	0	2	0	4	0
‡Clarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	3	7	30	18	1

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	2	4	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	3	1	0
Schulte, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	2	12	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	3	7	1
Evers, 2b	0	0	1	6	1
Kling, c	0	0	3	1	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	6*	28	18	2

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Ran for Peitz in tenth inning.
‡Ran for Phillippe in tenth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Peitz. Three-base hit—Tinker. Home run—Chance. Sacrifice hits—Ganley, Sheckard. Stolen base—Sheckard. Double play—Phillippe, Nealon, and Peitz. First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 1; off Taylor, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Ganley. Struck out—By Phillippe, 3; by Taylor, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and O'Day.

GRIFFITH'S MEN TAKE TWO.

Good Pitching and Fielding Stops Boston from Making a Run.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—Eighty-eight hundred persons, by official count, turned out to see the Boston team twice shut out by the Greater New Yorks this afternoon. In only two innings of the eighteen were the local players a bit dangerous. Both Chesbro and Newton were in their best form, and the team was fast behind them and eager with the bat. The first game was a battle of pitchers, and Chesbro gained the honors. "Happy Jack" used a dry ball throughout, and had the local players puzzled all the time. He fielded his position well, too, as the assist column shows, while the Bostons, or some of them, gave a third-rate exhibition.

The second game found Newton and Young in the box. Peterson took Godwin's place at first base for Boston, the latter going to third base. Godwin fumbled Keeler's hit to begin with, and Chase singled. Conroy sacrificed, and La Porte's single to left scored them both. La Porte was caught stealing, and Williams was put out at first. Delehanty singled in the second and Hoffman sacrificed. McGuire walked. Newton singled, scoring Delehanty. But McGuire was caught between third and home on Keeler's hit, and Stahl made a splendid catch of Chase's fly. In the fifth singles by Keeler and Chase and Conroy's fly resulted in Keeler's scoring, and La Porte brought Chase home with a drive to centre and himself scored on a three-bagger by Delehanty. Young retired after this. The crowd called for Glaze, and the Dartmouth College pitcher essayed to turn the tide of defeat for Boston, and when he struck out Hoffman there was much applause. McGuire scored in the sixth on his own single, sacrifices by Newton and Keeler, and a hit by Chase. During the nine innings only two Bostonians got beyond first base. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Chase, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Conroy, ss	0	0	2	4	0
La P'te, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Will'ms, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Del'h'ty, lf	0	1	1	0	0
H'fman, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Thomas, c	1	2	6	3	0
Chesbro, p	1	2	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	12	0

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Parent, ss	0	1	5	3	1
Stahl, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Hoey, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	1	3	3	0
Hayden, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Godwin, 1b	0	1	10	0	2
Morgan, 3b	0	1	4	4	1
Armb'ter, c	0	0	1	2	0
Dineen, p	0	0	0	0	2
Total	0	7	27	15	5

New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Ferris. Sacrifice hits—Chase, Keeler. Double plays—La Porte, Chase, and Conroy; Ferris and Godwin. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 1; off Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Dineen, 1; by Chesbro, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Keeler, rf	2	2	4	1	0
Chase, 1b	2	3	2	1	0
Mor'rity, 1b	0	0	5	0	1
Conroy, ss	0	0	2	3	0
La P'te, 3b	1	1	0	5	0
Will'ms, 2b	0	0	7	2	0
Del'h'ty, lf	1	2	2	0	0
H'fman, cf	1	0	0	0	0
McGuire, c	1	2	4	0	0
Thomas, c	0	1	1	0	0
Newton, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	8	14	27	15	1

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Parent, ss	0	1	4	1	1
Stahl, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Hoey, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	3	2	2	0
Hayden, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Peters'n, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Godwin, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Armb'ter, c	0	0	5	2	0
Young, p	0	1	0	0	0
Glaze, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	8	27	11	1

New York	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	0—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—McGuire, Hayden. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Hits—Off Young, 10 in four and two-thirds innings; off Glaze, 4 in 4 and one-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Hoffman, Newton, Keeler, Conroy. Sacrifice hits—Parent, 2; La Porte. Double plays—Parent, Godwin, Ferris, and Parent; Keeler, La Porte, and Conroy. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Glaze, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Glaze, 1. Struck out—By Young, 2; by Glaze, 2; by Newton, 3. Passed ball—Armbruster. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Nill, ss	0	1	1	2	1
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Schlafly, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
And'son, lf	1	1	2	0	0
K'hman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b	0	1	9	1	0
K'tredge, p	0	0	5	1	0
W'kefield, c	0	0	2	0	0
F'k'berg, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	1	6	24	11	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Lord, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	1	14	1	0
Seybold, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	4	1	0
Knight, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	1	7	0
Powers, c	0	0	4	2	0
Plank, p	1	2	2	2	0
Total	2	6	27	15	0

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen bases—Lord, Davis, Hickman, Anderson. Two-base hits—Nill, Davis. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Struck out—By Plank, 5; by Falkenberg, 7. First base on balls—Off Plank, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connor and Hurst.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R	H	E
Baltimore	2	0	0
Jersey City	0	3	2

Baltimore	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—4
Jersey City	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	—8

	R	H	E
	5	2	
	12	0	

Batteries—Burchell and Hearne; McCann, Foxen, and Butler.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R	H	E
Newark	5	8	1
Providence	13	0	0

Newark	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0—5
Providence	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	—8

Batteries—Fertsch and McAuley; Hardy and Barton.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R	H	E
Roochester	2	7	1
Toronto	1	4	1

Roochester	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Batteries—Henley and Steelman; McGinley and Doran.

AT BUFFALO.

	R	H	E
Montreal	7	9	2
Buffalo	6	11	2

Montreal	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	0—7
Buffalo	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—6

Batteries—Le Roy and Raub; Brackett and McAllister.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	38	20	.655	Newark	28	20	.491
Buffalo	35	25	.583	Montreal	27	35	.435
Baltimore	32	26	.552	Providence	26	36	.419
Rochester	31	28	.525	Toronto	19	37	.339

Chess Masters at Ostend.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 6.—The fourth round of the final stage of the international chess masters' tornament was contested to-day. The pairings and results, with the scores of the players to date, follow:

Players.	R.	W.	L.	Players.	R.	W.	L.
Janowski	0	12½	12½	v. Teichmann	1	14½	10½
Perlis	0	12½	13½	v. Schlechter	1	17	9
Marshall	½	14½	10½	v. Rub'stein	½	17½	8½
Burn	½	15½	8½	v. Maroczy	½	18½	7½
Bernstein	1	16	9				

Wolffe Broke Capt. Webb's Record.

LONDON, July 6.—Jabez Wolffe, the amateur swimmer, one of the many who are to try to cross the Channel this season, made a test of his power to-day, and swam from Dover to Ramsgate, covering the eighteen miles in 6:06:35, breaking the record for the same course made by the late Capt. Webb in 1875, who covered it in 8:30:00. Wolffe recently swam from Brighton to Worthing, a distance of ten and a half miles, in 4:49:00. He expects to attempt to swim across the English Channel from Dover to Calais on July 15.

John Splan May Go to Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, July 6.—John Splan, the noted trotting horseman, has been adjudged in contempt of court for failing to appear as a juryman, and may have to go to jail. Judge Parker issued attachments for Mr. Splan, and fixed his bail at $300. He is cited to appear on Monday next, and show cause why he should not be punished.

CITY BREVITIES.

There will be a concert in Central Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Metropolitan Opera House Band, Nahan Franko conductor.

The White Star, American, Atlantic Transport, Dominion, Leyland, and Red Star Lines, with the other transatlantic lines in the track agreement, will resume the eastbound northern track commencing July 23, instead of Aug. 24.

Roy Knabenshue, the airship man, was to have made a nocturnal sail over New York last night, but postponed his flight until to-day at 3 P. M.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. St. Louis.—Adv.

BIG WAGERS ON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES

Several Thousand Dollars Change Hands in State Tourney.

HACKETT AND COLSTON WIN

Clubmen Back Their Representatives at Livingston and Have Exciting Run for Their Money.

Harold Hackett and Frederick C. Colston won their semi-final matches against Karl H. Behr and C. A. Blyth, Jr., in the New York State tennis championship tourney, at Livingston, S. I., yesterday, and incidentally several thousand dollars for their fellow club members. There was the keenest rivalry between the club following of the competing players, and the wagers made on the outcome were exceptionally high.

Especially in the Colston-Blyth match was the betting lively, the Staten Island contingent offering plenty of money on Blyth's chances at odds of 2 to 5. The Colston admirers snapped up everything in sight, and there was considerable at stake when the men faced each other on the courts. Excitement ran high when each took a set, but the superior experience of Colston told in the end, and he won the deciding set, the match resulting 6—4, 6—8, 6—0. Behr was the favorite in the match with Hackett, and probably as much money changed hands on the latter's victory. Summary:

New York State Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Harold H. Hackett, West Side, defeated Karl H. Behr, Crescent A. C., 6—3, 3—6, 10—8; Frederick C. Colston, Catonsville C. C., defeated C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island, 6—4, 6—8, 6—0.

Championship Doubles.—Second Round—Wylie C. Grant and Hugh Tallant, New York and West Side, defeated George N. Boyd and Malcolm Chase, Staten Island and Agawam Hunt, by default; Frederick G. Anderson and Carleton C. Kelley, Kings County and West Side, defeated Otto H. Hinck and Albert J. Hinck, Montclair A. C., 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, West Side, defeated J. E. D. Jones and Henry W. Mollenhauer, Longwood and Kings County, by default; James D. Fell and H. Hitchcock, Westchester, defeated Louis J. Grant and H. Bassford, New York and Staten Island, 6—0, 6—1; L. H. Fitch and E. McK. Miller, Staten Island, defeated H. P. Smith and H. McK. Glozebrook, Elizabeth, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round.—Theodore R. Pell and Harry Torrance, New York and Englewood, defeated Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, West Side, by default; James D. Fell and H. Hitchcock, Westchester, defeated L. H. Fitch and E. McK. Miller, Staten Island, 6—3, 6—4.

Matches in the annuall class handicap tournaments in singles were begun yesterday on the new courts of the Kings County Layn Tennis Club, at President Street and Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. The summary:

Class B, Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—George A. Antonides, (minus half 30,) defeated George P. Smith, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—4; L. P. Moore, (plus half 15,) defeated H. Hammitt, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—4.

Class C.—Preliminary Round—F. Merrihew, (minus 15,) defeated D. Ogilvie, (plus half 15,) 0—7, 3—6, 6—2.

First Round—R. E. Hemstreet, (plus half 15,) defeated F. E. Burr, (plus half 15,) 6—1, 1—6, 6—3; A. S. Westfall, (minus 15,) defeated F. Merrihew, (minus 15,) 1—6, 15—11, 6—1; Dr. H. H. Waugh, (minus 15,) defeated C. Belknap, (plus half 15,) 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

The championship series of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League to-day will be devoted to playing postponed competitions. It is intended to bring the series up to date to-day so that the finals of both sections may be contested next Saturday. The Kings County Lawn Tennis Club on the courts at Montclair, N. J., play the most important match.

American Tennis Team Leaves England.

LONDON, July 6.—R. D. Little, Kreigh Collin, and Beals C. Wright, the American lawn tennis team, left London to-day for New York.

SOLD AT AUCTION, GIRL SAYS.

Arrests Made on a Story the Police Thought at First Incredible.

Rosie Cohen, a 17-year-old Russian girl, told a remarkable story to Magistrate Baker in the Harlem Court yesterday, when there were arraigned Joseph Ruggerio, a saloon keeper of Mount Vernon, and Mrs. Lena Salino of 2,042 First Avenue. The girl charged that they had abducted her and held her in bondage for two weeks. Magistrate Baker held them in $2,000 bail each for examination on Monday. The girl was sent to the House of Detention. Two men who were arrested in the flat of Mrs. Salino as witnesses were discharged by the Magistrate.

According to the girl's story, she came to this country about two years ago with her parents, and up to two weeks ago worked in a button factory at Ninety-first Street and First Avenue. A man named "Frank" took her to a house in Pelham Manor, and after keeping her there for two days took her to Ruggerio's saloon in Mount Vernon. There she says she was taken to the apartments of Mrs. Salino.

The girl charges that her clothes were taken away from her, she was beaten with a whip, and was finally put up at auction on Thursday night and sold for $25. The bidders were Ruggerio and a stranger from Brooklyn, whose name she did not know.

Her purchaser, the girl said, started to take her to Brooklyn, but while they were in a restaurant at 106th Street and Third Avenue she saw a policeman pass the door, and ran out and begged protection. The man darted out and escaped.

In the Salino flat the police have found a rawhide whip with which the girl alleges she was beaten. The police were inclined to disbelieve the girl's story when they heard it on Monday night, but are now convinced that there is some truth in it. They are looking for "Frank" and the man from Brooklyn.

GIRL'S QUEER DROWNING.

Death of Hermie Schatz Unexplained —Her Companion Still Missing.

DOVER, N. J., July 6.—Coroner Sigmund Heller is investigating carefully the death of Hermie Schatz, a waitress at the Laurel House, Lake Hopatcong, whose body was found in the lake yesterday. The girl is said to have gone rowing on Wednesday night with Frentz Hedening, an employe at the Maxim cement plant. Hedening is missing. John Francisco, a contractor, is said to have seen the man about to board a train at Netcong yesterday morning.

Fishermen found the boat in which the couple had left the Laurel House lying bottom up at the edge of the lake. There was a man's hat on the ground near the boat, and floating in the water were a pair of oars and part of a chair seat. The body of Miss Schatz lay in two feet of water close to the boat.

It is thought strange that the woman could have been accidentally drowned in such shallow water, especially as Hedening was reputed to be an expert swimmer. The lake has been dragged for the body of her companion, but without result so far.

Seek "Lord Douglas" for Bigamy.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—Telegrams from New Iberia, La., say that a warrant for the arrest of John C. Cavendish, also known as "Lord Douglas," has been sent to the Chief of Police of an Eastern city, the name of which is withheld. Cavendish, who is alleged to be a bigamist, married Miss Josephine Hood of New Iberia last December, and since then, though rewards for his capture have been offered, the officers have been unable to locate him or the woman he is alleged to have deceived.

STYLE DEPENDS on the genius and skill of the designers. We have in our designing rooms the best designing talent that money can hire from Paris.

QUALITY DEPENDS on material and workmanship. Excepting our weekly importations from Paris, we make all our own hats and can therefore vouch for every detail that goes into their making.

Our reputation of seventy years of fine hat making stands behind every hat that leaves our store.

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
Smith and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, N.Y.

GOLF PAIRINGS OUT.

Championship Contestants Drawn for Opening Round.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association was held yesterday at the office of Secretary W. Fellowes Morgan in this city to make the drawings for the first medal play round next Tuesday in the National amateur championship tournament which will begin on the Englewood Club links on Tuesday next.

The total number of entries is 136, one of the most prominent of the belated ones being George F. Clingman of Chicago, who defeated champion H. Chandler Egan two weeks ago at Toledo. Egan and his partner, Henry Kryn of the Crescent Athletic Club, will be the third pair to start in the morning. George T. Brokaw of Garden City and E. H. Bankard of Baltimore will follow soon after, and among the other pairs well up to the front are Max Behr and Dwight Partridge; Walter J. Travis, the ex-champion, and Ellis Knowles, a young golfer from Bedford; Douglas Laird of Princeton and Fred Herreshoff; Murray Olyphant, the ex-New Jersey champion, and H. R. Johnstone of Boston; Percy Pyne and James H. Childs of Allegheny, and J. M. Ward and F. H. McAdoo.

George H. Lyon, the ex-Canadian champion, is drawn with J. C. Dilworth of Pittsburg. Next to the last pair to get off will be Jerome D. Travers, the metropolitan champion, and Harold Weber of Chicago. This is an excellent draw, as Weber was one of the semi-finalists last year. The last pair will be Charles B. Macdonald, ex-National champion, and G. B. Adams. Among the other pairings of well-known players are H. B. Hollins, Jr., and M. D. Ritchie, Archie Reid and Dumont Clarke, Jr., George F. Clingman and J. R. Boyce, Gilman P. Tiffany and R. C. Watson, Jr., C. J. Sullivan and P. H. B. Frelynghuysen, and Andrew Carnegie, 2d, and Harold Wilcox.

DETROIT GOLFER A SURPRISE.

Western Veteran Defeats Young Opponent Easily at Apawamis.

That the young golfers are not always in front was amply proved yesterday at the Apawamis Club links, Rye, when De Witt Loomis, a contestant from Detroit who did not learn the game until several years older than the majority of players to-day, defeated S. D. Bowers handily in the first match play round for the chief trophy. Loomis is a forceful and energetic player, despite his gray hairs, and notwithstanding the fact that Bowers won the low-score prize on the preceding day, the Detroit visitor tackled him without a tremor. His approaching and putting were admirable. He led by three at the turn and won by 3 up and 2 to play. In the afternoon Loomis met the Wykagyl champion, T. M. Sherman of New Rochelle. Each played the first nine holes in 39, but Sherman managed to keep a slight lead on the homeward holes and finished one up. The results of the first cup event follow:

Apawamis Cup.—First Round—T. M. Sherman, Wykagyl, beat F. H. Hoyt, Boston, 1 up

CORPORATIONS DEFENDED AT BANKERS' MEETING

But Robert B. Armstrong Says He Is No Apologist.

CURRENCY REFORM DEMANDED

Muck-Rakers and Reformers Denounced by the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., July 6.—Robert B. Armstrong, President of the Casualty Company of America and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, delivered an address before the State Bankers' Association of New York at the closing session to-day in the Hotel Champlain, in which he said, in part:

"Few individuals are able to stand an overdose of prosperity. It is almost as hard for a nation to keep on an even keel under the same circumstances. Such excessive prosperity as we are now enjoying is responsible for many of the manifestations of political, social, and financial unrest which surround us. Because there have been some startling disclosures of corporate rapacity and individual greed, it has become the popular thing to denounce those individuals who co-operate their capital and vilify the vehicle by which their capital is made useful to the community and its citizens.

"A man who asks for fair play for those who unite their capital in the convenient form of a corporation is always regarded as an apologist. I do not appear in that rôle. In business, as in all things else, there is but one measure, and that is the old-fashioned standard of honesty. The individual or corporation that departs from that standard should be as drastically punished as any public official who is recreant to his trust. That a number of individuals or a score of corporations are deserving candidates for such punishment does not justify an indiscriminate assault upon the corporation as an institution or the individual who directs it.

"That a corporation disobeys the laws is a fallacy of the first water. That a corporation, because it is a corporation, should be crippled and done to death by ill-conceived and hastily enacted legislation is not in accordance with the American people's idea of fair play. There is not a railroad man living worthy of his pay who would defend for one moment the granting of rebates. There has always been an inherent desire in the breast of every American to get something for nothing, and the railroads to-day, as much as the honest shippers, welcome the elimination of this factor of transportation.

"Because a sensationalist wrote a book, a great industry was throttled over night. The man who wrote the book admitted that he did not care to improve conditions, but that he wrote it as a part of a Socialistic propaganda. In eagerness to reform all things, two estimable but impractical men made an investigation, and then the limelight was turned on. Foreign competitors, eager for any opportunity to assail American industry, seized the big stick, and under the glare of the calcium of sensational publicity dealt a blow to American packing house products from which it will take ten years to recover. Abuses there may have been; undoubtedly there were. And yet there are sincere people who believe that even a packer is entitled to some consideration.

"The American people as a people denounce the lynching of the numblest citizen, yet they are willing to string a corporation up to the nearest lamp post. Legislation to regulate and restrain corporations from actions against public policy is not only just but necessary. That, however, is no license to the legislator, State or National, to inspire and engineer a campaign of corporation baiting.

"With the tendency to paternalism, concentration in the central government of all police powers over corporations, and the many ill-advised attempts to regulate this and reform that, the man of affairs, and especially the banker, should realize that his responsibility is great. Upon him more than any one else depends the future of our prosperity. Fortunately that type of man of affairs whose motto was 'the public be damned' is extinct. The banker or man of affairs who seeks to justify wrongdoing in the real or artificial citizen is not only creating trouble for himself, but is magnifying the difficulties for his associates. There never was a time in the history of the country that demanded more sagacity, cool judgment, and dispassionate discussion of public questions than the present moment.

"Yet, in this time of our prosperity, of our expanding credit, of our growing commerce, in our dreams of our yet greater future, there must be preparation for the inevitable reaction that follows the strenuous life. Upon the splendid foundations laid by Alexander Hamilton and hastily remodeled because of the necessity of the civil war, has been laid the patchwork of financial legislation, which is neither scientific nor satisfactory. That a complete reconstruction of our financial system is imperative, all agree. Upon the details, few agree.

"When a map south of Maiden Lane suggests a proposition, no matter what its intrinsic value, it is immediately labeled 'Wall Street,' and is shunned by the rest of the country. Therefore, currency reform must come as a united movement, participated in by bankers of all sections of the country. Not one banker here would permit, without a protest, the regulation of the rate of interest by a Federal commission. Yet the individual who happens to be Secretary of the Treasury is clothed with almost unlimited power to interfere with the financial machinery of the country as his judgment dictates.

"Fortunately those individuals who have held that exalted position have been wise, patriotic, and of untarnished integrity. Yet it is too much to expect that this country will always have as Secretary of the Treasury a man whose foresight, judgment, and courage enable him to do the right thing at the right time. Too much power is to-day in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. A scientific, practical currency reform can eliminate this unknown quantity. A real currency reform can be secured when the bankers really want it, but it must come as a united and unmistakable expression from the bankers of all sections of the United States."

Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, in an address on "What Causes Fluctuations in Money Rates?" said he had heard many astute financiers say recently that owing to crop-moving time in the South and West money stringency might be looked for from July to October. He said he had been traveling lately in various parts of the country and found the South, Southwest, Northwest, and West purchasing commercial paper at from 4 to 5½ per cent. and buying high-grade New York Stock Exchange bonds to use their surplus funds.

To find an answer to the query of what causes "the frequent and wide fluctuations in money market rates" Mr. Wade said that after his investigation, covering the rest of the country, he was finally forced to the conclusion that the only spot where any such fluctuations had occurred in the last five years was in one spot, covering less than fifty acres.

"The spot referred to," said Mr. Wade, "is the Wall Street district. The crop produced there is commonly known as the 'Wall Street crop.' There and in that spot alone the impression prevails that there are 'frequent and wide fluctuations of the money market,' and, while that is true to a very limited extent, yet its impression upon the minds of the general public is such as to lead one away from the fact that the 'frequent and wide fluctuations' which occur in that district, in that small area, in that little spot, have occurred but nine times in the past five years, and in absolutely no instance did the wide and frequent fluctuation of the money market last for more than three or four days, except in three periods, or a total of 94 days out of 1,825 days, and then the 'frequent and wide fluctuation of money' did not represent one-twentieth part of the banking resources of New York City nor one-fiftieth part of the banking resources of the United States of America.

"The deduction I draw from my investigations is that if you gentlemen of the East will take care of the Wall Street crop, the West, Southwest, North, and Northwest will be fully capable of taking care of the agricultural crop."

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President—Elliott C. McDougall, President of the Bank of Buffalo; Vice President—Charles Elliott Warren, Cashier Lincoln National Bank, New York City; Secretary—E. O. Eldredge, Cashier New Amsterdam National Bank, New York City, and Treasurer—Hiram R. Smith, President of the Bank of Rockville Centre, L. I.

WELLS-FARGO PUBLICITY.

Reply to Minority Holders Contains the First Figures in Years.

The campaign of the minority stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Co. to compel the Harriman interests in control to pay a higher dividend brought out a reply in the form of a circular from the Directorate of the company yesterday. This makes public a skeleton report of the company's financial affairs for the first time since the controlling interests determined on a policy of secrecy several years ago and discontinued the issuance of annual reports.

The minority interests, represented by Walter C. Stokes & Co., who have proxies from a majority of the stockholders, if not for a majority of the stock, have made demands for an increase of the annual dividend rate from 8 to 16 per cent., on the ground that the express company, besides holding a surplus of several times its capitalization of $8,000,000, is earning more than 30 per cent. a year. The first acknowledgment of the pressure brought to bear by the Stokes interests was made last week when the Directors raised the dividend to the rate of 10 per cent. a year. The circular sent out by the management defends the policy of low dividends on the grounds of conservatism, and adds:

"The result of this policy is shown in the strong position which the company has recently attained, and the present management has the right to remind you that in 1901 the surplus of the company was $3,300,000, while to-day it is $12,400,000."

One of the charges made by the minority interests was that the purpose of the management in accumulating the surplus was "to employ it to acquire exclusive express facilities on the Union Pacific by a payment of cash." This the controlling interests deny.

The circular, which is accompanied by a blank proxy, running in the names of E. H. Harriman, President Evans, William F. Herrin, and Treasurer H. B. Parsons, contains a condensed balance sheet as of May 31. It shows total resources of $20,482,774, divided as follows: Bonds and stocks, $5,375,650; real estate, $1,778,362; cash in bank, $76,171; accounts receivable, $802,334, and short-time bills secured by Stock Exchange collateral, $12,450,257. The liabilities are: Capital stock, $8,000,000; accounts payable, $59,236, and surplus reserve, $12,423,537. No account is taken in the balance sheet of any equipment or the semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

$1,000,000 MORE OF SURPLUS.

Gallatin Bank Transfers Profits to Increase Its Loaning Power.

Following the publication yesterday of the Liberty National Bank's increase of its surplus from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 by the transfer of $500,000 from undivided profits to the surplus, the Gallatin National Bank announced the transfer in a like manner of $1,000,000 from undivided profits to surplus. The Gallatin Bank now has $2,000,000 surplus, $1,000,000 capital, and $308,971 undivided profits.

These changes are the result of the new Federal law limiting the loaning power of National banks to a single concern or individual to 10 per cent. of the capital and surplus, with the restriction that the loan shall not be more than 30 per cent. of the bank's capital. The Gallatin National Bank's loan limit is increased by the change from $200,000 to $300,000.

CONDEMN EX-SENATOR SMITH

Newark Democrats Try to Read Him Out of the Party, but Fail.

The organization known as the Democratic League of Essex County attempted at its meeting in Newark on Thursday night to read ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., out of the Democratic party. The League is an organization of young Democrats formed to supplement the work of the regular Democratic Committee of Newark.

In an interview printed recently in a Newark paper ex-Senator Smith was quoted as having said that the Democrats could not elect a successor to United States Senator Dryden next Winter, and that they should use their influence in his favor because he is a conservative business man.

John Gregory, whom ex-Senator Smith helped to nominate last Fall as a candidate against Senator Colby, called the attention of the League to the interview last Thursday night. He offered a resolution describing it as the "culminating act of a career impregnated with disloyalty and treachery to the Democratic Party," and resolving that ex-Senator Smith "be deemed no longer worthy of advising with those having Democratic principles at heart."

In the discussion that followed Mr. Gregory said there had been much talk about Senator Smith's disloyalty to the party, and that it was time that the sentiment was formulated in public. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 12 to 14.

FOOD.

A Baby's Taste guided to Grape-Nuts

A minister says: "A few days ago an incident occurred in my home that may interest you.

"Our baby boy, a fine specimen of two years and three months old babyhood, was brought down stairs immediately after he awoke.

"He was teething, and had eaten but little food for two or three days, and had to be coaxed to do that. On this particular morning his first request was for Grape-Nuts, of which he is very fond. His mother had some cornmeal mush cooked, and served him with that instead, but after he had looked at it for a moment, he pushed it away indignantly, saying, 'I don't want that; I want Grape-Nuts.' He would not be satisfied until Grape-Nuts was served to him, which he ate with evident enjoyment. We were interested in his discrimination, and you will doubtless appreciate the boy's taste."

Probably no food in existence—not even excepting the very best prepared baby foods—is as well adapted to the use of infants as Grape-Nuts, well-soaked in warm milk.

It contains the elements required for building the bones, also the gray matter in the nerve centres. A child or an adult fed on Grape-Nuts will show marked improvement in physical and mental ability. Many of the elders testify to the removal of physical ailments by abandoning portions of the food that have been in use, and taking up Grape-Nuts regularly.

Sold by grocers everywhere, and made at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

FIND LITTLE WRONG IN PACKERS' PLANTS

Chicago Committee Paint Rosy View of What They Saw.

LUMPY JAW BEEF HARMLESS

Product Wholesome, Yards Clean, and Inspection Good, They Say—Mild Criticism for Canning Departments.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The report of the joint committee of the Chicago Commercial and the Illinois Manufacturers' Associations appointed to investigate the meat-packing industries of Chicago, together with the report of the pathologists who accompanied the committee, was made public to-day. The committee says:

"That a board of experts of the character employed, with professional ideals and guided and influenced by an aesthetic sense, should find the product 'wholesome,' the yards 'generally clean,' and the inspection 'efficient,' seems to your committee to cover the situation.

"As a result of this investigation, we ourselves have no hesitancy in stating that the meat products at the stock yards are wholesome and proper food.

"We believe that the conditions and surroundings at the plants carefully protect the quality of the product."

The pathologists who accompanied the committee were Dr. W. A. Evans, Professor of Pathology, University of Illinois; Dr. Maximilian Herzog, late pathologist, Bureau of Science, Manila, Philippine Islands; Dr. M. P. Ravenel, pathologist to the Phipps Institute, Philadelphia; Prof. A. T. Peters, veterinary surgeon, University of Nebraska, and Prof. M. H. Reynolds, veterinary surgeon, University of Minnesota. Their investigation occupied two weeks.

They say that part of most of the plants are up to date, yet in each of these there are some sections that are indifferently good, and in most of them are some things that they cannot approve.

The committee says: "Nowhere is there greater vagueness and less definite information in regard to preservatives. Even scientists differ on this subject. Your committee has investigated by inquiry, by search, and by analysis to determine where preservatives were used."

The committee gives the preservatives used, but does not discuss the question of harmfulness from preservatives employed on the one hand, nor the supposedly increased dangers resulting from the use of unpreserved products, or products differently preserved, on the other. It especially commends these questions for further scientific inquiry.

Prof. William H. Welch of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who investigated the regulations of the City of Chicago and the Government for the inspection of meat, said in his report:

"In view of the absence of any positive danger to health arising from the use of the meat of cattle affected with only localized tuberculosis, or actinoryicosis [lumpy jaw] of slight or moderate extent, it would, in my opinion, be extravagant and indeed absurd to condemn the carcasses of such cattle, provided the animals are well nourished and otherwise in good condition. It is of course understood that the diseased parts and organs are completely removed and destroyed, and proper precautions taken to guard against the accidental contamination of the meat with the tubercle bacilli during and after slaughtering. As regards tuberculosis, I consider that all reasonable demands are met by the condemnation of the carcasses affected."

This report is embodied in that of the committee and indorsed by it.

In summing up their observance of the inspection, the committee says:

"It is our opinion that the dressed meat of the yards is wholesome and a proper article for human food.

"The methods employed in preserving meats are for the most part cleanly, nothing seriously objectionable being observed in any of the houses visited.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the canning departments visited are in general cleanly in the handling, and the handling is done in a cleanly manner by healthy persons, and that the finished canned meats offered for sale constitute a wholesome, and, in varying degrees, nutritious article of diet. The use of any spoiled meat unfit for food was nowhere noticed, though it must be conceded that some of the canned goods contained material which is of a low nutritive value, such as pigs' ears, pigs' snouts, tripe, &c. It is therefore recommended that the cans be correctly labeled as to their contents, so that the purchaser may be able to form a correct estimate as to their nutritive value.

"It is believed that the Government inspection should be extended to a supervision of all the materials used for canned goods.

"It was suggested that for the uncooked sausage business, the meat being inspected for trichinae be handled in especially sanitary rooms, and that specific rules be adopted and enforced for the hands of these operators. It is believed that the standard of sanitary surroundings and care should be higher for these uncooked products than for those which are to be washed and cooked before being eaten."

Regarding hygiene and sanitation, the committee say some of the water closets are not of modern or proper construction, not well located, often deficient, and often ventilate into the workrooms.

The medical members of the committee say they were not able to detect in the superficial examination possible any evidence of disease among the workers. "It is certainly not true," the committee say, "that much spitting goes on, with consequent contamination of the food products."

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Dr. Ulysses Grant Hauck of Philadelphia has been appointed chief of the new inspection service which is to take charge of the certification of meats intended for inter-State traffic. Dr. Grant is a trained veterinarian and one of the leading biochemists of the Department of Agriculture. He has been engaged as a traveling Inspector in the department for several years, and is thoroughly competent to assume the great responsibility that is put upon him. He will direct the new service from Washington after it has been completely organized, but until that has been accomplished he will remain on the ground in charge, and wherever his duties may call him.

To-day the department sent to all the packing houses and all railroads whose traffic at all touches the meat industry, notices of the passage of the meat inspection law, with copies of the statute.

Commended for Saving a Comrade.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Bonaparte has sent letters of commendation to William Kelly, coxswain, and William Stenner, boatswain's mate of the cruiser Columbia, for gallant conduct, promptness, and self-sacrificing heroism displayed in the rescue of the life of J. Turgeon, a shipmate, at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, who on May 25 accidentally fell overboard and was rendered unconscious.

You can enjoy THE MOST DELICIOUS GLASS OF ICE CREAM SODA IN THE CITY AT Huyler's

THE QUALITY, PURITY AND FLAVOR OF OUR CARAMELS HAVE NEVER BEEN EQUALLED

TAGGART GAVE GAMBLERS FULL SWAY, SAYS HANLY

Indiana Casinos Opened or Closed at Chairman's Nod.

WINNINGS PUT IN HIS SAFE

Attorney General Charges That Taggart's Suits to Cancel Casino Concessions Are Bogus.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., July 6.—Gov. J. Frank Hanly, who ordered the raids on the casinos at French Lick and West Baden, came out to-day savagely attacking Chairman Taggart, the principal owner of the casinos, and challenging the statements made by Taggart yesterday, and asserted that Taggart knowingly permitted a violation of the law against gambling.

Gov. Hanly, after declaring that he purposes, so far as lies in his power as Governor, to suppress gambling in every form at French Lick and West Baden, says that both casinos were opened in the Spring, and that the special representatives he sent there to investigate reported that gambling began first under restrictions, but grew finally into "open, flagrant, and shameful disregard of the law."

"We shall now learn whether the management of the French Lick Springs Hotel Company and the West Baden Hotel Company is above the law," says the Governor. The statement of Mr. Taggart that 'the French Lick Springs Hotel Company has not and will not tolerate gambling on its premises,' in the light of recent developments and evidence in the possession of the State, scarcely rises to the force and dignity of a jest. If his statement is true what is the meaning of the carload of costly paraphernalia taken from the premises of the hotel company? He admits himself that gambling has existed. His counsel yesterday in open court agreed that it should not be permitted between yesterday and the 13th inst., when the cases are to be heard. Where did he find this new power to stop it?

"The hotel safe itself has been used for weeks nightly as a place of safekeeping for the money earned by the casinos. The truth is that Mr. Taggart, as manager of the hotel company, has at no time desired anything in conection with the casinos that has not been granted by its operator. On special days like that when the members of the National Editorial Association visited French Lick he had the power to cause the suspension of gambling in the casinos during the whole time of their visit, and it was actually closed, except as to the lower floor, where the slot machines were allowed to run.

"Mr. Taggart will not be able to fool either the people of Indiana or deceive the people of this country in this matter. If for any reason the law is inadequate as now written, I shall appeal to the people of the State, without regard to their party affiliations, to select a General Assembly in November that will enact a law clothing the Executive with such authority as will enable me to reach such conditions."

PAOLI, Ind., July 6.—Attorney General Miller, who is here personally conducting the litigation on behalf of the State against the French Lick Springs Company and the West Baden Hotel Company, took exception to-day to the statement made yesterday by Thomas Taggart that the casinos were not a part of the hotel properties, but were under lease to third parties, and that suits were pending to cancel these leases because the hotel companies had learned that gambling was being conducted at the casinos.

Attorney General Miller said:

"There are some peculiar features about these two 'pending' suits to cancel the leases. Why were they brought in a Justice of the Peace court at o'clock at night and tried with great secrecy, and then as quietly appealed to the Circuit Court, where they have remained covered up and unknown?

"They were brought to meet exactly such a contingency as this and to be dragged out and used as a 'defense' when needed. The leases were made March 19, the suits were brought April 11, the hearing was at night—a most unusual procedure—and the appeal from the finding of the local Justice to the Circuit Court was made June 15, and all was done so quietly that few seemed to know that such action had been instituted.

"But the State is under obligations to the hotel companies for those official records, because in their complaints the hotel companies set up ownership to the properties and base their petition on the ground that the people operating the casinos have been using them for gambling purposes. Here we have the admission of gambling. In all other respects the suits for possession are jokes—as I characterized them in court yesterday."

OUR SOLDIERS THE FINEST.

So Says British Tailor Who Has Designed New Uniforms for the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The military appearance of the American soldier was a surprise to George V. Winter, who came from London on invitation of the War Department to design certain improvements in the uniforms of the service which would bring them in line with the fit and make-up of the British uniforms.

"The American soldier has the best build and bearing in the world," declared Mr. Winter. "I thought that Tommy Atkins was the best in that line, so I am surprised at what I have seen here. While the American soldier is not so beefy as the Britisher, he is smarter and better set up. He is the best-looking soldier in the world, superior to the fighting men of Germany, France, or England. The only improvement in the uniforms is to give him a better fit, giving full effect to his fine qualities."

The patterns submitted by Mr. Winter indicate numerous minor changes in the uniforms, but no radical departure from existing styles.

Seventy-five New Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Post Office Department has authorized the appointment of seventy-five additional letter carriers for New York City.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE 18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES NEW YORK

Doing Things at Double-Quick

Store closes to-day, Saturday, at 1 P. M. We do the best we can to compress the full day's business into four and a half hours, offering the values to bring the business and doing things at double-quick to take care of the business that comes.

We shall be quick, but you won't be hurried. Things go smoothly here, even in rush times. Our system of parcel wrapping and change-making saves all the long waits that even the best of the old-fashioned methods render unavoidable.

Telephone orders will be received ALL DAY as usual—and all night, too, for that matter. Deliveries first thing Monday morning.

Store Opens

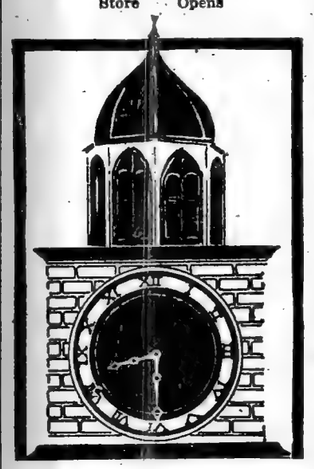

Store Closes

Briefly Summarizing Some of the Bargains:

Men's Two and Three Piece Suits, regularly $8.50..... $5.50
Youths' Two-Piece Suits, well made and stylish..... 3.50
For Boys—Sailor Blouse Suits, Russian Blouse Suits, Norfolk Jacket Suits, Double-breasted Belt Suits, of excellent materials, at..... 2.50

The Clearance Sale of Summer Shoes

Women's $2.50 Tan Oxfords..... 98c
Women's $3.00 to $5.00 Tan Oxfords..... 1.90
Men's $3.00 Tan Shoes and Oxfords..... 1.40
Men's $1.50 Canvas Shoes, leather soles..... 85c
Men's $3.50 Tan Shoes and Oxfords..... 1.90
Boys' $3.00 Tan Shoes and Oxfords..... 1.50
Misses' and Children's $1.50 Shoes and Oxfords..... 85c

These Grocery Specials Until 1 o'Clock

LEGS OF FANCY SPRING LAMB, lb..... 14½c
DUCKS—Long Island Spring Ducks; lb..... 16c
SLICED BACON—The streak of fat and lean kind.; lb..... 21c
SARDINES—Latour, imported, with key opener; doz., $1.15; can..... 10c
JAMS—"Home made," all varieties; 1-lb. glass jar..... 15c
BAKED BEANS—Loudon's packing; doz., $1.50; 2-lb. can..... 13c
FRUIT SYRUPS—Raspberry and Strawberry, all pure fruit flavors; doz., $2.35; pint bottle..... 20c
SALMON—Deer Head red Alaska; doz., $1.35; 1-lb. can..... 12c
COFFEE—Siegel Cooper's famous Popular blend; 5 lbs., $1.20; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c
TEAS—Family mixed, Gunpowder, Oolong or India-Ceylon, regular 50c. quality; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35c
CHEESE—Elmendorff's genuine imported; wafer sliced by machine; lb... 28c
(Siegel Cooper Store, Fourth Floor.)
CHOICE CUTS OF PRIME RIB ROAST, boned..... 14c
CHOPPED PICKLES—New supplies, put up in full qt. Mason jar..... 25c
FRESH BUTTER—Our famous Fountain Brand, with the new grass flavor; 1-lb. print..... 25c
OLIVE OIL—Fountain quality pure French olive oil; ½-pt. bot. 24c; pint.. 38c
SUGAR WAFERS—Huntley and Palmer's vanilla, raspberry, lemon or coffee, ½ lb. net weight, packet..... 18c

Wines & Liquors for Table & Medicinal Use

The best that money can buy is here. For to-day's short business day we have made special arrangements to wait on you even more promptly than usual. Two of the specials:

BOLLMAN'S FINE OLD MEDICINAL HOLLAND GIN—Big bottle, $1.05; regular size, each..... 69c
IMPORTED 3-STAR COGNAC—Ch. Ferrand & Co., bottle..... $1.23

DEFENSE PLANS FROM JAPAN.

Virginia Capes to Have Artificial Island with Big Guns, as at Tokio.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Plans for an artificial island, midway between Capes Henry and Charles, for the defense of Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and all the rivers which empty into them, will be modeled after the island fort Japan has constructed for the defense of Tokio in case the Japanese Government will permit Brig. Gen. John P. Story, ex-Chief of Artillery, to inspect the fortifications in Tokio Harbor.

Gen. Story is now in Japan on leave, and while in the Orient will make a special study of fortifications looking to the framing of plans for extensive fortifications in this country in accordance with the action of the joint Army and Navy Board on Fortifications.

The general scheme as outlined by the board for the defense of the Virginia capes contemplates the installation of fourteen-inch guns on the proposed island between the two capes as well as big guns on both Capes Henry and Charles.

It is likely that the proposed island with its immense guns will be located much nearer to Cape Henry than to Cape Charles, as the water is shoal near Cape Charles. There the water is so shoal that no defense is necessary.

The defenses of Tokio are regarded as of exceptional merit, and the island constructed for the defense of the harbor of that city closely meets the requirements of the entrance to the Virginia capes.

NEW IMMIGRATION DIVISION.

Bureau of Naturalization to Supersede Courts in Making of Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Under the provisions of the new Naturalization act, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has established a division of the Immigration Bureau, called the Division of Naturalization. He has appointed Richard K. Campbell of Virginia, who has been an officer in the Bureau of Immigration for years, to be chief of the new division.

The immediate work of the division will mainly consist of notifying the various States and Territories of the provisions of law in regard to the courts thereof which will hereafter have jurisdiction in the naturalization of aliens.

Since the new act does not become operative except as to some sections until Sept. 27, naturalization under existing law will continue until that time. Thereafter, for at least ninety days, no alien can lawfully be naturalized by any court, since the new law provides that such an interval shall elapse between the filing of a petition to become a citizen and the granting of such petition.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dallas Millinery Company, Dallas, Texas; Z. A. Metzler, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.
Israel, M., & Co., New Orleans, La.; M. Israel, clothing; Hotel Algonquin.
Bartel, A. S., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coote, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Z. Offutt, carpets; 214 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. R. Roblin, shoes; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. K. Hill, flowers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin. W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Warner Brothers, Erie, Penn.; S. R. Warner, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. S. Partridge, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.
"Emporium, The," San Francisco, Cal.; C. A. Biederman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 108 North Street; Hotel Breslin.
Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, furnishing goods and hosiery; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; K. C. Norris, chinaware; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, jewelry; Hotel Netherland.
Rich, H. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kaufman, silks and ribbons; Grand Hotel.
Pincus & Jarrett, Houston, Texas; H. Pincus, notions, furnishing goods, and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gerber, J., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; H. H. Reed, curtains; 31 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Navarre.
Kolb Brothers & Hulsman, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kalb, millinery; D. Hulsman, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Brockmeyer, B., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Hotel York.
Harris & Ginsberg, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. P. Harris, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Colorado Invites You

to spend all or part of your vacation in the cool Rockies. There you will be offered every good kind of vacation pleasure.

You can do most anything your fancy dictates—camp, fish, hunt, climb mountains, gather wild flowers, play golf, tennis, polo and other outdoor games, or loaf strenuously in a climate that will not fail to do you good. And the cost? Less than you imagine. Colorado has a greater variety and a larger number of excellent living accommodations than any other resort place. Railroad fare is very low this summer, and based on the following rates from Chicago:

$25 for round-trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs and Peublo on July 10 to 15, inclusive; good returning until August 20, 1906. Also on July 3 and 17; good returning within 21 days. On other days all summer $30 round trip.

Burlington Route

Pleased to tell you more about Colorado vacations.

W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent, C., B. & Q. Ry., 379 Broadway, New York.

OLD CROW RYE

IS CONCEDED—BOTTLED ONLY BY US

LOOK FOR WORD "RYE" IN RED

SOLD EVERYWHERE

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers NEW YORK

Distillery FRANKFORT, Ky.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Col. E. G. Arlington, General Staff, is detailed as an observer at the Camp of Instruction to be established at Fort Riley.

Capt. G. N. Bomford, Twenty-second Infantry, is detailed for general recruiting service at Spokane, Washington.

Capt. K. Morton, Ordnance Department, will make during July, August, September, October, November, and December two visits per month to the works of the California Powder Company, Santa Cruz, and two visits per month to Hercules, Cal., to inspect smokeless powder. He will also inspect the seacoast armament at Forts Stevens, Columbia, Ward, Flagler, Casey, Worden, and Vancouver Barracks.

Major J. B. Erwin, Ninety-eighth Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, vice Major J. C. Gresham relieved and assigned to the Ninety-eighth Cavalry. Major Erwin will proceed to San Francisco and sail Aug. 15 for the Philippines. Upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Major Gresham will join the Ninety-eighth Cavalry.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. M. Young, Artillery Corps.

Major C. M. Gandy is detailed as Professor of Military Hygiene at the Military Academy.

Major B. W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, is relieved at Governors Island and will proceed to Philadelphia for special duty pertaining to the construction of a powder factory.

Major R. B. Turner, Eighty-eighth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Meade and assume charge temporarily of construction work at that post.

Capt. M. M. Mills, Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

Major J. E. Baxter will proceed to Portland, Oregon, and report to Commanding General Department of the Columbia for duty in charge of the office of the Disbursing Quartermaster at that place, relieving Major Alfred M. Palmer.

Capt. J. M. Field, Porto Rico, Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed April 27, vice Major T. W. Griffith.

Major W. C. Rafferty will proceed to Fort Williams, Fort Levett, Fort McKinley, and Fort Lyon to inspect unserviceable public property.

Leave from Aug. 28 to Oct. 15 is granted Capt. G. H. MacDonald.

The Navy.

Capt. A. G. Berry to command the Tennessee. Lieut. Commander A. H. Robertson to the Tennessee as Senior Engineer Officer. Assistant Surgeon W. H. Rennie to the Lancaster July 12. Assistant Surgeon C. E. Ryder to the navy yard, Boston.

Capt. R. F. Wynne's resignation as Captain of Marines accepted.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lebanon at Lambert Point; Yankton at Newport; Mayflower and Abarenda at Boston; Boston at Bremerton; Princeton at Bellingham; Dixie at Monte Cristi.

Sailed—Charleston, from Tompkinsville for San Juan; Severn, from Solomon Island for Annapolis; Naveda, from Annapolis for cruise; Uncas, from Boston for Provincetown; Lawton, from Mare Island for Honolulu.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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EXECUTIVE TREATY MAKING.

It is known of all men that the Santo Domingo treaty was not ratified, and most men know or believe that it was not called up for ratification because it was sure as fate to be rejected. It has not commanded general assent in the Senate or outside of the Senate. It may represent, we think, a good thing to do, but as yet the Roosevelt doctrine is not affirmed as American doctrine. Yet in every Santo Domingan port there is, or soon will be, an American warship, sent there to carry out the theory of the unaccepted treaty. It is an object-lesson in Executive treaty making analogous to Orders in Council under a monarchical system.

It is a lawyer's saying that hard cases make bad law. It is indeed a hard case that motives so excellent should lead to such an invasion and confusion of the functions of Government as we are witnessing lately. We have an Executive neglecting some duties and magnifying others in order to secure legislation, or rather almost to legislate by itself. And now we have repeated instances of invasion of the prerogatives of the Senate as well as of the House. Nominations which the Senate refused to confirm are renewed, and treaties which the Senate ignored, and may be said to have disapproved in everything except formalities, are acted upon as though they were approved. It would be interesting to hear remarks by Mr. ROOSEVELT upon this subject were he in opposition. It would be even more interesting to know to what lengths he will go in the remaining years of his term. If he were to be re-elected, he might go very far indeed.

SAFE AND SANE ADVICE.

We now have three notable expressions of opinion by gentlemen eminently entitled to be heard with respect separately, and who should almost command assent when speaking with unanimity of sentiment if not of precise expression. Mr. SCHIFF, Secretary SHAW, and Mr. VANDERLIP each in a harmonious da capo declare that there is no hope of financial reform without a panic. We are told that Wall Street, discerning no market tip in Mr. VANDERLIP's remarks, dismissed the advice as unconcernedly as Congress did. We hesitate to believe it, however well adapted to be true. We must hope that at last serious Wall Street is taking notice of what could not be better established upon authority, even though some of the wounded or slain in past panics should return from the dead to bear witness.

Mr. VANDERLIP estimates that $150,000,000 annually is required to move the crops, and he might have added that the requirement comes just at a time when the supply of money is reduced through the requirements of travelers abroad, and before the proceeds of the crops exported are remitted to us by the buyers. Every dollar taken from the bank reserves reduces credit accommodation fourfold, and in the resultant pinch we are accustomed to be lectured regarding the voracity of the demands upon the banks by unprincipled speculators. It is the system which is at fault, and Congress is responsible for the system. Even speculators have cause for complaint if their just expectations are disappointed by a bad system. And there is a point beyond which the laudable restraint of speculation cannot be carried without injury to solid trade. Perhaps it is fair to say that such is the position at the moment. The appositeness of the situation doubtless explains the tenor of Mr. VANDERLIP's remarks.

Mr. VANDERLIP's practical suggestions are two. He thinks that banks should be allowed to issue currency as freely—under certain conditions—as they accept deposits, and he approves the foreign custom of rediscounting. When a bank gives a credit or accepts a deposit, it promises to pay upon demand. A bank note is a cashier's check, or a certified check. Whenever any of those issues represent real business and solid assets there is no reason why they should be limited. If the banks could issue their notes they would be able to retain their real money as reserves, and credit would not need to be disturbed unnecessarily. There is nothing to be said against rediscounting except that it is not customary, probably because all our banks are of similar standing, and none of them likes to apply to another for relief if it becomes overloaned. Our custom is for the takers of paper to await its maturity, although recently there has been a larger dealing in the nature of rediscounting of commercial paper, especially corporation paper. Ultimately and naturally this might grow into a habit of rediscount between banks. It is better to harp upon these strings to weariness than that evil should come from neglect of such good advice.

A COLLECTIVIST UTOPIA.

Socialists, collectivists, single taxers, advocates of municipal ownership, and woman suffragists are accustomed to point with satisfaction to New Zealand as a convincing example of the beneficence of their doctrines. Their faith will be strengthened and their satisfaction enhanced, we think, by the exposition of the ideal politics of that island State made in the New York newspapers yesterday by New Zealand's Prime Minister, Sir JOSEPH GEORGE WARD. Doubtless those who are partisans of benevolent despotism as the best form of Government may claim their share in the pleasure derivable from contemplation of New Zealand's affairs, for happy is the land that has at the head of its Government a statesman so wise, clear-headed, sensible, just, and able as Sir JOSEPH shows himself to be in his brief discourse to the reporters upon New Zealand public affairs and political philosophy. The Prime Minister of New Zealand has a large power of initiative and regulation, of which Sir JOSEPH evidently knows how to make wise use.

There are no Trusts in New Zealand. If a corporation shows signs of becoming too rich and powerful, or if it becomes too greedy, the Government steps in and either by reducing duties or by establishing an opposition State concern, selling the same goods at low prices, destroys the Trust. So it comes about that the State has its coal mines, its insurance companies, that it owns the railroads and practically all "public utilities." There are no rebates, no discriminations, the square deal is the universal rule of conduct. It is a happy, a contented, and a prosperous people. There are no millionaires in New Zealand, there is no unemployed class, there are very few paupers. With less than a million inhabitants, the private wealth of the colony is estimated at $1,350,000,000. Sir JOSEPH declares that in point of wealth per capita it is "the richest Commonwealth in the world." So much is the comfort of the individual made the concern of the State that old age pensions are conferred "not as a form of charity, but as a right," upon persons "of twenty years' continuous residence in the country who have reached the age of sixty-five." Wages are higher than in England, though not as high as in the United States. Probably the average standard of comfort, and, we presume, the average standard of happiness, is higher in New Zealand than in any other country in the world.

There is a fundamental condition that accounts for the political beatitude of New Zealand, a condition exceedingly favorable to the rational application of any or all public nostrums, which really does explain the singular happiness, contentment, and prosperity of New Zealanders.

First of all, they are a homogeneous people. With something less than 900,000 white population almost entirely of Anglo-Saxon blood, and about 50,000 Maoris of whom nobody takes much account save to see that they are well treated, New Zealand is a country in which instinctively and by community of thought a very great majority of the electorate would easily and naturally be brought into substantial agreement as to the essentials of their political system. The farmers are the dominant class, and they are very intelligent farmers. In fact, pretty much every voter in New Zealand is keenly interested in politics, thoroughly informed about the public affairs of the colony, and in consequence the right of suffrage is exercised with intelligent understanding and purpose. In a country with a population of this uniformly high order, where graft is unknown and where greed is frowned upon and accumulation checked, political theories may be safely put in practice that in a heterogeneous community would lead to endless confusion and calamity. With a new people, and the New Zealanders are a new people, a people where the substantial equality of capacity that is characteristic of most colonies in the beginning has not yet disappeared, and where in consequence equality of condition is but natural, material prosperity constitutes a sufficient basis for general contentment, and is in itself accepted as an attained ideal. The New Zealander has not so very many things to bother his head about. "It must be obvious," says W. P. REEVES, the Agent General for New Zealand in England, "that in a country without an aristocracy or House of Peers, without a State Church or denominational school system, without a standing army, a navy, a foreign policy, or a millionaire class, politics must concern themselves chiefly with economic questions, matters of administration, and reforms aiming at some improvement of public morals."

There is another side to the account. Says Mr. REEVES: "As yet the little nascent island race has done nothing in art and hardly anything in literature; so far its contribution to the world's intellectual stock has been naught." Of Switzerland, a land that is in many ways the political analogue of New Zealand, Mr. WHISTLER said that its characteristic product was "the sudden cuckoo." It is not to be believed that New Zealand will always be content with merely material achievements. Following the law of natural differentiation, inequality of capacity and of condition will be set up, men's minds will not all run in one channel, immigration will bring in new elements and new ideas, old political systems and devices will be abandoned for new, and quite other ideals will possess the New Zealand people. Collectivism is the ideal of the dead level. It stunts, dwarfs, retards, and tends to stagnation. That assuredly is not the destiny of a people so intelligent and forceful as the New Zealanders. Time, by making them to differ one with another very much more than they now differ, will make them as a whole less different from other States where political systems are the resultant of the incessant clash of many minds.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

Sir EDWARD GREY was in a very embarrassing position when he had to warn the House of Commons that it might be necessary to take strong coercive measures against an uprising of the Egyptian fellaheen. And he frankly told the House of Commons why. Because the Liberal or Gladstonian tradition is, what we may say the Liberal belief all over the world is, that any community which is in anywise entitled to be called a nationality is entitled to work out its own salvation, or its own damnation, if that be its unhappy fate, in its own way. That is the Gladstonian tradition. The pursuance of it would bind a Liberal British Government to follow Mr. GLADSTONE's policy of "scuttle" in South Africa as well as in North Africa. Nay, it would bind the British to evacuate India, where one hundred thousand Englishmen, more or less, control two hundred and thirty millions of natives, more or less, in bonds which cannot be called bonds of love and affection. It would bind the United States to evacuate Panama, where the Isthmians are not exactly in love, so far as we are informed and believe, with the Gringoes. Equally, it would bind the United States to evacuate the Philippines, where we have no real reason to believe that we are getting ourselves beloved.

"This reasoning mistakes the age." It also mistakes human nature and the nature of things. CARLYLE, speaking of the Irish aspirations for independence in the seventeenth century, when Puritan England was asserting its independence, points out, in his sympathetic way, that there are things a man is entitled to do which an ape is not entitled to imitate him in doing. The reference is by no means calculated to attract the sympathies of Irishmen. But in all these things the tree is entitled to be judged by its fruits. Now, the fruits of the British control of Egypt are, according to the general consensus, most beneficial and valuable to the Egyptian population. When, according to Mr. KIPLING's poem, England said to PHARAOH,

> I must make a man of you
> Who can stand upon his feet and play the game,

England really did make good her undertaking. Nominally a dependency of Turkey, Egypt is in fact a dependency of England. And what man will pretend to assert that the last state of Egypt is not immensely superior to the first? To make such an assertion would be to fly in the face of notorious fact. The greatest moral triumph of England in Egypt has been to reconcile the jealousy of France by the clear beneficence of the British protectorate. That has been done. And no British statesman, Liberal or Conservative, has any occasion for being apologetic or mealy-mouthed about the status of England in Egypt, nor any occasion for proposing to leave Egypt either to its own devices or to Turkish devices. Either state would be manifestly far worse than the state to which Egypt has been brought by British rule. Truly, whether Egypt itself is satisfied or dissatisfied is, in view of the larger question of human civilization involved, a very minor matter.

OUR GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Our esteemed contemporary The Chicago Tribune has fallen into the excellent habit of endeavoring to collate, every year, the casualties of our method of celebrating the Fourth of July. This year it presents its ninth annual summary. The summary foots up 28 killed and 2,080 wounded.

This record is not of a great battle, only of an "engagement," or even an "affair." The huge disproportion of wounded to dead would be remarkable in a real combat, in which men aimed to kill one another. But of course the record must be very incomplete. We ourselves, for instance, collating the police statistics of casualties in Manhattan alone, compiled a list of nearly five hundred persons more or less seriously injured. Curiously, there was only one death. But the compilation nevertheless puts quite to shame The Chicago Tribune's estimate of 2,080 casualties for the whole country, not in the least to the discredit of that newspaper. There were, happily, no great Fourth of July conflagrations, such as, a generation ago, wiped Portland, Me., almost off the map. But, as usual, in every city which maintained a Fire Department, that department was kept on the qui vive all day long, and the nerves of its men and its horses reduced to a pitiable shakiness before the day was done.

Is it worth while? That is a question which recurs this year with its perennial insistence. Commissioner BINGHAM and the Bureau of Combustibles have done themselves credit by undertaking, and with unusual success, to enforce the law which prohibits explosions before the actual day when the small boy is allowed and encouraged to make a noisy nuisance of himself to everybody who cannot leave town. But the enterprise of the small boy on the day when he is a chartered libertine continues to scatter terror in his van and destruction in his wake. His primary object is to make a noise. It really should seem that, in the present state of the science and art of chemistry, the ingenuity of its professors and practitioners ought to be equal to arranging for some kind of noise which should not have too lethal consequences to persons, or too destructive consequences to persons and property.

THE CZAR'S TROOPS.

We noted the other day the significance of the Czar's distrust of his favorite troops as shown by the disgrace visited on the First Battalion of the Preobrajensky regiment of the Life Guards. The announced offense of this body of troops was the formal expression of sympathy for and confidence in the Duma.

It now appears that the action of the Czar was far from the gratification of a passing emotion of resentment. Gen. GADON, commanding the regiment, has been dismissed in disgrace, as has Gen. OZEROFF, commander of the First Division of the Guards, while Prince VASSILCHIKOFF, commander of the entire corps, has been relieved.

Evidently the Czar is deeply disturbed by the spirit manifested in this selected corps of his troops. It can hardly be that steps so extreme and so public as these are dictated solely by condemnation of the sympathy of a part of the Guards with the Duma. It is more likely to be due to evidence of more dangerous disaffection, indicating that the Guards cannot be relied on to protect the Czar, and may even be suspected of being dangerous to him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Gives Credit to the New System.

In commenting the other day on municipal government by commission, as illustrated in Houston, we hinted that perhaps the Houstonians owed the admirable results they have achieved in the past year more to themselves than to their new system; that perhaps if their sincere and energetic desire for honesty and economy in the conduct of their public affairs existed elsewhere, about as much would be accomplished under other and older systems of city rule. The suggestion was justified by the common knowledge that men count for more than methods in matters of this sort, and that almost any form of government is good if the men behind it are wise and honest. The Houston Post insists that we did not give the method enough credit in this case. For a generation past, it declares, the city administrations have almost without exception been well-intentioned. The present Mayor, under whom Houston has now become a model municipality, served a term while the old system was in operation, and, though his purposes were just as good then as they have been since, the conditions under which he had to act completely baffled his persistent efforts to get the affairs of the city out of the rut of extravagance and financial disorder. Two of the four Aldermen in the present board, too, were helpless in the same office before, though their efforts were as sincere as they have been since. "From every quarter of the country," adds The Post, "come complaints of municipal waste and burdensome taxation. The people must find a remedy for these evils. The Post believes Houston has found the remedy, and if those who sincerely desire the economy and efficiency of the Houston system will carefully examine the system, it is believed that many valuable ideas may be obtained which will be potent in solving the municipal problems of the country. The Municipal Governments of both Houston and Galveston are attracting notice, but there are many who believe that what we claim is too good to be really true. All The Post has claimed is really true, nevertheless, and the invitation to come and see is cordially extended to all other cities of the country." We are only too ready to believe that Houston has solved the problem of municipal government, but we still find it a little difficult to do so, for that problem is really the problem of human nature—which will not attain perfection for some days to come, even in Texas.

Cholera in the Philippines.

According to the latest official advices from the Philippines, the new outbreak of cholera there, while a matter sufficiently serious to necessitate instant and vigorous action, need not cause any great alarm to friends and relatives of Americans in the islands. It is even hoped that the ravages of the disease among the natives can be kept within comparatively narrow bounds, for they have learned something from the measures taken during previous epidemics since the American occupation and no longer resist as they did the enforcement of sanitary regulations. Cholera is at once about the easiest and the hardest of diseases to handle. Its nature and cause are perfectly well known, and though the patient once attacked is in desperate peril, despite all that the doctors can do, prevention is simple and can be made almost absolute. Nothing is required except the careful guarding of food and drink. He who eats only that which has been thoroughly cooked and is still hot, and uses only water that has been boiled, can hardly have the cholera and can live safely enough though hundreds are dying of it all around him. Americans have done just that in the Philippines; and have done it when their own servants were dying of the disease in their own kitchens. But it is one thing to know how to prevent the cholera and quite another to make densely ignorant, and obstinately careless people like the vast majority of the Filipinos take precautions in the need and efficacy of which they do not believe. In many cases they seem to prefer death to any change of their ancient habits, while in quarantine they see only tyrannical interference with their rights and in the hospitals only places where they are carried to die—or to be killed—by the foreign invader. It is these feelings that render cholera such a terrible thing in the Philippines, in India, or almost anywhere in the East. Even in Japan it is still a scourge to be dreaded, though, of course, there the new ideas are making rapid progress. The Americans in the islands can be safe if they will, and most of them, being under military discipline, are in no especial danger, even if this epidemic does assume the proportions of its predecessors. The test of the army medical service will be severe, but the outcome can be awaited with something like confidence. The spread of cholera in a country is now not a calamity as much as it is a disgrace and a proof of ignorance, and in really advanced nations it is not feared at all.

Hanging the Mayor in Effigy.

It is not necessary to get greatly excited over the hanging in effigy of Mayor MCCLELLAN by the inhabitants of the Gas House District. Probably the thing was done with no very savage intentions by men and boys whose notions of humor are crude, and with an intention no more desperate than that of demonstrating a political animosity much like others that rage harmlessly enough in the same and similar parts of the city. Still, the episode is an unpleasant one and decidedly injurious to the city's reputation. Perhaps the worst features of it are the obviously laborious inefficiency of the police and the failure of the leaders of the district, if not to prevent the ugly display, at least to make it of short duration. Mr. MURPHY is not a particularly sensitive man, but he should be able to see that he is not advancing his political interests by permitting his quarrel with the Mayor to take this form. He is in some degree responsible for it, and his inactivity in the matter may prove expensive in various ways. Certainly it will not win for him any sympathy worth having.

Value of Hotel Earlington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article on the front page of to-day's TIMES, "Facts About Loans Demanded by Peabody," is exceedingly misleading in regard to the value of the Hotel Earlington. Your "basis of comparison" neglected to take into consideration the very important fact that the Provident Life acquired the property subject to a mortgage of $400,000, and that the values of the various properties put in trade by that company and the cash it advanced represented the cost to the company over the mortgage of $400,000. That would be, according to your figures, a price of $629,000. Certainly a loan of $300,000 on a valuation of $629,000 ought to be a fairly good loan. The valuation of $500,000 put on the property by Mr. Michael Coleman is considerably below its real value. Mr. Coleman has always been a very conservative appraiser.

The history of the Earlington since 1899 will show that the Mutual Life could have made a far larger loan than $300,000 with absolute security. It is due to the Mutual Life, one of the most irritatingly conservative companies from a broker's point of view, that THE TIMES correct the false impression created by the article referred to.

WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK.

New York, July 5, 1906.

Where Is Our Gold?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What has become of the enormous increase of our gold currency that we have heard so much of in recent years? Five years ago United States Treasurer Roberts predicted that as a result of this increase the yellow coin would soon be circulating as freely here as in other countries.

But up to the present time this prediction has come far short of fulfillment. Bank holdings show little evidence of the increase; and the only explanation offered by financial experts is that the coin must be in hand to hand circulation. People now carry around, it is said, $20 where they formerly carried $5. That people are now carrying more money than before 1896 may be admitted, but the assumption that they are carrying around four times as much gold is ridiculously false. I have questioned a number of persons who have traveled all over the country, and their united experience is that, so far from being more plentiful, there is actually less of the yellow coin in hand to hand circulation now than there was ten years ago.

WILLIAM H. MAY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6, 1906.

The President and Arizona.

From The Providence Journal.

It is perhaps an open question whether the people of Arizona will be more flattered or annoyed by the President's letter to his friend, Mr. Mark A. Rogers, Secretary of the Arizona Statehood Association, in which he sets forth the advantages of admission to the Union, and declares that it will be a mistake not to accept such admission on condition of amalgamation with New Mexico. Obviously the defeat of his aims as embodied in the original Statehood bill has vexed Mr. Roosevelt not a little, and he takes this extraordinary method of urging those who protested against the terms of that bill to reconsider their attitude. But the feeling in Arizona on this subject is so strong that their resentment may extend to Mr. Roosevelt himself, especially when he gives vent to the obiter dictum that union with New Mexico offers "the only proper and permissible terms" on which Statehood can be granted. It is characteristic of the present occupant of the White House to see no side but his own. Still most persons are inclined to believe that they are the best judges of what they ought to do.

Real Name of "Guillotine."

From The London Chronicle.

The nickname "guillotine" might have been "louisette"—and would have been if Dr. Guillotin's own wishes had been consulted. He neither died by the guillotine nor invented it, in spite of popular legend on both points. What he did was to carry in the Constituent Assembly of 1789 his proposal that decapitation should be the form of capital punishment for all classes, and no longer the privilege of the aristocracy, and to propose, on the ground of humanity, that a machine should be substituted for the axe or sword. Unfortunately, his remark, "With my machine I have your head off in the twinkling of an eye, and without your feeling the least pain," extinguished his motion in laughter. But afterwards Dr. Louis, Secretary of the Academy of Surgeons, to whom the question was referred, recommended such a machine, rough forms of which had been used in Scotland, England, and other countries. So at first the "national razor" was called a "louisette." But Guillotin's remark was remembered, with "guillotine" as the result—to his deep horror and disgust.

First "Doctoresse en Pharmacie."

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, June 20.—There have been many doctresses of medicine and several of law in France, but Mlle. Talon is the first lady chemist. She has won her degree of "Doctoresse en Pharmacie" after a brilliant examination and a thesis, or essay, on saccharine substances. The young lady was highly complimented by the examiners for her remarkable proficiency in pharmacy. She is the daughter of a chemist, and has been brought up among vials and drugs.

Nothing to Regret.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Had a good time on the Fourth, I suppose?"

With his one sound hand Johnny pushed his bandages aside.

"You bet I did," he answered.

"But how about your burns?"

"Huh! I don't care. It was the very last cannon cracker I had that blowed me up."

DISPOSAL OF CITY'S WASTE.

Argument for a Municipal Incineration and Power Plant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the matter of establishing an up-to-date system for the economical disposal of the waste of the City of New York it seems to me that, now that the Sanitary Utilization Company's reduction works are burned and the dumping out at sea has become again a prominent nuisance, New York should proceed to build an incineration plant of its own, to be operated or at least controlled by the city.

The system employed by the Utilization Company was crude, costly, and was an ever-present nuisance from start to finish. It made the city pay $1.25 a ton to dispose of the garbage of Manhattan, leaving out the disposal of ashes and rubbish as another expense by itself.

Now, the City Improvement Society has insisted for years, and by letter to the press, that by an incinerating plant such as is now in successful use in other cities all the waste of New York City except steam ashes can be reduced to innoxious material for filling, having a ready market value, at a cost of less than 40 cents a ton.

By the courtesy of an able engineer, who has made a study of refuse disposal, I am able to give the following data as to what might be accomplished in New York with the material as is now collected every day.

Taking the 1905 waste as a basis, including the three boroughs and eliminating the steam ashes, we have a total of approximately 2,000,000 tons of refuse that would go through the furnace annually. That is, assuming that there is only one collection, except for steam ashes. I am inclined to the opinion, however, that it would be better economy to keep the ashes separate in the collection and run them through a screen before putting them into the furnace. It would give a perfectly clean, fine ash for filling, and it would free the recovered coal from so much dead matter that has no fuel value. Taking a 20 per cent. recovery on all ashes, we have left

446,000 tons recovered coal (75% good.)
167,230 tons rubbish.
307,190 tons garbage.

920,520 tons total to burn.

This is approximately 3,700 tons per day. The plant would be euipped with mechanical unloaders and belt or bucket conveyors both for unburned material to the furnace and for ashes to the fill. That such waste as the above would burn itself is indisputable. It is equally clear that there would be a tremendous amount of excess heat—much more than enough to supply all the power needed at the plant. How much would be available I cannot say accurately, nor can any one, as the character of the waste varies with every scow load, according to the season, the wetness of the day, and all sorts of conditions. A rough estimate, based on what I know to be the average character of the waste, places the figure at between 150,000 and 200,000 horse power constantly available during twenty-four hours of the day. This is equivalent to 120,000 to 150,000 kilowatts of electric energy.

As to whether this plant would be more or less costly than the present system I have prepared the following balance sheet, which is only comparative, contrasting the costs of the proposed system against the savings on the old which it would effect:

ANNUAL BALANCE.

Debtor.	
Interest on plant, 4 per cent.	$100,000
Repairs, maintenance, &c., 5 per cent.	125,000
Labor, 10c. per ton of material burned	92,052
Labor, 5c. per ton of ash sifted and filled	80,000
Loss picking privileges	58,000
Scowing to plant	171,000
Cost new system	$726,052
Credit.	
Filling ten acres more city land	$120,000
Present cost final disp. ins. B. R. T. & S. U. Co. contracts	1,179,765
Eliminated charges	$1,299,765
Saving, (28 per cent. cost of plant)	573,713
130,000 K. W., $75 per year	9,750,000

Thus, with no power utilization, the saving would pay for the plant (figured at $2,500,000, which is very liberal) in about four and a half years.

The quantity figures are taken from Major Woodbury's recent report. The percentage of ash recovery, or rather coal from the ashes, is the lower figure of Craven's estimate, which is placed between 20 and 40. Its heating value is on the authority of Mr. De Wilde, who has given the subject very careful consideration. The estimates of the cost of the new system seem to me to be liberal. I have no exact data on the value of electric power, or the saving that could be effected in street lighting by municipal electricity. My assumption of $75 is purely conjectural. On this basis, and assuming the power to be supplied continuously, as, for example, selling it to the new subway cheaper than they could make it, the income shows one-sixth greater than the entire cost of running the Department of Street Cleaning in 1905. Such figures are startling, and the man who sees the gleam of gold in every rubbish heap was not so far out of the way after all.

One of these incinerator plants in Zurich, Switzerland, not only produces steam, and so electric power and light, but even the slag is successfully used for making bricks and paving blocks. I think the San Francisco plant also utilizes this slag.

The City of Atlanta owns its own plant, and can show figures like this. Why cannot New York own its own plant and so save money in taxes?

This old-fashioned reduction system was tried in England and abandoned, and that country has now 143 municipal incinerating plants in operation, 120 of which supply without extra cost their different cities with electric lights or power for their street railways, water works, or sewerage systems.

Even the entire refuse of three cities in Scotland and eight cities in Ireland is disposed of by incineration. There is not a large city in Europe, South America, or Australia which does not use this system and utilize the waste heat from the incinerating furnaces. The average cost of disposal per ton is 26 cents.

Some have said that these successes are no criterion for us; the composition of the refuse here is entirely different, it being more moist and not having the same calorific value. This is not true, for official analysis shows but little difference where the whole refuse is collected, which includes not only garbage but ashes, street sweepings, and combustible waste.

Wherever incineration has failed, it has been on account of improperly constructed furnaces and attempting to burn the wet garbage alone, without the aid of the combustible part of the refuse.

No incinerating method should be accepted by the city that does not provide for the utilization of the waste heat under boilers, should it be desired at any time to use the same.

Having viewed the working of the present plant for picking over refuse for the recovery of glass, rags, metal, and paper, done at Forty-seventh Street and North River, I can say very emphatically that this system is the most pernicious ever allowed, and I believe that it costs the country more, owing to its dissemination of tuberculosis and other contagious or infectious diseases, than it can possibly net the city in payment for picking privileges. Complete incineration is the only ultimate solution of the final disposition problem, and this is just the city's opportunity to apply the principle of municipal ownership and operation in a way the sanity of which cannot be questioned. Public opinion, I believe, emphatically disapproves of a continuance for another five years of dependence upon the unsatisfactory and expensive methods of reduction, not even final distribution at Barren Island, a system the Legislature in 1899 tried so vigorously to abolish. And also it is opposed to the dumping of the refuse at sea.

One thing seems plain, in conclusion, and that is that it is the duty of the city authorities, if they do nothing else, to employ a special commission of experts to study this whole subject and present their plans and estimates for final consideration at as early a date as possible, and pending this report the city should not commit itself to a renewal of the present contract for the long term of five years.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY, President City Improvement Society.
569 Fifth Avenue, New York City, June 27, 1906.

What the Monroe Doctrine Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial on "Mr. Root's Mission" in your issue of July 4 permit me to suggest your republication of Mr. Root's speech on this subject, with his definition of it, at the New England Society's dinner in December, 1904, or that portion of it which defines the doctrine.

In my judgment there is nothing more important that our people should thoroughly understand, and certainly there is no one more competent than Mr. Root to appeal to their understanding in this matter. And yet, beyond the isolated facts that no foreign Government shall hereafter be established on this continent without our consent, nor any voluntary transfer of American territory be made to any European power, I think the vast majority of our people are unacquainted with the details of the doctrine, which Mr. Root so clearly and interestingly gives in the speech to which I have referred. To maintain this doctrine we must, if necessary, to a man

"Strike—till the last armed foe expires;
Strike—for our altars and our fires;
Strike—for the green graves of our sires;
God, and our native land!"

C. W. WHITNEY.

New York, July 5, 1906.

Cold Storage of Meats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your well-considered editorial of Thursday regarding the cold storage of meats omitted a point which I consider important. I feel sure that Dr. Wiley, the Government expert you quote, will devote attention to it, for I called the matter to his attention about two years ago in correspondence at his request.

The point I make is that most cases of illness caused by cold-stored meat are where the meat has been repeatedly taken out for sale or use and then returned to the cold storage. This is done in the interest of high prices. No cold-storage inquiry will be complete that does not searchingly investigate this point. These repeated changes of temperature hasten decomposition, which cold storage delays. Such meats "go" quicker and are often dangerous as food.

W. B. CLARKE, M. D.

New York, July 6, 1906.

More Police Brutality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are policemen supposed to protect the public, by maintaining order, or quasi to take the law into their own hands and inflict corporal punishment when making arrests?

In East 138th Street, on the afternoon of the 4th, a man who had had a fight with another, but did not offer the least resistance to being arrested, while being taken to the patrol wagon was unmercifully clubbed about the head and shoulders by one of the policemen, so that it appeared that he would be a fit subject for the doctor's care after the policeman in question was through with him.

I was overwhelmed at the policeman's brutality, but was informed that such incidents are of daily occurrence.

Cannot something be done to prevent the repetition of such an odious scene?

OLGA HACKER.

New York, July 5, 1906.

The American Ear.

From The London Chronicle.

Americans think we have very funny surnames, and we think theirs have something humorous. An American tourist recently said that he found endless entertainment in the names over the shop windows in London, but he said it to an Englishman who had had the same pastime in reading the names over the stores of New York. "Boffin!" said the American with mirth. "Buffum!" replied the Englishman. And not only are both these names amusing to the stranger to-day, but Dickens noted them each in its own country, and used them both, one adorning scenes in England and the other scenes in America. It is, of course, a mere prejudice, but we would put it to any Englishman whether he does not think Buffum funnier than Boffin. Of course he does. To the English ear Dodge and Lick are quaint, and so, to the American ear, is Boodle.

Other Pens.

From The Washington Post.

Senator Beveridge has the pen with which the Meat bill was signed, but the consumers still hold the pens with which the checks for the ultimate cost of the inspection will be signed.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

In this world of fads and fancies scientific
thought entrances
With its clever explanation of material
display,
But we gaze with sighs pathetic on the
theory unaesthetic,
That some Microbe prompts formation
of whatever is to-day.

There's the Microbe of ambition, which
produces inanition
In our poets, artists, writers, and our
scholars, far and near;
There's the robust germ of fashion, which
destroys without compassion
Horse Show patrons and "first nighters" by the dozens every year.

There's the single cell, organic, whose
combustion most volcanic
Sears the brains of politicians in a dread
and awful way,
Till perforce we harbor schism, for example, Bryanism,
Rather than the calm condition of a
normal party sway.

There's the bugiet of possession jeopardizing our progression
By demoniacal gnawing at the G-string
of our souls,
For this "Get-Rich-Quickly" creature
is a diagnostic feature
Which in spite of constant warring
shows how inclination rolls.

There's the infusoriata urging genealogic
data
"Till the Ego is dilated to a dangerous degree—
While Amoebae atmospheric cause Divorce à la Hysteric
Through suggestion of mismated conjugal affinity.

Thus with pangs of grief terrific we accept facts scientific,
And the ills inoculated through some
microscopic beast;
For this truth there is no shirking—human
nature must be working
On the plan long demonstrated by a
cake of lively yeast.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

SCHAEFER IS MARRIED, BUT NOT TO A WIDOW

His Children Sad—Widows' Row in Seventh Street Is, Too.

THE MATTER GETS INTO COURT

Harburger's Political Captain Then Takes Miss Eichel to Church and Settles That Part of It.

Everybody on the lower east side who heard yesterday that Charley Schaefer of 130 Seventh Street had married again declared it meant the passing of Widows' Row, the line of tall tenements in Seventh Street, near Charley's home. They added that Julius Harburger, the Coroner, would have to find a new candidate for matrimony or the Tenth Assembly District would soon be widowless.

Coroner Harburger is the Tammany leader of the district. By having about him a group of marriageable election district Captains he always managed to get the widows out for him at election time. Charley Schaefer was one of these election bait Captains.

Eight years ago when Schaefer's wife died rumor said Charley "had a stocking." On the east side that meant that Charley was wealthy. The day the rumor got out a handsome German widow, only 55, moved into the big row of tenements. That was Widow No. 1. She opened the campaign by sending a box of chocolate creams to one of Charley's eight children, and then walked past the Schaefer home twice every day.

The next week Widow No. 2 moved into the row. She was a tall, thin, Irish widow, who knew a heap about politics, just as Charley did.

Then came "the little Italian widow with the long nose." She sent word to one of Charley's friends that she had $3,000 in the bank and was lonesome.

After that every time a flat became vacant a widow moved in. Soon there were no tenants in the row but widows. Charley's eight children began to be scared. Some of the widows were suggesting that the children needed a stepmother. Other folks on the block referred to Widow's Row as "Schaefer's grab bag." They said Charley would surely find a new wife there. When his children heard this they declared they would not permit any widow on earth to marry their father. One day the Widow Gottelschmidt went to sit on the Schaefer stoop, and Dora, the twenty-two-year-old daughter of Schaefer, hung out a pasteboard sign bearing the inscription, "Keep Off the Grass."

On another occasion when three widows called, Matilda Schaefer, who is 20 years old, presented to each a card on which was printed "23."

The three widows obeyed and circulated a story to the effect that Charley's children would not permit him to marry any widow.

"I marry him anahow when I vant," declared the Widow Gottelschmidt.

"I don'd plame der shildrens," chimed in the widow Hammerschlecht. "I vouldn't marry der bestest widow vhad ever lived."

Thus, it came out that Schaefer was going to marry Miss Jessie Eichel from Ridge Street.

When this story reached the ears of the Schaefer children they held a council of war and called in Dora's steady company. He declared "Old man Schaefer can't marry de best woman what ever lived, not if I knows it."

So backed up by her sweetheart, Dora asked her father about the marriage.

"Sure," said Schaefer. "I'm to marry Miss Eichel."

"Not in this house," declared Dora.

"No, in church," explained Schaefer.

"We'll kick her in the church," vowed Dora.

"If you do," replied Schaefer, "I'll kick your feller in the house."

After that Schaefer had to do his courting on the quiet, but Wednesday night he made up his mind that he was the boss of the house, and so told his children. Dora's steady company was on the parlor sofa beside Dora. He joined the discussion. The safe was rifled for mother's will, and the parlor chairs were overturned. Schaefer got what Seventh Street calls a blue eye. He called on Lawyer Harold Spielberg. Having been an official interpreter for many years in the Essex Market Court, Lawyer Spielberg was able to argue matrimony in nine different languages. Schaefer's family ordered the lawyer out. Schaefer then got a summons "for the whole dern family," as he expressed it.

Magistrate Whitman was on the bench when the family arrived yesterday in the Yorkville Court.

"Can a man stand for that?" said Schaefer, pointing to his discolored eye.

"Well, he wanted to get married," explained Dora, the daughter.

"And they won't let me," pleaded Schaefer. "I'm willing to give them $500 apiece in settlement."

"We won't take it," chimed the children.

"He's worth over $90,000, Judge," said Dora. "It was our dead mother who helped him save it and it rightly belongs to us. That woman wants it."

"I don't," said Miss Eichel, moving toward Schaefer. "I only want him."

"Judge" pleaded Schaefer, "marry us now."

"Don't you do it, Judge," argued Dora. "I want to be married in a church," Miss Eichel added timidly.

At this point fourteen widows appeared. They were from Widows' Row and filed into the courtroom to the reserved seats up front. They glanced at Mr. Schaefer and grinned. Matilda Schaefer, glancing around, caught sight of the row of widows. Evidently giving up hope of saving her father, she staggered toward Lawyer Spielberg and fainted in the arms of her father's attorney. They carried her into the reporters' room. There she revived sufficiently to be interviewed.

Then Miss Eichel appeared to tell her side of the story. Dora Schaefer grabbed her and before the women could be separated the air was full of hairpins and combs. Magistrate Whitman adjourned the case for further hearing to-day.

A court policeman led Schaefer and his intended bride out through a side door. They hurried to St. Nicholas's Church, in Second Avenue, where they were hurriedly wed. The widows marched out of court, solemnly and silently. Going home through Avenue A the Widow Hammerschlecht turned to the Widow Gottelschmidt and said:

"Der shildrens vill now git square on den Surrogate by testamentary lettering."

CHANGES IN SINGER TOWER.

New Plans Filed by the Architect Will Make the Building Stronger.

Architect Ernest Flagg filed yesterday at the Building Department a new set of plans for the additions to the Singer Building, at Broadway and Liberty Street, including the forty-one-story tower, 554 feet high.

Certain technical requirements, made by the Building Department engineers in the construction of the tower, have been met by the architect. It is now said that the lofty structure will be built with every necessary precaution to insure stability and resist wind pressure.

We Want Your Wife

Who cannot eat anything without Fermentation, Acidity, Gases; that Fullness, Lump, Distress after Eating, Nausea, to "Try One More Good Dinner," anything she desires, and *while eating sip*

MAN-A-CEA WATER

You Can Stop Her Suffering to-day

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.

and all First-Class Grocers and Druggists.

THEIR WEDDING A SURPRISE.

Banker's Daughter, Whose Home Is in Brooklyn, Quietly Married.

Many Brooklynites were surprised yesterday to learn of the marriage of Miss Mattie Shearman Smithers and William C. Bailey, both of whom are well known in the borough's social world. The wedding took place in Manhattan on Monday, and the couple are now living at 43 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. News of the wedding was learned by friends through a formal newspaper notice. Although it was generally understood that Miss Smithers and Mr. Bailey, who have known each other for years, were engaged, no announcement as to a date for the wedding was made.

Miss Smithers is a daughter of Charles H. Smithers, a Broad Street banker, who lives at 269 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, and is at present stopping at Glen Cove, L. I. Mr. Bailey is a son of William R. Bailey of 113 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Beyond admitting that the wedding had taken place, neither the bride, bridegroom, nor their relatives would discuss it yesterday. All that the bride would say was that it was a "very quiet wedding. Louis M. Bailey, a brother of the bridegroom, being the best man." The ceremony, it was said, was performed in a Fifth Avenue church. Young Mrs. Bailey is a niece of Francis S. Smithers and Christopher D. Smithers, bankers, of Exchange Place.

VACATION SCHOOLS TO OPEN.

Federation of Churches Expects 7,000 Scholars on Monday.

The Federation of Churches will open ten vacation schools on the east side, ten on the west side, two in Brooklyn, and one in Jersey City on Monday morning, and will continue for seven weeks.

Director Robert G. Boville said last night that a preliminary report indicated that the pupils will number about 7,000. The scholars will be taught by sixty-nine college students, who have been in training this week.

Dr. B. R. Hoobler will be the Health Superintendent of the schools. The course of instruction will include singing, sewing, basketry, hammockmaking, music, "first aid," and health topics. The work is non-sectarian, and the sessions will be held in the church halls of nine different denominations and in settlement houses. Miss Florence Hawkins will have charge of the musical, and Miss Evelyn T. Smith of the industrial departments.

HIS KICK WORTH A DOLLAR.

Wong Lee, Who Hurt Policeman Finn, Pays the Fine and Smiles.

Wong Lee of 32 Mott Street, who wore a smile that couldn't be repressed, paid a fine of $1 in the Tombs Court yesterday for kicking Policeman Finn of the Elizabeth Street Station. The policeman told Magistrate Finh he was in Mott Street on Thursday night, when Lee with others of his clan were blocking the sidewalk. Finn ordered them to move on, he said, and pushed several into the street. As he started away, Finn said, Lee ran up behind him and gave him a hard kick, injuring him mentally and physically, and soiling the tail of his coat.

Magistrate Finn looked long and hard at Policeman Finn, a big fellow, and after a quick glance at the meek-looking, undersized Chinaman, remarked:

"One dollar."

The Chinaman looked as if he thought his revenge was cheap at the price.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are to postpone the opening of their training stable, which was arranged for July 14, on account of the death of Mr. Vanderbilt's cousin, H. McK. Twombly, Jr. All the members of the Vanderbilt family will be in town for the funeral, and all entertainments arranged by them will be abandoned for the present.

***

There will be an assemblage of fashionable people to-day at Glen Cove, where the New York Yacht Club races will take place. Among those who will be present are August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Howard Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., William Iselin, and C. W. Wetmore.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings leave to-day for Newport, where they will pass the Summer. They will not open their country house in Connecticut this season, owing to its being in process of repair.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen of Westchester have been the guests of Miss Maude Wetmore at Newport. They will remain there for another week.

***

Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, at Ellerslie, has returned to Leesburg, Va.

***

The Duchess of Marlborough will arrive at Newport early in August. She will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who have closed their house on Long Island.

***

Mrs. H. H. Garner and her niece, Mrs. Thomas Clay Dugan, have left Lenox and are at Bar Harbor for the season.

***

Robert W. Goelet is fishing in Canada, and will not be at Newport for a fortnight.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Guthrie arrived at Bar Harbor yesterday for the season.

***

Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and Coster Wilmerding are booked to sail for Europe on the Oceanic on July 18. Mr. Wilmerding expects to return at the end of August, but Mrs. Wilmerding will not return until the 1st of October.

Taft to Speak in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Secretary Taft started for Oyster Bay to-night. He will deliver a speech at the Republican State Convention at Greensboro, N. C., next Monday, and it is probable that he will discuss with the President the topics to be dealt with in that speech, which will probably be the opening gun of the Congressional campaign in 1906.

No Operation on Sculptor St. Gaudens.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 6.—Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, who is at his Summer home in Cornish, N. H., and who has been in ill-health for some time past, was busily at work when seen to-day. He has not been confined to the house since his arrival at Cornish, a few days ago. It was denied that Mr. St. Gaudens had undergone any operation for the removal of a cancerous growth.

McClellan Effigy Comes Down.

A telephone lineman yesterday morning nipped the wire from which an effigy of Mayor McClellan was suspended for two days over East Eighteenth Street in Charles F. Murphy's Gas House District, and down the figure came. For several hours previously a policeman had been on guard to keep the irreverent from throwing things at it. After the figure came down it was left on the car tracks, when the wheels made short work of it.

Library Association Headquarters Here

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 6.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Library Association, which has been in session here for the past eight days, ended to-day. A resolution establishing permanent headquarters for the association was passed. The headquarters will probably be in New York City. C. W. Andrews of Chicago was elected President at the closing session.

Brooklyn Transfers on the Street.

Transfer agents will be posted to-day at each corner where the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company cross, and the overworked conductors will obtain a much needed relief. The company has adopted the scheme because of its success in Manhattan.

PATRICK H. KEAHON DIES SUDDENLY AT NYACK, N. Y.

Well-Known Tammany Leader Victim of a Throat Affection.

FAMILY AT HIS BEDSIDE

Became Leader of the Seventh as the Result of One of the Late Thomas J. Dunn's Jokes.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., July 6.—Patrick H. Keahon, Tammany leader of the Fifth Assembly District, New York City, died at his Summer home in Hillside Avenue, South Nyack, this evening. Mr. Keahon became seriously ill last night and the doctor practically gave him up. A priest who visited him also said that there was no hope of recovery. The members of his family were with him all through the night, and toward morning an improvement was noticed, which gave encouragement temporarily to those around him.

In the early morning Mr. Keahon continued to improve, and the family became still more hopeful up to noon. There was no further change, and his condition continued the same in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock this evening inquirers were told that Mr. Keahon was still about the same, but the information was conveyed in a broken voice.

About 6:10 o'clock Mr. Keahon breathed his last, his death coming more suddenly than any one in his home had expected. Word of his death was sent to his friends here and in New York, and the train which arrived at Nyack at 9 o'clock brought the casket in which his remains are to be laid. Arrangements for his funeral will be made later. All the members of his family were at home when he died.

Patrick H. Keahon was the proprietor of one of the largest trucking businesses in the city. He had been in ill health for nearly two years, excessive smoking having been responsible for a throat trouble which was the beginning of his fatal illness. Mr. Keahon had spent the last two Winters in the South in the vicinity of Asheville, N. C., seeking a milder climate with a higher altitude in the hope of overcoming his illness. Recently he had grown much better.

Mr. Keahon began in life as a poor boy, driving a truck until he was able to start in business for himself. He succeeded so well that at the time of his death he owned large stables at 108 Tenth Avenue, and had an extensive trucking and contracting business. For many years he handled all the business of the Appraisers' Stores.

He was born in Ireland in 1857, and his parents brought him to this country when he was one year old. They settled in the old Seventh Assembly District, now the Fifth, and he lived there all his life. His home was at 344 West Fifteenth Street. Although Mr. Keahon always was interested in politics, he made a success in business before he became especially prominent in that line. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1892, but declined a re-election. In 1900 he became a candidate for the Tammany leadership of the Seventh District against James W. Boyle, who had held the leadership for years. Keahon, who always was on close terms of intimacy with Timothy D. Sullivan, had the active support of Richard Croker in the district fight.

As the result of a practical joke played by the late Thomas J. Dunn, Mr. Croker had become deeply vexed at Boyle. One night, at the Democratic Club, Dunn had gone to Boyle, and, in a joking way, suggested to Boyle that he ask Mr. Croker to secure the transfer of a priest in Boyle's district who was unfriendly to Boyle. The latter took Dunn seriously, and eagerly took up the suggestion to get the unfriendly priest out of the district.

"Can Croker get a priest transferred?" asked Boyle.

"Sure," said Dunn, who then stepped to one side to see how the joke worked.

Boyle went to Croker and made his request. The Tammany chieftain grew furious and denounced Boyle before all the club. From that night he was Boyle's bitter enemy. When Dunn saw the damage he had unwittingly done Boyle, he himself went to Mr. Croker and explained the whole thing was a joke.

"Joke or no joke," said Mr. Croker, grimly, "if Boyle did not know enough not to follow a suggestion of that kind he does not know enough to be the leader of a district."

The edict went forth, and Keahon was elected over Boyle. Keahon spent his money freely and became one of the most popular of the district leaders, although always of a quiet disposition. Several times he was urged for a place on the county ticket, and in December of 1903 was urged upon Mayor McClellan for Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department. Because of his familiarity with the trucking business and with contracting it was urged that he was especially fitted for this place. The Mayor, however, retained Commissioner Woodbury from the Low administration, much to the disappointment of Keahon and his friends.

Shortly after becoming a district leader, Keahon was selected as the member of the Democratic State Committee for the Thirteenth Senate District. His death makes the fifth vacancy by death on the State Committee since it was elected in September of 1904. The other vacancies were caused by the deaths of Thomas J. Dunn of the Eighteenth District, Elliot Danforth of the Twenty-sixth, James H. Brown of the Twenty-seventh, and George R. Finch of the Twenty-first Districts, the last three districts being up the State.

Keahon's place in the Tammany Executive Committee and also on the State Committee probably will be taken by Charles W. Culkin, Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, whose appointment was secured by Keahon, Culkin then being an Alderman. Culkin long has been the close personal friend and the trusted political lieutenant of Keahon.

Keahon's body will be brought to the city to-day, and the funeral will be held on Tuesday at 9 o'clock from St. Bernard's Church in Fourteenth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. He leaves a widow, five children, three brothers, and two sisters.

MISSING FROM A LINER.

Newark Saloon Keeper Disappears at Sea—Was Coming from Germany.

William Hock, the proprietor of a saloon in Newark, N. J., one of the second-cabin passengers on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania, in yesterday morning from Hamburg, is supposed to have committed suicide by jumping overboard last Wednesday morning. Mr. Hock was one of the last to leave the smoking room on Tuesday night. He went to his room and wrote several letters and later went on deck. He was not seen again.

Hock left Newark several months ago to visit relatives in Germany. His wife received a postal card from him yesterday, which had been mailed in Hamburg. He said that he was well and would be home in a few days.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sir Joseph G. Ward, Premier of New Zealand, was a guest at a box party at the performance of "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco Theatre on Thursday evening.

Klaw & Erlanger will produce early in the Fall a play by Edmund Day, the vaudeville performer, entitled "The Round-Up." The management promises a very elaborate production.

Robert Mantell is to appear next season in W. S. Gilbert's "Rosencranz and Guildenstern." Mr. Mantell will play the part of King Claudius.

Lost Articles Found

by advertising in The New York Times. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant. Bill sent after insertion.—Adv.

KISSED BY ONE OF THE 17.

Commissioner Watchorn Surprised by a "Most Popular."

New York will not dispute the election in which millions of votes in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama decided that the seventeen young Southern women now in the city were the most popular in the four States. That seemed clear yesterday. Meanwhile the seventeen went ahead seeing New York at the expense of The Chattanooga News, which engineered the contest.

The chaperon and the two men who are looking after the seventeen most popular have begun to receive piles of invitations to all sorts of things given especially for the most popular. One of the new invitations which the seventeen simply cannot put aside is from the junior officers of the battleship Maine for an afternoon dance, probably next Tuesday.

Yesterday morning they were to look at the fishes in the Aquarium and then Wall Street and the Stock Exchange.

The seventeen got to the Aquarium all right. Then the yacht of Immigration Commissioner Watchorn steamed over from Ellis Island with an invitation to see the island and have luncheon with him. The seventeen broke up their plan and went.

They saw all the island's buildings and had a roof luncheon as guests of Commissioner Watchorn. They were allowed to be present at two trials. Two boys, one 14 and the other 18 years old, were pleading to come into America. The seventeen cried a little, but they (the boys) were sent back to Italy. A man and his wife with their baby pleaded to come into "disa greata country" from Italy. The seventeen went at Commissioner Watchorn. They cried and they begged. The man and his wife and their baby are in "disa greata country" now. But of course the seventeen had nothing to do with it.

When the "most popular" started to leave Commissioner Watchorn, Miss Flossie Blackburn of Cleveland, Tenn., called the "kindergarten" by her companions because of her youth, approached him with a whirl. When she was gone he found that he had been kissed. Miss Blackburn told him that all the seventeen wanted to do the same thing, only they weren't quite so young as she.

Last night the seventeen were guests at the Keith-Proctor Union Square Theatre. This afternoon they are to be guests at the Proctor-Keith Twenty-third Street Theatre.

"I'm tired, but, Lordy, I hate to go to bed," sighed one of the seventeen last night after the show.

EXPERTS' TUNNEL REPORT.

Says Belmont Tube Under the East River May Be Finished in Two Years.

The work on the Pennsylvania Railroad's East River tunnel, according to The Railroad Gazette, is proceeding as rapidly as the road's engineers had expected. In its issue yesterday The Gazette gives an account of the work, which was recently examined by an engineer in its employ.

Despite persistent reports of serious trouble in the construction of the Pennsylvania's tunnels, The Gazette says that none of the difficulties encountered is insurmountable, and that unless further unforeseen difficulties are met the work will be completed as soon as expected.

The work under the East River, The Gazette says, is the most difficult ever encountered in similar undertakings. At the same time, the methods adopted are said to be proving effective. The blowouts in the East River, which have been frequent incidents of the tunnel work, are not regarded as seriously as indicated in current reports.

Summarizing the progress of the work, The Gazette says in part:

"An effort is being made by all concerned to have the work finished as soon as possible, but it is not expected that it will be done in less than two years, and if unforeseen difficulties are met it may take much longer.

"An average of about five feet in twenty-four hours is being completed in the work although quicker work on Line D, and work on the other tunnels is progressing satisfactorily. If this rate can be maintained on both sides of the river Line D should be completed in 350 working days, and the other tunnels in a corresponding time. There is no reason to believe that any change will have to be made in the plans as they now stand."

LEGISLATORS CLASSIFIED.

Citizens' Union Names the Sheep and the Goats and Those Between.

The Citizens' Union made public yesterday its views on the work of New York City lawmakers for the session of 1906. It condemns Senators McCarren, Martin, Fitzgerald, Riordan, Kehoe, Keenan, Cooper, Hasenflug, Cullen, Hawkins, Gardner, Foley, and Drescher. Senator Grady is severely criticised, but receives credit for his work for the mortgage tax repeal.

Senators Frawley and Quinn receive credit for "good intentions." Senator Elsberg is credited with having "greatly improved" since 1905. Senators Page, Marks, and Saxe are highly praised and declared to be "conspicuously fit" for re-election.

Of the sixty-one Assemblymen representing New York City only a few come in for strong indorsement by the Union. They are Tompkins, Salomon, Stanley, Agnew, Cohalan, Wells, Prentice, all of New York County; Shanahan and Colne of Kings, and Wainwright of Westchester. These receive some praise, but for too strenuous advocacy of special legislation or mere inexperience fail to be in the first class: Murphy, Wedemeyer, Young, Alfred E. Smith, Bernstein, Hartman, Francis, and Bohan. Messrs. Tompkins and Shanahan are declared deserving of promotion.

FAVORITISM, BUT NOT CRIME.

Reform Counsel Oppose Criminal Prosecution of Old Philadelphia Ring.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The reform Committee of Seventy to-day received the report of its counsel, ex-Judge Theodore T. Jenkins, former State Attorney General W. U. Hensel, William A. Glasgow, Jr., and Thomas Raeburn White, appointed to ascertain whether the evidence in the possession of Mayor Weaver is sufficient to warrant criminal proceedings against the members of the contracting firm of D. J. McNichol & Co. The report states that while there apparently was favoritism in the awarding of contracts, there is not sufficient evidence to warrant criminal prosecution.

The firm of D. J. McNichol & Co., includes Israel W. Durham, ex-Republican leader of this city, and State Senator James P. McNichol. A large portion of the contracts for municipal work was awarded to the firm, including that for the construction of the immense filtration plant. The expert commission of which Major Cassius E. Gillette, now Chief of the Filtration Bureau, was at the head, reported that illegal profits in excess of $5,000,000 had been paid by the city to McNichol & Co. Suits to recover the alleged illegal profits are pending.

R. S. CRITCHELL WORSE.

Message from Queen Alexandra Read to Train Wreck Victims.

SALISBURY, July 6.—At the infirmary to-night it was stated that the condition of Robert S. Critchell of Chicago, who was injured in the railway wreck here last Sunday morning, was very serious. Edward W. Sentell of Brooklyn improved during the day.

At the request of Ambassador Reid, Mr. Swaim, the American Consul at Southampton, yesterday evening visited the infirmary and read Queen Alexandra's message to the Americans who were injured.

In consequence of the receipt of a cable message from America, the complaint made by the London representative of Louis Cassier of Trumbull, Conn., who was killed in the wreck (that rolls of notes were missing from the bodies of Mr. Cassier and Frank W. Koch of Allentown) has been unreservedly withdrawn.

THE COURT APPROVES BERNARD SHAW'S PLAY

"Mrs. Warren's Profession" Legally Not Indecent, Justices Say.

"REPELLENT THINGS" IN IT

But They May Do Good—Justice Olmsted Says That Without Advertising It Wouldn't Last.

Bernard Shaw's play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," has successfully passed the censorship of Special Sessions. The Justices call the play "not pleasant," and declare it fraught with "shock producers" and "repellent things," but say that it is not indecent in the eyes of the law. They add, indeed, that it may become a medium of much needed social reforms.

These characterizations are made in a decision handed down yesterday by the court in the case of the people against Arnold Daly, the actor, and Samuel Gomperts, his manager, whose acquittal is ordered. Messrs. Daly and Gomperts were arrested on the evening of Oct. 29 last at the close of the opening performance of the play at the Garrick Theatre. They were tried in the Court of Special Sessions on April 19. Information was also lodged against Chrystal Herne and Mary Shaw, two of the actresses who appeared in the play.

The prevailing opinion in the case is written by Justice Olmsted, with Justice Wyatt concurring. Justice McAvoy dissented, but wrote no opinion. Justice Olmsted enters into an elaborate analysis of the theme of "Mrs. Warren's Profession," and in some instances handles the author very much as a theatrical critic would on a first night. Here is the opinion in part:

"The complaining police officer, who was the sole witness, testified to no indecent or suggestive act on the part of the performer. The court is called upon on this state of fact to decide whether the language of the prompt book as spoken on the stage was a public nuisance per se because offensive to public decency. There is nothing in the words themselves, nor in any particular phrase or expression, which can be said to be indecent and the court is compelled to resort to the theme and motive of the play to find the indecency complained of. The theme is not a pleasant one."

Justice Olmsted then analyzes the theme. This part is rather hard on Bernard Shaw. The Justice says:

"The dramatist has in this play used old and hackneyed materials, the common tool of scores of other playwrights, but he has used them more boldly—so boldly in fact that their tendency is to surprise and shock the audience. It must be said for him that he has in his play made vice less attractive than many other dramatists whose plays have never received the censorious attention of the police.

"The suggestion that the clergyman in the play is the father of Mrs. Warren's daughter, with the situation which makes the clergyman's acknowledged son a suitor for the daughter's hand, is another of the dramatist's shock producers, and there are other repellent things both in the play and in its characters; in fact, there is so little that is attractive in the drama that it is safe to predict that without the preliminary sensational advertisement of this proposed production its life on the boards would be short."

Justice Olmsted cites precedents to show that the test of criminality under the opinions of the higher courts is "whether a production is naturally calculated to result in the spectator impure imagination and whether the other incidents and qualities, however attractive, are merely accessory to this as the primary or main purpose of the representation."

To the question whether Bernard Shaw's play in its essence is moral or immoral Justice Olmsted replies:

"If virtue does not receive its usual reward in this play, vice at least is presented in an odious light and its votaries are punished. The attack on social conditions is one which might result in effecting some needed social reforms. The court cannot refrain from suggesting, however, that the reforming influence of the play in this regard is minimized by the method of the attack."

In conclusion Justice Olmsted says:

"While the court may hold decided opinion regarding the fitness of this play as a stage production, when it comes to consider the question of criminality of the acts of these defendants in publicly producing it, it must make application of the principle of law laid down by the Court of Appeals as the test of criminality.

"Making such application in the case at bar, it appears that instead of exciting impure imagination in the mind of the spectator, that which is really excited is disgust; that the entirely repellent and disgusting in the play are merely accessories to the main purpose of the drama, which is an attack on certain social conditions relating to the employment of women which the dramatist believes, as do many others with him, should be reformed.

"Tried by this rule, the play does not come within the inhibition of the statute, and the defendants are acquitted."

CHICAGO'S BIG FOOD PLAN.

Produce Commission District, to Cost $20,000,000, Backed by Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Establishment of a new and modern produce commission district in Chicago, involving an investment approximating $20,000,000, was declared by a well-known banker of Chicago to-day to be the cause of the local real estate activity in the district bounded by State, Clark, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Streets.

The railways of the country, it is asserted, are behind the proposition. To carry their plans to completion they are said to have dictated the formation of the American Farm Products Company, which is to control the great market for vegetables, fruits, butter, and eggs.

The company, recently organized in New York, will issue securities, it is declared, to the amount of $40,000,000. Of this the $20,000,000 will represent the real estate investment.

Announcement of the organization of the American Farm Products Company, with a capital of $15,000,000 of common stock, $2,000,000 of preferred, and $2,000,000 of debentures, was made in February last. The purpose of the company, it was said, was to deal in dairy products. The company proposed among other things to control the butter output of the country.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—High pressure and cool weather continues east of the Rocky Mountains, while to the westward reverse conditions still prevail.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light to fresh northeast to east winds with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, fresh northeast to east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday fair, light northeast to east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	68	65	4 P. M.	74	77
6 A. M.	69	68	6 P. M.	71	71
9 A. M.	70	68	9 P. M.	69	65
12 M.	73	75	12 P. M.	68	68

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 3:45 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8P. M.

ALL THE BETTER CLASS OF DEALERS STILL HAVE FOR SALE COPIES OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S NEW NOVEL

CONISTON

ALTHOUGH THE FIRST LARGE EDITION IS SOLD OUT AT THE PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW SUPPLY WILL BE READY ON JULY 11th. DEALERS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND IN THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE AS THE NEXT EDITION IS ALREADY MORE THAN HALF BESPOKEN.

The Improvement of the Pictorial Section OF THE Sunday New York Times

Has placed it far in advance of any other special feature of Sunday journalism

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Charles E. Hughes, G. F. Baer, and Mme. Schumann-Heink Sail To-day.

Among the passengers who are booked to sail for Southampton on the American liner Philadelphia to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob P. Adler, F. M. Critchell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Miss Griscom, Charles J. Hearn, Philip S. Henry, John A. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Morton, Lawrence Rea, Mme. Schumann-Heink, the Rev. Dr. V. W. Shields and Mrs. Shields, and Dr. Clarence Warfield.

Going to London on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka are:

Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Evans, John T. Langhorn, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pancoast, the Misses Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. William Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus A. Van Wyck, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilson.

Sailing for Antwerp on the Red Star liner Kroonland are:

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baer, Dr. and Mrs. John B. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farnamm, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Finley, George C. Holt, Dr. Louis Lehr, W. M. D. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pope, and E. S. Wentworth.

On the Cunarder Lucania, sailing for Liverpool, will go:

Countess Bosdari, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Barron, the Misses Barron, Mr. and Mrs. H. Chadwick, the Misses Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Ditmars, Dr. G. M. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Easton Garrett, Elgin R. L. Gould, Charles E. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. James Hay, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wade, and Mr. and Mrs. Moses J. Wentworth.

Going to Naples on the North German Lloyd liner Konig Albert are:

Dr. Albert J. Britt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brennan, Edgar M. Cullen, the Misses Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Eustis, the Misses Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gullison, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Harrison, Louis de Milhau, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. O'Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. John Palmieri, J. W. Sargent, and the Rev. Dr. S. H. Woodrow and Mrs. Woodrow.

DEATH OF FRANK A. O'DONNEL

He Was President of the Tax Board and a Close Friend of C. F. Murphy.

Frank A. O'Donnel, President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, died on Thursday evening in his apartments at the St. George, 223 East Seventeenth Street. He had been in ill-health for some months, and in May took a voyage to Europe in an effort to regain his strength. Shortly after reaching the other side complications set in, and he was ordered home. Mrs. O'Donnel accompanying him. Little hope was held out for his recovery after his return on June 23. The funeral will be held on Sunday from his late home. The burial will be at Woodlawn Cemetery. The services will be held at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening.

Mr. O'Donnel, who was a Vestryman of St. George's Episcopal Church, was born in New York in 1852, and was educated in the public schools and in the College of the City of New York. He was an accountant by profession, and served in the Assembly of 1893 and in the Senate of 1894-5. He was a close personal friend of Charles F. Murphy, and was made Treasurer of Tammany Hall when Mr. Murphy became leader. He held the office until Mayor McClellan appointed him head of the Tax Board in January, 1904. Mr. O'Donnel was the first President of the Anawanda Club, the Tammany organization in Mr. Murphy's Assembly district, and was very active in organization politics.

His death leaves two vacancies in the Tax Board, Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger having resigned on July 1. Acting Mayor McGowan will not fill the vacancies and the places will stand open until the return of Mayor McClellan in September.

DEATH OF GEN. MECKEL.

Japanese Ascribe Their Military Victories to His Teaching.

BERLIN, July 6.—Major Gen. Meckel, formerly Professor of Military Tactics in Japan, died to-day.

Opinions differ as to the value of the services which Gen. Meckel rendered to Japan. Some military critics say that it was his work that made possible the victories of the Japanese over the Chinese and Russian forces, while others assert that it was from other strategists that the Japanese commanders learned the lessons which resulted in their great successes.

The Japanese themselves are deeply grateful to Meckel. After the battle of Mukden Field Marshal Oyama telegraphed to him, ascribing his success to Meckel's instruction, and the German General replied with a cordial expression of thanks. At the same time the Mikado conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, one of the highest of the Japanese orders, on Gen. Meckel.

Meckel went to Japan in 1885, and was in that country for three years. In the course of which period he reorganized the Japanese Army. He was the author of a well-known work on tactics.

Gen. Grant's Faithful Nurse Dead.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Harrison Terrell, who became well known throughout the country during the last years of the life of Gen. Grant as his faithful attendant and nurse as Count MacGregor, died in this city last night. While on duty in the War Department yesterday he fell and fractured his skull. He leaves surviving him three children, two sons and a daughter.

Bringing Young Twombly's Body Here.

ASHLAND, N. H., July 6.—The special train carrying Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly arrived here during the afternoon, and the body of the son, who was drowned yesterday, was taken on board. After a stop of twenty minutes the special was started for New York.

MARRIED.

FULLER—DINKEY.—A. B. Fuller of Chicago and Miss Clara Dinkey of Erie, Penn., were married at the Centenary Methodist Church, St. Louis, Thursday, July 5, at 8 P. M.

KOREY—BROHM.—The marriage of Mr. A. J. Korey and Miss Helen V. Brohm occurred Tuesday evening, July 3, at the rectory of St. Joseph's Church.

DIED.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 4, at Burlington, Vt., Sarah Ann, widow of the late Dr. I. P. Davis and daughter of the late Richard A. and Catharine Johnson of New Brunswick, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GLOVER.—At his home, in Baldwins, L. I., on Thursday, July 5, 1906, John I. Glover, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral services Sunday, July 8, at 3 P. M.

KEAHON.—At Nyack, N. Y., July 6, 1906, Patrick H. Keahon.
Notice of funeral later.

LEE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 5, 1906, William H. Lee.
Funeral service at his late residence, 145 Gl

FRANK LORD WAS FIRST FOR THE PANSY STAKES

T. D. Sullivan's Colt Led All the Way on the Turf Course.

CHOICES WON THREE RACES

Yama Christy, Heavily Backed, Captured the Selling Steeplechase at Sheepshead Bay.

Every horse that ran for the Pansy Stakes, at Sheepshead Bay, yesterday, and five went to the post, was a "good thing" in the estimation of the several stables represented, and in consequence one of the most remarkable betting contests of the season preceded the running and the hollow victory for the popular favorite, Timothy D. Sullivan's colt Frank Lord, ridden by the crack jockey Miller.

The race was the only stake feature of the off-day programme, which, with fair weather and a fast track, drew but a moderate attendance. The public backed Frank Lord consistently, but stable support drove down the prices against A. L. Aste's Gold Lady and Sydney Paget's Mexican Silver in successive plunges, while the rank outsider, P. Jackson's Jobstown, in the meantime was backed from 100 to 1 down to about half that figure. The last horse backed was P. H. McCarren's Master Lester, on which a commission said to be $11,000 went into the ring just as the horses started to the post, the greater portion of this being placed. All the excitement was in the betting, however, for the race was as one-sided as a horse race well could be. Frank Lord, which had run only the day before, seemed improved rather than jaded by having his races brought close together, for he broke first and went sailing on alone in the lead, and galloping in front to the end, won with ease by two lengths and a half, while Gold Lady, off in the rear of the field, closed with a fine burst of speed at the end and snatched the place from Mexican Silver in the last stride, Master Lester running so far from the expectation of his stable that he was last, beaten away off.

In two other races the post favorites finished first, Miller riding them. August Belmont's three-year-old filly Tiptoe, with 116 pounds up, was the favorite in the mile handicap, and, breaking first, led all the way, winning cleverly from Monet, which was second most of the distance, and just lasted long enough to get second place by a head from James R. Keene's colt Bohemian.

The only close finish of the afternoon was in the selling steeplechase over the two-mile course, which, like the Pansy Stakes, was full of "good things." Yama Christy was one of the best backed of these, though Flying Virginian started favorite. After a lot of shifting of positions in the first round of the field, Yama Christy and Tom Cogan drew away from the others in the last half mile, and fought the race out, Tom Cogan finishing on the rail, with Christy far out in the track, and both under the whip, the distance between the horses making Cogan look the winner from the club stand and points beyond the post, and causing a lot of argument when the judges placed Yama Christy first by a nose. First Premium, with a gallant run from the rear, easily took the opening race, and Onatas, in the same style, took the last. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs, main course.

	S.	½	F.
First Premium, 126, Bedell, 4-1, 7-5	5	2	1½
Old Faithful, 118, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	6	4	2n
Ballotta, 111, Raditke, 8-1, 3-1	7	1	3½
Water Tank, 113, W. Knapp, 16-1, 6-1	1	3	4
Watergrass, 111, Horner, 8-1, 3-1	3	6	5
Hooray, 116, Hagan, 4-1, 2-1	4	5	6
Lady Annie, 111, J. Martin, 11-5, even	2	7	7
East End, 116, Sewell, 50-1, 15-1	8	8	8
Sly Boy, 116, T. Burns, 50-1, 15-1	10	9	9
Snow, 116, Frelshon, 100-1, 30-1	9	10	10

Time—1:14 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Gorman-Premium. J. W. Fuler, owner and trainer.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile.

	S.	½	F.
Tiptoe, 116, Miller, 13-5, even	1	1	1½
Monet, 115, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	3	2	2h
Bohemian, 122, Radtke, 14-5, even	7	6	3²
Telephone, 100, Flinn, 12-1, 5-1	2	3	4
Ironstiles, 114, Lyne, 5-1, 2-1	5	4	5
Grasinilla, 125, L. Williams, 15-1, 6-1	4	7	6
Champlain, 102, Hagan, 30-1, 10-1	6	5	7
Warning, 89, G. Burns, 100-1, 40-1	8	8	8
Samson, 112, J. Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1	9	9	9

Time—1:40. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Hastings-Tarpeia. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.—The Pansy, for two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs on the turf.

	S.	½	F.
Frank Lord, 97, Miller, 6-5, 1-3	1	1	1½
Gold Lady, 95, Hagan, 9-2, 6-5	4	3	2h
Mexican Silver, 95, Horner, 4-1, even	3	2	3h
Jobstown, 105, Bedell, 60-1, 12-1	5	4	4
Master Lester, 102, Radtke, 4-1, even	2	5	5

Time—1:15 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving; Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Royal Flush III.-Miza. Owner, T. D. Sullivan. Trainer, A. Zimmerman.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; steeplechase; short steeplechase course, about two miles.

	S.	1½	F.
Yama Christy, 141, Holman, 7-2, 6-5	3	1	1h
Tom Cogan, 138, Palmer, 3-1, 6-5	4	2	2²
Follow On, 145, Slaughter, 7-1, 2-1	1	3	3½
Caller, 142, Butner, 8-1, 5-2	2	4	4
Flying Virginian, 148, Owens, 2-1, 4-5	5	5	5
Gypsy, 138, Hayes, 20-1, 7-1	6	6	6

Time—4:12 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Hermence-Isbell. Owner, Bonnie Brook Stable. Trainer, B. Pope.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs, Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Fountainblue, 122 Miller, even, 2-5	1	1	1½
Royal Breeze, 117, J. Hennessy, 10-1, 3-1	5	3	2²
Pierrot, 112, Radtke, 6-1, 2-1	4	2	3h
Smiling Tom, 112, Lyne, 7-1, 5-2	3	5	4
Little Minister, 112, Perrine, 30-1, 10-1	7	6	5
Dashaway, 122, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2	8	4	6
James Crawford, 112, Sewell, 12-1, 4-1	2	7	7
Sailor Girl, 106, Rayner, 200-1, 80-1	9	8	8
King Ahab, 112, L. Williams, 50-1, 20-1	6	9	9
Precious II., 109, Fitzgerald, 200-1, 80-1	10	10	10

Time—1:06 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Odd Fellow-Ferrel. Owner, F. A. Forsythe. Trainer, R. Colston.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

	S.	¾	F.
Onatas, 109, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1	8	1	1²
Sir Caruthers, 91, Miller, 13-1, 6-1	3	2	2h
Far West, 105, W. Knapp, 8-1, 6-5	6	3	3²
Ancestor, 96, White, 40-1, 15-1	12	5	4
Aulbell, 106, Sewell, 12-1, 5-1	1	4	5
R. F. Williams, 105, Bedell, 15-1, 6-1	2	6	6
Amberjack, 101, G. Burns, 30-1, 10-1	11	7	7
Mary Morris, 91, Horner, 8-1, 3-1	5	9	8
Druid, 102, J. Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1	7	8	9
Robador, 106, L. Williams, 30-1, 10-1	4	10	10
Flimnap, 92, Myers, 30-1, 10-1	9	11	11
Charlatan, 99, Brussel, 15-1, 6-1	15	12	12
John Lyle, 103, Raditke, 5-1, 2-1	10	13	13
Miss Giffy, 89, J. Johnson, 100-1, 40-1	9	14	14
Spencer Relf, 110, J. Martin, 100-1, 30-1	13	15	15

Time—1:50. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. g., 6 years, by Top Gallant-Sister Molly. Owner, E. R. Thomas. Trainer, John Shields.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Prince Hamburg	129 Bill Phillips	106
Grenade	127 Varieties	105
Nannie Hodge	117 Watergrass	95
Bandzarra	113 Ticker	95
Arkirta	111 Consideration	95
Tommy Waddell	110 Diamond Flush	90
Edna Jackson	106 Blytheness	88

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field.

Balzac	160	Dromedary	142
Jimmy Lane	157	Patagonian	140
Dick Roberts	144	Garrett	134
Goldfleur	143	Fallabeen	133
Ike	143	Descent	130
C. B. Campbell	143		

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies, two years old; special weights, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Court Dress	122	Dulcinea	107
Seghallen	110	Bird of Paradise	107
Misgivings	110	Soprano	107
Grace George	110	Killaloe	107
Altuda	107	Killiecrankie	107
Fantastic	107	Mentha	107
Yankee Girl	107		

FOURTH RACE.—The Commonwealth Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Go Between	124	Glorifier	109
Cairngorm	118	Ram's Horn	108
Tokalon	117	The Quail	104
Proper	116	Von Tromp	100
Dandelion	113	Cederstrome	92
Sir Huon	110		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Kilter	106	Zebedee	102
*Ben Strong	107	Nettie Carita	99
Mintberia	103	Jacinta	99
Pungent	103	Flowsaway	99
Quogue	102	*El Dorado	97
Black Mate	102	*Chaplain	94
Clements	102	*J. Louise Daly	94
El Capitan	102	*Molesey	94
Halton	102		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf course.

Grenade	126	Samson	110
Bad News	124	Mandarin	109
Logistilla	121	Maxmar	109
Agile	118	Tartan	102
Entree	114	Caronal	87
Belgravia	110		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Bay Ridge Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Bay Ridge Handicap, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward; to be run Monday at Sheepshead Bay, have been announced by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh. They are:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Go Between	128	Brancas	107
Delhi	123	Lady Savoy	106
Cairngorm	119	Oxford	106
Dandelion	116	Tiptoe	105
Colonial Girl	115	Bedouin	105
Lord of the Vale	114	Clark Griffith	105
Eugenia Burch	113	Bull's Eye	103
Ram's Horn	113	Pater	102
Dalnty	112	The Cricket	102
First Mason	112	Outcome	102
Tradition	112	Hot Shot	102
Glorifier	112	Mabel Richardson	99
Bad News	111	Coy Maid	97
Logistilla	110	Confederate	95
Merry Lark	110	Oliver Cromwell	93
Blandy	108	Adbell	93
Ormonde's Right	108	Fancy Bird	92
Von Tromp	108	Water Tank	90
Inquisitor	107	Cederstrome	90

Penalties accrue from 5 P. M. July 6.

Yearling Thoroughbreds Sold.

The thoroughbred yearling horses of the Millbrook and Windemere Studs in Kentucky were sold by the Fasig-Tipton Company at the Sheepshead Bay paddocks yesterday. The best prices of the offering were as follows:

B. c., by Alan-a-Dale-Bonnie Blue, Great Tom; John Miller $600
B. f., by Lissak-Penitence II., by Great Tom; J. O. Keene 750
Ch. f., by Alan-a-Dale-Katie Elersile, by Knight of Ellersile; John Miller 1,200
Ch. c., by Blues-Divide, by Rossington; John Miller 800
Ch. c., by Alan-a-Dale-Mary Greenwood, by Falsetto; H. T. Griffin 600
Ch. c., by Charade-Eccentna, by Hanover; Oneck Stable 1,500

Rockingham Park Races Draw Poorly.

SALEM, N. H., July 6.—About 300 persons saw some very ordinary racing at Rockingham Park to-day, all of the winners having from two to four lengths the advantage at the finish. Jockey Garner carried off the honors in the saddle by bringing home three winners. The Dartmouth Stakes for $1,000 was the feature race. Broadcloth, owned by J. A. Drake, won by four lengths, with Aviston a couple of lengths ahead of Incantation for the place.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting at Sheepshead Bay yesterday acted on the report of the veterinary surgeon who examined the horse Bundooran, which ran away five miles last Tuesday, after throwing his rider at the starting post. The entry of Bundooran, supposed to have been stimulated by drugs, was ordered refused, and all entries of his owner, Harold Brown, are to be rejected, while the license of Henry Harris, the trainer, is suspended, pending the action of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, to whom the case was referred.

The colt Frank Lord, owned by T. D. Sullivan, and entered to sell for $1,000 in the Fancy Stakes, was bid up to $2,500 by a stranger said to be acting in the interest of A. L. Aste, owner of the second horse, after the race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Frank Lord was retained by his owner for a further advance of $5. The man who bid the colt up was followed by so large a crowd when he left the judges' inclosure that several policemen followed the throng to prevent threatened trouble as the spectators expressed noisy disapproval of the bidding up of "Big Tim's" horse.

G. W. Langdon, who several days ago bought the filly Flip-Flap from J. A. Bennett for $36,000, yesterday secured from Bennett for a further sum, not stated, the contingent interest that Bennett retained in Flip Flap, the original sale having been made under the condition that Bennett should receive one-half of the winnings of Flip Flap this season.

The Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting stated yesterday that there would be no decision before to-day on the protest of F. A. Forsythe against the starting of the horses Ormonde's Right and Go Between in the race for the Commonwealth Handicap to-day, the Stewards of The Jockey Club not yet having had a meeting to consider Mr. Hitchcock's appeal from the decision of the Stewards of the meeting, is named to start for the Commonwealth, and it is believed that a meeting of the Stewards will be held before the time set for the race. The Stewards of the meeting are still pursuing their inquiry into the error under which the stallion Go Between has raced for four years as a gelding.

The most notable event of the Spring season of sales is set for to-day, when the Fasig-Tipton Company, at the Sheepshead Bay paddock, will offer at auction the three star horses of the E. R. Thomas and Alexander Shields partnership—namely, Hormis, winner of twenty-eight races and $85,620; Salwart, winner of ten races, and $68,350, and Advance Guard, winner of forty-eight races and $66,204. The sale will be held to dissolve the partnership under which Thomas and Shields raced for two years.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 6.—The following were incorporated to-day:

Digesto Manufacturing Company, New York, (coffee and cereals;) capital, $300,000. Directors—J. C. Hammond, E. C. Wing, C. M. Smith, New York.

John Pirung & Co., New York, (vegetables;) capital, $15,000. Directors—John Pirung, C. J. Hartman, W. Pirung, New York.

United Manufacturers Mail Order Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Max Dreyfuss, F. L. Palmelero, New York; A. W. Houck, Newark, N. J.

E. K. Hall Company, New York, (elastic hosiery;) capital, $1,000. Directors—E. R. Hall, Ada L. Hall, New York; W. E. Archer, Audubon, N. J.

Elmira & Seneca Lake Traction Company, Watkins, Schuyler County, (reorganization of Elmira & Seneca Lake Railway Company;) capital, $200,000. Directors—W. H. Wadhams, M. W. Dodge, A. S. Cooke, New York.

National Fireproof Sash and Door Company, Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—M. H. Keshin, B. Landau, C. Greenberg, Brooklyn.

The Van R. Swezey Coal and Lumber Company, Bayside, L. I.; capital, $40,000. Directors—Van R. Swezey, Bayside; G. H. Swezey, Susan E. Swezey, Yaphank.

Co-operative Society of Sicily, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. Solerno, L. Monachelli, S. Sacareno, New York.

The Crandall-Hile-Sands Company, Brooklyn, (amusements,) capital, $25,000. Directors—I. L. Crandall, Salamanca; W. E. Sands, G. F. Hile, Brooklyn.

Baldwin Contracting Company, Syracuse; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. E. Baldwin, W. E. Webster, G. W. Kolbe, Buffalo.

Putnam Hall, Poughkeepsie, (boarding school;) capital, $20,000. Directors—W. P. Page, Roston; E. P. Platt, F. B. Lown, Poughkeepsie.

Pomeroy-Badger Company, New York, (timber;) capital, $50,000. Directors—A. S. Bade, Chicago; E. C. Pomeroy, J. D. Redding, New York.

Cayuga County Co-operative Store, Auburn; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. K. Hamilton, T. S. Hamilton, C. R. Emerick, Auburn.

The Verity Realty Association, Jamaica; capital, $50,000. Directors—D. F. Ficken, H. A. Ficken, Jamaica; H. Jaw, Diers, Brooklyn.

The Plaza Amusement Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—D. B. Sanneman, J. P. Stearns, Brooklyn; A. F. Cowen, New York.

Le Bef Restaurant Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Berthe Le Ber, R. Le Ber, Samuel Goldgeler, New York.

A. Schinder's Son, Incorporated, New York, (diving apparatus;) capital, $200,000. Directors—G. H. F. Schrader, Hartsdale, N. Y.; C. K. Cole, A. G. Starke, New York.

J. C. Stratton & Co. New York, (wearing apparel;) capital, $150,000. Directors—J. C. Stratton, Rosa R. Stratton, Pompton Lake, N. J.; C. T. Hotchkiss, Brooklyn.

Sis-Mer-Rem Company, Millbrook, Dutchess County, (remedies;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. E. Boyle, H. A. Oysen, A. J. Boyle, New York.

The Brazilian Rubber Plantations and Development Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Adolph Hirsch, S. E. Hermann, New York; I. H. Hirsch, Bahia, Brazil.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Japanese China Is Advanced 25 Per Cent.—Other Customs Decisions.

In a decision by W. B. Howell, the Board of United States General Appraisers ruled yesterday that decorated china from S. Tamai and K. Susuki & Co. of Kobe, Japan, was heavily undervalued. They therefore advanced invoice values 25 per cent., which with the accruing penalties bring the total advances up to 50 per cent. The merchandise consisted of fancy dishes, umbrella stands, vases, and berry sets.

In a decision by Sub-Board No. 8 it was decided that automobile parts from the Societie Industrielle de Telephone and Halicit & Blin of Paris must pay duty on a higher basis.

General Appraiser Howell wrote a decision holding that cotton wearing apparel from Stromo & Co., Yokohama, was not properly invoiced.

The board required the importers of cloisonne vases from K. Sugawa, Kobe, to pay advanced duties amounting to 25 per cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WILLIAM H. SAXTON.—William H. Saxton, a jeweler and optician in Middletown, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities estimated at $9,524 and assets of $4,966, consisting of stock, $3,000; accounts, $666; fixtures, $1,050, and tools, $250, exemption being claimed for the tools. Among the creditors are Annie L. Saxton, $5,850; Armstein Brothers & Co., $1,187, and Harrison Brothers, $663. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Russell M. Vernon of Middletown receiver, with his bond at $3,000.

O'ROURKE & CREAMER.—A meeting of the creditors of O'Rourke & Creamer, who were the proprietors of a restaurant and cafe at 60 West Forty-fourth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, the referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway. George F. Darrell was elected Trustee.

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

Bradstreet's reports 134 failures in the United States during the week, against 146 for the previous week and 127, 172, 154, and 195 for the corresponding weeks of 1905 to 1902. The Middle States had 44, New England 26, Southern 16, Western 26, Northwestern 7, Pacific 15, and Territories 0. Canada had 11, against 22 for the preceding week. About 85 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $25,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMSON, S.—Jerome E. Bates et al.	$200
ABRAMSON, Joseph—City of N. Y.	186
BUTLER, Wm. H.—Press Pub. Co.	27
BAILEY, John B.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs	107
BINSWANGER, Jacob—Adolph B. Lonenman et al.	104
BURTON, Adeline B.—Susan B. Nelson.	272
BERGERET, Marin—Louis Mathot	189
BROWN, Max—David Shuldiner	359
BOYLE, Wm. (not summoned)—James H. Havens	245
BECHER, Sol.—Joseph M. Arkush et al.	70
COHN, Samuel—Real Estate Directory and Information Bureau	98
CRAWFORD, William—City of N. Y.	79
CHADWICK, Matthew—Same	68
CARRILLO, Jaun B.—Same	195
CHANIN, Samuel—Same	100
CONSTAKOS, Andrew—Same	68
CUMMINGS, Edward—Same	52
CARR, Charles—Same	195
CADY, James C.—Wm. Hall	166
COOPER, Annie—Maynard N. Clement.	303
DARCY, Thos. J.—S. P. Jones et al.	100
DOHERTY, Patrick and John—Mary E. Brown, costs	111
DEGNAN, John—H. E. Walter et al.	222
FIELDER, Harvey C.—Chas. R. Diffenderfer et al.	30
GALLAUNER, Edmund—E. O'Brien	204
GORMAN, Jane T.—Howard Conkling	102
GROODY, Albert E.—James H. Havens.	245
GUNNISON, A.—H. P. Carrington, costs	49
HOLSTEIN, Joseph (not summoned) and Samuel—Chas. W. Anderson	60
HERBERT, F. W.—E. Herbert, costs	55
HARDY, John S.—J. B. Brown et al.	98
HOROWITZ, Nathan—A. Paltrowitz	69
HOPKINS, E. S.—C. Scribner et al.	53
JACKSON, Wm. H.—Bridgeport Motor Co.	452
KIVOWITZ, Max and Nathan H.—A. Paltrowitz	69
KLOUSNER, Elias—Ike Goodman	187
LANE, Robert E.—S. Schinasi et al.	8,362
MANTEL, Abraham—Abraham Grob	246
MURPHY, Thomas J.—John T. Coyle	148
MICHEALOWITZ, Harris, (not summoned)—Jerome E. Bates et al.	200
McKENZIE, Peter B.—A. B. Loveman et al.	88
McMILLAN, John—Leonard Leaman	720
NICHOLSON, Mary J.—H. C. Garnsey	84
RIDGE, M. J.—F. Degener et al.	27
PERNICH, Israel, (not summoned)—Chas. D. Levy	90
RESUICK, Meyer—Israel Mandel and others, costs	533
RUTSKY, David—Samuel D. Shwitzke.	27
ROSENKRANTZ, Max—Charles D. Levy	54
SEYMOUR, James—Arthur V. Lyall and others	74
SOKOLSKI, Harris and Albert—Louis Dreyer, costs	32
SMITH, Lucian E.—Altonwood Park Company of New York	534
STRANSKY, Jacob—Louis Minsky	115
SHEEHAN, Mary—New York City Railway Company, costs	45
VAN SLINGERLAND, Nellie B.—Richard R. Bowker	272
WALKER, Charles S.—Susan D. Nelson.	871
WOODWARD, Robert S.—Henrietta A. Latham	561
WEIDENFELD, Herman—Bessie Weidenfeld	108
WILKENS, Bernhard W.—Henry F. Poggenburg and others	23
WASHBURN, Henry L.—John H. Beckert	66
VICI MACHINERY COMPANY—James J. Bush	255
CONSUMERS' NEW YORK RUBBER Tire Company—City of New York	7,485
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Dora R. Henry	92
EUROPEAN AMUSEMENT COMPANY —Samuel Scheuer	1,068
THE BALDWIN ENGINEERING COMPANY—Alfred Beinhauer	110
REALTY PROTECTIVE COMPANY—Lillie J. Earle, costs	2,216
UNITED STATES FELTING COMPANY—American Felt Company	1,905
SAME—Same	2,210
SAME—Same	2,219
SAME—Same	2,216
SAME—Same	2,212

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

ABELL, Allen B., John T. Abell, and Walter F. Blaisdell—H. Eggers, April 17, 1906	$3,146
ABELL, John—Murray & Reid Company, Nov. 9, 1905	304
CONVERSE, Harry L.—J. W. Oliver, April 9, 1906	64
DONNELLY, Michael—New Amsterdam Gas Company, Jan. 8, 1906	29
EGAN, Annie—J. Moreland et al., June 21, 1906	17
SAME—Same, June 21, 1906	129
HAMBLET, Bayard—F. Stevenson, Jr., Nov. 20, 1902	120
HOWELL, Alonzo—T. E. Thorn et al., June 13, 1906	52
HOWARD, Michael D.—R. Therbo, June 13, 1906	27
SAME—Same, Jan. 30, 1906	221
SAME—D. Ellau, Sept. 3, 1904	40
IVES, Margaret S.—C. D. Chauvet, May 16, 1905	13,559
SAME—Same, June 12, 1906	115
JOSEPH, Harris—H. Cohen, July 2, 1906	771
SAME—Same, July 3, 1906	822
JAMESON, Edwin C. and Joseph S. Froelinghuysen—J. S. Fuller, April 18, 1904	226
SAME—Same, Nov. 25, 1904	80
SAME—Same, April 20, 1906	111
JULIAN, Mortimer H.—J. Holnstein et al., May 20, 1895, canceled	737
KASHARE, Isidore—E. G. Gilmore, March 1, 1905, canceled	597
SAME—The Passaic Rolling Mill Co., Dec. 6, 1901, canceled	1,165
LOEWENTHAL, Emil—M. Ginsberg, Oct. 30, 1905	389
SAME—M. Clauss et al., April 11, 1901	110
SAME—The New York Times Co., Jan. 31, 1901	106
O'BANNON, John W.—L. Schlesinger, March 23, 1905	3,862
TALBOT, Harold, Wm. B. Bloodgood, and John L. de Saulles—A. L. Short, June 12, 1906	295
ZANDER, Gustav—S. Friedman, June 26, 1906	175
THE ALDEN SPEAR'S SONS CO.— S. C. Alger, June 12, 1906	106
ISAAC H. BLANCHARD CO.—G. F. Perkins et al., June 11, 1906	104
SAME—Same, June 8, 1906	380

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, July 7.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Thomas Burke, William J. Rourke.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Edward H. Sinnott vs. Mary A. Sinnott—Thomas Shields, Maurice Solomon vs. Seymour Hotel Company. —Henry R. Stern.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—In re Knox—Francis L. Patton, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Spencer, J.—Hilbert vs. Hilbert—Ashbel P. Fitch. Bishop vs. Hughes —Arthur D. Truax.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Calvary, West 57th St.—Rev. Chas. P. MacGregor, 11 A. M. "The Appeal of Christianity to Men of Thought," at 4.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. "The Foolishness of Preaching"; 8 P. M., "Dare to Do Right."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The subject of the Lesson-Sermon in the Christian Science churches to-morrow will be "SACRAMENT," and the Golden Text, (Matthew, 5, 3:4,) "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for their's is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 28 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 128 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. William A. Kirkwood, Ass't Pastor. Public worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Assistant Pastor will preach at both services.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St.—G. F. Krotel, D. D. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary M. E. Church, Washington Av. and 166th St., Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D., Pastor.—11, "A Lesson from John the Baptist"; 7:45, "Preaching Christ."

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., near Columbus Av.—Services 11 and 8. Rev. J. G. Oakley, D. D., preaches.

Methodist Church, Lexington Av. and 111th St., James S. Stone, Pastor.—11:00 A. M. Hon. Alfred R. Page; patriotic service, 8 P. M.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av.—14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, D. D., Pastor, 11, 8. Open every night all Summer. Concert to-night.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and 126th Street. Allan MacRoselle, Pastor. Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. M. B. CHAPMAN, D. D. No Evening Service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Special Summer Services

St. Bartholomew's Church,

Corner Madison Avenue and 44th Street,

11 o'Clock.

Preacher, Rev. WM. M. GROSVENOR, D. D.

FULL CHOIR.

ALL SEATS FREE.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Low Mass, 7:30. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET, Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach at both services.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th Street. Rev. Henry Anstice, D. D., Officiating. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon ..... 11 A. M. Choral Evensong ..... 4:30 P. M.

Holy-Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St.—Services 8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. Quincy Ewing of Birmingham, Ala., will preach at 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. PRES. M. WOOLSEY STRYKER, D. D., of Hamilton College will preach at 11. STRANGERS WELCOME.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between B'way and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D.D., Pastor. Rev. JOSEPH TAYLOR BRITAN, Assistant. Rev. GEORGE L. CURTIS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner of 55th Street. REV. REUBEN A. TORREY, D. D., the well-known Evangelist, will preach both morning and afternoon on July 8th. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Torrey's morning subject will be: "The Proofs of the Resurrection." His theme in the afternoon will again be: "The Holy Spirit." Strangers are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. PLEASANT HUNTINGTON, D. D., Pastor. Service 11 A. M. Preaching by THE REV. JOHN ROBERTSON, D. D.

Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner of second Ave. and Fourteenth St., GEORGE ERNEST MERRIAM, Minister. 11 A. M.—"Lessons from a Diamond." 8 A. M.—"Gossip and the Gospel."

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Morning Service at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Robert S. Steen will preach.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway, Corner West 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALLAN W. McCURDY, Ass't Minister. Services at 11. Preaching by the Rev. THOMAS A. McCURDY, D. D., of Wilmington, Del.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West. Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Minister.—Sunday preaching, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av., Eleventh to Twelfth St., Rev. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.

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Telephone "900 38th Street"

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5%

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BANKERS
Dealers in High Grade Railway and Municipal Bonds
Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and Municipalities.
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Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,00
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

RECORD BANK CLEARINGS.

Totals for the Last Six Months Far in Advance of Other Years.

Despite the present quiet state of the speculative market, the bank clearings for June show a smaller percentage of decrease compared with May than they did a year ago. The June total for ninety-four cities, according to Bradstreet's, was $12,156,187,079, a gain of 12.8 per cent. over 1905. The New York total was $7,816,220,866, a gain of 16 per cent. on 1905, and outside of this city the total of ninety-three cities was $4,339,966,213, a gain of 7.8 per cent. on the same period last year.

"It is when the six months' totals are considered, however, that the enormous proportions of this year's aggregates are best shown," says Bradstreet's, "for this period it may be said that all the records of preceding years have been broken, and the first half of 1906 is in a class by itself with a total far in advance of any similar period of former years.

"The grand aggregate in ninety-four cities this year is $70,628,713,324, a gain of 12.6 per cent. on 1905, while the increase in New York was 13.2 per cent., and the increase at the other ninety-three cities was 11.5 per cent."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improvement in Securities on Technical Conditions.

The Selling Pressure Having Abated, Speculators See an Opportunity to Advance Prices.

The stock market experienced yesterday a reversal of form—speculative form—and, save for a brief spasm of weakness at the opening prices advanced continuously throughout the session and closed at the best, showing gains of 1 to 3 per cent. in the list of active issues, with even greater advances in some of the high-priced stocks, such as Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific. To the market valuation of Great Northern preferred 9 points were added, and to that of Northern Pacific 5½ points.

The market's improvement was undoubtedly due to technical conditions existing within itself rather than to any outside influences. Nothing happened to bring about an abrupt change of heart toward securities, except perhaps among traders who deal not in securities but in fluctuations. It cannot be supposed that thinking people are one day moved by a desire to liquidate stocks on declining prices and seized the next with an impatience to reinvest their funds in those same securities on rising prices. The selling pressure under which prices had been declining steadily for several weeks was off the market, and speculators improved an opportunity to engineer an advance at the expense of a weak and overextended short interest. Some of the big bear operators, having taken their profits, were keenly in sympathy with such a demonstration, desiring a higher level of prices on which to resume their selling.

The rise was accompanied by a great many bullish rumors relating entirely to matters which were known a few days ago, when prices were declining, but which then were uninteresting. The known movements of money would indicate a cash gain by the banks for the week of approximately $1,000,000, and it is expected that the stock market liquidation which has been in progress will be reflected in a decrease of loans.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad.
J. B. Stetson Co. common and preferred.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

"Preparations for unprecedented Fall and Winter trade increase with the maturity of the crops," says Dun's Review. "Prospects for the coming season are brightened by the appearance of jobbers in the primary markets several weeks earlier than usual. Failure returns for the first half of 1906 showed pronounced improvement in every department, except the one embracing occupations chiefly of a speculative nature, and the ratio of defaulted liabilities to solvent payments through the Clearing Houses during the last three months was only 78 cents to $1,000. Railways earnings thus far available for June show gains of 9.7 per cent. over the figures of 1905, while for the last week at this port foreign commerce returns exhibited increases of $3,541,098 in imports and $750,365 in exports. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 4.5 per cent. larger than in 1905, while at other leading cities the average gain was 2.2 per cent."

Bradstreet's says: "It has been a between-seasons week in general trade and industry, but more than the usual seasonable business is doing, despite holiday influences. The taking of inventories, and in the case of industrial plants the making of repairs, is naturally a feature. Nevertheless, bright prospects continue unimpaired. Fall orders are coming forward in good volume.

"Crop conditions, on the whole, are very favorable. Firmness and considerable business has been booked, while finished lines could hardly be in a better position, demand from the railways continuing to be most marked. Labor is scarce, not only in the crop-growing regions, but in the industrial sections as well, the paucity of help curtailing production of Pennsylvania coke. Incidentally a strike of puddlers and finishers in Eastern bar-iron mills affects the situation, but the disturbances are purely local.

"Railway earnings are still very heavy, the indicated gain in gross receipts for June, as compared with the same month in 1905, being no less than 14 per cent. Moreover, the past fiscal year was the best ever experienced by the railways, and the outlook is for a gain of 12 per cent. or more in gross earnings. Failures are few in number."

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

This week's currency movement, according to yesterday's estimates, has resulted in a gain from $750,000 to $1,000,000 in the cash held by the banks. A feature of the week's movements of cash was the receipt of over $2,000,000 on Seattle Assay Office check, representing Alaskan and Canadian gold.

Discussing the currency movement The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $798,300.

At this time of the year the banks often show a small loss to the interior on account of shipments for the July disbursements of dividends and interest.

Receipts of new gold were $2,548,400, namely: $19,600 on New York Assay Office checks and $2,120,800 on Seattle Assay Office checks, the latter representing Alaskan and Klondike gold.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $17,044,600. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury on account of customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $19,399,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $1,495,400.

The total gain from new gold was $2,548,400. Deducting from this the total loss (to the interior $4,700 and on Sub-Treasury operations proper $1,745,000,) $1,750,100, the net gain was $798,300.

Receipts of currency were from near-by and Eastern points and to some extent from the South. Shipments were to Eastern points and the Middle West. Receipts, including transfers, were $4,743,700 less than in the preceding week; not including transfers, they were $2,383,700 less than in the preceding week. Shipments, including transfers, were $316,900 more than in the preceding week; not including transfers they were $133,900 less.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper is smaller than for several preceding weeks, owing to a falling off in Customs and Internal revenue collections here and smaller transfers of internal revenue collections by correspondents at the interior and decrease in payments into the 5 per cent. fund.

Pension payments for the five business days fell off to $563,000 from $692,000 in the preceding week, and customs collections fell off to $3,006,046 from $3,784,673 in the preceding week.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Following were to-day's prices on the Stock Exchange:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
100	Cable Consolidated	.46	.46	.46
175	Crucible Steel	10¼	10	10⅛
215	Crucible Steel pf.	75⅝	74½	75⅛
55	Firepproofing	6	6	6
57	Independent Brewing	14¼	14¼	14¼
347	Independent Br. pf.	42½	42	42½
58	Mfrs.' L. & H.	30¼	30	30⅛
2,150	Ohio Tonopah	.27	.27	.27
100	Pittsburg Brewing	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝
65	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾
30	Pittsburg Coal	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
10	Pittsburg Coal pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾
300	Pittsburg Consol.	.24	.23	.23
50	Sewer Pipe	30½	30½	30½
2,620	Tonopah Extension	.5¾	.5⅜	.5⅜
80	U. S. Steel	34¼	34¼	34¼
6	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Westinghouse Air B.	147	147	147

BONDS.

$5,000	Independent Br. 6s.	104¼	104¼	104¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, July 6, 1906.

Total sales July 6, 1906..... 695,175
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 151,621,075
Corresponding date last year..... 141,535,815

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17⅝	18	700	Allis-Chalmers Co	17	17⅝	16⅞	17½	+ ⅜
45	49	400	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	46⅜	46⅜	45⅞	45⅝	–1⅜
99¼	99⅝	77,980	*Amal. Copper Co.	97⅝	99½	97¼	99⅝	+1⅝
22	22⅛	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	22	22	22	22	...
22¼	22½	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	22¼	22½	22	22¼	+ ⅛
36	36¼	1,100	Am. Car & F. Co.	35	36⅛	35	36⅛	+ ⅝
98½	100	800	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	99	99	98¾	99	...
29	29⅜	400	Am. Cotton Oil	29⅜	29⅞	29¾	29½	+ ⅛
6	6½	100	Am. Hide & Leather	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
57⅜	58	10,700	Am. Ice Securities	55	58	55	57⅜	+2⅛
67½	67⅝	4,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	65⅞	67½	65⅞	67½	+1
145¼	146	34,500	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	143⅝	146	142⅝	146	+2⅝
114¼	115	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	115⅛	115½	115	115	...
190	210	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	200	200	200	200	–10
10¼	10½	100	Am. Steel Founds.	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
130⅛	130⅞	2,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129	130⅝	129¼	130⅝	+1⅜
34	34⅜	1,160	*Am. Woolen Co.	33⅜	34⅝	33⅜	34½	+ ⅛
102	103⅜	6	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	...
235½	236	33,300	*An. Cop. M. Co., x d.	231	235½	230	235⅛	+6
87⅞	88	12,850	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86⅛	88	86⅜	88	+1½
99½	99¾	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅝	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
134	135	700	Atlantic Coast Line	135	135	135	135	+ ½
116¾	116⅞	7,180	Baltimore & Ohio	115¾	116⅝	115½	116½	+ ⅞
92½	94	20	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94	...
74¼	74⅞	37,650	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72½	75¼	72	75¼	+2⅝
14	15	100	Brunswick City	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	– ⅝
159	159¼	1,400	Canadian Pacific	158¾	159½	158¾	158¾	– ¾
35½	38	200	Central Leather Co.	35	35	35	35	– ½
100	103	100	Central Leath. Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	...
222½	225	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	222½	222½	222¼	222¼	+2½
56½	57	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅞	56½	55⅞	56⅞	+ ½
16⅜	16⅞	400	Chicago Great West.	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
74	74½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	74½	74½	74½	74½	– ⅛
25¼	26	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
173⅝	173½	28,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	170	173½	169⅝	173⅝	+2⅛
182	184	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	182	182	182	182	...
196	198½	900	Chi. & Northw.	195	198½	195	198½	+1⅝
12	14½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	13	13	13	13	–1
4	4½	600	Chicago Union Trac.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
92¾	93	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	92	92⅜	92	92⅜	+ ⅜
49½	49⅝	25,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47½	49⅝	47⅜	49½	+1⅝
33⅜	34	800	Colorado & Southern	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅝
47½	48	300	Col. & South. 2d pf.	47½	47⅝	47½	47½	...
18⅝	19	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
140¼	140⅞	4,130	Consolidated Gas	138⅝	140⅝	138¼	140⅝	+2⅝
19¼	19⅝	300	Corn Products Ref.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
212⅞	213½	500	Delaware & Hudson	209½	213	209½	212	+1½
40⅝	40⅝	600	Denver & Rio Grande	39⅞	40⅝	39⅞	40½	+ ⅝
92¼	94	590	Detroit United Ry.	92	92½	92	92½	–1⅜
57	57½	1,340	*Distillers Sec., x d.	56½	57½	56	57¼	+1¼
41	41⅛	15,200	Erie	40⅝	41	40⅝	41	+ ⅝
77½	77⅝	100	Erie 1st pf	77½	77½	77½	77¼	+ ⅛
92	93½	10	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
162¼	164½	500	General Electric	163½	163⅞	163	163	–1
289½	290	10,600	Great Northern pf.	281½	290	281½	290	+9
46	47	200	Havana Electric	46	46	46	46	...
94⅞	97¼	200	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	95	95	...
176¼	176¾	550	Illinois Central	174¼	176	174¼	176	+1½
37¼	37⅝	1,900	*Interbor.-Met.	36	37½	36	37½	+ ⅞
71¾	72	1,100	*Interbor.-Met. pf.	72½	74½	72¾	74½	+1½
17¾	18¼	300	Internat. Paper Co.	18	18¼	18	18¼	– ⅛
42	44	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	40	40	40	40	–4
82½	86	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	82⅜	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	+ ⅝
23¾	24¼	1,000	Kansas City South.	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	...
50	50½	200	Kansas City So. pf.	50	50	50	50	...
58	58⅛	2,500	Knick. Ice, Chicago	55¼	58	54⅞	58	+1⅞
142⅜	142⅜	1,200	Louisville & Nash.	141	142½	141	142½	+1½
20⅛	20¼	800	Mexican Central	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
92	95	100	Mich. State Tel. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
94	97	400	Minn. & St. Louis	95	95	95	95	– ½
32⅝	32⅞	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	66½	66¾	66½	66¾	...
88¾	91	4,500	Missouri Pacific	88¾	91	88¾	91	+1⅝
63⅝	63	800	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	63⅝	63½	63	63	–1
17¼	17⅜	1,200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅞	6,200	*Nat. Lead Co.	73	74⅜	72½	74⅜	+2⅛
37½	39	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
138	142	100	*New York Air Brake	142	142	142	142	+2
130⅜	131	12,500	New York Central	130¼	131⅛	128⅞	130⅜	+ ⅛
62¾	63	1,400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	62	63½	62	63	–2
...	...	301	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	...
48¼	48⅝	2,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47½	48	47⅜	48	+ ⅛
87	87½	400	Norfolk & Western.	87	87¼	87	87	...
92¾	93	100	North American	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
200½	200⅞	14,630	Northern Pacific	196	200⅝	196½	200½	+5½
30	32	100	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	...
123⅞	126	53,020	Pennsylvania R. R.	124	126½	123½	126	+1⅝
89¼	90	200	People's Gas, Chicago	90	90	90	90	+1⅞
45⅜	46	5,700	Pressed Steel Car	43½	45⅞	43½	45⅞	+1⅞
93½	97	205	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93½	96	95½	96	+1
218	220	100	Pullman Company	219	219	219	219	–1
48⅜	50¼	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
122⅛	122⅝	68,200	Reading	120	122⅝	119⅝	122¼	+1⅞
27	27½	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	27	27	27	27	+1¼
95¼	95¼	400	*Rep. Iron &Steel pf.	95	95¼	95	95¼	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	1,800	Rock Island Co.	23½	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ⅛
61¼	62	300	Rock Island Co. pf.	61½	61½	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
49¼	50	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
70⅝	71½	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & T.	70½	71½	70½	71½	+1½
106	112	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I.Co. pf.	107	107	106	106	+ ⅛
65	66¼	12,200	Southern Pacific	65	66¼	65	66½	+1⅝
33⅝	34	3,800	Southern Ry. ext.	33⅜	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ½
143	144	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	142⅞	144½	142⅝	143⅞	+ ½
31⅜	31⅞	800	Texas & Pacific	30⅜	31½	30⅜	31½	+ ¼
124	127	100	Third Avenue	126	126	120	126	...
26	27½	600	Tol., St. L. & West.	25¾	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
46	48	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ⅛
113	114½	350	Twin City R. T.	112	113½	112	113½	+1⅝
7	8¼	100	Union Bag & P. Co.	7½	7¾	7½	7½	–1
141	144⅝	80,100	Union Pacific	141⅝	144⅝	141⅜	144	+2½
93	95	100	Union Pacific pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	...
58½	59	100	United Rys. Invest.	59	59	59	59	...
69	69½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	69½	69⅝	69½	69½	+ ¾
40¼	46½	200	*U. S. Cast Iron.	40¼	46½	46¼	46½	...
80¾	82	500	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	81⅛	81½	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅜
37	38	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	36⅜	37½	36⅜	37½	– ⅝
75	76½	1,000	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	74½	77	74½	76⅛	+ ½
44¼	45¾	800	U. S. Rubber	44	45¼	44	45½	+1⅝
107¼	108	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1
78	78½	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	79	79	79	79	+1¾
34⅞	35	62,550	U. S. Steel	33⅝	35	33¾	34⅞	+1½
101½	101⅝	23,400	U. S. Steel pf.	100	101¾	99⅞	101½	+1⅝
34	34½	100	Va.-Caro. Chem.	34	34	34	34	...
44¼	45	400	Wabash pf.	44¼	44¾	44	44	– ⅜
150½	152½	1,0	Westinghouse E. & M.	150½	150¾	150¼	150¼	–2¾
44½	45¼	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Price of Southern Iron Advances Sharply with Heavy Sales.

There have been heavy sales of Southern iron at advancing prices during the week, according to Rogers, Brown & Co.'s advices. The cut in prices in that quarter came at the same time that an advance was made by Northern producers, and this worked to the advantage of the Alabama makers.

"The result has been," the report continues, "that Southern furnaces took in orders during the last two weeks amounting to over 200,000 tons. Their small stocks were already sold, so that this new business takes care of their surplus for some time to come, and they have now marked their prices up 50 cents per ton, whereas $13 was the ruling price ten days ago. It is difficult, if not impossible, for any one to buy at less than $13 to-day, and predictions are freely made that the $14 Birmingham will soon be re-established.

Commenting on the decline in Steel stocks in the face of the apparent strength in the position of the product, a steel manufacturer is quoted as saying:

"Consumers have paid little attention to the decline in stocks. They have orders on their books that will keep their plants going for months, and for this reason are forced to enter the market as buyers of the products of the steel mills. Such big consumers as the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Company have contracted for the delivery of steel far into next year. The situation is strong in every way."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@4 per cent., with the last loans at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼@5½ per cent. for five months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $368,756,754; balances, $14,005,725; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,167,286.

The local banks have gained $603,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $1,192,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 15 points lower at $4.84@$4.84⅝. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8470. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8185 and cables at $4.85@$4.8505. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82¼.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, .5.22½ less 3-64 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94 11-16 plus 1-64; guilders, 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—10@35c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 64¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of El Paso sold at .45, 200 Golden Anchor at .49, 500 Jim Butler at 1.20, 300 Mary McKinney at .50, 1,000 Mohawk at 1.50, 400 Ophir at 4.00@4.10, 800 Savage at .80, 400 Tonopah Extension at $.5.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 6.—Supplies of money were abundant in the market to-day, and the demand was fair. Discounts were easy.

An unsatisfactory tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange. Foreign Secretary Grey's statement on the Egyptian situation in the House of Commons last night caused selling of Consols which weakened other British securities, while the liquidation in Kaffirs continued owing to the proposal for an early discontinuance of the recruiting of Chinese labor.

Foreigners moved in sympathy with Paris.

Americans opened well over parity, but drooped in the forenoon in sympathy with the other markets. Later New York sent buying orders, the market picked up and prices closed firm.

Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 closed at 102.

Closing prices were as follows: Consols for money, 87½; Consols for account, 87½; Anaconda, 12⅝; Atchison, 86⅜; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore & Ohio, 119⅝; Canadian Pacific, 163⅝; Chesapeake & Ohio, 57⅝; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 176¼; Do. Beers, 17; Denver & Rio Grande, 41; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 87½; Erie, 41⅜; Erie first preferred, 80¾; Erie second preferred, 70½; Illinois Central, 181; Louisville & Nashville, 146; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 33⅝; New York Central, 136; Norfolk & Western, 89¼; Norfolk & Western preferred, 94; Ontario & Western, 48¾; Pennsylvania, 64⅝; Rand Mines, 5⅛; Reading, 62⅝; Reading first preferred, 46; Reading second preferred, 45; Southern Railway, 35⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 102⅛; Southern Pacific, 67⅝; Union Pacific, 146¾; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 35; United States Steel preferred, 103½; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 46; Spanish 4s, 93⅛.

Bar silver steady, 29 15-16d per ounce. Money, 1½@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 1-16 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	87½	..	..	–3-16
Consols, account	87½	..	..	– ⅛
Anaconda	12½	235	235	....
Atchison	89⅜	86½	86½	....
Can. Pacific	163⅜	158⅝	159	– ⅝
St. Paul	176¼	171	170½	+ ½
Erie	41⅜	40¼	40½	– ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	80¼	77⅞	....	....
Illinois Central	181	175⅝	174½	+ 1½
Louis. & Nash.	146	141½	141	+ ½
N. Y. Central	136	132	130¾	+ ½
Pennsylvania	64⅜	124⅜	124½	+ ½
Reading	62⅜	120¾	120⅝	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	67⅜	65¼	65	+ ¼
Union Pacific	146⅜	142¼	141½	+ ¾
U. S. Steel	35	33⅞	33⅝	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf.	103½	100⅝	99⅜	+ ⅝

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 6.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was irregular, but prices closed firm. Russian imperial 4s closed at 76.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 486. Three per cents. rentes, 96f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, July 6.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,544,226, as against $2,247,943 in the preceding week and $2,109,281 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $2,444,462, as against $2,263,046 in the preceding week and $2,045,617 in the corresponding week last year.

FISH'S PROXY CAMPAIGN NOT MET OPENLY YET

Harriman's Hand Not Shown in the Illinois Central.

PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS SERENE

Maybe Harriman Will Not Appeal by Circular for Votes at the Annual Election.

Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad are awaiting with interest the steps which the Harriman party may take in order to control, if possible, the coming annual election of the stockholders of that road. Ten days ago Stuyvesant Fish, President of the road, forwarded to the stockholders a request for proxies in his name. This has been his custom for years, and Mr. Fish in the past has always received the proxies of a very large percentage of the stockholders. The controversy between the Fish and the Harriman forces in the Illinois Central, which is expected to result in a contest at the election, adds special interest to the solicitation of proxies this year.

Thus far there has been no appearance of an opposition proxy. The meeting is not to be held until October, so there is ample time for the gathering of proxies. The fact, however, that the Fish proxies have already been out for some time without the appearance of an opposition proxy has led some of the stockholders to the conclusion that the Harriman forces will not make any effort to obtain proxies by circularizing the stockholders.

Those connected with the management of the Illinois Central do not believe that the stock controlled by E. H. Harriman directly or through interests associated with him, would be sufficient to control the annual meeting. A friend of President Fish said yesterday that it seemed certain that the only way in which the Harriman interests could control the meeting would be by obtaining the proxies of many of the individual stockholders. The suggestion was made that some advantage for the Fish party would be found in the fact that proxies in the name of President Fish were the first and so far the only proxies to reach the stockholders.

No estimate could be had yesterday of the number of stockholders who have already turned their proxies over to Mr. Fish, but one of President Fish's supporters said that the proxies were being received in satisfactory numbers.

SEABOARD LINE'S DIVIDEND.

First Semi-Annual Declared Yesterday —Rate Is 5 Per Cent. a Year.

The Directors of the Seaboard Company, the holding company for the Seaboard Air Line's securities, declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. yesterday on the company's first preferred stock, payable on July 15. This is the first declaration of a regular semi-annual dividend on the stock.

Early this year there was paid to the stockholders an adjustment of the dividend for the four months which ended on Dec. 31 last. This payment was made in accordance with the plan of organization. Now the Directors have begun the payment of regular semi-annual dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. a year, the full rate to which the stock is entitled.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Further trifling advances were made by copper metal in the London market yesterday. Spot closed at £81 10s. and futures at £80 10s., advances for both of 2s. 6d. over the closing prices for Thursday. Pig tin again broke sharply and closed at a recession of £2 10s. for spot and £3 18s. for futures, at £172 10s. and £168 17s. 6d. Lead was down 1s. 3d., at £16 10s. Spelter was unchanged at £26 17s. 6d. Iron warrants were steady at 49s. 10d. for standard foundry and 50s. 1½d. for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

| | Friday. Bid

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

John Brain, the dean of the New Street put-'n'-call crowd, died yesterday. He was older than any surviving thing in New Street save the name.

The bear crowd made an unsuccessful attack upon the market at the opening. It depressed prices ½ per cent. or more through the active list, but failed to dislodge any stocks. The market bore every appearance of having become "sold out," and the bull element was quick to perceive its advantage. It took control of the situation and boosted prices, cautiously at first, as if it were still afraid of meeting stocks, and then more confidently as the going became easier through the impulse of short covering. The advances did not seem to be bringing stocks upon the market, as had been the case before, which so encouraged the bull leaders that they increased the pace and put forth their most aggressive efforts in the last hour. They closed the market at practically the top. Made bold by success, they began boasting of what they would do to the short interest, predicting nothing short of its utter annihilation.

Yesterday's recovery was the best that has occurred in about three weeks. Its distinguishing feature was sustained activity on advancing prices. The buying was not as impressive as it looked. It came largely from speculative quarters. Its effectiveness was due to the absence of that continuous selling pressure which had previously prevented anything more than a temporary improvement in prices. The Hill stocks were very prominent. Wasserman was the most aggressive buyer of Great Northern preferred. He was active also in other parts of the market and was supposed to be distributing orders through houses whose appearance on the buying side would attract favorable attention. Several very prominent firms evidently were put forward by the bull crowd to bid for stocks and buy them as openly as possible, so the word might go out that such a house was buying Pennsylvania, "probably for insiders," or Union Pacific, "presumably for the Harriman interests," &c. These expedients are sometimes effective, especially in a market where the crowd manipulating the market has a highly speculative audience.

It was rumored that some big bears had over-stayed their market and were going to be horribly squeezed. It is interesting, therefore, to know that almost all of the big bears covered up too soon and have been hoping for a good recovery in prices on which to get stocks out again. They are as anxious as the bull crowd to see prices advanced. The borrowing of some 30,000 shares of different stocks by one house, supposed to be acting for a Western clique, attracted a lot of attention. The line included large blocks of Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, and the United States Steel shares, besides some Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The borrowing of these stocks may or may not have been a transaction in good faith. It was pointed to, however, as evidence of an extremely large short interest in one quarter. The Gates people, who were bullish through most of the recent decline, have been bearish in the last few days. They were predicting lower prices yesterday. They were reported from the floor to be selling stocks on the opening, and afterward it was supposed to be for their account that one house borrowed a great many stocks.

A wholesale reduction of the short interest, such as is now threatened by the bull crowd, would weaken the technical position of the market unless the advance incident thereto attracted more general buying than brokers have any reason to expect.

In a list of fifty active stocks, Canadian Pacific was the only one that closed yesterday at a decline. The market for Canadian Pacific has become very narrow, as compared with what it was a few months ago, and there is growing up in the Street a belief that it is "pegged" around 159. A stock that is not permitted to have its way in the market, i. e., to decline when the other market goes down, is not likely to advance enthusiastically when the general list recovers. There have been many illustrations recently of this truth. Certain stocks have been kept strong in the face of a general decline, so strong that their resistance became at length conspicuous to the eye, and then on the general recoveries those stocks have stood almost unchanged with other things advancing all around them.

Nothing has been heard for some time about the plan of settlement with the Wabash debenture B bondholders, and some of those who agreed to accept the terms offered by the Wabash management are beginning to show signs of impatience and dissatisfaction. They maintain that there is a limit beyond which their pledges will not be binding, and that if the agreement is not carried out very soon they will consider themselves released. Some will consider themselves released on Sept. 1 and others on Oct. 1, after which they will reassert their right to receive 6 per cent. on the debenture B bonds. In the advertising of a recent issue of 4½ per cent. equipment bonds the bankers said: "President Delano states that for the year ending June 30, 1906, the Wabash Railroad will earn upward of $2,000,000 over and above all taxes, fixed charges, including rentals, coupon interest, sinking fund payments, and payments for equipment." Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the debenture B bonds calls for $1,560,000, and by Mr. Delano's own statement the Wabash has earned nearly half a million dollars in excess of that amount. If the plan of settlement should be permitted to lapse, the dissatisfied holders of the debenture B bonds would promptly assert their claim to that surplus. Moreover, if they once made up their minds that the earnings of the Wabash had reached a point where the management could no longer withhold interest at 6 per cent., to which the debenture B bonds are entitled, there would be no inducement to exchange those bonds on a basis of 80 in new securities. A 6 per cent. income bond is worth a good deal more than 80 if the earnings cover the interest.

The United States Steel sinking fund 5s declined yesterday on heavy transactions from 96¾ to 96⅝, while the stocks were advancing.

A gentleman who had been a very large holder of United States Steel stocks recently sold out his entire interest. Certain of his friends, hearing of what he had done, desired him to give them his reasons. "Aren't trade conditions extremely good?" one asked him. He replied that they were; indeed he had never seen them better. "Then why did you sell your Steel securities?" he was asked. "I'm afraid," he said, "that we're going to have a political upheaval here in the Autumn, and with it a lot of tariff agitation. The United States Steel Corporation is making a profit of 100 per cent. on steel rails, to make an example of them, and I'm afraid that can't last. It certainly could not continue under a revised tariff. That's why I have sold my Steel stocks."

The strength of the Hill stocks yesterday, especially Great Northern preferred, naturally revived interest in the Great Northern's ore deal with the United States Steel Corporation, which nearly every one has been told would be announced soon after the adjournment of Congress. This deal was going to be very bullish, not only upon the Hill stocks, but upon the United States Steel shares, which were heavily accumulated at prices 10 points above the present level in anticipation of its announcement. There have been many hitches and halts, and now, although the deal is supposed to be entirely perfected, there is no certainty how it will be received. While the negotiations were progressing favorably, the Hill following got very bullish on the Steel shares. In one form or another there has been very pronounced opposition to the deal from the Standard Oil contingent in the United States Steel Corporation. Whether it has been overcome or not remains to be seen. It would be strange if the deal were put through finally with Mr. Morgan on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Hill does not get on sweetly with certain members of the Steel board. The presence of Mr. Morgan or Mr. Baker might have prevented a stormy scene enacted several months ago between Mr. Hill on one side and the Steel board on the other.

To be at a parity with Tennessee Coal and Iron, which yields about 2 2-3 per cent. on its present market valuation, United States Steel preferred would have to sell at about 270.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 6, 1906.

Imprl Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan
6,000..... 99½
1,000-c..... 99½
1,000..... 99½
7,000..... 99¼
5,000..... 99½
3,000..... 99⅜
2d series
20,000..... 98⅞
1,000..... 99
10,000..... 98⅞
2,000..... 98⅝
4½s, sterl loan
15,000..... 94¼
5,000-c..... 94¼
70,000..... 94½
2d series
1,000..... 93⅝
23,000..... 93¼
30,000..... 93⅛
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% sterl loan
500..... 83
500..... 83
500..... 83
21,000..... 82½
3,000..... 82⅝
5,000..... 82¼
Am Ice Secur 6s
2,000..... 88
12,000..... 88½
5,000..... 89
Am Tobacco 4s
13,000..... 77½
16,000..... 77⅝
Am Tobacco 6s
10,000..... 111¾
At, T & S Fe gen 4s
13,000..... 102¼
conv 4s
1,000..... 100⅜
6,000..... 100½
adjustment 4s
3,000..... 94
stamped
2,000..... 92⅜
23,000..... 92½
Atl Coast Line 4s
1,000..... 100
25,000..... 99¾
3,000..... 100
Balt & O gold 4s
5,000..... 103½
15,000..... 103¼
pr lien 3½s
1,000..... 94⅞
So Wn div 3½s
10,000..... 91
Beech Creek 4s
1,000..... 102
B R Tr ref conv 4s
7,000..... 98½
Buff & Susq 1st
1,000..... 96¼
Cana So 1st 5s
1,000..... 100½
Canada So 2d 5s
1,000..... 105¼
Cent of Ga cons 5s
3,000..... 111½
2,000..... 111¾
2d inc 5s, stmpd
5,000..... 90¾
5,000..... 90⅝
Cent Leather 5s
6,000..... 99
8,000..... 99¼
11,000..... 99
Cent Pac gtd 4s
12,000..... 101¼
1,000..... 101⅛
500..... 101½
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000..... 107⅝
Chi & Alton 3½s
1,000..... 77¾
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Ill div 4s
30,000..... 101⅝
joint 4s
55,000..... 97½
7,000..... 97⅝
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
11,000..... 100⅛
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
1,000..... 90½
5,000..... 90⅝
4,000..... 90⅝
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
1,000..... 93⅞
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
20,000..... 75⅝
5,000..... 76
Chi, St P, M & O 6s
5,000..... 132½
Chi Term Trans 4s, coupons off
2,000..... 98¼
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
10,000..... 76½
5,000..... 76¾
5,000..... 76½
20,000..... 76⅝
20,000..... 77
12,000..... 77½
1st 5s, Ser B
10,000..... 77
19,000..... 76½
5,000..... 77
3,000..... 77¼
10,000..... 77½
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000..... 94
Col & H V ext 4s
13,000..... 100¼
Consol Gas 6s conv deb 6s
2,000..... 140
1,500..... 141
6,000..... 140
5,000..... 141
Del & Hud conv 4s
16,000..... 107⅛
30,000..... 108
Dist Sec Corpor 5s
1,000..... 86
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000..... 100
Erie conv 4s
10,000..... 103½
1,000..... 103⅝
9,000..... 103½
Erie 1st gen 4s
3,000..... 89½
5,000..... 89¾
5,000..... 90
2,000..... 89¾
4,000..... 89⅞
Ft Wth & D C 1st
1,000..... 111
Interboro-Metro 4½s
23,000..... 83
10,000..... 82¾
9,000..... 82⅞
11,000..... 83
1,000..... 83¾
15,000..... 83½
5,000..... 83⅝
10,000..... 82¾
10,000..... 83⅝
Interboro-Metro 4½s
22,000..... 83
3,000..... 83⅛
2,000..... 83¼
8,000..... 83⅜
3,000..... 83⅝
8,000..... 83¾
2,000..... 83⅞
3,000..... 84
8,000..... 84⅛
5,000..... 84¼
2,000..... 84⅜
1,000..... 84½
3,000..... 84⅝
8,000..... 84¾
5,000..... 84⅞
3,000..... 85
Kan City So 3s
20,000..... 72½
S & M S deb 4s
2,000..... 99⅝
3,000..... 99½
L S & M So 3½s
13,000..... 97½
Leh Vy of N Y gtd 4½s
1,000..... 108¼
Lo & N unified 4s
12,000..... 101
9,000..... 100⅞
1,000..... 101
col tr 4s
15,000..... 97⅝
Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s
1,000-s..... 98
4,000..... 95
Mex Cent 4½s.
2,000..... 101
Mex Cent 1st inc
4,000..... 18
8,000..... 18½
Mex Cent 2d inc
4,000..... 15
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000..... 99½
5,000..... 99¾
5,000..... 99⅝
10,000..... 100
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
5,000..... 83⅝
N Y C & Hud Riv gen 3½s
27,000..... 96½
L S col 3½s
1,000..... 89
13,000..... 89¼
5,000..... 89½
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
2,000..... 105⅛
2,000..... 105
purchase money 4s
1,000..... 87
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s
1,000..... 92½
Northn Pac 4s
1,000..... 108⅞
26,000..... 104
registered
6,000..... 102½
Nor Pac gen 3s
8,000..... 76½
10,000s20F..... 76⅞
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
5,000..... 95
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
57,000..... 93
2,000..... 93⅛
Reading gen 4s
3,000..... 99⅞
11,000..... 99⅝
5,000..... 100
3,000..... 99⅞
3,000..... 99⅝
2,000..... 100
Rio Gde Wn 1st
2,000..... 96½
St L & San Fr R R gen 5s
3,000..... 111⅞
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
2,000..... 88¼
3,000..... 88¾
San An & A P 4s
4,000..... 86
Seab Air Line Ry, Atl-Bir 1st 4s
2,000..... 92⅞
South Pac 1st ref 4s
16,000..... 95⅝
20,000..... 95¼
8,000..... 95⅝
21,000..... 95½
South Pac 4s
3,000..... 92
Southn Ry 1st 5s
2,000..... 115⅝
19 000..... 116
So Ry, St L div 4s
6,000..... 97¼
Tenn Coal, Iron & R gen 5s
1,000..... 97¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000..... 118
Union Pac 1st 4s
8,000..... 103⅛
8,000..... 103⅜
1,000..... 103⅞
11,000..... 103½
10,000..... 103¼
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s
44,000..... 96⅜
6,000..... 96½
3,000..... 96⅜
18,000..... 96⅝
30,000..... 96½
53,000..... 96⅜
8,000..... 96½
10,000..... 96⅝
5,000..... 96½
19,000..... 96⅜
1,000..... 96½
52,000..... 96⅝
54,000..... 96½
registered
5,000..... 96⅜
Un Rys of S Fr 4s
9,000..... 79⅝
25,000..... 79⅜
10,000..... 79⅞
Va-Car Chem 5s
1,000..... 100
Wab deb B 5s
1,000..... 80
55,000..... 79½
1,000..... 80
35,000..... 79¾
10,000..... 79⅞
5,000..... 80½
10,000..... 80½
Wab, Pitts Term 1st
2,000..... 84½
1,000..... 84¾
Wab, Pitts Term 2d
10,000..... 36½
West Maryl 4s
15,000..... 85⅝
West Sh 4s, regstd
500..... 104½
West Un fundg real est 4½s
12,000..... 102⅜
W & L E 1st con 4s
1,000..... 89¼
2,000..... 89
Wis Cent gen 4s
3,000..... 89½

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am Ice Secur 6s....1	Dist Secur 5s.....1
Col Ind 5s A.....1¼	Va-Car Chem 5s....1½
Con Gas deb 6s....1¼	

DECLINED.

Chi Ter Tr 4s, c off.1¼	So Ry, St L div 4s..1

Total sales July 6, 1906:.....$2,002,000
From Jan. 1, 1906.....404,500,300
Corresponding date last year.....509,117,700

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Bay Side Realty Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—George W. Vreeland, Arthur C. Stratford, and Robert D. Morrison.

The Rowlton Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Warren P. Eaton, Ernest J. Smith, and Henry E. Maul.

The Franklin Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—E. Howard Fester, William J. Blackburn, and Eliot Norton.

The Eagle Realty Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Thomas J. Shelley, Frederick Platz, and Horace Bowen.

The Stone Church Realty Company, Jersey City; capital, $2,000. Incorporators—Robert Hartshorne, Harriet R. McKim, William B. Parsons, and Caroline G. Reed.

The England Walton Company, Camden; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—John A. MacPeak, William F. Idell, and Joseph F. Cotter.

The Keyport Tile Company, Keyport. Incorporators—Karl Matthiasen, Bennett K. Eskesen, T. R. Eskesen, and Peter A. Lenderboard.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strong Market, but Light Sales on the Curb.

Mackay Companies Make Substantial Gains—Chicago Subway and Mining Shares Also Sell Up.

Substantial gains were made in the more active issues in yesterday's curb trading, though the volume of business was small. Less than 5,000 shares all told figured in the transactions in industrials. Mackay Companies common and preferred commanded the greater part of the attention in this list. The common sold 800 shares from 71 to 73, and the preferred sold 900 shares from 71½ to 74. Chicago Subway, after a strong opening, sold off in the morning, but later reflected the better tone of the market and closed 1½ points up, at 45½, after sales of 2,200. Mining shares developed a better market than they have found in some days. Greene Consolidated Copper sold 10,000 shares between 21⅝ and 22¼, closing at 22; United Copper, after sales of 2,200 shares, closed 2¼ points up, at 66⅝, and Nevada Consolidated rose from 17¼ to 18 on sales of 2,950.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
75..	Amer. Tobacco.	305	320	300	320
400..	Am. W. P. pf.	25	25	24	24½
200..	G. B. S. Brew.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
400..	Havana Tobac.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
100..	Int. Mer. M. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
500..	Mackay Cos..	71	73	71	73
900..	Mackay Cos. pf.	71½	74	71½	74
800..	M. W'less of C.	2¼	2¼	2	2
350..	N. J. T. D. & M.	42	*42⅞	42	42
11..	Standard Oil....	592	595	592	595
RAILROADS.					
2,200..	Chicago Subway	44	45½	43½	45½
15..	Crip. C'k Cent.	89	89	89	89
18..	Crip. C. C. pf..	73½	73½	73½	73½
MINING STOCKS.					
3,900..	Boston Copper..	25½	26⅛	25½	26⅛
350..	Butte C'n. w. i.	29¾	30	29⅝	*29¾
3,600..	Cumb.-E. Min..	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
4,500..	Gold Hill	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
1,000..	Granby Consol.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
10,000..	Greene C. C..	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22
2,000..	Greene Gold..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
150..	Greene Gold-S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700..	Guanaj. Con...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,500..	Micmac G. M.	4¼	4⅜	3¾	4
1,000..	Mines Securi's.	¼	¼	¼	½
300..	Mines C. of A.	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
200..	Mitchell Min..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
400..	Mont.-Sh. Con.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
2,950..	Nevada C. C.	17¾	18	17⅞	18
500..	N. U. M. & S.	3	3	2⅞	3
4,200..	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
100..	Tenn. Cop. Co.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
100..	Tintic Mining..	6½	6½	6½	6½
4,800..	Tonopah Exp..	5	5	5	5
2,200..	United Copper.	64¼	68⅛	64	66⅝
600..	Utah Copper ..	25½	25½	25	25¾
BONDS.					
$1,000..	Am. W. P. 5s.	85	85	85	85
10,000..	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	37	37	37	37
5,000..	In. M. M. 4½s.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
3,000..	Int. Salt 5s..	65	65	65	65
2,000..	Int. Sil. deb. 6s and int.	90½	90½	90½	90½

*Odd lots. ††Sells cents per share.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 6. Bid.	Asked.	July 5. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	....	....	2	2½
American Can	6⅜	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
American Can pf	54	55	54	55
American Chicle	190	177	190	195
American Chicle pf	107	112	107	112
Am. De F. Wireless	90c.	95c.	93c.	96c.
A. De F. W. (combined)	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf	100	100¼	100	100¼
Am. Malting 6s	102½	105	102½	105
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	90	91¼	90	91¼
Am. Tobacco	310	320	315	325
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf	24	24¾	24	25
Am. Writing Paper 5s	84	85	84	85
Borden's Cond. Milk	170	175	170	175
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	113	112	113
Boston Copper	26	26¼	25½	25⅝
British Col. Copper	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Butte Coalition, w. i.	29¾	30	27	29
Central Foundry	4	5¼	4	5¼
Central Foundry pf	15	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	45¼	46	48	43⅝
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	1½	1¾
Con. Rub. Tire 1st bonds	..	..	9	12
Copper Securities	83¾	..	..	28
Cripple Creek Central	88	92	88	92
Cripple Creek Cent. pf	69	74	69	74
Cumberland-Ely Mining	7	7⅞	6⅝	6¾
Dominion Copper	..	¼	..	..
Dominion Copper, new	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Federal Sugar	39	41	39	41
Federal Sugar pf	73	76	73	76
Empire Steel pf	36	42	37	42
Furnace Creek	2½	3	2½	3
G. B. S. Brewing	9¾	10	9¼	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st pf	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	36½	37	36¼	37
Giroux	8	8½	8	8¼
Gold Hill	2⅜	2½	1⅞	2
Granby Con	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	11
Greene Con. Copper	21¾	22	22	22½
Greene Con. Gold	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
Guanajuato Con	5	5½	5½	5⅝
Guggenheim Explora'n	250	280	250	280
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	20	28	20	22
Havana Tobacco pf	32	36	32	35
Houston Oil	7½	8¾	7¾	8½
Houston Oil pf	35	45	35	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10½	11¼	10⅜	11⅛
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	28	29	28⅝	29
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	77¼	76¾	77¾
International Salt	32	34	33	34
International Salt 5s	62	65	60	66
Jackawanna Steel	65	68	66	68
Lehigh Valley	74	75	69¾	70½
Mackay Companies	72½	73	71	72
Mackay Companies pf	73¾	74	71¼	72
Manhattan Transit	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	3
Marconi Wireless of Canada	2	2½	..	..
Marconi G. M.	3¾	4	3⅝	4¼
Mines Co. of America	$1.25	$1.30	$1.25	$1.30
Mitchell Mining	5¼	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	14	15	..	..
Nevada Con. Cop	17¾	18	16⅞	17
Nevada-Utah M. M.	2⅝	3	2⅞	3½
N. Y. Term., Dock & I.	42	44	42	42½
N. Y. N. H. & H. 8½s and interest	112	113	112	113
N. Y. Transportation	5½	6¼	6¼	7
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	..	..	48	58
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.	..	..	65	75
Nipissing Mines	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Nor. Securities stubs	225	250	225	250
Otis Elevator	48	51	40	51
Otis Elevator pf	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.	3	4½	3	4½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	68	72	68	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	14	18	15	18
Precious Metals Corp	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
Royal Baking Pow. pf	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	285	310	285	310
Seaboard Company	25	30	25	30
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	85	89	85	89
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55	60	55	60
Standard Milling 5s	..	..	80	80
Standard Oil	592	594	592	595
Tennessee Copper	40½	43½	40½	43½
Tintic Mining	6¼	7¼	6½	7
Tonopah Extension	5⅛	5¼	5	5⅛
Tonopah Mining	18¼	19¼	18¼	19½
Trenton Potteries	..	..	15	20
Trenton Potteries pf	..	..	95	100
Trenton Potteries deb	..	..	70	75
Union Copper	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
United Copper	66	66½	63	64
United Copper pf	89	90	89	97
United Cigar Mfg.	..	..	40	43
United Cigar Mfg. pf	..	..	97¼	97¾
Union Typewriter	..	..	94	97
Un. Typewriter 1st pf	..	..	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf	..	..	122	126
Utah Apex	..	5¼	5¼	5⅝
Utah Copper	25	26½	26	27½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	97	97¾	97¼	97¾

State Bank's Capital Now $1,000,000.

In accordance with the provisions laid down by the Clearing House Committee as a condition to membership, the Directors of the State Bank, which was admitted to the Clearing House on Thursday, have voted to increase the capital stock from $100,000 to $1,000,000. The increase will be brought about by the declaration of a stock dividend of $900,000 out of the undivided profits. The surplus will then be $500,000. A special meeting of stockholders will be called later in the month to ratify the action of the board.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business today was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$562,832,840
Silver dollars	477,878,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,350,000
Total	$1,048,060,869
General funds	178,887,481
Deposits in National Banks	94,793,355
In Philippine treasury	4,580,647
Awaiting reimbursement	1,133,761
Current liabilities	102,938,455

THE COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool Strength Induces Covering, but Crop Accounts Are Good.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Cotton States forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers Saturday, Sunday, fair in western, showers in eastern portion; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

Georgia—Local showers Saturday. Sunday, fair, except showers in southeast portion; light to fresh northeasterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Local showers Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Partly cloudy Saturday, Sunday, showers and cooler; light northeast to east winds.

Eastern Texas—Local showers Saturday and probably Sunday, except fair, warmer Sunday in northwest portion; light to fresh easterly winds.

Western Texas—Showers Saturday. Sunday, fair, warmer.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory — Showers Saturday. Sunday, fair.

Arkansas—Showers Saturday and probably Sunday; cooler Saturday.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; probably showers Saturday.

There was no animation in the local cotton market yesterday, but enough inherent strength to lift prices 4 to 7 points, despite persistently favorable crop gossip. Liverpool furnished the incentive to local shorts, who were the chief buyers of the late positions, while a prominent local commission house took a lot of August contracts and sold October deliveries. This latter manoeuvre was puzzling to many traders, as it was supposed that August would decline to a profitable carrying discount under October before any demand could arise.

The buying of August led some to look again at the spot situation and the probability of much new cotton coming in next month with the crop two to three weeks late. A year ago at this time the local stock of cotton was steadily increasing and the market was advancing on unfavorable crop accounts. This year the local stock has decreased in the same proportion as it increased last year, and the market has declined on the better crop prospects. Shorts are said to have sold as much as they dare at the present level of prices, and the bulls seem to be waiting for a turn in growing conditions. Meanwhile rains are of almost daily occurrence over the eastern half of the cotton belt, and occasional showers relieve the drought in the West.

There was some covering in the July option here which ran the price up 7 points, to 10.25. Liverpool and the South bought the late months to some extent. A private cable from Liverpool said: "We have a favorable opinion of the market and think the short interest considerable." The New Orleans market was exceptionally quiet, but the new crop positions made gains.

The Liverpool spot sales were 5,000 bales, at 6.08d., against 6.01 last year. Futures opened quiet at 2 points advance and closed steady, 5 to 6 points up.

	Close.	Prev. Close.
July and August	5.78	5.78
August and September	5.71	5.66
October and November	5.60	5.55
December and January	5.59	5.54
March and April	5.64	5.58

Southern spot markets were quiet to firm and unchanged. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10.80, against 10.90 last year. There were 3,600 bales delivered on contract and 75 bales sold for consumption.

Manchester reported yarns firm and cloths quiet.

Visible Supply Statement.

The following is Supt. King's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, compiled from cable and telegraphic advices to the New York Cotton Exchange:

	General Supply. This Year.	American Supply. This Year.
Stock at Liverpool	704,000	599,000
Stock at London	13,000	.....
Stock at Manchester in warehouses	7,098	2,614
Stock at Manchester in transit to mills	53,468	50,402
Stock at Hamburg	13,000	1,000
Stock at Bremen	197,000	194,000
Stock at Havre	116,000	94,000
Stock at other ports, Continent	73,000	50,000
Stock at Alexandria	66,000	.....
Stock at Bombay	843,000	.....
Stock at interior towns, United States	171,459	171,459
Stock at ports, United States	273,909	273,909
Afloat for Liverpool	60,000	40,000
Afloat for London	1,000	.....
Afloat for Continent	231,000	111,000
Afloat in Bombay harbor	13,000	.....
Total	2,844,932	1,587,444

	General Supply. Last Year.	American Supply. Last Year.
Stock at Liverpool	841,000	771,000
Stock at London	13,000	.....
Stock at Manchester in warehouses	6,000	5,000
Stock at Manchester in transit to mills	48,000	44,000
Stock in Hamburg	8,000	1,000
Stock in Bremen	301,000	293,000
Stock in Havre	109,000	104,000
Stock at other ports, Continent	62,000	47,000
Stock at Alexandria	115,000	.....
Stock at Bombay	890,000	.....
Stock at interior towns, United States	191,228	191,228
Stock at ports, United States	381,198	381,198
Afloat for Liverpool	112,000	85,000
Afloat for London	4,000	2,000
Afloat for Continent	219,000	126,000
Afloat in Bombay harbor	20,000	.....
Total	3,320,426	2,048,426

Decrease in general visible supply for week, 238,517 bales, against decrease last year of 122,686 bales. Decrease in American supply for week, 143,601 bales, against decrease last year of 106,696 bales.

SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF AMERICAN WORLD'S TAKINGS.

	This Year.	Last Year.
Visible supply, American, Sept. 1	1,688,470	476,887
Crop in sight, American, to date	10,682,446	12,917,244
Total	12,320,916	13,894,131
Less visible, American today	1,587,444	2,048,426
World's takings of American to date	10,733,472	11,845,705

AMERICAN TAKINGS.

	This Year.	Last Year.
Stock at U. S. ports, Sept. 1	324,796	92,658
Receipts at U. S. ports to date	7,671,867	9,684,379
Total supply at ports	7,996,663	9,777,037
Deduct		
Stock at ports to-day	273,909	881,198
Exports, foreign, to date	6,678,943	8,176,674
Takings by Southern mills from ports	55,541	43,600
Burned at ports	11,610	26,533
	6,620,003	8,628,005
To Northern mills from the ports	1,376,660	1,149,032
Net overland to date	930,281	1,063,563
Total Northern mill takings to date	2,306,941	2,212,595
Southern mill takings to date (estimated)	2,095,541	2,078,600
Total American mill takings (including Canada)	4,402,482	4,291,195
World's takings, American, week	194,634	195,157

*The Bombay stock as above is the gross warehouse stock, which includes a considerable percentage already sold to domestic spinners.

COTTON OPINION.

ATWOOD, VIOLETT & CO.—The main feature is the hesitation of shorts to sell the market at the present time, as the majority do not look for any possibilities below the 10-cent level, and prices are hovering too near that mark to make the short side attractive. On the other hand, any unfavorable weather for the crop might force a material advance on short covering. The local warehouse stock is now 100,000 bales, against 140,000 bales thirty days ago, therefore not so much a menace to operations on the long side as heretofore. Prices throughout the South remain firmly established at a premium over New York quotations, therefore there is little likelihood of any more cotton coming this way from the old crop.

Following are opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	10.39	10.44	10.39	10.40	10

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¼	103⅝
2s, c., 1930	108¼	108⅝
3s, r., 1918	102	103
3s, c., 1918	102¾	103⅛
3s, 1918, sm	102	..
4s, r., 1907	102¾	103¼
4s, c., 1907	102¾	102⅞
4s, r., 1925	129½	130
4s, c., 1925	129½	130
D. C. 3-65s	117½	..
Philip'ne 4s	109¾	..
Adams Exp	240	255
Alb. & Sus	247	..
Alle. & W	145	..
A. C. pf.	91	94
A. B. S. pf.	..	87¾
Am. Coal	170	190
A. C. O. pf.	90	95
Am. D. Tel.	30	39
Am. Exp	220	230
Am. G. T. pf.	8½	9
A. H. L. pf.	28	30
Am. L. Co.	19	20
A. L. Co. pf.	40	43
Am. Loc. pf.	113	115
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	5
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26	27
Am. Pn. S.	33	34
A. P. S. pf.	70	80
Am. S. pf.	..	99½
Am. Sm. pf.	101¼	110
A. S. F. pf.	42	44
Am. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & T.	133	136
Am. Tob. pf.	97	..
Ann Arbor	30	35
Ann A. pf.	70	80
Beth. Steel	24½	27
Beth. S. pf.	35	37
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. U. Gas	120	130
B., R. & P.	135	145
B., R. & P. pf.	140	150
B. & S. pf.	88	90
But'k Co.	55	63
Canada So.	65½	69
C. & S. A. Tel.	140	150
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	136½	138
C. G. W. 4.	79½	82½
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. & N. W. pf.	220	230
C., St. P., M. & Om.	168	176
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	176	185
C., St. P. & T. pf.	29	32
Chi. U. Tr. pf.	11½	18
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108¾	115
C., L. & W.	90	97½
C., L. & W. pf.	103	114½
Cleve. & P.	177	..
Cleve. & P. pf.	106	109
C. F. & I. pf.	85	100
C. S. 1st pf.	67½	68½
Cons. Coal	70	..
Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	77½	78½
D., L. & W.	475	520
D. & R. G. pf.	84	87
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	24
Det. & M.	60	70
D. & M. pf.	90½	100
Det. So.	7	10
Det. So. pf.	27	32
Dia. Match.	119	123
D., S. S. & A.	16	17½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	35	38
Elec. S. B.	..	86
Erie	24 pf.	67½
Erie 1st pf.	69	72
Ev. & T. H.	68	72
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
F. M. & S.	147½	155
Ft. W. & D. City	85	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	79
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	101	104
G. & S. T.	120	..
H.B. Claflin	108	116
H. E. R. pf.	90	94½
Hock. Val.	..	125
Homestake	82½	83½
Ill. C. I. L.	101	..
I. P. Co. pf.	82¼	83
Int. Power	28	37
Iowa Cent.	24½	25
Iowa C. pf.	46	50
Jol. & Chi.	179	..
Kan. & M.	64	73
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	79¾	80¼
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
K. I., C. pf.	74	80
Lacl. Gas	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W.	28½	50
L. E. & W. pf.	83	88
L. & W. C.	50	60
Long Island.	68	68
Man. Beach.	5	7
Man. Elev.	148	150
Md. C. pf.	90	..
Met. St. R.	103	107½
Mich. Cent.	170	180
Mich. S. T.	50	..
M. & St. L. pf.	90	94¾
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	132	133
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	170¼	172
Mor. & Es.	187	190
N. C. & St. L.	138	142
Nat. B. pf.	116¼	117
Nat. En. pf.	84	89
Nat. L. pf.	100½	101
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	19¾
N. Cent.	145	145
N. Or. & T.	32¾	34
N. Or. & T. pf.	82¾	..
N. Y. & N. H.	190	198
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	118
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	90
N. Y. D. Co.	35	40
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	88
N. Y. L. & W.	130	135
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	120	135
Ont. Mining.	3	3½
Pac. Coast.	125	130
P. C. 1st pf.	100	108
P. C. 2d pf.	123	130
Peo. & E.	38½	40
Pitts. Coal.	13	14
Pitts. C. pf.	48	55
P., C. & St. L.	78	82
P., C. & St. L. pf. ex div.	101	114½
P., Ft. W. & C.	176	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	..
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Q'ksil'r pf.	3¼	4½
R. R. S. I. C. stk. cts.	93	94
R. S. S. pf.	99	100
Rdg. 1st pf.	90	93
Rdg. 2d pf.	..	76
Rens. & Sar.	200	200½
R., W. & O.	130	134
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	107
Rutland pf.	51	62
St. L. S. W. 1st pf.	63	71¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41	45
St. L. S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	187
St. L. S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	135
St. L. S. W.	20¼	21
So. Pac. pf.	116	116¼
So. Ry. pf.	93¾	99¼
Texas Cent.	80	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	10
T. P. L. Tr.	76	80
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	32¾	33
U. B. & P. pf.	65½	72
U. Rys. St. L. pf.	..	83¾
U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy. pf.	91	92
U. S. Exp.	118	125
U. S. Leath.	10	13½
U. S. L. pf.	103½	116
Vand. R. R.	85	95
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	106	106½
Va. I. & C.	40	41
Vul. Det.	9	10
Vul. D. pf.	60¼	61
Wabash pf.	19	19½
W.-F. Exp.	281	285
West. Md.	37½	38
West. U. T.	92	93
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	185
W. & L. E.	17¼	18½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	36	80
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	25
Wis. Cent.	23½	24¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	818	929
4th week June	$232,902	$191,244	$184,903
Month	713,311	615,980	592,941
Fiscal year	8,840,236	7,022,516	8,186,076
COLORADO & SOUTHERN SYSTEM—			
Mileage	1,725	1,720	1,121
4th week June	245,742	227,071	100,306
Month	666,046	606,481	450,697
Fiscal year	11,860,809	9,657,509	5,702,687
GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM—			
Mileage	5,860	5,701	5,701
June gross	4,678,832	3,752,106	3,120,343
12 mos. gross	52,259,692	43,994,036	40,962,198
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,150	1,139	1,139
4th week June	173,000	155,250	128,981
Month	504,100	475,150	404,996
Fiscal year	6,783,820	6,316,321	5,740,648
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	736	736	736
4th week June	223,341	140,250	145,551
Month	616,223	511,074	541,404
From Jan. 1	3,459,400	3,231,715	3,260,672
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
Mileage	884	884	884
4th week June	191,108	177,004	
Month	645,210	525,922	
From Jan. 1	4,020,441	3,242,481	
NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,730	1,083	1,577
4th week June	514,269	309,344	288,420
Month	1,370,337	1,010,715	936,472
From Jan. 1	7,324,841	6,110,345	5,899,467
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week June	15,764	10,328	10,884
Month	49,090	30,780	38,046
Fiscal year	565,688	468,236	402,209
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,826	1,826	1,767
4th week June	350,611	274,930	248,110
Month	970,332	818,096	739,423
From Jan. 1	6,548,850	5,045,985	5,436,791
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week June	95,058	92,576	83,144
Month	295,625	305,220	278,083
Fiscal year	4,154,767	3,752,260	3,331,085
WESTERN MARYLAND—			
Mileage	396	477	477
4th week June	139,315	105,262	
Month	455,460	350,709	
Fiscal year	4,801,157	3,882,076	
COLORADO & MIDLAND for May—	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Mileage	336	336	
Gross earnings	180,431	164,697	15,734
Exp. and taxes	141,830	141,563	*5,733
Net earnings	38,601	17,134	21,467
Gross, 11 mos	1,958,009	1,801,816	156,193
Exp. and taxes	1,469,852	1,516,917	*47,065
Net, 11 months	488,177	284,899	203,278
COLORADO & SOUTHERN (all lines owned and controlled) for May—			
Mileage	1,727	1,729	2
Gross earnings	954,518	821,890	132,649
Exp. and taxes	729,290	675,140	44,920
Net earnings	225,228	146,750	87,719
Gross, 11 mos	10,885,705	8,751,138	2,129,627
Exp. and taxes	7,965,242	6,705,042	990,167
Net, 11 months	2,915,556	2,046,096	1,165,460

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Adv.	.02	.02	Ev. Con.	.04	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.05	Sherman	.01	.01
Andes	.08	.10	Occid. Con.	.78	.73
Belcher	.14	.14	Ophir	4.70	4.60
Best & Bel.	.70	.70	Overman	.04	.03
Bullion	.20	.17	Potosi	.04	.04
Caledonia	.57	.59	Savage	.75	.80
Chal. Con.	.10	.10	Sav. Belcher	.05	.05
Challar	.03	.03	Scorp. Nev.	.23	.25
Confidence	.70	.72	Standard	2.00	2.40
C. Calaveras	.78	.78	Union Con.	.29	.30
Crown Point	.10	.11	Utah Con.	.02	.02
Gould & C.	.11	.11	Yellow Jac.	.10	.10
Hale & Nor.	.26	.26	Silver bars	64⅝	64⅝
Julia	.07	.07	Mexican dollars	49½	49½
			Telegraphic	.05	.05

TONOPAH	Bid	Asked
Belmont	7.05	7.25
Combined	2.90	3.00
Desbler	1.00	1.05
Golden Anchor	.24	.26
Home	.26	.27
Jim Butler	.17	.18
Montana-Tonopah	.71	.73
Tonopah Belmont	.16	.16
Tonopah Extension	.47	.48
Tonopah Mining	.07	.08

MANHATTAN.	Bid	Asked
Manhat. Beach	.12	.13
Manhattan Consol	.71	.72
Red Wonder	.06	.07
Manhattan Dexter	.47	.48
Manh. Little Joe	.04	.05
Manhattan Mining	.07	.08
Pine Nut	.21	.22

BULLFROG.	Bid	Asked
Bullfrog Mining	.37	.38
Bullfrog Nat. Bank	.47	.50
Goldbar	1.05	1.10
Original Bullfrog	.12	.13
Steinway	.28	.30
Tramp	1.40	1.60

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@52.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13⅞	14⅛	Isabella	23	23½
C. K. & N.	7	10	Jackpot	4¼	5½
C. C. Cons.	5½	6¼	Lexington	2¼	3½
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9	McKinney	45	50
Elkton	46¾	47	Midway	2⅝	3⅜
El Paso	42½	43⅝	Moon	2¼	3
Findlay	75	76	Nevada	4	4⅛
Gibson	5½	7½	Nicol	2	3
Gold Dollar	8½	8⅝	Work	13	13½
Sovereign	5½	6			

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Company Completes Purchase of New Theatre Site in Bronx—Buyers for Lenox Avenue Properties —Other Dealings by Brokers.

The Hudson Realty Company has bought from the Rich Estate and Michael Ecker properties adjoining its previous holdings at the southeast corner of 149th Street and Courtlandt Avenue, thus getting control of a plot, 100 by 141, at that point. Plans are being drawn for a theatre to be erected on the site.

The Hudson Realty Company has also bought from John Cordes the northeast corner of Westchester and St. Ann's Avenue, a plot 88 by 121. Charles A. Weber was the broker in both transactions.

Estate Sells on Greenwich Street.

Robert R. Rainey has sold for the Watson estate 248 and 250 Greenwich Street, a five-story store and loft building, on plot 41.2 by 84.

Negotiations for the purchase of the southeast corner of Broad and Beaver Streets by the Consolidated Stock Exchange are referred to in more detail in another column.

New Flats Sold on Lenox Avenue.

The Webb Realty Company has sold for Oppermann, Woytisek & Schevcik to Sarah Elkin the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 142d Street, a six-story flat, with stores, on plot 40 by 100; also, for the same owners, to Gussie Herman, the six-story flat on the west side of Lenox Avenue, 80 feet north of 142d Street, on plot 40 by 100. These are two of a row of buildings now in course of construction on the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between 142d and 143d Streets.

Harry Goodstein has sold to a client of Millard Veit 643 Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 27 by 100.

To Build on West 16th Street.

Peter P. Sherry has sold for Patrick H. Quirk the two-story stable, on lot 26 by 92, at 445 West Sixteenth Street, to the Abingdon Reconstruction Company, which will erect a six-story building on the site.

John J. Boylan has sold for Samuel Grossman to J. Andrew 537 West Fifty-first Street, a five-story double tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.5, and has resold the property to Anne Tonjann.

Philip Steinman & Co. have sold for William Rabinowitz 236 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story tenement, with stores, on plot 25 by 100.

Upper Park Avenue Corner Sold.

Louis C. Mullen has sold for Mulvihill & Scheibel to Fred Dornberger the five-story triple flat at the northwest corner of 106th Street and Park Avenue, 26 by 78.

Harry Klein and Benjamin Weissman have sold for the Hauben Realty Company the two six-story tenement houses nearing completion on the south side of 119th Street, between Second and Third Avenues, each 40 by 100.

Herman Rosenberg has bought for a client 310 and 312 East 101st Street, a six-story double tenement, on plot 38 by 100.11.

Isaac Friedman and L. J. Rosenblatt, in conjunction with a Mr. Steinman, have sold for Parnis & Abrams 59 East 102d Street, a six-story apartment house.

L. & A. Pincus have sold to E. Rosenbaum the four-story front and rear tenements 225 East 121st Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky and Charles Kaufmann, as attorneys, report the purchase of 1,408 and 1,410 Avenue A, southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street, two five-story buildings, with stores, on lot 50 by 98, by Louis I. Siff.

Emil Held has sold the following properties: 331 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a Dr. Knapp; 528 West 126th Street, to a Mr. Lask; 323 East Twenty-second Street, for the Folsom estate to Teitelbaum & Daniels; 81 Sheriff Street, to a Mr. Springer, and 8 West 112th Street, to a Mr. Fuhrman.

Middle East Side Buying.

Daniel C. Wheatly has sold for C. B. Wilkinson to William J. Roome, Jr., the four-story double tenement, with store, 733 Second Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for Mitchell Levy and others the six-story triple flat 231 Fiftieth Street, on lot 29 by 100.

Lawrence & Wolff have sold for Caroline M. S. Weber 214 East Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Buyer for Baxter Street Parcel.

Henry A. Goldman has sold for Ginocchio Bennedetto to Samuel Morris and B. Freedman 10 and 12 Baxter Street, a six-story double tenement, on plot 37.5 by 84.

Max Sturtz has sold for Henry Tischman the southwest corner of Water and Jackson Streets, a six-story tenement, on lot 23.4 by 114.

Herman Rosenberg, in conjunction with the Atlas Realty Company, has sold for Wolf Rosenberg 209 East Broadway, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 87.6.

Herman Rosenberg has bought for Wolf Rosenberg 104 Lewis Street, a six-story double tenement, 25 by 100.

H. Kronowit and D. Geisler have sold for Benjamin Schwartz to Jacob Wolf the six-story tenement at 63 Lewis Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Edward Rubin has sold 142 East Fourth Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, to J. Oshinsky.

Sale of Melrose Avenue Corner.

Isidor Kaplan has sold for Ascher & Huber the southeast corner of 157th Street and Melrose Avenue, a six-story flat on plot 40.3 by 71; also, for Isidor Hirsch, a plot 200 by 63, on 161st Street, 100 feet west of Elton Avenue.

Dr. H. Siff and I. N. Dallin have bought, through M. Dallin, from Levy & Goldberg, 810 and 812 East 134th Street, a five-story flat on plot 50 by 100.

Hugo Wabst, in conjunction with J. Goergen, has sold four lots on south side of 228th Street, 121 feet east of Fifth Avenue, to K. Stokes.

Inter-State Park in New Hands.

The Inter-State Park property, consisting of forty-six acres, on the main line of the Long Island Railroad, between Hollis and Queens, has been sold by Thomas Adams to George W. Cisney and others for about $200,000.

This property will probably be developed and put on the market in the near future. It adjoins the Hollis Terrace property now being developed by the New York and Pittsburg Real Estate Company. The property is on grade and has 2,500 feet of improved road frontage.

To-day's Auction at Whitestone.

At Whitestone, this afternoon, Parish, Fisher & Co. will sell at auction 420 lots on Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Avenues and the intersecting streets from Sixth to Fourteenth. Whitestone is now accessible by sixty trains a day and is within fifteen minutes' ride of Long Island City. Upon the completion of the East River tunnels and the Blackwell's Island Bridge it will have direct railroad and trolley connections with the centre of Manhattan. To-day's sale will be held under a "mammoth tent" on the premises, rain or shine. A free excursion train will leave East Thirty-fourth Street at 12:30 o'clock, reaching Whitestone at 1 o'clock.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Intervale Av, 1,033, w s, 466.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x82.3, three-story frame tenement with store; foreclosure sale, to Henry Hunneke $8,750

By Charles A. Berrian.

Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 70th St, runs north to centre line of Somerindike Lane, by east to n s of 76th St, by irregular; administrator's sale, to Robert Morrison 400

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 76th St, runs north to centre line of Somerindike Lane, by southwest to n s of 76th St, by irregular; administrator's sale, to James McClenahan 400

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

35th St, 537 to 541 West, for a one-story brick storage building, 75x93; J. G. Braun, premises, owner; G. Simpson, architect; cost, $40,000.

Prince St, 191 to 201, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 49.8x87; C. H. Darrow of 296 Central Park West, owner; J. P. Walker, architect; cost, $48,000.

West Broadway, s w corner of Prince St, for a six-story brick flat and store, 47.10x91; P. Lauria of 244 Mott St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $48,000.

Broadway, 155 to 163, for a fourteen-story and forty-one-story brick office building, 74.10x115.11; Singer Manufacturing Company of 149 Broadway, owner; E. Figg, architect; cost, $1,500,000.

121st St, s s, 83.3 ft w of 1st Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 36.0x87.11; Levinson & Zipken of 114 East 28th St, owners; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $35,000.

51st St, 7 West, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25x75; M. F. Mullane of 3 West 92d St, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $85,000.

151st St, n s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x105.5; Giuseppe Fusto of 2,224 1st Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $60,000.

163d St, s s, 40.86 ft e of 3d Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 39x87; John M. Linck of 1,047 Trinity Av, owner; Michael J. Garvin, architect; cost, $80,000.

West Av, s w cor of Woodlawn Road, for a frame store and dwelling, 25x65; Just & Raynor of 219 West 125th St, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $2,500.

Tinton Av, w s, 187.6 ft n of 161st St, for a two-story brick stable, 27x105; Charles Hlawatsch of 881 Tinton Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

45th St, 430 West, to a three-story brick factory; T. H. Forrest, Bath Beach, owner; J. E. Knubel, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lenox Av, 515, to a three-story brick dwelling; B. Rosenstock of 2,098 8th Av, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architect; cost, $6,000.

Livingston Place, n e cor of 15th St, for a six-story brick hospital; New York Infirmary for Women and Children of 5 Livingston Place, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, architects; cost, $20,000.

Front St, 1, to a two-story brick loft; J. Bittner, premises, owner; B. W. Berger & Son, architects; cost, $12,000.

4th St, 79 East, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; J. Bauman of 59 East 4th St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, 585, e s, 28.4x100; Babetta Grabenheimer to Charles Weissler, (mtg $28,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 200 ft s of Madison Av, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to John C. Decker and another 100

ANTHONY AV, e s corner of 150th St, 25.1x94.3; John J. Larkin to L. W. Gross, (mtg $3,500) 100

AVENUE C, 121 and 123, 38.8x83; Louis Morrison to Wolf Greenberg, (mtg $53,750) 100

AVENUE C, 117 and 119, 38.8x83; Louis Bachrach to Isaac Schmeidler 1

AVENUE C, 117 and 119, 38.8x83; Isaac Male to Barnet Mankes, (mtg $70,250) 100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 151st St, 99.11x150; John C. Rodgers to Francis Colety and another, (mtg $55,000) 100

CANNON ST, 60, 25x100; Hiram Rinaldo and others to Benjamin Fechter, (mtg $15,000) 100

CANNON ST, 62, 25x100; Hiram Rinaldo and others to Tillie Salvin, (mtg $15,000) 100

CANNON ST, 64, 25x100; Hiram Rinaldo and others to Sigmund Leinhardt and another, (mtg $15,000) 100

CANNON ST, 66, 25x100; Hiram Rinaldo to Nathan Bitzick, (mtg $15,000) 100

CHERRY ST, n s, 71.11 ft e of Clinton St, 25x100; Margaret D. Brinkman to Shapiro, Levy & Starr 100

COLUMBIA ST, 100, 25x100; Morris Kerber to Marks Kerber, (mtg $33,500) 100

DALY AV, 1,972, 25x44.1; Victor Gerhard to J. L. Phillips 100

DIVISION ST, 28 and 30, 26.7x147.4; Beno Levy to Philip Sollow, (mtg $4,000) 100

DIVISION ST, 28 and 30, 26.7x147.4; Philip Sollow to Louis Rapaport and others, (mtg $58,500) 100

ELDRIDGE ST, mtg s, Lot 957, map of James Delancey, 25x100; August Witzel, executor, to Solomon Blinder, (mtg $14,000) 38,250

ESSEX ST, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x89.4; Klara Josephsohn to Samuel Solomon, (mtg $22,000) 100

GRANT AV, e s, 275.6 ft n of 163d St, 20x95; William E. Diller to Johanna Holde, (mtg $8,000) 1

HEATH AV at junction of Sedgwick Av, 200x—; Frank S. Allen to A. Petry, (mtg $11,500) 100

HENRY ST, 294, 24x95; Samuel Klausner to Joseph Katz, (mtg $26,000) 100

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Sheriff St, 40x58.1; Max Schwartz and others to Isaac Biercher, 1-5 part, (mtg 1-5 of $45,000) 100

JACKSON ST, n e corner of Water St, 23.11x114; Henry Tishman to Diedrich Gronholz, (mtg $51,500) 100

JEFFERSON AV, s e s, Lot 119, map of Samuel Ryer homestead; the Belmont Realty and Construction Company to William Seidman, (mtg $4,000) 1

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s w s, at n w s of Webster Av, 50.2x56.8; H. D. Smith to John Noonan and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s w s, at n w s of Webster Av, 50.2x56.8; William J. Smyth to John Noonan and another 6,000

KINSELLA AV, s s, 176.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; Jane Smith to Samuel J. Smith 100

LEGGETT PLACE, n w s, 175 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x125; James Grimes to Thomas McKenna, (mtg $2,000) 100

LOT 192, map of part of Hunt estate; Michele Fiorelli to William Flandgrebe 1

LOT 293, map of Bronx View Park, 25x100; George A. Deverman to Thomas Molloy, (mtg $3,000) 100

LOT 383, map of Norwood, 25x100; Charles Lindner to A. Boekell, (mtg $4,000) 100

LOT 88, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park; Frank De Fini to Frank Ferrone 1

LOT 483, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Meyer to Thomas Scott 100

LOT 132, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to John Casey, (mtg $1,627) 100

LOT 677, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Anna M. Schaublunt to Jeannette Rogers, (mtg $7,000) 7,000

LOTS 72 and 73, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to K. Lofink, (mtg $1,505) .. 2,150

LOTS 110 and 111, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Frederick Rittman to John D. Sherry, (mtg $800) 100

LOTS 177 and 178, map of New York Catholic Protectory to K. Lofink, (mtg $1,095) 2,850

LOTS 39 to 44 and 67, map of John E. Bullard & Co., adjoining South Mount Vernon; Maria Urlicansky to Emma Mulle 1

LUDLOW ST, s e corner of Stanton St, 125x irregular; Gustave Lieberman to Klara Josephsohn 100

LUDLOW ST, s e corner of Stanton St, 25x89.4; Helen C. Mostyn and another to Gustave Lieberman 100

MADISON AV, 1,483, e s, 25.2x106.5; Ester Haberman to Bernhard Klingenstein, (mtg $36,000) 100

MADISON AV, 502, 22.4x74; William M. Bullard and others to Frederic L. Bullard and another, (mtg $35,000) 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 124th St, 44x85; William Carr to Benjamin Loewenstein, (mtg $80,000) 100

MORRIS AV, 698 and 700, 53.9x68.3; George H. Rosenthal to Gussie Englander, ½ part, (mtg $17,000) 100

MULBERRY ST, 238, 25x100; A. Delli Paoli to O. La Cagmira, (mtg $21,000) 1

NAPIER AV, n e corner of 225th St, 97.1x100; Emil Ascher to August Derleth, (mtg $3,500) 100

NELSON AV, n e corner of 169th St, 120.2x100; Leo Schlesinger to William H. Young 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 85th St, 25.6x82.2; D. S. Pope and another, trustees, to Amos R. E. Pinchot 58,750

PARK AV, s e cor of 179th St, 125x irr; F. J. Fuller to Frederick Gaus and another, (mtg $12,800) 1

PART Lots 124 and 125, map of Samuel Ryer homestead; the Belmont Realty and Construction Company to William Seidman 1

PELHAM ROAD, s w corner of Libby St, 26.3x77.1; Pelham Road, n e corner of Mulford Av, 112.5x—, Throgg's Neck; John P. Wenninger to George Costar, (mtg $15,000) 1

PITT ST, 137, w s, 23x100; Samuel Koshetz and others to Louis Strumpf and another, (mtg $29,350) 100

PRATT AV, s e corner of Nelson Av, 221x—; Land Company C of Edenwald to Hugh Doon and another 1

PRATT AV, e s, 221 ft s of Nelson Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Conrad Hoerman 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 200 ft s of 180th St; Henriatta K. Savage to Emma F. Flanagan, ¼ part, (mtg $600) 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 200 ft s of 180th St; Charles O. Wells to Emma F. Flanagan, ¼ part, (mtg $600) 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 200 ft s of 180th St; Charles K. Savage and another to Edmund Flanagan, part, all title 1

PUTTERS PLACE, 2, 25.4x89.5; Nathan Lamport to Max Goldberg and another, (mtg $64,000) 100

TELLER AV, n w s, 158.11 ft n e of 169th St, 49.11x100; John E. Murgatroyd to Martin Wehrlin 1

VYSE AV, 1,161 and 1,163, w s, 40x100; Paul Friedland to Abraham A. Silberberg, (mtg $16,000) 1

VYSE AV, 1,171, w s, 20x100; Abe A. Silberberg to Maurice Dornbusch, (mtg $8,000) 1

VYSE AV, 1,464, 18.9x100; Frederick M. Kargoll to Christina Doerr, (mtg $2,000) 100

WASHINGTON ST, 198, 24.7x irregular; H. L. Smith and others to C. Smith and another, ¾ part, all title 1

WASHINGTON ST, 193, 24.7x irregular; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executor, to C. Smith and another, ¼ part 7,250

WEST END AV, w s, 85 ft n of 67th St, 47.2x100.6; W. W. Wilmot to Lucius Pitkin 1,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, 25x105; John W. Fincke to John O'Brien, (mtg $2,500) 1

WOODLAWN ROAD, n w corner of Perry Av, 26.2x102.4; Rose Wahlig to August E. Fuchs, (mtg $4,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,156, 25x81; Hannah Wallach to M. Proil and others, (mtg $16,000) 100

2D AV, 1,962, 25.11x100; Henry Feuerstein to Morris Jones, (mtg $35,000) 100

3D AV, 1,522, 26x90.6; Frank W. Mosher to Samuel J. Cohen, (mtg $22,500) 100

3D AV, w s, 25 ft s of 140th St, 25x100; Nathan Zimmerman to William Klingler, (mtg $12,750) 100

8D AV, e s, 214 ft s of 170th St, 50x209.6; 3d Av, e s, part of Lot 38, map of Morrisania, —x—; Max Hirshkind and others to Cecilia Benson, (mtg $13,500) 1

5TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; Albert E. Lowe to Ida Machiz 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 138th St, 199.10x irregular; J. S. Cram, trustee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100

5TH ST, n s, 293 ft e of Avenue B

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West Side.

CORNER FLAT PROPERTY FOR SALE.
$22,500 cash buys three five-story double flats southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 100x100; first mortgage four years at 4½ per cent.; take back second mortgage, five years, 5 per cent., payable in installments; rents low; pays over 15 per cent.; title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 516.

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Price $26,000—Easy Terms.
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25-ft. 5-story double flat, in excellent condition; fully rented; $4,200. Price to quick buyer, $40,000. Mortgages, $32,000. Investigate.
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Nine 25-ft. 5-story doubles; well located; only requires $6,000 each to purchase.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Have a private house on West 46th St., between 8th and 9th Avs.; 1st mtg. of $2,500; no second; rent, $1,200; expenses, $500; will exchange for lots and cash. Dessauer & Werdenschlag, 200 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AVE. CORNER.
5-story triple, with stores: $15,000 cash required; net income over $2,000; act quick.
J. P. Axelson, 346 Broadway.

138th St., Near Lenox Av.—Five-story double, 26x100; old rents $3,360; price $32,500; no agents. Address Z. Z., 391 Lenox Av.

East Side.

AVENUE A CORNER.
Two 5-story triples, with stores; asking $48,000; only $10,000 cash required; investigate.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

A BARGAIN.
50-ft. 6-story triple elevator apartment; rentals, $10,200; price, $90,000; consider small trade.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

To the Wise, Grand Opportunity.—Two 5-story 14-room tenements, Harlem, near Lexington Av.; ripe for improvement. Levine, 16 East 97th.

Washington Heights.

DYCKMAN TRACT BARGAIN.
Broadway corner, 9 lots; also Dyckman St. plot, 4 lots; asking $100,000; easy terms.
Exclusive Agents.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Builder's Chance.—Four lots, near White Plains Road; price $3,500; lots 25x100, on and near Webster Av., $150 up; easy terms. Hugo Wabst, 141 Olinville Av., Williamsbridge.

Must be Sold.—Elegant two-family house, all improvements, fine location, near "L"; easy terms. Call Monday, Fredrickson, 2,438 3d Av.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Third Av. plot, 108x112; price $38,000; easy terms; ready for 3 fine apartments with stores. Edward Polak, 4,030 Third Av.

2-family house, all improvements; owner must sell. F. W. Davis, Westchester Av. & 173d St.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS
(INC.)
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Prest.
277 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
VANDERVEER CROSSINGS,
(Incorporated.)
Borough Park Co., Bensonhurst Co.,
The Westminster Heights Co.
Combined Capital $1,500,000. Combined Surplus, $1,000,000.

RISE IN PRICES

With the running of trains in the new service, giving VANDERVEER CROSSINGS direct rapid transit by elevated railway over both the old Brooklyn and the New Williamsburg Bridge, which is to begin in a few days, and increased value from the fine showing made by our improvements.

Avenues D and E are now nearly completed. A NEW PRICE LIST WILL GO INTO EFFECT VERY SHORTLY.

We bought this land by the acre last December, because we knew it was going to have rapid and direct transit. Now it has got it.

Have You Got $50?

Can you save $2 or $3 or more weekly? If so, write for my booklet, "HOW THEY GOT RICH." Investigate

Prices Are Going Up Shortly.

R. Turnbull
General Manager.

THE WHOLE FAMILY

will be delighted with our property at AV. T AND OCEAN AV. The best place in which to raise a family—clean, moral atmosphere; absolutely healthy, pure water; cool Summer breezes; splendid schools, &c. The social life is also charming—Your neighbors are fine people and will be glad to welcome you.

FLATBUSH IS IDEAL

and our property is in the HEART OF IT. We sell lots on easy terms—small payments down. If you do not build you are dead certain of handsome profits, as the property is near the only genuine Rapid Transit in Brooklyn.
Agents on property Saturdays & Sundays.
New York and Flatbush Realty Co., Inc.,
178 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

ENTIRE BLOCK—RIDGEWOOD.
44 LOTS.
WILL SELL ENTIRE OR ANY OF THE FRONTS, WYCKOFF TO ST. NICHOLAS AV., WILLOUGHBY AV. TO STARR ST.;
200x424.
Section built up; five minutes from Broadway and Flushing Av.; convenient to five car lines, near Irving Avenue School and City Park. Terms. Wm. L. Carey, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

Yo Don't Get Ahead
by Paying Rent.

I have a few very attractive house lots finely located in Brooklyn, 30 minutes from Park Row.
The situation is A1 for a home and as an investment; let me show you.
GEO. YOUNG,
28 Beaver St., New York.

Owner Offers Fine Residence
with garage, on Shore Road, furnished or unfurnished; price reasonable; conceded finest residence location in the world. Address Owner, Box 365, Advertising Office, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT 3-FAMILY BRICK HOUSE.
17 rooms; all direct light; $6,750; terms to suit. 440 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS
AT 177TH STREET

To close out a balance of 85 Lots will sell at 50% of actual value.
Will demonstrate to that effect.
Write at once for particulars.

S. H. GAINSBORG,
1009 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

BEDFORD PARK.
Several very desirable corners for sale, suitable for apartment houses.
Private house and plot at a bargain; several excellent two-family houses cheap.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

16% on Investment of $7,000.
5-story 4-family, 16 rooms; hot water; no baths; elegant condition and location; always rented.

$4,000 Cash, Elegant Corner.
4-story triple; 12 rooms, baths; hot water only; fine condition; 2 blocks from "L" station. Price $27,000; worth $30,000.

McQuay & Co. Smith Building. 3d Ave. & 148th St.

INSPECT THIS TO-DAY.
168 Lincoln Avenue.
Five stories, 25x100; two stores; four families; cold-water tenement; good condition.
Price $26,500
Mortgages 24,000
Cash required only..... $1,600
Net return, $485 per annum. Act quick.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Two lots, 8 blocks from Washington Bridge trolley and 5 minutes' ride to 181st St. Subway station, where an 8-cent transfer can be used, or 15 minutes' walk direct to 181st St. Subway station; also only 10 minutes' walk to High Bridge Station on the New York Central, which is installing its new electric system, or 6 minutes' walk to Jerome Av. proposed rapid transit line, for sale. Apply to owner, Chauncey De Voe, Jessup Place, High Bridge, New York.

HEART OF THE BRONX.
5-story double; 6 rooms and bath; hot-water supply. Price $28,800. Rents $2,376. Terms to suit.

REISS-LOEWY REALTY CO.,
156th St. and Melrose Ave.

Homeseekers' Chance!! Bronxwood Park. Fine house, seven rooms, bath; hot water heater; 40x100; opposite Bronx Park; near trolley; price, $5,000; terms reasonable. M. GERMANSKY, 4,025 3d Av., (174th St.)

Rare opportunity; elegant twelve-room dwelling, all modern improvements, with stable; excellent location; plot, 50x100; 5 minutes from Subway; price, $9,500; other private dwellings reasonable prices. McRickard & Co., 400 Fordham Road.

Three-family frame flat, corner, 40x100, price $6,500; two-family frame house, 38x100, price $4,500; one-family brick, 10 rooms, price $3,000; five-story double with two stores, price $21,000; and other bargains in houses and lots. D. Hoexter, 108 Fulton St.

Five-story double flat, 5 rooms and bath; open plumbing; rents $2,250; price $21,000; bargain in 1, 2, 3 family houses. Thiel & Zinser, 695 East 138th St.

TO LET.

FORDHAM SQUARE.
Corner plot, 50x63½, to lease for term of years; one of the most prominent corners in the Bronx; will erect building to suit tenant if desired; no restrictions. Sole Agent, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

WHY DON'T YOU GET RICH?

Why don't you make your money work for you? You've only to put it into real estate to have it grow rapidly. New York real estate is better than a gold mine. It's always increasing in value. A little saved to-day and invested will yield large returns in the future.

Elmhurst Heights

4 MILES FROM BROADWAY, MANHATTAN

is the place for your money. It's the last piece of available land that is conveniently situated to Manhattan. It will soon be connected by bridges and tunnels, only 15 minutes from Broadway, 5 cent fare, nearer to Herald Square than Harlem is, will be the scene of great building operations soon. Lots will be in such demand they will bring almost any price. You can buy now on easy terms, monthly payments. In a few years your money will have quadrupled.

COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

SEND POSTAL FOR HANDSOME COLORED MAPS, VIEWS, AND FREE TRANSPORTATION.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

BIG PROFITS.
IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $20.00 and can spare $2.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND
FOR SPECULATION

Beautiful five and ten-acre plots for investment and for homesites; right on five-cent trolley line; five cents by Municipal Ferry; time twenty minutes in the strongest, fastest boats, running a mile every four minutes; trolley passes these acreage subdivisions; cheapest land anywhere to be found in Greater New York; when the tunnels connect Staten Island with the trolley and steam road systems this land will be worth ten times what we are asking for it; railroad capitalists and real estate operators are investing heavily on Staten Island; you can get in on ground floor if you invest at once; come to our office any forenoon and we will take you to this property; easy terms if you want them, or discount for cash down.

Write for Map.

Salesmen Wanted at Once.

PALISADES REALTY COMPANY,
49 Eighth Ave., Manhattan.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.
EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

A.—Large house, 19 rooms, suitable for boarding house, newly decorated, at 424 South Broadway, near Lowerre Station, trolleys passing door; rent $1,300 a year; might sell. Apply S. L. Brown, 12 North Broadway, Yonkers, or J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St. Telephone 5472—38th St.

BEST LARCHMONT CORNER.
Larchmont and Addison Avs., adjoining business section; 54x135; $500 down; balance monthly installments. Owner, Room 50, 206 Broadway, New York.

Hudson River Farms, Villas, Homes. 40 years Westchester properties. Write, 'phone us. Travis & Son, 203 Broadway, 2,169 Cortlandt.

2-family house, 14 rooms and 2 baths, rents for $816 per annum; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $7,000; mortgage $3,500 at 4%. Downey, 20 North Av.

Mount Vernon.

BEFORE THEY ARE FINISHED
new houses at Mount Vernon are being sold. A few left, $6,000 to $11,000.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
Near New Haven Station.

ARTISTIC HOUSE AT SACRIFICE.
7 rooms, tiled bath; high ground.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

$6,700 buys house, 4 rooms, 1st floor; 5 and open plumbing, bath, 2d; 1 on 3d; lot, 37x100; station, 6 minutes. Cooley & West, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY HOMES, ACREAGE.
Cooley & West, inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE
SUMMER HOMES
Reduced rates on furnished houses for Summer rental.
JEAN B. THILL and Mrs. Edmund W. Borline. 20 E. 42d St., N. Y., and 192 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

U.—New shingled cottage, 9 rooms and tiled bath; lot 50x150; restricted neighborhood; convenient to trolley, station, and school; $8,000. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

Residence Park.—Modern 10-room house, charmingly situated; spacious grounds; $7,000. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Sacrifice.—Forced to sell; modern 10-room house, Neptune Park, $9,000; lot 75x130. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

O.—New shingled cottage, 11 rooms, tiled baths, gas, electric light; Calinfic heat; lot 100x200; exclusive neighborhood; $9,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

A.—New cottage, 7 rooms, bath; restricted neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $4,200. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

U.—New shingled cottage, 9 rooms and tiled bath; lot 50x150; restricted neighborhood; convenient to trolley, station, and school; $8,000. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

I.—New shingled cottage, 11 rooms and 2 baths; 5 minutes' walk from station; $8,800. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

Beautiful 10-room house for rent; residence park; $75 monthly; sacrifice. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

TO LET.

For Rent—New 9-room house, all improvements; splendid value; $40.00 monthly. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

PLOTS—HOUSES.
Fisher Avenue Section—
North Broadway—
Sound View Avenue.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
of houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains, all improvements, in property restricted; high grounds; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

First mortgage $130,000 wanted on property in Cambridge, Mass., near City Hall and Harvard University; income, $2,300. Call or write F. H. Jackson, Lawyer, Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St., Broadway, N. Y. City.

MORTGAGE LOANS
We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

I know where contemplated improvements on a certain development in Queens Borough will enhance the value of lots 50% in a very short time; an exceptional opportunity is offered purchasers to buy a few lots on these terms now; investigate and be convinced of the exceptional merit of this proposition. Address Ground Floor, Box 472 Times Downtown.

Plot 10 lots, $5,000, Woodhaven; 8 lots, $900, Jamaica; house $2,200, cash $700, balance mortgage. Henry Price, 18 South Washington, Jamaica.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want cold-water tenements, building plots, and apartments in Manhattan to offer to waiting clients; can arrange for quick sales; give all particulars and terms. Thomas M. Henneberry, 206 Broadway.

Wanted, tenements or lots and cash to exchange for loft building; grand corner in Yorkville. Dessau & Werdenschlag, 200 Broadway.

Wanted to lease for a client 4-family cold or hot water tenements on east side or Yorkville. Dessauer & Werdenschlag, 200 B'way.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Looking for a double or triple flat in Yorkville. A. K. Benesh, 328 E. 75th St. No agent.

Owners, send particulars of property for sale at once. Smith, 402 East 65th St.

Bronx.

Want lots and plots, McGraw and Gleason estates, Unionport, Westchester, and Van Nest; buyers waiting. Wm. Kelleher, 175th St., Westchester Av.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Do You Want a Home?
IF SO, HERE IS ANOTHER ONE,
EQUALLY AS GOOD AS THE ONE WE ADVERTISED LAST WEEK.
9 rooms, every convenience, delightfully situated, at Leonia, 15 minutes from New York, via 130th St. Ferry, or 45 minutes via Chambers or 23d St. and Erie R. R.
See this property to-day. Don't wait or you will miss the opportunity. Office on the property at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia, N. J., or full particulars sent by addressing New York office.

The Leonia Heights Land Company
Times Building, Broadway & 42nd St., New York.

Long Branch.
Building lots $3 each;
One week only; instalments $1 weekly.
The Asbury Company,
100 Cookman Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Exceptional Opportunity
For cafe and restaurant or any other first-class business.
Subway express, corner 96th St. and Broadway.
Municipal Court Building.
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT.
Apply Klein & Jackson, Att'ys.
49 Wall St., New York City.

STORE,
LOFTS, OFFICES, SKYLIGHT STUDIOS.
28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

6th Av., 176.—Large store, basement, suitable any business. Inquire store, 178 6th Av.

First Avenue.—5-story, 4-family, stores; $23,750. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

34 GRAMERCY PARK,
on 20th St. and Park.—A cool, airy, furnished apartment; 7 light rooms and bath; privilege of private park; can be seen evenings. Miss Booth.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals! two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

97TH ST., 29 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; cool; completely furnished; linen, silver; rent moderate. Janitor.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,052.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WASATCH AND JORDAN VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
July 3d, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,049.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES TAMKE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles Tamke of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Charles Tamke was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 5, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MORRIS P. HART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated June 28, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on July 25, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 6, 1906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARNOLD, FRANCIS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS B. ARNOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John S. Montgomery, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1906. FRANCES ARNOLD, Executrix. JOHN S. MONTGOMERY, Atty. for Executrix, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

HOMANN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abaer C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel Koenig, his attorney, Nos. 53-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1906. JOHN F. HOMANN, Administrator. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Attorney for Administrator.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET
Describing the Charms of

Manhasset Point

A Select Private Park

with wide, white sandy Bathing Beach, Club House and Pier. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset. Booklet and tickets free upon application.

Property Development Co., 149 Broadway
Taylor-Storm Realty Co., 11 East 42d St.

QUEENSBORO HILL
AT
THE QUEEN OF QUEENS
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.

The Hill of quality that denotes where land is highest, dryest, best and where lots are sold at right price and easy terms. Liberal discount for cash.

60 TRAINS DAILY. TROLLEY EVERY 5 MINUTES.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Broad cement sidewalks, shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Trolley road now running through our property. Lots on direct line of all tunnels and bridges. Write to-day for CIRCULAR of beautiful illustrations and full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2287—38th St., NEW YORK.
Representative to show property every day.

BUNGALOW

ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.
Open fireplace, running water and bath; picturesque location, 66 miles from New York.
Also a few magnificent building sites on high bluff, with Sound frontage, covered with fine trees and grass; water from artesian well 220 feet deep.
Call or address H. J. HAPGOOD, Wardenclyffe, L. I., or 307 B'way, N. Y.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.
Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Freeport, L. I.—40 acres, ten minutes from depot; no marsh; long contract; small cash payment; commission paid brokers. Wood, P. O. Box 300, Madison Square Station, N. Y.

If you wish to buy desirable Nassau or Suffolk County real estate, write me. A. Frederick Ruther, Hicksville, L. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

3161-3163 Broadway
(127TH ST.)
Opposite Subway Station.
$22.50 up.

New 4-5 room apartments, steam heat and hot water, private hall to each apartment. First-class janitor service, open plumbing. Special inducements for the Summer. Agent on premises.

HARLEM LIBRARY,
82 WEST 123D ST.
Apartments of one and two large, light rooms and bath; rent $150 to $180.
Including steam heat, service, and light.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

$55. 243 WEST 135TH ST. $55.
Unequalled for Price.
Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.
For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

66th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 459 6th Av.

$18.00.—Five rooms, bath, all light, to small family of adults only; 436 Lenox Av., at 135th St. Subway station. Janitor.

Attractive four rooms, bath, hot water, desirable family; $21-$23. 609 Columbus, near 89th.

East Side.

BEST FOR THE PRICE.
Five large, elegant rooms and bath; hot-water supply. 1,249-1,251 Park Av., $21 to $23. See Janitor.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

116th St., 18 East.—Four pretty rooms, bath, steam; redecorated; handy Subway. Janitress.

Bronx.

RENTS $16 TO $23.
4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim, new houses; renting office, 705 Wendover Av., between Washington and Park Avs.

N. S. Wendover Ave., East 3d.
Three new houses, 4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim; 100 feet from elevated station; rents $16.50-$23.

Mount Vernon.

APARTMENTS AT HALF PRICE.
At Mount Vernon you can get elegant eight-room apartments at half uptown prices. 30 minutes from Grand Central. Only $50.
ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY,
Near New Haven Station.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SCHICKERLING BROS. & CO.; a corporation, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, and to whom it may concern:

You will please take notice that the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of machinery, office fixtures, furniture, safes, &c., will be sold at public auction under the direction of Robert C. Morris, trustee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the 10th day of July, 1906, at 10:30 in the morning of said day, on the premises, No. 28 East 22nd Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Said property may be inspected at the said premises on the third, fifth, sixth, and seventh days of July, 1906, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. The property will be sold under the rules and regulations of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, the trustee reserving the right to reject any or all bids submitted therefor.
FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 26th, 1906.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 60 Wall Street, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LILLIAN M. TIEDE KUGEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt and consisting of corsets, corset waists, and shields, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection at the above-mentioned address on July 10, 1906, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Dated New York, July 7, 1906.
MADELEINE Z. DOTY, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Receiver's Attorneys, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

Rockaway Park.
LOTS $700. TERMS EASY.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See Sunday Edition.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL
HARGRAVE,
72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms: European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals! two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—VARICK SECURITIES COMPANY, plaintiff, against HUTCHISON ACOUSTIC COMPANY, defendant.—To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given, that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the above-entitled sequestration action, receiver of the Hutchison Acoustic Company, and of all property and effects of said corporation, (part thereof being subject to the lien of that certain mortgage bearing date the first day of February, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 12 of General Mortgages page 90;) and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 38 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 20th day of December, 1906, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 20th day of December, 1906; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said court, made herein and bearing date the 8th day of May, 1906, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action by said 20th day of December, 1906, and that, in default thereof, they will be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which shall be ordered therein; and all persons holding any open and subsisting contracts in said corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, at my place of business aforesaid, on or before said 20th day of December, 1906.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, June 15th, 1906.
JOHN T. SPROULL, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Democratic Club of the City of New York, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at No. 617 Fifth Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1906, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to "National Democratic Club."
Dated New York City, N. Y., June 16th, 1906.
THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By JOHN FOX, President.
W. WARLEY PLATZEK, Attorney for Petitioner, 320 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAUG, ALBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Haug, Richard Goldschmidt, Otto Goldschmidt, Mathilde Schenck, and Helene Goldschmidt, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALBERT HAUG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Amelia Loercher, as administratrix, &c., of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Loercher, deceased, for his acts and doings as executor of Albert Haug, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
PETER COOK, Atty. for Adm'x, No. 49 Chambers Street, New York City.

BAKER, CLARA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA A. BAKER, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Conway & Williams, No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York on or before the 24th day of July next. Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1906. LILLIAN A. VAUX, EUSTACE CONWAY, Executors. CONWAY & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 William Street, New York City.

CREEDEN, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CREEDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Hynes, his attorney, No. 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the third day of February, 1906. DENNIS CREEDEN, Administrator. JOHN J. HYNES, Attorney for Administrator, 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HARNISCHFEGER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HARNISCHFEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of H. Lionel Kringel, his attorney, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1906. PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, Executor. H. LIONEL KRINGEL, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
GREAT DEPT STORE
LEX. TO 3RD AVE.-59TH TO 60TH ST.

GREAT PIANO SALE.

We offer Celebrated Walters Pianos *at a saving of 33 to 50 per cent.*

If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured and do not wish to be disappointed in securing one at about half actual value, we advise you to make a selection at once.

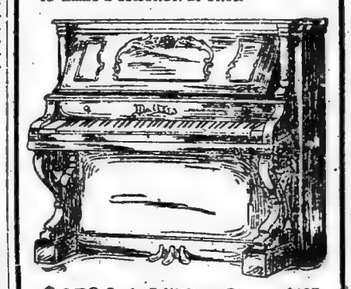

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EX-BANK TELLER ACCUSED OF STEALING $7,500

Arrested on a Charge of Robbing Mechanics & Traders' Branch.

HE NOW RUNS A LAUNDRY

Found at His New Job in Brooklyn When His Alleged Peculations Were Discovered—Has Paid $4,700.

Edward W. T. Meyer, 29 years old, a former receiving teller in the Times Square branch of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, was a prisoner in the West Side Court yesterday, charged with stealing $7,500 from the bank. He is at present running a laundry on Franklin Street, Brooklyn, where he was found and arrested.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Meyer's bondsman, is behind the prosecution. The charge was made by Richard A. Purdy of the Times Square branch. Leonard Beyman, the Assistant Treasurer, made a corroborating affidavit. At the request of Attorney Studin, representing the guaranty company, Meyer was held in $3,500 bail for further examination on Monday. Meyer did not seem to be disturbed over the amount of the bail.

"It makes no difference what bail you set," he said. "I can get almost any amount."

Meyer was arrested by Court Officer Glennon, who has known him for six years. Accompanied by an attorney for the bonding company, Glennon went to Brooklyn for Meyer. The latter saw him through one of the windows of his place and came out.

"Hello, Joe," said Meyer, "what are you doing over here in Brooklyn?"

"I'm afraid I'm after you, Ed," Glennon replied.

Glennon said afterward that Meyer had explained to him that he had already paid $4,700 to the guaranty company, and that about $1,700 was due him through an arrangement which he had with the bank to get commissions for new depositors whom he secured for it.

The larceny is said to have occurred on Feb. 3. Meyer declared that he did not leave the city, but had almost immediately started the laundry in Brooklyn. He lives at 638 Sterling Street, in that borough.

Meyer objected because the bail of $3,500 was based on the total amount said to have been taken by him, and said that $4,700 of the indebtedness had been paid back to the surety company.

An officer of the bank explained that the Mechanics and Traders' Bank and its branches had changed hands on Jan. 1 last, and that about Jan. 12 the auditors had been told to go over the books. A day or two later, he said, Meyer failed to put in an appearance. That fact aroused suspicion, as he pointed out, and Meyer's books were scrutinized and the discrepancies were found.

According to several of his colleagues in the Broadway as well as in the Times Square Bank, Meyer did not seem to be especially irregular in his mode of life. He was a married man, they said, with no particular vices which they knew of.

Another officer of the bank, who is in a position to know, laughed when told of Meyer's statement that the bank owed him money on commissions. He had been under some expense about Christmas time, the officer said, because he had entertained some new customers of the Times Square Bank. He had been given $100 for that expense, and that was all he claimed.

The bank lost nothing, as the guaranty company made good the alleged peculations of Meyer. According to the bank officers, Meyer had been in the employ of the bank, stationed in several branches, for about three years.

Tunnel Death from the "Bends."

Bellevue Hospital reported to Coroner Harburger yesterday the death of Kolman Kolzter of 522 East Sixteenth Street, a laborer, from caisson disease, contracted in the Pennsylvania tunnel. He died on Thursday, and the Coroner is making an inquiry as to the delay in reporting the death.

Easily Found—a means of sending your advertisement to THE NEW YORK TIMES—Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Easily Found—a lost and found notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES—conspicuously placed on the last page.

Easily Found—articles advertised in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—On July 1, between 7 West 124th and 1st Av., then to 153th St. and Willow Av., to Wittie's boathouse, gold chain, long square links, with Shrine charm, marked "L. H. Russell, Mecca, 1982"; finder liberally rewarded. 7 West 124th St.

LOST—Gold link bracelet, containing ten sapphires, probably at Madison Square Roof Garden, evening of July 5th. Finder please notify A. L. E., 42 Broadway, Room 1,143; suitable reward.

$100 reward for circle brooch, Baroque pearls alternating with diamonds; lost about June 17, automobiling between Tarrytown and New York.
Tiffany & Co., 5th Av., New York.

LOST—On Broadway car, or on street between 54th and 26th, rope chain necklace, with pearl-studded locket; liberal reward for return; no questions. J., Cumberland Hotel.

LOST—Sunday, June 24, between 12th and 28th Sts., neck chain of gold beads. Reward if returned to 59 West 12th St.

LOST—Diamond breastpin, Danville to New York; 23d St. boat or car; $50 reward. Keller, 4 West 129th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 735,986, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Neighborhood of 31st St., Park Av., and 3d Av., 3-stone diamond ring; reward. Mrs. O. Henzel, 106 East 81st St.

LOST—Fraternity pin, "G. V. K.," &c., on back; return to 353 West 24th; reward.

LOST—Book, packed in paper, while in Montague St. car from Wall St. Ferry, on Monday, July 2, between 3 and 5 P. M. Finder please return to S. Sheindelman, 24 Boerum St., Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—In underground train, about 12:30 Monday, soft morocco-bound book, containing typewritten electric railway data; $20.00 reward. Notify E. J. Sprague, 20 Broad St.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, small white purse, containing money, check. Return Suite 1,228 St. James Building; liberal reward; no questions asked. B. M. Matthewr.

LOST—Field glasses, Columbus Av. car, riding south Saturday morning, between 7:30 and 8:30; liberal reward. Columbia Knitting Mills, 583 Broadway, city.

LOST—Black hand satchel at Fall River pier, containing two return tickets to San Antonio. Apply Pocahontas, 92d, receive reward. Archer.

HANDSOME REWARD for pin lost June 16, Jersey ferry or train; small pearls and diamonds. Mrs. De Mille, Hudson Theatre Building.

LOST—Friday, pasteboard box, containing blue and white silk dress, on 6th Av. "L" car; liberal reward. Browne, 246 West 112th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 146 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

FOUND—A woman's automobile coat. Apply to A. N. G., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

NO ELEVATED LOOP YET.

McGowan Tries to Force It Through, but Ahearn Defeats Him.

Borough President Ahearn, by his determined opposition to the McClellan administration plan for an elevated loop through Delancey Street, to connect the East River bridges, persuaded the Board of Estimate yesterday, by a vote of 10 to 6, to lay the entire matter over until September. When Mayor McClellan started for Europe he wanted the matter approved at once by the board, and Acting Mayor McGowan tried to carry the plan through. His three votes and the three votes of Controller Metz were the only ones cast in favor of the plan.

There was a sharp controversy over the proposal when it came up for consideration on a favorable report from a select committee. Mr. Ahearn first offered a substitute plan referring the entire matter to the Rapid Transit Commission to decide whether or not it was advisable to erect an elevated structure. Acting Mayor McGowan ruled this out of order, holding it was new matter and could not come up except by unanimous consent, and he withheld his.

Borough President Cromwell of Richmond opposed this ruling and said the Ahearn resolution was not new matter, but referred directly to the plan under consideration. Acting Mayor McGowan insisted on ruling differently, and there was some sharp talk between McGowan and Ahearn as a result. When the Acting Mayor was obdurate, Mr. Ahearn moved that the entire matter be laid over until September, when the board will resume its sessions.

On the roll call, Borough President Coler, with two votes; Cromwell, with one; Haffen, with one, and Bermel, with one, together with Acting President Goodman of the Board of Aldermen, with three votes, all voted with Mr. Ahearn, who had two votes, making the total of ten to sidetrack the plan. The board will not meet again until Fall.

MONEY FOR NEW INSPECTORS.

Board of Estimate Provides $7,500 for Them—Other Appropriations.

Provision for three additional Inspectors of Police, as requested by Commissioner Bingham, was made by the Board of Estimate yesterday. The Board of Aldermen had already approved the increase, but Gen. Bingham had to have $7,500 more for the purpose. Commissioner Bingham will select the three new Inspectors from an eligible list of four, Acting Inspectors Hogan and Formosa and Capts. Hodgins and O'Connor.

The board allowed $50,000 to the Fire Department for a site for a firehouse at 158-155 Monroe Street, and Controller Metz was authorized to buy, for not more than $400,000, a site at First Avenue, East Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh Streets, for a supply depository for the Board of Education. An appropriation of $50,000 was authorized for the rebuilding of sewers in 153d and 149th Streets, in the Bronx, which President Haffen said were destroyed by Subway construction.

On the roll call, Borough President Coler, the Controller was authorized to pay $320,000 for land approved by the board two years ago for the extension of Highland Park, in Brooklyn. Health Commissioner Darlington was allowed $39,537 for the employment of additional Inspectors and nurses during July and August, and Borough President Ahearn got $75,000 for equipping the offices of the Hall of Records.

The board also authorized an appropriation of $720,563 for the purchase of the property of the Crystal Water Company on Staten Island. Other appropriations included $968,000 for the general use of the Charities Department and $225,000 for the Mount Hope Sanitarium for Consumptives, in Orange County.

HUDSON BRIDGE DELAYED.

Art Commission Objects to Plans and They Go Over Till Fall.

Owing to the unexpected opposition of the Municipal Art Commission, Bridge Commissioner Stevenson will be unable to make the expected start on the Hendrik Hudson Memorial Bridge, with which it is proposed to span Spuyten Duyvil Creek and connect the extension of Riverside Drive at Inwood and the Bronx Boulevards.

Commissioner Stevenson went before the commission yesterday and submitted plans for the bridge, drawn so that the structure and its approaches can be built within $5,500,000, as planned by the Board of Estimate. He said that under the plans proposed he could get the work started by Aug. 1, and could have the structure finished by September, 1909, when the Hudson-Fulton celebration will be held.

Chairman Robert W. De Forrest and Walter Cook, an architect, who is also a member of the commission, opposed the plans. Mr. Cook criticized them severely, the chief objection being that they provided for too plain a structure. Suggestions were offered by other members, including one for a fanciful arch. Commissioner Stevenson declared that it would cost $12,000,000 to carry out the suggestions of the board.

After a lengthy argument the board voted to lay the plans submitted by the Bridge Commissioner on the table, so nothing further can be done until Fall. Mr. Stevenson says this will prevent the completion of the work on time.

Judge Holt Going to Europe.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court sails for Europe to-day on the steamer Kroonland for a two months' vacation. Judge Hough, the newly appointed Judge, will take charge of bankruptcy matters in his absence. Judge Hough was sworn in yesterday.

Lest you forget until too late—our stores close at 12 to-day.

There are still plenty of sizes, from 32 chest up, and a first-rate variety of double breasted serge and outing suits on the bargain tables.

All our double breasted suits at all prices have been reduced to $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

THREE MEN, IN A BALLOON, ASCEND OVER 18,000 FEET

Charles Levee Tells of a Recent Ascension in Pennsylvania.

TO MAKE AN OCEAN DESCENT

Will Drop Into the Atlantic with Dr. Thomas Next Week to Try a Water Anchor.

Charles Levee, the French balloon pilot who was brought over here by Dr. Julian P. Thomas, said yesterday that he and Dr. Thomas will attempt a descent into the Atlantic Ocean some day next week, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday, if the wind is favorable, for the purpose of experimenting with a French water anchor, or canvas dragbag. Mr. Levee said that the start would be made from the gas plant at 138th Street and the East River, from which they have made several ascensions.

Mr. Levee added that they would pass over the Times Building. He declared that with the aid of the water anchor they would be able to make a landing on a boat far out to sea. Incidentally, the French aeronaut told of an experimental trip he and Leo Stevens had made in Pennsylvania, which was a record breaker so far as height was concerned.

"It was a week ago Monday," said Mr. Levee. "Stevens and I succeeded in making a high-altitude record. We made the ascension in a small balloon at Franklin, near Oil City, but no one seems to have heard about it. We started from Major Miller's aerodrome, which is one of the best-equipped plants in this country. It includes what is known as Miller Park, a large tract of land. The park was just suitable for such an ascension, being equipped with everything that an aeronaut desired. The Major made the trip with us, although he had never gone up in a balloon before. His father, who is a railroad man, begged him not to risk his life in the balloon. He said he would give his son $10,000 if he would give up the idea.

"But the Major was game and went up with us. The balloon was big enough to carry the three of us, together with 600 pounds of ballast, and the bag was filled with hydrogen made on the premises. Of course it was much more expensive than ordinary coal gas, but it was much more satisfactory, for we never could have taken up three men and 600 pounds of ballast with coal gas.

"We started out to make a record long-distance run, but the wind was unfavorable, and we decided to make a high-altitude record instead. We had instruments with us to record the height attained, and learned that we had ascended three and a half miles when Major Miller complained that he was almost freezing, so we had to come down. The Major sat shivering and holding tight to the basket.

"It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon when we started and was then quite warm. When we were about three miles high a curious thing happened. Directly beneath us a dynamite blast was fired at a point where Major Miller's father is constructing a railroad. The concussion following the explosion made the balloon oscillate, and I imagine we felt much as the folks in San Francisco felt when the earthquake occurred. It sent a chill over us, although we were three miles in the air. It was a novel experience for me to be right over dynamite when it exploded.

"We did some experimenting with heavy paper envelopes, sending messages from the balloon. We made bets of bottles of champagne as to where certain messages would land, and as to the direction they would travel. I won a bottle betting that an envelope dropped when we were four miles from town would travel further than to the city; it traveled ten miles before it landed.

"Then a bottle of champagne was thrown out, and we timed it, learning that it took three and a half minutes to fall to the ground. We had the sun with us up there, although the folks right under us in the villages were sunless, and it was a novel sight to see night enveloping them while we were in a bright light. Although the sun was still shining brightly when we decided to descend it was dark when we landed. We had no ballast left, and we figured that we would drop into the river, which was near, but I managed to pilot the balloon to a strip of narrow land between the railroad and the river, alighting on dry land, although the wind was following the river's course and carrying us along at a rapid rate above it. The balloon seemed easier to handle on account of being filled with hydrogen.

"Major Miller invited us to take a trip with him in his new airship, and we accepted, so that pleasure is in store for us some day in the near future. The Major's airship is 140 feet long. We will sail in it from the aerodrome to Major Miller's house for dinner, and then return.

"Dr. Thomas and myself hope to gain much knowledge by our water drop. We have the water anchor ready. It consists of a cone-shaped canvas bag, which will hold 200 gallons of water, the mouth of the bag being attached to a hoop of wood. When not in use this bag will be hung at the side of the basket. Attached to it we have a coil of rope 150 feet long. When we find we are over the water we will drop the bag, and as it trails after the balloon it will fill rapidly with water, just enough to hold the balloon at anchor a hundred feet or so in the air. We can remain there until a boat puts out to us, or until we drift to land. In case we drift near land we will be able to lift the water anchor by dumping the water out of it by means of another rope attached to the bottom or point of the bag. By pulling at the release rope the bag will tip and free the balloon so that we can proceed.

"If necessary, we can drop our water anchor a second time. Then if a boat approaches we can go along again by tipping out the water and finally make a landing on the boat.

"It's too bad we can't get more members of the Aero Club to try ascensions. Only two or three out of a membership of 300 own balloons. In Paris ninety-five balloons are owned by members of the French Aero Club.

"I feel assured that our water anchor experiments will prove successful. Count de Vaulx made a successful water trip of 300 miles, and used the water anchor successfully. He tried to cross the Mediterranean Sea, but the wind changed and interfered with his plans."

NURSE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Turns Gas On in the "Physical and Surgical" Hospital.

Ellen Holmes, a nurse, 32 years old, was arrested last night at the Physical and Surgical Hospital, 465 Lexington Avenue, charged with attempting suicide.

Dr. Alfred W. Herzog, the head of the hospital, discovered her early yesterday morning, after being told by the elevator boy, Edward McCurly, that he smelled gas coming from her room. The doctor climbed over the fire escape and found the woman lying unconscious on the floor clad in her night robe, with gas flowing from two jets in the room.

The doctor seemed to be much excited over the matter last night. He said that the girl had come from Maine, and that her parents lived in New England. He also said that she came to the hospital eight months ago, in answer to an advertisement. She was of a highly nervous disposition, he declared, and since last week apparently had been laboring under considerable excitement. She retired at 4 o'clock on Thursday, and was not seen again.

The woman's face and side showed signs of bruises, and her hair was dishevelled. Dr. Herzog said she had a sister in Philadelphia.

TOBACCO MEN'S CONVENTION.

All the Sessions Except One Have Been Held at Sea.

The Tobacco Association of the United States, made up of buyers and manufacturers from Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas, arrived here yesterday on the Dominion liner Princess Anne for their sixth annual convention. The convention proper was held on board the boat, which had been chartered by the delegates for the run up from Norfolk, and only a short business session at the Grand Hotel in the morning was necessary to elect officers and wind up the work of the meeting.

Most of the delegates, some of them the best known tobacco men in the South, brought their families along, and adopted the novel procedure of holding their business meetings on the vessel. At the initial meeting President Carrington read the annual address, which included some statistics of tobacco production. In 1905 Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia produced 200,000,000 pounds of burley, while Kentucky and Tennessee produced 130,000,000 pounds of a darker grade. The Kentucky crops alone yielded 20,000,000 pounds of burley, Virginia crops yielded 52,000,000 pounds of dark, and 65,000,000 pounds of bright, while North Carolina produced 110,000,000 pounds of bright and South Carolina 15,000,000 pounds of the same grade of tobacco.

At the session in the city the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—T. M. Carrington; Vice Presidents—W. A. Collins of Louisville, W. D. Pettey of Rocky Mount, N. C., and C. W. Bohmer of Lexington, Ky.; Secretary and Treasurer—John C. Hayes of Richmond, Va.

Last night the entire party visited Coney Island in automobiles, and to-day the delegates will navigate the harbor in a yacht. They will return home on the Princess Anne on Monday.

WILLIAMS OUT TO FIGHT.

Going to Give Leader Donohue a Struggle in the Seventeenth.

R. D. Williams is to be the McClellan-Sullivan candidate for leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, which is the southern half of the old Twenty-first. His candidacy was officially announced last night. Matthew F. Donohue, the leader of the old Twenty-first, will oppose Mr. Williams as the Murphy candidate.

Mr. Williams declared last night that he was out to fight Leader Donohue to the finish, and pointed to his Decoration Day party, at which 6,700 children were present, as a guarantee of his intentions. He also said he intended to give the Democrats of the Seventeenth a large entertainment at the Manhattan Casino on Aug. 27. He believes this will give his candidacy a big boom.

Mr. Williams has the reputation of being a hustler. He founded the R. D. Williams Association, of which Deputy Sheriff O'Rourke is a leading light. He is a Manhattan College graduate, and has always been identified with the section of the city which he has an ambition to lead.

By the reapportionment Leader Donohue was put in the new Nineteenth District, but this week he moved into the new Seventeenth to take the leadership. The election of Charles Hahn as leader in the new Nineteenth at a snap meeting is credited to Donohue's ambition to lead the new Seventeenth and have a vassal in Hahn in the new Nineteenth, practically giving him control of two districts.

Abraham Gruber is the Republican leader of the new Seventeenth.

DELAY FOR H. A. SHORT.

Also for His Alleged Accomplice—Her Bail Not Reduced.

The hearing in the case of Henry Alford Short of the University Club, who is accused of assaulting Charlotte Fitzsimmons and Helen Walsh, fourteen-year-old girls, was again adjourned in the West Side Court yesterday, this time till Wednesday. Bartow S. Weeks appeared for the prisoner and asked for the adjournment on the plea that he had not had time to decide on the course of action for the defense. Magistrate Finelite granted the request.

The case of Barbara Livingston, who was arrested with Short, on the charge of abducting the girls, was also postponed till Wednesday.

There are two charges of assault against Short, and he is held in $5,000 bail on each. The Livingston woman is held in $5,000 on a single charge of abduction. Her counsel tried in vain to get the Magistrate to reduce her bail.

Mrs. Mary Haggerty, a servant in the house in West Fifty-fourth Street, where Short had his apartments, is regarded as the most important witness in the case. She is ill in Bellevue, where she was removed from the House of Detention. Magistrate Finelite is determined that she shall appear at the trial and is holding her in $500 bail.

Short pleaded not guilty to the charges brought against him. He is still in jail, and his counsel said yesterday that it was unlikely that bail would be offered for him.

ERIE BUYS LAND IN HARLEM.

Road Will Use Site at 150th Street for a New Freight Yard.

The Erie Railroad announced yesterday that it had acquired a site for a new freight yard on the Harlem River, between East 149th and East 150th Streets. The property was purchased from Wilson, Adams & Co., who have been operating a planing mill on the site. The water front is improved with docks.

The Erie already has a freight yard on the Harlem River, but this is held under a lease and is used jointly by the Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. Recently the Lackawanna purchased the land.

Attention was directed yesterday to the fact that the freight terminals in South Brooklyn, which are being used jointly by the Erie and the Lackawanna, were also purchased recently by the Lackawanna. It is expected that the Erie will transfer its Brooklyn freight terminals to some other site upon the expiration of the lease.

BRIDGE TUNNEL OPEN.

Passageway Under the Trolley Loops for Subway Crowds.

Commissioner Stevenson of the Bridge Department opened the tunnel leading to the outer series of trolley loops at the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday. The walls are not yet tiled, but it was deemed advisable to open the tunnel at once, to relieve the Summer rush.

The new passageway is reached from the street by the same stairway by which the Subway is entered from the street, without crossing Park Row. It runs for about 100 feet under the first surface loops, and ends near the foot of the stairways leading to the elevated trains. The tunnel is only ten feet wide, but it is expected it will be used only by those going to or from the Subway.

The local service on the bridge was increased yesterday from fourteen to eighteen trains, providing an additional accommodation of 10,000 passengers an hour, according to Commissioner Stevenson.

Wallach's Hats

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240 BROADWAY
238-242 BOWERY
649 8th ATENUE
246 W. 125th ST.
3rd AVE., cor. 122d ST.

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Nothing to say but Price

$5, $6 and $8 Panamas, now, $3.00
$10, $12 and $15 Panamas, now, $5.00
$3.40-2.90 Wallach's Straws, now, $2.00
$2.40 Wallach's Straws, now, $1.50

And Wallach's Famous $1.90 Straw Hat, worth $3.00 of any man's money, now 1.25

Wallach's "*Greycourt*," the Grey Straw, is the real novelty of the year, - - $1.90

Young's Hats
HATS BETTER MADE

July 7th.

Annual Reduction Sale.
A Third Off on Young's Straws.

All $4.00 Straws 2.67
All $3.00 Straws 2.00
All $2.00 Straws 1.33

605-607-609 Broadway, corner Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

POOR MEN SWINDLED WITH "UNION" CARDS

Sam Parks's Companion, Platt, in the Tombs Prison.

RABBI AIDED THE GRAFTERS

But Is Expected to Explain—An Alleged Short Cut Into the Housesmiths the Bait.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy examined some thirty witnesses yesterday whose testimony will be used against "Sam" Platt, who was a companion of the notorious "Sam" Parks, when Parks was alive, and is now Secretary of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, Local 52. Platt is in the Tombs under $2,500 bail on a charge of grand larceny growing out of a swindling scheme he is alleged to have worked with other members of his union by means of issuing bogus membership cards.

The witnesses, most of them Jews employed on building jobs in their own neighborhood, told Assistant District Attorney Murphy stories which tallied in all essential details in regard to how the graft was worked. In most instances a victim was approached by a member of Local 52, who said:

"Say, there, you, you've got to get to — off this job unless you can show a union card. This is no scab job."

After it had been shown that the man had no union card to show—and non-union men of course were always picked out—and the pseudo-walking delegate had left, another union man always came up and asked what the trouble was about. When informed by the cussed-out ironworker that he had been ordered off the job by a walking delegate for not having a union card, the other always became very solicitous and offered advice.

He then told the intended victim that for a sum—the amounts varied from $125 to $150—he could get a book and a card and become a member in good standing of the housesmiths.

According to a statement made to Mr. Murphy by a committee of the Structural Ironworkers' District Council, which the by-laws of the union say must pass on all applications for membership, at least fifty victims had swallowed this bait within the last three months. The men working the graft, it is estimated, have got $5,000 or more in easy money through the swindle.

The witnesses examined by Mr. Murphy told him that after paying the fee demanded they in due time obtained union cards and books, the cards bearing what purported to be the signatures of B. E. Moore, President, and Sam Platt, Secretary.

Several witnesses told Mr. Murphy about a case where a Jewish rabbi on the east side and an officer of Local 52—not Platt—induced them to get membership cards of this kind.

According to these witnesses, the rabbi got about twenty-five men from his congregation together in the synagogue one evening and told them that he had their welfare at heart.

"What's the use," the rabbi is quoted as saying, "of working like dogs for little money when you can become members of a prosperous union with big pay, short hours, little to do, and employment all the time, without much trouble? If you want to join, I'll tell you how to go about it. You know that I am wise—that my advice is as good as any lawyer's, don't you?"

That night five of the witnesses examined yesterday went to the rabbi's house. He told them there was a short cut into Local 52, but that it would cost them from $150 up. After they had signified their willingness to pay the price the rabbi sent them to the home of an officer of the union. This officer said he would fix them up with union cards as soon as he had seen the money. Most of the applicants were very poor. Some had saved up $25 or $30 and obtained the rest either from friends or from money sharks at usurious rates of interest. Then they paid up and got their membership cards.

"Now you can work anywhere and no one will trouble you," the union man told them. "You are now union men and can attend our meetings."

Soon after this a committee, consisting of Patrick Cotter, Patrick Fallon, and John McCabe of the District Council, was instructed to go over the books. They discovered that many of the cards and books had not been duly registered. These cards and books were confiscated by the walking delegates whenever they encountered them.

Many of the witnesses examined by Mr. Murphy were very reluctant to tell their stories until after Mr. Murphy had assured them that whatever happened they would be protected from bodily injury. They said the "entertainment committee" was in full swing again, just as in the palmiest days of "Sam" Parks, and that a certain element in the union had threatened to do them up if they did not keep their mouths shut.

There will probably be other arrests before long. The rabbi and the union official who appeared in five of the transactions brought to light have been subpoenaed to appear before Mr. Murphy on Monday. It is believed that a satisfactory explanation to show that he was working entirely for the good of the members of his little flock will be readily forthcoming from the rabbi.

There will be a public hearing in the case before Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Court on Monday.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Hand finished Straw Hats, top notch in style—⅓ less in price than elsewhere.

Soft Rolled Brims—Varsity Shapes at 1.49 1.90, 2.40

fine Milan and Mackinaws.

3.00 Sennets, 1.00 (hand made)
3.00 Fine Splits, 1.90 (" ")
2.50 Sennets, 1.49 (" ")
2.50 Splits, 1.49 (" ")

NINE YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Court Gives a Negro Almost the Limit—Bit the Victim's Hand.

John Watson, a negro waiter formerly of 148 West Thirty-second Street, now of the Tombs, was haled before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday to be sentenced. He had pleaded guilty to burglary.

"There isn't a single mitigating feature in your case," said Judge Rosalsky to the negro. "You were a bad man out on a bad errand on the night of the burglary. The only thing that prevented a murder was the fact that you did not have a razor or a gun with you."

Then he sentenced him to serve nine years and six months in Sing Sing—the limit with six months off. The negro had broken into the room of Isidro Catalina, an Italian living at 248 Elizabeth Street. Catalina woke up and there was a fight. The negro got the worst of it, but he almost chewed off Catalina's left hand.

NINE NEW LIBRARIES

Decided On by the Board of Estimate, Metz Disapproving.

Nine new Carnegie Library sites for Brooklyn and the Bronx were approved by the Board of Estimate yesterday. A line on the calendar of the board, following a report recommending the sites, noted that Controller Metz "withheld his approval." Acting Mayor McGowan asked the meaning of the statement before the vote was taken.

"I am opposed to the general extension of the system at the city's cost," said the Controller. "As far as I am informed, the sites and the prices are all right, but I declined to approve the reports. I am willing to vote here for the sites, as I understand I have to do so."

Five of the sites are to be bought by private arrangement for $182,000, but the other four sites will be taken by condemnation proceedings, because no agreement could be reached with the owners.

THE SALE OF SUMMER SUITS

Saturday, July 7th.

The opening of the clearing house sales yesterday was a record breaker for the Hope corner—there were no disappointed customers, for everything advertised was here.

Four Big Divisions:

Div. 1— Coat and Trousers Suits, including navy serge. $7.
Div. 2— Suits of every description; both 2 and 3 piece. $11.
Div. 3— High class Summer suits of fine quality worsteds. $14.
Div. 4— The "pick and flower" in tropical suits. $17.

NEW ARRIVALS TO-DAY

BROADWAY - CORNER - CHAMBERS

Trade E & W Mark

Buy by the Mark.

If you don't see the green boxes, don't ask your dealer.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars Shirts

AMUSEMENTS.

Coney's Latest and Greatest
H. A. Bradwell's Stupendous Production
THE DELUGE
Showing the entire World destroyed by water.
Free Buses at all Depots.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet
N.Y. ROOF "Seeing New York," THAT Quartet et all, 8:30 P. M. New Wayburn's "RAIN-DEARS." Special Sunday Night Bill.

Riverside Drive Automobiles Day and Evening FARE 25c
Leave Park Entrance, Columbus Circle, (Subway Station), 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 7:30 P. M. to 9:30 P. M., every fifteen min.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND
HAPPYLAND
THE NEW WONDER BY THE WAVES AND KIRALFY'S SPLENDIDLY STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE
A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

DREAMLAND
NOW OPEN
Entirely reconstructed at enormous outlay.
TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by B. R. T. Luna Park Express from Bridge.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PRIMROSE & PAIN'S MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT at 9. Sat. and Sunday Mat. at 4. Vesuvius 8 P. M. Grand Fireworks Every Ev'g

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill) Victoria Theatre. MACHENOW (The Giant), "DRONZA" (The Talking Head), LallaSelbini, 6 Musical Cuttys, oth's
BELASCO W. 42 St. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2. Last Time To-night Till Aug. 6. By David Belasco.
BLANCHE BATES IN THE GIRL of the GOLDEN WEST.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2:15. Seats ready to Aug. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
To-day at 3, 5 and 8 P. M.
PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST SHOW

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 25, 50 23d St. Star Vaudeville. 25, 50. 125th St. Northern Lights & Vaud.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF The Latest Musical Success, "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE." Every Eve. Popular Prices.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th St. Popular Prices. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 25c. OPERA CO. in DOLLY VARDEN

THE BOSTOCK ARENA 1ST DREAMLAND CONEY ISLAND

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Japs

WEST END. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Nxt. Wk., Oliver Twist.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906. 16 PAGES.

THE SOURCES.

By CHARLOTTE BECKER.

WHERE does the poet glean his harvestings?
In each uncurling leaf that shines and glows;
In birds and perfumes; in the budded rose;
In dust and darkness; in the silver wings
Of stars and moonbeams; in the whisperings
Of each gay gypsy wind that roving goes;
In shadows; and in silences, that close
With wistful quiet on wild, woodland springs.

From life and love, from sorrow, joy, and fear,
From pain and rapture, from despair and death,
He learns to listen for the inner breath
Of every loveliness, remote or near—
And, with divining power, attuned and strong,
Compels from each the wonder of a song.

"DADDY CRISP."

Some Curious Eighteenth Century Gossip from an Old English House.*

THE connection between these studies, the author of them explains, is that they were all "written either to or in a home at Burford in Oxfordshire." The fact is that the only letters apparently written "to" the home are those of the first "study." These were written by Samuel Crisp, known to all readers of the Burney letters as "Daddy" Crisp, from his house at Chessington to that of his sister, Mrs. Gast, at Burford. The first bears date Jan. 25, 1779, the twenty-fourth and last July 29, 1782. The writer shines, to be sure, mainly by the reflected light of the Burneys and the Thrales and Johnson, and "Boswell's people" generally. His own unique claim to literary remembrance is the fact that his tragedy of "Virginia" was produced at Drury Lane in 1754, with Garrick as Virginius and Mrs. Cibber as Virginia. The play was published the same year, and his sister and correspondent naturally entertained a high opinion of its merits, as was natural and becoming, so high an opinion that after "Daddy's" death she showed much solicitude that Fanny Burney, her "dear and amiable Fannikin," should possess a "compleat and perfect copy." But it must be a very devoted dramatic antiquary who should have read it in this generation, or in several generations before.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

One imagines the dramatic débutant of 1754 as a youth, and is at first correspondingly puzzled by finding him a "daddy" and valetudinarian even in 1779, when these letters begin. Mr. Holden is not careful to keep his readers reminded about dates, and the reader is forced to collect for himself that Daddy Crisp was almost exactly a contemporary of Sam Johnson, having been born in 1708. His tragedy, therefore, was produced and published when he had already come to the ripe age of forty-six, while Johnson's "Irene" was a youthful effusion. Crisp, so far as appears, never did or attempted anything in the way of a book before or afterward. He lived at Chessington in a sort of boarding house, which at least entertained "paying guests," and corresponded with his sister in Burford. Neither brother nor sister was rich, the sister, indeed, making her first appearance in a description by the famous Mrs. Delany, eulogized by Burke, and makes it as "a widow in very bad circumstances." Her obituarist, in 1791, sets forth, however, that she expended half her income (£300 per annum) "in feeding, clothing, and instructing the poor and in donations to worthy but distressed families." In a remote part of Oxfordshire the income must have been equal even to so big a home as Burford. But these letters of her brother are very largely devoted to advising and exhorting her how to husband and increase it. Once he urges her to "join purses, and keep house together, and by the help of the meadow, orchard, stable, and coach house we could keep a one-horse chaise to carry us backward and forward, where we should want to go." When he is not advising her about money he is advising her about her health, or complaining of his own, which was shaky, shakier than he thought it ought to be at seventy-three, in spite of his heroic tonic of "filings of iron steeped in Rhenish or old Hock." To her he commends among other things "applying the Electrical machine for the Rheumatics."

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

To readers who have the habit of memoirs and "ana," these hitherto unpublished letters will be a distinct and valuable find. Of literary discussion they contain none at all. But such readers will find them none the worse for that. Of personal gossip about literary people there is a good deal, a good deal particularly about Dr. Burney and "My dear Fanny":

> You would be astonished to know in what a manner she is courted and almost adored by all the wits. It would be enough to turn a shallow Brain.

But also about other notabilities:

> The whole Family of the Thrales last Wednesday, viz., Mr. Thrale, Mrs. Thrale, Miss, alias Queeny, and the Great Dr. Johnson, came over in form to make me a visit—their civilities and invitations were beyond Expression.

Following this visit a dinner with the Thrales at Streatham, where everything was "most splendid and magnificent":

> Two courses of 21 Dishes each, besides Removes, and after that a dessert of a piece with the Dinner—Pines and Fruits of all Sorts, Ices, Creams, &c., &c., without end—everything in plate, of which such a profusion, and such a Side Board I never saw at any Nobleman's.

No wonder the Philistinism of England has been aghast ever since at the derogation which the dowager heiress of all this splendor committed in marrying the music master.

But it is the sidelights which such a collection of private letters throws upon the history of the time and the country which make them especially valuable. The next historian of the reign of George III. will doubtless make free use of "Daddy Crisp." Here are some significant extracts from the letters of 1780:

> At this very time, houses in Grosvenor Square and Grosvenor Street and Brook Street (that us'd to be the Cream of London) are empty, which three years ago were let for no less than £450 a year, and the Day before Yesterday Dr. Burney rec'd here a letter from his wife acquainting him with the proposal made by the purchaser of a most magnificent house in upper Brook Street that six years ago he bought at the price of £5,300 and which he now offers to sell for £2,500.
>
> O Dreadful! The French are now so strong in North America, particularly in Rhode Island, which they are in full possession of, that all our successes in Carolina and Charles Town will be vanished into Smoak, and 'tis said and believed, that the loyal Carolinians, forsooth, are all revolted again to the Congress, in such a crisis the worst is to be apprehended, and for my part I think nothing but hard, ready money is to be depended on.
>
> The obstinacy of George III. was evidently very expensive to his country. M. S.

*BURFORD PAPERS. Being Letters from Samuel Crisp to His Sister at Burford; and Other Studies of a Century, (1745-1845.) By William Holden Hutton, B. D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's Baptist College, Oxford. 8vo. Pp 332. New York: Imported by E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

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THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

Dr. Bastian's Return to His Old Views in a New Book—The Theory of John Butler Burke.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CHARLES LOOMIS DANA, M. D., LL. D.
President of the New York Academy of Medicine.

THE publication of the works of Bastian and Burke, and recently also of Loeb, brings again to the attention the question of the origin and nature of life. It is now a quarter of a century since this was a subject of burning interest among biologists. Bastian then put forth his three works, in which he tried to show that life could be developed out of dead organic matter. The fallacy of his experiments was exposed to the satisfaction of most minds, and since 1874 Dr. Bastian's activities have until lately been turned in other directions.

But there were other discussions concerning different phases of this topic in those days. Huxley disturbed conservative minds by announcing that protoplasm was the physical basis of life, while Beale held that there was a peculiar kind of organic matter, which he called "bioplasm," and which was specifically alive. This doctrine of Huxley regarding protoplasm has become accepted by the scientific world, and is not likely to be changed, unless we take a radically different view (as Burke does) of what constitutes life. At that time there was also a very considerable number of physiologists who believed that there was a special vital force, different from the other forces of light, heat, and so forth. Even Pasteur was inclined to this view, and Lionel Beale, one of the acutest of the biologists of those days, was perhaps its ablest champion. "Life," said Beale, "exists only as bioplasm, which is structureless and has four movements, including those of budding, migration, and those involved in absorbing and transforming its food into living matter." This bioplasm was made up of minute corpuscles, in accordance with a doctrine which is even now accepted under the name of "physiological units," or other similar terms. This "Vitalistic school," as it was called, has pretty nearly disappeared; in fact, it can hardly be said that there is any eminent biologist to-day who holds to it, except under certain metaphysical modifications. With the disappearance of the "Vitalists" and "Neo-vitalists," and the establishment of the view that vital phenomena were simply manifestations of the activity of protoplasm, as well as the general acceptance of the view that life is always produced by living matter, the controversial phase of the question died out, and in the latest and largest of the English works on physiology, that of Schaefer, the question of "What is life?" is not even referred to. We are simply told that the chemical composition of living matter is unknown.

The experiments of Loeb, by which he is apparently able to make the dead or unfertilized egg live, the work of Burke, by which, through the action of radium on bouillon, he produces phenomena similar to those of living cells, and, finally, the return of Dr. Bastian to his old views, bring up these questions again, and give to them a fresh interest.

Dr. Bastian's work is an interesting one, both scientifically and, so to speak, psychologically. After his submergence as a prophet of what he terms archebiosis, or the development of living matter out of dead, he turned his attention to neurology, and achieved just distinction for his contributions to the physiology and diseases of the nervous system. Undaunted by his early failure, he has in the last seven years taken up the subject of the origin of life again, and he is now, in a sense, more heterodox in his views than ever. It is true that he does not bring forth any more specific experimental evidence that living matter can come out of dead. We have no record of laboratory experiments which throws new light on the question, nor which proves now what he failed to prove thirty years ago. What he does attempt to do is this: He gives us his views as to what is the nature of life, and shows that it must be only one phase of the forces of Nature. The development of these forces from simple to complex is, as he shows by the doctrine of evolution, necessarily a continuous one, and we must accept the fact that some time, in

*THE NATURE AND ORIGIN OF LIVING MATTER. By H. Charlton Bastian, M. A., M. D., F. R. S., F. L. S. 8vo. Pp. 351. With 105 illustrations from photographs. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.
THE ORIGIN OF LIFE, ITS PHYSICAL BASIS AND DEFINITION. By John Butler Burke. 8vo. Pp. 343. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

JULY 1906

some way, life and living things, developed out of dead ones, or else we must assume the intervention of some miracle. Assuming, then, the continuity of the development of natural phenomena as proved, he ingeniously turns the burden of proof upon his opponents, and asserts that while there may be no specific proof that life is now being developed out of dead matter, there is, on the other hand, no proof whatever that it is not being continually thus developed.

***

Bastian's Doctrine of Archebiosis.

It is, if I may use the phrase, "up to the biologists" to prove that life is not continually springing up in new shapes and new forms. This he now calls his doctrine of archebiosis, this archebiosis being the process by which the minute unicellular organisms, like bacteria or microbes, are produced de novo, in a sterile fluid. He thinks that the only other possible hypothesis is that these organisms are developed out of a multitude of pre-existing and invisible germs, which exist in such fluid.

This is not the place for a technical criticism of the line of reasoning and experiment by which Bastian reaches his conclusion. I can only express the opinion that it is one not likely to be accepted by the scientific world. It is not that scientific men deny the continuity of natural phenomena, or deny the fact that at some time, in some way, living matter has developed out of the non-living. We can admit this, but assert that so far as observation goes, living matter always is found to be developed out of previous living matter, and that until we get a definite experiment which proves the contrary we accept the facts as they exist.

A very ingenious line of argument could be raised to show that there are ghosts and communications from the dead, and many people believe in these things, but until we get the demonstration it is not placed among the accredited facts of science. Scientific methods may be wrong, and its conclusions tro conservative, but they have been found to be the best for ultimate progress.

Our author has still another theory to defend, and that is what he terms heterogenesis, which is a process by which already existing living matter is transformed into a different kind of living matter, as, for example, when minute organisms, known as amoebae and monads, are produced from the egg of the rotifer, or when the infusoria are produced from the amoebae. It is well known that if one cuts off a bit of the body of a low organism, say a rotifer, this small bit will grow and develop into another rotifer, like its parent. Bastian asserts that it may also develop into another kind of an animal. He applies his theory to the practical science of bacteriology, and asserts that the bacillus of typhoid fever may develop out of some quite different and innocuous parent. We may then, according to Bastian, have developed out of non-living organic matter, living microbes, and these microbes are being poured forth continuously at the present time. They do not necessarily produce their like, but give birth to various kinds of microbes which have various different and specific characteristics.

***

His Theory Defies Modern Bacteriology.

It would be possible, according to these views, for the typhoid fever bacillus or the pneumonia, or diphtheria, or cholera organisms to take their origin under suitable conditions, at any time, and he brings forward a certain amount of evidence that such things do occur. In other words, his theory destroys all the data on which modern bacteriology is based. If it is true, our laboratories might as well go out of business and sanitary science be put upon an entirely different basis. It is, it must be admitted, true that a certain micro-organism which at one time is harmless, becomes, under certain conditions, vicious and poisonous. This seems to be the case, for example, with the microbe of pneumonia, and perhaps of diphtheria and influenza and dysentery. We know also that there are several kinds of microbes which cause the same disease. Meningitis, for example, can be caused by the microbe of pneumonia as well as by the microbe of meningitis itself. But this does not militate against the generally observed facts that our micro-organism comes from a parent of like species.

Bastian devotes the larger part of his book to descriptions of experiments, with illustrations, in which he tries to prove the development of one form of organism out of another of a different kind. We confess that we are not competent to criticise technically these experiments. Their verity depends upon the accuracy of observation and the practical knowledge of the man who makes them. We can only say that to us they do not seem convincing, and their conclusions are so out of harmony with the practical workings of modern bacteriology that it will require a great deal of confirmation by numerous other well-trained experimenters to give them any great weight.

One cannot but feel in reading the work that the author is a man with an extraordinary amount of learning and industry, and it is not unlikely that this learning and industry will be useful, at least, in drawing more attention to the subject of heterogenesis. It is admitted that, to a certain extent, sporadically, and in a freakish way, great variations and mutations do take place, but that they seriously interfere with the ordinary laws of bacteriology we very much doubt. Despite the experiments on mutation by De Vries, it seems to be shown that mutations apply mainly to vegetable life, and the distinguished naturalist, Merriam, asserts that there is not a single instance among the vertebrates of North America in which mutations occur.

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Burke's Theories of Life.

The work of John Butler Burke on "The Origin of Life, Its Physical Basis and Definition," takes a very different line. He would enlarge enormously our conception of what life is. He denies that protoplasm is its sole basis, and he thinks that practically all physical phenomena are vital phenomena. Life itself, in the ordinary sense of the biologist, he believes to be "a specialized mode of motion, existing in a complex system of unstable molecules." This specialized mode of action as it is found in cells constitutes cell life, and has as its characteristics spontaneous movement, assimilation of food, the fission or breaking up into new cells, with the production of new bodies. He thinks that the fundamental properties of this specialized living matter are possessed by certain chemical units of great complexity, but so minute as to be beyond the range of the microscope. These units which exist in dead organic matter unite together and form living protoplasm, which shapes itself into various known bacteria, amoebae, and other unicellular organisms. This process of the absorption and assimilation of food or "metabolism," with fission of the cells and building-up of new bodies, according to Burke, can be produced by the action of radium upon bouillon. He describes the experiments which he has made and figures the various processes by which he produces bodies somewhat resembling living bodies, and which he calls "radiobes." He does not claim that by this action of radium energy he has produced the genuine or ordinary vital phenomena, because he admits that the process of splitting and building-up soon ceases, and the bodies fall to pieces. He does not, in fact, apparently do much more with his radium and his bouillon than the chemist does when he produces crystals. However, in Burke's opinion, these radiobes do represent a nearer approach to cell life than has been accomplished before. They represent, he thinks, an intermediate and connecting link between dead and living organic matter. He denies the validity of the experiments of Bastian, (who also denies his,) and does not think that there has yet been any actual demonstration of the production of living cells out of dead organic matter, but he says that probably at some time in the past the conditions of life were such that radiobes were produced in perhaps enormous numbers, and that under peculiar conditions they became more complex, and finally developed into genuine living unicellular organisms.

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Burke and "Berkeleyism."

Mr. Burke's work is much more largely tinged with philosophy than that of Dr. Bastian. He describes his experiments and expounds his theory, but he more particularly tries to indicate to us in what, according to his opinion, the phenomena of life really consist.

Some time ago a writer in one of the British reviews described a malady which he termed "Berkeleyism." It was a kind of infectious disease, brought on by reading Berkeley's works and more particularly his "Dialogues." It left the reader with a sort of idée fixe that Bishop Berkeley was right in his idealistic conceptions of the universe, although he practically felt that this idea was erroneous every time he stubbed his toe against a stone. This Berkeley obsession, we believe, got hold at one time of the late Prof. Huxley, and it has strongly attached itself to Mr. Burke. Life, he reasons out, is a form of motion. It is, to be sure, a very special form of motion, residing in a very complex system of molecules, in a dynamically unstable state. Nevertheless, at the last analysis, life is only a mode of motion. Now, motion is only a conception (he calls it a perception, betraying the amateur psychologist) of the mind and cannot exist apart from a state of mind. Hence, life itself is only, so to speak, an idea.

It is along this line of thought that Mr. Burke dwells with ingenuity and interest. I confess to having myself been infected years ago with the same Berkeley obsession, so that my sympathies are too much aroused by the Butler Burke theory for me to be a satisfactory and trustworthy critic. However, on the whole, one can say that the work of Mr. Burke on "The Origin of Life" is conceived in a thoroughly scientific spirit, and that the claims for his experiments no more than what they seem to show, and that those who care to follow his philosophy will find that it leads them to some most interesting conclusions.

Mr. Burke may not have proved his points, but he is not dogmatical, and he certainly seems a very wholesome philosopher. Bastian's work, we fear, will be classed by biologists along with the productions of the Society for Psychical Research as having much value and suggestiveness, perhaps containing some path-making truths, but deserving to be received in the most critical attitude.

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The Question Remains: What Is Life?

Neither author has explained exactly what life is, except in terms that are descriptive of the phenomena rather than elucidative of its ultimate process. We know that life is exhibited only in protoplasm, a substance of which we have not the exact chemical composition. We know that the phenomena are due to some specially complex and happily arranged activities of unstable molecules, with tendencies to build up, align themselves in definite ways, and then break down. We know that they act under the ordinary laws of physics and chemistry, and not in any violation of the great law of the conservation of forces. But we do not understand how they do it, nor can we manipulate any known forces so as to produce the phenomena, except in part.

Life is not electricity, except as all the phenomena of the universe may be said to be due to the activity of electric units. Life is not fermentation, for, though ferments form part of it, they do not explain it all. Nor are the ferments themselves entirely understood. There is no such thing as a vital force which sits enthroned outside the molecules and directs the process. Still, in the phenomena of life there is present a particular form of force, which has been called by Moore, "biotic energy," to distinguish it from this older deus ex machina, which used to be called vital force. This biotic energy is the result of known chemical and physical energies, and is an equivalent of them—that is to say, it is an energy which has been transformed from known chemical energies to this particular and special biotic form. It is this biotic energy which causes the molecules to fall together in those unique and extraordinary harmonies which result in the production of the microbe or the man.

The secret of life would be in finding some process by which we could artificially transform the ordinary molecular activities of albuminous matter into the specific activity, the biotic energy, of life. No one has done it, and, after all, the problem is a good deal like that which occurred when the infinite mush of chaos was set to work into orderly and constructive activity.

C. L. D.

New York, July, 1906.

IRVING THE ACTOR.

SIR HENRY IRVING. By Haldane Mitchell. 12mo. Pp. 128. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

ACCORDING to Mr. Haldane Mitchell, when the curtain of the mid-Victorian theatre was rung up on Mr. Henry Irving's first appearance, an astonished generation then and there discovered its greatest tragedian. This, we ascertain on further reading through Mr. Mitchell's swollen and affected English, is the license of the enthusiastic biographer's effective opening, and not at all the truth. Mr. Irving had a long struggle before the generation decided to be astonished at its greatest tragedian. Mr. Mitchell sets himself to telling of this struggle and of the success that came from it, as well as the constant machinations of the enemies that Irving had to meet in gaining it. This is the best as it is the most serviceable part of the book.

In the chapters on Irving the man and Irving's art, he does full justice to this noble and generous character. The criticism is pitched in a high key of praise; and is too much a panegyric to be always valuable as criticism; yet there is much that is true said about Irving's excellences. Mr. Mitchell does touch upon one point of Irving's career that he considers open to criticism. For the art of the playwright of his day he did next to nothing. He did not create for us a living drama. "It was outside his power—it was outside his aim." Irving's theatre, he declares, gathered about it no group of original writers, as did the Elizabethan theatre—as must any theatre that is fully alive:

> Irving did not even seek the play of his own time. The few men that he employed wrote lifeless drama in the dead form of blank verse, in a dead atmosphere, in dead phrasing. Tennyson and Wills yielded still-born drama—just as the Middle Ages wrote dog Latin, just as Pater wrote English prose. Irving turned a deaf ear to the serious drama that was being born in his day, that was influencing the world's life and thought.

Mr. Mitchell tells how Irving set himself resolutely to the task of overcoming his natural defects of speech and gait, to "make his defective utterance a deep and wondrous instrument of speech, and of his restless movement and gesture so graceful and dramatic a thing that came to express every thought and emotion that fell within the range of his art." All will not agree with him as to the success with which the great actor accomplished these things; but with his estimate of the scope of Irving's art and his wide-reaching influence upon the stage most readers will be in accord. Like all who have ever touched upon Henry Irving's personal character, the biographer has not words enough—though Mr. Haldane Mitchell has many words—to fit his kindliness and generosity and his furtive helpfulness to distressed members of his own profession.

Mr. Mitchell's style is uncomfortable and exaggerated; and there is a series of pictures in sprawling black and white that quite match it in affectation. Of these the representation of Irving as Macaire is a triumphant example of the unintelligible.

A STRENUOUS GOSSIP.

SUSAN CLEGG AND HER NEIGHBORS' AFFAIRS. By Anne Warner. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

A STRENUOUS gossip is Susan Clegg, one of the sort that there is no stopping "nohow." A good race horse she would have made, for her wind never seemed to give out, and as for her dearest neighbor, Mrs. Lathrop, that passive individual was luckily a good listener. Indeed, Susan's gossip requires very little exertion on the part of any of her listeners, unless, to be sure, you call laughing stressful. It might be feared she was a misanthrope, from some of her opinions, such as those expressed on the subject of matrimony:

> Once you take a man, nothin's ever sudden no more. Folks expects all sorts o' pleasant surprises; everybody seems to get married for better and then get along for worse.

However, this is only her observation of one particular side of existence. If you do not succeed in getting more than one hearty laugh out of her oversight of her neighbors' doings, out of her version of Old Man Ely's grotesque proposal, of Lucy Dill's wedding and of the "Very Superior Man"—well, it will be a most uncommon happenin'.

1906

SAILOR MODELS.

The Brothers of Jane Austen, From Whom She Drew Her Pictures of Seafaring Men.*

JANE AUSTEN'S readers will remember the naval officers who figure in the pages of her books. William Price in "Mansfield Park," Captain Wentworth, Dick Musgrove, and Admiral Croft in "Persuasion" are something more than pure imagination. Their quality as naval officers and the glimpses of the British Navy which we get through them came from Miss Austen's own opportunities for personal knowledge of the service through her two brothers, Francis and Charles Austen. They were educated at the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth, Francis going as a "volunteer" midshipman to the East Indies in 1788 and Charles going on the Daedalus in the same capacity in 1794.

They became two excellent officers, and reached distinction in the service. They lived to a good old age, fulfilling their sister's hopes for them, and surviving her for many years. Charles became a Rear Admiral and a Companion of the Bath; Francis became Admiral of the Fleet, the senior position in the British Navy, and a Grand Commander of the Bath. In this book the authors have undertaken to give an idea of the influence they had on Jane Austen's writings during the most active period of their careers, which was that of the Napoleonic wars, rather than an account of their lives, which are merely sketched briefly for the years that followed their sister's death in 1817. And, indeed, for present day readers the interest that attaches to them is reflected upon them by her. Though they passed through more or less stirring adventures in the long conflict with France, their careers were like those of most young naval officers of that day, to whom opportunity came early and whose promotion was rapid. The Hubbacks have given us quite all that it is needful to know about them, in accounts of their battles, quotations from their logs, and reproductions of their correspondence. They have given, too, much space to quotations from Jane Austen's works illustrating her management of the naval officers and the naval backgrounds in her stories, as well as of a few other situations and characteristics that may be traced to her brothers. They say:

> Her pictures of the life of a country gentleman and of clergymen are accurate, if not always sympathetic. Perhaps it was all too near her own experiences to have the charm of romance, but concerning sailors she is romantic. Their very faults are lovable in her eyes, and their lives packed with interest. When Admiral Croft, Capt. Wentworth, or William Price appear on the scene the other characters immediately take on a merely subsidiary interest, and this prominence is always that given by appreciation. * * * The only instance she cared to give us of a sailor who is not to be admired is Mary Crawford's uncle, the Admiral, and even he is allowed to earn our esteem by disinterested kindness to William Price.

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Sisterly and brotherly love is also another element of Jane Austen's books that the author of this one finds to be based on her relations with these two sailor brothers. Much has been said about her fondness for "pairs of sisters" in her novels, but no less striking are the brother and sister friendships which have a large place in four out of her six books. There are Henry Tilney, and his sister Eleanor; Frederick Wentworth and Mrs. Croft; Mary and Henry Crawford; Fanny and William Price. In "Mansfield Park" there is a passage describing the return of the sailor brother, William Price, that has the ring of personal experience; a picture that seems to be drawn from the life of the Austen family at Steventon:

> On the morrow they were walking about together with true enjoyment and every succeeding morrow renewed the tête-à-tête. Fanny had never known so much felicity in her life as in this unchecked, fearless intercourse with the brother and friend, telling her all his hopes and fears, plans, and solicitudes respecting that long thought of, dearly earned, and justly valued blessing of promotion—who was interested in all the comforts and all the little hardships of her home—and with whom (perhaps the dearest indulgence of the whole) all the evil and good of their earliest years could be gone over again and every former united pain and pleasure retraced with the fondest recollection.

William Price's service as a midshipman is apparently an approach to the careers of Francis and Charles Austen. His talk seems to be such as Charles might bring back when he came as that important personage, a midshipman on leave—stories of the Mediterranean, of the West Indies, the Mediterranean again; of his visits to the shore by favor of the Captain, of "every variety of danger which sea and war together could offer." Such talk as that between Wentworth and Admiral Croft about the Asp, and the accusation that the Admiralty "entertained themselves now and then with sending a few hundred men to sea in a ship not fit to be employed," or their discussion about the desirability of having ladies aboard ship, and many another passage, indicate how perfectly Jane Austen understood the details of her brothers' lives.

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Many letters show the affection and intimacy of the novelist and the sailors who were participating in one of the most important periods the British Navy has passed through. They denote the character of the men as perhaps something beyond that of the "sea dog," and justify Jane Austen's quaint observation about the naval profession in Great Britain as "if possible, more distinguished for its domestic virtues than for its national importance." The successive portraits of them here reproduced show them as men of unusually fine features, and the last one, of Admiral Sir Charles in his armchair toward the end of his life, is particularly delightful.

*JANE AUSTEN'S SAILOR BROTHERS. Being the Adventures of Sir Francis Austen, G. C. B., Admiral of the Fleet, and Rear Admiral Charles Austen. By J. H. Hubback and Edith C. Hubback. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-294. New York: John Lane.

THE LAW IN ROMANCE.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY. By William Sage. Fp. 296. 12mo. Cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

IN its earlier chapters Mr. Sage's novel is strongly suggestive of Mr. Klein's clever play, "The Lion and the Mouse," but the story soon diverges sufficiently from that drama to put it out of the lists as a rival to the promised "novelized version" of the play.

The same model evidently poses for the business magnate in each. In both he crushes an opponent of his "methods"; in both his son loves the daughter of his victim, and in both the son defies the father. Here the likeness ends, for whereas in the play the heroine fills the principal rôle, and brings the old man to a "conviction of sin," the novel concerns itself with the career of the son, and, true to the hard facts of character, represents the perverted conscience of the king of finance as asleep, or as only stirring in its sleep to the end.

Mr. Sage has not fallen into the error of wholesale denunciation. He recognizes fine qualities in old Samuel Haverland, despite his obliquity of moral vision, and the son, even when in arms against the father's ideals, does not forget filial gratitude and affection.

The campaign of the young District Attorney and his vigorous measures when in office are strongly painted. There is an interesting trial by jury, and a capital chapter, "In the Jury Room," wherein the jurors and the considerations which move them are described with much quiet humor.

The author tells his story in a straightforward, manly fashion, rather brushing aside the romance to make room for the real objects of the novel, its exposure of financial and political baseness on the one hand, and its holding up of high ideals on the other. In the courage and probity of his young hero he points out the "more excellent way" to true success, and his book deserves a wide reading, especially from young men who find it nowadays so difficult to free themselves from the mere money-getting standard. When such books meet approval and recognition it shows that, after all, the National life and conscience are sound at the core.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

IN writing the volume "Outlines of the Evolution of Weights and Measures and the Metric System," which is coming from the Macmillan Company, the authors, Prof. William Hallock of Columbia University and Herbert T. Wade, endeavored to present the evolution of the science of metrology in simple and non-technical language. The work has been designed for the student of science as well as for the general reader.

The authors consider briefly and systematically the general history of weights and measures, the scientific methods by which units and standards have been determined, the concrete standards by which the units are represented, and the present aspect of modern systems of weights and measures, together with the difficulties and advantages involved in any proposed changes. The purpose of the volume is to "serve two useful ends":

> First, as an introduction to metrological science designed especially for the student entering on the study of physics to whom a knowledge of units and standards is most necessary; and second, as preparatory to an intelligent understanding of the discussions involved in the proposed adoption of the metric system by English-speaking peoples, especially by those to whom metric and anti-metric arguments are being addressed with such frequency and persistence. It has been the intention of the authors to avoid * * * all controversy.

The volume is written from the point of view of an American and from experience gained in the classroom. Copious notes and bibliographical references have been added, and there are diagrams and full tables.

"THE PRIVATE WAR."

THE story called "The Private War," by Louis Joseph Vance, (Appleton,) includes about every form of incident and adventure that could lead to interesting entanglements in lives and fortunes of the half dozen or more decidedly tempestuous characters who take part in it, and is warranted to enliven the dullest day that the coming vacation season can produce. Mr. Vance's romance is particularly not of the kind in which the reader has to wait for his interest and excitement to rise with the working out of a slowly moving plot, for there are enough startling developments in even his first two chapters to put a sharp edge on curiosity, and these only set the pace for the remaining twenty-one. A critic with a fondness for cold-blooded analysis might find some fault with the probability of a few of the tale's most stirring incidents, but "The Private War" was never intended for anything so old-fashioned as analysis—its strong point being its perfectly legitimate and praiseworthy capacity for furnishing unlimited scope for both the author's and the reader's imagination and amusement.

As a sort of a base for such operations surely nothing could be better than the very one Mr. Vance has chosen—the still mysterious happenings that not long ago caused an engagement between full-fledged warships and North Sea trawlers, and came very near to bringing on international complications. The official explanations of that amazing affair were so absurd at the time that even the wildest flights of fancy in "The Private War" will persist in seeming reasonable and sane by comparison. At any rate, Mr. Vance has an interesting story to tell, and he tells it in a most lively and captivating manner. The characters may be of a more or less conventional and stagy nature—rich young American, sterling young Briton, unscrupulous German diplomat, wily Russian agent, beautiful young woman—but in this case they are decidedly well drawn, and it would be a dull mind, indeed, that could fail to be absorbed by the battle royal waged between them to compass the happiness of two and the undoing of many. Mr. Vance has by no means discovered a new field of romance, but he has accomplished the possibly harder task of proving that fresh laurels may still be won in one old and very much tilled.

A Schoolboys' Periodical.

The commencement number of School World, a little quarterly published by the pupils of Public School No. 79, Manhattan, under the direction of Mr. Maxime Birnkrant, offers a pleasant example of public school journalism. The number contains an article on "Books and Reading" by Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of New York University, and letters from President Finley of the College of the City of New York, and from the Rev. Samuel Schulman, Minister of Temple Beth-El. The rest of the number is filled with short stories, verse, pictures of school officers, and useful reading lists. The contributors to School World, of which this is only the second number, are representatives chosen by the pupils of each class.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York

FRENCH STUDIES IN SOCIALISM.

A Book of Essays by Jean Jaures Translated by Mildred Minturn —Socialism in America.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD A BRADFORD.

THE last four Presidential elections have witnessed striking changes in party relations and votes, but there is one party whose growth has been constant. There were twenty times as many votes cast by the Socialists in 1904 as in 1892, and the fact is the more significant because the total vote was almost stationary. Indeed, fewer votes were cast in 1904 than in 1896, although the Nation numbered more potential voters in proportion to the growth of population. The 434,374 votes cast by Socialists at the last Presidential election therefore were not additional votes. They were subtractions from other party votes, and there can be little doubt that in 1908 there will be in excess of a half million votes cast by this unorthodox party. A half million organized voters are a power, possessing indefinitely more influence than an equal number of unorganised voters. Any election is liable to be decided by changes in the silent or independent vote to a total smaller than the Socialist vote, and perhaps it is fair to say that the party likely to suffer most by defections to the Socialists is the party which carried the last election, but which is less likely to carry the next.

For the Republican Party is more Socialistic in its tenets than the Democratic. The voter who has made greatest progress toward Socialism is not the Democrat, prejudiced toward free trade, favoring State rights against centralisation, and upholding general freedom of individual initiative. The Republican, with his addiction to protection and trusts and imperialism, has taken several more steps toward Socialism than the Democrat, and is ready for taking more. Critics of Republicanism think that it consists for the most part of Government steals, a species of lawmade and legalized graft, whereby various interests submit to extortion in order that they may use letters of marque against other interests or against the general community. The man with the muck-rake attests that the Republicans, with prolonged control of affairs, have not solved the relation between politics and business, between the industrial and political organizations. The growth of Socialism is therefore one measure of the dissatisfaction with Republicanism, and with a Presidential campaign bubbling long before it is time to empty the pot into the platter it is full time for even those not Socialists to get an idea of what the Socialists are at. To explain that is the object of this book.

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No greater mistake could be made than to imagine that there is some distinction between American and European Socialists. The platform adopted at Chicago in 1904 starts with the affirmation, "We pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations." In fact, there is no such thing as French Socialism or German Socialism. The Russian revolution itself is thought of as dynastic or political, whereas it is rather industrial and altogether social. The rebels are increasingly attacking the "little Father," but they did not begin by doing so, and they would not have turned against him if he would have given them land for the landless and work for the workless. The attack upon the throne is the last resort, not the animating motive. When Socialism has conquered the world's most autocratic nation and has secured such a foothold in the world's freest nation, it is time to regard it respectfully and sympathetically. It is not necessary to agree with it, since no one is called upon to surrender his judgment, even in the face of whatever degree of vogue, but a carping or patronizing spirit should be laid aside in an honest attempt to get at the heart of a movement which is stirring the hearts of the multitude in an era when the multitude rules as never before.

What are the evils of which Socialism complains and what are Socialism's remedies?

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The opposite of Socialism is individualism, which may be well enough described as the system under which we live. Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, is the spirit of the universal competitive régime. We each have our individual property of limitless amount at either top or bottom. We each have our ambitions and feel free to carry them out subject only to the criminal and moral law. The best merchant is the one offering the cheapest goods. To the buyer it is nothing whether the goods are produced at the cost of an immoral amount of blood and sweat. The open market is an immunity bath for all bargains. It would be bad form to profit too directly by another's misery, but so long as the law is not broken public opinion winks at acts which Christians and Socialists condemn. Unless individualists can contend that individualism produces nothing open to criticism, that it leaves no willing worker workless or underpaid, that it deprives no man of his power of developing his talents in freedom rather than as a wage slave, that it closes no door of opportunity to deserving effort, unless this indictment by Socialism is answered, the individualist ought not to close his ears to the plea of Socialism's promise to humanity. The fulfillment of the promise is another matter. The iridescent dream may be futile, but it is none the less a duty to comprehend it.

Socialism's basic idea as set out on M. Jaures's first page is that the system of individual property divides society into two classes. Wage earners, the proletariat, are by the constitution of things compelled to pay to the other class, capitalists, a sort of tax to be able to live at all, or to exercise their faculties in any degree. No man can till another's land without paying rent. No man can use another's capital without paying interest. Hunger prevents an entirely free bargain regarding wages, and so prevents the laborer, the true producer, from demanding or receiving his fair share of the product. Social organization has destroyed the equality of conditions into which all men are born by God's providence, and compels the working class to pay a large forfeit to the capitalist class for the privilege of existence. The free will and the liberty of the proletarian are mockeries. In the factory and the mine he gives part of himself to create dividends for others. When he returns to his tenement he pays another tax in the form of rent. His food and clothing are not free to him, and are not even taxed with equality, since rich and poor pay according to consumption, and not according to capacity for bearing the burden. And he does this not in order to pay the running expenses of society, but to pay interest upon the public debt, and to maintain armies and navies. And while thus bearing the burdens, the laborer is excluded from the direction of any of the enterprises to which he contributes himself. There is a State suffrage, but there is no shop suffrage. Labor has nothing to say regarding what direction enterprise shall take. And, since the capitalist class is divided against itself by the competition which is the life of trade, there result disorders, excesses of production, crises, the terrible results of which are visited upon the proletariat. Society is outraged if all workers stop working, yet capital is not held to a similar duty to society. To remedy this, Socialists propose that there shall be but one class of persons, and no private property. They do not propose to abolish private property, for they propose to establish the right of property in the individual to himself, and that is the highest class of private property, only to be attained by the abolition of class property. They do not propose equality—that is, communism. Inequality of talent and effort and reward are recognized as divine institutions, and as necessary stimulus to initiative. But there shall be no exploitation of one man for another man's benefit, no lack of work for the willing, no underpayment, and a distribution of excessive profits among all, diffusing prosperity and content.

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It is a beautiful aspiration. But it is at bottom a question of means rather than of aims, and M. Jaures is not strong in details. Such a propagandist will never lack for opposition among the few who have, nor for support among the many who lack. While constructive in profession it is essentially destructive in effect, for it is necessary to destroy in order to rebuild. Although there are a half million Socialists in the United States, there are ten times as many farmers, and we fancy that when the issue comes—if ever—the farmers will be as united against Socialism as the Socialists are united for it. But this is only a small beginning. There are many million shareholders in corporations who will wish to be heard before their private property is abolished, or before labor is admitted to a directing share in such enterprises. In short, when M. Jaures speaks of the existence of two great classes he is—so far as the United States is concerned—misdescribing the situation. There is perhaps not one American family which has maintained itself sufficiently to point to successive generations buried together and covering so recent a period as that since the arrival of the Mayflower. If families cannot maintain themselves, still less can classes do so in our changing society. We pass from capitalist to wage earner class, and back again, with excessive facility, and we are both together in multitudes of cases. Even in the old slavery régime a negro could earn his freedom, and so can the white slaves of to-day whom Socialism would free by revolution.

From that excess we think Americans will shrink if there is an alternative. And we think there are many signs that there is an easier if not a better way. We are making progress toward Socialism's goal, but not by Socialism's route. We prefer, and we think we prefer rightly, to amend rather than to destroy existing institutions. There is a tendency toward making the wage earner freer by enacting a maximum day and a minimum wage and by forbidding exploitation of child or female labor. There is a perception that competition may be so savage as to be destructive of trade and of morality of the trader, and there is a tendency toward regulation of that. Never were greater burdens laid upon capital in the way of benefiting labor, and never was so much done for the proletariat from the tax money paid by the rich. The curbing of the trusts is in no sense Socialistic, but it realizes some of Socialism's aims. In short, the success of Socialism here is difficult precisely because we have already realized so many of Socialism's aims, and are so free to move further in the same direction. Moreover, we have never experienced here the oppression from which Socialism is aiming to deliver the old countries. We have never had a land question in the sense that England or Russia has had one. The time has been and still is hardly past when any American might have a farm for the asking and the working. We have never had an autocracy, or even an aristocracy, except perhaps of brains and birth. So we must wonder how many of the half-million American Socialists are Americans by nativity. We cannot help feeling that M. Jaures is sowing his good seed upon stony ground here. And it is good seed, worthy to develop good fruit in dispelling the idea that Socialism is something desperate and abhorrent, like Nihilism or Anarchism. On the contrary, if M. Jaures can be accepted as the apostle of Socialism, it could be accepted as something praiseworthy, if only it were feasible. M. Jaures owes much to his translator, Mildred Minturn, who contributes a helpful introduction.

*STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. By Jean Jaures. Translated, with an introduction, by Mildred Minturn. 192 pp. and index. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Josiah Allen's Wife.

SAMANTHA VS. JOSIAH. By Marietta Holley. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $1.50.

Some people choose mountain air for their outings, and some choose salt sea air. Everybody to his own taste, to be sure, but it is an odd fact that most tastes agree in liking the salt of humor.

That is a veritable touch of nature, and that is why a droll woman like Samantha Allen is always welcome, whether at Winter fireside or Summer hammock.

If you want to know how Josiah tried to make his soul grow and succeeded in making his suspender buttons fly, by the new process of deep breathing; if you are interested in learning how Josiah practiced ortomobiling, and how he argued against spiritualistic phenomena; how he explained the subjectin' and the objectin' minds—read "Samantha Versus Josiah," and then, if you dare, say that Marietta Holley's saltiness has lost its savor.

CONNECTICUT LEGENDS

IN OLDE CONNECTICUT. Being a Record of quaint, Curious, and Romantic Happenings there in Colonie Times and Later. By Charles Burr Todd. 12mo. Pp. x., 264. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.25.

THIS is the first book of a series that is intended to convey a knowledge of "the humorous, pathetic, and dramatic legends, traditions, and historical incidents" which are associated with the old ways and days in which Americans are beginning to take a deeper interest. Old houses, old china, old furniture, and old fabrics, the editor thinks, are the substantial forms toward which this interest manifests itself, and in these historical records they are put into their proper setting.

Mr. Todd has interested himself before in early American history, and especially in Connecticut history. In this entertaining little book he has collected a number of curious episodes, and bits of quaint and curious lore out of mines that were never before explored by the literary craftsman. He has written entertainingly on these matters; and if he has not contributed any important new light to history, he has cast some amusing side lights on the persons and the manners and customs of the time. He describes, thus, the historic Burr mansion at Fairfield, and some of the interesting doings when Edmund Quincy's daughter Dorothy took refuge there after the battle of Lexington, including the flirtation with the captivating Aaron Burr that was nipped in the bud. He describes Lebanon, Jonathan Trumbull's home, and the visit of Lauzun's French hussars. He has a chapter on Ancient Litchfield, where Aaron Burr, John C. Calhoun, and Jonathan Edwards left memories; and on Saybrook and Guilford, founded by the nobility and gentry, and where Fits-Greene Halleck lived in boyhood and old age. There are many interesting historical details about New London and the extinct whaling industry, and about Groton and Mystic, a pair of shipbuilding towns.

Mr. Todd gives a chapter descriptive of the whaleboat privateersmen of the Revolution, an arm of the service that has not figured largely in history, though some of the Revolutionary leaders were solicitous about it and attributed importance to it. These privateersmen were chiefly concerned in a small warfare that was waged between the Tories of Long Island and the Whigs of the seaboard towns of Connecticut. Nathan Hale was one of them, and it was on an expedition of their service that he was captured. Fisher's Island has always been an attractive and romantic subject for the historian, and Mr. Todd makes the most of its picturesque and checkered past. An interesting story is that of the "Revolutionary Newgate," the abandoned old moated granite prison of the Continental Government at East Granby; and there are many more or less thrilling incidents that are related about it.

Mr. Todd is hardly a perfectly impartial historian, and does not pretend to be; he has made all there was to be made out of his subject, and has told his stories pleasantly, though without much distinction of style. His book will interest those who like the local color that he has dealt so lavishly in; and there will be some who will value the historical fragments that he has gathered up from the richly furnished table of the Colonial period.

The School Journal.

The 1906 edition of this periodical, which A. S. Barnes & Co. will issue the last day of the month, will be an "appreciation" number. The articles, from the pens of prominent educators, will deal with teachers whose names are lost to fame, but whose unselfish devotion to the work of training the young has done much for the writers. The special articles will include a description of "Appreciation Day" as celebrated in the Girls' Technical High School of this city, accompanied by illustrations, and a tribute to Jennie Dean, who founded the Manassas Industrial School, written by Miss Edith C. Westcott, Principal of the West Side High School, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON SKETCHES.

Memories of a Veteran Newspaper Correspondent—Pen Pictures of Famous Men.*

TO the volumes concerning public life at Washington, written by participants in it, is now added a book by a man as well qualified to write of it as any Senator or Representative—an old newspaper correspondent. From his place in the press gallery, O. O. Stealey has watched the stage below for twenty years, and now he undertakes to tell us what he saw there. Henry Watterson says in an introduction:

In this volume Mr. Stealey brings together a goodly company of Knights and Squires, for how else shall we classify the gentlemen of the press gallery and the gentlemen on the floor below? . . . The peculiar experience of the Washington correspondent has doubtless a tendency to develop the cynic in him. . . . His daily migrations into the slums of political thought and action bring him face to face with all that is noxious in public life; the shams and pretenses of parties, the sordid aims, or base ambitions of leaders, the littleness of the great. He is as a stage hand behind the scenes of a theatre.

But there is mighty little cynicism in Mr. Stealey's book. What there is is of a kindly, genial sort. He has a sunny, gossippy, conversational way of writing that leaves no wounds. And it is evident that he suppresses the unkind things he might say. Arthur and McKinley are his favorites among the Presidents—a proof how unpartisan are the judgments of Washington correspondents, for the author is a Southern Democrat and the representative of The Louisville Courier-Journal. Here is his picture of Arthur:

Arthur was the most polished and courteous of them all. He was in each and every respect a gentleman from tip to toe. He was always faultlessly dressed, becoming the high station which he so handsomely graced, and carried with him a gracious dignity, pleasing to all with whom he came in contact. He was never effusive or demonstrative in his greetings, but always quiet, genial, and cordial. If he had occasion to turn down an applicant for his favor, he did it in such a way as to leave no sting behind. He made an excellent President, and the failure of his party to nominate him in 1884 surprised and grieved him. A few days after the convention, in talking of his defeat to Gen. Gresham he said:

"Gresham, as you know, it was the dearest wish of my heart to gain this nomination. I have tried to make a good President, and I think I have succeeded, and for the life of me I cannot understand why they should turn me down."

Against Harrison Mr. Stealey had always borne a bitter prejudice, founded on the partisan judgments of his home. When he came to Washington and met Harrison, then a Senator, it did not take him long to reverse his opinion. Mr. Stealey gives interesting glimpses of life in Washington—the life of the Government clerk, the uses of the private secretary, the passing of the lobbyist. The business of the latter, he says, has decreased vastly in late years, and the only thing that pays now is the job of "attorney" for the large railroad interests. Such men receive from $5,000 to $10,000 per Congress. It is to be regretted that there is not more of personal reminiscence in the book. What there is of it is good. The rest of the first part is a history of legislation in the twenty years of Mr. Stealey's service.

***

The second part of the book consists of character sketches of the men who have been prominent in these twenty years, written by the author's colleagues in the press gallery. These sketches are all of a complimentary character, each writer having apparently selected or been requested to write of the men whom he most admired. The least complimentary is that of John Sherman, written by Alfred Henry Lewis, and yet there is little in that to which Sherman's friends could object:

Sherman's primal characteristics were egotism and—for all he talked freely—secrecy. He covered his trail and hid his tracks. One must not blame Sherman for that egotism. He was neither peculiar nor alone. One finds no violets in public life.

These correspondents have written out of an intimate knowledge of their subjects, and what they have set down is accurate and highly readable. Entertaining anecdotes illustrate them. Here is one from Capt. Archibald W. Butt's sketch of Senator Bacon, a story of President Roosevelt's inauguration:

As Bacon entered the stand President Roosevelt greeted him and, turning to those about him, added:

"When I took the oath of office to-day and swore to defend the Constitution I actually heard Bacon shiver with fright."

"On the contrary, Mr. President," said Bacon, turning quickly to him, "I never had such a feeling of relief in my life."

A. J. Halford, in his sketch of President Harrison, tells how the Chief Magistrate once had a vigorous argument with a young man named Theodore Roosevelt, who was one of his Civil Service Commissioners. Coming out into the corridor after Roosevelt had gone, the President said to one of his advisers:

"Did you hear some loud talking in there?"

The reply was decidedly in the affirmative.

"I was having a time with the young man," said the President, "about the civil service, and we got warmed up some. I am going to have my way about it, too, because it is right. But," he added, "you want to keep your eye on that young man. He'll be President some day, and then," reflectively, "he'll have his way."

***

There are seventy-seven of these character sketches, and very few poor ones among them. This second part is the larger one. The chief defect of the book is the suppression of the author's personality. He tells too little of what he himself has seen and known of public men. It would have been better if he had told his own story of the battle against Speaker Reed in his early days of czardom, instead of quoting so liberally from public records. But this he makes up for in the second part of the book, which is entirely devoted to the personal side. His history of legislation in the first part is of value.

*TWENTY YEARS IN THE PRESS GALLERY. A concise history of important legislation from the Forty-eighth to the Fifty-eighth Congress. By O. O. Stealey. With an introduction by Henry Watterson. New York: Publishers' Printing Company. 4to. $5.

A TALE OF REINCARNATION.

HOTEP: A Dream of the Nile. By William Wilshire Myers. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

TO my sister, who believed that such things might be." A more appropriate dedication than this of "Hotep; a Dream of the Nile," it would be hard to imagine. We are in the mood today to grasp at every fringe of the mysteries surrounding us. "A Dream of the Nile," touching on the "shroud of mystery" enwrapping that ancient race and breathing the "incense of loves long since forgotten," comes in good time. Besides, Mr. Myers not only gives us a closely worked out speculation concerning the doctrine of reincarnation, but he invents an ingenious way of telling us the dénouement of his first story (Part 1) by means of a series of strange associations and historic data that fit together like mosaics into the romance of a modern man and woman (Part 2.)

The seemingly tragic end of the hero and heroine in the ancient "Land of Mizraim" is shown to be but a beginning of joys that are to spring in logical sequence in the second visit on this earth of their respective souls. The haunting, submerged memories, or ghosts of memories that have come over most of us on certain rare occasions, "the seeming familiarity of strange persons and places" that most of us have experienced more or less vividly, are here given a "local habitation and a name"; are made to fit the theory that they refer to past sojourns of ourselves on this earth, and could, if better understood and heeded, help us to interpret our present lives. The setting of the soul-drama is well done. The Orientalism, the love of magnificence and art as shown in the pyramids and obelisks, and the superstitions instinct as shown in the custom of human sacrifice in the old land of the Nile-god—these things combine to give us the illusion of that rare occurrence, a novel that has novelty.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

A NOBLE FOOL. By Florence Everard. New York: Stitt Publishing Company.

AN almost superhuman task seemed that of Derwent Boisy when he married Dorothy the bewildering, for the reason, as he said himself, that he was not going to "let the devil get her."

To be sure he had been in love with her at one time, but that was quite a thing of the past. "It is always the bewildering women who are interesting," Dorothy had said in her own egotism. Interesting without doubt she had proved to more than one person, but not, at least to Boisy, satisfying.

To tell the truth, she was a creature of the wild, out of place in London's toned-down and smoothed-out state of society, but unfortunately put there by a perverse fate.

Yet "where there is danger there is fever of life worth living" was her own dictum, and it must be confessed she made life feverish for Boisy and often enough a delirium for herself.

She was quite the discipline Rodney Fairfax needed, and so, when she set at naught all Boisy's efforts and did finally run away with Fairfax and the rumor came to London that both runaways had been drowned in a squall in the Channel, then indeed the reader would be the last person in the world to set the rumor right. No, his sympathy, never keen for Fairfax, will be all for the "fool," and he cannot but be glad that nothing happened to disturb Boisy's belief in that strange judgment nor to interfere with the rest and quiet he found in a certain Violet Carstairs after the turmoil of his long and much-enduring foolishness.

These Novels for Summer Reading

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The London Spectator says "the book is a delight to read for the charm of its characterization, for its fine historic sense of the glory and weakness of Spain, and for a genuine distinction of style unsurpassed by contemporary writers of this class of fiction."

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By BERNARD CAPES $1.50
This book has been hailed as Mr. Capes's best work, and as having the true stamp of genius. The Athenæum says that in it "he has put himself, beyond a possibility of doubt, in the front rank of romantic writers. . . . Beatrice (the woman in the book) steps out of an Italian canvas a veritable woman. Or might we say that she is worthy of Boccaccio? . . . It is a fine work, and reaches the high-water mark of living romance."

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The Professor's Legacy

A BUDGET OF RECENT POETRY.

Verses by George Cabot Lodge, D. McI. Henderson, Julia Galloway, Coletta Ryan and Others.

THE dozen volumes before us show the greatest variety of theme and treatment, only the epic and dramatic forms being unrepresented, and as epics do not happen every day and the reading drama spreads innumerable pitfalls for the unwary writer, we may very well be content with their omission. Mr. George Cabot Lodge formerly has tried his hand at more pretentious, if not more difficult, forms of verse than are found in his new volume. Life—Love—Death, these constitute the wide field of "The Great Adventure." To the true sonnet lover, one who prefers "to be bound within the sonnet's scanty ground," some of the liberties taken by him seem quite at variance with good practice. Lines of only eight and nine syllables, and those of so little rhythmic flow as "The spacious and supreme vision of truth" mar the ordered beauty of his sonnets, which would well repay a more careful revision. There is dignity and even nobility in many of them and there are occasional lines of great verbal felicity and real power, so that the apparently unnecessary lapses are the more teasing.

Particularly compelling are the poems in the division "Death," dedicated to the memory of Trumbull Stickney. They ring with the sense of irremediable loss of "one utterly, irretrievably bereft," and must successfully make their appeal to those who have felt like bereavement. The following sonnet, like many others, shows the fine spirit in which such loss may be met.

The stately silence, the perpetual peace
Of death's inscrutable, divine event
Lay on his body like a sacrament,
In calm assurance of the soul's release.
Gone forth on the great ways that never cease
With all the Mighty and Magnificent
Whose souls, like his, were strangers to content,
We knew he voyaged for Truth's Golden Fleece.
And we, who, day by day and hand in hand,
Had fared with him in close community
Of high endeavor to the treacherous sand
Edging life's continent, we turned our eyes
Seaward, and there, far forth, we seemed to see
Full-sailed and outward bound, his Argosies!

There is a straightforward simplicity in Mr. Henderson's "Bit Bookie" hardly to be expected from the title, which to ears American seems sufficiently affected. The loyal Scotsman speaks through the poems on Wallace and Burns, but Tennyson and Helen Hunt as well are given the tribute of appreciative praise. The religious verses are instinct with a simple faith and a directness of teaching by no means negligible, and the one on "Peter's Faith" has a couple of lines which are at least morally effective—

For one single, splendid minute
Peter walked the sea!

The verses on "Flowers in Winter" are charming, and "The Rally" shows the strength of England in her sons. "One blood, one spirit, one speech." The lines written on the death of Tennyson are few enough to quote and are quite illustrative of the spirit of the book:

When the lark has dropped from the Summer sky,
When the one, clear, masterful note of song
That fell to us out of the heavens high
Is stilled—ah well, we may hear the throng
Of fledglings chirping in wood and lea
Their rondeaus, triolets and the rest—
But after the skylark's melody
Silence awhile methinks were best.

***

Mr. Scott's songs and ballads deal with a simple, almost primitive world, in which the Indian and the French settler are at home. Another world where the spell of the sea that is "haunted with human lips, ashen and sere and gray," and the charm of "the wood that is dark and kind" also are very present to author and reader. The spirited tale of Dominique de Gourgues and the grim verses on "Life and a Soul" have in common only a sturdy directness, but both belong to the newer world which is too busy doing to tolerate idle doubts.

Mr. Ricketts is better in the songs evoked by woods and fields, sea and sky, than in the more complicated feelings aroused by human relations. In the poems of nature is often found the touch of minute detail and the descriptive phrase which makes the scene live for the reader. With the pruning hand of time to aid his earnest and frankly confided desire for expression he may reach something better than the best in this little volume. "To a Thrush Singing," too long to quote, has caught something of the gay joyousness of the thrush itself. The introductory lines of the title poem, "Love and Nature," give a hint of the descriptive verse which has the pleasant accent of complete unpretentiousness:

A foaming field of marguerites!
The buttercup all gold and sunny!
A meadow bee in quest of sweets!
The clover's purple well of honey!

It is with a timorous pen that a reviewer must write of Mr. Koopman's verse. Almost at the outset of his book of less than ninety pages we are met by the quatrain:

Whence comes your skill from song's vast mines
The richest ore to choose?
I simply gather up the lines
Condemned by the reviews.

But later we are reassured by the rather unmusical though daring promise:

Whoso has aught to say,
The world will finally hear.

Mr. Koopman derives much apparent comfort from the treatment of Keats and Shelley, and here we can join him, for to revile the revilers of these great poets has long been an agreeable literary exercise. It is somewhat hard to take seriously the little volume here offered. Over three dozen couplets and quatrains at a sitting impart to the reader the sensations of the cake taster at a county fair. There is hardly enough of anything to judge its quality, and this is the greater pity, as the author shows sufficient facility in versification and appreciation of what is worth while in the art of others to make one wish he had found more sustained effort worth while for himself. Still, he probably accepts the consolation he accords to "The Egoist":

In spite of sins, the new, the old,
In spite of blunders manifold
I sink to sleep.
I would not have my sins forgiven;
The memory of my blunders, even,
I fain would keep.

For have they not been all a part
Of what I am in mind and heart
Impelled to be?
Let me from Life but amplier take
Good, bad, I care not, so it make
More, more of me!

***

We have too few poems of nature that convey that lady's capricious moods, and Mr. Bell's "Words of the Woods" bring no deep emotion and stir no eager pulse. But they are full of the joy and quiet to be found in the outside world; he sings of himself truly: "I am with those cheerful souls who hold that good is everywhere." His interests are wide, and other things than the woods entreat him, even "The Spirit of Democracy." The love songs, if not passionate, are tender and winning. We quote "Dreamland Voices":

Now sings the mated bird,
Scarce knowing why he utters golden mirth,
The thrilling leaves are stirred
With melodies of bird and sky and earth.

From far-off fields of sleep
I hear the drowsy phantom voices rise.
There are no winds to sweep
The misty murmur-echoes from the skies.

Serene, soft stars eclipse
Their full-eyed gaze with lids of love half closed.
The great world gently dips
Beneath a sea of azure, opal-rosed.

The half-wake grasses droop
Where pools of moonlight lie between the trees.
And tall night-shadows stoop
Like timid silence shrinking from the breeze.

The appeal of "Where the Lilacs Bloom" is frankly to sentiment alone, and in the reading it is easy to believe that the appeal will meet a ready response and no doubt will be more valued than a more sophisticated utterance. There are echoes of many greater poets on the pages, yet sincerity is manifest. "Love's Kingdom" may be taken as fairly representing the occasional little love songs:

I know not how Love came and entered in,
So fast my heart was shut, and barred the door;
Love found the key and, though it were a sin,
Captured my store.

And now it seems so wonderful a thing,
That I, who once did scorn and laugh at Love,
Should own him as my Master and my King,
Sent from above.

And into such sweet thraldom am I cast
That I no more resistance make, nor care,
Save only that Love's kingdom till the last
Be pure and fair.

***

Some of the anonymous "Studies in Verse" are sufficiently well done to arouse surprise that others in the same collection could be allowed to appear. In spite of the disarming title, they seem at once too slight and too pretentious to challenge attention. That the author could do better than anything here offered is quite evident.

Without containing any one poem of distinction, the little volume called "The Visionary" holds many that possess real charm. A graceful fancy, often deepened by feeling, removes the love songs from the commonplace. The verses "Quaker Meeting" attempt an interpretation of the mystic power claimed for that silent worship:

With folded hands laid down upon my knee,
I bide, nor heed the moment's rushing flight,
Nor hear the city's loud garrulity,
The charge and counterchange of wordy fight;
From these strong walls of silence fend me quite,
And I am left in peace to contemplate,
Alone and open to the nameless Light,
With all my depths of soul irradiate,
While speech must fail, and even formless thought,
And blind-eyed instinct, (stirring in the clay,)
And sturdy reason, all be counted naught,
All cast aside for this diviner way—
The hidden, psychic power awaken, thrill,
Vibrate, responsive to the Outer Will.

In spite of its title, the "Songs in a Sun-Garden" are less occupied with the world without than with that within. They are in the main bright and sweet, with individuality in their tenderness and with a buoyant spirit of trust and goodwill. The same qualities are manifest in the occasional religious pieces, giving them a healthy and vigorous tone quite removed from the ordinary sentimental piety of much modern religious verse. While not differing greatly from similar collections in the subjects chosen, the treatment has variety and vivacity and an agreeable range of metrical form.

When Autumn winds were winging
Through woodlands dark and chill,
And sky bells, softly ringing,
Compelled me to be still,
I heard an angel singing
Across God's tuneful hill.

"I watch," he chanted slowly,
"The saints"—Divinely sweet
His lovely voice and lowly
That hastened to repeat:
"I watch the saints so holy
In heaven's fair retreat!"

"Thou child," I answered, "weeping
Dims eyes that still should see;
The saints awake or sleeping
Have little need of thee!
Come down from thy cloud-keeping
And make a man of me!"

Rondeau, rondelle, epigram, villanelle, ballade, and many forms with less ornate names, are employed with a certain skill in the happy attempt to portray mainly the lighter "Moods of Life." The verses to Father Damien, those on the death of Walt Whitman, and some few others, hint at the graver side of feeling and experience.

The mild "Vagabondia" to which we are invited in Mr. Farrington's book of mingled prose and verse, like the kingdom of heaven, is at once all about us and within us. If already we have the love of it, the small volume will doubtless seem a beckoning finger, calling us to come to well-remembered joys, but it will hardly compel out of his accustomed ways the town lover, with its "Gypsy Invitation:"

Away with your wealth, it fetters the heart,
Come live from hand to mouth!
Come live with our band, our vagabond clan,
And roam the north and south!

"THE GREAT ADVENTURE." By George Cabot Lodge. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

"A BIT BOOKIE OF VERSE IN THE ENGLISH AND SCOTS TONGUES." By Daniel McIntyre Henderson. Baltimore: The University Book Store.

"NEW WORLD LYRICS AND BALLADS." By Duncan Campbell Scott. Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited. 60 cents.

"POEMS OF LOVE AND NATURE." By Leonard A. Ricketts. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20.

"AT THE GATES OF THE CENTURY." By Harry Lyman Koopman. Boston: The Everett Press.

"WORDS OF THE WOOD." By Raley Husted Bell. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

"WHEN THE LILACS BLOOM, AND OTHER POEMS." By Julia R. Galloway. Boston: Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press.

"STUDIES IN VERSE." New York: The Grafton Press.

"THE VISIONARY, AND OTHER POEMS." By Christine Siebeneck Swayne. Boston: Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press.

"SONGS IN A SUN-GARDEN." By Coletta Ryan. Boston: Herbert B. Turner. $1.

"THE MOODS OF LIFE." Poems of Varied Feeling. Chicago: The Books Press.

"THE VAGABOND BOOK." By Frank Farrington. Deposit, N. Y.: The Oquaga Press. $1.

GUIDES TO GREAT CITIES.

THE "Story of Paris," a new volume in the Mediaeval Towns Series, has just been issued here by the Macmillan Company, ($2.) This attractive little book, a kind of sublimated guide to the past and present of the great capital, is prepared by Thomas Okey. The greater part of the 400-odd pages are taken up with the story of the city from its beginnings as a Gallo-Roman camp to its expansive latter days. The last pages contain generous descriptions of the landmarks, museums, galleries, churches, and theatres of the present. The chapters on the Louvre are notably clear and helpful. Illustrative sketches by Katherine Kimball add to the attractiveness of the volume. The book contains a map of Paris, and is as convenient for the pocket as the more work-a-day members of its class.

"The Museums and Ruins of Rome," a little book in two volumes, by Walter Amelung and Heinrich Holtzinger, (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $3,) gives the traveler a convenient and suggestive guide for his rambles about the Roman capital. The first volume is devoted to descriptions of the antiquities in the great museums—the Vatican, the Lateran, the Capitoline, and the more important palace collections. The second volume, "The Ruins," supplies the out-of-door sightseer with the necessary historical eye and imagination. Both volumes are liberally illustrated with views of statues, ruins, restorations, and plans, and contain full historic indexes. They are of convenient pocket sizes and shape.

WALL STREET.

THE VOICE OF THE STREET. By Ernest Poole. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

LIKE the cry of the wild or the noise of battle afar to the nostrils of the warhorse, so the voice of the street, strident, insistent, tugs at the character of Jim, known in the neighborhood of City Hall, New York, among all the newsboys and bootblacks as "Lucky Jim." It is war to the death between that shrilling street, that gambling and speculating fever that has become chronic in him, and the voice of the genius that embodies all the better side of the lad. Dago Joé was the first to discover the genius, but it is good old Fritz and Gretchen, his daughter, who do the most to save it from destruction. Just how they do it and just how nearly the street comes to sweeping poor Gretchen into the depth of its black maelstrom in order that Jim's voice may go up, "way up," to the Metropolitan Opera itself, would take long to explain. The theme of it all is only too ably put by Miss Louise: "Well, you poor little innocent, let me tell you something. Lucky Jim * * * is a gambler. He will be one always. If he wins and then wins a thousand times, and gets a house like this or a dozen houses—even then he'll never forget. He'll only play for bigger stakes."

"His voice? Voice, wife, daughter—they must all go—do you hear? All. Nothing is so deep in him as the game he's playing—because that's his life!"

As Miss Louise was Gretchen's patroness, the daughter of a Wall Street millionaire, we do not gainsay that she knew whereof she was speaking. There is pathos enough when an ordinary personality is broken on that giant wheel of chance, but when the victim is a youth of unusual talent there is every possibility for dramatic effect.

Here the situations depicted are so poignant and yet natural, the characters are so lifelike, that we almost forget the crudities in the manner of the telling and the general commonplaceness in the make-up of this very human little story.

PURITANS.

THE VINE OF SIBMAH. A Relation of the Puritans. By Andrew Macphail. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 432. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

FRANKLY leaning upon our Cruden, we discover that the Prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah lament over "the vine of Sibmah," whose "branches are plucked up," and "are gone over the sea." From Jeremiah the author has taken his motto: "O vine of Sibmah—thy plants are gone over the sea," the vine of the novel being the Puritans of the old England who are transplanted to the new.

Mr. Macphail has written of a people and a period with which his mind is saturated, and as a consequence his romance is more real and human than many created from the dry bones of history. His lovers pass through stirring events and strange vicissitudes in which pirates, Jesuits, Quakers, and Indians are all active.

The book will catch and keep the interest of its reader, and will leave him glad to have escaped in his own proper person those "brave days of old."

It is to be regretted that the illustrator has made strapping, hard-featured women of the two beautiful maidens of the story. But for the memory of Mr. Sterner's ethereally exquisite Lady Kitty Asne (at his Mme. de Pastourelles we groaned aloud) we should cry "Hands off!" whenever an illustrator approaches a heroine.

The lover of historical romance will be glad to illuminate the years around 1662 by passing through them with Mr. Macphail's well-imagined characters.

Duffield & Co.

With the retirement of R. K. Fox from Fox, Duffield & Co., the name of this firm has been changed to Duffield & Co. The corporation was organized three years ago, and now has about 300 books in its catalogue, including titles acquired by the purchase of Herbert S. Stone & Co. of Chicago. Pitts Duffield is President and Treasurer of the company, Frederick A. Richardson Vice President, and Kenneth G. Duffield Secretary.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

Biography.

THE MAKER OF MODERN MEXICO, PORFRIO DIAZ. By Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

EDGAR ALLAN POE. The Man, the Master, the Martyr. By Oliver Leigh. 12mo. Chicago: The Frank M. Morris Company.

Essays.

THE EUTHYPHRO, APOLOGY, AND CRITO. By F. M. Stawell. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

THE OLIVIA LETTERS. Being Some History of Washington City for Forty Years, as Told by the Letters of a Newspaper Correspondent. By Emily Edson Briggs. 8vo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $2.

THE MEANING OF GOOD. A Dialogue. By G. Lowes Dickinson. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

ANCIENT MASTERS AND JESUS. By William B. Hartzog. 12mo. Cleveland, Ohio: German Baptist Publication Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Series in Philology and Literature. Vol. X. "The Tragedie of Chabot, Admirall of France." By George Chapmann and James Shirley. 8vo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company.

Travel and Description.

IN THAMESLAND. Being the Gossiping Record of Rambles Through England from the source of the Thames to the Sea, with Casual Studies of the English People, Their Historic, Literary, and Romantic Shrines, the Whole Forming a Complete Guide to the Thames Valley. By Henry Wellington Wack. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

RAMULDU. By W. Schmidt. 12mo. Columbus, Ohio: Fred J. Heer.

Nature.

MOUNTAIN WILD FLOWERS OF AMERICA. A Simple and Popular Guide to the Names and Descriptions of the Flowers That Bloom Above the Clouds. By Julia W. Henshaw. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2 net.

HEALTH: How to Get and to Keep It. The Hygiene of Dress, Food, Exercise, Rest, Bathing, Breathing, and Ventilation. By Walter V. Woods. 16mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

THE DOG: All That It Is Necessary to Know About Choosing, Feeding, Curing, and Training One. By John Maxtree. 16mo. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company.

Juvenile and Educational.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By Oliver Farrar Emerson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 80 cents.

A COUNTRY READER, I. By H. B. M. Buchanan. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Fiction.

THE UNDYING PAST. By Hermann Sudermann. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

THE TRIALS OF A STUMP SPEAKER. By Henry S. Willcox. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Press. 25 cents.

Foreign.

VON HILLERN'S HOHER ALS DIE KIRCHE. Edited by Clarence Willis Eastman. 16mo. New York: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

GRAVELOTTE. Chapter XIV. of Gustav Frenssen's famous novel, "Jorn Uhl." Edited by Otto Heller. 12mo. New York: Ginn & Co. 25 cents.

LE ORIGINI DEL RISORGIMENTO ITALIANO, (1789-1815.) Di Francesco Lemmi. 12mo. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. Paper.

DIZIONARIO DI BOTANICA GENERALE. Dott. Guglielmo Bilancioni. 16mo. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli.

New Editions.

TWELFTH NIGHT. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 16mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Miscellaneous.

INVESTMENT DIRECTORY. Insurance Companies. 1906. Compiled by S. H. Wolfe. 8vo. New York: The Insurance Press.

THE GERMAN WORKMAN. A Study in National Efficiency. By William Harbutt Dawson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES. (The American State Series.) By John A. Fairlie. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS Relative to Building and Loan and Co-Operative Savings and Loan Associations for the Year 1905. 8vo. Albany: Brandow Printing Company.

THE ELEMENTS OF JURISPRUDENCE. By Thomas Erskine Holland. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES. Its History and Activities. By Chester Lloyd Jones. 8vo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company.

OUR LANGUAGE: SECOND BOOK. By G. Alphonso Smith. 12mo. Richmond: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company. 45 cents.

FIRST YEAR OF ROMAN LAW. By Fernand Bernard. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CLIMATE AND HEALTH; With Special Reference to American Occupation of the Philippine Islands. By William S. Washburn. 8vo. From The American Journal of Medical Sciences. Pamphlet.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905. Volume X., "Report of the Philippine Commission." Volume XIV., "Acts of the Philippine Commission." 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF A NORFOLK MANOR. 1086-1565. By Frances Gardiner Davenport. 8vo. Cambridge: University Press.

A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH, Including Notes on Colloquialisms and Slang to be Avoided in Conversation. By Frank H. Vizetelly. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

DREAM BOOK. By Madame Xanto. 16mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. Paper.

PHYSIOGNOMY. How to Read Character in the Face and to Determine the Capacity for Love, Business, or Crime. By Lelia Lemax. 16mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

CURIOUS FACTS. Interesting and Surprising Information Regarding the Origin of Familiar Names, Words, Sayings, and Customs. By Clifford Howard. 16mo. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

A COOK BOOK FOR NURSES. By Sarah C. Hill. 12mo. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows. 75 cents.

SOCIALISM. A Summary and Interpretation of Socialist Principles. By John Spargo. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

BOLETIM DO MUSEU GOELDI, (MUSEU PARAENSE.) De Historia Natural E Ethnographia. Paris Administrativa, I. By Dr. Phil. Max Kaech. 8vo. Para, Brazil: Estabelecimento Graphico De C. Wiegandt. Paper.

A HERO OF THE WIDE WEST.

THE GIRL OUT THERE. By Karl Edwin Harriman. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

"THE Girl Out There" chanced to be a very pretty and lovable little country girl name Priscilla, and the hero (that is to say, her hero and the presumable hero of the story) was Harry Hewitt, a journalist from New York, who had been sent "out there" to recuperate from typhoid. The real hero, however, the man without whom things never would have come out straight, was one Herbert Jenkins, familiarly known as Herb and Herbie. It might seem an easy matter for him to leave his home and all he cared for to go West for a special reason, but a little scene where he took leave of his two horses gave the secret away. "Herb" was a countryman of uncouth manner, but he loved the land he tilled as if it were a woman, and he was capable of loving a woman, for that matter, to the very extreme of unselfishness.

Kindly old Mrs. Hosea also had a hand in the fortune making of Priscilla and Harry. Mrs. Hosea was the sort of person who always knew when Sunday came around "because of her getting sleepy along after dinner." If any reader has ever known a character like her or like Herbert Jenkins he will be anxious to learn how they helped the two very human lovers, and what it was that "Herb" did to awaken the old miser Alec Truesdell.

RAFFLES S. HOLMES, ESQ.

R. HOLMES & CO. By John Kendrick Bangs. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A SON of Sherlock Holmes, who should be at the same time through his mother the grandson of Raffles—who but John Kendrick Bangs could have devised such a character? Raffles Holmes, as he is called, meets in approved burglar fashion by the way of the fire escape, Jenkins, the writer and man of many royalties. The latter, R. Holmes declares, is sadly in need of fresh ideas, and he himself offers to put Jenkins in the way of getting new sensations.

R. H.'s profession is to steal jewels or other valuables from the ranks of New York's Four Hundred, and then in his capacity of detective to return them to their owners in some startling manner. His fees for this latter work net him fair results, so that he can afford to take Jenkins into partnership with the understanding that the magazine writer will divide with him the proceeds of "writing him up." The adventures of the two are varied and daring, for, as R. H. said once when urged to caution by his partner: "Pusillanimity was a word neither of my forbears could ever learn to use. It was too long for one thing, and besides it was never needed in their business."

MEDITERRANEAN PASTELS.

THE wonderfully vivid life and color of the North African Coast finds its way into the latest of the series of Books Illustrated in Color, issued by Adam and Charles Black of London (The Macmillan Company, New York.) The volume is called "Algeria and Tunis." Both text and illustrations are the work of Frances E. Nesbitt. Brilliant patches of street life in Algiers and Tunis, sketches of road travel, pictures of the desert and oases, an impression of the site of Carthage, and a little study of the sacred city of Kairrouan, seven visits to which are for the devout Mussulman equivalent to one pilgrimage to Mecca—give Miss Nesbitt charming opportunities for her pen and palette. The result is a volume of easy, entertaining description, brightened with delightful color studies of the gay Mediterranean. The plates are particularly fortunate in reproducing the gorgeous tints of the aquarelles without making them in the least tawdry. The next volume in the series will be "The Thames," written and illustrated by Mortimer Menpes. The volume on "Algeria and Tunis" is sold at $6.

The Camera at San Francisco.

Photographic "Glimpses of the San Francisco Disaster," a neat collection just issued by Laird & Lee of Chicago, offers a striking pictorial record of the great catastrophe. The book contains 1116 views, most of them arranged to show the same sites before and after the catastrophe, with brief explanatory notes. The many pictures of the ruined city published in the East, and a few that have not been seen before, are here gathered together in permanent form.

LOVE AMONG THE HABITANTS.

THE ANCIENT MIRACLE. By Jane Grosvenor Cooke. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

IN "The Ancient Miracle" we have a picture of a little Northland valley walled in by The Grand Plateau from the rest of the world and peopled with a sparse community of simple and delightful French habitants who are "wise enough to have few wants." Marie Clemence, the rosy-cheeked seventeen-year-old schoolmistress, has a dash of coquetry that gives herself and Louis, the direct, no little trouble. Euphémie, Louis's sister, is precisely the opposite type of girl. She has given her love to Napoleon, the ne'er-do-weel, and the protests of her family serve only to make her unhappy, not at all to shake her belief in his underlying goodness and her trust that it will ultimately triumph over his sullenness.

Her love at last makes a hero of him, though the fame is won by tragedy. But there is humor as well as pathos in the quiet lives that are yet, so Jane Grosvenor Cooke proves to us, not by any means "tame." Although the tricky Yankee dentist is rather broadly drawn, the outlines of genial Father Arnaud are as sympathetic and satisfactory as possible, and nobody hesitates in the end to join in his happy belief that all things happen for the best.

"The Bridal of Anstace."

IN "The Bridal of Anstace," by Elizabeth Godfrey, (John Lane Company,) the usual order of things is reversed. The event which is generally the culminating point of a story comes first. We see an English girl wedded to a Greek nobleman according to the strange ceremony of his Church, and thus are our expectations roused for something out of the ordinary. Nor are we disappointed, for during a short lull in the congratulations following the marriage the bridegroom, Basil Leonidas, disappears.

Anstace Westwood was not aware that she was marrying a man with a "past," and her husband thought it had been obliterated and atoned for. How she lived for a year in ignorance of her husband's whereabouts, and the developments which finally led her to his hiding place make a story of some distinction. Though most of the characters are well drawn, and the style of writing is attractive, the fascination lies in the fact that the mystery is not solved until almost the last chapter.

The Czar and the Jews.

In a volume called "The Drama of Blood," (published by the author, 146 Worth Street, N. Y., $1.50,) which is, perhaps, none the less sincere for being clothed in somewhat lurid English, Dr. Louis A. Alexander, author of "National Questions," rehearses the wrongs the Jews have suffered at the hands of the Russian Government; with an appeal to the nations of the world, and particularly to the Government of the United States, to come to the aid of the persecuted people. The author vehemently cites Kossuth, Cuba, and Armenia as instances of active sympathy on the part of the United States with the affairs of foreign neighbors. The author exclaims:

> Let the President of the United States of America, the most prominent man in the world, address the Czar of Russia through his Secretary of State, the Hon. Elihu Root, for the American Nation, in behalf of the Jews, and the whole civilized world will applaud him. . . . Let America, in civilization's and humanity's name, begin this universal protest, and the other powers will certainly follow.

Romance of an Opiate.

Archie Bell's new story "The Bermudian," (Broadway Publishing Company,) is a romance of the land of the Easter lily; time, the present. Allan Young, fresh from college, of ample financial resources, and unhampered by relatives, decides to visit Bermuda, feeling that a short rest before entering business would be beneficial. One of his fellow-passengers during the trip is Miss Yvette Faure, "a young woman with light hair, a fair complexion, and a soft, sweet voice," and Mr. Young nearly falls a victim to her charms. Later we are surprised to find that this interesting person is an adventuress and a criminal. A small vial of liquid which Miss Faure once found on the dead body of an Arabian dancing girl plays an important part in the story. This liquid possesses the property of producing sleep resembling death for several days without injury to the person who swallows it; the possibility of burial before awakening begins is one danger. It is used as an unconscious means of happiness and brings the story to a satisfactory and logical end.

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Coniston,	By Winston Churchill.
The Story of Paul Jones,	By Alfred Henry Lewis.
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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 7, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

EIGHT volumes of the neat and handy edition of the complete works of George Meredith, published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, to which we lately referred, are now ready. They contain, we fancy, the best of his prose work, though some of his shorter stories, notably "The Tale of Chloe," a remarkably subtle study of society in Bath in the days of Beau Nash, are certainly distinguished by some of their author's finest literary traits. The novels thus far out in this new edition, the text of which has been lately revised by Mr. Meredith, are "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "Rhoda Fleming," "Sandra Belloni," "Vittoria," "The Egoist," "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," "Diana of the Crossways," and "Beauchamp's Career." That their appearance has aroused in this country a fresh interest in Meredith and his works we do not doubt, and we sincerely hope that the number of his readers will thereby be largely increased. Not only because Meredith has a message pertinent to this very hour, or even because of his literary style, the charm of which becomes irresistible with familiarity, but simply because he tells stories worth telling, stories which entertain, uplift, and inspire the reader, and increase his respect for the literary art. We are not inclined, by any means, to accord to Meredith an equal rank with the few greatest masters of English prose fiction, with Fielding, Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens. But there are not a few accredited judges of literature who proclaim him the equal if not the superior even of these. His fame has been increasing many years, and nobody can say how far it will grow, or what posterity will think of him. He has none of the meteorlike quality. He never woke up in the morning to find himself famous. His earlier verse, "Love in a Valley," "The Shaving of Shagpat," and "Farina," was politely received. "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," in 1859, was rather sharply criticised by the few and generally neglected by the multitude of novel readers. We are not sure that the most obvious of the objections to it in those days do not now hold good. It is surely not a picture of typical English life. Sir Austin and his son, Lucy Desborough and Clare, voluble Adrian, and even Mrs. Berry do not seem exactly like real people. Probably the idea on which this novel is founded is "abstract and arbitrary." But how firm, brilliant, and conscientious is the execution of it all!

IN the earlier years of his career Meredith's work was not often considered in the magazines and reviews. The entries under his name in Poole's Index of Periodical Literature are very scant until after the date of "Diana of the Crossways," (1885,) when he became a subject of profitable discussion and signs of the existence of a Meredith cult appeared. About that time the wayfarer began to be told frequently that "Feverel" or "The Egoist" or "Evan Harrington" or "Beauchamp's Career" was "the greatest novel in the English language," according to the prejudice of the enthusiast and the extent of his knowledge. Early in the nineties the personal side of Meredith seemed to gain in interest for a certain portion of the public. His home life, his superiority to his critics, his nature as revealed in his poetry, his knowledge of women were subjects of magazine articles. Later in that decade it became the fashion to couple his name with Thomas Hardy's. Together they dominated the English fiction of the hour. But Hardy's reward had been more quickly earned. He was never "caviare to the general." The idea that Meredith was almost impossible reading for ordinary folk still prevailed. Once formed, this is a hard idea to combat. As a sort of prose Browning, however, he had become an object of admiration. Folks who had been deterred from reading "The Egoist" or "Diana" found interest in their author's views of life, British politics, and literature. The American magazinists began to explain him. His was "the knightly pen," according to Harriet W. Preston, but her illuminative and sympathetic article in The Atlantic Monthly was not published until four years ago. When his first novel was about forty years old Meredith had become really famous, and the adoration of a cult which perhaps did something to prevent his fame from developing into popularity.

THE best way to understand Meredith is to read him, and his books are not hard to read; only they must be read, you cannot skip them. His sentences are packed full of meaning. The story is always worth while, but the manner of its telling is more than half its charm. Meredith's wit has been likened to Congreve's. It is as scintillant and original, but it is rarely cruel. His best books are full of the love of humanity. "Feverel," so far from being his masterwork, is one of the least of them all in this respect. There is a rich background of learning in all he writes. To one desiring to begin the reading of Meredith most agreeably, we should recommend "The Adventures of Harry Richmond." Here is a philosophical novel with a picaresque foundation. It is as full of adventure and English humor as "Japhet in Search of a Father"; it is as philosophical as "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." It involves a dramatic story which a competent dramatist could turn to great account. It has passages of outdoor life in the very vein of Borrow, Nature's own vein. Among its host of personages there is one who stands out in almost Shakespearean vigor of design and development, that strange incarnation of self-conceit, audacity, joyous animalism, affection, and humor, Richmond Roy. It is good to have such books as this and its fellows in convenient and inexpensive form.

THE system of pensions in force in Great Britain for men and women who have been of service in the fields of literature, science, and art, is founded on a noble idea. The London Academy, however, finds fault with the working of the system, and supports its complaint by publishing a list of the fourteen pensions granted in the year ending with last March, representing an annual expenditure of about $6,000. Of these six are for literary services, while the only literary pensioner of distinction is the well-known novelist, Katharine S. Macquoid, who now receives about $600 a year. The daughters of one of the Dalziel brothers, wood engravers, once in high repute, divide $450 annually. The widow of Herman Merivale receives $250. As a national recognition of unusual merit, so far as this list goes, the pension system seems useless. Poverty seems to be the qualification most largely influential with the authorities. The widow and the orphan whose friends know best how to present their claims get the money. Literature, of course, gains nothing. Of course there are many writers of worth, well advanced in years, who should have recognition of this sort, and may never get it because they have no "pull," and the Government, no matter how many men of letters may be in the Cabinet, never knows much about literature. But the system has its admirable features none the less.

THE Academy, by the way, speaking of the newly established Flaubert Museum, near Rouen, asks What would be the fate of a museum of relics of "an equally famous English author, opened (say) in a village seven miles from York? Would it be visited by any one but Americans?" Well, what harm if only Americans visited it? It would do them good, and they go abroad in search of culture. The Flaubert Museum is in Croisset, seven miles from Rouen, and many Americans stop over at Rouen on their way from Dieppe to Paris. It is in a little house where Flaubert sometimes stayed. A chair, some pens, an inkstand, a pipe, a gilded Buddha, a few letters, a book with notes, all associated with the illustrious author of "Mme. Bovary," are all its noteworthy contents. The Academy's point is that Frenchmen go to great lengths in "perpetuating the memory of the literary heroes," and Englishmen do not; but the point is not very well taken. Haunts and homes of Milton, Burns, Johnson, and other poets are preserved in England. There are literary monuments all over the British Isles.

TALKING of the influence of literature, we learn, on the good authority of The News and Courier of Charleston, S. C., that Owen Wister's novel called "Lady Baltimore," has greatly increased the demand for the cake (a Charleston confection) for which it is named. In fact, Mr. Wister has created a large market for this cake, hitherto scarcely known out of South Carolina. Its price has increased 50 per cent. The News and Courier notes an order for twenty-five cakes at a cost of $40 for a charity bazaar in a New Jersey town, where a slice of the cake was to be sold with a copy of the novel. Cake and fiction thus go hand in hand. The best of it is that Mr. Wister's novel is no ordinary "best seller," but a book of extraordinary merit. It has been received with great favor on both sides of the Atlantic, and is accounted by many its author's best work.

THE authorized biography of Sir Leslie Stephen, by Prof. F. W. Maitland, is expected to be ready for publication some time this year. In spite of his large acquaintance, comparatively little has ever been published touching the private life of Stephen. He was long conspicuously in the public eye as editor of Cornhill and of the Dictionary of National Biography and as a literary critic of authority. But his friendships, the influences that bore upon him in his literary career, were not open to the world. He was a son-in-law of Thackeray, as is well known, and he knew all the eminent writers of his time. His correspondence was large, and few of the letters he left have ever been printed. No doubt "The Life and Letters of Sir Leslie Stephen" will be an uncommonly valuable and interesting book.

ANOTHER new English book of the coming Autumn and Winter is the autobiography of Sir Wyke Bayliss, which was announced lately in our cable dispatches. Sir Wyke was President of the Royal Society of British Artists, which the late Mr. Whistler once described to him as consisting of "Whistler, the friends of Whistler, and people of no importance." Sir Wyke was an architect as well as a painter, and his best-known works are paintings in which the architectural element predominates. He wrote "The Witness of Art," "The Higher Life in Art," "The Enchanted Island," and "Five Great Painters of the Victorian Era." He belonged to many clubs and societies, and was a champion chess player. He was an intimate friend of Watts, Burne-Jones, Millais, and Leighton, and a charming raconteur.

THE newly organized Phillips Publishing Company took possession of The American Magazine last Monday, and the August number of that periodical will be issued under the editorial direction of Mr. John S. Phillips, with whom are associated on the editorial board Miss Tarbell, Finley Peter Dunne, William Allen White, Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker, Albert A. Boyden, and John M. Siddall. Miss Tarbell will contribute a new series of articles to the magazine. The circular announcing the new venture states that her two famous contributions to McClure's increased the circulation of that periodical by more than 125,000 copies. Both Mr. Dunne and Mr. White will write for the magazine and help, with suggestions, in the editorial work. The object of the new company is to make The American Magazine "not only interesting and important in a public way, but also the most stirring and delightful monthly book of fiction, humor, sentiment, and joyous reading that is anywhere issued." The editors hope that "it will reflect a happy, struggling, fighting world" in which, as they believe, "good people are coming out on top."

LONDON BOOK NEWS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 6.—Marie Corelli's new novel, to be published this month by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., will be called "The Treasure of Heaven," and its descriptive sub-title will be "A Romance of Riches." Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. announce "Heroes of European History," by the widow of Dr. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London. The Methuens will soon publish another novel by W. B. Maxwell, son of "Miss Braddon," entitled "The Guarded Flame." It is described, somewhat cryptically, as a study of the union of life and matter, involving a conflict between thought and life.

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LADY GWENDOLIN RAMSDEN, sister of the Duke of Somerset, has with the Longmans a book entitled "The Correspondence of Two Brothers." The brothers are Edward Adolphus, eleventh Duke of Somerset, and Lord Webb Seymour. John Long announces a humorous book by Barry Pain, entitled "Wilhelmina in London." The same publisher will bring out new novels by Col. Andrew Haggard, David Christie Murray, and the lady who signs her books "Lucas Cleve." It is said that the novel Hall Caine is writing will not be finished for a long time.

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FISHER UNWIN will publish in the Autumn an illustrated book on Roumanian country life by Tereza Stratilesco, entitled "From the Carpathians to Pindus." The book is both historical and descriptive. Rene Huchon, whose book on "George Crabbe and His Friends" will be published in the Autumn by John Murray, has written for the same publisher a sketch of Mrs. Montague and her friends. The translation of M. Heriot's "Mme. Recamier and Her Friends," which William Heinemann is preparing, will be published in the Autumn. W.

Maria Theresa.

A book of considerable interest to grown-ups as well as to children is Mr. George P. Upton's translation of von Horn's "Maria Theresa," in the series of Life Stories for Young People, (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 60 cents.) The story of "King" Maria Theresa of Hungary is interesting, von Horn's version is a good one, and Mr. Upton has made a fluent translation. The little volume is an addition to a series of much promise.

BALZAC, CRITERION OF NOVELISTS.

The Greatest Living French Critic Discusses the Great Master of Fiction—a New Volume in the French Men of Letters Series—M. Brunetiere's Preface.*

By FERDINAND BRUNETIERE,
President of the French Academy; Author of "A Manual of the History of French Literature," etc.

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IF it be true of Molière that he was not only the greatest of comic authors, but "comedy" itself, it may be said of Balzac that he was not only the greatest, the most fertile and diverse of our novelists, but the "novel" itself; and the object of the present volume is to show that in saying this I say nothing but the absolute and exact truth. For this reason the reader is requested not to seek in the following pages a biography of Honoré de Balzac, or what today goes by that name—information about his origin, anecdotes of his college days, the tittle-tattle of his love affairs, and the tedious narrative of his quarrels with newspapers or publishers—but solely a study of his work; a study in which, of course, I do not refrain from speaking, when necessary, of the man and of the romance of his life, but wherein I wish especially to define, to explain, and to characterize his work—which, in my opinion, would remain the same if Balzac, instead of being born in Tours, had been born, for instance, in Castelnaudary, and if, in place of studying law, he had studied medicine.

In order to define it: I first applied myself to show in what way Balzac's novels differed from all which preceded them, and how, by what qualities, or, if you like, by what defects, the imitation of Balzac had, for fifty years, imposed itself upon all the novelists who came after him. I have not, indeed, expressed in this connection my own preferences, nor attempted to assign ranks; I put Balzac neither above nor below anybody; but it is a fact that for the last fifty years a good novel is a novel which first of all resembles a novel of Balzac, just as for a hundred and fifty years a good comedy was one which resembled a comedy of Molière; and I endeavored to give reasons for this fact. It is clear, then, that the intrinsic value of Balzac's novels cannot be foreign to this fact, nor to the reasons for this fact.

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In the second place, to bring this value into the light: I have not feigned ignorance of what others may already have said of the Balzac novel; on the contrary, I strove to make this study not a simple abstract or a mere discussion, but, as it were, to "bring to a focus" the critical judgments of the great novelist's work. And, indeed—may I be allowed to remark?—I know of nothing more impertinent than that method at present in vogue, which consists in treating whatever subject is treated as if nobody before had considered it, understood anything at all about it, or said of it anything but what was perfectly negligible, whereas, on the contrary, nothing is negligible in criticism, any more than in history; and the judgments that have been passed, before us, on a Balzac or a Molière have literally become "incorporated" with their work in such a way that they can be detached from it only at the expense of the significance of that work.

Lastly, and to complete my characterization of Balzac's work: I have attempted to show that a part, and not the least part, of Balzac's genius lies in his realization that the novel in his time was not an established form standing independently among other forms, like the tale of adventure or the comedy of manners; and that to renew it, or, more truly, to create it, he had only, by fixing its limitations, to assure it this independence, this "autonomy." I am not sure that at present there is such a thing as a "hierarchy" of forms. But that literary forms exist; that they have definite characteristics; that these characteristics evolve, and that, like the characteristics of species in natural history, they express or realize themselves in the process of evolution, with more or less success, or power, or precision, according to circumstances—of this I am certain; and I trust that the proof of it may be found in this volume.

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This I believed to be the best thing I could do in writing these pages on Balzac. A work like his—I mean a work of such amplitude and solidity—may have been dependent in his own time, but is no longer dependent today, on the circumstances of its production. What do we know of the life of Shakespeare, and of the circumstances attendant on the production of "Hamlet" or "Othello"? If these circumstances were better known to us, will any one believe or seriously say that our admiration for either drama would thereby be increased? Would it be increased if the character of the Moor of Venice were a "portrait," or if Shakespeare had portrayed himself under the features of the Prince of Denmark? So with Balzac, and although scarcely fifty years separate us from him. His work exists "in itself," if I may so express it, and consequently apart from him. That is why he is Balzac. If he were not Balzac, I might perhaps have attempted to write his biography. Very mediocre writers have sometimes had very interesting lives, and in narrating their lives the mediocrity of their work is forgotten. But, in truth, I should have thought I was wronging the memory of Balzac in treating him as if his name had been Jules Sandeau, or Charles de Bernard, and I should have thought I failed to fulfill the first obligation of the critic or historian of literature, in speaking of the man more and otherwise than was necessary for the clear comprehension of his work.

FERDINAND BRUNETIERE.

*"HONORÉ DE BALZAC. By Ferdinand Brunetière. ("French Men of Letters" series, edited by Alexander Jessup, Litt. D.) Philadelphia and London: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

NEVINSON'S RUSSIA.

THE Harpers will publish in this country soon after the middle of July Henry W. Nevinson's "The Dawn in Russia," a book which is already attracting no little attention in England. Mr. Nevinson, who not long ago was in Africa collecting materials for his recent exposé of the slave trade, (published as "A Modern Slavery,") went from the Dark Continent to Russia as correspondent of The London Chronicle. For that paper he wrote "a personal narrative of events" in the Czar's domain between November, 1905, and May, 1906. The volume about to be issued is a collection of The Chronicle articles somewhat revised, illustrated with photographs taken by the author and with reproductions of suppressed Russian political cartoons—four of the latter in colors. The story covers many of the recent significant happenings. The author was at different times stationed in Moscow, Kieff, Odessa, Warsaw, and other large towns where the revolutionary spirit was violent, and was an eye-witness of many of the most exciting and interesting scenes of the revolution. He attended the private meetings of the Strike Committee at the time of the great general strikes, and looked on at the street fighting at the barricades and in the workmen's quarters in Moscow in December. Outside the towns he moved about much among the peasants, and he was present in the Baltic provinces when the process of "pacification" was at its savage height. A chapter relates a visit to Tolstoy, and the volume closes with a description of the formal opening of the Duma and of the first meeting of Russia's first deliberative body.

Four New Booklets.

Four dainty volumes in paper came from the press of Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Me., last month. "Poems in Prose," by Oscar Wilde, include six little allegorical weird paintings reprinted from The Fortnightly Review for July, 1894. All six—"The Doer of Good," "The Disciple," "The Master," "The Hooks of Judgment," "The Teacher of Wisdom," "The Artist"—were written when Wilde was at the height of his reputation.

The other volumes of this little gold and green set include "The Sweet Miracle," a Portuguese tale of Ros de Queiroz, done into English by Edgar Prestage; "Nature Thoughts," selected from the writings of Walt Whitman, by Anne Montgomerie Traubel, and "Hand and Soul," the little Florentine tale of the artist Chiaro dell'Erma, that Dante Gabriel Rossetti wrote one December night in 1849.

THE O'CURRYS.

THE west country of Ireland is the scene of a novel of some solidity called "The Red-Haired Woman: Her Autobiography," (E. P. Dutton & Co.,) of which Louise Kenny is the author. The narrative is a leisurely one, and the eventual happy love affair so irrelevant to the rest that real life might well have furnished the model. You consume close upon three hundred pages of various—and most of it entertaining and instructive—information about the fine old Irish family of O'Curry and its neighbors—the legends of the house and the generations of the scions even to Peggy O'Curry, the heroine—and then down into the midst plumps an inconsequent, uninteresting young Englishman, rich, to be sure, and of solid parts, who is promptly adopted by Peggy as her lover and hero ex-officio.

The life of the book and the hold of it is in the doings legendary and contemporary of the O'Currys as recorded and ingeniously commented on by the red-headed heiress of the clan. She begins with an ancestor, Richard Patrick, called Firebrand, a barbaric and blasphemous man, and traces the family descent to her grandfather, a nonentity whose wife, Madam Margaret O'Curry, is the most dramatic and impressive figure in that part of the book which deals with life at first hand. Really Miss Kenny has made a rare fine thing of this great lady, ruling shrewdly over her house till she was 105 years old, hard, indomitable, noble after a very worldly and pagan fashion. There's something, too, about the younger Margaret, whose mother was a fair Danish woman, (whereby came her red head,) which makes her tremendously typical of certain essential things in modern femininity. Chiefly it is practicality of a sort—absence of abstract ideals and the substitution of a certain poise for a conscience. So the story is interesting psychologically.

As a picture of the Irish as the best of the Irish like to conceive themselves—a picture which, nevertheless, presents facts from which enemies of the Irish may draw conclusions quite different and quite other than flattering—the narrative has another interest. The time of the main action begins with the famous Land War and extends, one may judge, well into the late Victorian generation. The personages involved are Irish gentlefolk and Irish peasants, half Hibernianized Englishmen—especially one who is the ideal bad landlord—an old usurer of fine conception, and several natives of Denmark, one in particular, the real hero of the piece. The character drawing in many places is so excellent, distinctive, and lifelike that living originals are logical necessities. There is atmosphere, too, easier felt than described. The diction is peculiar, but effective. The trouble with the book as fiction of the hour is the leisurely way of it, the detail of it, and the faintness of the chief love interest already mentioned.

Why?

Correspondence of The Academy, (London.)

Why do most English writers give us "honour," but Macaulay and Dickens "honor"? Why do most of us write "author" and "labour," "actor" and "fervour"? Why does the Bible give us "judgment" and the Prayer Book "judgement"? Why do most of us sound the "h" in "who" and "whom," and slur it in "which" and "where," sound the "t" in "oft" and slur it in "often"? Why do Milton and our French cousins make "colonel" three syllables and every one else two? Why do most of us pronounce "mourn" and "morn" exactly alike, and "surpass" and "trespass" differently? Why have "propose" and "proposition," "one" and "only," different pronunciations? Why do vast numbers of English-speaking folk pronounce "girl" differently from "twirl" and "swirl"? Why do we all pronounce the "l" in "wold" and "shoulder," and decline to pronounce it in "would" and "should"? I once heard two of the most distinguished scholars of our great English universities disputing whether "sough," used by Tennyson of the wind, should be pronounced like "plough" or like "trough." Who shall say which of the two was "right," or whether either was "right"? Not all "the lexicographers, grammarians, and writers on English phonetics," including the immortal Noah Webster, can determine the point.

Hichens on Aetna.

Robert Hichens, whose Sicilian story, "The Call of the Blood," is appearing as a serial in Harper's Bazaar, has, it seems, become so enamored of the scenes of his novel that he has bought a farm on the side of a mountain ravine on the slopes of Aetna. Thus the author of "The Garden of Allah" is building a terraced garden with a pavilion overlooking the Ionian Sea and commanding in the distance a fine view of the mountains of Calabria. Mr. Hichens has been living in Sicily for a year past.

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FROM READERS.

Proposed Formation of an Adirondack Murray Memorial Association.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MURRAY ("Adirondack" Murray) was born in a plain New England farmhouse at Guilford, Conn., on April 26, 1840. He died at the old homestead on March 3, 1904, in the same room in which he was born, and his grave, according to his wish, is but a short distance from the house, beneath a large buttonwood tree whose history is closely connected with the settlement of his ancestors at Guilford 260 years ago.

It is 44 years since Mr. Murray was graduated from Yale; 43 since he entered the ministry; 42 since he lighted his first campfire in the Adirondacks; 38 since he ascended the pulpit of Park Street Church, Boston; 37 since his first book, "Adventures in the Wilderness; or, Camp Life in the Adirondacks," appeared, and the same length of time since he commenced to lecture publicly. In reality, it is about 40 years since he entered the field of authorship, as most of the sketches comprising "Adventures in the Wilderness" first appeared in the "Marlden Literary Recorder" in 1867. Including the various collections of his sermons, lectures, and addresses, he has left nearly twenty books, which in some respects are unsurpassed by the literary productions of any American author. His writings have passed into a permanent place in the affections of the people, have become nationalized, and some of his compositions, as "A Ride with a Mad Horse in a Freight Car," "The Story the Keg Told Me," "The Man Who Didn't Know Much," "How John Norton the Trapper Kept His Christmas," "Death a Gain," and "The Old Apple Tree's Easter," are undoubtedly classics. His John Norton is the sole rival in American literature of Cooper's Leather Stocking, while his "Holiday Tales" have been ranked in this country with Dickens's "Christmas Carol." In the literature of sport and wild nature he had no superior, and his name belongs naturally to the class of Thoreau, Cooper, Audubon, and Frank Forester.

It is proposed to form a National society of men and women interested in keeping green the memory of the "Great Evangelist of the Outdoor Life," to whose influence so many thousands of Americans owe their appreciation of nature and the health and happiness which have come to them from vacations spent in the woods. The name "Adirondack Murray Memorial Association" has been suggested. The purposes would include the erection of a suitable monument above Mr. Murray's grave, the preservation of the homestead at Guilford, and the republication of all his books, so that his widow and four daughters (9 to 18 years of age) may be assured a helpful income which would assist the daughters to continue their education, and that his great gospel of outdoor living and the humor, pathos, simplicity, beauty, and reverential character of his writings may go on doing good in the world.

The exact form of organization has not yet been determined, but it is expected that a plan will be arranged whereby a single subscription of a few dollars will entitle to permanent membership, without payment of annual dues. All who are interested in the man or his work are invited to correspond with any of the undersigned friends and admirers of Mr. Murray, who have felt it to be both a duty and a pleasure to serve as a provisional committee on organization, when further particulars will be made known. Suggestions are invited, and the literary, religious, sporting, and lay press of this country and Canada is asked to lend support, especially by reprinting this letter.

James H. Cutler, care American Forestry Association, 510 Twelfth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; M. J. Hapgood, Peru, Vt.; John S. Huyler, 64 Irving Place, New York; W. H. Merrill, Boston Herald, Boston; Fletcher Proctor, Proctor, Vt.; Col. A. A. Pope, Hartford, Conn.; Harry V. Radford, 212 East 105th Street, New York; Paul Smith, Paul Smith's, N. Y.; W. J. Van Patten, 336 Pearl Street, Burlington, Vt.; M. F. Westover, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Charles Goodrich Whiting, Springfield Republican, Springfield, Mass.

New York, July 5, 1906.

"Porringer."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your last number you have a pleasant little article referring to that old example of difficult rhyming, "the porringer," as having been ascribed to Canon Ainger. I have still another version of the "Orange her" rhyme, which I know is at least fifty years old; but that is not the point. Why such "impromptu" doggerel should be accounted "very clever" can be explained only by the popular ignorance of the fact that "impromptus" are invariably prepared in advance and kept in cold storage, for future use; and not only that, some one else's thunder is frequently stolen. It is not improbable that this jeu d'esprit was current in the valley of the Nile, when Rameses reigned; and moreover the alleged "difficulty" of the rhyme is a mere assumption. While it may be hard to prove the antiquity of the quatrain, as above suggested, the absolute ease with which such "rhymes" are made is demonstrated in the subjoined stanzas, "improvised" this evening—verb. sap.

When native "jours" go on a strike,
We then import the foreign "jour,"
To take the Yankee jokesmith's job
Of making rhymes for porringer.

Fair Cleopatra, ere she died,
Willed our Commander Gorringe her
Long Needle fine, for Central Park—
She knew that rhyme for porringer.

Chicago, Ill., July 2, 1906. J. S. Z.

"The Spoilers."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It seems to me that Mr. Rex E. Beach and his dilemma deserve rather more kindly treatment than they received from certain of your correspondents. Every young writer passes through that stage of author's ailment from which Mr. Beach is now suffering. He is always intensely curious as to how he "looks from the shore." After a while he will discover that the question is not worth thinking about. But at first he feels that it is an absolute necessity for some authoritative mark of its value to be put on his work, and that is what the critics are going to do. Not only are they going to make known his book and its surpassing merits to the public, but they are, in a way, going to reveal him to himself, decide wherein he has succeeded and wherein he has failed, and affirm his secret judgment upon his capacities. And the first disillusion of authorship comes with his first batch of reviews. He is bewildered. That is Mr. Beach's present condition of mind, although it is masked under a vigorous confidence in himself. After a while he will discover that it is not worth while to bother himself with the race of book reviewers—they are for the public—and that the only thing to do is to put on sackcloth and ashes and be his own critic.

I doubt if there are six book reviewers in the United States who could write a criticism of a work of fiction that would have any illumination for the author of the work. I doubt if there are six who could tell a young author, though their lives were at stake, the things that a young author usually needs to be told about what he has done. It has fallen to my lot to have to read a great many newspaper and magazine reviews from all parts of the country about many kinds of books. And it is my conviction that one might count on the fingers of one hand the literary critics of this country to whom it is known that the first principle of literary criticism—as it is the first principle of art criticism of any sort—is that the critic must accept the author's point of view. He must first understand what the author meant to do, what kind of book he tried to write, in short, his attitude toward both life and literature. That must always be conceded to the worker in any art. Then, having granted that, with as much exposition as the critic may deem necessary, his part is to show whether the author has succeeded or failed in the thing he tried to accomplish. My reading of the work of reviewers and critics in this country has convinced me that nearly all of them consider it their first and most important duty to correct the author's point of view. If he had only used his material in such a way as to write an entirely different kind of book it would have been so much better! They rarely take into consideration the question of whether or not he has used his material in such a way as to write well the kind of book he wanted to write.

It is amazing how many of these critics seem to consider a season's output of novels as a sort of slum region in which it is their chief duty to find bad smells. It is also amazing in how many books they succeed in finding bad smells, where to the ordinary nose there is nothing but good, red human blood. After you have read the reviews of a season's novels that have appeared in the newspapers from St. Augustine to Seattle you wonder if newspaper managers choose their book reviewers on some such principle as this: That it is desirable for them to be ignorant of both literature and life, since then they will judge with fresh minds, without prejudice.

Through all this mass of reviews one may search almost in vain for a criticism that is anything more than the writer's personal feeling about a book. And if the critic only knew it his personal feeling is the last thing that he ought to consider. But I at least am not entirely pessimistic about the state of literary criticism in this country. For once I came upon a flash of understanding that renewed my confidence in the possibilities of the newspaper critic. It was, if I do not forget, in a Milwaukee paper, and the reviewer wound up a review of one of Hall Caine's novels with this sentence: "Hall Caine thinks with the back of his neck and writes with his feet." Now surely our standard of literary taste has not been turned hopelessly into a best seller billboard when that much critical acumen and courage are still alive and vigorous!

But to return to Mr. Beach and his troubles: If he really wants to know the final and authoritative tag that ought to be put on his book there is just one way for him to find out. He must write enough more books to acquire a literary conscience and forget what he wrote in this first one. Then he must take his conscience and his firstling and read it over carefully all by himself. And then he will know more about its value than all the critics in the country could tell him. FLORENCE FINCH KELLY.

New York, July 5, 1906.

James De Mille.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your note on "Cord and Creese" (June 23) you refer to several of James De Mille's books with kindly appreciation. I missed a reference to his "Behind the Veil," a posm which was published after his death. The manuscript was found among his papers, and even his wife did not know of its existence. It is a poet's plaint over a lost one:

And I mourned as mourns some straying
Child on public pathway thrown,
Who, all passers-by surveying
Through his tears, beholds no visage
Which undo his sight is known.
So I mourned, in that vast concourse,
feeling desolate and lone.

While thus he mourns a Wondrous One comes upon his spiritual view:

Then in solemn adoration
I beheld this Wondrous One,
Moving in his exaltation
Soaring in his lofty stature all surrounding forms beyond,
As a sage with lisping children passing all comparison.

Under the guidance of this Wondrous One he seeks his loved, lost one:

Lo! thy search at last is ended,
Thou has gained thy spirit's quest;
Lo! before thee, bright and splendid,
Moves thy Loved One and thy Lost One through the regions of the blest.
So he spake; but all my being sank by sudden fear oppressed.

The poam goes on to show by what processes of thought he returned to earth, no longer grudging her to the company in which he finds her.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

Grand Pré, N. S., July 2, 1906.

"Panama and Patagonia."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some years ago, during my student days, I knew a good old Unitarian clergyman whose method in argument is recalled by Mr. Bishop's letters. He would first construct an elaborate Trinitarian effigy stuffed with apparently unanswerable Trinitarian arguments. But there was always a flaw in the argument somewhere. When his effigy was finished and its imaginary argument completed, the good old gentleman would straighten up, square his shoulders, and knock over the whole structure like a house of cards. Now, that is exactly what Mr. Bishop is doing.

At first Mr. Bishop was good enough to accuse me of not having read Mr. Pepper's book; now he hedges and intimates that I have since read it. Your readers can draw their own conclusions on that point. This effigy, he says, "thinks he has . . . discovered a dishonest attempt to deceive," that it "in effect, charges him [Mr. Pepper] with literary dishonesty," and that it "charges him with having used deception in stating the purpose of his book." And then it is knocked out with a judicial conclusion that "His achievement as an analyst seems not to have been successful." Now I do not care to consider Mr. Bishop's mental vagaries further than this: he is discussing Mr. Pepper's book with a creature of his own imagination. There is not a shred of justification in ascribing to me the opinions and purposes outlined in his last letter. If Mr. Bishop will give his imagination a half day's holiday I would like to assure him that I am not reviewing Mr. Pepper's book, nor analyzing his mental attitude, nor accusing him of dishonesty and deception. As I took particular pains to explain, my sole purpose was to take exception to his repeated assumption that the Pan-American Railway would be built, and I gave my reasons for so doing. Mr. Pepper is a prominent advocate of that scheme, and his opinions on the subject are open to criticism—and that, too, without any personal reflection. Had I wished to go further I might have asked his reviewer how he manages to conduct existing commerce "directly across from the terminus of the Bolivian railway to Guyaquil." It certainly requires imagination to do that.

Some years ago I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper in South America and of discussing with him this scheme of a "Three Americas Railway." In reply to objections of a practical nature I remember that he laid particular stress on the circumstance that our first transcontinental project met with the same criticism, and his conclusion was that its triumph against all opposition would be repeated in his own great project. Mr. Helper derived great comfort from this parallel, and so has every friend of his project since then. In spite of the fact that the physical and economic aspects of the two projects are widely dissimilar. I believe not only that there is no need of such a railway, but that an attempt to construct it at the present time would be a costly and inexcusable blunder, and I am no more confounded by a reminder of our own transcontinental railway experience than I am by Mr. Bishop's startling declaration that a Bostonian and Harvard man had heard Mr. Pepper "on three occasions address Mohonk conferences very acceptably." The information is interesting, but not at all conclusive. It may deepen the water a little, but there will be no serious increase of danger to the small navigators like myself who have never ventured upon the boundless expanse of Lake Mohonk or Boston Harbor.

With reference to the venture of two New York banking concerns in Bolivia Mr. Bishop has neglected to state several rather important particulars. The lines to be built are for commercial outlets and to open up certain parts of the country, they have been under consideration for some time, and Bolivia has $10,000,000 in hand for railway construction, the money having been received from Brazil almost three years ago. Besides, the railway company is to receive important favors from the State. For the Pan-American Railway promoters to assume that these lines are a part of their scheme and that the investment demonstrates the soundness of their plans is about as unreasonable as it would be to make similar claims in regard to the Mexican Central and the Buenos Ayres and Rosario lines. However, my inability to accept the assumption may be due to a "lack of imagination," which seems to be a necessary part of the stock-in-trade of this great Pan-American enterprise.

A. J. LAMOUREUX.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 5, 1906.

Magazine Poetry.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES L. R. Whipple winds up an admirably penned rhymed criticism of modern magazine poetry thus:

And Master Shakespeare, hear him style say:
"Is this thin stuff named poetry today?"

Without any criticism of Whipple's arraignment of our magazine tail-enders, won't THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS permit me by citations to either justify his complaint or defend the magazines? It would be difficult to find examples that would fit in aptly with his "pale, word-washed dawns, mild pastorals of June," but something analogous can always be found, as:

The Showmen Sun folds up his pageantry,
And hies him, weary, to the western inn.

Surely a hospitable retreat for a setting sun. And:

I open my window—east! and the dawn comes in.
I open my window—north! Begone, begone!

Or:

Grew not the fallow brown,
Spring stood afar.
. . . . . .
In the seed dropped abroad
June liveth still.

And again:

Show the evening shadows fall,
Fades the golden light.

Of course, it is impossible to quote fully, but the living sense of a rhyme is easily conveyed in the sentiment of a line. And what of Mr. Whipple's "little, low-voiced love songs meant to please"? Here they are:

A well-worn riding glove,
. . . Stitched and thick
Still holds the imprint of a stout crop-stick;

Also the odor of tobacco mellow:
Yet this glove rests beneath my lady's pillow.

Could the theme be followed any further! And:

There waits, like the dove,
Love, with a burgeoning sprig
Of hope to lay
In my heart.

Swinburne suggested that "burgeoning sprig" to the young lady who wrote, so she came pretty near to a real poet. And this last example, as illustrative of the "tender passion," though not quite pat with the text, is a fairly illustrative prelude to some magazine love poetry:

"You're having a pleasant time?" said I,
Seeing her deftly the scissors ply.
She jerked and pulled the crinkled thread;
"I'm having a ripping time," she said.

Magazine poetry is, of course, a fashion that every editor is a judge of, even if he is not a poet. And the fashion is aptly described by a woman writer in these lines:

Thank God for clothes!
Not that they cloak deficiencies,
But, for the glory and the street—
Thank God!

Whipple should not attempt to take these magazine editors back to Chaucer and Spencer and Shakespeare. Heaven knows they have trials enough to understand modern poetry without taking them through the tangle of fourteenth and sixteenth century archaisms. Some of them will be writing to him in this fashion one of these days:

Why should we leave this scented garden spot
Where straggling sprigs of poesy, quite forgot
Or never half remembered,
Peep out to puzzle and amaze.
And how will he feel then?

HELEN THAXTON MAXWELL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6, 1906.

Wildenbruch's "Edle Blut."

"Das edle Blut: Erzählung von Ernst von Wildenbruch," is the title of a neat little text edition arranged by Ashley K. Hardy, Assistant Professor of German in Dartmouth College, and published by Henry Holt & Co. This is more than the advent of a new college or high-school text; it is a reminder of the wonderful narrative power of one of the greatest of living German dramatists—the author of the fiery Heinrich und Heinrich's Geschlecht, the passionate hero of the Franco-Prussian war. Besides the usual notes and exercises, an excellent portrait of Wildenbruch graces the little volume.

"A Reading Journey."

Katharine Lee Bates, head of the Department of English Literature at Wellesley College, sailed from Boston Thursday for Liverpool. By automobile she will journey through the western counties of England from the Lake Country to Cornwall, accompanied by Katherine A. Coman of the Wellesley Department of Economics. Miss Coman will take a number of photographs. Miss Bates will contribute a series of nine articles to The Chautauquan Magazine entitled "A Reading Journey in Famous English Counties."

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ending July 3: Adult Fiction—Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle," Mrs. Ward's "Fenwick's Career," Beach's "The Spoilers." Juvenile Fiction—Alcott's "Rose in Bloom," Barbour's "Four in Camp," Rhoades's "Children on the Top Floor." Miscellaneous—Seeley's "History of Education," McAdoo's "Guarding a Great City," Russell's "The Greatest Trust in the World."

BOSTON NOTES.

"The Wishbone Boat" and Other Stories for Children—Some Autumn Novels.

So many have been the books in which life is imparted to toys that the prospect of another is not exactly enlivening, but the child who neglects Miss Alice C. D. Riley's "The Wishbone Boat" because he expects nothing new, will miss much genuine pleasure. The story tells of a Princess who, accompanied by her Fool, embarked in a wishbone boat and voyaged to strange lands in search of the beauty which both lacked. They found many quaint and queer beings, creatures of infinite jest, solemnly instructive like the pig and the hippopotamus, archly gay like the blossoms taking their dancing lessons from Mother Nature, and all given to the singing of good songs. One hesitates to prophesy that a juvenile story will become a classic, but "The Wishbone Boat" will not, like many of its contemporaries, be laid aside because disfigured by evanescent slang gathered in the playground or in the market place; or because of scenes of sanguinary violence; or because of mischievous presentations of wicked stepmothers or cruel fathers, but will be as agreeable to omniscient fifteen and humble-minded fifty as to the small child to whom its first appeal is made. Lastly, the love affair of the Princess and the Fool can hardly injure the most sensitive of those adolescents whom authors and parents are now entreated to consider so tenderly, and this should make it a favorite with thoughtful parents and teachers, and its cleverness will thus be widely known from the beginning. The book will be illustrated by Mr. L. J. Bridgman and published by the H. M. Caldwell Company.

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Miss Nina Rhoades will appear on at least two Boston lists in the Autumn, for the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company has a "Brick House Book" from her pen and the W. A. Wilde Company a girl's story, entitled "Polly's Predicament." The former has a Virginian heroine, who meets Gladys and Joy, of the earlier volumes of the series, at the seaside. The latter book carries on the history of some of the characters in "That Preston Girl," especially Polly Allen, whose adventures in foreign travel give variety to her otherwise quiet life.

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One of the other juvenile books on the list of the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company deserves something more than ordinary attention from boy readers, for its author, Mr. Sakae Shioya, has extraordinary qualifications for doing justice to his subject, which is "When I Was a Boy in Japan." He was born some fifty miles from Tokio, learned elementary English at the Methodist School, studied natural science in the Imperial College at Tokio, and became a teacher of English and mathematics. He came to the United States five years ago, took his Master of Arts degree at Chicago, and a two years' post-graduate course at Yale. Since his return to Japan he has given his chief attention to literature and the drama. He describes his life up to the age of 14, and his book is to be illustrated from photographs. Its superiority to the best description written by a foreigner hardly needs assertion, and, further, as it is concerned with a time so recent, its descriptions will be found novel by those acquainted with Mr. Van Bergen's account of Count Ito's youth, "A Boy in Old Japan." Mr. Shioya's book will not be very large, for the art of padding has but small attractions in the eyes of his people.

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Mr. George Cary Eggleston has written two books for the Autumn, "Blind Alleys," a novel, and "Jack Shelby," a tale of Indiana life sixty-odd years ago. "Blind Alleys" deals with the life of the ordinary New Yorker whose comparatively simple annals have lately been neglected. Two love affairs form part of the plot. The time of "Jack Shelby" is a little too early for all its incidents to be drawn from Mr. Eggleston's own memory, for it begins in 1840, when he was in his second year, but his elder brother, Mr. Edward Eggleston, is one of the four boys whose pioneer life is related in the story.

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Mrs. Laura E. Richards has written a second book of fables for old and young, intending it to be a companion volume for her "The Golden Windows." Its title will be "The Silver Crown," and it will have a decorated title page and chapter initials by Miss Julia W. Shaw, and four full-page plates by Mr. George Alfred Williams. It will be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

***

The success of the late Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's Japanese books has obscured the memory of his "Some Chinese Ghosts," issued in 1887, but during the last year or two it has been sought by those anxious to leave no book of his neglected, and now Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish a new edition of it. It contains six stories selected by Mr. Hearn for "weird beauty."

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Mr. Bliss Perry, the editor of The Atlantic Monthly, has entered upon a six months' vacation to be passed in Switzerland and Italy and at Oxford. During his absence the magazine will be in charge of Mr. Ferris Greenslet.

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Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson's new story, "Marching Against the Iroquois," is in the hands of his publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. He has just received the degree of Lit. D. from Bucknell College. There is a wicked story abroad that all of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s authors are expected to have degrees. Certainly most of them are entitled to at least one set of honorable initials, but few have received them companioned by a discription more to be desired than that with which President Eliot has just bestowed the degree of Doctor of Laws on Prof. Palmer, the editor of George Herbert: "A teacher of ethics whose example has illustrated his precepts; * * * noble by intimate companionship with fine spirits." Fortunate President, not to be compelled to reserve his good words for the storied urn!

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 6, 1906.

DEEP-SEA ADVENTURE.

An old-fashioned story of deep-sea adventure is "Jack Derringer," (E. P. Dutton & Co.,) by Basil Lubbock, author of "'Round the Horn Before the Mast." The plot concerns a miscellaneous company of men shanghaied aboard the "Yankee hell ship" Silas K. Higgins, outward bound from San Francisco. The most important of this company are a British rolling stone, a very able seaman and thoroughpaced hero, and a cowboy from Texas, who happened to be celebrating in the city by the Golden Gate and was picked by the crimps, spurs, chaps, and wide hat. By the way, the author, who is obviously British, calls the hat a "Stetsin" and confers upon the cowboy the most wonderful vocabulary that can be gathered by eclectic process from all the books of the alkali life ever printed. The "rolling stone" has had education and uses good English. For the rest there are cockneys, gamblers, dagoes, Irishmen, negroes, and chinks in the crew, which is presided over by a saturnine old Captain from New England and two roaring, tearing, swearing, murdering mates, both of whom get killed in due season. The mates also are from New England. The tale is of blows and play and swapped yarns, and fierce work with the sails in the midst of furious blasts.

The thwack of belaying pins upon heads and of boots upon ribs is a running accompaniment of each nautical manoeuvre, and the occasional crack of a pistol or rifle relieves the monotony. Then after the picturesque possibilities of the "hell ship" have been exhausted, Jack Derringer and Bucking Broncho, with the ship's boy, fall overboard and are left astern to their fate. They climb aboard an old whaler drifting aimless in those desolate seas with a pair of Kanakas sole survivors of the crew. Scurvy had done for the rest. Then the whaler burns—a crazy Kanaka applying the torch—and there is a spell in an open boat. Then a lone island where Jack finds the woman of his heart and her ruffian of a husband. Bucking Broncho, with easy Western notions of justice, sets out to lynch the ruffian and, though Jack nobly intervenes by shooting the rope in two, the cowboy succeeds in frightening the wretch to death. Then there's another spell in an open boat with a pirate schooner chasing astern, letting fly every now and then with a six-pounder, the others in the fleeing craft rowing hard and the girl pumping lead into the pursuers. You see, the thing has all the elements proper to a sea story of the old school. And it is not bad of its kind. Yet one wonders if Americans who venture to introduce British characters into their novels take such wild liberties with the lingo of the picturesque Scot or Pat or cockney as this author does with the famous alkali literary dialect. Not that some at least of the stories told by Broncho, barring vocabularic excrescences, are not excellent and flavorful in matter and manner. The author vouches for his sea stuff and apologizes for his romance. The latter, he says, some readers must have. Those who don't like it may skip it.

Philosophical Dictionary.

With the publication by the Macmillan Company of Vol. III., in two parts, "The Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," edited by Prof. James Mark Baldwin of Johns Hopkins University, is completed. The volume, compiled by Benjamin Rand of Harvard University, is a "Bibliography of Philosophy, Psychology, and Cognate Subjects." It comprises a series of bibliographies, including the history of philosophy, systematic philosophy, logic, aesthetics, philosophy of religion, ethics, and psychology. While covering the broad realm of philosophical literature, no attempt has been made to produce an absolutely exhaustive work. It contains over 63,000 titles of volumes and articles with the names of their writers and the time of their appearance. A terminology is given in English, French, German, and Italian.

"TRUTH DEXTER."

Nearly 100,000 copies of Sidney McCall's popular novel called "Truth Dexter" have been sold during the past five years. It now appears in new and attractive garb, its cover appropriately decorated with the yellow jasmine of the South, and the illustrations by Alice Barber Stephens adding charm to the text. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) It is interesting to read the political conversations composed nine years ago, and strikingly prophetic of recent events in the Orient. The author was far-seeing in her estimate of the Japanese character and her views as to the Eastern policy to be pursued by England.

The story is in many respects a faulty one. It is disfigured by meretricious ornament and "fine writing," and in its plot it throws probability "over the windmills."

The hero is an unpleasant person, much involved with a fascinating young married woman, rejoicing in the name of "Orchid." Her husband is the confiding friend of his wife's lover, who, to do him justice, is usually the one "tendre la joue." Twice, however, he enacts the rôle of "Lord Walter's wife," and subjects Orchid to a "test" both grotesque and vile. Why he did it, and what he would have done had she met his appeal, are mysteries known to the author only. All the scenes between these two have in them a certain nauseating element. It is not merely the immorality which repels, but the fact that the man is "a bounder" and the woman a wanton. On neither side was the passion with which they played so much as akin to love.

When we turn to Truth Dexter herself, and to the hero's relations with her, we enter a new region of puzzledom. In whatever class of life she is found, the Southern girl knows how to hold her own with men. She has far more experience of the court of love than her Northern congeners, and is no ingénue where suitors are concerned. That Truth should have consented to the queer marriage with Craighead is as unthinkable as that he should have wished it (save for mercenary reasons,) and why it should, in any wise, become a necessity or how it could solve the problem of inheritance "defies the face of clay" to perceive. Nothing will make us believe that Craighead was aught save a fortune hunter of the most transparent type.

Why two women should have liked that man—but what saith our Stevenson?—"After having bemused myself over Daniel Deronda, I have given up trying to understand what they like."

The young wife who is yet not a wife, is taken to Boston,—and plunged into Boston culture, which, by the bye, is as much caricatured as are Southern gaucherie and ignorance. Of course she absorbs knowledge and takes on polish with amazing rapidity; and little by little her lord condescends to warm his rather used-up heart at the pure flame of hers, Orchid the while making all the mischief she can.

While Truth is in Paris undergoing the last stage of metamorphosis from an unlessoned girl into a woman of consummate charm, Orchid seizes the opportunity to make a supreme trial of her power over the weak Craighead, who, with his usual fatuity, has become her guest and her husband's at a house-party in their Summer home. Her solicitation and his partial yielding make a most disagreeable scene. If a touch of the salacious be a necessity of fiction, we do demand that it be not so low-bred, that the woman shall be at least apparently elusive, and shall not fairly hurl herself upon a reluctant man.

When Truth returns, Orchid—remember, that lady belongs to the "exclusive circle" of Boston—is brutal enough to poison her mind with hints of the passionate scene, and then comes the crux of the situation.

One is always wondering why the characters behave just as they do, and never more than at this juncture and on to the end. Talk of "the logic of events"—surely there is none here. The only consistent thing in the book is the consistent caddishness of its hero.

But some hundreds of thousands of readers have taken the story to their hearts, and such popularity cannot be wholly without reason. After all, the book has certain qualities which explain, if they do not justify, its success. It is written with vivacity. It goes, and it takes its readers with it. Their interest does not flag, and its very deviations from what is normal in life give it, perhaps, a zest to the taste of the non-fastidious. The scenery is well done, and not done to death, and several of the minor characters are humorous and good. Undoubtedly, however, it is Truth herself who has captured so large a public. She is the old-fashioned, plain-minded heroine, and fair to see, adorably ignorant of the ways of life, worshipping her husband, and duteously grateful for his tepid affections. She is a very sweet, violety girl, fresh and fragrant of soul, a dewy contrast to the unwholesome hot-house Orchid.

Nooks and Corners in Cornwall.

CORNISH SAINTS AND SINNERS. By J. Henry Harris. With drawings by L. Raven-Hill. New York: John Lane & Co.

What with Mr. Raven-Hill's drawings and Mr. J. Henry Harris's guyings, the Cornish saints and sinners are somewhat put to it for their ancient reputations. The suspicion will not be downed that the sinners had the best of it, though our author avers that the saints were generally in the way of coming out on top. We are told that there is a good deal of history in Cornwall, and that "some of it may be read in books and some in stones." The latter was greatly to the delight of one of the trio of travelers. That one, familiarly known among his comrades as the bookworm, had a way of passing his hands over the rocks and feeling he was "shaking hands with antiquity."

Besides authentic history there are many delightful side issues in this land. Piskies and Buccas and Arthurian cloughs, (far be it from us to translate their quaintness into common English!) and even here and there a glimpse of his Highness the Artful One himself. In common with most anecdotes of that diverting personage, these tales bring out a good deal of original human nature by the way. The pages are indeed writ large with a tang of humor that bids fair to prove grateful enough of a sultry Summer's day, and even to put into the most engaging light the prospects of a journey in the highways and byways of Cornwall.

Amherst and Philosophy.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish a volume in the Fall which has already made an interesting début. A feature of the Amherst commencement last week was the presentation to Prof. Charles E. Garman—for a quarter of a century teacher of philosophy at the college—of a volume written by thirteen of his disciples and former pupils. It is edited by Profs. Tufts, Delabarre, Sharp, Pierce, and Woodbridge, and, although some of the contributions appeal primarily to specialists, others, such as Prof. Wilcox's paper on the expansion of Europe, Prof. Pierce's on the subconscious, and R. A. Woods's on Democracy, are of much interest to the general reader who likes to keep abreast of the thought of the day.

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MINES OF SINAI.

Prof. Flinders Petrie's New Big Book on His Researches in the East.*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

SINAI has been called the most barren tract in all Arabia—which is saying a good deal. How desolate it is may be judged from the fact that every tribe in the peninsula seems to claim a share in one narrow valley, the Wady Feiran, for there alone is a rivulet, nourishing a little spontaneous vegetation. The rest of the 30,000-odd square miles are all desert of one sort or another, with only the rarest water-holes and no permanent growths. The connection of Sinai with the story of the Exodus probably has alone redeemed it from oblivion until these latter years, when its geographical relation to the Red Sea has invested it with a certain accidental importance. Even now those who claim it play the dog in the manger, so undesirable is it in itself. The only thing they want less than Sinai is that any one else should have it. What, after all, is to be done with 30,000 miles of rugged waste, inhabited by barely 5,000 nomads of the lowest Bedawi type? Certainly nothing in the way of agriculture, but what of the rocks? The great igneous mass which forms the actual peninsula should be metalliferous. It has, at any rate, always been a known source of one precious stone, the turquois. For this alone the ancient Egyptians desired Sinai, but they could get what they wanted without holding it in permanence. An expedition every now and again brought back enough of the sky-blue treasure to meet the demands of Thebes and Memphis. These expeditions, however, left records of themselves after the Egyptian manner, and, at one time or another, helped the native Bedawis to build and maintain a temple to the local Mistress of the Turquois, calling her Hathor after their own Divine Lady in Thebes. There they made offerings on arrival year by year, from the time of the first dynasty to that of the nineteenth, whereafter the Bedawis got the upper hand again and the Egyptians came no more. From that day Sinai returned to its first state, and its first state is its last. In such a land nature permits no human change. The Bedawi who comes down to Suez and gazes on the latest P. & O. entering the canal returns to Wady Feiran and lives the life of his remotest forefathers, for no other can he live.

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Such a land does not attract many modern visitors; but the wonder is it never attracted Prof. Petrie before 1904. He prefers pre-Ramesside records and monuments to all others; he prefers man in the Stone Age; he prefers civilization and progress at a distance. Sinai offers early Egyptian records, man in his most primitive stage of society, and no modern improvements. What could the heart of the eulogist of man before writing wish for more? As a matter of fact, however, he did not turn his attention thither till the Egypt Exploration Fund cut down supplies so low that extensive digging was out of the question. He had to find a field for his season's work where the exploration would be mainly above ground. He bethought him of the mines of Maghareh and the temple of Serabit, and having sent for a score of his old hands from Koptas, he went "three days journey into the Wilderness," i. e., to Wady Gharandel or Elim, and thence down into Sinai.

On the way he picked up a few unconsidered trifles in the way of ancient remains; but his main work lay at Maghareh, where the turquois had been mined, and at neighboring Serabit, where was erected the temple to Hathor, the Lady of the Turquois. This temple Mr. Petrie's party planned and excavated, with results that, considering the remoteness of the region from nilotic civilization and the frequency with which the spot has been searched, are truly amazing. If they had found no other treasure than the steatite head of Queen Thyi, figured on plate 133, the exploration would have been repaid; for there is hardly a finer portrait in all the Egyptian galleries.

But, as a matter of fact, they turned up many other curious and valuable things—stone implements, fragments of countless glazed vases bearing cartouches, and, therefore, recording dates; pieces of alabaster statuettes, and a group of ruder stone figures, remarkable for the occurrence of graffiti upon them in unknown script, scratched also on certain rocks in the neighborhood. One only of these inscriptions does Mr. Petrie publish here. For the rest we must wait, presumably, till his "Egyptians in Sinai" appears. The script is obviously an early and rude form of Semitic writing, but whether it was graved as early as 1,500 B. C., as Mr. Petrie asserts, is not altogether established by the evidence which he adduces. The most important general fact which results from this exploration of the Serabit temple is that the goddess thereof, though identified by the Egyptians with Hathor, was really a local divinity, worshipped with rites not Egyptian, but Semitic. Besides this exploration, the party can claim to have exhausted Wady Maghareth, with its many tablets and its megalithic structures; to have saved its monuments from further destruction by cutting out the inscriptions and conveying them to Cairo, (Mr. Currelly undertook this difficult task alone, and describes his own success;) to have discovered many cemeteries, settlements, and cave dwellings, and to have searched all the most likely places in the peninsula for ancient monuments. A creditable record for an "off" season. * * * It should be said that the illustrations are very good indeed, and that type and paper are sumptuous. Nor is the matter of less quality. Its ingredients are excellent, stamped with the hallmark of the author's original and independent mind. We only sigh for a little more art in the concoction of them, a little more sense of the difference between a book and the rough notes for a book.

*"RESEARCHES IN SINAI." By W. L. Flinders Petrie. With chapters by C. T. Currelly. With 126 illustrations and 4 maps. Pp. xxiii.-269. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

GROWTH OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HOLLAND THOMPSON'S book, "From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill: A Study of the Industrial Transition in North Carolina," contains the result of ten years of special study and research. The author says in his preface that he has read "everything available" on the subject, sifted and compared statistical tables, and compiled others, visited many mills, and had conversations with proprietors, superintendents, overseers, operatives, parents, and children, teachers, clergymen, business men, officers of law, and others. The greater part of Mr. Thompson's life has been spent in North Carolina; when a few years ago he removed from the State he had a better opportunity for studying his subject and comparing North Carolina with other Southern States and their industrial conditions.

There are chapters in the volume on the beginnings of the textile industry and its growth since 1861, the present state of the industry, the "real factory operative," the work of operatives, wages, and cost of living, relations of employer and employed, the negro as competitor, child labor, and social life. In the course of this last-named chapter the author refers to Miss Marie Van Vorst's story, "Amanda of the Mill." He says that "as a picture of conditions the book is untrue, and shows either ignorance or perversion of facts for literary effect." And he goes on:

> The sweeping indictment against the chastity of the mill girls * * * is cruelly unjust. There are many individual cases of unchastity, of course. No claim of universal purity is made for them. The conditions of the work, the crowding, the necessarily close association with the men would supposedly have a tendency to diminish maidenly reserve. * * * but the overwhelming majority of the factory girls in the North Carolina mills are virtuous, and follow the right so far as they know it. In many mills the girls themselves make up an unofficial committee for the protection of social purity, and allow no offender to stay.

The Macmillan Company publishes the book.

DORSET PHOTOGRAPHS.

SIMPLE ANNALS. By M. E. Francis. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

SOMETHING of the sort of portraiture which Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman has been doing for New England life, M. E. Francis (Mrs. Francis Blundell) is doing for Dorsetshire, old England. Whether the difference in the resulting series of photographs is due to the nature of the two countrysides or to the differing personalities of the authors, might prove an interesting subject of investigation. At least it is very noticeable that the Dorset annals have little of the weird and so often morbid characteristics now so inseparable from the New England tales.

The "Simple Annals" of old Dorset are absolutely homely and unpretentious, and yet they succeed in leaving the reader in a cheery, optimistic humor, which fact, in truth, is a bit uncommon, seeing what narrowness and sordidness make up the sum total of Mrs. Blundell's themes. Take, for example, the "Patchwork" of emotions and tempers to be found in the forlorn little almshouse inmates, the commonplaceness, almost triteness, of such a subject as "Cwortin Corner," the personally conducted education of countrified little Izzy, the "transplanted Daisy," and the glimpse of the married quarters among the Guards given in the dialect of Sergeant Bunce—"the kiddies tumblin' over each other, and the women wi' their hair tumblin' into their eyes, an' the washtubs an' everything."

Yet, as our author sees it, "the lot of these sisters of the yoke is not by any means all sordid; a golden thread runs through the homespun of even the most commonplace life."

It is a similar thread woven out of her own golden optimism that gives her homespun tales a real charm, and in very fact she has no need to fear any "disdainful smile" anent her own "short and simple annals of the poor."

PAGES IN WAITING.

FURTHER information concerning Frederic Chapman's translation of Graziano Paolo Clerici's biography of George IV.'s consort shows that this publication by the John Lane Company will be more elaborate, especially in the matter of illustrations and typographical features, than was at first announced. The illustrations, in their reproductions from oil paintings, miniatures, and engravings, form a complete portrait gallery of the royal and noble contemporaries of the unfortunate Caroline of Brunswick, or, as the author calls her, "A Queen of Indiscretions."

A Queen and Not a Queen.

It may be recalled that, in the Spring of 1820, a bill was brought into the House of Lords for the deposition of the Queen and the dissolution of her marriage to George IV. on the ground of conjugal faithlessness. The evidence against the Queen had been collected by an Italian commission in Milan, and it is on this evidence that Clerici is enabled to throw considerable light. Through the eloquence of Lord Brougham and popular sympathy, the case against the Queen was finally abandoned. Brougham's part in the trial is particularly interesting, as is Clerici's book itself in the light of another publication, "Mrs. Fitzherbert and George IV.," by W. H. Wilkins, (Longmans.) Brougham had the alternative, if the trial had gone against his client, of charging George IV. with bigamy and thus setting up his marriage with Mrs. Fitzherbert as valid in the opinion of the Catholic if not in that of the Anglican Church. Clerici does not demolish the evidence against the Queen-consort, but renders it romantic and fascinating, and draws the conclusion that the Queen, if not guilty, was extremely indiscreet.

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New Complete Edition of Cooper.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are sending out full descriptions, in neat brochure form, of the new Iroquois Edition of the works of James Fenimore Cooper. The set will be complete in thirty-three volumes, numbered in the order of their production, beginning with "Precaution," a story of country life in England which came out in 1819 and was followed by the famous "Spy" (1821) and ending with "The Ways of the Hour," the last novel written by Cooper, which had for its special purpose the exposure of the defects of trial by jury. The thirty-third volume in the present edition is, however, "Ned Myers," which has never before been included in collections of the writer's works, and which was written in 1843. It is the life-story of an American seaman of that time, the material having been furnished to Cooper by the original hero.

The set will contain the full series of illustrations by F. O. C. Darley, whose designs were accepted by Cooper himself. The pictures are being reproduced for this edition upon steel under the old bank-note system of engraving. They will be accompanied by photogravures of drawings by R. F. Zogbaum, J. T. Richards, H. Sandham, Turner, McCullough, Benjamin, McCord, and McIlwaine. The title page of each volume will be adorned with a vignette in photogravure.

The long introduction to the work, which is to appear in the volume containing "The Spy," is by the well-known critic, William C. Brownell. It is based on an article which appeared in Scribner's Magazine last April and is a critical estimate of Cooper's work and the position of his writings in the literature of the world.

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Socialism of the Present Time.

John Spargo's book, "Socialism," is a summary and interpretation of Socialist principles. Its purpose, as the author points out, is "to state in popular language what Socialism really means and what it does not mean. It is intended to be merely an introduction to a great and profoundly impressive subject of growing international interest and importance." The book presents the result of twelve years spent in writing and lecturing on Socialism to all classes of audiences in various lands. In writing of the subject, Mr. Spargo has adopted the method of presentation used by him in his lectures. Throughout the book the author has "tried to preserve a clear distinction between those views which are universally accepted by Socialists and those which are largely personal."

There are chapters in the volume on "Robert Owen and the Utopian Spirit," "The 'Communist Manifesto' and the Utopian Spirit," "The Materialistic Conception of History," "Capitalism and the Law of Concentration," "Karl Marx and the Economics of Socialism," "Outlines of the Economics of Socialism," "Outlines of the Socialist State," &c. In an appendix is given the National platform of the Socialist Party of America, adopted by the Chicago Convention May 8, 1904.

The Macmillan Company is bringing "Socialism" out this week. Mr. Spargo published through this house recently "The Cry of the Children." He has many articles and other books to his credit dealing with Socialism and kindred topics.

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Polo and Its Playgrounds.

The new revised and enlarged edition of "Polo" by T. B. Drybrough, the well-known English polo player and ex-Captain, contains three new chapters and many additional illustrations. The chapters include an important one on polo in the United States. The author paid a Winter visit to California and a Summer one to the Eastern States. He not only watched contests, but also took part in several. A third chapter tells of his experiences in the West Indies. The account of English polo at London headquarters is the result of ten years' experience, during which time Mr. Drybrough played nearly every day during the season. Another chapter tells about the Hurlingham Rules, with analyses of them; it has been revised from the first edition of the volume. The other chapters have been revised or augmented to meet the demands of polo players and club managers. They treat of polo accessories—sticks, balls, dress—club management, riding, and schooling, command of the ball, playing the game, duties of players, the polo pony, umpiring and reporting, breeds of ponies, &c.

A feature of the volume is the large number of beautiful illustrations. They have been increased to 160, and include numerous photographs and diagrams. They present portraits of every player in the Hurlingham Recent Form List of 1906, every player who has been in winning teams of the Inter-Regimental Cup tournaments during the last dozen years, and of every player in winning teams of the Champion Cup tournaments during nine years. There are also a large number of pony pictures. The volume is about to be published by Longmans, Green & Co.

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Kentucky and the Civil War.

Dr. Henry S. Burrage, Brevet Major of the Maine Volunteers, has with the Putnams a volume on "Gettysburg and Lincoln." Divided into three parts, it opens with an account of the Battle of Gettysburg—Lee crossing the Potomac, his arrival at Gettysburg, the three days' conflict, and his retreat; "The Cemetery" comes second—the story is told of the origin of the National Cemetery, President Lincoln's visit there, and his part in the consecration services, the impression his address made on the people, and the provision for the completion and maintenance of the cemetery; while Part III. deals with the National Park—the work of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, and the National Park Commission. The purpose of the volume is set forth in the preface:

> It is the purpose of this book to give a narrative of the struggle of the Union men in the State of Kentucky to hold their State in the Union when other States were seceding, and strenuous efforts were being made to carry Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy; also to show what services were rendered by the Union soldiers of Kentucky in the civil war. It is due to the Kentucky Unionists that such a narrative should be prepared and published. They performed a great work in their day for the salvation and perpetuity of our National Union, which was not fully understood or appreciated by many even at the time, and no effort has ever been made to create a better understanding.

"Gettysburg and Lincoln" is expected to appear in the Autumn. It will be a fully illustrated octavo. Dr. Burrage, it should be added, was assisted in writing the volume by Capt. Thomas Speed, a member of the American Historical Association, and author of "The Wilderness Road," &c.

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"Notes" on Modern India.

"India of To-Day," which the Macmillan Company is publishing, is a new volume by Walter Del Mar, written along the same lines as his "Around the World Through Japan." It is made up of "notes of what may be seen of India in a ten weeks' tour." During such a tour one may see the great monuments and interesting sights of the country of the Maharajah from Madura to the Khaibar Pass going from the south to the north.

Mr. Del Mar first gives his impressions of India:

> India is a country conquered by Irish soldiers, and governed by English officials for the benefit of Scotch planters, merchants, and engineers. * * * Railway traveling in India may be the most comfortable in the world or the most uncomfortable. * * * As far as our experience goes, in traveling over 10,000 miles by rail in India, a punctual train is the exception, and even the fast trains carrying the mails to and from Calcutta and Bombay seldom run to scheduled time. * * * Although insect life may offer drawbacks to the pleasure of Indian travel, bird life materially increases it. * * * One of the most depressing things about India is the hopeless sadness of the people. * * * It may be their grinding poverty causes their dejection * * * but whatever the cause may be, the fact remains that the bulk of the people of India are seldom seen to change "from grave to gay."

The author then describes the different cities he visited, their principal attractions, the natives he met, &c. His last chapter, "To Whom It May Concern," contains hints as to the time to go to India, the climate, choice of route, discomforts, distances, cost, money, "kit," native servants, tips, railway travel, preventions and cures, and works of reference. He even tells how to convert Mohammedan dates to Christian. The Mohammedan "A. H." is equal to our "A. D." When turning the former to the latter 3 per cent. should be deducted, and to the difference should be added 621½. The volume is profusely illustrated in half-tone from photographs by the author and others.

SOCIETY AND FINANCE.

F. J. Stimson's New Novel About "Smart" Folks—"In Cure of Her Soul."*

MR. STIMSON has crowded almost too much into a novel which holds so many fine things that one hates to feel a sense of tediousness creeping over him long before the last of its 612 pages appears on his horizon.

An impulsive marriage, a woman's shallowness, an inevitable parting of the ways, an ennobling love, the slow birth of a soul, and the rebuilding of a shattered devotion, make the personal story of the book. The romance moves in the most exclusive circle of the American "smart set," that crême de la crême which alone is privileged to furnish multi-millionaire wives to the English nobility. We find some astonishing names among these nabobs of New York—"Kili Van Kull," "Mrs. Rastacq," and (shades of a ducal family!) "the Levison-Gowers." The manners and morals of this "House of Mirth" are what we have learned to expect from a wide and close acquaintance with it—upon paper. As to the remarks lightly tossed between these gilded ladies and gentlemen, they are becoming quite unquotable. The very reviewer feels, like Mr. Wigg, his "tone of mind alowering" as he reads, and wishes, like that man of literature, that it were indeed possible "to put a price upon his mind"!

Do people really talk and behave so in the charmed society tl exists to enjoy?

However that may be, the author has grasped the ancient truth that "she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth"; and he has drawn a strong picture of the asphyxiation in the young wife of every tender, unselfish emotion. In his wish for a happy ending, we think his art has failed. No such nature as Dorothy's could ever grow more than a rudimentary soul. Nor could her husband, once loving a genuine woman of high ideals and noble purpose, ever know beside his wife, shallow and soiled, more than a faint shadow of happiness.

While showing the utter disintegration of character which comes from life spent in the lap of luxury and the pursuit of sensation, the author shows with equal clearness the disastrous effect of such a society upon those who stand outside its bars, and look and long. In his story of Miss Aylwin he has told a piteous tale, illustrative of the far-reaching "noblesse oblige" of wealth, of what may result when this is unheeded.

But for the blurs of the unveiled speech and act to which we have alluded, and of an obstruction of sex from which one sometimes winces away, the story of Pinckney and his wife, of their milieu, of their friends, of the influences shaping them, is told with vigor and with the rare grace of allusive culture. "The Major" is delightful—Majors always are; Mary Ravenel is finely imagined, though she leaves us cold, and after she said "to you and I," she could no more be high lady of ours. The author's own observations are always worth while; his ethical vision is clear and true.

But his book is overweighted with the legal complications of the "Allegheny Central," with the affairs of working girls and miners, with strikes, with business, with politics. All is well-done, but there is much too much of it, as the number of the pages themselves proclaims.

Excision and compression would have added greatly to the value of a striking book, and might have added to its readers, the people who need it most, the American "rastaquouères," whom the Major so forcibly and truly describes.

*IN CURE OF HER SOUL. By Frederick Jessup Stimson. Pp. 612. 12mo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Home Magazine.

The "truth" about "Elijah III." is told in an article in the current issue of this periodical by James Osman, who lived in Zion City for a while and made special investigations there. Mr. Osman tells how Dowie, coming to this country with $100, worked himself up in eighteen years to be the owner of $25,000,000. The article is illustrated from photographs. Other contributions include "Home Uses of Electricity," by E. L. Callahan, E. E.; "Adorning the Home Grounds," by Elben Axford; "Versatile American Women," "The Way to Pack Your Trunk," "Beauty and Health," and other departments. The number is profusely illustrated.

ONE MORE DIVORCE TALE.

THE SIN OF SAINT DESMOND. By Amy Cameron Fariss. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

THE sin of Desmond is no uncommon one in modern noveldom—infatuation for somebody else's wife. If Louise were described as less surpassingly beautiful and a bit more lovable we might find it easier to comprehend her alleged fascination. As it is, after marrying the wrong man in the first place, and narrowly escaping an elopement with the second wrong man, she falls under the influence of the third man, the hero. This last, a Church of England clergyman, is called St. Desmond to distinguish him from his villain of a cousin, who looks enough like him to be his twin.

Of course, out of such the arranging of all sorts and conditions of complications comes about naturally. Louise, in spite of her twentieth century pretensions, is yet as wildly adventurous, as emotional and as much in the habit of getting shocks and falling into faints and other physical ailments as any heroine of the benighted eighteenth century. There are veranda scenes, gypsy encounters, and an "innocent flirtation," but when the last page is turned we wonder what could have suggested the dedication of this story to "little white cot." Besides we are a little concerned about Desmond. In parting with him we are told "a strange sweet smile hovered about his lips—a rapturous light came on his features—a light that never faded." Surely a rather trying expression for a man to wear, even a saint, for the remainder of his days!

IRISH FOLK AND FAIRIES.

THE MEASURE OF LIFE. By Frances Campbell. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

IT was never Denny the turf-cutter could be "feart" of the "good little green people" we call fairies, who have their court down in the moss. "Maybe they'll be stalin' away me coat an' cryin' to me 'Whiro! Denny, where's yer ould coat?' an' I'll be findin' it acrost a growth av mushrooms that would feed a rigimint." Whist, no; for the turf-cutter, who found many a wonderful thing in the moss, and "in poverty the crown riches wouldn't buy," the fairy folk and all the mystery of the world are but a part of its charm.

That charm of life was very real, too, to the little scarecrow, the tiny lad with the tattered coat and the bare legs, who between whiles of scaring away the sparrows from the new-sown furrows was singing how the sun did shine "so won'erful," even though the rain was actually pouring down in torrents. "How can you go on singing that when the sun is nowhere visible?". "But," was the retort, "he shone yestidy, an' like enough he'll be shinin' termorrer—"

Coual, too, the village weaver, was a dreamer of dreams, and wove poetry and all manner of "spiritual adventures" along with the linen in his loom. In truth the fabric out of which this little book of Irish sketches is made is likewise woven out of the haunting, mystic, reminiscent, regretful threads of that imagination which, in greater or less degree, is in us all, but seems especially developed in the land where the Erse is spoken, where "they have no present tense," and a man will never say "I have," but always (as if the thing were lent him) "It is with me."

The Homiletic Review.

Where any religious question touches practical life or where a practical question touches religious life, The Homiletic Review, published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, will be found expository, and while its columns do not offer much encouragement to acrimonious controversy, religious tendencies are set forth in their inception so that the layman has a clear idea at the beginning of what may later become an important subject of interest and controversy. For example, the July number discusses editorially the Crapsey heresy trial. There is also an article by Dr. William Elliot Griffis on "Rembrandt as an Interpreter of Scripture," which is particularly timely on account of the artist's tercentenary. "Ethics in the Pulpit" is the subject of Dr. Charles M. Sheldon's article, in which the well-known author of "In His Steps" pleads for concrete ethical preaching, and other articles include "Is There Danger of Militarism in the United States?" by Dr. C. C. Bateman; "The Application of Evolution to Man," by the Rev. W. L. Anderson, and some by Dr. E. Dryander and Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.

Carolyn Wells.

Carolyn Wells, who has established her reputation not only as a wit herself, but by her anthologies as a judge of wit, has undertaken "to ban with a prolog and bless with an epilog" the pictures of C. F. Lester and the aphorisms of F. M. Knowles, which will furnish the cheerfulness of "A Cheerful Year Book" which Henry Holt & Co. have in preparation for 1907.

A POSTHUMOUS BOOTHBY.

THE RACE OF LIFE. By Guy Boothby. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.50.

THE particular ranchman of this story ("The Race of Life," which the late Guy Boothby wrote and F. M. Buckles & Co. publish) is, as his frontispiece portrait indicates, of a rough-and-ready, quick-blooded, and dashing sort. So inordinately hot-headed indeed was our hero that he had food for repentant thought that was anything but pleasant when fate took a decisive hand in the affairs of his good friend and partner, Flaxman.

It was fate that made this hero, George Tregaskis, jointly with Moira Pendragon, Flaxman's heir. Who Moira was and how she came to be wandering in the bush make matter for thought on the reader's part. It must suffice us to say that she never belies her romantic name.

Moira's first weird entrance into the lives of the friends on a certain blinding night of crashing thunder and lightning that burned a villain's heart out was only her first, by no means her last, appearance in the midst of tragic surroundings.

Her own unconsciousness of any romantic mystery concerning herself lends her a peculiar fascination, and the reader, no less than George Tregaskis himself, gets satisfaction out of the denouement which explains the strange circumstances of that singular history.

LITTLE ESSAYS.

MAGIC CASEMENTS. By Arthur Shearly Cripps. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

THE casements, se Arthur Shearly Cripps tells us, look outward upon a "beautiful and restless England," look inward upon "her many colored faith." The magic, we can aver, is the tinge of imagination, the glamour of romance which he has succeeded in throwing over the little happenings of which we catch fleeting glimpses through those casements.

Very slight and inconsequential are those happenings after all, (even though they occur in the memorable times of the Wars of the Red and the White Roses,) but poetic and with hints of mysticism in their tone.

The roseate hue which predominates in the sketches is here and there streaked with a passionate purple, anon lightened with white, here deepened with celestial blue, or again hidden under the brown of some Franciscan cowl.

The coloring in these bits of writing is of too opalescent a sort to win great popularity, but just as the opal finds some few admirers among the many jewel lovers, so there will be a number of book lovers who will take rare pleasure in reading "Fern-seed," "Time Goes by Turns," "The Black-faced Lamb," and others among these colored fragments that go to make up the "Magic Casements."

English Glossary.

The Duttons are bringing out "A Select Glossary of English Words Used Formerly in Senses Different from Their Present," by Richard Chenevix Trench, D. D., edited by A. Smythe Palmer, D. D., author of "The Folk and Their Word-Lore," &c., who has added new notes and corrections. The little volume purposes to trace in a popular manner and for general readers the changes of meaning which so many English words have undergone. No attempt has been made to produce an exhaustive volume; it was the author's intention to arouse curiosity rather than fully to grant it. Following the definition of the word at present and formerly, and the explanation of the various uses to which it was put successively, passages are given to illustrate its old meaning with a reference to the work quoted and its author. The selections chosen clearly indicate the meaning of the word and have "some intrinsic worth and value of their own independent of their value as illustrative of the point in language directly to be proved—some weight of thought, or beauty of expression, or merit of some other kind, so that the reader may be making a second gain by the way," as the author points out in his preface. The collection in the volume is independent of all others that have so far appeared; in many cases, too, notes, uses, and meanings of words are included which have never before been given.

The Fascination of London.

Under this title The Macmillan Company is to bring out a series of little volumes containing selections from the series edited by the late Sir Walter Besant under the same heading. The first volume, "Clerkenwell and St. Luke's, Comprising the Borough of Finsbury," is by Miss G. E. Mitton, who helped Besant in his work. The books will deal with some of the most interesting districts of London, and will be attractive to the local inhabitant and the student of the city, because much of the interest and the history of London lie in these street associations."

A VIRGINIA STORY.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE PINES. By John Hamilton Howard. Boston: Eaton & Mains. $1.50.

A LITTLE GIRL named Isobel Proctor and a lost medal of the Legion of Honor of the Second French Empire have much to do with the results of Leonidas Darwood's heroic leaving home for the sake of his principles. Those principles involved a belief that personal worth was more to be accounted than money or family, and the carrying out of such a belief had been abhorrent to the proud old father, who is described as a Virginian of the Virginians.

The Dismal Swamp and the Pine Forest (both of which may be located on the map conveniently inserted in the book) were the scenes of more than one thrilling or darksome deed. In very fact the events of the story are gloomy enough in the main, and yet when the end comes the author's quotation from George Macdonald seems not amiss:

And should the twilight darken into night
And sorrow grow to anguish, be thou strong;
Thou art in God, and nothing can go wrong
Which a fresh life-impulse cannot set right.

It is true that pleasing glints of sunshine, speaking both figuratively and literally, succeeded at length in filtering through the forest boughs and carrying reader and characters quite out and away from the "Shadow of the Pines."

WORK OF DR. WALTER REED.

THE work of Dr. Walter Reed as a scientist and medical man is described in a volume entitled "Dr. Reed and the Yellow Fever," which McClure, Phillips & Co. are issuing. In addition to the accounts of his achievements in science and medicine, the story is also told of his labor in proving and convincing people that yellow fever is transmitted by the bite of the mosquito and of his discovery of means by which the disease may be eradicated. Dr. Reed studied and experimented in no place but his own native America, which is "convincing proof that success is due to the workman, and not to his tools." The writer thus sums up the influence of Dr. Reed and the lessons his life holds:

The annals of Walter Reed's early years are refreshing in their simplicity. They record a natural, healthful life, with habits and interests in no wise different from those of thousands of American boys. * * * Neither his youth nor his mature years were characterized by any of those eccentricities which it is often the fashion to consider inseparably associated with genius; indeed, his whole life is a consistent witness to the falsity of the theory which exempts a man of unusual abilities from the laws governing mankind in general, on the ground that exceptional talent is in itself abnormal. * * Sanity, next to earnest Christian principle, was his distinguishing trait.

The Great American Plateau.

The Putnams have received the manuscript of a book of travel, "On the Great American Plateau," from the pen of T. Mitchell Prudden. It is the account of wanderings among the cañons and buttes in the Southwestern United States, in the haunts of the cliff dweller, and the Indian of to-day. The country is described, and the character, occupations, culture, and arts of the vanished people are told from the ruins of their homes. The author describes visits to the Pueblo and Navajo Indians, and traces the old trails of the Spanish explorers. The sixty-eight illustrations in the volume are from photographs and drawings by Edward Leaming.

Foreign Missions.

The Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions of this city is sending out a volume of the addresses given at the recent convention of the association in Nashville, Tenn. It is entitled "Students and the Modern Missionary Crusade," and among its contents are: "The Testimony of a Diplomat to Christian Missions," by Sir Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador to this country; "The Relation of Christian Missions to Diplomacy," by ex-Secretary of State, J. W. Foster, and "The Relation of the Student Volunteer Movement to International Comity and Universal Peace," by H. B. F. Macfarlane, &c.

"Trinity College, Cambridge."

E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing the first volume in The College Monograph series, edited and illustrated by Edmund H. New. "Trinity College, Cambridge," by W. W. Rouse Ball, Fellow of the College. The little book is small, briefly and well written, illustrated, and of moderate price. It is proposed to have the volumes to follow uniform with it in contents and make-up. Each is to be written by a member of the college concerned; each is to contain a description of the buildings, a history of its origin and community, an account of collegiate life, manners, and customs, past and present, and a record of distinguished sons.

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

F. J. McG.—Please give me some information about the following Elizabethan dramatic writers: Heywood? Peele, Nash, Greene, John Ford, Chapman, Fletcher, and Webster.

In Arnold's "English Literature," in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, you will find something of them; in Taine's "History of English Literature" more; in Charles Lamb's "Old Dramatists," and Ulrici's "Shakespeare's Dramatic Art" is good; and of late years the plays of some of the dramatists of the time have been republished, edited by various persons, Churton Collins, Israel Gollancz, and others. See "The Mermaid Series," published in New York by Scribner.

CONSTANT READER, New York—Will you please tell me why, in an authentic almanac of 129 years ago, George Washington's birthday should be given as March 11? It reads as follows, (under March:) "11th, Sat.—G. Wash born. 32." Is that date correct or Feb. 22? And can you also tell me if a book called "The Yoke of the Thorah," by the late Henry Harland, is out of print or not, as I fail to find it in any branch of the New York Circulating Library. That and "As It Was Written," by the same author, were written about twenty-five years ago—the latter is still in print.

The month date must have been simply an error. "The Yoke of the Thorah," published by Street & Smith of this city at 75 cents, was in print in 1902.

W. H. M., New York—Will you kindly tell me something of Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum"? Is there any publication with notes making the poem more understandable?

"Sohrab and Rustum," based on an episode in Firdusi's "Sohrab and Rustum," appeared in 1853. As published now, there is generally a preliminary note, to the effect that a prophecy said that Rustum, a Tartar chief, should kill his son; that Sohrab was brought up ignorant of his parentage. The poem is not published with notes separately; we never heard any suggestion of its needing any to make it "more understandable."

J. F. O'M.—Is there any work in English which is to arithmetic as Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars" is to grammar? If so, kindly say where and at what price it may be had. I'm not asking about a school book. I refer to something much more comprehensive—something which is distinctively and by excellence the Arithmetic of Arithmetics. What's the value of "Lord Byron's Last Journey to Greece," by Count Peter Gamba; boards, Murray, London, 1824? "Astronomy Explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's Principles," by James Ferguson. London, 1770? (This Ferguson fellow seems to have been a pretty original sort of genius.) Cusack's "History of the Irish Nation," family Bible size, published by Murdock, London? How does this rank as a history of Ireland?

We do not know of any arithmetic that quite corresponds to Brown's Grammar of English Grammars; nor do we see how in an exact science such a book can be produced. You do not desire a school book; but the best arithmetic we ever came across was Davies's University Arithmetic, now published by the American Book Company. Gamba's and Ferguson's books command no prices to speak of; Cusack's history is not referred to as an authority.

G. T. S., New York.—Can you inform me of any books on the "French and Indian wars" and Gen. Braddock's defeat; also the Indian wars of later times? I am told there is a book on the Indian wars of the United States Army, taking in all the Indian wars and uprisings, but do not know publisher or author. Is Edward S. Ellis, the author, still living?

Mr. C. T. Brady has written "Indian Fights and Fighters," (McClure.) Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" has an excellent account of Braddock's expedition; and this you will find described at some length in any life of Washington. The French and Indian war is the subject of Parkman's book above named, and his "Half Century of Conflict." Mr. Ellis is still living, we are glad to say.

A. B. C.—1. When was the Pope declared or voted infallible? 2. Is it historically true that this was attended by violent natural phenomena, such as lightning in a clear sky, &c.?

1. The proclamation of the decree of Papal Infallibility was made July 18, 1870, as soon as the vote on the decree was ended. There was no "lightning from a clear sky"; but a violent thunderstorm burst over the city, as the vote was taken, and lasted until the end of the ceremonies.

J. G. E., Pennsylvania.—Will you please inform me whether the following work is authentic, and also whether it is a translation, as there is nothing to show that it is, and the French throughout is excellent—namely: "La Chine ouverte. Aventures d'un Fan-Kouei dans le Pays de Tsin. Par Old Nick. Ouvrage illustré par Auguste Borget"?

The book is of French origin, having been written by Paul Emile Daurand Forgues in 1863; we do not know how authentic it is, for Forgues never visited China. He was born in 1813 and died in 1883.

F. POOLE.—It is related in the biographies of Longfellow that the poet, meeting Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, made this extraordinary offhand bon mot: "Well, Sir, worth makes the man, but want of it the fellow." Was not the person thus addressed the grandfather of the present Congressman?

He was.

J. A. C., Springfield, Ill.—I should like to have the names of the editors of the following periodicals: Westminster Review, Quarterly Review, Edinburgh Review, Public Opinion, Country Life in America. Can you oblige me?

We do not know who the editor of The Westminster is; of the Quarterly, the editor is Rowland Prothero; of the Edinburgh, the Hon. A. R. D. Elliot; M. P. Albert Pritt edits Public Opinion, and Wilhelm Muller does much of the work on Country Life in America.

S. A. U., Quincy, Ill.—1. Who is the author and where can I find a poem which I partly remember in the school readers of fifty years ago, entitled "Passing Away," opening with the words:

"I asked the stars in the pomp of night,
Burdened with beauty and crowned with light."

2. Was the song writer George P. Morris, the author of a song (not the hymn), "There is a happy land," of which one line ran: "Haste, haste, fly with me." 3. Who was the author, and where could I find a rhymed criticism of the 'American poets and writers of the early fifties, entitled "Parnassus in Pillory"? 4. Who wrote a poem on "The Lost Atlantis," describing a voyage to find it, and what short poems have been written on the subject and by whom? 5. I read a book when a child which I have often wished to reread, but have never come across a copy in any library. The title was "An Englishwoman in Egypt." I would like to know who wrote it.

1. Possibly John Pierpont, who wrote a poem of this title. 2. Seemingly not; it is not in his collected poems, edition of 1554. 3. This was by Motley Manners, published by Adriance, Sherman & Co. in this city in 1851. The name was a pseudonym of Augustine J. H. Duganne. 4. We do not know; no one, apparently, has written on the subject. 5. We find a book "An Englishwoman in Russia," but no "Englishwoman in Egypt." If you were to give the approximate date of your childhood it might help.

W. L. FLEMING.—What relation was Francis Butler Leigh (the Honorable Mrs. Leigh) to Frances Kemble Butler, (Fanny Kemble)? Mrs. Leigh published a book in 1883 called "Ten Years on a Georgia Plantation," (London: Richard Bentley,) which describes conditions in the same territory, written up by Fanny Kemble in her famous "Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation." The books are quite different in spirit, though the authors are evidently related. It would be of interest to know the exact relationship.

The Hon. Mrs. Leigh was Frances Anne Kemble Butler and Pierce Butler—the daughter of Fanny Kemble.

R. A. W., New York.—(1) Kindly give me the sale record or some indication of the rarity of the following book: "Reportorium Bibliographicum; or, Some Account of the Most Celebrated British Libraries," by the Rev. William Wynken, published in London, 1819. (2) Is the edition of Pickwick bearing the imprint Philadelphia: Carey, Lee & Blanchard, February, 1838, the earliest American edition, and has it any value? (3) Does the "Old Chester" in which Margaret Deland lays the scene of her stories represent Chester, Penn., and has the town of Mercer, so frequently referred to, any counterpart upon the map?

1. The book is not recorded; the author was not known to Allibone or his continuator, or to the Dictionary of National Biography. 2. No, only the first edition of the "Pickwick Papers" and the London edition of 1887 have any value. 3. We understand it does not; Mercer has no counterpart.

MORTON ELLIS—(1) Will you please inform me if the short stories of Baudelaire have been translated into English? (2) In what part of Guy de Maupassant's work will I find the tribute to Poe? (3) Which edition of Poe's work is considered the most complete?

1. Arthur Symonds has translated from Baudelaire what he calls "Poems in Prose." These are published in London by Matthews, (Is.;) but seem not to be obtainable here. 2. We don't know. 3. Any edition that claims to be complete probably is.

Answers from Readers.

ADRIAN DURYEE.—On June 16 Cortez Nelson asked for a poem of Fitz-Greene Halleck containing the lines that woman's love like the ivy round the oak, clings closest in the storm. The poem, entitled "Woman," was written by Halleck in the album of a lady. The lines quoted are not the opening, but are in the sixth stanza of the poem.

H. S. STRUNSKY.—On June 9 H. Kopekin said he would like a dramatical work presenting the married life of a Jewess with a Christian. May I suggest "Die Wahrheit," by Jacob Gordin? It is originally written in Yiddish, but can be translated into any language.

J. L. L., New York.—J. M. S. will find the lines: "One ought every day, at least, to hear a little song, read a good poem, see a fine picture," &c., in "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," Volume I., Book V., Chapter I., translated by Carlyle, published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 1851.

M. H. S., Tannersville, N. Y.—M., Virginia, asks for a collection of poems on birds. Dana Estes & Co., Boston, published in 1905 "Among the Birds: Selections from the Standard Poets."

A. L., Cazenovia, N. Y.—The quotation of R. G. F. B., "And no man died that night with more glory, yet many died and there was much glory," referred to Col. Ridge, who was killed at Badajos in the Peninsular war, not in the Crimean war. The words are those of the historian, not of his General, and were incorrectly quoted by R. G. F. B.

S. W., Jersey City.—S. Hauben will find in "One Hundred Choice Selections," No. 2, the "Deathbed of Benedict Arnold," by George Leppard, beginning with the following sentence: "Fifty years ago, in a rude garret, near the loneliest suburbs of the City of London, lay a dying man." Possibly "S. Hauben" did not quote correctly, and this is the author sought.

H. G. BAYLES, New York.—F. D., in the issue of June 30, asks for the author and name of the poem from which this is quoted:

"Her plates are scarred by the sun, dear lass,
And her ropes are taut with the dew,
For we're booming down on the old trail, our own trail, the out trail,
We're sagging south on the Long Trail, the trail that is always new."

This poem is entitled "L'Envoi," and is on Page 168 of "Kipling's Poems," Outward Bound Edition. I do not know where else it has been published.

H. G. BAYLES, New York—The question of V., Brooklyn, as to a definition of civilization is somewhat incorrectly quoted. As nearly as I can remember without having the book to refer to, it should read "Evolution is a change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, through successive stages of differentiation and integration." It is to be found in Max Nordau's "Degeneration," the chapter on Herbert Spencer. He attacks it at considerable length. I have never been able to find it in "The First Principles of Philosophy," to which it is attributed, and my impression is that it is what might be called a compiled quotation, made up from phrases here and there.

I. J. G., Nowhere—In your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, June 23, Page 414, Mr. Dickerson refers to the music from "Scudder's Balcony" as identical with that given forth by Barnum's little brass band on the corner of Broadway and Ann Street. Unfortunately he quotes from F. G. Halleck's "Fanny," a poem published in this city in 1819. John Scudder founded the American Museum in 1810 on Chatham Street. In 1846 the almshouse at Bellevue was opened, and the city gave a ten years' lease of the old building to various scientific institutions, and it became known as the New York Institute. It was in the northerly end of the park, facing on Chambers Street, and here were located the Historical Society, the Lyceum of Natural History, the American Academy of Fine Arts, and the Literary and Philosophical Society. Scudder's Museum occupied the westerly end, where was an entrance from Broadway, and over the porch was the musicians' balcony in question; the halls or rooms were about 100 feet long and 40 feet wide. Within a few years two other museums had been opened in the city—Peal's, on Broadway, just north of Murray Street, and the Chatham (Street) Museum, run by J. Scudder, Jr. All three were prior to Barnum's.

M. C. L., Plainfield, N. J.—The poem asked for on June 16 by W. S. H. is Kipling's own, and under the title of "The Gipsy Trail" may be found in The Century Magazine for December, 1892, the stanza quoted being the twelfth instead of the first. Not long after the poem appeared there was pointed out the very remarkable resemblance between this particular stanza and one forming the refrain to a previously published poem, "The Romany Lass," by F. C. Weatherby, this refrain running:

"The hawk unto the open sky,
The red deer to the wold;
The Romany lass for the Romany lad,
As in the days of old."

The similarity is the more remarkable because in two other stanzas of Kipling's poem, the fourth and sixth, is found the line,

"The Romany lass to the Romany lad."

At the same time reference was made to a couplet in the Ninth Idyl of Theocritus, translated,

"Grasshopper to grasshopper, ant to ant is dear;
Hawks love hawks, but I the muse and song."

The translation is by Maurice Thompson, and it is my strong impression that it was he who pointed out the resemblance cited, but of this I am not sure. I do not indeed recall the date of his death.

I. S., New York.—Possibly Palgrave translated Ebu-al-Farich at such points of his narrative as seemed desirable, and from his having done so I may have received the impression he was quoting from a regular translation. I was struck with the resemblance between his quotation of Ebu-al-Farish's poem on Death and the noted one of Sir Edwin Arnold, entitled "Azan." The former will be found on Page 227, Vol. II., of Palgrave's "Journey Through Central Arabia," but is too lengthy to be repeated here.

Appeals to Readers.

SUBSCRIBER.—Will THE TIMES please state where that phrase or idea may be found that those who have passed beyond the threescore and ten years are "living on borrowed time"?

S. S. S., New York.—Please give me the author of the following:

"Oh, do not be lonely for time cannot sever
The charm that unites us in memory's chain.
E'en though death the sweet voice seems to silence forever,
In spirit its accents will waken again."

Mary Stuart Again.

Andrew Lang, the well-known prolific English writer and authority on Mary Queen of Scots, has written a new volume on "The Portraits and Jewels of Mary Stuart," which, with seventeen full-page engravings, appears with the imprint of the Macmillan Company. The contents of the volume originally appeared in The Scottish Historical Review, but have been revised and augmented. Mr Lang quotes early descriptions of Mary Stuart, describes early portraits, portraits of the captivity, the Morton portrait, a miniature of 1579, later miniatures, and false portraits of the Queen. From all the portraits of Mary Stuart which Mr. Lang has seen and examined he has selected thirteen which, he says, have complete proof of being contemporary and authentic, or at least are related closely to others which did possess these qualities. All of these, he writes, "present the self-same face at various periods extending over thirty-four years of a life predestined to unhappy fortunes." The illustrations include reproductions of the bridal medal of 1558, the miniature made while Mary was captive in 1572, the Sheffield portrait, (1578,) "Le Deuil Blanc," (1560-61,) made after a crayon sketch by Cloret, (Jehan de Court,) and other portraits, as well as some of her jewels, including a picture of the cameo given by Mary to the Duke of Norfolk.

Werder and "Hamlet."

Karl Werder's study of "Hamlet" is about to appear for the first time in an English version, by Miss Elizabeth Wilder. G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue it here under the title, "The Heart of Hamlet's Mystery." Prof. W. J. Rolfe, the well-known Shakespearean authority and author of many books and studies on Shakespeare, his plays, and his critics, has provided a long introduction. Werder's study of the melancholy Prince of Denmark aims to show that Hamlet's weak will did not bring him his troubles, but he was influenced by "circumstances which were beyond his control." The play is a "tragedy of fate" and not "a tragedy of character." Thus Werder clashes with the views of Coleridge, Goethe, and other critics. He has, however, won over to his point of view such critics as Furness, Corson, and Hudson.

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1906

THE PUBLISHERS.

New Book by Kipling—Fiala's Arctic Exploration—Midsummer Announcements.

As far as literary prognostication may be relied upon, Rudyard Kipling's juvenile for old as well as youthful readers, "Puck of Pook's Hill," is undoubtedly the most important offering from the Doubleday, Page & Co. list for the Fall. There is a suggestion of "Peter Pan" in the two imaginative children, Dan and Una, who unwittingly call up Puck himself by acting "Midsummer Night's Dream." From him they learn a series of delightful episodes that happened 3,000 years ago—"Weland's Sword," "Young Men of the Manor," "The Knights of the Joyous Venture," "Old Men at Pevensey," &c.

Readers of Molière's "Tartuffe" while admiring the high class comedy of the piece must, in these days, wonder how the contemporaries of the poet could have been struck by its realism—how could a Tartuffe have existed in the real life of the middle of the seventeenth century? In Prof. Matzke's edition of the play shortly to be published by Henry Holt & Co., the editor, in an English introduction, explains the conditions which made it possible for such a character to exist and to thrive, as well as the difficulties under which the great playwright labored in presenting his exposure to the public.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have found it necessary to postpone all their June publications until July. This includes "An Incomplete Amorist," by E. Nesbit; "Cotton," "Recollections and Letters of George Washington," "The Frog Book," and "How to Make a Fruit Garden."

Henry Holt & Co. are going to print Prof. Henry A. Beers's excellent "English Romanticism in the XVIIIth Century" for the fifth time. The book has also passed into a new edition in England, where it has aroused much expression of applause—unusual with an American book on an essentially English literary theme.

Charles A. Dinsmore's two books on Dante, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., "The Teachings of Dante" and "Aids to the Study of Dante," are to be translated into Japanese. The author, by the way, is passing the Summer in England.

Examples of what may be expected in Anthony Fiala's book, "Fighting the Polar Ice," have already been given to readers of McClure's Magazine. The book itself will appear in October, with the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co. It is the romantic, adventurous record of two years spent above the eighty-first parallel by the second Ziegler polar expedition, and is the most significant book on the subject since the appearance of Nansen's and the Duca degli Abruzzi's.

Biblical themes for fiction, in spite of the advertised spread of the free-thought movement, seem to be on the increase. Earle's "The Light Eternal," Ella Wheeler Wilcox's "Mispah," and Richard Burton's "Rahab" have recently made their appearance in this category with the imprint of Henry Holt & Co.

Mrs. Deland's "The Awakening of Helena Richie," which was announced for publication on July 12, is to be issued simultaneously on that date in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to bring out at the end of the Summer a new book by W. Max Reid, entitled "The Story of Old Fort Johnson," as a companion volume to "The Mohawk Valley." It gives many episodes in the life of Sir William Johnson, and relates historic and other interesting events which occurred within an area of 100 miles around the old fort. The narrative begins with a romance and ends with one, each based on history. J. Arthur Maney is making the forty illustrations for the volume.

Longmans, Green & Co. have nearly ready for publication in this country "The Practice and Science of Religion," being a lecture by James W. Woods of Harvard University. The author is a well-known instructor who has adapted his lectures to the many different men with whom he has studied, from year to year, the science of religion.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out the sixth printing of Prof. Oliver Ferrar Emerson's "History of the English Language." The book originally appeared in 1894. It is based on lectures intending to embody some of the recent investigations in English philology and serves as an introduction to the history of the English language.

There are to be seventy illustrations from actual photographs in the forthcoming book by William S. Thomas, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have down for issue in the Autumn. It is "Hunting Big Game with Gun and Kodak," and is the account of some personal experiences in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Old Mexico. The author tells how wild animals look and live in their haunts.

The August World's Work will contain an article on "Horse Racing and the People," by Leroy Scott, author of "The Walking Delegate." This is a social study of the race tracks and those who gamble on them. The article will show the effects of horse racing on American social life. It will be fully illustrated.

F. Hopkinson Smith's new story, "The Tides of Barnegat," will be the first novel to be published in the Fall by the Scribners. This firm has also in preparation for the same time a Western story of adventure and conflicts between cowboys and railway men, which is said to be the most thrilling piece of fiction that has so far come from the pen of Frank A. Spearman, author of "The Daughter of a Magnate" and "The Strategy of the Great Railways."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to bring out, probably at the end of September, "Madame Recamier and Her Friends," by Edouard Herriot, in an authorized English version. The book is the result of research among old archives, some of the material of which the author used to write his story. It tells of the life and times of that beautiful, charming, virtuous lady, who "reigned for upward of fifty years the almost undisputed queen of Parisian society."

A new novel by Eyre Hussey, author of "Miss Badsworth, M. F. H.," &c., is in the press with Longmans, Green & Co., who expect to bring it out this Summer with the title, "A Girl of Resource."

A. Radclyffe Dugmore, the prominent sportsman-photographer, has made for the August Country Life in America a set of swimming pictures posed for by Gus Sundstrum, the well-known swimming instructor and expert of the New York Athletic Club. They show the various positions in many ways of swimming, sometimes under water. The series is to illustrate Sherwin Hawley's article on swimming.

A new story of Japan is shortly to appear with the Putnam imprint. It is "Shibusawa; or, The Passing of Old Japan," by I. William Adams. It is a romance based on the fall of the Shogun and the return of the Mikado to the throne of Japan. Throughout the book is shown the passing of the old to the new. The interest is furnished by the loves and heroism of the characters.

Prof. Arnold V. Stubenrauch of the University of California has prepared for American readers H. B. M. Buchanan's series of Country Readers, the first volume of which is being issued by the Macmillan Company. It is devoted entirely to farm animals, including the dog, the horse, the cat, fowl, &c. Volume II. will deal with the soil and crops. Each book will be profusely illustrated.

A "History of the Society of Jesus in America: Colonial and Federal" is to be published shortly by Longmans, Green & Co. It is by Thomas Hughes, a member of the society. Vol. I. will deal with the period "From the First Colonization until 1645."

F. W. Bain has translated another set of Hindu manuscripts, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have down on their Fall publication list. It is entitled "A Draught of the Blue: Translated from the Original Manuscript," and contains love stories and others. Mr. Bain's "Digit of the Moon" and other tales will be recalled.

Among the contents of the August issue of The Garden Magazine will be an article by Dr. Wilhelm Miller on the cultivation of hardy orchids, dealing with the species found in this country, and including instructions for the cultivation of the plant in our gardens, and greenhouse building, by Leonard Barron. Other articles will deal with seasonable plants, and the planting of Summer bulbs for Christmas flowering.

Thomas Whittaker will publish at once "The Place and Function of the Sunday School in the Church," the lectures recently delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. William Paret, Bishop of Maryland, on the Reinicker Foundation.

"The Social Law of God," by the late Rev. E. A. Washburn, is appearing in a new and cheaper form through Thomas Whittaker.

The Pilgrim Press of Boston and Chicago is sending out a new book by President King, entitled "Letters to Sunday School Teachers." It is a book of "talks" with young people on the Christian faith.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for Fall publication "The Enchanted Land: Tales Told Again," a new volume of fairy stories by Mrs. Louey Chisholm, fully illustrated by Katharine Cameron.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, the well-known Salvation Army Worker, has written a new volume of stories for children, which the Putnams are to bring out in September or October, under the title "Twilight Fairy Tales." It will have colored and other pictures by Amy C. Rand. Mrs. Booth is the author of "Lights of Child-Land," "Sleepy-Time Stories," &c.

CARMICHAEL'S TUSCANY

IN TUSCANY. Tuscan Towns, Tuscan Types, and the Tuscan Tongue. By Montgomery Carmichael. Third edition. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Aside from any academic success which a volume on a foreign land may achieve, surely the fact that it has serenely passed through three editions in five years, and that the author, although conditions have changed in the meantime, declines to make any alterations in text, is of more than passing significance. Such has been the fate of Carmichael's "In Tuscany," a book of surpassing value and interest to the traveler or sojourner in Northern Italy.

Mr. Carmichael writes with the air of a self-complacent Englishman who came to sneer and who remained to admire and to love. Beyond the daily or weekly incidents which go to make up the experiences of a secluded foreign scholar's long residence in Tuscany—every one of which reveals in pleasantly told episode or anecdote characteristics of the people—there are chapters that can be ignored by neither the philologist nor the historian. Even the anthropologist and the antiquarian will find footnotes here. In "Tuscan Temperament" we have the paradox that "Tuscans are at once too simple and too complex" delightfully explained—the self-centred and selfish sojourner marvels at the indifference and the insinuating disregard of his neighbors when a kind action fairly overwhelms him with recipient favors in the form of eager solicitude and baskets of fruit and vegetables. The author's intercourse with the people has caused him to group under "Tuscan Types" a series of human documents as delightful to read as they are valuable to study as indices of Tuscan character. The pictures of Leghorn, Lucca, Pisa, Volterra, and Camaldoli, the Summer resort in all the varied hues of its fatigue dress, are intimate and smack of a loving sympathy for the people and a reverence for their past in political history and the arts of expression.

Why Mr. Carmichael speaks of the literary and rhetorical language of the peninsula as "Tuscan" instead of "Italian" is scholarly yet popularly demonstrated in "The Tuscan Tongue." If Dante had lived in Rome, or Venice, or Bologna, and had written his immortal poem in the "dialetto" of his country, what is called the "Italian Language" of to-day would have been something very different from what it is. In the chapter on "Tuscan Gambling" the reader will find a sympathetic—nay, an enthusiastic—account of the notorious State lottery written by one who has indulged in the "game," and has won more than he has risked.

The book is full of pictures, including page reproductions of photographic scenes and portraits, together with vignettes, six to the page, revealing characteristic types—soldiers, peasants, nuns, and priests. Mr. Carmichael makes no efforts to unearth archæological or literary remains, not does he, as some foreign writers have done, try to fabricate a gingerbread Italy thickly coated with the sugar of past achievements—culinary or otherwise. He went into Italy many years ago, with a knowledge of her history and her art, but without a knowledge of her language. In remaining there and in learning the language, his growing appreciation has been a natural development inspired with unequaled insight. No English reader who thinks of visiting Tuscany or taking up residence there should fail to read his book.

TURBINES.

A couple of volumes on this subject are being issued by the Macmillan Company. One is "Turbines," by W. H. Stuart Garnett of the London Inner Temple; The other is "Steam Turbine Engineering," by T. Stevens, E. M., A. M., and H. M. Hobart, B. S. C., M. I. E. E. The first-mentioned volume, while written with a view to interest amateurs, calls special attention to those points and problems deserving the more particular notice of students. It has been the author's object to trace the development of the science of turbines as it appears to have grown in the minds of the inventors responsible for its material manifestations. The two parts into which the book is divided deal, respectively, with water and steam turbines. Appendices contain tables, notes on the "Behavior of Gas," some mathematical principles, and other matter. There are eighty-three illustrations in the book.

Entirely different is the other volume. Herein the authors treat of steam turbines from the point of view of the purchaser and user. They have also kept in mind manufacturers and designers who "become so absorbed in their respective occupations that they are apt to lose sight of, or have no time to investigate, some aspects of the subject." Full descriptions are given of the De Laval, Parsons, Curtis, Rateau, and other turbines, pictures and diagrams of them are included, tables of results are provided, and there is other information of use to those intending to buy turbines. A bibliography has been appended.

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TWO OF THE BEST

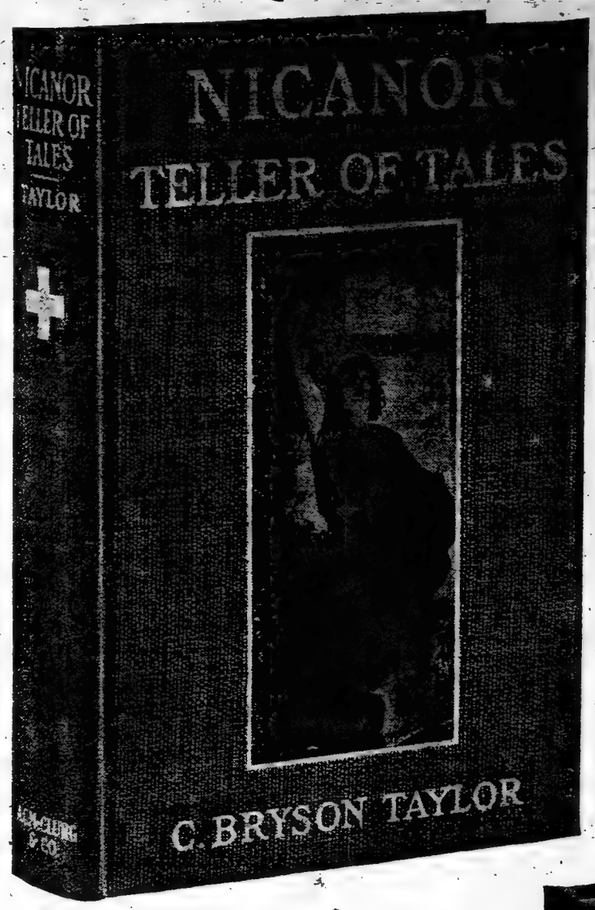

"Nicanor" is the kind of book that is only too rare nowadays—a truly great historical romance. The nobility and strength of the story, and the beautiful literary workmanship shown in the telling of it, have attracted immediate attention from all those who appreciate sincere art in novel building. See how the reviews substantiate this.

Philadelphia Record.
It is a book that will take the reader into strange, mystic realms, and convince him that there is still something left of the rippling music of the story tellers of the past.

Columbus Press Post.
No better picture of the magnificence, domination, and fall of Roman rule in Britain has been painted. The character of Nicanor is most forcefully developed.

Boston Herald.
"It is a romance which stirs and stimulates and magically conquers the flight of time. The pure style and beauty of workmanship in text and illustrations will please the most fastidious."—

Chicago Daily News.
The power of this remarkable book lies not so much in the plot, with its dramatic climaxes, as in its splendid characterizations, its beautiful pictures and its historical interest. It is written in the perfection of style for a romance. Simply, with unvarying dignity and true feeling the story is told. It has a splendid strength and it is always convincing. Fire and poetry illuminate the narrative which moves with a majestic swing.

Kansas City Star.
Through the verbal swing of Nicanor's fantasies beats the measure of that old, loved hymnist, Solomon. The same majestic metre colors the diction of this extraordinary book. "Nicanor, Teller of Tales," absorbingly intense, plays upon the reader as if he were a harp, and sometimes sweet the music is, and sometimes more than harsh.

Cleveland Plaindealer.
The volume has been made attractive by elaborate decorative work, and by five brilliant pictures in full color by Troy and Margaret West Kinney. It is, apart from its merits as a work of fiction, a veritable gift book.

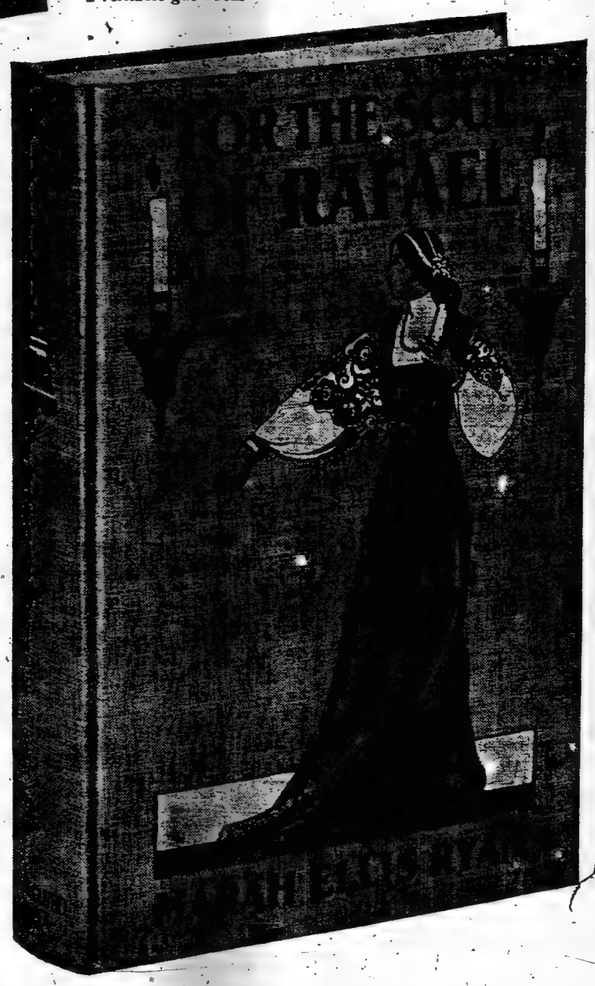

There is no doubt about the enthusiasm aroused by Mrs. Ryan's new romance of early California. In the last five years we have published no novel that has received so many words of praise in so short a time. "For the Soul of Rafael" was published in May, and out of the first seventy-five notices only one was in the least degree unfavorable.

Chicago Record-Herald.
"Rafael" is as full of prismatic light and color as one of the jewels that figure so dramatically in the drama's conclusion.

Boston Herald.
The whole story is told with extreme delicacy, and the love-episodes between Raquel and Keith are marked by exquisite refinement of expression.

Philadelphia Record.
There is an element of the Spanish fervor of romance in the tale that makes the pages glow with life.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The style of the tale is as rich and glowing as the brilliant skies and flower covered soil.

The N. Y. World.
One wonders at the color which Mrs. Ryan has put into her romance. Mere words produce seldom so vivid an impression of a great painting in which the figures move and speak and love and flirt and dance, and sometimes die.

Philadelphia Record.
With the real splendor of typography and art "Rafael" makes an instant appeal to the admiration of those who love the beautiful.

Buffalo Express.
With many illustrations made from photographs taken especially for it and with decorated pages, with a beautiful soft paper and a striking cover, this book makes an immediate impression upon the reader.

Detroit Free Press.
This is one of three books that, like "Ramona," reproduce the beauty of the land and the spirit of the old missions.

New York Sun.
A graceful and picturesque romance of early California days.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers, Chicago

Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, July 8, 1906

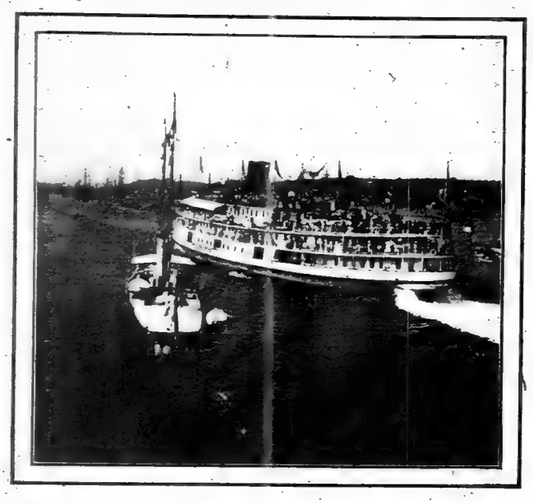

Arrival of the excursion boats for the finish of the race. The river was lined with craft large and small of every description.

THRILLING FINISH OF THE 'VARSITY EIGHT. THE CRIMSON IN THE LEAD.

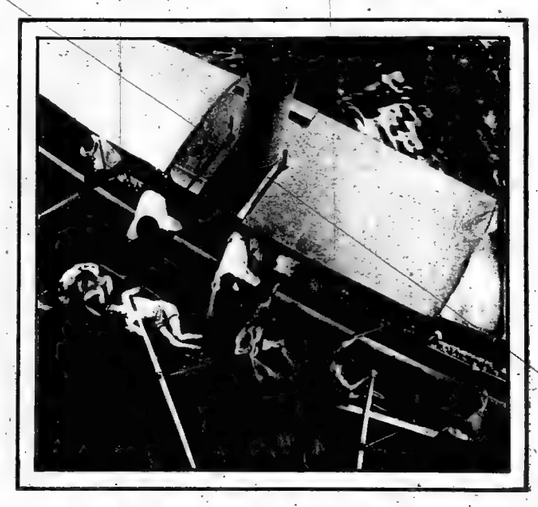

Robert H. Noyes, Yale, '08, unconscious at the finish, rewarded for his gallant efforts by his election as Captain of the crew for the coming year.

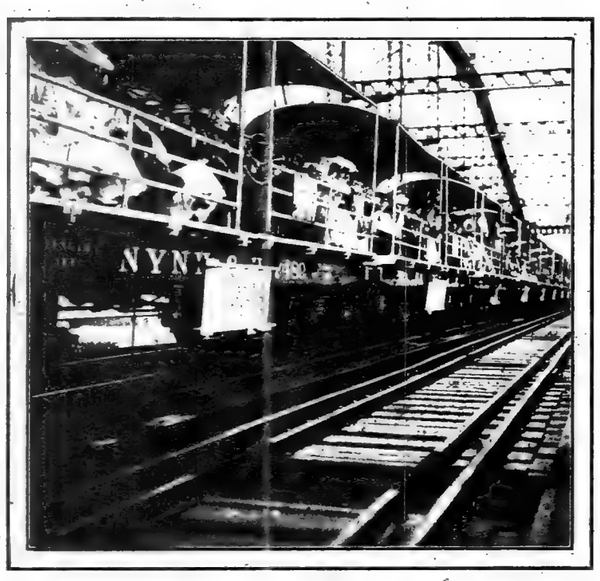

Reviewing the finish from the observation train on the drawbridge.

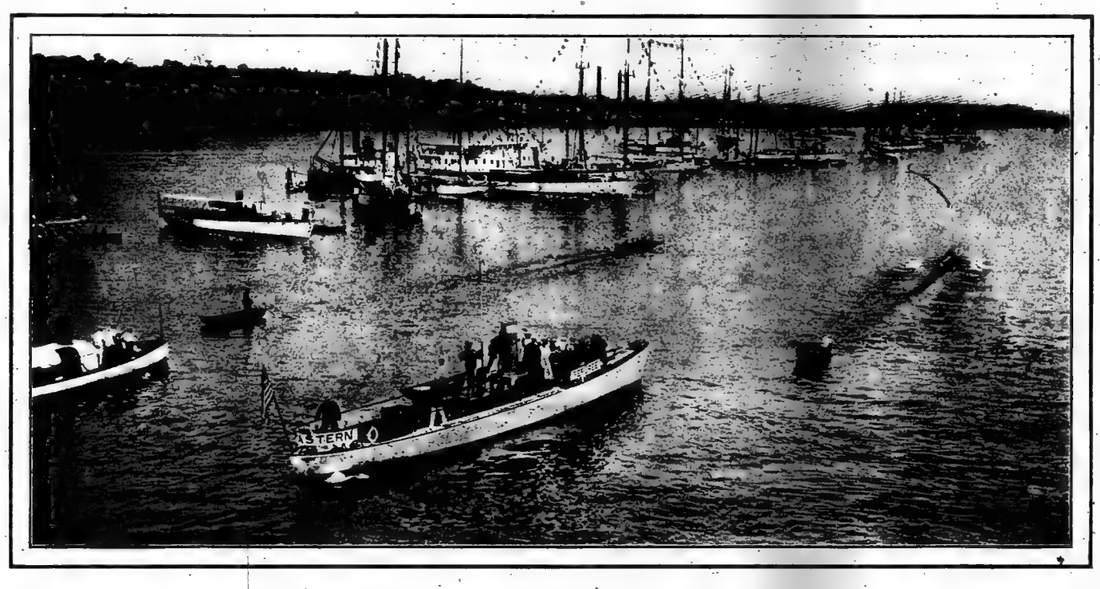

START OF THE FRESHMAN RACE.
From the drawbridge, upstream two miles, ending at Navy Yard. Won by Yale.

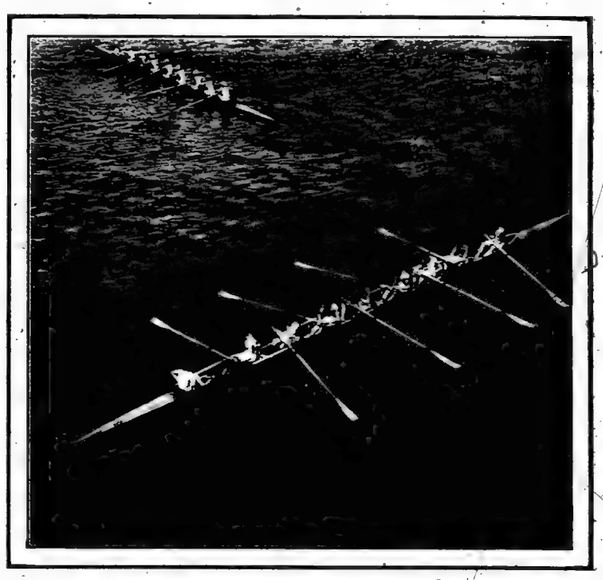

Lining up of the Freshmen. Yale in the foreground has its first view of its opponent.

HARVARD WINS THE EIGHT-OARED 'VARSITY AT NEW LONDON THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

After a terrific test of endurance the race between the eight-oared shells of Harvard and Yale was brought to a sensational finish in the presence of twenty-five thousand spectators. Cheers were bestowed equally upon victors and vanquished. Yale won the Freshman and 'Varsity fours in the morning.

(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

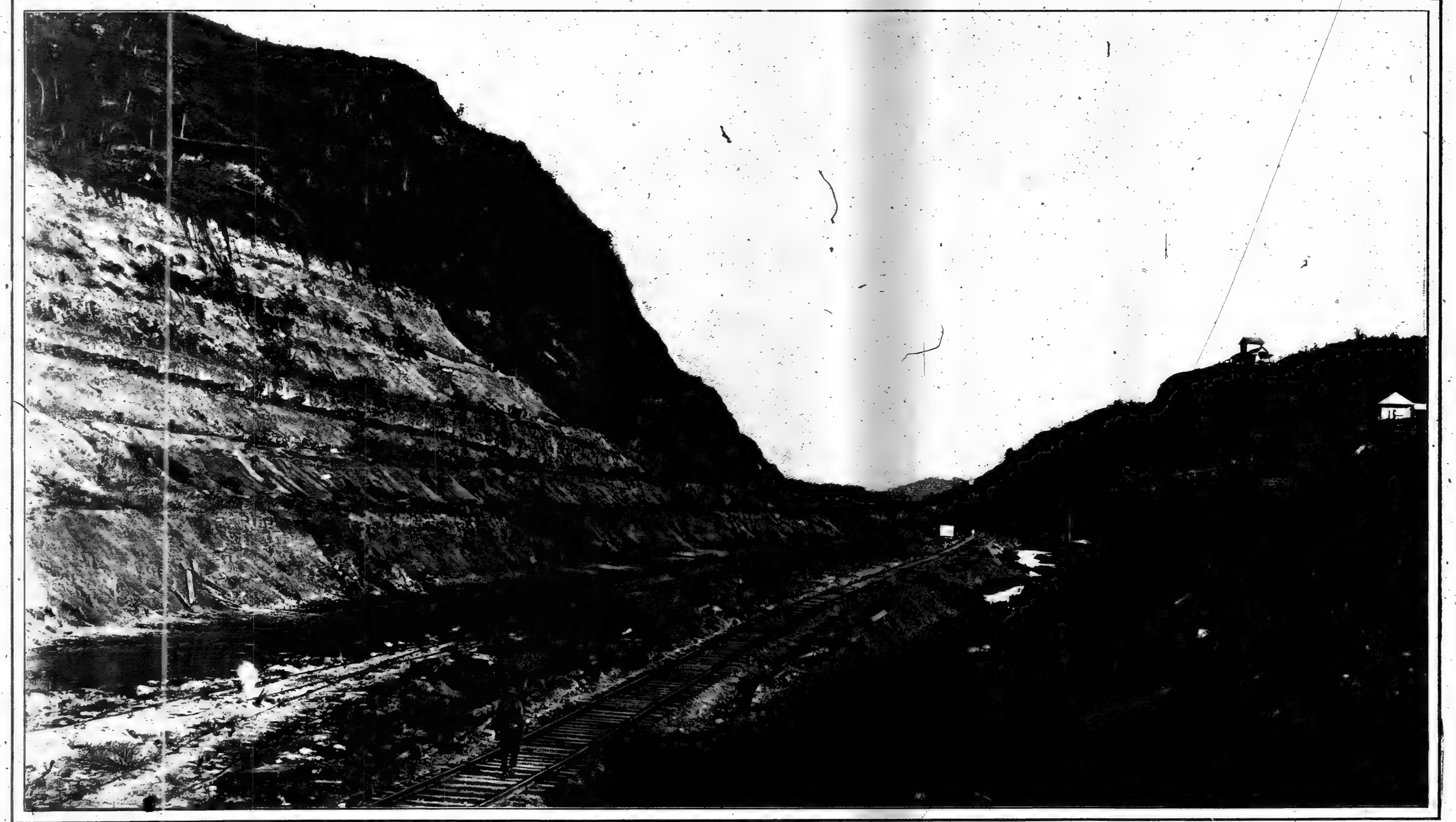

THE FAMOUS CULEBRA CUT.

Looking south from Empire. The French have excavated about 95 feet through this mountain and the United States must excavate twice as much before it can have a lock canal; then one can imagine sailing through this mighty canyon. The tops of the highest ships ever built will not be seen if one stands a hundred yards from the sides of the cut. Gold Hill is seen on the right and nine different levels can be counted on the east side, where the French laid their tracks to run their excavation trains and which is being used by the I. C. C. to-day.

(Photo Copyright, 1906, by J. C. Hemment.)

WHAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL SEE AT PANAMA.

November 1st of this year President Roosevelt is expected to leave on a naval vessel for the Canal Zone to personally investigate the conditions obtaining there, and to familiarize himself with United States territory on the Isthmus. In deference to an unwritten law that the President shall not leave the country, President Roosevelt will not violate the precedent thus established. Transported by an American vessel, he will be on American soil while in the Canal Zone.

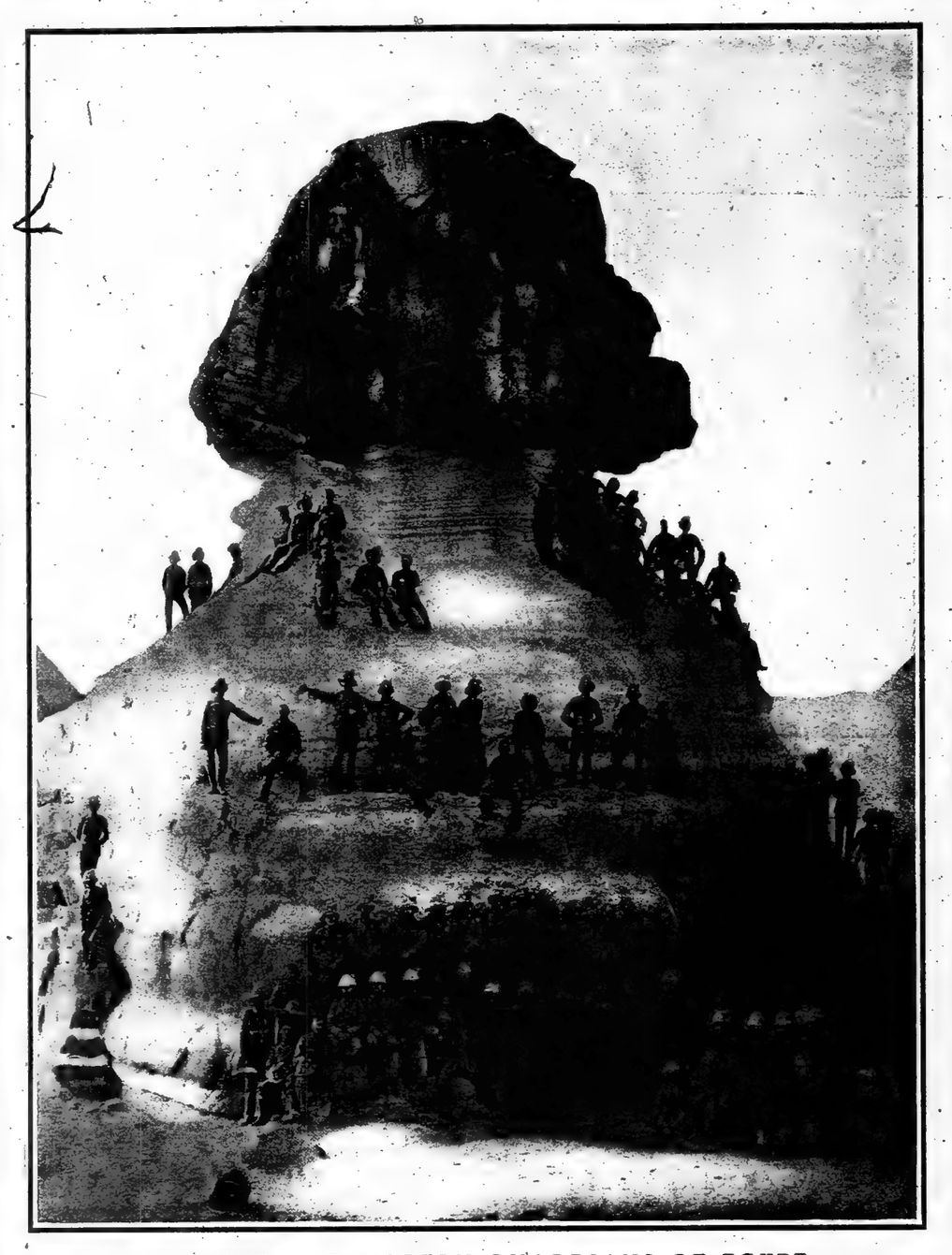

ANCIENT AND MODERN GUARDIANS OF EGYPT.

British troops sent from Malta in view of the recent encroachments of the Sultan in Egyptian territory. The Sphinx forms their regimental badge, to commemorate their flight from Egypt in 1801. The soldiers furnish an excellent illustration of comparative sizes, the Sphinx itself being 172½ feet long and 56 feet high.

QUEEN VICTORIA OF SPAIN.

Latest photograph of the Queen in her private car with her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, crossing the line between France and Spain on a recent visit.

A COUSIN OF KINGS.

Lieut.-Commander Count Edward Von Gleichen of the British Embassy at Washington. The Count is a cousin of both King Edward VII. and Kaiser Wilhelm. He is said to be writing a book on American social and economic conditions.

THE INVENTOR OF MAUVE.

Dr. W. H. Perkins, F. R. S., at whose jubilee celebration of his discovery of the aniline dye it was suggested that the recognition of his services be a scholarship for scientific research.

THE LONGWORTHS' LONDON HOST.

Ambassador Reid in the carriage with Mrs. Longworth leaving Waterloo Station.

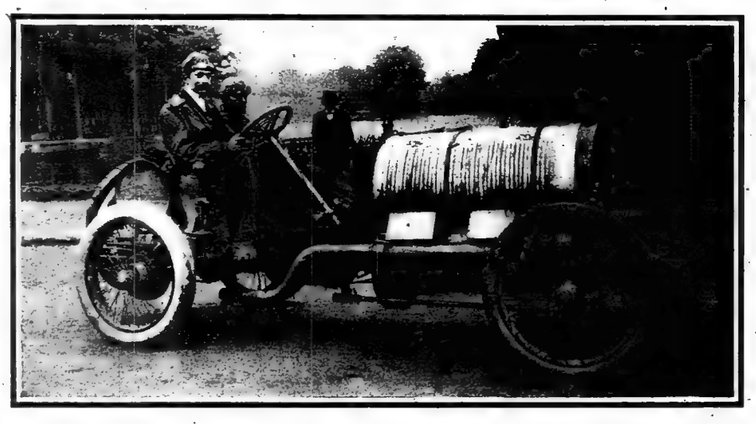

Elliott F. Shepard of New York in his Hotchkiss. The only American in the big race. He finished fourth.

SZISZ, THE WINNER, AT THE WHEEL OF HIS RENAULT.

A FAST STRETCH NEAR CALAIS.

THE GRAND PRIX AUTOMOBILE RACE IN FRANCE.

Held on the 26th and 27th of June over the great Sarthe course, about 200 miles from Paris, covering a distance of 750 miles. The average speed by the winner was 63.12 miles per hour, the highest average speed attained by an automobile on a long-distance race. Only eleven out of thirty-two contestants finished.

(Photos by N. Lazarnick.)

The Peasant Deputies to the Russian Duma.

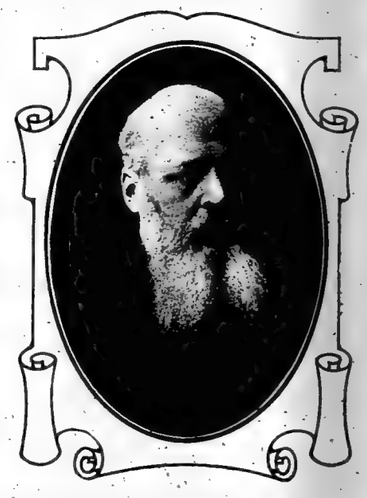

Count Dimitry Martinowitsch Ssolsky, (President of the Upper House.)

Russian and foreign Press Representatives at the Duma.

RUSSIAN LEGISLATORS AND THE MEN WHO ARE WATCHING THEM.

The Deutschland leaving her pier at 9 A. M.

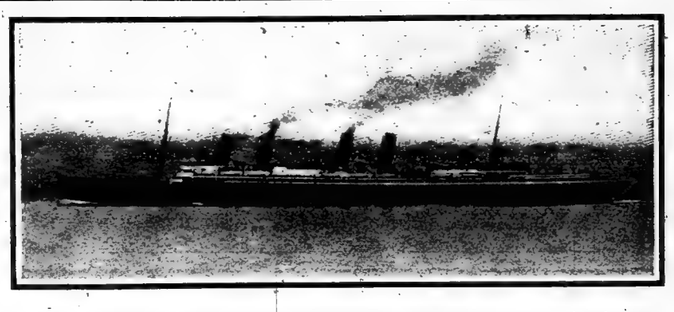

The Deutschland in the Lower Bay.

La Provence in Hot Pursuit.

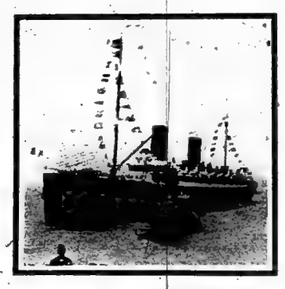

La Provence backing into midstream.

THE DASH FOR THE OCEAN RECORD.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland and the French liner La Provence started Thursday morning, June 28, one hour apart on a record-making dash across the Atlantic. The Deutschland won by about eleven hours.

(From Stereographs, Copyright 1906, by H. C. White Co., N. Y.)

THE SIS, OWNED BY EBEN STEVENS OF HULL, MASS.
She finished second, 2 hrs. 19 min. 14 sec. behind the Susie.

THE MAY, OWNED BY A. A. LOW OF THE KNICKERBOCKER YACHT CLUB.
The third boat to finish in the long-distance race.

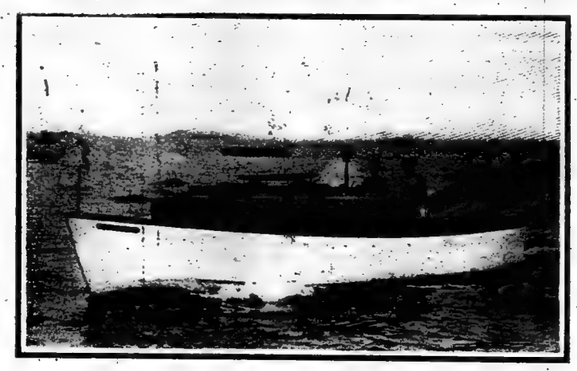

THE SUSIE, owned by J. B. Schmelzel of Flushing, L. I.
Winner of the race. Her corrected elapsed time was 26 hrs. 1 min. 7 sec. The smallest boat in the race.

THE LONG-DISTANCE MOTOR BOAT RACE WON BY THE SUSIE.

Starting from Marblehead, Mass., round Cape Cod, along the Massachusetts shore to Vineyard Haven, where the boats put in for oil, thence into Long Island Sound, to College Point, a distance of 280 miles, finishing Saturday, June 30.
(Photos by Levick.)

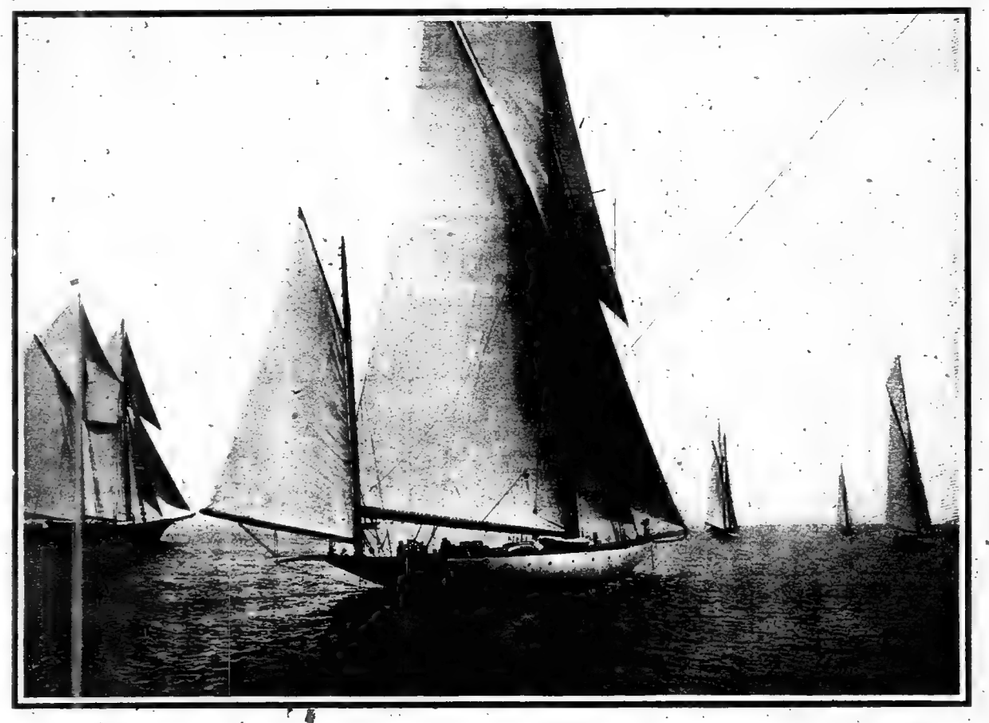

Endymion. Vigilant. Yankee.
W. E. ISELIN'S YAWL VIGILANT STARTING FROM GREENWICH FOR NEW LONDON.
Elmina, Corona, and Yankee leading her over, Endymion following.

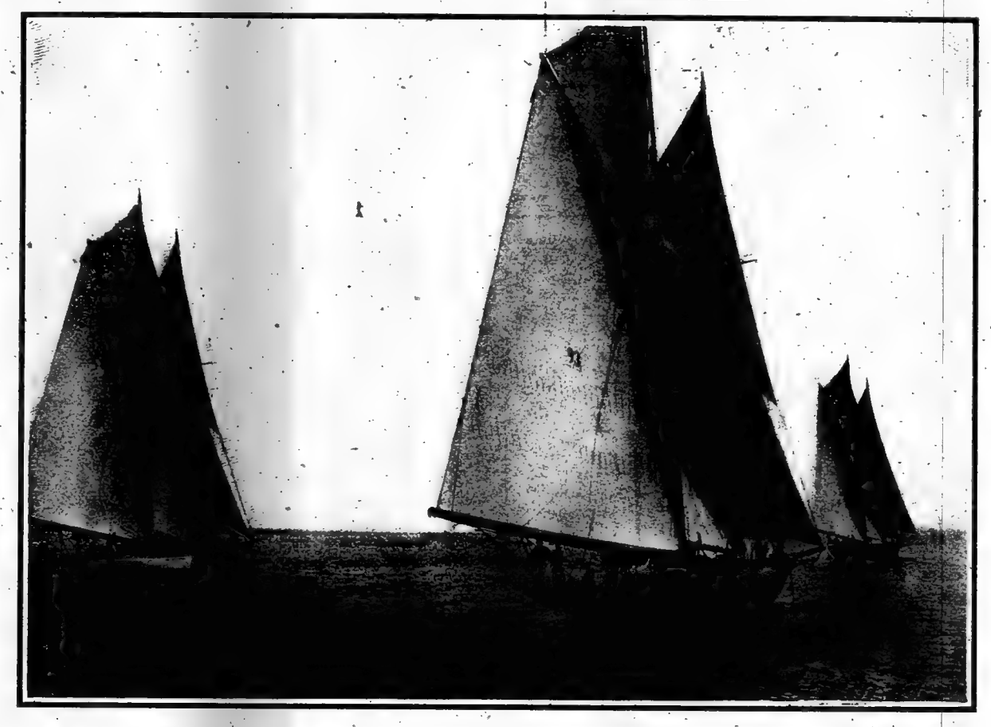

Cachelot. Dervish. Androme.
THE NEW SCHOONER DERVISH OFF FOR NEW LONDON.
Andromeda leading, Cachelot following. Dervish made the best corrected time for the fleet for the 72 mile.

THE INDIAN HARBOR CRUISING RACE.

From Greenwich, Conn., to New London, Conn., June 26.
Photos by Burton.

OFF THE WAYS.
(Photo by Wm. H. Rau.)

MISS HAZEL M'LANE.
At present a student at Bryn Mawr College.

IN MIDSTREAM.
(Photo by Wm. H. Rau.)

LAUNCH OF THE BATTLESHIP NEW HAMPSHIRE AT CAMDEN, N. J.

The sister ship of the battleship Kansas took to the water at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company Saturday morning, June 30. Gov. McLane of New Hampshire, whose daughter named the battleship, accompanied by his staff, witnessed the launching. Five workmen were injured while clearing away the props. The principal dimensions of the New Hampshire are: Length over all, 465 ft. 4 in.; extreme beam, to outside of armor, 76 ft. 10 in. Her propelling power consists of twin screw, four cylinder, triple expansion engines of 16,500 indicated H. P. Her armament will be 4 12-in. 8 8-in. 12 7-in. rifles for the main battery, with automatic, semi-automatic rapid-fire guns, field pieces and machine guns in the secondary battery.

THE CLASSIC ADVANCE STAKES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY JUNE 30.

Flip Flap, an added starter at 30 to 1, winning in the race for three-year-olds and upward, from the best and highest priced horses in training, including "Diamond Jim" Brady's Accountant, which was badly beaten.
(Photo by Hemment.)

MISS DRINA DE WOLFE
Who has been playing with W. H. Thompson in "The Bishop." She will be leading lady in one of the Schubert companies next season.
(Photo by Marceau.)

MISS MARGARET DALE
Who will appear next season with John Drew in Pinero's new play "His House in Order."
(Photo by Sarony.)

MISS ELIZABETH BRICE.
Of "The Social Whirl" Company. Miss Brice sang "Lady Teazle" for weeks last year. She will star in musical comedy next Fall.
(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

MISS LENA ASHWELL,
The English actress now playing in the "Shulamite" at the Savoy Theatre in London. She will be seen for the first time in America next season supported by the London company.

A GROUP OF WELL-KNOWN PLAYERS.

In the chute at the western face of "Gibraltar," Mt. Rainier. The ice fields moving down from the summit turn on this face of rock as on a gigantic shear.

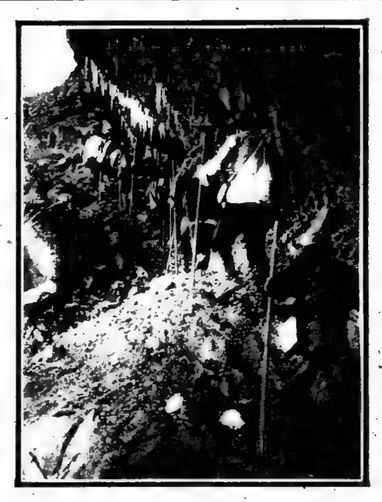

Passing beneath the overhanging rocks of Gibraltar. Note the ice stalactites which constantly threaten the climbers.

Barometric observations to determine the altitude of Columbia's crest 14,526 feet above the sea and the highest point in the U. S.

A dangerous snow slope under Unicorn Peak. In many places footholds have to be chopped in the icy path.

In the Tatooch Range. A curious feature of this picture is that although beyond the "vegetation belt" stunted trees will be seen among the opposite crags.

COOL SPOTS UNTOUCHED BY SUMMER'S HEAT.

The Sierra Club's Outing among the crags and glaciers of the Northwest.

The Alumni marching on the field in procession before the games. Note inscription on the banner, "When in college, conditions, not theories, confronted us."

(*Photos by The Pictorial News Co.*)
The "Zouaves Cavalry" about to make a charge

Class of 1903 in regulation convict stripe marching to the lock-step.

STUDENT PRANKS AT YALE'S COMMENCEMENT JUNE 27.

The Annual Commencement Exercises at the University in New Haven are the occasion of many amusing performances, perpetuated in deference to cherished tradition.

The afternoon manoeuvres.

(*Photos by R. L. Dunn.*)

A GROUP OF OFFICERS.
Lieuts. Cornelius Vanderbilt and H. H. Rogers, Jr., studying the tactics.
(*Photo by The Press Photo Co.*)

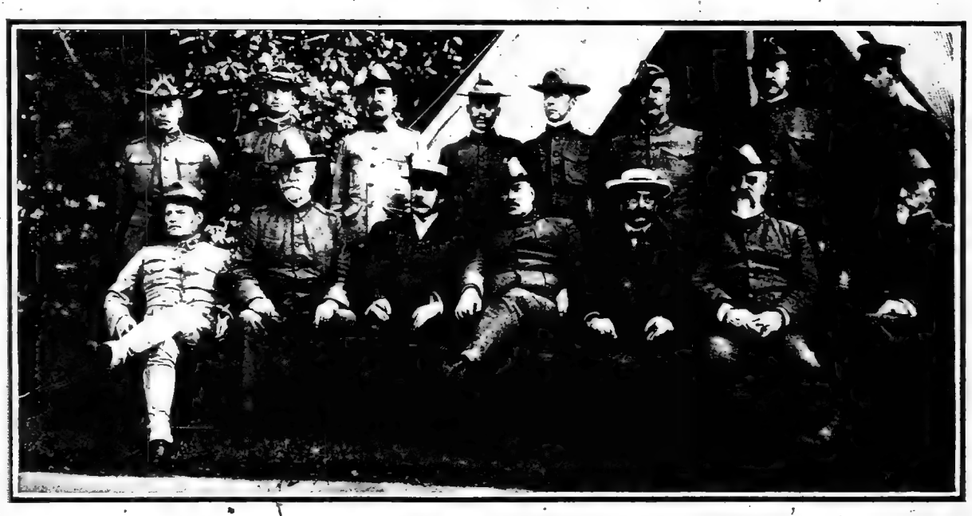

MAJOR GEN. CHARLES F. ROE, Commander of National Guard.
Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Gen. Lowren W. Pettybone, Col. Samuel M. Welch, Col. Wm. H. Choppin, Col. W. G. Le Boutellier, Lieut. Col. Gifford Harry, Lieut. Col. Wm. Thurston, Col Jos. G. Story, Col. Frederick Phisterer, Col. G. A. Wingate, Lieut. Col. J. W. Cleveland, Maj. W. H. Terrberry and Capt. Henry G. Lyon.

The non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment marching to be drilled by the officers of the National Guard.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT IN CAMP AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

THE DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER.
Formerly Miss Helen Zimmerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati.

MRS. CHAS. OAKES.
Formerly Miss Gertrude E. Ludlam.

(Photo by The Campbell Studio.)
MISS IRENE UNTERMYER,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer.

(Photo by The Campbell Studio.)
MRS. HENRI WERTHEIM.
Who was Miss Gladys Seligman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman.

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

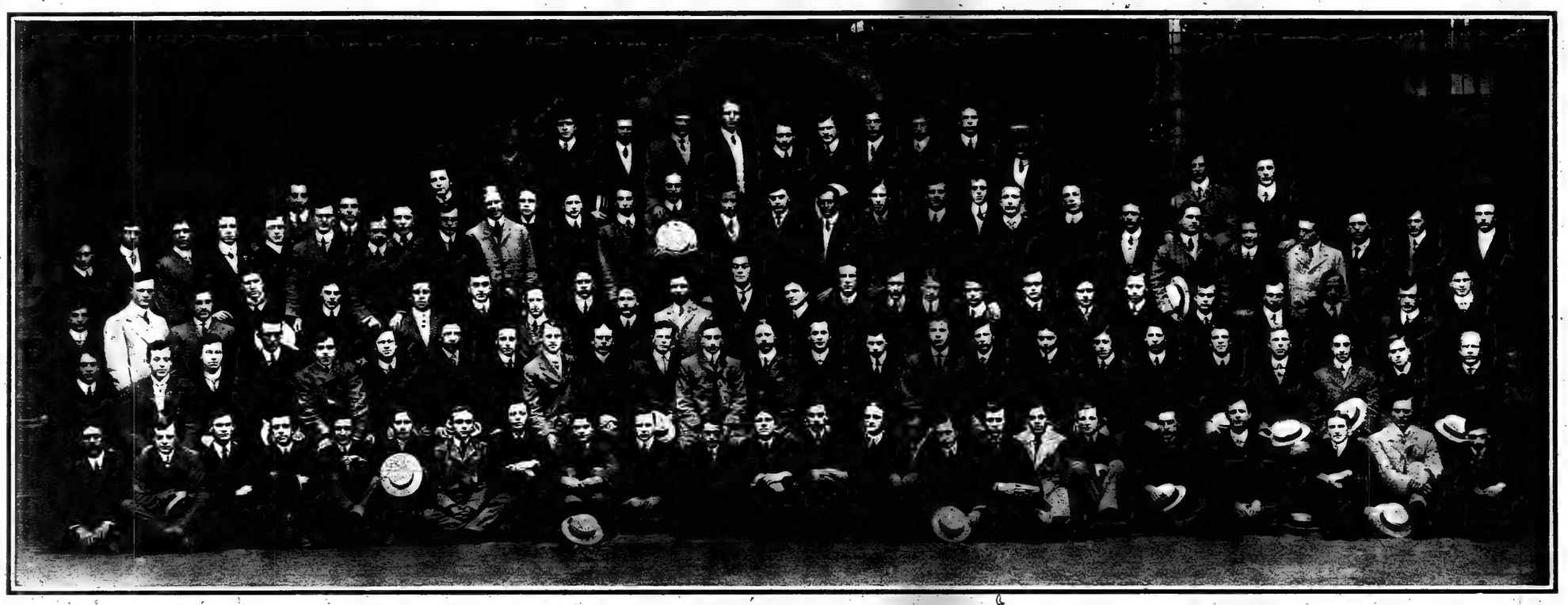

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDS.

Latest photograph of the fortunate holders of the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford University, including the recently elected members. Under the provisions of the will of the late Cecil Rhodes, the South African empire builder, by which these scholarships are awarded, the students are assembled from all parts of the British Empire and the United States.
(Photo by Hill and Saunders.)

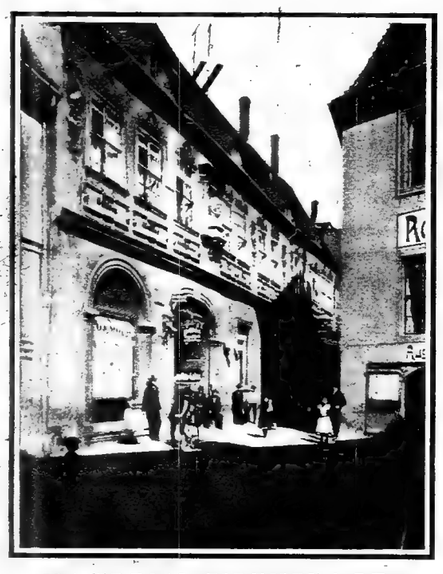

HANDEL'S BIRTHPLACE.
In Halle, Lower Saxony, where he was born in 1685, and resided until 1712, when he went permanently to live in England.

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.
Composer of the oratorios "Messiah," "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt," and miscellaneous compositions of note. He died in 1759.

INTERIOR OF CANNONS CHURCH.
Where Handel was organist, showing the instrument just back of the reredos at which Handel presided.

EXTERIOR OF CANNONS CHURCH.
A typical example of the Post-Gothic style of English church architecture. Photograph taken by permission of the rector.

THE GREAT TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The Fourteenth Celebration of the event at the Crystal Palace, London, June 23-30. Inaugurated in 1857 with 1,200 voices, it had attained in 1883 a record attendance of 87,769 patrons, which number, it is expected, will be exceeded this year. The choir will consist of 3,200 voices, supported by 500 instrumentalists, both the flower of the musical forces of the Kingdom.

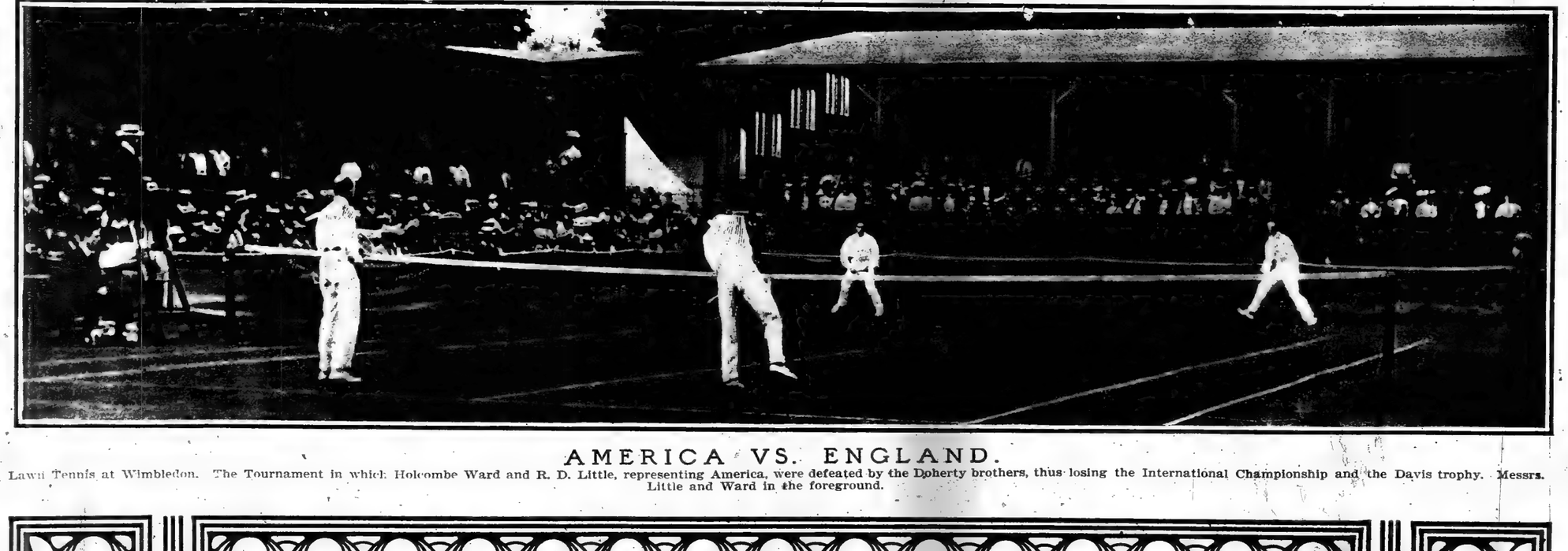

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.

Lawn Tennis at Wimbledon. The Tournament in which Holcombe Ward and R. D. Little, representing America, were defeated by the Doherty brothers, thus losing the International Championship and the Davis trophy. Messrs. Little and Ward in the foreground.

Erector (machine for placing ring sections in place) working behind a shield.

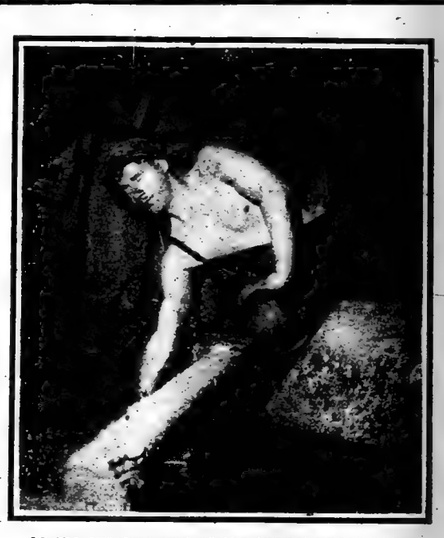

At the extreme end of the tunnel under the river showing the "sand hog" at work under pressure.

Showing concrete in place and rings beyond ready to be lined with concrete.

Method of taking material through air-lock. Safety lock above.

Re-inforced concrete in place.

Section of tunnel complete and ready for road-bed.

PROGRESS ON THE RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL TO BROOKLYN.

The new tunnel which extend from Battery Park, Manhattan, to Jeralemon Street, Brooklyn, will consist of about 6,750 feet of parallel single track tubes 26 and 28 feet apart on centres with segmented, cylindrical cast-iron shells lined with concrete and having an inside diameter of 15½ feet. The Manhattan end is entirely in rock and the Brooylyn end in sand. The thickness ofthe roof above the tubes varies from 9 50 feet. Maximu m depth of water, 50 feet. It was commenced in 1903, and barring accidents the heads should meet in November and the tunnel be ready for traffic by Jan. 1, 1907.

(Photos by P. P. Pullis.)

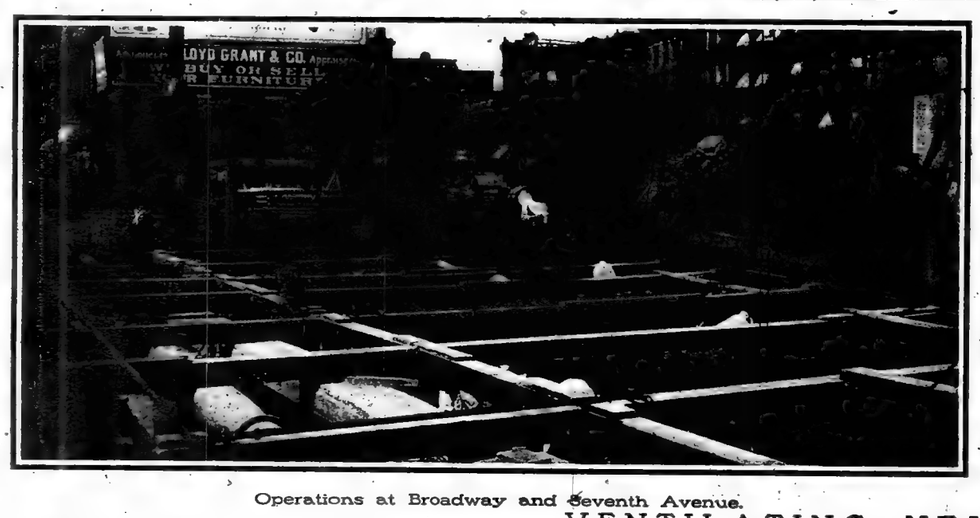

Operations at Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

Drilling in Union Square.

VENTILATING NEW YORK'S SUBWAY.

The Interborough Company is constructing much-needed ventilators at frequent intervals along its system, insuring a greater supply of fresh air.

(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

Massive steel supports of the central span. The weight of the additional arms will permit the removal of this false framework.

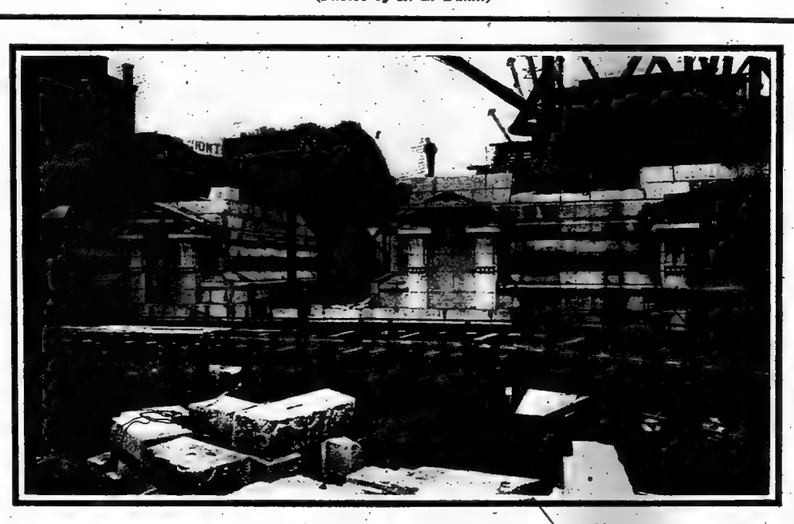

A portion of the ornate front of the Brooklyn anchorage, showing the small arch entrance.

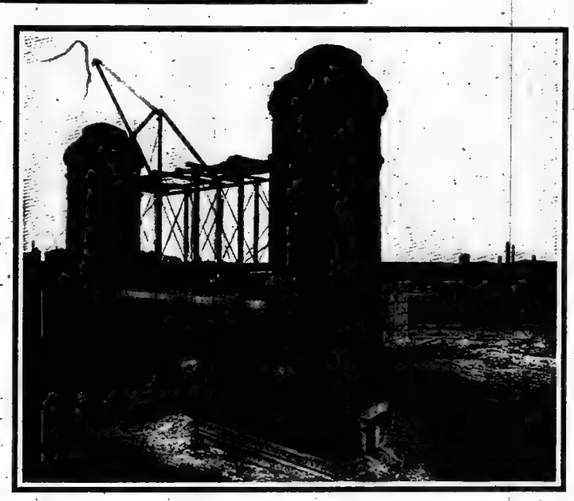

The anchorage of the bridge on the Manhattan side, showing also the supporting pier on the river front.

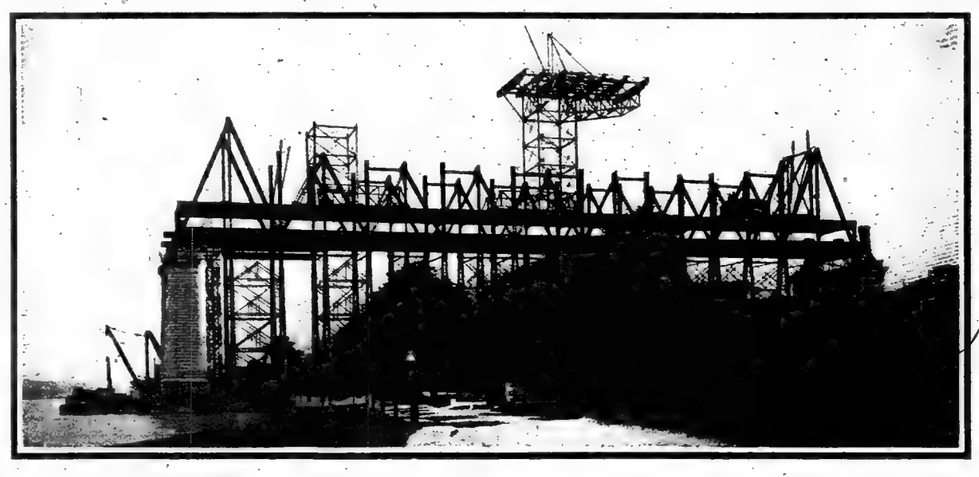

The span on Blackwell's Island, showing the two decks with the huge traveling crane on top. It is said this will be the largest cantilever bridge in the United States.

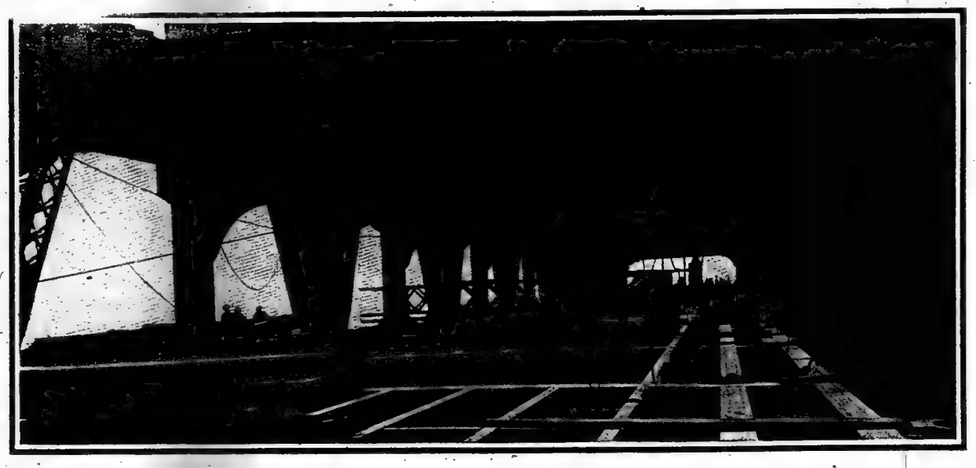

Lower deck of Blackwell's Island Bridge, to be used for cars, with a space in centre for trucking. The upper deck is for elevated trains and the promenades.

THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE EAST RIVER AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Status of the work on the next of the great East River bridges to connect Long Island with New York.

(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

CAPTAIN HANK HAFF.

The veteran skipper of the Volunteer, Defender and Vigilant died at his home in Islip, L. I., midnight, Saturday, June 30. Among American yachtsmen Capt. Haff was known as the foremost yacht handler of his day.
(Photo by Hemment.)

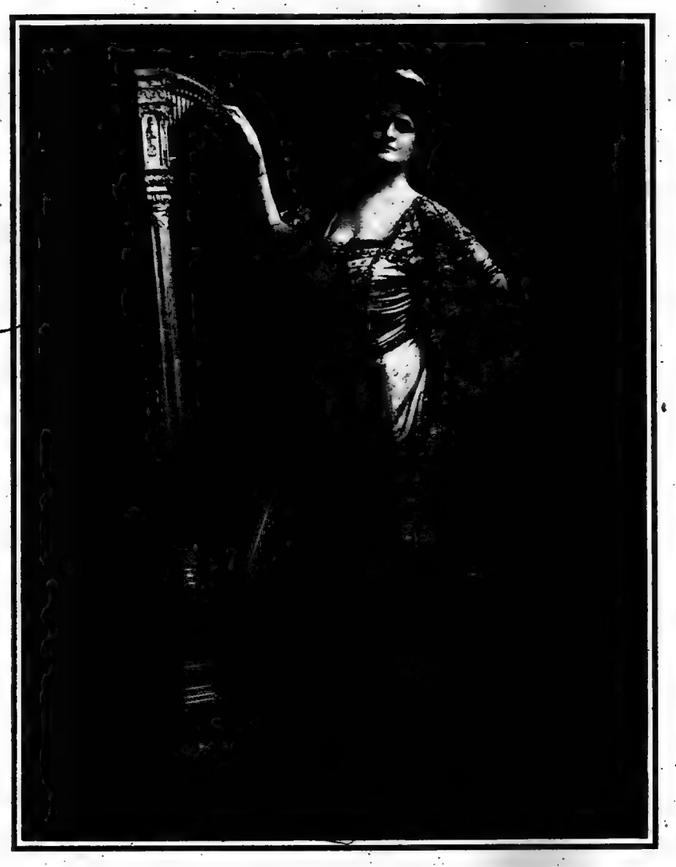

MRS. CHARLES WELLINGTON RAND
of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Rand gave to the Montclair, N. J., Military Academy the marble swimming pool, just completed in memory of her late husband.
(Photo by Marceau.)

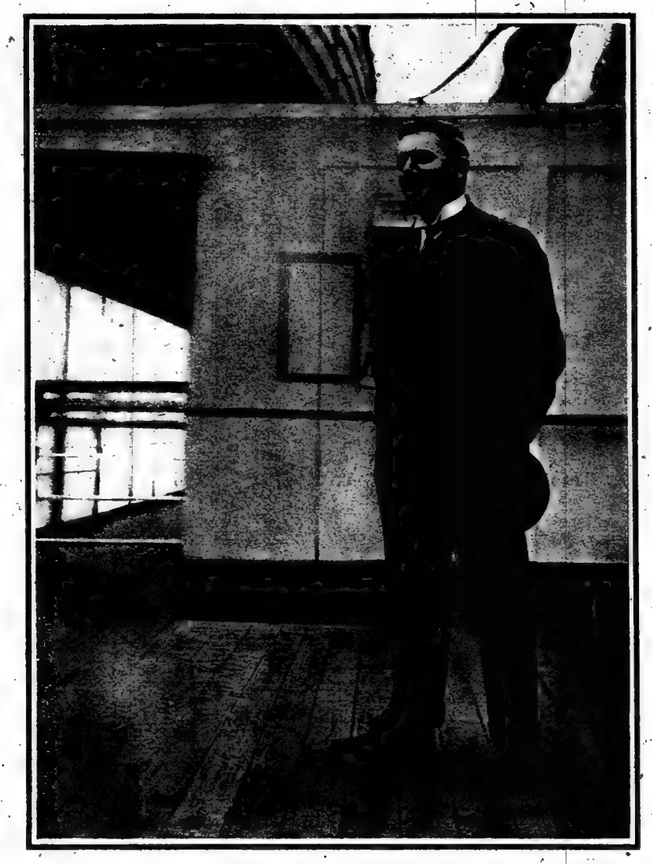

MAYOR GEORGE B. McCLELLAN

By remaining on board his steamer, Mayor McClellan escaped the terrible accident on the London and Southwestern Railway in which twenty-three of the many passengers who sailed from New York June 23 were killed.
(Photo by R. L. Dunn.)

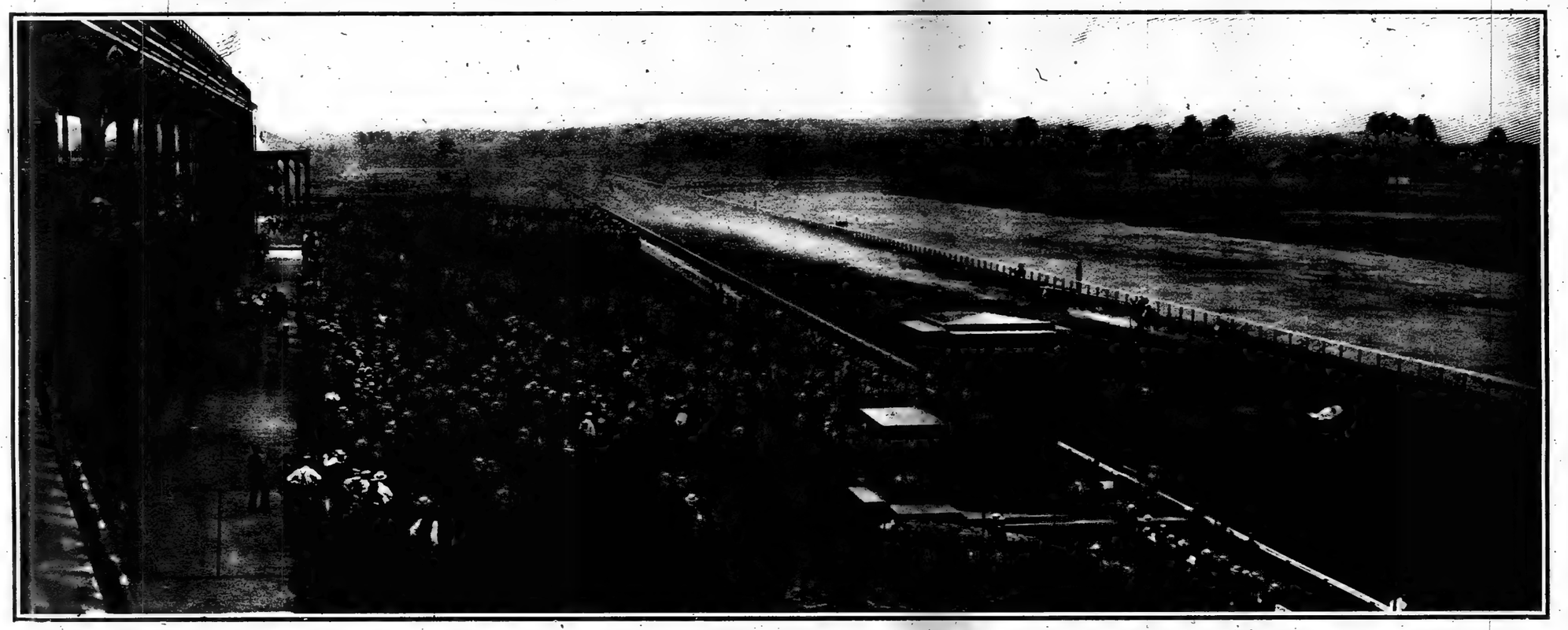

ROCKINGHAM PARK RACETRACK, SALEM, N. H.

General view of the track from the clubhouse. This is the new race course on which upward of a million dollars has been expended, and which was so strongly opposed by many of the clergy and laity of Boston and vicinity. Betting has been forbidden by the Governor of New Hampshire, and it is feared the track will be a failure.
(Photo by Levick.)

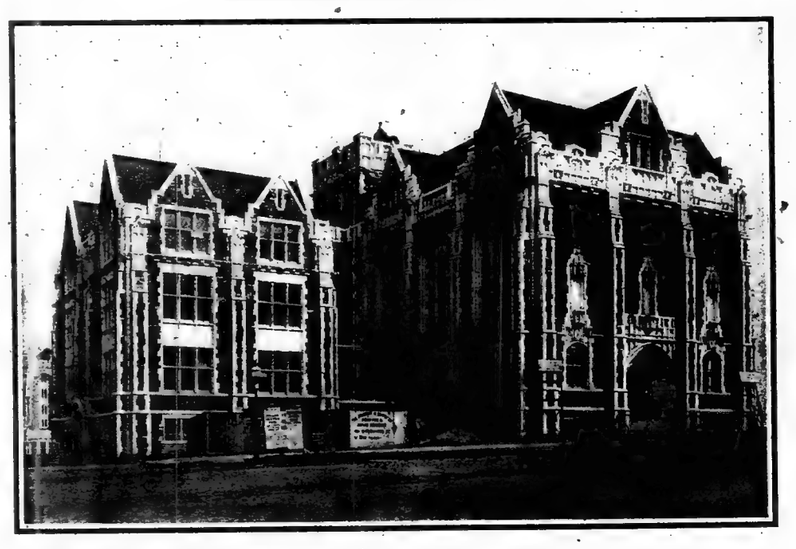

NEW HOME OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Townsend Harris Hall, Washington Heights, in which the Class Day exercises were held. The first of the new buildings of the college to be completed.

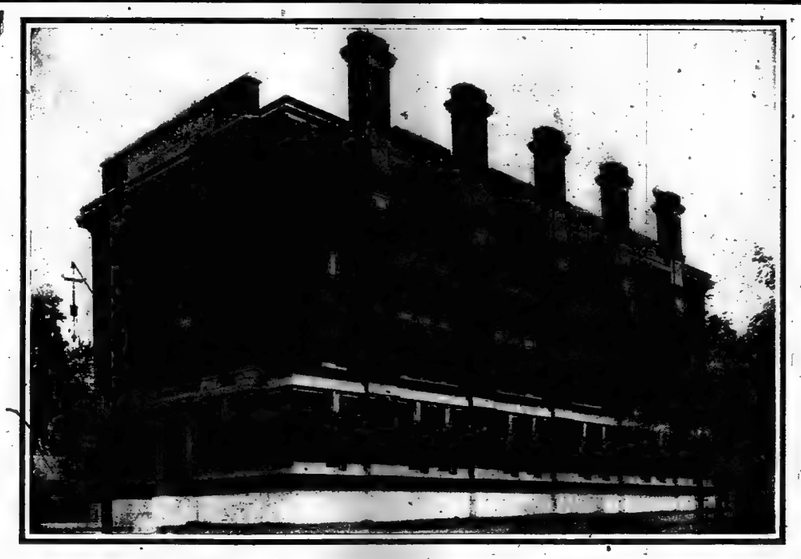

THE MORTON MEMORIAL LABORATORY.

Dedicated Wednesday, June 13, at Castle Point, on the new campus of the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, N. J. Valued at $150,000, it is considered by many the finest in the United States. It will be under the direction of Dr. Thomas B. Stillman.

One dealer's early morning purchase.

At daylight all is in readines for rapid selling.

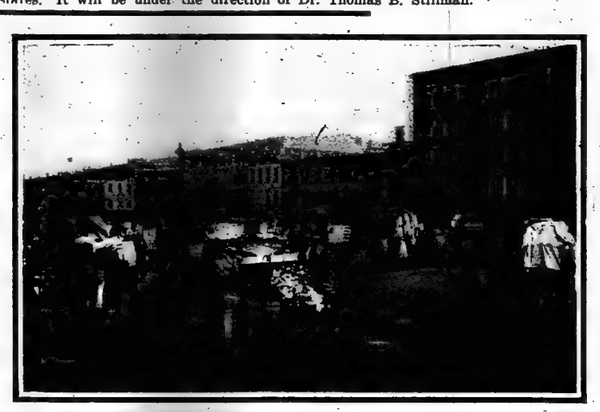

All night long the wagons have been unloading and contents carefully assorted.

WHERE A NEW YORK DAY BEGINS AT 4 A. M.

Gansevoort Market, Eleventh Street and Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, one of the three great markets which supply Manhattan with fresh vegetables. The wagons arrive about 2 A. M. from New Jersey and Long Island, and in order to secure a good place at the square hundreds of them start as early as 6 P. M. the preceding night. A city revenue of 25 cents per wagon is collected from each for space in the square. Many of the wagons come from long distances on railway flatcars. These immense quantities of vegetables are sold to the highest bidders.
(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

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By PAUL PIPER

XXVII
THE BEARS VISIT THE ZOO

Said TEDDY—G, "The thing to do,"
As they reached the high fence round the Zoo,
In the early morning, about half-past two,
"Is to get in there with this load of cake
Before the keepers are wide awake"
"You climb the fence," said TEDDY—B,
"And throw this rope back here to me,
And pull up the baskets one by one
And we'll land in there a good sized ton
Of the finest cake that was ever made
And strawberry tarts and lemonade
And cherry pie and sugar sticks
And red ice cream in good sized bricks
And peanut candy and chocolate eclairs
And other things quite new to bears."
"Don't waste your time in telling me;
I bought these things," said TEDDY—G;
And up he climbed, with business sense,
A tree which grew beside the fence,
And out a limb and dropped below
And called out, "All right; I'm in; let go."
And up went baskets two by two
Over the fence into the Zoo;
And before the day began to break
The Bears had camped with their load of cake
On a grassy knoll where they couldn't hide
And with dens and pens on every side.

"We're in here now," said TEDDY—B;
"What do you say we do?" said he.
"Let's feed the animals," said TEDDY—G,
"I move we let out two or three
And bring them here and feed them cake
And see just how our show will take;
And if they are pleased why we'll go round
And let loose everything on the ground."

To the elephant house the two Bears went
And stirred up the biggest elephant,
And marched him over to their cake
Before he had time to get half awake.
"You mind these things," said TEDDY—G,
"Our breakfast hour is half-past three.
If you are good you can have a snack
To keep you chewing till we come back."
And they gave old Bolivar (that was his name)
Some things to eat till back they came.

Then off they went to the monkey cage
Where monkeys of every size and age
Were using hands and feet and lungs
And saying good-morning in a thousand tongues.
TEDDY—B made them promise they'd be good
(At least that's what he understood)
If he'd open the cage and let them out
And give them an hour to run about.
"We have," said he, "some pie and cake
Which TEDDY—G will undertake
To serve out free in an hour or two
To every animal in the Zoo.
We'll give you as much as you deserve
If you'll act as waiters and help us serve."
The monkeys grinned from ear to ear
And winked at each other, a little queer,
And nodded their heads and seemed to say
That the two Bears' orders they'd obey.
The cage was opened and the crowd went out,
Little and big, with laugh and shout,
Upsetting each other across the green
The funniest bunch that was ever seen.
The Bears went then to the beaver pond
And told the beavers if they were fond
Of good ice cream served by baboons
To bring on their tails to use for spoons.
They saw some foxes red and gray
And asked them to dine with them that day.
The wolves looked hungry and said they'd see
That all left over was given them free.
And two mountain goats with curling horn
Said the mountain crest where they were born,
Their father rented just for thanks

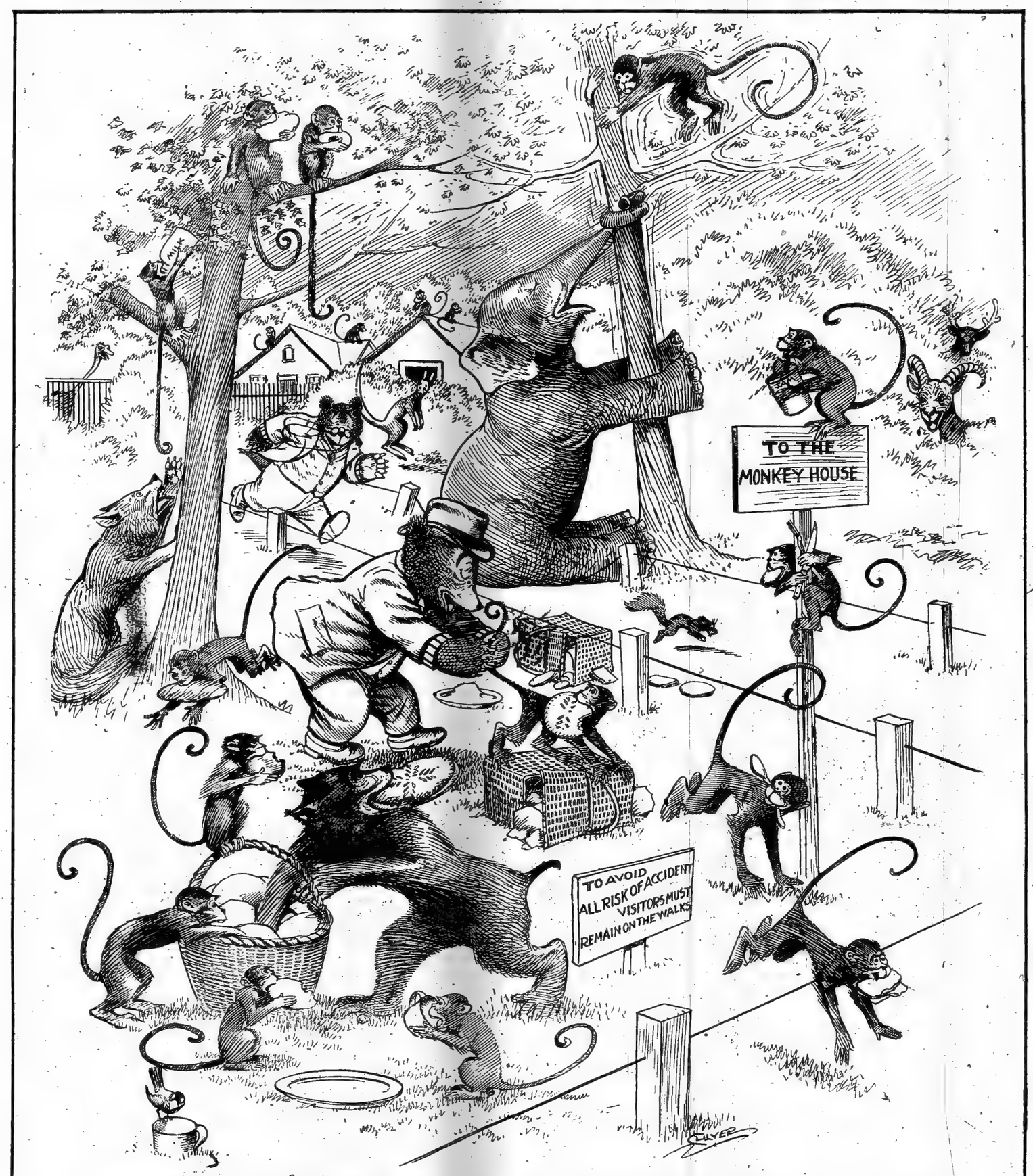

The monkeys had gone in a solid bunch and captured the whole of the picnic lunch, and out on limbs and high up on poles and on top of roofs and into holes. And every monkey with cake or jam or pie or tart or sandwich ham or nuts or lemonade or cheese, and Bolivar shaking poles and trees.

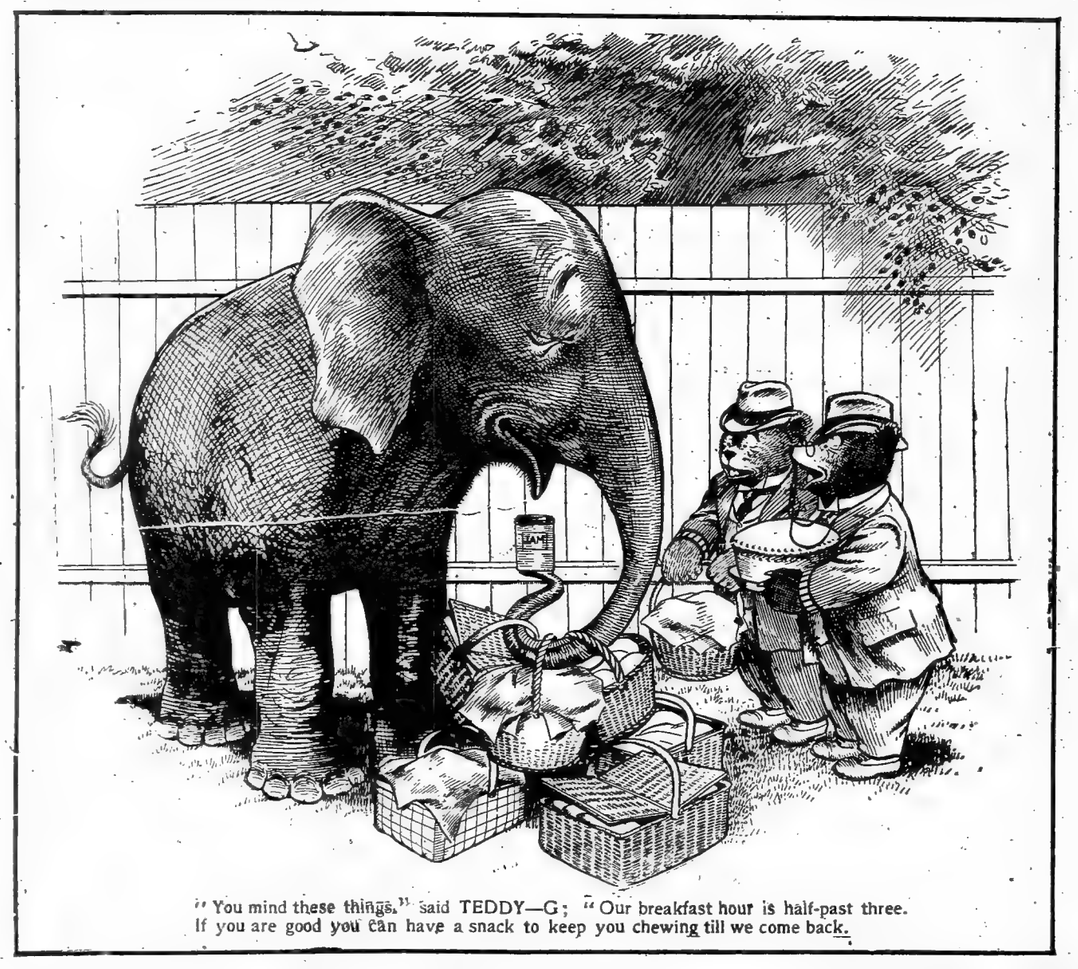

"You mind these things," said TEDDY—G; "Our breakfast hour is half-past three. If you are good you can have a snack to keep you chewing till we come back.

To the Roosevelt Bears to play their pranks,
And this they thought was cause indeed
Why they should be asked to the morning feed.
A hedgehog and a porcupine
Were the next pair asked by the Bears to dine,
Then a dromedary chewing his cud
Said he wouldn't budge from where he stood,
But if they'd bring him a piece of cake
He'd see if he liked their kind of bake.
An ostrich standing six feet high
Called out to the Bears as they went by
To hurry around with a piece of pie.
The rhinoceros couldn't accept their treat;
He had some rheumatics in his feet.
But in a cage near-by a kangaroo
Jumped twenty feet when they let him through.
From there they went to the animals' cage
Where they found the tigers in a rage,
And the lions roaring to beat the band
In language the Bears didn't understand.
A chimpanzee came near to see
And he made a face at TEDDY—G.
He was eating pie and said he feared
That their basket lunch had disappeared.
The Bears took warning and started back
To find ten keepers on their track,
And animals both big and small
Running wild on every mall,
And Bolivar with his trumpet loud
Calling for help to stop the crowd.

The monkeys had gone in a solid bunch
And captured the whole of the picnic lunch,
And out on limbs and high up on poles,
And on top of roofs and into holes,
And every monkey with cake or jam,
Or pie or tart or sandwich ham,
Or nuts or lemonade or cheese;
And Bolivar shaking poles and trees,
And hungry wolves and the kangaroo,
And mountain goats and a deer or two
Running wild from place to place
Helping on the monkey chase.

Twas noon that day when keepers ten
And a police brigade of fifty men,

And a hundred boys and firemen six
Got the monkey troupe to stop their tricks.
The Bears looked on throughout the show
And helped on the fun by laughing so
For TEDDY—G, since he was a cub,
Or at Bunker Hill down in the Hub,
Said that making fun seemed to be his forte
And that he never had such lively sport.
But the keeper made him change his laugh
When he locked them both with a big giraffe
And told them to stay and pay a fine
When the police court met next day at nine.

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers to-day; fair to-morrow; east winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,697 NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1906.—38 PAGES, In Four Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRYAN READY TO ACCEPT NOMINATION IF OFFERED

Will Be Better Pleased If Some One Else Takes It, He Writes.

REFORMERS MUST CONTROL

Congressman Towne Declares That Western Democrats Are a Unit for Bryan's Candidacy.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Ex-United States Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, who was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee when William J. Bryan made his campaigns for the Presidency in 1896 and 1900, has received a letter from Mr. Bryan in which he announces that he will accept the nomination for President for the third time if it is tendered to him. The letter is dated June 18 at Stockholm, and is as follows:

"I have been watching political developments and have noted with gratification the vindication of Democratic principles. You have correctly stated my position. As I wrote to Col. Wetmore, I shall do nothing to secure another nomination, and do not want one unless the conditions seem to demand it. I may add that I enjoy the freedom of private life, and feel that I can do some good without holding any office.

"There are, however, certain reforms which I would like very much to see accomplished, and to assist in the accomplishment of these reforms I am willing to become the party candidate again if, when the time for nomination arrives, the advocates of reform are in control of the party and think that my candidacy will give the best assurance of victory. If some one else seems more available, I shall be even better pleased.

"I need not assure you that I am more interested in seeing our principles triumphant than I am in the personnel of the ticket. The country needs to have Jeffersonian Democracy applied to all the departments of the Government, State and National, and I am content to help to make this application. Yours truly,

"W. J. BRYAN."

Representative Towne of New York returned to-day from a trip to South Dakota, Iowa, and Illinois. He said:

"Among Democrats in the West, only one man is being talked about—Bryan. It is taken for granted that he is to be the Democratic candidate for President without any question, and conceding that, the people are discussing policies and platforms. There is absolute harmony among Democrats in the West, the 'Gold' Democrats and the former opponents of that faction being in thorough accord as to Bryan's candidacy.

"I was struck by the confidence which the people seemed to have in the prospect of electing him. Democratic hope is running high throughout the Western country, and the Democrats will go into the Presidential campaign with great enthusiasm. Moreover, this spirit of zeal and harmony will be manifested in the coming Congressional campaign, and will do us good. I predict that many a seat now occupied in the House by a Republican, by virtue of Democratic votes which went astray two and four years ago, will hold a Democrat in the next Congress.

"The people out West are following Bryan's movements with great interest, and keep track of all he says and does. Going to Malvern, Iowa, on the Fourth of July, the train was crowded, and the people talked about Bryan a great deal. They knew he was to speak in London that day. I heard many laudatory comments about his tour; the idea was that he was broadening himself, and would be benefited by getting acquainted with the nations and Governments of the earth."

Louisiana Indorses Bryan.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 7.—The Louisiana House of Representatives in regular session last night adopted a resolution recommending the indorsement of William J. Bryan by the Democratic Party of this State.

DISCUSS DOMINGAN AFFAIRS.

Ministers Velasquez and Joubert Return to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Federico Velasquez, the Santo Domingan Minister of Commerce and Finance, and Emilio Joubert, the Santo Domingan Minister to the United States, returned to Washington to-day from Virginia Beach, Va., and have been in conference with Dr. Hollander, the representative of this Government who has charge of the collection of customs in Santo Domingo, and other American officials concerning the situation in Santo Domingo.

Mr. Joubert is of the opinion that the reports of the revolutionary movement are based on information supplied by enemies of President Caceres, and says he does not think it is true that 500 revolutionists are opposing the Government troops at Monte Christi.

No change in the Government is expected by Mr. Joubert, who says the negotiations now pending for an eventual settlement of claims against his country do not contemplate any expenditure of the money the United States is holding until after the ratification of the Santo Domingan treaty.

"Reports that an attempt is being made to get a division of the funds derived from customs collections are without foundation," said Mr. Joubert.

FLORISTS MUST PAY MORE.

Express Companies Say They Have Been Carrying Flowers at a Loss.

The New Jersey Floricultural Society, with headquarters in Orange, has received a letter from Edward T. Platt, Treasurer of the United States Express Company, saying that the company has been carrying flowers at a loss and has raised the rates. At a recent meeting of the society issue was taken with the railroad express companies because of the alleged excessive rates on shipments of flowers. Joseph B. Davis, Secretary of the society, was instructed to communicate with the United States Company.

Mr. Platt explains that the increase has been made because the company found that consignments of flowers were being carried long distances at a loss, as such expressage needed careful attention. He declares that in view of the large prices obtained by the retailers in New York and other large cities the advance of one-half a cent a pound is not excessive.

BEST SERVICE TO CLEVELAND.
There are 11 trains per day to Cleveland via "America's Greatest Railroad," New York Central Lines, including the famous Lake Shore Limited.—Adv.

BINGHAM FORGOT HIS RULE.

But a Policeman Caught Him and He Was Forced to Obey It.

Police Commissioner Bingham was held up by one of his own traffic regulations yesterday and forced to obey a mandate he had himself issued three days ago. The order referred to the passage of automobiles under the Vernon Avenue Bridge, in Long Island City.

Machines coming from the ferry have made it a practice to run down Borden Avenue and then cut across Vernon Avenue at a sharp angle, in order to get into Jackson Avenue and the country sooner. Many complaints reached the Commissioner about the conduct of chauffeurs at this point, so he issued an order that all automobiles keep along Borden Avenue until they reached the east side of Vernon Avenue. This prevented them making the turn at such high speed and protected the rights of vehicles going south.

The Commissioner and his wife were driving down Borden Avenue in the department auto yesterday afternoon, and the chauffeur tried to save time by making a diagonal turn into Vernon Avenue. According to the Commissioner's orders, Traffic Policeman Monahan was stationed on the corner to look out for just such violations. He stopped the chauffeur in short order.

"I am the Police Commissioner," said Gen. Bingham.

"This is one of your own orders, Commissioner. I am merely doing my duty in stopping you," was Monahan's answer.

The Commissioner stroked his chin for a minute, and then told the chauffeur to turn around and obey the regulation.

REAL BALLOON CHASE.

Knabenshue Plans to Pursue Godet and Hamilton To-day.

Roy Knabenshue, who made a sensational trip over the city in his airship last Fall, circling around the Times Building and landing near his starting place in Central Park, may make another to-day if the police do not prevent him.

Knabenshue's proposal is to have a regular aerfest in the field next to the Polo Grounds, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, but Capt. Cottrell of the 152d Street Station is not sure but such a performance will be a violation of one or other of the many laws governing behavior on Sunday. He has notified Knabenshue, accordingly, to look out.

Knabenshue, however, is going ahead with his programme. At 3 P. M. he will send up two balloons besides the airship. Then with the airship he will undertake to capture at least one of the feebler aerial navigators to show the superiority of the dirigible balloon. How a policeman may interfere when the balloons go up is what puzzles the aeronaut.

Eugene Godet, Knabenshue's chemist, will go up with the bigger of the two balloons, and Charles Hamilton, the ill-fated Ludlow's assistant, will have the other. The envelope of Godet's balloon has a capacity of about 14,000 cubic feet of gas, while the balloon which Hamilton will occupy has a capacity of only 7,500 feet. It is likely that, as there is a certain rivalry between Godet and Hamilton, the latter will sail as Wartscher did at Coney Island, without a basket, using only the ring for support. The balloons will use gas generated from sulphuric acid and iron, which will give a greater lifting power than the illuminating gas which has been used by Dr. Thomas, Oscar Haendler, Wartscher, and others.

Knabenshue believes that with the special gas he may be able to break a few records, even in ballooning. The records in airship soaring so far in this country are held by him.

ASK FOR M. G. LIGHT PLANT.

Morristown Citizens Say Companies' Charges Are Exorbitant.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 7.—The Morristown Civic Association has presented to the Board of Aldermen a petition asserting that the Public Service Corporation and the Morristown Gaslight Company have willfully violated their contracts with the town for the lighting of the streets, and are also charging exorbitant prices to consumers for electricity and gas furnished.

The association suggests that in any new contracts made the companies should furnish gas to private consumers for not more than $1.25 per 1,000 feet, and electricity for not more than 15 cents per kilowatt.

The present price of gas is $1.75 per thousand. Attached to the petition was a report of the Lighting Committee, which says that arc lights supposed to have a candle power of 400 had a maximum candle power of 160, and twenty-five-candle-power incandescent lamps had but a trifle over sixteen. The condition of the gas lamps was even worse. In the recommendation of the associaten was included one for the ownership of the street-lighting plants by the town.

The petition and accompanying report were referred by the Aldermen to the Street Lamp Committee, of which Alderman William T. Lewis is Chairman. Lewis, though supposed to represent the Third Ward in the board, is a resident of Asbury Park, having moved there six months ago.

SENT BACK ARMOUR BEEF.

Supervisor Rejects Meat Supplied for Jersey Institutions.

A consignment of beef from the Armour Company, intended for use in the Hudson County institutions, was rejected at the gates of the institutions in Secaucus, N. J., yesterday, by County Supervisor H. Otto Wittpenn as unfit to eat, and was returned to the company. Supervisor Wittpenn said:

"I have known for some time that the Armour Company has not been supplying meat to the county institutions according to contract. But I did not make the discovery before the meat had been cut up so that it could not be sent back. I have been watching, and this time I found a lot of black bull meat as tough as shoe leather and unfit for human beings. I have notified the Armour Company that unless it sends proper meat I shall send back every defective consignment, buy meat elsewhere, and deduct the cost from Armour's bill."

GUILTY OF LAND FRAUDS.

Puter Sentenced to Two Years in Jail and to Pay a Fine of $7,500.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 7.—S. A. D. Puter was found guilty yesterday of conspiracy to defraud the Government of its public lands, and was sentenced by Judge Wolverton to two years in the Multnomah County jail and to pay a fine of $7,500.

Puter was visibly affected when the sentence was pronounced.

CANNON TO LEAD FIGHT FOR NEXT CONGRESS

Republicans Declare Majority Will Be as Big as Last Time.

DEMOCRATS EXPECT GAINS

Hope of Capturing the Next House Is Dimmed, However—Interest to Centre on Congress Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Speaker Cannon will take an active part in the fight for the Sixtieth Congress, and he has been fairly deluged with invitations to speak all over the Union. If he accepted them all the campaign would have to be prolonged into next year.

The Speaker believes he should lead the fight because it is his Congress and his action which are on trial. Two years ago the Presidency was the main thing and Congress a minor issue. This year the National campaign is to be for Congress. The politicians believe that the people have been paying unusual attention to what Congress has been doing, and are not going to forget it, however interesting the various Gubernatorial campaigns may be.

The Democrats admit in private that this attention by the people to the work of Congress, taken in connection with what Congress has actually done, is going to make their path thorny. A few weeks ago they had high hopes of winning the sixtieth Congress. Since Congress adjourned this hope has dimmed. The usual gibes and flings at the adjournment of Congress have not been noticed by any of the students of public opinion at the party headquarters, and instead they believe that the country is pretty well satisfied with Congress's record.

"A Congress of achievement" will be the Republican watchword, and they will assert that no Congress in years has such a record for doing things, especially things which the people seem to want. Privately the Democrats think this a pretty good issue for their enemies, and do not see much hope of overcoming it. At the same time they count confidently on making large gains, even though they may not win the election. The Republicans do not deny this in private, though for publication they predict as big a majority as the one they have. Things may change between now and election, but at present the best opinion in both parties is that the Democrats will greatly reduce the phenomenal majority which the Republicans now have, but will not carry the House. The reason given for the expected decrease is that the present majority is abnormal, having been given simply because of the great Roosevelt landslide of 1904, and that this year there will be a return to normal conditions.

BRINGING AMERICANS' BODIES

The Minneapolis Leaves London with Dead from Train Wreck.

LONDON, July 7.—The Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, which sailed from London for New York this afternoon, takes the bodies of Mrs. Walter W. Smith, Miss Eleanor Smith, and Gerard Smith of Dayton, Ohio; Frank W. Koch of Allentown, Penn.; C. A. Pipon of Toronto, Louis Cassier of Trumbull, Conn., and Walter Barwick of Toronto, all victims of the Salisbury railroad wreck.

Mr. Swaim, the American Consul at Southampton, was present at the embarkation of the caskets and superintended all the arrangements.

The American Embassy has received one thousand tickets for the memorial service for the victims of the Salisbury accident to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on July 10.

SALISBURY, July 7.—The bulletin issued this morning at the infirmary, where the injured passengers of the Plymouth steamer express are being cared for, said that the condition of Robert S. Critchell of Chicago had not improved. It is reported that his condition is very grave. A special consultation on his case was held this evening.

Mrs. Frank Koch of Allentown, Penn., Miss M. Hitchcock of New York, and Miss I. S. Griswold of New York passed a good night.

Edward W. Sentell of Brooklyn, N. Y., and G. H. V. Allen of Fairhaven, Vt., are better.

Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts called at the infirmary to-day to see the patients. He was accompanied by the Bishop and Dean of Salisbury, the Earl of Radnor, and others.

PRAISED BY SECRETARY SHAW

City Employe Receives His Third Medal for Life Saving.

John J. Sweeney, for three years an employe of the Department of Charities at Blackwell's Island, and now an attendant at the Public Baths, was presented yesterday with his third medal for saving persons from drowning. His last medal was sent to him by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, and was accompanied by a letter of commendation, setting forth Sweeney's deeds of hroism in detail.

The rescue for which Secretary Shaw has rewarded him was performed on Oct. 13, 1905. Sweeney was passing the East Fifty-first Street pier in a rowboat when he heard a cry of "child overboard." As he reached the spot he saw a child's hand above the water. In attempting to reach it he fell overboard himself. Then some one called to him that two little girls were in the water. He managed to throw one of them into the boat, but the other he had to dive for, and swim with her to the pier. Both children are now alive and well.

Paid $1,000 for an 1804 Dollar.

Thomas L. Elder of 32 East Twenty-third Street bought yesterday an 1804 dollar. He paid $1,000 for it. It was one of a collection of Major William B. Wetmore's, which was sold in Philadelphia on June 26, 27, and 28. A Mr. Chapman bought it there for $720, and Mr. Elder bought it from him. It is said that only six 1804 dollars are in circulation.

Senator Fancher Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 7.—The Republicans of the Fifteenth Senatorial District to-day renominated Senator Albert T. Fancher. He received 67 votes as against 51 for T. A. Case of Chautauqua and 2 for W. E. Wheeler of Cattaragus County.

TUNNEL STRIKE IS ON.

Pennsylvania Engineers and Firemen Go Out and Others Will Follow.

A strike of the engineers and double drum hoist runners employed in the Pennsylvania tunnels has been ordered by Local No. 184 of the International Association of Steam Engineers and by the Double Drum Hoisters' Union. It is expected that the strike will throw several hundred men out of employment.

Chairman Holland of the Central Federated Union will meet the contractors to-morrow. It is expected that, if he cannot obtain his demands, he will call out the same classes of labor in all the tunnels. This will throw 5,000 men out of employment.

About twenty of the thirty engineers in the Pennsylvania tunnels stopped work yesterday, and the others will follow immediately. Most of the firemen went out, too, but as long as any of the engineers are at work the others must wait for them. It is necessary to bank the fires, for if a fire occurred in the tunnel in consequence of the neglect of the firemen they would be liable to criminal prosecution.

The men are asking union conditions and the adoption of safety appliances. They claim that the employment of inexperienced men to work in the compressed air chambers results in many deaths and accidents, which are not reported, and they demand that no one should be employed under compressed air who is not thoroughly familiar with the work.

They also ask for the strict enforcement of the law dealing with tunnel work and pay at the union rate of about $3 or $3.50 a day. They allege that at present there is no fixed rate, and that all sorts of wages are being paid.

IMPRISONS AN AMERICAN.

Guatemalan President Has Edward Drumond Arrested.

MEXICO CITY, July 7.—News from Guatemala is to the effect that President Cabrera has imprisoned Edward Drumond, an American citizen.

Late arrivals from Guatemala confirm the reports of stagnation of business and lack of men to gather the coffee crop, and say corn is not being planted. The Government has concentrated an army of some 30,000 men, many of them unarmed and badly clothed, near the Salvadoran frontier.

Gen. Toledo's camp of revolutionists is near at hand. Toledo is drilling his men and receiving recruits from all parts of the country.

The revolutionists assert that United States Minister Combs has not represented the true condition of affairs to his Government or kept it informed as to the methods employed by Cabrera. It is charged in Salvador that the Guatemalan forces have failed to respect the territorial integrity of that country.

NEW MOVE BY TAGGART.

Indiana Clubs to Press Suits Against Alleged Gamblers.

PAOLI, Ind., July 7.—Despite the action of the State authorities against Thomas Taggart and the French Lick and the West Baden Hotel Companies on the charge of maintaining gambling houses, the companies to-day announced that they would push the cases against Robert Colglasier and Thomas D. Gerry, seeking to oust them from the companies' premises because of alleged gambling.

The cases, which were filed before a Justice of the Peace last April, will be heard next Tuesday before Judge Thomas Buskirk.

If the corporations are successful in their actions against Colglasier and Gerry they will use this as evidence in an effort to refute the State's statement that they were not trying to suppress gambling in the two clubhouses.

LIGHTHOUSE TENDER SAFE.

The Missing Laurel Had Been Anchored for a Week.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—All anxiety for the safety of the lighthouse tender Laurel was relieved to-day when the Lighthouse Board received a telegram from Lieut. Commander Hood, Lighthouse Inspector at Key West, reporting that she had been anchored under Lobos Light from June 25 to July 2.

The Laurel was due at Guantanamo June 27, and when she failed to show up there several days after that date Lieut. Commander Hood left Key West with the tender Mangrove in search of her, and at his request the naval tug Osceola also was sent out from Key West to look for the missing tender.

The Laurel was waiting for less wind before leaving the anchorage at Lobos Light.

WHYTE NOT A CANDIDATE.

Says Present Term in Senate Will Close His Career.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Senator Whyte, whose appointment to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Gorman worried the leaders of the old Gorman machine, to-day declared that he would not be a candidate before the next Legislature for the Senatorship.

"When the General Assembly meets," said the veteran statesman and politician, "I will be nearly 84 years old. To serve in the Senate until the Legislature meets again, a period of eighteen months, will properly close my public career in a manner gratifying to me. I think it would be anything but a graceful act for me to come forward as a candidate at that time."

G. A. HOBART HAS MEASLES.

Very Ill While on His Honeymoon at Thousand Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 7.—Garret A. Hobart, who is the son of the late Vice President, and who is spending his honeymoon at the Thousand Islands, at the hotel owned by George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria, has been very ill there with measles since Monday. Dr. William K. Newton, the Hobart family physician, and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart made a hurried trip to the Thousand Islands.

The physician returned to-day. He says that Mr. Hobart has one of the worst cases of measles he ever saw, but believes that he is now out of danger.

Auto Police Get Pam's Chauffeur.

Commissioner Bingham's "automobile squad" arrested Charles Plumet, chauffeur for Max Pam, the lawyer, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street last night. Mr. Pam's chauffeur had been exceeding the speed limit. Mr. Pam gave bail for him.

HIPPODROME LEASED TO THE SHUBERTS

Theatre Managers Sign a Contract for Ten Years.

OLD POLICY TO CONTINUE

M. C. Anderson, an Old Circus Man and Vaudeville Manager, Is Associated with Them.

Lee and J. J. Shubert and M. C. Anderson yesterday leased the Hippodrome for a term of ten years. The transaction was closed in the office of the United States Realty Company, John W. Gates and William H. Chesebrough acting for the New York Hippodrome Company.

The Shuberts and Mr. Anderson will take immediate control of the big house, and at once begin preparations for next season. They will open the Hippodrome on Sept. 3 (Labor Day) with a spectacle similar to those already seen there. The policy will be to make the Hippodrome the home of imposing productions. The house will be under the personal direction of the Shuberts and Mr. Anderson, all of whom are well fitted by experience for the undertaking.

M. C. Anderson, while comparatively new to New York, is known throughout the amusement world. He is an old-time circus man, and this experience fits him to be director of the Hippodrome. Mr. Anderson's home is in Cincinnati. He owns the Walnut Street and Columbia Theatres there, the latter house he built himself. He is also prominent in vaudeville management.

The lease of the Hippodrome is the climax of the first year's record of the Shuberts as independent managers. In this time they have brought the number of theatres under their control up to more than fifty, and their circuit embraces all the principal cities from coast to coast. They now control personally more playhouses than any other firm in America.

Referring to the new acquisition, Lee Shubert said last evening:

"As we only signed the contracts this morning we have no plans as to what we will put on at the house. We just decided to take it to-day. Whether some of the old productions will be again put on, or whether we shall have a new bill has not been determined. We are going to give the public what it wants. Eric Temple will be retained as stage manager."

GIRL DRAGGED BY AN AUTO.

The Owner Refuses to Give Bail for the Chauffeur.

Nellie Doyle, 19 years old, of 910 Second Avenue, and Annie Maxwell, 17 years old, of the same address, were crossing Third Avenue at Forty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, when an automobile driven by William Wallace of 716 East 171st Street struck Miss Doyle and knocked her down.

Wallace, who says he did not know he had struck Miss Doyle, continued on up the avenue with the automobile for half a block, dragging the girl along. He did not bring the machine to a stop until a man ran out from the sidewalk and told him that the woman was entangled in his machine. Patrolman Fitzgerald of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station pulled Miss Doyle from beneath the automobile, sent a hurry call to the Flower Hospital for an ambulance, and then arrested Wallace.

Miss Doyle was not seriously injured. She was sent to the hospital together with Miss Maxwell, who first fainted and then became hysterical when she saw her friend being dragged along under the automobile.

E. P. Ketcham of 54 West Fortieth Street, the owner of the machine, was summoned by Wallace after the latter reached the police station. He refused to furnish bail for his chauffeur when he learned the circumstances. He said that Wallace had taken the automobile out without his permission and must stand the consequences.

UNIQUE RELIGIOUS MODELS.

Herod's Temple and Others, a Gift to a Jersey Seminary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 7.—John S. Bussing of New York has presented to the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church of this city three models of the Ark of the Covenant, the Tabernacle, and Herod's Temple. The Ark of the Covenant is the work of a sculptor and is skillfully done. The Tabernacle is in blue and purple and scarlet and silver and gold, with 3,769 separate parts, each put together by hand. It is so arranged that almost every individual part can be easily inspected. In the Temple an idea of the labor and skill required may be gained by noting the 400 Corinthian columns employed in its construction. They were all made by hand.

MRS. ALICE W. JONES DEAD.

H. McK. Twombly's Sister Expires in Norway—Son Drowned the Same Day.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—The death is announced from Bodöe, Norway, of Mrs. Alice W. Jones of Boston on July 5.

Mrs. Jones was the sister of Hamilton McK. Twombly, whose son was drowned on Thursday in Holderness, N. H., and the widow of Frank William Jones. Mr. Jones was a prominent Boston man. The family lived for some time at 401 Marlborough Street, and later at 232 Beacon Street. Since Mr. Jones's death in 1900, however, his widow spent much of her time traveling abroad with her two daughters.

HAS A TOOTH IN HER LUNG.

A Dental Company Has to Pay $2,400 as a Result of an Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—An opinion handed down in the Appellate Court this morning affirms the decision of the Superior Court in a damage suit brought by Alice C. McGehee against the Schiffman Method Dental Company. Miss McGehee was awarded $2,400 damages.

The plaintiff visited the offices of the company on Dec. 7, 1903, for the purpose of having seven teeth extracted. Six were removed successfully, but the seventh slipped from the forceps and was drawn into her right lung.

VISIT NEW 4-5-room apartments; modern; near Subway; $22 up. 3,161-3,163 Broadway.—Adv.

BIG ROBBERY RUMORED.

Tale of a $450,000 Bond Theft in Boston—Not Confirmed.

There was a rumor at Police Headquarters last night that the men under Inspector McLaughlin, head of the Detective Bureau, in conjunction with Pinkerton detectives, were scouring the city for certain persons implicated in a $450,000 bond robbery, alleged to have taken place in Boston.

The rumor could not be verified at the detective bureau, and there was no record on the books to show that the Inspector had received any such information from Boston. Who the alleged thieves are, or who lost such a large and valuable amount of bonds, could not be ascertained elsewhere.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 7.—Nothing has been heard here of a $450,000 bond robbery.

BLOW AT OIL TRUST.

Arkansas Sues Waters-Pierce Co.—Asks $2,000,000 Damages.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—Attorney General Rogers and Prosecuting Attorney Rhoton of Pulaski County to-day filed suit against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, alleging a conspiracy to control the output and prices of oil, and asking damages in the sum of $2,000,000. They also ask that the company forfeit its right to do business in Arkansas.

The bill alleges that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company is associated with the Standard Oil Company, Republic Oil Company, and others.

PANAMA FIREMAN DETAINED.

May Have Yellow Fever, but Doctors Doubt It—67 Others Held.

When the Panama liner Colon anchored at Quarantine yesterday, Alfred Da Costa, one of her firemen, was found to be ill, and was removed to Hoffman Island for observation. It is not believed that he has yellow fever. The temperatures of all the passengers and the crew were taken at Quarantine, but only Da Costa showed symptoms of illness.

The Monterey, from Havana, was also detained at Quarantine for a thorough inspection. As a result fifty-seven of her passengers who were not immune from yellow fever were sent to Hoffman Island to await the expiration of the five-day limit, which will be this afternoon.

MISS REID NOT ENGAGED.

Authorized Denial of Report That She Is to Marry Lord Acheson.

LONDON, July 7.—The Associated Press is authorized to deny the report of the engagement of Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, to Viscount Acheson, eldest son of the Earl of Gosford.

MORAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Boston District Attorney Accepts Nomination of Prohibition Party.

BOSTON, July 7.—John B. Moran, who last Fall was elected District Attorney of Suffolk County on his own nomination, to-night accepted the Prohibition Party nomination as candidate for Governor. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Moran says:

"Although for years a total abstainer, I believe 'local option' to be the best practical solution of the liquor question, and when laws regulating it are rigidly enforced, the nearest possible condition to absolute prohibition attainable."

SUMMONS FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Head of Standard Oil a Defendant in Anti-Trust Law Suit.

FINDLAY, Ohio, July 7.—Judge Banker of the Probate Court has issued a summons for John D. Rockefeller in connection with the suit recently filed here against the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Rockefeller, in which it is alleged that the Valentine anti-trust law has been violated by the Standard Oil or its subsidiary companies.

The summons has been turned over to Sheriff Groves, who says that he will serve it upon Mr. Rockefeller as soon as the latter returns from Europe. Sheriff Groves has gone to Cleveland to serve a summons upon the Standard Oil Company through one of its officers.

ANNOUNCE SECRET WEDDING.

Joseph Jefferson's Granddaughter Wed Harvard Graduate on June 8.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 7.—Announcement has been made here of the secret marriage on June 8, at Cambridge, Mass., of William Wellington Corlett, son of a former attorney of this city, to Miss Lauretta Jefferson, granddaughter of the late Joseph Jefferson. Mr. Corlett was graduated from Harvard last month.

DYNAMITE FOR A HOTEL.

Bomb Thrown in an Areaway at Lincoln, Ill.—No One Injured.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 7.—An ineffectual attempt was made before dawn to-day to wreck the Commercial Hotel with dynamite. A bomb which had been thrown into an areaway exploded with terrific force, damaging a wall of the hotel and breaking many windows in the vicinity. None of the guests was injured.

A man suspected of the outrage is under surveillance, but sufficient evidence has not been gathered to warrant an arrest.

BALLOON RACE IN ENGLAND.

First Ever Held There—Seven Balloons Take Part in It.

LONDON, July 7.—The first balloon race in England took place to-day. Seven balloons ascended from the grounds of the Ranelagh Club and descended in the evening in Essex.

Various prizes were offered, including a cup valued at 50 guineas. Frank Butler was the winner.

The race was held under the auspices of the Aero Club, and the start was made in the presence of a very fashionable assemblage.

CASE'S CURIOS DESTROYED.

Many Unique Articles in a Valuable Collection Lost in a Fire.

ROME, N. Y., July 7.—A fire in the residence of Major Horace B. Case last night destroyed his collection of curios, one of the largest and most valuable in the State. He had spent thirty-five years and a large amount of money in making the collection.

Among the articles were a waistcoat worn by Gen. Herkimer, a sash owned by Baron Steuben, a complete collection of guns, from the matchlock to the latest improved rifle; a collection of books, none of which was printed later than 1613, and weapons of warfare of all nations.

JUST PLAIN INSANITY THAW'S DEFENSE, MAYBE

His Lawyers Have Engaged Nearly All the Alienists.

ADVANTAGES IN SUCH A PLEA

If Upheld, It Would Cut Off Testimony About Scandals—Dr. Hamilton Sees the Prisoner Again.

Developments of the last few days have seemed to indicate that the theory of emotional insanity may be abandoned in the case of Harry Kendall Thaw, charged with the murder of Stanford White, and that an out-and-out plea of insanity is contemplated. This would mean the appointment of a commission to test the mental soundness of the defendant and his committal to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan should he be held irresponsible.

Immediately after the arrest of Thaw it was understood that the defense would be insanity. Then the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge was called in, and it was announced that the defense would be "emotional insanity," and that evidence would be introduced to show reasons for Thaw's temporary aberration.

With emotional insanity as the defense, it would be possible to introduce almost any kind of evidence and to get before a jury in their practical entirety the relations of the defendant, his victim, and Mrs. Thaw, who was the cause of the murder. If everyday insanity is urged the necessity for the examination of a single witness will be eliminated if a report of the commission sustains the plea.

The defense is seeking out every alienist of note and thrusting a retainer into his hand. From the beginning Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton has been in its employ, and Terence J. McManus, an associate of ex-Judge Olcott, Thaw's leading counsel, admitted yesterday that four other experts had been obtained.

The Thaw Experts.

Dr. Charles L. Dana, a specialist of note in nervous diseases, is one of the men. The others are Drs. Packard, Pilgrim, and Mayer. Before the case is called they will have subjected Thaw to tests as to his mental condition and will be ready to testify concerning it.

The State obtained the services of Drs. Maybon, Flint, and McDonald to investigate Thaw's condition of mind, but they were unable to subject him to any tests. They visited him in the Tombs on the day preceding his indictment and he intimated that their presence was distasteful. He was taken from the Tombs to a private room in the Criminal Courts Building, where he was again confronted by the prosecution's experts and where he again declined to submit to an examination.

Thaw said his mind was made up that he would not answer a single question. His bearing was that of a man who knew just what he was doing, and although it was impossible to subject him to any tests, physical or mental, the experts reported to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has the case in charge, that he was perfectly sane and had always been so, as far as they could judge.

Then came the declaration that the defense would prove that Thaw was insane at the time of the murder—that he was sane before the murder, and that he had recovered his senses after it. This meant emotional insanity.

"What about emotional insanity?" Mr. Garvan was asked when the theory of the defense became known.

"It's a very popular plea," replied the Assistant District Attorney, and nothing further could be coaxed from him.

Until Friday there was not the slightest indication that the defense would turn its back on the "emotional insanity" plea. On that day the story of the affidavit which Evelyn Nesbit is alleged to have signed, accusing the man who is now her husband of serious offenses, became public. On Friday morning Dr. Hamilton, who had already subjected Thaw to exhaustive tests, visited the prisoner again, spending an hour in his cell.

Advantages of the Plea.

There can be no doubt that the Thaw family would be, in one regard at least, the gainer should the plea of insanity be entered and sustained. It would mean the closing of the gates against the flood of scandal which would unquestionably be loosed in the event of a trial.

Ex-Judge Olcott denied the story of the affidavit with great earnestness on Friday. He said, speaking for both Mr. and Mrs. Thaw, that no such document had ever been in existence. His denial was discounted by the statement that, although the affidavit had been drawn, and in Evelyn Nesbit's handwriting, with interlineations by Stanford White, it had been destroyed. It was also declared that, although the affidavit had been destroyed, a record, easily obtainable by the prosecution and just as admissible as evidence, was in existence.

Yesterday Dr. Hamilton called on Thaw for a third time. His stay lasted for the better part of two hours. Terence McManus was present during the latter part of the examination.

"So far as it has proceeded the examination has been absolutely satisfactory to the defense," the lawyer said.

He refused to say just what he meant by this declaration.

"Is it true," he was asked, "that five alienists have been retained by the defense?"

"It is quite true," he replied, "that the defense will retain either five or seven of the most eminent alienists in the world to pass upon Mr. Thaw's mental condition. No expense will be spared."

Another man said that the defense has already retained an even larger number of mental experts. Indeed, it was said yesterday afternoon by one well qualified to speak, if the Judge before whom the case is called desired to appoint a commission to report as to Thaw's sanity he would have a hard task to select men of known ability in this line.

All the Alienists Taken.

"The defense cannot begin to utilize the experts whose services have been bespoken," this man said. "It has simply put them beyond the reach of the prosecution."

There were no further developments in the matter of the affidavit yesterday. Ex-Judge Olcott left New York early for Philadelphia. Before he departed he repeated his denial of its existence or the possibility of proof that it had ever existed. He denied again the story that Mrs. Thaw had ever met Stanford White

after her marriage, and then hurried to his train, saying that important evidence had developed in Pittsburg in conjunction with the case.

Maale Follette, who was a friend of Miss Nesbit and who attended many of the parties at which Stanford White was host, was examined by Assistant District Attorney Garvan yesterday. She was not a reluctant witness, and after the examination was over talked at length of what she styled the "outrageous aspersions which have been cast upon the memory of Mr. White."

The stories which were being circulated regarding the entertainments given by the architect, she said, were "simply ridiculous." The entertainments were harmless, she added, and vice had no figure in them.

"The mothers of the girls who attended," she said, "would have approved if they had been present. There was much healthy fun at the gatherings, but nothing to be ashamed of. Actresses were not the only women entertained by him in the Madison Square tower apartments. Many society women were his guests, and they valued an invitation to attend one of the functions there, too.

White's Dinners and Thaw's.

"The women of the stage regarded Mr. White as a big brother. He was a good friend and a jolly good fellow who liked girls, and loved to have youth and beauty around him. His dinners were not nearly so open to criticism as were those given by Thaw."

Mrs. Thaw appeared at the Tombs shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning and had to wait for some little time before she was allowed to go to her husband's cell. While she was waiting she was approached by one of the Tombs missionaries, a woman, who stopped and spoke to her. Mrs. Thaw did not appear to relish the meeting, shaking hands with the missionary with apparent reluctance. R. C. Peck of ex-Judge Olcott's office, who had called for Thaw's mail, saw what had happened and protested to Warden Flynn. He said that ex-Judge Olcott did not wish any one to speak to Mrs. Thaw. The Warden said that he would see that there was no ground for complaint in the future.

William Thaw, a nephew of Harry Thaw, called at the Tombs in the afternoon and was taken to his uncle's cell, where he stayed but a few minutes. It was the first time the two had met since the murder.

Seek Evidence for Thaw in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Roger O'Mara, former Superintendent of Police of this city, returned to-day from New York, where he received final instructions from Harry Kendall Thaw's attorneys for the collection of evidence in Thaw's defense. O'Mara declined to talk about the case except to say that he and his associates were retained to gather evidence here.

DENVER'S ELECTION FRAUDS.

Special Grand Jury to Investigate City and County Offices.

DENVER, July 7.—District Judge John I. Mullins, sitting in the Criminal Division of the District Court to-day, made an order calling a Grand Jury to investigate all city and county offices "and such other matters as may be submitted to the jury."

The court declares that both the Sheriff and Coroner are interested in the matters to be investigated and appoints ellsors to draw the jury.

Judge Mullins, in his order, says in part:

"It having been brought to the attention of the court that frauds of the grossest character were perpetrated at the recent election held in this city and county, the court has deemed it imperative to call a Grand Jury. From the information the court has received it has been determined that such Grand Jury shall investigate the officers and office of the District Attorney within and for the Second Judicial District, the Sheriff, Coroner, Treasurer, and Assessor and their office in connection with said election frauds.

"The showing of the Honest Elections League was such as to warrant the court in finding that the grossest frauds were committed on election day May 15 last; that a bold and brazen attempt was made to steal the election, and on the face of the returns succeeded, by debauching of the ballot boxes and the corruption of public officials, in stealing valuable assets of the community; that public officials charged with the ferreting out of crime and the punishment of criminals were either parties to this outrage or were so negligent in the discharge of their duties as to make them participes criminis."

FATHER KILLED, SON WEDS.

News of Paterson (N. J.) Contractor's Death Hastens a Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 7.—With his father lying dead as the result of falling from the top of a building at Paterson, N. J., Frank Burchill Demarest and Miss Barbara Stoby Foreman of Athenia, N. J., were married here last evening. The young couple were visiting at the home of Mrs. Fred Ivins, the bride's sister, and the wedding was to have taken place this evening.

On Friday evening, while they were discussing the wedding, a telegram arrived informing the young man that his father, Isaac B. Demarest, a contractor, while supervising work on the top of a building, was stricken with paralysis and had fallen to the ground, dying instantly. The young couple decided to get married immediately and summoned the Rev. Charles Howland Cookman, who performed the ceremony.

CHILD FINDS A $40 LOCKET.

Sells It for a Nickel, and Then the New Holder Is Arrested.

While playing in front of her home at 57 East 101st Street yesterday afternoon 9-year-old Genevieve Kelly found a gold heart-shaped locket set with a diamond and worth about $40. Joseph Strumpf, who has a laundry at 55 East 101st Street, saw the child pick up the locket and offered her five cents for it. Appreciating the value of the nickel better than she did that of the locket, the child accepted the offer. She, however, told her father of the incident, and he reported the matter at the East 104th Street Police Station.

Detective Curtayne was sent to Strumpf's laundry. When he told the purpose of his visit Mr. and Mrs. Strumpf attempted to throw him out into the street. In the quarrel, Curtayne says, he was hit with a flatiron, but doesn't know just how it happened. After a hard struggle he subdued the laundryman and his wife, and arrested them on a charge of attacking an officer.

When Strumpf was searched at the police station the locket was found in one of his pockets. There was no inscription on it to show to whom it be onged.

BABY LEFT AT THE STATION.

She'd Be Back in Five Minutes, Mother Said, and the Maid Believed Her.

Shortly after 6 P. M. yesterday a woman, of whom no description could be obtained, except that she was about 27 years old and wore a white shirtwaist and black skirt, left a two-months'-old girl baby with a colored maid in the Pennsylvania Railroad station, saying she would return in five minutes.

Up to 9 P. M. the woman had not returned and the child was sent to the City Hospital. Whether the woman left by the Jersey City entrance, boarded a train, or went on a ferryboat running to New York or Brooklyn could not be learned.

TWO KISSES THE REWARD FOR SAVING THE AMERICA

Passengers Nearly Mobbed Capt. Penco, Their Rescuer.

MEN WANTED TO KISS, TOO

Vessel 11 Days Helpless at Sea—The Dinnamare Here After Towing Her to Bermuda.

"The hardest part of the whole job was to keep from being hugged and kissed," said Capt. Penco of the Italian liner Dinnamare, last night, in describing the rescue in mid-ocean by his vessel of the Fabre liner America, which the Dinnamare towed into Bermuda on the Fourth of July. The Dinnamare, with a cargo of 33,000 cases of lemons, is anchored off the Statue of Liberty.

The rescue of the America was Capt. Penco's second within two years, he being the skipper that about two years ago picked up the Norwegian steamhip Dagfin 150 miles east of the Delaware Breakwater. Last night the big skipper told the story of the picking up of the America, but he did not think he had done anything for which he ought to be praised. "I did exactly what every other skipper on the Atlantic would do in the same case," he explained.

"It was on the morning of June 27," said Capt. Penco, "that we sighted the America. She was about five miles ahead at the time and was lying directly in our path. From her masthead was flying the international code signal meaning, 'I wish to communicate,' and as soon as I got in hailing distance the skipper shouted to me through a megaphone that his shaft was broken, and that he had been utterly helpless for eleven days.

"There were 116 passengers on the America, and if I ever saw a happy lot in my life it was that crowd when we stopped alongside. When I got on the boat every woman and most of the men wanted to kiss me, and I had the toughest fight of many a year trying to escape. Two of the women, one an old lady and the other a very presentable miss, did succeed in planting a smack on my port cheek, but they were the only ones.

"To come back to the real story. When the Captain of the America had made plain his predicament, I at once agreed to take him in tow. For the rest of that day the crews of both vessels worked like Trojans getting the hawsers in position, and early that night the Dinnamare, with the America astern, headed for Bermuda. We used one wire and four Manila hawsers in making the connection, and although it would look as if nothing on earth could break such a combination, the first thing that happened the next morning was the snapping of the hawsers.

"It took us two hours to get them back in position, and about noon we headed again for Bermuda. The weather was fine and the towing quite an easy job after that until we were within 100 miles of Bermuda. That was on July 3, and the hawsers broke again. It took us another two hours to secure the America, and this time the hawsers held until we arrived at Bermuda the next day.

"Oh, no, the America did not have the tough time some of you seem to think. At no time was there a scarcity of food, and the water supply was sufficient to last at least three weeks. Some of the passengers wanted to come on to New York on the Dinnamare, but our ships's a freighter, and we didn't have any room for them. It must have been awful tiresome on that craft, though. Just imagine tossing helplessly about in midocean for eleven days, during all of which time not a single funnel or a sail was sighted.

"The America was never in any great danger so long as the weather was good, and why it was that none of the westbound liners that came over the same track that she did, did not sight her, looks strange to me. What about the salvage? Well, I guess the Admiralty Courts will look after that end of the job."

FEW 5-CENT CALLS IN HOTELS

Telephone Profits Are Large, So the Managers Won't Lower Rates.

Comparatively few of the hotels and apartment houses have reduced their charges for telephone messages to the rate fixed by the New York Telephone Company, or 5 cents for local calls within the zones established on July 1.

The reluctance of the managers to lower their rates is explained by the fact that they make large profits from the telephone service as it has developed in the last few years. Their telephone business has expanded into a revenue-producing branch of the business comparable with that of the bar, café, and even the dining room.

The manager of one of the hotels said yesterday:

"With single messages costing us 4 cents or less, we have for years been charging our customers 10 cents for individual calls. That is a gain of 6 cents on each message, and the profits are worth while. Of course it has been necessary to install switchboards and pay several operators, but the outlay was of no consequence in comparison with the receipts."

At a fashionable hotel on upper Broadway it was stated that the ten-cent rate would be continued as long as possible, as it was a moneymaker to the extent of $75 a day when the house was full.

JERSEY STATE CAMP OPENED.

Troops Reviewed by Gov. Stokes at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 7.—Camp Stokes was officially opened this afternoon. Everything was in readiness for the coming of the National Guard. The Third Regiment of Camden and the Second Troop of Red Bank are here and will stay for a week. The Third Regiment made the trip from Camden in a special train and marched into camp with 752 men in line.

As the regiment passed the Governor's cottage it presented a fine appearance. The men wore khaki and the officers olive drab. The Second Troop rode into camp later in the afternoon. The Third Regiment is in command of Col. John A. Mather of Camden and the Second Troop is in command of Capt. Edward Field of Red Bank. Crowds of visitors assembled in the immense parade grounds this evening to witness the parade. Gov. Stokes reviewed the troops.

Kept Out of His Home by Bees.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 7.—Capt. John Kidney of the barge William Hughes, which has been docked here, will sleep in his own bunk to-night for the first time in a week. While he was dozing in his cabin last Sunday a swarm of bees took possession of the place and drove him out. There were thousands in the swarm. All week the Captain has been trying to get the bees out. To-day he succeeded in putting them in a hive.

The St. Paul and Celtic at Quarantine.

The American Line steamship St. Paul and the White Star liner Celtic anchored at Quarantine last night. They will land their passengers about 8 o'clock this morning. Waldorf Astor and his bride, formerly Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw of Boston, were on the Celtic. Henry S. Montgomery, C. A. Phelps, and Read Benedict are passengers on the St. Paul.

GAGE STUDIES THEOSOPHY.

His Interest Starts a Report That He Will Join the Tingley Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A dispatch from San Diego to The Chicago Tribune says: Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, will make his permanent home at the Point Loma Theosophical Homestead. This report comes from Point Loma sources. It follows several years of study of the conditions of Katherine Tingley's colony, overlooking the Pacific Ocean, and causes no surprise to Mr. Gage's intimate friends.

Mr. Gage is at present occupying Prospect cottage, near the Katherine Tingley Temple. It is a beautiful spot, with ideal surroundings. With Mr. Gage are Col. and Mrs. Brainerd. Mrs. Brainerd being Gage's sister, and a member of the Universal Brotherhood. It was she who induced Mr. Gage to visit Point Loma and study conditions there.

The former Secretary of the Treasury visited his grandchildren, who are in the Raja Yoga School at Point Loma, several months ago. He is attending lectures, and his friends say that he will take up the "course."

Plenty of probation is allowed beginners, and they may withdraw at any time when they find their ideas clash with those of the brotherhood. The society maintains its own theatre, halls, and printing plant, and is growing in accessions, wealth, and influence.

Twice within six months Mr. Gage has made hasty and mysterious visits to Southern California. Once he stayed only over Sunday, and the only explanation that could be obtained from him or his niece, Mrs. E. B. Millar, was that he had gone to Los Angeles on private business.

On the second trip it became known he had come to San Diego and had conferred with Mrs. Tingley, but even then denial was made by Mrs. Millar and his friends that he intended locating at Point Loma. At least, they professed to know nothing of any such decision on Mr. Gage's part. The only thing that they would say was that he had taken to spiritualism.

That Mr. Gage has taken up his residence in Prospect cottage, just south of the homestead in the Tingley domain, and that he has bought for $8,000 property on top of Point Loma for a permanent home, has not been verified.

Since his retirement from President Roosevelt's Cabinet, in 1902, Mr. Gage has made his home in New York, where he is President of the United States Trust Company. Before entering President McKinley's Cabinet, in 1897, he was President of the First National Bank of Chicago, the largest financial institution in the West.

In Chicago Mr. Gage was a member of Dr. David Swing's Independent Church in Central Music Hall. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, now of Brooklyn, succeeded Dr. Swing.

ALCOHOL FROM COFFEE.

It Can Be Made from the Bulb Covering the Bean, a Scientist Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Alcohol may be extracted from the bulb covering the coffee bean, according to a report sent by Consul E. H. Plumacher of Maracaibo to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. Plumacher says:

"In a letter written by Don Enrique Sanchez of Bucaramanga, Republic of Columbia, to the newspaper El Mercurio de Bogota, I see the following interesting information: 'Don Enrique Sanchez states that after many laboratory trials it has been proved that from the bulb of the coffee bean a good quality and large quantity of alcohol can be extracted. Up to date the bulb has been useless.'

"'It is well known to us in the coffee-growing districts that of the coffee pod only the coffee bean has been of value, the flesh of the pod being a waste product. If it is true that from the bulb a good and sufficient quantity of alcohol can be extracted by distillation, it is of the greatest benefit to all coffee-producing countries, as the alcohol will be used for illumination and for any other purpose.

"'Most of our interior towns and houses are illuminated by petroleum, which has to be brought from the United States in boxes and shipped on muleback over high mountains and bad roads to the interior at a great expense. The importation of petroleum to the coffee-growing countries will suffer greatly and also the revenue of the fiscus, as a heavy import duty is collected, especially in Venezuela.'"

HIT BY A BALL IN AN AUTO.

Justice Says He Will Stop Street Playing in Roslyn, L. I.

William S. Hofstra of 1 Madison Avenue was in an automobile with his wife and a party of friends yesterday. The machine was passing the Post Office at Roslyn, L. I., when a boy playing in a street baseball game hit a ball that struck Mrs. Hofstra over the heart. So severe was the blow that she lay on the cushions for some moments gasping for breath.

She was revived and apparently suffered no ill effects. The party then drove to the office of Justice of the Peace Remsen, where Mr. Hofstra made a complaint against the boys for playing ball in the street. The Justice said that unless the ball playing on the streets of Roslyn was soon stopped he would send the boys to jail, no matter who their parents might be.

CONSTITUTION'S OLD PLANS.

Navy Department Has Them, and Will Use Them in Restoring Old Ship.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department is in possession of plans of the old ship Constitution, dating back as far as 1817, showing the rigging of the vessel at that time. On the basis of these plans the work of restoring the Constitution to its original condition will soon be begun at the Boston Navy Yard. Changes made from time to time on the vessel to fit her for active service have totally transformed her original appearance.

A thorough study has been made of plans from the records of the early navy to enable the department to reproduce faithfully the rigging, the internal arrangement, and the position of guns on the ship. In place of metal guns dummy ordnance will be used to indicate the original armament.

GLUCOSE TRUST IN ILLINOIS.

Corn Products Refining Co. Takes Out Incorporation Papers There.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 7.—Secretary of State Rose to-day issued a license to incorporate in Illinois to the Corn Products Refining Company of Jersey City, N. J., with a capital stock of $80,000,000, of which the capital stock in Illinois will be $4,450,000.

The Corn Products Refining Company recently took over the glucose properties in Illinois, and now controls the glucose production in the United States. Its control in turn rests with Standard Oil capitalists.

THE CONNECTICUT LACKS A COAT OF FRESH PAINT

Otherwise the Battleship Is as Fit as the Louisiana.

PRIVATE SHIPYARD TEST

Admiral Brownson Is Shortly to Take Command of the Asiatic Fleet —May Repay Visits.

"About the only difference, so far as completion is concerned, between the battleship Connecticut, which is not in commission, and her sister ship, the Louisiana, which has been in commission several weeks," said Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the New York Navy Yard yesterday, "is a coat of paint."

This statement will surprise many persons, who all along have thought that because the Louisiana was put in commission far ahead of the Connecticut, the private yard which built the latter vessel had won, with months to spare, the famous race to determine which could build a battleship the quicker, the Government in its own yards, or a private shipbuilding concern.

Constructor Baxter, who is in charge of the construction of the Connecticut, said that the vessel would not be completed until she received her broadside battery of seven and three inch guns, a new coat of paint, and some minor interior work. Then he pointed out that the Louisiana also lacked her broadside battery, but, so far as he knew, is not in need of a fresh coat of paint. Therefore, he said, the only appreciable difference between the two ships so far as being ready for active service is concerned is one coat of paint.

"Next week," said Constructor Baxter, "we hope to begin putting the finishing touches on the Connecticut. She should have been commissioned weeks ago, but we ran out of money, and on April 1 last work stopped. Since that time not a stroke of work has been done. Now, however, we have more money than we need to finish the Connecticut, and as soon as Secretary Bonaparte is officially informed that the $400,000 appropriated by Congress is available, we will start to work. That will be in about five days, I think."

Constructor Baxter then said that not only was the Louisiana short her battery of broadside guns, but that the recently commissioned battleships Rhode Island, Virginia, and New Jersey were in the same fix. The Government's ordnance plant and the Bethlehem works, which are making these guns, are working overtime, but the present outlook is that none of the private-yard-built ships will receive their batteries any sooner than will the Connecticut. This condition also affects the battleship Georgia and the armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee, which are soon to be placed in commission.

Another item of news announced at the navy yard was the designation of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, at present commanding the armored cruiser division of the Atlantic fleet, to the chief command of the Asiatic fleet. All the Admiral's ships, which are the flagship West Virginia and her sister ships, the Maryland, Colorado, and Pennsylvania, are now at the navy yard being made ready for a long tour of duty in Far Eastern waters. Special refrigerating plants and improved ventilating apparatus are being installed in all of them in addition to other alterations necessary on ships destined for service in Asiatic waters.

The squadron will probably sail for the Philippines about the last of August, and on the way may return the visits made to the United States by the British Second Cruiser Squadron, under Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the French squadron sent to this country to participate in the ceremonies attending the reburial of the remains of John Paul Jones. Italy may also be visited.

Admiral Brownson, who will succeed Rear Admiral Charles J. Train as Commander in Chief of the Asiatic fleet, is one of the best-known officers in the American Navy. He was born in Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., on July 8, 1845. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1865, and served through the Spanish war as commander of the converted cruiser Yankee, and was for several years the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was the first commander of the battleship Alabama, the flagship of the second division of the battleship squadron of the Atlantic fleet.

LITTLE GIRL SET AFIRE.

Little Boy Charged with Doing It with a Cigarette.

PATERSON, N. J., July 7.—Stephen Comome, 12 years old, was arraigned in the police court to-day charged with setting fire to the dress of Agnes Nichols of 27 Vine Street, who is 6 years old. Comome was smoking a cigarette. It is charged that he deliberately placed it among the folds of the child's dress. The dress took fire, and Agnes was badly burned. She was taken to the hospital.

The boy denies the charge. He was placed in the custody of the Probation Officer to appear for trial.

RUNAWAY IN PROSPECT PARK.

Kendrick Nichols and His Wife Badly Hurt.

A runaway horse attached to a surrey, which contained Kendrick Nichols, 60 years old, of 686 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, and his wife, Emma, caused excitement among the automobiles and carriages on the West Drive of Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. Everybody on the roadway gave it a wide berth.

After running for some distance, the frightened animal suddenly swerved to one side and the occupants of the surrey were thrown into the street. Mrs. Nichols was picked up unconscious and removed to the Seney Hospital, where, it is feared, she is suffering from a fracture of the skull. Nichols fractured his left hip and was badly bruised. He also was removed to the Seney Hospital.

Mounted Policeman Shane of the Prospect Park Station chased the animal and caught it at the plaza in front of the Flatbush Avenue entrance.

THEFT NEAR HEADQUARTERS.

Builder's Shanty Entered Under the Eyes of Brooklyn Police.

There was a robbery right next door to Police Headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The police never heard of it until Chadwick Rogspad, a contractor of 189 Montague Street, told them that $40 in pay envelopes had been stolen from his shanty on the lot adjoining headquarters, where he is laying the foundations of a new building.

Then the policemen rubbed their eyes and wondered how it happened. There is reason to wonder, too, for at that time of the day about one policeman, detective, or police official must have passed by the contractor's shanty every five minutes. Then, too, the shanty can be seen from the windows of the Detective Bureau.

Rogspad said he put the envelopes in a closet in the shanty, and that when he looked for them they were gone.

AUTO OVER EMBANKMENT.

Plunges with Five Men Into a Brook—Three Badly Hurt.

NORWALK, Conn., July 7.—A big 35 horse power automobile, in which were five men, plunged to-night through a fence along the Boston Post Road near the dividing line between this town and Darien and rolled down an embankment ten feet high into a brook.

Robert Trainor, the chauffeur of the party, of 302 West Forty-seventh Street, New York; Carl Scherr of Philadelphia, Frank Gould, who lives at Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, New York, and two men giving their names as J. J. Stewart and Eugene Smith, also of New York, were in the car at the time, and the first three named received injuries which necessitated their removal to the Norwalk Hospital.

Trainor's right foot was nearly torn off, and he received severe bruises about the face and body. His injuries, it is stated, may prove fatal. Scherr and Gould were terribly cut about the head and suffered a broken rib each, while Stewart and Smith escaped unhurt. The automobile was wrecked.

It is said that Trainor, who was driving the car at a fast rate, attempted to get out of the way of a team on the wrong side of the street, and in doing so the car skidded, breaking through the fence before it could be stopped. All five men were carried down the embankment as the car plunged over it, and the three most seriously injured were pinned underneath it.

Smith and Stewart stated to-night that the machine was owned by Scherr and that the party was on the way to Bridgeport from New York.

TWO MORE ICE ARRESTS.

Indianapolis Officials Accused — The Baltimore Investigation.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Harvey Coonse, Secretary of the Coonse & Taylor Ice Company, and Charles W. Donson, Superintendent of the Consumers' Ice Company, were arrested to-day, charged with selling ice without weighing it.

The arrests resulted from Police Judge Whallon's decision that the managers of the companies, instead of the employes, should be held responsible for violations of the city ordinances.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Ice dealers of this city said to-day that as a result of the publicity given to charges that the companies had combined to raise prices and restrict the supply they were now able to get all the ice they wanted at lower prices than were charged last Monday. The changed conditions, however, will not prevent the investigation by the Grand Jury.

The State's Attorney is working hard on his communication to the jury for the indictment of the alleged manipulators of the supply.

BAN ON PEEKABOO WAISTS.

Mgr. McNamee Is Also Displeased with Yvette Guilbert Gloves.

Following the lead of the Rev. Father McNulty, the anti-vice crusader of Paterson, N. J., Mgr. Joseph McNamee, the pastor of St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church, Classon Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, has placed a ban upon the "peekaboo" shirtwaist and the Yvette Guilbert style of glove, now so popular with women.

The priest has told the women of his parish that when they come to communion they will please him if they do not wear open-work waists and gloves that look like stockings.

Mgr. McNamee was moved to act in the matter when he noticed recently the make-up of several women who came to the altar to receive communion. The women wore waists of the flimsiest material and long gloves in place of sleeves. The pastor spoke of the matter from the pulpit. Such attire, he said, might do for the stage, but he considered it out of place in a house of worship. He did not want to see any of the women of his parish come to communion wearing "peekaboo" waists and "endless" gloves.

SALOON KEEPERS RETALIATE.

Will Make Sunday Law Apply Generally in Michigan Town.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 7.—Seventy-five warrants were issued this afternoon by Justice of the Peace Weldon against proprietors of stores which were open last Sunday in violation of the State law. The action is the work of the saloon keepers of the city in retaliation for the closing of the saloons on Sunday during the last six weeks by the Municipal League.

The saloon keepers announce that to-morrow evening every branch of trade will have been closed as tight as possible, and that the street cars, too, will not be allowed to operate, if they can prevent it.

GROCER HAD NAVY SUPPLIES.

$300 Worth Found in Carraher's Place —He Is Locked Up.

George W. Carraher, a grocer at 4 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, received an unexpected visit from the police and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon.

His place was searched, and $300 worth of clothing and supplies, which it is claimed were stolen from the navy yard a few days ago, were found.

Carraher protested that he was innocent. He was locked up in the Flushing Avenue Station, charged with having stolen the goods.

NEW YACHTS THIS YEAR.

Large Addition to Pleasure Craft in New York Waters.

The unprecedented activity in yacht building this year has produced a total of 164 new pleasure vessels sailing in New York and Eastern waters, of which 18 are steam yachts and as many auxiliaries. The biggest boat of the year is the Emrose, constructed from William Gardner's design for Andrew W. Rose. She is 162 feet 9 inches over all, and was built at Harlan & Hollingsworth's yard in Wilmington. Russell Eldridge's Kehtoh, a 150-foot craft, from the designs of Cox & Stevens and built at Lawley's, ranks second, and E. L. Ford's Galatea, a Seabury product, third, with 140 feet length. W. J. Sullivan's Bohemian and H. F. Hansen's Elkhorn are others that exceed 100 feet in length.

Albert C. Bostwick's Limited is probably the fastest steam craft turned out in American waters during the year. She is a Gielow design, built at Morris Heights. The smaller steamers include several speed craft, among them Frank C. Haven's La Mascotte II., Warner M. Leeds's Duchess, Ernest R. Connett's Barnacle, George W. Butts's Gertrude II., Charles W. Lee's Dreamer, and the Southern Yacht Club's flagship, R. W. Smith's Dixie.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:20 A. M.—203 East Houston Street; S. Newman; damage, $100.

1:20 A. M.—1,901 Seventh Avenue; Fred Beck; damage, trifling.

1:20 A. M.—120 West 134th Street; Ella Robinson; damage, $500.

1:30 A. M.—1,037 Freeman Street; I. Mender; damage, $100.

3:55 A. M.—113 East Twenty-fourth Street; Minnie Mingor; damage, $25.

4:25 A. M.—103 Bleecker Street; L. Cohen; damage, $1,000.

1:12 P. M.—153 East Eighty-fourth Street; Celia Rubin; no damage.

4:33 P. M.—207 Greene Street; New York Leather Coat Company; damage, $2,000.

5:20 P. M.—256 Monroe Street; Nathen Livensky; damage, $200.

5:24 P. M.—324 Madison Street; Jacob Wolf; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—726 Third Avenue; Chris McCormack; damage, $75.

8:26 P. M.—2,296 Eighth Avenue; Abe Silverson; damage, $1,000.

EXPERT HIRED BY HARTJE CALLS LETTERS FORGED

T. M. Williams Declined to Testify for Divorce Plaintiff.

COACHMAN'S TRUNK ROBBED

Believes a Private Detective Took Papers—Hartje Accepts Arrest—New Informations.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—T. M. Williams, a handwriting expert, retained by Augustus Hartje, has pronounced as forgeries letters introduced by the paper manufacturer in his suit for divorce from Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje.

"I was employed by Hartje to work on the letters," said Mr. Williams to-day, "and went over them on July 3 and 4. I decided they were forgeries, and told Hartje I could not go on the witness stand and say they were genuine."

Assistant District Attorney John S. Robb said this afternoon that the additional informations in the Hartje divorce case, charging conspiracy and subornation of perjury, would be hastened by the fact that Augustus Hartje, the libellant, and John L. Welshons appeared before Alderman King late last night and accepted arrest on the charge of conspiracy which has been preferred against them. Mr. Robb was holding off at the request of Judge Evans of the Criminal Court, who desired that no arrests be made until after the completion of the Hartje divorce case. Since Hartje and Welshons have surrendered, however, the additional informations, Mr. Robb says, will be entered at once, probably the first of the week.

Patrick Golden, a special officer at the Oakland Police Station, confirmed this afternoon the story of the robbery of Thomas Madine's trunk, from which, it is alleged, the letters written by Mrs. Hartje to Madine were stolen. Madine was then rooming on Fillmore Street, and reported the robbery to the Oakland Police Station. Golden was assigned to work on the case and gathered enough evidence to show that some person, whom Madine believed to be a detective named Craig, had broken into the room and stolen the letters. Nothing further was done on the case, and it was finally allowed to drop. The matter has since been reported to Superintendent of Police Thomas A. McQuaide, and he will endeavor to find out who Craig is and bring him to justice if he is guilty. Madine says the papers stolen related to a little property in Ireland in which he has an interest, recommendations, &c.

Mrs. Hartje spent the greater part of to-day at the office of her attorneys. She is almost worn out, and her relatives tried to induce her to remain at home, but she refused.

"This delay is almost driving me mad," she declared. "I can scarcely wait for Tuesday to come, when the trial will be resumed."

John F. Scott, her father, is seriously ill with nervous prostration, and was away from court for several days, which led to a rumor that he had deserted his daughter.

A LITTLE GAME ON THE TRAIN.

Which Revealed to Mr. Harvey That a Gambler Goes Astray Sometimes.

Mr. Harvey, THE TIMES's commuter, was deep in his newspaper when the train made her long stop at the camp meeting grounds last week. His traveling crony, the agent for toy dog food, sat beside him, similarly engaged. Just as the air brakes whistled, a stranger came in who at once attracted their notice.

He was a big man, richly dressed, with a heavy, drooping black mustache; heavy, drooping eyelids; black, shiny hair, and a gorgeous watch chain with a big bear's claw set in an ingot of gold.

Soon he engaged Mr. Harvey in conversation. Dogfood kept on reading, but Mr. Harvey was more responsive. The seat was turned, and the stranger was shown points of interest along the road. It came out incidentally that he had just come from Colorado, where he had made a pot of money in mining, and he was looking for a quiet town in which to spend the Summer.

Mr. Miner—as Mr. Harvey began to call him in his own mind—soon yawned over the scenery. He suggested "a little hearts or casino" to dispel the tedium.

Dogfood, still submerged in literature, gave Mr. Harvey a savage kick on the shin.

"I never learned how to play cards," said Mr. Harvey, glaring at his seat companion. There was no need for that kick. Dogfood knew long ago about the painful session in which Mr. Harvey had made the discovery he had just enunciated.

"Maybe our friend would like to play?" queried Mr. Miner.

Dogfood roused from a reverie.

"Yes," said he, "but you know this is the John Wesley express, and I doubt whether they carry boards and cards on her."

The trainman, however, allowed that they did, and furthermore, that the conductor's office was empty, so that if the gentlemen wished they could go in there and be by themselves.

Across the car sat a thick-set man in a blue shirt with a rich ring, a piping falsetto voice, and very black eyelashes.

He didn't like to play with strangers, he said, but he yielded when it was understood that there wouldn't be any money stakes.

Mr. Harvey was able to recognize in him the conductor of one of the fastest freight trains on quite another railroad and at that moment recalled an epigram of his anent a proposed promotion:

"Passenger men wear gold lace, but the boys on the freights wear diamonds!"

A four-handed game was completed by a sad-faced, plainly attired little man, whom some on the train knew as the manager of a successful pawnbroking business.

The train began to fly across two counties without a stop as the grim conductor bent low to examine the lonely Mr. Harvey's ticket.

"I wonder," he soliloquized through his grizzled mustache, "if we was to run through an open switch now, I wonder whether that fellow with the big watch chain would take a tumble."

On an afternoon some time later Mr. Harvey and the dog food man sat together, their papers read, in the same seat in the same train. Now Mr. Harvey, the conductor, and the train crew believe that Dogfood's real occupation is something entirely different, and that possibly he is a detective of high degree, but he has never given an inkling as to that.

"Yes," said Dogfood, telling the incidents of the four-handed game, "he gave up $112 real money and was beefing like a baby at the end of the run. I lent him a fiver to pay the ferry. But he got away with that bear claw watch chain."

Arrested for Embalming Meat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7.—Six butchers, alleged violators of the Pure Food laws, were arrested to-day on warrants sworn out by Dr. Charles E. Stoul, City Meat Inspector. The men are charged with having treated meats with chemicals injurious to health. The city health authorities announce that this is the beginning of a determined campaign to insure more healthful conditions in meat markets.

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Dry Cleaning applies to Men's garments as well.

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ARE KEPT BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

Artificial Vichy, Carlsbad, Kissingen, Lithia, Marienbad, Fullna, Pyrmont Iron Water, Seltzer, Carbonic, &c., in siphons or bottles for out-of-town patrons. Also

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FINEST MADE. HIGHEST AWARD.

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Send for interesting booklet.

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JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This Advertisement appears Sunday only.

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Would Have Meant to Beethoven.

IF YOU ARE DEAF

It means Beethoven and all the world of music for you.

No EFFORT to hear with it.

THE MEARS EAR PHONE CO.

1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

MORE MONEY FOR MARKSMEN.

Contribution of $2,010 Received for Individual Match at Sea Girt.

The next annual rifle match under the auspices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and the matches of the National Rifle Association, which will be held at Sea Girt, N. J., beginning Sept. 4, will be the greatest series of rifle matches this country has ever seen. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War and President of the National Board, has accepted in behalf of the board a contribution of $2,010 to be added to the prize money for the National individual match. Congress annually appropriates $450 for this purpose, but this was not deemed sufficient, and it was determined to raise additional money by subscription. As a result twenty-nine additional cash prizes are announced by the board, beginning with $1,000 to the individual making the highest score.

This is the largest sum of money ever received in this country by an individual marksman using the United States military rifle, and the announcement will stimulate interest in the event. Accompanying the first prize of $1,000 will be a gold medal suitably engraved. The second prize will be a gold medal and $400; the third a gold medal and $200, and the fourth a gold medal and $150. Silver medals will be awarded to fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, with cash prizes of $100, $75, $65, and $55 respectively. From this point the prizes range downward, accompanied in each instance by bronze medals. In addition there will be three special prizes of $20 each for the highest score at slow fire, rapid fire, and skirmish fire.

The conditions of the National individual match, which is under the auspices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, will be 200 yards slow fire, 300 yards slow fire, 800 yards slow fire, 200 yards rapid fire, one skirmish run 1,000 yards slow fire. There will be two sighting shots and ten shots for record at each range. The positions will be standing at 200 yards and prone with head toward target at all other ranges. The only arms that can be used in this match will be the United States service rifle and carbines, and the ammunition must be the service cartridge.

The one-thousand-dollar first prize is expected to attract a great many riflemen other than those who are on the teams which will come to shoot in the great National match and in the matches of the National Rifle Association. The matches of the National Rifle Association will begin on Aug. 27, and because of the great variety of the events will afford adequate practice for the great National individual match and for the team work in the National match. Heretofore the matches of the National Rifle Association have been held after those of the National Board, and whatever practice was had before the National matches was not in competition, and therefore not as satisfactory as it is expected it will be this time. The most important individual competition

SOME TALK OF BOMBS FOR THIS CORNERSTONE

But Staten Island Church Folk Aren't Much Afraid.

THE POLICE WILL BE THERE

But Just for Looks, the Rector Says—The Church Is Trying to Stop a Street Opening.

Staten Island, fondly termed the Garden of Eden of New York by some of its real estate men, is in the throes of a church dispute. Christ Episcopal Church of New Brighton is on one side; some residents who want a street opened, up through land to which the church has title are on the other.

The dispute has been going on for months, has been taken into court and before the municipal authorities, and now this morning at 11 o'clock a corner stone is to be laid for a church parish house which will stand—if it goes up—on land wanted by some for street purposes. In the controversy many bitter things have been said, and it is reported that one night after the matter had been taken before a municipal committee a street-corner orator spoke of bombs as having been use successfully to check the encroachments of "power upon the rights of the people," and so on.

Police are to be present at the corner-stone laying this morning, but the Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, rector of Christ Church, says that he has not the least fear that anything will happen out of the ordinary, and that the police will be on hand to preserve the order that is commonly required on such an occasion. Mrs. Lillie Bancke, one of his parishioners, however, says that she would not like to be "in the minister's shoes."

No Threats, Rector Says.

It has been reported that the minister had been threatened if he attempted personally to lay the cornerstone this morning. He denied yesterday afternoon that he had received any anonymous letters or had been threatened in any way. He is not going to lay the stone, anyway, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska is going to do that, Bishop Potter, who interested himself in the contention of the church, and Bishop Greer being absent.

Archdeacon Johnson and some of the neighboring clergy are to be present also. The church has 600 members, most of whom will attend, as will also many interested persons who are not connected with the church. Mrs. Bancke said stoutly yesterday afternoon:

"Well, I'll be there, if I'm blown to pieces."

She doesn't expect to be blown up, however; and though some of her neighbors are angry with her now for her stand, she says she has faith that within a month or two, when they see that it is no use fighting the church, they will forget their anger and be just as close to her as they ever were.

Mrs. James Mullen, her sister, who lives just across the street, is against the church in the street-opening contest, Mrs. Bancke says, and still she goes right on to the church. Mrs. Bancke didn't see how she could do it.

"Mr. Crowder is just the best man ever born, nearly," said Mrs. Bancke, "and how Sister Fannie can go about him after signing that petition against the church I can't see. But she does, she goes on just as if nothing had ever happened. I guess, though, that Sister Fannie wouldn't have signed the petition if her uncle hadn't done it.

"Now, my other sister's husband, James Gilfillian, who lives down there on the next block, he was the man who took around the petition for the church. He took the right stand, and my sister stood right with him."

Coming from the west, Third Street ends now just before it gets to Franklin Avenue, but continues on as a sort of path up the hill on the other side of the avenue. The blind part of the street is about the length of a lot. For years and years, nobody knows how many, a Mrs. Hobby had a house that jutted out over what would have been the street if it had been extended. But the people in Third Street behind the church always used a sort of path through the Hobby yard.

Then somebody bought in the Hobby land and gave it to the church. The title is an unpaid-tax title, the church opponents declare, but the rector says it is perfectly good. The church gave notice that it would build a parish house near the church and rectory and on part of the land that would be Third Street if it were extended. That was about a year ago. Some of the residents of the street behind the church declare that then the rector closed up the time-worn path through the Hobby yard, thus "trampling upon the liberties of the people," said Patrick Daly yesterday afternoon.

Daly and several of his neighbors who are interested in keeping an opening out to Franklin Avenue formally petitioned that Third Street be so opened. Signers were found for the petition, it was duly presented, and the church land was appraised. The church people woke up, and counterpetitions were started. Hearings have already been held twice before Borough President Cromwell, the last one being in June, when both sides were present with lawyers and backers and speech-makers. A motion was made for the resolution to open the street. It was not seconded, Rector Crowder says, and it was shelved. The Borough President sided with the church.

That Talk of Bombs.

Just after that the street-corner orator made his talk about bombs, in which no one believes, although New Brighton is worked up a bit over it.

The church's supporters maintain that property owners representing only 200 feet of land frontage are in favor of the street opening, while those owning 1,600 feet are against it. In the street just back of the church live five or six families which used the Hobby path time out of mind, and they say through their spokesman that they are not fighting land titles, nor churches, but are battling for liberty. Patrick Daly, James Mullen, Frank Connors, Daniel Bohan, and John Dirven and one or two others are fighting for liberty, they say.

It is told now about the neighborhood how little Eddie McGuire, son of one of the church opponents, upheld liberty in the very face of the rector. When the Hobby path was closed up, it is said, the rector wanted no one to pass through the land to Franklin Avenue, but daily did Eddie McGuire walk through it, that the oppressors might see that liberty down in Third Street was not dead.

Patrick Daly and those who are fighting with him are not talking violence; they say they will abide by the decision of the authorities. When the matter comes up again the $40,000 parish house may be completed.

Battleship Texas in the Reserve.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—By becoming the stationship at the new navy yard at Charleston, S. C., the United States battleship Texas passes forever from the active list of the navy. Her six-inch guns have been removed. It is proposed to have the ship held in reserve in such condition as would enable her to be transferred for active service at any time.

Barnes Now Is Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Benjamin F. Barnes, until recently assistant secretary to the President, was to-night inducted into the office of Postmaster of the City of Washington.

STENTON TENANTS EVICTED.

One Witness in Murder Case Held by Coroner—Mansion Now Deserted.

Mrs. Mary Shippo, the only remaining tenant of the Stenton mansion, in which Mrs. Alice Kinnan was murdered, was evicted yesterday, as were the negro couple, Jacob Carpenter and Hattie Williams, and the Italian, Dominick De Norfia, who occupied the small house in the rear of the property. All of Mrs. Stenton's belongings were removed from the house and taken to the residence of Mrs. A. E. Miller, with whom Mrs. Stenton has been living lately.

None of the evicted persons made any objection to the proceedings except De Norfia, who fought with one of City Marshal Erskine's helpers when he saw his furniture carted out into the street. A policeman threatened him with arrest, and he subsided. Mrs. Shippo was expected to give trouble, but she made no fuss at all until Coroner McDonald ordered her arrest as a witness.

The Coroner took this action because he learned that the woman was going to California, and he did not want her to leave his jurisdiction until after the inquest. When the detectives started to take her to the House of Detention she made a scene in the Coroners' office, shouting and raving for some time. She finally quieted down and allowed herself to be led away.

AUTO JUST BURNED UP.

Engine Far Off, Mr. Crackett Had to Watch His Machine Go.

William F. Crackett of 12 East Fifty-eighth Street was riding along Ocean Boulevard on his way to Coney Island in his automobile yesterday afternoon when he received a scare at Avenue U that made him stop rather quickly. Running up to him at full gallop, Policeman O'Byrne yelled:

"Jump! Jump! You are on fire!"

"The deuce I am," replied Crackett.

Then he looked around at his automobile and found that it was on fire. He stopped the machine hurriedly and alighted.

"I'll run and call the fire engines," said O'Byrne, and he dashed off in the direction of Sheepshead Bay, which isn't very near.

Meanwhile Crackett stood disconsolate, with his hands in his pockets, and watched his machine burn up. When the firemen of Engine 154 arrived they played their hose on a heap of twisted iron.

Crackett went home in a trolley car.

OLD SHOE AND $3,500 GONE.

Butcher Put Them in His Ice Box and Thinks Schipple Took Them.

An old shoe containing $3,500 disappeared yesterday from the top compartment of the icebox in the store of Henry Fitter, a butcher, at 127 Grand Street, Williamsburg, and Fitter had Jacob Schipple, his iceman, locked up in the Bedford Avenue Station on a charge of taking it.

Fitter told the police that he put the money, which represented the receipts for one week, in the shoe on Friday night and placed the shoe in the icebox for safe keeping, as he has done for many years. He intended to deposit the money in the bank yesterday morning.

Schipple filled the icebox in the morning. Shortly after this Fitter went to get the money, but he found it was gone. He reported the matter to Capt. Pinkerton, who detailed detectives to look for Schipple. They caught him yesterday afternoon at Graham and Meeker Avenues. Schipple declared that he never saw the shoe or the money.

MAKE 'EM TALK, SAYS DEBS.

Socialist Leader Wants Other Candidates Challenged to Debate.

Circulars went sent yesterday to the sections of the Socialist Party by Eugene V. Debs, leader of the party, in which he advises every Socialist candidate for Congress to challenge his rival candidates in the Republican and Democratic Parties to debate the issues of the coming campaign.

"Most of them will be wise enough not to accept," Mr. Debs says. "Some can scarcely dodge, and will have to accept. In any event, our candidates, evincing the aggressive spirit of revolutionary Socialism, will appeal to the working class and to the whole people, and thus become, not only a nominal, but an active party in the campaign."

Debs then goes on to say that if the Socialists exert themselves they can "drive the foxiest old party politician from any hustings in the country."

AFIRE, SHE FOUGHT RESCUERS

When Neighbors Put Fire Out Mrs. Zimmer Was Probably Fatally Burned.

With a candle in one hand and a bottle of benzine in the other, Mrs. Elizabeth Zimmer of 111 Wyckoff Avenue, Williamsburg, went about cleaning house yesterday. She had not got very far with the job when the explosion came.

The woman, wrapped in flames, ran screaming from room to room, the wind fanning the fire all the time. Neighbors rushed to her aid, but, maddened by the pain, Mrs. Zimmer fought them. It took a dozen men and women finally to corner and seize her. Blankets and bed sheets were wrapped around her and the flames smothered. Her face, arms, chest, and legs were, however, badly burned. She was removed to the German Hospital, where it was said last night she would probably die.

RAN BLAZING IN THE STREET.

Man Fatally Burned as the Result of an Explosion in His Pocket.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Almost completely enveloped in flames which were started by the accidental combustion of a package of peroxide of soda which he carried in his pocket, William Schoen ran through Jackson Boulevard to-day, followed by several men who were anxious to catch him and extinguish the flames.

Schoen was finally seized by a policeman, who tore his burning clothes from his body. He was taken to a hospital, where it was said that he was fatally burned.

MURDERER SENT TO ITALY.

Rhode Island's Governor Pardoned Life Prisoner Who Became Insane.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.—Pedro Jaswell, a convicted murderer sentenced to a life term in the Rhode Island State prison, was taken to Boston under guard to-day that he might sail for Naples this forenoon.

Jaswell was sentenced in May, 1901, for killing Frederick Collins in a fight at Rumford. When the prisoner showed symptoms of insanity recently the officers notified Gov. Utter, who pardoned him on condition that he be sent home to Italy. The authorities at Naples will take charge of him.

Left Home in April, Body in Hudson.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 7.—William H. Gardiner of Troy came here to-day and positively identified the body found in the Hudson River near Esopus on Wednesday last as that of his brother, Martin Gardiner, who disappeared in April. The circumstances of the man's death are unknown.

Prof. Seligman a Tax Investigator.

ALBANY, July 7.—Gov. Higgins appointed to-day E. R. A. Seligman of New York a professor at Columbia College, a member of the special Legislative Tax Commission in place of Charles H. Hull of Ithaca, who failed to qualify. The commission is to investigate the whole subject of taxation and report to the next Legislature.

HEARST NOT CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Suggests Bryan or Folk or Stevenson as Democratic Choice.

TAKES A FLING AT BAILEY

Thinks Roosevelt and La Follette Good Republican Combination—His Own Position Anti-Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Congressman William R. Hearst said last night:

"I would like to state very positively that I am not a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1908. Mr. Bryan said the other day that there were others besides himself who had claims on the nomination through services rendered the Democratic Party, and mentioned pleasantly Mr. Folk, Mr. Bailey, and myself.

"While appreciating Mr. Bryan's compliment, I must decline to be considered a candidate. Let the list stand, if Mr. Bryan pleases, Bryan or Folk or Bailey. For my part I would substitute Stevenson for Bailey.

"Mr. Bryan's services to the Democracy are too well known to be rehearsed. He has led the party conspicuously in two Presidential campaigns and one Senatorial campaign. In the National house of Congress he has made the issues himself and expounded them with a brilliancy unequaled, unapproached.

"Mr. Folk's services to the Democracy are notable and real. In fact, his services have been rendered to all citizens irrespective of party, for his career as an honest and efficient public servant is an example to Republicans and Democrats alike.

"As for Mr. Bailey, well, Bailey's services have been rendered to that corporation end of the Democracy that I do not consider Democracy, and whose control of the machinery of the Democratic as well as of the Republican Party has led me to seek my ideals of the Democracy of Jefferson and the Republicanism of Lincoln in the Independence League. Bailey's nomination for first place even by the machine that nominated Parker would be impossible, but Bailey's nomination for second place is conceivable. It would have the material effect of insuring Democracy and eliciting a substantial campaign contribution from John D. Rockefeller. But its disadvantages are obvious. Folk and Bailey, for instance, would be an oil and water ticket that would not mix—a ticket of good, pure water and Standard Oil.

"Bryan and Bailey would be alliterative and tickling to the ear, but would sound too much like Barnum and Bailey to suit the discriminating taste of the convention.

"Why not Bryan or Folk or Stevenson in 1908 on the Democratic side, and why not Roosevelt and La Follette on the Republican side?

"I repeat definitely and positively that I am not a candidate. I made the fight in 1904 for what I considered true Democracy, for the Democracy I had been taught and the Democracy I believed in, for the Democracy that represented the will of the majority and the best interests of the majority. I made the fight against what I honestly believed to be and still believe to be the forces of corporation corruption. I offered to lead that fight only when no other would undertake the task. I consider that I did my duty in that contest, but I will never undertake another in that way.

"A man's motives are much misunderstood and his purpose much misrepresented if he can be charged with having a personal object to attain. I am, moreover, well pleased, as I am well satisfied to use the powers of my publications to drive out of office the white slaves of the trusts and to promote the fortunes of the honest servants of the people, and I cannot do this as effectually if I am mixed up in purely party politics.

"I am eager to see the line drawn irrespective of party between those that believe in special privileges and those that believe in popular rights, between the producing classes and the plundering corporations, and wherever that line is drawn I will gladly fight in the lead or in the ranks as required."

YELLOW FEVER GUARDS.

Transportation of Fruit Facilitated by Houseboat Quarantine.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Workmen are preparing to-day the first houseboat for use at the mouth of the Mississippi River, in carrying out yellow fever quarantine regulations, and at the same time enabling fruit steamers to rush their perishable cargoes to the docks at New Orleans, without the costly delays now caused by a remarkably strict quarantine system.

The houseboat is for use both in isolating crews and in enabling a second crew to bring fruit steamers from quarantine to New Orleans without danger of infecting the city. A fruit ship having the privileges of the houseboat will proceed to sea under the following regulations:

No men of the crew can come ashore at New Orleans except the Captain to clear his ship, and that must be done during daylight. The unloading crew is taken off at quarantine and placed aboard the houseboat, while a seagoing crew which has been isolated on the houseboat is placed aboard the steamer. From the time of leaving New Orleans until completing the round trip to the fruit port and return, the steamer is fumigated four times with sulphur and pyrethrum. At the fruit port the seagoing crew is not allowed on shore, the Captain again being the only man to go ashore. Returned to quarantine, this crew is again isolated on the houseboat and supplanted by the unloading crew. The unloading crew is kept continually under guard by the State Board of Health, to see that no men get ashore by stealth.

BURGLARS TOOK A BATH.

Then Donned Mr. Pitman's Clothes and Left Their Rags Behind.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 7.—Two burglars, whose desire for a bath and clean clothes was as strong as their liking for valuables, entered the home of John B. Pitman, 283 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, yesterday. They were not discovered until the family returned home at night. After gathering together Mr. Pitman's underwear they went to the bathroom and took a bath.

They clothed themselves in Mr. Pitman's garments and left their own rags on the floor. The Pitman family had been away for a few days, and on their return found the discarded clothing. The intruders were not even considerate enough to let the water in the tub run out. Besides clothing little of value was taken.

Public Service Coke Bunker Burned.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 7.—The coke bunker of the Camden Coke Company, controlled by the Public Service Corporation, was destroyed by fire to-day with a loss of $25,000. The damage to the machinery and the loss on the stored coke could not be estimated. The firemen were kept at a distance by the intense heat emanating from the burning coke.

SHOT BELLBOY AND HIMSELF.

Suicide Also Tried to Murder Woman Who Had Deserted Him.

Thomas Abbey of 224 West Thirty-seventh Street, formerly employed as a bellboy at the St. Regis Hotel, shot James Sweeney, a bellboy of the Lexington Hotel, in his room, 908 Sixth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, last night, and then shot himself. Sweeney has for the last sixteen months been living there with Lucy Wilson, who had deserted Abbey. From time to time, according to the Wilson woman's statements, Abbey had threatened to assault Sweeney, and had even carried a razor for the purpose, but the men continued on speaking terms.

Last night Lucy Wilson went across to the Lexington Hotel, 155 West Forty-seventh Street, to meet Sweeney as he left work at 7 o'clock. Abbey was waiting for him across the street, and all three walked back to Sweeney's room. There was no quarrel, and Sweeney partially undressed and stretched himself on the bed. Lucy Wilson began to darn stockings.

Abbey asked permission to come and see the Wilson woman. This was refused. He then, before the others could stop him, started up and fired at Lucy Wilson. The shot missed her and struck Sweeney in the throat. Sweeney sprang up, and received three other shots in the right breast, back, and abdomen. Abbey was using a five-chambered revolver, and the last shot he fired into his own head, killing himself instantly.

Sweeney had the strength to run down the stairs to the street, and was helped by Lucy Wilson to the Neergaard Pharmacy, at the corner of Fifty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. Officers Strubel and Fitzgibbon of the East Fifty-first Street Station, were summoned and sent for a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. Dr. Townsend removed Sweeney to the hospital. It was said he had little chance of recovery.

Lucy Wilson was locked up in the Sixty-seventh Street Station as a suspicious person. She stated that she had been a teacher and had a husband in California, but did not know in what place.

SAYS WOMAN PUNCHED HIM.

Conductor and His Passenger Locked Up on Counter Charges.

Mrs. Florence Root of 120 West 109th Street, wife of "Eddie" Root, who with his partner, Folger, won the last six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden, ended a day's outing to North Beach yesterday afternoon in jail. After leaving the ferryboat at the East River and 137th Street on her way home, Mrs. Root boarded a 138th Street crosstown car. She says that she paid her fare when the car had gone a half block and that the conductor, Joseph Grossman of 3,878 Third Avenue, gave her a transfer. At Lenox Avenue the conductor demanded another fare. She refused to give it to him, and a dispute which ended in a punching match followed.

Mrs. Root left the car at Eighth Avenue in a high state of indignation, and without paying the second fare. Grossman, equally indignant, deserted his car and followed her to 125th Street, where the dispute was continued before Patrolman Grace of the West 125th Street Police Station.

"She punched me," shouted Grossman, "and I want her arrested on a charge of assault."

"That man hit me in the arm with his fist," Mrs. Root told the policeman, "and there's going to be trouble if you don't lock him up."

Grace took them both to the police station, and they were locked up after each had made a charge of assault against the other.

DICKINSON STILL MISSING.

Probably a Suicide, but May Have Gone to Venezuela.

The mystery surrounding the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Hathaway M. Dickinson, son of Henri Dickinson of Asbury Park, N. J., remained unsolved late last night, his relatives having been unable to find the slightest trace of him.

His family and friends are now beginning to think that he carried out his declared intention to take his life. Dickinson disappeared last Tuesday morning. He had been living in an apartment house at 144 West 104th Street, and, before leaving, wrote a note to his wife, saying that he was going to Pocantico Hills to kill himself. The note gave no reason for his act, but said that he would destroy himself in a manner that would consume his body, and that it would be vain to spend any time searching for him.

Since then the hills have been searched thoroughly, rewards have been offered for information regarding him, and notices posted in the villages in and near the hills.

Mrs. Dickinson, who was formerly Mrs. Margaret Van Schaick, and who married Dickinson only two months ago, is seriously ill at her home.

At the house last night it was said that there was a slight chance that Dickinson had gone to Venezuela to aid Gen. Hernandez stir up another rebellion against Castro. He had helped the Ramos forces four years ago, and was a lover of adventure.

PAYS WIFE HER LOST PENSION

She Gave It Up When She Married Him, So Cornell Wills Her the Money.

Sixteen years ago Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, the widow of a war veteran, was receiving $100 a year as a pension from the Government. Samuel H. Cornell of Jamaica courted her and she accepted him.

Under a decision of the Government, if she married she would not be entitled to the pension. Mrs. Williams chose, without hesitation, to give up the money and marry. Sixteen years of happiness followed. Then, a few weeks ago, Mr. Cornell, the second husband, died.

In his will, which has just been offered for probate in Jamaica, it was proved that the testator had estimated at its true value the sacrifice Mrs. Williams made for him. The will provides that, in addition to her dower right in his estate, his wife shall have $100 for each year of their married life to repay her for the lost pension. The remainder of the estate, which is not a large one, will be divided among four children.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR REBATERS.

Chicago & Alton and ex-Officials to be Heard Again on Wednesday.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Judge Landis of the United States District Court refused to-day to grant a new trial to the Chicago & Alton Railroad and to John N. Faithorn and Frederick A. Wann, former officials of the road, who were convicted yesterday of giving rebates. The attorneys for the defense said that the granting of rebates to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company was generally known in Kansas City. The attorneys asked for time to show that the rebates were given publicly and not in secret.

The court, after some discussion, said that the defendants would have a right to show this before the punishment was determined, and gave the defense until next Wednesday to bring evidence into court showing that the rebates were generally known.

Washington Newsboy Drowned.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 7.—Charles L. Eroman, 17 years old, of 55 Eighth Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C., was drowned in the ocean while bathing here to-day. He was a member of a newsboys' band accompanying the Washington High School Cadets, in camp here. Capt. M. C. Aurbach of the cadets swam to the struggling boy, but was unable to save him. Capt. Aurbach was thoroughly exhausted and had to be pulled to shore with a rope.

CASSATT TO EMPLOYES: 'MUST SELL YOUR STOCK'

General Order Adopted by Pennsylvania Railroad Directors.

COAL STOCK SPECIFIED

The Necessity of Avoiding Conflict with Duty to the Company and Public Given as the Reason.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Acting upon the recommendation of a special committee of Pennsylvania Railroad Directors appointed to investigate stock ownership by employes of the company, President Cassatt issued a general order to-day to all employes, requesting them to dispose of all coal-mining or other stocks which they may have acquired. The order is as follows:

"The attention of all officers and employes is directed to the following extract from the preliminary report of the special committee of the Board of Directors, appointed May 23, 1906, to examine and report upon the facts connected with the acquisition and ownership by any officer or employe of the company of stock, or other interests, in any other company or association, the holding of which can in any manner affect the performance by such officers or employes of their duty to this company or the performance by the company of its duty to the public.

"Under the conditions of to-day, as they have been stated, it is essential that officers and employes should be absolutely free to discharge their duties impartially. Applying this principle to coal trade as an illustration, the keen competition of to-day requires every officer and employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to part with any investments which he has in the shares of any coal-producing company and also to part with any interest which he has in or with any firm or individual mining coal, on any of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system; and every officer and employe should be required to refrain from any investments whatsoever, which may possibly prejudice or affect the interests of the company or interfere with the company's full discharge of its duty to the public.

"The report of the special committee having been adopted and approved by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a special meeting held on July 2, 1906, all officers and employes are required to divest themselves of any interests, direct or indirect, that they may have in stocks of any coal companies or in any firms or with any individuals owning or operating mines located on the Pennsylvania system or dealing in coals produced therefrom, and also to divest themselves of any interests, direct or indirect, they may have in any companies or firms or with any individuals engaged in any other business where the holding of such interests might in any way conflict with their duty to the company or the company's duty to the public.

"A. J. CASSATT, President."

BRIDGE TOLL FOR AUTOISTS.

Freeholders Want to Tax Those Using the Amboy Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 7.—The Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County is looking up the law to ascertain if it can collect toll from automobilists crossing the new county bridge between Perth Amboy and South Amboy. Since this bridge was opened, two weeks ago, many automobilists have crossed it, as it lessens the distance between New York and the Jersey shore resorts about twenty-two miles. Instead of compelling automobilists to go around by Metuchen, where officers are always looking for scorchers, and then through this city, the automobilists can cross the bridge and continue to the shore from South Amboy.

The Freeholders find that they will have to go to considerable expense to keep the bridge in repair, and they think that New Yorkers who benefit by it and who do not pay any taxes in New Jersey should be made to pay for the privilege of crossing the bridge. A fee of 25 cents has been suggested.

HUFFCUT SUCCEEDS POUND.

Dean of the Cornell Law School Gov. Higgins's New Counsel.

ALBANY, July 7.—Ernest W. Huffcut, Dean of the Cornell Law School, will succeed Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport as counsel to the Governor. Gov. Higgins announced the appointment this afternoon. The salary is $5,000 a year, with $1,200 additional allowance for expenses. Gov. Higgins recently appointed Mr. Pound a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District.

Dean Huffcut is 45 years old, and has been a professor in the Cornell Law School for thirteen years. He is Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the State Bar Association, which investigated and formulated the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker, and which recently exonerated ex-Gov. David B. Hill, after an investigation, made at Mr. Hill's request, of his retainer from the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

BANKS MUST PAY THE TAX.

Borrowers on Mortgages Are No Longer Responsible.

ALBANY, July 7.—Deputy Attorney General Ainsworth decided to-day that savings banks must pay the tax under the mortgage tax law, which went into effect last Monday. A provision in the banking law makes it incumbent on the borrower to pay the expense of preparing and recording all instruments in connection with such transactions, but to-day's decision holds that the new mortgage tax law takes precedence of the banking law provision.

The question was submitted to the Attorney General's office by Supt. Kilburn of the State Banking Department.

Hiccoughs Kill William Ballantyne.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 7.—William Ballantyne, for years a prominent business man of Washington, D. C., died at his Summer home in Siasconset, to-day. Death resulted from an attack of hiccoughs.

Athletes and Invalids eat **Grape-Nuts** *"There's a Reason"*

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th St.

YOUR INTEREST IS INVITED TO THE

Extremely Reduced Prices

AT WHICH WE PRESENT

Coats, Suits & Dresses for Women

Designed for General Summer Service.

Tailored Taffeta Silk Suits

Formerly $27.50 to $39.00 — Special at $18.50
Formerly $42.50 to $75.00 — Special at $29.00

Tailored Voile Suits

Formerly $48.00 to $98.00 — Special at $29.00

Fancy Tailored Wool Suits

Formerly $28.50 to $39.00 — Special at $18.50
Formerly $45.00 to $85.00 — Special at $29.00

White Wool Suits

Formerly $32.50 to $35.00 — Special at $18.50
Formerly $45.00 to $59.00 — Special at $24.00

Tailored Linen Suits

Formerly $27.50 to $35.00 — Special at $17.75
Formerly $39.00 to $65.00 — Special at $28.50
Formerly $68.00 to $98.00 — Special at $39.00

Lingerie Dresses—Various Styles

Formerly $25.00 to $35.00 — Special at $17.75
Formerly $42.50 to $59.00 — Special at $28.50
Formerly $62.50 to $85.00 — Special at $39.00

TOGETHER WITH

Washable Summer Garments

We present quite an extensive series of new models. Some of them are exclusive with us. All of them are designed for mid-summer service. You will find the prices exceptionally modest.

Prince Chap Suits of white linen, — $7.50
Full Length Linen Ulsters, — $5.00
Linen Walking Skirts, — $2.95, $3.95, $4.50
Peter Pan Linen Shirt Waist Dresses, — $9.50
Dotted Swiss Dresses, — $9.50

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Summer Oxfords for Women, $1.95

Regularly $2.50 and $3.00

RIBBON TIES of linen, in white, pink, blue, green or lavender, with turned soles and Cuban heels.

CHRISTY, RIBBON AND OXFORD TIES of patent leather, patent leather vamps with dull kid quarters, of kidskin, with plain toe or tipped with patent leather or kidskin and of tan Pongee kid, turn soles, Cuban heels.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Summer Waists and Blouses

The term special is not prefixed arbitrarily, but because it promises a material saving—in some instances one-third and in others one-fourth.

Sheer Lawn Waists, Special at 98c

Front elaborated with panels of Swiss embroidery; open back model, with long or short sleeves.

Peter Pan Waists, Special at $1.98

Of sheer lawn, front daintily elaborated with tambour embroidery; soft roll collar and cuffs.

Peter Pan Waists, Special at $2.98

Of China silk, with two broad tucks on both sides, extending to the shoulders; soft roll collar and cuffs; black or white silk scarf.

Embroidery Waists, Special at $3.95

Of allover eyelet embroidery, collar and cuffs of tucks and Valenciennes lace insertions; open back, short sleeve model.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Knitted Underwear for Women

Specifically summer garments, from the standard prices of which we concede at least one-fourth.

VESTS of Swiss ribbed white cotton, liberally trimmed with Torchon lace at neck and shoulders; sizes, 4, 5, 6.

Regularly 25c., at 18c.; Three Garments for 50c

COMBINATION SUITS of fine white lisle thread, wide at the knees and elaborated with Torchon lace at the neck, shoulders and knees.

Regularly $1.00, Special at 75c.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

50c Stockings for Women at 35c

THREE PAIRS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Two styles, both reinforced at the soles, heels and toes—one of black mercerized lisle with the crunch and lustre of silk, and the other of black, sheer lisle, effectively embroidered at the insteps.

$1.35 Silk Stockings at $1.00

Stockings of pure thread silk in black, gauze weight, reinforced at soles, heels and toes. Three pairs for $2.85.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

A Clearance Sale of

Unmade Robes and Waist Patterns

ROBES of linen and batiste, hand embroidered.

Formerly $10.50. Special at $4.95.
Formerly $20.00. Special at $9.95.
Formerly $35.00. Special at $16.50.
Formerly $75.00. Special at $29.50.

WAIST PATTERNS of linen and batiste, hand embroidered.

Formerly $8.25. Special at $2.98.
Formerly $14.25. Special at $5.00.

DREYFUS WILL REFUSE DAMAGES FROM FRANCE

Asks Only for the Restoration of His Honor as an Officer.

WANTS NOBODY PUNISHED

Maitre Mornard, His Advocate, Declares That His Decision Is a Supreme Act of Moral Grandeur.

PARIS, July 7.—In concluding his argument before the Supreme Court to-day on behalf of Alfred Dreyfus, Maitre Mornard announced that Dreyfus positively refused to accept the damages which the law accords to a victim of judicial mistakes and asked solely for the restoration of his honor as an officer, without any proceedings against the witnesses or authors of the mistake.

Maitre Mornard's peroration was a brilliant tribute to Dreyfus, whose action in refusing damages the advocate described as a supreme act of moral grandeur. He added:

"It is solely upon my client's order that I relinquish the right for damages. I struggled against his will, believing that public morality required reparation for the atrocious physical sufferings resulting from the monstrous judicial error, and the criminal prosecution of all the false witnesses and other authors of the former convictions. But I was compelled to give way before the unwavering will of Capt. Dreyfus as a soldier. He said:

"'I have given everything to my country—health, happiness, and future—and as my country gave me everything so my country can take everything.'

"He is ready to bear alone all the misery and torture of Devil's Island if his country will give him back only one thing—his honor. We renounce, then, all damages, asking you simply to quash the conviction without retrial, and ask you to grant this on behalf of the honor of the French Army and the public conscience of France."

The Presiding Judge announced that the decision of the court would be given at a subsequent session. The deliberations of the Judges will begin Monday, and a decision is probable by the middle of the week.

GERMAN-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

Kaiser Encouraging It—King Edward May Visit Berlin.

BERLIN, July 7.—The efforts, official and private, made to bring about better relations between Germany and Great Britain have had pronounced success.

Emperor William is active, outside of the regular channels, in impressing Englishmen with the fact that it is his purpose to leave nothing undone on the German side to restore agreeable relations. His Majesty met a British naval officer at a yacht club dinner at Kiel recently, and talked with him for half an hour on the needlessness and harmfulness of bickerings between Great Britain and Germany and the determination on his part not only to preserve peace, but to cultivate good-will and confidence.

The German journalists who recently visited England have since their return filled the editorial pages of the most important newspapers with their observations, showing the causelessness of any ill-feeling between the two peoples and detailing a thousand arguments for peace and German-British friendship.

A committee is about to invite fifty British editors to make a return visit to Germany. The committee includes the President of the Prussian House of Lords, Prince von Inn und Knyphausen; the President of the lower house of the Prussian Diet, Herr von Kroecher; Prince von Donnersmarck, Prince von Arenberg, Baron von Gemmingen-Guttenberg, Chief of the Cabinet of the King of Würtemburg, and 800 other persons occupying prominent positions in political, university, and financial life.

There is some expectation that King Edward will come to Germany for the christening of his great-grandnephew on Aug. 12.

HOPE TO CHECK CHOLERA.

Manila Officials Think Next Three Days Will Be Crucial Time.

MANILA, Sunday, July 8.—The cholera situation remains unchanged. Joseph McDermote was the only American who died in the last forty-eight hours. The health authorities believe that the next three days will be the crucial time, and that if the disease is confined to its present proportions a severe epidemic is unlikely.

General health conditions have been improved. The Marquina water supply, which has not been contaminated, is guarded by regular troops.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department has received the following cablegram from Governor General Ide at Manila:

"W. H. Hart died of cholera July 4; notify Lizzie Peppard, Caldwell, Canan County, Idaho.

"Decided improvement cholera situation. Twenty-four hours ending 8 A. M., July 6, fifteen cases. Twenty-four hours ending 8 A. M., July 7, eighteen cases. Daily average dropped about one-half. No further increase in provinces. Practically all cases above mentioned were found dead."

This is the only report of death by cholera of an American which has been officially received since the outbreak began.

CHAMBERLAIN 70 YEARS OLD.

Birmingham Decorated and the Whole City Takes a Holiday.

BIRMINGHAM, July 7.—This is "Chamberlain Day," and the whole city, irrespective of politics, is enjoying a holiday in honor of Joseph Chamberlain, who today celebrated his seventieth birthday. There are decorations everywhere, the city is filled with visitors, and all sorts of processions and entertainments are going on.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a reception and luncheon to Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, who were accompanied by Mrs. Endicott (mother of Mrs. Chamberlain) of Boston, Mass. Subsequently the party made a tour of the parks, where thousands of the city school children were being specially entertained.

Mr. Chamberlain took advantage of the occasion to give out a characteristic message to the nation, as follows:

"Treat foreigners as they treat us and treat your kinsmen better than you treat foreigners."

House Party to Meet Mr. Bryan.

LONDON, July 7.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan are spending the week-end as the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at Wrest Park, to which place they rode in an automobile this morning. Among the guests invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are Lord Goschen, Miss Goschen, Lady Herbert, Lady Evelyn Ward, and Lord and Lady Monson.

AID FOR TRANSPORT AGROUND

The Meade Sent from Manila to Assist the Thomas.

MANILA, Sunday, July 8.—The transport Meade leaves to-day to render assistance to the transport Thomas, which went ashore on a coral reef near the Island of Guam.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Reports received by Quartermaster General Humphrey indicate that the Thomas grounded in the Harbor of Guam about two ship lengths from its anchorage point. It is resting with 100 feet of the ship's length on a reef. The army officers on the transport are:

Capt. Thomas Moody and wife, Contract Surgeon George T. Campbell and wife, Lieuts. William Goodale, Elliott Cazlaro, Charles F. Herr, L. W. Prunty, G. H. Baird, R. D. La Garda and wife, and Arthur R. Ehrnbeck, and Lieuts. Alfred J. Roeder and S. M. Patterson of the Philippine Scouts, Lieut. Reeder being accompanied by his wife. Surgeon C. P. Kindleberger of the navy and wife are also on the ship.

Many of the passengers are wives and children and other relatives of army officers, among them being Mrs. C. E. Stanton, wife of Paymaster Stanton; Mrs. Ahern, wife of Capt. Ahern; Miss Ada Kneckle and the four children of Col. A. L. Smith, Harry C. Browne, son of Major Browne, and Miss Margaret Wheeler, sister of Lieut. Col. A. C. Wheeler.

H. G. Squier, cashier of the Manila Post Office, together with his wife and three daughters, and F. K. Crumb, Surveyor of the Port of Manila, are prominent among the civilian passengers. Most of the others are clerks in the various departments of the Philippine Government, and there are also Miss Catherine Smith, Miss Margaret Moore, and Miss Minnie Annas, Philippine army nurses.

The Thomas is freighted with $1,750,000 Philippine gold. She was acquired by the United States Government by purchase during the Spanish war. She has a cargo capacity of 5,987 tons, and is commanded by Capt. E. V. Lynam.

OPPOSE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

Nationalists Trying to Prevent America from Aiding It.

LONDON, July 7.—A deputation is proceeding to America to obtain objects of historical interest for the International Exhibition to be held at Dublin in 1907. Prof. Thomas H. Teegan, Principal of the Central Training College, Dublin, sailed for New York from Liverpool July 4 on the Oceanic, and Father Patrick Lally of Galway and Col. McHackett of Dublin will follow on the Teutonic, sailing July 11. They will visit all the larger cities to obtain relics in the possession of families of Irish descent, and also to obtain for a special sub-section objects associated with the Napoleonic era held by Americans.

While the exhibition is being strongly supported, opposition to it has been aroused in some quarters. The Irish Nationalists are particularly opposed to it, John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the House of Commons, explaining that what Ireland wants at present is a national, and not an international, exhibition, as the Irish industries are not yet sufficiently developed to be placed beside the manufactures of other countries.

The State Department at Washington has been asked not to support the exhibition by encouraging people to exhibit.

LONGWORTHS AT VERSAILLES.

Visit the Palaces There—Dinner at the American Embassy in Paris.

PARIS, July 7.—Congressman and Mrs. Longworth, accompanied by Ambassador McCormick, spent the day at Versailles. They inspected the palaces, and were greatly interested in the romantic surroundings of Marie Antoinette at the Little Trianon.

This evening the Longworths were present at a dinner followed by a cotillon at the American Embassy. The guests were restricted to the young unofficial set, including Count and Countess de Durfort, Count and Cuntess Gony D'Arzy, Count de Chabrillan, the Marquis and Marquise d'Argenson, the Marquis and Marquise d'Arcicollar, the Marquis and Marquise de Chambrun, Count and Countess de Castia, Baron Mittag von Geldern, Prince von Wied, and numerous young people belonging to the American colony.

The Embassy was beautifully decorated with flowers. The music was furnished by a gipsy orchestra.

On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Longworth will be the guests of Mme. Porges at the historic Château Rochefort, in the Forest of Rambouillet.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASE.

Both Imports and Exports in June Greater Than Last Year.

LONDON, July 7.—The June statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of, $21,676,500 in imports and $23,260,000 in exports.

The principal increases in imports are meat, grain, and food, $15,000,000, and metal manufactures, $10,000,000. Cotton from America decreased $10,000,000.

The increase in exports included new warships, $18,750,000. The rest was in manufactured articles.

RED CROSS DELEGATES AGREE ON NEW RULES

Protocol of the Convention Signed at Geneva.

JAPS AND RUSSIANS ACTIVE

The Revised Text Chiefly Provides for the Humane Treatment of Prisoners, the Sick and Wounded.

GENEVA, July 7.—The final text of the revised Red Cross Convention, whereby practically all the nations of the civilized world agree upon rules in the matter of the treatment of sick, wounded, and dead, members of the hospital corps, and nurses in time of war, shows a number of changes from the antiquated convention of 1864.

The protocol of the new convention, which was signed last night by William Cary Sanger, who was Assistant Secretary of War under Secretary Root; Rear Admiral Sperry, President of the Naval War College; Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the American Army, and Gen. O'Reilly, Surgeon General of the American Army, all acting in behalf of the United States, gives until Dec. 31, 1906, for the ratification of the convention by the Governments concerned. The main features of the new treaty are as follows:

Chapter I. is devoted to the wounded and sick. Each belligerent is required to respect and care for sick and wounded officers, soldiers, and others attached officially to the enemy's army who fall into their hands. Should one belligerent be compelled to abandon any sick and wounded on the field and leave members of the Hospital Corps and material for their care, such sick and wounded become prisoners of the enemy, subject to the stipulations made by the belligerents for the exchange of prisoners after each engagement.

The final occupant of the field shall adopt measures to find all wounded and dead and to protect them against pillage before the final disposal of the bodies by burial or incineration. The occupant of the field is charged with a scrupulous examination of the bodies of the enemy. There shall be a reciprocal exchange of information relative to the dead, and all letters, personal objects, and valuables found on the field of battle shall be gathered and transmitted to the other side.

Chapter II. provides for the immunity of members of the Field Hospital Corps. This immunity shall cease should those in question commit acts prejudicial to the enemy; but the carrying of arms by members of the Hospital Corps, the presence of pickets or sentinels around a hospital, or the presence of the arms of the wounded within a hospital do not constitute grounds for the waiver of such immunity.

Chapter III. details the protection to be accorded to the various branches of the Hospital Corps, the members of which are exempted from the treatment given to prisoners of war. Other chapters provide for the protection of hospital material and the immunity of convoys conducting evacuations, and require that the various Governments shall adopt repressive laws against the commercial use of the Red Cross emblem.

The provision relative to arbitration by the permanent tribunal of The Hague is limited to an interpretation of the terms of the new convention in times of peace.

In addition to the leading nations of the world, China, Korea, Siam, and Congo were among the participants of the conference. The Rusian and Japanese delegates took a most active part in the proceedings, mingling together in a most friendly spirit.

CHURCHILL AGAINST LORDS.

Says the Upper House Is Now an Unsound, Irresponsible Assembly.

LONDON, July 7.—Winston S. Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at Altringham, Cheshire, to-night, said the Government had determined to carry out its pledges regarding the reduction of land armaments.

Mr. Churchill urged the necessity of the Liberals continuing their confidence in the Government in view of the possibility of a collision with "an unsound and irresponsible assembly that has ceased to fulfill its normal functions in the State and has become the partisan weapon of a particular faction."

David Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Shotley Spa, Durham, to-night, referred to what he called "worn-out Parliamentary machinery," and declared that the House of Lords ought to be placed on the scrap heap. He said further that the greatest beneficent measures ever conceived would have been passed by the time Parliament was prorogued, which would probably be in December.

The Athenian Damaged in Collision.

YOKOHAMA, July 7.—As the British tank steamer Appalachee, Capt. Simpson, was leaving the harbor to-day she collided with the Athenian, Capt. Robinson, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Both vessels sustained damages and returned here for repairs.

MRS. TOWLE'S EXCITING DAY.

A Runaway First and Then a Tramp Trying to Break in Her Home.

Mrs. Annie Towle, who lives at Fort Washington Avenue and 200th Street, went riding yesterday with Arvard H. Kinney, a wholesale coal merchant of 229 East Sixtieth Street, in a runabout, which he borrowed from H. D. Gill, President of the Road Drivers' Association, his own being broken.

Coming down Riverside Drive they met at 196th Street Don A. Gaylord of 564 Lexington Avenue, President of the Niagara Woodwork Company. After some dodging the Kinney horse and the Gaylord automobile came together with a bang. The automobile broke the body of the runabout from the shafts and hurled its occupants out on the road.

Both Mr. Kinney and Mrs. Towle were bruised, but they refused ambulance attention. Mrs. Towle went home.

Meanwhile the Kinney horse was plunging down Riverside Drive with the runabout shafts bouncing behind him. He ran from 196th Street to 175th Street before he was caught by Mounted Policeman Donnelly.

When Mrs. Towle reached her home, about dusk, she took a seat on the front porch to recover her breath. While she was sitting there she heard somebody scrambling around on the porch roof. She walked into the yard and saw a man fumbling with an upper window. She called the servants and they caught the man, who said he was Charles Cinnamon, 69 years old. He was looked up in the West 152d Street Station as a vagrant. He said he was just looking for a soft place to sleep.

RECEPTION TO DOLLIVER.

President Wires Congratulations for His Work on the Rate Bill.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, July 7.—A public reception was tendered to Senator J. P. Dolliver to-night at the home of Mayor Bennett, in recognition of services rendered by the Senator in the passing by Congress of the Railroad Rate bill.

Mayor Bennett received the following telegram from the President:

"Through you, permit me to join with the people of Fort Dodge in an expression of hearty good wishes to Senator Dolliver. I particularly and deeply appreciate the admirable work he did in connection with the Rate bill and congratulate him and the people of Iowa upon it.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

A CHINESE MURDER PLOT.

Preacher, Wounded in Philadelphia, Was Marked for Assassination.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Sensational testimony was offered to-day at the Coroner's inquest in the case of Dong Soo, a Chinaman, who died from gunshot wounds received in a factional fight in Chinatown on the night of July 4. Lee Toy, who was long known as the "Mayor of Chinatown," testified that at a recent meeting of a bands of highbinders several men were marked for assassination, among them the Rev. Frederick Poole, an Episcopal missionary who is located in the Chinese district. Mr. Poole was shot during the disturbance on July 4, and is now in a hospital. Lee Toy said that the murders were to be committed during the celebration of Independence Day. He further testified that he saw Yung Gow fire at Dong Soo.

Fong Loon, an interpreter for the Parkhurst Society of New York, was present at the inquest to interpret the testimony. Yung Gow, Mok Kin, and Yun Why Joe were committed without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Since the shooting representatives of the Hip Sing Tong and On Leong Tong factions have signed a peace pact.

SLAIN, THEN HANGED.

Guards Killed a Russian Revolutionist on His Way to Execution.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The newspapers print an open letter from the Lettish Social Democratic League of Libau in regard to the execution of Makhovsky, a Revolutionist, who refused to go to the scaffold, protesting his innocence.

The guards handled him so roughly that they broke his wrists and crushed in his chest. The man died before he reached the place of execution. His body, nevertheless, was strung up.

Delegates to Wireless Conference.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Foreign Office has been notified that the delegates of the United States to the International Wireless Telegraph Conference, which will assemble in Berlin Sept. 3, will be Ambassador Tower, Brig. Gen. James Allen, Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, and John I. Waterbury of New York. Gen. Allen, Admiral Manney, and Mr. Waterbury were nominated respectively by the Departments of War, the Navy, and Commerce.

Castro Frees Political Prisoners.

WILLEMSTAD, July 7.—Advices from Maracaibo, Venezuela, under date of July 5, say that the dungeons in the fort on San Carlos Island have been thrown open and the political prisoners, with the exception of those charged with treason, set at liberty. The property of the prisoners has been returned to them. This act is coincident with the return to Caracas of President Castro.

MANIFESTO WARNS OF MORE MASSACRES

Police Have Planned Them, Warsaw Socialists Say.

INDICTMENTS FOR POLICEMEN

Accused of Inciting the Bialystok Riots—Mutinies Traced to Socialists.

WARSAW, July 7.—The Socialists have issued a manifesto warning the people to be prepared during the next few days for massacres of Poles and Jews, which are being arranged by the police and troops out of revenge for recent attacks.

The manifesto advises foreigners in Warsaw to seek the protection of their respective Consuls.

BIALYSTOK, July 7.—The agent of the Minister of Justice has finished his investigation of the massacre here, and in consequence of his recommendation two Captains of police and several Sergeants will be indicted, as well as twelve patrolmen, for inciting people to participate in the rioting.

ZHITOMIR, July 7.—A race war was threatened yesterday in the neighboring town of Ostrog owing to the killing of a Jewish boy by a policeman.

The Jews gathered by the thousands to attend the funeral, but the excitement was allayed by assurances that the shooting was accidental and that the policeman would be tried.

INSPIRED RUSSIAN MUTINIES.

Outbreaks Traced to Socialists—A Duma Leader Suspected.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The inspiration of the disorders in the Guards and other troops is clearly traced to the Socialist organization. The Secret Police are investigating the movements of M. Aladin, the peasant leader in the lower house, hoping to connect him with the mutiny of the First Battalion of the Preobrajensky Regiment.

The resolutions drawn up by the mutinous garrison of Osowiec, one of the great fortresses defending the Polish frontier, include the usual Social Revolutionary demands for the nationalization of the land, full amnesty for political offenders, and the summoning of a constituent assembly, and also go to the length of demanding the abolition of the authority of the officers and the reference of all matters of discipline to an elected court, to be composed of enlisted men.

In the reorganization of the Guard Corps the Emperor has replaced the "carpet knights" among the officers by fighting soldiers of the type of Major Gen. Letschitsky, the new Commander of the First Guard Division, which includes the Preobrajensky Regiment. Letschitsky has spent almost his entire life in Turkestan and the Far East, commanding with distinction in China and Manchuria. He is an utter stranger at Court.

ROW OVER KRONSTADT VISIT.

Member of British Government Opposes Sending of Fleet.

LONDON, July 7.—The Political Committee of the new Reform Club, of which Edmund Robertson, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, is Chairman, has started an organized agitation against the visit of the British Channel fleet to Kronstadt, which is occasioning considerable surprise.

The committee at a meeting yesterday adopted a resolution denouncing the atrocities in Russia and calling on the British Government not to send the fleet to Russian waters, so as to avert further misunderstanding. In a letter accompanying the resolution, which was sent to the newspapers, the Secretary of the club urges the press to support the committee's action.

In view of Foreign Secretary Gray's numerous explanations on the subject in the House of Commons, this action on the part of a committee presided over by Mr. Robertson, a member of the Government, has created a sensation, and it is expected that attention will be called to the matter in the House of Commons.

TO REJECT THE DUMA'S BILL.

Centrists in the Council Desire to Retain the Death Penalty.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The bill of the lower house of Parliament providing for the abolition of the death penalty went on the rocks to-day in a caucus of the Centrist members of the Council of the Empire, the majority being opposed to its acceptance in its present form.

A considerable faction of the Centrists, particularly the industrial and commercial representatives, desired for tactical reasons to follow the lead of the lower house and pass the bill unchanged, but the demand for the retention of the death penalty came with the greatest insistence from the representatives of the border districts, where the penalty is most in use—Poland, the Baltic provinces, and the Caucasus—who feel themselves helpless against the Revolutionists and Terrorists without the summary processes of martial law.

This rejection of the first fruits of the legislation of the lower house revives the old demand for the abolition of the Council of the Empire.

Congratulated by Mr. Roosevelt.

BERLIN, July 7.—President Roosevelt's congratulations to the Crown Prince and Crown Princess on the birth of their son have been transmitted through the American Embassy and the Foreign Office to Emperor William and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess. The young Princess Victoria, when she heard the news that she was an aunt, went to the wine cellar and ordered champagne for all the palace servants.

Stern Brothers

During the Summer will close Daily at 5 P. M.
Saturdays at 12 O'Clock, Noon.

Special Values Will Be Offered To-morrow in

Women's Summer Dresses

Comprising

LINEN COAT SUITS

in various styles of All Over Lace Coats, others with Embroidery and Laces, also White and Colored Mulls, Batiste and Embroidered Dressses,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Also at the following prices, a collection of

Princess Dresses
of Silk Mull in delicate shades, trimmed with lace, at $18.50
of Embroidered French White Swiss, " 16.50
of Dimity, Guimpe Effect, White Lingerie Yoke and Sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace " 14.00
of Checked Dotted Dimity, trimmed with Lingerie and Valenciennes Lace, " 5.50

And in addition Women's

Accordion Plaited Walking Skirts

of Chiffon Panama, Plain and Trimmed, Plain Polka Dot Taffeta Silks and Plaids, at $9.50, 16.50
Former Prices $15.00 to 32.50

Annual Clearance Sale of

Women's Summer Shoes

Tan and Black Russia Calfskin, Patent Leather, Vici and Ideal Kid, Coral, Orchid and Gray Calf Skin Walking Pumps, Gibson and Oxford Ties,

Formerly $3.50 to 4.50 Pr. Reduced to $2.90
Formerly $5.00 to 7.00 " " " 3.60

To-morrow, on the Second Floor, Women's and Misses'

Waists and Blouses

of Lawn, at $1.50, 1.85 and 1.98
" Linen, " 1.98, 2.50, " 3.95
" Batiste, " 2.98, 3.95 " 4.95
Waists and Shirts, of Black Lawn and Mull, 1.95 " 2.50

WOMEN'S PAJAMAS

of Long Cloth, $1.25 Madras, $1.98 Striped Flannel, $4.50

Exceptional Offering of

Black Dress Goods

2000 Yds. { 44 inch Imported Mohair Sicilians, suitable for skirts and dresses, at 48c Yd.

also

Closing Out of Short Lengths Imported

PLAIN & FANCY COLORED MATERIALS

For Skirts and Waists, at 25c, 48c and 68c Yd.
Regular Value $1.00 to 2.50 Yard.

An Important Sale of

Linen & Taffeta Silk Parasols

Embroidered Linens and Plain Taffeta Silks, Value $2.75 to 4.50, at $1.95
Tucked Taffeta Silks and Sheer Embroidered Effects, Former Price $4.50, at 2.95
Flowered Moire and Novelty Silk Parasols, Former Price $7.50, at 4.95

Japanese and China Mattings

will be offered to-morrow at One-Half Former Prices, as follows:

Roll of 40 Yards, at $4.00, 6.00 and 12.00
Reduced from $8.00, $12.00 and 24.00

Also the remainder of

Calcutta, Cotton and Algerian Rugs At Decided Reductions.

Summer Clearing Sale of

Boys' and Children's Clothing

Boys' Norfolk and Double Breasted Belted Suits, also Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits, Plain and Fancy Mixtures, in broken lots and sizes, Formerly $5.00 to 15.00, $1.95 to 9.75
Washable Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits, in Chambrays, Galateas, Etc., Formerly $2.25 to 2.95, $1.50, 1.95
Boys' Norfolk Suits, in assorted washable materials, Formerly $3.45 to 4.50, 2.45, 2.95
Boys' Knee Pants, in Fancy Mixtures and Corduroys, sizes 3 to 16 yrs., Value 95c to $1.45, 48c
Boys' Fancy Madras Blouses, assorted patterns, with and without collars, Value 95c, 55c

Wash and Wool Reefers, Hats, Caps, Etc. Greatly Below Former Prices.

West Twenty-third Street

John Forsythe

July Clearance Sale of Linen Suits

Starts Monday Morning at 9 o'Clock

With the most tempting values offered this season. Linen Suit Bargains that are unmatchable from every standpoint, and are all ideal styles with the Forsythe standard of excellence shown in every line, at the following

Sweeping Reductions

$18.00 Linen Suits, reduced to $12.00
$28.00 Linen Suits, " " $14.00
$35.00 Linen Suits, " " $18.00
$45.00 Linen Suits, " " $22.50

They are the greatest bargains in fashionable up-to-date linen suits in New York, and the best-selling models we have shown this season.

Broadway. **John Forsythe,** 17th & 18th Sts.
THE WAIST HOUSE.

B. Altman & Co.

CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M.; SATURDAYS, 12 NOON.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL, AND VARIOUS ARTICLES OF MEN'S WEAR, SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

SUMMER RUGS, DRAPERIES AND VERANDA FURNISHINGS.

TRAVELING, MOTORING AND OUTING APPAREL.

Women's Coats of linen, silk or tweed; Cloth and Linen Suits; Motor Hoods, Caps, Gloves and Veils; Shawls for steamer deck or automobile use; Women's Bathing Suits of taffetas, mohair and checked silks; Bathing Caps, Hoods and Handkerchiefs, also Shoes and Sandals.

Men's Motor Dusters, Coats and Caps, Fabric and Leather Gloves, Motor Robes, Jerseys and Bathing Suits. Also complete selections of leather touring and traveling articles, including Tea and Luncheon Hampers, Fitted Traveling Bags and Suit Cases, Automobile Clocks, etc.

AFTERNOON DRESS. Muslin Dresses and Lace Wraps, Parasols and Fans; Lace Neckwear and Scarfs; Silk or Worsted Woven Shawls, Chinese Embroidery Shawls; White Leather and Lingerie Belts. White Canvas Ties and Pumps, Silk and Kidskin Slippers.

Men's and Women's Hosiery and Underwear.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

GENERAL DISARMAMENT SCHEME BY BURTON

Will Propose It at International Parliamentary Congress.

HOPE IN HAGUE CONFERENCE

Congressman Sanguine That He Will Be Able to Direct Talk Into Practical Channels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Representative Burton, who is one of the Republican leaders in Congress, is working out a practical scheme for disarmament to propose at the coming session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in London.

Disarmament as a theory has been under general discussion for years. Advocates of peace and arbitration feel that the fruitlessness of this discussion is explained by the failure of any one to advance a practical programme. Even if such a programme were rejected it would shift the talk of the world from generalities as to the desirability of a check on war preparation to the consideration of specific details. That is Mr. Burton's purpose. He desires to secure, if possible, an agreement by the representatives of the various Parliaments who will meet in London with the idea that their recommendation will receive consideration by The Hague conference that follows. And in the next session of Congress Mr. Burton would use this scheme as an added argument against further naval increase by the United States.

After three years of effort the Cleveland man succeeded this last session in holding up the projected 20,000-ton American battleship. He had the hearty support of Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee. He will have that support again next Fall for further opposition to this big battleship and other increases, although Secretary Bonaparte to-day issued a circular inviting ship designers and also building firms to submit plans for it by Nov. 1 for comparison with those submitted by the Naval Bureau. He will have the support, too, of pressure by commercial and business interests that have begun to feel that river and harbor interests are being sacrificed for the benefit of growing naval and army appropriations.

A scheme of disarmament indorsed by members of so many Parliaments as will be represented at London, and one that had received the serious consideration of a Hague conference, could be used as a strong argument for the setting of an example by the United States. It is already certain that disarmament will be brought to the attention of the coming Hague conference. The American delegates are to favor it, and, if necessary, bring it forward. The new Liberal Government of Great Britain has declared favorably for the proposition through its Cabinet Ministers in the Commons. England, then, will be committed to the proposition, and her delegates will be ready to propose its consideration if those of no other country do.

There are indications that France, groaning under the burden of maintaining second rank as a sea power, will welcome negotiations to check the competition in battleship building. Italy is proceeding leisurely with her naval construction, apparently satisfied with a minor maritime place. Russia is not in a position to struggle for the privilege of spending money on warships. Germany alone is now actively hostile toward the proposal to check naval expansion.

The inspired journals of the empire greeted the declaration of the English Liberal Cabinet with the derisive comment that Great Britain, having greater strength than any two other powers, was willing to have the situation left there. Germany will undoubtedly prove the stumbling block to any agreement either in the Inter-Parliamentary Union or The Hague conference. Especially would Germany be likely to oppose the proposition Mr. Burton probably will make, namely, to fix naval power by treaty at its present strength for each country and limit future construction to replacing obsolete ships with efficient ones. The present status of naval strength, including ships built and building, is as follows:

Nation.	Battleships.	Armored Cruisers.	Torpedo Boats and Destroyers.
Great Britain	61	59	253
France	25	24	359
United States	25	12	48
Germany	24	8	183
Japan	12	12	129
Russia	12	6	166
Italy	17	7	141

Of this strength Great Britain has six battleships and thirteen armored cruisers building, France six battleships and five armored cruisers, Germany six battleships and two armored cruisers, and Japan three battleships and three armored cruisers. But the United States has eleven of these battleships building, four armored cruisers to be commissioned this Summer and two in 1908.

The modest construction programme of all these countries except England and the United States shows the pressure of naval expenditure on their finances. In spite of German hostility to the proposal to stop, that empire is not building much faster than is required to replace obsolete ships and maintain the fighting line as it stands. There never has been a time of such equality among the great naval powers in point of armament as that approaching when the fleets, as tabulated above, will be completed. This is allowing, course, that Great Britain's claim to a necessary preponderance over any two powers be admitted.

This, then, say the advocates of reducing war preparation, is the ideal time for everybody to stop. If Germany argues that she should not be prevented from building a navy as big as that of Great Britain they will point to her present modest programme of construction, as compared with England and the United States, and ask why Germany is not attempting such rivalry now, when there are no restrictions. A check on naval expansion will be the chief theme in London and The Hague, at any rate, and Mr. Burton's proposition, when he gets it in shape to advance, will attract world-wide attention.

PRAISED BY SECRETARY SHAW

City Employe Receives His Third Medal for Life Saving.

John J. Sweeney, for three years an employe of the Department of Charities at Blackwell's Island, and now an attendant at the Public Baths, was presented yesterday with his third medal for saving persons from drowning. His last medal was sent to him by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, and was accompanied by a letter of commendation, setting forth Sweeney's deeds of hroism in detail.

The rescue for which Secretary Shaw has rewarded him was performed on Oct. 13, 1905. Sweeney was passing the East Fifty-first Street pier in a rowboat when he heard a cry of "child overboard." As he reached the spot he saw a child's hand above the water. In attempting to reach it he fell overboard himself. Then some one called to him that two little girls were in the water. He managed to throw one of them into the boat, but the other he had to dive for, and swim with her to the pier. Both children are now alive and well.

Telephone 1,000 Bryant when you lose anything, because The New York Times finds lost articles. Bill for advertisement sent next day.—Adv.

COTTON FIRES DISCUSSED.

The Latest Blaze Suggests That the Danger May Be in Transit.

A fire among 119 bales of cotton on a hulkhead at the foot of Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, waiting for transfer to lighters on Friday, damaged all but 17 bales.

This is the fifth fire recently in cotton here, and the larger insurance companies have canceled all policies on cotton stored in local warehouses, and smaller companies have reinsured the risks at advances of 25 to 30 per cent. in the premiums.

Theodore H. Price, the leading operator in the local cotton market, held a large part, 60,00 to 70,000 bales, of the local stock of cotton at the time of these insurance cancellations. He had received the cotton on contracts for May delivery in his bull campaign.

When Mr. Price went out of the spot cotton business at the beginning of this month and delivered the balance of his holdings on July contracts he gave as his reason the present high rate of insurance on cotton.

The local Cotton Exchange has appointed a special committee to confer with the insurance companies and the warehouse interests with a view to adjusting the rates on a lower level. The Fire Insurance Exchange agreed to prepare a schedule of improvements, alterations, and appliances for the better protection of local warehouses.

The latest fire, however, has strengthened the theory of exposure in transit. Some declare that the greatest risk is in transportation; that cotton in lighters or on docks is exposed to sparks from cigars, from engines, and even from passing steamboats, that the sparks are not discovered, and the cotton is ignited and smolders long after it has reached a storage place before the fire is noticed. For this reason it has been argued that the cotton should be better protected while in transit, that it should be more securely packed, and should be covered over so that sparks could not get at it.

It is said that the stores could be made practically water tight and that steam could be injected to extinguish fire without doing so much damage to the cotton as water.

AFTER LENTZ'S SCALP.

Colby Forces Determined to Drive Him Out of Jersey Politics.

As a result of the break between the Colby Reform Republicans and the organization Republicans in New Jersey, changes are expected in two or three of the Congressional districts in the State. In the Newark district, Congressman Wayne Parker is likely to be defeated at the next election. The Colby men have decided to name John S. Gibson at the coming primaries in his place. It is urged against Mr. Parker by the organization and Colby Republicans both that, though he has represented the district for ten years, he is not able to accomplish as much for his constituency as younger members of the State delegation do for theirs. The organization Republicans will oppose Parker's renomination and so help the Colby movement for Gibson.

Opposition to Major Lentz, the overthrown boss of the county, and a determination to put him out of politics entirely, are, however, the real aim o fthe Colby followers. Mr. Parker is looked upon as only a stalking horse for Lentz, and the Colby men expect to have little difficulty in defeating him for a renomination. Mr. Gibson is a bitter personal foe of Lentz's.

There is certain to be a new Congressman from the Ninth (Jersey City) District. Congressman Van Winkle has made a formal announcement that he will not seek a second term. The Fagan forces are particularly strong in that part of the city. They have declared that they will push the nomination of Alderman at Large James W. McCarthy.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb, whom Abbett defeated for the Governorship twenty years ago, and since Minister to Spain, has announced himself a candidate for the Republican nomination against Congressman Gardner in the Second District. Mr. Gardner is a State leader among the organization Republicans, and the reformers have promised to aid Gen. Grubb in beating him at the primaries.

On the Democratic side, Congressman Allan McDermott will not consent to run again, and the nomination is to go to James A. Hammill, a young ex-Assemblyman and lawyer of Jersey City.

COL. STEVENS FOR SENATOR.

He Agrees to Run Against Dryden If Several Counties Want Him.

Col. Edwin A. Stevens, head of the Castle Point family, may be a Democratic aspirant for John F. Dryden's seat in the United States Senate after all. He declined to run some time ago, but Job H. Lippincott told the Delavan Club of Jersey City yesterday that Col. Stevens had reconsidered his decision and will be a candidate, provided other counties join Hudson in expressing a preference for him.

Mr. Lippincott was one of a committee of the club sent to talk the matter over with Col. Stevens. Since the Delavan Club acted other clubs have also declared for him.

The movement for Col. Stevens is aimed to neutralize the possibility of ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark being returned to the Senate. There is considerable opposition to Mr. Smith among the Democrats, and it has been accentuated since he advised the Democrats to help the Dryden Rpublicans in the coming contest. Some of the Democratic leaders say that it will hurt the campaign in New Jersey this year, which is not a hopeless one, if it be understood that ex-Senator Smith is to be the beneficiary in the Senatorial contest.

TO REDISTRIBUTE ARMY BY ROOSEVELT'S PLAN

Taft Visits the President to Arrange the Details.

BRIGADE POSTS ESTABLISHED

Move Intended to Afford Greater Opportunity for Training Officers and Men in Large Formations.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 7.—Important steps intended to increase the efficiency of the army were taken to-day by President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft at Sagamore Hill. In his last annual message to Congress the President said: "The number of posts in which the army is kept in time of peace should be materially diminished and the posts that are left made correspondingly larger."

This recommendation will be carried out at once. Seven brigade posts, to be commanded by Brigadier Generals, will be established. Two others are desired, but the funds at the disposal of the Secretary may not be sufficient to allow of their equipment in the present fiscal year. The posts which the President and Secretary decided to-day to enlarge to brigade commands are those at Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Robinson, Neb.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. It is desired to have one in Pennsylvania and one on the Pacific Coast, but these will have to be arranged for later. Final action regarding these posts will be taken a week from next Monday, when Secretary Taft will make a second visit to Oyster Bay. The necessity for the formulation of a complete plan at this time in the development of the new scheme is occasioned by the requirement in the urgent deficiency appropriation act of the last session, which stipulates that all appropriations shall be apportioned so as to last throughout the year for the purposes for which they were made without causing a deficiency.

The Army Appropriation act carries $800,000 for the creation of army posts. It also carries $3,000,000 for barracks and quarters and $12,000,000 for transportation of the army, a part of which sum is also available to pay for plumbing at army posts. Before this money can be expended a complete plan as to what it shall be used for must be made, and the lump sum appropriations so apportioned that no deficiency will be created. In attempting to carry out his plan, the President is simply following the line he indicated to Congress in his message.

It is his firm belief that the army should be trained above all else to act in a mass. To this end he suggested that provision be made for manoeuvres of a practical kind. In this plan, he says, the Generals and Colonels would have opportunity to handle regiments, brigades, and divisions, and the Commissary and Medical Departments would be tested in the field. What he added regarding the establishment of larger army posts was that no local interests should be allowed to stand in the way of assembling the greater part of the troops, which would, at need, form our field armies in stations of such size as will permit the best training to be imparted to the personnel of all grades, including the high officers and staff officers.

"To accomplish this end," he said, "we must have not company and regimental garrisons, but brigade and division garrisons." The President follows this with comment on the weeding out process at the West Point Military Academy. He says there should be some process in the army that would achieve the same end.

"After a certain age has been reached," he says, "the average officer is unfit to do good work below a certain grade."

Provision, he maintains, should be made for the promotion of exceptionally meritorious men over the heads of their comrades, and for the retirement of all men who have reached a given age, without going beyond a given rank.

The locations selected for the new posts are all places where the Government has large reservations and where troops may be mobilized to advantage for manoeuvres or other purposes. At Oglethorpe, Ga., the post is adjacent to the Chickamauga National Park.

Secretary Taft spent two hours with the President to-day. He arrived from Washington at 10:15 o'clock this morning and left on the noon train. This was Secretary Taft's first visit to Oyster Bay this year. Besides going over the army post matter, the Secretary discussed the speech he is to deliver to the Republican State Convention of North Carolina at Greensborough on Monday night. The Secretary has one more speaking engagement, an address before the Ohio Bar Association at Put-In-Bay, after which he will take a two months' rest at Murray Bay, eighty miles below Quebec on the St. Lawrence River, in Canada.

When Secretary Taft had concluded his conference with President Roosevelt he announced that the main purpose of his visit to Oyster Bay was to reach a conclusion on the problem of making a redistribution of the army over the country, in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

The Secretary will accompany the President to Panama. He said they should start for the Isthmus immediately after the November elections, so that the President might be in Washington before the opening of Congress.

President Roosevelt to-day appointed E. E. Clark a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. Clark is Grand Chief of the Order of American Railway Conductors. He served as a member of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

THE LIVE STOCK TRANSIT LAW

Wilson Warns Roads and Shippers That It Will Be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Notices were mailed to-day to railroads and stock shippers of the new law to prevent cruelty to animals while in inter-State transit. The statement was issued from the Department of Agriculture. The law, as amended by Congress at its last session, provides that live stock shall not be confined in shipment for a period longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours without unloading in a humane manner into properly equipped pens for rest, water, and feeding, for a period of at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented by storm or by other accidental or unavoidable causes, which cannot be anticipated or avoided by the exercise of due diligence and foresight.

It is provided further that upon the written request of the owner or person in custody of the shipment the time of confinement may be extended to thirty-six hours. This request, however, must be separate and apart from any printed bill of lading or other railroad form. The manner of estimating the time of confinement is the same under the new law as it was under the old. The time during which the animals have been confined without rest, food, or water on connecting roads is included. The new law does not require that when the twenty-eight-hour period expires in the night time sheep shall be unloaded, but they may be carried on in a continuing transit to a suitable place for unloading until daylight, subject to the aforesaid limitation of thirty-six hours.

Secretary Wilson says he will see that the extension if not taken advantage of in any manner. In a letter to the railroads he said:

"I have determined to enforce this law strictly and rigidly, and give you this notice at this time in order that you may be able to arrange the matter of transportation of live stock on your lines, that violations of the new law need not occur. At the expiration of thirty days from the date of this letter, the Inspectors of the department will be directed to report all violations of the law, and these will be transmitted to the Department of Justice for institution of suit and the collection of penalties. Under the old law the department pursued the plan of allowing railroad companies to confess judgment and pay the minimum penalty of $100 per case. This practice will not be followed in the enforcement of this law."

ARRESTS ON GIRL'S STORY.

Husband of Woman Alleged to Have Beaten Rosie Cohen Taken.

Three more arrests were made yesterday in the case of Rosie Cohen of 352 East 100th Street, the girl who says she was abducted and, after being kept prisoner in several places, was sold at auction for $25. The chief prisoner yesterday was Nicolono Saleno of 2,042 First Avenue, husband of the woman who ran the house in which the girl alleges she was kept and beaten. Dominick Daleleppa and Domanco Tartanio, both of 346 East 105th Street, were arrested as suspicious persons because they were with Saleno. Still other arrests are expected.

Richard H. Williams, Jr., Recovering.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 7.—Richard H. Williams, Jr., is thought to be recovering from the injuries he received in an automobile accident here. Dr. Abbe, the family physician, returned to New York this afternoon. He has strong hopes of Mr. Williams's recovery.

CANNON TO LEAD FIGHT FOR NEXT CONGRESS

Republicans Declare Majority Will Be as Big as Last Time.

DEMOCRATS EXPECT GAINS

Hope of Capturing the Next House Is Dimmed, However—Interest to Centre on Congress Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Speaker Cannon will take an active part in the fight for the Sixtieth Congress, and he has been fairly deluged with invitations to speak all over the Union. If he accepted them all the campaign would have to be prolonged into next year.

The Speaker believes he should lead the fight because it is his Congress and his action which are on trial. Two years ago the Presidency was the main thing and Congress a minor issue. This year the National campaign is to be for Congress. The politicians believe that the people have been paying unusual attention to what Congress has been doing, and are not going to forget it, however interesting the various Gubernatorial campaigns may be.

The Democrats admit in private that this attention by the people to the work of Congress, taken in connection with what Congress has actually done, is going to make their path thorny. A few weeks ago they had high hopes of winning the sixtieth Congress. Since Congress adjourned this hope has dimmed. The usual gibes and flings at the adjournment of Congress have not been noticed by any of the students of public opinion at the party headquarters, and instead they believe that the country is pretty well satisfied with Congress's record.

"A Congress of achievement" will be the Republican watchword, and they will assert that no Congress in years has such a record for doing things, especially things which the people seem to want. Privately the Democrats think this a pretty good issue for their enemies, and do not see much hope of overcoming it. At the same time they count confidently on making large gains, even though they may not win the election. The Republicans do not deny this in private, though for publication they predict as big a majority as the one they have. Things may change between now and election, but at present the best opinion in both parties is that the Democrats will greatly reduce the phenomenal majority which the Republicans now have, but will not carry the House. The reason given for the expected decrease is that the present majority is abnormal, having been given simply because of the great Roosevelt landslide of 1904, and that this year there will be a return to normal conditions.

Senator Fancher Renominated.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 7.—The Republicans of the Fifteenth Senatorial District to-day renominated Senator Albert T. Fancher. He received 67 votes as against 51 for T. A. Case of Chautauqua and 2 for W. E. Wheeler of Cattaragus County.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

Store Closes 5 P. M.; Saturdays at Noon.

Monday and Following Days

AN UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT SALE OF

Satin and Twilled Foulard Silks

From Our Regular Stock,

Consisting of 15,000 yards, 24 and 27 inches wide.

A variety of choice Floral, Grecian, Scroll and fancy designs, also Polka Dots; representing the most fashionable colors of the season.

Regular $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Qualities at the Extremely Low Price 50c yard.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

Suits and Skirts

FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

WHITE LINENE SUITS, long Coat Model, plaited skirt,	6.50
WHITE LINEN SUITS, detachable black velvet collar and cuffs,	12.50
LINEN SUITS, Natural shade, Medium Length Coat,	8.00
TAILOR SUITS, consisting of Cheviots, Light Weight Woollens, variety of styles,	20.00
WASH POPLIN SKIRTS,	4.00
CHILDREN'S COATS, to close,	7.50, 12.00

Garments for Motoring, Touring and Steamer Wear

Entirely new models are shown in various Garments for Summer wear—white and natural Linens, Taffetas, Pongees, shower-proof fabrics and English Tropical Woollens; also waterproof rubber lined Silk Garments of extreme light weight.

GOLF OR STEAMER CAPES, STEAMER RUGS, LEATHER TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Fine All-Over Embroideries

1,500 yards of Nainsook, Swiss and Batiste Embroideries, 22 inches wide, in a variety of latest designs. Regularly $1.30 to $6.00 yard, 90c to 3.00

High Grade Chiffon Veils

Regularly $7.50 to $2.75 each, 85c each

Offering of 1,000 Veils, 1½ yards long, of superior quality Chiffon, hemstitched and net combination borders; variety of designs, fashionable colors.

OUR EXPEDITIOUS MAIL-ORDER SERVICE WILL BE FOUND A DECIDED CONVENIENCE BY CUSTOMERS AT THE SUMMER COLONIES.

Broadway & 19th Street

Lord & Taylor

Announce Their

Annual Mid-Summer Sale

of

Low Cut Footwear

to Commence

Monday, July 9th.

All styles of

Dress & Street Shoes,

$6.00 values $3.25

$5.00 values $2.85

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

All Cars Transfer To

Bloomingdale's

Lexington To 3rd Ave 59th To 60th St.

Our Annual July Mill and Factory Sale

Will Commence To-morrow.

It will be richer in value giving than any we have ever held.

The responses to our requests to manufacturers of all good grades of merchandise, for sample lines and surplus stocks at radical underprices met with remarkably favorable response—and all who visit the Bloomingdale Store during this great sale may reap the full benefit.

The Savings Average About One-Half.

Women's Fine Shirtwaists.

An Extraordinary Sale.

Alert Shoppers, Take Special Notice.

Cost price is lost sight of—we have but one aim, and that is to sell the entire stock as quickly as possible.

These are the highest class waists offered this season at bargain prices.

$1.50 *Waists for* 79c | $1.98 *Waists for* 98c | $2.50 *Waists for* $1.39 | $3.69 *Waists for* $1.98

$4 *Waists for* $2.98

All are up-to-date models, button in back and have short sleeves, the daintiest lingerie creations in a complete range of sizes. You cannot help but appreciate the goods at the prices, and they will be snapped up in a jiffy, so come early. No mail, 'phone or C. O. D. orders filled. Dealers will not be supplied. Bloomingdale's, 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Splendid Muslin Underwear.

AT 29c —CORSET COVERS, trimmed with two and three rows of lace insertion and ribbon beading, finished with lace edge.
—MUSLIN DRAWERS, with embroidered ruffle, also with deep ruffle, trimmed with wide lace and insertion.
—CAMBRIC UNDERSKIRTS, with tucked ruffle trimmed with lace.

AT 39c —CORSET COVERS, ten styles, round and square shaped necks, elaborately trimmed with lace insertion and embroidery.
—DRAWERS, made of cambric and muslin, about a dozen styles, deep umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with embroidered ruffles; others with two rows of torchon lace insertion and edge.
—CHEMISE, some with skirt bottom trimmed with lace; others with bosom of embroidered insertion and tucks.
—NIGHT GOWNS of muslin and cambric, 12 styles, high and low neck effects, some with solid tucked yokes, others with yokes of embroidery and lace.
—SKIRTS, with ruffle of hemstitched tucks.
—UNDERSKIRTS, with ruffles, trimmed with deep torchon lace.

AT 49c —SKIRTS, deep flounce, tucked and trimmed with embroidered ruffles; also with tucked and hemstitched umbrella ruffle.
—UNDERSKIRTS, with two rows of lace insertion and lace edge.
—CORSET COVERS of nainsook, trimmed front and back with two rows of Cluny lace edge and insertion and with three rows of torchon lace insertion and two rows of hemstitching between, finished with ribbon beading and lace edge.

AT 49c —CHEMISE, with extra long skirt bottom, made of nainsook, trimmed with torchon lace.
AT 49c —NIGHT GOWNS, 12 styles, low, high and "V" neck, trimmed with lace and embroidery.

AT 59c —NIGHT GOWNS, made of nainsook, low neck, embroidered yokes; others with three rows of lace insertion, beading and lace edge around neck; also the Dutch effect, square neck and short puff sleeves, trimmed with fine embroidery.
—SKIRTS, deep flounce, tucked and trimmed with embroidered ruffle; also with flounce of lace insertion and tucks.

AT 69c —SKIRTS, with deep lawn flounces, trimmed with three rows of lace insertion and lace edge.
—NIGHT GOWNS, of cambric and nainsook, square, "V," high and round necks, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery. Other lots at 79c., 89c. and 98c.

AT 25c —CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, of muslin, deep ruffle, trimmed with lace and insertion, all sizes, 2 to 16 years.
AT 19c —INFANTS' LONG SLIPS, plaited front, trimmed with cambric ruffle. No mail orders filled.

C. B. A La Spirite Corsets

Made of fine imported coutil, gored, perfectly new models, in short, long and medium, to fit all figures; special for this sale 69c

No mail orders filled for items under 50c. Bloomingdale's, 2d Floor, near Rotunda.

Splendid Household Linens.

EXTRA FINE 50c MERCERIZED TABLE DAMASK, 60 in. wide, value 50c., at 31c
IMPORTED UNION LINEN TABLE DAMASK, pure white, 70 inches wide, value 75c., at 40c
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS, worth 15c., at 9½c
EX. HEAVY TURKISH BATH TOWELS, values up to 30c., at 12½c & 15c
EXTRA LARGE TURKISH BATH TOWELS, worth 25c., at 16c
2,500 DOZEN EXTRA HEAVY UNION HUCK TOWELS, slightly imperfect:
Size 17x34, value 12½c., at 8½c
Size 19x36, value 15c., at 10½c
Size 22x43, value 20c., at 12½c
GERMAN HUCK TOWELS, extra large size, hemmed and hemstitched; white linen German Huck towels; value 25c. to 35c., at 19c
PLAIN WHITE HUCK TOWELLING, value 8c., at 3 7/8c
GLASS TOWELLING, 15 and 17 inches wide; value 10c., at 6c
GLASS TOWELLING, value 12½c., at 7¾c
SPACHTEL SCARFS AND SHAMS, values up to 50c., at 19c
LARGE HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, size 20x38; value 15c., at 10c
DICE NAPKINS, ready hemmed, value 6c. each, at 2½c
5,000 DOZEN MERCERIZED TABLE NAPKINS—3 sizes, fast edge:
18x18, value $1.00, at 65c
20x20, value $1.50, at 79c
22x22, value $1.75, at 98c
HEMSTITCHED TABLE CLOTHS. Some are all linen, others have fancy openwork borders in union linen; all worth $1.50 and up; size 8-4, each. 98c
FAST COLOR TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS, size 15-8, sold regularly at 50c., for this sale 29c

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, Near Rotunda.

Women's $3 Low Shoes, $1.59.

Women's Brown Kid Oxfords, button or Blucher cut, Cuban and low heels, sizes 2½ to 7, A to D widths; and we will sell this $3.00 shoe for $1.59

Women's Black Vici Kid Oxfords, welted or turn soles, sizes 2½ to 8, widths A to EE, and we will sell these $3.00 shoes for $1.59

Women's Russia Calf Oxfords, welted soles, sizes 2½ to 8, widths A to E, and we will sell these $3.00 shoes for $1.59

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, welted soles and high Cuban heels, sizes 2½ to 8, widths AA to D, and we will sell these $3.00 shoes for $1.59

Women's White Duck Oxfords—stylish, cool and perfectly clean; sizes 2½ to 8, widths B to EE, and we will sell these $3.00 shoes for $1.59

Girls' White Duck Shoes and Oxfords, sizes 5 to 11 69c

Boys' and Girls' Tennis Shoes of white canvas with rubber soles; sizes 3½ to 2 and 2½ to 7 49c

Bloomingdales', 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

SIR HUON, AT 15 TO 1, WON THE COMMONWEALTH

Long-Chance Horses Filled the Places in the Big Handicap.

FAVORITE FELL AT FINISH

Mishap to Dandelion, Ridden by Miller, Thrilled the Crowd at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

Long-chance horses filled the first three places in the race for the $16,000 Commonwealth Handicap at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, after an eventful and thrilling finish, in which the two sensations divided the interest of the 20,000 spectators, the first being the fall of the favorite, Dandelion, ridden by the popular jockey, Miller, just when he seemed to be winning, and the second the splendid burst of speed displayed by the three-year-old Sir Huon, which, at odds of 15 to 1, came from far back in the crowd to snatch the victory at the end. The race, originally framed as a test of the Suburban Handicap result, and known popularly as the "Suburban Renewal," brought out about the best horses of the handicap division now in training, and made the big event of the last Saturday of racing at the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting. Of the eleven horses named to run on the programme, the only absentees were Go Between, the Suburban winner, withdrawn because of a Jockey Club ruling that he was not eligible, and the three-year-old The Quail, which the night before had been tipped widely as a prospective winner. Of the nine that ran, the unlucky four-year-old Dandelion, which successively has run second for the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps, was always the favorite. Von Tromp, ridden by Radtke, ruled a strong second choice, while the next best backed horses were Tokalon, Brooklyn Handicap winner, and Cairngorm, one of the best three-year-olds of last season. Ram's Horn and Proper each had also a strong following, while the Kentucky Derby winner, Sir Huon, Glorifier, and Cedarstrome were the outsiders.

The mile-and-a-quarter contest was the fourth event of the card, and the enthusiasm that the parade to the post aroused made the race seem a duplicate of the Suburban. The start was made at the furlong pole, in close view of the grand stand, and the barrier rose to an even send-off, with Cairngorm, on the rail, the first horse to move, and in the run to the stand the first time leading Cedarstrome and Dandelion by a half length. Von Tromp, slow to begin, then dropping back to the rear, with Glorifier and Tokalon beside him. Around the first turn and into the back stretch Cairngorm drew away a bit, and as the horses raced through the back stretch led by a clear length, Cedarstrome holding on in second place, while Von Tromp moved up into third position, just before Dandelion. The positions were the same, the pace being as strong as Cairngorm could make it, around the big turn and to the head of the stretch, where Dandelion and Von Tromp moved up on the leaders, and began to close around Cairngorm. From the moment that he reached the stretch Cairngorm was under pressure, but he held on to his place in the lead into the beginning of the last furlong, where Dandelion made his run for the race, and went up just behind the tiring Cairngorm.

Cairngorm, his race run at that point, swerved just a trifle, but in a manner that carried him over in front of Dandelion, and the exultant shouts of Dandelion's backers had only begun when Dandelion went down in a half somersault tumble, immediately before the field of hard-ridden horses coming on from behind. At almost the same moment Von Tromp, which to that point looked to have a winning chance, stopped suddenly, leaving Cairngorm still in front, but staggering, with Cederstrome behind him, also stopping fast. Then came the rush of Glorifier from fifth place, Glorifier seeming to run over Cairngorm when that horse stopped.

The shout that Glorifier was winning had just been lifted when there was another rush from the rear, and Sir Huon, closing from sixth place, flashed out of the crowd, and, getting up in the last two jumps, drew out hips before Glorifier and Cederstrome, and in a whipping finish won that, with Glorifier a head before Cederstrome, third. The time of the race was 2:06 1-5, making a record for the Comonwealth and equaling the time of Go-Between's Suburban.

The gross value of the stakes was $16,100, of which the winner's share was $13,100.

The second stake of the day was the Vernal, for fillies two years old, in which eleven ran. Soprano started favorite, and breaking best, showed in front until the field turned out of the Futurity chute into the stretch, where Misgivings, which had closed from fourth place, went up to her and in a smart finish won by three parts of a length. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, highweight handicap; six furlongs, main course.

	S.	½	F.
Handzarra, 113, J. Martin, 13-5, even	3	1	1½
Nannie Hodge, 117, Radtke, 7-1, 5-2	1	2	2²
Edna Jackson, 109, J. Hennessy, 12-1, 5-1	2	3	3¹
Varieties, 105, W. Knapp, 40-1, 15-1	4	4	4
Diamond Flush, 90, Brussel, 30-1, 10-1	5	5	5
P. Hamburg, 128, Lyne, 16-5, 6-5	7	7	6
Bill Phillips, 106, Horner, 20-1, 8-1	6	6	7
Tommy Waddell, 110, Miller, 6-1, 2-1	10	8	8
Arklirta, 111, Shaw, 9-1, 3-1	9	9	9
Ticker, 98, Finn, 60-1, 20-1	11	10	10
Consideration, 95, Hagan, 30-1, 10-1	8	11	11

Time—1:13 2-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Handsel-Elsarra. F. B. Van Meter, owner and trainer.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; short steeplechase course.

	S.	1¾	F.
Goldfleur, 143, Veitch, 16-5, 6-5	7	2	1²
Garrett, 134, E. Fielder, 5-1, 2-1	8	1	2²
Fallahcen, 133, Hopkins, 8-1, 3-1	4	3	3⁴
Dick Roberts, 144, Hayes, 12-1, 4-1	3	4	4
Balzac, 160, Rodrock, 13-5, even	2	5	5
C. E. Campbell, 143, McAfee, 100-1, 30-1	1	7	6
Ike, 145, Stone, 5-1, 2-1	5	6	7
Descent, 132, G. Smith, 100-1, 30-1	6	*	

*Fell.

Time—4:06 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Goldfinch-Fleuretta. Owner, Hampton Stable. Trainer, S. Veitch.

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal, for fillies two years old; five furlongs, Futurity course.

	S.	¾	F.
Misgivings, 110, Miller, 9-2, 8-5	5	4	1¾
Soprano, 107, Hagan, 13-5, even	1	1	2½
Altuda, 107, Troxler, 10-1, 4-1	3	2	3³
Barinzo, 107, W. Knapp, 10-1, 4-1	6	8	4
Sagbuline, 110, Hopkins, 12-1, 4-1	7	7	5
Yankee Girl, 107, J. Hennessy, 20-1, 7-1	11	8	6
Mentha, 107, Radtke, 4-1, 8-5	2	5	7
Killaloe, 107, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2	9	9	8
Fantastic, 107, Sewell, 10-1, 4-1	4	8	9
Dulcinea, 107, E. Burns, 40-1, 15-1	8	10	10
Grace George, 110, L. Williams, 40-1, 15-1	10	11	11

Time—0:59. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. f., 2 years, by Dieudonne-Miss Darebin. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Commonwealth, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Sir Huon, 110, Troxler, 15-1, 6-1	5	6	1¾
Glorifier, 109, Wishard, 10-1, 4-1	9	5	2²
Cederstrome, 92, Brussel, 50-1, 20-1	4	2	3½
Ram's Horn, 108, Perrine, 10-1, 4-1	2	4	4
Cairngorm, 118, Lyne, 6-1, 2-1	11	1	5
Von Tromp, 102, Radtke, 8-1, even	8	3	6
Proper, 116, L. Williams, 10-1, 4-1	2	7	7
Tokalon, 117, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	6	9	8
Dandelion, 113, Miller, 14-5, even	3	4	*

*Fell.

Time—2:06 1-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Falsetto-Ignite. Owner, George J. Long. Trainer, P. Coyn.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Flowaway, 99, Finn, 6-1, 2-1	5	1	1½
Black Mate, 102, Miller, 13-5, even	3	3	2²
Jacinta, 99, Brussel, 10-1, 4-1	4	2	3³
Molesey, 94, Myers, 12-1, 5-1	1	4	4
El Dorado, 97, S. Pope, 200-1, 80-1	2	5	5
Kliter, 108, L. Williams, 10-1, 4-1	8	6	6
Ben Strong, 107, Hagan, 6-1, 2-1	11	8	7
Clementa, 102, Horner, 10-1, 4-1	9	7	8
Pungent, 103, McGee, 12-1, 5-1	7	9	9
Kitchener, 103, T. Burns, 15-1, 6-1	6	10	10
Halton, 102, Radtke, 8-1, 3-1	11	11	11
Zebedee, 102, Kennath, 300-1, 100-1	15	12	12
El Capitan, 102, Sewell, 25-1, 10-1	10	13	13
Nettie Carita, 99, J. Hennessy, 100-1, 30-1	12	14	14
Chaplain, 94, Preston, 100-1, 40-1	14	15	15
Jos. Louise Daly, 94, Clare, 300-1, 100-1	16	16	16

Time—1:05 3-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Alloway-Florio. Owner, W. Harry Brown. Trainer, R. Tucker.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. One mile and a furlong on turf.

	S.	¼	F.
Entree, 114, Miller, 4-1, 8-5	6	2	1h
Tartan, 102, Horner, 3-1, even	8	3	2²
Belgravia, 110, Radtke, 8-1, 3-1	3	1	3¾
Maxnar, 109, Finn, 10-1, 4-1	5	5	4
Caronal, 87, G. Burns, 60-1, 20-1	9	4	5
Bad News, 124, W. Knapp, 8-1, 3-1	2	8	6
Grenade, 126, Perrine, 8-1, 3-1	7	9	7
Agile, 118, J. Martin, 4-1, 8-5	1	7	8
Mandarin, 109, Shaw, 10-1, 4-1	4	8	9

Time—1:54 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. or br. c., 3 years, by Plaudit-Fillet. Owner, Frederick Johnson. Trainer, T. McCreery.

GO BETWEEN THROWN OUT.

Jockey Club Stewards Declare Horse Ineligible for Commonwealth.

F. R. Hitchcock's protest against the entry of the horse Go Between in the race for the Commonwealth Handicap, on an appeal from the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting at Sheepshead Bay, was considered by the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday morning at a special meeting, and Mr. Hitchcock's contention that the entry was not in accordance with the rules was sustained.

Mr. Hitchcock's protest, following the protest against Go Between as winner of the Suburban Handicap, was that Go Between and Ormonde's Right, both of which were entries for the Commonwealth, had been named for the sinks without their ages being stated, as is required by the rules of racing. Mr. Hitchcock had stated that his motive in making the protest was simply to call attention to the fact that the regulations framed by The Jockey Club were being ignored in many cases. Of the two horses, Go Between was the only one named to start for the Commonwealth, Ormonde's Right not being in condition to run. The Stewards voted to sustain Mr. Hitchcock in his protest, and thus overruled the Stewards of the Coney Island meeting, who previously had decided against Mr. Hitchcock.

The decision established a precedent which caused much uneasiness among horsemen, as it has been a custom practiced generally for owners or trainers in making entries to state only the name of the horse entered, when the horse is one that has raced before, and is known to racing officials. The omission of the age in the entry of Go Between and Ormonde's Right was responsible for the ruling yesterday, the second protest having no connection with the first protest made against Go Between on the ground that he was not described properly when entered as a gelding. The ruling of the Stewards will affect the entries of Go Between and Ormonde's Right in other races, according to the Stewards, should there be a protest against them, but as the rules provide that accidental errors may be corrected at any time before the number of a horse is exhibited for that race upon payment of a fine, Alexander Shields, owner of the horses in question, will be enabled to conform with the rules by the simple payment of the required fine in stakes already closed where he may desire to start either Go Between or Ormonde's Right.

STALWART BROUGHT $11,000.

Hermis Sold for $4,000 at Shields-Thomas Dissolution Sale.

Three great race horses, each rated among the best of his time on the turf—Hermis, Stalwart, and Advance Guard—were sold at auction by the Fasig-Tipton Company at the Sheepshead Bay sales paddocks yesterday afternoon, just before the races at Sheepshead Bay, to dissolve the partnership under which E. R. Thomas and Alexander Shields raced horses for two seasons.

The three horses, all of which are regarded by horsemen as past training, and useful only for breeding purposes, brought prices that seemed below their real value, Hermis, for which Mr. Thomas paid a price said to be $80,000, being the surprise of the offering, as he brought only $4,000. Stalwart, by Meddler-Melba by Mortemer, five years old, and winner of ten races and $68,928 as a two and three year old, had first place in the "Three Star" catalogue, and after a bid of $9,000 by T. C. McDowell, was advanced to $11,000 and sold to Alexander Shields, on the bid of William Wallace, acting for Mr. Shields. Hermis, by Hermence-Katy of the West, seven years old, winner of twenty-eight races and $86,620 in five seasons on the turf, his victories including a Suburban Handicap, a Brighton Cup, and many famous stakes, came next, and also was sold to Mr. Shields, after A. J. Joyner bid $3,700. Advance Guard, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, nine years old, and winner of forty-eight races and $66,254 in four seasons, and one of the most noted of long-distance pe formers of recent years, went to the $1,500 bid of A. J. Joyner, trainer of the horses of Mr. Thomas, in whose interest Mr. Joyner acted.

The yearlings of three Kentucky farms, Sunny Slope, Mt. Horse, and the Kindergarten Studs, brought only moderate prices. The best sales were as follows:

PROPERTY OF THOMAS & SHIELDS.

Stalwart, ch. h., 5 years, by Meddler-Melba by Mortemer; Alexander Shields. $11,000
Hermis, ch. h., 7 years, by Hermence-Katy of the West by Spendthrift; Alexander Shields 4,000
Advance Guard, ch. h., 9 years, by Great Tom-Nellie Van by Enquirer; A. J. Joyner 1,500

PROPERTY OF SUNNY SLOPE STUD.

Ch. c., by Blues-Leetta by Turco; Fred Burlew $625

PROPERTY OF C. B. HAWKINS.

Ch. c., by Handsome-Queen Beluga by Kingfisher; W. H. Snyder $625

PROPERY OF COLT & POWERS.

Ch. c., by Tristan-Philippa by Darebin; J. W. Colt $525

PROPERTY OF G. H. WHITNEY.

Ch. f., by Farandole-Peggy R. by St. Blaise; William Shields $500
B. f., by St. Maxim-Cotton Queen by King Galop; Ivan Fox 550

ROCK SAND'S VOYAGE BEGUN.

August Belmont's $125,000 Horse on His Way to America.

LONDON, July 7.—Rock Sand, winner of the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger in 1903, recently purchased by August Belmont for $125,000, was shipped to New York on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minneapolis, which sailed from this port to-day.

Rock Sand is a brown stallion, by Sainfoin-Roquebrune. As a two-year-old in 1902 the horse won every race but one in which he started. In 1904 his winnings were nearly $100,000, and his winnings in his three years on the turf amounted to $228,000.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club yesterday acted on the report of the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting at Sheepshead Bay in the case of the horse Bundooran, which early in the week was said to have been patrimulated by drugs for a race run at the Sheepshead Bay track. The entries of the horse Bundooran and the entries of all horses owned by Harold Brown were ordered refused by all associations racing under the rules of The Jockey Club, and the license of Henry Harris, the trainer who had temporary charge of the horse at the time of the druggine, was suspended for the remainder of 1906. John G. Dorsey, who was the reputed trainer of Bundooran, but had not secured a license as a trainer at the time, and who therefore put the horse in the hands of Harris, was ruled off the turf.

A very small black boy, Henry Clay Breckenridge Preston, rode to two-year-old Chaplain in the fifth race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and finished with the others, but when he got around the turn, Chaplain ran up the chute to the mile turf, and disappeared until after all the other horses had returned to the scales and their jockeys had weighed out. Preston and Chaplain were not missed, and none would have been the wiser about their disappearance, for the signal, all weighed, had been made and the official placing announced before the wanderers returned. Then Henry Clay insisted on weighing out, and for several minutes officials were trying to shoo away the small black boy while the watching crowd roared at the sight of Preston, who could not get weighed and who did not wish to ride back to the paddock in any such unusual style. Preston, however, had to retire unweighed.

Flowaway, entered to sell for $800 and winner of the selling sprint for two-year-olds at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, was bid up to $2,500 by A. L. Aste, and then to a bid of $2,505 was sold to E. R. Bradley, supposedly in the interest of W. H. Brown, the owner of the horse. Later, however, Bradley claimed the colt, his bid, unusual as it was, having been on his own account.

The fast horse Far West has been added to the stable of Frank Kelly, the horse having been claimed from Frank Brown out of a selling race at Sheepshead Bay on Friday for $2,000.

All the thoroughbred horses of the S. S. Brown estate, including horses in training and breeding stock, have been consigned to the Fasig-Tipton Company for sale by W. H. Brown, executor of the estate, who now is racing the horses in his own name. The horses in training, handled by Robert Tucker and the yearlings will be sold at Sheepshead Bay in September, and the stallions, broodmares, and weanlings will be sold at Lexington, Ky., in November. The stallions of the stud are Broomstick, Garry Herrmann, Hyphen, and The Friar, while the broodmares number about thirty, and include Reckon, Seperita, and Audience.

TIFFANY IS CHAMPION IN HUDSON RIVER GOLF

Third Victory and the Cup for Young Newburg Player.

CARROLL IS RUNNER UP

Close Play in Final Matches at St. Andrew's—Taylor Takes the Second Trophy.

Gilman P. Tiffany, the young Powelton Club golfer of Newburg, won the amateur championship of the Hudson River Golf Association yesterday for the third time. The final round at 36 holes was played on the links of the St. Andrew's Golf Club near Chauncey, Westchester County, and brought out some high-class golf. Tiffany had no easy job to retain his title for another year. He met Ralph C. Carroll of the Briarcliff Club. At the end of the eighteen holes played in the morning Tiffany had a lead of 3, playing the course in 77, to Carroll's 80. Notwithstanding this handicap against him, Carroll played a shade the better game in the afternoon, doing the course in 78, to 79 for the champion. Tiffany was very good in his long game, but he found his match in Carroll on the greens. Tiffany just managed to hold his own and finished the game on the seventeenth green by the score of 2 up and 1 to play.

J. S. Taylor of the Powelton Club took the second cup, defeating F. Coykendall of Twaalfskill by 5 up and 4 to play.

The results of the cup events:

Championship.—Final Round—Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, beat Ralph C. Carroll, Briarcliff, 2 up and 1 to play.

Second Cup.—Final Round—J. S. Taylor, Powelton, beat F. Coykendall, Twaalfskill, 5 up and 4 to play.

Third Cup.—Final Round—F. L. Madden, Briarcliff, beat F. V. D. Longacre, Saegkill, 1 up.

Beaten Eight, First Cup Set.—Final Round—P. B. Rossire, Saegkill, beat J. W. Farquhar, Briarcliff, 3 up and 2 to play.

Over forty Hudson River Club golfers competed in the handicap. The leaders are:

H. Nelson, Dutchess County, 87—10—77; A. H. Vail, Dutchess County, 93—16—77; H. H. Vail, Dutchess County, 95—16—79; R. F. Wallace, Powelton, 95—16—79; H. Bashford, Saegkill, 84—4—80; J. S. Taylor, Powelton, 85—4—81; C. H. Brown, Saegkill, 81—0—81; T. H. Crane, Saegkill, 84—2—82; G. P. Tiffany, Powelton, 77—+6—83; W. A. Adriance, Dutchess County, 87—4—83; R. H. McGraw, Saegkill, 96—12—84; E. C. Sherrill, Dutchess County, 100—16—84; J. L. Moore, Dutchess County, 94—10—84; H. de Phillipo, Saegkill, 91—6—85; H. Kenworthy, Dutchess County, 90—5—85; R. C. Carroll, Briarcliff, 83—+2—85; P. B. Rossire, Saegkill, 87—2—85.

A special feature was a professional match between Will Gaudin of the Dutchess County Club and Jack Hutchinson of St. Andrew's, which Gaudin won by 3 up and 2 to play. His card for the course was 73 and Hutchinson's 76.

HACKENSACK GOLFERS BUSY.

Members Compete for President's Cup and Handicap Prizes.

Three golf competitions kept the members of the Hackensack Golf Club busy yesterday on their new 18-hole course. The handicaps for Class A and Class B members brought out a large delegation of contestants, and the first round in the President's Cup event was also decided. The four members who qualified for the latter trophy in the Fourth of July tournament met in the morning. J. G. Sage beat C. H. Tate by 3 up and 2 to play, and H. L. Hall beat G. O. Cole by 9 up and 8 to play. The winners will meet in the final round for the cup during the week. Summary:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
A. B. Hill	86	11	75
G. H. Williams	83	8	75
G. H. Eyppe	83	7	76
L. T. Robbins	91	12	79
W. D. Moffat	94	4	90
W. H. Watt	95	10	85
G. A. Brinckerhoff	99	14	85
E. L. Allen	97	12	85
R. B. Smith	97	10	87
F. E. Crasons	101	14	87
P. G. Leonard	99	10	89
J. R. Marshall	100	10	90

CLASS B.

P. J. Palmer	97	16	81
H. L. Hall	102	20	82
C. A. Teck	103	20	83
H. W. Sykes	109	24	85
F. Heuer	105	20	85
W. G. Ackerson	111	25	86
G. L. Vandewater	110	20	90

AUTO PUTS GOLFER OUT.

Motor Accident Keeps Sherman from Apawamis Tournament.

W. K. Sheppard, the Connecticut State golf champion, carried off the honors yesterday in the final rounds at the Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y. He won the chief trophy after a hot match with the young Bedford Club member, Dwight Partridge, defeating the latter by one hole. To the surprise of the gallery in the morning T. M. Sherman, the Wykagyl golfer of New Rochelle, who has won two big tournaments this season, failed to appear in time to play his match. He telephoned that he was on his way to the club in an automobile, but as events proved, a trolley would have been better, for the motor car broke down in one of the loneliest spots on the road, and when Sherman did arrive about noon, somewhat ruffled in temper, he found that the committee had been obliged to award the match to Sheppard by default. The thirty-six-hole handicap had nearly sixty starters. Findlay Douglas won the gross score prize, his two rounds being 77 and 82 respectively, a total of 159. The net score prize was won by A. E. Taylor of Apawamis with a score of 172, 24—148. The results of the cup contests:

Apawamis Cup, Semi-Final Round.—W. K. Sheppard, New Haven, beat T. M. Sherman, Wykagyl, by default; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat C. H. Seely, Wee Burn, 4 up and 3 to play.

Final Round.—Sheppard beat Partridge, 1 up.

Beaten Eight Cup, Semi-Final Round.—S. D. Bowers, Brooklyn, beat R. D. Sanford, Wee Burn, 3 up and 1 to play. Dr. Carl Martin, Fairfield, beat B. C. Fuller, Apawamis, 2 up.

Final Round.—Bowers beat Martin, 2 up.

Second Cup, Semi-Final Round.—T. W. S. Phillips, Siwanoy, beat B. H. Warford, Fairfield, 3 up and 2 to play; H. A. Sherman, Apawamis, beat H. B. Clark, Apawamis, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round.—Sherman beat Phillips, 2 up and 1 to play.

Third Cup, Semi-Final Round.—A. E. Taylor, Apawamis, beat C. J. Rowe, New York Golf, 4 up and 3 to play; F. H. Thomas, Morris County, beat A. Lichtenhein, Wykagyl, 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round.—Thomas beat Taylor, 2 up and 1 to play.

TUXEDO GOLFERS LOSE.

R. Fulton Cutting, However, Wins for His Team Against Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, July 7.—The best golf team match that has been seen on the Tuxedo links in a long time was played to-day between the home club and the Morris County golfers of Morristown, N. J. The visitors won by 17 points to 14, the scoring being done on the Nassau system. Robert Fulton Cutting played on the Tuxedo team, and beat his Morristown opponent, O. Billings, by three holes. Ransom H. Thomas, ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, was the fourteenth man on the visiting team, but lost by three points to F. De P. Foster. The players and score:

Morristown.—W. D. Vanderpool, 3; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, 0; Morgan Smith, 2; D. H. McAlpine 2d, 2; J. A. Edwards, 0; William Shippen, 0; J. Macy, 2; Grenville Willis, 1; E. W. Vaz Vlech, 1; Alfred Macy, 0; W. A. Dill, 3; W. F. Morgan, 3; O. Billings, 0; R. H. Thomas, 0. Total, 17.

Tuxedo.—H. B. Hollins, Jr., 0; P. R. Pyne 2d, 3; C. S. Lee, 0; G. Kane, 0; G. Douglas, 1; E. C. Kent, 2; G. Lorillard, 0; H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., 0; F. P. Carey, 0; W. S. Dinsmore, 2; Cecil Landele, 0; T. G. Condon, 0; R. Fulton Cutting, 8; F. De P. Foster, 3. Total, 14.

New York's Fast Mile at Salem.

SALEM, N. H., July 7.—The feature event of to-day's running races was the Hampshire Handicap, won by the Boston horse New York in 1:39¾, the fastest mile yet made at Rockingham Park. Oxford, the favorite, finished last. New York, less than an hour before starting in the handicap, ran in a pacifier race, finishing in the middle division. Rain and Crimson Rover finished the only heats.

CHURCH ATHLETES COMPETE.

Carr Wins Three-Mile Championship Handily—Kear a Double Victor.

Nine well-contested events were run off yesterday at the Macomb's Dam Park athletic field in the annual open air meet of the Church Athletic League. The features of the games were the two championship events of 800 yards and three miles, respectively. Both were captured by good margins by the Xavier Athletic Association. The 800-yard event went to F. Kear, who led his clubmate, F. J. Mertz, by half a dozen yards, finishing in 0:34 3-5. E. P. Carr had an easy victory in the three-mile run, winning by over 100 yards, in 16:09 4-5. There were ten starters, and J. D. McCherry of the Xavier Athletic Association got second. F. Lafforgue of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club started; but did not finish.

Kear was the only double victor of the day, winning, besides the 800-yard championship, the 100-yard handicap from an allowance of three yards. The Xavier athletes scored a decided triumph, taking five of the nine events. The Grace Athletic Club got three, and the St. George's Athletic Club captured one, the high jump, C. L. F. Koechlein, from a handicap of four inches, getting the prize with an actual jump of 5 feet 9 inches. Summary:

100-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. Swanson, Xavier A. A.; C. B. Clark, Xavier A. A., second; E. J. Cook, Grace A. C., third. Time—0:10 3-5.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Kear, Xavier A. C., (3 yards;) A. E. Stutz, Grace A. C., (2½ yards,) second; O. G. Telschow, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. L. F. Koechlein, St. George's A. C., (4 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 9 inches; A. S. Rubin, Grace A. C., (scratch,) second, actual jump 5 feet 9 inches; O. G. Telschow, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (8 inches,) third, actual jump 5 feet 5 inches.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by J. W. Stenek, Grace A. C.; C. H. Belmont, St. John's Guild, second; J. Muller, Grace A. C., third. Time—2:12 4-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. F. Kehnle, Grace A. C., (3 feet,) actual put 37.45 feet; J. C. Ewen, St. George's A. C., (5 feet,) second, actual put 33.62 feet; J. J. C. McLoughlin, Xavier A. A., (scratch,) third, actual put 37.52 feet.

800-Yard Run, Championship.—Won by F. Kear, Xavier A. A.; F. J. Mertz, Xavier A. A., second; A. A. Stutz, Grace A. C., third. Time—0:34 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. O'Connell, Xavier A. A., (20 yards;) B. Freeman, Xavier A. A., (5 yards,) second; M. T. Gels, Holy Cross Lyceum, (45 yards,) third. Time—4:38 4-5.

Three-Mile Run, Chmapionship.—Won by E. P. Carr, Xavier A. A.; J. D. McCherry, Xavier A. A., second; P. Newman, St. George's A. C., third. Time—16:09 4-5.

One-Mile Relay Handicap.—Won by Grace Club team, (50 yards,) E. J. Cook, F. J. Mulligan, J. W. Steneck, A. A. Stutz; Xavier A. A. team, (scratch,) second, W. Van Thum, F. Kear, B. Freeman, F. J. Mertz. Time—3:38 1-5.

J. W. MORTON WINS AGAIN.

Captures the Hundred Yards Dash in English Amateur Championships.

LONDON, July 7.—In the Amateur Athletic Association championship games at Stamford Bridge to-day J. W. Morton, the holder, again won the hundred-yard dash in the slow time of 0:10 2-5.

J. P. Hagerman of Los Angeles, Cal., was expected to compete in the hundred-yard dash, but did not reach the grounds in time. He participated, however, in the long jump and carried off the second prize, being beaten by P. O'Connor, the holder. Distance, 23 feet 5½ inches. Hagerman's distance was 22 feet 8½ inches.

In the absence of H. A. Hyman of the University of Pennsylvania, the holder, C. H. Jupp, London Athletic Club, won the 220-yard run. Time, 0:22 3-5, or one-fifth of a second behind Hyman's time.

C. B. Bacon of the Irish-American Athletic Club was third the first heat of the half-mile run.

Most of the performances were moderate, and no records were broken.

BIG CRICKET SCORES.

Two Individual Centuries Made in Championship Contests.

Five championship cricket matches were decided yesterday at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The Manhattans were overwhelmingly defeated by the Brooklyn A team. The latter batted first and declared the inning closed with 143 runs for six wickets. The Manhattan willow wielders were unable to withstand the attack of H. Rushton, who captured six wickets for 16 runs, and were disposed of for 43 runs, losing the match by 98 runs and four wickets. Good bowling on the part of M. R. Cobb and F. F. Kelly enabled the Staten Island team to easily defeat Team B of Brooklyn. The latter team scored 22 runs, and Staten Island 163 for eight wickets.

The Manhattan and Kings County second elevens met in a league game, the latter winning an exciting contest by six runs. The totals: Manhattan, 40; Kings County, 46. A brilliant batting display by S. Devine and B. Kortlang in the Association game at Columbia between Columbia Oval and Essex County enabled the former to win by 103 runs and 8 wickets. Deane scored 103 not out and Kortlang 104. The Kings County Club sent a team to Newark, N. J., and defeated a local team by the score of 163 to 26.

The Association match between Yonkers and Thistles, played at Prospect Park, ended in favor of the former by the score of 73 to 56. The West Indians scored an easy victory over C. T. A. Newark by the totals of 68 to 24. The second elevens of the West Indian and Jamaica Clubs resulted in a win for West Indians by the score of 96 to 37.

HIGH-CLASS GOLF PRACTICE.

Travers Does 76 and Egan 77 at Englewood—Links Open To-day.

About fifty of the championship golf competitors in this week's National tournament were practicing on the Englewood Club links yesterday. The title holder, H. Chandler Egan, from Chicago, went over the course for the second time, making two or three rounds, and did better than on the preceding day, his best card being 77. Jerome D. Travers, the metropolitan champion, made 76, the best of the day. E. M. Byers did 79 and the same score was made by J. G. Anderson, the New England intercollegiate champion. Walter J. Travis was not out. The club and links will be open for practice to-day, and a big delegation is looked for, as several of the out-of-town competitors arrived in the city yesterday. The final day for preliminary practice will be to-morrow, and on Tuesday morning the first championship round at medal play, eighteen holes, will begin.

No regular handicap was held by the Englewood members, but some of the ties in the Fourth of July events were played off. D. E. Pomeroy won the Wells cup with a score of 87, 7—80. The six men who tied for the last two places in the qualifying set of eight for the club medal played off and the winners were F. P. Duryea and James Barber. The draw for the first match play round was made as follows: Snare and Nichols, Barber and Pomeroy, Fell and Callan, and Harris and Duryea.

Two Cups for Ardsley Golfers.

The golf members of the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry, had two cups to play for yesterday, and each event was characterized by close matches. The Vail Cup was won by A. G. Morris with a net score of 76, H. S. Jaffray, Jr., losing by one stroke. The Johnson Cup was taken by J. M. Hodson by a net score of 76. Jaffray made the best gross score of the day—77 strokes. The leaders in each event were:

Vail Cup.—A. G. Morris, 92—16—76; H. S. Jaffray, Jr., 79—2—77; John French, 94—16—78; J. M. Hodson, 98—18—80; A. E. Barron, 87—6—81; J. W. Johnson, 94—18—86; H. S. Green, 102—16—86; Wyeth Taylor, 90—4—86; F. C. Wechmar, 106—18—88.

Johnson Cup.—J. M. Hodson, 94—18—76; H. S. Green, 95—16—79; H. S. Jaffray, Jr., 81—2—79; A. F. Robinson, 91—11—80; F. C. Wechmar, 100—18—82; John French, 98—16—82; W. W. Taylor, 86—4—82; A. E. Barron, 86—4—82; J. Spreke, 105—20—85; T. M. Taylor, 98—12—86.

Kinleydale, $40,000 Colt, Dead.

SALEM, N. H., July 7.—Kinleydale, a valuable three-year-old, owned by N. Dyment, died at the track stables ot-day of inflammation of the bowels.

Kinleydale, by Kinley Mack-Berriedale, raced last season in the S. Paget Stable, and was sold in the Fall to N. Dyment. The colt was regarded as the best of his age owned in Canada, and his owner early in the Spring declined an offer of $40,000 for him.

New West Side A. C. Games.

The monthly athletic meet of the New West Side Athletic Club will be held this morning on the club grounds, Fifty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Dawson, the club champion, will make an effort to break the 1,000-yard record. The events follow: Seventy-yard dash, handicap; 300-yard run handicap; 1,000-yard run, one hour run, half mile run; hop, step, and jump, and putting the 16-pound shot. The first event will be run at 10:30 o'clock.

TENNIS IN EVERY LAND, THE UNIVERSAL GAME

At the Nets in China, Japan, Russia, and Africa.

EX-CHAMPION COLOR BLIND

Ward's Weak Point and the International Matches Discussed by an American.

Commenting upon the splendid management and conditions of lawn tennis in Europe, an American follower of the sport, who has just returned from witnessing the playing of the international challenge matches, yesterday indicated how much better the sport was governed on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean than in the United States. And yet, as this player brought out, it is in this country that the greatest development in the finer points of the game have been originated and perfected. He claimed for the sport that it was the most universally competitive game in the world, clinching his argument by producing a copy of the current issue of the English official publication showing lists of tournaments in every section of the globe, even including China, Japan, Russia, and Africa. He pointed out that Howard S. Richards of Yale, '99, who made the famous long run in the football match against Wisconsin which won the game for Yale 6—0, won the championship of Central China a little over a year ago. In Shanghai there is a tennis club maintained mainly by the English, German, and American residents, with a dozen of the finest cour

ATHLETICS ARE FIRST; AMERICANS DROP BACK

Greater New Yorks Defeated by St. Louis, 8 to 6.

CHAMPIONS WIN IN NINTH

Score Five Runs on Wildness of Pitchers and Errors—Quakers Shut Out Brooklyn.

The lively struggle for supremacy in the American League is as complicated as ever, for, while the lead is now alternating between the Greater New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland teams, Chicago and Detroit may be regarded as dangerous competitors. After regaining first place and holding that position for a day, the Greater New Yorks were beaten yesterday by St. Louis and dropped back to second place, the premier position being taken by the champion Athletics, who defeated Cleveland by three to two. All the Western teams were successful with the exception of the Ohioans.

In the National League the champion New Yorks' victory over Boston under the most peculiar circumstances in the ninth inning placed them clear of Pittsburg, the Chicago leaders trimming the Smoky City aggregation by a score of five to nothing. In Brooklyn the Philadelphians won by twelve to nothing, scoring eleven runs in one inning.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 8; New York, 6.
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 12; Boston, 0.
Detroit, 9; Washington, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia, 12; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 0.
Cincinnati, 13; St. Louis, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Philadelphia	—	6	4	2	6	5	10	10	43	.614
New York	8	—	5	4	6	7	10	12	42	.618
Cleveland	5	5	—	6	9	8	3	6	42	.600
Chicago	8	6	3	—	6	7	7	6	39	.557
Detroit	2	3	4	7	—	9	7	5	37	.521
St. Louis		3	2	3	6	7	—	4	25	.493
Washington	4	3	2	1	1	2	5	—	18	.257
Boston	5	3	3	4	2	1	10	10	23	.337
Games lost	27	27	28	31	34	36	45	53		

HOW THEY STOOD JULY 8, 1905.

Clubs.	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	7	3	8	3	5	8	7	41	.641
Cleveland	8	—	5	4	8	5	5	7	40	.625
Philadelphia	3	5	—	4	8	5	5	7	40	.615
Detroit	5	4	2	—	2	8	4	8	32	.485
Boston	1	2	4	2	—	2	8	5	24	.387
New York	3	2	2	8	8	—	4	6	29	.452
St. Louis	2	3	3	4	2	5	—	5	24	.384
Washington	1	1	1	7	2	6	3	—	23	.354
Games lost	24	24	25	34	32	34	42	42		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	4	10	5	11	10	8	5	51	.699
New York	4	—	2	12	6	5	8	8	45	.643
Pittsburg	4	4	—	5	10	11	3	7	44	.629
Philadelphia	1	4	3	—	5	5	10	11	39	.520
Cincinnati	4	2	5	3	—	6	5	4	29	.397
St. Louis	5	2	4	3	8	—	3	8	29	.387
Brooklyn	2	4	2	3	5	7	—	3	26	.317
Boston	2	5	—	4	3	4	8	—	26	.356
Games lost	22	25	26	36	44	46	43	47		

HOW THEY STOOD JULY 8, 1905.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	5	7	5	4	5	11	15	52	.712
Pittsburg	3	—	6	7	10	12	5	2	47	.625
Philadelphia	2	2	—	4	4	5	13	12	42	.600
Chicago	3	5	3	—	7	12	6	6	42	.583
Cincinnati	3	5	4	3	—	7	6	4	37	.521
St. Louis	3	2	2	3	6	—	5	4	26	.371
Brooklyn	5	3	3	1	2	3	—	2	22	.301
Boston	2	4	3	2	2	3	5	—	21	.296
Games lost	21	27	28	30	34	46	51	50		

ST. LOUIS BATS OUT VICTORY.

New York Plays Fine Up-Hill Game, but Is Beaten 8 to 6.

The Greater New Yorks' homecoming as leaders of the American League ended rather disastrously yesterday in the first game of the series of four with St. Louis, for they were not only defeated by a score of 8 to 6, but were compelled to fall back into second place. The result was due to the splendid batting of the visitors in the first two innings. By a regular cannonade of hits they compelled Hahn to leave the box after the first inning, and Orth was treated even worse than his predecessor. Before the second inning was closed Manager Griffith relieved Orth, and his deceptive delivery had the St. Louisans all at sea. Nine hits were recorded against Hahn and Orth, and with the aid of a bad throw by the latter seven runs were made in the two innings.

With the handicap of seven runs to nothing when the local men went to the bat in the second inning, a veritable Waterloo was imminent. There was no weakening, however, in the efforts of Griffith and his players, for while their old teammate, "Jack" Powell, was pitching masterly ball, they proceeded with their work resolutely, and by timely batting and the mistakes of the infielders scored six runs, while St. Louis could get but one. A scare was thrown into the visitors' camp in the New Yorks' final inning, but no serious damage was done. A little better judgment at the bat might have produced a different result. Thomas, who batted for Griffith, allowed two strikes to be called on him, and then sent out a fly to right field. Keeler reached first on a fumble by O'Brien, and when Chase went to the bat all the spectators seemed to rise from their seats and began to shout. Chase allowed two good balls to pass him, strikes being called, and he finally tried to hit a high one and was retired. Conroy sent the ball to the left field fence, scoring Keeler, while Conroy reached third. La Porte had not hit safely since the first inning, and the best he could do this time was to put up a fly to centre field.

The New Yorks' first runs came in the second inning after Delehanty had been retired. Hoffman batted safely to left field and stole second neatly. Kleinow reached first on called balls. Griffith was called out at first, but both runners were advanced. Keeler hit a rather long ball to Wallace, but he made such a bad throw to first that both Hoffman and Kleinow scored. A base on balls to Hoffman in the fourth inning and the second clever steal of the centre fielder enabled him to tally when Griffith put the ball into right field for two bases. Three straight singles by Keeler, Chase, and Conroy, and Wallace's wild throw to first in an attempt to complete a double play produced two runs in the seventh inning.

So effective was Griffith's pitching that only one St. Louisan reached first base in the third, fourth, and fifth innings, and that was due to a fumble of Conroy. In the sixth Jones made a hit, but his career on the bases was short lived, a pretty throw by Kleinow catching him stealing second. In the seventh Stone evidently received first on called balls as a gift, but a sacrifice, Kleinow's bad throw to first, and Wallace's hit sent Stone home. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	2	1	3	0	0		
Jones, 1b	2	2	9	0	0			Chase, 1b	1	2	9	0	0		
Stone, lf	3	2	1	0	0			Conroy, ss	0	2	2	2	1		
H'phill, cf	1	1	2	0	0			La P'te, 3b	0	1	3	3	0		
Wallace, ss	0	3	3	0	2			Willms, 2b	0	1	2	2	0		
O'Brien, 2b	0	2	3	5	1			Del'h'ty, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
Hartzell, 3b	0	0	0	0	1			H'fman, cf	2	1	1	0	0		
O'Connor, c	1	1	7	1	0			McGuire, c	0	0	0	0	0		
Powell, p	0	0	0	3	0			Kleinow, c	1	0	4	2	1		
								Hahn, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	8	13	27	9	4			Orth, p	0	0	0	1	0		
								Griffith, p	0	1	0	3	0		
								*Thomas	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total	6	9	27	13	3		

*Batted for Griffith in ninth inning.

St. Louis	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—8
New York	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1—6

Bases on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Powell, 3. Struck out—By Orth, 1; by Griffith, 1; by Powell, 5. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5. Hits—Off Hahn, 4 in one inning; off Orth, 5 in one-third inning; off Griffith, 4 in seven and two-thirds innings. Three-base hits—Hemphill, Conroy. Two-base hits—Stone, Jones, Griffith. Sacrifice hit—Hemphill. Stolen bases—Hoffman, 2. Double play—O'Brien and Jones. Wild pitch—Powell. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, rf	0	0	0	0	0			Hartsel, lf	0	1	1	2	0		
Bay, cf	0	0	1	0	0			Lord, cf	0	1	0	0	1		
Turner, ss	0	2	5	4	0			Davis, 1b	0	1	10	3	0		
Lajoie, 2b	1	1	0	6	0			Seybold, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Stovall, 1b	1	2	14	2	0			Murphy, 2b	1	2	3	5	0		
Jackson, lf	0	2	1	0	0			Schreck, c	0	1	13	0	0		
B'dley, 3b	0	0	2	0	0			Oldring, 3b	1	3	0	0	0		
Bemis, c	0	1	3	0	0			Knigat, 3b	0	0	0	1	0		
Bernh'dt, p	0	0	2	6	0			Cross, ss	0	1	1	2	0		
								Waddell, p	0	1	1	3	1		
Total	2	8	*28	18	0			Total	3	12	30	16	2		

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—3

Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 11. Stolen bases—Lord, Cross, Stovall, Jackson. Two-base hits—Oldring, Turner, Davis, Murphy, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Cross, Waddell. Double plays—Turner, (unassisted;) Cross, Murphy, and Davis. Struck out—By Waddell, 11; by Bernhard, 2. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 5; off Bernhard, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Turner. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connor and Connolly.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, lf	0	1	4	0	0			Parent, ss	0	1	1	4	1		
Jones, cf	1	1	1	0	0			Stahl, cf	0	1	2	0	2		
Isbell, 2b	1	1	2	3	0			Hoey, lf	0	0	2	0	1		
Davis, ss	1	1	2	0	5			Ferris, 2b	0	2	3	5	1		
Donohue, 1b	1	1	12	1	0			Fr'man, 1b	0	0	13	1	1		
O'Neill, rf	4	3	2	0	0			Godwin, 3b	0	1	0	1	2		
Sullivan, c	2	0	3	0	0			Heydon, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Hart, c	0	0	1	0	0			Armb'ter, c	0	0	0	1	0		
Tan'hill, 3b	0	2	1	3	0			Carrigan, c	0	0	1	0	0		
White, p	0	2	1	1	4			Harris, p	0	0	1	7	0		
Total	12	12	27	16	0			Total	0	5	27	16	9		

Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	7	0	2	—12
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Ferris. Sacrifice hits—Hahn, Donohue, Sullivan, Isbell. Stolen base—O'Neill. First base on balls—Off Harris, 3. Struck out—By White, 4; by Harris, 1. Double play—Ferris and Freeman. Passed balls—Armbruster, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, ss	0	0	3	4	2			B. Jones, cf	0	2	1	0	0		
C. Jones, cf	0	2	3	0	0			Schaefer, 2b	1	0	3	5	1		
H'kman, rf	1	2	2	0	0			Crawf'd, rf	1	3	2	0	0		
Ganley, 2b	0	2	2	2	0			McIntyre, lf	2	1	5	0	0		
And'son, lf	0	1	1	1	0			O'Leary, ss	0	2	1	2	0		
Schlafly, 2b	1	0	6	2	0			Lindsay, 1b	0	1	14	3	0		
Stahl, 1b	0	0	8	3	0			O'Leary, ss	2	1	7	3	0		
W'k'f'd, c	0	3	2	2	0			Warner, c	0	2	4	2	0		
Kitson, p	0	0	0	3	0			Killian, p	0	0	0	2	0		
								Eubank, p	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	3	10	27	16	2			Total	9	13	27	19	1		

Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Detroit	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	2	0	—9

Two-base hits—McIntyre, Coughlin, O'Leary. Sacrifice hits—C. Jones, Coughlin, Lindsay, Killian. Stolen base—Coughlin. Double plays—Stahl and Kitson; Hits—Off Killian, 5 in four innings; off Eubank, 5 in five innings. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Detroit, 4. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 3; off Killian, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Kitson, 2; by Killian, 2; by Eubank, 1. Passed ball—Wakefield. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

FIVE RUNS WITHOUT A HIT.

Champions Won Game from Boston in Ninth Inning.

The champion New Yorks won yesterday's game from Boston in the ninth inning. It was a remarkable illustration of the uncertainty of the National game, as the local players tallied five runs without a hit. The victory was due to the wildness of "Young Cy" Young and Lindaman, who succeeded him, together with errors on the part of the Boston players. For eight innings the champions were at the mercy of Young, who held his opponents down to four scattering hits, and a shutout appeared imminent.

When the New Yorks began the ninth inning the score was 4 to 0 against them. Strang batted first and sent an easy grounder to Brain, who juggled the ball and the runner was safe. McGann drew a base on balls, and Mertes offered Bridwell an easy chance for a double play, but the latter was too anxious and fumbled the ball. With the bases full, Dahlen was sent to first on four wide balls, which tallied Strang.

Young then went to pieces, and gave Devlin a base on balls, forcing McGann over the plate. With two runs scored and no one out, Lindaman relieved Young. The newcomer was plainly nervous, and sent Gilbert to the initial bag on balls, which gave New York a third run. Bowerman hit to Lindaman, who caught Dahlen at the plate. The bases were still filled, with one man out. Smith batted for Ferguson, and fouled out to Tenney. Bresnahan was hit by a pitched ball, sending Devlin home, tying the score. Lindaman continued wild and passed Strang to first, scoring Gilbert and giving New York an unexpected victory. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bresn'n, cf	0	1	1	0	0			Bridw'll, ss	0	1	E	6	2		
Strang, rf	1	1	1	0	0			Tenney, 1b	1	2	12	0	0		
McGann, lf	1	1	1	10	0			Ferin, 3b	0	2	1	2	1		
Mertes, lf	1	1	0	0	0			Bates, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	1	1			Howard, lf	1	1	0	0	0		
Devlin, 3b	1	0	2	1	0			Dolan, rf	0	2	2	0	0		
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	0	4	0			O'Neill, c	0	1	3	3	0		
Bow'man, c	0	0	0	1	0			Stroebel, 2b	0	2	3	2	0		
Taylor, p	0	0	0	1	0			Young, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Ferguson, p	0	0	0	2	0			Lind'man, p	0	0	0	1	0		
†Marshall	0	0	0	0	0										
‡Smith	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	5	4	27	11	3			Total	4	11	*26	14	3		

*Two out when the winning run was scored.
†Batted for Taylor in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Ferguson in the ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Brain, Dolan, Tenney. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Brain. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Young, 5; off Lindaman, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 7; by Young, 1. Stolen bases—Brain, Strang. Hit by pitcher—Lindaman. Double play—Gilbert, Dahlen and McGann. Wild pitch—Taylor. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT BROOKLYN.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	0	0	0	0			Maloney, cf	0	1	2	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	6	0			Casey, 3b	0	0	1	3	0		
Titus, rf	2	1	1	0	0			Ritter, c	0	1	3	1	0		
C'tney, 3b	1	2	0	6	0			Jordan, 1b	0	1	12	0	0		
Magee, lf	3	2	2	0	0			Alp'man, ss	0	0	2	4	0		
Doolin, ss	2	2	2	3	0			Hummel, 2b	0	0	2	0	1		
B'net'd, 1b	1	3	1	8	0	1		McInt're, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
J Don'v'n, c	0	0	2	1	0			E. Don'n, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Lush, p	1	2	0	3	1			Strick'tt, p	0	0	0	0	2		
								Eason, p	0	0	0	0	2		
Total	12	12	27	19	2			Total	0	4	27	12	2		

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—12
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Magee, Bransfield. Hits—Off Strickett, 10 in 4 innings; off Eason, 2 in 5 innings. Sacrifice hits—J. Donovan, Casey, Ritter. Stolen bases—Magee, 2. Double plays—Casey and Jordan; Doolin, Gleason, and Bransfield. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Strickett, 2; off Eason, 1; off Lush, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Eason, 2; by Lush, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Beaum't, cf	0	2	0	0	1			Slagle, cf	0	3	4	0	0		
Ganley, rf	0	0	2	0	0			H'man, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Leach, 3b	0	0	1	0	2			Schulte, rf	1	2	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss	0	1	5	4	0			Chance, 1b	1	1	6	0	0		
Nealon, lf	0	0	1	1	0			Steinf'dt, 3b	1	3	3	1	0		
Sheehan, 3b	0	0	3	0	0			Tinker, ss	1	1	3	2	1		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	2	0			Evers, 2b	0	1	2	1	0		
Phelps, c	0	0	4	3	0			Kling, c	0	0	3	1	0		
Leifield, p	0	0	0	0	0			Brown, p	0	0	0	3	1		
Total	0	4	27	16	1			Total	5	12	27	9	2		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—5

Two-base hit—Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits—Sheehan, Tinker. Stolen base—Ganley. First base on balls—Off Leifield, 2; off Brown, 3. Struck out—By Leifield, 1; by Brown, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Johnstone.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf	1	2	0	0	1			Huggins, 2b	1	4	1	3	0		
Bennett, 2b	0	1	3	5	0			Kelley, lf	1	1	0	3	0		
Shannon, lf	1	0	3	0	0			Seymour, cf	3	2	3	0	0		
Smoot, cf	0	1	2	0	0			Delehanty, 3b	2	2	0	1	0		
Noonan, 1b	0	0	5	0	0			Lobert, ss	2	0	2	5	0		
H'slt'er, 3b	0	1	1	5	0			Schlei, 1b	2	4	7	0	1		
Grady, c	0	1	4	1	0			Odwell, rf	2	2	1	0	0		
M'Bride, ss	1	0	3	4	0			Livings'n, c	0	0	10	1	0		
Egan, p	0	0	0	3	0			Fraser, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Druhot, p	0	1	0	1	0			Chech, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Marshall, 1b	0	1	0	1	0										
Total	3	8	27	17	5			Total	13	17	27	9	1		

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	1	2	1	5	1	0	3	0	—13

Two-base hits—Odwell, Delehanty, Huggins. Three-base hit—Schlei. Sacrifice hits—Bennett, Kelley, Seymour, Livingston, (2,) Lobert, Delehanty. Double plays—Bennett and McBride; Bennett, McBride, and Marshall; McBride, Bennett and Marshall; Grady and Hoelskette. Passed ball—Grady. Stolen base—Odwell. Hits—Off Egan, 5 in four innings; off Druhot, 12 in five innings; off Fraser, 8 in six innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Druhot, 2. Struck out—By Egan, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 7. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Carpenter.

QUEEN BEATS SEVENTIES ON KING'S CUP BASIS

Herreshoff Boat Sails 19¼ Miles in Less Than Two Hours.

YANKEE WINS FROM RAINBOW

F. M. Smith's Effort Made Nearly as Good a Relative Showing as the New Maxwell Boat.

In a spanking breeze from the northeast, that capped the sea with foam and put lee rails awash, the New York Yacht Club fleet started for the Glen Cove Cups yesterday afternoon just after 12 o'clock, and two hours later J. Rogers Maxwell's schooner Queen crossed the finish line a winner after having traversed a nineteen-and-a-quarter-mile course in splendid foot, admirably handled. In the absence of the schooners Corona and Eclipse that were entered to start against her she was pitted against the seventy-footers and raced under the conditions that will obtain in the King's Cup race at an 85 per cent. allowance. With conditions favorable to the seventies, when they should show to advantage if ever against her, she repeated her success at Larchmont and beat them boat for boat, while her allowance increased her advantage to nearly six minutes in all.

Harry Maxwell's Yankee was the second boat to reach the finish line, reversing the order in her previous races of the year with Commodore Vanderbilt's Rainbow, finishing 1 minute and 39 seconds ahead without her allowance.

F. M. Smith's Effort, however, made the best showing of the day, next to the Queen. She covered the same course as the larger boats in 2 hours 18 minutes and 23 seconds, in spite of the fact that she misunderstood the instructions and overstood the second mark a full half mile before she discovered her mistake and saw Neola, which outsailed Weetamoe, turn the mark she had passed. She then put about and still came within ten seconds of beating the King boat to the finish, winning handily on time allowance.

The first leg was laid as a beat to windward, and the hard blow made manoeuvring for the line especially pretty, with rails under water at every sharp turn. Yankee crossed ahead of the gun and attempted to round the buoy and cross for the start to the weather of Rainbow, but Barr made a remarkably short and quick turn right under his bows and made the line in the weather berth with slightly better headway and two seconds ahead. They luffed a bit, and as the wind hauled to the eastward were able to fetch the mark without a single hitch, Yankee getting the better of her rival on the close haul.

Weetamoe crossed ten seconds ahead of Neola, but Effort coming 36 seconds later, with better headway and further to windward, forced Weetamoe to break tacks immediately to take the weather berth. Again on her course just ahead of Effort, the new boat broke tacks, and Weetamoe was again forced about. The two fought a tough duel all the way down the Sound, Neola taking advantage of their luffing match to take the lead. The three turned the outer mark almost simultaneously. On the run down, however, Effort drew away from the three, and it was then that her overstanding nearly cost her her laurels.

Rainbow and Yankee luffed way off their course until they could set spinnakers before they bore away for the mark. Queen, meantime under ballooner, had widened her lead, decreased a bit against the wind, and she was never picked up an inch by the seventies homeward bound.

The summary of the races follows:

SPECIAL CLASS—SCHOONERS AND 70-FOOT SLOOPS.

Start, 12:20 and 12:25 P. M. Course, 19¼ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Queen, J. R. Maxwell	12:21:19	2:21:11
Yankee, H. L. Maxwell	12:26:36	2:29:51
Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	12:26:34	2:31:28

Corrected time—Queen, 1:57:09; Yankee, 2:03:08; Rainbow, 2:04:54. Queen beats Yankee 5 minutes 59 seconds.

SLOOPS—SEVENTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:25 P. M. Course, 19¼ miles.

Yankee, H. L. Maxwell	12:26:36	2:29:51
Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	12:26:34	2:31:28

Corrected time—Yankee, 2:03:15; Rainbow, 2:04:54. Yankee beats Rainbow 1 minute 39 seconds.

SLOOPS—SIXTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:30 P. M. Course, 19¼ miles.

Effort, F. M. Smith	12:30:56	2:49:19
Neola, E. D. King	12:30:20	2:48:38
Weetamoe, H.F.Lippitt	12:30:10	2:49:55

Corrected time—Effort, 2:16:51; Neola, 2:18:13; Weetamoe, 2:19:45. Effort beat Neola 1 minute 22 seconds.

SLOOPS—NEW YORK THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:40 P. M. Course, 18¾ miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
Adelaide, Adee Brothers	3:31:30	2:51:30
Atair, Cord Meyer	3:31:42	2:51:42
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	3:32:20	2:52:29
Alera, A. H. and C. W. Baker	3:32:33	2:52:39
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	3:32:46	2:52:46
Neola, G. M. Pynchon	3:32:13	2:53:18
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan	3:33:42	2:53:42
Banzai, C. D. Mallory	3:33:50	2:53:50
Minx, Howard Willetts	3:35:05	2:55:05

Adelaide beats Atair 12 seconds and Cara Mia 59 seconds.

Huguenot's Second Club Race.

The second club race of the Huguenot Yacht Club off New Rochelle yesterday resulted in a victory for J. A. and J. H. Mahlstedt's little Okee, winner of the Block Island race, in the special class for knockabouts, and for Capt. Taylor's Cross Patch of the Shrewsbury River Yacht Club, which beat Capt. Allen's Alcedo by 1 minute and 56 seconds, twice over the two-and-five-eighths-mile stretch from Huckleberry

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WHY RECIPROCITY IS NOT "EASY."

Sir JOSEPH WARD, the Premier of New Zealand, came back from his visit to President ROOSEVELT, to which he had gone with cheerful expectations, remarking: "Reciprocity is not an easy thing to bring about with this country." Of course it was not within Sir JOSEPH'S conception of politeness to explain the experiences that led him to this discouraged view, but for Americans to the manner born it is not hard to guess what trouble he encountered.

Undoubtedly Mr. ROOSEVELT was courteous and patient and as candid as circumstances permitted, but it is allowable to surmise that he did not feel free to describe in detail all the difficulties with which a rational intercourse with other countries is surrounded in the United States under the sway of the protectionists. Indeed, one can imagine that the interview was not without its embarrassments to the former member of the Cobden Club. The suggestions made by Sir JOSEPH to the reporters probably were substantially those he presented to the President, and they were very modest. New Zealand needs from the United States a considerable variety of manufactured goods, machinery, canned goods, furniture, pine lumber, &c. She has chiefly wool to sell, the raw material—or the pretended raw material—of our extensive manufactures of "woolens." It occurred to the simple mind of the New Zealand statesman that a bargain by which what each country wants is made cheaper would be a good bargain for both. That is a principle universally accepted and acted on in private business, and it would seem to be of a simplicity and cogency that should insure it respect in the trade of nations. We are confident that it did really appeal to Mr. ROOSEVELT, to the shrewd common sense he shows in most operations of his mind.

But he could not, he absolutely could not, afford to apply it to the tariff system of the United States or suggest its application to the gentlemen in Congress who control that system. He knows that the great American tariff is a curiously complex and intricate and interlocked congeries of variegated interests. To monkey with it is like playing the old game of "jack-straws." You never can tell, if you touch any part of it what other part will be tumbled over. And there is no element in the queer pile that it is more risky to meddle with than the tax on imported wool. That tax is the most absurd, oppressive, illogical, and expensive tax ever imposed on a people living in the North Temperate Zone and forced to protect themselves from the rigors or the changes of the climate by the use of woolen garments and woolen bedding. It is a perfectly useless imposition on a necessary of daily life, and a heavy burden on an important branch of domestic manufactures. But it is the fruit of a plot laid and carried out some two score years ago, by which the manufacturers of woolens got a valuable monopoly in respect of foreign competition, and that they will not surrender if they can help it. And there is a large number of other interests situated in practically the same way that will unite to prevent interference in the slightest degree with the system on which depends the monopoly of each. In the early days of Mr. ROOSEVELT in National politics, before his vigorous mind was, like the dyer's hand, subdued to that it works in, he contemplated the possibility of changing the worst features of the tariff, as his eminent predecessor had advised, gradually but substantially by means of reciprocity arrangements. He may wish still to do so, but he has apparently abandoned all intentions of trying.

THE OFFICIAL RUSSIAN VIEW.

Gen. TREPOFF is one of the most pathetic figures in a great country which may well seem, to foreigners to it, to be exclusively populated by pathetic figures. There is no use whatever in being angry with such a man, when he shows himself honestly unable to conceive that there should be any really widespread discontent among the dim Russian populations with the established order of things, now so evidently in the way to be disestablished. When he even personates the wolf in Aesop's fable and accuses the Jewish lamb of disturbing the pellucid Russian waters, instead of being, as it is so manifest he is, the creature and victim of the state of things which has produced a Trepoff, we should not even then lose our tempers. For TREPOFF, like the victims of the imbruted mobs, is the product, to quote the English philosopher's ultimate generalization, of "heredity, environment, and integration."

Gen. TREPOFF seems to the inhabitants of happier lands than his to be relieving himself of wanton brutalities when he is discussing the conditions of Russia. What is the matter with these people, he inquires, that they should not be satisfied that everything is for the best in the best of all possible Russias? That is the view of Russian society which a Grand Duke or a well-placed bureaucrat might be expected to take, and does take. It is the view which, before 1789, a French grand seigneur might have been expected to take, and in fact many such a grand seigneur did take, of the social condition of France, deeply unaware of the seismic convulsion already quivering and laboring under his feet. Gen. TREPOFF is not a scoundrel, not a hypocrite. He is simply "a pagan suckled in a creed outworn," honestly unable to conceive of any other social condition for his country than that which by good service, manliness, and fidelity he has found so advantageous for himself. He is a good and patriotic Russian according to his lights. But, oh, his lights! He has not taken care, in the language of the Scriptures, that the light which is in him be not darkness.

The times have been that when the brains were out the man would die. The times are when, the brains being out, the dynasty dies. The old order changeth, yielding place to new. And nothing is more symptomatic of the inevitable transformation of Russia than these entirely unintelligent remarks of the honest, faithful, and benighted follower and product of the old Russian régime that Gen. TREPOFF is.

MR. HEARST'S DECISION.

In a spirit of intrepid prophecy HENRY WATTERSON said the other day that in the Presidential year 1908 Mr. ROOSEVELT would be the candidate of the Republicans and Mr. BRYAN the candidate of the Democrats. This idea, we presume, has imbedded itself in the minds of eight or ten millions of Mr. WATTERSON'S countrymen, but, like the schoolmaster before the examining board, they hadn't "the flow of language to express it."

Mr. WILLIAM R. HEARST has now seen the light that burst upon the vision of Mr. WATTERSON, and publicly declares that he shall not stand in the way of Mr. BRYAN or any other aspirant to the honors of the nomination. "I repeat definitely and positively that I am not a candidate"—these are Mr. HEARST'S words. He continues: "I made the fight [in 1904] against what I honestly believed to be and still believe to be the forces of corporation corruption. I offered to lead that fight only when no other would undertake the task. I consider that I did my duty in that contest, but I will never undertake another in that way."

This good resolution on the part of Mr. HEARST is a counsel of wisdom. It is also a counsel of retrenchment. "I am as eager," he says, "to see the line drawn irrespective of party between those that believe in special privileges and those that believe in popular rights." Lines may be drawn, and pursestrings tightened. It is a matter of common knowledge that Mr. HEARST'S campaigns involve generous expenditure. If Mr. BRYAN'S recent and conspicuous re-entry into National prominence, if the visibly growing conviction expressed by Mr. WATTERSON that he is to be the Democratic candidate in 1908, have a tendency to render unproductive the preparatory expenditures incident to rival ambitions, the abatement of the ambition and the discontinuance of the expenditure would, of course, be somewhat imperatively indicated to a reflecting mind. Mr. HEARST does not say that his resolve not to be a Presidential candidate in 1908 carries with it the abatement of his pretensions for the Gubernatorial nomination in New York in 1906. Causes prevalent in the Nation, however, would be likely to have their effect in that part of the Nation called New York. The inference is open to any one who chooses to draw it that to a man who forswears entrance at the high portal the doorstep ceases to be an object of interest.

A GEORGIAN ON THE RACE "PROBLEM."

The Hon. WILLIAM H. FLEMING of Georgia is a lawyer of high standing who has represented his State in Congress with ability and credit, and who, especially, did excellent service in the House in combating the efforts of some of the more foolish of his party to undermine the merit system in the Federal service. He is a graduate of the State University over which the late Chancellor HILL presided with such distinction. In a recent address to the Alumni Society on "Slavery and the Race Problem in the South," he made a very courageous and at the same time an acute and convincing analysis of the past and present situation in the South. With the past we are not now concerned, though it is to be remarked that he pointed out with clearness the essential fallacy on which the advocacy of slavery was based, namely, that the inferiority of the enslaved race, which is undoubted, justified, either in morals or in expediency, its enslavement by the superior race. He also defended as right and inevitable the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery and the fourteenth establishing the rights of American citizenship. The fifteenth, extending suffrage, he deemed a mistake, but one that will never be repealed.

The most interesting portion of his address was directed to the treatment of the negroes in the future. Deportation or assimilation he dismissed as absolutely impracticable. He took up the fear of numerical predominance of the negro race as an argument for the policy of total disfranchisement and for treatment otherwise harsh, and he pointed out that this fear is groundless in the light of the figures of the last three censuses, which show that the whites are increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. and the negroes only at the rate of 14.8 per cent. per decade, with a marked tendency toward a still wider discrepancy. He examined the various suffrage laws embodied in the Constitutions of the Southern States for the avowed purpose of restricting the negro vote, finding the educational qualification imposed in Mississippi in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and so held by the Supreme Court, but finding the "grandfather clause" by which it is sought to admit illiterate whites, while excluding illiterate negroes, unconstitutional and practically sure to be so declared when the question reaches the Supreme Court on its merits. And he predicted that systematic attempts to enforce an educational test favorably to the whites and unfavorably to the negroes would, in the long run, also be reached by the United States courts, and would come under the effect of the fourteenth amendment on the broad ground that the action of the agents of a State, such as election or registration officers, would be held by the courts to be the action of the State itself; candidates would not be allowed to profit by unconstitutional action of this sort.

The various devices for unequal and unfair disfranchisement of the negroes through the fraudulent application of the educational test being thus disposed of, Mr. FLEMING took up the further suggested device which aims at keeping the negroes disfranchised by refusing them education. "Even now," he said, "there are signs of a movement in Georgia to give the negro schools only that pittance of money arising from the negro's taxes." He pointed out that a law passed for this purpose in North Carolina and in Kentucky had been pronounced unconstitutional by the State courts and by three decisions of Federal courts, while the Supreme Court had declared it to be an admitted principle of law that "the benefits and burdens of public taxation must be shared by citizens without discrimination against any class on account of their race." Mr. FLEMING'S appeal to his fellow-alumni and to his thoughtful fellow-citizens was to pursue toward the negroes a steadfast policy of justice. Of negro domination there is no sort of danger. The assimilation of the negroes by any such process as went on almost unchecked in the time of slavery is no longer to be thought of. The elimination of the negro is impracticable. The only course remaining is to treat the negroes fairly and to make of them the best citizens possible.

We do not know what shifting phases this vexing race problem may assume, but we may rest in the conviction that its ultimate solution must be reached by proceeding along the lines of honesty and justice. Let us not in cowardice or in want of faith, needlessly sacrifice our higher ideals of private and public life. Race differences may necessitate social distinctions. But race differences cannot repeal the moral law.

We are confident that the spirit of this admirable address is that of a large element in the white population of the South, and with time that it will prevail. Against numberless obstacles and opposed by many prejudices at once sincere and deep-seated, it will ultimately prevail because it alone can keep the South in line with the forces that control the progress of the great Nation of which it is an inseparable and essential part.

THE DROWNING SEASON.

The newspapers are printing, as is usual at this season, pitiful stories of accidents to pleasure seekers. Almost all of them contain lessons which would prevent other similar sorrows if only they would be availed of. Take, for instance, the case of the three boys who had saved their money for weeks to go sailing on the Fourth. None of them could sail a boat, none of them could swim, and none of them went home alive. What is the lesson? Not to go sailing until you can sail a boat? That is rather sarcasm than advice, like advising nobody to go into the water until he can swim. Perhaps the two jesting cautions are more useful when combined than when they are merely laughed at separately. Jesting apart, nobody ought to go sailing, whether he can sail a boat or not, unless he can swim.

It is hardly too much to say that it ought to be almost as much of a reproach not to know how to swim as not to know how to read or write. The reproach for ignorance of the art need not be confined to those under 21 years of age. The responsibility attaches rather to the old than to the young, for the young people will learn quickly enough if only they are bidden, or rather permitted. It is true that deep-water sailors—or some of them—refuse to learn to swim because they say it only prolongs their agony if they go overboard off soundings. It is perhaps the sole argument against learning to swim, and it applies only to those who are compelled by hard fate to depend upon their arms and legs alone in the open sea. Even in that extreme case the argument is not good. A swimmer who might never be able to make land alone might easily enough keep afloat until a life preserver or a boat should reach him. At least it is the last chance, and no one ought to deprive himself—or his children—of such an easy chance. It is much easier to learn to swim than to learn to dance.

And saving life is not the only use of a knowledge of swimming. The worldly wise know that accomplishments are only in slight degree less useful than more solid abilities. It is not a little thing to put a lad—or a girl—upon an equality with his mates in games, especially games which develop qualities of both mind and muscle. Ability to sing, to take a hand at cards, to shoot or to fish, all make young people at ease with themselves and their associates wherever those sweet delights are indulged in. Not to share in such sports makes Jack a dull boy, and keeps him from the friendships of the playing fields which count much in after life, especially when your playmates become Presidents of railways or banks or captains of industry—if there are to be any of them in the future when the last trust has been—not regulated—but "exterminated."

But this is wandering far from the text of swimming. That there is need of preaching a sermon upon the duty of teaching bodily accomplishments further appears from the drowning of five Illinois naval reserve men in Lake Michigan. Two who could swim escaped. Here the lesson is a double one. It is not enough to make boys water wise with their arms and legs—they ought to be made wise in the ways of boats. That five naval reserves could possibly be drowned while rowing is an awful example of unnecessary and almost incredible ignorance in unexpected places. Their relatives are now asking why they got a boat without first being taught to swim. The sad death of young TWOMBLY also teaches its lesson. His elders had discharged their full duty, for he was an athlete and an accomplished swimmer, but not even swimmers should presume upon their knowledge. It is said that he "had a cramp." Perhaps he did, but cramps are rare on land, and there is no good reason to think that they happen in the water as often as they are given as a cause of death. There is nothing necessarily fatal about cramps, even when they occur in the water. Cramps do not alter specific gravity, and those who cannot swim can float, even if they really have cramps, instead of thinking they have them, and losing their heads from fright. Death from cramps is oftener death from loss of presence of mind, or heart disease, or from going into deadly peril through overconfidence. Nevertheless the counsel is repeated, learn to swim, teach your children to swim, and above all teach them caution in taking chances with any of the forces of nature. Be bold, be bold, be not too bold, and give yourself and your children a fair chance by enabling yourself to use the faculties born in you, whether of mind or of body. There is pleasure in it, and profit, too, not to mention the chance of staying on the earth.

BERNARD SHAW'S PROFESSION.

The thing which may most confidently be said about Justice OLMSTED'S prevailing opinion in the Court of Special Sessions upon GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S play, entitled "Mrs. Warren's Profession," is that the able dramatist himself will be the person most freely to chuckle and chortle over having to that extent "drawn" the American bench. For Mr. SHAW is distinctly the foremost self-advertiser among the English-writing literati of his time. And he has received his votive "ad," the proudest trophy of his career, in having one of his pieces judicially considered from a judicial plus ethical point of view. When you come to consider that the moral bearing of his sensational little drama is the last thing which the dramatist thought about in writing it, so late and lingering that he has very likely not got around to considering it yet, you can well imagine with what heavings and agitations of private mirth Mr. SHAW will read his absolution at the hands of the New York Special Sessions, by a vote of two to one, the dissenting Justice, Justice MCAVOY, "writing no opinion." What kind of opinion could he write, poor man, in such a case as this?

However, Justice OLMSTED rushes in where Justice MCAVOY fears to tread, and divagates, with solemnity, upon the possible or probable effect of Mr. SHAW'S drama upon the young and thoughtless. The truth is that a judicial authority does not appear to good advantage in this particular branch of ethical inquiry. Our own report of his Honor's decision ably intimated that it reads like a criticism of a first night. Which is to say that its effect was not exactly judicial. Twenty-five or thirty years ago a highly impudent editorial writer in New York, reprehending some obiter dicta from the bench about the effect upon the public morals of a contrary decision to that which was in fact rendered, observed: "If his Honor will excuse us we will take charge of that branch of the case ourselves." And in truth when a Judge, deserting the letter and the spirit of the law, goes over into sociology, he is extremely likely to "find no end, in wandering mazes lost."

One requires of a Judge something more precise and definite. The excellent ANTHONY COMSTOCK has derived from the British decisions a sufficient working criterion of literary indecency. Anything, according to these decisions, which might, could, would, or should bring a blush to the cheek of the most erubescent young person is legally "indecent." That position may be rough on literature and art, and adapted to wipe from the face of the earth half the artistic and literary masterpieces. But at least it is intelligible and straightforward. But when a Judge on the bench undertakes to psychologize the American public, and to decide what would probably produce an unwholesome effect upon some section or individual of the same, he does not impress any section or individual of the same. He merely contributes to "the general joy of the whole table," and most of all, in this case, to the private hilarity of the Mephistophelean GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

ENGLAND AND THE CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

The International Reform Bureau has just received from the British Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade the news that the House of Commons, which has been called the most stalwart in morals since the days of CROMWELL, has unanimously resolved that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible and requests his Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing it to a speedy close. To this Mr. JOHN MORLEY, Secretary for India, responds that if China seriously and in good faith wishes to restrict the consumption of this drug the Government will offer no opposition. England's annual revenue from the opium trade with China is only about fifteen million dollars; it would have been a good deal more if those people, oppressed with having an injurious but lucrative trade thrust on them against their will, had not learned the trick of growing their own opium, the home supply now greatly exceeding all importations from all sources. Mr. MORLEY says that abandoning the trade will involve some sacrifices, but though, with the unexpectedly heavy bills for the South African war not yet paid, this is rather a troubled time with the finances of the empire, the Government is willing to make them, and he thinks that Britain's legitimate business with that populous Oriental country would greatly improve by the change. England's policy in reference to the trade in this drug among the resisting but helpless Orientals, besides earning the poisoned baptism of the crime of the nineteenth century, has been responsible for the native cultivation of the plant, which is now grown in nine out of the eighteen provinces of the empire. The Chinese Government would extirpate the growth and the trade altogether if it had the power, but that, even with England offering no opposition, is no holiday task to accomplish. It would be as easy for America or any of the hard drinking Christian countries to pull up the drink business by the roots and cast it away. It is computed that there are 125,000,000 opium sots in China, all living in rags and destitution, without buying power themselves and diminishing that of the other millions who support them. The anti-opium societies abroad recognize the aid which America has given them in their propaganda through its missionary associations and Chambers of Commerce, as well as its State Department, particularly while the late Secretary HAY was at its head. The International Reform Bureau thinks that this great decision of the House of Commons means civic resurrection to India, China, and the British Empire and world-wide benefits to morals, missions, and markets. The expectation is a sanguine one, but if it is in any considerable part fulfilled it will justify the exultation with which the society gives greeting to the great Parliamentary decision which it regards as one of the most momentous it has rendered since its legislation upon subjects of Oriental trade and politics began.

Ramifications of the Rebate Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "R. H. S." on the subject of railroad rebates in your paper of to-day asks why the railroads should be allowed to keep the $100,000,000 annually that they will save by the law that stops rebates. As an old, though small, investor in railroad stocks I think it right that his question should be answered from the point of view of a small stockholder.

Railroads have for many years been plundered by a horde of rebate vultures, some of which have waxed so fat that they have become enormously rich. At one time every large or medium-large shipper sought and obtained rebates. When this was stopped the largest trusts still obtained those secret rebates, till it became necessary for Congress to protect both the people and the minority stockholders by means of the rate law. A great many railroad stocks have paid no dividends for over one-third of a century, and their owners have become poor and old, and very much need the income that dividends on their stocks would give them. It has been discovered that the rebates allowed to rich trusts would pay a good part of those dividends. Now because these investors have had their dividend money filched from them for so many years is no reason why they should continue to be robbed by a still hungrier horde of cormorants who ask for a reduction of rates to replace the former criminal rebates. Perhaps "R. H. S." thinks that railroads have no owners, as one writer in The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post tries to point out by asserting that the ownership changes so often that the real owners are unknown—an assertion which is an utter fallacy, for many men, like me, have held the same railroad stock for thirty-seven years, all through receiverships and assessments. Perhaps he thinks that a thing that has no well-known owners is lawful plunder for everybody.

There is now some prospect that dividends may be paid as a fruit of the rate law and that the poor investor may receive a tardy reward for his painful experience. It is to be devoutly hoped that railroad stockholders may at last be allowed to live, and that the public may learn that the railroads are owned by thousands of men of flesh and blood like themselves, who are entitled to be treated justly. G. A. H.

West Hoboken, N. J., July 7, 1906.

Dead Wood.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lives of some men should remind us
Graft and greatness will not mix,
Lest we fall and leave behind us
Memories like rocket sticks.

HUNGARIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Home Governments, and Not the People, Cause Trouble.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing your editorial in to-day's issue entitled, "Hungarian Immigration," permit me to invite your attention to the fact that the poor immigrant who comes here from Hungary cannot possibly be held responsible for the foolhardiness of his native Government.

Your censure would be much more justified if directed to those grand seigneurs and magnates of Austria-Hungary who have not the brains nor the will to create economic conditions in their country which would enable the laboring population to make a half-way decent living, and who find it more convenient to regard this country as a safety valve of theirs, and use it as a good cow to be milked for all she is worth, a policy which, by the way, was indulged in for quite some time also by other countries, notably by Italy.

But this ought to be no news to you. When I was employed as United States Special Immigrant Inspector, I reported all these facts, and they were the basic reason of the campaign of hostility inaugurated against me by foreign Governments and other "interested" parties, which finally culminated in my resignation, because I thought that when an official does his duty by his country, he ought at least get the proper protection from his Government.

The Administration in Washington has been for the last two or three years in possession of all the facts relating to the attempts of foreign Governments to establish colonies of their own in this country and keep their subjects in the "proper" patriotic spirit, yet nothing was done so far to put a stop to these practices, and as far as Congress is concerned they simply tried to pass a bill which would penalize only bona fide immigrants without keeping these birds of passage away.

The immigrant from Hungary, and for that matter from any other country, would be all right, even if he should happen to be an illiterate, if our Government only would once for all give a hint with the "big stick" to certain European countries to keep their hands off and not meddle with the social and political life of their former subjects.

At the last Presidential election 22,000 citizens of Greater New York stated at the time of registration that they were born in Hungary; these 22,000 citizens are the first ones who demand that the Government of their native land should not bother with them nor with any of the new-comers from that country.

MARCUS BRAUN.

New York, July 6, 1906.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

A Joke That Seems to be Popular Just Now in British Periodicals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the indisputable authority lately quoted of British dislike for Americans, I would seek in a humble way to heap a few coals of fire on the heads of those unappreciative Britishers with a relation of the following example of Yankee regard for English humor.

A few weeks ago I ran across an illustrated jokelet reprinted by one of our journals from a London paper. The picture represented the customary ideal of feminine refinement receiving a physician with an apology for having brought him so far for a slight indisposition. The doctor was replying with polite consideration something to the following effect: "Don't mention it, dear madam; I had another patient to see in your neighborhood, so I felt that I could kill two birds with one stone."

A few days later I happened on another reprint from an English periodical. This depicted a plain-looking country matron receiving the nattily attired medical man of the vicinity with an expression of gratitude for coming so far to see her ailing husband. The doctor's urbane acknowledgment was set down as follows:

"Not at all. I have a patient on the way, so I can kill two birds with one stone." I made due allowance for this repetition because the basic idea was really quite attractive, but when a day or two afterward I encountered the following I experienced a momentary sense of alarm at the possibility of slight mental derangement:

Here was a graceful, stylishly gowned young woman standing before the stout, spectacled family practitioner in her cozy hallway and underneath was the text:

"I'm sorry, doctor, to drag you out so late, but James seems so very unwell."

"Don't mention it, Mrs. Arnold, don't mention it. I had to make a call only a few doors away, so I'm merely killing two birds with one stone." J. W. E.

New York, July 3, 1906.

Men and Women as Poisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The jocund writer of Le Matin, quoted in your issue of July 2, must remember that women have had little practice in any kind of slaughter. Men can kill with anything, from their fists to their hob-nailed shoes, with firearms, swords, clubs, or any weapon whatsoever. Owing to his constant practice in warfare since the race began he can slay either at a distance or with the whites of the eyes of his victim in sight. But woman, owing to the fact that she is a novice in the fine art of killing, and commits murder so seldom, would probably fail both as a marksman or in physical, brute strength. It is a notorious fact that her victim is never so safe as when in front of the weapon held by her untrained, shaking hand. Therefore, if she be criminally disposed her darkened mind turns to poison. A male degenerate would have distanced her small domestic, criminal record here also had he had as free access to preparing viands as the woman. But however base her motive, when woman has stooped to this hideous crime she singles out her victim.

What can we say in extenuation of those men who, to line their pockets with gold, seal up poisons in cans and bottles, and sell them for pure food to those who have never crossed their path? Not for personal animosity but for mercenary ends do they kill the Parisian babe with its bottle at its lips, the child at the picnic, as it merrily eats its deadly cream, or the child of the slums as it sucks its poisoned colored candy, purchased with its only penny. What can we say of the slimy nature of the crime, when men serve ptomaines from cans to the bright, eager-hearted youths, who rush out to serve their country at the first call to arms?

When it comes to poisoned foodstuffs, to patent medicines, tinctured with opiates and cheap alcohol, to liquors chemically adulterated, the writer of Le Matin will need to get up earlier still to collect the damning data that lie piled up before "Men as Poisoners."

Warwick, N. Y., July 6, 1906. EVE.

Too Much for the Cavalry.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

Some one with a taste for figures estimates that any half dozen of the great armored cruisers that will come to the Jamestown Exposition next year will have a combined engine strength that would, if represented in horses, equal the number of horses in the cavalry arm of the Russian Army, and Russia has more cavalry troopers than any other nation on earth. The battleship Maine has an engine strength equal to the pulling strength of all the horses in the United States Cavalry. The engines of the battleship Virginia or Louisiana, if fastened to a fixed object, could pull the whole United States cavalry into the sea. This being the case, we advise our cavalry to keep [illegible] out of the ocean.

NOBODY'S BUSINESS.

Many Departments Responsible; Nothing Done for Comfort or Sanitation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a satisfaction to know that an interest is being taken through your esteemed paper in the conditions around Washington Market and Vesey Street.

Desiring to lend my aid in the agitation for better conditions, I took an inventory last night, which I submit herewith as follows:

On the Washington Street side of the market there was fully a load of old boxes and broken barrels scattered along the gutter, besides liquid running over the walk from barrels inside of the stands. Then on Vesey Street débris and rubbish and barrels were strewn the whole length of the market. Between West and Church Streets there were fifty-eight barrels, including those conforming to regulation and others of all kinds, and these were running over with garbage and rubbish. In addition there were fifty-two boxes and crates filled to overflowing with the same materials; also piles of broken boxes and barrels, broken flower pots and dirt, bundles tied up with strings, together with numerous piles of store and sidewalk sweepings. Some of these depositories emitted a stench which would knock a chip off a passer-by's shoulder at a hundred yards, and all had more or less smell of rotten fish and vegetables, fruit and filth. Add to this the market aroma, and the conditions were simply intolerable.

The saying that somebody's business is nobody's business has proved to be correct, for the Board of Health, Department of Street Cleaning, and Police Department are all responsible for these conditions.

If the business could not be carried on without these nuisances, there might be some excuse for tolerating them, particularly those on the market walks, where the occupants look upon the sidewalk and gutters as a part of their perquisites and without which stands would be of little use. These stands, however, could be placed inside of the market, and do their packing and unpacking there. That is what a market is for, and to take the business off of the street, away from the public eye, where it will not become a public nuisance. But there is no excuse for storekeepers to expect these privileges; furthermore, it is a public outrage to allow these hucksters and storekeepers to monopolize the sidewalk all day and stink up the streets at night in order that they may coin money at the expense of public decency. MERCHANT.

New York, July 6, 1906.

Republican Broadmindedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the recent appropriation by Congress of $25,000 per year for the President's traveling expenses I have read with much interest your editorial, "Is Chesapeaking Democratic?" also your criticism of Senator Bailey. Broadminded citizens will agree with THE TIMES, but do you not think there is some excuse for the action of the Democrats whom you criticise?

Of course, we know that the grand and patriotic Republican majority in Congress always legislates for the benefit of the country at large, (provided a few of their leaders tell them how to vote,) and any Democrat who dares oppose such legislation is a deep-dyed traitor.

We well remember the broadminded spirit in which the Republicans in Congress and the Republican newspapers viewed the high-handed conduct of President Cleveland in using the old John Rodgers to go from Jersey City to Buzzard's Bay! Also the way in which this same patriotic crowd assisted (?) Mr. Cleveland in maintaining the gold standard.

It is quite proper that the country should pay the traveling expenses incidental to the President's official position, for, in the parlance of the day, I have a "full-length enlargement" of the Republicans in Congress voting for any such appropriation if the President happened to be a Democrat instead of a Republican. FRANCK TAYLOR.

Bristol, Tenn., June 28, 1906.

Muddy Croton Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot something be done, and done speedily, to give this great city water that at least looks clear and wholesome? Always at this time of year, if a bathtub is filled from the faucet with Croton water, it will be of a dirty brown color, with particles of vegetable matter floating in it, and with a distinct fishy smell. Water like this is certainly not healthy, and should be remedied by filtering, or in some way, at any expense. TAXPAYER.

New York, July 7, 1906.

"Various Kinds of Facts."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to this heading in this morning's TIMES, I contribute the following from the highest authority:

"I am sorry to tell you, Sir William, that in this article your first fact is false."—Junius to Sir William Draper. S. T. FROST.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 7, 1906.

Winners.

From The Washington Star.

"Did your husband ever bet on a winning horse?"

"Oh, yes," answered young Mrs. Torkins. "All the horses Charley bets on win at some time or another."

THE ETERNAL MOONLIGHT.

In Iron Ages drear
All men were dense and rude,
And shaving once a year
Made any one a dude;
Men brained their foes for sport
With rocks—the evildoers!
And led a life, in short,
Not strikingly like yours.
And yet,
I'll bet
When in the night,
Pale Luna shed her rays,
The kissing sound
Around
Was quite
Like now-
a-
days.

In Rome men might be seen
Who wore upon the street
A sort of cross between
A bath robe and a sheet,
And legions marched to strife
Against rebellious powers,
Thus tending to make life
Far different from ours,
And yet
I'll bet
When moonbeams used
To shed their light till late
The goo-goo eyes
And sighs
Produced
Were up-
to-
date.

When mediaeval rigs
And manners filled each land,
When cavaliers not pigs
Were met with Armour-canned,
Men's views on homicide
And other people's gold
Weren't such as coincide
With any that we hold,
And yet
I'll bet
When shone the moon
The views of maids bright-eyed
With those of now
On how
To spoon
Did co-
in-
cide.

THOMAS B. TEASDALE.

WED OR NOT, SCHAEFER IS HAVING TROUBLE YET

Hasn't Supported His Children for Two Whole Days.

AND THEY TELL THE JUDGE

If They Got an Injunction Against a Mother-in-Law, Widows' Row Wouldn't Care.

As predicted by the Widow Hammerschlecht, the children of Charley Schaefer, the Seventh Street politician, intend to get square with their father for daring to take a second wife. Yesterday John J. Weiss, attorney for the Schaefer children, went to the Yorkville Court and obtained a summons for Schaefer, returnable on Monday. The summons was issued on the complaint of the children, who declared their father had refused to support them.

As on the previous day, more than a dozen widows were in court as spectators. They had come from Widows' Row, in Seventh Street, and although all seemed disappointed over the fact that rich old Mr. Schaefer had picked out a Miss instead of a Mrs. to take the place of the Mrs. Schaefer who died eight years ago, the widows seemed pleased over the turn in the affairs of Charley. It came out, too, that although Schaefer had gone to the church in Second Street on Friday to have the marriage ceremony performed, at the last minute he was turned away, because he and Miss Eichel, whom he was to marry, were not of the same religious belief.

According to the story told by Schaefer yesterday, when the pastor of St. Nicholas's Church refused to marry him on Friday night he went to an east side Episcopal Church and induced a clergyman there to marry him.

This was denied by Schaefer's attorney, Lawyer Harold Spielberg, who said that arrangements for the marriage had been made to take place in his (Spielberg's) office last night. But last night, when neither Schaefer nor Miss Eichel appeared at the lawyer's office, the attorney went in search of them. He found Miss Eichel at her home in Ridge Street. She said she had given up the idea of marrying the elderly Mr. Schaefer at present.

"That's not so," declared Schaefer when he heard it. "We were married, as THE TIMES said, on Friday, but I can't take my bride home yet, because my children threaten to throw her out of the window."

"I wouldn't throw her out of the window," remarked Schaefer's daughter Dora, "I'd drop her off the roof, so she could fall further."

"Were you and Miss Eichel married on Friday night?" asked a TIMES reporter of Mr. Schaefer.

"We certainly were," he replied, "but we didn't want the children to know it."

"He is willing to pay $1,000 to Dora and $1,000 to Tillie if they get out of the house and allow him to take home a bride," explained Lawyer Spielberg.

"Yes," added Schaefer, "and if they don't let me take home a bride I'll make them find another boarding house."

"We'll have you declared insane next week," said Miss Dora Schaefer. "Monday we'll have the old man brought into the Yorkville Court on a summons to show cause why he should not be compelled to support us, his children, and a representative from the Charities Department of New York will be there to press the case. Then our attorneys will apply to the Supreme Court for an order for my father's examination, and we'll get an attachment against all of his property pending the settlement of the insanity proceedings."

"You can't attach this," remarked Schaefer, showing a roll of bills. "I'm going to spend that at an inquest to be held by Coroner Harburger, my district leader. He is going to hold an inquest on the marriage, and all the boys from the Tenth District will be at Terrace Garden to testify to the fact that I am a good fellow, always willing to blow."

After saying this Schaefer started away from his home, and the widows of Widow's Row poked their heads out of their windows to see if the bride was with him.

Schaefer's two daughters, Dora and Tillie, with their ten-year-old brother Charlie, went up to the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, accompanied by their attorney, John Weiss, a young and vigorous lawyer, who was prepared to get out an injunction, if necessary, to prevent Schaefer from taking home a bride. Dora explained to Magistrate Whitman that her father had not contributed to the support of any of the children since Thursday—all because they had opposed his marriage to Miss Eichel. They wanted to know if they could not get out an injunction to prevent a stepmother from coming to their home.

"My mother died on Aug. 26, 1898," explained Dora. "She left a will giving her entire property to my father for his use during his lifetime, after which it was to be divided among us children. Before that time my father had signed over all of his property to my mother owing to trouble he had by going bail for a man who fled from the authorities. The only way my father could save himself from losing his money was to deed all his property to my mother. Then she signed a will in his favor. My eldest brother, William, contested the will, but lost the case. Since then there has been a bitter feeling in the family, but I don't believe my father is really sane, or he would not think of marrying that woman."

"That's right, Judge," said Tillie Schaefer. "Last January he brought that woman around to our house and wanted us to call her mother, but we chased her out."

"I could have married Schaefer if I had asked him in December last," whispered one of the widows from Widows' Row.

"I could have married him last July," whispered another widow.

"Any woman who asked him to be her husband could have had him," whispered the Widow Hammerschlecht. "But I did not want him, because he has eight children and they would cause trouble."

"You widows stop talking back there," commanded Magistrate Whitman. "This man is already married."

"No; we missed it yesterday when we went to the church," explained Schaefer's attorney.

"Our father said he was married to that woman when he brought her to the house last January," said one of the children.

"Well, he'll get married again," said Lawyer Spielberg, and Justice Whitman then issued the summons for Schaefer to appear in court on Monday.

"Monday we'll have him examined as to his sanity," said one of the Schaefer girls, and the disappointed widows of Seventh Street said in chorus:

"Good! Good!"

Two Weeks' Pure Food Show.

During the holding of the Metropolitan Pure Food Show in the Simpson-Crawford Company's grocery department for two weeks, beginning to-morrow, there will be morning and afternoon concerts by the Metropolitan Philharmonic Orchestra. Miss Sadye Rosenzweig, a young violinist, will be the principal attraction. She will play on the instrument used by Ole Bull on his last American tour, twenty years ago. She will play at 3 o'clock each afternoon.

Run of Belasco Play Interrupted.

Blanche Bates interrupted her long run in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco Theatre last evening. She had been playing there in the piece since November. The performances will be suspended for four weeks to give Miss Bates a short rest and will be resumed on Aug. 6.

SHUBERT BROTHERS SUED.

Actress Asks $10,000 for a Fall in Lyric Theatre Dressing Room.

Kathryn Oppenheim, an actress, who has appeared in "Babes in Toyland" and other productions, has begun suit in the Supreme Court against Shubert Brothers, theatrical managers, to recover $10,000 for physical injuries received in the Lyric Theatre on Jan. 21 last.

Miss Oppenheim says in her complaint that when she entered the dressing room assigned to her in the theatre to dress for her part, she discovered that the windows were curtainless and of plain glass, and that as she was obliged to disrobe and put on tights, she did not care to do so in a place in which she was plainly visible to inquisitive persons.

Accordingly, she says, she got up on a chair to pin an improvised curtain across the window. The chair slipped and she fell, she declares, sustaining injuries which are permanent and which will handicap her in her profession. She says that her "heart and other organs" were injured.

The defendants, in their answer, deny all knowledge of the alleged occurrence and injuries, and declare that when Miss Oppenheim undertook the rôle as an employe she assumed all risks incidental to the fulfillment of her part.

TOMMY FALLS OVERBOARD.

And a Coney Island Policeman Swims Ashore with Him.

Eight-year-old Thomas S. Young, who lives at 24 Lenox Avenue, East Orange, N. J., went to Coney Island yesterday with his father and mother. Among other things, he visited the Dreamland pier, and, while his parents' backs were turned, climbed the rail on the west side of the pier. Before anybody could stop him he fell overboard.

Policeman Greene of the Coney Island Station saw him disappear. Taking off his helmet and his coat, Greene jumped over the west side of the pier, intending to head off the boy, as the tide was running west. After swimming about a hundred yards he caught little Tommy and swam to shore with him.

Tommy was taken to the Dreamland Emergency Hospital, where he was soon brought around. Then he was hurried away by his parents. His mother was nearly frantic when she saw him in the water and could not aid him.

What happened to Tommy in East Orange, he and his parents only know.

NOT A TRUST, SAYS THE COURT

Manager Melville Fails to Enjoin Keith-Proctor Combination.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard denied yesterday the motion of Frank Melville, a vaudeville manager, for an injunction to restrain the Keith-Proctor Amusement Company and J. A. Moross from producing a sketch of Moross's in any of the theatres in their circuit.

Melville declared that he had booked Moross's production, and that the alleged theatrical combination had conspired with Moross to induce him to violate his agreements, and had threatened that if he produced his sketch in the theatres in Syracuse and Albany, which are in Melville's circuit, they would not book the production or permit it to be booked in any of the theatres of the Vaudeville Trust.

The court says there is no proof of a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

STATE CAMP CLOSED.

Fourteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments Return by Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, July 7.—After an unusually long, busy, and successful season, the New York State Camp of Military Instruction, which opened June 2, closed today. The Fourteenth's tents came down at 7 o'clock, and those of the Forty-seventh half an hour later. The Fourteenth left the plateau just before 9 and in thirty minutes were at Roa Hook station, which they left on a special train at 10:30. The Forty-seventh Regiment had a wait of about two hours in the empty camp, and at 10 o'clock was formed and marched to Roa Hook, where it entrained on a special and left at 11:30. The headquarter officers departed in groups, were rowed over to Peekskill, and left for home by train.

After the Forty-seventh had left, the flag, which for thirty-six days had floated from reveille to retreat from the steel pole at the top of the stairs was pulled down by a civilian employe and the camp was over.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 7.—Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay and children arrived at Lenox this afternoon in Mr. Mackay's private car, which was attached to the Berkshire express.

Lenox cottagers who are interested in the work of the care of the trees and lawns about the town carried on by the Lenox Village Association held a meeting at Curtis's Hotel to-day and elected Miss Nancy Wharton President, William D. Curtis Vice President, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden Secretary, and Murray A. Brown Treasurer. Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. Frank E. Sturgis, and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup have offered money prizes for the improvement of places of the villagers on various streets.

Sir Mortimer Durand was a member of the Lenox cricket team to-day which was defeated by North Adams' 62 to 39. The Ambassador made eleven runs before being bowled out.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood have Mrs. Macy Willets and Miss Burroughs of New York as their guests in New Marlborough.

Charles M. Robinson of New York arrived to-day at the Hotel Aspinwall and Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson of New York at Curtis's Hotel.

Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Carl de Gersdorf of New York.

Mrs. J. Milton Goetchius is at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Conrad and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. North of New York, en route for Lake George, are spending a week in Stockbridge.

H. A. Grant Watson of the British Embassy has gone to Washington.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis entertained at whist at Clipston Grange this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick of New York entertained at dinner this evening at the Stockbridge Cottage in honor of Miss Helen Buckner of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes have Mr. and Mrs. John S. Humphrey of New York as their guests at Coldbrook.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

GROSS—DILLI.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—John A. Gross, connected for many years with The Associated Press in this city, married Miss Elizabeth Dilli of this city this evening. The ceremony took place in the Zion Lutheran Church, the Rev. Charles F. Bergner officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Gross will sail next Saturday for a three months' trip abroad.

PARKER—CHANLER.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Frederick W. Parker of Oramel, N. Y., married this evening Miss Jessie W. Chanler, the ceremony taking place in Gunton Temple Church. The Rev. Dr. Allison officiated.

Engagements.

The engagement of Miss Agnes D. Espie to David W. Dickie is announced. She is the daughter of the late George Espie, solicitor before the Supreme Courts of Scotland and sister to Harry P. Espie, the present Deputy Treasurer of British East Africa. Mr. Dickie is the son of James Dickie of San Francisco.

NO $10,000 TRANSFER TAX ON $1,000,000 ESTATE

Tax Levied on Kidd Fortune Illegal, Surrogate Holds.

ADOPTED DAUGHTER WINS

Court Holds Ante-Nuptial Agreement to Bequeath Fortune to Her Must Be Kept.

Surrogate Fitzgerald handed down a decision yesterday, in which he declares that the $1,000,000 estate left by George W. Kidd of this city, who died in 1901, is exempt from the State transfer tax. Inasmuch as $10,000 has already been paid to the State Controller as a transfer tax, the attorney representing the executor and heirs will demand its return. In the event of a refusal by the Controller, Lawyer Thomas B. Casey, representing them, will begin legal proceedings to compel the State to refund the money.

The entire case is peculiar, and, so far as can be learned from the records, without precedent in the State.

Kidd, who was a prominent member of the New York Yacht Club and well known among a coterie of Spiritualists, met a widow while on a voyage to Europe in the seventies. Her name was Annie Estelle Slocum, and she had a daughter, Grace Georgia, then a very young child. Kidd was a bachelor. He proposed marriage to Mrs. Slocum, and said he would adopt her daughter and bequeath to her whatever fortune he might be possessed of at his death.

Kidd was pressed for money in his business enterprises at the time, and Mrs. Slocum not only accepted his proposal, but advanced to him $40,000 to relieve his temporary embarrassments. They were married in 1875. He legally adopted the little girl, who thereafter bore the name of Kidd until her marriage.

Kidd prospered in business and lived with his family on Fifth Avenue. When Kidd died in 1901 Mrs. Kidd and her daughter, who is now Mrs. Dickinson and lives at 353 Fifth Avenue, were surprised and disappointed to find that by his will he had not kept his promise regarding the final disposition of his property. The bulk of the estate was left in the form of trusts to several relatives. Mrs. Dickinson received only a life interest in a small part of the estate, while Mrs. Kidd received her dower rights. The will was filed for probate and the estate was appraised at something like $1,000,000.

Relying on the validity of the antenuptial contract made with her mother, Mrs. Dickinson brought suit in the Supreme Court to have herself declared entitled to the entire estate, with the exception of Mrs. Kidd's dower rights. The suit was tried before Justice Dugro, who held that the plaintiff's claim was valid.

W. Morton Garden had been named as executor and trustee of the estate. Before the suit was settled Garden had entered into a compromise agreement with the State Controller, and had paid $10,000, which was supposed to be due to the State. This payment was made over a year ago, and was to cover all State taxes to which the estate was subject.

This tax had been paid without Mrs. Dickinson's knowledge. Lawyer Casey, as counsel for the executor and Mrs. Dickinson, found that it had been improperly paid, owing to the fact that the ante-nuptial agreement had been made before the transfer tax law had been enacted. The lawyer then applied to the Surrogate to have the estate declared exempt from the tax, and the Surrogate found for the plaintiff.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 7.—Lord Northcliffe, the London publisher, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Brunnbauer are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, who gave a dinner to-night at Belmead in their honor.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz gave a large dinner to-night in honor of his guests, Henry L. Higginson of Boston and Prof. Walcott of Harvard University.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon to-day, and dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones, and Mrs. E. R. Thomas.

J. E. Warburton of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Widener, who gave a dinner to-night at the Pinard cottages.

Mrs. James B. M. Grosvenor is the guest of Miss Rose A. Grosvenor.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill has arrived at her villa on Bellevue Avenue for the season.

Mrs. W. S. Chapin and Miss W. G. Chapin arrived to-day at the Weaver cottage, Berkeley Avenue, which they have rented for the season.

Count and Countess Giuseppe della Gherardesca are at the Muenchinger-King cottage, the Count having recently arrived from Europe to join the Countess, who has been in this country several weeks. Count and Countess Gherardesca have accepted an invitation to spend a week as guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at The Elms.

Newport is to have two distinguished visitors in August, Count von Bismarck-Bohlen and his cousin, Count von Arnim, who will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu, where several entertainments have been planned in their honor. Mrs. Vanderbilt met Count von Bismarck-Bohlen at Kiel while she was a guest of Prince Henry of Prussia.

Mrs. John Hay, wife of the late Secretary of State, who has been staying with her daughter, Mrs. Payne Whitney, left this morning for Newbury, N. H. Mrs. Hay is in poor health.

Francis K. Sturgis arrived this evening at his cottage on Cliff Avenue.

Augustus Jay, who sailed from Europe to-day, will come to Newport immediately on his arrival in New York to occupy his cottage on Buena Vista Street.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned this evening from New York. He has decided to postpone indefinitely the formal opening of the new training ring at Oakland Farm, which was to have been a big society event.

Paul J. Rainey has had the Coates cottage opened and will arrive in a day or two for the season, coming on the steam yacht Anona. A string of polo ponies has arrived for Mr. Rainey.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Minister from Bolivia and Mme. Calderon moved to-day into the new house which they purchased and which will be the future home of the Bolivian Legation, 1,633 Sixteenth Street. They will go North next week with their daugher, Senorita Elena Calderon, for a two months' rest from the hot weather.

The newly arrived naval attaché of the French Embassy, Lieut. Aubin de Blaupré, who succeeded Lieut. Commander de Faramonde, and Mme. de Blaupré have gone to Manchester-by-the-Sea for the remainder of the hot weather.

Huntington Wilson, the newly appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, has joined Mrs. Wilson at Magnolia, Mass., where she is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William James of Missouri, who are at their Summer home. They celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary there this week. Mr. Wilson will return here on Monday, but Mrs. Wilson will probably remain throughout the Summer at Magnolia. Mrs. Wilson has spent the past nine years in Tokio, where Mr. Wilson was connected with the American Legation.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Voorhis of New York, who have spent the past few weeks in Washington, sailed this week for a three months' stay abroad. They will be the guests of Mrs. Richard Elliott Palmer at her home, Oakland Park, in England, and then go on the Continent for an extended visit.

THE DECLINE OF SAUSAGE.

Julius, Zitzler, and Schlagenhauser Discuss the Food Question.

When Julius, manager of the City Hall Cellar, reached the underground saloon yesterday he found his boss in a heated argument with Schlagenhauser, the bologna man.

"What is it aboudt?" inquired Julius.

"Bologna," replied the vendor. "Mr. Zitzler don't belief bologna exists no more."

"I vouldn't belief bologna under oath," said Julius.

"Well, explained Zitzler, "since I read about junglewurst, I am living der simple life, and still I am a good liver, although I eat liverwurst no more. A man who leads the simple life ought to eat simple liver."

"So leb'denn wohl, du lieber Wurst," sighed Julius, dropping into a chair and mopping his brow. "Farewell!"

"You say leb'wohl on liverwurst, too?" asked the bologna man.

"Sure," answered Julius. "You tink I kin eat something der boss von't eat? Give us limburger, schweitzerkase, Westphälischer-schinken, eingemachte Häringe; dot's good enough for me. Vhat ve see ve know, und vhat ve don't know ve must not eat. So leb'denn whol, du lieber Wurst."

"Everybody made jokes on der sissage," said Mr. Schlagenhauser, "but there was no kick till now."

"Der sissage couldn't kick," replied Julius, "but I von't stand for wurst no more, or red-headed hash, either."

"So leb-denn wohl, du lieber Wurst," sighed Zitzler.

"Vhat am I going to work at?" demanded the bologna man. "If all peoples stop eating bologna und sissages, I must get anudder job soon. No? Yes?"

"Not soon, but yet," replied Julius. "You can get a job making balloons. Ve are changing und gitting back to simple food. Good-bye, Schlag."

The sausage man walked sadly out, seeking new fields to conquer.

NO MORE ANISEED BAGS.

The Berkshire Hunt Will Hereafter Chase Real, Live Foxes.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 7.—It was announced this week that the Berkshire hunts in September and October will be after foxes which will be released in the Richmond Valley, where arrangements have been made with farmers to allow six miles or more of chase; that the Lenox Horse Shaw will be held as usual on Sept. 14 at Highlawn, William D. Sloane's country estate, and that on July 28 young society folk of Lenox will appear in a variety entertainment in aid of Miss Ethel Folsom's Mountain View Hospital for Convalescents.

For several seasons the riders of the Berkshire hunt have followed the aniseed bag to a pack of English hounds. The incentive to be in at the death was lacking, and to bring added interest to the game foxes have been captured by hunters for the club and are being held for the opening season.

So many recent Summer residents have brought in excellent stables of horses that at a meeting of the Lenox Horse Show Association this week it was voted to hold a show, and mid-September was chosen as the time. At that part of the Autumn season Lenox is at its best, with all of the cottagers entertaining house parties and the tide of gayety in the hills at its height. The members of the Executive Committee, which will have charge of the arrangements for the show, are Giraud Foster, Chairman; Dr. Henry P. Jaques, Secretary and Treasurer, and William D. Sloane, John E. Alexandre, Frank K. Sturgis, and Newbold Morris.

This week all of the meetings of the Lenox organizations connected with cottage life were held. John E. Parsons was chosen President of the Lenox Library, Capt. John S. Barnes was elected President of the Lenox Club, William D. Sloane was elected President of the Lenox Golf Club, and David Lydig was elected President of the Lake Mahkeenac Boat Club. Each of these organizations is supported by the Summer residents.

The British Ambassador made his first 1906 appearance on the cricket field this afternoon in a contest against North Adams. The Ambassador is now spending his third Summer in Lenox and the second at Deepdene, Dr. Frank H. Kinnicutt's cottage. His secretary, Hon. Roland C. Lindsey, son of the Earl of Crawford, is at the Field cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Grant Watson are at the Wittingham cottage. Ernest Rennie, First Secretary, will join the Embassy later in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, who have a cottage in Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, who have a cottage in Newport, started this week for the shore, as is their custom following the Fourth. Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, who also have a cottage in Newport, have decided to remain in Lenox for the entire Summer, as will Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

Many prominent men of the Episcopal Church are filling the pulpit at Trinity Church during the absence of the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith. Bishop George Worthington of Nebraska will preach Sundays during July, and later Bishop Knight of Cuba will be heard.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert of New York, who has been a guest of Miss Adele Kneeland this week, was much entertained during his Lenox visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons are now at Stoneover Farm for the Summer. Mr. Parsons's political activities require a good deal of his time in New York, but he returns for the week-end.

In Pittsfield the Country Club is the centre of Summer life. On Wednesday F. S. Coolidge won the handsome Edminster Golf Cup offered annually. The first of the Maplewood dances was held on the Fourth and on Monday evening Mrs. Franklin Weston gave a large entertainment at which she introduced Miss Dorothy Weston of Dalton to society. There were three hundred present, and Mrs. Weston and Miss Weston were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Hale Holden of Kansas City.

At Stockbridge this week Mrs. Oscar Iasigi of Boston entertained a large house party over the Fourth, and on Wednesday evening gave a dinner at which Misses Amy and Edith Kohlsaat, Agnes Blake, Mabel Choate, Anna Phillips, Messrs. George de Gersdorf, Elliott Tuckerman, Benjamin Blake, and Stephen Fitzgerald were guests. Joseph H. Choate also had guests over the National holiday at Naumkeag.

MR. HUGHES SAILS.

To Take a Good Rest Before Tackling the Coal Road Prosecution.

Charles E. Hughes, chief counsel for the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee, and now retained by the Federal Government to prosecute officials of the coal roads accused of breaking the Inter-State commerce law, sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon on the Cunard liner Lucania. With Mr. Hughes went his son, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., and together they will go to England and Norway and then "where fancy leads," returning to this country late in August.

Mr. Hughes said that he was in need of a rest, and that he intended to get one. Meanwhile the coal cases will be prepared and he will begin the prosecution of his return. Before sailing Mr. Hughes confidently predicted the victory of the eighty-cent gas law. He was asked: "Are you running away from any political nomination?"

"No," he said smilingly, "I am not running away from any nomination. I am off for a rest, and I don't even want to hear of politics. I want to forget that there is such a thing."

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram also sailed on the Lucania.

ARMY HORSE PENSIONED BY GOVERNMENT CLERKS

War Department Employes Combine and Buy Billy.

SOLD BY ORDER OF CONGRESS

Superannuated Pet Consigned to a Life of Ease with Dignity, on a Virginia Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—"Billy," the army horse, has been saved from the fate of capping a long and meritorious military career with civilian drudgery by a combination of War Department clerks, who bought him at auction to-day at the sale to which unsentimental officialdom had consigned him.

Billy has been on the Government rolls since the Centennial year, and has earned, if ever animal did, the D. S. O., or whatever certificate of merit in the United States service corresponds to the famous British order. The best part of his service was in the Quartermaster's Department, but for nearly as many years as the ordinary horse lives Billy has been on a special retired list created through the efforts of former Quartermaster General Weeks, with whom the old horse was a prime favorite.

When Gen. Weeks retired from the department he left a special request behind that his successors would look out for Billy and see that the horse had good care as long as he lived. This request was complied with, under a liberal construction of the law, to such good purpose that Billy has outlived his army usefulness by a good many more years than any of those to whom Gen. Weeks's request was addressed supposed to be possible. Still Billy would have been cared for at Government expense just the same if it had not happened that Congress with its customary cold indifference to mere sentiment, had not begun its career of suspicious examination of items of every expenditure.

Thereupon the law forbidding the maintenance of useless animals at Government expense was at last regretfully put in operation by the department officials, and poor old Billy was consigned to the auctioneer. But if the official Republic was ungrateful to the old horse, some of its other servants were not so unmindful of his impending disgrace. They clubbed together and sent an agent to the sale and bid Billy in for a price they refused to make public, lest it add to the disgrace.

They have arranged with a Virginia farmer to take care of Billy for the rest of his life.

HAPPENINGS AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 7.—The second week in July is generally the close of the early Summer season at Tuxedo, but this season there were several new arrivals at villas who will remain throughout the Summer, and a very promising season during the late Summer and early Autumn is expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins have arrived in the Derham cottage for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Shieffelin have leased the Garrison house for the Summer.

Mrs. P. C. Heitt, who is entertaining a house party over the week-end at her villa, gave a large dinner to-night. Among other cottagers who entertained at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. Charles Coster, Col. and Mrs. J. Frel Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane.

Count and Countess Seckendorff of Germany, who are on the George Crocker farm at Ramsey, N. J., passed several days at the clubhouse during the week entertaining Baron Mumm, German Ambassador to Japan, and Miss Donner.

Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler arrived at the clubhouse to-day by automobile and entertained a party at luncheon. Among the guests were: Miss Talcot, Miss Fowler, G. G. Baldwin, Jr., and O. H. Van Norden.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton opened their new villa on Sterling Lake during the week to pass the Summer.

Other arrivals include: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Loew, Baron and Baroness Moncheur, Miss Tolfree, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, J. G. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Albert E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fearon, J. F. Fearon, Dr. R. Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Murray, Cortlandt Nicoll, and Hamilton Thacher.

Croker's Gift to Church Bazaar.

The women of St. Augustine's Church, in Larchmont Manor, are to hold a bazaar July 12, 13, and 14. There will be music, refreshments, and a fortune teller. There will also be a voting contest for the most popular Larchmont fire company. A speaking trumpet donated by Chief Croker of the New York Fire Department will be the first prize. The Chief will be there in person to present it.

Her Father Fought in the Revolution.

COLERAINE, Mass., July 7.—Mrs. Maria Avery Daniels Pike, a "Daughter of the Revolution," died here to-night. She was 102 years old. Mrs. Pike was born in Charlemont, Mass. Her father was Jonathan Avery, who served in the War of the Revolution.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The extensive high-pressure area that has prevailed during the last few days east of the Rocky Mountains is rapidly disintegrating, with the result that conditions have become more or less unsettled, except in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest.

There were showers in southeast New England and the South Atlantic States, the Southwest generally, and Colorado.

West of the Rocky Mountains pressure is low, and there were local thunderstorms in the plateau region.

Temperatures are somewhat higher over the Northern and Northwestern districts, and lower in Colorado and the plateau region.

Local showers are probable Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England. Temperature changes will not be marked.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh east to southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east to south; East Gulf Coast, light and variable; West Gulf Coast, light to fresh east to southeast; lower lakes, light east to northeast, becoming variable; upper lakes, light to fresh and variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Sunday; probably showers; Monday fair; warmer in the interior; light to fresh east winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Partly cloudy Sunday; probably showers; Monday fair; light to fresh northeast to east winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Sunday; showers in south portion; Monday fair; warmer in west and south portions; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday fair; warmer; light to fresh east winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Sunday; probably showers; Monday fair; warmer; variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	68	62	4 P. M.	76	75
6 A. M.	69	62	6 P. M.	74	75
9 A. M.	72	67	9 P. M.	74	67
12 M.	77	74	12 P. M.	72	66

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 51 per cent. at 3 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CHARLES L. PRUYN DEAD.

The Albany Financier a Victim of Pneumonia at Altamont.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Charles Lansing Pruyn, brother of Robert C. Pruyn of this city, died this afternoon at his Summer home, in Altamont. He had been ill with pneumonia for about two weeks. Mr. Pruyn was born in Albany on Dec. 2, 1852. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1871, and soon after went into business. Rutgers College conferred on him the honorary degree of M. S.

Mr. Pruyn was connected with several of the most substantial institutions of this city. He was President of the Embossing Company and of the Albany Forge, a Trustee of the Albany Forge Savings Bank, and a Director of the New York State National Bank, the Union Trust Company, the Albany Insurance Company, the State Normal College, the Albany Medical College, and the Dudley Observatory. He was also a Trustee of the Albany Academy, a member of the University Club and President of the Orange Club.

Mr. Pruyn served as Park Commissioner of this city, and his knowledge of landscape gardening was apparent in his fine Summer home at Altamont. He married Miss Elizabeth McClintock in 1877. His marriage with Miss Sarah Gibson Talcott of this city, his second wife, occurred in 1886.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR DEAD.

Joseph J. Woodward Expires on a Train in British Columbia.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Rear Admiral Brownson, dated at Banff, B. C., saying that Naval Constructor Joseph J. Woodward of the Board of Inspection and Survey died suddenly from heart disease on a train of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Field, near Banff, yesterday, and that his body will be prepared for shipment to the East.

Naval Constructor Woodward was on his way to Seattle, Washington, on official business in connection with the Government trial of the first-class battleship Nebraska, built at the shipyard of Moran Brothers of Seattle. The trial of that vessel is to be conducted by the Board of Inspection and Survey, and this is the first time the board has gone to the Pacific Coast to conduct the trial of a vessel built for the navy.

Constructor Woodward was one of the leading men of his profession, and had much to do with the designing and building of the modern American Navy. He was a graduate of the class of '81 and received a post-graduate course at the French Government schools, the Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole du Génie Maritime. He was Assistant Constructor at the New York Navy Yard when the original Maine was built. He also had to do with the designing of the Brooklyn and the Iowa and other smaller vessels.

Later on as superintending constructor at Newport News he supervised the building of the Kearsarge and Kentucky and many other ships. Since 1901 he had been a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

CAPT. JOHN P. ROBERTS DEAD.

He Sailed Clippers in the Early Days—Died in Shanghai.

John Pratt Roberts, a sea Captain of the old school, died at Shanghai, China, two weeks ago yesterday. He was 77 years old. For the last forty years of his life he had been one of the leading American residents of Shanghai.

Capt. Roberts, half a century ago, used to sail clippers around the Horn. In the early sixties he accomplished the then marvelous task of taking a small steamboat around the Cape of Good Hope from New York to China. There the boat was a pioneer steam vessel on the Yang-tse-Kiang River. After making this long journey Capt. Roberts decided to make Shanghai his home, and in that city he engaged in many engineering undertakings. He leaves three daughters, one in Shanghai and two in London.

MRS. E. H. GRIGGS DEAD.

Succumbs to Poison Taken Accidentally at Her Summer Home.

TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., July 7.—Mrs. Edward Howard Griggs of New York City, wife of the lecturer, died at her Summer home here to-day of poison accidentally taken a week ago. Mrs. Griggs had been using tablets containing malted milk, and it is supposed that one of them which she took just previous to her illness contained some impurity.

Mrs. Griggs was formerly Mary Pratt Little. She was married in 1898 at Shenandoah, Iowa.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Elwood T. Baker.

Mrs. Sallie Wilson Baker, well known as a promoter of whist, died on Friday at her home, 1,271 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. She was 47 years old and a daughter of Alexander Wilson of Philadelphia. Mrs. Baker was President of the Woman's Whist Club of Brooklyn and a member of the Woman's Whist League of America, the New Amsterdam Whist Club, and the New York Ladies' Whist Club. She was one of the best-known women whist players in the country and had won many trophies in tournaments. Her husband, Elwood T. Baker, Assistant Treasurer of the Empire State Surety Company, a daughter, and four sons survive her.

Jonas Wilder.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 7.—Jonas Wilder, Vermont's veteran railroader, died at his home in Woodstock to-day, aged 93 years. He was active in business up to a few months ago. When a young man, he had full supervision of the building of the Central Vermont Railroad, and later he was for many years Superintendent of the old Rutland and Washington division of the D. & H. Railroad, being at the same time a Trustee on the same board with Jay Gould. His last railroad associations were about twenty years ago at Bristol, Tenn., where he supervised the building of a line.

Major William H. Paddock.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7.—Major William H. Paddock, one of the best-known newspaper men in this part of the State, is dead of paralysis at his home, in this city. He was 58 years old, had been connected with every newspaper in Albany, and had traveled much about the State on news and political assignments. He had also been active in military circles and was admitted to the bar as a lawyer. He gained more than local distinction as an actor and dramatic critic and was a devoted student of Shakespeare.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, an agent of the S. P. C. A. in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 150 St. Mark's Avenue, that borough. He was 43 years old and was born in Milford, Penn. He had been in the service of the society for ten years. His wife survives him.

The Rev. Dr. NATHANIEL WEST, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, died in Washington yesterday. He was 82 years of age and the oldest alumnus of Michigan University. He filled pastorates in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Denver, Col., and was at one time Professor of Theology at the Danville Theological Seminary.

FREDERICK W. LEONARD, a lawyer and referee in bankruptcy, died yesterday morning at his home, 5 University Place, East Orange, of heart disease. He was 66 years old. Mr. Leonard had lived in Newark nearly all his life, though he spent twelve years in the West. He was once a partner of City Counsel Joseph Coult, the late Cornelius Abeel, and the late Theodore Runyon. He was Assistant City

SWEET MARIE'S TROT, TIVERTON WITHDRAWN

Wentworth Beaten in Straight Heats at Readville Track.

SPEEDWAY TROTTER LAME

The Mare Took the Match by Good Margin in Both Heats in Slow Time of 2:07¾.

Special to The New York Times.

READVILLE, Mass., July 7.—Sweet Marie, 2:04¼, owned by E. E. McCargo of Philadelphia, won the match race with Wentworth, 2:04½, here to-day, in straight heats. The race, which was postponed from last Wednesday, was scheduled between Sweet Marie, Wentworth, and Tiverton, but shortly before noon it was found that Tiverton, which is owned by A. B. Gwathmey of New York, had gone lame and was unable to start. The owners of Sweet Marie and Wentworth consented to Tiverton's withdrawal, and agreed to trot for $2,500 a side and a $2,500 purse.

The three horses had been pointed for the event, which was the first time in the history of the trotting that three horses with records better than 2:05 had been scheduled to meet in a match race. Since last Wednesday scores of men had been busy harrowing the track, which was in excellent condition, and 3,000 persons witnessed the race.

The withdrawal of Tiverton was a big disappointment. Soon after arriving at Readville from Poughkeepsie, Tiverton showed symptoms of weakness in his near hind ankle, but Trainer John Howell was in hopes of starting his charge up to the time of beginning the race. The horse continued to grow worse, and Dr. Lee was called in. He ordered absolute rest, and warned the trainer that light exercise for several weeks might result in a complete breakdown.

With the withdrawal of Tiverton, the owners of Sweet Marie and Wentworth agreed to go on with the match. In the first heat Sweet Marie drew the pole, and the pair were sent away on the first score with Sweet Marie slightly in the lead. At the quarter McCargo's mare was a full length in front of Wentworth, which positions were maintained to the half, where Wentworth began to draw up. At the head of the stretch Sweet Marie was a neck in front, when Driver McDonald urged the mare. She came away in the stretch and won easily by three lengths. Time, 2:07¾.

Sweet Marie was a big favorite in the second heat, in which the horses got away on even terms. At the first quarter Wentworth opened up a gap of two lengths, with Sweet Marie well in hand. The latter drew up on even terms on the far turn, but made a slight break, which lost her a length. Coming into the stretch Sweet Marie quickly made up the lost ground, and passing the black gelding, which was tiring, came away and won well in hand by four lengths. Time, 2:07¾.

Two other events were trotted during the afternoon. In the 2:14 Class trotting Gratlan Bells won over Betty Brook, Nancy Nelson, Budd, and Hulman. Betty Brook took the first heat and Gratlan Bells the next two.

The 2:12 trot went to Lord Roberts, who won in straight heats.

JOCKEY MILLER WAS BUSY.

Fall, Alleged Foul, and Winning Mounts Kept Him in Public Eye.

Jockey Walter Miller, the most popular race rider of the time and a rival in success to Maher and Sloan in their most prosperous days, contributed thrills of all sorts to the crowd at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday in the busiest and most exciting afternoon of his career. Miller has been so successful this Spring that a great number of race track patrons simplify their betting by systematically backing every horse that he rides, and yesterday the holiday crowd included an army of Miller's followers.

The boy had five mounts, and it was not his fault that he started his backers off with a disappointment, for no art of jockeying could have made Tommy Waddell keep step with the pace that the sprinters carried in the first races. Then Miller simply rode a winner and won applause when he got Misgivings, a popular favorite, first past the post. That was ordinary every-day work, and the crowd was pleased. Next, Miller, riding the favorite Dandelion, in the most valuable race of the day, brought his admirers to their feet and their voices into play by sweeping up toward the front at the finish, and looking to have the race won, just at the last furlong pole, in plain view of the 20,000 spectators in the grand and field stands.

The exultation of the Miller followers was just reaching the noisiest stage when Dandelion, stumbling on Cairngorm, which horse crossed just before him, fell, carrying the little rider down immediately in front of half a dozen horses moving madly through the stretch under whip and heels. The cheers for Miller changed instantly into shouts of horror. Dismay settled on the occupants of the stand for just the second that was required for the dust to settle, and then a perfect uproar of applause went up as Miller was seen to rise, look about him, and then break into a run toward the rail, cutting a caper on the way to demonstrate beyond any doubt that he was not hurt. His admirers were hysterically happy when the boy climbed into the patrol judge's buggy and returned to the scales, unscratched.

Miller had a mount in the next race, just as if a tumble of the perilous nature of his fall from Dandelion was of no consequence, and again carried his backers close to the point of victory by riding a brilliant finish and fighting out in second place in a neck-and-neck contest to the winning post. For a finale Miller rode Entree in the last race, and, closing with a rattle at the end, snatched the victory in another head finish on a 9 to 1 chance, but gave his admirers another thrill when the riders of the second and third horses went to the Stewards and claimed that Miller had fouled them at the finish—Braltke, on Belgravia, saying that Miller had carried him on the rail, and Horner, on Tartan, alleging that Miller had fouled his horse. It was a singular tribute to Miller's popularity that instead of the hurrying for trains usual after the last race, the entire crowd remained watching until the official decision was rendered and the horses were placed as they finished, when there was a mighty parting cheer for Miller and the homegoing began.

Miller said of his fall with Dandelion that when he made his move to the front Lyne, riding Cairngorm, and then out in the lead, pulled over in front of him, and made the move so suddenly that he had not time to take Dandelion out, and get clear of the horse in front before Dandelion struck Cairngorm's heels and was thrown. There was no claim made in that race, however.

Maroczy Still Leads at Chess.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 7—The fifth round of the final stage of the international chess masters' tournament was played here to-day. The results, with the scores of the players to date, follow:

Player.	R.	W.	L.	Player.	R.	W.	L.
Rubinstein..	1	18	9	vs. Burn....	½	10	9
Schlechter...	1	18	9	vs. Marshall	0	14½	11½
Teichmann..	½	15	11	vs. Perlis....	½	13	14
Bernstein...	½	18½	9½	v. Janowski	½	13	13
Maroczy....	*	18½	7½				

*A bye.

BELMAR CLUB'S PROGRAMME.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 7.—President George H. Hanford of the Belmar Club and the Board of Directors promise a lively time for the members this Summer, and they have started in to provide it. On the Fourth of July Sandford's Band gave two concerts, and in the evening there was a big pyrotechnic display, followed by dancing in the ballroom of the club. Last night book whist entertained the visitors, popular books being given as prizes, and to-night there was another dance. Next Saturday a barn dance is being arranged for.

C. H. Hitchcock, Mrs. Hitchcock, and Townsend Wandell are at the Belmar Inn. Manager Murray of the Columbia has arranged a big programme of events for the patrons of the house, and Mr. Grosscup of the Colorado also promises many diversions.

HORSE KING AT BAR HARBOR.

Preparations for the Annual Show—Races to be a Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, July 7.—In connection with the annual Horse Show this year the Bar Harbor Fair Association has announced its first annual race meeting at Robin Hood Park Aug. 21, 22, and 23. This race meeting is expected to prove very successful, and the Secretary, W. H. N. Voss, has obtained promises from some of the most prominent horse owners of the country to bring up a large part of their stables for the races on those days.

The Horse Show itself promises to be the best in years, and already a number of entries have been made. The list as arranged by Col. Edward De V. Morrell and Mr. Voss is an admirable one, comprising thirty-six classes. In many cases cups are given for first and second places. The entries will close Aug. 6. It has been determined this year to give four ribbons in each class, instead of three, as in years past—blue to first, red to second, yellow to third, and white for fourth.

For the races some of the most competent officials have been secured. There will be two races for ponies at a quarter of a mile, and for horses one at six furlongs, one at four furlongs, and two over hurdles at one mile and a half. Also the Bar Harbor Amateur Cup at one mile and a race for local horses at the same distance. There are accommodations at the track for over fifty horses; also ample sleeping rooms for attendants and jockeys. The track itself is one of the best half-mile tracks in the Eastern part of the country. Satisfactory arrangements as to transportation can be made on application to W. H. N. Voss, Bar Harbor, Me. The programme for the meet will be:

TUESDAY, AUG. 21.

First Race.—Open to all; sweepstakes, $5 each to winner, with $50 added; minimum weight, 130 pounds; six furlongs.

Second Race.—Hurdle race, over six hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches high; sweepstakes of $5 each to winner, with $75 added, of which $25 to second; minimum weight, 150 pounds; one mile and a half.

Third Race.—For horses 14 hands 3 inches and under; sweepstakes of $5 each to the winner, with $50 added; minimum weight, 160 pounds; one-quarter mile.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

First Race.—Best two out of three heats for horses 14 hands 3 inches and under; sweepstakes of $5 each, with $50 added; minimum weight, 150 pounds; one-quarter mile.

Second Race.—Bar Harbor Amateur Cup, the association to present a silver cup to the winner; sweepstakes of $5 each, with $50 added, of which $20 goes to second; minimum weight, 165 pounds; one mile.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23.

First Race.—Open; sweepstakes of $5 each, with $50 added; minimum weight, 130 pounds, winners at this meeting to carry 10 pounds extra; one-half mile.

Second Race.—For horses owned by residents of Bar Harbor; sweepstakes of $5 each, with $100 added, of which $25 to second; minimum weight, 150 pounds; three to start or no race.

Third Race.—Hurdle; sweepstakes of $5 each to winner, with $100 added, of which $25 to second; minimum weight, 160 pounds, winner of hurdle race of Aug. 21 to carry 10 pounds extra; one mile and a half.

The Stewards for the meeting are Gen. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia and W. H. N. Voss of Tuxedo Park.

Officials.—Judges, Thomas J. Bush, W. M. Roberts, and Frederick May. Starter—S. Megargee Wright. Paddock Judge, S. A. Warner Bultazzi. Clerk of the Scales—C. B. Pineo.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Ceremonies in the Casino to Celebrate Independence Day.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 7.—With the coming of July the Summer season at Narragansett begins, and during the past week people have poured into the Pier from all directions. The season was formally inaugurated on July 4, at the Sherry Casino, which opened its doors at noon with a most gratifying response from the cottage colony and hotel contingent.

The Sherry orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the big doors opened, and the visitors took up the refrain, joining also in the patriotic airs which followed. The interior of the building was decorated with palms and ferns and scores of silk flags. Charles R. Wilson of New York is again at the helm.

In the evening the first hop of the season was held, with a dozen dinners preceding it. Those giving dinners were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mrs. W. D. Buchanan, New York; Dr. and Mrs. James E. Sullivan, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Hackney, Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farnum have rented Gillian Lodge, on "The Rocks," where they gave a dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of War Governor William Sprague of Rhode Island and Mrs. Sprague.

Mr. P. F. Collier arrived at the Pier during the week with his family, and is occupying a villa on "The Rocks."

The annual polo tournament at the Point Judith Country Club opens on July 30 and continues to Aug. 10.

SHARON SPRINGS' SUNSHINE.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 6.—Sharon Springs has been particularly fortunate in its weather this season. The nights have been deliciously cool, and while there has been an abundance of rain it has practically all fallen at night, and sunshine has made every day beautiful.

The band made its first appearance for the season on Friday morning. It is pronounced the best that has ever played here. It will give concerts in the mornings at the Union Hotel bandstand, on Main Street, and afternoons in the park. The regular Sunday concerts will be resumed in the park to-morrow afternoon.

The dining room of the Sharon House on Wednesday evening was handsomely decorated with Japanese lanterns, flowers, and ferns, in honor of the forty-seventh anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Jacobs of New York, who are spending the Summer there. The table occupied by them contained forty-seven lighted candles. After the supper the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs enjoyed a moonlight drive, which was followed by a champagne supper, lasting until the anniversary day was long past.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Fisher's Island.

FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y.
Mansion House
and Cottages.
Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Music.
FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR ADDRESS
A. T. HALE, Manager.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE OR
Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. both hotels.

KNICKERBOCKER LODGE Fishkill, N. Y. Elevation 900 ft. Accommodates 100; modern improvements and amusements; large park, farm, dairy, fruit; Knickerbocker Spring water. KNICKERBOCKER LAKE
Photos, booklet. 225 W. 23d.

PEACH RIDGE FARM—Large, quiet farm house; plenty shade, fruit, fresh milk, vegetables from farm; 6 miles from Peekskill, near Oscawana Lake, R. F. D. No. 2, Peekskill.

Grand View House, Cornwall-on-Hudson. Largest and best; overlooked by Storm King and overlooking the beautiful Hudson. J. W. Allott.

Col. A. H. Taylor's, Central Valley, N. Y.—Beautiful Rose Lawn Estate. Country amusements. Electric lights. Capacity 80. All year. $8-$14.

PARKHILL INN-ON-THE-HUDSON, Yonkers, N. Y.; delightful Summer home for business men; auto accommodations; open all season.

Stamford.

NEW GRANT HOUSE,
Stamford, New York.
Opens June 1st. One of Stamford's Leading Summer Homes. Table unexcelled. Exquisite music. Special rates for June. Owen C. Becker, Prop.

A RECORD BREAKER

The vacation section of The New York Times, Sunday, June 17th, contained over 19,000 agate lines of resort advertising, a greater volume *than appeared in a single issue of any other New York newspaper this year.*

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
Asbury Park, N. J., June 21, 1906.

The New York Times:

We believe a good thing should always receive credit. We therefore take this opportunity of congratulating you on the Asbury Park page in the vacation section of The New York Times, June 17th. We think this is the best we have ever seen.

MORGAN & PARSONS,
Proprietors.

Resort advertising in The New York Times is profitable because it reaches the greatest number of persons with the vacation habit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

Over $20,000 Spent on Improvements Since Last Season.

Elevation 3,000 feet. HOTEL Always Cool.

KAATERSKILL

Top of the Catskill Mountains.
3½ Hours from New York.
Through Pullman Car Service.

CAPACITY 1,200.
Orchestra, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Livery,
Beautiful Drive, Magnificent Park, German Rathskeller,
Cuisine and Service Unequalled, Clientele the Most Exclusive.
Under Same Management as in Former Years.

Elevators, Telegraph, Long Distance Telephone, Drug Store,
Fishing, Boating, Canoeing.
Vegetables and Milk from Kaaterskill Farm.
Water from a Famous Spring of Purity.

Address Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

STAMFORD
NEW YORK
"SWEPT BY MOUNTAIN BREEZES."

Delightfully situated in the Western Catskills, at an elevation of 1,800 feet. Pure, dry air, the purest of water, magnificent scenery. An ideal spot for rest, recreation and pleasure. A delightful change for those who live near the seaboard.

Stamford is an up-to-date town. Electric lighting in houses and streets, waterworks, sewer system, excellent stores of all kinds, five churches, and miles of shaded flagstone walks.

Golf links, tennis courts, bowling, boating, fishing and many charming drives. There are 30 points of interest within the vicinity of Stamford.

Through trains via West Shore and Ulster and Delaware Railroads, only four and a half hours from New York, or a delightful sail up the Hudson by Day Line, which connects with the U. and D. R. R. to Stamford. Address any of the following leading houses for prices and full information.

Houses.	Guests.	Houses.	Guests.
Churchill Hall	300	Mountain View	45
Rexmere	150	Far View House	30
Hamilton House	50	Ingleside	20
New Grant House	75	Terry Homestead	20
Greycourt Inn	60	Craft Farm House	20
Kendall Place	60	Maple Rest	20
The Madison	45	Hubbell Manor	15
Simpson Terrace	45	Lawrence Cottage	20
Atchison House	45	Park Cottage	10
Westholm	45	Canfield House	40

TIME TABLE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE SEASON OF 1906 TO THE
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
VIA THE
Ulster & Delaware R.R.
operating the only through car line to this popular resort.

Leave New York:

9:00 A. M., except Sunday, via Hudson River Day Line Steamers, 42d St. Pier; (Desbrosses St. 20 minutes earlier). Direct connection at Kingston Point with train for all stations.

10:00 A. M., except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St., 20 minutes earlier). CATSKILL MOUNTAIN LIMITED. Solid Pullman Vestibule Observation car train with café car. For principal stations only.

10:20 A. M., except Sunday, via New York Central, from Grand Central Depot, for all U. & D. points.

11:35 A. M. daily, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St. 15 minutes earlier.) Coach train. For all local points on U. & D. R. R.

1:00 P. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry. (Franklin St. 15 minutes earlier.) RIP VAN WINKLE FLYER. Drawing Room cars and day coaches for principal points only.

3:45 P. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St., 20 minutes earlier.) Drawing Room cars and day coaches for principal points.

The Night Line Steamers from Franklin St., and Steamer Mary Powell from West 42d St., daily except Sunday, both connect with morning train leaving Rondout at 7:05 A. M.

Four solid through trains in each direction every week day, with modern day coaches and Pullman cars.

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N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, KINGSTON, N. Y.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE OR
Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. both hotels.

KNICKERBOCKER LODGE Fishkill, N. Y. Elevation 900 ft. Accommodates 100; modern improvements and amusements; large park, farm, dairy, fruit; Knickerbocker Spring water. KNICKERBOCKER LAKE
Photos, booklet. 225 W. 23d.

PEACH RIDGE FARM—Large, quiet farm house; plenty shade, fruit, fresh milk, vegetables from farm; 6 miles from Peekskill, near Oscawana Lake, R. F. D. No. 2, Peekskill.

Grand View House, Cornwall-on-Hudson. Largest and best; overlooked by Storm King and overlooking the beautiful Hudson. J. W. Allott.

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Stamford.

NEW GRANT HOUSE,
Stamford, New York.
Opens June 1st. One of Stamford's Leading Summer Homes. Table unexcelled. Exquisite music. Special rates for June. Owen C. Becker, Prop.

"ELKA PARK,"
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
"The Garden Spot of Rip Van Winkle Land."
A Summer Resort for Refined People.
Situated in a private park of 500 acres; altitude 2,400 feet; 15 degrees cooler than New York City; accommodations in a modern clubhouse, surrounded by 22 private cottages; excellent cuisine; references required. Address A. Apel, Elka Park, N. Y.

SCHOHARIE MANSION
ELKA PARK, GREENE CO., N. Y.
Select Family Resort in the Catskill Mountains. Appointments first class. In Park of 400 acres. Folder on application. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y., or PAUL GOEPEL, Room 304, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y.
Opens June 15. 2,000 feet above sea level. Modern improvements, sanitary plumbing, electric lights. Rooms single or en suite, baths. In connection large casino, indoor amusements; large dancing pavilion. Open for inspection for guests to select rooms. For information and booklet address H. S. Mollner, Hunter.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT UP-TO-DATE
Sunset Park Inn
Catskills—N. Y. World.
Waldorf-Astoria of Grandest Views in Bishop Satterlee
In Finest Park in Van Loan's Guide
HAINES FALLS, N. Y.,
or 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City. (Room 606.)

O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains
Capacity 125. Situated in the most beautiful, healthful, and attractive spot among the CATSKILLS, in the very centre of all principal points of interest. Boating, bathing, bowling, billiards, golf. Booklets. B. O'HARA'S SON, Manager, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN DALE HOUSE.
Beautifully located; capacity 50; large farm, abundance of fruit and vegetables, artesian water; grand mountain scenery; large, shady lawn; generous table; terms, $6 to $8; circulars. WALTER SCHOONMAKER, Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

IN THE HEART OF THE CATSKILLS.
Stone's Cottage, located in beautiful Windham, N. Y. Magnificent scenery; delightful walks and drives; running water in house from mountain spring; fine table; large, airy rooms. W. A. Stone.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; el. 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Bonnie View Cottage, Pine Hill.—One of the most ideal locations in the Catskill Mountains; house has all modern improvements. For particulars apply Mrs. E. J. Bertrand, Prop.

RIVER VIEW COTTAGE, Springtown, N. Y.—near Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska; Rifton Falls, Rosendale Mines, Bennevwater Lakes; Wallkill River passes house. MAC MURDY.

HUNTER HOUSE Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Electric lights; baths unsurpassed; Kosher cuisine.

POCONO MT. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
Springs contain less than 1-16 grains per gallon.

O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. B. O'Hara's Son, Manager.

Greenwood Lake.

Hotel Ferncliff
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
Now Open Under New Management.
WALCOTT'S ORCHESTRA. All modern conveniences; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; beautiful drives; accommodations for 200 guests; 30 suites with private baths; terms moderate.
New York booking office, Hotel Victoria, Broadway and 27th St.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Jno. T. MacDowell & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. WACHENHUSEN, Manager.

Westchester County.

THE REAL COUNTRY
CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CHAPPAQUA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
All the advantages of the Catskills, and Adirondacks within one hour of 42d St., on Harlem Railroad; capacity, 125; modern conveniences; 40 acres; 600 feet elevation; unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; abundant fresh vegetables, pure dairy products; tennis, euchre, dancing; free carriage for commuters; clientele strictly gentile; rates $8 and up for season; send for booklet.
C. R. BLENIS, Manager.

NEW ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL
LAKE MOHEGAN, Westchester Co., N. Y.
No malaria; no mosquitos. FRANK FRYE.

Sullivan County.

MOUNTAIN REST FARMHOUSE
NARROWSBURG, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y., commanding location on a bluff, overlooking the picturesque Delaware River; healthful Summer resort; air dry and invigorating, splendid drives and pleasant rambles; fresh vegetables and dairy products. Good hunting, bathing, and fishing. Free transportation and boats.
Address R. S. SMITH.

JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.
Maplewood, bet. Monticello and White Lake. Accommodates 125; large, airy rooms, excellent cuisine; gas and telephone in house; mail three times daily. $10 a week. Booklet on application. J. MICHAELS, Prop., New York Office, 421 Canal St. Tel. 3832 Spring.

RAYVELLA HALL. Near Fallsburgh, Sullivan Co.—Large farmhouse; sanitary improvements; gas, boating, bathing, tennis; booklets. Proprietor in town to-day. Telephone 4276 Riverside.

New York City.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $18.50. The Alabama, 15 West 11th.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

THE KITTATINNY HOTEL
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
REMAINS OPEN UNTIL NOVEMBER.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Is beautifully situated on the highest elevation, overlooking the headwaters of the Delaware River and Valley, as presented in above view. The mountain scenery at this season of the year with its attractive dress of Rhododendron and other mountain flower bloom is unsurpassed in the world. Other appreciable features which characterize the "Kittatinny" are its pure mountain spring water, its perfect sanitary arrangements, hydraulic elevators, electric light, baths, river bathing, boating, fishing, bowling, tennis, golf and excellent music. The house has capacity of 400 guests with equipment replete in every particular—The cuisine is of the best, the table being supplied from the hotel's own farm. Is steam heated and remains open until November. Has first-class livery and auto garage. The Kittatinny is reached by Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Ry. from New York in two and half hours and by Penna. R. R. from Phila. in three hours. The Kittatinny is under the direct management of
CHARLES E. COPE, Prop.

NEW YORK.
Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs
NEW YORK
Received the Highest Award at the Expositions in Paris 1900 and St. Louis 1904.
ELEVATION 1200 FEET
The Baden Baden of America
Best White Sulphur, Magnesia and Chalybeate Springs in the World

European methods of using the water for Rheumatism, Gout, Skin, Nervous and Malarial Diseases, Chronic Heart Disease, Nasal Catarrh and Bronchial Diseases. Fango Treatment. Air pure and tonic. No mosquitoes. Perfect water and sewer systems. Magnificent scenery. Amusements of all kinds. Prices to meet every degree of expenditure. The Springs are reached via Delaware and Hudson R. R. from Union Station, Albany, People's and New York Central lines from New York City. Sunday trains. Only five hours from New York City.

Band Concerts, Delightful Drives, Summer Social Features and Outdoor Sports
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This famous hostelry on the superb plateau of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, known as the "GLADES," opened June 23, after a most complete renovation of the entire property, making it new throughout. The twelve private cottages were refurnished, and the thirty-third year of this beautiful mountain resort finds it more prepossessing and enjoyable than at any time in its history.

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It is thoroughly modern as to improvements and equipment, with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming Pools, Livery, etc., and the delightful rooms and excellent cuisine are not surpassed. No mountain resort equals it for accessibility.

Only eleven hours' ride from New York, with a choice of three through trains daily, via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

For rates in hotel, annexes, or cottages, or illustrated booklets and floor plans, apply to W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Md.

OKLAHOMA.

SEND YOUR SON TO OKLAHOMA

to spend his vacation on

THE 101 RANCH, BLISS, OKLAHOMA.

We have comfortable quarters and every accommodation where a young man can thoroughly learn the cattle and farming business. THE 101 RANCH is the largest diversified farm and ranch in the United States. Our herd of Buffalo is the finest in the West. Our table is unsurpassed. We furnish gentle saddle horses, vehicles and equipment; also accommodation for ladies. Fishing, bathing, cattle round-ups, polo games, and all out-door sports. An ideal place to spend a vacation. For further information address MILLER BROS., Station A., Bliss, Okla.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Pukwana for GIRLS Lake Winnipesaukee New Hampshire, White Moutains. Rowing, swimming, gardening; instruction optional. The Misses Blake, Long Island, New Hampshire.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MR. MARSHALL, ORCHARD HILL COTTAGE, WALKER VALLEY, ULSTER CO., N. Y. LARGE, AIRY ROOMS; FRESH VEGETABLES; SHADY GROUNDS; LARGE VERANDA; RATES, $5 TO $7.

A few adults may find good accommodation at Haines Falls; best section of the Catskills; convenient to station; pure water; sanitary toilets; bath, electric light; shade and pleasant surroundings. Jno H. Frank, Box 21, Haines Falls, N. Y.

Young Episcopal clergyman will receive into his home and give personal attention to two refined boys for the Summer months; sixty miles from New York City, in the mountains. Address Reverend, 306 Times, Times Square.

East Orange, N. J.—A refined family, residing on a beautiful avenue, can accommodate a few couples with modern, handsomely furnished rooms and most excellent table. Comfort, Box 79 East Orange.

Choice rooms, convenient for couple or three; running water; best location, one block beach, 22d Av., station; excellent French table board. Napoleon, 205 Bay 29th St., Bensonhurst.

Northview Farm, near Orange Lake; high elevation. Write Mrs. F. Lawrence, Newburgh, N. Y., Route 1.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.; Shawangunk Mts., 2,000 ft.; near Sam's Point; $6 to $10 per week; excellent table; tennis and croquet; booklet. H. A. Burger.

Montclair, N. J.—Large, pleasant rooms; modern improvements; shady lawn; fine location; high ground; convenient station, trolley. 21 North Mountain Av.

Mt. Pleasant, Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; elevation 1,900 feet; farm; two pianos; tennis, croquet; rates $3-$7. Booklet. W. V. Denman.

Berkshire Hills Farm.—Excellent table; comfortable rooms; reasonable rates. Frank S. Young, South Williamstown, Mass.

Artistic private home, with country advantages, for few boarders. 1,072 85th St., Dyker Heights, Brooklyn.

Fern Brook.—D., L. & W. R. R.; ladies preferred; $1 per day. Frank Walker, Route 2, Newton, N. J.

5 Days on Peaceful Waters

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS.

Superb Service. Excellent Cuisine. From Pier 25 North River, New York, at Noon.

PROTEUS.....July 11 | PROTEUS.....July 25
COMUS.....July 18 | COMUS.....Aug. 1

Leave New York every Wednesday. Arrive New Orleans following Monday. Inquire 349 Broadway and 1 Broadway, N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

Wireless Telegraphy on All Steamers.

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Lvs. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 13, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days only, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence (New) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE—For New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street, week-days only at 5:00 P. M. Pier 16, East River, foot East 23d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE—For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Day Trip Mondays, see below. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.

DAYLIGHT TRIP ON LONG ISLAND SOUND on Mondays (only) Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00, Pier 79, E. R., East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M. Close train connection there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston. Regular Norwich Line rates. Special round trip tickets $2.50. Good returning from New London same or Tuesday night; due N. Y. next morning; returning by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M. $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Str. Richard Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Sundays 8:30 A. M., arrives ft. E. 22d St., week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Sundays due New York on return 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11:00 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 3:00 P. M.) Sundays 5:00 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

OUTSIDE LINE.

A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip. EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.

Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip. EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M. Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO. 'Phone 500 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 42d St.	9:00 "
" West 129th St.	9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY. Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 8:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

"THE NEW LINE" ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO. $1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley. $1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. "To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20."

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy. Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried. EXCURSIONS: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR, via, Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave New York, New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive Greenport 7:00 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving Block Island 9:30 A. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M., arrive Shelter Island 8:50 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. Saturdays steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville. Week days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points. Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BY SEA TO NOVA SCOTIA

A smooth, exhilarating salt water trip to the most historical, picturesque peninsula on the Atlantic Coast. It is "THE LAND OF EVANGELINE," with a Summer climate that defies improvement. Splendid fishing and every recreation. Direct service between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH, HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN,

By the DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S superb twin-screw S.S. Prince Arthur, to YARMOUTH, thence by rail to HALIFAX. Leaves N. Y. 2 P. M. every five days. Write for sailing list.

TO YARMOUTH, Round Trip.....$25
TO HALIFAX, Round Trip.....$33

Staterooms extra.

For information and tickets apply to MUNSON S. S. LINE, BEAVER BUILDING, N. Y., Thos. Cook & Son, 245, 1185 B'way, and 649 Madison Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq. West, or any Tourist agent.

PLANT LINE OCEAN TRIPS

To Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Staunch, sea-going steamers leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, at noon, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown, and Sydney, and the celebrated Bras d'Or Lakes, providing delightful vacation trips, varying from

One Night at Sea to a Foreign Land, to a Six Days' Cruise of 1,400 Miles for $18.

For "Canadian Gems" booklet, colored map, etc., write to A. W. Perry, Gen. Mgr., Plant Line, Commercial Wharf, Boston.

Great Lakes of America—"In all the World no Trip Like This." Rates, &c., write Northern S. S. Co., W. M. Lowrie, G.P.A., 370 B'way, N.Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS, & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
9:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—bSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—20¾ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light. Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq., W. 125th St., 275 Columbus Av.; 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 728 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†9:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:55 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Paul.....July, 14 St. Louis.....Aug. 4
New York.....July 28 Philadelphia....Aug. 11

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N. R.
MESABA.....July 14, 9 A. M.; Aug. 11
MINNEAPOLIS..July 21, 5:30 A. M.; Aug. 18
MINNEHAHA.....July 28, 11 A. M.; Aug. 25
MINNETONKA....Aug. 4, 5:30 A. M.; Sept. 1

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Zeeland.July 14, 10:30 AM | Finland..Aug. 4, 8:30 PM
Vaderl'd..July 28, 10:30 A.M. | Kroonl'd

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sell Off on Bad Bank Statement.

Early Strength, Then Decline—Bulk of Trading Done in Very Few Stocks.

Until the publication of the bank statement prices rose in the stock market yesterday with much of the show of confidence on the part of those responsible for the market's strength as had been displayed during the course of Friday's advance. The publication of the bank statement, showing a loss in cash of over $8,900,000 and a 50 per cent. reduction in surplus reserves came as a surprise and caused a sharp reaction through the entire list. Although there was some recovery just before the close, the session ended with prices still under the influence of the unfavorable bank showing.

The dealings were not on a large scale nor was business over well distributed. A very few stocks, including St. Paul, Reading, and Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper and United States Steel among the industrials, supplied 80 per cent. of the day's transactions. In all these stocks with the exception of St. Paul, the reaction which was brought about by the publication of the bank statement either entirely wiped out the early gains or reduced them to very small fractions. St. Paul was stronger than the others, showing a net gain of a full point and more.

The heavy loss in cash reported by the banks yesterday appears to be only partially explained by the fact that the trust companies under the new reserve law were required last week to add to the volume of cash in their vaults. The reduction of $6,366,800 in loans was in keeping with expectations, although the reduction was possibly not as large as might have been looked for in view of the extent of recent stock market liquidation. The relatively small reduction in loans suggests that many of the recent purchasers of stock have required nearly as much assistance from banks as had been given to the previous holders.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Heavy Decrease in Cash Cuts Surplus Reserve in Two.

Instead of the gain in cash which had been indicated by Friday's estimates of the currency movement, the bank statement yesterday showed a decrease of $8,909,000 in cash, or nearly nine times the estimated increase. It is to be borne in mind that the so-called unreported local movements of money do not figure in the weekly estimates of the currency changes, and the explanation of the wide divergence between Friday's estimates and yesterday's bank statement is probably the result of these movements. On July 1 the New York trust companies, under the new reserve law, were called upon to add 1 per cent. of their deposits to their previous reserves, bringing the cash reserve up to three-fifths of the 5 per cent. cash reserve which will be ultimately required under the law. While some of the trust companies already held sufficient cash to meet the requirements, it is probable that the 1 per cent. added to the trust companies' reserves on July 1 accounts for a large part of the loss in cash reported in yesterday's bank statement.

Although deposits were smaller by $13,272,300, the loss in cash was so great that the surplus reserve from over $12,000,000 was reduced to $6,465,075. This is the smallest surplus reported at this date since 1899. The trust company reserve requirements also offer a satisfactory partial explanation of the decrease in deposits, as the trust companies would naturally increase their cash reserves by withdrawing a portion of their deposits from the banks. Loans decreased, but only to about half the extent to which deposits were reduced, the decrease amounting to $6,366,800.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 8, 1905, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1906.	Decrease.	1905.
Capital	$116,472,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	148,305,000	.....	135,879,600
Deposits	1,036,343,700	13,273,300	1,158,305,100
Circulation	48,435,900	*73,200	48,859,900
Total	$1,349,557,000	$13,200,100	$1,459,017,300

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,050,578,100	$6,366,800	$1,116,458,500
Specie	181,281,000	5,903,500	210,971,300
Legal tender	84,270,000	3,005,500	86,582,800
Total	$1,316,129,100	$15,275,800	$1,413,992,600
Res. held	295,551,000	8,909,000	297,534,100
Legal res.	259,085,925	3,318,325	289,576,275
Surplus	$6,465,075	$5,590,675	$7,957,825
Increase			

CITY BANK PAYS TO-MORROW.

Australian Gold Arrives to Meet $1,500,000 Government Deposit.

Repayment to the Government of the $1,500,000 special deposit obtained by the National City Bank at the end of May, against an engagement of that amount of gold in Australia, is expected to be made to-morrow. The published statement that the bank had been required to pay the money not later than yesterday was not borne out by events. The Sub-Treasury officials said that they had received no instructions on the subject from the Treasury Department. The fact that the money was not repaid yesterday did not become the subject of inquiry by those in charge of the Sub-Treasury's business.

The $1,500,000 engaged by the National City Bank in Australia arrived at Vancouver on Thursday and is expected to reach San Francisco in time to be transferred to New York to-morrow. It will then be turned into the Sub-Treasury here in repayment of the special deposit obtained by the National City Bank. This is the last outstanding special deposit made under Secretary Shaw's ruling for the facilitation of gold imports.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼@5½ per cent. for five months, and 5¼@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $347,640,730; balances, $15,766,891; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $449,666.

Sterling exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8465@$4.8470. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8185, and cables at $4.8570@$4.8605. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@$4.82¼.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 3-64 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94 11-16 plus 1-64; guilders, 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—75c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—15@25c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30d per ounce and in New York at 64⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Diamondfield sold at .38, 1,500 Elkton at .47@.48, 300 Hale and Norcross at .90, 700 Jim Butler at 1.20, 300 Ophir at 3.75, 500 Portland at 1.50, 200 Sierra Nevada at .25.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, July 7, 1906.

Total sales July 7, 1906 413,039
From Jan. 1, 1906 153,223,841
Corresponding date last year 141,824,561

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17½	18	200	Allis-Chalmers Co	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	...
99½	99¼	39,850	*Amalg. Copper Co	99¾	100½	98⅝	99¼	— ⅛
22¼	22⅞	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅞	...
36	36¼	700	Am. Car & Foundry	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	— ⅛
99	100	200	Am. Car & F. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
30½	31	800	Amer. Cotton Oil	30	30¼	30	30¼	+1
8¾	9	300	*Amer. Grass Twine	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
28	30	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
57⅝	58	3,300	Am. Ice Securities	57⅝	58	57¼	57⅜	— ⅛
67½	67¾	2,000	*Am. Locomotive Co	68	68¼	67⅝	67¾	— ¼
144⅞	145	17,400	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	145¾	146⅛	143¾	145	—1
116	116⅛	300	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115¾	116	115¾	116	+1
42¼	44	100	Am. Steel Found. pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	+1½
130¼	130⅝	900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	130⅞	131	130	130½	— ¼
132	135	700	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	132¾	132¾	132½	132½	—1
98	100	430	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	98	100	98	100	+3
33⅜	34	750	*Amer. Woolen Co	34⅝	35	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅝
233½	234	12,700	*Anaconda Cop. Min	235½	236½	231	233½	—2
87½	87⅝	7,310	At., Top. & S. F	88¼	88⅝	87¼	87⅜	— ⅜
99⅝	100	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
135	136	100	Atlantic Coast Line	135½	135½	135½	135½	+ ⅞
117½	117¾	5,800	Baltimore & Ohio	116⅞	117¼	116⅝	117⅛	+ ⅝
81	86	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	86	86	86	86	...
74⅞	75½	11,120	Brook. Rapid Transit	75	75½	74¼	75	— ¼
13⅜	15	400	Brunswick City	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13½	— ⅜
159½	159⅝	300	Canadian Pacific	159½	159⅝	159½	159½	+ ⅝
37	37½	1,100	Central Leather Co	37	37½	37	37	+2
56⅝	57	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	57	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	17	900	Chi. Gt. Western	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
25½	26¼	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	26	26	26	26	...
174⅝	174⅞	26,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	174½	175⅛	173⅜	174½	+1⅛
184	185	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	184	184	184	184	+1
198	198¾	900	Chi. & Northwestern	198	199¼	198	199	+ ½
4¼	4½	100	Chi. Union Traction	4½	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
13	13¼	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf	13	13½	13	13½	+1
92	93	100	C., C., C. & St. Louis	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼
49½	49⅝	15,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49¾	50⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅛
33½	34	200	Colorado & Southern	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	...
68	69	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	+ ½
48	48½	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	18⅞	300	Colum. & H. C. & I	18½	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅜
139¼	140	1,100	Consolidated Gas	141	141	139½	139½	—1½
19½	20	200	Corn Products Ref	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
212½	213	500	Delaware & Hudson	214	214⅜	213⅝	213⅝	+ ⅝
40⅜	40⅝	800	Den. & Rio Grande	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	— ½
83	84⅞	20	Den. & Rio. G. pf	83	83	83	88	...
57	57½	200	*Distillers Securities	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+ ⅜
40⅝	40⅝	7,200	Erie	41½	41½	40½	40⅝	— ¼
77⅜	78¼	300	Erie 1st pf	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	+ ¼
164	164½	300	General Electric	163½	164¼	163½	164¼	+1¼
206½	297	7,100	Great Northern pf	290⅝	298¼	290½	296¼	+6¼
175	176	300	Illinois Central	176¾	176¾	175⅞	175⅞	— ⅛
36¾	37	700	Interb.-Met.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	— ⅛
74¼	75	500	Interb-Met. pf	74⅜	74⅜	73½	73½	—1
17½	18	500	Internat. Paper Co	18¼	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
82½	83	100	Internat. Paper pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅜
24½	25¼	200	Iowa Central	25	25	25	25	+ ½
24⅛	24¾	700	Kan. City Southern	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
51	51¼	500	Kan. City South. pf	51	51	51	51	+1
58⅜	59	800	Knickerb. Ice, Chi	58⅛	58⅜	58½	58⅜	+ ⅜
142¼	142½	2,200	Louisville & Nash	143	143⅜	142½	142⅝	— ⅝
140	150	100	Manhattan Elevated	148	148	148	148	...
20⅜	20½	600	Mexican Central	20½	21	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
64	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
151	153	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	151½	151½	151	151	+ ⅞
91½	91⅝	3,600	Missouri Pacific	91¼	92⅛	91	91⅝	+ ¾
17⅝	18	1,900	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17⅝	18	17½	17½	...
74½	74⅝	2,700	*Nat. Lead Co	75	75¼	74½	74½	— ¼
100½	101	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ½
140	145	1,000	*N. Y. Air Brake	142½	144⅜	142½	144⅜	+2⅜
130½	130⅝	2,750	New York Central	131	131½	130¾	130¾	+ ¼
63¾	64	1,650	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	63½	63	63	64	+1
190	192	70	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	192	192	192	192	...
47⅞	48¼	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	48½	48½	47⅜	47⅞	— ⅛
87⅞	88	1,600	Norfolk & Western	87½	88⅛	87½	87⅝	+ ⅛
202	202½	8,400	Northern Pacific	201	204	200	202¼	+1⅝
3	3½	50	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	...
32	32¼	800	Pacific Mail	31½	32¼	31	32¼	+1¼
126	126¼	17,500	Pennsylvania R. R	126⅝	127⅛	125⅞	126¼	+ ¼
89½	89⅝	400	People's Gas, Chi	89⅞	89¾	89½	89½	— ⅛
46½	47	1,734	Pressed Steel Car	46	47	46	46½	+ ⅛
96	97	120	Pressed Steel Car pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
49	50	600	*R'way Steel Spring	49½	49½	49	49½	+1½
122½	122⅝	58,300	Reading	123	124	122	122⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	27	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
95⅞	96	1,000	*Rep. Iron & S. pf	96	96¼	96	96	— ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	800	Rock Island Co	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
62½	63	300	Rock Island Co. pf	62	63½	62	62½	+1
130	134½	50	Rome, Wat. & Ogd	134¼	134½	134¼	134¼	...
71	72	2,200	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I	71	72½	71	71	— ½
65¾	66	6,100	Southern Pacific	66¼	66⅝	65⅝	66⅛	...
34⅜	34½	4,200	South. Ry. ext	34¼	34½	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
98½	99	200	South. Ry. pf., ext	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	+ ⅛
142	143	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	144¾	145¼	143	143	— ⅞
31¼	31½	500	Texas & Pacific	31½	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅛
26	28	200	Tel., St. Louis & W	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
47	47½	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
113½	114	525	Twin City Rap. Trans	114	114	113	114	+ ½
144	144½	43,700	Union Pacific	144½	144⅞	143⅛	144½	+ ⅛
50	50½	300	United R'ways Inv	50½	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
69	69¼	100	United R'ways Inv. pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
46½	46¾	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	47	47	47	47	+ ½
118	125	10	U. S. Express	123	123	123	123	...
38¼	38½	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref	38	38½	38	38½	+1
77½	78	400	*U. S. Red. & R. pf	77	78	77	78	+1½
45	45½	200	U. S. Rubber	46	45	45	45	— ⅜
108⅜	108⅞	600	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	108	108⅜	108	108⅜	+ ⅞
35	35¼	48,350	U. S. Steel	35⅛	35⅝	34½	35⅞	+ ⅛
101⅝	101⅞	17,700	U. S. Steel pf	102¼	102½	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅛
34	35	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	36	36	35	35	+1
40	41½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	41	41	41	41	+1⅞
19	19⅜	100	Wabash	19¼	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅝
44	45⅜	200	Wabash pf	46	46	46	46	+2
37½	38	500	Western Maryland	38	38	38	38	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 7 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,285,400.00	$35,400.00	$47,000	$50,300.00	$63,200.00	$1,248,700.00
Colonial	100,000	4,232,100.00	62,000.00	346,200	499,200.00	197,800.00	5,026,800.00
Chelsea Exch	100,000	891,400.00	53,500.00	38,200	50,900.00	112,100.00	1,104,600.00
Columbia	300,000	6,856,000.00	303,000.00	274,000	489,000.00	3,700.00	7,087,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	5,090,800.00	609,200.00	52,000	453,100.00	26,000.00	3,767,700.00
Fidelity	300,000	1,003,786.00	17,028.00	64,045	81,840.00	.....	998,737.00
14th Street	500,000	5,504,300.00	185,800.00	264,300	415,400.00	38,000.00	6,318,700.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,988,800.00	234,300.00	191,700	145,300.00	235,000.00	5,355,300.00
Jefferson	200,000	4,668,000.00	10,300.00	214,900	295,600.00	119,000.00	4,448,000.00
Mt. Morris	250,000	2,893,200.00	133,500.00	106,100	487,600.00	57,400.00	3,541,000.00
Mutual	200,000	3,927,075.00	24,425.00	310,008	360,545.00	58,292.00	4,076,920.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,292,315.00	16,834.00	313,882	577,901.00	.....	3,798,241.00
Plaza	100,000	3,651,000.00	199,600.00	186,000	212,000.00	.....	3,921,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,921,000.00	16,100.00	127,200	158,800.00	186,800.00	2,053,100.00
State	1,000,000	12,739,000.00	784,000.00	393,000	1,089,000.00	911,000.00	15,083,000.00
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,251,206.00	289,500.00	5,400	163,200.00	23,000.00	1,311,300.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,528,000.00	35,000.00	257,000	188,000.00	47,000.00	3,026,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,730,700.00	51,000.00	161,000	185,700.00	123,300.00	2,134,500.00
Union Exch.	750,000	7,334,000.00	306,300.00	163,800	121,500.00	760,000.00	7,229,900.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	1,445,100.00	222,700.00	74,200	73,500.00	626,100.00	1,324,000.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	1,350,000.00	15,350.00	58,900	81,800.00	.....	1,324,000.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,376,000.00	36,900.00	269,900	251,900.00	79,300.00	3,919,300.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	2,544,600.00	59,000.00	212,700	274,000.00	261,500.00	3,107,000.00
Broadway	150,000	2,947,186.00	11,845.00	225,724	199,284.00	47,477.00	3,163,554.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,931,600.00	140,300.00	92,200	247,100.00	94,000.00	2,175,800.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,772,200.00	339,100.00	163,000	701,800.00	331,800.00	5,226,900.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	10,487,100.00	223,400.00	702,700	1,456,500.00	179,800.00	12,718,000.00
Nassau	750,000	6,659,000.00	222,000.00	452,000	1,105,000.00	.....	6,796,000.00
Nat. City	300,000	3,461,000.00	132,000.00	455,000	455,000.00	209,000.00	4,221,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,634,238.00	21,455.00	116,977	53,483.00	292,033.00	1,822,078.00
Union	1,000,000	10,888,000.00	347,000.00	695,000	1,685,000.00	1,000,000.00	12,998,000.00

JERSEY CITY.

First Nat.	400,000	4,620,600.00	162,200.00	338,300	1,651,800.00	853,000.00	5,822,100.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,905,519.00	92,727.00	77,859	279,785.00	133,594.00	2,710,804.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,747,433.49	55,396.95	94,119	662,371.37	40,228.45	2,324,125.88

HOBOKEN.

First Nat.	110,000	2,878,500.00	148,300.00	21,100	182,900.00	172,000.00	2,743,700.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,540,291.00	39,635.00	60,046	83,700.00	82,700.00	1,577,155.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,572,604.00	21,875.00	146,777	368,541.00	481,358.00	3,431,574.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, July 7, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,877,300	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$18,905,000	$2,484,000	$1,665,000	$16,208,000	$1,446000
2,050,000	2,698,000	Bank of Man. Co	24,041,000	5,648,000	2,629,000	28,581,000	.....
2,000,000	1,504,600	Merchants' Nat.	10,930,100	2,540,500	1,026,000	13,385,900	50,000
3,000,000	3,465,000	Mechanics' Nat.	20,717,000	3,691,000	1,953,000	21,151,000	541,000
1,500,000	4,672,300	Bank of America	22,347,600	4,449,400	2,330,800	24,553,800	.....
1,000,000	328,400	Phenix Nat.	6,423,000	1,152,000	158,000	5,379,000	993,300
25,000,000	19,400,300	National City	154,901,000	25,484,800	10,742,000	140,131,100	6,378,500
300,000	7,748,500	Chemical Nat.	25,339,000	4,449,000	2,012,900	24,555,000	.....
500,000	439,200	Merch. Exch. Nat.	5,898,300	1,164,200	281,300	6,177,300	215,000
1,000,000	2,300,000	Gallatin Nat.	8,155,000	920,300	619,100	5,884,300	984,400
300,000	156,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,552,200	565,800	76,400	2,835,900	47,900
700,000	390,400	Mech. & Traders'	6,245,000	990,000	648,000	6,707,000	.....
500,000	904,200	Greenwich	3,062,000	859,600	511,400	5,850,800	.....
5,000,000	4,548,300	Am. Exch. Nat.	28,505,000	3,125,600	1,970,400	20,945,000	4,594,000
25,000,000	13,008,400	Nat. Bank of Com.	133,769,700	16,471,900	14,530,700	113,285,400	12,596400
3,000,000	4,628,400	Mercantile Nat.	21,364,200	3,077,200	1,320,100	17,630,800	2,220,500
422,700	676,400	Pacific	3,496,000	376,400	428,500	3,869,900	.....
450,000	1,030,000	Chatham Nat.	5,713,400	653,300	835,300	5,721,000	49,100
200,000	453,100	People's	2,175,200	270,300	493,800	2,655,800	.....
2,000,000	2,041,200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	15,374,200	2,412,500	1,108,800	14,821,500	50,000
3,000,000	7,622,400	Hanover Nat.	50,663,600	7,381,900	7,237,900	58,490,000	1,638,000
1,000,000	13,033,900	Irving Nat.	7,617,000	1,213,200	339,200	7,041,000	229,600
2,550,000	789,500	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	19,385,600	3,381,000	1,426,600	19,373,800	1,555,200
500,000	335,200	Nassau	3,442,600	490,200	324,000	3,784,900	.....
1,000,000	1,458,900	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,396,100	1,058,100	648,800	6,926,000	39,800
2,000,000	662,100	Metropolitan	9,407,700	2,301,800	190,000	9,677,000	.....
2,000,000	3,578,300	Corn Exchange	34,674,000	7,008,000	4,071,000	42,719,000	.....
750,000	1,154,400	Oriental	9,753,800	1,715,200	350,000	9,715,900	.....
1,500,000	7,008,900	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,759,000	3,872,000	1,411,000	20,807,000	44,800
3,000,000	7,764,800	National Park	70,160,000	17,752,000	3,045,000	80,446,000	2,958,300
250,000	119,000	East River Nat.	1,229,500	175,100	187,700	1,321,400	49,500
3,000,000	3,083,400	Fourth Nat.	17,517,500	3,432,500	2,730,900	20,275,100	50,000
300,000	1,673,100	Second Nat.	10,384,000	815,000	1,686,000	10,380,000	275,000
10,000,000	17,267,100	First Nat.	88,455,700	15,848,800	2,238,500	73,926,300	7,542,500
1,000,000	900,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	9,188,600	1,965,800	365,000	9,043,300	634,300
250,000	776,200	Bowery	3,685,000	527,000	256,000	4,099,000	.....
200,000	842,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	4,849,700	1,022,400	511,100	6,062,800	50,000
750,000	577,300	German-American	3,722,700	644,200	170,000	3,517,900	.....
1,000,000	5,733,600	Chase Nat.	50,351,000	12,868,900	1,531,600	57,124,400	927,900
100,000	1,139,500	Fifth Avenue	8,703,300	2,247,500	561,000	11,022,900	.....
200,000	778,200	German Exchange	3,217,700	200,000	260,000	4,352,800	.....
200,000	904,700	Germania	4,567,500	498,100	721,700	5,594,400	.....
300,000	1,585,800	Lincoln Nat.	13,125,800	1,172,100	2,422,800	14,224,900	207,400
1,000,000	1,344,900	Garfield Nat.	7,886,300	1,659,900	281,100	8,095,000	48,200
250,000	487,600	Fifth Nat.	3,014,000	609,500	151,400	3,045,100	244,100
1,000,000	1,884,900	Bank of Metropolis	11,024,000	1,220,900	702,000	10,500,100	.....
200,000	811,600	West Side	4,461,000	821,000	356,000	4,806,000	.....
1,000,000	1,170,600	Seaboard Nat.	14,738,000	2,790,000	1,841,000	17,161,000	218,000
300,000	680,300	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,769,000	682,000	685,000	5,196,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,161,800	Liberty Nat.	10,372,400	1,754,200	484,200	8,398,700	992,100
1,000,000	533,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	6,300,200	1,390,800	398,000	7,230,400	.....
1,000,000	239,100	New Amst'd'm Nat.	5,801,900	973,500	574,500	6,390,800	50,000
350,000	639,800	Astor Nat.	4,759,000	963,000	201,000	4,650,000	350,000
103,650,000	127,127,500	Total, Nat. banks.					
14,322,700	22,480,900	Total, State banks.					
117,972,700	149,608,400	Total	1,050,578,100	181,281,000	84,270,000	1,036,343,700	48,435,900

*As per official reports: 85 National banks, June 18, 1906; 17 State banks, May 16, 1906.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Money Cheaper, but the General Depression Continues.

Various Theories to Account for the Situation—Russia and Wall Street Believed to be the Causes of the World-Wide Apprehension.

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LONDON, July 7.—There has been no appreciable change in the condition of the stock market this week. It is an open question whether the tone of the market has been better or worse than during the previous week, but there has been no enlargement of the volume of business and prices as a rule are under the closing figures last Saturday.

Financial experts suggest all sorts of causes for the chronic depression and financial writers show great ingenuity in accounting for the refusal of stocks to go up now that money has become more abundant and rates have eased off considerably. We read that some big houses are in difficulties, that grave political developments are anticipated, that the tired public is selling out, and so on; but underlying each of these allegations is the lack of confidence on the part of investors and speculators all over the world, for conditions here are part and parcel of the conditions common to the principal financial centres on both sides of the Atlantic.

And this brings us back to the old theory that Wall Street and Russia are the final causes of the world-wide financial apprehension and timidity. When the world is satisfied that Russia has escaped financial ruin and that Wall Street has taken on stability and ceased to be a menace to the London money market no doubt business on the stock exchanges of Europe will improve—provided that something else does not turn up.

In the meanwhile we have consols selling at under 87½

HARRIMAN SIDE ADMITS INSURANCE DIFFERENCES

But Says It Didn't Start the Illinois Central Fight.

DIFFERS WITH MR. PEABODY

He Said Last Spring That Harriman Had No Connection with Mutual Life Matters.

A statement from sources associated with E. H. Harriman was circulated in Wall Street yesterday as a contribution to the literature developed by the drive against Stuyvesant Fish in the Illinois Central Railroad by the Harriman forces. The statement threw considerable light on the extent to which the railroad matter figured in Mutual Life affairs last Winter. The statement purported to explain that Mr. Fish's recent request for proxies from the stockholders of his railroad was an unusual action and taken to anticipate action by certain of the present Directors of the road, "who may desire to continue themselves in office against Mr. Fish's wishes."

Regarding this bit of explanation, it was said on Mr. Fish's behalf that in sending out the call for proxies he had merely followed the custom of years; that he had always, and did in the present instance, pay the expense of the proxy canvass out of his own funds, and that many of the proxies which he has received continuously while President of the road were given to him year after year even before he became President.

The part of the statement which has reference to life insurance is:

"The prevailing impression in Wall Street is that the party which Mr. Fish is endeavoring to forestall is his old friend and associate in the management of the Illinois Central Railroad, E. H. Harriman, but as yet neither he (Mr. Harriman) nor his associates have given any evidence of activity in collecting proxies or taking any steps toward attacking Mr. Fish's position. That the two men no longer maintain cordial or harmonious relations is well known by the split between them, but this did not, as many persons believe, begin with their differences in life insurance matters last Winter. It dates back to the time when Mr. Fish dropped his old-time associate from the Board of Directors of the railroad company without serving him any notice of his intentions to do so. It is stated by those in a position to know that Mr. Fish's holdings of Illinois Central stock are not very extensive, while rumors have been current for a long time that the so-called Harriman-Union Pacific party has been acquiring considerable amounts of it for months past."

There are two interesting points about this paragraph. The first is that Mr. Harriman has not been dropped as a Director of the Illinois Central Railroad, having served continuously in that board since Mr. Fish put him in many years ago. Mr. Harriman's first railroading was done under Mr. Fish as Vice President of the Illinois Central, and the only recent change in his outward relations to the management of that road since his retirement as a Vice President years ago was when another Chairman was chosen for the Finance Committee of the road in the reorganization of its committees late last Winter.

The "dropping" of Mr. Harriman from the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee came weeks after their "differences in life insurance matters." The frank reference to these "differences" is what interested Wall Street yesterday. It compared this with statements of officials of the Mutual Life about the time Mr. Fish resigned from its investigating board. The Mutual officers denied flatly that Mr. Harriman had any relation to or influence in the affairs of that company. On Feb. 23 last Mr. Peabody gave out this interview in answer to an assertion that the drive against Mr. Fish in his railroad was the result of the stand he had taken in the Mutual for a thorough investigation:

"There is not the remotest connection between any officer of that company (the Illinois Central) and the officers of this company. I have never seen Mr. Harriman in this building, nor, to my opinion, has he been here since I took office."

On April 7 Mr. Peabody said:

"Mr. Harriman has not now and never had any connection with this company. I have never heard its suggested that he wishes to have, or that he expects, or any one else expects, him to have any influence, direct or indirect, over its affairs. I do not believe that he has ever thought of having any such influence, or has any desire in that connection."

The best information available in Wall Street has it that the Harriman-Union Pacific party has about $23,000,000 of the $95,000,000 capital stock of the Illinois Central, and that of this amount about $14,000,000 has been accumulated by Mr. Harriman and his bankers, and the rest is tied up in the Railroad Securities Company. This concern was formed originally with Mr. Harriman owning one-third of the stock, Mr. Fish a third, and the rest scattered. Mr. Harriman and his friends are said to have acquired enough of the remaining third to control the company, and hence the Illinois Central stock, which underlies the collateral trust bonds that the Railway Securities Company issued.

Mr. Peabody is a Director of the Union Pacific.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.02	.02	Ken. Con.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.06	.09	Mexican	.60	.60
Andes	.07	.08	Occid. Con.	.75	.78
Belcher	.14	.14	Ophir	3.60	3.70
Best & Bel.	.25	.26	Overman	.03	.03
Bullion	.22	.20	Potosi	.04	.04
Caledonia	.35	.35	Savage	.74	.75
Chal. Con.	.10	.10	Sierra Nevada	.21	.24
Challar	.11	..	Silver Hill	.03	.05
Confidence	.50	.50	Standard	2.00	2.00
Con. Cal. & V.	.85	.87	Union Con.	.27	.29
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Utah Con.	.01	..
Con. Virginia	.60	.60	Yellow Jacket	.11	.10
Crown Point	.10	.11	Belcher pf.	.03	.04
Gould & Curry	.09	.11	Silver Hill pf.	.03	.05
Hale & Norcross	.83	.88	Standard pf.	2.00	2.00
Julia	.07	.07	Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Justice	.05	..	Telegraph	.04	.05

Mexican dollars unchanged at .51@.52.

TONOPAH.		St. Ives	.44
Belmont	5.25	MANHATTAN.	
Golden Anchor	.37	Man. Bonanza	.11
Home	.20	Man. Consolidated	.03
Jim Butler	1.12	Man. Dexter	.03
McNamara	.75	Man. Extension	.48
Midway	2.17	Man. Lee Joe	.04
Montana	2.85	Man. Mining	.07
North Star	.44	Mustang	.13
Ohio	.28	Pine Nut	.22
GOLDFIELD.		BULLFROG.	
Adams	.60	Bullfrog Mining	.37
Atlanta	.17	Bullfrog N. Bank	.37
Dixie	.06	Eclipse	.37
Gold'd Mining	.29	Gold Bar	1.10
Kendall	.55	Gold Bullfrog	.13
Mohawk	1.40	Gold Key	.03
Red Top	1.25	Triangle	1.00
Sandstorm	.07		

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14½	14¾	Lexington	3½	4
Banner	4	4½	Moon Anchor	2¼	2½
C., K. & N.	93	97	Mollie Gibson	5½	5¾
C. C. Cons.	5¾	6	Nevada	4	4½
Dante	4¾	5	New Haven	2¾	2¾
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9¼	Old Gold	2¾	3
Elkton	46¾	47	Pharmacist	4¾	4¾
El Paso	42	43	Portland	149½	150
Findlay	73¼	77	Rose Maud	3½	3¾
Gold Dollar	2¾	3	Rose Nicol	2	2
Golden Cycle	73	85	Sample	11¼	11¾
Sovereign	5¼	5¾	Un. Gold	9	9½
Isabelle	22½	24	Vindicator	95	97
Jackpot	4½	5½	Work	12½	12¾

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

BULL—It seems that the stock market has been plucked back from the edge of an imaginary precipice. I can fancy that a lot of shorts are beginning to feel uneasy. Will you say now that there was not a very large short interest in the market?

BEAR—There has been a large short interest all the time, but beyond serving as the basis for violent rallies from time to time, a short interest means very little. There is still, I believe, a considerable bear account open in the market, and you may be able to squeeze it badly, but after you have run all the shorts out of stocks the technical position of your market will be so much the weaker unless you get a very material increase of general buying for the advance. I see no sustained buying power under the market.

BULL—But you must admit that the selling pressure has abated.

BEAR—So it has. That became evident on Tuesday, and as long as the liquidation is not resumed, prices may reasonably continue to improve, since there is nothing immediately bearish in the situation—nothing I mean that should cause people to sacrifice stocks. The selling movement had reached a point at the beginning of the week beyond which it would soon begin to produce serious demoralization. Thereupon the pressure abated. Prices then began to recover, and until the bull crowd begins to meet more selling on the advances than it can take care of, it should be able to keep the market moving upward.

BULL—I still maintain that sentiment is too bearish; that there is altogether too much company on the bear side. I should like you to show me any tangible reason for feeling pessimistic on the country. I have recently been West. Business is going on at a tremendous rate. I should almost be willing to pay the expense of taking some of these Steel bears through Pittsburg at night and show them the heavens aflame with reflections from the steel and iron mills.

BEAR—That might not impress them. If you had by chance passed through the Pittsburg region at night about two years ago you would have seen fewer reflections in the heavens, but you could have bought Steel common under $10 a share. Nobody was bullish on the Steel stocks then. We have had a bull market on the conditions which you see reflected all around you, and the rise in prices began long before the reasons for it were apparent to the average man.

BULL—One sees what one wants to see and the bear is full of sophistry. Confront him with evidences of unparalleled prosperity and he says he is all the more bearish because these conditions are too good to last. A man who is short of stocks gets into one way of thinking. A position on the bear side of the market tends to produce immoral habits of thought. You want to see a reaction in business; you want to see a smash up in real estate; you cannot think of any calamity which you would not welcome. A destruction of the corn crop, for instance, entailing untold hardships upon millions of our people, would fill the bear with wild enthusiasm. One reason for all the pessimistic talk we hear these days is that a great many people are short of stocks.

BEAR—I suppose it's true, all that you say, but things must rise and things must fall, and I never heard of a bull who would not have sold out at the top and gone short for the fall if he could have foreseen the turn. As for everybody being short of stocks and seeking calamity for that reason, I doubt it. Coming down to earth again, please, I may say that nearly all of the big bears whom I know anything about covered up too soon and have since been wishing prices to advance so that they might sell again. I know, indeed, of men now working temporarily on the bull side who have no other purpose than to help get prices back to a higher level on which to sell. A man who covered his Pennsylvania at 130, we will say, taking a very handsome profit on it, has never had a chance to get his line out again at a higher price. He has seen the stock down to 122½. I mention that because it happened to come under my personal observation.

BULL—You are assuming that the liquidation will be resumed. How do you know that the liquidation has not run its course for the time being?

BEAR—I see that the country is on a 6 per cent. basis and that the stock market is selling on a 4 per cent. basis. I see that there is no investment demand for securities, and I share the belief of some very eminent bankers that there will not be a broad general investment demand until dividend paying stocks decline to prices at which they will yield the investor more than his money is worth in the open market.

BULL—The best insurance that I could ask for against a money stringency in the Autumn is the fact that nine men out of ten seem to be expecting it. Suppose interest rates are higher than the yield of dividend-paying securities, isn't the demand for money the result of extreme business activity, and doesn't the activity of business increase earnings?

BEAR—The most that your bankers promise you is that they will avert a serious money stringency here in the Autumn. They do not promise you easy money. At a time when the banks ought to be piling up a big surplus against the Autumn demands of the interior we see the surplus down to $6,465,075, the lowest since 1899. Go back to the corresponding week of 1904 when business conditions were not nearly so good, and you find a surplus reserve of more than $36,000,000. Wall Street conditions then were precisely the reverse of what they are to-day. Then dividend-paying securities yielded more than money was worth, and there was an immense amount of free capital to be used in bulling stocks. At present there is not enough money in sight to meet the demands of business, the enormous unsatisfied requirements of our corporations, and finance a bull speculation in stocks at the same time.

BULL—But when dividends are increased it seems to make not the slightest difference.

BEAR—Precisely. I wish you would tell me why. The increase of the Baltimore & Ohio dividend was a failure from the point of view of a speculator. It served only to emphasize the disparity between the investment yield of that stock and the yield of such other stocks as may be compared with it. It influenced people not to buy Baltimore & Ohio, but to sell other stocks.

BULL—Do you not think the Amalgamated Copper dividend will be increased?

BEAR—Well, if it is, and the stock responds to it as other stocks have responded to increased dividends, an advance of the rate to 8 per cent. might put Amalgamated to 90. I believe action on the dividend will be influenced by market necessities. Somebody had to stand and receive a great deal of stock just under par on the recent decline, and if the insiders were the buyers, as seems to be the general impression, we may look for an increase of the dividend. I think as between Amalgamated Copper yielding 8 per cent., if the dividend is increased and United States Steel preferred, yielding 7 per cent., investors might be forgiven for taking Steel preferred.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 7, 1906.

U S 4s, cpn, 1907 10,000 102⅞
Impri Jap Gov 6s, steri loan 2,000 99⅛
2d series 5,000 98⅛ 1,000 98⅛ 1,500 98⅛ 10,000 98⅛
4½s, steri loan 17,000 94⅛
2d series 8,000 93⅛ 1,000 93⅛ 5,000 93⅛ 1,000 93⅛ 22,000 93⅛
U S of Mexico 4s 3,000 94½ 10,000 94⅝
Am Tobacco 6s 4,000 111⅛
Am Tobacco 4s 10,000 77⅜
At, T & S Fe gen 4s 1,000 102⅛
conv 4s 42,000 100⅛
adjustment 4s 4,000 94⅛
stamped 500 92⅞ 6,000 92½
Atl Coast Line 4s 5,000 100
Atl C Line Louisv & Nash col 4s 3,000 91¼ 10,000 91
Balt & O gold 4s 4,000 103¼ 2,000 103
pr lien 3½s 2,000 94⅜ 1,000 94¼
So Wn div 5½s 1,000 90⅝
B R Tr ref conv 4s 8,000 93½ 5,000 93⅝ 32,000 91
Buffalo Gas 5s 1,000 71
Cent of Ga cons 5s 3,000 111⅝ 1st inc 5s 2,000 98
Cen Pac xtd 6½s 4,000 88
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000xd15F 117⅜
Chi & Alton 5½s 1,000 77⅝
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s 10,000 97¼ 21,000 97⅝ 12,000 97½ 2,000 97⅝ 2,000 97⅝ 1,000 97⅝
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 3,000 100¼ registered 10,000 99
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s 10,000 93⅞
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 1,000 75⅞ 5,000 75⅝
Col & So 1st 4s 4,000 94
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s 5,000 141½
Del & Hud cnv 4s 5,000 107¾ 4,800 108
Erie conv 4s 10,000 108½ 15,000 104 20,000 103⅝ 10,000 104 1,000 104½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 1,000 94½
F & P Mkr con 5s 2,000 107

Ill Cent 4s, 1953 2,000 106
Interboro-Metro 4½s 26,000 84½ 3,000 84½ 14,000 84½ 14,000 84½ 5,000 84½
Inter Pap cnv 5s 22,000 95
Kan & Mich 1st 1,000 97½
L S & M S deb 4s 15,000 90⅝
L S & M So 3½s 1,000 97½ 1,000 97½
Lo & N unified 4s 1,000 101
Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000 18¼ 20,000 18¾ 5,000 18⅝ 5,000 18
Mex Cent 2d inc 10,000 15½ 10,000 15½ 5,000 15⅞ 10,000 16
Nat R R of Mexico 1st con 4s 2,000 88½
N Y Cent & H Riv gen 3½s 5,000 96⅛
deb 4s, 1934 9,000 101 5,000 100⅝
L S col 3½s 10,000 89⅝
Norf & Wn con 4s 6,000 100½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2,000 76⅛
Northn Pac 4s 17,000 104
Nor Pac, St P-Dul div 4s 1,000 98
Ore Sh Line 1st 6s 3,000 124
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s 15,000 95 5,000 95⅛
Penn conv 3½s 5,000 97
1915 10,000 93 2,000 93⅛ 500 93⅜ 5,000 93⅛ 500 93⅛ 22,000 93⅛ 80,000 93
Reading gen 4s 2,000 100 4,000 99⅞
St L. Iron Mt & So gen 5s 8,000 114⅛
South Pac 4s 1,000 92¼
Southn Ry 1st 5s 1,000 115⅜
So Ry, St L div 4s 1,000 99 5,000 98
T C, I & R gen 5s 1,000 97⅛
Un Rys of S Fr 4s 5,000 79⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s 1,000 103¼ 2,000 103 3,000 103¼
U S Steel Corp 5sg fund 5s 20,000 96⅜ 6,000 96⅞ 61,000 97
Wabash 2d 5s 5,000 106½
Wabash deb B 6s 20,000 80¼ 40,000 80½ 50,000 80⅝ 20,000 80⅜ 80,000 80½ 30,000 80⅝ 25,000 80½
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d 45,000 38¼

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Erie conv 1 | Mex Cent 2d inc. 1

DECLINED.

Flint & Pere Mar con. 5s 1

Total sales July 7, 1906 $1,130,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 408,663,300
Corresponding date last year 601,182,200

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅛	103⅝	K. & D. M. 10	18	
2s, c., 1930	103⅛	103⅝	K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
3s, r., 1918	102	103	K. L. C., pf.	74½	80
3s, c., 1918	102⅝	103½	Lacl. Gas	105	
4s, r., 1907	102⅜	103⅛	Lacl. G., pf.	95	110
4s, c., 1907	102⅜	102⅞	L. E. & W.	28½	30
4s, r., 1925	129⅛	130	L. E. & W. pf.	83	87
4s, c., 1925	129¼	130	L. & W. C.	50	80
Philip'ne 4s	105⅞	..	Long Island	65	68
Adams Exp	240	235	Manhan. Beach	5	7
Alb. & Sus	247	..	Md. C. pf.	90	..
Alle. & W	145	..	Met. St. R.	103	107⅛
Allis-C. pf.	46½	48	Mich. Cent.	170	180
Am. Ag. Ch.	22	23	Mich. S. T.	50	..
A. A. C. pf.	90	94	Mich. S. T. pf.	92	..
A. B. S. pf.	87¾	..	Mt. St. L.	90	95
Am. Coal	170	190	pf.		
A. C. O. pf.	90	93½	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	170¼	172
Am. D. Tel.	30	30	Mo., K. & T.	32¾	33
Am. Exp	220	230	pf.	66¼	67
A. H. & L.	6½	6¾	Mor. & Es.	187	190
Am. L. Co	19	20	N., C. & St. L.	138	142
A. L. Co. pf.	40	43	Nat. Biscuit	63	64
Am. Loc. pf.	113	115	Nat. B. pf.	116¼	118
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	5	Nat. Em. pf.	84	89
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26	27	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37	39
Am. Pn.	30	40	N. R. R. of Mex. pf. 2d pf.	19	19½
A. P. S. pf.	70	80	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	114	118
Am. S. pf.	99	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	86½	90
Am. Snuff.	190	210	N. Y. Dock.	30	41
Am. Sn. pf.	101	110	N. Y. Dock. pf.	80	88
Am. St. F.	10½	11½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	35	45
A. S. R. pf.	134	138	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	118
A. T. & C.	90	92	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	86½	90
Am. W. Co. pf.	102	104	N. Y. D. Co.	36	41
Ann Arbor	30	40	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	88
Ann. Cit.	70	80	N. Y., L. & W.	130	135
B. & O. pf.	92½	94	N. Y., L. & W. pf.	120	135
Beth. Steel	23	25	N. Y. & N. Tel.	120	130
B. A. L. pf.	110	..	N. Y. & W.	90½	92¾
B. Un. G.	120	130	N. Y. & W. pf.	90½	93
B. R. & P.	136	145	North Am.	92¾	93
B. R. & P. pf.	140	180	Pac. Coast	125	130
B. & S. pf.	80	88	P. C. 1st pf.	100	108
But'k Co.	55	63	P. C. 2d pf.	120	130
Canada So.	65½	69	Peo. & E.	38	40
Cent. L. pf.	100½	103	Pitts. Coal	13	14½
C. C. R. of N. J.	222	224	Pitts. C. pf.	48	56
C. & S. A. Tel.	140	150	P., C. C. & St. L.	78	82
C., B. & Q.	200	..	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	114½
C. & E. I. pf.	136½	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	176	..
C. G. W. pf.	74¾	..	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	..
C. G. W. d.	80	82½	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	172	220
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90	Pullman Co.	218	220
C. & N. W.	225	230	Quicksilver	1¾	2
C., St. P., M. & Om.	168	175	Q'ksil'r pf.	3¼	4½
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	176	185	R. R. S. I. C. stk. ctfs.	93	94
S. T. & T.	12	14½	R. S. S. pf.	99	100
C. T. & T. pf.	29	32	Rdg. 1st pf.	90	93
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140	Rdg. 2d pf.	90	95
C., C. C. & St. L.	108¾	115	Rens. & Sar.	200	205½
C., L. & W.	90	97¼	R. G. M. Co. pf.	97	107
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114¾	Rutland pf.	51	62
Cleve. & P.	107	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63¾	72
Cleve & P. spc.	106	109	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42	47
C. F. & I. pf.	85	100	St. L. S. F. ctfs.	..	137
Cons. Coal.	70	..	St. L. S. W.	20¾	21
Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78	79	St. L. S. W. pf.	49	50
D., L. & W.	475	520	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	105	112
D. M. & Ft. D.	16	24	So. Pac. pf.	116¼	116⅞
Det. & M.	60	70	Texas Cent.	50	..
D. & M. pf.	90½	100	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Det. So.	7	10	T. P. L. Tr.	76	80
Det. So. pf.	27	32	Third Av.	124	127
Det. U. Ry.	93	94	T. P. & W.	17	20½
Dia. Match.	119	123	T. P. & W. pf.	33¾	83
D. S. S. & A.	16	17½	U. B. & P.	7	8½
D. S. S. & A. pf.	35	38	U. B. & P. pf.	68	70½
Elec. B.	85	86	Un. Pac. pf.	94	95
Erie 2d pf.	63¼	69	U. S. C. I. pf. & Fdy. pf.	91	92
Ev. & T. H.	68	72	U. S. Leath.	10	13½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	93	U. S. L. pf.	103½	116
F. M. & S.	145	165	U. S. R. & Imp't	80¾	81¾
F. M. & S. pf.	93	93½	U. S. R. 2d pf.	78	80
Ft. W. & D. City	85	..	Vand. R. R.	85	95
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	79	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	105½	106½
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	101	104	Vul. Det.	9	11
G. & S. F.	120	..	Vul. D. pf.	63¼	61
H. B. Claflin	108	118	W., F. Exp.	281	286
Hav. E. Ry.	45	46	West. U. T.	92	98
H. E. R. pf.	95	95	Westinghouse assenting	151	153
Hock. V. pf.	94½	95	Westinghouse 1st pf.	185	..
Homestake	82½	83½	W. & L. E.	17½	18¼
Ill. C. L.	101	..	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	37	40
Int. Power	48	57	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	25
Int. S. P.	43	44	W. & L. E. Wis. Cent.	23¾	25
I. S. P. pf.	82½	89	Wis. C. pf.	45	46
Iowa C. pf.	47	50			
Jol. & Chi.	179	..			
Kan. & Pa.	41	73			
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	79¾	80¼			

The Hanover National Bank's Dividend

The Hanover National Bank's dividend rate is 16 per cent. a year, payable quarterly. In the Outside Securities table published in THE TIMES on Monday it was reported to be 6 per cent., semi-annually.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line com. (semi-annual)	3	July 10	June 20	July 10
Atlantic & North Carolina	1¼	July 20	July 10	July 20
Atch., Top. & S. Fe pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Aug. 1	June 29	Aug. 2
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 5
Balt. & Ohio com. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Balt. & Ohio pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Canada Southern	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Central of New Jersey (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 17
Chicago Great West. debenture	$2	July 15	June 15	July 2
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 20	Holders of record	June 30
Cripple Creek Central (quarter)	1½	July 20	July 3	July 21
Cripple Creek Central pf. (quar.)	1	July 20	July 3	July 21
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	2½	July 20	July 3	July 20
Denver & Rio G'de pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 16	June 27	July 17
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	5	Aug. 1	July 16	
East Pennsylvania	2	July 10	Holders of record	July 7
Geo. R. R. & Banking (quar.)	2½	July 16	June 30	July 16
Hocking Valley com. (semi-ann.)	1½	July 16	June 25	July 17
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-ann.)	2	July 16	June 25	July 17
Lake Erie & West. pf. (semi-ann.)	1	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 28	Holders of record	June 30
Lehigh Valley com. (semi-ann.)	2	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
Lehigh Valley pf.	5	July 14	Holders of record	June 30
Little Schuylkill	$1.25	July 13	Holders of record	June 29
Louisville & Nashville (semi-ann.)	3	Aug. 10	July 20	Aug. 10
Mahoning Coal co. (semi-annual)	6	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Mahoning Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 28	Holders of record	June 30
Minn. & St. Louis pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 16	June 16	July 17
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	8	July 16	Holders of record	June 19
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	June 27	July 21
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
New York, Ont. & Western	2	July 30	July 20	July 25
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	3	Aug. 17	Holders of record	Aug. 3
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 26	Holders of record	June 30
P., C., C. & St. L. com. (semi-ann.)	1½	July 16	Holders of record	July 6
P., C., C. & St. L. pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Reading com.	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 14
Reading 1st pf.	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	2½	July 15	July 5	
Texas Central com. (annual)	5	July 16	July 5	July 17
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 16	July 5	July 17
White Pass & Yukon	2	July 14		

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Suburban Electric Co. pf. (quarter)	75c	July 16	Holders of record	June 15
Charleston Con. Ry., Gas & Elec.	1¼	July 10	June 30	July 10
C., Newp. & C. Tr. & Pr. pf. (quar.)	1½	July 16	June 30	July 16
Columbus Railway & Light	1	July 10	Holders of record	June 30
Consol. Traction of N. J.	2	July 15	June 26	July 16
Detroit United (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
El Paso Electric pf. (semi-annual)	$3	July 9	June 25	July 10
Georgia Ry. & Electric pf. (quar.)	$1.25	July 20	Holders of record	July 14
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Havana Electric Ry. pf. (quar.)	1	July 9	June 30	July 10
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction pf.	2½	July 16	July 10	July 17
Manchester Trac., Light & Power	2½	July 16	Holders of record	July 2
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	June 25	July 17
New Orleans Ry. & Light pf.	1½	July 16	June 30	July 16
Philadelphia Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 2
Philadelphia City Passenger R'way	$3.75	July 10		
Third Avenue (quarter)	1½	July 31	July 13	Aug. 1
Trinidad Electric (quarter)	1¼	July 10	June 30	July 11
United Rys. of St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 10	June 23	July 11
United Traction of Pittsburg pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bowling Green (semi-annual)	10	July 15	June 30	July 16
Union (quarter)	12½	July 10	July 5	July 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alliance Realty Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 16	July 10	July 17
American Cement (semi-annual)	3	July 21	July 10	July 23
Amer. Chicle com. (month)	1	July 17	June 25	July 18
Amer. Chicle com. (extra)	1	July 17	June 25	July 18
Amer. Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	July 17	June 25	July 18
Amer. Glue pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
American Locomotive (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 25	Holders of record	Aug. 1
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 21	June 26	July 21
Amer. Nut & Bolt Fastener (quar.)	5	July 14	Holders of record	June 14
Amer. Seeding Machine com.	1	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Amer. Seeding Machine pf. (quar.)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 16	July 3	July 17
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	June 29	July 17
American Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
American Telep. & Teleg. (extra)	¾	July 15	June 15	June 21
Amer. Type Founders' com. (quar.)	1	July 16	Holders of record	July 10
Amer. Type Founders' pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	Holders of record	July 10
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 16	June 29	July 17
Anaconda Copper	$1.87½	July 18	July 7	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 16	July 2	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (extra)	¼	July 16	July 2	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	July 16	July 2	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (extra)	¾	July 16	July 2	July 17
Bell Telephone of Canada	2	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Bell Telephone, (Phil.,) (quar.)	1½	July 16	Holders of record	July 5
Central Coal & Coke (quar.)	1½	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quar.)	1	July 25	July 15	July 26
Consol. Car Heat Co. (semi-ann.)	1½	Aug. 1		
Corn Products Refining pf.	1	July 10	Holders of record	June 29
Cuba Planters' (semi-annual)	6	July 16	Holders of record	June 30
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1	July 27	July 6	July 28
Distilling Co. of America pf.	1	July 16	July 5	July 17
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 2	Holders of record	July 19
Finance Co. of Pa. 2d pf. (quar.)	$1.25	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
General Electric (quarter)	2	July 16	Holders of record	June 15
Globe-Wernicke pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Granite	2	July 16

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	6½	6½	6½	6½
200	Am. Can pf	55	55⅝	55	55⅛
85	Am. Tobacco	315	320	315	320
100	Fed. Sugar pf	73½	74	73½	74
1,000	Mackay Cos	73	73	72½	72½
500	Mackay Cos. pf	70½	70½	70	70
300	M. Weiss of C	2	2	2	2
900	N. J. T. D. & I	42¾	42½	42¼	42½
100	N. Y. El. Stg. Bat	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	Taximeter	8	8¼	8	8¼
200	Un. Paper & P	3⅝	3¾	3½	3¾

RAILROADS.

3,100	Chicago Subway	45¾	46½	45½	46⅜
10	Crip. C'k Cent	89	89	89	89
30	Chi. C. C. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Alaska Mines	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Boston Copper	26	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	7	7	7	7
100	Butte C., w. i.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1,000	Colbalt Contact	¾	¾	¾	¾
100	Colon. Gold Pl.	16	16	16	16
1,200	Cum.-Ely Min.	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
100	Davis-D.-E., w. i.	12	12	12	12
100	Furnace Cr. C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	Giroux Mining	8	8	8	8
3,000	Gold Hill	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅞
150	Granby Consol.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
4,100	Greene Con. C.	22	22⅜	22	22
300	Greene Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,760	Greene G.-Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Micmac G. Min.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
500	M. Co. of Am.	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
840	Mitchell Mining	5¾	6	5⅝	6
1,450	Nevada Con C.	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞
600	Nev. U. M. & S.	3	3	3	3
1,800	Nipissing M. Co.	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
100	Tenn. Cop. Co.	42	42	42	42
4,300	Tonopah Exten.	5½	5¾	5⅜	5⅝
400	Union Cop. Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,400	United Copper	66	66¼	65⅝	66¼
600	Utah Apex	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. Wr. P. 5s	84¾	85	84¾	85
5,000	G.B.S. B. 2d 5s	37	37	37	37
5,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼

*Odd lots.

The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, July 7, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,350	American Can	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
1,150	Amer. Can pf	55¾	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅜
100	Am. De F. pf	$1.00	$0.95	$0.95	
300	Am. De F. com'd	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
350	Am. Tobacco	350	290	320	— 55
510	Am. Writ. P. pf	25	24	24½	— 1
1,200	G. B. S. Brew	10⅝	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
100	Lon. Red Tigerst	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
800	Federal Sugar	40	40	40	+ 0⅛
280	Fed. Sugar pf	74	73½	74	
1,700	Havana Tobac	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
850	Internat. Salt	34	31½	34	+ ⅜
10	Internat. Nickel	78	78	78	
900	Int. Mer. M. pf	29½	28½	28½	— ¾
1,100	Mar. W. of Can	2	2	2	
6,840	Mackay Cos	72	69¾	72½	+ 2½
3,900	Mackay Cos. pf	74	69¾	73	+ 2
1,150	N. J. T. & Imp	42½	42	42½	+ ¼
900	N. Y. Transp	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
1,300	N. Y. El. Stg. Bat	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
30	Royal R. P. pf	107	107	107	— 3
200	Standard Oil	590	591½	595	— 2½
550	Un. Cigar pf	97¾	97½	97½	
400	Un. Paper & P.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛

RAILROADS.

10,100	Chicago Subway	46½	43	46½	— 1⅝
72	Crip. C'k Cent	90	89	89	— 1
190	Crip. C. C. pf	73½	72	73½	— ½
700	Manhat. Transit	28	28	27⅞	— ⅛
3	Nor. Sec. stubs	227½	225	225	— 2½

MINING.

1,000	Alaska Min	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
9,900	Boston Cop	26⅜	24½	25¾	+ 1¼
970	Brit. Col. Cop	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
850	Butte Coal'n	30	27½	29⅞	+ 1¾
12,100	Cum.-E. Min	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
250	D. D. Est., w. i	12	10⅝	12	+ 1
1,200	Dom. Cop., w. i	2½	2½	2½	
100	Fur. C. Cop	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1,200	Giroux Mining	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
10,950	Gold Hill Cop	3	1⅝	2⅞	+ 1⅜
28,000	Greene C. Cop	24⅛	21⅜	22	+ 2
4,800	Greene Con. G	3	2⅜	2⅝	+ ½
3,250	Greene G.-S	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
4,550	Granby Con. M	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
4,100	Micmac G. Min	4¼	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
4,250	Micmac Gold M	4¼	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
1,100	Mine Sec	½	½	¼	
8,000	Mines Co. of A.	1.27	1.22	1.24	— 1
3,105	Mitch. Mining	6⅞	5⅜	6	+ ⅛
1,100	Mont.-S. new	15½	14½	14¾	— ½
1,000	Nevada Con	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	+ 1
5,700	Nev. U. M. & S.	3⅜	2⅞	3	— ⅜
1,000	P. Metals Co.	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
600	Rich Eureka	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
1,250	Tenn. Copper	42	40½	42	+ ⅝
280	Tinic Mining	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
19,240	Tonopah Ext	2¼	2	2⅛	+ 1⅛
500	Tonopah Min	2.06	2.05	2.05	— .05
1,700	Union Copper	1 3-16	1 1-16	1¼	+1-16
7,500	United Copper	66¾	63⅛	66¼	+ 2¼
50	United Cop. pf	90	90	90	
810	Utah Apex	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1,000	Utah Copper	26⅜	25	25¼	— ⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. S. F. 6s, w. i	91	91	91	— 1⅛
9,000	Am. W. P. 5s	85	84	85	— 2½
10,000	G. B. S. Brew. 6s	62½	62½	62½	— 1
65,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	37	36¾	37	
28,000	In. M. M. 4½s	77¼	76⅝	77¼	— ¼
5,000	Inter. Salt 5s	65	65	65	— ¼
2,000	In. Silver 6s	90½	90½	90¼	— ¼
2,000	N. Y. N. H. & H. 4s	81	81	81	
1,000	Nat. Bisc. Ind. 5s	112¼	112½	112½	— ⅛
5,000	P. S. Co. n. 5s	96¼	96⅛	96¼	+ ⅛
5,000	P. S. C. cfts	68¾	68⅝	68¾	+ ⅛
5,000	West. El. 5s	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅛

†Sells cents per share.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Major G. E. Pickett, Paymaster, is detailed for temporary duty in connection with the camp of instruction to be established at Mount Gretna, Penn.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Engineer Corps:

Lieut. Col. E. H. Ruffner will proceed to New Orleans and relieve Lieut. Col. C. B. Sears of the duties as Division Engineer of the Gulf Division.

Lieut. Col. Sears will proceed to and take station at St. Louis, establish the office of the President of the Mississippi River Commission at that place and relieve Major T. L. Casey of the River and Harbor Works in his charge.

Capt. W. D. Conner, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Major G. D. Fitch of the duties in his charge temporarily.

Major Fitch will proceed to and take station at Duluth and relieve Major C. L. Potter of the duties in his charge.

Lieut. Col. W. T. Rossell will proceed to and take station at Cincinnati and relieve Major J. G. Warren of the River and Harbor Works in his temporary charge.

Capt. G. R. Lukesh will proceed to and take station at St. Louis and relieve Capt. W. B. Ladue of the duties as Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the Mississippi River Commission.

Capt. Ladue will proceed to Fort Mason and report for assignment to the command of Company C, First Battalion of Engineers.

Major C. L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Tompkinsville, S. I., take station at that place and report to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor for duties as Engineer of the Third Lighthouse District, to relieve Lieut. Col. W. T. Rossell, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. W. Kelly, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Washington and report to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia for duties as an assistant.

Major E. K. Morton, Ordnance Department, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Chief Ordnance Officer at the camp of instruction to be established at American Lake, Washington.

Capt. J. W. Jones, Ordnance Department, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Chief Ordnance officer of the camp of instruction to be established at Chickamauga Park.

Lieut. Col. H. E. Tutherly, Ninth Cavalry, upon his own application, after more than thirty-eight years' service, is retired from active service, to take effect Oct. 1.

First Lieut. J. P. Hassen, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to Washington Barracks and report in person to the commanding officer, general hospital, at that post, for surgical treatment.

Lieut. Col. E. Von Schrader, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Lathrop or Kansas City, Mo., and to East St. Louis, Ill., on official business pertaining to the inspection of animals to be delivered under contract for the army.

First Lieut. E. H. Yule, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Washington Barracks and report in person to the commanding officer, general hospital, for surgical treatment.

Leave of absence granted First Lieut. G. H. Scott, Assistant Surgeon, is extended one month.

Capts. M. J. Lenihan and J. D. Leitch, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed to San Antonio and report for duty in connection with the preparation for encampment and organization of the provisional regiments for the camp of instruction to be established at the State maneuvers camp near Austin, Texas.

Leaves of absence for six months is granted Major J. A. Gaston, First Cavalry; Capt. J. F. Madden, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Capt. J. E. Kuhn, Commissary; First Lieut. H. R. Richmond, First Cavalry; First Lieut. H. H. Scott, Artillery Corps; Second Lieut. H. S. Johnson, First Cavalry.

The Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Iden, to duty with marine detachment at Camp Elliott, Isthmus of Panama.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Smith, to Washington, July 13, examination for promotion, then wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon T. N. Pease, to Washington, July 16, for examination for promotion, thence to the Hancock, Navy Yard, New York.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Dorsey, to Washington, July 16, for examination for promotion, then wait orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Wise, to home and granted leave until the expiration of appointment as an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the navy, July 14.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Marietta, at Monte Christi; Kearsarge, at Tompkinsville; Severn, at Annapolis; Dolphin, at Boston; Nevada, at Annapolis; Iowa, at Navy Yard, New York; Justin, at Che-Foo.

Sailed: Lebanon from Lambert Point to destroy wreck; Minneapolis, Denver, Des Moines, and Cleveland from Punchal, for Fayal; New Jersey from Hampton Roads, for New London; Rhode Island from Yorktown, for Annapolis; Paul Jones from Santa Cruz, for Monterey; Columbia from Colon, for Guantanamo, Connecticut from Chee-Foo, Taku; Villalobos from Shanghai, for Che-Foo.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The plans of the Consolidated Exchange for the purchase and improvement of the southeast corner of Broad and Beaver Streets will, it is generally expected, lead to a marked revival of interest in property along lower Broad Street.

Five or six years ago, soon after the opening of the Broad Exchange Building, there was considerable buying in this section, but the slim years of 1902 and 1903 in Wall Street cut down the demand for office space in the financial district to such an extent that the rebuilding of Broad Street, below Exchange Place, was indefinitely deferred. Meanwhile property there has been strongly held in the belief that a good deal of it must become at no very distant date part of the Wall Street neighborhood, and that it affords practically the only opportunity for the financial district's expansion. There can be no doubt that the Consolidated Exchange's move will do much to strengthen this belief.

The few brokers and operators who, for one reason or another, were compelled to stay at their desks last week, did not feel called upon to apologize for the generally uninteresting state of the market; but rather bewailed their lot in not being able to be "among those sailing," or otherwise departing from the region of contract signing and title passing. Indeed, the desire to abandon the market to its fate for a couple of months seems to be more prevalent just now than at this time in previous years. The period since last October has been one of the greatest activity and of very profitable results for a large majority of those interested in real estate, and there seems to be less disposition than ever before to "make Summer business."

Even the idea that the Summer season may afford bargains by reason of the unwillingness of operators to carry over property to a more active period is not being borne out to any great extent. One broker, who usually devotes himself at about this time to searching out opportunities of this sort, says that the field is practically barren and that there is no sign of weakness in the market, if one may judge by the determination of owners not to let go except at top-notch figures. A few deals, such as the trade reported last week involving a Fifth Avenue plot and a loft building on Eleventh Street, may enliven daily reports in the near future, but there is in prospect comparatively little new business of importance.

Builders of flats and apartment houses, as well as the speculators who supply them with lots, will probably be willing to wait until the Fall renting season has afforded some idea of the ratio between supply and demand with regard to these types of structures. So far as properties in the business section are concerned, the situation gives every sign of strength. That a concern will lease an entire twelve-story building on Seventeenth Street before it is completed points to an excellent demand for space in the mercantile section between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets. The Fifth Avenue retail section also drew a new recruit last week in the shape of a prominent Parisian jewelry concern.

The number of mortgages recorded since Monday makes it appear that the new law, with its recording tax, has been received favorably by a large majority of borrowers. The recording of 412 mortgages on June 30, showed that, in the case of loans made by institutions or corporations, whose mortgage holdings will hereafter be exempt, there was a general willingness to escape the recording tax by paying on the basis of the annual tax for a period of one day. But even as an attempt at evasion this is not to be compared with what took place during the last week of June a year ago, just before the annual tax law went into effect, when between 4,000 and 5,000 mortgages were recorded for a total of between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

The Federal Land and Improvement Company sold during the week 119 lots at Amityville, L. I., for $15,210.

Fleischman's Large Purchases.

Joseph Fleischman, the florist, has signed a contract for the purchase of a ten-acre plot at Cedarhurst, L. I., facing Broadway. Mr. Fleischman bought forty-five acres between Cedarhurst and Woodmere and sold it to Herman Warendorf and C. H. Winchell.

Brownstone Dwelling Sold.

The Touch Realty Company is the purchaser of 171 West Seventy-third Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 17 by 58 by 102. The sale of this property by Slawson & Hobbs for George R. Cannon was announced recently.

Riverside Drive Apartment Sold.

John V. Signell has sold St. Francis Court, the six-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 135th Street.

Park Avenue Transaction.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky and Charles Kaufmann, as attorneys, report that Max Levenberg has sold 4,388 Park Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 25 by 91.

On the Upper East Side.

Edward L. King & Co. have sold for the Peterson estate, 1,584 Second Avenue, a four-story flat, at the northeast corner of Eighty-second Street, on lot 25.8 by 100.

E. Kempner has sold to Heilbrun & Kahn 1,692 Second Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 75.

Nagle, Hope & Co. have sold for John Grassmuck to Liebhoff & Hirschfield the five-story single flat, 22 by 100, at 180 East Eighty-eighth Street.

George F. Mahnken has sold for a client 516 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 100.

L. Weil & Son have sold 237 East Ninety-third Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.8.

Plomsky & Brother have bought from Charles B. Gumb 150 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 26 by 100.11.

Bach Brothers have sold to a Mrs. Seibert 67 East 108th Street, a five-story single flat, on lot 17 by 100.

L. Weil & Son have sold 321 East 117th Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.11.

J. R. Jones has sold to Heilbrun & Kahn 229 East 126th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Dr. Joseph Bruder has bought 482 East Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story building on lot 25 by 100. He has also sold 64 East 109th Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold 113-115 East 120th Street, on plot 40 by 100.

Frank M. Franklin has bought 119-121 East 100th Street, a five-and-a-half story house on lot 50 by 100; also 229 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100; also, 1,416 Avenue A, a five-story house on lot 26 by 98.

E. V. Pescia & Co. were the brokers in the recently reported sale of 206 Concord Street, Brooklyn.

West Side Above 100th Street.

Bach Brothers have sold to Mrs. Fannie Kasner 22 West 119th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 15 by 100.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for Frederick P. Hummel and George A. Steinmuller the five-story double flat 316 West 142d Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Herman Brothers have sold for the Herman Realty Company 238 and 240 West 144th Street, two five-story triple flats, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Sigmund B. Steinman has bought 71-73-75 West 134th Street, on a plot 52.6 by 100, from a Mr. Mongio. Joseph Poch was the broker. The present buildings will be razed to make place for a six-story apartment house.

On the Lower East Side.

Schapiro, Levy & Stahl have sold 61 Catharine Street and 2½, 4, and 6 Monroe Street, at the southeast corner of Catharine and Monroe Streets, to Isaac Goldovitz.

L. Weil & Son have sold 63 Sheriff Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Isadore M. Levy has sold for a client 248 Madison Street, a four-story house, with basement stores, on lot 20 by 90. Mr. Levy has also bought the five-story tenement, on lot 26 by 80, at the southeast corner of Water Street and Market Slip.

Henry Freiberger and Samuel Ginsberg have sold for Pauline Goldstein to Dr. Joseph Bruder 390 Madison Street, a seven-story building, on lot 25 by 100, and have resold the same to Dr. Rosenthal.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Frank M. Franklin 619 East Fifteenth Street a five-story house on lot 25 by 100.

Frank M. Franklin has bought 61 Second Avenue, a four-story private house, on lot 24 by 100, for his own occupancy.

On the Lower West Side.

Morris H. Feder has bought 150 Wooster Street, five-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 100.

Selig A. Kors has sold for Cohen & Kraft the six-story tenement 59 and 61 Thompson Street, on lot 39.9 by 100, to Benjamin Tannenbaum.

In the Bronx.

Charles Munster has sold for Charles Ostlund a plot on the south side of East 205th Street, near the Grand Concourse, to Frank Koch, and has resold it to Mary Kolkebeck. Mr. Munster has also sold a three-family house on the east side of Walton Avenue, near East 161st Street, for Nathan Cohn to Edna J. Klinder.

F. W. Schneider has sold for Joseph E. Phelan to a Mr. Schlosser a lot 25 by 100 on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 125 feet north of 183d Street.

One Bronx Broker's Sales.

Charles A. Weber has made the following sales: Northwest corner of Trinity Avenue and Teasdale Place, a five-story double flat on a lot 28 by 100; 667 East 147th Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 27 by 100; 532 Courtlandt Avenue, a frame building with store; 538 East 149th Street, on lot 25 by 86, for Frederick Letsch; a plot of four lots, 100 by 89 feet, on the east side of Creston Avenue, 100 feet south of Tiffin Place; northeast corner of Second Street and Avenue D, Unionport, a lot 28 by 100 feet.

O'Hara Brothers Busy.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for Louis Eickwort two one-family houses on the north side of 236th Street, west of Katonah Avenue, Woodlawn; also, for the Bronx Heights Land Company, a block of forty-six lots at 239th and 240th Streets, Martha and Katonah Avenues, Woodlawn; also, for Daniel Houlihan, two three-story frame dwellings on the southwest corner of 201st Street and Perry Avenue; also, for C. Lyle of Keyport, N. J., a residence at Bronxwood Park; also, for James Hopkins of Kinkora, N. J., a residence on the east side of Perry Avenue, about 200 feet south of 210th Street, Bedford Park.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The suburban developers are pretty thoroughly in control of the auction market, and, aside from James L. Wells's sale of 105 lots at Throgg's Neck and Joseph P. Day's offering of 420 Long Island City lots, the schedule for this week at the Vesey Street salesroom will present few opportunities for real estate buyers.

The property to be sold by Auctioneer Wells is that known as the Waring estate, on and near the Eastern Boulevard, between Tremont Avenue and Fort Schuyler Road. The interest of small investors in this section was abundantly shown in the successful sales of the Sisters of Charity and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum tracts. The entire region is naturally one of the most attractive in the Bronx, while the approval of the Westchester Avenue Subway extension promises an early improvement in its transportation facilities.

Another large offering of property in the same region is announced for Saturday, when George W. Bard will sell on the premises at 1 P. M. the 229 lots known as the Harrington estate, on Fort Schuyler Road, Westchester Village.

The other items in the week's list are all of the foreclosure variety, with the exception of a trustees' sale of the tenements 110 to 114 Essex Street, to be conducted on Wednesday at the stand of Bryan L. Kennelly. Of the foreclosures, the only ones which may possibly attract some outside attention seem to be those involving 711 to 715 Seventh Avenue and 168 and 170 West Forty-eighth Street, forming an "L" around the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, and the leasehold 4 East Fourteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and Bronx.

2d Av, n w corner of 48th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 40x63; H. Cohen of 2 East 108th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $35,000.

105th St, s s, 70 ft w of Madison Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87.9; M. Levenkind of 31 East 109th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $70,000.

Manhattan Av, s e corner of 108th St, for two six-story brick flats, 50x82; Sobel & Kean Company of 4 West 109th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $100,000.

40th St, 429 and 431 West, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.3x87.5; J. Weinstein of 116 Nassau St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $70,000.

Vyse Av, 275 ft n of Jennings St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x58; William Deltz of 1,484 Vyse Av, owner; Henry Lane, architect; cost, $5,500.

133d St, s s, 100 ft e of Cypress Av, for a one-story brick stable, 25x100; C. Dumke of 641 East 141st St, owner; E. Wilbur, architect; cost, $5,000.

Clinton Place, n s, 107.9 ft e of Aqueduct Av, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21.6x60; Manine Ellison of 2,361 Grand Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

48th St, 13 West, to a five-story brick dwelling; Columbia College, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $10,000.

Ridge St, 111, to a five-story brick tenement; I. Schlanger of 122 Ridge St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

Clinton St, 177, to a five-story brick tenement; B. Fishman of 286 Madison St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.

4th St, 11 to 19 East, to two five-story brick lofts and store; Dutch Reformed Church Corporation of 111 Fulton St, owner; Gleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $50,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 9.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

103d St, 241 West, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $1,819; subject to another mortgage for $17,000.

TUESDAY, JULY 10.

By James L. Wells.

Eastern Boulevard, between Tremont Av. and Fort Schuyler Road, 105 lots known as the Waring estate; by partition sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

15th St, 415 West, n s, 389 ft w of Avenue A, 25x103.3, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee; due on judgment, $2,212; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Essex St, 110, 112, and 114, e s, 157 ft s of Rivington St, 69.6x100.4 and irregular, three five-story front and three four-story rear brick tenements; trustees' sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Marmion Av, e s, 256.9 ft n of 177th St, and running through to the Southern Boulevard, 33x156.3x30x182, two-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles P. Dillon, referee; due on judgment, $4,015.

Bathgate Av, 2,157, w s, 43.9 ft n of 181st St, 18.9x94.5, two-story frame dwelling.

173d St, 719 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, one and three story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee; due on judgment, $4,875.

THURSDAY, JULY 12.

By Joseph P. Day.

Long Island City, 420 lots on Hoyt and Woolsey Avs, Lawrence, Chauncey, Goodrich, Merchant, Crescent, Howland, and Hallett Streets; public auction sale.

7th Av, 711 to 715, e s, 50.4 ft s of 48th St, 50x100, three four-story brick buildings, together with 168 West 48th St, 21x50.4, three-story brick building, and 170 west 48th St, 20x100.5, three-story brick building, forming an "L" with the foregoing; foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee; due on judgment, $20,801.

Villa Av, e s, 275 ft n of Potter Place, or 204th St, 50x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Frederick Mellor, referee; due on judgment, $1,968.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

By Joseph P. Day.

Monroe St, 8, n s, between Catharine and Market Sts, 25x100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $5,329; subject to another mortgage for $23,000.

14th St, 4 East, s s, 24 ft e of 5th Av, 83x106.3, leasehold, six-story building, with store; foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee; due on judgment, $27,720.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

On the premises, at 3 P. M.

By Joseph P. Day.

Belle Harbor, Rockaway Beach, 181 lots; public auction sale.

On the premises, at 2 P. M.

By T. F. Archer.

Ozone Park, or Woodhaven Junction, 80 lots on Grafton and McCormack Avs; public auction sale.

On the premises, at 1 P. M.

By George W. Bard.

Fort Schuyler Road, Westchester, 229 lots known as the Harrington estate; public auction sale.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 7.

ALLEN ST, 60 and 62, 40x87.6; Max Moises to Aaron Kommel, (mtg $53,000)

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 139th St, 99.11x100; Joseph Silverson and others to Henry E. Schwalters, (mtg $130,000)

ANTHONY AV, w s, 218 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 25.1x115.1; Edward A. Evérit to Margaret Burns and another.

AVENUE B, 287, e s, 20x68; Louis Cohen to Max Blau, (mtg $8,000)

AVENUE B, 287, 20x68; Max Blau to Morris Appel, 1-6 part, (mtg $8,000).

AVENUE C, w s, 98.2 ft n of 9th St, 23.11x83; Morris Shoenfeld to Samuel Rosenthal, (mtg $21,900)

AVENUE B, 287, e s, 20x68; Max Blau to L. W. Lissberger, 2-3 part, (mtg $8,000)

BEACH AV, e s, 51.11 ft s of 147th St, 50x115; Albert H. Bultman and others to George W. Eccles.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 100th St, 99.11x100; Markus Pollak to Isaac Helfer

BROOK AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 34.2x100.6; Simon J. Altschuler and others to Samuel L. Cohen, (mtg $24,000)

CANNON ST, 94, e s, 25x100; Sigmund Leinhardt and others to Morris Beer and another, (mtg $27,000)

CHERRY ST, n s, 71.11 ft e of Clinton St, 21x100; Shapiro, Levy & Starr to Esther Goldman and others, (mtg $15,000)

DELANCEY ST, 192½, n s, 25x51.10; Jacob Bermardik to Max Schenkman, (mtg $20,024.93)

EAST ½ of Lot 887, map of Wakefield, 50x114.6; Casper Reimer to Irving Realty Company, (mtg $650)

EAST TREMONT ROAD, w s, 26 ft s of 84th St, 50.8x89; Louis Stern to Louis H. Lowenstein, (mtg $39,500)

ELM ST, e s, Lots 177 to 179, 251 to 253, map of Laconia Park; William T. Emmet to the Irving Realty Company.

CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 119th St, 125x100; Robert Ferguson to Robert Ferguson & Sons, (mtg $111,800)

GRACE AV, s w corner of St. Raymond Av, 32.8x47.9; Lot 112, map of St. Raymond Park, —x—; Frederick Glens to Henry W. Fedden

GREENWICH ST, e s, 63 ft n of Murray St, 26.7x87.9; Richmond Weed to James A. Macdonald, (mtg $12,000)

HOWARD ST, n s, 25 ft e of Crosby St, 75x irregular; Henry C. Deknatel to Sidney Maddock, ½ part, (mtg $90,000)

HOWARD ST, n s, 25 ft e of Crosby St, 75x irregular; Henry C. Deknatel and another, executors, to Sidney Maddock, ½ part, (mtg $90,000)

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, w s, 96 ft s of Dyckman St, —x—; Walter S. Sheafer to Henry Sheafer.

LENOX AV, 484, 25x85; Isaac Newman to Marcus Lederer and another, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $25,000)

LOT 227, map of building lots near Williamsbridge Station; Joseph S. Brown to Antonio Di Caro, (mtg $1,250)

LOT 248, map of Penfield property; 27.9x89.11; James T. Penfield to Morris Hodes

LOT 108, map of Van Nest Park, 25x100; Joseph Gamacha and others to Vaclav Svejk, (mtg $3,200)

LOT 152, map of part of Hunt estate; Anne Goldner and others to Babette Zeman, (mtg $500)

LOT 153, map of part of Hunt estate; Anne Goldner to John H. Rohm, (mtg $500)

LOT 82, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Amelia Steinmetz, (mtg $402.50)

LOT 84, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to E. H. Kelly, (mtg $647.50)

LOT 110, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to E. H. Kelly, (mtg $647.50)

LOT 113, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to E. H. Kelly, (mtg $647.50)

LOT 216, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to John Schnakenberg

LOT 111, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to E. H. Kelly, (mtg $647.50)

LOT 112, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to E. H. Kelly, (mtg $647.50)

LOTS 293 and 294, 309x310, map of 370 lots of Hunter estate; H. P. Rose Company to Henry A. J. Hunt

LOTS 79 and 80, map of 108 lots, Coster estate; H. P. Rose to Christian Benzing and another

LOTS 131 and 132, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Caglo De Luca to Andrea Zocacono, (mtg $1,000)

LOTS 180 and 181, map of 181 lots, Varian estate; Herman Glasser to William P. Cashman and another, (mtg $1,860).

LOTS 5, 6, and 7, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Amelia Steinmetz, (mtg $2,275)

LUDLOW ST, 76, e s, 19.1x75; Morris Wekselblatt to Simon Goldstein, (mtg $21,500)

MADISON AV, s w corner of Crescent Av, 126.5x100; Filomena Tesoro to Pietro Ferri, (mtg $40,000)

MAPES AV, n e corner of Zulett Av, —x—; Thomas E. Brown, jr., referee, to Ernest A. Bergson

MONROE ST, 16, 25x49; Arthur E. Smith and others to Louis Alterisi, (mtg $12,000)

MONROE ST, 138, n s, 25x100; Morris Goldstein to Adolph

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Offices, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Another Opportunity!

BELLE HARBOR LOTS

On Saturday, July 14th, 1906,

at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, Rain or Shine.

Another Sale of

181 CHOICE SEASHORE LOTS At BELLE HARBOR,

ROCKAWAY COAST, LONG ISLAND.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—

To those who did not secure any of these lots at the last sale, also to those who missed the opportunity by not attending, I wish to state that the first batch of 166 Lots which I offered, the bidding was so keen from the start that every lot offered was sold within an hour (which is record time.) This in itself should absolutely convince you of the worth of investing in this property.

BELLE HARBOR LOTS

are { Graded, Sewered, Have Gas, Electricity, Water and Concrete Sidewalks.

NO EXTRA ASSESSMENTS WILL BE LEVIED FOR THE ABOVE.

BELLE HARBOR is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on one side and beautiful Jamaica Bay on the other.

BELLE HARBOR is situated on the Rockaway coast, with a frontage of three miles on the Atlantic Ocean, and a like frontage on the still waters of Jamaica Bay, the beaches on the Ocean and Bay fronts being unexcelled by any in this section of the country. An ideal place for Yachting, Fishing, Surf or Still Water bathing, as well as all outdoor sports. The atmosphere is so invigorating and cool that no discomfort is felt in outdoor exercise during the day, and RESTFUL and REFRESHING sleep is assured at night. The utmost pains have been taken and no expense spared in development of BELLE HARBOR.

The SEWERAGE and DRAINAGE SYSTEM is UNSURPASSED. The water is clear, fresh and HEALTHY. The grading of the streets and the sidewalks are in perfect condition, and gas and electric lighting has been installed.

SPECIAL NOTE.

The property offered for sale will be restricted to private residences to cost no less than $3,000, and only a single cottage is allowed to each four lots.

How to Reach the Property:

Long Island City or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, by train to Rockaway Park, thence a pleasant walk of about 5 minutes, or 2 minutes by trolley, will bring you to the property. More than sixty trains daily; present running time 35 minutes. When tunnels under and bridges over the East River are completed BELLE HARROR will be within twenty minutes of Manhattan.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

Titles are guaranteed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York free of charge.
For further particulars, etc., apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

OFFICES, 31 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. CITY.

ANOTHER BIG AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1906

Apply now if you wish to offer any of your holdings for this date, so as to get the benefit of the following:

CONCENTRATION In { Newspaper Advertising. Booklet " Large Size Posters. Medium " " Special Cards.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have coontracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and The New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate advertising. Call or communicate if you wish to enter any of your holdings for the above date.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'neer

Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE,

under direction of EDWARD D. O'BRIEN, Esq., Refere.

415 EAST 15TH STREET

5-story brick tenement, size 25x103.8, more or less.

To be sold at Public Auction
TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

JAMES FRANK, ESQ., Atty. for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ISIDORE WITKIND, ESQ., Atty. for Defendant, 302 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Maps and further details can be obtained at office of above Attorneys or Auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City,
Will sell at auction

Wednesday, July 18, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the

Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey St., N. Y. City,

11 PARCELS

as follows:

303 West 113th St.
5-Story Brick Double Flat.
Size 25x100.11.

About 42¼ Acres,
AT LITTLE NECK,
Town of Huntington, Suffolk Co., L. I., N. Y.,
To be sold in 4 parcels.
Excellent view of the Sound; fine, sandy beach, and good transit facilities.
Title policies furnished to purchasers free of charge.

165 West 80th Street
5-Story Brick Double Flat.
Size 81x102.02.

To be sold in 2 parcels.
N. W. Cor. 178th St. and Honeywell Ave.,
S. W. Cor. 178th St. and Honeywell Ave.
Size of each plot 35x140. No. rock.

To be sold in 3 parcels.

S. E. Cor. Jerome Ave. and 181st St.
Size 100x100.

E. S. Jerome Ave., 100 ft. S. 181st St.
Adjoining above plot. Size 100 front by 76 rear by 100 in depth, irreg.

S. W. Cor. Walton Ave. and 181st St.
Adjoining above plot. Size 100 on st. by 153 on ave. by 176 on w. s., irreg.

Liberal mortgages. Ready for improvement.
This is an entire block front.

Maps and booklets giving complete details can be obtained at office of Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City,
Will Sell at Auction
LONG ISLAND SHORE FRONT PROPERTY AT

Little Neck, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

Between Northport and Centreport Harbors,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 AND 16 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

SPECIAL NOTE. Property consists of 42¾ acres, to be sold in three parcels of about 11 acres each, and one parcel of 9¼ acres, containing 2,063 feet of shore front and 1,628 feet on Public Road; commanding an unobstructed view of the surrounding country for miles, and of the Sound and Connecticut shore of over 40 miles, and located opposite the Village of Northport; having a clean, smooth, gravelly beach and heavily wooded; fine roads, telephones and electric lines run through property. Property can be reached via Long Island Railroad, station proper being Woodlawn. Title Policies furnished to purchasers free of charge.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Maps and booklets giving entire descriptive information can be obtained at offices of above Auctioneer.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

Preliminary Announcement

POSITIVE AUCTION

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906,

RAIN OR SHINE,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE PREMISES,

195 Valuable Lots

AVERAGING MORE THAN 25x100 FEET EACH.

MANOR ROAD and CHERRY LANE

BROOKSIDE, EGBERT, CURTIS, AND PARK AVS. AND RAYMOND PLACE,

MANOR PARK,

West New Brighton, STATEN ISLAND,

(1ST WARD, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, CITY OF NEW YORK.)

THIS PROPERTY IS IN THE VERY BEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE PART OF THE BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

THERE ARE SEWERS AND ALSO WATER MAINS IN MOST OF THE STREETS.

MANY OF THE LOTS OVERLOOK AND SOME OF THEM ABUT BROOK'S LAKE, ONE OF THE PROPOSED CITY PARK SITES.

TITLES INSURED

WITHOUT ANY EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS BY THE LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE CO.

LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS

Or with a discount of 5% for all cash.

Luncheon prior to the sale, music during the sale.

Additional particulars from JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 187 Broadway, New York, and 211 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Trustees' Sale

by order of
LOUIS STOIBER and THOMAS S. OLLIVE, Trustees under the will of Felix Stoiber, deceased,
to close the
Estate of Felix Stoiber, DECEASED,

110, 112, 114 Essex Street,

Near Rivington Street,

with the three five-story brick tenements front and three four-story brick buildings rear; size of plot 69.6x100.4x101.6x irregular.

TITLE GUARANTEED by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. and policy delivered free of cost to purchaser. Sold subject to state of facts shown on survey of P. E. Nostrand, dated May 3, 1906.

Asa A. Spear, Esq., Attorney
for estate of F. Stoiber, dec'd,
79 Wall St.

Maps and further particulars with attorney, or Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Six Per Cent. Interest will be paid for $150,000 on First Mortgage.

Highest class acreage property, with water front; worth more than double the loan wanted; best location; near city; brokers or principals, investigate. Address W. E. H., Box 22, Douglaston, L. I.

First mortgage $130,000 wanted on property in Cambridge, Mass., near City Hall and Harvard University; income, $2,800. Call or write F. H. Jackson, Lawyer, Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St., Broadway, N. Y. City.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

Applications wanted for mortgage loans, Manhattan and Bronx; prompt consideration. Mellor, 486 Broome, near Broadway.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.

OFFICE, 451 FULTON STREET, JAMAICA, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE OF 30 Choice Lots

SATURDAY, JULY 14th, 1906,

AT 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE,
LOCATED ON

Grafton, McCormack and Other Avenues,

Ozone Park or Woodhaven Junction

Between the Old City Line and Richmond Hill,

FOURTH WARD

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY.

The lots have improvements, such as water, sidewalks, electric lights, and macadamized streets. Terms, 60% can remain on bond and mortgage; discount for cash. Titles are insured by Title Guarantee & Trust Co. free of charge to purchasers. For maps and further particulars address the Auctioneer.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate Men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN!

Have you read the latest Real Estate novel? If not, send name and address and it will be forwarded to you, FREE OF CHARGE.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

Offices, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

FIRST SHOT!

Awakening of Long Island City.

First Big Auction Sale in this section.

420—LOTS—420

Astoria Section.

To Be Sold at Public Auction **Thursday, July 12, 1906,** at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York City.

Sale to commence at 10:30 A. M.

Hoyt Avenue, Woolsey Avenue, Lawrence Street, Chauncy Street, } **Located Between** { **Goodrich Street, Merchant Street, Crescent Street, Howland Street, Hallett Street.**

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK TITLE POLICIES DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.
60 Per Cent. May Remain on Bond and Mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 Years.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE.

LONG ISLAND CITY HAS BEEN ASLEEP FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. THIS IS THE OPENING SHOT, TO LET YOU, THE PUBLIC, KNOW THAT YOU WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY THIS PROPERTY IN LOTS OF ONE OR MORE.

THE BELMONT RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM OF 42D STREET CONNECTS WITH THE RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM GOING TO BROOKLYN AND HAS A STATION AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE. THE BELMONT SUBWAY SYSTEM INTENDS TAKING THE SURFACE CARS OF QUEENS THROUGH THEIR TUNNEL BY A LOOP AT 42D STREET, TRANSFERRING THEIR PASSENGERS TO THE NEW YORK CITY SUBWAY WITHOUT AN INCREASE IN FARE. THIS WILL MEAN FIVE CENTS FROM THIS PROPERTY TO ANY PART OF NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN BY THE BROOKLYN SUBWAY SYSTEMS NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

THE LOCAL INTERESTS WHERE THIS PROPERTY CAN AT PRESENT FEED FROM WITHOUT TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION WHAT WILL AND MUST HAPPEN WHEN ALL THE DIFFERENT IMPROVEMENTS NOT PROJECTED, BUT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

ASTORIA HEAT AND POWER COMPANY (THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.) THIS PLANT IS AT PRESENT EMPLOYING 2,000 PEOPLE. THE TOTAL NUMBER WILL REACH ABOUT 5,000 WHEN COMPLETED.

BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY; KITZEN & SONS; S. S. McCLURE, PUBLISHERS; JOHN THOMPSON PRESS COMPANY; STEINWAY & SONS; DAIMLER MFG. CO.; ASTORIA SILK MILLS; STEINWAY & SONS' NEW PLANT; NEW YORK STEEL WIRE NAIL COMPANY; OAKS MFG. CO.; WILLIAMS-WHITTELSEY COMPANY; HAWKINS IRON WORKS; NEW YORK AND QUEENS POWER PLANT; ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY; PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CONSTRUCTION SHOPS (TO BE ERECTED UPON COMPLETION OF ROAD;) ASTORIA VENEER MILLS.

100,000 PEOPLE WILL BE ACTIVELY EMPLOYED IN THIS SECTION UPON THE COMPLETION OF THE PRESENT IMPROVEMENTS. THOUSANDS OF WORKINGMEN NOW EMPLOYED THERE ARE COMPELLED TO DWELL IN MANHATTAN OWING TO THE WANT OF DWELLINGS NEAR THEIR WORK. VERIFY THIS STATEMENT BY WATCHING THE FERRIES MORNING AND NIGHT.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY:

Take the 34th Street Ferry to Long Island City and then by Steinway Avenue car to Flushing Avenue; then walk west to De Bevoise Avenue or transfer to Flushing Avenue car; or take Dutch-Kills car to Flushing Avenue and transfer on the Flushing Avenue car east to De Bevoise Avenue, three blocks distant; or take 92d Street Ferry to Astoria and then by Flushing Avenue trolley to De Bevoise Avenue, five minutes' ride. Both these trips are short rides from the ferry. For further particulars apply at office of auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE

At 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Exchange Salesroom,

TUESDAY, JULY 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON

105 Superb Bronx Lots

Comprising the advantageously located

WARING ESTATE

THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER,
on and adjacent to westerly side of

THE EASTERN BOULEVARD

BETWEEN TREMONT AV. AND FORT SCHUYLER ROAD.

The attention of Homeseekers and Investors is called to the following among many other

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THESE LOTS:

They are on high ground and graded streets,

Overlooking Long Island Sound and Historic Westchester

In a delightful and rapidly growing section of the Bronx.

CONVENIENT TO TROLLEY RAILROADS

Connecting with present Subway, Elevated, New Haven Branch Railroad, and other Rapid Transit roads about to be built. They are also near the

LINE OF WESTCHESTER AVENUE SUBWAY EXTENSION

Finally approved and adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission and Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

HOW TO REACH THESE LOTS

Take Subway to Simpson Street, then Westchester Avenue trolley car to Eastern Boulevard and Fort Schuyler Road, two short blocks from these lots, or take Subway to 177th Street and West Farms Road trolley to Eastern Boulevard and Fort Schuyler Road, or Third or Second Avenue Elevated to 149th Street and Westchester Avenue trolley to Eastern Boulevard and Fort Schuyler Road or Elevated to 177th Street and then Tremont Avenue trolley to Eastern Boulevard and Fort Schuyler Road.

These lots are protected against nuisances by wholesome covenants, and

Will Be Sold on Easy Terms. Titles Insured Free.

Call, write, or telephone for maps and full particulars.
MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Attorney, 51 Chambers St.
JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

Auction Sale of 229 Choice Lots

Harrington Estate

On Fort Schuyler Road, Westchester Village, "Bronx."

GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER,

On the Property,

Saturday, July 14th, 1906, at 1 P. M.

Terms, Diagrams and particulars of the Auctioneer, 634 East 149th Street, corner Third Avenue, or George McCausian, 41 Park Row, New York City, or in office on the Premises in charge of Representative.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY. Take Subway to Simpson Street and Westchester Avenue Car to Throgg's Neck, or, Subway to 177th Street, and West Farms Road car to Throgg's Neck, or, Third or Second Avenue "L" to 149th Street, and Westchester Avenue car to Throgg's Nock, or, "L" to 177th Street, (Tremont Avenue,) then Tremont Avenue Car to Westchester.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE

Cottage, seven rooms; plot 50x100; also cottage, 12 rooms, 100x100; stable and all improvements; located at Rutherford, N. J.; sell or exchange for Bronx lots. Cranston, 620 West 25th.

Want private house in N. Y., convenient to "L" or Subway station, in exchange for 5-story tenement, all improvements, best section Bronx, fully rented, $17,000 equity. Robinson, 921 Melrose Av.

Elevator apartment; price, $100,000; equity, $32,000; trade for private house. Piciulo, 3 Park Row.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—Long lease unfurnished house in Oranges; good repair, dry cellar, laundry, two bathrooms, stable; high elevation; state rent; no agents recognized. Answer Williamson, P. O. Box 2,159, New York City.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street.

Absolute Bargain.—7-story new law, 86x100; will sacrifice at $54,000 and consider part exchange; brokers protected. Seidman & Adler, 105 East 116th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Water-front properties, factories, factory sites. Floyd S. Corbin, 10 Wall St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

P. C. ECKHARDT

Real Estate

693 Ninth Avenue,
Bet. 47th & 48th Sts. Tel. 694 Bryant.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 69 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av. 25th St.

Have sums of $4,000 to $6,000 for second mortgages; principals only. Lincoln, 60 Liberty St.

Triple flat, good location; steam heat; price, $37,000; rent, $4,000. Wolf, 225 Grand St.

$6,000 will invest or buy 2d mortgages, city; principals only. Mause, 198 Broadway.

West Side.

Finest Corner in New York Above 125th St.

N.E. Cor. Lenox Ave. and 135th St.
100X110

All excavated, retaining wall built and plans filed for two 50-ft. 6-story buildings with stores.

PRICE $136,500.

PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR.,
67 W. 134th St.

BARGAIN.

Examine No. 68 W. 96th St.

Price $26,000—Easy Terms.

Naughton Construction Co., 309 Broadway, Manhattan.

BARGAIN

West 130th St.—Two 25-ft., 5-story double flats, all improvements; price $24,500; rent $2,605 for each; $4,000 in cash required on each house; 15% on investment. Owner, Box 184 Times Downtown.

Avenue Corner Bargain.—To dissolve partnership, client offers corner on Fifth Av., near 125th St.; five-story apartment and three stores, 25x99; all improvements; mortgage $36,000; price $50,000; below market value; worth investigating. Address Attorney, Box 803 Times, Times Square.

CHOICE INVESTMENT

43d St., near 8th Av.; 5½-story, 14-room, 2-family tenement, in fine condition; a bargain for quick purchaser.
Palmer & Finneran, 263 West 34th St.

37TH ST., NEAR 9TH AVE.,

4-sty. tenement on full lot; price, $15,000; terms easy; a midsummer opportunity.
Palmer & Finneran, 263 West 34th St.

INVESTORS CALL.

See our list of bargains, west side tenements; now is the time to buy.
Palmer & Finneran, 263 West 34th St.

ANOTHER BARGAIN.

41st St., west 7th Av.; five-story 20-family tenement; land alone worth value; price, $32,000; rents, $3,690. Call Reed, 40 West 34th St.

OPPOSITE PENN. R. R. DEPOT.

A 34th St. private dwelling can be had very reasonable. Apply Palmer & Finneran, 263 West 34th St. Tel. 2616—38th.

On West 40th St., near 9th Av., a single flat with store; price, $16,500; mortgage, $10,500. Call Palmer & Finneran, 263 West 34th St. Telephone 2616—38th.

A Special Bargain—11th Av., near 49th St., tenement, together with two tenements on 49th St.; asking $50,000; very reasonable terms; act quickly. Reed, 40 West 34th St.

A CORNELIA STREET BARGAIN.

Near 6th Av.; 5-story tenement, $29,000; very little cash; principals only. Palmer & Finneran, 263 West 34th. Telephone 2616—38th.

A WEST 50TH ST. GEM.

5-story triple flat, extra wide; rents $5,000; splendid investment; principals only. Palmer & Finneran, 263 West 34th. Tel. 2616—38th.

Corner Amsterdam Av., near 168th St.—5-story, 3 fam. on floor, store; $60,000; great future. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain, West 96th St.—Five-story double; all rented; fine investment. Lincoln, 60 Liberty St.

Investors!—If interested in cheapest triple, West 116th St., write to-day. Lincoln, 60 Liberty St.

East Side.

Attention.—Dissolution of partnership compels sale of best piece of vacant business property on 3d Av.; a plot of lots on the east side of 3d Av., between 135th and 136th Sts., running through to Lincoln Av., at the entrance to the 3d Av. Bridge; plans approved for elegant and profitable business building; will consider fair exchange; brokers protected. Seidman & Adler, 105 East 116th.

Bargain.—Two buildings for the price of one; WILL GIVE AWAY for $2,000 over first mortgage of $2,500; quick action necessary; brokers protected. Seidman & Adler, 105 East 116th.

Good Investment.—3d Av. double flat, with two stores; size, 28x65x80; near 125th St.; $33,500; bargain. F. B., Box 21 Times, Harlem.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

East Side.

Bargain.—The best plot on the east block on 116th St.; 86x100; between Park and Lexington Avs.; covered by two 4-story brownstone houses; suitable for business or high-class apartment building; for ONLY $53,000; reasonable terms; brokers protected. Seidman & Adler, 105 East 116th St.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND FOR SPECULATION

Beautiful five and ten-acre plots for investment and for homesites; right on five-cent trolley line; five cents by Municipal Ferry; time twenty minutes in the strongest, fastest boats, running a mile every four minutes; trolley passes these acreage subdivisions; cheapest land anywhere to be found in Greater New York; when the tunnels connect Staten Island with the trolley and steam road systems this land will be worth ten times what we are asking for it; railroad capitalists and real estate operators are investing heavily on Staten Island; you can get in on ground floor if you invest at once; come to our office any forenoon and we will take you to this property; easy terms if you want them, or discount for cash down.

Write for Map.

Salesmen Wanted at Once.

PALISADES REALTY COMPANY,

49 Eighth Ave., Manhattan.

Handsomely wooded cottage plot, nearly 10 acres, $500 per acre; soon worth double; also 80 acres, with extensive marine views, the most beautiful spot in Greater New York, $1,900 per acre; have others. Address W. W. N., 208 East 46th St.

WATER FRONT FOR SALE,

desirable for factory purposes, on Arthur Kill, Staten Island; good upland; riparian rights; no swamp. Address W. G. Chittick, Jr., Attorney, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

Acreage—60 acres, 4,000 feet road front, High land, cleared, near transportation.
PRINCESS BAY REALTY CO.,
36 Whitehall St., Manhattan.

A ten-room detached dwelling, with 12 lots, in nicest part of New Dorp, Staten Island; price $6,500; another, eleven rooms, with 5 lots; price $4,500; easy terms. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av., corner 111th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—$36,000 first mortgage at 5 per cent. for three or five years on elegant five-story triple flat, 91st St., near Lexington Av.; worth $60,000. Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

Wanted—Small acreage on Staten Island, or will buy on Erie Railroad within commuting distance; will pay cash. Principal, Box 349 Times, Times Square.

Have client with $30,000 cash; wants tenements. Owners send full particulars Palmer & Finneran, 263 West 34th St. Tel. 2616—38th.

Properties to rent, sell, manage, insure, rent collections, managing estates a specialty. Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 48th.

Wanted—From owners, particulars of water-front properties, factories, factory sites for sale or lease. Floyd S. Corbin, 10 Wall.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Looking for a double or triple flat in Yorkville. A. K. Benesh, 328 E. 75th St. No agent.

Owners send particulars of houses for sale at once to Schmitt, 402 East 65th St.

Bronx.

Want lots and plots, McGraw and Gleason estates, Unionport, Westchester, and Van Nest; buyers waiting. Wm. Kelleher, 176th St., Westchester Av.

Wanted—To buy 2 or 3 family Bronx house, near L. Moore, 45 East Houston.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

Beautifully furnished apartment of 6 rooms on West 107th St., 4th floor; elevator; windows north, south, east, and west; to rent until October 1st. Address A. S. Davis, 15 Pine St. Telephone, 4,468 John.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.
Furnished apartment; parlor, alcove and bath. Also apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and 4 rooms and bath; from October 1st, unfurnished.

34 GRAMERCY PARK,

on 20th St. and Park.—A cool, airy, furnished apartment; 7 light rooms and bath; privilege of private park; can be seen evenings. Miss Booth.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $28 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

64th St., 41 West.—Bachelor apartment; parlor, bedroom; tiled bathroom; $8 weekly. Owner on premises.

97TH ST., 29 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; cool; completely furnished; linen, silver; rent moderate. Janitor.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

YOU CAN LINGER

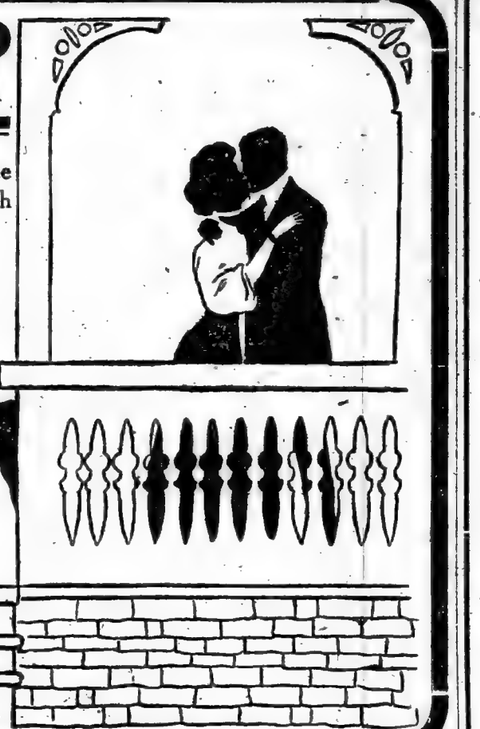

25 minutes longer every morning and get to the office on time if you live on the line of the Brighton Beach Railroad. We are selling the finest lots in the

Heart of Flatbush

At Ocean Avenue and Avenue T,

Near the only rapid transit in sight — in one year there will be a six track subway and elevated service.

Our terms are so easy that any one can buy—either for a speculation or a home.

Come and look the property over—representatives on the ground Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

New York & Flatbush Realty Company, Inc.,
178 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.
TELEPHONE, 6090 MAIN.

TWO FAMILY HOUSES

Five light, brick front, two story and cellar Houses for sale; 11 rooms and two baths; all improvements; fine location; also 95 lots on Sixth Av., 60th and 61st Sts. For further particulars inquire on premises, 60th St. and Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS
(INC.)
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Prest.
277 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
VANDERVEER CROSSINGS,
(Incorporated.)
Borough Park Co., Bensonhurst Co., The Westminster Heights Co.
Combined Capital $1,500,000.
Combined Surplus, $1,000,000.

RISE IN PRICES

With the running of trains in the new service, giving VANDERVEER CROSSINGS direct rapid transit by elevated railway over both the old Brooklyn and the New Williamsburg Bridge, which is to begin in a few days, and increased value from the fine showing made by our improvements.

Avenues D and E are now nearly completed.

A NEW PRICE LIST WILL GO INTO EFFECT VERY SHORTLY.

We bought this land by the acre last December, because we knew it was going to have rapid and direct transit. Now it has got it.

Have You Got $50?

Can you save $2 or $3 or more weekly? If so, write for my booklet, "HOW THEY GOT RICH." Investigate

Prices Are Going Up Shortly.

R. Turnbull
General Manager.

BOROUGH PARK HEIGHTS,

52D ST. AND FORT HAMILTON AV., 2 blocks from 50th St. station Boro Park L.

36 TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.

Circular limestone bay fronts, with box stoops, parlors white enamel, dining rooms oak, with beam ceilings and side walls finished Louis XIV. design; furnace for each family, observatory in rear for each family, inclosed with glass; 2 blocks from proposed Coney Island subway; express trains run from 50th St. station to New York in 20 minutes.

PRICE $7,000; VERY EASY TERMS.

VANDERVEEN & CO., Builders.

FLATBUSH A SPECIALTY

Have you seen our latest design of a handsome home in the semi-detached brown and white stone and brick house, 21x45, with extension and parlor floor dining room? 3-story and cellar, 10 rooms, and 2 baths; parquet floors, and every latest improvement for beauty and comfort; two blocks from Prospect Park and Brighton Beach L; 20 minutes to Manhattan; asking $17,000.00, with terms. Not open Sunday.

A. J. LONG, 651 Flatbush Av.

Owner Offers Fine Residence

with garage, on Shore Road, furnished or unfurnished; price reasonable; conceded finest residence location in the world. Address Owner, Box 365, Advertising Office, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn.

ELEGANT 8-FAMILY BRICK HOUSE.
17 rooms; all direct light; $6,750; terms to suit. 440 Cleveland St., Brooklyn.

LARGE, COMFORTABLE FRAME HOUSE, LAFAYETTE AV., OPPOSITE KENT AV. LOT 70x100 FEET.

Three-story and cellar frame, brick-filled 16-room house; occupied past 12 years by wealthy gentleman; light and air 4 sides.

PRICE, $15,000.
$3,000 CASH.
LOTS WORTH THIS PRICE.

Room on lot to build flat without moving house from present position.

FRED. M. SMITH REALTY COMPANY.
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main

FLATBUSH A SPECIALTY

Beautiful Colonial and centre hall house; electric light, parquet floors, water, heat; grounds, 50x100; a handsome home; 14 rooms and 2 baths; Albemarle Road; $14,000.00, with terms. Not open Sunday.

A. J. LONG, 651 Flatbush Av.

LOOK, $9,900

Another one of those beautiful 3-story-and-basement stone houses, box stoop, on Rutland Road, between Flatbush and Bedford Avs., 3 blocks from Prospect Park and Brighton Beach L; 20 minutes to Manhattan; terms to suit. Not open Sunday.

A. J. LONG, 651 Flatbush Av.

$15 a month; $300 to $1,000 cash buys one of the best two-family houses in East New York; 298 Logan St.; near Atlantic Av. George Cluse, builder, 74 Fountain Av., Brooklyn.

789 Hancock St.—Complete 2-family frame; new plumbing; handsomely decorated; you must see to appreciate. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

341 Bainbridge St.—10-room brick house; bargain to quick purchaser; seen by permit only. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

$1,000.—Ralph Av., near Bainbridge; 3-story store and flat; impts.; rent, $720; fine investment. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS AT 177TH STREET

To close out a balance of 85 Lots will sell at 50% of actual value.

Will demonstrate to that effect.

Write at once for particulars.

S. H. GAINSBORG,
1009 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

To Close an Estate,
BOSTON ROAD, COR. 5TH AV., adjoining station of the N. Y., WESTCHESTER & BOSTON R. R., a 4-track electric R. R. now being constructed, connecting with Subway.

Plot of level land, with very extensive frontage, and being in area about 44 lots; suitable for immediate subdivision; speculator's opportunity. Also for sale, the southeast corner of Boston Road and Eastchester Landing Road. LESLIE ACKER, Sole Agent, 141 Broadway.

$4,000 Cash, Elegant Corner.

4-story triple; 12 rooms, baths; hot water only; fine condition; 2 blocks from "L" station. Price, $27,000; worth $30,000.

McQuay & Co. Smith Building, 3d Av. & 148th St.

Direct from Builder.—5-story new-law tenement, 50x118.6, 2 blocks from 149th St. Subway and "L" station; 8 families, 26 rooms to floor; 3 stores, 15 rooms, first floor; rent $8,046, lease to responsible party $6,300 and repairs; shows 20% investment on lease and 28% on rental; price $67,000, cash $15,000. Thomas E. Hamill, 724 East 149th.

Bargains.—Unionport property; corner plot, Avenue D, near trolley, 108x200, $3,850; suitable terms; four lots near trolley, $3,800, ripe to build; corner plot, Tremont, near Westchester Av., four lots, $7,500; one-family house near trolley, full lot, improvements, $2,000, easy terms. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

Homeseekers' Chance!! Bronxwood Park. Fine house, seven rooms, bath; hot water heater; 40x100; opposite Bronx Park; near trolley; price, $5,000; terms reasonable. M. GERMANSKY, 4,025 3d Av., (174th St.)

MUST SELL TO CLOSE ESTATE!
E. S. Topping Av., near 175th St.
Plot, 95x85; price, $14,000; half cash.
WHEWELL, 1,527 Washington Av., JUST NORTH OF TREMONT AV.

An 11-room detached dwelling, lot 37x120; nice garden; convenient to "L" and Subway, churches, schools, and stores; nothing objectionable in sight; price, $11,000; mortgage, $5,500. Owner, 2,396 Morris Av., near Fordham Road.

Rare opportunity; elegant twelve-room dwelling, all modern improvements, with stable; excellent location; plot, 50x100; 5 minutes from Subway; price, $5,500; other private dwellings reasonable prices. McRickard & Co., 400 Fordham Road.

BARGAIN! $15,000.

14-room private house, with stable; two blocks from Prospect Av. Subway; plot, 35x126; easy terms. Particulars on premises, 1,012 East 162d St.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Have a square block of ground situated in the best section of Bronx; will exchange for investment property Manhattan. Apply for particulars to Max Altmayer, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,863 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Two-family houses, brick and frame, 11-16 rooms, in best locations around McKinley Square, at all prices and terms. Rule & Bach, Boston Road, corner of 169th St.

For Sale—Detached house, 9 large, light rooms, and bath; all improvements; overlooking Bronx Park; lot 25x183 ft. For terms inquire Owner, 3,126 Webster Av., Bedford Park.

2-family, semi-detached house, 23x114; 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; price, $5,800, open Sundays. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Bargain on the Concourse.—Two lots, with two buildings; price $6,500; excellent location; great future. Geo. E. Buckbee, 708 Tremont Av.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$5 Down Monthly

Nothing Like It Anywhere

20,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND

ONE-HALF ACRE
$250
10 ORDINARY CITY LOTS

$5 Down Monthly

Where Can You Match It?

The Wealthy People of New York Who Are Real Estate Investors Are Real Estate Mad for Acres on Long Island.

THEY DO NOT WANT LOTS. THEY WANT ACRES.

Every sane man or woman who is looking for a homesite or for an investment is not gambling upon a small lot 20x100 to make money in the suburbs and pay for a 20-foot-front lot greatly in excess of the price of one-half acre, which we will prove is equally as accessible and just as convenient to depot.

BAYSHORE

ONE HOUR OUT. THIRTY TRAINS. 12 CENTS COMMUTE.

WE HAVE NOW 1,000 ACRES.

Three Great Bargains to Select From:

No. 1. $25 A LOT. 5 Lots for $125. $5 DOWN MONTHLY

BUY ACRES

No. 2. $250 HALF ACRE. 70x275 ft. $5 DOWN MONTHLY

BUY ACRES

No. 3. $500 ONE ACRE. 140x275 ft. $10 DOWN MONTHLY

THREE GRAND FREE EXCURSIONS.

WEDNESDAY. SATURDAY. SUNDAY.

Leaving each of these days at 10:30 o'clock from Long Island City and Flatbush avenue station, Brooklyn.

FREE TICKETS AND MAPS NOW READY.

Present this advertisement at either depot at 10 o'clock each day.

WM. H. MOFFITT Realty Company,
192 Broadway, Cor. John, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY PARK

ON THE ATLANTIC. IN GREATER N. Y.

The Pearl of the western section of the Rockaways. Between the Ocean and Jamaica Bay.

Express from L. I. City, Brooklyn Bridge, and Flatbush Av. electric trains.

Ideal Seashore Residence. Restricted. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS PAID FOR BY COMPANY. Over 150 cottages newly built.

LOTS $700 UP

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
10 Per Cent. Off for Cash Sales.
TITLES FREE WITH DEED.

N. B.—Prices subject to change without notice.

The demand for seashore property so near City Hall is increasing. Nature's supply is limited. Do not wait for completion of tunnels. Now is the time to buy.

Apply for Maps and Particulars to The Rockaway Park Imp. Co., Ltd. 192 Broadway (Corbin Bldg.) and 11 John St., N. Y., or at our R. E. Office on the property.

BUNGALOW

ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.

Open fireplace, running water and bath; picturesque location, 66 miles from New York.

Also a few magnificent building sites on high bluff, with Sound frontage, covered with fine trees and grass; water from artesian well 220 feet deep.

Call or address H. J. HAPGOOD, Wardencliffe, L. I., or 307 Bway, N. Y.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

15 acres on South Bay, has 425 ft. choice, bold water front; 10 acres within 900 ft. of the shore, has 900 ft. front on avenue, full view of the bay; 4 acres, opposite Tuttle Point house, within 600 ft. of bay, docks, &c., 450 front on highway; other choice water fronts; in cheap acreage, 20, 15, 12, 5, 8, and 10 acres, all have road front; also 200, 180 acres, acreage. Edgar Daniels, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Freeport.—Magnificent corner property; brick residence, 15 rooms, every known improvement; large brick stable; extensive grounds; beautiful shade; choicest location of Freeport, near station, near trolley, near water; $18,000. Particulars, Jones, 189 Montague St., Brklyn.

At Rockville Centre, house, 10 rooms, all improvements; plot 70x175; best neighborhood; near station and trolley; price $5,950; terms to suit.
ARTISTIC HOMES COMPANY,
88 Village Av., Rockville Centre, L. I.

Water front of 7 acres on river near Great South Bay; with large pine and oak grove; grand investment; or fine building site; high, level land; $1,950, half cash. J. B. Swezey, Patchogue, L. I.

Freeport, L. I.—40 acres, ten minutes from depot; no marsh; long contract; small cash payment; commission paid brokers. Wood, P. O. Box 300, Madison Square Station, N. Y.

Acreage! Acreage!—Long Island acreage; send, call for list. Arthur Du Cret, 140 Nassau, Manhattan.

American-born citizens can secure large 4-lot building sites free. American Colony, Bellport.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—A.—A.— STUDIOS. A.—A.—A.—

Southeast corner 6th Av. and 55th St., light store, studio floors, large show windows; one with north skylight; steam heated.

24 East 23d St., half second floor.
940 8th Av., 1st floor, for business.
457 6th Av., 1st floor, for business.

STORES.

218 Centre St., store and basement.
Southeast corner Broome-Suffolk Sts., store, basement.
41 Bowery, store, basement, and cellar.

LOFTS.

24 East 23d St., half first loft studio; skylight; elevator service.

BASEMENTS.

968 6th Av., basement.
906 6th Av., basement.
802 6th Av., basement.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

STORE, LOFTS, OFFICES, SKYLIGHT STUDIOS.

28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

ADJOINING 4TH AV. 114 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR SUBWAY STATION.

Elegant light showroom and office in new fire-proof building; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

All or portion of factory, about 30,000 feet, 150 horse-power engine, 90 horse-power boiler; new plumbing; all in good order. Engineer, 403 East 91st St., or Murray's, Lexington Av., corner 111th St.

Bright floor, suitable for office, studio, or other light business at 57 East 125th St., adjoining station and connecting with all cars.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rent $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Water-front properties, factories, factory sites. Floyd S. Corbin, 10 Wall St.

MERRICK

"The City Beautiful."
$5 DOWN, BALANCE EASY. BUYS
25x125 FT. LOTS RIGHT AT DEPOT

BIG AND QUICK MONEY-MAKERS.

Merrick Square includes the entire business district and most convenient residence park, with Public School, Fire Department, Stores, Churches, Library, Penn.-L. I. Depot, N. Y. and Brooklyn Trolley on Property; all city conveniences; 5 minutes' walk from Great South Bay; finest Boating, Bathing, and Fishing. Merrick adjoins Freeport, 8 miles from N. Y. City line. Write or call for new and handsomely illustrated circular, with complete description, FREE RAILROAD TICKETS, MAP, ETC.

LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
Main Office, **258 Broadway,** New York.
B'klyn Office: J. M. Bennett, 624 4th Av. Open eve

Long Island City and Adjacent Property
Bought and Sold by G. E. CLAY,
9 Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MORSEMERE

ONLY 15 MINUTES From New York

Is the Queen of Suburbs. Every possible convenience. City improvements (sewer, water, gas, electric light, macadamized streets, sidewalks, etc.) Double track express, trolley service. Cool, invigorating climate makes MORSEMERE ideal.

A HOUSE READY FOR OCCUPANCY

on plot 50x100 ft., with oak and hazel finish; 3 stories; 10 rooms (6 bedrooms,) bath, combined gas and electric fixtures; steam heat; parquet floors; cellar, veranda; cement walks; 2 minutes from trolley; price $9,000; terms to suit purchaser. Liberal cash discount. Take Franklin or 42d St. or 130th St. Ferries and trolley.

Booklet and transportation on request.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

Did You Ever Think

WHAT A PLEASURE IT WOULD BE TO HAVE YOUR OWN HOME IN AN IDEAL SUBURB?

Here is One—and a Beauty.

Eight rooms; modern in every way; delightfully situated at LEONIA. This unusual suburb is the most accessible and desirable around New York.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

Houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

15 minutes via 130th St. Ferry and trolley going via Broad Av. to the office on the property, at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia; or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. and Erie Railroad.

The Peoria Heights Land Company
Times Building, Broadway & 42nd St. Manhattan.

PEERLESS CRANFORD

Is no misnomer. Swept by mountain breezes. Always cool and inviting. Shady streets. Beautiful Rahway River. Ideal canoeing. Golf grounds, fine Club House. Absolutely pure water. Unexcelled record for health. Every city convenience. Every country comfort. On main line of Central R. R. of New Jersey. Ferries, Liberty and West 23d Streets. All new double decked boats. Time 40 minutes. 55 trains daily. Commutation, 10½ cents. In the very best location we have a few choice lots and plots remaining unsold, for cash or on monthly payments. Houses can be erected on your own plans ready for occupancy by November 1st next if you BUY NOW. A good part of the cost can remain on mortgage if you wish. Write us for booklets and free railroad tickets.

MANOR REALTY CO.,
CRANFORD, N. J.

A.—Suitable boarding, roadhouse, or private residence; large house, 17 rooms, improvements; barn; four acres lawn and garden; river front; three blocks depot and trolley to Newark and Hoboken; flagged sidewalks; 14 minutes by rail; Lyndhurst, adjoining Rutherford, N. J.; might exchange.
E. D. CORDTS, 235 Broadway, 11 to 1.

Sale or Rent—Two furnished houses, 10 and 17 rooms; on Shrewsbury River; boating, bathing; rent low for season. Wm. Chalmers, 260 West Broadway.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Few lots, section 237th St., west of Williamsbridge Av., at a price to close estate. V Box 243 Times, Times Square.

Throgg's Neck.—Corner, 30x100; $1,000; W'msbridge, 208th St., 25x100; $1,000. H. D. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

2-family house, all improvements; owner must sell. F. W. Davis, Westchester Av. & 173d St.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

$3,750 cash; price $14,750; mortgage $11,000; 4-story single brick flat, all modern improvements. Gerhard's, 1,070 East 169th St.

Bargain.—$1,000 cash. Webster Av. seven-room corner house; balance mortgage; good for business or residence. I. Suffes, 850 East 87th.

Must be Sold.—Elegant two-family house, all improvements; fine location, near "L"; easy terms. Call Monday, Fredrickson, 3,438 3d Av.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

200 A. WITH STOCK & TOOLS.

A grand, good farm, only 1¼ miles out from big village, with depot, stores, churches, and schools; estimated to be 1,200 cords of maple, birch, and pasture for 8 cows; smooth, level fields; young orchard; 11-room 2-story house; convenient barn, 100 ft. long; stable 25x30; maple shade; 3 cows; pair of horses, pigs, hens, farming tools, machinery, wagons, harnesses, and small tools included for only $1,800; picture and full details in "Strout's List No. 16," a circular describing and illustrating hundreds of the best trades, selected from more than 2,000 farms listed for sale, 5 to 400 acres; $300 to $20,000; write to-day for free copy. E. A. Strout, Dept. 1, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

50 ACRES, $450;

Keep 5 cows and a team; plenty of wood and timber for home use; small orchard; 4-room house, barn 40x40; fine maple shade; near lake; price only $450, as owner has no further use for the property. Traveling directions to this and 400 other farm bargains in "Strout's List No. 16," mailed free. E. A. Strout, Dept. 1, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The property on Madison Av., cor. Kitchell Av., between Morristown and Madison, will be sold in partition sale to the highest bidder at the Court House, in Morristown, N. J., on Monday, July 16th, at two o'clock in the afternoon; the property contains 6½ acres, fronting 505.8 ft. on Madison Av. and 583.5½ ft. on Kitchell Av.; it is in a very choice residential section, and is a very desirable corner lot; is only a few minutes' walk from Convent Station, on the Lackawanna Railroad, at which nearly all express trains stop; is also a short distance from Morris County golf grounds; house 14 rooms, barn, and gardener's cottage; abundance of fruit and shade trees.

—200 ACRES—

Suitable for subdivision, 20 miles out; finest location; good train service assured; worth many times present price when tunnels completed. Principals only apply. T. M. B. Co., P. O. Box 1,107, New York.

Attention, Homeseekers.—$500 cash buys beautiful new home; seven rooms and bath; all improvements; hardwood trim and floors; large plot; near two railroad stations; 30 minutes out; commutation 7 cents; price, $4,200; number other bargains, $2,500 up. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Beautiful home, barn, corner, 271x323; all improvements; beautiful shade, fruit, garden; purchaser can retain buildings, with 121 ft. front, 223 ft. depth, and subdivide corner, 150x323; descriptive booklet, with views, mailed on application. S. F. Douglass, 240 Washington St.

A.—A.—Cottage, seven rooms; plot 50x100; also cottage, 12 rooms, plot 100x100; stable and all improvements; located at Rutherford, N. J.; terms to satisfy buyer. Cranston, 620 West 25th.

Finest corner west of Asbury Park; will sell or exchange cheap. Owner, Box 69 Times, Harlem.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

A.—A.—FLATS TO LET.
828 Amsterdam Av., 4-room apartment, all modern improve.; conveniently located; $20-$21.
928 West 114th St., 4 rooms and bath; modern; just redecorated; $22-$24.
77 West 102d St., handsome front apartment, 5 rooms and bath; $22.
101 West 106th St., elegant modern corners, 4, 5 rooms, bath; $27 to $37.
113 West 109th St., superior apartments, 5 rooms and bath, light and modern; $29 to $31.
204 West 109th St., elegant 4 and 5 rooms; 'phone, hall service; $30 and $50.
964 Amsterdam Av., new-law modern apartments, 5, 6 rooms, bath; $33 to $42.
109 to 115 West 102d St., new-law buildings; modern improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; $28 to $40.
910 Columbus Av., elegant 5 and 6 room apartments, hall service; $35 to $60.
500 West 136th St., corner Amsterdam Av., superior new apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; $27 to $42.
501 West 135th St., corner Amsterdam Av., superior new apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; $25 to $42.
65-67 West 106th St., 7 rooms, modern single and double apartments; $33 to $43.
58 West 104th St., elegant 7-room apartment, convenient and desirable locality; $38.
68 West 93d St., 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, convenient location; $36.
CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent,
906 Columbus Av., at 104th St.

3161-3163 Broadway
(127TH ST.)
Opposite Subway Station.
$22.50 up.

New 4-5 room apartments, steam heat and hot water, private hall to each apartment. First-class janitor service, open plumbing. Special inducements for the Summer. Agent on premises.

$35.00 to $50.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-5-7-159-161-63 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 Rivor. 674 Columbus Av.

THE SAXONY,
250 WEST 82D ST.,
8 large light rooms and 2 baths;
Rent, $1,800 per year.

THE FORRES
251 WEST 81ST.
Corner apartment, 7 light rooms and bath; Rent, $1,300 per year.

103 & 105 WEST 77TH ST.
Private house block; 7 rooms and bath; Rent, $50 to $55 per month.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 2,250 Broadway.

Yucatan & Trinidad,
138TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV.,
Opposite City College of New York.
Corner apartments; fine view over the city; 6-7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements.
Rents, $50 to $70.
Superintendent on premises, or
Henry M. Fitch & Co.,
404 AMSTERDAM AV.

A.—A.—A.— A.—A.—A.—
802 6th Av., six-room floors.
463 Central Park West, seven rooms, imps.
206 St. Nicholas Av., four rooms, imps.
467 6th Av., floor, 5 rooms, $45.
974 6th Av., 6 rooms, bath, $36.
972 6th Av., 6 rooms, bath, $30.
804 6th Av., 6-room floor, $35.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

529-533 W. 151st St.
528-532 W. 152d St.
BET. B'WAY AND AMSTERDAM.
Overlooking the Hudson River; 4-5-6 rooms and bath; new law houses; every modern convenience; rents, $24 to $39.

"THE BERWYN."
206 WEST 93D ST.
Apartments of 8 and 9 unusually large, light rooms and 3 baths; elevator and all modern improvements. Rents, $1,000 to $1,200. Apply to Owner or Janitor, on premises.

THE ROSEMONT.
Choice 6-room apartments, $50; high-class elevator service; fine entrance; one block from Subway. Superintendent, 126 West 127th St., or Bierhoff & Co., 48 West 125th St.

CORNER APARTMENTS.
200 West 82d St., corner Amsterdam Av., decorated to suit; apartments of 6 and 7 rooms; direct light, northern exposure; all improvements; rents, $35 to $45. Superintendent or agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th.

$55. 243 WEST 135TH ST. Unequalled for Price. **$55.**
Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

East Side.

Apartments, 147 East 30th St.

Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat; hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $45 to $50.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

BEST FOR THE PRICE.
Five large, elegant rooms and bath; hot-water supply. 1,249-1,251 Park Av., $21 to $23. See Janitor.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; rental, $38 to $60.00. Apply to John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

136 to 142 East 17th.—High-class elevator apartments, 4-5-6 rooms; latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $35 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th St., 18 East.—Four pretty rooms, bath, steam; redecorated; handy Subway. Janitress.

Bronx.

RENTS $16 TO $23.

4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim, new houses; renting office, 705 Wendover Av., between Washington and Park Avs.

Six rooms and bath, all light, steam heat, &c., in private house, 1,984 Valentine Av., 178th St., opposite Echo Park; $30.

5 rooms and bath; steam heated flats; hot water supply; overlooking park. 1,242 Boston Road, near 170th St. $20-$22.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; sales bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman. 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices. **SELL** Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 8570 Cortd.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3430 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

MACHINERY.

150 H. P. 16x36 Bates modern Corliss engine; also 18x36 Greene, 20x42 Greene, 22x48 Brown, 24x48 and 30x60 Watts-Campbell Corliss engines; and a complete line of tandem and cross compound engines up to 1,500 H. P. Wickes Bros., 139 Liberty.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

Pleasantville Heights

Only a short ride from Grand Central Station on the Harlem Railroad.

We Are to Have Direct Rapid Transit.

With the Running of Electric trains, which is to begin soon, the increase in value is bound to come.

LOTS FROM $175 AND UPWARD, WILL DOUBLE IN A SHORT TIME.

We Furnish Loans to Builders.

All city conveniences—fine hotels, excellent stores, markets, churches, Public High Schools, up-to-date fire department, water, electric lights, etc., at hand. Property is restricted. Fare 11c. 30 trains day and night. Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. of New York free of charge. Lots and plots sold on easy terms.

CALL OR WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND PASSES.

Commuters' Realty Co., 240 Broadway

Branch Offices { 33 E. 125th St. / 125 W. 40th St. / 2663 Third Ave. } Open evenings, including Saturdays.
Near 142d St.

Lake Av. Park, Tuckahoe, N. Y., 150 restricted lots, immediately adjoining the station, now on the market, a beautiful tract of level ground, surrounded by high-class residential parks, such as Lawrence Park, Armour Villa Park, Yonkers Park, and Gifford Park; graded streets, with sewer, water, and gas assured; the electrification of the N. Y. Central lines to be completed September 1, will place this property within 20 minutes of City Hall; opening prices, $500; corners, $600; subject to advance without notice. Send for map and make an early selection. Brokers protected. Peguot Land Co., W. J. Reed, Agent, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

"RESTRICTED PLOTS."

$350 to $600.

in one of the fastest growing, most convenient and healthy towns in Westchester County. The property possesses unsurpassed advantages for home builders. Rapidly increased values assured. Write for illustrated booklet and free railroad tickets.
Spence & Williams, 125 West 40th St.
Open evenings. Tel. 4100 Bryant.

Lots—Mohican Park, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, just above Yonkers; high, healthy location, overlooking Palisades; beautiful river views; light, water, sewers, property restricted for residential purposes, electrification of railroad partly completed; commutation 10c.; monthly payments. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 320 West 48th St.

A.—Large house, 18 rooms, suitable for boarding house, newly decorated, at 424 South Broadway, near Lowerre Station, trolleys passing door; rent $1,300 a year; might sell. Apply E. L. Brown, 12 North Broadway, Yonkers, or J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St. Telephone 5472—38th St.

A FEW MILES FROM WHITE PLAINS.
Hartsdale, one mile below White Plains, new house, 8 rooms, all improvements, big plot of ground, grand outlook; small payment cash, balance same as rental. Cooley & West, Inc., Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Hudson River Farms, Villas, Homes, 40 years Westchester properties. Write, 'phone us. Travis & Son, 203 Broadway, 2,169 Cortlandt.

New cottages in Armour Villa Park, on the Harlem Railroad, between Bronxville and Tuckahoe, attractive, modern, up-to-date houses, six, seven, eight, and nine rooms, open plumbing, hot-air furnaces, hardwood finish, electric light and gas fixtures, completely screened, and all ready for occupancy, near the station, in restricted neighborhood. Prices low and terms to suit. Send for illustrated folder. W. J. Reed, Agent, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

ALL BARGAINS
in Westchester real estate, come to us. I. & A. G. Wright, Depot Square, White Plains.

At Sacrifice.—Nine-room house; all improvements; plenty ground. Owner, Box 122, Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY HOMES. ACREAGE.
Cooley & West, Inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

Residence Park.—Modern 10-room house, charmingly situated; spacious grounds; $7,000. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Sacrifice.—Forced to sell; modern 10-room house, Neptune Park; $9,000; lot 75x130. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Beautiful 10-room house for rent; residence park; $75 monthly; sacrifice. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

TO LET.

For Rent—New 9-room house, all improvements; splendid value; $40.00 monthly. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

NEW ENGLAND FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North East Harbor, Me.—To let, furnished large cottage, on Aug. 22, by week or month, with servants if wanted. Address L. Bradley, N. E. Harbor, Me.

SHIPPING LIVE FISH.

New German Method May Revolutionize Present Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Consul General Richard Guenther writes from Frankfort that experiments made in Germany with reference to cheap transportation of live fish have demonstrated that all kinds of fish can live for days outside of their natural element, water, under certain conditions.

This apparently wonderful fact will be easily understood by examining the breathing apparatus of fish. The gills of fish are an organ similar to the human lungs; the blood in them comes up close to the surface. The lungs exchange for the outside air, rich in oxygen, carbonic acid which has been formed in the lungs. On the other hand, the gills of fish are constantly washed by water containing oxygen. The thin membrane of the gills separates the blood in them, vitiated with carbonic acid, from the water containing oxygen, and the practical result is the same as with the human lungs. Carbonic acid is exchanged for oxygen.

It had been noticed long ago that many kinds of fish could live out of water for some time, provided that the gills remain wet. The experiments made aimed at keeping the gills wet and to see to it that this moisture be well charged with oxygen. In order to keep the gills wet the evaporation of the moisture of the gills had to be prevented; for this purpose the fish were placed in an atmosphere thoroughly saturated with water vapor. A hermetically closed wooden box was filled with water to the depth of about one-third of an inch, or the bottom was covered with wet rags, which through evaporation kept the air in the box always saturated with water vapor. The fish were placed in the box, which was then shut hermetically by the lid.

Through a tube reaching to the bottom oxygen was introduced and allowed to escape through a tube in the lid. This oxygen before entering the box passed through several water bottles which thoroughly saturated it with water vapor. In this way the fish are always in a pure oxygen atmosphere, and a drying up of the gills is not to be feared. The result of the experiments was surprising. Carp, tench, bleak, and other fish remained in the box for from three to four days perfectly well. When they were then placed into water to be fed they swam about in a lively manner.

It is expected that this mode of transportation for fish will become popular, as it is much more economical than shipping live fish in water tanks. By the latter method the weight of every shipment was 93 to 96 per cent. water.

LONG BRANCH GAYETIES.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 7.—The past week has been one that will long be remembered by both the Summer cottagers and the all-year-round residents at this resort, and Independence Day was especially memorable. Good music was rendered by the forty pieces of the Indian Band of Carlisle, Penn., which has been engaged for the Summer, and able orators from New York City and other places were available.

The new casino which the city is to build upon the site of the old Ocean Hotel property is under way.

After a number of different deals the old West End Hotel recently fell into the hands of Judge Wilbur A. Heisley. The Judge believes he has the best piece of property along the North Jersey coast, and he has not as yet decided just what he will do with his purchase.

One of the principal topics of conversation among the cottagers is the coming horse show at Hollywood, which will begin on July 25, and continue the remainder of that week. It will be the thirteenth annual exhibition. The prize list shows fifty-six classes and over $6,000 in prize money.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—Incorporated to-day:

Brooklyn Concrete Block Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. J. Cozine, Nettie Cozine, and T. Olmstead, Brooklyn.

City National Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. I. Burr, S. B. Rosenthal, and M. E. Mullay, New York.

Gold Car Heating and Lighting Company, New York; capital, $3,000,000. Directors—E. E. Gold, Richard Voges, and J. C. Dixon, New York.

The Steers Transportation Company, New York; capital, $45,000. Directors—Frank Steers, E. R. Rider, and H. W. Cliff, New York.

Byck Brothers, Incorporated, (wearing apparel,) New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. Bacharach, Philadelphia; P. J. Byck and A. Kleindaum, New York.

"Perfect Manufacturing Company," (clothes press fixtures,) Syracuse; capital, $25,000. Directors—I. D. Fellows and J. P. Gostlett, Syracuse; H. M. Wright, New York.

Rock Glen Salt Company, Warsaw; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. S. Govinlock and C. A. Van Arsdale, Warsaw; T. I. Campbell, Silver Springs.

Excelsior Purchasing Company, (securities,) Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—Margery D. Osterhout, W. T. Davidge, and D. Stone, Brooklyn.

Luke A. Burke & Sons Company, (real estate,) New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—L. A. Burke, J. J. Burke, and L. A. Burke, Jr., Tuckahoe.

Oriental American Trading Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—H. C. Neuberger and H. J. Loebinger, New York; O. Gadiel, Long Island City.

John P. Slocum Company, (amusements,) New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. P. Slocum, Henry Staton, and F. J. Shiel, New York.

Tenney's Magic Soap Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. Bruns, Brooklyn; J. T. Heath, Rahway, N. J.; W. J. Pollock, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:33|Moon rises...9:39

TIDES TO-DAY,

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:21	9:32	3:06	3:19
Governors Island	9:48	9:55	3:44	4:00
Hell Gate	11:41	11:48	5:16	5:32

Arrived—Saturday, July 7.

SS La Touraine, Havre, June 30.
SS St. Paul, Southampton, June 30.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 4.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, July 6.
SS Colon, Colon, July 1.
SS Monterey, Havana, July 3.
SS Dinnamare, Gibraltar, June 19.
SS Celtic, Liverpool, June 29.
SS Prince Arthur, Yarmouth, N. S., July 4.
SS Winnie, Tampico, June 28.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, June 30.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Jefferson, Norfolk..... 3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Bovic, Liverpool..... 7:00 A.M. 10:00 A.M.
K. W. der G., Bremen..

Slavonia, Genoa.....
Seminole, Turk's Island ..... 3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston..... 3:00 P.M.
Kansas City, Savannah..... 3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk..... 3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Majestic, Liverpool.... 6:30 A.M. 10:00 A.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam.. 10:00 A.M.
Grenada, Grenada..... 10:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Valdivia, Haiti..... 11:30 A.M. 2:00 P.M.
Madonna, Naples.....
Proteus, New Orleans... 12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston..... 3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk..... 3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Brooklyn	Ponta Delgada	June 29
Exeter City	Bristol	June 23
Nicolai II	Copenhagen	June 21
Umbria	Liverpool	June 30
Caribbee	Demerara	June 30
Kansas City	Savannah	July 4
Columbia	Glasgow	June 29
Sannio	Gibraltar	June 30
Genesee	Shields	June 23

DUE TO-MORROW.

Ryndam	Rotterdam	June 30
Victorian	Liverpool	June 30
Zeeland	Antwerp	June 30
Pannonia	Gibraltar	June 28

DUE TUESDAY.

K. Wilhelm II	Bremen	July 3
United States	Christiansand	June 30
Caronia	Liverpool	June 30
Mesaba	London	June 30
Barbarossa	Bremen	June 30

Reported by Wireless.

SS Umbria, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 5 P. M. yesterday, when 120 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 1 P. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Martello, at Hull, July 7.
SS Cedric, at Queenstown, July 7.
SS Caledonia, at Moville, July 7.
SS St. Louis, at Plymouth, July 7.
SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, July 7.
SS Narragansett, at London, July 7.
SS Pretoria, at Hamburg, July 6.
SS Prinz Adalbert, at Naples, July 7.
SS Cevic, at Liverpool, July 7.
SS Suram, at Hull, July 7.
SS Koenigin Luise, at Genoa, July 7.
SS Etruria, at Queenstown, July 7.

Sailed.

SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Cherbourg, July 6.
SS La Bretagne, from Havre, July 7.
SS Minneapolis, from Southampton, July 7.
SS La Plata, (from New York,) from Kingston, July 6.
SS Trent, from Kingston, July 7.
SS Arkansas, from Copenhagen, July 5.
SS Sloterdyk, from Rotterdam, July 7.
SS Siegmund, from Santos, July 4.
SS Perugia, from Palermo, July 5.
SS Clara, from Palermo, July 1.
SS Mississippi, from Antwerp, July 7.
SS Crown of Castile, from Port Said, July 6.

Passed.

SS Moltke, Naples, for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Buceros, for New York, passed Malta.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK BUSINESS SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The following business schools are endorsed by the Commercial School Principals' Association of Greater New York as being the most thorough and reliable business schools to impart a sound business education:

Walworth Business and Stenographic Institute, 108-110 East 125th Street, N.Y. Geo. S. Walworth, Principal.

WOOD'S 5TH AVE. SCHOOL, 5th Av. and 125th St. Frederick E. Wood, Principal.

WOOD'S 7TH AVE. SCHOOL, 7th Av. and 125th St. S. J. Wood, Principal.

Eagan School of Business, 524 Broadway, New York. John J. Eagan, President.

Heffley School of Commerce, 248-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn. Norman P. Heffley, President.

Miller Business School, St. James Building, 1,183 Broadway, cor. 26th St. Chas. M. Miller, Principal.

The Thompson Practical Business School, 62 Cooper Square, New York; old No. 20 4th Av. A. W. Madison, Principal.

Summer School, MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, St. James Building, 1,123 Broadway, cor. 26th St., N. Y. A BUSINESS MAN is delighted when he runs across a stenographer who can keep his grammar straight as he rapidly grinds out ideas in his correspondence dictation. THE MILLER SCHOOL offers a SPECIAL $16.00 RATE, or about one-half its regular tuition fee for two months' instruction, July and August, in SHORT-HAND and BUSINESS courses. This offer will prevail until the first 300 students enroll, and must then be withdrawn. Modern Short-Cut Methods Only Are Used. Send for prospectus. Call or phone

INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FRANK DAMROSCH, Director
Re-opens October 15th, 1906.
Comprehensive, prescribed courses in all departments of music. Catalogue from
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PACKARD MEANS Thorough in everything pertaining to Business Education
There are many commercial schools. There is only one PACKARD Commercial School—known by 48 years of thorough work.
Is it wise to guess?
NO USE FOR "SOLICITORS"
PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
4th Av. & 23d St. Day and Evening.

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HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, between the ages of 16 and 21, in one of the pleasantest and healthiest part of Rome.
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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.
Call or write for catalogue.
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KYLE INSTITUTE,
Flushing, Long Island.
German-American Boarding School for Boys.
Prepares for business or college.
Boys under constant supervision.
Large and well equipped gymnasium.
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OUR LADY OF PEACE
A RESIDENCE FOR LADIES,
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO CONVENT JESUS MARY, 225 W. 14th St., N. Y.

Going to school? Write to-day for information; high grade advantages vicinity of New York and entire country. School Agency, 41B Park Row, New York, N. Y.

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MME. HERZOG, VOCAL INSTRUCTION, Tuesdays and Fridays, 1-4, Carnegie Hall, 503; Mondays and Thursdays, 10-12, HOTEL ST. GEORGE, BROOKLYN.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's GREAT DEPT. STORE
LEX. TO 3d AVE.-59th TO 60th ST.
Your Opportunity!
GREAT PIANO SALE.
We offer Celebrated Walter Pianos at a bona-fide Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.
If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured at about half price, we advise you to make a selection immediately.

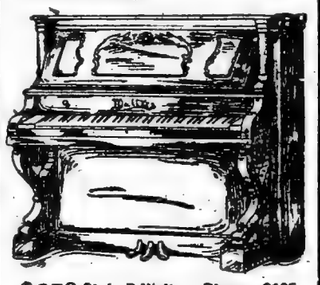

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195
$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$235
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style B Walters Pianos.....$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET $450
$1,000 WALTERS BABY GRAND PIANOS $1000
$5 Down and $1 Per Week
No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.
Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.
Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.
UPON REQUEST our representative will call.
Warerooms, 3rd Floor.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

BIDDLES-3 WAREROOMS
INSTALLMENTS Guaranteed 10 Years. BIG SALE THIS WEEK $5 | 4 and 6 West 125th St.
3 ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANOS LIKE NEW $75, $85, $100. RENTS $3. | 7 East 14th St.
JUST WHAT YOU WANT. SMALL MAHOGANY UPRIGHT $95. RENTS $3. | 977 3d Ave., near 59th St.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.
Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.
UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL CALVERT
Broadway, corner 41st St., N. Y. City.
Every modern convenience. Rooms and apartments, with baths, for transients and permanent guests; restaurant a la carte. Moderate rates.
D. EDGAR CLOSE, Prop.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,
72D ST., WEST.
REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

FLORENCE HOUSE
47TH AV. AND 48TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms single or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall; terms, European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

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My book, based upon fifteen years' experience as a patent salesman, mailed FREE. PATENT SALES EXCLUSIVELY. If you have United States or foreign patents for sale, call, write or telephone.
WILLIAM E. HOYT,
Patent Sales Specialist. 290 Broadway, N.Y.

Gold Mine.—Enough stock to be sold to build cyanide mill to treat our low-grade ore; forty thousand tons waiting for mill; stock now 25 cents; will be above $1.00 in twelve months; company has no debts; indorsed by every one of our home banks; send for prospectus; rare chance. F. B. Tiffany, 1 Madison Av., New York.

For Sale—On easy terms, a well-established newspaper plant, also complete equipment for job printing. Located in progressive and rapidly growing town. Presses, type and entire outfit new. Address Wallace Murray, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Established Retail Business.—$200 cash daily sales; manufacture half merchandise sold; great chance for man with $25,000; partnership money secured and compensation paid during period of option. Manhattan, Box 309 Times, Times Square.

Wanted.—Party with $25,000 for partner by an experienced builder having lots two blocks from Jackson Av. station, Bronx. For further particulars address L., Box 170 Times Downtown.

Energetic party with $10,000 can secure controlling interest in manufacturing concern, city. Treasurership, 1,418 5th Av.

Established Paying Business.—Good chance for man with $35,000 and capacity as a promoter. City, Box 307 Times, Times Square.

Partner; $500; strictly cash business; daily profit $20; for investigation address Gold, 3,891 Third Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Lady living in suburb, twenty minutes from 2nd St. and Sixth Ave; roomy house, furnished, would convert into a bachelor home and manage same for two or three gentlemen; references exchanged. R 342 Times, Times Sq.

Beautifully furnished large front room; faces south; excellent table; private family; low rates. T, Box 14 Times, Harlem.

West Side.

11TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; references exchanged.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; running water; excellent board; baths adjoining.

38TH ST., 34 WEST.—Desirable large and small, airy rooms; parlor and extension; physician or others; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; each suite and room has private bath and electric light; parlor dining rooms; high class; accommodations at moderate cost.

74TH, 153 WEST.—Private New England family will accommodate paying guests; single rooms; gentlemen.

88TH ST., 256 WEST.—Home in private family; library; literary, artistic atmosphere; sunny room and bedroom; piano in room; $25 for two; $30 for three; no others; references.

91ST, 6% WEST.—Large and small rooms; very desirable; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

98D ST., 163 WEST.—Offers a large and small well-furnished room; gentlemen, couple; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room, with all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; telephone; references.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, Cathedral Heights, (St. Marc.)—Large, airy rooms, delightfully cool; parks surrounding; exceptional restaurant; room and board $8.

122D ST., 228 WEST.—Large rooms in private home, with board; refined gentlemen; Americans.

126TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; ample closets; bath; home table; gentlemen; references.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large front room, private house; running water; excellent table; telephone.

188TH ST., 81 WEST.—Choice large, small rooms; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; moderate.

IN SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD, near 72d St. Subway station, large, cool rooms; one with private bath; newly and luxuriously furnished; excellent home table. Tel. 4412J Columbus.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; large closets, with board.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Now extraordinary rates; superior table; elegant, cool rooms; privileges; homelike surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,332 (89th St.)—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent home table.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking water. Wall St.; 10 minutes to Broadway, 20 to seaside; neighborhood, house, table high class; table guests; reference. Tel. 905 Main.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100, (Brooklyn.)—Desirable rooms, with first-class board; private baths; 15 minutes to City Hall, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

4TH AV., 315 NORTH, Mount Vernon.—A comfortable home for adults; high, healthful location; convenient to trains and trolley; $7 upward.

CHESTER HILL, Mount Vernon, 14 Rich Av.—Elegant rooms and board; five minutes' station.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BROTHER AND SISTER want connecting rooms in private family or part of apartment; bath; board optional; privacy respected; quiet neighborhood; moderate price. Refinement, Box 178 Times Downtown.

FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS wants board; three rooms, unfurnished, preferred; Subway; what can you offer? State terms. I. M. P., care of Crofut & Knapp, 840 Broadway, New York.

AGED COUPLE desires room and board with Jewish family. Box 24, 1,364 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 29 WEST.—Newly furnished, clean, large, and small rooms; running water; telephone; central.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodate; telephone.

22D ST., 37 WEST.—Large cool studio for teaching purposes; north light; piano; reception room, with maid in attendance. Studio 2.

22D ST., 37 WEST.—Cool, large south room, bath; breakfast; one or two women; reasonable. Apartment 2.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Suite of rooms, bath; references; telephone; Summer prices.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Small rooms; bath on floor; references; Summer prices.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH ST., 181 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square rooms; closets, bath, hot water; Summer prices; transients.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, convenient to "L" and Subway; reduced rates.

71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, suitable for gentlemen; references.

88TH ST., 200 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished large front room; tiled bath; $5; second floor. Curtiss.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

93D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, light room, $3; gentlemen. Wilson.

97TH ST., 137 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room, southern exposure; all conveniences; rare opportunity; $5; neat hall room, $2.25; references desired.

116TH ST., 110 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, suitable for two; private house; telephone.

116TH, 310 WEST.—Two adjoining front rooms, suitable couple; gentlemen; near L, subway. Darragh.

118TH ST., 418 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Attractive outside rooms, singly, en suite, with bath; private apartment; attendance, elevator, restaurant, parks; near Subway. A. J.

122D ST., 519 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; cool; near Riverside; with or without meals. Acropolis.

118TH ST., 420 WEST, Morningside Heights.—Cool, delightful room; two windows; $5; view; elevator, telephone.

126TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; running water; reasonable; near "L," subway. McDonough.

CHANCE FOR DOCTOR.—Washington Heights, 842 St. Nicholas Av.; whole or part of furnished house.

WEST END AV., 257.—Cool, pleasant rooms, $4.00 up; private residence, near 72d Subway.

East Side.

16TH ST., 138 EAST.—Very desirable furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; Summer rates; telephone, 4,257 38th St.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable large front room, neatly furnished; all conveniences; board optional; moderate.

61ST, 547 PARK AV.—Large airy and connecting room; housekeeping privileges. Eastburn.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large and small cool rooms, with breakfast; Summer rates. Mrs. Guttman.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

Long Island.

ARVERNE, L. I.—Private family has three rooms, with or without board; no other boarders. J. H. Ottens, Jessica Av. and Boulevard.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A couple desire about two unfurnished rooms, light housekeeping; top floor, private house; 72d to 116th, west of Broadway; preferred. Hoteltired, Box 180 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Capable young woman stenographer experienced in insurance work; $15. Call the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—Competent young woman stenographer capable of handling detail work; $18. Call the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—Young woman stenographer and bookkeeper for Summer hotel; good salary. Call the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—Two capable young women stenographers for mercantile positions; $15. Call the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—A philanthropic institution desires the services of a Jewess of good address to solicit members among the cottages and hotel guests at Arverne, Long Branch, and the Catskill Mountains; a generous allowance will be made for expenses and a commission will be paid. Application should state previous employment if any. Address, with references, W. C., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young woman as companion to directress in a Summer home for children; must be willing to assist in amusing children; some knowledge of music essential; compensation moderate. Apply immediately, Vacation House, Tinturn Av., Eatontown, N. J.

YOUNG WOMEN between 17 and 23 years of age wanted to learn the telephone business; permanent positions in central offices for those who qualify; salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at 122 East 13th St. New York Telephone Company.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents on salary or commission to sell a vermin powder; no ROACHES in buildings or VERMIN and FLEAS on POULTRY and ANIMALS can exist where this powder is used; large can sent, charges paid, upon receipt of 25 cents; if you will sell 30 cans daily, which you should easily do, we will give you $25 per week; order a can and state territory wanted. Vermin Powder Co., Box 566 Scranton, Penn.

Automobiles.

AUTOMOBILES.—Start now; become a chauffeur and earn the $100 or $175 monthly instead of the $15 or $18 a week; our way is the best; we have a superior equipment and competent instructors; no course is productive of such good results as ours; come in and fully investigate in your own way. Write or call, New York School of Automobile Engineers, 146 West 56th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesman and resident agent. Petro-Pine Co., Richmond, Ind.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Capable young man stenographer; commensurate salary. Call the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, about 17 years of age, for office work. O., Box 326 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Assistant manager in New York Stock Exchange house; credentials must be of highest order, and proper consideration given to those having desirable connection. Conservative, Box 126 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man, Christian, 18-20 years, active, for office and stock room; salary, $8-$10 weekly, with chance for advancement; references required. Address letters, M., 90 8th Av.

WANTED—Bright man as salesman in first-class family liquor store; must be well recommended; good chance for advancement to right party. T. S., Box 156, Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man in silversmith's office as stock clerk; must have some knowledge of photography; apply in own handwriting; wages, $7. G., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Open positions; advertising, $40; office, $25; salesman, $15; clerk, $12; others on file; call for list and plan. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—By N. Y. Stock Exchange house, young man, 17, residing with parents; must furnish best of references. Address E. M., Box 126 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bank clerk with experience on check desk; state experience, age, and salary expected. Bank, Box 310 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man in downtown office; quick and accurate at figures. Address A. D., Box 187 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy about 17 years of age in downtown office. Address M. O., Box 190 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By colored cook, laundress; friend chambermaid, waitress; country preferred; together or separate; references. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress; out or take home; by quantity or dozen. Duffy, 259 East 33d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Baby hospital graduate desires position; capable of taking entire charge; excellent references; wages, $30. Nurse, Box 115 Times, Times Square.

NURSE.—By trained infant's nurse; Protestant; understands bottle feeding; references. S. C., care of Horn, 205 East 41st St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Executive, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By bright, ambitious beginner; neat, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; reference. Conscientious, Box 145 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITING WORK done at home. M. R., 149 Lenox Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By expert double entry bookkeeper and auditor; permanent position; good reference. W. G., 124 East 25th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (22) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By expert stenographer and typewriter, now employed, as private secretary; neat appearance; good education and address; nine years' experience; excellent references; only first-class offer considered. J. E. W., 214 East 12th St., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN of good ability, lately retired from business, desires a position; confidential preferred; highest references; only moderate salary expected. F., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

BOY, 16, wishes position in broker's office; good penman. Walsh, 510 East 144th St.

COMPANION.—Tuberculosis practically cured; four years' experience Adirondacks; young man, 25, seeks position refined family to younger gentleman with incipient case as companion; references. G. P., Box 328 Times, Times Square.

MAN of middle age, experienced, of tact and intelligence, desires employment in any capacity; moderate salary. Bright, Box 124 Times Downtown.

PATENT ATTORNEY.—Highly skilled, of rare ability and large experience, linguist, desires employment, temporary or permanent, preferably with large corporation. Address Successful, Room 601, 26 Cortlandt St.

POULTRYMAN.—By an all-around poultryman, 31, single; thoroughly experienced; industrious; a good manager; A1 references. Address D. A., 150 East 23d St.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paper hanger, decorator; first-class work; low figures; largest contracts. Painter, 115 East 120th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANDGER wants work from landlords; rooms painted and papered. Schaefer, 154 Park Av.

SECRETARY or CLERK.—By a young man, 33, experienced in similar position where he had full charge of office; good, rapid penman, also stenographer, and has knowledge of bookkeeping. E. A. Seeler, 1,695 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, Correspondent, Stenographer.—(27;) executive ability; experienced handling mail order and other correspondence; references will prove reliability; $25.00. Vail, 111 West 101st St.

EXCURSIONS.

GREAT LAKES
Canadian Rockies
PACIFIC NORTHWEST
ALASKA
AND
Yellowstone Park
The Wonderland of America.
All Tours Allow Stop-Over Privileges.
To the Park and Return, July 19, Aug. 11, Sept. 10.
To the Park and Canadian Rockies, July 19, Aug. 11, Sept. 10.
To the Park, Utah, and Colorado, Aug. 11.
To the Park, Pacific Northwest, California, Grand Canon, &c., Sept. 10.
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the greatest Amusement Enterprise in the world.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:05, 11:45 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M.; 12:10, *12:55, 1:25, *2:10, 2:50, 3:40, 4:25, *5:10, 5:40, *6:25, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 35 Cents.
Round Trip Tickets to 129th St., 45 Cents.
STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
ALL WATER ROUTE
Ocean Going Steamer Grand Republic
Landing at Seaside, Steeplechase Dock.
50 Cts. Include Admission to Steeplechase Park, the Greatest Amusement Enterprise at Rockaway Beach.
Lv. foot 129th St., N.R., 8:15, 9 AM, 12:30 PM.
Lv foot 22d St., N.R., 9.10 AM, 1:30, 2 PM.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:40 AM, 2, 2:40 PM.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 11 AM, 12:15, 5, 6:30 PM.
Excursion Tickets, 50c.

NO SPECIAL COURT NOW FOR POLICEMEN'S DEBTS

Gen. Bingham Abolishes That in His Quarterly Report.

REWARDS FOR DETECTIVES

He Says the Civil Service Commission Is Giving Him New Policemen with Weak Legs.

Police Commissioner Bingham made his second quarterly report, for the three months ending June 30, to Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday.

On June 30, he says, the force numbered 8,827, including 66 matrons. In addition, there were on probation 34 patrolmen, 5 doormen, and 2 matrons. He says that the working force, which is actually about 8,000, is not enough for the Summer, and that for this reason he went back to the two-platoon system.

The Commissioner says that he has instructed the trial Commissioner not to try any more debt complaints against members of the force. Citizens holding debts against the police, he says, can sue them as against any other citizen, and not make the department a collection agency.

Gen. Bingham then takes up the matter of new policemen, recalling his disagreement with the Civil Service Commission, which has only one surgeon to examine thousands of applicants.

"It was customary in the past, and is still the rule of the Police Department," he adds, "that all candidates shall be carefully examined by three Police Surgeons before being sworn in. As a result many candidates certified by the Civil Service Commission have been found unsuitable for police work, sometimes for other causes, but in a large majority of cases for defective feet. Now it can easily be seen that the first physical need of a patrolman is to have good legs and feet. Moreover, the department must, in the interest of the taxpayers, carefully guard the city from having the police pension list increased unworthily.

"The Civil Service Commission insists that its surgeon is abler than all the Police Surgeons put together. This is an unreasonable stand to take. An endeavor has been made to compromise upon a physical standard which can properly be agreed to both by the surgeons of the Civil Service Commission and the twenty-three surgeons of the Police Department. I regret to say, however, that these negotiations have so far led to nothing. The Police Commissioner will obey the law and appoint on the force men certified by the Civil Service Commission, but it is only fair that he should make known the fact that he does not willingly appoint upon the force men who are not physically or otherwise fitted for police work, and therefore liable to become a pension burden."

Referring to the purchase of three automobiles, the Commissioner says that their cost "will be very shortly paid for by fines paid by violators of the speed laws."

He refers to his weeding out of unworthy special policemen, and says he hopes greatly to improve this branch of the department.

The Commissioner also announces the institution of special awards for good detective work, in addition to the awards for noteworthy physical courage and risk of life. He adds:

"Hereafter the department will take notice of good detective work under the heads of: 1. Honorable mention for detective work. 2. Commendation for detective work. 3. Excellent detective work."

Don't Wait

until all chance of recovering your lost article is gone, but

TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT

as soon as you discover your loss

Bill for advertisement sent next day

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Large size gold heart locket; one side engraved, studded with diamonds, rubies; reverse side, monogram "R. F. A." Thursday, Broadway car, 26th St., Malden Lane, or changing cars, Houston St.; $25 reward. Return Wm. R. Phelps & Co., jewelers, 24 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Small gold watch and fob, initials C. S. W. on back; Broadway, between 102d and 111th Sts., Friday. Return McClure, 535 West 111th St.; reward.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, on Greenwich Av. or 11th St.; liberal reward for return. 105 6th Av.

FOUND—Purse in Astor Place Subway. Owner call at office Astor Library and identify.

LOST—Locket containing photos of elderly couple lost between Grymes Hill, Staten Island, and Pine St.; liberal reward. Axhausen, 24 Pine St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 175,020, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

$160 Reward for circle brooch, Baroque pearls, alternating with diamonds; lost about June 17, automobiling, between Tarrytown and New York. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av., New York.

$100.00 Reward for circle brooch, Baroque pearls, alternating with diamonds; lost about June 17, automobiling, between Tarrytown and New York. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av., New York.

LOST—On July 1, between 7 West 124th and 1st Av., then to 134th St. and Willow Av., to Wittle's boathouse, gold chain, long square links, with Sherne charm, marked "L. H. Russell, Mecca, 1902"; finder liberally rewarded. 7 West 124th St.

LOST—Gold link bracelet, containing ten sapphires, probably at Madison Square Roof Garden, evening of July 5th. Finder please notify A. L. S., 42 Broadway, Room 1,143; suitable reward.

LOST—In underground train, about 12:30 Monday, soft morocco-bound book, containing typewritten electric railway data; $20.00 reward. Notify E. J. Sprague, 20 Broad St.

LOST—On Broadway car, or on street between 34th and 26th, rope chain necklace, with pearl-studded locket; liberal reward for return; no questions. J., Cumberland Hotel.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, small white purse, containing money, check. Return Suite 1,228 St. James Building; liberal reward; no questions asked. B. M. Matthews.

LOST—Field glasses, Columbus Av. car, riding south Saturday morning, between 7:30 and 8:30; liberal reward. Columbia Knitting Mills, 583 Broadway, city.

LOST—Black hand satchel at Fall River pier, containing two return tickets to San Antonio. Apply Pocahontas, 92d, receive reward. Archer.

HANDSOME REWARD for pin lost June 16, Jersey ferry or train, small pearls and diamonds. Mrs. De Mille, Hudson Theatre Building.

LOST—Friday, pasteboard box, containing blue and white silk dress, on 6th Av. "L" car; liberal reward. Browne, 246 West 112th St.

LOST—Neighborhood of 81st St., Park Av., and 3d Av., 3-stone diamond ring; reward. Mrs. O. Henzel, 106 East 81st St.

LOST—Sunday, June 24, between 12th and 28th Sts., neck chain of gold beads. Reward if returned to 59 West 12th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

FOUND—A woman's automobile coat. Apply to A. N. G., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Fraternity pin, "G. V. K." &c., on back; return to 353 West 24th; reward.

THE JEWS AT RESORTS.

Not as Immoral There as Some Christians, Rabbi Browne Says.

Rabbi Browne preached a sermon yesterday morning at the service in the Synagogue of the Congregation Beth Tefillah, at 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, where he was formerly the pastor, on "Hints for Christians and Jews at Summer Resorts." The speaker said in part:

"Judaism discourages total abstinence, celibacy, and asceticism. Therefore the Jew builds his club where he visits with his family, for no man can do wrong in the midst of his family. The Jew likes to play a game of cards, and his performance is intellectual. I can say that professional gambling is unknown among our people.

"Israel is the historic waterfall of all ages. We have often been plunged from the dizzy heights of glory to the abysmal depths of oppression. The Jew was a merchant prince in all ages, though a social slave, and even in this country we have our Jewish J. P. Morgan in Jacob H. Schiff, who is the banker of Japan, the guest of King Edward and the Mikado because of his financial success.

"But all his virtues are due to his religion. We are not without our undesirable elements, and in the watering places particularly so, but the true Jew, religious, intellectual, and moral, is not found in those places. You find there the upstarter in religion, in intelligence, and in wealth.

"If you look at the Jew in the Summer resorts I want you to remember that you see only a part of the Jew, and that the worst part. He is on a 'spree'—he is out for fun and enjoyment—and yet he does not forget himself to become immoral as, alas! it often happens in Christian 'society' in Summer resorts. And the main reason is the inherited power of trust in God and his religion, which makes the Jew—even the renegade Jew—strong and happy."

Rabbi Browne was minister of the "Gates of Hope" from 1880 to 1888, and spoke with Henry George and Dr. McGlynn when George ran for Mayor the first time. Rabbi Browne was a pall bearer at President Grant's funeral, and created a stir by walking on the Jewish Sabbath, because riding on that day is against orthodox Jewish law.

DEPEW GOING ABROAD.

Won't Resign—Hopes to Get Well and to be a Political Factor Again.

Announcement was made supposedly on authority yesterday from a source which has been active in times gone by in giving expression to the views of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, that the Senator had neither any intention of resigning or of dying, but that on the contrary he had so far recovered his health that he will take a trip to Europe in the next few weeks to make his cure the more effective.

Senator Depew, it was said, is so much better that he can make a trip abroad with safety, and if his foreign trip improves his condition he hopes when he returns to be able to resume his duties in Washington and to give more attention to social doings.

In all the time that Mr. Depew has been ill this is the first statement as to his condition and intentions giving the apparent indorsement of the Senator and his family.

If the hopes of his family regarding Mr. Depew's health are fulfilled there is no doubt that the effect will be felt in Republican politics in this State. Many of the party leaders have seen in the illness of Mr. Depew and the physical weakness of Senator Platt an opening for themselves. Recently, however, Senator Platt has shown more activity, and there can no longer be any doubt as to the renewal of his affiliations with State Chairman Odell. With Senator Depew again a factor of more or less importance, many plans of others must suffer some change.

The Platt-Odell entente, while not arranged because these two leaders love each other any more than they did, is the outcome of a mutual feeling against Gov. Higgins and his candidacy. Just now it is anything to beat Higgins. A lot of new fences are being built and others thoroughly repaired.

ILL MAN KILLED BY "BENDS."

Coroner Says Tunnel Workers Are Still Not Properly Examined.

In a report yesterday to Coroner Harburger on his autopsy upon the body of Kolman Kobatch, an employe in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at Thirty-third Street and First Avenue, who died in Bellevue Hospital; after having been attacked by the "bends," or caisson disease, Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon says that Kobatch was ill when he went to work and was unfit to enter the high-pressure lock in the tunnel and do the work required. His autopsy shows, he says, that Kobatch was suffering from lobar pneumonia, fatty degeneration of the heart, and chronic Bright's disease.

Dr. O'Hanlon says that the medical examination received by the laborers who apply for work in the tunnel is inadequate. He declares that the examination adopted by life insurance companies should be used. Had there been in Kobatch's case such an examination as life insurance physicians make, Dr. O'Hanlon says, the discovery that the victim had Bright's disease would have been immediately and conclusively established.

Speaking of his physician's report, Coroner Harburger said:

"It shows that the men who are sent down into these death traps are often unfitted for the work. In the inquest into Kobatch's death I shall make a rigid examination of the facts and shall summon the officials of the company and the physicians whose duty it is to examine those who work in the tunnel."

DUTY ON A MARBLE TABLE.

Judge Waite Says the City Bank Must Pay 50 Per Cent. on It.

The National City Bank lost yesterday in a controversy with New York customs officials regarding the rate of duty applicable to an elaborate marble table imported from Italy for use in the Directors' room of the institution.

The table is one of the most costly ever imported, and has carved supports in the Pompeian style. Collector Stranahan decided that it came within the tariff schedule for "manufactures of marble." Duty was therefore exacted at the rate of 50 per cent. This classification was objected to by the bank on the ground that the table should be admitted as "statuary," at only 20 per cent. An alternate claim was made that the table be given the benefit of the 15 per cent. tariff reduction applicable to statuary imported from Italy.

In a decision written for the Board of General Appraisers, Judge Waite denies the contentions of the bank and remarks that under the uniform practice of the Custom House the table belongs to the class of conventional architectural objects assessed as "manufactures of marble." In no sense, he adds, can the table be deemed "statuary."

HIT BY CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE.

Conductor's Skull May Be Fractured—Dropped or Fell from Elevated.

William Roos of 101 East Fiftieth Street, a conductor on the Eighth Avenue surface line, while standing on the running board of his car as it passed under the 130th Street elevated station yesterday afternoon was struck on the head by an empty champagne bottle thrown or dropped from the station above. He fell from the car unconscious, and may have a fractured skull. None of the station employes had seen any one throw the bottle.

SAY COMMITTEEMEN DON'T OWN POLICIES

Fight Over Trustees' Election in the Mutual and New York Life.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH CITED

He and Olney Said to be Among Those Who Represent Policy Holders, but Haven't Policies.

As a preliminary move in the campaign of the present controlling influences in the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies against the attempt of the International Policy Holders' Committee to elect independent Boards of Trustees in those companies, assertions were made yesterday that few of the members of the International Committee themselves held policies in the companies for whose policy holders they had consented to act in the matter of nominating a Board of Directors. This statement, it is understood, will probably bring out a list of the policies, if any, held by each member of the International Committee.

The names of Richard Olney, Judge Gray of Delaware, Thomas Wanamaker of Philadelphia, and Nicholas Longworth have been mentioned as among the members of the International Committee who are not themselves policy holders. G. R. Scrugham, organization manager of the International Committee, said of this:

"This attack is about the least pardonable of all the blunders that these acute financiers have made since they were uncovered by the Armstrong Committee, and not excluding their various whitewashing reports. The facts are:

"(1.) That the bulk of the committee happen to be policy holders, although they were not selected primarily for that reason, but because their National and international reputations are a guarantee that they will faithfully execute the important trust that they have undertaken.

"(2.) That those who are not themselves policy holders directly represent great bodies of policy holders, at whose special request they are acting. For instance, six Governors of States who are members of the committee, some of whom are policy holders, were not invited upon the committee because of that fact, but because they felt that as the Chief Executives of their respective States it was their duty to the citizens of those States to endeavor by organization to protect them from the further enforced conversion of their property and its further diversion to the schemes of high finance.

"(3.) As to other members, Mr. Wanamaker, for instance, represents in his immediate family more insurance in the two companies than all of the sixty officers and Directors of both companies combined. The four members of the New England Policy Holders' Committee, which is one of the bodies at whose request Mr. Richard Olney is acting, themselves own over $1,000,000 of insurance besides the millions they represent. Mr. Nicholas Longworth, who happens to be a policy holder, was not selected for that reason, but because he was designated by the Ohio Policy Holders' Association, which has over 60,000 enrolled members and pays about $12,000,000 a year in premiums. A large part of this is in these two companies. Col. Shook of Tennessee is a member not only because he is a large policy holder in both companies, but primarily at the request of the Tennessee Association, of which Insurance Commissioner Folk is the head, and which is said to have a membership of 18,000 policy holders, besides being recommended by the Georgia Association. Heinrich Wiegand, although a policy holder, represents the German committee, one member of which carries more insurance than any three members of either board, to say nothing of the thousands of policy holders they represent. The same is true of Lord Stoswald and the Hon. Harmood-Banner, M. P., both of whom are, however, policy holders. And so on throughout the list.

"No man has been invited to become a member of this distinguished body to rescue the policy holders from the sad plight in which the treachery of their Trustees has left them, merely because he is a policy holder. He is there because of his duty to the body of policy holders whom he has been asked to protect."

The International Committee, it was said yesterday, now represents approximately 200,000 policy holders by virtue of personal enrollment either directly or through the district or State associations which are affiliated with the general body. No thorough canvas of the policy holders has, of course, been undertaken by the committee as yet, inasmuch as the companies have refused to allow it access to the lists of policy holders until they are filed, on the 16th of this month, and it will be a matter of some time before such a general canvas can be made, inasmuch as the companies have also refused a request of the committee that extra lists be prepared for them at the same time that they are for filing as provided in the new insurance law.

Mr. Scrugham called attention yesterday to the fact that according to the testimony which the Armstrong Committee took, the votes cast for the present administration in the New York Life numbered about 2,328, and in the Mutual Life less than 200, making in all a matter of 2,528 policy holders voting out of a total in the two companies of upward of 1,300,000.

TO STEM BRITISH HOSTILITY.

The Mutual Has Sent James M. Beck to London.

Alarmed by the prospect of stringent legislation on the subject of reserves, the Mutual Insurance Company sent James M. Beck to London recently to aid its British representative in trying to stem the tide of hostility to the company which culminated in the Haldeman secession. Mr. Beck will stay in London for some time.

The select committee of the House of Lords which is considering insurance matters recently gave a hearing to Vice President Emory McClintock of the Mutual Life and President Paul Morton of the Equitable, on the general matter of an English reserve, the demand for which was started by the policy holders of the Mutual and New York Life there, long in advance of the Haldeman movement. It is based on the contention that the American companies should keep considerable reserve against their English business invested in English securities or on deposit in the United Kingdom, as they are obliged to do in several other countries, notably in France, where legislation has been enacted recently of so severe a character that the Mutual Life has decided to give up writing new business in that country.

The Mutual's present administration has flatly refused to yield anything to the English policy holders in the matter of a reserve there, and has taken the position that the company will maintain a reserve in England if it is compelled to do so by law, and not otherwise. There has been a disposition to make light of the claims of the Englishmen, and it has been asserted that the maintenance of an English reserve would make of them a preferred class of creditors. The same thing, however, must apply in any country where a special reserve is maintained by American companies.

It is believed that Mr. Beck, while on his English trip, will try to do something to win back the policy holders there to the present management. Officials of the company have insisted right along that the feeling there had flattened out and that nothing would come of the secession, but recent dispatches telling of the feeling in Parliament and of the interest taken in the formation of the English branch of the International Policy Holders' Committee do not seem to bear this out.

CARNEGIE FUND COLLEGES.

48 Will Benefit by the Foundation for Advancement of Learning.

A provisional list of forty-eight colleges and universities in the United States and Canada which are to be admitted to the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was made public yesterday.

All institutions having formal denominational connections, or which require their Trustees or officers to belong to a specified denomination, have been omitted from the list, as have all institutions controlled and supported by a State, province, or municipality. In addition to these, there also have been omitted all institutions which fall below the academic standard of a college. It is announced that the institutions which have been omitted will be given an opportunity to present any statement they may desire.

The list is as follows:

Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.; Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Clarkson School of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.; Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.; Columbia University, New York; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa; Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.; Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Leland Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal.; Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.; Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.; New York University, New York; Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.; Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.; Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.; Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; Tulane University, New Orleans, La.; Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.; University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.; Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.; Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Penn.; Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.; McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

CUSTOMS SOLICITOR NOW.

Court Work of the Service Will All Be In His Hands Hereafter.

It was announced yesterday that the Treasury Department, by means of Congressional legislation, has determined to work a reform in customs procedure by dispensing to a large extent with Federal District Attorneys in tariff controversies, and substituting therefor a "customs solicitor," who becomes responsible for all the important litigation involving customs. Congress, in the last days of the session, passed the law creating the Solicitor's office, and granting him three assistants.

Up to this time there has been a division among the attorneys engaged to look after the interests of the Government in customs cases. In litigation before the Board of Appraisers the Government has been represented by counsel, while in the Circuit Court and Court of Appeals the District Attorney's offices have attended to the interests of the Government. When cases came before the Supreme Court the Attorney General has been in the habit of assigning one of his assistants to appear for the United States.

Under the new law, which is soon to be put into operation, the bulk of important customs cases will be attended to by the Customs Solicitor. In this way it will be possible for the Government attorneys to follow tariff litigation from the Board of Appraisers to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

MANY WOMEN AUTOMOBILISTS

T. A. Edison's Daughter Among Those Seeking Licenses in Jersey.

The registration of autoists required under the new Frelinghuysen law in New Jersey reveals the fact that many of the touring cars in the State are owned by women, and that they are practiced chauffeurs. In the Newark district Agent Le Massena has enrolled the names of more than 100 women, and granted them licenses.

Mrs. Margaret L. Johnson of Glen Ridge has operated a fifteen-horse power car for three years and traveled 7,000 miles in it. Miss Madeline Edison, daughter of Thomas A. Edison of Llewellyn Park, has traveled 5,000 miles in her auto in seven years. Several women have operated cars for six or seven years. Mrs. Marianna H. Rickey of East Orange, Miss Ethel A. Barnum of Orange, Miss Camille A. Carf of Newark, and Mabel Blanche Marsh of Passaic have run 8,000 miles in their machines. Eight others have traveled 1,000 miles each. Among others who have applied for operator's licenses are Miss Jean H. Fewsmith, daughter of Dr. Joseph Fewsmith of Newark; Mary D. Hussey of East Orange, Mary H. Leubkecher of Newark, Frances Fowler England of Passaic, and Mabel J. McChesney of East Orange.

LINE'S SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY.

The Hamburg-American Is Now Celebrating Its Work on the Oceans.

The Hamburg-American Line is now celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of its existence and the fiftieth anniversary of the putting into commission of the first steamship to ply between Germany and the United States. To-day the Hamburg-American fleet, the largest in the mercantile marine, consists of 351 vessels, with a total tonnage of 811,543. In this fleet there are twenty-three of the world's biggest and finest twin screw liners.

The line operates fifty-two different services. The first ship to fly the colors of the line was the first Deutschland, which was followed by the Nordamerika, the Rhein, the Elbe, Oder, and Donau.

The liner Pennsylvania of the present service can carry as much freight on one voyage as the entire fleet of that time could transport in a year.

CASSIER ESTATE TO WIDOW.

Victim of the Salisbury Wreck Left a Bequest to His Mother.

The will of Louis Cassier, proprietor of Cassier's Magazine, and one of the victims of the Plymouth express wreck at Salisbury, England, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday.

The instrument is dated July 8, 1896. The testator leaves $80 a month for life to his mother, Mrs. Josephine Cassier, and in a codicil dated Feb. 3, 1903, bequeaths $1,000 to Carrie L. Conrad, "as a partial compensation for long and faithful services." The balance of the estate goes to Mr. Cassier's widow, Agnes N. Cassier.

The value of the estate is not mentioned in the will, which was not accompanied by a petition.

New Club in the Twenty-sixth District.

The Progressive Republican Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District has been formed to forward the leadership aspiration of Assemblyman Samuel Krulewitch, and has opened headquarters at 73 East 103th Street. Krulewitch says his candidacy is being backed by Senator Page.

Children's Sanitarium Dedication.

The exercises at the dedication of the new building of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park will be held at the institution on Sunday, July 22, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Acting Mayor McGowan will speak. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band will play.

SUMMER WORK AND PLAY IN SCHOOLS TO-MORROW

32 Vacation Schools and 95 Play Grounds to Begin Their Season.

GARDENS AND BANDS, TOO

Children Will Sing, Dance, Cook, Play Games, and Make Useful Things—3,500,000 Were There Last Year.

The Board of Education will begin its Summer work to-morrow by opening vacation schools and playgrounds for a two months' term. Last year about 500,000 people attended the schools and about 3,000,000 enjoyed the playgrounds. The latter include roof gardens, where band concerts are given in the evening and where dancing is allowed. There will be about thirty-two schools and about ninety-five playgrounds in all the boroughs except Richmond, where schools of this character have not yet been established.

The schools will hold sessions daily, except Saturday and Sunday, for six weeks from 9 o'clock in the morning until noon. The vacation playgrounds will be open every day except Sunday for eight weeks from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 5:30 o'clock. The roof gardens will continue every evening except Sunday for eight weeks from 7:30 until 10 P. M.

The studies in the schools comprise sewing and domestic science for the girls, industrial work for the boys, basketry, and city historical excursions, and kindergarten and connecting classes for the younger children. The activities in the playgrounds include gymnastics, athletics, a kindergarten, and library and game rooms.

Evangeline E. Whitney, the District Superintendent in charge of the work, gave an idea of what is accomplished each Summer in a sub-division of City Superintendent Maxwell's last annual report. She said, in part:

"When the playgrounds opened, at 1 o'clock, the children of kindergarten age naturally gathered around the piano, and the first hour was spent in teaching pretty songs and lullabies. The circle games were always popular and the dramatization of Mother Goose melodies exceedingly funny. The story-telling period was often the happiest of the day.

"Your [Dr. Maxwell's] suggestion of introducing the European folk games and dances into the girls' playgrounds was carried out, with most gratifying results. In some grounds where an unusual number of the most awkward pupils congregated I was surprised to observe the changes wrought in manners and poise of body after a few days of careful drill. No attempt was made to teach anything but simple, elementary games and dances. In many cases they were the expressions of the various activities of Scandinavian and Slavic life. Some dances were gay, others stately; but whatever the character, no occupation proved so charming or helped so much to spread an air of refinement over the section that in previous years almost equaled the masculine side for boisterous play.

"The remark was frequently made, 'How much cleaner the children look than they used to.' The reason for this was not difficult to discover. For the first time all the available shower baths in the congested wards were thrown open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. In the seven school buildings where there were facilities 288,887 people bathed. If the kindergarten conferred no other blessing than that of instilling a love for cleanliness, it would deserve to rank among the greatest transforming agencies.

"The youngest member of our recreation family is the playground for mothers and babies. We had seven of these in the most crowded districts. No child over 6 years old was admitted unless as the caretaker of one too young to come alone. This restriction put a premium on babies, and girls were ready to beg or borrow the entrance fee if they could come no other way.

"Experienced kindergartners and nurses were placed over each playground, the latter giving much needed instruction on the proper feeding, bathing, and clothing of infants. Frequently they prescribed remedies for simple ailments, and sent those needing medical aid either to clinics or to St. John's Floating Hospital. The ignorance of the mothers is appalling. One seriously objected to sending a little sufferer to the hospital because she was afraid the nurses would give him a bath!

"It took us a long while to learn from the Orient that a roof is a desirable place for spending a midsummer evening. How thousands utilized that knowledge could be demonstrated by visiting one of the eleven large school buildings between 7:30 and 10 o'clock on any pleasant weekday evening. As a rule, the crowds were well behaved. They talked and danced or listened to the good concerts."

Of the work in the schools Miss Whitney said, in part:

"More than 1,300 girls were registered in the cooking, domestic science, and nursing classes. Lessons in good housekeeping always precede those for cooking. Everything pertaining to the kitchen must be made scrupulously clean, and then pupils may learn what foods are the most nourishing and how to prepare them.

"Hot-weathed dishes received special attention. The samples of bread that were sent to many homes this Summer have been a revelation to families that had never tasted a home-made loaf. Five hundred jars of canned fruit and jelly were carried home by girls who brought the required materials. A number of teachers cheerfully devoted some of their afternoons to instructing anxious women, who begged to be taught some of the simple duties of housewifery.

"Basketry is possibly the most popular industry in our curriculum. It appeals to the practical child, who enjoys doing things worth while. The aim was to have every pupil show a well-made work basket, one that would hold a substantial luncheon, a third for waste paper, and a strong one for market uses. Chair caning is very popular with a large class of boys. They gather all the broken chairs they can find to practice on, and one class became proficient enough to earn $20 doing custom work.

"Bench work, fret sawing, and courses in Venetian iron, leather, and burnt wood work are included in the boys' industrial course. In carpentry, articles that were useful in the home were made, such as stepladders, clothes racks, tabourettes, and checkerboards. Scrollwork and ornamental brackets were turned out by the saws.

"The ironworkers showed their skill in graceful lamps and vase holders. Portfolios, pocketbooks, pillow covers, and so on were made and tastefully decorated by the leather workers. These boys, representing antagonistic races, forget their prejudices as they work side by side, and honestly admire one another's work. If no other result came from this labor, the good-fellowship fostered would be sufficient reward."

"The city history trips last year included visits to Wall Street, Fort Washington, the Museum of Natural History, Central Park, the Bronx Botanical Gardens, the Museum of Art, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The nature teachers accompanied the children and entertained them at the museums and parks.

"One day two rough boys, not connected with any school," says Miss Whitney, "heard one of the enthusiasts give an object lesson. They drew nearer and asked, 'Who are yous, anyway?' She told them they were all from an east side vacation school. A few days later she was surprised to see those faces again in the door of her classroom. They had searched every school until they found her, at whose feet they sat until the Summer schools closed."

Burnham & Phillips.

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$50-$60	Now	$45
40- 45	Now	32
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30	Now	20

Trouserings

$10-$12	Now	$8.50
9- 10	Now	6.50
8- 9	Now	5.00

We make and sell Suitings for men who think; who think each time before they buy and return again only when they remember that their purchase from us was satisfactory. We were to open a store at 27th St. and Broadway five months ago; we can't open it for two months more.

Our high-class tailoring is known in our Nassau Street store, and Suits are now 33⅓% less.

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Gives the public values which they will appreciate. Try a suit; our charges are but $18, made to order. Perfect in every detail or it remains here. Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

SALOON MEN TO REVIVE OLD BLUE LAWS TO-DAY

Will Fight Jersey's New Excise Law by Stopping Other Work.

TO MAKE TEST IN HOBOKEN

If It Succeeds, Fight Will Be Extended—Churches Firm for New Statute.

Hoboken saloon men are preparing, after all, to enliven the season of "dry" Sundays upon which all of New Jersey enters to-day for an indefinite period, with Blue Law crusades upon all other classes of Sunday workers—the Sunday morning milkman, the newsdealer, the barber, and even, they threaten, upon the street car employes.

When the saloon keepers of the State first realized that the law requiring them to do their Sunday business in barrooms with uncovered windows left them no alternative but to close their places on the Sabbath, the Blue Law suggestion was advanced. But the liquor dealers' associations, State and local, discouraged it. They found that, instead of helping to create a more liberal sentiment on the Sunday question, it might turn the communities against them, and so defeat the campaign they purpose to make in the Fall for the election of Senators and Assemblymen committed to the repeal of the law. There was danger, too, of the courts, to which they are preparing to appeal, being prejudiced against them by the movement.

The Hoboken liquor men have, however, in time past made rigorous enforcement of the Blue Laws, an effective weapon against Sunday law enforcement. The liquor element elsewhere publicly proclaims against it, though it is believed to be secretly in sympathy with it, and the current report is that if the crusade accomplishes results in Hoboken it will be tried in Jersey City, and if effective there in Newark, Paterson, and eventually all over the State.

Everything is in readiness for the enforcement of the "no screen" regulation, and no man will be able to get a drink in any one of the communities in the State to-day, nor probably on any other Sunday for some time to come. The police Chief in every city, town, and hamlet in the Commonwealth has issued public notice that any one who fails to take down window screens of all kinds will be arrested. It is not the fear of arrest, however, that has determined the liquor men to close up.

Weehawken alone holds an attitude of defiance to the new law. At last week's meeting of the Town Council a motion that the police be directed to see that the screens are drawn aside to-day was met with the argument that the police are not spies and that the law must execute itself. In Elizabeth the Liquor Men's League have officially declared that it is up to the police to see that the new regulation is observed. In Jersey City, Hoboken, and other communities in Hudson County the Liquor Dealers' Association have resolved to give no countenance to saloons that attempt to do business behind curtained windows as "club houses" or ten-room "hotels." The incident goes to show that the liquor men are as determined to force a general observance of the law as are the church people and the police authorities. It will also help them, they argue, too, to stand before the voters of the State as law-abiding citizens. They have determined to take an active hand in the legislative campaign, and as there are more than 10,000 drinking places in the State and there is only a small margin between the two parties in the poll, they are convinced that they can swing a long stroke in the Fall contest and elect legislators who will vote to repeal the law.

The active participation of the saloon men in the campaign will rouse the churches to a counter activity. The bill the saloon keepers hope to repeal was prepared under the auspices of the four Catholic and Episcopal Bishops in the New Jersey dioceses, and the church promoters will not stand idle in the battle for its destruction. Many of the priests, speaking presumably for all, have given notice also that if the act is attacked in the Fall by the saloon men they will exert all their influence and power to keep it just where it is.

Chief of Police Adams of Newark said last night that he had been practically assured from different sources that all the saloons will obey the law and keep closed. He said that restaurants run in conjunction with saloons will not be prevented from running their eating departments, but that no liquors will be allowed to be sold, even with meals.

The German Liquor Dealers' Association of Newark has allotted its members to separate territory to see that the law is enforced, while the Newark Retail Dealers' Association has sent out notices to all members that if they violate the law they do so "at their own peril."

Cassidy's Brother Loses a Job.

James Cassidy, brother of the former Borough President, Joseph Cassidy, who was appointed a county detective by Judge Humphrey a month ago, will not keep the job. Dennis Sullivan of Flushing is to continue county detective. He sought a mandamus, and Judge White has ordered the District Attorney to sign the pay roll.

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A STOCK which is without equal in its completeness in all lines, whether wanted for the palatial home or the modest apartment.

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ULTIMATUM TO PLUMBERS.

Must Call Strike Off by Tuesday, Bosses Say—Graft in Union Cards.

On the action of Plumbers' Union No. 2, which has been notified by the Master Plumbers' Association that if the strike of the plumbers is not declared off on Tuesday pending a settlement of the trouble will depend the question whether or not the Master Plumbers' Association will join the Building Trades Employers' Association. The Emergency Committee of the master plumbers met yesterday forenoon at Terrace Garden to hear from the plumbers as to their ultimatum. No word came, but the plumbers will consider the question of calling off the strike at a special meeting to-morrow night. Should the plumbers disregard the ultimatum, the master plumbers have every preparation made to fill their places at once.

The Masters Plumbers' Association has a membership of 520, and is the largest trade association of employers in the city. A recent inquiry has developed graft in the use of union plumbers' cards. On the authority of one of the members of the Emergency Committee, who was corroborated by others, it was stated that apprentices came to master plumbers at different times with journeymen's cards for employment. These cards, it was found, they paid $25 each for.

Most of these apprentices were Jewish youths and some of them made no bones about saying they had paid for the cards, apparently thinking it was all right. Up to the present no official investigation has been made as to the person or persons supplying these cards.

CRACK SHOTS IN THE ARMY.

President Expresses Pleasure at Progress in Marksmanship.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—In a letter to Acting Secretary Oliver, President Roosevelt has expressed his gratification at the remarkable progress that is being made by the enlisted men of the army in marksmanship.

Before the Spanish war the American private soldier was admittedly the finest shot in the world. The addition of the large number of volunteers had the effect of greatly reducing the average of the riflemen. But since the reorganization following the war every effort has been made to stimulate interest in marksmanship, and the result is that to-day the average is probably as high, if not higher, than it was at the beginning of the war.

The figures laid before the President that elicited his approval showed that in 1903 there were in the whole army 38 expert riflemen, 849 sharpshooters, and 500 marksmen, as the various grades are known technically. In the following year these figures had increased to 264 expert riflemen, 1,439 sharpshooters, and 2,484 marksmen. Now it is shown that last year the record stood 506 expert riflemen, 3,371 sharpshooters, and 3,436 marksmen.

Gen. Oliver attributes the improvement in large part to the fact that Congress has allowed an increase of pay of $5 per month in the case of expert riflemen, $2 for sharpshooters, and $1 for marksmen.

TO CONEY IN EIGHT MINUTES.

Meeting To-morrow to Help Along the 100-Mile-an-Hour Mono-Rail System.

Representatives from several civic organizations in Brooklyn will meet to-morrow evening at the rooms of the Brooklyn League, 44 Court Street, to urge the construction of the Behr mono-rail line to Coney Island. A permanent organization will be effected, according to the call issued by the Real Rapid Transit Association.

William G. Morrisey, President of the Real Rapid Transit Association, will speak, and F. B. Behr, inventor of the mono-rail system, will explain the system by which he purposes to run trains at a speed of 100 miles an hour and make the trip from Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island in eight minutes. Borough President Coler and his predecessor, Martin W. Littleton, will be present.

No Duty on St. Teresa Church Altar.

The Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that no duty can legally be collected on an expensive marble altar imported from Italy for presentation to the Church of St. Teresa, Brooklyn. Collector Stranahan assessed duty at the rate of 50 per cent. It was maintained that the altar

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1906.

Part Three
Magazine Section

Is Our Jury System a Failure?

Judge O'Sullivan Has Changed His Opinion on the Subject.

His Experience on the New York Bench Has Convinced Him That Our Juries Can Be Trusted to Do Justice in Criminal and Civil Cases.

Believes There Should Be No Exemption from Jury Service --- Only 45,000 Citizens Now Liable for Duty in New York County.

"I THOUGHT at one time, what thousands of Americans believe, that the American jury system was a failure, and that instead of working justice it often worked error and injustice. But since I have come in contact with the courts of New York City I believe that the public can rely with implicit confidence upon the American jury system as represented by the men of New York City."

It was thus that Judge T. C. O'Sullivan, in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions a few days ago, discharged the trial jurors for the term. The words of emphatic praise coming from a Judge on the bench, together with the confession that his present attitude is something in the nature of a change of heart, have a particularly significant sound at this time when the capacity of the "twelve good men and true" to render just verdicts is so frequently called in question. In the discussion of the trials of famous criminal cases one hears often enough sneering allusions and unqualified censure of the jury system as a method of bringing justice to the guilty, and a general lack of confidence in jury decisions appears to be gaining ground with some people as a result.

"What has happened to change Judge O'Sullivan's opinion back to the original notion that in our juries the sanctity of the law can be found in fullest measure?" many asked. And it was to get an answer to this query that the Judge was sought at his Summer home at Deal Beach.

Judge O'Sullivan is a big-hearted Vermonter who for a number of years past has confined his professional activities to the courts of this State. He retains, however, the genial frankness of his native State, and, seated in the generous shade of the Hathaway elms, expressed a pleasurable willingness to tell why he made his favorable comment on New York juries, although this time, he cautioned his interviewer, his opinion would be tempered with an important criticism of the system that, he believes, is far from perfection owing to faults in some of the regulating statutes.

"Yes," he laughed, "I suppose you may set me down as having experienced a change of heart—a metamorphosis that some of you laymen will hardly think possible for a lawyer

* * *

"It is strange, however, the varying opinions one hears on this subject of the American jury system. You would be surprised at the amount of censure and skepticism there exists regarding it in the legal profession as well as what passes current with the general public. I suppose that among the institutions preserved to us since the formation of English law that which excites the severest criticism is the jury system of trial. So much is this the case, so widespread is the dissatisfaction, that lawyers and even Judges have talked seriously of abolishing juries altogether. Personally, I don't believe any man can be talking seriously when he proposes such a radical departure from our organic law as this abolition would involve. But there has been a great amount of earnest, and in some instances merited, criticism of our juries.

"As for the existence of the feeling of opposition, it has become so general that it is now quite the habit of the lawyer and the writer of newspaper articles to take an occasional fling at the American jury system. Having experienced this change of heart, as you call it, I can look over the field with some equanimity, and indulge on the way with something very much like a confession.

"You see, I confess that, like a great many others, I had entertained my doubts as to the utility and efficiency of our juries, believing that the system had suffered a decadence which should win for it the harshest kind of censure. What got me into this pessimistic frame of mind? Oh, reports coming from the jury room telling of the reasons underlying certain verdicts. Then I knew of the apparently trivial methods adopted oftentimes for reaching a verdict. Above all, I was struck with the frequently inexplicable character of some of the verdicts themselves. These things shook my faith in juries. There was also a somewhat personal reason, possibly, that acted as a factor in creating this unfavorable opinion.

"In my practice at the bar I was usually engaged in the defense of what are technically called 'negligence' actions—suits for damages against my clients. A railroad train, for instance, runs over some one, and the latter brings suit against the company for negligence. In this kind of case the jury frequently returns a verdict for the plaintiff when there really exists no real negligence on the part of the defendant. I was desirous to know, at times, when there was some peculiarly flagrant instance of the kind, what it was that caused the jury to return a verdict so at variance with the facts, and on investigation I invariably found that the underlying motive was sympathy with the plaintiff.

"As an instance of this I remember meeting the foreman of a Brooklyn jury that had returned a verdict for the plaintiff when there was, in my mind, absolutely no 'negligence' on the part of the defendant, my client. Well, I asked the foreman, for my own future guidance in such matters, how the jury happened to render a verdict so palpably against the facts. The foreman admitted my contention as to the facts, but he put the case, as it appeared to the jury, in this way:

"'On one side there was the City of New York, a powerful contracting firm, and a railroad. On the other side was a dead Irishman. Now, we thought you people, the city and the railroad, could afford to pay something for the support of the dead man's widow and children, so we brought in a verdict to that effect.'

* * *

"There might be sympathy and natural human feeling in such a verdict, but the incident is certainly not calculated to elevate the jury system in the estimation of persons or corporations so victimized. As a matter of fact, gathered largely from my own individual experience, I don't know of any class of cases in which juries are more inclined to error than just these negligence cases. The reason is obvious; it is in these cases that the sympathies of the ordinary jury are aroused, giving rise frequently to unjust verdicts—but it should be remembered that errors of this character can nearly always be remedied on appeal.

"Unfortunately, it is just such errors in verdict that are likely to beget a wholesale condemnation of the entire system. Sometimes, too, in criminal cases a maudlin sentimentality may creep into the deliberations of the jury, creating a tendency to the rendering of unjust verdicts, and at times, perhaps, having the effect of letting guilty men go free. But it is hard for me to believe that the reverse of this can be said to be true—that is, that innocent men are frequently punished through an error in the verdict of a jury.

"Yes, in these ways, as you see, I shared, in common with thousands of Americans, a sinister notion of the average jury—until I came in contact with the latter in my judicial character. As seen from the intimate association of the bench the whole aspect of the matter changes, and as a result I am bound to say, in all candor, that to-day I entertain the highest regard for the jury system of New York.

"What have I noted from the bench to change my opinion so radically? A very remarkable thing, really, when one gives it full consideration. You might call it simply a document in humanity, of significance as showing the strength and reliability of the average mental type. It is simply this: Day after day I have seen cases submitted to men of only ordinary intelligence and everyday experience, and only once during all that time have I heard a verdict rendered which, to my mind, was not in absolute accord with the facts and the justice of the case.

"The case to which I refer was one of a boy of 17, who was below the common standard of intelligence. This boy had been, with the knowledge and consent of the proprietor of an east side liquor saloon, lounging about the latter for two years. With the knowledge of the proprietor's wife he had been accustomed

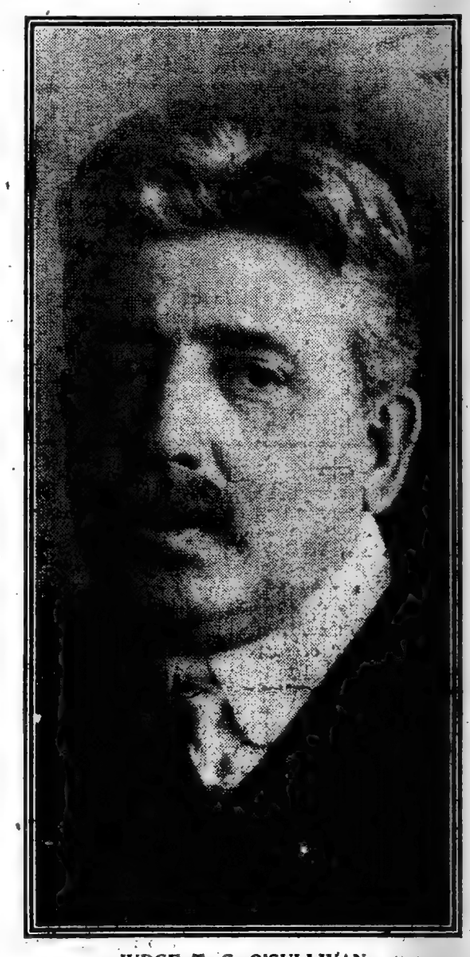

JUDGE T. C. O'SULLIVAN.

to sleep in the back room of the saloon. But this was against the will and consent of the proprietor, who warned the boy against using any part of the saloon as a sleeping room. On one occasion he was caught on the forbidden ground after midnight, when he was warned that he would be sent where he belonged if he was caught there again.

"The proprietor then lay in wait for the boy, who, one night after the hour for closing, entered the back room—how, nobody knows. In the eye of the law he was presumed to have made a burglarious entrance. The proprietor of the saloon discovered him there and had him arrested according to his threat. He appeared against the boy before the Grand Jury, which found an indictment for burglary in the third degree. The case was tried before a jury in Part IV., and the boy was found guilty of the charge.

* * *

"After the close of court, in some informal remarks on the case that I addressed to the jury, I said that the verdict might be technically correct, although there was still some doubt in my mind. At any rate, believing that an injustice would be done should the boy be imprisoned, I had determined to suspend sentence. Several of the jurymen came to me afterward and thanked me for the decision I had taken, saying that they believed they had done their duty in condemning the boy, but they had done this hoping all the time that the Judge would take merciful consideration of him. While, of course, there is much to be said in favor of this verdict as a just interpretation of the law in the case, I believe it was the only instance in the whole term where the jury failed to take an intelligent grasp of the situation. The case was submitted, too, by the court with pretty emphatic instruction regarding the doctrine of reasonable doubt.

"In all other cases submitted to juries where I have been sitting the verdicts rendered were surprisingly in accord with the facts brought out on trial, and reflect great credit upon the jury service in the criminal courts of this county. It was this that I had in mind when I spoke as I did at the close of the last term."

"You are entirely satisfied, then, with the jury system as it exists to-day in our New York courts?" was asked.

* * *

The Judge laughed and was silent for a moment. "This tree," he said, "I admire thoroughly. It is an excellent specimen of arboriculture and answers the purposes of giving shade very well. Nevertheless, in spite of my admiration, I have no doubt that it would degenerate and lose its value as a feature of this lawn if it were not carefully watched and pruned when occasion requires.

"No, you must not conclude that because I have praised our jury system it is therefore perfect in my estimation. I wish to state in very positive terms that the jury system of New York might be improved in many respects before it can be unreservedly considered the instrument in the hands of the people for the best and surest exercise of justice. And in this direction of reforming the jury I want especially to call attention to the great injury that is done to the system in this State through the large number of exemptions from jury service on the statute books. You would be surprised if you knew how extensive those exemptions are. I may be in error, and the requisite authorities are not accessible here to set me right if I am, but I understand that from the millions of our population there are but 45,000 citizens to-day on the records of the Commissioner of Jurors from whom to select the juries of the county.

"As I said, I may be wrong in the exact number as I have just given it, but I am certain that the number of legal exemptions leaves the jury service as a burden to a surprisingly small number of our citizens. Analyze this list of exemptions and you will find that nearly every person following an intellectual occupation is excused from serving on a jury, which is thus left to the business men and the mechanics. The service of the latter as jurors reflects great credit on them, but theirs is a burden that, in all justice to them, they should not be called on to bear alone. By this arbitrary apportionment of jury duty verdicts are rendered by a class of citizens, not by representatives from every class.

"I see no reason why clergymen, physicians, lawyers, professors in educational institutions, teachers, and others of that kind, who, on account of their very fitness for jury duty, should be exempt from it. Is there any valid reason why any professional service should disqualify a man from jury work, as it does according to our statutes?

"The business man and the mechanic, with personal property valued at $250, and with citizenship, is alone listed for jury service, which thus falls as a burden on a surprisingly small number of persons out of the whole community. The fact is, too, that among those who are subject to jury call a great many succeed, in various ways, in obtaining excuses from service. Men of wide acquaintance and political influence use every means in their power to escape from this duty of citizenship. Influential men, men in high places, politicians, every person, in fact, who may by any chance find access to the court, are appealed to in the endeavor to escape the work of the jury room. This is not surprising when we remember that the burden of the jury falls on the mercantile men, merchants, small business men, and mechanics, who can ill afford to sacrifice their work for the public duty. Naturally they make a great effort to avoid this burden—and they succeed too frequently, leaving the jury service to the man who, in rare instances, is willing to qualify from patriotic motives, or else to the man who, lacking friends or influence, is bound to serve.

"That is the situation as it exists to-day in this important branch of our system of jurisprudence—and it is gratifying to be able to state that the remnant of what should be a complete jury system responds with so much intelligence to the jury work of the county. Citizens of New York have no reason to regret the character of the service that they receive from the few who are still subject to jury duty; but a great improvement could be made if the statutes were so amended as to cancel many of the legal exemptions which exist to-day.

"I do not hesitate to say that we shall never have anything approaching a satisfactory jury service until men of all grades, callings, and professions in the community are equally subject to jury duty. No man who reaps the benefit of our civilization and laws should be released from his civic obligations. The merchant who makes his living under our laws ought not to be under any greater obligation to give his valuable time to the public than the minister or the doctor who follow their respective callings under the same laws without yielding any service to the public outside of their professions.

"No more commendable work could be inaugurated for the elevation of our juries and their improvement in the work of the people than by a wholesale curtailment of exemptions, which will thus bring to the service of the community the best intelligence to be found in every class. The present jury system is one of the most precious institutions of a free people, and instead of criticising and condemning it, all our efforts should be directed to uplifting and perfecting it. Unfortunately, legislation is too apt to regard applications for increased exemptions rather than for their decrease.

* * *

"You see, the proportion of citizens who have to serve compared with those who are exempt from service renders jury duty such a hardship that men feel justified in resorting to any means to escape service. If the number of men liable to service, however, were increased, the frequency with which each individual would have to serve would no longer exist, and the result would be a more extensive and willing service.

"It is an outrage, really, that the bulk of this work should be done by the small business man. Often it is ruinous to him. There is not a Judge, probably, who could not tell you many pitiful instances of loss and hardship to families in straitened circumstances caused in this way. It is just that class of men who can least afford time for this duty that the statutes force into the jury box. The lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, find time for vacations—why is it that they cannot find time for jury duty as well? Is it not, as a matter of fact, a fine commentary on our educated classes that they should rebel against such service to the public?"

"What remedy would you suggest for a reform of the service?"

"A radical one; the wiping out from the statute books of all exemptions from jury duty. That would greatly improve the character and fairness of the system. Nevertheless, it is the most surprising thing in the world that from such a limited number of jurors as the present statutes give us such excellent decisions are rendered.

"As for the corruptibility of our juries, about which one often hears a good deal of loose talk, I don't think this county has any reason to believe that its juries are tampered with from any source. I don't believe there are any lawyers or litigants who are foolhardy enough to attempt such a dangerous expedient as the corrupting of a jury. In my experience, certainly, nothing of that kind has come to my notice.

"But we do need the reform in the system that I have indicated. It is a difficult problem, and the press of the city would do well to take it up and keep at it until a better, fairer state of things is attained."

Extracts from "The Jungle" as the Packers Would Have Written It

I.

PROMPTLY at the hour appointed Jurgis presented himself at the gate leading to the packing houses.

"Have you been thoroughly sterilized?" asked the gateman.

Jurgis showed his doctor's certificate of sterilization.

"Come along, then," said the gateman. He led Jurgis to the Superintendent's office. The Superintendent eyed Jurgis with approval. The germ-free condition of the young Lithuanian was quite apparent.

"I'll give you a job," he said.

Jurgis was overjoyed. At last he had found work. It was high time. A large part of his money had been spent by him on getting sterilized. Unscrupulous doctors, who often reaped a harvest from the ignorant foreigners who sought work at the stockyards had not failed to fleece poor Jurgis. For a week they had kept him in a glass case and watched him through a gigantic microscope. It had been very expensive.

"You can start right away," said the Superintendent; "report to the foreman of the Fan Room, in the Potted Ham Department."

The Potted Ham Department! Jurgis could hardly believe his ears. He, Jurgis Rawcuss, unskilled, uneducated, and but recently sterilized, was to help make the most carefully prepared, the purest, the most delicious food known to mankind! Impossible! He had never in his most sanguine moments dreamed of such a piece of good luck. What would his wife, patient little Blona, say when he told her that he was to assist in the making of the food of Kings and the inspiration of poets? How pleasant it would be to return home, put his anti-bacteria glove in her little disinfected hand, and shout the glad news through the hygienic speaking tube running through the vacuum tank and the chloride basin, to her ear. The Potted Ham Department!

In a daze, Jurgis inquired his way until he found himself in the Fan Room. It was a beautiful, spacious room. The walls were papered with pink. A myriad of electric globes shed a soft, dim light. Dreamy music sounded from a raised gallery at the further end of the room. Along the walls were a number of pens, in which sleek pigs were slumbering or lurching contentedly about. Before each pen sat a sterilized man with a large fan, which he moved rhythmically.

Jurgis was told to wait by the door for the foreman. While doing so, he turned to the nearest man and asked the object of the dim light, the music, and the fanning.

"Potted ham must be made from calm pigs," said the man, "otherwise it ain't good enough for the American public, and we have to ship it to Europe."

Here the foreman of the Fan Room came up and handed Jurgis a large fan.

"You must fan rhythmically and slowly," he told the young Lithuanian; "nothing sudden or violent, you know. The pigs arrive here in a very nervous state and they must be soothed before they are fit to be killed. Do you understand?"

Jurgis nodded.

"I'll assign you to 348," continued the foreman; "you're a greenhorn and ought to have an easy job to start with. Three-forty-eight is a calm pig—very calm pig, indeed. He don't need an expert soother."

Here a pig in a near-by pen squealed loudly.

"No. 426 again," muttered the foreman; "I told the doctor that that electric massage treatment wouldn't agree with 426."

He moved away toward the pen whence the squeals had come. Jurgis sat down before No. 348 and began to ply his fan slowly and rhythmically.

Three-forty-eight gave a deep grunt of satisfaction, rolled over, and went to sleep.

* * *

II.

After a few months of work in the Fan Room, where he fanned rhythmically and well, and always kept himself carefully disinfected, in accordance with the strict rules of the place, Jurgis was delighted one day at getting a germ-proof note, inclosed in a celluloid envelope, and written in ink fatal to animal life, telling him that his salary had been raised, and directing him to report on the next day to the foreman of the Spotting Room.

He did so, and, with twenty-four other men, entered a room filled with the most delicious air that he had ever breathed in his life. Jurgis and his companions then sat on chairs that were arranged in a circle. In front of each was fixed a telescope, connected with an X-ray apparatus, and fitted with magnifying lenses of tremendous power. The twenty-five telescopes all pointed at a small space in the middle of the floor, upon which a little platform revolved slowly. On this platform a ham dropped presently from an opening in the ceiling of the room. Jurgis and his twenty-four fellow-spotters immediately turned on the X-rays, glued their eyes to their telescopes, and minutely examined the ham as it slowly revolved before their gaze. At the end of five minutes of the closest possible scrutiny not one of the spotters had been able to detect the slightest impurity in the ham. It was therefore tipped off the platform and shot through a trap-door to the potting department below. Then the trap-door shut, the opening in the ceiling opened again, and another ham dropped on the revolving platform.

This went on all day. Whenever one of the spotters detected something wrong with a ham, he shouted "Spotted!" at the top of his lungs, whereupon the Head Spotter would immediately scoop up the ham and shunt it down a slide to the European Export Department.

A month in the Spotting Room deeply impressed Jurgis. He began to appreciate the worth of a country that could have such cleanliness in its food-producing plants. His love for the green forests and smiling fields of his native Lithuania began to wane. At last he went before a Magistrate one day and took out naturalization papers. He swelled with pride as he walked homeward. He was one of the Americans!

"They produced George Washington," he said in his simple Lithuanian way, "and they make potted ham."

* * *

III.

Encouraged by the raise of salary which he had received and by the kindness shown toward him by his employers, Jurgis hired a little medicated house in Hygienetown, where he and Blona lived on gluten foods, drank water that had survived seven filterings, and kissed in masks. When Jurgis was made Head Spotter prosperity did not turn his head. Once only did he take Blona to an up-town restaurant and treat her to potted ham. A week later, when she shyly intimated that she wanted more, he solemnly shook his finger at her.

"We are humble folk, Blona," he said, "and luxury ill becomes us. If I ever rise to be manager of the Potting Department, you shall have potted ham once a week. But we are still lowly people. It is not well that we should acquire aristocratic tastes."

Little Blona saw that Jurgis was quite right. Putting on her little kissing mask, she ran up to her husband and imprinted a kiss on his cheek. Y.

France Has a New Poet

THE committee recently appointed by the French Minister of Public Instruction to examine the claims of candidates for the Bourse Nationale de Voyages Littéraires and award the traveling scholarship, worth $600, has unearthed a new poet. He is M. Abel Bonnard, age 21, concerning whom the committee opines "the world will hear much."

M. Bonnard won the scholarship by his volume of verse, "Les Familiers," descriptive of nature, pastoral life, and animals. The new poet has been bracketed with Abbé Delille, a famous versifier, who translated Virgil and Milton, and with La Fontaine, the author of the Fables. He has also a good deal in common with Georges Rodenbach, the singer of "Bruges la Morte," who died a few years ago in Paris. The committee which has chosen the new poet had to grapple with 257 productions in prose and verse. One of the first places to be visited by M. Bonnard when he receives his $600 is England.

Civil War Inevitable in the Empire of the Czar

The Only Solution of the Deadlock Between the Empire and the Duma, Says This Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—There is now only one way out of the present deadlock in Russia, and that is civil war. The Parliamentarians are skillfully retarding as much as possible the inevitable outbreak, for, with every month that passes, the bureaucrats are bound to commit some new blunder and the propaganda of the Liberals is sure to make greater headway.

Military societies hostile to the spirit of the Duma are rapidly being formed. There is here, for instance, an officers' society called "the Renovation Society" from which I expected great things because of its name, because of its objects—to encourage study and self-improvement among the officers—and because of the men who are at the head of it, Gen. Mishchenko and Gen. Kaltin. From the language indulged in at the meetings of this society it is evident, however, that it is little more than a secret, reactionary association which may be turned at any moment against the people.

In discussing the rules of this society at a recent meeting an officer of the notorious Seminovsky Regiment got up and proposed that, wherever the word Emperor occurred, the qualification "absolute monarch" should be added. The next improvement was the addition of a phrase to the effect that "the army exists for the protection of the Emperor against internal enemies," and when this suggestion was adopted a Cossack officer present roared out in an ecstasy of savage glee: "We'll cut them all up! We'll cut them all up!" (Budem ryezat vsyekh, vsyekh ryezat) alluding, of course, to the representatives of the people whom the Czar has called together and whom he has publicly addressed as "Russia's best."

One officer who tried to point out that the Czar had voluntarily ceased to be an absolute monarch was indignantly expelled from the meeting. There is no better proof that the "concessions" which the Czar has made were wrung from him than the habit he has of smiling indulgently on those who revile the Constitution and insist that Nicholas yet remains absolute, and he still places confidence in the Grand Duke who commands in St. Petersburg, although that worthy recently embodied in a general order to the troops under his command a reactionary address from "the Russian Society," a body of men in comparison with whom Chinese Viceroys are miracles of progress!

I have tried to show that a section of the Russian army has worked itself into a state of madness against the Liberals. Among the causes which have led it to do so is the conviction that the Liberals are directed by the Jews, against whom the Pretorian Guards of Russia are intensely prejudiced. There is also the natural dislike of military men to be ruled by civilians, a dislike which is increased in this case by the fact that a generation ago this civilian was a slave and that he no more shares the imperial views of his Government and its army than the Indian ryot shares the imperial views of the Calcutta Government. So great is the frenzy of these military reactionaries that, if an insurrection took place to-morrow, they would show the insurgents as little mercy as the Cavaliers showed the Roundheads. But though their wild onslaught might have some effect in the beginning, I am afraid that they would finally share the fate of the Cavaliers, for a more brainless set of men than these Russian guardsmen it would be difficult to find in any country.

* * *

Their opponents will, on the other hand, be what the Americans would call "a very serious proposition." They will be those intelligent, fanatical students and reformers whose agonizing ability is so great, whose fear of death is so remarkably small. They will also be most of the younger, more serious, and more talented officers in the Russian army. To one coming from Berlin or even from London the freedom with which officers here indulge in revolutionary language is astonishing and ominous. A few days ago I saw an officer in uniform discussing in the corridors of the Duma the question of whether, when the inevitable rupture came, the army would support the Duma or the people, and making no secret of the fact that, on that occasion, he himself would be found on the side of the nation.

This revolutionary spirit was strong among the Russian officers in Manchuria and even in Japan. Only a couple of days ago Capt. Bulgakoff, an officer who, at Port Arthur, showed extraordinary bravery and resource, was condemned to two years' imprisonment in a fortress for having, while a prisoner of the Japanese, addressed Liberal discourses to the soldiers. As far as my personal observations go it is the younger, the more earnest, the best instructed, and the most popular officers who are Liberal. I am afraid that the court favorites who made such a poor show against the "yellow monkeys" will make a far poorer show against their own countrymen in the coming civil war.

I do not mean to say that all the Liberal officers in Russia are revolutionists, but the majority of them are, and the blunders and actual crimes of the Government—such, for instance, as the crime of deliberately bringing about massacres of Jews—will finally drive the rest of them into the revolutionary camp. The general reasons which have led to most of the Russian army being opposed to the present régime have influenced the officers also, but, in addition to these, there are many special reasons, of which I shall give a few. In the first place every officer who is also a gentleman bears his rulers a grudge for the contempt into which they have brought the Government by using it as a whip wherewith to scourge the people and by exposing it to defeat in the Far East.

The army is also discontented because of the unjust way in which rewards have been distributed. Generals who went out to the Far East, spent perhaps a few weeks in Harbin, and then came back and lived on the Riviera until the war was over, have received golden swords and valuable medals for bravery under fire, while officers who were in the thick of the fighting throughout the whole campaign, but who have no influence at court, have been quite ignored. Whoever wishes to have scores of examples of this sort of thing should read the series of articles entitled "Opinions on the Late War," which have recently appeared in the War Voice of St. Petersburg. Then the exposure of the army and navy leaders in many books and pamphlets and in countless newspaper articles, written by these leaders themselves and by officers who are under their command, have not tended to inspire the capable but unrecognized officers with any great respect for their incapable but profusely decorated chiefs.

Stackelberg's reputation has been beaten into a pulp apropos of Vafangon and Sandypu. Stoessel's wretched plight is too well known to need description. Ignominiously ejected from the navy, Nebogatoff has thrown a lurid light on the condition of the Russian fleet. Everybody has jumped on Kuropatkin. Even Mishchenko has not escaped, his famous "raid on Yingkow" having been fiercely criticised in a book just published by Col. Svyeshnikoff. The Russian army is just now as determined as the Russian nation on ridding itself of the régime of corruption which has disgraced it in the eyes of the world.

"Now that all Russia is being renewed," says "a voice from the army" in one of the military dailies of the capital, "we want the renewal of the army from the top downward. We want it to be awakened from its former nightmare, so that it can help us in the work we are doing for the sake of our dear Fatherland. And let not the people reproach us for our failures in the past. It was not the army that was responsible for them, it was the system."

If the Liberals among the military have to fight for the cause they have espoused with such enthusiasm they will have among them officers of every grade, even Generals, for at the present moment a series of able and radical articles on the improvement of the army is appearing in the Voenny Golos, and, judging from its tone, the writer would go a long way in order to have his views carried out. Indeed, a glance at any of the independent military papers—Military Life, the War Voice, the Military Messenger of Warsaw, Officers' Life, and others—would show that apparently all the Russian officers who have got more than two ideas in their heads support a policy of radical reform. When, as in the case of Mr. Kuprin, the famous novelist, one of these officers leaves the army we have an instance of how revolutionary a Russian officer can be.

* * *

As for the private soldiers, it is hardly necessary for me to say that, being peasants, their views are in harmony with those of their fellow-villagers and of their representatives in the Duma. The recent outbreaks among the troops at Kursk and Poltava are ominously reminiscent of last year's mutinies at Kieff, Kharkoff, Sevastopol, and elsewhere. Even the faithful Cossack seems to be wavering in his allegiance. On June 2 there was a mutiny among the Cossacks at Tuanse in the Black Sea "Government." The mutineers "openly declared," according to the newspapers, "that they would join the first troops that revolted. 'They told us,' quoth the Cossacks, 'when we mutinied before, that we were going against the Czar. We believed them, but now we know better. Each of us has six desyatina of land (about sixteen acres) against the muzhik's one desyatina, but, thanks to the way we are being robbed by the Nachalstvo (chiefs) none of us is a bit better off than the muzhiks. Anyhow, we are not going to beat our brethren the peasants any longer. If we fire at all it won't be on the people, it will be on our officers. * * * By what law are we compelled to guard the property of the landlord and prevent the mushik from taking his share of it?'"

On June 3 these mutinous Cossacks (who, by the way, read the newspapers and take a great interest in the proceedings of the Duma) surrounded their Colonel's house and sent the following ultimatum to him: "The Cossacks insist that you at once allow them to return home. If you agree they will disperse quietly. If you do not agree they will smash their rifles and go all the same."

While this ultimatum was being considered one of the mutineers forced his way into the commander's house and, without the usual salute or Vashe Blagorodie (one of noble birth!) told him some plain home truths. The officer violently objected, whereupon the Cossack took the liberty to assault him. The mutineers were finally quieted by the assurance that they would not be required to fire on the people, but stories of this kind printed in the newspapers and circulated throughout the country cannot be good for the discipline of the army. Nor can it be good for the discipline of the Cossacks that their only representative in the Duma is one of the most radical men in that very radical assembly. Small wonder that the descendant of "the free, wandering peoples" of the Ukraine have already petitioned the Government to relieve them of the police work they are now called upon to perform.

Meanwhile all Russia is waiting. An enormous amount of landed property is being converted into hard cash every day and the ex-landlords are leaving the country in crowds. Agrarian disorders and strikes are spreading and another general railway strike is threatened in case the Duma is forcibly broken up. The people have therefore got all the cards in their hands, for another universal strike would mean the fall of the dynasty. The old régime is worthily ending its long career of crime by setting one section of the population against the other with results that are seen to-day in the six hundred dead and wounded at Bialystok. All Russia is waiting.

Seventy thousand rounds of cartridge for machine guns have been collected at Peterhof, where the Emperor will make his last stand, and extraordinary precautions are being taken at Kronstadt to prevent a rising which would cut off the Czar's escape.

FRANCIS McCULLAGH.

Men and Matters in England: Issues of the Hour

First of a Series of Letters by R. C. Lehmann, M. P., the Well-Known English Journalist and Oarsman Who Coached the Harvard Crews in the Seasons of 1896 and 1897, After Phenomenal Success with English Crews at Henley.

House of Commons, London, June 26.

IN these letters, which the courtesy of the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES permits me to address to American readers, I shall endeavor to bring before the attention of those readers the subjects which are stirring the minds of English people. That we should know one another is, it seems to me, even more important than that we should know ourselves. Without that knowledge even the warmest protestations of friendship are useless. With it they have a sure foundation, and that foundation I shall endeavor, within the limits of my ability, to supply for your side. If I fail it will certainly not be because I undervalue the necessity of a mutual esteem. Nobody who numbers, as I do, among his best friends so many Americans and whose memory calls back to him so many acts of generous kindness on the part of Americans and so many happy days spent in their company here and in America, could possibly do that. Let me proceed, then, without more ado to my task.

* * *

Through the open windows of the room in which I write there comes the sound of many voices. It is a beautiful Summer day, and down below, on the terrace of the House of Commons, a cheerful company of ladies is taking tea, (a "full tea" it is called when strawberries and cream are served with it,) under the guardianship of members of the House. It is an innocent diversion, much liked, I think, by the American ladies who form no small part of the daily gathering. Certainly they will carry away with them a pleasanter impression of the mother of Parliaments than if they ascended to the grill-protected attic from which ladies are permitted to listen to our debates. At this moment, as during the whole of yesterday, all the energies of the House are devoted to the discussion of the question whether in Clause 4 of the Education bill the word "shall" is or is not to be substituted for the word "may." It sounds absurdly simple and even silly, but the fate of the bill and the fortunes of the Government are bound up in the settlement of the question. I must explain a little more fully:

At the recent general election the three subjects that were chiefly debated in every constituency outside Ireland were, first, tariff reform, which with us means the abolition of the free trade system and the substitution for it, under various aliases, of protection; secondly, Chinese indentured labor in the Transvaal; and finally, the amendment of the Education act passed by the late Conservative Government in 1902. On all these subjects the verdict of the country was decisive. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the minor advocates of protection received a crushing blow; Chinese labor was emphatically condemned, and the demand for the alteration of the provisions of the Education act was strongly indorsed. On the first two subjects I may have something to say on another occasion. It is the last that is now taking up the time of the House of Commons and will continue to occupy its attention with but little intermission until July is almost spent.

* * *

Until 1870 we had in this country nothing that might even by a stretch of courtesy be called a national system of education. The Church of England had built and maintained a considerable number of schools in which, in addition to secular subjects, the special doctrines of that Church were carefully taught. There were other schools mainly controlled by other religious denominations, but it is an accurate statement to say that the great mass of English children of the poorer classes were either not educated at all or educated anyhow. The act passed by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1870 to a large extent remedied this deplorable state of things. It set up School Boards in the various parts of the country, provided them with financial assistance out of the rates levied in each locality, and thus enabled them to build and maintain schools, which were known as board schools. It did not, however, abolish the voluntary, i. e., the denominational schools. To be sure, it gave them no help from the local rates, but it gave them from the general taxes a subvention conditionally upon their satisfying Government Inspectors as to the efficiency of their educational work in secular subjects. In the board schools (which were the State schools) there was, under what was known, from the name of its author, as the Cooper-Temple clause, a prohibition against the teaching of the Catechism or distinctive formularies of any sect or denomination, and the consequence was that simple Christian teaching (afterward known as "syllabus teaching," or "Cooper-Temple teaching") was given in those schools. There were thus two systems existing side by side.

As time went on it became more and more difficult for the supporters of denominational schools to maintain them satisfactorily. The fount of voluntary subscriptions began to show signs of running dry, and finally they appealed to the late Government to relieve them from what they called "the intolerable strain" of supporting their own schools. Mr. Balfour listened to their appeal, and the result was the Education act of 1902. By this act all voluntary schools were placed upon the rates, and, the School Boards being abolished, the County Councils and other local authorities were constituted as the bodies controlling the finance of all schools, the old board schools as well as the denominational schools. The denominational schools retained their denominational character. For all schools local bodies of six managers were set up, but it was provided that, while the ex-board schools were to have as managers only those who were appointed by the public authorities, the denominational schools on the other hand were to have four managers appointed by the particular denomination, and only two representing the public authority. The only expense left as a charge upon the denomination was the maintenance of the fabric of the school. Everything else was paid out of public funds. There was a further provision which had the effect of insuring that head teacherships in all these schools should be held only by those who belonged to the particular denomination.

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At once there arose a violent protest from the nonconformists. In all rate-aided schools, they said, there must be full, and not merely partial, control, and there must be no religious tests for teachers, such as under this act exclude nonconformists from head teacherships in many thousands of schools. Hence came the "passive resistance" movement, i. e., the non-payment of rates except under legal compulsion exercised by a distraint upon goods belonging to the register. Mr. Augustine Birrell's Education bill now under debate in the House sets out to remedy these grievances. It is unnecessary to say that it has aroused a storm of opposition among Anglicans and Roman Catholics, and it is now fighting its way laboriously through committee. Mr. Birrell has shrunk from what is known as the secular solution. He has not been bold enough to lay it down that the State ought to confine itself to ordinary secular subjects of education, and to leave the various denominations, each at its own expense and out of school hours, to give religious education. He has attempted a compromise, and has made concessions which, so far as may be judged by public utterances, have only increased the wrath of those to whom they were made.

The consequence is that for weeks past the House of Commons has resounded with a babel of theological discussion. Anglicans, Nonconformists, Roman Catholics, and advocates of secularism have in turn urged their religious views with an emphasis that was always strong, sometimes startling, and rarely edifying. It was strange, for instance, to hear Lord Robert Cecil, a younger son of the late Lord Salisbury, say in answer to a member who had advocated the simple teaching of Christianity based on the Sermon on the Mount, that "such teaching is absolutely worthless from the point of view of Christianity." Lord Robert is an extreme High Churchman, and holds that the only religious teaching worthy of the name is special doctrinal teaching given by the Church's own accredited agents. The Protestant idea of the "free Bible" has no place in his mind. In this view he comes close to the Roman Catholics.

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Here I broke off to record my vote. The division is over, the Government has triumphed by a majority of 103, and the most critical stage of the bill is safely passed.

I turn now to a lighter matter. Henley Regatta begins on Monday next, July 2. There are sixty-nine entries, eleven more than in any previous year, and it has been necessary to make it a four days' regatta. The Grand Challenge Cup will be competed for by ten crews, among whom are the Argonauts of Toronto and a Belgian rowing club. One great name, however, is absent. The Leander Club, which during the last fifteen years has won this event twelve times, has not entered a crew, and no satisfactory explanation of what most rowing men consider a grave dereliction of duty has been given. There was ample material for a crew, and in any case the authorities of the club, it is urged, ought to have entered a crew, even if they felt that there was small likelihood of a victory. For the rest I abstain from prophecy, for you will have had final results before this letter appears in print.

One very disagreeable matter, however, must be mentioned. The public on this side have just learned the details of the investigation by your National Association of Amateur Oarsmen into the doings of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia. This club, it will be remembered, entered for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley last year. The report of the investigating committee was forwarded to the Henley Stewards. It shows that all the members of the Vesper crew accepted money in sums varying from $50 to $150 entirely outside the proper expenses of their trip and their board and lodging at Henley. It also appears that the sworn declarations made before a notary public by some of the members of the Vesper crew as to their status and occupations were untrue, and that, as a matter of fact, some of them were not qualified to row under the Henley rules. The expenses of the crew were mainly defrayed by subscriptions raised from those who were not members of the club.

* * *

The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America appears itself to have been deceived in the first instance. At any rate, it did not give the entry that careful consideration which it guaranteed to the Henley Stewards in the following words, written on March 21, 1905: "We have carefully considered the amateur standing of each member of the crew as to whether he is qualified under your and our own rules, and we unhesitatingly indorse them." The Henley committee had all these matters under consideration at its meeting on Saturday last, June 23, when it passed the following resolutions:

"(a) That no entry of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia or any entry comprising any member of that club's crew of 1905 be accepted in the future.

"(b) That the committee was unaware of a public subscription being raised to defray any of the expenses of the Vesper crew, or the entry would not have been accepted, as such a means of defraying expenses is a disqualification to any one entering at Henley Regatta."

One member of the committee went so far as to give notice for another meeting of a resolution debarring all crews from the United States from entering at Henley in future. Being myself a member of the Henley committee, I am precluded from giving my opinion of this proposal, but I think I may say that it has little chance of being carried. No one can deplore more sincerely than English rowing men the miserable result of the Vesper entry, and its effect on the relations between your sportsmen and ours. It gives additional weight to the opinions of those who hold that sport is taken out of its proper sphere when it becomes international, and that in any case the dangers of international sport far outweigh any good that can possibly come from it.

R. C. LEHMANN.

Mistress Columbia's Extravagance---An Analysis of Expenditure for Imported Luxuries

MAN does not live by bread alone; nor does woman, for that matter. Both like a bit of cake, now and then, and puddings, with sugar to sweeten them withal. They do not object to a cup of tea, or coffee, or cocoa, or chocolate to go with fruits and nuts after the dinner; so Columbia bought from her neighbors who dwell where the sun shines down warmly every day and where harvest never ceases a lot of such things that are pleasant to the palate. Last year she bought enough such dessert to come to nearly a dollar and three-quarters for every member of her family. Is it any wonder that Stuyvesant Fish warned her against her extravagance, or that others cry out, now and then, that if she doesn't soon mend her ways she may find herself going over the hill to the poorhouse?

Some of her family put a brave face on the matter, and say that she can afford to buy such delicacies, and spend something for dress, and a little wine for her stomach ache—or is it her stomach's sake?—so long as her family can make a little money by selling beef and bread, cotton and coal, iron, and one thing and another. There are those in the family who go so far as to declare that it can afford to pay as much as it has for dessert so long as bills for such things don't come to more than half a cent a day apiece. Some even say that money spent that way isn't money wasted; that it's all in the family, anyway, when the things have been swallowed.

Columbia paid less than 3 cents a month apiece for fruits from those Summer lands, and yet folk exclaim because we buy such prodigious lots of bananas every year. And we didn't pay as much last year as 1 cent a month apiece for all the members of the family for that golden gift of the tropics! That would be about enough to give each of us one banana a month. We seem hardly likely to grow overfat by eating bananas at that rate, if it is true, as some persist in telling a too credulous world, that the banana is as nutritious as the potato is. To set an anxious world right about this matter of the value of the banana as food, it is time to tell it that fresh bananas are almost exactly equal to fresh grapes, pound for pound, in food value. But even at that, who is ready to accuse Columbia of wild extravagance in buying bananas?

Nuts, though, are most nourishing food, as everybody ought to know, particularly almonds, walnuts, and cocoanuts. Of these Mistress Columbia, having an eye to economy as well as to her desserts, bought last year 6 cents' worth for each of her family—half a cent a month apiece.

When our lady comes to buying chocolate, caramels, and other sugary things for her sweet tooth she does loosen her pursestrings and make the money fly. She paid out enough for cacao beans, out of which cocoa and chocolate are made, to give each of us almost 10 cents' worth; and for prepared cocoa and chocolate she paid enough to bring that up to a cent a month. But such spending may be forgiven, when it shall be generally known that chocolate is the best food man knows—and we spend a cent apiece each month for it.

For other sweets and spices Columbia allowed for each member of her big family last year more than one-third of a cent a day, or $1.30 for the year.

There is another tale about her shopping which one would rather not tell out of school, and perhaps wouldn't if folk were not scolding about her extravagance, so that it seems better for her to give the precise figures frankly, that all the world may know just how far her carelessness in such matters has carried her toward the poorhouse.

She spent for books, music, and other works of art, in eight months, at the rate of almost 9 cents; for china, crockery, and glass, more than 16 cents; for jewelry, 32 cents; for artificial flowers and for feathers, more than 4 cents; for silks, clothes, and other dress goods, 84 cents; for furs, more than 14 cents, and for such fripperies as hats, bonnets, hoods, things made of leather, and so on, 16 cents, making almost 22 cents a month for each of us, which was at the rate of $2.68 a year.

The rest of this story is scandalous, and should be whispered in the very smallest type—and even then one hates to tell it of a lady; but the truth will out, and it is surely better for one of the family to tell it first. The fact is that Columbia spent almost 50 cents for each member of her family in those eight months for tea, beer, and tobacco—enough to come to almost 75 cents a year for each of the eighty-three millions who make up her household.

If each of those people had paid, day by day, for the beer and brandy, wine and tobacco brought into the family in those eight months each of us would have paid out a shaving more than one-fifth of a cent a day for them.

That any may see for himself that these things are true the figures for them, taken from the books of the Keeper of the Cash at Washington, are shown here. They are:

Books, music, &c.	$7,499,587
China, glass, and crockery	13,480,284
Leather and leather goods	10,251,830
Jewelry, gems, &c.	26,858,695
Feathers and flowers	4,436,407
Silks, dress goods, &c.	70,877,203
Hats, bonnets, &c.	3,065,344
Furs	11,873,355
Total for eight months	$148,342,705

That was at the rate of $18,542,838 a month, or $222,514,057 a year, or $2.68 for each of the 83,000,000 people.

The foods, tea, and coffee we bought from tropic lands last year were valued at the sums set down below:

Articles.	Valuation.
Sugar	$102,542,503
Rice and rice flour	2,081,383
Spices	4,743,338
Nuts	4,675,572
Fruits	29,697,613
Coffee	75,307,536
Tea	15,003,588
Total	$234,051,533

Which was equal to $2.82 for each of us, and certainly not a very reckless squandering of money for things that were certainly good to eat or to drink.

Some of these figures suggest, by the way, a comparison of the value of the coffee brought in during each of the last three calendar years, that we may judge the effect of the work of those who have been trying to scare us into fits about coffee drinking or out of drinking coffee. They say it spoils our lovely complexion and gives us many complaints about which nobody dreamed of complaining before advertisements frightened people into imagining that they had 'em.

Mayhap it was because of that scare that Columbia bought only about 893,889,350 pounds of coffee last year, while in the year 1904 she bought fully 1,112,709,545 pounds, and the year before that she took 974,238,424 pounds. In the ten months which ended with April of the years 1904, 1905, and 1906 her imports were:

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Total pounds	877,259,240	953,822,025	742,730,437
Per capita, lbs.	10.57	11.49	8.95
Do. per diem, oz.	0.46	0.59	0.40
Do. cost, cents.	72	91	76

But before deciding as to just how long a time will pass before Columbia will be well on her way to the poorhouse, perhaps it will be well to consider the fact that in the last ten months she received for her own products $1,488,370,552, which was equal to $17.93 for each of us. Everything she bought of other folks in those months was valued at $1,020,872,780, or $467,497,772 less than she got for what she sold.

E. W. P.

A Quiet Vale

I KNOW a quiet vale where faint winds blow
The silver poplar branches all awry,
And ne'er another sound comes drifting by
Save where the stream's cool waters softly flow;
Wild roses riot there and violets throw
Their perfume recklessly, while up on high
Great snowy clouds pillow the smiling sky
And cast frail shadows on the grass below.

All is the same, the Summer stillness dreams
In idleness across the sunny leas,
Until for very drowsiness it seems
The wind has gone to sleep within the trees—
Yet we once laughed at what the years might bring,
And now I am alone remembering.

THOMAS S. JONES, Jr.

Busy Arizona Town of Roosevelt Doomed to Extinction

To-day It Has a Population of 2,000---Two Years Hence It Will Be Covered by 200 Feet of Water.

IN that land of mystery, of lost races and hoary ruins, in a warm and sunny valley of Southern Arizona, stands the town of Roosevelt. To-day it is a thriving, bustling community of 2,000 inhabitants, with electric lights, water works, sewerage, schools, and churches. Two years from now it will lie at the bottom of a lake, 200 feet beneath the surface of the water.

The town of Roosevelt came into being because of the Roosevelt dam project. It is fitting, perhaps, that completion of the dam will be the signal for the town's destruction, and that the very ground upon which it stands will be forever buried from the sight of man. Pompeii and Herculaneum were covered by the ashes of Vesuvius; Nineveh and Babylon were abandoned to the desert's drifting sands; there are legends of beautiful cities in the fabled continent of Atlantis, many leagues under the ocean's waves; but Roosevelt stands alone, probably, as the only town which man has contrived deliberately to bury beneath the flood.

Roosevelt must perish that a desert may be made to bloom. Already the marvelous engineering work is well under way. The walls of the narrow cañon through which Salt River rushes on edge are being locked by a massive monolith of solid masonry, the highest arch dam in the world.

This wonderful structure of sandstone and cement will be 280 feet in height from foundation to parapet, 210 feet long and 170 feet wide at base, and 700 feet long on top. Its cubical contents will be 300,000 cubic yards, and in its construction 240,000 barrels of cement will be required. Placed alongside of an eighteen-story skyscraper, this dam would rise ten feet above it, while its length on top would be more than two city blocks. A turbulent stream, with its enormous floods, will beat itself into stillness against the masonry monster, its foam and spume lost in a deep lake, twenty-five miles long and two miles wide.

By day and by night the dull roar of dynamite breaks the desert stillness, and the cañon walls go crashing down to furnish material for this structure. On the hill far above the rock crushers never stop grinding the limestone, and great kilns, white hot, are burning daily hundreds of barrels of cement.

* * *

When night comes myriads of electric lights burst forth, weirdly illuminating a busy army of toilers gnomelike working in a shadowy cañon. A star-gemmed heaven looks down upon a wondrous scene, unreal, awesome, and inspiring.

This great work of the Government possesses unusual attractions for the engineer and the layman. It is located in a valley which has been the abode of three races, one of which lived here when Caesar sat upon his throne. In an age forgotten the cliff dwellers built their eyrielike homes along the cañons of this stream, and in the narrow valleys the lines of their irrigation canals may yet be traced. Centuries later the Apaches came, and for many years their tepees dotted the basin. Then came the white man, who sought to reconquer the desert, which had resumed its sway after the cliff dwellers vanished.

The battle with unfriendly nature proved too much for the pioneer, and Uncle Sam took a hand in the fight. No problems could daunt his engineers. They laughed at floods and mocked at desolation. A dam site was discovered sixty-two miles from a railroad, and they proceeded to connect it with civilization by a marvelous road which winds its way for forty miles through deep cañons, along the face of frowning precipices, over foaming cataracts, and across broad areas of treeless desert. It opens up to the transcontinental traveler a new region of compelling interest and of splendid scenery. Better than that, it provides an easy thoroughfare for the transportation of heavy machinery of all kinds and the supplies for the new community which sprang into life almost at a word.

And this community affords almost a story in itself, for it is different from others, which, ephemeral-like, spring up in the Far West. It is located in a great basin rimmed by high mountains. Through the bottom of it flow the waters of Salt River and Tonto Creek, the streams meeting at the southern end of the basin, and emerging from it through a cañon 700 feet deep in the Salt River Mountains. This cañon is the only outlet of the basin. If one would emerge by another route, it must be by that of mountain roads and trails. Although this was once the favored rendezvous of the old-time outlaw and cattle thief, offering safe refuge from pursuit, the bustling little City of Roosevelt is strangely unlike the average new town of the West. There are no saloons, no gambling, and the bad man with ready six-shooter and bowie knife is conspicuously absent.

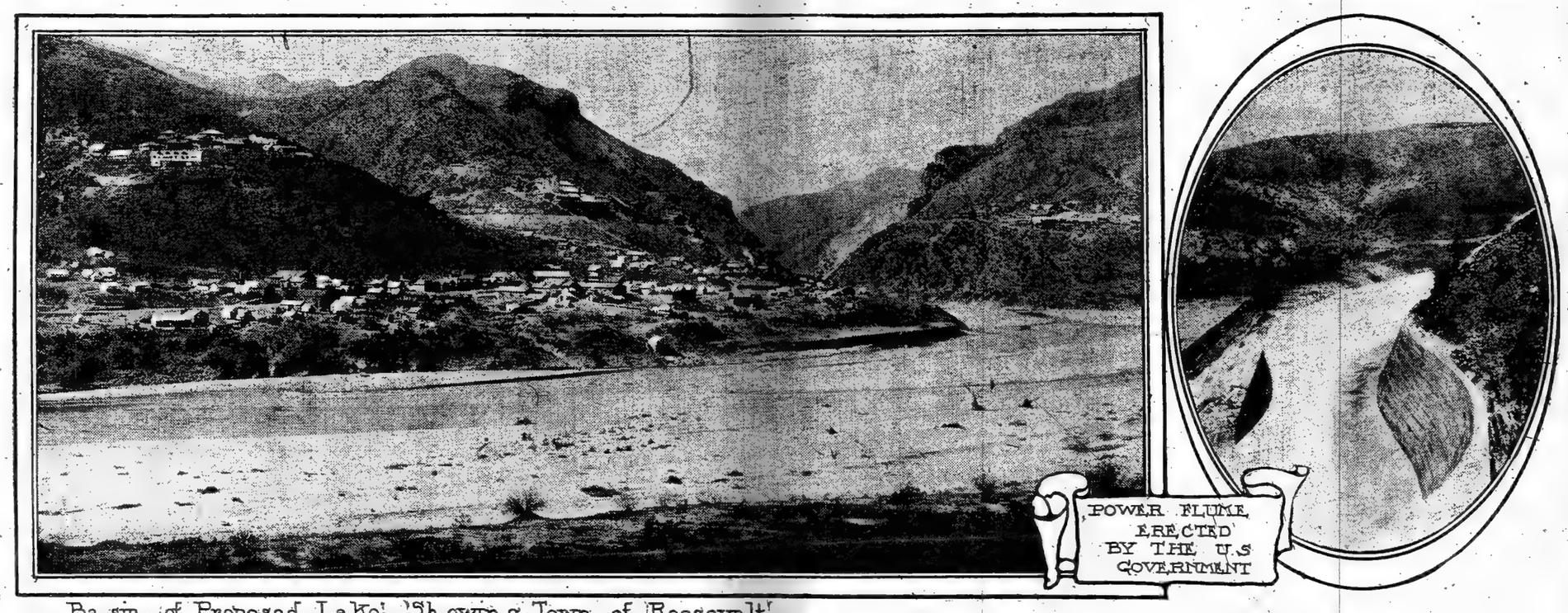

Basin of Proposed Lake Showing Town of Roosevelt

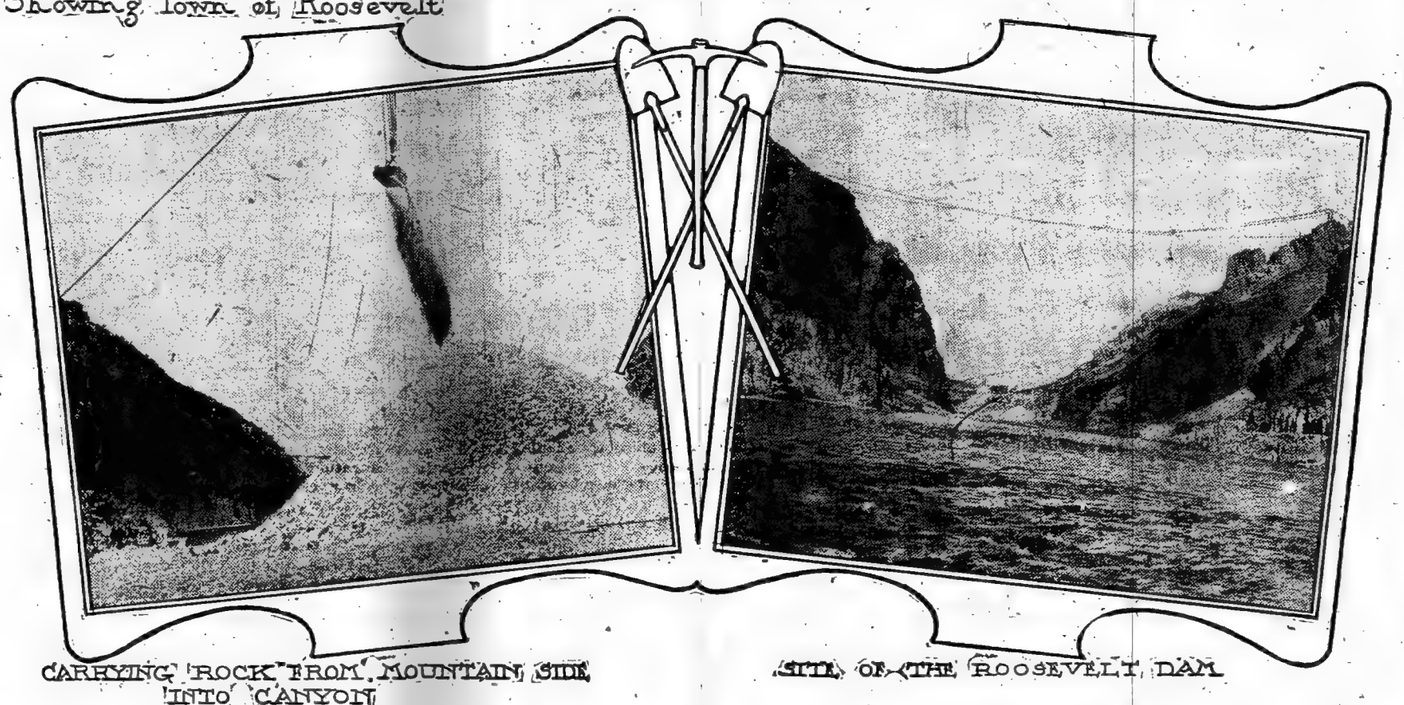

CARRYING ROCK FROM MOUNTAIN SIDE INTO CANYON

SITE OF THE ROOSEVELT DAM

It is a Government town, and the rules laid down are simple and effective. Uncle Sam owns the ground upon which the town is erected, and the people are there merely by sufferance. No man may occupy a town lot which faces the main street unless he is engaged in a legitimate business, and his continuous possession of the property depends upon his own conduct. The results are in marked contrast with those which followed the location of new towns on other projects where the Government could not exercise any supervisory control. The laborers are contented. They are depositing a large part of their earnings with the disbursing officer of the Reclamation Service, who banks it for them in Phoenix.

To-day the butcher, the baker, the druggist, and general merchandise dealer are represented. A knight of the razor is on hand to lay waste the abundant hirsute adornments of the males. He is an enterprising chap, and has sequestered a hot spring flowing out of a cañon near by, and the inhabitants now enjoy the luxury of a hot bath. It is an interesting spectacle to view the population on Sunday morning, each equipped with towel, patiently waiting the call of "Next."

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Amusements are not wholly lacking; baseball and quoits are popular, and in the evenings the town hall, ablaze with lights, is given up to dancing. Males predominate, so there are no lady wall flowers. Notwithstanding this disparity, no personal encounters have resulted, the slogan of the camp being "fair play," and the rules of deportment are rigidly observed. Each male is given a tag, and numbers 1 to 20 are accorded the first dance, those from 21 to 40 the next, and so on.

Just across the river the tepees of the swarthy Apaches dot the plain. The warriors of old Geronimo, now Uncle Sam's faithful laborers, dwell in peace and harmony with his once deadly enemy, the white man, each doing his full share of labor in constructing the engineering marvel of the age.

And yet this city is doomed. Every stone that is laid in the narrow arch, which is to restrain the foaming river now rushing through the cañon, brings nearer and nearer the day when Roosevelt shall vanish beneath an inland sea. When the great dam is completed, in 1908, and its massive gates of steel, weighing 800,000 pounds, are shut down, a rising flood will cover the site of the city with 200 feet of water.

* * *

The ingenuity of man has been taxed in this work. Its isolated position, the difficult physical conditions, the tremendous and unexpected floods, have tried the mettle of the engineers. The enormous amount of cement required was in itself a problem which forced Uncle Sam to turn manufacturer in order to solve it. Nature, having kindly furnished an ideal site for a dam, was thoughtful enough to provide materials near at hand for making cement. A cement mill was quickly erected at a cost of $100,000. The downward rush of the river was utilized for electric power to operate the mill, and many thousand barrels of first-class cement have already been used in the works.

In acquiring the reservoir site Uncle Sam bought a ranch or two and has gone to farming. A lot of hay is put up for the horses, and vegetables and "garden sass" are furnished the camps of the Government.

So it is easy to see that the engineer who bosses the job has got to have a clear brain, a broad grasp, and a ready adaptability to meet all kinds of conditions and difficulties.

* * *

But while the City of Roosevelt, with the homes of its 2,000 inhabitants, is doomed, a fair valley is to be redeemed, in which the agricultural possibilities are not exceeded anywhere in the world. Under almost tropical skies, with a soil of wonderful fertility, the farmer in Salt River Valley will cultivate his orange groves, his fig trees, his vines, while his broad meadows will yield him heavy harvests of alfalfa six and seven times a year.

* * *

The great lake which will be created by the Roosevelt dam is to be tapped by canals hundreds of miles long and extending all over the broad valley around Phoenix. Vast areas now absolutely worthless will be transformed quickly into blossoming orchards and purpling vineyards, and hundreds of happy homes will dot a plain where now the giant sahuarro rears its spiny head and the gila monster roams at will.

"The Education of Miss Frivolity": The Tragedy of a Pair of Ostrich Plumes

MISS FRIVOLITY wanted me to ask her father to allow her to spend the Summer with me in my tiny nest among the Orange Mountains, but I felt as if that young woman ought to be with her own people as much as possible, for human nature is so very frail and so easily forgets that I wanted to avoid the future possibility of the blame for weaning Miss Frivolity's affections from her kinsfolk. Still I knew that, if Miss Frivolity purposed in her heart to spend the Summer near New York that the best for all concerned was to have her with me. Her father wrote asking me to allow her to accompany us to the mountains of Kentucky for the fortnight that I had arranged for there.

Miss Frivolity herself pleaded and I, foolish creature that I am where affection plays any part, yielded. The child was so delighted that she fell to with an earnestness that I marveled at and made herself three lawn frocks that were models of girlishness and simplicity. She looked not more than sixteen in any one of them, and I was proud of her. The way that girl worked to help me with the packing and to close my house caused me to wonder how it was that I had ever called her Miss Frivolity. In many petty but exacting details about home she showed far better sense and judgment than I have, while her packing was the prettiest and the best that I have known. About her purchases—for there is always shopping to do before one goes away—Miss Frivolity was systematic, and in each transaction she showed perfectly splendid judgment.

The night before we were to start for the South a friend of mine took us for a ride in his automobile. We stopped at a confectioner's for a cooling drink soon after leaving the house. While in the shop Miss Frivolity looked about, saying in such unexpected fashion: "Honey Lumps, how disgusting candy looks in warm weather. Does any one eat candy at this time of the year?"

The question was perfectly easily put, but it struck me as a very strange one coming from Miss Frivolity. We talked about the candy subject for a moment or two, then forgot it. When we reached home and were about to say good night to our friend he produced a box well wrapped and said laughingly:

"Now that I know how you two girls feel about candy in warm weather I shall ask you what disposition I am to make of this. Of course you do not care for it, but perhaps you know of some one who might fancy it."

It was a five-pound box that the dear man had brought for us to take away with us. There was nothing to do but to laugh, and Miss Frivolity straightway went into a fit of giggles. Then she said:

"I'll tell you why I said what I did in the shop. I did it because the Spinster's friends are always loading her down with goodies, and I just thought that I would say that so that you would not think that you had to buy candy for us just because you were where candy was. But you need not worry about the disposition of it. We are perfectly able and willing to look out for that. The Spinster forgets her lofty moral altitudes where candy is lying about to help her slip away."

The man was an old friend of mine and has often catered to my taste for candy. We all laughed, but I was delighted at the principle that I saw under the funny little episode. Later Miss Frivolity said, "Well, Precious, I am glad that we have the candy, but I am more than glad that Mr. So-and-so knows that we do not make bids for attention and presents, are not you?"

I explained to Miss Frivolity how careful a girl had to be in accepting small favors from a man until she had become thoroughly well acquainted with him, and I told her of three or four men, now my best friends, who had once been diamonds in the rough, and who, in the first days of our acquaintance, had needed many tactful lessons given them in order to make them see the philosophy of small gift-making by men. But Miss Frivolity had ideas upon the subject, and it was plain enough that she wanted to tell me of them. She said:

"Precious, doesn't it make you boil to see how conceited men are? Why, do you know that I have actually heard them say that girls were always throwing out hints to be taken places and for gifts they wanted? The idea! As if any girl is going to ask a stranger to take her to places when she has a father to take her, or has old friends to fit in when needed!"

Miss Frivolity was in one of her rare moods and I felt as if I ought to get in a story or two to clinch the point. I said:

"Youngster, do you remember Mr. S., who used to visit me pretty often? I must tell you how it is that he dropped out of my little play. A trifle over a year ago he came to see me one evening and told me of an opportunity that he had through a friend of getting some handsome ostrich plumes at cost price to the importer. He asked if I did not want some. I was delighted and told him that I was greatly in need of two long ones, for those on my Gainsborough hat were really too old to be worn another season, and for me to lay aside a Gainsborough hat would cause consternation among my friends as to my identity. So I told the man to bring me two, and perhaps I might get three. Nothing was said about the probable cost, as he had made me think that the bill would be about half that charged by a milliner or in a retail shop.

"The very next night came the man armed with the feathers and I was more than pleased. I took the old ones from my hat, pinning the new ones in their places. I never looked so well in my favorite hat, and mother and the man were equally delighted. Then I asked for the bill and the man looked more hurt than I had ever seen him, even in his most sensitive moments, which were not rare. He refused to give it to me and said that from the first he had meant to present me the feathers. He is a man who has the advantage of a splendid birth and good breeding, and during four years in Harvard he made friends of the most fastidious. I was dumfounded. I tried to reason with him, telling him that I had found that the conventions with regard to the expenditure of money by a man for a woman must be observed very carefully, and that above all things else was this true about anything to wear. At first the man tried to make me see that we knew each other well enough to set aside the conventions, but to this I would not agree. Then he sulked and I felt angry that he was acting so much like a baby. I became severe and lectured him. He rebelled. Then, to my surprise, he proposed, and when I told him that he had taken a very bad time to present his case he said that I had led him on by accepting everything else that he had ever given me.

"For the first time in my life I then realized that for six months I had always had flowers on my desk that had been sent me from that man's garden or hothouse; that we had frequents gifts of fruit bearing his card, and that many indeed were the books that adorned my library shelves for which I had him to thank. But his manner had always been that of the chum who understands, and never had I suspected that I had an incipient lover in this old stand-by.

"I tried to reason, to plead, to scold, to—I tried even to wheedle, but the man was as obdurate as could be, and left me looking as if his last friend had deserted him and as if he had no home on the face of the earth. I waited several days, hoping for some word from him to show a return to his usual good sense. Then I wrote as nice a letter as I could frame, never mentioning what had happened, but no answer came—no answer has ever come. A mutual friend has spoken of this most frequently, and he always emphasizes the fact that he has my faith in women and cares not one rap for their company. The feathers? I sent them back, but he never acknowledged their receipt."

Miss Frivolity looked puzzled. She had known the man well and had frequently told me how much her mother and her father had thought of him. Then she said: "Well, Precious, how are you ever to know? Are all men like that? I tell you, Precious, men are conceited if we tolerate them at all."

"Child, dear," said I, as gently as I knew how, "if you see that men are so prone to put their own interpretation upon our every act and word, why do you spend so much time with and for a man when you first meet him? Do you realize that you give up everything, even the training of your talent, for the sake of the latest comer, provided he is fine looking and has pretty, graceful manners?"

"Well, Precious, I know it now, but I never did before, and even now I am not at all sure that I shall not go on just the same, for men, even when they are conceited, are so fascinating. But, Honey Lumps, sometimes you are hard to understand, for I remember hearing you say to your mother that you liked to go out with Mr. B. because he had such good sense and realized that you were not a marrying woman. You said that he enjoyed taking you about for that very reason. Are you not afraid that he will take offense some day, or are you going to accept him if he proposes? It is all very mixed up, and I guess it is too much for my poor head to grasp."

Then very carefully and slowly and with great pains I told Miss Frivolity that no matter how small the gift from a man to a woman, it represented value received or patronage. If a man derived pleasure from a woman's companionship he invariably wanted to show his appreciation and had a myriad of ways of so doing. If he were a man of fine feeling he would discover delicate and pretty ways that were unusual in which to express his feeling. If a man made gifts and bestowed attention from a sense of patronage—well, Miss Frivolity and I made up our minds long ago that we did not like patronage of any sort, and that those who bestow or accept it are not worthy of our lessons and studies in the philosophy of life.

As for the man who knows that I am not a marrying woman and who shows me nice little attentions, I feel perfectly safe, for now I have learned the value of reading the most insignificant little signs of the times in which that man and I associate. He, fine fellow that he is, is quite as careful and never gives me any reason for fearing that we may not prove after all that there can and that there should be a wholesome disinterested friendship between a man and a woman of the same age. Mother laughs when I talk about friendship between men and women and tells me that I am really a very bright girl, but that I have not reached thirty, and that if I keep on trying to learn to understand men by the light thrown upon the subject through association with them I may learn a great deal that is worth while, but that I shall never find older men and women to back up my present opinion upon the friendship idea.

Of course we—Miss Frivolity and I—have to be very meek where mother and her opinion are concerned, but we are going to be wofully disappointed if it comes about that we have to acknowledge the absence of friendships that we now prize, and that I, at least, want to have continued until death steps in to carry off one or the other.

The Censor's Mistake

A NEW YORKER who spends a good bit of his time in Italy tells of an amusing incident which illustrates the absurdity of the censorship as practiced in that country.

The noted actor, Ermete Novelli, has a son in Florence, to whom, a year or two ago, there was born a bouncing boy. The young Novelli of course hastened to communicate this interesting news to his father, who was at the time touring South America, and the telegram read: "Ermete Novelli, Buenos Ayres. Boy. Enrico."

Several hours later the younger Novelli was summoned to the telegraph office, where the following conversation took place:

Superintendent—We would not, of course, let your telegram pass.

Novelli—Not let it pass! Why in the world shouldn't it pass?

"You made mention of the fact that it was a boy."

"And so I did. What of that? Isn't it true?"

"That is what we do not know as yet."

"Look here, what are you driving it? You must be crazy!"

"At any rate, public order demands that the news be not made public."

"Made public! Am I making it public by telegraphing it to my father? Moreover, what has the birth of my son got to do with public order? It seems to me you're all mad!"

The Superintendent gave a gasp of astonishment. "Your son! Why, we thought you were telegraphing about the Queen!"

Mary Mortimer Maxwell Disagrees with Bishop Potter

"An Englishwoman in New York" Says That Her Countrymen Are Victims of Unrequited Love.

BISHOP POTTER'S assertion, upon his return from abroad, that there was no love lost between the English and American people, and that he feared there was a great deal of gush about it, seems to have aroused a large amount of interest in New York, while it has subjected him to some adverse criticism, especially from certain Britons who have happened to be stopping in New York.

"What further proof of our affection would you have," they cry, "than the hundreds of star-spangled banners floating during this month of July from our Regent Street shops, and do not our Dukes and Earls marry your daughters?"

Further proof, however, of our love to you is needed, and this I feel in honor bound to admit. True, Regent Street does present the appearance of an American street decked out in holiday attire during at least four months in the year. If you wish to see a larger number of American flags in a given space than you ever saw in your life, run over to Regent Street to-day and look about and count. Scarce a union jack dare lift its humble folds among that array of Stars and Stripes.

And you all know why without my telling you. The flags draw American customers to the Regent Street shops, and the British shopkeeper, though he has much to learn from the American, yet knows a thing or two about the value of tactful advertising. The flags are put up out of love of the American dollar.

In many of our London shop windows, too, these days, you will find the legend:

"Paris Styles for the Coming Fall for the Benefit of Our American Lady Patrons."

Nor does this mean that the London shopkeeper loves the American woman above his own countrywoman. He merely knows that the average American visitor to London will be returning home before the Autumn, (though he uses the prettier word "Fall" in his sign!) and he desires to sell her of his wares before she gets away. The Englishwoman he knows he has always with him, and she can wait.

* * *

Still other wiles does our shopkeeper use for the luring of American patronage. He offers, in large letters, to take American money, even paper dollars, in exchange for his goods, returning change in American or English money, as the customer prefers. He offers her, with his compliments and a gracious bow, an instructive guide book to the sights of London. One shop in a busy highway of London announces, "We Serve Iced Water to American Customers!"

I state these things merely as facts, but not as proofs of our English love of America.

Again, one cannot deny that English Dukes and English Earls come to this country and return to their estates with American Duchesses and Countesses, who straightway become alarmingly popular, to the discomfiture, it is said, of certain of our own aspiring British mothers with marriageable daughters.

But this, too, is no proof of the English love for America, or for Americans, or even for American women. Some stupid persons will assert to the contrary, asking, "Why should not our Dukes and Earls marry English heiresses, except that they love the American women better than English women?"

The answer is very simple. We have few English heiresses among the aristocracy. I am sure we have not half a dozen, while at this moment I can only think of two. The law of entail, while it enriches our eldest sons, comparatively impoverishes the daughters. Still, English heiresses we do have certainly, and an impoverished English nobleman might very readily marry the wealthy daughter of an English brewer or English shopkeeper, except for one thing, the making of a mésalliance.

In England we have a way of saying that in America there are no classes. After we live here a while we are inclined to modify that opinion, and we find ourselves insisting that you ought not to have any classes, though we see that you try to have them. Well, because we believe that you have no classes, we say you have no aristocracy, which assuredly would be an absurdity as well as an impossibility in a democracy. We hold that every woman among you is a queen in her own right, hence it follows that our Dukes and our Earls in marrying American women must marry their peers, if not their superiors. And an Earl may marry an American tradesman's daughter without making a mésalliance. Frequently he may love and admire her—he would show very bad taste if he did not—but the truth remains that international marriages of this sort are no proof of an especial love between England and America. For the proof we must look elsewhere.

And, looking about elsewhere, it seems to me that most of the proofs show a greater love of the English for Americans than of the Americans for the English.

Only last week a small boy set off a firecracker under my very nose, saying, "That's what we done to you on a Fourth of July 'way back!"

* * *

This same small boy is being taught by the United States history which he studies at the public school to feel a dislike for us, and often he is encouraged in his dislike by his teachers. The child of an English father or mother in this same school is given the name of "Johnnie Bull" as a term of reproach among his little playmates. When he grows up and comes over to visit us, he will perhaps learn for the first time that many worse things might have happened to him than the having of that bit of English blood in his veins.

And speaking of school histories, all our English histories, in referring to the American Revolution, speak of it as justified. In the schoolroom I learned of the "mistake" and the "stupidity" of King George and his Ministers in ill-treating the American Colonies.

In England, and especially in London, many an English house will put out an American flag on an American holiday out of pure good feeling toward the Americans. I speak now of private houses, not business houses wishing to advertise. There we take a delight in seeing our American friends and neighbors put out their flags on the Fourth of July. We do not consider that they are flaunting our old-time defeat in our very faces, though if we were ill-natured we might do so. Personally I never walk along a London street and see an American flag floating from a private window that my heart does not go out to the inhabitants of the house, and I feel like going in and shaking hands with them.

But let an Englishman or an Englishwoman display a union jack in New York, and a feeling of dislike is engendered. Indeed, one is quite likely to be ordered to haul it down.

Why this difference, except it be that, as I have said, we English are in a measure the victims of an unrequited love?

Americans are in the habit of dwelling upon the ignorance of the average Englishman concerning the United States. They take it as positively insulting of him that, when he arrives here in New York, he intimates that he intends to "run in and take tea with a friend who lives in the Rocky Mountains." They are shocked that he should not know that Boston is a night's travel from New York, and outraged that he expects to find immediately in New York City a relative who came here ten years ago, bearing the name of John Brown.

Since my arrival in this country I sat at dinner with a highly cultivated man, a graduate of college, who said to me:

"It does not seem possible that you can have come from England so recently. You do not speak like an English person."

"Indeed!" I replied. "It is supposed that I am typically English, especially in my intonation."

"But I have listened most attentively," said he, "and I have not heard you drop a single aitch."

I covered my confusion as best I could, and wondered if this gentleman's ignorance of the English people were not quite as blameworthy as an occasional English misapprehension concerning the location of the Rocky Mountains.

But to go back to the subject of the English love for America, or at least for Americans. To learn the depth of the English affection for him, it is necessary for the American man to live for some months or years among the English people. Perhaps it would be better to refer to the experience of the American women who have lived in England, for it must be admitted that the English prefer the American woman to the American man. That, however, I am bound to say, is because they have had a better opportunity to study the American woman than the American man. She it is who comes over to us a-tripping, spending weeks and months and years with us. She it is who proclaims her nationality, long before she opens her mouth, by the mere turn of her head, the spring of her walk, the smartness of her clothes. Put her in a London drawing room, the only American woman among a dozen Englishmen and Englishwomen, and at once she becomes the centre of interest. We poor Englishwomen stand back and listen to her, but we do not feel angry with her, while if she were not American, and yet monopolized the conversation and the men, we might be in a fair way to hate her.

* * *

In London she goes about and does all sorts of things which we ourselves should never dare to venture, and we excuse her by merely saying, "But she's an American!"

When we have the blight and feel that life is indeed a wearisome affair, the first thing we think of is to send for some American friend, if we are so fortunate as to have one, so that she may cheer us up.

We not only admire, we actually defer to the American woman. "But what do you think? How do you do these things in your country?" we say to her when we are in a muddle over some little affair. Half the time, when she tells us what she would do, we do not dare to follow suit, simply because we know we have not the excuse of being Americans when caught at doing unprecedented things, but we love our American cousin for doing them, just the same.

Some years ago a little American woman of my acquaintance went over to London with the intention of trying to make her way in her artistic profession. She was as poor as it is possible for a woman to be, she carried no letters of introduction, and did not know a soul in the metropolis. Some time after her arrival she did a bit of work that came to the attention of a well-known English lady, who invited her to her home, introduced her to her friends, got her invitations to country houses, and made her the talk of a year. The girl was bewildered with the attention she received, and one day she said to a very great man who happened to be her host:

"I don't understand how it is that the English are said to be so exclusive. Nobody in England knows anything about me except my name, and that I have done some pleasing work. No one has ever questioned me about my family, my antecedents. You, I am sure, haven't the slightest idea if my father was a gentleman or a common laborer or a convict; whether my mother was a gentlewoman or a washerwoman. You have never asked me. Yet you and your wife have me at your table, introduce me to your great friends. It is all very strange. Would you treat an English girl in this way?"

"I'm afraid not," laughed the Englishman. "But we feel in regard to Americans that we like them or dislike them, cultivate them or avoid them, for themselves. My wife and I discovered that you pleased us. You would not please us if you were not a gentlewoman, and that has been sufficient for us."

* * *

The experience of this American woman is only one of hundreds who have gone to England and become, in a way, a part of us. We have a way of speaking of those Americans whom we like as "nicely American," by which it may be inferred that some Americans do come to England who are the reverse. They frequent our restaurants and hotels and make the corridors ring with their loud laughter and talking. They criticise us and all that is ours, and flaunt always their flag in our faces, and get offended because we do not flaunt ours back. They come to us with the proverbial chip on the shoulder, daring us to knock it off. We cannot endure them. But that is not because they are Americans, but because they are unpleasant persons. They would be unpleasant no matter what their nationality.

But on the whole we do love Americans in London and throughout England. We delight to have them as our guests. We like their breezy ways and learn to like their ice cream sodas, which our confectioners are beginning to learn how to serve.

Let one Englishwoman say to another, "I have a new American friend," and the other will immediately say, "Oh, introduce me! I do so love Americans!"

This, of course, is what Bishop Potter may include under the term of "gush," but it is a very kindly gush, and is not hypocritical.

The word "American" is an open sesame to many a door, be it the door of a private house or the door of a business office.

"I am not to be disturbed this afternoon," says the busy publisher or editor to his office boy.

A half hour later the office boy will intrude. "I told you I was not to be disturbed," says the frowning master.

"Yes, Sir; but this is an American."

"Show him in" or "Show her in" is the command. Now, an Englishman or an Englishwoman, however able, might have pleaded in vain for admittance to that closed door. The American gains admittance because of his or her nationality. It is of great advantage to be an American in London, so much so that certain British subjects have tried to pass themselves off as Americans for the sake of the advantages to be gained.

Although I have spoken of our love for Americans as being in a measure unrequited, there is a certain reciprocity when it comes to the visiting back and forth between the two countries. The first few days or weeks when an American is visiting England are not productive of a desire to remain permanently. There are new ways to learn, old prejudices to conquer. But I have never met an American who had lived a year in England who did not express a willingness, if not a desire, to continue to live there. The average American quickly becomes Anglicized. Witness the many correspondents sent over by American papers who never return to the home offices, and the wealthy Americans who build themselves country homes there and feel they cannot leave them.

And the same may be said of the English visitor to this country. At first he or she grumbles because things are not as they are "at home." But gradually the American microbe gets into one's blood and stirs it to a quicker circulation. One runs for the trolley car, though it be followed in ten seconds by another; one drops one's little English ways and substitutes American ways, and most especially one becomes enamored of certain comforts and conveniences of American life. And when a year has passed, one sits and calmly reflects that after all one is not a foreigner in a foreign land. In a word, one feels at home and experiences a bit of a shock at the assertion that the English do not love the Americans.

MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

Over the Bowsprit End

NOW, boys, with a will, stow away th' loose gear,
Close th' hatch, lash th' boats, shake th' reef from th' main,
Step lively, my boys, an' get th' decks clear,
We'll drive 'er fer home, fer Glo'ster again.
Now break out yer anchor an' get it aboard,
Set yer fores'l an' tops'ls—damn th' sticks, let 'em bend!
Hoist yer jibs, pay 'er off, an' head 'er straight toward
Th' sunset thet smiles on th' bowsprit end.

With a rippin' big fare in th' good Guidin' Star,
We'll test ev'ry plank uv th' old cat'maran;
We'll hang t' th' rags 'til they're blown frum th' spar
An' bang 'er clean thro' t' th' lights uv Cape Ann.
Steady, boy, at th' helm, not a broach ner a yaw,
Watch th' ship, not th' seas—Lord, they give us a send!
Now cheer up an' mug-up, we're headed once more
With th' sunset ablaze on th' bowsprit end.

We'll forget fer a while th' monotonous heave,
Th' long weary days uv th' fog an' th' frost.
It's with shout an' a song thet we finally leave—
There's no mother t' tell uv 'er boy bein' lost.
In a few hours more we'll be jumpin' th' rail
Fer th' sweetheart's kiss or th' hail uv a friend.
It's home, now, we're bound in a followin' gale,
With th' sunset once more on th' bowsprit end.

GEORGE C. ORR.

The healthiest trade in the world is said to be that of dye-making from coal tar, the mortality being 80 per cent. lower than in any other factory trade.

* * *

A tunnel has been made at Queen Alexandra's new residence, Hvidore, Denmark, so that her Majesty may walk down to the water without going by the public road.

* * *

The Paris system of not compelling cabmen to drive more than a certain distance outside their district is to be adopted for London cabbies by the County Council of that city.

SONGS OF SCHOOL DAYS

BY J. W. FOLEY

ILLUSTRATED BY FLORENCE ENGLAND NOSWORTHY

The Dead Cat and the Chastisement

"he dropt his books ann run cleer hoam."

WUNS hennry beamus sedd heez goen bi
bil peersens howse ann got hit in the eye
with a dedd katt witch billy musst uv throo
becaws he tolled the boys heez goen to.
ann hennry neavur sedd a wurd but wenn
he kott bil peersen on the strete agenn
he hit him in the eye ann skairt him so
he dropt his books ann run cleer hoam uno
to tel his muther hennry toar his cloase
ann give him jusst a turble bluddy nose.

* * *

ann billy's muther washt his face ann took
him up to hennry's muthers ann sedd look
wott hennry didd to hur poor littul ladd
hooz alwus peecibul ann neavur badd.
ann billy peersen blubberd jusst uz tho
heez sum big baby ann he dessunt go
owtside thare yard for kwite a wile at nite
becaws heez awful skairt for fear he mite
mete hennry beamus sumwares ann get dared
to nock a chip off if he aint askaird.

* * *

ann hennry sedd that wenn u go to skool
u hafftoo lurn the skoolboys goalden rool
ann doo to uthers wott thay doo to u
ann if bil peersen hadunt went ann throo
the katt at him wenn he is goen bi
he wood uv neavur hitt him in the eye.
ann hennry sedd a katt thatts good ann dedd
is jusst uz hard uz rox-ann sedd his hedd
was offle offle soar ann he noze how
to simpathize with shoze ann ackters now.

"ann billy's muther washt his face."

Revival of Whaling and Romance of the "Era"

Captain Comer's Quaint Little Craft, Nearly 60 Years Old, Preparing for Another Northern Cruise.

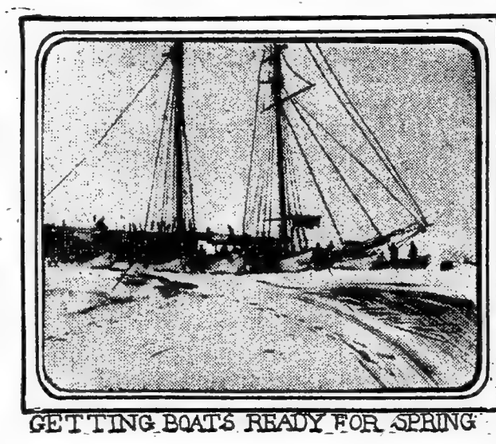

GETTING BOATS READY FOR SPRING

CAPT. COMER

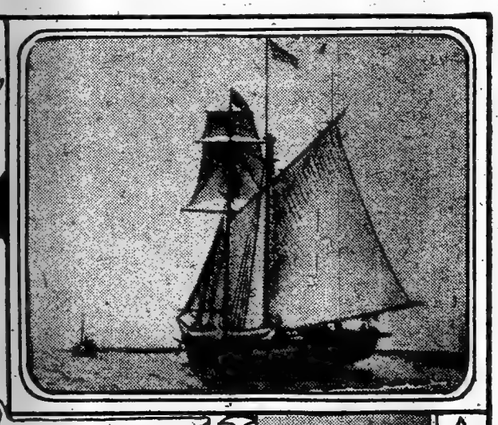

THE ERA

WHALE ON THE BEACH

FEW are living to-day who realize what a marked influence upon the history of this country the whaling industry has exerted, and while it has earned millions upon millions in return for its work, it has been the great nursery and nautical school of the hardiest and most patriotic of its citizens. It was the American whalemen who were the earliest explorers of unknown seas. By no means brilliant as hydrographers or surveyors, who never charted their hard and risky earned knowledge for publication upon maps or charts, they nevertheless must be accorded the credit of having opened up the way for their more scientific brethren of the sea, and given them the pointers by which they could perform their work with comparative safety and celerity. The whalemen were not only the pioneers in the discovery of unknown waters, as well as of unheard-of islands, rocks, shoals, and other hidden dangers of navigation, but to these men is due the locating of the Gulf Stream and many other important currents of the ocean, a fact that is little known and never mentioned.

Nor are these all the achievements that are to be credited to these hardy men; they were the men who opened the door of heathendom and made safe the way for the entrance of the Christian missionary, and for many years virtually stood guard over him until he was securely established on the inhospitable soil of the cannibal islands.

The keels of the adventuresome little whalers—sometimes they were very insignificant in tonnage—plowed the frozen seas of both polar regions long before the more pretentious ships of governments ever disturbed those forbidding waters, and under the burning sun of the tropics these hardy men gave to the world knowledge of island after island which no white man had ever seen until it was seen from the lookout seat at the masthead; where from dawn to sunset sat men scanning the face of the waters for the leviathans of the deep, which in those days furnished the household light. England officially confessed "that but for our whalers we never might have founded our colonies in Van Diemen's Land and Australia."

This country dates its entrance into the whale fishery back to about the year 1600, and its early records are full of intense interest, in fact, are full of romance. Cape Cod, Connecticut, Long Island, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Salem were the pioneers in whale fishing, which grew and waned until finally Nantucket became the banner port, and in 1770 it had 65 vessels, aggregating 4,875 tons, engaged in the northern whale fishery, and 85 vessels, aggregating 10,200 tons, employed in the southern. Nine New England ports at that time were sending out 183 vessels, aggregating 13,820 tons, to the northern grounds, and 121 vessels, of 14,020 tons, to the south. To these figures must be added about 50 vessels more, hailing from Providence, Newport, Warren, Sag Harbor, New London, and New York, aggregating 4,600 tons. This gave employment to a large number of sturdy young men, faithful in the piping times of peace and valiant in time of war. They made a record during the war for independence, and during the civil war the rolls show that of the 5,956 naval officers who volunteered their services promptly and remained in service to the end Massachusetts furnished 1,226, Maine 449, Connecticut 264, New Hampshire 175, Rhode Island 102, and Vermont 81. Besides, a large number of whalemen entered the naval service as officers and enlisted men from other States, but it is impossible to give the numbers at this late date.

The civil war paralyzed the whaling industry. Many whale ships were destroyed by privateers, and a large fleet of famous whale ships was sunk off Charleston Harbor to make the blockade more effectual. After the war whaling was virtually transferred to the Pacific Coast, a majority of the ships going into the Pacific Ocean, and San Francisco became their home port, although New Bedford still retained the ownership. The Arctic Ocean furnished in the bowhead whale the best field for the industry, and the increase in the price of whalebone made it the chosen resort of the whaler. The oil and bone were brought to San Francisco and shipped to New Bedford for refining and distribution. For many years the Pacific Mail steamers were large oil and bone freighters.

The year 1871 was made memorable among whalemen by the loss that season of thirty-four whaleships out of a fleet of forty-one ships that were nipped in the ice and abandoned, involving a heavy financial loss and an immense amount of suffering among the ships' crews.

At the present time there is a marked and growing revival in this industry, especially on the Atlantic Ocean, and vessels are being fitted out with more frequency than for many years past. Whales are becoming more plentiful both in the Atlantic and far northern waters. New Bedford is awaking to the pleasing prospect before it, but it never can hope to reach the degree of activity and prosperity of the long ago. In 1857 there were sailing out of that port 329 vessels, aggregating 111,364 tons, manned by over 10,000 men, splendid seamen in every sense of the word.

There is lying in New Bedford to-day and will sail in a few days a quaint little whaling craft with a history. It is the topsail schooner Era, of 127 tons' register, which is among the very few vessels of her rig under the American flag to-day. Perhaps she is the only one. She was built in Boston in 1847, and when launched created as much interest and talk in shipping circles as did the launch of the seven-masted schooner T. W. Lawson a year or two ago. The Era is fifty-nine years old, sound as a nut, and began her sea life as a passenger and freight packet between Boston and New York. She was famous for her speed and luxurious fittings. After railroads and steamboats were well under way the Era was bought by New Bedford parties and fitted out for Northern whaling. She is 127 tons register, 96 feet 5 inches long, 25 feet 6 inches beam, and 8 feet 9 inches depth of hold. She will stow down 600 barrels of oil and 12,000 pounds of whalebone. She carries, beside her Captain, two mates, four boat steerers, cooper, carpenter, cook, steward, and eighteen men before the mast. She is still owned in New Bedford, and Capt. T. C. Allen is her agent. Capt. Allen and his brother are also engaged in the fur trade, and the Era will secure all the furs possible, as well as oil and bone.

The Era is commanded by Capt. George Comer, who was born in Quebec in 1858, eleven years after his ship was launched. When at home he lives with his wife in East Haddam, Conn. He began his whaling life in 1875 on board of the famous old bark Nile, Capt. John O. Spicer, of New London. That voyage took him to the whaling grounds off Cape Farewell, where four right whales were taken. Then the Nile went to Cumberland Gulf for bowhead whales. He returned in 1876. Young Comer then went into the sealing and sea elephant industry, making four voyages to the grounds off Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, which consumed the time until 1889, when he joined the Era, under command of Capt. Spicer, his first Captain, and as mate made three short voyages with him. In 1893 Comer went out in the bark Canton to Hudson Bay, returning in the Fall of the following year. In the Spring of 1895 the Era was fitted for him, and he sailed in her as her master. This was his first voyage in command. He was gone sixteen months, and took three large whales, making 225 barrels of oil and 6,700 pounds of bone, which was a good paying voyage for the owners. On that voyage she brought home the crew of the whaling bark Desdemona, which had been crushed in the ice up north. On the next voyage as master of the Era he was gone twenty-seven months and took sixteen whales and 18,000 pounds of whalebone. In 1900 he again sailed on the Era, and after an absence of twenty-seven months returned, having taken only eight whales. She brought back with her the crew of the whaler Francis Allyn, burned at sea. On her last voyage, which began in 1903, she took eleven whales, and returned to New Bedford in October, 1905.

Speaking of Winter life in the arctic regions, Capt. Comer says: "Our Winters have been passed quite pleasantly, especially when the Eskimos were camped near us. A dance was held on the vessel once a week, in which the natives participated, and were quite graceful in their movements. The last two Winters we were North we were helped out in our enjoyments by having the Canadian Government steamers Neptune and Arctic wintering quite close to us."

Capt. Comer is constantly on the alert for curios for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and many rare specimens from the polar regions have been contributed by him. He is an honored member of the Arctic Club of this city, and some of his fellow-members have sent to him a goodly number of books and magazines with which to while away the long Winter nights. He also carries the club's flag with him, to be hoisted at the highest latitude he reaches, and to be brought back to be placed among the large number of flags which members have carried to the high latitudes of both the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. He is an expert photographer, and has a collection of several hundred valuable negatives, made while on his voyages. He carries with him a graphophone and a large number of records with which to amuse his crew and to cause a deal of wonderment and much enjoyment to the tribe of Eskimos who camp near his vessel when frozen in for the Winter.

There has been much talk in Canada in relation to imposing a heavy license fee upon all American whalemen taking fish in the Arctic, and a trading license, as well as a heavy duty on furs, skins, and walrus ivory, for Canada claims to own the Arctic Ocean, but it is now generally understood that the United States Government will concede that her neighbor has certain rights within the three-mile limit on her immediate coasts, but outside of that we will resist any attempt to interfere with our whalemen or fishermen. The Canadian Parliament is considering a license fee of $50 per annum upon all other than Canadian vessels. No one believes it will be higher than that figure. Our whalemen will not object to that, provided it does not carry with it obnoxious regulations.

Capt. Comer wintered on his last cruise close to the Canadian Government steamers Neptune and Arctic, and the most amicable relations existed between them, although it was stated that their ships were sent up to watch him and to seize his vessel in case of any violation of the regulations promulgated by the senior Commander, Major Moody. The air was full of rumors of laws to be imposed upon the "Yankee whalers found trespassing in Canadian waters," but the Era returned without a word of unpleasantness, except that Capt. Comer was forbidden to kill musk oxen for food or otherwise, and as soon as the order was issued the Captain of the Neptune sent out parties and bagged over a score of the prohibited animals, very much to the disgust of the Yankee skipper. When the Government steamers ran short of oil for their Eskimo companions, with which to light and warm their snow houses, the Yankee Captain generously furnished the much-needed supply. The Canadians did not hesitate to use the practical knowledge of the Yankee skipper, who had spent years in those bleak regions, and it was freely given, much to the betterment of their condition. They would not have had as good a time had it not been for the counsel and advice of the man whom they had been sent out to watch, the true whaleman and the gentleman. B. S. OSBON.

The Greatest Wonder of New York: Educational Work of the East Side

WHEN a Bostonian comes to Cosmopolis he expects to see wonderful things. There is a prevalent impression that in New York one can find everything that is in any other place—and a great deal that is to be found nowhere else. But in some way or other a Bostonian comes with the idea that he can look at the public schools anywhere in a spirit of charitable condescension, so strongly fortified is he in the belief that New England, the home of the public school, has no rival in her claim for the best.

The writer, for many years a teacher, and deeply interested in educational matters in New England, scorning the blandishments which the metropolitan guides and sight-seeing enterprises offered, instead made a visit to the schools of the east side, and as a matter of fact saw the most wonderful thing in Greater New York—the elementary schools—not only the most wonderful thing in New York, but the noblest feature of our Western civilization.

How many citizens of Greater New York know today that there is nothing so magnificent or inspiring in America as those great educational palaces that stand at the very gateway of this greatest Nation in the world? A Bostonian loses a hundred prepossessed ideas regarding educational matters in New York in a very short space of time. He has been given to understand that New York does not supply schoolhouses enough to meet the needs. But within a quarter of an hour he will be able to visit at least five of the finest school plants in the world in the vicinity of Mott, Mulberry, and Hester Streets, buildings superb in plan and equipment, which a fearful, "Tammany-ridden city"—yet, withal, a beneficent city—has reared as the most impressive fact in this marvelous country.

"Over 5,000 children in one block!" remarked a Principal. There was no "part time" work here, she went on to say; there might be such cases in Brooklyn, but every little foreigner whose parents have brought him or her to the New World has full and complete attention here.

But buildings and equipment do not make education. What sort of teaching is being done here? One could see everything in perfection—books, pictures, sculpture, furnishings, means for recreation, and—not of the least importance on the east side—for bathing. But are they taught? In New England there is a distinction drawn between teaching and "keeping school."

Then was the greatest thing of all! Just as one mere instance, there was in one school a first-year class of over twenty-two nationalities who had learned to read English in six months! What a transforming process! A year ago these little tots were scattered over Europe, and now they have passed the Statue of Liberty and are receiving the gift for which that statue is the symbol more than anything else—a free education. How far from a solution of the immigration problem is this, members of the United States Congress?

Marvelous as this seemed to the writer, to the Principal it appeared to be no more than the natural results of her teaching. She did not seem to be conscious that she was doing her big share in the immediate civilizing of the hundreds who weekly seek a new and freer home through this gateway of the New World; that in half a year she had transformed this polyglot horde into the germ of useful American citizens!

Passing from school to school it was interesting to note the real enthusiasm of those who have this great work in charge, and their apparent unconsciousness of its magnitude and National importance. Quite as interesting also to note the keen, alert interest and exuberant happiness of the foreign little faces; they are very far removed from anything like stupidity. In proportion to their numbers it is rather disappointing to have to report that their record for good conduct is better than the native-born. To them the school stands for everything that is delightful. Some of us have been led to accept the stories of Myra Kelly as the realistic type of the east side school children; but the Principals and teachers seem to be a unit in the declaration that they have been much misrepresented by this author. The work of these teachers seems to have been neglected by magazine writers; we have read of the work—and something of the scandal—of the college settlements; but of those who are giving the surest uplift to the submerged fraction of humanity, who are doing the real work, the truly unselfish work, who are civil patriots of the highest type, we know too little.

According to the best modern pedagogical ideas there could be nothing better than the equipment of these splendid elementary schools. If the pupils are not "presentable," as we desire our own children to be, they are bathed. As one passes through the streets of the east side one quickly concludes that that alone would be a factor of no small educational value. There is also the daily medical inspection and the attendant nurse—a sanitary custom of the greatest value, and which is far from general in the New England schools. "We are all right," said one Principal, "if they would only let us alone around Ninety-ninth Street," a remark whose meaning could only be guessing as the presupposing of fancied needs by some good-intentioned people who do not visit the east side, but have theories for its betterment. They will have an interesting experience, if they can overcome their scruples, and see for themselves.

This little message of appreciation would be too exhaustive if much were to be said regarding the excellent courses of study—they alone would be an invaluable study to the visitor from abroad. Throughout there is an aim to inculcate the tenets of good citizenship—to instill an appreciation for this new fatherland which the child has had chosen for him. It was naturally a source of great satisfaction to a Bostonian to find that as a means to this end there is quite generally used in the upper grades a little school edition of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country." On account of its ethical and civic power it is recommended for class use in the syllabus. One of the men, at the head of one of the largest schools, thought that nothing was ever written in the English or any other language which so forcibly impressed a child's consciousness that he owes a tremendous debt of gratitude and reverence to his country, second only to that due his parents. The description of the frightful penalty Philip Nolan suffered for the repudiation of his native land, sad as it is, possesses a wonderful educational force, which can be secured in no other way.

This was the one bit of egotistical satisfaction that the Bostonian could carry away with him. It would be hard to imagine anything that could give greater satisfaction to a person of Hale's world-loving character than to be the author of the textbook of patriotism in use in this wonderful system of elementary schools. To him it has fallen to give one of the most valuable of the civilizing influences given to the youthful foreigner who knocks at the east side gate for American citizenship.

The writer has observed educational work in various parts of the United States and in foreign countries—in the South, on the Pacific Coast, and even in Mexico—but in no part of the world, to say nothing of the United States, is so freely, so kindly, and so well given America's most-prized public gift, free education, as in this great and wonderful city, and especially where the congestion was greatest and the need most insistent—on the east side.

Opening of the Manhattan Trade School in New Quarters

TO-MORROW is the day set for the opening of the Manhattan Trade School in its new quarters, 209-213 East Twenty-third Street, the former annex of the City College. This building is a vast improvement on the dwelling house at 233 West Fourteenth Street, which has served for the first four years as the workrooms of the school. The annex is well lighted back and front, its classroom partitions have deep transoms for ventilation, and it can accommodate between 500 and 600 girls, instead of the 150 or 200 on Fourteenth Street. The present running expenses of the school year are reckoned at $29,300, reduced to $3,026 by the trade orders filled by the pupils. In the new building the running expenses are reckoned between $4,000 and $5,000 for three times as many pupils, reducing the per capita expense from $165 to $80.

The idea of a trade school for women, an old story in Europe, dates in America from Nov. 3, 19[illegible] when this pioneer institution began work. Its director, Prof. Mary Schenck Woolman, from the Domestic Art Department of the Teachers College, Columbia University, makes the following distinctions in school work:

1. The trade school is designed to train apprentices for a particular trade.

2. The technical school aims to help those who already know something of a certain class of work and wish more scientific or theoretical knowledge of it.

3. The industrial school aims to teach one or more branches of industry, with the idea that habits of order and work will thus be inculcated.

4. The manual training school gives handwork with the sole idea of utilizing its power in developing or educating the individuals.

As offering "an enlightened apprenticeship," the Manhattan Trade School has four aims:

1. A training that will make the pupil highly skilled in a specific trade as quickly as her individual ability will allow.

2. A training that will enable her to enter more than one of a group of allied trades, because she understands the underlying principles.

3. A training that will fit her mentally and physically to cope with the conditions of shop life and work.

4. A training that will enable her to understand her relation to her employer, to her fellow-worker, and to her product.

As results of this training the school records are crammed with instances like these:

An errand girl, 14 years old, earning $3.50 a week, spends fifteen months in the hand-sewing department, and after fifteen months in the dressmaking trade is earning $6 a week.

A fourteen-year-old girl earning $2 in a fruit factory, works for thirteen months in the school. After a year at the trade of millinery she is earning $5.

A sixteen-year-old girl, employed in pulling bastings at $3, spent eight months in the school, and after a year in trade as machine operator is earning $12.50.

A fourteen-year-old girl, earning $1 a week as cleaner, works in the pasting department for eight months, and after eleven months of trade work, pasting sample books and polishing pencil ends, is earning $5.90 a week on piece work.

Shoppers will do well to bear in mind the Trade School on East Twenty-third Street when on their rounds. Heretofore the stock for sale, exclusive of "order work," has been kept in cupboards, but when the July settlement is complete a room will be used for displaying and selling goods. The work offered meets the trade standard, more frequently exceeding it in detail, as stress is not laid on the time spent on a garment in school hours. It is sold at business rates. Orders for work are specially solicited, with the understanding that "rush orders" cannot be advantageously filled by the school. If a wide margin of time is allowed, however, this charitable institution can be recommended on a business basis for hand embroidery, trousseau linen, baby clothes, or household articles.

One of the pleasantest features in this connection is the practical encouragement given by prominent business houses. City firms who have tried graduates give money to help the school whenever they obtain a new girl. The demand exceeds the supply of trained workers, whose positions are obtained in connection with the Alliance Employment Bureau. New York factories have made presents of thread, cloth, sample books, &c., for practice material. Wage earners have given enthusiastic support, hundreds of them uniting in a gift of $2,000.

This school is no longer an experiment. Its rooms have been overcrowded with applicants, who have fulfilled the conditions of coming in person, with birth certificate, record of school attendance 130 days after 13, (application age is 14 to 17,) a reliable reference, and the intention to become self-supporting. More often the support is for disabled parents and a swarm of little brothers and sisters. The tuition is absolutely free, but where family finances cannot spare the girl, the real head of the house, from wage earning as an untrained laborer in order to learn a trade, help from the Students' Aid Fund, in amounts varying from carfare to the equivalent of a small salary, is privately administered. The school course consists of four terms, beginning in July, (thus taking advantage of the slack season,) with a week's interval at the end of each term. The school session is on all week days, except Saturdays, during regular business hours, with an hour's nooning.

As the school, the first of its kind, has been of interest to the so-called leisure class, to wholesale and retail employers, to wage earners, and to workers along sociological, philanthropic, and educational lines, there has been special anxiety about the effect of the curriculum on the physique of growing girls. On the top floor are the power machine girls, and below them the hand embroiderers, dressmakers' assistants, straw stitchers, workers with paste and glue making jewel cases, down to the milliners in the basement, all intent on the "order work" with which business firms, asylums that want aprons, bedding, &c., or individuals keep them busy. The question arose, Are these girls being injured by their beneficiary? The report states:

"Through the kindness of a member of the Board of Administration those who needed glasses on entering were provided with them. Later examinations have not shown that poor eyes were injured by work. The physician in charge has arranged to advise us when any girl's chosen trade will be a detriment to her. The improved physical condition has naturally resulted in a greater initiative in work. Fifteen-minute periods are given to physical education, and attention is paid to the posture of each girl at work, to the development of her back and shoulders, the large muscles, and nerve centres."

As the pupils come to the trade school from low grammar school grades, simple academic instruction is essential to their trades. They are taught to write business letters, keep accounts, and work out such problems as these:

"Given a sixteen-inch square for tucking. Leaving an inch space at the top, make quarter-inch tucks with three-quarter-inch spaces between. How many tucks can be put in? How long is the cloth after being tucked?"

"A working girl in a city shop pays $3 a week for board and room, 5 cents a day six days in the week for carfare, and 15 cents a day for luncheon. Her incidental expenses are 60 cents a week. If her wages are $6 a week, how much does she save? How much in a year of fifty working weeks?"

Any artistic feeling finds expression in the design department under Miss Caroline C. Wood. Her work is consistent with the rest of the school, in not affecting either a "home" or an academic atmosphere. The Trade School is a workshop, and her room, for the encouragement of originality, has a true studio flavor. Her pupils' charts are not the prim affairs of a drawing class, but show diagraming and erasure in true professional style, as working models. "I fairly glory in the dirt," Miss Wood was heard to say in a moment of enthusiasm over a design for a jacket collar in a series of graduated broken circles, the color scheme of pink, gray, and green illustrating her instruction in "intensities" and the black outline the "point of emphasis."

Interesting Foreign News in Portrait and Story

Is the Jurisdiction of the French Supreme Court Limited?--The Evolution of a Russian Prince ---English Company Incorporated to Win Title and Estates---German Military Reform.

The Dreyfus Case Before the Cour de Cassation

WITH boredom and indifference which form a curious contrast to the feverish, insane excitement of seven years ago, but which are quite as characteristic of French life, Paris refuses to become interested in the revision of the Dreyfus case, which for more than a fortnight has been publicly argued before the Cour de Cassation—the Supreme Court of Appeal. And this boredom and indifference have evidently immersed foreign correspondents, for all that readers of cable dispatches have been able to learn is that lengthy arguments have been made showing that Dreyfus was innocent of the crime charged; that the court-martial of 1894 was illegal; that the one of 1899 was deceived by forgeries and false witnesses, and that the only thing to do is formally to declare the ex-Captain of artillery innocent and to restore to him his civil rights.

This opinion, indeed, has been generally concurred in—by Maitre Mornard, counsel for Dreyfus; Maitre Baudouin, the Public Prosecutor, and the President of the United Courts, M. Ballot-Beaupré. The last point is objected to by Maitre Moras, reporter of the court, on the following grounds:

According to the law on the investigation of criminal cases, a judgment could be canceled without further procedure when a certain period had elapsed without any new action being taken against the condemned person. Was Dreyfus in this situation? Maitre Moras's learned colleagues thought so. But there was another side to the question. Certain clauses of the Penal Code set forth that any one who had been in communication with foreign powers with treasonable intent should be punished with death, or, as now, with life incarceration in a fortified place. Did the handing over of documents constitute spying as provided for in the Military Code? To answer this question, the law of 1895 had been passed, punishing with from two to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000f. to 5,000f. every official or agent who had delivered or communicated to a non-qualified person, in whole or in part, plans, writings, or documents concerning the defense of the territory of the State or the security thereof.

* * *

Now, what was Dreyfus's position? The non-qualified persons included two military attachés, but how might the term "conspiracy"—mentioned in the military law—be defined? Hitherto the courts which had been called upon to define such cases had considered that they were on the same footing as the crime treated of in the Penal Code dealing with treason, and this definition was disputed to-day for the first time. It was on this charge that Dreyfus had been tried in 1894 and had been sent before the Rennes court-martial by decree of the Supreme Court. This decree could not apply at once to the crime of treason provided for by the Penal Code and to the offense of syping, with which the later law dealt.

Both the Public Prosecutor and the counsel for the defense, continued Maitre Moras, maintained that the Supreme Court had a perfect right to cancel the judgment without sending Dreyfus for a third time before a court-martial. They argued that nothing would be gained by a fresh discussion, as the innocence of Dreyfus had been established beyond all reasonable doubt. They pointed out that the court-martial would either confirm the opinion of the Supreme Court or would take no account of it, as it had done at Rennes. In the latter case, the situation would be extremely serious. Suppose that Dreyfus were again condemned on evidence—fabricated or not—of which we have now no knowledge. The sentence would be perfectly regular, so we should see a man condemned whose innocence had been solemnly proclaimed. Such was the view of the Public Prosecutor and also of Dreyfus's counsel. The reporter of the court, however, differed from this view on the ground that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court had hitherto been confined to reviewing cases and establishing their legality and by ordering new trials based upon its opinion. If the Supreme Court were to quash the sentence of Rennes, declare Dreyfus to be innocent, and there end the matter, it would thereby establish a dangerous precedent which it would be asked to apply in all cases.

In the sketch of the famous case given in these columns June 10, the six "new facts" on which the present investigation by the Supreme Court is based were set forth. All the councilors have argued that they were incontestable and that their validity was as represented by the petitioner in his various appeals for revision of the Rennes verdict beginning from November, 1903. It has been established to the satisfaction of the court that the famous "petit bleu" sent by the Italian Military Attaché to his colleague in the German Embassy was not written in 1894, but in the following year, when Dreyfus was serving his sentence; that a note which Dreyfus was accused at Rennes of having stolen has since been found; that the famous "canaille de D." document did not originally contain that initial letter, but a "P.," upon which the other had been superposed; that certain documents favoring Dreyfus, notably one showing that he could not possibly have used the language employed in the bordereau, had been suppressed at Rennes; that Dreyfus never made an avowal of his guilt, and that a document had come to light proving this fact; and, finally, that the testimony of Cernusky, the Government witness at Rennes, was not worth the time taken to hear it.

But the arguments of the three councilors, based upon evidence with which the Cour de Cassation has been perfectly familiar since it began its first investigation in 1898, went further. They asked the court to believe on this evidence that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau, and that, had not a similarity been noted between the handwriting therein and that of Dreyfus, the latter would never have been even remotely connected with the case.

As was stated in this paper on June 10, when the first news of the opening of the case was published, the Supreme Court in 1899 could have declared Dreyfus's innocence and closed all further procedure on any one of several grounds—that the court-martial of 1894 was illegal, as evidence had been introduced without the knowledge of the prisoner or his counsel; that the obvious cause for condemnation, the bordereau, had been dispersed by the evidence before the court and by the confessions of Esterhazy, the real author. Nevertheless, the Supreme Court, doubting its jurisdiction as a final tribunal in military cases or moved by popular sentiment, sent Dreyfus before the Rennes court-martial to be retried.

The point raised by the reporter of the Supreme Court in the present instance is most interesting. The arguments of Maitres Mornard and Baudouin, while they do not legally controvert it, will undoubtedly prevail. If so, a law should be passed confirming the Cour de Cassation in its supreme jurisdiction—as a court which may not only "break," but also "amend," court-martial sentences.

Public Prosecutor Baudoin

PRESIDENT BALLOT-BEAUPRE

Councillor-Reporter Moras

MAITRE MORNARD
Counsel for Dreyfus

JURISTS IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

The Kaiser Approves New Infantry Tactics

AN order of the day issued by the German Kaiser completely revolutionizes Prussian infantry tradition by introducing a set of regulations making the individual soldier and not the company the unit of evolution. The new regulations will supersede those established by Emperor Frederick in 1888—which, by the way, were used by the Russians in the Far East—and embody the experiences derived from the South-African war and the Russo-Japanese conflict.

After a long series of experiments a method of training has been evolved which, while it preserves the essential features of a Prussian drill, with its mechanical precision, allows wider scope for the development of initiative on the part of the individual. Evolutions in open order are henceforth to take precedence over drill in close order, and the greatest pains are to be devoted to developing the capacity of the individual for independent action, while good marksmanship will be more than ever encouraged. Section commanders are to be carefully trained, and shorter words of command will in many cases be substituted for more cumbrous forms.

Particular attention has been paid to the regulations for the formation of the firing line, and the men are to be taught to take advantage of cover and to judge distances for themselves. In open-order formation the section will become the unit, and the section commander will be responsible for the fire and advance of his men within the general scheme of operations allotted to his company. For the company itself, a number of simplified movements and formations have been introduced, while battalion drill, as such, has been considerably modified and reduced.

The importance which is attached to the training of the individual and to the development of the firing line shows that the new regulations are based upon the fundamental principle that it is not only the duty, but the natural tendency, of infantry to advance and to attack—"Forward against the enemy, cost what it may."

Austrians Dread No. 13

ALTHOUGH you will find no houses in Rome or other Italian cities bearing the supposed fatal number 13, for a real refined dread of that number, obvious in everything capable of numerical arrangement, you must go to Austria. In Vienna, quite recently, the Chamberlain's office changed the number of Box 13 in the Imperial Opera House and the Imperial Court Theatre to 12A, because the public objected to sitting in a box bearing this unlucky number. None of the rich subscribers who take a box for the year wanted No. 13, and for single performances it was just as hard to dispose of.

But this superstition reaches its height in medicine. Speaking at the Health Exhibition, Dr. Heinrich Grün declared that in many instances superstition, and especially local superstition, was an absolute menace to public health. In the Austrian hospitals one finds no block or pavilion 13, no ward 13, no staircase 13. Very few patients will consent to be operated upon on the 13th. And in this respect Friday, too, is considered just as unlucky. At Carlsbad, Marienbad, Gastein, and other celebrated Austrian cure resorts, nobody wants to begin the cure on a Friday.

Fifteen Screaming Babies

FOR twenty-four hours the neighborhood of Bilaincourt, a suburb of Paris, was kept in extraordinary commotion by the screaming of babies. The noises emanated from an infants' crèche kept for many years by an aged priest, the Abbé Biagani, and looked after by an elderly woman, Mlle. Hamade, and an infirm kinswoman of the priest, aged 80.

The crèche was known to be occupied by fifteen infants under the age of two years—babies whose mothers were too poor to rear them and had left them indefinitely in charge of the crèche. The wail of the infants attracted large crowds, but no one thought of appealing to the authorities until the next day, when the Préfect of Police was notified. When the officers entered the crèche they found that a curious tragedy had taken place. The elderly matron had died from heart failure, and the aged priest, on being summoned and finding her dead, had also expired. Thereupon the priest's kinswoman had become so frightened that, in spite of her 80 years, she had gathered together her belongings, leaving the unfortunate babies to themselves. The Préfect of Police had the bodies of the Abbé and matron cared for and then sent the fifteen babies to the local foundling hospital.

The French Income Tax

M. POINCARE, the French Minister of Finance, has decided to postpone until the next session of the Chambers the introduction of his income tax scheme. The consequence has been a drop in prices, if not in values, at the Paris Bourse, notably in Government rentes.

Frenchmen are very anxious to know what they are to expect, or, in other words, to learn the worst, as the plan is the very reverse of popular. If things turn out as is dreaded, this will have the effect of drawing many foreign residents out of France. The tendency to invest French capital abroad will also become more pronounced. Even if M. Poincaré's scheme is moderate, modifications may soon be introduced which will divest it of that character.

Election of Cardinal Mathieu to the French Academy

IT was pointed out in these columns on May 27 that Cardinal Mathieu would prove for the French Academy a more acceptable candidate to fill the seat left by Cardinal Perraud than the Marquis de Ségur, although there is a tradition that the Ségur family has a perpetual right to a fauteuil among the forty immortals.

Cardinal Mathieu was elected without opposition on June 21, ostensibly as a man of letters, although his literary work confines itself to a treatise on ancient Lorraine, the country of his birth—a treatise which, it is said, was written by the request of Taine to help him with his "Origines de la France Contemporaine"; a history of the Concordat, which is a textbook for students of clerical and political history, and one or two articles in French reviews. Cardinal Mathieu has also published the speech he made on entering the Academy of the Floral Games of Toulouse, an Academy which is not without history, for it once awarded Victor Hugo an eglantine in gold which enabled him—he was poor at the time—to buy medicine for his ailing mother. This speech was a defense of the memory of Clémence Isaure, and a protest against attempts to prove that the fair founder of the Floral Games never existed. A Roman Catholic prelate defending legends was an incident which created no little stir.

Apart from his history and his works, Cardinal Mathieu has everything that goes to make an Academician. He is a modern-style Cardinal, as Frenchmen say, and as such is familiar with modern ways. He is a great "causeur" and a kind host, as all French men of letters who have been to Rome can bear witness. He is also very independent, and his unconventional ways once nearly got him into trouble. A few years ago he went to Paris, dressed as an ordinary layman, and took rooms in a hotel, under an assumed name. His comings and goings made a servant suspicious, and one night, when the Cardinal was out later than usual—which was very late—the suspicious domestic searched his trunks. He found therein chalices, rings, and gold crosses, and, thinking his suspicions justified, he called in the police. Being almost unknown in Paris, Cardinal Mathieu had some difficulty in proving his identity. When he showed that the Cardinal's hat, which was believed to have been stolen, fitted his head to perfection, and also brought forth his diplomas and insignia, he was permitted to go.

The proposed memorial to the late Lord Salisbury in Westminster Abbey will be in the form of a recumbent figure which will be placed in the belfry.

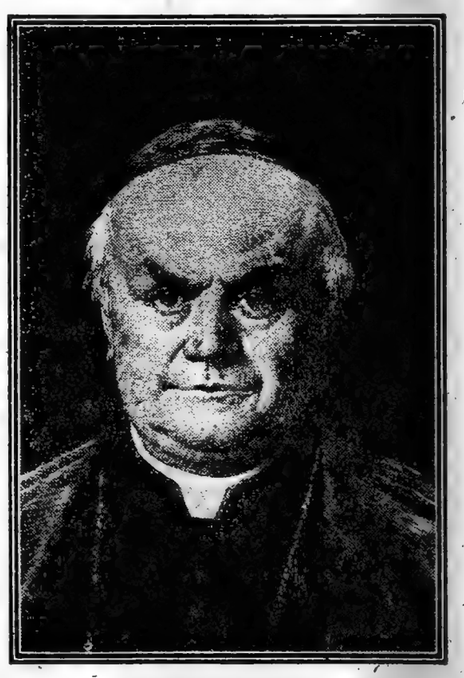

CARDINAL MATHIEU.

Is Urusoff the Man for Whom Russia Has Waited?

ON June 21 a remarkable speech was delivered before the Russian Duma. The themes treated of were not new—a plea for a Constitutional Monarchy similar to that of England, the responsibility of Ministers to a National Parliament for their own actions and for the "good behavior" of the sovereign, the acquisition of the crown lands by the State in exchange for a civil list voted the sovereign on his accession and annually confirmed, and the distribution of the lands thus acquired to the peasants of Russia on easy terms of purchase.

These topics, however, were treated of in a rhetorical and oratorical manner never before witnessed in the Duma. The register roll of that body gives the name of the speaker as Sergius Urusoff; his occupation, land owner in Kaluga. These data, however, do not give the correct significance to the character of the speaker. In short, he is Prince Sergius Dimitrievitch Urusoff, one of the wealthiest men in Russia, bearing one of the most ancient names, and having the rank of Actual Councilor of State.

The evolution of Prince Urusoff's mind from that of an autocrat and bureaucrat to the absorbing belief in sentiments so logically and dispassionately set forth in his address is an informing commentary on the present conditions in Russia, and the aspiring hope on the part of her friends that these conditions will produce a great rational, radical leader of democracy. Prince Urusoff was graduated with high honors from the Moscow University twenty-seven years ago. He is now 45. He has traveled extensively on the Continent and in England, and has made a special study of economic conditions. As Councilor of State it has been his duty to report numerous reforms to the Ministry of the Interior; but so radical have they been that none of the incumbents of that office paid any attention to them. In 1903 he was appointed Governor of Bessarabia, where he did his best to heal the wound produced by the first Kishineff massacre and earned the love and respect of both Jews and Christians. His administration, however, was deemed too radical, and in the following year he was transferred to Tver, where he was further criticised from St. Petersburg by backing up the local Zemstvo against the decrees of the Minister of the Interior, then von Plehve. Prince Urusoff, with the alternative of defying the Government or of remaining passive, then chose a middle course by resigning.

When, last Fall, Count Witte became Premier, he urged that Prince Urusoff should be made Minister of the Interior. The suggestion horrified autocrats and bureaucrats alike, and the famous combination proposed by Witte of Shipoff, Gouchkoff, and Urusoff fell to the ground. Urusoff, however, willingly accepted the subordinate post of Assistant Minister. Although but three months in office, Urusoff became convinced that reform of the Russian Government could not proceed from within. He wrote a long letter to the Czar explaining the entire situation. The letter is said to have been intercepted by Gen. Trepoff and never reached its destination.

When the Witte Ministry fell Prince Urusoff dropped his title and retired to his estates in Kaluga, where he offered himself as a candidate for the Duma. In his campaign addresses he proclaimed himself in favor of a Constitutional Monarchy, but opposed to sudden changes. While in the Duma he has joined the party of Democratic Reforms, and after his speech on June 21 may now be reckoned with Radicals such as Prof. Kovalevsky and Gen. Kuzmin-Karavaieff, who are laboring for a Constitutional Democracy based upon the will of the people as invested in the Duma.

Escape of President Fallieres

PRESIDENT FALLIERES of the French Republic narrowly escaped arrest the other day at the trotting races at St. Cloud. The President had either forgotten or had never known the significance of the French betting law of 1891, which decrees that nobody making a bet shall employ an intermediary, but must enter at the paris-mutuel in person.

On entering the racing grounds the President called an aide de camp, and giving him a gold louis, ordered him to put it on such and such a horse. The officer obeyed, the money was paid into the paris-mutuel, the bet was entered, the race won, and the officer went to draw the President's winnings. It was a handicap, and the amount was considerable. The officer was naturally congratulated, but he, with blushing modesty, exclaimed that the money was not his, but belonged to M. Fallières. A detective, hearing the conversation, thought he had a victim, and bade the officer take him to "this M. Fallières." As the two approached the Presidential box the detective became nervous. He inquired if M. Fallières was a relative of the President. "He is the President himself," replied the amused aide de camp. "Oh!" ejaculated the detective, as he lost himself in the crowd.

The Prince of Monaco, with a lot of French and German scientists, is on board his yacht, the Princess Alice, cruising off Spitzbergen. The yacht is supplied with a new and powerful apparatus to capture strange fish at the bottom of the ocean.

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A recent sojourner in Paris has remarked that, although the French capital has nothing which corresponds to the slums of London or New York, she has not a single quarter in which the security of the dweller or the passer-by can be considered absolute.

New Phase of a Great Fight for a Dukedom

THE famous Druce claim to the dukedom of Portland and its vast estates has entered a new phase. The fact noted in these columns last week that workmen, in pulling down Harcourt House, London, had unearthed a subterranean passage which apparently led to Druce's home in Baker Street, has proved of the utmost importance. Further investigation has revealed that the passage was a direct means of communication between the two buildings. As is well known, the claim of the Druce family is that the bachelor fifth Duke of Portland and Thomas Charles Druce, who married and reared a family in Baker Street, were one and the same person, and that hence George Hollamby Druce, the son of Thomas Charles Druce, should be the Duke of Portland.

A limited liability company with a capital of $55,000 has been registered at Somerset House to press the claim of Druce. It is registered as "G. H. Druce, Limited," and the Directors are George Hollamby Druce, George Crickmer, and John Crickmer. The evidence in the possession of the Druces, besides the existence of the subterranean passage, consists of striking parallels of habits and eccentricities in the fifth Duke of Portland and Thomas Charles Druce. Both were of the same height and build. Both loved to burrow in underground passages, Welbeck Abbey, the Portland seat, being literally honeycombed with subterranean works. Both had strong objections to wine and tobacco.

Their portraits show remarkable resemblances. Both had an eccentric mania of constantly changing the position of things around them. The story of the life of each alleged separate personality fits into the gaps in the history of the other. The fifth Duke of Portland is found to appear in public life when Thomas Druce is missing. When Druce reappears there is no trace of the Duke.

The mystery in the dukedom claim has centred round the vault in Highgate Cemetery in which Thomas Charles Druce is said to have been buried. According to the claimant's theory, the alleged burial of Druce on Dec. 31, 1864, was an imposture, an empty coffin or one filled with stone being interred. It is further alleged that Druce was seen and recognized by many persons after this date. Some of these persons are still alive. The death of the fifth Duke of Portland did not occur till 1879.

Ever since the Spring of 1903, when George Hollamby Druce arrived in London from Australia, he has been attempting to have the Druce grave opened to show that the coffin contains no body. Every step, however, has been opposed, and the case is now before the Court of Chancery. The opening of the vault, it would seem, would either establish or demolish his case, which, in the meantime, is based upon the following assumptions:

FIRST DUKE.
William Bentinck, 1680-1728.

SECOND DUKE.
Henry Bentinck, 1728-1762.

THIRD DUKE.
William Henry Bentinck, 1762-1809.

FOURTH DUKE.
William Henry Bentinck, 1800-1854.

THIRD SON.
William Charles Augustus Cavendish-Bentinck, (died 1826.)

FIFTH DUKE.
William John Bentinck.

Arthur Charles Bentinck, (a younger son.)

By his wife, Elizabeth Crickmer, whom he is alleged to have married in the name of Druce.

By his second wife, Annie May Berkeley, whom he is also alleged to have married in the name of Druce.

SIXTH DUKE.
William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, (the present Duke.)

George Druce
Died
September, 1885.

Walter Thomas Druce, whose widow is Mrs. Anna Marie Druce.

George Hollamby Druce, (the claimant).

Silly Season in Rome

DURING the "silly season" Roman papers do not concern themselves with what absorbs the writers for papers in other Continental cities—devil worship, mystic shrines, clairvoyance, hidden treaures, and spirits. In Rome the papers become serious. They employ their time in self-examination, internal exposure, and suggestions for reforms—to be promptly forgotten in September. This phase of Roman journalism receives initial expression this year through the columns of Il Messaggero, which roundly rebukes the municipal authorities for their apathy with regard to certain records of personages who have made their home in Rome.

The demolition of old buildings has necessitated the removal of commemorative tablets, which were stored in the Capitol, and have there remained ever since, and are likely to remain forever. It does seem odd that a city which raises a monument to Spadalieri and honors Mastrofini, both of whom worthy men the average well-educated Roman has never heard of, has no commemoration of Michael Angelo. It would be easy to find a place for his tablet, to which a lumber room now gives hospitality. Rome is full of memories of the great artist who was so firm a friend of the darling of Italian scholars, Vittoria Colonna, who herself lacks any record. Benvenuto Cellini is in like neglect, also Alfieri, Montaigne, and Thorwaldsen. "Why," Il Messaggero asks, "should they not be put in place when the only expense would be a few lire for cement?"

A King in Rags

THE French Colonial Office has been officially informed that King Behanzin, whom the French dethroned from Dahomey, is suffering from impecuniosity in Algeria. Not only that, but he is actually in rags, and is obliged, to some extent, to depend on public charity. His credit is gone, and the tradesmen of Blida, where he lives, threaten him with imprisonment. Recently he was invited to the Whitsuntide races and fêtes near Blida, but was unable to pay for conveyances for himself and his suite. The organizers of the fêtes very considerately placed several landaus at the King's disposal, so he was able to enjoy the races and the Arab fantasma following them.

Behanzin and his family were allowed $2,000 a year by the Colonial Office, but it appears that the money is not paid regularly. The Government has, however, appointed a Treasury official to look after the old King's financial affairs. The colonists are now petitioning the Government to send Behanzin back to Dahomey, before the Algerian Winter, which is variable in its temperature, sets in. The King is all right in the Summer weather, but in December and January, when there are heavy rains and biting blasts, he suffers from lung trouble and from acute rheumatism in the shoulders. A local doctor has strongly backed the application of the colonists, and in a letter to the Colonial Minister, M. Georges Leygues, states that Behanzin's health will be seriously impaired if kept at Blida during the Winter.

ROOF GARDENS AND THEATRES

WITH the closing of "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco Theatre last evening the present theatrical season practically ended, as "The Lion and the Mouse"—the other remaining play of the past theatrical year—will doubtless run on into next season. Although two other theatres still remain open, they are both occupied by Summer attractions which were designed purely for hot weather.

The roof gardens are now enjoying the height of their prosperity, and will have large patronage for the next month and a half to come. Already a number of August openings have been announced, so we may judge that the season will have an early beginning.

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The attractions that continue are "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, "The Social Whirl" at the Casino, and "His Honor the Mayor" at the New York.

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"Seeing New York" will begin its sixth week to-morrow night at the New York Theatre Roof. A vaudeville programme is given following the review, and the entertainment ends with "The Rain Dears."

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George M. Cohan in "The Governor's Son" remains the permanent attraction at the New Amsterdam Aerial Roof Garden. The cast includes Truly Shattuck, Ethel Levey, and Jerry J. and Helen F. Cohan.

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The following is the week's list of attractions at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden: Moving pictures of the engine collision at Brighton Beach on July 4, Arthur Prince, ventriloquist; Machnow, the Russian giant; Dronza, the talking head; Lalla Selbini, the bathing girl; Six Musical Cuttys, Rice and Prevost, Tom Hearn, Spook Minstrels, Collins and Hart, Camille trio, and Sharp brothers.

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"Mamzelle Champagne," revised and interpolated with a number of new songs, continues the hot-weather attraction at the Madison Square Roof Garden. The open-air roof offers one of the most attractive resorts in the city.

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Rigo and his gypsy orchestra give concerts each evening at the Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, throughout the week. Two concerts will be given to-day.

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"Dolly Varden" begins its second and last week at the Alhambra Theatre to-morrow evening.

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Some new groups have been added to the World in Wax at the Eden Musée. Other attractions are the cinematograph and the Royal Italian Orchestra.

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Belasco and De Mille's drama, "Men and Women," will be revived this week by the stock company at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. Beatrice Morgan and Paul McAllister head the cast.

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At the Keith-Proctor Twenty-third Street Theatre Marshall P. Wilder is first on the list. The Four Fords are the extra feature. The remainder of the bill includes James A. Kiernan, Wills Holt Wakefield, Dean Edsall, Sabel Johnson, Three Marcenas, Cooper and Johnson, and Fred and Annie Pelot.

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Nina Morris will appear at the Keith-Proctor Union Square Theatre in "A Friend's Advice." Other entertainers are John Bedini, Arthur Coin's dogs, Arthur and Mildred Boylan, Palfrey and Hoefler, Joe Fields and Mark Wooley, Blanche Everett, Lassard brothers, Columbia Four, Klein and Clifton, and Brown and De Loris.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

Large crowds continue to be the rule at Thompson & Dundy's Luna Park. "The Mountain Torrent" is the latest diversion, and has proved a great success. Other entertainments are Mundy's Animal Show, "The Great Train Robbery," "The Old Mill," "The Dragon's Gorge," and "A Trip to the Moon."

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Pawnee Bill's Wild West is entering on its fourth successful week at Brighton Beach Park. Two carloads of bucking bronchos arrived last week. The Ferari Animal Kingdom, which adjoins the Wild West, is also very popular with the public.

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"San Francisco" is the newest attraction at Dreamland, and is attracting good business. "Creation," "The End of the World," and "Pharaoh's Daughter" are the other leading "shows." Patronage was unusually large last week.

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Mlle. Blanche Allarty has made a popular hit at Bostock's Arena. Henrickson, with his group of Bengal tigers, and Gaillard, with his troupe of twenty Nubian lions, are the leading trainers of the entertainment. The large arena is filled at every performance.

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The excellent impression created by "Happyland" at South Beach, S. I., on the opening day has been greatly enhanced during the past week, and its completion seems to have firmly established it in popular favor. Kiralfy's spectacle, "A Carnival of Venice," is now open to the public.

THEATRICAL JOTTINGS.

The Ben Greet company will tour the South next season. To last season's repertoire will be added "Henry IV.," "All's Well That Ends Well," "Romeo and Juliet," and "Othello." A play of modern life will also be presented.

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During the coming season Robert B. Mantell will be seen at Daly's Theatre. His repertoire this year will consist of "Timon of Athens," "Pericles," "Richard II.," and "Measure for Measure."

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Sarah Bernhardt is quoted thus as having expressed her opinions of Americans on her return to Paris: "There is no parasitic class in America. They constitute a veritable nation in the best sense of the word. They are proud of their achievements, and grateful to the land which, so to speak, recreated them, inspired them with ardor, and opened to them vistas of boundless hope. It is not astonishing they should be inspired with patriotic fire, which burns brighter nowhere."

DAVID BELASCO'S PLANS.

The coming year will be one of activity for David Belasco. The play he has been

EDGAR ALLEN WOOLF AUTHOR OF MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE

NINA MORRIS KEITH AND PROCTOR'S UNION SQUARE

ARTHUR PRINCE, VENTRILOQUIST HAMMERSTEIN'S

writing the past Winter for Mrs. Leslie Carter will now command a good deal of his time, for it is announced for production at the Belasco Theatre early in November. The nature of the piece has not as yet been made known to the public.

Blanche Bates resumes her successful New York engagement in "The Girl of the Golden West," which closed at the Belasco Theatre last evening, on Monday, Aug. 4. David Warfield will also return again to the Bijou Theatre on Saturday, Sept. 1, to continue his run in "The Music Master." His New York stay is, however, limited to four weeks, a tour of the principal American cities having been arranged.

Brandon Tynan, a romantic young actor of heroic rôles, who will be remembered as having appeared some seasons ago in "Robert Emmet," of which he is the author, will be seen next season under Mr. Belasco's management in a new play written by himself. Bertha Galland will be seen in a new play. Mr. Belasco also intends making a production of a comedy written by Norma Leslie Munro.

A PLAY FOR JAMES O'NEILL.

JAMES SLEVIN, a young New Yorker, who has written a play for James O'Neill, which will probably be produced in this city in the Fall, has received the following gossipy letter from the actor:

"Dublin, Ireland, June 17, 1906.

"My Dear Slevin: Last Tuesday, the 12th, I was at the Ellen Terry benefit, given at the Drury Lane, London. It was the last thing I did in London, as I left shortly after, and I may say it was the most enjoyable. There was one comical feature in connection with this affair, which, I suppose, will never reach the American press, so I will tell you of it.

"As early as Monday morning a lot of overenthusiastic people gathered about old Drury to make sure of obtaining seats, and there they camped—on stools, pillows, benches, or on the ground. Some brought their sewing or knitting or whistboards to pass away the time. Altogether it was the strangest picture I ever saw on the outside of a theatre. The tribute to Miss Terry assumed national proportions. It was of such magnitude that I'll have to wait till I see you to give you any idea of it.

"When in London, I also attended a revival of Oscar Wilde's 'Salome,' and in a way I can say I enjoyed it. Though you have written your play on the same subject, you have taken an entirely different view. Your choice of situations is not the same, and your handling is quite the opposite. He tells his story in most picturesque language, delicate figures, and subtle conceptions, but very little action. You, on the other hand, have presented your play in a series of strong dramatic actions and incidents, painted your pictures with a broader brush and with a more virile hand. His pleases the student—yours will please the people.

"I like the new title, 'The Voice of the Mighty.' It is strong and consonant with the nature of the play.

"Now, a word about Ireland before I close. I have been down to the old home and found every familiar place the same, but strange faces greet me on every side. I sat for hours on the old porch last night thinking of the dear ones departed.

One by one they all have yielded,
Ended their career of strife;
One by one they all have left us,
Gone unto the better life:

Voices of departed kinsmen
Whisper in the evening air,
Voices of departed loved ones
Mingle in the morning prayer.

"Ireland is the most peculiar place in the world. Prolific in its benefits to all other countries, it never seems to benefit itself. There is not a nation that cannot boast of some great man, soldier, statesman, or poet, originally from this quaint little place. And here it is, as quiet and unassuming as though it had never been the mother of half of the great men of the world.

As a sacrificing mother
Every self-ambition shuns,
So hast thou, my selfless nation,
Lived and labored for thy sons.

Oh, thou hero-bearing country,
Write upon the page of fame
Boldly in thy emerald letters
Erin, thy eternal name.

"Now, my boy, all I can say to you is work, work, work. I'll give your play such a production as will surprise the public and managers alike. Yours sincerely, JAMES O'NEILL."

THE LONDON STAGE.

The success of "Colonel Newcome" is so decisive that the run of Michael Morton's adaptation of Thackeray's novel is assured up to the end of the season. The theatre will then close for a few weeks, to reopen on Sept. 1 with a revival of "The Winter's Tale," in which Ellen Terry, Viola Tree, Basil Gill, Lyn Harding, C. W. Somerset, Fisher White, and Charles Warner will appear. On the following Monday Mr. Tree begins his provincial tour with a double bill, consisting of "Business Is Business" and "The Man Who Was." At the end of October he will return to his own theatre again in a production of "Macbeth." "Colonel Newcome" will be presented in America by E. S. Willard, as has already been announced.

* * *

M. Coquelin, on his return to London next year, intends organizing a Molière festival, with a view to presenting to English playgoers a more representative series of the French dramatist than has hitherto been seen in England. His idea is to stage in London for the space of a fortnight not only "L'Avare," "Tartufe," "Le Misanthrope," "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," but also "Le Malade Imaginaire," "Les Précieuses Ridicules," and other plays which he has not interpreted here.

* * *

Justin Huntly McCarthy is putting the finishing touches to a new play entitled

NELLA WEBB AS DAISY IN "HIS HONOR THE MAYOR" NEW YORK THEATRE

Century Plant Abloom in New York.

A Rare and Curious Spectacle Presented for the Second Time in This Country.

AN extremely rare and particularly interesting spectacle may be seen by all and sundry, free, gratis, and for nothing at the New York Botanical Garden up in Bronx Park. This is a century plant of the Queen Victoria variety in bloom—the first that is known to have blossomed in the United States in something like forty years. In fact, the scientific records contain only one other instance of its being in flower in this country, and that was in the early seventies, at the Missouri Botanical Garden, which had just introduced it into North America.

The attention of botanists was first drawn to the plant when a specimen which a traveler had taken to England from Northern Mexico, its native habitat, was procured by J. T. Peacock of Hammersmith, the well-known botanist, who with the Queen's permission gave it the name by which it will always be known.

The title of century plant, conferred upon the agave family in general, arose from the popular fallacy that these plants blossom only once in a hundred years. As a matter of fact they flower when they get big enough to do so. It is true, however, that they bloom very rarely and take a long number of years to attain the period of perfection at which they put forth their reluctant flowers, but then, having, like the butterflies, revealed themselves in all their long hidden glory of pale green and yellow and white, they die. In greenhouse culture they may never reach the maturity at which they flower.

The specimen up in the Bronx, which unfolded its flowers a few days ago, was presented to the Botanical Garden by the Municipal Park Department in 1902 and is known to be thirty years of age. The almost globose-tuft of leaves from which the flowering stalk sprang is about two feet in diameter. The thick leaves, which are six to seven inches long and a couple of inches wide, are of a rich gray green, marked with white lines and having narrow white margins which frequently separate into threadlike bodies. Each is terminated by a stiff brown spine, which is usually curved or tortuous and half an inch long, thus furnishing an armor that thoroughly protects the plant.

The remarkable feature is the flowering stem. This represents the expenditure in a few brief weeks of the strength and power that suddenly had been concentrated and utilized for this supreme effort after thirty years of accumulation, for, making its appearance above the fifteen-inch high body of the plant about the end of April, it reared itself in a month to its present height of ten feet. The upper four feet and a half are densely covered with flowers on short, stout pedicels in clusters of three. At its base the stem has a diameter of about one inch and three-quarters, and the lower portion is covered with long, slender scales, which decrease in length toward the flowers, all but the lowermost erect ones being reflexed.

The whole plant presents a most striking and curious appearance, as can be seen from the accompanying photograph of it, which was taken on the steps of the great crystal palace, where it had been placed for the purpose. In a little while the plant, having projected all its strength upward in the stem, will begin to die from the bottom. First, the lowest leaves will fade and wither, and Death will slowly climb till he has reached the top of the spire. Peradventure, the plant will reproduce itself by sending out little shoots from its root. In any case, it will live again a thousand lives in the offspring of its seeds.

The collection of agave in the New York Botanical Garden, which is the largest and most complete in the world, contains several other members of the species now in bloom and almost of equal size. The other plants represent all forms and conditions. There is the diminutive agave punula, which is only two inches in diameter and has not grown the minutest fraction of an inch in five years, and the giant American century plant, the leaf tuft of which grows to a height of from six to ten feet and the flowering stalk to twenty-five feet. The flowers, when they do appear, are yellow and about three inches long. This huge plant, while common enough in cultivation, has up to the present eluded all searchers for it in its wild state. Ranging between these two varieties are agave with pale green, attenuated leaves; thick, fleshy leaves of deep green; narrow, slender, grasslike leaves, and leaves with toothed, spiked, and smooth edges. Recently specimens of two species previously unknown to science have been added to the collection through the courtesy of Dr. Trelease, Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, who discovered them on the Island of Inagua, in the Bahamas.

The agave are put to various commercial uses. Sisal and istle used in making rope and twine come from the largest varieties. In Mexico and other Central American countries where the agave abound and frequently are in bloom they furnish pulque, a beverage much prized in those latitudes. Pulque is simply the sap, which is rich in sugar and mucilage. It has been found that by cutting the leaves certain varieties can be made to blossom very rapidly.

When the plant is about to flower a cavity is made by cutting out the stalk and upper leaves, and into this the sap flows freely, the yield being sometimes as much as two gallons a day for several months. The juice is fermented in reservoirs of rawhide, and early in the process is pleasant to the taste, resembling spruce beer, but in course of time it acquires the putrid odor of the animal matter contained in the hides, and then one would have to be a native Central American or a Western American Indian to drink it.

Pulque brandy, which has perhaps more potentialities as an inducer of prolonged intoxication than any spirit made out of the Far East, is manufactured of course by distilling pulque.

HUMOR IN ADVERTISING SIGNS.

PROSAIC to the point of dullness merchants' advertising signs may be, in the general run, and as completely lacking in the element of humor as a Government statistical report, but once in a while the pedestrian who has his seeing eyes will note on some painted board or bit of canvas or paper a hint of real, if unintentional poetry, and equally genuine, if unattempted, fun.

For instance, ignorance or inadvertence on the part of a painter was responsible for a sign which for a time decorated the plate-glass window of a pretentious restaurant uptown. One of the attractions of the place was a Hungarian orchestra of great wind and muscular power, leaving musical abilities out of consideration. The window bore in gold-leaf letters a foot deep the truthful words:

DINNING ROOM.

For four months after the place opened the sign informed prospective customers what they might expect. Then some one without a love of eternal proprieties in his soul told the owner of the establishment about the extra "N," and the sign was altered.

In keeping with the foregoing was the announcement painted on the four sides of a lamp that not long ago was placed over the entrance to an establishment where commercial forms and methods are taught to the youth of the land. The school exists yet; so does the lamp, but its legend no longer reads:

BUSINESS COLLEDGE.

A slavish imitation of a catch phrase, coupled with lack of knowledge, resulted in an amusingly brain-twisting proclamation that enlivened the waste of "beef and" placards in the window of a Third Avenue emporium of sustenance. Once a restaurant keeper advertised that he served "surpassing coffee," and he made the words his trade mark. The Third Avenue imitator went further, and hung out a card reading:

OUR UNSURPASSING COFFEE CAN'T BE BEAT.

Owners of several places that cheerfully announce "table bored," mean well, no doubt, although those who put their legs under the fictional mahogany are likely to be bored to a surfeit.

Signs which acquire their humor from the name of the advertiser are not infrequent. Sedately moving about the city, pulled by a horse which does not know the meaning of speed, is a wagon bearing the words:

SLOWEY'S EXPRESS

Then there is the tailoring establishment, the polished brass signs of which tell that a farmer and a doctor are tailors. The fact that the farmer and the doctor use the German equivalents for their names takes but little from the humorous literary value of the signs. To those who understand German, the fact actually helps to fix the identity of the firm in the mind. Several Schneiders, also tailors, probably are served with the same faithfulness by their signs. A tailor by name who also is a tailor by occupation is not forgotten easily. Mr. Messer, a cutler of Brooklyn, is in the same category with the Schneiders. A knifemaker named Knife in any language has one inalienable equipment for his calling. And the Tailors and Mr. Messer may have taken up their trades impelled by the hereditary force of their cognomens—they may be the lineal descendants of the old guild men of mediaeval Germany.

An additional example of what may be called consistency in nomenclature in signs is to be found over a Brooklyn doorway on the sign of

HAUSLEITER, GLAZER.

Not far away one Skinner carries on a prosperous business as a furrier, while Burriel, an undertaker, is a close neighbor. The eternal fitness of things could get no more apt demonstration.

Of another class of striking signs are those which attempt to make startling announcements, and succeed after a style not desired by the people who exhibit them. On the east side to-day is a window displaying a home-written sheet of manila paper declaring a "Great Fire Sale of Pawntickets at Reduced Prices." How fire could cheapen pawntickets is not stated.

Further up the same street an enterprising jeweler who had a small blaze offers "Diamonds Damaged by Fire and Water at Cut Rates." Here the diamonds are much like the pawntickets, although it is conceivable that water might remove the gems' lustre.

Love-of-God, a cobbler who mends soles in old Greenwich Village, is a Teuton whose name makes his sign notable. Possibly his devotion causes him to work at his trade in a punning ambition for the care of souls, or he may be a scion of an expatriated Puritan family from England that fled to Germany after the days of "Praise-God-Barebones" appellations and translated their name to Liebfurgutt, as it now appears.

Opposites or extremes in signs are shown by the dealers in wood, coal, and ice. All seasons find them prepared, but Burns & Kahlt, who sell all three in the Bronx, certainly have the best possible firm title for the business. Mr. Kahlt probably has charge of the ice department.

MR. ROCKEFELLER REBUKED.

A FINANCIER formerly connected with the Cleveland offices of the oil company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is the head tells a story of a newly engaged clerk in the employ of the company who was assigned to work in a room where there was a small health lift. Every morning at about 9:30, when this clerk was busy with his figures, a tall gentleman, with a very mild manner—in fact, a very diffident manner—would enter with a pleasant "good morning," walk on tiptoe to the corner, and exercise for a short while with the lift mentioned.

Now, this proceeding soon became the worst kind of a bore to the clerk. So one day, when the mild stranger came in for his usual exercise, the clerk, unable longer to restrain his indignation, said with some asperity:

"How do you expect me to do my work properly while you are fooling with that darned machine? I'm getting sick and tired of it. Why in the world don't you put the silly thing where it won't worry a person to death?"

The stranger seemed much taken back. "I am very sorry that it annoys you," he replied apologetically. "I will have it removed at once."

Within an hour a porter took the lift away.

A short time subsequent to this little encounter between the clerk and the mild-mannered man, the former was sent for by Mr. Flagler. When the clerk entered the office he found Mr. Flagler in earnest conversation with the aforesaid diffident gentleman, who pleasantly greeted the clerk and soon left the room. When the clerk had received his instructions he ventured to ask for a light was beginning to dawn upon him, who was the gentleman that had just left.

"That was Mr. Rockefeller," was the reply.

FATHERLY ADVICE.

A Representative in Congress from Indiana has a son who was recently nominated for a State office, on which occasion the old man proceeded to give him some advice.

"Now, Dick," he said earnestly, "just lean a little toward everything; but don't commit yourself to anything. Be round, Dick; be perfectly round, like a junk bottle, and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in you—and you'll get along."

AMUSEMENTS

AERIAL GARDENS
A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre. 42d St., West of Broadway.
KLAW & ERLANGER, Managers
ALWAYS COOL & COMFORTABLE. SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE YANKEE DOODLE COMEDIAN
GEO. M. COHAN
IN THE SUMMER SONG SHOW
THE GOVERNOR'S SON
ENSEMBLE OF 50.
6TH WEK. Best Show in Town

NEW YORK THEATRE
B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER.... Managers
PRICES 25, 50, 75, $1. NO HIGHER.
"The Maddest, Merriest Midsummer Musical Melange in Many Moons."
ALFRED E. AARONS' production of
"HIS HONOR THE MAYOR"
WITH BLANCHE RING AND THE ENGLISH PONY BALLET.
Direction William Raymond Hill.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S
COOLEST THEATRES IN TOWN.
Union Sq. (Subway Express Station.) Continuous 1:30 to 10:30. Prices: 25-50c. Box Seats: $1. Res. 2 Weeks in Advance. Phone 1926 Gram.
Debut in vaudeville of NINA MORRIS & CO. in "A Friend's Advice."
BEDINI & ARTHUR | STUART BARNES.
Arthur and Mildred Boylan, Columbia 4, Blanche Everett.
Coin's Wonderful Dogs.
Kliné and Clifton, Lassard Bros., Brown & DeLoris.
PALFREY & HOEFLER. | FIELDS & WOOLEY.
23RD ST. THE BILL OF NOVELTY. MATS. DAILY, 15-25c. PHONE 1926 Chelsea.
All Star Vaudeville.
MARSHALL P. WILDER "Prince of Entertainers."
Sabel Johnson, Dean Edsall & Forbes.
Jas. A. Kiernan & Co.
Wills Holt, Wakefield, 3 Marcenas, The Pelots, Cooper & Robinson. Nights, 25 to 75c.
The Dancing Marvels. FOUR FORDS.
To-day & Night—Eddie Clark & Widows, Kita-Banzai Japs, Lillian Thurgate & Co., Orpheus 4.
125TH ST. MATS. DAILY, ALL SEATS 15, 25c. PHONE 1250 HAR.
Belasco & DeMille's Drama. "Men and Women."
Miss Morgan, Scott, Jewell, Mr. McAllister, Norton, Hawley, Hill & others. Nts. 15, 75c.
Reception Mat. Wed. Souvenir Mat. Thurs.
To-day & Night—Barrows & Lancaster, Rae & Broeche, Stanton & Modena, Young America 8.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN
EVERY EVENING AT POPULAR PRICES
HENRY PINCUS presents
THE LATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS,
"MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE"
BEST, BRIGHTEST, BREEZIEST SHOW IN TOWN.
Brimful of Comedy—50 People.
* EXTRA FEATURES THIS EVENING

NEW YORK ROOF
AT 8:30
TO-NIGHT
CARRIE DE MAR, CLIFTON CRAWFORD AND FULL CAST OF 55 from "SEEING NEW YORK," with NED WAYBURN'S RAIN-DEARS, SALERNO, FRANK AND BOB BARBER, RITCHIE TRIO, 4 MELVINS, AND THAT QUARTET.
AT 8:30 ALL WEEK
SEEING N.Y. 6TH WEEK OF THE MUSICAL SNAPSHOT
NED WAYBURN'S BULLY-BALLY
SALERNO STILL STRONG. RAIN-DEARS 4 MELVINS BIG HIT.
FRANK, BOB, ONE DOG ONE YELL.
AND THAT QUARTET,
Sylvester, Jones, Pringle, Morrell.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF
EVERY EVENING AT POPULAR PRICES
HENRY PINCUS presents
THE LATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS,
"MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE"
BEST, BRIGHTEST, BREEZIEST SHOW IN TOWN.
Brimful of Comedy—50 People.
* EXTRA FEATURES THIS EVENING

Brighton Beach Park
TO-DAY, 2:30, 5:30, & 8:30 P. M.
PAWNEE BILL'S
HISTORIC WILD WEST
THE GREAT FAR EAST
Entertaining, Exciting, Educational.
1000 PEOPLE—500 HORSES—100 INDIANS.
FERRARI'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF
B'way, 42d St., & 7th Av.
(Every Ev'g, 8:15 to Midnight.)
TO-DAY MATINEE in THEATRE. TO-NIGHT ON THE ROOF.
POPULAR ALL-STAR (ROOF) BILL.
Week Beginning To-morrow (Mon.) Mat.
Moving Pictures of the $50,000 GENUINE RAILROAD COLLISION.
ARTHUR PRINCE, (World's Greatest Ventriloquist.)
MACHNOW. (The Giant.)
DRONZA. (Talking Head.)
6 Musical Cuttys, Tom Hearn, Spook Minstrels, Lalla Selbini, Rice & Prevost, Collins & Hart, Porreros & Dog, Camille Trio, Sharp Bros., others
Usual Daily Mats. (Roof Bill) in Theatre.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND
HAPPYLAND
THE NEW WONDER BY THE WAVES AND KIRALFY'S SPLENDIDLY STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE
A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

Hurtig & Seamon's OLDHEIDELBERG —IN THE AIR— ON THE ROOF OF THE Metropolis THEATRE. 142d st. & 3d av.
In case of rain, Perf. in Thea. Res'd Seats, 50c.
TO-MORROW EVG. & ALL WEEK.
JOSEPHINE SABEL —and 22— Vaudeville Stars.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30—10 ACTS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.
Dreamland's Greatest Success,
William A. Ellis's Spectacular Production,
END OF THE WORLD
WEST END Ev'gs., 8:30. Matinees Daily, 25c.
* OLIVER TWIST *

HARLEM CASINO
124th STREET and 7th AVENUE.
AND HIS RIGO GYPSY BAND
Every Evening—Twice on Sunday.
TABLE D'HOTE, 75c. SAT. & SUN., $1.

THE BOSTOCK ARENA IN DREAMLAND CONEY ISLAND
MONS. GAILLARD AND THE GIANT LIONS INCLUDING THE NOTORIOUS "BALTIMORE"

Alhambra 7th Ave. & 126th St. Eves., 8:15. LAST WEEK. Popular Prices. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 25c.
FESTIVAL OF GRAND OPERA GOUNOD'S Immortal FAUST
GORGEOUS SCENIC EQUIPMENT
Beautiful Electrical and Pyrotechnic Effects.

Under Direction of Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.):
CASINO
Coolest Theatre in New York.
B'way cor. 39th St. Tel. 1846 Bryant.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL
THE BREEZY MUSICAL SATIRE.
Mats. Thursday and Saturday.
Great Cast. Success Chorus.

LYCEUM THEATRE 45th Street, East of Broadway.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
10TH MONTH
HENRY B. HARRIS presents
The Lion AND The Mouse
A Play by Charles Klein.
SEATS READY TO AUG. 1st.

Coney's Latest and Greatest
H. A. Bradwell's Stupendous Production
THE DELUGE
Showing the entire World destroyed by water.
Free Buses at all Depots.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
EDEN MUSEE IN WAX.
WORLD
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
To-day, Sacred Concerts, Commencing 2 o'clock.
ROYAL ITALIAN ORCHESTRA

Riverside Drive Automobiles Day and Evening FARE 25c
Leave Park Entrance, Columbus Circle, (Subway Station), 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 9:30 P. M. to 9:30 P. M., every fifteen min.

HUBER'S CASINO. Jerome Av., 162d St. Baker & Robinson, 10 other Star Acts

Society at Home and Abroad

JULY marks a new era in social matters all over the world. While the first week brings in the whirl of the resort season in America, it calls taps on that in London and ushers in Henley and Newmarket, followed by the yachting week at Cowes, and then Hombourg, Aix les Bains, and the spas and watering places on the Continent.

At Newport, where the villa owners are slowly assembling, it is dull, and will continue to be so until August. The annual Fourth of July celebrations, the opening of the Casino and some dinners and a baby dance given as a surprise to Miss Deacon, were the events of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt had a small house party over the Fourth, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner, the advanced accounts of which were much exaggerated. There was a surprisingly large influx of travelers in town, bound for Europe. The Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday ships took out an unusually long passenger list. Among those returning were the Elbridge Gerrys, who sailed late in May. It is now the mode to go abroad for a few weeks at most, and with motor cars much can be accomplished in a short time. The railroad disaster at Salisbury was the tragedy of the week. It was accentuated by the death of Frederick Cossitt, the nephew of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard and the cousin of Mrs. J. J. Vatable, who was on his honeymoon trip, and much sympathy has been expressed for his young wife in the terrible ordeal through which she has had to pass. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan will visit Germany and Switzerland. For years they were enthusiastic wheelers, but they are to start out from Paris in a motor car.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay were among those who sailed on Thursday. They go abroad every Summer, returning about September. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was another voyager, but her visit abroad will be brief. Miss McCook went with her, and Mr. Alexander and the Misses Alexander remained at Tuxedo. Many of the Tuxedo colony closed their cottages last week. Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe have gone abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer have taken a villa at Newport, where they are to entertain this Summer. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, after paying a few visits, will sail for Europe, where she will remain for some time.

Former Governor and Mrs. Morton sailed on Thursday for a visit to a Continental spa. Mrs. Alfred Chapin and Miss Chapin were on the Lorraine, bound for Havre. The Countess des Portes and John La Farge were on the same ship. Earlier in the week Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., sailed on the Hamburg ship. On this ship were also booked Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, and Mr. and Mrs. Ridley Watts of Morristown. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis sailed for their annual visit to England and Ireland on the Baltic, and Mrs. N. Newlin Hooper, Mrs. Robert Ives Gammel, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, Mrs. Oscar Livingston, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard went over on the same ship. Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, who were going abroad, have changed their plans and will remain on this side of the ocean.

The various functions arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth in London, as reported by cable, have excited general interest. Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid are credited with having saved the London season. It has been American in complexion, and never have so many lavish entertainments been given in such short space of time by any former representative to the Court of St. James's. Dorchester House is one of the show residences of London, and society has flocked there during the past fortnight for the succession of dinners, receptions, concerts, and luncheons. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her sister, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck; Mrs. Bradley Martin, and William Waldorf Astor have also contributed to the round of festivities, and Mrs. Mackay has given one of her large concerts. The English newspapers are filled with descriptions of these events, and are one in their enthusiasm for Mrs. Longworth. On the night of the first representation of "Les Amours," the ballet composed by Mrs. Ritchie, daughter of Mrs. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were with the composer, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, and the elder Mrs. Ronalds, who came up from Brighton for the evening. Mrs. Longworth, who wore black embroidered with gold and red roses and yellow irises, the Spanish colors, received a wonderful ovation from the audience, which rose and applauded as she entered the box. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, who was Miss Bertha Perry of New York, wore black, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, had a wonderful gown made entirely of silver sequins. At Mrs. Bradley Martin's Mme. Melba sang, and as Caruso was ill, Plançon came over from Paris and sang "Two Grenadiers." Among the guests were the Duchess of Devonshire, Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Montrose, and the Duchess of Newcastle. Mrs. Bradley Martin was regal in deep crimson velvet and Mrs. Longworth was in lemon-colored satin and silver. Lady Curzon is also to entertain for the Longworths before their departure, and an audience with Queen Alexandra was one of the events of the week. Lady Cunard and Lady Leith of Fyvie have been among the other American hostesses of the season.

Mr. Astor gave two musical parties, one on the Fourth and the other on the 6th. These were intended as receptions in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor, who were married in London a short time ago. A relative of Mrs. Waldorf Astor, Maurice M. Langhorne, has been appointed by President Roosevelt as Secretary of the Legation at Christiania. Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor will sail for America about the middle of July.

One of the many incidents of the week was the luncheon given on Wednesday at Dorchester House for Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, at which were present a Washington contingent of friends, among these being Ladies Curzon and Suffolk and Sir Cecil and Lady Spring-Rice, as well as the Austrian Ambassador, Count von Mensdorff. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who is a recipient of a recent birthday honor, was in Washington and at Newport. He was at one time a Secretary of the British Embassy.

The appointment of John Gorham Ford as First Secretary of the British Legation at Copenhagen is of interest from the fact that he is to marry one of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and a niece of Mrs. Ogden Mills. He is in charge of affairs at Copenhagen just now, as Sir Alan Johnstone, the British representative, who married Miss Pinchot of this city, is in London.

Miss Harriot Daly has been much feted in London this season, and her name and that of her mother appear on the list of a number of entertainments. She was to have been one of the guests of the Ascot party, which was to have been given by Mrs. Aimeric Paget. Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard, Jr., are now in London. They will go shortly to the Continent, and will pay some country house visits in England before returning to New York. Mrs. Daly sailed for New York last Thursday.

Foxhall Keene and Frank Mackay have been the polo stars at Hurlingham, where they have, with W. E. Carter and Craig Wadsworth, been playing some of the English teams. The polo matches at Meadow Brook finished on Tuesday, and the games were transferred to the Rockaway Hunt on Wednesday. The Fourth of July was celebrated at both clubs and by many of the residents in the Hempstead colony. The largest celebration was at the Long Island residence of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., where the firemen of the village were entertained. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt leave this week for Newport, and they will, according to rumor, live at Marble House, which has not been opened in years. The last function given there was in the Summer of 1895 on the visit of the Duke of Marlborough previous to his marriage with Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, which took place at St. Thomas's Church in November of that year.

So far there will be only two débutantes at Newport this season in addition to those already named, which included the Misses Potter, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Potter; Miss Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, and Miss Vera Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. Pierrepont Gilbert. These will be Miss Constance Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, and Miss Zabriskie, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Titus Zabriskie. The Zabriskies have lived for years at Newport, in a charming old mansion known as Zabriskie House, at Rhode Island Avenue and Catherine Street. One of the most beautiful churches in Newport, the one in which Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss French were married, was known as the Zabriskie Memorial, and was built through the generosity of the family. The Zabriskies are of Polish origin, and come from a noble stock famous in history. George Henry Warren is a brother of Mrs. Goelet, Whitney Warren, Mrs. Starr Miller, and Lloyd Warren. His wife was a Miss Williams. Their Newport villa is Seafield, on Ocean Avenue.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish made a short statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Wednesday, absolutely denying that she had any intention of giving a bathing suit dinner. Every year Mrs. Fish and other prominent matrons are much annoyed by these fictions which emanate from Newport. A long list of entertainments which Mrs. Fish is said to be planning has also been going the rounds. These stories and the other unfounded rumors of the advent of several Duchesses and a few Princesses and some gorgeous doings at Marble House are having their early season airing. Newport will be gay this Summer in a decorous way without any spectacular or sensational features. Mrs. Ogden Goelet sailed on Wednesday. On her arrival she will go to Ochre Court, where her son and daughter-in-law have been for a month. Lady Herbert is expected some time this Summer. She has been present at one or two of the smaller London entertainments and at the opera, but she still keeps her mourning. Egerton Winthrop, who is one of the advance guard of the European tourists, came over on the same ship with the Gerrys. Mrs. Richard Gambrill was another arrival on Wednesday. She went directly to Newport. Her sister, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, has gone to Lenox to visit Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster.

Among the engagements of the week was one of interest from Baltimore. It is that of Miss Mary Fletcher Metcalf of Erie, Penn., to J. Randolph Robinson of Baltimore. Miss Metcalf is a daughter of the late Joseph Metcalf. Mr. Robinson is a son of the late John M. Robinson of Baltimore. He is a brother of Miss Lota Robinson and of Mrs. Boykin and Mrs. Mordical of Baltimore, and a nephew of the late Randolph Robinson and Charles M. Robinson of this city. An elder brother of Mr. Robinson made a romantic marriage some years ago, eloping with a Baltimore heiress, Miss Abel, to Wilmington, where the ceremony was performed.

D. Ogden Mills has sailed for New York. He comes as an avant courrier of his wife and daughters, who are to be at Newport in August. They will remain in England until the wedding of Mr. Ford and Miss Cavendish Bentinck, which will take place, it is rumored, some time this month.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt, according to present plans, are to sail next week for this country. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies are in Paris, but Mrs. Baylies will go to Scotland for the Autumn and her husband will return to this country. Mrs. Charles Barney and Miss Barney, who have been enjoying the London season, are to pay a round of country house visits before returning to America. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are to sail in the latter part of July and will open their Newport villa in August.

The Count and Countess de la Gheradesca have been visiting at Tuxedo, where they were the guests of Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who will pass a greater part of the Summer at the Park. Among the arrivals at Newport is J. Wadsworth Ritchie of London. Mr. Ritchie is the son of Mrs. Adair. He married Miss Tooker of Newport, who died several years ago. He is a brother-in-law of Whitney Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis are among the other new arrivals at Newport. Mr. Sturgis has purchased a yacht and will devote this month to cruising.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilliat Schroeder are being congratulated on the birth of a baby. Mrs. Schroeder was Miss Helen White Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Schroeder are receiving like congratulations. Mrs. Henry Schroeder was Miss Bertha Munde.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. George Montagu was christened recently at the Chapel of St. Faith, Westminster Abbey. Mrs. Montagu was Miss Alberta Sturgis, daughter of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett of this city. The sponsors included her Majesty the Queen, who was represented by Sidney Greville, and who presented her godson with a beautiful gold cup of Renaissance design. It appears that personages who have been accorded the honor of a burial in Westminster Abbey confer upon their descendants the right of baptism in the same historic building. In this case Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, was the illustriously buried ancestor. The child's name is Alexander Edward Victor Paulet Montagu.

Dinard is having a gay Summer season, and Mrs. Hughes Hallett is again in the lead in entertaining. Among well-known Americans there this Summer will be Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Ballard Smith, James Winslow, and Gould Brokaw. Mrs. Poultney Bigelow and Miss Bigelow have returned to Harrowgate from London. Mr. Moreton Frewen and Miss Clare Frewen, who were among the guests at the Ascot party of Sir Charles and Lady Rivers Wilson, will shortly go to the Continent for late July and the month of August.

There is some excitement in London owing to the announcement that Mrs. George Law is to take a house there, and will be one of the permanent hostesses. Mrs. Law went abroad a fortnight ago with Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Isabel May. The visit was only to be for several weeks, but Mrs. Law may wait until after Cowes, and then return to Newport. Mrs. Law, while abroad, has always made Paris her home, and has never undertaken a London campaign. A recent arrival in Paris was Mrs. Frederick Bell of Morristown, whose engagement to the Count de Gabbriac was announced last year. Mrs. Bell has sold her Morristown residence and intends living abroad. The date of the wedding has not yet been announced.

There are certainly signs of activity at Wakehurst, the Van Alen place at Newport. Mr. Van Alen is said to be having much trouble with the roof of Rufford Abbey, and that place will not be ready for general entertaining until late in the Autumn. Miss Van Alen may be looked for at any time at Newport. Generally she waits for Mrs. Astor and comes over with her. It will all depend on the turn of the tide, and if Newport presents a promising August Wakehurst will be opened and Miss Van Alen will entertain. Otherwise she will go to the Continent and be at Hombourg and at Aix les Bains.

The wedding of Miss Kathryn Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bennett Fisher, and Le Roy Whitney, son of Alfred R. Whitney of Morristown, will take place in October. The engagement was announced in THE TIMES last Spring.

Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb had a large house party at Shelburne Farms over the Fourth, Dr. Webb having come all the way from Canada to be present. The party returned home on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane had a family party at Lenox over the Fourth.

The death of young Twombly, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, will make a great difference in the Newport season. The Vanderbilts are a very devoted family, and they will all refrain from any of the gayeties of the season. It is now doubtful if Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will return. The Breakers will probably not be opened this year, and neither Mr. and Mrs. Alfred nor Mr. and Mrs. Reginald will do any large entertaining.

Personal and Otherwise

MISS IRENE UNTERMYER, whose picture appears in the Pictorial Section, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and her engagement to Louis Putnam Myers of Yonkers was announced on June 8. Miss Untermyer is exceptionally well educated and is decidedly charming. She made her début about two year ago. The Untermyers' Summer home is the former residence of the late Samuel J. Tilden, Greystone, at Yonkers. Mr. Untermyer bought it several years ago. Miss Untermyer is a chum of Mrs. Henri Wertheim, whose picture may also be seen in the Pictorial Supplement. The latter was Miss Gladys Seligman, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, who nearly two years ago married Mr. Wertheim. Mrs. Wertheim is a pronounced blonde of the Greuze type, and is tall and slight, while her younger sister, not yet out, Miss Rhoda Seligman, is a glowing brunette.

Lord and Lady Wimborne recently gave a house party at Canford Manor, their handsome country seat near Wimborne. Lady Wimborne being still in mourning for her sister, the Countess Howe, the party was a small one. Her guests included her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ivor Guest, and her two daughters, Lady Ridley and Lady Rodney. Lord Wimborne is the father of the Hon. Lionel Guest, who married Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, and of the Hon. Frederick Guest, who married Miss Amy Phipps. He has three country houses. Canford, the most impressive of them, was bought by his father, Sir Josiah Guest, from the then Lord de Mauley. It was built in the time of George IV. The gardens are especially beautiful, are surrounded by pine woods, and just at the gates is Lady Wimborne's model village in which she takes such interest and pride. A spacious wing was added to the house a decade ago, and the house has been much altered and improved since its erection. A carved walnut wood stairway, done by Biraghi, is one of its beauties. Biraghi, by the way, did the wonderful carvings of the Casa Capello at Venice, the property of Lord Wimborne's sister, Lady Layard.

The Earl and Countess of Arran, who have just taken for the season a house in London overlooking the park, purpose spending much more of their time in London in the future. Lady Arran is of Dutch blood and was the Baroness Maud de Kathendyke. She is blonde and blue-eyed. She married the Earl four years ago, and they have a little son, the Viscount Sudley. Lord Arran is versatile and has written for various publications, including Punch and The Nineteenth Century. He has three sisters—the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Esther Smith, and the Countess of Airlie. He has no brothers. Lady Winifred Gore, his young half-sister, is the daughter of his stepmother, Winifred Countess of Arran.

Mrs. Tryphosa Batcheller, who gave a concert a few days ago in London, at the Hyde Park Hotel, in aid of the League of Mercy, is a Boston woman. Her husband is one of the New England millionaires, and she is wonderfully rich. She sings for her own pleasure, in a high, clear, soprano voice that she has sedulously cultivated. She is a frail, thin woman, rather fair, and when in New York she and her husband stop at the Waldorf-Astoria. M. Gilibert assisted her at her concert, and while only an amateur, the London papers spoke well of her voice and her confidence—all of which may interest her friends here.

No doubt Young America will acclaim Dr. Reich's theory that from between the ages of 8 and 13 children should not have their heads crammed with miscellaneous information, not, as he says, have their brains muddled with useless knowledge. He claims that children can be taught to think profitably without undergoing the cramming of modern education. Dr. Reich also says that our power to think does not lie in our brain, although without it we could not think at all.

Mrs. David Hill, wife of the United States Minister at The Hague, was Miss Juliet Lewis Packer, and was named after her aunt, who married James D. Campbell, at one time our Minister to Sweden. Mrs. Campbell's home here was in Philadelphia. Mrs. Hill is a fine linguist, speaking French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Mr. Hill was president of the Rochester University, and was in Europe studying language and international law when President McKinley offered him the position of Assistant Secretary of State under Secretary John Hay. Four years later he went to Berne, Switzerland, as Minister; from there he was transferred a year ago to The Hague. The Hills have recently been visiting in London, but have returned to Holland.

Mrs. Hill was presented at Court in the Diplomatic Circle while in London. Her frock was white chiffon over silk, embroidered in pink roses and green leaves. Mrs. Theodore Shonts was presented in the general circle. She wore a black velvet train lined with silver, the edge embroidered in brilliants. Her gown was white, heavily embroidered in brilliants, and her gems were diamonds and pearls.

Here is another example of the wonderful way in which the English pronounce names—Lord Ruthven's name is called "Rivven." He has just arrived at his sixty-eighth birthday, and an English paper calls attention to the proper (?) pronunciation of his name. Lord "Rivven" claims to succeed to the second baronetcy conferred on his house. It seems he derives his title, or claims to, through a line of women heirs, and certain experts on genealogy deny that his claimed peerage can descend through a line of female heirs. Nevertheless, its holders, whether men or women, have from the time of George II. down, been summoned to each coronation. The first baronetcy conferred was forfeited, as was the Earldom of Gowrie, as the third earl was mixed up in the Gowrie conspiracy of 1600. Lord Ruthven has four sons, all soldiers, and the eldest son, called the Master of Ruthven, has four daughters.

Lady Mary Sackville, who has visited here, and who during the Cuban Orphan Fair at the Metropolitan Opera House waited on one of the tables with Mrs. George Gould, whose guest she was, will be married on Tuesday to Capt. Griffen, a member of the staff of the Governor of Tasmania. The Governor, by the way, is Lady Mary's brother-in-law. He is Sir Gerald Strickland and married Lady Edeline Sackville. The engagement of Lady Mary was made when she was on a visit to the Government House at Hobart. She is the second daughter of Constance, Lady De La Warr, and it is a good many seasons since she made her début. She is tall, thin, and not handsome. She has rather pretty red hair, but her too short upper lip discloses her teeth, her coloring is rather faded, and her eyes a pale blue with light brows. She is an expert on the ice skates, a fine horsewoman, and a skilled balloonist.

Lord Penrhyn must agree with the President on the race question, for he is the father of a dozen daughters. He has been married twice. His eldest daughter was married twenty years ago to Lord Falmouth, and the eleventh, or next to the youngest, Miss Nesta Douglas-Pennant, made her début this year. Lord Penrhyn not only has twelve daughters, but, it would appear, several sons. The eldest son is married to a sister of Lord Southampton. Lord and Lady Penrhyn have just opened Mortimer House, their London residence.

The quotation usually applied to tea—"the cup that cheers but not inebriates," and almost universally ascribed to Cowper, really appeared first in an essay on tar water by Bishop Berkeley.

"LADY" AND "GENTLEMAN."

NOTWITHSTANDING the extreme deliberateness of the evolutionary movement, in language as elsewhere, one observing person may almost see the "grass grow"—that is, watch words losing their original meanings. The fine old word "gentlewoman" has, within a lifetime, ceased to carry much significance, and already its somewhat unsatisfactory successor, "lady," and the more persisting "gentleman" bid fair to pass from the esteem of cultivated people.

In a recent magazine story a girl employed in a telephone office, in conversation with a "gentleman friend," is made to remark that she does not wonder that "the real swells" want to be called plain men and women. Then she relates how she saw a crowd collecting in the street and asked a small newsboy what had happened.

"Oh, it's just a drunken lady in a wheelbarrow," replied the boy.

Such things indicate that the once honorable "lady" and "gentleman" no longer carry all their former distinction. Yet would one believe that the latter had so fallen from the former estate that its application would call for subsequent apology!

A newspaper tells the story of a man long a member of the House of Representatives who was chosen by his State Legislature to fill a vacancy in the Senate. His long service in the House had fixed certain habits upon him, as he learned when he addressed the Senate.

Referring to a speech of one of his colleagues, the ex-Representative was beginning, "The gentleman from—" Laming his colleague's State—" said so and so."

Immediately a general Senatorial smile warned the speaker that he was somehow "out of order." An instant's reflection enlightened him—he was no longer in the House, where it is the custom to refer to "the gentleman from Maine," "the gentleman from California," not to mention "The Gentleman from Indiana!" With ready wit he extricated himself from his own blunder.

"I beg the Senator's pardon," he said promptly, "for calling him a gentleman!"

PROPOSED DIAMOND SHOAL LIGHTHOUSE.

NORFOLK, Va., July 6.—It is the opinion of coast people around treacherous Hatteras that Capt. Albert F. Eels of Boston will tackle one of the toughest propositions he has ever been up against when he attempts to build his ten-story lighthouse on Diamond Shoals, which has by mariners rightly been designated as "the graveyard of all shipping."

The notorious Inner and Outer Diamonds, from which a vessel rarely gets off, have claimed hundreds of gallant ships, and scores of hardy sailors have found resting places at the spot which is feared by seafaring men the world over.

On Christmas Eve, seven years ago, twenty-three lives were sacrificed at the very spot where Capt. Eels proposes to erect his lighthouse. They were the men of the British steamer Ariosto, which went ashore in a furious tempest at a time when the wind was howling like a demon and the combers breaking on shore with the roar of thousands of cannon, every man in the vessel being lost.

For some ten years the United States Government has maintained lightships at Diamond Shoals, which is fifteen miles off shore from Cape Hatteras proper. Landlubbers have always been under the impression that the Diamonds and Hatteras were one and the same, but this is a mistaken idea, since the Diamonds are fifteen miles out to sea, and in thick weather the lightkeeper at Hatteras cannot see the lightships. A vessel might go down in a fog and every person in her perish, and the folks on shore would be ignorant of the fact. People in New York would hear of such a disaster before the population of Hatteras, if the wireless on the lightships were in working order.

As it is understood, it is the plan of Capt. Eels to sink a foundation for the lighthouse below the ocean's bottom, then fill it in with stone and concrete, after which the lighthouse proper will be built. The continually shifting sands, together with the peculiar meteorological conditions which obtain around Hatteras, appear to be ground for the prediction that the success of the proposed venture is in doubt.

A Government Weather Bureau man is authority for the statement that for years the foundation of the lighthouse at Hatteras has been steadily sinking, tending to show the treacherous formation of the coast line, and it is pointed out that if fifteen miles inshore the sands are shifting, what must be the condition of affairs out at the Diamond Shoals?

There isn't a mariner who comes into this port but will tell you that he has his doubts of the feasibility of the scheme Capt. Eels proposed to Congress, which accepted the proposition with the understanding that Eels maintain the light for a year and demonstrate its stability, and if after that time things worked satisfactorily, the Government would take the lighthouse and pay to the Captain the sum of $1,000,000, in addition to the cost of construction.

Two previous attempts to place a lighthouse at the shoals resulted disastrously, on one occasion nearly fifty men narrowly escaping drowning. On that occasion a caisson for the foundation was built here at a cost of $50,000. It was towed to the shoals to be sunk, when a terrific gale swept over the place, wrecking the huge caisson as though it had been made of chalk, the men in the caisson being precipitated into the sea, and the life savers had to go to their rescue.

Before the Government placed the lightships at Diamond Shoals there were wrecks innumerable, and the loss of life was appalling. The lightships were an experiment, but after a decade they have proved their worth. The rays of the electric lamps at their mastheads can be seen fifteen miles out at sea, and since wireless apparatus has been placed on the vessels, ships passing up and down the coast are advised of approaching storms, the warnings being widely disseminated.

To form some idea of the force of wind and wave at Diamond Shoals it need only be stated that on one occasion the wind snapped an anchor chain which had links of steel an inch and a half thick, as though the chain was tissue paper. A mushroom anchor, weighing a hundred tons has been dragged as easily as a schoolboy pulls his play cart. In a terrible gale some few years back, one of the lightships dragged her tremendous anchors, was blown out to sea, and but for the fact that she was equipped with steam power, might now be lying at the bottom of the Atlantic. Mariners say that they are perfectly satisfied with the lightships, and as long as "Nos. 71 and 72" remain at the shoals they have no fear.

Of course Capt. Eels feels confident that he will accomplish his task successfully, and the maritime world will watch with great interest his work.

Many mariners are under the impression that lighthouses should be built at Cape Lookout and False Cape, the scenes of many maritime disasters. It is reported that the bed of the ocean at those points is considerably firmer and that the work of laying a foundation would be much easier.

It is understood that the work on the foundation for Diamond Shoals lighthouse will shortly begin. It would be next to an impossibility to work at the shoals during the stormy season.

SOME CURIOUS SPECIALTIES.

IN THE present days of subdivision of work in all trades and callings, when nearly every worker is becoming more or less of a specialist, people hear only occasionally of the specialists in odd trades whose services are required so infrequently that they are seldom thought of until they are actually needed. Yet they are as necessary in their way to the comfort of the community as the doctor, the dentist, or the sanitary plumber.

Few people think of the professional rat catcher, for instance, unless they are unfortunate enough to need his services, and fewer still have any thought of how he works except a hazy idea that he keeps ferrets and has a kind of uncanny knowledge of the habits of rats. As a matter of fact, killing rats by means of ferrets is now obsolete among rat catchers, as is also the use of poison. Both of these methods mean ultimately a search for the putrefying bodies of dead rats.

The modern rat catcher depends on traps, generally of his own devising, which catch the rodents alive, and the way they are baited to attract rats is his own secret. He keeps a number of assistants and makes contracts by the month or year with farmers or proprietors of stores to keep their premises clear of rats. Special calls are also attended to when a residence becomes infested. The way a rat catcher can seize the live rats with his bare hands and put them into a bag is one of the sights of the place when a rat catcher comes around.

According to C. Heitler, a professional rat catcher of 383 Broome Street, the country would be overrun with rats if they were not kept in check.

"One pair of rats," he says, "will multiply themselves 1,000 times in two years. Hence it is necessary to the public welfare that they be kept within bounds."

The grave digger is no longer the old sexton of the church who makes the last bed in which man is laid before the general resurrection. He is now a husky young fellow who knows something about landscape gardening. In the city cemeteries the grave diggers are men from twenty to thirty-five years of age or so, and they not only dig the graves but keep the cemetery in order. They are paid as much as an ordinary laborer independent of tips, but say that grave digging has become an art with them, on which they pride themselves.

The grave diggers, like most of the undertakers, are jolly fellows, too, their motto apparently being "To-day let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." In the palmy days of the Knights of Labor, about twenty years ago, the Greenwood Cemetery grave diggers were organized into a local assembly of the Knights known appropriately as the Yorick Labor Club. The "Yoricks," as the knightly grave diggers were called, were a merry lot, and their annual picnics, to which they brought their wives and sweethearts, were attended by jovial spirits from far and near. Internal dissensions, however, broke up the organization in a few years.

Whitewashers say that their trade is a specialty. They can make whitewash stick on outside walls and fences in spite of wind and rain, and say that no one can whitewash like a practical whitewasher. They have the utmost contempt for the kalsominers, who earn more money and work inside of houses. It is easy, they say, to work inside of a house, but if a kalsominer tried outside whitewashing he would have to learn the trade. Some time ago there was an attempt made to get the whitewashers and the kalsominers together under the name of kalsominers to form one union, but the whitewashers made such a protest against being called kalsominers that the idea was given up.

It is a long step from the days when little boys apprenticed to brutal masters had to go round shouting "Sweep O!" and climb narrow flues at the risk of suffocation, to the present day, when the chimneys are swept by machines. The professional chimney sweep of to-day has specialized the work, makes contracts with proprietors of hotels and residences, and sends men who know all about chimneys to sweep them. The circular brushes of the machines used to be made of whalebone, but whalebone became scarce of late years and substitutes for whalebone which serve the purpose are now used.

Dog catchers are regarded by nearly every one as specialists. If any one thinks he can catch a vicious dog and throw him into the wagon as the dog catcher does without a fight he will find out his mistake by trying it. Dogs of all degrees seem afraid of the dog catcher, as if they knew what will happen after they are taken away in the fateful wagon. Experienced dog catchers say hydrophobia is produced by the imagination and is not a real disease. They point to the marks of many dog bites on their hands and say that no dog catcher ever had hydrophobia.

Specialists in odd trades multiply in the suburbs more than in the cities. The chimney repairer who makes a specialty of repairing broken chimneys is now a feature in suburban New York. So, also, is the specialist who plants out lawns in forty or sixty foot lots, and can tell the proper fall of the ground by shutting one eye, and the man who takes contracts for keeping furnaces lighted in houses. It is not every one who can make a furnace go right. Another new suburban calling is that of the "handy man," who makes regular rounds of the houses, trims small lawns, finds out leaks, and does other odd jobs about the house that he has learned by frequent practice to be expert in doing.

LIKE THE PIES THAT MOTHER MADE.

ENOUGH pie crust for two pies and a quart of bread dough—both of them unbaked, you know," was the surprising order overheard a few days ago at an uptown bakery.

"Now, what in the name of common sense will that young thing do with uncooked pie crust and a lot of dough," mused the next customer to herself, as she watched the pretty girl flit out of the door. "I must find out." And she did.

"Would you mind telling me," she said, turning to the clerk, "if you have many such remarkable orders as the one I overheard just now? What do they want unbaked material for?"

The clerk laughed goodnaturedly and began to explain. "You see," she said, "every one lives in apartments in this neighborhood, and most of our customers are young married women who don't know much about cooking. Most always the wife wants to make believe she knows more about cooking than she really does, and that's where the kind of ordering you just overheard comes in. For instance, most men like fresh fruit pies, and just now is the season for them. By ordering pie crust of us, it's no trick at all to roll it out, line a pie plate, put in a few berries and some sugar, put on a piece of crust for the top and bake it. Almost any young thing could do that, while not one woman in a hundred can make decent pie crust. Husband has a pie right out of the oven, freshly baked, and never once suspects that it isn't all made at home.

"Perhaps you don't know it," she continued, "but pie crust is really improved by being kept on the ice a couple of days after being prepared. It is more flaky, and some people think more digestible. Of course it must be kept perfectly cold, and the closer to the ice the better.

"In the Winter we sell lots of unbaked pie crust for chicken pies and different kinds of meat dishes, and in cold weather it may be kept for a week without the least injury.

"Just now the pie crust scheme works splendidly, as all the fresh fruits are plentiful, and a little later on when apples are in the market we'll have still more orders for unbaked pie crust."

"But the bread dough—how about that?" persisted the inquiring woman.

"Oh, that's easy," was the reply. Didn't you ever eat 'Baptist cakes' for breakfast? People give them lots of different names, but whatever you call them they are nothing more or less than pieces of plain bread dough fried in deep fat. By ordering the dough delivered at the apartment before breakfast all the young housekeeper has to do is to roll it out, cut it in pieces, and drop into hot fat. Almost any one could do this, while to make good bread—well, it's harder to make even than pie crust, and it's a good deal better to buy both things unbaked than to waste a lot of time and material and then have nothing fit to eat when you get through. It's a new idea, but it's growing more and more common to have such orders, and most of these young husbands don't dream how little their wives know about cooking."

The inquiring woman left the shop wondering whether the coming generation would ever learn the truth about the pies and bread that "mother used to make."

UP TO THE JURY.

IN a certain Western State, says a prominent lawyer, there is a statute providing for a jury of six in suits before Justices of the Peace. On one occasion in the State in question an amiable and elderly Irishman had been elected to the high and honorable office mentioned.

Now this Irishman, while naturally shrewd and a prosperous person in the estimation of the community, being deemed something of an oracle in his way, knew little of the law.

During the trial of his first case he gave reasonable attention to the evidence, but evinced much less than usual interest in the arguments of counsel on both sides. On the conclusion of such arguments he appeared ill at ease, and it was not until reminded that such was his duty that he offered anything in the way of a charge to the jury. However, he prepared to meet the emergency as best he could.

"Gintlemen of the jury," said he, "as this is me first experience in chargin' ye, I must confiss that I know not what to say to ye. But as it is me duty to charge ye in some way I'll do the best I can.

"If ye belave all that the lawyer man for the plaintiff says, thin I charge ye that it becomes yer duty to find your verdict for the plaintiff, and assess his damages as ye think right an' proper, not to exceed $300 and costs, which ye must not forgit.

"On the other hand, if ye belave all that the defindant's lawyer has told ye, thin it is your duty to find for the defindant.

"But, gintlemen, finally and conclusively, if ye are like me, and don't belave a dammed word either of 'em has said, thin I don't know what the divil ye are goin' to do about it."

THE INDIAN A SOCIALIST.

THE Indian is a Socialist. He probably would not recognize his sentiment by that name, but it is true nevertheless, and he represents Socialism in the fullest sense of the term. The Indian believes in co-ownership of all necessities of life, even to the land itself. He further believes that so long as there is anything to divide it should be divided freely and equally. In his natural state the Indian believes that if you have food in your house and he has none you should divide. If there is corn in his crib and none in yours, it is his duty to divide with you. If this you refuse to do you are not a friend of his. The socialistic principle has been imbedded in the Indian life as long as there has been tribal existence in America, and it is still extant in the Five Civilized Tribes, where the Indian has not become fully naturalized in the white man's way and forgotten the ways of his ancestors.

A good likeness is one that looks just like we would like to look.

Midsummer Frocks

Dark blue Rajah silk with red and blue Oriental trimming.

FOR midsummer no prettier model for a young girl's bridal gown—unless chiffon be chosen—could there be than that worn by Miss Martha Elliott King, daughter of William F. King, who married Edward Blanc, formerly of New Orleans. The bride was of middle height, slight, and blonde. Her hair was done low, parted in the middle, and the long but narrow tulle veil laid in a low ruche on the top of her head and hung over the sides; in the back it extended to the end of the train.

The robe was an Empire princess of liberty satin with a lace yoke, having a low, pointed neck. The robe opened down the front, from over a white tulle petticoat.

The princess slip was perfectly plain, semi-fitting, and had a rather short train. Point lace formed the band, going around the bust, and point lace flounces made the jabot, falling away from the point appliqué lace guimpe with its pointed neck. The sleeves were elbow puffs of tulle, with flounces of point lace. The tulle panel or petticoat over which the princess slip opened was of course over white chiffon, and began to show in a narrow point just below the bust line, where the jabot ends met under a spray of white gardenias. The panel widened at the bottom to over twenty inches, and ruchings of tulle crossed it near the bottom. The bride carried an immense arm bouquet of white sweet peas.

The little maid of honor was Miss Hildegarde King, sister of the bride. Her frock was a plain white organdie over silk, and was also empire in effect, a wide, soft sash of white liberty satin ribbon crossing the front and back and being raised in the back to the Valenciennes yoke. The slip was edged by a six-inch ruffle headed by lace insertions. Her large flat white Neapolitan hat was trimmed flatly with white lace and white ostrich plumes. Her bouquet was pink roses.

* * *

So much depends upon the corsets and the lingerie worn as to the fit and hang of one's gowns that it is surprising that the woman of small means does not pay more attention to these foundation stones. Many women, not foolish devotees of fashion, but sensible women, who wish to look as well as possible in both figure and its clothing, overlook the one or more essentials to a good appearance. This is sometimes due to conceit on the part of the woman who would be the first to conscientiously deny she was conceited. The woman who thinks or says she "looks well enough"—and that "it is foolish to spend time on one's looks," is the very woman whose conceit lies in that very idea that she is satisfactory, anyhow.

The woman who is ever studying to improve her appearance—not all the time, but a proper amount of time—and who studies herself, the colors and lines that bring out the points that good judges tell her are her best, is the woman who feels that she at least does not "look well enough as she is." And who does not rely on some imagined charm of person or mind or body to add her quota to the world's pleasing pictures!

It is every person's duty to look as well as she or he can. It is a woman's duty to give a certain amount of time to that end. The woman who wishes to be pleasing to herself and to her friends does give, indeed, a considerable amount of time to her gowns and to the fashions of her day.

The vast amount of ready-made lingerie offered in even the smart shops needs making over to set on any figure, whether the figure be thin, fat, or of ideal fullness and curves. Take, for example, the petticoat. No matter what its fabric, it has gathers or plaits at the top; the darts, if there be any, are not cut out and pressed flat. There is a binding or hem at the top, and through this is run some sort of tape or ribbon. Such skirts, ranging from the cheapest and coarsest abomination to the high-priced French affairs, show the same defects. These plaits or gathers, even the hem and tape, will make ridges and add to the size of redundant hips and bodies, or on the thin persons give bulk merely without the curves which they mistakenly hope to take on with the material. The writer knows of but one shop where there are sold ready-made petticoats and princess slips that do not add to the size of the too plump and yet show what suggestion of a curve—even if it does approach an angle—there may be on the thin. These garments are made with tailored seams, tiny yoke pieces are fitted at the top, and there is not a dart or plait, unless one wishes a style showing four tiny plaits in the centre back, which the plump figure needs as much, though for an opposite reason, as the thin. These columns are not used as an advertising medium for any concern, and the writer can only suggest that the skirts purchased exhibiting the defects mentioned be recut and fitted before being worn.

First the top band should be removed, and then the skirt should be gored till it fits smoothly without darts or plaits. It is best to omit even the plaits in the centre back in the usual skirt unless the materials be extremely fine, as otherwise a ridge is likely to show at the back when one wears a thin or a circular dress skirt.

A bias yoke of fine nainsook not over an inch and a half wide over the hips and two and a half inches in the centre front, where it should be pointed, should be basted to the underside of the top. In putting the skirt and yoke together the edges should be turned in and basted, and the stitching be done afterward, instead of stitching the yoke on and then turning it over on the skirt. The first way insures a flatter seam and also a more perfect fit. The opening may be in the centre front, or preferably at the side, midway between the hips and the centre front. The front should lap over, toward the side, being faced down with nainsook, and one or two of the flattest, tiniest pearl buttons should close it. Even the thread used for the stitching should be as fine as possible in order to insure the greatest possible daintiness.

Corset covers are another important bit of lingerie, and yet those sold in good shops are objects of wonder. They are coarse, bulky, full of gathers and extra fullness, and altogether are clumsy and ungraceful. On the thin figure it does not matter so much, although even then bulk does make curves. The least offensive of the average ready-made cover is that having a bias skirt piece attached to it, but even then they are almost impossible. One can put corset covers that are smooth fitting, made so by the way they either tie or button, covers that have not a gather or a plait in them anywhere, that draw the too-full bust to the front and hold it there firmly and gracefully. This is the ideal ready-made cover for full and good figures. The thin woman or the flat busted must study out her own salvation in the matter of corset covers, as the writer knows of none adapted to her needs. Doubtless there are such if one looks for them.

Some of the late wedding gowns have novel touches. Miss Marguerite D. Griswold, now Mrs. Leslie Drummond Wise, had a white satin wedding robe embroidered in daisies and having a train of panne velvet. Point d'esprit veiled the satin and the sleeves were flounces of old rose point; the bodice was draped with point. The court train of white panne was embroidered in daisies in their natural tints. The maid of honor was in a soft shade of green chiffon, wore a white hat with green ostrich plumes, and the bridesmaids wore yellow chiffon trimmed with white lace and white Neapolitan hats trimmed with white and yellow plumes and tulle.

* * *

Poor Mrs. Frederick H. Cossitt (Miss Antonia Dugro) had a superbly heavy quality of satin in her wedding gown, and many and superb also were the frocks in her trousseau, but widowed by the terrible accident on the English railway in which so many Americans were killed or injured, she will wear none of them. She had been a bride less than three weeks. Her gowns and the exquisite mauve and blue and mauve costumes of her attendants were described in these columns.

A private letter describing several gowns worn at the races at Auteuil mentions a novel mode of trimming Shantung with cretonne roses embroidered in gold. The gown was a green Shantung and the cretonne roses formed a double garland outlining the hem, and were held to the silk by a light embroidery done in gold around the edges and here and there on the flowers. The sleeves were short and of lace, tied against the arms by gold colored velvet arranged in bracelet fashion. The gown was topped by a green Neapolitan hat trimmed with shaded roses matching the cretonne applique on the skirt.

* * *

A gown worn by an American woman at the races and commented on favorably by several beautifully frocked Parisians, was a Nile green mousseline over silk of the same shade. It was embroidered in roses and wheat ears in bronze and greenish-brown chenille. Two rows of velvet ribbon trimmed the edge of the skirt, the lower one being quite broad, the narrower row matching the bronze-green chenille embroidery. The corsage, also embroidered, opened over a guimpe of creamy lace, and the gown was topped by a Nile green straw hat, trimmed with Nile green tulle and a creamy yellow bird of paradise. The head and breast plumage of the bird shaded from metallic green to dark and light brown, then to yellow, and lastly to the rich cream or pale yellow forming the plume.

The Duchess d'Uzes was in a white embroidered lawn frock topped by a large moss-green hat trimmed with black ostrich tips. On the day of the steeplechase she was in a plaited black silk muslin with white lace on the corsage and a heliotrope hat with shaded plumes. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., wore a blue taffeta frock with a blue gray straw hat decorated with tulle and wings of the same color.

The Baroness de Rothschild wore a white embroidered linen frock topped by a black hat with black ostrich plumes.

At Auteuil most of the gowns worn were light in color and material.

In hats Auteuil brought out the larger number trimmed with tulle and plumes of some sort. Ostrich feathers, both tips and plumes, are again in the lead, as they deserve to be. Peacock feathers were hardly seen. The French were the first to use the peacock's plumage. A tendency toward using feathers of three different colors was noted at these races; this, however, would be merely a fleeting fancy.

All colors of muslin and other thin fabrics were worn, but very few black gowns were seen, though dark grays and browns were much in evidence. Marie Antoinette fichus, Romney capes, Lamballe hats, and empire scarfs, the latter especially, were seen in numbers. Embroidered crêpe de chine, lace, fringed silk, and hand-painted gauze were the favorite materials. One Indian muslin scarf in champagne color was delicately embroidered in silver and edged with minute ostrich feathers.

Many toilettes in pale gray and blue combined were noted. A successful combination of pale gray and champagne color, a novelty, indeed, was observed.

All novelties seen at these races and every departure from the fashions already in are noted with interest, for their wearers are setting the fashions of the future here as well as there.

There was no end to the white gowns, the muslins being very fine, the embroideries very rich, and the laces used in great profusion, yards upon yards of plaited laces being used in flouncings.

Coatees in taffeta in light shades, or flowing silk mantles on the old-time peplum order appeared with many of these filmy muslins, and nearly all were topped by picture hats, some of the Lamballe mode in point d'esprit, drawn muslin, and other frail materials.

Brown foliage and branches instead of green are the latest thing in Parisian millinery and at Auteuil trimmed the picture hats in quantities.

* * *

At a recent English wedding the bride was in white crêpe de chine and a girdle with long ends of silver tissue. It was trimmed with Brussels point and the court train of cream-colored moiré was draped with Brussels point. The skirt of the gown had a deep lace flounce. The bodice had a Dutch neck and guimpe of white chiffon, over which point lace was arranged in narrow fichu outline. The sleeves were double puffs of crêpe de chine, each ending in a lace ruffle. Another English wedding gown was taffeta embroidered in silver cord and trimmed with point lace. The bridesmaids were in cream-colored taffeta and wore large heliotrope hats trimmed with shaded plumes and carried purple sweet peas.

* * *

A charming summer frock to be worn at Newport is in Valenciennes lace over a slip of the thinnest pale pink Liberty silk. It has a high stock made of insertions and deep vest of crosswise insertions. The body of the robe is all-over Valenciennes tucked to fit the figure, but not with absolute tightness, there being a straight-line effect in the front. It is so arranged as to cling around the hips, but is quite full at the feet. It is of round length, and has on the outside a hem four inches wide of pale pink taffeta ribbon flowered with small pink roses of a deeper shade. Underneath this hem there is a white net ruffle.

The sleeves are full puffs of Valenciennes over the silk, and these end at the elbow with four-inch Valenciennes ruffles.

Over this and forming part of it is worn one of the French coatees in white chiffon taffeta, flowered with clusters of pink roses. This has a sleeveless blouse top, cut away from the neck and opening in front to show two-thirds of the front of the corsage. A wide-shaped collar of finest linen exquisitely hand embroidered in the most dainty and light of designs finished the neck of the coat and narrowed into wide revers ending a little below the bust line. A shaped belt formed of the taffeta showed a series of small bouquets going around the waist. This was done by cutting out sections of the taffeta showing the sprays of roses and joining them by quarter-inch Valenciennes insertions. This belt ended at each side of the front in a pointed tab finished by a cabochon in white, hand painted in tiny pink roses. This belt was caught to the robe near the ends so the coat did not swing loose. The top or blouse portion of the coat was shirred in very fine gathers to the top of the belt. The coat skirts were fitted, came well below the hip line, say some eight inches below, and were rounded at the side fronts. They showed a few tiny gathers at the top where they joined the belt. They were edged with plain, three-quarter inch strappings of pink taffeta. From each armhole a small cape or sleeve, smooth at the top and flaring at the lower edge, of the flowered taffeta, drooped over the lace sleeves. This cape sleeve narrowed to nothing at the under-arm seam. A plain pink taffeta strapping half an inch wide edged each. To wear with this costume there is a small round white Neapolitan hat with its almost flat crown made of pink roses, one large one in the centre and smaller ones with buds around it. A sweeping white bird of paradise plume starts from the right front and first rises over the crown and then drops over the back. The cachepeigne is white tulle and four large pink roses with brown stems and foliage.

An open work or embroidery Anglaise frock worn at the wedding of Miss Martha Elliott King to Edward Blanc was simple and easily copied. It was thin, fine white linen. The top of the skirt was a very deep flounce of the material, ending below the knees in scallops. It was so thin and the embroidery so light and far apart that small tucks were taken in it around the hips without interfering with the pattern, and in the back there were several underlying plaits.

Joined to this jupe, under the scallops, was another much narrower flounce, also ending in scallops, the top of which was tucked so that it fitted in smoothly under the jupe. Where the two were joined a line of half-inch pink velvet ribbon was caught lightly with tiny bows at the top of each scallop. This garniture was tacked so, and would not interfere with laundering, owing to ease of detachment.

The body of the bodice was a scant blouselike slip, and over it was a bolero with elbow sleeves attached. This bolero was made out of two narrow flounces of the embroidery. The top was a fitted bolero with scalloped edges and front. Under this extended a narrower flouncing, say, five inches deep under the arms—where it came into the arm's eye, and then, being pushed back under the bolero proper, it went to the front and curved up toward the neck until the ends met and showed only an inch of embroidery. This section was gathered the merest trifle across the back and fronts until it curved up. The body portion of the frock had a narrow stock of the embroidery.

The sleeves were full puffs to the elbows, and were there gathered quite close to the arm, ending in four-inch ruffles, with scalloped edges. Pink velvet ribbon was wound over the shirred part and tied at the back in loose bows with loops and ends. The shaped girdle was rose-colored chiffon velvet, meeting in a double ruche in the back, from which two long ends of pale liberty satin ribbon of the same shade drooped to the end of the upper section of the skirt.

A large white leghorn hat was worn, set on rather a wide bandeau, the brim so bent that it scalloped at the left side, and also flared enough to show an immense rosette of inch-wide rose-pink velvet ribbon, fastened to the pink tulle-covered bandeau.

A wide wreath of immense shaded pink roses, with quantities of tiny green ferns and moss between, was the only trimming of the top.

A beautiful hat seen the same day was a snow-white Neapolitan, a large sailor shape, tilted by a wide bandeau well up the right side. This bandeau was covered with pale brown tulle, and the low crown was surrounded with a double wreath of shaded roses in white and cream color, also pale yellow ones with deeper centres; these were separated slightly into groups of three and four, with a very little, brown, mottled foliage, where the hat rose quite high at the side, two very wide and full ostrich tips shading from white to pale yellow falling over the wearer's dark hair. Nothing but masses of tan-colored tulle filled in the back under the brim.

* * *

A very simple, easily copied frock made by the seamstress of a society woman for her young daughter—who made her début last Winter—will be worn by a decidedly fashionable young girl at Newport. It is of organdie with white background; scattered on this white ground are bow knots of pale blue and small sprays of pink roses. The skirt just clears the floor and is so shaped that only a very few gathers are needed at the waist line. It is trimmed with two six-inch ruffles cut straight and edged at both top and bottom with half-inch Valenciennes edging. Each ruffle is gathered twice, the first row being a half inch below the lace, and each ruffle is gathered twice a half inch apart. The ruffles are two inches apart. The bodice is cut out round to admit of the wearing of a guimpe with stocks attached of valenciennes lace. This top is finished with a fichu effect of the organdie cut on the bias and shaped in to fit smoothly to the bodice. This shaped portion is three inches wide at the back and sides and tapers in the centre front to nothing. Joined to this is band valenciennes insertion half an inch wide, and to this is joined a three-inch ruffle of the organdie finished by a two-inch ruffle of valenciennes attached to an inch-wide insertion of the same lace. These ruffles extend well out over the tops of the sleeves. They all taper to a point in the centre front, where a knot of pale blue or pink ribbon—as the wearer chooses—is fastened. The girdle is a soft one of either pink or blue to match the corsage knot. Between the cut-out neck and the girdle the bodice droops straight but full. The top is laid in half-inch tucks as far as the bust line, but is gathered in under the girdle, with a suggestion of pouching in the front, but none in the back or at the sides.

The sleeves are full puffs ending at the elbow in two-inch bands of the lace insertion edged with double ruffles three and five inches wide respectively of valenciennes—and the lace is all of the German variety. A round white hat with a quite wide crown and narrow rim is banded with folds of pale blue liberty satin ribbon showing a huge pink rosé with foliage placed at the left and back. The brim is rolled up a little and the cachepeigne is a mass of pale blue ribbon and tulle.

Another simple gown, also made in the house of a fashionable woman and for herself by her seamstress, is also in organdie. The woman is slight and the skirt of the robe is gathered quite full at the waist line. Two Vandyke-shaped insertions in cream-colored lace an inch and a half wide are let into this skirt, one at the knee line and the other four inches lower. Two inches below these are two two-inch insertions going straight around the skirt, and attached to the lower of the two is a full flounce of the organdie, having an inch and a half from its edge a half-inch lace insertion, and at the edge of this insertion an inch wide edging of the cream-colored lace. The bodice is in surplice effect, only the ends don't cross in either the front or the back, save very slightly, and then the criss-crossing is confined to the fichu arrangement.

The bodice is cut round at the back and in the front so as to show a deep, pointed vest. Three ruffles of the creamy lace two inches wide are attached to as many strips of the organdie, each strip a little wider than the inner one, so arranged that the edges of all the organdie sections meet and the lace frills just meet at the edges, so that a triple ruffle effect in lace makes up the fichu. This fichu arrangement outlines the vest and a fold of liberty satin conceals where it joins the bodice. The bodice is then drawn closely over the tight lining under a deep, pointed girdle of satin matching the fold on the bodice. The vest or deep-pointed guimpe is made of shirred sections of the organdie and bands of the lace, as is the stock. The elbow foundation sleeves are plain and straight, and on the order of a large coat sleeve at the top. Set on these are a series of two-inch ruffles of the organdie, each edged with inch-wide cream lace. The elbow ruffle is four inches deep and has a lace insertion near its edge and a deeper edging.

There are so many really beautiful and simple frocks, or models for them, that any clever needlewoman or seamstress with a good pattern can easily make up thin materials in a fashionable manner. There are quantities of all sorts of beautiful organdies at low prices in the smart shops, and these gowns do not show a mussed condition, as do pure white frocks. They are easily pressed and kept in condition, and may be worn over ready-made Princess slips in fine nainsook or white China or India silk.

* * *

The all-black hat recently thought so smart, with white and pale-hued frocks, was scarcely seen at Auteuil. Pale shades, especially pale gray, were worn in abundance. Indeed, pale gray is one of the most fashionable of shades, and is delightfully restful to the eye, much more so than white. The Parisian fancy of the moment is to add touches of emerald green to one's gray hat or gown, or both. One pale gray costume was topped by a hat to match having emerald green velvet ribbon twisted about the crown and hanging in loops at the back. Green ivy leaves and white grapes appeared at one side. Grapes, indeed, are another Parisian fancy of the moment in millinery. Certainly the clusters of small white or pale green grapes properly used on picture hats are delightful to look at, as are also the new light-weight cherries, so natural that they almost make one's mouth water.

Curiously enough, or perhaps naturally, since English and French tastes are so diverse, at the English races at Ascot black hats were very much worn, with white ones following closely.

MARIE WELDON.

Ecru pongee coat with embroidery of same color.

White linen with cut work and Maclame lace.

Identified.

"I was so mixed when I met you and Jones together that I couldn't tell you apart—that is, at first."

"How did you at last?"

"Jones offered me a cigar."

A Family Affair.

He stood—impatient.

His wife, with a fretful and worried look, stood near by.

Suddenly, without a word, she turned her back on him.

And he—

Why he immediately commenced to button her flimsy waist.

The Heavens in July

TO the few unaided eyes which are able to bear its brilliance without flinching, the sun presents the appearance of a round, white disk, a little more than half a degree in diameter; that is, a row of 700, side by side, would just about fill up the circle of the horizon. Usually, without a telescope, the surface appears simply uniform, except that there is a slight darkening at the edge, and that once in a while black spots are seen upon the disk. There is nothing in the sun's appearance to indicate his real distance, and until that was known of course no conclusion could be arrived at as to his true dimensions, but the heat of his rays is obvious, and long before the days of telescopes and thermometers, led to the conclusion that he is nothing more or less than an enormous ball of fire. Modern astronomical methods tell us his distance averages 93,000,000 miles and his diameter 865,000 miles. Also that his mass is about one-fourth greater than that of a globe of water of the same size.

On the 20th there will be a partial eclipse of the sun, but it will not be visible to us in this portion of the globe, as it occurs in southern latitudes. An eclipse is unquestionably one of the most impressive of all natural phenomena, and the corona or aureole of light which then surrounds the sun is its most impressive feature. On such occasions, if the sky is clear, the moon appears of almost inky darkness, with just sufficient illumination at the edge of the disk to bring out its rotundity in a striking manner. It looks not like a flat screen, but like a huge black ball, as it in reality is. From behind it stream out on all sides radiant filaments, beams, and sheets of pearly light, which reach to a distance sometimes of several degrees from the solar surface, forming an irregular stellate halo, with the black globe of the moon in its apparent centre.

* * *

The full moon on the 5th was the first of the phases our satellite presents to us in July. On the 13th is last quartering, on the 21st the new moon for this month comes in, and on the 28th is first quartering. On the day of the full moon there is conjunction with Uranus, on the 10th a very close meeting with Saturn, and on the 18th a somewhat distant interview will take place with Jupiter. On the 19th Neptune and Luna are at their closest for July, followed two days later by a distant interview with Mars. There will be no more of these meetings until the 23d, when Mercury and the growing crescent are in fairly close proximity, the annals for the month closing with a close and interesting meeting with Venus.

As we raise our eyes heavenward to explore the marvels of the skies and glance at the zenith we shall find the bright star Vega, which, as we have already been told, forms part of the constellation of the Lyre. Descending southward the gaze is arrested by Ophinchus and Scorpio, the latter constellation distributed around Antares, the reddest star in the firmament. Toward the southwest is Spica of the waning Virgo, while higher up is Serpentis, whose wriggles twist and turn about a portion of Ophinchus. Further are Arcturus and Bootes, lastly Hercules, almost at the zenith. In the northwest the trapezium of Leo is half below the horizon; Ursa Major is sinking, and the Dragon couched around the Pole. Northward Capricornus approaches the horizon, while Perseus is rising in the northeast, dominated by Cassiopeia and Cephus and followed by Andromeda and the square of Pegasus shining in splendor over the eastern horizon. To the east of the zenith the magnificent cross of the Swan shines in the midst of the Milky Way, and alongside is Altair of the Eagle. Aquarius is rising in the southeast, and Sagittarius skims the southern horizon.

Neptune on the 2d was in conjunction with the sun and passed from an evening to a morning star, in which latter category it will remain until after the year closes. At this period in its career a planet is so much within the influence of the sun's rays as to be invisible to unaided vision, and so we cannot see anything of this planet when in fairly close proximity to the waning crescent of the moon on the 19th.

* * *

Uranus the day of the full moon suffers from too much brilliancy on the part of this near neighbor, with whom he is in conjunction, to admit of his own face being disclosed to us. He has no other number on the month's programme assigned to him. He is still to be found in the constellation of Sagittarius, but, unfortunately, for popular purposes, there are no very bright stars in his immediate vicinity to aid us in identifying him.

Saturn is occulted by the moon on the 10th, and we shall have to rise quite early to see this, or, in fact, most anything else connected with the ringed planet, as it is a morning star and is passing on toward opposition with the sun, which position it will reach early in September, and will then be an evening star.

Mars is another one of the planets to be in conjunction with the sun and to become lost to the evening sky. This event takes place on the 15th, and we shall not again this year have Mars' ruddy light glowing in evening, where we have for so many months been accustomed to see it. The devious course that this planet takes among the stars is always a study of much interest. It would be a splendid thing if instellar wireless communication could be established at once, for we might then be able to tell how those wonderful Martians built their canal, and so hurry up and get our own built at Panama.

Jupiter is visible in the eastern horizon an hour before sunrise, and although the brilliant coloring of early dawn makes him appear rather smaller than when we last saw his brilliant face, he gets up earlier each successive morning, so that when the month closes we shall find him two and a half hours ahead of old Sol.

Mercury is now approaching the eastern limit of his swing, and from the 10th to the 19th we can, on clear nights, find him a little to the left of where the sun went down for about two hours later. While not appearing as large as many of the stars we are accustomed to see more frequently, I think any of our readers who take more than a casual glance at the heavens will discover Mercury as being something they are unused to seeing in that locality.

Venus and the three-days' old crescent should make a charming tableau for us on the 24th, as the two are fairly close to one another and there is not too much blank space between them—neither is the crescent so full and bright as to put out the planet's fine light. Venus is bewitchingly lovely as she seems to spring into being soon after sunset in the golden twilight, and glows with greater radiance as the evening shades approach and daylight grows dim.

The Policeman Was Obdurate.

Counsel—The Judge said the last time you were here he told you never to come before him again.

Prisoner—Yes, Sir; but I couldn't make the policeman believe me.

News and Personal Notes From the Summer Resorts

Yachts at Shelter Island

New Yorkers Meet Philadelphians at This Popular Summer Resort

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 7.—Sailing, swimming, and fishing, with a dance or two in the evening to wind up the day, have helped to pass the time most enjoyably for the hundreds of visitors who are here for the Summer. Many seasons have elapsed since Shelter Island has been as lively as it is now.

Having undergone many changes and improvements, the Manhanset House has regained its prestige as a summering place for socially prominent New Yorkers and Philadelphians. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who arrived in the steam yacht Aileen, were at the Manhanset this week. Mrs. D. Edgar of New York, who has been their guest on a cruise of Long Island waters, was with them. At the hotel they met quite a gathering of yachting people. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright, who are cruising in their schooner yacht Cachalot, were registered there, as were also the John Elton Waylands, who arrived in the steam yacht Umbrina. The Paul G. Thebauds arrived later in the yacht Normona, with Miss Pillot, Mr. C. H. Theirriott, and Mr W. S. Scott as their guests, and gave a small dinner party at the Manhanset House.

The presence of the visiting yachtsmen enlivened the week-end hop at the Manhanset. There was also a large gathering of yachtsmen at the Independence Day ball on Wednesday evening at the Manhanset, the ballroom on this occasion being thronged. A supper was served in the dining room at midnight, and dancing was resumed afterward.

ARVERNE'S FIRST BIG BALL.

Four Hundred Guests Attend Ocean Casino's Opening Function.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., July 7.—Hotel guests and cottagers were delighted with the opening ball of the Arverne Hotel Ocean Casino, which took place last Monday night. Three hundred guests were welcomed by I. S. Rosenfeld, proprietor of the hotel, and Charles T. Cunningham, the manager.

The Annual Games Association gave a brilliant display of fireworks in front of the Inn on the night of July 4. This organization is mostly composed of men from the New York Athletic Club. The members of the committee in charge of the entertainment were George W. Glage, Chairman; Benito Rovira, and George W. Doty.

Bachelor life at the Inn is a distinctive feature. In connection with the main building there are apartments in a structure even nearer the ocean where a goodly number of single men make their headquarters.

Colonial Hall was the scene of a dance on the Fourth. About forty guests played at the bridge given on Thursday morning.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the Flower Fête, to be held Saturday, Aug. 25, held a meeting Thursday. The officers are Charles T. Cunningham, President; E. Waldman, Vice President; Frederick W. Avery, Secretary; Louis A. May, Treasurer, and M. H. Lewis, Chairman of the Press Committee. I. H. Rosenfeld is Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Alice Rockford of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, and Mrs. A. G. Ellis its Vice President.

YACHTING SEASON OPENED.

Good Ground Enjoys Its First Regatta —Some of the Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., July 7.—The Pon Quogue Yacht Club formally opened the yachting season at this resort on the Fourth, when it held its first regatta. The race was viewed by hundreds of spectators, who sailed to the course in their own yachts or drove to the shore in carriages. Charles Bauermeister, who has been steward of the association since it was formed, will have charge of the clubhouse again this year.

The opening hop was given at the Clifton on the evening of the Fourth. Among those who participated in the evening's activities were many cottagers and hotel guests from the adjacent resorts, and their presence materially enhanced the brilliancy of the occasion. A feature at the hotel this season is an excellent orchestra, which will play popular and classical airs daily and furnish the music at the dances.

Fishing has been a favorite pastime during the past week, the abundance of fish in the bay affording regal sport. Among those who made the largest catches were Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse and Mr. and Mrs. O'Keefe.

Notwithstanding the sultry weather which has prevailed, euchre parties have been a frequent source of diversion evenings at the hotels and cottages. Among the winners of prizes were Mrs. Berkfield and Mrs. Edward McCoy.

This season's cottage colony embraces many Judges and well-known politicians. Among them are Judge Wauhope Lynn and his brother, John Lynn; Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles F. Murphy, Judge Hoyer, Frank Gallagher, W. H. Pickens, Fire Chief Edward F. Croker, and D. S. Loughlin.

NEWS OF FAR ROCKAWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 7.—Every afternoon train that stopped at this resort on July 5 brought a large number of pleasure seekers with the intention of celebrating Independence Day here. The patriotic colors are flying from most of the hotels, and gayety is obvious everywhere.

There are many guests at the Far Rockaway Hotel, who are getting a large amount of comfort and merriment out of the season. A musical was held there on Tuesday and again on Wednesday evening. The ball given by this hotel last Saturday was largely attended.

The Van Wyck Hotel has a large booking, and the Belvedere is also fortunate in that respect. The Kuroff Casino is thronged daily with automobile parties.

A vaudeville entertainment followed by a dance was held by the Grove Club last Saturday.

The following officers have recently been elected by the Cathedral Club, which has a cottage on Clarke Avenue: John J. Kuhn, President; R. A. Correa, Vice President; Louis C. Kuhn, Secretary; Martin Judge, Treasurer, and E. L. McCrosain, G. J. S. Dowling, E. J. Flanagan, and E. J. Connolly, Board of Managers.

The Ocean Country Club, which has its links near Jarvis Lane, arranged a tournament for last Wednesday.

Several new cottages are being erected in this vicinity. Charles A. Fulcher is having one built on Seneca Street to cost $9,000, and Harvey N. Smith will pay $3,500 for the place he is putting up on Crescent Street, Crestwood.

AT THE EDGEMERE CLUB.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEMERE, L. I., July 7.—Independence Day received its full share of attention at Edgemere. The big clubhouse was crowded with guests. Automobiles were constantly driven up to the entrance, depositing merry parties. The first ball of the season was held at the club that night. Fireworks were an accompaniment.

The first of the tennis tournaments for the season was held on Wednesday. There were singles and doubles for both men and women, with attractive prizes. A silver cup is to be the trophy awarded by the Club at the end of the Summer to the player making the best score in the various tournaments.

MOTOR RACES POSTPONED.

Big Seas on the Fourth Made Long Beach Course Impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 7.—There was much disappointment at this resort when the automobile meet did not take place as scheduled on July 4 because of weather conditions. The ten-mile beach here at the low ebb of the tide will allow seven machines to run abreast.

Tuesday's storm seemed to give an angry touch to the Long Beach waters, and still showed its results the next day. The sea was high and the waves tumbled over themselves in their reach to the beach. This war of the waves meant that they denied space for the automobilists to run their races, so the events were declared off. The meet will probably take place next Saturday.

The Long Beach Country Club was organized Tuesday evening at the Long Beach Hotel. This means that the amusement committee of the hotel has outgrown its first measurements. The committee, which is composed of R. F. Ayers, Wallace Guilford, and Al Davies, will co-operate heartily with the officers elected by the new club.

Several amateur performances will take place at the Long Beach Hotel during the season. Percival Gibbons is at present writing a two-act play that will be presented there later.

SOUTHAMPTON'S HORSE SHOW

May Be Resumed This Year After Two Years' Abandonment.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 7.—The bathing season, which was formally begun through the pavilions opening on the beach last Sunday was particularly welcome on account of the high temperatures prevailing during the week, and no fashionable functions have been permitted to interfere with the regular plunge in the surf. Many picturesque costumes are seen on the beach during the bathing hours.

There is considerable gossip about restoring the horse show, which during the past two years has been supplanted by floral parades and automobile races. Should the expectation be fulfilled there will be numerous original features introduced.

Automobiling this year shows no sign of a wane in popularity. On the contrary there are more cars to be seen on the streets this season, and greater enthusiasm is manifested in the sport than ever before.

Services will be held to-morrow and the following Sunday in St. Andrew's Dune Church by the Very Rev. Walton W. Battershall, D. D. On July 22 and July 29 the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving will officiate, while the services throughout August will be conducted by Dr. Battershall. On Sept. 16 Dean Robbins will occupy the pulpit.

The dinner parties at the Meadow Club promise to be of a more elaborate character than any hitherto given, while the regular weekly dances, because of the presence of many young men from college, will be more successful than in other years.

SEA CLIFF PICNICKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, July 7.—Picnicking promises to be a favorite diversion here this Summer and nearly every day there are informal parties on the beach, bound for the opposite shore. Summer visitors are just beginning to find out what a pleasant little outing it is to the Glen Cove landing. By trolley it costs only 10 cents each way, and one is landed right at the water's edge. The ride to the landing is replacing to some extent the straw ride for the moonlit evenings. One can nearly always get a breeze on the trolley, and the surroundings at the end of the journey, by moonlight particularly, are charming.

John G. Jenkins of Brooklyn is a busy man these days. He is getting ready for the annual fair of the Methodist Church, of which he is in charge. With eight large committes under him, all depending largely upon his advice, the work is taking up a large share of his spare time.

Last Sunday, at the morning and evening services of the Episcopal Church, the Zethus Male Quartet of New York was heard. The quartet includes George Muller, Walter Williams, Norman Dingwall, and Phillip William Boone.

At the Hotel Pinnacle there is something happening all the time. Every Wednesday and Saturday there is a dance and every other Wednesday it is either a sheet and pillow case party or a masquerade. Tuesdays and Thursdays there are euchres, one each week being an invitation affair and the other open.

WEAKFISH IN SOUTH BAY.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 7.—The season may be said to have formally begun at this attractive resort on the Fourth, when the South Bay Yacht Club opened its commodious clubhouse and tendered a reception to the members and their friends.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the club's yachts assembled off the clubhouse for inspection, their sails set and colors spread to the wind. In the evening a display of fireworks was made by the club from a float located a thousand feet from the shore. The Patchogue Brass Band furnished music during the display. At the conclusion of the pyrotechnic display dancing was enjoyed in the clubhouse.

Large runs of weakfish during the week have delighted the hearts of the anglers here by affording some large catches. Among the successful fishermen were A. D. and John Schoenfeld and J. C. Taylor, the former catching more than fifty weakfish in two hours.

GARDEN CITY GUESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., July 7.—Automobilists touring Long Island plan their runs so that they can reach Garden City for luncheon or dinner. So popular a touring point has this resort become that on a pleasant day it is not unusual to see a hundred cars lined up in the approach to the Garden City Hotel. The new marble swimming pool at the Garden City Hotel is a boon to dusty motorists.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Hoffstot of New York, who have been staying at the Garden City Hotel for several weeks, will sail for Europe on July 10.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tracey and family of London, England, are recent arrivals at the Garden City Hotel. Among the well-known New Yorkers who registered at the hotel this week were Mr. and Mrs. George S. Chauncey and Miss Chauncey.

Baron and Baroness von Kopping joined a party of friends at the Garden City Hotel for a brief visit this week.

STILL DRY AT ASBURY.

For Another Year, at Least, Prohibitionists Will Be in Power.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 7.—Independence Day found Asbury Park filled to overflowing with visitors, and two-thirds of the holiday throng still linger. The boardwalk to-night was packed with promenaders, an unusual condition for early July. Duss and his band finished a ten days' engagement, and for the remainder of the Summer Arthur Pryor and his musical organization will give afternoon and evening concerts on the beach.

Mayor Atkins, it is claimed by those who should know, will veto the ordinance adopted this week by the Common Council creating an Excise Board for Asbury Park. The Councilmen, who favor restricted high license for the hotels, will as promptly pass the ordinance again, and then will begin a court fight, precipitated by the prohibitionists, to test the constitutionality of the law which says that no liquor shall be sold within one mile of Ocean Grove or any other incorporated camp meeting resort.

Eminent lawyers have advised the advocates of license that they will win out in the end, but at any rate it will be at least a year before the bonifaces can legally serve their guests with high balls and gin fizzes. Mayor Atkins has been served with an official notice by Prosecutor of Pleas Nevius to the effect that the county officials will insist that he enforce without fear or favor the laws forbidding gambling or the illegal sale of liquor. In case the notice is disregarded the prosecutor threatens to indict those officials who are responsible. Mayor Atkins has notified suspects that liquor selling must cease at once under pain of summary arrest and prosecution.

SUMMER GIRLS VS. SOFT COAL

Interesting Issue Drawn by Atlantic City's District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 7.—There has never been such a big crowd in the town before on the National holiday as this year. The capacity of the hotels was taxed to take care of the people. Some of those who stayed at the smaller houses had to sleep on cots in the halls and others were obliged to sleep in the bathrooms or upon the parlor floors.

The annual yacht races of the Atlantic City Yachtsmen's Association will take place July 12. Great interest is centred in two new boats—the Princeton, Capt. George Gale, and the Quay II., Capt. Dutch. Both these sixty-footers are fast, and it is anticipated that the victory will be close. The Princeton is believed to be the fastest boat that has ever sailed in these waters, and her owner will take her over to New York in the Fall to have a brush with some of the fast single-stickers of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Many of the visitors here are just now enjoying the excellent fishing that prevails. For the last week fish have been biting freely, and one party that was out Tuesday afternoon came home with nearly 500 pounds of fish.

For some time past there has been considerable complaint made of the smoke nuisance caused by the burning of soft coal in some places near the beach and Boardwalk. This matter has been taken in hand by City Solicitor Wootton, and he has asked the co-operation of the Summer girls in having it abated. He wants all those who have had clothing ruined by the soot and specks to make formal complaint before him, so that he may be able to bring suit against the offenders, cause them to pay damages, and compel them to stop using soft coal.

OLD GLORY BALL A SUCCESS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 7.—The "Old Glory ball" held on the evening of Independence Day at the Allenhurst Inn was attended by 800 Summer residents of Allenhurst, Deal Beach, Long Branch, and other adjacent resorts. These included fully 100 motor car parties. Over 150 couples participated in the dancing, which continued until midnight.

New York guests at the Allenhurst Inn include Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Forsythe, E. D. Bickerton, J. A. McKay, J. G. Lyman, J. L. Berry, M. W. Wilke, E. Gilman, T. Friedman, R. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dwight, G. A. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Offerman, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Creighton, B. O. Bowers, Jr., G. B. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Edwards, J. A. Deeming, H. C. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Moore, Mr and Mrs. C. M. Bell, W. S. Sheehan, and E. E. Sheehan Crane.

LAKE HOPATCONG'S SEASON.

Full Quota of Visitors Are Making Things Lively.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, July 7.—With the arrival of warm weather the bathing pavilions and other places of amusement are crowded every evening, and the appearance of the Breslin Hotel is strongly suggestive of the busiest part of last Summer. At this hotel over the Fourth of July there were over 500 guests, many of whom had to sleep on cots in the halls and private dining rooms.

Charles Douglas of Brooklyn, who is at the Breslin, made several large catches of black bass on Wednesday. One weighed five pounds.

Crossways, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Mitchell of New York, was the centre of social interest on Wednesday night, the occasion being an elaborate musicale, the first of the season. It was preceded by a dinner, at which there were thirty guests, and this company was at 10 o'clock joined by twenty other cottagers, who came from other dinners.

One of the inveterate golfers among the recent arrivals at the Breslin is Miss Laura Reynolds of Brooklyn.

Mrs. William B. Hyatt of Brooklyn will inaugurate her weekly dinner parties on Wednesday next. Her dance on Tuesday night was voted a great success, bringing out, as it did, all the young element now here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thornton of New York are located in their cottage for the Summer, with their two daughters with them.

One of the most fashionable dinner parties of the season was given at the Breslin on Wednesday night by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Holmes of New York to a party of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Damon of Brooklyn took a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. M. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. S. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. George Kempson, and Messrs. David and Charles Sohmer of Brooklyn on a coaching trip to Mount Pocono on Thursday.

The tennis tournament, which takes place next Wednesday and Thursday, promises to be a success, and to surpass all previous tournaments held here on the Breslin courts. The courts are alive daily with enthusiastic lovers of the game.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Byron of Brooklyn are experts with the rod and line, and during the last week have made several large catches of black bass.

Mrs. William Johnson of New York gave another of her stag dinners on Tuesday evening last, and had an orchestra from New York of ten pieces to furnish the music.

The bathing during the week has been excellent, and the number of bathers is daily increasing. Among some of the best swimmers practicing for the swimming contests next Thursday are Miss F. Perkins, Miss W. Wallace, Miss H. Kellogg, Miss A. Kramer, Miss N. Clarke, Miss C. Browne, Miss E. Hammond, M. Mason, C. Knapp, J. Rogers, N. Greene, and C. Marshall.

There will be many dinners this week followed by dances. Among those who have issued invitations are Miss Lulu Gray, Mrs. W. Rankin, Mrs. Albert Tilt, Mrs. M. S. Eustace, Mrs. A. Brasher, Mrs. C Sturgis, and Mrs. D. Ketcham.

MUSIC AND RELIGION.

Ocean Grove's Programme Offers a Plethora of Both.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 7.—Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan has organized his orchestra, and the several choruses and the players and singers are participating in the weekly concerts and Auditorium and Temple services. This evening in the Auditorium a miscellaneous concert attracted a large audience. Next Saturday evening the cantata "The Kingdom of Heaven" will be rendered. The vested Temple choir is expected to sing for the first time at the Temple service to-morrow morning.

Mr. Morgan has engaged the National Choir of Sweden for a concert on the evening of Monday, July 16, their last appearance in America. The organization is composed of fifty-five men, all of whom are soloists. Mr. Morgan is negotiating with Mme. Nordica for a concert date some time this month.

The meetings to-morrow will be held under the auspices of the American Sabbath Union. The anniversary sermon in the morning will be delivered by the Secretary of the union, the Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Stanley of New York. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers will occupy the pulpit at the evening service. The Summer Sunday School Assembly will begin its annual session in the Temple Monday morning and continue for ten days.

POINT PLEASANT PASTIMES.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, July 7.—Sojourners here have had plenty of diversion during the past week. Ideal yachting on the Manasquan River, fishing and crabbing in the same water, two good golf links, many fine lawn tennis courts, and a good baseball field have helped to amuse the sojourners, while the bathing has never been better.

The patrons of the Leighton, Carrollton, Warwick Arms, and Pine Bluff Inn have been many, and everything has been in full swing all the week. Then Barnegat Bay, but a short trolley ride away at Bay Head, has attractions of its own, for a half-day's sail on that stretch of water brings the followers of rod and tackle to a neighborhood where the bluefish are running well.

During the past Winter fire destroyed several business buildings in the centre of town, and as a consequence the cottagers are agitating the establishment of a water system, and at the same time are arranging concerts, the proceeds from which they will devote toward purchasing better apparatus for the Fire Department.

CROWDS STAYED OVER.

Few Vacant Rooms Last Week in Cape May Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 7.—The fact that the Fourth came this year in the middle of the week had a tendency to keep the crowds here. Now that the business man spends not only Sundays, but Saturdays, at the shore with his family, those who came from New York did not feel inclined to return to work for only two days, and Cape May profited in consequence.

Independence Day was properly celebrated, and there was such a diversity of events that the visitor could have his pick as to what he cared to see and enjoy. The lovers of the water enjoyed a regatta, under the auspices of the Cape May Yacht Club, in which nearly all the small craft about Cape May participated. Those who are fond of golf participated in the Fourth of July tournament. In the evening there was the usual display of fireworks, set off from the beach front, and thousands of people paraded up and down the boardwalk to witness the sight.

The free municipal band concerts were inaugurated for the Summer this week, and will be continued until the middle of September. They attract large crowds during the rendering of their programmes.

The Women's Association of the Cape May Golf Club has elected the following officers for the year: President—Mrs. McCreary, wife of Congressman George D. McCreary of Philadelphia; Vice President—Mrs. Hildreth, wife of Judge James M. E. Hildreth of Cape May; Secretary—Mrs. George P. Middleton of Philadelphia; Treasurer—Mrs. James C. Corry of Philadelphia.

SEA GIRT SOLDIERS.

Many Visitors Witness the Opening of Jersey's State Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 7.—Many visitors from this and other resorts nearby flocked to the New Jersey State Camp grounds this afternoon to see the first parade of the Third Regiment of Camden, which came to camp for a week's tour of duty. Battery B of Camden was also a participant in the parade.

Gov. Edward C. Stokes and the members of his staff arrived earlier in the day and took possession of the new "Little White House," which during the past Winter has supplanted the building which did service for many years, and which will this year serve as headquarters for Quartermaster General Murray and his staff. Every hotel had many new patrons, some of them wives of the officers at the camp.

Col. Joseph T. Freilnghuysen of the Governor's staff came from Raritan in his automobile, and went to Spring Lake with Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who will stay at the New Monmouth there during the four weeks of the encampment. He returned this evening and took up his temporary residence with Gov. Stokes. Other members of the Governor's staff who came today were Capt. Harry C. Kramer of Camden, Capt. Harry Vickers of Jersey City, and Capt. Mahlon Margerum of Trenton.

SPRING LAKE'S FOURTH.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 7.—With practically every room in every hotel filled and the town so full of visitors that it would have been hard work to find accommodations for fifty more, Spring Lake celebrated the Fourth of July in a more elaborate style than ever before.

There were three band concerts during the day and a big pyrotechnic display at night over the lake, near the New Monmouth Hotel.

Those who helped to make the affair such a success among the Summer sojourners were Manager Frank F. Shute of the New Monmouth, Martin Maloney, Lemuel E. Wells of New York, Welling G. Sickle, ex-Mayor of Trenton; State Senator Oliver H. Brown, and many others who contributed toward the entertainment.

After the fireworks display had been concluded many persons attended the dances given at the New Monmouth and the Casino.

Arrangements are being made for the annual tennis tournament, which will be held in August on the Casino courts for the Challenge Cup, now held by Theodore Roosevelt Pell of New York.

WOMEN GOLFERS AT MANHANSET COUNTRY CLUB, LONG ISLAND.
(Photo, Copyright, by Detroit Photographic Company.)

The White Mountains

Appalachian Club, 150 Strong, Climbs the Loftiest Peaks

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., July 7.—The Crawford House has been in undisputed possession of the Appalachian Mountain Club, which, 150 strong, has been storming the mountain citadels this week and blazing new trails over hitherto inaccessible peaks. This was the forty-first field meeting of the organization and the weather gods have smiled upon them.

Among New York members who participated in the climbs were Miss Grace Barnum, Miss Abby Barstow Bates, Mrs. Frank Cordley, Miss Cordley, and Mrs. Eleanor Gage. The committee included Edward Little Rogers, Parker B. Field, and Arthur H. Tucker, all Bostonians.

Monday the party scaled Mounts Webster, Jackson, and Clinton, following the trail blazed a few days previous by W. C. Carleton, Glen Station, N. H. Elephant's Head, Bugle Cliff, and the Flume were also visited. Tuesday John Anderson of Bretton Roads piloted them over the Rosebrook Range on a long tramp.

The club spent the Fourth on the cone of Mount Washington, where a dinner was served at the Summit House and various schemes of celebration carried out. Thursday included climbs up Mounts Avalon and Willey, and Friday Mount Carrigan and Saunders's lumbering operations at Livermore, the finest trip of the many. Saturday North and South Twin Mountain peaks were visited, and a drive over the new Jefferson Notch road to Jefferson wound up the most satisfactory of itineraries.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia, accompanied by their nephew, Livingston Ludlow Biddle, are staying at the Crawford for a few weeks before going to their country place at Isleborough, Dark Harbor, Me., for the Summer. They are, as usual, doing much walking and fishing, and Mrs. Drexel and Mr. Biddle have caught some fine fish from Saco Lake in front of the Crawford, where such fishing has not been known in many years. L. H. Pinney of the Crawford caught there this week, from time to time, fourteen trout, the weight of which averaged a pound each.

At the Fabyan House are several old patrons from New York, which include David Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Winslow, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Zadik, all season guests. Motoring from New York came A. T. Steiner and a party of friends for the week, and their stay extended over the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kruger, Mrs. Carl Ernst, and Dr. and Mrs. Stetten—the latter on their honeymoon—have taken suites at Fabyan's for the Summer season.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Rossiter Betts and son, with Mrs. Betts's father, Charles Godfrey of New York, have come up to Waumbek for a long stay. Mrs. Guy V. Henry and Seton Henry, Mrs. W. H. Hurlbut and Miss Hurlbut, Mrs. H. S. Brooks of New York, Mrs. A. T. Compton and Miss S. R. Compton of Lakewood, who have joined A. T. Compton, Jr.; Miss Kriescher, who is with Mrs. William Steinway at her cottage; Emile Frank and family, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. McClellan and Mrs. McClellan are all New York patrons of the Waumbek to arrive before the Fourth.

Many of the guests attended the celebration at Whitefield, which was quite the best one ever given in the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Vietor of the Waumbek, with their son, have been away with John Dorr, the Waumbek's veteran guide, on a three days' fishing trip in the mountains, during which time they spent one night at Glen. They were very successful in landing the speckled beauties.

It is rumored in Franconia that Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson will open her bungalow for the season. Mrs. Slosson was so grieved at the death of her brother, Dr. William C. Price of New York, that she would not open last season the attractive home which they had shared in Franconia for so many years. She spent the entire season at the Summit House, on Mount Washington.

The magnificent place at North Conway built by the late Payson Tucker is occupied this season by its owners, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hunting of Houston, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. P. Durkee and Mrs. H. A. Saunders have taken their usual suite at the New Profile House, which formally opened on Saturday with large bookings. The new hotel is delightfully appointed.

The Profile cottage colony will be sorry to learn that John Kendrick Bangs is not to be with them this year, as, with his family, he has lately opened his camp at Ogunquixe, Me. It is possible, however, that he may decide to spend a portion of the late season in Franconia Notch.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Sturat and family, who have the Taylor cottage, have arrived at Profile.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Ford and family of New York, who have arrived at the Balsams, Dixville Notch, for a two months' stay, made the journey in their motor car and found the roads excellent.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mathewson and S. A. Mathewson of New York, accompanied by Miss C. E. Corson and Frank E. Sweetser of Boston, are making a long stay at the Mount Pleasant, where the young men devote much time to exciting tennis matches and Mr. Mathewson takes a daily turn on the golf links. Twelve handsome silver trophies, including five cups for women and seven for men, have been put up for the annual tournament of the Bretton Woods Golf Club, which takes place the first week in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryle and family of New York arrived at the Waumbek, at Jefferson, this week for the entire season. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Deshon of New York are there for a stay, and Messrs. George C. and Joseph Lyman are two New York golfers who find the Waumbek links in the pink of condition. C. V. Murphy of Lakewood has also been playing daily, and is getting his game well up.

IN THE CATSKILLS.

All the Hotels Open and Guests Arriving in Droves.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTER, July 7.—Following the Fourth, there is usually a rush to the various sections of the Catskill Mountains. This year has been an exception, as the rush preceded the Fourth. Monday's train from the day boat, as the Albany Day Line is called, brought one of the largest crowds ever piled up here in a single day. Tuesday and Wednesday saw crowds that equaled Monday's, and to-night Hunter has more people than have ever been here before on July 6.

The Casino connected with the Kaatsberg opened Wednesday, and the visitors to it were well pleased with the improvement over the old amusement hall.

The St. Charles has a splendid crowd, and the outlook for a good season is unusually bright. Among the cottagers there is a feeling that the season will be a brilliant one, as none of the cottages is vacant this year.

The Grand Hotel, at Grand Hotel Station has the largest crowd it has ever had at this part of the season.

Margaretville is looming up as one of the pleasantest of the resorts in the Western Catskills this year, and the completion of the Delaware & Eastern Railroad places it among the resorts that may be reached by train, hence there is a noticeable increase in the number of people who are patronizing the hotels.

The Hotel Washington, Fleischmann's new hotel, opened Monday, and at the opening there were almost enough guests to fill the house. Every room in the house is engaged for the entire season, a remarkable record for a house of this size.

At Phoenicia, Washington Inn has been doing a record-breaking business this week.

The open regatta under the auspices of the Rondout Yacht Club attracted a large number of the Summer boarders from the stations along the railroad on Sunday. In addition to the local boats that participated there were a number of entries from Newburg and Catskill.

The Twin Mountain House, at Platte Clove, has been open for two weeks and has a large crowd of guests.

The recent improvements to the Grand Canyon House, at the top of the Clove, have been completed.

The Federation of American Zionists, after having been at Tannersville for nearly a week, departed for their homes Thursday. Rabbi C. H. Kauvar of Denver, who was present with his sister, Miss Kauvar, made a flying visit to New York Sunday.

The pastor of the Methodist Church at Haines Falls conducted a patriotic service at the church last Sunday evening, which was attended by a large number of the Summer colony there.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Saxe of New York are at the Antlers for the season.

Sunset Park Inn, the largest of the houses at Haines Falls, opened last week. The house will be managed this season by the man who erected it, C. A. Clegg. There are a number of guests booked to arrive this week and next.

The Hotel Kaaterskill opened last week, and Dr. and Mrs. Scratchley, the owners, have closed their Palenville cottage and taken up their residence at the hotel.

The famous old Catskill Mountain House, for eighty-four years a landmark, after entertaining the editors of the New Jersey weekly papers, has settled down to handling the usual Summer business.

The New England Navigation Company has issued a folder calling attention to the daylight trips on beautiful Long Island Sound afforded by the steamers of the New Haven, Bridgeport, and Norwich Lines. There are perhaps no more attractive salt water journeys in the world than those which may be made by taking one of the trips particularly described in this folder, which may be had upon application by mail to the General Passenger Agent, Box No. 462, New York, or personal application at any of the city ticket offices of the various Sound lines.

MOTOR BOAT RIVALRY

Promises to Make Interesting Sport for Thousand Island Sojourners.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, July 7.—The Thousand Island region, which has been exceptionally active during the early part of the season, is now thronged with Summer visitors, and every boat adds more to the throng. From present indications the season will be a record breaker, both in the number of tourists and cottagers. The weather is especially inviting this Summer and the swimming excellent on account of the warm weather during the past two weeks. The fishing is very good, and many are the large catches that have been brought in.

The motor boat races in the latter part of July and August will undoubtedly eclipse anything of the kind ever held here, as there are several new and very speedy boats on the river this Summer. The one which is looked forward to with the greatest amount of interest is owned by Alexander T. Brown of Syracuse. He has had a boat made which is guaranteed to go 35 miles an hour, with a possible speed of 40 miles or more. The boat has an eight-cylinder 150 horse power Leighton engine, and weighs 2,300 pounds. Mr. Brown expects to pass every boat on the river with his new flyer.

On Monday last a party of 200 tourists from New York and Brooklyn arrived at the Columbian Hotel for a stay of three days. They have been taking in everything around the Thousand Islands, and have enjoyed themselves every bit of the time. On Wednesday a special excursion was run for them to Kingston on the steam yacht Castanet of the Captain Visger Line. Although it started to rain early in the morning, the weather soon cleared up, and the trip proved a very pleasant one. After viewing the old and historic Canadian city they returned to the Columbian and returned to their homes the next day.

The first dance at the Columbian was held last Tuesday, and was well attended. These hops will be held every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights during the remainder of the season.

The Izaak Walton House at Clayton is under the management of A. J. Charlebois this year, and from present indications he should have a successful season.

Prof. A. I. Sherman, Principal of Brooklyn Public School No. 15, has bought a cottage at Thousand Island Park, facing Crystal Bay, and is now having a launch house constructed for his new launch.

R. H. Rose of New York has opened Hiawatha Lodge at Frontenac for the Summer.

C. G. Emory of New York, owner of Calumet Island, opposite Clayton, will not open his Summer home here this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Emory, who are in Europe at the present time, expect to spend a week or ten days at the Frontenac Hotel, of which Mr. Emory is owner.

W. H. Hayes and family of New York are at the Frontenac for an extended stay. The trip from New York was made in Mr. Hayes's automobile.

S. P. Smith of New York is among those registered at the Frontenac. Mr. Smith expects to remain here during the entire season.

In the golf tournament at Frontenac last Monday the second prize was won by J. F. O'Rourke of New York, and the third by Charles Gartensteig, also of New York.

GOLF AT BERNARDSVILLE.

The golf tournament to come off next Saturday at the Somerset Inn Club, Bernardsville, N. J., will be the leading event of this season. The following well-known golf professionals will participate: Alec Smith, open champion of the United States; Stewart Gardiner, Garden City Golf Club; George Low, Baltusrol Golf Club; Bernard Nicholls, New York Golf Club; Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills Golf Club; George Thompson, Roseville (N. J.) Golf Club; Dave Ogilvie, North Jersey Country Club; Alec Pirie, Somerset Inn Golf Club. The Independence Day golf tournament at the Inn Club grounds was an interesting feature of the day. The following participants won: Class A—First prize, Mr. Ernest G. Hilliard; second prize, Mr. George S. Ludlow. Class B—First prize, Mr. A. J. Nutting; second prize, Mr. S. W. Bonsall. Ladies' Putting Contest—Miss Powell. The Green Committee consisted of Charles S. Rees, C. E. P. McCann, and Allen Merrill Rogers.

Seashore, Lake Side, Woodland, and Mountain

Richfield's Hills Abloom

Buttercups and Daisies Brighten the Landscape and Charm Cottagers

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 7.—July came in with a day of rare beauty, and the golden warmth of the sun on the hills was replaced by a glorious moonlight night. The country about is always charming, and just now the buttercups and daisies are in full bloom, so a landscape is presented that might delight any artist. The roads have been receiving a good share of attention, the Road Commissioners in the country evidently having a pride in maintaining the reputation which this vicinity has so long enjoyed in this regard.

Richard Montgomery, who, with Mrs. Montgomery, is enjoying the Summer at Malcomb Lodge, his Summer home, has expended quite a large amount on the roadway between the lodge and the town.

The golf course is being put in order, and will soon be in use. Last year's officers continue to serve. The quaint old clubhouse, which was reconstructed in the early days of golf from an old farmhouse, is being repainted.

Mrs. John L. Townsend, with her daughter and grandson, Mrs. E. M. Cole and Wilmot Cole, has leased the Jewell cottage in Main Street for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fielding are occupying Robinwood this year.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Fraley, who are at Clayton Lodge this year, are among the devotees of driving.

Scarcely a day passes that the handsome horses of Mrs. Robert W. Tailer are not taken out by some members of the family. As usual, Mr. and Mrs. Tailer, with Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer and their children, are at Bella Vista, which they rent from Mrs. Robert Folger Westcott, who lived there until Mr. Westcott's death.

Col. and Mrs. E. C. Anderson have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Fabre and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Hole of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Van Note of New York are now their guests. Miss Lillian M. Anderson, who came up with her family from New York, has gone to the Massachusetts coast for an extended visit. Col. Anderson is constantly beautifying Maple Terrace, and his rose garden in the rear is the admiration and envy of many. His estate now includes two-thirds the length of Gould Avenue, and a pretty park opposite, with a wealth of flowers, adds much to the beauty of the street.

An hourly schedule is now in effect on the trolley road, which is known as the Oneonta and Mohawk Valley Railroad, and many of the guests at the hotels and cottages find pleasure in the opportunities it offers.

Duncan Campbell Lee, formerly of the Faculty of Cornell University and now editor of The Ithaca Daily Times, has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cary.

The Berkeley Waiontha orchestra, under the leadership of Otto C. Bergner of Utica, began the daily concerts a week earlier than usual this year, inaugurating the series on the Fourth. There was a concert in Spring Park both morning and evening. A programme of sports was also arranged for that day, and was enjoyed in the road course in Main Street.

Francis Prand has arrived from New York with the horses from the Dickel Riding Academy.

A party of officials of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad registered recently at the Berkeley Waiontha included H. H. Shepard, G. C. Ferris, S. C. Memory, C. M. Smith, and H. A. Smith.

WORSHIP IN THE WILDERNESS

Campers on St. Regis Lake Gather in Little Log Chapel.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 7.—A little log chapel, St. John's-in-the-Wilderness, is picturesquely nestled in the edge of the woods near Paul Smith's, and is the scene of a gathering each Sunday which represents some of the most exclusive families in America. The campers or the St. Regis chain of lakes arrive at the boat landing at Paul Smith's in canoes, rowboats, launches, and sailing yachts, or speed over the highway which skirts the shore of the lakes in carriages and motor cars. The Rev. Philomene F. Sturges of Morristown, who with Mrs. Sturges and their family occupied the Bianchi camp on Lower St. Regis Lake last season, will be the rector at St. John's this Summer, and will be assisted by Miles Farrow of Baltimore as organist and Walter H. Robinson of New York as soloist.

Deer have fared unusually well this Spring, owing to the luxuriant growth of foliage, and the young and tender sprouts which the warm Spring rains have started throughout the entire region. Three deer were seen on the roadbed of the trolley line near Paul Smith's the other day and were in excellent condition. Miss Dorothy Russell and Miss Helen Ross of New York, who are at Paul Smith's, saw a handsome antlered buck while driving in the vicinity of Mountain Pond Sunday.

Mrs. F. F. Paige of New York is entertaining her sister, Miss Benjamin, and Miss Hattie Barnwell at her cottage on the St. Regis River. An unwelcome visitor, a large black bear, was seen in the woods near the cottage recently, and gave the ladies quite a fright. Mrs. Paige now has a handsome St. Bernard dog at the camp for her protection.

Fishing continues good on the St. Regis chain of lakes and the numerous lakes and ponds in this vicinity. Richard Van Wyck of New York finds much enjoyment in the sport and continues to make many good catches. Mr. George Munger, who is spending the Summer with his daughter, Mrs. Clarence Britton, at Camp Kamambi, on Lower St. Regis Lake, is another angler who has been meeting with pleasing success. Dr. George Sales Baker, who with Mrs. Baker has a cottage at Paul Smith's, brought in nineteen large pike and a fine string of trout one day this week. Dr. Baker has a new launch on Lower St. Regis Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who are expected from Europe shortly, have arranged for a large house party of young people at Birch Island, their Summer home on Upper St. Regis Lake. Mr. Stokes is Commodore of the St. Regis Yacht Club and handles a sailboat with admirable skill.

Mrs. William T. Carter of Newport arrived from Narragansett Pier this week and opened her camp on Upper St. Regis Lake. Mrs. Carter will entertain extensively.

Edmund Penfold and William Hall Penfold, with Miss Penfold, arrived in a private car Monday morning and opened St. Regis Cabin, their Adirondack camp, near the Japanese camp of Frederick W. Vanderbilt on Upper St. Regis Lake.

ON THE LOWER SARANAC.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., July 7.—Coaching parties are popular with visitors to the Algonquin, on Lower Saranac Lake, as there are innumerable beautiful drives over good roads. The ten-mile trip to Lake Placid is a favorite.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel R. Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio, have opened their cottage, which adjoins the grounds of the Algonquin, and will remain here throughout the season. Mr. Hanna, who is a son of the late Senator Mark Hanna, is an expert horseman, and his four-horse brake attracts much attention on the mountain highways.

Miss Ethel P. Peyser of New York, who is spending the Summer at the Algonquin, is a successful angler, and on one of her expeditions after black bass this week brought in fourteen of these gamy fish.

ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHILDWOLD, N. Y., July 7.—At Hotel Childwold, on Lake Massawepie, everything is done for the comfort and amusement of the Summer visitor. Childwold Park has always been interesting in its opportunities for riding, driving, coaching parties, baseball matches, golf tournaments, regattas, and struggles on the tennis courts. Dancing is a favorite form of amusement here, and hops and cotillons are interspersed with amateur theatricals of considerable merit.

The opportunities for the canoeist and fisherman are boundless, for the park incloses five or six lakes where fish abound, and the canoeist discovers in the waters of the Raquette and Grasse Rivers a delightful variety of tours. The park is the natural home of the deer, and during the Summer season they are often seen by the tourists.

STATE FORESTRY COMMISSION

Members Greeted by Attorney General Mayer at Ampersand.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 7.—The members of the State Forestry Commission, who are touring the Adirondacks, visited the Ampersand, on Lower Saranac Lake, this week. Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, who has a camp on Oseetah Lake, met them at the Ampersand and accompanied them on a tour of inspection through Lower Saranac Lake, Oseetah Lake, Lake Kiwassa, Lake Flower, and the Saranac River.

The trip was especially interesting this Spring, in view of the work which the State is about to begin in removing stumps from the channel of the Saranac River.

J. S. Pearson of the Richmond County Golf Club is the professional at the Ampersand Golf Club this year, and many of last season's best players have arrived and are practicing daily. The annual golf tournament of the Ampersand Club is one of the big events of the golfing season in the Adirondacks and attracts to the course many players of National repute.

Milton C. Work, who has leased Wigwam, Wigwam, Jr., and Rockfern Cottage at the Ampersand, has arrived and is entertaining a large party of friends, among whom are M. L. Parish, J. Curtis Patterson, R. D. Work, G. E. Atterson, J. R. E. Roberts, Charles K. Bispham, J. Percy Gregg, and Robert Cresswell.

Charles M. Eaton of New York, owner of the Ampersand, spent several days here this week en route to New York after a fishing trip in Canada.

WATER SPORTS POPULAR.

Guests of Saranac Inn Devote Much Time to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 7.—Once an Adirondacker, always an Adirondacker, is true of the great family which makes its home in Summer at Saranac Inn on the Upper Saranac Lake. This charming resort adds yearly to its circle of devotees, who find much here to interest and entertain them.

The close proximity of the Inn to the lake stimulates interest in water sports of every nature, and nearly every young man who comes here has a canoe or sailing craft, and canoe races, swimming matches, and tub races form interesting features of the annual water tournament. Mrs. Henry Frazer Harris has a new 35-foot electric launch and Mr. Buckley, who has a cottage at the Inn, has launched a new power boat.

The steamer Saranac is running on Summer schedule and makes two trips around the lake daily, connecting with the steamer Wa Wa at Bartlett Carry, whence one may make the trip through the Middle Saranac Lake, Saranac River, Lower Saranac Lake, Oseetah Lake, and Lake Flower.

The Rev. L. W. Richardson and family are at Saranac Inn. The Rev. Mr. Richardson is rector of the chapel at the Inn this season.

Dan M. Coffin and guide were at Saranac Inn a few days, en route through the mountains in a canoe. Mr. Coffin came from Raquette Lake and had traversed the waters of Long Lake, Raquette River, and the Spectacle Ponds.

Fourth of July was comparatively quiet at the Inn, and was observed principally by a patriotic dinner, at which the decorations were of the National colors.

ON LAKE PLACID'S SHORES.

Cottagers and Campers Have Launched the Season in Earnest.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 7.—Even if a heavy rain did dampen Lake Placid's enthusiasm on the Fourth, the week here has by no means been a dull one. Indeed, many of the old-timers among the guests at the different hotels call it the liveliest first week in July they have ever seen. A round of coaching and launch parties, with house parties, camp teas and dinners sprinkled in between, made all realize that Lake Placid is in earnest about starting the season early.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the whole week was the camp tea given by Mrs. Augustus H. Goodwin at her camp, Ostenola, on Lake Placid, near the Whiteface Inn. This event, which was given by Mrs. Goodwin in honor of John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, and Mrs. Wallace, who are her guests, was attended by a number of the members of the select Signal Hill cottage colony near the Stevens House. Among the invited guests were George H. Daniels, Miss Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Herbert, Miss Herbert, and Henry Blossom, who is visiting at Mr. Herbert's camp; Mrs. John A. Hamlin of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stevens, Miss Berry of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, and S. W. Goodwin of New York.

The visit of the Special Senate Committee on Forests to the Stevens House this week was an event to which the cottage and camp owners, and, in fact, all interested in the welfare of the Adirondacks, attached much significance. It developed that as a result of the trip through the woods by the committee the long-fought differences of the State and the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, growing out of the devastation of large tracts of land under a lumbering contract entered into with the Cornell School of Forestry, may be amicably adjusted.

One of the social events of the week was the opening of the Golf Club house at the Whiteface Inn links, which took the form of an informal tea. The bridal couples who have been flocking to the inn to spend their honeymoons are now having a trying time of it. A powerful telescope has been set up on the porch overlooking the lake, and there can be no more spooning along the distant shores.

A number of new arrivals at the camps have marked the week. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, who has returned from abroad, has opened Camp Askenonta for the Summer. The professor, who takes an interest in the water sports on Lake Placid, has this year placed in commission a large sailboat, which will compete in the sailing races. Last season he was awarded the first prize for the best-decorated launch in the annual parade.

P. C. Fuller of New York has taken possession of Hawk Island, which he recently purchased. This was the former Summer home of Bishop Henry C. Potter, and is beautifully situated at the head of Lake Placid.

Members of the Lake Placid Yacht Club continue to arrive. Commodore Morgan has been for some time in camp at Camp Tanglewood, and Vice Commodore William R. Lyman has opened Camp Red Wing. W. J. McConvill, Chairman of the House Committee, arrived this week. The annual meeting will take place next Tuesday.

Judge Samuel Greenbaum has opened his cottage near the Stevens House. The Judge is a great lover of golf and spends much of his time on the links.

Guests at the different hotels are still talking of the peculiar sight to which they were treated on Tuesday, when a wild deer plunged into Mirror Lake and swam around, pursued by boats filled with curious people. As there is a heavy penalty attached to catching or killing deer now, the animal was finally driven out of the water and allow to go.

NEW YORK BANKERS.

Mingle Business and Pleasure at Lake Champlain Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, July 7.—The thirteenth annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association was an interesting event at the Hotel Champlain on Thursday and Friday of this week. Three hundred members, one-third of them from New York City, were present with their families.

At the business meetings, which were held both mornings, addresses were made by Alfred H. Curtis of New York, President of the association; Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, and Robert B. Armstrong, President of the Casualty Company of America. Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York City, also spoke, on the subject "The Currency."

Golf and tennis tournaments, which were played for prizes of silver loving cups and tankards, were an interesting feature of the convention, and trips to Au Sable Chasm and Plattsburg Barracks provided entertainment for many of the guests.

There was a banquet on Thursday evening, and the lawn fête and ballad concert on the following night brought the convention to a successful close.

Hotel Champlain entertained its guests on the evening of the Fourth with a large dance in the white parlor. After the dance, various supper parties were given in the grotto.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic V. Pitney of Morristown, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. William Baylis, Miss Adelaide B. Baylis, Mrs. E. H. Peaslee, Edmund Peaslee, Francis L. Stetson, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Baker and family, all of New York City, are recent arrivals.

KODAKS IN SUMMER CAMPS.

Special to The New York Times.

FULTON CHAIN OF LAKES, N. Y., July 7.—Photography is the fad of the hour in the Adirondacks, and nearly every fair visitor to this historic region carries a camera as a necessary adjunct to her Summer outfit. If the Summer is to be spent in rough camp, where one learns to row, climbs a mountain, or drops a fly in some limpid pool, the sport becomes the more fascinating. Along the Fulton Chain, where hospitality pervades the atmosphere, and flapjack parties, picnic excursions, and other informal modes of entertainment are enjoyed, the kodaker reigns supreme.

Passengers aboard the steamer Clearwater on its trip up the lakes Tuesday were treated to the unusual spectacle of a large deer standing at the water's edge on a point near the eastern end of First Lake. The beautiful creature seemed to know that it was the closed season for deer, for it stood with head erect and gazed in mild-eyed wonder at the passing steamer and the crowd of men and women on its decks.

Dr. Engelhardt of Syracuse, who with Mrs. Engelhardt is stopping at Inlet Inn, had the good fortune to land a twelve-pound lake trout while angling in Fourth Lake. Several good catches have been reported from Third Lake also.

At the Bald Mountain House, on Third Lake, one of the cottages has a merry party—Mrs. Robert Moore, Miss Caroline Moore, Miss Anna Lynch, and F. W. Moore of New York.

STAMFORD'S BANNER SEASON.

Demand for Hotel and Cottage Accommodations Never So Great.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 7.—The warm weather of the past week has brought many visitors to Stamford, and the number of new arrivals has fully corroborated previous predictions that the coming season is to be a record-breaking one. Never before has the demand for hotel accommodations and cottages been so great, and hotel proprietors are enthusiastic over the prospect.

With the opening of the cottages and the filling up of the hotels by the annual out-of-town rush for the Fourth of July the round of social events has commenced, and in celebration of the Fourth there were many pleasant functions and gatherings. The weather has been ideal for all outdoor sports, and Summer visitors have reveled in golf, tennis, riding, driving, and other pastimes. Golf continues to be the principal amusement, and the Rexmere course in Churchill Park is daily crowded with enthusiasts.

Summer visitors and townspeople are greatly interested in the Utsayantha Long House. The Long House was organized last year to bring to Stamford during the Summer months conferences and assemblies of such people as will give an impetus to the best thought of the time on certain subjects. The newly elected officers consist of the Rev. L. P. Tucker, President; the Rev. A. J. Sadler, Vice President; James A. Tooley, Secetary, and George William Kendall, Treasurer.

This organization has arranged a conference on good government for July 18, 19, and 20, and many of the leaders in the modern political reform movement along practical lines will be present. The conference will be self-governing, and after the discussions certain resolutions will be passed.

A conference of religious workers will meet under the auspices of the Utsayantha Long House the first two weeks in September, and the discussion will be confined to the subjects of "Modern Methods of Sunday School Work," "Evangelism," and "Missions." Among the speakers who will be present at this conference are Prof. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of Union College; the Rev. Dr. Samuel Morse Hodge of Union Theological Seminary, ex-President Ballantine of Oberlin College, and many other prominent religious workers.

The Rexmere, in Churchill Park, opened on Saturday, and the conditions at this hotel point to the most prosperous season in the history of this house. The management served an elaborate dinner on the Fourth, and in the evening there was dancing in the new ballroom.

On Monday evening Miss Sarah Churchill gave a dinner party at the Rexmere in honor of her two nieces, the Misses Edna and Marion Wiberley. Among the girl friends of the Misses Wiberley invited were Miss Marion Becker, Miss Emils Becker, Miss Ethel Rossin, Miss Madeleine Rossin, Miss Katherine Culbert, Miss Ellen Clouse, Miss Frances Perry, Miss Otilia Bachiller, and Miss Ester Bachiller of New York.

At the new Grant House, in Main Street, the season is two weeks ahead of last year, and the house is rapidly filling up. The entertainment for the Fourth included a fireworks celebration and a special musical programme by the orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Middleton and family of New York are again occupying Halcyon Cottage, their Summer home in Granthurst Park. Mr. Middleton has spent many seasons in Stamford as a member of the cottage colony, and Halceta is one of the most attractive residences in this section. The Wiberley cottage this year has been rented by Mrs. J. M. Adrian of New York.

The initial progressive euchre of the season at the Madison was given at this house on Saturday. The prizes were won by A. C. Van Dyke and Mrs. A. R. McComb.

The Far View House is enjoying a prosperous Summer under the management of George H. Hager. Hager's Lake, a short distance from this house, furnishes excellent boating facilities, and is a favorite spot for fishermen.

Mrs. E. F. Freystadt of New York has leased the Govern cottage on the Mountain Road. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Overman of New York have returned to spend their third Summer at Honeymoon Cottage, in Churchill Park.

Bridge whist is the popular amusement at the Westholm, and there are many interesting games daily. The first of a series of card parties to take place at this house will be given in the parlors this evening, and will be a progressive military euchre.

At Greycourt Inn the season is well under way, and recent arrivals at this house included numerous guests who have been returning for many Summers.

SARATOGA'S SANE FOURTH.

Fireworks Were Barred, but Everybody Had a Good Time.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 7.—Notwithstanding the fact that fireworks were eliminated from the Fourth of July programme here, in deference to the wishes of the guests, the day was observed. Business was generally suspended and diversions were sought without the din and racket incident to those places where old-fashioned celebrations were in vogue.

The early trains brought in a host of guests, who sought refuge from the patriotic bedlam of their home towns. Special programmes were provided at the big hotels and boarding houses, while the numerous roadhouses at Saratoga Lake were crowded with dinner parties and reunion groups of Fourth of July merrymakers, including many autocar tourists. A heavy rainstorm prevailed from midnight to daybreak, but brighter conditions and a good breeze ruled the rest of the day and evening.

The hotel orchestras, in special observance of the day, began their Summer engagements, and the music pavilions resounded with life and good cheer. A series of receptions of a brilliant character gilded the Fourth in the cottage colony.

Col. H. S. Clement will reopen Congress Hall on July 14. It was the intention to begin the season at this hotel at a much earlier date, but extensive improvements could not be completed in time. The congress will probably continue its season till the latter part of September.

The Saratoga Business Men's Association and others interested in the development of this resort as a convention centre are agitating a project that cannot fail to be of benefit in more ways than one. While the convention hall, one of the largest and best equipped auditoriums in the country, fills the purpose for which it was intended, at the same time it fails to properly meet the demands of a building for the holding of exhibitions, such as have been established at other places and which appear to meet with popular favor.

The Master Car Builders' Association and the American Master Mechanics' Association, which hold joint sessions annually, look upon Saratoga Springs as an ideal place for their yearly symposium. Many times during the past twenty-five years they have honored this convention town with their congenial presence, and more than once considered the suggestion of making this town their permanent place of meeting. Their demand at the present time is for an exhibition hall of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of the railway supply companies and concerns, which clamor for more or additional space from year to year.

The present proposition is to erect an exhibition hall of such spacious dimensions that it will fully accommodate the railway representatives or any similar body handling a large number of heavy exhibits. Three sites have already been suggested. One is Congress Spring Park. Another is the Clarendon Hotel site, and the third is the Ullman-Mackin property, bounded by Spring, Putnam, and Henry Streets, each of which would make a most excellent location. The matter will come up in regular form at the next monthly meeting of the Saratoga Business Men's Association.

Buffalo hopes to capture the Democratic State Convention, but Saratoga does not view the matter in that light. It is likely that both the Democratic and the Republican State Conventions will assemble here early in September.

The Comstock Hospital and the Saratoga Hospital are to be consolidated.

The Victoria Hotel on South Broadway has been reopened under the management of M. Newgold of New York.

Thomas C. Luther's steam yacht Alice is now making regular trips between Kayadeross Park and the White Sulphur Park on Saratoga Lake.

The Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, entertained Wednesday morning. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn was included among the speakers.

The Rev. George B. Spalding, Jr., of Red Cliff, Mon., will on Tuesday next be installed as pastor of the New England Congregational Church of this place.

R. A. Canfield will reopen his restaurant on East Congress Street the latter part of July.

The Glidden tourists will leave Buffalo on July 11 and reach Saratoga Springs on July 14. A lengthy procession of automobilists will meet them as they approach the village. The tour is to be made under the auspices of the American Automobile Association.

The polo, golf, and tennis fields are being put in order for the games so soon to be inaugurated. Practice will begin next week.

LAKE GEORGE PICNICS.

The Fourth Brought Many Merrymakers to Beautiful Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, July 7.—The Fourth has come and gone. The weather, although threatening in the morning, took a turn for the better toward noon, and with the sun shining brightly on the lake many were the picnic parties that set sail in launches, rowboats, and canoes for the islands and the more secluded shores.

The hotels are now experiencing the greatest business of the season. The Fort William Henry, although open but a week, is rapidly taking on the aspect of Summer prosperity.

The Marion House is receiving many guests on every boat. This hotel, with its electric lights and shower baths, is becoming one of the most popular houses on the lake.

Semi-weekly dances are being held at the Sagamore Hotel, which are enjoyed greatly by the young people. The hotel orchestra is now giving morning and evening concerts in the parlors.

Hullett's has been completely renovated this season. A new office, with a grill-room adjoining; twenty additional sleeping rooms, and new hardwood floors throughout, are among the improvements in the house. The hotel is now entertaining sixty guests.

The hotels at Hague will soon be filled to their utmost capacity. The managers are all racking their brains to determine where they shall put the overflow of guests.

B. A. Clifton, the manager of the Island Harbor House, has this year taken the management of the Lake George Country Club, in connection with his hotel at Hague.

Elias G. Brown, who runs an Adirondack camp for boys opposite Hague, arrived this week with sixty-one campers and several assistants.

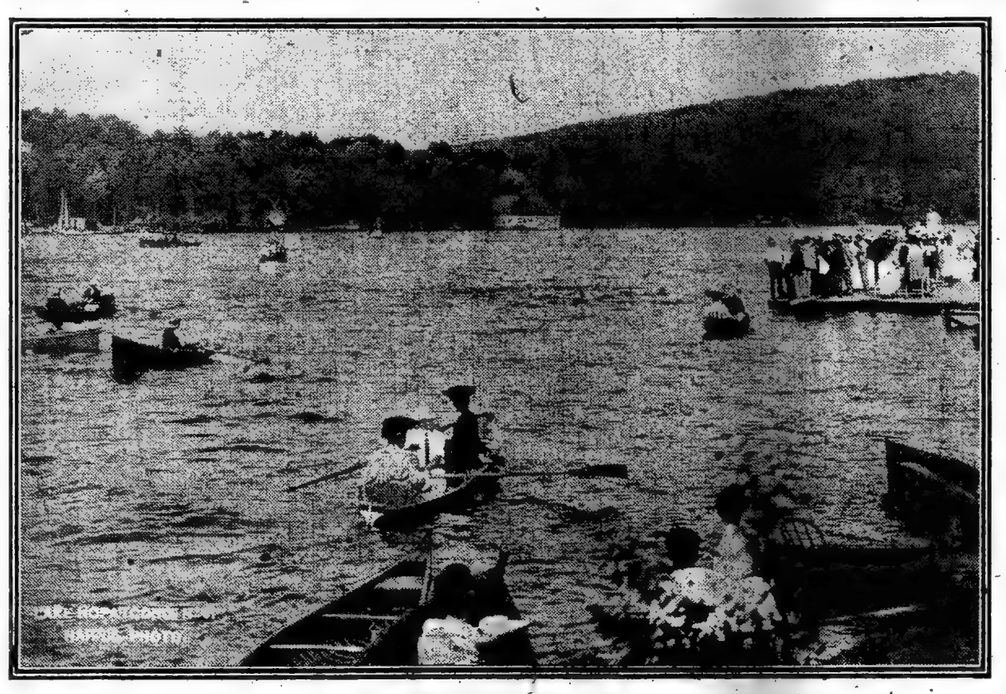

ON LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

Yachtsmen at Bar Harbor

Interest in the Sport There This Season Breaks All Records

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 7.—The week of the glorious Fourth has witnessed the opening of the last of the hotels, and most of them are fairly well filled. The cottage colony is on hand for the most part, and the season may fairly be said to be in full swing.

Yachting seems to have the call at Bar Harbor this Summer, and the chances are that Frenchman's Bay will witness some exciting sport before the Summer is over. The broad bay, with the Atlantic not far off, makes this resort an ideal spot for yachtsmen, and every year the fleet increases. The older boat owners were never so enthusiastic as this year, and a number of novices at the game are purchasing fast craft.

To begin with, there is the class of thirty-one-footers, or knockabouts, as they are called. During the Summer at least two races a week will be held between these craft, in which they must be sailed by the owners and by them alone. In past years the brushes have been very exciting, and this year bids fair to be as successful as in past seasons.

The harbor will see two new classes this Summer. The first of these are the new eighteen-footers, which will furnish even livelier sport than their bigger sisters. Already "Dave" H. Morris, H. L. Eno, and others have boats of this class, and there are several other men prominent in yachting circles who are contemplating purchases.

The speed fever has gripped the power boat man, too. Automobiles are barred on shore, but on the water the power boats are encouraged. There are at least three boats here that can do better than twenty knots. William M. Fleitmann of New York has one which is of fifty horse power and a guaranteed speed of twenty-two knots per hour. Frank T. Howard of New Orleans has a flier which has done better than twenty knots, and Edgar Scott's fast launch arrived this week after having made the trip from New York at an average speed of eighteen miles an hour.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra arrived this week, and the swimming pool is now running in full blast with a big attendance.

For July the Kebo Club announces these fixtures: July 4, bogey competition; Saturday, July 7 and July 18, choice score competition; July 14, stroke competition; July 28, bogey competition. Weekly competitions for the season handicap given by T. G. Condon will be held Saturdays. The officers of the club for the ensuing season are Robert Amory, President; Waldron Bates, Treasurer; Robert Amory, Waldron Bates, J. L. Ketterlinus, Edmund Pendleton, T. G. Condon, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., Henry Lane Eno, George S. Robbins, Board of Directors; Robert Amory, J. L. Ketterlinus, George S. Robbins, House Committee; Robert Amory, Waldron Bates, Henry Lane Eno, Finance Committee; Waldron Bates, T. G. Condon, J. L. Ketterlinus, Greens Committee; Henry Lane Eno, Amos R. E. Pinchot, De Koven Bowen, Tennis Committee; Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Ladies' Committee.

William Rhinelander Stewart of New York came on Tuesday and has opened Aloha, the Potter cottage on West Street, which he has rented for the season.

A. C. Gurnee, who has been occupying Sea Urchins for the past two months pending repairs on Beaudesert, moved to his own cottage this week. Miss Gurnee, who is returning from Paris, is expected to join him the first of the week. Mrs. Burton Harrison will occupy Sea Urchins the remainder of the season.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and daughter of Washington arrived Saturday and have opened their cottage at Sorrento, where they will pass the season.

Clement B. Newbold of Philadelphia has opened his cottage, Devilstone, on the shore. Mr. Newbold brought with him a stable of five horses, some of which have been blue-ribbon winners at the different horse shows during the Winter just over.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jaques and family came Friday, and have opened their cottage at Schooner Head. Mr. and Mrs. Jaques have not spent a Summer at Bar Harbor for a number of years, and they are warmly welcomed to the Summer colony once more.

S. W. Bridgham of New York, who underwent an operation for appendicitis last week, is recovering rapidly, and his condition is said to be satisfactory. He is attended by a specialist, Dr. Fowler of New York.

Among the arrivals Friday morning was Francis L. Wellman, Esq., of New York, who is here to pass the season at his cottage, Kragmyr. Mrs. Wellman has been here for some weeks.

FOR THE INDEPENDENCE CUP.

Manchester Golfers Play a Rattling 36-Hole Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 7.—There has been a steady stream of visitors at this resort this week, and every cottage is now taken. A large number of people spent the Fourth among the quiet hills of Manchester, where the din of Independence Day was limited to the small boy with his cracker.

The golf enthusiasts this week have been occupied with the annual tournament for the Independence Cup. This competition began Monday morning on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club, with an 18-hole qualifying round, and the final 36-hole match was played on the Fourth. On the last day there was the usual open handicap tournament of eighteen holes medal play. Prizes were awarded for the best gross and net scores, Merrill K. Waters led the field in the qualifying round with a card of 39—39—78. The next formal tournament on the Ekwanok links will be the competition for the Taconic Cup, which will be played July 19, 20, and 21.

An enthusiastic devotee of golf at Ekwanok is Miss Katherine Travers of New York City, who holds the championship of the Woman's Metropolitan Golf Association. Miss Travers, with Mrs. F. C. Travers and Miss Mary Travers, is stopping at the Equinox House.

Another New Yorker who is prominent in Metropolitan golfing circles, and who is at the Equinox House, is Frederick Herreshoff. He will enter the National championship tournament at Englewood next week, and this week has been preparing for it by practicing daily on the course here.

Several teas and parties have been given this week by New York and Brooklyn cottagers. The Misses La Vie of Brooklyn entertained the younger contingent of hotel guests and the cottage colony at their Summer home, The Gables, on the evening of Independence Day. On the following afternoon Miss Florence Taylor of Brooklyn gave a tea to a large number of the young ladies at Lone Pine. Another tea party which was largely attended was given by Mrs. J. J. Gunther and Miss Brown of New York City at The Elms on Friday afternoon.

Among the late cottage arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Isham of New York City, who opened their country place, Ormsby Hill, this week.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, July 7.—The Fourth was memorable here and drew one of the largest crowds that has ever visited this resort. Visitors came from all sections, New York and Philadelphia predominating. Every house was filled to its capacity. In the evening the place was ablaze with fireworks. The hops at the Glenwood and Kittatinny drew large crowds, and there were many house parties and porch parties.

While the rains have caused the river to be swollen somewhat, bass fishing is now excellent and is attracting much attention. Omer Staples caught a fine string in the river. Among the trophies of his skill were two fish that weighed five pounds each and several that tipped the scales at three pounds apiece.

Much interest was taken in the boat race on the Delaware between two New York ladies, Miss Juliette Frohlick, a guest at the Glenwood, and Miss Emily De Ventry, of the Riverview House. The course laid out was from the boat landing to the bathing beach. Miss Frohlick won.

Bowling has taken a strong hold on the resorters, the ladies included, and the various series have been hotly contested. Joseph Graves holds the record score of the week with 247 pins. Golfing and tennis are popular as ever.

PLEASURES AT FOREST PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

FOREST PARK, Penn., July 7.—Now that all the cottagers have arrived to enjoy their Summer homes on the Blue Mountain Range of Pennsylvania, and the Forest Park Hotel is almost entirely filled, the usual pastimes have been started. The married ladies' bowling on Monday evening, the young ladies' and gentlemen's competitive bowling on Tuesdays, the progressive whist on Wednesdays, the lawn parties on Thursdays, the weekly special performances on Fridays, and the musicals on Saturdays are fully organized, with large attendance.

The boating, bathing, and fishing have been much enjoyed during the past week. The new baseball ground, only recently completed, has kept the many New Yorkers pretty busy.

MAINE SPORTSMEN MEET.

Gather at Moosehead Lake to Celebrate the Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, July 7.—The presence of the Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association excursionists made the Fourth a memorable day, a programme of sports peculiar to Northern Maine—canoe contests, log rolling, and log poling, rifle shooting, and the like—filling in the day, while there was a display of fireworks and a ball in the evening. The balance of the week was occupied with various events, including an exhibition of fancy rifle shooting, a canoe contest for women, fly casting contests, and baseball games.

Visitors are flocking here in increasing numbers with the coming of July, old and new friends augmenting the big company which is finding delight in life out of doors. Fly fishing is excellent, and wilderness campers, canoeists, and tourists are numerous.

Among the late New York arrivals are Mrs. Cornelius Doremus, Mrs. M. D. Patterson, and Miss Clarice Paterson, who return for their annual sojourn at their private cottage. Miss Adelaide Doremus will join them soon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Waring are at their cozy bungalow, to remain until Fall.

Charles E. Doe of Providence carried off the fishing honors of the week with a five-pound trout, secured after a hard battle.

MANY PLEASURES PLANNED.

Mount Pocono Has a Busy Week Ahead of It.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., July 7.—Independence Day was celebrated here in a most sensible manner. There was no rowdyism at any part of the day—just a quiet, peaceful celebration, with beautiful fireworks in the evening. The night was clear and cool, a striking advantage to those who were numbered with the celebrators.

The coming week is to be a carnival of entertainment, according to the plans of the resort managers and the vanguard of the city folk who have much to do with the preparation of the social programme of the season. Tennis is so far the all-absorbing sport.

Pocono Pines was opened with a big reception on July 3, when the convention of Andrew and Philip took place. A hundred members of the brotherhood attended the convention, which was addressed by State Treasurer W. H. Berry as the principal speaker. On the following day, the Fourth, there was a balloon ascension, fireworks on the lake, music by the Pocono Orchestra, and other exercises in which the members of the brotherhood took part. The guests were taken from the train to the inn, three miles distant, in large touring cars, especially for the use of the guests of the Summer School and near-by resorts. The Chautauqua this year bids fair to eclipse in interest all others of its short but interesting history.

RANGELEY LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 7.—The Fourth was remembered by elaborate decorations of flags at the Rangeley Lake House, where many prominent people are stopping.

Never has the salmon fishing been equal to the past week. On Monday and Tuesday all records were broken, for thirty-three salmon, one three-pounder, were taken by the hotel guests. Prof. W. A. Packard of Princeton University caught nine. J. W. Argenbright of New York caught four fish Wednesday that weighed 5 pounds each. Mrs. C. P. Stevens of Massachusetts has taken the lead among the lady anglers, with four record salmon.

Walter F. Angell of Providence, R. I., is giving a house party at his camp on Long Pond.

Col. A. B. Hilton and family of New York City will be at home in the Gilman Cottage on Rangeley Lake the remainder of the season.

Among New Yorkers to arrive this week are Dr. S. B. Hopkins and family, Frederick H. Spear and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Norton, Dr. L. R. Van Roder, and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Salt.

Hy. Mayer Goes Abroad -- In Gay Paris.

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Hy. Mayer
PARIS JUNE 1906

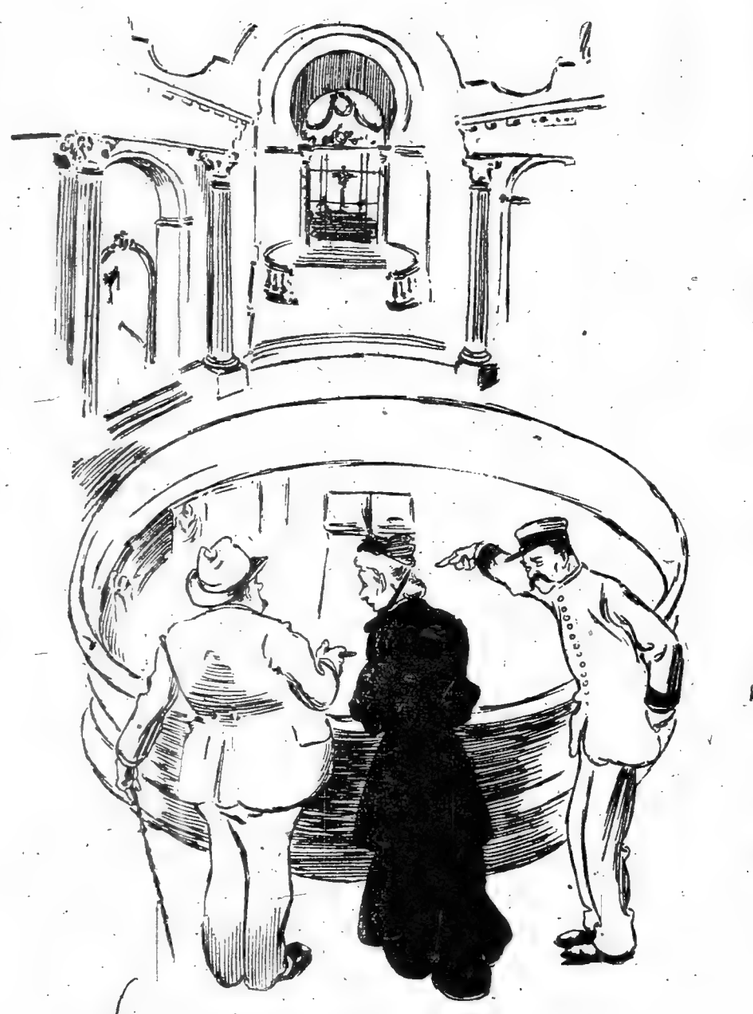

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,698 NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUNDAY BALLOON TRIP FOR AERONAUT AND WIFE

Mrs. Knabenshue Says It Was Just a Pleasant Outing.

POLICE STOP AIRSHIP RACE

So Mr. and Mrs. Knabenshue to Satisfy 10,000 Spectators Made an Ascent in a Balloon.

Roy Knabenshue, the Toledo aeronaut, and his wife made an ascent in a balloon just after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The start was made at 4:28 o'clock from Manhattan Field, next to the Polo Grounds, at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. The flight, although one of the most successful yet made, was also one of the shortest, the balloonists landing at Flushing, L. I., just before 7 o'clock last night.

Mrs. Knabenshue, like Mrs. Julian P. Thomas, who made an ascent with her husband, Dr. Thomas, some time ago, said after she came down that ballooning was a splendid outing for a woman of a Sunday afternoon. She said she had enjoyed the trip very much.

When a descent was finally made at Flushing, L. I., Knabenshue at once called up his friends and the newspapers to tell them of his wife's and his own safety. Speaking over the telephone he said:

"It was by far the most pleasurable trip that I have taken, although it was short. As Mrs. Knabenshue says, it was just a pleasant outing.

"After we got into the clouds over Third Avenue and 135th Street we drifted over the gas works where so many balloon ascensions have been made. Then we nearly dropped into a creek opening into the East River above that point. I threw out more sand, and the balloon caught the usual current there. It was, however, more northerly than usual, taking us in the direction of the Sound.

"On that account I dropped the balloon again and crossed the river into Flushing Bay, over which we drifted, rising a little to get a view of the Long Island shore. We didn't want to get mixed up with swaps, having in mind Nocquet's death.

"After crossing the swamps, Mrs. Knabenshue—who was in command, of course—picked out a nice soft spot where we could land, so down we went. The landing was made as successfully and gently as the ascent."

Mr. and Mrs. Knabenshue returned to the city last night with the balloon packed in the basket.

At least 10,000 persons in Summer Sunday attire gathered on the 155th Street viaduct, along the Speedway, and on the surrounding bluffs yesterday afternoon to witness the ascent. It was a success, so far as it was seen by vast numbers all over the city, but at 6 o'clock in the evening clouds blotted out the balloon, which was then apparently drifting at an altitude of 3,000 feet toward Long Island.

The thousands that assembled around the Polo Grounds had several inducements to bring them out, the principal one being the flight of Knabenshue last Summer, when he created great excitement by sailing in an airship around the Times Building. It had been announced that the aeronaut would ascend in his airship yesterday and pursue two balloons in which his assistants would make flights. His object was to show the superiority of the dirigible balloon. The interference of the police, however, curtailed the exhibition.

On Saturday Capt. Cottrell of the West 152d Street Police Station, hearing that 50 cents would be charged for admission to the field, notified Knabenshue that if he violated the Sunday law in any such manner he would arrest him and his assistants. The crowd anticipated the spectacle of policemen struggling with the balloons and of possibly seeing some of them take an involuntary flight through the air.

Nothing of the kind occurred, however, for a reason which was as humorous as it was unexpected. The crowd made no attempt to pay for admission to see the aerial manoeuvres, considering the viaduct and the Speedway as viewpoints of superior vantage, and free at that. Probably not more than a dozen persons offered to pay at the gate.

Their money was not accepted, especially as police reserves were on the ground, headed by Inspector Sweeney and Capt. Cottrell, who, having nothing else to do, stood by and prepared to enjoy the aerofest. Knabenshue, however, failed to see why he should provide a free spectacle for 10,000 persons. But in order not to disappoint them altogether, he decided to send up a balloon.

In this he ascended with his wife, who received the good wishes of Mrs. Julian P. Thomas, another woman aeronaut, who was present with her husband to witness the ascent.

The preparations for the ascent were made with a coolness and celerity which showed how much ballooning has become a matter of fact in this city. When the bag was inflated, the concentration ring and the basket had been attached to the netting, and the aeronaut and his wife were aboard, the sandbags were cast off and the balloon went up.

The air was perfectly still at the time, and this, in conjunction with the perfect ballasting of the balloon, led to one of the most perfect ascensions that have been made so far in this city. The balloon soared up with a gentle grace, the speed slowly increasing as the great gas bag reached the higher currents of air.

Most balloon ascensions are marked by a first sudden upward dash, often accompanied by a sideward plunge as the envelope strikes the upper currents of air. In this case, however, the balloon rose for 2,000 feet without swerving an inch. It presented an unusually beautiful sight, the sun lighting up the yellow silk envelope until it looked like a balloon of burnished copper.

When 2,000 feet high the balloon came to a standstill, and for five minutes hung outlined against the blue sky, while wisps of Summer cloud swept around it in occasional veils. Then a slight current of air drifted the balloon a short distance to the northwest. It seemed in the half hour that the balloon hung over the Polo Grounds that it was under control and was held there for the edification of the sightseers on the Speedway and the viaduct.

At 4:30 o'clock a light breeze out of the west caught the balloon and drifted it in a southerly and easterly direction over the city. Above 135th Street it was hidden by clouds, from which it presently emerged. At one time the persons that watched from all over the city felt grave alarm when the envelope suddenly became deflated and the balloon began to descend rapidly.

Up on the Speedway there was dismay until Dr. Julian P. Thomas explained that there was no need for alarm. He said that the dense cloud through which the balloon had just passed had so cooled the gas that contraction had occurred. A few minutes after the balloon entered the sunshine again the gas began to expand, and the filling out of the envelope was visible to the naked eye.

At about 6 o'clock in the evening, while the balloon was sailing in a southeasterly direction over 135th Street and Third Avenue, it entered a cloud, from which it was not seen to emerge before dark. Some alarm was felt, because the balloon was then traveling toward the sea, but aeronauts said that it was customary at that hour for the upper currents of air to blow in that direction. In nearly all of the balloon ascensions that have been made from the city in the last few months the balloons have traveled toward Long Island, catching after dusk a current of air which blew them back in a northwestly direction toward the Hudson and upper New Jersey.

LESLIE CARTER AUTO AFIRE.

Only One of a Series of Mishaps That Began Her 1,300-Mile Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 8.—A series of mishaps marked the beginning of the 1,300-mile automobile trip of Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, and a party of ten friends yesterday afternoon.

They left New York about noon in two cars and at midnight one of the cars was here in charge of a constable who had a bill of $6 for towage to collect. Mrs. Carter's troubles began about 2:30 o'clock at Sound Beach, when a back fire burned out the carburets and set one of the cars on fire. It was a dangerous fire, but Mrs. Carter assisted the men to put it out with dirt from the road. Miss Norma Munroe, a daughter of the late publisher, fainted.

The disabled car was towed to Stamford, while Mrs. Carter and part of the party went on to Springfield, Mass., in the other car. The passengers who were in the disabled car rode into Stamford on a street car, and on the way it smashed into a baker's wagon. This second accident completely upset Miss Munro's nervous system and she had to have a physician [illegible].

Dr. [illegible]tzberg attended her at the Stamford House. Early in the evening she and her companions, Miss Pierce, Messrs. Devereaux, Conan, and Dean, all of New York, left for Springfield by rail to join Mrs. Carter.

When the repairs were completed the constable presented a bill for $6 for towage. The chauffeur, Edward Jinks of New York, had not the money and the constable took charge of the car and tried to get into communication with Mrs. Carter at Springfield. About midnight he succeeded, and at her request accompanied the chauffeur to Springfield, where Mrs. Carter paid the bill to-day.

GRAMMAR NOT TO TESTIFY.

Guarding Against Immunity in Rebating Inquiry.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Federal officials announced to-day that G. J. Grammar, Traffic Manager of the New York Central lines west of Buffalo, would not be called as a witness before the Grand Jury which meets to-morrow, to begin the work of ferreting out violators of the Inter-State commerce and anti-rebate laws.

The decision not to call Grammar, who had been served with a subpoena, was reached at a conference between Oliver C. Pagin, special representative of the Department of Justice, United States District Attorney Sullivan, and his assistants to-day.

The announcement that Grammar would not be called was accompanied by the statement that the Government would not be put in a position where any high railway official could claim immunity from prosecution on the part of the Government because he had been compelled to give testimony before the Grand Jury.

Capt. Grammar left Chicago last night for this city. It is said that he had not been advised that he would not be called as a witness.

Service was secured to-day on N. H. Anspach, head of the Tariff and Schedule Bureau of the Lake Shore Railway. He will be asked to bring tariff sheets running back a number of years.

GAGE'S THEOSOPHIC INQUIRY.

Is Said to Have Had a Vision of His Brother's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Lyman J. Gage, ex-President of the First National Bank and Secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley, who is now said to be investigating theosophy under the direction of Katherine Tingley, began his inquiry into the occult while living in this city.

While still President of the First National Bank, and a guest at a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel, Mr. Gage is said to have had a vision of his brother, a Western mine owner, holding a gun. Then he saw the weapon explode and his brother lying dead in a lonely country road.

A few hours later he received word that his brother had been shot and killed in the manner that had appeared to Mr. Gage in the vision. He was so impressed by this, according to friends, that he began the study of esoteric philosophy under Thomas Hudson.

For Unionism on New Cathedral.

A letter was read yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union from the Rev. W. R. Huntington, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, in reply to a request that he see to it that union stonecutters were employed on the cathedral. He recommended that the union communicate with the Rev. J. P. Peters, Secretary of the committee.

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NO LABELS FOR PACKERS WHO BREAK LAW--WILSON

Secretary Says the Meat Measure Will Be Rigidly Enforced.

HE ARRIVES IN CHICAGO

Going Through Packing Plants—Thinks Twice the Present Number of Inspectors Will Be Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture arrived in Chicago to-day. He and a party of his subordinate officials will be here for several days to ascertain how many additional inspectors are needed at the stock yards to enforce the new meat inspection law. The Secretary thinks that perhaps twice the present number will be needed.

Mr. Wilson expects to go through the packing houses on a tour of inspection, and his department heads will take up details to which he cannot devote personal attention, owing to insufficient time.

"The new law will be enforced strictly," said Secretary Wilson earnestly. "We have an appropriation of $3,000,000 a year to enforce it, and we will have enough inspectors. Packers who do not keep their plants strictly clean, who allow unclean habits among their workmen, or who fail to produce meat products under the most sanitary conditions will not get the Government label.

"This means that they will not be allowed to ship their goods, and, in view of the recent agitation, I am reasonably certain that no packer will be suicidal enough to throw the slightest hindrance in the way of an inspection of the products and supervision of the manufacture from the time the stock enters the yards on the hoof until it leaves in the form of food.

"There will be no controversy by the Department of Agriculture with the packers. If they do not want to let our Inspectors keep a close watch on every detail of manufacture, that is their outlook, but in such case they will get no labels.

"I want to emphasize the fact that there is going to be a different kind of inspection at the yards under the new law. It will be more complete and more systematic and the regulations will be enforced more rigidly. Under the old system the Inspectors did not go beyond the block. Under the new regulations every step of the process of manufacture will be watched closely, and, as I have said, if the packers make any objection or fail in the slightest degree to carry out the rigid requirements of the recent legislation they will get no labels, and that will be punishment enough."

"What do you think has been the effect of the widespread publicity regarding conditions at the packing houses following the Neill-Reynolds report?" Secretary Wilson was asked. "Do you believe, as the packers have complained, that it will be a lasting blow to the American meat industry, especially in foreign countries?" Mr. Wilson thought a moment before he replied.

"In the end," he said, "it will be found that all this publicity has been a good thing not only for the consumer but also for the packers. The widespread publicity will do no good, however, unless the packers take the hint and raise their standards of cleanliness and sanitation."

The Secretary said there were a great many independent packing houses in the United States, concerns representing investments of between $100,000 and $200,000 each, which the big packers called "small," where there were no Inspectors at present. These were to be supplied with Inspectors now, and there would be plenty of Inspectors to go around after Oct. 1.

Mr. Wilson expects to meet while here the Inspectors in charge of various packing centres, such as St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Sioux City, and Fort Worth. These will be posted in the requirements of the new law. George P. McCabe, General Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, accompanies the Secretary for this purpose.

Austria Bars Tinned Meat.

BELGRADE, July 8.—In addition to closing her frontier to all Servian cattle, Austria-Hungary has prohibited the bringing in of tinned meats from Servia.

50 YEARS A CHURCH SEXTON.

Special Services in Honor of Isaac Butler in Dr. Clendenin's Church.

Isaac Butler, 82 years old, celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of his becoming sexton of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Westchester, of which the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin is rector. Special exercises in honor of the octogenarian were held during the day by the Rev. Dr. Clendenin and the members of the parish. He was overcome, and wept with unrestrained joy when a purse of gold was presented by some of the congregation.

On Saturday Mr. Butler, who was a warm friend of the late Collis P. Huntington, when the latter was one of the officers of the church, was decoyed from his home by a ruse. When he returned a few minutes later he was surprised to find his parlor filled with a large crowd of the representative men and women of the Country Club, many of whom are or have been members of St. Peter's during the fifty years that Butler has been sexton.

Mr. Butler has been the custodian of a set of silver presented by Queen Anne to St. Peter's more than 250 years ago. Three times robbers have tried to blow open his safe to get it but each time he has driven them off.

Woman Gives an Estate to a Prince.

LONDON, Monday, July 9.—According to the Christiania correspondent of The Daily Telegraph Miss Ada Musgrave, an Englishwoman, has presented to Crown Prince Olaf the beautiful estate of Solstraale, on the Island of Godoe.

Poisoned by Canned Fish.

Thomas Mackin, a bartender, 30 years old, died of ptomaine poisoning yesterday afternoon at his home, 185 Butler Street, Brooklyn. Mackin became ill soon after eating canned fish at his home on Friday night.

$46 TO COLORADO.
Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and return via Pennsylvania Railroad, from New York. Tickets on sale July 11, 12, and 13, good returning until August 24. For stop overs and full information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.—Adv.

WARNS AGAINST WALL STREET

London Times Says Situation Should Make Englishmen Cautious.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Monday, July 9.—The Times says in its financial supplement to-day:

"The mistrust of American financial methods has been decidedly augmented by recent events, and the extent to which 'kite-flying' operations in London have assisted Wall Street gives special importance to the progress of affairs in that mercurial centre.

"When the fact is grasped that the future of our money market is closely connected with the turn events may take in New York, there is no need to emphasize further the complete uncertainty that surrounds the possibilities of the half year just begun or to call attention to the need for caution which such a situation entails.

"American inquiry for gold has lately been reported again, but it appears to have been rather spectacular. Still, it is probable enough that if facilities were again given by the Secretary of the United States Treasury purchases of gold here might begin again.

"On the other hand, it is stated that the extent to which the facilities recently granted were taken advantage of makes it highly improbable that they will be given again at present."

"ALTAR STONE" BLOWN UP.

Famous Archaeological Puzzle Destroyed by Angry Farmer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., July 8.—The destruction with dynamite of the famous "Indian Altar Stone" on the farm of Joseph Horner, near Millsborough, has created intense indignation among scientists. Horner admits having blown the famous rock to pieces, and says he did it because parties were continually tramping over his farm to look at it.

The altar, as it was called, stood on top of a high hill on the Horner farm. It was covered with figures of men, animals, snakes, and, strangest of all, a figure of a kangaroo, all chiseled in the rock. It was discovered a few years ago, and ever since the Horner farm has been a mecca for schaeologists, all of whom were puzzled over the kangaroo carving on the big rock.

Horner does not think he owes any apology to science for his act, but simply says it was on his own ground and he could do as he pleased with it. He objected to its being there, because people who came to see it trampled down his wheat.

LONG MARCH FOR REGULARS.

Infantry at Governors Island to Walk to Mount Gretna, Penn., Camp.

The soldiers of the Twelfth Infantry, on Governors Island, are packing up preparatory to beginning their long forced march to the concentration camp of the Department of the East at Mount Gretna, Penn. The battalion at Governors Island will leave early next Sunday morning. The other two battalions of the Twelfth, which are located at Forts Niagara and Porter, near Buffalo, will not make the journey on foot. The battalion at Fort Porter will only march to Lock Haven, Penn., while the battalion at Fort Niagara will go to Keating, Clinton County, Penn., on foot and the rest of the way by rail.

Gen. Wade, the division commander on Governors Island, has issued a general order that will govern the camp, and next Saturday practically all of the troops in the Department of the East, exclusive of the Coast Artillery commands, will start for Mount Gretna. The troops, it is expected, will be at Mount Gretna by July 25, where they will remain until Sept. 30.

OLD MAN FOUND STARVING.

Confederate Veteran, 82 Years Old, Came Here for Work.

John Ara, 82 years old, is a patient at Bellevue Hospital, suffering from starvation. The old man applied for lodging at the Municipal Lodging House last night. When he reached there, Supt. York discovered that he was in a starving condition, and ordered an ambulance from Bellevue. When Dr. Lindsley arrived he found Ara almost unconscious. His pinched features showed the privation that he had endured.

Ara told the surgeon that he was a Confederate veteran, and that he came from Wilmington, N. C., six weeks ago. He said he rode on freight trains and walked for the entire distance. When he reached here he said he could not find work because of his weakened condition. His body bore many scars, which he said he received in the civil war when he was under Gen. Lee. He said that he fought in the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He has been sleeping in the parks since he reached the city. His condition is serious.

FOUR KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

Timber-Laden Train Broke In Two Ascending a Steep Incline.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 8.—A railroad wreck in which four persons were killed occurred on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway yesterday. Few details are available. While a train was ascending a steep incline a coupling broke.

The dead are C. L. Potter of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; F. Mills, probably of Detroit, Mich.; Percy W. Jordan of Carleton Place, Ontario, and George S. Stearns of New Liskeard.

An engine was used in front and another in the rear while ascending the incline. When the coupling gave way, two of the rear cars struck the hind engine with little damage, but the front one failed to gain the curve at the top and there was a second fatal crash. The heavy train, which was loaded with timber, came crashing backward into the cars at the bottom.

Kaiser to Meet the Czar Soon.

LONDON, Monday, July 9.—The correspondent in St. Petersburg of The Tribune telegraphs that a meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas is expected next month.

VISIT NEW 4-5-room apartments; modern; near Subway; $32 up. 3,161-3,163 Broadway.—Adv.

EXPRESS RAMS LOCAL AND BOTH CATCH FIRE

Over a Dozen Hurt in Collision at Coney Island Curve.

FLYING LEAP BY ENGINEER

Fire Catches from the Third Rail, but Firemen Put It Out and Rescue Passengers.

Two trains of the Sea Beach Line collided last night at 7:50 o'clock at the curve near Sea Beach Park, Coney Island, where a man was killed some time ago in a similar collision. No one was killed last night, but the two trains caught fire from the third rail and over a dozen persons in the express train were injured.

The express was going into Sea Beach Park, which is very near Luna Park, and was loaded with Sunday passengers. Motorman Joseph Kearns of 346 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, was in charge of the express. There is a sharp curve just before the tracks end in the structure. Trains always stop there to get a clear-track signal. Kearns said last night that he got the green-light signal before he started up his train.

Either he was mistaken or the signal was wrong, for the express ran plump into the rear end of an empty local train that was standing just around the curve. Kearns threw on the brakes and jumped through the window just before the trains collided. He was cut by flying glass.

The front car of the express train and the rear car of the local train caught fire. The firemen, however, who had to come only across the street, made quick work of extinguishing the blaze. Both cars were wrecked.

The 8 o'clock detachment of police were on the floor at the Coney Island Station preparing to go out on post. They were all hurried down to the scene of the accident and helped the firemen.

Police and firemen soon had the panic-stricken passengers out of the express train. Those who received attention from the Coney Island Emergency Hospital were:

Anna Tachnia, 35 West 111th Street, Manhattan, fractured leg; May Egallo, 29 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, cuts about the body; Mary Lawless, 129 West 116th Street, Manhattan, cuts of left eye; William H. Lawless, same address, abrasions of the head; William Cruger, 1,523 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, scalp wounds; John Scally, his wife, and two children, 29 Sixteenth Stfeet, Brooklyn, bruises and shock; Henry Stewart, 3,812 Pearl Street, Philadelphia, abrasions of the face, head, and body; Frank and Sam Dignan, 413 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan, cuts and bruises about the body; Nathan Forsky, 111 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, shock, and Thomas Dalton, 160 Bleecker Street, Manhattan, cuts and abrasions.

COLLISION AT KING'S HIGHWAY.

Seven Residents of Brooklyn Injured When Cars Come Together.

A southbound Fifteenth Street car ran into a Thirty-ninth Street car yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at Gravesend Avenue and King's Highway, Brooklyn. Both cars were filled. The Thirty-ninth Street car was almost at a standstill, and the motorman of the car that was to cross the line miscalculated the speed of the Thirty-ninth Street car.

Most of those in the Fifteenth Street car were shaken up, but none of them was seriously injured. Those in the other car were knocked down, and seven of them needed the attention of Dr. Richardson, from the Coney Island Emergency Hospital. These persons, all of Brooklyn, were hurt:

Margaret Mulligan, 63 Columbia Street, contusions of the left side; May Malone, 62 Congress Street, cuts on face and hands; Leda Carr, same address, cut on left eye; Kate Malone, same address, cuts on lip and shoulders; Florence Johnson, a baby, 10 Jackson Place, cuts on hands; Bridget Feeney, 85 Amity Street, contusions of the hips, and Kate Cruikshank, 1,116 Thirty-eighth Street, cuts and abrasions of the body.

BEHEADED BY TROLLEY CAR.

Teller of a Brooklyn Savings Bank Run Over in Bensonhurst.

Charles E. Losee, assistant teller in the Brooklyn Savings Bank, was run over and instantly killed by a Thirty-ninth Street trolley car at Bath Avenue, near Bay Thirty-seventh Street, in Bensonhurst, last night. Mr. Losee had come up from Southampton, L. I., where he has a Summer home, to meet friends at the New York Canoe Club, when the car struck him.

William Morris of 875 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, who was the motorman in charge of the car, said at the Coney Island Police Station, where he was locked up, that the night was so dark that it was impossible for him to see any distance ahead, and that he had no idea that Mr. Losee was on the track until the car struck him. In Winter Mr. Losee lived in Bensonhurst. Only recently he went to his place at Southampton for the Summer. He was 42 years old, and was well known in Brooklyn.

THROWN FORTY FEET BY AUTO

Broker Seriously Injured at the Door of His Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Charles S. Starr of Jenkintown of the firm of Starr & Co., brokers, and a member of the Huntingdon Valley Country and Rittenhouse Clubs, was struck by an automobile and seriously injured early this morning on the York Road, at the entrance to the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, just north of Nobles Station.

Mr. Starr is in the Jewish Hospital. His right leg is fractured in two places, he has several severe cuts and bruises, and is suffering from shock. He was unconscious for several hours after the accident.

Mr. Starr was on a south-bound Willow Grove car, and alighted at the entrance to the club. As he stepped from the car and started to cross York Road, the machine struck him. He was thrown almost forty feet. A bell boy at the clubhouse heard the noise and ran to the road. Starr lay unconscious in a pool of blood. Another automobile, city bound, was stopped and he was hurried to the hospital.

NEW C. & O. LIMITED—10:55 A. M. Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner, New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Offices, 96, 245, 353 Broadway and 243 Fifth Av.—Adv.

547 MORE ZULUS SLAIN.

A Rebel Force Surrounded by Natal Troops—No White Casualties.

DURBAN, July 8.—Natal troops have completely surrounded and defeated a rebel body in the Umvoti district.

Five hundred and forty-seven rebels were killed, and few escaped.

There were no white casualties.

SELLING TEXAS LANDS.

3,500,000 Acres Sold in Eight Months at from $2 to $5 an Acre.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 8.—J. J. Terrell, State Land Commissioner, reports that he has sold 3,500,000 acres of public lands of the State in the last eight months. The prices ranged from $2 to $5 an acre. Between now and Jan. 1 1,500,000 more acres will come on the market.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH.

He and His Family Attend Services in Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 8.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel, and Quentin, attended the 11 o'clock service at Christ Church today. The Rev. Charles Henry Webb of Astoria, N. Y., who is in camp near Oyster Bay with fifty boys from his parish, preached. The boys accompanied Mr. Webb to church, and were lined up along the driveway entrance when the President arrived. They respectfully lifted their hats as he entered the church. After the service the President and his family drove at once to Sagamore Hill.

FIRE PANIC IN A THEATRE.

Moving Picture Machine Explodes at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 8.—There was a panic in Young's Pier Theatre tonight owing to the explosion of a moving picture machine. The 2,000 persons in the audience ran to the doors, and a hundred were more or less bruised in the jam which resulted.

The only person who was severely injured was William Friend, assistant stage manager, who was in the box with the machine and was burned before he could get out. A number of men were cut by glass which they broke in the doors in their hurry to get out.

Families became separated in the panic. Many women fainted and were carried into hotels and drug stores. The fire damage will not exceed $1,000.

78 MILES IN 70 MINUTES.

Special Train's Run on the Reading to Save a Little Girl's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8. — A special train, driven at a rate of nearly seventy miles an hour, brought to this city from Cape May to-day a little girl apparently dying of appendicitis, with her father and mother. Marie, the twelve-year-old daughter of Dr. R. Walter Starr of 117 South Seventeenth Street, was the patient. The train left Cape May nine minutes before noon, and made the seventy-eight miles to Camden in seventy minutes, a greater speed than had been attained before on that division of the Reading Railroad.

An ambulance from the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital had been summoned, and crossed the river to Camden, where the child was placed in it, and at 2:05 o'clock she was in the operating room.

A RUSSIAN "MARSEILLAISE."

The Poem Is Virtually an Appeal to the People to Rebel.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 9.—The Twentieth Century, formerly the Russ, has published a second poem by M. Amfiteatroff, one of Russia's most brilliant journalist poets, entitled "The New Marseillaise." The paper has been confiscated, and probably will be suppressed.

The verses are dedicated to Maxim Gorky, and are virtually an appeal to armed revolt. The refrain goes, "Rise to your rights, people; array yourselves under the red banner." The following is a translation of a typical verse:

Seize the headman's axe and pass sentence to slay;
Quit the plow and grasp the sword and bludgeon;
The Volga weeps blood for the wrongs of the people:
Seek your salvation in mortal combat with the oppressors.

The censors have seized an anti-semitic brochure entitled "Down with Amnesty!" and the authors have been held for trial.

EARTHQUAKE DEPENDENTS.

Authoritative Statement That They Will Only Number 1,000 by Aug. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Dr. Devine, speaking as Chairman of the Relief Commission, told the Finance Committee on Friday that he expected by the end of July "there will be no bread line and no clothes line."

Doubtless it was not meant to be taken with literal exactness, because, of course, there will be a considerable number of people who will not have become self-supporting by the end of the present month. There is, in fact, a considerable number of aged and infirm, who are likely to continue a permanent charge on the relief fund or the city. They are being segregated in one camp in Golden Gate Park, and their numbers already approach 1,000. With these exceptions Dr. Devine expects that the people here will have become self-supporting by the end of this month.

HOTEL VENDOME TO CLOSE.

But Will Reopen on Sept. 1, It Is Said, After Alterations.

The Hotel Vendome, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, will close on July 15, it was announced yesterday, and the guests, some of whom have stuck by the house for many years, will have to seek other quarters. The house recently went into the hands of a receiver. It was said at the hotel last night that the house would open on Sept. 1 after extensive alterations had been made.

Discredits Yellow Fever Reports.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Dr. J. H. White, surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital Service here, issued a statement last night that, so far as he was aware, none of the Marine Hospital physicians at New Orleans had given out any statement that there was yellow fever in New Orleans and that neither he nor any of his assistants had any evidence that yellow fever now existed in New Orleans.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

SAY THAW STARTED THREATS LONG AGO

New Witnesses Declare He Often Broke Out in a Rage.

THE STATE GETS A FULL STORY

Show Girl Who Knew Thaw and White Asserts Mrs. Thaw Often Aroused Her Husband.

For the first time since the murder of Stanford White by Harry Kendall Thaw, Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has the case in charge, knows the complete story of the relations of the two principals in the tragedy and Evelyn Nesbit, wife of Thaw, and the cause of the bitterness which ended in the killing. He heard it yesterday.

The story lays bare the motive for the murder. There is not a detail lacking, and every line furnishes additional strength to the cause of the prosecution.

It was told by Edna McClure, a show girl and an intimate friend of the Thaws, a beneficiary of White, and apparently a perfectly fair witness. It corroborated the story of Maxie Follette, of which Mr. Garvan was placed in possession on Saturday, but went far more deeply and clearly into the conditions which resulted in the murder.

With Miss McClure during its telling was her mother, Mrs. Minks of West Forty-second Street. The two were driven to the Criminal Courts Building in an electric hansom yesterday afternoon, arriving at 3:30 o'clock. They were taken at once to Mr. Garvan's room, where they found him ready to begin the examination.

For almost two hours he questioned the girl and her mother. Every question he asked was freely answered. When they were at last excused he had evidence tending to show that Thaw had cherished a murderous hatred against White for at least two years, that he had publicly threatened the architect's life on at least three or four occasions, and that all the talking about the relations once existing between Evelyn Nesbit and White which was done came from the Thaws themselves.

Defend White's Name.

The architect was pictured to Mr. Garvan as a kindly man, who befriended the whole Nesbit family. The prosecutor was informed that even up to the very day of the murder the victim of Thaw's revolver was paying the tuition bills of Howard Nesbit, Mrs. Thaw's eighteen-year-old brother, although upon the reconciliation between Thaw and Miss Nesbit, subsequent to the settlement of the trouble which gave birth to the affidavit which is to figure so prominently in the trial, White had washed his hands of her.

Thaw, on the other hand, was held up to the gaze of the Assistant District Attorney as a foul-mouthed, vengeful man, whose brutality had twice caused the woman he married to leave him, and who deemed no occasion too public to remind her of her past.

Strong as was the evidence submitted to him, it opened the way for evidence still stronger. It identified a witness—Thaw's friend—who has so far kept out of the way, and who can tell, it is alleged, of an occasion when the man from Pittsburg, in the presence of several persons, drew a pistol and with a string of foul epithets declared:

"I'll get Stanford White yet, and this is what I'll get him with."

There was no suggestion in the recitals of either the mother or the daughter that White pursued young girls. On the contrary, he was declared to be a much-slandered man, whose kindness had made rough places easy for many good-looking young aspirants for stage honors.

This is the story of the McClure girl and Mrs. Mink. There is no effort at embellishment. It begins at the beginning of Evelyn Nesbit's career in New York, and traces her life from then up to the very day of the killing.

Three Girls Close Friends.

Thaw knew Evelyn Nesbit almost if not quite as soon as did White. They were both showering her with attentions when she was a chorus girl in "The Wild Rose" company. At that time Miss McClure was, as up to the very day of the killing of White, Miss Nesbit's closest friend. There was another member of the group, Maxie Follette. The three girls were practically inseparable. The secret of one was the secret of all. They had the same friends, attended the same dinners, and went to the same places after the show.

Miss McClure is no longer inclined to take the part of Mrs. Thaw. Neither is Miss Follette. They declared, and with not the slightest attempt at concealment, that she was as much to blame for the shooting as anybody else, and that White was murdered in cold blood and for no cause.

At first Thaw had little chance. His ostentation did not please Miss Nesbit, and her mother was violently opposed to him. White, on the other hand, was deferential and open-handed, without boastfulness. He won the friendship of the mother, and before long took the Nesbit family under his wing.

He took Evelyn Nesbit from the stage in the Fall of 1903 and sent her to a boarding school in Pompton, N. J. He arranged for the tuition of her brother, a lad several years her senior, and he obtained apartments for the mother, now Mrs. Holman, in the Audubon, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street.

While at school he paid a few visits to his protégé, but they were not of a character to excite comment, Miss McClure says. Just what his relations were with her cannot be positively established. She had an attack of appendicitis and an operation was determined on. After it her convalescence was slow. White sent the girl abroad with her mother, thinking that the European trip would be beneficial.

All the time that Miss Nesbit was at the Pompton school Thaw had been keeping track of her, and, whenever the opportunity offered, striving to gain her notice.

No sooner did she go abroad than he followed. The mother was still opposed to him, and he had to fight her disfavor from the start of his wooing on the other side of the ocean. He used the Thaw fortune with lavish hand in making the fight, and so dazzled the girl that she left her mother and went away with him. Mrs. Nesbit, penniless, was forced to cable to New York for money to pay her return passage.

Say Thaw Abused Her.

Presumably she cabled to White, according to the information in the hands of the District Attorney's office. At any rate, the money was forthcoming and the mother took ship for home, leaving the daughter with Thaw.

No sooner did he realize that Miss Nesbit was his than Thaw, so those who knew them say, began to abuse her. His conduct was such as to call down the reproof of several hotelkeepers. He showered the girl with costly presents, but, it is declared, had no hesitancy about insulting her until at last she came to the conclusion that she had had about enough of him.

This was in September, 1904. Slipping away from him, she came to America alone and went to her mother. No sooner had she landed than she sought the protection and advice of Stanford White, who forgave her for her desertion of him and promised to do what he could for her.

White was much incensed at the treatment which had been given to the girl, so the informants of the prosecution assert, and declared what he would do to right her wrongs. He advised the bringing of suit against Thaw, and the affidavit reciting the details of his conduct toward her. It is believed that he introduced her to De Lancey Nicoll. It was through Mr. Nicoll, anyway, that she was led to the law office of Howe & Hummel.

When he found that he had been deserted Thaw, it is declared, was wild with rage. He threatened all kinds of things, but after the edge of his anger had worn off his infatuation reasserted itself, and he made up his mind to win Miss Nesbit back. The opening gun of his campaign was a cablegram sent to a leading New York florist, in which he instructed that the Nesbit apartments be kept supplied with the rarest flowers on the market. Then he engaged passage home.

Finding Miss Nesbit with her mother, he did his best to get into communication with her. In this he was unsuccessful.

Smarting under the plight in which she had found herself in Europe when Thaw lured her daughter away from her, and grateful to White for his many kindnesses, the mother did everything possible to keep her daughter and the man from Pittsburg apart. The dislike she felt for him in the beginning had been strengthened a thousandfold, the prosecution says.

His Furniture Refused.

Thaw kept up his campaign of flowers. One day he sent a vanload of costly furniture to the apartments as a peace offering. The Nesbits refused to receive the gift.

Then came the affidavit in which Miss Nesbit accused him. Thaw also learned that White had advised Miss Nesbit to sue him and that he stood behind her.

On just what basis a compromise was effected, if as alleged in the stories told to the District Attorney there was a compromise, nobody knows. It is said that there was a large payment of money by Thaw, in consideration of which the original affidavit, which was in Miss Nesbit's handwriting, with corrections by White, was destroyed. Thaw understood that there was only one photographic copy in existence. That copy, too, was destroyed.

The knowledge of the humiliation he had suffered through White's championship of the girl greatly angered Thaw. It was then that he hired his detectives and attempted to ruin White's reputation. It was then that he made a confidant of Anthony Comstock, who in turn called in the Children's Society. It was then that he began to denounce White and threaten him.

With the destruction of the affidavit and the copy, Thaw fancied, according to the theory of the prosecution, that White was the only man, except Lawyer Abraham Hummel, who was in possession of his secret. He grew fairly venomous toward the architect, blaming White for all his worry.

When the story of the affidavit came out the other day the denials of Thaw and Mrs. Thaw were prompt. They declared that there was no such affidavit in existence and that there was no copy of such a document. Thus far their denial is conceded to be true by the prosecution, but no further.

Photograph Plates Available.

There is no copy of the affidavit to be had, but the photographic plates are still in existence and available to the prosecution for introduction as evidence. The photographer is known, and should he destroy or part with them at this stage he would lay himself liable possibly to indictment as an accessory after the fact to the murder of Stanford White. The District Attorney's Office has not a fear that the evidence will not be produced at the proper time.

It will not be necessary to put either White's lawyer, De Lancey Nicoll, or Abraham Hummel, who represented Miss Nesbit, on the stand. If such a step were attempted it would fail because the confidential relations between lawyer and client could be invoked by the defence.

Even after the settlement of Miss Nesbit's claim, whatever it was and whatever the compromise, Thaw did not have the easiest kind of sailing. The enmity of the mother was still to be met, and the girl was not inclined to receive him with open arms.

One day in December, 1904, so the friends of the Nesbits have testified, Thaw sent a baby grand piano to the Nesbit flat. This gift was not returned, as had been the furniture. A complete reconciliation came soon after, and Thaw prevailed upon the girl to make a second European trip with him. In Paris they met and were almost constantly in the company of a New York widow, whose name is now known by the District Attorney, and who will be subpoenaed to appear at his office to-day.

This widow is prepared to testify, according to her statement, that the life of Evelyn Nesbit was full of trouble from the time of her arrival in France. Thaw, she says, was constantly either drunk or under the influence of drugs, which he was using at that time, and he resumed his abuse of his companion with redoubled severity.

"Evelyn was good and sore," said the widow in telling the story. "She hated Thaw, and referred to him constantly as that dope fiend,' threatening every day or so to leave him. The automobile trip witnessed no abatement of his brutality."

Widow's Story of Quarrel.

"When Evelyn left New York with Thaw, Mr. White, who had been her steadfast friend until then, said that he was through with her. He had the greatest contempt for Thaw, to whom he referred as 'that foul-mouthed young blackguard,' and believed that Evelyn had been ungrateful. Because of the stand taken by Mr. White Evelyn could not again seek his assistance, but things got so bad that she concluded anything was better than the life she was leading and told Thaw up and down that she was through with him.

"This suited Thaw, who was insanely in love with Evelyn. He begged and pleaded with her, but she was obdurate. As a last resort he promised to marry her if she would remain with him. This was the promise that won her. There was no wedding abroad. It was performed after the return of the couple to America and their trip to Pittsburg. The talk of a 'remarriage' is the sheerest nonsense."

Here the tale is taken up by Mrs. Mink, Miss McClure, and Mazie Follette. The friendship of Miss McClure and Miss Follette with Mrs. Thaw was just as intimate as it had been before the marriage.

The Thaws came back to New York and began to appear in their old haunts. There was only this difference. In the possession of Evelyn Nesbit her husband was openly arrogant. His jealousy was such that it became a byword of the circles in which they moved. If she did so much as speak to a man he raged and stormed at her.

There was one man, according to the showgirls who have appeared before Mr. Garvan and those who are still to appear, upon whom the full force of Thaw's jealous hatred was leveled. The mere sight of the architect threw Thaw into unreasoning fury.

At such times, it is asserted, he taxed his wife with her past relations with White, coupling her name with that of the architect in a manner calculated to make any woman furious.

According to evidence now in possession of the State, the Thaws were entertaining several guests one night in a Broadway restaurant when White walked by the table. Thaw looked at him and gritted his teeth.

"There he goes now," he said to his wife, apostrophizing White with an oath, "the man who owned you before I did."

Mrs. Thaw looked her husband straight in the face, according to the account of the episode, and replied:

"Stop raking up my past, Harry; I won't stand for it. There is the big brute who is responsible. Go to him about it."

"I will," Thaw said. "I'll get him yet."

Say Mrs. Thaw Spoke of White.

This occasion is but one of several of which accounts have reached the prosecution. Not only did Thaw refer to White whenever anything chanced to remind him of the man, but Mrs. Thaw, often without reason, it is declared, made remarks tending to keep alive her husband's anger.

When he was drinking Thaw was quarrelsome and more than once he was made to feel the weight of fists of those whom he offended. On a night at Rector's, his wife left a private dining room with Mazie Follette. Thaw, pursuing her, took her upstairs in a fit of rage. Then, it is said, he narrowly escaped punishment by some of those who saw his treatment of the young woman. At a ball in Tuxedo Hall, it is asserted, he insulted a young man named Davis and Davis thrashed him soundly.

Many stories have reached the ears of the Assistant District Attorney which depict Thaw as a braggart, always seeking to establish a reputation for courage and seldom succeeding.

Among the witnesses eagerly sought by the District Attorney's office as a result of the revelations of the actress friends of White is William Sturgis. He is noted as an entertaining companion and was with the Thaws up to the day of the murder, almost everywhere they went.

Sturgis was the one man, it is said, who enjoyed Thaw's confidence fully. Often, it is said, Thaw, his wife, and Sturgis met with some of her girl friends and Sturgis and Thaw said, "Billy, I wish you'd take the little wife to dinner to-night" or "to the show."

Sturgis, the prosecution is informed, often begged Thaw to forget his resentment against White and reminded Thaw that White had never boasted of his relations with Miss Nesbit. Within a very few months before the killing, in the presence of Sturgis and several women, the prosecution has been told, Thaw drew a revolver and waved it, saying that it was the weapon with which he proposed to kill White.

"Don't be foolish, Harry," Sturgis is quoted as saying. "You'll get yourself in just as much trouble if you kill White as if you would if you killed anybody. Besides, you don't have to do it yourself."

Thaw's Talk of Revenge.

Thaw thundered threat after threat, but not a member of the party regarded him seriously. As a matter of fact, his acquaintances took about the same attitude as to his talk of revenge as did White, who is reported to have said on one occasion:

"The little dude hasn't nerve enough to shoot me. All he'll do will be to try to start stories of scandals about me."

It is related of Thaw, and testimony has been offered the prosecution along this line, that the young man made it a fad to outdo anything that White did. Even in the early days of his acquaintance with the Nesbit girl he would spend any amount of money to discount White in her eyes.

A story regarding a ring now owned by Mrs. Thaw was told yesterday. Thaw, according to this story, met a showgirl, and asked her to go to Tiffany's with him, saying that he had to buy a gift for a girl and wished her to help him select it. The girl went with him, and when he had made the purchase originally contemplated by him she had a seventeen-hundred-dollar diamond ring fitted upon her finger and asked if he wouldn't buy it for her. He had but $500 with him, but the clerk knew him and told him the money didn't matter.

That girl, according to the story, is now the wife of a member of the British nobility. For Miss Nesbit Thaw bought a ring costing $3,000, to which he was constantly calling attention when they were out together.

Club Friend Speaks for White.

At the Brook Club yesterday there were signs of a movement on the part of White's friends to defend his name from the imputations which were cast upon it immediately after he was murdered.

"We do not propose to deny," said one of these friends, "that Stanford White was a devotee of pleasure, and that his life was reckless in many ways. That he was any worse than the general run of men about town is untrue, as will be shown at the proper time."

Late yesterday afternoon an attempt was made by several reporters to see Thaw at the Tombs Prison. A note was carried to him requesting an interview. He sent back this message:

"I have seen no one to-day and will see no one. I have made no statement at any time regarding my case. I am under orders from my attorneys and will obey them."

Assistant District Attorney Garvan declined to make public the details of his conference with Miss McClure, her mother and Miss Follette. That he fears there are witnesses who contemplate leaving the country is shown by the fact that detectives are watching every outgoing boat.

PHILADELPHIANS UNEASY.

Not Desirous of Appearing at the Thaw Trial—Olcott Seeks Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The quiet visit to Philadelphia of ex-Judge Olcott, chief counsel for Harry K. Thaw, was the theme of much speculation to-day among the many young men here who have been acquainted with Thaw. That the lawyer sought information from Thaw's friends was the general opinion, but no one seemed to know whom Mr. Olcott interviewed.

The Philadelphians who knew Thaw show a distinct aversion to appearing on the stand at the Thaw trial, and the knowledge that Mr. Olcott has begun a search for evidence here has caused considerable uneasiness.

NEARLY SWEPT OUT TO SEA.

Men Were Helpless in Boat Near the Hook When Pilot Spied Them.

The pilot boat New York put into the Long Dock at Stapleton, Staten Island, last night, with two young men who were taken from a flat-bottomed boat four miles southeast of the Scotland Lightship just before dark. They were Harry Schaeffer of 435 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and William Schbein of 35 West Sixty-eighth Street, Manhattan.

Early yesterday morning they went to Canarsie, and there hired a boat and went out into the lower bay to fish. Near Sandy Hook they lost one of their oars. It was ebb tide and a strong wind was blowing seaward, and they were carried rapidly out toward the open sea.

They say they shouted and called as they were swept past the Scotland Lightship, but they were not heard or seen. They had to keep bailing all the time, and they were exhausted when picked up.

Capt. Kelsey discovered the young men. He had swung the New York's head in toward the harbor to come up for the night. Before starting he swept the ocean with his glasses and then made out the two men.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Prof. Nunn's Son a Victim—Telegraph and Telephone Systems Damaged.

ARTSELLE, Ala., July 8.—During a terrific electrical storm which swept over the lower end of the county to-day the eighteen-year-old son of Prof. Samuel Nunn was struck by lightning and instantly killed, and another son was badly injured.

The telegraph and telephone systems in this part of the county have been paralyzed to-day.

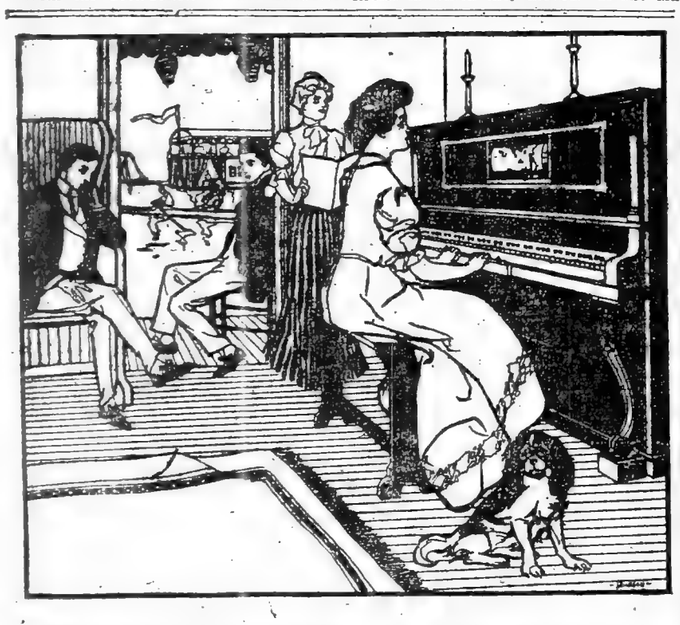

Wherever You May Be This Summer

The Pianola Piano

Will Contribute Immensely to Your Vacation Pleasures

CONSIDER a single field of summer recreation—yachting—and observe how generally the Pianola Piano and the Pianola have been utilized to add to the enjoyment of the pleasure-seekers. The following is but a partial list of the prominent yachts, house-boats, etc., that are carrying the Aeolian Co.'s instruments:

Aileen, Edwin Gould	Conqueror, F. W. Vanderbilt	Katrina, James B. Ford	Privateer, R. A. C. Smith
Alcedo, Geo. W. Childs, Drexel	Constant, Egbert Moxham	Kehtoh, Roswell Eldredge	Rhealair, Daniel G. Reid
Aloha, A. C. James	Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan	Lensahn, H.R.H. The Grand Duke of Oldenburg	Sagamore, W. H. Barnard
American, Archibald Watt	Dinna, Percy Chubb	Linta, [Walter Lutgen	Satanella, M. J. Lawrence
Anona, W. T. Rainey	Emrose, A. W. Rose	Margaret, I. E. Emerson	Seneca, E. B. Webster
Aria, W. H. Blake	Endymion, G. E. J. Lauder	Margarita, A. J. Drexel	Sultana, E. H. Harriman
Ariadne, Hy. W. Putnam	Erin, Sir Thomas Lipton	May, Alexander Van Rensselaer	Valhalla, Earl of Crawford
Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	Florence, A. H. Alker	Mohican, Oliver Harriman	Varuna, Eugene Higgins
Barracouta, James A. Garland	Grayling, A. McLeod	Munchen, German Cruiser	Venetia, M. F. Plant
Calumet, C. G. Emery	Haida, Max C. Fleischman	Narwhal, C. H. Osgood	Vergemere, Albert C. Bostwick
Cayuga, Thos. W. Slocum	Hiawatha, Julius Fleischman	Neaira II, Charles A. Gould	Wadena, Mrs. J. H. Wade
Ce't, J. Rogers Maxwell	Hildegarde, E. R. Coleman	Noma, Wm. B. Leeds	West Virginia, U. S. Battleship.
Charmary, C. G. Gates	Hohenzollern, Emperor William	North Star, Cornelius Vanderbilt	HOUSE BOATS
Colonia, F. G. Bourne	Josephine, P. A. B. Widener	Onward, James T. Dunn	Marjorie, F. L. St. John
			Onaway II, W. C. Fisk

Considering the high standard of appointments prevailing on pleasure craft and the prominence of their owners, the showing of the above list is most impressive. It is only another way of demonstrating that the Pianola Piano has become in truth *the* piano of the present day—the one form of piano most popular with persons who pride themselves upon being strictly up-to-date and in owning the latest and best of everything.

The genuine Pianola Piano is made only by the Aeolian Co. Prices $550 to $1,000. Purchasable on moderate monthly payments. Pianos of all other makes taken in exchange.

The Aeolian Company Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av., near 34th St., New York

REAL DROUGHT IN JERSEY; RUSH TO MOIST NEW YORK

Atlantic City a Lone Oasis, New Law Defied There.

PRECEDENT OF 40 YEARS ENDS

Saloon Windows Unscreened — Side Doors Barred—But on This Side the River Bartenders Hustled.

New Jersey went dry yesterday, but the New York saloons near the North River ferries were filled all day with thirsty folk from across the river. Through the length and breadth of Jersey almost every saloon closed its doors promptly at midnight on Saturday and opened them as promptly at midnight this morning. The Bishop's law, with its unpleasant proviso for the absolute confiscation for the rest of the year of the license of any saloonkeeper who left his side door unlocked, according to custom, had its effect, and the police in all the leading cities save one found to their surprise that they had few arrests to make. About the only oasis in the desert was Atlantic City, where most of the hotels and cafés sold drinks openly.

It was not, indeed, quite easy to make the old-time customers realize on Saturday that midnight on Saturday was really closing time. They considered they possessed vested rights, and in a few cases in Jersey City the police had to lend a helping hand to the bartenders. The police were not to be trifled with, and insisted that from the first second of Sunday the saloons should be empty and the screens in the windows removed, so any one outside could see what was going on inside. In fact, one saloon keeper narrowly escaped arrest because he was seen behind the bar counting up his money a few minutes after the legal hour. Most of the saloon men co-operated with the police to see that the law was observed.

But as the ejected ones filed forth they did not come emptyhanded. Some had bottles of beer in their hands, and not a few had more sticking out of their coat pockets. The grocers say they have never experienced such a Saturday before. From every hand came demands for bottled beer, and in Jersey City and Hoboken nearly the whole supply of that article was sold out. One store bore the legend in the window: "Do not go dry Sunday. Leave your orders here. Bottled beer promptly delivered."

Rumors of "speak easies" and "clubs" came from various parts of the State. A room, it was said, would be set aside at the home of the saloon keeper, to which his regular customers would have keys. Beer and whisky in bottles would be sold in them. The police, however, denied that anything of the sort had been started.

When Sunday dawned, an uninterrupted view of nearly every bar was afforded to the churchgoers. Those who had never seen the inside of a saloon could see the rows of shining bottles, the brass sink where the steins are filled, and the long rail placed conveniently as a foot rest. It was their hour of triumph, for the clause that orders all screens removed is at once the chief safeguard for the enforcement of the law and the special bugbear of the hotel men. Many of them have expensive pieces of cabinet work in their windows, and they are not disposed to have these altered at considerable expense to the detriment of their own trade.

Still most of them observed the law. In many cases part of the screen could be pulled over, and in stores which pose as wine stores with their windows dressed with bottles, clear spaces had been made so that all might see inside. A number of saloon keepers are not sure of this particular clause. Judge Boreham the other day declared at New Brunswick that its provisions were contradictory, and he would not enforce it. So in Jersey City forty-five saloons were still screened from the vulgar gaze yesterday, and their owners must appear in the city courts this morning and explain.

Until the political campaign in the Fall this clause is likely to afford the battleground of the issue. The hotel men may be able to test the constitutionality of the whole act in fighting its enforcement, but it is not thought likely that at present any saloonkeeper will risk his license by trying to treat the Bishops' Act with the contempt they used toward the former law. The Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association has notified its members to obey the new regulations, and it will trust to the feeling aroused by the loss of Sunday steins to spur on a revolt at the next elections.

Holiday for Saloon Men.

So yesterday Jersey City and Hoboken saloon men left their bars closed and went out into the country. What they thought might be judged by the notice that appeared on Washington Street, Hoboken:

This place to let Sundays only. Call 12 Monday and get refreshed. We mourn your loss.

Not for love or money was a drink to be got. To give a drink is as much a crime as to sell one, and an aridity unspeakable dwelt. Down by the North German Lloyd steamship piers are many pleasant little arbors. They are quite small, but it is very pleasant to sit in the shade, sip a stein, and watch the crowds pass by. Yesterday it was very hot along the water front, but the tables were piled away into corners, the chairs stood in heaps, and not a soul sought their welcome coolness.

Even in the bona fide restaurants and hotels the diner had to go without his liquor. However unlike the sandwich beloved of Raines might be his repast, ginger pop was the strongest digestive he might take. On the Pullmans the same rule prevailed, and the wily traveler postponed his dinner until he passed beyond the bounds of New Jersey.

In Hoboken the police declared they did not know where to get a drink for themselves, and in Jersey City but three arrests were made. Joseph Friend keeps a saloon at 288 Henderson Street. It is close to the City Hall Police Station, and about 1 o'clock he was spied stealing up to his apartments above the saloon with a foaming beer jug in his hands. In a moment the sleuths were after him and he was accused of keeping a disorderly house. In vain he protested. He was merely preparing for his family dinner, he said. The police declared he was 'giving away' beer upstairs to his 'friends,' and he was held in $500 bail for examination to-day.

John F. Brecker, who has a saloon at 427 Newark Street, Hoboken, felt so badly about the new law that he went to his saloon and had a few drinks. Then he went out without closing the place. Because his door was unlocked he was arrested.

Bergen County obeyed the law perfectly. This was by order of the Liquor Dealers' Association, which announced that any dealer selling liquor would be prosecuted. At Fort Lee and Carlstadt, where saloons were never known to close before, they were closed yesterday. Paterson was also one of the driest towns in the State.

Rush of Thirsty to New York.

Meanwhile from early morning there was a steady stream of men to New York. From Jersey City and Newark, from Hoboken and Perth Amboy, from as far afield as New Brunswick, and the confines of Middlesex County they came. They loaded every ferry, and hastened to explore West Street. Both political parties could have held conventions of their most useful district leaders by merely sending a summons to the hotels near the ferryhouses. At one on Cortlandt Street six bartenders were having the time of their lives satisfying the demands from the thirsty from New Jersey, and tales were told how the proprietor, surprised by the rush, had pressed the bootblack into service, and had himself donned the apron for the first time in eleven years.

Patrick Mcardle, one of the largest wholesale and retail liquor dealers of Jersey City, declared:

"Not for forty-two years have I seen such a Sunday in the city. I don't think there will be any change for some time to come. The saloon keepers will observe the law strictly, until there has been an opportunity to test it.

"As for the money it means to the trade, it can't come to a loss of less than $30,000. There are just 1,000 saloons in Jersey City, and I reckon that they would easily take in $30 each on an average a Sunday. Most of that will go to New York now."

The roadhouses were the most seriously affected. They depend almost entirely upon their Sunday trade, and with that cut off they will not be able to keep open. Two saloons in the Greenpoint district gave up their licenses last week as a direct consequence of the new law.

In Trenton the law was strictly observed and saloons closed promptly at midnight on Saturday. Yet it was noticed that the intoxicated men were much more in evidence than on former Sundays. Where they obtained their liquor is not known, as it is not believed that "speak easies" have as yet had time to develop under the new law.

Drought in Newark.

The new excise law was rigidly enforced in Newark. Not a saloon in the city was open, and no liquor of any kind could be purchased. The city, however, was practically deserted by most people who usually stay in town Sundays. The Coney Island excursion boats leaving Newark during the day were well supplied with beer and liquors, and were well patronized. The boats did not, however, open their bars until after they left the docks.

The police were called out on two wild goose chases during the day. A telephone call was received at Headquarters this morning stating that a saloon was open at Wyckliffe and Academy Streets. Two detectives were rushed to the place, only to find the place closed and the proprietor and his family leaving for a day's outing, the first the saloonkeeper had had in several years. A report was circulated that some one was seen in a saloon in Halsey Street, but when the police reached the establishment it was closed.

No liquor was sold at any of the amusement resorts in the vicinity of Newark. The proprietors of these places had their barrooms closed, and only soft drinks could be obtained. These places did a rushing business. The new law proved disastrous to the roadhouses on the outskirts of the city. Many persons laid in a supply of beer and other refreshments last night, and there were a few drunken persons on the streets. Two drunken men were arrested. There was no arrest of saloonkeepers.

From the Oranges much the same report was received. Drinks were unobtainable, and there has not been an arrest there for drunkenness since Friday night. Very little resentment was shown, although a number of persons expressed themselves against the law.

The Passaic bartenders were so impressed by the determination of Chief of Police Hendry to enforce the law that they would not even venture into their saloons to turn off the gas, which had been burning all night. One hotel man placed crape on his door, with the sign, "Closed Because of the Death of Miss Liberty of New Jersey." Those who sought the roadhouses in the country around returned the thirstier for their walk.

Long Branch found the liquor laws a good deal more strictly enforced than heretofore since the granting of licenses last May.

Thirst Slaked in Staten Island.

In Elizabeth the law was obeyed to the letter. Where there was any disposition to ignore the law the police compelled obedience. By daylight yesterday there was not a saloon in the city the interior of which was not open to public view. The hotels also exposed their bars. The present generation in Elizabeth will have difficulty to remember when liquor was not previously sold there on Sunday with little pretense at concealment. It takes about two minutes to cross by ferry from Elizabethport to Staten Island, and as a result of the enforcement of the new law the receipts at the ferry house last night were said to be the largest for any single day in its history.

In Camden the rigors of the law drove the thirsty to Philadelphia. The saloon men there say that sentiment will change so that next Fall no one can be elected to office who is not willing to pledge himself for an open Sunday.

Law Defied in Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, so far as last night's reports indicated, was the only place of consequence in the State where the new law was not regarded. There no pretense was made of obeying its mandates. Hotels, saloons, cafes, dining rooms, and every place that sells liquors on other days sold them yesterday as openly as usual, except that the front doors were usually closed, although in some cases when the rush was great the front doors are said to have been allowed to swing. Not a place, so far as could be observed, removed the usual screens, and viewing the interior of barrooms from the streets was impossible. All of the hotels served wines in the dining rooms just as usual. The liquor men fear there may be some afterclap as an outcome of the defiance they showed yesterday, while the authorities are very silent because they made no arrests.

In Bayonne saloonkeepers took their first Sunday off in years, and the interiors of their saloons were exposed by the removal of screens and curtains. Dinners were served at the hotels and shore houses with liquors. Several thousand visitors, as soon as they found the city dry, crossed over to Staten Island and slaked their thirst without trouble. Three arrests for selling liquor were made.

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Building Erected Exclusively For Our Own Use.

Other Branches:
95 Liberty St.
46 Broad St.
74 Beaver St.
90 Beaver St.

EXCHANGE BUFFET E.B. 1885 BUFFET LUNCH

PLUMBERS' HELPERS STRIKE.

2,000 Refuse to Work Until Their Bosses' Demands Are Met.

The delegates of the Plumebrs Helpers' Union reported yesterday that 2,000 plumbers' helpers have gone on strike and will stay out until the Master Plumbers' Association makes an agreement with the members of Plumbers' Union No. 2, who are on strike.

The helpers demand $2.18 a day. Delegate Burke of their union said last night that they had decided not to take the places of any of the striking plumbers, though in some kinds of work the helpers can do plumbing.

Oberwager to Head Federated Union.

The Central Federated Union yesterday elected Charles Oberwager of Typographia No. 7 Chairman of the central body to serve for three months. Delegate Oberwager two years ago was withdrawn as a delegate to the central body because he was at a dinner of the Civic Federation.

MOTHER'S PREMONITION OF DEATH CAME TRUE

Young Adams Drowned Soon After Dread of Danger Came to Her.

TRIED TO KEEP HIM BACK

Had Lost His Life While Trying to Swim Ashore — Would-Be Rescuer Nearly Drowned.

Sydney Adams, 17 years old, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Hudson River off the Jersey shore, opposite Yonkers. It was the second day of his Summer vacation, and the boy, with two friends, had crossed the river a few hours before, and set up a tent, intending to camp out. He and his two companions had then rowed out into the river to go in bathing. In trying to swim ashore his strength gave out and he sank, despite the efforts of a man who tried to rescue him.

Adams, who worked in a lawyer's office in Wall Street and lived at 219 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, had meant to go to the Catskill Mountains for his vacation, but at the last moment two of his friends, William Stelts of Williamsburg and Harry Radhausen of Flatbush, persuaded him to change his mind and go camping with them.

Sydney had trouble in getting his mother to let him join the other boys, as she was afraid that something would happen to him. Her son appeared set in his determination, however, and she finally gave in. She still seemed to have some premonition of danger, for as Sydney left the house to start on his trip she watched him from a window and remarked to the other members of the family that she dreaded an accident would befall him. It was not twenty-four hours before her worst fears were realized.

When the boat in which were the three boys was about 300 feet out in the river they threw off their clothes and jumped in. Adams was the only one that tried to swim to land again. The other two remained near the boat. They heard no shouts for help or cries of any kind from the boy as he made for the shore, but they noticed that he was getting weaker and was having trouble keeping his head above water.

Elwood Glass, who was near by in another rowboat, noticed his exertions, too. He hurried to his side and held out an oar to the boy. He grasped it, but sank, pulling the oar down with him. When he came to the surface again Glass leaped overboard to save him, but the drowning boy grasped his neck so tightly that Glass could do nothing with him.

Both went down, and Glass was only just able to free himself and reach the surface again in time to save his own life. Adams's body sank to the bottom. The boys notified the Jersey officials, and a Marshal succeeded in recovering the body. He tied it to a stake and left it in the water. Meanwhile the Adams boy's parents were notified, and his brother John went for the body. The party waited for the Jersey Coroner until 8 o'clock last night, when, as he had not put in an appearance, they took the law into their own hands and had the body removed to Yonkers and notified Coroner Wiesendanger. The latter gave permission for the removal of the body to Brooklyn.

THE TENDERLOIN GOES DRY.

That Is, Fairly Dry — The Sandwich Meal Protected the Thirsty.

It was really dry in the Tenderloin yesterday—dryer than in years—though there were oases in the desert. Several saloons kept a back room open and a side door on the chain, but with the closest sort of lookout for policemen, and only persons who were known gained admittance. The Raines law hotels kept open, of course, with sandwiches conspicuously displayed.

Taking everything into consideration, however, more respect was shown for the observance of the excise law than has been seen in the district in a long while. Between 1 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning eight excise violators had been gathered in by Detectives Kane and Carmody, two of Capt. O'Brien's new men.

Forty-one arrests for violations of the excise laws were made in the whole city yesterday, exactly the same number as a week ago. Of these ten were made in the Tenderloin precinct. Capts. Burfeind and Zimmerman of the West Sixty-eighth and Forty-seventh Street Stations said on Saturday that they would have dry Sundays in their precincts also. There were no excise arrests in the West Forty-seventh Street Precinct, and only one was made in West Sixty-eighth Street.

In turning out the 6 o'clock platoon in the Tenderloin last night Capt. O'Brien gave the men a little talk, as usual. He said:

"I want you to pay strict attention to excise violations. Keep your eyes open and don't let any saloons on your posts remain open. That's plain enough, and you can all understand it."

Most of the hotel bars were closed tight last night, and even saloons long considered immune from police interference had their places darkened.

It was noticeable last night that there were fewer women parading Broadway. Sixty were rounded up by O'Brien's detectives on Saturday night and fined in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

Last night about 8 o'clock Sergt. Bailey sent out ten or twelve plain clothes men to the theatres which hold "sacred concerts" on Sunday to see that no violations of the law occurred there.

New Brighton Parish House Opened.

Bishop George Worthington of Nebraska, acting for Bishop Potter, yesterday laid the cornerstone of the new parish house for Christ Episcopal Church, New Brighton, in Richmond Borough. A crowd gathered because a report had been circulated that the Rev. Frank Crowder, rector of the church, had been threatened with harm. Dr. Crowder has not received any such letter.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:15 A. M.—133 Park Row; Bernard Rosenberg; damage trifling.
1:55 A. M.—14 East 100th Street; Moses Greenberg; damage, $150.
2:30 A. M.—2,118 Second Avenue; Salvatore Scotti; damage trifling.
6:45 A. M.—304 East Eleventh Street; J. Rilla; damage trifling.
9:40 A. M.—31 Montgomery Street; O. Schiller; damage, $40.
9:40 A. M.—115 East Thirty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.
2 P. M.—244 Arthur Avenue; Mary Shantz; damage, $25.
3:15 P. M.—648 Tenth Avenue; S. Schlumburg; damage, $1,000.
5 P. M.—Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage trifling.
5:45 P. M.—445 Fourth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.
6:25 P. M.—508 to 512 East Fiftieth Street; West Side Laundry; damage, $30,000.

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GARFIELD'S EYES ON COMMERCE COMMISSION

President's Failure to Appoint Harlan Considered Significant.

TALK OF FIGHT FOR PLACE

Friends Point to Garfield's Standard Oil Inquiry Record as Evidence of His Fitness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The failure of the President to accompany the appointment of E. E. Clark, head of the Order of Railway Conductors, to be a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the name of the man selected for the other place created by the new rate law is taken here to mean that an unexpected fight is being made against James S. Harlan, the Chicago lawyer, who, it was said, had been slated for the post.

It is known that Commissioner Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations has been in a very receptive frame of mind with regard to the new Commissionership, and his friends have been sanguine that he would land the place. The fiasco of the beef report, they hold, has been more than offset by the success of the investigation of Standard Oil, and this latter report shows that the Commissioner of Corporations has done work which proves he would be a good Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

There is no question here among men who are in a position to know something about the Inter-State Commerce Commission that it could be made much more effective in the way of punishing and preventing rebates and other railroad discriminations, and the advent into its membership of men familiar with railroad methods would be hailed as a long step in a promising direction. For that reason the appointment of Clark is regarded as making for improvement, although it is admitted that his railroad experience has not been along the line of schedule making or interpretation, and that is where the expert service is particularly needed.

Men watching the Inter-State Commerce Commission for years believe the criticism of its work make by Victor Morawetz, Chairman of the board of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, before the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce in the hearings of last Summer, He told the Senate committee that the commission had misdirected its energies, and that instead of always sitting as a court to hear complaints and render decisions which bind nobody, it should act as a police of inter-State commerce, and see to the enforcement of the laws forbidding rebates and discriminations.

This was substantially the ground taken by Representative Littlefield in his argument against the Hepburn Rate bill. It has been the ground of much of the criticism of the commission that continually cropped out during the long debate on the Rate bill.

The publication of the Garfield report on the transportation of oil, the critics say, has revealed a striking proof of the justice of this criticism of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and incidentally has made clear the desirability of appointing to that commission at least one man who has been trained in the railroad business and knows how freight rates are made and what tariff schedules mean.

The most striking fact about the recent report was the disclosure if made with regard to discriminations in favor of Standard Oil that have been going on openly for years. Being open discrimination they came technically within the letter of the law, and although they gave the Standard hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and effectually established the monopoly where independent competition could not reach it, they could not be reached by criminal prosecution. The only effective remedy against them was publicity, and it was always within the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to give that, but the commission never did give that publicity. It was not until the Bureau of Corporations undertook the investigation of the Standard that discrimination which always has been "open" became really public.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL INQUIRY.

Postal Commission to Begin Work in This City in October.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Postal Commission appointed under the recent act of Congress to make inquiry regarding second-class mail matter has organized by the election of Senator Penrose as Chairman and Representative Overstreet as Vice Chairman. It has been decided to hold hearings at which representatives of publishers all over the country will be present to set forth their views on the subject. The first hearing will be at the Holland House in New York City on Oct. 1.

The purpose of the commission is to inquire into and report to Congress its conclusions on the operation and effect of the existing law relative to second-class mail matter, and what changes, if any, should be made. The report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, shows that the cost of maintaining the entire postal service for that year was approximately $167,000,000, and that the revenue from all sources was approximately $153,000,000. Of the mail matter handled, second-class matter constituted approximately two-thirds, while it yielded only $6,186,647.54, or about one-twenty-fourth of the revenue derived from postage.

The commission will direct its inquiries especially along the following lines:

1. Whether the revenue from the second class of mail matter should not be made commensurate with the actual cost of the service rendered in handling it, and whether its classification should not accordingly be grounded upon practical rather than ideal distinction?

2. In case second-class matter is not put upon a cost-paying basis, what limitations should be placed upon the matter which may properly be embraced in that class?

3. By what amendments of existing law may the changes which appear to be advisable be most effectually brought about?

One thousand high grade tailored Summer suits and lingerie dresses at half and less than half the regular prices

A REVELATION in faultlessly fashioned garments—a revelation in bargain giving—the sale of a decade—without a parallel in this or any other city.

We want to interest you right on the start. That's why we hasten the good news by waiving interesting details, and give you the gist of the most remarkable bargain sale it has ever been our pleasure to announce to the public. Tersely told, it's

Store closes at 5:30 P. M. daily—Saturdays at 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

$15.00 Suits for 7.50. $25.00 Suits for 10.00.
$30.00 Suits for 12.75. $45.00 Suits for 19.75.
$50.00 Suits for 24.75.

We say "Suits," for that word covers a multitude of creations. The collection embraces all the smart, seasonable styles in tailored suits and lingerie dresses—in fact, it's the greatest aggregation of high class Summer suits and dresses ever purchased in one lot by one house.

These gowns come to us from the foremost maker of high grade costumes in this country—the acknowledged "Worth" of America. Third Floor.

Rain or shine, you cannot afford to miss this sale—you never have and never will again see such a handsome gathering of suits and dresses. We never have been able to offer such an array of beautiful creations at prices so low. We bought them at a positive sacrifice. Head of the house that made them left for Europe Tuesday and wanted to clean up his Summer business prior to going away. Pass the good news along. There's not one acquaintance that would not thank you. It's an opportunity of a lifetime. The values being so out of the ordinary we've refrained from quoting full comparison, so you can come and expect even greater bargain surprises than are set forth in this announcement.

The treat of the sale, 100 $39.75 suits at $15.

The new burlap and butcher linen top coat suits—strictly tailor made—advance shades—buff, brown linen—natty bolero effects in the paler shades, including oyster, biscuit, gray and the paler shades or all white—trimmings of applique—wide 6-inch insertion, with baby Irish crochet lace two-piece dresses in handkerchief linen, hand embroidery—or dainty white and colored mulls over organdy drop skirts—beautiful silk girdles; also white organdy and dotted Swiss gowns. **$15**

7.50 for Eton coat suits—all new colorings—linon, English rep, fine madras and dimity—two-piece dresses in sheer grass cloth—white lawns and other fine fabrics. Values up to $15.

12.75 for Eton Suits in Irish linen, white or natural color; also shell pink, baby blue, violet and pearl gray—coat and skirt both elaborately trimmed—imitation Baby Irish and wide French embroidery; also a complete line of dainty Evening Dresses—the most fetching effects in colorings and trimmings—ideal gowns for seashore use. Values up to $30. Women will eagerly seize an opportunity to secure such handsome creations at the price.

24.75 for values up to $50—exquisite fine linens—Princess Dresses, gorgeously trimmed in imported laces—Eton Coat Suits—Duchess models—Renaissance trimming effects—all the advance colorings and radium shades—too elaborate to describe in detail.

$10 for linen coat suit—"Chappie" or Eton—pure linen, imported rep, fine pique—coloring a complete line; also two-piece dresses, elaborately trimmed in fine lace and insertion, in all white or dainty figured dimities. Values to $25.

19.75 for values up to $45—Eton Coat Suits in English rep or Irish linen—elaborately trimmed in heavy applique lace—beautiful colorings—smart English Coat Suits—finely tailored—harmonious colors—a complete line of silk mull Dresses, white and colored—sheer organdies—suitable for afternoon or evening wear.

At $45, values up to $150.00.
At $39.75, values up to $90.00.

THE SALE AT A GLANCE.
1,000 Suits and Lingerie Dresses in the sale.
Over 30 different styles.
All kinds of Summer material.
Regular selling prices, $15.00 to $50.00.
SALE PRICES ..... $7.50 to $24.75

Elbow Length Silk Gloves, $1.

ONE of the exceptional bargain features for to-day. A new importation of 2,000 pairs of those ultra-fashionable gloves, of which there has been and still is a scarcity—same quality as others are getting $1.50 for. They will easily go in a day's selling and then we shall be obliged to ask $1.50 again. Elbow length white silk and lisle gloves. About 2,000 pairs. **$1**

50 dozen $1.50 Milanese Lisle Gloves at $1.00.
No Mail Orders Filled.

All silk rough shantungs—yard 59c

WILL close out 5,000 yards of genuine all silk rough shantungs, sold everywhere under copyright name at $1 and $1.25, at 59c. Never was such activity in these silks—the world of fashion has selected them for the finest costumes—but our July clearing sale is under way, and we must close out our stock without regard to loss.

59c ALL NEW, POSITIVELY EVERY THREAD PURE SILK. Colors ciel, rose, lavender, hello, light, medium and dark gray—reseda, myrtle, Alice, Gobelin, old rose, champagne, natural cardinal royal and navy blue, brown, ivory, cream, white and black—full 27 inch width—$1 and $1.25 yard..... 59c **59c** Main Floor.

23-inch white Habutai—reg. 39c..... **25c**
27-inch white Habutai—reg. 59c..... **45c**
36-inch white Habutai—reg. 75c..... **55c**
32-inch black Habutai—reg. 69c..... **45c**
36-inch water and perspiration proof black Habutai—regularly $1 **75c**

Sale St. Gall sample embroideries 10c.

OVER 10,000 yards in this collection—an assemblage that includes nearly every sort of embroidery used this season for the embellishment of fashionable garments—dainty Shirt Waist Bands, Insertions and Edgings up to 8 inches wide—made on sheer Swiss and nainsook—in all the season's newest and most desirable patterns. Main Floor.

10c. a yard for embroideries regularly sold to 20c.
25c. A YARD FOR 8,000 YARDS OF FINEST EMBROIDERY SAMPLE STRIPS, worth to 75c. a yard. Greatest values New York has ever known will be found in this collection..... **25c**

15c. a yard for embroideries regularly sold to 20c.
FINE SHIRT WAIST EMBROIDERIES, CHILDREN'S SKIRTINGS, Corset Cover Embroideries, beautiful Bandings, Baby Dress Widths, Insertions, Ruffling Widths, &c.; sold to 75c..... **25c**

Half silk wash fabrics, 19c.

ONE of the best values in the great July clearing sale now sweeping every section of the store is this splendid collection of short lengths. All new and seasonable goods, gathered from our regular stock, in desirable lengths for shirt waists, &c.; goods that launder perfectly, yet have the lustre and beauty of all silk; a saving of one-half to two-thirds.

39c. Half silk Eoliennes,
50c. Half silk Shantung Pongee,
39c. Half silk Jacquard effects,
39c. Half silk self checks.
19c. yard.
About 7,000 yds. in the following colors:—Pink, light blue, navy blue, red, green, tan, helio, brown, black, plum, &c.

To these great bargains we have devoted a convenient space on the main floor, with an extra force of salespeople to assure prompt service.

Clearing Sale of linen suitings. Balance of our stock of dress linens, comprising etamines and fancy weaves; also white, helio and light blue—correct fabrics for tailor suits—were 50c. a yard—now..... **25c**

Mercerized white lingerie batiste—a very fine quality—chiffon finish—40 inches wide—special, per yard..... **19c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of 15,000 yards imported batiste laces.

PRICED at less than the tax at the Custom House. The finest batiste combination laces gathered by the foremost American importer, the man who caters to the most fashionable dressmakers and costumers in the country.

39c Considerably less than half prices, and these are the laces used for trimming the season's handsomest gowns. The importer sold several hundred thousand yards at a profit, now takes a loss on a surplus stock of 15,000 yards. **50c** Main Floor.

Every elegant combination of lace brought from Europe this season will be found in this great sale. French batiste combined with dainty Irish laces, rich Oriental embroidery and batiste, fine batiste with Cluny laces, batiste and Venise lace combinations, batiste and copies of hand work combinations, batiste and English eyelet combinations, &c., in many widths of bandings, laces, insertions, irregular medallions and demi-widths.

39c a yard for laces that sell at 98c.
50c a yard for laces that sell to $1.25
98c a yard for laces that sell to $2.
1.48 a yard for laces that sell to $3.
1.98 a yard for laces that sell to $3.50.

Clearing shirt waists.

WAIST bargains that will make quick work of our July Clearing Sale—savings of a third and more on all the broken lines from our regular stock—balance of several special purchases included. Second Floor.

$2 lawn waists at 1.25. In this lot you select from three different styles of up to date lawn waists—garments that sold at $2—lines broken—to close at this very special price..... **1.25**

Women's lawn waists, 1.75
About 50 dozen open front waists of fine lawn—long sleeves—allover embroidery front and small tucks. Special for to-day..... **1.75**

Women's lawn waists, 2.98
Lot of dressy creations that would ordinarily command a $4 price mark—fine lawn with cluster of tucks and Val. lace trimming—a splendid value at the price..... **2.98**

Hosiery clearance.

MUST close out all the broken lines and surplus accumulations before inventory. Values that break all previous bargain records. Main Floor.

Women's fine seamless black cotton hose—extra fine quality—good weaving—guaranteed fast black and stainless—regularly 19c.—special..... **12½c**

Children's fine ribbed black lisle stockings—seamless foot—double heel and toe—guaranteed fast and stainless. Regularly 25c. (6 pairs for $1.00.) Pair..... **18c**

WOMEN'S TRANSPARENT BLACK GAUZE LISLE STOCKINGS in full fashion foot—excellent value—regularly 25c. Very special, pair..... **19c**

WOMEN'S COMBED MACO YARN BLACK GAUZE COTTON HOSE—Hermsdorf dye—garter top—high spliced heel and toe—regularly per pair 35c. For this sale, six pairs for $1.40; per pair..... **25c**

Women's sample hosiery.

SAMPLE HOSE. Lisle and cotton in the different colors. Regularly 50c. a pair. At three pairs for $1; per pair..... **35c**

SAMPLE HOSE. Sold for double the price. Not all sizes in each style. While they last, per pair. **50c**

MEN'S FULL REGULAR MADE BLACK COTTON HALF HOSE—25c. regularly. Special, six pairs for $1.10; per pair..... **19c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing all our Summer dress goods

THE most fashionable fabrics of the season marked down for immediate sale. No thought of profit, no hesitation at losses. Must not carry any broken lines from this season to next—thousands of yards at the lowest prices ever quoted. Main Floor.

49c **69c. twilight gray suitings for 49c.** Medium weight, fine mannish worsted finish—come in ten of the choicest effects of the season. Illuminated plaids, broken checks, hair line plaids and plain effects—special at..... 49c **49c**

$1 silk and wool zephyr voile for fancy dress gowns, 65c.

All wool Panama suitings, 75c
Broken lines of Panamas, where the color assortment is broken, will be placed in one large lot—all wide widths, 48 to 56 in.; best colors; $1.25 quality.

Imported French tailor voile, 85c
Fine, firm, crisp mesh; for the stylish, serviceable gown the French voile is an established fabric; wearing quality the best. Wide range of colors. Usually $1.25.

July clearing sale muslin underwear

GATHERING into large lots all the broken lines of muslin underwear left over from the June sale. Hundreds of the very finest pieces marked for quick clearance at less than the actual cost of making. Second Floor.

29c for 50c corset covers, soft, sheer materials, full French styles, handsomely made, with rows of lace insertion front and back, lace edge beading and ribbon.

25c for 39c drawers, fine quality cambric, two excellent styles, made into full umbrella ruffles, tucks and hemstitchings.

75c for corset covers. Three very excellent styles in corset covers, made of soft, sheer nainsook, very handsomely designed, front and back with insertions of lace and embroidery, beading, ribbons and dainty edges.

50c for night gowns, drawers, corset covers and chemises, materials of splendid cambric and nainsook, several excellent styles, with pretty trimmings of embroidery and tucks, laces and ribbons.

98c for gowns, corset covers, skirts, chemises, drawers, made of fine nainsook and cambric, newest and most popular effects, with choice trimmings of lace and embroidery, beading and ribbons, 98c.

Special lot of walking skirts. $3.98 to $5.98 grades; fine cambric or lawn, elaborately trimmed with flaring circular flounces of wide lace, embroidery insertions, ruffles and clusters of tucks, at..... **$2.98, $3.50 and $3.98**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Grand opening Simpson Crawford Pure Food Show, to-day, July 9

WILL open to-day the largest, most fully equipped and elaborate exposition of pure foods ever held in the world—it will be in every essential what the words imply—an exposition of the widest varieties of meritorious foods—so handsomely and artistically displayed in booths especially designed for the occasion, and so thoroughly and generously demonstrated by experts; in fact, it is our purpose to make this pure food exposition the greatest event of its kind ever presented to the New York public. The pure food exhibition is held for the purpose of demonstrating to you the powerful "Simpson Crawford value giving policy" of selling the highest quality foods at the minimum of cost, thereby saving you from 1-3 to 1-2 your grocery bill. Special high class Orchestral Music by the Metropolitan Philharmonic Orchestra of New York, 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. Mr. Siegfried Sonnemann, Director. (Estey Organ used on this occasion.) At 8 P. M. every afternoon the appearance of America's most remarkable violinist, MISS SADYE ROSENZWEIG, EDISON KINETOGRAPH. Performances at 10:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30 and 4 P. M. THE GREATEST OF ALL MOVING PICTURE MACHINES. FRANK HOY'S Funny, Fantastic, Pantomimic Marionette Minstrels; special entertainment for the children; morning and afternoon concerts, 10 A. M. and 12:30, 3:15 and 4:30 P. M.; also Punch and Judy Show.

IMPERIAL ITALIAN PRUNES—Largest size grown; fine flavor; 25 lb. bag, $2.60; 10 lbs., $1.10; lb.... **12c**

HAND PICKED PEA BEANS—Finest quality New York State; 10 lbs., 35c.; ½ lbs. **18c**

MACARONI—Reaper Brand—Domestic Macaroni. Case including 25 1 lb. packages, $1.45; 1 lb. pkg. **6c**

RICE—Choice Carolina Head Rice—will not cook soggy. Very flinty. 10 lbs., 40c.; lb. **5c**

RICE—Extra Fancy Carolina Full Head Rice. The best White River Rice in the market. 5 lbs., 45c.; lb. **10c**

SPLIT PEAS—Finest quality—Yellow Split Peas, Pearl Sago or Marrow Beans, 5 lbs..... **34c**

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUITS—Delicious if served with milk and sugar, fruit or fish. Per dozen, $1.40; package..... **12c**

CORN STARCH—Royal Stuart Finest Quality Cornstarch. Per box of 40 1-lb. packages, $1.50; 1-lb. package **5c**

JELLY—Royal Stuart brand, finest quality, absolutely pure; Red and Black Currant, Quince or Grape Jelly; per doz., $2.00; 8-oz. tumbler **18c**

NUTMEGS — Fancy, selected new, oily Singapore Nutmegs; per lb., 35c.; ½ lbs., 18c.; ¼ lb. **10c**

CALIFORNIA PEARS—The popular Sucano Brand. Packed in pure, refined sugar syrup. Dozen, $2.00; can **18c**

GRANULATED YELLOW CORNMEAL — American Cereal Co.'s best grade; 10-lb. sack, 21c.; 25 lbs..... **50c**

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Hunter brand extra sifted peas, tender, mealy quality, food show special, regular 14c. can; dozen, $1.15; can..... **10c**

GRANULATED SUGAR—H. & E. best refined.
25-lb. bag. $1.13 — 10-lb. bag. 45c — 5-lb. bag. 23c
Limit, one sack.

TEAS—Extra choice quality, Young Hyson, Formosa Oolong, Congo, Gunpowder, or India Ceylon. Very delicious and pungent, 5 lbs. $2.00; per lb..... **45c**

COFFEE—Royal Stuart Blend—Mandheling Java and Arabian Mocha. Producing delicate rich aroma and delicious flavor; 25-lb. drum, $8.00; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. **35c**

COFFEE—Fresh Roasted Golden Santos, sound and sweet; 25 lbs., $3.60; 10 lbs., $1.50; per lb..... **16c**

COFFEE—Finest Quality Cucuta Maracaibo, rich-full flavor; 10 lbs., $1.70; lb..... **18c**

WHOLE SPICES—Finest quality—thoroughly cleaned, whole Jamaica Allspice, Amboynia Cloves, Bleached Jamaica Ginger, Black Penang Pepper, or Cayenne Pepper Pods, 25c. per lb..... **23c**

COFFEE—WAVERLY BLEND—Of extra choice Mocha and Java Coffee, strong, pungent and full flavor; 10 lbs., $1.90; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... **22c**

SALMON—Finest quality Blood Red Alaska Salmon, selected fine fibre fish, in rich oil, per dozen, $1.40; 1-lb tall can..... **12c**

SOAP—Fairbank's Dandy Laundry Soap, 10 cakes..... **18c**

OLIVES—Royal Stuart extra fancy large Spanish Queen Olives; fine rich flavor; very meaty; 20 oz. bottle, 50c.; 16 oz. bottle, 45c.; 14 oz. bottle..... **34c**

TEAS—Very Fancy—Golden Ceylon Tips, Rich Formosa, Moyune, Gunpowder or English Breakfast. Possessing exceptional cup qualities; 5 lbs., $2.75; per lb..... **60c**

TEAS—Garden Grown Teas of exceptional flavor and type. Very delicate flavor. All of the regular 50c. and 60c. grades. Mixed Oolong, and all other varieties; 10 lbs., $3.00; 3 lbs., $1.00; per lb..... **40c**

TEAS—For every day and kitchen use—sweet flavor and good body. Oolong, Mixed or English Breakfast; 10 lbs., $1.80; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... **23c**

BAKING POWDER — Stuart Pure Cream of Tartar. Equal to any 40c. brand; 5-lb. can, $1.30; 1-lb. can, 25c.; ½-lb. can..... **15c**

APPLE BUTTER—Royal Stuart quality, absolutely pure and delicately spiced; per dozen, $3.50; 3-lb. stone jar..... **30c**

IMPORTED MARMALADE—Packed by Sir Thomas Lipton; per dozen, $2.35; 1 lb. jar..... **20c**

APRICOTS—Royal Stuart, extra quality; the best packed in California; dozen, $2.60; 2½ lb. can..... **25c**

PINEAPPLE — Booth's Extra Fancy Florida—Sliced or grated. Per dozen, $2.60; can **23c**

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Sucano brand. Packed in heavy syrup. Per doz., $1.70; large can..... **15c**

Armour's or Squire's
Delicate—Mild—Selected.
Sugar cured, 10 to 12 lb. average, **Hams, lb. 13½c.**
Boneless Breakfast, 3½ to 6 lb. average, **Bacon, lb. 15½c.**
High grade pure leaf lard.
3 lb. pail, 38c — 5 lb. pail, 63c — 10 lb. pail, 1.20

NEW STRAWBERRIES — Boyle's Victory Brand—Extra fancy preserved. Just received from the factory. Natural flavor and color. Per dozen, $2.00; 2 lb. can, 17c.; per dozen, $1.05; 1 lb. can..... **9c**

YELLOW CRAWFORD PEACHES—Golden Rod brand; extra standard, free stone Peaches; per doz., $2.70; large can..... **23c**

SCOTCH GREEN PEAS, or Spring Wheat Farina, 10 lbs., 39c.; 5 lbs..... **21c**

CRISP PICKLES—Royal Stuart—Finest quality—Sour Mixed Gherkins—or Chow Chow—fine flavor. Delicately Pickled. 40-oz. bottle, 40c.; 20-oz. bottle, 28c.; 10-oz. bottle **18c**

ROYAL STUART—Finest quality rich, heavy French Olive Oil. Packed expressly for us in France. Gallon can, with faucet, $2.75; ½-gal. can, with faucet, $1.50; ¼-gal. can, 80c.; large bottle, 70c.; medium bottle, 40c.; small bottle **25c**

SARDINES—Airship brand—fancy imported oil Sardines; per dozen, $1.15; can **10c**

ROYAL DINNER COFFEE—Extra quality Mocha and Java coffee, fine flavor and aroma; 10 lbs., $2.35; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb **28c**

ROLLED AVENA — American Cereal Company's best WHITE OATFLAKES; 25 lbs., 85c.; 5 lbs **18c**

BARLEY—Finest quality Akron Soup Barley, 5 lbs **18c**

CATSUP—Royal Stuart or Snider's Pure Home-made Tomato Catsup; made with selected Red Ripe Tomatoes; dozen, $1.85; pint bottle, 16c.; dozen, $1.25; ½-pint bottle **11c**

CHILI SAUCE—Royal Stuart—Finest quality Piquant, Spicy Chili Sauce, per dozen, $2.90; pint bottle..... **25c**

FIG NEWTONS—The Celebrated National Biscuit Co.'s. With Fresh Smyrna Fig Filling, 3 lbs., 30c.; lb... **11c**

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUITS—Chocolate Marshmallow, Graham, Social Teas, Butter Thins. Regular 10c. carton, 9c.; 3 cartons... **25c**

FRESH BISCUITS—Just received from the National Biscuit Co.'s Ovens. Raspberry Bars, Currant Fruit, Spiced Jumbles, Grandma Cookies; 3 lbs., 35c.; lb. **12c**

TEAS—Exceptional value—Mixed or Oolong Teas. Specially priced; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... **28c**

Extra Fancy, Freshly Made CREAMERY BUTTER—Made from heavy, rich cream, selected from grass-fed Jersey cows; 5-lb. stone crock **1.18**

Royal Stuart Brand Best XXXX FAMILY PATENT FLOUR—Best for general family use; per barrel, $5.25; ½-barrel sack... **67c**

FRESH GROUND BLACK PEPPER—Very choice quality; per lb..... **18c**

TONGUE—Extra Fine Quality—Delicately Smoked Beef Tongues, averaging 5 to 6 lbs.; special, per lb **17c**

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE—Imperial Brand—Absolutely Pure. The most invigorating, cooling Summer Drink.
16 oz. bottle..... 45c
8 oz. bottle..... 28c
4 oz. bottle..... 15c
2 oz. bottle..... 10c

CHEESE—Herkimer Co.—Finest Quality—Full Cream Cheese; Whole Cheese, per lb., 16c.; Cut Cheese, per lb. **17c**

ROSE'S LIME JUICE—The well known Cooling Beverage for Summer. Quart bot., 31c.; pint bot..... **20c**

SCOURING SOAP—Simpson Crawford's best; will not scratch; 10 cakes.. **23c**

MAINE SUGAR CORN—The popular Highland Brand, sweet, creamy, tender; special at half price; 2 doz., 70c.; can **6c**

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Vienna Brand, solid, cold packed fruit; dozen, $1.15; can..... **10c**

GALLON TOMATOES — Rose's finest quality; fully red ripe, solidly filled, gallon Tomatoes; dozen, $4.00; gallon can **35c**

SOAP—Royal Stuart—Finest quality family laundry soap, per box of 60 1-lb. cakes, $2.55; per 1-lb. cake **5c**

SOAP—Colgate's Octagon or Bee Laundry Soap; 6 cakes for **25c**

WASHING POWDER—Swift's Pride Washing Powder, 1-lb. package.. **12½c**

BLUING — Simpson Crawford's Best Ultramarine Ball Blue, will not streak the clothes; 1-lb. box, 17c.; ½-lb. box **9c**

STARCH — Simpson Crawford's Finest Quality Large Lump Gloss Starch; 6-lb. wooden box..... **45c**

STARCH—Finest Quality Laundry Gloss Starch; 40-lb. box, $1.55; 10 lbs..... **39c**

IMPORTED MUSHROOMS—Finest quality Champignons Hotels; per dozen, $2.00; can..... **17c**

SARDINES—Royal Stuart—finest quality—large French boneless Sardines—fully matured—packed in pure olive oil; per dozen, $3.75; regular 38c. tin..... **32c**

JAM—Royal Stuart finest quality Pure Fruit Jams; Strawberry, Red Raspberry, Quince, Damson, or Cherry; 8-lb. stone jar, 55c.; 1-lb. glass jar, 20c.; per doz... **2.35**

CHOPPED SWEET PICKLE RELISH—Royal Stuart Brand—Finest and most delicious relish packed; 40-oz. bottle, 39c.; 20-oz bot. **22c**

PEARS—Cameron brand; extra large halves; packed in pure refined syrup; dozen, $2.60; can **22c**

Very special sale of California wines.

LOS GATOS—Port, Sherry or Claret; gallon..... **84c**
LOS GATOS—Tokay, Zinfandel, Muscatel and rich, full bodied Wines; gallon **94c**
LOS GATOS—Burgundy, Mountain Reisling; gallon **89c**
LOS GATOS—Extra Sherry, Port or Tokay, vintage 1899; very choice old wines; full quart bottle, 48c.; gallon **$1.49**
LOS GATOS—Sherry, Port, Reisling, or Burgundy; dozen **$2.69**
LOS GATOS—Madeira or Rhine Wine; gallon **$1.05**
LOS GATOS—Claret, Burgundy or Rhine Wine; dozen..... **$2.69**
LOS GATOS—Extra Cabenet, Claret, St. Macaire, Burgundy, or Johannisberg Rhine Wines; dozen.. **$3.95**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

GO BETWEEN IN DOUBT AS BRIGHTON STARTER

Stewards' Ruling Raises New Question as to His Eligibility.

TECHNICAL ERROR THE CAUSE

Omission of Horse's Age In Entry, Believed to be Beyond Correction, Under the Rules.

The last and most valuable of the series of Spring handicaps on the New York tracks, the $25,000 Brighton Handicap, is the turf feature of a week thickly sprinkled with important stakes, opening today. The Brighton, set for Saturday, at the Brighton Beach track, will fall on the third day of the seaside meeting, the opening on Wednesday having as its chief event the running of the Brighton Mile, which race this season is a fixture of uncommon promise in the field that it promises to attract. The Sheepshead Bay meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, with only two more days to run, has as its chief attractions to-morrow the running of the $10,000 Double Event and the Lawrence Realization, which will have a value of about $22,000.

The Brighton Handicap stands out as the great event of the week's schedule of stakes, however, and though accidents and the wear and tear of racing have cut down the available supply of high-class handicap horses to a very modest number, about twenty horses are included in the list of probable runners for the richest prize of the Spring season, the probable runners including the winners of the most important of the earlier handicaps. Of the number, the most conspicuous is the Suburban winner Go Between, over which horse racing Stewards have been exceedingly busy since the protest was made against him as winner of the Suburban because of the error which described the stallion as a gelding. That protest was settled finally when the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club awarded the stakes to Go Between, but the second protest, against Go Between and Ormonde's Right because of failure to comply with the rules, which require the age of the horse to be stated with his name when entries are made, which protest was sustained by the Stewards of the Jockey Club on an appeal from the Stewards of the Coney Island Club's meeting, has opened a new question, and horsemen now are divided in opinion as to whether Go Between will be permitted to start for the Brighton Handicap, his most important engagement of the year. That the omission of the age of Go Between and Ormonde's Right was made in the entries is conceded by Alex Shields, owner of both horses when they were named for the Commonwealth Handicap, the race on which the protest made by F. R. Hitchcock was decided, and the concession also is made that as it long has been a custom simply to state the name of the horses entered, the same omission was made in the entry to the Brighton and other stakes.

Under the rules, accidental error or violation of the rules in the entry of a horse may be corrected on the payment of a fine of $10 for each entry "at any time before the number of the horse is exhibited for that race, or in a handicap before the weights are announced." The wording of the rule would seem to apply to overnight races, but the letter of the rule also would cover such a race as the Brighton Handicap, in spite of the fact that the entries for that race closed on Jan. 2 and the weights were the first that were announced for any of the great handicaps, the Brighton imposts having been published on Jan. 24, nearly six months ago. The weight then assigned to Go Between was fixed by the handicapper, with knowledge of just how old the horse was and in consideration of his performances through his entire career. The owner, when he accepted the weight fixed for Go Between, 108 pounds, assumed the responsibility for the forfeit, and had Go Between not been ready for the Spring handicaps would have been required to pay this obligation.

After six months of waiting, however, the starting of the horse now is open to question, and on the precedent established in the Commonwealth Handicap, if protest is made, Go Between will be declared ineligible for the race. Should he start, however, he will take up twelve pounds penalty, making his weight 120 pounds. Nearly a dozen other horses, considered as probable starters for the Brighton, are also penalized, the number including Tokalon, twelve pounds, making her weight 118 pounds; Flip Flap, twelve pounds, making her weight 108; Perverse, eight pounds, making her weight 108; Inquisitor, eight pounds; making his weight 98; Merry Lark, eight pounds, making his weight 114; Whimsical, four pounds, making her weight 102; Kuroki, four pounds, making his weight 105; Ormondale, four pounds, making his weight 109; and Blandy, four pounds, making his weight 116.

Dandelion, which successively ran second for the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps, is the most prominent horse in the race counted on as likely to start with his original impost, 126 pounds, and Dandelion, therefore, is the horse that apparently would have the best chance to profit if Go Between is barred from the Brighton Handicap.

Mr. Hitchcock, who owns Dandelion, and who was responsible for both of the protests made against Go Between, and whose appeal from the decision of the Coney Island Jockey Club Stewards brought about the decision against Go Between in the Commonwealth Handicap, has stated that his purpose was simply to direct attention to the lax enforcement of the rules, and expressed himself as satisfied with the vindication that his views received when taken before the Stewards of the Jockey Club.

Racing officials were questioned regarding the status of Go Between in the Brighton Handicap declined to answer off hand, and so Go Between's status remains to be determined, though Alexander Shields, his owner, believes that he will be permitted to correct his error of omission by simply paying the five hundred for in the rules, in spite of the fact that the weights for the Brighton Handicap have been out for nearly six months.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Vinton	109	Paragon	102
Beauclere	107	Carter	101
Knight of Ivanhoe	106	Plausible	101
*Maud McG	106	Sonnus	99
*Compensation	105	Winsome Ways	99
Anna May	103	Eodora	99
Sam Rice	102	*Gallant Dan	97
Zobedee	102	*Morthoy	97
El Capitan	102	*Lady Vincent	94
Nigger Mike	102	*Margrit of Weston	94

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, penalties and allowances; one mile.

Right Royal	114	Bluestone	104
Bryan	108	Water Tank	101
Dolly Spanker	108	Rose of Gold	99
Old Faithful	108	Belle of Pequest	99
Moonshine	101	Sheila Alfe	99

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Okenite	120	Montgomery	112
Donald	122	Real Breeze	112
George S. Davis	122	Marathon	112
Eddie Ware	122	Standard Oil	112
McCarter	122	Grand Veletta	109
J. C. Core	119	Fantastic	109
Lingerer	112	Sea Sir	109
Ardite	112	Purina Girl	109

FOURTH RACE.—The Bay Ridge Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Colonial Girl	115	Loglatilla	110
Rain's Horn	113	Handy	108
Eugenia Burch	113	Bedouin	105
First Mason	112		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs on the main course.

Monet	114	Just So	105
Arklirta	112	Comedienne	104
Ironsides	112	Ballotta	102
Edna Jackson	111	Ticker	93
Tommy Waddell	110	Diamond Flush	90
Flaxman	109	Warning	86
Gallavant	109		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Doc Kyle	106	L'Amour	99
Allonby	106	Fish Hawk	99
Dr. Lee	105	Alta Farola	99
Lad of Langden	104	Athens	99
Standard Oil	104	*Bay Twig	97
Umbrella	103	*Citrona	96
Xmas	102	*Floware	94
Tos	102	*Golden West	94
Felsser	102	*Shule Agra	94
Turbulence	101	*Sweet Eileen	94

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and three-quarters on the turf course.

Lancastrian	111	Klingsor	102
Onatas	108	*Huntington	101
Angler	107	Woodsman	98
Priority	103	*Lelia	95

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FREE GATE AT CELTIC PARK.

Crowd Disapproves of Excess Charge in Its Own Way.

There were over 5,000 people in Celtic Park yesterday afternoon to see the Irish counties athletic games and four Gaelic football matches scheduled to be decided there, but the treasury of the association does not officially show it. There is about $50 that found its way to the coffers of the association by way of the gate. The reason for the drop in the box office receipts was the determination of the management to raise the regular admission to 50 cents, and the determination of the patrons who had planned to take in the carnival not to pay it.

Probably a hundred spectators paid the additional sum under protest. The remainder stood outside the gates and argued. As the argument waxed warmer the crowd increased, and those in the back rows urged the others forward to try to add their little to the excitement. As they pressed thus against the big gates that mark the entrance to the park the portals gave way under the strain, and the crowd quickly settled the question of price by paying nothing. Hundreds swarmed over the broken gates, and though the police made strenuous efforts to prevent them, they were not to be denied. There was not a Corporal's guard that failed to pass in that way when the huge doors were again put in place, and only the late comers were compelled to pay anything. The management was glad to take the regular 25 cents from each of these, and after several hours' delay the games were started.

There only remained time to contest three events on the track and two football matches. The 100-yard dash was won by Hugh Kelly of Roscommon in 10 4-5 seconds. The mile went to M. Tucker of Mayo in 4 minutes and 35 seconds. Then five ladies contested a 100-yard dash, and Miss Bresnan won in time too fast to be recorded. The crowd then urged the beginning of the football matches, and they were started, leaving the remainder of the track contests to be decided another day.

The first football match was won by Tipperary. Tipperary scored 4 goals and 13 points against Clare's single goal and 2 points. But what Clare lacked in scoring skill they made up in combative spirit, and they delighted the spectators by their fistic display. Four Tipperary men retired in recognition of Clare's ability in this line, while the regular Clare team maintained its personnel in spite of every effort to retaliate. It was Gaelic football seen in true Irish atmosphere.

When the men of Louth and Monahan took the field Monahan excelled in play, and 2 goals and 8 points rewarded their efforts. But the men of Louth were no such adepts as the men of Clare, and retired with neither points nor gory triumph to console them.

When this match was ended the darkness was so dense that there was no possibility of Tipperary playing Monahan nor Clare playing Louth.

LARCHMONT CUP FOR SPENCE.

Wins Special Prize in Club Series for One-Design Boats.

There were races at Larchmont yesterday for the one-design twenty-one-foot raceabouts in the club for special cups offered by club members, and Louis G. Spence won the first prize, given by W. M. Schwembler. The second, offered by Commodore Wilson Marshall, went to J. H. Esser, and the third, also given by the Commodore, went to L. J. Garcey. There were four races sailed, each two miles to windward and return, and L. G. Spence won three and J. H. Esser one. The boats scored on a point system, and thus L. J. Garcey took third.

The four boats in the class were sailed by their owners in the first race. Then the crews were interchanged until each crew sailed each of the four yachts in one race.

In the first race J. H. Esser won with Houri; L. G. Spence with Dorothy, was second, and Dr. Stump, with Vaquero, third. L. J. Garcey, with Follette, brought up the rear. There were four minutes between first and second boats.

L. G. Spence, with Follette, won the second race, beating L. J. Garcey on Houri by three minutes. Dr. Stump, on Dorothy, was third, and J. H. Esser, with Vaquero, fourth.

The third went to Spence in Houri, with L. J. Garcey again second on Vaquero and J. H. Esser third with Dorothy. Follette was fourth, sailed by Dr. Stump. Five minutes elapsed between first and second boats.

Less than a minute decided the fourth race and the cups. Spence won in Vaquero, Esser was second in Follette, Stump third in Houri, and Garcey fourth in Dorothy.

The summary of the races follows:

Owner.	1st Race.	2d Race.	3d Race.	4th Race.	Pts.
L. G. Spence	2	1	1	1	15
J. H. Esser	1	4	3	2	10
L. J. Garcey	4	2	2	4	8
William Stump	3	3	4	3	7

Yacht.	1st Race.	2d Race.	3d Race.	4th Race.	Pts.
Houri	1	2	1	3	13
Vaquero	2	4	2	1	10
Follette	4	1	4	2	9
Dorothy	2	3	3	4	8

NO MORE CREWS FOR HENLEY.

Harlem River Oarsmen Resent Proposition to Bar Americans.

If the sentiment expressed among the Harlem River rowing clubs yesterday is an indication of the feeling of New York oarsmen generally the announcement of a motion to bar American crews in the Henley regatta will be met in kind by official action at the next meeting of the Harlem Regatta Association, when it is proposed to place the organization on record as opposed to sending American oarsmen to Henley.

The threatened action of the Henley Stewards against American oarsmen has stirred up the local rowing element. They feel that it is unjust to American amateur oarsmen to hold them responsible because the Vesper Boat Club transgressed the laws of amateurism. In no amateur organization are the rules lived up to as religiously as in the National Association, and this, they claim, has been amply demonstrated by the punishment inflicted on offending oarsmen at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association. Oarsmen argue that the best evidence that the officials intend to keep the sport clean is the fact that a transcript of the meeting was forwarded to the Henley Stewards, although there was no necessity for such action.

It is pointed out that rowing was never in a healthier condition in America than at present, and oarsmen in this country compare favorably with those of any other. It is held that the introduction of a motion at the last meeting of the Henley Stewards barring all American clubs from competition is a reflection on the sport as conducted in this country.

The Henley regatta has never really been a popular institution with American oarsmen. The exclusiveness of the ruling body and their arbitrary actions in dealing with American oarsmen have been a thorn in the side of the rowing element here.

HANDICAP TENNIS MATCHES.

Miss Wagner Wins Women's Event of Hamilton Grange Club.

Two of the events in the series of tournaments on the courts of the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club were decided with the playing of matches yesterday. Miss Wagner won the women's handicap singles, and the men's handicap doubles were won by Julio M. Steinacher and George P. Parkes. Summary:

Women's Handicap Singles.—Semi-final Round —Miss Wagner (minus 30) defeated Miss Fanny Fish, (minus 30,) 6—1, 8—6.

Final Round—Miss Wagner (minus 30) defeated Mrs. Hart, (minus half 15,) 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Handicap Doubles.—First Round—Arthur M. Lovibond and Merrill Hall (minus 40) defeated Joseph Enals and W. J. Banks, (minus 15,) 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—Arthur M. Lovibond and Merrill Hall (minus 40) defeated F. C. Shephard and H. H. Boorman, (minus half 15,) 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Semi-final Round—Julio M. Steinacher and George P. Parkes (minus half 40) defeated E. A. Freshman and C. B. Falls, (minus 30,) 6—4, 4—6; Arthur M. Lovibond and Merrill Hall (minus 40) defeated H. Valles and J. C. Miller, (plus half 15,) 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—Julio M. Steinacher and George P. Parkes (minus half 40) defeated Arthur M. Lovibond and Merrill Hall, (minus 40,) 6—8, 6—4, 9—7, 10—8.

Handicap Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Wagner and E. A. Freshman (minus 30) defeated Arthur M. Lovibond and Miss Fanny Fish, (minus half 40,) 8—6, 6—4.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—E. A. Freshman defeated Murray Sayre, 6—8, 6—2, 6—1; George La Brancne defeated Arthur M. Lovibond by default.

CLOSE BASEBALL RACE AROUSES BIG INTEREST

Greater New Yorks Only One Game from Lead.

PITTSBURG BEATS CHICAGO

Champion New Yorks, Still In Second Place, Play at Cincinnati To-day.

The three-cornered contest for the lead in the National and American Leagues, which has caused such intense interest throughout the country, will be resumed to-day, the Western teams of the American League fighting their battles in the East, while the Eastern teams of the National League will be contesting in the West. The Greater New Yorks, with only one victory from the lead, will face the St. Louis team in three more games, then winding up the week with Chicago. Philadelphia and Cleveland have three more engagements, and then Detroit will be the Athletics' opponents, and Cleveland will go to Washington.

In the National League the week began yesterday with the defeat of the Chicagos by Pittsburg and Cincinnati's triumph over St. Louis. The champion New Yorks start a four-game series with Cincinnati to-day, and then go to St. Louis. In the meantime Chicago will be entertaining the Boston and Philadelphia teams, and Pittsburg will have the Brooklyns and Bostons to combat.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Philadelphia	—	6	4	2	6	5	10	10	43	.614
New York	8	—	2	5	4	6	7	10	42	.609
Cleveland	5	2	—	6	9	8	8	6	42	.600
Chicago	3	2	8	—	6	7	7	6	39	.557
Detroit	2	3	4	9	—	7	7	5	37	.521
St. Louis	3	3	7	6	7	—	6	6	35	.493
Washington	4	5	2	1	1	2	—	10	26	.357
Boston	3	3	1	2	1	1	5	—	18	.254
Games lost	27	27	28	31	34	36	45	53		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	4	10	5	11	10	6	5	51	.689
New York	4	—	2	12	6	5	8	8	45	.643
Pittsburg	5	4	—	5	10	11	3	7	45	.634
Philadelphia	1	4	3	—	5	5	10	11	39	.520
Cincinnati	4	2	5	3	—	7	5	4	30	.405
St. Louis	5	2	4	3	8	—	3	4	29	.382
Brooklyn	2	4	3	4	1	5	—	8	26	.377
Boston	2	5	..	4	3	4	8	—	26	.356
Games lost	23	25	26	36	44	47	43	47		

CHICAGO LOST IN NINTH.

Pittsburg Scored Three Runs on a Varied Combination of Plays.

CHICAGO, July 8.—After eight innings of superb pitching by Lundgren and splendid fielding of the whole team, the Chicago team gave Pittsburg the game in the ninth on a wild throw. A pass, a sacrifice, a safe hit, and the error scored one run and advanced the runners to second and third. A long fly tallied the second run, and Wagner made it three by a clean steal home from third. Two singles with two steals gave the local men their one run. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Schl'ard, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	0	8	3	1
St'nf'dt, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	3	3	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Kling, c	0	2	9	1	0
Lundg'n, p	0	1	3	2	0
Total	1	6	27	12	1

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
B'mont, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Ganley, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Leach, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	3	1	3	0
Nealon, 1b	0	0	14	1	0
Sh'han, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	4	0	0
Gibson, c	0	0	7	0	0
Willis, p	0	0	2	4	0
Total	3	5	27	13	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, Sheehan, Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Slagle, Ganley. Stolen bases—Kling, Wagner, Tinker, Evers. Double play—Steinfeldt, Evers, and Chance. Struck out—By Lundgren, 4; by Willis, 1. First base on balls—Off Lundgren, 3; off Willis, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and O'Day.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burch, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Bennett, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Shannon, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Nrenan, 1b	0	2	8	1	1
Host'ter, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Grady, c	0	0	7	1	0
M'Bride, ss	0	1	3	5	0
Beebe, p	0	0	0	2	0
M'Carthy, c	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	5	27	12	1

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	0	1	3	3	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Seym'r, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Celebi'y, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Lobert, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Schiel, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Odwell, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Living'e, c	0	0	7	1	0
Weimer, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	1	4	27	11	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Three-base hit—Odwell. Sacrifice hit—McBride, Double plays—Lobert, Huggins, and Schiel; Hostetter and Bennett. Stolen bases—Huggins, Seymour, (2,) McBride, Shannon. Hit with ball—By Beebe, 1. First base on balls—Off Beebe, 2; off Weimer, 1. Struck out—By Beebe, 5; by Weimer, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Klem.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	2
Providence	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	4	9	0

Batteries—Foxen and Butler; Cronin and Barton.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Burchell and Hearne; Pardee and Shea.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	38	22	.633	Newark	28	30	.483
Buffalo	36	26	.581	Montreal	28	36	.438
Baltimore	34	26	.567	Providence	27	30	.429
Rochester	33	28	.541	Toronto	19	39	.328

GOOD SPORT ON SPEEDWAY.

Ida Highwood Defeats Topsey, but Casts a Shoe in Second Brush.

There was a marked improvement in the attendance of the light harness brigade on the Speedway yesterday, and excellent sport was witnessed. Nathan Straus drove both Ted and Ida Highwood, but was not quite so successful as on the past two Sundays. Ted was in fast company in two heats and finished second each time to Alice Carr, with Mona Wilkes third. Ida Highwood disposed of Topsey in the first meeting and threw a shoe in the second brush and was pulled up.

Mr. Straus was one of the first to appear on the Speedway driving his favorite, Ted. He was followed by N. E. Perren, with Alice Carr and Ackley C. Schuyler, driving Mona Wilkes. A brush was speedily arranged and the trio started off together. Ted led for the first half of the distance, when Alice Carr drew up on even terms. Mona Wilkes also challenged the pair, but was unable to reach them. Alice Carr won by a short half length and Mona Wilkes lapped Ted. The second brush resulted in the same manner.

The appearance of Ida Highwood was the signal for liberal applause. Mr. Straus had sent Ted back to the stable and substituted the former queen. Topsey, driven by W. Latimer, joined Ida Highwood at the starting point. Topsey got away to a good lead and looked to be winning easily, when Ida Highwood came with a great burst of speed and finished in the lead by a good neck. Topsey led in the second heat, and when Mr. Straus called on Ida Highwood for her usual final effort the mare threw a shoe and was pulled up.

SUICIDE WITH WINDOW GLASS

Man Butts a Saloon Front and Cuts His Throat with the Pieces.

In view of some twenty persons, many of them women, a man killed himself in a sensational manner in St. Mary's Park, the Bronx, just before 6 o'clock last night. Several of the women fainted at the sight.

The man, whom no one in that neighborhood remembers having seen before yesterday, spent an hour walking up and down the sidewalk at 146th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, in front of the saloon at No. 467, owned by Edward Eilsesner. He was wringing his hands and acting as though in mental distress, but nobody paid any attention to him. Finally he stopped in front of the big plate glass window in front of the saloon, lowered his head, backed a step or two, and butted the window with all the force at his command.

The glass, nearly half an inch thick, resisted the blow. The man butted it again half a dozen times. The noise attracted the attention of John Eilsesner, son of the proprietor of the saloon, who was inside, and he shouted to the man to stop. Just as he shouted the man's head struck the window another hard blow and shivered the glass from top to bottom and from side to side.

No sooner had he done this than the man seized one of the largest pieces, and with a quick motion drew the sharp edge across his throat. An exclamation of horror went up from the onlookers, none of whom had guessed the fellow's intention. The man fell bleeding on the sidewalk with a four-inch gash in his throat.

Patrolman Wimmer of the Alexander Avenue Station sent a hurry call to the Lebanon Hospital for an ambulance. The man was dead, however, when the ambulance reached the scene. Ambulance Surgeon Spicer said that the jugular vein had been severed and that the suicide had bled to death.

The body was removed to the police station. Nothing could be found on it that gave any clue to the suicide's identity. The body is that of a man, apparently a German, about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, of fair complexion, light hair, and short brown mustache. He wore a blue serge suit, polka dot shirt, and tan shoes.

American Turner Bund Officers.

The annual convention of the North American Turner Bund, which met in Newark yesterday, elected Emil Horchster of Indiana President, Henry Mazner of New York Vice President, and August Buchholtz of Pennsylvania and William S. Kramer of Ohio Secretaries. There were twenty-four districts represented with 199 delegates.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. O'Shaughnessy, ladies' hosiery and underwear; 81 Worth Street; Hotel York.

New Era Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Rubenstein, piece goods; Hotel Navarre.

Songer Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Miss A. M. Porter, ladies' wear; 15 Mercer Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Dell, millinery; A. S. Heller, fancy goods; J. F. Philp, furniture; Miss C. Hirsch, infants' wear and muslin underwear; J. W. Shaw, domestics; Hotel Normandie; Miss M. E. Boyle, silks and dress goods; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas; Hotel Imperial.

Rider-Wallis Company, Dubuque, Iowa; J. A. Wallis, dry goods; J. H. Wallis, dry goods; J. R. Wallis, dry goods; 5 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Colby Davis, dress goods; 116 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial; R. C. Cope, linens; J. C. Hermes, dry goods; Hotel York.

Rose, A., & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; A. Rose, furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Spiesberger, M., & Son Company, Omaha, Neb.; N. A. Spiesberger, notions, laces, and millinery; 600 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Scowcroft, J., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lepper & Tisdale, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Lepper, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; J. Frank, manufacturing department; Hotel Imperial.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGow, linens, notions, and laces; W. R. McGow, furnishing goods; 54 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gerwin, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Shillito, J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Kincheloe, hosiery, underwear, and notions; 346 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Furneaux & Boelle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Furneaux, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; 214 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lipshitz, M., St. Louis, Mo., cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Klein & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Klein, cloaks and suits; R. Sautter, waists; 598 Broadway.

Wasserman, Kaufman & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; J. S. Gottman, dress goods, gloves, cloaks, and jewelry; 260 West Broadway.

Marks, A., Sons, New Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Mark, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Wellington.

Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; C. Block, millinery, silks, and ribbons; P. W. Gradwohl, laces; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Frankel, Frank, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Frankel, laces; D. Lyons, millinery; Mrs. Adams, ribbons; Miss Jones, millinery; Miss Callahan, millinery; 640 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Rollman & Sons Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; "Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, domestics and dress goods; E. J. Schweinbold, white goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodstock.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; J. Wicks, clothing; 684 Broadway; Hotel Woodstock.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Y. Moss, petticoats; 350 Broadway.

J. Rollman, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 447 Broadway; Hotel Belleclaire.

Field, Shall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. W. Robertson, white goods; 104 Worth Street; Prince George Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Henge, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Woodstock.

Shillito, J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints; 346 Broadway; Hotel Martinique.

McCarron Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. H. Blair, millinery; G. W. Barnes, flowers; Hotel Wellington.

Titche-Goettinger Company, Dallas, Texas; L. Schwarz, clothing; 621 Broadway; St. Andrew Hotel.

Weber Company, Memphis, Tenn.; P. Weber, cloaks and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. K. Meeks, ladies' and infants' wear; 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crosby, William, & Co., Topeka, Kan.; W. Whitney, notions, gloves, and hosiery; Hotel Navarre.

Muir Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Muir, millinery; Mrs. B. Herd, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Landauer, silks and dress goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Mahoney, Jones & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Mahoney, dry goods; A. King, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Siegel Clothing Company, Butte, Mont.; E. Siegel, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Nugent, E., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Fraser, hosiery and underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Netherland.

Gronman-Henchey-Cross Company, Louisville, Ky.; M. A. Burd, dress goods and silks; J. D. Hambleton, dry goods; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Pyne, blankers; O. G. Erickson, dry goods; E. B. Hirshberg, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Gerber, Nott & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. R. Nott, millinery; W. J. McCauley, flowers and feathers; Hotel Breslin.

Robinson, A. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. B. Robinson, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

Hollywood, J., St. Louis, Mo.; carpets; Prince George Hotel.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Prince George Hotel.

Wiest, P., Sons, York, Penn.; P. C. Wiest, dry goods; 401 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.

Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, piece goods; Hotel Broztell.

Rice, S., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Phelps, candy; 31 Union Square; Hotel Earlington.

Walkoen-Lewis Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Walkoen, millinery; Hoffman House.

Nichols, C. S., Company, Quincy, Ill.; C. S. Nichols, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Kauffmann, G. F., Dubuque, Iowa; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Bergen Leads for Crescent Cup.

The seventh race of the series for the Crescent Cup, sailed by the Crescent Athletic Club dories, was won yesterday by J. H. W. Bergen with Mamie, by 1 minute and 2 seconds, with J. Cassidy's Rooter second; and C. H. Langdon's New Moon third. The wind died out after the

FAMINE DRIVES MUJIKS TO ACTS OF DESPERATION

Are Compelled to Seize Food in Order to Save Their Lives.

DISORDERS ARE INCREASING

Duma Commission Decides to Expropriate State, Crown, Monastery, and Church Lands.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—A correspondent of The Associated Press has just completed a tour of the Provinces of Samara and Saratov. He reports that the drought is finally broken, but that the rains have come too late to save the crops and help the peasants, who are in a pitiable condition. Their cattle have either been sold or are starving in the fields. The Government relief granaries were emptied at the time of the famine last year.

The present agrarian disorders, which can be expected steadily to grow worse, are due largely to the necessity of the peasants to seize food and forage to preserve their lives and save from starvation the remainder of their cattle. These disorders have reached the highest pitch in the Province of Veronezh, where the troops and Cossacks, although in considerable force, are practically helpless and on the defensive. Many peasants have been killed or wounded in desperate attacks on the military patrols and rural guards.

According to a telegram received here from Tambov peasants on the estate of Princess Bariatinsky attacked a commissary and a posse of rural police. The commissary and four policemen were seriously wounded. In another section of the province of Tambov a body of peasants, armed with pitchforks and spades, resisted a squadron of dragoons. Because of this resistance the troops fired, killing three pensants and wounding many others.

At Kedabey, southeast of Tiflis, a hand-to-hand fight has occurred between Cossacks and an armed band of peasants, with the result that several men were killed on both sides.

There has been a fatal encounter at Krasenopolsk, in the Province of Podolia, between rich and poor peasants. The poor men were incensed because the rich men had sent a telegram to the Lower House protesting against the proposed distribution of land. In the fighting one of the wealthy peasants killed four and seriously wounded several of the poorer men.

There have been grave disorders on the estate of Minister of Agriculture Stichinsky, in Tula Province.

The first paragraph of the proposed agrarian law, providing for the augmentation of the lands of the peasants by the expropriation of all State and Crown domains and Church and monastery lands, has been accepted by the commission of the Lower House with practical unanimity.

The determination to expropriate Church lands, which lie scattered in small tracts throughout the country, and support the local clergy, will cause complications. Such action would deprive the parish priests of the principal part of their scanty emoluments and necessitate an equivalent from some other source.

Gov. Kuehter of Grodno, within whose jurisdiction Bialystok is situated, has been recalled. Serious allegations regarding the recent massacre at Bialystok have been brought against him.

JAPAN'S GOODS GO IN FREE.

Shanghai Merchants Want a Custom House at Dalny.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

SHANGHAI, July 8.—The Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to the diplomatic body at Peking the report of the special commercial mission which visited Manchuria in June to inquire into the conditions of trade there, with special reference to the alleged restrictions on the movement of British and American goods inland.

The report is generally reassuring, but the Chamber urges the Governments concerned to press China at the earliest opportunity to establish a custom house at Dalny under the same conditions as those at Tsing-Tau. Until this is done Japanese goods will continue to be distributed in the interior free of tariff duty and enjoy a preferential treatment which places other nationalities at a serious disadvantage.

Sir Robert Hart recently advised the Chinese Government in this sense, but the Wai-Wu-Pu showed no disposition to regard the matter as urgent.

KAISER VISITS KING HAAKON.

Meeting Most Cordial—Gala Dinner at Trondhjem.

TRONDHJEM, July 8.—Emperor William arrived here this afternoon on the Hamburg.

King Haakon immediately went on board, and the two monarchs embraced cordially, kissing each other several times. They remained together in the state cabin for forty minutes. Afterward they went ashore and drove to the palace, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd. At the palace the German Emperor was greeted by Queen Maud, and the little Crown Prince, Olaf, was presented to him. Afterward Emperor William returned to the Hamburg.

His Majesty again came ashore in the evening and attended a gala dinner at the palace.

The press of Norway comments on the importance of this visit.

DIVING BOARD KILLS TWO.

Coroner Going to Look Up Bathing Place at Shallow Water.

Samuel Shepard, age 30, of 179 Seventh Avenue, and Alexis Teackle, 28 years old, of 552 West 141st Street, died in the Washington Heights Hospital yesterday of injuries received while swimming in the North River. Shepard was injured on the Fourth of July, when he had his back broken, while Teackle broke his neck at the same place, on June 27.

Both were bathing at the foot of West 155th Street. According to Dr. H. V. Kalgrin of the hospital the injuries received by both came from diving. It is said that there is a springboard sent out on a raft in front of the place. When the tide is low there is only about two feet of water under it. Coroner Harburger was notified of the death of Teackle and started an investigation. He said last night:

"I am going to have the keeper of the bathing place before me. I called up Capt. Cottrell of the West 152d Street Station, and he said that a number of complaints had been received about the place. One of the policemen had suffered an injury that will last him through life, as his jaw was badly hurt. Another policeman had his neck badly hurt.

NO BIG TUNNEL STRIKE YET.

Firemen's Delegate Still Threatens One—Engineers Hold Aloof.

The union committee representing the trades in the Pennsylvania East River tunnels, being constructed by S. Pearson & Son, will endeavor to get together with the engineers to-day. The portable and hoisting engineers are the only ones on strike in the tunnel, along with one or two belonging to another union of engineers who struck voluntarily. An attempt is to be made, however, to get all the engineers to quit. Then, it is said, the firemen will strike.

James Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union reported to the Central Federated Union yesterday that he had expected to see some of the delegates of the Engineers' Union represented in the tunnel at the meeting, but was disappointed.

"For reasons I don't know," said Holland, "they are not here. I hope they are not four-flushing. Under the present law the firemen cannot quit until the engineers quit, but as soon as they quit my men are ready to quit also."

Holland said that he valued his liberty as much as any man, nevertheless he wasn't worrying about any editorials pointing out to him that a strike of the engineers and the firemen in the tunnel might now send him to jail for conspiracy under the law. Just as soon as the engineers gave word that they were going to strike the members of his union would get out to a man. The committee will try to see Managing Engineer Japp of the tunnel to-day.

In reply to a request to the Board of Health for a list of the deaths in the Thirty-third Street tunnels a letter was sent to the meeting yesterday giving a list of ten deaths and their causes. Only three were put down as due to "bends" or caisson disease. The others were attributed to accidents. Delegate Curtis of the Rock Drillers' Union said that the list did not indicate half the deaths.

"The Board of Health," he said, "does not get half the facts. The records of the Coroners' office show that there have been thirty deaths in this tunnel."

TWO UNIONS AT WAR.

Woodworkers Say Carpenters Are Trying to Destroy Them—Peace Talk.

Charges were made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by the Amalgamated Woodworkers that the Brotherhood of Carpenters of Greater New York had for years been trying to destroy it. The Woodworkers' Union has a membership of only 1,000 and is a shop trade, while the Brotherhood of Carpenters of Greater New York has a membership of 17,000. The charges came up over a dispute as to the working hours of both unions, the carpenters working forty-four hours a week and the woodworkers fifty hours.

There was a long discussion, during which the representatives of the carpenters said that the woodworkers were a menace to the trade. A proposition was made by the carpenters to take over the Amalgamated Woodworkers into the Brotherhood on the woodworkers' own terms. This nettled the delegates of the woodworkers.

"We were in a fair way of getting the forty-four-hour working week," one of them said, "if the carpenters had not interfered. If we accepted the condition offered to us by the carpenters, all the woodworking establishments would soon be running open shops."

The sentiment of the meeting seemed to be with the carpenters, and there was some talk of expelling the woodworkers. It was finally decided to leave the matter over for thirty days. President Gompers will make an effort to bring about peace between the two unions.

LEATHER WORKERS' OFFICERS

Convention Adopts a Resolution Favoring a Nine-Hour Day.

The delegates to the sixth annual convention of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America, which was held in this city, left for their homes yesterday. The following officers were elected at the last session of the convention: General President—James T. Gilligan, Lowell, Mass.; General First Vice President—O. J. Hansen, Holland, Mich.; General Second Vice President—F. V. Turnquist, Lynn, Mass.; General Organizer—Michael McMullen, Lowell, Mass.; General Auditor—Adolf Schmitt, St. Louis, Mo.; General Secretary-Treasurer—John Roach, Olean, N. Y.

Seventy-eight delegates, representing every branch of the trade east of the Mississippi River, attended the convention. The high dues system adopted by a former convention was reaffirmed, and an effort by the Eastern delegates to reduce the per capita tax was defeated. A programme to hasten the establishment of the nine-hour day was adopted, and reports from delegates showed the establishment of a fifty-hour week in Newark, N. J., New York City, and Glen Cove, L. I.

LEADING COLOMBIANS HERE.

Consul General to England and Dr. Ignacio Palan in This City.

Gen. Carlos M. Sarria, a prominent officer in the Colombian Army, has just arrived in this city.

Gen. Sarria, who distinguished himself in the Colombian insurrection about five years ago by successfully defending the City of Panama against furious attacks by the forces under Gen. Benjamin Herrera, is the Commander in Chief of the army at Bogota, and was recently appointed Consul General for Colombia at London. He comes here on a leave of absence, and, with the exception of a brief trip to Cuba and Panama, he will stay in New York until December, when he will go to London and assume his new duties.

Accompanying Gen. Sarria is Dr. Ignacio Palan, a lawyer, of the Department of Cauca, in Colombia, and the editor of El Correo de Cauca, published at Cali. Both men were formerly members of Congress from Cauca.

They would not discuss Colombian affairs yesterday, except to express the hope that the interests of their country in connection with the negotiations now pending at Washington over the loss of Panama would be safeguarded.

Gen. Sarria spoke in highest terms of Dr. Enrique Cortez, who has just been appointed by President Reyes as Minister at Washington, to succeed Diego Mendoza. Dr. Cortez has lived in London about forty-five years, and is an English as well as a Spanish scholar. He is one of the most prominent Spanish-American bankers in Europe.

SAY HE STRUCK OLD WOMAN.

Clerk Arrested for Robbing a Small Candy Store.

Clement A. Watts, a clerk, of 12 Hart Street, where his mother is temporary caretaker of the house in the absence of the owners in the country, was arraigned yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, on a charge of felonious assault. It was alleged that Watts is the person who on last Tuesday afternoon went into the candy and stationery store of Mrs. Anna Le Compte, 84 years old, at 201 Eckford Street, Greenpoint, and, after striking her with an iron bar, robbed the cash register. Some boys found Mrs. Le Compte unconscious in her store and immediately notified the police of the Greenpoint Avenue Station.

The information which led to the arrest of Watts was furnished by neighbors, who gave the police a description of a young man who had been seen loitering around Mrs. Le Compte's store for several hours before the assault upon her. When he was arraigned in court yesterday Watts was held without bail pending a further investigation by the police.

Army Transport Thomas Floated.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Navy Department was advised to-day that the United States Army transport Thomas, which went ashore at Guam, was floated at high water yesterday.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. St. Louis.—Adv.

FRENCH CRUISERS HERE ON THE WAY TO HALIFAX

The Desaix and the Graviere Will Be in Port for Ten Days.

SAILORS SEE CONEY ISLAND

Admiral Lapeyrere's Tars Were Anxious to View the Place Where British Sailors Were Entertained.

Two warships flying the tricolor of France steamed up the harbor early yesterday morning. One was the armored cruiser Desaix, which flew an Admiral's flag, and the other the second-class cruiser Jurien de la Graviere, both members of the Atlantic Squadron, under command of Admiral Boni de Lapeyrere. When abreast of Governors Island an American flag fluttered to the masthead of the Admiral's ship, which fired a salute. The vessels then proceeded up the Hudson to West Fiftieth Street, where the Desaix dropped anchor. Her companion chose a spot further up the river, off Fifty-fifth Street.

Within a short time boatmen along the New York shore, whose floats were within seeing distance of the French boats, hung out the sign:

"Boats to See the French Warships."

They did not do a rushing business, however, for the French were not receiving visitors. Several launches and a few rowboats made their way out to the ships against a strong tide, only to be politely turned away when their occupants attempted to board the Frenchmen. They will have ample opportunity to see the ships within the next week or ten days, for the Frenchmen, who have come from Martinique and Santiago, Cuba, will stay here long enough to take on coal, after which they will proceed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to await orders from Paris for further manoeuvres.

A Flag Midshipman—he was too modest to allow his name to appear in print—of the Desaix told a TIMES reporter that visitors will be made welcome on board that ship every afternoon between 2 and 5 o'clock, except when the men are at work. Visiting hours will then be from 4 to 5 o'clock.

When the boatmen heard this they were glad. Remembering the reception that was accorded Prince Louis of Battenberg's fleet last year, they had visions of big crowds.

"Oh, we'll get a big crowd Sunday," said one. "I hope they'll let visitors aboard between 1 and 5 o'clock. No matter how big the crowd is, there's one thing certain—I refuse to take boys out to the boats. No, Sir; too many of them fell overboard when the English boats were here. And then the police are mighty particular. They won't let anybody take parties out to the vessels who hasn't a license. And they're right. Too many people who aren't acquainted with the river made trouble when the English were here."

Although the Frenchmen would not be seen at home, they were not averse to going out and seeing the New Yorker. This one hundred of the thousand or more on board both boats did. Some of them traveled as far as Coney Island because they said they wanted to see the place where the American sailors had entertained the English seamen while they were here. Others paraded up and down Broadway, where their costumes excited much comment.

"Oh, look," said one woman. "He wears a Tam-o'-Shanter just like little Maggie's."

"Talk about French style," said another. "If that's a sample of it, I prefer American. Our sailors look much better."

Several reporters managed to get aboard the Desaix in the afternoon. A TIMES reporter discovered a few things that one does not find aboard an American warship. In the first place, when he went aboard he was not challenged by the guard. Then down between decks, in an out-of-the-way spot, he and his guide came upon a petty officer who was making merry with one of the crew over a black bottle, which was tipped on an angle with his mouth and which from its smell must have contained good French wine. Near the cook's galley one of the cooks came on deck, carrying a chicken by the legs which looked as if it had just been drowned.

Although most of the seamen could not speak English, there was one—the midshipman, who would not tell his name—who talked in English with the reporters. With a strong French accent he said that he had learned English in Paris. He said that the ships will stay here until they have taken on coal and cleaned up after their voyage from Martinique.

"Did you have a pleasant voyage from Martinique?" he was asked.

"Ver' pleasant," he replied with a smile.

"Have you seen New York before?"

"No. Eet eez a great city. I vill see eet soon."

The ships are the largest ones in the Atlantic squadron of the French Navy. The Desaix is an armored cruiser of 7,578 tons, with 26 guns and a complement of 531 men. The Jurien de la Graviere is a second-class cruiser of 5,595 tons, with 20 guns and 511 men. At Halifax they expect to meet the D'Estrees, which has been at St. Pierre, off Newfoundland, looking after the interests of the inhabitants of that little French fishing island.

SALISBURY WRECK THEORY.

Expert Engineer Says Train Was Traveling at Too High Speed.

LONDON, Monday, July 9.—The special Commissioner of The Railway Times, who is described as an engineer of wide experience, commenting on the accident at Salisbury on July 1, says he believes the train was traveling at a speed incompatible with the radius of the curve and the superelevation of the outside rail. This caused the locomotive to travel for some time on the outer rails alone and finally to turn over on its side.

The Commissioner says the curve where the locomotive was derailed is a short one, that portion having a check rail being only 200 feet long. He believes the driver, being behind time, was running at a rate of over fifty miles an hour at the time of the accident.

Careful calculations, the Commissioner continues, prove beyond doubt that a locomotive similar to the one drawing the wrecked train would run some time on its outer wheels alone, and finally turn over if traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour when rounding a curve of eight chains radius, with a superelevation of less than four inches.

R. S. Critchell No Better.

SALISBURY, July 8.—No improvement is reported to-day in the condition of Robert S. Critchell of Chicago, one of the injured passengers of the Plymouth steamer express. His pulse was weaker. Edward W. Sentell of Brooklyn passed a fairly comfortable day. The others in the infirmary are doing as well as can be expected. When the American boat train passed through Salisbury this morning it traveled at the rate of only ten miles an hour. The two sections of the train carried 149 passengers. The engines were doubly manned.

CHINESE VOLUNTEERS PARADE

4,000 Men, Dressed in Khaki, March Through Shanghai Streets.

SHANGHAI, July 8.—An unprecedented and interesting spectacle was witnessed here to-day, when 4,000 Chinese volunteers, who have been drilling assiduously for the past few months, paraded through the flag-decked streets of the Settlement. The men were dressed in khaki and presented a smart appearance. Only the officers wore swords.

After the parade the soldiers were entertained at the yamen of the Taotai.

Superlative Real Estate

Manhattan Island with about one-fifteenth of the entire area of New York City contains one-half of the total population and a large share of the wealth. It, therefore, follows that Manhattan realty is unequalled as an investment.

Excellent offerings in this field constantly on hand.

Albert B. Ashforth
REAL ESTATE
4 West 33d Street
NEW YORK

ROOT AND HIS PARTY ARRIVE AT SAN JUAN

The Charleston Makes a Record Run from New York to Porto Rico

WELCOMED BY GOV. WINTHROP

Military and Naval Escort for Secretary of State as He Enters the City.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 8.—The cruiser Charleston, with Secretary of State Root and his party on board, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Charleston entered the harbor at considerable speed. She established a record run between New York and San Juan, making the distance in three days and nineteen hours. The trip down was uneventful, and the weather was murky.

As the Charleston entered the harbor she received salutes from Morro Castle and the Italian cruiser Umbria. Gov. Winthrop and his secretary, A. H. Frazer, went on board the cruiser. After the exchange of greetings Secretary Root and his party came ashore in naval launches. They were greeted at the landing of the naval station by Capt. Rohrer, Commandant of the station, and his staff. The marines were drawn up in honor of the Secretary of State.

After these ceremonies the naval authorities turned the party over to Lieut. Col. Bailey of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment and his staff. The regiment had been lined up outside the naval station. A large crowd had gathered here, and had waited many hours to see Secretary Root.

The houses in the vicinity were filled with spectators. The regiment started to march to the Governor's palace. Secretary Root drove in the executive carriage, following the regiment. His family and the higher military authorities occupied other carriages. Upon arriving at the palace the troops and the insular police lined the sidewalk approaches and presented arms when the distinguished visitors passed them. Secretary Root later reviewed the police from a balcony of the palace.

Several prominent citizens were awaiting Mr. Root in Gov. Winthrop's office. After an exchange of greetings Secretary Root spoke of the relief work he directed in Porto Rico as Secrstary of War after the hurricane of 1899. The talk then turned to coffee planting. Referring to the Pan-American Congress, Mr. Root expressed the opinion that the next congress would be held in the Argentine Republic, and added that if such a congress were ever held in American territory Porto Rico would be the most suitable place.

After the departure of these visitors tea was served, members of the administration only being present.

POLICY HOLDERS TO FIGHT.

Combine in San Francisco to Sue Williamsburg Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Policy holders representing over $200,000 in policies in the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn met yesterday, and took steps toward perfecting a committee that will take over all their claims, and bring suit against the company for the aggregate amount in dispute. The difference has arisen as to whether property was destroyed by fire or earthquake.

The announcement from San Francisco that the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company would not pay for losses caused by earthquake unless the policies contained a specific earthquake clause was confirmed yesterday by Frederick L. Du Bois, one of the Directors of the company, at his home in Brooklyn.

He said he could not estimate the amount which the company had insured in San Francisco. Forty per cent. of the policies, he believed, contained an earthquake clause, and upon them the losses would be paid promptly. Regarding the remaining 60 per cent. losses would be paid only where the damage had been caused by fire. Claims developing over earthquake losses would be fought.

A meeting of the Directors of the company is to be held on Friday.

NABBED 9 AUTO SPEEDERS.

Police Crusade in Deputy O'Keeffe's Machine Extended to Long Island.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe of Brooklyn and Queens sent his automobile with a cargo of police to the latter borough yesterday to enforce the speed laws. The automobile was in command of Roundsmen Ennis and McDonald. By nightfall nine automobiles had been held up, the owners of all of them giving bail for the chauffeurs, who were arrested.

The Merrick Road and the Hoffman Boulevard were the scenes of every arrest, each offender being timed to prove beyond doubt that he was exceeding the speed limit. Most of the chauffeurs who were arrested were going between 30 and 35 miles an hour, according to the police. They were all taken to the Jamaica Station.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Silverware distinguished for long wear, beauty of design, exceptional finish, is stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

This mark on knives, forks, spoons, etc., means hard wear and long service.

When buying dishes, tea trays, etc., if you want quality, ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE 18th & 19th STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

On a Subject of Considerable Interest

A PROMINENT writer has recently published a curious article on the "evils" of the "easy-payment" plan. He condemns it root and branch because, he says, people are sometimes tempted by its allurements to make purchases beyond their means.

This is, of course, a mere passing madness of generalization for which this brilliant writer may be forgiven in view of the ringing common sense he talks in his lucid intervals. The superb comprehensiveness of his condemnation recalls the methods of that amiable character in French fiction, who poisoned the water supply of an entire village for the sake of killing the butcher's bulldog.

The "easy-payment" plan is like any other—it may be either good or bad, according to circumstances, but if this writer had mastered his facts half as well as he marshals his phrases he would have known that the evil that has arisen from it has little proportion to the good it has done.

Doubtless it has occasionally tempted Unwisdom beyond its means—so has matrimony. Doubtless it has proved a cloak for fraud and extortion—so have religion and charity. On the other hand there is no doubt that it has enabled millions of people to enjoy possessions that they would never have had without it—and this without hardship or other than salutary self-denial. The books or the piano bought on "time payments" have taught in a hundred thousand homes lessons of economy and of the power of constant, small additions to a fund—that have borne fruit long after the instalment man had ceased to call.

It all depends on what is bought and how much is paid. The questions are three—First, ***"Is this something I should have?"*** Second, ***"Is the price fair and reasonable?"*** Third, ***"Are the payments easily within my assured means, now and through the whole time?"***

Nobody who could honestly answer "yes" to these three questions ever got anything but good out of the "easy-payment" plan. The trouble comes only to those who must say "no" to any one of them and yet do not say "no."

We suggest to any writer who feels a call to preach (or who accepts a fee to write) against the evils of the "instalment plan" that he confer with a few of the thousand owners of Wolfner pianos or with any of the several thousand owners of Fountain Sewing Machines purchased in The Big Store way on payments of only One Dollar a week—and get another viewpoint. For every man or woman whom he can find to condemn a plan that enables one to enjoy an article while saving for it he will find five hundred who will rise up to call it blessed.

This $25 Princess Gown for $13.75

HERE'S another example of the way women of taste and judgment are treated in this best of all Women's Wear Stores:

Most women know what the average "bargain" gown is in the average store. There is usually some pretty obvious reason *why* its price has been cut.

More than a thousand women have learned this Summer that the suits and dresses offered underprice here are the truest kind of bargains. For one thing, their styles are always correct, tasteful, distinctive and well chosen. For another thing, their tailoring is always better than the price would lead you to expect. There is *never* anything in the suit itself

to show why it should sell underprice.

Take this handsome Princess model as an example. There has not been a suit sold in New York this Summer at $25 that was its superior in appearance and finish. In its fitting—so important a feature in a Princess gown—it is well nigh perfection itself.

Made of the finest Persian lawn, richly trimmed with embroidery on both waist and skirt. We consider it one of the most attractive special values we have offered this season.

The closer and more critically you examine this gown the more you will wonder why its price is but

$13.75

Long Gloves --- Amazing Piece of News

ALL THIS SEASON the elbow glove has been scarce. There have been weeks when this store was the only one in New York that could offer full assortments.

We have shown little of the famine here, owing to the forethought that made us heavy purchasers early in the season, and owing also to the alertness of our Paris office, which has kept us well supplied. In fact, we have several times offered special prices on these gloves at the time when other stores were asking extra prices for them on account of their general scarcity. Now we make the most amazing offer of all—an offer impossible of duplication by any other store:

The Most-Wanted Imported Elbow-Length Gloves

In heavy plain silk, and many styles of silk hands with lace arms, in black, white, many shades of gray, tan and brown gloves, selling regularly at $2.50 to $3.50. To-day at **$1.95**

Women's Superb White Waists---Cheap!

WE believe that we have sold more hundreds of thousands of shirt waists this season than have ever been distributed by an American store in same length of time. It has been a triumphant season for us, and isn't over yet, by many a bargain offer.

For to-day we offer a particularly choice lot of white waists in both lingerie and tailored effects, which we have picked up from two good makers who never turned out an inartistic garment in their lives.

They were made to sell at $1.50 to $3.95. The variety is large, the styles beautiful, the cutting skillful and the values magnificent.

$1.50 to $2 Waists for **$1** | $2 and $2.50 Waists for **$1.50** | $2.95 to $3.95 Waists for **$1.95**

The First Announcement from the New Candy Store

We shall have a good deal to say about this New Candy Store of ours later on. Just now we shall confine ourselves to this brief summary:

We now make our own candies. We have put in a plant costing tens of thousands of dollars—unquestionably the finest candy-making equipment in New York, if not in the country. The finishing touches are done in the candy section itself, where you can see for yourself how we do them.

Why do you suppose we have gone to this expense in machinery, skilled labor and space? ***Just because we wanted to KNOW what went into the candies we sold and to KNOW that they were made in cleanly fashion.***

We save also some manufacturing profit, which enables us to ***sell for lower prices than pure candies have ever been offered in this city before.***

Just this one statement of a fixed and inviolable policy: NOTHING BUT THE VERY BEST AND PUREST INGREDIENTS THAT MONEY CAN BUY will be used in any candies sold in this store. Prices will vary, but the difference will be always in ***workmanship***—never the slightest difference in materials used.

Try, as examples of our candy-making, these specials for to-day:

The "Broadway" Kisses.....lb. **25c**

The Meadow Brook Caramel—indescribably delicious.....lb. **25c**

After-Dinner Patties, a tempting table dainty.....lb. **25c**

Fountain Chop Suey, a new sweetmeat, 1-lb. boxes.....**20c**

"See Us Make Candy."

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The reports that the crowned heads of Germany and Great Britain are about to take steps to promote the certainty of a good understanding between the two countries are not altogether novel. Like stories have been current from time to time for at least a couple of years, and nothing definite has come of them. On the contrary they have alternated with quite different stories of a personal unpleasantness between the British King and his nephew and a tendency toward mutual nagging and pouting that would beseem a girls' boarding school better than a royal household. So far as the public knows or can know, the two sets of stories are equally untrustworthy, but it is greatly to be hoped that the later ones are correct.

There has unfortunately been a good deal of ill-feeling between certain classes of the Germans and certain classes of the British, and there has been an appreciable, though not a definite, feeling of the same sort manifested by the responsible statesmen of either side. To some extent this has grown out of commercial rivalry and out of the naval policy determined by such rivalry. The earliest and most disagreeable indication of this feeling was the utterly indiscreet citation by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, with reference to Germany, of the adage that he who sups with the devil should have a long spoon. That was the utterance of an irritated, rather coarse-minded trader toward a formidable competitor. It has been echoed in various forms in the Conservative press ever since its publication, and has probably done more than any one thing to instill bitterness in the mind of each people. Then there has been the undoubted conflict of interests and ambitions in the Orient, in which the triumph of the Japanese over Russia and the alliance of Great Britain and Japan left the advantage distinctly with the British. Finally there has been the understanding with France, Italy, and Spain as to Mediterranean questions, which led to the Algeciras Conference and the failure of any attempt that may have been made to lessen the strength of that understanding. Out of it all there has been extracted, not unnaturally, enough of fact and inference to sustain the suspicion among Germans that Great Britain seeks to balk the ambitions of Germany and to interfere with the legitimate aspirations of her people and her rulers toward commercial and political expansion.

And it remains true that there is substantial rivalry in both directions between the two peoples. It is not, however, such as should be held to justify at any time an armed contest which would be intolerably destructive for each. It is clearly within the power of the two rulers to do a good deal toward preserving friendly relations and avoiding that state of petty irritability which makes a chance crisis dangerous. If hereditary sovereigns cannot do that, it is not easy to see wherein they have any utility at all, especially when they are bound by ties of blood. Since there is in the situation of the two great nations a real element of danger of conflict, and since such a conflict would be incalculably disastrous to them and to modern civilization, there is for the respective sovereigns no nobler or more imperative duty than the use of all their influence to avoid it.

MR. ARMSTRONG'S TALK.

We do not think there is much good to come from the kind of talk indulged in by Mr. R. B. ARMSTRONG at the Bankers' Association meeting. It is too vague and not in a temperate tone. Take, for instance, the following remarks:

> Because a sensationalist wrote a book, a great industry was throttled over night. The man who wrote the book admitted that he did not care to improve conditions, but that he wrote it as a part of a Socialistic propaganda. In eagerness to reform all things, two estimable but impractical men made an investigation, and then the limelight was turned on. Foreign competitors, eager for any opportunity to assail American industry, seized the big stick, and under the glare of the calcium of sensational publicity dealt a blow to American packing house products from which it will take ten years to recover.

We do not understand how an intelligent man who has followed even cursorily the reports of official action regarding the packers' business in Chicago and who feels any sense of responsibility can permit himself to speak in public in this manner. It is true that the writing of a sensational book was the immediate occasion of the action that followed. But the investigation made into the packers' methods was not made "in eagerness to reform all things" by "two estimable but impractical men." It was made by an officer of the United States Government and by a man of exceptional ability, intelligence, and high character at the request of the President of the United States, who himself was entirely aware of the possible injury to business that might ensue, and very anxious to avoid it if it could be avoided. The report of these competent investigators was made the basis of proposed legislation providing adequate inspection to prevent in the future the outrageous evils disclosed.

Had the packers accepted the principle of the proposed legislation and united with the President and Congress in making its application as thorough and effectual as possible, the report never would have been published, the evils would have been corrected and their continuance prevented, and trade would have suffered no material injury, certainly no more than the plain facts, for which the packers were clearly responsible, made inevitable. Some injury could not be helped. For that and still more for the greater injury due to publicity the packers had no one to blame but themselves. For what may accrue in the future they may very reasonably blame such rash and foolish friends of theirs as Mr. ARMSTRONG. Not that we suspect him of any undue friendship for these unfortunate evildoers, but his zeal in resenting what he regards as mistaken action when he is apparently ignorant what that action really was takes the form of friendship for them. Whatever its motive, it is extremely ill-advised, and from a man in Mr. ARMSTRONG'S position it is blameworthy.

THE WATER PROBLEM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Those who predict that San Francisco will quickly and substantially be rebuilt and become within two or three years a greater and richer city than before its destruction may be true prophets, but they overlook one very important consideration which, at the moment, is of almost controlling importance. The question which must be answered before the confidence of investors can be established is, in brief, Can a water supply for the city be provided which, in the event of a severe earthquake, may be depended upon for the extinguishment of fires?

Capitalists depend very largely upon fire insurance for security in building and mortgage loans. If solvent insurance companies deem it prudent to decline San Francisco fire risks on the ground that, in the circumstances, no system of fire protection can be made effective for the control of conflagrations, and that a fire beginning in a serious seismic shock is always likely to be overwhelming, it will be very difficult to finance building operations in that city. Sentiment will have very little to do with the decision of this question. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has lately had its engineers in San Francisco looking over the situation. Their conclusions are not altogether reassuring to those who are anxious to rebuild the city. They have reached the opinion that some means must be found for storing water in quantities sufficient to hold conflagration in check, independent of the continuity of water mains. They do not say how this shall be done, for the reason that they do not know. Roof tanks would be emptied by a severe earthquake and go down in ruin with the buildings carrying them. Underground cisterns would be ruptured by a like cause, and fail when most needed as sources of emergency supply. Even surface pools would empty themselves into cracks and crevices. Everything connected with hydraulic engineering seems to depend primarily upon the assurance of at least average terrestrial stability, and, as Mark Twain told us many years ago, San Francisco is "not very well anchored down."

That no system of underground mains now employed for water distribution could remain intact through such a disturbance as that which wrecked the city in April no engineer needs to be told. Even slight disturbances induce large leakage, and severe ones destroy a water-main system so completely as to render it temporarily useless for fire protection. The same is true in equal degree of gas mains, and in almost equal degree of electrical conductors. If we imagine a condition in which the water mains are broken and useless, the gas mains fractured and pouring their inflammable and explosive contents into vaults and cellars in great volume, and electric wires torn from their fastenings, short circuited and establishing arcs with every conductor within reach, we have about the worst combination possible from the fire underwriting point of view. Exactly this disastrous situation was brought about by the last great earthquake in San Francisco. It is one against which the underwriters must protect themselves—but how?

Perhaps the problem is one which admits of satisfactory solution, but it is obviously one of great difficulty, and its solution will not be found by experimentation along the lines of established engineering practice. In refraining from prescribing a remedy for the evils which have frightened them, the underwriters are discreet. They have had a lesson not soon to be forgotten, and so have the people of San Francisco. Effective insurance is impossible against causes of destruction which involve a whole city at one moment. Safe underwriting is impossible until the means of extinguishing conflagration are at hand, and may be depended upon when most needed. Earthquake insurance would be nothing better than a gamble. It could be sold only where seismic disturbances are frequent, and experience would not admit of a tabulation sufficiently accurate to make the business legitimate at possible rates of premium. Where earthquakes and conflagrations are coincident the adjustment of claims involves great difficulty and protracted litigation. The difficulty is in knowing where the earthquake damage ends and that from fire begins. The problem of better fire protection for San Francisco than most other cities need is one which should engage the best engineering talent of the time, and what is learned from it other cities may apply with advantage.

DREYFUS AGAIN.

Had there been a voice to pierce the horrors settling about the throne of Denmark with an honest, fearless outcry against the murderous and usurping Claudius, there had been no tragedy of Hamlet, says MAETERLINCK. "J'accuse," cried out EMILE ZOLA upon the Generals of France, the first to denounce them for forging the "dossier" used to convict DREYFUS; and from that time the plot of the conspirators began to recoil upon their heads. CAVAIGNAC, the Minister of War, who persisted in the conspiracy, was compelled to resign in disgrace after Col. HENRY'S confession and suicide in prison. The Ministry routed the anti-Semites, the Boulangists, Orleanists, Bonapartists, Nationalists, whose conflicting policies severally strove in emulous hatred of the luckless Jew, and caused the law to be passed that gave him a new trial, ending, as everybody knows, in the compromise finding of "Guilty" with a commuted sentence. Now, seven years after that equivocal redress, and eleven years after DREYFUS'S incarceration on Devil's Island, Procurator General BAUDOUIN has asked on behalf of the Government that the verdict of the Rennes court-martial be quashed without retrial. "The peace of the country demands it," he says, "and the whole world awaits the court's summary disposition of the subject, which will be a triumph for justice and truth."

Why was ALFRED DREYFUS falsely convicted of treason? For what mysterious cause was the brilliant young graduate of the French Army staff college tried by secret court-martial, his Captain's epaulets publicly torn from his shoulders, his sword broken in dishonorable fragments, and in the pitying view of the civilized world his life condemned to the solitary tortures of Devil's Island? The tattered "bordereau" found in the waste basket of Lieut. Col. SCHWARZKOPPEN, revealing to Germany a slight secret about the minimized recoil of French cannon, was not responsible for the persecution. The degenerate Commandant ESTERHAZY, identified by Col. GEORGES PICQUART as the treasonous writer of the bordereau, was shielded by the officers of the general staff. Their ill-fated tool, Lieut. Col. HENRY, was made to succeed PICQUART as Chief of the French Secret Intelligence Bureau, and PICQUART was later dismissed from the army on a trumped-up charge. Upon the second identification of ESTERHAZY as the author of the bordereau by a former employer, Gen. DE BOISDEFFRE succeeded in stilling the French public clamor by the assertion that it was the dossier submitted at the secret trial, not the bordereau, which contained deep and dangerous matter in conviction of DREYFUS, too full of warlike peril to France to be published. At this time the anti-Semitic forces showed their head in the conspiracy, absurdly charging that the popular movement for a revision of the Dreyfus charges was engineered by an international syndicate of Jewish capitalists.

Then was heard ZOLA'S terrible cry that the French Generals had forged the mysterious documents of the dossier; and he was exiled to England. But Col. HENRY'S confession of forging the convicting letter designated by the Minister of War followed, then his suicide in prison, the disgrace of CAVAIGNAC, and the famous parliamentary battle against the public demand for a retrial. The movement of the monarchists, who seized on the occasion in an effort to overthrow the republic, and the coup d'état that failed of DEROULEDE, were succeeded by the Court of Cassation's final decree to give DREYFUS the rehearing that ended in his qualified liberation.

His honorable reinstatement, for which he has been quietly working for seven years, was advocated last week by his counsel, Maitre MORNARD, on the ground that his conviction for treason was obtained because he was a Jew. The request by the Government prosecutor that DREYFUS be acquitted of all taint of treason is the tacit official confession of the validity of this plea. Anti-Semitism, the mediaeval lynching spirit still manifest in the Schwaermerei of Europe, working on the French traditional fear of Germany, was the evil spirit that obsessed France in its persecution of Capt. DREYFUS. The sign of the exorcism, partial at least, of that spirit will be his reinstatement.

HOPE FOR DELANCEY STREET.

The Brooklyn elevated bridge loop scheme is postponed nominally until the Autumn, but is hardly kept alive thereby. Time would have been saved by admitting its death, so that a new departure might have been taken immediately. Brooklyn has nothing for which to reproach Manhattan. This borough previously had defeated another elevated scheme designed nominally in the interest of Manhattan and the Bronx, but really in the interest of the elevated railways which already incumber our streets. In this there is marked similarity in the two schemes. Both would have benefited the traffic using those routes, but both would have benefited the elevated roads more, and both would have obstructed real rapid transit by an endurable makeshift which it would have been difficult to remove in any future which can be foreseen.

We counsel Brooklyn not to sorrow too much, and to make what salvage it can. If the idea of a bridge loop is good over a route which hardly anybody wanted to traverse, how much better would it be over a route planned to benefit riders instead of car switchers? And if the loop scheme is good for subways and elevated railways, why is it not equally good for surface transit? There could be no possible objection to a surface loop between the bridges, and they could be connected thus with advantage to streets which an elevated road would have ruined. If the loop scheme was pressed upon its merits it ought to die only in the specific form in which it was objectionable. And at the worst Brooklyn's fate is not so bad as promoters of the loop as the Borough's sole salvation would have us believe. On the day that the loop idea was buried, it occurred to somebody to put another car upon each train, and a capacity of 10,000 more passengers each hour was developed instantly without much increase of cost. There has been nothing like it since it occurred to the prisoner in the comic opera to open the door of his cell and walk out. The tunnel from the Battery will be opened before the elevated loop could be built, and that will relieve the situation until more subways can be operated. Brooklyn has had something more than a square deal in this matter, and we advise her to think of other things.

WEATHER DOCTORS.

The North American Indian was not a miracle of wisdom in all ways, but he knew enough to go into his tepee when it rained, and when the rain doctor did not bring the showers he had contracted for the aforesaid aboriginal knew enough to take him out and kill him, a proceeding which could not have failed to impart a generous flow of encouragement to the others. So far the paleface does not treat his own tinkerers with the weather so rigorously, though the provocation in that way is sometimes extreme.

Out in the gold districts of Alaska one HATFIELD professed to be able to make rain fall at will; the weather had been particularly dry, the hydraulic mining works were in consequence just on the point of shutting down, so ready hands were reached forth to grasp even a phantom of relief, which was all that HATFIELD'S promises turned out to be. His backers had made up a syndicate and subscribed $90,000, though how that was to affect the weather was not specified in his programme. They now turn around and denounce him as a humbug, but he hangs on to the money and explains that the non-arrival of rain, as appointed in his schedules, was merely a detail which did not vitiate the principle on which his process was founded. The rain will be along later, lots of it, and satisfy everybody, even the fired out subscribers, who have thrown him and his schemes overboard. As on this bend of the world we have had more than our share of rainfall during the present season, with the haying farmers whistling for drought all over the Atlantic slope of the country, perhaps the incantations of the Alaskan sorcerer have operated at a distance and sent down on us the floods which he intended for the hydraulic gold miners of Dawson. During the present haying season he might play a star engagement here as a rainmaker if his efforts in that way distributed dry weather around him so liberally as they seem to have done out in Alaska.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Japan and Her Teachers.

It was news indeed to hear from Berlin that the battle of Mukden was won, if not by, at least because of, a German General. Again the case of the great man who was "made" by the unknown teacher! Every such case is pathetic to the charitable and amusing to the cynical. Everybody knows that the Japanese profited much from the Germans whom they employed for a number of years as military instructors. They had looked the world well over and decided that the Germans were best qualified to teach the science and theory of war as laid down by the recognized authorities. And no doubt the selection was good, for Germany has given a vast amount of intelligent attention to the ordering of armies, and her military schoolmasters were just what the Japanese needed to carry them over from the Oriental to the Occidental system of warfare. It is therefore easy to believe that after defeating the Russians at Mukden, Field Marshal OYAMA wrote to Gen. MECKEL, his old instructor, telling him all about the fight and gratefully recognizing the value of the teachings he had received. It is not so easy, however, to believe that OYAMA, as the Berlin dispatch said, ascribed his success to that teaching. If he did, it was by amiable exaggeration and with no expectation that it would be taken seriously by those who wrote the German General's obituary notices. The Japanese have been soldiers for centuries, fighting among themselves when they had no foreign foe, and they did not have to learn any of the essential principles of war. What they did want was to know what nations more advanced than themselves in Western ways thought about it and how they would solve—on paper—the problems likely to confront a Japanese General in the field when opposed by an Occidental army. As they have done in so many other instances, they observed, adapted, adopted, and improved. At any rate they were far from being of the pupils that are "made" by a teacher—if there are any such, which might be doubted—and OYAMA and the other Japanese leaders owed their amazing successes to their own natural and developed abilities. There were Generals among the Russians who knew all that Gen. MECKEL could have taught his Japanese pupils, but it didn't seem to do them much good when the time for practical application of their knowledge came. There is, it seems, a dispute as to whether the Japanese Army is what it is because of Gen. MECKEL or because of certain other foreign instructors. The controversy might as well be dropped, for no outsider had much to do with the progress of the Japanese Nation.

Two Sides to a Good Story.

There was a fine air of virtuous indignation about the explanation given by Chairman TAGGART concerning his troubles with the gamblers who had rented and misused his property at French Lick Springs, but, good as the story was, it somehow invited just the sort of destructive criticism it has since received from Gov. HANLY and his Attorney General, and nobody will be surprised at the effect which the criticism has produced. The Honorable TOM put many artistic touches to his personation of an unsophisticated hotelkeeper struggling in the toils cast around him by the vicious. His voice trembled, his hands shook, and his eyes watered, but somehow the rôle did not fit him, and most of the spectators laughed at his tragedy and refused to take it seriously. Far, far be it from us to prejudge the results of legal proceedings now in progress. Many circumstances we know not of will enter into the final disposition of this great case, and we have little doubt that Mr. TAGGART will succeed in proving that he did let his casinos under a contract which contained no word about roulette or faro, and that he did enter suits of ejection after the tenants had betrayed their aleatory tendencies in a way that rendered possible the putting of embarrassing questions to the National Chairman of the Democratic Party. It seems to us, too, that in the course of the coming litigation the eager prosecutors may find brought very forcibly and inconveniently to their attention the difference between moral certainties and legal proofs. The Honorable TOM was not born yesterday or even the week before last. That he holds the position he does is sufficient evidence of his familiarity with political devices and the meeting of political exigencies. It may be questioned if there are any better reasons for putting him out of his place than there were for not putting him into it, and why should they avail more now than formerly? To be sure, common rumor is one thing and raids with wagons filled with gambling implements are another, but the end is not yet, and the cry, "Oh, it's all politics!" can be put to very effective use, especially when there is just a touch of something in it. Possibly Indiana's sudden horror of gambling at French Lick Springs is not the least amusing feature of this episode.

Necessities, Real and Artificial.

Sir JOSEPH WARD, like many another visitor from across the seas, is filled with wonder at the crowding of our street cars, and he tells how, in far New Zealand, after every seat in a car has an occupant, they hang out a sign announcing that fact, and no more passengers are taken aboard till somebody alights and makes room for a new-comer. The tale is pleasing, and no doubt 'tis true. New York yearns for such a system of transportation, but deep in its multitudinous heart it knows that the local conditions make impossible the realization of any such blissful dreams. Perhaps in New Zealand they don't have as far to go as we do, and perhaps they have more time in which to wait for cars with empty seats. However, though it is now necessary, and probably always will be, for some of us to straphang, it is well to keep in mind that even at present the necessity for a good deal of the straphanging is an artificial one, created by the transportation companies by their refusal to run as many cars as they can. Some of the lines do that at certain hours of the day, and at those hours nobody complains—much, but at other hours the services are deliberately diminished below the seat-for-every-passenger limit, and that is a cruel wrong which shouldn't be endured as patiently as it is.

Our Pavements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer who refers to Vesey Street causes many to groan. The city foolishly tried asphalt—as though that could stand the heavy trucking there. It would only be convinced after the holes became positively dangerous. Now it puts down blocks of wood. In a week's time the heavy traffic has begun to leave its marks in that. Nothing will endure like the granite blocks, such as are employed on Third Avenue. The great fault is that when this is taken up (to put in new gas pipes, &c.) it is not put down again in its original perfection.

AMOS MARKHAM.

New York, July 6, 1906.

Caterpillar Fever.

From The London Mail.

Zeal for nature study, not tempered by experience, explains why so many country doctors have been called in to diagnose an epidemic of rash which has affected whole classes in some rural and urban schools.

The symptoms of the ailment, well known to doctors as "caterpillar rash," are intense irritation on the palms, and sometimes on the face, accompanied by a number of blister-like swellings, which, when they occur round the eyes, sometimes have the effect of obstructing vision.

The preventive is for the nature class to leave hairy caterpillars alone. As the "palmer worm," the hairy caterpillar of the gold-tail moth, one of the commonest and most beautiful objects of the country at midsummer, passes from hand to hand, it leaves on every palm a few of its loosely attached hairs, and those hairs are possessed, for the protection of the caterpillar against birds and browsing animals, of what scientists call "urticating properties." "Urtica" is the Latin for "nettle."

Many other hairy caterpillars are almost as bad as the "palmer worm," and, as a general rule, the less you handle any hairy caterpillar the better.

Queensland's Vast Forests.

From The Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin,

As a national asset, Queensland's 40,000,000 acres of forests have been set down by experts at £100,000,000. Nevertheless, up till a few years since, nearly all the soft woods used in the State were imported—mostly from America.

The Declining Art of Whistling.

Mr. Pett-Ridge in The London Queen.

The art of whistling stands in imminent risk of being counted among the lost; it is already to be reckoned among the neglected. Only the birds will be faithful.

"DE MORTUIS NIL?"

Conflicting Views on the Moral to be Drawn from a Recent Tragedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest an article appearing on the editorial page of your paper, this date, entitled "De Mortuis Nil," by "Anti-Cant," and take this method of expressing my admiration for his noble words in connection with Stanford White. His example is worth emulating. Surely there must have been some good in Stanford White. Why is it so difficult to be just, so easy to condemn in others what we condone in ourselves? How much more noble, if one cannot say anything good, to refrain from saying evil. "Kind hearts are more than coronets." The world is better for Stanford White's having lived, for he has given much to his fellow-men. "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." MARY HOSTER.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 5, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me congratulate you upon the policy which has made THE TIMES the paper to which the splendid letter signed "Anti-Cant" must of necessity have been addressed. I travel through many cities, and to-day's issue is but one of the great number that have brought satisfaction to me by carrying the last word on the topic of the day.

RICHARD H. WALDO.

Boston, July 5, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was pleased by the letter of "Anti-Cant" in to-day's TIMES. It is to be hoped that we are entering an era of greater frankness and directness; in effect, a nearer approach to truth. I presume that the first general impression on hearing of the murder was largely influenced by sympathy for Thaw, and the death of the survivor seems a poor consolation for the death of White. But the sensational accusations against White which now appear, largely imaginary, should be severely rebuked. "Anti-Cant" has given us a reasonable, logical, and courageous defense of a man who was a talented artist and who has been a useful man in the community. Perhaps Thaw suffers from being born rich and never having had a chance. H. G. HARRIS.

Norwalk, Conn., July 5, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Touching the comparison made between Lord Byron and the late Stanford White, the genius of the former remains undimmed while his moral failings remain a blot on his name. This is not due to a British fit of morality, but to the permanent estimate of the Anglo-Saxon moral sense. All great artists have an influence for good or evil thrust upon them, and if they are reckless of their moral influence the permanent moral sense of any Anglo-Saxon community will hold them to account.

On the other hand, the obvious motive which exists for painting Stanford White blacker than he was ought as obviously to put the public on its guard. E. S. H.

New York, July 6, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every decent man and every decent woman will read with regret the letter which you publish this morning over the signature "Anti-Cant." It is doubtless right that the intimates of White should offer apologies for him and try to obscure his evil doings by calling attention to his public services, but this writer, evidently a man of education and position, takes the untenable ground that because of his services White was a privileged character, and, no matter how low and how vile in his private life, entitled to the respect and admiration of society.

I do not care to reply to the letter in detail, but the moral tone of it is very, very low, and it is greatly to be regretted that the writer of it is probably incapable of reading it as I hope and believe the very large majority of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will read it. He has placed himself on a level with White in all that degraded White and the community in which he outraged public decency.

For my part, I hope that for many a day the whole story will be used for good ends and that many young men and young girls will be turned away from or kept from entering on evil lives by the terrible ending of a life that ought to have been wholly good. DECENCY.

Brooklyn, July 5, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter you publish under the title "De Mortuis Nil," and over the signature "Anti-Cant," is an able composition from a literary viewpoint, and a tribute justified by the attainment of one who needs no more enduring memorial than his works. But it is not clear where the argument leads us beyond the oft-demonstrated fact that, while equal sinners there may be—many of them—some certain ones must suffer in seeming disproportion, through accident of circumstance.

The moral this points to is a good one to keep before us, without too harsh a judgment of the one whose sin has found him out. J. W. E.

New York, July 6, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May "Anti-Cant" be asked if we are to come down lower than the very beasts? Do not all animals protect their young? What is to be said of a people who permit their daughters, during non-age, to be systematically ruined nor raise a hand to protect or strike?

The love passion of a race rests upon the purity of its women. This passion and purity are the structural steel core upholding the architecture of character and race, without which individuals and race decay and rot like unsalted cheese, and the sooner the better. A people who do not protect their little girls to the very hilt of the sword of the law well deserve what awaits them.

Whatever the outcome the Nesbit child remains the central, the real victim. After such debauched childhood what was to be expected? For this only part payment has been made; society in some way or other must pay the score to the last farthing.

Some unwritten are oldest, strongest laws—are firmamental, organic, instinctive. Unless themselves decaying, every branch of the white race has always punished such sins with death or worse—and we must continue racially consistent and make punishment long, strong, or deadly.

Any man going the illicit rove takes his life in his own hands, to forfeit it any moment; if death follows, it is only to be expected, whether he have the intellect of Bacon, the genius of Shakespeare, or the talent of White.

One way to minimize such deaths is to make legal punishment fit the grave crime. Young girls must not be made commodity of like fish by the string or like radishes by the bunch, or otherwise, else there will be death in the pot.

MONA JENKINS.

New York, July 6, 1906.

Vitality of the English.

Percey Alden, M. P., in The London Christian World.

There are two facts, both of them of great importance, which afford a striking commentary on the growing wealth and luxury of the nation. The first is the falling off of the birth rate, which, as compared with fifty years ago, has sensibly decreased. The other is that, notwithstanding the decline in the general death rate, infant mortality tends to increase rather than to decrease.

A DENIAL BY MR. WATTERSON.

He Did Not "Predict" That Mr. Roosevelt Would Make the Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find in to-day's issue of THE TIMES the following:

"In a spirit of intrepid prophecy Henry Watterson said the other day that in the Presidential year 1908 Mr. Roosevelt would be the candidate of the Republicans and Mr. Bryan the candidate of the Democrats."

Allow me to say that I have made no such "prediction." I have expressed the opinion that Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic nominee. Of Mr. Roosevelt I have expressed no opinion whatever, taking note merely of a belief at Washington that he may be. I never made a "prediction" in my life. Confessing "sins" of my own, I am ever ready to answer; I must decline to be saddled with those that I know not of.

HENRY WATTERSON.

Manhattan Club, New York, July 8, 1906.

When a "Crowd" Becomes a "Mob."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer wishes to call your attention to a certain discrepancy in terms employed by your paper. When a heterogeneous collection of men from the streets of a city obtain possession of a rope with the expressed intention of lynching a negro whose only crime, so far as they are aware, consists in his attempt to prevent his capture by a policeman, the above-mentioned men are referred to as a "crowd," if the event happened in New York. When, however, the father, the brothers, cousins, and neighbors of the victims attempt to capture and make an example of an African brute who has waylaid and committed upon innocent girls an unspeakable crime, you refer to the relatives and friends of the girls as a "mob," if the crime was committed in the South.

I have spent nineteen years in the South and twelve years in the North, and am thoroughly convinced that the Northern white man is just as ready to lynch a negro (or any other man) who assaults his sister as is a Southern man under the same conditions—it depends solely on whose sister is the victim.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating lynching. I wish merely to ask your paper to do its part to overcome the unnecessary and harmful prejudice which is kept alive by the incorrect colorings given the reports of occurrences in the several sections of our united country. FAIR PLAY.

New York, July 4, 1906.

Also at Home.

From Harper's Weekly.

Andrew Carnegie enjoys telling how, until a comparatively recent date, the old-time Scotch prejudices were retained by the hard-headed professors at the university in Aberdeen.

There was a certain Prof. Cameron, who had a weakness for the refinements and minor graces of life; so, just after "at home" cards became fashionable, one of the driest specimens of the old professional régime was the recipient of a missive from Cameron which read as follows:

"Professor and Mrs. Cameron present their compliments to Professor Pirie, and hope that he is well. Professor and Mrs. Cameron will be at home on Thursday evening, the 12th instant, at 7:30 o'clock."

The crusty old chap to whom this note was addressed replied in this wise:

"Professor Pirie returns the compliments of Professor and Mrs. Cameron, and begs to inform them that he is very well. Professor Pirie is glad to learn that Professor and Mrs. Cameron will be at home on Thursday evening, the 12th instant, at 7:30 o'clock. Professor Pirie will also be at home."

Bernard Vaughan, Censor.

From The London Mail.

Many people outside the sphere of his own Church are grateful to Father Bernard Vaughan for his vigorous denunciation of the vices and follies of the "smart set." Such forthright utterances as have been delivered in Farm Street on recent Sundays are the more welcome because sermons are too rarely related to the life of the day. The empty and often vicious lives of our idle rich are a fit theme for burning indignation in the preacher. It is an ignoble existance meriting contempt as much as indignation. Of all men and women, the votaries of pleasure are the least happy. Carlyle wrote with insight when he extolled the lot of those who have to work in order to eat, compared with that of those who are not under that blessed compulsion. It is a consoling reflection that the "smart set" does not mirror the nation. But the prevalence of a low conception of marriage is not limited to the luxurious classes. Roman Catholicism has rendered an inestimable service to Christian civilisation by its attitude toward marriage, and Father Vaughan's eloquent protest against the habit of regarding lightly the most sacred of all human ties is in harmony with the best traditions of his Church.

Mistral, the Poet, Building His Tomb.

Paris Correspondent, London Standard.

Nearing his eightieth year, Frederic Mistral, the Provencal poet, is still young in mind, happily far removed yet from the sixth age of Shakespeare. Nevertheless he is preparing his tomb. It will be put up in the cemetery at Maillane, near his house. It is to be a copy of the well-known "Pavillon de la Reine Jeanne" at Baux. The care taken by the Provencal poet to make it beautiful will be remembered for generations among the neighboring peasantry. "It is, after all, the tomb that is the house we live longest in; we must have it beautiful," Mistral said the other day when somebody twitted him about his hobby. And he does the work himself with no mean skill, refusing all aid.

But at the same time, busy as he is with his tomb, he still finds leisure to write. He has just sent his memoirs to the press, and they will be published in a few days. Some extracts which I have already seen promise a delightful book. I am told that there is nothing extraordinary, no striving after novelty and effect, no resemblance to the "confessions" in the book, but all the old fragrance of the vineyard, the gleam and warmth of the sun that there was in "Mirelle." Mistral has also been translating the book of Genesis into Provencal, and with this he will publish two volumes of poetry.

How to Detect Base Coin.

From The London Mail.

Several cases of making and circulating counterfeit coin have been heard at the Central Criminal Court during the last few days, and at the conclusion of one of the cases yesterday the foreman of the jury asked the authorities if they would take a suggestion from twelve business men who during the year had to deal with considerable sums in silver coin.

There was, he said, a most simple test for the detection of base coin. It was to sharply cut the milled edge of a good coin against the milled edge of the suspected coin. If spurious the metal would almost immediately begin to shave off.

After making a personal test the Common Sergeant said he quite agreed with the suggestion of the jury as to the usefulness of the test, and said it ought to be made known.

The foreman added that he had written to three Chancellors of the Exchequer pointing out that they ought not to deprive the public of this simple test by issuing crown pieces and threepenny pieces without milled edges.

TO LAST SUMMER'S GIRL.

Last year you smiled, and I, beguiled,
Vacation took the Summer through.
Most charming of all Summer girls,
I lost my place to be with you.

To-day you write: "Come, leave the town,
And get a breath of mountain air."
Dear one, you cannot know I'm down
And out—without a cent of fare.

The road that took you far away
Your papa owns—you travel free;
If you but knew what I can't say,
Perhaps you'd send a pass to me.

I'd take a job as brakeman, dear,
On papa's road the Summer through,
If I could lay off Sunday's near
The sweet retreat that shelters you.

'Twas stock of papa's railroad! There,
I dabbled in the Winter through;
And that is how I lost the fare
To carry me this day to you.

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

WILL STAY A BRITISHER, WALDORF ASTOR SAYS

Arrives with His Bride for a Visit to the Langhornes.

J. P. MORGAN, JR., HOME AGAIN

Three Big Liners In with a Goodly Company—Disturbed by News of Salisbury Wreck.

The medical examiners at Quarantine were up early yesterday morning, the result being that the American liner St. Paul and the White Star steamship Celtic, both of which arrived too late to dock Saturday night, landed their passengers before 8 o'clock. Four hours later the Cunarder Umbria, which had been delayed by fog off the Grand Banks, came in.

All three vessels brought large numbers of cabin passengers, the Celtic and St. Paul especially having a big list for this season of the year. Waldorf Astor of London and his bride, who was Mrs. Nancie Langhorne Shaw of Virginia and Boston, were on board the Celtic, as was also Joseph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. D. Parker Morgan.

Mr. Astor said that he would be in the United States several weeks, and that after visiting Maine he will go to Virginia, where he and his wife will be the guests of the Langhornes. He does not expect to go to Newport. When asked if the report that he was to undertake the management of his father's American interests was true, Mr. Astor replied that the report was not well founded. When he left England, Mr. Astor said, his father was suffering from a slight attack of gout, but otherwise was in good health. Mr. Astor also let it be known that he has no present idea of becoming an American citizen.

Mr. Morgan said that he had been away five weeks, and that in his case also there was no truth in the report that he was to look after his father's American affairs. The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan is on his way to Columbia County, this State, to finish his vacation, and when asked for a story of the Celtic's trip, answered that there was none to give out, since, as he expressed it, "the Celtic's voyage was devoid of comedy, tragedy, and sports."

"Everybody on board," said the Rev. Dr. Morgan, "was horrified at the news of the terrible accident at Salisbury. I remember that when we were going to Southampton we did not feel at all comfortable, so fast did the train go. The rails, you know, and the cars, too, are very light for the terrific speed they make."

It was said that Mr. and Mrs. Astor had originally booked passage on the Celtic as "Mr. and Mrs. Adams," and that they did not have their names placed on the regular list until after the liner left Liverpool. At any rate, among the additionals on the passenger list was Waldorf Astor and Mrs. Waldorf Astor and child, while among those whose names were taken off were "J. Coode Adams and Mrs. Coode Adams and child."

Others who came over in the Celtic included George Alexander, Mrs. G. C. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Fayerweather, R. S. Grant, Dr. G. W. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Warren F. McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rankin, L. G. Sloan, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., Mrs. Henry J. Whitehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Whittemore.

The voyage of the St. Paul, like that of the Celtic, was peaceful, with the single exception of the Fourth, when the saloon passengers arranged a field day on board, the receipts of which went to the seamen's homes in this city and at Southampton. Both the women and the men took part in the sports, which lasted all day, and the proceeds of which netted a handsome sum to the orphan homes in New York and Southampton.

The passengers on the St. Paul did not hear of the Salisbury disaster until they arrived off Sandy Hook Saturday night. "Had we heard of it," said Purser Kinsey, "it would have saddened the entire voyage."

Among the arrivals on the St. Paul were Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, the Misses Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Frank X. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman E. Griscom, Mrs. A. McL. Hamilton, H. F. Gunnison, the Misses Meredith, E. A. Olds, Jr., C. A. Phelps, Newton H. and Samuel J. Rogers, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Taylor.

Some of the passengers on the Umbria were Benjamin Cummings, Arthur J. Grove, the Rev. Roderick McInnes, Arthur Prince, the ventriloquist; Lynn Pratt, Mrs. M. Van Buren-Wilcoxen, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Taylor, and Capt. R. T. Dixon.

SABBATH OBSERVERS MEET.

6,000 Persons Attend Services at Ocean Grove—Ballington Booth Speaks.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 8.—Advocates of Sabbath observance held forth to-day in the Auditorium, the speakers being the Rev. Dr. Frederick J. Stanley, General Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, and Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers. The two services were attended by over 6,000 persons.

Bishop James N. FitzGerald of St. Louis was in charge of the Young People's meeting, held at 9 A. M. A white-robed choir, led by Tali Esen Morgan, sang at this service, and the Park sisters, cornettists, played selections. An address on "The Master's Work" was delivered by the Rev. Charles Evarts of Boston. Vice President A. E. Ballard was in charge of the sanctification meeting in the Tabernacle at the same hour. The four departments of the Sunday school assembled at 2:30 P. M., and the usual beach meeting was held at dusk. The Summer School Assembly will begin a ten days' session in the Temple to-morrow.

TOLD HER HUSBAND WAS DEAD

Wife Attempts Suicide and the Sight of Him Alive Doesn't Help Her.

A woman acquainted [illegible] the home of John Duff, [illegible] Forty-seventh Street, last [illegible] told his wife, Irene, that he was dead. When Mrs. Duff heard [illegible] When revived she went [illegible] A woman friend tried to [illegible] but was unsuccessful.

At last the distracted wife ran into the kitchen, and, taking a large knife, drew it across her throat. While her friends were doing what they could for her the husband came home.

When Mrs. Duff saw him she went into hysterics again and was taken in a cab to Bellevue. She was not badly cut, but Dr. Hawkes, after he heard the story, ordered her to a ward. She was still in a serious condition at the hospital, and force was necessary to restrain her.

The Duffs came from Nova Scotia five years ago. The couple were devoted to each other.

PADEREWSKI TO RETURN HERE

Pianist Will Play Only with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 8.—C. A. Ellis, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, announced to-day that Paderewski had accepted an invitation to play a limited number of times next season with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The pianist will come to America next January, and remain in this country about a fortnight.

The greater part of the past year he has spent at his villa in Morges, Switzerland, devoting his time to composition. This Spring he gave a series of concerts in Spain, and is at present in London. As a result of his work, he will bring to this country a new symphony, which will be produced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Karl Muck, the new conductor, Paderewski being the soloist at these concerts.

His first appearance will be in Boston on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Jan. 4 and 5. In the following week he will play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Monday night, Jan. 7, in Philadelphia; on Tuesday afternoon in Washington, on Wednesday evening in Baltimore, on Friday evening in Brooklyn, and on Saturday afternoon in New York.

These seven concerts with the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be his only public appearances, as he will give no recitals. Engagements in Europe demand his presence there by the 1st of February.

Mr. Ellis also announced that Mme. Melba, who is coming to America in January to sing in the Hammerstein Opera Company in New York, will also appear with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston, and possibly in a few other cities.

Dr. Karl Muck, the new conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will sail for America on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Sept. 25. He is at present in Baireuth, where he has sole charge of the "Parsifal" performances. From Baireuth he goes to Salzburg, where he shares with Mottl and Mahler the conductorship of the Mozart Festival.

WOULD-BE COWBOYS HERE.

Willing Primary Students Applying to the Wild West Show.

Many city boys who feel, after reading Wild West literature, that they were born to be buffalo hunters, Indian fighters, and cowboys, exhibit American business caution in trying to get a taste of Wild Western life near at home before they risk the adventures of a trip across the country. Every Wild West show gets many letters from such boys. The press agent of Pawnee Bill's show says this letter from a Wall Street mining office is genuine, and not his make-up at all:

I am a boy 18 years old, and am very interested in horses and like to ride them very much. It costs very much to ride horses here in the city, and I thought I would ask you for a position to ride a horse during the show. I would not want any money for riding, as I think by letting me ride a horse for nothing would be very nice. I hope you will do me the favor by getting me the position, and I will be very thankful to you.

Hoping to get a speedy reply from you, I remain, Yours truly,

ROBERT E. SEALENDER.

Another which he says is real is signed by Rudolph Shadek and says:

I seen your ad. in The New York Clipper, I would like to get with your show. I am a good rider and be able to spin the Lasso and also can catch a horse with the same.

Hoping to hear from you, and oblige.

"But Pawnee Bill never employs such boys," went on the press agent. "All the boys with the show attend to the ponies, and each of them has a father employed to care for the larger horses."

TIP FOR TAMMANY MEN.

Sullivans and Others Buying Land Along Projected Boulevard.

A Tammany Hall syndicate under the name of the Solicitors' Realty Company, recently bought nearly 100 acres of unimproved property on the Rockaway Road, near Jamaica, in Queens Borough. The syndicate is composed of Timothy D. Sullivan, Eugene D. Woods, Alderman Sullivan, ex-Sheriff Mitchell L. Erlanger, and Maurice B. Blumenthal. When it became known that Tammany men were quietly buying the property, inquiries were at once started to ascertain the reason.

John Adikes, a member of the Jamaica Citizens' Association, which has been fighting for years to have a tunnel dug beneath the Long Island Railroad tracks at the Rockaway Road crossing, believes that a plan recently proposed to the State Railway Commission is about to be adopted, with perhaps some unimportant modifications. The plan includes the construction of a tunnel and the widening of Alsop Street to connect Rockaway Road with Hillside Avenue, the main automobile thoroughfare of Long Island. That will open a broad direct boulevard to the Rockaways. Land along the boulevard will naturally rise rapidly in value. The Tammany men are supposed to have advance knowledge of the action of officials regarding the tunnel and street widening.

BOYS ON HOUSEBOAT CRUISE.

Sixty Aboard the Mermaid Through the Generosity of Mrs. Ferguson.

Sixty boys from the city are enjoying a cruise in a splendidly appointed houseboat, through the generosity of Mrs. Frank Ferguson of Chicago. The cruise, just begun, will last all Summer.

Mrs. Ferguson, who has a Summer home in Port Jefferson, L. I., several months ago had built a houseboat 70 feet long, with a beam of 16 feet and a draught of 3½ feet. A sixty-horse power motor was installed. At the bow was placed the figure of a mermaid, and Mrs. Ferguson's daughter named the houseboat the Mermaid when she christened her. Prof. H. S. Pettit of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, his wife, and the sixty boys he had with him at Pine Bluff Camp, Port Jefferson, attended the launching. The boys were immensely pleased, and it was then that Mrs. Ferguson conceived the idea of placing the boat at Dr. Pettit's disposal throughout the Summer for the boys' use. There are accommodations for 100 persons for a lengthy cruise, dining and bath rooms, and other conveniences of a modern house being included in the Mermaid's appointments.

When you open a package of **Uneeda Biscuit** it's like opening the oven door and taking them out crisp, fresh, and clean.

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are the only Soda Crackers. Others cease to be "crackers" after a few hours exposure to the air. Open a package of **Uneeda Biscuit** to-day.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

WIDOWS' ROW DEBATES THE SCHAEFER QUESTION

Decides That He May Have Wed by Wireless Telegraphy.

HE IS TREATING ALREADY

His Daughters Are Still Thinking About an Insanity Injunction or Something Like That.

The Widow Hammerschlecht had a kaffeeklatsch yesterday at her home, in Seventh Street, and, all the other relicts of Widows' Row who could crowd into her little apartments attended to debate the matrimonial question, "Is Charley Schaefer married—Yes?—No?" The Widow Deckendorf took the affirmative. She said that she had followed Schaefer and Miss Eichel after Mr. Schaefer's daughters had gone to the Yorkville Court to stop their father from taking a second wife.

"I valked on a car und rode too in shadowizing dem," explained Mrs. Deckendorf, "und dey vent on der pasture by St. Nicholas Church, on Second Avenue. Vhen dey come oudt I don't know, but if dey didn't get married vhy should dey go by der pasture?"

"I vent by er pasture myself to find oudt, und vas told nobody could get married quick vhat ain't of der same religions as der other one."

"I vent by der pasture myself to find in the Widow Gitzelberg.

"Yez must all be grass widows if ye visit the pasture," remarked the Widow O'Brien.

While the discussion was on a messenger arrived from 60 Second Avenue, the office of Lawyer Harold Spielberg, Schaefer's attorney. The messenger was Old Shoe Brady, the fleet-footed Mercury of Seventh Street. Brady runs errands for the tenants of Widows' Row, and receives 2 cents a message ordinarily, but if he brings back good news the widow employing him usually "stakes" him to a nickel.

"Well?" said the group of widows in chorus, when Brady appeared.

"It's a puzzle nobody kin find out, even Schaefer hisself," explained Brady. "Mr. Schaefer's 22-year-old daughter Dora says that if her father married that Eichel woman, he must have married her be wireless telegraphy, as th' family has been keeping tabs on him since Friday."

"Sure no wan wid sense wud marry be wireless telegraph," declared the Widow O'Brien.

"Mebbe dey got marriaged by telephone," suggested the Widow Deckendorf.

"That 'ud be worse than marryin' be phonograph," replied the Widow O'Brien. "But tell us some more news, Brady, and I'll give yer another nickel."

"Well," said Brady, "I interviewed Lawyer Spielberg, and he told me th' hull business from end to beginning. He ought to know somethin' about it, 'cause he practices in all the courts, and knows th' Judges in th' Supreme Court as well as th' Judges in Essex Market. He gits decisions before anybody outside of Johnny Weiss, th' attorney for Schaefer's children, and—"

"Is Schaefer really married?" interrupted Mrs. O'Brien.

"Lawyer Spielberg says Schaefer ain't married," replied Brady. "He says no pastor on th' east side would marry th' couple on account of th' row th' children kicked up. Then, when Schaefer found an outside minister to perform th' ceremony, Miss Eichel refused to git married, saying she wanted it put off for a while, as she feared th' women of this row of flats."

"I hated her the first day I heard her name mentioned," remarked Mrs. O'Brien. "I cud have had old man Schaefer a year ago if I wanted him, but whin a widow marries a man wid $60,000 folks say she simply married him for his money, and I wudn't let anny woman livin' say that about me."

"I wouldn't marry him if he were lined wit diamonds," added Mrs. Hammerschlecht.

While the widows were discussing the affair, Charley Schaefer was up at the Tenth Assembly District Tammany Club, "treating the boys." Coroner Julius Harburger, the leader of the district, was there, but had little to say about the Schaefer matrimonial tangle. Coroner Harburger did say, however, that it was Charley Schaefer's funeral, and as Charley had been a good Election District Captain he could not talk much about the autopsy before it was held.

In fact, he said he thought the matter had died on Saturday. Still, he would leave it to a jury of widows to bring in the verdict.

The Schaefer girls, the Misses Dora and Tillie, were jubilant over the turn in affairs. They said at their home, 120 Seventh Street, yesterday, that they would appear in the Yorkville Court to-day to compel their father to show cause why he should not be compelled to support them and their young brother instead of getting married again. They thought the case would then be postponed until Tuesday, and in the meantime their attorney, Mr. Weiss, would go to the Supreme Court for something. When asked what it was, one of the girls said: "An insanity injunction or something like that."

Musicians' Union Elects Officers.

At a meeting of Local Union No. 30 of the United Musicians of America Protective Union, held last night at headquarters, 2,011 Third Avenue, the following officers were elected: Master Workman—Solomon Block; Worthy Foreman—Monroe Jockus; Financial Secretary—Charles B. Fritz; Recording Secretary—Edward G. Glassing; Treasurer—Christopher J. Burgers.

THE SEVENTEEN AT CONEY.

They Brave the Terrible Trained Lions and Are Realistically Robbed.

The seventeen "most popular" young women in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee were at Coney Island on Saturday night and some of yesterday morning—early Sunday morning—and they showed how it was that they vanquished so many hundreds of opponents in the newspaper popularity contest before they were elected. They went right into a lion's den at Mundy's Animal Show, and not one of the two lions even yawned while they were in there.

More—two photographers took flashlight pictures of the modern miracle. The lions stood not more still under this than the seventeen.

The courage of those who had won out in the popularity contest was tried at the Train Robbery Show. Once in a while the show people use their own supers as victims in the robbery act, but on Saturday night they induced the seventeen most popular to go into a doomed car. The robbers took the purses of the seventeen, and on show of resistance by them the robbers realistically tore out some of their sleeves. Miss Catherine Robinson of Chattanooga, Tenn., proudly put away in her trunk yesterday a black silk sleeve that a robber had torn from her and then given back.

After so strenuous a half week as they had passed, the seventeen spent yesterday in going to church, resting, and writing home about New York. They have broken up some plans to-day to invade the department stores once more. To-night they go to the Madison Square Roof Garden to see "Mam'zelle Champagne" as the guests of the show, and to see the very spot where Thaw killed White. After the theatre there will be a dance and banquet given in the ballroom of the Hotel Flanders, where they are stopping by the management of the hotel.

SEEKS AID FOR THE LEPERS.

Father Conrady, Who Worked in Hawaii, Will Help Chinese Patients.

Father Conrady, who is raising money in this country to establish a settlement for the care of lepers in China, preached the sermon yesterday morning at the night workers' mass in St. Andrew's Church. He talked on the condition of the Chinese lepers, and of the efforts to decrease the ravages of the disease. After the sermon a liberal collection was taken up, and was turned over to Father Conrady.

Father Conrady said that a Chinese leper can be supported on two and a half cents a day, and that he intends to begin the establishment of the settlement as soon as he has collected a sum large enough to support 1,000 lepers. He has been gathering money in this country for about a year and he expects that he will have the required sum by next Summer.

After being ordained a priest in the Diocese of Portland, Ore., Father Conrady, at his own request, was sent to assist Father Damien in his work among the lepers on the island of Molakai, Hawaii. He worked with Father Damien until the latter's death, which was caused by leprosy, and he then went to China to carry on the same work.

He found that large numbers of Chinese were afflicted with the disease, and that they received little or no care. He will start the settlement for lepers in the Diocese of Canton, where the disease is most widespread.

NEW SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

To Connect San Francisco and Oakland and Carry Freight for Asia.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The Southern Pacific Company has decided upon a new freight line between this city and Oakland for the handling of transcontinental freight for the Orient, as well as general lines.

The route will be by way of Newark, Dumbarton Point, Redwood City, and across the new bay shore cut-off into this city. The line is to be about sixty-seven miles long.

The foregoing announcement indicates that the Southern Pacific will make San Francisco its Oriental freight terminal instead of Oakland, on the eastern side of the bay, and will interest those who have been talking recently of the advantages of Oakland as a port. It also has some possible bearing on the fight between the Southern Pacific and the new Gould extension, which is struggling to complete its line into Oakland.

GUESS, JUDGE, SHE SAID.

Mrs. Maher Told at Last How Old She Was, but Blushed First.

Mrs. Irma Maher of 719 East Ninth Street stood before Magistrate Wahle in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning, and pointing to her husband, Arnot, declared that he had ill-treated her, that although he receives $30 a week he had flown into a rage last Friday when she bought a pair of shoes, not having anything but slippers to wear, and that he then threw her out of the room and pushed her child after her. Mrs. Maher was fairly panting with rage, and Mrs. Jennie Tessler, a corroborating witness, went as she corroborated.

Magistrate Wahle held Arnot in $1,000 bail to keep the peace for six months. He then asked the furious Mrs. Maher how old she was. She dropped her head, a blush stole over her face, she twisted her hands, and then she said, radiantly:

"Guess, Judge."

Ultimately she admitted she was 45.

RICHMOND CARS IN TROUBLE.

Thousands Had to Walk—And a Record Crowd Was at the Beaches.

Thousands driven out of Jersey by the liquor stringency there yesterday went by the Port Richmond and Elizabeth ferries to Staten Island, adding to the usual crush. Last night it was estimated that more than 125,000 persons had crossed the three ferries during the day going to the island.

Those who went to the beaches and depended upon the trolley cars to take them back to the getaway places were making progress back slowly last night. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon something went wrong with the power of the Richmond Light & Railway Company. The trouble grew worse, until in a little time the company had only three instead of six generators working. Two of the three that went wrong were at the main plant at Livingston, and the third was at the old Midland plant at Grassmere. The cars crawled around all afternoon, but managed to keep moving, though slowly and uncertainly.

At 6 o'clock the company shut down some of the interior lines, leaving a few thousand visitors marooned in the inferior resorts. Then the Southfield Railroad, which runs from Midland to South Beach, was shut down to save power for the circuits that had to be lighted. Even this did not begin to solve the situation, and it was not long before the cars on the shore lines were practically tied up.

Cars thronged with passengers to an extent beyond all belief were stalled all along the lines. They were not only full and loaded along the running board as usual, but had passengers on the front platforms and on the roofs. The cars sometimes ran a block at a time, but usually it was only a fraction.

Meanwhile the passengers fought mosquitos as best they could. To add to the discomfort a band of pickpockets operated all day at St. George, on the cars, and at the beaches. Every little while complaint was made of their operations. Pocketbooks disappeared so frequently that a squad of plain clothes men was sent down from Mulberry Street, and last night were watching the crowds about St. George. The biggest loss reported was by John Bond of West Brighton, who lost $250 and a gold watch at South Beach.

One of the worst hardships was the stoppage of the North Shore cars at the Borough Hall in Jay Street. The cars compelled those wanting boats to walk an eighth of a mile to the ferry. Passengers on the South Shore cars wanting to transfer to the North Shore cars could not do so when their cars passed the North Shore cars, but had to ride to the ferry.

The trolley road officers late last night seemed all at sea as to when their road would succeed in getting going. It was admitted, however, that it would not be last night. Meanwhile would-be passengers had taken to walking. The steam road was doing the best it could, but was so swamped that its service was poor.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning the situation had not greatly improved. Unlighted cars were still stalled along the roads or moving slowly and fitfully. Livery stables were reaping a harvest, and farm wagons were bringing men, women, and children to the railroad station. The police reserves were sent to South Beach to supervise the handling of the crowds there.

PROF. BELL'S REPORT ON THE BLIND AND DEAF

Consanguinity a Factor in Those Congenitally Afflicted.

SCHOOLS' EXCELLENT WORK

One in Every 1,200 Blind and One in Every 850 Deaf in the United States in 1900.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—One person in every 1,200 was blind and one in every 850 was deaf in the United States in 1900, according to a special census report on the blind and deaf just issued by the Census Office. The inquiry was conducted under the direction of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who determined the scope of the investigation and wrote the text of the report on the deaf.

The total number of blind in the United States in 1900 was 64,703, of whom 35,645 were totally blind and 29,118 partially blind. These figures, however, the report says, can be only considered as the minimum, as an unknown proportion of the blind were not located by the enumerators. Of the total blind 37,054 were males and 27,709 females.

Blindness is chiefly a defect of adult life, almost 65 per cent. of the blind becoming afflicted after 20 years of age. About one-tenth of the total number of blind were born blind. The number of blind per 1,000 was greater among the negroes than among the whites, and greater among the foreign-born whites than among the native whites. In about 5 per cent. of the cases reported, the parents of the blind were cousins. Of the blind whose parents were so related, 25 per cent. were congenitally blind, while among the blind whose parents were not cousins the proportion of congenitally blind was only 6.8 per cent. Of the blind at least 10 years of age 20 per cent. were engaged in some gainful occupation. The percentage of persons engaged in professional pursuits, trade, and transportation, and in manufacturing and mechanical industries is larger among the totally blind than among the general population.

Deafness, the report says, is more common in the Northern part of the United States than in the South, and there are more deaf mutes than females. The total number of deaf is given as 89,287, of whom 37,426 were totally deaf and 51,861 partially deaf. From the latter class, however, are eliminated those merely "hard of hearing."

The census report of 1890 gave the number of deaf as 121,178, and the opinion is expressed that the returns for 1890 are undoubtedly excessive, while those for 1900 are deficient. Of the totally deaf, 52.5 per cent. were males. Negroes constitute 11.6 per cent. of the general population, and only 5.2 per cent. of the deaf. That the negroes seem less susceptible to deafness than the whites, the report says, is probably due in part to less complete returns from the negro deaf. Of the totally deaf, 91 per cent. were deaf from childhood (under 20 years of age) and 98 per cent. from birth.

Of the 89,287 persons reported as deaf, 55,501 were able to speak well, 9,417 imperfectly, and the remainder not at all. The report presents figures to show that the schools for the deaf are doing excellent work in teaching articulate speech. When the subject of deafness is considered from the point of view of consanguinity it would seem that heredity has played a part in producing congenital deafness and the deafness occurring in adult life, whereas deafness occurring in early childhood, and under the age of 5, is probably to a large extent adventitious.

Of those at least 10 years of age among the deaf 88.5 per cent. were gainfully employed, as compared with 50.2 per cent. among the general population. Of the deaf who were gainfully employed, 39.7 per cent. were found in occupations in which perfect, or even partial, hearing is not essential.

WEDDING STOPS TRIP ABROAD.

Mr. Randolph and Miss Schermerhorn Married Before the Date Set.

Announcement was made yesterday of the sudden marriage on June 30 of Miss Vera Schuyler Schermerhorn, only daughter of Mrs. George J. Schermerhorn, to Robert John Randolph of the Virginia family of that name. The marriage was to have been one of the society events of this Autumn, but the young couple rode away in an automobile, were married, and told the bride's mother a day or so later.

The engagement was announced some time ago. Mrs. Schermerhorn had brought back part of the trousseau from Paris, and the bride-to-be had chosen her attendants. The wedding was to be in Grace Church Chantry after Nov. 3, the second anniversary of Mr. Schermerhorn's death, out of respect for Mrs. Schermerhorn's wishes.

Mrs. Schermerhorn, whose health has been poor this Summer, wanted her daughter to accompany her on a trip to Europe before the wedding. She planned to go in June, but the start was postponed until July 4. The young couple did not like the idea of being separated, and on the night of June 30, Mr. Randolph took Miss Schermerhorn in an automobile to the home of the Rev. Dr. Evart Van Slyke at Riverdale. Dr. Van Slyke was for years pastor of the American Church in Berlin, and is an old friend of the Schermerhorn family.

A maid was sent into the garden to pick a bouquet for the bride. She was married in a simple white gown, over which was an automobile coat. Mrs. Van Slyke gave the bride away.

NEW $6,000 AUTO WRECKED.

Broker Burchard's Car Smashed by Trolley at Sixth Avenue Crossing.

A brand new $6,000 auto, which the owner had possessed less than a week, was reduced to kindling wood and a mass of twisted metal in a collision with a trolley car at Forty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue last night. The chauffeur, another man, and a woman, who were in the car, escaped with a few slight bruises.

The automobile, which belonged to Anson W. Burchard, a mining broker of 44 Broad Street, and living at 120 East Fifty-seventh Street, was going at a rapid rate eastward of Forty-seventh Street, while the car was setting a fast clip northward on Sixth Avenue. They came together at the centre of the intersection of the two thoroughfares, the car striking the automobile squarely in the middle, and hurling it with considerable force against an elevated road pillar. The occupants of the automobile were spilled over the pavement, while the automobile resolved itself into pieces of wood and twisted pieces of iron and steel.

The chauffeur and his two passengers picked themselves up and, the chauffeur hailing a passing cab, the man and woman got into it and drove off before Patrolman Riley could obtain their names. The chauffeur, who remained to look after what was left of his car, said that it belonged to Mr. Burchard, who had loaned it for the day to some friends, whose names he, the chauffeur, did not know. The chauffeur gave his own name as Anton Dalerious and his residence as 202 West Thirty-sixth Street.

PROOF OF THE RESURRECTION

Dr. Torrey Calls It the Best Established Fact in History.

The Rev. Reuben A. Torrey, the evangelist, preached yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church from First Corinthians, xv., 20: "But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." Dr. Torrey spoke for almost an hour, and he devoted the greater part of the time to the recital of numerous passages from the New Testament, with comments indicating the intrinsic evidence of their genuineness. After reading such a passage he would ask: "Was that made up? Was that fiction?" His argument was that the men who wrote the New Testament narratives knew what the facts were; that they proclaimed the facts in face of the gravest danger, and finally sealed their faith by giving up their lives for it, and that they would not have so conducted themselves for a faith that was false and for a story that they knew was a lie. The Resurrection, he declared, was the most completely established fact in history. Among other points which Dr. Torrey made were the following:

"When you put fiction under the microscope you discover proof of its being fiction. But the more microscopically you study the four Gospels the more self-evident appears that truthfulness that surpasses all art."

The Christian Church, he said, is the outgrowth of the Jewish Church, and it is a well-known fact that one of the hardest things to change in the world is a well-established religious custom. But those who preached the Resurrection of Christ knew the facts themselves, and they preached at a time when the facts were widely known. They laid down the circumstances attending the Resurrection as truth, and because of their belief in the Resurrection of their Lord the members of the early Christian Church adopted the day of the week on which He rose as the one day of the week to be observed above all others.

"Consider, too, the behavior of the Disciples after the Crucifixion—it was simply abject. And yet soon afterward they were filled with the most magnificent courage. Something must have happened. Something tremendous must have happened. And what was it? It was that they had Christ risen. Some skeptics attempt to explain this by saying that the Disciples were honest, but suffered from a hallucination. Who ever heard of eleven men suffering from the same delusion—or of 500, as in this instance. In order to explain one miracle such skeptics would accept 500 miracles. Nothing can surpass the credulity of unbelief."

KAISER TO GRANT AMNESTY.

Americans in Berlin Will Give a Cup to the Emperor's Grandson.

LONDON, Monday, July 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says it is reported to be Emperor William's intention to grant a somewhat extended amnesty on the occasion of the baptism of his grandson.

This amnesty is to apply where there has been no heinous breach of the Criminal Code involving a loss of civic honor.

BERLIN, July 8.—In recognition of the fact that the son of the Crown Prince was born on the Fourth of July the American colony here has resolved to present to him an ornamental silver cup emblazoned with the Stars and Stripes and the American eagle.

The condition of the Crown Princess and the infant is most satisfactory.

FRANK A. O'DONNEL'S FUNERAL

Many Tammany Men at Services for the Late Tax Commissioner.

A brief funeral service was held last night over the body of Tax Commissioner Frank A. O'Donnel, who died on Friday last. The service was held in the family apartments in the St. George, at 223 and 225 East Seventeenth Street, the Rev. Frank Taylor of St. George's Church officiating. The interment will be in Woodlawn to-day.

Among the hundreds of visitors at the O'Donnel apartments last night were Charles F. Murphy, Sheriff Hayes, Justice Giegerich, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Fire Commissioner O'Brien, Thomas Hamilton, William Halpin, Patrick Keenan, Justice McAvoy, Magistrate Joseph Moss, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy, ex-Alderman Gaffney, Joseph F. Prendergast, John T. Oakley, Julius Harburger, Matthew F. Donohue, and a delegation from Brooklyn.

A committee was present representing the Anawanda Club, of which Mr. O'Donnell was once President, Tammany Hall and many political and social organizations of which he had been a member sent flowers.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN WALKER TWEEDIE, 70 years old, died Saturday at her home, 640 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Tweedie was the granddaughter of Philip Thomas, the first President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Her father was Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. She leaves a son and daughter.

WILLIAM T. BAILEY, 79 years old, died Saturday. He was the oldest retired conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He went to work for the company in 1868 as a brakeman and retired in 1900 on a pension. He ran the famous John Bull train in the old days that was drawn by the English engine, operating between Trenton and Philadelphia.

JOHN JAMES GLASSON, 58 years old, who died suddenly of heart trouble at his home, 259 West 129th Street, on Friday, will be buried to-day at Cypress Hills Cemetery. The funeral services were held last night. He was a son of the late Commodore John J. Glasson, United States Navy, and had been connected for several years with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of this city.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, President of the Wingfield & Taylor Company, wholesale bakers of 188 Varick Street, Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 1,083 Dean Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Taylor was 64 years old. He served in the Civil War with the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers and was wounded at Antietam and at Fredericksburg. His wife and a son survive him.

JOHN GALLAGHER of 72 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his Summer home in Far Rockaway. Mr. Gallagher, who was 46 years old, was at one time active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn. He retired from active business several years ago. Two daughters survive him.

W. P. KENIBS of Boston, Mass., who had been for some time at Lawrenceville, Va., for his health, died there yesterday of paralysis superinduced by wounds received at the battle of El Caney during the Spanish-American war. Mr. Kenibs was Consul to British Columbia under McKinley. He quitted his post at the outbreak of hostilities in 1898 to enlist as a soldier.

The Rev. VALENTINE ROCHEFORT, Professor of Natural Sciences in Woodstock College, son of a wealthy merchant of New York of the same name, died Saturday in the infirmary of Fordham Hospital. He was educated in the St. Francis Xavier College and entered the Society of Jesus sixteen years ago.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The barometric conditions of last week have become reversed, and the tendency is now toward falling pressure over the districts east of the Rocky Mountains. These conditions indicate the approach of a period of higher temperatures over the northern districts east of the Mississippi River, that is likely to continue for several days at least. There are, however, no immediate prospects of a marked warm wave.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have light to fresh south to southwest winds, with partly cloudy weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

District of Columbia and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair; light south winds.

Delaware and New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair; warmer; light south to southwest winds.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair; warmer in extreme south portion; light south to southwest winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Monday; warmer in Southwest Maine; Tuesday fair; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; light to fresh south winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	72	64	4 P. M.	78	77
6 A. M.	74	65	6 P. M.	81	72
9 A. M.	77	70	9 P. M.	79	69
12 M.	85	76	12 P. M.	76	67

The thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 71; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 70; maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 8 A. M.; humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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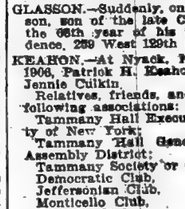

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TO LOCOMOTOR ATAXICS!

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E. P. BURNHAM, Delmar, N. Y.

MARRIED.

MINOR—ITHELL.—On Saturday, July 7, 1906, at the Chapel of the Messiah, by the Rev. Walton S. Danker, Miss Henrietta Ithell of Brooklyn to William T. Minor of Oyster Bay. Cincinnati papers please copy.

RANDOLPH—SCHERMERHORN.—At Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, Saturday, June 30, by the Rev. D. Evart Van Slyke, Vera Schuyler Schermerhorn to Robert John Randolph, Jr.

DIED.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Reassurances are the order of the hour. At every point where doubts arise reassurances are promptly forthcoming. The behavior of the United States Steel stocks recently has been responsible for misgivings as to the permanency of prosperity in the steel and iron trades, but every authority in the business has gone out of his way to give reassurances. Prices for copper metal are shaded fractionally, and instantly the authorities in that trade come forward with emphatic reassurances. There is not the slightest probability, they say, of any slackening of the demand. Persons who may hold old-fashioned ideas as to the ultimate effect of a disparity between the investment yield of securities and the interest rates obtaining for money in the open market have been concerned about the future of the money market, but bankers are most reassuring. They will be in a position—are now, in fact, in a position to import as much gold as will be required to prevent a serious money stringency in the Autumn. In some perfectly ridiculous manner there started a discussion of a possible reaction in general business, and now every man prominent in finance or business who permits himself to be quoted on any subject whatever fails not to add that there is no hint of a reaction in general activity. It seems that the thing to do when you feel a little dubious about anything is to get reassured at once, and you may do this in person directly or by reading sanguine contributions to the financial and commercial literature of the day.

Why, then, is pessimism not banished from Wall Street? Is it because prices have been declining in spite of all reassurances? That can hardly be the full answer. Several times in the last two years the stock market has declined violently without plunging the financial community into a vortex of pessimism. The break in December, 1904, had no such effect upon men's minds. In May, 1905, there was another bad break, and at the end of it people were as bullish and cheerful as before. The January boom of this year was followed by another bad break, but people took it philosophically and were still bullish. Then came the shock of the San Francisco disaster, which produced almost a panic, but immediately afterward the big interests in Wall Street were understood to be accumulating stocks once more against a bull campaign in the Summer. Each of these declines was more violent than the one which began on June 11, and yet the decline which has occurred since then has been attended by forebodings of evil, doubts as to the future, pronounced distrust of securities, and a more genuinely bearish feeling in the stock market than has existed there for perhaps three years. This decline, however, has differed from its predecessors in certain interesting particulars. Each of its predecessors, with but one exception, was the kind of violent reaction which inevitably overtakes a market which has been overbought by injudicious speculators. The exception was the break that occurred on the shock of the San Francisco disaster, and that, of course, took everybody unawares. The decline which started on June 11 was obviously produced to a greater extent than any of the others through the liquidation of securities by holders who either were obliged to liquidate or did so on the idea that it were better to have money than stocks, and this feature of the selling became at length so pronounced, stocks coming continuously day after day from unknown sources, that people began to look around them for the reasons underlying it. Superficial reasons have not been apparent, and hence the belief that the so-called larger interests, and some very rich men, foreseeing changes which are not yet discernible to the man in the street, have been selling stocks.

The lay observer sees that the stock market by its actions contradicts the reassurances which he receives on every hand, and he is not to be blamed, perhaps, for fearing that certain men have two sets of opinions—one set for publication and one set for their own guidance; at least, he knows that they are credited with opinions and beliefs which do not seem to work out right in the stock market. And perhaps he is not so far wrong. It is the private opinion of more than one eminent banker that there is not likely to be a broad general investment demand for securities until there has been somewhat of a reaction in general business, followed by lower interest rates and a larger return relatively on investment securities. Such opinions naturally cannot be avowed from the housetops. The conventions forbid.

One of the most discouraging features of the market at the present time is the absence of an investment demand for securities. Not only have certain powerful groups of capitalists been moved by the political attacks aimed at them and their corporations to withdraw in some measure the support of their money from securities, but the general investing public seems to be holding aloof. It is generally conceded that there is not going to be much relaxation in interest rates so long as business continues at the present pace, which means that money is going to be worth 5½ to 6 per cent. in the open market, while dividend-paying railroad securities are quoted at valuations on which they yield the investor only 4 to 4½ per cent., and in many instances even less. Time money over the end of the year loaned last week at 5¾ and 6 per cent. Union Pacific, a 6 per cent. stock, yields but a trifle over 4 per cent. on a market valuation of 145. St. Paul, a 7 per cent. stock, yields 4 per cent. when it sells at 175. Reading, a 4 per cent. stock, yields only 3 1-3 per cent. when it sells at 120. Pennsylvania, a 6 per cent. stock, which is below the line of other securities with which it may be compared, yields less than 5 per cent. when it sells at 125. There are, of course, exceptions, as in the case of United States Steel preferred, which at par yields the investor 7 per cent., but then there is Tennessee Coal and Iron, a 4 per cent. industrial, which on its present market valuation yields the investor less than 3 per cent. What the absence of the investor means may be understood by the fact that one large bond issue after another has failed of a market and been left on the hands of the syndicate subscribers. Business cannot continue to expand without money, and money cannot be provided for the corporations if new securities are unsalable.

About the most that optimistic banking interests look for is such relief for the money market through the stock market liquidation which has already occurred, through gold imports, through the expansion of National bank currency, &c., as will prevent a serious stringency in the Autumn. It can hardly be supposed that there will be money enough to take care of general business, to meet the legitimate requirements of the corporations, and finance a bull speculation in stocks at the same time. It takes a vast amount of money to finance a bull market on the Stock Exchange. Gold imports on a considerable scale are not improbable. Bankers here could easily depress exchange to the point at which gold would be drawn from Europe. That is due largely to the Pennsylvania Railroad's transaction in Paris.

The week in the stock market was uninteresting. The selling pressure under which prices had been declining continuously for nearly three weeks abated on Tuesday; then came the holiday, and on Thursday prices began to rally on the short interest and advanced briskly during Friday's session. If the selling pressure keeps off the market efforts to advance prices will doubtless continue, but there is not now enough general buying in sight to sustain a bull movement, and as the short interest is eliminated the buying power is diminished.

The recovery which began on Thursday was checked on Saturday by the publication of the weekly bank statement, which was so much at variance with expectations as to come almost as a shock. The known movements of money during the week had indicated a small gain in cash holdings, but the statement showed, in fact, a decrease in cash holdings by the banks of nearly $9,000,000. There was a decrease of $6,366,800 in loans, reflecting, no doubt, the stock market liquidation of the preceding fortnight, but the loss of cash or actual reserve had the effect, in spite of this decrease in loans, of bringing the surplus reserve down more than five and a half millions—to $6,465,075. This is the smallest surplus reserve held by the banks for this period of the year since the corresponding week of 1899. It compares with a surplus reserve of more than $36,000,000 in the corresponding week of 1904. Then money was worth less than dividend-paying securities. The surplus reserve in 1902 was more than $12,000,000, and the Autumn of 1902, as everybody will recall, was prolific of trouble in the money market. A surplus reserve of only $6,465,075 at this time of year, when the banks ought to be piling up a surplus against the Autumn demands from the interior, is a pretty slender margin of velvet.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.

How These Imports Differ from Those of Gold from Europe.

The engagement on Tuesday last of $1,500,000 gold in Australia for import to New York was immediately followed by a recovery in foreign exchange rates. This was probably due to purchases of exchange based on the theory that engagements of gold abroad for import are pretty sure to bring about an enhancement in the value of exchange. In this case, however, sight was apparently lost of the fact that this transaction was one which did not require the purchase of exchange in this market. The reason for an advance in exchange in connection with ordinary gold engagements abroad is that the bankers importing the gold must obtain exchange to cover the gold, and this buying of exchange is counted upon to advance rates. Somewhat curiously this advance in exchange following gold imports usually takes place despite the fact that importers of gold as a matter of self-protection almost invariably obtain their exchange before announcing an engagement of gold.

The engagement in Australia was arranged on an entirely different basis. The customary method of importing gold from Australia, when conditions make it possible to follow such a course, is to arrange the imports as a joint account transaction between a banking house in this city and one in Australia. Mint gold from Australia is shipped to the London market against sixty days sight bills, the sale of which in the Australian market provides the funds with which the gold is purchased. This arrangement obviates the necessity on the part of the New York bankers of purchasing immediately an amount of exchange equivalent to the gold imports. Of course, cover has to be provided by the New York bankers eventually, but as the bills are sixty-day sight bills instead of demand bills there is ample opportunity to provide the necessary exchange, and during the sixty-day period New York bankers have the use of the funds.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

GEORGE V. MASSEY, general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, became a familiar figure in Wall Street during the days when the negotiations for the Pennsylvania Railroad's Paris loan were in progress in this city between the representatives of the Pennsylvania and of the Paris bankers, who, through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., purchased the $50,000,000 of bonds from the Pennsylvania. His unusually tall figure served to attract attention to him. Mr. Massey to the casual observer scarcely betrays the possession of the astute legal knowledge which has led to his promotion to the general counselship of the Pennsylvania Railroad. For a good many years Mr. Massey practiced law in Delaware. He left his practice in Delaware to become an assistant general counsel of the Pennsylvania, and it was not long before he entered his present position. Some of his acquaintances have said that their first impression of him was that of an old-fashioned country school teacher, slow and deliberate, but far from brilliant, an impression they soon lost the moment they entered into a legal argument with him.

SOME BRITISH TRADES SHOW LESS ACTIVITY

But the Production of Material Is of Full Average Volume.

MOST VALUES MAINTAINED

Cotton Quiet—Native Wool Steadier and Colonial Easier—Iron Industries Well Engaged.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 8.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The reports on last week's industrial and trade conditions are somewhat variable and here and there less satisfactory, but the excellent demand for steam fuel indicates that the production of material, both raw and manufactured, was of full average volume. Most of the staple trades were in a healthy condition and values were generally maintained.

"Wheat was occasionally cheaper. Flour was barely steady. Maize was firmer. Barley and oats were depressed.

"The cotton trade was quiet, but firm for the raw material. Yarns were firm, with a good demand for prompt delivery. New business in cloth came forward slowly.

"Native wool was steadier. Colonial was easier. Yarns were steady. Hosiery was active. Woolens had a healthy trade. Clothing houses were active.

"The demand for pig iron was smaller, but the manufactured iron and steel industries were generally well engaged. Tin was more active at a decline. Copper was steady. Lead and spelter were lower."

BERLIN BOERSE DULL.

Market Very Sensitive—A Franco-German Bank Proposed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Boerse last week continued flat and dull. Business was on a very small scale, and the market seemed to be in an extremely sensitive condition. The situation in Russia and the temper of Wall Street were the two decisive factors.

If really unfavorable news should be received from Russia the effect upon the Boerse would be disastrous, and at present speculators are holding aloof.

The pressure on the money market has lessened and the rate of private discount has fallen to 3½ per cent. The demands imposed by the half-yearly settlement on the Imperial Bank were extremely heavy. Its stock of specie was reduced to 844,000,000 marks, against 950,700,000 marks at the corresponding date last year.

In consequence of the marked tendency recently exhibited by French capital to participate in German industrial and financial enterprises the feasibility of founding a Franco-German bank is being widely discussed. It was reported a while ago that Mendelssohn & Co. were moving in the matter, but it is thought that the firm has not been able recently to give it much attention.

PRICES RISE IN PARIS.

French Rentes Show a Distinct Improvement—Russians Better.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, July 8.—French rentes and Russian stocks were both factors of weakness on the Bourse in the early portion of the week, but the official and slightly reassuring statement by the Minister of Finance published on Wednesday served to give tone to the premier French security and important purchases gave it further support. It ended the week distinctly better. Its improvement had a good effect on the entire market, including Russians. Russians, however, did not take on decided strength.

The most important event of the week was the conversion of Italian rentes, to which French investors accorded hearty support, being quite satisfied not to withdraw their holdings. Spanish stocks gave way, owing largely to the Ministerial crisis in Madrid, but showed more strength at the close of the week.

Copper stocks call for no special mention. De Beers shares were steadier than in the previous week, but, the gold mining market having been decidedly unsatisfactory, no very marked improvement in gold stocks took place here.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

More Men at Work In Lake District Than Ever Before—Much Western Development Work.

BOSTON, July 7.—The avalanche in Raven, which a few weeks ago was selling at $8 and is now at 75 cents, is cause of much gossip and not a little mystery. About the time that a pool of 3,000,000 shares was dissolved came the news that the Anaconda Company had taken the Buffalo shaft, through which the Raven had been operating. There had been statements that the shaft was under lease, and upon these much of the market strength of Raven had been based.

Messrs. Austin and Souther, who have been active in Raven, declare that Anaconda has simply taken the Buffalo shaft for the temporary purpose of lowering timber needed for the reopening of its Pacific shaft, and that Raven will regain use of the shaft. Under present conditions the mine is said to be putting out some twenty-five tons daily.

The copper share market has been weak, along with the general list, and little improvement is looked for until market conditions radically change. The metal is in strong position, with heavy producers sold ahead and prices firm. Consumption at home was never so great and production can hardly keep up with it. There is, therefore, no feeling of weakness on the part of holders.

If the Boston Stock Exchange would reduce the commission on Anaconda more of that stock would be dealt in here. At present rates it costs four times the present commission on the New York board to deal in Anaconda in Boston.

Some June outputs are: Anaconda, 4,200 tons; Boston and Montana, 4,000; Butte and Boston, 650; Parrot, 390; North Butte, 920; W. A. Clark, 900; Butte Coalition, 1,900; Washoe, 550; East Butte, 200; Pittsburg and Montana, 425; Trenton, 550; Adventure, 124½; Michigan, 197; Mohawk, 532; Baltic, 782; Champion, 1,026; Tri-Mountain, 654; Centennial, 13,000; Allouez, 15,680; Old Dominion, 1,670. This is a new record for Old Dominion.

Belated May returns are as follows: Franklin, 375 tons; Osceola, 1,055; Tamarack, 390; Ahmeek, 180; Calumet and Hecla, 4,110; Isle Royale, 110; Mass, 120.

News comes from Butte that Boston and Montana has encountered good ore in the Greenleaf claim below the 2,400-foot level. The new hoisting engine in the West Butte shaft has been placed in operation. Half a dozen new incorporations are recorded, with aggregate capital of $8,000,000. In the Rainy Creek section of Flathead County they expect to develop another Butte. Mayor John MacGinnis of Butte, Heinze's partner, is shipping high-grade ore from claims recently taken over by him near the old Bertha mine in the Corbin district south of Helena, where various other prospectors are finding good copper.

Latest advices from Salt Lake are that the first unit of the great $2,000,000 smelter at Garfield is about to begin operations. Its daily capacity is 1,600 tons, and the bins are full of waiting ore from the Boston Consolidated and the Utah Copper Companies, which are to use the plant under the direction of the Garfield Smelting Company, which is a tributary of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

President Wead of the Shawmut Copper Company, (Bingham,) in a report to the shareholders, says that ore has been found in the new tunnel and that it carries high values.

Arizona Commercial is a little slow on the Boston curb, despite the rosy reports from the strike in the Black Hawk shaft. President Amster returned from the mine this week. He says that Black Hawk has every appearance of being a great mine; there are at least 1,000,000 tons of ore down to the 400-foot level.

High-grade ores, oxide and carbonate, have been encountered in the 600-foot level of the Shattuck-Arizona mine, which some believe to be one of the biggest finds in the Bisbee camp.

An important discovery of sylvanite ore, running $50 to the ton, is reported from the old Senator mine owned by Phelps, Dodge & Co. This mine is in Yavapai County, twelve miles from Prescott, where there is a large area not reachable from any shaft now down.

News from the Lake is confined to reports of exploration work in various districts. There never were so many men at work, both above and below ground, as at present and never was so much copper taken out.

Mass has its rock house completed at Shaft C., and production can now be increased. This shaft is down 700 feet. The Centennial's new rock house is also nearly completed, and when the hoisting engine gets to work at No. 2 shaft it is hoped to increase production. Isle Royale has struck the Baltic lode on the 150-foot level, but no copper had been sighted at last accounts. An assessment of $2 per share has been levied by Winona Directors for improvements necessary to put the mine in order for regular production.

COTTON OPINIONS.

Statistical Position Strong and Bears Fear Manipulation.

ATWOOD, VIOLETT & CO.—The visible supply of American is now reduced to 7,702,208 bales, which with the remnant of the crop to be marketed is all that mills, domestic and foreign, will have to fall back upon for the remainder of the season, which means American mills will have to get eight to ten weeks' supply and foreign mills twelve to fourteen weeks' supply out of the old crop before any of the new is available. As the world's mills have consumed over 1,000,000 bales per month for quite a period, it is easily seen there will have to be some curtailment for a while, especially as the visible supply contains much cotton that is not suitable for general use.

T. A. McINTYRE & CO.—The oversold condition and relative cheapness of this market is no doubt being fully realized, and the steady manner in which stocks are decreasing here is bound to have its effect soon, especially in view of the abnormal discount between the Summer and new crop months. Spot markets throughout the South continue to maintain a marked degree of firmness despite the apparently favorable progress of the growing crop, which is a strong reflection of the steady demand from spinners and spot dealers. From the continued excellent state of the dry goods trade and indications that these conditions will prevail for some time to come, it is obvious that spinners will be forced to enter the market from time to time in order to keep pace with the demand. With the condition of the growing crop on June 25 estimated at 83.3 per cent., it is figured by us that the present promise is for a crop of about 11,000,000 bales, taking as a basis the average June condition for the past five seasons and the resultant yields. We think that the recent favorable progress of the crop has been fully discounted, and that the chances are more in favor of an advance than otherwise.

MARSHALL, SPADER & CO.—This market has been sustained during the week by a continued good demand for spot cotton, which has reduced the local stock as well as the strength in Southern spot markets, particularly New Orleans, where a strong speculative movement is being carried on. Weather reports have been exceptionally good, and crop conditions could hardly be better. Meantime, the market has been hardened somewhat by continuous selling movement based on good crop reports. The strength of the market on Saturday in Liverpool was the result of a larger decrease in the world's visible supply than expected. The future of the dry goods trade has been in some degree influenced by favorable crop reports, and some accumulation of heavy goods, but finer grades have been in fair request, and mills are generally sold well ahead. Smallness of stocks with both jobbers and converters is the rule.

J. S. BACHE & CO.—The popular sentiment in Liverpool is affected by the squeeze in their near months, consequently their market was again better than anticipated. It seems that merchants there who were hedged in the Summer months against their spot cottons are facing heavy losses. The American rings are not even sympathetically strong by the position abroad, and fluctuations have been unusually narrow. Unless there is a change in the favorable conditions in the fields, we think there will be a decided slump in prices when the manipulated midsummer options expire.

BAILEY & MONTGOMERY.—Here sentiment continues bearish, but with an absence of demonstrations on that side, while the more confident bulls are unprepared to buy except in a small way and even up quickly. The fact is that everything depends on the weather, one side fearing that it may turn bad, and the other that it may continue good, hence we are witnessing a dull, narrow market, which will most probably contique until the present fine weather is projracted or has undergone a change for the worse.

HUBBARD BROTHERS & CO.—The improvement in Liverpool was without effect here, and on a very dull market prices ranged about the quotations of the close of yesterday, holding fairly in view of the week end. Private cables say that the advance was due to the statistical position, but that spinners are well provided against old crops, and that there is less demand for goods. From the South the dispatches are reassuring. Cotton is expected to be moving freely within a month, and the crop scare must soon develop in order to be effective. The feeling locally is not bullish, though the effort to stimulate such a feeling is unceasing. Meanwhile the weather works for lower prices.

SPRINGS & CO.—There is no widely scattered public short interest. The so-called bull clique is thought to be still heavily long of the market, and owing to its narrowness has been unable to liquidate, and should it attempt to liquidate a substantial decline would beyond doubt result. This clique therefore is content to support the market, and at best, sustain the present level in the hope that a crop scare will come to its rescue. It begins to look as if there could not be a healthy market until the holdings above mentioned have been liquidated, which is likely to occur if weather and crop conditions continue favorable for the next two or three weeks, and it does not look now as if the crop could suffer any serious backset in the immediate future, as it is not needing moisture at the present time, and the temperatures are regarded as favorable. A year ago all class of goods was said to be sold for months ahead, but the same claim cannot be made now. In fact, the coarse grades are said to be accumulating. The mills beyond doubt have accumulated moderate reserves of the raw material, and therefore cannot be forced into the market as active buyers, unless serious reverses overtake the growing crop. The course of prices will hinge almost entirely upon crop and weather reports, and so long as the present outlook continues there can be no basis for an advance.

A. NORDEN & CO.—After the collapse of the bull campaign of last Winter, based on erroneous views as to the present crop, another attempt was made to bull the tail end of this crop, based on erroneous views as to world's need of cotton, and that has also been given up, after a decline of over a cent a pound. This later bull interest has, however, only been transferred over to the new crop positions, and now strenuous efforts are being made to instill into the minds of the cotton world that the probability for next season is for a yield of somewhere between 10,500,000 bales and 11,500,000 bales, with the latter figure about the maximum to be reasonably expected. The cotton world must divest itself of the idea that the figures, 10,804,550, represent fairly the crop of 1905-06. The basis of figuring should be the normal crop, viz., 12,785,782 bales, and any additions or deductions for acreage, as well as any estimate of disaster by floods, insects, drought, or frosts, should be figured from that basis. What the present crop will be no man living can tell for a couple of months yet, but with an increase of acreage, an enormous increase in the use of fertilizers, the preponderance of crop news from reputable Southern sources placing the crop at the beginning of July in very nearly a perfect condition, we consider it rank nonsense to talk of the present outlook being for a crop anywhere in the neighborhood of 11,000,000 bales. Every indication is for a repetition of the bumper yield of two years ago. What the market will do is another question. From a legitimate standpoint we consider prices too high, but should the constant attempts to bring about a stampede of the smaller shorts be favored by a spell of reports of crop damage, they might be successful. That element is undoubtedly nervous, and it might not take much to start them running, but we feel that an opinion on the course of the market should be based on reasonable facts and possibilities, and not on possible manipulative panics.

MILLER & CO.—The week-end crop reports, barring moderate complaints from the Atlantic district, are generally favorable. On the other hand, the visible supply figures and spinners' takings are bullish. In this way the opposing influences are so nearly balanced that prices continue stationary and await some new influence to create a definite movement either way.

SIX MONTHS' RECORD

Some Indications of Past Half Year's Prosperity.

ONLY BOND MARKET LAGS

Result of High Money Caused by Demands of Business—Clearings and Failures.

The past week brought to hand completed records of financial operations of the first six months of 1906 which illustrate strikingly the phenomenal activity of business during recent months. Attention has already been drawn to the record proportions of the railroad earnings of the fiscal year which has just closed. Fully as remarkable in many respects are the records of business activity in other directions. In the country's foreign commerce and in bank clearings, which reflect directly business activity, new records have been established, as well as in the volume of railroad earnings.

Monetary conditions so far this year have not been entirely favorable, but despite the handicap put on business and financial operations by occasional abnormally high interest rates, the business of the country proceeded on a record-breaking scale. Now, at midyear, it is interesting to record certain indicia of the activity of the past six months and to compare them with similar records for the corresponding period last year. The table below presents such a comparison:

	First 6 Mos., 1906.	First 6 Mos., 1905.
Clearings	$80,111,154,168	$71,027,646,895
Bond transactions	396,502,800	581,810,200
Stock transactions, (shares)	148,089,420	187,640,882
Stock Exchange listings, stocks	405,106,000	358,064,800
Stock Exchange listings, bonds	671,375,000	642,315,650
Failures	59,035,116	62,686,427
Customs paid at New York, (fiscal year)	200,698,294	172,270,607
Railroad earnings: Gross, 91 roads, (4 mos., ended April)	457,709,639	396,741,443
Net, 88 roads, (4 months, ended April)	136,945,928	107,002,765
Railroads.—New mileage, (miles)	2,298	1,284
Foreign commerce: Imports, 11 mos.	1,125,821,671	1,027,065,826
Exports, 11 mos.	1,618,912,839	1,397,408,180

INCREASE.	
Clearings	$9,183,507,273
Bond transactions	*185,307,400
Stock transactions, (shares)	10,448,538
Stock Exchange listings, stocks	47,101,200
Stock Exchange listings, bonds	29,059,350
Failures	*3,651,311
Customs paid at New York, (fiscal year)	28,427,687
Railroad earnings: Gross, 91 roads, (4 mos., ended April)	60,968,196
Net, 88 roads, (4 mos., ended April)	20,943,163
Railroads.—New mileage, (miles)	1,014
Foreign commerce: Imports, 11 months	98,755,845
Exports, 11 months	221,504,659

*Decrease.

This is an interesting showing. The only unfavorable comparison between this year's record and that of 1905 appears in the record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, which for the first six months of the year fell off from $581,000,000 in 1905 to $396,000,000 in 1906. The dealings in stocks, on the other hand, showed an increase of over 10,000,000 shares. The record of failures, which shows a substantial decrease this year compared with last, offers proof of the fact that the great activity in trade has so far at least resulted in few losses from overexpansion.

The most interesting features in this record for the past six months are the very great increases in clearings, in railroad earnings, and in foreign commerce. These point even more strongly toward prosperity than the increased transactions in stocks or the larger amounts of new securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The one instance in which the figures given above appear to have been affected by the conditions in the money market during the past six months is the record of bond transactions. There is direct connection between the heavy falling off in the purchases of bonds and the high interest rates which have prevailed at various times since the close of last year. The poorness of the bond market has been one of the features of the financial situation, which for a long time has attracted much attention. Bond houses have complained frequently of the difficulties encountered in placing bonds, and their experiences seem to have a counterpart in the record of dealings in bonds on the Exchange, which for the first six months of this year were smaller by over $185,000,000 than during the corresponding period last year. The clear explanation of this situation seems to be that, while money, even at relatively high rates, could be profitably employed in business, it could not be employed to advantage in the bond market.

In this connection the experiences of a number of underwriting syndicates during recent months is of interest. The difficulties encountered by numerous important bond syndicates in disposing of the securities purchased by them has been a matter of very general comment in Wall Street. The recent dissolution of the syndicate which underwrote the $23,800,000 of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Illinois Division 4 per cent. bonds is a case in point. This syndicate was dissolved with a loss. Even more attention than was given to the Burlington syndicate was directed toward the Pennsylvania convertible bond syndicate which last year purchased $100,000,000 of convertible 3½ per cent. bonds. At the expiration some time ago of the first year of the life of this syndicate it was reported that no more than half of the issue had been placed by the underwriters. Although scarcely a parallel case, the dissolution of the Interborough-Metropolitan syndicate, following the collapse in that company's securities, throws additional light on the trouble which has been encountered by underwriters.

Bond dealers in recent months have more than once drawn attention to the fact that the great activity in business and the consequent high rates for money were at the bottom of the unsatisfactory condition of the bond market. They have gone in some instances to the extent of predicting that a falling-off in general business was all that was needed to bring about marked improvement in the bond business. The theory, of course, was that with a relaxation in general business activity, interest rates would recede and that more disposition would be shown to invest funds in bonds.

The turn of the half year, notwithstanding the record proportions of this year's July disbursements, estimated at close to $160,000,000, was not accompanied by any serious disturbance in the money market. The highest rate quoted last week for call money was 8 per cent. and the ruling rate was well below 6 per cent. The record of money market rates at this season for this and past years is of considerable interest. The following table shows the rates for call and six-month money for the last week in June and the first week in July in each year since 1900:

	Last Week of June. Call.	Last Week of June. 6 Mos.	First Week of July. Call.	First Week of July. 6 Mos.
1906	6 @2	5 @5½	8 @2	5½@6
1905	6 @1⅝	3½@3¾	3½@2	3½@3⅝
1904	1½@1	3½	1½@1	3¾@3½
1903	3 @1⅝	5½@5½	10 @2	5
1902	4 @2½	4½	7 @3	4½
1901	15 @3½	4	25 @4	4½
1900	2 @1	4 @4½	2 @1½	4

The 8 per cent. quoted for call money last week was the highest rate reached in the first week in July since 1901. It will be noted that the present rate for six months' loans is considerably above the quotation for this period in any one of the previous six years.

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SALES OF STOCK FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 7, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 3,944,694 SHARES.

Range for Year 1906. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 7. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 7. First	High	Low	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 7, '06.
249	243	250	Mar. 5.	245	May 15.	240	255	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '06.	24	SA	251	251	251	251	45	
24¼	18	27⅝	Jan. 24.	16	July 8.	17½	18	— ⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000		..	..	18¼	18¼	16	17½		5,000
68	40½	67	Jan. 24.	45⅝	July 6.	46½	48	— 8¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	50	50	43¾	46¾	51½	1,200
111⅝	70	118¼	Feb. 13.	95⅛	July 2.	96⅛	99¼	+ 2⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,800	May 28, '06.	1¼	Q	97½	100½	95⅝	99¾	83½	405,905
20½	20	34½	Jan. 27.	20	July 3.	22	23	— 1½	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600		..	..	24	24	20	22	24½	1,900
95	80⅝	102	Jan. 23.	93	Apr. 23.	90	94	..	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	15,153,000	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	90	90	90	90	40	
36½	23	35	Jan. 6.	20½	May 2.	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅛	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000		..	..	22½	28	21	22¼		1,600
43⅝	34	47½	Jan. 24.	34½	July 3.	36	36¾	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	¼	..	35¼	36⅝	34½	36	35½	7,200
104⅞	91¼	105	Jan. 24.	98⅞	July 6.	99	100	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	100	100	98¾	99½	98½	1,700
40½	27⅝	44⅞	Jan. 11.	28	May 2.	30½	31	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	29	30¼	28½	30½	32	4,200
14	4¾	11⅝	Jan. 15.	7⅞	May 2.	8⅝	9	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '06.	¼	..	8½	8¾	8½	8½	6	300
11⅝	6	10¾	Jan. 20.	6	June 13.	6	6½	— ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100		..	..	6	6½	6	6¼	6¼	500
55⅞	20½	43	Jan. 25.	27	June 28.	28	30	+ ¾	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	28	28½	27¼	28¼	35⅝	700
86	24⅝	65¼	May 10.	35½	Jan. 2.	57⅝	58	— 2⅜	American Ice Securities Co.	100	18,906,700		..	..	60¼	61	54½	57⅝	..	87,450
23	15¼	29¼	Jan. 22.	17⅜	May 7.	19	20	— 1⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000		..	..	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	17½	150
48½	36	51⅞	Jan. 19.	38⅞	May 4.	40	43	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sept., '00.	1¾	..	40	40	40	40	40	15
76¼	33	78¼	Jan. 3.	53⅝	May 2.	67⅛	67¾	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000		..	..	66	68¼	65	67¾	44¾	16,700
		53¾	Jan. 5.	25	Jan. 6.	26	27	— ⅝	American Malting Co. pf., tr. rects.		18,211,000		..	..	36⅝	26⅞	23½	26⅛	25	900
..	..	54⅝	Apr. 16.	33	July 2.	30	40	— 6¾	American Pneumatic Service	50	2290,700		..	..	35	35½	33	33		500
170⅜	79⅝	174	Jan. 18.	138½	May 2.	144⅞	145	+ 2½	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000		..	..	142½	146½	141	145	117	179,950
137	111¼	130	Jan. 12.	114	June 28.	116	116½	+ 1⅞	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	115	116	114¼	116	119⅝	8,400
250	163	220	Jan. 25.	200	July 6.	190	210	— 2½	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 2, '06.	2½	Q	210	210	200	200		200
18⅜	8⅞	15¾	Jan. 27.	10	Apr. 30.	10½	11½	+ ½	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,700,000		..	..	10	10¼	10	10½	9⅞	1,400
67½	35⅛	53¾	Jan. 17.	40	May 2.	42¼	44	+ 1½	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,700,000		..	..	41¼	43¾	40¾	43¼	38¼	1,100
154⅝	130	157	Jan. 8.	127½	May 2.	130¾	130¾	+ 1¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	129½	131	128¼	130¾	140	7,600
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	132¼	Apr. 30.	134	138	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	132½	132½	132½	132½	136¾	25
147	131	144⅝	Jan. 19.	132½	July 7.	132	135	— ¼	American Tel. & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	Apr. 16, '06.	1½	Q	132⅝	132¾	132½	132½	139½	200
109⅝	91⅞	109	Jan. 22.	96	July 3.	98	100	+ ¼	American Tobacco Co. pf new	100	78,689,100	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	98⅝	100	96	100	97½	3,650
47⅛	20⅝	48	Jan. 6.	32	June 30.	33⅜	34	+ 1⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000		..	..	32¾	35	32	33¾	37¾	9,800
102½	63¼	110⅝	Jan. 24.	102½	July 2.	102	104	— 1¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,900	Apr. 16, '06.	1¾	Q	102⅞	105¾	102¼	103⅜	104½	856
265	100½	307	Feb. 13.	223½	May 2.	234	234	+ 8½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Ap.19,'06.	$1.12½	Q	235	241½	230	238½	107¼	106,750
110¼	96	112¼	Mar. 27.	101	Jan. 11.	..	..	— 1½	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	100	6,253,800	Apr. 16, '06.	1½	Q	100½	109½	100½	100½		200
93⅜	77⅝	96⅞	Jan. 13.	85⅝	May 2.	87½	87⅝	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '06.	2	SA	88	88½	86	87⅝	85⅝	76,530
106⅝	99	106	Jan. 3.	98½	July 3.	99¾	100	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	100	100	98¼	100	102½	4,100
170	120	167¾	Jan. 20.	131½	July 3.	135	136	+ ½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan. 10, '06.	3	SA	135	135½	131½	135½	162	2,900
117	100¼	119⅝	June 21.	103¾	May 2.	117⅛	117¾	+ ⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,538,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2½	SA	116⅝	117¾	115	117¾	114	70,090
100	93⅝	99½	Jan. 5.	92	June 27.	92½	94	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,978,800	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¾	97½	120
..	..	23¾	June 29.	23	June 28.	23	25	..	Bethlehem Steel Co.	100	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	25	..	100
..	..	88½	June 28.	56	July 5.	81	90	— 2½	Bethlehem Steel Co. pf.	100	..	May 1, '06.	1¾	Q	86	86	86	86		200
91⅝	56⅞	94¼	Jan. 26.	72	May 2.	74⅞	75½	— ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	..	..	..	75½	76¼	72	75	71⅝	132,795
22½	10½	21¾	Apr. 14.	13½	July 7.	18⅝	15	— 2½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000		..	..	15	15	13½	13⅝	16¾	2,000
60½	50	70	May 9.	40	Apr. 16.	55	63	..	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	Q	63	63	63	63	..	10
177¼	130⅜	177⅝	Jan. 19.	155⅝	May 2.	159½	159¾	+ 1½	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	101,391,200	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	158½	159⅜	157⅞	159½	151¾	6,200
..	..	158	June 22.	153⅜	July 3.	..	..	— 3½	Canadian Pac. sub. cts., 1st in. pd.	100	..	..	..	..	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	..	600
47¼	40	40¾	Jan. 24.	34½	July 3.	37	37½	+ 1⅝	Central Leather Co.	100	37,599,500		..	..	35⅞	37½	34½	37	..	4,400
105⅛	102¼	107¼	Jan. 24.	100	July 3.	100½	101	..	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	29,943,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	100½	101	100	101	..	1,000
235	199	230⅞	May 24.	204	May 2.	222	224	+ 2½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,431,800	May 1, '06.	2	Q	220	222½	220	222½	203	300
60⅛	45¼	62¾	Jan. 23.	53⅛	May 2.	56⅜	57	+ 1¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	103,758,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	55½	57¾	54⅞	56⅝	53⅜	6,650
25½	17½	23⅜	Jan. 6.	16	June 28.	16⅞	17	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500		..	..	16½	17	16¼	17	20⅞	5,500
79¾	60	80	Jan. 31.	74⅜	May 3.	74	74⅝	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '06.	2½	SA	74½	74½	74½	74½	..	100
31⅞	29	30⅝	Jan. 22.	25½	July 2.	25½	26¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	22,625,100		..	..	25¼	26	25¼	26	32	1,100
187½	168⅛	193	Jan. 22.	155¼	May 2.	174⅜	174⅜	+ 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	171½	175¼	167¾	174½	180¼	150,450
192⅝	182½	196	Jan. 22.	177¼	May 2.	184	185	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,812,400	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	183	184	18..	184	188	1,180
249	190¼	240	Jan. 15.	192	Apr. 27.	198	199¾	+ ¾	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	75,168,200	July 2, '06.	3½	SA	196	199¼	193½	199	210¾	3,150
225	150	198	Jan. 15.	168	June 28.	168	175	+ 2	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	†21,403,200	Feb. 20, '06.	3½	SA	169	170	169	170	190	200
20	7⅝	18½	Jan. 19.	9¾	Apr. 19.	12	14½	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000		..	..	13	18	13	13	18½	100
18⅞	6	13⅝	Feb. 20.	3⅞	May 21.	4¼	4½	..	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000		..	..	4¼	4¾	4	4½	7½	1,200
54	30¾	47⅞	Mar. 12.	12	May 21.	13	13¾	+ ¾	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	12¾	13¼	12	13½	34¾	800
111	90	109¾	Jan. 16.	30¼	May 2.	92	93	+ ¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	85,597,600	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	92	92½	91	92½	99	2,600
59	38	58¾	Jan. 26.	40⅝	May 2.	40½	40⅝	+ 1⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000		..	..	40¼	50⅝	40⅝	49⅝	91,850
80½	22¼	87	Jan. 24.	20½	Jan. 4.	33½	34	+ 6¼	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000		..	..	33½	33½	33	33	27½	3,700
69¼	32	78⅛	Feb. 20.	30⅝	Apr. 30.	68	69	— ¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 2, '06.	2	SA	67½	68	67½	68	58½	300
55	32½	50⅝	Jan. 12.	43	May 2.	48	48¼	— ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000		..	..	45	48¼	45	48¾	38	2,100
20	11¾	20⅞	Feb. 1.	17	May 2.	18⅝	18⅞	..	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,800	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	..	18¼	18¾	17¾	18½	13¾	1,900
214	175	181¾	Jan. 23.	130⅝	Apr. 27.	139¼	140	+ ⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '06.	1	Q	139	141	138	139½	190½	10,530
..	..	28	Apr. 4.	18⅝	July 3.	19½	20	+ ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	48,896,400		..	..	19	20	18⅝	20	..	2,100
..	..	85⅝	Apr. 2.	74½	May 2.	78	79	+ ¼	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,188,900		..	..	77½	77½	77⅜	77⅝	..	420
240⅜	178½	231	June 12.	189	May 2.	212½	213	+ 3⅞	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,955,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	210	214⅜	207	213⅝	191	4,000
39¾	27¼	51⅞	Jan. 26.	30⅝	May 2.	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	138,000,000	..	..	..	40¼	40⅝	39¼	40	31¼	3,800
91¼	83½	91½	Jan. 22.	83½	July 3.	89	94⅞	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†46,705,200	Jan. 15, '06.	2½	SA	94½	94¾	93½	93¾	87	720
90¼	78⅝	102⅞	Jan. 18.	80⅜	July 3.	93	94	— 1	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	May 1, '06.	1¼	Q	93½	98⅝	92	94	94	700
54⅛	34⅝	65⅝	May 9.	51	Jan. 30.	57	57½	+ 1½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,412,300	Apr. 27, '06.	1	Q	56½	57⅝	56	57⅝	42	6,200
22⅝	14⅜	22⅞	Jan. 11.	16⅛	May 2.	17	18	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	17½	17¾	17¼	17¼	15⅝	100
46⅝	21	45	Jan. 11.	32	Apr. 28.	35	38	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	35½	36	35	36	29	300
52⅜	37½	50⅞	Jan. 16.	38⅛	May 2.	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅜	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900		..	..	40⅝	41½	39½	40⅝	47½	66,525
85⅞	74⅞	88	Jan. 15.	75	May 2.	77⅝	78¼	+ ⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,302,400	Feb. 28, '06.	2	SA	77	77¾	77	77¾	83½	1,200
78⅝	55½	76⅜	Jan. 16.	62½	Apr. 27.	68¼	69	+ ¾	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '06.	2	..	67½	68	67	67¾	72½	1,300
110½	75	112⅞	Jan. 22.	91	July 3.	93	93½	..	**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	91½	92	91	92	95⅝	710
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	160⅜	June 29.	164	164½	+ 8	**General Electric Co.**	100	54,806,200	Apr. 16, '06.	2	Q	161¼	164½	161¼	164½	178⅜	1,400
335	288	348	Feb. 9.	275	May 2.	296½	297	+14⅜	Great Northern pf.	100	149,502,400	May 1, '06.	1¾	Q	293	298½	275	296¼	282½	84,060
38¼	15	51	May 11.	33⅛	Jan. 19.	45	46	..	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000		..	..	46	46	46	46	18	200
97½	90	98⅜	June 1.	93	May 2.	94⅞	95	— ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	93	400
183	152⅜	184½	June 7.	164	May 2.	175	176	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	†85,040,000	Mar. 1, '06.	3½	SA	175	176	171⅜	175⅞	167⅞	7,192
..	..	55⅝	May 10.	33⅜	June 27.	36¾	37	+ ⅝	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	82,880,100	..	..	..	36⅝	37⅛	35	37	..	11,800
..	..	87⅝	May 10.	70⅝	July 3.	74⅛	75	— ½	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	43,284,600	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	74½	74½	70⅜	73¼	..	10,200
25¼	18¾	20¼	Jan. 15.	17	July 2.	17⅛	18	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900		..	..	18¼	18½	17	18	20¼	3,300
85¼	76	90	Jan. 12.	82½	Mar. 15.	83	83	+ ⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,530,700	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	83¾	85⅞	82⅜	82⅝	79½	400
40⅞	28	60	May 8.	27	Jan. 4.	43	44	— 4	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,362,500	Apr. 1, '06.	½	..	40	40	40	40	20½	200
85⅝	78½	92	May 14.	79	Jan. 11.	82½	89	— 3½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '06.	1½	Q	82½	82⅝	82½	82⅝	80½	200
32	24	34¾	Jan. 12.	24	June 28.	24½	25½	+ ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	..	..	..	24½	25	24½	25	27⅞	400
58⅝	29½	76	June 8.	52	Mar. 7.	64	73	— 2	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	†9,000,000		..	..	66	66	66	66	..	100
87	85⅝	84½	Feb. 7.	80	June 15.	70⅝	80¼	— ½	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '06.	1	Q	80	80	80	80	83⅜	200
36¼	22⅜	37⅜	Jan. 5.	22⅞	July 3.	24½	24⅝	..	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	24¼	24¼	22⅞	24	27	7,700
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	49⅝	July 2.	51	51¼	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	50½	51	49⅝	51	56⅞	7,800
63	10¹	68	Jan. 15.	54⅝	July 6.	58¾	59	— 2⅝	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	61¼	61¼	54⅞	58¾	30½	11,850
80	60	80	Jan. 11.	75	July 5.	74½	80	— 5	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	July 2, '06.	3	SA	75	75	75	75	..	100
47⅛	28¼	44⅞	Jan. 12.	27½	July 3.	28¼	30	+ ½	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000		..	..	28¼	28¼	27½	28¼	..	700
157⅜	134½	156⅜	Jan. 19.	136¼	May 2.	142¾	142½	+ ⅛	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 9, '06.	3	SA	141¼	143	140	142⅛	149½	12,500
175	161	162	Jan. 26.	147¼	May 2.	140	150	+ ½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	147⅜	148	147¾	148	166¼	500
133	114	127	Jan. 16.	105	June 20.	103	107½	+ 1	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	9,650,700	Apr. 16, '06.	1¼	Q	105	107	105	106	125⅞	400
20	18¾	20⅝	Jan. 19.	18⅜	May 2.	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	54,626,100		..	..	20¼	21	19¾	20⅜	21⅝	5,800
155	140	185	Jan. 21.	140	Mar. 19.	170	180	..	Michigan Central.	100	†18,738,000	Jan. 29, '06.	2	SA	160	160	160	160	125	200
		92	July 6.	92	July 6.	92	..	..	Michigan State Telephone pf.	100	2,295,000		..	..	92	92	92	92	..	100
84½	56⅛	84¼	Jan. 6.	64	July 6.	64	67	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	65	65¼	64	65¼	1,200	
145	89½	164	Mar. 24.	141½	Jan. 4.	151	153	— 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2	SA	152	152	150½	151	123½	700
29½	24	40⅝	Jan. 12.	29	May 2.	32⅝	33	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,390,300		..	..	32⅝	33⅜	32	32⅝	29½	9,000
78	56¼	74⅜	Jan. 18.	64⅛	Apr. 27.	66½	67	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '06.	2	SA	66	66⅝	65½	66⅝	64½	700
105⅞	94½	106⅜	Jan. 20.	85⅞	May 2.	91½	91¾	+ 2½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	Jan. 20, '06.	2½	SA	90½	92¼	87¾	91¾	100¾	26,000
62½	52	71¼	Feb. 6.	62	May 2.	63	64	— 1	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	Apr. 14, '06.	1¾	Q	63¼	64	63	63	61½	1,500
31⅝	11	18¾	Jan. 15.	12	May 2.	17⅞	18	+ 1	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	½	..	16¾	18	16½	17¼	24	4,050
87⅝	21½	95⅜	Jan. 19.	66	May 2.	74½	75	+ 2⅛	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	73½	75¼	71½	74½	46½	17,300
111¼	107¾	109¾	Jan. 4.	100¼	June 7.	100½	101	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	20,750,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	101	101	100½	101	103	700
143	33⅞	41	Mar. 14.	36	Apr. 27.	37	39	+ ⅛	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,800		..	..	37	37½	37	37¼	36⅝	600
24½	17¾	21⅝	Feb. 24.	18¼	June 16.	19	19½	+ ⅛	National R. R. of Mxico 2d pf.	100	21,951,600		..	..	19	19½	19	19	..	300
145⅝	140	163⅜	Jan. 5.	135	May 2.	140	145	+ 1½	New York Air Brake.	100	3,612,500	Apr. 18, '06.	2	Q	136¾	144⅜	136¾	144⅜	149½	1,300
157⅜	136⅞	156⅛	Jan. 8.	127⅜	July 2.	130⅛	130⅝	— ½	New York Central.	100	149,200,100	Apr. 16, '06.	1¼	Q	131½	131⅞	127⅜	130½	148½	89,714
76¼	42	73⅝	Apr. 17.	59	Mar. 5.	63⅜	64	— 2	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000	..	..	..	62	65	61	64	49⅝	5,500
95	74	91⅜	Jan. 9.	80	May 3.	80½	90	+ 5	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	5	A	84	90	84	90	80	900
248	211½	250	Jan. 31.	33½	Jan. 8.	36	41	..	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	40	40	40	40	28	375
215⅜	192	204⅜	Jan. 19.	191	June 27.	190	192	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	83,357,100	June 30, '06.	2	Q	191	192	191	192	200	97
..	..	2¾	July 3.	2⅝	July 6.	2⅝	2¾	..	New York & N. J. Telephone rights.				..	..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	1,667
64	40⅜	57⅜	Jan. 27.	43⅜	May 2.	47⅞	48¼	+ ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	July 31, '05.	1½	..	47⅝	48¼	46½	47⅞	53	6,600
88½	76	93¾	Feb. 1.	84	Feb. 28.	87⅞	88	+ ⅛	Norfolk & Western.	100	†66,000,000	June 15, '06.	2	SA	87⅛	88¼	86	87⅞	85¾	9,700
107	95⅜	107	Jan. 12.	97	June 29.	102¾	103	+ ⅛	North American.	100	20,773,700	June 1, '06.	1¼	Q	92½	93	91⅝	93	99½	1,400
216½	165	232½	Feb. 14.	179⅜	May 2.	202	202½	+ 8½	Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	May 1, '06.	1¾	A	197	204	190	202¼	189¾	69,200
6	1	4	Jan. 11.	2	May 1.	3	3½	..	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	Q	3	3	3	3	..	50
109¼	78¼	142	June 5.	103⅝	Jan. 5.	125	130	+ ⅞	**Pacific Coast.**	100	7,000,000	May 1, '06.	1½	Q	125	126	122	126	93¾	600
109	84	135	May 8.	105½	Jan. 10.	120	130	— 4	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	4,000,000	May 1, '06.	1½	Q	125	125	122	123	91	400
53⅜	33	51½	Jan. 19.	28¾	June 29.	32	32¼	+ 2¼	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	31	32¼	30	32¼	44	3,300
148	131½	147½	Jan. 23.	122½	July 2.	126	126¼	+ 1	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	305,945,400	May 31, '06.	3	SA	126	127⅛	122¼	126¾	143	342,120
115½	97⅛	103	Jan. 2.	88½	July 2.	89½	89⅝	+ ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,968,700	May 25, '06.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended July 7, 1906.

BONDS.

Week Ended July 7, 1906.

Sales W'k Ended July 7, $9,136,500.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103	103	103	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	90½	91	90	91	29
American Ice Securities 6s	90	90	88	89	33
American Tobacco 6s	111½	111½	110	111½	81
American Tobacco 4s	78	78	77⅞	77⅞	137
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼	51½
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛	36
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	71½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100¼	100½	260
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100	100	99⅝	100	93
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	90½	91¼	90½	91	58
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95¼	95¼	94¼	94¼	68
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103⅛	103⅜	103	103	65
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	14
Beech Creek 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn & Montauk 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	94	94	92⅝	94	108
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	108	108¾	108	108⅜	20
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	109	109	108⅝	108⅝	2
Buffalo Gas 6s	71	71	71	71	1
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st 4s	96½	96½	96⅛	96⅛	8
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	10
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	111¼	111¾	111½	111⅝	29
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, stamped	90	90¾	90	90¾	15
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	98	98	98	98	2
Central Leather 5s	89¾	90½	89½	89	53
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	87½
Central Pacific 3½s	87¾	88	87½	88	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117⅝	117¾	117¼	117⅝	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101	101	101	101	8
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107	107⅜	107	107⅜	14
Chicago & Alton 3½s	77⅝	77¾	77⅝	77⅝	7
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	97¼	97¾	97	97⅝	385
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	98	98	98	98	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	102¼	102¼	101⅝	101⅝	40
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	95¾	95¾	93¾	93¾	11
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	28
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	90½	90⅝	90	90⅝	45
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100½	100¾	100¼	100¼	14
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. gen. 4s reg.	99	99	99	99	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	76	76	75¼	75⅝	136
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	5
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Chicago Term. Transfer 4s, coup. off	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s	100½	100¾	100¼	100¼	1
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	75	77½	75	77½	112
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	76	77½	75	77½	91
Colorado Southern 4s	94	94	94	94	11
Columbus & Hocking Valley 4½s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	13
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	142	142	139	141½	63½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	78	78	78	78	1
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	107¼	108	107⅜	108	79
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	6
Détroit United con. 4½s	93¾	93½	93¼	93½	1
Distillers' Securities 5s	86	86	85	86	19
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Erie general lien 4s	90⅝	90⅝	89½	89⅞	40
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	94⅜	94¾	94⅜	94½	11
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99⅝	100	99½	100	35
Erie convertible 4s	103	104½	103	104½	99
Flint & Père Marquette con. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 4s	87	87	87	87	2
Havana Electric Ry. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	6
Hocking Valley 4½s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜	17
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105	105	105	105	2
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	84	84⅝	80¾	84¼	1,350
International & Gt. Northern 2d 6s	102	102	102	102	4
International Paper conv. 5s	94½	95	94½	95	05
International Paper 5s	109⅛	109⅛	109	109	7
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	83	83	83	83	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¼	72½	72¾	72½	24
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, stamped	92	92	92	92	5
Lackawanna Steel 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Lake Shore 3½s	97½	97⅜	96⅝	97⅝	53
Lake Shore deb. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99	99⅝	56
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	6
Long Island gen. 4s	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	1
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	25
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101	100⅞	101	58
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s reg	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	3
Louis. & Nash., South. Ry. jt. 4s	95	95	95	95	15
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	4
Metropolitan West Side Elevated 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5
Mexican Central 4½s	101	101	101	101	2
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77⅝	78	77⅝	78	2
Mexican Central 1st Income	18	19	16½	18	73
Mexican Central 2d Income	14	16	14	16	72
Michigan State Telephone 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Midland of New Jersey 6s	107	107	107	107	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅛	100	99⅛	100	52
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88½	88⅝	4
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	102¼	102¼	101¾	102¼	3
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	84	84	83½	83½	4
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	90¾	90⅝	89	89¾	90
New York Central deb. 4s	101	101	100¾	100¾	14
New York Central gen. 3½s	96⅜	96⅝	96⅛	96½	73
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	11
New York Dock 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. con. 4s	87	87	87	87	2
New York Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	105½	105	105	105	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100½	100¼	100¼	100½	24
Norfolk & Western, Pocahon. C. & C. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	6
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	10
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¼	104¼	103⅞	104	70
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	102¾	103¾	102½	102¼	7
Northern Pacific 3½s	76¼	76¾	76	76¼	62
Northern Pacific, St. Paul-Duluth 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	100¼	100½	100⅜	100⅜	24

BONDS.

Week Ended July 7, 1906.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	95¼	95¾	95	95½	64
Oregon Short Line 6s	123¾	124	123¾	124	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Panama s. f. 4½s	103	103	103	103	4
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106	106	106	106	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	96¾	97	96	97	33
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	98½	98½	93	93	663
Reading gen. 4s	100¼	100¼	90¾	90½	65
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	95¾	96½	95¾	96½	3
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅞	2
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	11
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. R. & G. 4s	96½	96½	93½	93½	2
St. Louis & Iron Mount. unif. & ref. 4s	91	91	91	91	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¾	3
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	83	83⅜	83	83½	22
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87¾	87¾	86	86	21
Seaboard Air Line 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5
Seaboard Air Line, Atl.-Birm. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92¼	92	92¼	6
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	95¼	95¾	95¼	95½	135
Southern Railway 5s	115	116¼	115¾	116¾	92
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	99	99	97¼	98	13
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
Term. R. R. Association of St. L. ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	113¼	113¾	113	113	15
Texas Pacific 2d income	89	89	89	89	2
Third Avenue 4s	92	92	91½	91½	9
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Under. El. Rys., London, prof. shar. 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95½	95½	15
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103	103¼	103	103¼	106½
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	80¼	80¼	79½	79½	159
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	96½	97	96¾	97	747
United States S. Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	14½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	84	84½	84	84½	5
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	37½	37½	35½	35½	148
Wabash 1st 5s	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	22
Wabash debenture B 6s	82	82½	79½	80½	677
Wabash, Toledo & Chicago div. 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	11
Western Maryland 4s	85¾	86	85¾	85¾	17
West Shore 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	98
West Shore 4s reg	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	2
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	25
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89¾	89¾	89	89	8
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90	90	89	89½	28
Total sales					$8,242,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	8
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102¾	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	52
United States 4s, 1907, reg	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Imperial Japanese 6s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¼	93½
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	98⅜	99	98½	98⅝	143
Imperial Japanese 4½s	94¼	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	296
Imp. Japanese 4½s, 2d series	93¼	93⅜	93⅛	93⅛	172
Imp. Japanese 4s, K., L. & Co. ctfs	82¾	82¾	82	82⅞	92½
Republic of Cuba 5s	105¾	106½	105¾	105¾	21
United States of Mexico 4s	94¼	94½	94¼	94⅝	28
Total sales					$334,000

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	22	22	22	22	10
Grand total					$9,136,500

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103⅞	Apr. 10	103¼	Jan. 11	103¼	Jun. 27
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	104¼	Mar. 10	103	Jan. 15	104¼	Jun. 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103¾	Mar. 27	102¾	July 3	102¾	July 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	104⅛	Mar. 13	102¾	July 2	102⅞	July 7
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129½	Feb. 23	129	May 21	129	May 21
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	132½	Apr. 4	129½	May 3	129⅜	July 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	104¾	Mar. 26	102½	Feb. 7	103½	Jun. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103⅞	Apr. 4	102¾	May 23	103¾	Jun. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	104¼	Mar. 28	102	Jan. 15	104¼	Mar. 28
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924 F. A.	118	Jun. 12	117¼	Jun. 14	117½	Jun. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	111	May 8	109½	Jan. 30	111	May 8
Phil.Is.p.w.& imp.reg.4s,1935 Q. M.	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101½	Mar. 22	99¼	May 2	101	Jun. 20
United States of Mexico 4s	95¾	May 18	92¾	Jan. 2	94¾	July 7
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¼	May 3	105¾	July 5
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	101¾	Mar. 30	97¾	May 3	99¾	July 7
Imp. Japanese Gov. 2d series	101¼	Apr. 2	97¼	Apr. 30	98¾	July 7
Imp. Japanese Government 4½s	95¼	Feb. 2	90½	Feb. 28	94½	July 7
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d series	93¼	Jan. 9	89½	Feb. 28	93¼	July 7
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs.	88	Jan. 12	82	July 3	82½	July 6

State Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1906
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	122	Jan. 18	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18, 1906
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.					102⅜	Oct. 28, 1905
North Carolina special tax A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 J. J.	96¼	Mar. 13	95½	Jan. 4	96¼	Apr. 20, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	30	Feb. 28	20	Jan. 11	22	July 5, 1906
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	95¾	Jan. 19	94¾	Mar. 28	94¾	Mar. 28, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991, reg					98	Sep. 23, 1904

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103⅞	Apr. 10	103¼	Jan. 11	103¼	Jun. 27
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	104¼	Mar. 10	103	Jan. 15	104¼	Jun. 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103¾	Mar. 27	102¾	July 3	102¾	July 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	104⅛	Mar. 13	102¾	July 2	102⅞	July 7
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129½	Feb. 23	129	May 21	129	May 21
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	132½	Apr. 4	129½	May 3	129⅜	July 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	104¾	Mar. 26	102½	Feb. 7	103½	Jun. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103⅞	Apr. 4	102¾	May 23	103¾	Jun. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	104¼	Mar. 28	102	Jan. 15	104¼	Mar. 28
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924 F. A.	118	Jun. 12	117¼	Jun. 14	117½	Jun. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	111	May 8	109½	Jan. 30	111	May 8
Phil.Is.p.w.& imp.reg.4s,1935 Q. M.	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101½	Mar. 22	99¼	May 2	101	Jun. 20
United States of Mexico 4s	95¾	May 18	92¾	Jan. 2	94¾	July 7
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¼	May 3	105¾	July 5
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	101¾	Mar. 30	97¾	May 3	99¾	July 7
Imp. Japanese Gov. 2d series	101¼	Apr. 2	97¼	Apr. 30	98¾	July 7
Imp. Japanese Government 4½s	95¼	Feb. 2	90½	Feb. 28	94½	July 7
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d series	93¼	Jan. 9	89½	Feb. 28	93¼	July 7
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs.	88	Jan. 12	82	July 3	82½	July 6

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6	$571,000	$11,068,250	$14,880,975
Jan. 13	12,598,950	24,457,275	23,231,750
Jan. 20	16,704,575	28,736,800	28,972,675
Jan. 27	18,529,850	26,979,350	25,129,050
Feb. 3	13,266,375	19,841,925	21,842,775
Feb. 10	5,843,575	11,036,925	20,378,225
Feb. 17	5,789,925	9,204,425	27,506,600
Feb. 24	5,125,725	14,040,475	32,150,200
March 3	5,986,750	8,386,700	29,943,350
March 10	6,363,700	9,278,150	29,937,075
March 17	5,865,125	5,184,175	27,310,575
March 24	6,363,775	6,479,325	27,468,375
March 31	5,131,275	8,869,575	27,755,000
April 7	*2,550,625	8,985,225	22,916,400
April 14	4,409,900	9,352,800	27,594,600
April 21	16,396,725	11,448,050	34,265,700
April 28	10,367,400	10,665,250	33,144,250
May 5	5,899,525	18,720,425	22,724,200
May 12	12,894,600	16,712,575	12,827,250
May 19	10,129,275	15,204,275	13,004,200
May 26	11,435,800	20,692,325	11,994,175
June 2	8,810,025	6,056,275	31,700,875
June 9	7,162,050	9,827,500	23,562,400
June 16	7,073,575	7,209,500	28,888,875
June 23	10,012,925	15,694,075	33,352,000
June 30	11,530,750	11,537,875	33,103,225
July 7	6,463,775	7,057,825	26,017,725

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the years in 1905, 1904, and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
July 8	$7,957,825	$36,017,725	$8,008,475
July 15	19,052,250	44,049,150	15,273,475
July 22	34,949,950	50,606,600	18,515,400
July 29	15,305,975	53,989,600	24,060,750
Aug. 5	12,163,325	56,308,850	21,587,075
Aug. 12	12,846,800	57,731,475	21,563,575
Aug. 19	9,355,675	58,613,075	21,058,300
Aug. 26	8,976,175	57,375,400	21,627,105
Sept. 2	14,486,350	56,540,400	17,298,975
Sept. 9	4,831,350	38,438,250	15,372,200
Sept. 16	4,635,200	29,352,150	13,178,625
Sept. 23	5,235,650	26,251,025	14,569,300
Sept. 30	7,440,025	19,013,425	13,937,500
Oct. 7	5,245,175	12,251,900	16,577,125
Oct. 14	10,211,400	15,957,875	17,438,250
Oct. 21	12,583,150	17,553,925	17,944,450
Oct. 28	12,430,925	16,753,650	10,274,150
Nov. 4	2,354,275	10,112,400	6,394,225
Nov. 11	*2,128,800	8,894,550	6,138,425
Nov. 18	6,657,175	9,558,700	2,911,350
Nov. 25	9,151,100	5,533,075	6,125,200
Dec. 2	2,565,375	5,539,075	6,705,300
Dec. 9	*1,246,525	9,365,200	8,077,975
Dec. 16	3,961,075	14,546,625	15,025,500
Dec. 23	4,159,400	15,247,225	12,574,025
Dec. 30	4,292,575	19,638,425	9,541,875

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1906	$6,463,075	1898	*$53,345,300
1905	7,057,825	1897	41,981,375
1904	36,017,725	1896	22,237,575
1903	8,008,475	1895	33,400,300
1902	12,226,900	1894	72,134,725
1901	12,969,375	1893	*5,082,025
1900	15,589,200	1892	15,577,025
1899	5,062,475	1891	14,342,025

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890. $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,345,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $2,760,625, April 7, 1906.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 6	$240,560,700	$1,004,658,300	$983,742,800
Jan. 13	262,110,200	1,005,641,000	997,206,200
Jan. 20	274,106,900	1,025,395,500	1,029,369,300
Jan. 27	277,938,000	1,041,113,500	1,047,112,700
Feb. 3	276,474,300	1,057,365,100	1,061,403,100
Feb. 10	271,181,300	1,061,997,200	1,060,950,900
Feb. 17	267,948,200	1,052,380,600	1,048,833,100
Feb. 24	265,709,400	1,049,301,800	1,042,298,700
Mar. 3	262,395,000	1,040,858,700	1,029,545,000
Mar. 10	256,916,700	1,029,479,700	1,021,352,000
Mar. 17	258,958,300	1,025,132,400	1,018,868,700
Mar. 24	259,631,600	1,029,338,800	1,015,071,300
Mar. 31	256,263,900	1,025,562,900	1,008,290,500
Apr. 7	248,296,700	1,032,709,400	1,003,441,300
Apr. 14	250,237,900	1,009,275,200	981,801,900
Apr. 21	268,252,800	1,017,429,400	1,007,464,300
Apr. 28	267,598,200	1,039,210,500	1,028,683,200
May 5	262,717,900	1,042,110,900	1,027,276,500
May 12	266,533,700	1,025,450,500	1,014,556,400
May 19	266,837,500	1,040,722,100	1,026,832,900
May 26	264,877,100	1,049,390,800	1,032,731,500
June 2	266,008,800	1,061,543,200	1,036,751,100
June 9	268,945,900	1,059,162,600	1,047,135,400
June 16	269,118,900	1,060,076,300	1,048,182,100
June 23	273,281,000	1,057,758,300	1,049,472,300
June 30	274,490,000	1,056,944,900	1,049,617,000
July 7	265,551,000	1,050,578,100	1,036,343,700

The following table gives the same items from the corresponding date last year to the end of 1905:

July 8	$297,334,100	$1,116,458,500	$1,158,305,100
July 15	300,277,800	1,107,308,100	1,139,018,200
July 22	309,299,500	1,126,396,700	1,177,398,200
July 29	315,242,200	1,144,947,400	1,196,744,900
Aug. 5	311,441,100	1,137,103,700	1,197,126,200
Aug. 12	309,511,600	1,139,891,400	1,186,659,200
Aug. 19	306,493,500	1,146,101,500	1,188,551,300
Aug. 26	304,249,300	1,144,607,900	1,181,084,500
Sept. 2	297,145,800	1,136,926,900	1,166,587,200
Sept. 9	286,187,900	1,109,683,500	1,125,422,600
Sept. 16	277,722,900	1,083,521,900	1,096,335,200
Sept. 23	276,034,000	1,076,440,600	1,083,195,300
Sept. 30	277,556,300	1,071,630,300	1,080,465,100
Oct. 7	269,101,600	1,059,740,900	1,059,261,700
Oct. 14	266,750,500	1,030,284,300	1,026,157,600
Oct. 21	268,548,000	1,026,690,100	1,023,859,400
Oct. 28	272,954,000	1,041,819,400	1,042,092,300
Nov. 4	265,349,900	1,058,772,900	1,052,778,900
Nov. 11	254,650,900	1,044,287,800	1,028,318,800
Nov. 18	252,682,400	1,017,083,600	999,089,000
Nov. 25	238,951,500	1,012,288,300	999,177,600
Dec. 2	254,358,500	1,023,882,300	1,007,172,500
Dec. 9	246,912,400	1,016,250,800	992,235,700
Dec. 16	249,833,200	1,044,564,600	983,388,500
Dec. 23	250,416,500	1,006,107,100	985,028,400
Dec. 30	248,705,400	1,001,025,000	977,651,300

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,146,163,700, Aug. 5, 1905; maximum cash holdings, $361,205,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 6, 1906	$17,081,831
Week ended July 7, 1905	11,371,530
From Jan. 1, 1906	398,424,054
From Jan. 1, 1905	370,025,963

Exports of General Merchandise.

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CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2⅜	Mo. Pacific	2½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Nat. En. & Stamp.	1
Am. Locomotive	1½	Nat. Lead	2¼
Am. Smelting	2⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Am. Smelt. pf	1⅞	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	5
Am. Steel Found. pf.	1⅝	Nor. Pacific	3½
Am. Sugar	1¼	Pacific Mail	2½
Amer. Tobacco pf.	1	Pennsylvania	1
Am. Woolen	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	2
Anaconda Copper	8½	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Reading	1⅜
Can. Pacific	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel	1¾
Cent. Leather	1⅜	Rep. Ir. & S. pf.	2
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Rock Island pf.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	1¾	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3½	Southern Ry.	1
Chi. & N. Wn.	4	Twin City R. Tr.	2¾
C., St. P., M. & O.	2	Union Pacific	4
Col. Fuel & Iron	4½	U. S. Red & Ref.	2⅝
Del. & Hudson	3	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	1
Dist. Securities	1½	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	1⅜
Dul., S. S. & Atl.	1	U. S. Steel	1¼
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅞
Gen. Electric	4	Va. Iron, C. & C.	1
Gt. Northn. pf.	1⅜	Wabash pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	8¼	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	5
Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Mst. Street	1
Am. Ice Secur.	2⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Am. Linseed	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. Pn. Service	6⅞	Pacific Coast	4
Amer. Snuff	2½	Pitts. Coal pf.	2⅞
Am. Tel. & Tel.	4	Pullman	1
Am. Woolen pf.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	2
Assoc. Mer. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Bath. Steel pf.	2½	So. Pac. pf.	1¾
Brunswick	2½	Tenn. C. & I.	7
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	8⅝
Den. & Rio Gde.	1⅝	Union Bag pf.	4
Det. United Ry.	1	U. S. Realty	1½
Int. Steam Pump.	4	West. Md.	1
Int. S. Pump pf.	8⅝	West. El. & Mfg.	8⅜
Kan. & Mich.	2	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅞
Knick. Ice, Chi.	2⅜		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	2	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Col. Mid. 5s, A.	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Col. Mid. 5s, B.	1½	So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	2
Del. & H. deb. 4s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. gen.	2
Del. & L. R. 1st.	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st.	2
Erie conv. 4s	1½	Va.-Car. Ch. 5s.	1½
Int. & G. N. 2d.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Ice deb. 6s.	1½	Nat. Mex. con. 4s.	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1½	Term. St. L. ref. 4s.	2
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	2½	Tex. Pac. 1st.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s. c. off.	1¼	Tex. Pac. inc.	18
Flint & P. M. 6s.	1	Third Av. 4s.	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1	Wabash deb. B.	1
		Wab.-Pitts. 2d.	1½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 9.

El Paso (Texas) Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Havana Electric Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.

Tuesday, July 10.

Alliance Realty Co.—Books close.
American Cement Co.—Books close.
American Typefounders' Company—Dividend payable July 16 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad—Books close.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Annual meeting.
Butte Electric and Power Co.—Annual meeting.
Charleston Railway Gas and Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Ice Co of Pittsburg—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Corn Products Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
East Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Woolen Co.—Dividend payable.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Dividend payable on preferred July 20 to holders of record this date.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Lowell Electric Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Gas Co.—Books close.
Merrimack Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Mohawk Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Nebraska Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
New York Mutual Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Nipissing Mines—Books close.
Philadelphia City Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable.
Standard Underground Cable Co.—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Books close.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada—Books close.
Trinidad Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
United Railways of St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Traction Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred July 20 to holders of record this date.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Mnufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Co.—Dividend payable.

Thursday, July 12.

Adams Mattress Co.—Annual meeting.
Allis-Chalmers Co.—Books close for special meeting.
Cowperthwait Bed Co.—Annual meeting.
International Nickel Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Tennessee Copper Co.—Books close.

Friday, July 13.

Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad & Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
New York & Queens Gas Co.—Annual meeting.
New York & Queens Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Third Avenue Railroad—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, July 14.

American Nut and Bolt Fastener Co.—Annual meeting.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Books close.
Georgia Railway and Electric Co.—Books close for dividend on prefered.
J. B. Stetson Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lehigh Valley Railroad—Dividend payable on commmon and preferred.
National Biscuit Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Nova Scotia Steet and Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reading Co.—Dividend payable on common Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Southern New England Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
United Fruit Co.—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machinery Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred July 31 to holders of record this date.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.—Dividend payable July 16 to holders of record this date.
White Pass & Yukon Railroad—Dividend payable.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended July 7

La Plata, Kingston, Am. silver coin	$217
La Plata, Colon, gold bullion	17,080
La Plata, Puerto Colombia, silver ore	120
Finance, Colon, silver ore	16,936
Finance, Colon, gold ore	4,007
Finance, Colon, gold bullion	6,279
Allianca, Colon, gold bullion	9,935
Allianca, Colon, silver bullion	146
Manzanillo, Tampico, silver bullion	15,988
Manzanillo, Tampico, gold bullion	1,227
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	2,288
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	7,242
Trinidad, Barbados, gold bullion	4,620
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion	2,250
Altai, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion	10,950
Altai, Jeremie, Am. gold coin	4,500
Philadelphia, Curacao, Am. gold coin	4,265
Philadelphia, Curacao, Am. silv. coin	85
Sarnia, Kingston, Am. silver coin	400
Sarnia, Kingston, Am. gold coin	400
Sarnia, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion	400
Venetia, Limon, foreign gold coin	430
Pretoria, Bermuda, foreign silver coin	1,947
Seminole, Azua, foreign silver coin	392
Morro Castle, Havana, Am. gold coin	80,000
Total	$192,077

Exports, New York, July 2 to 7.

July 2, Maraval, Trinidad, silv. coin, Mex.	$532
2, Kronprinz Wilhelm, London, silver bars	282,000
3, Baltic, London, silver bars	169,700
5, Altai, Inagua, gold coin, U.S.	2,000
5, Altai, Inagua, sil. coin, U.S.	1,000
6, Lucania, London, silver bars	182,385
6, Philadelphia, London, silver bars	302,900
Total for week	$940,497

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 28, Esperanza, Progreso, gold coin, Mex.	*$150,000	
29, St. Louis, London, silv. bars	52,800	
Total	$1,149,797	

*Minted at Philadelphia for export.

SUMMARY.

Silver	$990,797
Gold	152,000
Total	$1,152,797

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
Administrator Guardian

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
solicits the accounts of corporations firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.
Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,900,000
John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock. Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
United Bank Note Corporation
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 Wall St.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $8,500,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice.-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice-Pres.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.
JACOB C. KLINCK, Secretary.
JAS. F. McNAMARA, Trust Officer.
RUPERT W. K. ANDERSON, Asst. Tr.
FREDERICK F. FRIED, Asst. Sec.
DIRECTORS:
William L. Bull, William Carpender, D. Crawford Clark, Henry W. DeForest, Haley Fiske, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward S. Judson, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Robert H. McCurdy, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, E. D. Morgan, Richard Mortimer, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Charles M. Pratt, Anton A. Raven, Norman B. Ream, John L. Riker, William Schall, Jr., George R. Sheldon, J. Edward Simmons, John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, John T. Terry, Geo. Henry Warren.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 7, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
America	1,500,000	11	S	July 2, 06	515	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 06	250	255
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	700	750
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 2, 06	165	175
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 2, 06	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	300	315
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	E	July 2, '06	4100	4200
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 2, 06	140	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 06	265	272
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	240	..
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 2, 06	650	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	400	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	180	183
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 06	350	360
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 2, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	July 2, 06	340	..
First National	10,000,000	6¼	Q	July 2, 06	700	725
Fourteenth St.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 06	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	212	220
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 06	385	400
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 06	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	420	..
Germania	200,000	10	E	May 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	290	..
Hamilton	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	210	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	490	510
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 2, 06	570	580
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Internat. B'k'g.	8,250,000	2	E	Apr 11, 06	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Jefferson	500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	210	230
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	520
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	1500	1700
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 2, 06	290	300
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	8	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	8,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	5	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	8,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	245	255
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 2, 06	172	178
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Jue e, 1906	395	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 06	235	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	300	..
Nassau ($70)	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 06	265	275
Nat. Bk. of N. A.	2,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	280	290
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	200	225
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	300	315
N.Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 06	200	205
N.Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 16, 06	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	June 30, 06	325	350
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 06	240	250
Park National	3,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	..	480
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 06	300	325
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	.. ..	190	200
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 2, 06	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	100,000	50	S	July 2, 06	2000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	225	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Feb., 1906	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	109	114
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	125	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 06	650	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 2, 06	400	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar, 1906	180	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 06	490	510
Ed. & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	May 15, 06	450	475
Bowling Green	1,000,000	10	S	July 15, 06	450	475
Broadway Tr.	500,000	3	S	May 5, 06	160	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 2, 06	400	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 2, 06	2050	2150
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	390	400
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	265	275
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	85	100
Empire	5,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	310	315
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	480	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 06	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	..	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Franklin	1,500,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	xx320	335
Fulton	500,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	325	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	225	232
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 06	345	365
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	20	S	July 2, 06	1200	..
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr. 2, 06	185	190
Lawy's Title In.	4,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	297	305
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1906	295	305
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	7	S	July 2, 06	475	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 06	..	500
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	590	600
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	800	825
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	210	215
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Feb., 1906	260	270
National Surety	500,000	5	S	July, 1903	135	150
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1906	1000	1075
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	190	200
New York	3,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	710	725
People's Trust	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	335	350
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 06	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	June 30, 06	600	625
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 2, 06	180	190
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	8	Q	June 30, 06	745	775
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 10, 06	1375	1400
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	112	S	Mar 30, 06	450	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1325	1350
Van Norden	1,000,000	2	Q	June 30, 06	..	325
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	415	435
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 05	250	265

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1	Q	May 1, 06	116	118
Do preferred.	5,336,000	1½	Q	May 1, 06	100¾	101
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	5-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	(50,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	98	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	100	105
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7½
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	70	72
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	1½	S	July, 1906	100	103
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1906	92	97
Con. G. of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1906	92	95
Denver G. & El. ††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,650,000	..	..	.....	55	65
	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1906	90	91½
Do p.l.6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	103
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July 2, 06	40	46
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1906	102	105
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	May, 1906	105	110
Do 1st 5s	10,290,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	July 3, 06	70	75
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s, 1908	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	35	38
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	45	50
††Logansport & W. V. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	Jan 10, 06	210	250
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	100	102
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	104	108
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	102	106
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1906	100	102½
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	..	July, 1905	95	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	85	89
So. Jer. G. & El. Do 1st 5s	6,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	122	126
	10,000,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	100	101½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1920	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	108
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	102	105

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth.	$500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	130	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	Jan., 1906	1200	1500
Empire City	200,000	8	S	Jan. 4, 06	..	120
Germ. Alliance	400,000	6	S	July 5, 06	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	15	S	July 5, 06	480	500
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 5, 06	330	400
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	140	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	490	510
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1906	125	200
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	..	40
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	200	300
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr. 3, 06	125	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1906	..	140
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1906	..	150
Pn'ix, Bkn. ($50)	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr., 1906	300	310
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	5	..	Jan., 1906	..	120
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	..	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	Jan., 1906	400	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	3½
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	40½	43
Hoboken con. 5s, 140	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	109	110
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 06	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	85	90
N.Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	July, 1906	108¼	109½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 2, 06	40	50
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June 1, 06	85	90
Union	3,000,000	½	S	July 2, 06	26½	28½
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	92	94

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar, 1906	180	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 06	490	510
Ed. & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	May 15, 06	450	475
Bowling Green	1,000,000	10	S	July 15, 06	450	475
Broadway Tr.	500,000	3	S	May 5, 06	160	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 2, 06	400	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 2, 06	2050	2150
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	390	400
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	265	275
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	85	100
Empire	5,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	310	315
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	480	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 06	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	..	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Franklin	1,500,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	xx320	335
Fulton	500,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	325	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	225	232
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 06	345	365
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	20	S	July 2, 06	1200	..
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr. 2, 06	185	190
Lawy's Title In.	4,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	297	305
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1906	295	305
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	7	S	July 2, 06	475	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 06	..	500
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	590	600
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q

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Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:22 A. M.; 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:26, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 35 Cents.
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Lv. foot 22d St., N.R., 9, 10 A.M., 1:30 P.M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9:30 10:40 A. M., 2:00 P. M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 11 A.M., 5, 6:30 P.M.
Excursion Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c.

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SUNDAY, JULY 15
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Special train leaves West 23d St., 7.50 a.m., Liberty St., 8 a.m. Arrive Atlantic City 11 a.m. Returning leave Atlantic City 7.00 p.m.

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Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
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Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St., 8:30, 9:30 A. M., W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 2:45, 3:45 P. M., Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway, 11:00, *12:00 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star * indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

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Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitoes. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

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Capacity, 250; elevation, 1,824 ft. Riding school, 15 horses; orchestra, golf, all amusements; booklets. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Owner and Prop.

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BEST OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

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Spring Meadows Farm, Millerton, N. Y.—High elevation; good table; large, airy rooms. Harmon Boucher.

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Courteous Attention. Homelike Surroundings.
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Directly on Beach. Local and long-distance 'phones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 ocean view rooms, 100 suites, with private sea-water baths. Orchestra. Capacity 1,000. New York Rep., Town & Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Phone 6240 Gramercy. C. R. Myers, Owner.

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Best Location on the Ocean Front.
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Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
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OPEN ALL YEAR.
"The most attractive hotel in New England."
167 ROOMS. 70 BATHS. FIREPROOF.
Beautiful Scenery. Fine Drives.
An ideal Summer resort, and the favorite stopping place for Automobilists en route for the Berkshires, Boston, and all New England points.
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Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

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SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, &c. Booklet. E. B. MITCHELL.

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Excellent trout fly fishing; clean camps; good table; Booklet F. C. C. Garland, Debsconeag, Me.

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PITTSFIELD, BERKKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
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PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, East, and North. Leave Pier 13, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days only, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence (New) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE—For New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street, week-days only at 5:00 P. M. Pier 79, East River, foot East 23d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Day Trip Mondays, see below. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
DAYLIGHT TRIP ON LONG ISLAND SOUND on Mondays (only) Str. Chester W. Chapin lve. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00, Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M. Close train connection there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston. Regular Norwich Line rates. Special round trip tickets $2.50. Good returning from New London same or Tuesday night; due N. Y. next morning; returning by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M. $3.50.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Str. Richard Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M., Leaves ft. E. 22d St. week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Sundays due New York on return 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lve. 11:00 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2:00 P. M.) Sundays 5:00 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 35 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON
OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.
BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
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Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.
JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 42d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts
USE THE
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 31, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9.00, 9.55, 10.30 a. m., 12.00, 2.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p. m.; Sundays, 9.25 a. m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free, "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestra. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga." Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Orchestra. Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave New York, New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive Greenport 7:00 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving Block Island 9:30 A. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M., arrive Shelter Island 8:50 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. Saturdays steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Hines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days, 6 P. M. from foot of Franklin St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

COUNTRY BOARD.
A few adults may find good accommodation at Haines Falls; best section of the Catskills; convenient to station; pure water; sanitary toilets; bath, electric light; shade and pleasant surroundings. Jno H. Frank, Box 21, Haines Falls, N. Y.

SELECT BOARD FOR ADULTS.—Quiet home, elegant situation; fine country, near city; references exchanged. Mrs. A. Dixon, Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y.

Northview Farm, near Orange Lake; high elevation. Write Mrs. F. Lawrence, Newburgh, N. Y., Route 1.

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Wanted—Permanently, country board, with two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by two adults and two good children; prefer main line N. Y. Central or Putnam Division. E. S. Shaw, 97 Water St.

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Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—bSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 35 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD
(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
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AMERICAN LINE From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Paul.....July 14 St. Louis..... Aug. 4
New York.....July 28 Philadelphia....Aug. 11

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N.R.
MESABA.....July 14, 9 A. M.; Aug. 11
MINNEAPOLIS..July 21, 5:30 A. M.; Aug. 18
MINNEHAHA.....July 28, 11 A. M.; Aug. 25
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 4, 5:30 A. M.; Sept. 1

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Zeeland.July 14, 10:30 AM | Finland..Aug. 4, 3:30 PM
Vaderl'd.Jy 28, 10:30 AM | Zeel'd..Aug. 11, 10:30 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Majestic.July 11, 10 AM Teutonic.July 25, 10 AM
Celtic.July 18, 11:30 AM Cedric, July 27, 9:30 AM
Oceanic..July 18, 3:30 PM Baltic.....Aug. 1, noon
THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.: Sept. 25; Nov. 3
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 18, noon
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Pennsylv'a..Jy. 14, 1130 AM Amerika.....Aug. 2
KaiserinA.V..Jy. 19, 3:30 PM *Pretoria.....Aug. 4
†Batavia....July 27, 5 AM *Patricia.....July 28
Deutschland.July 26, 8 AM Bluecher.....Aug. 9
*Via Dover for London & Paris. †Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
P. Oskar.....July 17, P. Adalbert.....Aug. 7
‡Moltke.....July 24 ‡Moltke.....Sept. 11
‡Calls Gibraltar; has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

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To Norway—Land of the Midnight Sun
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

North German Lloyd
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...July 10, 10 AM K. Wm. II..Aug. 21, 6 AM
K. Wm. II..July 17, noon Kronprinz Sept. 4, 7 AM
Kronprinz..July 31, 11 AM Kaiser...Sept. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 7, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Sept. 18, 5:30 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst, July 12, 10 AM Fried'h, Aug. 9, 10 AM
Barb'ss, July 19, 10 AM Kurfuerst, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Bremen, July 24, 10 AM Barbar'ss, Aug. 23, 10 AM
P. Alice, Aug. 2, 10 AM Bremen, Aug. 28, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
P. Irene..July 28, 11 AM K. Luise, Sept. 15, 11 AM
K. Luise, Aug. 11, 11 AM K. Albert, Sept. 29, 11 AM
K. Albert, Aug. 25, 11 AM P. Irene, Oct. 13, 11 AM
P. Irene, Sept. 1, 11 AM K. Luise, Oct. 27, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE
From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria..July 14, 10 AM Etruria..July 28, 10 AM
Caronia..July 17, 1 PM Carmania..July 31, noon
Campania..July 21, 2 PM Lucania..Aug. 4, 2 PM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Auction Sale of 229 Choice Lots

Harrington Estate

On Fort Schuyler Road, Westchester Village, "Bronx."

GEORGE W. BARD, AUCTIONEER,

On the Property,

Saturday, July 14th, 1906, at 1 P. M.

Terms, Diagrams and particulars of the Auctioneer, 634 East 149th Street, corner Third Avenue, or George McCauslan, 41 Park Row, New York City, or in office on the Premises in charge of Representative.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY. Take Subway to Simpson Street and Westchester Avenue Car to Throgg's Neck, or, Subway to 177th Street, and West Farms Road car to Throgg's Neck, or, Third or Second Avenue "L" to 149th Street, and Westchester Avenue car to Throgg's Neck, or, "L" to 177th Street, (Tremont Avenue,) then Tremont Avenue Car to Westchester.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

A Fee Simple

is the greatest interest you can have in LAND.
A SIMPLE FEE is the low rate charged by this Company for insuring your interest.
IF YOU intend to buy Real Estate, let us draw your contract and examine your Title, so that your fee may be reasonable and your interest be absolutely protected by our policy of TITLE INSURANCE, and our

CAPITAL & SURPLUS OF $9,500,000

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MANHATTAN.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
Title Dept. and Trust & Banking Dept.

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Real Estate
693 Ninth Avenue,
Bet. 47th & 48th Sts. Tel. 694 Bryant.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Having need quick money will sell gilt-edged $10,000 six per cent. (corner) second mortgage; installment payments; title guaranteed by Title Company; liberal discount allowed. Pressed, 156 Times, downtown.

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For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

$6,000 will invest or buy 2d mortgages, city; principals only. Mauss, 198 Broadway.

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Finest Corner In New York Above 125th St.
N.E. Cor. Lenox Ave. and 135th St.
100X110
All excavated, retaining wall built and plans filed for two 50-ft. 6-story buildings with stores.
PRICE $136,500.
PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR.,
67 W. 134th St.

BARGAIN.
Examine No. 68 W. 96th St.
Price $26,000—Easy Terms.
Naughton Construction Co., 309 Broadway, Manhattan.

Avenue Corner Bargain.—To dissolve partnership, client offers corner on Fifth Av., near 125th St.; five-story apartment and three stores, 25x99; all improvements; mortgage $36,000; price $50,000; below market value; worth investigating. Address Attorney, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

Fifties, Near 9th.—5-story, 14-room tenement; open shafts, $82,000; big bargain. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Elegant triple flat, vicinity 15th St. and 8th Av.; price, $34,000; rental, $3,450. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Corner Amsterdam Av., near 168th St.—5-story, 3 fam. on floor, store; $60,000; great future. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

East Side.

Attention!!—Tenements in Twenties; rental, $3,050; price, $36,000; with slight improvements rent sure be increased to $5,000; a real bargain. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Attention!!—Vicinity 10th St. and Avenue A, 3-story double tenement, stores, and basements; ranges and boilers; price, $4,000; bargain. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Have east side corner, (90x75,) rents about $9,500; several stores, easy terms; cash $15,000; price $80,000. Schwab Realty Co., 200 Broadway.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Looking for a double or triple flat in Yorkville. A. K. Benesh, 328 E. 75th St. No agent.

Bronx.

Want lots and plots. McGraw and Gleason estates, Unionport, Westchester, and Van Nest; buyers waiting. Wm. Kelleher, 175th St., Westchester Av.

NEW ENGLAND
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North East Harbor, Me.—To let, furnished large cottage, on Aug. 22, by week or month, with servants if wanted. Address L. Bradley, N. E. Harbor, Me.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS
We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate Men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS
AT 177TH STREET

To close out a balance of 85 Lots will sell at 50% of actual value.
Will demonstrate to that effect.
Write at once for particulars.

S. H. GAINSBORG,
1009 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

$4,000 Cash, Elegant Corner.
4-story triple; 12 rooms, baths; hot water only; fine condition; 2 blocks from "L" station. Price, $27,000; worth $30,000.
McQuay & Co. Smith Building, 3d Av. & 148th St.

Attention.—Owner will sacrifice for ready cash 3 choice, well-located lots, near elevated; must be sold immediately. Seen Sunday, 25x100 feet, high ground, well located, $2,500; 50x100 feet, near school and churches, $4,250. Call and see same. O'HARA BROS., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Bargains.—Unionport property; corner plot, Avenue D, near trolley, 108x200, $8,850; suitable terms; four lots near trolley, $3,800, ripe to build; corner plot, Tremont, near Westchester Av., four lots, $7,500; one-family house near trolley, full lot, improvements, $2,600, easy terms. Webber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

MUST SELL TO CLOSE ESTATE!
E. S. Topping Av., near 175th St. Plot, 95x95; price, $14,000; half cash.
WHEWELL, 1,927 Washington Av., JUST NORTH OF TREMONT AV.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG, 2,858 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

2-family, semi-detached house, 23x114; 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; price, $5,500. Open Sundays. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Bargain.—$1,000 cash, Webster Av. seven-room corner house, balance mortgage; good for business or residence. I. Suffes, 350 East 87th.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS
(INC.)
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Prest.
277 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.
VANDERVEER CROSSINGS,
(Incorporated.)
Borough Park Co.; Bensonhurst Co.,
The Westminster Heights Co.
Combined Capital $1,500,000. Combined Surplus, $1,000,000.

RISE IN PRICES
With the running of trains in the new service, giving VANDERVEER CROSSINGS direct rapid transit by elevated railway over both the old Brooklyn and the New Williamsburg Bridge, which is to begin in a few days, and increased value from the fine showing made by our improvements.
Avenues D and E are now nearly completed.
A NEW PRICE LIST WILL GO INTO EFFECT VERY SHORTLY.
We bought this land by the acre last December, because we knew it was going to have rapid and direct transit. Now it has got it.
Have You Got $50?
Can you save $2 or $3 or more weekly? If so, write for my booklet, "HOW THEY GOT RICH." Investigate.
Prices Are Going Up Shortly.
R. Turnbull
General Manager.

YOU CAN LINGER
25 minutes longer every morning and get to the office on time if you live on the line of the Brighton Beach Railroad. We are selling the finest lots in the
Heart of Flatbush
at Ocean Av. and Av. T,
near the only rapid transit in sight. In one year there will be a 6 track subway and elevated service.
Our terms are so easy that any one can buy—either for a speculation or a home. Come and look the property over. Representatives on the ground Saturdays and Sundays.
New York and Flatbush Realty Co., Inc.,
178 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Telephone 6090 Main.

LARGE, COMFORTABLE FRAME HOUSE, LAFAYETTE AV., OPPOSITE KENT AV. LOT 70x100 FEET.
Three-story and cellar frame, brick-filled, 16-room house, occupied past 12 years by wealthy gentleman; light and air 4 sides.
PRICE, $15,000.
$3,000 CASH.
LOTS WORTH THIS PRICE.
Room on lot to build flat without moving house from present position.
FRED. M. SMITH REALTY COMPANY,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main
TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.

Five light, brick front, two story and cellar houses for sale; 11 rooms and two baths; all improvements; fine location; also 95 lots on 6th Av., 60th and 61st Sts. For further particulars inquire on premises, 60th Street and Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORE, LOFTS, OFFICES, SKYLIGHT STUDIOS.
28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS. OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

DESIRABLE BUSINESS LOCATION OPPOSITE HOTEL MANHATTAN, 15 EAST 43D ST.
Will lease for a term of years. Alter or rebuild for responsible tenant. Address Owner as above.
Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

WHY DON'T YOU GET RICH?
Why don't you make your money work for you? You've only to put it into real estate to have it grow rapidly. New York real estate is better than a gold mine. It's always increasing in value. A little saved to-day and invested will yield large returns in the future.

Elmhurst Heights
4 MILES FROM BROADWAY, MANHATTAN
is the place for your money. It's the last piece of available land that is conveniently situated to Manhattan. It will soon be connected by bridges and tunnels, only 15 minutes from Broadway, 5 cent fare, nearer to Herald Square than Harlem is, will be the scene of great building operations soon. Lots will be in such demand they will bring almost any price. You can buy now on easy terms, monthly payments. In a few years your money will have quadrupled.
COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR
SEND POSTAL FOR HANDSOME COLORED MAPS, VIEWS, AND FREE TRANSPORTATION.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

NATURE HAS DONE MUCH TO BEAUTIFY
MANHASSET POINT
Mr. John Thomas Withers, the Landscape Architect, will do more.
A Select Private Park with Shore Privileges.
Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset. Booklet and tickets free on application.
Property Development Co., 149 Broadway.
Taylor-Storm Realty Co., 11 East 42nd St.

BIG PROFITS.
IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.
If you have $20.00 and can spare $2.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.
MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
Want private house in N. Y., convenient to "L" or Subway station, in exchange for 5-story tenement, all improvements, best section Bronx, fully rented, $17,000 equity. Robinson, 921 Melrose Av.

36½ acres, very cheap; or will exchange for city or suburban improved property; other good exchanges. Barry, Room 22, 229 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MORSEMERE
ONLY 15 MINUTES From New York
Is the Queen of Suburbs. Every possible convenience. City improvements (sewer, water, gas, electric light, macadamized streets, sidewalks, etc.) Double track express, trolley service. Cool, invigorating climate makes MORSEMERE ideal.
A HOUSE READY FOR OCCUPANCY
on plot 50x100 ft., with oak and hazel finish; 3 stories; 10 rooms (6 bedrooms,) bath, combined gas and electric fixtures; steam heat; parquet floors; cellar, veranda; cement walks; 2 minutes from trolley; price $9,000; terms to suit purchaser. Liberal cash discount. Take Franklin or 42d St. or 180th St. Ferries and trolley.
Booklet and transportation on request.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

Did You Ever Think
WHAT A PLEASURE IT WOULD BE TO HAVE YOUR OWN HOME IN AN IDEAL SUBURB?
Here is One—and a Beauty.
Eight rooms; modern in every way; delightfully situated at LEONIA. This unusual suburb is the most accessible and desirable around New York.
SEE IT TO-DAY.
Houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.
15 minutes via 130th St. Ferry and trolley going via Broad Av. to the office on the property, at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia; or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. and Erie Railroad.

The Leonia Heights Land Company
Times Building, Broadway & 42nd St., New York.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.
EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

"RESTRICTED PLOTS,"
$350 to $600.
In one of the fastest growing, most convenient and healthy towns in Westchester County. The property possesses unsurpassed advantages for home builders. Rapidly increased values assured. Write for illustrated booklet and free railroad tickets.
Spence & Williams, 125 West 40th St.
Open evenings. Tel. 4190—Bryant.

Lots—Mohican Park, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, just above Yonkers; high, healthy location, overlooking Palisades; beautiful river views; light, water, sewers, property restricted for residential purposes, electrification of railroad partly completed; commutation 10c.; monthly payments. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 320 West 48th St.

A.—Large house, 19 rooms, suitable for boarding house, newly decorated, at 424 South Broadway, near Lowerre Station, trolleys passing door; rent $1,300 a year; might sell. Apply E. L. Brown, 12 North Broadway, Yonkers, or J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St. Telephone 5472—38th St.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

A FEW MILES FROM WHITE PLAINS.
Hartsdale, one mile below White Plains, new house, 8 rooms, all improvements, big plot of ground, grand outlook; small payment cash, balance same as rental. Cooley & West, Inc., Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Hudson River Farms, Villas, Homes, 40 years Westchester properties. Write, 'phone us. Travis & Son, 203 Broadway, 2,169 Cortlandt.

Mount Vernon.
COUNTRY HOMES, ACREAGE.
Cooley & West, inc., main offices, White Plains and Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.
Residence Park.—Modern 10-room house, of charmingly situated; spacious grounds; $7,000. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Sacrifice.—Forced to sell; modern 10-room house, Neptune Park, $9,000; lot 75x130. Robertson Bros., 207 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

34 GRAMERCY PARK,
on 20th St. and Park.—A cool, airy, furnished apartment; 7 light rooms and bath; privilege of private park; can be seen evenings. Miss Booth.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

64th St., 41 West.—Bachelor apartment; parlor, bedroom; tiled bathroom; $8 weekly. Owner on premises.

97TH ST., 29 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; cool; completely furnished; linen, silver; rent moderate. Janitor.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.
Wanted.—A furnished flat for Summer by young lawyer and wife; no children; references. Box G, 311 Times, Times Square.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND FOR SPECULATION
Beautiful five and ten-acre plots for investment and for homesites; right on five-cent trolley line; five cents by Municipal Ferry; time twenty minutes in the strongest, fastest boats, running a mile every four minutes; trolley passes these acreage subdivisions; cheapest land anywhere to be found in Greater New York; when the tunnels connect Staten Island with the trolley and steam road systems this land will be worth ten times what we are asking for it; railroad capitalists and real estate operators are investing heavily on Staten Island; you can get in on ground floor if you invest at once; come to our office any forenoon and we will take you to this property; easy terms if you want them, or discount for cash down.
Write for Map.
Salesmen Wanted at Once.
PALISADES REALTY COMPANY,
49 Eighth Ave., Manhattan.

Acreage—60 acres, 4,000 feet road front, High land, cleared, near transportation.
PRINCESS BAY REALTY CO.,
36 Whitehall St., Manhattan.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

BEST FOR THE PRICE.
Five large, elegant rooms and bath; hot-water supply. 1,249-1,251 Park Av., $21 to $23. See Janitor.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; rental, $38 to $60.00. Apply to John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

136 to 142 East 17th.—High-class elevator apartments, 4-5-6 rooms; latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

97th St., 6 East.—7 rooms; bath; single flat; modern, select; 2d floor; $47.

Bronx.

RENTS $16 TO $23.
4-5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, cabinet trim, new houses; renting office, 706 Wendover Av., between Washington and Park Avs.

Six rooms and bath, all light, steam heat, &c., in private house, 1,064 Valentine Av., 178th St., opposite Echo Park; $30.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.
Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$5 Down Monthly
Nothing Like It Anywhere

20,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND
ONE-HALF ACRE
$250
10 ORDINARY CITY LOTS

$5 Down Monthly
Where Can You Match It?

The Wealthy People of New York Who Are Real Estate Investors Are Real Estate Mad for Acres on Long Island.
THEY DO NOT WANT LOTS. THEY WANT ACRES.
Every sane man or woman who is looking for a homesite or for an investment is not gambling upon a small lot 20x100 to make money in the suburbs and pay for a 20-foot-front lot greatly in excess of the price of one-half acre, which we will prove is equally as accessible and just as convenient to depot.

BAYSHORE
WE HAVE NOW 1,000 ACRES.
ONE HOUR OUT. THIRTY TRAINS. 12 CENTS COMMUTE.
Three Great Bargains to Select From:

No. 1. $25 A LOT. 5 Lots for $125. $5 DOWN MONTHLY.
BUY ACRES
No. 2. $250 HALF ACRE. 70x275 ft. $5 DOWN MONTHLY.
BUY ACRES
No. 3. $500 ONE ACRE. 140x275 ft. $10 DOWN MONTHLY.

THREE GRAND FREE EXCURSIONS.
WEDNESDAY. SATURDAY. SUNDAY.
Leaving each of these days at 10:30 o'clock from Long Island City and Flatbush avenue station, Brooklyn.
FREE TICKETS AND MAPS NOW READY.
Present this advertisement at either depot at 10 o'clock each day.
WM. H. MOFFITT Realty Company,
192 Broadway, Cor. John, N. Y.

MERRICK
"The City Beautiful."
$5 DOWN, BALANCE EASY, BUYS
25x125 FT. LOTS
RIGHT AT DEPOT
BIG AND QUICK MONEY-MAKERS.
Merrick Square includes the entire business district and most convenient residence park, with Public School, Fire Department, Stores, Churches, Library, Penn.-L. I. Depot, N. Y. and Brooklyn Trolley on Property; all city conveniences; 5 minutes' walk from Great South Bay; finest Boating, Bathing, and Fishing. Merrick adjoins Freeport, 8 miles from N. Y. City line. Write or call for new and handsomely illustrated circular, with complete description, FREE RAILROAD TICKETS, MAP, ETC.
LONG ISLAND REALTY CO.,
Main Office, 258 Broadway, New York.
B'klyn Office: J. M. Bennett, 624 4th Av. Open evs

BUNGALOW
ON NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.
Open fireplace, running water and bath; picturesque location, 66 miles from New York. Also a few magnificent building sites on high bluff, with Sound frontage, covered with fine trees and grass; water from artesian well 230 feet deep.
Call or address H. J. HAPGOOD, Wardenclyffe, L. I., or 307 B'way, N. Y.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.
Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

15 acres on South Bay, has 425 ft. choice, bold water front; 10 acres within 600 ft. of the shore, has 900 ft. front on avenue, full view of the bay; 4 acres, opposite Tuttle Point house, within 600 ft. of bay, docks, &c., 450 ft. front on highway; other choice water fronts; in cheap acreage, 20, 15, 12, 5, 8, and 10 acres, all have road front; also 200, 180 acres, acreage. Edgar Daniels, Centre Moriches, L. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

3161-3163 Broadway
(127TH ST.)
Opposite Subway Station.
$22.50 up.
New 4-5 room apartments, steam heat and hot water, private hall to each apartment. First-class janitor service, open plumbing. Special inducements for the Summer. Agent on premises.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 70 River. 674 Columbus Av.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.
For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $800 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

THE FAIRFIELD
67 Morningside Av., corner 121st St. West, five large, all light rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors; all improvements; $45. Janitor.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

314 West 119th St.—Apartments of 6 rooms and bath, hot-water supply; respectable colored families only. See janitor or A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

97th St. and B'way, (N. E. Corner.)—One block from Subway express; large five-room apartment, suitable for doctor. Apply Superintendent.

66th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Attractive four rooms, bath, hot water, desirable family; $21-$23. 609 Columbus, near 89th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREENE, AUGUSTUS F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Augustus F. Greene, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilbur Larremore, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1906.
WILLIAM L. GREENE,
ELIZABETH M. IRSCH,
Executors.
WILBUR LARREMORE,
Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROCKAWAY PARK.
Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway.
See next Sunday edition.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RYAN, JAMES F. J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Ryan, Thomas Ryan, James Ryan, Alice Ryan, Thomas Phalan, Thomas Ryan, and to the following named persons, whose residences are unknown, if living, and if not living to the heirs and next of kin to such as have died, whose names and places of residence are unknown: Annie Haning, Elizabeth Haning, George Haning, Benjamin Kruger, Bernard Kruger, Elizabeth Kruger, Catharine Kruger, Annie Ferris, Minnie Phalan, Jennie Phalan, Elizabeth Phalan, and to all other heirs and next of kin of JAMES R. J. RYAN, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:
Whereas Mary Frances Ryan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of James R. J. Ryan, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 1st day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county of New York, at said county, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES A. & RICHARD T. LYNCH, Attorneys for Petitioners, 99 Nassau Street, New York.

BRENER, JULIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma Brener, Maria Butler, (formerly Maria Brener,) Ernestina Brener, Julius Brener, William Brener, and Augusta Franzen, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA BRENER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Emma Brener of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia Brener, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
URIAH W. TOMPKINS, Atty. for Petitioner, 256-257 Broadway, N. Y. City.

DALY, JOHN.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNIE O'CONNOR, Catherine O'Connor Burke, Mary Davis, Johanna Mulbrandon, Mary E. O'Connor, Catharine O'Connor, William O'Connor, David O'Connor, Caroline O'Connor, John William O'Connor, Mary C. Jack, Walter Jack, Frank Wells, Arthur Wells, Gertrude McGowan, and Bertha Barron, the heirs and next of kin of JOHN DALY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Michael J. O'Connor and John O'Connor of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 13, 1905, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Daly, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 17th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county of New York, at said county, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
FRANZ FRIES, } Administrators.
KELLY & QUINN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ACKER, PETER B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER B. ACKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of September next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of March, 1906. ANGELINE E. ACKER, Executrix.
HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for the Executrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KOPPE, MORITZ.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilhelm Zappner, Gertrude Zappner, Elizabeth Zappner, and Otto Zappner, heirs and next of kin of MORITZ KOPPE, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Moritz Koppe and Jacob C. Wund of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date sixth day of April, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Moritz Koppe, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 3d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WILLIAM F. WUND, Attorney for Petitioners, 136 Broadway, Boro. of Manhattan, New York City.

RAPALLO, HELEN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN S. RAPALLO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1906.
EDWARD S. RAPALLO, Executor. HOLMES, RAPALLO & KENNEDY, Attorneys for Executor, No. 66 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

KEYSER, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL KEYSER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Shearman & Sterling, 44 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1906.—New York, May 11, 1906. D. CRAWFORD CLARK, WILLIAM V. S. THORNE, Executors. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors, 44 Wall St., New York City.

BOLZ, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BOLZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her attorney's place of transacting business, Room 1,312, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next, 1906.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1906. BARBARA BOLZ, Administratrix of Jacob Bolz, deceased. DAVID K. CASE, Attorney for Administratrix, 132 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

GIBBS, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of George F. Martens, Esq., No. 71 and 73 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the third day of May, 1906. GEORGE BOYD, Executor. GEORGE F. MARTENS, Attorney for executor, No. 71 and 73 Nassau Street, New York City.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank F. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN P. DAVIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Shearman & Sterling, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of January, 1906. BERGEN R. CARMAN, FREDERICK M. IVES, Executors. SHEARMAN & STERLING, Attorneys for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

McCLENAHAN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McCLENAHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1906. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Executor. DAVIES, STOOTS & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ECKHARDT, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ECKHARDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry W. Helfer, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1906. HENRY ECKHARDT and CONRAD ECKHARDT, Executors. HENRY W. HELFER, Atty. for Executors, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

MINER, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. MINER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1906.
SARAH J. MINER,
JOHN H. CARL,
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Executors.
EDWARD MIEHLING, Esq., Atty. for John H. Carl, Executor.
DAVID McCLURE, Esq., Atty. for Sarah J. Miner and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Executors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Red leather wallet, containing small amount of money and papers of value to owner only, between Central Park lake, 72d St. and 3d Av., to 67th St. F. R., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Large size gold heart locket; one side engraved, studded with diamonds, rubies; reverse side, monogram "R. F. A." Thursday, Broadway car, 26th St., Maiden Lane, or changing cars, Houston St.; $25 reward. Return Wm. R. Phelps & Co., jewelers, 3A Maiden Lane.

LOST—Gold link bracelet containing ten sapphires, probably at Madison Square Roof Garden evening of July 5. Finder please notify A. L. S., 42 Broadway, Room 1,143. Suitable reward.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, on Greenwich Av. or 11th St.; liberal reward for return. 205 6th Av.

LOST—On July 1, between 7 West 124th and 1st Av., then to 134th St. and Willow Av., to Wittle's boathouse, gold chain, long square links, with Shrine charm, marked "L. H. Russell, Mecca, 1902"; finder liberally rewarded. 7 West 124th St.

LOST—On Broadway car, or on street between 54th and 26th, rope chain necklace, with pearl-studded locket; liberal reward for return; no questions. J., Cumberland Hotel.

LOST—Field glasses, Columbus Av. car, riding south Saturday morning, between 7:30 and 8:30; liberal reward. Columbia Knitting Mills, 583 Broadway, city.

HANDSOME REWARD for pin lost June 16, Jersey ferry or train, small pearls and diamonds. Mrs. De Mille, Hudson Theatre Building.

LOST—Friday, pasteboard box, containing blue and white silk dress, on 6th Av. "L" car; liberal reward. Browne, 246 West 112th St.

LOST—Neighborhood of 81st St., Park Av., and 3d Av., 3-stone diamond ring; reward. Mrs. O. Henzel, 106 East 81st St.

LOST—Sunday, June 24, between 12th and 28th Sts., neck chain of gold beads. Reward if returned to 59 West 12th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Fraternity pin, "G. V. K.," &c., on back; return to 353 West 24th; reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Lady living in suburb, twenty minutes from 23d St. and Sixth Ave., roomy house, furnished, would convert into a bachelor home and manage same for two or three gentlemen; references exchanged. R 342 Times, Times Sq.

West Side.

11TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; references exchanged.

74TH, 138 WEST.—Private New England family will accommodate paying guests; single rooms; gentlemen.

91ST, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; very desirable; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

318T ST., 138 WEST.—Choice large, small rooms; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; moderate.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Offers a large and small well-furnished room; gentlemen, couple; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room, with all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

94TH ST., 65 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; select house; table guests; telephone; references.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, Cathedral Heights, (St. Marc.)—Large, airy rooms, delightfully cool; parks surrounding; exceptional restaurant; room and board $8.

122D ST., 223 WEST.—Large rooms in private home, with board; refined gentlemen; Americans.

126TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room; ample closets; bath; home table; gentlemen; references.

182D ST., 265 WEST.—Large front room, private house; running water; excellent table; telephone.

IN SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD, near 72d St. Subway station, large, cool rooms; one with private bath; newly and luxuriously furnished; excellent home table. Tel. 4412J Columbus.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; large closets, with board.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; running water; excellent board; baths adjoining.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Now extraordinary rates; superior table; elegant, cool rooms; privileges; homelike surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,332 (89th St.)—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent home table.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696 (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking water. Wall St.; 10 minutes to Broadway, 20 to seaside; neighborhood, house, table high class; table guests; reference. Tel. 905 Main.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100, (Brooklyn.)—Desirable rooms, with first-class board; private baths; 15 minutes to City Hall, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

4TH AV., 315 NORTH, Mount Vernon.—A comfortable home for adults; high, healthful location; convenient to trains and trolley; $7 upward.

CHESTER HILL, Mount Vernon, 14 Rich Av. —Elegant rooms and board; five minutes' station.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS wants board; three rooms, unfurnished, preferred; Subway; what can you offer? State terms. L. M. P., care of Crofut & Knapp, 840 Broadway, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished, clean, large, and small rooms; running water; telephone; central.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodate; telephone.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Suite of rooms, bath; references; telephone; Summer prices.

85TH ST., 11 WEST.—Small rooms; bath on floor; references; Summer prices.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square rooms; closets, bath, hot water; Summer prices; transients.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, convenient to "L" and Subway; reduced rates.

83D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

93D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, light room, $3; gentlemen. Wilson.

116TH ST., 110 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, suitable for two; private house; telephone.

116TH, 310 WEST.—Two adjoining front rooms, suitable couple; gentlemen; near L, subway. Darragh.

118TH ST., 418 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Attractive outside rooms, singly, en suite, with bath; private apartment; attendance, elevator, restaurant, parks; near Subway. A. J.

123D ST., 510 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; cool; near Riverside; with or without meals, Acropolis.

126TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; running water; reasonable; near "L" subway. McDonough.

CHANCE FOR DOCTOR.—Washington Heights, 842 St. Nicholas Av.; whole or part of furnished house.

WEST END AV., 257.—Cool, pleasant rooms, $4.00 up; private residence, near 72d Subway.

East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with modern conveniences, permanent or transient; references.

16TH ST., 138 EAST.—Very desirable furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; Summer rates; telephone, 4,257 38th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large and small cool rooms, with breakfast; Summer rates. Mrs. Gutman

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water, elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

Long Island.

ARVERNE, L. I.—Private family has three rooms, with or without board; no other boarders. J. H. Ottens, Jessica Av. and Boulevard.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographers, experienced and beginners, wanting positions with first-class firms, call Gahagan's Stenographers' Bureau, 233 Broadway.

GAVE WORTHLESS TRANSFER.

Wife of Bicyclist Root Got It—Conductor Fined $10.

Mrs. Florence Root, wife of "Eddie" Root, the champion six-day bicycle rider, who was arrested at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue Saturday night on a complaint of assault made by Joseph Grossman, conductor on a 135th Street crosstown car, with whom she had a row over a transfer, and whose arrest she caused, won out in the Harlem Court yesterday. Magistrate Baker dismissed the complaint against her and fined Grossman $10.

Grossman's complaint was demolished by three questions by the Court. He said that he gave her a transfer from the 135th Street line to Eighth Avenue, although it wasn't any good, as the 135th Street line, being operated by the Union Railway, does not give transfers to the Eighth Avenue New York City Railway line. He asked her to return him the transfer, he said, and when she refused and left the car he turned his car over to an Inspector and went on after her on the Eighth Avenue car. At 125th Street both were arrested.

The conductor admitted that he knew the transfer was worthless and also that he had no right to take it back, but denied snatching it violently, as Mrs. Root asserted. The Magistrate then imposed the fine.

BABY KEEPS HER HOMELESS.

There's No Work for a Woman with an Infant, Deserted Wife Says.

Mrs. Jennie Lashkowitz, twenty-two years old and homeless, applied at the Morrisania Police Station late on Saturday night for shelter. She had a three months' old baby in her arms and said she had no money to buy a lodging, so she was locked up.

The woman came fourteen months ago from Warsaw with her husband. He went back without her last September, saying that he intended to enter the priesthood. Her baby, she said, was born in the home of a Hebrew charitable society, and after she was released she could not get work, although she had been employed by a dentist and understood dental work.

The Magistrate sent her back to the police station and will try to-day to find a home for her.

We court tennis trade—serving players with just the shoes they need.

White canvas or russet leather high shoes and Oxfords.

White buckskin Oxfords.

Sneakers.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—A philanthropic institution desires the services of a Jewess of good address to solicit members among the cottages and hotel guests at Arverne, Long Branch, and the Catskill Mountains; a generous allowance will be made for expenses and a commission will be paid. Application should state previous employment if any. Address, with references, W. C., Box 825 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young woman as companion to directress in a Summer home for children; must be willing to assist in amusing children; some knowledge of music essential; compensation moderate. Apply immediately, Vacation House, Tinturn Av., Eatontown, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, about 17 years of age, for office work. O., Box 326 Times, Times Square.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,980 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,806 Eighth Av., 35 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Assistant manager in New York Stock Exchange house; credentials must be of highest order, and proper consideration given to those having desirable connection. Conservative, Box 126 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By N. Y. Stock Exchange house, young man, 17, residing with parents; must furnish best of references. Address E. M., Box 126 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Executive, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By bright, ambitious beginner; neat, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; reference. Conscientious, Box 145 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A GENTLEMAN of good ability, lately retired from business, desires a position; confidential preferred; highest references; only moderate salary expected. F., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—Tuberculosis practically cured; four years' experience Adirondacks; young man, 25, seeks position refined family to younger gentleman with incipient case as companion; references. G. P., Box 328 Times, Times Square.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER wants work from landlords; rooms painted and papered. Schaefer, 1,547 Park Av.

PATENT ATTORNEY.—Highly skilled, of rare ability and large experience, linguist, desires employment, temporary or permanent, preferably with large corporation. Address Successful, Room 601, 26 Cortlandt St.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paper hanger, decorator; first-class work; low figures; largest contracts. Painter, 115 East 120th St.

SECRETARY or CLERK.—By a young man, 33, experienced in similar position where he had full charge of office; good, rapid penman, also stenographer, and has knowledge of bookkeeping. F. A. Seeler, 1,595 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

NOTABLE MEN ARE HERE FOR THE POLICY HOLDERS

The International Committee to Organize To-day.

THREE MEETINGS ABROAD, TOO

All Will Keep In Touch by Cable—Hundreds of Letters of Approval Received.

The members of the International Policy Holders' Committee will meet for organization at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. They will receive reports from the committee's counsel and organization manager in the progress of the work among the policy holders and will probably issue an address outlining their objects as a committee and the policy to be pursued throughout the campaign.

The gathering will be one of the most distinguished that has been held in New York for some time, as about twenty of the twenty-four American members have signified their intention to be present, and there is a strong probability that Congressman Nicholas Longworth, who is in Europe, and Gov. Blanchard of Indiana, whose Legislature is still in session, will be the only absentees. Several members of the committee are already in the city.

The English members of the International Committee will meet with the English Policy Holders' Committee in London, the German members in Berlin, and the French members in Paris at the same time that the committee proper is meeting here, and the various meetings will keep in touch by cable. The International Committee will have until Sept. 18 to prepare the ballot of Trustees to be presented to the policy holders three months later, whereas the companies' nominations have to be made by the 18th of this month. The New York Life has already named its ticket.

Practically All Approved.

The organizers for the International Committee have been conducting recently a canvass of well-known men throughout the country, taking as a basis those appearing in "Who's Who in America" who the committee is informed are policy holders in the New York or Mutual Life Insurance Companies. The circulars addressed to these men contained the names of the International Committee, and asked whether the committee met with approval or disapproval. The circulars have been going out at the rate of about 250 a day since the International Committee was organized. Replies have been received from more than 90 per cent. of them. The answers are said to be practically unanimous in indorsing the committee.

Among the Judges who have so replied are:

Justices Spencer, Gildersleeve, and Foote of the Supreme Court of this State; United States Judges Toulmin of Alabama, Morris of Minnesota, Archibald of Pennsylvania, Clark of Tennessee, Cochran of Kentucky, Atkinson of Washington, D. C., Trieber of Arkansas, and Maxey of Texas.

These Bishops have replied:

Bishops Burgess of Long Island, Nicholson of Minnesota, Tuttle of Missouri, Francis of Indiana, Fawcett of Illinois, Grafton of Wisconsin, Clinton of North Carolina, Satterlee of Washington, D. C., Nelson of Georgia, Brewster of Connecticut, Whitehead of Pittsburg, Peterkin of West Virginia, and Gillespie of West Virginia.

Among the bank Presidents who indorsed the committee are:

G. M. Reynolds of Chicago, H. M. Dockert of Philadelphia, James Nolan of Reading, Preston Hussey of Terre Haute, G. W. Cornwall of Poughkeepsie, J. T. Ferguson of Memphis, John H. Holliday and Medford B. Wilson of Indianapolis, W. W. Moss of Norfolk, Va.; T. D. Covel of Fall River, David Strong of Winsted, Conn.; E. H. Abadie of St Louis, W. A. Mason of Baltimore, and J. A. Thatcher of Denver.

Many Others Indorse It.

Other letters with personal indorsements were received from Gov. Ball of Vermont, President Dabney of Cincinnati University, Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, Scott C. Bone, editor of The Washington Post; Thomas Preston Brooks, bandmaster of Chicago; Emil Berliner, the electrical engineer of Washington; Albert A. Pope of Boston, David P. Jones, Mayor of Minneapolis; W. Brumbaugh, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Schools; Charles W. Baker, editor of The Engineering News; W. B. McKinley of Champaign, Ill., Major Dudley Chase, U. S. A.; P. J. Lyons, Mayor of Mobile; Dr. Flavel S. Luther, Jr., President of Trinity College; Samuel Bowles, publisher of The Springfield Republican; Prof. Atkinson of Cornell, Prof. M. Satterfield of Buffalo, Paul Ambrose of New York, Philip N. Bickle, Dean of Penn College; Mayor E. Z. Gross of Harrisburg, Max Naumburg of New York, Cleveland Abbé, Jr., Alfred Arthur of Cleveland, William T. Bailey, manufacturer, of Elmira; Judge George R. Lockwood of St. Louis, Mayor Devereaux of Springfield, Ill; Prof. Buch of the University of Chicago, Samuel G. Blythe, the Washington correspondent; Joshua L. Bailey of Philadelphia, Dr. Sanger Brown of Chicago, William T. Aldrich of Alabama, President Chamberlain of Marietta College; Ralph W. Abel, publisher, of Syracuse; Henry C. Cooper of Utica, Dr. James M. Anders of Philadelphia, Judge William C. Douglass of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, the Rev. Francis A. Brown of Savannah, Dr. J. T. Baldwin of Grant's Hospital, Columbus, Ohio; Ray Brown, illustrator of Everybodys Magazine; Lyman F. Abbott, the Rev. Alfred Bergin of Kansas, J. W. Hollenbeck of Wilkesbarre, Penn., Judge J. W. Lacke of Florida, Dean Anthony of Tufts College, Stephen Green of Philadelphia, Brig. Gen. Samuel Brech, U. S. A., retired; the Rev. Samuel J. Kavanaugh of Maryland, Lyman H. Bagg, New York; Peter Kell of Pittsburg, ex-Senator Wiley of Catskill, W. T. Blackman, the President of Rollins College in Florida; Prof. Ballet of New York University, J. P. Caldwell, editor of The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer; Dr. S. S. Bishop of Chicago, Cyrus J. Lawrence of New York, Paul T. Brady of Syracuse, William W. Cook of Marshall, Mich.; Mayor Gnichtel of Trenton, Congressman Wiesse of Wisconsin, President Blakeslee of Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary; H. H. Cabauiss, proprietor of The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle; Ira Vaughan, manufacturer, of Boston; C. C. Braydon of Boston, the Rev. W. T. Fitch of Brooklyn, City Recorder Connell of Scranton, Edmund E. Kiernan of Somerset, Penn.; Gideon Clinton Ferris of Syracuse, President Brier of the Wisconsin Normal School; Congressman Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, Mayor Timanus of Baltimore, Edgar B. Jewett, manufacturer, of Buffalo; John Labatt, manufacturer, of London, Ontario; Dr. Floyd, W. Tompkins of Trinity Church, Philadelphia; Congressman Bates of Pennsylvania, J. G. Wyman, Mayor of Allegheny; Congressman J. D. Bellamy of North Carolina, S. N. W. North, Director of United States Census; Russell Bigelow Abbott, Albert Lea, Alfred Hand of Scranton, Gen. William F. Draper of Hopedale, Mass., and hundreds of others, policy-holders insured in one or both companies.

NEW INSURANCE REPORT.

Massachusetts Commission Is for Independent Auditing.

The American Association of Public Accountants made announcement here yesterday of the views of the commission appointed by Gov. Guild of Massachusetts to recodify the insurance laws of that State and consider advisable amendments. The report contains a denunciation of the methods employed by the New York Insurance Department. Practically all the suggestions made by the accountants have been approved by the commission.

Independent auditing of the companies' books and wider publicity in State reports were urged before the Armstrong Committee by Secretary A. Lowes Dickinson and William Harmon Black, the accountants' counsel.

The report of the Massachusetts Commission, consisting of John L. Bates, William Whitman, and Frederick Nash, says:

The recent investigation in New York has revealed among other evils two serious defects in the internal and external regulation of insurance companies, namely, an unscientific and inefficient system of internal accounting, bookkeeping, and auditing, and a superficial and inadequate examination of the companies by the insurance department of that State.

It is impossible to secure individual honesty and fidelity to trust in the management of an institution through legislative enactment or any code of rules. But it is possible to provide a system of checks that will tend to expose each breach of duty and enable the upright in management to oust or restrain the wrongdoer. Such a system of checks can be most efficiently secured by compelling the insurance companies of the S[illegible] to submit to independent auditing by public accountants so chosen as to command the confidence of the public.

We recommend, first, the passage of "an act to create a State Board of Accountancy and to regulate the business of certified public accountants," and, second, the passage of an act compelling insurance companies to adopt a uniform system of accounting, to be approved by the Insurance Commissioner, and to have all their books, accounts, and reports audited by public accountants certified by the State Board of Accountancy.

If the system proposed had been established in New York several years ago many of the familiar evils of the past few years would have been averted. It would have been impossible under such a system for the officers of the greater companies to have concealed their transactions from the policy holders or the Insurance Department.

As to insurance reports, the commission finds that the recommendations of the Armstrong committee are insufficient, and particularly recommends the incorporation in such reports of a "gain and loss exhibit."

The public accountants are now urging upon the National Association of State Insurance Commissioners the adoption of uniform form reports. Suggested forms have been prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee of the Insurance Commissioners. The commissioners will meet in Washington in October.

PEABODY REFUSES AGAIN.

Won't Give Lists to the Mutual Policy Holders—Their Committee.

President Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company has sent to the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association a letter refusing to help the association to get the lists of policy holders for the coming election. He has already refused to aid the International Committee, for which Samuel Untermyer is counsel.

The Mutual committee's Chairman is Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore. Mr. Peabody's letter, however, is in reply to one sent by Vice Chairman Calvin Tomkins. A statement given out last night refers to "the antagonistic attitude of the Peabody management toward the policy holders." President Peabody's letter says:

I have received your letter of June 27 in relation to the furnishing by this company of a list of the names and addresses of its policy holders.

The making public of the names and addresses of the policy holders of this company, which is required by law, has been a matter of serious concern to this as to other life insurance companies. I have no doubt that many policy holders would like such a list made public. I have no doubt that such publication would be a distinct convenience for many purposes. On the other hand, it is demonstrated to us almost daily that a great many policy holders (we think a large majority) object to the publication of their names and addresses in such a list, and many protests against doing so reach us.

This of course does not affect the legal liability of the company to obey the requirements of the statute in that regard, but we feel constrained to take notice of the fact that the arguments and desires of those who wish such publication and those who object to it were fully stated to the committee of the Legislature, which framed the present laws, and their various views and desires were fully canvassed. As the result of such deliberation the committee of the Legislature, and the Legislature subsequently on the advice of the committee, adopted a system for conducting the elections which seemed to it the fairest and most desirable to adopt, as between the various opposing views.

It seems to us quite manifest that the only proper and safe course for us to pursue is to follow exactly the lines laid down for us by the Legislature and thus show no favor to one class of policy holders over another.

I regret, therefore, that I cannot see my way to adopt any course except one in strict compliance with the laws of the State.

Secretary Russell W. Fish of the Mutual Life Policy Holders announced the make-up of the Executive Committee yesterday. Among the thirty-two members are Attorney General Clark of Arizona, Dr. Maurice F. Egan of the Catholic University at Washington, Col. A. A. Pope of Boston, Congressman John Sharp Williams, ex-Gov. Rollins of New Hampshire, Gov. Sarles of North Dakota, Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas, John Skelton Williams, the Richmond financier; ex-Judge James G. Jenkins of Milwaukee, former United States Senator Carey of Wyoming, and T. W. Paterson, President of the Board of Trade at Victoria, B. C.

BENCH GETS AFTER B. R. T.

Mr. Finn Will Let Men Climb Through Car Windows—Mr. Wahle Talks.

Magistrate Finn, in the Tombs Court, yesterday refused to punish a man who entered a Coney Island train by a window instead of a door at the Brooklyn Bridge terminal on Saturday night.

The prisoner, David Cohen, 27 years old, of 2 Allen Street, was discharged. Detective Crosby of the Bridge Precinct arrested him.

"When I was coming up on the car this morning, I wondered how many would be arrested for jumping through the car windows," said Magistrate Finn. "There is no ordinance to prevent jumping through windows. It is only a rule of the company and the company should enforce it. It should not, although it does, depend upon the police to enforce its rules. I shall fine no more such prisoners brought before me.

"There is another way in which the railroad company depends upon the police to do part of its rightful work. The police at the bridge terminal have to answer hundreds of questions daily of prospective passengers of the road. The company should have men there to dispense information to such inquirers."

Magistrate Wahle, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday denounced Inspector John C. Shira of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, who was the complainant against Samuel Hoffman, a tailor, of 380 Broadway. The man was charged with using abusive language. Hoffman said that he was standing with a number of others on the front platform of a Williamsburg Bridge car when the Inspector pulled him from the car by the collar and had him arrested. He was locked up all night.

When the Magistrate had heard the evidence he discharged Hoffman and said:

"This Inspector had no more right to pull this man off the car than he would have to push me out of this court. They push people as if they were cattle east of Broadway. You people would not dare to treat people on the Madison Avenue line like you do over here. Conductors act differently in the poorer sections of the city than you do on Broadway. Passengers on Grand Street are not treated like human beings."

Small Blow-Up in Battery Tunnel.

An explosion, followed by a cloud of escaping steam, made a lot of people in Battery Park yesterday afternoon think something had gone wrong in the East River tunnel. Everybody who was near the fence which keeps the tunnel workers from the public view scurried to find out what it was. The tunnel people said that one of the joints in a small steam pipe had broken while being repaired. No one was hurt.

Engine Hits Canal Street Car.

In a collision between Fire Engine 29 and Car 122 of the Canal Street horse car line at Beach and Greenwich Streets, yesterday morning, James Donohue, 24 years old, of 251 West Eighteenth Street, the car driver, was injured by being thrown from the platform of his car. The engine was undamaged, but the rear platform of the car was demolished.

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The VENUS Pencil

gives the service to a degree of perfection unequalled by any other pencil.

17 Grades—Softest to Hardest.

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NEW YORK.

DETECTIVE'S DOG HELPED TO CATCH A FUGITIVE

One Italian Had Shot Another on the East Side.

MOB DEMANDED PRISONER

Reserves Called Out to Drive Away Angry Countrymen of the Man Accused of the Shooting.

Giuseppe Murgida, a saloon keeper, of 173 Hester Street, and John Ficchi, a tailor, of 366 Broome Street, met yesterday afternoon by accident in front of 126 Elizabeth Street. Their neighbors say there had long been a quarrel between the two Italians. There was a fight, in which three shots were fired. Ficchi, who carried no pistol, was found lying on the sidewalk, and Murgida, who did have a pistol, ran toward Broome Street, with a number of Italians at his heels.

Detective Boyle of the Mulberry Street Station and his dog joined in the chase. They worked their way through the crowd until they were close behind Murgida. The dog caught a leg of Murgida's trousers, but she wasn't heavy enough to stop him. Boyle pulled his pistol and shot in the air. That only made Murgida shake off the dog and run the faster.

But the shot brought Policeman Kahn from his beat in Broome Street. He succeeded in stopping the fugitive. Italians swarmed from their houses like ants. They clamored to have the prisoner turned over to them. Boyle said afterward that there were at least 5,000 of them.

Kahn and Boyle retreated to a hallway with Murgida to await the coming of the reserves from the Mulberry Street Station. When they arrived they drove back the mob. The unconscious Ficchi was taken into the office of Dr. Rocco Bellantoni, at 371 Broome Street, and there, too, was taken the prisoner. The Italians swarmed about the physician's office.

When it seemed as if the mob would batter in the physician's door Murgida was hurried out by a rear entrance to the Mulberry Street Station. Dr. Kallogai came from Gouverneur Hospital with the ambulance to attend Ficchi. He had been shot once in the neck and twice in the left side. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital late in the afternoon.

Coroner Harburger went to the hospital to take the ante-mortem statement of Ficchi, as it was thought at first that he would die. A number of Italians stood about the bed. They whispered to the wounded man, who persisted in saying that he didn't know who had shot him. When the Italians had been ordered from the room he still refused to say who had shot him. It was said at the hospital late last night that Ficchi would probably recover.

VERY MATERIAL GHOST.

Peeped at Hahnemann Hospital Nurses —Fined $10.

For several nights last week a white face was seen at the window of the dormitory of the nurses of the Hahnemann Hospital at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, as the day nurses were going to bed.

Some of the younger nurses who had not been in hospital long, said it must be the ghost of one of the patients who had died. The theory did not appeal to the Superintendent, who notified the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and Detectives Parslow and Skelly were detailed to watch the "ghost."

Saturday night about 10:30 the detectives saw a man loitering around the dormitory, and watched him. He would climb up toward a window and peep in. At the least sign of any one approaching he would hasten away. They were finally able to creep up to him while he was hanging on to the window sill and drag him down.

The man said he was Stephen Hlarnty, an Austrian, married, and living at 423 East Eighty-first Street. The man could give no explanation of his actions and was fined $10.

SUNDAY BLAZE IN A FACTORY.

Did $30,000 Damage and Drew Thousands to Look On.

Much excitement but very little damage was caused by a fire at 6 o'clock last evening in the five-story brick factory building 505 to 513 West Fiftieth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. The excitement was caused by a rumor that 200 young women had been driven from the free baths in the West Side Neighborhood House, which adjoins the burning building.

That was untrue, but several thousand men and women hurried to get choice places on the roofs of the flathouses opposite. In fact, there never were so many people on the housetops there before.

The crowd saw a sheet of flame shoot from the basement of the factory building and eat its way up through two floors. There the firemen shut it off, getting the fire under control after about $30,000 damage had been done.

The ground floor was occupied by laundries, the second and third floors by the Rose Manufacturing Company, makers of water coolers. Smith & Becker, ribbon dyers, occupied the third floor. Being Sunday, there was no one at work in the building, but weekdays 300 girls work there.

NURSE'S DEATH SUSPICIOUS.

Coroner Thinks Case of Girl Killed by Gas Needs Investigation.

Coroner Acritelli, who has charge of the case of Ellen Holmes, the young nurse in Dr. Herzog's Hospital at 405 Lexington Avenue, who died on Saturday morning from gas-asphyxiation, is not satisfied with the police theory that the young woman committed suicide. It is the intention of the Coroner to investigate the case further, and it is expected that evidence will be obtained to warrant an arrest in the case. It is said that it now looks as if the young woman may have been murdered.

Three witnesses have been subpoenaed to appear before the Coroner to-day. They are Philip C. Cosman, an orderly at the hospital, and two nurses, Mary O'Brien and Rosa Glanzer. It is believed that these three witnesses can shed some light on the case.

GOOD GARB GOING

(*This should appeal to you*)

587 SUIT PATTERNS; FANCY SUITINGS

$30.00 the Suit

Former prices $40.00, $45.00 and $50.00

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Fifth Ave. and 42d St., 5 Doors West

Sale of Remnants.

We have our clearing at this time of the year. Some of the finest imported suit ends, to order at $18. Trousers, $5 We do not consider former values.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

CLEARING HOUSE SALE PRICES

Monday, July 9th.

Saturday's selling made great inroads in the great stocks that were lined up last week.

WE WILL ADD TO-DAY

Three new shipments of extra choice suits.

$7. $11. $14. $17.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

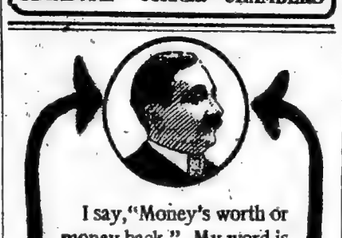

I say, "Money's worth or money back." My word is my guarantee. You can't buy here and be dissatisfied.

I can prove it.

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THREE STORES: Outfitters to

Men and Boys. 119-125 Walker St., New York.

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Men, Boys, Women and Girls.

ZOO'S BISON HERD ACCEPTED.

Plans Completed for Putting It on the Wichita Reservation.

The offer made by the New York Zoological Society to the United States Government to provide a herd of buffaloes for the Wichita Forest Reserve, in Southwestern Oklahoma, has been accepted by the Government and the conditions named by the society will be promptly met. In order to aid the Government in preserving permanently the American bison from extinction, the Zoological Society offered to the Government as a gift a herd of between fifteen and twenty buffaloes, provided the Government would fence in a suitable range on the Wichita Forest and Game Reserve, wherein the herd could be maintained without the expense of constant feeding. This offer was so favorably received by the Department of Agriculture that the Zoological Society sent an agent to the Wichita Forest Reserve to act in conjunction with the Forest Supervisor in charge of the reservation in selecting and recommending an area suitable to be fenced for buffaloes. The society's agent, J. Alden Loring, and Supervisor Morrissey, selected an area of about twelve square miles of good grazing ground, provided with permanent water and shelter from storms. Immediately upon the presentation of this report the Department of Agriculture and Mr. Madison Grant obtained the insertion in the Agricultural bill of an item appropriating $15,000 with which to erect a fence necessary for an inclosure for the maintenance of the buffalo herd.

Inasmuch as the Agricultural Appropriation bill is now a law, the fund is available, and the Department of Agriculture proposes to take immediate steps to procure the erection of the fence. As soon as it has been completed the Zoological Society will deliver the buffalo herd to the new range.

The New York Zoological Society wishes it to be understood that its gift of a buffalo herd is prompted solely by patriotic motives, and not because the buffaloes in the Zoological Park are not doing well. As a matter of fact, no buffaloes in captivity are in finer condition, or breeding more readily, than those in Bronx Park.

It is conceded, however, by the Zoological Society and by all competent authorities that the American bison cannot be preserved from ultimate extinction and carried through several centuries by breeding in the close confinement of zoological gardens and parks. This noble animal can be saved only by establishing herds on very large areas, so that the animals will be in a semi-wild condition and will thereby obtain the exercise that is absolutely necessary to their permanent welfare.

It is hoped that the fencing of the Wichita buffalo range can be accomplished in time for the herd to be transferred from the New York Zoological Park some time in October or November of the present year. It would of course be inadvisable for the animals to be taken from sheltered captivity and turned loose in a wild country in midwinter, nor would it be possible to move the buffaloes just previous to calving time in the Spring.

I say, "Money's worth or money back." My word is my guarantee. You can't buy here and be dissatisfied.

I can prove it.

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Men, Boys, Women and Girls.

MIDSUMMER Clearance Sale FURNITURE.

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REGULAR $25.00 VALUES.

REUPHOLSTERING FURN

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day and to-morrow; wind southwest.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,699 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

INSURANCE FIGHT IS ON IN EARNEST

Policy Holders' Committee Meets Here and Organizes.

OLNEY IS MADE CHAIRMAN

Address to Policy Holders Says the Old Trustees Will Resist to the Last.

With Richard Olney as Chairman, the International Policy Holders' Committee organized yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria and issued an address to the 1,200,000 policy holders of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies, who will have an opportunity on Dec. 18 next to decide whether $900,000,000 of assets in those two institutions will be managed by Trustees of their own choosing or of that of the present administrations.

The International Committee comes into official being with the organized backing of some 200,000 of the policy holders in the two companies. It declares itself in its initial statement to be simply a committee of nomination, formed to afford the policy holders an opportunity to express through it their wishes and to enforce them by the machinery provided in the laws which the Legislature passed last Spring.

Eighteen members of the committee addressed themselves to its first important task, the only absentees among its American membership being Bishop McCabe of the Methodist Church, Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana, E. E. Clark, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, and Congressman Nicholas Longworth. Every one of the members who attended had a hand in drafting the address, which was under discussion for three hours before it took shape, and in its final form it received the signatures of all of the conferees.

The address follows:

THE ADDRESS.

"To the Policy Holders of the New York Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company:

"At the request of policy holders and committees representing policy holders in your companies, in the United States and foreign countries, the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to represent your interests under the name of the International Policy Holders' Committee, and herewith submit for your consideration the following statement of facts:

"1. These two insurance companies are mutual companies—that is to say, they are owned by their policy holders. The enormous accumulated assets of over $900,000,000 represent the premiums which you as policy holders have paid.

"2. The law requires that the policy holders of a mutual company shall elect from among themselves Directors, who shall be responsible to all the policy holders for the intelligent and faithful management of the companies' affairs. In the actual voting as the law formerly stood, it was practically impossible for the policy holders scattered throughout the world to vote. In 1905, even after the agitation began, there were 2,528 votes cast, mainly proxies, in the two companies, out of a total of over 1,200,000 policy holders, or less than one-fifth of 1 per cent.

"3. It gradually became a recognized custom among the officers to secure through agents proxies made out to the President or some other officer of the company upon the delivery of the policy. In this way the voting power was gradually transferred from the policy holders to a few of the executive officers centred in New York.

Old Directors Still in Power.

"4. Thus it came about that the control of these two companies was gradually taken out of the hands of the policy holders and came under the absolute domination of a few executive officers. Out of this system have grown the extravagances and other abuses, some of the particulars of which were brought out under legal pressure by the Armstrong Investigating Committee. The self-appointed Directors are still in control and will remain in control directly or through their own nominees unless you as policy holders decide otherwise by the exercise of your right of simple ballot voting, which has been restored by recently enacted law.

"5. At the last session of the Legislature of the State of New York, the State which issued the charters of these two companies there was enacted a law which gives to policy holders their actual voting rights. This law strikes at the very root of the evil. It cancels all previously issued proxies and provides that any proxy given in advance of October 18th, 1906, shall be void. It fixes the date for the election of Directors. It gives to the policy holders the privilege of nominating their own candidates and the right to vote by ballot, as in ordinary elections, and to record that vote by mail. We emphasize the fact that now is the only opportunity for obtaining complete control of your properties at one election, as hereafter under the law only one-half the Directors can be chosen in any one year.

"6. To secure the benefit of such law it is necessary that the 1,200,000 or more policy holders should organize into such working force as to secure harmony of action in the selection of candidates for Directors. Associations of policy holders have been formed in various parts of the United States and in foreign countries, each independent of the others. These associations have united in an appeal to your committee to act with the entire body of policy holders in the selection of candidates for Directors—thirty-six for the Mutual Life and twenty-four for the New York Life.

"The foregoing and the grave abuses of trust that gave rise to such legislation made necessary the organization of your committee. Neither the committee nor its general counsel will accept any compensation for their services. Our nominees will be representative of every section as far as possible, but under the law one-half of each board must be residents of the State of New York.

A Desperate Contest.

"When from the names which we now invite you to submit to us for consideration, we have nominated candidates for Directors, we shall have discharged the responsibility resting upon us. The election of these candidates will be entirely in

Continued on Page 2.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

$13,208,500 ICE TRUST VALUE.

Profit of 2½ Cents a Hundred Pays Preferred Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., July 9.—The recent hearing on the question of abating the tax on the ice properties in Pittston and Farmingdale, now to be followed by argument before the court in Portland, incidentally brought out many interesting facts concerning interests held by the American Ice Company. The houses concerned in the tax hearing were the Ledges, the Independent, the Smithtown, the Naumkeag, the Rich House, the Weeks, and the Hancock, having an aggregate capacity of some 283,000 tons.

It was shown that the American Ice Company has fifty-four houses in Maine, and that the total value of all the ice properties in Maine, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington is $13,208,500. In New York the most value is represented, amounting to $5,254,501, while in Philadelphia it foots up to $4,098,280. There are ninety-one houses on the Hudson, the largest accommodating 58,000 tons of ice, while the largest house in Maine, in Pittston, will stow away 84,624 tons. The company has thirty-two separate pieces of property in the City of Philadelphia and fourteen in New York City, ten in New Jersey, ten in Brooklyn, twelve in Baltimore, and five in Washington.

In a statement issued to the stockholders it was remarked that a business of 2,200,000 tons of ice in a year, and a cool Summer at that, was a record not to ashamed of. It further set forth that a profit of 2½ cents a hundred on that total provides for dividends of 6 per cent. on the $14,700,000 preferred stock outstanding. In very warm Summers 2,500,000 tons are sold, thus earning something for the common shares.

There was an outcry in New York and elsewhere in 1900 over the increase in prices, and the American Ice Company was obliged to face a number of competitors. But the trust during 1901 and 1902 contiued to pay dividends on the common shares at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, although the company says that this payment imperiled not only the company's property, but its reputation and credit. The company feels that the reduction in capital in 1901 from $30,000,000 preferred and $30,000,000 common to $15,000,000 preferred and $25,000,000 common, only $14,602,200 of the preferred and $23,871,000 of the common having been issued, was a move in the right direction.

ANOTHER ICE TRUST WARRANT

It's Issued in Philadelphia for a Jersey City Dealer.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 9.—District Attorney Bell to-day caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Henry Behrenberg, President of the Mountain Ice Company, on a charge of conspiracy. Mr. Behrenberg lives in Jersey City. District Attorney Bell says that, if necessary, he will make a requisition on the Governor of New Jersey to bring him here.

Warrants were issued recently at the instance of Mr. Bell for the arrest of thirteen ice dealers, who are charged with entering into a conspiracy to maintain an exorbitant price for ice. All of the defendants waived hearings and entered bail for their appearance at court.

CRIME OF CRIMINOLOGIST.

Dr. W. J. Patterson Diagnoses His Own Downfall.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 9.—William James Patterson, one year ago a respected and prosperous physician, and an expert in criminology, is in the City Jail. He himself says he would not have fallen had he not had the criminal instinct, which, however, was undeveloped until his delving into criminology brought it to the surface.

"I'm a natural criminal. I couldn't be otherwise if I chose," he said, when arrested for issuing a fraudulent check for $20. He scouts the idea of environment creating criminals.

"I'm a living example of a man with criminal instincts highly developed," he said. "I could not be straight if I wanted to. I would defraud people at a time when I did not need the money, and had no possible reason for taking it other than to fill this natural craving.

"Nearly all the men convicted of crimes are criminal by nature. They really are not to blame for what they do. My own case shows that I had no excuse for criminal action, but I had the trait in me and it had to be gratified."

PARENT SUES GEN. BUTT.

Says Auto Killed Son and Asks $5,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 9.—Suit for $5,000 damages for loss of the life of Manuel Felix, the twelve-year-old son of Manuel Felix of Goshan Street, has been brought in the Superior Court by the administrator of the estate of the boy against Mrs. McCoskry Butt of New York, a Summer resident last season in the Pequot colony.

The Felix boy was passing across Pequot Avenue on his way from school last September when he was struck and knocked down by an automobile occupied by Mrs. Butt and her chauffeur. It is claimed that later he died from his injuries. Mrs. Minnie H. Butt and her husband, Gen. McCoskry Butt, are made joint defendants in the suit now brought.

Editor Mallon's Home Robbed.

MONTCLAIR, July 9.—The home of George B. Mallon, city editor of The New York Sun, at 236 Mountain Avenue, Upper Montclair, was entered by a burglar early this morning. Without disturbing Mr. Mallon's family or the Montclair police, the burglar got away with some table silver and a pair of opera glasses.

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SAY THAW AFFIDAVIT MUST BE A FORGERY

Defense Declares Evelyn Nesbit Didn't Sign an Attack on Him.

SEEKING INSANITY PROOF

Ex-Judge Olcott Said to Have Visited Thaw's Cousin in a Philadelphia Asylum.

Counsel for Harry Kendall Thaw, accused of the murder of Stanford White, will endeavor to prove, should the necessity arise, that the affidavit purporting to be signed by Evelyn Nesbit, which is declared to embody serious charges against the young man from Pittsburg, never bore her signature.

Ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, leading counsel for the defense, was still out of the city yesterday. At his office it was said he was in Philadelphia and that he would return to-day. In his absence Terence J. McManus was in charge.

"If any attempt is made," said Mr. McManus, "to show that Evelyn Nesbit, at any time, signed an affidavit embodying charges against Mr. Thaw, we will show that the signature is a forgery. She never was a party to any such paper."

"But it is said that the entire affidavit is in her handwriting," was suggested.

"Miss Nesbit never wrote any such document. We will show that the affidavit, if an affidavit was ever drawn up, and this we deny most positively, is not in her handwriting."

Mr. McManus was asked if it was true that ex-Judge Olcott's purpose in visiting Philadelphia was to investigate the history of Miss Harriet Thaw, a cousin of the accused murderer, whose mental condition was such as to lead her to confinement in the Friends' Asylum. He refused to answer the question, or to say whether or not Miss Thaw had been seen by the leading counsel for the defense.

That ex-Judge Olcott did visit Miss Thaw in the Philadelphia asylum and looked up the history of her case was reported here yesterday and the prosecution considers the information as of vital importance. It betokens, according to those in charge of the case for the State, the determination of the defense to do everything in its power to prove Thaw's irresponsibility.

Long before she was taken to the asylum Harriet Thaw was regarded as an eccentric. She lived alone and lavished her affection upon pet rats. Her removal to the asylum was kept comparatively secret, and the outside world knew nothing of her condition, but now that ex-Judge Olcott is looking into the case the prosecution would not be surprised if an attempt were made to show that there is insanity in the Thaw family.

Should the first move of the defense, when the case is called, be a motion for the appointment of a commission, the State will offer opposition. This will mean that expert evidence must be heard, and to take the testimony will require no little time. Even should Thaw be adjudged insane and committed to Matteawan, he would be liable to trial for murder if he was ever released as mentally sound.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has the State's case in charge, held a long conference yesterday morning with Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, one of the three alienists retained by the State. Then Mr. Garvan resumed his task of gathering evidence as to the relations existing between Harry Thaw, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and Stanford White.

The prosecution has its dragnet out for half a dozen witnesses who were intimate with the Thaws and White and who are reputed to know all about their private lives. The two principal witnesses still wanted, one a woman and the other a man, had succeeded in eluding the process server up to last night.

One woman, a Mrs. Schwartz, was in Paris at the time Thaw took Evelyn Nesbit abroad after their reconciliation. According to the information which has reached the State, she is in a position to tell of the treatment accorded the girl by Thaw and her determination to leave him, which was only changed when he offered marriage.

It was in the apartments of Mrs. Schwartz, so those identified with the prosecution have been informed, that Thaw made the threat against White's life, which was backed up by the display of a pistol. His wife was with him at the time, and so was "Billy" Sturgis, according to the story.

Sturgis has disappeared from his usual haunts. Subpoena servers have been unable to find a trace of him.

James Lederer, brother of George W. Lederer, and a theatrical manager of Philadelphia, was served with a subpoena yesterday to appear at the District Attorney's office to-day. He was found at the Hotel Cadillac. Mr. Lederer was on a visit to New York.

The Philadelphia manager directed the "Wild Rose" company, of which Evelyn Nesbit was a member. Mr. Garvan believes that Mr. Lederer is in a position to tell something of the character of the girl while she was on the stage.

Charles Hartnett, who was Stanford White's private secretary, was with Assistant District Attorney Garvan for a little while yesterday morning. Although Mr. Garvan declined to give any inkling as to the result of Hartnett's examination, it was understood that the testimony of the private secretary tended to contradict the discreditable reports circulated regarding the life led by the man who was his employer.

Harry Thaw was up at the usual hour yesterday morning, and exercised and breakfasted according to prison routine. His first visitor was W. C. T. Hartridge, a lawyer. A little later R. C. Peck of ex-Judge Olcott's office appeared. The lawyer stayed with him until 10:30 o'clock, when Mrs. Thaw drove up to the Tombs in an electric hansom. She had a talk of perhaps a quarter of an hour with Mr. Peck and then went up stairs to see her husband.

Mrs. Thaw stayed in the Tombs for an hour. When she left she said, in reply to a question: "Harry seems to be in good spirits." She was driven to her hotel from the prison. In the afternoon F. W. Longfellow, Terence J. McManus, and John B. Gleason, of counsel for the defense, visited Thaw.

SEARCHING THAW'S PAST.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 9.—Three detectives are at work here this week, investigating the life of Harry Kendall Thaw, from his birth to his incarceration in the Tombs, in New York, for the killing of Stanford White. All of Thaw's alleged peculiarities from birth to manhood are being looked up, and it is said to be the intention to get all the information possible relative to his character and disposition.

David T. Watson, the Pittsburg lawyer, who is now in England, will leave there this week and will probably stay in New York to consult with Thaw's counsel there.

EXPECT ROOSEVELT TO STAY.

Britishers Convinced He Will Be President for Another Term.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 10.—An American correspondent writes to The Times that, like Washington, Roosevelt might be President of the United States for life if he would. The correspondent makes no prediction with reference to the next Presidential term, but Britishers who follow with interest the course of politics in America will manage to do without that, for about all of them are committed to the belief that Roosevelt will be re-elected in 1908.

Nobody here seems to attach much importance to the notice Roosevelt gave after the election in 1904 that he would vacate the White House on March 4, 1909. The expectation prevails that some means will be found to make him recant and continue to do business at the old stand.

The theory seems to be that when the time for nominations comes around Roosevelt's party will compel him to accept the nomination on the plea that he is the only man who can beat Bryan, who, it is assumed, will be the candidate of the Democratic Party. It really will astonish Great Britain if Roosevelt retires to private life at the close of his present term.

MUST RECEIVE LEISHMAN.

United States Will No Longer Consult Turkey's Likes and Dislikes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—No surprise was occasioned here by the cablegram from Constantinople to the effect that the Sultan is strongly opposed to the elevation of the American Legation to Ambassadorial rank. This has been the Sultan's attitude for years, and he was not expected to welcome the change.

Despite his protestations, in diplomatic circles here it is stated the Sultan will be forced to receive John G. A. Leishman of Pittsburg as an Ambassador. Any other action would be resented by this Government and dealt with in a summary manner. The purpose of passing the special act, which was introduced by Senator Knox, was to enable Mr. Leishman to negotiate directly with the Sultan instead of having to deal with one of his subordinates. Mr. Leishman, as Minister, has been embarrassed greatly in his relations with the Turkish Government, and the President and the State Department do not intend to submit any longer to such a condition of affairs.

The situation in Constantinople is well understood in Washington. The Sultan has not been so strenuously opposed to raising the legation here to an embassy as to preclude all possibility of that action being taken. The decision against it is said to be due to the fact that the rivalry between Izzet Pasha, the reigning favorite, who has the ear of the Sultan, and the Sublime Porte, represented chiefly by Tewfik Pasha, Foreign Minister, and the Grand Vizier Ferrouh Pasha, has come to a deadlock on the question of representation at Washington.

Izzet Pasha has long cherished the ambition to send his son here as an Ambassador, but Tewfik has succeeded in bringing to the front the son of Ferrouh Pasha, a candidate whose ability and fitness commend him strongly. When the latter's appointment seemed likely Izzet began to oppose the idea of raising the legation to an embassy and, according to the latest dispatches, has succeeded for the time being.

COLOMBIANS SEIZE BRITONS.

Gunboat Reported to Have Taken Captains of Two Ships.

PANAMA, July 9.—Two chiefs of the San Blas Indians, John Davis of Rio Mono, and Onalipilele of Playon Chico, arrived here this afternoon from their country and called on President Amador.

They informed the President that on last Monday the Captains of two English sloops anchored off the Isle of Pines, on the coast of the San Blas country, had been taken prisoners by the Colombian gunboat Cartagena.

Following this the commander of the gunboat had a conference with Managuina, an Indian chief, who, since the independence of the republic, has given the Panaman authorities much trouble. Upon leaving the commander of the gunboat told Managuina he would return to the coast next week.

These movements on the part of Colombia cannot be fathomed here and have created much interested comment.

The San Blas Indians inhabit a section of the Isthmus beginning about 100 miles east of the Canal Zone and running nearly as far to the eastward as the Gulf of Darien. They are complete masters of this territory, in spite of the fact that it is within the bounds of the Panaman Republic. They permit no white men to come upon their lands, killing all those who venture to trespass after having been warned to keep out. They sell cocoanuts to white traders, but the business is all done at the Isle of Pines, which is reserved for that purpose.

REFUSES AMERICAN MEAT.

British Navy Now to Get Australian or Argentine Brands.

LONDON, July 9.—As a result of the refusal of one of the ships of the British Atlantic fleet to take on American tinned meats during the recent naval manoeuvres, the Admiralty directs that ships' companies be supplied with Australian or Argentine brands in lieu of American. The remainder of American tinned meats now on hand is being returned to the victualing yards and will be no longer a compulsory ration for the navy.

Winston Spencer Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, in an official communication to William Redmond, Nationalist member of Parliament for the East Division of Clare, says he is informed that special care is exercised by the new South Wales Government that only absolutely healthy beeves are slaughtered for food, and that every precaution is taken at freezing and canning works to insure a cleanly method.

Where any breach of the regulations regarding cleanliness is proved licenses are immediately withdrawn. A person slaughtering a diseased beast is liable to imprisonment for two years and the seller of diseased meat is liable to imprisonment for a longer term. Government inspectors report weekly. Twelve hours' notice must be given of intention to slaughter, and where no such notice is given a penalty of $25 a head may be imposed.

HELD IN THE WALDORF, THE CORONER DECLARES

Harburger Says He Was Kept from Telling of Suicide.

LED THROUGH LONG PASSAGES

Norman Leopold, Brokers' Employe, Had Shot Himself in His Room in the Afternoon.

After investigating the suicide of a young man in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night Coroner Julius Harburger took possession of the middle of the hotel lobby and told what he thought of the management. He said that Assistant Manager Barse had detained him for half an hour to keep him away from the reporters. The Coroner, according to his story, was sent wandering through dim corridors on the ninth floor while reporters waited for him below.

He was an angry man. Waldorf-Astoria or Bowery lodging house, he said, the facts were coming out if he could accomplish it. When Mr. Barse touched his arm and asked him to come into an inner office he shook that official off violently and said that the lobby was good enough for him.

"You can't keep me from giving this story to the newspapers. You tried to keep me a prisoner, did you! I'm glad I've found you at last, fellows. I had a hard enough time of it. They kept me a prisoner, and tried not to let me get at you [He admitted later that nothing stronger than subterfuge was used.] But now I'll tell you all about it."

The Coroner kept his word. The young man who killed himself was Norman Leopold, 28 years old, who worked with his two uncles, Alfred and James M. Leopold, in their brokerage office at 7 Wall Street. Losses in stock dealings are supposed to have driven the youth to suicide. In one of his pockets when the Coroner found him was a check book with twelve stubs and no checks in it.

Young Leopold lived with his mother and brother at 7 West Ninety-first Street.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a clean-shaven young man walked into the hotel and registered as "Norman Leopold, City." He had with him a dress-suit case, and the room clerk assigned him to an inside room on the ninth floor. He went to the room, and was not seen again until early in the afternoon. Having mailed a letter to his cousin, Lewis Riesgo, he went to his room, asking that he should not be disturbed. The cousin came to the hotel later in the day.

The clerks at first refused to send his card up, but Riesgo was insistent, and they finally decided to send to Leopold's room. When the bellboy's call was not answered he became alarmed and sent word back to the desk. House Detective Thornhill was summoned, and the door was unlocked with a duplicate key. The dead body of the suicide lay across the bed, fully clothed except for the coat and waistcoat. Boxes of expensive cigarettes lay all around the room, and Coroner Harburger estimated that he must have smoked between fifty and a hundred of them before killing himself. The 32-calibre revolver with which he shot himself was lying on the bed, with only one empty shell in it.

Dr. Calvin T. Adams, the regular house physician, was first summoned, and he said the man had killed himself in the afternoon, probably about 4 o'clock. A telephone message was sent to the Coroner and the Tenderloin police were notified. The hotel men said the body was found at 9:45 P. M. They gave out an account of the suicide some time before the Coroner appeared, which agreed with his statement in all important details.

It was half an hour after midnight when the Coroner reached the lobby. Bellboys, porters, and all the guests who were near by crowded around the Coroner to hear him denounce the Waldorf-Astoria people.

"They led me through labyrinthian passages," he said, "trying to keep me away from you."

Then the Coroner told the story of the suicide, pausing after every sentence to tell how the hotel people had tried to suppress the whole affair. In the letter that he wrote to Riesgo, Leopold said nothing about suicide. He inclosed two bills which he asked his cousin to pay. Only the fact that the letter was written on Waldorf-Astoria stationery gave Riesgo a clue to Leopold whereabouts.

SHOT LEWISOHN'S DRIVER.

The Chauffeur Refused to Stop at a Policeman's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 9.—One chauffeur now stands in fear, or at least in awe, of the Jersey constabulary. He is Robert Dwyer, chauffeur for Jesse Lewisohn, who lives at Elberon, a suburb of Long Branch, N. J. He went out Sunday night with four friends for a little drive in Mr. Lewisohn's machine. Going through Long Branch this morning at 2:30 o'clock the automobilists ran into a fire in Townley & Co.'s hardware store on Broadway.

Policeman "Joe" Poole thought that the machine was going right on down the street, over the hose and any one that might be in the way. He told the chauffeur to stop. The chauffeur wouldn't stop, said Poole. He told Dwyer to consider himself under arrest. The chauffeur wouldn't even do that, Poole said today, and then the policeman jumped into the machine and ordered Dwyer to stop at the police station in the City Hall.

Arrived there, the machine struck an even faster gait than it had been going, says Poole. He pulled his pistol then, and ordered Dwyer to stop the machine. There was a mix-up, at the end of which the chauffeur had been shot in the leg. The automobile then came to a stop.

The wounded chauffeur was sent to the Long Branch Memorial Hospital. He was held in $500 bail for speeding beyond the legal limit and attempting to break through a fire line. No charge has been made against Poole.

Suicide From Ferry Boat?

Thomas J. Rose, a deck hand on the ferryboat Brooklyn of the Hamilton Ferry Line from Manhattan to Brooklyn, reported to the Brooklyn police early this morning that on the midnight trip across the river he found a blue serge coat and straw hat on the forward deck. In the coat was a note saying:

"I have tried hard not to do this, but in vain. Notify the Hoboken police. Good-bye all."

In the coat was also found a card numbered 79, certifying that George Tompkins was a member of a Hoboken lodge of Elks. The Hoboken police were notified.

Ginger Champagne—Equinox—Extra Dry. Charles, A. M. & C. Co., P. & T., Waner.—Adv.

DOG TAG IN MEAT CAN.

Suspicion Aroused in West Virginia Causes Chicago Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—An evening newspaper here to-day published the following special dispatch, dated July 9, from Williamsburg, Va.:

Some time ago a merchant sold a man at Roxbury a can of beef and in it was found a dog's metallic tag, No. 13,506, Chicago, with the initials R. F. C.

Thus it was known what is supposed to have become of the dog, for the tag is the inscription on—or rather, in—it's tin-can grave. Now the questions remain: What dog was it, to whom did it belong, and how did it disappear?

The dog may have been any one of many for several years back. That same number, 13,506, has been issued by the Chicago Municipal authorities to twenty or thirty dogs. Records are kept of such licenses for four years back, and these were investigated. Dogs which bore that number during the last three years were found here to-day, uncanned.

BUFFALO EXPRESS IN SMASH.

Engines Come Together at Atlantic City, but Nobody is Hurt.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 9.—The engine drawing the Buffalo Express, arriving here to-night at 6:35, crashed into a shifting engine in the Pennsylvania yard and both engines were derailed.

The passengers were shaken up, but no one was hurt. They alighted and walked to the station. A mistake in signals is said to have brought the engines together.

ROOSEVELTS ON AN ENGINE.

Two of the President's Sons Satisfy a Cherished Desire.

OYSTER BAY, July 9.—President Roosevelt's sons, Archie and Quentin, have achieved the desire of so many other American boys. They have ridden in the cab with the engineer and have held the speed controlling mechanism in their hands. Their cousin, Philip, son of W. Emlen Roosevelt, has also had that experience.

The boys have long desired to ride in an engine, and last week the consent of the President was obtained. On Saturday night they rode in an engine as far as Mineola, each of the three taking his turn on the engineer's perch. At Mineola they said good-bye to him and returned home.

FERRY FIREMEN STRIKE.

Service to 39th Street, Brooklyn, Limited to One Boat Yesterday.

The firemen on the Thirty-ninth Street ferry line from South Ferry to Brooklyn struck yesterday, and as a result but one boat ran all day, in place of the three that usually maintain the service. The firemen had been receiving $65 a month until about three weeks ago, when, coincidentally with the addition of nine more men for the Summer traffic, the pay of the older hands was reduced to $60.

The men, according to their story, asked Supt. W. J. Hutton last week for $2.25 a day for eight hours' work. He is said to have promised them an answer on Wednesday of this week, but instead of waiting for the time to expire, they declare that he discharged all the old men among them when they reported for duty yesterday, when the new men walked out.

Late yesterday afternoon twenty-five strikers and sympathizers tried to board the boat that was running, but were not allowed to do so.

DELAWARE'S BIG PEACH CROP

200 Per Cent. Over Last Year's, Railroad Expert Says—Spraying Did It.

The Delaware peach crop, which will begin moving to New York and other markets this week, will, according to Isaac W. Mills, the peach sharp, who has been making estimates of the crop of Delaware for nearly half a century, be 200 per cent. greater than that of last year and 100 per cent. larger than any crop produced in that State for the past decade.

Mills is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad to make these estimates in order that the road may provide for the transportation of the crop. He places the Delaware peach crop this year at 2,500,995 baskets, and the pear crop at 499,253 baskets. The great increase in the peach yield is attributed largely to the fact that spraying the trees has prevented disease among them and thus increased their yield.

PRESIDENT'S GUARD FINED.

He Hit a Photographer Who Took Mr. Roosevelt's Picture.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 9.—James B. Sloan, Jr., Chief of the President's Secret Service Corps, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault to-day and was fined $10 by the Village Squire.

Clarence Legendre, a New York photographer, preferred the charge. The alleged assault occurred on the day the President arrived in Oyster Bay, and resulted from an attempt by Legendre to photograph the President and Mrs. Roosevelt in their carriage.

TAXES OWED BY FIELD.

Amount to $1,678,000, It is Charged—Chicago Tax Shake-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Board of Review to-day made a formal demand upon the attorneys for the Marshall Field estate to show cause why back taxes should not be paid on the $17,500,000 of the Field personal property scheduled in the Probate Court, amounting to $1,678,000 in eight years. Attorney William G. Beale, representing the trustees, asked for a continuance, and it was granted.

Stirred by the Field case, which will be prosecuted by the Citizens' Association, the Board of Review started its work of the year by arranging to summon several more alleged tax dodgers. These, with the amount at which they are assessed, are as follows:

Norman B. Ream, $250,000.
Mrs. Roger M. Pullman, $100,000.
George M. Pullman estate, $85,075.
Joy Morton, $30,000.
A. C. Honore, $55,000.
Mrs. Edson Keith, $70,000.
Standard Oil Company, $125,000.
Mrs. P. D. Armour, $100,000.

The International Harvester Company is paying on full value, according to the board. This amounts to $8,110,000. The Illinois Tunnel Company has been raised from $500,000 to $7,000,000.

The Train of the Century
is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines. "America's Greatest Railroad." Leave New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago at 8:30 next morning—a night's ride.—Adv.

JUDICIARY TICKET NAMED BY LAWYERS

Put Up Eight Candidates for the Supreme Court Bench.

THINK PARTIES WILL INDORSE

Would Have Liked Republicans and Tammany to Have Approved in Advance.

The Lawyers' Committee of Thirty-Five, which will hereafter be known as the Judiciary Nominators, announced the selection of this ticket for New York County yesterday:

FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Michael H. Cardozo, Edward S. Clinch, Theodore Connoly, Lewis L. Delafield, John Frankenheimer, Leonard A. Giegerich, Arthur H. Masten, Samuel H. Ordway, Charles E. Rushmore, Edward B. Whitney.
FOR SURROGATE—Frank T. Fitzgerald.
FOR JUDGES OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Rufus B. Cowing, William E. Wyatt.

The announcement of the candidates came after several weeks of deliberation on the part of the lawyers. The candidates had been chosen several days ago, but the names were sent for approval to Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the committee, who has been ill and unable to attend its sessions. The lawyers will now proceed to enlarge their committee so as to include many of the best-known young lawyers in the city, and every effort will be made to enlist as many of them as possible to strengthen the representative character of the ticket.

The committee will follow closely the plan of the Jerome nominators. Within a few days petitions will be circulated, and as soon as the requisite number of signatures is obtained the ticket will be regularly in the field. The Judiciary Nominators have adopted as their emblem a black triangle.

Eight New Justices to be Elected.

In a circular sent out last night, asking for signatures to the nominating petition, the nominators point out that under the act of the last Legislature there are to be eight additional Justices of the Supreme Court. Justice Giegerich's term also expires, as does that of Justice Clinch, who was named by Gov. Higgins to succeed Justice Barrett, resigned. The terms of Surrogate Fitzgerald and City Judge Cowing also expire, and an additional Judge of General Sessions is named in the person of Judge Wyatt, now on the Special Sessions bench.

The announcement says that the nominations have been made irrespective of party considerations, and in response to a general demand on the part of the bar and the public that these judicial places should be filled by lawyers of large experience, proved ability, and independence, free from any connections which might lead the public to doubt their disinterested devotion to the impartial and efficient administration of justice. The announcement says further:

In the County of New York eighteen Justices of the Supreme Court attend to all the jury and special term business of the court. The Judges whom the electors are to choose next November thus exceed in number one-half of the present bench, exclusive of those assigned to the Appellate Division. Obviously, these new Judges will largely determine the character and efficiency of the administration of justice in New York County for the next fourteen years.

Every citizen has a supreme interest in electing to the bench lawyers of character, ability, professional experience, and independence. The candidates of the party organizations, however estimable personally, have almost invariably been selected because of party service or political influence. Often professional capacity has been entirely disregarded, and not infrequently, as a condition of nomination, large payments of money have been exacted from the candidates.

Before selecting these candidates we asked our brethren of the bar and all other citizens interested to submit to us names of eligible and desirable candidates for these important offices. A very large number of suggestions were made, and we have carefully considered the qualifications of over 200 lawyers. In deference to the established principle that judicial officers who have rendered faithful and competent service should be renominated, we have proposed for re-election Judge Cowing, who has served as City Judge twenty-eight years, and Mr. Justice Giegerich and Surrogate Fitzgerald, who have both served fourteen years.

In our deliberations we have ignored political considerations, and have sought only to select from those who would consent to accept nominations the men best fitted professionally for the positions to be filled. No new candidate is proposed whose age will not permit him to serve a full term of fourteen years, and ability to dispatch business promptly and efficiently has been deemed an essential qualification.

Ticket Evenly Divided.

For a non-political ticket, the ticket is divided rather evenly. Tammany Hall is represented by Theodore Connoly, Justice Giegerich, one of the Sachems of the Tammany Society; Surrogate Fitzgerald, and Justice Wyatt. Justice Clinch, Arthur H. Masten, Charles E. Rushmore, and Judge Cowing are Republicans. Messrs. Cardozo, Delafield, Frankenheimer, and Ordway are Independent Democrats. Mr. Whitney is also classed the same way, but he has been very active in anti-trust litigation, is a firm believer in the municipal ownership theory, and was one of the counsel for William Randolph Hearst in the election contest of last year. He is not, however, classed as an Independence League representative on the ticket, but rather as an Independent Democrat.

Every man on the lawyers' ticket has not only consented to run, but has voiced his determination to stick notwithstanding the possibility of a break that may be encountered in some instances with party organizations. The candidates said, in accepting the nominations, that they recognized the indorsement of the entire bar of the county and their selection by the bar out of hundreds of candidates as a professional honor of the highest character. Some went so far as to say that they preferred such an indorsement, even though it entailed defeat, to a successful issue on any partisan ticket. It is stated on authority that to the new men named the honor is paramount, and that there is not one of them who is not now earning in private practice more than the emoluments that will come to him on the bench.

The Judiciary Nominators faced a peculiar state of affairs at the outset. In spite of their expressed desire that the ticket nominated by them should be entirely free from party dictation or affiliation, they would have preferred some real assurances from the Republican and Tammany organizations that the men chosen would meet with indorsement from those

parties. Accordingly, certain representations, which, however, could not be called "deals," were made to the leaders of the two parties in the county, although the hopelessness of perfecting any working arrangement was evident from the first.

Charles F. Murphy, as the head of Tammany, and Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the County Committee of the Republican organization, let it be understood at the outset that although they would like to take some active part in the selection of representatives on the ticket, or at least to suggest some working agreement, they were, as they put it, "unable to deliver the goods." Both organizations are rent by factional fights, and the leaders are themselves struggling to keep their places. That made it impossible for them to make any workable agreement.

Forces Parties to Get In Line.

Under these circumstances the Nominators faced the alternative of getting first in the field with their ticket or of waiting until October to see what the parties would do. To wait was generally looked on as a bad move. As one of the members of the committee put it yesterday:

"If we have done nothing else, we have forced the political parties, if they have any hope of success, to put up men of the highest legal calibre on their tickets. I do not consider, however, that this necessity will arise, for I believe that the greater part of the lawyers' ticket will be nominated at the party conventions. By the time these come around the strength of this ticket will have entirely demonstrated itself, and the parties will be forced to get in line if they hope to make a good showing with the rest of their tickets."

It was also understood by the Judiciary Nominators that the Independence League intends to put a full judicial ticket in the field. Mr. Hearst has time and again made this announcement, and he is pledged to put Clarence Shearn, Judge Seabury, John Ford, and ex-Judge Palmieri on his ticket. The possibility that a Hearst ticket might succeed, if there was a general split-up of the parties and independents, made the Nominators all the more anxious that some agreement should be reached. Failing to get this, they have put up such men as they believe will appeal to regular parties, if not actually force them to accept them.

Considerable surprise was manifested when it was seen that Senator Elsberg was not chosen. Although Mr. Elsberg was strongly indorsed, it was pointed out that he is only 34 years old, and that his last eight years have been spent in the Legislature, giving him little court experience. It was also the opinion of some of the Nominators that Senator Marks should be on the ticket, but the final list did not include him. It was also feared that the names of Messrs. Elsberg and Marks on the ticket might give too strong an indication of a political deal, even though none might exist.

Who the Nominees Are.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO is a member of the firm of Cardozo & Nathan. He was born in this city, in 1851, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1870, received the degree of LL. B. from the University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He became a member of the Bar Association in 1873, and has been a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Cardozo is now and for many years past has been the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Law Institute, one of the Committee of Counsel to the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, a member of the New York State Bar Association, and of the Manhattan and Lawyers' Clubs.

EDWARD S. CLINCH was born in New York on Nov. 8, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the College of the City of New York and the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1871 he began to practice alone, making a specialty of commercial and real estate law. He also had a large practice in the Surrogate's Court. For years he was the attorney for various religious and charitable organizations. Mr. Clinch was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Barrett on Jan. 9 last, by Gov. Higgins. It was alleged that he had Standard Oil influences behind him. Gov. Higgins inquired about this, and received from Mr. Clinch a statement that he never had had anything to do with that corporation.

THEODORE CONNOLY, at present First Assistant Corporation Counsel, was born in New Orleans, educated in France, and was admitted to the bar here in 1872. He has remained in his position in the Corporation Counsel's office through five administrations, and to him have been turned over all questions involving international law. He also argued all the appeals growing out of the new city charter, and was principal counsel for the Charter Commission. He compiled the New York Citations and edited New York Criminal Reports and Code's Surrogate Reports. He was formerly editor of The New York Law Journal.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD was born on Jan. 30, 1862. After attendance at the Harvard and Columbia Law Schools he was graduated from the latter in May, 1884, with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to practice in June of the same year. In 1884 he drew the act reorganizing the inferior criminal courts, and was counsel for the city in the litigation in which the constitutionality of that act was affirmed.

Mr. Delafield has been a member at various times of substantially all of the standing committees and of numerous special committees of the New York City Bar Association, and is now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Bar Association.

JOHN FRANKENHEIMER was born on July 15, 1853, in the City of New York, of Jewish parents. He attended the German-American Institute and Columbia Grammar School in this city, and entered Cornell University in 1870. He was graduated in 1873 with the degree of Ph. B. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1875 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. For the last fifteen years he has been a member of the firm of Kurzman & Frankenheimer. He is a member of the Bar Association, and for several years was a member of its Committee on Admissions.

LEONARD A. GIEGERICH was born in Bavaria in May, 1855. He came to this country as a child, studied in the parochial schools and at De la Salle Institute, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1888, and a year later was appointed by President Cleveland Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District. In 1890 he was elected County Clerk, and resigned the following year to accept the appointment of Gov. Hill to a place on the Common Pleas bench. In 1892 he was elected on both tickets for a full term of fourteen years. In 1896, under the new Constitution, the Common Pleas Court was merged in the Supreme Court, and since then Justice Giegerich has served on that bench.

ARTHUR HAYNSWORTH MASTEN was born in Cohoes, Albany County, N. Y., in 1855. He was educated at Williston Academy, East Hampton, Mass., and at Williams College. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York City in May, 1879. He was connected with the office of the Corporation Counsel during the administrations, successively, of Messrs. Whitney, Andrews, and Lacombe, having charge particularly of proceedings for the condemnation of lands for water supply purposes, also of contract litigations. He resigned in 1886 to found the firm of Masten & Nichols, with which he has since continued.

SAMUEL H. ORDWAY was born in New York City on June 8, 1860. He moved to Providence, R. I., with his parents in 1866, and was educated there, graduating from Brown University in 1880. He attended the Harvard Law School in 1880-83, graduating in 1883. He was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1884, and has practiced since in New York City. He is a member of the firm of Spencer, Ordway & Wierum.

CHARLES E. RUSHMORE was born in New York on Dec. 2, 1858. He received his education in the public schools and was graduated from the College of the City of New York. After completing his studies at the law college, he studied with Paddock & Cannon until he formed a partnership with the Messrs. Fullerton, under the firm name of Fullerton & Rushmore. In 1890 he entered into partnership with Simon H. Stern, under the firm name of Stern & Rushmore. Mr. Rushmore has devoted his time principally to the trial of cases and arguments before the Appellate Division, the Court of Appeals, and in the United States Courts.

EDWARD B. WHITNEY is a member of the firm of Macfarlane, Whitney & Monroe. He was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1857, and was graduated from Yale in 1878. He was admitted to the Bar in 1880, and has since practiced in this city, except during 1898-7, when he was Assistant Attorney General of the United States, during the second Cleveland Administration. He was counsel to the New York state Tenement House Coommission of 1900, and as such drafted the Tenement House Law of 1901. He was also appointed a special assistant to Corporation Counsel Rives in 1903, to examine the franchises of the gas, electric lighting, and electric subway companies of the Borough of Manhattan, and as counsel to the People's Institute and other oganizations led the opposition to the Remsen Gas Bill of 1904 before the Mayor and Governor. He is a lecturer on International Law in the New York Law School.

RUFUS B. COWING was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1840. He came to this city when he was 10 years old, and has lived here continuously since. He was graduated at Harvard, and since his first election to the bench in 1877 he has been the nominee of both political parties. In 1891 he got a total of 272,000 votes out of 280,000 cast.

WILLIAM E. WYATT was born in San Francisco in January, 1855. He was educated in this city, and was graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1876, when he was admitted to the Bar. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Walter Trimble, under the firm name of Wyatt & Trimble. This partnership lasted until 1901, when Mr. Wyatt became a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, the position which he now holds. He is a member of the Democratic and Manhattan Clubs.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD was the first Surrogate elected in this county for a term of fourteen years. He is 48 years old, and was born in the First Ward of this city. In 1878 he was graduated from the Columbia Law School. In 1888 he was elected to Congress, but resigned a year later when he was elected Register of the county. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention. As Surrogate he has had before him during the past five years many important cases, including "the Darragh will," "the Teuton will," "the matter of Wilson G. Hunt," "the Fuyerweather decrees," and the "collateral tax in the Jay Gould estate." He is a member of the Manhattan Club, the Catholic Club, and the Democratic Club.

FOR THE BROOKLYN TICKET.

Committee of Fifteen to Investigate —For an Independent Selection.

J. Edward Swanstrom, ex-Borough President of Brooklyn, made a statement yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred to select eight candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second District, in which he reversed his opinion of two weeks ago that it would be advisable for the independent bodies to confer with the leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties and nominate a ticket which would attract all classes of voters. He said yesterday that such a course would be inadvisable and that the candidates should be chosen by the committee as a result of its own deliberations and not be voted by petition. Edward M. Shepard voiced this sentiment.

Col. William F. Coggswell, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel, called the meeting to order. Benjamin F. Blair was chosen temporary Chairman, and Dick S. Ramsay, President of the Hide and Leather Bank of Manhattan, was elected permanent Chairman. A committee of fifteen, appointed by the Chairman, is to receive suggestions and names from the Brooklyn Bar Association and various independent organizations, and is "to investigate such names as to their qualifications and ability," and report at the next meeting, on Aug. 1.

FISH DEALER MURDERED.

Goodale's Skull was Crushed In His Home—Police Look for Hired Man.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 9.—John Anderson, a farmer, found the dead body of his friend, George Goodale, in the latter's house to-day. Goodale was sitting in a chair near a window. His forehead on the right side was split open, there were deep cuts over both of his eyes, and the right side of his skull was crushed.

Goodale was a fish dealer, and lived alone in a small dwelling in the West Long Hill district. Recently he sold a house for about $1,000. Whether or not his money was stolen is not known. His assailant used a blunt instrument, which might have been a hammer or the back of an axe.

The house had not been ransacked. Anderson was questioned, and he said he had not seen Goodale for several days.

The police declared to-night that they had learned that Henry Bailey, who has been doing odd jobs around the city for some time, had worked for Goodale on Friday, and that late in the day he was seen to drive away from Goodale's house in a team which Goodale used in his business. The police secured a warrant for Bailey's arrest, and Chief Inglis of the Police Department went to Durham, where Bailey is reported to have secured work on the farm of Henry Gaylord. Little is known of Bailey. Goodale was 48 years old, and a widow and five children survive him. He did not live with his wife.

IMMIGRANT BUREAU'S HEAD.

President Appoints R. K. Campbell—Gift to Oyster Bay Library.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 9.—President Roosevelt took up his correspondence soon after 9 o'clock to-day, an hour earlier than usual, and finished by noon. When Secretary Loeb returned from Sagamore Hill he announced that the President had appointed Charles Earle Solicitor to the Department of Commerce and Labor. This place was made vacant by the appointment of Edwin W. Sims as United States District Attorney at Chicago. Mr. Earle is an Assistant Attorney in the Department of Justice, and has served in the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The President also authorized the announcement of the appointment of Richard K. Campbell as Chief of the new Bureau of Naturalization. Mr. Campbell has served for a long time as Solicitor for the Bureau of Immigration.

President Roosevelt to-day sent to the Oyster Bay Public Library four handsome volumes of the Old and New Testaments, illustrated by J. James Tissot. The two volumes of the Old Testament contain 396 illustrations and the two of the New Testament 362 illustrations. Every year since the President laid the cornerstone of this library he has sent it a contribution of books. The chair which he used as Governor he also presented to the library.

$50,000 Fire at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 9.—Early this morning fire broke out in the business portion of this city, which threatened to destroy a block of stores, but was put out with a loss of $50,000. The fire was discovered in the rear of Scheur's grocery store, where some barrels of kerosene were kept. A. M. Townley & Co. were the heaviest losers. The fire was believed to be of incendiary origin.

Along Riverside Drive

the maids invariably serve White Rose Ceylon Tea for mid-day lunch and afternoon tea. Popular with the rich, it is yet within the reach of all. Best quality only. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, What Coffee Should Be.

WOMAN DECLARED SANE; IN ASYLUM 17 YEARS

Court at Poughkeepsie Frees Mrs. Isaac Shackman.

SON OPPOSED PROCEEDINGS

Her Freedom Obtained by a Woman Visitor Who Became Interested In Her Case.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 9.—Success has crowned the efforts of Mrs. Jennie Shackman of New York to obtain her freedom after nearly seventeen years' confinement in State insane asylums.

There was a dramatic scene in the Supreme Court to-day when Justice Jaycox pronounced Mrs. Shackman sane and ordered her released from the Hudson River State Hospital, where she has been detained in the wards of the women's department for thirteen years and seven months. A burst of applause broke forth in the crowded courtroom, coupled with handclapping and cheers for Mrs. Shackman's attorneys. It took the utmost efforts of the court officers to restore quiet. Mrs. Shackman was so much affected that she burst into tears and clapsed in her arms her friend, Miss Sarah Melhado, who sat beside her. The two women left the courtroom together.

Mrs. Jennie Shackman is about 50 years of age. Her husband, Isaac Shackman, is said to be a prosperous business man in New York, living at the Hotel Endicott. She was in the hospital in Amityville for three years before she was transferred to the Poughkeepsie institution, nearly fourteen years ago.

Her husband's visits ceased long ago. Finally a friend came to her in the person of a stranger, Miss Sarah Melhado, of this city, who became acquainted with Mrs. Shackman while visiting another patient in the hospital. Miss Melhado became impressed with Mrs. Shackman's story, and satisfied that the woman was not insane took the matter to City Judge Joseph Moreschauser, who obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-day. The proceedings were opposed by her son, Sigmund Shackman, who is 27 years of age, and who about a year ago had himself appointed a committee of her property.

Miss Melhado declared that she would provide Mrs. Shackman with a home until she was able to take care of herself. The next step will probably be a proceeding to set aside the appointment of the son as his mother's committee in order that the property thus withheld from her may come into her own possession.

Dr. Parsons of the State Hospital testified that Mrs. Shackman was insane, but not dangerous, and that she could easily impress people meeting her casually as being entirely sane.

It was said at the Hotel Endicott last night that the Shackman family had lived there throughout the Winter, leaving only two weeks ago for some Summer resort. The family consisted of a father, son, and daughter. The Shackmans conduct a place of business at 621 Broadway, where they deal in woolens on commission.

SAY HORSE WAS HOMESICK.

It Wouldn't Eat, but Ran Seven Miles to Its Old Home to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 9.—A horse recently purchased by Orrin Rice, the proprietor of a boarding house at Rock Hill, Sullivan County, broke its halter yesterday, ran seven miles to its old home, and dropped dead as it came to the barn.

The horse, the farmers say, died of homesickness. Rice bought it from a man near Monticello. When he took it to his home the animal refused to eat and became very restless. Veterinary surgeons could not help it, and the animal became so weak it could not stand.

On Saturday night the horse lay apparently dying in a field. In the morning it was gone. The horse had broken its halter, jumped a fence, and journeyed seven miles to its home near Monticello.

BEAT WIFE BEATER TO DEATH.

Indiana Miner is Punished by a Mob—Leaders Are Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—Oliver Bryant, a coal miner of Vanderburg County, was taken from his house by a mob last night and beaten so severely that he died from his injuries to-day. Bryant had beaten his wife while under the influence of liquor.

The mob is said to have been led by A. J. Glych, and he was arrested to-day, charged with murder. Harry Linnville, a blacksmith, is also under arrest. Warrants have been issued for a number of others.

The persons under arrest say they did not intend to kill Bryant, but only wanted to punish him for the brutal assault on his wife.

PORTO RICANS GREET ROOT.

Secretary Tells Them of America's Interest in the Island.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 9.—Secretary Elihu Root was entertained at luncheon to-day by George Cabot Ward, at the Union Club.

Mr. Root said he fully appreciated the difficulties that attended the island's adjustment to the new conditions resulting from its separation from Spain and the severance of relations between Church and State.

The United States, Mr. Root said, was greatly interested in the welfare of the island and in holding its friendship, and strongly desired for Porto Rico the utmost prosperity and happiness. There existed, he continued, no citizen holding office, high or low, who could truly represent his country who did not work zealously for the island's future.

Mr. Root avoided all reference to insular problems, such as the question of citizenship, the coffee growing industry, and the presence of troops on the island.

THE Equitable Trust Company will accept your bank account, subject to check, and allow a fair rate of interest.

¶ It will take good care of your securities; it will collect bonds, rents, mortgages, interest, dividends, coupons, and every class of income; it will pay taxes and insurance, sell property, and undertake the care and management of estates.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

INSURANCE FIGHT IS ON IN EARNEST

Continued from Page 1.

your hands. The Directors now in power have nominated, or will nominate, for each company what is to be known as the administration ticket. It is safe to say that they will turn every wheel of insurance machinery of which they now have control through their possession of your property to defeat your candidates and elect themselves or their nominees.

"As your representatives in this campaign we advise you to disregard the influences which will be brought to bear upon you by the local paid agents, and to exercise in this as in any other election your own independent and individual judgment in the choice of the men who shall from this time forward act as the Trustees of your insurance savings.

"If you, as a policy holder, will intelligently exercise this personal choice and do what you can to so instruct your immediate friends who are policy holders so that they shall not be misled by the efforts of your paid agents, the success of this campaign in your interest is assured.

"It is not the purpose of this movement to disturb the actual working organizations of these two companies except so far as it may be necessary to correct the abuses which are the direct result of mismanagement at the executive centres.

"It will be no part of the duty of this committee further to investigate the wrongs and abuses, some of which have been exposed by the recent legislative investigation and by the inquisition of the Grand Jury which is still under way. Within the brief time which the Armstrong Committee was able to devote to that phase of their investigations it was impossible for them to touch upon the administration of the subsidiary banks and trust companies, or to go beyond the mere surface of the abuses which were uncovered.

Reform Work in View.

"Certain suits have been begun to recover moneys claimed to have been misappropriated, wasted, or lost, and it is charged that other suits should be commenced. The further investigation, the prosecution of such suits as have been begun, and the commencement of further suits, if any, for restitution, will devolve upon the new management. Those matters will constitute no part of the duty of this committee. It will rest with you to determine whether such investigations and efforts to secure restitution can be prosecuted with greater freedom and justice to you by the Directors under whose administrations the acts were perpetrated and suffered, or Directors named by them, or by a new management which has had no connection with and is under no obligations to the old officers.

"The expense of this campaign must be borne by the policy holders. It costs over $50,000 to place a circular in the hands of all the policy holders.

"A Committee on Finance will have charge of all receipts and expenditures, and will see that all contributions received from policy holders are expended in their interest. At the completion of the campaign a detailed expense report will be rendered.

"Under these conditions and in the full belief that this movement is one of the most important which has ever been instituted in this country, your committee feels free to urge you as a policy holder to forward to the Secretary such voluntary contribution (from $1 upward) as you may consider it your privilege to make.

A Permanent Vigilance Committee.

"Should the policy holders give expression to such a desire, this committee will endeavor to form a permanent policy holders' organization, which shall have the following among its objects:

"(a) To maintain a vigilant supervision of the conduct of the business of the companies and to make an independent audit of their books through chartered accountants employed by the association.

"(b) To require the annual distribution among the policy holders of the dividends to which they are entitled, and to prevent, so far as possible, the undue increase of the vast accumulations which are the prolific source of temptation to mismanagement and waste.

"(c) To furnish the beneficiaries of the policies which mature by death or otherwise a means of ascertaining whether the sum that is being offered by the company is the full amount to which the beneficiaries are justly entitled. Under past and present conditions the beneficiaries must take what is offered and have no practical redress or way of ascertaining what is due them.

"(d) To prevent the payment to the officers of the companies of exorbitant salaries, the use of the companies' funds for political purposes, and in the corruption of legislative bodies.

"(e) To see to it that the $33,000,000 or thereabouts of stocks of banks and trust companies which the companies are required to sell within five years are disposed of to the best advantage of the policy holders.

"(f) To advise you from time to time concerning the candidates for Directors that are presented for election by the administration, and if necessary to nominate opposing candidates and to endeavor to restrict the operations of the companies to the legitimate scope of the insurance business.

"The Legislature of New York, after thorough investigation, followed by the most startling exposures of the methods of the officers and Directors in the conduct of the affairs of your companies, in substance and effect has declared those Directors to be unfaithful trustees of the great interests committed to their charge, has legislated them out of office and has called upon the policy holders to choose new Directors.

"The nominations for new Directors by this committee will in due time be submitted to the policy holders."

The address was signed by:

Richard Olney, Chairman, Massachusetts.
Gov. N. E. Broward, Florida.
The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, Pennsylvania.
Judge George Gray, Delaware.
John C. Hemphill, South Carolina.
Harlow N. Higginbotham, Illinois.
Gov. John J. Johnson, Minnesota.
Z. A. Lash, Canada.
Frederick Niedringhaus, Missouri.
Samuel Newhouse, Utah.
Fremont Older, California.
Gov. S. W. Pennypacker, Pennsylvania.
Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, New York.
Gov. Henry Roberts, Connecticut.
Col. A. M. Shook, Tennessee.
Charles Emory Smith, Pennsylvania.
Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, New York.
Thomas B. Wanamaker, Pennsylvania.

All Ready for a Fight.

The meeting began at 2 o'clock after a morning which a good many of the committeemen had spent in and about the committee rooms discussing the insurance situation and comparing notes on the progress of the policy holders' movement among the constituencies they represented. These reports were such that the committee met with a feeling of confidence for the outcome of the great campaign they were starting quite as strong as was their realization of the importance of the task which they undertook. The Westerners, for whom Mr. Older and Gov. Johnson were the particular spokesmen, were particularly enthusiastic, and the former, when his attention was called to the charge that but nine of the members of the International Committee were policy holders of the two companies, replied:

"That reminds me of a burglar, who, when caught robbing a jewelry store, refused to be arrested by anybody who wasn't in the jewelry business."

Judge Gray of Delaware was chosen the temporary Chairman of the meeting, and shortly after Richard Olney was elected permanent Chairman of the International Committee and took the chair. Mr. Olney made a brief address, in which he spoke of the importance of the duty which the committee was called upon to perform and the significance of having such a body of men come together from all over the country to render a public service. The meeting then took up the work of choosing its committees, and, on the report of a nominating committee, consisting of Gen. Tracy, Fremont Older, John C. Hemphill, Gov. Broward, and Z. A. Lash, the following Executive Committee was chosen: Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Gov. John J. Johnson, Charles Emory Smith, Harlow N. Higginbotham, Col. A. M. Shook, Gov. S. W. Pennypacker, Gov. Henry Roberts, and Richard Olney, ex-officio.

The Plan of Campaign.

Judge Gray, ex-Judge Parker, Mr. Lash, the Rev. Dr. Conwell and Mr. Smith were chosen a committee on address and they retired temporarily to discuss three drafts which had been submitted to the members of the committee two weeks in advance. Meantime the committee elected Samuel Untermyer General Counsel, G. R. Scrugham Organization Manager, and Seymour Eaton Secretary. Then several resolutions were passed governing the procedure which the committee should follow. It was the unanimous opinion of the committeemen, and accordingly voted, that the Executive Committee should act, subject in all cases, to the approval of the full committee, which may be called together at ten days' notice by either the Executive Committee or the Chairman. The committee also voted to allow any member who was unavoidably kept from attending a meeting, to appoint an alternate, provided the latter was unanimously approved by the committee.

The scheme of nomination, as worked out, provides for the fullest discussion of names suggested by the policy holders and for action in every case by the entire International Committee. It was voted that suggestions should be received by the Executive Committee, and reported to members of the International Committee with such information as the Executive Committee might be able to obtain. After discussion by the full committee the nominations will be made, and any member of the committee who is not able to attend the meeting when this is done will have opportunity to express his views by mail.

Moderate Counsel Prevails.

When the committee on address made its report it became very evident that every member of the International Committee proposed to have his views heard and considered. There were some of the members who favored sending out a pretty strenuous document, but others, for whom Judge Gray was the principal spokesman, held that the address should have nothing of personal denunciation in it. It was declared that the International Committee might well enough let the facts speak for themselves and, be content with pointing out to the policy holders the way in which they could express and enforce their wishes in the coming elections. These more moderate counsels prevailed, and the final form of the address was distinctly temperate in coming elections. These more moderate tone.

Before adjournment, the International Committee elected Lord St. Oswald and Harmood-Banner, M. P., the nominees of the British policy holders' organizations, to its membership. Herr Wiegand, the German representative, and Lord St. Oswald presided yesterday at meetings of their respective organizations held in Berlin and London, and they will be apprised at once of the action taken here. The meeting adjourned subject to call, and after the adjournment many of the members, who lingered in the committee room for a last word, expressed to the reporters their pleasure at the way in which the work had been undertaken and the attitude in which the members of the committee had faced it.

Word came from Albany last night that Supt. Kelsey of the State Insurance Department had arranged to have the lists of policy holders which the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies will be obliged to furnish on July 18 placed in the Assembly committee rooms on the second floor of the Capitol, so that the force which is to copy them may be as large as is desired, and if these accommodations are not sufficient Mr. Kelsey is prepared to arrange for the use of the Assembly Chamber. This will greatly facilitate the work of copying the lists, which the New York and Mutual Life managements have refused to do when requested by the International Committee.

YOSEMITE ROBBER CAUGHT.

Jack Sweet Thought to be Stage Hold-Up Man.

FRESNO, Cal., July 9.—The authorities believe that it was Jack Sweet of Grub Gulch, Madeira County, who alone held up five Yosemite stages Saturday night and robbed forty-five passengers. The report is that he is under arrest and that he has been taken to Wawona for identification. The passengers say they can recognize the highwayman. Sweet is suspected of having held up the Yosemite stage one year ago. No arrest was then made because he came forward with an alibi.

The robbery occurred six miles from Ahwahnee. At that place the road winds around the side of a hill and comes to a sudden point. There the robber stepped out and ordered the driver of the first stage to stop. He had sacks tied about his feet to prevent the leaving of telltale tracks as a clue fora pursuing posse.

While waiting for the other stages to come up the robber shot the lock off the Wells-Fargo box and rifled its contents. The bandit, stopping the other stages, lined the passengers up and kept them covered with his rifle, while he forced one of their number to take the valuables from the others.

BUHL NOW IN HARTJE CASE.

Dry Goods Man Urges Charges of Conspiracy and Attempted Blackmail.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Henry Buhl, Vice President of the dry goods firm of Boggs & Buhl, has instructed his attorney, Willis F. McCook, to join with the District Attorney in prosecuting persons connected with the Hartje divorce case for conspiracy and attempted blackmail.

Hartje in a supplementary petition against his wife mentioned a man whose name he said he would disclose on the trial of the case. He refused to place the name on record when ordered to do so by the court, and afterward backed down completely, his attorneys now admitting the evidence was misleading and worthless.

A man prominent in Allegheny told Mr. Buhl that he was the man alluded to in the petition, and advised Mr. Buhl to settle for $5,000 and keep his name out of the case. Instead of settling Mr. Buhl sent for his attorney and instructed him to join with the District Attorney in the case.

David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, arrived here to-day and will testify for Mrs. Hartje concerning the letters purporting to have been written by her to the coachman Madine.

HAD GEMS IN SUIT CASES.

Brooklyn Men Are Arrested in Pittsburg for a $5,000 Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Hugo Roman, who said his home was in Brooklyn, was arrested to-day on the charge of being a suspicious person. He had a lot of jewelry, but when asked where he had got it he could not tell a good story, and so was locked up. Later Roman said he had a confederate, and Detective McDonald arrested a man who gave his name as Fred Dicker, also of Brooklyn. He confessed that he and Roman had broken the window of a jewelry store in Kansas City on the night of July 4 and had stolen a lot of jewelry.

Two suit cases in which was most of the plunder, were found at the baggage room at the Union Station. The stolen goods are valued at $5,000. One pin alone is worth $1,000.

Dicker described the Kansas City robbery as a great joke, saying that he and Roman accomplished it under cover of the Independence Day noise. While one used a torpedo cane vigorously, the other threw a brick through the window.

Dicker said that he formerly worked for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York. They had clippings showing a robbery of that institution of $5,500 some time ago.

¶ Your printer has a book of specimens which shows

Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

in white and fourteen colors, made up into letterheads and other business forms, printed, lithographed, engraved and embossed.

¶ Before you order stationery again, see this book.

LEHIGH VALLEY
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
TOUR.
NIAGARA FALLS,
TORONTO, LAKE ONTARIO,
1,000 ISLANDS,
ST. LAWRENCE RIVER,
MONTREAL,
LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
Lake George and Hudson River.
LEAVES JULY 17.
ALL EXPENSES FOR 12 DAYS $55.
Itinerary and full information at
1,460 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

USE YOUR $5 BILLS, SAYS SHAW TO BANKS

The Secretary Asks Them to Issue Small, Not Large Notes.

HE CANNOT MEET DEMAND

More Profit in Small Bills, He Adds, and the $90,000,000 Available Would Relieve the Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Secretary Shaw has issued an appeal to National banks to assist the Government in supplying a pressing demand for notes of small denominations. He has sent to all the National banks a letter requesting them to issue as much of the aggregate of their circulating notes in five-dollar bills as possible, indicating to them that there is more profit in the issuance of such notes than in putting out notes of larger denominations.

In the course of his letter, Secretary Shaw says:

"The Treasurer of the United States is unable to meet, even at this season of the year, the pressing demand for notes of small denominations. The coming Autumn will greatly increase this demand. In the absence of legislation, I am forced to appeal to the National banks to use every reasonable effort to relieve the situation. If each bank will do its share there will be no difficulty. Failing in this, there will be slight reason to complain of the inevitable shortage in small bills.

"The law permits National banks to issue one-third of their circulating notes in denominations of five-dollars. The aggregate outstanding National bank circulation is a little over $500,000,000, one-third of which, or $166,000,000, might be in five-dollar notes. Instead of this maximum, there is approximately but $78,000,000 in fives. The additional $90,000,000 in five-dollar bills now available would greatly relieve the situation.

"It must be apparent that there is more profit in maintaining circulation in small bills than in large ones. Large bills are almost immediately presented for redemption. Small bills find their way to the pockets of the people and remain in circulation much longer. Only in proportion as they stay in use is their maintenance profitable. Issuing notes one day to have them redeemed the next is unprofitable to the banks and of no benefit to commerce.

"I wish to call your attention to one other consideration. If the banks generally will exercise a little care and pay over their counters only National bank notes, they will greatly assist in times of monetary stringency. National bank notes are intended for use, not for holding. They are not available for reserve and are valuable only when in actual use.

"Please use them and do not send them in for redemption until unfit for use. They are just as secure, just as safe, just as convenient, and just as acceptable to the people, as their use leaves other forms of money available for reserve.

WILSON MEETS PACKERS.

Conference Held in a Chicago Stock-yard Building.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and the chiefs of the packing establishments at the stock yards held a meeting to-day. The Secretary met the representatives of the packers in a small room on the top floor of the stock yards Post Office building, at Halsted and West Forty-second Street. Those in the conference, aside from the Secretary, were T. J. Connors of Armour & Co., Edward Tilden of Libby, McNeil & Libby; Louis F. Swift and G. F. Swift of Swift & Co., and Ira Morris of Morris & Co.

When the conference adjourned in the afternoon none of the packers would say a word regarding what had occurred in the conference.

Secretary Wilson said:

"The meeting was not a formal affair. The Washington authorities asked me to meet the packers, and this time and place were considered the most convenient. I have nothing to say regarding what took place, except that I listened and that the packers did the talking. My mission here is to explain the new law to the Government Inspectors. I do not expect to make a detailed inspection of the stock yards, but will inform the public of the result of my labors while here just as soon as I can.

"I found the general condition at the stock yards to be good," said Secretary Wilson to-night, "and everything was evidently being hurried to place the entire yards in first-class condition, and there is an evident desire on the part of all those in authority to comply with laws fully."

SHUT UP MARSHALL FIELD'S.

Police Exclude Customers from Chicago Store for Three Hours.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The retail dry goods store of Marshall Field & Co. was closed to the public to-day by Building Commissioner Bartzen because the management of the store had not complied with regulations requiring red lights to mark exits and entrances. When the Commissioner found that the work had not been done over Sunday as ordered he had police officers at all doors of the place and allowed nobody but employes to enter.

James Simpson, the manager of the Field retail stores, as soon as he was aware that all customers were being turned back at the entrances, hastened to the office of the Building Commissioner.

"I have repeatedly called attention to this matter," said the Commissioner to Mr. Simpson, "and if you are not man enough to protect the lives of your patrons you ought to be in jail."

Mr. Simpson then called on the Mayor, who said the Building Commissioner had been too severe and that he should have proceeded against the management of the store through the courts. The store was allowed to open. Late in the afternoon Building Commissioner Bartzen swore out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Simpson charging six violations of the building law.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

4:45 A. M.—1,458 Brook Avenue; A. D. Cohen; damage, $500.
9:35 A. M.—203 West Tenth Street; M. Patrick; damage, $300.
10:50 A. M.—744 East Ninth Street; E. Holtinger; damage, $25.
11:45 A. M.—329 East 149th Street; Charles Fabre; damage, $500.
11:50 A. M.—284 East Third Street; Harry Saratsky; damage, $10.
1:10 P. M.—31 Bethune Street; Patrick Heeny; damage trifling.
1:40 P. M.—139 East Thirty-fourth Street; Morris Muner; damage trifling.
11:45 A. M.—329 East 149th Street; Charles Fabre; damage, $500.
3:40 P. M.—216 East Eighty-sixth Street; Allen McCarthy; damage trifling.
4 P. M.—32 Monroe Street; Morris Secowitz; damage, $1,500.
6:10 P. M.—225 East Eighty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.
8:30 P. M.—20 Washington Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9 P. M.—326 East Sixth Street; Edmund Geis; damage trifling.
9:15 P. M.—598 Bergen Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $20.
11:0 P. M.—60 Columbia Street; B. Berliner; damage trifling.

Dry Cleaning

does more than merely cleanse the soiled or overused garment. It preserves the fabric as well.

Barrett, Nephews & Co., Established 1816. Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

585 Madison Ave. } Tailor's bills
708 " " " } are cut in two
993 " " " } when
1064 " " " } Men's Clothing is cleaned.

28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

IF IT'S H&I IT'S LINEN

FRONTENAC

Tip-top for summer in town, among the mountains, at the shore—fit for any place, any time.

Say good-bye to your tie troubles, for the "slip-easy" band will end them.

If your collars wilt in use or crack in the laundry, it's pounds to pence they're cotton. Wear only Linen collars, and assure yourself that they are Linen by looking for the mark "H. & I."

Nfor 25c. Quarter sizes.
Booklet "Linen Facts" free for a postal.

HENRY HOLMES & SON
Factory, Troy, N. Y.

McHUGH 9 West 42d Street, Opp. New Library,

SELLS THE RIGHT STUFF FOR COUNTRY HOUSES;

GOOD FURNITURE
In McHUGH Mission Style:
Cushioned Willow Chairs, $5.00
Barnstable Easy Chairs, $18.

Ragstyle Carpets, 50c. a yard;
Solid Color Dhurries, 45c. yard;
Colonial Wool Rugs, $2.50 ea.

Wall Papers from 10c. a pc.;
New Grass Cloth, 50c. a yd.;
The Pierrot Posters, $1.00 each.

Chintzes, Calicoes & Linens:
Homespun Arras Cloth;
SINGAPORE LATTICE;
Dimity Covered Cushions, $1.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.,
At the Sign of the "Popular Shop." (Trade Mark Regd.) NEW YORK.

A PERFECT optical organization that provides eyeglasses and spectacles quickly and exactly at reasonable prices. It would pay you to call on us if you wear glasses.

E. B.

REPUBLICANS CHEER AS TAFT NAMES BRYAN

Unexpected Demonstration at Big Meeting in North Carolina.

APPEAL AGAINST SOLID SOUTH

Secretary Tells Southerners It Is Detrimental to Them and to the Whole Nation.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., July 9.—Secretary of War Taft to-night, before a meeting of North Carolina Republicans on the eve of their State Convention, delivered a speech that was generally regarded as the opening gun of the Congressional campaign of 1906.

He set forth at length what he called the disadvantages attaching to the fallacy of the "solid South," which he said was detrimental to the whole country, as well as to the Southern States; assailed the Democratic Party as the party of negation and inefficiency, criticised Bryan, and dwelt upon the achievements of President Roosevelt and the Republican Party in the session of Congress just closed. The mention of Bryan's name, however, provoked a storm of applause.

The Opera House was packed to overflowing by a throng eager to hear the Secretary of War, and hundreds of persons had to be turned away. Secretary Taft said:

"When your committee did me the honor to ask me to address the Republican Convention of North Carolina, they advised me that the political situation was such that if a proper effort were made at the coming election, it would be possible to carry the State for the Republican Party, and that in that effort they felt they were entitled to the sympathy and assistance of Republicans throughout the country. The appeal had convincing weight with me, for I believe that nothing that could happen in the politics of this country would work greater advantage to the country at large, and to the South in particular, than the breaking up of what has been properly known as the 'Solid South.'

"I say this in no partisan spirit, for I am not one of those who think that this result would necessarily increase the probability of the continuance in power of the Republican Party. The solidity of the South, while it has assured to the Democratic Party a certain number of Congressmen and a certain number of electoral votes, has in a measure furnished its own antidote by restraining many voters in the North who might have left the Republican Party but for what they regard as the injustice and danger of Southern political conditions.

"The South has been kept solid by the spectre of negro domination and by stirring up racial prejudices and arousing unfounded alarm over an impossible return of reconstruction days. After a long struggle, the history of which I shall not repeat, the negro's vote was made to count for nothing in the Southern States. Then the political leaders of the dominant party came to realize the dreadful demoralization of all society that followed in a Government if law was flouted and fraud was to constitute its basis.

"They cast about to make the law square with the existing condition by property and educational qualifications which should exclude the negro. They adopted amendments to State Constitutions, with the so-called 'grandfather clauses,' intended to apply the new qualifications to the negro, and not to apply them to the whites. It is impossible to frame a law establishing an educational qualification for suffrage which will stand the test of the Fifteenth Amendment, and which will not ultimately operate, no matter what the qualification or present effect, to exclude impartially the negroes and whites from the ballot who lack educational acquirement.

Evil of One Party.

"In the prosperity which has deservedly attended the enterprise, industry, and energy of the South, the bitterness of old recollections has passed into oblivion, and with the patriotic feeling inspired by the sentiments evoked during the Spanish war we have become again a thoroughly united country. Under these circumstances, it is not to be expected that the sensible, clear-headed business men of the South do not perceive the tremendous disadvantage under which the Southern States labor in having only one party with any voice in their State Governments, and in being herded together always as the hidebound support of the Democratic Party of the country, no matter what wild fallacies it may adopt in its platform nor what candidate it may put before the country to invite the suffrages of the people.

"Although much of the present wealth of the South is dependent upon a protective tariff, its representatives in a National convention vote unhesitatingly for the proposition that a protective tariff is a robbery of the many for the benefit of the few. Although a great majority of the Southern people are strongly in favor of maintaining the flag of the United States in the Philippines until the sacred trust imposed upon this Government by circumstances shall have been highly and fully discharged, and our wards of those islands of the sea aided and builded up into a self-governing people, they nevertheless permit the Democratic Party, in the chase after Northern votes, to formulate the false issue of 'Anti-Imperialism' in which they have no sympathy whatever and on which they have been twice led to humiliating National defeat.

"Again, no part of this country is so vitally interested in the construction of a great waterway to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the Isthmus of Panama as the South. It was indispensable to this enterprise that the treaty made with the Republic of Panama by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay should be promptly confirmed, and yet the majority of the representatives of the South in the Senate attempted to defeat that treaty. There was enough of independence even among those representatives to give the vote which made the canal possible, but the very fact that, merely to accomplish some supposed advantage to the Democratic Party, a majority of the Senators from the South were willing to sacrifice her material interests and delay the great project of such capital importance to her, indicates the disadvantage that she labors under in having it thought that she is tied irretrievably to the Democratic Party.

The Santo Domingo Treaty.

"At the session of the Senate just ended the Democratic Senators insisted on a caucus rule to prevent the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty. This is another and striking instance of the manner in which the ungarrying allegiance of the South to the Democratic Party works to her disadvantage. The peace, prosperity, and development of the islands of the Caribbean Sea and the countries of South and Central America are of the utmost importance to the South, more so than to any other part of the country.

"For these reasons it is of vital importance both to the country at large and to the South if a political break can be made in the still solid Democratic South to bring it about."

Mr. Taft then called attention to the coming Congressional campaign, reviewing the work of the recent Congress, and eulogizing the Administration of President Roosevelt. He continued:

Worth of Promises.

"The worth of a promise is properly judged only by performance. I ask you to compare Democratic promises with Republican performance. Incidentally, ponder how much would have been done if Mr. Parker had been elected and had acted on his theory that the common law supplied all that was necessary for the suppression of trusts and the abolition of rebates. It may be noted also that while Mr. Bryan has been most emphatic and eloquent in his description and denunciation of trusts and abuses of corporate organization and wealth, his suggested remedies for their prompt suppression have been very vague, unless, indeed, his proposal that the Government buy or condemn all inter-State railways, with their immense mileage, and maintain and operate them is to be regarded as an immediate, ready, practical, and feasible remedy. In view of this, it is not a matter for any surprise that the great combinations and organizations that have increased their profits and power by evil and oppressive methods should fear and dislike Mr. Roosevelt and his acts in the present much more than they do Mr. Bryan and the indefinite dangers with which he threatens them in the future. Evils are to be suppressed by definite and practical measures—not by oratory or denunciation.

Make-Up of Democracy.

"The difficulty with the Democratic Party and the reason why the American people thus far have manifested their distrust of it, is because it has no policy which the country can depend upon. Its whole stock in trade is that of irresponsible criticism and obstruction, but when charged with the responsibility for doing anything, it utterly fails. It is made up of elements so incongruous that when called upon to take affirmative action it lacks the cohesiveness necessary for the purpose. It is a party of negation and inefficiency. In the last forty years it has made but one effort at constructive statesmanship. It attempted the passage of a bill to show the benefit of the principle, 'A tariff for revenue only.' The result was a botch conforming neither to free trade nor protective principles, repudiated and spat upon by its own party head and destructive to the business interests of the country."

Mr. Taft left Greensborough to-night on the 10:51 train for the North, en route to Put-in-Bay, Ohio, where he delivers an address July 11 before the Ohio Bar Association.

MALBY OUT FOR HIGGINS.

Some Democrats Up His Way for Him, He Says—Hearst Sentiment, Too.

Senator George R. Malby of St. Lawrence County caused something of a sensation in the Republican State Committee Headquarters yesterday by declaring for the renomination of Gov. Higgins.

Senator Malby was one of the most pronounced anti-Administration men in the Senate during the last session until it came time for the thirty-day bills to be signed. Among these was included his ripper bills, which legislated all the Ogdensburg office holders out of office and provided for a new election next Fall. The Governor signed these bills, which had been passed over the veto of Ogdensburg's Mayor, and also gave Senator Malby some much-coveted appointments.

Mr. Malby's declaration followed a statement that the Democrats up State had been out in the cold so long that they would swallow Hearst or any one else. He said that sentiment for him was growing in St. Lawrence, which had a lot of Democratic votes, even though it was strongly Republican. When asked about the Republican situation up his way, he said:

"There is a healthy sentiment up there for Gov. Higgins. A good many people think he ought to be renominated, and I heard a number of Democrats say they would support him because he signed the Agricultural bill. That helped us a lot. I think Gov. Higgins would run very well." He said he would like to know whether the Governor was a candidate.

Mr. Malby said it had not yet been settled whether he was to go back to the Senate or to stand for Congress. The local conventions, he said, were still a month away. What was sure was that St. Lawrence would not get both the Senator and the Congressman.

NEGRO CHASED ON BROADWAY

In Escaping Tormentors He Accidentally Knocked a Girl Down.

George Walker, a small and inoffensive-looking negro, who is employed as a porter at 139 West Twenty-fifth Street, was the centre of an angry crowd on Broadway last night because some one said he had stabbed a little white girl. Only the timely arrival of Policeman Quigley of the Tenderloin station saved him from being roughly handled.

A witness of the occurrence said that the trouble started when Walker, who was walking along quietly in Herald Square Park at 9 o'clock, was noticed by some boys, who began to annoy and harass him. They pulled off his straw hat, broke the rim, and then kicked it out into the street. The negro stood it for a while, and then started across Broadway in pursuit of one of his tormentors. The others chased him, yelling and throwing stones.

Alice Schipiro, 10 years old, who lives in East Thirty-sixth Street, was crossing Broadway at the time, and became frightened at the racket. She was in the path of the negro, who ran against her, knocking her to the ground. Then a boy yelled.

"Look at the knife! Look out; he's stabbed the girl!"

This attracted a large crowd, which started after the frightened porter, led by George Schipiro, the fourteen-year-old brother of the little girl, armed with a large crawbar.

Down Broadway to Thirty-third Street ran the negro, and the men and boys closing in on him every step. The cars on Broadway stopped and the passengers watched the chase. When Walker reached the corner of Thirtieth Street he was pretty well exhausted and ran to the other side of Broadway.

A Broadway car, in charge of Conductor John Morton, was at the corner. Morton saw the negro's plight, and cried out to him:

"Get on here," and pulled him into the car.

Policeman Quigley arrived just in time to save Walker from a blow of the crowbar. The negro fell on his knees and thanked Quigley for coming to his rescue. At the station house Walker was released after several persons had explained the matter to the desk Sergeant.

THOUGHT THE FLAG ABUSED.

Crowd Objected When Germans Used Bunting to Clean Windows.

Laue's hotel is over his saloon at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. John Schultz, the clerk of the hotel, and his wife started yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to clean the windows and shades. They gathered up some old red, white, and blue cheesecloth that had been used for decorations to do the cleaning with.

Schultz and his wife seated themselves on window sills and went to work. Some of the bunting trailed from the window. A schoolboy who was passing called his companions' attention to it. A crowd soon gathered and accused the Germans of using the American flag to wash windows. Some one threw a piece of wood at them, and Mrs. Schultz retaliated by dropping things from the windows onto the heads of the crowd. A policeman fortunately reached the scene at this point and went upstairs to investigate. He explained the cause of the crowd's anger to the bewildered Germans, and they showed him that the cloth they had been using was not made up in the form of a flag. They got some plain cloth, however, before resuming their window washing.

EDUCATION BOARD ADJOURNS.

Last Meeting Until September—To Spend $4,500,000 for Schools.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday re-elected its Executive Committee, transacted some routine business, and adjourned until September. The Executive Committee will hold regular meetings during the Summer.

The board planned to spend the $4,500,000 issue of corporate stock authorized by the Board of Estimate for constructing and equipping school buildings. It set aside $2,000,000 for the acquisition of sites and the rest—$2,500,000—for the erection of buildings.

At the suggestion of Commissioner Haupt, Chairman of the Committee on Special Schools, the board decided to establish evening recreation centres next Fall in seven schools in Manhattan and in three Brooklyn schools.

The board adopted a proposal of the People's Institute to provide a course of lectures on comparative literature to be given Saturday mornings in the assembly hall of the board.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Relieves Nervous Disorders

Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness. Rebuilds the nervous system.—Adv.

Coats and Trousers Suits for Men.

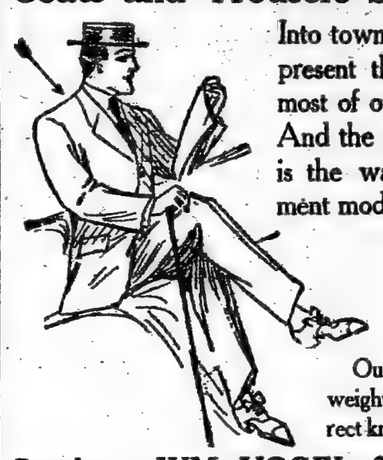

Into town and out again is at present the order of travel of most of our citizens.

And the most fitting company is the waist-coatless two garment model.

Ours lack the superfluous and weight, but they possess the correct knacks of style—$15 to $30.

Broadway, WM. VOGEL & SON, Houston St.

Stern Brothers

DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENTS

(On the Third Floor)

Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats

Made to Order For a Limited Period

At Large Concessions from Regular Prices.

Advance Styles of

Tailor-made Gowns, at $44.00 and $55.00

Linen Riding Habits, side or cross saddle, at $35.00

West Twenty-third Street

DRY DOCK DEWEY SAFE IN PHILIPPINE WATERS

Commander Hosley's Giant Tow Is Reported at Olongapo.

GREATEST FEAT OF ITS KIND

Biggest United States Ships In the Far East May Be Docked in an American Port.

MANILA, July 10.—The dry dock Dewey arrived at Olongapo this morning. The trip from Singapore was uneventful.

The arrival of the dry dock Dewey in Philippine waters marks the successful completion of the biggest towing feat ever undertaken in ocean navigation. The giant dry dock passed out of the Virginia Capes at 10:40 o'clock on the night of Dec. 29 last, and since that time and up to within a few weeks of her arrival at her destination, the voyage of the great dock and her convoying fleet has been watched with intense interest by naval officers the world over.

When the dock, in tow of the colliers Caesar and Glacier, with the Brutus standing by in case of emergency, and the powerful ocean going naval tug Potomac leading the way, passed into the open sea in December last, there were in the American Navy not a few officers who expected that Commander H. H. Hosley, who commanded the fleet of colliers, would fail in his purpose of taking the dock safely to its destination, 12,000 miles away. The dock displaces 11,000 tons and is big enough to hold comfortably the largest ships now in commission in the United States Navy.

From the very beginning of the long journey the voyage of the dock was full of exciting episodes. She was in the Chesapeake Bay and headed for the Capes when she almost ran into the Norwegian steamship America. Once she was in the open sea the Dewey was headed for Bermuda, where she arrived without mishap, on time. There two of the enlisted men of the tug Potomac deserted. They declared the voyage the toughest in all their experience, and said that even veterans of the navy, who were among those on the convoying vessels, had gotten sea sick, so terrific was the rolling of the vessels that had the Dewey in tow.

From Bermuda the Dewey headed for Gibraltar and was two weeks overdue at that port when she was reported at Los Palmas, Canary Islands, Feb. 23 last. Several times during the voyage between the two ports the dry dock got away from the vessels that had her in tow, but every time Commander Hosley was ready for just such an emergency, and despite adverse winds and high seas, managed after a great deal of trouble to re-establish his two lines. From Las Palmas the Dewey sailed for Gibraltar, and that proved one of the most exciting legs in her journey.

The voyage through the Mediterranean was without unusual incident. Arriving at the entrance to the Suez the dock passed safely through that waterway, which had been specially prepared for her reception, places along the route of the canal being arranged for vessels in transit to anchor while the dock was passing through. Otherwise navigation in the canal would have had to stop temporarily.

From the canal the dock passed into the Red Sea and then to the Indian Ocean, where began next to the last leg of the voyage. Singapore was at the end of that leg, and at that port the dock arrived on the night of June 21. Just before Singapore was reached the Dewey broke away from her convoys, but was soon recaptured, and a few hours later Commander Hosley cabled to the Navy Department his safe arrival at the chief port of the Straits Settlements.

On June 27 the Dewey sailed from Singapore. Her arrival in Philippine waters means the complete vindication of all Commander Hosley's ideas concerning the methods that were used in getting her to the Philippines. Her arrival also means that from this on the battleships and armored cruisers of the Asiatic fleet can be docked and repaired in American waters.

IMPORTS TIES FROM JAPAN.

E. H. Harriman Orders 1,500,000 for His Mexican Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—E. H. Harriman has become a large buyer of railroad ties in Japan, and is having them delivered at Guaymas, Mexico, for 56 cents gold each. A contract for 1,500,000 ties has been let, and one shipload of 83,000 ties has already been delivered.

Through concessions obtained last year from President Diaz of Mexico, E. H. Harriman and his New York associates are building 700 miles of road in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa to connect with the Southern Pacific on the southern border of Arizona. The Japanese ties are made from a very hard wood, and are said to be peculiarly adapted for railroad building in that section of Mexico.

MR. QUIGG TO MR. PARSONS.

He Says Chairman's Letter to Him About Patronage Was Impertinent.

The controversy between Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Lemuel Ely Quigg waxed warmer yesterday, when in answer to Mr. Quigg's charge that Parsons was using threats and his alleged power with the President to force Federal office holders into line, Mr. Parsons challenged Mr. Quigg to produce the correspondence that had passed between them on this subject.

"I had no correspondence with Parsons," was Quigg's reply when the matter was called to his attention. "When Loeb wrote the letter to the Iowa Republicans stating that the President was not interfering in any factional disputes in that or any other State I wrote to the President, calling attention to the way in which his name was being used by the County Chairman. I inclosed a copy of that letter to Parsons, and he wrote back that I had been misinformed, and then closed with the wholly impertinent remark that he understood I had been opposed to Mr. Odell and that I had authorized him to say so to the President. Out of consideration for me, he added, he had refrained from doing so. I never gave Parsons any such authorization. I reserve the right, however, to oppose Odell, or any other individual, as my judgment may dictate at any time."

Mr. Parsons would not go into a discussion of the coming primaries or their probable outcome. He said there was a great deal of activity. It seems settled now that Parsons will make the fight to succeed himself as County Chairman instead of supporting another candidate who would represent the same issues. It had been believed for a while that he would take this position. Mr. Quigg, however, will not be the out-and-out candidate of the faction he heads, but there is an impression that he would not refuse a call. No other candidate of the home-rule faction has been mentioned.

LAKE SHORE BALKS JURY.

Officers Will Not Tell of Standard Oil Rebates in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9.—The Federal Grand Jury began an investigation to-day of the rebating charges that were made during the recent investigations by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the Standard Oil Company and its relations with the railroads.

A dozen or more witnesses were present, but only five were called. At the outset District Attorney Sullivan met with unexpected opposition in the refusal of Lake Shore Railroad employes and officers to give any information regarding the giving of rebates to the Standard Oil Company by G. J. Grammar, Traffic Manager of the New York Central lines. No evidence was secured to-day that tends to show the alleged rebating.

A large number of subpoenas were issued this afternoon, and will be served at once. Samuel Rockwell, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore, is one of the witnesses wanted. The subpoena of Capt. Grammar of the New York Central Lines has been withdrawn. The Federal officials feared his testimony might give him "immunity." It is said that the developments to-day opened a new line of procedure to the Government officials, but the exact nature of it was not revealed.

M. C. Tully, Auditor in the freight department of the Lake Shore Road, was a witness at the afternoon session. He testified at a recent session of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the Lake Shore Road had been giving secret rebates on storage charges to the Standard Oil Company and that the orders for this came from Vice President G. J. Grammar. It is declared that Tully's examination before the Grand Jury did not develop this fact to the satisfaction of the District Attorney.

C. A. Slauson, Freight Agent of the Lake Shore, and H. H. Kellogg, an independent oil dealer of Chicago, were other witnesses. Vice President Grammar and Warren J. Lynch, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Lines, are in the city watching the investigation.

Child Killed by an Auto in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Vernon Lewis, a five-year-old boy, was killed by an automobile yesterday afternoon. The child was crossing the street, but stopped with his back toward the machine. The chauffeur sounded his horn and steered so as to avoid the child, but the latter became confused and ran directly into the automobile. Malcolm A. Powell, the chauffeur, was arrested. Lewis is the third person killed here by automobiles in five days.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

Piano bargains

To-day and to-morrow

Remember that all of these used instruments have been thoroughly gone over and are now in excellent condition. In fact, some of them were only used just about enough to smooth them down to perfection. Not a piano in this sale that is not worth at least twice the price at which it is offered.

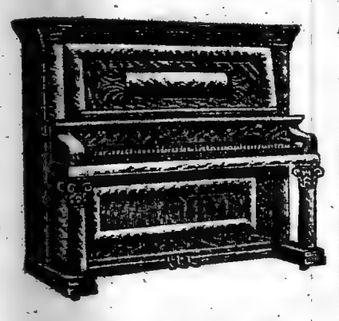

EASIEST TERMS:—$5 down and $5 a month except in cases where the price is $175 or more.

If you are not ready to have the piano delivered at once we will store it free of charge. We guarantee every piano to be satisfactory, and we will exchange the instrument you select any time within one year, allowing all money paid to apply on any of our new pianos, which include the celebrated PACKARD—H. & S. G. LINDEMAN—SCHUMANN and others. The following list is one of the most remarkable we have ever offered both in quality and price. Fourth Floor.

At $50.00

You may take your choice of the following instruments:

1 Chambers upright
1 Goldsmith "
1 Erard "
1 Soebbler square
1 Brackett "
1 McDonald "

At $150.00

You may choose from the following splendid Pianos:

1 Steinway upright	1 Waters upright
1 Gabler "	1 Decker Bros. "
1 Kurtzman "	1 Weber "
1 Henry F. Miller "	1 Hardman "
1 Hazelton "	1 Chickering "
1 Steck "	1 Estey "

At $100.00

We offer choice of some excellent instruments:

1 Weber upright
1 Hardman "
1 Chickering "
1 Bradbury "
1 Fischer "
1 McEwen "
1 Benedict "
1 Schubert "
1 Pianola piano player

At $200.00

We offer choice of 75 great bargains—most of them almost new:

1 Steinway upright	1 Ivers & Pond
1 Chickering "	1 Wheelock
1 Knabe "	1 Behning
1 Weber "	1 Schubert
1 Shoninger "	1 Hazelton
1 Pease	1 Gabler
1 Everett	1 Sohmer
1 Vose	1 Kranich & Bach

and many others.

We have reserved some of the best bargains for Wednesday, so that those who are unable to get down to our warerooms to-day may be sure of securing one to-morrow.

SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S MET A FIVE-DAY GALE

One Boy Sailor Died of Exhaustion on the Third Day.

SHIP STOOD STORM WELL

Vessel's Record Blow, Commander Hanus Writes — Lads Aboard Proved Real Sailors.

For five days and nights the New York boys who manned the schoolship St. Mary's when she sailed from this port on her annual cruise early in June were called upon to battle with wind and wave. Veteran seamen could not better have performed the duties on shipboard, but the exposure and fatigue to which they were subjected cost the life of one of their number—Irving Hendrickson of Queens, L. I.

News of the hardships to which they were exposed and of the death of Hendrickson, who was buried at sea while the storm still raged, reached Secretary A. Emerson Palmer of the Board of Education yesterday in a letter from Commander G. C. Hanus, in charge of the St. Mary's, and Superintendent of the New York Nautical School.

The St. Mary's carried about 100 boys when she left New York. She first touched at Glen Cove, then at New London. After the New London stop the real cruise began. The vessel itself is 31 years old, and an effort was made last year to obtain a craft better fitted for the part she is called upon to fill every year, but a failure was registered.

Commander Hanus's letter, dated at Lisbon, June 25, gave a complete account of the voyage, which he declares was the roughest the St. Mary's ever experienced. Inclosed was a copy of his log, testifying to the efficiency of the work done by the boys in the face of great peril.

"On June 12," reads the log, "the schoolship met a gale which shifted from southwest to northwest, and, although keeping well south, she passed within eight miles of an iceberg the following day. This was in latitude 39.40 N, longitude 46.44 W, an unusual position for a berg.

"On the night of June 15 the swell was very heavy, and the schoolship labored as if in a gale. The next day a gale sprang up from the south. The ship strained heavily, and we hove to at 11 A. M. She behaved splendidly. The seams near the waterways opened slightly, and the water leaked from the gun deck to the berth deck.

"On June 17 the wind shifted suddenly to the northwest, blowing a gale in fierce gusts, and the Captain was obliged to run 2 points from his course on account of the sea. The boys put in a third night with but little sleep. We made a fair run, but the ship rolled abominably. It was found that the oakum had worked out of the outboard seams on the gun deck, which required to be caulked.

"The gale continued on the 18th, being, in the Captain's judgment, probably the record gale for June. On June 19 the ship was hove-to under fore and main topsails. The gale increased and the seas were tremendous. The ship rode like a duck, but now and then lurched so that the crew were thrown off their feet. Some sustained minor injuries.

"For the five days and nights the storm continued there was but little rest aboard. This beats all former records for bad weather. The routine of the course was interrupted, but we are making fine sailors out of the boys. It is marvelous that we should have gone through such an experience without suffering more damage."

Hendrickson did his part in working the ship for the first day and night. Then the exposure told on him and he was stricken with a congestive chill, which was complicated with pneumonia. He died after three days' illness and was buried on June 19. His parents were notified yesterday of his death.

The St. Mary's arrived at Lisbon on June 25. The pupils aboard were all in good shape then.

OWN THEIR QUOTATIONS.

Court of Appeals Holds Market Figures Private Property.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—Stock market quotations are private property even after they have been posted in conspicuous places by the owners or lessees of them and cannot be circulated by those who have not secured the owner's consent.

This is the effect of a decision of the Federal Court of Appeals filed by Judge Vandeventer to-day in the case of the McDermott Commission Company of Kansas City vs. The Chicago Board of Trade. The case was appealed from the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri, where the board applied for and received a permanent injunction. This the Appellate Court sustains.

Appointed by the President.

OYSTER BAY, July 9.—President Roosevelt to-day appointed Charles Earle as solicitor for the Department of Commerce and Labor to succeed Edwin W. Sims, recently appointed United States District Attorney in Chicago. Richard K. Campbell, formerly solicitor for the Bureau of Immigration, has been made chief of the new Bureau of Naturalization.

BUTTER LEGS

Are Really Unfit for a Hot Climate.

A sarcastic one said, "A person who won't quit the coffee habit when heart and nerves are crying for relief, has less stability of character than a pair of butter legs in hades." Truly a melting remark.

It seems hard-hearted to poke fun at the coffee "crank" who "Just can't give up my coffee" for the habit sometimes becomes a disease just as truly as the whisky habit, but it is easy for the worst old coffee toper to shift over to Postum Food Coffee, provided it is well made.

Postum has the deep, seal brown color of drip coffee and a certain snappy flavor, not of the rank, strong, bitter coffees but much like the mild and high grades of Java.

It supplies in liquid form the needed food elements required to rebuild the nerve centres, hurt or destroyed by coffee. What do we mean by "nerve centres"? These are found in various parts of the body and each little nerve sack or envelope is filled with a soft, pulpy, gray substance that is really the life and energy of the nerve. Coffee and other stimulant narcotic poisons tend to destroy this gray matter and when enough is broken down, nervous prostration or other form of disease will set in. The trouble may show in weakened heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, eyes or any other organ, for the lack of life power or nervous energy is likely to attack the weakest part first.

The remedy is, (and get to work in time) to quit the drug and therefore stop the daily destruction. Then take a liquid food such as Postum and go to rebuilding.

That is a sure and dependable road to Wellville.

"There's a Reason."

AMERICANS IN FRONT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeat St. Louis in Five-Inning Game, 2 to 0.

NEW YORK NATIONALS WIN

Take First Game in West from Cincinnati—Brooklyn Shut Out by Pittsburg.

The week's battle for supremacy in the American League started yesterday, with the Greater New Yorks taking the lead again by defeating St. Louis 2 to 0 in five innings, and the champion Athletics and Clevelands tying for second place. In the National League the champion New Yorks began their second Western tour of the season with a victory over Cincinnati, while both Chicago and Pittsburg had but little trouble in disposing of Brooklyn and Boston. The same schedule in both leagues will be gone through to-day, and after the New York Americans finish their series with St. Louis to-morrow they will meet the much-improved team from Chicago. The New York Nationals have three more games to play at Cincinnati, after which they will go to St. Louis.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 7; Washington, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 8; Boston, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	—	8	2	5	4	7	7	10	43	.614
Phila'phia.	6	—	4	2	6	5	10	10	43	.606
Cleveland.	5	6	—	6	9	8	3	6	43	.606
Chicago ..	2	3	8	—	6	7	7	8	39	.549
Detroit ...	3	2	4	9	—	7	8	5	38	.528
St. Louis..	3	..	7	6	7	—	6	6	35	.486
Washton.	5	4	2	1	2	1	—	10	25	.352
Boston ...	3	5	1	3	1	1	5	—	19	.204
Games lost.	27	28	28	32	34	37	48	53		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago.	—	4	10	5	11	10	6	6	52	.693
New York.	4	—	5	12	7	5	8	8	48	.648
Pittsburg.	5	4	—	5	10	7	4	7	46	.639
Phila'phia.	1	4	5	—	5	5	10	11	39	.520
Cincinnati.	4	2	5	3	—	7	5	4	30	.400
St. Louis..	5	2	4	3	8	—	3	4	29	.382
Brooklyn..	2	4	2	4	1	5	—	8	26	.371
Boston ...	2	5	..	4	3	4	8	—	26	.351
Games lost.	23	25	26	36	45	47	44	48		

AMERICANS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS.

La Porte Scores Only Runs and Makes Two Hits In Five Innings.

The rainstorm which began in the fourth inning yesterday and threatened to put an end to the game between the Greater New York and St. Louis teams was not severe enough to stop play until after five innings had been completed, when the local Americans had placed two runs to their credit to nothing for the visitors, thereby putting them first again for the championship. La Porte's two tremendous hits, in conjunction with Williams's single and two bad throws by Pelty in one inning, were responsible for the success of the Griffithites. In the second inning La Porte led off with a cracking hit to left field for two bases, and by a bad throw of Pelty in trying to catch him at second he advanced a base. Williams also reached first on a safe hit, but his career as a runner was cut short by a double play which Delehanty made possible by batting to Wallace. Hoffman gave Pelty a chance to retire the side without a run, but the St. Louisian made such a poor throw to Jones that La Porte not only tallied, but Hoffman reached second. Thomas, however, failed to connect with the ball and struck out.

In the third inning Keeler made a clever bunt toward first base, and although the ball was splendidly fielded by Jones to Pelty, Keeler's fast sprinting enabled him to reach the base in safety. He was advanced to third on Chase's out, but was left there when Conroy put up a difficult foul, which Hartzell caught in a rather sensational style. La Porte led off in the fourth inning with a hit to the centre field fence, but by fast fielding the runner was compelled to stop at third base. Williams followed with a single to right, tallying La Porte, and the latter received a big ovation as he returned to the bench. Delehanty's sacrifice placed Williams on second, and he got third on Hoffman's out. Thomas ended the inning by being thrown out by Pelty to Jones.

Although Orth was batted five times safely in two-thirds of an inning on Saturday, his work yesterday was of an entirely different character. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, 1b.	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Stone, lf.	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Hemp'll, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
Hartzell, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rickey, c.	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Pelty, p.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	0	0	3	15	8	2	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Chase, 1b.	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Conroy, ss.	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
LaPorte, 3b.	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Will'ms, 2b.	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Del'h'ty, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hoff'man, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Orth, p.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	2	4	15	8	1	1	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	—	0		
New York	0	1	0	1	0	—	2		

First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Struck out—By Pelty, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 4. Three-base hits—La Porte, Stone. Two-base hit—La Porte. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Double play—Wallace, O'Brien and Jones. Hit by pitched ball—By Pelty, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Fifty-seven minutes.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Parent, ss.	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Stahl, cf.	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Hoey, lf.	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Godwin, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Hayden, rf.	1	3	2	2	0	0	0
Freeman, 1b.	1	2	8	1	0	0	0
Armb'ster, c.	1	0	3	2	0	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	5	9	27	10	0	0	0

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, lf.	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Isbell, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	4	1	0	0	0
Don'hue, 1b.	1	3	8	2	0	0	0
O'Neil, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c.	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
Owen, p.	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
*D'gherty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	6	24	14	1		

*Batted for Jones in ninth inning.

Boston	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hit—Ferris. Three-base hit—Davis.

THE TURF.

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Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:56 (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40 P. M. Take ferry-boat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11:40 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn, with electric trains direct to track. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.
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Sacrifice hits—Hoey, Goodwin, Dineen, Armbruster. Stolen base—Donohue. Double plays—Parent, (unassisted;) Owen, Donohue, and Tannehill. First base on balls—Off Owen, 1; off Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Owen, 1; by Dineen, 2. Time—1 hour and 24 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Altiser, ss.	0	1	2	2	0		
C. Jones, cf.	1	2	4	0	0		
H'kman, rf.	1	2	3	1	0		
Cross, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1		
And'son, lf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Schlafly, 2b.	0	0	5	1	0		
Stahl, 1b.	0	1	6	0	1		
Hayden, c.	1	2	5	2	2		
Wakef'd, c.	0	0	0	0	0		
Patten, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
*Nill	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	4	9	27	11	4		

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
D. Jones, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Boh'fer, 2b.	2	3	3	3	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	0	2	1	0	0		
McIntyre, lf.	1	0	3	0	0		
C'ghlin, 3b.	1	2	3	1	0		
Lindsay, 1b.	1	0	8	0	1		
O'Leary, ss.	1	1	2	7	0		
Warner, c.	0	0	4	1	0		
Mullin, p.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total.	7	10	27	12	1		

*Batted for Patten in ninth inning.

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	—7

Two-base hits—C. Jones, Hickman, Schaefer, Coughlin. Three-base hit—C. Jones. Stolen bases—Cross, Anderson, Schaefer, Crawford. Double plays—Hickman and Hayden; Coughlin and Schaefer. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Detroit, 4. First base on balls—Off Patten, 3; off Mullin, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Patten, 3; by Mullin, 3. Wild pitch—Patten. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, rf.	0	3	0	0	0		
Bay, cf.	1	3	1	0	0		
Turner, ss.	1	1	3	5	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	2	2	1	4	0		
R'sman, 1b.	1	1	12	0	1		
Jackson, lf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Bemis, c.	0	1	8	1	0		
Rhoades, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total.	6	14	27	14	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Armb'r, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Lord, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Davis, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0		
Seybold, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Schreck, c.	0	0	4	4	0		
Oldring, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1		
Cross, ss.	0	0	4	2	1		
Coakley, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
*Coombs	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	0	2	27	13	2		

*Batted for Coakley in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen bases—Bay, Turner. Three-base hits—Jackson, Lajoie. Sacrifice hit—Bay. Double play—Lajoie, Turner, and Rossman. Struck out—By Coakley, 2; by Rhoades, 6. Bases on balls, off Coakley, 4. Passed ball—Schreck. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Connor.

CHAMPIONS RALLY AT BAT.

Score Three Runs in Seventh Inning and Beat Cincinnati, 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The champion New Yorks started their second Western trip today by winning handily from Cincinnati by the score of 5 to 3. The game was of unusual interest to the local patrons in that it marked the first big League appearance of Jude in right field and Deal on first base. The former is the old Carlisle Indian football player and was secured from the Toledo Club by giving in exchange Pitcher Chech and Outfielder Odwall. Deal was coaxed from the Pennsylvania outlaw league.

The Indian leaped into favor at once, when he made a safe hit in the first inning, scoring the first run of the game. Previous to this Huggins had tripled and Kelley got first on called balls. This pace was not maintained by the locals, who did not score again until the seventh inning, when they garnered two more runs in a vain attempt to overtake the visitors. Singles by Schiel, Ewing, and Kelley were the chief factors in this rally.

In the meantime the New Yorks had overtaken and passed Hanlon's men. A base on balls to Bowerman, a sacrifice, another base on balls, and Strang's single tied the score in the third. Strang placed Cincinnati to the rear in the sixth by a mighty home run to right field.

The game was won by the Champions in the seventh. Devlin singled to short and stole second. Lobert dropped Gilbert's tap; Bowerman doubled to left, Devlin scoring. McGinnity filed to Seymour, whose perfect throw held Gilbert at third. Bresnahan singled to right, Gilbert and Bowerman scoring. Strang fouled out to Schiel. Bresnahan reached second on a wild pitch. McGann reached first on balls. Huggins made a great one-hand stop and threw to Deal, retiring Mertes. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b.	1	3	4	4	0	
Kelley, lf.	0	2	0	0	0	
Seym'r, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	
Jude, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Deal, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	
Del'h'ty, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	
Lobert, ss.	0	1	1	3	1	
Schiel, c.	1	1	3	2	0	
Ewing, p.	1	1	1	3	0	
Total.	3	9	27	14	2	

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Bresn'n, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Marshall, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Strang, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	
M'Gann, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	
Mertes, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	4	5	0	
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0	
Gilbert, 2b.	1	0	4	3	0	
Bow'man, c.	2	1	3	2	0	
M'Gin'ty, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
Total.	5	7	27	13	0	

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—Bowerman. Three-base hit—Huggins. Home run—Strang. Sacrifice hits—Deal, Huggins, McGinnity. Stolen bases—Lobert, Devlin, McGann, (2.) Struck out—By Ewing, 2; by McGinnity, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 3; off McGinnity, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1. Wild pitch—Ewing, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Carpenter.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	2	2	3	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Schulte, rf.	1	1	1	1	0		
Chance, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0		
Steinf'dt, 3b.	1	3	0	1	0		
Tinker, ss.	1	2	3	4	1		
Evers, 2b.	1	1	4	5	0		
Moran, c.	0	1	4	1	0		
Pfeister, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
R'lbech, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total.	8	13	27	15	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bridw'll, ss.	1	3	3	0	0		
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0		
Brain, 3b.	0	3	1	1	0		
Bates, cf.	0	0	0	0	2		
Howard, lf.	2	1	2	0	0		
Dolan, rf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Brown, c.	0	0	11	0	1		
Strobel, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0		
Lindeman, p.	1	0	0	5	0		
*O'Neill	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	4	11	24	6	3		

*Batted for Lindaman in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	—8
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Boston, 10. Two-base hits—Chance (2,) Moran, Tinker, Bridwell. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Steinfeldt. Stolen bases—Strobel, Sheckard, Tinker, Evers. Double play—Evers, Tinker, and Chance. Struck out—By Pfeister, 2; by Reulbach, 2; by Lindaman, 10. Bases on balls—Off Pfeister, 2; off Reulbach, 1; off Lindaman, 3. Hit with ball—Bates, Tenney. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
B'mont, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Ganley, rf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Clarke, lf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	2	2	2	3	0		
Nealon, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0		
Leach, 3b.	1	0	2	4	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	2	1	2	3	0		
Phelps, c.	0	1	3	0	0		
Leever, p.	0	2	0	3	0		
Total.	9	14	27	13	0		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0		
Lumley, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Jordan, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0		
Alp'man, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0		
Lewis, ss.	0	1	1	1	1		
Hummel, lf.	0	0	3	1	1		
Ritter, c.	0	0	4	0	1		
Pastorius, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total.	0	4	24	11	3		

Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Jordan. Three-base hit—Ritchey. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Ganley, Leach, Hummel. Stolen base—Wagner. Double play—Leach and Nealon. First base on balls—Off Lever, 1; off Pastorius, 3. Struck out—By Leever, 3; by Pastorius, 1. Passed ball—Ritter. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 13; Brooklyn, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Conway.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	—6	10	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	8	5

Batteries—McCloskey and Barton; Moskiman and Butler.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	2	0	—10	16	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	1	2

Batteries—Tozier and McAllister; Nelson and Carick.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	38	23	.623	Newark	28	30	.483
Buffalo	36	26	.581	Montreal	28	36	.438
Baltimore	34	26	.567	Provid'ce	26	36	.438
Rochester	33	29	.532	Toronto	19	39	.328

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. St. Louis.—Adv.

THE TURF. THE TURF.

Grand Opening Day Attractions!

BRIGHTON RACES BEGIN TO-MORROW

WITH SIX STAR EVENTS, INCLUDING
THE BRIGHTON MILE, THE DISTAFF STAKES AND A STEEPLECHASE.
BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M. MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.
Course Reached by All Routes to Coney Island.
From New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road, and by Smith St. Trolley Cars. Trains via Long Island Railroad leave foot of East 34th St. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, from foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with Special Electric Trains direct to track. Also Franklin Av. Trolley Cars from foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with 42d St., 23d St. and Grand St. Ferries from New York.

GIANTS NEW CAPTAIN MAY BE "JOE" KELLEY

Bowerman or Browne to be Traded for Cincinnatian.

CHAMPIONS TO BE SHAKEN UP

President Brush in St. Louis Trying, It is Said, to Secure Grady and Shay.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 9.—Before the champion New York team returns home, in fact, before the week has passed away, there is every indication that the team will have undergone considerable change in its make-up. It is well known here that the officials of the New York club have been anxious to secure new players, and the news leaked out to-day that ex-Manager "Joe" Kelley of the Cincinnati team, the present leftfielder, is likely to be one of the champions' new recruits, and if secured will undoubtedly take the place of McGann as field captain.

Kelley and McGraw, ever since the days of their playing together with the champion Baltimores, have been the closest friends, and when Kelley was asked today what truth there was in the story of his joining the champions he replied without hesitation that he was to be traded for either Catcher Bowerman or Right Fielder George Browne, who has been laid up with a damaged finger for some time. Even August Herrmann, the President of the Cincinnati Club, practically admits that the New York Club has been negotiating for Kelley, but it has not been settled who is to be given by the champions in return for Kelley.

Manager McGraw denies all knowledge of the proposed deal, but the matter will be fully decided on Wednesday, when President John T. Brush of the New Yorks arrives here from St. Louis. Meanwhile Manager Hanlon has wired "Jack" Barry, at his Galesburg, Ill., home, to report at once in Cincinnati. Just why Hanlon has issued these orders he does not say, but it is probable that he wants Barry here to facilitate the trade with New York in which Barry is spoken of to figure.

Word came from St. Louis to-day that President Brush did not deny that several deals were in prospect whereby the champions would be strengthened, but he declined to say anything definite concerning the transactions. So far as the reported deal for Kelley is concerned, the New York official said he knew nothing about the matter. Mr. Brush's visit to St. Louis, however, is believed to be to secure "Dan" Shay, the St. Louis Club's infielder, who is at his home, in Stockton, Cal., and "Mike" Grady, the catcher. Shay refused to join St. Louis this year, and appears to have really retired. It is said that he has a thriving business in Stockton, which is much more valuable to him than baseball playing. Still, many of his friends hold that his dislike of the climate of St. Louis would alone have kept him from going there, and that he would be glad to play for New York. Manager McGraw is credited with having quite a fancy for Grady.

It is also said here that there is a good chance that President Brush will secure from the St. Louis team the services of the Captain and left fielder, "Spike" Shannon, who is not in very good standing with Manager McCloskey.

"Noodles" Hahn to Leave Americans.

Frank Hahn, long known to baseball "rooters" as "Noodles" Hahn, has decided to retire from the game permanently and go into business at his home in Cincinnati. After Saturday's game with St. Louis, in which he was batted out of the box in the first inning, the once-effective left-handed pitcher concluded that he could not hold his end up any longer in major league company, and so apprised Manager Griffith. Hahn told his manager that he proposed to retire from baseball for good, and requested his release. Under the circumstances Manager Griffith gave Hahn the customary ten days' notice, after which he will go to Cincinnati.

Hahn has been of very little use to the Americans since he joined the team last Spring, having officiated in only two winning games.

Between the Innings.

Andrew Herbert, the pitcher from Ridgewood, L. I., who was highly recommended to Manager Griffith, was released yesterday to the Montreal team of the Eastern League. If he shows improvement with the Canadians he will likely be returned whenever the Greater New Yorks make a demand for him.

Elberfeld has so far recovered from the spiking he received from Stone on June 4 last, at St. Louis, that it is possible for him to resume playing during the coming series with the Chicago team. With the "Kid" back at short stop it is likely that Conroy will be placed in the outfield.

When Brouthers was released by "Connie" Mack of the Athletics it was with the view of letting the New Orleans team have him. Brouthers, however, has decided to play with Harrisburg of the Tri-State League.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

A big party of automobilists who are going as contestants and passengers in the big auto tour beginning this week for the Glidden Cup will start to-night for Buffalo. The office of the Touring Committee of the American Automobile Association was removed from this city to the Buffalo Automobile Club yesterday, where belated entries will be received. The Buffalo Automobile Club will entertain the tourists by a theatre party to-morrow night.

The Knox automobile truck which is to accompany the auto tour for baggage carrying purposes left Springfield, Mass., last Saturday for Buffalo. The Knox touring car entered for the cup contest will be driven by William E. Wright of the Springfield Automobile Club and will carry as passengers Miss Alice Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Culver, and A. E. Dennison.

Arrangements were made yesterday to have a doctor accompany the automobile tourists on their two weeks' run. He will carry a case of drugs and appliances for relieving injuries, cuts, and bruises with which some of the 350 travelers may be afflicted during the long run.

Hemery, the winner of the Vanderbilt Cup last year, will sail for America with his new racing Darracq car as soon as possible after the competition for the Florio Cup on Sept. 2 in Italy. Most of the Italian team drivers will compete for the trophy and they also will start for America immediately after the event.

While no hill-climbing contest will be held this year up Mount Washington the auto tourists in the White Mountains at the close of the A. A. A. run will have an opportunity to make the steep eight-mile climb if they wish to do so for their own satisfaction. The new owners of the road have just granted permission for informal auto hill climbs on July 29. The real contest, through Crawford Notch, will be held on July 30.

Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, is expected to arrive here from France early next week. He will probably bring news of the German team, the probable drivers of the three German Mercedes cars.

Harding Cup for Power Boats.

J. R. Harding has offered a special trophy for the cruising power boats enlisted in the annual cruise of the American Power Boat Association that will rendezvous at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, off Port Washington, on Friday.

U. S. CRICKETERS IN LEAD.

Canadians Chase the Leather in First Day of Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 9.—After batting nearly the entire day the United States eleven ran up a total of 274 runs to-day in the annual cricket match with Canada, which was played on the Germantown Club grounds at Manheim. With less than thirty minutes' play the Canadians lost 5 wickets for 31 runs. The match, which was the thirty-fourth annual contest between the two countries, was started under ideal weather conditions.

The United States eleven, which is composed of players selected from the local clubs, was strongly represented, J. H. Scattergood, the international player, being the only absentee. His place on the team was taken by G. Donan, and unless the visitors can improve their position to-morrow they will suffer a single innings defeat.

The batting of the home team was good, seven of the eleven players reaching double figures. J. B. King of the Belmont Club, who in a local match on Saturday created a new American batting record by scoring 344, not out, was top scorer with 68. He was unfortunately run out, when he was well set. F. H. Bohlen, who played excellent cricket for 52 runs, lost his wicket in the same manner as King. J. A. Lester and P. N. Le Roy each contributed 44, and F. A. Greene scored 28.

The opening of the Canadian inning was sensational. King followed up his batting display by quickly disposing of Beddowe and Evans, while Clark got rid of Wright, the three players aggregating 5 runs. Butt lost his wicket for 2 and Whittaker was out for 15, the only double-figure score on the Canadian team. The visitors, with five wickets to fall, are 243 runs in the minority. The scores:

UNITED STATES.

C. M. Graham, c. Marsden, b. Butt	16
C. C. Morris, c. Marsden, b. Reade	0
J. A. Lester, c. Beddowe, b. Mossman	44
F. H. Bohlen, run out	52
J. B. King, run out	68
W. S. Evans, l. b. w., b. Marsden	15
P. N. Le Roy, c. Wright, b. Evans	44
F. H. Clarke, b. McElroy	2
E. M. Cregar, b. Evans	4
F. A. Greene, b. Mossman	24
G. Dornan, not out	6
Extras	3
Total	274

CANADA.

| | |

RUSSIAN MUTINEERS RESIST LOYAL TROOPS

Rising at Tamboff Most Serious Since That at Sevastopol.

COSSACKS ALSO IN REVOLT

Some Refuse to Join the Colors for Police Duty, and Others to Fire on Demonstrators.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, July 10.—News of a mutiny at Tamboff, which, apparently, is the most serious of such affairs since the Sevastopol mutiny, is confined to the bare details of a censored agency dispatch showing that the mutineers, when attacked by loyal troops, offered armed resistance before retreating to their barracks, where they are now barricaded. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning the newspapers have received no further particulars. In previous mutinies this year the disaffected troops have submitted when confronted by loyal detachments.

The outbreak is a quick commentary on Gen. Trepoff's declaration in the interview with him published July 7, in which he affirmed that the cavalry could be depended upon more than the infantry, because their officers were in closer touch with their men.

Dispatches received here from Novo Tcherkask, which is in the centre of the Don Cossack district, show that the authorities are extremely apprehensive as to the effect of the speeches delivered in the lower house of Parliament in the recent debate on the Cossack question, and which were palpably intended to undermine the loyalty of the Cossack levies engaged in police duty.

Regular meetings of Constitutional Democrats, at which the report of the debate was to have been read, were dispersed, and the papers have been terrified into omitting reports of the speeches.

TAMBO, July 9—A mutiny broke out July 7 in the Kasarva regiment of cavalry and during the consequent disorder an infantry officer and a soldier of the Nejini dragoons who attacked the mutineers were killed. The mutineers have barricaded themselves in their barracks.

UST-MEDVIEDITSA, Territory of the Don, July 9.—The Cossacks of the second reserve, who had been ordered mobilized for police service, have refused to join the colors.

UZVOKA, July 9.—A company of Cossacks which had been garrisoning this town has been sent away on account of the soldiers' refusal to fire on manifestants.

TIFLIS, Caucasia, July 9.—The Military Tribunal, realizing the tremendous fermentation in the garrison here, has let off with light punishments the twenty-seven mutineers who had been sentenced to be shot because they refused to fire on the populace during the disturbances of last March, sentencing thirteen of them to imprisonment for from six weeks to a year and acquitting the remainder.

ROUSED AGAINST THE DUMA.

Government Addresses to Them Excites the Peasants.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The first steps toward the adoption of a direct address to the country to counteract the impression the Government's communications with regard to the settlement of the agrarian question is making among the peasantry were taken in the lower house of Parliament to-day, when an interpellation was introduced asking for an explanation of the dissemination of the Governmental proclamation to the peasants July 8.

The interpellation was referred to a commission, which is expected to recommend the issuance of a counter-appeal setting forth the views and intentions of Parliament.

Prof. Kuzmin-Karavaieff, the legal expert of Parliament, developed the theory that the action of the administration in spreading views directly opposed to the expressed policy of the legislative branch was an illegal encroachment on the privileges of Parliament.

Count Mukhanoff said that the report was being spread in many parts of the country that the Emperor had ordered the distribution of lands to the peasants, but that Parliament, like the wicked fairies in old stories, was withholding the "Little Father's" gift from his children.

Political demonstrations, during which the crowds carried red flags and sang revolutionary songs, occurred in many places in St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon and night, necessitating the interference of the police and military patrols. Street cars were held up, and their occupants were compelled to uncover and salute the red flags.

A meeting which was addressed by orators from a window of the Constitutional Democratic Club was dispersed by mounted gendarmes, during which several persons were wounded with sabres. A performance at the People's Palace was broken up, the audience singing the "Marseillaise" as they dispersed.

Smarting under Gen. Trepoff's epithet of liar, applied in the interview published July 7, Prince Urusoff, declared to-day that he was in possession of full documentary evidence to prove his charges that anti-Jewish pogroms and excesses throughout the country had been inspired from St. Petersburg and that they were not, as Gen. Trepoff asserted, due to the arbitrary action of embittered local officials. Prince Urusoff said the documents would be published within a fortnight.

Interior Minister Stolypin has sent Ambassador Meyer and the representatives of other countries the Government's official report of the Bialystok rioting, for transmission to their respective Governments.

While this unprecedented action on the part of the Russian Government does not involve a recognition of the right of foreign countries to make representations regarding the internal affairs of the empire, it is a distinct recognition of the power of public opinion abroad and indicates the solicitude of foreign Governments to know the Russian side of the case.

CZAR GOES ON A TRIP.

Takes the Empress for a Sail to Oranienbaum.

ORANIENBAUM, Russia, July 9.—Emperor Nicholas and the Empress, on board the imperial yacht Polar Star, made a short visit here yesterday, inspecting the marine hospital and barracks.

This was the first time their Majesties had been outside the grounds of the palace at Peterhof since they went to St. Petersburg to open Parliament, May 10.

Oranienbaum is a seaside resort opposite Cronstadt, on the Gulf of Finland, nineteen miles west of St. Petersburg.

PATTIES of MEAT and **Grape-Nuts** *ARE DELICIOUS.*

One-third Grape-Nuts to two-thirds hashed meat. Mix Grape-Nuts with a raw egg and what milk it will take up. Form into patties and cook in covered skillet. Don't make too greasy.

DUEL OVER DREYFUS.

Col. Picquart, Shot at by Gen. Gonse, Refuses to Fire Back.

PARIS, July 9.—The Dreyfus case is reawakening intense bitterness, and has already resulted in one duel. Gen. Gonse, for Assistant Chief of the General Staff, who is opposed to Drefus's claims, challenged Col. Picquart, former head of the Intelligence Department of the French Army, who is a strong supporter of Dreyfus. An encounter with pistols at 25 paces was arranged for to-day. The General fired and missed his adversary. The Colonel refused to fire.

The Supreme Court held a lengthy secret session to-day and adjourned without announcing its decision in the Dreyfus case. It is generally expected that the decision of the Rennes court-martial will be annulled, but the court is understood to be divided upon the question of quashing the verdict entirely or ordering a new trial.

TELLS GERMANY ABOUT IT.

Italy Divulges British-French-Italian Treaty with Abyssinia.

BERLIN, July 9.—The Italian Government has confidentially notified the German Foreign Office of the contents of the treaty negotiated between Great Britain, France, and Italy on the one hand and Abyssinia on the other.

The main features of the Anglo-French-Italian treaty with Abyssinia, it was announced from Paris July 5, are a guarantee of the integrity of the Abyssinian Empire, the open door, and commercial equality for all countries, and the continuation by the French of the construction of the railway connecting Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, with the coast Great former Assistant Chief of the General Staff, on the railway directorate.

LONGWORTHS AT THE ELYSEE

French President Gives a Dinner in Their Honor.

PARIS, July 9.—President and Mme. Fallières gave a brilliant dinner to-night at the Elysée Palace in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

The guests included Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick, the members of the staff of the American Embassy; J. G. A. Leishman, American Ambassador to Turkey, and Mrs. Leishman; Foreign Minister Bourgeois, Minister of the Interior Clémenceau, Minister of War Etienne, Minister of Marine Thomson, Minister of Public Works Barthou, Minister of Agriculture Ruau, M. Jusserand, Ambassador of France to the United States, and Mme. Jusserand; Gen. Brugère, the Duke and Duchess of Chambrun, prominent military and naval officers, and notable members of society.

A musicale followed, well-known singers participating.

GERMAN LINES AT WAR.

North German Lloyd Meets Hamburg-American Cut in Steerage Rate.

BREMEN, July 9.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company to-day reduced the steerage rate to New York $2.50.

HAMBURG, July 9.—The reduction in emigrant rates announced by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company is that company's answer to the Hamburg-American Line's cut of the same amount last week, which is its second recent reduction. The situation begins to look extremely like a rate war between the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines in the emigrant business.

It is explained in the Hamburg newspapers that the Hamburg-American Company's reduction was designed to give Hamburg its proper share of the emigrant traffic, which latterly has been declining.

HOMAGE TO CHAMBERLAIN.

120 Addresses from Various Parts of the United Kingdom.

BIRMINGHAM, July 9.—The celebration in honor of Joseph Chamberlain's attainment of 70 years was continued to-night, when 10,000 persons assembled in Bingley Hall to witness the presentation of 120 addresses of appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain's political services. The addresses came from various parts of the United Kingdom. Replying to the speeches of presentation, Mr. Chamberlain entered on a political retrospect.

Alluding to the charge that he had often changed his opinions, Mr. Chamberlain quoted William E. Gladstone, who once said that change was a sign of life, and that it was only the dead who remained the same.

Bryan Sees Campbell-Bannerman.

LONDON, July 9.—William J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan returned to London during the course of the morning from Wrest Park, the country residence of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid. Later Mr. Bryan visited Premier Campbell-Bannerman at his official residence in Downing Street and spent an hour with him.

King Haakon a German Admiral.

TRONDHJEM, Norway, July 9.—Emperor William has appointed King Haakon an honorary Admiral of the German Navy.

MONORAIL ROUTE PLANNED.

Organization Formed to Boom the Scheme for Brooklyn.

F. B. Behr, who says he is the inventor of a monorail system of rapid transit, has been expatiating on the good points of his system and agitating the need for it in Brooklyn. Last night representatives from various boards of trade and other civic organizations of Brooklyn, particularly of South Brooklyn, met in the rooms of the Brooklyn League, at 44 Court Street, and organized "The Roal Rapid Transit Association of Brooklyn." Judson Wall was elected President.

The tentative route which was there laid out starts at the Williamsburg Bridge, goes through Williamsburg, Flatbush, Bensonhurst, and to Coney Island, there making a loop and coming back through South Brooklyn, along Third Avenue to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, there connecting with the Interborough Subway, which is now building. The monorail system would be partly subway and partly elavated. Mr. Behr said the speed of the trains could be a mile a minute with safety.

The new organization purposes to get the consent of 60 per cent. of the property owners along the proposed route, lay the matter before the Rapid Transit Commission, and if possible get a franchise for the building of the new system.

Trustee Held for $300,000 Theft.

BOSTON, July 9.—Charles F. Berry, accused of embezzling $300,000 from estates of which he was trustee, returned to this city this afternoon from South America and surrendered himself to District Attorney Moran. Judge Bishop held him in bonds of $15,000, which were furnished. Berry served as trustee of eleven estates aggregating in value about $1,000,000. His return was arranged for three weeks ago.

GOLFERS PLAY TO-DAY FOR CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

Travers the Eastern Favorite in National Contest.

ENGLEWOOD PLAN FOR CROWD

Record-Breaking Field of 136 Competitors for Opening Round—Rain Benefits the Greens.

Everything is in readiness at the Englewood Golf Club for the National amateur golf championship which will be started promptly at 9 o'clock this morning. The hard shower which passed over the links yesterday caused most of the practicing golfers to run to cover, but it was a big improvement to the greens, and they will be on the very edge of perfection to-day. The number of competitors who have been duly entered and drawn for the opening round is 136, breaking all previous records for probable starters in a United States Golf Association championship. The committee, having learned wisdom in past years from the discomforts occasioned by requiring an army of golfers to play 36 holes at medal play in one day, has divided this qualifying round into two days' play, and only 18 holes will be required to-day.

Some idea of the magnitude of this event may be gleaned from the fact that, starting the pairs on a five-minute headway, 5 hours and 35 minutes will be required to send all the competitors off from the first tee. The first pair will be Parke Wright of Buffalo and W. S. Simpson of Baltusrol, while the last pair will be Charles B. Macdonald of Garden City and Garry B. Adams of Baltusrol, their time of starting being 2:35 P. M.

There may be a few withdrawals, but not many. In fact, judging from the appearance of the links yesterday, practically every man of the 136 was on the course some time during the day. Very little hard playing was indulged in, and many of the stars were satisfied to be spectators. Champion H. Chandler Egan and the metropolitan champion, Jerome D. Travers, who has been picked as a strong favorite for the title, sat around the piazza and took things easily. They have been practicing steadily for the last four days, and are determined to enter the contest thoroughly fit.

The best score of the day was 76, made by R. C. Watson, Jr., of the Westbrook Club, at Islip. Walter J. Travis went over the course in the morning, doing 77. George S. Lyon, ex-champion of Canada, started out in the afternoon, but stopped when the rain came on. He was playing well and would probably have finished between 76 and 80. B. E. Sawyer of Chicago, runner up last year, and Harold Weber of Toledo, one of the semi-finalists, went over the course, making a special study of the greens and approach shots. The fourth semi-finalist, W. C. Fownes, Jr., is not entered.

For the last two years the championship has been held by Chandler Egan, a Chicago lad who was graduated from Harvard last year. The Eastern golfers are more than anxious to secure the plum for this locality again, and it will be a distinct disappointment if a member of the Metropolitan Association fails to land the prize. The grand golf shown by Travers has made him a prime favorite. Walter Travis, who held the championship three years, is always a dangerous possibility. Other high-class players carrying great expectations are George T. Brokaw, Frederick Herreshoff, Archie Graham, champion of New Jersey; Gilman P. Tiffany, the Hudson River champion; Archie M. Reid, C. H. Seely, H. B. Hollins, Jr., T. M. Sherman, and Douglas Laird.

PARDONED, BUT BACK IN JAIL.

Murderer Declined to Go to Italy as a Condition of Freedom.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9.—Although he had been pardoned by Gov. George H. Utter, officially discharged from prison, and started on his way to Italy, Pedro Jaswell, a convicted murderer, is once more in jail here, and the prison authorities are in a quandary as to the final disposition of his case.

When Jaswell was released last Saturday it was arranged to send him to Italy on the White Star liner Romanic. When he arrived in Boston, however, he refused to go on board the steamer. Jaswell was carried bodily to the deck by the prison guards and several policemen fifteen minutes before sailing time. Then the ship's surgeon declared that the man could not sail because he was insane.

Jaswell was sentenced to life imprisonment on May 7, 1901, for the murder of George Collins at Rumford. He wishes to settle in New York.

HEAVY LOSSES IN LEMONS.

Market Here Glutted and Prices Down —Importers May Lose $500,000.

With the arrivals by steamer to-day there are now 200,000 boxes, or 70,000,000 lemons unsold on shipboard in the Harbor of New York. This enormous accumulation has been brought about by peculiar market conditions. The market was high early in the season, and the shipments of lemons have been very heavy. The market declined and the receivers here adopted a policy of postponing sales until the market became better, but it did not improve as expected.

The supplies will now be turned loose, 74,500 boxes being scheduled for sale at auction this week. The average box contains 350 lemons, so that it may be seen that the sales this week will be 25,255,000 lemons.

Ninety days ago the bulk of the lemon sales here were being made upon a basis of between $4 and $5 per box. Now the bulk are being sold at about $2.50. For the best lemons, however, prices are still being maintained upon a basis of between $4 and $5. The bulk of the stock, however, is not of the best.

These lemons were bought under contract, and it is conservatively estimated that the importers have already lost $150,000 on the season and that the losses will reach $500,000 if conditions do not change before the end of the season.

WRIT FOR HOTEL PROPRIETOR

Department Store Replevins Prince George's Furnishings.

Deputy Sheriff Porges received a writ of replevin yesterday for $150,000 against William A. Lottimer of the Prince George Hotel, on East Twenty-eighth Street, in favor of a department store, and went to the hotel with it. It is for the cost of the furnishings of the house.

Mr. Lottimer opened the hotel on Nov. 1 last. It stands just east of Fifth Avenue, at 12 and 14 East Twenty-eighth Street, and runs through to East Twenty-seventh Street. It is handsomely fitted up, and the furniture was supplied by the department store. It was said at the hotel last night that Mr. Lottimer was ill and could not be seen, but that the business was proceeding as usual.

The hotel, according to the clerk, has been doing a successful business. Last night, according to the clerk, 60 per cent. of the rooms were occupied, and this in a dull hotel season. Deputy Sheriff Porges was in charge of the hotel, representing Sheriff Hayes.

LOOKING FOR A ROOM?

Consult the Furnished Room advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES for the best rooms in all neighborhoods.—Adv.

THIS IS THE TIME when the straw hat bought at the first of the season begins to lose its immaculateness.

Here is a full stock of Men's Straw Hats in midsummer—as good choosing as earlier.

All styles, shapes, weaves and straws, including fine Panamas, Mackinaws, Sennets, Split Straws and the new "Sungora."

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
Fulton and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOT A THEOSOPHIST, SAYS LYMAN J. GAGE

He Likes the Society, but Has Not Been Invited to Join.

SCHOOL INTERESTS HIM

But He Admires the Artillery at Point Loma Just as Much—Wants to be Left to Himself.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Tribune publishes to-day a signed statement from Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, defining his relation to theosophy. It is dated Point Loma, Cal., July 9, and is as follows:

"I doubt the wisdom of making explanations of any kind through the press. Life is too short to spend it chasing up sensational or false reports, and I have always refused so to act. One must rest for defense upon the confidence and respect which one deserves to enjoy in the minds of his friends.

"However, in response to your courteous suggestion that I set right the many inaccurate stories relating to my coming to this place in California and my alleged relations to theosophy, I make this statement once for all:

"Having passed my seventieth birthday, I claim the privilege of withdrawal from the struggles of business life. At the end of the school year some time is profitably spent in the review of what has been studied. In graduating from life's long school term a similar course seems excusable, if not desirable.

"I am trying this life at Point Loma because I have personal friends here, because the climate is most agreeable, because it is just outside of the rush and roar of the world, and because here one can lead 'the simple life.'

"Beyond these reasons, there are two institutions which to me lend much interest to the place. The first is the United States Military Reservation, with its fine system of harbor defenses and its companies of artillerymen. The second is the Raja Yoga School for children and youths of all ages.

"This school was established and is being carried on by Katherine Tingley, as leader and official head of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society throughout the world. The school excites my interest, and the magnificent work it is doing in the development of clean, healthy, well-educated, and self-controlled young lives stimulates my hope for the future of the society.

"I am not affiliated, except in this friendly way, either with the military station or the Theosophical Society. I am too old to enlist in the army, and I have not yet been invited to join the Theosophists. I would consider it honorable to be related to either of them.

"No, I am just living my own life according to my best conception of it, and would much enjoy it if I could be left to mind my own business."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Auerbach, J., Washington, D. C.; furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Emporium, The, San Francisco, Cal.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Rosenheim, M., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; O. Rosenheim, millinery; R. F. Rosenheim, millinery; Hotel Wellington.
Syracuse Hosiery and Underwear Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, furnishing goods; 373 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. M. McGlashon, notions and woolens; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; T. Moffatt, furnishing goods; 214 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Saal, M., Petersberg, Va.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Mitchell, china; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, laces and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. A. Reidpath, jewelry; 31 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Pray, J. H., Sons & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, rugs; Hotel Imperial.
Miller, D., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Chalifaux, L., Lowell, Mass.; J. L. Chalifaux, clothing; P. E. Chalifaux, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Goldsmith, carpets; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.
Armstrong-Turner Millinery Company, Denver, Col.; J. J. Platfoot, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Algonquin.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. H. Hobio, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 15 Mercer Street; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Palace Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Byrne, furnishing goods; Hotel Grenoble.
Londoner & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. B. Goldstone, notions; Hotel Breslin.
"Broadway Department Store," Los Angeles, Cal.; W. H. Gerber, laces and ribbons; 55 Franklin Street.
Reid & Hughes Company, Lawrence, Mass.; D. F. Campbell, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Sonneborn, H., & Company, Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.
Steiger-Dudgeon Company, New Bedford, Mass.; A. F. Meyers, upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Mosby, J. B., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. A. Dietrich, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, and waists; Victoria Hotel.
Smith, Timothy, & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Smith, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Bonney, W. A., Boston, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.
Meng & Shaefer, Rochester, N. Y.; M. F. Shaefer, clothing; Prince George Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys; P. S. Quaid, dry goods; 488 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, corsets and muslin underwear; 31 Union Square; Holland House.
Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, laces, ribbons, and furnishing goods; 320 Broadway; Holland House.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; Holland House.
Frank & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. M. Frank, waists; Hotel Breslin.
Mitchell-Moody-Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; M. Deacon, millinery; A. D. Mitchell, hats; Hotel Breslin.
Armstrong, Latham & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Latham, millinery and hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. S. Daglish, millinery; W. A. Brost, notions; H. Burns, hats and caps; C. E. Baker, clothing; H. V. Shloss, shoes; 214 Church Street.
Heimgerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; K. Chamberlain, shoes; 214 Church Street.
Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. H. Legg, carpets; 214 Church Street.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Frank, A. B., Company, San Antonio, Texas; R. E. Seligman, notions; 43 Leonard Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Prage, house furnishing goods; 214 Church Street.
Bucon, J. & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; F. Schmidt, upholstery goods; C. Siesdorfer, shoes; 214 Church Street.
Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Company, Pueblo, Col.; J. D. Kellogg, notions, ribbons, and laces; 320 Church Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Wilson, dry goods; H. J. Simon, books; F. H. Myers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Brown, carpets; 2 Walker Street.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Boyce, domestics; Hotel Broztell.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Carson, muslin underwear, jewelry, and veilings; 315 Worth St.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Ludwig, crockery; 55 White Street.
Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. W. Gaynor, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. B. Munger, wash goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. Griffith, wash goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. X. Walsh, dress goods; 377 Broadway.
Milliken, Cousens & Co., Portland, Me.; W. S. Curtis, notions and furnishing goods; 79 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. Snapper, carpets; 320 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. J. McSherry, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Breslin.
May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Sleight, carpets; 4 Washington Place; Grand Hotel.
Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Brant, laces and ribbons; 196 West Broadway; Hotel York.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss A. M. Kenney, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Prager, A., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Hart, hosiery and gloves; Grand Union Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, leather goods; 2 Walker Street.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, white goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Henderson, E., Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodstock.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. R. McClellan, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Barry, rugs and upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. H. Wolf, toys; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. A. Stevenson, laces; Broadway Central Hotel.
Naylor, J. S., Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. A. Lallance, white goods; 101 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Samler, L., Lebanon, Penn.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Osborn, T. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. J. Lamping, millinery; G. Seiter, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. C. Ellsasser, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. S. Grant, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Lily & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, hosiery and gloves; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Strauss, dry goods; M. Strauss, dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. P. Goebel, linens, dress goods, and silks; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Joseph Brothers & Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; E. Davidson, millinery; W. Davidson, millinery; 124 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Navarre.
Goldsmith, L. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. P. Atkins, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.
Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. W. Carley, furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. H. Schroeder, furnishing goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Quentin-Knight Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; O. H. Quentin, millinery; Hotel Wellington.
Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern, millinery; Hotel Wellington.
Little-Long Company, Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Long, clothing and furnishing goods; 192 West Broadway; Hotel Woodstock.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Kreyenbogen, flannels; 350 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Moy Shoe and Clothing Company, Denver, Col.; T. Milroy, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Sanford, Store & Varner, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. A. Sanford, dry goods; J. H. Varner, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; L. Kromick, hats; Hotel Albert.
Homburger, D., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Homburger, linens; Hotel Albert.
Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Spoor, laces, white goods, and hosiery; Hotel Albert.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, ladies' wear; Hotel Normandie.
Bennett, C. E., Binghamton, N. Y., notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn., hats; Hotel Albert.
Holt, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Holt, laces; 515 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Ettlinger, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel York.
Simonds & Adams, Haverhill, Mass.; W. C. Hoyt, cloaks and infants' wear; 35 West Third Street; Hotel York.
Knowles & Hogeman Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. P. Knowles, millinery; Miss Hogeman, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Hamburger, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Hoefle, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, hats; Miss A. Rodecker, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel York.
Robinson-Strauss Company, St. Paul, Minn.; H. L. Freudenthal, hats; Hotel Breslin.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Solomon, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Solomon, J., Cairo, Ill.; clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. Smith, prints; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. R. Scobie, prints; 320 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; D. D. Adams, clothing; 377 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Henderson, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.
Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Crowley, domestics, prints, and ginghams; L. P. Laurondeau, dress goods; H. Schloff, dry goods; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. A. Reynolds, fancy goods; T. F. Mayhan, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Shanks, dry goods; 350 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.
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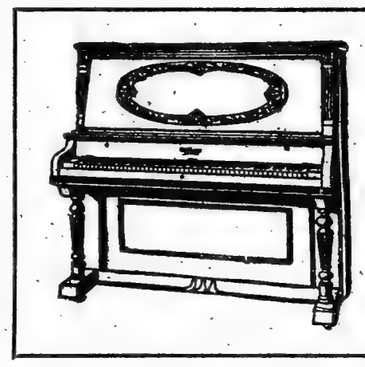

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THE LAWYERS' JUDGES.

It is a very noteworthy and important function that the Lawyers' Committee has undertaken in the nomination of candidates for the Judgeships to be filled in this county at the election this Fall. We should have said that it would have been expedient had the nominations not been announced before the first of September. Not at all that we do not see the force of the argument that the longer really fit nominations are discussed the more apparent will be their fitness; but because a long experience in the ways of the people of New York has convinced us that a discussion of this sort extending over a long period will not be attended to, and the merits of the candidates will more or less be lost sight of in sheer weariness of hearing and seeing those merits set forth. It was not because ARISTIDES was not in fact just, it was because the populace of Athens were tired of hearing him called—and possibly proved to be—just that the majority of them shied into the ballot box of that day their votes of ostracism. New Yorkers are not essentially different from Athenians, and we fear greatly that they will become fatigued in regard to the estimable gentlemen named by the lawyers for Judges.

It remains true, however, that they ought not to become fatigued, and that the men who have been named by the Lawyers' Committee are on the whole excellent men, who are not at all likely to be surpassed in actual qualifications by any candidates who may be ground out by the ordinary political machinery. We ask for these candidates the most respectful and candid examination. We do not ask for them unquestioning approval, for it would be a contradiction of the very ground principle on which the lawyers have acted that the merits of these candidates should not be thoroughly searched. They are put up with the professed, and, we believe, with the entirely sincere confidence that their records will stand all the searching that can be brought to bear upon them. Abstractly there is no method of selection for Judges likely to produce better results than selection by a committee of fairly representative lawyers from among a couple of hundred names submitted on their invitation and carefully sifted. Unquestionably the committee has performed a substantial public service in an unselfish and creditable manner. It is for the people of New York County to say whether they will or will not avail themselves of that service.

"AMERICAN FINANCIAL METHODS."

The remarks of The London Times about Wall Street and its ways, reproduced in our cable dispatch yesterday, reflect, we imagine, nothing more serious than some disturbance of mind over the prospect of further gold exports to New York. Nevertheless, while anxiety about gold exports may explain, it can hardly excuse or palliate such expressions as those we here quote from the financial article of our London namesake:

> The mistrust of American financial methods has been decidedly augmented by recent events, and the extent to which "kite-flying" operations in London have assisted Wall Street gives special importance to the progress of affairs in that mercurial centre.

The sale of $50,000,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds in Paris hardly indicates "mistrust of American financial methods" on the part of French investors, who are as cautious as any in the world. Nor in high and responsible quarters in London do we think there is any such "mistrust" of our ways in finance as the comment of The London Times would lead uninformed persons to suppose. The "recent events" to which The Times refers are, we imagine, the insurance scandals. Reprehensible as were the practices revealed by the Armstrong investigation, they did not involve the solvency of any insurance company or of any of the associated banks or trust companies. They were improper, immoral, if you please, but not perilous.

Wall Street is referred to as a "mercurial centre." Stock Exchanges are proverbially mercurial, but we understand The London Times to be talking about financial methods, not about speculative operations. If London is at all well informed about what has been going on in New York's financial district during the past six months it knows, it must know, that causes for uneasiness either in London or elsewhere have been steadily diminishing. The New York banks have visibly and greatly strengthened our position by compelling the liquidation of a good many top-heavy speculative accounts. The banks know, nobody can know better, that the trade and the industries of the country need the country's money for profitable use, for all of it they can command, and they are convinced that it will be safer and better all around to put capital and credit at work in productive enterprises rather than to permit their continued employment in the uncertain field of speculation. The policy the banks have pursued is impregnable, sound, and right. It required some courage and a good deal of firmness to put it in force. They have successfully put it in force, and the public here is inclined to give them full credit for it. We do not see why London should be less ready than ourselves to recognize and applaud the wisdom they have shown.

Admonitions of caution and prudence may be called for in London. We suppose they must be called for, or The London Times would not give them. But our admonitions were uttered months ago, and have been heeded, have been acted upon. In the United States they do not feel the need of emphasizing "the complete uncertainty that surrounds the possibilities of the half year just begun." The future is always uncertain, but we are not at all inclined to borrow trouble about the course of financial affairs during the half year to come. The country is doing an immense business, sound and productive business, and crops are ripening that approach nearly to record figures. No wild schemes of promotion or speculation are on foot—the time is most unpropitious for that sort of thing. If The London Times would reexamine American conditions apart from the trifling inconvenience our demands for gold may occasion in London, we feel sure that it would wish to modify its observations about mistrust of our financial methods.

A MERE MATTER OF DETAIL.

President ROOSEVELT has seen some of his most enticing day dreams shattered upon the question of mere details, and such we fear must be the fate of the glittering promises held out to us by Sir JOSEPH WARD. Even if all else could be arranged, we could not afford the luxuries which he displays so temptingly. The New Zealanders pay something over $38 apiece annually for their government. That ratio would make the cost to us something over $3,000,000,000. Where would the money come from? New Zealand stands at the head of the list for expensive government, and what costs New Zealand $38 per capita would certainly cost us more. Nor could we hope for such efficiency of administration as Sir JOSEPH describes. With us the wastage if not the graft would be unbearable. When we think of the results of our administration of the Post Office and Agricultural Departments with comparatively simple tasks, we shudder to think of what might happen if they were to assume the tasks performed so well in New Zealand. This is neither disparagement of ourselves nor praise of New Zealand. It is simply recognition of the difference between a highly developed and rapidly developing people like ourselves and one of much simpler organization like New Zealand.

Instead of thinking that what has benefited New Zealand would benefit us, we are rather inclined to think that what has benefited us would benefit New Zealand. Take an example cited by Sir JOSEPH himself, and especially applicable to local current events. Sir JOSEPH is especially grieved by what he notes in the maladministration of our railways, and he makes a glowing comparison of the superior methods in the Antipodes. In New Zealand we read there are no rebating, no excessive dividends, and a constant reduction of charges. But also there is a check to initiative and that sort of speculation which leads to development upon the broadest scale. Would we be content to take New Zealand's railway methods and forfeit the results we see on every hand? Would it be any advantage to passengers to pay each and every one 3 cents a mile, for every ride, long or short, or would they not prefer a system with variations according to conditions, and with a maximum much below 3 cents? Accepting the results as described, and assuming their practicability for ourselves, is it not an open question whether it might not be a better bargain for New Zealand to reduce its annual cost of government to our $7.97 and get our results, than for us to raise our taxes to $38 and take New Zealand's results?

THE DREAD OF A "HOLY WAR."

The grave warning uttered by Sir EDWARD GREY in the House of Commons as to the possibility of a religious war in the Mohammedan dependencies of the British Empire has aroused the attention of Europe to a degree rarely attained in recent years. The further details of the attack on British officers in Egypt tend to show only too plainly that it was by no means an ordinary "fracas," as it was most imprudently described in the House by one of the Irish critics of the Ministry. Nor was there any apparent motive for the savage assault except religious excitement. The seriousness of the situation lies in the answer to the question, What was the origin and who were the inciters of this fanatical excitement? To that question undoubtedly the British Government will direct the most searching inquiry. At present only enough is known to connect it vaguely with the leaders of the pan-Islam movement in Turkey. The incident is the more disconcerting because it is well known that the Egyptians are not at all ill-disposed toward the British as rulers and administrators, quite the contrary. Even the villagers of Deshawi, an ignorant class as they are, know that the officers of Great Britain are infinitely more humane than the Governors to whom they were formerly subjected. That they should just at this time be guilty of an outbreak of violence of a particularly treacherous nature is an indication that they are guided by outsiders. Who these are and how great their influence may prove to be is a grave matter for Great Britain and for France as well.

The immediate force of a religious uprising would fall about equally on these two Powers on account of their dependencies in North Africa. The total population of Turkey is in round numbers 33,000,000, of whom 9,000,000 are in Europe, 16,000,000 in Asia, and 8,000,000 in Africa, counting Egypt as a Turkish province, which in theory it still is. The total number of Mohammedans about the shores of the Mediterranean is probably not far from 35,000,000. A religious war which should arouse the great body of these would necessarily be formidable, and if it were allowed to gain headway would be for the time destructive of Christian rule in that region. Such an uprising, however, would involve the leadership of Turkey and the provision by the Sultan of an organized nucleus of military force. That there has been a steady pressure on the Sultan in this direction by a strong party of fanatics is well known, but so far he has apparently resisted it. His surrender in the recent difficulty with Great Britain in the Sinai region would indicate that he will not yield to the movement.

But even an unorganized rising might inflict great injury on the Christian minority before it could be suppressed, and it would always carry with it the possibility of infecting the 100,000,000 Mohammedans of India and starting troubles with which none that Great Britain has yet encountered can be compared. It is this that gives to the rulers of the British Empire the intense anxiety of which Sir EDWARD GREY's brief and serious speech is an unusually emphatic and candid expression. The problem is to some extent complicated by the changes the British have made in their system in India in order to bring into active participation in the government of the country the more intelligent classes of the natives. The actual working of the British law system is now, as Lord CURZON recently pointed out, in the hands of Indians. It may well be that in the Mohammedan districts this fact would be an element of weakness and risk were religious fanaticism to make head. It is plain, however, that the present Government is fully aware of the danger, and is convinced that it must be met swiftly and sternly the moment the slightest demonstration is made. The severe penalties inflicted in Egypt were dictated by this policy. It is the only one possible. It may be added, and the fact is encouraging, that these penalties were pronounced by a tribunal consisting of Egyptian as well as English officers, and after a fair hearing.

EXPERTS NOT WANTED.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is being reorganized, and those mentioned in connection with present and anticipated vacancies are in no case recognizable as either theoretical or practical railway experts. This is a pity, for members once appointed are irremovable except for cause. The Commission is therefore almost as hard to alter as the Senate. The new law provides two new Commissioners, and at the end of each of the approaching years there will be one new appointment to be made, so that it must be several years before the character of the body can be altered. If the old Commission had fortified itself in public confidence this would not be regretted, but the fact is that upon its record nearly everything is left to be desired. There is no reason, for example, why Commissioner GARFIELD's report upon Standard Oil might not have been made, or at least attempted, by the Inter-State Commission. In that case publicity would have prevented evils which it is now necessary to remedy. This is an even more serious indictment of the Commerce Commission than the fact that it has disagreed with the courts in 93 per cent. of the cases it has decided. Now the Commission is to have enlarged responsibilities, and yet there is no recognition of the fact in the calibre of the appointees, actual and probable.

The appointee just announced is Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors. He is represented as a worthy and capable man, and the fact is not disputed here. But we ask what especial qualification his experience has given him to entitle him to authority in settling the serious questions sure to arise? In one respect he certainly will or should be useful, but it is not the one which has been uppermost in the discussion which resulted in the recent legislation. It will be remembered that the railway employés took alarm during the proceedings of Congress, and protested to the President against measures which they anticipated would injure them through the railways. He gave them what comfort he could, and now he appoints one of them a Commissioner. It is more reassuring regarding the labor vote than regarding the future treatment of the questions which were rather raised than settled at Washington.

Another "mentioned" appointee is also estimable personally, and the son of a Justice of the Supreme Court. His railway qualifications we are specifically told are small. With all their faults, the old members have been taught by experience, and are better than the new. And it is to be remarked that all discussions of the reorganized Commission avoid their specific qualifications as railway men, although profuse in other reasons, which dictated their appointments. Thus the appointment previous to Mr. CLARK's was a Democrat who voted for ROOSEVELT. It is said that this appointment makes the Commission Democratic, which we think is rather slighting to the Democrats who are such upon principle. This one, we are told, comes from the South, this one from the North, and so on for the other sections. In other words, we have a political and sectional body. What, we ask, is the Southern idea of railway administration as distinguished from the Northern? What is the Republican idea as distinguished from the Democratic? And if there are no such distinctions in railway science, it may be asked if there are any recognized principles upon the subject, and if so, why they are not worth mention in connection with the reorganization of the Commission?

The plain reason is that Congress did not know its own mind, and relegated the puzzle to men of no recognized convictions, thus throwing the whole subject into the melting pot. Nobody can guess what position the Commission will take, say, upon differentials, or what theories of regulating rates or rebates should be adopted, or what ideas should control in regulating sectional competitions, or methods of promoting international commerce by import and export rates. Without taking any definite position upon any topic, it may be asserted that there is a right and wrong, and that either may be promoted by the make-up of the Commission. Does anybody know anything about how this will work out? And is it possible that some possess information not generally enjoyed? If railway rates are to be regulated by the Government, they ought to be regulated well, but the beginning does not seem auspicious.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sad Fate of a Curiosity.

We felt, of course, a thrill of virtuous indignation when we read that one JOSEPH HORNER, a farmer, living near Millsborough, Penn., had destroyed with dynamite a famous Indian altar stone, elaborately carved in pictures of men and animals, for no better reason than that archaeologists, in making visits to the rock, had walked through his wheat field. On second thought, however, it occurred to us that we had never heard of this altar before, which at least showed that it was not quite as famous as it might have been, and, on third thought, it seemed at least likely that if the carvings on the stone had really been the work of prehistoric artists, the farmer would not have been troubled long before some archaeologist bought the thing of him and carted it off. Besides, the archaeologist is so nearly always a sedate and thoughtful person that he is not at all likely to trample down wheat, and there are not enough of him to do any measurable damage even if he mustered all his forces on the Horner farm. Then we noticed that among the animals pictured on this rock was a kangaroo, and that came close to consoling us for the use of the dynamite. There are some curiously European and Asiatic symbols carved on the ruins of Mexico, but the suggestion that any prehistoric resident of this continent ever saw, heard of, or imagined a kangaroo is a little beyond the most robust credulity, and for its belief would require the mad passion for impossibilities that characterizes the followers of "the Lydia Pinkham of the soul." To be sure, the tribal artists of early America were a vivacious lot, not too much bound by rule, and to the layman their animals are hard to differentiate, though they can usually be distinguished from their birds. It may be, therefore, that this so-called kangaroo was a woodchuck, or eke a bison—unless it was a dog. Children in the same stage of aesthetic development often create mysteries of the same sort when they make pictures of animals, and therefore it would be unsafe to condemn the Millsborough relic simply because somebody had seen a kangaroo on it. Thus do we get back again to the original thrill of indignation, and it does seem that Mr. HORNER might have endured his woes just a little longer—until, for instance, he could have made a neat little path to the famous altar rock and established a tollgate on it if the "archaeologists" came along in sufficient numbers to justify the expense. His haste almost warrants suspicion that he had his doubts about the origin of his rock carvings and feared that the President might appoint a commission to investigate it.

Extending the Law Not Written.

One of the perils of consistency is strikingly illustrated by the position taken by The Charleston News and Courier in the case of LUKE GRAY, a negro convicted of the murder of a white man and now lying under sentence of death. GRAY's defense was that the man he had shot had insulted his (GRAY's) wife, and that he killed in defending the honor of his home. The plea having been what it was, The News and Courier advises the Governor to make a very careful investigation, and, if he finds that it was well founded, to give it due weight. "If there are mitigating circumstances of the sort described by the negro," it says, "he deserves the same sort of consideration a white man would receive in like condition; indeed, he deserves even more consideration in view of the reputation of the race to which he belongs for great latitudinarianism in questions of chastity. If the Governor should find that there was any ground for the defense which the negro pleaded in justification of his crime, he would be warranted in the exercise of the Executive clemency, at least to the extent of commuting his sentence to life imprisonment in the penitentiary. We have been trying to impress the negroes for years with the idea that they must reform this side of their living if they would ever attain any high degree of civilization, and here is an opportunity of demonstrating to them that just to the extent that they are careful of the morals of their own families will they be sustained by the better sentiment of their white neighbors." In other words, since white men are allowed to inflict capital punishment under certain provocations, the negro will give evidence of moral progress if he, too, claims and exercises the same dangerous privilege—judging for himself, of course, and in a moment of anger, whether the provocation exists. This is an argument that has, as we have said, an element of consistency, at least of a sort, but its intrinsic absurdity is made very manifest when it is extended to the negroes. Killings of this kind, whether by whites or blacks, present a difficult problem, with logic and instinct fiercely at odds, but they are hardly to be commended in any case.

Secretary Gage Talks About Theosophy.

Ex-Secretary LYMAN J. GAGE denies with some asperity the report that he has joined the Theosophists, so called, who live at Point Loma, Cal., under the rule of a priestess of the name of TINGLEY, but the wording of his denial is not at all calculated to reassure his friends. Point Loma, he says, is a quiet place, and near it are two things that interest him. He mentions first the United States Military Reservation, but all his enthusiasm is for the "Raja Yoga" school, to which he proceeds to give a remarkable recommendation. "This school," he declares, "was established and is being carried on by KATHERINE TINGLEY as leader and official head of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society throughout the world. The school excites my interest, and the magnificent work it is doing in the development of clean, healthy, well-educated, and self-controlled young lives stimulates my hope for the future of the society. I am not affiliated except in this friendly way either with the military station or the Theosophical Society. I am too old to enlist in the army, and I have not yet been invited to join the Theosophists. I would consider it honorable to be related to either of them." All this is rather pathetic when it is read with a knowledge of the Tingley woman's history and of the nonsense out of which she has built up her pseudo-Oriental system of life and philosophy. Some pretty dreadful stories have been told, in court and elsewhere, about the school so highly commended by the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and there is not the slightest reason for holding Mrs. TINGLEY anything more than a poor adaptation of the adventurous BLAVATSKY. The case is a sorrowful reminder of the fate of LUTHER R. MARSH.

M. SARDOU'S GHOST STORY.

Not His Hand, but That of Païssy Directed the Immortal Pen.

According to the words of the great playwright himself, as set forth in the Paris papers, M. Sardou of the French Academy, and the most distinguished and prolific dramatist in France—author of "The Spy," "Fedora," "Dante," "Spiritualism," &c.—did not write all the plays usually attributed to him. Their real author is Bernard Païssy, who died 300 years ago.

M. Sardou thus explains himself:

For many years he has been communicating with the dead by means of the planchette. "I had a little round table on pegs, which ran after me around my flat like a pet dog. Roses frequently dropped from the ceiling. Unseen hands played the piano. Then one evening Bernard Païssy manifested himself. He seized my hand and guided the pencil in it over sheets of paper."

Once Bernard told him sharply, "Paper too small." A larger sheet was brought. "Paper still too small." "It is the largest I have," replied the dramatist. "Go buy some," said the ghost. Sardou objected—his dealer was distant. "Go to the Place St. Andre-des-Arts," Bernard commanded. "No stationer there," replied Sardou. "There is," insisted the ghost. Sardou went. Over a door he read: "Wholesale Dealer in Pasteboard." He entered and purchased a bundle of the largest sheets obtainable in Paris. "I told you so," the ghost said on his return.

And there M. Sardou stops short; he does not say what Bernard told him to write on the paper, nor does he reveal the extent of his ultimate indebtedness to the ghost. Parisian critics say that there is internal evidence in the plays, generally attributed to Sardou, which shows that it must have been immense.

Shakespeare on Meat Scandals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is said Shakespeare foresaw many of our modern doings, but who would believe he could have foreseen our recent meat scandal? Is there one so incredulous as to doubt our sausages are inferred in—

"'Tis burnt; and so is all the meat.
What dogs are these! Where is the rascal cook?"
—"Taming of the Shrew," Act. IV., Scene 1.

Or who cannot see the sarcasm in—

"Doth not the appetite alter? A man loves the meat in his youth that he cannot endure in his age."—"Much Ado About Nothing."

And is it not all too plain that he had in mind the freshened-up labels when he wrote—

"Your date is better in your pie and your porridge, than in your cheek."
—"All's Well That Ends Well."

Even this latter title somehow seems to refer to the investigation, doesn't it?

A. W. WARNER.

New York, July 8, 1906.

Standard Oil Persecuted!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES, headed "Oil Inquiry Everywhere," is one of many statements of fact all tending to show that the President is vindictively persecuting the Standard Oil Company and is not allowing the law to take a natural and dignified course. It looks to me like persecution; a great but dishonorable conspiracy against a corporation which is similar to other corporations, only more successful than the average, and is certainly of great advantage to the oil trade, (which would be chaos without it,) to our people, and to this Nation.

I am one of many who believe the President is altogether overshooting the mark.

W. A. B.

Greenport, N. Y., July 7, 1906.

In Any Old Park.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Park Visitor—Officer, can't you make these automobiles go a little slower through here? They've knocked down two little girls and nearly scared the life out of a dozen others.

Park Policeman (with offended dignity)—Madam, I've got to kape the b'ys fr'm throwin' stones at th' swans an' pickin' flowers fr'm th' s'rubbery.

Another Optimist.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Dey ain't no use in sighin'—
You cumberin' de groun';
You sho' ter git what comin'
When de
Wheel
Turn
Roun'!

You'll fetch up over yander
Whar dar's honey by de poun',
En milk enough ter drown you
When de
Wheel
Turn
Roun'!

EFFECT OF NEW FOOD LAWS.

Inter-State Commodities Ought Logically to Become the More Popular.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have one or two notions concerning the recent pure food legislation which, if I am not mistaken, are worth circulation.

I predict that when the excellent laws recently passed shall have been put in operation inter-State food will be greatly more popular than local food. It will be to the advantage of the grocer and the restaurateur to have their commodities chaperoned by these laws.

This will bring hardship upon those who produce for local consumption, and advantage to the trust, which will undoubtedly use the law as an advertisement outside of the States in which it does its canning.

All the States should hasten to protect their local producers by providing them with "bills of health" as good as that provided by Congress for outsiders. The people of Illinois who eat Chicago meat, for example, will not be protected by the Federal laws. Perhaps it is as well to let Illinois have what it permits to be sold, but as a business proposition it will perhaps pay Chicago dealers to import their canned goods from Kansas City.

Much has been said of the heavy blow to an American industry or two; we seem to have forgotten the large number of chickens cremated last Winter as an artificial means of keeping up the price; we have lost sight of the fact that there is a daily extortion of one million dollars over fair prices in this country, and that local cattle raising, discouraged by the trust, is our protection.

The "embalmed" beef was not very poisonous. I came to know it well. I ate it in Cuba and in the Philippines. It was merely nauseating—not so much so at the first meal, but more and more so as the victim became saturated with the chemicals used, which broke down the cellular and molecular structure of the beef and transformed it into a more or less harmless mass, as nutritious as hay, and, to the well-saturated soldier, as palatable as castor oil. VEGETARIAN.

New York, July 9, 1906.

Good Way to Kill the Half Drowned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not the least useful and instructive part of your admirable article on swimming in to-day's issue is your exposure of the time-worn fallacy that cramp is a satisfactory explanation of the drowning of practiced swimmers.

As cramp seldom attacks more than one muscle, or group of muscles, simultaneously there is no reason why—unless it is the abdominal form, which is almost entirely due to immersion directly after a meal—it should so disable a swimmer as to cause his death; moreover, people who are subject to cramp have it on shore as well as in water, and how few of the deaths attributed to cramp have been those of persons known to be subject to this complaint.

There is another subject in connection with drowning that THE TIMES would do well to give the public some instruction on, viz., the danger and folly of rolling on a barrell the bodies of apparently drowned persons. This process has never yet helped to rescusitate, though it has undoubtedly killed many, half-drowned persons. The idea that it "pumps out" the water is entirely fallacious. In the first place, no water enters the lungs of a drowned man till he has been absolutely dead for many hours. In the second, the removal of water from the stomach is quite a secondary consideration compared with the importance of re-establishing the action of heart and lungs, and rolling a body on a barrel is about the surest way of preventing both heart and lungs from resuming their normal functions.

Artificial expansion and contraction of the chest by alternately stretching the arms above the head and compressing the chest with them is the correct first aid to the apparently drowned, but never can rolling on a barrel be anything but deleterious.

N. NEWNHAM-DAVIS, M. D., B. S.

New York, July 8, 1906.

Conditions Around Washington Market

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents, Patrick McGinnis and "Pro Bono Publico," hit the nail on the head in regard to the conditions existing around Washington Market and the abominable condition of Vesey Street from Greenwich Street to the river front. I pass through Vesey Street very often, and as for walking on the sidewalk, usually the dirt of the roadway has to be endured so as to accommodate the vendors of all kinds of truck who apparently have their whole stock in trade on the walk.

There are several "bureaus" in this city that are supposed to supervise and prevent such conditions and without much trouble could remedy them.

The practice, this Summer, of sweeping the streets without sprinkling is most dangerous and disgusting; to have clouds of dirt so thick that you cannot see through them blown up against your person is outrageous. Where else on earth can you find such conditions?

OBSERVER.

New York, July 6, 1906.

Value of the Saengerfest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express my gratitude to you for the interest you have been taking in the Newark Saengerfest, just finished, and the hope that your reports of its progress have received more than the passing attention of a large number of your readers; that they have, in fact, been the means of awaking in them a zeal for an active participation in co-perative musical endeavor. "Idleness with innocence" is surely possible when there is achieved out of it a beautiful work of art, rendered not by an isolated mind for the mild appreciation of an uncritical populace, but by that populace itself, zealously trained in one of its most beautiful forms of expression, for its own delight in its own accomplishment.

The gift of choral music is not alien to, but common to every throat and voice, and the social and spiritual betterment resulting from its employment is incalculable. W. D.

Grantwood, N. J., July 7, 1906.

Hooked the Fisherman.

From The Boston Transcript.

I had this from the master of the Cestrian, who will tell you of many a close brush down the harbor. One in particular rouses his reminiscent ire. His liner was coming up the channel one morning, when a fishing vessel began to tease her by crossing and recrossing her bows. As sailing craft have right of way, and as the channel is narrow, the Captain's blood boiled within him. Repeatedly he slowed up, dodged, and resumed his course. Repeatedly the wicked fisherman got in his way afresh. At last, clean out of patience, he bellowed to the man at the wheel: "Keep her on her course! Let the lobsters look out for themselves!"

With an eye glued to the mischievous little schooner, measuring the distance, reckoning on speed and tide, and ready to reverse his engines in case of real trouble, the Captain awaited developments. At last time the seiner spun across the Cestrian's bows, almost grazing her cut-water and veering sharply. In a moment there was a scene. The Cestrian's anchor, hanging just above the water, caught the fisherman's bobstay and swung her around, towing her a mile up the harbor, precisely as a whaling vessel tows a whale. Her drunken crew danced and howled and swore, while the old sea dog nearly burst with laughing.

From this we learn that whoever goes on a trip for fun in a fisherman should begin the voyage not sooner than the second day out. By that time the jug is empty.

Nerve.

From The Washington Post.

"The great requisite for playing cards or the horses," remarked Mr. Everwise, "is nerve."

"Yes," answered young Miss Torkins, "it must take a great deal of nerve to enable a man to come home so often and tell his folks that still further economy will be necessary."

THE LION OF JUDAH.

An Interpretation of the Forty-ninth Chapter of Genesis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The excellent picture of the sphinx published in Sunday's TIMES has recalled the curious interpretation of the forty-ninth chapter of Genesis by Cope Whitehouse. According to him, this chapter was probably written in hieroglyphics and translated into that dialect of Phoenicia which we associate with the Jews. He argues, in the treatise entitled "The Bahr Yusuf and the Prophecy of Jacob," published in the proceedings of the London Society of Biblical Archaeology, that all the metaphors and similes are taken from physical facts and objects in the Valley of the Nile. The sphinx is the lion of Judah. The Greeks made female sphinxes in literature, and the Romans adorned their villas with marble representations of the same sex. But the great Lords of Egypt, the so-called Shepherd Kings, had caused their portrait statues to be chiseled in green basalt and white limestone a thousand years before the riddle of Oedipus.

Paraphrasing the revised version, it would read: Judah shall have the supremacy over his brethren. His control of the neck of the Delta will give him command over the Nile route from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The lion has retired from the fray, as the sphinx is carved a few feet above the level of the highest flood. None shall make him afraid. So far as the promise of Gizeh extends, his authority is paramount; and the foreign element must acknowledge it. South of Gizeh the Sons of Joseph occupy the provinces of Beni-Suef and the Fayouin.

The Fayouin was the vineyard of Egypt. The ass and its colt transported the wine jars to the ships that were moored at the feet of the sphinx, for export or use in the Delta. The clothes of the workmen were stained with wine; and THE TIMES photograph shows that the limestone was permanently discolored. The face is still red, although there is no reason to suppose that it has been touched for 1,600 years. E. M. W.

New York, July 9, 1906.

Hungarians as Citizens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with the greatest regret, indignation, and surprise that we Hungarians read your editorial on "Hungarian Immigration."

It was with great regret because we well realize the influence of THE TIMES, one of the best papers of America. It was with indignation and surprise, because—to put it mildly—the statements of the article with reference to the alleged illiteracy and disregard of law of the immigrant Hungarians are not based on correct information. In one of the early numbers of Collier's Weekly in 1905 (I think it must have been a January number) there were statistics given showing the percentage of criminals of the diverse races making up America. These statistics prepared by Washington officials prove that the Hungarians (Magyars) are the most lawful people of the United States. This is not a vague, sentimental statement, but a cold fact that cannot be denied or disproved.

I cannot say anything about the alleged illiteracy because I have no statistics on hand. You say the Hungarians do not assimilate. Ask the Principals of the east side schools if their Hungarian pupils are not their best pupils.

In the name of Justitia I ask you to kindly publish this little letter. Auditatur et alia pars.

ERNEST L. MANDEL.

New York, July 8, 1906.

Would Put Usurers In Prison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Canadian lawmakers passed an anti-usury bill last week that will by the assent of the Governor General become a law for the Dominion in a few days. It makes usury a crime and brands all usurers as criminals of the worst class. The Montreal Star says: "Parliament has declared war upon one of the most destructive, malign agencies in modern life, and is wholly against financial pirates."

The lawmakers of this State have stricken the imprisonable part from usury, but make the usurer lose everything he puts up in his extortional practices when apprehended. While this is severe the law ought to be as drastic as it possibly can be made, as he who takes advantage of the distressed is of all criminals about as bad as can be. OCKO.

New York, July 9, 1906.

Cars for Women Only.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why would it not be a good idea for the city railroads, both surface and elevated, and particularly the Brooklyn roads starting from this end of the bridge at night, to put on special cars for women only, during rush hours. That would do away with a great deal of the rough handling the women get at the hands of the rougher element of men. There are special smoking cars for the men; why not cars for women only? OSCAR L. HALLANDER.

New York, July 9, 1906.

The Old Man's Girl.

From The Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Republican.

I hereby notify all saloonkeepers not to sell intoxicating drinks to Thomas Wildes, and if any outsiders get liquor for him and I find it out I will make them sweat. Notified by his daughter, Miss Lela Wildes.

On the Stand.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"The murderer," said the witness, in answer to a question, "then asked for some potted chick—"

"The alleged murderer, if you please," sharply interrupted the attorney for the defense. "He hasn't been convicted yet."

The witness corrected himself:

"The alleged murderer then asked for some alleged potted chicken."

A HIGH-CLASS POPULAR SONG.

I.

A man who thought he knew
A thing or even two,
Who cynically spoke of love and truth;
Who'd met—right face to face—
The awful human race
And lost the trusting innocence of youth,
Once met a maiden fair
And murmured "I declare!
A girl like that would change my views of life."
But when he shot his bolt
He got a frightful jolt,
For Mary Jane refused to be his wife.
Refrain, (feelingly.)
He never knew he had a heart until the blame thing broke,
But then he found that love's the ruling passion, not a joke.
He therefore shied at food
And yearned for solitude,
He never knew he had a heart until the blame thing broke.

II.

He shook his blighted head,
Said love for him was dead
And did the heavy cynic at cafés.
With features sad and glum
He sipped the demon rum
And never stayed to see the end of plays.
He traveled for a while,
But couldn't raise a smile,
(At least he said he couldn't) but he found
That he could foster joy
In sentimental Chloe
By singing, sunk in agony profound:
Refrain, (soulfully.)
"I never knew I had a heart until the blame thing broke,
So now I am immune from Cupid's touch until I croak.
Ay, passion's raging sea
Can't put a crimp in me,
I never knew I had a heart until the blame thing broke."
(They marry.)

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

THE ROCKEFELLER CLUB LOSES ITS FINE HOME

45th Street House to Let, and Bible Class Members Are Out.

MOVE A SURPRISE TO THEM

Young Mr. Rockefeller Thought the Club Was Not Serving Its Full Purpose There—No Future Plans.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Bible Class, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the leader, will be without a clubhouse and without a place for its teas and receptions when it gathers for the next session on the first Monday in October. The clubhouse, a stately old brownstone residence at 11 West Forty-fifth Street, bears a "To let" sign in one of its front windows, and thirteen faithful members of the Bible class, who have been lodging at the club at very reasonable prices for their rooms, are now seeking shelter elsewhere.

The building, which the club has occupied for five years, is controlled by the Rockefellers, if it is not owned by them outright. Nothing was known of the proposed abandonment of the club when the Bible class held its last meeting, and the members will, for the most part, be surprised by this news. The thirteen lodger members have enjoyed splendid quarters right off the avenue, and, as they are men of modest means, their new rooms will probably be in less fashionable quarters of the city.

So far no plans have been formulated for a club to take the place of the old one. A number of rooms may be rented somewhere that the members of the class may gather on week days and have their teas and receptions, but even this has not been decided upon, although it has been discussed. One member of the class said yesterday that the club was not serving its full purpose in the present building, and that young Mr. Rockefeller did not think it wise to keep it up under such circumstances.

Young Mr. Rockefeller is now at Beverly Farms, Mass. While the impression he gave his class in his farewell at the beginning of Summer was that he would resume his leadership in October, no one knows for a certainty that he will take up his class work again. The abandonment of the club is taken by some members to indicate his desire to draw his Bible class work as much as possible out of the public gaze.

A TIMES reporter learned yesterday that the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church has been undergoing a change that has been particularly noticeable during the past year. New members have come in and the old families, friends of the Rockefellers, have been moving away to other churches, many changing their homes to other neighborhoods.

"It is impossible to draw crowds to the church," said a man who is in intimate touch with the affairs of the church yesterday. "That was one reason for the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Johnston. He is distinctly a preacher and he wanted large congregations, such as he had in St. Louis, but it was impossible for him to get them in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The congregation has been changing rapidly of late and few of the old families remain."

In the Forty-fifth Street clubhouse yesterday the housekeeper said that the place would be closed as soon as some one could be found to rent it. The lodgers have been allowed time to find new rooms, but the club is closed to other members of the class. The housekeeper said that she and her sisters were hunting for jobs, no places having been provided them. The furniture will probably be put in the hands of an auctioneer.

YOUNG TWOMBLY'S FUNERAL.

Many Persons Prominent in Society Attend the Services.

The funeral of H. McK. Twombly, Jr., who was drowned on Thursday last in Big Squam Lake, near Ashland, N. H., was held from the home of his parents, at 684 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. The services were held in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The body was borne by pallbearers from the house to the church, as they stand close together.

The funeral procession which accompanied the body included besides the members of the family, twelve of young Twombly's classmates in the Groton School, who acted as honorary pallbearers, and many members of the camping party at Big Squam Lake, where he was drowned. The latter had been specially invited to attend the funeral by Mr. Twombly, as an assurance from him that he did not hold them in any way responsible for the drowning of his son.

The services in the church were very simple. They were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires. He was assisted by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, head of the Groton School, and the Rev. E. E. Butler of Madison, N. J., the Summer home of the Twombly family.

The chancel of the church was banked high with flowers received from friends of the family, the boy's schoolmates, and his camping companions. The service was that of the Episcopal Church, with music by the full choir. The church was well filled before the arrival of the funeral procession, and those present included business and social friends of the family. Besides Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, the father and mother of the boy, other relatives and friends present were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burden, Miss Ruth Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloan, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Alfred J. Vanderbilt, R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Pfeld, Henry Clews, Mrs. W. Allston Flag, Miss Josephine Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Charles C. Munzig, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, President W. H. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Bayer, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Cnulds, the Rev. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Worthington Whitney, the Misses Mabel and Angelica Corry, and B. C. Porter.

After the services, the body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mrs. John Hay is Slightly Ill.

NEWBURY, N. H., July 9.—Mrs. Clara Stone Hay, the widow of the late Secretary of State, John Hay, is ill at her Summer home at Lake Sunapee, but her condition is not regarded as in any way serious. Mrs. Hay arrived here Saturday night from Newport, R. I. The long ride caused fatigue, but to-day Mrs. Hay's condition was reported as more comfortable. Mrs. Hay's son, Clarence Hay, is with her.

Appeal for Composer MacDowell.

The Mendelssohn Glee Club, which has started a permanent fund to aid Edward MacDowell, the composer, who has been incapacitated from work by ill-health, has issued an appeal for contributions. Allan Robinson of 60 Wall Street, Secretary of the club, will receive subscriptions. Mr. MacDowell was at one time conductor of the Glee Club.

GRANDCHILD FOR T. F. RYAN.

A Son Born to William K. Ryan at Oak Ridge, Va.

A private dispatch received in this city yesterday announced the birth of Thomas F. Ryan's twelfth grandchild. A son was born at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Mr. and Mrs. William K. Ryan at the home of Thomas F. Ryan, in Oak Ridge, Va. Both mother and child were said to be doing well.

William K. Ryan is the second son of Mr. Ryan. His wife was Miss Lillie Bondrunt of Baltimore, Md. This is their third child, their other children being William K. Ryan, Jr., and Thomas F. Ryan, third. This is the first of Mr. Ryan's grandchildren who has been born at his home. Some time ago, in speaking to his son, William K. Ryan, Mr. Ryan said:

"It is a peculiar thing, Will, but not one of my grandchildren was born down at my home, and I wish that a grandchild could be born there."

William K. Ryan removed his wife to Oak Ridge, Va., several weeks ago. Mrs. Ryan was attended by Dr. Lloyd Magruder of Washington.

Mr. Ryan has a 5,200-acre estate at Oak Ridge. It was formerly known as the old Rives place. The house was completed in 1801, and was built of bricks brought to this country from England. Mr. Ryan's property is in a high state of cultivation.

HIS BABY SAVED HIS LIFE.

White Wouldn't Shoot While Marcum Held It, an Attorney Says.

BEATTYVILLE, Ky., July 9.—B. R. Jouett made the opening address for the Commonwealth to-day in the case against Hargis and Callahan, who are charged with the assassination of J. B. Marcum. Jouett implicated in the conspiracy James Hargis, Edward Callahan, B. F. French, John Smith, John Abner, and "Tom" White.

One incident which the attorney promised to prove was a plot for White to shoot Marcum as he passed Hargis's store. Marcum passed holding his baby in his arms. White, Jouett said, was upbraided for not shooting and replied that he did not want to kill the baby.

Hargis is quoted as saying: "You ought to send the brat to —— with its daddy."

Jouett also said he would prove by James Mann and Asbury Spicer that Hargis tried to get them to kill Marcum, agreeing to give Spicer $500 to do it. Jouett declared that Jett and White were given their final orders for the assassination in the Court House door, Hargis and Callahan looking on.

EXCISE BOARD FOR ASBURY.

Common Council Passes the Ordinance Over Mayor's Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 9.—Mayor Atkins to-night vetoed the ordinance adopted last week by the Common Council creating an Excise Board to be elected in November. At a meeting of the Common Council this evening, the ordinance was passed over the veto by a unanimous vote. The Mayor in his veto said:

"I regard as radically unfair the enforcement of an Excise Commission upon the citizens of this city without their first having had an opportunity to express their desire to break away from the traditions and principles on which the foundations of this city were laid."

The action of the Common Council to-night will precipitate a fight in the courts to test the constitutionality of the so-called 'one-mile-limit' law, which forbids the sale of liquor within one mile of any incorporated camp meeting resort.

CIVIL SERVICE EXTENDED.

Internal Revenue Branch Is to be Included in the Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Civil Service Commission has decided to recommend the inclusion of the internal revenue employes in the classified service. It is expected that an order carrying the plan into effect will be issued within the next few weeks. This branch is one of the few remaining in which the civil service regulations do not apply.

The law was extended to it by President Cleveland, but there were so many complaints against the political effect of the order that President McKinley revoked it soon after he went into office, except so far as it applied to storekeepers and gaugers receiving salaries of more than $500 a year. If the change is made it will affect several thousand persons.

MRS. McKINLEY'S MEMORIAL.

She Gives Four Windows to a Canton Church to Honor Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, July 9.—Mrs. McKinley presented to the First Methodist Episcopal Church to-day four memorial windows in honor of the late President McKinley.

The windows, which will cost several thousand dollars, are to be of the finest glass. The designs were made by one of the large glass firms in the East and are in the hands of the Trustees of the church. A small brass tablet marks the McKinley pew in the church.

Senator Crane Weds To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., July 9.—The wedding of Miss Josephine P. Boardman of Washington and Senator W. M. Crane of Massachusetts will take place here to-morrow. Only the members of the two families will be present.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

"Dolly Varden" began its second week at the Alhambra Theatre.

At the Keith-Proctor One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, "Man and Women" was the week's revival.

George M. Cohan in "The Governor's Son" was the attraction at the New Amsterdam Aerial Roof Garden.

"Mamzelle Champagne," revised and with new songs added, continued the offering at the Madison Square Roof Garden.

"Seeing New York" began its sixth week at the New York Theatre Roof Garden. Vaudeville and "The Rain-Dears" completed the bill.

Rigo and his gypsy orchestra gave two concerts at the Harlem Casino. Concerts are given each evening throughout the week.

New groups in the World in Wax, the cinematograph, and the concerts by the Royal Italian orchestra were the offerings at the Eden Musee.

At the Keith-Proctor Twenty-third Street Theatre Marshall P. Wilder was first on the list. Other leading acts were given by the Four Fords, James A. Kiernan, Willa Holt Wakefield, Dean Edsall, Sabel Johnson, Three Mareenas, and Coopers and Johnson.

Nina Morris presented "A Friend's Advice" at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre. The other entertainers were John Bedini, Arthur Coin's dogs, Joe Fields and Mark Wooley, Blanche Everett, Lassard Brothers, and the Columbia Four.

The bill presented at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden included motion pictures of the engine collision at Brighton Beach Park, Lalla Selbini, Arther French, Dronza, Machnow, Rice and Provost, the Musical Cuttys, Tom Hearn, Collins and Hart, Spook Minstrels, Camille Trio, and Sharp Brothers.

The attractions that remain are "The Social Whirl" at the Casino, "His Honor the Mayor" at the New York, and "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Nella Webb made her first appearance as Daisy in "His Honor the Mayor" at the New York Theatre last evening. The part was formerly played by Mabel Hollins. Miss Webb was warmly welcomed and her two songs were many times encored.

Henry Miller wishes to deny that he is considering a play for Margaret Anglin based on the tragedy recently enacted at the Madison Square Roof Garden. Neither he nor Miss Anglin not only have never considered such a play, but have never had it even brought to their attention.

"Old Heidelberg in the Air," Hurtig & Seaman's roof garden atop the Metropolis Theatre, has proved a great success. Josephine Sabel is the leading attraction at the resort. The Royal Musical Five, Sadie Jansell, and Goforth and Doyle are the other entertainers.

Harrison Grey Fiske has engaged Leonard Shepherd, who last year supported Mme. Bertha Kalich in "Therese Raquin," as a member of the Manhattan company to support Mrs. Fiske in Langdon Mitchell's play, "The New York Idea."

BABIES' FRESH AIR CAMP IS OPEN FOR BUSINESS

Home for Sick Children at the Rockefeller Institute.

DOCTORS AND NURSES HELP

Rockefeller Lent Land Upon Which Shacks Are Being Erected—Three Little Patients Already.

The Fresh Air Camp for Sick Babies opened yesterday in the grounds of the Rockefeller Institute, at Sixty-fifth Street and the East River. The grounds upon which this charity for the alleviation of the suffering of Children in Summer is being conducted were lent by John D. Rockefeller.

The camp is on a bluff overlooking the river where it surges at the turn of the tide from the eddies of Hell Gate. Outside children are allowed in the grounds to play or wade in the river, but the main work is the treatment of children who are sick.

Here there are cots enough to accommodate 600 sick babies. Nurses and doctors in plenty have volunteered their services to the society. At present the grounds are bare of shade trees and grass, but hundreds of children crowded to the grounds on the opening day, to get the fresh breezes from over Blackwell's Island and the river. Some of them dug holes—the kind of children who have a mystic purpose and thought in all they do; others took a keen delight in carrying a bit of planking from one place to another, perhaps placing it against a tree and standing off to view the effect with great gravity. They were all more or less sick, but they were still children.

The shacks are not yet finished, but carpenters were busy all day, much to the delight of the little children, who borrowed tools and nails and bits of wood—for what purpose only lovers of children can understand. The workmen got along slowly, for most of them were fathers and—well, as one said:

"Them poor kids makes me want to quit work and help 'em to get well again."

"Funny thing," said a fellow-workman, "kids get well sooner when they're allowed to get in the mud—ever notice that?"

In the main shack, where Miss Alice C. Ellison, a trained nurse, is superintendent of the work, three babies were received from anxious mothers yesterday. The first was a little brown Italian girl, about two weeks old, named Carolina Gaudio. Carolina is suffering from slighted goodnature. Her mother is a poor woman, who could not amuse Carolina all day, so that the baby cried until Mrs. Gaudio thought she must be sick, and brought her to the camp. The moment the mother went away and the nurses crowded around the baby, Carolina began to chortle and reach out a little hand for sympathetic fingers.

The second baby was truly sick—too sick to cry. The hot days at the beginning of her two weeks of existence had been too much for her. She was Alice Schwartz, and a heart-sick mother had brought her all the way from Brooklyn on reading about the refuge for sick babies. The third was another German baby named Lizzie Hynes. Lizzie weighs nine and a half pounds, and makes as much noise as a forty-pounder in first trousers.

"Alice is our interesting patient," said Miss Ellison, "because she is the sickest. It will tax our resources to bring her through. Carolina can stay and be amused for a few days, while Lizzie—well, she will need to be made into a bigger baby. She certainly makes enough noise for six. In a few days we expect to have hundreds."

The reporter, impressed with the magnificent charity of the work, then tried to help cure Carolina's disease—a longing for congenial company. He failed dismally, however, attacking some sensitive streak in the Italian nature, which finally caused his eviction by the nurses from the babies' camp.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Roman Catholic Priests Start on a Pilgrimage to Rome.

Among those who will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Bremen to-day are:

Dr. Warren S. Adams, Mrs. James Crosby Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Delmour, the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, Dr. W. Edward Hibard, Lieut. R. H. Stephenson, Dr. Frank H. Whittemore, the Rev. Dr. Robert T. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. David McClure.

The Red Star liner Zeeland, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, included among its passengers:

The Rev. George A. Barthel, Dr. G. F. Graham, John Hummel, J. E. Moersch, Isaac Nimmerfroh, Alfred Wisser, David Zuckman, and Mrs. Marie Zcissig.

There will be an American Catholic pilgrimage to Rome on the Cunard Line steamship Slavonia, sailing from this port to-day. More than 150 persons will go, including some well-known clergymen. Among those booked are:

The Rev. John J. Barrett, the Rev. F. M. Beccari, the Rev. William F. Brennan, the Rev. J. S. Campbell, the Rev. R. B. Cushian, the Rev. F. S. Doyle, the Rev. A. M. Dwyer, the Rev. Lawrence A. Deering, the Rev. John Dempsey, the Rev. Bernard W. Goossens, Dr. Charles S. Grindall, the Rev. A. K. Gwynne, the Rev. William J. Hourigan, the Rev. John A. Keul, the Rev. Joseph D. Kraemer, the Very Rev. A. A. Lings, the Rev. J. F. Mulvihill, the Rev. P. J. O'Connor, the Very Rev. James J. O'Brien, the Rev. John J. O'Brien, the Very Rev. Julius Pohl, the Rev. C. F. Patterson the Right Rev. Mgr. James P. Turner, the Rev. A. P. Ternes, and the Rev. C. M. Thion.

Justice Herman Joseph of the Seventh District Municipal Court will leave to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Baden-Baden. Mrs. Joseph is already there. Members of the Osceola Club, of which the Justice is a member, will be at the pier to wish him bon voyage. Several politicians and district leaders will sail with him, among them Lawrence Delmour, Florence Sullivan, Charles Anderson, Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, and Adolph Gans.

TO OPEN ARMOR BIDS TO-DAY.

Navy Men Expect a Reduced Price on the Plates for Two Battleships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Bids for 7,500 tons of armor will be opened by the Navy Department to-morrow. The armor is for the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, and its manufacture offers about the last competition that the big steel plants will have on such work for a long time. It completes the supply needed by the navy, with the possible exception of the armor for the huge fighter tentatively authorized at the last session of Congress.

A great deal of interest is manifested in the bids. When the Midvale Steel Company offered to supply Class A armor under the last purchase for $398 a ton there was some doubt whether it could make good the bid. Its success with the armor is expected by department officials to have the effect of producing bids this time which will show a still further reduction in price.

The department has not discovered any evidence of a combination among the armormaking plants, and unless some such combination has been effected it is expected that the other plants will be compelled to meet the bid of the Midvale Company and that that concern will probably try for the whole contract by submitting a bid considerably lower than its own price on the last lot. Since the construction of the armored ships began the Government has spent on armor and armament a little more than $130,000,000.

SUMMER BIBLE SCHOOLS.

Will Be Held in City Churches While the Schools Are Closed.

Fifteen of the Free Bible Vacation Schools of the city in the Summer months, which will be held in the different churches, were opened yesterday morning. There were a great many children in attendance at all of them. On the five regular school days of the week the classes will be instructed in Bible history, singing, and gymnasium work. In addition to this they will be taught to make baskets and hammocks. There will also be classes in first aid to the injured. The Rev. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, in speaking of the work, said:

"There are in the Bronx and Manhattan over 800,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14 years. The vast majority of these must stay in the city through the vacation, or at best are only able to get away on excursions now and then. It was to provide occupation for them that the out-of-door playgrounds were established, and for the same reason vacation schools are held in some of the schools. The churches are now going to work for the care and improvement of the children in the city. At the head of each of these schools there is to be one college man with two or three women assistants. Half of the session will be devoted to a brief service, singing and learning hymns, Bible talk and Bible study, the other to calisthenics and manual training, with first aid to the injured. In the afternoons it will be the business of the teachers to visit the pupils at their homes, and to do such outside work as may seem best."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson are to take a long cruise in European waters. They are to embark this week from Dover in a yacht they have chartered for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt have sailed from Marseilles for a cruise in Mediterranean waters. They will go to England in August and come to America for the early Autumn.

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Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, who arrived from England on Sunday, after a short sojourn at Roslyn, will be at Newport for the latter Summer.

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Among those in town yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Mrs. Elliott Shepard, who came in to pay the last sad tribute of respect to their young relative, the late H. McK. Twombly, Jr.

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Among those due this week from abroad are Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mrs. John Munroe, and Miss Adelaide Spofford. They have sailed from Southampton.

***

Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, who is now at Carlsbad, will arrive at Newport next month, and will remain there until late in September.

***

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin will remain abroad, spending the Summer with her sister, Mrs. Henry Tremenheere, in England. Miss Marguerite Gilbert Chapin, who has returned from abroad, will be at Newport.

***

John Hadden and Alexander M. Hadden are spending the Summer at Richfield Springs.

***

Among those sailing this week for Europe will be the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, in Madison Avenue. He will sail on July 10.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller have gone to Europe for the Summer.

***

The wedding of Senator W. Murray Crane and Miss Josephine Porter Boardman of Washington takes place to-day at the residence of the bride's parents, at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Only relatives and a few intimate friends will be present.

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At Larchmont Manor on the afternoons and evenings of July 12, 13, and 14, a bazaar will be held by the women of St. Augustine's Church in St. John's parish house. There will be numerous articles of value for sale and a voting contest between the fire companies. Among the patronesses are Mrs. DeLancey Astor Kane, Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Frederick W. Flint, James Clark, Richard O'Gorman, and A. M. Greer, and the Misses Iselin, Kane, Kirby, Maher, Keveney, and Reagan.

ISAAC T. FROST.

A Tribute from Joel Benton—Traits That Endeared Him to His Friends.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of Isaac T. Frost at his brother's residence, in Portland, Mich., on Tuesday, June 26, has been but briefly noticed. In his departure, however, which for some months had been imminent, a large number of grieved and devoted friends have suffered a real loss.

Mr. Frost came of strong and worthy Quaker lineage. He was born in Ulster County, New York, but went to Michigan with his father's family when only two years old. At the age of nine he returned to this city to take a place in the flour, grain, and shipping business of the house of his two uncles, I. T. Frost (for whom he was named) and John G. Frost. In this business, of which he ultimately became the head, he remained for the larger part of his life. It was eminently successful, and left him well prepared for enjoying life and also a well-earned leisure.

For many years he had not engaged in active business, except to go downtown, usually—sometimes to the Produce Exchange, of which he was a member, or to conserve his established interests, occasionally to his legal advisers, or to make a necessary investment. Among those whom he had long known, as well as those whom he casually met, he was always welcome. Having a habit and genius for friendship, he was unvaryingly hospitable to what was said, and contributed in no small degree to good fellowship in all the circles that were favored by his presence. He had, and greatly appreciated, the sense and sallies of humor.

His home, on Madison Avenue, near Forty-second Street, where, as a bachelor, he lived, still holds the impress of past and real distinction, in spite of the recent rapid invasion of business activities closely gathered around it. Here for years, with an estimable aunt who died three or four Summers ago, at nearly a hundred years of age, and with other relatives who were occasional visitors, he spent his leisure hours, surrounded by books, and especially by pictures. Of the latter there were representatives both native and foreign—Corots, Daubignys, Troyons, Bierstadts, a Church, a Turner, a Kensett, and others of attested and various merit. He spoke of and thought upon these as if they were soul-sustinet things, and had their separate spiritual messages. That they were decorative did not so much concern him.

One, by some artist, possibly of humor, in which a crow is made a noticeable feature, he took great delight in, and he often referred to it, enjoying the complex situation which the artist had so enticingly brought together.

Mr. Frost, in later years, at least, maintained a somewhat reticent withdrawal from public gatherings, went rarely to clubs and public functions, retreated from ostentation, but was apparently best pleased and happiest when he met a familiar friend or two. He had abounding human sympathy, a genial gracefulness of address, and was so rare a mixture of the patrician and the democrat that he could meet the President or a plain worker without partiality or any visible change of manner or of welcome.

Some of us will miss him sorrowfully and long; all who knew him will testify to his worth; not a few will remember his frequent kindness, and the words that recall him will everywhere be touched with tremulous emotion. His Summers were often spent at Nantucket. After the funeral service his remains were laid at rest in the family mausoleum in the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery.

JOEL BENTON.

New York, July 1906.

A BIRTHDAY SURPRISE FOR DANIEL GUGGENHEIM

His Daughter and Nieces Play "Cinderella" at Elberon.

MINE OWNER 50 YEARS OLD

With Mrs. Guggenheim and a Party of Friends He Will Leave for Alaska on July 21.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 9.—Daniel Guggenheim of the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons, and head of the great mining interests represented by the Guggenheim Exploration Company, the American Smelters Securities Company, and other mining concerns, arrived home from his office to-night to find his house on Ocean Avenue in Elberon decked out in gala array and his family and guests assembled to give him a birthday surprise party.

Mr. Guggenheim is 50 years old to-day, and his family had been making ready to surprise him for weeks past. His young daughter, Miss Gladys Guggenheim, and his nieces and their young friends of the Summer colony had been drilled for an elaborate production of "Cinderella."

As soon as Mr. Guggenheim started for his office this morning, Mrs. Guggenheim and her family began to get things in readiness for the party, and an army of decorators was turned loose on the house and grounds to prepare for the birthday supper and set an appropriate background for the play. Invitations were issued only to the immediate family and a few close friends.

In "Cinderella" Miss Gladys Guggenheim had the principal part; Prince Alonza was Miss Eleanor Guggenheim, King Master Harold Loeb, Queen Miss Elsie Donders, Buzfus Master Edwin Loeb, Stepmother Miss Alva Bernheimer, Wilhelmina and Sophonisba Misses Renee Seligman and Lucille Guggenheim, Fairy Godmother Miss Benita Guggenheim, Ladies in Waiting Miss Cecilie Seligman and Miss Margaret Wolf, Footmen Master Willard Loeb and Master Robert Nathan. The Fairies were Miss Benita Guggenheim, Miss Lucille Guggenheim, Miss Eleanor Guggenheim, Miss Marguerite Guggenheim, Miss Cecilie Seligman, and Miss Margaret Wolf.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, with Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Frank of Philadelphia will start July 21 on an extended trip to Alaska, where the Guggenheim mining companies have large interests. The party will start over the New York Central in a special car, and will travel from Montreal to Vancouver over the line of the Canadian Pacific. An engineering staff of six men will accompany the party to Alaska, and while the women occupy themselves with pleasure excursions into the regions accessible from Skagway, the men will visit some of the newly acquired Guggenheim properties in the interior.

It was announced a few months ago that the Guggenheim interests had undertaken a campaign for the development of the Alaskan mining districts on a scale commensurate with their operations in the States. They have acquired practically all of the gold placer deposits of the Klondike and own, besides water rights which give them a practical monopoly of the placer development of the field, many miles of alluvial gold deposits, which are to be worked with the most modern dredging apparatus.

In addition to their gold properties in Alaska, the Guggenheims are largely interested in copper mines, some of which are already producing. Part of their project for Alaskan development so far as it has been announced, includes the building of a railroad into the interior and the erection of a smelting and refining plant on the sea coast to turn the output of the mines into metal before shipment. The party will be gone about eight weeks.

ST. REGIS GUESTS HELD.

Two Youths Charged with Trying to Evade Paying Their Bill.

Two neatly dressed young men, carrying suit cases, walked up to the chief clerk at the St. Regis Hotel on Saturday evening.

"Ah," observed one, raising his eyebrows, "we wish a room. Give us something smaht, if you please—something really smaht."

"Quite so, my dear man," rejoined the second, also raising his eyebrows; "let us have something quite exquisite."

They registered as Ronald Thompson of Los Angeles and Edward Egan of Rochester, N. Y. They were assigned to Room 1,087. They had a good time at the hotel Saturday night and Sunday, and patronized the buffet and dining room liberally, signing checks for everything they got. Yesterday morning when their bill had mounted to $73.15 another neatly attired young man walked briskly to the desk and offered his card.

"My good man," he said condescendingly, "be kind enough to send this to Mr. Allen in room 1,087."

The fact that neither of the men in Room 1,087 had given the name Allen aroused the clerk's suspicions. He gave the card to House Detective Kennedy to investigate. Ten minutes later Kennedy returned to the office with the two guests and the manager asked them to settle.

"Cawn't do it just now," said Thompson. "You see, I'm expecting quite a bit of money from father in California, and if you will allow us to go to the Second National Bank, in Wall Street, we'll see about it."

Kennedy bundled them in a cab and started downtown. On the way they confessed that they were not expecting any money. They were then taken to the police station and locked up. One of them had a key to a room at the Waldorf-Astoria. The suit cases contained old shoes and worn-out clothing.

Ronald Thompson, one of the two young men, told his lawyer that he was the stepson of Mrs. E. Crandell of Alhambra, Wilson Boulevard, Los Angeles, Cal., and that two of his cousins are Rollo Wells, Mayor of St. Louis, and L. P. Stephens, President of the First National Bank of Booneville, Mo.

HENRY I. BARBEY DIES ABROAD

New Yorker's Death Occurred Near Geneva, Where He Was Educated.

A cablegram received here yesterday announced that Henry I. Barbey of New York died on Wednesday at Bellevue, near Geneva, Switzerland. The dispatch gave no further details, except that the funeral would be at Geneva. Mr. Barbey's home here was at 17 West Thirty-eighth Street, and he had an office at 36 Wall Street.

Mr. Barbey was 74 years old, having been born in New York City in 1832. He was educated in Geneva, Switzerland, near the place where he died. He was a Director of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company and of the Gallatin National Bank. He was formerly a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company and was a member of the Union, Metropolitan, New York, Tuxedo, New York Yacht and Whist Clubs, the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Barbey leaves a wife, who was Miss Mary Lorillard; two sons, Henry C., a naval architect, and Pierre L. Barbey, and a daughter, Miss Rita Barbey.

Henry I. Barbey was one of the older members of the New York Yacht Club, having maintained his connection with the club for thirty years during a long residence abroad. He ranked 59 in the club list in seniority at the time of his death. His yacht, the Minnehaha, was registered from Geneva, Switzerland, and is a twenty-ton twin-screw steamer, 65 feet long.

CONISTON CONISTON

"THE CENTRAL FIGURE IN 'CONISTON' IS DRAWN WITH A PRECISION, INSIGHT, AND HUMOR WHICH WILL GIVE JETHRO BASS A PERMANENT PLACE AMONG PORTRAITS BY AMERICAN NOVELISTS. THE MAN IS A UNIQUE FIGURE AND AS DISTINCTIVELY AMERICAN AS DAVID HARUM.

IT IS A LONG TIME SINCE ANY STORY HAS APPEARED WHICH HAS ITS ROOTS DEEPER IN AMERICAN SOIL OR SENDS ITS TENDRILS INTO MORE SPOTS WARM WITH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AND AFFECTION." —*Outlook.*

Mr. Winston Churchill's New Novel

CONISTON

The Newsdealers have it for sale.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lieut. Col. John S. Witcher.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 9.—Lieut. Col. John Sashoal Witcher died last night of Bright's disease, aged 66 years. Lieut. Col. Witcher was born in West Virginia July 15, 1839, and was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Third West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry in December, 1862. He served throughout the civil war and was mustered out as a Lieutenant Colonel in May, 1865. He was a member of the West Virginia Legislature, Secretary of State for that State, and a member of the Forty-third Congress from the Third West Virginia District. He was appointed Major in the Paymaster's Department in the regular army in 1880, and was placed on the retired list in 1899 for disability in the line of duty. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1904 for civil war service.

James H. Tuckerman.

James H. Tuckerman, a writer on sporting topics for newspapers and magazines, and for the last three years attached to the staff of The New York Tribune as turf editor, died yesterday of Bright's disease, at a sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he had been under treatment for several weeks.

Mr. Tuckerman was 31 years old and a native of Jamestown, N. Y. He was graduated at Princeton in 1895, and entered newspaper work in New York and was employed successively on The Press, The Evening Post, and The Tribune. He was also for a time attached to the editorial staff of Outing. His funeral will take place on Thursday at the home of his mother in Jamestown.

Henry Cullen Adams.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Congressman Henry Cullen Adams of Wisconsin died to-day in the Auditorium Hotel. He had been ill for several weeks, and for a week had been confined to his room in the hotel. Henry Cullen Adams was born Nov. 28, 1850, at Verona, Oneida County, N. Y. His family removed to Wisconsin in 1851. Mr. Adams was a member of the Wisconsin Assembly for two terms, 1883-7, State Superintendent of Public Property 1884-90, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Wisconsin 1894-1902. He was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress.

Judge Wanty Dies in London.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 9.—Word was received here to-day that United States District Judge George Proctor Wanty of Grand Rapids died in London, England, where he underwent a surgical operation last Friday. George Proctor Wanty was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., March 12, 1856. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1878, admitted to the Grand Rapids bar in the same year, and became a Judge of the United States District Court in 1900.

Prof. Langdell Buried.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 9.—A distinguished body of educators attended this afternoon the funeral services of Prof. Christopher C. Langdell, Professor of Law at Harvard University and founder of the "case system" of law instruction. Services were conducted at Christ Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Prescott Evarts. The sessions of the Harvard Summer law school were suspended meantime. The burial was in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN A. BROWN, for thirteen years manager in Kansas City for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died there yesterday.

LUCIUS ALONZO HINE, who was the first editor of the old Cincinnati Star and wrote a number of books on economics, died at his home near Loveland, Ohio, on Sunday night. He was 87 years old.

HENRY H. HOBLEY, a brother of Alfred T. Hobley, a well-known Republican of Brooklyn, died yesterday on his thirty-sixth birthday, at his home, 142 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, of cancer of the stomach. He was born in Brooklyn, and for twenty-two years occupied a responsible position with the firm of Aitkens, Sons & Co. of Manhattan.

WILLIAM H. BRAISTED, who was engaged for more than fifty years in the clothing business in New York and was a member of the firm of Braisted & Dougherty, died on Sunday at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. William E. Beardsley, at 101 Taylor Street, Williamsburg. He was born in New York eighty-one years ago and was a descendant of an old New England family. For fifteen years he was associated with the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co. His daughter is Mrs. William E. Beardsley, a well-known pianist.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Pressure has continued to fall east of the Rocky Mountains and there have been showers in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the lake region, the Southwest, and the Rocky Mountains and Eastern plateau regions. In the Central Valleys and the Northwest the weather was generally fair. Temperatures as a rule were higher east of the Rocky Mountains and continued high to the westward.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and variable; East Gulf Coast, light and variable; West Gulf Coast, light south; lower lakes, light to fresh west to southwest; upper lakes, light to fresh and variable.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly southwest, with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; light west to southwest winds.

New England—Partly cloudy, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer; light to fresh southwest winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday, showers at night or Wednesday; light to fresh southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer in east portion; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday; showers at night or Wednesday in north portion, fair in south; light to fresh southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | 1905. | 1906. | | 1905

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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Orders Executed on the
New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Professional Traders in Temporary Control on the Board.

Strength Toward the Close, Probably In Expectation of a Very Fine Crop Report To-day.

Yesterday's session of the stock market was the traditional Summer-time affair, professional activity contributing perhaps 60 per cent. or more of the total transactions. Price changes were narrow, irregular, and uninteresting. So far as the surface of events will show, the market is practically devoid of tendency, and rests almost entirely in the hands of the trading element. It opened with an exhibition of moderate strength, then declined, recovered in the afternoon to about Saturday's closing average of prices, and ended in a perfunctory sort of way. Brokers reported wearily from the floor that the market was all between traders, swapping contracts. The most noteworthy feature, perhaps, was the absence of any real selling pressure. The weakness in the first hour was produced apparently by the selling of stocks carried over the week's end by traders, and its strength later was equally due to fresh buying for a turn in anticipation of a very favorable crop report from the Government on the morrow.

It would be surprising, indeed, if the market should make an enthusiastic response to a favorable crop report to-day, inasmuch as a very fine showing is expected. The report is not likely to be any better than the forecasts, whereas it may fall quite to come up to the private estimates which have lately appeared. The grain markets were weak yesterday, in anticipation of the Government's figures. The stock market responds poorly to such favorable influences as fine crop reports and beautiful railroad earnings. The railroad reports published yesterday were all excellent.

Bearing on the money market outlook, it is persistently rumored that various American corporations are seeking loans abroad with a fair prospect of success. First it is the St. Paul, then the Hill roads, then the Delaware & Hudson, and so on. The placing of several large loans abroad, would certainly go a long way toward easing the money market this Autumn. The advantageous position now occupied by our bankers in the foreign exchange market is the result of the Pennsylvania Railroad's transaction in Paris. As a speculative argument on the stock market, however, this matter was much less effective than the bull interests expected it to be.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alliance Realty Co.
American Cement Co.
American Typefounders' Co. common and preferred.
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.
Consolidated Ice Co. of Pittsburg preferred.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. preferred.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co. preferred.
Massachusetts Gas Co.
Nipissing Mines.
Street's West Stable Car Line.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. common and preferred.
Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada.
United Traction Co. of Pittsburg preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Co. preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
Charleston Railway, Gas and Electric Co.
Corn Products Refining Co. on preferred.
East Pennsylvania Railroad.
Hamilton Woolen Co.
Lowell Electric Light Co.
Merrimack Manufacturing Co.
Mohawk Mining Co.
Nebraska Telephone Co.
New York Mutual Gas Co.
Philadelphia City Passenger Railway.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.
Standard Underground Cable Co.
Trinidad Electric Railway.
Union Switch and Signal Co. on common and preferred.
Union Trust Co.
United Railways of St. Louis on preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Westinghouse Machine Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Brooklyn City Railroad.
Butte Electric and Power Co.

SPECIAL BANK DEPOSITS.

The Government Places $2,000,000, but Not in This City.

Special Government deposits amounting to $2,000,000 were placed yesterday with a number of National banks in various parts of the country, according to information received in local banking circles. None of the money was given to New York City banks, despite the fact that at least three institutions here have made requests to the Treasury Department for special deposits. The National banks in this and other cities have on deposit $10,000,000, the return of which to the Government between July 10 and July 20 has been ordered by the Treasury Department.

The purpose of Secretary Shaw, it is understood, is to prepare the way for the successful flotation of the $30,000,000 of Panama bonds which are to be sold in the near future, subscriptions having already been invited for July 20. It is considered likely that further special deposits, similar to those made yesterday, will be distributed among the banks before the actual issue of the Panama bonds. Secretary Shaw, it is reported, hopes to get at least 10¢ for the Panama Canal bonds, which will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. The present price of the United States 2s already outstanding is 103¾. It was said in banking quarters yesterday that the effect of making special deposits with the National banks would be to enhance the value of Government bonds, and thus prepare the way for the issue of the new bonds at a favorable price.

FAILS TO PAY INTEREST.

Oceanic Steamship Company's Financial Crisis.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The Oceanic Steamship Company has failed to pay the July semi-annual interest of 2½ per cent. on its $2,405,000.

This is the culmination of the company's financial troubles, which have extended over a period of about three years, and the holders of the bonds are now in a position to take legal action to foreclose their mortgage on the property of the company, which consists of five steamers. Three of these vessels are in the Australian trade, one runs to Tahiti, and the fifth between here and Honolulu.

The firm of J. D. Spreckels & Brothers Company is the chief creditor, having advanced about $2,000,000 to the company to meet its annual deficits.

Frisco Road Dividend to be Paid.

Reports current yesterday that the next quarterly dividend on the first preferred stock of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad would be passed were said by those familiar with the affairs of the road to be without foundation. The surplus earnings of the system for the fiscal year just ended, it was learned yesterday, will amount to practically $2,000,000, or ten times the amount required to pay the 4 per cent. dividend on the $5,000,000 of first preferred stock.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 7, averaged 7.50 cents per pound.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, July 9, 1906.

Total sales July 9, 1906..... 492,096
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 153,722,737
Corresponding date last year..... 142,513,748

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16⅞	17¼	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Co	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	17	−⅛
47½	48	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	46	46	46	46	+½
98⅞	99	55,880	*Amalg. Copper Co.	96⅝	99⅛	97⅞	98⅝	−⅜
22	22½	400	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	22	22	22	22	...
22½	23½	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+⅜
36	36⅜	800	Am. Car & Foundry	36¼	36¼	36	36⅛	+⅛
99	100	100	Am. Car & F. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+½
29½	30	500	Amer. Cotton Oil.	30¼	30¼	30	30	−⅛
57⅞	58	5,370	Am. Ice Securities	58	58¼	57	58	+⅛
67	67½	800	*Am. Locomotive Co.	68	68	67	67¼	...
145	145½	16,300	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	144½	145¼	144	145¼	+⅛
116	117	1,000	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	116¾	118⅛	116½	117	+1
10¼	10⅜	600	Am. Steel Foundries	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10½	...
42½	43½	400	Am. Steel Found. pf.	43	43¼	43	43	−½
128¾	130⅛	2,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130	130⅛	129	129⅝	−⅜
98	99½	280	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	−½
33⅜	34⅛	200	*Am. Woolen Co.	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+¼
102½	104	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+¾
233¾	234¼	16,300	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	234	236	231	234	+⅞
87⅞	88	8,100	At., Top. & S. F.	87⅝	87⅞	87½	87⅞	+¼
99¼	100	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	−½
135	136	700	Atlantic Coast Line	135	135½	135	135	−½
116⅝	116⅞	7,500	Baltimore & Ohio	117	117⅛	116⅝	116⅝	−⅝
21	25½	200	Bethlehem Steel	23	23	23	23	−2
74½	74¾	23,760	Brook. Rapid Transit	74⅝	75⅛	72⅞	74⅛	−⅞
13½	15	1,100	Brunswick City	13½	13½	13¼	13½	...
159	159¼	400	Canadian Pacific	159	159	159	159	−½
36	37	600	Central Leather Co.	37	37½	36	36⅜	−¼
220	222¼	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	222¼	222½	222⅛	222½	...
56¼	56⅝	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¼	56⅝	56	56	−⅝
17	17⅛	1,200	Chi. Great Western	17	17⅞	17	17⅛	+⅛
73½	74½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	74	74	74	74	−½
25¼	25½	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	25¼	26	25¼	25½	−⅛
175	175¼	20,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	174⅝	175¼	173¼	175	+½
183½	185⅛	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	184	184	184	184	...
197	198	500	Chi. & Northwestern	199½	199½	198	198	−1
4¼	4¾	100	Chi. Union Traction	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
177	...	21	Cleveland & Pitts.	176	176	176	176	...
50½	50¾	16,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49⅝	50⅞	48⅝	50⅛	+½
33⅛	33⅜	1,100	Colorado & Southern	33⅝	33⅞	33⅛	33½	−⅜
67¾	68¼	700	Col. & South. 1st pf.	67	68	67	68	...
47	48	120	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	...
18¾	19	700	Colum. & H. C. & I.	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+⅜
*139	139¼	1,600	Consolidated Gas	140½	141	139¾	139⅝	+¼
19½	20	383	Corn Products Ref.	20	20	20	20	...
211½	213	300	Delaware & Hudson	211	211	210½	211	−2⅝
39⅞	40¼	400	Den. & Rio Grande	40	40¾	39⅞	40¼	+½
56⅞	57	400	*Distillers Securities	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	−⅝
41⅛	41¼	4,800	Erie	40⅞	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+½
103	104½	100	General Chemical pf.	104	104	104	104	...
163	165	12	General Electric	164½	164½	164½	164½	...
294	294½	7,650	Great Northern pf.	296½	296½	290	294½	−1⅝
46	50	400	Havana Electric	46	46	45	45	−1
94¾	96⅛	200	Hocking Valley pf.	94⅞	94⅞	94¾	94¾	−⅛
176½	176¾	600	Illinois Central	177	177⅛	176¼	176½	+⅝
36½	37	500	Interb-Met.	37	37	37	37	...
74¾	75	800	Interb-Met. pf.	74¾	75	74¾	74¾	+1¼
24½	25½	100	Iowa Central	25	25	25	25	...
24	24¼	1,400	Kan. City Southern	24	24	24	24	...
51	52	1,000	Kan. City, South. pf.	51	51	50⅞	51	...
58¾	59	1,500	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58⅝	...
141½	142	1,800	Louisville & Nash.	142⅜	142½	140¼	141	−1⅛
148	150	800	Manhattan Elevated	148	148	148	148	...
20⅝	20⅞	600	Mexican Central	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+⅜
64	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	+⅜
153	155	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	153	153½	153	153½	+2½
...	170½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	170½	170½	170¼	170¼	−⅜
32⅝	32⅞	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	−⅛
91½	92	3,800	Missouri Pacific	91⅝	92	91	91½	+⅜
17¼	17⅝	600	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	18	18	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
74	74½	1,950	*Nat. Lead Co.	74¼	74½	73½	74¼	−⅛
100¾	102	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	...
130⅝	131	2,100	New York Central	131	131	130⅝	130⅝	+¼
64	65	1,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	65	65	63	64	...
...	...	100	*N. Y. & N. J. T. rts.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
47⅞	48	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	47½	47½	47½	47½	−⅛
87	87⅞	200	Norfolk & Western	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+⅜
201½	201⅝	12,200	Northern Pacific	202	203½	198	201½	−⅛
2½	3⅜	200	Ontario Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
31½	32½	800	Pacific Mail	31½	32	31½	32	−¼
126⅛	126⅜	22,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	126⅜	126½	125¼	126¼	−⅛
89	89½	675	People's Gas, Chi.	89	89½	88¾	89	...
13¾	14½	200	Pittsburg Coal	14	14	13½	13½	...
48	56	400	Pittsburg Coal pf.	50	51	50	51	+1
46	46½	500	Pressed Steel Car	48	46½	48	46½	...
95½	96½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	96	96	96	96	½
218	222	140	Pullman Company	218	218	218	218	3-1
121⅞	122	73,800	Reading	123	123⅝	120¼	122	−⅝
26½	26¾	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	28⅜	28⅜	26¾	26½	−½
95	95½	1,100	*Rep. Iron & S. pf.	95	95	95	95	−1
23¾	23⅞	1,300	Rock Island Co.	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅛
62	62½	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	−1
50	52	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	50	51⅜	50	51⅜	+2½
71¼	71½	600	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	72½	72½	70½	71¼	−½
65⅜	65⅝	9,800	Southern Pacific	65⅞	66	65	65½	−⅝
116	117	200	Southern Pacific pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	−¼
34	34⅛	2,500	South. R'way ext.	34¼	34¼	33⅞	34	−⅛
142¼	143	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	143½	143½	141	142¼	−½
31¼	31½	200	Texas & Pacific	31	31	31	31	−⅛
26¼	28	200	Tol., St. L. & West	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+⅛
46½	47	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	...
113¾	114	25	Twin City Rap. Trans.	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
67½	70½	100	*Union Bag & P. pf.	68	68	68	68	+½
144⅛	144¼	59,200	Union Pacific	143⅝	144½	143	144¼	...
59	59½	100	United R'ways Inv.	59	59	59	59	−¼
69	69½	100	Unit. R'ways Inv. pf.	69	69	69	69	−¾
46½	47¼	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+¼
91	92	800	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	91½	91½	91	91	...
80	81	200	U. S. Realty & Imp.	81½	81½	81⅜	81⅜	+½
37	38	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	38	38	37½	37½	−1
77	78	300	*U. S. Red. & R. pf.	77	77	76½	76½	−1½
44	45	1,000	U. S. Rubber	45	45¼	44	44	−1
108¼	109	120	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108½	108½	108¼	108½	+⅛
77½	78½	50,800	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	79	79¾	79	79	...
101⅞	102	19,600	U. S. Steel	85¼	35⅞	84½	35¼	+⅜
34¼	35	900	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅞	102	100⅝	102	+⅝
59⅜	60¼	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	35	35⅜	34	34	−1
19¼	19½	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60	−2
45⅜	45½	800	Wabash	20	20	19¼	19¼	−⅝
92	93	200	Wabash pf.	45	45¼	44½	45	−1
17	18	100	West. Union Tel.	92	92	92	92	...
23	25	100	Wheel. & L. Erie.	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	−⅜
23½	24¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅛	23⅞	23½	23½	+1⅜
			Wisconsin Central	23½	23⅞	23½	23½	−⅜

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

NO QUARREL WITH SCHWAB.

John McKane Denies Reports of Differences Over Mining Interests.

Reports of a disagreement between Charles M. Schwab and John McKane, his associate in various Western mining enterprises, which have been current for a fortnight, were denied by Mr. McKane yesterday in a statement sent out over his signature.

It had been stated that the difficulties would come to a head this week when McKane's resignation from the Directorate of the Tonopah Extension Mining Company and other mining companies controlled by Mr. Schwab would be handed in. The stories were considered responsible for a drop in Tonopah Extension stock from $15 a share to less than $5 a share.

Mr. McKane says:

"Recent publications to the effect that a disagreement had arisen between Mr. C. M. Schwab and myself relative to certain mining properties in which we are mutually interested are absolutely untrue and without foundation. At no time did there exist any difference between Mr. Schwab and me, nor have we sold any stock in any of our corporations, but, on the contrary, our present holdings in all our Nevada companies are larger than they have ever been.

"I shall retain my Directorship in all of these corporations, and Mr. Donald B. Gillies will be in charge of all our interests. I may say in this regard that Mr. Gillies, since he took charge of Tonopah Extension, in June, 1905, has also been in possession of my power of attorney, to do any and all business for me in Nevada, and therefore the utmost harmony must exist between us.

"Further, I desire to state that Mr. Schwab and I will increase our efforts to demonstrate the merits of mining investments in Nevada."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4⅝@5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼@5½ per cent. for five months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $168,341,187; balances, $8,953,947; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $399,558.

The local banks have lost $297,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $317,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8470@$4.8475. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8190 and cables at $4.8510@$4.8515. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82⅛.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-32 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94⅜ less 1-64; guilders, 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 30c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—5c discount. St. Louis—15@25c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 64¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Bull Frog National Bank sold at .48, 100 Hale and Norcross at .88, 200 Jim Butler at 1.20, 200 Ophir at 3.65, 200 Tonopah Extension at 5.50.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 9.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day for repayments to the Bank of England, and supplies were abundant. Discounts were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, with a more confident feeling. Consols were steadily supported early in the day, but eased near the close. Home rails were in better demand, while foreigners were inclined to harden on Paris support.

Americans opened with not much change in prices, despite the unfavorable New York Bank statement, and improved to over parity in the forenoon on fair buying. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Baltimore & Ohio were the features. Later New York bought and caused a further improvement, but sold near the close, which resulted in an easier finish.

The mining settlement which is in progress here restricts business, but the failure of a leading jobber in the West African market had little effect on the market.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 101¼.

Bar silver steady at 20 15-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.55; Lisbon, 2.50.

Money, 1½@2 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 3@3 1-16 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £228,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87 9-16	..	..	−1-16
Consols, account	87 11-16	..	..	−1-16
Anaconda	12⅝	240	233½ex	...
Atchison	90⅝	87⅞	87⅝	+⅛
Can. Pacific	164⅝	159⅝	159½	+⅛
St. Paul	180	174¾	174½	+⅛
Erie	42¼	41	40⅝	+⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80½	78	77⅞	+⅛
Ill. Central	181	175¾	175⅜	−⅛
Louis. & Nash.	147¼	142⅞	142⅝	+⅜
N. Y. Central	137	133	130½ex	+1¼
Pennsylvania	65⅝	128⅜	126½	+½
Reading	63⅜	123½	122⅝	+½
South. Pacific	68	65⅞	66½	+½
Union Pacific	148⅛	144	144⅛	−⅛
U. S. Steel	36½	35⅞	35¼	+⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	105¾	102⅛	101⅝	+⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 0	Esperanza	3 18 9
Tomboy	1 6 3	Dolores	2 1 3
El Oro	1 5 0	Strat. Ind.	0 4 3

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 76.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 488. The private rate of discount was quoted at 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 85c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were higher. Americans were firm. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Financial Notes.

E. Van Etten, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, has been elected a Trustee of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, D. N. Bell was appointed division ticket agent of the United Railways of New Jersey Division in place of D. C. Walsh, who retires on a pension.

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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

SEEK LARGER DIVIDENDS ON MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Minority Holders, Who Get 4 Per Cent., Say Road Earns 25.

AND OUGHT TO PAY 8 OR 10

They Also Charge That the Operating Expenses Are Greater Than They Need Be.

Minority stockholders in the Michigan Central Railroad, one of the lines in the New York Central system, it was learned yesterday, have recently made efforts to obtain larger dividends on the stock, which at present is paying only 4 per cent. a year, although the earnings are declared to be sufficient to pay a much higher rate. Among the largest holders of Michigan Central stock are some of the large New York City estates, and some of these, it is said, recently made representations to the New York Central interests that in fairness to the minority stockholders a larger rate of dividends should be paid.

The minority stockholders of a number of companies which have been favored with large earnings, including those of the Michigan Central, are credited with regarding the present time as an especially opportune one successfully to advance their claims. The scrutiny to which corporate affairs have recently been put, it is claimed, is proving helpful in the direction of obtaining a fairer distribution of profits in the interests of minority stockholders.

The claim of the Michigan Central minority stockholders is that for years the road, under the management of the New York Central, has reported expenses much in excess of the amount needed efficiently to operate the road and that the excess charges have been put into improvements, many of which, the minority stockholders claim, ought to have been charged to capital account.

One of the large minority stockholders interested in the efforts to bring about a larger distribution on the stock, said yesterday:

"The actual earning power of the Michigan Central, instead of being a little over 4 per cent., is in fact much closer to 25 per cent. on its capital stock. We consider that the time has come when the rate should be increased from 4 per cent. to 8 or 10 per cent."

The New York Central took over control of the Michigan Central in 1898, giving 115 per cent. in 3½ per cent. bonds for the Michigan Central stock. The New York Central now owns $16,814,300 out of the $18,730,000 of Michigan Central stock outstanding. This leaves only $1,915,700 of the stock in the hands of the minority stockholders. This minority stock is now quoted at 170.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$179,382,602
Gold coin and bullion	92,750,955
Gold certificates	42,501,410
Silver coin and certificates	7,748,220
Silver certificates	4,703,950
United States notes	10,314,158
Treasury notes of 1890	30,144
National banknotes	12,394,779
Total receipts this month and year	13,301,805
Total expenditures this month and year	17,320,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$563,632,889
Silver dollars	477,545,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,345,000
Total	$1,408,522,869
General fund	178,108,543
Deposits in National banks	94,036,363
In Philippine Treasury	4,580,647
Awaiting reimbursement	2,918,637
Current liabilities	100,920,498

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

		High.	Low.	Last.
2,450	Cable Consolidated	48	46	46
930	Crucible Steel	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝
685	Crucible Steel pf.	76	75½	76
280	Fireproofing	6½	6	6
100	Fireproofing pf.	28	26	26
200	Indep. Brewing	14½	14¼	14½
40	Independent Brew. pf.	42¼	42¼	42½
269	Mfrs. L. & H.	30¼	30¼	30¼
25	Marsden	2	2	2
1,000	Nipissing	5¼	5¼	5¼
8	Ohio Fuel	35¼	35	35¼
1,000	Ohio Tonopah	27	27	27
237	Pittsburg Brewing	29¾	29¾	29¾
115	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	50	50	50
65	Pittsburg Coal pf.	51	50½	50½
110	Sewer Pipe	31¼	31	31
9,160	Tonopah Extension	6¾	6¼	6½
10	United States Steel	35	35	35
17	United States Steel pf.	101¼	100¾	100¾
80	West Penn Railway	28½	28½	28½
6	West Penn Ry. pf.	74	74	74
10	Windsor Glass pf.	20	20	20

MEMBERSHIPS.

1	Pitsburg Stock Ex.	5,000	5,

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Some time ago a member of the bull pool in Tennessee Coal & Iron met the head of a Stock Exchange house on the other side of the continent. They talked about the stock. "We have a big short interest in T. C. I.," said the pool member, "and we know where every share of it is. I have here," drawing some memoranda from his pocket, "a list of the borrowers and the amounts they are borrowing. Your own house is borrowing the stock." The broker was somewhat taken back, but admitted it, saying: "Yes, I believe we are borrowing a thousand shares." The pool member consulted his list and said: "No, you're borrowing only eight hundred shares." This man knew more about what the broker's house was doing than the broker knew himself. The broker could only say, apologetically: "Then I guess they must have covered two hundred shares of it since I left New York."

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New York bank loans are $41,000,000 greater than they were the week preceding the San Francisco disaster. The shock of that calamity produced an enormous amount of stock market liquidation, at the end of which bankers said the atmosphere had been cleared. Then there was a recovery in prices, and following this came another wave of liquidation which began about June 11 and continued almost uninterruptedly for three weeks. But all this stock market liquidation has not sufficed to scale down bank loans.

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Traders had the market pretty much to themselves yesterday and made very little of it.

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Trust a dull market to produce great rumors. One could fancy three or four aggressive traders holding a conversation something like this: First Trader—Do you know of anything that's good for 1 or 2 per cent? Second Trader—Not a thing. Third Trader—Let's get up something. First Trader—Well, what? Third Trader—There's the Union Pacific surplus; let's buy something with it. First Trader—Oh, that's been worked to death. Second Trader—It'll do, once more. How shall we spend it? Third Trader—Let's buy the St. Paul with it. First Trader—Well, all right, we'll see what we can do. Within an hour messages begin to go out over the wires. One broker says: "I hear that the strength of St. Paul is on information that the road is going to be taken over by the Union Pacific. I don't vouch for it, but it sounds reasonable." Another says: "It is reported on the floor that Union Pacific is buying St. Paul. I am told that St. Paul will sell at 200."

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That was one of the rumors yesterday. The failure of the St. Paul management, after a special meeting a few days ago, to announce a financial plan was explained by the assertion that at the meeting an offer from the Union Pacific to buy the St. Paul had been received and was to be considered. Last week, or maybe it was week before last, the report was that the Union Pacific surplus was going to be invested in control of New York Central. Those who had the St. Paul story yesterday, on being asked if the New York Central deal had been abandoned, said that the New York Central was still to be taken in Simultaneously it was rumored again that the St. Paul was negotiating a $50,000,000 loan in London.

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It is the opinion of some very sagacious commentators that the present is an extremely bad time politically to bring out large railroad mergers.

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There is a saying, "That goes for Sweeney," or, "Tell this to Sweeney." Edward A. McSweeney, secretary to Thomas W. Lawson, runs apart to say that owing to Mr. Lawson's absence he feels it necessary to notify that gentleman's market following that Amalgamated Copper will break to 35.

***

In the average price of twenty active stocks there has been a rally since Monday of last week of a little more than 3 points, so that about one-third of the ten-point decline beginning June 11 has been recovered. On this three-point recovery the market has got dull. Transactions yesterday fell below the mark of half a million shares. It will take a more aggressive kind of buying than any which was in evidence yesterday to carry this improvement further. There is a chronic demand for stocks in the loan crowd, denoting the presence of an obstinate short interest, but much better than a short interest would be the appearance of some general business. Brokers report very little general interest. The recent decline attracted less outside buying, they say, than perhaps any previous decline in two years.

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The bull crowd, which took control of the market last week, has so far met with no serious opposition, owing to the fact that many of the big bear operators covered too soon and lost their positions, and have been anxious for that reason to see prices advance. When the bull crowd reaches a level on which both the big bears and the buyers of long stocks at lower prices are willing to sell again its difficulties will doubtless begin to increase.

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Amalgamated Copper does not act as if the dividend would be increased to the rate of 8 per cent. nine days hence. The market behavior of the stock, however, seldom gives a trustworthy clue to what is likely to happen at a dividend meeting. The fact is now well known that brokers supposed to be acting for inside interests have been large buyers of Amalgamated under par. This may not have been accumulation, but the impression is that it was, and those who are expecting an increase of the dividend base their predictions on that assumption. Anaconda, selling around 235 per cent., and paying 22 per cent., is now a cheaper stock than Amalgamated, and would still be the cheaper stock if the Amalgamated Copper dividend were increased to 8 per cent. On its present market valuation Anaconda yields a little over 9 per cent., whereas Amalgamated at par now yields 7, and would yield 8 per cent. if the dividend were increased and the stock continued to sell around par.

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A house which rarely appears openly in the market, but is supposed to transact a good deal of business for the people at 26 Broadway, called loans heavily yesterday from other brokers.

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If Burlington's earnings have kept pace with those of Great Northern and Northern Pacific, it might be guessed from the reports of the two last named that the gross earnings of the three for the year will show an increase of more than $25,000,000.

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Notwithstanding the frequent recurrence of a rumor that the Great Northern's ore deal with the United States Steel Corporation has been finally perfected, it cannot be learned anywhere that there has been any change in the footing of that matter since it was left in statu quo several months ago, and, moreover, there is not likely to be any change until Mr. Hill returns, probably around the first of next month. It is understood among Mr. Hill's friends that the deal is safe and will be announced in due time. One thing that has kept it waiting is a suit begun by the State of Minnesota for a larger royalty on ore extracted from the public lands. A large part of the Great Northern's ore holdings are secured, not by ownership of the land, but by ore rights obtained from the State, and on the ore produced from such land the State has received a royalty of tweny-five cents a ton. It has been suing for larger royalties. In the lower courts the case has already been decided against the State; a decision from the higher court is expected in a few days.

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Canadian Pacific seems to be "pegged" around 159.

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The Hippodrome House continues to disseminate bearish wisdom. There are some bears who would rather not have its company on their side of the market.

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The market's response to the Government crop report to-day will be studied by traders with considerable interest. It has not been answering enthusiastically to news influences of a favorable sort. It is expected, of course, that the Government's figures will be very sanguine; they cannot be any more so than those which have already been published by private experts, for instance, Mr. Jones, but if the Government should raise its estimates on Winter wheat and report favorably on the other crops, the bull crowd ought to make a demonstration. Some think it more likely that the bullish contingent, having bought stocks for a turn in anticipation of such a report, will take their profits on it.

NEW COTTON HERE.

First Bale of the Crop Sold at Auction Before the Local Exchange.

The first bale of cotton from the new crop to reach New York was sold at auction in front of the local Cotton Exchange at noon yesterday. The highest bid was 24 cents a pound. The bale weighed 456 pounds, and George W. Cummings, a local cotton broker, secured it at $108 for Ellison & Co. of Liverpool.

The cotton was of good middling grade, raised in Star County, Texas. The same bale was first sold to W. D. Cleveland & Co. of Houston, Texas, who were the highest bidders at the auction sale last week before the Galveston Cotton Exchange. They paid $115 for the bale and shipped it to Latham, Alexander & Co. of this city. Woodrow & Lewis were the local auctioneers. George W. Cummings, the purchaser, will enjoy the distinction of having exported the first picking of the 1906-7 crop. The bale has already yielded $223, and will probably be finally sold before the Liverpool Exchange to the highest bidder. It has long been the custom to auction the first bale from every crop, the proceeds to go to some charitable purpose, although those discussing the probable disposition of the proceeds said yesterday that the charity would be at home.

New Orleans sold its first bale of the new cotton crop yesterday, and W. P. Brown, who attained distinction as a bull leader in the cotton market two years ago, bid it in at 46 cents a pound, just 22 cents a pound more than the bale here brought.

Buy $2,000,000 Bonds.

In addition to the $4,000,000 4 per cent. ten-year equipment certificates sold to Brown Brothers & Co. last week by the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, it was announced yesterday that the same banking house has purchased $2,000,000 Norfolk & Western 4 per cent. divisional first mortgage and general mortgage bonds.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 9.—The money market is unchanged.

Call loans, 4@4½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds, par. Clearings, $19,047,265; balances, $1,481,114. Sub-Treasury debit, $15,004. The week's statement of The Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	July 7, '06.	Increase for Wk.	July 8, '05.
Loans	$183,377,000	$876,000	$194,527,000
Circulation	7,529,000	7,000	7,664,000
Deposits	140,923,000	515,000	153,654,000
Due banks	69,814,000	5,267,000	76,229,000
U. S. deposits	2,598,000	5,000	1,895,000
Reserve agents	27,925,000	484,000	32,763,000
Exc. clearings	15,313,000	3,455,000	15,040,000
Due from bks.	22,483,000	1,846,000	22,023,000
5% fund	382,000		388,750
Legal tenders	5,664,000	*380,000	6,045,000
Specie	16,354,000	*1,132,000	17,682,000
Reserve	919,714	*1,511,572	1,102,857
N. Y. reserve	7,426,714	484,428	10,119,857

*Decrease.

The selling of Greene Copper was once more the feature of the stock market, and it dropped below 21. Amalgamated was fairly active. Most of the local coppers were dull and heavy. Copper Range fell below 70. Shannon went up a fraction. There was some trading in the Steels.

Complete list of transactions were as follows:

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	92	92	92
2,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
21,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5,000	C. J.R. & S.Y. 5s, 1915	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	101	101	101
7,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	117½	117¼	117½
4,000	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Mexican Cent. 4s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4,500	N.Y., N.H. & H. 3½s	112½	112½	112½
6,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼

RAILROADS.

110	Atchison	87⅞	87⅜	87⅝
15	*Atchison pf.	152	152	152
25	Boston Elevated	152	152	152
21	Boston & Albany	243½	242	243½
55	Boston & Worcester	27	27	27
20	C. J. R. & S. Y.	130	130	130
2	Fitchburg pf.	137½	137½	137½
40	Mass. Elec. pf.	60½	60½	60½
30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191¾	191¾	191¾
250	Union Pacific	144	143¾	143¾
7	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

298	*American	132¾	131	131
51	†New England	131	130¼	131
387	New England rights	⅜	⅜	⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	22½	22½	22½
110	Am. Pneu. Service	17⅝	17	17
100	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	36	26	26
338	Am. Sugar	130⅜	129	130
2	Am. Sugar pf.	132¾	132¾	132¾
5	*Am. Woolen pf.	103½	103	103
70	Dominion Iron & Steel	27	27	27
50	East Boston Land	8¼	8⅛	8½
13	Edison	242	240	240
100	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	102	102	102
483	Mass. Gas	58¼	57⅝	57¾
64	Mass. Gas pf.	88	87½	88
5	N. E. Cotton Yarn	30	30	30
10	Pullman	220	220	220
5	Seattle Elec. pf.	100	100	100
8	Swift & Co.	102¼	102¼	102¼
30	United Fruit	108⅜	107¾	107¾
376	United Shoe Machine	79	78	78½
1,570	U. S. Steel	35¾	34½	34⅝
765	U. S. Steel pf.	102	100⅞	101¼

MINING.

1,973	Allouez	36	32	32
4,360	Amalgamated	99¼	98	98¾
5	Am. Zinc	10	10	10
370	Arcadian	3 1-16	3	3
25	Atlantic	13	13	13
130	Bingham	29¾	29	29
615	Boston Con.	25⅛	25	25⅛
436	Butte Coalition	30	29⅞	29⅞
183	Calumet & Arizona	109¼	109½	109½
8	Calumet & Hecla	682	682	682
85	Centennial	20¾	20½	20¾
1,662	Copper Range	69¾	69¼	69¾
61	Daly-West	15¾	15½	15¾
73	Franklin	17½	17⅜	17¼
8,130	Greene Con.	22¼	20⅞	21¾
150	Michigan	11¼	11¼	11¼
25	*Mohawk	60	60	60
50	Montana C. & C.	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Nevada Con.	18	17½	17½
634	*North Butte	86	85½	85½
50	Old Dominion	37½	37½	37½
200	*Osceola	102½	102	102
100	Parrot	26	26	26
125	Quincy	90	89	89
30	Rhode Island	4	4	4
5,130	Shannon	8⅞	8½	8⅞
137	*Tamarack	94	93	93
35	Tecumseh	10½	10	10
215	Trinity	8¼	8	8
1,030	United Copper	66¼	65	65½
280	U. S. Coal & Oil	10	9¾	9¾
100	U. S. Smelting	55	55	55
623	*U. S. Smelting pf.	45	44⅞	44⅞
503	*Utah	55	54¼	54½
150	†Winona	4¾	4½	4½
5	Wolverine	140	140	140

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sluggish Market with Prices Down.

Trading Reflects the Dullness and Irregularity of the Big Exchange—Heavy Selling of Greene Copper.

The sluggishness of stocks on the big Exchange was reflected yesterday on the curb, where the light trading resulted for the most part in fractional declines. About the only shares on the mining list to show strength were Tonopah Extension, which has declined heavily of late on rumors of trouble between Mr. Schwab and his associates, and Guggenheim Exploration rights. The former sold 4,200 from 5⅝ up to 7, for odd lots, closing at 6⅞. The rights rose from 12 to 13 on sales of 600. A feature of the market was heavy selling of Greene Consolidated Copper, which resulted in a decline to a new low price for the year. The selling was between 22⅜ and 20⅞, and the close was 21⅜, a net loss of ⅝. Tennessee Copper sold 400 from 43 down to 39½.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Can	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Am. Can pf.	55	55	55	55
70	Am. Tobacco	325	335	325	325
800	G. B. S. Brew.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
600	Gug. Ex. Co. rts	12	13	12	13
800	Havana Tob.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅞
500	Int. M. M.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
70	Int. M. M. pf.	28	28	28	28
800	Mackay Cos.	73	73	72½	72⅝
225	Mackay Cos. pf.	78⅛	78⅛	*72½	72⅝
400	Manhat. Tran.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
200	Mar. Wire, Can.	2	2	2	2
400	N. J. T. D. & I.	42½	42½	42⅜	42⅝
11	Standard Oil	593	593	562	562

RAILROADS.

800	Chicago Sub.	46¼	46½	45⅝	46
15	Crip. Cr. Cent.	93	93	93	93
10	C. C. Cent. pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
400	Lehigh Valley	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
1	No. Sec. stubs.	237½	237½	237½	237½

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Boston Cop.	26	26	25¾	25⅞
575	Brit. Col. Cop.	7	7¼	7	7¼
310	Butte Coal., w. i.	23¼	23⅞	20¼	20¼
1,600	Cum.-Ely Min.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Dom. Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,500	Fur. Crk. Cop.	2½	2½	2½	2½
400	Giroux Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3,000	Gold Hill	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Granby Cons.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
10,000	Greene C. Cop.	22⅜	22⅜	20⅞	21⅜
100	Greene Gold.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Gr. Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Guanajuato C.	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,610	Micmac G. M.	3⅝	4	3½	3⅞
1,600	Mines C. of A.	$1.23	$1.24	$1.23	$1.24
2,980	Mitchell Min.	6	6	5½	5⅝
1,200	New Con. Cop.	18	18	17¼	17⅞
950	N.-U. M. & S.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
2,209	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Pr. Met. Corp.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
400	Tenn. Cop. Co.	43	43	39½	39½
4,200	Tonopah Ext.	6⅝	*7	5⅝	6⅜
100	Union Cop. Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,600	United Copper	66¾	66¾	65	65⅝
260	Utah Apex	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½
150	Utah Copper	*25⅞	25½	25⅜	25¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A. S. F. 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½
10,000	G.B.S.B. 2d 5s	37	37	37	37
110,000	G. 3⅞ & 4½s	77¼	77¼	77	77
35,000	W. E. 5s w. i., & interest	97	97⅜	97	97⅛

*Odd lots.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 9. Bid.	Asked.	July 6. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	6¼	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
American Can pf.	54½	55½	54	55
American Chicle	177	180	177	180
American Chicle pf.	107	112	107	112
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	90c.	95c.
Am. De F. W. (combined)	..	..	3⅝	3¾
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	100	100¼	100	100¼
Am. Malting 5s	102¼	103	102½	103
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	92	93	90	91½
Am. Tobacco	330	340	310	320
Am. Writing Paper	3¾	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23½	25	24	24¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	84	85	84	85
Borden's Cond. Milk	170	175	170	175
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113	112	113
Boston Copper	25½	26⅜	26	26¼
British Col. Copper	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7
Brooklyn Ferry	2	3	..	..
Butte Coalition, w. i.	28½	29½	29¾	30
Central Foundry	4	5¼	4	5½
Central Foundry pf.	15	21	15	21
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	45	46	45¼	46
Con. Refrigerating	5	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	1½	1⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	..	..	..	28
Copper Securities	33⅜	..	..	..
Cripple Creek Central	89	92	88	92
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	70	74	69	74
Cumberland-Ely Mining	7	7¾	7	7¼
Dominion Copper, new	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Federal Sugar	38	43	39	41
Federal Sugar pf.	73	75	73	76
Empire Steel pf.	..	..	36	42
Furnace Creek	2½	2⅝	2½	2
G. B. S. Brewing	9¾	10⅜	9½	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	86¾	87	86½	87
Giroux	7⅝	8	8	8¼
Gold Hill	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Granby Con.	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅞
Greene Con. Copper	21¼	21⅝	21½	22
Greene Con. Gold	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1¾	1¾
Guanajuato Con.	5⅛	5⅜	5	5¼
Guggenheim Explora'n	250	280	250	280
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	20	22	20	23
Havana Tobacco pf.	32	35	32	36
Houston Oil	7¼	8⅜	7½	8⅝
Houston Oil pf.	35	45	35	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	11¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	26	28½	28	29
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	76¾	77	77	77¼
International Salt	32	34	32	34
International Salt 5s	62	66	62	65
Lackawanna Steel	65	68	65	68
Lehigh Valley	73¾	74½	74	75
Mackay Companies	72½	73¼	72¾	73
Mackay Companies pf.	72	73	73⅛	74
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3	2⅝	2¾
Marconi W. of Canada	2	2½	2	2¼
Micmac G. M.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Mines Co. of America	$1.20	$1.23	$1.23	$1.30
Mitchell Mining	5½	6	5¼	5⅝
Mont.-Sho. Con. new	14½	15	14	15
Nevada Con. Cop	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
N. J. Term., Dock & I.	42	42½	42	42¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	112	113	112	113
N. Y. Transportation	5¼	6½	5½	6¼
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	48	52	..	..
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.	..	..	65	76
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛
Nor. Securities stubs	225	250	225	250
Otis Elevator	51	53	51	53
Otis Elevator pf.	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.	3	4⅛	3	4½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	68	72	68	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15	17	14	18
Precious Metals Corp.	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	285	310	285	310
Seaboard Company	25	30	25	30
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	85	89	85	89
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	55	58	55	60
Standard Milling	..	10	..	..
Standard Milling pf.	30	34	30	50
Standard Milling 5s	..	..	50	50¾
Standard Oil	592	593	592	594
Tennessee Copper	40	44	40½	43½
Tintic Mining	..	..	6½	7¼
Tonopah Extension	6¼	6½	5⅝	5½
Tonopah Mining	..	..	18¾	19¼
Trenton Potteries	15	20	..	..
Trenton Potteries pf.	94	98	..	..
Trenton Potteries deb.	..	..	70	76
Union Copper	1 3-16	1 5-16	1⅛	1¼
United Copper	65¼	65½	66	66½
United Copper pf.	89	97	89	94
United Cigar Mfg.	..	..	40	48
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	..	..	97¼	97¾
Union Typewriter	93	96	..	..
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	..	..	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	..	..	122	126
Utah Apex	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½
Utah Copper	25¾	26	25	20½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	97	97⅜	97	97¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—With the exception of Reading and United States Steel common, local trading was at a standstill. Prices opened firm, then shaded off, but made partial recovery in the final dealings. Total sales, 45,873 shares. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Rys.	52¾	52¼	52¼
700	Brook. Rap. Tran.	74⅛	73¾	74⅛
28	Cambria Steel	34½	34¼	34½
276	Elec. of Am.	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
50	Gen. Asphalt	8½	8½	8½
473	Gen. Asphalt pf.	36	35¾	36
100	Keystone Telephone	11	11	11
7	Lake Superior	18½	18¼	18¾
464	Lehigh Valley	74¾	73½	74
1	Lehigh Navigation	102	102	102
100	Lehigh Val. trans. pf.	23	23	23
460	Pennsylvania	63⅝	62 11-16	62 15-16
100	Phila. Electric	7 15-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
870	Phila. Rap. Tran.	25¼	25	25
98	Phila. Traction	99	99	99
6,085	Reading	61¾	60 7-16	61 1-16
50	Tonopah Mining	19½	19¼	19¼
120	Union Traction	63½	63⅛	63½
682	United Gas	84½	83½	84
4,950	U. S. Steel	35¾	34⅝	35
250	U. S. Steel pf.	101¾	100⅝	101¾

THE COTTON MARKET.

New Orleans July Breaks on Prospective New York Deliveries.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds.

South Carolina—Fair Tuesday, except showers on the coast; Wednesday fair, variable winds.

Georgia and Eastern Florida—Occasional showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday; variable winds.

Western Florida—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds.

Alabama—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer; variable winds.

Mississippi—Showers Tuesday, cooler in northern portion; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer; variable winds.

Louisiana.—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday partly cloudy, warmer in the interior; light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; local showers Tuesday in northern portions.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair.

Arkansas—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer.

Tennessee—Showers and cooler Tuesday in western portion, fair in eastern; Wednesday fair, warmer in western portion.

Kentucky—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The local cotton market was a little easier yesterday on a reaction of 6 to 7 points in Liverpool and general rains over the entire cotton belt. Of the 164 Government stations heard from, 120 reported precipitation from a trace to 2.55 inches, while private advices from Southern Texas said that the rainfall over Sunday had amounted to over 5 inches, in some places causing railroad washouts. It was raining all over the Eastern section of the cotton territory yesterday, where it has rained almost incessantly for weeks and the downpour in Texas seemed rather too copious for benefit, yet most of the crop accounts were good.

The volume of trading was very light and prices swung within a 4 point range. July opened 2 points lower at 10.17 gained a point and then sold off 8 to 10.15, while July in New Orleans broke 16 points to 10.91. The weakness in the Southern market was due to a report that a prominent Southern operator in the New York market would ship 10,000 bales of cotton out of the local stock for delivery on July contracts in New Orleans. The spot option there traded as high as 11.20 last week, over 100 points above quotations here. Yesterday this difference narrowed to 74 points.

W. R. Craig & Co., local cotton merchants and brokers, are to ship 10,000 bales of cotton to New Orleans from here for delivery on July contracts sold on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

On account of the small stock of cotton in the South and the large short interest in the July option on the New Orleans Exchange the bulls down there led by Frank Hayne have been successful in manipulating the price of July cotton there to a premium of over 100 points on the same position in the New York market, whereas under normal conditions prices there should be at a discount equal to freight charges at least.

Last week, when Southern shorts were being rounded up by the bull leaders and forced to cover at heavy losses, being unable to secure cotton there to deliver on the contracts they had sold, the July option in New Orleans soared to 11.20 cents a pound, while the same option here fluctuated between 10.14 and 10.32 cents. This difference in price between the two markets would net a handsome profit to those who could secure cotton here and deliver it on contracts there, and it is evident that Craig & Co. took advantage of the situation, although Mr. Craig declined yesterday to discuss his operations.

When the fact became known in New Orleans that the cotton here was in course of preparation for shipment prices in the Southern market broke 16 points from the previous close and 29 points from the high notch of last week.

The new crop positions here were held steady by the covering of some leading shorts, while some long accounts were transferred from October to December. The business, however, was almost entirely local.

Later returns from Fall River, yesterday, indicated unusual activity in the print cloths market for this time of year, last week's sales totaling 825,000 pieces with the production of 250,000 pieces. One authority said that the mills were working on some contracts for heavy goods to be exported to China, despite the persistent reports of trade stagnation and accumulation of stocks in the Far East. The South reported a good export demand for cotton, with holders in the interior asking higher prices.

Liverpool spot sales were 5,000 bales at 2 points decline to 6.12d. against 5.99d. last year. Futures opened quiet at 3 points decline and closed easy 6 to 7 points lower for the day.

	Close.	Previous Close.
July-August	5.78	5.82
August-September	5.68	5.74
October-November	5.56	5.62
December-January	5.55	5.61
March-April	5.59	5.65

Southern spot markets were easy to steady and unchanged to 1-16 decline at Augusta, Ga. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10.80, against 11.30 last year. There were 1,400 bales delivered on contracts and 133 bales sold for consumption.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
9,624	4,183	9,864	985

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,684,138	9,678,240	7,079,676

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
16,972	20,046	44,241	1,883

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,308,731	8,221,102	5,890,916

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
256,182	294,406	348,559	155,293

Cotton Opinion.

A. O. BROWN & CO.—Liverpool seems to think better of the market than many people here, although its spot business at the moment is light. The crop seems to be doing very well in most sections at the moment.

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	10.38	10.38.	10.34	10.36	10.39
February	10.38	10.39	10.39	10.38	10.40
March	10.45	10.46

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 9, 1906.

U S 2s, reg. 1930 ..... 2,000 ..... 103¾
4s, cnv., 1907 ..... 2,000 ..... 102⅝
Imperl Jap Gov 6s, steri loan 8,000 95
Kans City So 8s ..... 30,000 ..... 72½
5,000 ..... 72⅞
K C, Ft S & M 6s ..... 5,000 ..... 120⅝
L S & M S deb 4s ..... 6,000 ..... 90¾
Long Isld ref 4s 10,000 100
4½s, steri loan ..... 3,000 ..... 99⅞
10,000 100
Lo & Nash unif 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 100⅞
2,000 101
Manhattan con 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 101½
Mex Cent 1st inc ..... 3,000 ..... 18¾
2,000 ..... 18⅝
1,000 18
Minn & St Louis 1st con 5s 20,000 113
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 100
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 1,000 89
Mo, Kans & Texas, St L div 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 88½
Mo Pac col 5s. 2,000 105
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s ..... 5,000 s20F 83⅝
N Y Cen & Hud Riv deb 4s, 1934 ..... 1,000 ..... 101½
gen 3½s ..... 29,000 ..... 96⅛
L S col 3½s ..... 6,000 ..... 89⅝
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 105⅜
N Y, O & W ref 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 101⅜
N Y, Susq & Wn gen 5s ..... 2,000 ..... 106½
Norf & Wn con 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 100⅜
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s ..... 3,000 ..... 92⅜
Northn Pac 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 104⅛
500 104
1,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104⅛
Northn Pac 3s ..... 1,000 ..... 76½
500 ..... 77¼
5,000 s20F 76⅜
10,000 ..... 77¼
Ore Sh L 1st con 6s 1,000 124
Penn conv 3½s ..... 1,000 ..... 97½
2,000 97
2,000 ..... 96⅜
1915 ..... 1,000 ..... 97⅜
Wabash deb B 6s ..... 10,000 ..... 80¼
2,000 ..... 80⅝
1,000 80
West Shore 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 103⅝
registered ..... 1,000 ..... 104½
West Un fundg real est 4½s ..... 5,000 ..... 103¾
Wis Cent 1st 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 103¾

Interboro-Metro 4½s 10,000 85
Int & Gt Nor 2d 6s 5,000 102
Int Paper cnv 5s 8,000 95
Kans City So 8s ..... 30,000 ..... 72½
5,000 ..... 72⅞
K C, Ft S & M 6s ..... 5,000 ..... 120⅝
L S & M S deb 4s ..... 6,000 ..... 90¾
Long Isld ref 4s 10,000 100
3,000 ..... 99⅞
10,000 100
Lo & Nash unif 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 100⅞
2,000 101
Manhattan con 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 101½
Mex Cent 1st inc ..... 3,000 ..... 18¾
2,000 ..... 18⅝
1,000 18
Minn & St Louis 1st con 5s 20,000 113
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 100
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 1,000 89
Mo, Kans & Texas, St L div 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 88½
Mo Pac col 5s. 2,000 105
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s ..... 5,000 s20F 83⅝
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gen 3½s ..... 29,000 ..... 96⅛
L S col 3½s ..... 6,000 ..... 89⅝
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 105⅜
N Y, O & W ref 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 101⅜
N Y, Susq & Wn gen 5s ..... 2,000 ..... 106½
Norf & Wn con 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 100⅜
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s ..... 3,000 ..... 92⅜
Northn Pac 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 104⅛
500 104
1,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104⅛
Northn Pac 3s ..... 1,000 ..... 76½
500 ..... 77¼
5,000 s20F 76⅜
10,000 ..... 77¼
Ore Sh L 1st con 6s 1,000 124
Penn conv 3½s ..... 1,000 ..... 97½
2,000 97
2,000 ..... 96⅜
1915 ..... 1,000 ..... 97⅜
Wabash deb B 6s ..... 10,000 ..... 80¼
2,000 ..... 80⅝
1,000 80
West Shore 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 103⅝
registered ..... 1,000 ..... 104½
West Un fundg real est 4½s ..... 5,000 ..... 103¾
Wis Cent 1st 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 103¾

Adams Express 4s 7,000 103
Alb & Susq 3½s ..... 1,000 ..... 111½
4,000 ..... 110¾
Am Hide & L 6s 2,000 91
Am Ice Secur 6s 1,000 80
Am Tobacco 4s ..... 9,000 ..... 111¾
5,000 ..... 111⅝
Am Tobacco 4s 2,000 78
11,000 ..... 77⅞
9,000 ..... 77½
At, T & S Fe gen 4s ..... 4,000 ..... 102½
500 ..... 102⅝
2,000 ..... 102¼
registered ..... 3,000 ..... 101⅝
conv 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 100⅜
22,000 ..... 100⅝
1,000 ..... 100⅝
2,000 ..... 100¾
Atlan Coast Line 4s 21,000 100
Atl Coast L, Louis & Nash col 4s 1,000 91
5,000 ..... 91½
30,000 91
Balt & Ohio gold 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 103¾
1,000 103
5,000 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103¼
Penn gtd 4½s ..... 5,000 ..... 106½
Penn gtd 4½s ..... 20,000 ..... 107¾
B'way & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 5,000 110
Buff & Susq 1st ..... 1,000 ..... 100⅜
Reading gen 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 90¾
Cent of Ga cons 5s ..... 2,000 ..... 111½
1st con 5s 4,000 100
Ches & O gen 4½s ..... 5,000 ..... 107½
Chi & Alt 3½s 1,000 78
Chi & Alton 3s 4,14,000 81
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 97¾
16,000 ..... 97⅝
17,000 ..... 97½
10,000 ..... 97¾
11 di 3½s ..... 10,000 ..... 103¾
10,000 ..... 103½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s ..... 13,000 ..... 100¾
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s 6,000 94
6,000 ..... 93¾
5,000 ..... 93¾
Chi Ter Trans 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 97¼
coupon off ..... 1,000 ..... 98¾
Col & So 1st 4s ..... 47,000 ..... 97¼
12,000 ..... 97¼
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s 1,000 141
2,000 142
Del & Hud conv 4s 10,000 108
1,000 ..... 108¼
7,000 ..... 108¾
9,000 ..... 108¼
Erie 1st gen 4s ..... 7,000 ..... 83¾
10,000 ..... 83¾
Gr Rap & Wn deb ctf B ..... 2,000 ..... 16½
Havana Elec Ry 5s 3,000 93
H & Tx C gen 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 98⅜
2,000 ..... 98⅜
Ill Cent, La div 3½s ..... 5,000 ..... 91¾
Interboro-Metro 4½s ..... 8,000 ..... 84½
12,000 ..... 84⅝
20,000 ..... 84¾
2,000 ..... 84⅝
8,000 ..... 84⅝
3,000 ..... 84⅜
4,000 ..... 84⅜
9,000 ..... 84⅜
2,000 ..... 84⅜
15,000 ..... 84⅜
1,000 ..... 84⅜
12,000 ..... 84⅜
14,000 ..... 84⅜

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED

Am Ice Sec 6s 1	So Ry, St L div 4s..1
St L Sthwest con..1	

DECLINED

Alb & Susq 3½s 2½	Mex Central con....1
Green Bay deb B....3¾	Mex Cent 1st inc....1
Total sales July 9, 1906	$1,685,500
From Jan. 1, 1906	410,348,850
Corresponding date last year....	604,306,200

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Monday, July 9, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalmers,	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
22,170	Amal. Copper,	99¾	99⅝	98	98¾
100	Am. Car & F.,	38	39⅜	38¾	39⅛
200	Am. Ice	58	58	57¾	58⅛
180	Am. Loco.,	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¾
4,740	Am. Smelting,	144¾	145¾	143¾	145¼
110	Am. Sugar ...	130½	130⅝	129	129½
20	A., T. & S. F.,	88	88	87¾	87¾
250	Balt. & Ohio.,	117¼	117¼	116¾	116⅞
12,750	Brook. R. T.,	74¾	75	74¾	74⅞
370	Cent. Leather,	36¼	36¼	36	36⅝
50	Chi. Gt. West.	16¾	17	16¾	17
7,800	C., M. & St. P.,	174¾	175	173	175
6,040	Col. Fuel & I.,	49¾	50½	49¾	50¼
30	Dist Securities	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
1,320	Erie	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼
10	Ill. Central....	177¾	177¾	177¾	177¾
90	Louis. & Nash.	142¾	142¾	141½	141¾
30	Mex. Cent.....	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
10	Mo., K. & T....	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
260	Mo. Pacific ...	91¾	91¾	91	91¾
20	Nat. Lead	74	74	73¾	73¾
2,590	Pennsylvania..	126¾	126¾	126	126
30	Pressed S. Car.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
47,020	Reading	123¾	123¾	120¾	122¼
40	Rep. Steel	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Sloss-Sheff. St.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
1,720	South. Pacific.	55¾	55¾	55¼	55⅝
30	South. Ry	34¾	34¾	34	34
10	Tenn. C. & I....	141	141	141	141
21,080	Union Pacific.	144	144½	142¾	144⅜
15,720	U. S. Steel.....	35¼	35¼	34½	35⅛
4,040	U. S. Steel pf...	101¾	102	100¾	101¾
20	Wabash	20	20	20	20
10	Wis. Cent.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
150,200					

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—A few investment bonds and 300 shares of stock made up the transactions to-day. Consolidated Cotton Duck was down ¾ and Maryland Casualty was up 1½ points. Activity in United Railways has ceased, pending announcement of the company's new financial plan. The market closed dull and about steady.

Stocks, $20; bonds, $19,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,500 Bal. City 3 1-2s (1928)	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000 Ch., C. & Aug. 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½
3,000 Florida Southern 4s	95	94¾	95
3,000 Petersburg 6s (B)	125¼	125¼	125¼
9,000 West Va. Cent. 6s	106½	106¾	106¾
1,000 Central Ry. Con. 5s	114½	114½	114½
1,000 Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
4,000 United Railway 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000 United Railway inc.	73¼	73¼	73¼
1,000 Alabama C. & Iron 5s	93½	93½	93½
STOCKS.			
50 Atlantic Coast Line	136	136	136
120 Norfolk Rys. & Light.	19	19	19
15 Merchants' Bank	178	178	178
15 Md. Natl. Bank	22	22	22
100 Md. Casualty	56	56	56
60 Con. Cot. Duck com.	11¾	11¾	11¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¾	103⅝
2s, c., 1930	103¾	103⅝
3s, r., 1918	102	103
3s, c., 1918	102⅝	103½
3s, 1918, sm.	102	..
4s, r., 1907	102¾	103¼
4s, c., 1907	102⅞	102⅞
4s, r., 1925	120¼	130
4s, c., 1925	129¼	130
Philip'ne 4s	109¾	..
Adams Exp	240	253
Alb. & Sus	247	..
Alls. & W	145	..
A. A. C. pf.	90	94
A. B. S. pf.	..	87¾
Am. Coal	170	190
A. C. O. pf.	90	93½
Am. D. Tel.	80	39
Am. Exp	220	230
Am. G. Tw.	8½	9
A. H. & L.	6	6½
A. H. & L. pf.	28	34
Am. L. Co.	18½	20
Am. L. Co. pf.	88½	41½
Am. Loc. pf.	113	115
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	5
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	28	27½
Am. Pn. S.	34	40
A. P. S. pf.	70	80
Am. S. pf., B.	..	99
Am. Snuff	200	210
Am. Sn. pf.	100	110
A. S. R. pf.	135	138
A. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & T.	132	134
Ann Arbor	30	35
Ann A. pf.	70	80
B. & G. pf.	92	94
Beth. S. pf.	..	80½
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	120	130
B., R. & P.	135	145
B., R. & P. pf.	140	180
B. & S. pf.	80	88
But'k Co.	55	63
Canada So.	65½	69
Cent. L. pf.	101	103¾
C. & S. A. pf.	80	83
Tel.	140	150
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	150
C. G. W.	79½	82½
C. I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. & N. W. pf.	220	230
C. St. P.	..	..
M. & Om.	168	175
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	176	185
C. T. & T.	12	14½
C. T. & T. pf.	29	32
C. U. T. pf.	13	13½
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140
C., C., C. & St. L.	92¾	93
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108¾	115
C. L. & W.	90	97½
C. L. & W. pf.	105	114¾
Cleve & P. sp.	106	109
C. F. & I. pf.	85	100
Cons. Coal	70	..
Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78	78½
D., R. & W.	475	520
D. & R. G. pf.	84¼	85½
D. M. & Ft. D.	16	24
Det. & M.	60	70
D. & M. pf.	90½	100
Det. So.	7	10
Det. So. pf.	25	35
Det. U. Ry.	92	93½
Dia. Match.	115	125
D., S. S. & A. pf.	16	17½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	35	38
Elec. S. B.	86	88
Erie 1st pf.	77⅝	78¾
Erie 2d pf.	68¾	69
Ev. & T. H.	68	72
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
F. M. & S.	145	160
F. M. & S. pf.	92	93½
Ft. W. & D. City	85	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	79
G. & S. T.	120	..
H. B. Claflin	108	118
H. E. R. pf.	..	94½
Hock. Val.	..	130
Homestake.	62¼	63¼
Ill. C. l. l.	101	..
Int. P. Co.	17½	18
I. P. Co. pf.	62½	64
Int. Power.	43	57
Int. S. P.	43	44
I. S. P. pf.	82¼	86
Iowa C. pf.	40	50
Jol. & Chi.	179	..
Kan. & M.	65	71
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	79½	80¼
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
K. I. C., pf.	75	80
Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W.	28¼	30
L. E. & W. pf.	88	88
L. & W. C.	50	60
Long Island.	68	70
Man. Beach.	5	7
Md. C. pf.	100	..
Met. St. R.	103	107½
Mich. Cent.	170	180
Mich. S. T.	50	..
Mich. S. T. pf.	92½	93½
M. & St. L. pf.	97	107
Rutland pf.	51	62
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61¾	72
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	45	46¾
St. L. S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	136½
St. L. S. W.	20½	21
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	105	112
So. Ry. pf.	98¾	99
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	90	96
Texas Cent.	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T. P. L. Tr.	79	80
Third Av.	124	128
T. P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	32½	34
U. B. & P.	7	8½
Un. Pac. pf.	94	95
U. S. Exp.	118	123
U. S. Leath.	10	13½
U. S. L. pf.	103½	116
Vand. R. R.	85	95
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	105	108½
Va.-I. & C.	39	41½
Vulcan. Det.	9	10
W.-F. Exp.	281	286
West. Md.	37½	38
Westinghouse assenting	150	156
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	185
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	37	40
Wis. C. pf.	45	45

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
June gross	$4,359,000	$4,110,694	$4,024,226
12 mos. gross	51,447,345	49,508,650	46,831,136
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
June gross	710,416	564,848	564,771
12 mos. gross	8,073,173	8,070,249	7,868,335
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM for May—			
Grand Trunk for May:			
Gross earnings	2,091,755	2,455,070	2,431,591
Expenses	1,661,125	1,557,820	1,536,972
Net earnings	1,030,445	897,250	894,619
5 mos. gross	11,871,830	10,665,685	9,843,731
Expenses	8,359,915	7,576,185	7,494,930
5 mos. net	3,511,885	3,089,450	2,348,801
Grand Trunk for May:			
Gross earnings	390,155	350,475	448,527
Expenses	341,440	320,100	341,387
Net earnings	67,715	36,375	107,140
5 mos. gross	2,080,650	2,137,395	2,088,743
Expenses	1,794,500	1,827,480	1,788,751
5 mos. net	286,150	309,915	299,992
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee for May:			
Gross earnings	105,730	82,935	97,887
Expenses	98,940	81,965	85,712
Net earnings	6,730	970	12,175
5 mos. gross	628,500	534,470	442,883
Expenses	508,280	443,775	393,983
5 mos. net	120,280	90,695	48,700
Canada Atlantic for May:			
	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings	139,635	176,055	13,580
Expenses	101,500	118,005	48,045
Net earnings	27,645	63,050	*35,405
5 mos. gross	714,405	673,180	41,223
Expenses	623,165	508,280	116,885
5 mos. net	89,240	164,900	*75,660
*Decrease.			
NEW YORK CENTRAL—	1906.	1905.	1904.
June, gross	7,611,300	7,053,861	6,551,374
6 mos. gross	42,879,224	39,189,563	36,472,803
PEORIA & EASTERN—	1906.	1905.	Inc.
June, gross	257,606	216,798	40,808
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
June, gross	2,036,791	1,928,578	111,213
6 mos. gross	11,362,394	10,231,024	1,131,370
PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE—			
June, gross	1,359,776	1,083,467	276,309
CINCINNATI NORTHERN—			
June, gross	94,257	75,627	18,630
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
June, gross	791,630	711,696	79,934
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—			
June, gross	2,173,443	1,900,423	273,020
6 mos. gross	12,495,700	10,727,200	1,768,500
CHICAGO, INDIANA & SOUTHERN—			
June, gross	169,408	155,539	13,870
RUTLAND—			
June, gross	257,801	227,018	30,783
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
June, gross	402,460	398,560	3,900
6 mos. gross	2,518,800	2,280,300	229,500
LAKE SHORE—			
June, gross	3,557,297	3,150,846	406,451
6 mos. gross	20,646,500	18,166,900	2,479,600
WABASH for May—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	2,018,866	1,860,202	1,889,104
Expenses	1,584,844	1,073,364	1,437,280
Net	470,022	186,838	451,824
5 mos. gross	22,894,036	22,741,760	20,995,534
Expenses	16,350,258	18,867,161	16,199,677
5 mos., net	6,134,778	3,894,599	4,795,857

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—Incorporated to-day:

The Gramercy Publishing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. M. Jones, C. Walters, Brooklyn; J. R. McKibben, Rockaway Beach.

North American Legal Advisory Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—E. J. Hanley, E. Huckle, E. S. Parshly, Brooklyn.

The Standard Fruit Company, Porto Rico; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles Sladdinger, S. N. Roberts, Buffalo.

Allen & Appelgate Company, New York, (printing;) capital, $40,000. Directors—C. Mellon, W. A. Dibbs, J. Parker, New York.

Cochenour & Hazen, New York, (plumbers;) capital, $5,000. Directors—W. Cochenour, C. F. Hazen, New York; L. J. Frey, Far Rockaway.

Bronx Steinmann Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Barbara Hahn, Bronxport Road; F. L. Hahn, Edith Hahn, Van Nest, New York City.

The Braveman Wine and Liquor Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—H. Heinrich, T. Braveman, Ida Braveman, New York.

Couch Realty and Improvement Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. J. Couch, Lucy A. Couch, New York; T. H. Minch, Brooklyn.

Gross & Herbener Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. R. Gross, George Herbener, August Ganzmuller, New York.

Black Diamond Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $75,000. Directors—F. A. Wietmer, W. P. G. Hoffman, Sunbury, Penn.; M. L. McLaughlin, Brooklyn.

The Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association of the City of New York; capital, $18,000. Directors—S. L. Storer, G. H. Case, S. N. Haley, Brooklyn.

E. L. Desvernine Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. L. Desvernine, Raunel Desvernine, George Selkworthy, Brooklyn.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.02	.02	Ken. Con.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	.54	.66
Andes	.07	.07	Occid. Con.	.75	.75
Belcher	.12	.14	Ophir	3.45	3.60
Best & Bel.	.65	.65	Overman	.03	.03
Bullion	.22	.22	Potosi	.03	.04
Caledonia	.34	.35	Savage	.67	.74
Chal. Con.	.09	.10	S. Belcher	.03	.03
Challenge	.11	.11	Sierra Nevada	.19	.21
Confidence	.50	.50	Standard	2.00	2.60
C. C. & Va.	.76	.85	Union Con.	.25	.27
Con. Imp.	.01	.10	Utah Con.	.01	.01
Cr. Point	.09	.09	Y. Jacket	.07	.11
G. & Curry.	.08	.09	Silver bars	.64⅞	.64⅞
Hale & Nor.	.85	.85	Drafts, sight	.02⅛	.02⅛
Julia	.07	.07	Telegraph	.05	.05
Justice	.03	.05			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .51@.52.

TONOPAH.	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
Belmont	5.00	5.25	Sandstorm	.50	.57
Cash Boy	.12	..	St. Ives	.43	.44
Gold. Anchor	.63	.57	MANHATTAN.		
Home	.20	.20	M. Broncho	.10	.11
Jim Butler	1.12	1.12	Manhat. Con.	.71	.69
McNamara	.75	.75	Cowboy	.08	.09
Midway	2.22	2.17	Man. L. Joe	.04	.04
Montana	2.82	2.85	Man. Mining	.08	.07
North Star	.44	.44	Mustang	.13	.13
Ohio	.27	.28	Pine Nut	.21	.22
GOLDFIELD.			BULLFROG.		
Adams	.06	.06	Bullf. Min.	.38	.37
Atlanta	.18	.17	Bullf. Nat. B.	.48	.47
Dixie	.06	.07	Eclipse	.80	.80
Goldf. Min.	.38	.39	Goldbar	1.05	1.10
Jumbo	1.15	..	Orig. Bullf.	.14	.13
Kendall	.55	.55	Steinway	.30	.29
Mohawk	1.27	1.40	Tramp	1.00	1.00
Red Top	1.27	1.30			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14¼	14½	Lexington	3	3⅝
Banner	3¾	4	Moon Anchor	2¼	2½
C. K. & N.	6½	0	Mollie Gib.	4½	6¼
C. C. Cons.	5¾	5⅞	Nevin	4	4¼
Dante	4⅞	5	New Haven	2¼	2⅝
Dr. Jackpot	8⅝	9	Old Gold	2¾	3
Elkton	46¾	47	Pharmacist	4⅜	4¾
El Paso	42	43	Portland	144	150
Findlay	75	77	Rose Maud	3	3⅜
Gold Dollar	8¼	8½	Rose Nicol	2¼	3
Golden Cyc.	75	85	Sample	11	11¼
Sovereign	5½	5⅝	Un. Gold	9	9½
Isabella	23¼	23½	Work	12	12½
Jackpot	4½	5½			

C. B. Macdonald Joins Thomas & Co.

Charles B. Macdonald, known in Wall Street as one of the largest individual traders on the Stock Exchange, has entered the firm of R. H. Thomas & Co., it was announced yesterday, as a special partner. Mr. Macdonald, according to reports, has abandoned active trading on the Exchange, and will specialize in investment securities.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, July 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Fay-Grant
2—Peters-Converse
3—Horsfall-Man Ry
4—Progress Club-Banner
5—Wester-Casein Co
6—Tucker-Tucker
7—Am Lumber Co-Budd
8—Gross-Budd
9—Gottfried-Budd
10—In re N E Society
11—Lavelle-Richards
12—Hoffmann-Hoffmann
13—City of N Y-Cortelyou
14—Buckley-Buckley
15—City of New York-Turnbull
16—In re Decauville Co
17—Goldman-Goldman
18—Vogel-Vogel
19—Seeley-Fishbourne
20—Bradford-Banker
21—Goldberg-Kux
22—In re Delano
23—In re Goldberger
24—In re Stone
25—Lrimson-Burnstine
26—Talcott-same
27—Burnstine-Heinemann
28—Muttart-Muttart
29—Harris-Oppenheim
30—Clement-Martin
31—Same-Connolly
32—In re South View Av
33—Same
34—Rechman-Epstein
35—In re Hanford
36—In re Tiffany St
37—Gesnor-Gesnor
38—In re Creedon
39—Lowenfeld-Blaesius
40—Berkowitz-Raub
41—Aldrich-Steele
42—Little-Little
43—Krumenaker-Ellner
44—In re Lott
45—Lauber-Davis
46—Smith-Persch
47—Knickerbocker-Bridge Co
48—Same-same
49—Rutherford Realty Co-Cook
50—Grossman-Goldstein
51—Peters-Converse
52—Gangloff-N Y, W & B Ry

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on second floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Ellen McDonald
2—Susan A. Cockey
3—Vincent C. King
4—Henry Ahlers
5—Julia Bulford
6—Ellen Huhn
7—Edward D. Gallagher
8—Rose Coughlan
9—Julia Merritt
10—Friedrich Schmidt
11—Thomas W. Evans
12—Talitel Klinger
13—Mary A. Fish
14—Bessie Lockwood
15—Henry Wagner
16—Otto Trumpelman
17—Emil Trost
18—Margaret Smith or Tobin
19—Frederick Snyder
20—John Schweitzer
21—Thomas A. Payne
22—John McMullen
23—John Mouston or Mouskein
24—John Mackos
25—Thomas Kean
26—Katherine Konitzer
27—Joseph Hinterwald
28—John Holland
29—Michael Gallagher
30—Carl Pfanninger
31—Julius Falkenstein
32—Frank Frost
33—Emma Day
34—Ludwig Christiansen
35—Joseph Carpenter
36—Hermann Conrad
37—John Collins
38—James B. Calhoun
39—Martin Blachall
40—Ann Brady or Kilbride
41—Catherine Bolden
42—William Ayre
43—John McGovern
44—Veronica Venus
45—Ferdinand P. West
46—Henrietta Klugman
47—F. W. Vanderbeck
48—Ferdinand Hirsch
49—Helen Slocum
50—George Daly
51—William Cullen
52—Christina Cullen
53—Andrew B. Crowley
54—Charlotte Miller
55—Gaetano Riggio
56—Geo. W. O'Connor
57—Serepta M. Reid
58—Hannah Hart

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL
HARGRAVE,
72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

FLORENCE HOUSE

4TH AV. AND 15TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms single or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall; terms, European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
the greatest Amusement Enterprise in the world.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:50, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:23 A. M.; 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:49 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 35 Cents.
Round Trip Tickets to 129th St., 45 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New), No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
ALL WATER ROUTE — Ocean Going Steamer — Grand Republic — Landing at Seaside, Steeplechase Dock.
50 Cts. Include Admission to Steeplechase Park, the Greatest Amusement Enterprise at Rockaway Beach.
Lv. foot 129th St., N. R., 8:15, 9 A.M., 12:30 P.M.
Lv foot 22d St., N. R., 9, 10 A.M., 1:30 P.M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:40 A.M., 2 P.M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 11 A.M., 6:30 P.M.
Excursion Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c.

EVERY SUNDAY DURING JULY
ERIE EXCURSION VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO
MIDWAY PARK
THE NEW EXCURSION RESORT, NEAR GOSHEN, N. Y.
Sixty miles from New York City, on the beautiful WALLKILL RIVER. All the attractions of a first-class AMUSEMENT PARK, including VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
GOSHEN Round Trip $1.00
5 cents by Trolley to Midway Park from Goshen.
Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25, Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30, Jersey City 9:10 and 9:50 A. M. Returning leave 8:30—8:45 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M.; 12:00 midnight.
*RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M., Battery 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:00, 7:30 P. M. Star * indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

Beautiful Long Island Sound
Delightful Day Trips, by Steamers of the New Haven, Norwich, and Bridgeport Lines. Charming night trips by Steamers of the Fall River, Providence, and New Bedford Lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Catskill Mountains.

"ELKA PARK,"
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
"The Garden Spot of Rip Van Winkle Land."
A Summer Resort for Refined People.
Situated in a private park of 500 acres, altitude 2,400 feet; 15 degrees cooler than New York City; accommodations in a modern clubhouse, surrounded by 22 private cottages; excellent cuisine; references required. Address A. Arej, Elka Park, N. Y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y.
Opens June 13. 2,000 feet above sea level. Modern improvements; sanitary plumbing, electric lights. Rooms single or en suite, baths. In connection large casino, indoor amusements; large dancing pavilion. Open for inspection for guests to select rooms. For information and booklet address H. S. Mollner, Hunter.

SCHOHARIE MANSION
ELKA PARK, GREENE CO., N. Y.
Select Family Resort in the Catskill Mountains. Appointments first class. In Park of 400 acres. Folder on application. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y., or PAUL GOEPEL, Room 304, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

Terrace Cottage,
FLEISCHMANS STATION.
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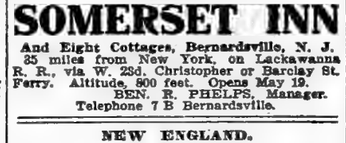
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BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
Wireless Telegraphy on All Steamers.
FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Lvs. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Sts. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, East, and North. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days only, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence (New) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE—For New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street, week-days only at 5:00 P. M. Pier 70, East River, foot East 22d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Day Trip Mondays, see below. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
DAYLIGHT TRIP ON LONG ISLAND SOUND on Mondays (only) Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00, Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M. Close train connection there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston. Regular Norwich Line rates. Special round trip tickets $2.50. Good returning from New London same or Tuesday night; due N. Y. next morning; returning by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M. $3.50.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Str. Richard Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 4:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Leaves ft. E. 22d St. week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Sundays due New York on return 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11:00 A. M. for Bridgeport 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2:00 P. M.) Sundays 5:00 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20. E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 125 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 246 Columbus

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Burtons Deny Rumors of Big Fifth Avenue Sale—Morningside Avenue Apartments Sold—Other Sales by Brokers.

If Frank V. Burton and John H. Burton had really sold the Fifth Avenue property that they were reported to have sold, yesterday would have been a very important day in the real estate market. But they both denied the interesting rumors about the sale of 426 to 434 Fifth Avenue, 2 to 6 West Thirty-ninth Street, and 1 to 5 West Thirty-eighth Street. The total area of these Burton holdings is nearly 27,000 square feet, and the rumors of the sale made real estate operators "sit up and take notice."

The St. Marc Hotel used to occupy part of the property. The other part has been acquired since 1900. For the last few days there have been whispers that a large department store corporation was to buy the land from the Burtons and put up a mammoth store there. But the Messrs. Burton said yesterday that no sale had been made and that none was likely to be made soon.

Large Apartment House Sold.

Robert M. Silverman has sold University Court, a new seven-story apartment house, on plot 100 by 120, at the northwest corner of Morningside Park West and 117th Street.

City Buys Plot for Library.

The City of New York has bought a plot for a new Carnegie library. The plot is at Woodycrest Avenue, Shakespeare Avenue, and 168th Street, the Bronx. Walter S. Auld bought it for the city from Alexander D. Duff.

On the East Side.

Jacob Ackermann has sold for Julius Wallenstein to J. W. Cohn 52 Pike Street, a four-and-a-half-story flathouse, on lot 24 by 86.6.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for A. L. Kass to Dr. Wolper the six-story tenement, with stores, 528, 530, and 532 East Eleventh Street, on plot 60 by 94.4.

J. Kann has bought from Esther Schwartz and Ernest Graf 1,016 and 1,020 Avenue A, two five-story tenements, each on lot 25 by 100.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for A. L. Kass to Dr. Wolper the six-story tenement with stores, 528, 530, and 532 East Eleventh Street, on lot 60 by 94.

Julius H. Reiter has sold for Berkman, Filber & Covner a seven-story building in course of construction at 39-41 Montgomery Street, on lot 40 by 98; also the building at 221-223 Monroe Street, on lot 48 by 96; also, 138 East Broadway.

D. N. Gerstenfeld has sold 522 East Twelfth Street, a seven-story tenement with stores, on lot 26 by 100.

Further North on the East Side.

Samuel Roth has sold for Morris Rotter to C. Jackle 305 East Ninety-third Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.8.

J. Kann has bought from Abraham B. Cohen 225 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 24.6 by 100.11.

R. Happenbach has sold for Mrs. Bank to an investor 230 East 114th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Pace & Stimpson have sold for the Tenement Improvement Company the four-story flat 309 East Sixtieth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Julius H. Reiter has sold for a client 320 East 126th Street.

On the West Side.

De Selding Brothers have sold to a client the five-story apartment at 241 West 115th Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Henry J. Braker, as trustee, has sold 310 West Ninety-fourth Street, a seven-story apartment house, on lot 62 by 100.8.

In the Bronx.

Lusern Chase has sold for Roger di Yiovanni to R. H. Soran 1,026 East 165th Street, a four-family flat on a lot 20 by 85.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for a Mr. Scala to M. Kleinberg, the plot, 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of Green Avenue and Halsey Place, Unionport, and has resold the same to Ashbel G. Vermilye.

Miscellaneous Notes.

John M. Pryse has sold for Dr. Bumstar a lot on Hunter Avenue, near Harris Avenue, Long Island City.

Max M. Pullman has leased from the American Exchange Bank 128 Broadway, a suite of rooms on the fourteenth floor, formerly occupied by Abraham Bachrach.

Julius H. Reiter has bought for Abraham Berkman 89 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and for Morris Hirschfielder a plot 100 by 102 on Fiftieth Street, near Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

108d St, 241 West, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William A. Niles & Co.....$20,410

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

146th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, for four six-story and basement tenements and stores, 49x86; Nathan Silverson of 28 East 107th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $155,000.

Madison Av and 123d St, n e corner, for three six-story brick flats, 50x100; Corrier & Schatz of 219 West 125th St, owners; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $100,000.

156th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a five-story brick flat, 49x100; James Higgins and J. Hassam of 542 West 127th St, owners; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost, $52,000.

Avenue A, e s, 25.6 ft n of 70th St, for a six-story and store basement flat, 50x85; Greenberg & Co. of 234 Rivington St, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

West Washington Square, 6th St, for a two-story brick garage and dwelling, 28x27; J. H. Johnston of 18 Washington Square, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $8,000.

Audubon Av and 167th St, n e corner, for two five-story brick tenements; Max L. Wolper and T. Hassan of 167th St, owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $77,000.

Palisade Av, w s, 350 ft s of 231st St, for a two-story brick power house, 86x85; Colored Orphan Asylum of 8 West 9th St, owner; Robertson & Potter, architects; cost, $25,000.

83rd Av, e s, 25 ft n of Pitman Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18x25; Otto Ehrlich, Jr., of 1,363 Fulton Av, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $2,200.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Park Av, w s, 259.4 ft s of 183d St, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20x35; Hardy & Runde of 2,184 Washington Av, owners; A. T. Runde, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 139th St, 99.11x100; Henry E. Schwitters to Edo. Schwitters, (mtg $130,000).....

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 139th St, 99.11x100; Edo. Schwitters to Henry E. Schwitters and another, (mtg $130,000).....

ARTHUR AV, e s, 150 ft n of William St, 25x87.6; Marie Del Baiso to G. Jamascia, (mtg $3,000).....

BARTHOLDI ST, n w corner of Pine St, 7 lots, each 25x100; Dora Lipset to Sarah Sonkin, (mtg $5,000).....

BARTHOLDI ST, s e corner of Pine St, 2 lots 25x100; Malinda G. Mace et al to August Barnero and another.....

BEACH AV, w s, 192.7 ft s of 153th St, 25x94.5; Samuel Singerman to the D. F. Realty Company, (mtg $12,000).....

BEACH AV, w s, 192.7 ft s of 153th St, 25x86.5; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, to Samuel Singerman.....

BOWERY, 83, 85, and 85½, 50x112; Buchanan Burr to Helen B. Morrison and others.....

BRISTOW ST, 1,383.—x—; Mary A. Ryan to Peter McBride, (mtg $5,200).

BROADWAY, n w corner of 139th St, 99.11x100; Atlantic Realty Company to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $58,800).....

BROADWAY, w s, 50 ft n of Fremont Road, 20.9x81.7; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Mary J. Ryan.. Silver to Minnie Rosenbluth and another, (mtg $17,000).....

BROOME ST, n e corner of Lewis St, 25 x75; August Meckel and others to Minnie Whitney.....

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n w corner of Broadway, —x—; John Burlinson to George F. Johnson et al, (mtg $135,000).....

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 25 ft e of Taylor St, 25x100; Anna J. Marius to V. Monaco and another.....

CRESTON AV, e s, 100 ft s of Field Place, 100x89; Caroline Weber to Elizabeth Dwyer, (mtg $4,500).....

CRESTON AV, e s, 200 ft s of Irving St, 50x100; Helen M. Gallagher to William W. Bryan, (mtg $6,500).....

CRESTON AV, e s, 200 ft s of Irving St, 50x100; Elizabeth Tiernan to Helen Gallagher.....

DECATUR AV, e s, 238.4 ft s of 205th St, 25x112.6; Annie M. J. Muller to Peter H. Sponheimer.....

ESSEX ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 24.11x99.9; Moses Valenstein to Abraham S. Levy, (mtg $31,000).....

FULTON AV, 1,226, 14.9x100; Bridget Caifiach to Elbert N. Barnes, (mtg $2,500).....

HESTER ST, 118, 21.8x75; Morris Goldstein to M. King, (mtg $25,000).....

HOE AV, e s, 175 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; Henry Lewis to Belenda T. Lyttle.....

HOUSTON ST, 451 and 453 East, 50x100; Bernard Galewski to Isidor Birnbaum and another, (mtg $86,000).....

KELLY ST, e s, 400.3 ft n of 165th St, 60x100; Richard A. Reinig to Edward Greenebaum, (mtg $2,500).....

LEXINGTON AV, s e s, 24.8 ft n e of 24th St, 24.8x100; Daniel J. Riordan to M. C. Henley, (mtg $35,500).....

LOT 891, map Laconia Park, 25x100; George F. Beck to Fritz Kuhnle.....

LOT 422, map Laconia Park, 25x100; C. Monaghan to Albert Gross and another.....

LOT 528, map of part of Hunt estate; Susan C. McShane to Edward McShane

LOT 121, map of Gleason property; Emma Hoffmann to Edward J. Quinn, (mtg $500).....

LOTS 244 and 245 and about 100 other lots, map of land of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on Town Dock Road; Bidgewater Realty Company to James G. Freaney and others, and 88 other deeds.....

LOTS 53 and 56, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Henry Schleyer to Basilius Busch.....

LOTS 255 and 256, map of Edward K. Willard at Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; Theodore Keeler to Martha W. Howell.

LOTS 533 to 536, map Laconia Park; Louis Kanarck to Oscar Kuhn, (mtg $1,190).....

LOTS 51 and 52, map of 143 lots of Paul estate, 50x127; Charles Munch to John Colohan, (mtg $1,000).....

LOTS 480 and 481, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Ringelstein to Henry Wernberger, (mtg $3,500).....

LOTS 21 and 22, map of partition, Schurck vs. Schurck; Hugh Dorney to Mary Keyes, (mtg $600).....

LOTS 151 and 152, map of building lots near Williamsbridge Station; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Frank Thomson and another, (mtg $1,280).....

LOTS 193 to 206, map of Norwood; E. S. Prince Company to Sentinel Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $15,500)..

LOTS 62 to 65, map of 336 lots; property of Sisters of Charity, opposite Country Club; Patrick F. Keenan to David J. Carey and another.....

LOTS 114 to 116, map of 336 lots, property of Sisters of Charity, opposite Country Club; Patrick F. Keenan to James P. Keenan.....

LOTS 135 to 137, map of 336 lots, property of Sisters of Charity, opposite Country Club; Patrick F. Keenan to Edward J. Gallagher and another.....

LOTS 238 and 239, map of 336 lots, property of Sisters of Charity, opposite Country Club; Patrick F. Keenan to George B. Mackintosh.....

LOTS 244 and 245, map of 336 lots, property of Sisters of Charity, opposite Country Club; Patrick F. Keenan to James M. Redden.....

LOTS 310 and 315, map of 336 lots, property of Sisters of Charity, opposite Country Club; Patrick F. Keenan and others to De Witt Land Improvement Company.....

LOTS 322 to 328, map of 336 lots, property of Sisters of Charity, opposite Country Club; Patrick F. Keenan to J. Gallagher and another.....

LOTS 145 to 148, 153 to 156, 256 to 284, 286 to 288, map of 336 lots, property of Sisters of Charity, opposite Country Club; Patrick F. Keenan to Edward J. Gallagher.....

LOTS 7, 8, and 218, map of 336 lots, property of Sisters of Charity, opposite Country Club; Charles V. Halley and others to Patrick F. Keenan.....

LOTS 54 and 55, map of 336 lots, property of Sisters of Charity, opposite Country Club; Charles V. Halley and others to Patrick McIntyre.....

LUDLOW ST, w s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 25x87.6; William Frieder to Hyman Blecher and another, (mtg $44,000).....

MARION AV, w s, 25 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.5; William J. Winghart to George D. Kingston.....

MONROE ST, 277, 25x95; Abraham Blumberg and others to Morris Fineberg, (mtg $21,000).....

MONROE ST, 11, 25x100; Abraham Levenstein and others to Joseph Louis, (mtg $34,400).....

NELSON AV, 14, 25x63.3; Jennie Martin to Flatiron Realty Company, (mtg $4,500).....

NORTH PART LOT 427, map of Unionport, 13x180; Frederick A. Belmont and another, executors, to Anna M. Stein.

PARK AV, n w corner 96th St, 25.8x100; Daniel J. Riordan to M. C. Henley.....

PERRY AV, e s, 225 ft s of 209th St, 25x100; Thomas F. Riley and others to William F. Newman.....

PRINCE ST, 159, n s, 25x95; Marx Ottinger and others to Louis Korner, (mtg $28,000).....

PRINCE ST, 159, n s, 25x95; Louis Korner to S. Sturm, (mtg $28,000).....

PROSPECT AV, s e cor 156th St, 25x90; Louis M. Ebling to Catharine F. Faitell.....

RAILROAD AV, e s, 100 ft n of Upper Morrisania, 27x150; George F. D. Doyle to John Tocskovsky, (mtg $1,500)

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 149th St, 20.5x89.8; H. T. Sherman to Henry S. Bartholomew, 1-8 part, (mtg $27,000).....

VALENTINE AV, e s, 375.3 ft n of 179th St, 25x irregular; Annie L. Huhns to Anthony Huhns, (mtg $9,500).....

WALLACE AV, e s, 150 ft s of Bartholdi St, 39.7x irregular; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Casper Renner, (mtg $1,180)..

WALTON AV, w s, 287.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 21.1x irregular; Anna M. Majewsky to John Grebe, (mtg $13,000).....

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 145.3 ft n e of 167th St, 50x140.4; Michael J. Garvin to Charles Dammeyer, (mtg $15,000).....

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 145.3 ft n e of 167th St, 50x140.4; Charles Dammeyer to William F. A. Kurz, (mtg $15,000).....

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 95x137; Patrick J. Byrnes to Stephen H. Jackson, (mtg $27,000).....

WATER ST, s s, n corner of Market Slip, 26x80; J. F. Kernochan and others to Emanne Kopelsohn.....

WEBSTER AV, o s, 75 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 25x184.1; Parker McGrundy to Henry C. Kocher, (mtg $3,670)..

2D AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75; Charles H. Potter to E. S. Gates, (mtg $14,000).....

2D AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75; E. S. Gates to Charles H. Potter, (mtg $14,000).....

2D AV, 534, 20x75.9; S. B. Hauser to Elizabeth J. Smith, (mtg $8,500).....

2D AV, 2,236, e s, 20x75; Simon Fuchs to Samuel Hoffman and another, (mtg $8,000).....

2D AV, 1,911, w s, 28x100; A. J. Dworsky and others to Fannie Bartmann, (mtg $20,000).....

2D AV, 1,911, w s, 28x100; Fannie Bartmann to Prescott Realty Company, (mtg $27,000).....

3D AV, w s, 200 ft n of 2d St, 50x100, Olinville; D. Hooks to John O'Brien...

7TH AV, 2,564 and 2,586, 40x100; Joseph Simerman to William Singer and another, (mtg $37,000).....

9TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114.5, Wakefield; Sam Cohn to James Ceburre

10TH ST, s s, 238.4 ft w of Avenue D, 33.4x108, Unionport; F. M. Crosby to Mary Sulcka.....

11TH AV, w s, 75.2 ft s of 52d St, 25.1x100; Rosina Ingedorn to Sara Brunenman, (mtg $10,000).....

12TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; M. Josephson to Jacob Wolper and another, (mtg $27,100).....

12TH ST, n s, 293 ft e of Avenue B, 50x103.3; Joseph Fine and others to Isadore Strauch, (mtg $83,000).....

13TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of Avenue B, 50x108, Unionport; John D. Culliton to Michael Rauch, (mtg $500).....

31ST ST, 366 East, 20x98.9; G. L. Lawrence to Louis Masucci, (mtg $8,000).

22D ST, n s, 316.8 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Katharine S. Wade, executor, to Maria S. Simpson.....

54TH ST, 406 East, 25x100.5; Henry Broxler to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $9,000).....

54TH ST, 406 East, 25x100.5; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg 319,500).....

58TH ST, 425 East, 18x100.4; George W. Blanchard and another, executors, to Emma S. Blanchard.....

74TH ST, 146 East, 18.9x68.2; Malvine Mussblatt to Alfred Busselle, (mtg $10,000).....

74TH ST, 321 East, 25x102.2; Abraham Guhring to Abraham Silver, (mtg $10,000).....

75TH ST, 410 East, 25x100; Max Larschan to Lincoln Bohemian Realty Corporation, (mtg $24,750).....

84TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x102.2; Elizabeth R. Maas to Louis L. Wolf, (mtg $15,000).....

89TH ST, 117 East, 21x100.8; O. Hauck to Minnie H. Goelts, (mtg $26,000)....

92D ST, n s, 83 ft w of West End Av, 17x75.8; L. S. Hannah to Mary E. McLain.....

95TH ST, s s, 353 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Charles E. Lansing to William H. Newschafer.....

95TH ST, s s, 353 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; William H. Newschafer to Charles E. Lansing.....

98TH ST, 64 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Hoffman and others to Harry E. Herman.....

101ST ST, n e corner Park Av, 16.6x75; George H. Rosenthal to Joseph Schindler and another, 2-3 parts, (mtg $6,500).....

115TH ST, 5 East, 25x irregular; John E. Simons and others to Marks Moses, (mtg $27,000).....

133D ST, 221 West, 20x99.11; Celia Siegel to Max Augner, (mtg $19,500)..

136TH ST, 929 East, 37.6x100; Philip Wattenberg to Harry Cohen, (mtg $33,000).....

136TH ST, 929 East, 37.6x100; Billie Goldberg to Philip Waltenberg, 1-16 part (mtg $33,000).....

144TH ST, 238 and 240 West, 50x99.11; Hermann Realty Company to Abraham Samuel, (mtg $44,000).....

165TH ST, 949 East, 19.8x119; Peter McBride to John Svandrlik.....

179TH ST, s e corner Crotona Parkway, —x—; Jacob Hert to Emma E. Horn, (mtg $15,000).....

227TH ST, s s, 355 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x134; Irving Realty Company to Vito Radice.....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDJUGAR, Lucretia L., to Clement Le Boutillier; 178d St, s s, 88 ft w of Audubon Av, 17x50, 3 years.....

ANGELLILO, Pasquale, to Alice O. Weekes; Front St, n s, 84 ft w of Roosevelt St, 23.4x74.4; Front St, 288 and 290, due May 1, 1911, 6 per cent.

ARMSTRONG, John, to Henry Fueller; Merrill St, s s, 125 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent.....

AUGNER, Max, to Celia Siegel; 133d St, 221 West, prior mtg $19,500, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

BADOLATI, Emilia, to Madeleine G. France, executrix; 205th St, n s, Lot 525, map of George F. Opdyke, 24th Ward, 28x117.11, 3 years.....

BONEFATTO, Angelina, to Josephine B. Rezzano; Lot 113, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

BERGER, Benjamin, to City Mortgage Company; Jennings St, n s, 106.3 ft w of Watkins Av, 75x10.1, demand, 6 per cent.....

BRESLIN, Dennis M., to William F. Clare and another; 1st Av, s e corner 93d St, 25.8x94, 3 years, 5½ per cent.

BARTMANN, Fannie, to Abraham J. Dworsky and another; 2d Av, 1,911, prior mtg $20,000, due July 1, 1911, 6 per cent.....

BARNES, Elbert N., to Bridget Caflisch; Fulton Av, 1,286, prior mtg $2,500, due July 6, 1909.....

BIRNBAUM, Isidor, and another to Bernard Galewski; Houston St, 451 and 453 East, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs each, each $18,000, 2 prior mtgs, $25,000 each, 7 years, 6 per cent.....

CAVANAGH, Albert, to Atlantic Dock Company; Broadway, n w corner of 136th St, 99.10x100, prior mtg $58,800, due Jan. 9, 1907.....

CEBURRE, James, to Frederick T. Hoffman; 9th St, s s, 231 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114.4, Wakefield, 3 years.....

CRYSTAL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; Broadway, s e corner of 139th St, 99.10x100, (prior mtg $158,321,) demand, 6 per cent.....

Prince Company to Sentinel Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $15,500)..

CAREY, Daniel F., to Charles V. Halley and others; Lot 66, map of 336 lots of property of Sisters of Charity, 3 years.

CAREY, Daniel F., and another to Charles V. Halley; Lots 62 to 65, map of 336 lots of property of Sisters of Charity, 3 years.....

DE WITT LAND AND IMPROVEMENT Company to Charles V. Halley; Lots 311 to 315, map of 336 lots of property of Sisters of Charity, 3 years.

EDEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; Cathedral Parkway, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 100x72.1, prior mtg $88,925, demand, 6 per cent.....

FARRELL, Catharine F., to Louis M. Ebling; 156th St, s e cor of Prospect Av, 25x90, prior mtg $20,000, due July 1, 1910.....

FRANK, William, to Bernard Frankel; Rivington St, n s, 60.8 ft w of Allen St, 22.1x75, 2 years.....

FEINBERG, Morris J., to Abraham Blumberg and another; Monroe St, 277, due June 1, 1911, 6 per cent.....

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONstruction Company to City Mortgage Company; Charlotte St, n w corner of 170th St, 500x100, (prior mtg $113,187,) demand, 6 per cent.....

FULLE, Henry, to Charles S. Albert; 148th St, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, prior mtg $25,500, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

GALLAGHER, Helen M., to Jose A. Reid, trustee; Creston Av, e s, 200 ft s of Irving St, 50x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....

GAMP, Henry S., to Augustus F. Holly; 145th St, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

GALLAGHER, Edward J., to Charles V. Halley and others; Lots 145 to 148, map of 336 lots of property of Sisters of Charity, 3 years.....

GALLAGHER, Edward J., to Charles V. Halley and others; Lots 153, 154, 156, and 286 to 288, map of 336 lots of property of Sisters of Charity, 3 years.

GALLAGHER, Edward J., to Charles V. Halley and others; Lots 155 to 157, map of 336 lots of property of Sisters of Charity, 3 years.....

GOELTZ, Minnie H., to Casper H. Hanck; 80th St, 117 East, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years.....

GUARDINA, Antonio, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, 173, due as per bond.....

HERMAN, Harry E., to Louis Hoffman; 98th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11, due July 6, 1909, 6 per cent.

HINZE, Herman F., to Marie A. Hinze; Lots 205, 206, and 207, Map of lots of Haight estate, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

HORN, Christian C., and others to Eugene Staubsandt; Market St, 53, 1 year.....

HUNTINGTON REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Maurice Cohen; 137th St, s s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

JAMASCIA, Giuseppe, to Maria de Baiso; Arthur Av, e s, 150 ft n of William St, 25x87.6, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

JOHNSON, Washborg, to Johanna Anderson, guardian; 21st Av, n s, Lot 796, map of Wakefield, 75x111, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to American Mortgage Company; 54th St, 406 East, 1 year.....

KEENAN, Patrick F., to Charles V. Halley; Lots 7, 8, and 218, map of 336 lots of property of Sisters of Charity, 3 years.....

KEENAN, Patrick F., to Charles V. Halley; Lots 114 to 116, map of 336 lots of property of Sisters of Charity, 3 years.....

KAPELSOHN, Emanuel, to J. Frederic Kernochan and others; Water St, s e corner of Market Slip, due July 9, 1911.

KLIPPELL, Nicholas, Sr., to Edgewater Realty Company; Lots 247 to 250, 173, 174, 175, and 62, other lots, 72 mtgs, 3 years, 5½ per cent. about.....

KINGSTON, George D., to William J. Winghart; Marion Av, w s, 25 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.5, 1 year, 5½ per cent.

KOONER, Louis, to Marx Ottinger and another; Prince St, 159, 5 years.....

KOSTER, Henry C., to Parker McGrundy; Webster Av, 3,112, (prior mtg $5,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent.....

KOSTER, Henry C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Webster Av, 3,112, demand.....

LEVY, Abraham S., to Moses Valenstein; Essex St, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 24.11x99.11, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

MARTHENS, Minnie, and another to George J. Lyons and another, trustees; Harrison Av, w s, 100 ft s of McGraw Av, 25x90, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....

MAKRANSKY, Samuel, and another to City Mortgage Company; Union Av, w s, 41 ft s w of 168th St, prior mtg $23,000, demand, 6 per cent.....

MAKRANSKY, Clementine M., and another to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 134th St, 199x100, prior mtg $148,511, demand, 6 per cent.....

MICHELSON, Samuel, to City Mortgage Company; 166th St, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 100x72.10, prior mtg $100,000, demand, 6 per cent.....

MADDEN, Thomas, to Bernetta A. de Silva; 12th St, n s, 190 ft e of Avenue C, 25x100, Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

MAUS, Anna, and others to the Wanpinger Savings Bank of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.; 13th St, n e corner of 2d Av, 105x114, Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....

MONACO, Vincenzo, and another to Anna J. Marius; Columbus Av, s s, 25 ft e of Taylor St, 25x100, 5 years...

MILKS, Mary J., to Jane F. Kenny; 84th St, 203 West, (prior mtg $3,500,) 3 years.....

McLAIN, Mary E., to Howard E. Rauk; 92d St, 307 West, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year.....

McINTYRE, Patrick, to Charles V. Halley; Lots 54 and 55, map of 336 lots of Sisters of Charity, 3 years.....

NAUMANN, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, 3,250, 5 years.....

NAUMANN, John, to Angelicka Gilfrich; 3d Av, 3,250, (prior mtg $14,000,) due Jan. 5, 1908.....

NORTHWESTERN REALTY COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 105.2 n n of 178th St, 200x100.5, prior mtg $95,232, demand, 6 per cent.....

POTTER, Charles H., to Katherine L. Meuser; 2d Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75, 5 years.....

RUSSELLE, Alfred, to Malvine Nussblatt; 74th St, s s, 18.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x83, prior mtg $10,000, due May 1, 1908, — per cent.....

SAGALOWITZ, Samuel, to Arthur R. Parsons; 2d Av, 1,977, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

SAMUEL, Abrahamd, to Herrmann Realty Company; 144th St, s s, 388 and 240 West, prior mtg $23,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

SAMUEL, Abraham, to Herrmann Realty Company; 144th St, s s, 450 ft of 8th Av, 24.4x99.11, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

SCHAEFFLER, Peter, to Theresa Schaeffler; 13th St, 230 East, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years.....

SENTINEL REALTY & CONSTRUCtion Company to E. S. Prince Company; Lots 198 to 196, map of Norwood, prior mtg $4,000, 2 years, — per cent.....

SENTINEL REALTY & CONSTRUCtion Company to E. S. Prince Company; Lots 201 to 204, map of Norwood, prior mtg $4,500, 2 years, — per cent.....

SENTINEL REALTY & CONSTRUCtion Company to E. S. Prince Company; Lots 205 and 206, map of Norwood, prior mtg $2,000, 2 years, — per cent.....

SENTINEL REALTY & CONSTRUCtion Company to E. S. Prince Company, Lots 197 to 200, map of Norwood, prior mtg $5,000, 2 years, — per cent.....

SCHONEWEG, Anna, to Sarah L. Payne and others, executors; 133d St, s s, 300 ft — of Cypress Av, 50x105, due Oct. 5, 1909.....

SILVER, Abraham, to Anna Gunning; 74th St, 321 East, (prior mtg $1,000,) 5 years, 6 per cent.....

SHATZ, Herman A., to Spencer L. Hillier; 28th St, n e s of Lot 346, map of estate of C. Ray, 25x98.9, all title, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....

SWEENY, George W., to Lizzie Sleker; 78th St, n s, 327 ft w of 3d Av, 18x102.2, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

SINGER, William, to Joseph Simmerman; 7th Av, w s, 59.4 ft n of 148th St, 40x100, due Jan. 2, 1910, 6 per cent.....

SPONHEIMER, Peter H., and Annie M. J. Muller; Decatur Av, e s, 238.4 ft s of 205th St, 25x112.6, prior mtg $5,500, 5 years.....

SPONHEIMER, Peter H., to Julia A. Lalor; Decatur Av, e s, 238.4 ft s of 205th St, 25x112.6, 5 years.....

STICKNEY, George E., to Louisa Lingelbach; 106th St, 40 West, (prior mtg $9,000,) 2 years, 6 per cent.....

STURM, Sigmund, to Louis Kooner; Prince St, 159, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

STRAUCH, Isidore, to Joseph Fine and another; 12th St, 633 and 635 East, 2 lots, 25x108.8, 2 mtgs, each $5,000, 2 prior mtgs $28,000 each, 5 years, 6 per cent.....

WEEKS, Annie D, to Bank for Savings; 73d St, n s, 325 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2, 3 years, 5 & 4½ per cent.

WEINSTEIN, Louis, to Katie Davis; 8th Av, s e corner of 149th St, 74.11 x100, demand, 6 per cent.....

WOLF, Louis L., to Elizabeth R. Maas; 84th St, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x102.2, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years.

WOLPER, Jacob, and another, to Michael Josephsohn; 12th St, n s, 245 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.8, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

Mechanics' Liens.

RIDGE ST, 145; Theodore C. Wood against Lena Gurgel, owner and contractor.....

143D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Broadway, 50x100; Gustave Fleischer against Merrile Realty and Construction Company and Irwin A. Levin, owners and contractors.....

62D ST, s s, 89 ft e of 2d Av, 60x78; Gustave Fleischer against — Ennis and M. Zimmerman, owners and contractors.....

BOSTON AV, w s, 393 ft n of 166th St, 72x100; Mott Haven Company against Himberg & Meisel, owners and contractors.....

8TH AV and 144th St, s e corner, 75x100; John J. Harrington against Louis Weinstein, owner and contractor.....

207TH ST, s s, 75.11 ft w of Hull Av, 25.4x98.7; Harry Alexander against John Maresca, owner and contractor.

22D ST, 217 to 221 East; E. H. Ogden Lumber Company against Peter J. Herter and Herter Realty Company, owners and contractors, renewal.....

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ALLEN ST, 173; Robert Marsh against Rosa Rappaport, Nov. 17, 1904.....

AVENUE B, 174; Isaac Pentlieff against Henry C. Glaser and others, Dec. 8, 1905, by bond.....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 325 ft n of Jennings St, 50x irregular; Jackson Brothers against Hawthorne Building Company and others, June 18, 1906, by deposit.....

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON AV and 188th St, n e corner, 352.11x230; Louisa M. Stenton against Burton W. Gibson and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, H. Wintner.

GREEN AV and Washington Place, n w corner, 15x200x irregular, Bronx; William J. Hyland against Michael Finn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. J. O'Connell.

82D ST, 341 East, and 85th St, 342 East; Edward H. Betts against Charles E. Parker and others, (partition;) attorney, D. W. H. Lyons.

7TH AV, s s, 50x114, easterly ½ of Lot 1,001, Wakefield, Bronx; Juliana Sponheimer against Annie Sponheimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stilwell & Decker.

183D ST and Ryer Av, s w corner, 93x144x irregular; Charles F. Rabell, administrator, against Mary Ann Brady; foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. E. Rabell.

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105 BRONX LOTS,

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JAMES FRANK, ESQ., Atty. for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, N. Y. City.

ISIDORE WITKIND, ESQ., Atty. for Defendant, 302 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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Every sane man or woman who is looking for a homesite or for an investment is not gambling upon a small lot 20x100 to-make money in the suburbs and pay for a 20-foot-front lot greatly in excess of the price of one-half acre, which we will prove is equally as accessible and just as convenient to depot.

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ONE HOUR OUT. THIRTY TRAINS. 12 CENTS COMMUTE.

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Three Great Bargains to Select From:

No. 1. $25 A LOT. 5 Lots for $125 $5 DOWN MONTHLY

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Acre Plots $600

Lots 25 x 125 5 minutes' walk from RR. Station. $59

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FEDERAL LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., 381 Fifth Av., CORNER 34TH STREET, NEW YORK.

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$100.00 Upwards; Reasonable Terms. $10.00 Down; $5.00 Monthly.

Liberal Discount for Cash, or 60% can remain on Bond and Mortgage for two years at 5%.

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FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

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97th St. and B'way, (N. E. Corner.)—One block from Subway express; large five-room apartment, suitable for doctor. Apply Superintendent.

66th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Newly decorated; four rooms, bath; hot water; $21; suitable dressmaker; $23. 609 Columbus Av.

143d, 257 West.—Five; six rooms, $28-$31; inducements. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

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Lots, $700. Terms easy. Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See next Sunday edition.

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is no misnomer. Swept by mountain breezes. Always cool and inviting. Shady streets. Beautiful Rahway River. Ideal canoeing. Golf grounds, fine Club House. Absolutely pure water. Unexcelled record for health. Every city convenience. Every country comfort. On main line of Central R. R. of New Jersey. Ferries, Liberty and West 23d Streets. All new double decked boats. Time 40 minutes. 55 trains daily. Commutation, 10½ cents. In the very best location we have a few choice lots and plots remaining unsold, for cash or on monthly payments. Houses can be erected on your own plans ready for occupancy by November 1st next if you BUY NOW. A good part of the cost can remain on mortgage if you wish. Write us for booklets and free railroad tickets.

MANOR REALTY CO., CRANFORD, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SCHICKERLING BROS. & CO., a corporation, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, and to whom it may concern:

You will please take notice that the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of machinery, office fixtures, furniture, safes, &c., will be sold at public auction under the direction of Robert C. Morris, trustee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the 10th day of July, 1906, at 10:30 in the morning of said day, on the premises, No. 28 East 22nd Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Said property may be inspected at the said premises on the third, fifth, sixth, and seventh days of July, 1906, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. The property will be sold under the rules and regulations of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, the trustee reserving the right to reject any or all bids submitted therefor.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 26th, 1906.

THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 60 Wall Street, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SHICKERLING BROS. & CO., a corporation, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 10, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 28 East 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of needle pointing machines, cutting machine, wire rolling machine, buffing machines, die engraving machines, drill machines, sand blasting machine, gas furnaces, blowers, dynamo and switchboxes, motors, shafting, belting, Thurston milling machines, dies, emery wheels, moulds, tin boxes, chemicals, safe, typewriters partitions, chairs, stationery cabinets, check punch, telephone booths, tables, scales, diamond scales, coat trees, trays, telescopes, carpets, rugs, electric fixtures and signs, cases, &c.

ROBERT C. MORRIS, Trustee. THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 60 Wall St., New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE MASSEY, GEORGE WILLIAM KEMP, and EDWARD KEMP, copartners in business under the firm name or style of Lanman & Kemp, Plaintiffs, against RAOUL AUERBACH, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 11, 1906.

EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To Raoul Auerbach:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.

EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and P. O. Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VITTORIO MARCIGLIANO, plaintiff, against ANGELINA MARCIGLIANO, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and that in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 29th, 1906.

ANDREW C. MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 76 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Angelina Marcigliano:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 7th, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1906.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1906.

ANDREW C. MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

76 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT of the City of New York, held in and for the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, at the Court House thereof, No. 32 Chambers Street, in the said city, county, and borough, on the 6th day of July, 1906.—Present: Hon. Lewis J. Conlan, Esq., Justice.—In the matter of the application of PHILIP MOWSHOWITZ or MOSKOWITZ, for leave to assume the name of PHILIP GRAFF.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Philip Mowshowitz, sometimes called Philip Moskowitz, of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, dated and verified the .. day of July, 1906, and praying for leave to assume the name of Philip Graff in place of his present name, and on motion of Abramson & Potter, attorneys for said petitioner, and no one opposing, and the Court being satisfied by said petition and evidence that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the name proposed, it is hereby

Ordered that the said Philip Mowshowitz, or sometimes known as Moskowitz, be and he hereby is authorized to assume the name of Philip Graff in place of his present name, on the 8th day of August, 1906, upon his complying with the provisions of Section 2415 of the Code of Civil Procedure, viz:

That he cause a copy of this order to be published within ten (10) days after this order is made in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, that within twenty (20) days after the making of this order, he cause the papers upon which it was granted, and an affidavit of the publication thereof, as above directed, to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, and after said requirements are complied with the said petitioner shall, on or after the 8th day of August, 1906, be known by the name which he is hereby authorized to assume, namely, Philip Graff, and by no other name. Enter

L. J. C., J. C. C.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT of the City of New York, held at Chambers thereof, in the Court House, Brownstone Building, No. 32 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1906. Present, Hon. Lewis J. Conlan, Justice.

In the matter of the application of SOLOMON ITZKOWITZ for leave to assume the name of SOLOMON HELLER.

Upon reading and filing the annexed petition of Solomon Itzkowitz, dated the 6th day of July, 1906, praying for leave to assume the name of Solomon Heller in place of his present name, and on motion of Benjamin Berger, Attorney for said petitioner, no one opposing, and the Court being satisfied of said petition, that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the name proposed; it is,

Ordered that said Solomon Itzkowitz be and he is hereby authorized to assume the name of Solomon Heller, in place of his present name, on the 9th day of August, 1906.

That this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York within ten days after this order is made.

That a copy of this order be published in The New York Times, and that an affidavit of such publication be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York within ten days after the entry of this order, and that after the said requirements are complied with, that the said petitioner must on and after the 9th day of August, 1906, be known by the name he is hereby authorized to assume, and by no other name.

Enter.

L. J. C., J. C. C.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of EXPORT LEAGUE for leave to change its name to NORTH AMERICAN EXPORT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that The Export League, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City and County of New York on the 28th day of July, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to North American Export Company.

Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, June 11th, 1906. THE EXPORT LEAGUE,

By JAMES EUGENE SITTERLEY, President. HERMAN W. BOOTH, Atty. for Corporation, 299 Broadway, N. Y.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE BY THE Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1906, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against PAUL LIMBACH, lately doing business at No. 144 First Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Francis W. Judge, No. 90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906.

Dated New York, June 26, 1906.

JOSEPH S WHITNEY, Assignee. FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Attorney for Assignee, No. 90 West Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM GWYNNE, Jr., alleged bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 9,073.

Whereas, a petition was on the 13th day of June, 1906, filed herein by Samuel G. Currie, Horace Hatch, and Edwin W. Ivins for an adjudication of bankruptcy against William Gwynne, Jr., and it appearing to the court by the petition of Samuel G. Currie and the affidavit of William M. Beard and the due return of the Marshal, that said alleged bankrupt, William Gwynne, Jr., cannot be found within this district, and that personal service of the subpoena upon said alleged bankrupt within this district is not practicable and cannot be made on him herein, now on motion of Beard & Paret, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered, That said alleged bankrupt, William Gwynne, Jr., appear, plead, answer, or demur to the said petition to have said William Gwynne, Jr., adjudicated a bankrupt by the 23d day of July, 1906; and it is further

Ordered, That service of such subpoena be made by publishing this order in New York Times, a newspaper published in the Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, in said district, once a week for two consecutive weeks, the last of such publications to be on the 17th day of July, 1906, and by mailing a copy of this order to the last known place of business of the said William Gwynne, Jr., in said district, and to the last known place of abode of the said William Gwynne, Jr., on or before the date of the first publication.

Witness, Hon. George C. Holt, Judge of the said court and the seal thereof, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district on the 3d day of July, 1906.

[Seal.] GEO. C. HOLT, J.

BEARD & PARET, Attorneys for petitioning creditors, office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EVERITT, ANN ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Walter M. Everitt, George W. Everitt, John L. Everitt, Lucy Everitt Pinard, Edward S. Everitt, Henry L. Everitt, Richard L. Salisbury, Mary L. Hebberd, Eva H. Everitt, Jessie C. Everitt, Blanche E. Hill Simmonds, Georgetta M. Everitt, Edward W. Everitt, M. Louisa Everitt, John L. E. Pell, Georgette P. Jenkins, Margaret Louise Salisbury, Horace F. Hutchinson, Richard B. Kelly, Lincoln A. Stuart, the executors, heirs, and next of kin of Ann Eliza Everitt, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Horace F. Hutchinson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date August 17th, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Eliza Everitt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Proponent, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin R. Hearn, Elizabeth A. Hollister, Lillie Lee Hearne, Mary Frances Christopher, Edwina Hearne Christopher, Stanley Pitkin Christopher, Jr., Annie T. Heise, Frances Adele Hearne Heise, Rudolph John Heise, Jr., Annie Katherine Hearne Heise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the thirty-first day of July, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of William R. Hearne and Frank R. Hearne, as trustees of the estate of EDWIN R. HEARN, deceased, filed in the office of the Surrogate of New York County on the 16th day of June, 1906, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWNING, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DAVID BENNETT KING, Attorney for Trustees, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jel9-lawfwTu

MEAD, WILLIAM J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine A. Mead, Annie L. Shinkle, Mary F. Dwyer, Elizabeth J. Lalor, Ida Mead, Helen Mead, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM J. MEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 18th day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles H. Lalor, as Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWNING, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

PITCHIE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PITCHIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1906. WILLIAM LANGDON, Executor.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 26 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1906. CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, LUDWIG HOPPENSTEDT, Executors. E. LEWINSON, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's GREAT DEPT STORE LEX. TO 3D AVE.-59TH TO 60TH ST.

Your Opportunity!

GREAT PIANO SALE.

We offer Celebrated Walter Pianos at a bona-fide Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured at about half price, we advise you to make a selection immediately.

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$285
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos.....$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET $450
$1,000 WALTERS BABY GRAND PIANOS $600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

☞ Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call.

Warerooms, 3rd Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

BIDDLES-3 WAREROOMS

3 INSTALLMENTS Guaranteed 10 Years. BIG SALE THIS WEEK $5

ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANOS LIKE NEW $75, $85, $100. RENTS $3.

4 and 6 West 125th St.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT. SMALL MAHOGANY UPRIGHT $95. RENTS $3.

1 East 14th St.

977 3d Ave., near 59th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Lady living in suburb, twenty minutes from 23d St. and Sixth Ave., roomy house, furnished, would convert into a bachelor home and manage same for two or three gentlemen; references exchanged. R 342 Times, Times Sq.

Beautifully furnished large front room; faces south; excellent table; private family; low rates. T Box 14 Times, Harlem.

West Side.

11TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

74TH, 153 WEST.—Private New England family will accommodate paying guests; single rooms; gentlemen.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Choice large, small rooms; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; moderate.

86TH ST., 331 WEST, (Near Riverside and Subway.)—Handsome suite, private bath and dressing rooms; suitable for two or four gentlemen; reference.

91st St., 48 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; select; near parks; all lines; table board.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen, couple; parlor dining room; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room, with all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, Cathedral Heights, (St. Marc.)—Large, airy rooms, delightfully cool; parks surrounding; exceptional restaurant room and board $8.

182D ST., 265 WEST.—Large front room, private house; running water; excellent table; telephone.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d St.)—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; running water; excellent board; baths adjoining.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Now extraordinary rates; superior table; elegant, cool rooms; privileges; homelike surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,382 (89th St.)—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent home table.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking water, Wall St. 10 minutes to Broadway, 20 to seaside; neighborhood, house, table high class; table guests; reference. Tel. 905 Main.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100, (Brooklyn.)—Desirable rooms, with first-class board; private baths; 16 minutes to City Hall, N. Y.

Staten Island.

OLDE "ARDEN INN" WOODS OF ARDEN. Eltingville Beach, Staten Island.—Private sandy bathing beach; shade trees; screened piazza; 45 minutes New York; commutation, $5.75; $6 upward.

Mount Vernon.

4TH AV., 315 NORTH, Mount Vernon.—A comfortable home for adults; high, healthful location; convenient to trains and trolley; $7 upward.

CHESTER HILL, Mount Vernon, 14 Rich Av.—Elegant rooms and board; five minutes' station.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Young gentleman wants clean, sunny room, breakfast, dinner with responsible Protestant family; no boarding house; particulars. W., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished, clean, large, and small rooms; running water; telephone; central.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line. West Side.

218T ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large handsome front parlor; also other rooms; transients accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Suite of rooms, bath; references; telephone; Summer prices.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Small rooms; bath on floor; references; Summer prices.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms, very central neighborhood, near Broadway; Summer rates.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square rooms; closets, bath, hot water; Summer prices; transients.

57TH ST., 152 WEST.—Attractive, cool, quiet room; private bath; light housekeeping; till October.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large and small room; bath; reasonable; telephone; reference.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, convenient to "L" and Subway; reduced rates.

90D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

98D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, light room, $5; gentlemen. Wilson.

116TH, 310 WEST.—Two adjoining front rooms, suitable couple; gentlemen; near L, subway. Darragh.

118TH ST., 418 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Attractive outside rooms, singly, en suite, with bath; private apartment; attendance, elevator, restaurant, parks; near Subway. A. J.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; cool; near Riverside; with or without meals, Acropolis.

126TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; running water, reasonable; near "L" subway. McDonough.

CHANCE FOR DOCTOR.—Washington Heights, 842 St. Nicholas Av.; whole or part of furnished house.

WEST END AV., 257.—Cool, pleasant rooms, $4.00 up; private residenos, near 72d Subway.

East Side.

16TH ST., 138 EAST.—Very desirable furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; Summer rates; telephone, 4,257 38th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large and small cool rooms, with breakfast; Summer rates. Mrs. Guttman.

PARK AV., 547, (1st.)—Furnished rooms; housekeeping privileges, bath; fine location; reasonable. Eastburn.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully c

MRS. STENTON CHARGES LAWYERS WITH A PLOT

Mrs. Kinnan's Mother Sues to Get Property Back.

PERSUADED TO SIGN DEEDS

Lawyer Gibson, She Says, Got Her Property by Fraud and Conspiracy —It Is All Valued at $100,000.

Mrs. Louise M. Stenton, the aged mother of Mrs. Alice Kinnan, who was beaten to death on the stoop of their home in Washington Avenue, between 188th and 189th Streets, a month ago, has begun suit in the Supreme Court to regain possession of her property, valued at $100,000, consisting of 35 city lots. Fraud and conspiracy are the charges made in her complaint against Burton W. Gibson, William K. Aston, Archibald J. MacFarland, and Martin Dyer. The wives of the first two and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company are nominal defendants. Gibson has been Mrs. Stenton's legal adviser, and Aston was associated with him as such for a time.

MacFarland is the present owner of record. Mrs. Stenton, in her complaint, declares that MacFarland is simply a dummy for the two lawyers, and that he is under their control.

Mrs. Stenton says that she acquired the property in 1857, buying it at a Sheriff's sale. She is now seventy-eight years old. She says that the transactions leading up to the present suit began three years ago, when she was feeble, owing to her extreme age, and a person of weak power of resistance. Through her present attorney, Hugo Wintner, she asks that a deed of conveyance made to Gibson and Aston on July 2, 1903, be set aside. If her petition is granted all later transactions will be rendered void, and the old woman again will be entitled to the full and unrestricted possession of the property.

In 1903 an executor of the estate of John Munn sued Mrs. Stenton to recover the property. Then, according to the complaint, Burton W. Gibson, one of the defendants, introduced himself to the plaintiff and volunteered to protect her rights in the property if she would employ Gibson as her attorney, and she, being influenced by the persuasion of Gibson, accepted his services as attorney.

Gibson, Mrs. Stenton says, told her that in view of the fact that there were apparent liens of $45,000 against the property for taxes and assessments, it would be necessary to obtain the title by certain legal processes. She says that he prevailed upon her and convinced her that his proper fee for the services which he proposed to render would be "an amount equal to two-fifths of the property, after payment of all taxes and assessments."

Mrs. Stenton says that she thereupon signed an agreement to this effect, and consented to the employment of Lawyer Aston as Gibson's associate. He was to receive half of what she had agreed to pay Gibson, and a settlement was to be made by a transfer of two-fifths of the property to the two lawyers.

Gibson instituted a partition suit in the Supreme Court in July, 1904, which resulted in an interlocutory judgment of partition, which declared Gibson and Aston each to be the owner of one-fifth of the property. The order was entered in the County Clerk's office on April 24, 1905. Mrs. Stenton declares that she did not understand the nature of this suit.

MacFarland bought the property, Randolph Hurry acting as referee, appraising it at $65,000; then, according to the complaint, MacFarland mortgaged it to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for $40,000. The complaint says that MacFarland later made an agreement with Martin Dyer to sell it to him for $9,000. While this agreement has not been carried into effect, Mrs. Stenton says, it is liable to be transferred to Dyer at any time. Therefore, Mrs. Stenton asks that all the conveyances executed by the two lawyers be declared null and void.

The answers of the defendants to Mrs. Stenton's allegations have not been filed.

Magistrates Forced to Name a Clerk.

The Board of City Magistrates in Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon and avoided contempt of court proceedings by appointing James H. Nason as an assistant clerk in the Lee Avenue Court. On the application of Nason Supreme Court Justice Mareau issued a mandamus directing the Magistrates to fill the vacant clerkship.

Service Prize to Capt. Wilcox.

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the Hancock Prize for 1905-6 ($50 and certificate of award) to Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Adjutant, Thirteenth Infantry, for his short paper essay on "The Torpedo for Coast Defense."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—A lady's gold watch, Waltham, closed face, on fleur de lis pin, on 8th Av., between 8 West 92d St. and 13 West 103d St.; will finder kindly send word or return to 8 West 92d? Liberal reward.

$300 REWARD—Lost on a 3d Av. "L" train Sunday afternoon, a wallet containing valuable papers and letter of credit; return to Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St., and receive the above reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Cameo brooch, steamer Kennebec, from Boston or Pier 29, New York, to 43d St. and Broadway; reward. F. S., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

LOST—On Cypress Hill elevated station, a golden knife, set with diamonds; engraved; will pay full value. Return to S. Amsterdam, Room 61, 5 Park Row.

LOST—Bank Book No. 78,454, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Package hamper, on 7th Av., near 36th St., Friday evening; suitable reward. Return to Planten, 44 8th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Grand Central Station, 5 P. M. Friday, suit case, marked G. A. W.; liberal reward for return. Wilson, 55 West 39th St.

LOST—Gold cuff button, initials G. W., on Broadway; reward. G. Weiss, 124 Bleecker St.

LOST—Fancy ribbon belt, heavy buckle; associations; liberal reward. 127 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Bank Book No. 182,021, lost Sunday. Return to Jacob Fritz, 166 East 118th St.

LOST—Large size gold heart locket; one side engraved, studded with diamonds, rubies; reverse side, monogram "R. F. A." Thursday, Broadway car, 59th St., Maiden Lane, or changing cars, Houston St.; $25 reward. Return Wm. R. Phelps & Co., jewelers, 2A Maiden Lane.

LOST—Gold link bracelet containing ten sapphires, probably at Madison Square Roof Garden evening of July 5. Finder please notify A. L. S., 42 Broadway, Room 1,143. Suitable reward.

LOST—On Broadway car, or on street between 54th and 26th, rope chain necklace, with pearl-studded locket; liberal reward for return; no questions. J., Cumberland Hotel.

LOST—Field glasses, Columbus Av. car, riding south Saturday morning, between 7:30 and 8:30; liberal reward. Columbia Knitting Mills, 583 Broadway, city.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, on Greenwich Av. or 11th St.; liberal reward for return. 105 6th Av.

LOST—Fraternity pin, "G. V. K.," &c., on back; return to 353 West 24th; reward.

LOST—Bank Book No. 74,374 the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

AHEARN GETS $5,250,000.

Finance Committee Approves Proposed Improvement of Riverside Avenue.

Several important appropriations were passed upon favorably by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and will be reported to the board to-day for passage. Chief among them was one of $5,250,000 for the improvement of Riverside Avenue north of 153d Street, including the widening of the Boulevard Lafayette, the construction of a viaduct over Dyckman Street, and the completion of the approaches to the Hendrik Hudson Memorial Bridge.

Borough President Ahearn, under whose supervision this work comes, made a personal appeal for a favorable report on this appropriation at this time, and will urge its passage by the Aldermen to-day. It already had passed the Board of Estimate. Mr. Ahearn promises that the work will not be undertaken until plans have been drawn and have been approved by the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association and by the Board of Estimate after a public hearing. The Finance Committee declined to give Bridge Commissioner Stevenson his requested $2,000,000 for the Hudson Memorial Bridge, on the ground that he already has an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purpose, which is unexpended, and that when this is used up it will be time to ask for more.

Commissioner Bingham got a favorable report on an appropriation of $2,000,000 for new station houses and a favorable report was ordered on an appropriation of $628,000 for the Training School for Nurses in connection with Bellevue Hospital. An appropriation of $5,000 for the expenses of the Commission to Prevent Pollution of New York Bay was approved also.

TO FIGHT POLICY HOLDERS.

Williamsburg Insurance Company's Position Explained.

Marshall S. Driggs, President of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, said yesterday that his company would refuse to pay losses due to the San Francisco earthquake. It would fight the recently organized company of San Francisco policy holders, formed for united action against his company.

He said that two years ago a clause protecting the company against earthquake liability had been added to the policies, and that if the holders of these policies had neglected to read them it was not the fault of the company. Persons who had not read the laws of their State were nevertheless judged by them. He had just as much sympathy for the sufferers as any one, and had sent his personal check to them, but he could not pay out corporate money for which he was not legally liable. The company was paying on policies issued previous to the insertion of the earthquake clause. Mr. Driggs said further:

"It will be asserted that it was not the earthquake, but fire that caused the damage. The cause has been set down as unknown, or the disturbance has been referred to as a tremble. We are advised by our counsel that as long as the earthquake was the primary cause we are not liable.

"Our counsel bases his advice upon a decision of the United States Supreme Court, (Insurance Company vs. Tweed, 7 Wall, 45,) in which damage was refused for a fire started in an adjoining building by an explosion. Justice Miller in writing the opinion took the ground that the explosion was the primary cause, and that as the insurance company in question had an explosion exemption clause, it was not liable."

BIG SALE OF CITY BONDS.

Controller Metz to Offer $12,500,000 4 Per Cents on July 25.

Controller Metz will sell $12,500,000 of 4 per cent. corporate issues of the city on July 25. The bonds will be divided into three classes, running, respectively, for ten, twenty, and thirty years each.

There will be $1,000,000 of the ten-year bonds, the receipts to be used for assessment purposes on street and park openings. Of the twenty-year bonds there will be another $1,000,000, of which half will be for rapid-transit purposes and half for water extensions. There will be $10,500,000 of the thirty-year bonds, the proceeds to be used for various permanent municipal improvements, for which appropriations already have been made by the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen.

The last sale of municipal bonds was on February 15, when $20,000,000 of 4 per cent. corporate stock was sold at an average price of $108.053, thus yielding an average income return of 3.65 per cent. on the investment. It was hoped at that time to put the city back on a 3½ per cent. basis before it became necessary to sell more bonds, but the conditions of the money market made this impossible.

SIX HURT IN CAR SMASH.

A Westchester Avenue Trolley Rams a Dirt Cart.

One man was seriously hurt, five were painfully cut and bruised, and several others were shaken up yesterday morning when a car of the Westchester Avenue line of the Union Railway Company struck a dirt cart at Westchester Avenue and Classon Point Road. The cart was demolished, and the front of the car was smashed and its windows broken.

Roundsman Birmingham of the Westchester Station called an ambulance from Fordham Hospital. Dr. Bickelhaupt attended the injured and took John Colichlan, driver of the cart, to the hospital. His skull was probably fractured.

Our friends who evidence their good nature by unusual girth, will be glad to know we've ample supplies of nunscloth suits in the "extra sizes;" 48 to 54 chest.

For nunscloth is one of the lightest, coolest fabrics known.

"Extra sizes" in Oxford and black; coats $7, vests $3, trousers $5.50.

From size 46 down, these nunscloths foot up $13 for the whole suit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

253 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

PARDON FOR WICKES EXILES HIM TO ALASKA

Author of "Lewis Jarvis" Letters Set Free.

HAD SERVED SEVEN MONTHS

He Was Sentenced for One Year for Attempting to Blackmail Commodore Weston of Newark.

ALBANY, July 9.—It became known here late to-day, through reports from New York, that Gov. Higgins several days ago commuted the sentence of Thomas P. Wickes, the New York lawyer who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island upon conviction of blackmail in the writing of the "Lewis Jarvis" letters. In these letters he sought, as it was alleged, to secure advantages in legal business by writing letters about himself and signing them with the name of "Lewis Jarvis."

Gov. Higgins is out of town, but his Secretary, Frank E. Perley, said to-night that Wickes's sentence had been commuted last week, so as to effect his immediate release from prison. The names of those who recommended Wickes's pardon are withheld, but it is said that they included men prominent in New York legal circles, among them District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Perley said that Wickes's friends had secured a business opening for him in Alaska, and that the Governor's action was made conditional upon his going there.

Thomas P. Wickes had served seven months of a one-year sentence for attempted blackmail, of which he had been convicted before Justice Rogers in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court last November.

Wickes, who is about fifty years of age, was a prominent lawyer in this city, and the first disclosures regarding his crime caused a widespread sensation. He counted among his friends many Supreme Court Justices and Federal Judges, and had a large and remunerative practice. He was at one time an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and was a member of the Bar Association, the Lawyers, Yale, and University Clubs. He was a familiar figure at Delmonico's, and a first nighter.

After the disclosures, Wickes became better known as "Lewis Jarvis," the name which he used in the letters by which the attempted blackmail was perpetrated. The complaining witness against Wickes was Edward Weston, President of the Weston Electrical Instrument Company of Newark, N. J., and a prominent yachtsman.

Commodore Weston had been swindled out of $65 by a promoter named Edward S. Raymond. By mistake, Mr. Weston caused the arrest of Dr. Ashbel P. D. Grinnell, former Dean of the Vermont Medical School, whom he mistook for the promoter. The arrest was made by Central Office detectives at the Grand Central Station, as Dr. Grinnell, in company with his wife, was about to board a train.

Dr. Grinnell brought suit for $50,000 for false arrest against Commodore Weston. The case was tried three times. At the first trial, the jury brought in a verdict awarding to Dr. Grinnell $12,500 damages. Upon appeal this verdict was set aside. At the third trial a verdict for $10,000 was brought in by the jury. Justice Dugro reduced the amount to $5,000.

While this litigation was in progress, Mr. Weston received a number of threatening letters, all signed "Lewis Jarvis," and giving a post office box as the address of the writer. In all, Mr. Weston was threatened with scandal and worse unless he stopped the legal fight against Dr. Grinnell. Wickes was one of the counsel retained by Dr. Grinnell. This passage occurring in one of the letters led to the indictment and conviction of Wickes:

"There is only one chance for you to get out; will you be man enough to take it and be quick about it, or will you continue to be led like a blind man upon advice which I still believe must be against your good judgment, but which, just as surely as you live, will take you to Sing Sing?"

The whole series of letters was produced in court at the trial, and brought the proceedings to an abrupt end. Shortly afterward Wickes was arrested. After his arrest, it came out that other persons besides Commodore Weston had received "Lewis Jarvis" letters, in some of which "Jarvis" recommended that the person addressed retain "his friend, Thomas P. Wickes, whom he knew to be one of the most astute and influential lawyers in New York."

At the District Attorney's office it was said that Wickes had been pardoned largely through the efforts of his young wife, and only on condition that he go West and never return to this city.

LIVED TO BE 105 YEARS OLD.

Physician Says Mrs. Fay's Body Was the Best Preserved He Has Seen.

According to Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon, Mrs. Mary Fay, who died on July 4 in the City Hospital, at the age of 105 years, was the best preserved person he ever saw, and he has performed 4,500 autopsies.

"If you would cover the face," said Dr. O'Hanlon to Coroner Harburger, "you would not know but that the body was that of a woman of 25. All of the organs are in perfect condition, and the only sign of decay is the hardening of the arteries in the brain. The body is exceptionally well nourished, and the teeth in both upper and lower jaws are in perfect condition. I have never seen a woman of from 40 to 50 years old who seemed better preserved."

Mrs. Fay was born in England of Irish parents, and had lived in this country forty years. She is said to have been well-to-do at one time. She had been in the City Hospital but thirteen days. Her former home was in Twenty-third Street near Second Avenue. In spite of the doctor's testimony, the cause of death is recorded as old age.

SCHAEFER MAY MARRY.

Daughters Fail to Appear Against the Idol of Widows' Row.

The daughters of Charles Schaefer, Sr., of 207 Seventh Street, who wants to marry Miss Tessie Eichel, whether they like it or not, were not on hand yesterday, in the Yorkville Court, to make a complaint against their father. They had had him summoned before Magistrate Whitman, who dismissed the case when they failed to appear. Schaefer, apparently, is now free to marry in peace.

"I shall marry when it is convenient," said Schaefer. "One of my daughters is old enough to get married, but her beau keeps coming to my house and burns my gas. If I protest, he says I am insolent. If I was poor, they would put me out. Because I have a little money, they try to tell me what I should do.

"I'm only 56; not 66, as the papers say. Look at my head; it isn't old. It's like Bismarck's, the man with the iron nerve—like I've got."

Plan for a Susan B. Anthony Memorial

The Susan B. Anthony Memorial Association has started an active campaign to raise $75,000 for an "Anthony Memorial Building" for women students at the University of Rochester, in the home city of Miss Anthony. Auxiliary committees will be formed in the different cities, and books of coupons for small subscriptions will be given to collectors by Miss Charlottee P. Acer, Corresponding Secretary of the Memorial Committee, whose address is Post Office Box 366, Rochester.

"BINGHAM'S FRIEND" CAUGHT.

Autoist's Threat to Have Policeman Punished Fails to Free Him.

Joseph H. Hirschberg, living at the Glenmore apartment house, Fifty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, was charged by Central Park Policeman McDonald before Magistrate Whitman, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, with having driven an automobile through the Park on Sunday night at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. McDonald said that he had followed Hirschberg from the Marble Arch in the Park to the Glenmore, calling on the automobilist to stop all the way down. When Hirschberg finally stopped the policeman arrested him.

"I am a friend of Commissioner Bingham," McDonald said Hirschberg replied, "and if you want to hold your job you had better let me alone. Why, I had Acting Mayor McGowan out to lunch the other night, and he's a good friend of mine. So there. You had better get busy and slide away."

"That cuts no figure with me," McDonald retorted. "I don't care if you're the friend of every Police Commissioner in the universe and all the Acting Mayors to boot. You've violated the law, and if you don't wheel that machine about I'll call the patrol wagon and send you up to the station in style."

"I haven't been in Central Park all day," Hirschberg replied. "I've just come across the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. You've got the wrong man."

"Come on," McDonald insisted, and Hirschberg went. Magistrate Whitman, after hearing the case, continued the hearing until to-day, when Mrs. Hirschberg and the other occupants of the machine will be examined.

Magistrate Walsh, in the Westchester Court, dismissed charges against Walter Jackson of 238 East Fifty-eighth Street and John J. Allen, who described himself as "a gentleman of leisure" of Chester, N. J., for violating the speed ordinance.

"You fellows must understand that you can't come up here and violate the speed laws with impunity," said the court when the cases were heard, "but I have no direct evidence here and will discharge you."

STOLE A TRAY OF RINGS.

Thief Threatened a Jeweler with a Pistol While He Escaped.

At the point of a revolver a thief took a tray of diamond rings valued at more than $1,000 from the jewelry store of P. Friedrich, at 1,188 Broadway, Brooklyn, at noon yesterday. It was one of the boldest robberies that the police of the Ralph Avenue Station have had brought to their notice in a long time. The jeweler was just about to leave his store to go to luncheon, when the thief, who was well dressed in a black suit and wore a brown felt hat, entered. The visitor was about 28 years old. He told Mr. Friedrich that he wanted to buy an engagement ring.

A salesman named Kuehnle waited on the man. As the salesman set a tray of rings on the glass covering of the showcase he saw that the customer appeared to be very nervous and occasionally turned his head toward the street. After he had looked at several rings and commented on the beauty of several stones the stranger looked toward the rear and saw that the other attendants in the store had gone into a back room.

The customer drew a revolver from his pocket, and, putting it close to the salesman's face, said:

"If you move or shout for help, I'll shoot a hole clean through you."

Still pointing the revolver at the salesman, the robber put the tray of diamonds under his coat, buttoned his coat, and as he moved toward the front door kept the revolver covering the salesman. From the store he ran up Broadway, almost knocking down two men who got in his way. He was not captured.

The police of the Ralph Avenue Station were immediately notified of the robbery, and communicated with Police Headquarters. Several detectives were put on the case. Thirteen years ago the jeweler was robbed in a similar way.

TOBACCO MEN DEMUR.

Indicted for Alleged Violations of the Inter-State Commerce Act.

Four demurrers were filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Lawyers Ernest E. Baldwin and A. H. Boroughs to the indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury, a few weeks ago, charging the MacAndrews & Forbes Company of New York, the J. S. Young Company of Baltimore, and Karl Jungbluth and Howard E. Young, Presidents of the respective companies, with a violation of the Inter-State Commerce act in having engaged in an alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce.

The accused corporations are subsidiary concerns of the American Tobacco Company of this city, and between them practically control, it is said, the trade in licorice paste in the United States. It is alleged that the MacAndrews & Forbes Company supplied it to the trust companies manufacturing plug tobacco, and that the J. S. Young Company sold it to the independent manufacturers, both acting under a thoroughly understood and secret agreement in regard to prices and the amount supplied.

The demurrers ask for a dismissal of the indictments, chiefly on the ground that the acts specified do not constitute a crime.

TO GET NEW CERTIFICATE.

Montana Man Was Robbed at Genoa of Colonial Trust Stock.

Supreme Court Justice Truax issued an order yesterday directing the Colonial Trust Company to issue to John Longmaid of Helena, Mon., a new certificate for ten shares of its stock. He must furnish a bond for $8,000 to the company to protect it in case it has to pay for a ten-share certificate which was stolen from him and which may have fallen into the hands of an innocent party.

Mr. Longmaid was in Genoa, Italy, last Spring, and while riding through a tunnel on a street car was robbed of a pocketbook containing money, checks, and the stock certificate. He reported his loss to the police of Genoa and the American Consul, but never recovered the stolen property.

E. S. Fowler Qualifies as Appraiser.

Col. Edward S. Fowler qualified yesterday as Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of New York in the place of George W. Whitehead, who has held that office for the last four years and a half, and who resigned to become President of the Bank of Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Appraiser Fowler will continue Henry M. Clapp as his secretary. George W. Wanmaker will be Deputy Appraiser.

Montclair's Mayor Very Ill.

David Duncan, for the last four years Mayor of Montclair, and a member of the law firms of Dillon & Hubard of 195 Broadway, had a hemorrhage of the lungs while talking with friends at the Montclair Club on Saturday evening. He is in a serious condition at the Mountainside Hospital.

Daylight Trips on the Sound.

The steamer Chester W. Chapin will leave Pier 40 North River every Monday hereafter until Sept. 10 at 10 A. M.; Pier 70 East River, foot of East Twenty-second Street, 10:45 A. M. The steamer will arrive at New London at 5:15 P. M., there connecting with trains for Norwich, Providence, Boston, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Fisher's Island, &c.

LOST ANYTHING?

A Lost and Found notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES will help you find it. Telephone 1,000 Bryant. Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.—Adv.

SCHOOL ROOF GARDENS ATTRACT LARGE CROWDS

The Board of Education Opened Nine Last Night.

THOUSANDS MAKE MERRY

The Vacation Schools Opened Yesterday with an Attendance of 13,000 in Manhattan.

Mothers on the lower east side cleared off their evening meal of black bread and kosher meat rather hurriedly last night. Then they dressed their seven or eight children in their best clothes and sent them quickly from the house. Later they put on their own holiday dresses and followed them with the same quick, nervous step. All—there were thousands of them—were going to attend one of the biggest social events of their prosaic lives, the opening of nine roof gardens atop school buildings.

Long before 7:30 o'clock, the hour appointed by the Board of Education for opening, lines of children extended from the entrance to Public School No. 42, in Hester Street. They reached around the corners to Orchard Street on the one side and to Ludlow Street on the other. They were very orderly, and the two policemen at the doors had little to do but stand by and watch the patent enthusiasm. At the head of the line stood Izzie Goldstein, who proudly boasts that he has been the first to enter the building at every such opening for the past five years. Similar conditions prevailed at the eight other schools.

When the doors of No. 42 were flung open, there was a rush for the roof garden, several flights of stairs away. Truant Officer Odell, who sat at the door, had all he could do to tick off on his pad the number that entered in the first half hour. The same rush continued throughout the evening. When it was time to close up, Odell found by actual count that 1,835 persons had entered the building from 7:30 to 10 o'clock.

"That's only a few compared to what we will have later on," he said. "Why, on some Friday evening in August we have as many as 2,300."

On the way up to the garden the crowd expressed its pleasure at being back in the old building.

"I wuzn't here for a whole year," said little Sammy Garmeizer. "Ain't it great!"

"Oh, it is so nice," said little Rebecca Goldstein, who, not more than 6 years old herself, was carrying her younger brother, who might have been 3.

"I wonder if Mr. Markheim is here?" remarked Jessica Tolchinski as she reached the ninth landing, referring to George B. Markham, the school Principal.

"It ain't Markheim, it's Marcus, I tell you," said Rose Bergmeister, her chum, shaking her auburn hair saucily.

The party reached the top puffing from their climb.

"Good evening, Mr. Markheim," said Jessica, spying the Principal.

"Good evening, Mr. Marcus," chimed in her chum Rose.

And so it went on until more than a thousand were on the roof. Then the Principal organized them in lines, keeping the boys and girls separated. Then they went through their regular exercises. Parading around through what Principal Markham called a serpentine march, they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" with plenty of volume and feeling, just as if they felt grateful to the country for giving them such fine roof gardens.

After the parade they broke up into little groups and then the real fun began. The boys retired to one part of the roof and the girls to another. The boys played "Johnny ride a pony," "relievo," "prisoner's base," and many other games. The girls sauntered up and down arm in arm, looking anxiously toward the bandmaster to see if he was about to strike up a lively waltz or two-step.

As soon as the dancing started the girls were right at home. They went through the round dances with much grace, but they all preferred the lanciers to any of the other dances.

"Let's have a pats dance," said little Jessica. The Principal gave the signal for the dance, and the band struck up a lively Russian tune. At intervals the children clapped their hands and shouted the name of their school. The girls yelled "42" and the boys "75," No. 42 is a girls' school and 75 a boys' school.

About 9 o'clock the older folks arrived. Some took charge of their children, many of whom were only 3 or 4 years old and had gone asleep.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock the band played "America," and the children and parents, who understood the signal, formed lines. To the tune of a medley of patriotic airs they passed out of the building, the boys madly waving their caps and the girls singing "Dixie" and the other airs of the medley. The building was cleared in a remarkably short time.

Yesterday morning the vacation schools opened. It is estimated that more than 13,000 entered the fifteen schools in Manhattan and 2,000 in Brooklyn and Queens. Playgrounds were opened in the morning and afternoon. They were well patronized.

COURT OF CLAIMS SITS HERE.

Hears Argument of Park Avenue Property Owners for Damages.

The State Court of Claims sat in the County Court House yesterday to hear claims for damages against the State by Park Avenue property owners on account of the alleged nuisance caused by the erection and operation of the New York Central Railroad's elevated tracks in that thoroughfare.

Lawyer Terence J. McManus represented the claimants, while Alexander S. Lyman, an attorney for the railroad, appeared for the State as special counsel. Four of the cases were heard in December last, and decision reserved. There remain to be tried eighty-three cases.

The Judges of the Court of Claims, Judge Theodore W. Swift presiding, asked counsel to reach some agreement so that they might offer evidence showing how and to what extent rear flats and houses suffered by the erection and operation of the elevated structure. The court asked that one of the cases already heard might be used as a test case to determine the basis for the settlement of claims for such alleged damages.

An adjournment was taken until to-day.

BRENNER LAUDS GAYNOR.

Republican Chairman Says He Would Defeat Higgins for Governor.

Ex-Judge Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, caused much comment in local political circles yesterday afternoon by intimating that the Republicans feared defeat in the State in the event of the nomination of Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor for Governor by the Democrats.

"Judge Gaynor," said Mr. Brenner, "is the strongest man the Democrats could name for Governor. Gov. Higgins, I believe, will be renominated by the Republicans. I also believe he will defeat any other candidate for the office, excepting Judge Gaynor. This may sound queer, coming from a Republican Executive Committee Chairman, but it would be idle to belittle the strength of Judge Gaynor as a candidate. Every one conversant with politics knows this."

Judge Brenner is said on several occasions to have remarked to friends that if Judge Gaynor should be nominated he would probably sweep the State.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

July 10th.

All Young's Straws are reduced One-Third. The Saving is considerable, and the worst of the Summer is yet to come.

$2.00 Straws for 1.33
$3.00 Straws for 2.00
$4.00 Straws for 2.67

605-607-609 Broadway, corner Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Remnant Clearing Sale.

All ends regardless of their former cost. Suit to measure $18, Coat and Trousers $16, Trousers $5.
If not to your liking they remain here.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

WON'T MAKE REGULARS MARCH TO THEIR CAMP

Governors Island Soldiers Joyous Over Change in Plans.

GOT READY IN 15 MINUTES

They're Philippine Veterans and Know All About Hiking in the Heat—To Gretna by Train.

The battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, on Governors Island, which was under orders to make a forced march to the concentration camp at Mount Gretna, Penn., next Sunday morning, will leave New York this morning, but not afoot. The orders changing the time of departure of the command came from Washington early yesterday afternoon, the order being coupled with an inquiry as to how long it would take the battalion to get ready to leave.

The answer went back "As soon as transportation is arranged," and by 3 o'clock Col. Heistand, the Military Secretary of the Department of the East, was notified that transportation was ready. Then the order countermanding the proposed forced march to Mount Gretna, which was to have begun next Monday, was made, and a new one ordering the immediate departure of the command issued.

It all happened so quickly that the soldiers themselves hardly had time to realize what was happening. They had long ago stopped grumbling about the long forced march that they were to take, and when yesterday the news that they were to go all the way by rail was announced they could hardly restrain themselves.

They got ready to go in about fifteen minutes. The men had just got back from a long tour of service in the Philippines, and they thought it the hardest kind of luck that practically their first taste of home service should begin with a long and tedious march from New York to Mount Gretna.

The transfer of the Twelfth brought to Governors Island the first artillery troops that have been on duty there in many years. Two companies of coast artillery arrived there yesterday, the One Hundred and Twenty-third Company from Fort Hamilton and the Fifty-third Company from Fort Wadsworth. These troops will remain on duty until the return of the Twelfth in September. Capt. W. F. Stewart of the Fifty-third is the commanding officer of the garrison.

The reason for the change in orders which send the battalion of the Twelfth to Mount Gretna ahead of the other regular commands in the Department of the East is to provide a suitable guard for the stores and equipments that will be sent to the camp ahead of the troops. Col. Allen will be in command of the battalion. The other two battalions of Col. Allen's command, which are at Forts Niagara and Porter, near Buffalo, will leave for the camp on Sunday, as originally ordered.

It was also announced on Governors Island yesterday that the name of the camp will be "Roosevelt," and that Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who has been designated to command it, will assume charge on July 20. Gen. Grant will have as his aide de camps Capt. W. T. Johnson of the Fifteenth Cavalry, and Capt. A. J. Bowley of the Artillery Corps. The Brigade Staff will consist of Assistant Surgeon General Col. Philip F. Harvey, Majors William C. Langfitt, Charles E. Woodruff, Timothy D. Keleher, E. St. J. Greble, Capts. Edmund Wittenmyer, Delamere Skerrett, John L. Hines, Oliver Edwards, James A. Logan, Tracy C. Dickson, George S. Gibbs, Stanley H. Ford, and Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant.

In addition to all the commands in the Department of the East, exclusive of the Coast Artillery, there will be encamped with the regulars at Mount Gretna at different times during the Summer one regiment of the National Guard of New York, one regiment of infantry, and one troop of cavalry of the New Jersey National Guard, two regiments of infantry from Maryland, one regiment of infantry from Connecticut, two regiments of infantry and one company of Signal Corps from West Virginia, four companies of infantry and one company of the Hospital Corps from Delaware, two regiments and one battalion of infantry, one battery of artillery, one company of Signal Corps, and one Hospital Corps company from the District of Columbia.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST

Underwear of the moment
Knee Drawers, 49c
Nainsook, Crepe, Balbriggan, &c.
Lisle Mesh Underwear, 79c
Linen Mesh Underwear, 1.49
French Balbriggan, 49c

Flannel Shirts at 1.98
Collars attached with Gold Safety Pin to hold collar in shape.

Flannel Negligees at 1.19 with linen neckbands.

Smart Shirts
1.50 Pleated Negligees, 98c
White, pink, blue, tan; cuffs attached.
White Mercerized Negligees, 1.49
soft collar and soft cuffs attached.
3.00 Negligees at 1.98
The aristocracy of Shirtdom custom.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

Coney's Latest and Greatest
H. A. Bradwell's Stupendous Production
THE DELUGE
Showing the entire World destroyed by water.
Free Buses at all Depots.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."
The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
Best Seats $1.
with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet
N. Y. ROOF—THAT QUARTET
Just one of many good things, including "SEEING NEW YORK." Start 8:30.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND
HAPPYLAND
THE NEW WONDER BY THE WAYS
A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by B. R. T. Luna Park Express from Bridge.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Eve. 8:15. Victoria Theatre, Daily Mats. (Roof Bill.) Railroad Collision Pictures, Arthur Prince, Rachnow (The Giant,) "Bronza," others.

Meet Me on the Pier, at
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF Latest Musical Success, "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE." Every Eve. Popular Prices

Keith —and— Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 25, 50 23d St. Star Vaudeville. 25, 50. 125th St., Mon. and Women & Vaud.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PRIMROSE & PAIN'S Minstrels to-night at 9. Sat. & Sunday Mat. at 4. Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
Seats ready to Aug. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126 St. Eve. 8:15. LAST WEEK FAUST Mats. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 25c.

BOSTOCK'S ARENA
In DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Cosmos CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Aida.

WEST END Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Daily, 25c. OLIVER TWIST

Trade E & W Mark

Buy by the Mark.

The horse car almost extinct, isn't it? So is the long warm drawer. Wear our (Barney McGlynn's) cool ½ Drawer.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars Shirts

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; wind, north east.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,700 NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NO INSANITY PLEA, THAW HIMSELF SAYS

Gives Out a Statement Against the Advice of His Counsel.

BUT AN ALIENIST SEES HIM

Olcott Says His Trip to Philadelphia Had Very Good Results—One Witness Leaves.

Harry Kendall Thaw, who is in the Tombs, accused of the murder of Stanford White, kicked over the traces again yesterday afternoon, and in defiance of his counsel's wishes, issued a formal statement, in which he intimated that he did not want his defense to be insanity, and denied that his lawyers had ever said he was insane or would try to have a commission declare him insane.

The statement was issued by Thaw in person. Ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, his chief counsel, said Thaw had "pestered me all day," and insisted on making his position clear regarding the insanity plea. This is the statement which Thaw handed out to the reporters:

"I am informed by Mr. Olcott and Mr. Gruber that the interview with the latter in one of last evening's papers, quoting him to the effect that I am now insane, and that a lunacy commission would be appointed to determine that fact, has no foundation whatever; that Mr. Gruber never made such a statement, and that no such course is contemplated.

"Mr. Olcott further tells me that he did not go to Philadelphia for the purpose of seeing or inquiring about Harriet Thaw or her alleged insanity, and that his visit there had nothing whatever to do with the question of my mental condition, or that of any member of my family."

There was a rumor about the Criminal Courts Building all day that Thaw had overriden the wishes of his attorneys, and would issue a statement. Ex-Judge Olcott, who had visited Thaw in the morning, was back again in the afternoon and remained about an hour. As he was leaving he was asked if it were true that Thaw thought of issuing a statement.

"Pestered" His Lawyer.

"Harry has been pestering me all day to make a statement to the newspapers," the lawyer replied. "Finally, at his request, I outlined in a general way what Harry wished to say, and left it with him to be typewritten. It was his desire that he should hand it in person to the newspaper men, and I have given him that permission."

The lawyer called Deputy Keeper Hanley, who is charged with the care of the outer gate of the prison, and requested him to permit the reporters to see Thaw.

Hanley marshaled the reporters and led them to the corridor on the first tier. Thaw was nowhere in sight. Hanley went inside and to the foot of the stairs leading to Murderers' Row.

"Second Tier," he shouted. "Send down Thaw."

In a twinkling, as if he had been waiting the summons, Thaw came down the stairs two at a time. He was dressed in the gray suit which he wore on the day of his arraignment. The suit had evidently been newly pressed. His linen was immaculate and his hair was neatly combed. He was smoking a "bulldog" briar pipe. When he stopped at the tier gate he was smiling. With hardly a preliminary word he handed out his statement. When it had been handed around and seen by the reporters he said:

"Please see that every newspaper gets a copy, and then return the original to me."

The statement, which was typewritten, was signed "H. K. T." The handwriting of the signature was Thaw's.

"Isn't there anything else you can say?" he was asked.

"That statement embodies all I have to say?" he replied, and, turning, walked back upstairs and to his cell.

Lawyers Not Back of Him.

Earlier in the day both ex-Judge Olcott and his associate, Terence J. McManus, had declined positively to say whether or not there had been any change in the attitude of the defense relative to the insanity plea. When he left the Tombs ex-Judge Olcott said that he would have nothing further to say. He had already made it plain that the repudiation of the insanity plea emanated solely from his client and that it was not supported by his lawyers.

Thaw's action was, according to his lawyers, characteristic. On the morning of the inquest, in defiance of ex-Judge Olcott, he rang up Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, on the telephone and asked that censor of morals to call on him at the Tombs.

In language as forcible as he could make it the ex-Judge advised Thaw not to send the message, but Thaw went ahead. A few days ago, after having been ordered by his counsel to see no one, he instructed that a visitor be admitted to the prison. When the attention of Mr. McManus was called to this second violation of orders he shrugged his shoulders and said:

"If Thaw chose to disobey instructions it is not our fault."

"Do you find him a headstrong client?" Mr. McManus was asked.

"I guess he's been headstrong ever since he was born," the lawyer answered. In direct contradiction of Thaw's

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KILLED BY THIRD RAIL.

Motorman's Foot Touched It—Traffic on Elevated Tied Up.

Just as the evening rush was beginning yesterday afternoon, the express service on the Ninth Avenue elevated road was brought to a standstill by the killing of Edward Murphy, the motorman of one of the express trains. While throwing on a new fuse in place of one that had blown out he touched the third rail with his foot, short-circuiting the current and causing his own death.

The train, which was a long one, was crowded to its full capacity, and had just passed the junction at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, where the Sixth Avenue line joins the Ninth and Columbus Avenue tracks, when the fuse blew out. Murphy immediately brought the train to a stop and got out to throw on a new fuse. To do this he had to crawl under the car. When he did not reappear after a few minutes the conductor and guards on the train became alarmed and got off to see what was the matter.

They found Murphy unconscious under the controller box of the first motor car. His foot just touched the third rail, the result being that he did not receive the full strength of the current. The guards tried to pull him out, but the minute they touched him they received a shock that sent them reeling back on the track in front of the train.

While Murphy was dying his comrades, each anxious to help him, stood by powerless to do anything for him. Two track workmen, Arnold Myer and Charles Person, who were at work just above Fifty-fifth Street, seeing the stalled train, had walked back to ascertain the cause of the trouble. Myer, despite the warning of the others, leaned under the car and took hold of the motorman. He was thrown to the track by the force of the current. Person then suggested that a rope should be used to pull Murphy from under the car.

They got a rope and with its aid Murphy was pulled to the side of the track. While Murphy was dying a Catholic priest, who was among the passengers on the train, hearing of the accident, left the train and hurried forward to administer the last rites of the Church. He was still bending over the man when the ambulance surgeon, who was summoned, arrived and pronounced the man dead.

The accident caused a tie-up of the system for about twenty minutes. The motormen of the expresses that followed Murphy's train were transferred to the trains ahead of them until another man arrived from uptown. Thirty minutes after the accident the express schedule had been fully restored.

Murphy, the motorman, was married and lived at 300 West 139th Street. He was considered one of the most skilled motormen in the employ of the road. Coroner Harburger, who was called to the West Forty-seventh Street Station to view the body, ordered it sent to the Morgue.

AFTER THE ICE TRUST.

East Siders Form a Committee and Ask Jerome to Do Something.

The east side has written to District Attorney Jerome asking him to begin criminal action against the Ice Trust. A committee of one hundred is to be formed to help Mr. Jerome, but only ten east siders signed the letter to Mr. Jerome. They ask him to "institute proceedings under the laws made to protect the public against such a conspiracy."

The writers of the letter say that they are organized "to express the intense feeling of the east side against the exactions of the consolidated ice companies, made at a time when ice is needed to preserve life.

"We appeal to you," it continues, "not as men moved by clamor incited by interested parties, but as persons desirous of the success of your administration, and as citizens, who feel it their plain duty to protest against an extortion outrageous and intolerable. It is our immediate purpose to organize a committee of one hundred to effect an independent inquiry of the abuse, the result of which will be furnished to you. We especially call upon you to act at once, so that the poor may have relief during the hot Summer months."

Louis J. Jacoves of 41 Park Row is Secretary of the committee. His fellow-members are Meyer Shonfeld, Abraham Mitchell, Joseph S. Marcus, S. Herman, Julius Bram, Henry White, Dr. C. P. Kornreich, Joseph Gross, and James H. Hamilton.

REFORMERS JOIN DEMOCRATS.

Pennsylvanians Fuse and Adopt the Same State Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The complete fusion of the Lincoln Party, which represents the movement for reform, and the Democratic Party of this State was effected to-day at a reassembled convention of the Lincoln Party.

The fusion ticket is as follows:

Governor—LEWIS EMERY, JR., Independent Republican.
Lieutenant Governor—JEREMIAH S. BLACK, Democrat.
Auditor General—WILLIAM T. CREASY, Democrat.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—JOHN J. GREEN, Democrat.

The Lincoln Party was formed in opposition to the Republican organization and nominated on May 31 a full State ticket with Emery as the candidate for Governor. Later the Democratic State Convention nominated Emery and named Democrats for the three remaining offices.

All of the Lincoln Party candidates except Emery then withdrew and another convention was called. The State Committee of the Lincoln Party recommended the acceptance of the Democratic candidates. They were nominated by accalamation.

Brooklyn Child Drowned at a Picnic.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 10.—The drowning of a five-year-old child formed a sad ending to the excursion of the Sunday School of Grace Episcopal Church of Brooklyn to-day. The party left Brooklyn on the barge Empire this morning for Empire Grove, three miles below Peekskill. The little girl was Sarah Wilhelmina Grimes, a daughter of Edward F. Grimes of 176 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. She fell overboard while the barge lay at the grove this afternoon. Thomas F. Travers, Jr., and several other men leaped overboard after her, but could not find the child. The body was recovered half an hour later.

USE DISFECTO
to keep place sanitary and free from odors. United Disinfecting Co., 10 Ninth Av., N. Y.—lv.

ROOSEVELT DIDN'T GET ALL MY CLOTHES---BRYAN

And the Stolen Garments Don't Fit Very Well, He Adds.

PRESIDENT IS HANDICAPPED

Has No Reform Mandate from the People, and His Party Is Not Committed to Remedy of Evils.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 10.—"Is it true," I asked Mr. Bryan this afternoon, "that President Roosevelt caught you in swimming and stole your clothes? Over in America they say that is what has happened."

"He didn't get all my clothes," Mr. Bryan answered laughingly, and quickly added:

"I doubt whether what he did get fit him very well." Mr. Bryan went on:

"It is hard, uphill work for Mr. Roosevelt to make his Administration respond to the country's evident demand for reforms, for the country gave him no mandate. The platform on which he was elected does not declare that our laws and our Government should aim at the welfare of the whole people, nor that the unjust treatment of the many for the benefit of the few must cease. Mr. Roosevelt's party is not committed to that sort of doctrine, nor is it likely to be.

"But if a Democratic President is chosen in 1908 he will undoubtedly represent a party committed to this reform idea and will be in quite a different situation from Mr. Roosevelt. He will have his mandate from the people and those of his party in Congress will have the same mandate, and there will be every reason to expect Congress and the President, working together under explicit direction from the people, to accomplish the work the people wish to have done.

"There is no doubt about the people's wish in this respect. Views that were considered revolutionary a few years ago are now accepted as sane and necessary. A change has come over our country. An American asked me today: 'Mr. Bryan, how do you explain the change that has come over some of our rich men in respect to their attitude toward Democratic principles?' I replied: 'The explanation is very easy. People who live in a valley watch the dams above them, and if a flood is threatened they know that the higher the dam the greater the danger, and some of them may have made up their minds that they cannot afford to dam public sentiment any longer.'

"There is another thing to be considered," Mr. Bryan remarked after a pause, "namely, the ethical movement. A great many men are beginning to learn that there is something in the world more valuable than money, and it has gratified me to hear of numbers of cases where men have taken a larger view of their relations to their fellows and of their responsibilities. This introspection is making some of them ashamed of the questionable methods to which they have resorted in the past."

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan lunched to-day with Premier Campbell-Bannerman. They will dine on Friday with Mr. Haldane, and on Saturday Mr. Bryan will dine with the Lord Chancellor. Other engagements have been made for later dates.

Mr. Bryan is meeting about all the great mean of England and is familiarizing himself with British thought in all lines. He is making many friends here.

LONDON, July 10.—William J. Bryan lunched with Premier Campbell-Bannerman to-day at the latter's official residence, in Downing Street. The Lord Chancellor and the Secretary for India, Mr. Morley, were among those present.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have temporarily abandoned their planned Continental tour and have decided to remain in this country until after the conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which opens here on July 22. They will spend some time in Scotland, leaving London on July 15. Invitations have been pouring in on Mr. Bryan, and he and Mrs. Bryan are kept busy keeping engagements. They were entertained at dinner by Col. C. J. Bills of Nebraska this evening, and leave London to-morrow to spend the day at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, in Sussex, stopping while on their way there to lunch with Mrs. George Cornwallis-West.

They will return here on July 12, in time for a luncheon which Ambassador and Mrs. Reid are to give them at Dorchester House before going to the House of Commons to hear War Secretary Haldane speak on army reform.

100 IN MUSIC HALL ROW.

A Merry Fight Follows Mr. Hannon's Displeasure with His Beer.

Patrick Hannon of 952 St. Nicholas Avenue sat in the Trocadero Music Hall, at 191st Street and Amsterdam Avenue, about 1 o'clock this morning ordering beer for half a dozen of his friends who sat drinking with him. When James Kelley, a waiter, served him Hannon thought he wssn't getting his money's worth.

"There's too much collar on that slush," he objected, threateningly. "Chase yerself back to the works and bring us on somethin' that's fit to drink."

"It's all you'll git," retorted Kelly, "so throw it down and like or get out."

Hannon made a rush for Kelly, and in ten seconds a hundred were engaged in a free knife and fist fight. Somebody turned out the lights. Then the crowd ran to the street. The police reserves of the West 152d Street Station were called, but when they got there Kelly and Hannon were the only persons left. They were still fighting. Both men were cut and bruised in a double places. Hannon was locked up.

Equinox Ginger Champagne.
Positively finest Beverage.—Adv.

LONGWORTH FOR GOVERNOR.

To Be Chairman of Ohio Republican Convention as a First Step.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It is reported from Columbus that Nicholas Longworth is to be Chairman of the Republican State Convention in Ohio this year. Ohioans in town say this is the first move toward Mr. Longworth's nomination for Governor next year. Last Winter there was considerable quiet talk of Longworth's Gubernatorial chances, and it was not discouraged by any of his friends or the President's.

Senator Dick is reported to be anxious for closer relations with the Administration, and the advancement of Mr. Longworth is in line with such a policy. It is believed that the President would be by no means unwilling to see his son-in-law Governor of Ohio in the last year of his Administration.

It is said that the date of the State Convention may be postponed if the Longworths are not able to return from Europe in time for the usual early convention.

BRAZILIAN REBEL VICTORY.

Cuyaba Captured—President of Matto Grosso State Murdered.

RIO JANEIRO, July 10.—The revolutionists in the State of Matto Grosso have occupied the capital of the State, Cuyaba, and have murdered the President of the State and seized the Government.

The State of Matto Grosso borders on Bolivia. It has an area of 532,200 square miles, and its population in 1890 was 92,827.

There have been reports for several months of a revolution in Matto Grosso, which, however, the Brazilian Government as late as May 25 characterized as a purely local struggle between politicians, explaining at the same time that the national troops sent thither were simply to forestall possible trouble.

Telegrams from Asuncion May 24 reported that the Matto Grosso revolutionists, headed by Dr. Generoso Ponce, had captured the towns of Corumba, Santa Ana de Parahibo, and Pacome, and were then approaching Cuyaba.

Gov. Paez (possibly the official who has been murdered) on May 10 arrested the chiefs of the revolutionists, but soon afterward released them on their promise to refrain from activity.

On June 10 it was reported that a revolutionary force of 3,000 well-armed men was in the field, and subsequently it was reported that Cuyaba had been invested by the rebels after a fight in which the federal troops had been defeated.

ANDREW N. CULVER DEAD.

He Built the First Steam Road to Coney Island.

Andrew N. Culver, who built the first steam railroad to Coney Island, and was mainly instrumental in building up that resort, died yesterday at his home, 58 Central Park West. For some time he had suffered from rheumatism. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Culver was born in Northport, L. I., but spent most of his early life with relatives in Brooklyn. He studied law, and at an early age was elected to the State Legislature from Brooklyn. This was soon after the civil war. It was then that he saw the possibilities of Coney Island.

Coney Island at that time was a barren stretch of sand, which was occasionally visited by parties from the city, who traveled there in carriages. Culver thought that it would pay to run a railroad there. He got a right of way from Twenty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue to Coney Island. To the residents of Brooklyn the road was known as Culver's "Dummy Road." Later his grant was extended.

The venture proved more successful than Culver anticipated. The resort grew and Culver purchased extensive tracts of land along his road, which increased in value with the general boom. He then built a road to Brighton Beach, and later another to Manhattan Beach. From the latter he ran a spur to the Oriental Hotel.

When the showmen began to buy property on which to build the big amusement parks Culver's holdings became very valuable. He sold most of his property to these show projectors. About the same time the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company bought up his franchise. They built a road along his right of way which they called the Culver Division after him. The station at Coney is also known as the Culver Station.

NELSON MORRIS COMPLAINS.

Says the Packers' Trade Is Vanishing Because of Government's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 10.—"There is not a word of truth in all this hue and cry about embalmed beef, and the investigation of the packing companies ordered by the Government will injure the country more than the San Francisco fire," said Nelson Morris of Chicago to-day.

"Our trade is vanishing away, and it will be taken by Argentina and other South American States," he continued. "South America will supply the canned meats that we have been supplying to foreign nations.

"The time is at hand when the West will again have to raise cattle for their hides."

"Who is responsible for this State of affairs? Did the book written by Upton Sinclair have much to do with it?" Mr. Morris was asked.

"The book, nothing!" exclaimed the packer. "There is only one man who read the book."

"Do you mean President Roosevelt?"

"Well, you know," returned Mr. Morris, "that book didn't have anything to do with it."

REBEL AGAINST DOG TAX.

Warrants to be Issued for 600 Citizens of Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 10.—Because they believe that the ordinance recently passed requiring every person who has a dog to pay a license is unconstitutional, about 600 persons out of 900 owning canines in this city have failed to take out licenses, and the police say that warrants will be issued for their arrest to-morrow. It is expected that only a few, who have resolved to test the law, will be arrested, however.

The dog tax is 60 cents. The penalty for refusing to pay it is a fine not to exceed $100, or 100 days' imprisonment.

Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

MRS. LONGWORTH A MARK FOR PUNCH'S RIDICULE

Passages from an Imaginary Diary by President's Daughter.

CHEWING GUM HARD TO GET

This Represented as One of Her Chief Troubles—Her Husband Persistently Dubbed Senator.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 10.—Punch publishes an article entitled "The Longworths' Independence Day: From the Diary of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth." I quote the following passages:

"Nicholas began the day by reading in a firm voice the Declaration of Independence. I said nothing, but have my doubts.

"Nicholas, in an asbestos Senatorial uniform, let off some crackers. Mr. Whitelaw Reid rather nervous. It seems that Dorchester House is only leased.

"Small and select breakfast party, strictly kept to free-born Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Reid, May Sutton, R. G. Knowles, Edna May, Sir Charles Frohman, Mr. Sargent, Sir Kennedy Bart, Mr., Mrs., and the sweet little Fullers, and seven Duchesses. Nicholas, wearing starred and striped moccasins, much admired.

"After breakfast went shopping. Had difficulty in finding chewing gum. Must urge pappa to institute gum trust in Great Britain.

"Bought a rook and rabbit rifle for the Kaiser, who was so nice to us last week, gramophone for President Falliéres; monogram ring for dear old Franz Joseph, with 'F. J. H.' engraved on it.

"Left our cards at Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House, then on to Warwick for pageant. Nicholas, who really is often quite witty, convulsed Lady Warwick by the following conundrum: 'What is the difference between a Warwick cow and a Chicago cow?' Answer, 'One is dun and the other overdone.' I cabled this to pappa.

"I had much pleasure in raising Louis Napoleon Parker to the Philippine peerage. Motored back in time for great dinner and ball at Dorchester House. Was taken in by Prince Eitel Fritz, who is over here incog., traveling as a simple American member of our suite.

"Off to Paris by midnight train to stop with the Fallièreses."

Punch also has a double Limerick on Mrs. Longworth, as follows:

There once was a Senator's bride,
Her President pappa's chief pride.
Though she lunched off cold veal
With the Kaiser at Kiel,
She never put on the least side.

Though to crown her they frequently tried,
Advances she firmly denied.
"It's my honeymoon now,"
She replied with a bow.
"And it can't be too much simplified."

Explanatory Diagram—It is impossible to eradicate the idea held by the English press and people that Representative Longworth is a Senator; also that the United States Senators wear uniforms, with cocked hats and swords.

Mr. Fuller is the American who runs American candy stores in London. Candy in England is called "sweets." The reference to the "sweet Fullers" is thereby explained.

All Englishmen believe that American children call their fathers "pappa." None have used the word with three "p's" since Andrew Carnegie began to reform the Homeric spelling.

Lord Warwick's estate is famous, among other things, for its cows.

"F. J. H." stands for Franz Josef Hapsburg.

Finally, if Punch ridiculed an Englishwoman it would mutilate her name to avoid legal penalties.

STEAMER ON ROCK.

Liner Angola from Mexico for Montreal Strikes During a Fog.

LOUISBURG, C. B., July 10.—The Elder-Dempster Line steamer Angola, Capt. Thomas, bound from Vera Cruz and Progreso, Mexico, for Montreal via Sydney, struck on a rock on a point ten miles east of Louisburg Harbor to-night and sustained serious damage. The sea was smooth at the time of the accident and the passengers and crew were in no danger. Several tugs are standing by the steamer, but at a late hour to-night there was much doubt as to whether she could be floated.

The steamer ran several miles out of her course during the morning, the pilot evidently having lost his bearings in the dense fog which hung over the water. The steamer struck hard on the rocks and began to leak. The lifeboats were made ready so that they could be lowered in case of danger, but all hands remained on the vessel. Word was sent by fishing boats to this town and tugs were dispatched from here and from North Sydney.

There are three passengers on board. The crew numbers forty.

TURNS DOWN HEARST MEN.

Secretary of State Refuses to Take Independence League Papers.

ALBANY, July 10.—Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the Independence League, forwarded to the Secretary of State to-day a certificate of the League, declaring that it was the intention of the organization to file at a later date nominating certificates for all the offices to be voted for at the election in November, and that the emblem of the league would be a balance scales.

The Secretary of State refused to file the document and returned it to Mr. Shearn. He explained that there was no provision of the statute that would authorize the filing of such paper.

$46 TO COLORADO,
Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and return via Pennsylvania Railroad, from New York. Tickets on sale July 11, 12, and 13, good returning until August 24. For stop overs and full information apply to nearest Ticket Agent.—Adv.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS MUTINY?

Report That Two Have Rebelled and Are Detaining Other Ships.

SEVASTOPOL, July 10.—It is reported that the iron-clads Panteleimon and Three Saints have joined the garrison of the Batum fortress, which has been in mutiny.

It is said that the Three Saints hoisted the red flag and that the mutineers are forcibly detaining two other iron-clads which had refused to join them.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—No confirmation of the Sevastopol rumor of the mutiny of warships at Batum is obtainable.

Dispatches received from Batum under to-day's date make no mention of disorders or even of the presence of the squadron, which was last reported at Kertch, two days' sail from Batum.

A band of revolutionists in Kostroma today boarded and seized a Volga steamer and captured 450 pounds of pyroxilene, presumably intending to use it for loading bombs.

VIGO, July 10.—The Commander of the Russian cruiser Terek has decided to discharge all the thirty volunteers shipped at Vladivostok owing to their refusal to obey orders.

BABY CARRIAGE AFLOAT.

With the Baby in It—Caught by the Tide at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—The rising tide this afternoon picked up the perambulator in which lay Bettie Davis, eight months old, and began to carry carriage and baby out to sea.

The baby was asleep, and the nurse was talking to some others near by. An unusually high wave caught the carriage and carried it seaward. A bather met the wave and rescued the child, which was restored safely to the nurse, who promptly fainted.

ROB A CASHIER IN WARSAW.

Ten Armed Men Kill Two Soldiers and Get $50,000.

WARSAW, July 10.—Ten armed men today attacked the cashier of the Vistula Railway, who was proceeding to the State Bank to deposit the day's receipts. He was accompanied by an attendant and two soldiers.

The assailants stopped the carriage, shot the soldiers dead, and got off with $50,000. The cashier escaped, saving $40,000.

MOSCOW, July 10.—Two unknown armed men to-day entered a train between Yaroslav and Moscow, killed an attendant, robbed a carriage manufactory cashier of $5,400, and disappeared unmolested into the forest.

1,200 GIRLS ON STRIKE.

The Neckwear Makers Declare an Employer Slapped One Girl.

The 1,200 members of the Neckwear Makers' Union, all girls, ranging in age from 14 to 20 years, went on strike yesterday for recognition of the union and better working conditions. The strike affects thirty-five shops in the dry goods district of the lower west side, but nearly all the workers come from the east side.

The leaders of the strike said that the trouble began by an employer slapping a girl employe in an argument. The union met and voted to fine him $25, but he refused to pay. A strike was ordered. Then some of the firms locked out their employes.

RECEPTION TO MR. ROOT.

Given by Gov. Winthrop—Secretary Visits the House of Delegates.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 10.—A reception was given by Gov. and Mrs. Winthrop last night at the Executive Mansion to Secretary Root and his party. It was a very successful affair, all the most distinguished personages in the social, political, and civil life of San Juan and other cities being present.

Secretary Root and Gov. Winthrop today visited the House of Delegates. The House adjourned when the visitors appeared, and they held an informal reception, prominent members being presented to the Secretary. Mr. Root afterward reviewed the Porto Rico Regiment and expressed admiration of the appearance of the soldiers.

RULES FOR POLICY HOLDERS.

Only One Man May Copy Lists for Each—He Must Have Full Authority.

ALBANY, July 10.—Supt. Kelsey of the State Insurance Department announced to-day that these rules would govern the obtaining of names of policy holders from the official lists to be filed by the mutual life companies on July 18:

"The lists of policy holders on file shall be subject to inspection and copy at any time during business hours by any policy holder or by his authorized representative. The policy holder appearing in person must present his policy and his last receipt for premiums paid. A policy holder designating a representative to inspect or copy from any of the lists on file in the department will be privileged to appear by only one representative at a time. The representative of a policy holder must produce a written designation conferring authority in each instance, stating the name of the company insured in, the number of the policy and name of the appointee, and the designation must be duly signed by such policy holder and acknowledged by him before a notary public."

Hunt for a New York Child.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 10.—All the farmhands in the southern section of Montville, four miles north of this city, are searching for the three-year-old son of Mrs. Samuel Lefkowich of 210 East Broadway, New York, who disappeared about 3 o'clock this afternoon from the farm where the family is staying. While the men were dragging the well the mother became temporarily insane and tried to jump into it. Whether the youngster had been kidnapped or lost in the woods or drowned in adjacent brooks is a mystery.

Queen Maud of Norway Ill.

TRONDHJEM, July 10.—The departure of King Haakon and Queen Maud has been postponed. The latter is confined to her bed, suffering from a sore throat, and is slightly feverish.

Automobile Service to Milford, Pa.
Erie Railroad, via Port Jervis. Through tickets and detailed information at 298-1,159 Broadway, New York; 333 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

ALIENISTS FOOLED BY A WIFE MURDERER

Who Now Pleads Guilty and Goes to Jail for Twenty Years.

CELLMATE REVEALS FRAUD

Tighe Talked Foolishly, Roughened His Skin, and Dieted—Dr. Dana and Others Sure He Was Crazy.

That a murderer whose mind is perfectly sound, if he possesses a talent for acting and a few assistants to help him make-up the part, can deceive the most expert alienists into pronouncing him insane was shown in General Sessions yesterday, when Martin J. Tighe was tried for the murder of his wife on June 13, 1901.

Tighe has been confined in the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane for the last five years, but when a witness for the prosecution told how the murderer had successfully fooled the Lunacy Commission into send him there, the prisoner at once threw up the sponge and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. Recorder Goff immediately sentenced him to nineteen years and ten months in State prison. This is only two months short of the maximum sentence.

The testimony which caused this sensational climax to the trial came as a surprise to the defense, which was entirely unprepared for it. It was furnished by an Italian named Andrea Cuoco, who was Tighe's cellmate while the latter was in the Tombs in 1901. Cuoco himself is serving a life term in Sing Sing, having been sentenced soon after Tighe was committed to the asylum. A month ago he wrote to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who had charge of Tighe's case, revealing to him the startling facts which he could disclose on the witness stand.

When called to the stand yesterday by Mr. Garvan he told the whole story in full.

Story of Tighe's Cellmate.

"Tighe was in the same cell with me all the time he was in the Tombs, and made me his confidant in all he did," said Cuoco. "From the very first day of his arrival he seemed to have a plan of campaign ready to hoodwink the experts, and all along he was confident of success.

"He must have got instructions from some one how to act, because he was perfectly sure he was doing the right thing to make people think he was crazy. When alone with me he was just as sensible as any one else, but as quick as another person saw him he would begin playing his tricks.

"One of his favorite stunts when the doctors had their eyes on him was to walk into a wall as if it were not there, and then, when they told him what the matter was he would laugh fit to kill. In the courtroom he would sit still, and then all of a sudden grab hold of his shoes and try to take them off. If they stopped this in time he would wait a minute and then do his best to pull off his trousers.

"In conversation with any one who was not a confederate he would tell a lot of foolish stories, of the 'pipe dream' kind. 'Wait till you see my new racing stable,' he'd cry. And 'Maybe I won't have a swell stud farm! Come and see me some day, and I'll take you over it.'

"After telling a few such tales he would come back to the cell and laugh at the people he had taken in."

Dr. Dana Among the Deceived.

Tighe was declared insane by a commission appointed at the request of James W. McLaughlin, now a Municipal Justice, who was then Tighe's counsel. Judge Newburger appointed the commission. It was composed of James F. Ahearn, now Borough President; Lawyer Abraham Stern, and Dr. J. M. Lieberman. The experts summoned to pass upon the man's mental condition included these distinguished alienists: Dr. Charles L. Dana, who has been retained by the defense in the Thaw case; Dr. George W. Jacoby, Dr. M. P. Byrne, Superintendent of the City Insane Asylum, and Dr. Emmet C. Dent, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane.

Dr. Dana was regarded as the representative of the District Attorney's office, and he was supposed to be particularly watchful for any trickery on the part of the prisoner. That an authority on nervous diseases and insanity of Dr. Dana's standing should have fallen a victim to Tighe's artifices was the subject of eager comment in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, and the tenor of the comments as to the reliance to be put on expert testimony of this character was not favorable.

Before this commission, with its array of medical talent, the prisoner was forced to appear at frequent intervals. It appears, however, that he was always "tipped off" a few days ahead, so that he had a chance to make his rather elaborate preparations. His cellmate, Cuoco, told yesterday of some of the things he did.

Recipe for Feigning Insanity.

"During all his stay in prison Tighe lived on nothing but lemons and honey," said Cuoco. "Once in a while he ate a little of my own food, but mostly it was lemon and honey. This diet was supposed to make him like an insane man. His skin got irritable, so that when any one touched it, even with a finger nail, a red welt appeared. He told me that other desirable symptoms were produced by the diet.

"Then, when an examination was expected, I used to rub him down with a liniment. This dried up the skin and made it rough and scaly. We would do this together, rubbing carefully over his neck, chest, and arms. Also, to increase his nervousness, he forced himself to go without sleep for two or three nights."

"After the doctors had looked him over, and applied their tests, which included sticking his skin with a needle, he'd come back to the cell and tell me how easy it was.

"'This thing is a cinch,' he'd say. 'I'll fool the whole lot of these fellows.' And he'd slap me on the back at the fun of it."

Cuoco testified that the lemons and honey were brought to the prison by Tighe's mother. She denied this on the stand. Who were the others that helped to perpetrate the swindle is not known, nor how the man got the advance information of the commission's intentions. Tighe often boasted to Cuoco of his great "pull." The Warden of the Tombs at that time was James J. Hagan, the pres-

ent Tammany leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District.

Unanimous Vote on the Case.

Tighe was committed to Matteawan by unanimous vote of the commissioners who investigated his case. He remained there until a few weeks ago when he was declared cured. The extent to which he deceived the men who originally sent him to the asylum may be seen from this passage in the report of the commission to Judge Newburger:

"The experts have testified that while some of the symptoms displayed by Tighe might be shammed singly, the conditions of the pupils of the eyes and of the skin and the reflex action could not be feigned. All these symptoms taken together could not be shammed unless the prisoner were one of the most remarkable actors that ever lived."

Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, counsel for Tighe, tried to show that Cuoco's testimony was actuated by a desire for a reward, but the witness declared with apparent sincerity that his conscience had stricken him so at the thought of concealing what he knew that he had felt compelled to come forward. Mr. Chanler said that he had decided on Monday night to adopt the plea of guilty finally made by Tighe, but despite his statement, Cuoco's surprising disclosures are generally regarded as having been the sole cause of the trial's sudden termination.

"Emotional Insanity" Useless.

It was pointed out at the office of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler after the prisoner had been sentenced and was in the Tombs that the evidence of Tighe's simulation of insanity left the defense in a hopeless position. It had been testified by the experts that if the prisoner was insane at the time of the crime he would be insane now, and if he was sane now he was sane when he murdered his wife. His counsel couldn't even plead "emotional insanity" for him. So all Mr. Chanler could do was to advise him to plead guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Experts Stick to Their Verdict.

Of the alienists concerned in recent important murder cases only Dr. Dana, Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, and Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald could be found to elicit their opinions on the testimony.

Dr. Dana, talking with a TIMES reporter, still maintained that when he examined Tighe the man was suffering from primary dementia.

"I examined Tighe three times," said Dr. Dana, "and I noticed about him certain signs, which I do not think he could possibly have simulated. There was a dilation of one pupil of the eye and a twitching of the muscles of the eyes, which are characteristic of insanity. The muscles of the whole of his body also twitched, and a rash came out on his body. Our opinion was based upon these physical symptoms and upon the bearing and physiognomy of the man.

Can't Be, Dr. Dana Avers.

"I have not at hand the report I made to the District Attorney's office and so I cannot say now, after several years, how strongly I worded my opinion, but I have no doubt that Tighe was insane at the time. It would have been very remarkable if he had succeeded in imposing on the other physicians and myself, but it would be still more extraordinary if he had deceived the doctors at Matteawan, who had him under close surveillance for years."

Dr. Dana admitted that a man accused of a serious crime like murder might be suffering more severely from primary dementia after he had been locked up in jail for a time than at the actual moment of the crime.

"In cases where a man goes through much mental and physical stress," he said, "such as would be induced by the circumstances surrounding a murder, and his arrest and imprisonment afterward, he may suffer from such great bodily and mental exhaustion as to produce what we call primary dementia."

"Then, considering the mental strain caused by the arrest and preparations for trial, it might well happen that the dementia might be greater at the time of the examination than at the moment of the murder, might it not?" was suggested.

"Certainly it might," replied Dr. Dana.

Recovered Since, Dr. Hamilton Says.

Dr. Hamilton, who, like Dr. Dana, is one of the principal experts retained by the defense in the Thaw case, pointed out last night that in a certain number of cases primary dementia was curable. He presumed that in the years Tighe had spent in Matteawan he had recovered his reason.

"I do not put much faith," he said, "in the evidence of Cuoco. It is the word of an ignorant Italian convict, who no doubt has his own ends to serve, against the professional opinion of several competent men.

"In severe cases dementia involves complete dulling of all feelings and faculties. A little while ago in Brooklyn there was an instance in which the patient could be burned with red-hot irons without showing any signs of feeling. If a man has any sense of sensation, he cannot restrain himself from jumping if he has a pin run into him suddenly, and there are other reflex actions of the muscles quite beyond control. I do not see how Tighe could have simulated lack of response to these involuntary impulses if he did not really possess it.

"As for the diet of lemons and honey, which is said to have dried up the prisoner's skin, that seems to me to be the sort of yarn which an uneducated Italian would invent."

But Dr. MacDonald Is Convinced.

Dr. MacDonald, who was not one of the alienists who examined Tighe, had this to say:

"In my opinion, Tighe was never insane. I believe he was shamming at all stages. The records show that Tighe passed the physical examination for admission into the army in 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. That test is especially rigid relative to possible insanity. Tighe got through. The report of the physicians examining him after the murder held that he had primary dementia, and had had for a long time. I do not see how that could be possible in view of the successful examination passed by Tighe before the United States Army surgeons.

"This man Tighe, it seems, has been a fakir for a long time. Even when in the army he resorted to deception. At one time he overstayed a leave of absence. Some of his companions were more alarmed than he over it. Tighe said never mind, he could find some excuse. He produced a doctor's certificate that he had had cholera morbus.

"Of course, the certificate was forged, but it passed muster for a time. Some of the other soldiers told him he might be put in the guardhouse. Tighe replied that he would soon get out of there.

"'What will you do?' the soldiers asked.

"'What will I do?' said Tighe. "'I'll bite the iron bars and put a stick out between them and pretend I'm fishing.'

"A letter afterward found bore Tighe's testimony that his ruses were successful.

"I have learned that Cuoco provided Tighe with food in the Tombs when all was quiet, and the prisoners had been locked up for the night.

"Tighe told this prison companion that after killing his wife his first thought was of the electric chair. Therefore he hacked his throat slightly. He also carried out his sham by talking of ten thousand one-eyed horses which he proposed to purchase.

"Tighe had been in Matteawan only a very few days before he showed a lively interest in the entertainments, especially those of a musical character. He learned stenography while there. That was certainly unusual for a man who was supposed to be insane."

But Is Silent About Thaw.

Dr. MacDonald would not discuss the Tighe case revelations in relation to the Thaw case or to the general subject of expert testimony as to insanity.

"It is not easy to fool physicians who are accustomed to examine criminals," was all he would say about that.

ARRESTED AS A HOTEL CROOK.

Hotel Detective Gathers In a Feeble Old Man as "John Scott."

John Mulholland, house detective at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, took to the Tenderloin Station last night an old man on the suspicion that he was a crook. He had flowing white hair and beard and leaned heavily on a cane.

"This man, I believe," said Mulholland, "is John Scott, the famous hotel thief."

George H. Newton, clerk at the hotel, said that just after 6 o'clock the old man asked him for the key to Room 21. Newton asked him his name, and the man said it was Peck. The clerk knew that the suite was occupied by G. W. White, a Baltimore man, who put up at the hotel a few days ago.

Newton questioned the man and he became embarrassed and attempted to leave the hotel. At the station the man said he was John Peck, 63 years old, of Connecticut.

Mulholland handed the Sergeant a picture of Scott, the hotel crook. Only a slight resemblance was noticed between the old man and the picture. Scott's height was given as 5 feet 7 inches, while the old man was 3 inches taller. The police believe that Mulholland is mistaken. Peck was held on suspicion and will be taken to Police Headquarters this morning.

CASINO LEASES CANCELED.

Given Back to West Baden Hotel Companies—State Gets Books.

WEST BADEN, Ind., July 10.—Attorney General Charles W. Miller, State Auditor Warren Bigler, and Deputy State Auditor John E. Reid, accompanied by three expert accountants, made a formal demand to-day on the proprietors of the West Baden and French Lick Springs Hotel Companies to permit an examination of their books. The demand was made under a section of the State law allowing the State Auditor to examine all books of all corporations organized under the Voluntary Associations act.

The State Auditor notified the two companies to hold their employes in readiness to testify regarding the contracts, leases, and other matters connected with the hotels.

The State seeks by this move to obtain information regarding the relations of the hotel companies and the alleged gambling casinos which were recently raided under the direction of the Attorney General, and to learn whether the hotel companies made the leases on the percentage basis and if the money was turned from the gambling tables and gamblers into the treasuries of the hotel companies. No objection was made to the demand. The investigation will take two days.

The suits brought by the hotel companies to cancel the leases to the casinos were called before Judge Buskirk at Paoli, to-day. The lessees of the casinos, Deery and Colglasier, confessed judgment, allowed the leases to be canceled, credited the hotel companies with the back rent due, and also allowed $100 damages and $100 attorneys' fees.

888,543 ALIENS IN A YEAR.

Nearly 200,000 More Came Here Than in the Year Ended June 30, 1905.

Commissioner of Immigration Robert Watchorn announced yesterday that in the fiscal year that ended June 30 last 888,543 aliens were handled by the Ellis Island authorities. Of these 609,714 were males and 278,829 females. Italy led with the greatest number of immigrants, 222,600 Italians entering the country. There were 125,000 Jews in the total.

Altogether 1,062,054 persons arrived at New York. This number of course includes American citizens and tourists. Of the total number of aliens 106,990 were less than 14 years old and 38,290 were more than 45 years old, while 90,884 had been in this country before. Seven thousands eight hundred and eighty-eight of the new-comers were deported for various causes, 195 being excluded as supposed criminals.

The immigrants brought with them $19,000,000. The increase in the total number of arrivals over 1905 was 199,075.

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ALDERMEN ADOPT REPORT TO REMOVE WOODBURY

Approve Document Prepared by Ivins by a Vote of 36 to 19.

TAMMANY FIGHTS IN VAIN

Minority Reports Mildly Criticising the Commissioner Turned Down After a Struggle.

Voting 36 to 19, the Board of Aldermen adopted yesterday the Grifenhagen-Ivins report of the investigation of the Street Cleaning Department, which charged gross abuses in the management of the department and demanded the removal of John McGaw Woodbury as Commissioner on the ground of extravagance and incompetency. The Republicans and M. O. L. members stood almost as a unit for the report. The Tammany members fought to whitewash Woodbury. "Little Tim" Sullivan led the fight to protect him in the interest of the McClellan administration.

Before the Grifenhagen-Ivins report was adopted the two minority reports, one prepared by Aldermen Dowling and Mulligan, and the other by Alderman Downing, were voted down by the board. The prevailing report was drawn by William M. Ivins, as counsel to the committee, and was signed by Chairman Grifenhagen of the investigating committee and by Alderman Brown, one of the Republican members. It contained twenty-two counts against the Woodbury régime. Before the three reports were considered in the board the Republican and M. O. L. members held a caucus, at which twenty-seven were present. Of this number twenty-five were Republicans, but other Republicans and M. O. L. members who could not attend sent word they would stand by the caucus's action. At the caucus it was decided to uphold the report prepared by Mr. Ivins.

When the session of the Board of Aldermen opened Mr. Grifenhagen moved the adoption of the majority report, and "Little Tim" Sullivan began to spar for delay, while he dispatched runners to bring in some missing Tammany members. First he asked for a delay of half an hour, and, when this was denied, he made an unimportant motion and talked to it for almost half an hour, so that he gained the time anyway. He also wanted the report read through, although it was a thick book. On a roll call this resolution was lost.

Sullivan, then acting as the spokesman for the McClellan administration, attacked the Grifenhagen report, declaring that the investigation was not fairly conducted.

"The counsel was prejudiced, and so was Chairman Grifenhagen," said Sullivan. "I do not think this board should be guided by the opinions of Mr. Grifenhagen nor by the report of Mr. Ivins. The witnesses examined were not permitted to be represented by counsel and gag rule was applied."

Alderman Dowling then moved that his report, signed also by Alderman Mulligan, be adopted as a substitute for the Ivins-Grifenhagen-Brown document. This report was prepared by the counsel for Commissioner Woodbury, and was a whitewash for the department. Alderman Downing also moved the adoption of his report, signed by him alone, in place of either of the others. This report criticised the Woodbury régime, but did not recommend the removal of the Commissioner. In speaking for his report Alderman Downing said that there had been no question of the personal honesty of Commissioner Woodbury, although he had made many mistakes. On the motion to adopt the Downing substitute it was voted down, 39 to 7, and then the debate turned to the adoption of the Dowling report as a substitute for the majority report. Alderman Dowling spoke at length for the whitewashing of the Commissioner. He said the investigation had not proved either dishonesty or incompetency against Woodbury. He also defended Dr. Wallace, Superintendent of Stables, who was referred to as a "gambler and a drunkard" in the majority report.

Alderman Mulligan, who signed the Dowling report, declared that the evidence of the investigation did not justify the majority report, which he characterized as "venomous, rancorous, mean, and contemptible." Alderman Brown, who signed the prevailing report, declared it the most able document of the kind he had ever read. Alderman Doull spoke for Commissioner Woodbury, and said that as only two of the five investigators recommended the removal of Woodbury, even though one of the three joined in all the other features, the majority report was really a minority report. Alderman Sullivan then declared that the whole thing had resolved itself into a joke. By a vote of 35 to 22 the Dowling report was killed. The Grifenhagen prevailing report was then taken up for final action.

Chairman Grifenhagen said he should never vote for the removal of any man unless the testimony upheld the justice of the act. He denounced Commissioner Woodbury and urged the adoption of the majority report. Alderman Meyers said it was better for the city to have a "crook than an easy mark" in office.

"It is evident that somebody 'got it,'" he declared, "but who 'got it' does not appear. It is the duty of the Mayor to separate Commissioner Woodbury from his job."

Alderman Peters said that Woodbury deserved no sympathy, as he had squandered $2,000,000 a year of the citizens' money.

"I believe that Commissioner Woodbury is the most expensive official the city has ever had," said Borough President Coler. "He should be removed if for no other reason than his absolute brutality."

Vice Chairman Goodman said Woodbury should be removed for incompetency, even if his honesty was not questioned, and on the vote the report was adopted by 36 to 19. When the vote was announced Commissioner Woodbury had left his office for the day, and nobody would speak for him. Acting Mayor McGowan, it was learned, will not take any action in the matter, but will leave it for Mayor McClellan to attend to on his return from Europe.

TAKEN FOR A SNEAK THIEF.

Lawyer Accused of Robbing a Boy Was In Boston When It Happened Here.

After twenty-four hours in the Essex Market Court Jail, Carl Gerstein, a young lawyer, who reached this city on Sunday from Boston, where he lives, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Wahle. He was arrested on Monday on complaint of a messenger boy, who pointed him out to a policeman and said that Gerstein had stolen a "C. O. D." order from him on July 3. The boy had a box of hats to deliver in Brooklyn, and had delivered them, but had not collected on them. The order would have called for the cash.

Gerstein is a graduate of the Harvard Law School and is of a highly respected family. A friend of his family testified yesterday that he was not in the city on July 3.

BOSTON, July 10.—Carl Gerstein, who was arrested in New York through a mistake in identification, is a member of the Suffolk County bar. He has an office on School Street, in this city, and resides on Poplar Street.

Henry Buhl Not to Sue.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—Willis McCook, who has been mentioned as contemplating on behalf of Henry Buhl suits alleging conspiracy and blackmail against persons interested in the Hartje divorce case, telegraphed to-night from Spring Lake, N. J., that Mr. Buhl has no interest in the Hartje suit; that he has not instructed Mr. McCook to bring suits against any person connected with either party, and does not contemplate doing so.

MAY IGNORE OIL CASE.

Report That Prosecution In Ohio Will Be Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day resumed the investigation of alleged violations of the inter-State commerce law by the Standard Oil Company and various railroad companies. The net results of the day's proceedings were not encouraging to those interested in the prospective prosecutions.

The independent oil dealers are particularly interested in the personnel of the Grand Jury, and have noted that W. A. Craig of Shreve, Ohio, brother-in-law of Jerry Sullivan, President of the Citizens' National Bank and the Superior Trust and Savings Company, two Standard Oil financial institutions here, is one of the jurymen.

The fact of the relationship between Craig and Sullivan has just become known here.

The independent dealers, who are most anxious to see the Standard Oil Company and the railroads brought to book for the long list of offenses charged against them, are now predicting that no indictments will follow the investigation.

This Grand Jury is composed of sixteen men, which is the minimum number that can compose a Federal Grand Jury. Out of this number twelve must unite upon a true bill before an indictment can be returned. The maximum number that can compose a Federal Grand Jury is twenty-three, and twelve is the majority that can indict in that case as well.

N. O. Stone, a Cleveland shoe dealer, also is on the jury. Mr. Stone was one of the first merchants of Cleveland to respond to Mr. Sullivan's call for volunteers to go out to Forest Hill and surprise John D. Rockefeller on the occasion of his birthday three years ago.

Sullivan, who, besides his duties of presiding over the Rockefeller banks is also Federal Jury Commissioner, left Cleveland about six weeks ago to go to Europe. At that time there was no talk of a special Grand Jury to investigate the Standard Oil. Two weeks ago Mr. Sullivan came back. After attending to his official duties Mr. Sullivan started back for Europe.

Among those who testified to-day were C. L. Meyers, a clerk in the freight tariff department of the Lake Shore Railroad; R. M. Huddleston, General Auditor of the same company, and G. T. Curtis, sales agent of the Standard Oil Company. They declined to discuss anything that had taken place.

District Attorney John J. Sullivan conferred to-day over the telephone with the District Attorneys in Chicago, Kansas City, and Jamestown, N. Y., where proceedings are in progress similar to the investigation here. Mr. Sullivan discussed the development of the investigation with a view to harmonizing the methods of prosecution by the Government. It is understood that Mr. Sullivan will go to Washington when the Grand Jury completes its work to confer with the Attorney General in order to decide upon the future course of the Government. It is also probable that Mr. Sullivan will visit Jamestown and confer with Oliver C. Hagin, the special representative of the Department of Justice, before the Grand Jury adjourns.

The testimony this afternoon, it was learned on good authority, showed that the Standard Oil Company had not for a number of years shipped any of its products from Cleveland to Chicago, and that no offense had been committed within the jurisdiction of the District Court here.

Referring to a report that to-day's developments might result in the investigation being dropped, District Attorney Sullivan said:

"It is idle to even guess at this time as to what the result of this hearing will be. We still have a number of witnesses to be examined. Whether the Grand Jury will return indictments, or whether the testimony will merely be used for the information of the Government at other points, remains to be seen."

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Subpoenas were served by the Government to-day on five officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad calling upon them to give testimony in Jamestown on Thursday in the rebate inquiry instituted by the Government against the Standard Oil Company.

The subpoenas were served on Henry Tatnall, Treasurer and Fifth Vice President; R. C. Wright and E. B. Bates, General Freight Agents; H. C. McKeever, a Freight Auditor, and Frank A. Stockton, Assistant Controller.

WARRANT FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Issued In Ohio, It Charges Him with Breaking the Anti-Trust Laws.

FINDLAY, Ohio, July 10.—A warrant for the arrest of John D. Rockefeller is in the hands of the Sheriff of Hancock County. It is accompanied by a copy of the information which was filed last Thursday in the Probate Court by Prosecutor David, and charges Rockefeller with violating the anti-trust laws in organizing and maintaining a monopoly of the oil business.

The warrant directs the Sheriff to "take John D. Rockefeller, if found in your county, or if he shall have fled that you pursue him into any other county in the State, and take and safely keep John D. Rockefeller, so that you have his body before this court, to answer the complaint and be further dealt with according to law."

The warrant is signed by Judge Banker of the Probate Court of Hancock County.

Man and Boy Hurt in Car Smash.

In a collision, attributed by the police to slippery car rails after the storm, Charles H. Cannon of 885 Tenth Avenue, a truck driver, and his eight-year-old son Harold, were badly injured last night. The truck was struck at Eighty-second Street by a south-bound Third Avenue car. Cannon was cut under the right eye, and may have internal injuries, while the boy was cut on the head. Both were taken to the hospital.

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TINY SCHOONER RUSHES AGAINST WARSHIP'S RAM

The Ever-Lucky Eaglet Sunk at Last in the Hudson.

CAPT. AND MRS. McCANN SAFE

They and John Smith, the Crew, Row Away Before Their Craft Hits the French Cruiser.

Trying in vain to catch a decent puff of wind to steer with, the little two-masted schooner Eaglet, swung down the North River by a swift tide, ran against the steel ram of the French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière, off Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. Through the great wound left on her starboard side barrels of water rushed, and the Eaglet, whose name had been for years a synonym for luck afloat, sank in fifty fathoms.

Capt. McCann, the crew, which is John Smith, and Mrs. McCann rowed ashore in a lifeboat as the Eaglet went to the bottom. The warship is said to have felt a slight shock.

The Eaglet hailed from Bangor, and had been running up and down the New England coast and the Hudson since Chester A. Arthur was President. Once she rejoiced in the name Susie J. Sawyer, and she grew gray as such. Then, two years ago, Capt. McCann bought her, trigged her up in jaunty style, and started her out with a name that fitted.

The Eaglet came down the river yesterday with a load of sand, which helps give momentum on a fast ebb tide. The Eaglet was proceeding under a full spread of canvas, and was making good time, when Capt. McCann sighted the cruisers Desaix and Jurien de la Gravière anchored off Fifty-fourth Street. Capt. McCann realized that unless he was able to do some miraculous steering he would surely crash into the metal side of the big warship, then a few hundred yards ahead.

The skipper did his best, but he soon found out that unless the cruiser got out of the way, which he knew would be impossible, his little craft would surely go down. Then he yelled to Able Seaman John Smith to get the lifeboat in position for lowering at a moment's notice. Having done this, he shouted to his wife to get what belongings she could together and prepare to go over the side.

As Capt. McCann and Smith lowered the lifeboat, the Gravière, her decks teeming with the white-capped sailors, was less than five minutes away. Mrs. McCann, herself a fine sailor, got into the lifeboat first, and was quickly followed by her husband and Smith. The skipper and Smith pulled away from the Eaglet and then rested their oars to witness the end of her career. In three minutes it came.

With a crash the schooner was driven by the tide head on against the cruiser. There was cracking of wood and the sound of resisting metal. Then the schooner careened over until her sails almost dipped into the water. For a minute or two she floundered about like a wounded gull; then she drifted perhaps 200 feet with the tide and sank.

Every man on board the French warships looked grieved when he realized what had happened. They knew that it was not their fault, but somehow they felt they should have been somewhere else in the river just at that particular time.

Mrs. Roosevelt at Her Pastor's Party.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 10.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated this afternoon by the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Homer Washburn at the rectory of Christ Church, of which Mr. Washburn is the rector. Mrs. Roosevelt attended the reception.

Rock Drillers Called Out of Tunnel.

Business Agent T. J. Curtis of the Rock Drillers' Union announced last evening that the strike in the tunnel from East Thirty-third Street to Long Island City had been extended by calling out all of the twenty union rock drillers.

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Annual Clearance Sale of
Men's Negligee Shirts
at **85c.**

Grades that regularly sell from our own stocks at $1.50. All styles and sizes.

Three Broadway Stores:
At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

NO INSANITY PLEA, THAW HIMSELF SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

declaration that the defense had no intention of seeking to determine his mental condition was the fact that Dr. Charles L. Dana, one of the half dozen or so alienists who have received retainers from his lawyers, visited the prison yesterday morning. He showed a note from Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who has already, on behalf of the defense, subjected Thaw to several exhaustive examinations, including physical and mental tests, and was taken directly to Thaw's cell. There he remained for about an hour.

Dr. Dana is known throughout the East as an expert in mental disorders. He has figured in many important criminal cases in which the defense was insanity.

Olcott's Trip Helped.

When ex-Judge Olcott returned to his office yesterday morning it was after an absence of two days. He was asked to give the details of his trip to Philadelphia and to tell whether it had resulted in any good for his client.

"I have never taken a trip," he replied, "which resulted in the securing of evidence more satisfactory to my client in any case in which I have ever been retained."

He was requested to say whether it had to do with the question of insanity in the Thaw family, but refused to answer. He also refused to say whether he had seen Harriet Thaw, the prisoner's cousin.

"Is it true?" he was asked, "that Thaw has no ready money?"

"The question astonishes me," he replied, looking his amazement. "I never thought about such a thing and never talked money with him. However, I will make a note of the matter, and if he is in need of money I will see to it that his wants are supplied. I will see that all his expenses while he is in the Tombs are promptly paid, even if it is out of my own pocket. Nobody dreams, though, that such a contingency will ever arise."

Later in the day the lawyer talked with Warden Flynn, and instructed him to let Thaw have free hand in the matter of getting anything he wanted if it was not against prison rules.

While Thaw was insisting on making public his statement yesterday afternoon the hour came for exercise. When he was called he sent word that he was busy and not feeling well. This probably started a yarn that he had become ill. Then came a report that when he was exercising in the corridor between 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning he had rushed around as fast as he could, brushing other prisoners out of the way as if they had not been in existence. This report was denied by the Deputy Wardens. Thaw's manner when he saw the reporters in the afternoon was perfectly rational.

Miss McClure Protests.

Edna McClure, the showgirl, whose testimony did so much to throw light on the relations of Thaw, Mrs. Thaw, and White before and after the Thaw marriage, and who returned to Boston Sunday afternoon after her examination by Assistant District Attorney Garvan, was back in New York yesterday, bent on making her position clear. To accomplish this she called at the office of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, Thaw's lawyers, and there gave out a solemn statement. She declared that reports of her interview on Sunday with Mr. Garvan, which "was held solely between we two," had been greatly "garbled." Anything she had told him, she said, she felt sure could not have "the remotest bearing upon the forthcoming trial." She had heard lots of stories—"the topic of chatter in feminine discussion"—about the Thaws and White, but she really didn't know whether they were true or false. Speaking of her "interview" about White and Thaw with Mr. Garvan, she added:

"I told him that personally I knew naught of the feeling of the one toward the other; that I heard no threat; that there was no reason, or remote possibility, of my having been made the confidant of either man; that I knew both gentlemen, but in the superficial way that dozens of my companions of the theatre did; that neither had ever said or done anything to destroy my feelings of cordial respect and good comradeship, and that my only knowledge of the alleged flourishing of a revolver by Mr. Thaw, accompanied by threats, was obtained from the newspapers. In fact, it could have been nothing but a disappointment if any idea prevailed that I could shed any direct light upon the events leading up to Mr. White's death."

Mrs. Schwartz Goes Away.

The newspapers here did not say that Miss McClure had heard White threatened by Thaw or that she had been present when Thaw is alleged to have drawn a revolver and declared that it was the weapon with which he proposed to kill the architect. The fact that she sought the office of the lawyers for the defense before she issued her statement interested those at the District Attorney's office. Mrs. Beatrice Schwartz, who is said to have seen Thaw wave his revolver, has not obeyed the subpoena requesting her to call on Mr. Garvan, but has left New York and is in Atlantic City. This information was taken to Mr. Garvan by a lawyer who said he represented her and who declared that she would not testify.

This lawyer said that her testimony was of vital importance, but declined to say whether it was important for the State or for the defense. Mrs. Schwartz will be subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury if she returns to New York County.

It was denied yesterday that Mrs. Holman, mother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, is especially wanted by the prosecution.

James Lederer, a brother of George W. Lederer, who managed the "White Rose" company, of which Evelyn Nesbit was a member, and Treasurer Jordan of the same organization were examined by Assistant District Attorney Garvan yesterday afternoon. They were with him only about five minutes. Both men told what they knew of Miss Nesbit's habits, but did not give any testimony of importance, and were excused.

May MacKenzie of 248 West Forty-ninth Street, who was Mrs. Thaw's friend both before and after the Thaw marriage, and to whose home Mrs. Thaw went on the night her husband killed White, was at the District Attorney's office yesterday morning, under subpoena, and saw Mr. Garvan for the third time. Mrs. Thaw's maid, Mary Leahy, was with her, but neither was questioned. They were told to return next week.

The District Attorney's office is informed that no little bitterness is entertained against Miss MacKenzie by friends of the murdered architect, who say that he befriended her on many occasions, and that she displayed ingratitude when she championed the cause of the Thaws.

Mrs. Thaw visited her husband in the Tombs yesterday morning. She looked brighter than she has for several days. When she left she said that her husband was "feeling splendid." She was driven to ex-Judge Olcott's office after her visit to the Tombs.

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THINK WHAT THE AUROPHONE
Would Have Meant to Beethoven.
IF YOU ARE DEAF
It means Beethoven and all the world of music for you.
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DOUBLE DUTY ON MIXED WOOL

Boston Court Imposes the Penalty on the Better Quality.

BOSTON, July 10.—The decision of the Board of General Appraisers in the case of Stone & Downer against the United States that the mixing of wools to secure a lower rate of duty subjects the wool to a double duty, is upheld in a decision handed down to-day by Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court. It was a test case designed to determine the rights of wool importers, and is considered of general importance to the wool trade.

The court differs both from the board and from the Collector of the Port as to the amount to be levied in the case. The rate fixed by the local examiner doubled the tax on the better quality and assessed the poor ad valorem. His decision is sustained by the court.

The merchandise consisted of a bale containing forty pounds of white Iceland wool and forty pounds of gray or black Iceland wool mixed together. The local examiner levied a duty of 4 cents a pound on the black wool and 7 cents a pound on the white.

Inasmuch as the condition of the white wool had been changed to evade the duty, he doubled the duty upon that, making it 14 cents. Subsequently the Collector of the Port valued the lot at 4 cents a pound, and assessed a double duty of 8 cents a pound on the white wool. The General Board of Appraisers found that the entire contents of the bale was subject to a double duty of 8 cents a pound.

Sysonby's Skeleton to be Exhibited.

James R. Keene has consented, it is said, to have the skeleton of Sysonby, the champion race horse, mounted and placed on exhibition in the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The Coney Island Jockey Club, acting upon the suggestion of Cornelius Fellows, offered a plot of ground at the Sheepshead Bay course, where the body of the great horse might be placed, and also offered to erect a monument to him, as it was at Sheepshead Bay that Sysonby scored his greatest triumphs. Mr. Keene, however, believed that by placing the skeleton of Sysonby in the museum it would help the breeding interests in the future.

CITY BREVITIES.

Sixteen persons were injured yesterday in this city by falling from windows, fire escapes, scaffolds, and similar places.

The Summer school of the Winona Bible School is open at 541 Lexington Avenue. Bible lectures will be given there every morning at 9 o'clock, except on Saturday and Sunday mornings, by Dr. Edgar W. Work of Colorado Springs.

Another execution, this one for $915, in favor of A. Selig, for poultry, was served by the Sheriff yesterday on W. A. Lottimer of the Prince George Hotel at 12-14 East Twenty-eighth Street.

Coroner Acritelli decided yesterday that Mrs. Helen Holmes, acting matron in Dr. A. W. Herzog's hospital at 465 Lexington Avenue, whose death has been under investigation, died of asphyxiation. An autopsy, held by Dr. Weston, showed nothing which would warrant suspicion of foul play.

Pieces of jewelry approximately worth $500 were taken to the Public Stores yesterday for appraisal. They were seized on the person of M. Witsma, a St. Louis passenger on the Red Star liner Ryndam on Monday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

5:45 A. M.—182 East Fifty-seventh Street; Richard Hennessey; damage, $500.
11 A. M.—347 Fifth Street; Isaac Leas; damage, $50.
11:40 A. M.—1,667 Park Avenue; Morris Mendy; damage, $500.
12:15 P. M.—129 East Eighty-ninth Street; Oliver Johnson; damage, $100.
6:15 P. M.—2,118 Second Avenue; David Meyer; damage, $100.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

MR. PEABODY'S WORK; TWO DIFFERENT VIEWS

No. 1. What Has Been Done for the Mutual Life.

NO. 2 IS BY MR. UNTERMYER

He Says It Is the Same Board That "Reached Into the Policy Holders' Pockets"—Two Suits.

Declaring that, as six months of his administration had passed, it seemed fitting that he should make a report on this period, President Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company sent out yesterday a letter to the policy holders of that company, in which he enumerated the results by which he wished his management to be judged. The letter brought from Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, another open letter to Mr. Peabody, in which he said unkind things of the results enumerated by Mr. Peabody.

Incidentally, the Mutual Life began suit yesterday by summons against Lysander W. Lawrence, who keeps the stationery store in the Liberty Street corner of the Mutual Building, where the supply department accounts used to be juggled to the tune of $100,000 a year in the days of Andrew C. Fields. Complaints were served in the actions begun some weeks ago against Robert A. Grannis and Dr. Walter R. Gillette, formerly Vice Presidents of the Mutual. Judgment for $917,500 is sought against Mr. Grannis, while Dr. Gillette is sued for an accounting of sums which passed through his hands while he was a part of the McCurdy administration.

Mr. Peabody's Letter.

Mr. Peabody's letter is as follows:

President's Office,
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York,
New York, July 2, 1906.

To the Policy Holders:

On Dec. 16, 1905, I was elected President of your company, and on that day addressed a communication to the policy holders in which the administration was pledged "to economy, to lawful methods, and to reform of existing abuses," asking you to "give me and the Board of Trustees a fair trial and judge us, not in advance, but by results accomplished." I assumed the duties of the office on Jan. 1, 1906, and six months having elapsed since that date, it seems proper that I should make report to you of the progress so far made in redemption of the pledge then given.

First—There has been a complete change of the executive officers of the company. No one who was directly or indirectly responsible for the conditions that existed in and prior to the year 1905 remains in the service of the company.

Second—A rigid and thorough investigation has been made of every department of the company's business, and every abuse or extravagance detected through the efforts of the Legislative Committee, the Trustees' Investigating Committee, the English and American firms of public accountants, or the management of the company has been eliminated, and all practices and methods of doubtful propriety have been prohibited.

Third—Revised by-laws and a code of organization have been adopted (prepared in collaboration with the Trustees' Investigating Committee) specifically defining the duties and responsibilities of the Trustees and their various committees, and carefully limiting the authority and defining the responsibilities of the officers of the various departments of the company's service. A revised system of accounts has been created and an accounting department organized on plans which insure a complete audit and detailed record of the company's expenditures and transactions, with proper verification thereof before payment. The Board of Trustees thus, through its various committees, reaches the arms of its authority deep down into every branch of the company's organization.

Fourth—To insure efficiency in service and economy of administration, provision has been made for regular presentation to the Board of Trustees and committees of statements of all transactions and comparison of results obtained by the several officers and departments.

Fifth—Under the advice and direction of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, suits have been commenced and are now pending against those charged by the recent investigations as being responsible for the waste of the company's funds through extravagance or mismanagement for the recovery of the amounts so lost.

Sixth—Eight new Trustees of the highest character and standing and residing in six different States of the Union have been elected, and as many more will be elected at an early day in place of those who have resigned or who will for various reasons do so.

Seventh—The economies introduced at the home office by the reduction in number and in pay of officers and employes, by relinquishment of many suites of offices heretofore used by the company, and by reduction in the expenses of the home office building are at the rate of $515,000 per annum. The economies effected in the cost of agency management, medical examinations and revision work, advertising, printing, and stationery aggregate $570,000 per annum; these items alone among the economies already put in effect aggregate $1,085,000 per year, or a gain of over $8,000 for each working day.

Eighth—Since Jan. 1, 1906, the company's funds deposited in banks and loaned on collateral have been reduced over $17,500,000 by investments made, thereby increasing the income. The total gain in net income from all investments during six months (June figures partly estimated) has been $1,100,000.

Ninth—In the recent investigation by the legislative committee the record of every loan, every bond, and every security of any description of this company was before them, and not an item among the investments was discredited. The integrity and value of the company's assets were again verified by the investigation and examination just completed by the English and American public accountants, whose certified statement of the assets Dec. 31, 1905, is $467,000 in excess of the value shown on the company's books.

Other reforms are in progress and in contemplation, and it is believed that the results of the future will be entirely satisfactory to the policy holders. If there are any suggestions that can be offered which would aid your officers in enlarging upon the beneficial results already accomplished the management will highly appreciate your co-operation, and gladly receive such will. No efforts will be spared by your officers to accomplish those things which will best further and protect your interests.

CHARLES A. PEABODY, President.

Mr. Untermyer, in his letter to Mr. Peabody commenting on this, says:

"We take issue with you on every material statement in that document. It will cost upward of $15,000 of the policy holders' money to put this misleading statement in their hands unless you personally defray the cost, which you should do, but which, from past experiences of the same sort, we assume you will carefully refrain from doing."

Mr. Untermyer notifies Mr. Peabody that he protests on behalf of the International Committee against the circulation of the letter at the policy holders' expense and says that he has filed a copy of his request with the State Superintendent of Insurance with a request that he forbid "this latest form of the diversion of the assets." His letter continues:

The following are some of the illustrations of misstatements contained in that circular:

1. You say "no man who was directly or indirectly responsible for the conditions that existed in and prior to the year 1905 remains in the service of the company."

The Finance and Agency Committees were responsible for most of what you politely call "the conditions" that then existed.

(a) The sub-committee that fixed the salary of Mr. McCurdy at $150,000 per year in 1901 and kept it at that amount by way of giving him a pension, which they were prohibited from giving him under the by-laws, were Messrs. George F. Baker, Augustus D. Juilliard, and George G. Haven. All of them are still Directors; the first two, presumably by way of reward for these services, have been made members of the reorganized Finance Committee. To this committee you have also added Mr. Frederick Cromwell, who was Treasurer of the company throughout the corrupt McCurdy regime and who confessed before the Armstrong committee to syndicate profits, received directly through Mutual Life transactions, amounting to $26,000. As there has been as yet no investigation of Mr. Cromwell's, Mr. Baker's, or Mr. Juilliard's transactions with and through the subsidiary trust companies, where the bulk of the corruption will be found, we are unable to remind you of the extent to which these gentlemen may have profited from the Mutual's control of these companies. You may, however, recall that Mr. Baker's total syndicate participations in transactions with which the Mutual was directly concerned was slightly in excess of $3,000,00, while Mr. Juilliard's participations in those transactions were also substantial.

(b) Messrs. Iselin and Jarvie, who were on the old Finance Committee, have also been made members of the present committee, while Mr. Henderson (of whom more will be heard hereafter) has been promoted from the Finance Committee to the head of the powerful new Real Estate Committee.

(c) On the new Agency Committee we find all the members of the old Agency Committee, whose duty it was to surpervise the agency contracts under which millions of dollars were taken by McCurdy and his family; and so on throughout the list of the twenty-odd old Directors, who continue to control the company. Not one has been discharged except a few "scapegoats." All the real offenders are still there exploiting the company's treasury in this campaign for "vindication."

The Mutual's Suits.

Mr. Untermyer also says that the Mutual had brought no suits except those which the Attorney General might have brought. Among those not sued, he says, are Messrs. Baker, Juilliard, Haven, and members of the Agency Committee. "You owe your position to these gentlemen," Mr. Untermyer says, "and have accordingly approved their acts and reappointed them." His letter also says it is "notorious" that members of the Finance Committee were interested in banks and trust companies in which funds were allowed to remain, but that they are not only not sued, but are retained in the management of the funds. He also denies that "not an item among the investments was discredited" by the Legislative Committee, and declares that loans for more than 100 per cent. of the value of the property were made in 131 cases, and that in other cases high loans were made.

"It also appears," he says, "that $707,680 were written off from loans on real estate as a total loss," and adds that from the report of the Armstrong Committee it appears "that the real estate now held by your company shows an actual loss over the cost of $5,723,633."

Mr. Untermyer also says that the company has taken advantage of the fact that the Armstrong bills restricting commissions do not take effect until Jan. 1 next, and has increased the commissions to agents "over the extravagant sums condemned by the Armstrong bills." The letter ends thus:

"With respect to your assertion that the Board of Trustees thus through its various committees reaches the arms of its authority deep down into every branch of the company's organization," I beg to remind you that this is the same board and these are the same committees under whose management the arms of the officers and Directors reached deep down into the policy holders' pockets, and that the policy holders object to the indefinite continuance of that pastime.

Granniss and Gillette.

The complaints against Mr. Granniss and Dr. Gillette contain no allegations not covered in the published reports of the investigations by the Armstrong Committee and the Grand Jury. Mr. Granniss is charged with having omitted to scrutinize vouchers which stood for the improper expenditure of money and passed many improper payments, thus letting the Mutual lose $200,000; with the responsibility for $92,500 paid to campaign funds, for $600,000 paid into the "confidential fund," which Dr. Gillette managed, and for one of the twenty-five-thousand-dollar vouchers put in by Robert Olyphant, ex-Chairman of the Expenditures Committee, for "yellow dog" purposes, making a total of $917,500, with interest.

The allegations against Dr. Gillette are indefinite. It is charged that he received large amounts of money which he failed properly to credit and sanctioned many improper bills, including the padded accounts between the Mutual and L. W. Lawrence and between the Mutual and Charles McKibbon, a clerk in Lawrence's office.

The Mutual Trustees will meet to-morrow to nominate the "administration" ticket for the Fall elections. It is generally believed that practically all of the present Trustees except George G. Haven, against whom considerable feeling exists in the "inner circle," will be renominated, so that the Mutual will go into the campaign on a "stand-pat" policy. The schedules of the accountants employed by the Truesdale Committee and the detailed statements from which alone can be obtained the names of the Trustees who held the stock in the subsidiary companies of the Mutual, and other similar disclosures, are still evading publicity. It is understood that some of the Trustees consider that it would be very injudicious to have these facts become known at a time when the "administration ticket" is to be announced.

BRITISH ACTUARIES' VIEW.

They Say Foreign Companies Should Deposit Security in England.

LONDON, July 10.—The House of Lords Select Committee on Life Insurance held another session to-day and heard the managers of some of the British companies. The latter expressed the opinion that the American and other foreign companies doing business in Great Britain should be compelled to make a valuation of their British policies and deposit an equivalent amount of money in this country as security.

The Executive Committee of the British Policy Holders' General Committee, which is now affiliated with the International Policy Holders' Committee, held an organization meeting to-day and decided to call a meeting of the General Committee for July 12, when the programme of the International Policy Holders' Committee will be outlined and a campaign commenced to obtain proxies of the policy holders for the elections of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and the New York Life Insurance Company.

Several members of the General Committee will be examined by the House of Lords Select Committee July 13.

KAISER WILHELM'S FAST RUN.

Only Fog Prevented Her from Breaking the Eastward Record.

Fog and an adverse current that she encountered while in the Gulf Stream were the only things according to her officers, that prevented the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm, in yesterday from Bremen, from breaking the eastward speed record between Cherbourg and New York. As it was, the liner averaged 23.12 knots an hour for the passage, logging so fast last Sunday that she broke her own best record for a day's run. On that day she made 591 miles, which is just three miles better than she has ever done before. From Cherbourg to Sandy Hook her time was 5 days, 17 hours, and 18 minutes, made over the southern, or long, course of 3,175 miles.

Commodore Hogemann, the regular commander of the Kaiser, was not in charge this trip. Capt. Nierich of the Bremen was in his place. Commodore Hogemann is on his vacation. Capt. Nierich said the voyage was an ideal one in most respects. "We had no deaths, no births, and, so far as I know," he said, "no professional gamblers on board."

Among the passengers were Mrs. Henry Siegel and her daughters, the Misses Dorothy Wilde and Julia Siegel, bound for their country home, Driftwood, Orient Point; A. G. Batchelder, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Brewer, Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Dearborn, George and Max Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Huntington, Jr., Frank Kramer, Hugo Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Leland H. Littlefield, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Osgood, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Spencer, and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Tompkins.

NOMINATIONS IN THE STATE.

Dr. Burhyte Named for Assemblyman and Hancock for Senator.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 10.—The Republicans of Madison County have nominated Dr. Oliver M. Burhyte of Brookfield for Member of Assembly. Robert J. Fish, for many years an Assemblyman, declined to be a candidate.

HERKIMER, N. Y., July 10.—At the Republican Convention of the Thirty-third Senatorial District to-day, Seth G. Hancock was unanimously nominated for Senator. The district is composed of Herkimer, Otsego, and Schoharie Counties.

BLACK WALL OF WATER SWEEPS IN FROM JERSEY

Brings Fifteen Minutes of Night in Mid-Afternoon.

BROADWAY SIGNS LIGHT UP

But Don't Penetrate the Gloom More Than a Few Feet—The Wind Cuts Up High Jinks.

A storm that brought a quarter of an hour of night into New York's afternoon rushed over from weather-making Jersey yesterday. It had been piling up for an hour before it swept across the Hudson, at 4:15 P. M.

Driven forward by a fierce wind that whirled the dust up into the air, the wall of water, which the storm was, plunged across the river in a second or two. After drenching everything and everybody who could not get under cover, the storm raced across the East River and went on, soaking Long Island.

As soon as the storm hit town New York lighted up as for night with remarkable rapidity. Everywhere electric and gas lights were turned up, but a man in one building could barely see the lights in the next, so thick was the rain. All the display signs along Upper Broadway brightened up as the switches that turned on the electric currents were thrown. This method of fighting the darkness, however, proved unsatisfactory. There was the possible danger of a short circuit being caused by the lightning. So the display signs grew gradually dimmer, and at last died reluctantly away.

Meanwhile there was a flood in the streets. Rivers, fed from a liberal source, gushed along the gutters. The sewers were unable to swallow the torrent as it swept by. The trolley cars crept along like snails, nosing their way through darkness. They could not go faster, for the water flooded the middle rail and interfered with the feeding contact. Nobody stayed out in the rain who didn't have to. Even covered wagons crawled along. The Subway was flooded in places through its newly made ventilators and entrances. On the lower east side many cellars filled with water.

Many men were caught on the streets by the downpour and were drenched before they could dive into buildings. Those who had umbrellas weren't much better off than those who lacked them. Their shelter was about as serviceable as a palm leaf in a sandstorm.

It was useless to seek shelter in the street cars. Those who were near the Flatiron Building when the storm broke can testify to this. Several lines strike out in different directions at that point. Every time a Lexington Avenue car turned down Broadway the entire line below Twenty-third Street was blocked.

"I'm glad I'm in this car," said one young woman in a Lexington Avenue car at Twenty-third Street.

Her companion, a small woman, looked furtively around, as if she feared something.

"I—e—s, I think we're safe h—h—" she said.

Her reply ended in a scream, for just then the wind, as if to make a breach for the rain, tore the shades out of the side of the car, and a sheet of water rushed in. The passengers were wet to the skin as they sat in their seats.

According to the weather man, the storm was nothing unusual. For instance, he said that the wind was blowing only forty-five miles an hour and that only .15 inches of water fell, according to his observation. Down in the streets the water looked about a foot high and the wind was almost strong enough to knock a man down. The fact that the wind shifted pretty much all around the compass did not surprise the weather man, either. He did not even seem astonished that the temperature fell twenty-three degrees, from 89 to 66.

In the storm lightning hit and smashed the flagpole on the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. The electricity ran down through the building into the rooms and corridors, and caused much excitement. Inspector Smith and Capt. Handy were in the station, and they thought when the building was struck that it would surely catch fire. It did not. The only damage was to the pole, which was left in a thousand splinters in the street.

A good deal of damage was done by the wind to trees and shrubbery in the parks.

Newark got her full share of the storm. Many trees and wires were brought down there. A building occupied by Charles Yee, a laundryman, at 1 Washington Avenue, was blown down.

CHANLER'S HOUSE STRUCK.

His Tarrytown Dwelling Afire and He Has a Narrow Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 10.—Robert W. Chanler, a grandson of John Jacob Astor and an active Democratic leader in this county, had a narrow escape from death to-day when a bolt of lightning struck his home, Edgewater, at Tarrytown.

The lightning struck a large elm tree near the house, and, following a wire, entered the residence, passed to a telephone, and ripped a door from its hinges. Mr. Chanler and the members of his family were in another room. The house was afire for a short time, but the flames were soon extinguished.

FAMILY SAVED OFF CANARSIE.

Lifeboat Men Heartily Cheered After a Rescue Under Difficulties.

When the storm of yesterday afternoon hit Canarsie Bay many people in small craft were in danger of losing their lives, while catboats and smaller vessels dragged away from their anchorages and went wildly flopping before the wind.

Cries of help were heard on the shore when the downpour was so heavy that it was impossible to see more than twenty yards ahead. Lieut. Henry W. Davis and William Hitschell of the United States Life-Saving Crew manned a small boat and pulled out into the storm in the direction whence the cries came. They found William Hitzegrand of 585 Hamburg Avenue, with his wife and little daughter in a half-swamped rowboat. The life-savers got them to shore with much difficulty.

The crowd in the Casino at Canarsie Beach gave the two rescuers three hearty cheers when they landed the family. Hitschell is only 20 years old. He won a medal for life-saving when he was 17.

MANY CAUGHT ON THE SOUND.

Nine Parties Saved by the New Rochelle Yacht Club's Steward.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 10.—Considerable damage was done here this afternoon by the storm. It also caught many pleasure parties on the Sound. The wind came up so strong they were unable to row or sail to the shore. Nine parties were brought in by Harry Kane, steward of the New Rochelle Yacht Club's shore station in Hudson Park. He used the Club's big launch and towed six boats to the float. He found three other parties so far gone that he had to drag them bodily into the launch and let their boats go. There were women in every party. So far as known, no lives were lost.

Lightning struck the flag poles of the New Rochelle and the Larchmont Yacht Clubs. When the New Rochelle Club's mast was hit windows were broken in the clubhouse. One of the club's floats was torn loose and drifted away. Eight small boats were sunk at their moorings.

At the Larchmont anchorage a dozen small yachts and launches were swamped. The launch Triangs, owned by Mr. Lovering, was badly damaged.

TRAIN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

And Dr. Winfield's Hampton House Is Burned in Connecticut Storm.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., July 10.—Considerable damage was done by a severe storm which passed over Willimantic, Windham, Chapman, and Hampton this afternoon.

A house in Hampton owned by Dr. J. M. Winfield of Brooklyn, N. Y., and occupied by his family, was struck by lightning and burned. The family, with the exception of Dr. Winfield, who was in Brooklyn, were in the residence but escaped, and saved part of the furniture. The loss is about $5,000, covered by insurance.

At Windham several houses were struck by lightning and badly damaged. A train coming from Boston was struck by lightning while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Three windows in the smoking car were broken and the side of the car was badly scratched.

THIEVES BELOW "DEAD LINE."

Broadway Store Robbed Twice Since May 1—No Police Clue.

The plate-glass window of Henry Kahn's optical store at 194 Broadway was broken with a cloth-covered brick by thieves early yesterday morning, and opera glasses valued at $100 were stolen. Goods valued at $1,500 were displayed in the window, but were out of reach.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to force an entrance to the drug store of J. Milhau & Son across the street at No. 205. The burglars worked on the front-door lock with a jimmy, but failed to get in. This attempt was reported to the police of the Church Street Station.

Mr. Kahn's shop is in the Old Slip Precinct, but he said this morning that he did not report the burglary.

"What's the use?" he said. "Here we are on the edge of the diamond and jewelry district. There's the Chatham National Bank next door and the Oriental and Mercantile Banks across the street. All have watchmen, but none of them heard the breaking glass. They have the private police agency patrolling around here, as well as the regular policemen, but none of them saw or heard anything. This is the second time that the window has been broken since May 1 and the third time in two years."

NEW BARNARD DORMITORY.

Plans for $160,000 Building Filed Yesterday—Vanderbilt Clinic Alterations.

Plans for Barnard College's new dormitory were filed with the Building Department yesterday. It is to be on West 116th Street, on the other side of Broadway from Columbia University. In the general style of architecture it will harmonize with the present white-trimmed brick buildings of Columbia and Barnard. It will consist of seven stories besides the basement and attic.

The plans, which were made by Charles A. Rich, call for an ornamental porch, the façade to be of brick and the trimmings of limestone and terra cotta. Inside there will be a large dining hall, and on every floor there will be studios and sleeping rooms. The cost will be $160,000.

Plans for altering and enlarging the laboratory of the Vanderbilt Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Tenth Avenue, near Sixtieth Street, were also filed yesterday. D. W. Davin, the architect, has planned to double the present size of the laboratory. The clinic was a gift of the late W. K. Vanderbilt to Columbia University.

ISAAC STERN HOUSE SOLD.

Member of Stern Brothers Parts with His Fifth Avenue Home.

Isaac Stern, member of the firm of Stern Brothers, has sold his home, 858 Fifth Avenue. The name of the purchaser is not yet known. The house was sold through Douglas Robinson & Charles S. Brown & Co.

No. 858 is a five-story house, with a white stone front. Adjoining it on the south is the residence of George J. Gould, at Sixty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue; adjoining it on the north is the Yerkes house, which the late Charles T. Yerkes bequeathed to the city as an art museum.

The house which Mr. Stern has just sold has a frontage of 55 feet on Fifth Avenue and the lot has a depth of 125 feet.

Tropical Weight Suits for Men.

The pleasantest part of Summer is behind us.

Dress up cool, for the hottest days are yet to come.

Here are thin, cool, gray worsted suits of "next to nothing weight."

Tropical weight worsted suits of gray monotones, plaids and checks in radical or conservative models—$15 to $30.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Hopkins 19 CHAMBERS ST.

YACHTS

CHIMES WHISTLE....$5
GALV. STEERING WHEELS....$3
BRASS STEERING WHEELS....$3
BRASS BILGE PUMPS..$3

Cork Filled Cushions.
Per square foot.
Duck Covering....60c
Pantasote Covering....80c
Corduroy Covering....90c

FLAGS, SIGNALS.

NEEDS

ALL HAIR ON FACE AND ARMS permanently removed; no electricity, poison, pain; 20 years' experience. Protected by law. Beware of those who copy my ad. See Mme. Julian before you try anything. Trial treatment at office, $1. MME. JULIAN, 128 5th Ave., (20th St.)

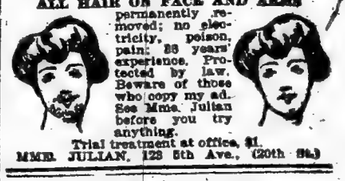

Pond's Extract Soap

Robs tan of its terrors, sunburn of its sting. It soothes while it cleanses—beautifies by aiding Nature in Nature's way. Grateful, healing, refreshing.

Order From Your Druggist.

Store Closes at 5.30 Daily.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store Closes at 12.30 Saturday.

That great sale of women's Summer suits and lingerie dresses.

WITHOUT a doubt the most extraordinary suit purchase ever transacted in the early part of the season—a purchase of 1,000 high-grade tailored Summer suits and lingerie dresses from the acknowledged leading costumer in this country.

Third Floor.

We announced the sale for Monday, and many of our patrons came in from their country homes just to reap the benefit of this offer. There are five great lots to select from—

$15 suits, $7.50. $25 suits, $10.00. $30 suits, $12.75.
$45 suits, $19.75. $50 suits, $24.75.

Simpson Crawford Co.'s Pure Food Show.

THE foremost Exhibit of Pure Foods ever presented in America. The high-class musical entertainments are attracting thousands of men, women and children. The wonderful Edison Kinetograph with its new and interesting moving pictures is an education. The Metropolitan Philharmonic Orchestra, with special artists from Walter Damrosch's and Victor Herbert's orchestras, will discourse sweet music to all.

Sixth Floor.

The ever-popular pantomimic minstrel show merits universal approval. All demonstrating booths with expert attendants to tell you all about their food products; in fact with the rest of the profuse and artistic decorations, the model food store presents one of the most delightful carnivals ever witnessed. We want you to come and bring your friends and children, for to-day we name special low prices for this event, and after a careful survey of the following items you will learn that a supply purchased now merits a substantial saving to your pocket-book. Qualities are always guaranteed. Free samples to everybody.

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled. Call 2100 Chelsea.

ROYAL STUART COFFEE. Extra Fancy. Mandheling, Java and Arabian Mocha; rich, full flavor; 8 lbs., $1.00; lb.... 35c

Walter Baker's BREAKFAST COCOA. One-half lb. can.... 16c

GARDEN GROWN TEA. Regular 50c. and 60c. grade; MIXED or OOLONG; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb.... 38c

Extra Fancy CREAMERY BUTTER, possessing true grass flavor; 5-lb stone crock.... 1.18

MAINE CORN. Royal Stuart—Finest quality Maine Sugar Corn—tender young kernels—cream of Maine packing, per doz., $1.40; per can.... 12c

CORN. Cameron Brand—Extra Fancy—New York State Creamy corn. Doz., $1.15; can.... 10c

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE. Imperial Brand—Absolutely pure. The most invigorating, cooling Summer drink.

Making Glasses		
16-oz. bottle,	160	45c
8-oz. "	80	23c
4-oz. "	40	15c
2-oz. "	20	10c

ROSE'S LIME JUICE. The well-known cooling beverage for Summer. Quart bottle, 31c.; pint bottle.... 20c

LEMON AND ORANGE SUGAR. Absolutely pure—the True Fruit Flavor. One box sufficient for 25 glasses. Regular 25c. box.... 19c

PURE FRUIT SYRUP. Royal Stuart Brand—for making delicious Summer drinks. Quart bottle, 40c.; pint bottle.... 22c

MOXIE. Summer Nerve Tonic. Per bottle.... 25c

LIMA BEANS. Extra Fancy Tender Tiny Time, grown in Southern New Jersey, where the climate and soil are so well adapted to the raising of these Tender Beans. Doz., $2.00; can.... 17c

MAINE SUCCOTASH. Royal Stuart, Finest Quality packed, the cream of the Maine packing. Doz., $1.60; 2-lb. can.... 13c

TOMATOES. Royal Stuart, the Finest Grown in Jersey; hand packed; red ripe fruit. Doz., $1.70; large 6¾-inch can.... 15c

TOMATOES. Cameron Quality, delicious, solid, red, ripe Tomatoes; doz., $1.40; 3-lb. can.... 12c

MELTING SUGAR PEAS. Royal Stuart Quality, very sugary, meltingly tender; doz., $1.70; can.... 15c

DUFFY'S SPARKLING CIDER—A pure non-alcoholic beverage; qt. bottle, 35c.; pint bottle.... 20c

GLUTEN FLOUR—Farwell & Raines' famous Flour; regular $1.00 10-lb sacks.. 73c

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Royal Stuart Quality; 10-lb. sack, 37c.; 5-lb. sack.... 19c

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR—Royal Stuart Extra Quality, fine or coarse; ½ barrel sack, 98c.; 10-lb. sack.... 43c

BOHEMIAN RYE, OR GRAHAM FLOUR—Royal Stuart Quality; ¼ barrel sack, 60c.; 10-lb. sack, 37c.; 5-lb. sack.... 19c

SCOTCH OATMEAL—Wee MacGregor—genuine Old-fashioned Scotch Pin-Head Oatmeal, 2-lb. carton.... 15c

LENTILS—Excellent for making soup, or as a delicious vegetable dish with vinegar; 5 lbs., 40c.; per lb.... 11c

MINUTE TAPIOCA—Not soggy; ready for instant use; per dozen, $1.15; per pkg.... 10c

MAPLE FLAKES, BOSTON BROWN FLAKES, FORCE, BREAKFAST CEREAL—Large package.... 12c

GRAHAM FLOUR—Finest quality New York State—White Wheat Graham Flour, 10-lb. sack, 38c.; 5-lb. sack.... 20c

Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—Per bottle.... 18c

ASPARAGUS TIPS—Royal Stuart quality, tender, fine flavored California Tips. Dozen, $3.45; can.... 30c

LIMA BEANS—Maple Leaf Brand, extra choice Maine packing. Dozen, 90c.; can.... 8c

ASPARAGUS—Gold Dust Brand. Extra medium—White California Asparagus. Very tender Spears. Dozen, $3.25; can.... 28c

CRAB MEAT. McMenamin's well known packing of selected Crab Meat; 2-lb. can, per doz., $3.85; can.... 33c

KIPPERED HERRING. Smith's Imported Packing; per doz., $1.70; large oval can.... 15c

MACKEREL. James Edgar's, English Channel, preserved Mackerel, per doz., $2.50; per can.... 22c

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE. Finest quality. Full matured. Per lb.... 28c

OLIVES. Falcon brand—the original cocktail Olives, 20-oz. bottle, 48c.; 10-oz. bottle, 33c.; 6-oz. bottle.... 23c

PICKLED PIGS FEET. Exceptionally choice, 10-lb. pail, 69c.; 5-lb. pail.... 39c

BLACK CHERRIES. Royal Stuart quality. The finest packed in California, doz., $2.75; can.... 25c

THIN ARROWROOT, DIET, MONARCH ALBERTS. Packed in Vegetable Parchment—¼-lb. packets, 13c.; 4 packets.... 50c

H. & E. Crystal Domino Sugar; 5-lb. sealed carton.... 33c

EDAM CHEESE. Van Rosen Bros. Finest quality. Plain or in foil. Each.... 83c

ROQUEFORT CHEESE. Just received from the steamer. New importation of the Genuine Society Roquefort. Per lb.... 35c

FRESH GROUND SPICES—Absolutely pure Black Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, and Mustard; lb.... 23c

FRESH GROUND SPICES—Guaranteed to be absolutely pure; Royal Stuart Brand; Allspice, Black Pepper, Mustard, ¼-pound sifting-top can.... 10c

TEAS. Tetley's Celebrated India Ceylon. Mixed or Oolong Teas; extra quality; per lb.... $1.00
No. 1 Grade—Per lb.... 70c
No. 2 Grade—Per lb.... 55c
No. 3 Grade—Per lb.... 45c

TEAS. Lipton's well-known English Breakfast, Formosa Oolong, or Mixed Teas. No. 1 Grade—Per lb.... 60c
No. 2 Grade—Per lb.... 50c
No. 3 Grade—Per lb.... 40c

TEAS. Wissotzky's Genuine Russian Teas—Imported in packages from Moscow, Russia; regular 60c. quality; per lb.... 53c
½ lb.... 28c
Also Wissotzky's Floral Trunks.
6 Trunks.... 58c
Each.... 10c

SARDINES. The well known La Marchand—French boneless Sardines; halves; per doz., $3.50; per can.... 30c

ARMOUR'S CLIMAX BRAND Dry English cured Breakfast Bacon, lb.... 18c

TEAS. White Rose, Ceylon, Oolong or Mixed Teas—Per lb. package.... 60c
½-lb.... 30c

COFFEE. Hotel Cecil Blend of Exquisite Mocha and Java of unsurpassed quality and flavor; 5 lbs., $1.25; per lb.... 27c

SPICES AND EXTRACTS. EXTRA FANCY CEYLON BLOSSOMS. Rose flavored, Oolong, Moyune, Young Hyson, Orange, Pekoe or Spider Leg—Japan Teas: Extremely delicate, rich, smooth, possessing fragrant aroma; 5 lbs., $3.75; per lb.... 86c

CEYLON CINNAMON or white Pepper; ¼ lb. can.... 18c

GRAPE JUICE—Royal Stuart Brand, absolutely pure, made from Concord grapes grown in the Chautauqua Valley. It is used for the Sacrament as well as for well-appointed tables; gallon bottle.. $1.45
½ gallon.... 75c
Quart bottle.... 45c
Pint bottle.... 25c
½-pint bottle.... 15c

RASPBERRY VINEGAR—Makes a most delicious drink; quart bottle, 38c.; pint bottle.... 23c

CLARET LEMONADE—The preferred Summer drink; most invigorating and nourishing; qt. bottle, 40c.; pint bottle.... 22c

COLGATE'S La France Rose, Monad Violet, Sandal Wood or Dactylis; per cake.... 18c

ASPARAGUS. Royal Red Brand, Extra Medium—White California Asparagus; very tender spears; dozen, $3.25; can.... 28c

Very low prices on high-grade furniture

HERE the unexpected happens. Our superb stock of furniture that you have so often looked over and admired, joins in the great July clearing sale.

Fifth Floor.

Come and pick your favorite pieces while reductions of one-third to one-half are on.

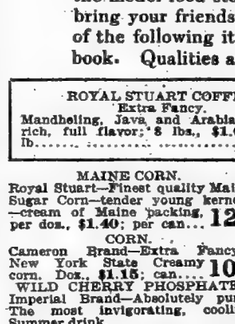

$16.50 for $24 Buffets—made of seasoned quartered oak—selected grain—rubbed polish finish—top 41½x19 inches—fitted with French bevel plate mirror 10x40—one long dust-proof linen drawer and two small top drawers—one lined for silver; also two wine closets—lacquered brass trimming—quartered construction.

$14.50 for china closet—highly polished quartered oak with bent glass ends—polished oak shelves—very well constructed.

12.75 for 19.75 extension tables—made from thoroughly seasoned oak—golden finish—smooth running slides—48 inches round top with deep moulded rim—pedestal base—heavy claw feet—6 ft. extension.

18.50 for 27.50 brass beds, with 2 inch posts—massive mounts and vases—heavy filling—highest quality French lacquer—guaranteed construction.

7.75 for 12 box springs made of the best materials by the best known workmen—upholstered top—tempered steel springs—your choice of fancy ticking.

9.75 for 12.75 Windsor felt mattress. The best that can be made—guaranteed sanitary felt and finest white cotton—will not absorb moisture. Special ticking 50c extra if in two parts.

Refrigerators reduced.

NO refrigerator sold at an equivalent price is equivalent in value to the "Star." The "Star" refrigerator is more strongly put together and will outlast others. Its construction affords greater protection to its contents and a consequent saving in your ice bill. But they must go now, we must sell them, notwithstanding the fact that at these prices we will not get as much as we paid the manufacturer for them. This is a great bargain.

Lift cover style—ice capacity 55 lbs.—regularly sold for $10.25.... 8.75

Apartment house style—ice capacity 85 lbs.—regularly sold for $14.25.... 11.25

Other sharp reductions.

All through the basement you can see the effect of the great July clearing sale now going on. Prices away below ordinary all along the line—nothing reserved. Instances:

Basement Salesroom.

Peerless ice cream freezers.
2 qt. size—regular value 1.95—special at 1.45
4 qt. size—regular value 2.85—special at 2.10
6 qt. size—regular value 3.35—special at 2.65

"Sure Cut" lawn mowers.
Sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches. Your choice at 2.39

Garden hose.
25 ft.—3 ply guaranteed—reg. $2.50; sale price.... 1.85
50 ft.—3 ply guaranteed—reg. $5.00; sale price.... 3.60
25 ft.—5 ply guaranteed—reg. $3.50; sale price.... 2.60
50 ft.—5 ply guaranteed—reg. $7.00; sale price.... 5.00
Gem nozzle spray or straight stream—reg. 29c.; sale price.... 25c
Hose reel, all hard wood—special at.... 45c
Grass shears—special for to-day, at.... 18c

Shopping by Telephone

is on the increase. It saves time and trouble and hot, dusty trips.

Your Dealers All Have Telephones. Have You?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

Why Wash Out the Stomach?

MAN-A-CEA, the MAN-GA-NESE Natural Spring Water. Simple, Tasteless, Absolutely Harmless (Not a Purgative Water). Dislodges, Dissipates, and Carries the Mucus through the natural channels, and immediately restores Good Digestion, and

Cures Where All Else Fails.

Catarrh of the Stomach

Gastritis, Indigestion, Acidity, Gases, Pains, Distress After Eating, Excess of Mucus, Nausea.

You Can Stop Your Suffering To-day

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.

and All First-Class Grocers and Druggists.

ROOSEVELT GUARANTEES OUR MEAT TO BRITONS

Sends a Message to the Grocers' Federation Conference.

ENGLISH FACTORIES FILTHY

Startling Report of the Government Inspector—Jam Pots Washed in Liquid Like Soup.

SHEFFIELD, July 10.—The Grocers' Federation, whose annual conference is proceeding here, has received a communication from Ambassador Whitelaw Reid inclosing the following message from President Roosevelt:

"You are at liberty to inform the Grocers' Federation that under the new law we can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of tinned meats bearing the Government stamp. If any trouble arises therewith protest can at once be made not merely to the sellers of the goods, but to the United States Government itself."

The Secretary of the Federation stated that President Roosevelt's message was in reply to one sent to him on behalf of the Federation, saying that the trade was almost paralyzed, and that dealers must be assured of the wholesome character of tinned goods, or otherwise they would have to stop stocking with American brands. The Secretary said he hoped the publication of the President's message would lead to a revival of the trade, which had been so seriously injured. He said the loss to members of the Federation in the canned meat trade had been very heavy.

The Federation adopted a resolution thanking President Roosevelt. There was only one vote in dissent, that of J. F. Steel of Bolton, who thought the President might have gone about the Chicago investigation more carefully and considered that it was all a political move to steal Bryan's thunder against the trusts.

Various resolutions were referred to committees. One of them pledges the grocers not to stock with any canned meats until the packers have initiated an inspection system guaranteeing the wholesomeness of their output.

LONDON, July 10.—The Britishers who have been so virtuous recently over the Chicago meat packing revelations were to-day confronted with the annual report of the Inspector of Factories and Workshops, which shows that the conditions here are quite as revolting as anything alleged of the Western packing centre.

Dirty factories and disgusting methods seem to be the rule instead of the exception. Jam factories, bakeries, and sausage makers are all censured as being equally filthy, and the description of one fits most of the others. Here is the report on a typical jam factory:

"The boiling room lay between the yard and the stable and the horses reached the latter through the boiling room. The sanitary accommodation was hardly separated from the rooms where the fresh fruit and uncovered jam were kept, and the floors were dirty and undrained."

Another factory Inspector found jam pots being washed in "liquid like dark soup, which smelled abominably." The manager informed the Inspector that the water was changed "about once a week." When fished out of these evil-smelling tanks the pots were allowed to stand until dry, when they were considered ready to receive fresh installments of preserves.

Inspectors of bakeries found that it was a frequent custom to bathe the children in them after the close of work on Saturdays, while the family's weekly collection of dirty clothing was sorted in the bakeries for dispatch to the laundry.

The sausage factories, says the report, are mostly owned by Germans and are "small, dilapidated, badly lit, and often infested by rats."

A largely attended meeting of importers and distributors of American canned goods was held in the London Chamber of Commerce building to-day to consider what steps can be taken to restore confidence in these imports. Among those present were the English representatives of the American packers. A committee of six was appointed to raise funds and devise means for carrying out the objects of the meeting.

TEN TONS OF BAD MEAT.

Philadelphia Inspectors Seize It in a Cold Storage Warehouse.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Ten tons of decayed meat and poultry which was to have been sold for food will be taken from the cold storage warehouse of the Delaware Freezing Company to-morrow and conveyed to a fertilizing plant to be destroyed.

Arrangements to this end were made to-day at a conference between Meat Inspector Schrieber and the twenty owners of the stuff. Inspector Schrieber, seconded by Chief Abbott of the Bureau of Health, had threatened to declare the meat—and the warehouse if necessary—a public nuisance, and to publish the names of the owners. A threat was necessary to obtain possession of the meat which was discovered by accident.

The Inspectors seized some fish several days ago. The owner frankly said:

"I don't wish to sell food which is unfit to be eaten. I have some in the Delaware Freezing Company's warehouse. Go up and look at that, and while you are there take a look about the place generally. I think you will find something interesting."

The Inspectors found the ten tons of bad meat.

When the wagons back up to the warehouse to-morrow, Dr. Schrieber and his men will be there to see that the work is thoroughly done, without regard to the monetary loss to the holders of the decayed product.

WON'T STAMP OLD CANS.

"No Last Year's Birds' Nests" to be Indorsed, Says Wilson.

CHICAGO, July 10.—When asked for an opinion to-night as to the result of his investigation at the Union Stock Yards, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said:

"When the seal of the United States is placed upon any inspected article of meat, Uncle Sam will stand for its character, but Uncle Sam will not put that seal on last year's birds' nests, or upon any old rag found in an alley.

"I have met, conferred with, and instructed thirty Government Inspectors summoned to meet me here, regarding the new inspection laws. I have held my last meeting with the packers, and they fully understand the situation.

"The Inspectors also understand how they are to perform their duties. Ample time will be given the packers to arrange their work so that it will comply with the new law. The new Inspectors will be appointed when certified by the Civil Service Commission."

Victim of Headache Powder.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 10.—Mrs. Lottie Shaal, aged 62 years, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital from her home yesterday in a comatose condition and died to-day without recovering consciousness. The doctors attribute her death to an overdose of some form of headache powder. Mrs. Shaal was an inveterate taker of patent medicines.

TURKEY WANTS NO EMBASSY.

Makes Another Effort to Dissuade the American Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—Fresh instructions have been sent to the Turkish Minister at Washington, Chekib Bey, to renew his efforts to dissuade the authorities at Washington from carrying out the proposed elevation of the legation here to the status of an embassy.

It appears that when the Turkish Government was first notified that the United States desired to effect the change, Chekib Bey was ordered to oppose the project, but replied that he was unable to shake the determination of the State Department. He has now been instructed to inform that department that the proposed action requires a previous agreement between the two countries, which has not been effected in the present case.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Chekib Bey, the Turkish Minister to this country, stated to-day that no instructions had been received by him from his Government to delay the steps taken for the elevation of the American Legation at Constantinople to an embassy.

"My Government is as desirous to be adequately represented through an embassy at Washington as is the United States through an embassy at Constantinople," he said. "The question has long been pending, and Turkey has previously signified her willingness to take the step whenever financial and other conditions enabled her to do so. Both countries should move simultaneously in the matter, subsequent to a definite agreement.

"If any question has arisen at Constantinople, the last reason to be ascribed for any delay should be any indisposition on the part of my Government to cultivate the friendship and goodwill of the United States. Turkey is eager to dwell in concord and perfect agreement with the United States. I suppose the outcome will be the eventual raising of both legations to embassies."

DOESN'T LIKE STEPMOTHERS.

Vice Chancellor Pitney Says He Never Knew One to be a Good Mother.

Vice Chancellor Pitney, in Newark, denied the application of Frederick A. G. Schultze yesterday for the custody of two of his children, a boy and a girl, now in charge of the mother, who obtained a divorce from Schultze four years ago.

Schultze recently remarried and made application to obtain the children. In denying the application the Vice Chancellor said that he had never heard of a stepmother who was a good mother. The girl, who is 15 years old, expressed a desire to stay with her own mother, as did the boy, but the court made no order in regard to the former, saying:

"She does not want to be under the control of her father's wife, and I certainly honor her for it, but the boy is still of an age when he needs the care of a mother."

The second Mrs. Schultze was in court with her husband and his eldest boy, who has been in the father's custody. When the boy's mother attempted to caress her son she was prevented from doing so by the stepmother. The former Mrs. Schultze lives in Ocean Grove with the two children.

GLAD WIFE IS CALLED SANE.

Mr. Shackman Says, However, That She May Not Have Recovered.

Isaac Shackman, woolen manufacturer of 621 Broadway, said yesterday about the release of his wife after seventeen years spent in the wards of various insane hospitals of the State:

"If my wife is declared to be in her right mind I shall very gladly receive her back. I understand she will be kept under close watch for some days before she is finally allowed to go. For years she has suffered from delusions of one sort or another, and when she first lost her balance she was at times dangerous. I have given her the best care possible and in no way opposed her release.

"My only fear is that she is not really recovered. To people who are not familiar with insanity, it is easy to be mistaken about a case. It is often impossible for a Judge and jury to detect insanity during a trial.

"I did not visit my wife much of late, on the advice of her doctor, who said it excited her, especially when the time came for parting. But her children have seen her constantly, and we will be glad to have her home again."

FOUR HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Head-On Collision with a Trolley at East Orange, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. G. Harris and their eldest daughter, Miss Ruth Harris, were injured yesterday in an automobile-trolley collision at Harrison and Main Streets, East Orange, N. J. Their machine was wrecked and the front of the trolley car was smashed. One passenger on the trolley, Miss Nettie Miller of Newark, was shaken up. She was treated at the Orange Memorial Hospital with the Harris family, after which she went home.

Mr. Harris, who is President of the Newark Rivet Works, with his wife and four daughters was taking an early morning spin, and had turned into Main Street, when they came head on against the car, which was driven by Motorman Luke O'Connor. All but the youngest child were thrown out and stunned. Miss Harris's injuries are slight, but she is suffering from shock. Mr. and Mrs. Harris escaped with bruises.

RAIN DRENCHES GOLFERS BUT SPORT GOES ON

Sensational Finish in Opening Championship Round.

LOW SCORE FOR PARTRIDGE

Brilliant Play by Travers in Thunderstorm—Record Field on Englewood Links.

Golfers from all parts of the United States and one ex-Canadian champion assembled yesterday on the links of the Englewood (N. J.) Golf Club, in the annual meet for the National amateur championship. Over 180 contestants started in the opening medal-play round, a record-breaking field, and it was considerably after 6 o'clock before the last pair holed out on the home green. The day was excessively hot until after 3 o'clock, when a mass of black clouds rolling up toward the north presaged the customary Summer thunderstorm. It proved to be a storm of exceptional violence and a veritable deluge in the amount of water that fell, for more than one of the greens was temporarily flooded, and half a hundred golfers were forced to keep on driving and putting away in the rain and soaked to the skin in the bargain.

The tournament began promptly at 9 o'clock, President Ransom H. Thomas, Secretary W. Fellowes Morgan, and other officers of the United States Golf Association being on hand to start the early contestants. The Stars and Stripes and another large flag, bearing the green emblem of the club, were run up on opposite posts near the clubhouse just before Parke Wright of Buffalo and W. S. Simpson of Baltusrol stepped to the first tee for the opening drive. Even at that hour the plazza was comfortably filled with spectators, and before noon more than a score of automobiles and many fashionable traps were drawn up in the parking place near the big lunch tent.

The low score of the day was made by Dwight Partridge, the ex-New York interscholastic champion, and now a Yale student. He did 75, finishing before the black clouds loomed up threateningly toward the north. Walter J. Travis, the ex-champion, was one of the lucky ones to come in early, bringing in a card of 77. C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., a Montclair golfer, surprised his friends by a 78, and then came Jerome D. Travers, the metropolitan favorite, with 80, and E. M. Byers, the Pittsburg lad, with the same score. The champion, H. Chandler Egan, although one of the first to get off, needed 81. He made a bad 7 on the seventh hole, driving badly, and then getting bunkered. He, however, gave an exhibition of brilliancy by making two holes in 2, the short eighth and the home hole. Only about eight 2's were recorded during the day.

Travers was one of the last men to start, and he had scarcely reached the fifth green when the storm broke in all its fury. From the clubhouse it was impossible to see the hapless golfers approaching the home hole. Several of the contestants, disgusted with their scores under these strenuous conditions, reported "no card" to the committee as they tramped up to the clubhouse, leaving a trail of water behind them. Travers, however, surprised his friends. Notwithstanding the rain and the difficulty of handling wet and sticky clubs he did not miss a drive and finished his outholes in 40 and then made the same score for the home holes. It was a splendid exhibition of masterly golf.

George S. Lyon, the Canadian representative, did 84, good enough to qualify among the leaders. Two clergymen were among the aspirants for championship honors—Dr. Simon Carr of Philadelphia, who finished with 89, very good, but hardly good enough for the eligible set, and Dr. J. H. MacDonald of Chicago. The latter caught the rain, as his score of 102 attests.

The wisdom of dividing the thirty-six-hole qualifying round into a two-day event was proved by the late hour required to finish, for it was after 6 o'clock before the last pair were on the home green. All will play another eighteen-hole match to-day, and the best thirty-two will then be picked from the lot, and they will be drawn for the first championship match-play round to-morrow morning. The result of the day's play gives a total of thirty-nine golfers who have a score of 86 or under, and the general impression is that an average of 86 for the two rounds will qualify.

The scores of those who finished are:

Dwight Partridge, Bedford:											
Out	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	—37		
In	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	3—38	75	
Walter J. Travis, Garden City:											
Out	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	4—39		
In	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	3—38	77	
C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Montclair:											
Out	4	4	5	5	3	6	4	4	4—39		
In	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3—39	78	
Jerome D. Travers, Nassau:											
Out	4	5	5	6	4	4	4	3	5—40		
In	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—40	80	
E. M. Byers, Allegheny:											
Out	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—38		
In	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	4—42	80	

H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor	39	42	81
F. Murray Olyphant, Jr., Englewood	41	40	81
E. R. Bankard, Jr., Baltimore	42	40	82
Brice S. Evans, Braeburn	40	42	82
J. G. Anderson, Boston	39	43	82
E. M. Barnes, Englewood	38	44	82
George T. Brokaw, Garden City	45	38	83
H. R. Johnstone, Myopia	43	40	83
H. W. Whittemore, Boston	40	43	83
W. T. West, Philadelphia	43	40	83
A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's	41	42	83
A. L. White, Ekwarok	41	42	83
Archie Graham, North Jersey	41	42	83
ParKe Wright, Buffalo	42	42	84
G. S. Lyon, Canada	43	41	84
Dr. E. P. Fredericks, Oil City	41	43	84
A. W. Tillinghast, Philadelphia	42	43	85
Ellis Knowles, Bedford	45	40	85
Fred Herreshoff, Garden City	43	42	85
Howard Giffin, Baltusrol	41	44	85
Percy R. Pyne, second, Princeton	43	42	85
M. D. Ritchie, Pittsburg	44	41	85
M. Whitlatch, Montclair	45	40	85
Robert Abbott, Plainfield	42	43	85
S. D. Banks, Brooklawn	46	40	86
Dumont Clarke, Jr., Englewood	46	40	86
F. O. Horstman, Philadelphia	46	40	86
Oswald Kirkby, Englewood	41	45	86
James H. Childs, Pittsburg	44	42	86
H. J. Gee, Princeton	43	43	86
H. C. Roess, Oil City	44	42	86
D. M. Cole, Westfield	45	41	86
Amos T. Dwight, Dyker Meadow	48	41	89
T. M. Sherman, Wykagyl	45	41	86

W. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 87; Max Behr, Morris County, 87; D. Laird, Princeton, 87; E. B. Sawyer, Chicago, 87; Harold Weber, Toledo, 87; Charles H. Seely, Wee Burn, 87; W. P. Smith, Philadelphia, 87; James D. Foot, Apawamis, 87; John M. Ward, Fox Hills, 87; J. Sherman, Jr., Westfield, 87; Harold Wilcox, Montclair, 87; L. L. Clarke, Englewood, 87; C. W. O'Connor, Essex County, 88; G. B. Adams, Baltusrol, 88; E. E. Giles, Pittsburg, 88; Oscar Woodward, Englewood, 88; C. J. Sullivan, Baltusrol, 88; Gilman F. Tiffany, Powelton, 88; S. V. Beckwith, Englewood, 88; F. H. McAdoo, St. Andrew's, 89; F. F. Byers, Pittsburg, 89; T. M. Marshall, Jr., Pittsburg, 89; R. Havemeyer, Seabright, 89; H. P. Smith, Philadelphia, 89; C. A. Dunning, Nassau, 89; Dr. Simon Carr, Philadelphia, 89; W. L. Glenny, Plainfield, 89; Dr. A. T. Haight, Fox Hills, 89; A. H. Smith, Philadelphia, 90; T. G. Stevenson, Myopia, 90; J. D. Dettmer, Englewood, 90; Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow, 90; Chadwick Sawyer, Midland, 90; H. L. Holmes, Essex County, 90; L. A. Hamilton, Englewood, 90; C. H. Blake, Jr., Englewood, 91; James L. Taylor, Ekwanok, 91; A. F. Southerland, Englewood, 91; D. H. Barrows, Plainfield, 91; T. S. Lippy, Seattle, 91; F. H. Thomas, Morris County, 92; S. N. Stickney, Springfield, 92; W. B. Rhett, Crescent A. C., 92; C. W. Taintor, Richmond County, 92; J. C. Dilworth, Pittsburg, 93; W. S. Harban, Washington, 93; I. W. Perrin, Philadelphia, 93; A. Havemeyer, Seabright, 94; R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, 94; C. H. Mattern, Oil City, 94; H. McSweeny, Oil City, 94; C. E. Lambert, St. Louis, 94; C. S. Kellogg, Englewood, 94; A. B. Knight, Arcadia, 94.

C. B. Brown, Montclair, 95; E. B. Case, Oil City, 95; C. E. Van Vleck, Montclair, 95; F. C. Jennings, Garden City, 95; Fred Snare, Englewood, 96; F. C. Reynolds, Essex County, 96; G. C. Baxter, Brooklawn, 96; E. F. Mayberry, Charleston, 96; T. C. Page, Crescent A. C., 97; J. R. Boyce, Englewood, 97; George F. Clingman, Jr., Chicago, 97; F. C. Talmage, Plainfield, 97; C. W. Hart, Jr., Princeton, 97; T. P. Borden, Apawamis, 98; Ralph Peters, Jr., Midland, 99; W. F. Morgan, Jr., Baltusrol, 99; C. B. Lloyd, Toledo, 99; C. B. Storrs, Essex County, 99.

J. S. MacCormick, Pittsburg, 100; R. T. Sterling, Mount Airy, 101; F. W. Howard, Wykagyl, 101; J. W. Surbrug, Jr., Montclair, 101; the Rev. J. H. MacDonald, Chicago, 102; Robert Weir, Wilmington, 104; W. C. Hoople, Fox Hills, 107; George D. Ryall, Yountakah, 118.

CANADIANS BADLY BEATEN.

American Cricketers Won Match by 253 Runs and 7 Wickets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The international cricket match between the United States and Canada, which was finished on the Germantown grounds at Manheim, was won by the Americans by 253 runs and 7 wickets. When the stumps were drawn last night the United States eleven had scored 274, while the visitors lost five wickets for 31 runs. The latter continued their batting this morning, but could make no headway against the bowling of Clark and Greene, the innings closing for 90. A. W. Mossman was top scorer, with 18, the other double-figure scores being: R. C. Reade, 17; W. H. Whittaker, 15, and W. Marsden, 12.

The home eleven declined the privilege of sending in their opponents to follow on and continued their second inning. With the score at 131 for three wickets, the American innings was decided closed with a total score of 405 for the two innings. Morris batted in splendid form for 69, not out, and Clark rendered him valuable assistance with 31. The two batsmen put on 100 runs between them.

With a minority of 314 and a heavy wicket to bat on, the Canadians' only chance was to play for a draw, but King was unplayable, and the second innings was a procession from the clubhouse to the wicket and vice versa. So deadly was King's bowling that nine Canadian wickets were down for 84 runs, when a heavy storm interrupted the play. The visitors refused to take advantage of the weather and thereby rob the Americans of a well-earned victory, and resumed their batting at 6:20 in a heavy rain. The last two wickets added 28 runs, when Hines was bowled by King for 17, Saunders being not out, 18. The Canadians were loudly applauded for their good sportsmanship, as they could have secured a draw had they so desired. In the second innings King secured eight wickets for 17 runs. The score:

UNITED STATES.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
C. C. Morris, c. Marsden, b. Reade	0	Not out	69
C. M. Graham, c. Marsden, b. Butt	16		
J. A. Lester, c. Beddowe, b. Mossman	44	Not out	9
F. H. Bohlen, run out	52		
J. B. King, run out	63		
W. S. Evans, l. b. w., b. Marsden	15	b. McElroy	5
P. N. Le Roy, c. Wright, b. Evans	44		
P. H. Clark, b. Elroy	8	c. Whittaker, b. Butt	31
E. M. Cregar, b. Evans	4	st. Wright, b. Butt	11
E. A. Greene, b. Mossman	24		
J. P. Dornan, not out	6		
Extras	3	Extras	6
Total	274	Total for 8 wickets	131

CANADA.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
F. S. Beddowe, c. Dornan, b. King	2	b. King	0
F. C. Evans, c. Morris, b. King	1	c. Greene, b. Clark	0
W. Butt, c. Evans, b. Clark	1	b. King	0
W. W. Wright, b. Clark	2	b. King	5
W. H. Whittaker, c. Cregar, b. Greene	15	b. King	5
W. Marsden, c. b. Greene	12	b. King	3
R. C. Reade, c. and b. Clark	17	c. Graham, b. King	3
S. W. Mossman, c. Evans, b. Cregar	18	b. King	0
C. McElroy, b. Cregar	1	c. Morris, b. King	2
J. L. Hines, not out	8	b. Clark	17
S. R. Saunders, b. Greene	4	Not out	18
Extras	9	Extras	0
Total	90	Total	62

Ocean Racing Severe on Yachts.

William E. Iselin and F. F. Brewster are back from Marblehead. Their boats, Vigilant and Elmina, have each repaired the damage which was done in the Eastern cruising races. Vigilan got the worst pounding in the thirteen years of her history. Fifteen of her bow frames were opened up and her plates torn loose in a dozen places. It was necessary to plug the holes with wood to prevent her seriously leaking, so severe was the force of the choppy head sea. The complete overhauling she underwent vindicated the wisdom of Mr. Iselin giving up the contest when he did.

Elmina carried her nose under the cross sea for two hours and her rigging was stretched badly and her mainsail split. When they attempted to lighten her the strain split her main boom. Considering the fact that her new sails cost $15,000, it was a rather costly trip.

The probable outcome of the race will be either the abandonment of ocean racing for yachts carrying heavy racing rigs or the restriction of such contests to strictly cruising rigs.

To Launch New York Sonder Boats.

The two boats building for the Sonderklasse from New York designs will be launched Thursday at Lawley's. They are the Gardner boat Vim for Commodore Trenor L. Park, and the Crane boat for F. Lewis Clark, called Spokane. These will be the last of the seventeen boats to go overboard except Alcedo, the boat building for R. L. Pond and H. W. Hodgson from the latter's design. This will be launched on Saturday just in time to qualify for the race, the conditions requiring all boats to be in the water when entered, and the last day to enter being Saturday, July 14, at 6 P. M.

The Park boat Vim is a miniature aspirant, and both Commodore Park and Designer Gardner expect that with its fine lines it will prove very fast. Commodore Park will take personal command of her, with E. H. Buckman as his assistant, on Aug. 1.

Three-Day Regatta on Lower Bay.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club will hold a three-day series of races, beginning to-morrow, in honor of the return of the first contestants in the ocean race for the Brooklyn Cup. The series will be open to all classes, and will be participated in by the entire Gravesend Bay fleet as well as by such representatives of the New Rochelle Club as are anchored off Bath Beach to receive the ocean racers. It is expected that thirty yachts will go to the line each day.

Inter-Club Races on the Sound.

Preparatory to the annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club on Saturday, in which all the larger sloops and schooners are expected to compete, besides the regular Long Island fleet of small boats, the club will hold an inter-club contest off Greenwich to-morrow for cups given by Commodore George Lauder, Jr. The cups are offered to the club that shall make the best joint score in each of the two classes offered—the New York thirty-footers and the race boats.

Schlechter Still Leads at Chess.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 10.—The seventh round of the final stage of the International Chess Masters' tournament was contested to-day. The pairings and results, with the scores of the competitors to date, follow:

	R.	W.	L.		R.	W.	L.
Schlechter	½	20	9	vs. Marocsy	½	19½	9½
Teichmann	1	0	11	vs. Burn	1	17	10
Bernstein	½	17	11	vs. Marshall	½	15	13
Janovski	1	14½	13½	vs. Perlis	0	14	15
*Rubinstein		13½	9½				

*A bye.

ARMOR TRUST BROKEN; INDEPENDENT DID IT

Carnegie and Bethlehem Bids Differ for First Time in Years.

BUT MIDVALE WINS CONTRACT

All Three Companies Make Big Cuts Under Prices Offered Several Months Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The opening of bids for the armor to be furnished for the new battleships Michigan and South Carolina at the Navy Department to-day demonstrated that the Armor Trust has been broken. For the first time in years the bids of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies were different, and both were far under any offer either has made heretofore.

The last batch of armor that was contracted for cost the Government $398 a ton, and was made by the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia, an independent concern. It was expected that to-day's bids would show a reduction from that figure on the part of the Carnegie and Bethlehem people, and that expectation was justified. But the Midvale people also made a reduction, and their cut was greater than that of either of their competitors.

A batch of 7,328 tons is covered by the contract to be awarded. The Midvale Company offers to supply the entire amount for $2,555,470, which is on the basis of $345 a ton for the bulk of the armor, except bolts and nuts. This bid is $821,910 lower than that of the Carnegie Company, the bidder nearest to the Midvale. The Carnegie bid was on the basis of $370 a ton, and that of the Bethlehem Company on a basis of $381 a ton. The Midvale Company agrees to begin furnishing armor within five months after the contract is awarded. Both the other companies want six months for the first delivery. Each bidder agrees to supply at the rate of 600 tons a month.

The three companies made big cuts under the bids made by them a little more than a year ago. The Midvale people dropped $52 a ton on present prices, Carnegie $97, and Bethlehem $62. These figures are on Class A armor, which includes the heaviest plates.

Secretary Bonaparte will award the entire contract to the Midvale Company, which in a letter accompanying its bid offered, in case the Government needed the armor so rapidly, to begin deliveries in advance of the time specified in the advertisements for bids and to increase the amount of deliveries from 600 to 800 tons a month if the shipbuilders could use 800 tons a month. These offers make it unnecessary for the Secretary to consider whether it would not be well to award a part of the contract to the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies.

Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in commenting on the bids, attributed the cut in price altogether to the competition. He said he was sure the processes of making had not been cheapened. He is particularly well satisfied at the present condition of the armor-making business because he encouraged the Midvale people when it was considered a big question whether they could make armor plate that would stand the test.

President Dinkey of the Carnegie Company and W. J. Balsinger, the armor plate expert of that company, were present at the opening of the bids.

St. Peter's Won Basket Ball Game.

St. Peter's basket ball team scored an easy victory over the Orioles last night at Madison Square Garden rink. Two halves of ten minutes each were played, St. Peter's winning by the score of 20 to 6. The winners outplayed their opponents at every stage of the game, excelling principally in passing and goal-shooting. Harry McDonald and J. J. Jordan, two of the fastest amateur skaters in New York, will start in the third of a mile race to-night. They are also entered in the mile open and half-mile handicap. The usual half-mile novice event will be the first on the programme.

"Joe" Walcott Knocked Out Dougherty

BOSTON, July 10.—"Joe" Walcott of Boston retained the welterweight championship of the world by knocking out "Jack" Dougherty of Milwaukee in the eighth round at the Lincoln Athletic Club in Chelsea to-night.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

Radically Reduced Prices

Involving All the

Straw and Panama Hats for Men

In the Shop

Splits, Sennets, Milans and Mackinaws.

Formerly $4.00 and $5.00 — At $2.50
Formerly $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 — At $1.25

Panamas in blocked and telescope models.

Formerly $5.00 to $8.00 — At $4.00
Formerly $10.00 to $18.00 — At $6.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

BYCK BROS.

27th HALF YEARLY

CLEARANCE SALE

SMART CLOTHES and FURNISHINGS

Begins This Morning at 8 O'Clock.

This matchless opportunity to get Outing Suits, Business Suits—Dark and Light Gray Worsteds, Black and Blue Serges, Thibets and Unfinished Worsteds—Evening Clothes and Trousers of the well-known "BYCK" Smart Style and High Quality,

at nearly half former prices

should bring you early to

"THE SMART CLOTHES SHOP,"

154 to 164 East 125th Street,

NEAR THIRD AVENUE. OPEN EVENINGS.

ANOTHER KAISER'S CUP.

Two New Schooners Ordered and Others Contemplated.

There are rumors going the rounds of another Kaiser's Cup for next year. At the time that American yachtsmen were abroad last year after the decision of the last contest to the Lizard, the Emperor expressed his desire to offer a second trophy. Then the proffer was postponed in deference to the wish of the Americans, who felt that another contest this year would be too close to benefit the sport. The matter was then allowed to rest in statu quo, awaiting the developments of the future.

For several weeks past there has been talk of another trophy. Yesterday the announcement was made in Boston of an order to A. S. Chesebrough for a new bronze schooner, an ocean-going cruising yacht, for Edward R. Coleman. Later came a report from Bristol to the effect that Herreshoff had a similar vessel in contemplation for an unnamed yachtsman. Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club has declared his intention to build a larger cruising schooner than the Thistle, if he can dispose of his present boat, which is too small to suit him. Taken all together the orders seem to give color to the rumors.

WAR STUPID AS DUELING.

President Faunce Says This Is Coming to be Realized.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 10.—The annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction began work to-day with sessions in the various departments.

The principal address of the evening session was delivered by President William H. P. Faunce of Brown University, who spoke on "The Education of the People for International Peace."

"It is not true that 'in time of peace we must prepare for war,'" he said, "but rather that in time of peace we must prepare to make war impossible. We have come to realize that the simultaneous discharge of pistols at fifty paces is no more likely to establish justice than the tossing of pennies or the throw of the dice. When the duelist became absurd, dueling was dead. The time is surely coming when the international duel will seem in the face of international opinion an utterly stupid way of settling international differences."

Positive

A soda cracker should be the most nutritious and wholesome of all foods made from wheat—

Comparative

But ordinary soda crackers absorb moisture, collect dust and become stale and soggy long before they reach your table. There is however, one

Superlative

soda cracker—at once so pure, so clean, so crisp and nourishing that it stands alone in its supreme excellence—the name is

Uneeda Biscuit

5¢ *In a dust tight, moisture proof package.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

AFTER

50 YEARS

OF

UNPRECEDENTED POPULARITY

IS TO-DAY THE

UNIVERSAL FAVORITE

AND THE

BEST SELLING WHISKEY

IN THE WORLD.

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH,
Representatives,
15 William St., New York, N. Y.

Why shouldn't you be able to buy a hundred cigars as low as a retailer?

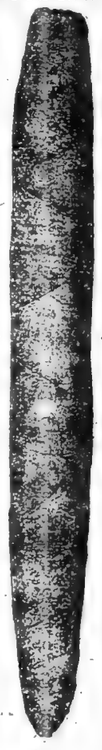

Shivers' Panatela Exact Size and Shape

There are many small dealers who do not buy over a hundred cigars of one brand at a time. But they get them at wholesale price.

When you buy a hundred cigars why don't you get them at wholesale price?

Obviously, the retailer cannot sell them to you at wholesale price because that would give him no profit.

But what about the manufacturer? He cannot sell them to you at wholesale price because in doing so he would antagonize the retailer, and he must depend upon the retailer for his outlet.

That's the reason. But I have got around that. How? By selling all my cigars direct to the consumer—none to retailers. Consequently, I don't have to "protect" the retailer as other manufacturers do. I can and do sell in hundred lots direct to the smoker, at wholesale price.

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Times, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are Clear Havana, of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings used. They are hand-made by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please inclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A MESSAGE OF VALUE.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL REDUCTION SALE warrants prompt consideration from men who are discriminating—men to whom the price is of no moment, unless it concerns garments that are imbued with the attributes of highest-class tailoring.

Here are the concrete facts:

SUITINGS TO ORDER

That were $18, $20 & $22, in two pieces..... $15

IMPORTED SUITINGS

That were $25, $28, $30 & $35, in two pieces..... $20

Devine & Ronan,
115 NASSAU STREET.

If the charm of beautiful furniture appeals to you—if you are interested in rare hangings and fabrics, artistic wall papers, decorative screens, unique lamps and choice furnishings of all sorts, we cordially invite you to spend an hour or two in our store the next time you are in this vicinity.

The Tobey
Furniture Company
11 West 32d Street

RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION, SAYS LEROY-BEAULIEU

Complete Transition Resembling the French Upheaval.

MAY OVERWHELM DYNASTY

French Authority on the Empire of the Czars Tells of Conditions as He Found Them.

PARIS, July 10.—Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Director of the Institute of France, and the foremost French authority on Russian affairs, whose "History of Russia" is recognized as being one of the most accurate presentations of the affairs of that Empire, which he visited recently for the purpose of observing the results of the first election, said in an interview to-day:

"It should be understood that the Russian situation is one of actual revolution. It is no crisis which can be measured by days, weeks, or months, but is a vast and complete transition, resembling that of the French Revolution.

"When I say revolution I do not mean that the monarchy is certain to be overthrown, although it is possible that this may follow. The greater part of the leaders of the Constitutional Democracy desire to save the Throne from wreck, but they recognize that they are not masters of the future. If the Government does not satisfy the nation's demands catastrophies of the gravest nature are ahead for Russia."

M. Leroy-Beaulieu was asked if the preservation of the Throne meant a continuation of the autocracy.

"By no means," he replied, "on the contrary, arbitrary autocracy is doomed. All that the present monarchy can save at the best is power within constitutional, or well-defined limits. The Emperor has good intentions, but he knows very little of his own country outside of the limits of the palaces. He is always hesitating, is himself terrified by the example of the French Revolution, and does not wish to have the same end as Louis XVI., although he forgets that Charles I. of England arrived at a similar end by another route.

"Perhaps it is already too late to save the dynasty from going down with the autocracy, but the Emperor might stay the storm by permitting the formation of a Ministry representing Parliament, which represents the people. He has already lost much time, and the feeling of discontent is continually increasing."

M. Leroy-Beaulieu then discussed the agrarian and other leading questions. The land, he said, was the most difficult question, owing to the intense feeling among the peasants. The Government recoils before the enormous cost of partial or total expropriation of the ancient estates, yet unless the Emperor satisfies the expectations of the peasants he will transform them into an opposition element and perhaps into revolutionists.

"The question of nationality is almost equally difficult," continued M. Leroy-Beaulieu, "for since Finland secured autonomy Poland and the other branches of the population demand the same autonomy. They are all, doubtless, entitled to the same liberty, but I believe in leaving to future determination which of these peoples have enough national cohesion and enough maturity to be intrusted with autonomy. If outside of Finland there is such a people ripe for the largest exercise of liberty it is Poland."

Concerning the Jewish question M. Leroy-Beaulieu said he was struck with the tenacity with which the Jews demanded the same civil and political rights as the Christians.

"There are 5,000,000 Jews in Russia," he said, "and if so many of them are among the revolutionists the reason is to be found in the exceptional laws to which they are compelled to submit. The Jews thus become irreconcilable adversaries of the Government. The sole means to end the uprisings and bring about the withdrawal of the Jewish masses from the revolutionary propaganda is to accord them equality before the law. The Russian Parliament demands this, but the Government hesitates, persisting in considering the Jews to be the principal organizers of the revolution."

In conclusion M. Leroy-Beaulieu said:

"I am inclined to believe that this revolution will continue in various stages of intonsity for ten and perhaps twenty years, owing to the magnitude of the questions involved and the dangers along the way."

SIDED WITH THE MUTINEERS.

Troops at Tamboff, Including Cossacks, Refused to Fire on Them.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Some additional details of the mutiny of the Seventh Cavalry at Tamboff show that both the infantry and the Cossacks sent to subdue the mutineers refused to fire on them, the infantry bayoneting the officer who gave the command.

Only a detachment of Dragoons, who, it is said, had been plied with liquor, attacked the mutineers. The officers of the Seventh fired on their own men.

The number of killed or wounded has not been established.

REBEL MUJIKS ORGANIZED.

Strikes and Disorders Spread—Durnovo's Estate Devastated.

ODESSA, July 10.—A general strike started to-day among the men employed about the port.

Agrarian outrages and politico-industrial strikes occur daily, and are spreading in an alarming manner in the southern provinces. The revolting peasantry are now evidently organized and led by professional propagandists, who are clandestinely importing arms.

In an interview to-day a Marshal of the Nobility of Kherson expressed the firm conviction that the situation is inevitably and rapidly drifting to a colossal and calamitous uprising of the peasants against the landowners, and that the movement will be actively supported by the disaffected soldiery.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Street demonstrations and rioting becoming more frequent in Moscow and St. Petersburg. At Moscow 7,000 employes of the Prokharoff Mill, who were at the forefront during the rioting there last December, have gone out on strike, presenting a series of impossible demands, including pay for the time they lost during the uprising, which prove clearly that their demands are a mere pretext to stop work.

The estate of Prince Kochebue in Poltava has been devastated by peasants.

The estate near Yarensk of M. Durpovo, ex-Minister of the Interior, has been completely destroyed by rebellious peasants.

ORDERED TO SLAY DUMAISTS.

Instructions Said to Have Been Received by Saratoff Police.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The members of the Labor Group in the lower house of Parliament declare that they have absolute proof that orders have been sent out from St. Petersburg to the police authorities in the Province of Saratoff to fire on gatherings addressed by members of Parliament after the prorogation of that body.

It is asserted that the orders instruct the police to single out the Deputies and afterward make it appear that their shooting was accidental.

IN TRAIN VICTIMS' MEMORY.

Service in St. Paul's Cathedral—Ambassador Reid Present.

LONDON, July 10.—A memorial service for the American and Canadian victims of the Salisbury railroad disaster of July 1 was held in St. Paul's Cathedral this morning in the presence of a very large congregation, including Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and the staff of the American Embassy, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Carter, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London in their official robes, C. Johnstone, representing the Colonial Office; Sir Daniel Hunter McMillan, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and officials of the South-Western Railway and of the American Steamship Line.

Most of the victims of the accident were represented by members of the family or friends. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the Dean of St. Paul's, assisted by Archdeacon Sinclair.

MAY BUILD IRISH RAILWAY.

Eugene Zimmerman and the Duke of Manchester Inspect Route.

BELFAST, July 10.—Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati and his son-in-law, the Duke of Manchester, to-day inspected the route of the proposed Newry, Keady & Tynan Railway.

Afterward they had a conference with the promoters with a view, it is said, to purchasing the promoters' interests in the road.

The scheme was sanctioned by Parliament eight years ago, and the Government has since voted a grant of $375,000. The proposal is to construct a railway from Newry to Tynan via Keady and buy out the Clogher Valley Railway, connecting it with the Cavan and Leitrim line, thus establishing direct communication between Newry and the Arigna coalfields, a distance of 100 miles.

METZ TO HOLD TAX SALE.

Bronx Property to be Disposed Of on Oct. 3—Many Owners Unknown.

Controller Metz announced yesterday that, beginning on Wednesday, Oct. 3, he would hold a sale of lands and tenements in the Bronx for unpaid taxes for the years between 1886 and 1901, inclusive, and for unpaid water rents from 1885 to 1900, inclusive. The sale will be held in the Coroner's Courtroom, at Tremont and Third Avenues, at 10 A. M.

The territory involved includes Pelham, Unionport, Arden, Washingtonville, Edenwald, Wakefield, Laconia, and Seneca Park. Most of the indebtedness is comparatively small. Much of it is due from estates, and in perhaps 50 per cent. of the lots the column ruled in the catalogues for the owner's name contains the word "unknown." John Jacob Astor is a delinquent since 1889 on property at 161st Street and Mott and Walton Avenues. His indebtedness totals $1,961. Philip M. Lydig has neglected his taxes since 1885 on seventeen pieces at Whittier, Drake, and Farragut Avenues and Edgewater Road. T. D. Sullivan owes $24 on land at Home and Barretto Streets. The George H. Foster estate is indebted on about 100 lots, and is run close by the East Bay Land and Improvement Company. The New York University is also on the wrong side of the list.

The Manhatfan Railway Company owes nothing on realty, but $122,149 for its franchise; the Union Railway Company owes $158 on realty and $65,756 on franchise; the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company owes $5,990, the Standard Gas Light Company owes $25,635 on franchise, John B. McDonald owes $115 franchise tax, and the Central Gas Light Company owes $1,826 on realty and $25,056 on franchise.

STUDYING JUVENILE COURTS.

M. Juhliet Here from Paris to See Our Probationary System.

Edouard Juhliet, who is at the head of the Patronage des Enfants in Paris, visited Special Sessions and the Tombs Court yesterday as the guest of E. Fellows Jenkins, Superintendent of the Children's Society and Chief Probation Officer of Special Sessions. M. Juhliet is stopping at the St. Regis, and expects to spend about a month in the city, studying the parole and probationary system as it is practiced in Special Sessions and the Children's Court.

He devoted a good deal of time yesterday to an examination of both these courts, and asked Mr. Jenkins many questions as to the advantages and disadvantages of our methods. He said that Paris has already adopted a system like ours, but the officials in the French capital are as yet unfamiliar with the details of the work here.

The Patronage des Enfants is the school founded by Henri Rollet, an advocate appointed by the Prefect of Police in Paris to defend children arraigned in the petty courts. To-day M. Juhliet intends to visit the Children's Court.

FOOD.

DOCTOR'S SHIFT

Now Gets Along Without It.

A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast, and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach.

"Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast, and very soon found I could do without meat, for my body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts, and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better and have increased in weight.

"Since finding the benefit I derived from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all of my patients suffering from indigestion or overfeeding, and also for those recovering from disease where I want a food easy to take and certain to digest and which will not overtax the stomach.

"I always find the results I look for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. For ethical reasons please omit my name." Name given by mail by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The reason for the wonderful amount of nutriment, and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find.

In the first place, the starchy part of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking, to perfectly change the starch into Dextrose or Post Sugar, in which state it is ready to be easily absorbed by the blood. The parts in the wheat and barley which Nature can make use of for rebuilding brain and nerve centres are retained in this remarkable food, and thus the human body is supplied with the powerful strength producers so easily noticed after one has eaten Grape-Nuts each day for a week or 10 days. "There's a reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 10.— Second Lieut. F. W. Dawson, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will report to the examining board at Fort Douglas for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. C. D. Hoyt, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to the general hospital for treatment.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral J. J. Hunker, retired, to home.

Commander W. H. Turner, retired, to training station, Newport, for court martial duty.

Capt. D. D. V. Stuart additional duty as President of general court martial, navy yard, New York.

Commander C. W. Bartlett to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Commander W. I. Chambers to command the Florida.

Commander B. W. Wells retired.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Kearsarge, at Norfolk; Stockton, at Solomons; Brooklyn, at Boston; Columbia, at Guantanamo; Glacier, Brutus, Caesar, and Ohio, at Olongapo.

Sailed—Mayflower, from Boston for Monte Christi; Severn, from Annapolis for Solomons; Nevada, from Annapolis for cruise; Princeton, from Bellingham for Blaine; Quiros, from Shanghai for Chefoo.

Senator Wetmore Will Run Again.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore authorized the announcement to-day that he is a candidate for re-election. The statement was prompted by a rumor that Senator Wetmore would retire in favor of Col. Samuel P. Colt of this city.

Harlem Folks,
leave subscriptions for The New York Times at the Harlem Office, 123 West 125th Street. Open 8:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.—Adv.

Low Cost Insurance

If it were possible to insure a $40,000 residence against loss by fire for a hundred years at present rates, the cost would be $3,200.

It is possible to insure the title to your $40,000 home for a hundred or a thousand years for only $250. Title insurance protects the man who takes it and his heirs forever.

This company's moderate fee includes all the work of transfer from search to registration. The records of every transaction are permanent and always accessible to our clients. In view of these facts can you afford to forego title insurance?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital & Surplus, - $11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica.
Brooklyn Banking Dept., 198 Montague St.

ACQUITS ROJESTVENSKY; CONVICTS FOUR OFFICERS

Kronstadt Court-Martial Sentences Naval Men to Death.

MERCY IS RECOMMENDED

Czar to be Asked to Commute the Sentences Owing to the Demoralization at the Time of Surrender.

KRONSTADT, July 10.—Admiral Rojestvensky, whose trial on the charge of surrendering to the enemy after the battle of the Sea of Japan began before a court-martial here on July 4, was acquitted to-day after the court had deliberated for nearly ten hours.

Four officers of the torpedo-boat destroyer Bedovi, who were placed on trial with the Admiral, were found guilty of having with premeditation surrendered the Bedovi, and all four were condemned to death by shooting.

On account of extenuating circumstances, however, the Emperor will be requested to commute the sentences on the four officers to dismissal from the service and to the deprivation of certain rights which they would otherwise enjoy.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The full report of the Kronstadt court-martial shows that Admiral Rojestvensky was acquitted on the ground that he was not in his full senses, and, therefore, was not accountable for what took place at the time of the surrender.

Some of the officers who were tried with Rojestvensky were acquitted, their guilt not being proved.

The recommendations for mercy in the cases of Capt. de Colongue, Chief of Rojestvensky's staff; Capt. Baranoff of the Bedovi, Fillipovsky, and Leontieff, who were found guilty and sentenced to be shot, were in accordance with the regulations and based on the physical and mental demoralization produced by the long voyage and the shock of the disaster in battle. The officers were also credited with a desire to save the life of Rojestvensky.

EXCITED BY METZ'S PICTURE.

Former Politician Disturbs a McCarren-Metz Conference.

While Senator Patrick H. McCarren was having a quiet confab with Controller Metz at the Democratic headquarters in Court Square, Brooklyn, yesterday, a greately excited man from South Brooklyn, who once was active in politics, entered the room in which the county leader and the Controller were sitting and tried to whisper to the Senator.

"Please wait a few minutes," said Mr. McCarren, "I'm engaged just now."

The visitor became greatly excited.

"My God, Pat, will you do it?" he asked, rushing up and down the room.

Stopping in front of a portrait of Mr. Metz on the wall, the stranger stared at it fixedly for a moment, and then began to beat himself on the head with his hands.

"That is you!" he shrieked, pointing a finger at the Controller.

Not knowing what the man might have in his hand, Mr. Metz ducked and sidestepped. The visitor was reaching for a heavy iron paper weight on a desk, when Executive Committeeman W. T. Noonan seized his arm and pushed him back. At that moment Christopher Dalton, Senator McCarren's bodyguard, ran into the room and tried to coax the man to leave. As the visitor would not be persuaded, Dalton was finally forced to take him by the arms and eject him from the place. The man lingered outside for a few minutes, acting strangely, and then hurried away down Court Square.

"I haven't any vanity in my make-up," said Controller Metz, when the man had gone, "but it makes me feel sad that a sight of my portrait should so violently excite any one."

CLEVELAND IN GOOD HEALTH.

Passes Through Town on the Way to Tamworth, N. H.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland passed through this city yesterday on the way to his Summer home at Tamworth, N. H. Mr. Cleveland was accompanied by Dr. J. D. Bryant, his close friend and physician. It was said that Mr. Cleveland had quite recovered his health and that Dr. Bryant was with him only as a guest.

Mr. Cleveland expects to be at Tamworth the rest of the Summer, and is counting on some good fishing.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Frank & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; P. J. Frank, clothing; M. Loventhal, furnishing goods; Hotel Gerard.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; E. A. Slattery, domestics and dress goods; 75 Spring Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Briggs, china and lamps; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Breslin.

Mohr, L., & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; S. Mohr, furnishing goods; 288 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. F. Harmon, domestics; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Ehrman-Kober-Halle Company, Memphis, Tenn.; P. M. Halle, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Montgomery, Ala.; W. E. Montgomery, carpets; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Saks & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. Saks, furnishing goods; E. P. Montgomery, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler, B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. Adler, millinery; O. M. Jandt, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. G. Peck, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Naylor, J., S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. G. Naylor, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 101 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bennett-Morgan Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. H. Morgan, dry goods; H. L. Riggs, dry goods; Hotel Grand.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, laces; C. W. Everett, books; J. E. Hagan, toys; 2 Walker Street.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; H. M. Fleck, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. F. Rehrer, embroideries; 2 Walker Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; J. Bernstein, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Vinal, general buyer; 75 Spring Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; W. O. Ransley, notions; R. MacDowell, embroideries; 454 Broome Street.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Fiedler, shoes; Mr. Hughes, hats; 4 Washington Place.

Fechelmer, Kiefer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. C. Fechelmer, cloths; Hotel Woodstock.

Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz, Trenton, N. J.; C. A. Greenman, dry goods and notions; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, wrappers; G. D. Carr, waists; Hotel Vendome.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Malley, E. Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. S. Pendleton, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Grand.

Wegman, J. B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. B. Wegman, ribbons; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods and prints; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods and prints; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Raub, hosiery, gloves, and knit goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Wallenstein & Cohn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, furnishing goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. B. Brown, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Dyrain, overskirts; W. R. Hibbard, underwear; 104 Worth Street.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Walker, hosiery and knit underwear; C. W. Warnock, corsets and waists; 57 White Street.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; F. W. Mowers, linens; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Ladd, jewelry; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, millinery, ribbons, and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. Bertram, draperies; 454 Broome Street.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. E. Hutchinson, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Broadway; Hotel Woodstock.

New York Cloak and Suit House, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. J. Haggarty; cloaks and suits; 685 Broadway.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Astor.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. W. Sellers, upholstery goods; Mr. Sleight, carpets; 4 Washington Place.

Harggdine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Byrne, dress goods; 72 Leonard Street.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. Getz, wash goods; 75 Spring Street.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, domestics; 75 Spring Street.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; J. Merlin, domestics and wash goods; 75 Spring Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Colt, white goods; 115 Worth Street.

Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, linens; Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, linens; L. Morris, hosiery; 395 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Sturm, G., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. W. Sturm, cloths; Hotel Woodstock.

Ainsworth, laces and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. S. Kays, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Akron Dry Goods Company, Akron, Ohio; M. J. Federman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Whitaker, ribbons; 8 Greene Street.

Powers, Little & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; H. H. Powers, woolens; 18 West Fourth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bradshaw Brothers, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. D. Calhoun, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. D. Parmelee, dress goods and silks; 320 Broadway; Everett House.

Brine, W. R., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. J. Sullivan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Ashland.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. E. Chamberlain, shoes; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Wheeler, clothing and hats; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; N. J. McEvoy, notions and jewelry; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. G. Pattee, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Kirby, F. M., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. J. Weckesser, glassware; Hotel Imperial.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Smith, dress goods; H. Manning, flannels; 115 Worth Street.

Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; B. L. Sloan, notions and jewelry; 395 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Sutton, shoes; 835 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Waxelbaum Company, Macon, Ga.; S. Mayer, notions and furnishing goods; 262 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Regenstein, J., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Regenstein, millinery; 637 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss A. Healy, boys' clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. E. Haupt, millinery; Prince George Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Blondheim, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Cahn, Coblens & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss C. Kramer, white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; F. Bell, notions; Hotel Algonquin.

Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; F. H. Meuser, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; A. L. Shenk, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; O. F. Huff, pictures; J. B. Gillis, carpets; 454 Broome Street.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Snellenberg, dry goods; Snellenberg, furnishing goods; L. Oppenheim, leather goods; 683 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wolf, linens; Hotel Breslin.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; J. A. Porter, cloaks, suits, and waists; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; W. E. Aldred, gloves and underwear; Hotel Breslin.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Scott, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Fitzgerald, S. A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. A. Fitzgerald, dry goods; J. J. Sennett, notions; Hotel Wolcott.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. C. Johnson, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; H. Wheeler, shoes; F. Dorworth, dry goods; 15 Mercer Street; Hotel Victoria.

Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; H. Wheeler, shoes; 15 Mercer Street; Hotel Victoria.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. M. Jamison, shoes; 31 Union Square; Hotel Farrington.

Selig, B., Helena, Mont.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; B. F. Hill, shoes; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Victoria.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

White, E. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. A. S. Flynn, ladies' and infants' wear; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Victoria.

Wolfstein, S., Cincinnati, Ohio; piece goods; Belvedere House.

Gross & Strauss, Worcester, Mass.; L. Strauss, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.

Phillipson, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.; S. Phillipson, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; J. Salk, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Sokup & Shannon, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Sokup, hats; Prince George Hotel.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. McGregor, domestics; E. J. Kelly, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Prince George Hotel.

Toncuay, C. T., Philadelphia, Penn.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Jones & Podmore, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. F. Podmore, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Levin Brothers, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. P. Levin, notions; Hotel Albert.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Rosenbaum, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; B. F. Shugard, hosiery and gloves; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Wash.; A. B. Baker, cloaks, suits, and waists; 74 Grand Street; Prince George Hotel.

Bennett, J. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bennett, piece goods; A. Lewis, piece goods; Prince George Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. D. Kaufman, silks; 648 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE 18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES NEW YORK

Sweeping Sale of Women's Tan Shoes

Every Tan Shoe in the Store Marked to Move in a Hurry

We have gathered all our Tan Shoes for women in our Shoe Store and divided them into two lots, and to-day we will put them on sale at prices from $1.02 to $3.10 below their former selling figures.

This will give you an unlimited choice, as our whole stock of tan shoes will be at your disposal. And that means that you will have all the popular styles to choose among. There are still full three months of the tan shoe season, but these prices couldn't be less if this were midwinter.

All that were $3 and up, now $1.90 *All that were below $3, now 98c*

(Including our own "Foot Mould" line.) (About 4,000 pairs of $2 and $2.50 grades.)

These are the very best shoes that money can buy, and they are all first quality goods. They're the very kind that women of taste are wearing—not a job lot of out-of-date styles and leathers made up for sale purposes. Fresh goods of this season's make and design.

Included is a complete line of a beautiful Gibson style—dull orange color, and especially attractive.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

4,800 Women's Summer Waists

One of the Star Features of Our Midsummer Waist Sale.

All new styles. Not a back number or bad one in the lot. Choice of all the good materials and all the approved models.

3,000 Waists To-day at $1 and $1.25—These represent the bulk of several great special purchases of Waists that were made to retail at $1.50 to $2.50 each. *The materials are Fine, Sheer, White Persian Lawns and Batiste,* converted into the most approved fashions in both trimmed and tailored styles.

In addition, 1,800 Waists made to sell at $2.50 to $3.50, new and exquisite styles, at..... $1.50 and $1.95

Good Straw Mattings and Rugs

Prices on Both Close to the Sensational.

We have clipped an even $3 off the price of the regular $9.50 Japanese matting, and $2.50 off the price of the regular $10 grade. There won't be a yard of either left by store-closing time to-day.

The rugs are all of one size, but that's the most popular size of all—8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches. Good range of patterns and color schemes, and $2 to $5 off each price.

It will be a lively day in the Carpet Store.

Japanese Straw Mattings.

Extra heavy quality. All popular shades, in plaids and stripes. Regular value, $9.50; to-day, per roll of 40 yards..... $6.50

Japanese Damask Matting.

A special lot of these very popular summer floor coverings in reds, greens and blues, sold regularly at $10.00 per roll of 40 yds., to go to-day at $7.50

Rugs.

Former Price.	Size 8.3x10.6	To-day's Price.
$13.50	Tapestry Brussels Rugs.....	$11.75
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The New York Times

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THE SUPREME BENCH.

The first public comment upon the lawyers' candidates for the Supreme Court Judgeships is that their ticket lacks distinction. The nominees are not the leaders of the bar, they are not famous lawyers. Their names for the most part, we presume, are quite unknown to men even more than ordinarily attentive to public affairs and to what is going on in the city. The expectation that the Lawyers' Committee would make up a ticket of distinguished names and the disappointment reflected in general comment upon these nominations are explained by prevailing conditions in respect to the bar of New York, in respect to the Supreme bench, and to public opinion.

Public distinction at the New York bar is invariably the accompaniment of a great income. The successful practice of the profession is very profitable, and a stated emolument of $17,500 a year is not in the least alluring to a lawyer earning $50,000 a year, or twice that. This is one of the reasons why the committee was met with many polite refusals of the honor it proffered. Among its own membership there were lawyers who, as the saying goes, would adorn the bench, but they could not be prevailed upon. Another reason for refusal is the present rather low estate of the Supreme bench in this Judicial Department. Lawyers of high standing at the bar have come to feel that an election to that bench is a somewhat dubious honor. This is the result of years and years of Judge-making through Tammany selections. These two conditions, we think, sufficiently explain the absence from the committee's list of names known to everybody.

It is altogether by way of explanation, and not with apologetic intent, that we point to these conditions. The committee's nominees need no apologies, and as the public comes to know and feel their really high qualifications there will be no need of further explaining why they were chosen. The men picked out for the new Judgeships by the committee were in each case nominated for absolutely no other reason than the fact that they are sound and experienced lawyers, and are of high character. Political service, reputation won in other fields, conspicuousness in the public eye, the support of powerful interests—all these considerations were completely ignored by the committee. The members of the committee know better than anybody else can know what professional competence is, and what lawyers in New York possess it. We have had from political conventions judiciary nominees who knew next to no law, without qualification for the dispatch of business, with little court experience, and without that independence of character which is a foundation requirement. These defects attach to none of the lawyers' nominees. Indeed, their distinction, and it is a very high distinction, as the public will discover upon riper reflection, is the ability to go into court and try a case in such a way that nothing shall have been left undone, either in preparation or presentation, for the success of the cause in which they are engaged. It is the opinion of the committee that they have presented to the voters the pick of the middle-aged, hard-working lawyers of the New York bar. They are young enough to give the city the benefit of two terms. They know what hard work is, they know the law, and they know how to get through a good deal of business in a day. Members of the bar know these candidates. They have met them and striven with them in court. The city may esteem itself fortunate to have its judiciary nominees put before it by expert judges of merit.

Some time we must make a beginning in raising the quality of the Supreme bench. This is the opportunity, now is the time. If the lawyers' candidates are elected, we predict that half a dozen years hence some of them will have earned the reputation that belongs to really great Judges, Judges whose opinions will be quoted in other jurisdictions, who will be universally respected, and who will so raise the reputation of that bench that in coming years famous lawyers, even with $75,000 a year income, will not decline nominations to a place upon it.

Fireworks and torchlight processions with banners and transparencies are not the usual accompaniments of a judiciary canvass. These candidates are to be "supported," not with noise and shouting, but by sober appeals to reason, by convincing expositions of their fitness, and by demonstration that this way is an improvement upon the old convention way of choosing Judges. The Democratic and the Republican organizations would be very wisely guided indeed should their conventions accept this ticket as it stands. But whatever the political parties may do, the voters have an opportunity to show that they feel a decent interest in the orderly and intelligent administration of justice in New York City.

FOOLING THE INSANITY EXPERTS.

Public impatience and disgust with the insanity defense interposed to save murderers from execution will be much increased by the tardy disclosure in the case of MARTIN TIGHE, who by trumpery deceptions pulled the wool over the eyes of the experts five years ago, and so got himself sent to an asylum instead of to the electric chair. Since it now appears that by subsisting upon a diet of honey and lemon juice and by rubbing some sort of siccative liniment upon his skin, the murderer in this case was able to cheat the law, growing skepticism of the expertness of the experts will receive a new impulse and courts and juries, we think, will in future be less inclined to give credence to the plea of insanity.

The science of the alienist is notoriously not an exact science. TIGHE'S case proves it to be no science at all—not even decent guesswork. When a man is really crazy enough to be justly acquftted, he is in pretty much every case crazy enough to make his mental unsoundness known and visible to everybody, including his peers in the jury box. But it has come to be the lawyers' fashion in every case of atrocious murder where the fact and commission of the crime are known and admitted, where there can be no mistake about identity, to set up the defense of insanity, emotional or otherwise. It is the best they can do, but to acquit is by no means the best the jury can do. The verdict in the Terranova case was a fantastic travesty of justice, a blot upon our criminal jurisprudence, and an alarming example of the occasional gullibility of juries. The result in that case was, of course, a direct encouragement to a resort to the insanity defense in other cases. It has become a public scandal. A man who with proved deliberation and planning has slain a fellow-being ought, if the laws of New York are to be respected, to be put to death by the executioner. But lawyers flock to his side, experts are hired by tens and fifties, family history is searched for the "taint," the minds of the jury are confused by listening to complex hypothetical questions, the experts gravely offer their so-called professional opinions, until the courtroom atmosphere becomes so surcharged with uncertainty and doubt that the jury, bewildered and very much at sea, hesitating to send the prisoner to his death, takes the short and easy way out of the trouble by acquittal or conviction of a crime of lower degree.

It is a scandal to which the courts should put an end. The insanity plea is rarely convincing. The plea of "temporary insanity" is probably never really convincing to a jury. It simply confuses the mind and raises doubts. If the abuse is to go on the cause of justice would be promoted by the abolishment of the death penalty. Then juries would be less moved by the testimony of expert victims of the honey, lemon juice, and liniment imposture. One of New York's old-time murderers comforted his friends when he was apprehended by assuring them that hanging was "played out in New York." He was mistaken, for the halter ended his miserable life. The case of TIGHE will go far to create the belief that the insanity plea is "played out in New York." At least it will put juries in an attitude of wariness toward the experts, whose testimony, unless confirmed by very positive evidence of a different nature and from other sources, will be rather less frequently accepted as conclusive.

A YEAR'S RECRUITS.

The year's immigration at this port is to be interpreted exactly like the French acceptance of Pennsylvania's loan. Capital itself is not so timid as labor about accepting strange risks, and the newcomers who break their life's associations for adventures in a strange land act upon information every whit as authentic as that upon which the Paris bankers made a loan of $50,000,000 at a time of declining prices. The financiers made their venture while Wall Street shivered, because they were satisfied with the financial outlook. A similar certificate is given to the industrial prospects by the response of over a million recruits to the summons received from countless predecessors that there are plenty of jobs here at good wages. A million workers do not make up their minds simultaneously by accident. The association of prosperity and immigration is not fortuitous. Years of large immigration are good years, and this is the largest year of immigration upon record.

This year as last the total lingers in the first hundred thousand past the million, and from the aggregate it is necessary to subtract enough returning Americans to reduce the alien arrivals to 880,543. The total is hardly more than the population of Brooklyn, and the smaller number is more than the total population of Florida. Our gain is the loss of the country of nativity, for the most part. This is scantly measured by the pocket money they carry, and which is placed at $19,000,000, the equivalent of a big trust, or a block of real estate. But the $19 apiece is a nominal amount. There have been known cases in which applicants for the privilege of admission to the land of promise have reversed a refusal of entrance for lack of means of support by exhibiting thousands of dollars which previously they had secreted for reasons of prudence. It is not the experienced traveler who puts unnecessary money in his pocket when he travels. Enough to take him to his destination is better, and the immigrant who is likeliest to have the amplest means is exactly the one who is intelligent enough to remit his money in advance, or leave it to be drawn against when wanted.

The money in pocket, considerable as the total is, might be neglected were it not for two considerations—the pocket belongs to a worker and the money in the pocket is proportioned to literacy and crime. There is beautiful symmetry in the curves expressing the relation of contents of immigrants' pockets and brains, and the single curve of literacy shows that even among the illiterate the more illiterate bring less money. But a man's a man regardless of his pocket money, and, like any other animal, he is worth what he costs to rear, or what he can earn. These million arrivals are worth a thousand million dollars, according to the cost of rearing an adult in the United States, or a half billion dollars upon the cheaper scale of such a country of export as Germany, for instance. The amount might be reduced further by running down the scale of nativity, but it would not be fair to do so. A fairer test is what these arrivals will add to the National wealth by their labor. A former Immigration Commissioner of New York estimated that upon an average one-fifth of the immigrants earn $1 daily, which would make, say, $60,000,000 a year addition to the $19,000,000 reported. In a moral, political, and civic sense there are objections to immigration, but in a material sense this factor largely increases the successive annual increments which produce almost continuous prosperity here, through mitigating the economic reverses which are unavoidable anywhere.

TURKEY'S INCIVILITY.

The Sultan's opposition to the raising of the American Legation in Constantinople to an embassy is, of course, entirely understood. The Sultan does not desire "near him" a diplomatic representative of the United States whose rank gives him the privilege of conferring personally with the Sultan on any matter of international business. In the curious intricacies of diplomatic relations, it would be an insult to the sovereignty which an Ambassador more immediately represents for the sovereign of the country to which he is accredited to decline to see him personally, while such a declination in regard to an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary would not have quite that effect, and still less such a declination in the case of a mere Minister Resident.

But it is evident that the Sultan cannot without international incivility decline to receive an Ambassador when an Ambassador is duly accredited to him. Very likely the Sultan would prefer to reduce the rank of several of the Ambassadors already accredited to him, so that they should no longer be entitled to invade his privacy with the public business of their several States. But that is past praying for. Every great Power in Europe maintains an Ambassador at Constantinople, and though Constantinople is by no means so much the storm centre of European politics as it was half a century ago, at the time of the Crimean War, it is important enough to require that the Ambassador to Turkey of a European State shall be one of the ablest diplomatists of his nation. There are cogent reasons why we should maintain a diplomatist of the first rank at Constantinople; some of them the very reasons why the Sultan objects to that process. But clearly the Sultan cannot decently object to receiving as an Ambassador one who has already been accepted in the character of Minister, as soon as he is furnished with the credentials of the higher rank. Delay until that formality has been fulfilled is all that he can gain by his opposition.

Of course it rests with the Sultan to say whether he will correspondingly promote his representative in Washington, who has now been there for many months without any proper credentials in any capacity whatever, and who is received at the State Department, apparently, as certainly at the White House, only out of the courtesy which his master withholds from us. Perhaps the lack of status of CHEKIB Bey has done Turkey no harm. But the lack of status on the part of Mr. LEISHMAN has done us harm, and we have a right and an intention to repair it. The Sultan could not without grave offense decline to receive an American Ambassador upon any occasion that the President thought suitable for the employment of one. Neither can he, without undergoing the same penalty, decline to receive a general Ambassador who comes to him properly accredited.

BOUNTEOUS CROPS.

In the early Spring it was apparent that the crop outlook was good enough for reasonable persons if only it could be maintained. Since then conditions and prospects have both improved. The Winter wheat is largely in the elevators, having thrived right through the harvest season. The Spring wheat is now as promising as Winter wheat was some weeks ago. It is almost a certainty that we shall have more than an average aggregate crop, and we shall run as close as is desirable to the record. Experience has shown that too large crops are undesirable, the crop in bushels sometimes being more satisfactory than in dollars, the larger quantity converting into a smaller sum. This is unlikely this year, as the world's crop is scanty, British estimates looking toward a shortage of some 200,000,000 bushels compared with last year. Russia is suffering famine, and India can spare only half of her last year's exports, say, 40,000,000 bushels. This makes an almost ideal combination of supply and demand. There is every prospect not only that we shall have wheat to spare, but that it will be wanted. The crop is almost upon an export basis now, and the quantity carried over is large.

For corn we learn now that there is an increased acreage of 1,524,000 acres, making the largest area ever devoted to a single crop in any country in the world's history. Condition is a trifle better than last year, and much above 1904 or 1903. There will be an ample crop, barring accidents. And in this case also there will be use for all that can be produced. For the oats and hay crops are deficient, not to the point of disaster, but sufficiently to create a demand for substitute food for cattle. Almost the sole remaining hurdle before the full garnering of nature's bounty is the hot winds which sometimes kill the breadth of a State in a night. But these hot winds have been less harmful of recent years, and an excellent basis of resistance has been laid in a season almost too moist. When crops are drowned in the Spring they are seldom scorched in the Summer. The cotton crop is further from being made, and is more matter of guesswork. The acreage is matter of dispute and the forecast is matter of speculative contention. Probably most persons will agree that in cotton as in wheat we shall have a crop near to the record and much above any five-year average if the phenomenal year be omitted. Better yet there is a prospect of a use for all the staple producible. There will be no collapse of prices at a time when spinners are raising wages to keep their help in the mills.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Not So Bad as It Might Be.

Too much importance should not be ascribed to the finding of a dog license tag in a can of beef recently sold to and opened by a resident of Roxbury, Va. Of course the discovery was an unpleasant one, coming just now when the popular mind is beginning to recover from its excitement over the packing scandals, but at another time it would have been viewed in its proper light and proportions, and no illogical deductions would have been made from it. Who, considering the case soberly, can see any real significance in this tag? Its presence is almost conclusive proof that the other contents of the can were what they pretended to be, to wit, beef, for it can hardly be contended that if—well, if deliberate substitution of dog had been undertaken, those engaged in the operation would have failed to remove the dog's collar, with the attached tag, before they sent him through the machinery. So, the very fact that will provoke the suspicions of the unthinking is in reality a vindication of the beef in that particular can. As beef, that is. Naturally enough, the Roxbury man, though he probably has several dogs in need of a license tag, did not want to acquire one in that way, and no doubt he is enough of a sentimentalist to throw his purchase away because of its now disquieting associations. The chances are, however, that he is only a victim of one of those unfortunate accidents likely to happen in any business, and we think it was rather inconsiderate of him to spread the news of his find all over the country as he has done. The Chicago papers have taken the matter up with the seriousness it deserved. Having been informed that the tag bore the name of their city, with the number 13,506, they at once went to work and soon learned, not only that the Chicago dog so numbered on the municipal records is still alive and well, but that two other dogs formerly bearing the same number present the best of evidence that they were never canned. This is assurance enough of everything except that a workman in one of the packing houses was reprehensibly though not criminally careless. Now that young Mr. ARMOUR is back in the country it is certain that nothing of the kind can happen again. His touching confidence in the purity of all American meat products cannot fail to have its effect on his own workmen and on those of his—ahem, competitors, and there will be no more hardware sundries sent out in cans to trouble Virginian minds.

A Defense of the Iceman.

In commenting, the other day, on the imprisonment of the Toledo icemen we noted—and gently reprehended—the assumption that, whatever might be the merits of this particular case against these particular icemen, they deserved sequestration on general principles. This, it seems, grieved an iceman no less eminent than WESLEY M. OLER, President of the American Ice Company, and it is with some emotion, though very courteously, that he writes to us on the subject. Our remarks, he says, were in line with what the press is always saying about icemen, and they have been held up to ridicule by cartoonists and humorists until now the public mind has been educated to believe them men without principle, character, or honesty, and without rights that anybody is bound to respect. We do not think it is as bad as that, and Mr. OLER should remember that if the iceman is a favorite with the professional makers of jokes there really must be something funny about him. "The ice business," continues our troubled correspondent, "is one of the great industries of this country. In its ranks of employés are men from nearly every walk of life, and I venture to say, after more than thirty years' experience, that they are as intelligent, honest, self-respecting, and as much entitled to respect as any class of men in any other commercial pursuit. Isn't it about time that the press were according the iceman the same treatment in their columns that they accord to any other citizen? To-day, for an iceman to be accused of any crime, is to adjudge him guilty before he is tried. As an illustration of the slight respect in which the iceman is held by the press in New York four of the drivers of this company have been killed since June 11 while in the performance of their duty driving their ice wagons. They were run down by electric cars and knocked from their wagons. Quite a number of others have been injured. From my investigations there seems to be no contributory negligence on their part. I have seen nothing in the press of these matters. I presume that they were only icemen, and if they did not deserve death at that time, they did at some other time. I wish to raise my voice in protest in behalf of the splendid body of men who compose the American Ice Company, from the bottom to the top, against this levity of the press, which makes them and their families objects of contumely and ridicule." Thus Mr. OLER, no doubt in the best of faith, but he is quite mistaken in the idea that the newspapers suppress news about icemen killed in the performance of their duty because of any prejudice they have against that class of workers. The men on the wagons undoubtedly get a lot of scolding really intended for their employers. As for the latter—well, they do not lack for journalistic attention, and it is not always marked by levity, either.

Fined a Guard of the President.

That an Oyster Bay Squire should have deemed it necessary to impose a fine of $10 on one of the President's guards for striking a photographer shows that even in the opinion of a local magnate in the President's own village unnecessary violence was used in protecting him from annoyances. It does seem hard, however, that the President—or anybody else, for that matter—should be photographed against his will, expressed by himself or through his authorized agent. On the other hand, high public office has its penalties, and the occupant of such an office has not the best of excuses for resenting a method of recognizing his eminence which, while it has its unpleasant features, is yet in its way a tribute of respect at best and of interest at worst. Indeed, President ROOSEVELT is by no means a foe of the camera, and he usually submits cheerfully enough to the fire of the snap-shooters. In this instance, perhaps, what he objected to—if he did object, and the whole affair was not the result of overzeal on the part of the Secret Service man—was the inclusion of Mrs. ROOSEVELT in the picture of himself. The weight of that reason was whatever he chose to give it, and the photographer who knowingly ignored such an objection would not get much sympathy for any one blow, or even two, that he might receive in consequence. The whole matter of picture taking ought to be cleared up and settled. Unless it is, the almost inevitable result will be the passage of laws unduly strict in punishment for the abuse of legitimate privilege.

A Rival to the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have not seen anything recently from President Roosevelt that quite comes up to these two crisp bits of obiter dicta attributed to Mr. John D. Rockefeller:

No. 1.—"Golf is a great game to take the conceit out of a man."

No. 2.—"There is nothing more elevating than close contact with nature."

If this should catch the eye of the President, who is at present rusticating at Oyster Bay, we may look for something equally great, but meanwhile J. D. R. is two holes ahead.

New York, July 9, 1906. BRASSIE.

Cruel Treatment of Fowls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The manner in which chickens, ducks, and geese are packed or overcrowded in crates and boxes during shipment from near and far off points and carted through our streets here is a disgrace to humanity. How can any one see them day after day, with legs and wings hanging outside, crowded on top of each other, dieing from thirst and want of food, perhaps, without asking "Where is our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?" Surely these poor fowls come within its range, and should be protected and looked after.

New York, July 9, 1906. HUMANITY.

The Professor Defends His Fleas.

Every now and then a show camps on the outskirts of Paris, and a "flea professor" sets up his booth. One recently arrived at Passy, lodging in the meantime in the Rue St. Charles. His name was Jocolino. Unfortunately Jocolino's pupils multiplied with far more rapidity than he could train them to be well behaved, with the result that their active disposition led them to explore the adjoining rooms of the lodging house, where they performed on their own account.

But their visits were not to the liking of the neighbors, and Jocolino was obliged to listen to some very forcible remonstrances on the subject. The nuisance, however, did not abate, and finally one of the tenants, a plumber named Sauvin, decided to take the matter into his own hands.

Armed with a large quantity of insect powder the irate plumber entered Jocolino's room in the absence of the "professor," and sprinkled the exterminator in all directions. While he was so engaged the flea trainer returned, and, mistaking the plumber for a burglar, seized a revolver and shot him in the head. Sauvin is now lying in the hospital, and the trainer of the lively flea is in the hands of the police.

A Double Personality.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, June 26.—An extraordinary case of double personality is recorded to-day. There recently died in a splendid mansion of the Avenue de l'Alma a M. Charles Rubens. He was supposed to be an American, was known in society, was a member of several clubs, and passed away in his eightieth year, leaving an estate which is said to be worth from fifteen to twenty millions of francs. The death was duly reported to and registered at the American Consulate, and the Justice of Peace of the Eighth Arrondissement placed seals on the property in the house of the deceased. After this formality was finished, heirs arrived and declared that the deceased was not an American born, but an Alsatian from Mulhausen, really named Charles Voog. The heirs, who are numerous, declare that M. Voog left Alsace in 1869, went to America, was naturalized there, and having made a large fortune returned to Europe, settling in Paris. This strange case is now under judicial investigation and the estate is in chancery. It seems that the deceased left a will in which a large portion of his property was bequeathed to one niece. Other bequests were for a few relatives and for charitable institutions.

Montclair Remits Church Fees.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 10.—The Town Council has adjusted its differences with the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, which stopped work on its hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar edifice because the Building Inspectors demanded a fee of $1 per thousand of the estimated cost. The Council has exempted church property from such fees. Montclair is the only community in New Jersey to make this exception.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

An Englishman's Explanation of Their Strained Relations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The leading article in to-day's TIMES on England and Germany is one of many recent examples of the defective knowledge of those who supply British news to such a generally well-informed paper as THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The first cause of the ill-feeling between Great Britain and Germany was not Mr. Chamberlain's famous "long spoon" speech for the simple reason that that speech referred to Russia.

The ill-will dates from Kaiser Wilhelm's tactless telegram to Krueger, congratulating him on having been able to crush the Jameson raid without foreign (German?) assistance.

Logically the British, by disowning the raid, deprived themselves of all right to complain of any strictures by others, but naturally they resented what they considered an unwarrantable intrusion into their relations with their subsidiary state—the Transvaal. The result was that Wilhelm II. was advised to cease his annual visit to the Cowes regatta to avoid being hissed through the streets. He did not visit England again until Queen Victoria's death. The occasion of his presence then, of course, precluded any show of hostile feeling, and by his wonderful personal charm he quite won over the people during his short stay.

Meanwhile the scandalous and scurrilous libels on our South African troops published by the German press, which was subsidized throughout the war, together with the open rejoicing of the Germans one met all over Europe at the difficulties of the British in the early phases of the campaign roused so strong a resentment in England that tradesmen could not sell German goods, and German trade suffered.

This touched them to the quick, but only made them more unfriendly, hence the complete estrangement which reached such a pitch that the Britons disapproved the action of the Government in coming to an understanding with Germany in the combined blockade of Venezuelan ports.

The comments of the British press on the inefficiency shown by German troops in their unsuccessful and prolonged campaign against the Herreros in South Africa, where their losses from preventable causes, such as enteric, were far greater than ours, which they had criticised as evidence of incompetency, were of course very bitter to the Germans and helped to widen the breach.

It is, however, only fair to say that there were all through, and on both sides among the more highly educated classes many who deplored and discountenanced the ill-will.

The continuous increase in the German naval programme, out of all proportion to German mercantile marine interests, has aroused much British suspicion as to Germany's sea policy, though this is, I think, a mistake.

Germany can never hope to compete with England on the sea, and the only plausible reason for her immense naval expenditure appears to be an intention to challenge the Monroe Doctrine in South America, though this is merely conjecture. N. N. D.

New York, July 9, 1906.

What of New Rochelle's Bribery Case?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notwithstanding the almost universal sentiment for the detection and punishment of crime, particularly if traceable to public officials, there seems to be an unaccountable delay respecting a matter which very much concerns the good standing of our neighboring City of New Rochelle.

About four weeks ago a direct charge of attempt to arrange for a matter of bribery was made against about two-thirds of the present Aldermanic Board of that city, which was verified by statements of the accuser, Mr. Reynolds, President of the State Line Telephone Company. Papers relative thereto were personally delivered to the District Attorney of Westchester County and a resident of New Rochelle, by a committee of citizens, who handed them over to Mr. Nott, the then Acting District Attorney of this city, where it was claimed the affair occurred.

Many of New Rochelle's best citizens, connected with the business interests of our city, earnestly trust that nothing may be permitted to obstruct an efficient and most thorough investigation of what has been referred to.

VIGILANCE.

New York, July 9, 1906.

M. Clemenceau and Christianity.

Richard Davey has addressed the following communication to The Saturday Review of London:

"If anybody wishes to understand M. Clemenceau's real attitude toward the Christian religion let him pause to consider the following excerpt from that much-bepraised statesman's recent speech delivered somewhere about the 20th inst. in the debate with M. Jaures in the French Chamber. Turning to the latter M. Clemenceau said: 'You are like Jesus Christ, who thought he was going to set the world to rights with his theories, and who only succeeded in conjuring up an era of violence and blood.' What is to be thought of a 'great statesman,' one having diplomatic relations with the representatives of Christian countries, who uses such language as this concerning the Founder of the Christian religion? There would probably be a rising in Algeria if M. Clemenceau used similar language with reference to Mahomet."

British Tea Again.

From The Toronto Globe.

A dispatch from Buffalo reports the grocers in that city to be up in arms because their customers are acquiring the habit of crossing on the ferryboat to Fort Erie to buy 25-cent Friday bargain tea. The dispatch says:

"Canadian tea is especially popular because the brand sold at 25 cents a pound at Fort Erie is even better than the 50-cent tea sold in Buffalo. Tea is on the free list at present. The Government allows a person to bring in five pounds at a time. It is reported that an effort will be made to have a duty placed on this commodity."

Now, there is a situation for the statesmen of the great Republic. Think of the enormity of the crime. How "infamous and disgraceful," to quote the Medical Council's terms, is the conduct of those Buffalo citizens who prefer the better brand of tea when it costs only half the money! How treasonably unpatriotic on their part, and how plebeian, to patronize the tea stores of a Canadian village where bargains are on sale rather than the great warehouses of Buffalo where money is no object!

A Short Way with Socialists.

From The Newberg (Ore.) Enterprise.

It looked like trouble for a few minutes Monday evening. A man claiming to be a Socialist drifted into town late in the evening and began making a speech on the street; some one got into an argument with him; next some one fired off a firecracker behind him; he was then bombarded by Roman candles until he quit his speech; then the crowd dispersed and all was again quiet.

The Lock Type of Saloon.

From The Houston Post.

Gov. Hoch has adopted the lock type of saloon for Kansas City, Kan. That is to say, he has caused State padlocks to be fastened to the doors, and he warns anybody against monkeying with them.

Director North on the Pure Food Board

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Metcalf named Director S. N. D. North of the Census Bureau to-day as the representative of the Department of Commerce and Labor to assist in preparing regulations for the operation of the pure-food law. The Departments of Agriculture and the Treasury have not yet named their representatives. It is understood that Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, will serve for the Agricultural Department.

MR. ROOT'S TRIP.

Peru Always Friendly to the United States—Other Nations Should Be.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to Secretary Root's tour to South America, may I remark upon the authority of years of intimate personal relationship that almost alone among South American nations Peru has been friendly to the United States, while the balance of the continent was being poisoned by the insidious policy suggested by Bismarck to a Chilean diplomat, i. e., "let Chileans lead in establishing a United States of South America with its capital at the mouth of the Amazon, Chileans in control." A policy which Emperor William has been astute enough to abandon and South Americans, including Chile, to deny.

For the first time in history a coherent helpful policy toward South America by the United States is possible; the chief remaining obstacle is "not a barrier of distrust," but United States ignorance of the geography and commercial needs of and not at all the hatred of South America; thoughtful patriotic men throughout South America realize that the United States is not hungry for an inch of their territory; political tricksters and Europeans alone fear Theodore Roosevelt; European statesmen and ecclesiastics are beginning to see a glimmer of that fact which the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Peru read in flaming, everlasting text across the sky, "the Western Hemisphere is for freemen."

It is most fortunate in every sense that Elihu Root is to visit South America under these conditions and such fortuitous circumstances. His knowledge and skill peculiarly qualify him for the delicate task of encouraging all South America to develop the unparalleled natural resources of their continent and to send their young men and women to the United States for education. Peru has now some 300 youths in United States schools and colleges.

This is the time to develop a Pan-American commercial relation applying to the nations upon the Western Hemisphere alone, doing no violence to any "favored nation" clause elsewhere.

A little common sense in banking and transportation, at least as sensible as Europeans are now practicing, and South American products will take the simplest road to United States manufactories, excluding the present European intermediaries.

JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.

New York, July 9, 1906.

NEW MEN FOR GENERAL STAFF

Board Appoints Officers to Serve Under Gen. Bell's New Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Board of Officers appointed to select officers for detail to the General Staff, in place of those recently relieved from that service, has chosen Cols. Ramsey D. Potts, Artillery Corps, and George S. Anderson, Eighth Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Ammon A. Augur, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Majors James B. Aleshire and Carroll A. Devol, Quartermasters, and Capts. Stephen L. H. Slocum, Eighth Cavalry; William M. Chamberlaine, Artillery Corps; Julius A. Penn, Seventh Infantry; Ulysses G. McAlexander, Thirteenth Infantry, and Michael J. Lenihan, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The board was instructed that to fill the vacancy of a Colonel or a Lieutenant Colonel the qualifications and records of at least fifteen officers of each grade must be considered. With Majors and Captains, the qualifications and records of at least thirty and forty-five officers of each grade, respectively, were to be considered. Service with troops in the field, especially in the presence of an enemy, carried particular weight, and when the organization to which an officer belonged had had such service and he had not been present, the reason was to be fully set forth.

In addition to the officers selected by the board, Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, Inspector General's Department, and Major M. F. Waltz, Military Secretary Department, who were selected by a previous board, are also detailed to the staff.

Lieut. Col. Augur is known in the army as the first man to volunteer for service in the yellow fever camp at Santiago in the Summer of 1898. He was then a Captain in the Twenty-fourth Infantry, a colored regiment. He was stricken with yellow fever, and before he had fully recovered got typhoid fever. He is a cousin of Gen. Jacob A. Augur.

Another of the men who has seen extraordinary service is Major Carrol A. Devol. He was Depot Quartermaster in the Philippines under Gen. Otis during the greater part of the campaign for the occupation of the islands, and was Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake.

The relief of some of the men whose places on the staff are thus filled created an unusual amount of heartburning. Some of them had been away from their organizations for ten years or more, and had come to regard themselves as indispensable in their posts.

When Gen. Bell became Chief of Staff he laid down the rule that the officers relieved from staff duty should be those who had been away from their organizations longest. He did not believe it a good thing for an officer to be permitted to become indispensable in any post, no matter how valuable his services might be for the time being. The rule was acted upon in the relief of General Staff officers.

Parker in the Leeds Pearl Case.

Bernard Citroen, the Paris importer who recently brought over some unstrung pearls which the Government contends were to all intents and purposes a necklace for Mrs. William B. Leeds, has retained Alton B. Parker to defend him in the suit for $110,325 which the Treasury Department has brought against Citroen. The pearls were passed as jewels at 10 per cent. The Government now declares a duty of 60 per cent., as on manufactured jewelry; should be exacted.

REASSURED.

In days of good King Theodore strange
things did come to pass,
For puissant Senators grew mild, like
little boys at class;
And at King Theodore's command would
leap head first through rings,
Sit up and beg, play dead, and do so
many other things!

In days of good King Theodore all signs
were wont to fail,
For haughty ice men, fallen low, were
bundled off to jail,
And men of high degree about the open
door stood, vexed,
To hold communion with the law and
wonder who was next.

In days of good King Theodore the evil
Trusts grew meek,
And raised their hands respectfully, beseeching leave to speak,
And sinful men, like little boys, stood
waiting all abashed
With pockets turning inside out and tainted checks uncashed.

In days of good King Theodore they
scrubbed the Star of Hope
And made it shine more brilliantly with
Teddy's Square-deal Soap,
And stretched the Constitution till that
bulwark of the free
Was big enough to go around and harbor
you and me.

In days of good King Theodore, as
through a hundred years,
The Ship of State goes sailing on, nor
ever swerves or veers,
And men are men and Right is Right
and compasses are laid
To steer a course where Freedom lies,
and none of us afraid.

J. W. FOLEY.

WHY SECRETARY SHAW FAVORED CITY BANK

He Explains Through The Times the Recent Gold Importations.

HIS PLAN AN EXPERIMENT

The Secretary Says He Used the Only Bank That Had Had Experience in Bringing in Gold.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw has given to THE TIMES, at its request, a written statement of the events which led up to his adoption of the policy of facilitating gold imports and of his reasons for giving the National City Bank the first opportunity to import gold with the assistance of special Government deposits. The statement of the facts as presented by Secretary Shaw is particularly interesting at this time, for the reason that it gives authoritative denial to reports freely circulated of late that friction had arisen between the Treasury Department and the National City Bank over the delay which occurred in the return to the Government of the last special deposit obtained by the National City Bank. This was the advance obtained on May 31, some days after Secretary Shaw had decided to discontinue such advances. In his statement Secretary Shaw explains why it was that this advance was made to the City Bank, although the day before an advance had been refused the Chase National Bank.

Secretary Shaw's statement is contained in a letter addressed to THE TIMES. It was not written for publication, but permission to publish it was obtained from the Secretary yesterday on the ground that it would explain many points which have not been clearly understood in Wall Street. This is Secretary Shaw's statement:

Secretary Shaw's Statement.

"Replying to your request for a statement of advances to National banks to facilitate gold imports, I submit the following list:

National City	$32,000,000
Hanover	4,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	3,370,000
Chase	2,000,000
First	7,000,000
Fourth	1,500,000
	$49,870,000
National Shawmut, (Boston)	1,000,000
Total	$50,870,000

"Call money from December last had been unusually high, much of the time above 10 per cent., and occasionally above 100 per cent. The season of the year had arrived when interest rates should have been low. They were not. On April 12 and for some weeks prior thereto call money had commanded an average of approximately 10 per cent. The rate of exchange was such that gold should have been imported, but it was not, owing to the fact that the banks had already exhausted their surplus reserves, and they could not buy the necessary exchange without encroaching still further upon their reserves.

"Only one National bank in the United States, the National City, had ever imported any appreciable amount of gold. I knew of none that had imported any during the last five years at least. Bank reserves being lower than at any time in fifteen years, I sought to stimulate importations and offered to furnish the National City Bank the necessary money if it would import $5,000,000 in gold. National banks are by express statute made fiscal agents of the Government, and, desiring a given thing done, I asked the bank to do it which alone had had experience in that direction. The bank immediately offered to import $10,000,000. This I declined, intending if the plan proved feasible to divide the burden and the profit, if any, among the leading banks of the city.

"The next morning (Friday, April 13) I made the same offer to the First National Bank. This the bank declined, after tendering it to the Lazard Frères, a private institution that had been large importers of gold. Had it been accepted I should have made a similar offer to the National Bank of Commerce. I thought it unwise to offer to all simultaneously, for I feared if representatives of these several banks suddenly appeared on the Street bidding for exchange the price thereof might advance sufficiently to defeat the object. When the First National declined I made the offer general by public announcement.

Interest Rate Lowered.

"As a result of this policy, 100 tons of gold—six carloads of 80,000 pounds each—were imported; the interest rate immediately dropped to approximately 5 per cent., and has remained there, while the price of foreign exchange noticeably advanced. I am seeking definite information on the subject, but if present advices are reliable, the seven National banks which took advantage of the universal offer made on their several importations approximately $15,000. Merchants having exchange to sell were benefited by the advance in the price of exchange approximately $150,000. Borrowers of call money were saved at least $250,000. The only persons who lost were those who were at the time loaning money at above 5 per cent.

"After continuing the offer generally for some time, I discontinued it without notice. This was a mistake, as subsequent events demonstrated. The National City Bank, not knowing that the offer had been withdrawn, had engaged $1,500,000 of gold in Australia, and learned of the withdrawal of the offer when it applied at the Sub-Treasury for the money. The Assistant Treasurer at New York, having been instructed to decline further advances, referred the matter to Washington. I was absent, but my assistant secretary granted the request. This action, I most heartily approved on my return. The Chase National Bank also made requests for an advance with which to import gold, but it had made no engagements, and the Assistant Secretary declined it. There is a marked difference, as you will observe, between asking an advance to make good an actual engagement and a request for an advance with which to make an engagement.

Importations from Australia.

"Prior to this innovation no American ever imported gold, or, for that matter, ever bid for gold in South Africa or Australia. A little gold has been brought from these points to the United States, but always by foreign houses. Under this policy, American importers can compete at the mines anywhere in the world. There being no direct and regular communication between Australia and the United States, the National City Bank found the most direct and expeditious course to be via Vancouver. You will recognize that it was of no advantage to the banks to delay its arrival, for when it arrives it will belong to the Government. You will also observe that its delay is of no disadvantage to the Government, since the security is ample, for when it is paid in it will remain idle in the Treasury. It has been said that the banks had the opportunity of using this money free of interest during the time that the gold was in transit. This is both true and false. It is as though the United States Government was importing the gold. When the money is advanced to the bank it is paid out within twelve hours for exchange, and the merchant quite as much as the bank is benefited thereby.

"I assume that it is your purpose to present the case to your readers fairly and impartially, and it is for this reason that I call attention to those considerations which must appeal to business men who study the question from a business, and not from a partisan, standpoint.

"L. M. SHAW."

Over the telephone yesterday Secretary Shaw said that fuller information which he had received since writing this statement showed that of the seven National banks which imported gold with the aid of special deposits two made an aggregate direct profit of $1,000, three came out just about even, and two banks suffered actual losses. The saving in interest, which he estimated in his statement amounted to $250,000, Secretary Shaw said yesterday would probably amount to at least $500,000. Various authorities, he said, estimated the saving all the way from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

The National City Bank repaid to the Government yesterday the special deposit of $1,500,000 obtained on May 31 against an engagement of that amount of gold in Australia, the gold having arrived in San Francisco and been deposited in the Mint there. When the bank made the repayment to the Government, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was expected that telegraphic advices of the transfer of the money to New York would be received at any minute. Some delay, however, occurred in San Francisco, and the Sub-Treasury here closed before the transfer was made. It is expected that the money will be forwarded from San Francisco through the Sub-Treasury this morning.

For many days rumors have been circulated in Wall Street that one of the National banks which imported a small amount of gold under Secretary Shaw's plan for the facilitation of gold imports had obtained advances from the Government in excess of the amount of gold which the bank imported. It is learned that such was actually the case, but the arrangement, it develops, was made with the full knowledge of the officials of the Government. A bank which during the recent gold movement imported $3,000,000 of gold obtained advances of $4,000,000. The reason for this, it was explained, was that the bank the day before Secretary Shaw made his public announcement of his plan had withdrawn $2,000,000 from the Sub-Treasury, intending to import that amount of gold. The public announcement of Secretary Shaw's policy brought about a sharp advance in exchange before this bank had purchased the necessary bills, and as a result the price which was paid for the first million resulted in an actual loss to the bank. The case was presented to Secretary Shaw, who, at the suggestion of the officials of the bank, consented to allow the bank to keep the other million without importing gold against it, in order that the bank might recoup itself for the loss which it suffered in connection with the import of the first million.

FERRET JONES IS HERE.

A Sleuth from North Carolina to Clear the Bronx Murder Mystery.

Whoever did murder Mrs. Alice Kinnan will now shiver with dread. The Bronx Detective Bureau has not been able to gather enough evidence for an arrest, but Ferret Jones has arrived and is devoting his energies to the case. Ferret Jones never lost a case in his life; he says so himself.

Capt. Hurlihy was sitting behind the desk at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night at 9 o'clock when a little negro, 5 feet 2 inches in height, strolled in, wearing a suit of checks of mastodon pattern, with white spats, carrying a cane, and with a large flashing gem in his tie.

"Cap," said Ferret, when attention was given him by Sergt. McNally, who was sitting beside the Captain, "Ah'm heah fer bizness. I reckon you have heerd of Ferret Jones. That's me. Mayor Jim Gooch, he p'inted me Chief of de Police at Weldon, North Car'liny, and de name of Ferret Jones wuz a terrier in de lan'. Ah ketched mo' chicken thievin den de county could suppo't in de jail.

"An' den—an' den—de dirtiest politicer whut ever lived, he 'gin to skirmish erroun', and den Ah wuz knocked out'n my job. Now, boss, Ah ben heah fo' mont's, an' Ah guess Ah knows dis town f'om A to Izzard. Ain't you gwine to gin me a trial? Ah got all de specifications you wants in my box of disguises at home, 904 Park Avenue."

Sergt. McNally, now all humbleness, turned Ferret Jones over to a brother sleuth, Detective Gilbert. It was agreed that he should go to work immediately. Ferret Jones said he would look over the ground during the night and report this morning. Then he fared forth into the Bronx night air.

An hour later he encountered Maria Shippo, the Italian woman who lives in the basement of the old Stenton mansion at Washington Avenue and 189th Street, with her children, her husband, and her three or four dogs. Ferret Jones may not be a detective, but he is a sprinter.

DID FLIP-FLAPS IN A TREE.

Mr. McCaul, After Exciting Madison Square, Rides to Bellevue.

Policeman Heaney of the Tenderloin Station noticed a crowd at the base of a big tree in Madison Square Park about 11 o'clock last night. Men, women, and boys were peering intently through the leaves at something moving on a top limb.

"What is it?" he asked.

"There's a guy doin' a skirt dance on a two-inch bough," replied one of the crowd. Heaney looked up and saw a man climbing from one branch to another. He shouted to him to come down.

"Can't do it," replied the man, "I'm stringin' wires."

"You're stringin' all right," responded Heaney, "but I think you've got your wires crossed."

The man finally came down and was taken before Sergt. McCarthy in the Tenderloin Station. He said he was William McCaul, a stableman, of 520 Third Avenue.

"I was down on the East River yesterday," said McCaul, "and while I was sitting on a pier three little black men came up and began windin' a copper wire around me slats. They squeezed so tight that I finally busted. I don't remember much after that."

An ambulance surgeon took McCaul to the liquor ward at Bellevue.

The City's Revenue Increasing.

John Morrisey Gray, Collector of City Revenue, in a report to Controller Metz yesterday shows an increase of revenue for the six months ending June 30, 1906, of $1,065,234.20 over the amount collected for the same period last year. The total collections for the half year aggregate $1,955,219.73. Of the increase $884,576.79 is credited to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the 1 per cent. sinking fund payment for the redemption of subway construction bonds.

TIME IS YOUR ALLY when you have money drawing interest. Every day makes you better off than before. Our check accounts draw interest.

The Trust Company of America
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
BRANCHES { 32 Wall Street, New York. 95 Gresham St., London, E. C.

NATIVES OF BIALYSTOK URGE ROOSEVELT TO ACT

Declare That the Moral Obligation Supersedes Diplomacy.

RAISE $1,000 AT A MEETING

Clergyman Warns Jews to Send for Their Relatives Before Another Massacre Occurs.

Notwithstanding official announcement at Washington that, should the American Government attempt to interfere in the Jewish situation in Russia the outcome might be harmful rather than beneficial, East Side Jews insist that President Roosevelt should interfere.

That was the unanimous opinion last night of about 1,000 persons, all former residents of Bialystok, where the Russians massacred the Jews on June 14, 15, and 16 last.

There are over 14,000 Jews from Bialystok in Greater New York, and at a representative meeting, partly memorial and partly for relief, under the auspices of the Central Bialystok Relief Society at the Anshe Bialystok Synagogue in Willet Street, between Broome and Grand Streets, they adopted a quasi-resolution which read:

"Let the President of the United States, considered the most prominent man in the world, address the Czar of Russia, through the Secretary of State, the Hon. Elihu Root, for the American Nation in behalf of the Jews, and the whole civilized world will applaud him.

"Let America, in civilization and humanity's name, being this universal protest, and the other powers will certainly follow."

The gathering, composed of men and women, many of whom have relatives living in Bialystok, where they expect another massacre at any moment, moaned and sobbed its sympathy for the fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters who are in danger. When the Rev. H. Masliansky of the Educational Alliance talked to them in their native tongue and told them that death lingered near the homes of their relatives they burst into tears. Men and women sobbed aloud, and as he proceeded to appeal to them to raise money, not only to bring the threatened Jews to America, but to foster their future here, they rocked to and fro, covering their faces with tea-stained handkerchiefs, and then dug in their pockets for money. They raised $1,000.

"At least thirty-seven children were assassinated at Bialystok in the recent massacres," said the Rev. Mr. Masliansky. "What harm had they done? Why should they have been killed? What demon demanded their death?"

His words brought sobs from the women.

"And where are your beloved ones now?" he continued. "Are they not in danger? Is not another massacre liable to occur at any moment? You are here safe. Why don't you get your mothers and fathers and sisters and brothers here, too. Why don't you send for them, and why don't you make ready for them when they shall get here? I adjure you to act."

Abraham Orstein, the cantor of the synagogue, sang the weird "El Mole Rachamim," or the repose of the soul, for the slain at Bialystok:

Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night nor for the arrow that flieth by day;
There shall be no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.

P. H. Brodsky, chief rabbi of Newark, N. J., addressed the meeting in behalf of relief for the Jews of the threatened region who desired to come to America, and Abram S. Shomer, who presided, also spoke. He thanked the President and Congress for having allowed an "open door" for Jewish immigrants, and appealed to the east side for subscriptions, saying that it was the common belief that more slaughter was about to occur at Bialystok.

William Solomon, who offered the resolutions, said that America had interfered in Armenia, China, and Cuba. In the case of either of these, he declared, precedent had been established for interference in Russia.

"Morally the United States can interfere and should do so; diplomatically it cannot. Moral law is greater than diplomatic practice, and is so regarded by the world at large."

It was announced that Jacob H. Schiff had sent word that the Central Relief Committee had $80,000 in its treasury which could not be sent to Russia for relief because of the fear that the Russian police would appropriate it. It was said to be the intention of the Central Committee to expend at least a portion if not all of this sum in offering relief to Jewish immigrants who might come to America under circumstances demanding relief.

HEBREW CHARITIES' NEEDS.

No Funds Available After Aug. 1, So Relief Must Stop.

The United Hebrew Charities is face to face with a financial crisis. From the budget presented at a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 25 last it was made clear that no funds for relief will be available after Aug. 1. The organization will therefore be compelled to discontinue all aid between Aug. 1 and Oct. 1, the latter date being the beginning of the United Charities fiscal year, unless additional funds are forthcoming.

In order to continue the system of relief which the United Charities has heretofore followed, it will be necessary to have at least $28,000 in the treasury. If this amount is not received before Aug. 1 the organization will have to close its doors, and discontinue distributing relief to the hundreds of needy families at present on its boooks.

VETOES HARBURGER'S RULE.

Acting Mayor Finds Fault with Hospital Ordinance and Kills It.

Acting Mayor McGowan sent a message to the Aldermen yesterday announcing his veto of the ordinance regulating the admission of patients to hospitals. This was the ordinance prepared by Coroner Harburger and approved by the Board of Coroners before it went before the Board of Aldermen. It imposed a fine of $100 for a refusal to admit a patient to a hospital, and also prevented the transfer of patients from one hospital to another while in danger of death.

In his veto message the Acting Mayor said he did not believe the board had the legal authority to impose the ordinance on the city hospitals, many of which were organized under the State laws, and that its approval would cause confusion.

"Another objection," he said, "is the omission of any clause exempting a crowded hospital from complying with the provisions of the ordinance. It would be manifestly unreasonable to require an institution, whose every bed was occupied, to receive a patient under a penalty of $100."

"YER NAME?" SAID O'TOOLE.

Then the Policeman Decided They Might Have Time at the Hospital.

Alfred Lurie of 62 East 117th Street was driving an automobile which was towing a second one up Fifth Avenue about 10 o'clock last night. Near 100th Street a fifteen-foot rope between the two machines broke and the towed machine ran wild and smashed into a pushcart going in the opposite direction. The man pushing the cart was knocked down. Policeman O'Toole called a Harlem Hospital ambulance.

"Phwat's yer name?" asked O'Toole of the pushcart man.

"N-i-c-h-o-l-a-s," began the peddler, spelling it, "P-o-t-s-e-s-t-e-n-s-p-o-p—"

"Holy Mackerel, man, stop it!" cried O'Toole. "Don't let any more out; it might weaken yer. Carry it along to the hospital and have it amputated."

At the hospital the pushcart man said he was Nicholas Potsestenspopalas, a Greek, of 40 Crosby Street. He was not hurt very badly.

McALPIN PROUD OF HIS PARTY

Says at a Dinner in His Honor That Republicans Are Now Aroused.

The New York delegation which attended the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs in Philadelphia a week ago gave a dinner last night in the Republican Club to Gen. E. A. McAlpin, who at the convention was elected President of the league. Covers were laid for sixty, and the banquet hall was lavishly decorated with flags and flowers.

Gen. Henry E. Tremaine presided, and in an introductory speech called attention to the services rendered to the country and the Republican Party by the guest of honor.

Gen. McAlpin, answering the expressions of good will from his colleagues, said that it was with a thrill of pride that he saw the aroused Republican Party of this year. Not for years, he said, had the great principles sounded by Lincoln come home so convincingly to the masses of the Republican Party and to many of its leaders as in this year 1906.

"There was a time when the individual citizens of the United States were active partakers in the Government," said Gen. McAlpin, "when each citizen felt a responsibility for the National and State and county and city Governments, when each citizen was proud of his responsibility and selected the public servants on election day with grave concern for the public good; when the men selected to serve the people had conscience for their guide. It is needless for me to point out that a large degree of this vital personal responsibility of citizenship has been lost; that men high in places of trust have abandoned the guidance of conscience and have willfully and even boldly used great power in debauching the public conscience and the private consciences of our citizenship. Why should any Republican who has at heart the welfare of his party and through it the welfare of the Nation deny that evil conditions have been for several years widespread in our citizenship.

"But I have never for one instant lost faith in the permanence of our institutions nor in the permanent establishment of the principles of the Republican Party and the success of its policies. We here to-night are not blind to the present conditions. And again I repeat I am glad and proud of the aroused Republican Party of 1906."

The other speakers were Gen. John E. Stewart, President of the New York State League; Gen. James S. Clarkson, Andrew B. Humphrey, Gen. George H. Roberts of Idaho, and Job E. Hedges.

TO AID PASSAIC STEEL CO.

Directors Plan to Recall Bonds and Pay Holders with Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 10.—At a meeting of the Passaic Steel Company to-day a plan was adopted that is expected to relieve the concern from its present financial embarrassment. At present the company, while it is said to be perfectly solvent, is unable to obtain loans because of $2,500,000 of first mortgage bonds.

It is proposed to recall the bonds and pay the bondholders with preferred stock. The plan is to become effective when the committee appointed for the purpose has in its possession 60 per cent. of the bonds, 70 per cent. of the present issue of preferred stock, and 66 2-3 per cent. of the common stock. This plan was proposed by James Trautwein of Carbondale, Penn. The meeting was a stormy one, and the fight between factions composing the Board of Directors is making it difficult to adjust matters. Only 200 men are working, though 2,000 is the capacity of the plant.

MANY GREET LONGWORTHS.

Reception in Paris—American Visitors See Cambodian Dancers.

PARIS, July 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth this evening received the cordial greetings of a great gathering of members of French and American society in the course of Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick's reception at the American Embassy in their honor.

The entertainment at the open-air theatre in the Bois de Boulogne to-night, organized by Minister of the Colonies and Mme. Leygues in connection with the visit of King Sisowath of Cambodia, was one of the most successful events of the season. It comprised charming reproductions of Greek and ancient French dances and Cambodian dances by the Cambodian dancers belonging to the King's suite.

King Sisowath was present in full state, surrounded by Cabinet Ministers, the entire Diplomatic Corps, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick, and leaders of society. The Republican Guard Band performed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Mills have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Tappan Mills, to Frederick C. Rawolle of New York. Miss Mills is a granddaughter of the late Judge Abraham B. Tappan. No date has been set for the wedding.

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Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is at the Hotel Gramatan, will spend the Summer there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peabody, who arrived here last week from Europe, will spend the rest of the Summer at Southampton.

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Frederick Diodati Thompson and his sisters, Miss Thompson and Miss M. G. Thompson, and his brother, C. G. Thompson, are at Saratoga.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask have been entertaining the Countess de Brazzi at their Summer home in Saratoga.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Meissner, (Miss Louise Dall Aldrich,) who were married last June, have left Paris for Dresden, where they will visit Mr. Meissner's father, Karl Meissner, and his sister, Miss Meissner.

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Mrs. Charles Kingdon and her granddaughters, the Misses Marjorie and Vivian Gould, are spending the Summer at Trouville, France. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are on an auto trip through Brittany and Normandy.

***

Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., and Mrs. Keyes are at Water Mill, Long Island, occupying the cottage of Dr. Keyes's father, who, with his wife, is spending the Summer in Europe.

***

Count Seckendorf has taken the country place of George Crocker at Ramsey, N. J., for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer gave a luncheon yesterday at their country home at Elberon, N. J., in honor of their niece, Miss Irene Untermyer, daughter of Samuel Untermyer, and her fiancé, Mr. Louis Putnam Myers.

FAMOUS SILVER PLATE
The silver plate that became famous for its enduring beauty is marked
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
"Silver Plate that Wears"
You should buy knives, forks, spoons, etc., bearing this characteristic mark.
Boston dishes in new and original designs are made by
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

MRS. COSSITT HOME WITH HUSBAND'S BODY

Justice Dugro's Daughter Was a Bride Three Weeks Ago.

TELLS OF SALISBURY WRECK

Never Lost Consciousness in It—Almost Hysterical When She Meets Her Friends at the Pier.

Mrs. Frederick Henry Cossitt, who left New York three weeks ago a happy bride, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. a widow in mourning. On the same ship was the body of her husband, who was killed in the wreck of the London Express near Salisbury, England, on Sunday morning, July 1. Mrs. Cossitt left the ship between her father, Supreme Court Justice P. Henry Dugro, and her brother, Charles H. Dugro. Following them was Donald C. Vaughan, the best man at her wedding. Mrs. Cossitt was dressed in deep mourning, and as she leaned on her father's arm it could be seen that she was sobbing.

Justice Dugro, his son, and Mr. Vaughan went down the bay in a steam launch and boarded the Kaiser Wilhelm II. at Quarantine. When the young widow saw them she became almost hysterical. Another affecting scene occurred when she met her mother and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, her husband's aunt, who were waiting in a carriage near the ship's pier. Mrs. Cossitt was accompanied from England by an English nurse. Throughout the voyage she remained in her stateroom. She is only 19 years old.

In telling her father of the accident, Mrs. Cossitt said that the confusion following the overturning of the train was so great that she hardly knew what had happened. She was sitting beside her husband in their private compartment when the accident occurred. The car, she said, seemed to leap into the air and land on one side, which was crushed by the fall. She and her husband were thrown violently against the side of the car, which landed on the ground. For the next two minutes the crashing of wood and the cries of wounded and dying passengers filled the air. Then the window on the upper side of the car was broken open, and a man with a lantern peered through. They lifted the unconscious form of Mr. Cossitt through the window and then rescued her. At no time did she lose her senses.

Mr. and Mrs. Cossitt were hurried in an ambulance to the Salisbury Hospital. Mr. Cossitt, whose skull was crushed, died in the hospital half an hour later. He never regained consciousness.

Mrs. Cossitt thought she had escaped from the wreck uncatched, but several days afterward she found that her left knee was stiff, evidently from a bruise received in the accident. Until the next morning she stayed at the home of one of the hospital physicians. She then went to London, where she remained with friends.

The unfortunate young bridegroom was graduated only last month from Princeton University. He intended to travel with his bride in England, Wales, and France until next Fall, and then enter the New York Law School. Justice and Mrs. Dugro and Mrs. Juilliard had arranged to go to France in August and to meet the bride and bridegroom there.

The funeral of Mr. Cossitt will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Juilliard, 16 West Fifty-seventh Street. The burial will be in the vault at Woodlawn where Mr. Cossitt's father and grandfather were buried.

Mr. Cossitt's parents died when he was a child, and he had lived with his aunt from that time until his marriage.

SISTERS BRIDES TOGETHER.

Married to Profs. Hook and Swenson of Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 10.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kidd this evening the wedding of their two daughters took place. Miss Margaret Ralston Kidd became the bride of Edward Alfred Hook of New York and Miss Mary Louise Kidd of John August Swenson of New York. Both bridegrooms are Professors of Mathematics at Columbia College, while the brides are schoolteachers.

The ushers were the brothers of the brides, Andrew Kidd of Schenectady and David Kidd of this city. The Rev. William E. Marden performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Hook will reside in Brooklyn, while Mr. and Mrs. Swenson will take up their residence in the Bronx.

CRANE—BOARDMAN.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 10.—In the presence only of immediate relatives, Miss Josephine Porter Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman of Washington, D. C., and Winthrop Murray Crane of Dalton, United States Senator and former Governor of Massachusetts, were married here this afternoon at Windcliffe, the Summer home of the Boardmans. The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. H. Dewart, rector of Christ Church, Hyde Park, officiated. Neither the bride nor the bridegroom was attended, and all the guests were relatives and close personal friends.

G. J. LAIGHTON'S BEQUESTS.

Many Brooklyn Philanthropic Institutions Remembered.

Several church, charitable, and other institutions in Brooklyn are to benefit by the will of George J. Laighton, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Mr. Laighton, who lived at 115 Columbia Heights, leaves the income from a trust fund of $10,000 to Edna Porter. At her death one-half of the fund goes to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum and the remainder to the Industrial Home.

A trust fund of $10,000 is set apart for the benefit of Samuel Dodge, which, at his death, is to be equally divided between the Home for Consumptives and Plymouth Church. The sum of $9,000 is bequeathed to the Packer Institute for three scholarships. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association receive $5,000 each. The Portsmouth Cottage Hospital, Portsmouth Indigent Women's Home, Chase Home for Children, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Portsmouth, N. H., are made beneficiaries subject to the life use of relatives of the testator of funds aggregating $40,000.

Mr. Laighton leaves $30,000 to his sister, Elizabeth H. Chase; a like sum to his sister, Annie L. Salter, and $25,000 to his sister, Lucy A. Lambert. About $20,000 is divided between nephews, nieces, and other relatives.

PATRICK H. KEAHON BURIED.

300 Members of Tammany Hall March to the Politician's Funeral.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated in St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, in West Fourteenth Street, yesterday over the body of Patrick H. Keahon, the late Tammany leader of the Fifth District. The Rev. Father St. John was the celebrant. He was assisted by Fathers Meehan and Kiernan.

The pall bearers were Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, Patrick J. Ryder, Edward Hart, Maurice Featherson, Commissioner of Correction Francis J. Lantry, Senator Bernard F. Martin, Patrick Deery, and Thomas F. McAvoy.

The galleries of the church were crowded at 9:30 o'clock, although the mass was not started until 11 o'clock. The main body of the edifice was reserved for members of Tammany Hall and other organizations with which Mr. Keahon was affiliated. Many of the organizations sent delegations to the Keahon home, at 344 West Fifteenth Street, while 300 Tammany members marched from the Fourteenth Street headquarters to the church.

The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

163,176 IN ALMSHOUSES.

Ratio of Paupers to Population Is Decreasing, Census Report Says.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—According to a report issued by the Census Bureau today there were 163,176 persons in almshouses in the United States in 1904, and of these 111,817 were males. Although the number of paupers is increasing, it is said, the increase has not kept pace with the growth of population. In 1880 the ratio of the almshouse paupers to the population was 138 to every 100,000 people. It decreased to 117 in 1890, and to 101 in 1904.

The chief distinction between the two sexes seems to be that women, having entered an almshouse, are there permanently, while the men are, to a large extent, only "boarders" in the Winter.

Foreign-born white people, whose economic position is not so high, show a greater tendency toward pauperism than the native white people of American foreign parentage.

Commenting on this fact, the report says:

"There is no reason to believe that many immigrants drift into almshouses soon after their arrival in the United States, for only 2 per cent. of the foreign-born persons in almshouses had been in this country less than five years."

Of the paupers, 48 per cent. had been laborers and servants, 19 per cent. had been engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, and 24 per cent. had been employed in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor pursuits. More than three-fourths of the female paupers had been servants.

DIDN'T INVOKE BINGHAM.

Auto Owner Arrested for Speeding Denies Policeman's Charges.

Joseph A. Hirschberg, who lives at the Glenmore apartment house, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, was before Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville Court yesterday charged with auto speeding. He was arrested on Sunday in front of his home by Bicycle Policeman James McDonald, who asserted that he had seen Hirschberg running an automobile through Central Park at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

Hirschberg denied that he had been in Central Park at any time last Sunday. He said that he had just arrived from Rockaway when he was arrested, and that the policeman was under a misapprehension. He produced two witnesses, who substantiated the statement about his having been at Rockaway. They were his wife and Felix Stitzner, Superintendent of the Central Brewing Company. Then Hirschberg denied mentioning Commissioner Bingham's or Acting Mayor McGowan's name at the time of his arrest, as Policeman McDonald said on Monday.

Policeman McDonald made a sweeping denial of every one of Hirschberg's statements. The court adjourned the case until to-morrow to give him an opportunity to subpœna five witnesses. Third Deputy Police Commissioner Mathot sat beside Magistrate Whitman on the bench.

PLEASE RESTORE 3 PLATOONS

Aldermen Send a Cry to Gen. Bingham —A Few Appropriations.

At the request of Alderman Dinwiddie, the Board of Aldermen adopted resolutions yesterday asking Police Commissioner Bingham to restore the three-platoon system in the department. The board approved the resolution appropriating $2,000,000 to the department for sites and buildings for new station houses.

Borough President Ahearn persuaded the board to approve the appropriation of $5,250,000 for the extension of Riverside Drive, the widening of the Boulevard Lafayette, and the construction of the approaches to the Hendrik Hudson Memorial Bridge, including the viaduct over Dyckman Street. Alderman Peters objected to granting $2,000,000 for the Hudson Memorial Bridge approaches, but he was overruled.

The board approved $628,000 for the construction of the buildings for the Bellevue Hospital Training School for Nurses, granted $6,000 for the commission appointed to prevent the pollution of the waters of New York Bay, and provided for the appointment of a supervising statistician in the Department of Finance at $6,000 a year.

Bingham Gives Roundsman a Medal.

Police Commissioner Bingham presented yesterday to Roundsman James Murray a silver medal for having saved the life of Olaf Johnsen, a Swede, on the night of Feb. 8, 1905. Johnsen fell into the Gowanus Canal, and, though the weather was bitterly cold, Murray jumped in after him.

PAWNEE BILL TO STRIKE CAMP

His Show Not a Money Maker at Brighton—Talk of Suing Brady.

Pawnee Bill, sometimes known as Major Lillie, announced last night that he would strike his camp at Brighton Beach next Sunday night and take the road with his stupendous and incomparable aggregation of daring riders of all nations, &c. Business has been very bad at the Beach, and the Pawnee Bill venture of the Brighton Beach Improvement Company, of which William A. Brady is the head, is going the sad way of the Boer War venture of last year.

Lack of proper transportation facilities to Brighton Beach was given as one of the reasons for the poor business. The show was paid a guarantee, but it did not make the guarantee money in receipts. A representative of Mr. Brady said last night that the contract was for four weeks, to be renewed if desirable to both parties. The show started on June 16, and the Beach Company has evidently decided to drop the attraction. The Pawnee Bill business people were talking last night of a suit against Brady's company.

Since the opening of the show, two of the Indians have died. Pawnee Bill, censored in the road business, expects to cover a Summer territory that will bring him in his usual profits. He has been paid his guarantees, and, unlike the warriors of the veldt, his aggregation will slip away from Brighton with salaries paid and the prospect of regular meals.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Frederic de Belleville has been engaged by Cohan & Harris for George M. Cohan's new play, "Popularity," in which Thomas W. Ross is to star next season. The piece opens in Rochester, Sept. 5.

Charlotte Walker has been engaged by Edward A. Braden to play the part of Constance Pinckney in Louis Evan Shipman's new comedy, "On Parole." The play is of the civil war period. It will open in Washington on Sept. 17.

Olga Nethersole will begin her American tour in October, the route being through the South and thence to California. Miss Nethersole will produce in California at least one new play, possibly "A Daughter of the Vine," the locale of which is laid in California during the civil war.

Charles Dillingham, who went to London to complete arrangements for Fritzi Scheff's engagement there next Spring in "Mlle. Modiste," returned on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday. While Miss Scheff is in London Kyrle Bellew will be there also in a new comedy by Haddon Chambers. Miss Scheff will be succeeded by Montgomery & Stone in a new musical comedy, "The Red Mill."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Conditions continue unsettled and showery east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Northwest. Showers also continued in the Southern Plateau. Temperatures were generally high during the day except in the lake region and the South, until the late afternoon showers caused a considerable fall.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday; showers in east portion; Thursday fair; warmer; variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	75	66	4 P. M.	80	69
6 A. M.	74	66	6 P. M.	80	71
9 A. M.	79	73	9 P. M.	79	70
12 M.	83	85	12 P. M.	78	69

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 79 degrees; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73 degrees.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 66 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 71 degrees. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 85 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

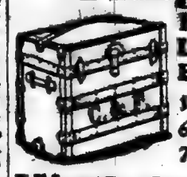

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Louis Henry Rucker.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 10.—Brig. Gen. Louis Henry Rucker, United States Army, retired, died here yesterday.

Gen. Rucker was born in Illinois Jan. 13, 1842, and enlisted as a private in Capt. Barker's Chicago Dragoons in April, 1861, and subsequently in the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. He served as a private until February, 1864, when he was appointed a Second Lieutenant. He was made a First Lieutenant in November of the same year, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service in April, 1865. He then entered the regular army as a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry in January, 1867, became a Major in the Fourth Cavalry in 1897, was transferred to the Sixth Cavalry in 1900, was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in February, 1901, and Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry in the same year. He was appointed Brigadier General April 18, 1903, and was retired at his own request the next day. Gen. Rucker saw a good deal of service with the colored troops on the Western frontier under Major Gen. Wesley Merritt in the late sixties and early seventies, and was also on duty in the Philippines.

Salathiel H. Tobey.

Salathiel H. Tobey, one of the pioneers in the curb market, died on Monday at his home in Larchmont. He was 77 years old. Mr. Tobey was born at Mansfield, Mass. He left Yale with the class of '53. After graduation he went to Tennessee, where he was in the banking business for nearly twenty years. Then he went to

ACCOUNTANT WAS FIRST IN A WHIPPING FINISH

J. B. Brady's Colt Won the $20,000 Realization by a Neck.

WATER PEARL TOOK DOUBLE

Four Post Favorites Were Successful at Closing Day of Sheepshead Bay Meeting.

In the hardest race of his career, Accountant, J. B. Brady's $40,000 three-year-old colt, just about repaid the last installment of his purchase price when at Sheepshead Bay yesterday he won the Lawrence Realization Stakes, in the nineteenth renewal of the fixture, the most valuable of the American turf exclusively for three-year-olds.

Accountant earned his triumph in the fourth race of the closing day's programme of the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting, the Realization, at one mile and five furlongs, being the chief attraction of the programme which drew a crowd of nearly 20,000 visitors to the Sheepshead Bay course. Eight horses were named for the race, but of these, two were withdrawn, James R. Keene's Kuroki in favor of his stable mate, Bohemian, and J. E. Madden's The Quail because the horse was not in condition to run. Of the six that ran, Accountant, Bohemian, and Ormondale each carried full weight, Entree getting in with seven pounds off as a non-winner of $3,000, and Bull's Eye and McKittredge getting in with ten pounds off each, as non-winners of $1,000. The track was only slightly damp from a morning shower, and though tradition asserted itself and a thunderstorm broke on the racing crowd in the manner usual to Realization Day, that did not come until just after the big race, though the gloom during the running of the Realization was suggestive of nightfall.

Through all the betting Accountant held the post of favorite, with Bull's Eye, ridden by Miller and on private form, backed heavily by the owners of the Newcastle Stable, a strong second choice at post time, and Bohemian and Ormondale the next best supporters.

The start was made at the half-mile post in the Futurity chute, where Accountant, on the rail, and Bull's Eye, next to him, were the first two away. Bull's Eye, went to the front and Accountant as the barrier rose, but being taken back as the others went on, while Ormondale, trained in the same stable with Bull's Eye went to the front and Accountant dropped in just behind him in second place, Bohemian trailing in third place, while Bull's Eye, under a pull, accepted last place as the horses passed the stand the first time and swept around the paddock turn. Through the back stretch and to the far turn the order was the same, with Bull's Eye, which was so rank that he went wide at each turn to the back stretch, there beginning to close.

Just before the horses reached the far turn Accountant moved away from Bohemian, which had run neck and neck with him to that point, and went on after Ormondale. In the run to the middle of the big turn Accountant showed in front, and Ormondale, his race already run, fell back beaten. Bohemian at this point also being disposed of, while Entree and Bull's Eye were moving up on Accountant in front.

On the bend into the stretch Entree just about reached Accountant's hips when Martin, riding the favorite, made a sudden call on Accountant, and rushed him at clear in the lead again, stealing just about enough ground on the quick move to win the race. The time of the race was 2:48, the fractions being for the first half mile, 0:50 2-5; five furlongs, 1:03 1-5; six furlongs, 1:17; seven furlongs, 1:30; mile, 1:42 2-5; mile and a furlong, 1:53; mile and a quarter, 2:07 4-5; mile and three furlongs, 2:22, and mile and a half, 2:35.

The gross value of the stakes was $20,000, and the value to the winner was $17,850.

The $10,000 Double Event, six furlongs for two-year-olds, run as the third race, brought out another smart field, with the eight runners, including the crack colts Water Pearl, Oran, Peter Pan, and Superman, all carrying penalties, Ethon and Sewell with weights up, and Paumonok and Aletheuo, each with an allowance. The betting was remarkably close, Oran finally starting a very slight favorite over Water Pearl and the J. R. Keene entry, Peter Pan and Superman, which were equal next choices. In the running of the race Peter Pan and Water Pearl always were the first two, Water Pearl, with his jockey under orders to wait, galloping abreast of Peter Pan to the bend into the straight, where Water Pearl utilized his great flash of speed and coming away from his field won rather easily by two lengths and a half. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Futurity course.

	S.	¼	F.
Monfort, 107, Miller, 7-5, 8-5	1	1	1¾
Frank Lord, 105, Hagan, 8-1, 2-1	2	2	2½
Black Mate, 105, Radtke, 8-1, 3-1	6	3	3¾
Mexican Silver, 102, Horner, 6-1, 2-1	7	4	4
Dunvallo, 102, Baird, 50-1, 20-1	3	5	5
Molesey, 94, Myers, 20-1, 8-1	5	6	6
Reba Stone, 95, Rowan, 60-1, 20-1	9	8	7
Judge Davey, 107, W. Knapp, 8-1, 3-1	8	9	8
Minerbria, 96, D. Fuller, 50-1, 20-1	15	12	9
Vacharis, 97, Mercado, 60-1, 20-1	8	10	10
Zesebel, 95, Knaack, 60-1, 20-1	10	11	11
Master Lester, 102, Koerner, 12-1, 5-1	4	7	12
Dominator, 102, Finn, 30-1, 10-1	11	13	13
Rip Rap, 102, Brussel, 50-1, 20-1	14	14	14
Ben Strowbridge, 105, Swan, 15-1, 6-1	12	15	15
Sweet Ellen, 94, G. Burns, 100-1, 40-1	16	16	16

Time—1:07 1-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Ornament-Eleanor. Owner, R. T. Wilson, Jr. Trainer, T. J. Healey.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward. Full steeplechase course.

	S.	2m.	F.
Tom Cogan, 151, Palmer, 14-5, even	2	2	1½
Dunseverrick, 150, Slaughter, 12-1, 4-1	4	1	2ª
Yama Christy, 155, Holman, 12-5, 4-5	5	3	3ª½
Dromedary, 148, Davidson, 5-2, even	1	4	4
Ike, 144, Stone, 8-1, 3-1	3	5	5
Leader, 152, Sewell, 3-2, even	6	6	6
Divider, 135, Roberts, 50-1, 15-1	7	*	

*Fell.

Time—5:19. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. g., 6 years, by The Sailor Prince-Vestal. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event of $10,000, for two-year-olds; six furlongs; Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Water Pearl, 129, Lyne, 13-5, even	1	1	1½
*Peter Pan, 126, Radtke, 13-5, even	3	2	2ª
*Superman, 126, W. Knapp, 13-5, even	6	3	3½
Sewell, 122, Troxler, 25-1, 8-1	4	4	4
Oran, 122, Miller, 5-2, even	2	5	5
Ethon, 122, J. Martin, 8-1, 5-2	5	6	6
Paumonok, 115, Shaw, 12-1, 4-1	8	7	7
Aletheuo, 115, L. Williams, 30-1, 10-1	7	8	8

*Coupled as J. R. Keene's entry.

Time—1:13 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Watercress-Pearl V. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds; one mile and five furlongs.

	S.	1¼	F.
Accountant, 126, J. Martin, 13-5, even	2	1	1ª
Entree, 119, W. Knapp, 10-1, 8-1	5	2	2ª
Bull's Eye, 116, Miller, 16-5, 6-5	1	4	3
Ormondale, 126, Shaw, 9-2, 8-5	4	3	4
McKittredge, 113, Lyne, 15-1, 5-1	6	5	5
Bohemian, 126, Radtke, 9-2, 7-5	3	6	6

Time—2:48. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Filigrane-Reckon. Owner, James B. Brady. Trainer, M. M. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs, main course.

	S.	¼	F.
Azeline, 102, Keyes, 10-1, 4-1	2	2	1ª
Varieties, 107, Miller, 4-1, 7-5	1	1	2ª
Northern Cross, 112, Baird, 4-1, 8-5	3	3	3½
Sly Ben, 99, Koerner, 30-1, 10-1	9	6	4
Esoteric, 107, Bedell, 30-1, 10-1	6	5	5
Keator, 109, Shaw, 3-2, 3-5	5	4	6
Lord of the Forest, 96, Horner, 6-1, 2-1	4	7	7
Melbourne Nominee, 103, Radtke, 15-1, 6-1	10	9	8
Belle of Portland, 100, Finn, 30-1, 10-1	7	8	9
Stolc, 96, Brussel, 20-1, 8-1	8	10	10
Mollie Donohue, 94, Hagan, 15-1, 6-1	12	11	11
Destiny, 105, Springer, 100-1, 40-1	11	12	12
Brigantine, 90, Knaack, 200-1, 80-1	13	13	13

Time—2:15. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Balgowan-Miss Lynah. Owner and trainer, T. E. Crist.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs, main course.

	S.	¼	F.
Rye, 105, Miller, 9-20, out	1	1	1½
Mandarin, 105, Sewell, 8-1, 6-5	2	2	2ª
Earl Rogers, 99, Schade, 20-1, 4-1	7	4	3ª
Battleaxe, 99, Horner, 10-1, 2-1	5	3	4
Calabash, 96, Finn, 10-1, 5-2	3	5	5
Andris, 103, W. Knapp, 20-1, 5-1	4	6	6
Chrystalis, 101, Kreamer, 60-1, 20-1	6	7	7
Tipmaine, 104, Lee, 1-1, 1-2	1	8	8

Time—1:14 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Greenan-Degenerate. Owner, C. Sullivan. Trainer, Thomas Welch.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

	S.	½	F.
Onatas, 110, Shaw, 9-5, 3-5	6	3	1ª
Belgravia, 113, Radtke, 7-2, even	2	2	2ª
A. Muskoday, 108, J. Hennessy, 6-1, 8-5	3	1	3ª
Pirate Polly, 105, W. Knapp, 13-5, even	4	4	4
Sailor Boy, 96, Koerner, 8-1, 2-1	5	5	5
Park Row, 90, Myers, 25-1, 8-1	1	6	6

Time—1:50. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 6 years, by Top Gallant-Sister Molly. Owner, E. R. Thomas. Trainer, J. Shields.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Prince Hamburg	130	*Rob Roy 120
*Klamesha	128	Bryan 118
Geranium	122	Listless 117
First Premium	122	Pleasant Days 107
Hooray	122	Cressina 102

*Oneck Stable's entry.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles through the field.

Jimmy Lane	155	The Lexington	
Oro	147	Leader	136
*Caliber	146	Storo	134
*Patagonian	140	Olerosa	130
Glen Gate	140	Saltine	130

*Widener entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five furlongs.

Clare Russell	110	Remiss	105
Saghallen	109	Faringo	105
Altuda	105	Manito	105
Glamor	105	Soprano	105
Mentha	105	Dulcinea	105

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Mile, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile.

*Hamburg Belle	121	Gallavant	114
*Tradition	121	Whimsical	104
Tokalon	121		

*Paget entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Colonel Jack	108	Gray Day	102
Judge Davey	107	†Village King	102
Flowaway	105	Estimate	100
General Sherman	102	†El Dorado	97
Communipaw	102	†Anna Loretta Daly	94
Clements	102		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

David Lewis	110	O'Rourke	107
Bluestone	110	Conquest	107
Artery	110	New England	107
Gold Back	110	Bob Edgren	107
Lichtmess	110	Ocean Spray	105
Palmdale	110	La Danzadar	105
Berocha	107	Single Life	105
King Henry	107		

†Apprentice allowance claimed.

CRACK TWO-YEAR-OLDS SOLD

E. R. Thomas Paid $50,000 for Interest in Water Pearl and Charles Edward.

The largest single transaction in the purchase of race horses this season was announced at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday, E. R. Thomas having bought a half interest in the crack 2-year-olds, Water Pearl and Charles Edward, both stake winners in the colors of Sydney Paget this Spring. Mr. Thomas, who attained his first prominence on the turf as the owner of the $60,000-horse Hermis, has been interested with Mr. Paget in the ownership of a few horses of moderate quality, those owned in partnership and those which race as the property of Mr. Paget exclusively being trained by A. J. Joyner. Mr. Thomas desired representation by the better class of horses of the Paget stable, and the agreement by which a half interest in Water Pearl and Charles Edward was transferred to Mr. Thomas was reached, the pricestated being $50,000, which would make the value of the two colts under the deal $100,000.

Several weeks ago it was stated that Mr. Paget had fixed that price for a single horse of the pair, Water Pearl, but the colt suffered one defeat after that. The two horses are regarded as the best of their age that the season has brought out up to date, and Water Pearl, in his first race under the partnership agreement, yesterday easily won the $10,000 second part of the Double Event Stakes. Both horses are of J. B. Haggin's breeding, Water Pearl being a chestnut colt by Watercress-Pearl V., and Charles Edward being a chestnut by Golden Garter-Flora Mac. The colts will continue to be trained by A. J. Joyner, who developed them.

Marguerite in Handicap Class.

W. F. Clark's Marguerite has been enrolled in the handicap yacht class. She goes to the top of the first division in recognition of her victory in the Block Island race, assuming scratch with G. P. Granbery's Rube. Harold C. Pryer's Grasshopper is again the scratch boat for the second division. The allowances announced by Handicapper Theodore Granbery for the week are:

FIRST DIVISION. Yacht and Owner.	P.C.	SECOND DIVISION. Yacht and Owner.	P.C.
Rube, G. P. Granbery	0	Grasshopper, H. C. Pryer	0
Marguerite, W. A. Clark	0	Scamp, Warren Murdock	½
Little Peter, F. M. Weeks	1	Howdy, George Mercer, Jr.	1
Firefly, M. B. Pendas	3¾	Montauk, W. M. Sheldon	2
Tillicum II., C. S. King	4	Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	2
Naiad, Dr. J. B. Palmer	7	Kenosha II., C. W. Voltz	2½
Telamon, A. E. Black	7	Kenosha, W. R. Berth	4
Huntress, Leonard Dyer	7	Monsoon, B. R. Stoddard	6

Go Between Out of the Brighton.

Alexander Shields, owner of Go Between, the winner of the Suburban Handicap and the equine hero of two novel protests against his eligibility for that and other races, yesterday announced that he had definitely decided that he would not start Go Between for the Brighton Handicap of $25,000, the richest of the great Spring handicaps, to be run at Brighton Beach on Saturday. The protest, which was made by F. H. Hitchcock on the ground that when the horse was entered for the Commonwealth Handicap, run last Saturday, his age was not stated, and that therefore the rules of racing had been violated and the horse was not eligible to run, barred Go Between from the Commonwealth by the decision of the Stewards of The Jockey Club on an appeal from a decision in favor of Go Between by the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting. In the Brighton Handicap exactly similar conditions exist, the age of the horse having been omitted from the entry there too.

THE TURF. | THE TURF.

Grand Opening Day Attractions!

BRIGHTON RACES

BEGIN TO-DAY at 2:30 P.M.

WITH SIX STAR EVENTS, INCLUDING
THE BRIGHTON MILE, THE DISTAFF STAKES AND A STEEPLECHASE.
MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.
Course Reached by All Routes to Coney Island.
From New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road, and by Smith St. Trolley Cars. Trains via Long Island Railroad leave foot of East 34th St. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, from foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with Special Electric Trains direct to track. Also Franklin Av. Trolley Cars from foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with 42d St., 23d St. and Grand St. Ferries from New York.

CHAMPIONS ARE BEATEN BY CINCINNATI TEAM

Mathewson Batted Freely and Leaves the Box.

AMERICANS STOPPED BY RAIN

Double-Header with St. Louis To-day —Pittsburg's New Pitcher Easy for Brooklyn.

All three of the leaders in the race for the National League championship were defeated yesterday, the New Yorks' downfall being principally due to the strong batting of the Cincinnatians against Mathewson, who was compelled to give way to Ames in the fifth inning. Boston surprised the Chicago leaders by shutting them out, while Pittsburg tried the experiment of putting its new college pitcher against the Brooklyns, and the result was a victory for Donovan's players by a score of 7 to 6. The three-cornered struggle in the American League was unchanged yesterday, rain stopping the contesting teams. In the two games played Chicago and Detroit were the victors.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; Boston, 3.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 6; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 6.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York, (2 games.)
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston, (2 games.)
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	—	3	2	5	4	7	7	10	43	.614
Phila'phia.	6	—	4	2	6	5	10	10	43	.606
Cleveland.	5	6	—	6	9	8	8	6	43	.606
Chicago.	2	3	8	—	6	7	9	7	40	.556
Detroit.	3	2	4	9	—	7	9	5	39	.534
St. Louis.	3	3	7	6	7	—	5	6	35	.486
Washin'tn.	3	0	2	1	1	2	—	10	25	.347
Boston.	3	0	5	1	3	1	5	—	19	.260
Games lost.	27	28	28	32	34	37	47	54		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago.	—	4	10	5	11	6	10	6	52	.684
New York.	4	—	2	12	7	8	5	8	46	.639
Pittsburg.	5	4	—	5	10	4	11	7	46	.630
Phila'phia.	1	4	2	—	5	10	7	11	40	.526
Cincinnati.	4	3	5	3	—	5	7	4	31	.408
Brooklyn.	2	3	5	4	1	—	5	7	27	.380
St. Louis.	5	2	4	3	3	5	—	4	29	.377
Boston.	3	5	4	3	3	3	4	—	27	.360
Games lost.	24	26	27	36	45	44	48	48		

MATHEWSON WAS EASY.

Cincinnati Batted Out Three Runs in Fourth Inning and Won.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The Cincinnatis turned on the champions to-day, knocked Christopher Mathewson out of the box in four innings, and won the game by 6 to 2. Wicker was too difficult a proposition for the visitors to overcome the locals' early lead, and it was almost a runaway victory, although the New Yorks fought gamely and rallied slightly at the end. Ames was Mathewson's successor in the fifth and about held his own with Wicker. Manager McGraw got into an argument with the umpire in the eighth inning, and Carpenter finally ordered him off the field.

The Cincinnatis got off at the start with a run. Huggins singled to McGann, and Siegel sacrificed. Seymour grounded out, Dahlen to McGann, and McGann fumbled Jude's grounder, Huggins scoring. Deal flied to Strang. In the second, with two out, Schiel tripled to the centre field fence and Wicker brought him home with a single past Gilbert. In was a lively bombardment in the fourth, when Mathewson was driven to the bench. Deal started with a clean single to left. Delehanty struck out. Lobert scratched a single past Devlin. Schiel doubled to the left field fence, Deal and Lobert scoring. Ferguson and Ames were then sent to warm up. Wicker tripled to centre, scoring Schiel. Huggins struck out, and Siegel flied to Strang.

The New Yorks did not get started till the seventh, when Devlin doubled and scored on Gilbert's single. Devlin scored again in the last inning on his single, a balk, and a single by Smith, who batted for Ames. McGann ended the game by popping up a fly with the bases full. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	1	2	5	1	0		
Siegel, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Seymour, cf.	0	0	5	0	0		
Jude, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Deal, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0		
Dele'ty, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Lobert, ss.	1	2	0	2	1		
Schiel, c.	2	2	5	2	0		
Wicker, p.	0	2	0	1	0		
Total.	6	9	27	9	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bres'an, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Strang, rf.	0	1	5	0	0		
McGann, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1		
Mertes, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	2	0		
Devlin, 3b.	2	2	0	2	0		
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1		
Row'man, c.	0	0	4	1	0		
Marshall, c.	0	0	2	2	0		
Math'son, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Smith	0	1	0	0	0		
Total.	2	7	24	9	2		

*Batted for Ames in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Schiel, Lobert, Devlin. Three-base hits—Schiel, Wicker. Stolen base—Jude. Sacrifice hits—Siegel, Devlin. Double play—Bowerman and McGann. Struck out—By Wicker, 5; by Mathewson, 3; by Ames, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 3; off Ames, 3. Hit—Off Mathewson, 7 in four innings; off Ames, 2 in four innings. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Klem.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
B'mont, cf.	1	2	1	0	1		
Ganley, rf.	1	1	0	1	0		
Clarke, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	0	2	2	4	0		
Nealon, 1b.	1	1	13	2	0		
Leach, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1		
Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	2	5	0		
Peitz, c.	0	0	6	4	0		
*Meier	0	0	0	0	0		
McIlveen, p.	1	1	1	1	0		
Phillippe, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.	6	12	27	20	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf.	1	2	5	0	0		
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Lumley, rf.	2	3	3	0	0		
Jordan, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0		
Al'man, 2b.	0	1	1	2	2		
Lewis, ss.	1	2	2	3	0		
Hummel, lf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Bergen, c.	0	1	5	0	0		
Scanlon, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Stricklett, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total.	7	14	27	10	2		

*Batted for Peitz in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Ritchey, Jordan, Scanlon. Home run—Hummel. Sacrifice hits—Ganley, Casey, Stricklett. Stolen bases—Maloney, Lumley. Double play—Wagner, Ritchey, and Nealon. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 3; off Stricklett, 1. Struck out—By McIlveen, 8; by Phillippe, 3; by Scanlon, 3; by Stricklett, 1. Passed ball—Peitz. Balk—Stricklett. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 4. Hits—Off McIlveen, 10 in five and a half innings; off Phillippe, 4 in three and a half innings; off Scanlon, 9 in six innings; off Stricklett, 3 in three innings. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Conway.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Bennett, 2b.	1	2	1	5	0		
Shannon, lf.	0	0	1	2	0		
Smoot, cf.	0	1	2	2	0		
Noonan, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0		
Hoste't'r, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0		
Murray, c.	0	1	3	4	0		
McBride, ss.	0	0	5	4	0		
Brown, p.	0	0	0	1	1		
Total.	1	6	27	15	0		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0		
Titus, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
C'tney, 3b.	1	0	1	2	0		
McGee, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Doolin, ss.	1	2	1	3	1		
Brana'd, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0		
Dooin, c.	0	0	1	8	0		
Sparks, p.	0	0	0	1	1		
Total.	3	6	27	9	1		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Bransfield, Murray. Sacrifice hits—Titus, Sparks. Stolen bases—Thomas, Gleason, Titus. Double plays—Doolin, Bennett and Noonan; (2) Sparks, Gleason, and Bransfield. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2. Struck out—By Brown, 4; by Sparks, 8. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	1	0	1		
Gessler, cf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Schulte, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Chance, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0		
St'feldt, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0		
Tinker, ss.	0	0	1	4	0		
Evers, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Kling, c.	0	1	7	2	0		
Overall, p.	0	1	0	6	0		
Total.	0	6	27	16	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss.	0	1	4	0	1		
Tenney, 1b.	2	0	4	1	0		
Brain, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0		
Eates, cf.	0	2	3	0	0		
Howard, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Dolan, 2b.	0	0	0	1	1		
O'Neil, c.	0	1	9	2	1		
Brown, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Pfeffer, p.	0	3	0	1	0		
Total.	2	9	27	7	3		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 7. Three-base hit—Schulte. Sacrifice hit—Brown. Stolen base—Chance. Balk—Pfeffer. Struck out—By Overall, 7; by Pfeffer, 8. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 3; off Pfeffer, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CHICAGO OUTPLAYS BOSTON.

Tailenders Put Up Poor Game and Are Beaten 6 to 3.

BOSTON, July 10.—While the ninth inning was being played to-day a heavy rain fell, putting an end to the game. Chicago won, 6 to 3. Lack of control by the pitchers and errors were responsible for the runs. The rain necessitated the postponement until to-morrow of a second game. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Parent, ss.	1	0	2	3	0		
Stahl, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Hoey, lf.	0	0	2	1	1		
Ferris, 2b.	1	0	7	3	1		
Godwin, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0		
Hayden, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Free'an, 1b.	0	2	9	1	1		
Arm'ster, c.	0	0	2	1	0		
J. Tan'hill, p.	0	0	1	5	1		
Total.	3	5	24	16	4		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Jones, cf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Isbell, 2b.	0	2	2	0	0		
Davis, ss.	1	1	1	4	1		
Don'ue, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0		
O'Neil, rf.	2	2	0	0	0		
Sullivan, c.	2	1	9	1	0		
L. Tan'll, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Walsh, p.	1	0	0	5	0		
Total.	6	7	24	13	1		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4—6
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	0

EXCURSIONS.

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TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M.; 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 35 Cents.
Round Trip Tickets to 129th St., 45 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

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ALL WATER ROUTE — Ocean Going Steamer **Grand Republic** Landing at Seaside, Steeplechase Dock.
50 Cts. Include Admission to Steeplechase Park, the Greatest Amusement Enterprise at Rockaway Beach.
Lv. foot 129th St., N. R., 8:15, 9 AM, 12:30 PM.
Lv foot 22d St., N.R., 9, 10 A.M., 1:30 P.M.
Lv. Pier(New)No.1,N.R.,9:30,10:40 AM, 2 PM.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 11 A.M., 5, 6:30 P.M.
Excursion Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c.

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Leave N. Y. foot E. 34th St., week-days, 6:30, 8:30, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
*RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

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Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany," Brklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex, 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20) A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

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Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *9:30, 9:50 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45, 5:10 P. M., Battery 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star * indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

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Potsdam...Aug. 1, noon | Statendam, Aug. 22, 10 AM
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
For Naples and Genoa.
Citta di Torino, July 15. Nord America, Aug. 15;
Citta di Torino, Sept. 15.
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

ORIENT Clark's 9th Annual Cruise Feb. 7, '07. 70 days, by chartered S. S. "Arabic" 16,000 tons. 3 Tours Round the World
F. C. CLARK, 96 B'way, N. Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers (ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS, & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—‡EMPIRE STATE E

Street Railway Bonds

The stability of such bonds is largely dependent upon density of traffic, and purchases should be preferably restricted to issues secured upon well-managed properties located in the larger cities. Depreciation charge of from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of gross earnings should be recorded against income prior to fixed charges. Properly selected bonds of this class constitute liens upon properties having values intrinsically as great as those of many of the leading railroads.

Write for our offerings.

Spencer Trask & Co
William and Pine Streets, New York.
Branch Office: Albany, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
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Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
July circular (describing 86 issues) on request.
N.W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

Eleven Stocks—Five Bonds
Securities with large margin of safety; excellent interest return; reasonable prospect of higher prices.
S. L. BLOOD & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
66 Broadway, New York.
Telephone, 327 Rector.

Redmond & Co.
July, list of Investment Offerings with descriptions will be sent upon request.
33 Pine St., New York.

JUST PUBLISHED
The Relative Merits of Investments.
MAILED ON REQUEST.
CLARK, GRANNIS & LAWRENCE,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
10 Wall St., New York. 24 Ex. Place, Boston.

New York. Boston. Philadelphia.
Carpenter, Baggot & Co.
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Members New York Stock, Cotton, Coffee and other exchanges. Stocks and Bonds bought for investment or carried on margin.

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Members of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. PITTSBURGS STOCK EXCHANGE. CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE. CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
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ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

ST. PAUL & NORTHERN PACIFIC
General Mortgage 6% Bonds Due 1923.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BARING & CO.
15 WALL STREET.
Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit, Investment Securities.
Agents and Attorneys for BARING BROTHERS & CO., Ltd., London. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., Boston.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
Capital & Surplus $2,000,000.
Independent of the control of any single interest.
26 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Disappointing Response to the Government's Crop Report.

Traders Make Haste to Take Profits on It—No Enthusiasm for Bullish Influences.

Yesterday's session of the stock market calls for very little comment beyond a tedious repetition of the truth that speculative sentiment seems quite incapable of responding to normal influences of a very favorable sort. The Government's monthly crop report, indicating a great harvest, was received with extreme indifference. The Government's experts bring their estimates on Winter wheat up to about the most sanguine of private estimates, and, while a slight falling off in the condition of Spring wheat is reported, the averages indicate a crop of that cereal greater than the one last year, and there is forecast a corn crop of more than 2,700,000,000 bushels.

The dullness which prevailed in the stock market until 2 o'clock was naturally attributed to a disposition among traders to await the crop report, but when it appeared those who had been buying stocks against it made haste to sell, and, as the report failed to bring in any fresh buying, prices declined abruptly, losses of ½ to 1 per cent. occurring through the active list. This effect was produced almost entirely, it seemed, by the reselling of stocks bought for a turn in anticipation of a favorable report from the Government, rather than by bearish aggression. In the last half hour prices rallied feebly; before the closing the market was extremely dull again, with apparently no inclination on the part of speculators to do anything either way.

With a bullish feeling in the market this crop report could have been made the basis for a sustained demonstration of enthusiasm. As it is, people seem to be insensible to such matters. Clearly there is no inclination to seek out reasons for buying stocks; the disposition, on the contrary, seems to be to deduce arguments of the opposite import.

The stock market from day to day is making very small demands upon the money market. Its business is easily financed with call funds, and these remain accessible to borrowers at reasonable rates. There is no relaxation of time rates. Money does not seem to be accumulating in the banks. The return of the $10,000,000 specially deposited by the Government a few months ago has begun. The first large transfer of this money from the custody of the banks to that of the Sub-Treasury occurred yesterday.

Brokers continue to report wearily upon the utter lack of outside interest. Their testimony on this point seems superfluous. The market clearly shows the absence of general interest.

NO NEW LOAN IN PARIS YET.

Inquiries from America, but the Time Is Not Thought Opportune.

PARIS, July 10.—Since the successful floating of the Pennsylvania Railroad loan in Paris several inquiries have been opened relative to the placing of further American loans in the French market, but the bankers say the moment is inopportune for another extensive transaction, and they do not confirm the reports that a second large railway loan is under way. A Director of the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands, which handled the Pennsylvania Railroad loan, said to-day that he was certain no negotiations were proceeding, as his bank would certainly be consulted. He added:

"There is plenty of French money awaiting investment at low rates, but it appears inexpedient to make a second large offer immediately following the first. Our part was accomplished when the entire loan was placed with the banks, but it remains to be seen how investors and the general public take the loan from the different banks."

Lazard Frères, who have been mentioned in connection with the new negotiations, say they have not heard of any further loan and other leading bankers view the report as a effort to sound the market's attitude toward additional loans. One of the minor Southern railroads recently approached the Crédit Lyonnais, and was informed that the investment would be considered if presented through one of the large New York houses, which the railroad declined to do on the ground of the commissions involved. Similar overtures were made to M. Julhiet, recently New York manager of the Crédit Lyonnais, and now with the Banque de l'Union Parisienne, who sailed for New York, June 16, on the steamer La Provence.

These tentative steps have not had any definite result, as the leading bankers are agreed that no further American proposition is now before them.

TO AVOID THE STOCK TAX.

Broker Wall Suggests the Exchange of Convertible Bonds for Shares.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to avoid payment of the iniquitous stamp tax on stock sales and transfers, would it not be practicable for the companies whose shares are dealt in in New York to give their stockholders the privilege of depositing their stock and taking in exchange therefor collateral trust convertible bonds representing dollar for dollar the stock deposited and re-exchangeable therefor? Bonds to have same voting power as the stock they represent.

The stockholders could well afford to pay a fee for making initial substitution or exchange, sufficient to cover the expense of the operation.

As this stamp tax is highway robbery legalized, any method of escape from it seems justifiable and proper.

JUDSON G. WALL.

New York, July 10, 1906.

James Stillman Back at His Desk.

James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, arrived home yesterday from Europe on board the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. Stillman had been absent over five months, which he spent in recreation on the Continent. He had a thoroughly good time and came back looking well and much sunburned. A few hours after the boat docked Mr. Stillman was at his offices in the National City Bank. He remained there the rest of the day.

Chicago Traction Does Not Pay Bonds.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Because of the unsettled condition of the traction problem, the Chicago Union Traction Company announced to-day that it would default on its bond issue of $1,500,000, which was due on July 1. The bondholders agreed to the proposition. It is understood that the bonds will be provided for as soon as the Chicago transportation question is settled.

Financial Notes.

Because of the requirement of the Clearing House Committee that the State Bank, to qualify for membership in the association, must increase its capital to $1,000,000 and have a surplus of $500,000, the stockholders have been called to a special meeting on July 26 to amend the articles of association to include these changes and to permit the Directors to declare and pay dividends at their discretion.

Brown Brothers & Co. are offering at 99 and interest $1,300,000 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of the Potomac Electric Power Company, guaranteed by the Washington Railway and Electric Company. These bonds are due July 1, 1938, with interest payable semi-annually in January and July.

A pamphlet descriptive of the London stock market and its usages has been issued by W. & E. Rosenbaum. It contains a table of New York equivalents of London prices at various rates of exchange.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, July 10, 1906.

Total sales July 10, 1906..... 307,210
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 154,029,947
Corresponding date last year..... 143,396,407

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
18¾	17¾	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	17	17	17	17	...
48	48½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	48¾	48¾	48	48	+2
97¾	97⅞	47,400	*Amal. Copper Co.....	98¾	98¾	97¼	97¾	−1¼
21¾	23	700	Am. Agri. Chem. Co...	22	22	22	22	...
22	22¾	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co...	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
35½	35¾	200	Am. Car & Found. Co..	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	−¾
29⅞	30¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	29¾	29¾	−¼
220	230	40	Am. Express	222	228	222	228	...
57⅜	58	2,000	Am. Ice Securities ...	58¼	58¼	57¼	57⅜	−¼
66⅝	67	900	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	67	67	66½	66½	−½
32	40	200	Am. Pneu. Service	34	34	34	34	+1
144	144½	16,700	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co...	145¼	145¼	143⅝	144¼	−1
116½	117	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	117	117	117	117	...
10¼	10½	200	Am. Steel Founds.....	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
129¼	129⅝	800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	129¾	129¾	129	129	−¾
125	129¼	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co....	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	−1¼
33½	33⅝	800	*Am. Woolen Co.....	33¼	33	33	33¼	−⅛
231½	232⅛	16,100	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co..	234½	234½	231¼	231⅝	−2⅜
87⅜	87¾	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.....	88	88	87¼	87¾	−⅛
116⅜	116⅝	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	116⅝	116⅝	116¼	116⅜	−⅛
20½	25½	200	Bethlehem Steel	23	23	23	23	...
73⅝	73⅞	15,870	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	74¼	74¼	72⅞	73½	−⅝
158⅝	158⅞	350	Canadian Pacific.....	159	159	159	159	...
35	37	100	Central Leather Co....	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+⅛
101½	103	350	Central Leath. Co. pf..	103	106½	103	103½	+2½
56¼	56¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio....	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+¼
16⅞	17	1,400	Chi. Great West.....	17¼	17¼	17	17	+⅛
25½	26	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	25¼	25¾	25¼	25⅜	+¼
174⅛	174¼	19,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	175⅜	175⅝	173⅝	174¼	−¾
184	185½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	184	184	184	184	...
196½	198¾	100	Chicago & Northw.....	197	197	197	197	−1
4⅛	4½	400	Chi. Union Traction....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
12¾	13	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf....	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	−⅜
91¾	92	100	C., C., C. & St. L.....	92	92	92	92	−¾
49¼	49⅝	8,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	50⅜	50⅜	49	49¼	−⅞
75	90	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf....	85	85	85	85	...
33	33½	200	Colorado & Southern..	33¼	33¾	33¼	33¼	−¼
40½	47½	200	Col. & South. 2d pf....	48	48	48	48	−½
18½	19½	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron....	18½	18½	18½	18½	−½
130	140	1,000	Consolidated Gas	139	139½	139	139½	+¼
19¾	20	100	Corn Products Ref.....	20	20	20	20	...
77½	78½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf....	78½	78½	78	78	+⅝
210	212	300	Delaware & Hudson....	210	210	210	210	−1
39¼	39⅝	300	Denver & Rio Grande..	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	−⅛
92	94	100	Detroit United Ry.....	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+⅝
40¼	40¾	3,700	Erie	41	41	40¾	40⅝	−⅛
77⅝	77⅞	300	Erie 1st pf	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅝	−⅛
67½	68	200	Erie 2d pf.....	68⅜	68⅜	67¾	67¾	−⅛
92½	93½	600	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	93	93	92¾	92¾	+⅜
162	164	100	General Electric	163	163	163	163	−1½
291	292	2,300	Great Northern pf.....	294	295	293¾	292¾	−1⅝
176⅜	176⅝	410	Illinois Central	176½	177	176½	176¾	...
35	35⅜	6,300	Interbor.-Met	37¼	37¼	34¼	35	−2
73¾	74	1,000	Interbor.-Met. pf.....	75	75	73¾	73½	−1¼
40	41	100	Internat. Steam Pump..	41	41	41	41	+1
24½	25¼	200	Iowa Central	25	25¼	25	25¼	+⅛
24	25¾	700	Kansas City South.....	24	24	23½	23½	+½
50½	51	100	Kansas City South. pf..	50½	50½	50½	50½	+½
58¼	59	600	Knick. Ice, Chicago....	58½	58½	58⅜	58⅜	+⅛
141½	142	1,200	Louisville & Nash	141¾	141¾	141¼	141⅞	+⅞
20⅛	20¼	100	Mexican Central	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜	−⅛
170	180	25	Michigan Central	169	169	169	169	...
64	67	100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	65½	65½	65½	65½	−½
153	154	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M...	153	153	153	158	−½
32¼	32½	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32¼	−⅛
66⅝	67½	900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	67½	67⅝	67	67	+¼
91	91⅝	1,800	Missouri Pacific.....	91½	91¾	91	91	+¼
17	17¼	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp....	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	−⅛
73¾	74	2,800	*National Lead Co....	74	74¾	73¾	74¼	...
130½	130⅝	1,800	New York Central	130½	130¾	130	130¾	+¾
63½	64	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	−½
190	192	568	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	190½	190½	190	190	−1
...	...	255	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
47⅜	47⅝	600	N. Y., Ont. & West....	47½	48	47¼	47⅝	+⅛
87½	87⅝	900	Norfolk & Western.....	87½	87¾	87⅜	87⅝	+⅛
90	91½	100	Norfolk & West. pf....	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	−⅛
199	199½	5,600	Northern Pacific	202	202	199	199	−2½
32	32¼	800	Pacific Mail	82	82¼	81⅜	82¼	+¼
125¼	125⅜	13,200	Pennsylvania R. R.....	126½	126⅞	125⅞	125¼	−1
89	89½	100	People's Gas, Chicago..	89	89	89	89	...
218	221	50	Pullman Company	219½	219½	219½	219½	...
493⅛	493⅜	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	50	50	50	50	+⅛
121⅝	121⅞	26,200	Reading	122¼	122⅝	121	121⅝	+⅛
25½	26	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.....	26	26	26	26	...
23½	23⅝	300	Rock Island Co.....	23¾	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
61¼	62¼	1,200	Rock Island Co. pf....	62	62	61	61⅝	+⅛
45	45½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+3⅜
70⅜	71	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co....	70½	70½	70½	70½	−⅜
65¼	65¼	1,900	Southern Pacific	65¾	65⅞	65¼	65¼	−⅛
116	117	140	Southern Pacific pf....	116⅛	116⅝	116⅛	116⅜	−⅛
33⅜	33⅞	1,100	Southern Ry. ext.....	34	34	33¾	33⅝	−⅛
141	142	1,200	Tenn. C. & I., ex d....	142	142¼	140¼	142	+⅛
26¼	28	100	Tol., St. L. & West....	26¾	28¾	26¾	26¾	+⅛
46⅞	46⅝	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	−⅛
113	114	800	Twin City R. T.....	113½	113⅞	113½	113⅞	−⅛
143¼	143⅝	45,500	Union Pacific	144	144	142⅝	143⅝	−⅛
94	95	200	Union Pacific pf.....	94¾	94⅞	94¼	94⅞	+⅝
58	59	200	United Rys. Invest.....	58¾	59	58¾	59	...
68⅝	69	600	United Rys. Inv. pf....	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	−¼
46¼	46¾	1,300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	47	47	46¼	46¼	−1
43¼	44	700	U. S. Rubber	44	44	43½	44	...
77½	78	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.....	78	78	78	78	−1
34⅝	34¾	23,300	U. S. Steel	35	35	34¼	34⅝	−⅝
101¼	101½	5,800	U. S. Steel pf.....	101½	101⅞	101	101½	−½
39	40	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke...	39	39	39	39	−2
19⅝	19⅞	100	Wabash	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+⅛
44½	45	100	Wabash pf	45	45	45	45	...
91½	92	200	Western Union Tel....	91⅝	91¾	91⅝	91¾	−⅛
17	18	100	Wheel. & L. E.....	17	17	17	17	−⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¾@3¼ per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼@5½ per cent. for five months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $343,687,483; balances, $14,521,060; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $287,132.

The local banks have lost $1,398,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $1,281,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 15 points lower at $4.8455@$4.8460. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8175 and cables at $4.8495@$4.85. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82¼.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-32 for long and 5.18⅝ less 1-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 95⅜ less 1-32 and 94¾ less 1-32; guilders, 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 30c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—15@5c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 65c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Alice sold at 2.70, 1,500 Diamondfield at .38@.39, 500 Golden Anchor at .62, 300 Jim Butler at 1.15, 400 Mexican at .60, 200 Ophir at 3.65, 200 Standard at 2.65.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 10.—In the money market to-day borrowers paid off their borrowings to the banks and supplies were still plentiful. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange took a better turn. Liquidation appeared to have ceased and business for the new account increased slightly at generally hardening rates. Consols led the advance, while several home rails moved up on investment purchases, especially Northwestern. Foreigners were quietly firm and Paris bought a few specialties.

Americans showed irregular movements at the opening, but improved to over parity on moderate buying in anticipation of a good crop report. Later New York advices caused a slight casing, but a reaction occurred and prices closed firm.

Kaffirs had a better tone on the good output of the mines.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102.

Bar silver firm at 30 1-16d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.80; Lisbon, 2.50.

Bullion amounting to £73,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money...	87⅞	...	...	+3-16
Consols, account..	87⅞	...	...	+3-16
Anaconda	12⅜	240	234ex	— ¼
Atchison	90½	87⅝	87¾	— ¼
Canadian Pac....	164¾	159¼	158	+ ¾
St. Paul.....	180¾	172¼	175	+ ¾
Erie	42½	41¼	41¼	...
Erie 1st pf.....	80¾	78¼	...	...
Illinois Central..	182½	177¼	176½	+ ¾
Louis. & Nash...	147	142½	141	+ 1½
N. Y. Central....	138½	135⅞	136¾ex	+ 1½
Pennsylvania	65⅜	126¼	126¼	...
Reading	123	122	122	...
Southern Pacific..	67⅝	65½	65⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific....	143¾	143⅝	144½	— ¾
U. S. Steel.....	36	34⅞	35¼	— ⅝
U. S. Steel pf....	104¾	101⅝	102	— ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird.....	1 4 0	Esperanza	3 18 6
Tomboy	1 6 3	Dolores	2 0 0
El Oro	1 5 0	Strat. Ind.....	0 4 0

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 10.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but prices were firm. Russians advanced on the expectation of a change in the Ministry at St. Petersburg.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 76.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 486.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f. 87½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for checks.

BERLIN, July 10.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was very quiet. Russians were firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased.....	34,580,000
Treasury notes decreased.....	40,000
Other securities decreased.....	120,220,000
Notes in circulation decreased.....	147,760,000

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Building Permits in the Chief Cities Exceed $600,000,000 in Six Months.

Returns from the large steel fabricating concerns for the first half of the current year are coming in, and show a larger aggregate of business than in any corresponding period in the history of the industry. The building permits filed in the principal cities of the United States for the same period exceed $600,000,000 in value, a sum far in advance of the returns for the corresponding period last year. The railroads' demands for this year, too, greatly exceed previous figures, and the returns from the American Bridge Company for the half year exceed the best record for the same period by more than 50,000 tons.

The orders booked by the United States Steel Corporation in June are nearly twice as large as for the corresponding month last year. Altogether, according to a representative of the corporation, the situation is most satisfactory. He says:

"The steel situation is sound from every standpoint, and an evidence of this is found in the fact that practically the entire capacity of the independent furnaces of the country has been sold up until October. Bessemer iron is very scarce, and we are experiencing difficulty in getting as much as we would like through outside sources.

"As to the situation in steel rails, it could not be better. The fact that orders for 1,500,000 tons of steel rails for delivery in 1907 have been taken six months before the delivery of a single ton of this class of business will be made, is remarkable. There are no signs of pessimism anywhere."

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal for both spot and future delivery made declines of 5s in the London market yesterday, compared with the closing prices of Monday. The last prices were: Spot, £81 2s 6d; futures, £80 2s 6d. Pig tin closed steady at £170 for spot and £168 for futures. Lead was off 1s, £16 16s 3d. Spelter was unchanged at £26 17s 6d. Iron warrants were steady at 50s for standard foundry and 50s 3d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Lake	$18.50	$18.62½	$18.50	$18.62½
Electrolytic	18.12½	18.37½	18.25	18.37½
Castings...	18.00	18.12½	18.00	18.12½
Lead.....	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.80
Spelter.....	5.82½	5.97½	5.92½	5.97½
Tin.....	36.90	37.20	37.25	37.50

Exports of Merchandise.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $7,693,759, compared with $11,498,461 in the preceding week and $8,488,391 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregated $326,116,186, against $276,728,271 in the corresponding period last year.

Franklin Trust Company
NEW YORK CITY:
140 Broadway, Manhattan
164-166 Montague St., Brooklyn

Deposits Received. Checks Honored and Any Business Transacted at Either Office

Capital - - - - - - - - - $1,500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, over - 3,000,000

The Company has a New and Commodious Office at 140 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN.

Accounts Solicited. *Interest Allowed on Deposits.*

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FEDERAL CROP REPORT SHOWS GOOD CONDITIONS

Corn Planted on 95,535,000 Acres, an Increase of 1,524,000.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE FIGURES

Estimated Gain of 9,416,000 Bushels in the Wheat Crop—Government Statistics by States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Crop-Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau as follows:

Preliminary returns show the acreage of corn planted to be about 95,535,000 acres, an increase of about 1,524,000 acres, or 1.6 per cent., as compared with the estimate of the acreage planted last year.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 87.5, as compared with 87.3 on July 1, 1905; 86.4 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten-year average of 86.4.

The following table shows for each of the States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn the acreage compared with that of last year, on a percentage basis, and the condition on July 1 of this year and the preceding year, with the respective ten-year July average:

States.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1, 1906.	Condition July 1, 1905.	Ten-Year Average.
Illinois	100	90	93	88
Iowa	103	96	98	88
Nebraska	101	84	85	88
Kansas	101	85	95	88
Texas	106	73	77	77
Missouri	100	86	96	86
Indiana	101	86	87	89
Georgia	101	89	87	84
Kentucky	100	91	95	90
Tennessee	98	91	89	88
Ohio	101	86	82	85
Alabama	103	91	86	85
North Carolina..	101	91	88	90
Arkansas	101	89	78	84
Mississippi	105	91	73	82
Indian Territory.	107	90	86	88
Oklahoma	105	93	93	91
South Carolina..	103	86	74	84
Virginia	100	91	95	91
South Dakota....	103	87	88	87
Minnesota	99	80	82	84
Wisconsin	99	87	82	86
Pennsylvania ...	100	91	92	87
Louisiana	107	79	72	82
Michigan	102	90	81	83
United States.	101.6	87.5	87.3	86.4

The average condition of Winter wheat on July 1 was 85.6, as compared with 83 last month, 82.7 on July 1, 1905; 78.7 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten-year average of 79.4. The following table shows for each of the States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in Winter wheat the condition on July 1 of this year and of the preceding year, and that on June 1, 1906, with the respective ten-year July averages:

State.	July 1, 1906.	June 1, 1906.	July 1, 1905.	10-Yr. Av'g.
Iowa	86	84	94	92
Illinois	73	75	89	89
Wisconsin	95	95	98	92

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The stock market's stupid indifference to such an excellent crop report as the one published yesterday by the Government shows clearly enough that bullish speculation has been waiting upon something other than crops.

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All the things which were going to put the market up have had the apparent effect of putting it down. A little while ago it was explained that the market was waiting to be sure of good crops, but yesterday prices declined on the appearance of as fine a crop report as anybody could ask for, merely because a little group of traders had gone long of stocks for a turn and made haste to sell on the good news. The event of the Pennsylvania Railroad's fifty-million-dollar loan in Paris was going to be a great bull argument on the stock market; it worked the other way. The increase of dividends on various stocks was looked forward to with high expectations, but every stock on which the dividend has recently been increased has declined. The adjournment of Congress was going to be a strong bull argument. Bullish interests let it be known that they were waiting only for Congress to get out of the way. Then they would take hold of the market and do things that could be written about. They haven't done anything yet to speak of. Each time that the market responds to good news as it responded yesterday to the crop report, traders in their cynicism say: "Let us hope that there will be no more good news for a while. The market can't stand it." Yesterday they said: "It's something to be thankful for that we don't get crop reports like this every day."

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Yesterday's session was the dullest of the year so far. Transactions in the third hour amounted to less than 18,000 shares, or about 300 shares a minute. For several minutes after the appearance of the crop report the ticker was perfectly still. Then, after a small selling flurry and a feeble rally, the trading lagged again, and in the last five minutes, when the evening up of floor contracts ought to produce temporary activity, there were gaps between trades.

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From the low prices of Monday before last there has been a recovery of only about 3 points in the average of prices, and the buying power appears to have become exhausted. Traders who went long of the market before the crop report, expecting it to be very good, found a very poor demand for stocks when they tried yesterday in the last hour to get their profits. In bullish quarters it had been predicted that a crop report which came up to expectations would start a covering movement among the shorts, but from what really happened it looked as if the bulls were more anxious to sell on good news than the shorts were to cover. It turned out that there was a very small account on either side to be evened up on the crop report.

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In a bear market dullness comes on the rallies and in a bull market on the reactions. On a rally amounting to about one-third of the recent decline the market has been duller than at any previous time this year. Aggressive buying of a sustained sort will be needed to carry the improvement further, and evidently there is not much to be expected in the way of sustained initiative from a bull crowd, which was unable yesterday on the crop report even to simulate enthusiasm. It remains, therefore, for the larger interests to come in, if they will, and give the market the benefit of their leadership. It is feared that the weight of real stocks may turn against the market once more if aggressive movements on the bull side are not soon recognized.

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An operator who is strongly of the opinion that prices will have to decline to attract the investor says: "I think some of us who keep asking what can be the matter with the stock market overlook the simple fact that Wall Street is asking too much for its goods. Capital can be more profitably employed elsewhere. A feature of the enormous advance in real estate values touching what I say has not been much commented upon. For example, I am told that in the case of one large uptown building the tenantable space before completion was leased for a term of years on a basis of 6 per cent. yield to the owners, and that the lessee almost immediately sublet the space for a term of years so as to yield himself an income of $17,000 a year. I am told that other large real estate investments hereabout yield 5 to 6 per cent. on the capital employed, and so here we have competitive inducements for capital. I am convinced that if money is going to be worth 5½ to 6 per cent. for long periods Wall Street will have to mark down what it is trying to sell."

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Houses whose selling would not fail to attract attention sold Amalgamated Copper freely in the forenoon, and traders followed them. It looked somewhat as if the bull crowd's position was being reconnoitred. The stock appeared for a while to receive support at 98. It did not go below that price until in the last hour of trading, when it declined sharply to 97¼. It rallied half a point from the low and closed down 1¼ per cent. for the day. Rumors of an increase of the dividend to the rate of 8 per cent. are first hot and then cold, accordingly as the stock is weak or strong. Unless the market's mood should change in the next few days it would seem a waste of bullish ammunition to increase the dividend for any speculative purpose a week from Thursday. At the time of the last dividend the market was all upset over the San Francisco situation, and the increase of one-quarter of 1 per cent. then made was followed by semi-official intimations that if the occasion had been more propitious the rate would have been increased to 8 per cent.

***

The selected rumor yesterday was that the Northern Pacific would buy the St. Paul. It seems to be the assumption that St. Paul is for sale. Each of these rumors is accompanied by an opinion as to the price at which the stock ought to sell on the strength of the deal, and, while the rumors vary day by day, the price is always the same. The Union Pacific has made an offer to buy St. Paul, and St. Paul stock will sell at 200. The Northern Pacific will buy it, and again the stock will sell at 200.

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There is some curiosity to know the position of the pool for whose account a big line of Southern Pacific was recently accumulated, either on information that a dividend would soon be declared on the stock, or on the idea that assertions to that effect could be made to stand up in the market. Also there is some comment on the fact that the Southern Pacific's earnings are not being reported along with those of the Union Pacific. There has been no report of Southern Pacific earnings since February.

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One broker reported yesterday from the floor: "The room crowd went home bullish last night and came down this morning bearish. I know of no more reason for one mood than for the other." Nor is there any telling in which of these moods it will approach the market this morning, nor whether its mood at the opening will still be its mood at 2 o'clock. There is a certain minimum of professional traders who must be doing something all the time. They may go in at the first hour with the idea that prices can be put up 1 per cent. or so, and the effort is made, and then if the business fails they say: "What's the use? Let's go in and swat them." There is positively no meaning to such fluctuations as have been produced by professional operations since the beginning of this week. There has been no sustained initiative on either side. Bears have a natural disinclination to sell stocks on a dull market, and bulls are equally reluctant to buy heavily for fear of getting "landed." Thus the trading element is in the mood of waiting for something to happen. The bull interests have had the weight of news influences in their favor, but they have seemed to lack the courage to support a sustained advance by taking stocks freely. Outside influences are not likely to improve. They are already so good that there is hardly any room for improvement, and since the market has been so unresponsive to such tangible factors as crops and earnings, there is no telling how it would respond to unexpected news, either good or bad.

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Some "corners" are imaginary, especially those which are advertised in order to discourage short selling. Stocks lend at a premium in the loan crowd, and still decline.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—The money market does not change much. Time money is still firm. Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par; clearings, $28,443,875; balances, $2,200,061; Sub-Treasury debit, $84,813.

To-day's stock market was dull and narrow. Greene alone showed approximate animation, nearly 8,000 shares of it selling; price fell from 21¼ to 20; rumor had it that the Superintendent had resigned. Shannon rose ⅝, to 9½. American Telephone was sold somewhat freely and lost 8, to 128; Massachusetts Gas fell to 56¾, ex dividend; preferred, 87⅞. Allouez Mining recovered from 3⅛, to 22¾; Copper Range sold at 69¼. Weakness in New York, New Haven & Hartford, which fell 1¾, to 190, was attributed to selling by an institution in New York.

Complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s..	91¾	91¾	91¾
7,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s..	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1,000	C. J.R. & S.Y.5s.1915.	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Japanese 2d 4½s.....	94	94	94
1,000	L. S. Steel 1st 5s....	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	West End 4s, 1915...	100½	100½	100½
2,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s.	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

100	Atchison	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
8	Boston Elevated.....	152½	152½	152½
12	Boston & Albany.....	243½	243½	243½
9	Fitchburg pf.....	137½	137½	137½
25	Massachusetts Elec...	19	19	19
250	N. Y., N. H. & H....	191¾	190	190½
500	Union Pacific.....	143¾	143¾	143¾
18	West End.....	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

1,619	*American	131¼	128	128⅝
2	*New England.....	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
629	New England rights...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
5	Western	12	12	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Amer. Agr. Chem.....	22	22	22
55	Amer. Agr. Chem. pf.	93¼	93	93¼
435	Amer. Pneu. Service.	17	16¾	16¾
116	Amer. Pneu. S. pf...	36¼	36	36
206	American Sugar.....	130¼	129	129½
50	American Sugar pf...	133	132½	132½
5	American Woolen.....	34	34	34
34	*Amer. Woolen pf....	103½	103	103½
150	Boston Water Power.	75c	75c	75c
4	Edison	240	240	240
10	*General Electric....	163½	163½	163½
40	Georgia Ry. & Elec..	102	102	102
535	*Massachusetts Gas..	57½	56¾	56¾
123	Massachusetts Gas pf.	88	87¾	87¾
81	Mergenthaler	193½	192	192
18	Pullman	219	219	219
8	Swift & Co.....	102½	102½	102½
25	Torrington pf.....	26	26	26
35	United Fruit.....	107½	107½	107½
340	United Shoe Mach....	78¼	77½	77½
80	Un. Shoe Mach. pf...	30	30	30
635	United States Steel...	34¾	34¾	34¾
87	U. S. Steel pf.....	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

MINING.

450	†Adventure	6	5⅝	6
1,405	Allouez	32¾	31¼	32¾
3,300	Amalgamated	98⅜	96¾	98¼
100	Arcadian	3	3	3
800	Ashbed	1¾	1¼	1½
160	Atlantic	18	18	18
60	Boston Cons.....	25½	25½	25½
385	Butte Coalition.....	29¾	29	29
32	Calumet & Arizona..	109½	109	109
8	Calumet & Hecla.....	682	682	682
154	Centennial	20¼	20	20
198	Copper Range.....	70	69½	69½
36	Daly West.....	16½	15½	16⅜
15	Franklin	17¼	17¼	17¼
535	Granby	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
11,075	Isle Royale Copper..	20¼	20	20¼
240	Isle Royale.....	17½	17	17½
34	Mass	7⅞	7	7
215	Michigan	11¼	10⅜	11¼
40	*Mohawk	61	60	60
700	Nevada Consolidated..	18	17⅜	17⅝
561	North Butte.....	85¾	85¼	85¼
50	Old Dominion.....	36½	36½	36½
144	*Osceola	102¾	101¾	101¾
120	Parrot	26	25⅞	25⅞
30	Quincy	90	88½	88½
50	Rhode Island.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Santa Fe.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,510	Shannon	9½	8⅞	9½
60	Tecumseh.....	10	10	10
1,259	Trinity	8¼	8	8
1,000	United Copper.....	65¾	65	65
475	U. S. Smelting.....	55½	55	55¼
30	U. S. Smelting pf....	45	44¾	44¾
412	*Utah	55	54⅝	54⅝
105	**Winona	4¾	4½	4½
1	Wolverine	140	140	140

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid. **Assessment paid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—An increased demand for gilt-edged investment bonds stimulated the trading to-day for a while, but the market soon lapsed into dullness. The only changes worth noting were in the Gottlieb Bauerschmidt Strauss Brewing Company issues, the first mortgage is being up ¼ and the incomes up ⅝. Maryland Casualty was down one point, Baltimore & Ohio officials to-day emphatically denied that their company was seeking a loan in Paris. One official of the company stated that the road had no occasion to seek funds abroad, as the proceeds of its stock sale will be sufficient to meet all needs for some time to come.

The market closed dull but steady. Shares, 205; bonds, $39,400.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,400	Balt. City 3½s, 1930..	103	103	103
1,000	A. C. L. of C. 5s, ctfs.	110	110	110
4,000	Carolina Centrals	97	97	97
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.....	105¾	105¾	105¾
3,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s.	110¼	110¼	110¼
2,000	Md. & Penn. Term. 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼
1,000	Petersberg 5s.....	112	112	112
5,000	Seaboard 5s.....	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1,000	South Bound 5s.....	111½	111½	111½
1,000	West. No. Caro. 6s...	111¼	111¼	111¼
1,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	United Rys. 4s.....	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,000	Breweries Inc.	37⅝	37½	37⅝
5,000	Breweries 4s	62¼	62¼	62¼
1,000	Con. Gas. 4½s.....	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s.....	86	86	86
1,000	Light & Power 4½s...	95	95	95

STOCKS.

50	Fidelity & Deposit ...	135	135	135
155	Maryland Casualty....	55	55	55

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,436,024
Gold coin and bullion	93,331,116
Gold certificates	42,657,850
Silver coin and bullion	7,326,687
Silver certificates	5,426,380
United States notes	10,383,309
Treasury notes of 1890	29,108
National banknotes	12,257,103
Total receipts this month and year..	14,612,742
Total expenditures this month and year	20,220,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$563,254,869
Silver dollars	477,909,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,842,000
Total	$1,048,565,869
General fund	179,079,160
Deposits in National banks	95,719,320
In Philippine treasury	3,641,225
Awaiting reimbursement	980,082
Current liabilities	103,980,363

§ The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review, published every Monday, an indispensable guide to financiers and investors. Complete and accurate record of financial and commercial transactions of the week. Sample copy on application. $1.00 per year; with cloth binder, $2.00.—Adv.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Heavy Selling of Greene Copper Again the Feature.

Stock Drops to 20, a Low Price for the Year — Tonopah Extension Gains.

Although there was brisk trading in some of the specialties on the curb yesterday, the market for the most part failed to rise above the level of Summer stagnation, which has been its chief characteristic of late. The greatest interest of the day was in Greene Consolidated Copper, which continued its downward course, under pressure of sales of 12,700 shares, and made a new low price for the year at 20. After opening ⅛ down, at 21¼, the price rose almost immediately to 21⅝, and then, as the stock came out in large lots, fell away rapidly to 20. The close was at 20⅛, a net loss for the day of 1⅛ points. Another stock heavily traded in was Tonopah Extension, which has had an unusually active market within the past fortnight. Presumably as a result of the denial in the morning papers of the rumors of trouble between Mr. Schwab and Mr. McKane, the stock sold up from 6¾ to 7⅛, falling off again to 6⅞, which was the close, after transactions of 9,700 shares. Among the industrials interest centred in the Mackay shares, of which the common sold 1,700 down from 72⅝ to 71, though at the close the price had regained ⅛ point.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can pf.....	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
100	Am. W. P. pf..	24	24	24	24
100	Federal Sug. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½
100	G. B. S. Brew.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,000	Gt. Nor. Ex. Cts	14½	14½	13	13½
300	Havana Tob. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
700	Int. Mer. Mar..	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
300	Int. M. M. pf..	28	28	28	28
1,700	Mackay Cos....	72⅝	72⅝	71	71½
700	Mackay Cos. pf	72½	72¾	72½	72⅝
100	Manhat. Tran..	3	3	3	3
400	Mar. W. Can..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
65	Standard Oil...594		594	592	594

RAILROADS.

100	Chicago Sub...	46	46	46	46
40	Crip. Cr. Cent.	90	90	90	90
16	C. C. Cent. pf.	72	72	72	72
20	Lehigh Valley.	74	74	74	74

MINING STOCKS.

200	Boston Cop....	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
1,700	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Butte Coal, pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½
700	Cobalt Arg'n'te.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
900	Cumb.-Ely Min	7	7	7	7
600	Furnace C'k C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,300	Giroux Min...	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
6,000	Gold Hill.....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3
3,500	Granby Cons..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¾
12,700	Greene C. Cop.	21¾	21⅜	20	20⅛
500	Greene Gold....	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1,000	Greene Gold-Sil	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
400	Guanajuato C.	5¼	5¼	5	5
1,425	Micmac G. Min	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
900	Mines Co. of A.	$1.20	$1.23	$1.20	$1.23
4,500	Mitchell Min..	5⅞	6	5¼	5⅝
200	Monty. Sho. C.	*13⅝	*15⅝	*13⅝	14⅜
700	N'house M.&S.	5	6¼	5	5
1,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	17⅛	18	17⅜	17⅞
5,000	Nev. U. M.&S.	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
3,900	Nip'g M. Co..	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½
200	Tenn. Cop. Co.	42	42½	42	42½
9,700	Tonopah Ext..	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞
1,500	United Copper.	65⅜	65⅞	65	65⅜
400	Utah Apex.....	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅜

BONDS.

$13,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	84½	85	84½	85
20,000	G. B. S.Br.2d 5s	87¾	87¾	87¼	87½
12,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	76½	76½	76⅝	76¾
10,000	In.Nav.5s & in	88	88	88	88
9,000	W.E.5s,w.i.&in	97¼	97¼	97½	97½

*Odd lots. †Ex dividend.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 10.		July 9.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	6¼	8¾	6¼	6¾
American Can pf.....	54½	55½	54½	55½
American Chicle	177	180	177	180
American Chicle pf.....	107	112	107	113
Am. De F. Wireless....	..	..	90c.	95c.
Am. De F. W. (combined)	..	..	8¾	9¼
Am. Light & Traction.	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	100	100¾	100	100¾
Am. Malting 6s.....	102¼	104½	102¼	105
Am. Steel Foundry 6s..	90	92	90	92
Am. Tobacco	840	860	830	840
Am. Writing Paper.....	3¾	4	3¾	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23½	24½	23¾	25
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	84½	85½	84	85
Borden's Cond. Milk...	170	175	170	175
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113	112	113
Boston Copper	25¼	25½	25¼	25¾
British Col. Copper....	7⅞	7⅞	6¾	7⅛
Brooklyn Ferry	3	3	2	3
Butte Coalition, w. i....	28½	29½	28¼	29¼
Central Foundry	4	5½	4	5¼
Central Foundry pf....	16	20	18	21
Central Foundry 6s....	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	45	46	45	46
Con. Refrigerating.....	5	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Rubber Tire.....	..	..	1½	1⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds...	..	..	..	28
Copper Securities	33¾	..	33⅜	..
Cripple Creek Central	89	92	89	92
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	70	74	70	74
Cumberland-Ely Mining	6⅞	7¼	7	7⅛
Dominion Copper	..	..	5-16	..
Dominion Copper, new..	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Federal Sugar	38	43	38	43
Federal Sugar pf.....	73	74	78	76
Empire Steel pf.....	..	..	80	82
Furnace Creek	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅞
G. B. S. Brewing.....	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10⅛
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s..	62	68	62	68
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s..	87	37½	36¾	37
Giroux	8⅛	8⅝	7⅞	8
Gold Hill	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Granby Con.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	11
Greene Con. Copper....	20	20⅜	21¼	21⅜
Greene Con. Gold.....	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
Guanajuato Con.	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅜
Guggenheim Explora'n.	250	280	250	280
Guggenheim Ex. rights	9	14	..	..
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	20	23	20	22
Havana Tobacco pf....	33	36	32	35
Houston Oil	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¾
Houston Oil pf.....	35	45	35	45
Inter. Mer. Marine....	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf..	27½	28	28	28½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s.	76¼	76½	76⅝	77
International Salt	32	34	32	34
International Salt 5s...	62	68	62	66
Lackawanna Steel	65	68	65	68
Lehigh Valley	..	..	73¾	74½
Mackay Companies.....	70	71	72¼	73
Mackay Companies pf.	72	73	72	73
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Marconi W. of Canada.	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Micmac G. M.....	4	4⅛	3⅞	4
Mines Co. of America..	$1.20	$1.25	$1.20	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	5½	6	5½	6
Mont.-Sho. Con. new..	14	16	14¼	15
Nevada Con. Cop.....	17¼	17⅝	17⅝	18
Nevada-Utah M. & S..	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	3
Newhouse M. & Smelt..	45	..	..	..
N. J. Term. Dock & I.	42	42¼	42	42½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	112	113	112	113
N. Y. Transportation..	6¼	7	5½	6½
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	..	..	48	52
N.Y. & Q.El.L. & P.pf.	..	..	63	75
Nipissing Mines Co....	5⅝	..	5½	5⅝
Nor. Securities stock...	225	250	225	250
Otis Elevator	48	51	48	51
Otis Elevator pf.....	96	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.....	3	4¼	3	4½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.....	68	72	68	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.....	..	..	15	17
Precious Metals Corp..	5½	..	5¼	5⅝
Royal Baking Pow. pf..	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating....	285	310	285	310
Seaboard Company	26	29	25	30
Seaboard Co. 1st pf....	83	89	85	89
Seaboard Co. 2d pf....	50	59	55	58
Steamdard Milling	..	10	..	10
Standard Milling pf....	30	34	30	34
Standard Milling 5s....	79	80½	80	80¾
Standard Oil	592	598	592	596
Tennessee Copper	40½	44	40	44
Tintic Mining	6	7	6¼	7⅛
Tonopah Extension	6⅜	7	6¾	6⅞
Tonopah Mining	18¼	19¼	18¼	19¼
Trenton Potteries	..	..	15	20
Trenton Potteries pf...	..	..	94	98
Trenton Potteries deb..	..	..	70	75
Union Copper	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 5-16
United Copper	65½	66	65¼	65½
United Copper pf.....	88	100	89	97
Union Typewriter.....	93	96	93	96
Un. Typewriter 1st pf..	..	..	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf..	..	..	122	126
Utah Apex	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Utah Copper	25½	26½	25½	26
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96⅞	97¼	97	97½

BRAZIL'S TARIFF CONCESSION

Favors Us with a 20 Per Cent. Reduction That Includes Flour.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Root's proposed visit to South America has begun to bear fruit. Brazil has just announced a new tariff, which reduces the duties on flour and many other American products 20 per cent., and is designed to promote the development of commerce between this country and Brazil.

Condensed milk, rubber seals, watches, varnishes, typewriters, pianos, ice boxes, scales, windmills, and inks, except writing inks, are other articles on which the 20 per cent. reduction is granted. Flour is, however, the most important commodity in the list, for the duties on breadstuffs have long been the subject of dispute between Brazil and the United States.

The failure to reduce the duty on flour almost caused a breach in the relations between the two countries many years ago. Because of the exportation of large quantities of flour to Brazil a change favorable to this country is of great importance.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Shorts Cover on Bad Crop Reports and New China Business.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday; light southerly winds.

Georgia—Local showers Wednesday and Thursday; light southerly winds on the coast.

Eastern Florida—Showers Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Showers Wednesday, Thursday, partly cloudy; variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Showers Wednesday, Thursday, partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers Wednesday. Thursday, warmer in western portion.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Wednesday; showers in western portion. Thursday, fair; warmer in western portion.

A turn in the tenor of crop advices and reports of new business with China induced leading bear interests to reverse their position in the cotton market yesterday, and prices advanced 12 to 18 points for new crop options.

A commission house with direct connections in the Far East reported the first order for cotton goods for China account in months, and advices from that quarter, which has been the sole drawback to the general business activity for a long while, indicated that trade was reviving there, particularly in Northern China, that accumulation of stocks were working off, and that replenishment would soon be necessary. On the strength of this and reports from reliable sources that the crop in the Atlantic States was rapidly deteriorating on account of excessive rains, traders who were short of the market were advised to cover. This support was further augmented with buying orders directly from the South. One prominent commission house with Texas connections reported that yesterday's business was the largest it had done for a month. Every order received was to buy cotton, and the orders came steadily all day. Europe also was a good buyer here.

Although a private dispatch from New Orleans said that some cotton had been sold at a concession of ¼ point, Savannah reported exporters bidding 11.18 for good middling cotton and unable to secure any. Prominent spot interests were buying in the future market here. Liverpool reported a less bearish feeling with very little cotton for sale.

The weekly weather bureau was considered bullish by some and bearish by others. It indicated excessive rains in a great many localities and extremely cool nights. The only surprising feature was that rain was needed in some sections of the Eastern and Central districts. As a whole it seemed to show rather an uneven distribution of moisture.

The Liverpool spot sales were 5,500 bales at 2 points decline, to 6.10d., against 6.12d. last year. Futures opened steady at 1 point advance, and closed steady 3 to 4 up.

	Previous Close.	Close.
July-August	5.78	5.75
August-September	5.71	5.68
October-November	5.60	5.56
December-January	5.59	5.55
March-April	5.63	5.59

Southern spot markets were quiet to steady and unchanged to 1-16 advance at Augusta, Ga. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10.80, against 11 last year.

Manchester reported yarns strong, cloth quiet and firm.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
5,684	5,621	21,501	1,828

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,689,822	9,699,741	1,061,504

EPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
683	17,821	5,324	8,186

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,309,414	8,220,426	5,894,052

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
260,149	284,074	360,187	154,425

Cotton Opinion.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.—We feel just as bearish as we have in the past, but there is no accounting for sentiment, and if it should turn in the nature of a belief in crop damage and deterioration, (no matter what the real conditions are,) it might temporarily dominate any other influence, but it will be only for the moment, and we should think that an advance from such a cause would but offer the better opportunity for increasing the commitments on the short side.

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	10.37	10.50	10.37	10.49	10.36
February	10.37	10.46	10.46	10.52	10.38
March	10.45	10.59	10.46	10.58	10.45
July	10.16	10.28	10.16	10.23	10.17
August	10.26	10.33	10.26	10.33	10.26

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Isaac Stern's Fifth Avenue Residence Yesterday's Feature—Some Trading in Flats—Long Term Lease in Harlem—Other Dealings.

In another column will be found the announcement that Isaac Stern has sold his Fifth Avenue home. The news of this sale and the filing of plans for a new Barnard College dormitory were the most interesting items of real-estate news yesterday.

Harlem Long-Term Lease.

Shaw & Co. have leased the southeast corner of 124th Street and Lenox Avenue, a plot 50 by 75, with the three buildings, for a term of sixty-three years.

Grace Church Buys.

Grace Church has added to its Fourth Avenue holdings by the purchase of No. 100. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector, bought the property yesterday. It is a four-story business building, on lot 19 by 80, and it is on land that used to be part of the old Brévoort farm. Grace Church has been accumulating land for annex buildings, the most recent purchase before this being that of the Fleischmann bakery, the scene of the famous "bread line," at Tenth Street and Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Flat Houses Sold.

Harris & Co. and Sol Freidus have sold for Simons & Harris 2,188 and 2,190 Fifth Avenue, two five-story double flats with stores on plot 50 by 85.

On the Lower East Side.

Pauline Goldstein has sold to Joseph Bruder 300 Madison Street, a six-story tenement house on lot 25 by 100. Joseph Bruder resold the property.

Emanuel Kopelsohn has resold the five-story building, on lot 26 by 80, at the southeast corner of Water Street and Market Slip, to which he took title yesterday from the Kernochan estate.

Abraham I. Kantrowitz has sold for Morris Amster of Cleveland, Ohio, to Louis Whitestone, Manhattan Hall, 115 Lewis Street, on lot 100 by 25.

Hyman I. Barnett has resold for Hyman Silberman 170 Suffolk Street, a five-story brick building, with stores, to Israel Konigsberg and Jacob Goldfarb.

S. N. Tuckman has sold for Morgenstern Brothers three six-story tenements, 126 by 100, on Mangin Street, near Grand; also, for the same firm, 257 Monroe Street, a six-story double tenement on lot 25 by 96. Mr. Tuckman has bought for the same clients 352 East Third Street, a seven-story tenement, on lot 31 by 69.

Julius H. Reiter has bought for Gernson Krinsky the northeast corner of Cherry and Pelham Streets, a six-story tenement, on lot 26 by 100. Mr. Reiter also bought for Berkman, Silver & Corner a seven-story building in course of construction at 39-41 Montgomery Street.

Further North on the East Side.

Freiberger & Ginzberg have sold for Stang & Isaacs, the five-story tenement 319 East Thirty-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Wasserman & Jacobus report that Samuel Samuels has bought the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-third Street, a five-story flat on lot 25.4 by 89, from Louis Newman.

Louis Marks has sold for Larkin & Riccardi 205 and 209 East Ninety-ninth Street, two six-story tenements, each on plot 37.6 by 100.11, to Harry Finkelstein.

R. Prezzano has sold for C. P. Foster to Winifred Dunn 171 East 111th Street, a four-story building on lot 38.9 by 100.

S. Lifkowitz has bought the two double tenements 610 and 612 East 116th Street, on plot 50 by 103.

The Harlem Realty Exchange has sold for C. & M. Ernst to A. Heddendorf 100-104 East 106th Street:

On the West Side.

D. & H. Lippman have resold to Hattie Fox Bass 60 Ninth Avenue, a three-story brick building, with store, on a lot 17.2 by 100.

J. H. Deters & Co. have sold for Mrs. Cotloss 140 West Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100; also, for Katie Maguire, 56 West 104th Street, a five-story double flat on lot 33 by 100.

John R. Davidson has sold for James Bradley 202 West 102d Street, a five-story double flat on plot 36.6 by 88.10.

Nagle, Hope & Co., in conjunction with Bernard Stohl, have sold for John Vantine to Max Beck the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 121st Street, on lot 26 by 100.

F. E. Barnes sold for Emily S. Hutchins to Francis Markham 222 West 130th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 100.

Michael Kaplain has sold for S. Cohen the three-and-a-half-story brick flat at 55 West 137th Street, on lot 25 by 100, to Emil Singer.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold for a Mrs. Cramer 436 West 163d Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 112.6.

The Harlem Realty Exchange has sold for Myer Alexander 441 West Twenty-eighth Street, a lot 25 by 100, for $18,500.

Seventh Avenue Apartment Sold.

Harris & Co. and S. Freidus have sold for Joseph Schenck 2,465 and 2,467 Seventh Avenue, a five-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 38 by 100, to Simons & Harris.

In the Bronx.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have resold for S. Feinberg the plot, 100 by 100, on the west side of Cauldwell Avenue, 399 feet south of 156th Street, and the plot, 100 by 122, abutting on Eagle Avenue.

The Sound Realty Company has sold to Ralph Hickok the plot, 39 by 80, on the east of White Plains boulevard, 75 feet south of 220th Street.

A. M. Scala sold the plot 100 by 100 at the southwest corner of Green Avenue and Halsey Place to M. Kleinberg, and the latter has sold it to Ashbel G. Vermilye.

Frederick Fox & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Miller to the Archer Realty Company the five two-story dwellings at the southwest corner of Decatur Avenue and 198th Street.

G. & M. Mariamson have sold for the Ebling Brewing Company to B. J. Farrell the four-story building at the southeast corner of 150th Street and Prospect Avenue.

Reiter & Newman have sold for a Mr. Heidt a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 91 at 625 East 161st Street; also, for Mrs. Stecker, the plot at the southeast corner of 160th Street and Trinity Avenue; also, two houses, on plot 50 by 100, on the west side of Carpenter Avenue, opposite 220th Street; also, for D. Davis to E. Lesser, a plot 60 by 105, on the east side of Bronx Boulevard, near 221st Street; also, for a Mr. Sheridan, a house on the south side of Columbus Avenue, near Bronxdale Avenue, Van Nest; also, for Henry Korn and F. W. Colcord a five-story double flat on the southwest corner of Dawson Street and Leggett Avenue.

A. Schatzkin & Sons have bought from a Mr. Watson a plot on the north side of 226th Street and from E. Weissman a plot on the south side of Carlisle Place. They have sold plots on the north side of 225th Street, on the north side of Rosewood Avenue and on the south side of Bartholdi Street. George Sibon was the purchaser of the Bartholdi Street property.

Williamsbridge Parcels Sold.

Max Germansky has sold for Leo Levinson and John J. Schroeder to Aaron Winberger the following parcels at Williamsbridge: Seven lots on the west side of Bronx Boulevard, 180 by 138; the southeast corner of 213th Street and Fourth Avenue, 14 by 108; four lots on the north side of Briggs Avenue, 50 by 213. Mr. Winberger gave in part payment 96 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, a three-story dwelling.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Oliver Ditson Company has recorded a lease to John Forsythe of the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighteenth Street for a term of twenty-one years at $5,000 a year.

Reiter & Newman have sold for a Mrs. Caldwell to Mrs. Wilshinsky a dwelling at 38 Terrace Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Samuel Otto and Samuel Witt have bought 1,012 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, a double flat, on lot 31.6 by 100. Mr. Otto and Abraham Krefitz have sold the two double flats, with stores, at 676 and 678 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

Results at Auction.

Eighty-five lots on and near Eastern Boulevard, Westchester, were sold by Auctioneer James L. Wells at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, yesterday. The highest price, $1,325, was offered by Mary Duffy for No. 12, at the corner of Swinton Street and Eastern Boulevard. Thomas Gilligan bought No. 11, on the opposite corner, for $1,075. R. Thompson took a block of four lots on Eastern Boulevard, between Swinton and Quincy Streets, at $875 each.

The property along Eastern Boulevard, of course, brought the best prices, the cheaper lots lying along both sides of Gifford Avenue. James O'Connell was a heavy purchaser of the Balcolm Avenue offerings. At prices ranging from $425 to $725 he bid in seven lots between Eastern Boulevard and Gifford Avenue and two north of Gifford Avenue. Several of the irregular pieces on Quincy Street and Swinton Street were withdrawn from the sale.

Joseph P. Day sold yesterday a five-story brick tenement at 415 East Fifteenth Street, with a one-story brick building in the rear, to Abraham Greenberg for $20,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

116th St, n s, 40 ft w of Broadway, for a seven-story brick dormitory, 120 by 62; Barnard College, Broadway and 119th St, owner; C. A. Rich, architect; cost, $100,000.

Park View Place, e s, 235 ft s of 190th St, for two two-story and basement brick dwellings, 18.4x49 and 20x49.6; Benloff Realty Corporation of 42 West 15th St, owners; Maximilian Zipkes, architect; cost, $15,000.

Greene Lane, e s, 50.07 ft s of Carroll Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x46 and 21x50; Norbert Robillard of Castle Hill Av, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $8,000.

145th St, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x87; Henry S. Camp of 1,102 East 169th St, owner; Euell, Von Wart & Co., architects; cost, $60,000.

Aqueduct Av, w s, 137.65 ft n of 183d St, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 31x39.6; Amandun Meyer of 183d St and Aqueduct Av, owner; Bruno W. Berger & Son, architects; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 ..... Omitted.

Congress St, 2 and 3, to a six-story brick warehouse and stable; F. H. Leggett & Co. of Franklin St and West Broadway, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $15,000.

Avenue D, s e corner of 8th St, to two five-story brick tenements; I. Oshinsky of 144 Ridge St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 10.

ALEXANDER AV, 289, 16.7x70; Margaret T. Smith to Bridget Burns and another, (mtg $4,500) ..... Omitted

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,427, 25x100; John Ryan to John M. Halper and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

ARNOLD Av, e s, 100 ft s of Libby Road, 25x123.4, Throgg's Neck; Longin Fries to George Costar 1

AVENUE A, s e corner of 13th St, 26x80; Lena Garge to Benjamin M. Abrahams, mtg $47,500 100

AVENUE B, 97 and 99, 37x93; Samuel Cohen and others to Isaac Male, (mtg $55,000) 100

BATHGATE AV, 1,705 to 1,709, w s, 75x120; Urry Goodman to Isaac Pennamacoor and another, (mtg $74,000) 100

BLEECKER ST, 283, e s, 25x75; Samuel Salzman to Sarah Ackerman 1

BLEECKER ST, 283, e s, 25x75; Sarah Ackerman to Barter Realty Company 100

BRIGGS AV, 2,066, 22.8x75.10; William H. Wright to Andrew C. Otto, (mtg $4,000) 100

CHERRY ST, 385 to 389, s e corner of Scammel St, —x—; Edwin Bergh and others to Abraham S. Schomer and another 100

CLINTON AV, e s, 66 ft n of Oakland Place, 48.8x100, Yoodle Seligman and others to Simon Klein, (mtg $6,000) 100

FORSYTH ST, w s, 150.2 ft n of Canal St, 24.10x100; Solomon Frankel and others to Rosie Abraham and another, (mtg $39,000) 100

GORICK ST, 33, 24.11x100; Barnet Moss and others to Shapiro, Levy & Starr Corporation (mtg $26,000) 100

IRVING PLACE, 40, 19.8x86.4; Louis V. Sone to Investors and Traders' Realty Company 100

JACKSON AV, 718, 18.2x74.11; William A. Stead to Peter G. Schumacher, (mtg $5,000) 1

KNOX PLACE, Gates Place, 208th St, Steuben Av, 210th St, De Kalb Av, Jerome Av, Kossuth Place and Gun Hill Road, and Mosholu Parkway North; Meyer Gatling Investing Company to Catherine Kelleher and others, and 87 other deeds 1

LOT 199, map of 134 lots, Varian estate; Anthony McOwen to Rose F. Hamill, (mtg $1,000) 100

LOT 484, map of Section 2, Bronx View Park, 25x100; Betty Peterson to Filippa Laquidaro and another, (mtg $3,000) 100

LOT 483, map of Section 2, Bronx View Park; Betty Peterson to Rosa Laquidaro, (mtg $700) 100

LOT 3, map of W. F. Duncan, at Williamsbridge, 25x100; Albert N. Tunshall to Rosamund McGrundy, (mtg $2,100) 100

LOT 150, map of Unionport, 100x108; Martin Geiszler to Norah Connolly 100

LOT 187, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; Martin Bariffi to Patrick M. Cassidy, (mtg $1,000) 100

LOT 188, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; Martin Bariffi to James A. McNames, (mtg $600) 100

LOT 14, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Frank Martocela, (mtg $700) 1,000

LOTS 44 and 45, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; the Regent Realty Company to Peter Vercessi 1

LOTS 65 to 67, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Margaret B. Daly, (mtg $2,502) 3,575

LOTS 1 and 8, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Frederick C. Schulze, (mtg $1,592) 2,275

LOTS 2 and 15, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Frederick C. Schulze 2,400

LOTS 40, 41, and 64, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Frederick Rittman, (mtg $1,476) 2,275

LOTS 82 and 83, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Frederick Rittman, (mtg $1,330) 1,900

LOTS 50 and 51, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Nora Burke, (mtg $1,365) .. 1,950

MERRILL ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 25x100; Charles Weber, Jr., to John A. Armstrong, (mtg $4,250) 100

MONROE ST, s w corner of 173d St, 95x95; Isaac Pennamacoor and others to Urry Goodman, (mtg $4,000) 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 280.7 ft s of 183d St, 37.6x102.6; Joseph E. Butterworth to William S. Barden 100

PEROT ST, n s, at e s of Armand Place, —x—; Louis Smadbeck to David P. Reid 1

PLOT begins 840 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,075 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Joseph C. Luke to Vincent Bosarelli and another, (mtg $3,000) 100

PLOT begins 840 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,100 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Joseph C. Luke to Vincenza Serra and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

PROSPECT AV, s e s, Lot 81, map of East Tremont, 8x150; Mary A. Riley to Antonio Galiani 100

RIVERDALE AV, — s, s s of Cuthbert Lane, contains 13 958-1000 acres; Francis Colety to John C. Rodgers, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $47,000) 100

ROBBINS AV, 586; Peter Knauf to Sebastian Schneider, (mtg $1,500) 100

SCOFIELD AV, s s, 100 ft w of Main St, 100x108.3; City Island, and land under water, &c.; Ella J. Carey to Henry D. Carey 1

SHIELL ST, 17, 25x100; J. H. Reicher to A. L. Ross, (mtg $1,800) 4,000

SOUTH ST, n s, 48 ft w of Clinton St, 72x74.8; William Muhlenberg to the Muhlenberg Coal Company, (mtg $18,000) 40,000

STANTON ST, 278 and 280, 39.9x75; Fischel Weintraub to Morris Schiff, ½ part, (mtg $54,500) 100

TIEBOUT AV, 2,101, 25x irregular; Ida C. Butterworth to John P. Wynne, (mtg $4,450) 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 369.2 ft s of 184th St, 50x120; Michael J. Sheridan to John J. Bealin, (mtg $2,500) 100

VYSE AV, 1,169, 20x160; Paul Friedland to Abraham A. Silberberg, (mtg $5,000) 1

VYSE AV, 1,169, 20x100; Abraham A. Silberberg to Paul Friedland 1

WATER ST, s e corner of Market Slip, 26x80; Emanuel Kapelsohn to Amelia Rubinsky, (mtg $25,000) 100

WEST, ¼ of Lot 1,045, map of Wakefield, 50x114; John Bauer, Jr., to Emma Bauer 100

WESTCHESTER AV, 806, 29.4x86.9; Louis Bernstein to Theodore R. Hussmann, (mtg $25,000) 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s w corner of 226th St, 80x105; John Bauer, Jr., to Emma Bauer 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 121st St, 20.11x80; Charles Kaiser to Mary S. Clarkson, (mtg $5,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,182, 25x81.5; Sophia Muller to John Bozsuffi, (mtg $4,500) 100

1ST AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 125th St, 25x75; Mary P. Searle to Sophia Michael, (mtg $8,000) 100

2D AV, 2,207, 25.2x100; Israel Muller to Samuel Kuller and others, (mtg $36,000) 100

2D AV, 1,562 to 1,566, 75x100; Wolf Bloom to Elias Goodman and another, (64,563) 100

2D AV, 865, w s, 25x73; Barney Goldman and others to Abraham Fox and another, (mtg $17,000) 100

3D AV, n w, 110.5 ft n of 168th St, Charles L. Dimon and others to John C. Heintz and another ..... Omitted

5TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; Ida Machiz to Albert E. Lowe, (mtg $23,000) 100

6TH ST, s s, 424.7 ft e of Avenue A, 25.1x97; Ida Machiz to Albert E. Lowe, (mtg $23,000) 100

7TH ST, s s, 105.8 ft e of Avenue C, 22.8x80.10; Emil Roth and others to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $19,-800) 100

9TH AV, 74, 19.1x100; Nellie M. Luberger to Hattie F. Bass, (mtg $6,500) 100

10TH AV, 496, 24.5x52; John Wilkens to Henry N. Bochack, (mtg $12,000) .. 100

11TH AV, n e corner of 164th St, 49.11x100; Lydia S. Cutting and another, executors, to Samuel T. Hurst Jr. 30,000

11TH AV, n e corner of 184th St, 49.11x100; Samuel T. Hurst, Jr., to Alexander Walker, (mtg $27,000) 100

12TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of Avenue C, 20x108, Unionport; George De Silva to Thomas Maddox, (mtg $3,000) 100

14TH ST, 320 West, 24.8x103.1; Margaret L. Slevin to John O'Connor, (mtg $16,000) ..... Omitted

24TH ST, n s, 170.9 ft w of 2d Av, 20.4x68.9; Samuel Gross and others to Max Wachsman, (mtg $40,500) 100

37TH ST, 148 to 152 West, 66.11x95; Longacre Realty Company to Max Cohen, (mtg $85,000) 100

40TH ST, 434 West, 25x98.9; Frederick Scheel to Louise Scheel, (mtg $15,000) .. 100

41ST ST, n s, 25 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Louisa Wagner to Bertha Badt, (mtg $8,000) 100

41ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Bertha Badt to Teresa A. McManis, (mtg $16,000) 100

45TH ST, 622 West, 25x100.5; Morris Roisky to Minnie Levin and another ..... Omitted

46TH ST, 344 and 346 East, 40x100.5; William Wagler, Jr., to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $22,000) 100

49TH ST, 331 East, 20x100.5; Solomon Dobriner to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $5,000) 100

56TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Pauline Kemp and others to Henry E. Coe 100

76TH ST, 47 East, 12.6x102.2; Robert Connor to Samson Mayer, (mtg $17,500) 100

76TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 19.8x102.2; Samson Mayer to George J. Humphrys, (mtg $15,000) 100

79TH ST, 235 East, 24.10x irregular; Henrietta Previn to Morris Previn, ⅛ part, (mtg $18,250) 100

79TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 18x102.2; Adele B. Dammann to John R. Delafield 1

81ST ST, 54 East, 10x102.9; Edward A. Schmidt to J. C. Sinclair, (mtg $12,000) 100

83D ST, 602 East, 17x irregular; Oscar P. Willmann, referee, to James S. Segrave 14,550

92D ST, 56 East, 17.9x100.8; G. V. Morgan to H. A. Coleman, (mtg $14,000).. 100

105TH ST, 206 East, 18x100.9; Annie Dooley to Anna MacLeod, (mtg $5,000).. 100

106TH ST, s s, 96.10 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.4x100.11; L. S. Metcalf to George E. Stucker 1

109TH ST, 232 East, 25x100.11; Elias Rubinofsky to Frank Taus and another, (mtg $22,500) 100

110TH ST, 82 and 84 East, 41x100.11; Yetta Berkowitz to Samuel Grosner and another, (mtg $50,450) 100

110TH ST, 117 and 118 East, 38.9x100.11; Rosen Realty Company to Samuel Milstein and others 100

111TH ST, n s, 197.6 e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; Samuel H. Baer to Samuel Fine, (mtg 43,000) 100

115TH ST, 305 East, 25x100.11; Pasquale Caruso to Salvatore Siciliano, (mtg $17,000) 100

116TH ST, 319 West, 88x100.11; Victor Heimberger to Alexander Rich and another, (mtg $83,500) 100

122D ST, 55 East, 27x100.11; James G. Andriaccio to Vincenzo Gariano, ½ part 100

125TH ST, 22 East, 20x100; Mary E. Stamler to American Mortgage Company, (mtg $21,000) 100

127TH ST, 152 East, 85.10x99.11; Louis Lewenhof to Nathan Marcus 1

134TH ST, 236 West, 25x99.11; Emanuel Lehman to Irving W. Dimelow, (mtg $23,500) 1

138TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 275x100; Northwestern Realty Company to William W. Coller, (mtg $245,000) 100

144TH ST, n w corner of Morris Av, 14.5x100; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $6,100) 100

144TH ST, n w corner of Morris Av, 94.5x100; Jonas Weil and others to Solomon Ziegler, (mtg $10,600) 100

152D ST, n s, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Mary E. Powers to Francesco Ruggiero, (mtg $6,000) 100

165TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Lexington Av, 36.6x100.11; Fischel Weintraub to Osias Kestenbaum, (mtg $18,000) 100

175TH ST, s s 100 ft w of Washington Av, 50x106; William Evans and others to Jacob Cohen and another, (mtg $35,000) 100

175TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; William Evans and others to Jacob Cohen and another, (mtg $35,000) 100

179TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Fredericka Hack to Julius Braun, (mtg $9,000) 100

179TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x75.6; Gustave Schlesinger to Rowland W. Thomas, (mtg $3,000) 100

236TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Dora M. Elckwort to Timothy Lynch, (mtg $3,000) 100

238TH ST, s e corner of Oneida Av, 50x100; Lena Van Weert to Investors' Mortgage Company, all title 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Benjamin M., to Lena Gurgel; Avenue A, s e corner of 13th St, 26x96, prior mtg $40,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 14,500

ALEXANDER, Sara, to North River Savings Bank; 123d St, s s, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 15x100.11, prior mtg $36,000, due as per bond 5,500

BADT, Bertha, to American Mortgage Company; 41st St, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.1, 3 years 16,000

BANTZ, Frits, to Annie Froman; Digney Av, e s, 315.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100, Edenwald, prior mtg $3,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 400

BEERLI, Robert, to Frederick Will; Grand Boulevard, s w corner of 205th St, 91.5x68.8, 2 years, 5½ per cent 2,000

BLUM, Aline, to Marx Taylor and another; 51st St, n s, 227.1 ft w of 2d Av, 27.1x102.2, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,000

BOLHACH, Henry N., to John Wilkins; 10th Av, 496, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, — per cent 2,500

BOZZUFFI, John, to Sophie Muller; 1st Av, 1,186, prior mtg $8,500, 5 years, 6 per cent 13,500

BRAUN, Julius, to Frederick Hack; 179th St, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100, due Jan. 1, 1908 15,000

BRUNEMAN, Sara, to Rosina Hogedorn; 11th Av, n s, 75.3 ft s of 53d St, 25.1x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

BURKE, Nora, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 50 and 51, map of property of part of the second part, due July 15, 1909 1,365

CLARKSON, Mary S., to Charles Kaiser; 1st Av, s e corner of 121st St, 20.11x80, prior mtg $5,000, 5 years 12,000

COHEN, Jacob, and another, to William Evens and another; 175th St, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 2 lots, each 50x108; 2 mtgs, each $8,000; 2 prior mtgs, $35,000 each, 5 years, 6 per cent 16,000

COHEN Jacob, and another to Resht Realty Company; 175th St, s s, 90.8 ft w of Washington Av, — x —, prior mtg $43,000, 5 year, 6 per cent 2,000

COLLER, William W., to the Northwestern Realty Company; 138th St, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 7 lots, each 39.3x100, 7 mtgs, 4 at $10,714.28 each, and 3 at $10,714.29 each, 3 years, 6 per cent 752,998

CONNOLLY, Norah, to Martin Geiszler; 6th St, n s, Lot 150, map of Unionport, 100x108, 3 years, 5½ per cent 200

COSTAR, George, to Longin Fries; Lot 1/3, map of lands of Duchess Lands Company; map of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck, 3 years, 5½ per cent 500

DAHLMEYER, Frank J., and others to Charles Dickinson and others; Gates Place, 208th St, 210th St, Steuben Av, De Kalb Av, Jerome Av, Kossuth Place, Gun Hill Road, Mosholu Parkway North Knox Place, 900 mtgs, 1 and 2 years, about 180,000

DALY, Margaret M. B., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 65 to 67, map of property of party of the second part, due July 15, 1909 2,502

DEBOIS, William D., to Andrew Ewald, Jr., and others; 45th St, s s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4, 5 years 16,000

EVANS, Barnet, and another to the Standard Operating Company; 175th St, n s, 182.6 Av, w of Amsterdam Av, —x—, prior mtg $104,800, demand, 6 per cent 10,000

FASKOWITZ, Lazar, and another to Moses Reichman; Chatham Square, 7 and 8, 6½ months 726

FONDA, Zachariah F., to William C. Voigt; Cedar Av, w s, 275 ft n of land of L. G. Morris, —x—, 2 years 2,500

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate Men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

FOERSTER, Catharine, to Mathilda Foerster; 67th St, 220 East, 5 years, 5 per cent 1,000

FOX, Henry, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Audubon Av, s e corner of 178th St, 100x87.1, demand, 6 per cent 5,600

FRIEDLAND, Paul, to George H. Phillips and another, trustees; Vyse Av, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 20x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

GELLER, Samuel, to Fishkill Savings Institution; St. Lawrence Av, w s, 25 ft s of Merrill St, 25x100, due Oct. 1, 1909 4,500

GERMAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY to John Schmitt; 236th St, s s, 52.8 ft e of Vyse Av, 20x—, 5½ per cent 1,250

GLICKMAN, Louis, to Mary Teven; 2d St, n s, Lot 49, map of A. Wynkoop, 25x106, installments, 6 per cent 1,000

GOODMAN, Elias, and another to Wolf Bloom; 2d Av, 1,844, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

GORDON, William, to Henry L. Armstrong; 3d Av, s s, being w ¼ of e ¼ of Lot 575, map of Wakefield, 25x114, 5 years, 5½ per cent 101

Lis Pendens.

BERGEN AV, 606 to 670; 153d St, 726 East; Frank R. Walker against John L. Mead, (specific performance;) attorneys, Parker & 2,500

WENDOVER AV, 678; Barnett Rosenberg against Lina Simon, (specific performance;) attorneys, Grauer & Rathkopf 3,500

1ST AV, s e corner of 83d St, 25.8x94; Henry A. Wingert against Dennis M. Breslin et al, (specific performance;) attorney, L. V. Irwin. 10,000

124TH ST, n s, 241.3 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Ellen A. Benedict, executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. V. O'Gorman 1,000

LENOX AV, n e corner of 125th St, 99.11x100.11; Louis Lese against Julia E. Liggan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly 22,000

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 447.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 24.11x83.8x24.3x82.11; Grace Hughes and others against Ann Jones and others, (partition;) attorney, W. F. Borrough. 57,000

CARMINE ST, n w s, 19.4 ft e of Clarkson St, runs n 96.4 x e 20 x n 17.3 x e 25.10 x s 86.4 x s w 63.11 to beginning; City of New York against Augustus Sharboro, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany 9,000

112TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 220x100.11; City of New York against Vincenzo Cioala and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany 20,000

113TH ST, n s, 42.10 ft w of Lexington Av, runs n 100.11 x w 83.3 x n 100.11 x w 111.6 x s 100.11 x w 218.8 to beginning; City of New York against Jacob Conde and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany 8,000

117TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Hugel against Nathan K. Habel, (specific performance;) attorneys, Shapiro & Shapiro 1,476

129TH ST, 5 East; Louis S. Barnard against Katharine J. Nagle and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly 1,330

135TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Place, 275 x100; Joseph Goetz and others against Northwestern Realty Company, (specific performance;) attorney, J. Lerner 800

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, w s, 335.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 25.4x70.9x irregular; Sarah E. Buckhout against Nathan Kaufman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. T. Matthies 237

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 152d St; G. Zibelli & Son against Charles Holborn and others; June 5, 1906, (by bond 4,500

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 n of 152d St; G. Zibelli & Son against John Sacks and others, May 2, 1906, (by bond) 1,200

ELM ST, 17 to 23; Temple & Veroneau Co. against New York Edison Company, June 26, 1906 101

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1906,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

Trustees' Sale

by order of
LOUIS STOIBER and THOMAS S. OLLIVE, Trustees under the will of Fellx Stoiber, deceased,

to close the
Estate of Fellx Stolber,

110, 112, 114 Essex Street,

Near Rivington Street,

with the three five-story brick tenements front and three four-story brick buildings rear; size of plot 69.6x100.4x101.6x irregular.

TITLE GUARANTEED by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. and policy delivered free of cost to purchaser. Sold subject to state of facts shown on survey of P. E. Nostrand, dated May 8, 1906.

Asa A. Spear, Esq., Attorney
for estate of F. Stoiber, dec'd,
70 Wall St.

Maps and further particulars with attorney, or Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

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Do You Know

whether you can contract to sell your property without the risk of a lawsuit for damages because the buildings encroach on the adjoining property or for some overlooked defect in your TITLE?

A policy of TITLE INSURANCE in this company will eliminate any such possibility, having a safeguard its

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Revised list ready; brokers may come and get them; grand bargains; 14-room tenements, one 20-room, 8 families each floor; property that everybody wants, and at reasonable prices.

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Great Bargain.—Elegant 5-story double flat, with extra dining rooms; best section Harlem; price, $26,500; only $6,500 cash needed. Inquire Hallenbach, 179 East 94th St.

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Avenue Corner Bargain.—To dissolve partnership, client offers corner on Fifth Av., near 125th St.; five-story apartment and three stores, 22x39; all improvements; mortgage $36,-000; price $50,000; below market value; worth investigating. Address Attorney, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

Bargain.—Elegant private dwelling. 3-story and basement; 11 rooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry; parquet flooring; price only $15,500; easy terms. J. P. Axelsen, 346 Broadway.

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Overlooking the GREAT SOUTH BAY,
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The running time will be reduced by about 20 minutes at the completion of the third rail system now under way. The different proposed trolley routes to Babylon, from and to north, east and west, will tend to further improve Babylon's railroad facilities. The beautiful surroundings, macadamized streets, miles of cement sidewalks, running water, gas, electric lights, schools, churches of all denominations, post office, bank, stores of all descriptions, local car service and all other modern conveniences have well earned for Babylon the reputation of being the most popular town and the garden spot of Long Island. It is conceded that Merrick Road lots at Babylon are practically out of reach of purchasers of moderate means. Here is your chance to purchase some at lower prices than are obtained for lots located in some insignificant village.

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TRAINS LEAVE SATURDAY:		TRAINS LEAVE SUNDAY:	
Flatbush Ave.	10:39 A. M.	Long Island City	1:32 P. M.
Nostrand Ave.	10:43 A. M.	Flatbush Ave.	1:30 P. M.
East New York	10:47 A. M.	Nostrand Ave.	1:34 P. M.
Jamaica	10:58 A. M.	East New York	1:38 P. M.
Long Island City	1:50 P. M.	Jamaica	1:52 P. M.

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97TH ST., 29 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; cool; completely furnished; linen, silver; rent moderate. Janitor.

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is the place for your money. It's the last piece of available land that is conveniently situated to Manhattan. It will soon be connected by bridges and tunnels, only 15 minutes from Broadway, 5 cent fare, nearer to Herald Square than Harlem is, will be the scene of great building operations soon. Lots will be in such demand they will bring almost any price. You can buy now on easy terms, monthly payments. In a few years your money will have quadrupled.

COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

SEND POSTAL FOR HANDSOME COLORED MAPS, VIEWS, AND FREE TRANSPORTATION.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

Nine Corner, 60x120; $2,000; 30 minutes from Broadway; very near station; all improvements; no assessments; easy terms; money loaned right party to build. P. O. Box 338, Madison Square.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Applications wanted for mortgage loans, Manhattan or Bronx. Mellor, 436 Broome, near Broadway.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MORSEMERE

ONLY 15 MINUTES
From New York

Is the Queen of Suburbs. Every possible convenience. City improvements (sewer, water, gas, electric light, macadamized streets, sidewalks, etc.) Double track express, trolley service. Cool, invigorating climate makes MORSEMERE ideal.

A HOUSE READY FOR OCCUPANCY

on plot 50x100 ft., with oak and chestnut finish; 2½ stories; 7 rooms, bath; combined gas and electric fixtures, parquet floors, large cellar, veranda, cement walks; 2 minutes from trolley; price $5,900; terms to suit purchaser. Liberal cash discount. Take Franklin or 42d St. or 130th St. Ferries and trolley.

Booklet and transportation on request.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

Did You Ever Think

WHAT A PLEASURE IT WOULD BE TO HAVE YOUR OWN HOME IN AN IDEAL SUBURB?

Here is One—and a Beauty.

Eight rooms; modern in every way; delightfully situated at LEONIA. This unusual suburb is the most accessible and desirable around New York.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

Houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

15 minutes via 130th St. Ferry and trolley going via Broad Av. to the office on the property, at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia; or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. and Erie Railroad.

The Leonia Heights Land Company, Times Building, Broadway & 42nd St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

3161-3163 Broadway
(127TH ST.)

Opposite Subway Station.

$22.50 up.

New 4-5 room apartments, steam heat and hot water, private hall to each apartment. First-class janitor service, open plumbing. Special inducements for the Summer. Agent on premises.

Apartments, 147 East 30th St.

Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat; hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $45 to $50.

187-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

East Side.

KING'S COURT,

1,190 MADISON AV.

Handsome large, light corner apartments, seven rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric lights, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; rental, $38 to $60.00. Apply to John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

136 to 142 East 17th.—High-class elevator apartments, 4-5-6 rooms; latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

116th St., 18 East.—Four pretty decorated rooms, bath, steam; handy Subway. See janitress.

116TH ST., 20 EAST.—Four nicely decorated rooms; bath, steam; handy Subway. See janitress.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $35 upward. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines. 4 rooms and bath, hot-water supply.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED.

RENTS $16 TO $20.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARGARETTE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTE A. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of John F. Coffin, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, 18th day of April, 1906. MARTIN J. KEOGH, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors. 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STIX, YETTE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YETTE STIX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of February, 1906. ROBERT L. STIX, OTTO L. STIX, Administrators, with the will annexed, of the estate of Yette Stix, deceased.

SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The property on Madison Av., cor. Kitchell Av., between Morristown and Madison, will be sold in partition sale to the highest bidder at the Court House, in Morristown, N. J., on Monday, July 16th, at two o'clock in the afternoon; the property contains 6½ acres, fronting 505.8 ft. on Madison Av. and 583.5½ ft. on Kitchell Av.; it is in a very choice residential section, and is a very desirable corner lot; is only a few minutes' walk from Convent Station, on the Lackawanna Railroad, at which nearly all express trains stop; is also a short distance from Morris County golf grounds; house 14 rooms, barn, and gardener's cottage; abundance of fruit and shade trees.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House thereof in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of June, 1906.—Present: Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the CHASMAR-FOUNTAIN COMPANY for authority to change its name to "THE CHASMAR COMPANY."

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Chasmar-Fountain Company, a domestic stock corporation, duly verified on the 6th day of May, 1906, by Greenleaf H. Chasmar, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit: the name "The Chasmar Company," and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in The New York Law Journal and The Evening Sun, two daily newspapers of the County of New York, and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith, that the petition is true and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made; Now, on motion of John T. Smith, attorney for the said petitioner, and no one opposing, it is

Ordered: That the said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner therein, the Chasmar-Fountain Company, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit: the name "The Chasmar Company," on and after the 28th day of July, 1906; and it is

Further ordered and directed: That this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order within ten days after the entry thereof be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and it is

Further ordered and directed: That a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The Times, a newspaper in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof.

Enter, C. H. T., Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,038.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADA-LUR-IEM MEDICINE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Ada-Lur-Iem Medicine Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Ada-Lur-Iem Medicine Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, July 10th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,074.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS H. ROYSTON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Thomas H. Royston of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Thomas H. Royston was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, July 10, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,032.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON B. KAUFFMAN, also known as Lou B. Kauffman, (Kauffman & Barnum,) Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Solomon B. Kauffman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1906, the said Solomon B. Kauffman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., New York City, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, July 11th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BELLE HEYMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed her petition, dated July 7, 1906, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on July 25, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 10, 1906.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** GREAT DEPT. STORE LEX. TO 3RD AVE.—59TH TO 60TH ST.

Your Opportunity!

GREAT PIANO SALE.

We offer Celebrated Walter Pianos at a bona-fide Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured at about half price, we advise you to make a selection immediately.

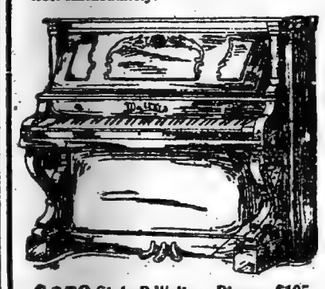

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$235
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style K Walters Pianos.....$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET $450
$1,000 WALTERS BABY GRAND PIANOS $600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

☞ Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call.
Warerooms, 3rd Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

BIDDLES—3 WAREROOMS

INSTALLMENTS Guaranteed 10 Years. $5 4 and 6 West 125th St.
SALE THIS WEEK

3 ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANOS LIKE NEW $75, $85, $100. RENTS $3. 7 East 14th St.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT. SMALL MAHOGANY UPRIGHT $95. RENTS $2. 977 3d Ave., near 59th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 2 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,

72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall; terms, European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mosman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
1½ BARCLAY ST. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than manfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 3570 Cortd.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3489 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

MUSICAL.

Services of a Southern male quartet, available for hotel, restaurant, or private service. Address 457 West 123d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

WANTED—A young men with commercial ability and $4,500 cash to take an active part in a manufacturing business of most promising nature; fullest investigation; none but principals need reply. Address D., 150 East 23d St.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

Constance, *Germany.*
INSEL HOTEL.
The most unique hotel in Europe.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,952.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN M. DELMOUR, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1906, the said John M. Delmour was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, July 10, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT

Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.
The New York Times
"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

LOST AND FOUND
FURNISHED ROOMS HELP WANTED
BOARDERS WANTED SITUATIONS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Lady living in suburb, twenty minutes from 23d St. and Sixth Ave., roomy house, furnished, would convert into a bachelor home and manage same for two or three gentlemen; references exchanged. R 342 Times, Times Sq.

Beautifully furnished large front room; faces south; excellent table; private family; low rates. T Box 14 Times, Harlem.

West Side.

11TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Choice large, small rooms; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; moderate.

86TH ST., 331 WEST, (Near Riverside and Subway.)—Handsome suite, private bath and dressing rooms; suitable for two or four gentlemen; reference.

91st St., 48 West.—Large, small, cool rooms; select; near parks; all lines; table board.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; gentlemen, couple; parlor dining room; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room, with all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, Cathedral Heights, (St. Marc.)—Large, airy rooms, delightfully cool; parks surrounding; exceptional restaurant; room and board $8.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large front room, private house; running water; excellent table; telephone.

135TH ST., 220 WEST.—With board for 2, pleasant room; near elevated and Subway; moderate.

THE CORNELL, Central Park West, Corner 97th St.—Attractive Summer rates; parlor, bedroom, bath, board, two $27 weekly; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22-24; large room, board, two, $15-$18; single room, board, one, $8, $10, 12; hot and cold running water; dining room top floor; cuisine excellent; hotel service; elevator; bathrooms; telephone 310 Riverside; all outside rooms; special, permanent rates; transients accommodated.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests.

[illegible]TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small furnished [illegible]oms; running water; excellent board; [illegible]oths adjoining.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Now extraordinary rates; superior table; elegant, cool rooms; privileges; homelike surroundings.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,332 (89th St.)—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent home table.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696. (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking water, Wall St.; 10 minutes to Broadway, 20 to seaside; neighborhood, house, table high class; table guests; reference. Tel. 905 Main.

BAY 25TH ST., 190, Bensonhurst.—Can accommodate few select people with rooms and board; house well furnished and good table board.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100, (Brooklyn.)—Desirable rooms, with first-class board; private baths; 15 minutes to City Hall, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

4TH AV., 815 NORTH, Mount Vernon.—A comfortable home for adults; high, healthful location; convenient to trains and trolley; $7 upward.

CHESTER HILL, Mount Vernon, 14 Rich Av.—Elegant rooms and board; five minutes' station.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Young gentleman wants clean, sunny room, breakfast, dinner with responsible Protestant family; no boarding house; particulars, W., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large handsome front parlor; also other rooms; transients accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Suite of rooms, bath; references; telephone; Summer prices.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Small rooms; bath on floor; references; Summer prices.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms, very central neighborhood, near Broadway; Summer rates.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square rooms; closets, bath, hot water; Summer prices; transients.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, convenient to "L" and Subway; reduced rates.

86TH ST., 317 WEST, near Riverside.—Handsome rooms for gentlemen appreciating refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; cool; near Riverside; with or without meals, Acropolis.

128TH ST., 259 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms; running water; reasonable; near "L" subway. McDonough.

138D ST., 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, $1.50 to $5; all conveniences; telephone.

145TH ST., 581 WEST, (near Subway station.)—Bright front room, overlooking Hudson; board optional.

CHANCE FOR DOCTOR.—Washington Heights, 842 St. Nicholas Av.; whole or part of furnished house.

WEST END AV., 788.—Exceptional room, overlooking Riverside and Hudson; corner apartment; one minute from 96th Subway; very cool; breakfast optional; references. McAll. Call or 'phone 2,378 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 257.—Cool, pleasant rooms, $4.00 up; private residence, near 72d Subway.

East Side.

16TH ST., 138 EAST.—Very desirable furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; reference; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; Summer rates; telephone, 4,257 38th St.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large and small room; bath; reasonable; telephone; reference.

133D ST., 46 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small, cool, light rooms; private house; bath.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large and small cool rooms, with breakfast; Summer rates. Mrs. Guttman.

PARK AV., 547, (61st.)—Furnished rooms; housekeeping privileges, bath; fine location; reasonable. Eastburn.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 2.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A philanthropic institution desires the services of a Jewess of good address to solicit members among the cottages and hotel guests at Arverne, Long Branch, and the Catskill Mountains; a generous allowance will be made for expenses and a commission will be paid. Application should state previous employment if any. Address, with references, W. C., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young woman as companion to directress in a Summer home for children; must be willing to assist in amusing children; some knowledge of music essential; compensation moderate. Apply immediately, Vacation House, Tinturn Av., Eatontown, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, about 17 years of age, for office work. O., Box 326 Times, Times Square.

PLUMBERS.

Refusal of Local No. 2 to accept the proposition of the Master Plumbers' Association at their meeting last evening resulted in the Master Plumbers' Association signing an agreement to-day with Local No. 480 of the United Association, whereby all members of Masters' Association pledged themselves to employ none but members of Local Union No. 480 of the United Association hereafter.

The increase in wages to occur on Oct. 1st, 1906, and continue in effect until December 31st, 1907.

All members of Local No. 2 can return to work Wednesday, July 11th, if they so desire, pending the issue of cards from the United Association No. 480; this card shall be personally arranged for in due time by the men's respective employers; they are at liberty to start immediately and have the guarantee of trade protection from all local trade unions.

Further information in connection with this matter may be obtained by applying to the Association Office, 155 East 58th St.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 149 Sixth Av., 2,306 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Bright boy of good family, about 15 years old, to work in office and answer telephone calls. Address L., Box 50, 41 West 34th St.

WANTED—Two or three first-class architectural modelers. Apply to John Evans & Co., 77 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Boy to assist shipping clerk; must be bright, strong, and neat; advancement. 403 East 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Executive, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By bright, ambitious beginner; neat, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; reference. Conscientious, Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Underwood and Remington; neat, accurate, conscientious; six months' experience; references; law office preferred. J. A., Box 146 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—I am an expert, having had several years' experience; excellent education; A1 references. Miss M., 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly trained; short experience; no shirk; neat; wants real work. Miss G., Box 146 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION.—Tuberculosis practically cured; four years' experience Adirondacks; young man, 25, seeks position refined family to younger gentleman with incipient case as companion; references. G. P., Box 328 Times, Times Square.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter, paper hanger, decorator; first-class work; low figures; largest contracts. Painter, 115 East 120th St.

PAINTER and PAPERHANGER wants work from landlords; rooms papered and painted. Schaefer, 1,547 Park Av.

MANAGER, &c.—Refined gentleman, (42,) 15 years' experience in executive positions with public institutions, thorough and enthusiastic worker, desires situation as manager or other executive position; highest unquestionable references. Paul Schmolck, Long Branch, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY HUMMEL & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The sale advertised to be held on July 11th, 1906, is adjourned until July 18th, 1906.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, July 18, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 18, 20, and 22 West 18th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the assets of the bankrupts above named, consisting of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats, machinery, fixtures, and lease. The lease expires February 1st, 1908, and is for a yearly rent of Seven Thousand Dollars. This lease may be examined any day between now and the day of the sale at the office of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, 170 Broadway, New York City. This lease will be sold at the opening of the sale sharply at 10:30. The stock, machinery, and fixtures may be inspected on Monday

WHO WILL INDORSE THE LAWYERS' TICKET?

Neither of the Big Parties Is Likely to Swallow It Whole.

GREAT CHANCE FOR HEARST

At Least That's the View of a Judiciary Nominator, but There Are Leaguers to Satisfy.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, both refused yesterday to comment on the ticket named by the Judiciary Nominators, as the committee of lawyers who picked out the thirteen candidates for Judgeships on Monday will hereafter be known. There is little likelihood, however, that either of the leading parties will nominate the lawyers' ticket as a whole.

There are four Tammany men and five Independent Democrats on the ticket. Therefore the Republicans can hardly be expected to take kindly to it. On the other hand, Tammany is not satisfied with the representatives chosen for the Wigwam. For a long time Tammany aspirants for the bench have had their eyes on this opportunity, and the organization will give some heed to their claims for recognition.

Justices Clinch and Giegerich, Surrogate Fitzgerald, and Judge Cowing are almost sure to be named by both parties on an even deal. Messrs. Cowing and Clinch are Republicans. Messrs. Fitzgerald and Giegerich are Tammany men. To put these men on the party tickets it was pointed out yesterday, would take the edge off of any campaign cry that might be raised by the lawyers to the effect that the parties had refused to nominate the men selected. For the rest both regular organizations can assert that there are just as good men in their ranks as any of the others named by the lawyers, and that by renominating the Judges who have served faithfully they have done all that can be expected.

There was much talk yesterday of a combination between the Democrats and Republicans on a judiciary ticket, but no leader in authority on either side would make any definite statement concerning such a move. In the event of a combination, at least six of the thirteen candidates will be Republicans.

State Senator Elsberg and Justice Olmsted of Special Sessions, both Republicans, are candidates for the Supreme Court bench, and Judge Otto Rosalsky, for the second time now in General Sessions by appointment of the Governor, expects that his party will at least put him on its ticket, even should he not receive a joint nomination.

It is also likely that Tammany Hall will nominated Theodore Connoly, First Assistant Corporation Counsel, already named by the lawyers. Corporation Counsel Delany, however, is still a strong candidate for a Judgeship, and the rank and file cannot believe that Mr. Murphy will ignore his demands. Ex-Judge Waunope Lynn is a candidate for the General Sessions bench, and this may interfere with any indorsement of Judge Wyatt, who is also a Tammany adherent.

That the lawyers have no objection to electing their ticket with any sort of aid was shown yesterday when one of the Nominators expressed the opinion that Hearst could not make a better political play than to indorse the lawyers' ticket as a whole. The mouthpieces of Mr. Hearst in the Independence League, however, have said positively time and again that the League would nominate a full judiciary ticket of its own.

It is not believed that Hearst would be satisfied with any ticket that did not carry the names of some of his supporters, notably Clarence J. Shearn, John Ford, Judge Seabury, and ex-Judge Palmieri. It was said yesterday that Hearst might adopt the same means as contemplated by the regular parties to avert criticism, and indorse the lawyers' ticket in part, putting some of his favorites on his judiciary ticket to fill out the full complement of Judges.

THE REASON WHY
so many people advertise for lost articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES.
IS BECAUSE
THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST OR STOLEN—Swallowtail coat. Secretary of War size; easy fit for three average-sized men combined; liberal reward. Call Dockstader's offices, Suite 9, N. Y. Theatre Bldg.

LOST—On the Lackawanna ferryboat Elmira, Saturday P. M., pocketbook containing sum of money. Finder please return to Caswell-Massey Co., general office, 108 5th Av.

$300.00 REWARD for string of pearls, with diamond clasp, lost June 29, between Hotel Astor, Café Martin, and Staten Island. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av., New York City.

LOST—Between Newark and 9th Av. elevated, New York, gold chain and locket. Finder kindly notify 54 Leslie St., Newark; reward.

LOST—Sunday night, lady's gold watch, from Coney Island, Tompkins Av., or Gates Av. car. Reward if returned to Mrs. E. A. Hogan, 24 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On Cypress Hill elevated station, a golden knife, set with diamonds; engraved; will pay full value. Return to S. Amsterdam, 61-65 Park Row.

$50 REWARD for return of chatelaine watch set with two diamonds at Coney Island to W. N. Coler & Co., 59 Cedar St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Large size gold heart locket; one side engraved, studded with diamonds, rubies; reverse side, monogram "R. F. A." Thursday, Broadway car, 26th St., Malden Lane, or changing cars, Houston St.; $25 reward. Return Wm. R. Phelps & Co., jewelers, 3A Maiden Lane.

$200 REWARD—Lost on a 3d Av. "L" train Sunday afternoon, a wallet containing valuable papers and letter of credit; return to Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St., and receive the above reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Gold link bracelet containing ten sapphires, probably at Madison Square Roof Garden evening of July 5. Finder please notify A. L. S., 42 Broadway, Room 1,143. Suitable reward.

LOST—On Broadway car, or on street between 54th and 26th, rope chain necklace, with pearl-studded locket; liberal reward for return; no questions. J., Cumberland Hotel.

LOST—Package humper, on 7th Av., near 36th St., Friday evening; suitable reward. Return to Planten, 44 8th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, on Greenwich Av. or 11th St.; liberal reward for return, 106 6th Av.

LOST—Fancy ribbon belt, heavy buckle; associations; liberal reward. 27 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Fraternity pin, "C. V. K.," &c., on back; return to 353 West 34th; reward.

PALMER WILL FIGHT ENDED.

Compromise Effected with Heirs of the Aged Banker.

The gross real and personal estate of the late Francis Asbury Palmer, for fifty-three years President of the Broadway Bank, who died on Nov. 1, 1902, has been appraised at $963,549. The report was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. The estate is reduced by a judgment against it of $113,902, commissions and expenses of administration, $82,000, and debts amounting to $28,214.

The estate has been in litigation ever since Mr. Palmer's death, the heirs having contested the will. The executors have paid $75,000 to the contestants, and the litigation is over. The legal controversy cost about $160,000.

Mr. Palmer was 92 years old when he died. By his will, which was dated a year before his death, he left an annuity to his brother, James R. Palmer, who is now 96 years old. The brother was the leader in the contest over the will. Small bequests were made to a number of religious and philanthropic institutions, while the residue of the estate was left to the Francis Asbury Palmer fund for the support of home missions.

The heirs in their complaint alleged that the testator was incompetent to make a will, and that he was influenced by several clergymen who were constantly at his home. The contest was tried twice. The first time the jury disagreed, but on the second trial a verdict was rendered in favor of the executors. The residuary estate is now reduced to $737,168. It was supposed that the aged banker left millions, but Mr. Palmer gave much to charitable institutions in his lifetime.

Mr. Palmer had a disagreement with Susie Frances Rockwell, a favorite niece, which worried him greatly in the last years of his life. She married a second time without informing him of her intention, and this incensed him. She declared that he had given to her 2,000 shares of the Broadway Bank, valued at $240,000, and sued him to recover their value. The suit has never been settled. Several claims made by churches and relatives have not been paid by the executors, who repudiate the alleged obligations.

The real estate owned by Mr. Palmer includes 190 Madison Avenue, 24 East Thirty-fourth Street, and property in Spring and Lafayette Streets.

Austen G. Fox and Joseph Fettretch appeared for the executors, while Jay & Chandler represented the contestants. The executors are William O. Abbott, Charles J. Day, and Richard B. Kelly.

WILL THE PRINCIPAL QUIT?

St. Stephen's Alumni at Odds Over a Recent Hazing Episode.

The alumni of St. Stephen's College at Anandale-on-the-Hudson are much troubled over the question whether the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, Warden of that institution, shall resign. The Executive Committee of the association is said to have requested Dr. Harris to quit. In making its request the committee professes to represent the rank and file of the association. Certain members of the association, however, assure the Rev. Dr. Harris that they are satisfied with his administration and repudiate the committee's action.

St. Stephen's College is an Episcopalian institution, popular with candidates for the ministry. Bishop Potter is Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Rev. Dr. Harris has been the active head of the college for several years, and his administration has until recently been satisfactory to everybody.

Trouble arose, however, it is said, when Archer Bedell, a student at the college, was hazed. He is the son of Edwin Bedell, a newspaper publisher in the Bronx. One night several weeks ago young Bedell was surrounded in his room by a band of fellow-students who used some slapsticks with vigor to make him dance.

Young Bedell, it is said, went to his father and told the whole story. Mr. Bedell saw the Rev. Dr. Harris and asked for redress. The Warden was inclined to view it all in the light of a joke and declined, it is reported, to entertain complaint against the mischievous students. Then Mr. Bedell sued the college for $10,000 damages. In the preliminary skirmish in the courts the college contended that it wasn't liable for the pranks of its students, but it lost.

Then certain members of the alumni association took up the defense of young Bedell, and the Executive Committee requested Dr. Harris to resign. He declined to do so. He is said, however, to have punished some boys who painted green stripes on his horse last Fall.

The case is likely to hang fire until Autumn.

EDISON, JR., AND BRIDE HERE.

The Inventor's Son Came to New York After Marrying His Nurse.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., and his bride, Miss Beatrice M. Heyzer, formerly his nurse, to whom he was married on Monday in Trenton, N. J., passed through New York yesterday on a honeymoon trip. Their exact whereabouts was kept secret to avoid reporters, but their presence in the city was made known by a letter received yesterday morning by William H. Heyzer, a relative of Mrs. Edison, living at 903 Sixth Avenue.

The marriage ceremony was performed at the Fourth Presbyterian Church at Trenton by the Rev. Hugh B. MacCauley. John H. McGill of Orange was the best man and Miss Eugenia MacCaulley, daughter of the pastor, attended the bride.

Mr. Edison met Miss Heyzer at Lakewood two years ago when she was employed as a professional nurse to attend him during a severe illness. Miss Heyzer nursed him back to health. Mr. Edison was married then, but a year later his wife, formerly Marie Louise Tuohey, died. It was at this time that Thomas A. Edison, Sr., sued young Edison to restrain him from using the elder Edison's name in the electrical business. The father alleged that the son had no electrical knowledge and that he was destroying the senior Edison's prestige and bringing his name into disrepute. Later a fraud order was issued by the postal authorities against a company in which young Edison was interested.

GRAND TOUR OF A SULLIVAN

Begins with a Band at the Pier and a Smother of Floral Horseshoes.

Florence J. Sullivan, "big Florrie," of the east side, and brother of ex-Congressman and State Senator-to-be Timothy J. Sullivan, sailed for a European outing on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday morning.

Several hundred of his friends were at the pier to see Mr. Sullivan off, and his stateroom looked like a florist's shop, so chock full was it of good-luck horseshoes and other floral tokens from his friends east of the Bowery. There was a brass band on the pier to play good-luck tunes, and with the band a lot of political lights whose activity is not on the east side, but whose friendship the Sullivans enjoy, nevertheless.

In addition to Mr. Sullivan there were aboard the Kaiser several other persons well known in Tammany Hall. One of them was Lawrence Delmour, known as "Whispering Larry," friend of Richard Croker, and his wife; Municipal Justice Herman Joseph, Warden Charles Anderson of Ludlow Street Jail, Joseph Munter, brother-in-law of "Moe" Levy; Adolf Flisser, and several others. The pier galaxy of greatness was headed by "Big Tim" Sullivan, the ex-Congressman; "Little Tim," the Alderman; Congressman William Sulzer, looking more like Henry Clay than ever, and ex-Sheriff Mitchell L. Erlanger.

Stage Mayor Sued for Divorce.

Ethel H. Duffy, wife of James C. Duffy, who is known on the stage as J. Clarence Harvey, and who is playing the title rôle in "His Honor the Mayor" at the New York Theatre, is suing him for divorce in the Supreme Court. Justice Blanchard signed an order yesterday, directing the actor to pay his wife $25 a week allmony and $150 counsel fees pending the trial of the suit. Bessie Franklin, a chorus girl, is named as co-respondent.

HUNGER DRIVES BOYS FROM BAY VIEW CAMP

Officers of Boys' Brigade Say Caterer Starved Them.

TWO MAY HAVE TYPHOID

Mimic Soldiers Obliged to Cut Short Their Vacations and a Lawsuit May Follow.

The second annual encampment of the Brooklyn companies of the United Boys' Brigade of America at Bay View Camp, Stamford, Conn., came to a sudden end on the Fourth of July, and with only half of their week passed under tents, grown-ups and youngsters took their leave for home, the latter cheering wildly at the prospect of getting nearer the kitchens of their mothers.

The officers of the battalion, consisting of four companies, charge that A. G. Selle, who has sublet the camp from A. C. Kenyon of the Children's Aid Society, did not give the youngsters enough to eat. They also charge that he kept the camp in an unsanitary condition, and that two of the boys are now ill in their homes in Brooklyn, both showing signs of typhoid fever.

At one time, says Capt. W. D. Pollard, who was in charge of the battalion, there were twenty-five boys ill in camp, and he alleges that insufficient and poor quality of food, coupled with a boyish attempt to satisfy the demands of their appetite with candy, made them ill. Capt. Pollard paid in advance for two-thirds of the week at camp, holding back the rest of the money in the hope, he says, that conditions would be remedied and the camp made fit for his charges.

As food was denied to the boys on Wednesday morning unless the rest of the money was immediately forthcoming, the camp was struck and the battalion started for Stamford, where several of the grown folks were then busy gathering sandwiches to relieve the situation.

The Boys' Brigade is made up of youngsters ranging from 9 to 15 years of age. The companies represent various churches and Sunday schools. The battalion which had its encampment brought to this sudden end is composed of companies of cadets from the following churches and with the following commanders: Lenox Road Baptist Church, 64 members, Capt. W. D. Pollard; Strong Place Baptist Church, 45 members, Capt. William R. Chadwick; Greenwood Baptist Church, 11 members, Capt. W. McNair, and Flatbush Presbyterian Church, 10 members, Capt. Charles B. Coleman.

Capt. Pollard is an experienced National Guardsman, and so is Capt. Chadwick. Despite denials made yesterday by Mr. Kenyon, both of these men affirm that the camp was unsanitary, and that the sinks were within a few feet of the kitchen and mess shacks, when they should have been as far removed from them as possible.

Many of the boys in the companies were too poor to pay $8.25 a week, the amount of board charged for each in camp. These were looked after by well-to-do members of the various congregations, and rich and poor boys donned their uniforms, shouldered their wooden guns, and started off the Saturday before the Fourth for a week of real soldier life.

The regular army allowance for three meals to United States soldiers is 27 cents a day. Capt. Pollard says that at $8.25 a week for small boys a good profit could have been made by Selle and substantial food given to the mimic soldiers.

"We left New York at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon," said Capt. Pollard yesterday, "and it was 10 o'clock that night before a bit of food was provided for the boys, many of whom were not only tired out and sleepy, but suffering greatly for something to eat. At 10 o'clock, about half of the battalion got prunes and tea, many of the boys refusing to drink the latter because of its taste. The other half got bread and the same kind of tea, or watered milk.

"On Sunday morning the boys were up early in the hope of getting a good breakfast. The officers were met by Selle, who demanded money in advance. After a consultation we gave him money to cover two-thirds of the week, withholding the rest in order to keep him up to contract and try to get from him the right kind of food for the boys. It was late in the morning before anything at all was offered to the battalion in the way of food.

"Neither meat nor eggs were provided for the breakfast, oatmeal, bread, and coffee being all that they got. Then came the trouble with the candy. Selle opened his candy shop, and the hungry boys spent their pennies on his wares, hoping to appease their appetites. This made many of them sick. We were compelled to send to Stamford for crackers and canned goods.

The crisis came on Tuesday night, when the proprietor of the camp demanded the rest of the money for the week's board. He had been paid, according to the officers, until Thursday noon. The little soldiers had eaten so much candy that all the Jamaica ginger and paregoric and other remedies for stomachaches had been used up. The officers held a consultation and declined to meet the demand of Selle until there was evidence that the mess would be strengthened.

The morning of the Glorious Fourth broke on the camp with the boy battalion far from being exuberant or cheerful. They were near the point of eating their firecrackers and wheel rockets. Some of them had deserted and gone home, and a number of the grown-ups had followed their example. Drills had been abandoned on account of the condition of the youngsters.

Capt. Pollard was awakened in his tent by a number of the most ravenous of the boys, who told him that Selle had decided to give them no breakfast at all.

"I got up," said their commander in chief, "and found that Selle had men on guard at the kitchen, to prevent any food being taken by the hungry youngsters. He had two small cannon used for firing salutes aimed at the door of the kitchen, and they were loaded. He seemed afraid that the boys would attack the place and take what food they wanted. There was nothing for us to do but devise other means of getting rations. Several of the officers were hurried off to Stamford, where they ransacked hotels and restaurants, buying all the food they could while camp was being struck. We got away from the place as quickly as we could, and had it not been for the kind people of Stamford many another boy would have been made ill for lack of nourishment. The boys gave a mighty cheer as they left the place, their vacation cut in half, but with promise of something to eat just ahead. As it was, two of our boys, named Osborne and Coleman, are now ill in bed, and it is feared that they will develop typhoid."

Capt. Chadwick, who remained with the boys to the last, said yesterday he had been in National Guard camps many times, and that the ordinary rations of his camp life were fit for a banquet compared with the class of food offered his youngsters. He said that what was given to them for corned beef was white meat that may have been canned stuff.

"I never saw any corned beef that looked like that," he said. "It was very tough, and the boys could hardly cut it."

James W. Morrell, Superintendent of the Lenox Road Baptist Church Sunday school, corroborated the accounts of the troubles at Bay View Camp. All of the other grown folks, including A. F. Baldwin of 27 Strong Place, Brooklyn, and Charles B. Coleman of the Seaboard National Bank, corroborate the charges.

Lawyers have been consulted by Capt. Pollard, and unless the camp proprietor refunds $75 of the money paid to him, a sum covering the board of the boys for Wednesday and Thursday, a lawsuit will be started to-morrow.

After the return of the battalion to Brooklyn on the Fourth another problem presented itself. Many parents of the young soldiers had left the city for the week, and the returned prodigals saw no prospect of fatted calf, or even of bread and butter and porridge. They were taken in by friends and fed and sheltered until their parents returned.

Since their return the officers of the battalion have informed the officers of other companies of the conditions they faced at Bay View Camp, and three churches have called off their encampment there.

TRIED TO STAB POLICEMEN.

Alleged Kidnappers Were Arrested as They Seized Italian's Wife.

Two Italians, who, it is alleged, tried to kidnap a young Italian woman at Union Avenue and Conselyea Street, in Williamsburg, early yesterday morning, attempted to stab two policemen who were taking them to the Bedford Avenue Police Station in a patrol wagon, and it was only after a hard fight that they were disarmed. At the station house it was found that one of the men carried a loaded .38 calibre revolver, and that they both had razors in their pockets.

The men were arrested by Policemen Smith and Cantrell by a ruse. Policeman Smith was standing at the corner of Havemeyer and North Eighth Streets soon after 2 o'clock when an excited Italian ran up to him and asked for protection. He told the policeman that he was Louis Cattello of 28 Conselyea Street, and that two men had threatened his life and were also trying to kidnap his wife, Mary, 17 years old.

Cattello told Smith that soon after he was married, five months ago, he received anonymous letters containing threats from men whom he believed were former suitors of his wife. Last night, on reaching home, Cattello said, his wife informed him that two strange men had called at the house and demanded to see her. She refused to open the door. At midnight the men were seen loitering in the neighborhood. Sometime later Cattello fearing that the men might break into his house, decided to inform the police. He got out of the house unobserved by the two strangers and ran until he met Policeman Smith.

Smith called Policeman Cantrell, and they told Cattello to return home and have his wife walk down Conselyea Street in the direction of Union Avenue. They said they would be on guard and arrest any one who attempted to touch her. Cattello did as he was told, but it was some time before he could get his wife to consent to the plan. Finally, in company with a man who lived in the house, she started down the street, and just as they reached the corner of Union Avenue the two Italians, who had been hiding under an awning, sprang upon the woman. One of them attempted to stifle her screams by placing his hand over her mouth. The other Italian attacked the woman's escort. While the four were struggling Policeman Smith and Cantrell came up and arrested the two Italians.

The prisoners offered no resistance until they had been placed in the patrol wagon and were on their way to the station house. Then one of them suddenly drew a knife from beneath his coat and stabbed at Smith's head. The policeman dodged the thrust and hit the prisoner over the head with his night stick. The other Italian also drew a knife. Policeman Fitzgerald, who was driving the patrol wagon, stopped his horse, jumped over the back of his seat and took a hand in the fight. It was several minutes before the policemen gained the upper hand and disarmed the two prisoners.

At the station house the prisoners said they were John Musilano, 20 years old, and Pasquale Peasumuta, 25 years old, both of 167 Hester Street, Manhattan. Mrs. Cattello was too much overcome by her experience to go to the station house, so Policeman Smith charged the two prisoners with carrying concealed weapons. In the Lee Avenue Court yesterday both were held for examination.

UPPER BROADWAY WAITS.

The Street Is Ripped Up and Must Stay So Until Some Rails Are Laid.

Just as residents along upper Broadway were feeling good in the belief that relief was coming for them in the way of a better roadway before their homes, an unexpected obstacle has bobbed up. The New York City Railway Company, which has had a franchise for a surface road on the street since 1901, made known the fact that it was not ready to go on. This probably means that the condition of the street from Manhattan Street north to 160th Street will have to remain as it is for some time.

Reginald Pelham Bolton of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association said yesterday:

"Few realise the condition of upper Broadway. Although there are stretches of paving at points, it is practically a ground street. The tearing up for the Subway has left the thoroughfare in deplorable shape, and it seems now it will have to continue so for twelve months more. Our association took up the matter two and one-half years ago, and we were just at the point when it seemed that the condition would be remedied when we were met by the announcement by the railway company that, while they were ready to build, they could not get the necessary material before Spring.

"An appropriation had been obtained for paving the thoroughfare from Manhattan to 187th Street, and one was about to be allowed to continue the work on to 169th Street. The sum of $40,000 either has been granted or will be allowed on July 14 for putting in shape the park plots in the centre of the street.

"There are several other peculiar things about the street. From 156th Street up it was originally intended to have a very narrow roadway and very wide sidewalks. Our first work was to have the sidewalks set back 16 feet. We got an appropriation of $16,000 for this, and the work was done.

"The main thing, of course, is the delay in getting the street paved as it should be. It is to be regretted that the railway company can be permitted to hold up the necessary work as it proposes to do."

THE NEW RACE OF BURGLARS

Is Not Slick Enough, Experts Think, to Put Anything Out of Business.

The retirement of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company from the burglar insurance business in this city because, as its officers say, a new class of burglars, more expert than its predecessors, has sprung up, elicited utterly diverse comments from men directly or indirectly affected by the operations of thieves.

William Morris of the Fidelity Company said he thought that, no matter how efficient the police might be, under present conditions convictions would be difficult.

"These young thieves, who have come to us from Europe," he continued, "go about their work in a most systematic manner. They get a great deal of money and save it. With them stealing is a regular business. In the first place, they are clever in avoiding arrest, and once they are caught a lawyer is on hand immediately, and often powerful influence is exerted to obtain their acquittal. Another factor in our retirement, however, is that women now take out insurance policies and whenever they lose an article of jewelry make affidavit that it was stolen."

Nicholas Brooks, for many years an Inspector of Police in this city, doesn't take any stock in the new generation of crooks.

"There is a new generation of criminals at work now," he said. "That is in the nature of things, and follows simply from the passing of time. But don't think for a minute that the members of this generation work more effectively than the old fellows did. The city has grown, and its crime has grown with it. The larger a city is the better are the opportunities it offers to criminals for 'pulling off jobs.' That's all."

Police Commissioner Bingham's attention was called to the announcement of the Fidelity Company, and he was asked:

"Isn't that rather a black eye to the detective force?"

"You will have to see Inspector McLaughlin in regard to that," he replied. Then the General, after thinking a moment, added:

"We are holding the thieves down so well that the company is compelled to go out of business."

"Is that your view of it?" he was asked.

"Certainly," replied the Commissioner.

LURE OF A STAGE LIFE HITS TOTTENVILLE, S. I.

And Two Little Girls Run Away to a Hypnotist's Troupe.

IT CERTAINLY IS DULL THERE

But the Police Alarms Cover the Place and the Wandering Youngsters Are Back at Home.

The tedium of Tottenville, S. I., where, though it is a part of Greater New York, the morning newspapers sell at 6 P. M., combined with the alluring prospects of a life in the glamour of the footlights, proved too much for two little girls who still wear short skirts.

On Sunday evening after attending Sunday school and putting on their best dresses, Eleanor Balliet and Grace Hemstreet of Tottenville, both 14 years old, turned their backs on the tedium and set forth to carve out glorious careers for themselves on the stage. Last night they were back at home, while two young men who are alleged to have lured them away were in the county jail at Mineola, L. I., each with an abduction charge hanging over his head.

Tottenville is a section of the city of which the average New Yorker knows little. Between Broadway and Tottenville there are, besides the broad expanse of the bay, dreary miles of mosquito marsh and other miles of pasture land with such rural names as Green Ridge, Pleasant Plains, Richmond Valley, and Grassmere. Not even the faintest reflection of the glamour of the Great White Way can be caught on the Tottenville horizon, and in the scenes they light Tottenville has no share at all. The hum of the big city is heard there merely as a faint echo through the columns of some belated newspaper or in the chug-chug of the automobiles that pass through Tottenville on their way to Philadelphia and draw up at the hotel to let flashily dressed women and men with an air of superfluous money off for refreshments before they take the ferry for Perth Amboy and are lost to Tottenville again.

The little Tottenville girls had looked at the dreary marshes, which form a sort of backyard to the village, and on the grimy factories on the New Jersey side of the Kill von Kull, until their hearts grew sick with yearning for brighter things.

On the Fourth of July the monotony was broken by the arrival of the Santinelli troupe of hynotists. "Professor" Santinelli was the Svengali of the troupe. He had with him William Allbach and William Paffarth, two young men who were good "subjects." Allbach, besides going to sleep for days at a time at the "Professor's" pleasure, played the piano and sang tenor solos at the performances. Paffarth played the violin and sang a mellow baritone.

The troupe's performances did not create much of a stir in Tottenville at that, except in the hearts of the two young girls. They attended the two performances given at the Knights of Pythias Hall on Friday and Saturday nights. After the Friday evening performance Eleanor, who believes herself an elocutionist and has an attractive voice, and Grace, who has taken piano lessons, became acquainted with the two young men who furnished the music. On Saturday Eleanor received a letter from one of the young men imploring her not to waste her shining talent on Tottenville any longer, but to heed the call of the waiting world beyond.

With the note followed a promise of an engagement with the Santinelli Troupe at $15 a week to begin with, and a princely salary in a not distant future. To Grace was offered the post of piano player at the same figure.

The Santinelli Troupe vanished from Tottenville last Sunday morning. At noon one of the girls went to the Ferry Hotel, where the performers had stayed while in town, and asked where they had gone. Mrs. Broderson, wife of the proprietor, asked why she wanted to know.

"It's a matter of important business," said the little girl. Mrs. Broderson, however, though she knew that the Santinelli combination were booked to Long Island City, did not satisfy her curiosity.

The two girls, according to the story told by their mothers yesterday, had told of the offer they had received, only to be laughed at by their wiser parents. Both girls had graduated from the Tottenville Public School only a week before. The parental laugh did not discourage the youngsters. They took the 4:45 train on Sunday afternoon, and that was the last seen of them by their friends until they were found early yesterday morning by Detective Sergeants Fogarty and Finn of the Central Office at the Park Hotel in Rockville Centre, L. I.

In the meantime the parents had been leading a futile search for the girls. Grace's father, who is a tugboat Captain, took a run over to Coney Island and searched for her there all Monday night. Mr. Balliet, who is employed by a New York department store, reported the disappearance of the two girls at Police Headquarters. The police was not long in tracing the hypnotist and his troupe to Rockville Centre.

The detectives broke down the doors of the room occupied by the two performers on piano and violin before they could arrest them. Then they were taken to Mineola and lodged in the County Jail in default of $1,500 bail. They will have a hearing at Mineola this afternoon. The two girls were permitted to depart with their fathers for Tottenville.

Mrs. Hemstreet, Grace's mother, said yesterday that she and her husband were determined to press the charge against the young men.

LOCAL MONEY ORDER REPORT

Post Office Here Handled $74,529,769 More Than Last Year.

The amount of money handled by the Money Order Division of the New York Post Office for the fiscal year just ended was $835,886,917, according to the report made yesterday by Supt. Joseph Elliott of that department to Postmaster Willcox. To make up that sum 8,480,517 separate transactions were necessary, an increase of 868,251 over the preceding year, and an increase of $74,529,769, or 25.56 per cent.

Supt. Elliott's forces handled $41,986,539 in domestic money orders, an increase of $7,538,830 over the preceding year, or 8 per cent. Postmaster's drafts to the amount of $28,873,058 were paid, and $96,606,783 received in remittances from Postmasters. Supt. Elliott bought in the open market bills of exchange to the amount of $13,610,802, an increase of 21 per cent. Money orders to foreign countries to the amount of $53,507,516 were certified. The actual revenue derived by the New York office and its branches from the money-order business amounted to $2,761,850.

ABANDONED BARK ON FIRE.

Clyde Liner Reports Destruction of the Margerita of Uruguay.

The Clyde Line steamship Carib, in from Georgetown, S. C., yesterday, reported that on Monday, when passing the Delaware Capes, she sighted the burning hull of the Uruguayan bark Margerita. There was no sign of life on board, and apparently the crew had been taken off by some vessel which came along while she was in distress.

Capt. Maguire of the Carib said that when he sighted the vessel he ran alongside and found out that she was blazing furiously aft. Her mizzenmast had fallen alongside and a charred spar was hanging over the quarter. All sails, except the royals, were set on the fore and main masts. Her headsails were also set. She was hove to, her head high up in the wind, keeping the fire aft.

From the mainmast forward, Capt. Maguire said, the Margerita was untouched by the fire. The bark left Philadelphia a week ago yesterday for Halifax. Her commander's name was Alsena.

THE CITY FERRY'S EARNINGS.

Commissioner Reports That Receipts Have Steadily Increased.

Commissioner Bensel of the Dock Department is preparing for Mayor McClellan a report which will show what success has attended the city's venture into the ownership of the Staten Island Ferry. Oct. 25 next will be the first anniversary of the municipal control of the ferry. Soon after that Mr. Bensel hopes to be able to make public the report, which he hopes will show that the city ownership experiment has been a success.

Since the day the city took over the ferry the receipts from all sources have shown a steady increase, the total receipts from Oct. 25 of last year until June 30 of this year being $363,287. The privileges which are granted for a period of twelve months, it is expected, will add about $40,000 to the annual total.

At the Dock Department pier yesterday Secretary Savage gave out the following figures for the past four months, showing the passenger and truck receipts, in comparison with the figures for the same months last year:

	1906.	1905.
March	$39,173	$34,379
April	44,017	38,969
May	52,643	45,151
June	58,822	50,285
Total	$196,015	$168,584

Most of the increase, it was pointed out, comes from the passenger traffic, which is indicated by the figures showing the number of passengers carried in the last four months of this and last year:

	1906.	1905.
March	655,800	552,640
April	785,000	620,940
May	826,000	726,600
June	961,500	812,800

Wednesday, July 11th.

REAL VALUES

ARE attracting the most critical purchasers in Greater New York and vicinity to the Hope Corner. Men who know and appreciate genuine bargains.

Summer suits of every description for every taste and every size. In four great sections.

$7. $11. $14. $17.

HOPE
BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Clearance of Oxfords, 2.39.
Lasts not to be carried over.
Also Geo. Snow & Co. Samples and a lot of four dollar Russet Oxfords, all at 2.39.
The "Emerson" Shoe, 2.39
They are slightly imperfect.
Our Own Stock,
Patent Leather Oxfords, 3.49,
with shoe trees free; worth 6.00.

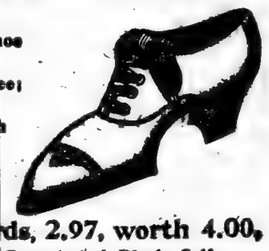

Oxfords, 2.97, worth 4.00,
in Russet and Black Calf.
On unique flat lasts you can't get elsewhere.

Off they go!
All our straw hats—Panamas and Leghorns only excepted.
Never had so successful a straw hat season; never sold so many straws.
Nor have we ever had so many to put into this clean-up sale.
1129 were $2.
1109 were $2.50.
2145 were $3.
1538 were $3.50.
738 were $4.
All $1.75 now.
All the big boys' straw hats that were $1.50 to $3.
$1 now.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.

The Semi-Annual
Reduction Sale
of
Semi-Ready
CLOTHES FOR MEN
BEGINS TO-DAY.
Every man who contemplates the purchase of clothes will find it to his interest. We have what he wants. What he gets here will be the best value to be had.
$20.00 Suits reduced to $15.00
$22.00 Suits reduced to $16.50
$25.00 Suits reduced to $18.75
$28.00 Suits reduced to $21.00
$30.00 Suits reduced to $22.50
$32.00 Suits reduced to $24.00
$33.00 Suits reduced to $24.75
$35.00 Suits reduced to $26.25
$38.00 Suits reduced to $28.50
$40.00 Suits reduced to $30.00
The reductions are greater than the figures indicate, because Semi-Ready clothes for men are not factory made clothes, but suits cut individually, and then left ready for the final try-on.
For our $20.00 suit your tailor charges $40.00; our reduction sale means YOUR TAILOR'S $40.00 SUIT FOR $15.00
Others in same proportion.
R. A. CAMPBELL,
Broadway at 11th Street.
The large man has no trouble with us.

In all departments at all three stores just now.
"Caught With the Goods,"
Big values at little price.
Moe Levy & Co
THREE STORES: Outfitters to
(Men and Boys.) 119-125 Walker St., New York.
(Men only.) 1457 Broadway, New York.
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Men, Boys, Women and Girls.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.
REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 60.
NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY. Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR with Elizabeth Murray & Original Pony Ballet
N. Y. ROOF—THAT QUARTET Just one of many good things, including "SEEING NEW YORK." Start 8:20.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

Coney's Latest and Greatest
H. A. Bradwell's Stupendous Production
THE DELUGE
Showing the entire World destroyed by water.
Free Buses at all Depots.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Eve 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill.) Victoria Theatre. Railroad Collision Pictures. Arthur Prince, Machnow (The Giant.) "Dronss," others.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PRIMROSE & PAIN'S Minstrels to-night at 9, Sat. & Sunday Mat. at 4. Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND
HAPPYLAND
A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by B. R. T. Luna Park Express from Bridge.

Meet Me on the Pier, at
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Seats ready to Aug. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15 THE SOCIAL WHIRL

RICO PLAYS EVERY EVENING AT the HARLEM CASINO, 124th St. and 7th Av. Table d'hote, 7:30. Sat. Mat. 50c., $1.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF Latest Musical Success, "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE." Every Eve. Popular Prices

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 25, 50 23d St. Star Vaudeville. 25, 50. 125th St., Mon and Women & Vaud.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
LAST WEEK.
PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126 St. Ev

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; east to southeast winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,701 • • • NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MRS. THAW'S FRIEND, MRS. SCHWARZ, FOUND

She Is Said to Have Heard Thaw Threaten Stanford White.

STURGIS WRITES TO GARVAN.

But He'll Tell Only What Thaw's Lawyers Ask Him to Tell—Thaw Again Denies He Is Insane.

Mrs. Mayme C. Schwarz, who may be the star witness at the trial of Harry Kendall Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, was cornered in apartments at the Pierrepont, in Thirty-third Street, near Broadway, yesterday morning by subpoena servers from the office of Assistant District Attorney Garvan and will appear before the Grand Jury to-day. The paper was thrust into her hand by a man who followed a bellboy into her room. Her lawyer had said that she was not in the city.

Before it was possible to ascertain the number or location of her room it was necessary to escort the clerk of the Pierrepont to the office of Mr. Garvan. There Mr. Garvan read him a lecture on the danger and futility of attempting to obstruct the law. The elevator man also got a lecture along this line.

Service was effected too late to permit the appearance of Mrs. Schwarz before the Grand Jury yesterday. She promised to appear to-day. After a consultation with her attorney, she issued this statement:

"My health permitting, I will certainly obey the command of the subpoena served upon me this day to appear before the Grand Jury to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock and answer such proper questions as may be put to me. This is in accordance with the advice of my counsel, with whom I had a conference after I read the subpoena.

"Beyond this I have nothing to say, and I do hope I will not be subjected to further annoyance, as I am ill and have been under my physician's care for more than a year.

"The statement that I talked with Mr. Garvan to-day is untrue. I will only answer such questions as are put to me by the Grand Jury or in court. I will not submit to a 'star chamber proceeding.'"

According to information which reached the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Schwarz, who is a woman of independent means and has been closely identified with the Thaws for several years, is in a better position to throw light on the tragedy which cost Stanford White his life than has ever been hinted at before. She can tell, it is said, of Evelyn Nesbit's arrival in New York—not with her mother, but with a girl chum from Philadelphia—and the friend whose protection she then enjoyed. She can tell, so the story prevalent in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday ran, not only of threats against White made by Thaw, but of threats Thaw made against Mrs. Thaw.

Stopped with Mrs. Schwarz.

This story, it is said, was repeated by Mrs. Schwarz in the presence of several persons whose names are known to Assistant District Attorney Garvan. To these persons Mrs. Schwarz said that when Miss Nesbit and her girl friend first reached New York they stopped in her house. They came from Philadelphia and at about the time of their arrival "Billy" Sturgis came from the same city. He knew both girls, and was especially friendly with Evelyn Nesbit. This friendship never waned.

Mrs. Schwarz is also responsible for the statement, according to those whom she has taken into her confidence, that Miss Nesbit was fond of contrasting the traits of her husband with those of "Billy" Sturgis and to the disadvantage of her husband.

That there was any reason for Thaw's jealousy of Stanford White Mrs. Schwarz, if she confirms the statements alleged to have been made by her in the presence of the witnesses who may be called to appear before the Grand Jury, will deny positively. After Thaw married Miss Nesbit, Mrs. Schwarz is reported as saying, White left her severely alone, never referring to her and never seeking to communicate with her.

To Mrs. Schwarz are ascribed the stories of Thaw's exhibition of a pistol, and his declaration that it was the weapon with which he intended to get even with White.

The service of the Grand Jury subpoena was not accomplished without unusual effort and persistence. The task was intrusted to Roundsman Berry and Policeman Mensching of the District Attorney's office. They went to the Pierrepont and sought the aid of C. Beviss, the acting manager, in getting to her room. Beviss not only refused to aid in the service of the subpoena, but threatened to have the intruders thrown out of the place.

Hotel Clerk Warned.

This was all the process servers wanted. Mensching took hold of Beviss without ado, being armed with a subpoena which had been prepared as a precautionary measure, and marched him down to Mr. Garvan's office. Mr. Garvan gave the hotel man a heart-to-heart talk.

"You're amenable to the law for obstructing officers in the performance of their duty," said the Assistant District Attorney.

"What is there in it for me if I do

Continued on Page 2.

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TUNNEL STRIKE RUMORS.

Steamboat Northam Hurried Here, Said to be for Strike Breakers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 11.—Capt. Bonell, who is in command of the New England Navigation Company's Sound steamboat C. H. Northam, received orders yesterday to get her ready to go into commission for a sea voyage with all possible haste. The Northam, with the steamers Connecticut and City of Worcester of the same line, has been laid up at Stonington. The hurry order for the boat caused a great deal of hustling at the steamboat wharf all day.

A force of cooks and waiters arrived in the morning and the officers and crew arrived in the evening. It was dark before the boat left her wharf. The utmost secrecy was maintained in regard to her destination, not even her officers knowing it. The vessel sailed under sealed orders, which were to be opened when the boat was out in Fisher's Island Sound.

It was thought here that the ultimate destination of the boat was New York City, and a rumor flew about that she was to be used as a boarding house for strike breakers to be employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels there.

The C. H. Northam was the boat used to shelter James Farley's strike breakers in the Interborough's strike. She came down from New London then and was moored in the Harlem River, near the car barns at 129th Street and Second Avenue.

The men in charge of the work at the Pennsylvania tunnels at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street said last night that they had no information concerning the arrival or the expected arrival of a Sound steamboat to be used as a boarding house, nor did they know that a big strike was coming, despite the threats of one made at meetings of the Central Federated Union.

Members of the Central Federated Union Committee appointed to try to unionize the tunnel workers said they knew nothing of a strike. Their principal efforts are being brought to bear on the representatives of Pearson & Son, contractors for the tunnel from East Thirty-third Street to Long Island City, where the men are employed on the open shop plan. The only union men there are the engineers, firemen, and doubledrum hoisters.

"I have written to Managing Engineer Japp of the East Thirty-third Street tunnel, asking him to make an appointment with the committee with a view to unionizing the men," said James Holland, Chairman of the committee, "but I have heard of no new trouble in any of the tunnels at present. In nearly all of the tunnels non-union men are employed."

Ernest W. Moir, resident representative of S. Pearson & Son of England, the tunnel contractors, who offered recently to furnish information regarding troubles in the tunnels, was at the Hotel Belmont, but declined to receive reporters.

Bearing on the question of a possible strike in the tunnels and the damage that might be done by organized withdrawals of workmen, this letter, received by THE TIMES yesterday, is of interest:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By direction of the Central Federated Union I desire to inform you that anent your editorial of last week on Delegate Holland the Central Federated Union will back up any delegate who will withdraw men from any work where non-union conditions prevail. Very truly,

ERNEST BOHM,
Corresponding Secretary.

New York, July 10, 1906.

$60,000 FINES FOR REBATING.

Chicago & Alton to Pay $40,000 and Former Officials $10,000 Each.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Judge Landis, in the United States District Court, to-day sentenced the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which was recently convicted of granting illegal rebates at Kansas City, to pay a fine of $20,000 on each of two counts, or a total of $40,000. John Faithorn and Fred A. Wann, former officials of the road, who were also convicted, were sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 each on two counts, or a total of $10,000 each.

The defendants were fined on two counts of an indictment containing ten counts. The specific charge was that they had given to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company a rebate of $1 per car on all shipments from their Kansas City plant.

The defendants claimed that the charge was made against them by the packing company, which had the right to levy it because the company owned the track near the plant, and could, therefore, enter a claim against the railroad for trackage. Judge Landis practically directed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty.

After the verdict had been rendered the attorneys for the railroad and for the individual defendants asked that they be given until to-day to show that the rebate was not a secret matter. The attorneys for the railroad said to-day that they had not been able to bring witnesses into court to testify, because the witnesses feared prosecution.

In passing sentence, Judge Landis said that he could see no extenuating circumstances in the granting of the rebates. The defendants gave notice of appeal.

The fine is identical with that imposed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in a similar case by Judge Bethea, in the United States Circuit Court.

MISS WALSH'S RAPID RUN.

Newport Accident Does Not Prevent a Speeding Test in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 11.—When Miss Evelyn Walsh, a daughter of Thomas F. Walsh of Washington and Colorado, narrowly escaped death in an automobile accident at Newport, R. I., last Fall, in which her young brother was killed, her friends expected that thereafter automobile speed would have no attractions for her. She dissipated the expectations today, when she made the fifteen-mile run from Wolhurst, Mr. Walsh's suburban residence, to Denver in twenty minutes. Miss Walsh drove her own car, a powerful machine, which was recently shipped from the East and was presented to her by her father.

Miss Walsh was injured so severely in the accident at Newport that her physicians did not expect that she would recover. She was brought to Denver by easy stages and then rapidly became convalescent.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Prinz Willem V., Haiti, July 6; steamship America, Port Antonio, July 5.

ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM—MEMPHIS.
Through Pullman service via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

CLEVELAND GRAND JURY SUMMARILY ADJOURNED

Federal Prosecutor's Action Follows Talk with Moody.

NO OIL INDICTMENTS LIKELY

Jamestown Judge Makes a Special Charge on Standard Company—Pennsylvania Road's Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—District Attorney Sullivan to-day summarily adjourned the Federal Grand Jury until next Monday. He did this in order to have opportunity to consult Attorney General Moody before the final report of the Grand Jury is made to the court. The decision to adjourn was made after Mr. Sullivan had had a long telephonic communication with Mr. Moody, who is in Boston.

Mr. Sullivan told Mr. Moody that he had exhausted all the witnesses, and that so far he has been unable to obtain evidence which will warrant indictments either against the Lake Shore Road or the Standard Oil Company. In other words, the charges against them have fallen flat as far as the possibility of indictments in this district is concerned. The Attorney General does not want the Grand Jury to report, however, until he has had a chance to go over the evidence so far produced, and it may be that he will have something to suggest as to a new line of inquiry.

The whole battle against the Standard Oil is being conducted by Attorney General Moody, and he has arranged that he is to be consulted at every step. District Attorney Sullivan left this city for Boston to-night.

The Lake Shore officials are frankly jubilant at the turn affairs have taken. The Standard Oil officials still have nothing to say.

After it was discovered that there could be no indictment here on the charge of rebating the storage charges in Chicago for the Standard Oil Company the District Attorney pinned his faith to the tank line mileage discrimination charge. The main witness against the railroad and the Standard Oil Company on that charge was W. E. McEwen, traffic manager of the Peerless Transit Company, a private tank line owned by the National Refining Company.

McEwen was formerly stenographer in the Auditor's office of the Lake Shore Road, and when he left that employment to go with the Peerless Transit Company, he took with him copies of the records, showing that the Union Tank Line cars got more mileage than cars of any other of the refining companies. These records he used to try to get the same concessions from the Lake Shore for the Peerless Transit Company, and as a result of his efforts the Peerless Transit Company has put in a claim against the railroad for this excess mileage, after being advised that the railroad company would favorably entertain such a claim. These copies of the records, McEwen presented to the Judge. His testimony was relied upon to establish the guilt of the Lake Shore on the charge that it had been discriminating in favor of the Standard Oil.

M. G. Vilas, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, has escaped the Government's subpoena servers. Searching high and low in Cleveland and in other cities, the United States officers have been unable to find him.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 11.—Judge Hazel, presiding in the United States District Court, yesterday charged the Grand Jury on the charge that the Pennsylvania Railroad gave rebates to the Standard Oil Company for the transportation of oil between Olean and Rochester.

The Judge in his charge said in part:

"It is only when corporations or monopolies grow rich and powerful through wrongful acts or fraudulent evasions of the law that they become a menace to the peace and welfare of the country. Then their legal existence becomes odious, burdensome, and absolutely oppressive, and the interests of the public demand condemnation of the wrongful acts and punishment for the wrongdoers."

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad will defend the Standard Oil Company before the Federal Grand Jury to-morrow in Jamestown, N. Y.

E. P. Bates and Robert C. Wright, General Freight Agents of the railroad company, left here to-night for Jamestown. They were accompanied by Jefferson Justice, Assistant Controller, and Edward A. Stockton, Assistant Controller, who took with them many records of the accounting department. Mr. Justice went in place of H. C. McKeever, auditor of merchandise freight receipts, who is on his vacation. Messrs. Bates and Wright have been directed to produce "all orders fixing rates on petroleum and its products on shipments in 1904" from Olean, N. Y., to Rochester, as well as between certain other points.

So that the railroad companies' position might be understood the following statement concerning the proposed investigation was made:

"The rates between Olean and Rochester are those which, according to Commissioner Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations, as stated in his report to the President, constituted gross favoritism for the Standard Oil Company. It was alleged by Mr. Garfield that the rate of 9 cents a barrel between these two points was 'secret,' unfair toward independent refiners, and that through it the Standard realized an illegitimate profit of $115,000 in 1904.

"On behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Messrs. Bates and Wright will testify that the rates referred to were fixed by the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad seventeen years ago—twelve years before that property was acquired by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The reason they were so fixed was to avoid the alternative of the Standard's building a pipe line between its refineries at those points. It will be set forth that had this rate not been made all the products would have been shipped by pipe line, to the loss only of the railroad.

"The company's freight officials will also seek to make plain that the rate was not 'secret,' but that it had been duly filed with the freight agents exactly like all other commodity rates, for seventeen years.

"Figures will be produced to show that in 1904 the Pennsylvania Railroad carried 3,787 cars of oil from Olean to Rochester, and that only 199 were reshipped to New England."

NEW C. & O. LIMITED—10:55 A. M.
Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner, New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Offices, 96, 245, 362 Broadway and 248 Fifth Av.—Adv.

MRS. GREENBAUM HURT.

Wife of the Justice May Lose an Eye Hit by a Golf Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 11.—As the result of an injury received while playing golf on the links of the Lake Placid Golf Club this evening Mrs. Samuel Greenbaum, wife of Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, will probably permanently lose the sight of her left eye. Justice Greenbaum this evening telegraphed to New York for an eye specialist, who will arrive in this village to-morrow.

With a party of friends Mrs. Greenbaum was waiting at the third tee for Walter Wolf, the young son of S. Wolf, to drive off. Mrs. Greenbaum stood at one side and well out of range of the drive had the ball gone true, but it was hit a glancing blow by the toe of the club and struck Mrs. Greenbaum squarely in the left eye.

Suffering great pain she fell to the ground, and Dr. J. Williston Wright was summoned. He did the best he could to relieve her suffering and she was taken to her cottage near by in a carriage.

Justice Greenbaum, who was away at the time, was summoned, and after seeing his wife made as comfortable as possible, wired for a New York specialist.

The young man who drove the ball and his parents are friends of Justice and Mrs. Greenbaum, and were overcome with grief. Justice Greenbaum and his family had but recently opened their Summer cottage on Signal Hill.

SHOT AT LEO DIETRICHSTEIN.

Playwright, His Wife, and a Banker in Auto Fired On by Constable.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 11.—Saying that he did not propose to be made a target of by a country constable's pistol, Leo Ditrichstein, the actor and playwright, this afternoon appealed from the decision of a Justice of the Peace, who had fined his chauffeur $10 for alleged violation of the speed law. Mr. Dietrichstein says he will carry the case to the Supreme Court rather than submit.

Mr. and Mrs. Dietrichstein and Edward J. Slattery, a banker of New York, were on their way here in the latter's car when a constable signaled them to stop.

"Our brake didn't work," said Mrs. Dietrichstein to-day, "and the car slid down a hill. The constable began to shoot at us. He fired five shots, and one of them hit the car gearing.

"'They must be crazy,' said my husband. 'Drive on, Joe.'

"We were going up a hill when signaled to stop and were moving slowly."

The Dietrichsteins got home all right, but the chauffeur was arrested subsequently in Stamford. Fessenden & Carter appeared for the chauffeur.

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

Division of Opinion Over the Reduction of the Naval Programme.

LONDON, Thursday, July 12.—The Daily Express this morning says the Cabinet is in the throes of a serious crisis, "split in twain on the vital question whether the navy shall be maintained in a condition of invulnerable efficiency or shall be weakened considerably and rival nations permitted to outdistance us in the race for naval supremacy."

The paper points out that some days ago the Cabinet decided to reduce this year's shipbuilding programme, abandoning one of the two battleships of the Dreadnought class which it was originally intended to lay down this Autumn. Three or four members of the Cabinet, it is asserted, expressed themselves as opposed to "this most dangerous economy."

Then came protests from the Board of Admiralty experts, including Sir John Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet, all of whom threatened to resign if the Cabinet persisted.

At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, it is asserted, there was a prolonged discussion, but the majority stood steadfast for the reduction. The protest, however, had the effect of postponing consideration of the naval estimates until July 27.

MAROONED AT SOUTH BEACH.

Trolley System Tied Up After 10 o'Clock—Crowds Left There.

When the crowd at South Beach last night wanted to get home it was found next to impossible. About 10 o'clock trolley cars stopped running. They were stalled all along the line. Since Sunday the cars on all lines in Richmond have been running uncertainly and on a longer headway than usual.

When the accident happened the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad had only one conductor and one brakeman to run trains from South Beach, so that only the ordinary late three-car train was available. The best that could be done was to take away three carloads of people every half hour.

Men, women, and children crowded into the station and struggled for places near the gates. Men fought, women screamed, and children cried, with every prospect that it would be daylight before the last of the crowds reached home.

5 DEAD IN TROLLEY SMASH.

Train of Two Cars Crashes Into a Freight Motor Near Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 11.—A train of two trolley cars, west-bound from Lockport on the lines of the International Railway Company and due at Tonawanda at 9:15 o'clock to-night, ran into an open switch at a siding just east of Martinsville and crashed into a trolley freight motor and a train of seven freight cars, which were lying on the siding waiting for the passenger train to go by.

Five passengers were killed outright, and a score were injured, some of whom may die.

The passenger cars were going at a high rate of speed when the accident occurred, and the impact was terrific. The foremost car was utterly demolished, the wedge-shaped end of the freight motor cleaving it apart.

Members of relief parties, hurriedly dispatched when news of the wreck was received, did not at first realize that two passenger cars were involved, so complete had been the demolition of one of them.

The rear car was badly stove in in front, but remained on the tracks.

A special car carrying the victims of the accident arrived here at 11:50 P. M. A stop was made at the Sisters' Hospital on Main Street, where some of the injured were left. The car was then sent over Jefferson Street to the German Hospital.

The West Shore Railroad is the $5.00 line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Up the Hudson and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

THOMAS IN HIS BALLOON NEAR DEATH FROM FIRE

Great Bag Held by Its Anchor Rope Close to Hot Chimney.

CROWDS TOY WITH ROPE

While Testing a New Sea Anchor the Aeronaut Had Two Narrow Escapes from Serious Accidents.

An attempt to test a water anchor for his big balloon Nirvana was made by Dr. Julian P. Thomas and Roy Knabenshue, the expert aeronaut, yesterday afternoon. Incidentally the balloon drifted near a hot chimney and came near blowing up.

Dr. Thomas had arranged with Leo Stevens for the building of a canvas anchor for the test, but there was a disagreement between the amateur and the professional aeronaut and the anchor was not delivered. In its place Dr. Thomas took a barrel, rigging it to the end of 200 feet of rope with a line so arranged that it could be tilted and emptied once it had been dropped into the water. It was merely intended to test the possibility of anchoring a balloon at sea.

The Nirvana started its flight from the Central Union Gas Comany's plant at 138th Street and Locust Avenue. Neither Mr. Stevens nor Dr. Thomas's old pilot Levee was present, and the doctor said that professional jealousy over his selection of Knabenshue was the reason for their absence and the failure of Stevens to deliver the anchor.

The balloon caught a current which carried it toward the East River when it reached a height of 2,000 feet. Dr. Thomas said that he thought it advisable to try his barrel anchor in the river first, and, if it worked satisfactorily there, to try it later when the balloon was over the Atlantic.

Anchor Broken by a Raft.

The Nirvana sailed over Ward's Island, and when near Blackwell's Island enough gas was freed from the silk bulb to bring the aeronauts near the river. The barrel was dropped. It filled immediately and held the balloon in the air. The sudden checking of the Nirvana's flight brought the balloon down toward the water. So close did the aeronauts come to the river that ballast was thrown out hurriedly. Then the anchor swung along slowly in the river until it struck a raft and was broken.

The balloon then drifted toward the New York side of the river, the anchor rope trailing in the water. It was headed for a high chimney which emitted clouds of smoke and showers of sparks. Dr. Thomas was preparing to throw out a bag of sand when the rope was caught by a number of workmen in one of the streets. They thought it great fun, evidently, to capture a balloon, and they hung on, despite the cries from the balloonists to them to release the rope. The big gas-filled envelope swayed toward the stack, but the men below did not realize the danger to the lives of the men in the basket.

"We could feel the heat from the mouth of the stack," said Dr. Thomas last night after landing, "and as the bottom of the balloon is open and a gap four feet in diameter exposes the gas, you can readily imagine how near a terrible death we were. One spark would have done the work. We called to the men below to let us go, but they hung on. I threatened them with a bag of sand, but they only laughed. Then a policemen appeared and hearing our calls and realizing our danger he made the men let go of the rope. We threw out sand and cleared the stack."

The balloon was again captured later in the afternoon. It had drifted over the river again. Passing Bergen Beach, it descended until the anchor rope trailing from the basket once more came within reach of persons on the ground. A party of pleasure seekers caught it this time and hung to it. A great crowd gathered and followed the balloon. Throwing out more sand, the aeronauts tried to pull the balloon free, but the persons at the other end of the rope fastened it around a lamppost. This brought the balloon in collision with the top of a house, and the basket pounded against the roof. The men at the end of the rope then wearied of the sport and the Nirvana was released and soared into the air once more.

As against these two incidents, which threatened serious harm to the aeronauts, two other experiences brought pleasure to them. One was when Dr. Thomas reached his home last night and found that his baby's nurse had pointed out the balloon to him from Central Park where the child was taking the afternoon air.

A Note to Mrs. Thomas.

The other incident was when Mrs. Thomas caught a note which her husband dropped to her as she followed the Nirvana in an automobile. The note was thrown out when the balloon was over Flatbush. Dr. Thomas wrote that while he was high above Mrs. Thomas he still looked up to her.

The Nirvana's flight yesterday was a tortuous one, many currents of air having been encountered by the balloonists. After the experiment with the anchor and the flight back to the New York side, the aeronauts were carried back to Brooklyn. They hovered over the new East River Bridge and loitered in a calm spot in the air over the navy yard.

"We could have easily destroyed the thirteen war vessels in the yard," said Dr. Thomas. "To get out of range of guns fired directly from the decks we could have thrown out more sand. We knew the currents of air so well that we could have steered the Nirvana like a ship at sea and could have dropped explosives on the decks below. It was a practical demonstration of what ballooning may mean in time of war."

From the navy yard the Nirvana sailed to Greenpoint and then to Bergen Beach. Then an attempt was made by Dr. Thomas to take his balloon to Coney Island. A current was found and the Nirvana swept in the right direction as far as Sheepshead Bay. Over the bay the aeronauts sought a current which would take them from the water and the surrounding marshlands.

The sun was dipping below the horizon, as big and as red as the biggest Japanese lantern that was ever swung in a garden, when the Nirvana descended and the aeronauts left the basket at Avenue G and Bedford Avenue, in Flatbush.

Mrs. Thomas and her chauffeur soon joined the aeronauts and brought them back to Manhattan.

"My next trip," said Dr. Thomas last night, "will be made with Mrs. Thomas. I shall not need a pilot or assistant. We may make the trip any pleasant day."

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

TINNED MEAT IMPORTS STOP.

None Received from America at the Albert Docks This Month.

LONDON, July 11.—In June of last year there arrived at the Albert Docks from Boston and New Orleans 27,000 cases of tinned meats; in June of this year the receipts were only 4,000 cases.

In July, 1905, 24,000 cases were received, but thus far this month no tinned meats have arrived from the United States.

BRISTOL, July 11.—At the Sanitary Inspectors' Conference here to-day a delegate named Bottomley said that if the British public only knew a quarter of what was going on in the slaughter houses of this country the Chicago scare would become insignificant by comparison.

Mr. Bottomley knew, he said, of a cow suffering from pulmonary consumption that was sold for $15, killed, and eaten.

KILLED AND LEFT BY AUTO.

Chauffeur Escaped After Running Down a Man on Staten Island.

William O'Connor, also known as Cahill, a horse trainer, was run down and killed by an automobile at the foot of Toedt and Richmond Roads, on Staten Island, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

O'Connor was crossing the road when the automobile appeared. It knocked him down and dragged him a distance of forty feet. His body was found two hours later.

The automobilist did not stop to find how badly O'Connor had been injured. The machine was seen later approaching Tottenville. The last ferryboat for the night had left that point, and as boats leaving subsequently were watched, it is believed that the automobile was occupied by a person living on Staten Island. The police are trying to find the owner of the machine.

FAIRBANKS IN AN AUTO CRASH

The Vice President's Machine Runs Into a Wagon in Illinois.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 11.—An automobile bearing Vice President Fairbanks and a party of friends crashed into a buggy driven by Joseph M. Dougherty, a Democratic politician, this afternoon. The two vehicles came together at a curve in the road. Mr. Dougherty was thrown out and painfully bruised, and the Vice President alighted and went to his assistance.

Mr. Dougherty expressed his pleasure at the meeting, but said he would have been better pleased had it taken place under slightly different circumstances. After a friendly chat Vice President Fairbanks resumed his journey.

AUTO HURTS GEN. REDPATH.

Roadway Gave Way Under Weight of the Heavy Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 11.—Gen. Harold Redpath of Montreal arrived here to-day in company with Mrs. Redpath and Mrs. D. J. Evans, having traveled the last twelve miles from Au Sable Forks with a broken collarbone and a dislocated shoulder, received in an automobile accident.

On a rough stretch of road winding about a high embankment, the road bed gave way beneath the heavy automobile in which the Redpath party were touring the Adirondacks, and all were thrown out.

STOPS SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

Crude Petroleum Used with Remarkable Results in India.

BOMBAY, July 11.—Dr. Turner, Health Officer of Bombay, has successfully demonstrated the extraordinary efficiency of crude petroleum as a plague disinfectant.

It is believed that his experiments have materially advanced the prospects of the extirpation of the plague.

EUGENIE EXPECTING DEATH.

Visiting the Austrian Emperor in Order to Thank Him Once More.

ISCHL, Austria, July 11.—Ex-Empress Eugénie of France arrived here to-day and was met by Emperor Francis Joseph and the Grand Duchess Marie Valerie.

Before coming to Ischl the ex-Empress asked the Emperor's permission in writing, saying: "Being near death, I request that your Majesty grant me the opportunity to see you once more in order that I may thank you for all the kindnesses you have shown me."

MADE $45,000 FROM $600.

Accused Kansas City Iceman Tells How He Raised Prices.

KANSAS CITY, July 11.—In the investigation here to-day into the workings of the Kansas City ice companies charged with being in an illegal combination, W. P. Lyons, President of the Central Ice Company, testified that he went into the ice business in 1900, investing $600. In the following Summer, which was very hot, he had raised the price twice when the demand increased, and had made a profit of $45,000 that year. He declared that he had raised the price without consulting anybody.

NEW LINERS WILL BE FAST.

Mr. Ismay of the Mercantile Marine Talks of the Six Boats Planned.

Bruce Ismay, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, confirmed on his arrival from Liverpool yesterday the report that the company of which he is the head is to have constructed a fleet of six new transatlantic liners, which in point of equipment are to be unsurpassed, and which are to be as fast as any vessel afloat when they take their place in the transatlantic trade.

Mr. Ismay was among those who came over in the White Star liner Oceanic. He said that none of the new liners would be a turbine, but declined to go into a discussion as to why that type had not been selected. When asked if the new liners would be as fast as the new Cunarders he said they would, but he would not say that they would be faster. The new Cunarders are expected to average twenty-four knots for the voyage. Mr. Ismay also said that the company would not establish a la carte restaurants on the new ships.

15 HOURS TO CHICAGO
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL,
via Pennsylvania Railroad; rock ballast, dustless roadbed. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Other fast trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

MURDER IN MID-AIR BY UNION WORKERS

Thirty Iron Erectors Attack Three Watchmen.

ONE DEAD, TWO WILL RECOVER

Special Policemen Fearfully Beaten on the Eighth Floor of the New Plaza Hotel—Escape Cut Off.

A gang of thirty muscular iron workers, members of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union murdered one special policeman and left for dead two others who were patrolling the eighth floor of the new Plaza Hotel yesterday afternoon. The three were on duty to protect the lives of non-union iron stairway workers employed by the George A. Fuller Construction Company, which is erecting the building.

The three special policemen were on the eighth floor of the uncompleted building. At a given signal the ironworkers, having first cut off all means of escape to the floors below by the removal of the ladders, organized themselves into bands of ten, armed with iron bars, heavy wrenches, and sledge hammers, and, disarming the watchmen, beat them into insensibility. Then they dropped one man from the eighth to the fifth floor, where he landed on his head and shoulders. The fall broke his back and fractured his skull. He died two hours later in the Flower Hospital after regaining consciousness long enough to identify four of his assailants.

With a second unconscious watchman the assailants started on a run to the Plaza side of the building, and, swinging the body to and fro, were about to throw it to the pavement, 175 feet below. Upon second and calmer consideration, however, they dropped the body on the floor where they stood. The head and face of the third man they beat into a shapeless mass. Then they dropped him, too, on the floor.

After all this the ironworkers resumed work as unconcernedly as if it had never been interrupted.

Roll of the Victims.

This is the police list if the victims and their injuries:

MICHAEL BUTLER, a retired policeman, address unknown. Died in the Flower Hospital of a broken back, fracture of the skull, and a broken right leg.

JOHN J. CULLEN of 19 East Thirty-ninth Street; both eyes closed, contusions of the face, and probable internal injuries. Removed to his home last night after treatment at Flower Hospital.

WILLIAM O'TOOLE of 561 West Eighth Street; nose and right side of jaw broken, face and shoulders bruised. Attended and removed to his home.

After the assault, and while the men were again at their proper work, Supt. Norris of the Fuller Construction Company heard from the street that there had been a fight in the upper part of the building and started up stairs to see what the trouble was. When he got to the fifth floor he saw Butler's body lying on the planking there. He ran down to his office on the ground floor and telephoned the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Four Arrests So Far.

Twenty-five reserve policemen under Sergt. McDonald, hurried to the scene in patrol wagons. Roundsman Hawkins, the first man in, narrowly escaped serious injury by climbing a ladder so adjusted from the seventh to the eighth floor as to fall as soon as it should bear human weight. Access to the top of the building was gained by fresh ladders, however, and four men were arrested. These were identified later by Butler, arraigned in the Yorkville Court, and then given into the custody of the Coroner, who held them on a charge of homicide. They are:

JOHN ENRIGHT of 805 Amsterdam Avenue.
WILLIAM KUFEN of 156 East 121st Street.
JOHN BEHAN of 758 Tenth Avenue.
GEORGE M. SMITH of 601 East 146th Street.

All are members of the union. They were locked up in the Tombs, declining to talk to reporters or the police.

These were the only arrests made immediately. Sergt. McDonald, perceiving a prospect of further trouble if he gathered in all the thirty, telephoned to Police Headquarters for reinforcements. Half an hour later reserves came from the West Sixty-eighth, West Forty-seventh, and East Thirty-fifth Street Stations.

But the iron workers had heard they were coming. Fearing that they were to be effectively surrounded, they stopped work one by one, and discarding their working clothes descended by different routes to the ground floor. There, evading the police, they slipped away.

Immediately a dozen plain clothes men were put upon their trail. According to the police and officers of the Fuller Construction Company all of the thirty will be rounded up during the next twenty-four hours.

Watching Non-Union Men.

The iron stairway makers, over whom arose the assault on the watchmen, have been on the building for the last six weeks. They number about twenty men. When they went to work on the building, the union iron workers objected to their employment, charging that they were non-union workmen. The Fuller Construction Company, however, felt that it could choose its own employes without consulting the Housesmiths' Union, and kept them.

From that time on the lives of the twenty were in danger. They worked on floors below the structural iron workers, and fifty times a day the ironworkers dropped red-hot bolts, bars of iron and steel, and heavy tools where the non-union men were working.

At first it was thought that the ironworkers had dropped them through carelessness, but it soon developed that the bolts, bars, and tools were being purposely thrown. Coupled with the missiles came taunts, and the non-union men were kept busy watching and dodging. Finally they asked for protection.

The Fuller Company then decided to place Butler, Cullen, and O'Toole among the ironworkers to see that they did not harm the non-union men below. When the special watchmen were put on guard the ironworkers became furious. Their foreman, whose name the Fuller Company refused to divulge yesterday, and who was absent from the scene of the affray, tried to calm his men, but they decided that the

presence of the watchmen was an insult beyond forgiveness.

"What are you fellows doin' up here anyhow?" asked one of the workmen of O'Toole when the three appeared to go on guard.

"We're sent up here to see that you fellows stop dropping sledge hammers and red-hot bolts," was the reply.

"Beat it!" cried the ironworkers, "if you know your business you'll skiddoo. Get off the job or we'll get you."

"Oh," replied O'Toole, "I guess we can take care of ourselves."

Armed, So Felt Confident.

The watchmen were armed with revolvers and did not expect trouble. Every day the ironworkers glowered at them. Frequently they insulted them, but the watchmen did not answer. They believed that the ironworkers would not molest them further than by what came to be a daily fire of vituperation, and continued their patrol, preventing the ironworkers from injuring the non-union men below.

At noon yesterday, when all hands on the building quit work for half an hour to eat lunch, there was nothing specially threatening in the conduct or demeanor of the ironworkers to indicate that they had planned murder. Events showed that the whole attack had been outlined to a nicety and the dispatch with which the job was executed demonstrated that each man knew just where he was expected to be when the signal should be given.

At 12:30 o'clock the ironworkers were about to resume work when their foreman left the eighth floor for a consultation with Supt. Norris below. Quickly two men slipped along the board pathways stretching from side to side and corner to corner of the floor and leaning over the holes in the floor leading to the ladders swinging below on ropes, cut three of the ropes so that the ladders fell to the floor below, and mangled the ropes of the fourth so that if anybody should attempt to escape or to climb up he would fall.

Thirty Attack Three.

Then the thirty, in groups of ten, gathered about the watchmen. O'Toole was stationed at the south end of the floor. Butler was in the middle and Cullen at the north. The distance from O'Toole to Cullen was about 200 feet.

Before any of the watchmen had time to draw their revolvers a gang of the men made a rush for each. There was a swinging of hammers, wrenches, and bars, and before the watchmen could utter a cry, they were helpless. There was very little scurry. O'Toole said afterward that he was struck down before he could lift a hand.

From the eighth to the fifth floor there is no solid flooring, pathways at several points on the intervening floors offering the only foothold. Therefore, for the gang which had assaulted Butler it was an easy matter to drop him from the eighth floor. After knocking him down with an iron bar they picked up his body and threw it over the wooden pathway. The man dropped with a crash to the fifth floor, fifty feet below. There he lay motionless.

Meanwhile another gang had dragged Cullen to the east edge of the building. Four men had him in hand and were swinging his body to and fro and about to toss it into space to drop to the asphalt pavement in the Plaza below, when, according to the stories told later to the police by Cullen and O'Toole, some one shouted to them to stop.

"Don't Throw Him Out, Boys."

"Don't throw him out, boys," cried this man. "It'll bring a mob. Drop him on the floor and let him stay there."

The warning was heeded, and the four men stopped swinging the body and dropped it on the planking. The gang which had knocked down O'Toole also left him where he lay. Then the ironworkers resumed work.

There had been little noise to indicate that a struggle had taken place. The din made by 200 workmen had drowned what sound there was. Supt. Norris, however, coming up the ladders from the ground, knew when he saw Butler's prostrate body on the fifth floor that this was serious.

"What's the trouble?" he shouted, rushing up to Butler's unconscious form. There was no reply.

Norris rushed down again and called up Police Headquarters. Headquarters in turn notified the East Fifty-first Street Station, and the reserves hurried to the building. Sergt. McDonald and Roundsman Hawkins stationed some of their men around the building, and with half a dozen others entered to climb to the eighth floor. Norris had already telephoned to Flower Hospital for an ambulance.

Hawkins was the first up. When he reached the seventh floor he ran to the one ladder remaining and started up to the eighth, where the ironworkers were hammering away, unconcernedly, with O'Toole and Cullen stretched out in full view on the planking.

Ropes Holding Ladders Cut.

As Hawkins stepped on the third rung of the ladder the rope holding it to the floor above snapped and policeman and ladder fell. Hawkins was not badly hurt, however, and himself ran across the floor and getting another and longer ladder raised it to the level of the floor above and went up. McDonald followed.

They found O'Toole sitting up apparently dazed, holding his head in his hands and moaning in pain.

"What's the trouble?" asked McDonald.

"There," replied O'Toole, pointing to the iron men working above and around him. "These men have beat us. I don't know where Butler is. There's Cullen over there. I guess he's done for."

They Were All in It, Victim Says.

McDonald ran over to Cullen, who seemed to be just recovering consciousness. Other policemen, meantime, had picked up Butler and were lowering him to the street, where an ambulance was waiting. Dr. Nevins of the Flower Hospital saw that the man was in a precarious condition and hustled him to the hospital. Then the ambulance returned, and, after O'Toole had been attended to, Cullen was taken to the hospital.

Sergt. McDonald asked O'Toole to identify some of the men who had engaged in the assault. He selected Enright, Kufen, Behan, and Smith as some of those who had taken part in the assault on himself, but was so dazed that he couldn't recognize any more.

"They were all in it," he said generally, "they divided into gangs and took us separately."

"Call the reserves from other stations," ordered Sergt. McDonald. But the other reserves were half an hour in getting there. In the interval the ironworkers slipped one by one past the handful of police already there, and in ten minutes there was not one of them left on the eighth floor. The police could not explain. They said that the ironworkers had escaped; just how they did not know.

The four men identified by O'Toole were bundled into a patrol wagon and sent over to the East Fifty-first Street Station. There they were held until the physicians at the Flower Hospital telephoned that there was a prospect that Butler would recover and that he might be able to identify the men under arrest. Detectives Crotty and O'Connor put the prisoners into the patrol wagon again and took them to Butler's bedside. By the use of powerful agents Butler had been restored to consciousness. When he saw the accused men he feebly nodded his head in the affirmative.

"They were all in it," he said. "These men did the work, and all the others, too."

The four prisoners were then taken before Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville Court, but on arriving there Crotty and O'Connor received word that Butler had died. They explained the case to the Magistrate, who turned the men over to Coroner Acritelli. The Coroner ordered them to the Tombs charged with homicide.

Police Get the Payroll.

The East Fifty-first Street police obtained later the pay roll of the Fuller Construction Company, to trace the ironworkers who had made their escape. The list didn't give addresses, but the plain-clothes men of the precinct, working with detectives from other precincts, believe that they can find most, if not all, of the men who escaped. The Fuller Construction Company's officers co-operated with the police, and it was said at their offices yesterday afternoon that all of the ironworkers would probably be found.

The Fuller Construction Company will arrange to-day to fill the places of the thirty ironworkers. In the meantime a strong police guard is to be kept on the premises. A dozen policemen remained in the building after the trouble yesterday and they will continue on duty this morning. It was said that the non-union men will be retained and more special watchmen furnished if necessary.

FOUND CANNED MEATS MADE UP OF SCRAPS

Massachusetts Report Says Preservatives Were Also Used.

WONDERFUL "DEVILED HAM"

Details of Analyses Made of Samples of Products of the Packers East and West.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—In order that the people of Massachusetts might know the truth with regard to the nature of the canned meat products which are sold in this State, the State Board of Health to-day made public the result of an investigation which it has been conducting into the matter. The board examined nearly 150 different kinds of canned meat, from every possible source, as well as the canned-meat establishments.

The examinations included tests not only as to the presence of chemical preservatives, but also as to the actual materials used in "potted" and "deviled" meats and meat "loaf." In a general way the investigation is favorable to the manufacturers, both in the East and in the West, but it was found that many of the preparations contained a large amount of foreign matter.

The Report in Detail.

Following is the text of the report on potted tongue:

1. G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago, "Coin Special."—This was found to consist of a small amount of normal muscle, considerable epidermis in large pieces, numerous blood-vessels and nerves, and salivary glands, ground to a paste. Quality poor, the material being largely scrap.

2. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago—Abundant muscle fibre, considerable epidermis; much granular debris, some fat and cornmeal. Quality fair, but inasmuch as there appears to be no excuse for the presence of cornmeal, it must be regarded as adulterated.

3. Van Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.—But little muscular fibre; considerable debris; small amount of salivary gland and considerable cornmeal.

The report on samples of potted ox tongue is as follows:

1. Armour & Co., Chicago—Little muscular fibre; chiefly epidermis, salivary glands, and cornmeal.

Of potted ham samples the report says:

1. Columbia Conserve Company, Indianapolis, Ind.—Abundant muscular fibre, considerable fat and connective tissue; small amount of corn.

2. Jacob Dold, Buffalo, N. Y.—Muscular fibre abundant; some fat and lymph nodes; small amount of cornmeal.

3. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.—Muscle fairly abundant; considerable fat. Quality fairly good.

The potted chicken report says:

1. Columbia Conserve Company, Indianapolis, Ind.—Muscle fibre abundant; moderate amount of connective tissue. Quality good.

2. Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Del.—Chiefly muscular fibre, with small amount of fat. Quality excellent.

3. Armour & Co., Chicago.—"Veribest," fair amount of muscular fibre; much fat and debris with cornmeal.

This is the report on deviled ham:

1. Armour & Co., Chicago, "Veribest."—Contains some muscle and much cornmeal.

"The Taste Tells."

2. The Cudahy Canning Co., U. S. A., "Rex" Brand, "The Taste Tells."—Contains a small amount of muscle; large amount of connective tissue, blood vessels, and fat; large amount of cornmeal, and some kidney tissue.

3. Jacob Dold, Buffalo, N. Y.—Muscular fibre abundant; connective tissue moderate in amount; small amount of cornmeal.

4. Potter & Wrightington, Boston.—Muscular fibre abundant; fat and connective tissue moderate in amount; contains either boric acid or borax as a preservative.

5. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Chicago, "Advance" Brand.—Contains as much connective tissue as muscle; is preserved with either boric acid or borax.

6. William Underwood Company, Boston—Consists almost wholly of muscular fibre, with spice. Quality excellent.

7. Van Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis—Fairly abundant muscular fibre; considerable connective tissue and debris. Quality fair.

8. Roger I. Sherman Company, Boston—"Lawson Pink" brand; muscular fibre abundant, moderate amount of connective tissue and fat; no foreign matter; is preserved with a boron preservative.

9. Ottumwa Packing Company, Abattoir No. 17.—"Eureka."; moderate amount of muscle; much connective tissue and some cornmeal; quality poor; is preserved with a boron preservative.

Cornmeal In Inspected Product.

The report on chicken loaf says:

1. Armour & Co., Chicago, "Veribest" contains a small amount of muscular fibre, and a large amount of cornmeal.

2. G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago, "Coin special chicken loaf," very little muscular fibre, much connective tissue and corn. It is preserved with either boric acid or borax. The label states that the material is of superior quality, "having been carefully selected and inspected according to the law enacted by Congress, March 3, 1891, relating to the inspection of meats."

3. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago—Contains a fair amount of muscular fibre, and a small amount of corn. Quality fair.

4. Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago.—Muscle fairly abundant; considerable cornmeal. Label states that it has been inspected and approved by United States Inspectors.

The veal loaf report follows:

1. Armour & Co., Chicago, "Veribest."—Small amount of muscular fibre; much cornmeal.

2. The Cudahy Canning Company, Chicago, "Rex" brand.—Small amount of muscular fibre, large amount of cornmeal.

3. G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago, "Coin Special."—Contains almost no muscular fibre, but a large amount of cornmeal.

4. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.—Contains chiefly muscle and connective tissue, with small amount of cornmeal.

5. Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago. "Extra Choice."—Muscle in moderate amount; small amount of cornmeal.

This is the ham loaf analysis:

1. Armour & Co., Chicago, "Veribest."—Prolonged microscopic examination reveals some muscle; chiefly connective tissue and cornmeal. Preserved with boric acid or borax. The label states that the meat in the package has been inspected in accordance with the provisions of act of Congress of March 3, 1891.

2. Jacob Dold, Buffalo, N. Y., of good appearance and contains abundant muscular fibre; no cornmeal or other adulterates; quality good.

3. G. H. Hammond & Co., Chicago, "Corn Special."—Contains muscular fibre, and a large amount of cornmeal. The label states that The contents are of superir quality, having been selected under our own supervision and inspected according to the law enacted by Congress on March 3, 1891, regulating inspection of meats.

4. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.—Small amount of muscular fibre; much cornmeal.

Some Good and Some Bad Chicken.

Most of the specimens of boned chicken examined proved to be of excellent quality, some were fair, and some were distinctly inferior, both in appearance and color. This is the boned chicken report:

1. Morris & Co., Chicago.—Good appearance, pieces of good size; quality good.

2. The Mullen-Blackledge Company, Indianapolis.—"Columbia Boned Chicken"—Pieces of good size; appearance good; quality good.

3. Armour & Co., Chicago.—"Veribest"—Two specimens examined were bad in color and appearance; they contained small fragments of meat and large pieces of skin which contained pin feathers, fragments of leg bones, and an occasional black feather.

4. Curtis Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y.—"Blue Label"—Pieces large and of good color; neither feathers nor bones; quality excellent.

5. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.—Quality good.

6. Van Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis.—Good in color and in general appearance; is preserved with a boron preservative.

The Boned Turkey report says:

1. Van Camp Packing Company, Indianapolis.—Meat in large pieces and of good quality; quality excellent.

2. Armour & Co., Chicago.—"Veribest"—Of bad color and greasy character; contains small fragments of meat, some feathers, and large fragments of skin; quality inferior.

The investigation was conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the board, Dr. Charles Harrington, who also directed an examination of all the larger and a considerable number of the small establishments for meat packing in this State. Regarding these the report says:

The large establishments were found to be conducted in all particulars in a scrupulously neat and clean manner. At one establishment, for example, there is a force of sixty to seventy men who begin cleaning the establishment from top to bottom as soon as the day's work is done. Of twenty-five smaller establishments only five were found to be entitled to grade "excellent." From the returns submitted, in a majority of cases of the small establishments the offal and blood are thrown below to the swine. The report says that when one considers susceptibility of swine to infection through tuberculary matter, one may easily question the advisability of feeding swine on whatever entrails, whether from healthy or diseased animals, happened to be at hand, and then killing them later for human food and selling without proper inspection.

"In most of the smaller establishments in the country the chief business is the slaughtering of calves, many of which are immature and make 'bob veal,'" the report says.

The investigation went far enough to show that local authorities may well give careful attention to the slaughter houses within their several jurisdictions.

BRITISH GROCERS' PLANS.

Resolution as to Our Canned Goods Goes to General Committee.

SHEFFIELD, July 11.—The question of contracts with American packers was again brought up to-day at the annual conference of the Grocers' Federation, which is in session here. The resolution pledging the members not to stock with American canned meats until the packers have initiated necessary reforms was withdrawn from the small committee to which it was referred yesterday and committed to the General Purposes Committee, with power to act.

It was decided that every member of an affiliated association having difficulties with respect to any contract made before the present season, should lay the matter before the federation officers as early as possible.

It was also decided to ask Mr. Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, to publish the result of the board's inquiries as to the qualities of canned meats sold in this country.

BOGUS FOOD CRUSADE.

Thousands of Dealers Fined for Selling Packers' Doctored Products.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 11.—Pure Food Commissioner Warren has turned over to the State Treasury 1,390 fines collected in Allegheny County from dealers who were convicted of selling adulterated oleomargarine, codfish, olive oil, and milk.

Commissioner Warren says that since the recent crusade against doctored meats in this State, dealers in twenty-four Western Pennsylvania counties have paid $72,000 in fines for selling adulterated and doctored products of the big meat packers.

ENGLISH PURE FOOD BILL.

It Empowers the Local Government Board to Make Regulations.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Commons this afternoon John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, introduced a bill empowering the Local Government Board to make regulations for the prevention of danger to the public health from the importation, preparation, storage, and distribution of articles of food.

Mr. Burns only read the title of the bill and offered no comment upon it.

TAGGART WILL NOT TESTIFY.

Refuses to Tell About the French Lick and West Baden Casinos.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., July 11.—Thomas Taggart, President of the French Lick Springs Hotel Company, refused to be examined to-day under oath by the Auditor of the State and the Attorney General. He declared that while the law permitted the State officers to examine the books of the hotel companies it did not authorize an examination of the officers of a corporation under oath.

The State officers began to-day an examination of the books of the French Lick Springs and West Baden Hotel Companies to make clear the exact relations of the companies and the casinos, which were raided last week. The examination of the books is a preliminary to the argument in the quo warranto proceedings against the hotel companies at Paoli on Friday.

Taggart was questioned by Attorney General Miller to-day, notwithstanding his refusal to be placed under oath. He declared that the contract of the hotel company with "Al" Brown for the casino privileges called for the payment of $15,000 a year. He also said that the action of the court in Paoli yesterday, canceling the leases of the casinos, was a result for which the hotel companies had been striving ever since it was discovered that the lessees of the casino were permitting gambling.

Lee Sinclair, President of the West Baden Hotel Company, also refused to be examined under oath by the representatives of the State Auditor and Attorney General. It developed that Mr. Sinclair owns 64 per cent. of the stock of the West Baden Company, and that Mr. Taggart holds practically all of the stock of the French Lick Company.

WRECK DELAYS RACE GOERS.

Lines to Brighton Beach Blocked by a Derailed Train.

Racegoers bound for the opening of the Brighton Beach racetrack yesterday afternoon were delayed from one to two hours by the derailment of a train bound for this city near Avenue J, in the Parkville section of Flatbush. The accident blocked both the north and south bound tracks. The accident occurred soon after 1 o'clock at a point where the Brighton Beach trains switch into the Manhattan Beach line of the Long Island Railroad.

The two front cars of a five-car train, after leaving the rails, fell across the tracks. There were few passengers on the train, and so far as known none of them was injured. Frederick Dennison, the motorman, was thrown from his compartment and struck on his head several feet from the track. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit employees got him out of the way before the extent of his injuries could be ascertained. About 15,000 racegoers, it is estimated, were detained by the accident. They had to get out and walk the rest of the way to the track, which was nearly three miles distant, or else patronize express wagons and other conveyances at exorbitant rates.

SUICIDE ON A LINER.

Supposed Spaniard Found Dead in His Cabin on the Montserrat.

Officers of the Montserrat of the Royal Spanish Line, just in from Spain and Porto Rico, and lying at her pier, foot of Irving Street, Brooklyn, discovered Francesco Herrera, supposed to be a native of Spain, dead in his cabin last evening. He had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

There was nothing in his possession to tell who he was or where he came from, further than that his name was known.

HOTEL COLONIAL SOLD.

Bought by the Proprietors of the Somerset on West 47th Street.

The Hotel Colonial, which occupies a plot 100 by 110 feet at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street, has been sold to Street, Wykes & Co., representing a syndicate. The sellers were the Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue Company, and the price was said to be in the neighborhood of $800,000. The hotel was built about two years ago. The purchasers own the Hotel Somerset in West Forty-seventh Street. Both hotels will now be run under the same management.

Mutual Policy Holders Speak.

The Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association, the Bernard N. Baker contingent, issued a statement yesterday through Vice President Calvin Tomkins. It declares that there have been "appalling" payments to policy holders, indicating a vast number of withdrawals; that the old McCurdy force is in power, and that the company ought not to be run as a "financial pool."

Superior to Lemonade

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious Summer tonic.—Adv.

MRS. THAW'S FRIEND, MRS. SCHWARZ, FOUND

Continued from Page 1.

assist them?" asked Beviss, with an assurance which well-nigh floored Mr. Garvan.

"There is the knowledge that you are lucky not to be locked up," was the response.

Mr. Garvan was very angry, and when Beviss left the office he was in a far less satisfied mood. He was taken straight back to the Pierrepont, and there he pointed out Mrs. Schwartz's room, on the fourth floor. The door was locked. Berry and Mensching waited in the hall. Not a sound came from within for perhaps fifteen minutes.

At last Mrs. Schwarz rang for ice water. When a bellboy entered the door with the pitcher the subpoena servers slipped in on his heels. Mrs. Schwartz took her defeat philosophically.

"If I had not been thirsty," she said, "you would never have got me."

There were two subpoenas, one summoning her to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday and the other to-day. She telephoned to Mr. Garvan's office, and as it was then too late for her appearance yesterday it was agreed that she should appear this morning.

When Mr. Garvan reached his office yesterday morning he found a letter from William Sturgis, whom his friends call "Billy" and who is said to have been mentioned by Mrs. Schwarz as having overheard Thaw's threats against White and Mrs. Thaw. Mr. Sturgis has been Secretary of the Seward Rubber Company of Berlin, Conn., for several months. The letter, which came from Berlin, says:

Sturgis Writes to Garvan.

"The newspapers announce that both the District Attorney's office and the counsel engaged to defend Mr. Harry Kendall Thaw are anxious to know my whereabouts. It am at my business at the above address. I have no intention of changing either my present address or my business. I have no desire to thrust myself forward in a matter which has excited great public interest; but I have kept my address no secret.

As I have been and am on friendly terms with all of the Thaw family, you can appreciate that I am disposed to respond to any call for information in my possession or knowledge which Mr. Thaw's family may see fit at this time to request. Needless to say, such information will be furnished by me with due regard for the requirements of strict truth and honesty.

"I do not expect to be in New York for the next few days, but if you desire to see me I will meet you or your representatives at any reasonable time at the office of counsel in Hartford.

"I take this opportunity to deny most emphatically the many erroneous statements which have appeared in the public press in regard to myself and my conduct in this matter and beg to request that you will give this letter publication, so that any wrong which may unwittingly have been done to me may be corrected as far as possible.

"I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Thaw's counsel."

No decision has been reached at the office of the District Attorney as to the course to be pursued in dealing with Mr. Sturgis. It was pointed out by an Assistant District Attorney that nowhere in his letter did Mr. Sturgis express a willingness to tell what he knew, but declared instead that he would furnish such information as "Mr. Thaw's family may see fit at this time to request."

How Can Sturgis Help?

"What is the use of sending a man up to Connecticut under such circumstances?" asked the assistant. "He will not be obliged to answer any question which he does not see fit to do, and so long as he stays there is perfectly safe from subpoena. It may be determined to send up and see him later, but the decision has yet to be reached."

Over the telephone Mr. Sturgis refused either to affirm or deny the report that he had heard Thaw make threats against White. He said he wished to confer with counsel before making any statement at all.

The first thing Thaw did after eating breakfast yesterday morning was to ask to see the reporters. When they had been called and were grouped at the door of the first tier, he came down the steps from Murderer's Row, looking as spick and span as if he were bound for a walk on Fifth Avenue. After solicitously inquiring as to the health of the reporters he unbosomed himself without further delay of the reason for summoning them.

"I desire to request you to emphasize," he said, "and to give the widest publicity to the statement I handed out yesterday afternoon, denying that I was insane or that a lunacy commission would be appointed to inquire into my state of health.

"My physical and mental condition are both good. They have never been better. I had to fight pretty hard with my lawyers to be permitted to make the statement that I did make, but I felt that I wanted to make my position clear. I told them that it would make much for my peace of mind and that I could not rest clear until I had given out the statement."

Thaw was asked to explain why, as reported, he had expressed regret over the prospective return of his mother, Mrs. William Thaw, who is due to arrive in New York on Saturday.

"Really," he said, "I fail to see why so much importance is being attached to my mother's return to this country. Anybody could have learned the reason for her return by asking me or any member of my family. I, with all the other members of the family, was anxious that mother should remain in Europe. She is suffering from rheumatism, and went to Europe for the purpose of taking a cure at Schinznach, Switzerland, which is just across the border from Germany, and we all of us wished her to take the cure before returning home. Of course I shall be glad to see her, but I can't help wishing, for her own sake, that she had remained in Europe."

Lawyers Cautioned Thaw.

Thaw did not speak of the crime with which he stands charged, but there was a noticeable tinge of regret in the manner adopted by him in switching the talk away from the subject. It was evident that the instructions given him by his lawyers in this regard had been strict.

"I see that some of the papers had me sick yesterday," he went on, "because I wasn't out exercising with the other prisoners. The reason I was not out in the yard was simple enough, and I am puzzled to understand why so much should have been made of the incident. The truth is that I spent the day, when not engaged with my lawyers, in reading or writing letters. It is true that I was fatigued, but not more so than I have frequently been at other times. As a matter of fact, I did exercise while the rest of the prisoners were in the yard. I had the corridor all to myself."

"Is it a fact that you were out of funds yesterday?" he was asked.

Before answering Thaw laughed heartily. He evidently regarded the possibility of such a thing as a joke.

"It is true to this extent," he answered. "I wanted to give a man a tip, and, finding I had no silver, remarked that I hadn't a cent. I suppose that is the way the rumor got a start."

When Thaw's time was up and the interview was about to end he expressed his regret.

"I like to talk to other people besides the lawyers," he said. "It is like getting a whiff of fresh air from the outside."

Yesterday's interview was entirely unauthorized by Thaw's counsel. The interview of the afternoon preceding had been condoned under pressure. When ex-Judge Olcott learned that Thaw was seeing reporters on his own hook he sent a representative post haste to tell his client that he positively must stop disobeying instructions.

Late in the afternoon a party of reporters for morning newspapers went to the Tombs and sent a note to Thaw asking to see him.

Thaw to Keep Still Now.

"Mr. Thaw wishes to say," the runner who took the note to him declared, "that from this time on he will see no newspaper men, and that those who wish any information will have to go to his lawyers. There will be no departure from this rule."

In the Criminal Court Building Thaw's insistence in pursuing his own wishes, regardless of the advice of his counsel, was much discussed yesterday. It is an open secret that nothing would please him more than to issue a statement dealing with his killing of White at length. It is also said that Mrs. Thaw is no less inclined to talk.

"Thaw seems to think he has simply broken a mirror in a barroom," said one of Mr. Jerome's assistants, "and that, having announced his willingness to pay for the damage, he should be permitted to go on unchecked in following his own sweet will."

This was not the only view taken of the case, however. There were some who argued that it was not impossible that Thaw's lawyers, in permitting him to make a statement on Tuesday, were proceeding on the theory that his seeming desire to prove himself sane might not hurt a defense based on insanity.

Mrs. Thaw was somewhat later than usual in reaching the Tombs yesterday morning. Before she went upstairs she was asked if she had seen her husband's statement. She replied in the affirmative, and was asked what she thought of it.

"I thought it was splendid," she said.

The first visitor of the day to see Mr. Thaw after the reporters was Clifford W. Hartridge, his personal attorney. Soon after Mr. Hartridge's arrival ex-Judge Olcott appeared.

"There is nothing, absolutely nothing, to be given out by the defense to-day," said the chief counsel for the defense, as he was leaving the prison.

Another visitor was Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective. Mr. Peck of ex-Judge Olcott's office was present when he reached the Tombs and telephoned to Headquarters for instructions. Word came back that O'Mara was to be admitted. The detective had a long talk with Thaw. He said, when it had ended, that he had been retained by the Thaw family in the case and would be in New York for about a week. In this period he expects to see Thaw almost every day.

"I have known the Thaws for many years," he declared, "and have known Harry from boyhood, often helping him out of scrapes."

May MacKenzie, a friend of Mrs. Thaw, was in District Attorney Garvan's office yesterday afternoon for an hour. She was questioned closely regarding Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's relations with Stanford White and the feeling which Thaw entertained for the architect. It is said that she talked freely for the first time.

It was learned yesterday that a fifteen-thousand-dollar policy on Stanford White's life was paid within the last week to a person other than Mrs. White, or her son, Lawrence White. The company which paid the policy refused to name the beneficiary.

The White family is receiving many letters from cranks just as the two Thaws are. Some of these letters are of a sympathetic nature. Others are said to threaten bodily harm to Lawrence White unless Thaw is acquitted.

WHITE'S WILL FILED.

Requests His Partners to Settle Informally with Mrs. White.

The will of Stanford White was filed for probate with the Surrogate yesterday by Evarts, Tracy & Sherman. It was executed on April 6 last. Bessie S. White, his widow, is named as executrix. The will directs that she serve without filing bonds. She is also instructed not to file an inventory of the estate.

According to the petition accompanying the instrument the architect left no real estate in this State, and the value of his personal property has not been ascertained.

The will says that the testator has already assigned all claims to the property in the partnership business to the surviving members of the firm, Charles F. McKim and William R. Mead. He requests his partners to pay to his widow whatever amount is found to be due after a fair appraisement.

"I have adopted this course," the instrument continues, "to make the settlement easy for them and to avoid the annoyance of such settlement being subject to legal formalities."

His son, Lawrence G. White, who is a minor, is not mentioned in the will. The estate is bequeathed to his widow and mother, Alexina B. White, both of whom live at 121 East Twenty-first Street, and to his brother, Richard Mansfield White. The latter receives $1,000 in cash and the testator's mining interests in New Mexico. Mines and claims in Hermosa, Sierra County, New Mexico, are especially mentioned. He leaves $2,000 to his mother, as well as his interest in the copyrights of the books of his father, Richard Grant White.

The residue of the estate goes to the testator's widow.

STURGIS WON'T TALK.

Has a Conference with His Lawyers and Friends at Hartford.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, July 12.—"Did you ever hear Harry Thaw threaten the life of Stanford White?" William Sturgis was asked at 1:15 o'clock this morning after a conference which Sturgis, his counsel, and some of his friends had at the home of William Seward, Jr., 63 Gillett Street. Mr. Seward is the head of the rubber company where Sturgis is employed.

"I defined my position in the letter I sent to the District Attorney's office," said Sturgis.

Beyond that Sturgis would not say a word except to remark that no one had yet come from Mr. Jerome's office to see him. It is said, however, that Lawyer Garvan of this city, a brother of Assistant District Attorney Garvan of New York, saw Sturgis to-day.

SAM PLATT HELD.

Police Looking for Other Officers of Housesmiths' Union.

Samuel Platt, Secretary of the Housesmiths' Union, Sam Parks's old organization, was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Finn in the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of selling bogus membership cards. Louis Miller swore that Louis Jeffkin of 71 Marcy Street, Brooklyn, sold him a bogus membership card for $150, and Platt is alleged to have been implicated in the swindle.

The police have been trying for some time to find Jeffkin, but he has disappeared. Louis Miller said yesterday that Jeffkin was the only person he had had dealings with, and that he had never seen or heard of Platt. On the strength of this statement Platt's counsel asked that his client be set free. Magistrate Finn took Assistant District Attorney Murphy's view of the matter and held the prisoner.

Union men are greatly interested in this case. There is no doubt that many men have been duped by persons familiar with union officials. Mr. Murphy has examined several witnesses, among them Rabbi Herman L. Martin of 211 East Eighty-fifth Street. The rabbi is anxious to get more of his faith to join the unions, and recently delivered an address in a hall in Hester Street to further his aims.

He has made many converts to unionism, and is so well regarded by the housesmiths that he spoke at a meeting of the organization and warmly advocated fairer treatment of Jews who wanted to join the union. He says that all the money he received from new members he turned over to President B. E. Moore of Local No. 52. Subpoena servers have been after Moore for several days, but have failed to find him.

A Tammany Club Out for Hearst.

The Nicholas W. Ryan Association of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District in the Bronx passed resolutions last night indorsing William Randolph Hearst for Governor. The association has been one of the Tammany organizations of the district. It is named for a member of Tammany Hall who is running for leader in the district.

Dry Cleaning

brings back the freshness found only in the new goods—dresses, gowns, shirtwaists, etc.

Barrett, Nephews & Co., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

Established 1816.

834 Columbus Av. } This is the time
838 " } to have
856 " } Blankets and
913 " } Lace Curtains cleaned.

23 other stores in New York & Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

Summer Suits for Men at $20.

Better measure their standard by the comfort they give, by the inherent good tailoring, and by the dignity and tone of their graceful lines, rather than by contemporary suits at an equal price.

At $20, gray worsteds in monotones, plaids and club checks, together with blue serges and other favored fabrics.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

SUBDUED BIG CAT BY SONG.

Mrs. Underwood's Story of How She Amused a Mountain Lion.

Special to The New York Times.

DEADWOOD, S. D., July 11.—Kept a captive through an entire night by a mountain lion and saved from death only by her singing, was the experience reported by Mrs. John Underwood of New York, who, with her family, has been camping on the banks of Iron Creek, near Harney Peak.

Mr. and Mrs. Underwood with their three children came here recently, Mr. Underwood to look after some mining interests, and the family to enjoy the novelty of camp life in the Black Hills.

They camped in a tent in a small park just back from the precipitous banks of Iron Creek. Last Friday evening, just before sundown, Mrs. Underwood started from camp alone to meet her husband, who was coming from the mine, but missed her way.

Just at nightfall Mrs. Underwood was startled by a frightful scream behind her, and at the same moment was borne to the ground by an immense lion. The fall did not hurt her, but as the animal stood over her and she realized her probable fate, she screamed in terror.

The lion lifted his head at the sound of her voice, and as Mrs. Underwood saw that his attention was attracted it came to her mind that she had read of wild animals being subdued by the sound of a human voice. She began to sing, first in a faltering and uncertain voice, but afterward more steadily and clearly as she found that she could effectually distract the beast.

Through the night she sang all the songs she had ever heard, while the big cat lay in apparent content with one paw stretched over her.

Meanwhile Mr. Underwood had begun a search for his wife, but it was not until the day began to break that, guided by the sound of her voice, he found her. A shot from his rifle killed the lion, and Mrs. Underwood was rescued, thoroughly unnerved from her night's experience, but otherwise unharmed.

The lion measured eight feet from tip to tip.

Mr. and Mrs. Underwood broke camp the following day, and, with their family, returned East.

PATERSON GIRL DRUGGED.

Found, with Her Clothes Torn, Wandering—Out with a Driving Party.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 11.—Mamie McNally of 17 Marshall Street, this city, was found wandering on the Broadway Road, near Dundee, early this morning. Her hair was disheveled, her clothes were torn, and she had been apparently drugged.

The girl left this city on Monday afternoon with May Comiskey of 63 Market Street to visit Passaic, where they met Kitty Donovan of Passaic. The three went to Hillside Park, a resort near Nutley, in a carriage with a young man whom the girls profess not to know.

After spending some time at the Park the party left and drove to a saloon near Dundee. Here the party drank a good deal before they started for Paterson. While driving toward this city Mamie McNally became drowsy, and the party went into the woods near this city.

The McNally girl fell into a stupor from which she could not be roused, and the others watched by her side until daylight. They then left her and went to Passaic to the house of the Donovan girl, where the three slept until the afternoon.

The Comiskey girl said to-night that in the afternoon they returned and made a search for Mamie McNally, but she could not be found. Mrs. McNally believes her daughter was drugged. This the Comiskey girl, who is 19 years old, denies. She says that her companion drank too much. Prosecutor Koester of Hackensack will investigate.

SEVERE STORM IN JERSEY.

Crops Ruined and Windows Broken by Heavy Hailstones.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLVILLE, N. J., July 11.—A destructive storm occurred at about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and caused thousands of dollars' damage. It came from a southerly direction and covered a space a mile wide. Following the rain, hailstones over an inch in diameter fell, covering the streets nearly three inches deep.

The Weatherby Hotel is partly unroofed, and the rooms flooded with water. The windows of many large stores were blown out, and much damage was done to the goods. Every skylight in the Millville Bleach and Dye Works was broken, and the Millville Manufacturing Company had 1,500 windows broken. Lightning wrecked one of the gables on the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and otherwise damaged the structure. All crops were ruined.

Boats in the Maurice River were blown from their moorings and carried on to the meadows. Traffic on several streets was blocked by fallen trees. Some of them were picked up by the wind and carried half a block. The fruit crop is completely ruined. The telegraph and telephone lines were damaged. It was a remarkable storm in that in the extreme western part of the city not a drop of water fell.

PRESIDENT'S VISITORS FEW.

Only Two Received at Sagamore Hill in Ten Days—150 Commissions Signed.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 11.—In the week and a half that President Roosevelt has administered affairs from Sagamore Hill he has had but two visitors, Sir Joseph Ward and Secretary Taft, and each of these calls was but two hours in duration, so that the Chief Magistrate is enjoying a real vacation.

Secretary Loeb went to Sagamore Hill at 9 o'clock to-day and did not return until 1:30 o'clock. In this time the President signed more than 150 commissions. The diplomatic and consular officers were commissioned under the new law reorganizing that service.

The Roosevelt children are planning an informal party for Friday evening at Sagamore Hill, when their playmates in the neighborhood will be invited for a children's dance. These informal affairs have been frequent occurrences during the President's Summer sojourn here.

CHOUKNIN AGAIN SHOT; CONDITION VERY GRAVE

100 Sailors Pledged to Assassinate the Admiral.

PREPARE FOR A CIVIL WAR

Elaborate Defense Plans Drawn Up by the Russian Authorities—A New Internal Loan.

SEVASTOPOL, July 11.—An attempt was made at 1 o'clock this afternoon to assassinate Vice Admiral Choukn in, Commander of the Black Sea Fleet.

The Admiral was wounded and taken to a hospital. His condition is extremely serious. A bullet lodged in his lung, making breathing difficult. The doctors hold out no hope of his recovery.

The Admiral's assailant is thought to be one of the sailors of the battleship Otchakoff, and his act is supposed to be in revenge for the execution of Lieut. Schmidt, the revolutionary leader. Admiral Choukn in was universally hated by his sailors, and at the time of the execution of Schmidt the revolutionists condemned him to death, 100 of their number pledging themselves to carry out the sentence.

This was the second attempt since Schmit's execution last March 19. The first attempt was made by a woman. After her effort had failed Admiral Choukn in ordered that she be killed on the spot, and his orderlies brutally carried out the sentence in the courtyard. For this the Admiral was again condemned to death by the revolutionists. It is said his name was never mentioned among his sailors without curses on account of his overbearing and severe manner.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, July 12.—Both squadrons of the Seventh Cavalry, which mutinied at Tamboff on July 7, surrendered their arms yesterday and expressed contrition for their conduct.

The preparations which the War Office has been making at all the principal cities to meet an armed revolutionary movement prove to have been very elaborate. The plans for the defense of Riga have fallen into the hands of the revolutionary paper Misla, which this morning publishes the entire plan of defense. The garrison is divided into three divisions each of two battalions of infantry with half a company of Cossacks and three machine guns to prevent the invasion of the city from its three open sides. Two battalions of infantry, 200 Cossacks, and four machine guns constitute the reserve. The commander, in framing the plan of defense, even designated his successor in the event of himself being killed or incapacitated.

Similar plans, it is understood, have been drawn up by every commander of a garrison or city. In addition special troop trains equipped with machine and field guns are in constant readiness a St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Warsaw, and other strategic points.

The Emperor in his speech to the detachment of Fortress Artillery recently brought to Peterhof from Kronstadt told them that as guardians of the entrance of the capital they must show an example of loyalty and fidelity to Russia.

According to a writer in The Struna who has investigated the subject 37,000 persons have been deported to Siberia since Jan. 1.

The Government intends to raise the famine relief money by a new internal loan.

JEWS FLEE FROM WARSAW.

Panic Caused by Rumors of an Outbreak Arranged for To-day.

WARSAW, July 11.—Rumors current today that an anti-Jewish outbreak might be expected to-morrow have resulted in a panic, and thousands of Jews have fled from the town. Similar scenes have occurred at Lodz.

The authorities have adopted far-reaching measures, which were all the more necessary, as the soldiers and police are incensed by the numerous attacks on their comrades.

HOLD-UP IN ADMIRALTY.

Robbers Shoot Porters in St. Petersburg and Get $11,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—A daring outrage was perpetrated at the Admiralty to-day. Two porters, carrying 22,000 rubles ($11,000) to pay the dockyard employes, were shot inside the main entrance and the money was taken by their assailants, who coolly decamped, passing a strong force of police at the gates.

One of the robbers told the policemen to hurry inside the building, saying, "There's murder afoot there." The police ran inside and the assailants escaped. The porters were seriously injured.

The police have warned all the banks to arm their employes and to keep a watch on all strangers, as it is known that another robbery has been planned.

REBATES IN WISCONSIN.

Commissioner Says They've Been Granted and Governor May Sue.

MADISON, Wis., July 11.—Railroad Commissioner Thomas reported to-day that the railroads of Wisconsin have been guilty of granting rebates under the guise of commissions.

Gov. Davidson will prosecute all the railroads in the State if Attorney General Sturdevant decides that taxes can be collected on the sums thus omitted from the gross earnings. The railroads involved thus far are the Northwestern, the St. Paul, and the Omaha. All are alleged to be guilty of granting rebates.

$3,000,000 FOR HOMES.

Relief Fund to be Used in San Francisco with Bonus to Builders.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Plans for using upward of $3,000,000 of the balance of the relief funds in the rebuilding of homes, have been completed by the Committee on Rehabilitation working together with the Relief Commission.

Among the different projects for rebuilding which were favorably submitted to the Finance Committee is that of a bonus to builders on lots in the burned district of one-third the cost of the house, the third not to exceed $500.

FREE BOOK
"The Road to Wellville"
Miniature copy in pkgs. of
Postum and Grape-Nuts

SAVED COLONIAL EXPRESS.

Engineer Let Derailed Engine Slide Along Ties and Prevented Telescoping.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., July 11.—A brace on the locomotive drawing the Colonial Express, southbound, from Boston to Washington, broke just after the train passed through this place at noon to-day, and for over half a mile the engine plowed its way along the sleepers, dragging with it its six coaches and Pullman cars, which were filled with passengers. No one was injured, though the engine was wrecked and the train was traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The fortunate outcome of the accident was due to the genius displayed by Engineer Bowman at the critical moment.

The express had just passed beyond the yard limits here when the accident occurred. The first knowledge of the trouble came to Engineer Bowman when he felt the violent jolting of the locomotive, indicating that it had been derailed. As he was about to throw over the lever to stop the train suddenly, he thought that to do so might telescope the coaches or throw the train down the bank upon a ledge. He therefore gradually reduced the pressure. The momentum of the train was so great that the engine had furrowed the road bed and splintered the sleepers for half a mile before it stopped.

As soon as the motion ceased the engine toppled over. The coaches, however, did not leave the rails, and the passengers did not know of an accident until all danger was over. The passengers were taken back to Providence by trolley to await a later train for Washington.

ALLEGED JEWEL THIEF HELD.

Stellman Is Wanted in London for a $50,000 Diamond Robbery.

James Stellman, alias Solomon Dymond and half a dozen other fictitious names, who, according to Police Inspector McLaughlin, is a well-known diamond thief with his picture in the Rogues' Gallery, was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny and held in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

Stellman was arrested on Tuesday night at Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue by Detectives Vallely and Collins of Inspector McLaughlin's staff. He is charged with having been implicated in a $50,000 diamond robbery which occurred in London on March 14, 1905. According to the Inspector, Samuel Locket, an ex-convict, known to the police here as Harry Graham, alias Lockhard, is now serving a term of five years in England for his connection with the same robbery. After Locket was sent to prison Stellman, according to the police, came to this city. Some of the stolen jewels were afterward located here. Magistrate Walsh signed orders for the return of $1,500 worth of the stolen property which had been found in a Nassau Street jewelry store, and $10,000 worth of diamonds located with a jeweler doing business in Eighth Avenue.

The diamonds were stolen from a representative of Flattauer Brothers, a firm of French diamond dealers. The salesman was visiting London. He carried $50,000 worth of samples in a small hand satchel. The thieves in some way had learned the fact. They followed the salesman, and one day when he entered a drug store in London and laid down his satchel, substituted one exactly like it and took away the one containing the diamonds.

SICK, HE STEERED DRY DOCK.

Reward Urged for Pilot Who Took the Dewey Through Suez Safely.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—While it was predicted by some that the dry dock Dewey would never be able to pass through the Suez Canal, portions of which are only slightly wider than the great dock, the aged head pilot of the canal, Pappa, knew differently, and it was his skill and caution which made it possible for the Dewey to get through the tortuous waterway in such a satisfactory manner, according to a report of the trip just made to the Navy Department by Commander H. H. Hosley, who was in charge of the Dewey and the fleet which convoyed it.

Although Pappa is very old and was so ill that he should not have attempted the work, he assumed full charge of the Dewey's canal trip. Worn out by the careful watching necessary to save the dock from disaster, the old man was under medical attention during two of the nights the Dewey was in the canal. He directed the tugs which were towing the Dewey by means of a system of flag signals, which proved effective.

For many years all ships bearing crowned heads, members of royal families, or other distinguished persons, have been piloted through the canal by the venerable head pilot, who is to retire from active work shortly. Commander Hosley sent the old pilot a letter of appreciation, and in his report to the Navy Department the American officer suggests that some suitable trophy be given to Pappa by the American Navy in recognition of his unusual service for the Dewey.

ANXIETY OVER $1,500,000.

Australian Gold Shipment to the City Bank in a Wreck Out West.

The $1,500,000 in gold which the National City Bank imported from Australia, and which was shipped on Friday last from Vancouver to San Francisco, had not yet arrived there at last accounts yesterday. The gold when last reported was somewhere on the roadside in northern California. The train which was carrying it, according to information received from San Francisco yesterday, had been wrecked. It was added that the boxes containing it were left intact, but beyond this the bank officials were in ignorance of it.

At the local offices of the Wells-Fargo Express Company it was said that no information in regard to the wreck had been received at the New York office. This gold had been expected in San Francisco on Saturday, or on Monday at the latest, but until yesterday no definite information in regard to the reason for the delay in its arrival could be obtained in this city.

The agents of the Wells-Fargo Express Company in San Francisco, according to yesterday's dispatches, expected the gold to reach San Francisco some time before night.

THE BETTER NEW ORLEANS.

Albert Godchaux Tells of What Has Been Accomplished There.

Albert Godchaux, President of the New Orleans Progressive Union, is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. He spoke enthusiastically last night of what is being done in and about New Orleans in the way of exterminating yellow fever.

"The best thing that has been accomplished," said Mr. Godchaux, "is the taking away the fear from the people. They no longer fear yellow fever as they did. This has been accomplished by educating them hygienically.

"The yellow fever scare has done a great deal for New Orleans in the way of sanitation. Yellow fever is not caused by uncleanliness, but the fact that many persons thought so has helped to make New Orleans a much cleaner place than it was.

"When we get the people outside of the State to realize that we have conquered the fever, Louisiana will be helped in general, for you know neighboring States refused to take our goods because they feared the disease for a time. Texas refused, for example, to take some of our iron even. Think of that!

"Senator Bailey was down at a function in New Orleans recently, and I was pleased beyond measure to hear him say that three years ago he did not believe in the mosquito theory in regard to the spread of yellow fever, but he did now."

ARMOR TRUST SAYS RIVAL SEEKS TO DESTROY IT

Makes Fight for Part of Contract Given to Midvale Company.

TO HELP IDLE WORKMEN

Schwab and Johnson Say They Will Make Armor at a Loss to Keep Men Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Armor Trust representatives do not intend to let the Midvale Steel Company get away with the entire contract for 7,528 tons of armor for the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, without a further struggle.

President Johnson and Vice President Schneider of the Bethlehem Steel Company, together with Charles M. Schwab, called on Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to-day and put up a strong plea for a part of the contract. It was represented that giving the entire contract to the Midvale Company would endanger the existence of the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants, since if they had no work to do they might have to be dismantled and their large force of highly skilled workmen scattered so it would be impossible to reassemble them again in case it became necessary for those plants to turn out armor at short notice. Moreover, it was intimated that the purpose of the Midvale Company in bidding so low was to put the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies out of business, so that it would have a monopoly of armor manufacture in this country and could then exact what price it pleased, having the Government at its mercy.

The Bethlehem people expressed a willingness to take part of the contract at the price of $345 a ton bid by the Midvale Company, although that would mean an actual loss. It would be better for them to operate at a loss than to shut down entimely, as would be the case if the entire contract should go to the Midvale Company.

Admiral Mason was not in position to give them any satisfaction, but it was arranged that they should submit written statements to Secretary Bonaparte. President Harrah of the Midvale Company also saw Admiral Mason and protested against any of the contract being given to other concerns. He said his company was clearly entitled to it all under the terms of the call for bids. His concern had demonstrated that it could furnish the class of armor required and could make deliveries in time and as agreed, and it had bid $35 a ton less than the lowest bid of a competitor.

Officers of the Ordnance Bureau declined to discuss the matter to-day, but there was a decidedly observable inclination to smile at the pathetic spectacle of the trust representatives vigorously making their anti-trust argument.

DENIES NEGLECT OF CHILD.

Newark Charities Bureau Says Dying Baby's Mother Didn't Obey.

A. W. McDougall, Secretary of the Bureau of Associated Charities, in Newark, denied yesterday the story printed in New York newspapers a few days ago, relative to a Mrs. Howell, who, it was said, had wandered many days about the streets of Newark, with her sick baby in her arms, seeking vainly for work and for the admission of the child to a hospital. In a letter to THE TIMES, Mr. McDougall declares that the facts are totally at variance with the newspaper accounts.

"With regard to Mrs. Howell's application at this building and her efforts to get the child into the hospital," says Mr. McDougall's letter, "the facts are that she did not wander around the streets for three days endeavoring unsuccessfully to get the child into a hospital. Her own relatives state that it was only on Wednesday, when she was urged by them to do so, that she finally went out and made the effort. She called at the bureau on Monday and applied to Mr. Loomis, the agent of the Joint Committee for Children's Institutions, to place the baby in an institution. Mr. Loomis gave her a note to the Board of Health, asking them to place the child in the City Hospital. He told her to come back if she did not succeed. Miss Mary Clark, Superintendent of the Workroom for Women, who had secured Mrs. Howell the position at Huguenot Park, also told her to return.

"Mrs. Howell did not appear again until the following Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. Neither Mr. Loomis nor Miss Clark was there at that hour, as she knew very well. Miss Metcalf, the agent of the Provident Savings Fund, met her, and, seeing how sick the child was, the Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau telephoned for the police ambulance because of the urgency of the case. The child was taken to the City Hospital."

MOTHER AND CHILD DROWNED

Woman Lost Her Life in Lake Hopatcong Trying to Save Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 11.—Mrs. Mary Dougherty, wife of James Dougherty of 56 Sands Street, Brooklyn, was drowned in Lake Hopatcong last evening, while trying to save her little daughter Rose. The child was also drowned.

Rose, who was 3 years old, was walking along the banks of the lake with her older sister, and in some way fell over a high cliff at Sharp's Rock. The older girl ran back to the house, crying that Rose had fallen into the water.

Mrs. Dougherty rushed toward the spot pointed out by her daughter. Upon reaching the bank she saw the child going down and leaped into the water. The woman made an attempt to keep the child above the surface, but her efforts were unavailing, and both sank. The older daughter reached the bank just as her mother and sister sank. Finally a man came along, and the girl told what had happened. Neighbors were summoned and the bodies were recovered. The mother still had the little girl clasped in her arms.

Mrs. Dougherty reached the lake yesterday. Mr. Dougherty did not arrive until after the drowning. He was prostrated on learning of the death of his wife and child.

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NEW YORK

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES ARE FIGHTING

Guatemalan-Salvadoran Hostilities Break Out Anew.

COMBS IS ORDERED BACK

To Stay in Guatemala City and Look After American Interests—Revolt Against Cabrera Grows.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Hostilities between Salvador and Guatemala have broken out anew on the border, where peace was supposed to have been established pending a settlement of the trouble between the two countries.

Leslie M. Combs, the American Minister to Guatemala, who was on his way to the United States to assist in settling the difficulties between Salvador and Guatemala, has been ordered back to Guatemala City from Champerico, Guatemala, where he was reached by cable.

Mr. Combs will remain in the Guatemalan capital to keep the United States advised concerning the trouble and to protect American interests. Salvadoran and Guatemalan troops had been massed near the boundary for some time and a serious clash was expected, but a temporary armistice seemed to have been agreed upon and Salvador announced that J. R. Pacus had been named as a special envoy to Washington for the purpose of making representations to the American Government concerning Salvador's position. John Jenkins, the American Consul General at San Salvador, was to accompany Mr. Pacus to this country. Guatemala indicated her willingness to have the United States act as mediator.

Reassuring reports had reached the State Department concerning the internal conditions in Guatemala, and it was believed until to-day that President Cabrera had put down the revolution and that the row with Salvador would soon be amicably settled.

The Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Munoz, left for New York to-day. Before starting he said: "My Government suppressed the insurrection led by Gen. Barillas with great ease."

MEXICO CITY, July 10.—Salvadoran advices report the growing strength of the revolutionists in Guatemala.

It is reported in Salvador that the relations of Guatemala with neighboring countries are now strained almost to the breaking point. The revolutionists are determined to renew their campaign.

Minister Munoz of Guatemala was seen last night at the Hotel Belleclaire and was asked about the Washington dispatches telling of hostilities between his country and Salvador. He said:

"I have not been officially notified of such an event. What I know otherwise I cannot tell you, but it would not be a great deal, anyway. I think there can hardly be an actual outbreak between the two countries. News of such a serious occurrence, would, I think, quickly reach me."

C. W. Clark Pays Rector's Bill.

It was announced yesterday that Charles W. Clark, son of United States Senator Clark of Montana, had remitted a check for $398 in full payment for two stag suppers at Rector's restaurant on March 8 and 9, 1904. Mr. Clark left the city without settling the bill. Mr. Rector sued him in April, 1905.

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Atterbury System Clothes
At their regular prices return a value for the amount invested that is highly unusual—but at the prices which rule the present
MARK DOWN SALE
only that hackneyed word "extraordinary" seems to fit.
$20 & $25 Suits $15.50
$30.00 . . . Suits $19.50
$35.00 . . . Suits $24.50
$40 & $45 Suits $29.50
The modelling and finish of the Atterbury System Clothes are equalled only by the work of the best custom tailors.
"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."
We also sell Men's Satisfactory Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes.
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183 Broadway, Near Dey Street Subway Station.
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DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENTS
(On the third Floor)
Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats
Made to Order For a Limited Period
At Large Concessions from Regular Prices.
Advance Styles of
Tailor-made Gowns, at $44.00 and $55.00
Linen Riding Habits, side or cross saddle, at $35.00
West Twenty-third Street

FIGHT FOR $75,000 FEE.

U. S. Treasurer Enjoined from Paying It to ex-U. S. Senator Butler.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—An injunction was issued to-day by Justice Wright of the District Supreme Court, restraining United States Treasurer Treat from paying to former United States Senator Matthew C. Butler of South Carolina $75,000, a portion of the fee allowed for prosecuting suits against the United States and obtaining judgments in favor of the Cherokee Nation.

Shelley & Martin, attorneys, sought the injunction to prevent the Treasurer from paying over the fee until such time as their interest in the fee should be recognized. This firm made the original contract with the Indians, and at that time former Senator Butler was a member of it.

Under the court order issued to-day Treasurer Treat is allowed to pay to Robert L. Owen, the Indian lawyer who successfully argued the case in the Supreme Court, fees amounting to $300,000. The hearing in the Butler case will go over until Fall.

Killed by Poisoned Candy.

Freddie Kessler, 3 years old, is dead at the home of his parents, 227 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, as a result of eating what is believed to have been poisoned candy. He obtained the candy from a peddler at Kent and Metropolitan Avenues. He was taken ill half an hour after eating the candy and grew steadily worse until he died.

Store closes 5:30 P. M. daily—Saturdays 12:30.
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS
Purchase sale 1,500 women's wash skirts at less than cost of materials and making.

A MAKER with one of the largest and most fashionable clienteles in the country offered to make up his entire overstock of fine skirting materials in a variety of the best models of the season at less than the original cost of the fabrics and workmanship. Third Floor.
It was too good a bargain to refuse, so right at the time when we are reducing our own regular stock for quick clearance, we take on ourselves the additional burden of 1,500 wash skirts.
Candidly, though, we would take as many more at the price, for the wearing season is just starting, and there are thousands of women who will be glad of a chance to add a few more skirts to their wardrobe—a full third saved in the price.
Lot 1—2.95 wash skirts, 1.75
About 150 skirts in this lot—several very choice models—plaited or circular gored—well tailored. Regularly sold at 2.95. . . $1.75
Lot 2—3.95 wash skirts, 2.50
These skirts are made up in an extra fine grade of English rep, new plaited model—a number of good styles for outing wear.
Lot 3—$5 wash skirts, 3.95
Beautiful garments in imported white poplinette—tailor made, close fitting over hips, falling in kilted plaits at the bottom.

HEGEMAN & CO.'S SPECIALTIES FOR THE TOILET
There are no better toilet articles made anywhere on earth than those we prepare and put our label on. Because an article comes from France, Germany or England is no reason for supposing it to be superior to those of American make.
We employ the best chemists and supply them with the highest grade materials, with the result that we produce and sell toilet specialties of unquestionable superiority.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S CREAM OF ALMONDS
A pure emollient cream that softens and preserves the skin and clears the complexion. It contains no irritants or poisons, does not obstruct the pores, and is absolutely harmless. This is the most efficient remedy for sunburn and tan. One application stops the sting; a few days' use restores the skin to its natural healthy condition. To brighten the complexion our CREAM OF ALMONDS is unrivaled; its purifying and healing properties place it ahead of any cosmetic. We are supported in this statement by expert medical opinions and the testimony of ladies who have been using it for years and have had ample opportunity to know its worth. If you want a skin and complexion cream for continuous daily use, buy HEGEMAN & CO.'S CREAM OF ALMONDS. Price 35 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S SUPERIOR COLD CREAM
When we are asked for a cold cream that is free from this, that and the other defect and disagreeable feature, we offer our "SUPERIOR" brand. We know that the materials employed in its manufacture are pure; we know that extreme care is exercised in its preparation; we know that those who use it will have no other, therefore we recommend it with confidence. There are cold creams and cold creams, some are overloaded with water, some are "stringy," some perfumed to excess. HEGEMAN & CO.'S SUPERIOR COLD CREAM is right in composition, odor and effect. Use it and you will be more than pleased. Prices 15c., 20c., 25c., 45c.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S VIOLET SHAMPOO.
A pure liquid soap of strong antiseptic power, delicately perfumed with our famous Fernwood Violet odor. This elegant shampoo is free from irritating properties, a splendid scalp cleanser, does not tend to whiten the hair and is most agreeable to use. It is put up in sprinkler top bottles of special design and sells at 25 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S ALMOND MEAL.
For use by those who fear that soap would irritate the skin of the face and neck. A small quantity is made into a paste in the hand by the addition of a few drops of water. This is applied to the face and rubbed briskly with the hands. In a minute it may be washed off with a wet sponge or cloth, and will leave the skin perfectly clean, soft, smooth and free from grease. In large jars. Price 25 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO'S VYOLETTE TOOTH PASTE
This is the latest product of our laboratories; it embodies all the improvements suggested by modern discoveries in the care and preservation of the teeth. It is antiseptic and cleaning, healing to the gums and productive of comfort in the mouth. This is the sweetest, daintiest, most delicious dentifrice ever made. In tubes. Price 15 cents.
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Our mail order department renders prompt and accurate service to those of our customers who have left the city for the Summer, many living in surrounding cities have learned the safety, saving and satisfaction of dealing with us and are buying their drug supplies by mail. A house that has given value for value in everything for nearly eighty years is a safe one to deal with.
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NEVER CLOSED.

AMERICANS EVEN UP WITH THE ATHLETICS

Greater New Yorks Break Even in a Double-Header.

CHAMPIONS BEATEN AGAIN

McGraw's Men Beaten In Eleven Innings by Cincinnati—Brooklyn Wins and Loses.

The Greater New Yorks were unable to take both games of the double-header in their meeting with St. Louis yesterday, the masterly pitching of Glade enabling them to make only one base hit and causing a shut-out in the second game. The defeat, with the Athletics' victory over Cleveland, places the Americans and champions on even terms for first place, while Chicago's two victories over Boston makes Comiskey's team exceedingly dangerous. In the National League the Chicagos increased their lead over the champion New Yorks, who sustained their second defeat at the hands of Cincinnati, after eleven innings, and over the Pittsburgs, who lost one game of a double-header to Brooklyn.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4, St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 6; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 8, Boston, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 3; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 1.
Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	8	2	5	2	4	8	7	10	44	.611
Phila'phia	6	—	5	2	6	5	10	10	44	.611
Cleveland	5	6	—	6	9	8	8	6	48	.597
Chicago	2	3	8	—	6	7	7	9	42	.568
Detroit	2	2	4	9	—	7	9	5	39	.534
St. Louis	4	1	7	6	7	—	6	6	36	.486
Washing'n	5	4	2	1	1	2	—	10	25	.347
Boston	3	5	1	3	1	1	5	—	19	.283
Games lost	28	28	29	32	34	38	47	56		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	4	10	5	11	10	6	7	53	.638
New York	4	—	2	12	7	5	8	8	46	.630
Pittsburg	5	4	—	5	10	11	5	7	47	.627
Phila'phia	1	4	3	—	5	6	10	11	40	.519
Cincinnati	4	4	5	3	—	7	5	4	32	.416
St. Louis	5	3	4	4	3	—	3	4	30	.385
Brooklyn	2	4	4	4	1	5	—	3	28	.354
Boston	3	5	1	4	3	4	8	—	27	.353
Games lost	24	27	28	37	45	48	45	49		

AMERICANS WON AND LOST.

Shut Out In Second Game of Double-Header and Made One Hit.

Glade's finished pitching was the conspicuous feature of the double-header played by the Greater New York and St. Louis teams yesterday, the result being an even break, the local men winning the first game by 4 runs to 2 and St. Louis taking the second by 6 to 0. One scratch hit was all that the New York batsmen could get in the second game, that coming in the first inning, when Chase sent an easy ball to Hartzell, who slipped and sat upon the ground just as he was in the act of picking up the ball. Keeler, who had reached first on a fumble by O'Brien, took second on the play, and he was the first and last runner of the New Yorks who got so far as that base during the game. In fact, so deadly was Glade's pitching that in the next eight innings only Delehanty, in the fifth inning, reached first base through a base on balls. He was first at the bat, but was unable to advance. Glade was finely supported, the outfielding of Hemphill and Stone being of a brilliant order.

With the exception of the first inning, Newton pitched well, but the batting of the St. Louisans in that inning, assisted by two bad throws of Newton and La Porte, gave the visitors a lead of three runs. Newton's wild throw to first of Niles's bunt enabled Niles to make a circuit of the bases, while La Porte's throw to first of Jones's bunt placed the latter on second and he finally scored. Stone sacrificed and Hemphill's bunt got away from Newton. After this inning Newton pitched effectively, although Stone managed to place a ball in deep centre field for a home run in the third inning. Newton was relieved by Clarkson in the ninth inning, but the ex-Harvard boy did not acquit himself very well, being hit three times safely and giving one base on called balls, all of which produced two runs.

While the St. Louisans outbatted the local men in the first game, the timely hitting of the latter in the first inning, with a base on balls and Stone's error, resulted in three runs, a lead which the visitors could not overcome. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Niles, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	Chase, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Stone, lf	0	2	3	0	1	Conroy, ss	1	1	2	3	0
Hemphill, cf	0	0	3	0	0	LaPorte, 3b	1	0	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	4	0	Williams, 2b	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	2	4	1	Delehanty, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Hartzell, 3b	1	2	0	2	0	Hartzell, 3b	1	2	0	2	0
O'Connor, c	1	1	8	0	0	Hoffman, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Glade, p	0	0	0	1	0	Newton, p	0	0	0	1	1
						*Yeager	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	27	12	1	Clarkson, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	0	1	27	13	2

*Batted for Newton in eighth inning.

St. Louis	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Newton, 3; off Clarkson, 1; off Glade, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 3; by Clarkson, 1; by Glade, 6. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 7. Home run—Stone. Two-base hit—Jones. Hits—Off Newton, 8 in eight innings, off Clarkson, 3 in one inning. Sacrifice hit—Stone. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hahn, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Parent, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Jones, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Stahl, cf	0	2	2	1	0
Isbell, 2b	0	1	1	2	1	Hoey, lf	0	1	2	0	1
Davis, ss	0	1	2	0	0	Ferris, 2b	1	0	1	4	0
Donohue, 1b	0	1	16	0	0	Godwin, 3b	0	0	5	2	0
O'Neill, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Hayden, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Hart, c	0	0	5	0	0	Freem'n, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	1	0	0	0	Armb'r, c	0	1	8	2	0
T'nehill, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	Young, p	0	0	0	2	0
Altrock, p	0	1	1	2	0						
Total	2	8	27	17	1	Total	1	7	27	13	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Freeman, Tannehill, Jones, Sullivan, Isbell. Three-base hit—Donohue. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Donohue, Isbell, Godwin. Double plays—Parent and Freeman; Davis, Isbell and Donohue. First base on balls—Off Young, 2; off Altrock, 3. Struck out—By Young, 2; by Altrock, 3. Wild pitches—Altrock, 2. Balk—Young. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hahn, lf	0	1	0	0	0	Parent, ss	0	1	0	4	3
Jones, cf	2	3	5	0	0	Stahl, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Isbell, 2b	1	1	2	0	0	Hoey, M	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss	2	2	1	2	0	Ferris, 2b	0	2	3	9	2
Don'hue, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	Godwin, 3b	0	2	3	3	1
O'Neill, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Hayden, rf	0	0	1	0	0
D'ghty, rf	0	1	1	1	0	Fr'man, 1b	0	0	14	1	1
Sullivan, c	0	1	6	1	0	Armb'ter, c	0	1	2	4	2
Hart, c	0	0	3	0	0	Car'gan, c	0	0	1	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Harris, p	0	1	0	1	0
Pat'son, p	1	0	0	2	1	Glaze, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	6	11	27	6	1	Total	0	5	27	23	10

Chicago	3	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Jones, Dougherty. Three-base hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Jones, Davis, (2,) Donohue, Dougherty, Isbell, Hahn. Hits—Off Harris, 9 in six innings; off Glaze, 2 in three innings. First base on balls—Off Harris, 2; off Glaze, 1. Struck out—By Harris, 2; by Patterson, 7. Passed ball—Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CLEVELAND.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Flick, rf	1	1	6	0	0	Hartsel, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Bay, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Lord, cf	2	2	3	0	0
Turner, ss	0	0	2	4	1	Davis, 1b	1	1	6	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	2	2	2	0	Seybold, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	0	0
Jackson, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Schreck, c	0	0	7	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Cross, ss	0	0	4	1	3
Bemis, c	0	2	2	1	1	Knight, 3b	1	0	1	3	0
T'nsend, p	0	0	0	3	0	Waddell, p	0	0	0	3	0
*Barbeau	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	1	5	24	10	2	Total	5	8	27	7	3

*Batted for Townsend in ninth inning.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—5

Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen bases—Lord, Seybold, Cross, (2,) Davis. Two-base hits—Flick, Bemis, Hartsel. Three-base hit—Lord. Sacrifice hits—Bradley, Cross, Waddell, (2.) Double play—Turner and Stovall. Struck out—By Waddell, 4; by Townsend, 2. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 1; off Townsend, 6. Passed ball—Bemis. Wild pitch—Waddell. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connor and Connolly.

WILTSE'S WILD PITCH COSTLY

Gave Cincinnati the Game in the Eleventh Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—A wild pitch by Wiltse gave the Cincinnati team another victory over the champions to-day. This happened in the eleventh inning, and after an afternoon of exciting play which kept all hands in a fighting mood, a bad throw by Dahlen gave the locals their second run, so that the New Yorks have several plump "ifs" to refer sadly to. Bowerman and Devlin were both exiled from the grounds. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	1	4	1		Bres'h'n, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Siegel, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Strang, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	0	3	1	0	McGann, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Jude, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Mertes, lf	1	2	9	0	0
Deal, 1b	0	1	17	0	1	Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	2	2
Delehh'ty, 3b	1	2	3	1	0	Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Lobert, ss	0	1	3	4	0	McGraw, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Schlei, c	0	1	8	0	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	5	3	0
Fraser, p	0	0	1	4	1	Marshall, c	0	1	4	1	0
						Wiltse, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	8	6	33	14	3 Total	2	6	*32	11	2

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Strang. Three-base hit—Siegel. Home run—Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Fraser, Devlin, Gilbert. Stolen bases—Huggins, Seymour, Delehanty, Bresnahan, Marshall. Double play—Seymour and Delehanty. Struck out—By Fraser, 3; by Wiltse, 3. Bases on balls—Off Fraser, 6; off Wiltse, 4. Wild pitches—Fraser, 1; Wiltse, 3. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Carpenter.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burch, rf	1	3	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	3	1	0
Bennett, 2b	1	3	3	3	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	3	3	0
Shannon, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Titus, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Smoot, cf	1	1	2	0	0	C'tn'y, 3b, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Noonan, 1b	1	1	6	1	0	Magee, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Host'ter, 3b	0	3	4	2	0	Doolin, ss	0	1	1	0	0
Murray, c	0	1	7	1	0	B'nat'd, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
M'Bride, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Doolin, c, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Druhot, p	1	1	2	0	0	Pitt'ger, p	0	1	0	2	0
						Donovan, c	0	0	3	1	0
Total	6	15	27	10	0	Richie, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Duggleby	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	2	8	24	11	0

*Batted for Richie in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Pittinger, Doolin, Bransfield. Three-base hits—Hostetter, Bennett. Sacrifice hits—Bennett, Smoot. Double play—McBride and Bennett. Hits—Off Pittinger, 9 in four and one-third innings; off Richie, 6 in three and two-thirds innings. Stolen bases—Noonan, Burch, McBride. Bases on balls—Off Druhot, 5; off Pittinger, 2. Struck out—By Druhot, 6; by Pittinger, 1; by Richie, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
B'mont, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Maloney, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Ganley, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Casey, 3b	0	0	1	2	2
Clarke, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Lumley, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	3	4	1	Jordan, 1b	1	2	6	0	0
Nealon, 1b	0	1	16	0	0	Ritter, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	2	1	7	1	Alp'man, 2b	0	0	2	5	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	0	3	0	Lewis, ss	0	0	1	6	0
Phelps, c	0	1	8	0	1	Hummel, lf	0	0	5	1	0
Leifield, p	0	0	1	2	0	Bergen, c	0	0	5	4	0
						M'Intyre, p	1	2	1	2	0
Total	1	8	27	17	3	Total	3	7	27	20	2

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Three-base hits—Ganley and Jordan. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Leach, Phelps, and Leifield. Double plays—Leifield, Wagner, and Nealon; Hummel, Alperman, Bergen, and Casey; Bergen, Lewis, and McIntyre. First base on balls—Off McIntyre, 2. Stolen base—Jordan. Struck out—By McIntyre, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs Conway and Kane.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf	1	1	1	1	0	Maloney, cf	0	1	6	0	1
Ganley, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Casey, 3b	0	0	1	3	1
Clarke, lf	0	3	1	0	0	Lumley, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	3	7	0	Ritter, 1b	0	0	11	0	1
Nealon, 1b	1	1	13	1	1	Alp'man, 2b	1	3	2	1	0
Leach, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	Lewis, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	3	5	0	Hummel, lf	0	3	0	0	0
Gibson, c	0	1	5	2	0	Bergen, c	0	0	7	1	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	2	0	Eason, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	3	10	27	20	1	Total	1	8	24	11	3

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Ritchey, Maloney, Lumley, and Alperman. Three-base hits—Alperman and Hummel. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, 2; Nealon and Lewis. Stolen bases—Nealon and Lumley. Double plays—Ritchey, Nealon, and Gibson; Wagner and Nealon. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1; off Eason, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Conway.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	2	2	3	0	Bridwell, ss	0	0	3	0	0
Gessler, cf	0	0	3	1	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Schulte, rf	0	0	1	1	0	Brain, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Chance, 1b	1	0	9	0	0	Bates, cf	0	1	3	2	0
Hofman, 1b	0	0	1	0	0	Howard, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	1	2	1	2	0	Dolan, 2b	0	1	0	2	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	3	5	0	Brown, c	0	0	6	1	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	4	5	2	Pfeffer, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Moran, c	0	0	2	1	0	Dorner, p	0	0	1	3	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	5	27	19	2	Total	0	5	24	9	0

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 6. Two-base hits—Bates and Howard. Three-base hits—Steinfeldt and Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Gessler, Tinker, and Steinfeldt. Stolen bases—Tinker and Slagle. Double play—Evers, Tinker, and Chance. Struck out—By Dorner, 5. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Dorner, 3. Hit with ball—Chance. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AUTO TOUR STARTS TO-DAY.

Eager Motorist at Buffalo Charters Locomotive to Get Delayed Car.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, July 11.—Everything is in readiness for the start of the third National automobile tour, which incorporates the second contest for the Glidden trophy, early to-morrow morning. This city is filled with automobilists, and the hotel corridors early this evening were thronged with motorists discussing the conditions and prospects of the tour.

Delays in transportation have occasioned much trouble. One instance of the enthusiasm of the tourists is worthy of note. M. S. Hart of New Britain, Conn., entered his twenty-four-horse power Corbin. He shipped his car by freight on Saturday. On his arrival in Buffalo this morning he found that the car was in a train wreck at West Albany. He immediately arranged for a special, a locomotive and baggage car, and had his car hurried here.

Four additional entries were received to-day and five entrants, including J. E. Myers of the Touring Committee, announced that they would not start. Over seventy participants will start from here to-morrow morning, and with their guests nearly 400 persons will be in the tour.

A meeting of the contestants and the officials was held at the Buffalo Automobile Club this afternoon. The rules and conditions were carefully gone over and explained. Seven hours and fifty-two minutes will be allowed the contestants for the Glidden trophy to make the first day's run from Buffalo to Auburn, 135 miles. This calls for an average of over seventeen miles an hour, without allowing any time for stops.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Chicago.—Adv.

HAMBURG BELLE BEAT WHIMSICAL BY A HEAD

Flip Flap Was Only a Nose Away in a Hotly Fought Finish.

BRIGHTON MILE A FINE RACE

Three Favorites Successful at the Opening Day of the Seaside Summer Meeting.

The three fastest mares in training in America, Hamburg Belle, Whimsical, and Flip Flap, short heads apart in a whipping, driving finish, made a splendidly sensational race for the Brighton Mile, the stake feature of the opening of the Brighton Beach Summer meeting yesterday. Hamburg Belle won, but it took all the speed and courage possessed by the greatest mile mare of the time to get her to the winning post first, for Whimsical hung to her with superb gameness, and Flip Flap, after closing two lengths in the run through the short stretch, was gaining to the very last stride, and then was beaten by a matter of only a few inches.

The race was so much better than the promise of the opening programme that the 12,000 spectators gathered in the grand and field stands for the opening were in a frenzy of enthusiasm from the moment that Whimsical and Hamburg Belle went out in front together at the lifting of the barrier until long after the finish, and the applause that greeted Hamburg Belle when she returned to the stand fairly duplicated that which she received from a crowd nearly three times as great when she won her greatest victory in the Futurity of three years ago.

The conditions called for weight for age, and so the two five-year-olds, Hamburg Belle and Tokalon, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, took up 121 pounds each, while the two three-year-olds, Whimsical and Flip Flap, which was added as a starter after Tradition and Gallavant had been scratched, carried 109 each.

Through all the betting Hamburg Belle, ridden by Miller, was the favorite, starting at 20 to 15 on, with Whimsical, ridden by L. Williams, second choice at 9 to 5; Flip Flap, with Knapp up, was next in favor at 10 to 1, and Tokalon, Bedell up, the outsider, at 50 to 1. When the four lined up for the start, Tokalon had the rail, with Whimsical next, and Hamburg Belle on the outside. There was a brief delay before the new starter, A. B. Dade, making his first effort in that office on a metropolitan track, sent them away abreast to a perfect start. Tokalon showed her head in front for just an instant as the barrier rose, then Whimsical went out to the front, with Hamburg Belle lapped on her, Tokalon then taking third place, just on the heels of the leaders. From the first stride to the last of the race, Whimsical and Hamburg Belle ran neck and neck, Tokalon holding third place only to the turn into the back stretch, where she ran so close on the pair in front that Bedell pulled her back to keep from jumping on them, and so fell out of the race, Flip Flap then moving up to third place, two lengths behind the flying leaders.

The order was the same to the far turn, where Miller began to urge Hamburg Belle slightly, and on the turn moved her to the front, but then only a neck before Whimsical, while Flip Flap there began to close. From the middle of the last turn, or for a full quarter of a mile, all three were forced to their best, the riders of the three-year-olds drawing their whips, while Miller, just between them on Hamburg Belle, rode the champion miler out with hands and heels, Hamburg Belle holding her head resolutely in front through all the long hard drive, and winning a splendid race by a short head, while Whimsical, second, beat Flip Flap only a bare nose, Tokalon finishing four lengths further back. The time was 1:39, the fractions being: 0:12 4-5, 0:24 4-5, 0:37, 0:48 3-5, 1:00 4-5, 1:13, and 1:26 2-5.

For the second stake of the card, the Distaff, five furlongs for fillies two years old, nine went to the post, with Soprano a well-backed favorite. The long chance, Dulcinea, first away, raced out in front with Soprano far back in the crowd, until the horses straightened out in the stretch. Then Clare Russell, carrying the top weight and conceding fourteen pounds to each of her opponents, went to the front from third place, and won, ridden out, hips before Mentha, which closed from sixth place in the last furlong. Favorites were successful in three of the six events. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Prince Hamburg, 135, Lyne, 7-10, 1-4	1	1	1½
Bryan, 110, Miller, 3-1, 7-10	2	2	2¼
Cressina, 102, Horner, 8-1, 8-5	7	4	3n
Listless, 107, G. Burns, 200-1, 60-1	3	3	4
Geranium, 128, H. Cochran, 40-1, 8-1	5	5	5
Pleasant Days, 107, L. Williams, 150-1, 30-1	6	6	6
Rob Roy, 120, W. Knapp, 25-1, 5-1	4	7	7

Time—1:13 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner b. h., 4 years, by Hamburg-Maori. Owner, H. P. Whitney. Trainer, J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, handicap; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	½.	F.
*Caller, 146, Donohue, 8-5, 3-5	3	1	1°
Jimmy Lane, 156, Owens, 3-1, even	6	2	2s
*Patagonian, 140, E. Heider, 8-5, 3-5	4	3	3¹⁰
Oro, 147, Ray, 5-1, 2-1	2	5	4
Saltine, 135, Holman, 12-1, 5-1	9	4	5
The Lexington Leader, 136, Stone, 25-1, 8-1	1	7	6
Oleroso, 133, Kelleher, 40-1, 12-1	5	6	7
Glengate, 140, Rodrock, 7-1, 5-2	7	†	
Onteora, 134, Roberts, 25-1, 8-1	8	†	

*Coupled. †Fell.

Time—4:32 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., aged, by Tammany-Caledonia. Owner, J. E. Widener. Trainer, L. Webster.

THIRD RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; five furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Clare Russell, 119, L. Williams, 6-1, 2-1	3	1	1½
Mentha, 105, Radtke, 6-1, 2-1	5	3	2¾
Glamor, 105, Miller, 6-1, 2-1	6	2	3½
Altitude, 107, Troxler, 5-1, 2-1	2	5	4
Saghalien, 111, Lyne, 12-1, 4-1	7	8	5
Soprano, 105, W. Knapp, 8-5, 7-10	4	4	6
Remiss, 108, J. Martin, 25-1, 8-1	8	7	7
Dulcinea, 107, Hildebrand, 30-1, 10-1	1	6	8

Time—1:01 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Russell-Clare Duncan. Owner, Oneck Stable. Trainer, W. H. Karrick.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Mile, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Hamburg Belle, 121, Miller, 15-20, out	3	1	1h
Whimsical, 109, L. Williams, 9-5, 1-3	2	2	2h
Flip Flap, 109, W. Knapp, 10-1, 8-5	4	3	3¾
Tokalon, 121, Bedell, 50-1, 6-1	1	4	4

Time—1:39. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. m., 5 years, by Hamburg-Islac. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	E.	½.	F.
Estimate, 100, Koerner, 4

TAFT'S NEGRO SPEECH SCARES SOUTHERNERS

Grandfather Clause Talk, They Say, Will Revive Race Question.

JUST WHAT AGITATORS WANT

His Appeal to Southern Republicans to Stop Fighting Falls on Deaf Ears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Some of the North Carolinians who heard Secretary Taft's speech on Monday in Greensboro have been arriving in town, and they all talk the same way. They say it was a fine speech, but utterly ineffectual. So far as Mr. Taft's lecture to the Republicans to be harmonious is concerned, its ineffectual nature was proved yesterday by the wild est convention held in North Carolina in years. Pistols were drawn, the convention was in constant turmoil, and the end of it was that the old office-holding machine won out against Blackburn's mountaineers.

"Taft," said one of these North Carolinians, "lectured the Democrats and Republicans alike. To the Republicans he said: 'Cease to be a mere office-holding gang and come out for principles and you may build up a party.' To the Democrats he said: 'Stop voting on dead issues and divide your vote among the great parties and so regain the South's old influence.'

"Well, the result of his lecture to the Republicans is that they have emphasized in the strongest possible manner the fact that they are still the old office-grabbing gang which has kept them the mere shadow of a party. Blackburn's crowd are the real Republicans of the State, the men who cast the Republican votes back in the mountains. They were knocked down and dragged out by Marion Butler's office-jobbing machine, and all things are as of yore. This same office-jobbing crowd, which Secretary Taft has rebuked, has been backed up and encouraged by Mr. Roosevelt's administration. Mr. Taft's words should be backed up by deeds."

These North Carolinians point out one thing in Taft's speech which they consider of vast significance. It is his assertion that such legislation as the "Grandfather clause" is in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment.

This is what Secretary Taft said in his speech on this subject:

"They cast about to make the law square with the existing condition by property and educational qualifications which should exclude the negro. They adopted amendments to State Constitutions, with the so-called 'grandfathers' clauses' intended to apply the new qualifications to the negro, and not to apply them to the whites. It is impossible to frame a law establishing an educational qualification for suffrage which will stand the test of the Fifteenth Amendment, and which will not ultimately operate, no matter what the qualifications or present effect, to exclude impartially the negroes and whites from the ballot who lack educational requirement."

"The Supreme Court has always gracefully sidestepped that question," said one of the North Carolinians. "It has been presented several times, but the Supreme Court has always managed to find that it had no jurisdiction. Now, Mr. Taft is said to be slated for the Supreme Court, and in advance of his appointment he virtually announces his decision on the 'grandfather clause,' should it ever get before him. The effect is likely to be unfortunate, for the agitator class of negroes in the South have been dying out for lack of anything to hold out in the way of hope, and this prejudgment of the case by a future Supreme Court Justice will supply them with just what they need to start another campaign. There has been little agitation of the race question in our country lately, because of the lack of fuel, and things seemed in a fair way to settle down. I am afraid, and so are we all, that this will bring the subject up again, and start the race problem trouble going once more. The agitator class of negroes won't ask for anything better to excite their dupes, and of course, the lining up of the negroes compels a line up of the whites. So I think that feature of Mr. Taft's speech was unfortunate, though coming from any one but a prospective Supreme Court Justice, it would not have had any such importance. The rest of the speech was all right, though unlikely to have any political effect."

PUT-IN-BAY, Ohio, July 11.—Secretary Taft, in a speech this afternoon before the State Bar Association, spoke upon the Panama Canal and its problems. The Secretary said the American people were disposed to be in too big a hurry "to have the dirt fly," and that it had been necessary for those in charge to withstand a great lot of political stress while carrying out the preliminary work.

ROOT LEAVES PORTO RICO.

Legislature Asks Him to Support Porto Rican Citizenship.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 11.—The United States cruiser Charleston, with Secretary Root and party on board, sailed last midnight for Rio Janeiro. The departure of the Secretary was delayed several hours owing to the non-arrival of his son and daughter, who were detained by the break down of their automobile.

The lower house of the insular Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution asking Secretary Root to use his offices on behalf of Porto Rican citizenship and an elective insular Senate. The committee of the House, which was unable to see Secretary Root prior to his departure, left the petition at the Governor's palace for delivery to the Secretary. The Republicans, who constitute the minority in the Legislature, opposed the resolution, holding that Mr. Root was the island's guest and that the time and place were inopportune.

It is reported that the document was not presented before the sailing of Secretary Root, the authorities not desiring to interfere with his enjoyment of his visit. The Legislature has been assured that the document will reach Mr. Root.

BIG KAFFIR RISING FEARED.

Native Servants Warn Mistresses to Seek Places of Safety.

JOHANNESBURG, July 11.—Disquieting rumors that the blacks of the Rand contemplate an uprising on July 17 are supported by the fact that native servants have warned their mistresses to retire to places of safety.

Similar rumors have been circulated in the Reef. The police ridicule them, but there is much anxiety.

A paper read at a conference of the Ethiopian Church, embodying reports from the various districts, says an uprising has been openly advised.

The Experienced Shopper

knows silk from substitutes. Tea is less easily selected unless bought in packages. To make sure of quality ask for White Rose Ceylon Tea and insist upon it. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, the Finest Flavor.

FOR CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

Vote of Delegates of Chambers of Commerce of British Empire.

LONDON, July 11.—The resolution in favor of preferential treatment on a reciprocial basis introduced on behalf of the Montreal Board of Trade at the opening yesterday of the Sixth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire, was carried at this morning's session amid a remarkable scene of enthusiasm.

The vote was preceded by an animated discussion for and against the resolution. The Australian delegates considered it to be impracticable, while the Madras representatives approved it. The British delegations appeared to be divided, but when an expression of opinion was called for a forest of hands went up in favor of the resolution and only a dozen voted against it. The Canadians then rose in a body and the hall re-echoed with their cheers, while some of them tried to sing "God Save the King."

On the demand of the opponents of the resolution a formal vote was taken, resulting in 107 delegates declaring themselves in favor of it, 35 against it, and 21 neutral.

Later the Congress unanimously adopted a resolution, introduced by the Vancouver Board of Trade, that the Congress "urges upon his Majesty's Government and upon the Governments of the colonies the appointment of an Imperial Council to consider questions of imperial interests, especially those tending to promote international trade."

DREYFUS DECISION TO-DAY.

Great Public Interest—Ex-Captain Suffering Nervous Tortures.

PARIS, July 11.—It was announced at the conclusion of a secret session of the Supreme Court to-day that the decision in the Dreyfus case would be given to-morrow. The friends of Dreyfus are confident that the verdict of the Rennes court-martial will be annulled, but the Judges have not given any intimation of the character of their decision.

Public interest in the case increases as the end approaches. There is a widespread report that ex-Capt. Dreyfus is very much excited and undergoing nervous tortures owing to the long drawn-out proceedings.

CHARGE SWINDLE IN GRAIN.

German Importers Want to Change Our Methods of Classification.

COLOGNE, July 11.—The Association of Rhenish and Westphalian Grain Importers has sent a circular to the German and foreign Chambers of Commerce and Produce Exchanges regarding the alleged incorrect classification of American grain.

The circular says the grain trade of Europe has complained for years about the improper certifying of American wheat, corn, and oats, which has involved losses of millions of dollars. Thousands of cases of such alleged improper certifying, the circular declares, are vouched for by sealed samples of grain and the original certificates. Wheat with a large percentage of the old harvest was certificated as new, and mixed corn certificated as A 1 grade, arrived at the port of destination totally ruined after a ten days' voyage. It is also declared that for months American oats, certificated as white clipper, has contained a mixture of 30 per cent. of barley.

The circular goes on to say that, notwithstanding the fact that the German Congress of Chambers of Commerce has tried for years to secure a proper grading of American grain, the efforts have been unsuccessful. The association declares that the entire international grain trade is interested in removing the evils complained of and asks suggestions for a line of common action, promising to collate the material, and, if deemed best, to call an international conference to protect the trade against further losses.

MRS. DUNN FATALLY BURNED.

The Detective Sergeant's Wife Brushed Against a Gas Stove.

Mrs. Selina Dunn, seventy-three years old, wife of Detective Sergt. John J. Dunn, who is at the head of the Wall Street Bureau and is the oldest detective on the police force, died yesterday afternoon at the Presbyterian Hospital as the result of burns she received a few hours before by her clothing coming in contact with a lighted gas stove at her home, 995 Lexington Avenue.

Her husband was visiting the family of his son-in-law, E. D. Clark, on the third floor of the house which the Dunns and the Clarks occupy in common. Mrs. Dunn, who had been at breakfast in the basement dining room of the Dunns, passed the gas stove when a gust of wind fanned her light dress toward the flame and set fire to it. She screamed, but remained without assistance for some time. At last she rushed up stairs, meeting her husband as he was coming down. The Detective Sergeant pulled down some hangings in the hallway and wrapped them about his wife in an effort to quench the flames. He did not succeed, however, until after she had been fatally burned about her face and body.

Policeman O'Connell hurried to the assistance of Dunn and summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital, which is only a block away. For some reason it was half an hour before the ambulance arrived.

SAIL FOR THE AMAZON.

M. Hartley Dodge and Party Will Also Visit the Pan-American Congress.

A trip up the Amazon, which recently has become fashionable among owners of steam yachts, was begun yesterday by the steam yacht Wakiva, chartered by M. Hartley Dodge. The yacht left the New York Club anchorage yesterday morning at 10:40 o'clock. Among the guests were Profs. J. B. Moore and William Shephard of Columbia University. Some of the party expected to stop at Porto Rico and Pernambuco on the way to Rio Janeiro, which is the first real stop of the yacht. The party hopes to arrive at Rio Janeiro while the Pan-American Congress is in session.

After leaving Rio the yacht will proceed up the Amazon, and, upon its return, visit Panama. Communication with the land and other vessels will be kept up by the De Forest wireless system.

WITH SMOKESTACK OF WOOD.

In Comes the Freighter Greville After a Tussle with Big Seas.

With an improvised wooden smokestack in place of the red funnel that she carried when she left Huelva, Spain, three weeks ago, the British steamship Sir Richard Greville steamed into the harbor yesterday morning. The Sir Richard was in mid-ocean when a wave came aboard and carried away her smokestack. The wave came over the port side. It was so high that the ship was practically engulfed.

Fortunately no one was on the main deck wher the wave struck the ship. In place o. the funnel the crew improvised a smokestack of wood and metal. There were a good many leaky spots in it, but it served its purpose fairly well.

Peruvian ex-Minister in a Duel.

LIMA, Peru, July 11.—Señor Zapata, recently Minister of the Interior, and Señor Ulloa, a journalist, fought a duel to-day, exchanging shots without result. They left the dueling ground without being reconciled. Señor Zapata had accused Señor Ulloa of insulting him in a newspaper article and resigned from the Ministry of the Interior in order to be free to fight the writer.

CURTIS JETT CONFESSES HE KILLED J. B. MARCUM

Testifies at Hargis Trial He Had No Accomplice.

WITNESS IS SENT TO JAIL

White Wouldn't Answer Questions—Another Witness Says He Was Bribed to Keep Silent.

BEATTYVILLE, Ky., July 11.—Curtis Jett testified to-day in the trial of ex-Judge Hargis and ex-Sheriff Callahan on the charge of murdering Lawyer J. B. Marcum, that he (Jett) killed Marcum.

Jett took all the blame upon himself and said he killed Marcum because he was his enemy.

"Mr. Marcum had prosecuted in several cases and was my bitter enemy, and I am the man who killed him," said Jett. He then told of the assassination, his testimony tallying with the story told by B. J. Ewen. Jett said he had not conferred with Tom White in regard to the killing. The pistol he used, he said, was his own and had been owned by him several months.

Jett admitted that the pistol with which the murder was committed was given to him by Seldon Hargis, a brother of Judge Hargis, but that he killed Marcum of his own volition. He had told the attorneys earlier in the day that Callahan had given him the pistol.

Jett suddenly lost his memory at the crucial moments, and could tell nothing of his or White's actions preceding or following the murder. The witness did not remember seeing White in the Court House at all, he said.

That Jett has had some change of heart is apparent. Another attempt will be made to-morrow to get Jett to repeat his confession.

Tom White followed Jett on the stand and asked Attorney Byrd to excuse him, as he did not want to answer any questions. He was asked if he was in Jackson the day Marcum was killed, but declined to answer. White even refused to answer after being told by the court that he must answer. Judge Dorsey ordered the witness sent to jail.

W. B. Johnson said Tom White told him just a few weeks before Marcum was killed that Hargis wanted White to do the fighting for him, (Hargis.) This testimony was excluded yesterday, but was admitted to-day.

Moses Feltner testified that after the filing of the suit for damages by Mrs. Marcum against Hargis, Callahan, and others, that Hargis, Callahan, and French came to see him and asked him to leave the country and not testify in the case. They got him to go to Ohio and remain until after the trial. Attorney Jouett introduced the check for $900 which Feltner claims was given to him to defray expenses, but which he turned over to the attorneys for Mrs. Marcum without getting it cashed.

Asbury Spicer testified that he was approached by James Hargis and was asked to kill Marcum. Spicer testified that Hargis wanted him to hide in an old house and shoot as Marcum passed by. Witness said Hargis told him to get any aid necessary. Witness refused the proposition. Witness said Hargis asked him in June, 1902, to go with Moses Feltner and Tom White to kill Marcum. He went to the Court House with E. I. Noble and others at the instance of Callahan. Witness saw and talked to Jett just before the killing.

OCEAN RACE WON BY MOPSA.

Head Winds, Fogs, Squalls, and Huge Seas for 400 Miles.

Frank C. Sullivan's and Walter S. Sullivan's sloop Mopsa won the 400-mile race of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday afternoon, taking the Brooklyn Yacht Club Challenge Cup from Frank Maier's yawl Tamerlane, winner of the Lipton Cup in the race to Bermuda, and placing it in the possession of the Harlem Yacht Club for the next year. Mopsa, the smallest boat in the race, was not the first of the fleet of five to finish, being led home by an hour and twelve minutes by the yawl Lila, owned by R. D. Floyd of the Brooklyn and Newark Bay Yacht Clubs. Lila crossed the finish line off the Brooklyn Yacht Club on the lower bay at 6:13 P. M., and Mopsa, heading up the bay behind her, reached the finish line at 7:23 P. M. The yawl Tamerlane was not in late last night, but was expected any minute, as she was passed by Mopsa off the northeast end lightship off Cape May when she was thirty miles astern the sloop. This was at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Lila rounded Cape May Light at 1 o'clock and Mopsa an hour later.

The ill fate that pursued the Brooklyn Cup racers last year, when the yachts reached Hampton Roads in head winds from the start in Gravesend Bay, pursued them again. They put in the hardest kind of day and night on Long Island Sound before they were able to make Montauk Point. With strong head winds all the way, freshening into half gales at times and blowing steadily from the northeast, they were compelled to beat the entire ninety-five miles down the Sound against the heavy choppy sea. Decks were awash all the while, requiring the crews to be ever on the alert in the puffs and squalls that came up off the Connecticut and Rhode Island shores. When the first of the racers, Lila, turned the Montauk Light she was favored with a breeze aft for fifty miles, and then when the others had rounded Montauk the winds shifted from the southwest, giving them a beat again all the way down the coast to Cape May. Lila passed Montauk at 10 A. M. Sunday while Mopsa passed at 2 P. M.

Coming up the coast the three yachts encountered the terrific blow and storm of Tuesday afternoon just after 6 o'clock. The force of the wind at the time was terrific, and the boats had a hard time to stand up under it. They scudded along under shortened sail and when it passed had a steady wind to make their way up the Jersey coast.

The little winner was handled by only a crew of four. These took their turns at four-hour watches and had a pretty stiff time of it standing the strain. Besides F. C. and W. S. Sullivan, there were aboard Jerome Monks and William Williams. F. C. Sullivan and Williams took the starboard watch and W. S. Sullivan and Monks the port. All took their turn at the tiller.

Lila was skippered by R. C. Floyd and had five in her crew. They were Harry L. Vredenburg, Robert A. Shaler, Clinton Gilbert, Dr. Pierson, and R. S. Barnard. On board the Tamerlane, in charge of Thomas Fleming Day, was Frank Maier, her owner; Warren Shepard, Robert Bavier, Walter S. Goodenough, and Albert Cass. Guide was skippered by W. M. Campbell and had on board W. McD. Craven, Horace Griman, William Byer, and W. S. Dunn. Cygnet was in charge of Joseph F. Wright and carried Montague Brooks, Harry C. Conrad, Harry Klinemann, Royal Houghton, William Garland, and William Young.

The official times for the boats were:

Brooklyn Cup Race.—400 miles; start, July 7, 10 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.	Corrected. H.M.S.
Mopsa, F. C. and W. S. Sullivan	7.23:30	105:25:30	100:58:50
Lila, Richard D. Floyd	6:13:30	104:13:30	104:13:30
Tamerlane, Frank Maier	Not yet finished.		
Cygnet, J. F. Wright	Did not finish.		
Guide, W. M. Campbell	Did not finish.		

MISS SUTTON WINS IN WALES.

American Tennis Player Scores Again for Title She Holds.

NEWPORT-MONMOUTH, Wales, July 11.—Miss May Sutton, the American girl, was among the starters to-day in the ladies' Welsh lawn tennis championship tournament here, on the courts upon which the American players were so successful in the preliminaries of the International Davis Cup matches. Miss Sutton won the singles title and cup at this meeting a year ago. In this tournament the winner is required to play through and not stand out for the challenge match, as in other meetings.

Upon the posting of the draw to-day Miss Sutton was allowed to advance to the second round of the singles by the default of her opponent, Miss Hudd. Miss Sutton played her first actual competition of the tournament in the doubles, in which she paired with the former champion of all England, Mrs. Sterry. The American-English combination defeated Miss Hudd and Miss Barclay, 2 sets to 1. The ladies' doubles is a handicap event, and Miss Sutton and Mrs. Sterry conceded to the opposing pair points in each set.

The modern trust company is organized, primarily, for the purpose of administering estates. It is empowered by law to act in all respects as might an individual, but possesses many qualities of desirability that the individual lacks. Furthermore, by reducing the expense of administration, it can often increase the value of the estate.

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Mannish straws are much worn by women who know.

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
Fulton and Smith Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRAVIS LEADS GOLFERS IN CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY

Beats Travers by Three Strokes for Gold Medal.

HORSE STOPS WARD'S PUT

Amusing Incident in Play Off on First Green—Thirty-two Eligibles Drawn for Match Play.

Walter J. Travis triumphed over the juniors decisively yesterday in the National golf championship play on the links of the Englewood Club, leading the greatest field of golfers that has ever met for high honors in this country. He won the gold medal for the low 36-hole score, completing the double round in 152 strokes, playing a game which for its almost unerring accuracy was fully equal to the best the ex-champion has ever shown. His score of 75 during the day, however, was equaled by the young metropolitan champion, Jerome D. Travers, and these are the only two contestants who have made the round of the long 6,203 yards course in that figure.

The last score to get within the charmed circle was 169, and at this six men tied for the last two places. Duncan Laird of Princeton, J. D. Foot of Apawamis, John M. Ward of Fox Hills, W. T. West of Philadelphia, Gilman P. Tiffany, who captured the Hudson River championship last week, and C. J. Sullivan of Baltusrol were the men. West and Tiffany won the coveted places in the play off.

A bit of humor characterized the play as the six men were putting on the first green. A man on horseback and a team of bays drawing a stylish trap drew up close to the hedge overlooking the green. John Ward was just about to put when one of the horses neighed so audibly as to cause Ward to jump back and look reproachfully in the direction of the sound. It was repeated.

"Tell your horse to cut it out!" shouted Secretary W. Fellowes Morgan. "A man can't play golf with that noise back of him."

A ripple of laughter ran through the crowd, and amid intense silence Ward ran his put down successfully.

Although Travis, the three times National champion, showed that he has as good a chance as the best of the young fellows to win this week, the youngsters had much the better of it in the total results, for among the 32 the younger set predominates, Jerome Travers came second with 155, followed by the young Baltimore player, E. H. Bankard, Jr., with 158. H. Chandler Egan, the present title holder, and C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., totaled 159 each, and after them came the ex-Canadian champion, George S. Lyon.

The metropolitan district secures 18 of the 32 eligibles. Besides Egan, the only other Westerner is Harold Weber, the runner-up last year. The 32 who qualified for the championship are:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—									
Out	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	4—39	
In	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	3—38—77
Out	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	3	4—38
In	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	3—37—75—152
Jerome D. Travers, Nassau—									
Out	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	4—40
In	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—40—80
Out	3	5	5	3	3	4	4	3	6—36
In	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	3—39—75—155
E. H. Bankard, Jr., Baltimore—									
Out	5	5	4	4	6	5	4	3	6—42
In	6	2	4	5	4	6	5	4	4—40—82
Out	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	4—38
In	6	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	3—38—76—158
H. Chandler Egan, Chicago—									
Out	4	4	5	5	4	3	7	2	3—39
In	7	3	4	6	4	5	5	6	2—42—81
Out	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—40
In	6	2	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—38—78—159
C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Montclair—									
Out	4	4	5	5	3	6	4	4	4—39
In	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	3—39—78
Out	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—41
In	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	6	5—40—81—159

George S. Lyon, Toronto	84	77	161
Dwight Partridge, Bedford	75	87	162
Percy R. Pyne, Princeton	85	77	162
Dr. D. P. Fredericks, Oil City	84	78	162
E. M. Byers, Pittsburg	80	82	162
W. P. Smith, Philadelphia	87	76	163
George T. Brokaw, Garden City	83	80	163
Fred Aftershoff, Garden City	85	78	163
T. M. Sherman, Wyckagyl	86	78	164
P. W. Whittemore, Boston	83	82	165
Archie M. Reid, St. Andrew's	83	82	165
E. M. Barnes, Englewood	82	83	165
Max H. Behr, Morris County	87	76	166
J. G. Anderson, Amherst	82	84	166
S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn	86	80	166
M. Whitlatch, Mayclair	85	81	166
D. M. Cole, Westfield	86	81	167
Hugo R. Johnstone, Myopia	83	84	167
B. T. Evans, Boston	82	85	167
Archie Graham, North Jersey	83	84	167
Harold Wilcox, Montclair	87	81	168
Ellis Knowles, Bedford	85	83	168
Dr. Simon Carr, Philadelphia	89	79	168
Harold Weber, Toledo	87	81	168
W. T. West, Philadelphia	83	86	169
Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton	88	81	169

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Automobilists will find our supply store an extremely happy place in which to buy. The savings to be found are indicated in the examples given below.

Note this carefully—We sell nothing but STANDARD goods. Everything here is of a make well known to, and approved by, experienced automobilists and chauffeurs.

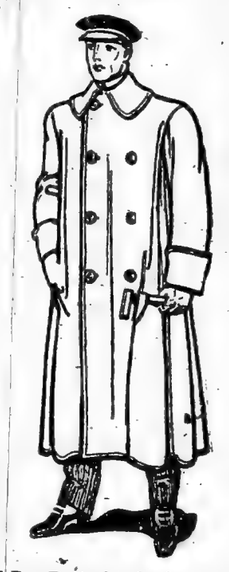

Special Auto Supplies

Men's Auto Dusters, cut full; in all sizes, either tan or gray $1.15

Men's Cravenette Mohair Auto Dusters, copied after the latest French models; made to retail at $12; special to-day $8.50

Men's Waterproof Auto Dusters, made to retail at $5; special to-day..... $2.25

Ladies' Auto Dusters, made of crash linen in the prettiest and latest combination of automobile shades..... $6.75

Caps, with long hoods, protecting the back of the head and tying in a bow in front, to match the women's $6.75 duster.. $3.25

Ladies' Auto Dusters, made of pongee silk, the best wearing garment for automobilists; other dealers get $20 for the same garment; to-day, special $12.50

Cap to match this Duster $3.95

Silk Rubber Waterproof Automobile Coats; these coats are shower and spot proof and are made in the most attractive colors; special to-day..... $10

Lunch Baskets, our own importation; for two persons..... $5.95

Lunch Baskets, our own importation, for four persons..... $10.95

Others up to *$85.*

"Ytnat" Gas Headlight Lamps, exact copies of the imported French models that retail at $50 each; pair..... $21

Searchlights for dashboards, with swivel brake; 9-inch, *$16.95;* 8-inch, *$15;* 7-inch, *$10.95;* 6-inch..... $9.25

Tool Kit Rolls, containing 23 tools..... $8.50

Peerless Jacks..... $1.50

Ammeters..... $1.95

Lubricating Oil; gallon..... 65c

"Tanty" Dry Batteries, having more amperage than any other battery made; each..... 22c

"Dunn" Semi-dry Batteries..... 43c

The popular 4-way Goggles..... 75c

Imported French Horns. Prices range from *$12.75* down to..... $2.95

Special for to-day, four models of horns, worth from $6 to $3.50..... $2.95

"Le Serpent" Horn—Our own importation, 7½ inch bell, fitted with dust screen and 60 inches flexible brass tubing..... $9.75

Constant Plugs—Two plugs in one; each..... 50c

Albany Grease, 5 pounds..... 95c

Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor.

FOXHALL KEENE TO RACE FOR VANDERBILT CUP

Hopes, with New Mercedes Car, to Retrieve Last Year's Failure.

JENATZY WILL DRIVE AGAIN

Napier Auto May Be Entered to Represent England—Chairman Thompson Will Return in August.

Foxhall Keene, Robert Graves, and C. L. Charley will be the owners of the three Mercedes racing cars that have been entered as the German team in the Vanderbilt Cup race. Charley is the foreign representative for the German machines, and his car will be driven by Marlaux, who was one of the drivers in the recent Grand Prix race. Foxhall Keene and Robert Graves were among the Mercedes entrants last year, and it will be good news to automobilists here to learn that Jenatzy, the great German driver, will again have charge of Mr. Graves's car. Foxhall Keene will do his own driving. He is in Europe now, and before returning to America will give his new car several trial spins. Mr. Keene believes to this day that were it not for the misfortune of running into the telegraph pole near the dangerous Albertson turn he would have finished second to none. He will bend every effort in the coming race to retrieve his disappointment.

The first definite information received here regarding the Mercedes cars and their owners and drivers was brought by A. G. Batcheider, who has just returned from abroad, where he, with Chairman Jefferson De Mont Thompson of the Vanderbilt Cup Commission, were the representatives at the Grand Prix race of the American Automobile Association. Mr. Batcheider is one of the Directors, and he stated yesterday that as soon as Mr. Thompson returns, which will be early in August, the Long Island racing course will be definitely selected.

"I think, from what I heard about the new six-cylinder Mercedes cars," said Mr. Batcheider, "that it is questionable whether they will be sent over for the Vanderbilt Cup race. It had been expected to enter them in the Grand Prix, but they were not finished to the satisfaction of the German amkers, and four-cylinder cars were used instead. It is more than probable that three of the Grand Prix cars will be the ones to come over for the race here."

Mr Batcheider gave the interesting bit of news that young Albert Clement, who was third in the Grand Prix event, will positively bring over for the Vanderbilt Cup race the first of the new six-cylinder Clement-Bayard cars. They were not ready for the French race. The advent of a six-cylinder French racing car will arouse wide interest and its success will undoubtedly exert considerable influence upon the future utility of the six-cylinder automobile for general use.

It was also learned that it is barely possible that an entry of a Napier car has been mailed by the Automobile Club of Great Britain. "Mr. Thompson believed when I left him in Paris," said Mr. Batcheider, "that England would be represented in the race. He is now touring in France, but expects to go to England by the middle of July, and he will confer with the officers of the English club."

JOY FIRST FOR HAVENS CUP.

Victory Probably Gives Her Final Possession of the Trophy.

W. H. Childs's new twenty-two-foot racer Joy yesterday won the third race of the series held at the Atlantic Yacht Club for the Havens Cup, and probably won the trophy finally. The deed of gift provides that the cup must be won three times to become the property of any yacht, and Joy won the first and third race. She finished third in the second race to Soay and Spider, but both these boats were protected on the ground that they had not rounded the Sea Gate mark. If the protest is upheld Joy gets the race and the cup.

THIRD HAVENS CUP RACE.

Start, 3 P. M. Course, 12 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Joy, W. H. Childs	5:05:28	2:05:28
Sue, E. F. Luckenbach	4:56:20	1:56:20
Spider, Henden Chubb	5:07:35	2:07:35
Saetta, George H. Church	5:09:47	2:09:47
Soay, W. A. Barstow	5:16:53	2:16:53

Corrected Time—Joy, 1:55:01; Sue, 1:56:20; Spider, 1:57:08; Saetta, 1:50:20; Soay, 2:05:26. Joy wins by 1 minute 19 seconds. Joy won first race, Soay second.

LOST ARTICLES

are found by advertising in The New York Times. Telephone 1,000 Bryant. Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.—Adv.

BRYAN ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Interborough's Manager Must Account for Delays on New Station.

E. P. Bryan, Vice President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was summoned yesterday to appear before the Board of Railroad Commissioners on July 16, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, to explain the discrepancy between his statement that his road was hurrying the construction of the station on the east side of 130th Street and Eighth Avenue, and the report of an Inspector who declared that there was no evidence of even a preparation to erect the station.

The station in question was ordered by an act of the Legislature last year. The neglect to comply with the law was brought to the attention of the Railroad Commissioners, who took the matter up.

On April 23 Vice President Bryan wrote to the Commissioners, "We are rushing this work as much as possible."

On June 20 last an Inspector was sent by the commission to look over the work and to see how it was getting on. He could not find that work had been begun, and sent in the following report:

"No material has been received from the manufacturers as yet, and no work of construction has been begun at 130th Street." Upon the receipt of this report the board asked Mr. Bryan to call and explain to them the reason for the delay.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bird, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. T. Otto, underwear, wrappers; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Lewis, A. T., & Son Company, Denver, Col.; Miss E. Kelly, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Wellington.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberdorfer, laces and ladies' neckwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Brandeis, L. & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; T. Ettinger, clothing, shoes; 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery; H. D. Renwick, millinery; 626 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. C. McCabe, notions; 95 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Pitts, Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; M. Young, hosiery, underwear; Hotel Navarre.

Rice & Haller, Frederick, Md.; H. H. Haller, notions, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Parker, Bridget & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. H. Diehl, leather and sporting goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Dulling, G., Company, San Antonio, Texas; E. Blum, hosiery, gloves, ladies' furnishing goods; 11 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; H. W. Atkins, laces, embroideries; 1 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces, ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Burham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods, silks, coats, suits; 43 Leonard Street.

Miller, Rhoads & Swartz, Norfolk, Va.; C. E. Chandler, domestics, wash goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. C. Houde, hats; 377 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; Miss K. E. Lyons, ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bauscher, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Strauss, Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, domestics; Hotel Broztell.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery, laces, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Sherbano, shoes; 450 Broadway; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Robertson, E. A., Saginaw, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. L. Diggs, toilet goods; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. M. Nordland, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Shepard, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Breslin.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Von Ende, dress goods; T. A. Pratt, silks; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; J. S. Marsden, underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. R. March, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; I. W. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. R. Aufderheide, silks and dress goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bates-Street Shirt Company, Lewiston, Me.; J. T. Waite, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Williams-Echols Dry Go

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MR. TAFT'S SUPPOSITIONS.

At Greensborough Secretary TAFT said: "Incidentally, ponder how much would have been done if Mr. PARKER had been elected and had acted on his theory that the common law supplied all that was necessary for the suppression of trusts and the abolition of rebates." There are some lawyers who would prefer to see this tried in the courts instead of on the stump. The Ice Trust is at this moment being prosecuted in several States under the common law where statutes are lacking, and in States where there are statutes prosecution is neglected. President ROOSEVELT'S own most notable success has been won not under the new-fangled statutes, "laws with teeth," but under a neglected law of 1867.

Laws do not execute themselves, not even the common law. Until the contrary appears we take leave to suppose that President PARKER, with the common law and existing statutes, might have remedied every evil which has been proved or which is provable, and have spared the country the agitation for unnecessary new laws. Mr. ROOSEVELT has declared that he is President of the United States, not Republican Chairman. It is a good saying, and worthy of practice according to it, not only by all Presidents, but by all Secretaries. When a Secretary cannot resist the temptation to make a speech he ought at least not to heave partisan bricks, and when he does so he invites the heaving of them back again, which results rather in heat than light.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT SEVENTY.

The thousands of electors in England who sent addresses of congratulation and good wishes to Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN on his seventieth birthday undoubtedly testified to a remarkable popularity for the veteran politician, though they, with many other thousands, were not able to save Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S party from a crushing defeat under his personal leadership. By the test of relative strength, which is the one that necessarily tells for the time being, he might fairly be regarded as a failure. He is not that, for he has abounding energy and ingenuity, vast experience in the manipulation of popular sentiment, a powerful organization for party and personal work, and, what counts for much in England, the most effective gift for speechmaking and for debate of all the statesmen of the islands. But with these advantages it is still an arduous task he has before him to lead to power the party he led to such overwhelming disaster on an issue invented and forced by himself.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S career has a special interest for Americans, because of the tactics and ideas he is reputed to have borrowed from our favored land. The first of these was the close party organization, with its continuous system of representative committees, culminating in a central body to which he sustained relations like those of an American Boss. In this organization, however, it is to be remembered that the element of political patronage, narrowly restricted as it is in England by the system of appointments on competition and probation, was very much less important than in our own. The same is true as to the use of money in elections. Elections to the House of Commons are expensive, but mainly on account of the great cost of the meetings, of the enrollment, and the circulation of campaign literature, but all these disbursements are closely accounted for, and there is no such loosely held fund for the support of "workers" as we have. Such as his system was, it outraged the conventions of British politics, but it made him the master of his own great city and of his section of the party with which he worked. And it enabled him practically to drag Mr. BALFOUR at his chariot wheels when the chariot was doomed to come far short of the goal.

The most conspicuous borrowing from America of which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN availed himself was the issue of protectionism on which he and his party were so badly beaten. Originally one is tempted to think that it was a device to distract public opinion from the unfortunate record of the Government in which he had borne the leading part in the policy that brought on the Boer war and in the conduct of that ill-fated struggle with a small and distant people. The English went wild with delight over their narrow escape from disaster, but later they were very sore with the men responsible for the narrowness of the escape. Whether so intended or not, the issue invented by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN diverted their thoughts. It was plausibly presented as a form of imperialism, a mode of knitting more closely the ties with daughters of the empire over-seas, and a handy trick to get even with the foreign rivals who were shutting their markets to English exports. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S personal campaign, as well as that he organized with his followers, was a miracle of skill and persistence. Even after the bye-elections had gone steadily against him, and he plotted to make a general election inevitable, his fury of energy deceived his colleagues and many cooler observers, who predicted his substantial success. Instead he encountered the severest defeat inflicted on any party leader since he entered politics.

Not at all dismayed, he seized the Education bill as the occasion for reasserting his influence in the Commons, and with the same degree of success at the beginning. Here again he appears as the advocate of an essentially American idea, secular schooling, but in a characteristically indirect and sophisticated manner. From the shelter of this measure, which is obviously impossible in England at the present time, he attacks the Government at every point, stirring up antagonisms of most varied sorts, united in nothing but opposition to the Government. Now it is the extremer churchmen, now the Roman Catholics and the Irish, to whom he appeals, losing no chance to instill the belief that the Government is in practical subserviency to the denominational ambitions of the Non-Conformists. In this instance, as in most others in his political career, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN seems to play the part rather of the intriguer than of the constructive statesman. He plays a brilliant game, and he manages to keep in the public eye, but from this side of the water it appears, as in the late contest, a losing game. Possibly it is a desperate one. The "old man in a hurry" who at sixty-seven wrecked his party in his effort to reach the head of the Government by a short cut, is not less eager at seventy. The hurry is even greater; the goal apparently more distant.

THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

"We can and will guarantee the fitness in all respects of tinned meats bearing the Government stamp," says President ROOSEVELT, by courtesy of our Ambassador, to the Grocers' Federation of Sheffield. "If any trouble arises therewith, protest can at once be made not merely to the sellers of the goods, but to the United States Government itself." In his enthusiastic devotion to the principle of Government regulation of everything Mr. ROOSEVELT has been carried fast and far. He is willing not only to assume broad, general control, but to descend to petty detail and particular instance. Imagine the Board of Trade of Sheffield requesting the British Foreign Office through his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington to protest to the President of the United States that a certain Sheffield grocer's "latest consignment" of potted ham from Packingtown failed to pass the challenges of a nice palate or a critical nose! All the world would grin, but we have no doubt that to Mr. ROOSEVELT, whose mind has long run in that particular groove, it seems perfectly logical and proper that the Government should attend at its headquarters in Washington to individual complaints of violations of its inspection laws.

Men were engaged in trade even before the drafting of the inter-State commerce clause of the Constitution. They have evolved trade customs and invented devices for their protection against fraud. A letter from a Sheffield grocer to his American factor complaining of the potted ham in question would be trade's way of redressing the grievance. In the natural course of business the matter would then be laid before the head of the inspection service in Chicago, the delinquent packer would be warned that a repetition of the offense would result in a withdrawal of the label privilege, which would close his business, and the stream of "tinned" ham would once more flow broad, limpid, and unruffled toward Sheffield. There are a million things that trade can do for itself. Having very properly done for it the one thing it could not well do for itself, Mr. ROOSEVELT is perfectly willing to undertake the balance of the million.

It must be said for him, however, that he meant well. He and the Secretary of Agriculture are doing everything in their power to reassure a startled world to the end that our exports of food products may soon resume their accustomed volume.

EXILES FROM RUSSIA.

Much must be pardoned to the exiles from Russia who have sought our asylum on account of their religion. Especially true is this if the exiles who have, happily for themselves, been driven by persecution from a Russian town in which their kinsfolk and coreligionists who remained in it have in great part expiated their slowness to depart by death at the hands of a mob, and of whom those who still survive and still remain go in daily fear of death.

Still, even a meeting of former residents of Bialystok ought really to understand that the President of the United States can do nothing to the purpose to relieve the awfulness of the situation of those they have left behind. He would no longer be the most prominent man in the world, but a negligible international quantity, if he were to invite from Russia a second rebuff, upon the ground that the outrages against which he protested were none of his business, as, internationally speaking, they are evidently not, unless American citizens should chance, as they have not yet chanced, to be the victims of the fury of Russian mobs. The President would better keep his influence for some occasion on which it may possibly be beneficial than to fritter it away upon an issue on which all tradition and usage are against his interference, and only humanity and civilization are on his side.

Moreover, the situation now is much more strained than it was before. The American protest was then rebuffed upon the ground that it was a protest against the domestic policy or internal administration of Russia. Now it would be universally interpreted, and plausibly if not justly interpreted, as a taking sides in Russian politics for one of the parties and against the other of the parties which are contending for the control of the internal administration. It would be supposed to be an interference between the Duma and the Czar, and would anger and embitter both sides. The last state of the objects of such well-meant but ill-managed interference would be worse than the first. That argument should appeal to the exiles from Bialystok. When we have relaxed, in favor of the victims of Russian persecution, restrictions we impose upon the entry of other immigrants, we have done all that we can decently or usefully attempt. The agitation for more National action than we have already taken can do no good and may do some harm to the cause which the agitators have at heart.

THE BRIDGE PROBLEM.

The Brooklyn Eagle stigmatizes as nonsensical the idea that a surface loop taking Brooklyn passengers where they want to go in Manhattan would be preferable to an elevated loop taking passengers where they do not want to go, for the sake of switching the cars. The Eagle's difference is with Mr. KINGSLEY MARTIN, engineer in charge of the bridges in question. Mr. MARTIN has made an official report calling attention to the fact that the Williamsburg Bridge cars are now equipped with apparatus enabling them to go anywhere over any tracks in either borough, and he asks, Why not let them go? We echoed the question, and our withers are unwrung by The Eagle's impolite comments upon a plan which seems to us to have many advantages, not the least being that it is feasible, while the elevated loop will not be authorized, notwithstanding Mr. COLER'S insistence.

Mr. MARTIN called attention to the fact that in several boroughs there are cars equipped to take power from either the overhead wire or the alongside third rail. In Washington there are electric cars which take power alternately at will from a pole and a plow. The Williamsburg Bridge cars are built with this in view, and there is no mechanical difficulty to-day in their running across Manhattan, enabling passengers to take any north and south line. All that is lacking to make the plan practical is a traffic arrangement with the connecting systems. Obviously there is no terminal problem for passengers who cross the bridge in the vehicle in which they approach it. Neither is there any terminal problem for the cars, since in actual practice the time for changing from the pole to the plow is eighteen seconds. And just as the route from Brooklyn might be laid partly through Manhattan, so the route from Manhattan might be laid through Brooklyn, looping the bridges in a manner as efficiently as the elevated loop could do for elevated traffic. If Mr. MARTIN'S plan were adopted for the surface, and if it worked as well as he hopes, is it not evident that there would be pressure upon the elevated roads to do something to protect their business? It seems to us practical to take the path of least resistance, and to insert an entering wedge which might lead to results greatly desired by the readers of both THE TIMES and The Eagle. Incidentally we may remark that while an elevated loop is destructive to values, a surface loop is beneficial to business thoroughfares, and great values would be created in addition to the promotion of interborough transit.

CANADIAN SPORTSMANSHIP.

The Canadian team have gone home without teaching us cricket even a little, but they leave us a lesson in the amenities of sport which it would be well for us to take as much profit from as they are entitled to take credit. Our Captain was playing for the victory rather than for the sport when he elected to take a second inning instead of requiring the Canadians to follow on, to see whether in two innings they could equal the score of our first. Doubtless the intent was not what the result was—to make a show of the Canadians. Nevertheless, if the Canadians had not been in temper to heap coals of fire upon our heads they could easily have been forgiven. Yet that is what they did. They insisted upon playing in a storm sufficient to warrant a protest, and they even played twelve minutes past time in order that we might have a victory which was rightly ours instead of the unsatisfying "draw" which might have been managed. Never has sport presented a fitter case for declaring that a defeat was without disgrace. The Canadians go home with honor, having erected a standard in sport which will be referred to long after the defeat will have been forgotten. The game will be remembered not for the hollowness of their defeat, but for the service they rendered to sportsmanship. Well done, Canadians! Let us have the same spirit in cross-border contests in trade, and even in politics.

RUSSIAN SCAPEGOATS.

All the world will agree in rejoicing that ROJESTVENSKY goes scot free, just as all the world, particularly the American part of the world, agreed in rejoicing that CERVERA went scot free. The Spanish and Russian naval codes seem to be equally Draconian. Possibly our own is equally so in theory. Of course it is well that there should be an official inquiry whenever a naval vessel is lost, in peace or in war. If it be lost by the fault of its commander, it is well that he should be punished to the extent of his fault. If his fault extends to the sacrifice of his ship to save his own life, it is well that he should lose it. But, short of treachery or cowardice, the general modern code lays it down that the expiation of his errors should not be capital.

CERVERA was expiating not so much his own errors as those of the Spanish Navy in general. He was ordered out against his judgment, to fight a hopeless fight against an overwhelming enemy, and he did his best. It is true his best was bad, but he disarmed criticism by the ungrudging praise he gave to the valor and efficiency of his foes. ROJESTVENSKY disarmed it by his manly assumption of a responsibility which it was quite notorious was, in consequence of his disabled condition, bodily and mentally, not in reality his. His full acquittal was the natural consequence of this manliness and of the equal manliness of his submission of his case to the court: "Sirs, Russia's fleet has been humiliated; the people have confidence in you; I await my punishment."

The four culprits who were held as scapegoats seem to have been treated with no undue severity; one of them, indeed, with undue lenity. This was the commander of the torpedo boat who, in the haste of his cowardly flight, left his countrymen to drown, and had to submit to being called a coward by the President of the court. But it seems that he, too, is recommended to mercy, along with the three others whom it appears the court had no choice but to sentence to be shot. A commutation of his sentence to dismissal, with the consciousness that he was branded for life as a coward, would be more intolerable to a sensitive naval officer than the execution of the original sentence. But to such a man as Capt. BARONOFF appears to be it is far more tolerable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

British Humor Illustrated.

If "Mr. Punch" is in the habit of taking second thoughts, he is probably a little regretful, possibly a little ashamed, of having made merry with President ROOSEVELT'S daughter—and incidentally with her husband—in just the way he did. The case is hardly important enough to warrant more than a reference to the fact that once Punch had to confess itself a "scurrile jester" for its treatment of an American, but it is a pretty unpleasant case, nevertheless, and a good many references in after-dinner oratory to "common heritages" will be required to sweeten the tempers that will be more or less sharply acidulated by it on this side of the water. There are some funny, and fairly funny, lines in the supposititious diary, but on the whole it is about equally marked by stupidity and bad taste, and we like to believe—and can—that in the United States there is no publication even approaching Punch in representative character or in claims to decency that would have printed such a thing about an Englishwoman with Mrs. LONGWORTH'S right to respectful courtesy who was here as the guest of the British Ambassador. There was no sense at all in ascribing to the well-educated and widely traveled daughter of President ROOSEVELT the mannerisms and ignorances of the American girl of the comic stage and humorous novel, and it was pretty near the height of boorishness to describe and list such a breakfast party at Mr. REID'S house as Punch presents for the amusement of its readers. One wonders if they were amused or whether they saw, as we see, that the jest was "scurrile" as well as poor. That question is really the only one suggested by the episode that deserves consideration. If Punch knew its constituency—knew that its "diary" would please and make them laugh—of course the paper will not have any immediate and direct reason to regret the publication, but it will make Americans extremely thoughtful as to their real standing in London society, and as to the sincerity of the welcomes some of them have received there in return for welcomes here about the sincerity of which there is as little doubt as about their generosity. Nobody, we hope, will get at all excited over this latest specimen of Punch's humor, but there is a word that qualifies it well, a word much more frequently used by Britons than by Americans—and the word is "nasty."

Thought Only of the Cheap Land.

In determining to concentrate the army in brigade posts, instead of keeping it scattered over the country in a way once necessary, but no longer required by service conditions, the Secretary of War has doubtless been well advised by the General Staff. The advantages of the change are obvious from a military point of view, and they will be plain enough to all civilians whose interests are not injured by the abandonment of the small posts. At least a few observers will note, however, that the location of the new and larger posts seems to have been determined by a single consideration—that of obtaining near them a considerable amount of land at a low price. That is certainly a point worthy of attention, but there is at least one other point of much more importance, and that is the selection of places where the men can be comfortable and healthy, so that their fighting efficiency may be maintained. Apparently it did not occur to the Secretary and his advisers that land is particularly cheap only where life is either hard or unpleasant, and if they had consulted their own medical experts, the army surgeons, they might have heard reasons why the places already chosen for the big posts are not quite the best, everything being taken into the account, that could be selected. Of course San Antonio, for instance, is all right in its way and at certain times in the year, but few soldiers will hear with joy that they have been stationed there in something like permanency, as permanency goes in the army. It is reported that Kansas is to have two posts, Nebraska another, Wyoming another, and Georgia is also to be favored. California is also spoken of, with the chances that its southern portion will be chosen. Pennsylvania has only mention as a possibility, and New York gets hardly that. According to present information, therefore, most of the soldiers are to be stationed where they will have to endure hot weather for a good part of the year—than which, of course, no preparation could be worse, even for service in the tropics. New York State, to be sure, is not as well provided as many others, particularly in the South, with broad stretches of cheap land over which to manœuvre a brigade, but it has an excellent climate for the preservation of men in a condition of military efficiency, and it is something more than local pride or interest that prompts our regret that nobody in the department seems to have thought of enlarging the post at Plattsburg to meet the new requirements. New York can well afford to leave the question of Plattsburg's merits to the sanitarians, in and out of the army, and those in the army would and could settle it in short order. And, by the way, it would be interesting to know just how much the army surgeons have had to do with the selection of the Mount Gretna site and with its preparation for the new inhabitants now hastening there—to know, in other words, how much we have learned from Japan about keeping soldiers in health.

Dueling and War.

As President FAUNCE of Brown said in his New Haven address, there is a good deal of likeness between war and dueling, in that neither of them proves anything except the relative strength or skill of the antagonists, and strength and skill are never the questions at issue, either in war or dueling. But the absurdity of the latter was not seen—did not, indeed, exist—until a better method of settling personal quarrels and controversies had slowly been developed, and as yet we are only at the dawn of the era in which nations, too, will be able to carry all their differences into the equivalent of a court. Just as dueling still lingers as a sort of solemn farce in a few countries that have provided themselves with a more or less efficient legal machine, so will war remain long after the new tribunals of international arbitration are much more firmly established than at present. That it will in time become an anachronism and therefore as ridiculous as the duel cannot be doubted, but the time is not yet, and the advocates of universal peace—everybody is that, in last analysis—would advance their cause more rapidly if they would not push their useful analogy too fast or too far. War is bad enough, but the majority of the world's inhabitants are not yet ready to admit that it is worse, say, than submission to unjust aggression, and the possibility of that will not pass away for some years to come.

BUSINESS HONESTY.

Parallel Between Selling a Diseased Horse and Depreciated Stock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quite puzzled over a question of business honesty, which I must decide, and beg leave to seek aid through your paper for a solution.

About a month ago I purchased a horse. Last week I noticed that all was not quite right with him and called in a horse doctor in whom I had the utmost confidence. The doctor told me that the horse was afflicted with a disease which was incurable and would cause death within a month, though the progress of the disease would not be apparent in the outward appearance of the horse. I learned further that this condition of affairs had been told to the former owner prior to my purchase.

The next day the animal was, to all appearances, in excellent condition, and I was offered a price for him equal to the sum I had paid. I declined, knowing the animal to be worthless.

At about the time of my horse deal I also bought some shares of stock in one of the large railroads. Yesterday the President of that road, and my very good friend, quietly advised me to sell, intimating a decline in the very near future. Having entire confidence in this information I know that if I hold the stock I shall lose considerable money.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am perplexed by the fact that the cases of the horse and of the stock seem to me to be identical from a moral point of view. A sale in either case would, to the best of my knowledge and belief, result in certain loss to the purchaser. If I decline to sell a horse because I believe him to be worthless, why should I sell stock with the equally confident belief that it will decline in value? And yet, while in one case the sale would be universally condemned as utterly dishonest, the other transaction is made openly by presumably honest people. J. B. M.

New York, July 10, 1906.

Banknotes of Small Denomination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest Secretary Shaw's appeal to the National banks to issue more small notes, asserting that there is more profit in this class of circulation, and requesting them to refrain from sending in National bills for redemption until unfit for use.

The Secretary to the contrary notwithstanding, the experience of country banks is that small notes are redeemed more rapidly than large ones, and he appears also to overlook or ignore the fact that the express charges on National banknotes sent for redemption do not have to be borne by the senders, but are paid by the Government, and prorated among the banks whose circulation is redeemed. This is the determining factor which causes large redemptions of National currency fit for use, and with the frequent and rapid redemption of the issues of small notes of the interior banks these charges become a not unimportant item of debit against their profits from circulation, already admittedly small.

If it is within his province, by requiring the senders to bear the charges on all classes of bills sent forward for redemption, the Secretary could largely do away with the present discrimination by banks sending remittances for redemption or credit of their 5 per cent. funds.

Again, as the gain from lost or destroyed banknotes inures to the United States Treasury a readjustment and reduction of the redemption charges on circulation of that class would seem equitable, and might aid the Secretary to bring about a larger issue of small notes by the banks, they being assured of decreased cost in maintaining their issues. R. C. COOLEY.

New York, July 11, 1906.

Cars for Women Only.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from Oscar L. Hallender in to-day's paper quite agrees with a suggestion I made a year ago in The Herald, viz.: Why not run cars from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 6 to 8 P. M. for women, having every second or third car exclusively for them? The treatment they receive now is outrageous. L. J. H.

New York, July 10, 1906.

"EXPERT" EVIDENCE.

A Growing Evil in Our Courts Which Calls for Radical Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whenever a scientific fact becomes involved in a trial by jury, "expert evidence" is offered for and against its existence. This is frequently true in the detection of individualism in the graphic art, by "handwriting experts," but still more prominent has been—and doubtless will be emphasized by the Thaw defense—medical expert testimony to prove or disprove insanity as a defense in murder trials, and to show loss of testamentary capacity in so-called "will cases." Lawyers admit the value of such evidence before a jury chiefly by the array of the experts' qualifications, but they hold experts in contempt as a class, and assume an expert's convictions to be purchasable, determined by the highest bid. This obloquy is not confined to the legal profession and cartoonists, but is increasing with the public at large, from which come all trial jurors. Courts have based rulings upon the absence of any inherent value in such testimony. Even the more intelligent jurors give small credence or weight to an expert's opinion per se, unless it is consonant with their own understanding or has a basis of common sense. The glib scientific nomenclature and cunningly arranged hypothetical question which formerly carried conviction has had its day—and may it ever remain in desuetude.

"Medical experts" have themselves to blame for their low level in public esteem. The rare exceptions are too few to affect the universal regard, however notable they may be, as in the Terranova case. In the writer's opinion the lawyers are still more to blame, their respective attitudes being that of the tempter and the tempted. Cases are unknown where counsel will select an expert who maintains his professional prerogatives regardless of the side that employs him. He can withdraw, but then he is regarded a Judas, and his reputation as an "expert" is sullied. Theoretically the expert's standing should be judicial; it is invariably partisan. A luminous example is the trio of "insanity experts" permanently attached to the District Attorney's office, and appearing against the insanity of the defendant, whatever condition may be revealed by the prisoner and the evidence. They are prosecutors in the same measure as the District Attorney himself, yet they are sworn to tell the truth. This is about as consistent as having a jury sworn to convict, despite the evidence. On the other hand the professional "insanity expert" thus barred out by the State, such places being pre-empted by contract or understanding, must favor the existence of insanity in all such pleas or be without a vocation. Under the conditions how else than with contempt can experts and their evidence be regarded. There are exceptions. The recent McPartland case was one, but the prisoner being of low degree the press ignored the circumstances of the trial. The Thaw case is quite different. Here are large retainers galore. The prosecutor's trio may now have cause for regret, but all the others have "received their retainers and have not returned them." (from the current press notices.)

That this is altogether wrong cannot be denied. It has been the subject of various bills before State Legislatures, the purpose being chiefly to place the selection of experts with the courts, and their payments by the State, but in every case these bills have been defeated by lawyers who contend their inalienable (if not constitutional) right to seek evidence must not be restricted. They recognize the present abuses, but do not want reform; at least such as will inhibit their own privilege. The writer was of a committee to formulate and introduce the most recent effort in a bill before our own Legislature, and urged its passage. The only opposition, except from a few physicians whose incomes would be seriously disturbed by it, was from lawyers. Several Judges passed favorably on it. Experts should therefore not be blamed altogether, for they have tried to be good; have prayed that they be delivered from temptation, but the bad lawyers will not allow it, for they need it in their business. This is at least the view of

ONE OF THEM.

New York, July 11, 1906.

Icemen as They Are.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment on the letter of the President of the American Ice Company in defense of the morals of the iceman in this morning's issue is not the last word in reply to that gentleman's statement of his case.

Permit me to give an illustration of the self-respect and honesty, not of the employe, but of the higher officers of one of the ice companies in this city.

My ice has been supplied for a number of years by a so-called independent dealer, though it is only fair to state that the general opinion in the neighborhood is that he is owned and controlled by the trust. The daily ration for my icebox is a quarter of a cake of artificial ice. I often see this cut in front of the house. If the weather is cool or the ice is only a short time exposed I may get on an average 75 pounds. When the weather is hot or the cart has been out a long time I get about 60 pounds. They always charge 100 pounds on the slip. Not long ago my cook, who, like Martha, is "careful and troubled about many things," complained that she did not get enough ice. I spoke to the iceman, not the employe, but the man whose name appears on the cart, the alleged owner of this large business. He laughed and said: "You don't know icemen. Give the man a dollar and tell him you want good weight."

Now this was the advice of a man who has been in the ice business as long as the worthy President of the American Ice Company. I do not know that he has written any testimonials as to the "honesty and self-respect" of his help, but I have no doubt he would cheerfully do so. X.

New York, July 11, 1906.

Authority to Appoint Ambassadors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your article in to-day's TIMES under the caption "Turkey's Incivility," in which you take the Sultan's Government to task for a reported unwillingness to accept from this Government a representative with the rank of Ambassador.

Sometime about the year 1888 or 1889 there was a provision inserted in our annual Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill which said, in substance, that where any foreign Government should notify our authorities of its desire or intention to send as its representative to this country an Ambassador instead of a diplomatic representative of lesser rank, the President should be empowered to send to such Government a representative of like rank. This was the authority upon which our Ambassadors then and at subsequent times were created. There may have been other legislation by our Congress affecting this matter, but I am not aware of it. What I desire to ask you is, upon what authority does Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Root initiate the creation of an Ambassadorship to Turkey or any other country? JUNIUS.

New York, July 11, 1906.

Cars in Forty-second Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Except for the pickpockets, who are coining money under present conditions, there would be general satisfaction if a few dozen more crosstown cars were to be run during the day through Forty-second Street. It is only of late that transfers from the Broadway and avenue roads have been accepted on this crosstown line, and the cars are packed to suffocation, running as they do on a long headway. The public has a right to expect immediate improvement in this service. M.

New York, July 10, 1906.

RELIGION FOR BRITISH ARMY.

War Secretary Says an Attempt is to be Made to Encourage It.

LONDON, July 11.—War Secretary Haldane, in opening the new portion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Pimlico to-night, said that unless the people at large worked for the material and moral welfare of the soldier outside his bare profession they would not get the quality of men needed. They could not induce men to give the country their best unless they were prepared to hold out some prospect of the care and help due to those willing to lay down their lives for the nation.

For some time, Mr. Haldane said, a War Office committee had been laboring on plans along these lines and for the co-operation of existing agencies with some State assistance with a view to a systematized arrangement for providing employment for ex-soldiers and improving their material condition. In this scheme the committee did not touch directly the religious side, but its report would show how deeply this feature had impressed those concerned with army administration.

It was, said the Secretary, the tendency of the day to broaden religious views, and there was less tendency than formerly to theological controversy. He was not connected with any particular denomination, but held the profound conviction that unless those concerned with the welfare of the soldier strove to awaken in him a sense of his infinite worth and of the eternal in him they would never succeed in their work.

Soldiers and sailors, Mr. Haldane said, were liable to temptation, as were all men, but a safeguard was the consciousness that man was as necessary to God as God was to him.

Mr. Haldane said he felt strongly that the care of the spiritual needs of the army should be placed on a comprehensive footing. He had been trying to devise a new element in the War Office organization for increasing the breadth and reality of the foundation on which this matter should be dealt with. He said the Army Council had decided to appoint a committee, as part of the regular army organization, charged with looking after the spiritual needs of the soldiers on a broad and comprehensive basis. All churches would be represented on this committee, and it would also include distinguished laymen who appreciated these matters.

Mr. Bryan Caught in an Error.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the speech made by William J. Bryan at the great dinner recently given him in London, England, is correctly reported, he made a geographical statement so palpably incorrect that it is strange that The Associated Press is spreading it without an interrogation point.

The clause to which I refer is to this effect: "Though we in the United States cannot boast, as England can, that the sun never sets on our dominion, we can say that our influence is world-wide," &c. No doubt that was pleasing to English ears, but the average high-school boy in our country knows that since the purchase of Alaska in 1867 we, too, can say the sun never sets on our dominion. One has only to look at a map of the United States that includes the Aleutian Islands, a part of Alaska, to see that the statement when the sun is setting on the most westerly of these islands it has risen at Eastport, Me., is correct. So, thirty-nine years ago we, too, could make that boast—thirty years before our eagle's wing covered the Philippine Islands. C.

Minnewaska, N. Y., July 10, 1906.

Cramps a Real Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add a word to the swimming controversy as contained in your paper? I would like to take issue with your esteemed M. D. correspondent who has an interesting letter in to-day's issue and who seems to doubt that "cramp is a satisfactory explanation of the drowning of practiced swimmers." To my mind, and I have had considerable experience in the swimming line, cramp is a very satisfactory explanation, and no one who has experienced the excruciating agony of a cramp in the calf of the leg while swimming in the water can doubt for a moment that that is the true and only reason why so many experienced swimmers succumb. Because they are expert swimmers they imagine they are immune and take chances that are simply appalling, for be a swimmer ever so expert nothing can save him from going down like a stone if he is seized with a cramp in the muscle of his leg.

New York, July 10, 1906. G. S. D.

Menace in Street Car Transfers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of an unsuspecting public to a matter that seriously menaces the public health. Throughout the entire city you will observe that street car conductors almost invariably wet their fingers with saliva to detach transfers for passengers. I have noticed that the same is true of the transfer agents on the street corners. Thus we have in our city several thousand volunteer distributers of pathological organisms, day by day. Realizing the danger, I cannot help recalling from the little slip of paper. The most dreaded diseases may be presented to us on the transfer. OWEN M. WALLER, M. D.

Brooklyn, July 10, 1906.

A Warning to Voters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The emblem adopted by the judiciary nominators, a black triangle, is so much like the emblem adopted long ago by the Political Liberty Party of the United States, an equilateral triangle with a capital "P" in each angle at the base and a capital "L" in the angle at the apex, as possibly to mislead voters and to render advisable a reminder that the only offices for which the Political Liberty Party will have candidates are offices involving the exercise of legislative powers. It has and will have no candidate for any judicial office.

DANIEL J. M. O'CALLAGHAN, Secretary National Committee P. L. P.

New York, July 10, 1906.

Desperate.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"My brave comrades," began the General, while the troops stood at attention, "we killed 547 Zulus in yesterday's engagement and didn't get a scratch. This is magnificent, but it isn't war."

The troops shifted uneasily, wondering what was coming.

"I have here," continued the General, "a bag of beans. You will each extract a bean. Those who draw black will be told off to play polo. We've simply got to achieve a hospital record or be queered."

With pallid faces the men began to draw.

THE CRUISE OF SECRETARY ROOT

Upon the Charleston, man-of-war,
To visit Southern ports afar,
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!
The Secretary put to sea
And took along his families,
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!

The Captain's spacious quarters house
The Secretary and his spouse,
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!
While to his daughter's lot there fell
The cabin of the Admiral,
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!

His son, for lack of better spot,
Has taken the Commander's cot,
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!
His secretaries sit about
Where wardroom officers moved out,
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!

Since every one's shoved down a peg,
This simple question I would beg—
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!
To make room for the merry horde
Has Jackey been thrown overboard?
Heave ho, my lads, heave ho!

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

FOR A STANDING BOARD OF INSANITY EXPERTS

Lawyers Think It Would Take Care of Cases Like Tighe's.

PRESENT SYSTEM ATTACKED

Experienced Attorneys Say the Average Jury Can Be Depended On to Decide Right.

The disclosures as to how Martin J. Tighe, who on Tuesday pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife, had contrived, by tricking a commission of insanity experts, to have himself sent to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan instead of the electric chair, have provoked considerable discussion among lawyers with wide practice in criminal cases.

Tighe himself told a TIMES reporter yesterday his own view of the witness Cuoco's disclosures. Cuoco was Tighe's cellmate in the Tombs.

"That man is an out-and-out liar," said the prisoner. "His whole story is false, and was hatched up to further his own ends. I never saw the man before. What he says about my mother bringing me lemons, honey, and liniment is absurd. Why, every one knows that nothing can be brought in without the knowledge of the guards. Some papers said that I was in collusion with the keepers. That's nonsense.

"There is no doubt that I was insane in 1901. I have no recollection of the crime, nor of any of the events following till March, 1904, when I began to recover my reason."

"Then, if Cuoco's evidence was untrue, why did you not show him up as perjurer, instead of pleading guilty to manslaughter?" Tighe was asked.

"Because my counsel urgently advised me to plead guilty, and I had good reason to believe that the jury would send me to Matteawan for life. I preferred a long sentence in Sing Sing with freedom afterward."

Tighe's denunciation of Cuoco's testimony was made known at the office of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Tighe's counsel. This statement was given out:

"Cuoco perjured himself on the stand in nearly everything he said, and many of his falsehoods were brought out at the trial. However, what he said had nothing to do with our line of action.

"We had decided the night before to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and Cuoco's story did not hasten the plea a bit. We are satisfied with the result of the trial, for there is little doubt that our client would have been committed to Matteawan for life. As it is, he can, by good behavior, reduce his present sentence to twelve years and three months."

Commission, Lawyers Say.

Several lawyers, who have been prominent in the trial of criminal cases, were asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter to suggest, along lines indicated by the Tighe case, how to obviate similar abuses of justice in the future. The general opinion was that the question of deciding whether a defendant in a capital case was sane or insane within the meaning of the law at the time might safely be left to the determination of the jury unaided by insanity experts. They also said they thought that in cases where such experts were deemed necessary, they should be drafted from a permanent board whose members should draw a fixed salary from the State and not be permitted to receive outside fees or retainers in such cases.

One of the lawyers interviewed was John F. McIntyre, who served as an Assistant District Attorney during several administrations, and has probably prosecuted more murder cases where insanity was set up as a defense than any other lawyer in this State. Mr. McIntyre expressed as his opinion that Tighe was insane at the time he was examined by the insanity experts.

"I don't mean to say that he was insane at the time he committed the crime, and I don't believe he was, but I do believe that the experts who examined him found genuine objective and subjective symptoms of primary dementia," said Mr. McIntyre.

"One reason for that belief is that lemon and honey would not produce irritability of the skin, as claimed by the prosecution, and that the dilation of the pupils could not be produced in the manner claimed for a long enough period to deceive the experts. There are very few cases on record where a defendant has succeeded in fooling a corps of alienists. Perhaps the only case in modern times is that known as the 'Dummyshaker case,' which was tried in Utica fifteen or twenty years ago. The defendant in that case was a man who could throw himself into a state of psychic epilepsy which deceived the most expert among the alienists."

"In your opinion are jurors prone to believe in a plea of emotional insanity when set up in a capital case?" Mr. McIntyre was asked.

Trusts the Jurors.

"The average juror will not accept such a plea as that where a defendant claims to be insane the minute before he committed the murder, then insane for an interval long enough to consummate the crime, and sane again the minute after," Mr. McIntyre replied. "The plea of emotional insanity was exploded in the Macfarlane case, which was tried in 1871. Macfarlane was charged with murdering one Richardson, an editor. The plea of emotional insanity was invented for that case, for the Dan Sickles case, which was tried in Washington, and the case of the People against Hiscock, in which the defendant was the brother of Frank Hiscock, who later became Senator from this State.

Mr. McIntyre pointed out how expert testimony may provide a loophole for escape. Presuming that the prosecution has alienists to certify that a defendant is sane, all that the defense need do is to put on an equal number of experts to support the opposite contention, either to leave the jury muddled or create that reasonable doubt which to the jury must be a ground for acquittal.

"Do you believe, then, that it would be better to leave it to the jury to determine from the testimony regarding the circumstances leading up to and surrounding a crime whether a defendant in a capital case was insane at the time the crime was committed?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," said Mr. McIntyre. "What is known as legal insanity—the only form rendering the defendant irresponsible for the commission of a crime—would be obvious to the lay mind.

"Few juries have an ample understanding of the qualitative wisdom voiced on the stand by so-called insanity experts. As a matter of fact, in nearly every case they don't give answers based on the hypothetical question in the case, but on widely differing theories regarding states of medical insanity, which is quite diffefent from legal insanity.

"What they describe as insanity would apply in most cases to our captains of industry, a majority of Justices on the Supreme Court bench, and perhaps two-thirds of the membership in the House of Representatives, to cite instances."

Mr. McIntyre also said that for cases where expert testimony as to the mental condition of a defendant would seem altogether indispensable, there should be a State Commission composed of ten or more members from which experts to sit in any special case could be drafted just as a jury is drafted from a panel. These experts, Mr. McIntyre believes, should be paid by the State and not be allowed to receive any fee outside of their salary. They should be called in whenever insanity is set up as a defense. Mr. McIntyre expressed as his opinion that such a procedure would not vitiate the constitutional rights of a defendant.

"That would do away with the bias that necessarily must go with a retainer and insure impartiality," said Mr. McIntyre.

Abraham Levy, of whom his associates say that he has appeared for the defense in a greater number of murder cases where the plea of insanity has been entered than any other living lawyer in this country, agreed with Mr. McIntyre in the opinion that it might safely be left to the average jury to determine whether a defendant was insane within the meaning of the law when he committed the crime charged.

"Expert testimony," said Mr. Levy, "is only opinion evidence based on a certain set of facts or alleged facts stated in a hypothetical question. When it comes to define anything as obvious as what is known as legal insanity, I think expert opinion is no more valuable than the opinion of the average intelligent juror. In certain lines, the expert who has given a lifetime of study to certain questions is necessary, but not on the subject of legal insanity.

"I have such extreme belief and confidence in the great sense of justice of jurors when the life of another human being is in the balance that I am content in any ordinary case to present evidence of any unusual and abnormal or unnatural or peculiar acts on the part of my client to the jury, and let them determine on the strength of that evidence whether he was sane or insane when the crime was committed. I have done so in several cases and found from the conclusion that the good common sense of jurors is just as substantial as that of the average paid expert."

Mr. Levy pointed out that with the extreme to which the marshalling of experts on an important case has been carried at the present time a condition not seldom arises where a corner in alienists is created by one side or the other. Most frequently, he said, the defendant suffers because the District Attorney's office has unlimited funds to hire the best experts, while a defendant in poor circumstances when on trial for his life with counsel assigned by the court, is limited to $500 to defray the expenses of the trial. The high class expert generally commands from the prosecution a fee of $1,000 a day or more for each day in court or of actual work in examining or preparing reports.

Mr. Levy said the admission of expert testimony had reached a point never contemplated by the higher courts, and in support of that statement pointed to the prevailing decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Ferguson vs. Hubbell, which was written by Judge Earl of the Court of Appeals in 1884.

Judge Earl's Disapproval.

"The rules admitting the opinions of experts," wrote Judge Earl, "should not be unnecessarily extended. Experience has shown that it is much safer to confine the testimony of witnesses to facts in all cases where it is practicable and leave the jury to exercise their judgment and experience upon the facts proved. Where witnesses testify to facts they may be specifically contradicted, and if they testify falsely they are liable to punishment for perjury. But they may give false opinions without the fear of punishment. It is generally safer to take the judgments of unskilled jurors than the opinion of hired and generally biased experts.

"Better results will generally be reached by taking the impartial, unbiased judgment of twelve jurors of common sense and common experience than can be obtained by taking the opinions of experts, if not generally hired, at least friendly, whose opinions cannot fail, generally, to be warped by a desire to promote the cause in which they are enlisted."

Ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin had this to say.

"I think the question of the sanity or insanity of a defendant in a capital case may safely be left to the jury, aided or unaided by expert testimony, as circumstances might require. There is much that we do not know, and that the alienists do know, regarding mental irregularities, and I don't very well see how we could do without them. I think the average expert of standing can be trusted, and the jury in any case may be depended upon to give testimony its proper weight."

Dr. Peterson's Opinion.

Dr. Frederick Peterson, formerly President of the State Commission in Lunacy, said last night that he was absolutely dissatisfied with the present system of calling expert witnesses. He declared that it tended to bring those acting as expert witnesses into such disrepute that the best men were often disinclined to accept retainers. He added:

"I think some system by which the question of the insanity of a prisoner could be referred to an impartial commission of medical experts, appointed by the court, would be an excellent thing. In France and Germany there are lists of experts from whom the court can appoint a commission, but in this country and England there is nothing of the sort.

"Experts are only called in cases where there is a certain amount of doubt, and it is only human that they should be inclined to take the view of the side which retains them. The experts on either side can answer in diametrically opposite ways honestly enough, because they are being questioned, not about the real man in the dock, but about two different Frankensteins called forth by counsel to suit their own purposes. No wonder the twelve good men and true are confused. A regular commission of experts would leave hypotheses alone."

"Do you believe in 'emotional insanity'?" Dr. Peterson was asked.

"Well," he said, "there may be such cases. I have never seen any. On the whole I think that the purposes of justice would be better served if a prisoner was held responsible for his actions, unless it was clearly proved that he was insane."

Dr. Herman C. Evarts of the Manhattan State Hospital discussed yesterday the imposture ascribed to Tighe. He explained that primary dementia was one of the latest of all forms of insanity to simulate. He cited the experience of Nellie Bly, who got into the old hospital on Blackwell's Island for a newspaper by simulating a simple form of insanity.

ROMANCE, '61 AND '06.

A Story of the Closet Door Knob, as the Veracious Press Agent Tells It.

The substance of the carbon copy story was this:

Six houses are being torn down in Forty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. Yesterday a gray-haired woman who once had been a beauty stood before the house at No. 121, and ever and anon she wiped a tear from her eye. She asked the workman for the little knob from a closet door, and, sobbing, she told her story.

She was Miss Winifred Cullen Stuart, who is stopping at the Gerard Hotel with Mrs. Jefferson Davis. She lived in No. 121 during the civil war with her parents, and there she secretly met her young Confederate lover, who had got a spy's appointment that he might make a surreptitious visit to his ante-war sweetheart. One night she had him in the parlor, her parents, who frowned on the case, being away. But—

They came back unexpectedly, wanted something in the very closet in which the young Confederate had been hidden, found him there, put him out, and almost decided to give him up as a spy. He went away, vowing undying love to Miss Winifred. Soon after that he was shot. She never married.

That was why she wanted the little knob from the little closet door.

[The six houses are being torn down for the new Stuyvesant Theatre. Mrs. Davis was stopping at the Gerard last week. The press agent was a bit slow in learning of her presence there, but he worked rapidly when he did find it out. The story covers four pages. The hotel people say they never heard of any Miss Stuart.]

WE MAY SUE, SAYS BRADY.

Declares Pawnee Bill Earned and Got His Guarantee at Brighton.

William A. Brady, President of the Brighton Beach Development Company, made this statement last night regarding the passage of the Pawnee Bill show:

"The Pawnee Bill Company has been paid its guarantee, and has earned its guarantee during its engagement at Brighton Beach. Pawnee Bill served the notice to quit himself. If there is any lawsuit in question it will be the Brighton Beach Development Company against Pawnee Bill."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox will probably not be here for the production of her new play, "Mispah," at the Academy of Music in September. She sailed for Europe yesterday.

William Hammerstein announces that he has arranged for the giant Machnow to hold a reception for the children in Central Park at 4:30 o'clock next Sunday afternoon. The Russian will parade up and down the Mall and will shake hands with any children who desire to meet him.

Klaw & Erlanger have contracted with Paul Potter to write a new play for Lulu Glasser to be called "The Beauty Shop." The same management engaged yesterday Ethel Maire Parker, daughter of George Leidy Parker, the Philadelphia real estate operator, to appear in their musical productions. She will make her first appearance at the third annual full-dress rehearsal of the Green Room Club at Atlantic City on Saturday evening, July 21.

The Shuberts announce the addition of four stars to their list, Camille d'Arville, Charles J. Ross, Adele Ritchie, and Joseph Coyne. Miss D'Arville will return to the stage in a new comic opera early in the Autumn. Mr. Ross will be starred in a piece called "The Jolly Host." Miss Ritchie will be the star of a new musical piece at the Casino next Spring, while Mr. Coyne will have his own company next year.

FURNISHED ROOMS
in the best sections of the city are advertised in The New York Times To-day.—Adv.

"COL." SELLE EXPLAINS ABOUT BAY VIEW CAMP

Says It Is Sanitary, but Will Carry Out Physician's Suggestion.

DENIES SEVERAL CHARGES

Boys' Brigade Was Not Fed on Time Because the Camp Lacked a Dishwasher, He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 11.—In a set of begrimed overalls, Col. F. A. G. Selle, in charge of the Bay View Camp, near here, where a battalion of Sunday school cadets from Brooklyn were almost starved last week, according to charges made by their officers, received a TIMES reporter to-day and conducted him over the camp.

"Is the title 'Colonel' an honorary one?" asked the reporter, after having been told that he signed his communications "Colonel" and ranked as such as commander of the camp.

"In a way," he explained.

"Have you seen service?"

"Oh, yes," he replied. "I was in the Spanish war with the Seventy-first New York, and have served five years in the National Guard."

"You were an officer?" he was asked.

"A private," he replied.

"I know something about camps," he continued, when asked about the charges made against him by the officers of the Brooklyn Battalion of the Boys' Brigade of America. "I have been in them many a time. This camp is sanitary, and the boys now here are perfectly satisfied with everything. Since the publication of the charges made by Capt. Pollard of the Brooklyn battalion several parents have tried to get their children away, but they have insisted upon staying. I have a number of unattached boys who camp here with me. Some of them are for a week and some for all Summer. They are not connected with any regular boys' military organization. Then I have about thirty boys from the Children's Aid Society, with which I am connected as a teacher of carpentry. They are satisfied with the food and the conditions."

The tents are pitched on a fine elevation overlooking the Sound, and with a body of clear water known as Cove Pond stretching immediately in front of the plateau selected as a site. The Colonel's naphtha launch rests white and a bit imposing at the end of its painter below the bank, which rises abruptly from the beach. It suggests superior rank and distinction amid a little flotilla of flat-bottomed skiffs.

The Colonel showed the mess hall and kitchen, both of which are under the same shack roof. To the rear of the kitchen are the sinks or toilet shacks. These are two in number, and both are within fifteen feet of the kitchen. From the kitchen extends a rough pavilion, where the dishes are washed. This puts the larger of the two sink shacks within ten feet of the same roof with the mess and kitchen.

The charge that the camp is unsanitary, which was denied yesterday by A. C. Kenyon of the Children's Aid Society, who founded the camp and ran it for fourteen years, was based on the fact that there is such proximity between the sinks and the places where the food is prepared and eaten. An examination by a TIMES reporter showed that there is not only this proximity, but there is also a crude method of flushing the sinks. An open drain of wood runs from the shacks to a hollow, only a few more feet further away from the mess hall and kitchen.

"There was a physician over here from Darien yesterday," said the Colonel, in explanation of this condition of affairs. "He was sent by Capt. Pollard, I presume. He said that it would be better if we put in a tile pipe, and if the sinks were further away. We have plenty of the pipes, and I will have this suggestion carried out."

"The boys in the camp yesterday were apparently from the poorer districts in New York City. They are tired-looking little fellows, with faces that hurried to sharp-pointed chins, and with brows that wrinkled deeply at the first question of a stranger. When asked questions about the camp, they showed the cautiousness of the gamin struggler of a great city, and however kindly and gently they were approached the net result to the interviewer was "I dunno."

According to the military routine of the camp, prepared and posted by the Colonel, the hours between 1 o'clock and 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon are devoted to athletic games, sports, bathing "under the direction and instruction of qualified men from the State National Guard Athletic Associations. By order of Col. F. Selle." The reporter was at the camp during these hours, and the athletic games, sports, &c., consisted yesterday of an Italian boy gathering clams in a tin bucket, two typical New York east side boys of no distinctive trace of nationality paddling a skiff, and one husky youth swimming. The others lurked around the tents, especially around the guard tent, where a young man in National Guard uniform picked teasingly at the strings of a mandolin, while a freckled girl of 16 gazed at him in adoration.

"And now about my holding the fireworks of the Brooklyn boys," began the Colonel as he re-entered his headquarters where boxes of biscuit and candy are stored. "I had arranged for the trolley transportation of the Brooklyn cadets from Stamford to the shore, had secured a half rate for them, and special cars. I was responsible for that bill, and when the cadets decided to break camp I demanded that bill. There were from 130 to 140 of them at 2½ cents each. Capt. Pollard refused to pay me that money, and I seized the fireworks. There is no truth in the report that the boys attacked the commissary and recovered their fireworks. Capt. Pollard finally paid the money and got the box of fireworks."

"How about the charge that the boys were starved?" the Colonel was asked.

"The trouble was this," he explained. "They arrived late and in a storm. I had no dishwasher, and I can show that the employment agent in Stamford has had my application for a dishwasher for two weeks. The boys were tired and hungry and raised a lot of disturbance. I did the best I could, and my help, being kept up late, let the dishes go unwashed until the next day. That delayed breakfast and dinner the next day. Dinner may have been delayed an hour after midday, the regular time, but lots of people have dinner at 1 o'clock. Then, when I had everything running in good shape I asked for the rest of the money, and, as I could not get pay for the full week, I said to Capt. Pollard that he would not get any food unless I got the money first."

Col. Selle had already made a formal reply to the charges in a Stamford newspaper. It was signed with his camp title and the three initials of his Christian name. In this reply he declares:

Capt. Pollard and his brigade did not walk out, as they stated, but were drummed out in disgrace.

Their behavior in general was so bad that I had to get rid of them, much to the satisfaction of the boys who came up unattached. So on the morning of the Fourth of July the brigade was drummed out of camp in disgrace.

Col. Selle walked down to the landing with the reporter, offering the use of his launch, which, as he explained, he navigates himself, pending the instruction of one of the boys, who is eager to be the Colonel's marine aide, so to speak.

"I like boys," he said, "and I am with them all the year. In the Summer I get this chance of being with them also."

"Does the Children's Aid Society pay you for the boys who camp here?" he was asked.

"The boys are paid for," he replied. "There are contributors who give so much for the camp vacation, and then there are the boys from outside of the society, but I don't expect to get anything much out of it at the end of Summer."

At the boat landing a Stamford reporter drew a pocket camera and asked the Colonel to pose in true metropolitan style. The Colonel was embarrassed by his overalls, and objected. He said that he would run up to headquarters and change his clothes.

"Haven't you got trousers under them?" asked the Stamford artist, referring to the overalls.

"No," said the Colonel, as he tore up the path to get his uniform.

TODD TRUSTEE PUT OUT.

Court Takes the Old Woman's Property Away from Ingersoll Lockwood.

Supreme Court Justice Truax removed Lawyer Ingersoll Lockwood yesterday as trustee of part of the estate of Mrs. Margaretta Todd, whose body was found on the tracks of the Reading Railroad near Philadelphia last October.

Lockwood, who had been Mrs. Todd's legal adviser and confidant for several years, was remembered in the will, the bequest to him being a small one. He was also named as trustee of $97,000 worth of personal property belonging to the testatrix. The bulk of the estate was left to Mrs. Rosalie Tousey, Mrs. Todd's daughter. Mrs. Tousey contested the will last Spring to oust Lockwood, but Surrogate Fitzgerald admitted the will to probate.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Tousey had papers prepared and submitted to Justice Truax in a further effort to depose Lockwood. The decision says, in part:

"It is conclusively shown that at the time the trust deed and the will mentioned in the complaint were executed, the defendant, Lockwood, was acting as the attorney and confidential adviser of the decedent, Mrs. Todd. The fact that the attorney received such great benefits under the trust deed and the will is of itself enough to cast suspicion upon the legality of the trust deed and the will. I am of the opinion that the trust property should be removed from the possession of the defendant, Lockwood."

Samuel Sanders was appointed receiver for the property.

Just how Mrs. Todd died has never been cleared up. She was an eccentric woman, 80 or more years old, who owned and lived in the Von Hoffman apartment house in West Twenty-sixth Street. On Oct. 27, 1905, she started for Newark, N. J. Late that night her mutilated body was found on the railroad tracks just outside Philadelphia. Detectives worked vainly on the theory that she had been murdered and her body put on the tracks.

WHY THE ROGERSES DIFFER.

Contractor and Wife Tell the Court in Detail What's the Matter.

She says:
He hasn't eaten at home for a year.
He hasn't kissed her for four years.
He hasn't taken her to the theatre in five years.
He doesn't care for their children.
He has a Dutch (i. e., "thick") head.
He goes out and plays pinochle every night.
He always looks sour.

He says:
She can't cook, and her cooking gives him indigestion.
She is a crank.
She has a lot of gossiping women for chums.
She goes to dances.
She hasn't sewed on a button for him for four years.
She goes away to the country every Summer and leaves him to shift for himself.
She is so displeasing to him, in short, that he would hang himself before he would return to their early marital relations.

This is a catalogue of the faults which Hugo Rogers, a well-to-do contractor, of 19 East 118th Street, and his wife, Henrietta, find in each other. They told what they thought of each other to Magistrate Baker, in the Harlem Court, yesterday. Mrs. Rogers had summoned her husband to court to ask that he be compelled to pay her something every week.

Feeling himself unable to handle fourteen such complaints in one case, Magistrate Baker turned the disputants over to Mrs. McCauley, the court probation officer. She led them into an inner room, and after a stormy session—Mr. Rogers being between two women and a closed door—he agreed to pay his wife $8 a week and continue to pay the rent of the apartments. He was paroled in the custody of Mrs. McCauley.

JERSEY WIFE-BEATING CURE.

The Court Orders Mrs. Demetris to Slap Her Husband's Face.

Mrs. Mary Demetris yesterday chastised her husband in the Bayonne Police Court under orders from Recorder Hyman Lazarus. The woman complained that her husband had without the slightest provocation struck her several times in the face.

"I'm going to try and put a stop to wife beating in this city, and will give them some of their own medicine," said the Court. "Mrs. Demetris, I want you to take your husband in the ante-room and strike him as often and as hard as he struck you. If you do not do it I will delegate some healthy policeman to perform the job."

"I'll do it, Judge," Mrs. Demetris replied. She led the way into the ante-room, followed by her husband. As soon as the door was closed those in the court-room heard several loud slaps caused by Mrs. Demetris's hand coming into contact with her husband's cheeks. She was smiling as she came from the anteroom, and her husband's cheeks were red.

"That looks like a good job," said the Court, and Demetris was sent home with a warning not to strike his wife again.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There have been many new arrivals at Bar Harbor in the last few days, and the season there, which ends early, is well under way.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie have opened the Dutch cottage on Kobe Street, Bar Harbor, for the season.

The Misses Patten of Washington, sisters of Mrs. Corbin, are at the Malvern, Bar Harbor, for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Fabbri, who are in Europe, will sail for this port on July 18 and go at once to their Bar Harbor home.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor have gone to Virginia to visit Mrs. Astor's father, C. D. Langhorne, and her sisters at their Albemarle County home. After several weeks in the South they intend to visit Bar Harbor, and will probably go to Newport later.

A series of tableau vivants will be held this afternoon at Red Croft, the Southampton home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn. The tableaux will illustrate some of Miss Doris Francklyn's verses, and will represent scenes from different countries.

Mr. and Mrs. William Manice will spend most of the Summer in Europe. They will return early in the Fall. Miss Sallie Manice, their daughter, will accompany them.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw (Miss Edna Loew) are at Woodmere, L. I.

Col. Robert M. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson are among the Americans who have been stopping at Aix-les-Bains.

Mrs. John W. Philip, widow of Rear Admiral Philip, is at North Hatley, Canada, where she will stay until late in September.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer has moved from South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, to 719 Locust Street. She has been visiting in Newport, but is spending the Summer at Nahant, Mass.

Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey and her young daughter, Miss Nathalie Bailey, who sailed late in June for Europe, will spend most of the Summer abroad.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

JOHNSON-FENOLOSSA.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—In the presence of only the immediate families, at noon today, at Riverbank Court, Miss Brenda Fenolossa, the daughter of Mrs. Ernest F. Fenolossa, and Howard M. Johnson of New York, were married by the Rev. W. H. Dewart, rector of Christ Church, Hyde Park.

The bride wore an old French lace robe of creamy tint over white satin, trimmed with chiffon, and her veil of lace was a family heirloom. Her maid of honor was Miss Margaret White of Cambridge. Little Miss Norris Johnson, sister of the bridegroom, was a flower girl. About 100 guests were at the reception which followed the ceremony.

Cleveland at New Hampshire Summer Home.

TAMWORTH, N. H., July 11.—Grover Cleveland arrived here during the afternoon and was driven to his new Summer home two miles outside of the village. He was met at the station by Mrs. Cleveland.

THE BEST BOARDING HOUSES
advertise in The New York Times.—Adv.

PARKER ANSWERS TAFT ON TRUST PROSECUTION

No New Law, He Says, Has Aided the Administration.

COULD ALWAYS BE ENFORCED

Had It Been, the ex-Judge Adds, the Wrongs of the People Would Not Have Multiplied.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker gave out a statement yesterday in which he took issue with some of the utterances of Secretary of War Taft in the speech delivered by Mr. Taft at Greensboro, N. C., on Monday. Judge Parker says that Mr. Taft sought to have the public infer that the recent prosecutions of alleged illegal combinations are due to new statutes. With this he takes exception. Congressional action since 1904, he says, has had nothing to do with these things.

Every prosecution down to this date, says Mr. Parker, rests solely upon the law as it stood in 1904. The law, he adds, could have been enforced in 1904, 1903, and 1902 "just as well as to-day."

Mr. Parker's statement says:

"Secretary Taft's speech at Greensboro, N. C., was interesting throughout, but it cannot be said that it was accurate throughout. I shall only refer to the statement in which he alluded to the position taken by me in the campaign of 1904, in substance and effect that we have law enough to stop every corporate abuse; that all that is lacking is an Administration disposed to enforce the law.

"I said in the 'Letter of Acceptance,' under the title of 'Trust Remedies':

"I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy which, in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, in favor such further legislation, with constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

"I emphasized the same thought on other occasions in public speech. I reiterated it in a speech on Jefferson's Day, 1905, in which I said:

"The plain truth is that there has been no time during the past eight years, since the abuses alleged became flagrant, when they could not have been eliminated. Nothing has been so much needed as a rigid, honest, unyielding enforcement of the law, both civil and criminal. But instead of going on with the enforcement of the law against rebates by putting the railroad officials responsible for them behind prison bars precisely as we do other malefactors, that misconduct is made an excuse for further concentration of power in the Federal Government.

"It is expected by the Administration and the railroad officials who openly consent to the movement, as well as by those who are ostensibly opposed to it, that the people in their just indignation at the wrongs done to the many for the benefit of the few will lose sight of the danger of so vast a centralization of power until it is too late to check it. But we should never forget that the safety of our institutions is involved in every such movement, and instead of submitting to it, should insist that when a trust or a railroad has violated the criminal law the place for the guilty official is in jail or the penitentiary, not in the Cabinet or in the board rooms of great railroads. We do not defend or excuse any wrongs, but we must insist upon the truth of the maxim that two wrongs do not make a right.

"Until after this last utterance no visible action had been taken by an Administration that had been in power about four years to check corporate and trust abuses by an appeal to the criminal courts. After that such steps were taken, and I submit that the result proves the truthfulness of the assertion often made by me, that we have an abundance of law to put an end to all offenses against the public by the officers of the trusts and great corporations of the country.

"The Administration has now discovered not only that there is enforceable law against the giving of rebates, and law adequate to check illegal combinations, but that the persons engaged in its violation can be punished for it. The recent decisions of the courts, the large fines imposed in cases of conviction, the threatened proceedings in every section of the country, all demonstrate that the law is, and long has been, adequate to stop offenses against the public.

"The inference that Secretary Taft would have the public draw from his utterances is that these things are due to new statutes—that the vindication which the law is now receiving is due to Congressional action since 1904. But that is not so. Not one of the successful prosecutions for which the existing Administration is now entitled to credit is based on any new statute. Every single one of them down to this date rests solely upon the law as it stood in 1904; and it should not be lost sight of by a discriminating public that the law could have been enforced in 1904 and in 1903 and 1902 just as well as to-day. Had it been, the wrongs from which the people have suffered would not have so multiplied.

"There was some excuses for the efforts made by the partisans of the Administration in the year 1904 to create the impression that nothing could be done without new law, for an admission of the fact would have satisfied the public that the criticism leveled against it was justified. The political exigency might therefore have been pleaded at that time as an excuse for the denial of the charge that all that was lacking to put an end to the abuses from which the public was suffering was an Administration that should enforce the law. But there is no excuse at this time for the claim of Secretary Taft that my assertion in 1904, that existing law is adequate to put an end to all trust and corporate abuses, was inaccurate.

"The decisions of the United States courts, both civil and criminal, during the past year are appealed to as decisive of the question as to whether Secretary Taft or myself is right."

'Twas Helen V. Gould Saw the Pope.

Miss Helen Miller Gould has asked The Associated Press to say that it was not she who was recently presented to the Pope by Archbishop Farley when Mrs. George Gould had her audience, but Miss Helen Vivian Gould, daughter of George Gould. Miss Gould has not been out of France since her arrival in that country a few weeks ago.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Showers continued in the Southern States, the central Rocky Mountain region, and the Southwest. There were also local thunderstorms in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and portions of the Dakotas and Northern Nebraska.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Northwest, but have changed little elsewhere.

Winds along the New England coast will be light and variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light and mostly northeast to southeast; South Atlantic Coast, light east to southeast; East Gulf Coast, light and variable; West Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; lower lakes, light to fresh northeast to east; upper lakes, fresh southeast to south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday, probably showers Thursday in the south portion; light to fresh east winds.

New England—Fair Thursday, warmer in north and east portions. Friday fair; variable winds.

Western New York—Fair Thursday. Friday partly cloudy; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Thursday in southeast portion; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday, warmer in the north portion, showers and cooler Friday afternoon or night; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Delaware—Partly cloudy Thursday, probably showers. Friday fair; light to fresh east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	74	69	4 P. M.	82	80
6 A. M.	74	68	6 P. M.	81	75
9 A. M.	78	70	9 P. M.	78	71
12 M.	87	74	12 P. M.	77	69

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 72; maximum temperature, 81 degrees, at 3:15 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CONISTON CONISTON

"IN JETHRO BASS, MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL HAS CREATED A CHARACTER OF POWER WHICH IS AT ONCE MENACING AND AMUSING, DETESTABLE AND PATHETIC. . . . BUT EXTRAORDINARY AS IS THE CHARACTER, EXCELLENT AND CONVINCING, . . . IT IS THE BACKGROUND . . . AND THE HUMAN GROUP BY WHICH IT IS SURROUNDED THAT MAKE IT WHAT IT IS.

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Mr. Winston Churchill's New Novel
CONISTON
Ask for it at the Department Store's book counter.

A NOAH OF THE ROOFS.

Mr. Dietz's Pigeons Keep Coming Back and the Police Get Him.

The given name of Mr. Dietz, who lives at 215 East 107th Street, is Herman, but he says it ought to be Noah. For all the members of the pigeon family he tries to get rid of by selling and giving away come right back to him to get fed, he declares, and he can't refuse them. He says they are worse than cats.

Policeman Madrigan of the Health Board squad, who had dragged his 200 pounds of flesh up five flights of steps to get his prisoner, declared in the Harlem Court yesterday that he had found Dietz standing up there simply covered with pigeons that were eating out of a pan of corn he held, and cutting up didos meanwhile. They flew away, however, when Madrigan loomed through the roof door.

Noah's doves brought him good tidings, but the pigeons of Mr. Dietz caused Magistrate Baker to hold him in $100 bail for trial on the charge of maintaining a nuisance.

BENNET NOT AT HIS DINNER.

It Was Given in His Honor—Parsons Boomed for State Chairman.

Congressman W. S. Bennet disappointed the Republican League of Clubs of the State of New York by failing to appear at a dinner tendered in his honor last night at "Little Hungary." Congressman Herbert Parsons and Edward Lauterbach, however, covered the breach of absence by speeches. Incidentally, Mr. Parsons was boomed for the State Committee chairmanship by Leopold M. Brown, the toastmaster.

TRAVERS LEFT $953,716.

The Suicide's Estate, However, Must Pay Out $383,224—No Will.

William R. Travers, who committed suicide on Sept. 29 last, left a gross personal estate of $953,716. It consists of his $100,000 interest in the banking firm of Hulbu, Edey & Co., of which he was a special partner; 1,964 shares of preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation, valued at time of his death at $204,256; 800 shares of the common stock of the same corporation, valued at $29,700; 10,000 shares of Philadelphia Rapid Transit, valued at $280,000; 1,000 shares of American Tobacco preferred, valued at $101,500, and 1,600 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad, valued at $71,312.

Debts and items to be allowed aggregate a deduction of $383,224.

Mr. Travers's net personal estate in this State amounted to $570,492. He possessed real estate in Newport, where he lived in the Summer, but not here. He left no will, and Herbert L. Satterlee and Mr. Travers's sister, Maria Louisa Wadsworth, were appointed administrators.

The property will be apportioned as follows: Each of his three sisters, Matilda E. Gay, Maria Louisa Wadsworth, and Harriet Fearing, will receive $114,098. Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, his neice, will receive a like amount. Maria G. Coster, a niece, and William T. Gray, a nephew, each receive $57,049.

Y. M. C. A. MEMBER DROWNED.

Clerk for Arnold, Constable & Co. Seized with Cramps.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 11.—William A. MacNaffis of 229 West Twentieth Street, New York, a clerk in the employ of Arnold, Constable & Co., one of the members of the Twenty-third Street New York branch of the Y. M. C. A. in camp at Lake Oscawana, seven miles from Peekskill, was drowned to-day in the lake while in swimming.

He was seized with a cramp and sank before help could reach him. The body was recovered. He was 22 years old and unmarried.

SERENADES 25 YEARS APART.

Club Which Sang at the Werns' Wedding Sings at Their Anniversary.

Gustav P. Wern, manager of the Mead, Morrison Manufacturing Company, and his wife celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding last evening at the Hotel Savoy. The fifty-four guests at the dinner had just finished the first course when "The Bride's Journey Over Hardinger Fjord" was sung in the hallway outside the dining room. This song is a feature of every wedding feast in Sweden. It was sung last night by the Swedish Glee Club Quartet of Brooklyn. The same quartet serenaded Mr. and Mrs. Wern on the night of their wedding, twenty-five years ago, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Wern came to this city from Sweden in 1880. He accepted the position of general manager of the Mead, Morrison Company in 1896.

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Accountant and Auditor.
100 BROADWAY.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Decline Under Bear Pressure and Other Selling.

Favorable Factors Steadily Ignored, Even a Relaxation in Time Money Over the Year's End.

Opinions naturally will differ widely as to the proportion of bear selling to liquidation in yesterday's session of the stock market, but it cannot escape comment that, after two days of extreme dullness, activity increased on declining prices. The significance of this appeals chiefly to traders who deal in fluctuations, but the larger fact remains that the market yields to selling and is unresponsive to favorable news factors, as, for example, the highly satisfactory crop report published on Tuesday. It can only be inferred that for the time being the market lacks the support of influential capital. Certainly our so-called "big interests" are not intent upon advancing prices, and if some of them have not been selling stocks quietly it is a mystery where all the stocks have been coming from.

The market refused on Tuesday to advance on very definite news favorable to values, and yesterday it declined without news. Indeed, there was one matter which could have been expected to impart a more cheerful feeling to the stock market, viz., an easier tone in money over the end of the year. Foreign exchange was weak. It appeared on Tuesday that bullish speculation had not been waiting upon crops, because the crop report was received with complete indifference, and now if the market should prove equally unresponsive to an improvement in the outlook for money its behavior would be bewildering, indeed.

An effort was made in the forenoon to rally the market under the leadership of Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, and St. Paul, which were bid up sharply. The demonstration was ineffective. Shortly after midday symptoms of weakness began to develop, and as prices softened the selling pressure increased. The weakest of the active stocks were Union Pacific, Reading, Amalgamated Copper, Erie common, and the United States Steel shares, not to mention Colorado Fuel, which suffered a pretty violent break. Great Northern preferred closed down for the day; Northern Pacific and St. Paul closed at fractional advances.

The grain markets rallied from Tuesday's depression. Corn advanced 1 cent a bushel. With wheat selling under 80 cents, 53 seems a high price for corn, especially in the face of very high estimates on the season's crop.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Allis-Chalmers Co.
International Nickel Co.
Tennessee Copper Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Adams Mattress Co.
Cowperthwait Bed Co.

NEW OMAHA-DENVER LINE.

Ex-Vice President Harding of the C., H. & D. Has Charge of the Plans.

Russell Harding, who resigned as Vice President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad last Winter, shortly before it was resold by the Erie to the Morgan interests, has taken active charge of the plans for the construction of a new line between Omaha and Denver. Mr. Harding started West yesterday to attend to business connected with the proposed line.

Since his retirement from active railroading Mr. Harding has been closely associated with H. B. Hollins & Co., and that firm has undertaken to arrange the financing of the new line.

Dispatches from Denver announced yesterday that the work of surveying the line has been started at Hastings, Neb. The length of the road will be about 500 miles. It is believed that only the general scope of the project has been determined, and that much detail work remains to be done before the actual work of construction begins.

THE WABASH PLAN STANDS.

Legal Questions Delaying the Retirement of the Debentures.

Since the announcement of the agreement between the Wabash Railroad debenture bondholders and the company for the retirement of the debentures, the minority holders have awaited with interest the formal announcement of the general financial plan of the Wabash, of which the retirement of the debentures is one of the chief features.

In some quarters the fact that several weeks have gone by without a formal announcement led to the belief that the plan might possibly fail. This report was officially denied yesterday. It was said that there is no hitch in the company's plans, and that the delay has been due to the settlement of legal questions which are being attended to.

The Goulds have subscribed all their holdings of debentures in favor of the plan of retirement, and the point is made that so large a proportion of the debenture B bonds have given their assent to the plan that the company could hardly afford to forego this opportunity to readjust its finances.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

10 shares Empire Cream Separator Company, $100 each, 60.

$10,000 Long Island Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1918, coupons February and August, 128½.

91 shares Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company common, $100 each, 80.

10 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $100 each, 266½.

25 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 560.

10 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each, 170.

1 right New York Society Library full paid non-assessable, $150, $152.

3 shares National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, 173.

2 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $100 each, 265.

1 share Merchants' National Bank, $50, 163.

3 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 521.

34 shares Standard Oil Company, $100 each, 565.

1,000 shares Alaska Copper Company, $25 each, $5,000 lot.

5 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 391.

25 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 391.

$10,000 Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1935, interest January and July, accrued interest from July 1 to be charged to the purchaser, 85¼.

100 shares Caloric King Furnace Company, $20 lot.

10 shares Westchester Trust Company, $100 each, 190¼.

50 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, (with rights,) $50 each, 300½.

5 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 180.

5 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 408¼.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday these securities were admitted to listing:

Sunday Creek Company—$3,865,000 thirty-nine-year 5 per cent. collateral trust sinking fund coupon bonds of 1944 for $1,000 each.

Union Electric Light and Power Company—$6,202,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year coupon bonds of 1932 for $1,000 each.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Company—$3,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund coupon bonds of 1932 for $1,000 each.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, July 11, 1906.

Total sales July 11, 1906..... 496,943
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 154,528,890
Corresponding date last year..... 144,012,740

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16¾	17¼	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
46½	48½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	46½	46½	46½	46¼	−1⅞
96⅝	96¾	69,925	*Amal. Copper Co.....	97¼	98½	96⅝	96¾	−1
21½	22	500	Am. Agri. Chem. Co...	22	22	22	22	...
35	35¼	400	Am. Car & F. Co.....	35½	35½	35⅝	35⅝	− ⅝
90½	100	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf..	90½	90¾	90½	90¾	...
29⅞	30	300	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	+ ⅛
8½	9	100	*Am. Grass Twine.....	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
27½	29	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	29	29	29	29	+ ⅝
57	57½	1,400	Am. Ice Securities....	57⅝	58	57	57	− ⅝
66½	66⅝	1,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	67⅛	67⅛	66¼	66¼	...
27	28	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf.. tr..	27¼	27¼	27	27½	+1¼
142⅜	142⅞	21,800	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co...	144	144¾	142¼	142⅝	−1¼
115¼	116¼	600	*Am. St. & R. Co. pf..	116	116	116	116	−1
41	42	400	Am. Steel Founds. pf..	42	42	41½	41½	−1½
128½	128⅞	2,800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	129	130	128⅝	128⅝	− ⅝
97½	99½	270	Am. Tobacco Co. pf...	98¼	98¼	98	98	−1⅞
33⅛	33¼	000	*Am. Woolen Co.....	33¼	34	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅝
102	103¼	5	*Am. Woolen Co. pf....	103	103	103	103	...
229½	230	20,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co..	230½	233½	229½	230	−1⅝
87	87¼	4,050	Atch., Top. & S. F....	87⅝	87¾	87	87	− ⅛
99¼	100	250	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	100	100	100	100	+ ½
115¾	116	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio.....	116½	116½	116	116	− ⅛
23¼	26¼	200	Bethlehem Steel	23	23½	23	23½	+ ½
73	73¼	12,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	73½	74	72⅝	73	− ⅛
14	15	100	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	+ ½
159	159⅜	1,100	Canadian Pacific	159½	159¾	158¾	158¾	− ⅛
35	36½	400	Central Leather Co....	37	37	37	37	+ ½
101½	102¼	100	Central Leath. Co. pf..	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	−1½
220	224	100	Central R. R. of N. J..	222	222	222	222	− ½
55⅜	56	400	Chesapeake & Ohio....	56¼	56¾	56	56	− ⅛
16⅞	17¼	400	Chi. Great West.....	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
72⅛	73	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A..	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	− ⅛
175	175¼	47,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	174⅝	176¼	174¼	175	+ ⅝
182½	183½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	185¼	185¼	183¾	183¾	+1¼
195	196¾	400	Chicago & Northw.....	196¾	196¾	196¾	196¾	− ¼
...	4½	600	Chicago Union Trac....	4	4	4	4	− ⅛
12½	13	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf....	12	12½	12	12½	− ¼
91½	92	100	C., C., C. & St. L.....	92	92	92	92	...
105	114⅜	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf...	105	105	105	105	−5
45⅞	46⅛	34,250	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	49¼	49¾	45⅝	45⅞	−3⅜
33⅛	33½	900	Colorado & Southern..	33½	33⅝	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
138½	139	400	Consolidated Gas	139	139	138¾	138¾	− ¾
77¼	78½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf....	78	78	78	78	...
209	211	300	Delaware & Hudson....	211	211	209	209	−1
39¼	40	400	Denver & Rio Grande..	39¾	40	39½	39½	− ¼
56	56⅛	1,300	*Distillers Securities....	56⅞	57¼	56¼	56¼	− ⅜
39½	39¾	18,600	*Erie	40¼	40¾	39½	39½	−1⅛
77⅝	77½	600	Erie 1st pf	78¼	78¼	77½	77½	− ⅛
67½	68	200	Erie 2d pf	68	68	68	68	+ ½
92	93½	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	93	93	93	93	+ ½
162	163	200	General Electric	163	163	161½	161¾	−1½
291½	292	7,000	Great Northern pf.....	294	296	291	292	− ¾
94⅜	96	100	Hocking Valley pf.....	94¾	94¾	94⅜	94⅝	...
174⅜	175½	1,200	Illinois Central	176½	177	175¼	175¼	−1¼
35½	35¼	1,300	Interbor.-Met	35½	35⅝	35	35	...
73½	74	1,200	Interbor.-Met. pf	74¼	74½	73⅜	73⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	17½	600	Internat. Paper Co....	18	18	17½	17½	−½
40	44	100	Internat. Steam Pump..	43	43	43	43	+2
50¼	50⅝	800	Kansas City South. pf..	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
58½	59	300	Knick. Ice, Chicago....	58⅝	58¾	58⅝	58½	...
75	78	100	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf....	76½	76½	76½	76½	+1½
141	141¼	800	Louisville & Nash.....	141⅞	142¼	141	141	− ⅛
149	151	100	Manhattan Elevated...	149½	149½	149¼	149½	+1½
19⅜	20	1,300	Mexican Central	20	20¼	19¾	19¾	− ⅝
92½	93½	63	Mich. State Tel. pf....	92	92	92	92	...
63	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	65	65	65	65	− ½
151½	152⅜	50	M., St. P. & S. S. M...	153	153	153	153	...
169	174	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf..	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	+1½
32	32⅜	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
90½	90⅞	900	Missouri Pacific	91⅜	91⅝	90½	90⅜	− ⅝
72½	73	1,600	*National Lead Co.....	73⅝	74½	72½	72½	−1⅜
19	20¼	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf..	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
129½	129⅝	4,030	New York Central	130⅛	130⅞	129⅝	129½	−1
62	64	1,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	63½	63½	62	63	− ½
185¾	193	30	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	190	190	190	190	...
125	135	4	*N. Y. & J. Tel.....	125	125	125	125	...
...	...	824	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
47	47¼	850	N. Y., Ont. & West....	47¼	47⅜	47	47	− ⅛
86	87	100	Norfolk & Western....	87½	87½	87½	87½	− ⅛
91	93	100	Norfolk & West. pf...	91½	91½	91½	91½	+1⅜
92½	93	100	North American	92½	92½	92½	92½	− ½
199½	200	14,100	Northern Pacific	200⅛	203	199½	199⅝	+ ⅝
123	126	100	Pacific Coast	126	126	126	126	...
32	33	900	Pacific Mail	32½	33	32	32	− ¼
124½	124⅝	17,300	Pennsylvania R. R....	125½	125⅝	124½	124½	− ⅜
45	45½	500	Pressed Steel Car	46	46	46	45	−1½
95½	96¼	100	Pressed Steel Car pf...	96	96	96	96	− ½
93	94	50	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. st.o..	93	93	93	93	...
48	48½	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	49	49	48¾	48¾	− ⅛
90	99¼	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf....	90¼	99¼	90¼	90¼	− ¾
120	120¼	40,700	Reading	121½	122½	120	120	−1⅝
25⅝	26	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel.....	26	26	26	26	...
94	95¼	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	95	95	95	95	...
23½	23⅝	700	Rock Island Co	23⅞	23¾	23½	23½	− ⅛
61	62½	200	Rock Island Co. pf.....	61¾	62	61¾	62	+ ½
43	45	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	43	43	43	43	−2½
70	71½	1,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co....	70½	71	70¼	70¼	− ½
65⅜	65⅝	5,600	Southern Pacific	65⅜	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	− ½
116½	116¾	120	Southern Pacific pf....	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅝
33⅝	33¾	3,100	Southern Ry.	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅛
98	98¼	100	Southern Ry. pf.	98¼	98¼	98½	98½	− ¼
141½	141⅝	270	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	141⅝	141⅝	141¼	141½	− ⅛
30½	32	400	Texas & Pacific	31	31	30½	30½	− ½
76	80	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	79	79	79	79	+2⅝
26½	28	200	Tol., St. L. & West....	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ½
46¼	46⅝	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	− ⅛
112½	113½	100	Twin City R. T.....	113	113	113	113	−½
141⅝	141⅞	87,100	Union Pacific	143⅝	144	141⅝	141⅝	−1¾
94	94⅜	100	Union Pacific pf.....	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	...
58	59	100	United Rys. Invest.....	58	58	58	58	−1
68⅝	69	200	United Rys. Inv. pf....	69¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	...
46	46½	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	46¾	46⅞	46	46	− ⅛
91	92	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf...	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
75	75½	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf..	75	75	75	75	−1½
42⅝	43	500	U. S. Rubber	43⅛	43⅛	43	43	−1
108½	109	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	108	108	108	108	− ½
77⅞	79¾	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	77½	77½	77⅛	77½	− ½
33⅜	33⅞	42,400	U. S. Steel	34⅜	84¾	83⅝	83¾	− ⅞
100½	100⅝	15,900	U. S. Steel pf.....	101¼	101⅝	100¼	100⅝	− ⅝
32	33½	400	Va.-Caro. Chem	34	34	32	32	−2
19	19½	500	Wabash	19¼	19¼	19	19	− ⅛
44	45	100	Wabash pf	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	− ½
91½	92	100	Western Union Tel....	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	− ⅛
150	152	200	Westinghouse E. & M..	152	152	152	152	+1¼
17	18	100	Wheel. & L. E.	17	17	17	17	...
23	25	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

THE HOCKING VALLEY MERGER

No Hitch in Plan to Consolidate it with the Kanawha & Michigan.

Inquiry regarding the cause of the delay in the public announcement of the plan of consolidation of the Hocking Valley Railway with the Kanawha & Michigan and for the retirement of the preferred stock of the Hocking Valley, elicited the information yesterday that no hitch has occurred in the plans. It was explained that the delay has been due to the fact that difficulty has been encountered in obtaining the necessary attendance of the Directors of the five railroads which are concerned in the proposed consolidation. The plan has already been approved in all its details by the representatives of these roads.

The five roads whose approval of the plan is necessary are the ones which together own a controlling interest in the common stock of the Hocking Valley Railway. These are the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Erie Railroad.

In some quarters the opinion has been held that the retirement of the preferred stock of the Hocking Valley Railway could only be accomplished on the date of the payment of the semi-annual dividend on that stock. The terms of the preferred stock issue, however, specifically stipulate that the preferred stock is subject to the right of the company to redeem it at par at any time after three years from date of its issue. As these three years have elapsed, the Board of Directors of the company can at any time call in the stock for payment.

The plan which has been agreed upon for the consolidation of the Hocking Valley with the Kanawha & Michigan provides for the issuance of 60 per cent. in Hocking Valley common for the stock of the Kanawha & Michigan. It is proposed to retire Hocking Valley preferred by offering in exchange for it 110 per cent. in new 4 per cent. bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $201,246,245; balances, $12,704,727; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,111,610.

The local banks have lost $4,296,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $11,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points higher at $4.8460@$4.8465. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8180 and cables at $4.8430@$4.85. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82⅛.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ for long and 5.18¾ less 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94¾ less 1-64; guilders, 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 30c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—10c discount @ par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird.....	1	4	6	Esperanza	3	18	9
Tomboy.....	1	6	6	Dolores.....	2	0	0
El Oro.....	1	5	7½	Strat. Ind'p'nce.	0	4	0

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .80@.78, 500 El Paso at .43, 200 Portland at 1.50, 500 Savage at .65, 450 Tonopah Extension at 6.75.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 11.—There was a good demand for money in the market to-day, which was easily supplied. Discounts were firmer.

Prices on the Stock Exchange firmly maintained their recent improvement, although the volume of business was not large. Moderate investment purchasing caused a hardening of consols and other British securities, while Kaffirs continued to benefit by the good gold output.

Americans opened above parity, temporarily eased through lack of support, and hardened about noon, on New York covering. In the afternoon trading was dull till near the close, when a rally occurred and prices closed steady at about the best quotations of the day. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk benefited by their traffic returns and country buying.

Paris supported foreigners at hardening rates.

Japanese Imperial sixes of 1904 closed at 102.

Bar silver steady at 30½d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.25; Lisbon, 2.50.

Money, 2 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 1-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £190,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money..	87 15-16 ..	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account.	88 1-16 ..	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda	12¼	237½	231⅝ ex.	− ⅝
Atchison	90½	87⅝	87½	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific.	164⅞	159⅝	159	+ ⅛
St. Paul	180⅞	175½	174¼	+ 1
Erie	42⅛	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf.....	81	78¼	77⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central.	182	176⅜	176½	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash...	146½	142	141⅞	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central.....	130½	132½	130½ ex.	− ⅜
Pennsylvania	64⅞	125¾	125¼	+ ⅛
Reading	82⅜	121½	121⅜	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific..	67½	65⅝	65¼	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	148¼	143⅝	143⅜	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel.....	35⅞	84⅝	84⅜	..
U. S. Steel pf....	104⅝	101½	101½	..

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were steady, but trading was inactive.

Russian bonds of 1904 were quoted at 488.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f. 92½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for checks.

BERLIN, July 11.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was dull.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Colorado Southern Not In It.

A Director of the Colorado Southern said yesterday that his company was not interested in the recently incorporated Colorado Railroad Company, which was said to have been formed for the purpose of building branch lines for the Colorado Southern. This Director added that he knew nothing of the plans of the Colorado Railroad.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance.....	$174,259,243
Gold coin and bullion.....	94,726,279
Gold certificates	43,052,090
Silver coin and bullion.....	7,507,995
Silver certificates	4,962,770
United States notes.....	10,638,449
Treasury notes of 1890.....	31,043
National banknotes	12,062,038
Total receipts this month and year.	17,274,338
Total expenditures this month and year	23,480,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$561,922,869
Silver dollars	477,797,000
Silver dollars of 1890.....	7,340,000
Total	$1,047,059,869
General fund	180,534,553
Deposits in National banks.....	93,845,179
In Philippine Treasury.....	4,020,040
Awaiting reimbursement	701,720
Current liabilities	104,842,258

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.	103¼	103¾
2s, c., 1930.	103¼	103¾
3s, r., 1918.	102	103
3s, c., 1918.	102¾	103½
3s, 1918, sm.	102	..
4s, r., 1907.	102¾	103¼
4s, c., 1907.	102¾	103¼
4s, r., 1925.	129½	130
4s, c., 1925.	129¼	130
D. C. 3-65s.	117½	..
Philippine 4s.	100¾	..
Adams Exp.	240	255
Alb. & Sus.	247	..
Alls. & W.	145	..
A. A. C. pf.	90	94
Am. B. Sug.	21¾	22
A. B. S. pf.	..	87¾
Am. Coal.	170	190
A. C. O. pf.	90	93½
Am. D. Tel.	25	39
Am. Exp.	220	230
A. H. & L.	6	0½
Am. L. Co.	18	20
Am. L. Co. pf.	38½	41
Am. Loc. pf.	113	115
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	5
Am. Pn. S.	30	40
A. P. S. pf.	70	80
Am. S. pf., B.	..	98¾
Am. Snuff.	190	210
Am. Sn. pf.	100	110
Am. St. F.	10	10¾
A. S. R. pf.	133	138
A. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & T.	129	132
Ann Arbor.	30	40
Ann A. pf.	70	80
Atl. C. L.	133½	135
B. & O. pf.	92	94
Beth. S. pf.	..	87¾
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	120	130
B., R. & P.	135	145
B., R. & P. pf.	140	180
B. & S. pf.	80	88
But'k Co.	55	63
Canada So.	65½	69
C. & A. Tel.	140	150
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	150
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	25½	26
C. G. W. d.	80	82½
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. & N. W. pf.	220	230
C., St. P., M. & Om.	168	175
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	178	185
C. T. & T.	12	14½
C. T. & T. pf.	..	29
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108¾	115
C. L. & W.	90	97½
Cleve. & P.	177

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Yesterday's decline in prices, accompanied by an increase of activity, demonstrated that a recovery averaging only about 3 points had exhausted the buying power behind the market. The decline which began on June 11 lowered the average price of twenty active stocks 10 points. The movement halted on Monday of last week, and beginning the next day there was a recovery which carried the averages back about 3 points. Dullness ensued. Last Monday was a very dull day, and Tuesday was the dullest day of the year so far. The professional bull element evidently had gone as far as it dared go without the company of capital more influential than its own, and was afraid to take any more stocks. Its failure to make any sort of demonstration on the appearance of the crop report on Tuesday was a confession of weakness. It singled out Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, and St. Paul in the first hour yesterday, and bid them up sharply, but got no response, and the market became dull again. Then one stock after another began to show weakness under moderate selling, and in the afternoon the market was attacked by the bear crowd. Its first efforts were not well rewarded, that is, they did not bring out stocks freely, but as prices continued to recede the selling increased, and in the last hour there was evidence in several stocks of fresh liquidation.

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A bear argues that what won't go up must go down. Evidently this reasoning was applied to the market yesterday. Stocks had refused to advance on good news, therefore they ought to go down. The selling under which prices first weakened came largely from speculative sources, but it was supplemented later by some of other origin. The conspicuous weakness of Erie common produced an unfavorable impression. The Steel stocks again were under pressure. Union Pacific appeared to be receiving very indifferent support; it went from 144 to 141⅝. Its low point on the recent decline was 140¼. There seemed also to be some rather good selling of Pennsylvania and Amalgamated Copper, the weakness of the stock last named being particularly disagreeable in view of very confident rumors of an increase of the dividend to the rate of 8 per cent. a week hence. The break in Colorado Fuel was an unpleasant incident, suggestive of pool liquidation.

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The markets for lead, tin, and copper have been heavy for some time.

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Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, and St. Paul were widely tipped for a rise at the opening yesterday, and they did advance sharply, but the demonstration was utterly futile as a means of bringing interest into the market. The impossibility of broadening the market or exciting general interest by bidding up three or four high-priced stocks is so well understood that traders have become distrustful of such leadership and proceed to sell other stocks when issues of that class are made too prominent. Great Northern preferred advanced 3¾ points, to 296, and then declined 5 points, to 291. It closed at 292, showing a net loss for the day. Northern Pacific advanced 4 points and declined 3½ points. It closed at a fractional advance. St. Paul advanced to 176¼, reacted to 174¼, and closed at 175. The reason such stocks are singled out by the bull crowd is that they can be moved up three or four points with less effort than would be required to move other stocks 1 point. While Great Northern preferred, Northern Pacific, and St. Paul were advancing, the other market remained stupid, and when the general list turned weak those stocks declined.

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There is evidently some kind of concerted effort to keep up interest in the Great Northern's pending ore deal with the United States Steel Corporation. All that can be said is that merely the perfecting details remain to be added, but this is said over and over at a waste of more or less valuable space, ink and paper. The United States Steel officials say there is nothing new in the matter, and are quoted each day in that assertion; the Hill people say there is nothing new, and they also are quoted again and again. Nothing comes from the one quarter where opposition, if any, is likely to develop. The Standard Oil contingent in the United States Steel board has always been lukewarm, not to say hostile, toward the deal. Yesterday a story came from London or purported to come from there, repeating precisely what had been printed every day for a week in Wall Street. The deal had been closed, and would be announced at the proper time. That is what everybody has supposed for the last four or five months, and there is nothing new in it. There has been so much of this sort of thing, by spasms, that Wall Street is weary of it.

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In the mysterious way such things are done, bull tips on Colorado Fuel were spread all over the Street at the opening yesterday. The stock advanced ½ per cent., to 49¾, and then declined 4½ points to 45¾. The heaviest selling was said to come from a house prominently associated with a recent bull movement in the stock and was supposed to represent the liquidation of a stale pool account. After the shareholders had refused to subscribe for the new stock brought out in April the underwriting syndicate took it and then a bull campaign was started, presumably for the purpose of giving the underwriters a market on which they could get out.

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A broker who is in touch with a great many speculative accounts says that a lot of traders are long of Amalgamated Copper as a hedge against commitments on the short side of other securities.

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It is commonly regarded as an unfavorable sign for the activity to go out of a market on the rallies and return on the declines.

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It is doubtful if the temporary short interest in the market is as large as has been imagined. There is, of course, a very large abiding bear account, but the kind of shorts who can be made to cover on advances of 2 or 3 points were pretty well eliminated at the end of last week, and the bull interests evidently lacked the courage to go further and attack the bigger shorts who were standing out. It will take initiative of another sort, the initiative of the big banking interests, to dislodge the important bears from their positions, and these banking interests have lately been conspicuous for their absence from the bull side of the market. For last week's recovery in prices the market was indebted almost entirely to a professional bull element, assisted by bearish operators who wanted a higher level of prices on which to sell again, and apparently the only thing accomplished was a reduction of the miscellaneous short interest. The effect of this, in fact, was to weaken the technical position of the market. It was predicted that a good crop report on Tuesday would start a stampede of shorts, but the market is down nearly 2 points in the average from where it was when the crop report appeared.

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It takes a good bull to explain why prices have declined on good buying.

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A private banker, who is very bullish, says: "The one commodity which everybody seems to be bulling is money. I never saw anything like it before. The whole community appears to be bullish on money and bearish on stocks. I find that most everybody is long of money. I happen to be bearish on money and bullish on stocks. If I am wrong I am badly wrong, but I cannot believe that the majority will be right." The extreme disparity of competent views as to the future of the money market is one of the most striking features of the stock market situation. Some of the largest commission houses in the Street are refusing time money on the idea that so much talk about a stringency in the Autumn is in itself a fair insurance against abnormally high rates. Other brokers have been stocking up with time money at 5½ and even 5¾ per cent. against a stringency in the Autumn. Some of them are relending the money on call at a loss because they cannot use it in their business at present. These are the bulls on money. Bankers disagree. Some say that there will be no trouble this coming Autumn; others say that money is going to be very tight, and others hold middle ground.

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On relatively small transactions Erie common broke nearly 2 points. It was very poorly supported. There has been a large bull interest in the stock, larger probably than the bull account in any other low-priced railroad issue, but hitherto it has been well protected, so well, indeed, that the stock's acute weakness yesterday occasioned much surprise. The character of the selling was in doubt. If it were bear selling it found the stock unexpectedly vulnerable.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Foundry Iron Advances 50 Cents a Ton —Blast Furnaces Falling Behind.

An advance of 50 cents a ton in foundry iron was announced yesterday by the Punxsutawney furnaces. This makes a total advance of about $1.50 a ton in the commodity within the last few weeks. Practically all the furnaces have sold out until October.

Commenting on the general situation in the trade The Iron Age says:

"The monthly pig iron returns show that the blast furnaces of the country, what with poor working in June and a steady crop of blowings out, are still falling behind in production. Our statistics of the coke and anthracite furnaces in June, thirty days, show an output of 1,970,733 tons, as against 2,093,748 tons in the thirty-one days of May, and 2,078,222 in the thirty days of April. Thus each succeeding month shows a smaller daily rate of production. The weekly capacity of the 290 furnaces active on July 1 was 460,490 tons, as against 472,622 for the 296 furnaces on June 1.

"It is characteristic of the situation in steel-making irons that the holiday shutdown at the steel plants gave a very welcome chance to accumulate pig iron. The scarcity is most pronounced in Bessemer pig in the Central West. In the East steel makers are pretty well covered for their requirements for the third quarter, and are not seriously considering purchases for the last quarter.

"The general tone of the reports throughout the country with reference to the market for foundry iron is encouraging and shows a firmer feeling. In the Eastern markets the local furnaces are meeting competition for such business as is not dependent upon specific brands.

"While some large steel-rail business for next year is pending, actual sales during the past week have not been large. Negotiations are still pending on the large orders for rails for Cuba and South America. The structural shops are getting in a good deal of work.

"Warned by the experiences of this season and encouraged by the outlook, the Western agricultural implement manufacturers have resumed work at their plants to make stock for the 1907 season. So early a start is unprecedented, and is bringing to the mills early specifications. The situation in steel bars is now thoroughly sound, the mills having very large commitments and receiving specifications liberally.

"Reports from the lighter lines—wire, tubes, sheets, &c.—are favorable throughout."

CLEVELAND, July 1.—The Iron Trade Review will say to-morrow:

The scarcity of labor is becoming an increasingly important factor in manufacturing centres. In the South, where the supply had for some time been short of the demand, the number of laborers has been considerably reduced on account of migration to the wheat fields of the West. In the coke region many laborers who were able to find employment in places where the temperature was not so high as about the coke ovens, have done so, and the output of coke has been reduced on account of the inadequate number of laborers. An effort to determine the business on hand in the mills in the Pittsburg district indicates that they have orders for a tonnage from 15 to 25 per cent. in excess of that of the same time last year.

METAL MARKET PRICES.

Further declines in copper metal were the feature of the London market yesterday. Spot closed at £80 10s., a loss of 12s. 6d. compared with the closing price of Tuesday, and futures closed at £79 15s., a decline of 7s. 6d. Pig tin closed weak with a loss of £5 for spot and £4 15s. for futures at £165 and £163 5s., respectively. Lead was unchanged at £16 16s. 3d. Spelter was down 2s. 6d. at £26 15s. Iron warrants were weak at 49s. 10d. for standard foundry and 50s. 1½d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.50	18.62½	18.50	18.62½
Electrolytic	18.12½	18.37½	18.12½	18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.12½	18.00	18.12½
Lead	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.80
Spelter	5.92½	5.97½	5.92½	5.97½
Tin	36.00	36.10	36.90	37.20

TALK ON COTTON RISKS.

Brooklyn Warehouses Have Better Fire Protection Than Those Here.

The Special Insurance Committee and the Warehouse Committee of the New York Cotton Exchange, in joint session yesterday, deliberated on the cotton warehouse insurance rate problem. The Insurance Exchange had not completed its report on the local warehouses, however, and nothing material could be accomplished.

It was said after the meeting that the independent stores in Brooklyn were equipped with sprinklers in accordance with insurance regulations, and the rate on cotton stored there was as low as 40 cents on $100.

When the Fire Insurance Exchange presents its report the two committees of the Cotton Exchange will try to prevail on the New York Dock Company and the American Cotton Dock Company to comply with the insurance requirements to obtain the lower rates.

W. S. ALLEY SUSPENDED.

Judgment Against Stock Exchange Broker—Suspended Once Before.

The suspension of William S. Alley, a floor broker on the Stock Exchange, was announced yesterday morning. His insolvency was the outcome of a judgment entered against him on Tuesday for $23,275 in favor of William Oothout. This amount was due on a note for $22,578 made by Mr. Alley on June 10, last, payable five months after date, and, it is said, had nothing to do with his Exchange transactions.

Mr. Alley has been a member of the Exchange since 1878, and made his headquarters at Sussdorff Brothers. The suspension is the second in Mr. Alley's career on the Change. After his first failure he entered the curb market until a settlement with his creditors was effected.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Dull and Without Special Feature.

Course of Prices Generally Downward —Slump in Greene Shares Checked.

Trading in yesterday's dull market on the curb was confined within narrow limits, and the trend of prices was fractionally downward. The industrial specialties were unusually dull. Considerable interest, however, developed in Central Foundry preferred, which sold 700 shares, ranging in price from 14½ to 18, which was the close. Chicago Subway lost a point in trading in 1,100 shares, closing at 45. The decline in Greene Copper, which has been a feature of the markets since the beginning of the week, was checked yesterday. The stock opened ⅛ down, at 20, but, notwithstanding sales of 9,800 shares, closed ¼ up, at 20¼. Mining shares generally were weak and comparatively inactive.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can.	6½	6½	6½	6½
300	Am. Can pf.	54½	54½	54	54
700	Am. De F.W.T.	90	90	90	90
118	Am. Tobacco	370	370	350	370
700	Cent. Found. pf	15	18	14½	18
200	G. B. S. Brew.	10	10¼	10	10¼
300	Gugg. E. rights	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
300	Havana Tobac.	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21⅞
100	Int. Mer. Mar.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
300	Int. M. M. pf.	28	28	28	28
300	Internat. Salt.	33	33	32	33
550	Mckay Cos.	71⅜	72⅜	71¼	71¼
50	Mack. Cos. pf.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
400	N.J.T.D. & I.	42⅜	42½	42⅜	42⅞
164	Standard Oil	594	595	593½	593½

RAILROADS.

1,100	Chi. Subway	46	46	44½	45
13	Crip. C'k Cent.	89	89	89	89
35	Crip. C. C. pf.	71	71	71	71
1	Nor. Sec. stubs.	237½	237½	237½	237½

MINING STOCKS.

700	Boston Copper	25⅜	25⅜	25	25
8,100	Brit. Col. Cop.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
425	Butte C'tion, w.i	29¾	29¾	*29	29¾
200	Cobalt Argen.	⅞	⅞	½	⅞
700	Cumb.-R. Min.	7	7	6¾	7
200	Dav.-D. Es., w.i.	12½	12½	12	12
493	Giroux Mining.	8⅜	8½	8¼	8½
2,500	Gold Hill	3	3	2¾	2⅞
1,200	Granby Cons.	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅜
9,500	Greene Cop.	20	20¼	20	20¼
750	Greene Gold.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
725	Greene G.-Sil.	*1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
400	Guanajuato C.	5	5½	5	5½
700	Mizmac G. Min.	4	4¼	4	4¼
500	Mines Co. of A.	$1.23	$1.23	$1.23	$1.23
1,800	Mitchell Mining	5⅝	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝
800	Mont.-Shos. Co.	14½	14½	14	14
50	Nhouse M. & S.	5	5	5	5
1,200	Nev. Con. Cop.	17⅛	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
1,500	Nev. U. M. & S.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
200	Prec. Met. Cor.	5½	5½	5⅝	5½
100	Tenn. Cop. Co.	41	41	41	41
100	Tintic Mining.	6	6	6	6
7,500	Tonopah Ext.	7	7½	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	Union Cop. Co.	1¼	1 15-16	1¼	1 15-16
2,100	United Copper.	65⅜	66⅜	65	65⅜
350	Utah Apex	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	Utah Copper	25½	25½	25¼	25½

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. W. P. 5s	85	85	85	85
10,000	Am. S. Sm. 5s	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
5,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	76½	76½	76½	76½
12,000	W. E. 5s, w.i. & in.	97⅛	97⅛	97	97⅛

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 11.		July 10.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	6⅜	6½	6¼	6⅜
American Can pf	54	54½	54¼	55½
American Chicle	177	180	177	180
American Chicle pf	107	112	107	112
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	90c.	95c.
A. De F. W. (combined)	..	..	3⅜	3⅞
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf	103	103¼	103	103¼
Am. Malting	2s. 102⅜	104½	102½	104½
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	90	92	90	92
Am. Tobacco	350	375	340	360
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	84½	85	84½	85½
Borden's Cond. Milk	170	175	169	175
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	113	112	113
Boston Copper	24⅞	25⅜	25½	25½
British Col. Copper	7⅝	7¾	7¼	7⅝
Brooklyn Ferry	2	3	2	3
Butte Coalition, w. i.	25½	26½	28½	29½
Central Foundry	4	5	4	5
Central Foundry pf	15	20	16	20
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	44½	45¼	45	46
Con. Refrigerating	5	5¼	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	..	1⅜
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	..	..	..	28
Copper Securities	33¾	..	33⅜	..
Cripple Creek Central	88	92	89	92
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	69	72	70	74
Cumberland-Ely Mining	6⅞	7	6⅞	7⅛
Davis-Daly, w. i.	10	12	..	..
Dominion Copper	¾	5-16	¾	5-16
Dominion Copper, new	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Federal Sugar	38	43	38	43
Federal Sugar pf	73	74	73	75
Empire Steel pf	..	..	36	42
Furnace Creek	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅞
G. B. S. Brewing	10	10¼	10¼	10⅝
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	37½	37⅝	37	37½
Giroux	7⅞	8¼	8¼	8⅜
Gold Hill	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Granby Con.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
Greene Con. Copper	20⅛	20¼	20	20¼
Greene Con. Gold	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
Guanajuato Con	5	5¼	5	5⅛
Guggenheim Explora'n	260	280	250	280
Gurnehein Ex. rights	13	14	13	14
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	20	23	20	23
Havana Tobacco pf	32	36	33	36
Houston Oil	7	8¼	7¼	8¼
Houston Oil pf	35	45	35	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	27⅜	28	27⅜	28
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	76⅜	76¼	76¼	76½
International Salt	32½	34	32	34
International Salt pf	65	68	62	68
Lackawanna Steel	65	68	65	68
Lehigh Valley	..	..	73⅝	74¼
Mackay Companies	71	72	70	71
Mackay Companies pf	72	73	72	73
Manhattan Transit	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Marconi W. of Canada	2	2½	2	2½
Micmac G. M.	4	4½	4	4½
Mines Co. of America	$1.20	$1.25	$1.20	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	5½	5¾	5½	6
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	14	15	14	15
Nevada Con. Cop.	17¼	17½	17¼	17⅜
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Newhouse M. & Smelt.	4	5	4	5
N. J. Term. Dock & I.	42	42½	42	42½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	112	113	112	113
N. Y. Transportation	6	7	6¾	7
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	..	..	68	72
N.Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.	..	..	65	75
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½
Nor. Securities stubs	225	250	225	250
Otis Elevator	48	51	48	51
Otis Elevator pf	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.	4	4½	3	4½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	68	72	68	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	14	17	..	..
Precious Metals Corp.	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	285	310	285	310
Seaboard Company	25	30	28	29
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	89	93	89	93
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55	58	58	59
Steandard Milling	..	..	10	..
Standard Milling pf	30	34	30	34
Standard Milling 5s	78	79	79	80½
Standard Oil	593	600	592	596
Tennessee Copper	41	42	40½	44
Tintic Mining	6	6½	6	7
Tonopah Extension	6½	6⅝	6⅜	7
Tonopah Mining	18¼	19¼	18¾	19¼
Trenton Potteries	..	..	15	20
Trenton Potteries pf	..	..	94	98
Trenton Potteries deb.	..	..	70	76
Union Copper	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 5-16
United Copper	65	65½	65½	66
United Copper pf	88	100	88	100
Union Typewriter	93	96	93	96
Un. Typewriter 1st pf	..	..	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf	..	..	122	126
Utah Apex	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Utah Copper	25½	26	27½	26
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—After several hours of almost complete stagnation, the market near the close developed weakness under the leadership of the arbitrage issues. Philadelphia Rapid Transit receded ½. General Asphalt preferred, which had advanced 1½, dropped back 1½. Fractional losses were sustained in other parts of the list.

Total sales, 14,960 shares. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Brooklyn R. T.	73¾	73⅜	73⅜
140	Cambria Steel	34½	34	34
100	Catawissa 2d pf	57½	57½	57½
70	De Long Hook & Eye	11¾	11¼	11¼
110	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
375	Erie	40	39⅝	39¾
8	General Asphalt	8	8	8
882	General Asphalt pf	36½	35¾	35½
112	Ins. Co. of N. A.	22½	22½	22½
1,710	Lehigh Valley	73	72⅜	72½
1	Lehigh Nav. trust cts.	105	105	105
80	Lit Brothers	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
700	Norfolk Ry. & Light	18½	18	18½
1,624	Pennsylvania	62⅞	62 5-16	62 5-16
18	Philadelphia Elec.	7 15-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
409	Philadelphia R. T.	30½	30	30⅜
85	Philadelphia Traction	98⅞	98½	98½
2,500	Reading	61¼	60	60
3	Reading 1st pf	46	46	46
90	Tonopah Mining	19½	19¼	19¼
21	Union Traction	63½	63½	63½
306	United Gas Imp. Co.	84	83½	83¾
4,725	United States Steel	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞
200	U. S. Steel pf	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜

THE COTTON MARKET.

Business Subsides, but Prices Rest on the Higher Level.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers Thursday and probably Friday; light southeast to south winds.

Georgia—Showers Thursday and Friday; light easterly winds.

Eastern Florida, Western Florida, and Alabama—Showers Thursday and Friday; variable winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Showers Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy and warmer; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Thursday; showers in northeast portion, warmer in northwest portion. Friday, partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Partly cloudy Thursday; showers in northern portion. Friday, fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Showers Thursday and probably Friday.

The local cotton market seemed to be exhausted yesterday by its activity of the previous session, and quiet was restored, although prices rested on the higher level and showed no signs of depression. The official weather bulletins recorded rains in some sections of the cotton belt where needed, and the impression was that general sunshine would be most propitious for the crop now and for some time to come. Austin, Texas, reported picking in progress in several localities and the yield in that section the largest on record, with no boll weevil ravages, while other districts complained of serious damage by the insect. A choice collection of weevils, together with cotton bolls they had punctured, were received by the bull leader and exhibited on the Exchange yesterday.

The bulls are making converts every day, and the nervousness of the shorts continues to increase as the supply of cotton diminishes. The local certificated stock broke the 100,000 mark yesterday, losing 3,416 bales, which brought it down to 99,211 bales, the smallest since May 23 a year ago. It was rumored that New Orleans shorts had secured control of 20,000 bales more of the local supply to deliver, if necessary, on July contracts there. The South reported low grade cotton harder to secure, although higher grades were offered more freely.

Liverpool started 4 to 6 points higher on short covering induced by less favorable crop accounts, but could not keep up the pace, closing quiet at 2 to 3 points net advance. The spot market, however, held a 6-point gain. The local market started 1 to 3 points lower, but regained the loss and scored an advance of 3 points for October and December, but lost it and closed 2 to 8 points lower.

The Liverpool spot market was dull, with sales of only 4,000 bales, at 6.16d., against 5.99d. last year. Futures closed quiet.

	Close.	Previous Close.
July-August	5.81	5.78
August-September	5.73	5.71
October-November	5.63	5.60
December-January	5.62	5.59
March-April	5.66	5.63

Southern spot markets were quiet to firm and unchanged to 1-16 advance at St. Louis. The local spot market was unchanged at 11.10 against 11.10 last year. There were 1,300 bales sold for consumption and 100 for export.

Manchester reported yarns hardening and cloths dull.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
3,799	2,473	8,126	2,891

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,693,621	9,710,502	7,084,896

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
139	Holiday.	5,000	1,252

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,809,553	8,231,426	6,898,804

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
261,778	284,074	368,392	153,255

Cotton Opinion.

A. O. BROWN & CO.—It is noteworthy that some of the more aggressive bears have latterly taken the bull side for a turn, regarding the crop situation east of the Mississippi as more or less threatening, and also rather discouraged. It would appear, with useless attempts to seriously depress the market. Many well-informed people contend that 10 cents or thereabout is cheap, and it would not be surprising if large buying orders were in the market at around that price.

Following are opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	10.48	10.51	10.46	10.46	10.49
February	10.49	..	..	10.48	10.52
March	10.50	10.55	10.46	10.50	10.53
July	10.20	10.23	10.20	10.20	10.23
August	10.30	10.36	10.27	10.28	10.33
September	10.36	10.41	10.36	10.36	10.38
October	10.38	10.43	10.36	10.37	10.40
November	10.39	10.41	10.39	10.37	10.40
December	10.43	10.47	10.42	10.42	10.44

Market closed steady. Estimated sales 800,000 bales. New Orleans closed quiet; July 4 points lower, at 11.00; October 8 off, at 10.30, and December 8 down, at 10.32.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—There was a sharp reaction yesterday from the weakness of Tuesday, and prices at the close showed ⅞ to ⅛c. net advance. Pit traders said it was more of a two-sided market than it has been for some time. From recent top prices there has been a break of about 2 cents per bushel, sufficient, bulls assert, to encourage investment buying on all declines. Furthermore, the drop has brought the market very close to an export basis. One of the chief drawbacks to higher prices at this time is the marketing of the new crop. If the action of Oklahoma farmers, looking to the holding of wheat for 75 cents, spreads throughout the belt, the expectations for an enlarged movement are not likely to be realized, except at considerably higher prices. Liverpool was up ½d., where declines had been expected, reflecting the wet harvest talk from Russia, instead of the bearish Government report from this country. Paris closed 5 to 10 points net lower, Berlin partly ⅝ mark higher, and Budapest 2 points above the previous night. Cash wheat at New York closed steady, as follows: No. 2 red, 83⅛c. elevator and 84½c., free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 87½c. and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 89c., free on board afloat.

CORN.—The corn market from start to finish was very strong, the advance catching a good many of those who had oversold on the bearish Government report. Last prices at New York were ½c. to 1c. net higher. An important factor in the upturn was the news of dry, hot weather in many of the leading corn States. The crop was said to have suffered considerable damage by reason of the heat, and throughout the session bulls laid a good deal of stress on this phase of the situation. The Liverpool market was partly ½d. net lower. Cash corn at New York closed nominal, as follows: No. 2 corn, 60c. elevator and 60c., free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 61c., and No. 2 yellow, 60½c., free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
July	84⅝	83⅞	84⅛	84
September	84⅝	83 15-16	84⅛	83⅞
December	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛	86
May	89½	88⅝	88⅝	88¼
Corn—				
July	..	..	59¼	58⅝
September	59½	59¼	59½	59½
December	58½	57 5-16	58½	57½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
July	78⅛	77⅜	78	77
September	78⅝	77⅛	78⅛	77⅜
December	80¾	79½	80	79¼
Corn—				
July	52⅞	52	52⅜	51⅝
September	53	52½	52⅞	52
December	51⅛	49⅞	51⅛	49⅞
Oats—				
July	38¾	38¼	38⅝	38
September	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	34⅝
December	36⅝	35½	36⅝	35½
Lard—				
September	$9.22	$9.15	$9.20	$9.12
October	9.27	9.20	9.22	9.15
Ribs—				
September	9.60	9.55	9.60	9.50
October	9.32	9.27	9.30	9.25
Pork—				
September	17.55	17.50	17.52	17.42

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Aside from a light investment demand trading was at a standstill.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$500	Balt. City 3½s, 1940	103	103	103
6,000	Colo. & Southern 4s	93⅝	93½	93½
3,000	Geo., Caro. & Nor. 5s	110	110	110
1,000	Geo. South. Florida 5s	111	111	11
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Western Maryland 4s	85½	85½	85½
5,000	Wilm. & Weldon 5s	115	115	115
1,000	N't News & O. P. 5s	90	90	90
4,000	Norf. Ry. & L. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
13,000	United Railways 4s	92½	92½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—The money market is firm. Time money is particularly high. Call loans, 4@5 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds, par @5c. premium. Clearings, $26,837,352; balances, $1,425,429. Sub-Treasury debit, $101,355.

Amalgamated and Greene Copper were the most active stocks in to-day's quiet market and they were by no means conspicuous. Greene kept barely above 20 and Amalgamated followed the course of prices in New York. There was some demand for Shannon, but the strength of that stock caused a little realizing also. United Copper was strong.

Complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
7,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅝	97½	97½
2,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s, 1940	99½	99½	99½
500	Japanese 2d 6s	95⅝	90⅝	90⅝
9,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

110	Atchison	87⅞	87½	87½
30	Boston Elevated	152	152	152
80	Boston & Albany	243	243	243
15	Boston & Maine	171	171	171
1	Con. & Mont., Class A	188	188	188
100	Massachusetts Elec	19½	19	19
177	N. Y., N. H. & H	191	190	190
235	Union Pacific	144	141½	141½
88	West End	96	96	96
9	West End pf	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

298	*American	130	120½	120½
100	Mexican	38	37⅝	37⅝
34	†New England	131	131	131
1,136	New England rights	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	Western pf	91	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	93	93	93
40	Am. Pneu. Service	16½	16½	16½
182	Am. Pneu. Service pf	36½	35⅝	36½
358	Am. Sugar	129¼	128¼	129
8	Am. Sugar pf	133	133	133
190	Am. Woolen	35½	33½	35½
72	*Am. Woolen pf	103	103	103
200	†Boylston St. Land	⅜	⅜	⅜
10	Edison	241	241	241
29	*General Electric	162¼	162½	163¼
100	Georgia Ry. & Elec	102	102	102
1,154	*Massachusetts Gas	56½	56	56
148	Mass. Gas pf	87¼	87¼	87¼
36	N. E. Cotton Yarn	30	30	30
40	Pullman	219	219	219
20	Seattle Electric pf	100¼	100½	100½
50	Torrington pf	26	26	26
73	*United Fruit	108	107½	107½
500	United Shoe Machine	77¼	77	77
2,840	U. S. Steel	34¼	33⅝	33⅞
419	U. S. Steel pf	101¾	100½	100⅝

MINING.

10	†Adventure	6	6	6
100	Allouez	3⅝	83	83¼
4,228	Amalgamated	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
65	Arcadian	3	3	3
500	Ashbed	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Bingham	28½	28½	28½
267	Boston Con	25	25	25
565	Butte Coalition	20⅝	20¼	20½
105	Calumet & Arizona	111	110	110
4	Calumet & Hecla	682	682	682
100	Centennial	20	20	20
100	Con. Mercur	55	55c.	55c.
447	Copper Range	69¾	69	69½
90	Daly-West	15	13½	15
3,942	Greene Con.	20⅜	20	20
5	Isle Royale	17	17	17
20	Michigan	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Mohawk	60	60	60
10	Montana C. & C.	2	2	2
700	Nevada Con.	17½	17½	17½
815	North Butte	85	85	85
800	Old Dominion	57	55	55
180	*Osceola	101½	101½	101½
10	Parrot	25	25	25
100	Phoenix	70c.	70c.	70c.
50	Quincy	88	88	88½
2,695	Shannon	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
18	*Tamarack	95	95	95½
830	Trinity	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,730	United Copper	66¼	65⅜	65½
740	*U. S. Smelting pf	45	45	45
850	*Utah	55	54½	55
100	Victoria	¾	¾	¾
400	Washington	1	1	1
10	Winona	4¼	4¼	4½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid. §First installment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—New York exchange was par and 10c. premium. Time and call loans 5@6 per cent.

There was no tendency one way or the other in the listless market for local issues to-day. Trading during the morning amounted to only 731 shares of stocks, and $8,000 in bonds. South Side Elevated was firm at 96. Edison went at 140. Pneumatic Tool sold at 50¼. Can referred was at 54¾. Boxboard preferred held fairly firm.

In the afternoon North Chicago rallied, Subway sold off to 44½, and Western Stone, after dipping to 31½, rallied to around 33.

The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	6⅞	6½	6½
125	American Can pf	54½	54½	54½
25	Chicago Edison	140	140	140
25	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	50¾	50½	50½
480	Chicago Subway	45	44½	44½
50	Diamond Match	120¾	119¾	119¾
2	Masonic Temple	46	46	46
810	National Biscuit	63¾	63⅝	63⅝
10	*National Carbon	88½	89½	89½
43	South Side Elevated	96	96	96
180	Swift & Co.	102¾	102¾	102¾
250	United Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾
275	United Box Board pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
175	Western Stone	32¾	31½	32⅜

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,450	Cable Consolidated	47	46	46
1,255	Crucible Steel	11	10⅝	10⅝
5	Crucible Steel pf	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	Fire Proofing pf	87	87	87
10	Independent Brew. pf	42¼	42¼	42¼
15	Mfrs. L. & H.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
20	Nipissing	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Ohio Tonopah	28	27	28
25	Pittsburg Brewing	30	30	30
600	Pittsburg Consolidated	22	21	22
1,705	Tonopah Extension	9¾	8½	8⅝
50	United States Steel	34	33¾	33¾
102	United States Steel pf	101¾	101	101
40	Westing. Elec. 2ds	77	76¼	76½

Financial Notes.

The Directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company at the last quarterly meeting declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock, payable Sept. 15. This places the stock on a 7 per cent basis.

The Sub-Treasury transferred by telegraph yesterday $100,000 to San Francisco. This is the second transfer made this week from this city to the Pacific Coast.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BAUMGARTEN & GOODMAN.—A meeting of creditors of Baumgarten & Goodman, furriers, of 46 East Tenth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 340 Broadway, and Robert H. Lewis was elected trustee on motion of Joseph Lichtenberg, who represents six creditors. The liabilities are $13,053 and nominal assets $7,120.

WILLIAM GERKEN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Gerken, grocer, at 1,831 Second Avenue, by these creditors: Simeon M. Barber, $642; John S. Sills & Sons, $129, and Henry Eggers & Co., $171. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred his stock and fixtures valued at $2,600 by bill of sale to William Brumberg, a creditor, and has concealed $200 in cash. He has been in business three years.

DARLING BROTHERS.—Deputy Sheriff Cullen has taken charge of the store of Darling Brothers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers at 776 Tenth Avenue, under an execution of $1,561 in favor of Serena Rossiter Darling for money loaned. Elliott H. Darling is the only partner now, Clarence W. Darling, the other partner, having withdrawn on Nov. 1, 1903. The business was started sixteen years ago, and a year ago Elliott H. Darling's statement showed a capital of $16,000.

DAVID HARTSTEIN.—David Hartstein, dealer in jewelry at 4 Avenue C, is reported as endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors at 40 cents on the dollar, and it is said creditors generally have signed the agreement. His trade was principally with peddlers and east side customers on the installment plan and he has a large amount outstanding which takes time to collect. The liabilities are about $20,000. He has been in business fourteen years. The assets are nominally $31,000, consisting of stock $9,000 and accounts $22,000.

WILLIAM A. LOTTIMER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William A. Lottimer, who did business under the name of the Prince George Hotel Company, lessee of the Prince George Hotel at 12 and 14 East Twenty-eighth Street, by these creditors: M. Appel & Co., $144; Louis S. Rieche, $820, and J. S. Barron & Co., $15. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred A. Appel, a creditor, to obtain a preference by a judgment for $915, made preferential payments of $1,000, and transferred accounts $500. Mr. Lottimer's liabilities for supplies are reported to be about $30,000.

BENNO KLOPFER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Benno Klopfer, stock broker of 15 Broad Street, show liabilities $143,681 and nominal assets $25,478, consisting of cash in bank $12, cash turned over to receiver $5,103, accounts $4,563, office furniture $450, interest in the late firm of Barras & Klopfer $650, and a claim against Samuel L. Lederer for $22,000. Mr. Lederer appears in the schedules as a creditor for $20,171 on loans of bonds and cash. There is a difference of opinion as to an agreement made between them on July 14, 1904, concerning taking up of loans amounting to $37,500 in a bank and trust company, and Mr. Klopfer believes there is $2,000 to $25,000 which Mr. Lederer is accountable for under the agreement which should go to Mr. Klopfer's creditors. Among the creditors are Julius M. Cohn, $84,250; A. Falk, $4,955; Henry Crine, $3,565; Leo Bloch, Rochester, $3,050; D. O. Mills, $1,750 real, and Edward Klopfer, $2,540.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:34|Sun sets..7:27|Moon rises..11:40

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:00	12:42	6:18	6:48
Governors Island	12:25	1:15	7:05	7:41
Hell Gate	2:18	3:08	8:37	9:13

Arrived—Wednesday, July 11.

SS Oceanic, Liverpool, July 4.
SS Caronia, Liverpool, July 3.
SS H. Dumois, Port Antonio, July 6.
SS Disa, Baracoa, July 4.
SS Sir Rich. Greenfield, Huelva, June 22.
SS Bluefield, Baltimore, July 5.
SS Prince Arthur, St. John's, July 9.
SS Rio Grande, Mobile, July 8.
SS Sunniva, Nipe Bay, July 5.
SS Mascot, Tilt Cove, July 3.
SS Barbarossa, Bremen, June 30.
SS Trent, Kingston, July 7.
SS Arapahoe, Charleston, July 9.
SS Hjortholm, Matanzas, July 6.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 10.
SS Oneida, Philadelphia, July 10.
SS Bayamo, Tampico, June 28.
SS Sannio, Gibraltar, June 30.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Brooklyn, Naples	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sieglinde, Argentina	6:30 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
G. Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Giulia, Naples		3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
City of Macon, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Celtic, Liverpool		11:30 A.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Mobile		3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Umbria, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	6:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Rosalind, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sarnia, Costa Rica	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Trent, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alcatha, London		9:00 A.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		11:30 A.M.
Columbia, Glasgow		
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
El Dorado, N. Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Caribbee	Demerara	June 30
Genesee	Shields	June 23
Barcelona	Hamburg	June 28
El Sigio	Galveston	July 6
Prinz Oskar	St. Michael's	July 9
Batavia	Dover	July 2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Prins Willem V	Haiti	July 6
Czarense	Para	July 1
Ocean	Ymuiden	June 22
El Paso	New Orleans	July 8
Emilia	Tarifa	June 23
Idaho	Hull	June 28
Mussilia	Naples	June 28
Mohawk	Antwerp	June 27

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	July 7

Reported by Wireless.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, outgoing, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Brow Head at 2:10 P. M. yesterday, when 280 miles west of that point. Will probably arrive at Boulogne about 7:30 A. M. to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Carmania, at Liverpool, July 11.
SS Nord America, at Naples, July 10.
SS Eastern Prince, at Macelo, July 9.
SS Baltic, at Queenstown, July 11.
SS Canning, at Fastnet, July 10.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen, July 11.

Sailed.

SS Swanley, from Barry, July 10.

Passed.

SS Calabria, New York, for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Major C. H. Clark, Ordnance Department, will visit East Douglas, Mass., on business pertaining to the inspection of material under contract.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Logan for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. E. B. Mosely, Assistant Surgeon General; Major E. R. Morris, Surgeon; Capts. U. G. Worrilow and H. C. Clement, Twenty-ninth Infantry; First Lieut. W. Twyman, recorder.

First Lieut. R. E. Frith, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will report to the board for examination.

Capt. F. K. Ferguson, Artillery Corps, is assigned to command the torpedo planter Colonel George Armistead, to take effect upon the completion of the course of instruction at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, and is appointed acting Quartermaster and Commissary, relieving First Lieut. A. A. Maybach, Artillery, temporarily assigned to these duties. Capt. Ferguson will report to the commandant, School of Submarine Defense, for instructions.

The Navy.

Commander H. H. Hosley, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Payne, Jr., to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander F. M. Bennett to command the Glacier.

Lieut. Commander E. Theiss to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington.

Lieut. J. S. Graham to the Iowa as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. P. Foley to home, leave one month, thence to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. Commander S. S. Robison to the Tennessee as navigator.

Lieut. W. C. Watts, sick leave extended three months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nero, at Newport News; Marietta, at Cape Haitien; Tacoma, at New London; Princeton, at Blaine; Nevada, at Annapolis; Severn, at Solomons.

Sailed—Lawton, from San Francisco for Honolulu; Virginia, from Lynn Haven Bay for Orient Point; Uncas, from Boston for Bradford; Rhode Island, from Annapolis for Lynn Haven Bay.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

LEANDER S. SIRE, real estate operator and theatrical ventures, 22 West Fifty-ninth Street; liabilities, $241,475.

LIONEL E. Z. AARONSON, in business as the Aaronson Credit Centre, 62 Bowery; liabilities, $33,946.

AUGUST POLLMAN, importer of musical instruments, 70 Franklin Street; liabilities, $62,945.

ABRAHAM G. READ, commission butter and eggs, 141 Reade Street, thirty-four years in business; liabilities, $27,774.

CHARLES W. CHASE, theatrical manager, 409 West Twenty-third Street; liabilities, $1,949; second time.

SAMUEL B. ADLER, wholesale oils, 138 Front Street, formerly cloak manufacturer; liabilities, $7,154.

MASCHIL D. CONVERSE, mechanical expert, 141 Broadway; liabilities, $2,921.

LOUIS FEGGELLE, 46 Mott Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $4,076.

ROBERT GRAY, Jr., grocer, 433 Ninth Avenue; liabilities, $7,369.

FRED A. IVES, 180 East Thirteenth Street, formerly bicycles, New Haven; liabilities, $1,582.

PAUL DE LACY LIEBERMAN, 25 Broad Street; liabilities, $6,533.

EDWARD MISHKIND, liquors, 140 East Broadway; liabilities, $2,067.

EDGAR PRESTON, carpenter, White Plains; liabilities, $6,323.

JOHN RIEGE, bartender, 692 East 142d Street; liabilities, $18,766.

ROSE SALINGER, milliner, 276 Grand Street; liabilities, $2,709.

BENT SCHNITZER, 230 Broome Street, formerly liquors; liabilities, $2,222.

CHRISTINA SCHNEIDER, janitress, 1,474 Madison Avenue; liabilities, $1,633.

SHELDON B. SHAW, real estate agent, 375 Manhattan Avenue; liabilities, $4,909.

GUSTAVE THIELE, cigar salesman, 84 Lenox Avenue; liabilities, $4,435.

SIMON FEIST, formerly wholesale cloak dealer, 403 Broadway; liabilities, $122,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARENSON, Samuel	Brown Forman Co.	$713
ALLAN, G. Edgar	John Hassett et al.	118
ADLER, Philip	Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company, et al.	229
BLUM, Henry	Gifford Wood Co.	236
BALTRUCHITIS, John	Bert K. Bloch.	89
BURKHARDT, Frank	International Wine and Liquor Company	93
BIDWELL, Geo. W.	Wm. H. Theobold.	325
BOGEN, Rudolph	Max H. Kahn	252
SAME	Same	34
BOSS, Israel	Sender Jarmolowsky, costs	123
BAER, Isaac	Morris Kirschbaum	71
CLARK, Fannie	Adolf Prince	118
CAVINATO, Pietro	Christmas—Giuseppe De	234
CARRAWAY, John	Metropolitan Bank	7,103
SAME	Same	252
DAVIDSON, David J.	Alfred Muller	421
GUTHMAN, Max	Langstorp-Fowler Co.	184
GRISSHARD, Frank	Adolf Prince	118
GOLDTHWAITE, Twyeffort	G. Tarleton—Emile	633

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

ADAMS, Chas.—Seward Engineering Co., May 26, 1905 243
BROWN, Julius S. and Eva—E. Semansky, May 15, 1906 1,131
CLARK, Chas. W.—Rector's, Aug. 7, 1905 552
CRAIGHEAD, Walter B., Geo. L. McCracken, and Chas. A. Hawles—W. B. Evans, May 31, 1900 241
ELLIOTT, Frank C.—J. C. Orr et al., April 28, 1893, canceled 143
FINE, Reuben—H. B. Stevens et al., June 25, 1906, vacated 423
GOODMAN, Urry—F. C. Schwarz, June 21, 1906 102
LAMPERT, Louis M., and Isidor W. Horn—Holcomb & Caskey Lumber Co., July 2, 1906 317
SAME—Same, July 2, 1906 317
SAME—Same, June 14, 1906 317
LAWRENCE, Wm. B.—E. Kind, Oct. 15, 1905 242
MONAHAN, Patrick—Francis H. Leggett & Co., Jan. 31, 1905 171
MOSKOWITZ, Joseph—N. Y. Edison Co., May 23, 1904, canceled 181
RAPAPORT, Rosa—A. A. Jaworower, Dec 5, 1901 29
RAYMOND, Harry, and George M. Pynchon—S. Helles, March 8, 1906 11,066
SELINGER, Abraham—J. H. Falk, June 15, 1906 920
STOPPENHAGEN, Frederick W.—T. Alison, Dec. 9, 1904 110
SAME—G. Welch, Feb. 16, 1906 110
SAME—Tenement House Dept., July 16, 1903 262
WALL, Arthur W.—I. Scholmils, March 10, 1906 245
WITH, Henry and Samuel—M. Levy, June 27, 1906 36
INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO.—E. Sheehan, July 2 2,256

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, July 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thomas J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

2—Great Eastern Tel Co-Bidwell
3—Belding-King
4—Anglin-N H R R
5—Dececo Co-American Sanitary Wks
6—Aeolian Co-Pianora Co
7—Smith Co-Dobson
8—Foster-Co-Cohen
9—Switch Co-Cutler Co
10—Hull-Shubert
11—La Comp-Luyties
12—Mfrs Co-Alaska Co
13—Kirchberger-Spalding
14—Same-Stevens
Cases noticed.
15—Mfrs Co-Alaska Co
16—Switch Co-Cutler Co
17—Bloede Co-Carter
18—Cole-Puritan Co
20—Smith-Bridge Wks
21—Nat F P Co-Mason Builders' Assn
22—Dick & Co-Henry
23—Same-same
24—Same-same
25—Drummond-Tiffany
26—Frank-Bernard
27—Friedman-Ehrhardt
28—Same-same
29—Weiller-Ehrhardt
30—Pass-Korn
31—Am Education Co-Am Chem, &c, Co
32—Scheffler-Spiro
33—Gas Co-Mayer
34—Same-same

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, July 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bell-Bingham
2—Cong-35th St Co
3—Antoville-Int R T Co
4—Katz-Freeman
5—Levine-Rosen
6—In re Kent
7—Corcoran-Hendrick
8—Gordon-Brown
9—Wood-Ins Co
10—Hayes-McKeon
11—Andrews-Eastman
12—Hansen-Muskat
13—McIntyre-Burns
14—Hayden-Suydam
15—Same-Arnold
16—In re Harty
17—Winston-Aktiengesellschaft
18—Scheer-Blisnikoff
19—Murray-Ellison
20—Nimphins-Nimphins
21—Smith-Price
22—Jansen-Davis
23—Hunter-Hunter
24—Heilner-Ehrmann
25—In re Hurley
26—In re Trainor
27—In re Sullivan
28—Krumenaker-Ellner
29—Jansen-Davis
30—Rosenthal-Friedman
31—Smith-Persch
32—Delehenty-Fuller
33—Berkowitz-Raub
34—Brofield-Brofield
35—Seddon-Taglibane
36—Ross-Ross
37—In re Delancey St
38—In re Audubon Av
39—Herche-Simon
40—Morgenweck-Morgenweck
41—Hill-McKane
42—Bergstrom-Ridgway Thayer Co
43—Jonson-Dooley
44—Jansen-Hevesy
45—Calder-Cromwell
46—Reed-N Y Transp Co
47—Outcault-Cupples
48—In re Bunckerhoff
49—Hall-Robinson
50—Preston-Cook
51—Wilson-Locke
52—Levinson-Burnstein
53—Strom-Strom
54—In re Ennis
55—Gulskoff-N Y Ry
56—In re Burgauer
57—Wyckoff-Williams
58—Seltzer-Miles
59—Tim-Berrick
60—In re Jawitz
61—Tim-Berrick
62—Weiss-Weiss
63—In re Ritter Place
64—In re Goldberg
65—M & H R R-Jackson

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Friedrich Seibel: Hugo Richter, John F. Long, Fanny C. Dartt, Ernst O. Bernet. At 1 P. M. William Lindner

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Edward A. Du Vivier, Addie M. Lindheim, Mary K. Geisler,

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Train for the People.

Motion calendar.
1—Philip Rass
2—Christopher Cosmides
Trial calendar.
1—Luigi Floro
2—Marshall M. Finch
Pleadings.
1—Gaetano Santoni, Vincenzo Santoni, Leonardi Lombardi
2—George Ryan
3—Giuseppe Carbone
4—George Edwards
5—Joseph Grosso
6—Rebecca Cossotto
7—Philip Traub
8—Abraham Lockowowitz
9—Salvatore Sellaro
10—Charles Cohen
11—Peter Galvin
12—James Morris, Frederick Edwards, Charles Edwards
13—Casper Christ

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People.

1—John H. May
2—Abraham Kleinrock
3—Jervey Smith
4—Edward D. Wood
5—Mary McDonnell
6—Cornelius Golden, Max Greenwald
7—Julia L. Johnston
8—Louis Green
9—Manfred Reisman
10—Mingiso Fiorello, George Smith
11—Giuseppe Copacci
12—Harry Churchill
13—Robert H. Scott
14—Charles Brown Joseph M. Walsh
15—Joseph B. Francis, alias Franco Gomtza

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—John Smith vs. Oscar Foerster—Santiago P. Cahill. Myron H. Oppenheim vs. Edward L. Draffen—Isaac Bell Brennan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Spencer, J.—In re National Surety Company—Lewis L. Delafield. Adams vs. Swan—John M. Shedd. Gallagher vs. Gallagher—Charles W. Dayton, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Redman vs. Epstein—August P. Wagener. Metal Stamping Company vs. Bowers Metal Stamping Company—Jacob S. Strahl.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Prospect Hill Village Association—Thomas F. Donnelly.

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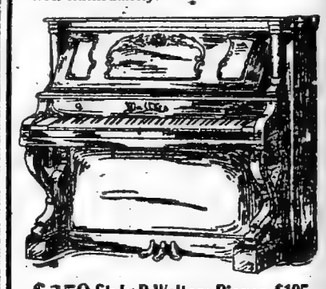

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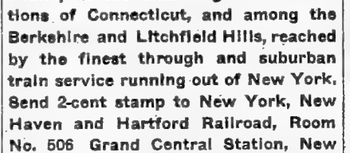

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E. G. GROB, Manager, WINTER HARBOR, ME.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

VACATION

Long Island

"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."
An ideal territory for vacation or outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound & bays. "LONG ISLAND SUMMER RESORTS," a booklet of Hotels and Boarding Houses; postage 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," illustrated descriptive book, postage 8 cents. Free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, 120 Broadway; 613 Sixth Av., 95 5th Av.; 574 Columbus Av., and 51 West 125th St., New York, or mailed on receipt of postage by Gen'l Passenger Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Manhattan Beach

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

ROMANTIC MORICHES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

Center Moriches, Long Island.

A delightful Summer resort; yachting, fishing, excellent sailing; surf and still water bathing; superior music; attractive rates; descriptive circular. ADDITIONAL express trains to Moriches this season, making only two stops.
F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
T. E. MEIVER, Manager.
N. Y. office, Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

The Inn

Arverne-By-the-Sea, L. I.
15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
Elevated boardwalk, 26 ft. wide. Modern hotel with whole block front and private beach; capacity 175; rooms with running hot and cold water. The Inn is quiet, dainty, luxurious, and makes a specialty of home cooking. Rates from $17.50 to $28.00 each person. Apply to F. AVERY, Prop'r.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

NOW OPEN.
Five miles at sea.
Always cool. Send for illustrated booklet.
A. E. DICK, Manager.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAG HARBOR, L. I.

Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

ORIENT POINT INN,

Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.

AVONDALE-BY-THE-SEA

ELDERT AV. AND THE OCEAN,
Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 28.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

HOTEL IMPERIAL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Beautiful dining room; excellent cuisine; tastefully furnished rooms; shaded grounds; near ocean. W. B. HAMMOND.

SHOREHAM, INN,

Shoreham, Wardenclyffe, L. I. Select family hotel; beautiful location; rates moderate. B. M. MAIZE, Prop.

The Elderthurst

Hammels Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH. Luke Eldert, Prop.

Schilling's

Atlas Hotel, Seaside Sta., Rockaway Beach. Dancing, bathing, bowling. Excursions accommodated.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, L. I.

See Sunday's Times
New York's Most Accessible Resort.

Sullivan County.

RAYVELLA HALL, Near Fallsburgh, Sullivan Co.—Large farmhouse; sanitary improvements; gas, boating, bathing, tennis; booklets. Proprietor in town to-day. Telephone 4276 Riverside.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE OR

Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. both hotels.

KNICKERBOCKER LODGE, Fishkill, N. Y.—Elevation 900 feet; accommodates 100; modern improvements; amusements; farm, dairy, fruit, lake, boating, fishing. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

PARKHILL INN-ON-THE-HUDSON, Yonkers, N. Y.; delightful Summer home for business men; auto accommodations; open all season

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.; Shawangunk Mts., 2,000 ft.; near Sam's Point; $6 to $10 per week; excellent table; tennis and croquet; booklet. H. A. Burger.

New York City.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2 1-2 hours from N. Y. via Delaware, Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $25,000. Elevators, electric lights, Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives. Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

BERWICK INN

Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Mount Pocono.

POCONO MT. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.

Capacity, 250; elevation, 1,824 ft. Riding school, 15 horses; orchestra, golf, all amusements; booklets. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Owner and Prop.

Pike County.

HICKORY GROVE HOUSE, MATAMORAS, PIKE Co.

Reasonable rates; modern; excellent table. John Decker.

THE SWIFTWATER. Elevation 1,600 ft. Electric lights. Private baths. Steam heat. 200-acre park. Booklet. Swiftwater P. O., Penn.

NEW JERSEY.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.
BEN. R. PHELPS, Manager.
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

Spring Lake.

THE COLONIAL SPRING LAKE, N. J.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED NEAR OCEAN AND LAKE. VANDERHOOF & REYNOLDS.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA, Spring Lake, N. J.

Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with bath; opens June 16th. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J.

Directly on the Beach, Booklet. E. M. Richardson.

Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. —Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

Pleasure Bay.

OLD PLEASURE BAY HOUSE. CLAM BAKES. SHORE DINNERS. BEAUTIFUL LAWNS. GEORGE TINDALL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City

3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St., 9.30 A.M. daily (12.30 P.M. Sat.), 3.30 P.M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A.M. daily (2.00 P.M. Sat.), 4.40 P.M. except Sun.

CHALFONTE,

Atlantic City, N. J.
Always Open.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Send for Literature.
THE LEEDS COMPANY,

HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Always Open. On Ocean Front.
Courteous Attention. Homelike Surroundings.
Every Comfort.
Booklet and Calendar on application.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.

Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE.

HOTEL RUDOLF,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Directly on Beach. Local and long-distance phones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 ocean view rooms, 100 suites, with private sea-water baths. Orchestra. Capacity 1,000. New York Rep., Town & Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Phone 6246 Gramercy. C. R. Myers, Owner.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Virginia Av. and Beach. Capacity 800; elevator; private baths, &c.; $10 up weekly; $3 up daily; booklet.
SAMUEL A. ELLIS.

LEXINGTON,
Ark's and Pacific Aves. 1 sq. from Palace Pier. Bathing from house. $7 to $9 weekly.
PAUL C. ROSECRANS.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

The Ideal Shore Resort.
No other resort on the coast combines the beauties of suburb and seashore; here are lawns reaching almost to the sea, and broad shaded avenues for driving. It is the great Summer convention city because of its beauty and many advantages; boardwalk finished to Deal Lake; the many beautiful lakes afford excellent facilities for sailing and fishing; hotels large, modern, and complete in their appointments. Free from that crowd which "takes in the shore for a day."

ABSOLUTELY NO MOSQUITOS

For particulars address BOARD OF TRADE, Asbury Park.

THE FENIMORE ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Now open after extensive addition; private baths, elevator, etc.; booklet. THOS. NOBLE.

Deal Beach.

HATHAWAY INN AND COTTAGES,

Deal Beach, N. J. American plan, also a la carte. Hotel and cottages now open for the inspection and reception of guests.
N. Y. office, Town and Country, 289 4th Av. Booklet. E. A. HOWARD, Prop.

Winslow.

WINSLOW INN.

Thoroughly modern; 60 acres, private grounds; all outdoor and indoor amusements; garage, cafe, and grill; 32 minutes from Atlantic City, 86 minutes from Philadelphia. Booklet. S. S. Farnham.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, SEA GIRT, N. J.

Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; June rates. S. Hinkson Woodward.

PARKER HOUSE ON OCEAN FRONT

27TH SEASON; MODERN; SEND FOR BOOKLET. MRS. THOS. DEVLIN.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,064.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANKLIN HALLET & CO. and JOHN D. JAMES, individually, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of Franklin Hallet & Co. and John D. James, individually, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Franklin Hallet & Co. and John D. James were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 11th, 1906.

NO. 9,105.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GOLDGRABEN, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Max Goldgraben of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Max Goldgraben was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 11, 1906.

NO. 9,100.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. WESSMAN, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Joseph F. Wessman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Joseph F. Wessman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 12, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL BURNETT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Burnett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 23, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 10th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SOLOMON GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Solomon Goldberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 22d, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 23d, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 10th, 1906.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

Wireless Telegraphy on All Steamers.
FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE—For Providence, Boston, East, and North. Leave Pier 14, North River, foot of Murray Street, week days only, 5:00 P. M. Steamers Providence (New) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE—For New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson Street, week-days only at 5:00 P. M. Pier 70, East River, foot East 22d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE—For New London, Block Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Day Trip Monday, see below. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
DAYLIGHT TRIP ON LONG ISLAND SOUND on Mondays (only) Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00, Pier 70, E. R., ft. East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M. Close train connection there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston. Regular Norwich Line rates. Special round trip tickets $2.50. Good returning from New London same or Tuesday night; due N. Y. next morning, returning by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M. $3.50.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Str. Richard Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Leaves ft. E. 22d St. week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Sundays due New York on return 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11:00 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2:00 P. M.). Sundays 5:00 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 132 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,795 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON

OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.
JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
Phone 500 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through trips and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, and Thousand Islands. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free, "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestra. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, best and R.R., $2.50.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6:15 P.M.
SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $6.60.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave New York, New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive Greenport 7:00 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving Block Island 9:30 A. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M., arrive Shelter Island 8:50 P. M.; Block Island 7:00 A. M. Saturdays steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WARRIN, ELIZABETH LORD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Samuel Lord Warrin, Marshall Lord Warrin, Ernest Warrin, Georgiana Elizabeth Warrin Macmillan, Mary Taylor Nadal, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZABETH LORD WARRIN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Frank Lord Warrin of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, and three codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicils thereto of Elizabeth Lord Warrin, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and the codicils thereto.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAVID BENNETT KING, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS, & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—kS

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Frederick J. Mott Sells Madison Avenue House—Thomas L. Watt a Buyer on Seventh Avenue—Another Business Building Uptown—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Frederick J. Mott has sold 29 East Fifty-fifth Street, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue, a four-story and basement stone-front dwelling, on lot 25 by 68.

Big Seventh Avenue Deal.

John D. Murphy has sold to Thomas S. Watt 711, 713, and 715 Seventh Avenue and 168 and 170 West Forty-eighth Street. These parcels form an "L," with a frontage of 50 feet on Seventh Avenue and a frontage of 41 feet on Forty-eighth Street. Thomas S. Watt, the buyer, was once President of the Mount Morris Bank, and he owns much property in Harlem.

Upper Broadway Business Building.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for the Fort Amsterdam Realty Company to Joseph William Jones the vacant plot on the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street. Mr. Jones will erect a business building there.

Thirty-fourth Street Lease.

E. G. Goldsmith has leased for sixty-three years, through Ogden & Clarkson, 44 West Thirty-fourth Street. He already holds Nos. 46 and 48, and, with No. 44, he now has a frontage of 75 feet on Thirty-fourth Street, just east of Broadway.

On the Lower East Side.

Wexler & Posner have bought from J. Isreil, through Edelson & Rabinowitz, 154 Monroe Street, a seven-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100; also, from L. Golotowitz the six-story tenement at 89 Columbia Street, on lot 26 by 108.

Greenwald & Oskross have sold for Wolff Greenberg 76 Lewis Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100; also, for a Mr. Samuels, 295 and 297 Seventh Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 40 by 97.6.

I. Sprung has sold two five-story buildings and stores, 625 and 627 Sixth Street, to L. Weisman and S. Glosser. L. Chess & Son were the brokers.

Erin & Ackermann have sold to J. Joffe 636 Water Street, a four-story front and rear tenement, on lot 26 by 86.6.

Duff & Conger have sold for Mrs. Mathilda Henssel the four-story double flat 348 East Seventy-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 102.

Greenwald & Oskross have sold for a Mr. Zimney the four-story double flat 1,684 Avenue A, on lot 20 by 75.

S. B. Friedman has sold for a Mr. Kaplan 410 East Seventy-fourth Street, a seven-story tenement, on lot 25 by 103.

E. Lowenthal has sold to S. Mendel 321 and 323 East Seventieth Street, two four-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Leonard Weill has bought from Eva Knoll 516 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.8.

Herzog & Cohan have sold for a client 234 East 106th Street, a six-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.11, to Giuseppe Stella.

W. S. Patten and J. L. Van Sant have sold to Hoffberg & Bookstaver the plot 75 by 160.11 on the north side of 117th Street 248 feet east of Pleasant Avenue. L. Davis was the broker.

R. Hattenbach has sold for Mrs. Bertha Bank 280 East 114th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

E. Loewenthal has sold to a Mr. Siegel 48 and 50 East 132d Street, two five-story flats, on plot 66.8 by 99.11.

Aron Adler has bought from S. Sadowsky 308-310 East Eighth Street, a six-story apartment house on plot, 50x100. J. Lenkowsky and Chonanus were the brokers.

On the West Side.

E. V. Pesoia & Co. have resold for a client the seven-story double tenement with stores, 142 Sullivan Street, on lot 25 by 125.

W. S. Patten and J. L. Van Sant have sold to Mrs. Kate J. Egbert, through N. A. Berwin & Co., 314 West Twenty-second Street, a three-story brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 98.9.

Barnet Disler has sold to Elkin Brothers 206 West Sixty-first Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Frank E. Smith has sold to Dr. Milton A. Gershel 472 West 145th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16 by 99.11.

Harry L. Rosen has bought a plot 101 by 118 on 150th Street, near Morris Avenue.

In the Bronx.

Wolf Burland has sold the block front on the east side of Clinton Avenue, between 180th and 181st Streets, 275.4 feet on the avenue, 31 feet on 180th Street, and 97 feet on 181st Street. Lawrence Kromberger, with the Bronx Realty Exchange, was the broker.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have resold for S. Feinberg the plot, 100 by 100, on the west side of Cauldwell Avenue, 399 feet south of 156th Street, and the plot, 100 by 132, abutting on Eagle Avenue.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for J. J. Brennan six lots on Sedgwick and Lawrence Avenues, near 167th Street.

Parish, Fisher & Co. have sold for the Meyer-Gatling Investing Company four lots on the east side of Jerome Avenue, north of 208th Street, to Sergeant John Londergan for $12,800.

S. J. Taylor has sold for a client the house at the southeast corner of Morris Avenue and 196th Street, on lot 64 by 103; also a house on the south side of 198th Street, near Creston Avenue, on lot 25 by 112.

Long Island Lots at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will begin to-day, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the sale of 420 lots in Long Island City. The prospect of tunnels under the East River at Forty-second Street and Thirty-fourth Street makes the property valuable.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Reuben Freeman has sold to Eugene V. Brewster for Daniel W. Blumenthal a plot 90 by 90 at the northwest corner of Rogers Avenue and Canarsie Avenue, Brooklyn.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 100 Fourth Avenue to the rector of Grace Church.

Max Kahn was the broker in the recent sale by John V. Signell of the corner of 135th Street and Riverside Drive.

Parish, Fisher & Co. have sold for the Whitestone Realty Company six lots on Seventh Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, Whitestone.

S. N. Tuckman has bought for Mergenstern Brothers three six-story tenements on Margin Street, near Grand; also a tenement at 257 Monroe Street, and one at 352 East Third Street.

Results at Auction.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

ESSEX St, 110, 112, and 114, e s, 157 ft s of Rivington St, 69.6x100.4 and irregular, three five-story front and three four-story rear brick tenements; trustees' sale; to Louis Stober.....$130,300

By Joseph P. Day.

MARMION AV, e s, 256.9 ft n of 177th St, and running through to the Southern Boulevard, 33x156.8x36x182, two-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale; to Leo Hunter..... 10,025

173D St, 710 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, one and three-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale; to plaintiff. 8,200

BATCHGATE AV, 2,157, w s, 409 ft n of 181st St, 18.9x94.5; two-story frame dwelling; to Charles F. Musell..... 6,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

38th St, 39 and 41 West, for a twelve-story brick loft building, 42x88.10; B. S. Castles of 244 5th Av, owner; Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout, architects; cost, $150,000.

1st Av, n e corner of 55th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 39.1x75; M. Rosenblatt of 35 Nassau St, owner; H. B. Mohr architect; cost, $40,000.

Briggs Av, e s, 206.6 ft s of 194th St, for eleven two-story brick dwellings, 19.1x55; Mary E. Morgan of 1,047 Elsmere Place, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $77,000.

170th St, s w corner of Clay Av, for three three-story-and-basement frame dwellings, 16.8x54, 16.8x55, and 16.8x33.6; Jerry Altieri, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark architect; cost, $19,500.

Clay Av, w s, 50.7 ft s of 170th St, for two three-story frame dwellings, 25x33.6; Jerry Altieri, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $13,000.

Clay Av, w s, 100.7 ft s of 170th St, for a three-story frame dwelling, 20x51.6; Jerry Altieri, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $6,500.

North Oak Drive, n s, 40.6 ft e of Elsmere Place, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 40x30; Emma L. Schirmer of 83 East 20th St, owner; George P. Crosier, architect; cost, $10,000.

188th St, n e corner of Lorillard Place, for a four-story brick tenement, 30x80; Susie Mang of 2,438 Lorillard Place, owner; J. C. W. Fiesel, architect; cost, $30,000.

Valley Av, e s, 329.57 ft s of Boston Av, for three-story brick dwellings, 20x55; Marcus Nolan of 150 West 120th St, owner; William T. Lavelle, architect; cost, $85,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

34th St, 403 and 405 East, to two five-story brick tenements; Young & Kerr, premises, owners; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $6,500.

Columbus Av, 29 to 33, to three four-story brick tenements; B. Mensing, premises, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 76th St; Martha E. Antrim, administrator, to James McClenahan, all title..... 400

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 76th St, 27.2x100; Robert Morrison to Charles Leopold.....

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,720 to 1,726, 99.11 x100; Henry Marks and others to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $170,000).....

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,720 to 1,726, 99.11 x100; Cathleen Turney to Henry Marks, (mtg $170,000).....

AMSTERDAM AV, 407, 25x55; Ferdinand Stabel to Jane C. Olveira.....

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 76th St, 27.2x100; Charles Leopold to Henrietta Marks, ½ part, (mtg $60,000).....

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 76th St, —x—; Martha E. Antrim, administratrix, to Robert Morrison.....

AVENUE A, 1,448, 26.6x98; Maurice Herrmann to Mary Simm, (mtg $20,500).....

AVENUE A, e s, 51.9 ft s of 12th St, 25.9x95.6; Ross Gentzlinger to Barney Mechanic, (mtg $16,000).....

ARTHUR AV, n e corner of Oak Tree Place, 25x90; Charles Bjorkegren to John F. McKeon, (mtg $22,000).....

ARTHUR AV, 2,380, 25x84.7; Giuseppe Jamascia to Rosina Jamascia, (mtg $11,500).....

BAINBRIDGE AV, s e s, 379.1 ft s of 196th St, 50x111.2; Eleanor A. Sisson to Albert C. Lum.....

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, 120.3 ft s of Schieffelin Lane; the Crawford Real Estate and Building Company to Baychester Realty Company.....

CAULDWELL AV, 965 and 967, 62x59.11; Louis H. Levin to Annie Dooley, (mtg $12,100).....

CHERRY ST, 230, 25.6x108.7; Louis Shapiro and others to Gerson Krimsky, (mtg $53,625).....

CHERRY ST, 230, 25.6x108.7; Gerson Krimsky to Abraham Rothkrug, ¼ part.....

COURTLANDT AV, 800 to 804, 51.6x92; S. Hahn to Leopold Louis, (mtg $10,000).....

DALY AV, w s, 32.7 ft s of 179th St, 22 x111.6; Hyman Axelroad and others to Thomas Papanicolas, (mtg $5,500).....

DECATUR AV, n s, 220 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; Charles Logan, jr., to Annie M. J. Muller, (mtg $2,000).....

DELANCEY PLACE, e s, Lots 166 and 167, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 50x90; John A. Lindstrom and others to John Goergen.....

DELANCEY PLACE, e s, Lots 166 and 167, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 50x90; John Goergen to Maria Curti.....

PART OF LOT 187, partition map of William Adee, —x—; Joseph Newman and others to Fred. M. Weiss.....

EAST BROADWAY, 47, 25x75.5; Joseph Horwitz to David Harris and another, (mtg $25,000).....

EAST ONE-HALF OF LOT 552, map of Melrose South, 25x100; William Klein, referee, to Louis Lese..... 5,500

FORSYTH ST, 70, 25x100; Betsey R. Goldstein to Louis A. Goldstein, (mtg $23,000).....

FOX AV, w s, 175 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Frederick Schmieder to Louis M. Kaufman.....

GOUVERNEUR ST 58, 25x99.10; Barnet Haber to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $26,500).....

GOUVERNEUR ST, 58, 25x99.10; Morris Haber and others to Meyer Chapkowsky, (mtg $21,500).....

HARLEM RIVER TERRACE, s e corner of 190th St; Kingsbridge Real Estate Company to Local Realty Company.....

HOME ST, s s, 234 ft w of Barretto St; Minnie Fisher to Ferdinand Hecht, (mtg $3,780).....

HOFFMAN ST, w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 204x98; Katherine T. Martin and another, executors, to Teresa Cerra..... 23,000

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Chrystie St, 27x74.8; Abraham B. Minsky to Martin Engel, (mtg $40,000).....

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Chrystie St, 27x74.3; Martin Engel to Frieda Hart, (mtg $50,000).....

HUGHES AV, 2,130, 16.5x85.5; the Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Bertha Rosenberg, (mtg $5,000).....

INTERVALE AV, 884, 25x100; Elisabeth Koch to Thomas Griffin, (mtg $2,200).....

JACKSON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 156th St, 25x77.8; William L. Turner, referee, to Lena Holl..... 21,200

KNOX PLACE, centre line, 122.2 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 50x130; Meyer-Gatling Investment Company to Temple & Veronean Company.....

LACONIA AV, centre line at centre line of 227th St; Sound Realty Company to City Real Estate Company.....

LENOX AV, 71, 25.2x75; Harriet N. Lugar to Harris Hausman, (mtg $22,000).....

LOT A, amended map of 126 lots, Classon's Point; H. P. Rose Company to Herman Menaker.....

LOT 80, map of 170 lots of Selms estate, 25x100; H. P. Rose Company to V. Campino.....

LOTS 5, 6, AND 7, Block 7, map of Whitehall Realty Company; Henry Braun to Christian H. Werner, (mtg $900).....

LOTS 321 to 324, map of Van Nest Park; F. Rieper to Joseph Placek, (mtg $4,000).....

LOT 312, map of Van Nest Park; Basilius Busch to Henry Schleyer, (mtg $6,125).....

LOT 51, map of 170 lots of Selms estate, 25x100; H. P. Rose Company to Marino Pacella.....

LOT 56, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; G. Zoccolello to Pasquale Platorino.....

LOT 88, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Jacob Zarnes to Rosaria Lagana.....

LOT 638, map of Laconia Park; Angela Biasco to Pietro Ferrara..... 915

LOTS 34 to 37, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Richard J. L. Murphy, (mtg $1,960)..... 2,800

LOTS 95, 68, and 182, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Christopher Nally, (mtg $4,040).....

LOTS 151 and 152, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to John J. Brennan, (mtg $8,675)..... 5,250

LOTS 149 and 150, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to John J. Short, (mtg $2,800).....

LOTS 190 to 192, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Louis Wechsler.

LOTS 38 and 39, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to John T. Gaynor, (mtg $1,505).....

LOTS 125 to 128, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Abraham Piser, (mtg $7,577)..... 10,825

LOTS 218 to 221, map of Union Hill, Powell; Margaret J. Becker to Katherine T. Martin and another, executors.....

LOTS 59 TO 62, amended map of Clason Point; H. P. Rose Company to George S. Seoville.....

LOTS 91 AND 92, map of 93 lots at South Mount Vernon; Joseph S. Brown to William H. Bell, Jr., and another, (mtg $1,000).....

LOT 12, map of 106 lots of Exter estate; H. P. Rose Company to Michele Panalere.....

LOTS 31 and 32, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Company to Lambert G. Mapes.....

LOT 190, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Company to James Driscoll.....

LOTS 54 to 57, 81 to 95, 106 to 110, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Company to John W. Cornish.....

LOTS 252 to 259, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Elmer M. Kimbark to William J. Hyland and others.....

LOT 218, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgar D. Smith to Grace C. Mack.....

LOT 217, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Edgar D. Smith to Mary F. Wadick.....

MADISON ST, 86, 25x100.8; Betsey R. Goldstein to Louis A. Goldstein, (mtg $20,000).....

MADISON AV, 687, 25x63; Jacob M. Newman to Thomas R. A. Hall, (mtg $15,000).....

MADISON AV, 687, 25x63; William H. Hall to Agnes Coady.....

MADISON AV, 687, 25x63; Jacob M. Newman to William W. Hall.....

MADISON AV, 687, e s, 25x63; Thomas R. A. Hall to Agnes Coady.....

ORCHARD ST, 101, 25x86.6; Joseph Swenofsky and others to Morris Silverman and others, (mtg $33,500).....

ROOSEVELT ST, 94, e s, 20.3x40; Thomas J. Riordan to Elizabeth V. Riordan..... 200

ST. MARK'S PLACE, n s, lot 6, map of Edmond Wilkes, 22x122.6; Abraham Margolin to Mayer Mirkan and another, (mtg $40,000).....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 50 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Jennie Patterson to Mary L. E. Johnson, (mtg $3,200)..

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,468, 50x115; William Wainwright to Carl Witzel and another, (mtg $50,500).....

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 100x100; Morris Wolfurger and others to Frank Thaler and another, (mtg $27,116).....

VALENTINE AV, e s, 300 ft s of Clark St, 100x227.5; Max S. A. Wilson to Harris Z. Rosenthal, (mtg $16,000)..

VALENTINE AV, 2,226, 25x86; Martha F. Schorer to Emma Dominick, (mtg $6,500).....

WOOSTER ST, 179 to 183, w s, 74.8x100; John M. Cornell to J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, (mtg $125,000).....

WOOSTER ST, 179 to 183, w s, 74.8x100; J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company to Charles Fowler, (mtg $120,000).....

WALTON AV, n e corner of 165th St, —x—; Isaac Metzger to William E. Diller.....

WEBSTER AV, n, 150 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, —x—; James Delancey to Michael J. Killackey.....

WEST ONE-HALF OF LOT 113, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Ann Ahearn to Timothy Finn, (mtg $1,000).....

WEST ¾ of Lot 939, map of Wakefield, 25x114; David H. Sarfaty to Elizabeth A. Schopp, (mtg $2,000).....

2D AV, 543, 20x77; Henry L. Carey to Lena Hermes, ½ part.....

2D AV, n w corner of 30th St, 20x77; Mary F. C. De Han and others to Henry L. Carey.....

2D ST, n s, 118 ft w of Avenue D, 50x106; Reuben Mapelsden, executor, to Joseph Spivack..... 48,000

2D ST, n s, 325 ft w of Avenue A, 24.9x70.11; Louis Schwartz and others to Coppel Deitchman, (mtg $32,500).....

3D AV, w s, 51.1 ft n of 82d St, 25.6x102.8; John H. Paradies to Herman Kahrs (mtg $19,000).....

3D AV, 1,861, 20.10x85; Morris Weinstein to Howard Carroll, (mtg $23,000).....

3D ST, s s, 136.1 ft e of Goerck St, 45.4x77; Moritz Klein to Samuel Gold, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 of $16,215).....

5TH ST, s s, 268.10 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x96; Max Goldberg to Betty Simon, (mtg $17,000).....

8TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 25x95; Meyer H. Ullmann to Samuel K. Fischer, ½ part, (mtg $37,000).....

6TH ST, n s, 368.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x90.10; Isaac Sprung to Louis Weisman and another, (mtg $46,000)..

8TH AV, 2,105, 25x95; W. Tanter to Meyer H. Ullmann (mtg $15,000).....

8TH AV, w s, 61.9 ft n of 38th St, 12.4x100; Theresa Blumenthal to George E. Doty.....

9TH AV, 681, w s, 25x95; Christian Dohm to Home Circle Realty Company, (mtg $23,000).....

12TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 25x100; Unionport; George De Silva to John A. Lischke, jr., (mtg $3,000).....

14TH ST, 906 East, 22x103.3; Philip Rosenbaum to Pasquale Clements, all title, (mtg $15,000).....

25TH ST, 327 East, 25x98.9; J. A. Osborn to Sydney Fischer, (mtg $9,000).

25TH ST, 327 East, 25x98.9; Annie Flynn to J. A. Osborn, (mtg $9,000)...

45TH ST, 441 West, 25x98.9; Jeanie L. Musgrave to John E. Kusell and another.....

35TH ST, n s, 363 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Henry S. Wilson to William L. Miller.....

35TH ST, n s, 363 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; William L. Miller to Sterling Realty Company, (mtg $85,000).....

45TH ST, 432 West, 25x100.4; William D. Dubois to Aaren Walder, (mtg $16,000).....

46TH ST, 344-348 East, 40x100.5; Isaac Heifer to Alexander Herzog (mtg $22,000).....

49TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Jacob Fleischhauer and others to Frank Hillman and another (mtg $4,500).....

51ST ST, 436 West, 20x100.5; Rebecka Hilsmann and another, executors, to Rebecka Hilsmann..... 13,000

52D ST, 407 East, 18.9x99.8; Jennie Fast to Joseph Halpern and another, (mtg $9,800).....

55TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Julia M. Jacobs to Louis P. Dowdney, (mtg $10,000).....

65TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Louis P. Dowdney to E. D. Curtis (mtg $18,000).....

67TH ST, 319 West, 20x100.5; Sophie Krebs to Rody Dunn, (mtg $5,500).....

77TH ST, 344 East, 25x102.2; Woolf Woolf to Robert Johnson and another, (mtg $9,000).....

77TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Rosa Meyer to Robert Johnson and another, (mtg $8,000).....

77TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Woolf Woolf to Robert Johnson and another, (mtg $8,000).....

81ST ST, n s, 227.1 ft w of 2d Av, 27.1 x102.2; Marx Taylor and others to Aline Blum, (mtg $16,000).....

97TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 27x100.11; Claus Bade to Augusta Puchner (mtg $11,750).....

110TH ST, 334 East, 25x100.11; Giuseppe Russo and others to Marco Sica, one-fifth part, all title, (mtg $7,000).....

119TH ST, 333 West, 25x100.11; Sherman Goldman to Alfred L. W. Bullowa and others, (mtg $22,000).....

118TH ST, n s, 436.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20.5x100.11; E. J. Calthorp to H. N. Carley, (mtg $6,000).....

137TH ST, 910 East, 37.6x100; Max Rosenbaum and others to Edward L. Platzstar, (mtg $30,000).....

145TH ST, 310 West, 25.6x99.11; Hulda Stein to James Reynolds and another, (mtg $18,000).....

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Margaret F. O'Brien to T. F. Sullivan. (mtg $3,500).....

148TH ST, w s, 119 ft e of 8th Av, 80x99.11; Abrahim Benedict and others to Sara Alexander (mtg $37,000).....

150TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Simon Lesser and others to Emilie Schmitt, (mtg $17,000).....

165TH ST, 951 East, 19.8x119; Edward A. Bell to Peter G. Thorets, (mtg $2,500).....

176TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Myrtle Av, 150x54; James E. Jenkins, executor, to L. Schridge.....

176TH ST, s s, Lot 96, map of Neill estate; Catharine Hynes to Eugene Fiala, (mtg $4,500).....

179TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x90; Rose M. Sarner to Albert B. Hardy and another, (mtg $2,000).....

199TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Jerome Av, 75x120; Margaret B. Mulcahy to Charles Bernardi, (mtg $3,000).....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, Sara, to Abraham Benedict and another; 148th St, n s, 119 ft e of 8th Av, 80x99.11, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

ARNOLD, Rosha, and another to Isa L. Rosenson; Topping Av, e s, 195 ft s of 175th St, 100x95, prior mtg $44,500, due Jan. 7, 1907, 6 per cent. 2,000

BANTA, Harriet T., and others to Frederick A. Schermerhorn, trustees; Canal St, 357, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

BAYCHESTER REALTY COMPANY to Bertram L. Marks; Lots 8 to 29, map of 113 lots of property of party of first part, 2 years, 6 per cent.....

BAYCHESTER REALTY COMPANY to Bertram L. Marks; Lots 40 to 55 and 88 to 95, map of 113 lots of property of party of first part, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,400

BAYCHESTER REALTY COMPANY to Bertram L. Marks; Lots 96 to 105, map of 113 lots of property of party of first part, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BAYCHESTER REALTY COMPANY to Crawford Real Estate and Building Company; Boston Road, n w s, 120.3 ft n of Schieffelin's Lane, contains 2 886-1000 acres, 3 years, 5½ per cent.. 10,000

BAYCHESTER REALTY COMPANY to Crawford Real Estate and Building Company; Boston Road s e s, at lands of J. Palmer, contains 1 533-1000 acres, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 5,625

BRENNAN, John J., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 151 and 152, map of property of party of the second part, due July 15, 1909 ..... to George B. Mead, Jr., trustee; 155th St, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, 5 years... 33,000

BRIGANTE, Michele, to Italian-American Trust Company; Lafayette St, 178, 3 years..... 22,000

BOHLAND, Wilhelmina, and another to Charles G. Spencer; 40th St, s s, 320 ft e of 2d Av, 55x100.5, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....

BUCHNER, Augusta, to Claus Bade; 97th St, s s, 186 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100, prior mtg $11,750, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 5,250

BUSSELLE, Alfred, to Robert R. Perkins; Sherman Av, s e corner of Academy St, 25x110, 1 year..... 7,280

CONNOLLY, Ella, to Kate Warner; 57th St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.6, 3 years..... 8,000

CARLEY, Hortense N., to William M. Purdy and another; 535 East 118th St, 3 years..... 8,500

CASSIDY, James, to Samuel Brand; 2d Av, s w corner of 27th St, 24.6x80, prior mtg $27,000, 6 years, 6 per cent. 50,000

CAPITOL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; 135th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 72.5x190.10, demand, 6 per cent..... 136,500

CERRA, Teresa, to James T. Nelson; Hoffman St, w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, due July 5, 1909, 6 per cent..... 8,000

CERRA, Teresa, to James T. Nelson; Hoffman St, w s, 200 ft n of 187th St, due July 5, 1909, 6 per cent..... 6,000

CERRA, Teresa, to James T. Nelson; Hoffman St, w s, 275 ft n of 187th St, due July 5, 1909, 6 per cent..... 8,000

CORNISH, George W., to Edgewater Realty Company; Lots 106 to 110, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on Town Dock Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,080

CORNISH, George W., to Edgewater Realty Company; Lots 92 to 95, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on Town Dock Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,428

CORNISH, George W., to Edgewater Realty Company; Lots 84, 85, and 86, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on Town Dock Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,071

CORNISH, George W., to Edgewater Realty Company; Lots 81, 82, and 83, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on Town Dock Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,071

CORNISH, John W., to Edgewater Realty Company; Lots 111 to 51, map of property of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on Town Dock Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,808

CORNISH, John W., to Edgewater Realty Company; Lots 87 to 91, map of property of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on Town Dock Road, 3 months, 5% per cent..... 1,068

COHEN, Myer, and others to Alice W. Brown; 125th St, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 2 lots, each 37.6x100.11, 2 mtgs, each $24,000, 3 years..... 66,000

COHEN, Harris, and another to Emma Prizenmayer; 106th St, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, 3 years..... 30,000

COHEN, William F., to Isaac K. Kip, trustee; Central Park West, w s, 68.8 ft n of 95th St, 20x50, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

DOBRINER, Sol, to Rachel S. Brewster; 52d St, n s, 260 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

DOTY, Wheeler, to Josephine Eisenhauer, executrix; Lenox Av, 448, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

DOTY, George E., to Theresa Blumenthal; 8th Av, w s, 61.9 ft n of 38th St, 12.4x100; 3 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

DEL RALSO, Maria, to Estates Settlement Company; Vyse Av, w s, 75 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, due June 30, 1907..... 800

DRISCOLL, James, to Edgewater Realty Company; Lot 190, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on Town Dock Road, 3 years, 6½ per cent..... 240

DILLER, William E., to Isaac Metzger; Walton Av, n w corner of 165th St, —x—2 years..... 35,000

DOWDNEY, Louis P., to German Savings Bank; 66th St, 144 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

ENO, Henry L., to William P. Eno; Liberty St, n s, 59 ft w of Church St, 25x101.2, prior mtg $40,000, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 75,000

ENO, Henry L., to William P. Eno; Broadway, n w corner of 77th St, 105.5x84.3, prior mtg $100,000, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 125,000

ELLIOTT, Frank C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, 778, due as per bond..... 10,000

FLASTERSTEIN, Edward Carroll, to Max Rosenblum and another; 187th St, s s, 139.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100, due July 1, 1910, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FARRER, Philip, to Isaac M. Witt; Morningside Park Av East, s e corner of 113th St, 374, prior mtg $32,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FIALA, Eugene, to Catherine Hynes; 178th St, s s, Lot 96, map of Neill estate, 3 years..... 4,500

FRANKLIN, Mary A., to Joseph Bross; Green Lane, n e s, at land of Melchoir Ill., 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 10,000

GLUCK, Minnie, and others to Anna Brandt and another; 143d St, 229 West, 3 years..... 21,000

GALIANI, Antonio, to Mary A. Riley; Prospect Av, s e s, Lot 31, map of East Tremont, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 5,500

GRIFFIN, Thomas, to Elizabeth Koch; 904 Intervale Av, prior mtg $2,200, 3 years..... 2,500

GOLDMAN, Max, to Korne Kornisky; 97th St, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 22x100, due Dec. 30, 1907..... 2,500

GOODSTEIN, Harry, and another to Charles B. Pelgram, Trustee; 108th St, 144 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

HECHT, Ferdinand, to Minnie Fisher and another; Home St, s s, 234 ft w of Barretto St, 21.11x99.6, 3 years..... 3,780

HARRIS, David, and another to Joseph Horowitz; East Broadway, 47, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HAUSMAN, Harris, to Hariet N. Lugar; Lenox Av, 71, prior mtg $22,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

HILLMAN, Frank, to Jacob Fleischhauer and another; 49th St, n s, 305 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,500

HERMES, Lena, to Henry L. Carey; 2d Av, 543, ½ part, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 11,000

HERMES, Lena, to Morits Koppe; 30th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg $11,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 25,000

HYMAN, Samuel L., to Martha H. Stevenson and another; 117th St, 52 East, 3 years..... 20,000

INTERBOROUGH - METROPOLITAN Company to American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, s s, at n e s of 218th St, —x— 5 years..... 500,000

JAMASCIA, Giuseppe, to Henry Elias Brewing Company; Arthur Av, 2,388 and 2,390, prior mtg $6,500, demand..

JACKSON, Max, and another to American Mortgage Company; Union Av, s w corner of 160th St, 39x105, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 31,000

JACKSON, Max, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Union Av, s w corner of 160th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 14,000

JOHNSON, Robert, and another to American Mortgage Company; 77th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 2 lots, each 25x102.2; 2 mtgs, each $12,000, 3 years.... 24,000

JOHNSON, Robert, and another to American Mortgage Company; 77th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 2 lots, each 25x102.2; 2 mtgs, each $1,500; two prior mtgs, $12,000 each, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 3,000

JOHNSON, Robert, and another to American Mortgage Company; 77th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, 3 years..... 12,000

JOHNSON, Robert, and another to American Mortgage Company; 77th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

LUM, Albert C., to Eliza O. Kennedy; Bainbridge Av, s e s, 379.1 ft s w of corner of 196th St, 25.6x108.9, prior mtg $8,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,200

LUM, Albert C., to Central Mortgage Company; Bainbridge Av, s e s, 404.7 ft s w of 196th St, 24.6x111.2, 3 years. 6,500

LUM, Albert C., to Eliza O. Kennedy; Bainbridge Av, s e s, 404.7 ft s w of 196th St, 24.6x111.2, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,250

MINSCHNER, Louis, to William W. Penfield; De Milt Av, n e s, at n w s of 2d St, 175x100, 4 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

MILLER, William L., to Henry S. Wilson; 35th St, n s, 380.8 ft n w of 5th Av, 22x98.9, 3 years..... 65,000

MONAGHAN, Christopher, to Arthur E. Smith; 2,062 La Fontaine Av, prior mtg $2,000, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,150

MAPES, Lambert G., to Edgewater Realty Company; Lots 81 and 82, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum on Town Dock Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 861

McGOVERN, Mary E., to Patrick Hennessy; 126th St, n 168 East, 3 years.... 82,000

MELI, Rosalia, to American Mortgage Company; 126th St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 2 lots, each 41.8x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $34,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent.... 68,000

MELI, Rosalia, to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; 126th St, s s, 453.4 ft e of 2d Av, 41.8x99.11, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 34,000

MURPHY, Richard J. L., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 34 to 37, map of property of party of the second part, due July 15, 1909 1,980

NALLY, Christopher, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lot 68, map of property of party of the second part,

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WHERE THE BEST LOTS IN NEW YORK CITY CAN STILL BE BOUGHT AT A NOMINAL FIGURE, AND YOU CAN
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COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY
TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST.
Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.
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If you have $30.00 and can spare $8.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.
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Fine Corner, 60x120; $2,000; 30 minutes from Broadway; very near station; all improvements; no assessments; easy terms; money loaned right party to build. P. O. Box 333, Madison Square.

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Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

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ONLY 15 MINUTES From New York
Is the Queen of Suburbs. Every possible convenience. City improvements (sewer, water, gas, electric light, macadamized streets, sidewalks, etc.) Double track express, trolley service. Cool, invigorating climate makes MORSEMERE ideal.
A HOUSE READY FOR OCCUPANCY
on plot 50x100 ft., with oak and chestnut finish; 2½ stories; 7 rooms, bath; combined gas and electric fixtures, parquet floors, large cellar, veranda, cement walks; 2 minutes from trolley; price $5,900; terms to suit purchaser. Liberal cash discount. Take Franklin or 42d St. or 180th St. Ferries and trolley.
Booklet and transportation on request.
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WHAT A PLEASURE IT WOULD BE TO HAVE YOUR OWN HOME IN AN IDEAL SUBURB?
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Eight rooms; modern in every way; delightfully situated at LEONIA. This unusual suburb is the most accessible and desirable around New York.
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Houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.
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The Leonia Heights Land Company
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Farm for Sale—596 acres; 2 miles from Branchville, Sussex Co.; homestead; reasonable; closing estate. P. Morris, Newton, N. J.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.
EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.
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$350 to $600.
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Open evenings. Tel. 4180—Bryant.

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buys health for your wife and children on a hilltop in northern Westchester County; 150 acres, part woodland, orchard, running stream; biggest bargain ever offered.
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BRONX LOTS
AT 177TH STREET
To close out a balance of 85 Lots will sell at 50% of actual value.
Will demonstrate to that effect.
Write at once for particulars.
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To Close an Estate,
BOSTON ROAD, COR. 5TH AV.,
adjoining station of the
N. Y., WESTCHESTER & BOSTON R. R., a 4-track electric R. R. now being constructed, connecting with Subway.
Plot of level land, with very extensive frontage, and being in area about 44 lots; suitable for immediate subdivision; speculator's opportunity. Also for sale, the southeast corner of Boston Road and Eastchester Landing Road.
LESLIE ACKER, Sole Agent, 141 Broadway.

$4,000 Cash, Elegant Corner.
4-story triple; 12 rooms, baths; hot water only; fine condition; 2 blocks from "L" station. Price, $27,000; worth $30,000.
McQuay & Co. Smith Building, 3d Av. & 148th St.

An 11-room detached dwelling, lot 37x120; nice garden; convenient to "L" and Subway, churches, schools, and stores; nothing objectionable in sight; price, $11,000; mortgage, $5,500. Owner, 2,396 Morris Av., near Fordham Road.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts. Wm. B. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

$750 CASH.
Five 2-family brick, containing 13 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; on lot 20x100.
REISS-LOEWY REALTY CO.,
156th St. and Melrose Av.

Tenements, two-family houses, lots, plots, cheap, on easy terms; Manhattan, Bronx, Long Island, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck; houses built on your own plans. G. Lang, 182 East 124th St.

Are you looking for bargains in 1, 2, 3 family houses? If so, kindly drop me a postal and I will call on you and give you all the information you want. H. Goldberg, 2,265 Hughes Av.

Seven-room house in Bedford Park; all improvements; grounds, 50x100; price, $6,500; about half cash. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, New York City.

For Sale—Two-story-and-attic; steam heat; all improvements; lot 40x97; price, $5,500; terms to suit. Apply to Harry Jackson, 3,335 Hull Av., Williamsbridge, New York.

$1,000 cash; price $5,800; two-family detached house; great bargains; full lots; near Subway; cheap one-family houses. Witte, 180th St. and Boston Road.

2-family, semi-detached house, 23x114; 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; price, $5,300; open Sundays. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Beautiful 3-family house, Nelson Av., near 166th "L" station, under $8,500; great bargain. Conway & Corduke, 80 William St., afternoons.

$1,000 cash buys two-family brick, containing 13 rooms, two baths, on lot 20x100. Louis Reiss, 161st St., Melrose Av.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Five-story double flat, best condition; rents $3,500; price $24,000; brokers protected. E. Mayer, 39 Great Jones St.

Throgg's Neck.—Corner, 30x100; $1,000; Westbridge, 208th St., 25x100; $1,000. H. D. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Plot, 50x114, on 224th St., near 4th Av., $2,500. Sonneborn, White Plains Av., Williamsbridge.

For Sale—74 restricted lots on Shipman Av., near Jerome. Louis Neuberger, 794 8th Av.

East 140th St.—5-story apartment; $3,000 cash required. McGill, 11 West 28th St.

Two-family houses on easy terms; $1,000 cash. Owner, 43 Adams St., Van Nest.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Cottage, seven large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hot water heat; grounds, 70x105; convenient to Harlem and New Haven stations; South 10th Av., Mount Vernon; price low. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, New York City.

Hudson River Farms, Villas, Homes. 40 years Westchester properties. Write, 'phone us. Travis & Son, 203 Broadway, 3,189 Cortlandt.

$90 each, 5 lots, Prospect Av., Valhalla; terms easy. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, New York.

Mount Vernon.
Mount Vernon.—For sale, new modern house, 11 rooms; improvements; also corner lot, residence section. Owner, 404 Third Av., Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.
Fine 2-family house, lot 30x100; good investment or home; rents $504 year; stand raising; price $5,500. Geo. W. Sutton, 249 Main St., New Rochelle.

Near Sound.—Absolute bargain; dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; $5,000; terms easy. Geo. W. Sutton, 249 Main St., New Rochelle.

7-room dwelling, modern improvements; lot 50x118; trolley; snap; $4,500. Call at once. Geo. Sutton, 249 Main St., New Rochelle.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE
of houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains, all improvements, in property restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
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A VERY DESIRABLE LOFT TO LEASE AT
64 FULTON ST., MANHATTAN.
About 1,600 feet; splendid light; three sides for light manufacturing; superior new fireproof corner building; steam heat, electric power, passenger and freight elevators; rent $1,200.
—Also—
Very fine large office, every convenience, on ground floor; rent $600. Inquire of JANITOR or the owner.
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28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
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DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE!
Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room.
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Attractive light corner offices, 885 Broadway; elevator; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

Offices, studios; 181 East 34th St.; elevator; rent $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
Detached house to rent, $25; nine rooms, bath; good condition; overlooking Bronx Park. Inquire Owner, 3,126 Webster Av., near 204th St.

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Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Furnished Cottage—9 rooms, bath, on water, near Seabright, $250 to October 1. W. P. Robbins, 5 Nassau St.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.
Wanted to rent for season, a large furnished cottage, in the mountains preferable. R. N., 235 Washington St., Hoboken.

$ 5 DOWN MONTHLY
Invest—Get Rich Like Others While Weather Is Fine!
$ 5 DOWN MONTHLY

Don't you know one-half of New York's two millions of people who represent the wage earning class spend their Saturday afternoon and Sunday in the suburbs to escape the heat of the city and seek the pleasure and comforts of the suburbs?

Almost every one of these people carry with them a $5 bill or a $10 bill to be spent for a few moments' pleasure, then come home tired out, and then say to yourself "What fools us mortals be"!

Now, Dear Reader, for the same money you spend so foolishly you could put it away where it will make you money and you can get the same ride into the country for nothing, enjoy the outing just as well at our expense and come home at night pleased that you have invested it in a piece of land near your work for speculation or for a home, which you can own in the near future by paying monthly what you throw away now. Now, are we not right?

It Is Splendid Logic. It May Make You Rich.
Come at Our Invitation Next Saturday or Next Sunday.

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Just at the City Line. 60 Trains a Day. 10 Cent Fare.
Only 20 Minutes to Broadway
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THREE GRAND POINTS
COUNTY SEAT OF NASSAU COUNTY—ALWAYS MONEY MAKER.
Greatest Railroad Centre Outside of Greater New York.
Electric and Steam Cars to New York at Any Time.
THREE GRAND POINTS
Our Grand Opening Sale. Our Grand Free Excursion.
Saturday, July 14th. Sunday, July 15th. Wednesday, July 18th.
Every Lot 25 by 100. Prices you cannot match anywhere.
$148 $5 Down Monthly $288 $5 Down Monthly $348
Every lot 5 to 10 minutes from Depot and Trolley. Just what you want.
Ask for Business Lots, $528 each ($10 Down, $10 Monthly).
Our Two Special Trains on these three days from Long Island City and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 10.30 A. M. and 1.30 P. M., on Saturday, Sunday and Wednesday. Spend a few hours with us. Everything free and a good time.
Our titles are guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. We have been 16 years in New York. Everybody knows us. Free tickets and maps now ready.
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Will reply immediately.
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BY THE SEA
WHY DON'T YOU BUY A LOT NEAR THE WATER?
25 x 100 $250 UP Terms To Suit You
You know that lots near the water are the best to buy, the first to increase in value, and always bring a higher price in the open market than any others. Our prices are less than lots sold miles from the water front.
Amityville is only "45 minutes from Broadway." 49 trains daily. Stores, schools, churches, fire and police protection, and is fast becoming an all-the-year-round residential place, as well as a summer resort. Cheap commutation, every facility and convenience for your comfort.
Acre Plots $600 | Lots 25 x 125 5 minutes' walk from RR. Station. $59 | ½ Acre Plots $300
No Taxes. No interest. No Payments During Illness. Terms to suit your pocketbook.
SPECIAL SALES DAYS WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
ALL TITLES GUARANTEED. FREE LIFE INSURANCE.
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INVEST YOUR MONEY THERE
AT THE QUEEN OF QUEENS,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND,
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.
Money makes money. Every plan, improvement and advantage to facilitate transportation leans directly toward our property, and that is only one reason why our lots will be worth double in a very short time.
60 TRAINS DAILY. **TROLLEY** EVERY 5 MINUTES.
Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Broad cement sidewalks, shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments.
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REPRESENTATIVE TO SHOW PROPERTY EVERY DAY.

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Valuable building lots, from $175 to $375. $5 down, $3 monthly; 3d rail system now in operation to property, near railroad station and trolley to New York. When tunnels are finished lots from $175 to $375 will advance over night like the old Bronx and be worth $2,000 to $6,000, because located on the New York City line. The enormous sales at Ormonde Park prove investors realize the genuine golden opportunity of the New Bronx.
For maps, free tickets, call, write, or 'phone CARROLLTON REALTY CO., New York Office, World Building, Suite 64, New York City; Brooklyn Office, 584 Atlantic Av., opp. 4th Av. (OPEN EVENINGS.)
J. P. BROWN, Manager.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.
Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
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Seaford-Massapequa.—Few lots near R. R. station; prices low; easy terms. For free R. R. tickets address J. S., Box 173 Times Downtown.

ROCKAWAY PARK.
Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway.
See next Sunday edition.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
361½ acres, very cheap; or will exchange for city or suburban improved property; other good exchanges. Barry, Room 22, 229 Broadway.

A parcel well-located lots; want farm near Red Bank, N. J. Heilman, 185 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—NORA A. SMITH, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Nora A. Smith, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 28th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 23, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and there and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 10th, 1906.

The First and Only Opportunity to Purchase a Home Site at
BABYLON PARK
Located on and adjoining the MERRICK ROAD,
Overlooking the GREAT SOUTH BAY,
and Surrounded by Magnificent Residences.
LOTS 25x100 OR LARGER.
$10.00 Down. **$125 and Up.** $6.00 Per Month.
BABYLON Is the only town on Long Island that has as many as 50 trains and 15 express trains daily, and can be reached from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., in 53 minutes, and from 34TH STREET, MANHATTAN, New York City, in 66 minutes, as the Long Island Railroad Time Table will show.
The running time will be reduced by about 20 minutes at the completion of the third rail system now under way. The different proposed trolley routes to Babylon, from and to north, east and west, will tend to further improve Babylon's railroad facilities. The beautiful surroundings, macadamized streets, miles of cement sidewalks, running water, gas, electric lights, schools, churches of all denominations, post office, bank, stores of all descriptions, local car service and all other modern conveniences have well earned for Babylon the reputation of being the most popular town and the garden spot of Long Island. It is conceded that Merrick Road lots at Babylon are practically out of reach of purchasers of moderate means. Here is your chance to purchase some at lower prices than are obtained for lots located in some insignificant village.
OUR SALE COMMENCES ON
SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1906.
Free Railroad Tickets, Maps and Literature upon application.
Our agents will meet prospective purchasers at the following RR. stations, to meet trains specified on Saturday, July 14th, and Sunday, July 15th.

TRAINS LEAVE SATURDAY:		TRAINS LEAVE SUNDAY:	
Flatbush Ave.	10:39 A. M.	Long Island City	1:32 P. M.
Nostrand Ave.	10:43 A. M.	Flatbush Ave.	1:30 P. M.
East New York	10:47 A. M.	Nostrand Ave.	1:34 P. M.
Jamaica	10:58 A. M.	East New York	1:38 P. M.
Long Island City	1:50 P. M.	Jamaica	1:52 P. M.

Brooklyn and Suburban Realty Co.,
Temple Bar Building, 40-44 Court St.,
TELEPHONE, 1107 MAIN. BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICE: BABYLON, N. Y. TEL., 64 BABYLON.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
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Yucatan & Trinidad,
138TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., Opposite City College of New York.
Corner apartments; fine view over the city; 6-7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements.
Rents, $50 to $70.
Superintendent on premises, or
Henry M. Fitch & Co.,
404 AMSTERDAM AV.

8 West 65th, Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

East Side.
THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

136 to 142 East 17th.—High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

116th St., 18 East.—Four pretty decorated rooms, bath, steam; handy Subway. See janitress.

116TH ST., 20 EAST.—Four nicely decorated rooms; bath, steam; handy Subway. See janitress.

Bronx.
JUST COMPLETED.
577 EAST 150TH ST.
Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.
Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines. 4 rooms and bath, hot-water supply.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
RENTS $16 TO $20.

REFEREES' NOTICES.
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FREDERICK ZWICKERT, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Dorothea Zwickert, deceased, plaintiff, against KATE KORSTEGER et al., defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of June, 1906, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 20th day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, described as follows: Beginning on the easterly side of First Avenue, at a point in or opposite to the centre of a party wall, distant forty-six (46) feet six (6) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Twentieth Street and First Avenue; running thence easterly, partly through the centre of a party wall and parallel with said street fifty-eight (58) feet; thence northerly, and parallel with First Avenue, twenty-two (22) feet six (6) inches; thence westerly, and parallel with said street, fifty-eight (58) feet to the easterly side of First Avenue; and thence southerly twenty-two (22) feet six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning; be the several dimensions more or less. And being known as No. 346 First Avenue."—Dated New York, June 21st, 1906.
GEORGE HAAS, Referee.
STEINER & PETERSEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

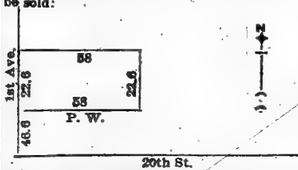

20th St.
The taxes, assessments, and water rates assessed against said premises, or other liens, are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1906.
GEORGE HAAS, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY HUMMEL & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The sale advertised to be held on July 11th, 1906, is adjourned until July 18th, 1906.
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, July 18, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 18, 20, and 22 West 18th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the assets of the bankrupts above named, consisting of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats, machinery, fixtures, and lease. The lease expires February 1st, 1908, and is for a yearly rent of Seven Thousand Dollars. This lease may be examined any day between now and the day of the sale at the office of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, 170 Broadway, New York City. This lease will be sold at the opening of the sale sharply at 10:30. The stock, machinery, and fixtures may be inspected on Monday, July 16, and Tuesday, July 17, between the hours of 10 and 4.
This sale will be had under the rules in bankruptcy relating to sales.
Dated New York, July 11th, 1906.
EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver in Bankruptcy.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CLARE E. PAGE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Saturday, July 21, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 2 rugs and 1 chair.
CHARLES E. THORN, Trustee, 346 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOHN WATTS de PEYSTER TOLER and others, Defendants.—Notice of sale in partition.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated July 9, 1906, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on July 10, 1906, I, the undersigned, the Referee in the said interlocutory judgment named, will sell separately at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the third day of August, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street distant two hundred and forty-nine (249) feet eight (8) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Ninth Avenue and the southerly side of Thirty-third Street; thence running southerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, parallel with the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street and along the said centre line of the block, four inches; thence northerly, parallel with the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street, distant along the same five hundred and thirty (530) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; thence running westerly, along the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street, four (4) inches, to the point or place of beginning.
And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eighth Avenue distant ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue and the northerly side of Thirty-first Street; running thence westerly, parallel with the said northerly side of Thirty-first Street and along the centre line of the block, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue, one (1) inch; thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of Thirty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to a point on the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, distant ninety-eight (98) feet eight (8) inches southerly along the same from the southerly side of Thirty-second Street; running thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue one (1) inch to the point or place of beginning.
Together with all of the estate, right, title, and interest of each and all of the parties to this action in the said premises, free from any claim of interest or lien on the part of any of the said parties.
Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.
EDWARD MENOCAL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold as described above, the said premises having no street numbers:

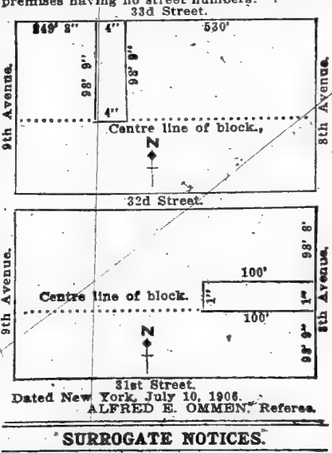

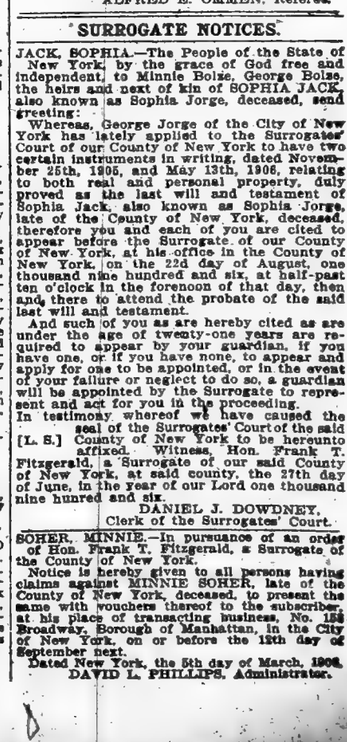

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
JACK, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Minnie Bolze, George Bolze, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIA JACK, also known as Sophia Jorge, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, George Jorge of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing, dated November 25th, 1905, and May 15th, 1906, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophia Jack, also known as Sophia Jorge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hunred and six.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SOHER, MINNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNIE SOHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 154 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1906.
DAVID L. PHILLIPS, Administrator.

GRAND OPENING "ROBIN WOOD"
AT
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,
ON
Sunday, July 15, 1906.
500 Home Sites.
Situated on Hempstead and Freeport Trolley, only a few minutes from Hempstead Village.
The finest lots in Hempstead for a home. Will double in value within the year; on line of great improvements.
$100.00 Upwards; Reasonable Terms.
$10.00 Down; $5.00 Monthly.
Liberal Discount for Cash, or
60% can remain on Bond and Mortgage for two years at 5%.
Get Tickets of Agents at Stations.
LUNCHEON SERVED.
Trains leave E. 34th Street Ferry, N. Y., L. I. R. R., at 9:50 A. M., 11:20 A. M., 1:50 P. M.
Flatbush Avenue Station, 10:01 A. M., 11:28 A. M., and 3 P. M.
Full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to
LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.
187 Montague St., B'klyn. 141 B'way, N.Y.C.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
West Side.
3161-3163 Broadway
(127TH ST.)
Opposite Subway Station.
$22.50 up.
New 4-5 room apartments, steam heat and hot water, private hall to each apartment. First-class janitor service, open plumbing. Special inducements for the Summer. Agent on premises.

500 West 136th St. and 501 West 135th St., corner of Amsterdam Av., superior new apartments, four, five, and six rooms and bath; every improvement; $25 to $42.
Chas. S. Kohler, Agent,
906 Columbus Av., at 104th.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.
For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

132-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Reg. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

106th St., 200 West, Corner Amsterdam Av.—Fine, light, six rooms, all facing street; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to Subway, L and crosstown; three flights; rent $42. See janitor.

66th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

97TH ST., 20 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; cool; completely furnished; linen, silver; rent moderate. Janitor.

At Reduced Rentals—Most centrally located apartments in the city. Apply 16 West 65th.

143d St., 257 West.—Five-six rooms, $28-$31; inducements. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

THREATEN TO SUE FOR PORTCHESTER SECURITIES

New York Railroad and Development Co. Says It Owns Them.

MAY RETAIN UNTERMYER

President of Port Chester Road Says He Will Welcome the Suit—Has Not Been Served Yet.

Announcement was sent to the newspapers last night that the New York Railroad & Development Company has begun a suit against W. C. Gotshall, President of the New York & Port Chester Railroad Company, and D. H. Morris of that company, to compel the delivery to the Development Company of the securities of the Port Chester Road. Samuel Untermyer, according to report, will be the counsel in the case. Mr. Gotshall, however, denied that any suit had been begun. He said that he had not been served with papers in any such suit and that he had no knowledge whatever of the proceedings. He added that he had been expecting such a suit for a long time, and that if it came he would welcome it. He felt certain, he said, that it would show that the Development Company had no right whatever to the securities of the Port Chester Road.

The proposed suit is the outcome of the purchase last January of a controlling interest in the New York Railroad & Development Company by a syndicate acting on behalf of the New York, Westchester & Boston line, the rival of the Port Chester Road. The representatives of this syndicate announced that the purchase of the Development Company carried with it control of the Port Chester Road, and that the deal meant in effect that the two enterprises would be consolidated. President Gotshall has asserted all along that the Development Company had no control whatever over the Port Chester Road. He expressed the opinion that the Westchester investors had bought a "gold brick."

Among those persons who were originally interested in the construction of the Port Chester road, but who went over to the Westchester enterprise at the time of the purchase of the Development Company's stock, were C. W. Morse, Oakleigh Thorne, and John W. Gates. Mr. Gotshall last night expressed himself with warmth in regard to the part some of these men took in the deal with the Westchester people. He takes the position that these men could not bind the Port Chester Company, and he says that he is ready at any time to prove the independence of the Portchester line if suit is brought by the representatives of the Westchester road.

It is asserted by the officers of the New York & Port Chester Road that there were never any negotiations between the New York Railroad & Development Company and the Port Chester Road. They say that the nearest approach to any was when the stockholders of the Port Chester Road undertook to obtain for the Development Company possession of the Port Chester's securities in consideration of the Development Company's undertaking to construct the Port Chester line.

Since the deal between the former supporters of the Port Chester enterprise and the syndicate representing the Westchester Road in January last, the Port Chester road has obtained a franchise to bring its line down to the Harlem River. The fight between the New York and Port Chester and the New York, Westchester & Boston for franchises was a long one, and was the occasion of much ill-feeling between the two companies. President Gotshall said last night that his company had 400 men at work in Westchester County, and that much work on the line had already been done.

Treasurer of East Syracuse Gone.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 11.—The Trustees of East Syracuse are examining the books of Martin Canton, for fourteen years the Treasurer of the village. Canton did not keep an appointment last Friday with the Trustees to explain unpaid bills and has not been in the village since last Monday. Members of his family say he is in Utica and will return. For a year the Treasurer has not been under bonds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Saturday, July 7, 1:30 P. M., corner Spring and Elizabeth Sts., gray horse, (blind one eye,) wagon, and harness; wagon No. 7; name, Geo. F. Kuebler, 656 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.; $300 reward return to owner.

LOST—Tuesday night, on 3d Av. L, package containing book marked Inventory, 1906, on cover. Return will be appreciated and expenses refunded by Oppenheim, Stern & Hacker, 444 Broome St.

LOST—Saturday night, vicinity Herald Square, gold nugget crescent brooch chain and small nugget; valued as heirloom by lady; $15 reward. Wallis, 338 West 42d St., (first flight.)

$500 REWARD for string of pearls, with diamond clasp, lost June 29th, between Hotel Astor, Café Martin, and Staten Island. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av., New York City.

$20 REWARD—Gold watch and chain, valued as heirloom; dog's head on end of chain. Return to Lewis & Vredenburgh, 48-49 Exchange Place, New York.

LOST—At Oppenheim & Collins's, gold watch with diamond and pearl chain; liberal reward. Mrs. J. Huben, 135 Hamilton Place, city.

LOST—Saturday, shopping district, blue enamel watch and first prize fob. Reward, Room 309 Times Building, 42d and Broadway.

LOST—A black folding purse, containing about $30. Finder please return to 512 Flatiron Building and receive reward.

LOST—Tuesday, an envelope containing a sum of money and tickets to Genava and Naples. Schumann, 102 East 26th St.

FOUND—A fob with badge Squadron "A." Owner can have same by applying G. Touti, 296 Broadway.

LOST—Five medals, name on same, Margaret A. Farrell; liberal reward. Return to 430 West 42d St.

LOST—Large size gold heart locket; one side engraved, studded with diamonds, rubies; reverse side, monogram "R. F. A." Thursday, Broadway car, 26th St., Malden Lane, or changing cars, Houston St.; $25 reward. Return Wm. R. Phelps & Co., jewelers, 3A Malden Lane.

$200 REWARD—Lost on a 3d Av. "L" train Sunday afternoon, a wallet containing valuable papers and letter of credit; return to Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St., and receive the above reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Gold link bracelet containing ten sapphires, probably at Madison Square Roof Garden, evening of July 5. Finder please notify A. L. S., 42 Broadway, Room 1,143. Suitable reward.

LOST—On Broadway car, or on street between 54th and 26th, rope chain necklace, with pearl-studded locket; liberal reward for return; no questions. J., Cumberland Hotel.

LOST—On the Lackawanna ferryboat Elmira, Saturday P. M., pocketbook containing sum of money. Finder please return to Caswell-Massey Co., general office, 308 6th Av.

LOST—Sunday night, lady's gold watch, from Coney Island, Tompkins Av., or Gates Av. car. Reward if returned to Mrs. E. A. Hogan, 24 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Package hamper, on 7th Av., near 26th St., Friday evening; suitable reward. Return to Planten, 44 8th Av., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD for return of chatelaine watch set with two diamonds at Coney Island to W. N. Coler & Co., 59 Cedar St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 146 West 38th St., from 11-6 daily.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, on Greenwich Av. or 11th St.; liberal reward for return. 105 6th Av.

LOST—Fancy ribbon belt, heavy buckle; associations; liberal reward. 127 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Fraternity pin, "G. V. K.," &c., on back; return to 353 West 24th; reward.

MUTUAL MEETING TO-DAY.

Two New Men on the New York Life Board—Equitable Loans.

The Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company will hold a special meeting to-day at which the "administration ticket" will probably be nominated for the Fall elections. It is understood that the company will follow a "stand-pat" policy and renominate practically all the men who were in the "inner circle" in the McCurdy régime.

Three prominent Trustees not likely to be renominated are William Rockefeller, George G. Haven and Herman C. Von Post. Mr. Rockefeller is in France, and it has been said that he will never resume active business. Mr. Haven had a falling out with his old associates on the Finance Committee. Mr. Von Post has notified President Peabody that he does not want to stand.

The Trustees of the New York Life, at the regular meeting of the board yesterday, elected Anton A. Raven and George F. Seward to the board. Vice President Kingsley explained that these two Trustees were elected at this time because their business kept them in the city during the Summer and made them available for meeting when some of the Trustees were on vacations. A special meeting of the Trustees of the New York Life will be called soon to elect the other men who have been nomifiated.

It was learned yesterday that one of the recent investments of the Equitable Life is a loan of $200,000 to the State of Mississippi, solicited by Gov. Vardaman, who several months ago threw up his Equitable policy with a denunciation of the then management. The loan is secured by certificates of indebtedness of the State of Mississippi. In conformity with the policy of the new management of the Equitable to invest the funds of the society in the sections of the country which produce the premiums, as far as it can be profitably done, the Equitable is making large investments in 5 and 6 per cent. real estate mortgages in the Far West, Middle West, and South, as well as in the North and East. One loan for $500,000 in Los Angeles, Cal., was made yesterday.

WON'T REMOVE WOODBURY.

The Acting Mayor to Take No Action on the Aldermen's Demand.

Acting Mayor McGowan said yesterday that he would take no action on the demand of the Board of Aldermen for the removal of Commissioner Woodbury from the Department of Street Cleaning.

"In the first place, I told Mayor McClellan I would make no removals or appointments in his absence," said Mr. McGowan yesterday. "In the second place, Mayor McClellan publicly announced, in approving the appropriation for the Woodbury investigation, that Woodbury was his personal friend, and that he regarded him as a competent commissioner. In view of that from the Mayor it would be, in my opinion, a discourteous act for me to take any action against him. The action of the Aldermen will lose no force by waiting for the return of the Mayor."

Commissioner Woodbury was not at his office yesterday. His subordinates regarded the Aldermen's action as a joke. William M. Ivins declared that the Woodbury affair at this time was only in its preliminary stages.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS SHIFTED

Moved Because of Graft Charges in the Building Bureau.

Charges of extortion made against three minor officials of the Building Bureau of the Board of Education about two months ago led to a general shake-up in that department yesterday. Supt. C. B. J. Snyder transferred the six general Inspectors in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. He also assigned all Inspectors of repairs who drew specifications for the Summer repair work on the public school buildings to supervise the repair work on buildings other than those for which they drew the specifications.

Because of the shake-up the general Inspectors in Manhattan and the Bronx go over to Brooklyn, while those of Brooklyn come across the river to Manhattan and the Bronx. Supt. Snyder explained to the men that he thought he was not getting the best service from them by allowing them to stay in one district, and that their transfers were no reflection on their honesty.

The trouble started about two months ago, when Christopher Dooley, an Inspector of repairs in Brooklyn, was charged with passing upon unsatisfactory work for a consideration. After a trial the case was dismissed. Investigation led to similar charges being preferred against Thomas D. Reilly and James Gale, Brooklyn Inspectors of masonry. The first of these cases was dropped and the second is now in the criminal courts.

Vendome Bar Fixtures Seized.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn was busy yesterday removing the bar fixtures and cigar stand at the Hotel Vendome, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, under a writ of seizure obtained on June 21 against the Broadway Vendome Company, which then ran the hotel, in favor in favor the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, on which it is said there is due $1,635. An injunction restraining the Sheriff from removing the chattels was set aside yesterday.

The straw hat season started earlier than usual this year.

Which makes our straw hat sale more than ever welcome to men who neither want to wear a soiled hat or care to pay full price for a fine straw for the next six weeks.

Every man's straw in our stock, save only Panamas and Leghorns, has been marked down to one price.

A large majority were $3, $3.50 or $4.

$1.75 now.

Straws of big boys and youths' sizes are all $1 now, instead of $1.50 to $3.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

EDWARD HUGH MARTIN UNDER ARREST AGAIN

Ex-Army Officer Charged with Burglary.

HAS MEDALS FOR SAVING LIFE

Attributes His Misfortunes to Women, Morphine, and Drink—Served Time for Forgery.

Edward Hugh Martin, who started from West Point in 1898 with bright prospects ahead of him, and who married Gussie McKee, or Dodd, the "Poolroom Queen," and was dismissed from the United States Army in 1900, was arrested early yesterday morning and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, charged with burglary at a little drug store at 874 Third Avenue.

Martin blamed women and morphine for his downfall in 1900, when he was court-martialed. He has evidently added drink since then, and has gone further down the line. He defended himself by saying that he was drunk on Tuesday night and did not know what he had done.

Barnett Miller's wife is away, and he sleeps now in a little room back of his prescription counter, at 874 Third Avenue. He was awakened yesterday morning about 3 o'clock by a slight noise. Looking through the open door of his room, he saw a man going through the pockets of a coat hanging on a nail in the rear of the store. Just as Miller started to get up the man slipped to the front of the store and went toward the drawers in which Miller keeps such United States mail properties as belong to a small sub-station.

Miller made his way to the street by a side door and began to yell "Police!" Policeman Larkin, running to the front of the store, frightened the burglar away.

Larkin called Policeman Kelly, and as the three were getting ready to go back into the store through the side entrance, they heard a crash in the back yard. They rushed in, but an open window in the rear told where the burglar had made his escape. The policemen could see no one when they reached the yard. They went into the tenement at 872 Third Avenue. On the third floor they found a man lying on the hall floor. He appeared to be asleep or drunk. Near him they found a brace and a bit. They arrested him and took him into the drug store. Miller said he thought he recognized the prisoner by his figure. He hadn't seen the face of the intruder in his store.

Near the rear window of the store, which had been pried open to admit the burglar, and through which he had made his escape, was a cheap little woodsaw, which matched in appearances of cheapness and portable size the brace and bit. In jumping over a counter in front of the rear window the burglar had turned over a box of magnesium. Some whitish substance was found on the clothes of the prisoner. On him was also found a handkerchief bearing the initial "M." Mr. Miller said he thought he had left that in the coat which he had seen in the burglar's hands. In court yesterday the prisoner said he had picked it up when he was taken into the store after being arrested. Nothing else was missing.

At the East Fifty-first Street station the prisoner said his name was Morgan, but it was soon discovered that he was Edward Hugh Martin. He carried no pistol, and Miller doesn't think the burglar wore a mask.

In the Yorkville Court yesterday Magistrate Whitman held Martin in $1,500 for examination on Saturday. Unless the police find more evidence he will probably be released then. In defense of himself Martin said that he had no recollection of going into any drug store to rob it; he had been drunk, and that was the reason that he had been found in the hallway at 872 Third Avenue, into which he had stumbled in a drunken stupor.

Mr. Miller told the Magistrate that he could not positively identify the prisoner as the man he had seen in his store.

The prisoner said in court that he had served in the United States Army and had received medals for saving the lives of two comrades at San Juan Hill. He had also received a medal from Congress for saving a life off the Battery. Upon investigation this was found to be the truth.

The son of a well-to-do Harlem contractor, Edward Hugh Martin went to West Point, and was a favorite with his classmates. Coming out in 1898, he went with the Twenty-first Infantry to Porto Rico as a Second Lieutenant. Later he served with the Fifth Artillery, with which he was connected when dismissed from the service. He was dined and fêted when he returned from the Spanish war. While the guest of Francis C. Travers at Oyster Bay, L. I., he was taken ill and received every attention from the family. His engagement to Miss Katherine Travers was reported a short while after. He was best man at the wedding of Vincent Travers and Miss Augusta Lenherr at St. Francis Xavier's Church in 1899.

The report got out that he was doing some trading in Wall Street, and it was said that he had borrowed money from Miss Travers's brother. The engagement with Miss Travers was broken off shortly after he began to buy stocks.

He was tried at Fort Hamilton and convicted in 1900 of having made "false, fictitious, and fraudulent statements of claims and receipts in the account of the post exchange at Fort Hancock, N. Y." He was dismissed from the army by direction of President McKinley. He said in his defense that he had been taking morphine, which had made him "thoughtless."

A short while after his engagement to Miss Travers was broken off Martin married Gussie M. McKee, or Dodd, known by women patrons of her places as the "Poolroom Queen." Her marriage to him was made public when she visited him at the time he was court-martialed. Martin left his wife, but came into notice in May, 1901, when he was arrested on the charge of forging a check on the Gorham Manufacturing Company. He was sent up for one year, and while serving his sentence his wife brought suit for divorce. The divorce proceedings were stopped in July, 1903, by the death of the "Poolroom Queen."

Martin then disappeared. He told the police yesterday that he had been out in Idaho and Montana doing civil engineering work. He gave his address as 808 Eagle Avenue, in the Bronx.

GEORGE RIPPERGER QUITS.

Postmaster Controlled Republican Machine in Long Island City.

Postmaster George Ripperger of Long Island City, who has been the Republican leader there for several years, announced his retirement from active political work yesterday. Mr. Ripperger was recently reappointed Postmaster for a third term. He will keep up his interest in party affairs and leave the running of the machine to others.

District Attorney Ira G. Darrin of Queens County, who lives in Long Island City; Theron H. Burden, a contractor, and John W. Bennett, a salesman, were preparing to fight the Postmaster at the primary in September, for control of the local political organization.

Want More Lots for Cultivation.

The New York Association for the Cultivation of Vacant Lots announced yesterday that 500 persons are raising their vegetables on thirty acres of land in the Bronx lent by the Astor estate, and applications have been received from 2,000 more. The loan of land suitable for cultivation, as well as contributions of tools and money, will be appreciated by the committee in charge of this work. Checks should be sent to Bolton Hall, Treasurer, 56 Pine Street.

The Mayor's Secretaryships.

William A. Willis, who was appointed assistant secretary to Mayor McClellan on January, has now obtained the permission of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to change his title to "executive secretary." His salary, $4,000 a year, remains the same. The Mayor's secretary is Frank M. O'Brien, brother of the Fire Commissioner.

Belmont Suit for That Percentage.

Controller Metz has been served by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company with a notice of suit to recover $382,000 which the company paid, under protest, to the city as the first annual 1 per cent. sinking fund payment for the redemption of the bonds issued for the construction of the Subway under Contract No. 1.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

QUIGG BRINGS ODELL AND PLATT TOGETHER

Maybe Something Will Happen at the Primaries Here.

CHAIRMAN SEES LEADERS

Meanwhile County Leader Parsons, Whom Quigg Is Fighting, Dares Quigg to Publish Those Letters.

Through the agency of Lemuel Ely Quigg a treaty of peace has been arranged between State Chairman Odell and Senator Platt. Now politicians expect a spirited factional fight for control of the Republican primaries.

On Thursday last ex-Gov. Odell went over from Newburg in his automobile to Highland Mills, Senator Platt's Summer home. They had luncheon together, and Mr. Odell went back home in the afternoon. As a result of the conference held at that time Mr. Odell came to the city last Friday and consulted with several leaders. He came down to the city again yesterday as a result of requests sent to him by some leaders here, and the preliminaries of a plan to beat County Chairman Parsons and Gov. Higgins were made.

Among the leaders who called on Mr. Odell yesterday were Samuel Strasbourger, Joseph Levinson, William H. Ten Eyck, Isaac Newman, Jacob Newstead, Michael C. Hines, and John Windolph. Nearly every one of these will have a contest on his hands at the primaries. Mr. Quigg was also at State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and had a long conference with the State Chairman. The controversy between Messrs. Quigg and Parsons was discussed, and despite the attitude of Mr. Quigg toward Mr. Odell some time ago, following the Insurance investigation, and the alleged agreement between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Ryan, it was made perfectly clear yesterday that the Chairman and Mr. Quigg were working in harmony.

The meeting of Messrs. Platt and Odell is regarded as of great significance at this time, coming as it does on the eve of the meeting of the State Committee, which State Chairman Odell has stated will be called for the last part of this month, or early in August. In the city the programme of the Parsons-Page element is to make a stiff fight against every Odell district leader. The situation in the State has not been improved from Chairman Odell's standpoint by the recent defection of Senator Malby of St. Lawrence, who, after being one of the strongest opponents of Gov. Higgins during the recent session of the Legislature, has declared that there is strong sentiment for Higgins in St. Lawrence.

Messrs. Quigg and Parsons talked at each other some more yesterday about the charges made by Mr. Quigg that Mr. Parsons was using the support of President Roosevelt to whip the Federal office holders into line. Mr. Quigg said yesterday after his talk with Mr. Odell that the Federal office holders would not cut much figure in the coming controversy. He said that although an attempt was made to force them into line, it had not been successful. He was asked why, if it was of no particular moment, he had written to the President protesting against the use of his name and influence by Mr. Parsons. He replied that it was because Mr. Parsons had threatened to use the Federal office holders. He said that the County Chairman had since found out that he could not get any backing for a battle of that kind.

Mr. Parsons again dared Mr. Quigg to give out the correspondence that had passed between them on the subject. He refused to make it public himself. He dwelt at length on the quarrel that had existed between Messrs. Quigg and Odell and intimated that Mr. Quigg did not give out the correspondence because in it he had said that he was opposing Mr. Odell so as to "get even" with the State Chairman. Mr. Parsons said that he was surprised to hear that Quigg was not to lead the "home rule" fight in person, but added that he believed it would be led by a Quigg "representative." On the home rule question Mr. Parsons said:

"Quigg has more than once declared his belief in a benevolent despotism. It seems to me that the issue is to be Quigg as a benevolent despot. I am suspicious of both his benevolence and his despotism."

"What about Mr. Quigg's statement that he supported you against Mr. Odell on the home rule issue?" Mr. Parsons was asked.

"Quigg says that he supported me against Odell on my statement that I would run an independent administration of the County Committee. The trouble has been that the administration has been too independent to suit him. About the fight with Odell Quigg himself admitted that it was to get even. He declared that he had a right to fight Odell, and even Odell admitted that. It seems that they have adjusted their differences and found common ground. I don't know what the trouble was about. It might be interesting, if not elevating, to make it public."

Mr. Quigg's answer to this was:

"Mr. Parsons is falling into the habit of saying that he understood things from me which could only be understood by mental operations which are freakish to say the least. If I were a 'benevolent despot' I should be benevolent enough to supply him with enough of the ordinary understanding to enable him to give an ordinary meaning to words.

"I would be delighted to have Mr. Parsons give out any correspondence between us. As a matter of fact it was of the slightest import, although he seems to have a different view of it. I simply sent to him a copy of the letter I sent to the President, in which I said that I was surprised, in view of the statements that had been made for him that he was not interfering in factional disputes, that he would allow Parsons to use his name as he was doing. I sent a copy of that letter to Parsons. His reply was that I had voiced my opposition to Odell, but that he had been gracious enough not to say anything about that to the President. I don't know why he did not. There never was any question of my opposition to Odell at one time, and Parsons still seems to think that I don't dare to give out the alleged correspondence because it contained that statement. Now he is fully absolved from any fineness of feeling that may have stirred him."

Mr. Quigg said that he was not at liberty to give out the President's reply to the letter he sent complaining about Mr. Parsons.

James E. March, whose Bowery stronghold has been invaded by James B. Reynolds and his assistant, J. B. G. Rinehart, called on ex-Gov. Odell yesterday. March declared he was not much worried about the activity of the reformers in his district.

LIVELY IN NEW DISTRICTS.

Parsons and Odell Candidates Hard at It in 24th and 26th.

As an outcome of the new apportionment and the determination of the Parsons-Page faction of the Republican Party to beat the Odell candidates for leadership, two warm fights are likely to be waged in the new Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Assembly Districts for control at the primaries.

In the old Thirty-second District the Union Republican Club was the regular organization controlled by Isaac Newman, one of Odell's strongest supporters. In the reapportionment the club became the organization of the Twenty-fourth and Newman found himself in the new Twenty-sixth, which is an entirely new district, made up of parts of the old Thirty-first and Thirty-second.

When Newman was forced to leave the club he put forward as leader in the district Joseph Fabian, one of Supt. Morgan's deputies, and a shout against the domination, now in another district, went up.

At a meeting in the clubhouse last night the Higgins people put forward a resolution indorsing President Roosevelt, Gov. Higgins, Chairman Parsons, and Assemblyman Krulewitch, and indorsing Morris Levy of the club as leader against Newman's representative. After a long debate the resolution was adopted, 37 to 13, and the control of the club passed to the Parsons-Page faction, which will now make a strong fight to elect Levy.

In the Twenty-sixth Assemblyman Krulewitch has formed the Progressive Republican Club, stealing a march on Newman, who has not yet formed a club in the new district. He says he has enrolled 350 members.

STILL AT BRIDGE LOOP PLAN.

McGowan Now Being Asked to Call a Special Estimate Board Meeting.

Acting Mayor McGowan has been asked by Controller Metz and Borough President Coler of Brooklyn to call a special meeting of the Board of Estimate to reopen the Delancey Street elevated bridge loop matter, which the board laid over until Fall.

Mr. Coler wants to have Harry P. Nichols, Chief of the Bureau of Franchises, directed to go ahead and fix terms for the contract so that when the matter is passed upon by the Rapid Transit Board all would be ready to let the contract if that board adopts the plan.

Mr. McGowan is opposed to accepting any new proposals on the subject, and he also objects to calling a special meeting of the board. When it met on June 29 for the last time until September, Controller Metz obtained the adoption of a resolution to the effect that general business could be transacted at any special meeting. The Acting Mayor believes now that this was done so that several other matters, which were not ready then, could be brought up if he was induced to call a special meeting.

As the board defeated the Acting Mayor's loop programme at that last meeting, Mr. McGowan does not wish to measure swords with the other members on anything new. It is understood that he is willing to call a special meeting if nine votes are pledged against taking up anything but the bridge loop proposal, but will not issue the call under any other circumstances.

Meantime, Controller Metz expects to bring the bridge loop matter up to-day before the Rapid Transit Commission.

Wallach's Sale

3d Ave. cor. 122d St.

480 Three Piece Suits.

510 Two Piece Suits.

990 HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Summer Suits that have been all the way up to $18.00,— to clear the way for Fall goods NOW priced at $8.00

Straw Hat Sale in all Stores. Prices down to $1.25.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

July 12th.

One-third of the price stricken from every Young's Straw Hat before one-third of us have had our Summer vacation.

$2.00	Straws Now	1.33
$3.00	" "	2.00
$4.00	" "	2.67

605-607-609 Broadway, corner Houston St.

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

GARB GOING GOOD

(It goes because it's good)

587 SUIT PATTERNS; FANCY SUITINGS

$30.00 the Suit

Former prices $40.00, $45.00 and $50.00

Fifth Ave. and 42d St., 5 Doors West

HANSEN & SHACKLETON TAILORS

They Are Bargains.

All remnants, regardless of their former values. Suit to measure $18, Coat and Trousers $16, Trousers $5. This season's materials. Don't take garments unless satisfactory.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

Trade E&W Mark

Barney McGlynns, ½ Drawer.

You wear the long warm drawers because you always have. Do you run your business along the same lines?

EARL & WILSON.

Collars Shirts

A BILLION EXEMPT.

The Tax Department Lists Property on Which There Is No Levy.

There is in New York $1,117,754,537 of property exempt from taxation. Figures showing this were made public in The City Record yesterday by the Department of Taxes and Assessments. All of the exempt property is the property of the State and National Governments, of the city itself, and property used for church purposes.

Of the total of exempt property $817,-00 ,300 is in Manhattan, $74,384,265 in the Bronx, $198,367,835 in Brooklyn, $17,492,421 in Queens, and $9,907,716 in Richmond. Chief among the items exempt from taxation is Central Park, which is carried on the books as worth $200,000,000. The Subway is valued at $40,000,000; City Hall Park and buildings at $28,800,000; Governors Island, $5,650,000; Union Square, $4,000,000; St. Patrick's Cathedral, $3,000,-000; Blackwell's Island and its buildings, $12,000,000; Mount Morris Park, $4,500,000; Bronx Park, $5,000,000; Jerome Park reservoir, $2,500,000; Post Office building, $10,600,000; Battery Park, $15,025,000; the new Custom House, $3,900,000, and the old Custom House, $4,500,000.

Thursday, July 12th.

HANDKERCHIEFS TO-DAY.

AND such handkerchiefs! Pure white, full size, hemstitched with three widths of hem—1, ½ and ¼ inches. These handkerchiefs are of a superior quality GRASS LINEN. They were never intended by the manufacturers to sell for so small a price. They go on the special table to-day

2 for 25c.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

Burnham & Phillips $5 to $8

$6 to $12 Flannel Crousers, Latest Patterns.

Save Your Vacation Expenses

on clothes which can be bought of us during this in season's sale.

We spoke of our move in ordering cloths from abroad for two stores. We found at the last moment that until September we would have but one store. We suggested such an advantage at your vacation time; but we didn't expect the rush which this sale caused.

Patterns—1,000 of them are displayed for selection.

$30 to $70 suitings are marked down from $20 to $50.

High-Class Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau Street, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.

Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 3160 Columbus. "Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world." Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

Coney's Latest and Greatest

H. A. Bradwell's Stupendous Production

THE DELUGE

Showing the entire World destroyed by water.

Free Buses at all Depots.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

Best Seats $1. with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet

N. Y. ROOF— NED WAYBURN'S "RAIN-DEARS." Just one of many good things, including "SEEING NEW YORK." Start 8:30.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND HAPPYLAND OF NEW WONDERS BY THE WAYS A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK

32 Minutes by B. R. T. Luna Park Express from Bridge.

DREAMLAND'S GREATEST SUCCESS

William A. Ellis' Spectacular Production, END OF THE WORLD.

MANHATTAN BEACH

PRIMROSE MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT at 9. Sat. and Sunday Mat. at 4.

PAIN'S VESUVIUS AND GRAND FIREWORKS 8 P. M. Every Eve.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Eve. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill.) Victoria Theatre. Railroad Collision Pictures, Arthur Prince, Machinow (The Giant,) "Drumas," others.

Meet Me on the Pier, at DREAMLAND

Take Iron Steamboats.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Seats ready to Aug. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF Latest Musical Success, "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE." Every Eve. Popular Prices

Keith —and— Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS 25, 50 23d St. Star Vaudeville. 25, 50. 125th St., Men and Women & Vand.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today and Sat. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

NORTH BEACH

FREE FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK LAST WEEK. PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST.

ALHAMBRA LAST WEEK 7th Av., 126 St. Evs. 8:15. FAUST Mats. Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 25c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Alcove.

BOSTOCK ARENA DREAMLAND CONEY ISLAND

WEST END, 2:15 & 8:10, OLIVER TWIST. Next Wk—Leah Lessel in "Bust Lynne."

Insanity of Mrs. Williams Stands.

Supreme Court Justice Truax denied yesterday an application to set aside the court proceedings by which Ellen B. Williams, the Englishwoman who was arrested for making a disturbance in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., last Spring, was adjudged insane. Mrs. Williams is now outside the jurisdiction of the State. She is believed to be in Newark, N. J.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day; showers to-morrow; wind east.

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BRYAN MORE RADICAL THAN IN 1896, HE SAYS

Has Nothing to Withdraw on Economical Questions Discussed.

STILL BELIEVES IN SILVER

But It Is Not an Issue Now—Hint to Eleventh Hour Workers in the Democratic Vineyard.

LONDON, July 12.—William J. Bryan, having read American newspapers of recent date, discussed some of the questions which have been raised since he has again become prominent as a Presidential possibility. He said:

"I notice that I am now described by some as conservative, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding on that subject permit me to say that in one sense I always have been a conservative. The Democratic policies are conservative in that they embody old principles applied to new conditions. There was nothing new in principle in either of the platforms on which I stood.

"We were accused of attacking property when in fact the Democratic Party is the defender of property, because it endeavors to draw the line between honest accumulation by honest methods on the one side and predatory wealth and immoral methods on the other. It is to the interests of every honest man that dishonesty should be exposed and punished; otherwise the deserving are apt to suffer for the undeserving.

"If, however, by the word conservative they mean that I have changed my position on any public question or moderated my opposition to corporate aggrandizement, they have a surprise waiting for them. I am more radical than I was in 1896, and have nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion. The only question we discussed in 1896 upon which there has been any apparent change is the silver question, and that has not been a change in the advocates of bimetallism, but in conditions.

"We contended for more money and urged the free coinage of silver as the only means then in sight of securing it. The increased production of gold has brought in part the benefit we expected to secure from the restoration of silver. The per capita volume of money in the United States is almost 50 per cent. greater now than it was in 1896, and the benefits brought by this increase have not only vindicated the quantitative theory of money, but have proved the benefits of the larger amount of money. No advocate of the gold standard can claim the triumph of his logic.

"I believe in bimetallism, and I believe that the restoration of silver would bring still further prosperity, besides restoring par in exchange between gold and silver using countries; but I recognize, as do all other bimetallists whom I have met abroad, that the unexpected and unprecedented increase in gold production has for the present removed the silver question as an issue.

"While the money question has waned in importance other questions have been forging to the front, and to these questions we must apply the same principles we applied to the money question, and seek to secure the greatest good to the greatest number by legislation which conforms to the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

"On the new questions many will act with us who were against us on the money question, for, notwithstanding the discussion of that question, millions did not understand it and were frightened into opposition. We cannot expect the support of any one who is interested in taking advantage of the people, either through trusts or through any other illegitimate form of business.

"Our efforts should be to distinguish between those corporations which are legitimate and those aggregations of wealth which are organized for purposes of public plunder, and appeal for support to those only who are willing to have the Government protect each person in the enjoyment of his own earnings.

"The newspapers have been trying to create friction between what they call 'old friends' and 'new friends' in politics. Those are friends who are working toward a common end, and each campaign brings to some extent a new alignment. In 1896 the party lost many Democrats, and was recruited by a great many who had been Republicans up to that time, and we welcomed them. In 1900 some came back who were against us in 1896, and we did not shut the door against them. I have no idea that the party will require tickets of admission in the coming campaign.

"Usually parties are so anxious to secure recruits that past differences are not emphasized if there is sincere agreement on present issues. I do not know that we can find a better plan than the Bible plan, which admits the eleventh hour comer to a place in the vineyard and to share the reward with those who began earlier.

"I think this is sound politics as well as sound religion, provided the new recruit comes to work and not to interfere with the other laborers. But of course, when an overseer has to be selected experience cannot be left out of consideration. The worker who came late would, if honest, be too modest to assume an attitude of superiority over those who had toiled during the earlier hours. While the question is one of purpose a man who recognizes the dangers that threaten our country and is anxious to avert them will not find it difficult to establish friendly relations with those who saw the dangers at an earlier date.

"If the differences between the sincere and the pretended friends of reform cannot be discovered before, they will become apparent when the platform is written; for, if present indications count for anything, that platform is likely to be so plain that no one can mistake it, and so strong that no enemy of Democratic principles will be drawn to the party."

Mr. Bryan added that he would discuss the trust, tariff, railroad, and labor questions, imperialism, and other issues at length when he reached America.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, who returned here this morning from Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen's country house, were the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at luncheon at Dorchester House. Among those invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were Foreign Secretary Grey, the Bishop of Ripon and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Charles Page Bryan, D. O. Mills, and Secretary Carter of the American Embassy.

CONEY'S BOWERY DARK.

Deputy O'Keeffe Shuts Up the Games of Chance—Calls Them Frauds.

An unpretentious man of quiet demeanor, but with an observant eye, walked along the Bowery at Coney Island on Wednesday night, trying the various games of chance offered for the amusement, and occasionally the benefit, of those minded to squander their nickels and dimes on gamblers' chances. There were half a dozen or more seductive games, and the unpretentious man "took a crack," as he expressed it, at each of them. The first he tried was the "Canary Bird Game."

"Come on, gents!" a big man was shouting outside an open booth, "here's yer chance to win out. Get next to the Canary Bird Game. It's the real works. Ten of youse people buys a ticket, and then we hands you a number. We shuffles the slips and the lucky man cops the prize—a real yaller canary bird. Come on, gents! It's the real thing this bird; a regular cuckoo."

The observant man tried the game and lost. He expected to lose, for his chance of winning was but one to ten anyway, and with four or five men employed by the management in the game his chance was even smaller. He passed on to the next. This was the "candy" game, run on the same principle. Then he successively tried his luck at the "knife board," where he paid 10 cents for the privilege of throwing rings at a knife stuck into four feet of plank; the "dart game," where he fired a feathered pin from an air rifle for a prize; the "pick-out game," where he picked out an envelope containing nothing, hoping to get a cheap prize, and then the Japanese rolling ball game, where he tried his skill in rolling a ball to a hole for another prize.

Yesterday afternoon the unpretentious man reappeared with Capt. Harkins of the Coney Island Police Station and Borough Inspector Cross. They approached the Canary Bird game stand. The man there recognized the quiet man.

"Ah," he said as the three approached, "here's the man that couldn't luck it out last night. Try it again, me boy; you're bound to win."

"Yes," replied the quiet man, "I guess I win this time. Get a hustle on you and close this fraud up. And do it quick."

"Who are you?" demanded the man, pugnaciously.

"My name's O'Keeffe," said the unpretentious man in a soft voice. "I'm the Second Deputy Police Commissioner. You fellows are getting too much of the public's money out of these games of chance. I've decided to close you up."

Then the Commissioner and his escort went from one booth to the other and closed each place in turn. Some of the managers protested, but without avail.

The Bowery as a result was practically in darkness last night. None of the small games of chance was running, and the small sports finding nothing to amuse them stayed away.

In Dreamland five similar places were shut down, and the Japanese ball game man in Luna Park also put up the shutters.

George Volks, who ran one of the games on the new Iron Pier at Dreamland, decided, however, that he would be arrested to test the law. He went to the Coney Island station, and, standing in front of the rail, committed himself.

"I want to be jugged," he said. "Put me by and we'll take this thing to the courts."

They locked him up as a common gambler, and refused bail offered by ex-Senator Reynolds on the ground that for this offense a prisoner could only be released on an order from a Magistrate.

SALVADOR'S TROOPS BEATEN.

Ex-President Regalado, Who Led Invading Force, Killed.

PANAMA, July 12.—Señor Barrios, Foreign Minister of Guatemala, cabled to the Panaman Government this afternoon as follows:

"Guatemala, July 12.—The Salvadoran Government has invaded Guatemala territory, compelling us to make an energetic defense. We obtained a complete victory yesterday at Jicaro, where Gen. Tomas Regalado, the chief commander of the Salvadoran Army, was killed."

Gen. Regalado was formerly President of Salvador, and was a candidate for the Presidency for the next period.

The United States cruiser Marblehead left Panama to-night for Guatemala.

MEXICO CITY, July 12.—According to advices received here, Gen. Toledo, the Guatemalan revolutionist, who has been recruiting his forces and has now some good artillery, offered battle yesterday to Guatemalan regular troops in the Department of Jutinpa, at a point about four miles from the Salvadoran border, inflicting decisive defeat on the Guatemalan forces. There was heavy loss on both sides. The revolutionists are jubilant over their success.

JEWS RETURN TO WARSAW.

No Rioting There Yesterday—Some Going to Palestine.

WARSAW, July 12.—It is estimated that no less than 40,000 Jews—old men, women, and children—fled from Warsaw yesterday. Most of the able-bodied male Jews remained to protect their property.

Many of the Jewish shops were closed to-day and the houses of the Jews were empty. Intense depression prevailed in the Jewish quarter, where the inhabitants had organized a system of self-defense. Armed guards were posted at the gates of all the houses and patrols paraded the streets.

The day, however, passed quietly, and, convinced that a "pogrom" here is out of the question, the Jews are now returning to their homes.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by Wireless—SS. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Sable Island at 6 P. M. yesterday, when 210 miles southeast of that point; due at her pier about 6:30 P. M. to-morrow.

Arrived—SS. Advance, Colon, July 6.

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ROOSEVELT FORCED PLATT-ODELL PEACE

Turned Down the Senator's Advocacy of Morris.

GAVE UP CORRESPONDENCE

Platt Talks of the New Line-up and Says Wait for Developments.

From Washington yesterday came an interesting explanation of the causes which have led up to the burying of the hatchet between Platt and Odell when apparently their differences were irreconcilable. According to this story it was the action of President Roosevelt in naming Charles M. Hough as United States District Court Judge that finally drove the Senator into the Odell camp.

Senator Platt warmly championed the cause of Robert C. Morris for the new Judgeship. He had previously wanted to have Morris named as United States District Attorney to succeed Gen. Burnett, and had failed. When the Senator saw that Morris was not to get this place also he wrote to President Roosevelt stating that he was being humiliated and that even leaving out of consideration the services he had rendered to Mr. Roosevelt in the State and the Nation he had some right to have his predilections regarded.

The President's reply to this, according to the Washington story, was that he recognized no one's right to dictate appointments, and stood on his own right to name any man he chose for a Federal post. Then the correspondence was turned over to Attorney General Moody.

It was believed that when Mr. Hough's name came up for confirmation and was considered by the Senate Committee on Judiciary, Senator Platt would make a stiff fight against confirmation and having Hough's name reported out of the committee. To forestall such an attempt, Attorney General Moody sent the correspondence to the Judiciary Committee, where it was read. The committee could have with propriety made the letters public, but refrained from doing so out of regard for the Senator's feelings.

This was the final straw, and the senior New York Senator cut loose from the President and sought peace with Odell.

Just what strength Platt can bring into the contest is problematical, the politicians say, but there was evidence yesterday that the Senator intends to try to make himself count in New York politics. Probably as the result of the prominence given to his name as a factor in the State fight, many politicians called on the Senator at his office yesterday—more than have been at 49 Broadway since the good days of the "Easy Boss."

The Platt-Odell alliance to oppose a renomination for Gov. Higgins and oust County Chairman Parsons through the primaries was confirmed by Senator Platt himself yesterday. It seemed to give the Senator much satisfaction to announce the signing of a peace treaty with his enemy of the last few years, although he refused to dilate upon its exact terms.

In his room at 49 Broadway the Senator, looking bronzed and rejuvenated by the sun and air of his country home, beamed upon the interviewers who called to ask about the new alliance. As he told about it his eyes wandered to a large framed photograph of the ex-Governor and State Chairman hanging on the wall of his office, on which was written: "Faithfully yours, B. B. Odell, Jr."

"Yes," said the Senator, "it is quite true that ex-Gov. Odell came to see me last week. He came on a mission of peace, and I received him in the same spirit. That is all I care to say about the matter at this time. I will issue a statement in a few days."

"Did you talk politics as well as peace?" was asked.

"Now, just wait for developments," replied the Senator. "They will tell you all about it. I am going to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach this evening, and expect to remain until Monday. When I get back to my office I believe I will have something to say."

"Will there be a session of the Sunday School at the beach?" was asked.

"One of the old-fashioned kind?" laughed the Senator. "Well, I may find some of the old scholars there on Sunday. Wait and see."

"What is the political situation in the State?"

"Chaotic."

"Who will succeed Odell as State Chairman in the Fall?"

"That has not yet been discussed. I don't know yet that he will be succeeded by any one. Much depends on whether he wants a re-election."

When asked about the situation in the county the Senator said he was not yet entirely familiar with the local situation and did not care to express an opinion until he had looked around a bit. "Just wait for developments," was all that he would say.

Not only does the combination of Platt and Odell mean a war against Gov. Higgins and President Roosevelt, but in the judgment of many Republicans it also means a joint attempt to control the next State Legislature, which will elect successors to Senators Platt and Depew, should anything happen to either of them. It is believed that neither of the Senators will feel equal to the rigors of another session, and Chairman Odell would not be averse to filling one of the places by the Senate. If he can control the situation the honor may be his when a change is made.

Among the Senator's callers yesterday was Peace Ambassador Lemuel Ely Quigg. They had a long talk, and later Mr. Quigg said that the treaty between the old enemies would mean that all the Odell and Platt forces throughout the State would get together. He said the paramount question was the Governorship; most other things were subsidiary.

One of the most important problems in the situation now is the attitude of Timothy L. Woodruff. He has been against Odell and with Higgins, but from the fact that Senator Platt stood by him for the nomination at the last Saratoga convention, when Higgins won the prize, there may be a change of allegiance. Also, Gov. Higgins has announced that if he is out of the race he is in favor of Lieut. Gov. Bruce, and that would eliminate Woodruff. No one, however, minimizes Woodruff's importance at this time. He says he is neutral at present, but he will soon visit Senator Platt.

"I will probably call on the Senator at Manhattan Beach," said Mr. Woodruff yesterday. "I expect to talk over the situation with him then."

Asked where he stood on the present situation, Mr. Woodruff said:

"I don't care to discuss the matter now, but this much can be said, that I am not committed in any way either on the Governorship or the State Chairmanship. At present I am neutral."

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 12.—President Roosevelt will take no part whatever in the Republican political situation in New York State according to unofficial but reliable information obtained here to-day. The news of the recent line-up of the Odell-Platt-Black combine on one side and Gov. Higgins, backed by State office holders on the other, is viewed here, however, with more than passing interest.

To requests for audiences at Sagamore Hill, which have come from State leaders, Mr. Roosevelt has sent negative replies, and it is said that he will continue to do so.

ROCKEFELLER TRUNK LOOTED

It's Broken Open in Greenwich and Gowns Are Scattered About.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 12.—A trunk belonging to Mrs. William G. Rockefeller was broken open at the Greenwich station on Wednesday night, and the gowns and ornaments it contained were scattered about. Mrs. Rockefeller and her husband found that nothing had been taken, and laughed over the affair. The railroad company had its detectives here to-day looking the matter up.

A man named Evans was sent here from Norwalk two days before the trunk was broken into to assist the agent, and he left this morning. The detectives learned that Evans took the trunk from a night train, and as it was too heavy for him to lift he left it on the station platform all night. Evans feared that the Rockefellers might cause his discharge, and left the neighborhood. Mrs. Rockefeller gathered up the garments and had them sent to her home.

BIG COTTON FACTOR GONE.

Head of Alexander & Alexander Missing—Discrepancy of $145,000.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 12.—Alexander & Alexander, one of the largest firms of cotton factors in the State, is financially embarrassed, and discrepancies of about $145,000 were discovered in the firm's accounts, following the disappearance of Thomas W. Alexander, head of the company.

Mr. Alexander left Augusta Saturday after borrowing $200 from a friend, saying he was going to New York. The following night his brother, Bishop Alexander, the junior member of the firm, received a telegram from him asking that his office desk be opened and three letters found there be delivered. One of the letters was to his partner, in which a statement was made of the financial embarrassment of the firm and saying that if Mr. Alexander were not back in Augusta by Wednesday he would never be seen again. Another letter was addressed to a local cotton mill President and a third to Mr. Alexander's wife.

21 KILLED IN MEXICAN FLOOD.

Many Injured at Ocampo, Mexico, and Mining Property Destroyed.

EL PASO, Texas, July 12.—A flood and landslide on July 10 at Ocampo, Chihuahua, Mexico, almost destroyed the camp and killed at least twenty-one persons. Many others were injured, and it is believed that some of them will die. All the killed and injured were Mexicans.

The American residents are alleviating the suffering of the wounded and recovering the bodies of the dead. Robert Brooks, General Manager of the W. C. Greene Gold and Silver Company at Ocampo, is in charge of the relief work.

The Greene Company's offices were swept away, but all its American employes escaped. The adobe houses of the Mexican laborers were washed apart by the downpour of rain and were then buried under the falling mountain slide. The loss to the Greene Company is estimated at $10,000. The Watterson Company camp was damaged to the extent of $20,000. Some of the houses were buried under 250 feet of earth. The Americans in the camp telegraphed to Minaca, the nearest railroad point, for supplies. It is said that sixteen bodies have been recovered.

CANNED BEEF EXPORTS.

2,977,979 Pounds in June Against 6,310,553 Pounds in June, 1905.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The advance statements of the exports of provisions, issued to-day by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show the total value of provisions exported, exclusive of live cattle, hogs, and sheep at the principal ports of the United States during June, 1906, was $15,365,278, against $13,553,014 in June, 1905, and for the fiscal year 1906, $191,056,585, against $152,580,673 in 1905.

The total quantity of canned beef exported through principal ports during June was 2,977,979 pounds, against 6,310,553 pounds in June of last year, and for the twelve months ending with June, 1906, was 64,173,808 pounds, against 66,827,289 pounds in 1905.

The reduction in the June figures is apparently due in a large degree to a reduction in the movements to Japan, which imported largely of this article during the war.

WILSON SURPRISES PACKERS.

He Visits Them Unexpectedly, but Approves of Their Plant.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 12.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture paid an unexpected visit to the Cedar Rapids Packing plant to-day.

He found nothing to criticise.

GIRL KILLS HER BROTHER.

"Holy Roller" Avenges the Death of Creffield, Whom Mitchell Shot.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 12.—George Mitchell, who recently shot and killed Franz Edmunds Creffield, a "Holy Roller Prophet," and was acquitted of the charge of murder on a plea of insanity, was shot and killed to-day by his sister, Esther, in the Union Station.

Esther Mitchell joined the "Holy Rollers" at Corvallis, Ore., and was one of the most ardent of Creffield's followers. When her brother pursued the leader of the "Holy Rollers" to Seattle and shot him in the street, he declared that Creffield had deluded and wronged his sister.

Mitchell was acquitted on Tuesday. Nearly all the following day he spent searching for Esther in Seattle lodging houses. She refused to be comforted after the death of Creffield.

BISHOP RUNS DOWN A WOMAN.

Baltimore Prelate Collides with Her While Riding a Bicycle.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—While Bishop Alfred A. Curtis of the cathedral was taking his morning exercise to-day on a bicycle in North Avenue he ran down Mrs. Amanda Musser, who stepped into the roadway directly in front of the wheel.

The Bishop, Mrs. Musser, and the wheel were piled up in a heap in the street. Bishop Curtis was on his feet in a moment, and gave Mrs. Musser his whole attention. He assisted in carrying her into her home near by, and did not leave until he had been assured that her injuries were not of a very serious character.

Automobile Service to Milford, Pa.
Erie Railroad, via Port Jervis. Through tickets and detailed information at 339-1,189 B'way, N. Y.; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn.—Adv.

BLOW AT ICE TRUST DEALT IN WASHINGTON

Two Companies There Indicted with Four of Their Officials.

THE WHOLE TRADE IN PANIC

Dealers Throwing Short-Weight Scales Away—Infant Mortality Grew During Artificial Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted two companies and four individuals for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It is the Ice Trust which is struck at, and the charge is a conspiracy to fix the price of ice.

This action is the result of the public indignation over the so-called ice famine that prevailed here until the dealers got frightened. While this indignation was at its height the authorities began to look into the report that a trust existed. They found that one did, and hence the indictments.

The defendant corporations are the American Ice Company and the Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company. The indicted individuals are Samuel A. Kimberley, President, and George F. Hoover, agent, of the American Ice Company, and Arthur A. Chapin, President, and Samuel C. Redman, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chapin Sacks Manufacturing Company.

The charge is that the defendants, controlling 75 per cent. of the ice business of the District of Columbia, ended their competition with each other on or before April 20, 1906, and conspired that the two companies should thereafter charge the same price to ice dealers, all this in restraint of trade.

The penalty is $5,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both.

The conspiracy is alleged to have been an agreement not to sell to dealers who should dispose of ice at wholesale for less than 25 cents per hundred pounds, or at retail for less than 40 cents per hundred. Bench warrants were issued, and the defendants promptly appeared and gave bail.

The crusade for the enforcement of the weights and measures law against ice dealers has been so vigorously prosecuted that a panic reigns among the trade. Arrests of icemen who do not weigh ice or who give short weight have been proceeding rapidly. The result of the panic, the Inspectors say, is that the ice dealers are throwing away scales, without even testing them. All scales concerning the accuracy of which there is any doubt are being relegated to the junk pile and new ones are being purchased.

The public indignation has not been lessened materially, though the "ice famine" no longer exists. On the contrary, the feeling has risen somewhat since the discovery that the infant mortality of the District has been on the increase. This, physicians say, is due to the souring of milk by the insufficient supply of ice. A good deal of the milk that the babies got during the "ice famine" was either soured or in such condition as to irritate the stomachs and intestines of the infants. The infantile death rate has gone up week by week.

ICE MEN TO FIGHT TRUST.

Brooklyn Dealers Pledge $150,000 for an Independent Plant.

The first definite step in the fight of the independent dealers against the Ice Trust was taken last night in Brooklyn, when plans were perfected which it is hoped will free the independent Brooklyn dealers and the residents of the borough from the clutches of the combine. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was pledged toward the movement. Now that Brooklyn has taken the initiative it is understood that the independent dealers of Manhattan will get together and adopt similar plans.

The announcement that the campaign had been fairly launched, and that it would be fought to a finish, was made by President George Bear of the Independent Ice Dealers' Association of Brooklyn after a meeting of that body held in Prospect Hall last night. The meeting was executive, but the details of the business transacted were officially announced immediately after adjournment.

To begin with, the erection of a plant for the manufacture of artificial ice was decided upon. This plant, which will be run the year round, will cost $250,000. Of this amount $150,000 has already been pledged by persons whose names were withheld. The other $30,000 will be raised by the sale of stock to the independent dealers at $100 a share.

The $150,000 guaranteed in advance eliminates any necessity for delay, and the work will be begun on the plant within the month. Its exact site has not yet been determined upon, but it will probably be built somewhere in South Brooklyn.

It was also decided to construct three docks for the reception of ice from independent cutters up the Hudson. One of these docks will be built in Wallabout Basin, another on the Gowanus Canal, at Sixth Street, and the third on the bay front, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Streets. The money for these docks will be subscribed by the dealers, and storage facilities will be provided from the same source. All told, the preliminaries for the fight which it is proposed to make will require about $300,000.

"Every cent will be raised without trouble," President Beers declared after the meeting. "Brooklyn dealers have been dominated by the trust long enough, and there is, I may say, more money in sight than will be needed. There will be no backdown, and as soon as we complete our organizations we will be absolutely our own masters and in a position to give persons in Brooklyn cheaper ice than they ever had before.

"Of course the citizens are with us, and we anticipate their support, no matter what tactics the trust may adopt when we get down to business in earnest."

PHILADELPHIA ICE TRIALS.

President of Mountain Company Accepts Service of Warrant.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Through counsel, Henry W. Behrenburg of Hoboken, N. J., President of the Mountain Ice Company, to-day accepted service of a warrant charging him with conspiracy to maintain an exorbitant price for ice. He waived a hearing and entered bail for his appearance at court.

The trial of Mr. Behrenburg and thirteen other ice dealers, members of the Ice Exchange of this city, who are similarly accused, will take place in September.

Palmer a Witness in Sugar Trust Case.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 12.—Lowell M. Palmer of Brooklyn, a sugar refiner, was served with a subpoena to appear as a witness in a proceeding against the Sugar Trust this afternoon as he stepped from a train here. Mr. Palmer's Summer home is in Stamford. Service was made by Deputy United States Marshal Parlmlee of Ansonia.

MACKAY'S $100,000 GIFT.

To Found a New Professorship in the University of California.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—When the Finance Committee of the Board of Regents of the University of California met yesterday, President Wheeler transferred to it $100,000 which had been placed in his hands by Clarence H. Mackay for the foundation of a John W. Mackay, Jr., Professorship of Electrical Engineering in memory of his brother.

Clarence H. Mackay and Mrs. John W. Mackay share equally in the gift. Prof. C. L. Cory, head of the department of mechanical and electrical engineering, is to fill the chair.

This bequest is a sequel to the offer of $100,000 toward the rebuilding of the university telegraphed to President Wheeler by Mr. Mackay a few days after the earthquake.

$1,100,000 IN WRECK.

French Gold in Express Car of Southern Pacific Train.

Special to The New York Times.

REDDING, Cal., July 12.—In the express car attached to the second section of the Southern Pacific southbound overland passenger train, which was wrecked near Redding last Sunday night, there was a consignment of $1,100,000 in gold belonging to the French Government, en route from Portland to San Francisco.

It is believed the money was the first installment of the $50,000,000 loan from the French Government recently negotiated in Paris by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

YACHT WON, CAPTAIN DIED.

Old Atlantic City Seaman Stricken When He Heard of the Victory.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 12.—Daniel Hayden, seventy-three years old, a retired sea captain, dropped dead to-night when he was notified that his big sloop yacht Quay had won the championship of the Inlet fleet by defeating the winners of similar events in former years.

BAR PICTURES OF SATAN.

Chicago Bill Posters Will Not Handle Such Advertisements.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The National Bill-posters' Association to-day decided to stop advertising Satan. Devils in all forms, whether with hoofs, horns, and tails or the more refined creations in evening dress, are to be eliminated from advertising matter distributed by the association.

The members did not specify their objection to pictorial representations of the evil one, but will not post bills on which he figures.

McCALL LEFT $40,835.

Appraisal Shows His Gross Estate in New York Was Only $74,000.

The appraisement of the estate in New York of John A. McCall, formerly President of the New York Life Insurance Company, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. The gross estate amounts to $74,000, and is made up entirely of personal property. Debts and disbursements, including the expenses of administration, amount to $38,165. With these deductions the net estate is $40,835.

Included in the estate are ten shares of the National Surety Company, valued at $1,450; ten shares of the New York Trust Company, valued at $7,250; ten shares in the First National Bank, valued at $7,850; ten shares in the National City Bank, valued at $3,100; a $30,000 interest in the Broadway Real Estate Syndicate, and a $5,000 interest in the Washington Heights Real Estate Syndicate.

AUTO KILLED MANSFIELD DOG.

And Now the Actor's Wife Wants to Find the Owner to Punish Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 12.—Mrs. Richard Mansfield, wife of the actor, whose Summer home is in the Pequot colony, is mourning the loss of a pet fox terrier, which met an untimely death under the wheels of an automobile this morning.

Mrs. Mansfield does not know who owned the automobile, but that she is determined to bring the guilty party to justice is evidenced by the following advertisement inserted in a newspaper here this afternoon:

WANTED—Information leading to the complete identification of the large black automobile which, while exceeding the speed limit, ran over and killed a fox terrier in front of 802 Ocean Av. A reward will be paid by Mrs. Mansfield, owner of the fox terrier.

CARNEGIE TO FORECLOSE.

Gets a Judgment Against Daniel Gaffney on a $100,000 Mortgage.

Supreme Court Justice Spencer has given judgment to Andrew Carnegie for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $100,000 given by Daniel Gaffney in May, 1903, on property on Ninety-first Street, west of Madison Avenue. The mortgage had three years to run with interest at 4½ per cent.

An order was issued to serve the papers on Gaffney by publication, as they could not be served upon him in person. No interest has been paid on the mortgage since November, 1904, and the total indebtedness now amounts to $107,450. The sale of the property is directed by the decree.

SANTO DOMINGO WIRES CUT.

Sign of More Revolutionary Trouble There.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Broken telegraph wires between Monte Cristi and Cape Haytien, the cable terminus of Santo Domingo; are reported to the Navy Department to-day by Commander Southerland, an almost invariable sign of revolutionary trouble there.

The United States cruiser Columbia sailed yesterday from Guantanamo, Cuba, for Monte Cristi, where it will reinforce the fleet of American gunboats in keeping order in Dominican ports, which the revolutionists are threatening.

Gov. Sarles Renominated.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., July 12.—The Republican State Convention to-day was dominated by the Stalwart faction of the party. A full State ticket was nominated, headed by Gov. E. V. Sarles, who was nominated for re-election.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

DREYFUS CLEARED AFTER 12 YEARS

Court of Cassation Finds Charges All False.

REPARATION TO BE SWIFT

Ex-Captain to Enter Army as a Major.

HIGH RANK FOR PICQUART

Defender of Dreyfus to be a General—Plan to Remove Zola's Body to the Pantheon.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, July 12.—Dreyfus is vindicated at last. The decision of the Court of Cassation in his case, announced to-day, quashes the verdict of the Rennes court-martial without referring it back for a rehearing to another military tribunal. This result will generally be welcomed with profound relief.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more conclusive than the destructive analysis of the charges against the accused contained in this verdict, which gives the history of the case once more, justifying, but now definitely, the affirmation of the innocence of Capt. Dreyfus. After recalling the conditions under which this last revision was undertaken, the verdict declares that the three new facts cited by the Reporter are of themselves sufficient to justify the quashing of the Rennes judgment.

Esterhazy Wrote Bordereau.

In the course of its survey of the different charges against Dreyfus the court declares that there was no foundation for any of them. It furthermore affirms as an incontestable fact that the bordereau was the work of Esterhazy, and describes the views to the contrary expressed by certain experts as bad reasoning based upon forged documents. A technical examination of the bordereau shows, it says, that the information contained in it could not have emanated from an officer of the General Staff, but must have come from a regimental officer such as Esterhazy.

The legend of a confession by Dreyfus is likewise disposed of, as also the accusations illegally produced at Rennes, that is to say, those drawn from the secret dossier which formed an essential element in the charge of treason.

The conclusion of the verdict is that, in view of the fact that "nothing remains of the accusation against Dreyfus and that there is nothing which can be imputed to him as a crime or misdemeanor," the Court of Cassation quashes and annuls the verdict of the military tribunal at Rennes, which "condemned him erroneously and wrongfully."

The court further takes notice of the renunciation by Dreyfus of all claim to indemnity and orders the placarding of the verdict in Rennes and Paris, as well as its publication in the Journal Officiel and a number of other newspapers.

The subject will be brought before the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow, and it is announced that the Prime Minister has already stated that the Government has decided in principle to submit to Parliament immediately a bill providing for the readmission of ex-Col. Picquart to the army and his promotion to the rank of General of Brigade, as also for the readmission of Dreyfus, who will receive promotion to the rank of Major.

Several Deputies have suggested that the Government should placard the verdict of the Court of Cassation in all the French communes. A decision as to the statement to be made to-morrow in the Chamber on these questions, as also respecting certain suggested measures affecting officers who gave evidence against Dreyfus, was taken at a Cabinet Council to-night.

Honor Restored, Says Dreyfus.

While Mme. Dreyfus and her two children, Pierre and Jeanne, were in court with Mme. Zola, Mathieu Dreyfus, and other personal friends, Capt. Dreyfus awaited the verdict alone at home. To a representative of the press who was admitted to interview him after he had learned the result he said:

"The ordeal has been long and severe—it has above all been long. The last stage, that of the inquiry in the Criminal Chamber, seemed to me interminable, but work was for me a calming influence. I helped Maître Mornard, my eminent counsel and friend, in the preparation of his speech to the court. It was no slight task, this minute study of so voluminous a dossier, and this revision and refutation of charges accumulated against an innocent man.

"I am now at the end of my suffering. My honor is restored."

Dreyfus's interlocutor pressed him to give an opinion as to his future. He refused to talk, saying:

"The verdict of the court has been

pronounced. I am again an officer, and as such am obliged to refuse to express any opinion."

PARIS, July 12.—The Ministry has decided to present an urgent bill in Parliament restoring Dreyfus to the army with advanced rank, and otherwise giving most ample reparation to him.

The decision of the Court of Cassation was a foregone conclusion, as exhaustive inquiries had completely demolished the fabric of the accusation against Dreyfus, showing that the real culprit was Esterhasy.

To-night the Ministers held a protracted special session at the Elysée Palace under President Fallières and determined on the Government's course in carrying out the decision. The text of two bills was formulated, which will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow, concerning, respectively, Dreyfus and Picquart, with the object of restoring both to the ranks they would have held if they had continuously served in the army. Dreyfus consequently will be nominated a Major, with eventual early promotion to a Lieutenant Colonelship. Picquart will immediately become a Brigadier General. Dreyfus's name will also be inscribed on the list of the Legion of Honor, but he will not be directly nominated to that distinction, though probably a decree placing him on the list will shortly appear.

Bills to be Rushed.

Discussion of the bills will be taken up immediately, and the Ministers will endeavor to have them pass both houses in the course of the day, the Cabinet desiring to settle the matter before the parliamentary vacation in order to avoid a recurrence of the agitation of the country.

An interpellation by Deputy Pressensé relative to the Government's intentions regarding the officers who were witnesses before the court-martial will follow the passing of the two bills.

Deputy Breton has given notice of a bill providing for the transference of Emile Zola's remains to the Pantheon with a public ceremonial.

The decision of the Court of Cassation was read by the Presiding Judge, M. Ballot-Beaupré, President of the court, immediately on the reassembling of the court at noon to-day. The Palace of Justice was thronged by an eager crowd seeking admission to the courtroom. Among those present were Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of Alfred Dreyfus; Maître Mornard, counsel for Capt. Dreyfus; Joseph Reinach, the historian of the Dreyfus affair; Col. Picquart, and many others who have figured in various stages of the celebrated case.

Scene in the Court.

The scene as the decision was pronounced was one of impressive dignity. The members of the court, consisting of forty-nine Judges, gowned in flowing red robes, solemnly mounted the bench. Deep silence prevailed as the presiding Judge read the decision. The reading lasted an hour, and it was only at the close that the spectators realized the sweeping nature of the vindication.

As the final determination was announced, there was a buzz of excited comment, and some exclamations of approval, which the court officers sternly repressed.

Mathieu Dreyfus hastily dispatched a messenger to bear the good news to Capt. Dreyfus.

Outside the court the crowd received the decision without making any demonstration.

Features of the Decision.

The main features of the decision are as follows:

The court holds that three new facts have been established.

First—That the document from Gen. Mercier's secret papers presented at the Rennes court-martial, in which the initial "D" was substituted for "F," was a falsification, establishing the strong presumption of Dreyfus's innocence.

Second—That another document from the secret papers in which Dreyfus was alleged to have been shown to have delivered to Germans the plans for the railway mobilization never reached the War Department authorities, and, therefore, Dreyfus could not have obtained possession of it.

Third—That the Rennes court-martial failed to hear essential testimony calculated to establish the fact that Dreyfus was innocent.

"These facts," the court says, "without seeking for any further grounds, are of a nature to establish the innocence of the accused, and it is only necessary to examine whether the verdict of the Rennes court-martial shall be annulled without a retrial or be followed by another trial by a court-martial."

After a lengthy review of the document in the case known as the bordereau, the decision says it was written by Esterhazy and that the accusations connecting Dreyfus with the bordereau rest only on hypothesis and conjecture.

"The accusation against Dreyfus," continues the decision, "whether based on the handwriting or text of the bordereau, was completely unjustified and without motive. Moreover, Dreyfus having a large fortune, one seeks in vain for any reason for his committing such a great crime.

"The court therefore holds that, as all the accusations against the accused fall to the ground, there is no necessity for a new trial, and, consequently, the judgment in condemnation is annulled as unwarranted by the evidence."

A PAWN IN A GREAT GAME.

London Times Says Dreyfus Counted for Little in Players' Eyes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Friday, July 13.—The Times says in an editorial article on the Dreyfus case to-day that there is now but one sentiment among Englishmen in regard to it, that of sincere rejoicing that France not only has solved the main question to which the Dreyfus case was incidental, but has satisfied her passionate love of justice by proclaiming the innocence of the victim chosen by the destroyers of her peace.

"Looking back," says The Times, "in the light of subsequent events upon the furious controversy that raged round Capt. Dreyfus, it is easy enough to see that he was but a pawn in a tremendous game and that in the eyes of the players he counted for no more than a private soldier in some great military operation. Probably some personal animosity determined the choice of the individual, but if it had not been Dreyfus it would have been another.

"The stake was nothing less than the control of the French Army, and with it, as the conspirators imagined, the control of the destinies of the French Republic. The real issue was not always clear to the French people themselves, nor is that wonderful when we consider the gigantic efforts made to bewilder and confuse their minds.

"In the presence of yesterday's auspicious judgment there is little temptation to dwell upon details. Nothing, absolutely nothing, of the whole formidable accusation survives the impartial scrutiny of the Court of Cassation. The best thing now is to let the curtain of oblivion fall upon the whole affair and let it take its place among other great mystifications of the past as material for any philosophical historian who wishes to dwell upon the old story of the wickedness of the few and the fallibility of the many."

HISTORY OF THE GREAT CASE.

Machinations by Which Justice Was Long Denied to Dreyfus.

In the Summer of 1894 Gen. Mercier was Minister of War. He had aroused the ire of the independent popular press by many exasperating measures which had turned French garrison towns into places of military despotism. In August a member of the "contre espionage" had been caught near the Prussian frontier, and, on the eve of his court-martial, released by Ministerial decree. Mercier did not explain that this man was in the service of France, and the independent press, led by Rochefort in his Intransigeant, and Drumont in La Libre Parole accused the Minister of having treasonably released a German spy. So bitter and personal were the imprecations and insults heaped upon his head that his Ministerial career was threatened with an untimely end.

Such was Mercier's position when some scraps of paper found by a French spy at the German Embassy were brought to him. The scraps, when pasted together, formed a sheet of what is known as "foreign correspondence" paper. On it were enumerated five documents which the writer promised to obtain—a note on the hydraulic brake of the 120 gun, a note on outpost troops, a note on the modification in artillery formation, a note relating to Madagascar, and a note on the field-firing manual of March 14, 1894. It began with the words: "In the absence of any news indicating your desire to see me, I nevertheless send you certain information of interest." Then followed the notes. This sheet of paper was the famous bordereau. Its presence proved the existence of a traitor. Gen. Mercier placed the document in the hands of Lieut. Col. Du Paty de Clam and ordered him to investigate. If Mercier could unearth this traitor in a dramatic manner, he could once and for all silence the tirades of the popular press.

Among the officers of the Fourth Bureau of the General Staff was an Alsatian Jew, Capt. Alfred Dreyfus of the Fourteenth Artillery. He was a model soldier, capable and well instructed in the science of his profession, but was not popular with his associates. In 1872, when Alsace was made German, Alfred and his two younger brothers swore allegiance to France, leaving the eldest brother, Jacques, to conduct the family business in Mülhausen, from which all derived considerable income. In 1874 Alfred was a student at the Chaptal College and afterward at Sainte Barbe. Four years later he was admitted to the French West Point—the Ecole Politechnique. He was graduated as a sub-Lieutenant. He took up his special career as an artillerist at the Ecole d'Application, and in 1882 was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-first Artillery, then at Mans. The following year he was stationed in Paris; in 1889 he received the rank of Captain and was admitted to the Ecole de Guerre; in 1893 he was attached to the General Staff of the French Army. In the meantime he had married and two children had been born to him.

Du Paty's Inspiration.

In comparing the handwriting of the bordereau with that of the various members of the General Staff, Du Paty de Clam at length reached the Fourth Bureau. He at once noted a similarity between the treasonable script and the chirography of the Alsatian Jew. Du Paty was an officer of great imagination and of serio-comic proclivities. The resemblance in handwriting became an inspiration to him, then a conviction. He obtained letters written by Dreyfus and, with the bordereau, submitted them to Bertillon, the inventor of the now well known method of criminal measurements which bears his name. Bertillon was an impressionable man. The eloquence of Du Paty impressed him, and he declared that the writer of the bordereau and the writer of the submitted letters were one and the same man.

Du Paty de Clam reported his success to Mercier, who received the intelligence with unfeigned joy and ordered Du Paty to proceed with his investigations and to arrest the supposed culprit. On Oct. 14 Dreyfus received a note from Du Paty asking his presence at the latter's office on the following morning. When Dreyfus appeared he found with Du Paty M. Cochefert, Chief of Police. Then ensued a play which, but for its tragical ending, would have been a comedy. Dreyfus was asked to take a dictation from Du Paty. In this dictation Du Paty interpolated certain phrases from the bordereau. Dreyfus's hand is said to have trembled.

"What is the matter?" inquired Du Paty. "I am cold," Dreyfus is reported to have replied. "No," returned Du Paty, "you are not cold, your hand trembles because you are a traitor, and your treason has found you out."

On Du Paty's order, M. Cochefert arrested Dreyfus and took him to the military prison of Cherche Midi. For seventeen days no official accusation was made against Dreyfus; no charge entered on the prison register. In the meantime Du Paty called upon him and sought to make him confess that he had either intentionally or unintentionally betrayed to an outsider some of the secrets of the General Staff.

Scarcely had Dreyfus been arrested when Mercier summoned M. Leser of Le Figaro and declared that there was "overwhelming evidence" against Dreyfus. Previously he had issued notes to the press announcing the arrest of a "Jewish officer," which was "likely to have important results." Mercier talked freely and MM. Rochefort, Drumont & Co. forgot their past grievances and hailed him as a "terror to all traitors."

The Curious Indictment.

Du Paty, in the meantime, busied himself with drawing up an indictment against Dreyfus. The document proved worthless and the duty was assigned to Commandant d'Ormescheville, who completed his report on Dec. 9. It is one of the most curious documents in the whole case—Dreyfus was a libertine because he had once been seen conversing with an officer who bore a bad reputation; he was a gambler because he had been seen to visit clubs where the members gambled, and—he wrote the bordereau because the great criminal expert Bertillon had said he did.

A formal charge was at length made against Dreyfus and he was ordered to prepare for trial. The trial began in the Hôtel du Conseil de Guerre on Dec. 19. The prisoner's counsel, Maître Demange, had no trouble in sweeping aside the hearsays, insinuations, and accusations which went to make up the famous indictment, and there remained only the authorship of the bordereau to be considered. Of the five experts in handwriting called to testify three belonged to the Government. Two of these declared Dreyfus to be the author of the bordereau; one said it might have been written by another person. The two civil experts declared that Dreyfus was not the author. In spite of the remonstrance of Maître Demange the trial had been conducted behind closed doors, and secrecy was still further maintained by the court retiring for final deliberation.

News reached Mercier that Dreyfus was about to be declared innocent. Like a flash he saw his own ruin. What would his present friends and admirers of the popular press say if, after all his boasting that he had discovered the traitor, he should allow the Jewish Captain to escape? He hastened to the Hôtel de Guerre and entered the chamber of deliberation. The court-martial, he learned, was indeed about to acquit the prisoner. He must act at once. He addressed the court as follows:

"Gentlemen, there is something more. I shall read to you a single sentence from a letter in cipher which some months ago came into the possession of the Ministry. You will comprehend its source, although I am not permitted to reveal the context." He read in a distinct voice: "Decidedly this rascal of a Dreyfus becomes too exacting." He then hastily retired, and the court, without question and its members perhaps without realizing that they were transgressing Article 101 of the Code of Military Justice, which provides that all evidence of prosecution must be made known to the accused, found the prisoner guilty. Alfred Dreyfus was thus convicted "by order."

On Jan. 5, 1895, Dreyfus was publicly degraded. The ceremony took place at 9 A. M. in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire and was one of the most tragic and dramatic scenes ever witnessed. The insignia of rank were torn from his uniform by the Adjutant and his sword was broken. Later he was marched around the hollow square formed by the troops. Every little while he paused and cried out in a loud voice: "I am innocent! Vive la France!" On catching sight of Du Paty de Clam, he exclaimed: "I am innocent! You know I am innocent!"

Devil's Island Torture.

Dreyfus, under the charge of Capt. Lebrun Renaud, was taken back to prison. The sentence of death passed upon him had been commuted to imprisonment for life in a fortified place. On Feb. 9, a law was passed confirming such punishment for traitors in time of peace. Toward the end of the month Dreyfus was on his way to Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, there to suffer untold torments and persecution of every conceivable kind, physical and mental, for nearly five years.

Dreyfus had few friends, but, little by little, rumors began to be heard in Paris that the evidence on which he had been convicted had been insufficient, that the court had shown prejudice against him because he was a Jew and an Alsatian. Certain papers at length expressed curiosity to see this evidence. Dreyfus's enemies in the General Staff would have cheerfully complied with the request were it not for the fact that the archives of the trial were in the care of Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart, who had been appointed head of the Intelligence Bureau in June, 1895. And Picquart was an honest man. On Sept. 14, 1896, an article appeared in The Eclair of Paris which contained several interesting features: A garbled version of the bordereau, a garbled version of the text read out by Mercier to the Court Martial, and the admission that this text had led to the conviction of Dreyfus. "It was communicated only to the Judges in their private room. As an irrefutable proof, it confirmed the opinion of the members of the Court Martial." Du Paty was the author of this article. Fearing to broach Picquart on the subject, he had transcribed the bordereau and the Mercier note from memory.

The admission that secret evidence had been produced was not lost on Dreyfus's legal representatives, and Mme. Dreyfus petitioned the Minister of Justice to investigate. This he declined to do on the ground that the communication in the Eclair was not official, and that nothing had transpired to show that Article 101 had been violated. Then Du Paty and whatever officers he had taken into his confidence lost their heads. They represented to the Minister of War that a fac simile copy of the bordereau, together with specimens of Dreyfus's handwriting, must be published. The requisite order was given. Le Matin of Nov. 10 contained the desired fac similes.

Esterhazy's Writing.

A copy of Le Matin fell into the hands of a stock broker who had had dealings with a military adventurer and hanger-on of foreign Courts named Ferdinand Esterhazy, or, as he preferred to be called, Marie Charles Ferdinand, Count Walsin-Esterhazy. In 1896 he was a commandant attached to the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry. The broker at once recognized his handwriting as that of the bordereau. He told his suspicions to the late M. Scheurer-Kestner, then Vice President of the Senate and an honorable man. The latter at once called on Gen. Billot, who was then Minister of War, and tried to interest him in the matter. On being repulsed he turned to Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, who, on Nov. 15, 1897, addressed an open letter to Gen. Billot, publicly accusing Esterhazy of being the author of the bordereau.

When that letter was made public confirmatory evidence arrived from another source. In the Spring of 1896 a "petit bleu," or city tube telegram, had been intercepted by Picquart's agents and brought to him as the head of the Intelligence Department. It was in writing and addressed to Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché in Paris. It was signed Esterhazy, and asked for an appointment. Picquart caused the career of this man to be secretly investigated, and found it bad. At the same time he was haunted by the suspicion that he was not unacquainted with the handwriting in the "petit bleu." Accident caused him to compare it with the bordereau in his possession. He no longer doubted that the real author of the famous list had been discovered. He informed his superior officer, Gen. Gonse, who at first gave him every encouragement in his investigation and then snubbed him. On Nov. 16 Picquart was dismissed from the head of the Intelligence Department and ordered to the frontier of Tunis, whence few officers return. He was succeeded by Col. Henry, and the conspirators, now in full possession of the secret archives, began to manufacture confirmatory evidence against the unfortunate prisoner of Devil's Island.

During 1897 party and racial strife had risen high. Few Frenchman believed in the innocence of Dreyfus or in the charge that he had been illegally convicted. The anti-Dreyfusards aroused anti-Semitic hatred, and Gen. Billot, as Minister of War, continued to declare the Dreyfus case ended. On Jan. 2, 1898, Esterhazy was brought before a court-martial distinctly favorable to him. Nine days later Picquart's testimony having been suppressed, he was acquitted and acclaimed a hero. But the exultation of the conspirators was short lived, for, on the 13th appeared Zola's famous letter, "J'accuse," which, although written at white heat, was the first comprehensive account of the conspiracy that had been published. M. Scheurer-Kestner had been Zola's informant.

Zola was prosecuted before a civil jury on Feb. 7, which prosecution was probably the most flagrant travesty on justice ever witnessed in Paris. He was convicted on the charge of libel. He appealed, and his sentence was quashed by the Supreme Court. A modified charge was then brought against him, and on July 18 he was tried at Versailles—a great military post—and then, despairing of getting justice, threw up his case and fled to England.

Cavaignac the Dupe.

In spite of their seeming overwhelming victories, the voice of conscience could not be stilled by the military conspirators. They wished to confuse and demoralize the Dreyfusards by one overwhelming blow. M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, was selected as the gullible dupe to deliver it. On July 7, 1898, he made a speech in the Chamber, pledging his sacred honor as a guarantee of the justice of Dreyfus's punishment and read out three letters, two bearing the date of 1894 and one bearing that of 1896, which, he said, were in the same handwriting. They were supposed to have been intercepted while passing from Schwarzkoppen, the German military attaché, to Col. Panizzardi of the Italian Embassy in Paris. The missives of 1894 contained the initial "D," the later one contained the name of Dreyfus in full. It read:

"I have heard that a Deputy is going to interpolate on the Dreyfus affair. If, on my return to Berlin the Kaiser shall cause me to be questioned, I shall say that I have never had any relations with this Jew. If they ask you, say the same thing, for no one must ever know that we had anything to do with him."

Of course, Cavaignac did not read the sentence about the Kaiser, nor did he more than imply the source of the letters. But his speech was received with vociferous acclaim, and by an enormous majority ordered to be posted throughout France. The Deputies were so relieved to find that Dreyfus's guilt was irrefutable that they did not pause to inquire why it was that the later letter should be written in mongrel French while the two previous ones showed most excellent diction.

All France breathed freely for twenty-four hours. Then Picquart, who had been dismissed from the army charged with betraying official secrets, addressed a note to the Government declaring that he was in a position to prove that, of the three letters, those of 1894 could not possibly refer to Dreyfus, while that of 1896 "bore every appearance of being a forgery." Lieut. Col. Henry, his successor in the Intelligence Department, was ordered before Cavaignac. He confessed that he was the author of the 1896 missive, but claimed justification for the forgery on the ground of "the honor of the army." In prison Henry committed suicide or was murdered. Cavaignac, overwhelemed and humiliated, resigned as Minister.

The New Facts.

The Henry forgery, added to other evidence in the possession of Dreyfus's legal representatives, formed the "new facts" which brought the case before the Minister of Justice early in September, 1898. A Cabinet meeting voted to allow the case to proceed for revision to the Supreme Court of Appeal. This court decided that the evidence "warranted" an introductory investigation. It therefore proceeded to summon witnesses and to examine the documents in the case. This occupied the Winter of 1898-9; and was ended by the court ordering Dreyfus to appear before the Rennes court-martial to be judged in conformity with the following question:

"Was Dreyfus guilty in 1894 of provoking machinations or of carrying on negotiation with a foreign power or one of its agents in order to incite it to commit hostilities or to undertake war against France, or did he procure it the means for so doing by delivering to it the notes and documents enumerated in the bordereau?"

In the course of its investigation the court because convinced not only of the initial illegality of 1894, but also of the fact that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau. Had the court been sure, as it is to-day, of its jurisdiction in military cases by ending them without further trial, it might have simply declared Dreyfus innocent and there closed the matter. But even Dreyfusards desired a new trial. As it was, the Supreme Court placed an absurdity before the Rennes Court Martial—Prove that Dreyfus betrayed documents mentioned in a bordereau which we have proved was written by Esterhazy.

Dreyfus was brought back to France from his island prison, and the trial at Rennes began. It lasted from Aug. 6 until Sept. 9, 1899. On the latter day the court martial solemnly declared that, by a majority of five to two, it had found Dreyfus guilty "with extenuating circumstances" and condemned him to ten years' imprisonment and to military degradation. The court martial had ignored the obligation reposed in it by the Supreme Court. It had established the absurdity!

The news of the decision reached Paris Saturday night, Sept. 9, and before midnight Mathieu Dreyfus was on his way to Rennes to beg his brother to accept a pardon from the Government in order that his case might no longer be a National issue. Maître Labori, Dreyfus's junior counsel, begged him to refuse the pardon, and assured him of ultimate triumphant success if he would only allow his case to remain a National issue. But Dreyfus was broken in health and weary. He thought of his family and the five years passed in prison, and accepted the pardon.

The influences of the Dreyfus case have been almost infinite in France. Laws have succeeded one another in order to make it impossible at any subsequent time for a similar case of distract the nation and almost imperil its existence. The work begun by the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry in 1899 was pursued under the administrations of Combes and Rouvier. There has been a general clearing of the air and ground. One of the first measures of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry was an Amnesty Law prohibiting all criminal prosecution of cases growing out of the "cause célèbre." In this way, the Dreyfus conspirators will escape the punishment justly due them.

Effect of Amnesty.

The amnesty law, however, did not change the status of Dreyfus. In November, 1903, he petitioned the Supreme Court to reopen his case by denying the validity of certain evidence introduced at Rennes. Since then the "new facts" in his possession have multiplied. He has placed before the court evidence to show that he could not have confessed his guilt as had been alleged by Lebrun Renaud on the day of his degradation; that the famous document read out by Mercier to the 1894 court martial had no existence in fact, but had been based upon an extraneous note written by Schwarzkoppen to his Italian colleague, into which the Minister had read the name Dreyfus; and, finally, that the Government witness at Rennes, Chernusky, was a perjurer. And there were other facts of more or less importance.

The Supreme Court, sitting in general session, began its public hearing of the case on June 10 last. It listened to the history of the whole affair interpreted by three jurists, by Maître Mornard, Dreyfus's counsel; Maître Baudouin, the Public Prosecutor, and by Maître Moras, the councilor reporter of the court. While all three agreed that Dreyfus was absolutely innocent and that had Du Paty de Clam not seen in 1894 a resemblance between his chirography and the handwriting of the bordereau, his name would never have been mentioned in connection with the case, Maître Moras thought that the jurisdiction of the court did not extend to quashing the Rennes sentence without a third trial. His colleagues believed that the Supreme Court had a right to proclaim Dreyfus innocent and there end the matter without further procedure. This opinion has prevailed.

CONGRATULATES DREYFUS.

Maurice B. Blumenthal Says the Civilized World Thanks Him.

The following message was sent yesterday to Alfred Dreyfus by Sheriff's Counsel Maurice B. Blumenthal, who was Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, which was organized by Jews and Jewish institutions in this country in 1899 to give Dreyfus the moral and financial support of American Jews in his fight for vindication and which forwarded to France a petition signed by thousands of residents and citizens of the United States on behalf of Dreyfus:

"The physical and spiritual tenacity and determination of our ancient and energetic race have scored a distinct triumph in your vindication. Justice and advanced civilization have achieved a marked victory in the outcome of your superhuman battle for right. The aspersion of disloyalty to country which your persecutors so ruthlessly cast upon you, and through you upon our people, has been effectually disproved.

"For the misery and torture you have so long endured and the hardships and agony you have suffered in your noble and self-sacrificing campaign against tyranny and race hatred, the civilized world brings you thanks and praise today, and prays that you may spend your remaining days in happiness and contentment. The decision is not alone a vindication of Dreyfus, but as well one of the crowning triumphs of Jewish endeavor."

ARMOR TRUST TO PRESIDENT.

Appeal for Share of Contract the Midvale Company May Get.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12. — President Dinkey of the Carnegie Steel Company called to-day upon Secretary Bonaparte, and further urged the claims of the Armor Trust concerns for two-thirds of the contract for armor for which they were underbid by the Midvale Company by nearly $50 a ton. President Harrar of the Midvale Company also called upon the Secretary of the Navy, and combatted the suggestion thrown out by the representatives of the other companies that his concern's plant was not large enough to undertake successfully the entire contract for armor for the South Carolina and Michigan.

The Secretary announced that the award probably would be made to-morrow, but there is no indication as to what it will be.

The delay in reaching a decision is due to the fact that President Roosevelt has sent for the papers, and will make a personal examination of the matter. It is understood here that the trust concerns have appealed directly to the President. It is known that the sentiment of the Navy Department is for giving the whole contract to the Midvale Company, and if any part of it goes to the trust concerns it will be because of the interference of the President and at his direction.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:45 A. M.—108 Greenwich Street; Frank Voiti; damage, $1,000.

8:20 A. M.—100 East Sixtieth Street; Elias Dier; damage trifling.

11:17 A. M.—138 Essex Street; Eggers & Rubin; damage, $400.

1:50 P. M.—208 Division Street; Max Selinger; damage trifling.

2:20 P. M.—121 East Seventy-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—138 Manhattan Street; London & Magesoth; damage trifling.

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MONEY OFFERED HER, KINNAN WITNESS SAYS

Mrs. Shippo Also Declares Gibson Said He'd "Fix" Her.

NEW STORIES OF MURDER

Policeman Says He Heard a Man Near the House Ask His Companion If He Was Afraid.

Coroner McDonald began the formal inquest yesterday into the death of Mrs. Alice Kinnan, who was beaten to death on the night of June 8 on the front porch of the old Stenton mansion, at Washington Avenue and 189th Street, in which Mrs. Kinnan lived with her aged mother, Mrs. Louise M. Stenton. Only seven witnesses were examined. There are two dozen more. The inquest is expected to last several days.

Coroner McDonald believes that enough will be brought out by the inquest to warrant an arrest. None of any consequence has been made yet. Burton W. Gibson, who was for several years attorney for Mrs. Stenton and her daughter, and who has been examined at length in connection with the case, was present yesterday with a lawyer to assist him.

Mrs. Stenton, the mother of the dead woman, who was moved from her old home by the police to that of Mrs. A. E. Miller, and there put under police surveillance for several days, was also present yesterday. For a long time Mrs. Stenton would not give the police and Coroner satisfactory answers to any questions they asked her about the death of her daughter, but she has proved a little more tractable in the last week or so, following the proceedings to dispossess her from her old home. Lawyer Gibson was the agent in the dispossess proceedings.

Capt. Brennan of the Tremont Station was the first witness. There was nothing new in his testimony. Policeman Devlin of the Tremont Station said that at 9 o'clock of the night of the murder, while he was at Bathgate Avenue and 189th Street, two blocks from the house, he heard a slight scream. He thought it was a cat scream. A short time later, at Lorillard Place and 189th Street, he saw a tall and a short man leaning up against a lamp post. He heard the tall man say to his companion:

"You're not afraid, are you?"

Later in the evening he was told by a boy of the murder. He then went to the Stenton house, and had seeing Maria Shippo, the Italian woman who lives in the basement, asked her what she knew about the case. She told him that she had seen no one come in or go away, but that she had heard a scream.

The most important witness of the day was Mrs. Shippo. She began by contradicting one of the statements of Policeman Devlin. She declared that about 9 o'clock she saw a man standing in the front yard under one of the trees, about thirty feet away, apparently trying to hide. She saw him advance cautiously and go up the stoop. He was a tall, thin man, she went on, but she could not tell whether he was black or white.

The Italian woman said also that she had never been inside the Stenton house but once in the four years that she had lived in the basement. Mrs. Shippo, however, said she was treated in a very friendly manner by Mrs. Kinnan. She said that Mrs. Kinnan often referred to "our lawyer." She thought Mrs. Kinnan meant Lawyer Gibson.

Speaking of the occurrences of the night before the murder, when Gibson was at the house, Mrs. Shippo said that she had heard quarreling upstairs which lasted until 10:30 o'clock. The loud voices and stamping up and down on the floor above kept her awake for an hour. In the morning she said Mrs. Kinnan had come down and told her "it was that devil of a lawyer, who makes me a lot of trouble." Just then Mrs. Stenton called down at her daughter: "What are you talking to Mrs. Shippo for? You have no business to be talking about our affairs. Come upstairs."

Mrs. Shippo saw Mrs. Kinnan talking to a man that afternoon at 2 o'clock. She didn't know who he was, though Mrs. Kinnan had indicated later in the day that he was an insurance agent. The witness, under specific questioning, said that Mrs. Kinnan had spoken to her that Friday morning about a lawyer's bill which she had thought was going to be $100, but which had turned out to be $46,000.

On the night of the murder, Mrs. Shippo said, she had heard some voices up stairs, and going up had seen Mrs. Stenton standing over the body, saying: "What am I going to do, what am I going to do?" Mrs. Stenton had told her to go away and mind her own business, and in answer to a question of Mrs. Shippo had said, somewhat hysterically, "They came and rang the bell." Mrs. Shippo put her hand under Mrs. Kinnan's head. She saw that it was bleeding and then asked her who had done "that to her." Mrs. Kinnan answered, according to Mrs. Shippo:

"It was that lawyer."

"What lawyer? I asked her," said Mrs. Shippo, "but she only moaned after that. I stopped talking until the ambulance came."

The next Saturday, Mrs. Shippo declared, she was told by Marie Perons of 119th Street and Avenue A that a man at that address wanted to see her. Going there, she continued, she saw Michael Scudo, a politician, who offered to give her money for Lawyer Gibson if she would go to Italy and would not testify against him. She said she refused to go back to Italy, because she could make only 10 cents a day there. Several people had told her it was the time for her to "get rich."

Mrs. Shippo said that several days ago, just after the proceedings instituted to dispossess her, Lawyer Gibson had followed her from court and had offered her $100 if she would leave the place. She could not explain why Mr. Gibson had offered her that money. She had seen him on July 4 in a drug store on Pelham Avenue, she said, and he had told her: "This business is too much for me." At the same time she asked him: "Did you see any one that night I went out for water?" He only laughed, she said, and then said to her:

"I'll fix you some time."

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M. E. INGALLS IS BACK.

Was with Municipal Ownership Investigators in Europe.

M. E. Ingalls, Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen appointed by the National Civic Federation to study municipal ownership in this country and in England, spent yesterday in this city. They landed from the Oceanic on Wednesday.

Mr. Ingalls is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Directors of the Big Four Railroad, a branch of the Vanderbilt system. Before starting for his home in Cincinnati last night he talked of the work done by the Committee of Fifteen. He prophesied that its report would be unanimous.

"I believe," he said to a TIMES reporter, "that the entire committee will meet on middle ground in this important problem and that the report will be satisfactory to those members who started on the investigation heartily in favor of municipal ownership, to those who started out greatly opposed to it, and to those of us who, like myself, had not made up their minds either way."

Mr. Ingalls was enthusiastic about the character and mental attitude of the members of the committee. "They showed a spirit of sincerity," he said, "and were earnest, hard-working gentlemen at all times. The committee, when we started out, was composed of three elements, those who were opposed to municipal ownership, those who favored it, and those who were undecided. There were also the representatives of labor, who studied the question with a view to its effect on labor only.

"We went to Dublin, Glasgow, Newcastle, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leicester, Sheffield, Norwich, and London. In all of these cities we found the people eager to have us hear both sides. We had experts representing those who favored municipal ownership and those who were against it and we obtained a great mass of data that will prove interesting in this country.

"In London we found a pretty big fight on over the question, with the influential London Times against municipal ownership. The Times holds that it is better to have individual effort than municipal ownership, and that the city has as much to do now as it can well take care of.

"The other members of the committee will come home at will. I expect that we will meet in this city about Aug. 20. We will then adjourn until Oct. 1. I believe I can safely say that our report to the public and the Civic Federation will be ready by the last of October. With the report we will send in the statistics we have gathered, so that the public may see that the jury has drawn its conclusions fairly."

"Will the committee give a direct report either favoring or condemning municipal ownership?" Mr. Ingalls was asked.

"I can hardly answer that," he replied. "There may be a conclusion in between, but I cannot give any hint of how the committee now stands. The statement that I told a business acquaintance that the committee would bring in a report against municipal ownership is not true, as I have not furnished any suggestion of the probable result to any one. The results of our investigation will not be made public until the report is ready and signed."

"What do you think of Mr. Bryan's chances?"

"He is bound to be the next President," he replied. "Nothing can beat him. I voted against him twice, but I'm going to vote for him this time. I am sure that he will be elected, and that he will be a conservative and splendid Chief Executive of the United States. He has learned a great deal of late years."

English
LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York

EVANS FOR GOVERNOR.

Tennessee Republicans Nominate ex-Commissioner of Pensions.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—Henry Clay Evans of Hamilton County, former Commissioner of Pensions and recently American Consul General in London, tonight was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention. D. C. Swab was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

The nomination of Evans for Governor came after an exciting session and marks the transfer of Republican leadership in Tennessee from Congressman Walter P. Brownlow of the First District, to Mr. Evans.

Most good New York printers prefer using
Old Hampshire Bond
"Look for the Water Mark"
for all commercial purposes because it satisfies even their most critical customers.
Your printer has our sample book showing OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND printed, embossed, and lithographed.
Ask him to show it to you.

Our great July clearing sale reaches its best value-giving period to-day---over 5,000 unequalled saving opportunities here to-day.

1,000 $1.50 leather belts at 50c.

1,500 $1.50 sample combs at 50c.

WE'RE getting ready for inventory—throwing out for quick selling all seasonable merchandise—all odd lots, broken lines, remnants and surplus stocks, which our policy does not permit us to take into consideration during inventory. Radical prices throughout the store is the order of the day, not one section that does not contribute some highly interesting bargain that insures a saving of 25% to one-half; in some instances even more.

$1.00 sash pins, brooches and silk fobs at 25c.

This is the one great clearing sale that all New York and suburbs look forward to—the sale that has turned dull July into one of the busiest months of the year—a time when prices on high class merchandise reach the lowest mark.

$1.00 fancy mounted hair ornaments at 50c.

If you cannot come to-day, come Saturday. Prices hold good as long as the lots last. It is a positive Clearing Sale in the strictest sense of the word. A time when stock righting exigencies take precedence over everything and the loss is not considered. It will certainly pay you to read every line. If you've a single want which a great store can supply, you'll find it here at a price that's bound to make this house the natural headquarters for all saving shoppers.

Clearing sale of odd corsets at 69c

Second Floor.

ODDS and ends of up-to-date brands and models in slightly soiled and odd sizes; tape mercerized girdles; blue and pink; 18, 20 to 28. White batiste short corset, long hip, gore cut; 18, 21 to 29; slightly soiled 69c

Store closes at 5:30 daily. Saturdays at 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

8,000 pairs of bathing shoes, 15c.

Centre aisle, Bargain table.

THEY are what are known as "faults"—each pair having a slight imperfection, but not enough to impair the usefulness. If absolutely perfect price would be 25c to 50c; they're practically good as firsts 15c

July clearing silks.

69c. colored taffetas, plain and glace, yard, 35c
$1 novelty dress silk, to close at, per yard, 49c
50c. imported corded wash silks, at, yard, 25c
75c. 32-inch black habutai, at, per yard, 45c
75c. imported black pure dye taffeta, yard, 59c
23-inch white habutai, worth double, yard, 25c
69c. colored jacquard habutais, washable, 39c
75c. 36-inch white habutai, washable, at, 55c
$1.25 coin-spot foulard, white ground only, 69c

Main Floor.

Waist clearance.

Clearing women's $1.25 lawn waists, at 75c
Women's $2.00 sheer lawn waists, at $1.25
Women's sheer lawn outing waists, at 98c

Second Floor.

Clearing underwear.

Women's 15c. rib cotton vests, to close, 10c
Women's 25c. Swiss rib vests, to close, 17c
Women's 29c. shaped vests—low neck, 19c
50c. and 35c. pink, sky and white vests, 25c
Men's 50c. gauze American shirts, at 35c
Men's 50c. gauze American drawers, at 35c
$1.25 and $1 French balbriggan shirts, at 69c
Women's $1.35 Ypsilanti suits, to close, 95c

Main Floor.

Linens, white goods.

20c. lace stripe dotted Swisses, at 15c
$2.75 all-lace renaissance bureau scarfs, $1.75
$2.95 hemstitched table cloths, at $1.95
$1.95 pattern table cloths, 2½ yds., $1.50
20c. hemmed huck towels, reduced to 12½c
29c. white poplin, mercerized figures, at 19c

Main Floor.

The glove clearance

$1.50 elbow length gloves, at per pair, $1.00
$2.50 lace mitts, black and white, pair, $1.00
$2.00 French Milanese lisle gloves, pair, $1.50
35c. 2-clasp black and colored lisle, pair, 19c

Main Floor.

Millinery clearance

Trimmed tailor suit hats—sale price, $3.95
Trimmed black chip sailors—brand new, $4.95
Banded sailors—satin tip—reduced to 75c
Women's white duck hats, reduced to 58c
American beauty roses—cluster of 7—at 48c
Untrimmed Java sailors—to close, at 85c
Untrimmed black chip hats—to close, at 98c

Main Floor.

Clearing silverware.

25c. Rogers tea, coffee, sugar spoons, at 10c
40c. Rogers tablespoons or forks at half, 20c
40c. Rogers dessert spoons or forks at 20c
50c. Rogers triple knives or forks at 25c

Main Floor.

China clearing sale

38c dozen crystal water tumblers, to close at 24c
15c English print cups and saucers at 10c
$1.25 large fern dishes, to close at 75c
$13 porcelain dinner sets, reduced to $8
$18 Austrian china dinner sets, to close, $12
$2.50 porcelain chamber sets—10 pcs., $1.95
$3.25 porcelain chamber sets—slop jar, $3.15
$1.50 revolving crystal punch bowl at 95c
50c blue historical rail plates, reduced to 25c
35c to 75c china plates—all sizes, at 25c

Basement Salesroom.

Upholstery reduced

85c. bamboo porch screens, 5x8 feet, at 60c
$1.00 bamboo porch screens, 6x8 feet, at 75c
All the best outside bark of the bamboo complete with rope and pulleys. Fourth Floor.
49c. tucked ruffled muslin curtains, at 29c
$10.75 rug tapestry couch covers, at $6.90
$2.00 red fibre cloth hammock cushions, 98c

Clearing carpeting.

$1.25 inlaid linoleum remnants, to close, 50c
40c. oil cloth remnants—reduced to half, 20c
$24.00 9x12 all-wool Smyrna rugs, $15.00
$2.00 1 and 1½ yards carpet samples, $1.00
50c. fibre matting—reduced to close, 35c
40c. Jap. and China matting—reduced to 20c

Fourth Floor.

Clearing furniture.

$8.00, $9.00, $10.00 parlor tables at $5.00
$15.00 Morris chairs—mahogany finish, $9.75
$17.50 mahogany corner chairs—uph., $9.75
$24.00 golden oak buffet—polished, $16.50
$2.50 golden oak dining chairs at $1.65
$3.50 porch arm chairs—maple frame, $2.75

Fifth Floor.

The July clearance of women's apparel.

Third Floor.

Women's $2.95 shirt waist dresses—sheer white lawn, at	$1.95
Women's $4.95 2-piece dresses—white, black, figured lawns, at	$2.95
Women's $6 shirt waist dresses—white lawn—embroidery trimmed, at	$2.95
Women's $9.75 2-piece dresses—linen, grass cloth, ribbon belts, at	$4.95
Women's $12.75 linen coat suits—Eton, white and colored reps, at	$5.00
Women's $15 linen and rep coat suits—finely tailored, at	$7.50
Women's $19.75 Eton or pony coats—white and colored reps, at	$10.00
Women's $19.75 lingerie or sheer mull dresses—white, colors, at	$12.75
Women's $20.00 silk shirt waist dresses—all fancy weaves, at	$9.75
Women's $30.00 princess dresses—all colors—lace trimmed, at	$15.00
Women's $12 figured swiss dresses—2 pcs or princess models, at	$7.95
Women's $35 coat suits—all linen—fancy Summer styles, at	$15.00
Women's $35 lingerie dresses or coat suits—Eton or box, at	$19.75
Women's $45 princess lingerie dresses and smart coat suits, at	$24.75
Women's $65.00 silk lined French voile—all silk taffeta, at	$25.00
Women's $65.00 white serge outing suits—exquisitely finished, at	$25.00
Women's $2.95 skirts—plaited or circular gored—fine reps, at	$1.75
Women's $3.95 outing skirts—new model—fine English reps, at	$2.50
Women's $5 tailor-made skirts—imported white poplinette, at	$3.95
Women's $3.95 brilliantine bathing suits, reduced to	$2.95
Misses' $10 linen coat suits, white rep, short boxy model, at	$5.00
Misses' $12.75 ¾ semi-fitted coat suit, white English rep, at	$7.50
Misses' $18.75 princess dresses, dainty models, all colors, at	$12.75
Misses' $3.95 white poplinette skirts, new model; special, at	$2.00
Misses' and junior $6.75 regulation outing suits, white linen, at	$5.00
Girls' $1.50 dresses; Anderson gingham or fine chambray, at	$1.00
Girls' $2.75 Russian dresses, low neck, white linon; also linens, at	$1.75
Girls' $3.95 dresses, white Persian lawn, swisses and dimities, at	$2.95

Sacques, kimonos.

$1.00 dressing sacques, fine lawns, at 45c
$1.50 sacques and kimonos, to close, at 89c
$1.39 long kimonos, stripes and checks, at 79c
$1.95 long kimonos, striped lawns, at $1.69
$2.95 2-piece house gowns—lawns—at $1.75
$2.95 house gowns—colored lawns—at $1.98
$3.95 house gowns—flowered lawns—at $2.95
$1.25 maids' percale dresses, stripes, at 98c
$1.75 maids' percale dresses, 1 and 2 pcs, $1.50
$2.25 maids' percale & chambray dresses, $1.95

Second Floor.

Toilet articles.

50c. to $1.50 badger hair shaving brushes. 39c
Hair brushes that sold to 75c., to close, 25c
Bath brushes, with adjustable handles, at 25c
Ideal talcum powder—3 boxes to-day, at 25c
Nail brushes—with or without handles, 10c
Toilet soaps—values to 25c. Box of 3 at 10c

Main Floor.

Handkerchiefs.

Women's 10c. initial linen handkerchiefs, 5c
Men's and women's 15c. linen handkerchiefs, 8c
Men's 19c. French cross-bar handkerchiefs, 11c
Women's 25c. initial cross-bar l'n h'dk'fs, 12½c

Main Floor.

Sheet music sale, 10c

Operatic, vocal and instrumental.

No mail orders.

The Stars, the Stripes and You.
Keep on the Sunny Side.
Cheyenne.
Just a Little Rocking Chair.
Oh, What a Night to Spoon.
Colleen Bawn.
Is It Warm Enough for You?
You're a Grand Old Flag.
Waiting at the Church.
Little Girl Like Me, Waltz Me Around, Willie, Mag-yar Maid, (from His Honor the Mayor.)
Bill Simmons, You're Just the Girl I'm Looking For, (Social Whirl.)
Can't You See I'm Lonely?
While the Old Mill Wheel Is Turning.
Somewhere, (Chas. K. Harris.)
Kiss Me Again, (Fritzi Scheff.)
Old Man Manhattan.
Milo.
Waltz Me, Bill.
Linger Longer Girl.
Rocky Road to Dublin.
Mary Ann.
Shady Side of Broadway.
Come, Take a Skate with Me.
Nighttime, Mysterious Maid, (Governor's Son.)
Moon Dear.
Will You Love Me in December?
Dolly Dimple.
Mother, Pin a Rose on Me.
Goodby, Sweetheart, Goodby.
Moving Day.
Holding Hands.
Moon Has Eyes on You.
Walt Till the Sun Shines, Nellie.
'Neath Spreading Chestnut Tree.

Third Floor.

Men's outing suits at 9.75

THIS low price gives you the right to choose from an assortment of 500 suits that sold a few weeks ago at $15, $18 and $20—all of them tailored in the latest mode, and made of the best Summer fabrics.

Two-garment suits, Three-garment suits, 9.75

Second Floor.

Hand-tailored and made of fine gray worsteds, French flannels in stripes and checks, tropical effects in tweeds and cassimeres, four different models; four different coat models; ¼, ½ or full lined; $15, $18 and $20 regularly. July clearing sale price 9.75

Wash goods, domestics, linings.

Remnants—39c half silk foliennes, to close, 19c
29c printed silk check organdies, to close, 19c
15c hemstitched pillow cases, special at 12½c
59c bleached bed sheets—81x90, special, 49c
39c taffeta finish black dress lining, at 19c
12½c cambric for underwear—yd. wide, 10c
12½c hemmed pillow cases—45x36, at 9c
18c half silk crepe de chine—yard, at 12½c

Main Floor.

Clearing laces

10c Val., torchon, Point de Paris laces at 5c
25c lace remnants, broken widths, odd pcs., 10c
35c bands, medallions, insertions, to close, 15c
75c St. Gall and Plauen laces, bands, at 39c
4.50 lace trimmed embroidered robes, $2.75
5.50 white net robes, lace trimmed, at $3.98

Main Floor.

Women's neckwear

$1 Emb. and lace trimmed half sleeves, at 50c
50c Pique coat sets, reduced, to close, 19c
25c Summer neckwear, reduced to close, 12½c
Tourist Ruching—6 yards in a box—at 25c

Main Floor.

Infants' wear

$1.00 corded wash hats—buttoned crown, 50c
45c nainsook slips—ruffle finished, at 25c
95c nainsook slips—lace edge finish, at 68c
75c short dresses—up to 2 years, at 50c
$1.00 short dresses—embroidery trimmed, 75c
$1.50 nainsook dresses—1 to 3 years, at 98c
15c children's drawers—tucked, hemmed 12c
39c children's camb. dr'w'rs, emb. edges 25c

Second Floor.

The shoe clearance

Women's $2.50 white canvass ties at $1.50
Women's $3 white canvas Gibson ties, $1.95
Children's $3 shoes, button or lace, at $1.00
Children's $2.50 footshape shoes, 11-2, $1.75
Women's $3 sample shoes, 3½, 4, A, B, $1.50
Children's $1.50 white canv. shoes, 4-8, $1.15

Second Floor.

Housefurnishings

$12 Star refrigerator—lift cover style, $8.95
$14.25 Star refrigerator—apart. house, 10.75
5c Japanese straw stoop seats, to close, 3½c
8-lb. bags ice cream salt, reduced, to close, 8c
$1.25 square covered clothes hampers at 89c
25c covered sleeve boards, closing price, 16c
$3.50 "Sure Cut" lawn mowers at $2.39
$4.95 to $6.50 Silver King lawn mower, $4.25
$3.25, 4-gal. porcelain lined water cooler, $2.45
5-ply garden hose—25 and 50 ft. lengths, ft. 10c

Basement.

Dress goods clearing

$1.00 silk and wool chiffon voile, special at 55c
50c. shepherd check suitings, popular sizes 29c
50c. to 85c. grades black, colored remnants 25c
85c. to $1.50 grades black, col. remnants 50c

Main Floor.

Men's furnishings.

79c and 89c. men's negligee shirts at 50c
$1.00 men's negligee shirts, to close, at 79c
$1.25 men's negligee shirts, reduced to 89c
$1.50 men's negligee shirts, to close, $1.00
50c. washable four-in-hands, reduced to 25c
$4 Brooklyn Knitting Co. bathing suit, $2.50
$3.50 Terry bath robe, reduced to $2.25

Main Floor.

Clearing notions.

25c. hand-made golf hair nets, reduced to 15c
75c. steel studded elastic belts, to close, 50c
10c. & 25c. silk braids, remnants, yd, 5c & 10c
5c. transparent collar supporters, per set, 3c
25c. back combs at less than half price, pr., 10c
50c. papier mache bust forms, 32 to 40, 35c

Main Floor.

Undermuslins.

50c. misses' cambric skirts, all sizes, 25c
69c. misses' gowns with hemstitched yoke, 50c
50c. corset covers, lace trimmed, half, 25c
45c. cambric drawers—tucked ruffles, at 25c
69c. cambric drawers—lace trimmed, at 50c
$1.50 cambric skirts—embroidery flounce, 98c
$1.25 gowns—lace and emb., tucked, 98c
25c. cambric drawers—ruffle finished, at 19c
$1.00 corset covers—2 and 3 rows lace, 68c
$2.65 cambric skirt—deep emb. ruffle, $1.98

Second Floor.

Art needlework.

50c. stamped lined lingerie hats, to close, 35c
25c. stamped lawn lingerie hats, to close, 15c
35c. lithograph pillow slips (complete), 25c
50c. Swiss dresser sets, reduced to close, 35c
3c. peri lustre embroidered cotton skein, 1c
All hand emb. pillows and centre pieces reduced to close at half price. Second Floor.

Embroideries.

9c remnants and mussed embroideries, at 3c
15c remnants and mussed embroideries, at 7c
20c embroideries, bandings and edgings, 10c
25c embroideries, edgings and insertions, 15c
35c embroideries, skirtings, bandings, at 19c
65c skirtings, &c., clearing sale price, 39c

Main Floor.

Clearing hosiery.

Women's 35c imported gauze cotton, at 25c
Women's split soles seamless fast black, 19c
Women's black lace stripe hose, to close 15c
Women's 25c gauze lisle black and tan, at 19c
Children's 25c fine ribbed hose, to close 18c
Men's full fashioned black half hose, at 19c
Men's half hose—odds and ends; pair, 12½c
Men's half hose, fancy stripes, mixed at 25c

Main Floor.

Picture clearance

35c photogravures and colors, to close, at 15c
$1. fac-simile water colors, reduced to close 50c
$1.50 Christy pictures, reduced to close 75c
$2.00 fruits—Flemish frames, to close $1.00
$3.75 pastels and engravings, to close $2.00

Fourth Floor.

Leather goods

$1.00 real leather vanity bags, well made, 50c
75c silk and leather girdles, mussed, at 25c
$8.00 real leather carriage bags, at $4.95
$6.00 real leather carriage bags, at $3.95
$3.50 real leather carriage bags, at $1.50
$1.50 real leather bags, black and brown, 95c
$1.00 real leather env. bags, with purse, 50c

Main Floor.

Suit cases, trunks

Leather suit cases, steel frame, pocket, $3.50
$10 cowhide bags, hand-sewed edges, $7.50
$7.50 canvas covered trunks, price $5.00
$25.00 dress trunks, veneer boxes, $20.00
Riveted dress trunks, cloth lined, at $10.00

Third Floor.

Clearing go-carts

Alwin go-carts, fold like suit case, at $6.00
$8.00 folding go-carts, rubber tires, at $1.75
$10.00 reclining go-carts, to close, at $5.00

Third Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.'s pure food show

HAS met with unequalled success and places New York's finest grocery in the foremost ranks of America's pure food expositions. Thousands of men, women and children from this city and suburban points are being attracted here by the high class entertainments given daily,

Sixth Floor.

Edison kinetograph, with the new moving pictures, an enterprising educational feature for the grown-ups. The minstrel manikins and pantomime for the children. At 3 P. M. Miss Sadye Rosenzweig, America's greatest and most remarkable violinist, will play.

Our model food store draws enormous crowds. To-day we anticipate even a greater number. Prices that afford a very substantial saving. Complimentary samples. The following specials for to-day and Saturday:

Fresh creamery butter. Royal Stuart quality—made from selected rich cream—full grass flavor—1 lb. print—not delivered... 24c

HOMEMADE CAKE—Pure fruit layer cake, 8 layers light, rich cake, pure fruit filling; regular 80c. cake 20c

HOMEMADE BISCUITS Light and fluffy; dozen 12c

SMOKED BEEF—Armour's finest quality; delicately cured; wafer sliced; lb 20c

TEAS—Extra choice, Young Hyson, Formosa Oolong, Ceylon, Gunpowder, or India Ceylon; delicate, fine cup flavor; mixed to suit the purchaser; our regular 60c. grades, 5 lbs., $2; lb..... 45c

New England hams. Squires' delicate dry mild sugar cured; 10 to 12 lbs. average; lb..... 13½c

New laid eggs. Guaranteed to be absolutely fresh laid eggs. Dozen in carton—not delivered.... 23c

ROYAL DINNER COFFEE—Extra quality—Mocha and Java Coffee, fine flavor and aroma; 10 lbs., $2.35; 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb.. 28c

COFFEE—Waverly Blend—Of extra choice Mocha and Java; strong, pungent—full flavor; 10 lbs., $1.90; 5 lbs., $1.00; per lb..... 22c

PEA BEANS.
Finest quality New York State Hand-Picked; 10 lbs., 35c.; 5 lbs..... 18c

ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
Just received from the steamer—New importation of Genuine Society Roquefort; 35c per lb..... 35c

BREAKFAST COCOA.
Royal Stuart, Extra Quality—Rich chocolate flavor; ½-lb. can 16c

Borden's condensed milk. Magnolia brand; 3 cans..... 25c

Gold medal flour. Washburn & Crosby's best patent; ½-barrel sack..... 71c Complimentary cook book.

FRENCH OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart, rich, heavy, French Olive Oil, packed expressly for us in France; gallon can, with faucet, $2.75; ½-gal. can, with faucet, $1.50; ¼-gallon can, 80c.; large bottle, 70c.; medium bottle, 40c.; small bottle..... 25c

Boneless breakfast bacon. Squires' delicate, dry, mild, New England cured; 3½ to 6-lb. strips; lb..... 16c

OLIVES—Royal Stuart; extra fancy; large Spanish Queen Olives; very meaty; 35-oz. bottle, 50c.; 16-oz. bottle, 45c.; 14-oz. bottle.. 35c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—The popular Highland brand; extra creamy; tender corn; doz., 80c.; regular 10c. 2-lb. can 7c

Wines and liquors.

BLACKBERRY BRANDY—Highly recommended for family and medicinal use; 12 full quart bottles, $9.75; quart bottle. 1.00

TARRAGONA PORT—Sandeman & Co.; regular $2.75 value; special, gallon. 50c

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.65; full quart bottle 72c

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Ramsay's Old Highland; gallon, $4.00; bottle. 90c

PILSNER BEER—Unexcelled for purity and flavor; dozen pint bottles..... 60c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.75; full qt. bottle. 75c

ST. JULIEN CLARET—Imperial Burgundy; case 12 quarts, $2.85; bottle.. 25c

HAUT SAUTERNE SUPERIOR—Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux, France; 12-qt. bottles, $7.00; bottle. 65c

Smoked ox tongue. Mild curing. Sold regularly at 23c per lb. Special, per lb..... 17½c

ARMOUR'S BOILED HAM—Finest quality, mild sugar cured, machine sliced; lb 24c

IMPORTED BISCUITS—Huntley & Palmer's Celebrated English Biscuits, Albert Diet, net weight ½-lb. packet, 13c.; 2 packets 25c.; Arrowroot, Digestive, Dinner, net weight, ½-lb. packet, 14c.; three packets 40c

SIFTED PEAS—The popular Hunter brand; extra sifted, tender, natural flavor peas; doz., $1.15; regular 15c., 2-lb. can..... 10c

RIPE TOMATOES—Royal Stuart, extra quality; finest tomatoes grown in Jersey; doz., $1.50; large mammoth 5¾-in. can..... 14c

Nabisco sugar wafers. Champagne Wafers, Five o'Clock Teas, Ginger Wafers, Regular 25c box, 21c

TEAS—Garden Grown Teas of exceptional value—Very, delicate flavor. Our regular 50c. Mixed Oolong, and all other varieties; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb 38c

BONELESS SARDINES—Royal Stuart, extra quality, packed in pure French olive oil; ½s; regular 38c. can 32c

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE. Fully matured—Finest quality; lb..... 28c

TRYPHOSA—Ideal Jelly Powder—Raspberry, Strawberry, and all other true fruit flavors, including mint to serve with roast lamb; doz., $1.15; package..... 10c

Drake's pound cake. Plain, marble, citron, raisin or lady cake; 3½ lbs., 50c.; lb 15c

MR. JEROME HIMSELF WILL PROSECUTE THAW

Case Set for Oct. 1, but Will Probably Be Transferred.

MRS. SCHWARZ TO TELL ALL

Agrees, Through Her Lawyer, to See Garvan—Mrs. Thaw Hears Some Good News, She Says.

The case of the People vs Harry Kendall Thaw, charged with the murder of Stanford White, will be called in Part I., General Sessions, on Oct. 1. The witnesses under subpoena for the State, including May MacKenzie, have been summoned for that day.

District Attorney Jerome will conduct the prosecution in person. He will be aided by his assistant, Frank P. Garvan, who had and will have charge of the case up to the time of the trial.

That the trial will be held in the court in which the case will be called is improbable. Judge Rosalsky is sitting in Part I., but the chances are that a motion will be made to transfer the case to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and it is not unlikely that an up-State Justice will be assigned to preside.

Mr. Jerome returned to New York from Lakeville yesterday morning, and will be at his office every day this week. Early next week he will leave for the Southern trip which he has planned. He conferred at length with Mr. Garvan yesterday afternoon regarding the case, but said later that there was nothing to tell about it.

Mrs. Mayme C. Schwarz, whose testimony, it is said, would do more to establish the motive for Thaw's crime than any other witness so far discovered, will see Mr. Garvan to-day in her apartments at the Pierrepont, and will, it is said, tell all she knows. It will not be necessary for her to appear before the Grand Jury.

Arrangements for the meeting were made yesterday afternoon between Alexander C. Young, Mrs. Schwarz's attorney, and Mr. Garvan. When the Grand Jury subpoena was served on Mrs. Schwarz, after the hardest kind of work, it was understood that she would appear before the Grand Jury yesterday. Mr. Garvan, however, received a telephone message early in the day, and it was announced that she was too sick to appear.

Mrs. Schwarz to Talk.

This telephone message, it is said, was from Mr. Young, who hinted that it might not be necessary for Mrs. Schwarz to be subjected to the inconvenience and publicity of visiting the Criminal Courts Building. Mr. Garvan was told that she was ready to talk freely regarding her knowledge of the Thaws, "Billy" Sturgis, and Stanford White, and that an interview between her and Mr. Garvan might be arranged to take place in her apartments.

This was satisfactory to Mr. Garvan, who later met Mr. Young at the Bar Association by agreement. Mr. Garvan's stenographer joined them. Then Mrs. Schwarz was communicated with by telephone. It developed that she was feeling too ill to see Mr. Garvan yesterday, and the meeting was postponed until to-day. It is understood that Mr. Young has promised that his client will withhold nothing.

The Thaws, through a mutual friend, issued a semi-official statement yesterday, practically denying all acquaintance with Mrs. Schwarz. Mrs. Schwarz was running a boarding house, she says, when Evelyn Nesbit first came to New York with a girl friend, and both she and the friend stopped with her for a time.

"Mr. Thaw has no recollection at all of a woman of the name of Schwarz," this friend said, "and Mrs. Thaw says that while she dimly remembers having been introduced to a woman of that name she never called upon or dined with her."

Mrs. Thaw paid two visits to her husband yesterday. On the first she arrived at the Tombs at about 10:45 A. M., and remained about an hour. She was then driven to the office of ex-Judge Olcott. When she returned to the prison, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, her face was wreathed in smiles.

"Good News" for Thaw.

"I have good news for Harry," she said to an acquaintance, as she hurried up stairs to her husband's cell.

On this occasion she remained in the Tombs for little more than ten minutes. When she came out she was still smiling. As she was leaving she was asked what it was that she had told her husband.

"All that I can say," she replied, "is that I am happier-to-day than I have been for some time."

Attorneys Gleason and Hartridge called after Mrs. Thaw's departure, and at 4 o'clock ex-Judge Olcott appeared. He was with Thaw until 5 o'clock. At the door of the Tombs, as he was on his way out, he was asked what the good news was which had been brought by Mrs. Thaw. He replied that he did not know.

It was conjectured that Mrs. Thaw, the wife, had received a wireless message from Mrs. William Thaw, the prisoner's mother, who is due to reach New York on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to-morrow evening.

Ex-Judge Olcott was asked if there had been any important developments in the case of the defense. He said there had not been.

"Have you heard from 'Billy' Sturgis," he was asked, "except through the copy of the letter he wrote Assistant District Attorney Garvan relative to his attitude as a prospective witness?"

"The copy of the letter to Mr. Garvan was inclosed in a long letter to me," the lawyer answered.

"Will you send to Berlin, Conn., to see Mr. Sturgis?"

"It will not be necessary. We saw Mr. Sturgis a week ago and secured a full statement from him. We know all that he knows about the case."

"Then he will be a witness for the defense?"

"I did not say that. That is something that will be determined by events."

"Is the announced attention of Mr. Thaw to grant no further interviews the result of instructions from his counsel?"

"I would be a nice lawyer if I told what my instructions to my client were, wouldn't I?" said the ex-Judge as he made for the door.

Sturgis for the Defense.

That Sturgis has been seen by the defense and has given Shaw's lawyers the information at his command excited no comment in the office of the District Attorney, where it was said that the tenor of his letter to Mr. Garvan, including his announced intention of remaining in Connecticut, was that of a witness for the defense.

In Berlin yesterday Sturgis renewed his declaration that if the District Attorney wanted any information he would have to go to Connecticut to get it. He has retained the law firm of Cross, Hyde & Shipman to advise him, and a representative of this firm said that there was no statement to be expected from their client at present. Sturgis was in consultation with his lawyers until 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The only thing he said after the conference was that he had neither affirmed nor denied the stories printed of him in connection with the Thaw case. "All I had to say," he declared, "I said in my letter."

Assistant District Attorney Garvan had May MacKenzie before him yesterday to get her signature to the statement made by her as to her knowledge of the White murder. It is understood that she was a very unwilling witness, and that Mr. Garvan got little information of value from her.

TRAIN KILLS MR. SHAFFER.

J. S. Phipps's Uncle Thrown from His Auto Near Sayville.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 12.—Robert Shaffer, a former associate of Andrew Carnegie in the steel business, the uncle of John S. Phipps of 6 East Eighty-seventh Street and Westbury, L. I., and a brother-in-law of Henry S. Phipps, the steel man, was instantly killed in an automobile collision with an express train at the North Main Street crossing of the Long Island Railroad, near this place, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Shaffer, recently a guest at the Hotel Manhattan, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, in the absence of his nephew at Newport, was on his way to New York from Mr. Phipps's country residence at Westbury. Near Sayville his chauffeur, Andrew Peters, unconscious of the approach of the express train at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, attempted to cross the Long Island Railroad tracks. As he did so the train came around a curve and down upon the machine. The chauffeur tried to guide the automobile from the track. He was unsuccessful, however, and the two front wheels struck the engine.

The machine was demolished, and Mr. Shaffer was hurled fifty feet, landing upon a pile of railroad ties. An examination showed that almost every bone in his body was broken. The chauffeur was also thrown out, but escaped with only slight injuries.

Mr. Shaffer was 55 years old. He had been associated with Andrew Carnegie in the steel business in the early days when Mr. Carnegie had gathered about him many of the men who are to-day celebrated in the steel world. After the formation of the United States Steel Corporation Mr. Shaffer retired from active business. He lived with his nephew either at the home in East Eighty-seventh Street or at Westbury.

CORNELL FORESTRY CASE.

Appellate Division Decision Against Brooklyn Cooperage Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court today handed down a decision in the case of the People vs. the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, with Cornell University impleaded. It upheld the judgment of the lower court for the people, against which the Brooklyn Cooperage Company had appealed, but granted leave to the cooperage company to plead again upon payment of the costs of the demurrer and of this appeal. The opinion was written by Judge Kruse and concurred in by all his colleagues.

In 1898 Cornell University was empowered by statute to set up the New York College of Forestry and to purchase 30,000 acres of land in the Adirondack forests for experiments in forestry. An annual sum of $10,000 was granted by the State to the university for this purpose and $165,000 was paid out of the public treasury to acquire the tract of land. It was expressly stated that the university was to keep the accounts of the School of Forestry distinct from its other finances.

The university proceeded to make a contract for fifteen years with the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, by which it reserved for its own use only 1,500 acres and agreed to sell to the company for its business purposes one-fifteenth of the timber on the rest of the land every year for fifteen years.

The State College of Forestry was a failure. The State appropriations were discontinued in 1902, and the college itself was abandoned in the following year. The Brooklyn Cooperage Company, however, attempted to hold the university to its fifteen-year contract for the delivery of a certain amount of lumber. Consequently suit was brought by the people against the company, with the university impleaded, to have the contract annulled. The Supreme Court gave its verdict for the plaintiff.

On the appeal Edward M. Shepard appeared for the cooperage company and Edward B. Whitney for the people.

FRENCH INCOME TAX BILL.

Finance Minister Will Resign if It Is Not Accepted.

PARIS, July 12.—Minister of Finance Poincaré to-day introduced income tax proposals in the Chamber of Deputies. In the main they resemble the British system.

The Minister announced that he would abandon office unless the measure were accepted.

RUSSIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Czar Not Yet Willing to Appoint Constitutional Democrats.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—Finance Minister Kokovsoff authorizes the statement that the resignation of the entire Cabinet is in the hands of the Emperor.

So far as can be learned, however, his Majesty is not yet ready to charge the Constitutional Democrats with the task of forming a Ministry and is still seeking to compromise the issue by forming a Coalition Cabinet composed of the more solid of the Conservative and Liberal elements in the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament under the leadership of Count Heyden and M. Stakovich.

There were rumors in the corridor of the Lower House of Parliament to-day that a split had developed among the Constitutional Democrats over the question of accepting office in a Coalition Ministry.

ADMIRAL CHOUKNIN DEAD.

Did Not Regain Consciousness After Being Shot on Wednesday.

SEVASTOPOL, July 12.—Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea Fleet, who was shot yesterday, supposedly by a sailor of the battleship Otchakoff, died this morning without having regained consciousness.

The under gardener of Admiral Chouknin's villa is suspected of having knowledge of the murder, as he has disappeared.

Will Have Stations to Stop Autoists.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 12.—The authorities of Pleasant Valley, a town on the direct route from New York to the Berkshires, voted to-day to establish a number of stations, connected by electric wires, and place a constable at each station to signal the approach of automobiles, with a view to arresting those who drive their machines beyond the speed limit. They have also made arrangements to employ a number of special constables and time keepers.

SMALLER BRITISH ARMY BUT MORE EFFICIENT

War Secretary Haldane Discloses the Government's Plan.

EVER-READY FORCE, 150,000

Britain to Set an Example to Other Nations in the Reduction of Military Expenses.

LONDON, July 12.—War Secretary Haldane, in the House of Commons to-day, announced the Government's plans for a more economical administration and a more efficient maintenance of the army. Among those present in the House, which was crowded, was William J. Bryan, who went there especially to hear Mr. Haldane's speech.

Broadly, the Government's proposal is to maintain an expeditionary force of 150,000 men immediately available for war, with a territorial organization behind it capable of supporting and expanding the forces serving abroad. This expeditionary force and its immediate supports would be administered directly by the military authorities, while the territorial part of the national army would be controlled by county associations, the command and training of all the forces being in the hands of the general officers commanding in chief.

Mr. Haldane's plan contemplates the reduction of the forces by seven battalions of infantry abroad and three battalions at home, including two battalions of guards. He proposes to arrange for the mobilization of sixty-three batteries of artillery as a proper complement of the expeditionary force out of a total home establishment of ninety-nine batteries, leaving thirty-six batteries for training purposes. He pointed out that the proposed expeditionary force would be 5,000 men stronger than any expeditionary army Great Britain had hitherto attempted to organize for foreign service, and would only be possible of attainment if the reorganized militia engage for foreign service in time of war.

For home defense, Mr. Haldane added, the country must look chiefly to the yeomanry and volunteers, and the General Staff was preparing a scheme defining the future functions of these forces, and their administration would be handed over to the county organizations, to be formed partly of nominated and partly of elected members, and to be under the Presidency of the Lord Lieutenants of the counties.

In the course of his remarks the War Secretary said that the state of the National forces was highly unsatisfactory from the point of view of both cost and organization. He believed that economy and efficiency were not inconsistent with democratic nations. However they might differ on other subjects, they were unanimous in the desire to lighten the crushing burdens, due to armaments, now resting upon them. The British Government desired to take its share in this movement and meant to give it a lead. He believed the proposed scheme would increase the fighting efficiency of the army by 50 per cent.

Incidentally Mr. Haldane gave a glimpse of the Government's views of the recent naval manoeuvres, saying that nothing had happened during their progress which had shaken the belief that the fleet was adequate to defend Great Britain's shores.

Continuing, the War Secretary said he thought that more use ought to be made of the militia, as was done by foreign nations, and proposed the reduction of the regular forces by 20,000 men.

There would be no reductions in India under the proposed new arrangements. Fifty-two battalions would be maintained there as at present, but the colonies hereafter would have twenty-five instead of thirty-two battalions and Great Britain seventy-one instead of the present seventy-two.

Mr. Haldane said the expeditionary force would be so arranged that it could be expanded or reduced, so that if other nations reduced their forces Great Britain would be in a position to do the same without impairing the efficiency of the army. He wished he could see the day when the curse of war would no longer exist, but until that came the only thing to be done was to see that every penny spent on the army was spent in obtaining fighting efficiency.

It is understood that the proposed economies would aggregate $7,500,000.

CALL BLACKSMITH A FORGER.

Police Arrest Smith After Several Long Island Banks Lose.

Somebody has been reaping a nice little harvest from some Suffolk County banks in the last two weeks by passing forged checks for sums ranging from $100 to $1,500. Central Office detectives from Brooklyn arrested Percy W. Smith at Huntington, L. I., yesterday on a charge of forgery. They believe he is the reaper. They have him in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, and will arraign him in the Adams Street Court this morning.

Smith is a blacksmith and a wheelright, and is a son of Jeffry Smith of Sag Harbor. He was sort of a journeyman blacksmith working at Sag Harbor, Greenport, Port Jefferson, and Brooklyn. He is a man about 30 years old of powerful build.

Tropical Suits for Men

COATS AND TROUSERS

$15.00 to $30.00

Gentle fame has long ceased to hand out the laurel for doing the thing as well as the other fellow has done it—climb over him if you want yours.

So did we get ours. We climbed over the old order of things, and devised a tailoring system so high, that the rest of our kind must look up.

The benefits of that system—its power to infuse into a garment a vigorous, definite style and character—you will find in a tropical suit of ours, whether it cost fifteen dollars or thirty and you will find it without an index.

Divers conservative and radical models fashioned of minimum-weight tropical fabrics in stripes, plaids, mixtures and monotones as varied as though the season had just begun.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

The Ideal Week-End Outing!

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA.

Where a Week's Sojourn Gives All the Benefits of an Ocean Voyage.

Long Island R. R. in Connection with Montauk S. B. Co., via Montauk Point

Leave New York, East 34th St., week days, 10:30 A. M.; Brooklyn, 10:39 A. M.; arrive Block Island 3:20 P. M. On Saturdays only, leave 34th St., 1:30 P. M.; Brooklyn, 1:39 P. M. Arrive Block Island 6:40 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island, week days, 11:00 A. M. Arrive New York 4:18 P. M. On Mondays, only, leave Block Island 6:10 A. M. Arrive New York 11:38 A. M.

VIA MONTAUK S. B. CO.—ALL WATER ROUTE.

Leave New York, New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq. "L" Sta.), week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M. Arrive Block Island 9:30 A. M. Saturdays, leave New York at 1:00 P. M. Arrive Block Island 7:00 A. M. Returning, leave Block Island, week days, except Saturdays, 3:30 P. M. Arrive New York 7:00 A. M. Sundays, leave Block Island 3:00 P. M. Arrive New York 7:00 A. M.

TUNNEL WORKERS UNEASY DESPITE STRIKE DENIAL

Labor Representative to Confer with Pennsylvania Engineer.

SOME MEN ALREADY OUT

Pearson & Son's Agent Worried About the Number of Cases of "Bends" —Contractors for Open Shop.

In spite of official denials from the managers of the tunnel works under the East River, a considerable amount of unrest is prevalent among the men. Nothing that can be called a general strike has happened yet, but there are many instances of men throwing up their jobs for one reason or another. James Holland of the Central Federated Union is to see Managing Engineer Japp of the Pennsylvania tunnel in a day or two, and will discuss with him the unionising of the work. He said last night that until after his conference the Federated Union would not take any definite steps toward a strike.

The question of establishing the union may be the rock ahead of the contractors. Both Pearson & Son, the English firm in charge of the Pennsylvania tunnel, and the Degnon Contracting Company, who are looking after the Belmont tunnel, have declared in favor of the "open shop." They say that it is impossible for them to secure enough union labor in any case, so great has been the increase in the demand for "sand-hogs," or compressed air workers, and that therefore they are bound to employ whoever applies for work, whether he is a union or a non-union man.

"We try to pay the best wages that any firm does for each class of labor," said Ernest W. Moir, the representative in this city of Pearson & Son, yesterday, "and we are working union hours. We are not a union shop, but our aim is to give the men the best treatment possible."

The union leaders are likely to meet with a difficulty in organizing the men, because of the extraordinary number of nationalities employed. Among those at the Pennsylvania works there is a disposition to regard themselves as treated "white," and a consequent unwillingness to strike.

The matter which is now engaging the attention of the labor leaders is the condition of the engineers and firemen. Last week twenty deep drillers quit work, as did a number of engineers and firemen. More of the firemen wish to go out, but they have to wait until the engineers quit. If there was any fire in the tunnel in consequence of the fires not being properly banked they would be legally responsible.

James Holland wrote to Mr. Japp yesterday to ask for an interview to discuss the affairs of the eccentric firemen. Mr. Japp said:

"I do not know what Mr. Holland wants to see me about, but I shall be very glad to see him. The labor leaders drop in from time to time to have a smoke and a chat, and we are excellent friends. I do not anticipate any trouble. I am a practical fireman and engineer myself, and, as we employ only eight or ten eccentric firemen altogether, we could get along without them."

Three or four hoisters also quit work last week at the Pennsylvania works. They are still out. They were called out by the union last week. Mr. Moir said last night that he did not know for what reason, but he had filled their places.

At the Belmont tunnel last week there was a small blowout, and a few of the men working under compressed air were frightened and quit. One of them said last night that he did not think they were paid enough for their work and the risk they ran of the "bends." As a matter of fact, the rates have since been raised, and the Degnon Contracting Company is paying to muckers and drillers $5 a day, an advance of 50 cents, and to ironworkers $3.25 a day, an advance of 75 cents.

Patrick E. Haley, Night Superintendent of the work, declared that this advance was granted automatically, and not because of any strike. He explained that as the work progressed and the pressure was increased to thirty-two pounds per square inch the scale of pay was advanced, just as it would be in a caisson when the work had to be carried on at greater depths.

He absolutely denied statements that the men who controlled the supply of air in the chambers were incompetent, and to prove his point took a TIMES reporter into the engine house to see how precisely the gauge on the air-compressing machines pointed to 32 pounds.

"I consider that in the tunnels now under construction the best conditions are found in the Belmont works and the worst in the Pennsylvania bores under the East River. Mr. Moir admitted last night that things were far from being as they should be.

"I am a good deal worried," he said, "about the number of cases of the 'bends.' I can't explain it, and have tried a number of things to prevent it. For some reason or another I have never known so many cases of illness as we have had here. Of course, some men will not obey rules unless you go after them with a club."

On the western tunnel of the Pennsylvania a number of the union men have been out for some days, but they are too few in number to make much difference in the progress of the work.

The steamboat C. H. Northam, which sailed hurriedly from Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, and was supposed to be intended as a floating boarding house for strike breakers in New York, did not arrive here yesterday. The tunnel contractors, one and all, professed never to have heard of her.

TO PREVENT REBATING.

Prof. Adams Asked by Commerce Commission to Devise a Method.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The first step in the enforcement of the new railroad rate law was taken by the Inter-State Commerce Commission this afternoon, when it requested Henry C. Adams, Professor of Economics and Finance in the University of Michigan and statistician of the commission, to devise a method of bookkeeping under which the uniform system of accounting required of all railroads by the new law may be had. Prof. Adams is quite willing to undertake the work provided he can arrange the necessary leave of absence from his university work. It is estimated that it will require the best part of two years to perfect the system desired.

It is proposed that the new system of accounting shall show the receipts from each class of traffic, the number of miles hauled, and the expense of moving it. By this method it is believed the relations of one rate to all other rates can be ascertained. The Commissioners take no stock in the ton-mile statistics furnished by the railroads, because they show nothing whatever as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of any rate.

SANTA FE FINED $15,000.

Similar Penalty Imposed on Colorado Fuel for Rebating.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 12.—On the ground that their violation of law in granting rebates on coal shipments was technical and not willful, and that, therefore, only a moderate penalty should be imposed, Chief Justice William J. Mills in the United States Court to-day imposed a fine of $3,000 on each count of the indictments against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. A total fine of $15,000 and costs was imposed on each of the defendant companies.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

A Clearance

Summer Suits for Young Men

Worth $8.50 to $12.50. At $5.00.

Perhaps the extraordinary price concessions will induce you to forgive what the coats lack in length. They are not quite as long as the authoritative styles demand.

Two and Three Garment Models, fashioned of blue serge and of flannels, tropical worsteds and cassimeres in light and dark stripes and mixtures.

Outing Trousers at $3.50 & $5.00

Expect a deal better tailoring and fabrics than the prices suggest, and still will you have no reason to quarrel with us---nor the trousers. They are designed and cut to stay where you want them, comfortably, without a "hitch" or braces.

Flannels, wool crashes, homespuns and tropical worsteds in stripes on light or dark grounds.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

A General Clearance:

$1.50 Negligee Shirts for Men, 65c

The fag end of a big sale and the incomplete styles from our regular stock, collectively, are involved in this offer. One-fifty is the standard price of the shirts. Though all sizes from 14 to 18 are well represented, the big men have the best of it, since sizes 16 to 17½ predominate.

Coat and Open Front Models with cuffs attached, the majority with plain bosoms, a few with plaited bosoms, fashioned of fine madras in stripes and conservative designs on white and colored grounds.

$1.50 Summer Pajamas at 95c

Generous in proportions and well tailored military models, of madras or percale, in light or medium colors; sizes 15 to 18.

$1.00 Silk Suspenders at 50c

Perhaps you know the man who made them—Knothe. Fine silk webbing, light and dark grounds, and stripes and individual figures; white kid ends, gilt buckles.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

Every Straw Hat in the Shop

Is Under the Ban

Splits, Sennets, Milans and Mackinaws.

Formerly $4.00 and $5.00 At $2.50

Formerly $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 At $1.25

So are the Panamas:

Blocked and Telescope Models.

Formerly $5.00 to $8.00 At $4.00

Formerly $10.00 to $18.00 At $6.00

Imported Underwear for Men

Because they take infinite pains with the finish and fabric of their garments, we incline toward the fine undergarments that are sent from Germany—especially since the prices are well within reason.

Imported Short-Sleeve Shirts and Drawers of sheer white lisle thread, $2.00

Imported Long- or Short-Sleeve Shirts and Drawers of pure silk with alternating threads of lisle in cream, tropical weight, $2.50

Imported Long- or Short-Sleeve Shirts and Drawers of pure thread silk in cream, tropical weight, $3.50

Linen Mesh Long- or Short-Sleeve Shirts and Drawers, fashioned of pure Irish linen, $2.25

Bathing & Swimming Suits for Men

The season's innovation is the sweater-knit swimming suit. We have them in navy trimmed with white and oxford trimmed with black, at five dollars. Worsted Swimming Suits in navy, trimmed with red or white, cost but two-fifty.

Cotton Bathing Suits of exceptionally good quality in navy, trimmed with red or white. Special at 85c

FOOD.

Brains are Built

from certain kinds of FOOD.

Grape-Nuts

Furnish It.

How to Make Nervous People.

"America has become a land of nervous emotionalists, largely owing to our sins against the dietetic health laws of nature.

"Only outdoor exercise in a cold climate would enable vigorous individuals of our species to digest the viands forced upon alimentary organs enfeebled by sedentary occupations," writes Dr. Felix Oswald.

Brain workers must have different food than day laborers, because brain work uses up parts of the brain and nerve centres, while physical labor uses up other parts of the body. A food for brain workers has been prepared by scientific food-makers and called Grape-Nuts. It is a pure, natural food, made from selected parts of field grains known to contain the natural phosphate of potash and other elements used by the system in rebuilding and repairing the brain and nerve centres. This food is skillfully cooked at the factory and is ready to be served instantly either cold with cream or as a hot breakfast dish with hot milk or cream poured over it. All first-class grocers sell Grape-Nuts, and the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich., make it.

There is One Soda Cracker and Only One.
You do not know that Soda Cracker until you know

Uneeda Biscuit

To taste Uneeda Biscuit is to fall in love with them. You never forget that first taste, and you renew it every time you eat Uneeda Biscuit—

5¢ *In a dust tight, moisture proof package.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR ACCUSED OF GRAFTING

Police Commissioner Reagan Makes Charges Against Him.

WHISKY SCHEME ALLEGED

Plan to Make $2,500 a Week Out of the Saloons—"Abe" Ruef Involved In the Alleged Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Two of San Francisco's Police Commissioners have resigned under pressure, and the other two members of the board have been requested by Mayor Schmitz to follow suit.

The letter of Police Commissioner Thomas Reagan to Mayor Schmitz, sent in reply to the latter's demand that the Commissioner resign on account of the scandal involving all the members of the Police Board, is a remarkable document. Not only does the Commissioner refuse to give up his office in the manner suggested, but he makes strong and direct accusations against the Mayor.

Commissioner Reagan alleges that Mayor Schmitz endeavored to get him into a scheme of whisky grafting whereby the Commissioner, wielding police authority and having power over the men requiring saloon licenses, could make $25 a barrel on whisky and sell 100 barrels of it a week. "Abe" Ruef, the Mayor's friend and adviser, was attorney for the Hilbert Brothers, and it is asserted that Reagan alludes to dealings with that firm.

Another charge of graft is made in connection with French restaurants which employed Ruef as their attorney, and which were permitted to continue in business after Reagan had investigated them and declared that they should be closed.

Commissioner Reagan makes allegations concerning the Mayor's action in regard to various other matters of which the Police Board had knowledge.

On the affidavits of Henry C. Quimby, attorney for the Eagle Fire Company of New York, and Arthur G. Nason, formerly Pacific Coast manager for the company, Superior Judge Ogden of Oakland yesterday issued a stay of proceedings in the suit brought against the company by Charles F. Smith, who was proprietor of the Creedmore House here. The suit is for the payment of $1,000 on a policy which the Eagle Company had on that house. The affidavits are to the effect that Nason was not the agent for the company here on June 14, when suit was filed, and that no action can therefore be brought against the company through him.

The Grand Jury is busy in its investigation of insurance companies, and subpoenas have been issued for R. Manners of the Eagle Company and Carl Schlingheyder of the Trans-Atlantic.

According to the State law of Wisconsin, the Milwaukee Mechanics', a company eager to pay dollar for dollar of its losses, is prevented from so doing. The statute provides that in the case of a general conflagration such as that of April 18 the company must divide its capital, surplus, and safety fund pro rata among its creditors. The Milwaukee Mechanics' has brought suit to have this law annulled so that it may give policy holders a square deal.

DAVIES JUST CHARGED THE MUTUAL $15,000

He Protests at the Suggestion That It Was a "Retainer."

HIS RENT WAS $15,000, TOO

But He Didn't Get His Rent Free, He Says—Old Trustees May Avoid Prominence.

Yesterday's meeting of the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at which it had been expected that the administration ticket for the Fall elections would be nominated, turned out to be merely an "informal conference" to discuss the situation. The plan now is to meet on Monday to make the nominations. The gathering yesterday was enlivened only by a statement read by Julien T. Davies in explanation of the reference of the Truesdale Committee to "a Trustee" whose law firm rented offices in the Mutual Life Building for $15,000 a year and received at the same time a "retainer" of $15,000 from the company. Mr. Davies explained that he was the Trustee, but that the $15,000 was not a "retainer."

The Trustees of the Mutual, it is learned from authoritative sources, are much concerned over the strength that has been shown by the policy holders movement in the last few weeks, and the question now under discussion is whether the company shall not depart from the "standpat" policy already announced and leave some of the men who were closest to ex-President McCurdy off the administration ticket. It was reported downtown yesterday in well-informed quarters that H. H. Rogers, who, with George F. Baker, has been directing the policy of the present management since the withdrawal of Stuyvesant Fish from the Truesdale Investigating Committee last Winter, was even considering whether he should not decline to stand for renomination and make somebody else appear as the manager of the pending campaign.

May Seek the Background.

If Mr. Rogers decides to do this, it is probable that other Trustees belonging to the "inner circle" will also step into the background, but the time is short within which the company's nominations must be made, and the question of getting other men to lend their names to the company's ticket is serious. After yesterday's meeting Mr. Rogers conferred with his fellows on the Agency Committee for some time. Then he held a conference with President Peabody of the Mutual.

As an Agency Committee member Mr. Rogers has been very active, as well as in the general management of the Mutual, since the control of the management passed into its present hands. One of the steps taken by the Agency Committee since the Armstrong Committee's laws prohibiting bonuses to agents went into effect has been to substitute for the old bonus arrangement that had obtained in the days of the McCurdys, a system of "allowances," under which Mutual agents have since been receiving 80 per cent. of the first year's premiums. The old system had a first year's commission of 60 per cent. and a bonus of $1 a thousand on the first $25,000 of business written, $2 a thousand on the second $25,000 of business, and so on up to $6 a thousand on a production of $300,000 business a year.

There is some question among lawyers whether this section of the Armstrong Committee's bills was intended to go into effect immediately or on Jan. 1, 1907, but the Mutual has obviated the difficulty by substituting an allowance of $6 a thousand on all business written, in addition to the 60 per cent. commission on the first premium. The Mutual has also been continuing allowances to agents which are either prohibited, or will be prohibited, by the new laws.

Davies Protests.

When the board met yesterday, Mr. Davies rose on a question of personal privilege and asked permission to read a statement. He said that the sixth and final report of the Truesdale Committee contained a reference to him and to his firm "which, by reason of its inaccuracy, has led to untruthful statements in some of the newspapers that my firm had occupied offices for several years in the Mutual Life Building free of rent." Mr. Davies then quoted the paragraph, which concluded by saying of his compensation:

"This was apparently a retainer, as no bills showing details of services rendered have been furnished."

"The facts are," Mr. Davies's statement continued, "that the payments referred to were in no sense a retainer, but were paid semi-annually for services actually rendered, and after the services were rendered, and that bills showing the details of the services rendered were furnished the company every six months, and have been ever since they were furnished and are now on the files of the company."

"A retainer," remarked Mr. Davies, further, "is well understood in the profession to be a sum paid in advance, before services are rendered and for which it is possible that no services will ever be rendered. * * * The bills that were rendered were of as specific a character as lawyers' bills generally are."

Mr. Davies said that his firm had been paying $15,000 a year rent since May, 1902, and that at that time his rent was $11,800. He added that neither he nor any member of his firm had any conversation with any officer of the Mutual in the matter, that he did not know why his rent was fixed at $15,000, that the lease was sent to him with that amount in it, and that he had accepted it.

Davies Sees Reporters.

After the meeting of the Trustees Mr. Davies came out to explain further to the reporters.

"The payments," he said, "were made for consultations, and there never was a charge by my firm for consultation in excess of $15,000 a year. They cannot be deemed to constitute a retainer, because a retainer is not paid for specific services rendered as these were."

"Then it was a sort of salary?" a reporter suggested.

"No," said Mr. Davies, "it was not a salary, exactly, for it was never fixed by any committee of the company."

Asked what the consultations were about, Mr. Davies replied that many matters from the Treasury Department were referred to him, and that bills introduced at Albany were sent to him for an opinion as to how they affected the Mutual. Former Vice Presidents Granniss and Gillette in the Armstrong Committee's investigation, as well as Warren F. Thummel, an attorney employed by the Mutual in "legislative" work, testified that the direction of such matters was in the hands of the late E. L. Short, general solicitor of the company, who was at the same time a partner in Mr. Davies's law firm. His compensation from the Mutual was $20,000 a year, and before Mr. Short's term a brother of Mr. Davies, also in the law partnership, had been general solicitor on similar terms.

Mr. Davies was asked yesterday how it happened that if specific bills were rendered for the consultations, they always amounted to the $15,000 a year which the company charged him for office rent. He said that it was agreed that the charges should not exceed $15,000 a year, and added that they did not unless some other matters, like court appearances, were included. There was no discussion of Mr. Davies's statement in the Trustee meeting yesterday. It was ordered spread on the minutes.

"Several Trustees remarked that this was one of two or three inaccuracies in the Truesdale Committee's report," said Mr. Davies when he was telling about it.

Chairman Truesdale of the committee was not at the meeting. His associate, John W. Auchincloss, did attend.

President Peabody of the Mutual Life issued a statement yesterday in answer to some of the assertions of Calvin Tompkins about the present management of the Mutual. Mr. Tompkins on Wednesday had called attention to the great number of surrendered policies in the Mutual as an evidence of a demoralized condition of the company's business.

"Such surrenders," Mr. Peabody replied, "are in no sense a loss to the company, but are benefits to the remaining policy holders, because the surrenders are always made for a less amount than the reserve held against the policy."

Mr. Peabody also said:

"It is absolutely untrue, notwithstanding Mr. Tompkins's statement, that 'the same Trustees who constituted the McCurdy regime and elected McCurdy to office year after year after his unfaithfulness had been proven are those whom the policy holders are now asked to accept as honest Trustees.' Mr. McCurdy after the disclosures of the Armstrong Committee was never elected to office, but immediately resigned both as President and as Trustee. No member of the board who was responsible for the evils of the past has been named by me for any committee."

Opponents of the administration, however, pointed to the fact that the Mutual's present committees include all of the old Finance Committee except George G. Haven and the McCurdys, and all the members of the old Agency Committee are members of the present Agency Committee.

LONDON, July 12.—The British Policy Holders' Committee at a meeting to-day decided to await the arrival of the circular issued by the International Policy Holders' Committee and to send out a similar one to the policy holders in the United Kingdom. In applying for proxies the British committee will announce that they intend to support the international ticket.

LURTON TO HUNT PROXIES.

Taken Off the New York Life's Ticket —Nylic Fund Payments Stop.

United States Circuit Judge Horace J. Lurton of Nashville has withdrawn from the administration ticket of the New York Life, to which he was nominated several days ago, and has been put by the nominating committee of that company on the committee which is to solicit proxies for the present management in the Fall campaign. Congressman John E. Andrus of Yonkers has been nominated for Trustee in Judge Lurton's place. The other members of the proxy committee are Rowland G. Hazard of Peace Dale, R. I., who, according to a statement issued by the New York Life yesterday, is a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and Alba B. Johnson of Philadelphia, who is connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The New York Life has ceased making payments to the Nylic fund for agency Directors, into which for the last few years the company had been paying by way of bonuses for large amounts of business written more than $300,000 a year. The system was one of the special schemes of George W. Perkins for producing an extraordinarily large volume of business, and the payments made to it were credited by the company to the renewal commission account.

MRS. GREENBAUM IS BETTER.

Blow of Golf Ball May Not Destroy Her Sight, Physicians Say.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 12.—After making an examination of the left eye of Mrs. Samuel Greenbaum, wife of Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, who was struck yesterday by a golf ball, Dr. Charles H. May of New York declared to-day that Mrs. Greenbaum's sight can be restored.

The examination revealed the fact that the eyeball is comparatively free of blood clots, and is apparently intact. Mrs. Greenbaum suffered greatly last night, but is more comfortable to-day. The condition of the injured eye was much improved, and tests revealed the fact that Mrs. Greenbaum can see the outline of her fingers when they are held about six inches from the injured eye.

The pupil of the eye is temporarily paralyzed. To restore it to a normal condition is now the aim of Dr. May and Dr. J. Williston Wright. If her sight is finally restored, it is said, Mrs. Greenbaum will owe it to the fact that the golf ball struck the eye a glancing, instead of a direct, blow.

CITY BREVITIES.

The New York Central Railroad will run an Elks' special train from the Grand Central Station to-day, as a second section of the Chicago Limited, to carry about 175 passengers who are going to the Elks' National Convention at Denver.

The steamer Grand Republic, which for years was one of the vessels of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company on the Rockaway Beach route, has resumed her trips to that resort.

The itinerary of the schooliship St. Mary's has been changed so that the ship will leave Gibraltar on July 17 or 19.

Magistrate Whitman, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday dismissed the charge of speeding against Joseph A. Hirshberg of the Glenwood apartments. Mr. Hirshberg pleaded that it was a case of mistaken identity, and the Magistrate believed him.

By a divided court of three to two the Appellate Division sustained yesterday the city's appeal against Horgan & Slattery from an order denying a motion for a new trial of the suit over the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. They sued for architects' fees and obtained $11,835 in fees and $5,000 in damages.

Vogel Brothers Is the Logical Store to Buy That Serge Suit.

You probably have decided, just like hundreds of other men, that the best suit you can take along on your vacation is a serge suit. And the decision is wise, providing you choose your serge suit with wisdom.

Here's a Sale of Serge Suits at $15

—just in time to get one to put into your grip for a few days out of town.

These suits are fashioned in a dignified, graceful manner, incorporating every knack of summer style. The coats are extremely long, slightly shaped at the waist line, and have deep side or centre vents.

Vogel Brothers
12nd St. At 8th Ave.

NO FURTHER ARRESTS FOR MID-AIR MURDER

Fuller Construction Co. Manifests Slight Interest in the Case.

INQUEST TO BE HELD TO-DAY

Coroner Will Try to Learn How and Why Two Dozen Ironworkers Escaped—Another Assault.

The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station, aided by practically every detective in town, were unable yesterday to identify and arrest any of the thirty or more ironworkers, members of the Housesmiths' Union, who, after murdering one special watchman and almost killing two others on top of the new Plaza Hotel on Wednesday afternoon, were, with the exception of four, allowed to escape.

The names of all the ironworkers who are on the pay roll of the George A. Fuller Construction Company, which is erecting the building, were available, but the pay roll did not give addresses. The men who escaped are believed to be residents of Western Pennsylvania, whence many of the ironworkers come, and the police believe that most if not all of them left New York immediately after the murder.

Just why and how the police allowed the men to escape may be looked into today by Coroner Acritelli, who will inquire into the death of Michael Butler, the watchman who was killed by being clubbed over the head with big wrenches and iron bars and then dropped from the eighth to the fifth floor of the building. There were twenty-five policemen from the East Fifty-first Street Station surrounding and within the building on Wednesday afternoon to frustrate any attempt at escape, but notwithstanding this ordinarily efficient guard, only four men were caught. This fact was the subject of general comment yesterday.

It was also a subject of comment that the officers of the Fuller Construction Company seemed to be taking little interest in the murder. They declined to be interviewed regarding it, and Vice President Clow went away for an automobile trip, leaving no one to speak in his or the company's behalf. Supt. Norris had special watchmen stationed at the building to keep off inquirers.

The police explain the escape of the ironworkers by saying that other workmen mingled with the union men, and that it was impossible to identify those who had engaged in the assault.

That the Fuller Construction Company plans to have more members of the Housesmiths' Union to replace the gang which quit yesterday, and that the non-union iron stairway workers shall also continue on the building, was made apparent yesterday when the company began a search for men who would be willing to serve as watchmen to succeed Cullen and O'Toole, the survivors of the assault. It is probable that half a dozen men will be placed on special guard when the new ironworkers start to work. They will be heavily armed and ready to shoot should the occasion arise.

The iron structural work, performed by the slayers of Butler, was discontinued yesterday because there were no available workmen to take the places of the deserters, but more ironworkers will be on hand to-day probably, and, with an increased guard on hand, work on the building will be resumed. The iron stairway workers had their first peaceful day's work on the building yesterday by reason of the absence of their enemies, the housesmiths' forces. They will be prepared to-day to guard against further trouble.

The four men who were arrested are still held at the Tombs on a charge of homicide, and are at the disposal of the Coroner. They have nothing to say about the assault, although every fact shows that the murder had been planned in advance to take place as soon as the foreman of the ironworkers should absent himself from his post. The opportunity came on Wednesday when he left his workmen for a moment and went to the Superintendent's offices on the ground floor. So systematically had the murder been planned that only two minutes was needed to disable all three of the watchmen.

The East Fifty-first Street police maintained a guard of a dozen policemen around the building yesterday, although none of the ironworkers was present. It is probable that they will continue on duty there when the new force is put to work.

Following the murder of Butler, a somewhat similar assault was made on the same afternoon on Nels Swanson of 136 Everett Avenue, Brooklyn, said to be a foreman for Richey, Brown & Donald, contractors, engaged in constructing the building of the United States Express Company, at Rector and Greenwich Streets. Recently there has been trouble among the union men there, and about 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, while Swanson was standing near the airshaft on the main floor, three men assaulted him and tried to throw him down it to the third sub-basement. Alexander Frederickson of 331 Henry Street, Brooklyn, a "rigger" in construction work, was arrested and held in $500 bail by Magistrate Finn, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, for further examination.

STRUGGLED IN WHIRLPOOL.

Policeman Became Unconscious, but Saved Detective's Son.

Five-year-old George Wyckman, the son of Detective Wyckman of the Bronx Detective Bureau, who lives at 610 East 138th Street, started out on the East River with three companions in a rowboat at the foot of Trinity Street in the Bronx yesterday afternoon. The boys rowed slowly until they got to the Bronx kills, where there is a sort of whirlpool. It twisted the boat around, and young Wyckman either jumped out in terror or was thrown out.

Policeman Haffron, on the shore, saw the boy sink. Heffron jumped into a boat and rowed to the boys. Young Wyckman was bobbing up and down, apparently exhausted. Without removing even his coat Heffron jumped in, grabbed the boy, and attempted to get back into his own boat. The whirlpool caught him also and both went down.

Members of the Harbor Squad rowed up to the rescue just in time and pulled Heffron aboard with the boy. Both were unconscious; but the policeman had hold of the child. They were taken to the Lincoln Hospital, where, after an hour of hard work, they were resuscitated.

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It is your privilege, when buying silver plate, to get the most for your money. Look for this mark—

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

on knives, forks, spoons, etc., and get what is your due in beauty and durability.

The most serviceable silver bowls and dishes are made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

THE BIG STORE—A CITY IN ITSELF

"MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN"

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE — J. B. GREENHUT, PRESIDENT.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NEW YORK

Women's $3 to $5 Tan Oxfords To-day, $1.90

And Any Tan Shoe Formerly Priced Under $3, for 98c

THIS offer covers the entire women's tan shoe stock, including our own regular Foot Mould line. Women who buy tan Oxfords in any other store to-day will pay from $1 to $3 more than our prices on the same styles.

Any tan shoe that was made to sell for any price under $3 can be had to-day for 98c. Any tan shoe that was priced at $3 to $5 can be had for $1.90.

Full assortment of sizes, widths and styles to begin the day with.

Women's White Gibson Ties and Pumps, made in the neatest, most attractive and latest styles; with wide silk ribbon; have hand turned soles; all sizes in each style; also some pink and blue Gibson ties of the same grade; a pair... **$1.45**

Children's Shoes and Oxfords at 69c—A clean-up of several lines. These are white shoes and Oxfords, tan Oxfords and some black shoes and Oxfords; the sizes are principally 6 to 11.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Three Thousand Handsome Waists Sacrificed

Saving You from 50c to $10 on the Price of Each

THIS is a once-a-year chance to get Summer Waists in such assortments at such prices. The only occasion in the Waist Store that equals it is in January, when we do the same kind of price-cutting on our Winter waists.

The prices are cut more than a third—and you must remember that the *original* prices were the lowest in New York. The choosing is simply superb, taking in models from every price-class from $1.50 to $35.

It's a stock adjustment that embraces clean, fresh garments—not mussed or soiled goods. Choicest models of the season and some of the richest and most beautiful waists in our entire collection.

Persian Lawn	Handkerchief Linen
All Embroidery	Japanese Silk
Chiffon Taffeta	Batiste
All Lace	Embroidered Net

Handsome, open front or open back models, long or short sleeves, simple or elaborate, for business wear, outing wear, street wear or richest dress wear.

This scale of reductions:

$1.50 Waists for $1.00	$2.50 Waists for $1.50
$2.95 Waists for $1.95	$3.95 Waists for $2.95
$5.00 Waists for $3.95	$6.90 Waists for $5.00

And so on, up to waists sold regularly at $35, now priced *$25.*

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Women's $2 Bathing Suits at $1.50

YOU can get these bathing suits at a price you would soon spend paying for the mere rental of bathing suits at the beaches. And they're made in a manner which far excels the making of any other bathing suit you have ever seen offered at this price.

The material used in these suits is a very fine quality of granite cloth; they're finished with a large sailor collar prettily trimmed with braid; they have short puff sleeves; an exceptionally jaunty and attractive model at this price..... **$1.50**

Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Any Men's Tan Shoes in The Store To-day at - - $1.90

Value Up to $4. Including Our Own Foot Mould Line

THIS is an extraordinary feature of an extraordinary sale—the Midsummer Clearance of Summer Shoes.

You may choose any pair of tan shoes in the store—high shoes or Oxfords—and pay but $1.90.

This includes our own Foot Mould line—shoes that sold last week at $3 and $4, and which ten thousand satisfied wearers believe to be the best looking, best wearing, best fitting ready made shoe in America.

All at $1.90 to-day—Foot Moulds and all—if they're TAN.

All sizes and all widths, of course—at any rate, to begin with.

Three solid months of tan shoe wearing time yet to come!

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Grasp These Bargains in Good Rugs While You May

The women who will appreciate this offer most are those who can judge values best. In ten years of rug selling in this city we have seldom given our public a list of better bargains.

Heavier Quality All Wool Smyrna Rugs, Oriental and medallion effects predominating; sold regularly for $30; special..... **$26.50**

Best Quality Extra Heavy Ten-wire Tapestry Brussels Rugs, in beautiful color combination. Designs suitable for any chamber; sold regularly for $21.50; reduced to..... **$18.75**

The rugs are the better class of medium-priced American makes, with their prices, originally low, clipped by $2 to $3. Best of all is the assortment offered, which would be called excellent even at the highest of high prices.

Tapestry Brussels Rugs—A special offering in an odd size, 7.3x10.6; best ten-wire quality; extensive range of patterns; sold regularly for $15.50; reduced to..... **$13.50**

Inlaid Linoleums

Our regular $1.45 grade, 2 yards wide, per square yd. **$1.22**

Our regular $1.15 grade, 2 yards wide, per square yd. **89c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Smyrna Jute Rugs

A reversible floor covering, in three sizes, specially priced for to-day's selling, in color combinations to suit most any surrounding.

Regular Price.	Size.	Reduced Price.
$5.75,	6x9.....	$4.25
$8.75,	7.6x10.6.....	$6.25
$9.75,	9x12.....	$8.25

Heavy Reductions in Summertime Housefurnishings

Oil Cooking Stoves—Blue flame stoves, heavily and substantially constructed; fitted with the latest smokeless and odorless device; 3-burner size, *$3.40;* **$2.55**
2-burner size.....

Window Screens—Special in one size; the size which will fit the majority of windows; 28 inches in height and 37 inches extension; reg. 40c; to-day at **29c**

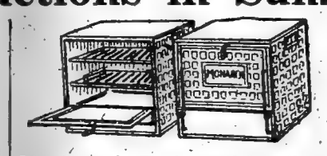

Tin Ovens—To be used for oil or gas; regular price 50c; to-day at..... **35c**

A larger size; with two shelves; regular price 75c; to-day at..... **45c**

Black Iron Ovens—Will take in medium sized roasts; strong and substantial; regular price 95c; to-day at..... **48c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

Lawn Mowers—A clearing sale of all our lawn mowers; the Universal Lawn Mower is guaranteed in every respect; self sharpening; will cut high or low grass; 8½-inch wheels; regularly $2.50 and $3; limit of one to a customer at to-day's price.. **$1.75**

Frezo Ice Cream Freezer—2-quart size; will freeze cream in four minutes; will give perfect satisfaction; demonstration of this freezer in basement; to-day..... **$1.35**

Garbage Cans—Holding 30 quarts; made of heavy galvanized iron; regularly 45c; to-day only at..... **26c**

Electric Fans—We have a number of electric fans which are a little shop-worn; they've all been thoroughly tested and are in perfect condition otherwise, so you can depend upon them to give you the same service that new ones would give; have solid brass polished guards and black iron bases; to be used on direct current only; 12-inch size; regularly $12; to-day..... **$8.50**

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Great Pacific Northwest

SIXTY DOLLARS (from Chicago $78) for the round trip from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, with YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK via Gardiner Gateway *en route.* Visit Scenic Alaska from Puget Sound. No more delightful summer trip.

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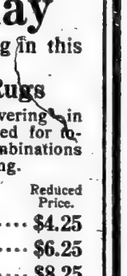

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70,000 at the School Roof Gardens.

According to an estimate by Gustave Straubenmuller of the Committee on Vacation Schools and Playgrounds of the Board of Education, more than 70,000 persons are nightly availing themselves of the opportunity for cool air and music on the roof gardens of the public schoolhouses. The roofs are open from 7:30 until 10 o'clock each night.

YOUR CHANCE FOR SHIRTS

ALL of our $1.50 $1.75, $2.00, and some $2.50 negligee shirts; cuffs attached and detached; materials, woven Madras, printed Madras, Cheviots, French Percales; plain and plaited; will be cleared out at once

at $1.15 each.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

These shirts are exclusively this season's styles.

WE CLOSE SATURDAY AT 12 NOON.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

Browning, King & Company

SUMMER CLOTHING

The Two-piece Suit is our first suggestion to the sweltering man about town.

$18 to $25.

Negligee Shirts, Underwear and Straw Hats are other items that ought to appeal directly to you.

There are price savings in each of these departments.

"Comfort, with becomingness," said Beau Brummell, "is the chief aim of Summer attire."

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Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
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MEN WHO WISH TO COMBINE

elegance of appearance with Summer comfort should have their clothes made from

Priestley's "Cravenette" MOHAIRS

Beautiful fabrics, cool, feather-weight, that keep their shape and require very little pressing.

"Rain Will Neither Wet Nor Spot Them."

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16 feet long.....$37.50
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10 feet long.....$27.50
15 feet long.....$35.00
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CAMP GOODS of every description.

CAMP STOOLS 35c., 50c., 75c.

TENTS. | AWNINGS.

SANITOL Tooth Powder

BEST FOR THE TEETH

Makes them white and lustrous

AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS

MANTELS FIREPLACES ANDIRONS TILES.

Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY

UNION SQ. NORTH - 29 E. 17th ST.

PLENTY OF GOOD ROOMS

in the city. Consult the "Furnished Room" advertisements in The New York Times to-day.—Adv.

APPROVES BRIDGE LOOP, IF ONLY TEMPORARY

Rapid Transit Board Gives a Conditional Assent.

STILL AGAINST ELEVATEDS

But This Is to be City Property and to be Torn Down When No Longer Needed.

The Delancey Street elevated loop to connect the East River bridges will be approved by the Rapid Transit Commission, despite the protests from the east side, if the Board of Estimate asks that it be built. This decision was reached at yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission after Controller Metz had insisted that such a bridge loop would be city property and could be removed by the city at any time.

The Controller told the Commissioners that the Board of Estimate, with the single exception of Borough President Ahearn of Manhattan, was in favor of the plan, and that Acting Mayor McGowan had promised him to call a special meeting of the Board of Estimate next week to reopen the entire subject. On these assurances, the Rapid Transit Board acted, adopting a motion of Commissioner Charles Stewart Smith to send the matter to the Committee on Contracts with the understanding that the committee make a favorable report on the matter as soon as the Board of Estimate acts. Later the committee held a meeting and instructed Chief Engineer Rice to proceed at once to prepare plans and specifications so that the contract can be let as soon as possible after the Board of Estimate adopts its resolutions.

When the meeting was called to order, Controller Metz brought up the subject by submitting a letter for the Secretary to read. In it he urged immediate consideration of the loop proposal in the interest of the people of Brooklyn, so that the bridge congestion might be relieved. The letter said, in part:

"In making this request I am not unmindful of the comprehensive system of subways which your board has projected for the Borough of Brooklyn, including a connecting link between the bridges named and officially known as Route No. 9. With all of these plans I am in hearty accord. Counsel have reported, however, that there are certain legal objections raised to the laying out of this route which will have the effect of delaying the actual construction for some time. In addition to legal obstacles there are physical features which render subway construction slower than some other methods.

"Conditions at the termini of the bridges have not reached a point where immediate means of relief are of such imperative importance that any means of accomplishing a result speedily may be considered a factor. A plan which promises actual results at an early date has been suggested by the Commissioner of Bridges, and to the consideration of that plan I would ask your board to give the wisdom of your wide and valuable experience.

"This plan proposes to have the city construct a temporary elevated railroad from the terminus of the Williamsburg Bridge, through Delancey Street to the Bowery and down the Bowery to the Brooklyn Bridge. The tracks on this structure are to connect with the elevated tracks on the bridges.

"This plan is put forward in no sense as an alternative to the subway connection which your board has laid out. It is proposed as an addition to it and just as soon as the subway connection is completed and the congested points at the bridges are relieved, the elevated structure should be torn down. It is proposed to have the city pay the cost of construction and the city would own the structure; all lines might be given the right to use it. The city should pledge its good faith to the removal of the structure when other means of transportation have rendered it unnecessary."

After the letter had been read the Controller said that Acting Mayor McGowan favored the bridge-loop plan, and told of the Acting Mayor's promise to call a special meeting of the Board of Estimate at once so that the subject could be reopened.

"I can tell you, the Board of Estimate is unanimous in favor of the proposal, excepting only Mr. Ahearn," said the Controller. "It would have gone through last Friday, except for a squabble on parliamentary law. I have brought the matter up here to-day to prepare you gentlemen to take action in the matter and to prevent the proposal from being side-tracked until next Fall. The loop is only a temporary relief measure. It will be owned by the city and the city can remove it whenever the officials see fit, but for the time being it will solve the interborough traffic problem and aid Brooklyn."

President Orr of the board said he believed the members would be willing to grant approval of the plan if assured it would be but temporary.

"I would not vote for it under any other consideration," said the Controller. "If any one has stood on the Brooklyn Bridge during the rush hours and has seen people dumped into a funnel in the morning, and, again, going the other way, in the evening, they would understand how badly the relief is needed."

To this Mr. Orr agreed, saying that any one seeing the prevailing conditions would sympathize with the Brooklyn people. He said he was opposed to elevated roads on general principles, but he did believe the loop to be absolutely necessary, and was willing to vote for it on a guarantee from the Controller that it would be temporary. On this the board acted.

APPROVES NEW SUBWAY LINES.

Appellate Division Says Contracts Must Be Let in Two Years.

All the nineteen new Subway routes laid out last year by the Rapid Transit Commissioners were approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department yesterday, including the Third Avenue route, over which litigation has been begun. The court, however, imposed the condition that the board should select and contract for the construction of all desired routes within two years, as the approval will be withdrawn from all routes not under contract within that time.

Presiding Justice O'Brien wrote the opinion of the court, all the Justices concurring. He says that grave responsibility rests upon the court in passing judgment upon what is "the most stupendous scheme of municipal improvement and expenditure ever undertaken." The opinion says that the court has before it eleven favorable reports from as many sets of Commissioners passing on different routes. The other eight routes have not yet been reported on, but the entire nineteen were considered as forming a comprehensive scheme of rapid transit as formulated by the Rapid Transit Board. The opinion of Justice O'Brien points out that additional transit facilities are greatly needed. He also discusses the financial questions involved. This part of the opinion follows:

"It is shown by the record before us in the Third Avenue case," Justice O'Brien says, "that the nineteen routes of subway will cost $300,000,000 for construction and $150,000,000 for equipment, or a total of $450,000,000. Under the restriction imposed by the Constitution, the total borrowing margin of the city, most favorably viewed, did not exceed on Jan. 1, 1906, $61,000,000. If we can look at the future, there is a likelihood, in view of the increased values of property, that the city will have a debt-incurring capacity between July 1, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907, of something like $110,000,000. And if all of it were appropriated for rapid transit construction there would be nothing left for the other departments of the City Government, which in expense and importance are increasing and expanding from year to year.

"It is frankly conceded by counsel for the Rapid Transit Commissioners that there is no purpose immediately to build all the proposed routes, but it is necessary that they should all be approved, to the end that the city may be enabled to undertake such as it can find the means to build. This necessarily involves the further concession that the Rapid Transit Commissioners have not finally determined upon the routes to be selected, but they wish the whole subject to be in such shape that as the opportunity presents itself they may take advantage of it. This would appropriate all the streets involved in the proposed routes for an indefinite period.

"Regard being had, therefore, to these different and conflicting interests, we think the right solution, so far as it rests with this court, will be to approve all of the routes conditionally, upon the Rapid Transit Commissioners deciding within two years which of them they have finally concluded to construct. This will enable them, within the period named, in view of the then existing condition of the city's finances, to determine just what routes should be built, and after that time they should be required, if able to construct other routes, to renew their application to this court. This will render null and void our approval of all routes not selected and contracted for within said two years."

It was also announced yesterday that the Supreme Court in Brooklyn had approved the Fourth Avenue route and the Thirty-fourth Street route in Queens without qualification as to the time in which they should be built.

DON'T LIKE BAR SELECTIONS.

Criminal Lawyers Say They Were Not Consulted.

Hugh F. Pentecost and Charles J. Campbell of the firm of Pentecost & Campbell, as a "self-constituted committee" addressed an open letter yesterday to Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the New York bar, registering a protest, on behalf of the criminal lawyers, against the methods they allege were employed by the committee in recommending the criminal Judges and declining to support the ticket.

"We have received the circular of the so-called Judiciary Committee," the letter begins, "requesting us to accept membership in a committee of the New York bar in aid of the nomination and election of candidates for judicial office.

"Two statements in the circular particularly attract our attention—'These judicial positions should be filled by lawyers of proved ability and independence, selected without regard to political services,' and 'before selecting these candidates we asked our brethren of the bar to submit to us the names of eligible and desirable candidates.'"

Messrs. Pentecost and Campbell declare that for ten years they have practiced almost exclusively in the criminal courts, and for this reason they do not presume to comment upon the fitness of the nominees for civil Justices, but they urge their competence to express an opinion regarding the nominees to the General Sessions bench.

The politicians thereupon give this opinin of each nominee separately, and especially decry the proposed sidetracking of Judge Rosalsky. The most important part of the letter, however, comes in the concluding paragraphs, which read:

"Regarding the statement that your committee has consulted their brethren of the bar as to candidates, we beg to inquire how many and what lawyers who have practiced in the Criminal Courts to any extent, and who thoroughly understand its needs, have been consulted by the very eminent civil lawyers who constitute your committee. We have inquired of a number of well-known criminal lawyers and have ascertained that they have not been approached in the matter. With the possible exception of Eugene A. Philbin, we believe that not one member of the committee has any personal knowledge as to the judicial qualifications of Judges Wyatt and Rosalsky, respectively, or has ever appeared before either of them in any criminal case.

"The trouble with your committee is that it does not do what it professes to do. Its members have got together and consulted with each other, and decided what is best for the rest of us. We understand that civil lawyers of large practice look down upon the attorneys who practice in the criminal courts, but the history of the years 1905 and 1906 would indicate that practically the only difference between the corporation lawyers and the so-called criminal lawyers is that the business of the criminal lawyer is to get the little grafters out of trouble after they get in, and of the corporation lawyers to so advise the big grafters that they may successfully conduct their operations with impunity.

"For the reasons stated your self-constituted committee will have to worry along without our small support."

STANDARD OIL INQUIRIES.

Jamestown Grand Jury Hears Witnesses—Commission Hearing.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—The Federal Grand Jury of the Western District of New York this morning began the investigation of the charges made against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Standard Oil Company of violations of the rebate clause of the inter-State commerce laws.

E. T. Johnson of Buffalo, a division passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, occupied the stand during the entire morning session of the Grand Jury. His testimony is understood to have been relative to the alleged rebates offered the Standard Oil Company by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company between Olean and Rochester.

Mr. Stockton completed his testimony in the afternoon and was permitted to return to Philadelphia. Mr. Justice was on the stand at the adjournment of the Grand Jury for the day.

WASHINGTON, July 12. — The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day heard further testimony in its investigation of the oil industry and practices of the alleged monopoly.

George L. Peck, General Manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, was examined concerning the contract the road had with the Galena Oil Company of Franklin, Penn., for the lubrication of rolling stock. It was brought out that the Western lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad pay by contract 8.73 cents per thousand miles for passenger coaches, and 5.9 cents for freight cars per thousand miles. This was said to amount to only about one-third of the invoice price for lubricating oil, which is 27.3 cents per gallon, which other railroads were said to pay.

NEW PLAYERS FOR GIANTS.

Seymour Bought Outright—Shay and Shannon for Mertes and Marshall.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—One of the deals between the Cincinnati and New York clubs, that has been hanging fire the past few days, was completed to-night. T. Bentley Seymour, the champion National League batsman of 1905, is now a Giant. The mighty "Cyrus," whom Manager McGraw has long desired as one of his assistants in the task of winning the pennant, was sold outright to New York. What the consideration was President Herrmann would not say, but it is believed to be one of the largest prices ever paid for the release of a baseball player. Although it was said that Capt. Joe Kelley of the local team would also be traded or sold to the New Yorks, both Mr. Herrmann and Mr. Brush declared to-night that nothing had been done with regard to Kelley. Mr. Herrmann, however, admitted that something along that line might happen in a day or two.

Seymour formerly pitched for the New York team, and afterward became one of its outfielders. He was released by the New Yorks in 1900.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—Out of the maze of rumors concerning baseball deals affecting St. Louis, New York, and Cincinnati, one positive fact has become known. "Danny" Shay and "Spike" Shannon have been traded to New York for Mertes and Marshall. This announcement was made to-night by Manager McCloskey without reservation. The two ex-Giants will join St. Louis to-morrow and may officiate against their former team mates in the first game of the series about to open here. It is understood that the trade is an even one—no money passing hands.

INCORPORATED 1853.

CONTINENTAL (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

HOME OFFICE: CONTINENTAL BUILDING, 44-46-48 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE: 158 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY 1st, 1906.

ASSETS.

State, Municipal, Railroad, Bonds and Stocks	$12,693,140.00
Real Estate	1,160,000.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	13,850.00
Premiums in course of collection	1,141,163.13
Interest, Dividends and Rents accrued	101,445.05
Cash on deposit and in office	1,939,788.32
Total Assets,	$17,049,386.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve for unearned premiums on policies in force	6,491,335.17
Reserve for losses (including San Francisco)	1,702,830.27
Reserve for Commissions, Taxes and all other claims	82,200.42
Reserve for Contingencies	150,000.00
Total Liabilities	$9,526,366.56
Net Surplus,	$7,523,019.94
	$17,049,386.50

COPY.

Oakland, Cal., June 16, 1906.

Frank P. Wilson, Esq., State Agent Continental Ins. Co. of New York, Delger Block, Oakland.

Dear Sir:

We cannot let the occasion pass without thanking you for your prompt and businesslike settlement, in full, of the three policies held by us and issued by you covering risks on buildings, office furniture, etc., amounting to $17,000, all destroyed in the great fire following the earthquake in San Francisco, April 18, 1906.

At these times, when so many different Insurance Companies appear to be looking for excuses for delay or non-payment of their obligations, it is refreshing to find one that faces the music manfully and makes settlements promptly and cheerfully.

When later we have other insurance to place we shall not forget the Continental.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GOODHALL, PERKINS & CO.

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EDWARD LANNING, GEORGE E. KLINE, } Vice President. J. E. LOPEZ, E. L. BALLARD, } Secretaries.

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A CONTINENTAL POLICY COSTS NO MORE THAN THAT OF THE MANY COMPANIES WITH LIMITED RESOURCES, WHICH PROPERTY OWNERS AND MORTGAGEES UNTHINKINGLY ACCEPT.

COPY.

San Francisco, Cal., June 6, 1906.

Mr. R. E. Hall,
Delger Building, Oakland, Cal.

Dear Sir:

We wish to acknowledge with thanks the very courteous and considerate treatment afforded our representative at your hands in the matter of the adjustment of our loss by the recent fire.

We fully appreciate the promptness of your action in the immediate payment of the full amount of our policy in your company.

It will be a great deal of pleasure and the fullest confidence, on resuming business, to place our first policy of insurance with the Continental Insurance Company.

Again thanking you, we are,

Very respectfully,

O'CONNOR, MOFFATT & CO.,
per James M. Castello, President.

WEBB JAY LOSES AUTO IN NATIONAL A. A. A. FOUR

Gasoline Catches Fire and Car Destroyed Near Geneva.

SIX CONTESTANTS ARRESTED

Severe Run to Auburn Occasions Loud Complaints That Schedule Makes the Tour a Race.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 12.—The participants in the National automobile tour conducted by the American Automobile Association arrived here late this afternoon. The run from Buffalo, a distance of 135 miles over country roads, was one of the hardest tests which automobilists have ever been subjected to in this country. The last twenty-one miles from the checking station at Waterloo to Auburn had to be covered by the Glidden Cup contestants at an average speed of twenty miles an hour. The roads along this stretch were miserable. A majority were from one to fifteen minutes late.

Only one accident of a serious nature occurred during the day. While mechanics were filling the tank on Webb Jay's eighteen-horse power White steamer some gasoline was spilled, which ignited, resulted in the total destruction of the car by fire. This mishap was due entirely to the carelessness of the men who were replenishing the fuel tank. The clothes of two of the men caught fire, but they saved themselves by rolling in the grass. Webb Jay and his party escaped, but lost all their baggage.

A few miles out of Auburn Archie E. Hughes of Philadelphia, in a forty-five horse power Pierce, ran into a deep ditch. No harm was done.

Six members of the touring party were held up at Lima. Four of the drivers paid fines of $3 each in the Justice's court, and two deposited $25 apiece as security and said they would come back and stand trial. When the machines entered the village the drivers were warned by a constable to keep within the speed limit. They were timed, and those who disobeyed the regulation were stopped. The arrests were the first for this offense ever made in the village. Those arrested were N. H. Van Sicklen, Chicago; T. P. C. Forbes, New York; Benjamin H. Knowles, New York; Walter Coleman, New York. The other two gave the names of John Doe and M. A. Richards. Several of the victims made a vigorous protest, and at one time the passengers from four cars forced the constables to cease their work for nearly an hour.

Charles J. Glidden, donor of the Glidden trophy, and who is accompanying the tour as a spectator, arrived in Auburn at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon. Pilot cars and confetti cars had preceded him.

The first contestant to leave Buffalo was B. H. Knowles, who got away promptly at 7 o'clock. He was followed by L. F. Braine and Theodore E. Schultz of New York, Frank E. Wing of Boston, Arthur Holden and L. J. Peters, of Cleveland, and T. P. C. Forbes of New York at intervals of thirty seconds. The others moved off at brief intervals. The last car to get away was one which will be used to pick up the checkers and for general utility. It left at 9:55 A. M.

TENNIS AT WESTCHESTER.

Pell, Torrance, Dewhurst, and Watson Win in Cup Contests.

Two matches in the lawn tennis doubles resulted in Edward B. Dewhurst and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry Torrance holding to their unbroken line of victories yesterday on the turf courts of the Country Club of Westchester. Dewhurst and Watson fought out four of the hardest sort of sets with Frederick C. Colston and Karl H. Behr before winning at 7—5, 6—1, 3—7, and 6—3. Pell and Torrance were easily the masters of George E. Batcheller and Gouverneur Morris, as the latter pair were only successful in scoring one game in the three sets which went by the score of 6-love, 6—1, and 6-love.

The scheduled contest for this afternoon will bring George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald Fincke against Frederick C. Colston and Karl H. Behr. There are also three postponed matches, and one of these will also be played.

The standing of the teams in the round robin for the cup follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Theodore R. Pell and Harry Torrance	2	0
E. B. Dewhurst and C. F. Watson, Jr.	2	0
George L. Wrenn, Jr., and R. Fincke	1	1
F. C. Colston and Karl H. Behr	0	1
George E. Batcheller and G. Morris	0	8

The lawn tennis tournament on the turf courts of the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Cedarhurst, L. I., has been brought up to the finals in all of the events. The surprise of the championship singles was the defeat of the veteran National ex-champion, Henry W. Slocum, by C. S. Inman in straight sets at 6—3 and 6—4 in the semi-final round. Slocum turned the tables on Inman in the semi-final of the doubles. Slocum, paired with Herbert N. Rawlins, defeated Inman and Hartman K. Evans, 6—3 and 6—4. The latter pair won their place in the final round of the handicap doubles with a fine display of racquet work. The finals will be contested to-morrow. The summary:

Rockaway Hunting Club Championship Singles.—First Round—Hartman K. Evans defeated Anson McCook Beard, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3; Seymour Johnson defeated Joseph D. Forbes, 1—6, 6—4, (defaulted;) William Thorne defeated Langdon B. Valentine, 6—1, 6—4; Howard P. Homans defeated William W. Hoppin, 6—4, 6—3; C. S. Inman defeated J. B. Adams, 6—1, 6—0; F. Livingston Pell defeated Jonathan T. Lanman, 6—3, 6—3; Henry W. Slocum defeated F. K. Stevens, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—Herbert N. Rawlins defeated Hartman K. Evans, 6—3, 9—7; C. S. Inman defeated Howard P. Homans, 6—2, 6—1; Henry W. Slocum defeated F. L. Pell, 6—2, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—C. S. Inman defeated Henry W. Slocum, 6—4, 6—3.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—F. Livingston Pell and Anson McCook Beard defeated F. K. Stevens and Seymour Johnson, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3; Henry W. Slocum and Herbert N. Rawlins defeated William W. Hoppin and Jonathan T. Lanman, 6—0, 6—3; C. S. Inman and Hartman K. Evans defeated T. S. Adams and J. B. Brown, 6—1, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round.—Henry W. Slocum and Herbert N. Rawlins defeated C. S. Inman and Hartman K. Evans, 6—3, 6—4.

Handicap Doubles.—First Round—F. Brown and G. Brown, (plus half 15,) defeated T. L. Pell and Count J. Henri de Sibour, (plus half 15,) by default; C. S. Inman and Hartman K. Evans, (minus 15,) defeated A. L. Norris and H. D. Babcock, (plus 15,) 6—4, 6—3; Henry W. Slocum and Herbert N. Rawlins, (minus 15,) defeated F. Inman and John S. Ferguson, (plus half 15,) by default; Lanier McKee and Anson M. Beard, (plus half 15,) defeated H. Beadelston and Albert Francke, (plus half 15,) 6—2, 7—5; R. Adams and J. B. Adams, (plus half 15,) defeated Jonathan T. Lanman and William W. Hoppin, (plus half 15,) 6—1, 7—5; Joseph D. Forbes and J. B. Tailer, (minus 15,) defeated J. Livingston and John Livingston, (plus 15,) 6—4, 6—4.

Second Round.—Langdon B. Valentine and M. Dodge, (plus half 15,) defeated F. Brown and G. Brown, (plus half 15,) by default; C. S. Inman and Hartman K. Evans, (minus 15,) defeated Henry W. Slocum and Herbert N. Rawlins, (minus 15,) 2—6, 7—5, 6—0; J. Adams and J. B. Adams, (plus half 15,) defeated Lanier McKee and Anson M. Beard, (plus half 15,) 6—4, 6—4; Joseph D. Forbes and James B. Tailer, (minus 15,) defeated H. Inman and H. C. Brokaw, (plus half 15,) 4—6, 5—7, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round.—C. S. Inman and Hartman K. Evans, (minus 15,) defeated Langdon B. Valentine and M. Dodge, (plus half 15,) 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Metropolitan Scenes—"Recreation at Manhattan Beach."

THOROUGH enjoyment of delightful summer days at the pleasure resorts seems incomplete without the delicious mildness and the rare, attractive fragrance of

MURAD CIGARETTES

The Murad represents the highest achievement of sixteen years of scientific, harmonious blending of the finest varieties of Turkish tobaccos. Its distinctive flavor is uniform—its exquisite smoothness beyond comparison.

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AMERICANS' RALLY WINS GAME FROM CHICAGO

Batting of Chase and Conroy Responsible for Result.

CHAMPIONS LEAD CINCINNATI

Chicago Leaders Successful Twice Over Boston—Brooklyn Falls at Pittsburg.

The three leaders in each of the major leagues were successful yesterday, the Chicago Nationals having two games with Boston and winning both. The Greater New Yorks achieved a notable victory over Chicago in the ninth inning by good, strong batting, while the Athletics of Philadelphia beat the Detroits by only one run. At Washington Lajoie's men had a sort of picnic, the score being 6 to 0. New York was the only Eastern team to win in the National League, and the champions accomplished the result quite handily. The Chicago leaders drew a little further away from their nearest competitor by capturing both games of a double header, while Pittsburg did not have much to spare at the finish of the game with Brooklyn. To-day the champions begin a four-game series with St. Louis, while Brooklyn will play at Cincinnati.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Chicago, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Detroit, 1.
Cleveland, 6 Washin'ton, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 16; Cincinnati, 11.
Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 6.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 8; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Phila'phia, 6.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	8	2	6	4	8	7	10	45	.616
Phila'phia	6	—	6	7	8	7	10	10	45	.616
Cleveland	5	6	—	6	9	8	4	6	44	.608
Chicago	2	3	8	—	6	7	7	9	42	.580
Detroit	3	2	4	6	—	9	5	9	38	.527
St. Louis	4	3	2	7	1	—	6	7	31	.456
Washin'on	5	4	5	3	7	5	—	10	29	.342
Boston	3	5	1	3	1	1	5	—	19	.256
Games lost	28	28	29	33	35	38	48	57		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	4	10	5	11	10	6	9	55	.698
New York	4	—	2	12	8	5	8	8	47	.635
Pittsburg	6	4	—	5	10	11	6	7	48	.632
Phila'phia	1	4	3	—	3	6	10	11	40	.518
Cincinnati	4	4	5	3	—	7	5	4	32	.410
St. Louis	5	2	4	5	8	—	3	4	31	.392
Brooklyn	2	4	4	4	1	5	—	8	38	.378
Boston	3	5	1	4	3	4	8	—	27	.346
Games lost	24	27	28	38	46	48	46	51		

AMERICANS WON WITH BAT.

Score Two Runs in Ninth Inning and Beat Chicago, 4 to 3.

The team that many good judges regard as the most important factor in deciding the American League championship—the Chicagos—had an apparent victory snatched from them by the Greater New Yorks in the ninth inning yesterday, the final score being 4 to 3. Chase was the unquestioned hero of the contest, for, while Conroy made the hit that scored the winning run, that result would not have been possible but for the splendid batting of the Californian. It was his smashing three-baser that drove in the Americans' brace of runs in the seventh inning, and his single in the ninth inning tied the score. Then Conroy followed with telling stroke to left field, sending Keeler home with the winning run, and the enthusiasm of the "rooters" knew no bounds. They rushed upon the field shouting and showing other manifestations of joy over the victory, and gathering Chase up and placing him upon their shoulders, carried him almost the length of the field to the clubhouse entrance.

It was a decidedly ominous for New York up to the seventh inning, when appearances indicated that the local men had at last solved what had been a difficult delivery by Smith. The Chicagoans at that juncture had tallied three runs to nothing, but all the men who had reached the plate succeeded through errors. In the seventh, after Hoffman had been retired on a well taken foul fly by Tannehill, both Kleinow and Orth hit safely, the former beating to second the rather long hit of "Smiling Al" to second. Keeler brought the spectators to their feet by a hit that looked as if the ball might go over O'Neill's head, but the latter caught the flying sphere with his uplifted hand. Then Chase hit for three bases to left field, scoring two runs. In the ninth, with two out and Kleinow at third and Keeler at first, Chase hit safely and Kleinow scored the tying run, Keeler going to third. The first ball pitched to Conroy was batted safely to left field, and Keeler went home with the winning run. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, lf	1	0	2	1	0	1
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	1	4	4	1	0
Davis, as	1	2	2	0	0	0
Donohue, 1b	0	2	12	0	0	0
O'Neill, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tannehill, 3b	0	0	1	1	2	0
Sullivan, c	1	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	1	0	2	0
Total	3	6	*26	16	5	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0
Chase, 1b	0	3	10	1	1	0
Conroy, ss	0	2	5	5	2	0
La Porte, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	4	4	0	0
Delehanty, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hoffman, cf	0	1	2	1	0	0
Kleinow, c	1	2	2	1	0	0
Orth, p	0	1	1	0	2	0
Total	4	11	27	14	5	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	—4

Three-base hit—Chase. Sacrifice hits—Tannehill, Kleinow. First base on balls—Off Orth, 2; off Smith, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Struck out—By Orth, 3; by Smith, 2. Stolen bases—Chase, Conroy, Hoffman, Hahn. Double plays—Conroy and La Porte; Hahn and Isbell. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 4. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	0	2	0	0
Lord, cf	0	0	3	1	1	0
Davis, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	0
Seybold, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	0
Trost, ss	1	0	2	4	3	1
Knight, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	0
Powers, c	0	1	5	1	0	0
Plank, p	0	1	0	1	2	0
Total	2	3	27	11	6	1

DETROIT.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	0	1	0	0
Schaefer, 2b	0	1	0	2	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	1	3	2	3	1
Lindsay, 1b	0	1	7	1	0	1
O'Leary, ss	0	0	4	3	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	0	4	0	1
Donovan, p	0	0	1	3	0	0
Total	0	4	27	11	2	2

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Jones. Struck out—By Plank, 5; by Donovan, 3. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Donovan, 1; by Plank, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Conner.

AT BOSTON.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Jones, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Stone, lf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Hemp'll, cf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	1	3	6	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	1	0	1	1	0	0
Hartsell, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	0
O'Connor, c	0	0	2	1	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	4	5	27	12	0	0

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Parent, ss	0	0	1	3	2	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0
Hoey, lf	0	0	6	0	1	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	0
Godwin, 3b	0	2	3	2	3	0
Hayden, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fr'man, 1b	1	2	9	2	1	0
Carrigan, c	0	0	2	1	1	0
Dineen, p	0	1	1	3	0	0
Total	1	6	27	14	8	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Hartsell, Stahl. Three-base hit—Hemphill. Sacrifice hits—Carrigan, Jones. Stolen bases—Niles, O'Brien, Wallace. Double plays—O'Brien and Jones; Wallace and Jones. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Powell, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Altiser, ss	0	1	1	3	2	1
Stanley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nill, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	1
And'son, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Schlafly, 2b	0	0	2	2	1	0
Stahl, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	0
K'tredge, c	0	1	10	1	1	0
F'k'burg, p	0	1	1	2	1	0
Total	0	4	27	10	4	1

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Flick, rf	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bay, cf	1	0	1	0	0	0
Turner, ss	1	1	0	3	0	0
Lajole, 2b	2	1	0	2	4	0
R'sman, 1b	1	2	17	0	0	0
J'kson, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	0
Clarke, c	0	1	3	0	0	0
Buelow, c	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hess, p	0	1	2	1	0	0
Total	6	7	27	17	0	

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Rossman, Clarke. Stolen bases—Flick, Bay, Rossman, (2,) Jackson. Double play—Turner, Lajole, and Rossman. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 8. First base on balls—Off Falkenburg, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4. Struck out—By Falkenburg, 8; by Hess, 5. Passed ball—Kittredge. Wild pitch—Falkenburg. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

EASY FOR CHAMPIONS.

In a Lively Batting Game Defeat Cincinnati by 16 to 11.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 12.—"Jake" Weimer, who has been unhittable by the Chicago leaders and tail-enders alike this season, was driven from the box in the first inning of today's game with the champions, and of course the local team was beaten by 16 to 11, making the series a draw. The New Yorks kept up their batting at the expense of Hall, a youngster recently brought from the Pacific Coast. The Cincinnatis also hit Taylor freely, but not quite enough to become a dangerous factor in the face of the champions' slugging. Three roaring triples were included in the visitors' first inning batting output.

The local men finished the game with a cluster of four singles, with a few bases on balls on the side, and made four runs. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	2	2	3	1	1
Barry, lf	1	1	2	1	1	0
Seymour, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jude, rf	2	2	2	0	0	0
Deal, 1b	1	1	12	0	0	0
Deleh'ty, 3b	3	3	3	4	1	1
Lobert, ss	1	3	0	3	1	0
Schiel, c	0	0	1	1	0	0
Liv'gst'n, c	0	0	5	2	0	0
Weimer, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Hall, p	1	2	2	0	3	1
Total	11	14	27	16	4	

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Bres'han, cf	1	1	1	1	0	
Strang, rf	2	2	2	0	1	
McGann, 1b	2	1	12	1	0	
Mertes, lf	2	3	2	0	0	
Turner, ss	1	1	0	3	0	
Dahlen, ss	2	3	3	5	1	
Devlin, 3b	3	3	1	3	0	
Gilbert, 2b	2	1	4	4	1	
Bow'man, c	2	1	2	1	0	
Taylor, p	0	1	0	0	1	
Total	16	16	27	15	4	

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	4—11
New York	5	0	3	0	3	0	0	5	0—16

Two-base hits—Delehanty, Lobert, McGann. Three-base hits—Delehanty, Bresnahan, Taylor, Mertes, Devlin. Struck out—By Weimer, 1; by Hall, 4; by Taylor, 1. First base on balls—Off Weimer, 1; off Hall, 7; off Taylor, 3. Hits—Off Weimer, 4 in 1 inning; off Hall, 12 in 8 innings. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Klem.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
H'f'man, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	2	2	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	2	1	10	2	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	1	2	1	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	1	5	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	6	3	0	0
Brown, p	0	1	1	5	0	0
Total	4	6	27	17	0	

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
B'dwell, ss	0	0	3	6	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	
Brain, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	
Bates, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Howard, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Dolan, rf	1	0	0	0	0	
O'Neill, c	0	2	2	2	0	
Young, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	1	7	24	16	1	

Chicago	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 5. Two-base hits—Chance, O'Neill. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Stolen bases—Chance, (3.) Struck out—By Brown, 7; by Young, 1. Passed ball—O'Neill. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 1; off Young, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
H'f'n, cf, lb	2	1	5	0	0	
Schulte, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Chance, 1b, 2	2	2	6	1	0	
Tinker, ss	1	0	1	2	0	
Evers, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	
Moran, c	1	1	7	0	0	
Pfeister, p	1	0	1	2	0	
Gessler, cf	0	0	2	1	0	
Total	8	8	27	9	0	

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Brid'll, ss	0	0	3	4	1	
Tenney, b	0	0	8	1	0	
Brain, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	
Bates, cf	0	1	0	0	0	
Howard, lf	1	1	2	0	0	
Dolan, rf, p	1	1	1	0	0	
Brown, c	0	2	5	1	0	
Strobel, 2b	0	1	4	4	0	
Lind'n, p, rf	0	0	1	0	1	
Pfeffer, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2	6	24	11	3	

Chicago	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Hits—Off Lindaman, 7 in six innings; off Dolan, 1 in two innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 6. Two-base hits—Chance, Steinfeldt, Moran, Strobel. Three-base hit—Chance. Sacrifice hits—Howard, Tinker. Stolen bases—Moran, Pfeister. Double plays—Bridwell and Strobel; Tenny and Bridwell. Struck out—By Pfeister, 7; by Lindaman, 3. Passed ball—Brown. Bases on balls—Off Pfeister, 3; off Lindaman, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Leach, cf	1	2	7	0	0	
Ganley, rf	2	1	0	0	0	
Clarke, lf	2	2	1	0	0	
Wagner, ss	1	2	4	5	0	
Nealon, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	
Sh'han, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	0	2	
Phelps, c	1	0	1	1	0	
McF'l'd, p	0	0	0	1	0	
*McIlveen, o	0	0	0	0	0	
Phillippe, p	1	1	0	3	0	
Total	9	10	27	11	2	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	0	1	0	1	
Casey, 3b	1	1	2	5	0	
Lumley, rf	1	2	3	0	0	
Alp'man, 2b	1	1	2	4	0	
Lewis, ss	0	0	2	1	0	
Hummel, lf	0	0	1	3	0	
Ritter, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	
Bergen, c	1	1	2	1	0	
Stricklett, p	1	2	0	3	0	
Scanlon, p	0	1	0	0	0	
†M'Intyre	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	6	10	24	13	1	

*Batted for McFarland in second inning.
†Batted for Scanlon in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	4	0	3	0	—9
Brooklyn	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—6

Three-base hits—Clarke, Nealon, Stricklett. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, Lewis. Stolen bases—Sheehan, Ritter. Double plays—Wagner and Nealon; Casey, Alperman, and Ritter. Bases on balls—Off Stricklett, 1; off Scanlon, 3. Struck out—By Phillippe, 1; by Scanlon, 1. Wild pitch—Phillippe. Passed ball—Phelps. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Hits—Off McFarland, 4 in two innings; off Phillippe, 6 in seven innings; off Stricklett, 5 in five innings; off Scanlon, 5 in three innings. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Emslie.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf	1	1	0	0	0	
Bennett, 2b	1	2	3	3	1	
Shannon, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Smoot, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Nonan, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	
Host'ter, 3b	1	2	0	3	1	
Murray, c	0	2	8	3	1	
M'Bride, ss	1	1	2	4	0	
Beebe, p	0	0	0	1	0	
†Marshall	1	1	1	0	0	
Total	7	10	27	14	3	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	4	0	0	
Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	2	0	
Titus, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
C'ney, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	
Magee, lf	2	1	0	0	0	
Doolin, ss	0	0	2	2	0	
B'sh'd, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	
Doolin, c	0	1	7	2	1	
Lush, p	1	0	0	3	0	
Total	6	9	*26	10	1	

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Beebe in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3—7
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1—6

Two-base hit—Murray. Three-base hit—Marshall. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Doolin. Double play—McBride and Bennett. Stolen bases—Gleason, (2;) Doolin, Thomas, Titus, Lush, Magee, Doolin. Hit by pitched ball—By Beebe, 1. First base on balls—Off Beebe, 7; off Lush, 3. Struck out—By Beebe, 7; by Lush, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 10. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2 0 3 0 1 2 0 0 —8	13	1	
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	2	

Batteries—McLean and Steelman; Tozier, Milliken, and McAllister.

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	7	0	
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 C 0 0 0 0—0	3	0	

Batteries—Cronin and Barton; Adkins and Byers.

AT TORONTO.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0—4	7	1	
Toronto	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3	6	1	

Batteries—Poppalau and Raub; Mitchell and Doran.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	39	28	.629	Newark	28	30	.483
Buffalo	39	27	.591	Montreal	32	36	.471
Baltimore	35	27	.565	Providence	29	38	.433
Rochester	34	31	.523	Toronto	19	43	.306

TAMERLANE REACHES HOME.

Finishes 400-Mile Race Just Short of 123 Hours.

Frank Maier's yawl Tamerlane, the last of the ocean racers in the 400-mile contest around Montauk Point and Cape May Light, reached the Brooklyn Yacht Club anchorage at 12:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been out 5 days 2 hours and 45 minutes. She received an allowance of 1 hour 6 minutes and 40 seconds from the Lila, and makes the record of 121 hours 38 minutes and 20 seconds corrected time for the run. She loses the Brooklyn Cup to the Mopsa thus by 20 hours 39 minutes and 50 seconds.

The winner of the Lipton Cup and the defender of the trophy in the present race, her comparatively poor showing was a big surprise to her following. It was expected that she would have some excuse for her delay, but Commodore Maier said they had not experienced particularly rough weather nor had had any reason for their long passage except the headwinds and occasional calms which they met in common with the other yachts in the race.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Chicago.—Adv.

SHIELDS HORSES BARRED AFTER SUBURBAN SCANDAL

None May Run in the Next Thirty Racing Days.

TRAINER'S LICENSE REVOKED

Go Between, Halifax, and Other Good Horses Put by in Consequence of Incorrect Entry of Go Between.

Following the action of the Coney Island Jockey Club in referring the curious case of mistaken sex of Go Between to The Jockey Club for further consideration, the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday revoked the license of John Shields, who trained the horse, and disqualified all horses owned by Alexander Shields for a period of thirty days. No explanation is given or comment made by the Stewards in publishing their penalization, but it is accepted that the action is taken in the belief that Trainer Shields knew of the true condition of the stallion and that Owner Shields should have known and not allowed his horse to profit by the error. The difference in the penalties inflicted is explained by this assumed difference in responsibility.

When the Coney Island Jockey Club refused to recognize the protest of Frank Hitchcock against the Suburban winner and then disqualified the horse for the Commonwealth Handicap on the ground that the age was omitted in the entry, it was supposed that no further action would be taken in the matter, and that the reference of the case to The Jockey Club for adjudication was merely a formality, but apparently The Jockey Club Stewards viewed the matter differently. Their action came last night therefore as a big surprise.

In its effect it is of considerable importance, as it not only cuts Go Between out of the rich Brighton Handicap to-morrow, but disqualifies him as well for the Saratoga Handicap, which is scheduled early in the Saratoga meeting, for part of which the suspension of Alex Shields holds. It also affects the two sterling sprinters, Halifax, who was a winner yesterday at Brighton, and Diamond. The former is one of the best three-year-old colts at short distances in training, and Diamond has proved his worth on several occasions.

In the list of Shields' holdings are also the noted Ormonde's Right, Hermis, and Stalwart. These three are unaffected, however, since neither of the latter two would be raced within the time in any event, and Ormonde's Right is in no condition to train at present.

The revocation of the license of Trainer Shields deprives E. R. Thomas of his services in handling Onatas and others of the Thomas string.

The Stewards who were present at The Jockey Club meeting were August Belmont, James R. Keene, J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, and P. K. Knapp. The meeting was held at the Windsor Arcade. In addition to the Go Between action, appointments were made for the Saratoga meeting. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was appointed to represent The Jockey Club at Saratoga, and the following officials named by the Saratoga Association were approved: Judges—C. McDowell and C. H. Pettingill; Clerk of Scales—C. Cornelison; Paddock and Patrol Judge—J. L. Hall; Starting Judge—H. U. Homan; Timer—W. H. Barrett; Starter—Mars Cassidy.

CHAMPION GOLFER LOSES.

Putting Costs Egan the Match on Twentieth Hole.

H. Chandler Egan was beaten in a twenty-hole golf match yesterday in the second round of the tournament now in progress at the Englewood Golf Club to determine the National amateur championship for the coming year. His vanquisher was the Canadian, George H. Lyon. There were not enough spectators with Canadian affiliations on hand to make much noise when the sensational match was ended on the second green, far down in the valley below the clubhouse.

The account of the match, while it was replete with excitement, does not tell a story of very high class golf. Egan for the eighteen holes did 83 and Lyon 84. Inability to put was the cause of the champion's downfall. When, on the ninth green, Egan was four down his friends were speechless. The score was the same on the eleventh green. Then Egan gave a splendid illustration of his ability to pull out of a tight place, and reeled off four holes in succession, honors being even on the sixteenth green. Broad smiles bedecked the countenances of the Egan crowd, which increased tenfold when the champion won the seventeenth, and for the first time was one up. The home hole is a short one, 160 yards. Each dropped on the green from the tee, Egan being away. Instead of putting up safe he putted hard, to avoid a little hummock near the hole, as he afterward explained. The ball ran five feet beyond the hole. Lyon took no chances. He ran up dead to the hole, and when Egan on his next rimmed the cup, Lyon went down in three and tied the match. The nineteenth hole was halved in four, Egan missing a put to win in three, and on his fatal twentieth he missed a two-foot put to get a half in four. The cards are:

Lyon, out	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—40
Egan, out	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—44
Lyon, in	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	4—34
Egan, in	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	3—39

Extra holes—Lyon, 4, 4; Egan, 4, 5.

Outside of this match, the most interesting result of the day was the victory of Travers and Travis in both of their matches, bringing them together this morning in the third round.

Travis beat George T. Brokaw in the afternoon by 5 up and 4 to play, getting a 2 on the eighth green this time, and finishing the out holes in 35. Travers beat Percy R. Pyne, the ex-intercollegiate champion by up and 3 to play in the morning, and later in the day put Archie Graham, the New Jersey champion, out by 4 up and 3 to play. Travers went around in 77 to 79 for Graham.

Of the eight survivors from the qualifying thirty-two, four are from the metropolitan district. W. T. West is the only Philadelphia representative. He beat the Baltimore golfer, E. H. Bankard, Jr., by 3 up and 2 to play. The results of the two match-play rounds are:

Championship, First Round—Dr. Simon Carr, Philadelphia, beat Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, 1 up and 2 to play; Hugo R. Johnstone, Olympia, beat D. M. Cole, Westfield, Mass., 5 up and 3

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"LOCAL INSPECTION."

The report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts on certain food products submitted to it makes it clear that, if every other American Commonwealth protected its citizens as well as that Commonwealth, there would be no need at all of Federal inspection. The consumer has a right to know, not only what he is eating, which the savants of the Massachusetts Board of Health tell him. He has also a right to be assured that it is not prepared by methods which, if he knew about them, would disable him from eating any of the results. The Massachusetts Board of Health deals only with the finished product. It subjects this to a chemical and microscopical "course of sprouts," which results in showing simply and solely what it is. There is no declamation possible about a chemical analysis or a microscopical examination. Nothing could be more illuminating or less invidious.

There are many good and encouraging morals to be drawn from this admirable report. In the first place, the food which we buy and eat "by faith and not by sight," is not all bad. Most of it is good. Much of it is "excellent." Every manufacturer whose wares are "highly commended" will find the report of as much use to him in his business as if it were; will find it of more use to him than if it were the report of an international jury of a world's fair. He will advertise it and make use of it to push his sales. And justly so. On the other hand, the packers who are convicted by the microscope and the test tube of making up their food products out of entrails and cornmeal and borax, with the irreducible minimum of real meat, will suffer accordingly. And with equal justice. It is really to be hoped that the commended manufacturers will circulate not only the commendation of themselves but the entire report. Thus will queasy stomachs be quieted and poetic justice assured.

One notable fact about the report is that the most pretentious and also the most prosperous of the packers are precisely those who, by this calm scientific presentation, are shown to have conducted their business in the filthiest and most unscrupulous way.

BAD BANKING OFFICIALLY TAUGHT

We are far from wishing to be critical regarding Secretary SHAW's five-dollar-note circular. We are rather inclined to praise it, as offering once more a good practical solution of a bad situation created by law. If the Secretary could only procure the enactment of good statutes as successfully as he makes the best of bad ones he would be entitled to higher rank as a constructive financier than he now occupies. Nevertheless, his circular puts on edge the teeth of all sticklers for good banking, as well as for good legislation.

Put out small notes, says the Secretary; they will stay out longer. Yet every banker regards the shortest-lived note as the soundest and best. We live in times when the meaning of actual redemption is unknown. The nearest to it is the sending to Washington of one promise and receiving back another promise, with the result that most believe that a promise is a dollar. "Do not send them in for redemption until unfit for use," says Mr. SHAW. When is a banknote unfit for use? The standard set up by the Secretary's counsel and by the practice of the banking community is ability of the notes to hold together physically. They are kept going long after they offend the eye and nose, and there have been cases of actual disease caused by them. They are dirty, and only fit to be handled after washing and ironing, which has been actually done in some cases.

A Treasury circular is not the place to look for instruction in banking principles, but, surely, deliberate inculcation of bad banking might be avoided. A banknote is simply a promissory note, and ought to be dealt with like other promissory notes. Imagine a solvent merchant kiting his promissory notes, using old ones over and over rather than issuing new ones, and instead of paying them in money issuing other notes, old ones of his own, or notes of other persons. Yet all these practices are advised by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is impossible to deny that he is making the best of the situation as he finds it. The incident at least serves to emphasize how far we have drifted from what we know to be right.

AT WAR.

This community has been made aware that murder and the wanton destruction of property are among the methods which organized labor holds to be appropriate for the prosecution of its war against employers, against society, and against public authority. A special policeman was brutally murdered on Wednesday by members of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union—the old Sam Parks organization—and two other special policemen were beaten, kicked, and pounded into unconsciousness and nearly to their deaths. In all three cases the assault was cowardly, being committed by ten men upon one man; it was evidently murderous, since in one case murder was done, and in all three murderous weapons were used. These special policemen had incurred the hostility of the union men by reason of the fact that they were employed to protect non-union ornamental iron-workers from the assaults of the Housesmiths. The crime was deliberately planned; the special policemen were cut off from escape, and then the thirty Housesmiths set upon them.

We printed yesterday an official communication from Mr. ERNEST BOHM, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, informing THE TIMES that that organization "will back up any delegate who will withdraw men from any work where non-union conditions prevail." This notification was elicited, it appears, by a word of warning addressed by THE TIMES last week to Mr. JAMES HOLLAND, a delegate of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, who is now endeavoring to compel the non-union men at work in the East River tunnel at Thirty-fourth Street to come into the union or quit work. Mr. HOLLAND having publicly asserted that "if we cannot organize the men in the tunnel we can declare a strike of the engineers and firemen which will flood the tunnel, and it will be twenty-five years before it is finished," we invited his attention to Section 673 of the Penal Code. This provision of the law declares that "a person who willfully and maliciously, either alone or in combination with others, breaks a contract of service or hiring, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing will be * * * to expose valuable property to destruction or serious injury, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

It appears to us that it is not with THE TIMES, but with the Commonwealth and public authority that the Central Federated Union has cause to quarrel. We merely advised Mr. HOLLAND that, having admitted foreknowledge of the destructive consequences of calling out the tunnel engineers and firemen, he would be pretty certain to hear from the District Attorney if he put his threat into execution.

The reply of the Central Federated Union is a defiance of law and authority. If the tunnel contractors will not discharge their non-union men then the tunnels must be destroyed. Because the Housesmiths on the Plaza Hotel work objected to the presence of non-union men about the building they murdered a special policeman and nearly murdered two others. They, too, set law and authority at defiance. These incidents show that organized labor considers that its status is not that of a business relation, but that it is engaged in a war upon its employers and upon the State. The killing of human beings and the destruction of property of great value being common incidents of public war, organized labor has apparently convinced itself that they are natural accompaniments of its private war upon employers. Mr. HOLLAND's threats, the Central Federated Union's defiance, and the murder of Special Policeman BUTLER afford an opportunity for public authority to declare whether in its judgment a state of war actually exists or whether the question is one of punishable crimes.

THE ANTI-WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

It appears from a circular sent out by the Secretary of an organization bearing the portentous title of "The Massachusetts Association Opposed to Further Extension of Suffrage to Women," that the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Oregon was defeated last month by the labors of a like organization in that State. The amendment depended on a majority of those voting on the question and not on a majority of all votes cast at the election, and the suffragists were confident of victory. The Oregon "Antis" had headquarters at Portland, published a paper called "The Woman's Protest," sent out a pamphlet to the number of 100,000, and otherwise appealed to the voters, with the effect mentioned.

We have read some of the documents in this case and the annual report of "The Massachusetts Association," &c., with a good deal of interest. The arguments used are very moderate. In substance they are that all the rights of women are safe without the suffrage and that the women can take all proper and rational part in the discussion of public affairs without sharing directly in the voting, caucusing, and office holding. Of positive evils to be expected from women's voting we do not find much mention. To most men the chief objection to extending the suffrage to women is the fact that it would be practically difficult to give it to the fit and exclude the unfit, and that of the unfit we have already among the men more than enough, but this view does not seem to have great weight with the women opponents of the extension. However, the fact that the Massachusetts Association has a membership of 12,155, representing 155 cities, towns, and villages, shows that the active inertia of the sex in that State is very great and will not easily be overcome.

THE VINDICATION OF DREYFUS.

After eleven years the most notorious error of justice of the age has been righted. The decree of the Supreme Court of France has proclaimed Capt. DREYFUS of the Fourteenth Artillery innocent of crimes against his country for which he has twice been tried and convicted and once begged by a cautious Government to accept a pardon. His rehabilitation is now secure. And well may he decline all recompense for his vast sacrifices; well may he bow in acquiescence to the amnesty law by which his diabolical persecutors may go unpunished. The disgrace of his broken sword, his stripped uniform, the deprivation of family and society, the hideous tortures of Devil's Island have not been in vain.

Eleven years ago latent forces were darkly gathering in France, which, if unchecked, would have imperiled the republic. His martyrdom brought them into the light of day, revealed their character and proportions, and enabled the successors of GAMBETTA to crush them—cruelly perhaps, remorselessly it is certain, but legally. In 1894 the prison doors shut DREYFUS out from a France that made possible the unique injustice inflicted upon him, a bitter, hating France, a France half insane. His rehabilitation finds him in a France regenerate, a France that would abhor a second Dreyfus case.

How did it all happen? In Maître LABORI's address prepared for the Rennes court-martial, which "the bravest lawyer in France" was not permitted to deliver, there is found this now established axiom: "Against Capt. DREYFUS there is no case." These words, too dangerous to be uttered in 1899, have thrice been repeated within the last fortnight before the Supreme Court by DREYFUS's counsel, Maître MORNARD; by the Councilor-Reporter of the Court, Maître MORAS, and even by the Puolic Prosecutor himself, Maître BAUDOUIN, and all three have added that had not DREYFUS's handwriting resembled that in the bordereau the unfortunate man's name would never have been connected with the case.

In 1894 this resemblance caused the arrest of DREYFUS. If he were the author of the bordereau, it was logical to suppose that he had transmitted to a German agent the documents enumerated in this list. But the resemblance was not sufficient to convict him. Something more was needed. This something was supplied by Gen. MERCIER, then Minister of War, who read out in secret to the Judges a forged document. The first court-martial, therefore, convicted DREYFUS "by order" and in defiance of Article 101 of the Military Code, which forbids the introduction of evidence unknown to the defendant and his counsel. And MERCIER needed the conviction of the Jewish officer that he might be relieved of the attacks made upon him by the popular press which had threatened to drive him into retirement.

At length, after DREYFUS had spent nearly two years in prison, some intelligent Frenchmen thought that the evidence against him might be made public. But the friends of MERCIER, in their anxiety to show how guilty DREYFUS was, unwittingly revealed the initial illegality. To rectify this blunder they published a fac simile of the bordereau with specimens of his handwriting. This was injudicious. They were confronted with the fact that Article 101 had been violated, and that the writing in the bordereau bore even a closer resemblance to the chirography of ESTERHAZY than it did to that of DREYFUS. The handwriting experts of the world raised a cry against them. But the verdict of 1894 must be maintained at all costs. It was then that the forgeries began to multiply, false witnesses to be enrolled, and a genuine conspiracy formed to perpetuate the initial injustice.

As the conspiracy gathered ground it attracted the attention of those Frenchmen who for various reasons had never accepted the Third Republic. Hideous cries were raised against any one who might dare to imagine that a Jew could be unjustly convicted of treason. The Dreyfus case became a national issue.

It is unnecessary here to relate the steps by which the successors of GAMBETTA finally revealed the whole infamous plot. The work of ZOLA, PICQUART, GUYOT, and others is upon record. On record, too, are the forgeries of HENRY and the perjuries of Gens. DE BOISDEFFRE and DE PELLIEUX, the machinations of ZURLINDEN and their subordinates, and the stupendous fiasco of the late GODEFROY CAVAIGNAC. With this man the conspirators played their last card and lost. As Minister of War he read out in the Chamber one of HENRY's stupid forgeries, the authenticity of which was at once challenged by PICQUART. HENRY confessed, committed suicide or was murdered, and the way to the revision of 1898 was open.

It was then that the body politic of France discovered that it had been duped. Who had duped it? Frenchmen began to listen to the unceasing words of the exposers of the plot. The army did not at once take warning. Its court-martial at Rennes reconvicted DREYFUS after it had been expressly told by the Supreme Court that ESTERHAZY was the culprit—after this culprit himself had acknowledged the authorship of the bordereau. Out of the awakened public opinion resulting from the Dreyfus exposure sprang the Associations law and the law of separation. Then it was that the Dreyfus case ceased to be a national issue and reassumed its normal, individual proportions.

Few men in the world's history have suffered the injury that has been this artillery officer's lot to bear, but probably no martyr has lived to see his martyrdom so obviously and tangibly rewarded. As a reinstated soldier of France a single fact accomplished should fill him with patriotic pride. It is that the army will never again acknowledge itself to be anything but the servant of the republic.

UPHOLD THE NATIONAL UMPIRE.

It is to be hoped that somebody will send to Oyster Bay a copy of President FAUNCE's address to the American Institute of Instruction. Athletes, said the President of Brown University, are advocates of arbitration because they have been accustomed to accepting the awards of umpires without whimpering or disputing, and he even thought that this was a factor in promoting opinion favorable to international arbitration.

There is a narrower field in which this sentiment would be useful, and its inculcation in the highest circles would be beneficial. The most august umpire in the Nation is the Federal Court, and yet it is but the other day that it was lectured in round terms by the head of the Executive Department of the Government over a matter of difference of opinion. It was not sportsmanlike, it was not patriotic, and it was in the manner of an attorney thus taking revenge for the loss of his case. Our Presidents even when statesmen are politicians, and political acts are matters of differences of opinion without reproach to the disputants. Judicial decisions are not ukases. They are rendered according to precedents and principles which are subject of debate until the court's decision is rendered. To impugn a judicial decision is to attack the court's good faith and authority in a sense which is not applicable to Executives or legislators. Court decisions are merely domestic or National arbitrations, and all that President FAUNCE said regarding international arbitration is applicable in higher degree to arbitration within the scope of municipal law. There was need of his exhortation to uphold the umpire, and it is to be hoped that it will be heeded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Business" and Its Morality.

"J. B. M.," in the letter we printed yesterday, presented one of the moral problems that are so intensely irritating because they are of a solution at once so easy and so difficult—the irritation arising from the fact that somehow or other the easy "answer" won't do, or at least has never done, in the practical conduct of life, while the difficulty lies in finding any other that will stand analysis as well as it serves daily needs. Our correspondent said that he had a horse that looked all right, but was going to die in a month of an incurable disease, and he also had some railway stock which, good authority assured him, was doomed to speedy decline. The horse had recently been sold to him by a man who must have known of the animal's malady, but no similar charge was made against the seller of the stock. What "J. B. M." wanted to know, or seemed to want to know, was whether he had a right to accept a good price that had been offered for the horse by a would-be buyer, who of course had no knowledge of his impending demise, and whether he had a right to put the stock about which he had private information on the market, to be bought by somebody not so well posted. As we have said, the answer in both cases is lamentably easy: "J. B. M." has no such right, and he would be little, if any, better than the wicked if he attempted to transfer his losses to other people. And yet—and yet—well, "business" is not so squeamish; it never has been, and it gives no present indications of ever becoming so. "Business" draws the line at false representations and barricades itself there behind "Caveat emptor." It wouldn't let our correspondent lie about the horse; wouldn't even let him conceal the fatal malady when proffering a full description; but it would hesitate not a moment about permitting him to take whatever was offered by a man who was willing to take the horse on the strength of his own eyesight and judgment. And it is almost farcical to ask what "business" would say about the railway stock. Wall Street would feel insulted if it received a warning of trouble to come from anybody on the long side. That would violate the rules of the game as played in that vivacious locality, and such magnanimity would indeed be very hard to bear by men who understand and have agreed to those rules and are content to play the game in all its rigor. The truth is that our correspondent needed no advice, and we have none to give him. His doubts are only theoretical and academic, and we feel sure that he doesn't really want us to argue away scruples of which he is at least sufficiently proud.

A New Peril for the Aeronauts.

In the experiences of Dr. THOMAS while out on a little ballooning jaunt Wednesday afternoon there is a hint that, if aerial navigation—or drifting—ever becomes a really popular sport, its followers are to encounter, in addition to all the perils of which they have been long aware, others not yet taken into account. A certain fraction of the very numerous people who will not go up to the air in the ships for that purpose provided for many a long year are almost sure to develop a certain animosity against those who do. We all saw how it was in the remotely, though not very remotely, analogous case of the automobilists, whose unpopularity was not all to be explained by the insolence of their law-breaking, custom-violating, and courtesy-unknowing element, or by the frequent injuries and occasional deaths they caused. There was another reason, which was envy, and this, until it died away as the use of the new machines extended beyond the very rich, found frequent manifestation in the hooting of automobilists whose behavior was beyond criticism. Twice on Wednesday Dr. THOMAS's anchor rope was seized and held by those within whose reach it happened to come, and this despite his protests and appeals, and the very obvious danger to him and his companion that resulted from the interference. The thing seems to have been done in a more or less humorous mood, but there must have been an element of malice in it, and the theory of ignorance will not begin to suffice as an explanation. It is an almost common experience for the people over whom aeronauts pass to take shots at them if a gun happens to be within reach. We do not remember that any harm was ever done in this way, but that fact is hardly to be credited to the shooters, whose most innocent motive could only have been a naïve desire to see what would happen if their bullets pierced the big gas bag. If balloons or airships ever become numerous, an alarming amount of new law will become necessary, and how extremely difficult of enforcement that law will be!

A Sad Sight in the Sunny South.

It troubles us to see that not all of the Southern papers are as grieved as they ought to be over the failure of The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal to live together in entire harmony. Indeed, it almost seems as if the other papers really enjoyed the little bickerings of the two neighbors and were inclined to fret them into something close to a quarrel. How else can we explain, for instance, the pains taken by The Columbia (S. C.) State to emphasize this sentence in The Constitution's account of a joint debate between CLARK HOWELL and HOKE SMITH: "Mr. HOWELL was escorted to the home of a friend, where he was dined. Mr. SMITH left the building to go to the hotel." Not content with quoting these cruel words, The State adds: "HOKE SMITH has certainly fallen from his high estate. None so poor to do him reverence or to invite him in to dinner, and he has to see his exulting victor go off to be dined while he betakes himself to a hotel! And it is not the hotel made famous by his own 'gilded gehenna,' either. There was no 'gal at the fountain' to welcome him with a statuesque song and dance, waving her wreath of grapes. Alas! how he must have sighed for that cypress-slender minister of wine! But the votes have not been counted, and Mr. HOWELL may be having all his fun in the columns of his own paper." Remarks like these do not make for peace—and besides, we do not understand their references, and apparently it would be worth while to do so.

AMERICAN SPORTSMANSHIP.

Why the Captain of the Philadelphia Cricket Team Took an Innings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning, while it appreciates fittingly the sportsmanlike spirit of the Canadian cricket team, conveys a false impression of the motive that actuated the Philadelphia Captain in sending his own team to bat instead of requiring his opponents to "follow on." If with a lead of 184 runs on the first innings total Capt. Lester had availed himself of the privilege of sending the Canadians in for their second innings the match would doubtless have been completed early in the afternoon and resulted in a hollow victory for the United States eleven by a large number of runs—"and an innings," the most humiliating defeat to which a team can be subjected.

By going in to bat for their second innings the home team took their chances with the weather and a possible collapse of their batsmen and gave the Canadians an opportunity to prolong the match, avoid an innings defeat, and perhaps secure an honorable draw. Our cricketers had everything to lose and nothing to gain by taking their second innings, so it seems there was honor and sportsmanship enough for both sides.

HENRY MORICE.

New York, July 12, 1906.

Communication with Australia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning a quotation from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Leslie M Shaw, in regard to gold shipments from Australia. This contains the following: "There being no direct regular communication between Australia and the United States, the National City Bank found the most direct and expeditious course to be via Vancouver."

This gives the impression that there is no regular service from this country to Australia. I should like to correct this and the impression that the only service is via Vancouver. The Oceanic Steamship Company has performed for many years a regular fast mail service between San Francisco and Sydney, Australia. So far as I know, during the last twenty years, regular trips have never been missed until the disaster that befell San Francisco on April 18, when the sailings of the steamship Sonoma, April 19, and the steamship Ventura, May 10, were withdrawn. This also necessitated cutting out two dates of departure from Sydney for San Francisco, namely, May 21 and June 11. The steamer Sierra, however, sailed from Sydney April 30, arriving at San Francisco May 21. The next sailing was the Sonoma, July 2, from Sydney, due in San Francisco July 28.

For a number of years the Oceanic Steamship Company has been performing a three-weekly service, carrying the United States mails between San Francisco and Sydney, with much the quickest sailing time from any port on this continent for Australia.

B. K. DENBIGH, G. P. A.

New York, July 11, 1906.

Swimming with a Cramp.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to add a few words to your "swimming controversy." The letter from "G. S. D." in to-day's issue is undoubtedly written by quite a novice in the art of swimming. That "cramp is a satisfactory explanation of the drowning of practiced swimmers" is a farce. Allow me to amend it thus: "Fear, upon feeling the first symptoms of a cramp, is a satisfactory explanation of," &c. I have been seized with a cramp in my right calf, and while kneading the afflicted muscles with the knuckles of my fingers, was seized with a cramp in my left calf. Filling my chest to the utmost, and keeping it so by little, short breaths, I was able to use a hand on each calf, until the pain subsided enough for me to strike out; then, by vigorous swimming of a hundred feet, it was entirely gone.

I do not see how any man (except through fear and panic) with an ordinary pair of lungs can sink. Even if he will only puff out his cheeks and breathe through his nose, he should keep afloat. Although his head might sink to the depth of a few inches, it would bob up again.

Confidence, quick thinking, and a knowledge of what to do will save many a swimmer if seized with a cramp and no help is at hand.

New York, July 12, 1906. "SWIMICUS."

Punch's Latest—A Comparison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One cannot help but remark upon the seriousness with which the New York papers treat the latest effort by Punch.

It is inconceivable that such an article, obviously written in a light and comical vein, could bear any comparison with those written in one of our leading "yellow" journals at the time of Prince Louis of Battenberg's visit to this port, and which, abusive, and written in all seriousness, justly aroused the indignation, not only of Britishers, but Americans at large. H. WEBB.

New York, July 12, 1906.

VALUE OF 'EXPERT' EVIDENCE.

How Harry Rose Was Adjudged Insane but Finally Confessed the Sham.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your timely editorial, "Fooling the Insanity Experts" in this morning's issue, recalls another strikingly similar case where the Insanity Commission abuse was successfully resorted to in the prisoner's behalf, but effectually checkmated by the prosecution. I refer to the case of Harry Rose, the actor, indicted for the murder of his wife in September, 1902. Rose feigned insanity very cleverly from the moment of his incarceration in the Tombs. He raved about the possession of millions, and complained of being persecuted and pursued by various imaginary enemies, thus exhibiting delusions of grandeur and persecution, two well-known symptoms of the then popular form of insanity, known as paranoia.

Drs. Carlos F. MacDonald and Austin Flint made several exhaustive examinations of Rose in the Tombs and reported to the District Attorney and to the court their opinion that he was shamming. Nevertheless a lunacy commission, consisting of ex-Judge Charles Donohue, "Capt." Lynch of the Court Squad, and Dr. C. J. McGuire of St. Vincent's Hospital, was appointed by Judge Lambert to determine the prisoner's mental condition and his ability to stand trial. The hearings before this commission consumed several weeks. Rose's antecedents and past life were thoroughly investigated and no taint of insanity was discovered. Dr. MacDonald and Dr. Flint told of the elaborate and repeated tests to which they had subjected the prisoner, declared that they could discover no symptoms whatever of insanity except the delusions above referred to, and gave it as their opinion that these were assumed by Rose for the purpose of hoodwinking the doctors. For the defense, Drs. Newton and Conley advanced the novel opinion that Rose was suffering from an obscure disease known as acromegaly, not unlike elephantiasis, and that this had so affected his mind as to render him irresponsible. The prosecution, however, showed by experts that this disease had no relation whatever to insanity.

In this state of the evidence, Dr. C. L. Dana, (who also figured in the Tighe case,) one of the prosecution's own witnesses, turned the balance in the prisoner's favor by declaring that, while he took no stock in the acromegaly theory and believed many of Rose's delusions to be feigned, he was still of the opinion that the prisoner was suffering from a form of insanity, which, for lack of a better name, he termed "prison melancholia," and which he said frequently attacked prisoners while confined under an accusation of crime. Whether this melancholic state was induced by the contemplation of the possible consequences of their crimes was not made clear.

The commission pronounced Rose insane and he was sent to the State Hospital at Matteawan, but the District Attorney, being still convinced of the prisoner's soundness of mind, then began an interesting experiment. He induced the Superintendent to place Rose in the ward where were confined the most hopelessly and violently insane inmates of the hospital and to treat him in every way as an incurable lunatic; the theory being that no sane man, especially no man of Rose's mental calibre, would be able to endure for long the horrors of such a position, and that sooner or later he would break down and confess the imposture. This ruse succeeded perfectly, and after a few weeks' confinement Rose sent for the Assistant District Attorney and begged him to take him out of Matteawan or he would "go crazy." He was accordingly examined by the hospital physicians, found to be perfectly sane, and was sent to New York for trial, pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced by Judge Davis to nineteen years in Sing Sing, where he now is.

The case is so similar both in its facts, its moral, and its outcome to the People vs. Tighe that it should be of interest to your readers at this time.

MARSHALL B. CLARKE.

New York, July 11, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in re insanity experts in THE TIMES of to-day, although in many features a just arraignment of criminal psychiatry and the frequent resort to insanity as a plea in defense of murderers, is quite unfair in classing all experts as mere guessers. As long as the public accept as true experts those only who have a horn and blow it assiduously, but no experience, such instances as that of Tighe's may be repeated. It is doubtful if one of the so-called experts who constituted his commission in lunacy ever had any real experience with the insane, by living with them, studying them day and night for years. Their expert knowledge is derived from books and seeing occasional cases in outdoor departments, or as "visiting physicians"—their duties being to walk through asylum wards once a decade. There are men who would not have been fooled by Tighe. It lies in the intuitive sense which every student attains who has lived many years with the insane. Yet because these men are averse to the limelight and have no "pull," they stand without the public crib and go unnoticed, while the inexperienced but "not afraid" supplant them. Hence I claim there are exceptions in the class you so sharply criticise, although in the abstract you may be right. VERITAS.

New York, July 11, 1906.

Iced Tea as Summer Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your well written column and a half, "Real Drought in Jersey," in your issue of the 9th, suggests this contribution toward the gayety of the Nation.

Why should not we Americans make our Summer drink, iced tea? Same to be obtainable everywhere, at soda water fountains, even in saloons. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union could not object to this harmless drink, even in a saloon. But to make iced tea popular it must be fresh, and should be sold at 5 cents a glass, even with a slice of lemon, sweetened to the individual taste. A reckless use of a pound of tea will furnish 100 glasses or cups or small pots. Therefore the profit exceeds that of any drink in the market.

A glass of iced tea properly made is the best thirst quencher in the market—it is more than palatable; it is delicious and healthful. Probably the best tea for this drink is Formosa Oolong, which can be bought anywhere for 35 to 60 cents per pound at retail. Much less at wholesale.

Pour furiously boiling water on the tea. Steep seven to eight minutes; pour the liquor off the leaves; put in cooler—result, a rich, claret-colored drink; delicious, I repeat. A very little lemon adds to the bouquet materially.

And yet such a drink is ordinarily unobtainable, except in cafes at an absurd charge of 10 to 20 cents a glass for poor stuff at that, because improperly made. M. A. RALLY.

Albany, N. Y., July 12, 1906.

An American Vice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How is it that the Americans who are generally so well behaved in public insist on indulging in that vile habit, namely, chewing gum? One can hardly enter a street car without seeing well-dressed men or women trying to dislocate their jaws with a piece of chewing gum. It is no wonder that foreigners coming to this country insist on saying that the Americans are uncultured when they behold these inveterate gum-chewers chewing their cud in public. AN AMERICAN.

New York, July 12, 1906.

WATER FOR HORSES.

The S. P. C. A. Has Thirty Men Stationed on the Streets to Supply It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A good deal has been said in print recently regarding the lack of watering facilities for horses in this city, and the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has come in for much censure because, it is charged, it has not provided for this deficiency.

At the present time the society has about a score of drinking fountains for man and beast in operation in this city, erected by the society with funds donated to it for that specific purpose, and maintained, at considerable annual outlay, at the society's expense. Early next Spring, after the Art Commission has selected and approved one of the designs now being prepared in a competition under the direction of Prof. Hamlin of Columbia University, a number of additional permanent fountains will be erected.

In the meanwhile, the society has made arrangements to water the thirsty horses of this city during the present Summer. Through the generosity of some of the members of the society we have stationed thirty men at points in the city where most needed, provided with pails and hose, to water and spray horses. During the past week this force supplied water to over 50,000 horses. Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has very kindly issued permits for the opening of fire hydrants for the purpose. The number of men will shortly be increased to fifty, and the further extension of the service will depend upon the liberality with which the friends of animals respond to our appeal for funds to carry on and extend this humane work. The sum of $100 would keep a man on the street during the entire Summer, and would be the means of slaking the thirst of hundreds of suffering horses, and perhaps saving the lives of not a few of them. Money is badly needed for this purpose, and we appeal to the humane citizens of New York for their hearty support and cooperation in this good cause.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, President.

New York, July 11, 1906.

Cruel Treatment of Animals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully agree with the person who referred to the cruel treatment of fowls being packed in crates, and dying of thirst. Why doesn't the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals get busy in New York?

FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

Astoria, L. I., July 11.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw some horses the other day belonging to a mason's supply company trying to pull up Washington Heights twenty barrels of mortar, each weighing 333 pounds. They were very lame and making a noise so loud I could hear it a block away. The driver informed me they had something like asthma. The poor creatures were suffering from the effects of too much of this overloading. I am really inclined to believe that New York is the worst place I ever lived in with regard to cruelty to everything among dumb creatures, especially horses.

OBSERVER.

New York, July 11, 1906.

The Church and Union Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in a short paragraph in THE TIMES a few days since saying that some union had applied to the Building Committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (or perhaps it was to the Bishop) asking that non-union men be dismissed and only union men be employed on the cathedral. I was interested because I thought the answer would be prompt and decided—that the Church would make no such distinction. To-day there is another paragraph in THE TIMES which surprises me, for it shows that those in authority are not taking the stand which the Church should take—that they are, apparently, even giving this most impudent request some consideration. Surely the Church should stand firm for the right of every man to work independently and as a free citizen. And also for the right of very employer to choose his own workers. W. E.

Rochester, July 9, 1906.

Transportation in Fifth Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much talk about the need of a quick transportation on Fifth Avenue from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth Street, how that the retail business is making rapid inroads on the avenue, and it would seem that the New York Transportation Company with its splendid franchise ought to be able to satisfy the public demand for quick conveyance up and down Fifth Avenue.

It would seem also that the day for experimenting for an electric "bus" is past, because we see its possibility demonstrated in the "sightseeing" vehicles carrying forty or fifty passengers.

It certainly is time that the unsightly and slow-moving omnibuses should give place to a vehicle that would be clean, rapid, and worthy the City of New York.

WILLIAM PAYNE.

New York, July 12, 1906.

On the Right Hand Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To settle a dispute, will you inform me on which side of the carriage the coachman in England sits when driving? INQUIRER.

New York, July 12, 1906.

Absinthe in the Classroom.

From The London Mail.

PARIS, June 21.—An amazing discovery has been made in one of the communal schools here. A class master noticed that after 10 o'clock every morning one of his pupils, a little boy of 7, seemed to become a prey to fits of delirium. He thumped his neighbors, and when reproved by the master rolled on the floor, shrieking and groaning like one possessed.

The child was constantly in the habit of asking leave of absence for a minute or two, and the master had him watched. It was found that he carried a small bottle of absinthe in his pocket, and took a sip as often as he could escape from the classroom. It has been proved that the child's mother filled the bottle for him every morning.

The Horses' Inferno.

From L'Eclair of Paris.

"Paris is the inferno of horses". is a very old aphorism. French cabmen and carters have in general very little love for the horse. Many consider this wretched quadruped as a simple tool, a motor with four feet, rather than as a precious servant worthy of regard and consideration. Not a day passes in the capital without one witnessing revolting brutality, often coupled with real stupidity.

THE EVOLUTION OF MALARIA.

A parasitic young beast,
In search of a feast,
A wily Mosquito espied;
Quoth he, "This strange bird,
So wondrously spurred,
Will be a fine creature to ride."

So he hopped on the wing
Of that loud buzzing thing,
And so gayly elate did he feel,
That he bored through the hide
And crept softly inside,
Gaining house rent and food by the deal.

The Mosquito felt pain,
Which he could not explain,
And so dreadful his agony grew,
That he bit in his wrath,
The first man in his path,
Then away he distractedly flew.

Soon the blood of the man
To curdle began,
And his veins seemed to harden and fill;
'Till one day, when 'twas worst
His red corpuscles burst,
And the poor fellow shook with a chill.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

"SWEATER GIRL" STIRS CENTRAL PARK GOSSIPS

Seems to Live in the Park, It Is Supposed, for Her Health.

NOBODY SURE OF HER NAME

She's Up with the Squirrels and Around Long After They're Abed—Theories in a Great Mystery

Whenever the residents of Central Park West and 103d Street, particularly the women, are heard using the impersonal "she," to the understanding of the listeners as they sit on the park benches across the avenue it is pretty certain that they are talking about the "Sweater Girl." Everybody in that neighborhood knows her by that name, but that is about all they do know concerning the young woman.

The "Sweater Girl" has caused more discussion among the park's neighbors than anything else in the last six months. She looks at least six feet tall, if not more. Mrs. Henry Burton, janitress of the building at 5 West 103d Street, who says she found the "Sweater Girl" sleeping in one of her empty flats one night, declares that she is the tallest woman she ever saw in her life.

She weighs something like 200 pounds; her hair is fair, and she walks with a stride. For months the most striking part of her costume was a white sweater, which grew gradually darker as the weeks wore on. She donned a red sweater for a week, but quickly went back to the white one. Within the last week or so she has been wearing a white waist, but they call her the "Sweater Girl" just the same.

Some five months ago the neighborhood of Central Park West and 103d Street first took notice of the young woman. She had a room then just across the street from Mrs. Burton, but she did not keep it long. She has been seen in the Park as early as 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and she is often there at 1 A. M. Yet always at 6 o'clock in the evening she is sitting on a bench just up the hill from the 103d Street entrance.

Girls in the neighborhood, who have become so much interested in the "Sweater Girl" that they have watched her constantly, declare that they have seen her sitting in the covered arbor northeast of the 103d Street entrance going through those motions which the watchers say is necessary to one's toilet. She would pull a small mirror out of her white sweater, and sit there openly fluffing her hair and making it as tidy as possible.

In the daytime the "Sweater Girl" carries a book which she sometimes reads. At nights she often sits on the benches on the hill above 103d Street and silently watches other girls walking through the dark paths with their men friends. When there are no promenaders she watches the fireflies at night and the robins and squirrels in the day.

When she first appeared in the neighborhood she always went bareheaded, and the story grew that she had some peculiar health ideas. Mrs. Burton says that the young woman told her one day that she had just returned from a little jaunt up to New Rochelle, and described that as a "lovely little walk."

"Before I found her that night in one of my empty flats," said Mrs. Burton, "she was very friendly with me. She told me that she had plenty of money and didn't have to work. She was always in the Park, because she had had nervous prostration, and after that the doctor prescribed an outdoor life. Her mother and father, who lived in Indiana, are dead, she said. She told me her name was Miss Hedden.

If the "Sweater Girl" doesn't live in the park, no one can tell where she does live. Some of the spryer among the neighbors' girls have tried to follow her, but they can't keep up with her. With her sleeves rolled above her elbows, and sometimes with a golf stick in her hand, she can easily outdistance her followers.

The janitor of one of the buildings in 103d Street has rashly offered a reward of $10 to anybody who could discover where she lives. This was because it was thought that within the last week or two she has engaged a room. She formerly carried a long coat when she didn't wear it, and her appearance now is so natty that the 103d Street thinkers who are studying her case, figure it out that she must have a room in which to store things and make her toilet. Moreover, those who are studying her don't find so many empty milk bottles near the seats she had occupied.

Nevertheless, she is still seen in the Park very early in the morning. Most of the time she is simply sitting there. No one has ever seen her springing for exercise. She seems to pass most of her days and nights calmly sitting on the benches. Now and then very late at night the neighbors say they have seen her walking very fast up or down Central Park West, but usually even then she simply strolls along with her hands on her hips.

All the Park employes, the Park policemen, and the benchers know the "Sweater Girl." The benchers resent with no little acerbity anything said about her that seems disparaging. Two old men sat on a bench near 110th Street yesterday when a young man happened to ask if a passing crone under the influence of liquor was the "Sweater Girl."

"No, Sir," said the older of the two. "That is not she. No, she is not crazy, and nothing is the matter with her. She has money, and she is spending it as she sees fit. She is staying here for her health. No one here can say a word about the 'Sweater Girl,' except that to some minds she is peculiar. But that depends on their point of view. She doesn't care what they think."

"I will not say a word about her senses," said the other, "but I will say she is a fine, respectable girl as y' ever see."

The "Sweater Girl" has just furnished new material for conversation. Not only has she donned the white shirtwaist, which she wears two days at a time without soiling a bit, but she has put on a black sailor hat and has bought a new pocketbook. More—she has begun to divide her attention at night between the Park and Riverside Drive. Interest in her case has therefore increased.

TOM CUNNINGHAM, HE KNEW.

Blacksmith to the Rescue When No One Else Could Help a Poor Horse.

Billy, a big bay horse, drawing a heavy wagon, fell in Bleecker Street yesterday morning in such a way that his high hind leg was caught in a culvert in front of No. 51. From 8:30 until 11:30 o'clock the horse was held a prisoner.

So many people gathered to give advice and offer suggestions that the police reserves of the Elizabeth and Mercer Street Stations had to be called out. Fire Chief Croker was appealed to for aid. This he could not give. Among those who offered all sorts of suggestions as to the proper way to get the horse free were Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury and Police Inspectors Sweeney and Walsh.

The horse, a green one, frightened at an automobile, had slipped on the wet asphalt close to the culvert. In its struggles to get up it jammed its leg into the trap. Try as it would it could not free its foot, and nobody apparently could suggest a way of doing it.

Then spoke up a small newsboy of whom it is only known that his friends address him as "Nibsy."

"Tom Cunningham 'll git 'im out, all right," said he. "Fetch 'im."

Cunningham was sought at his blacksmith shop in Houston Street, near Mott. Along he came, a big, red-faced man, with his tools. Borrowing ropes from truck drivers, he first fastened the three free legs of the horse, the crowd holding the ropes taut, so that the horse could not kick. Then, lying on the horse's side, the blacksmith chiseled off the wedged shoe, and in a minute Billy was on his feet again.

There was a cheer for the blacksmith, and another for the horse. Mr. Cunningham blushed redder than ever. Then he went back to work, and the horse, a little lame, was led to his stable.

METCALF LOSES APPEAL.

Appellate Division Says Managers May Exclude Life's Critic.

James S. Metcalf, dramatic critic for Life, lost his appeal yesterday in the action for conspiracy which he brought against Charles Burnham of the Theatre Managers' Association for excluding him from theatres in this city.

A decision handed down by the Appellate Division, written by Justice Houghton, Justices McLaughlin, Loughlin, and O'Brien concurring and Justice Patterson dissenting, leaves the case so that if in the future Mr. Metcalf wishes to go to a theatre it may be necessary for him to wear false whiskers and sit in the gallery. He could not be found last night, and his counsel, James W. Osborne, was out of town.

In the decision Justice Houghton said Metcalf charged that Burnham and other theatrical managers entered into a conspiracy to prevent him from exercising his lawful calling, which is that of dramatic critic, and requires that he shall enter theatres to gain information upon which to base his articles.

Justice Houghton gave it as his opinion that to prove the crime of conspiracy it must be shown that a corrupt agreement existed between two or more individuals to do an unlawful act. This, he said, had not been done. The Justice said that the manager and proprietor of a theatre has the right to say who shall, and who shall not, enter his place of amusement. As it was not shown that the defendant and his associates entered into an unlawful agreement when they decided that Metcalf should not be admitted to the theatres, the case was dismissed.

The decision in the Metcalf case aroused considerable interest among theatrical people last night. Several managers said that a theatre, like a grocery store, is the private property of the man who capitalizes it, and that, as the grocer may refuse to serve a customer, so the impresario may refuse to admit a man whose presence is objectionable to him.

"If the manager had not the right to do this," said Oscar Hammerstein last night, "I am sure the public would very soon demand that some check be put upon the kind of people who might enter theatres."

Friends of Metcalf, on the other hand, considered the decision a very broad one, holding that on the strength of it managers who did not like the opinions of certain dramatic critics might have them excluded from their theatres at any time, so that the public would read nothing that was not favorable to their productions.

WOMEN FIGHT LINEMEN.

Two Skirmishes in Brooklyn's Back Fence Telephone War.

A war over back-fence telephone wires is on between the Brooklyn families living on the north side of Putnam Avenue, between Franklin and Bedford Avenues, and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. Last night the residents seemed to be holding their own, but the company appeared to be confident of winning out.

A day or two ago men employed by the company began stringing a lead pipe along on the back fences. Only a few of the men living in the houses were at home at the time. The women flocked into the back yards, protesting. The workmen ignored them. Then Mrs. Mary Rintein of 175 Putnam Avenue appeared, stood in her back yard, and told the telephone men that they would get into serious trouble if they attempted to string the pipe and wires on her fence. Mrs. Rintein's determined attitude had the effect of stopping the work for the day.

The first day the telephone men started from the Franklin Avenue end of the block. On Wednesday they shifted to the Bedford Avenue end. They were stopped then by Mrs. George W. Walters of 193 Putnam Avenue. The foreman of the men told Mrs. Walters that he would send downtown to her husband's office to get his consent to the stringing of the wires, and, thinking that the work would be stopped until then, she went out to do some shopping. When she returned she found that the wires had been strung in her absence.

The telephone men put two wires through the branches of a pear tree in the yard of Mrs. Gertrude Doyle of 159 Putnam Avenue. Yesterday it was found that these wires had been cut by some one in the night. Another cut in the wires was found a few doors away. These breaks had not been repaired last night.

The property owners were talking yesterday of going to court. The company says that it obtained the consent of the property owners on the Madison Street side of the back fences.

NATIVE SEEING NEW YORKERS

Two Boys Prove That Broadway's Curiosity Is Somewhat Keen.

Two mischievous messenger boys stood in Broadway at Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, one pointing significantly toward the East.

"There 'tis, Willie," he said, loudly enough to be heard by many men and women who were passing by, "now, ain't dat a pippin?"

"Sure 'tis a dandy," responded Willie, gravely, as he, too, looked intently toward the point indicated. In five minutes, as the boys continued to look, a hundred persons had stopped and were also gazing eastward to see what had attracted the boys' attention. As the crowd grew the boys slipped down the street and then stopped in front of the Hoffman House.

"Gee," loudly said the first one, as he again pointed in the direction of the park, to be followed by Willie's intent gaze, "we certainly got to report dis t'ing. Tain't right."

"Betcher life," echoed Willie, "dat's de limick; it ought ter be stopped."

A crowd of another hundred or more stopped and looked anxiously toward the point indicated. As the second knot increased the boys again slipped away, and, stopping in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, tried it again. They quickly succeeded in gathering a third crowd. Then a policeman caught up with them.

"What's all this?" he asked gruffly.

"What'r you kids up to, anyhow?"

"Aw, nathin," responded the chief criminal with a grin as both boys laughingly disappeared in the crowd. "We just want's to see de Broadway Johns rubber; dat's all." They got rapidly out of sight.

Suicide in Evergreen Cemetery.

A well-dressed man, thought to be an Englishman, was found dead yesterday morning in a kneeling position on an unmarked grave in Evergreen Cemetery in Queens. He had strangled himself with two handkerchiefs. He was about 40 years old, and 5 feet 10 inches in height. He had a light complexion, sandy hair, and a red mustache. His clothing was of dark material and of good quality. He had been dead about nine hours.

Decision Against Biondi Affirmed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday affirming the decree of Justice Leventritt in the case of Ernesto Biondi, the sculptor, against the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Biondi sued for damages for breach of an alleged contract to exhibit his group, "Saturnalia," in the Museum. Justice Leventritt held that no such contract existed.

NEW STOCK THEATRE FOR PHILADELPHIA

Klaw & Erlanger Engage the Chestnut Street House.

WILL PRODUCE NEW PLAYS

Venture Expected to Give Authors an Opportunity to Judge Their Work at Small Cost.

Klaw & Erlanger have arranged with Nixon & Zimmerman of Philadelphia to fill the entire time next season of the Chestnut Street Theatre in that city, beginning with the new year. This contract is the first step in carrying out one of the most important projects of the coming theatrical season. It is the intention of Klaw & Erlanger to organize for this house one of the strongest stock companies every brought together in this country.

From Jan. 1 to June 1 they will put on at this house ten productions of original plays, every one of which will be presented by the stock company. Each piece will run two weeks. The first six plays have already been selected and include "The Round-Up," by Edmund Day; "A Marriage of Reason," by Hartley Manners; "Goggles and Gasoline," adapted from the German; "The Energetic Mr. West," by Edgar Selwyn; a new farce by John J. McNally, and "Peaches," by George V. Hobart. After these plays have had their run four original musical comedies and operas will be presented in succession, the titles of which will be announced later.

This plan will give American authors an opportunity to learn the exact merits of their pieces. They could not learn them in any other way except through an expensive production. Under the plan which has prevailed heretofore, the producer has put on a play at great expense with no possibility of any return from it should it prove a failure. Under the new system to be inaugurated at the Chestnut Street Theatre a play will be as well put on as if it had been done with a view to a long run. The author will be spared the risk that would otherwise attach to it and the booking department the inconvenience of having to hold a route which the merit of the piece, when put on the stage, might not warrant being filled.

Another marked advantage of this project is that it will inaugurate a new school for actors and actresses and give the members of the company an opportunity for that wide experience in playing various roles which has undoubtedly proved the foundation of the success of many of the greatest players on the American stage. Under the old stock system actors played many parts and developed a versatility which cannot be found among those who have taken up the stage as a profession in recent years. This project will also be a great help to the composer and librettist, giving them the same opportunity to determine the value of their work as that which the dramatic author will receive.

Klaw & Erlanger will engage a large company and this project will give employment to an army of actors and actresses, scene painters, property men, costumers, and other artisans of the stage, and also to a very large number of chorus men and women, who will receive the advantage of special training. From the productions which will receive their initial presentation at the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, Klaw & Erlanger will select many attractions for their theatres throughout the country.

LACKAYE LEAVES BRADY.

The Manager Declines to Present the Actor in Three Plays.

Wilton Lackaye, the actor, has left the management of William A. Brady. By contract, it is alleged, Mr. Brady was to present Mr. Lackaye in three plays this coming season: "Othello," Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," and "Law and the Man," a dramatization by Mr. Lackaye of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables."

Mr. Brady has refused to produce more than one, "Law and the Man," and therefore Mr. Lackaye is leaving him.

UP, GUARDS, AND AT 'EM!

Lawson Addresses the Grenadiers of Wall Street.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—Thomas W. Lawson to-day addressed a public communication "To Wall Street's Old Guard," in which he said: "The word went forth from 26 Broadway a few weeks ago: 'Turn our people's securities into cash. Get on foreign soil. Then give Roosevelt and his crazy associates our ultimatum—change your policy or wreck and ruin for all American business.'"

"By this decree six billion dollars of securities were placed on sale. The sale is under way. All the marvelous machinery of 26 Broadway is employed in its conduct. The Rockefellers are on foreign soil. When Rogers leaves the sale will have been completed. 'Standard Oil' will have the Nation's cash, the people the stocks.

"The question now confronting Wall Street is: Will you let 'Standard Oil' slip out while you hold the bag, or will the old guard of 'the Street' jump into the breach and nail them in the act?

"Had I been able to be at my task during the past two weeks the world would have had the story in detail to judge for themselves, but I don't think I will be too late as it is."

C. I. De Baun Dies in Washington.

Charles I. De Baun, formerly of Brooklyn, who embezzled $115,000 from the National Park Bank of New York in 1888, and was released from Sing Sing in 1902, died on Wednesday in Washington. For the last few years he had been a clerk at the Arlington Hotel, Washington.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The feature of special interest during Thursday was the warm weather prevailing west of the Rocky Mountains, where the maximum temperature ranged from 90 to 110 degrees. In the slope, lake regions, and the Atlantic States the temperatures were moderate, but in the central valleys they were also quite high until moderated by thunderstorms in the afternoon.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have light to fresh east to southeast winds with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday, showers, light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Friday; Saturday, showers and cooler, light west to southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	75	66	4 P. M.	87	81
6 A. M.	74	60	6 P. M.	84	76
9 A. M.	79	72	9 P. M.	79	71
12 M.	87	80	12 P. M.	77	70

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 80; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 72; maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 5 A. M.; humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ALDERMEN'S OVEN FOUND.

It Is a Contrivance of Years and Years Ago, When Marty Keese Was Young.

While Alderman Frank L. Dowling and some of his friends of the board were talking yesterday in the Aldermen's committee room Mr. Dowling's eye caught sight of a crack below a part of the wainscoting. Suspecting a treasure vault or something of the sort, possibly left over from the "Boodle Board," Mr. Dowling began to examine the wall, and soon opened a door, hanging by a hinge. This revealed an old-fashioned oven set into the wall, with a flue leading to the top of the building.

Deputy City Clerk Michael Blake was called in, but he said he never had heard of the contrivance before, and he could not account for it in any way. Then "Marty" Keese, the custodian of the building for more years than most persons care to remember, was summoned. He looked at the affair with a familiar glance, and was ready with information as to its purpose.

"It has been many years since that oven was used," said Marty, with a grin, "but it was used for a long time. This old building was put up 108 years ago, you remember, and it was in the early days of the structure that the oven was used. This room then was the 'members' room' of the board, and was used as a tea room frequently. At that time the Aldermen were not paid any salaries, but after each meeting of the board the city provided a supper for them. Wood fires were used in those days, and this oven was used for cooking some of the things for the suppers. The oven was piled with wood and heated redhot, after which the fire was withdrawn and the food cooked by the heat that remained."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Hon. Capt. Gerald Cadogan, second son of the Earl of Cadogan, formerly Viceroy of Ireland and brother of Lord Chelsea, has been visiting the Hon. Lionel Guest and Mrs. Guest at St. Gilles. He spent only a few days in Canada, and returns to England this week.

***

The engagement has been announced at Stockbridge, Mass., of Miss Elizabeth Rodman, daughter of Mrs. Thomas H. Rodman, Jr., of New York, and Electus Darwin Litchfield of this city, a grandson of the late Electus Litchfield of Brooklyn. Mr. Litchfield is an architect, and is in the firm of Lord & Hewlett.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron have opened their Southampton cottage. They will not return to Hempstead until the Autumn.

***

J. Sargeant Cram has purchased the house at 3 East Thirty-eighth Street, adjoining the residence of his mother, Mrs. Henry A. Cram. Mr. and Mrs. Cram (Miss Claire Bryce) will not occupy the house until Fall.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park, who purchased the Tiffany house at Hempstead, are occupying it. Their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Rodgers Nelson, are with them. The Parks, who formerly lived at 47 Fifth Avenue and later purchased a residence far uptown, finally returned to Pittsburg, but spend their Summers on Long Island.

***

Mrs. Frederick Billings and the Misses Billings are at their country home in Woodstock, Vt., for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman are in the White Mountains for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Baldwin are occupying the Niles villa at Monmouth Bench for the Summer.

***

Mrs. Joseph Harper is in the Adirondacks.

***

The C. Oliver Iselins will spend the Summer in Bar Harbor, where Mr. Iselin has leased the Canary cottage on Kebo Street.

***

Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch and her sons are at their country place in Tarrytown.

***

Mrs. Amos Morrill of East Sixty-seventh Street is at Hempstead, where she will remain until the middle of October.

***

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Anne Morgan, who sailed some days ago, will spend most of the Summer in Europe.

***

Miss Marguerite G. Chapin, who arrived from abroad a few days ago, is at Newport with her aunt, Mrs. Walter Chapin. Her stepmother, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, is now abroad.

***

Red Croft, the Southampton Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, was the scene yesterday of a series of tableaux illustrating Miss Doris Francklyn's verses and illustrative of different countries. Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever, and Miss Hill sang between the tableaux. Among the children who posed were the little Misses Frances Breese, Edith Gracie, Agnes Edgar, Priscilla and Emma Peabody, Justine Townsend, Eleanor Lawrence, Marjorie Curtis, Alice Chambers, Eleanor Hartshorn, Katharine Motley, the Misses McKeever, and Coster Schermerhorn and Henry Coe, Jr. The proceeds are to be divided between St. Mary's Hospital for Crippled Children in this city and the Southampton Fresh Air Home. Tea and refreshments were served from tables presided over by the Misses Sallie Dixon, Dorothy Snow, Anita Peabody, and Emily Wells.

Fined for Keeping Decayed Meat.

Harry Rosenthal of 85 Stratford Place, Newark, the sausage maker, whose factory at 64 Jones Street was raided by the health officers on June 18, was fined $75 yesterday. Rosenthal was charged with keeping decayed meat on his premises.

Pencil Service: Smooth Writing, Long Lasting, Clean Erasing

The VENUS Pencil

gives the service to a degree of perfection unequalled by any other pencil.

17 Grades—Softest to Hardest.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO.

NEW YORK.

FENIAN LEADER DEAD HERE.

At One Time the British Offered $5,000 for Horan's Capture.

William H. Horan, one of Brooklyn's best known and most interesting characters, who as a Fenian once had a price of $5,000 set upon his head by the British Government, died yesterday in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. "Teddy" Horan, as he was familiarly called, lived alone in two little rooms at 54 Myrtle Avenue, where he became ill a week ago. Among his effects $150 in money was found, which will be used to give him decent burial.

To all who knew him, "Teddy" Horan was more or less of a puzzle. A man of deep reading and culture and highly educated, he had little to say about his early life, even to his intimates. It was learned, however, that Horan was born in Dublin and came of an old and aristocratic family of that city. After leaving Trinity College, Dublin, his deep sympathy for the Irish cause impelled him to become an active worker for the freedom of the land of his birth, and he took a leading part in the struggle of 1867. Later Horan joined the Fenians, and is said to have been a general agent of that body on the Continent. His activities were such that the British Government is said to have offered a reward of $5,000 for his arrest. After living for some years in France, Horan came to this country.

Horan made his home in Brooklyn, living alone in rooms which he rented near the Borough Hall. He was known to every public man in the borough, and had a wide acquaintance in union labor circles. For many years he had made a living writing labor notes for newspapers and other publications. So far as is known by his friends Horan had no relatives here.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Samuel Richards.

Col. Samuel Richards, ex-Register of Kings County, died on Wednesday night in the Kings County Hospital. He was born in Manhattan and was 65 years old. He began life as a towboy in the employ of the old Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Upon reaching his majority he became active in Republican politics in Brooklyn, and was appointed to a position in the Excise Department. He became Deputy Police and Excise Commissioner, and in 1884 was elected County Register. At the same time the county gave Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate for Governor, a tremendous majority. Col. Richards's election was largely due to the support given to him by several powerful Democratic district leaders in South Brooklyn, who bolted the nomination of Thomas Carroll. Col. Richards was at one time the possessor of a fortune of $300,000, but lost it all in unfortunate investments. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was admitted to the Soldiers' Home, at Bath, N. Y., last October.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JOHN S. LOTT, a retired minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, died on Wednesday at his home, 84 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born seventy-three years ago in Flatbush, and was graduated from Rutgers College. His last pastorate was at Middleburg, Schoharie County, N. Y.

F. H. COSSITT'S FUNERAL.

Victim of the Salisbury Train Wreck Buried in Woodlawn.

The funeral of Frederick Henry Cossitt, who was killed in the wreck at Salisbury, England, on July 1, was held yesterday at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, 16 West Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. William R. Montgomery, assistant to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, conducted the funeral ceremony. He was assisted by the Rev. William H. Owen, Jr., of St. Thomas's Church. Friends and relatives of Mr. Cossitt attended the funeral, and afterward accompanied the body to Woodlawn Cemetery.

A large crowd gathered outside the house and looked on as the coffin, covered with orchids, was carried to the hearse. The pall bearers were six young men who had been graduated at Princeton in Mr. Cossitt's class. Mrs. Cossitt was escorted by her father, Supreme Court Justice P. Henry Dugro.

MARRIED.

BROWN—OVERTON—At the residence of the bride's parents, Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday, July 11, 1906, by the Rev. John S. Zelie, Grace Elting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Overton, to Dr. Alfred Jerome Brown of New City.

CRANE—BOARDMAN—At Manchester, Mass., July 10, by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William H. Dewart of Hyde Park, Mass., Josephine Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman of Washington, D. C., to Mr. Winthrop Murray Crane of Dalton, Mass.

DIED.

AIKEN.—Suddenly, on July 2, in California, Henry M. Aiken.

Funeral from residence, 202 West 134th St., Friday, 1 P. M. Please omit flowers.

CULVER.—On the 10th day of July, 1906, at his late residence, No. 58 Central Park West, Manhattan, Andrew R. Culver, formerly of Brooklyn.

Funeral services private. Interment at Greenwood.

DRUMMOND.—At his residence, 436 West 22d St., on Tuesday, July 10, James F. Drummond, in his 82d year.

Funeral services at All Souls' Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., on Friday, July 13, at 1 o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN of the City of New York.

Executive Offices, 20 West 44th Street.

Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother James F. Drummond on July 10th, for eighteen years a member of the society. NILES G. WHITE, President.

RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

HERRERA—Suddenly, July 11, 1906, Francisco Herrera, aged 19 years.

Body lying at the funeral chapel, 241 and 243 West 23d Street, (Frank E. Campbell building.) Funeral and interment Havana, Cuba.

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Hundreds of bright, clean, fresh patterns, of woven or printed madras—some of Percale. All of them have been laundered by hand—which means much to the life of a shirt. Some made coat style with attached cuffs—some made regular open front style with detached cuffs.

Every Shirt Guaranteed Worth at least $2.00—for 85c

We could put them in boxes with our regular stock and they would sell readily for $2 and more—but we bought at a bargain and as a bargain we pass 'em along to you.

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Greatest bargains you ever saw or heard of. Everybody talks likes that, but everybody can't back up the talk by "delivering the goods." We can, and do. White Plaited Shirts not only look cool and dressy, but they ARE cool—the coolest shirt made and the most summery. We could easily get $1.25 for these shirts, but they were made for another store, and the label in each is a mark of superior quality.

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Four-in-Hands, Bat Wings, Club Ties. Plain Colors, Polka Dots, Fancy Figures, All New, Seasonable Pure Silk Goods.

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Hundreds of 50c Ties Are Waiting for the Saturday Morning Crowds.

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Take Any $2 or $2.50 Straw Hat in the Store This Morning at $1.25

We say $2 or $2.50, but you will find the same materials in hats selling elsewhere at $3. This is YOUR opportunity if your straw hat is a bit rusty.

Main Floor

LEWIS.—On July 6, at sea, John Van Houten Lewis of New York, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Buried at sea.

McALLISTER.—Suddenly, at Sea Gate, July 11, 1906, Caldwell Warner McAllister, beloved husband of Lillian Allen McAllister.

Funeral services Saturday, July 14, at 9:30 A. M., at Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., New York.

MILLS—On Thursday, July 12, 1906, at her late residence, 5 West 48th Street, New York City, Mary Georgina, wife of John B. Mills.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th Street, on Saturday, July 14, at 11 o'clock.

OSBORN.—Suddenly, at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, New York, Wednesday, July 11, 1906, at 6:30 A. M., William Foster Osborn.

Funeral services at 12 o'clock noon Friday at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment in New Haven.

Boston papers please copy.

PATTERSON—On Wednesday, July 11, 1906, Elizabeth S. Patterson.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1,222 Dean Street, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, July 13.

SKIDMORE—On Thursday, July 12, 1906, Frances L., widow of the late Charles H. Skidmore.

Services at her late residence, 176 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., on arrival of D., L. & W. train leaving foot of Barclay Street, at 2:10 P. M., Saturday, July 14, 1906.

TUCKER.—Suddenly, at Westminster Beach, N. Y., July 11, Dr. Charles A. Tucker, aged 51 years.

Funeral services at 124 West 121st St., Friday evening, July 13, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

TYLER.—On Wednesday evening, July 11, 1906, at his late residence, 257 East 12th St., N. Y. City, Samuel J. Tyler.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited; also Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M.; Polar Star Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O. F., at St. Mark's Church, 10th St. and 2d Av., on Saturday, July 14, at 12:30 P. M.

WARREN—July 12, 1906, James Horace Warren, aged 51 years.

Relatives and friends, and also members of Lenox Council No. 882, R. A., and Olive Branch Lodge No. 31, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend services at the funeral chapel, 241 and 243 West Twenty-third Street, (Frank E. Campbell building), Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Northboro, Mass.

WICKS.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1906, Ellen C., daughter of the late Alfred and Lizzie C. Wicks.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

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PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The market was more active and lower, the result of liquidation. Buying power was limited, such orders as were in the hands of brokers being of the "scaled" kind. The selling, outside of the arbitrage issues, was heaviest in United Gas Improvement and Lehigh Valley, both of which declined sharply.

Total sales, 25,292 shares. List:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175..	B'klyn Rapid Transit.	72	71½	71½
145..	Columbia & Steel.....	34	33¾	33¾
25..	Chicago Gt. Western...	17	17	17
17..	Con. Trac. of N. J....	79	79	79
105..	Elec. Co. of Am.....	11¾	11¾	11¾
355..	Elec. Storage Bat'y..	69	67½	67½
420..	Erie	39½	38¾	38¾
520..	General Asphalt.....	8	8	8
300..	General Asphalt pf...	35	34½	34½
8..	Hunt. & B. T. pf.....	55	55	55
120..	Lake Superior Corp..	18	17½	17½
3,351..	Lehigh Valley.....	70⅞	70	70⅞
10..	Lehigh Nav. tr. cfs...	105	105	105
1..	Minehill R. R.....	65½	65½	65½
172..	Penn. Elec. Vehicle...	⅛	⅛	⅛
550..	Pennsylvania R. R...	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞
20..	Penn. Steel pf.....	106½	106½	106½
250..	Philadelphia Co.....	48½	48	48
420..	Philadelphia Electric.	8 1-16	15-16	8
750..	Phila. Rapid Transit..	30	30	30
39..	Philadelphia Traction.	98½	98¼	98¾
7,232..	Reading	59¾	59	59 9-16
540..	Tonopah Mining.....	19½	18⅞	19½
124..	Union Traction.....	63½	63¼	63¼
5..	United Cos. of N. J....	260	260	260
1,604..	U. S. Gas Imp.....	32	32	32
9,920..	U. S. Steel.....	33¾	32¾	33¼
100..	U. S. Steel pf.....	100	99	100
10..	West Jersey & S. S...	62½	62½	62¼
9..	Westmoreland Coal....	94¾	94¾	94¾

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, July 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased.....	62,700,000
Treasury deposits increased.....	11,100,000
General deposits decreased.....	48,225,000
Gold in hand decreased.....	10,975,000
Silver in hand decreased.....	675,000
Bills discounted decreased.....	50,975,000
Advances decreased	22,575,000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Decline Sharply Under Liquidation and Bear Selling.

Amalgamated Copper One of the Market's Weakest Points—Weakness in the Metal One Explanation.

The weight of stocks was against the market yesterday. The liquidation at times was urgent, the bear selling was very aggressive, and the only support which stocks received from responsible quarters was of the scale buying order. This alone would have been inadequate. There was heavy covering of short contracts, and it was largely on buying of that character that prices rallied in the last hour. The selling movement carried the active issues off 1 to 3 per cent. from Wednesday's closing quotations, and some of the high-priced stocks suffered more. Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific, which were run up sharply in the first hour of Wednesday's session, broke badly. Great Northern preferred suffered a maximum decline of 8 points. New York Air Brake, an 8 per cent. industrial stock, declined 11¾ points on sales of only a few hundred shares.

Several of the more prominent active issues went lower than they were before last week's recovery, notably Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The heaviest selling centred upon Amalgamated Copper, which sold at 92¾, rallied about 94, and closed at a loss of 2½ points net. The weakness in copper metal was the only explanation of the liquidation in this stock. There were rumors that the dividend next week might be reduced. This idea no doubt was suggested by the weakness of the stock, and stood in the relation of cause rather than effect, but it marked a very pronounced change in speculative sentiment. Only a few days ago it was confidently predicted that the dividend would be increased.

The lowest prices were made shortly after 1 o'clock. Between 1:30 and 2 o'clock there was a brief rally, which did not hold, and in the first half of the last hour fresh selling carried prices down again to the previous low points. Before the close there was another rally, characterized by very erratic fluctuations.

There was a somewhat firmer tone to time money over the end of the year. The bank has been losing money steadily to the Sub-Treasury this week.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Third Avenue Railroad.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad & Coal Co.
Mexican Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

New York & Queens Gas Co.
New York & Queens Electric Co.

SLUMP IN FRESNO COPPER.

Shares Fall Heavily on an Expert's Adverse Report.

GLASGOW, July 12.—There was a big slump in the shares of the Fresno Copper Company on the local Stock Exchange today in consequence of the announcement that Frederick Siebert, the expert appointed to examine the property, had condemned the mine.

Five-dollar shares dropped immediately to $1.12.

The Fresno Copper Company, Limited, is an English corporation, owning 480 acres of copper-bearing lands near Fresno City, Cal. The company acquired 400 acres of these lands in 1903 from the California Corporation Syndicate, Limited. It issued therefor, on consolidation, 195,000 shares of capital stock.

Some development work had been done on the property before it was taken over, and according to recent reports smelters were being erected.

The capital stock of the company is £400,000 in £1 shares. The stock was never listed or dealt in here.

ANOTHER BREAK IN COPPER.

Metal Sold at Lowest Prices of the Year, Following London Declines.

Following a succession of declines in the price of copper on the London market, which is the leading metal market of the world, the New York Metal Exchange quotations were cut ⅛ to ¼ of a cent for some grades of copper yesterday, making the lowest prices this year. This is the second reduction in copper this month, and to the news of the recession was generally attributed the break in copper stocks, both on the Exchange and in the outside market, by which Anaconda and Amalgamated lost 8 and 2½ points, respectively. The curb stocks suffered lesser declines.

Trade authorities have repeatedly denied that the consumption of copper shows signs of diminution, though the public market for the metal has not been active of late. Under the reduced prices, business was not materially increased yesterday.

TO HEAD WELLS-FARGO FIGHT

Insurgent Stockholders Select George H. Robinson.

The stockholders of the Wells-Fargo Express Company who for several months have been seeking proxies to be used at the next annual meeting have chosen George H. Robinson to head their ticket, according to reports circulated yesterday in the financial district. The stockholders' movement, headed by W. C. Stokes & Co., has had as its chief object, according to the representations of those engaged in the movement, a larger distribution of the company's earnings. It is alleged by the opponents of the movement that not so much larger dividends as control of the company is what is sought.

While the stockholders represented by Stokes & Co. have disclaimed any desire to bring about a change in the management of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, it has been assumed in Wall Street that they would seek to elect their own representatives at the next annual meeting if their views in regard to larger dividends were not met in the meanwhile. E. H. Harriman is a Director of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and the moving spirit in its management.

Stock Exchange Seat Down to $81,000.

The price of seats on the Stock Exchange, which has been scaling down from the high record prices of last Winter when stocks were selling at top notch, took another tumble yesterday, when it was reported that a seat had been sold at $81,000. The last transfer made last month was for $85,000. The high record of last Winter was $95,000.

Financial Notes.

Vice President John W. Webber of the Williamsburg Trust Company of Brooklyn has resigned that post. Control of the Williamsburg Trust Company was recently obtained by the Jenkins Trust Company.

President Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern has named two engineers of maintenance of way: W. J. Towne, who will have charge of the Northwestern's lines east of the Missouri River, and A. A. Schenck, who will look after the lines west of the Missouri.

Several additional lots of bonds listed on the Stock Exchange were admitted to quotation yesterday. These included an additional $1,000,000 of general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio and an additional $2,000,000 of Reading Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1997.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, July 12, 1906.

Total sales July 12, 1906..... 910,351
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 133,447,231
Corresponding date last year..... 141,745,543

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
240	255	10	Adams Express.....	240	240	240	240	...
16¾	17	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	16¾	17½	16¾	17	— ½
46	48	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf...	47½	47½	46	46	— ½
94½	94⅝	152,400	*Amal. Copper Co.....	96½	98⅝	92¾	93¼	— 2½
20½	21	700	Am. Agri. Chem. Co...	21½	21½	21	21	— 1
35⅞	36	1,700	Am. Car & Found. Co..	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— 1½
99	100	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf..	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
20	20⅜	300	Am. Cotton Oil.....	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
58½	58¾	6,050	Am. Ice Securities.....	57	58¾	56¾	58¾	+1½
17	20	125	*Am. Linseed Co.....	18	18	18	18	— 1
65¼	65¾	4,780	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	66	66	64⅝	65¼	— 1¼
...	...	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf....	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ¾
26	27	400	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., tr..	26	26	26	26	— 1¼
30	32	200	Am. Pneumat. Serv....	32	32	32	32	— 2
142¼	142⅝	40,900	*Am. S. & R. Co.....	142¼	142½	141¾	142¼	— ⅝
115⅝	115¾	600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf..	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115¼	— ⅜
10	10¼	1,900	Am. Steel Founds.....	10⅞	10⅞	10	10	— ⅛
41¾	42½	300	Am. Steel Founds. pf..	41⅞	41⅞	40¾	41⅛	— ⅞
128½	129	6,700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	128⅝	129	127¼	128½	— ⅞
32¼	33	1,200	*Am. Woolen Co.....	33	33	32½	32⅝	— 1
102	102½	170	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	102½	102½	102½	102½	— 1
227	227½	33,900	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co...	229	230	225	227	— 3
86¼	86⅜	9,700	Atch., Top. & S. F....	87	87	86	86⅜	— ⅝
99	99⅛	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99¼	— ⅝
133	133½	150	Atlantic Coast Line...	133½	133¾	133¼	133¾	— 1½
115⅝	115½	7,600	Baltimore & Ohio.....	116	116	115	115½	— ½
72¼	72⅝	38,155	Brooklyn Rapid Tran...	73	73¼	71	72⅜	— ⅝
55	68	100	*Butterick Co.....	55	55	55	55	— 7½
158⅝	159	2,300	Canadian Pacific.....	159½	159¾	157⅝	158¾	— 1⅞
36⅛	36½	1,100	Central Leather Co....	35½	36	35	36	— 1
101¼	101¾	180	Central Leath. Co. pf..	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅝
54½	55	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio....	55¼	55¼	54¾	54¾	— 1½
19½	19⅝	1,800	Chi. Gt. Western.....	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
173⅝	173⅞	50,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	174½	174¾	172⅝	173⅝	— 1⅞
183	186	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	184	184	184	184	— 1½
192½	193	100	Chicago & Northw....	193	193	193	193	— 8½
4	4½	2,100	Chicago Union Trac....	4	4	4	4	...
11½	12½	810	Chi. Union Trac. pf....	12½	12½	11⅞	11¾	— ⅝
91⅜	92	600	C., C., C. & St. L.....	91½	91½	91	91½	— ⅞
46	46¼	25,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	45½	46¾	44½	46	+ ⅞
32¼	32½	700	Colorado & Southern..	33⅞	33¾	32½	32½	— ⅞
45½	46½	1,100	Col. & South. 2d pf....	45	46½	45	46½	— 1½
17½	18	800	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	18¼	18¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
136½	137	4,500	Consolidated Gas	138	138¾	136¾	136¾	— 2½
10⅝	10¼	517	Corn Products Ref.....	10¼	10½	10	10	— 1
76½	77	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf....	77¼	77½	77	77	— 1
206½	207	1,900	Delaware & Hudson....	209¾	209¾	208	207	— 2
38½	38⅝	900	Denver & Rio Grande..	39⅛	39½	38⅝	38⅝	— 1⅝
55¼	55¾	1,700	*Distillers Securities...	56	56	55¾	55½	— ¾
84½	88	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	35	35	35	35	— 1
38⅝	38¾	14,400	Erie	39	39	38½	38⅞	— ⅝
76⅝	77	600	Erie 1st pf	77½	77¾	76¾	76¾	— 2
66	68¼	1,000	Erie 2d pf	67½	67½	66	66	— 2
92½	93¼	10	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
102	104½	100	General Chem. pf.....	108	103	103	103	— 1
160½	161½	300	General Electric	161¾	161¾	161	161	— 1½
287	287½	5,000	Great Northern pf.....	290	290	284	287½	— 4½
173½	174½	1,850	Illinois Central	174¾	174¾	173¾	173¾	— 2
101	...	...	Ill. Cent., leased line..	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	...
34⅜	35¼	2,000	Interbor.-Met.	35	35	34⅛	34⅜	— ¼
78¼	78½	900	Interbor.-Met. pf.....	78½	78½	78¼	78¼	— ⅝
17¼	18	700	Internat. Paper Co....	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ½
82½	83½	200	Internat. Paper Co. pf..	82⅝	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	...
48	50	400	*Internat. Power Co....	48	48	48	48	— 1
81½	84	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf..	83	83	83	83	+ ⅜
24	25	300	Iowa Central	24½	24⅜	24	24	— 1½
23	23¼	200	Kansas City South.....	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½
49½	49½	1,200	Kahsas City South. pf..	49½	50¼	49	49	— 1½
58¼	58½	600	Knick. Ice, Chicago....	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¼	...
28	29	100	Lake Erie & West.....	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
140	140¼	8,800	Louisville & Nash.....	141	141¾	139¾	140½	— ½
147¼	148	100	Manhattan Elevated....	148¼	148¾	148¼	148¾	— ½
102½	103½	160	*Met. St. Railway.....	103	103	103	103	— 2
19½	19⅝	600	Mexican Central	20¼	20½	19¼	19¼	— ½
50	...	20	Michigan State Tel....	50	50	50	50	...
63	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	64½	64¾	64¼	64¾	— ½
32¼	32¼	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	32	32	31⅝	32	— ½
65¾	66½	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf..	66	66	65¼	65½	— ⅝
89¼	90	4,600	Missouri Pacific	90½	90½	88⅞	89¾	— ⅞
62¼	63½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	63½	63¾	62¾	62¾	— ½
16	17	450	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	16¾	16¾	16	16	— 1¼
72¼	73¼	2,900	*National Lead Co.....	72½	73¼	71¾	72⅝	+ ¼
100½	101¾	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅞
37½	39	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf....	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
133	135	850	*New York Air Brake...	137	137	128	128	— 11¼
128⅝	128⅞	3,900	New York Central	129	129	128	128⅝	— ⅞
61¾	62	1,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	62	62	61	61¾	— 1¼
80	83	100	New York Dock pf.....	80	80	80	80	...
...	...	758	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
46½	47	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West....	47	47	46¼	46¾	— ⅝
86	86¼	1,100	Norfolk & Western.....	87	87	85¾	86	— 1½
91¾	92	700	North American	92½	92½	91¾	91¾	— ⅝
196¾	196¾	14,500	Northern Pacific	198½	199	194¼	196⅝	— 3
121	125	100	Pacific Coast	123	123	123	123	— 3
31	32	200	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32	32	...
123⅜	124	51,400	Pennsylvania R. R....	124½	124½	123¼	124	— ½
88½	89	2,000	People's Gas, Chicago..	89	89	88¾	88¾	— ½
44	44½	2,450	Pressed Steel Car	45	45	43¾	44	— 1
95	96	150	Pressed Steel Car pf...	95	95	95	95	— 1
217	220	100	Pullman Company	219	219	219	219	+ 1
46	47	500	*Ry. Steel Spring	48	48	46½	48½	— 1⅝
98	99¼	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf...	99	99	99	98	— ½
113¾	116	135,300	Reading	119¾	119¾	117⅞	118¾	— 1½
24¾	26	1,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel....	25	25	24	24½	— 1½
92½	93½	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	94	94	92½	92½	— 2⅝
22⅝	23	2,000	Rock Island Co.....	23½	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅞
60	60¾	900	Rock Island Co. pf....	61¾	61¾	60½	60½	— 1⅞
40	42	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	41	41	41	41	— 2
49½	50	100	St. Louis South. pf....	50	50	50	50	— 1⅝
69	70	1,200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co...	70	70	69	69½	— 1
63¾	64	21,800	Southern Pacific	64⅜	65	63½	64¼	— ½
32⅞	33	6,500	Southern Ry. ext.....	33⅝	33⅝	32½	33	— ⅝
98	98¼	100	Southern Ry. pf., ext..	98	98	98	98	— ½
143	144	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	141	143½	141	143½	+2
30¼	30½	700	Texas & Pacific	30¾	30¾	30	30	— ½
26½	26½	200	Tol., St. L. & West....	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	— ½
44¾	45	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	46	46¼	44	44¾	— 1⅝
111	111½	1,150	Twin City R. T.....	113	113	111¼	111¼	— 1½
67	74	87	*Union B. & P. Co. pf..	68½	68¾	68½	68½	...
140⅝	140⅜	96,759	Union Pacific	141¾	141¾	139⅝	140⅜	— ⅞
94	94¼	96	Union Pacific pf.....	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	...
56	57	100	United Hys. Invest....	57	57	57	57	— 1
69¼	69	200	United Hys. Inv. pf....	69¼	69¼	68¾	69	— ¼
45¾	45⅝	3,500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	45½	45⅝	44¾	45⅛	— ⅜
90	92	200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf....	90½	90½	90½	90½	— 1½
103¾	116	100	*U. S. Leather pf.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	— 6½
...	79	100	U. S. Real & Im. Co..	79	79	79	79	— 2½
34½	35	700	*U. S. Red. & Ref.....	35¼	35	35	35	— 2½
74	74½	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf..	74½	74½	73¾	74	— 1
40½	40¾	3,800	U. S. Rubber	42¾	42¾	40	40¾	— 2½
106½	107	600	U. S. Rubber 1st pf...	108	108	108¼	108¼	— 1½
77	77½	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf....	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ¾
33¼	33¾	72,200	U. S. Steel	33⅝	33⅝	32¾	33¼	— ⅜
99⅞	100	27,600	U. S. Steel pf.....	100⅜	100⅜	99½	100	— ⅝
32¼	33	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	33	33½	32½	32½	+ ½
106½	109	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	107½	107½	107½	107½	+2
39	40	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
18¾	19	500	Wabash	19	19	18¾	19	...
37	38	100	Western Maryland.....	37½	37¾	37½	37½	— ½
91¼	92	100	Western Union Tel....	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ½
22⅝	23¾	500	Wisconsin Central	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ½
44½	45¼	150	Wisconsin Central pf..	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $263,758,929; balances, $8,532,883; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $819,454.

The local banks have lost $2,827,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $11,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.82¾ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points lower at $4.8455@$4.8490. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8175 and cables at $4.8490@$4.8495. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82¼.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94¾ less 1-32; guilders, 40.01.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—3c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium.

Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—50c discount. St. Louis—10c discount @ par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Comstock sold at .16.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of El Paso sold at .44, 200 Hale and Norcross at .88, 400 Jim Butler at 1.20, 100 Occidental at .70, 100 Ontario at 2.50, and 20 Standard at 3.25.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 12.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day for Stock Exchange payments, but supplies were abundant. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange continued to gradually improve, the favorable bank statement proving a strengthening factor. Consols after easing temporarily closed firm. Home rails improved on investment purchasing.

Foreigners were dull in sympathy with Paris.

Kaffirs were inclined to ease owing to the native troubles and the postponement of the promulgation of a constitution for South Africa.

Copper shares weakened in sympathy with the metal.

Americans experienced a dull morning, only moving fractionally to over parity, the Wall Street decline checking operations. Later New York advices caused a heaviness, and trading closed dull, with stocks at about the lowest quotations of the day.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102.

Bar silver firm at 30½d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.80; Lisbon, 2.50.

Bullion amounting to £23,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £12,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premium at Lisbon has declined to 2 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87 15-16	...	...	...
Consols, acct.	88 1-16	...	...	...
Anaconda	12¾	238	230 ex.	— 11
Atchison	89½	86⅝	87	— ⅝
Can. Pacific	164¾	156¾	156¾	+ ¾
St. Paul	180½	176¼	176	+ ¼
Erie	40⅞	39⅝	39¾	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80½	78	77½	+ ¼
Ill. Central	132¼	126¾	126¾	+ 1
Louis. & Nash.	145⅞	141	141	...
N. Y. Central	134½	130¼	129½	+ 1
Pennsylvania	64¾	124¾	124¼	+ ½
Reading	61¼ ex.	120¾	120	+ ¾
So. Pacific	66½	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
Union Pacific	141¾	141¾	141¾	+ ¾
U. S. Steel	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	103½	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	6	Esperanza	0	18	1½
Tomboy	1	6	6	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	5	7½	Strat. Ind'd'es	0	4	0

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were heavy on the news from Russia and fears of a new loan.

Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 485.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 92½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, July 12.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was irregular. The general tendency was toward weaker prices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased.....	£778,000
Circulation decreased	211,000
Bullion increased	566,456
Other securities decreased.....	7,139,000
Other deposits decreased.....	2,467,000
Public deposits decreased.....	4,925,000
Notes reserve increased	725,000
Government securities decreased.....	1,000,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 48.45 per cent., as compared with 41.23 per cent. last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 4½ per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was reduced to-day from 5 to 4 per cent.

Latest Customs Rulings.

In a decision by Judge Wheeler, the United States Circuit Court denied yesterday claims filed by a number of importers regarding the customs classification of mushrooms cleaned, sliced, and dried on sieves in the sun.

The court declines to reverse the Board of General Appraisers, and holds that the merchandise is properly dutiable under the provision in the tariff for "prepared vegetables." The importers desired entry of the mushrooms as "vegetables in their natural state." The firms concerned in this litigation are Austin Nichols & Co., Meyer & Lange, Poll & Epstein, A. Zanmati & Co., and Zueca & Co., New York.

Other importers whose cases were decided yesterday by the court include George Leuders & Co., Gutman, Solomons & Co., Champion & Staudinger, Hunter & Witcome, Isler & Guye, Choy Chong Woh & Co., and Colby & Co., New York.

BANKS MAY KEEP FUNDS PAID FOR CANAL ISSUE

Shaw Thinking of Retaining Panama Bonds as Security.

MEETS SUBORDINATES HERE

The Issue Apparently Popular with the National Banks—Silver

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A great deal of interest is shown in the forthcoming sale of $12,500,000 4 per cent. New York City bonds. The last issue of 3½ per cent. city bonds brought a trifle over par. It is now selling at 96½ to 97⅛, and has a very poor market. If these new 4s sell lower than 105, it is feared that they will hurt the market for the 3½s, and there are some bond authorities who seem to think that the new 4s will do very well to bring as much as 105, and that they may bring less. The state of the bond market is a sore subject these days in Wall Street. There is hardly a house of any prominence that is not carrying some share of the undigested issues. Several large issues of recent date, which were favorably advertised by the announcement of the bankers that they had been heavily oversubscribed are still in the hands of brokers, otherwise the jobbers, who miscalculated the retail market, and have been left with the bonds on their hands. The bankers simply placed the bonds in blocks with brokers, and the brokers have been working them off very slowly, even at a loss. This refers to issues which were brought out before the ebb of the investment demand was recognized. More recently the underwriting syndicates have been having their experience. It cannot be recalled that there has been a successful piece of bond underwriting on a large scale in the last twelve months.

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The news that the Midvale Steel Company had greatly underbid both the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies on armor plate for the Government, and that representatives of the other concerns were demanding that they be given an opportunity to lower their bids and get their share of the business, caused people to ask yesterday: "What is the Midvale Steel Company? Where is the stock traded in?" It is a company that you never hear much about. It is a Philadelphia concern, but there is no market for its stock. A transaction in the stock cannot be recalled by Philadelphia brokers. It is referred to in but one of the manuals of statistics, whose information is meagre: "The works of the company are located at Nicetown, near Philadelphia. It has grown from a small property covering eight acres to fifty-two acres, and it now employs 4,000 hands, where originally only 500 were employed. Capital, $750,000. Par $100. No bonded debt." A company with a capital of only $750,000 and no bonded debt, whose stock is never traded in, underbids the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company in their own line and causes their representatives to say that unless they are permitted to have a share in the business on revised bids it will be a great hardship to them. Perhaps one reason why the Midvale can underbid them is that it has only $750,000 capital and no bonded debt.

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It is said on what seems to be trustworthy authority that the Midvale Steel Company is one of the outside concerns in which Standard Oil capital is privately invested. None of the so-called Standard Oil capitalists appear in the Directorate, but neither would one know from the Directorates of many other outside concerns that they are backed by Standard Oil capital. There is a wonderful sulphur property in the South, paying fabulous dividends, in which the Standard Oil people are heavily interested, and nobody ever hears either about them or the company. The Directors of the Midvale Steel Company are Charles J. Harrah, President; James F. Sullivan, Vice President; William Sellers, John Sellers, and Axel E. Petri.

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This week a New York Stock Exchange house selected three of the best financial advertising mediums for an experiment, the purpose of which was to see if the public could be interested in anything bullish. A circular calling attention to a selected list of cheap securities was the thing advertised. It had been prepared in a painstaking manner and was well worth reading. If the public were at all responsive no less than 1,000 requests for such a circular could be expected from the advertising that was done. The number received was one—and it was written on a postal card.

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The weakness of the metal markets is causing some uneasiness.

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Amalgamated Copper was the target of the heaviest selling in yesterday's session. It declined from 96¾ to 92¾, rallied to 94¼, and closed down 2¾ points for the day. The real character of the selling was skillfully concealed. The lowest price previously made for the stock this year was 95⅛ on July 2. Hope of an increase of the dividend to the rate of 8 per cent. has been almost abandoned. Indeed, it was rumored yesterday that the dividend was more likely to be reduced to 6 per cent. than increased to 8. It is not understood that the interests controlling the policy of the Amalgamated Copper Company are bullish on the situation at large. An increase of the dividend at this time seems improbable for that reason among others. It cannot be any longer denied that the demand for copper metal is not so urgent as it was, hence the shading of prices. The trade authorities continue to declare that they see no reason why prices should decline, even if the demand has let up a bit, but they asserted only a little while ago that there was no sign of an easing of the demand.

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From the skeptical manner in which all recent dividend increases have been received, it would not be surprising to learn that the controlling interests in Amalgamated had changed their minds about raising that stock's dividend, if, indeed, they had any serious intention of doing so. They would probably find Wall Street saying afterward that the dividend had been increased to help out a market campaign. That has lately been said of such dividends as the initial one on American Locomotive common and the increased one on Baltimore & Ohio common.

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American Locomotive was bought around 70 on straight information that dividends would be begun on the stock at the rate of 5 per cent., and, although the insiders kept faith about the dividends, some of them must have been in great haste to sell on their "good news." Some of the buying around 70 was of no light-waisted character. It was the kind of buying which almost any speculator would be tempted to follow, even against his own judgment.

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Bears are now predicting very confidently that the market's next good rally will be from a lower level of prices.

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The precision with which the liquidation has been regulated is suggestive of an organized selling movement. The selling seems to be gauged perfectly to the market's capacity for taking stocks without becoming actually demoralized. The pressure is on and off. When it is on stocks are pressed for sale until the market is right on the point of becoming demoralized; then suddenly the liquidation ceases, and the pressure is off. Prices recover and when the market is capable of taking stocks again in a continuous manner the selling pressure reappears. There are times when the big interests liquidate stocks on a scale down instead of selling them on a scale up in the traditional manner, and some observers of this market are persuaded that prices are now declining under an organized and shrewdly managed selling movement.

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Amalgamated Copper was the weakest of the active stocks yesterday, actually and potentially. It sold at the lowest price that has been made for it since it crossed par in December last year. After its first swing above par it broke to a point between 93 and 94. Then it started up again and touched 118¼ in February. Its low point yesterday was 92¾. Brooklyn Rapid Transit made a new low point for the year. Its lowest previous price was 72 in May. Union Pacific went lower than on the last decline and to within 1¼ per cent. of its low point in May, which was 138½.

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Evidently the bear crowd expected to discover a mass of stop loss orders in Union Pacific at 139⅞, but the support around 140 was fairly good. Twice the stock was depressed below 140, but the lowest fraction was 139¾, and in the last hour it rallied 1 per cent., closing at a net loss for the day of only ⅞ per cent.

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A break in the Hill stocks seems to put a quietus upon speculative discussion of the Great Northern's ore deal with the United States Steel Corporation.

NO LINOTYPE LIBEL.

Lanston Company Not Defamed by the Mergenthaler, Judge Says.

Judge Platt, in the United States Circuit Court, has decided that the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and Philip T. Dodge, its President, are not guilty of libeling the Lanston Monotype Machine Company. Public Printer Palmer ordered seventy-two Lanston machines a year ago, and Mr. Dodge addressed a petition to President Roosevelt asking him to investigate the placing of this order. Then the Lanston Company, saying that it had been defamed, brought suit for $250,000 damages on the ground of alleged libel.

Judge Platt says that the petition could not convey any idea of libel to an "intelligent reader"; that it "did not attack the plaintiff as to its fame, credit, business reputation or character"; that it had no "intelligent application or reference to the plaintiff in a defamatory sense," and that "when fairly construed," it was incapable of such construction.

Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge appeared for the defendants, and it was in sustaining the demurrer interposed by them that Judge Platt dismissed the complaint. The petition referred to said that the contracts for the Lanston machines had been secured "clandestinely, corruptly," and in violation of law and the unbroken custom which had governed such cases. It was also set up in the petition that the Public Printer, by his action, had prevented competition, and that his assistants were interested in the Lanston Company through stock ownership. Favorable matter, the petition said, had been given to the plaintiff's machine operators to set up, so that the Lanston Company could claim an apparent double output.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—There was a greater demand to-day for investment securities of the gilt-edged class, and the trading was also more active in the speculative bonds. The stock market, however, ruled unusually dull. Seaboard common on a sale of 100 shares, declined 1 point. Mechanics' Bank was 1 point higher. The Gottlieb-Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing Company first mortgage 4s led the bond market on sales of 60,000 shares, with a decline of ¼.

Since the plan of the United Railways and Electric Company for providing improvements for its property was not announced yesterday after the meeting of the Executive Committee, opinion seems to be divided as to when it will be made public. In some quarters a belief is entertained that the details will not be made known until there is a better market for new securities than now exists, while in others the opinion is expressed that the plan will likely be brought out within a week at least. It is generally expected that at the time the financial plan of this company is announced the United will make a proposition for funding the overdue coupons as on its income bonds, and it is on this that interest is generally centred.

The market closed dull and about steady. Sales: Shares, 13; bonds, $120,800. The list of transactions:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,400	Balt. City 3½s, 1930-1063	102¾	103	
6,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
1,400	A. C. L. of Conn. 5s, ctfs.	110	110	110
10,000	Florida Southern 4s	95	95	95
6,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	111	110¾	110¾
7,000	Md. & Penn. 4s	94½	94⅜	94½
4,000	Seaboard 4s	87¼	87⅛	87¼
1,000	Seab. 10-year 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	South Bound 5s	111½	111½	111½
1,000	Atlanta Con. St. Ry. 5s	104	104	104
1,000	Charles. Con. El. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
3,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	101¼	100⅝	101¼
1,000	Nonf. Ry. & Lt. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
7,000	United Rys. 4s	92¼	92⅛	92¼
2,000	Wash. Ry. & E. 5s	105½	105¼	105½
60,000	Breweries 4s	62¼	62	62
2,000	Cotton Ducks 5s	86	86	86
1,000	Va. Defd., Brown Bros., ctfs.	24½	24½	24½
100	Seaboard Co. common	27	27	27
13	Mechanics' Bank	28	28	28

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905	1904.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	818	920
1st week July	$144,553	$131,949	$116,898
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	137	137	137
Month, June	24,455	26,432	.....
Fiscal year	336,556	278,929	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,159
1st week July	93,400	88,600	80,700
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
1st week July	50,993	49,053	43,645
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	4,206	4,035	3,854
1st week July	761,085	704,400	608,455
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	799	642
1st week July	65,511	68929	53,718
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	2,145	1,828	.....
1st week July	217,246	161,195	132,379
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
June gross	5,815,912	4,479,888	4,074,651
12 months gross	62,140,410	51,729,362	47,488,933
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	201	201	166
Month, June	132,706	106,748	103,305
Fiscal year	1,480,114	1,877,635	1,233,635

LONG ISLAND reports for May—

	May.	Five Months.
Gross earnings	Inc. $85,470	Inc. $330,936
Op. expenses	Inc. 119,820	Inc. 459,278
Net earnings	Dec. $34,359	Dec. $119,342

PACIFIC COAST for May—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings	458,349	523,516	522,226
Op. expenses	375,032	394,051	413,020
Net earnings	85,377	129,465	109,206
Gross, 11 months	5,820,568	5,580,121	5,310,998
Op. expenses	4,561,041	4,441,426	4,296,891
Net, 11 months	1,259,527	1,138,695	1,014,102

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.01		Mexican	.63	.61
Alpha Con.	.07	.09	Occid. Con.	.74	.74
Andes	.10	.08	Ophir	3.40	3.35
Belcher	.11	.11	Overman	.13	.12
Best & Bel.	.73	.65	Potosi	.01	.01
Bullion	.21	.21	Savage	.65	.66
Caledonia	.32	.31	Sag Belch.	.03	.03
Chal. Con.	.10	.09	Sierra Nev.	.20	.19
Choller	.10	.09	Standard	2.00	2.00
Confidence	.50	.51	Union Con.	.27	.24
C. C. & V.	.85	.81	Utah Con.	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.10	Yel. Jack	.10	.11
Gould & C.	.08	.09	Silver Bars	.65⅛	.65⅛
Hale & Nor.	.82	.84	Drafts, sight	.02⅛	.02⅛
Julia	.05	.05	Telegraph	.05	.05
Justice	.04	.04			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@52.

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
TONOPAH.			Sandstorm	.58	.58
Belmont	5.00	5.12	St. Ives	.39	.40
Cashboy	.11	.12	MANHATTAN.		
G. Anchor	.54	.56	M. Broncho	.11	.12
Jim Butler	1.12	1.12	Man. Cons.	.70	...
McNamara	.65	.69	Cowboy	.08	.08
Midway	2.17	2.17	Man. Dexter	.46	.46
Montana	2.80	2.82	M. Lit. Joe	.05	.05
North Star	.43	.44	Man. Mining	.00	.08
Ohio	.28	.27	Mustang	.14	.12
GOLDFIELD.			Pine Nut	.21	.20
Adams	.01	.00	BULLFROG.		
Atlanta	.17	.18	Bullf. Min.	.35	.36
Dixie	.07	.07	B. Natl. Bk.	.44	.45
Goldf. Min.	.38	.37	Eclipse	.72	.77
Jumbo	1.20	1.20	Goldbar	1.05	...
Kendall	.56	.56	Orig. Bullf.	.14	.14
Mohawk	1.35	1.35	Steinway	.28	.28
Red Top	1.25	1.25	Tramp	.95	.95

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Copper Shares Suffer Most in General Decline.

Greene Consolidated Down to New Low Record—Better Tone at the Close.

Sharp breaks occurred throughout the curb stock list yesterday in a day of fairly active trading. Coppers led the decline, partly in sympathy with the slump on the big Exchange, and partly in response to the decline in copper metal, which was recorded on the Metal Exchange yesterday after a succession of daily recessions in the London market. Greene Consolidated Copper, which was the most active mining stock, sold 14,800 shares from 20¼ to 19½, a new low price for the year, but under strong support rallied to 19⅞, a net loss for the day of only ⅛. Nevada Consolidated sold as low as 16⅞, but closed after sales of 4,000 shares at 17, a net loss of ⅝. Boston Copper sold 2,200 shares from 24⅝ to 22½, but rose to 23⅜ at the close. United Copper, after a slump of 2 points, closed at 64½, a net loss of 1¼ points.

Among the industrials the greatest activity and the greatest decline was in American Can preferred, which sold 1,410 shares from 53½ down to 51¼, rising again at the close to 51⅝. The Mackay Companies common and preferred closed 1½ and ¼ down, respectively. Chicago Subway dropped to 40, but closed after sales of 6,500 shares at 42⅜.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Can	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,410	Am. Can pf	53½	*54	51¼	51⅝
11	Am. De F. Tel	85	85	85	85
7	Am. De F. pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Am. De F. W. (combined)	3½	3½	3½	3½
75	Am. Tobacco	350	355	350	355
110	Am. Wr. Pa. pf	23½	*24	23½	24
50	Fed. Sugar pf	72½	72½	72½	72½
100	G. B. S. Brewg.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Gug. Exp rts.	13½	13½	12	12
800	Havana Tob.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
94	Int. Nk.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Int. M. M. pf	27½	27½	27	27
1,000	Mackay Cos.	72	72½	70¼	70¼
800	Mackay Cos. pf	72	72	71⅜	71⅜
100	Manh. Transit	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	N. Y. Trans	6	6	6	6
45	Standard Oil	595	595½	594	595½
10	Un. Cig. Mfg. pf.	98	98	98	98

RAILROADS.

6,500	Chi. Subway	45¼	45⅜	40	42⅜
10	Crip. Cr. Cent.	89	89	89	89
22	Crip. Cr. C. pf.	70½	70½	70¼	70½
10	Nor. Sec. stubs	237½	237½	237½	237½
140	Seab'd 1st pf.	*87	87	85	85
250	Seab'd 2d pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	Bost. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	22½	23⅜
2,000	Frit. Col. Cop.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
320	Butte Coal., w. i.	28½	*29½	27½	27⅝
800	Cobalt Argent.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
150	Cum.-Ely Min.	6¼	7	6¼	6⅝
480	Furn. Crk. Cop.	2¼	2¼	2	2
8,000	Gold Hill	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
1,200	Granby Con.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
14,800	Greene C. Cop.	20¼	20¼	19½	20⅛
200	Greene Gold	2¼	2⅜	*2¼	2⅜
1,500	Greene Gld.-Sil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Gunnajuate Con.	5½	5½	5	5
725	Micmac G. Min.	4½	4½	4	4
400	Mines Co. of A.	$1.23	$1.23	$1.23	$1.23
530	Mitchell Mining	5¼	5¼	5	5
500	Mines Securities	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
4,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	17⅜	17⅝	16⅞	17
2,500	Nev.-Ut. M. & S.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
3,500	Nipissing M. Co.	8½	8½	8	8
200	Prec. Mtls. Cor.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜
300	Tenn. Cop. Co.	40	40	39¾	39¾
150	Tintic Mining	6	*6¼	6	*6¼
5,800	Tonopah Ext.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
500	Un. Cop. Co.	1¼	1¼	1 1-16	1 1-16
2,600	United Copper	65⅝	65⅝	63¾	64¼
100	Utah Apex	5	5	5	5
800	Utah Copper	25½	25½	25	25

BONDS.

10,000	Am. St. Fdy 6s	89	89	89	89
10,000	G. B. S. Brewing 2d 5s	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
7,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and int.	97¼	97¼	97	97

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 12. Bid.	Asked.	July 11. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	6½
American Can pf	52	52⅜	54	54½
American Chicle	175	180	177	180
American Chicle pf	110	112	107	112
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf	100	100½	100	100¼
Am. Malting 6s	102½	104½	102½	104½
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	...	89½	90	92
Am. Tobacco	335	375	350	375
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	8¼	4
Am. Writing Paper pf	23¼	24	23½	24½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	84½	85½	84½	85
Borden's Cond. Milk	170	175	170	175
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	113	112	113
Boston Copper	23	23¼	24⅜	25⅜
British Col. Copper	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Brooklyn Ferry	2	3	2	3
Butte Coalition, w. i.	27⅜	28	28¼	29½
Central Foundry	4	5	4	5
Central Foundry pf	15	20	15	20
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	75	80
Chicago Subway	41	42	44½	45⅜
Con. Refrigerating	5	5¼	0	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire	...	...	1	1⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	...	...	8	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	...	...	...	28
Copper Securities	33⅜	...	33⅜	...
Cripple Creek Central	87	89	88	92
Cripple Creek Cent. pf	68	71	60	72
Cumberland-Ely Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7
Davis-Daly, w. i.	10	12	...	...
Dominion Copper	⅛	5-16	⅛	5-16
Dominion Copper, new	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Federal Sugar	38	43	38	43
Federal Sugar pf	72½	73½	72	74
Empire Steel pf	...	...	36	42
Furnace Creek	2	2½	2¼	2⅝
G. B. S. Brewing	9¾	10	10	10¼
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	87	87½	87¾	87⅞
Chrome	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Gold Hill	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Granby Con.	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
Greene Con. Copper	19⅞	20	20¼	20⅜
Greene Con. Gold	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Guanajuato Con.	5	5¼	5¼	5¾
Guggenheim Exploration	250	280	250	280
Gugenheim Ex. rights	12	13	13	14
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	21	23	20	23
Havana Tobacco pf	32	36	32	36
Houston Oil	...	7	8¼	7¾
Houston Oil pf	35	45	35	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	27	27½	27¼	28
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	74	76½	76¾	76¾
International Salt	32	33	32½	34
International Salt 5s	52	55	62	66
Lackawanna Steel	65	68	65	68
Lehigh Valley	...	...	73¾	74¼
Mackay Companies	70¼	71¼	71	72
Mackay Companies pf	71½	72½	72	73
Manhattan Transit	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	3
Marconi W. of Canada	2	2¼	2	2¼
Micmac G. M.	...	4	4	4¼
Mines Co. of America	$1.20	$1.23	$1.20	$1.23
Mitchell Mining	4⅜	5¼	5¼	5¾
Mont.-Sho. Con. new	14	14½	14	15
Nevada Con. Cop.	16¾	17	17¼	17½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅞
Newhouse M. & Smelt.	4	5	4	5
N. J. Term. Dock & I.	...	41	42	42½
New Mex. M. & H. 5½s and interest	112	113	112	113
N. Y. Transportation	5½	6½	6	7
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	...	...	48	52
N.Y. & Q.El.L. & P.pf.	...	...	66	75
Nipissing Mines Co.	5	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
Nor. Securities stubs	225	250	225	250
Otis Elevator	48	51	48	51
Otis Elevator pf	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.	3	3½	3	4½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	68	72	68	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	14	17	...	...
Precious Metals Corp.	5½	5¾	5¾	5⅝
Royal Baking Pow. pf	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	285	310	285	310
Seaboard Company	26	29	25	30
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	83	87	86	89
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55	58	55	58
Standard Milling	...	10	...	10
Standard Milling pf	30	34	30	34
Standard Milling 5s	...	...	78	79
Standard Oil	594	597	593	600
Tennessee Copper	39¾	42¼	41	42
Tintic Mining	6	7	6	6½
Tonopah Extension	6	6¼	6¼	6⅝
Tonopah Mining	18¼	19¼	18¼	19¼
Trenton Potteries	...	...	15	20
Trenton Potteries pf	...	...	94	98
Trenton Potteries deb.	...	...	70	75
Union Copper	1 3-16	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 5-16
United Clgar Mfg. pf	97	97¾	...	...
United Copper	64	64½	65	65½
United Copper pf	85½	100	88	100
Union Typewriter	93	96	93	96
Un. Typewriter 1st pf	...	...	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf	...	...	122	126
Utah Apex	4⅞	5¼	5¼	5⅝
Utah Copper	24⅞	25¼	25½	26
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97⅛	96¾	97¼

Toledo, Peoria & Western Earnings.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for June—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings	99,520	108,171	110,013
Op. expenses	82,262	80,078	84,880
Net earnings	17,558	28,093	25,133
Charges	21,567	22,577	23,003
Deficit	4,009	*5,516	*2,130
Gross, 12 months	1,292,259	1,281,443	1,308,716
Op. expenses	1,038,775	1,028,155	1,029,980
Net, 12 months	253,484	253,288	278,736
Charges	275,002	280,160	277,188
Def., 12 months	22,118	32,872	*1,548

*Surplus.

THE COTTON MARKET.

More Rain in Atlantic States Stimulates Demand.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Showers Friday and Saturday; light to fresh easterly winds.

Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Showers Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Local showers Friday and probably Saturday; light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Showers Friday and Saturday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Occasional showers Friday and Saturday.

Under the stimulus of more rain over the entire cotton belt the local market recuperated from the early effects of a 6-point slump in the price of spot cotton in Liverpool yesterday and finished 5 to 6 points above the previous close after declining 5 to 6 points.

The Liverpool market was adversely affected by cables from this side containing encouraging accounts of crop prospects. Dispatches coming this way, however, were rather more gloomy, particularly from the Eastern plantations. A prominent Southern authority figured the June rainfall in North and South Carolina at 22.24 inches, against 7.78 inches last year and 11.50 inches in 1904. On top of all that it has continued to rain right up to date with few intermissions over this territory. Last year there were 3,524,757 bales of cotton ginned from these two States, and the year before 3,939,788. The June rainfall last year was 3.72 inches less than in the large crop year, while this year it has been 10.74 inches more. While too much rain might not do as much injury to the plant as insufficient moisture, the fear was expressed yesterday that there was not enough labor available to make up the delay in cultivation, and this would necessitate abandonment of acreage.

Wall Street was a heavy buyer of the December option in the local market, and shorts who sold the day before took advantage of the early decline to cover. As trading progressed the demand became more general. Several who had clung to the bear side up to yesterday, said the market seemed determined to advance, and they would prefer to follow it.

The Liverpool spot market declined to 6.10d., against 5.97d. last year. Futures opened quiet at 2 points decline, and closed steady 1 to 3 points off.

	Close.	Previous.
July-August	5.78	5.81
August-September	5.70	5.78
October-November	5.61	5.63
December-January	5.60	5.62
March-April	5.64	5.66

Southern spot markets were easy to steady. New Orleans declined 1-16 while Memphis advanced ⅛, to 11.00. The local spot market advanced 10 points to 10.90 against 10.80 last year.

Manchester reported yarns quiet, with a small inquiry for cloths.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
2,765	3,824	15,504	1,409

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1905.	1904.
7,696,386	9,726,006	7,085,805

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
6,161	2,489	1,136	3,186

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,515,714	8,232,562	5,898,413

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
255,859	286,075	368,392	158,265

Cotton Opinion.

MILLER & CO.—The steadier feeling in the dry goods market, and the larger sales which have resulted since the recent cut in prices, have served to remove apprehension in this quarter. There were also rumors to-day that Japanese spinners were buyers in this market. Taken altogether, it must be confessed that opinion, which was at one time almost universally bearish, is now becoming divided, and is likely to continue so until the August bureau settles the disputed question of whether the Atlantic district has suffered real damage or not."

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	10.52	10.40	10.51	10.46	
February	10.48	...	10.52	10.48	
March	10.52	10.61	10.52	10.56	
July	...	10.25	10.12	10.25	10.20
August	10.24	10.31	10.20	10.30	10.28
September	10.30	10.37	10.30	10.38	10.36
October	10.34	10.42	10.32	10.42	10.37
November	...	10.36	10.36	10.41	10.37
December	10.38	10.48	10.36	10.47	10.42

Market closed very steady. Estimated sales, 300,000 bales. New Orleans closed steady, July 2 points up, at 11.02. October 6 higher, at 10.36, and December 6 better, at 10.38.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Not only was there a broadening of speculative trade in the wheat market yesterday, but prices showed a decided advance, closing in New York 2¢. to 4¢. higher than the previous night. The fear of another big rust scare appeared to be at the bottom of a good deal of the short buying throughout the day. Some dispatches claimed that the much-dreaded black rust had already appeared in a number of places. Through the Winter wheat belt, however, nothing but favorable news was heard. Liverpool closed ½d. net higher, Berlin 1 to 1¼ marks higher, and the rest of the markets without much change. Cash wheat in New York closed more or less nominal, as follows: No. 2 red, 84¾c. elevator, and 85¾c. free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 88½c., and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 89 free on board afloat.

CORN.—The corn market was handicapped by showers and lower temperatures throughout the belt. In the main, it was easy throughout the day, closing at New York ½c. to ¾c. under the previous night. There was more or less commission house selling on the weather news. Liverpool closed ½d. net higher. Cash corn at New York was nominal, closing as follows: No.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WILLIAM H. RAMSEY.—William H. Ramsey, a builder, of 67 West 104th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $44,328 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1898 and 1904. Among the creditors are: Louis Randall, $1,100; the Kridler & Currier Company, $3,136; Denny Brothers, $2,650; Blackburn & De Grau, $2,362; John Bell & Son, $2,342; Orrin D. Parson, $2,152, and Henry Woods, $2,045.

SPENCER K. SUTHERLAND.—Spencer K. Sutherland, a mason and builder, of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $12,036 and nominal assets of $5,689, consisting of accounts, $1,850, and real estate, being the lot at Grenville and Grenfell, Bergen County, N. J., mortgaged for $2,025 to the First National Bank of Yonkers. The bank has also discounted notes to the amount of $3,500, on which Mr. Sutherland is liable as indorser or maker, which are scheduled as debts due. Annie Sutherland, $2,049; Kellock, Campbell & Kellock, $1,325, and James M. Newman, $1,124. Lawrence Brothers appear as a creditor for $2,050, as indorsers on his notes which have been discounted by the Westchester Trust Company of Yonkers.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—With assets of $10 and liabilities of $160,192, William W. Kimball of 13 Winter Street, Arlington, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities consist of a judgment for $148,047, secured by Horatio G. Curtis of Boston, and another for $17,125, by John P. Squire & Co. The judgments were entered in suits to recover on the paper of the John P. Squire Company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABELOFF, Sam—Sam Solomon	503
BERNSTEIN, Nathan—Morris Damsky and others	16
BIRKHAHN, Chas. D.—Fourteenth St. Bank	7,658
CERULLO, Luigi—P. Ballantine & Sons	262
CRETER, George—Alcolm Co.	44
CHEYARS, Jane—Same	10
CROKER, Richard Y.—Addie E. Scardefield	120
CAMPIGLIA, Pasquale—Alice Dolan	84
COHEN, Nathan—Louis Badinger and others	360
CADY, John C., Jr.—Apollo Co.	59
COHEN, Joseph—Louis Finkelstein	184
DEMLIN, Geo. J.—N. Y. Tel. Co.	50
EBERHARD, Ernest—Chas. F. French and others	89
EDWARDS, Helen O.—Jacob Oppenheim	182
FOUSER, Alvira—Hardman Woolworth Co.	84
FARRELL, Thomas I.—Morris Rosenfield and others	145
FISCHER, Johanna—Albert Langlots and others	91
FEINBERG, Jacob—Samuel Solomon	508
FREEDMAN, Jonas & Joseph—Same	508
GRIFE, Henry—Michael F. Phelan	104
HINSDALE, Chas. W., (not summoned,) N. Y. Tel. Co.	
HOLDEN, Lawrence E.—Parnasote Co.	464
IVERSON, John—Concrete Builders Co.	182
KERR, Joseph A.—Hallock W. Sutton	369
KRAUSE, Henry—Francis W. Lestrada et al.	88
KRAUSE, Henry—Robert W. Bell	102
KNICKERBOCKER, William W.—Albert A. Berg	531
KURKEVITZ, Samuel—Morris Damsky et al.	141
KIRBY, Haywood S.—Rider and Driver Pub. Co.	516
LOTTIMER, William A.—Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Co.	1,961
MARTIN, Susan J.—Mary R. Goelst et al.	2,804
McGINNISS, Annie L.—Frederick A. Wallis	119
PECKHAM, Richard T.—Utica City National Bank	4,302
REINER, Louis—Alfred E. Hauson	114
REINER, Louis—Alfred E. Hauson	114
REINER, Louis—Charles A. Lefferts & Co.	1,056
RISENBERG, Joseph—Samuel Solomon	508
ROHDENBURGH, George—Michael F. Phelan	104
SANFORD, Frank A.—David A. Sullivan	431
STRACK, Otto—Empire Electric Sign Co.	140
STILLMAN, Thomas—Frank D. Cramer et al.	504
STEWART, Grace W.—Caroline Rothschilds	848
SINGER, Gustav—John Simmons Co.	138
SCHAUFEL, Clifford A.—Lyman F. Poltee	232
SMITH, Allen W.—Kips Bay Realty Co.	216
SMITH, Albert E.—James W. Bell	140
TAPPIN, Margaret L.—Leon F. Rubens	103
TOBIN, William—Nathan Mfg. Co.	123
VATAKS, John—Walter Dunn	119
VAN SCOTTEN, Anne M.—Edward P. Hatch	209
WARD, Henry M.—George M. Rafter et al.	23
WOLF, Samuel—American Ice Co.	210
WALTS, Eugene B.—Rider and Driver Pub. Co.	576
STILLMAN APPELLATE PRINTING Co.—International Recording Co. of N. Y.	79
NATIONAL COPPER AND IRON CO.—S. T. Dill Co.	17

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed:

ABELL, John T. and Alle B.—J. A. Muller, Oct. 17, 1903	$31
AMBROSE, Daniel J.—G. L. Wiley, June 30, 1906	401
BOWMAN, Summer S., Catherine W. Bowman, and Catherine A. Bune—Central National Bank of N. Y., April 25, 1905	618
COLUCCI, Domenico—N. Perrito et al., Oct. 10, 1906	120
DOWLER, Arthur E.—Swift & Co., March 6, 1905	170
DE HAVEN, Alexander M.—E. Morton, June 25, 1906	104
HOWARD, Michael D.—F. Westheimer et al., Oct. 11, 1905, (canceled)	183
KLEIN, Harry—R. Flaxman, June 23, 1906	42
LOVE, Samuel—Mount Morris Co-Operative Building and Loan Association, April 1, 1902	25
MACHAT, Benjamin B.—J. Podbransky, July 21, 1903, (canceled)	80
SHEVELL, Jacob—Tenement House Department, April 10, 1906, (vacated)	264
STERN, Max—M. Wollstein, Feb. 5, 1900	97
WADDELL, Lloyd D.—F. Kell, Feb. 19, 1890	212
WALKER, Ellen I.—Met. St. Ry. Co., Oct. 16, 1903	140
YOUMANS, Fred L.—City of N. Y., April 9, 1906	780
CAMDEN IRON WORKS—W. H. Masterson et al., July 9, 1905, (canceled)	15,386
CENTURY BUILDING CO.—J. C. Gobler, March 23, 1906	2,093
SAME—J. C. Gobler, March 23, 1906	272
CRESCENT MERCANTILE AND Realty Co.—William McShane Co., June 9, 1906	543
SAME—Twelfth Ward Bank of N. Y., March 13, 1906	2,210
EMERGANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank—J. H. Stoutenburg, April 26, 1906	376

UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Major W. L. Knerdler, Surgeon, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired.

Second Lieut. F. D. Glassford, Artillery, will proceed to Camp Girardeau, Mo., for temporary duty pertaining to the instruction of the personnel of Light Battery A, Missouri National Guard.

Capt. J. W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, on completion of his examination for promotion at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, will return to his station via Watervliet Arsenal, for consultation with reference to the installation of an additional plant at Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

Second Lieut. L. C. Brinton, Jr., Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Nineteenth Battery, Field Artillery, to the Twenty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join his company when relieved from present duties by Second Lieut. J. S. Bradshaw.

Major G. W. Ruthers, Commissary, Purchasing Commissary at Denver, will proceed to such points in the vicinity of Denver as may be needed not exceeding four visits per month in all during the fiscal year ending ..., 30, 1907, on official business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence stores.

Capt. T. Ridgeway is transferred from the Tenth Battery, Field Artillery, to the unassigned list. He will report to the commanding officer Seventh Field Battalion for temporary duty.

Major H. W. Harvey, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., and will join his regiment.

Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, will make three visits from Washington to Baltimore to inspect oderless excavating wagons and pumps in process of manufacture under contract.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, to home.

Commander W. H. Turner, retired, to home.

Commander S. A. Staunton, to command the Colorado.

Lieut. T. D. Parker to the Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Penn.

Lieut. W. W. Bush, to the navy yard, Norfolk, in equipment department.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Lebanon, at Lambert Point; Rhode Island, at Lynn Haven Bay; Newark and Florida, at Orient Point; Villalobos, at Chee-Foo, and Dolphin, at Baltimore.

SAILED—Yankton, from Newport for Rockport; Charleston, from Savannah for Para; Princeton, from Bizerte for Seattle; Justin, from Che-Foo for Cavite, and Columbia, from Guantanamo for Monte Christi.

The Tennessee was delivered at the navy yard, League Island, yesterday by her builders.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale—Established manufacturing business in New York City in full running order, equipped with the best and up-to-date machinery, manufactures over $70,000 worth of staple and best selling goods in a year; excellent opportunity to make large profits on small investment for energetic party; full investigation will prove this to be one of the best business opportunities; no brokers; you are dealing directly with the owners. Address Business, Box 218 Times, Times Square.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 200 Broadway.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

George A. Treadwell, respondent, vs. William A. Clark, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Horgan & Slattery, respondents, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Houghton, J., and O'Brien, P. J. Order filed.

William C. Adams, respondent, vs. Elias L. M. Bristol, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J. Order filed.

Agnes E. Killian, appellant, vs. Katherine E. Heinzerling, as administratrix, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J. Order filed.

Albert H. Schlieder, as guardian, &c., respondent, vs. George W. Wells, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Patterson, J. Order filed.

Martin Behrer et al., appellants, vs. City and Suburban Homes Company, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Catherine Davin vs. Patrick Davin and another.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs against defendant Davin. Opinion by Patterson, J. Settle order on notice.

George L. Slawson and another, respondents, vs. Helen J. Monahan, appellant.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Aaron P. Ordway, appellant, vs. Bernard Radigan and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. On $10 costs, but with leave to renew. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

George E. Chisholm and another, respondents, vs. Katherine L. Hammersley, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed. Opinion by Houghton, J. Settle order on notice.

Joseph Recktenwald, an infant, respondent, vs. Erie Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Theresa Storm et al., appellants, vs. Sophie McGrover, et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Lea Levy, appellant, vs. Harris Levy, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

William H. Twerton, as President, respondent, vs. the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George Wittschen et al., respondents, vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al., appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing amount awarded for fee damage to $1,500, and by reducing the judgment for rental damage, &c., as entered, including interests, costs, and extra allowance to the sum of $1,327.85, and as so modified, judgment and order appealed from affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Alfred Hopper, respondent, vs. William Beane, appellant; same vs. same.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Houghton, J., (Patterson, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Ernesto Biondi, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Museum of Art, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Adolph Prince and German-American Insurance Company, respondents, vs. Home Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George B. Burnett and another, respondents, vs. Frederick Schmitz, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Katharine Raymond, as executrix, respondent, vs. New York City Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered, including costs, &c., to $7,868.15, in which event judgment as so modified, and order, affirmed without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Theodore F. Spitz, respondent, vs. Otto C. Heinze et al. appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of William H. Erhardt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Federal Bank of New York, Leo Schlesinger, appellant.—Order reversed and report of referee confirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

The same vs. the same, Bankers' Surety Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Irving E. Raymond, as President, respondent, vs. Edward S. Hosmer, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Emily F. Thyson, appellant, vs. Frederick C. Thyson et al., Mayer Goldberg and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Pratt, Hurst & Co., appellant, vs. Edward N. Taller et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and defendants' demurrer to second cause of action overruled, and plaintiff's demurrer to second defense sustained, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and serve amended answer on payment of costs of this appeal and in the court below. Opinion by Houghton, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Weston J. Smith, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Henry Reiss, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Charles L. Tiffany, deceased, Burnett Y. Tiffany, appellant; Louis C. Tiffany et al., respondents.—Decree affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

James H. Fay, appellant, vs. Arizona Commercial Company et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. James H. Langley, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Bernard Grant, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The Thompson-Starrett Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Margaret Morris, appellant, vs. Wilson C. Morris, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles W. Clinton, appellant, vs. Irving E. Raymond et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on opinion of the court below. Order filed.

Timothy F. Faddell, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Catherine J. Brown, individually, &c., appellant, vs. Sara G. Bronson et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Brown vs. Bronson, (93 App. Div., 312.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. James J. Hackett, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Daniel Cahill, relator, vs. Francis V. Greene, Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of The City of New York, re West 212th Street.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., appellant, vs. Charles J. Tompkins, respondent.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Laughlin and Houghton, JJ., dissenting. Order filed.

In the matter of New York and Brooklyn Bridge.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of New York and Brooklyn Bridge.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Diva Brown, respondent, vs. William B. Keller, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Manhattan Straw Board Company, respondent, vs. Frank S. Jones et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Miles Dolan, administratrix, respondent, vs. Eva K. Conlon, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Houghton, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Ella M. Cable.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of City of New York, estate of Bradish Johnson.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Henry J. Thaddeus, respondent, vs. Katherine Gould, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of the Edward Ney Company.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

William J. McEvoy, respondent, vs. Societe Anonyme, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John A. Campbell et al., appellants, vs. James Emslie, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Augusta G. Genet, appellant, vs. Delaware & Hudson Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

Knickerbocker Investment Company, appellant, vs. Bankers' Life Insurance Company, appellant, Davies, Stone & Auerbach, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of opening East 178th Street.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In re Nathan Danziger, appellant, vs. J. Edward Simmons et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis L. Coudert, as trustee, appellant, vs. Samuel M. Jarvis, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Leave granted to appeal to the Court of Appeals. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Jeremiah F. Mahoney, appellant, vs. John H. O'Brien, Fire Commissioner, &c., respondent. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William C. Haight, respondent, vs. Haight & Freese Company, appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. Harwelan Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John J. McKelvey et al., respondents, vs. Francis Waddington, impleaded, &c., appellant. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Oliver M. Artenburgh, respondent, vs. Robert H. Arkenburgh, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Charles Burnham, appellant, vs. William Flynn and another, respondents.—Order reversed, writ reinstated, and relator discharged. Opinion by Houghton, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Matthew Byrnes, deceased.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Charles McCarragher, respondent, vs. Arthur B. Proal, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Laughlin and Houghton, JJ. Order filed.

Thomas F. McAvoy, respondent, vs. Press Publishing Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Emma Corcoran, as administratrix, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (O'Brien, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting; dissenting opinion by O'Brien, P. J.) Order filed.

People ex rel. City of New York, relator, vs. Robert Muh et al., respondents.—Determination reversed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Houghton and Laughlin, JJ. Settle order on notice.

Memphis Trotting Association, respondent., vs. Elmer E. Smathers, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to move for inspection of copy affidavit, if so advised. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Henry C. Halsey, appellant, vs. Henry Jewett Dramatic Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrers on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by McLaughlin and Houghton, JJ., (O'Brien, P. J., and Houghton, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

In the matter of Abraham H. Hummel.—Respondent suspended pending appeal. Memo. per curiam.

In the matter of Nathaniel Cohen.—Ordered that respondent file answer in twenty days.

In the matter of Abraham H. Kaffenburgh.—Ordered that respondent file answer in twenty days.

The People, &c., vs. Alden Markham.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Opinion by O'Brien, P. J. Order filed.

In the matter of Robert D. Donohue.—Application denied.

In the matter of Francis J. Nekards.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Henry W. Leonard.—Present order.

Madison Grant, appellant, vs. Arthur C. Humbert, respondent.—Order reversed and leave granted to plaintiff to prosecute action to final judgment, but without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

Bernhard Freund, appellant, vs. Louis Biel and another, respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Patterson and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.)

In the matter of the petition of Patrick W. Cullinan, as State Commissioner, &c., appellant, vs. Charles Garfinkle, respondent.—Order reversed, with costs, and motion to revoke and cancel liquor tax certificate granted, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

In the matter of Charles Cohn.—Reference ordered. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Bethiel C. Hansen. Reference ordered. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Elias B. Goodman.—Reference ordered. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Bernard Chambers. Reference ordered. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Jacob M. Birnbaum, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Caroline G. Redington vs. Frazier Gilman et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Oliver M. Arkenburgh, respondent, vs. Robert H. Arkenburgh, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, Third Avenue route, and eighteen other routes.—Reports of Commissioners confirmed, subject to the conditions and limitations indicated in opinion. Opinion by O'Brien, P. J. Settle orders on notice.

Calendars for Friday, July 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Bouchan	33—Zimmerman-N Y B
2—Mackay Co-Thompson	Dressed Meat Co
3—Conlen-Rizer	34—Foerster-Mach Co
4—Mut Life Ins Co-Daly	35—Greenbaum-42d St Ry
5—Church-Kennedy	36—Goldberg-Stirk
6—Egerton-Lovenheim	37—McGirr-Healy
7—Carter Co-Peek	38—Ottman-Kaufman
8—Healy-Borough Co	39—Cusein Co-Hovey
9—Shea-Kenney	40—Ellwood-Millany
9½—Same-same	41—Van Arsdale-Milliken
10—Same-Cleary	42—In re Hughes
10½—Same-to	43—Campbell-Emslie
11—Hamersly-Hamersly	44—Lowther-Lowther
12—City N Y-Regal Undergarment Co	45—Hunter-Co
13—Reynolds-Susse	46—Geerson-Schaeffel
14—Prindle-Mfg Co	47—Nolan-Brown
15—Dudley-Banking Co	48—Levin-Gas Co
16—Locke-Hogan	49—Cohen-Gas Co
17—Butler-City N Y	50—Friedman-same
18—Coleman-Gleason	51—Leibowitz-Leibowitz
19—In re Anthony Av	52—Auto Co-Wickes
20—In re W 23d St	53—In re Le Baron
21—In re E 149th St	54—Kritzvogel-Gas Co
22—Gillender-City N Y	55—Hornberger-Hornberger
23—Berg-Gillender	56—People, &c-N Y B L B Co
24—In re Sheldiene	57—Lamm-Lamm
25—Goldberger-Gass	58—Hollister-Wohlfell
26—City N Y-Brinckerhoff	59—Diesinger-Diesinger
27—In re Cohen	60—Huhna-Clark
28—In re Hilson	61—Sultan-Sultan
29—Stern-Bielweiss	62—Schlesinger-Gas Co
30—In re Harty	63—In re Krause
31—Neely-Angles	64—Butler-Butler
32—Mathews-Vanderveer	65—Vogel-Vogel

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on second floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar	Adam Wachter
1—Sally Raunheim	John L Martin
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M	Mary H Foller
John O Jones	Alice M Rossi
Margaret Switzer	Louisa Wohlers
	William Lindner

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People.

1—John H May	6—Elizabeth Wilkinson
2—Mary McDonnell	Ada Williams
3—Julia L Johnston	7—John O'Brien
4—William Goldsmith	8—Mary F Jones
5—John Adams	
9—Charles Brown	0—George Rogers
Joseph Walsh	10—William Cahyan
10—Henry Burke	Charles Strauss
Pleadings	11—Henry Harsell
1—Herman Bottcher	12—Edward Johnston
2—Joseph Verponi	13—Pietro Vella
3—Heyman Freidles	14—Arthur Seissa
Joseph Morrow	15—Raymond Mora
4—Otello Cressa	16—James Morris
5—Giuseppe Brasco	Frederick Edwards
6—Aibert Weinhoven	Charles Edwards
7—Manuel Tristany	17—Giuseppe Cartone
8—John Casey	18—Rebecca Cossotta

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Bernard Rothkwisky et al. vs. Elisa H. Minor—George H. Robinson.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Spencer, J.—In re Kreidler—Arthur S. Luria. Muller vs. Muller—Pliny Rigg.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re Morris—James F. C. Blackhurst. In re Faber—James D. McClelland. Armenia Insurance Company vs. Du Four, (Action No. 2)—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Smith vs. Price—Philip J. McCook. Herche vs. Simon—George H. Gowle. Gordon vs. Brown—Charles S. Simpkins. In re Olive—R. M. Henry.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

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A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall; terms, European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

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West Side.

11TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Choice large, small rooms; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; moderate.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room, with all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, Cathedral Heights, (St. Marc.)—Large, airy rooms, delightfully cool; parks surrounding; exceptional restaurant; room and board $8.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large front room, private house; running water; excellent table; telephone.

125TH ST., 220 WEST.—With board for 3, pleasant room; near elevated and Subway; moderate.

THE CORNELL, Central Park West, Corner 97th St.—Attractive Summer rates; parlor, bedroom, bath, board, two $27 weekly; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22-24; large room, board, two, $15-$16-$18; single room, board, one, $8, $10, 12; hot and cold running water; dining room top floor; cuisine excellent; hotel elevator; bathrooms; telephone 110 Riverside; all outside rooms; special, permanent rates; transients accommodated.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park. Subway station and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; running water; excellent board; baths adjoining.

28TH ST., 125 EAST.—Absolute cleanliness; newly furnished; hot water, telephone; Subway; board ($4) optional; especially desirable double rooms, $5 upward; handsome parlor suite, beautifully furnished; private bath.

MADISON AV., 673, 994, 996. (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking water, Wall St.; 10 minutes to Broadway, 20 to seaside; neighborhood, house, table high class; table guests; reference. Tel. 905 Main.

BAY 26TH ST., 180, Bensonhurst.—Can accommodate few select people with rooms and board; house well furnished and good table board.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 100, (Brooklyn.)—Desirable rooms, with first-class board; private baths; 15 minutes to City Hall, N. Y.

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

20TH ST., 408 WEST.—Large, newly furnished second floor front room; private bath; others reasonable.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large handsome front parlor; also other rooms; transients accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

27TH ST., 17 WEST.—Single and double, nicely furnished rooms; quiet house; location central; all conveniences; nice surroundings.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Suite of rooms, bath; references; telephone; Summer prices.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Small rooms; bath on floor; references; Summer prices.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; business parlor; private baths; electric lights; transients; telephone.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms, very central neighborhood, near Broadway; Summer rates.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square rooms; closets, bath, hot water; Summer prices; transients.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, convenient to "L" and Subway; reduced rates.

86TH ST., 317 WEST, near Riverside.—Handsome rooms for gentlemen appreciating refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

98D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; Subway station; elevator apartment; references. Stuart.

98TH ST., 57 WEST.—Newly furnished front rooms; near L and Subway; bath. Clark.

98TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large, bright rooms; housekeeping; running water; $8. Mahoney.

128D ST., 519 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; cool; near Riverside; with or without meals. Acropolis.

126TH ST., 289 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms;

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
ALL RIDES ON THIS LINE ARE FREE
ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
the greatest Amusement Enterprise in the world.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M.; 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 35 Cents.
Round Trip Tickets to 129th St., 45 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
ALL WATER ROUTE
Ocean Going Steamer
Grand Republic
Landing at Seaside, Steeplechase Dock.
50 Cts. Include Admission to Steeplechase Park, the Greatest Amusement Enterprise at Rockaway Beach.
Lv. foot 129th St., N.R., 8:15, 9 A.M., 12:30 P.M.
Lv foot 22d St., N.R., 9, 10 A.M., 1:30 P.M.
Lv. Pier(New) No. 1, N.R., 9:30, 10:40 A.M., 2 P.M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 11 A.M., 4, 6:30 P.M.
Excursion Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON
BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND
NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, St. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London, 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Fisher's Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Providence, Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts, $2.50, good returning same or next night; due New York following morning; good returning by rail same day, due New York, 11:00 P. M., $3.50.
NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Richard Peck, week days, leaves Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., 3:00 P. M.; return leaves New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Leave Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M.; foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; return due New York, 8:45 P. M. Excursion Tickets, week days, $1.25, good returning same or next night. Sundays, Excursion Tickets, $1.00.
BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, steamers leave Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.). Afternoon boat leaves foot East 22d St., 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 2:30). Return leave Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Saturdays). Sundays: Leave Pier 20, E. R., 5:00 P. M.; foot East 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; leaves Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night.
CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

Sunday Excursion
to BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
First Excursion to this Famous Resort
SUNDAY, JULY 15th,
L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, will leave foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., 8:25; Nostrand Av., 8:29, and East New York, 8:33 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the steamer
"GREENPORT."
Returning, leave Block Island 5 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.
ROUND TRIP..... $1.50
Staterooms, Music and Refreshments on Steamer

BELLEWOOD
MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT
Every $1.00 Sunday
MUSIC. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:35 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A.M.; Jersey City, (Penn. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

SPECIAL EXCURSION to
Atlantic City
SUNDAY, JULY 15
New Jersey Central
ROUND $2.50 TRIP
Special train leaves West 23d St., 7.50 a. m. Liberty St., 8 a. m. Arrive Atlantic City 11 a. m. Returning leave Atlantic City 7.00 p. m.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers. New York and Albany. Erkiyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT,
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Round trip fare, returning by West Shore, N. Y. Central, or Str. "Ramsdell," 1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON and SUNDAY MORNING
Up the Sound TO SeaCliff & Glenwood
Steamer "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) Saturdays at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Returning arrive N. Y. 9:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
Steamer "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., 8:30; Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M. Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Adults $1.50; Children .75
MAUCH CHUNK
SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO
SUNDAY July 15 Excursion via
SPECIAL Train from West 23d St. Station, 8:20 a. m. Liberty St. Station, 8:30 a. m.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Switchback 50 cents additional.

THE BEST EXCURSION
OUT OF NEW YORK EVERY SUNDAY
on the Fall River Line Steamer "FRANK JONES." Up the Sound, through the Long Island bays and harbors, stopping at Roton Point for bathing, etc.; returning along the Connecticut and New York State shores. Orchestra and selections by the Auto Club on steamer. Full brass band at Roton Point.
Steamer leaves New Pier 29, foot Market St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. Recreation Pier, foot 24th St., E. R., 10:45; 138th St., E. R., 11:30. Returning at 8 P. M. FARE, 50 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M., Battery 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star * indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Adirondacks.

"A perpetual panorama of primeval picturesqueness."
LAKE PLACID
the Gem of the
ADIRONDACKS
A GLORIOUS REALITY
Every year thousands of new sightseers visit Lake Placid, and every one of them becomes infatuated with its sublime beauty and varied charms. The scenery, the climate, the outdoor sports, the woods, the lakes, the majestic mountains, all combine to make it the sublime climax of nature, which it actually is.
WRITE TO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
White Face Inn, Stevens House, Grand View Hotel,
The Ruisseaumont, Undercliff, The Belmont,
American House, North Wood Inn, Lakeside Inn.
THROUGH SLEEPING CARS TO LAKE PLACID
from New York, Boston, Albany, and Troy via Delaware & Hudson System. And via New York Central Lines from New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Boston. Leaving in the evening, arriving for early breakfast next morning. Through Parlor Cars to Lake Placid from Grand Central Station via New York Central Lines and via Delaware & Hudson System.

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Lake Placid, Adirondacks, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A first-class hotel with all modern appointments; private baths and elevator; new, efficient, permanent management. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating. For booklet, &c., address THOS. PARKES, Manager.

Catskill Mountains.
3½ hours from New York to
HOTEL
KAATERSKILL
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. ELEVATION 3,000 FT. ALWAYS COOL.
CAPACITY 1,200.
OVER $20,000 HAS BEEN SPENT on IMPROVEMENTS during the Winter. ORCHESTRA. GOLF LINKS. TENNIS COURTS. BOWLING ALLEYS. LIVERY. BEAUTIFUL DRIVES. CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED. GERMAN RATHSKELLER.
100 ROOMS WITH BATH. ELEVATOR. Under same management as in former years. Address Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

SCHOHARIE MANSION
ELKA PARK, GREENE CO., N. Y.
Select Family Resort in the Catskill Mountains. Appointments first class. In Park of 400 acres. Folder on application. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y., or PAUL GOEPEL, Room 304, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; al. 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

The Katsberg Park Hotel, near annex, bowling alleys, pavilion, and rathskeller; music; unexcelled cuisine; booklet. Henry Moser, Hunter, N. Y.

New York City.
1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Mount Pocono.
POCONO MT. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
Capacity, 250; elevation, 1,824 ft. Riding school, 15 horses; orchestra, golf, all amusements; booklets. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Owner and Prop.

Pike County.
THE SWIFTWATER. Elevation 1,600 ft. Electric Lights. Private baths. Steam heat. 200-acre park. Booklet. Swiftwater P. O., Penn.

EXCURSIONS.
SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.
Choice of Ten Tours—"All Expenses" plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips.... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips.... $52.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips..... $75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 14-Day Trips.... $105.00
Send for a circular.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:20, 1:50, 2:30, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.
*RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

COUNTRY BOARD.
"OLDE ARDEN INNE" WOODS OF ARDEN, Elmingville Beach, Staten Island.—Private sandy bathing beach; shade trees; screened piazza; 45 minutes New York; commutation $3.75 per month; rates $8 upward. Telephone 99 R New Dorp.

Board for four near Raritan Bay; young people wishing a good time preferred; boating, bathing, fishing, croquet; shade for hammocks; 10 min. walk to station or trolley to Amboy. Box 282 South Amboy, N. J.

Sky Farm, Neversink, Sullivan County.—Elegant large rooms, running water, bath, open plumbing throughout; table unsurpassed; particulars. H. G. Spargur, Prop.

Physician desires few boarders; large rooms; modern improvements; terms, $7 to $10. Address Physician, 14 Downs St., Kingston, N. Y.

Mt. Pleasant, Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; elevation 1,900 feet; farm; two pianos; tennis, croquet; rates $3-$7. Booklet. W. V. Denman.

Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.—Elevation, 2,200 ft.; view of mountains in three States; terms, $7 per week.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTern District of New York.—In the matter of SIMON ROBINSON, Alleged Bankrupt.—To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and to whom it may concern:
You will please take notice that the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of rings, jewelry, bronzes, silver-plated ware, clocks, teakwood chairs, tables, furniture, screens, oil paintings, antiques, crockery, 2 safes, fixtures, and lease of premises 1,029 Broadway, Brooklyn, will be sold under the direction of Mr. G. E. Menzel, Receiver, by J. W. & W. H. Reid, U. S. Auctioneers in Bankruptcy, on the 23d day of July, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,237 Broadway, N. Y., immediately after which at 51 West 31st St., N. Y., and on the same day at 2 P. M. at 1,029 Broadway, Brooklyn. Said property may be inspected on the premises on July 19th, 20th, and 21st, bet. 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. The property will be sold under the rules and regulations of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids therefor. G. EDWARD MENZEL, Receiver.
W. T. KOHN, 309 Broadway, N. Y., Atty for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. M. Shaine, trading as B. M. Shaine & Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 23, 1906, by order of the Court, at 12 M., at 20 White St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of umbrella manufactory, consisting of fully made umbrellas, umbrella materials, silks, partly made umbrellas, large quantity of gold, silver, ivory, horn, and wood handles; complete umbrella manufacturing plant, office furniture, safe, fixtures, tools, etc. This is one of the oldest umbrella manufacturers in the city and the stock is unusually large.
ELBERT B. HAMLIN, Receiver, 59 Wall St.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITed States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COSMOPOLITAN RANGE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 27, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of patterns used in the manufacture of stoves, ranges, etc., such as wafer-backs, boilers, sinks, and gas burners.
WILBUR LARREMORE, Trustee.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 60 Wall Street, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Adirondacks.

THE GRAND VIEW,
Lake Placid, Adirondacks, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
A first-class hotel with all modern appointments; private baths and elevator; new, efficient, permanent management. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating. For booklet, &c., address THOS. PARKES, Manager.

Catskill Mountains.
3½ hours from New York to
HOTEL
KAATERSKILL
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. ELEVATION 3,000 FT. ALWAYS COOL.
CAPACITY 1,200.
OVER $20,000 HAS BEEN SPENT on IMPROVEMENTS during the Winter. ORCHESTRA. GOLF LINKS. TENNIS COURTS. BOWLING ALLEYS. LIVERY. BEAUTIFUL DRIVES. CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED. GERMAN RATHSKELLER.
100 ROOMS WITH BATH. ELEVATOR. Under same management as in former years. Address Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

SCHOHARIE MANSION
ELKA PARK, GREENE CO., N. Y.
Select Family Resort in the Catskill Mountains. Appointments first class. In Park of 400 acres. Folder on application. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y., or PAUL GOEPEL, Room 304, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; al. 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

The Katsberg Park Hotel, near annex, bowling alleys, pavilion, and rathskeller; music; unexcelled cuisine; booklet. Henry Moser, Hunter, N. Y.

New York City.
1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Mount Pocono.
POCONO MT. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
Capacity, 250; elevation, 1,824 ft. Riding school, 15 horses; orchestra, golf, all amusements; booklets. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Owner and Prop.

Pike County.
THE SWIFTWATER. Elevation 1,600 ft. Electric Lights. Private baths. Steam heat. 200-acre park. Booklet. Swiftwater P. O., Penn.

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HOTEL AMPERSAND.
IN THE HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS.
THE SAGAMORE, Lake George—Gateway of the Adirondacks. T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ, P. O. Sagamore, N. Y.

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HOTEL NEW POINT
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
SEASIDE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
THE INN NOW OPEN. HOTEL opens June 27. Always cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Automobiles accommodated. Terms moderate.
E. A. HATHAWAY.

THE PARK INN
ROCKAWAY PARK, LONG ISLAND.
17 Miles Out in the Atlantic.
"From Bay to Ocean."
A high-class Summer home near by for busy business men. Now open. Finest Beach and Bathing Pavilion on Atlantic Coast.
CHARLES A. CARRIGAN, Prop.
Tel. 165 Hammels.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAG HARBOR, L. I.
Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

ORIENT POINT INN,
Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.

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Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of Guests June 28.
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See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

FOSTER HOUSE SAYVILLE, L. I. $12.00 Up. Centre of Village.
AUTO REST. Meals all hours. Cafe. Two hours from N. Y. HILDRETH & SON.

SAGAMORE HOTEL FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I. Facing ocean. Beautiful view. Baths. Upper and lower covered piazzas. Music. Dinner parties and transients accommodated. OTTO STURCHLER.

MORICHES INN Centre Moriches, L. I. Automobile Rest.
Specialties: Good coffee, stuffed fowl; meals served at all hours; excellent cafe.
LOEW & FITCH, Props.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, GOOD GROUND, L. I. Bowling alley; good table; high class. P. NEHRBASS, Prop.

THE SEACREST GOODGROUND, L. I. SHINNECOCK BAY.
3rd Season. Write Geo. A. Lane, Prop.

THE MAPLES, BAY SHORE, L. I. 300 ft. to Gt. So. Bay. Special rates for season. Miss J. K. Hawxhurst.

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ARVERNE BY THE SEA, L. I. See Sunday's Times. New York's Most Accessible Resort.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$500,000.00 IMPROVEMENTS.
New improvements completed July 1. Hotel will open, perfect in every detail, July 14. Electric lights. New sanitary Plumbing throughout. Everything modern and up to date.
H. S. CLEMENT, Pres. and Manager.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall; terms, European, $1.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitoes. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

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TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE OR
Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. both hotels.

KNICKERBOCKER LODGE, Fishkill, N. Y.—Elevation 900 feet; accommodates 100; modern improvements; amusements; farm, dairy, fruit, lake, boating, fishing. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

PARKHILL INN-ON-THE-HUDSON, Yonkers, N. Y.; delightful Summer home for business men; auto accommodations; open all season

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.
HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Virginia Av. and Beach. Capacity 800; elevator; private baths, &c.; $10 up weekly; $2 up daily; booklet.
SAMUEL A. ELLIS.

LEXINGTON,
Ark's and Pacific Aves. 1 sq. from Palace Pier. Bathing from house. $7 to $9 weekly.
PAUL C. ROSECRANS.

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SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.
BEN. R. PHELPS, Manager.
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

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OCEAN CITY, N. J.
FINEST RESORT ON THE COAST. COOL AND CLEAN. WITHIN EASY REACH OF ATLANTIC CITY. FINEST BAY FOR SAILING AND FISHING. FREE MUSIC PAVILION. TWO-MILE BOARDWALK. Send for free book, Philadelphia office, 601 Bailey Bldg., Phila.

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THE COLONIAL SPRING LAKE, N. J.
DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED NEAR OCEAN AND LAKE. VANDERHOOF & REYNOLDS.

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PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

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OLD PLEASURE BAY HOUSE.
CLAM BAKES. SHORE DINNERS. BEAUTIFUL LAWNS. GEORGE TINDALL.

Sea Girt.
PARKER HOUSE OCEAN FRONT
27TH SEASON; MODERN; SEND FOR BOOKLET. MRS. THOS. DEVLIN.

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NEW ENGLAND.
Vacation Resorts
Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 506 Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board and passenger fares.

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THE
GRISWOLD
(EASTERN POINT),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
B. H. YARD, - - - Manager
NOW OPEN.
Entirely a new hotel. Everything new—furnishings, bedding, linen, silver, etc. Solid mahogany furniture throughout. One hundred bathroom suites. THE FINEST SUMMER RESORT HOTEL IN AMERICA.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.
Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino. Golf. Tennis. Bowling. Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
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BRETTON WOODS
The Mount Pleasant Opens JUNE 20.
The Mount Washington Opens JULY 14.
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Mountain Spring Hotel & Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt., In the Green Mountains.
Elevator, Electric lights. Orchestra. Bass Fishing, all outdoor sports. Special inducement to families and young men. Booklet.
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Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

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BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, &c. Booklet. E. B. MITCHELL.
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From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

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Fare, $2.26 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.
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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
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Landings at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
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Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
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PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 52, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

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Leave New York, New Pier 5, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., arrive Greenport 7:00 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving Block Island 9:30 A. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M., arrive Shelter Island 8:50 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. Saturdays steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

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A smooth, exhilarating salt water trip to the most historical, picturesque

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Syndicate, Led by Samuel Green, Has Bought the Watson Tract in the Bronx—Lenox Avenue Apartments Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers.

The Watson tract in the Bronx, on which the links of the Westchester Golf Club are situated, has been sold. The buyer is a syndicate headed by Samuel Green, a wealthy real estate operator. All the details of the sale except the actual signing of the contract have been completed. It is understood that the 200 acres brought $3,000,000, or $15,000 an acre. Warren & Skillin are the brokers who brought about the transaction.

The land belongs to the heirs of the late William Watson and is the largest single holding in the Bronx, though all the Astor properties combined exceed it in area. The Westchester Golf Club's grounds are at the south end of the tract; the clubhouse is the old Watson mansion on Watson Lane. The Bronx River forms the western boundary of the land for three-quarters of a mile, and Westchester Avenue runs through from east to west.

It is not yet known what effect the sale will have on the Golf Club's permanency. It is said that the buyers of the land will be in no hurry to oust the present occupants, and if that be true then the golfers may be undisturbed for several years. The property will be readily accessible to transit lines. The New Haven's station at West Farms is at one corner of it and later there will be a station at Westchester Avenue. There is already a trolley line on Westchester Avenue and an extension of the elevated branch of the Subway may be built along the same thoroughfare.

Sale on Lenox Avenue.

A. and J. Scheinberg have bought 55 Lenox Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 75. The house will be remodeled into an American basement dwelling.

Waverley Place Transaction.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Henry Corn the eight-story basement-and sub-basement building at 28-30 Waverley Place, on plot 37.6 by 82, adjoining the new building of the American Book Company. The buyer gives other property in part payment. The amount involved in the transaction is $200,000. The building was built by Mr. Corn and sold to Louis Ettlinger, who several years later gave it back to Mr. Corn in part payment for the building at the northeast corner of Wall and Water Streets.

Houses Near Fifth Avenue Sold.

Leon Mutchnick has sold for Samuel Levin and E. Kroman to M. Heinrich and M. Glick 40 and 42 East 132d Street, two five-story flats, each 27 by 100.

Schreiber & Kusan have sold for Leo A. Goldwater the five-story and basement double flat at 10 West 118th Street to a Mr. Haims.

On the Lower East Side.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have resold for Lippman Cohen to a client 38 Hamilton Street, a five-story tenement on lot 27 by 105.

Joseph H. Schwartz has bought 18 Division Street, a four-story business building on lot 14 by 115, irregular.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Ernst Hansgen the six-story tenement 21 Monroe Street, on lot 25 by 101.

Nathan Walker has sold for Selmer & Kaplan to Goldberg & Flor the northeast corner of Bayard and Chrystie Streets, a six-story tenement on lot 32 by 49.

Jacob Klingenstein has bought from Julius Ellis the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Cannon and Stanton Streets.

John M. Reid & Co. have sold for Mary L. Cassidy and others 113 Avenue D, at the northwest corner of Eighth Street, a three-story tenement house, with stores, on lot 14 by 50.

Further North on the East Side.

Joseph R. Vaccarelli & Co., in conjunction with Frank Sica, have sold for Max M. Pullman 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement house, on lot 25 by 100.

Fleck & Brown have sold for Mr. Federgreen to Harry Mauer 310 and 312 East Twenty-fifth Street, a six-story apartment house on lot 37.6 by 99.

S. Kadin has sold 236, 238, and 240 East Twenty-eighth Street, tenements with stores, on plot 75 by 99.

Moses H. Rothstein and K. Levine have sold for the Preston Realty Company to Dr. Lorenz and a Mr. Toplitz the northeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue A, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 80.

T. Brand has sold to M. and Alfred Weil 1,875 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

T. Cappucel has sold for Joseph R. Vaccarelli 348 East 118th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.6 by 50.5.

On the West Side.

Lawrence Goldberg, as attorney for Nat Blum, has sold to M. Kamak, through Blum & Co., the leasehold of 447 West Nineteenth Street.

James McSorley and J. Farrahill have sold for the David Stevenson estate, the three five-story tenements 464, 466, and 468 Eleventh Avenue. This is the first time this property has changed hands in twenty years.

John Stich has resold to Charles Leopold through H. M. Fischer the Avondale apartment house at the northeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on plot 27.2 by 100.

Eckerson & Davis have leased through R. Y. Harnett & Co., for Thomas Ward, the vacant plot at 211 and 213 West Eighty-second Street, to the Louis Burghardt Mills Company, for a term of twenty-one years. The lessees are to improve the plot with an automobile garage.

Kells & Delaney have sold for Louis Wiebkie 130 West 109th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Nathan Weiss has sold for Herman Goldman the five-story triple flat 303 West 118th Street, on lot 25 by 101.

Griffith, Moses & Brother have sold for Mr. Etkin 502 West 147th Street, a five-story flat.

Lawrence Goldberg has sold for the Plaza Realty Company to Harriet Blum, through Blum & Co., a plot at the corner of 133d Street and Kingsbridge Road.

Herman Arns has sold for the estate of Henrietta Gershel to Adam E. Schultheis the five-story brownstone apartment house at 741-743 Eighth Avenue, on plot 40 by 150. The property has not changed hands before in thirty-five years; at one time it was owned by the Astors.

In the Bronx.

S. Marcus & Sons have sold 3,888 Third Avenue, a five-and-a-half-story tenement, on lot 25 by 125, to Friedman Brothers.

P. A. Nebeling has sold for Mrs. Clara Salbach to Joseph Dunwoody 324 Taylor Street, a dwelling on lot 25 by 100, 300 feet south of Morris Park Avenue.

William Peters & Co. have made the following sales: For F. Rieper to Morris Kaplan a dwelling on the east side of Taylor Street; for Charles Ringelstein to Henry Weinberger, a dwelling on the east side of Filmore Street, near Morris Park Avenue; for Mr. Milligan, two lots on the north side of Kinsella Avenue; for S. M. Gordon to Desiderio Trullzio, a dwelling on the south side of Morris Park Avenue, 75 feet west of Taylor Street.

Adolph Wexler has begun to build four six-story brick apartment houses on the east side of Marion Avenue, fifty feet north of 189th Street.

A. Schatzkin has bought a plot 100 by 100, on the south side of 225th Street, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue; the same firm has sold to a Mr. Liben ten lots on Barhold Street, Cedar Avenue, and Magenta Street.

Wiseman & Tepper have resold ten lots on 225th and 226th Streets, near White Plains Avenue.

John A. Steinmetz has exchanged for Edward A. Schill a dwelling at 478 Fulmore Street, for four lots on Decatur Avenue, between 205th and 207th Streets.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Alexander Schale, who represents the One Hundred and Twelve Wall Street Company, has sold for the Philadelphia Land Company to Marquis Alfred P. de Villar, who represents a French syndicate, the "Glass tract," consisting of 121 acres in the Forty-first Ward in Philadelphia. The French syndicate plans to invest in property in the neighborhood of New York.

Auction of Long Island City Lots.

Joseph P. Day sold yesterday only 98 of the 420 Long Island City lots offered at auction in the Real Estate Salesroom. After selling 98 the auctioneer adjourned the sale. The corner of Hoyt Avenue and Goodrich Street, a lot 20 by 100, brought $1,550. Inside lots on Hoyt Avenue brought $875 to $1,000 apiece, and those on Goodrich Street sold at from $700 to $1,175.

Results at Auction.

Villa Av, e s, 275 ft n of Potter Place, or 204th St, 50x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Leo Hunter..... $3,375

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

115th St, 434 and 436 East, for a six-story brick flat, 41.8x87.11; Roman Realty and Construction Company of 238 East 13th St, owner; G. Aiello, architect; cost, $45,000.

38th St, 315 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x85.9; L. Zimmerman of 49 West 114th St, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $25,000.

Albany Road, e s, 150 ft s of 238d St, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22x40; Joseph Duabagno of Boston Road, owner; F. Wolfgand, architect; cost, $5,500.

163d St, corner of Cortlandt Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 55.11x80.6x105.2; Annie Linder of 921 Melrose Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

34th St, 406 and 408 East, to two five-story brick tenements and store; Young & Keir, premises, owners; F. Ebeling, architect; cost, $6,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 12.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to William P. Lynch..... 1

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 275 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Hugh McGrade..... 1

AVENUE D, n w corner of 8th St, —x—; Mary L. Cassidy and another to Paulina Ehrlich, (mtg $7,500)..... 1

AVENUE C, e s, extends from 10th to 11th Sts, 216x205, Unionport; Christian Vorndran and others to William T. Purdy and another, (mtg $9,900)..... 100

AVENUE C, s w corner of 15th St, 106x105, Unionport; Charles Funck and others to George E. Herold, (mtg $10,000) 100

BELMONT AV, w s, Lots 240 to 244, map of Cambgeleng and others; Sam Littman and others to Nathan Lamport, (mtg $6,250)..... 100

BRIGGS AV, n s, 227.4 ft e of 198th St, 75x100; William Von der Linden and others to Richard H. Burke, (mtg $8,250)..... 100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 136th St, 99.11x100; Albert Cavanagh to the Times Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

BEDFORD ST, w s, 84.3 ft s of Downing St, 20x—; William H. H. Moore to Raffaele Capoli..... 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 99.4 ft s of Elmwood Place, 25x90.1; Mary A. Shea to Charles Stein, 99th St..... 100

COLLEGE AV, e s, 26.10 ft s of Pelham Av, 2.9x95; John B. Haskin to Martin J. Klug..... 900

CHERRY ST, 230, 25.6x108.7; Gerson Krinsky to Morris Gellis, ½ part..... 100

CHERRY ST, 318, 21x100; Esther Goldman and others to Leon Stampler and another, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

EDISON AV, e s, 200 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Jeanne Le Collin. 1,800

ERNESCLIFFE PLACE, n s, 634.5 ft from Grenada Place, —x—; Annie Davis to Elvira M. Adamson, (mtg $500)..... 100

ERNESCLIFFE PLACE, n s, 609.1 ft from Grenada Place; Annie Davis to Cynthia Springsted, (mtg $500)..... 100

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 141st St, 99.11x90; John Walker to John H. Osters, all title..... 1

EAST ¼ of Lot 575, map of Wakefield, 25x114; William J. Gordon to James B. Thomas, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

EAST ¼ of Lot 484, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Joseph Cohen to Yoodel Seligman and another, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

EAST BROADWAY, 234, 23.10x107.8; Augusta E. Smith to Amelia Heilman, 1-3 part, (mtg $34,500)..... 100

EAST BROADWAY, 234, 23.10x107.8; Augusta E. Smith to Harry L. Rosen, 1-3 part, (mtg $34,500)..... 100

EAST BROADWAY, 234, 23.10x107.8; Augusta E. Smith to Louis Levin and another, 1-3 part, (mtg $34,500)..... 100

FRONT ST, 232 and 234, 36.7x78; Paul P. Ihrig to William G. Ihrig..... 1

GAINSBORG AV, w s, 100 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x100; Samuel H. Gainsborg to Mildred H. Williams..... 1

JAMES ST, 71, 75.1x26.10; Oak St, 34 and 36, 25.2x53.10; G. Rosapepe and others to Gerardo Marino, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

JAMES ST, 71, 75.1x26.10; Oak St, 34 and 36, 25.2x53.10; Gerardo Marino to Gerardo Di Tolla, ¼ part, (mtg $51,000)..... 100

LENOX AV, w s, 250 ft n of Broadway, 25x101.4; Louis R. Peters to Alexander E. Sparsam..... 100

LEWIS ST, 205, n w s, 22.14x67; Peter Hafner to Gabriel Herman and another..... 100

LOT 78, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; H. P. Rose Company to Frederick Rads and another..... 1

LOT 506, map of Laconia Park; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Philipo Suriano, (mtg $525)..... 100

LOT 46, map of Seton Homestead; Enoch Vreeland to Catharine Masterson..... 100

LOT 89, map of South Washingtonville; Thomas W. Thorne and others to William F. A. Kurz..... 100

LOT 17, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Patrick J. Daly to Annie Cashel... 1

LOT B, amended map of 126 lots, Classon Point; Herman Menaker to H. P. Rose Company..... 100

LOTS 292 and 311, map of 327 lots, Hunter estate; H. P. Rose Company to John C. Coughlan..... 1

LOTS 847 and 944 to 947, map of Laconia Park; Milton J. Doernberg to Julius Doernberg, (mtg $3,250)..... 100

LOTS 5 and 6, map of 140 lots of Sims estate; H. P. Rose Company to Vito Colanzelo and another..... 1

LOTS 128 and 129, map of 143 lots of Pane estate; Warranty Realty Company to Mary M. Nolan..... 100

LOTS 280 to 282, 295 and 296, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Charles Miller..... 100

LOTS 6 and 6, map of 140 lots of Sims estate; H. P. Rose Company to Vito Colanzelo and another..... 1

LOTS 128 and 129, map of 143 lots of Pane estate; Warranty Realty Company to Mary M. Nolan..... 100

LOTS 280 to 282, 295 and 296, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Albert N. Tunstall..... 100

LOTS 198 to 201, Amended Map No. 1,499; Chelsea Realty Company to the City Real Estate Company..... 7,296

LOTS 261 and 262, map of the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Company to Robert E. Walker..... 100

LOTS 68 to 71, map of J. E. Bullard & Co., 120x86.10; Wallace M. Tuttle to L. C. Gilbert..... 1

LOTS 68 to 71, map of J. E. Bullard & Co., 120x86.10; Curtis Gilbert to W. M. Tuttle..... 1

LOTS 106 and 107, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Lambert G. Mapes, (mtg $1,205)..... 1,850

LOTS 180 and 181, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Richard A. Schnell and another, (mtg $2,870)..... 4,100

LOTS 195 and 196, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Emma Kuhlmann, (mtg $—)..... 4,550

LOTS 99 and 100, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Henry F. Muller, (mtg $1,475)..... 2,250

LOTS 44 to 49, 54 and 55, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to William Kelleher, (mtg $5,110)..... 7,300

LOTS 200 to 202, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Leopold Fichter, (mtg $2,677.50)..... 3,825

LOTS 140 and 141, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Herman A. Koenig, (mtg $3,010)..... 4,300

LOTS 184 to 187, map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to William J. Brown..... 100

LOTS 19 to 21, 97, map of 336 lots of Sisters of Charity; Charles V. Halley and others to Charles V. Halley, Jr.. 100

LOTS 68, 91, 114, 115, 120, and s w ½ of Lot 38, map of South Washingtonville; M. B. Willcox to Joseph L. O'Brien..... 1

LOTS 3 to 6, 45, 243, and 244, map of 329 lots, part of the Schieffelin estate; Sound Realty Company to G. W. Smith..... 100

LOTS 280 to 282, 295 and 296, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Charles Miller..... 100

MADISON AV, w s, 19.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; James F. Meagher to Annie M. Jones..... (mtg $8,000)..... Omitted

MITCHELL PLACE, e, 18x90.10; Adolf J. Dittmar and another, executors, to Louis Fradkin..... 8,000

MORRIS AV, 1,057, 25x101.3; Rose Orently to Mary Markowitz, (mtg $7,500)..... 100

MONTGOMERY ST, 60, e s, 20x61; Joseph H. Farsta, referee, to Marcus L. Osk and another..... 9,575

MONTGOMERY ST, 69, e s, 20x61; Annie L. Crowley to Marcus L. Osk and another..... 1

MARION AV, w s, 197.10 ft n of 184th St, 50.1x91.2; Edward H. Kelly to Lillian E. Donohue, (mtg $1,600)..... 1

PELHAM AV, s e s, 87.2 ft w of Robin Av, 29.6x99.3; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to John Colohan..... 1

PROSPECT AV, 689, 19.8x86; Helena Dillenberg to Annie Davis, (mtg $8,500) 1

ROAD to Williamsbridge Station, n s, 53.4 ft n w of Grant St, 26.8x120; Jennie A. O'Ryan to Mary L. Hayes.. 1

ROAD to Williamsbridge Station, n s, 53.4 ft n w of Grant St, 26.8x120; Peter Kiefer to Jennie A. O'Ryan, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

TINTON AV, 138 and 138, 40x100; the Union Avenue Realty and Construction Company to Christian Sattler, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 133.1 ft n of 182d St, 25x73.7; Martha F. Schorer to E. J. Deegan, (mtg $6,500)..... 1

WENDOVER AV, n s, 146.11 ft e of Westchester Av, 37.6x83.5; George Hollenth to Louis H. Glraud, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

WILLETT AV, w s, 200 ft n of 210th St, 1x100; John O'Brien to Emily F. Askey..... 1

WEST ½ of e ½ of Lot 576, map of Wakefield, 25x114; William J. Gordon to Jacob Zaser, (mtg $5,500)..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 24.6 ft n of 1st St, 32.6x70; Barbara Becker to Benedict Bockar and others, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

1ST AV, e s, 75.10 ft s of 116th St, 25x95; Concetta Marrone to Augusta Imperato, (mtg $24,000)..... 1

1ST AV, 2,017, to 2,041, 17x100; Abreham J. Dworsky and others to Wolf Bloom, (mtg $97,500)..... 1

3D AV, 803, 16.8x101.8; Alvin B. Wise and others to Christian Jackle..... 1

4TH ST, n s, 137.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2; Hyman Cohen to Morris Silverman and others, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

4TH ST, n s, 249.7 ft w of Avenue B, 24.9x90.2; Harry Lippman and others to Mitchel Lippman and another, (mtg $26,000)..... 1

7TH AV, 2,144 to 2,148, w s, —x—; Charles A. Stein to Benjamin Fox, (mtg $54,000)..... 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 100.11x150; Leon Tuchmann to Samuel Mandel, ½ part..... 1

7TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue D, 40x97.6; Rachel Samuels to Rudolph Popper, (mtg $49,250)..... 1

10TH AV, 466, 24.8x72; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Peter Doelger..... 1

10TH AV, s e corner of 37th St, 98.9x100; 10th Av, n e corner of 38th St, 98.9x100; James Madden to Theresa Abelson, (mtg $90,000)..... 1

10TH AV, s e corner of 37th St, 98.9x100; 10th Av, n e corner of 38th St, 98.9x 100; Theresa Abelson to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $157,000)..... 1

10TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x92.8; Abram Pinkovitz to Simon Baruch, (mtg $25,500)..... 1

11TH ST, s s, 150.7 ft w of 4th St, 25x95; Jacob Kottek to Amalie K. Stern.. 1

11TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 55th St, —x—; Joseph Reshower to Louisa Corson, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

11TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 55th St, —x—; Louisa Corson to Emanuel Kapelsohn, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

12TH ST, 514 East, 25x103.3; Barnet Bloom to Louis J. Baron, (mtg $35,000)..... 1

13TH ST, 631 East, 37.6x103.3; Samuel Lorber and others to Joseph A. Leibson, 1-3 part, (mtg $31,000)..... 1

21ST ST, 342 East, 80x92; W. A. Hartung to Magnus Hartung, ¼ part..... 1

37TH ST, 456 West, 28x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Meyer Freeman, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

48TH ST, s s, 276 ft e of 8th Av, 18x100.5; Mary Dewhurst, executrix, to Charles F. Myers, (mtg $9,500).... 14,800

48TH ST, e s, 70 ft s of 7th Av, 41x irregular; John D. Murphy to Thomas L. Watt, (mtg $175,000)..... 1

49TH ST, 357 East, 18.9x100.5; Samuel F. Hyman to Henrietta Hyman, 1-7 part..... 1

49TH ST, 357 East, 18.9x100.5; Samuel F. Hyman to Isidore Jackson and another..... 1

49TH ST, 357 East, 18.9x100.5; Henrietta Hyman and others to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $6,000).... 1

65TH ST, S East, 43x100.5; Anna B. Bliss to Edward T. Nichols..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x100.5; Conrad K. Gross and others to Gross & Herbener Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

70TH ST, s s, 313 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5; Jerome Daly to Henriette Rosenblatt, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

70TH ST, s s, 313 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5; H. A. Rosenblatt to Jerome Daly..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 100x102.2; James Carlew Construction Company to Emma L. Carlew 85TH ST, 335 West, 20x102.2; Eugene Blanc to Adolph Platky, (mtg $15,000). 100

90TH ST, 49 West, 20.8x100.11; Albert Pelser to Julius Braun, (mtg $23,000). 1

96TH ST, 49 West, 20.8x100.11; Julius Braun to Mary Frank, (mtg $27,500)... 1

98TH ST, 37 to 41 West, 50x100.11; Solomon Gerlich and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $25,500)..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Moritz Weisberger to Simon Cyge and another, (mtg $45,375)... 1

104TH ST, 122 to 132 East, 120x100.11; Isak Flam and others to Charles K. Doyle..... 100

107TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Ostend Realty Company to Isabel J. Roberts, (mtg $85,000)..... 1

110TH ST, S East, 19.6x100.11; Rose Gennis to Charles Michael, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

115TH ST, s s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, 41.8x100.11; Roman Realty and Construction Company to Giovanni Lordi..... 1

118TH ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Solomon Gerlich and another, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

122D ST, 329 East, 21x100.11; James Bailey to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

122D ST, 213 West, 14x100.8; David Stone to George D. Nichols, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

131ST ST, 524 and 526 West, 47.8x irregular; Samuel M. Hoffberg and others to Julius Solomon, (mtg $43,000)..... 100

133D ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Isaac Cohen to Michael Bernstein, (mtg $21,700)..... 1

136TH ST, 232 West, 18.9x99.11; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Edgar Logan.... 11,552

140TH ST, n s, Lot 81, map of Wilton &c., 25x100; James F. Meagher to Annie M. Jones, (mtg $1,200)..... 1

153D ST, 29 East, 25x100; M. Schlitt to Lizzie Schmidt, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

155TH ST, s s, 361.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 60.6x irregular; Conrad R. Gross and others to Gross & Herbener Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

170TH ST, s s, 80.4 ft e of Webster Av, 26.6x75; Michael Gleason to William G. Bolt, (mtg $7,350)..... 100

175TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 100x108; Louis R. Frank to Kassel Levy, one-third part..... 100

179TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Audubon Av, 50x100; John Braun to the Godspeed Realty Improvement Company, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

217TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 6th Av, 25x109.4; John A. Quinn to Pit Raben, (mtg $1,800)..... 1

223D ST, s s, at n w s of Kingsbridge Road, —x—; Plaza Realty and Construction Company to Harriet Blum, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

239TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Concord St, 50x100; Oscar D. Ward to Christian H. Werner, (mtg $1,500)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABELSON, Theresa, to the American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, 478 and 480, 5 years..... 40,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to the American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, 478 and 480, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to the American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, 474 and 476, 5 years..... 37,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to the American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, 474 and 476, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to the American Mortgage Company; 36th St, n s, 72 ft e of 10th Av, 28x98.9, 1 year..... 12,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to the American Mortgage Company; 36th St, n s, 72 ft e of 10th Av, 28x98.9, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,600

ABELSON, Theresa, to the American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, 470 and 472, 5 years..... 26,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to the American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, 470 and 472, prior mtg $26,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ABELSON, Theresa, to the American Mortgage Company; 10th Av, 468, 5 years..... 14,000

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE Delta Chapter Delta Phi Fraternity, (a corporation,) to James McHenry; 116th St, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.11, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

BLOOM, Wolf, to Nathan Kirsch; Market St, w s, 50.1 ft s of Henry St, 2 lots, together in size 50.6x113.4, 2 mtgs, each $6,750, 2 prior mtgs $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 13,500

BRUDER, Joseph, to William J. Amend; 76th St, 422 East, prior mtg $20,000, due May 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BLISS, Ernst F., Jr., to Virginia S. Williams; 19th St, s s, 331.3 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92, 3 years..... 11,000

BECKER, Jacob, to Lydia A. Peck; 36th St, 415.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x98.9, 5 years..... 15,000

BARUCH, Simon, to Harry M. Goldberg; 10th St, 210 East, prior mtg $25,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BRADLEY, John, to Mercantile Trust Company; 10th St, 80 ft w of 5th Av, 35x88, and other property, 2 years.... 30,000

BENZING, Christian, and another to Hudson P. Rose Company; Lots 79 and 80, map of 108 lots, Coster estate, due Aug. 1, 1909, 5½ per cent..... 1,050

BRAUN, Julius, to Albert Peiser; 96th St, 49 West, prior mtg $23,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

BURROWS, Joseph S., to Ida Hanson; 33d St, 500 West, 2 years..... 4,000

CASHEL, Annie, to Patrick J. Daly; Zerega Av, w s, Lot 17, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100, 5 years..... 700

CAHILL, Sarah E., to August J. Frentel; Lot 82, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 1 3,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Henry C. Merritt; plot begins 400 ft e of White Plains Road and 275 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years, 6½ per cent..... 100 5,000

COHEN, Isaac, to Albert Shapiro; 153d St, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, prior mtg $19,700, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 100 3,000

CHRISTMAN, Jacob, to Louis Hahrenberger and another; Lafontaine Av, 2,120, 5 years..... 100 4,500

COLANGELO, Vito, and another to Hudson P. Rose Company; Lots 5 and 6, map of 170 lots, Sims estate, due Aug. 1, 1909, 5½ per cent..... 100 [illegible]

COUGHLAN, John C., to Hudson P. Rose Company; Lots 202 and 311, map of 327 lots, Hunter estate, due Aug. 1, 1908, 5½ per cent..... 100 [illegible]

CUPOLI, Raffaele, to Honore Loretz; Bedford St, w s, 84.3 ft s of Downing St, —x—, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 100 3,000

CUPOLI, Rafaele, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bedford St, 21, due as per bond..... 100 10,000

CORSON, Loufsa, to Joseph Responwer; 11th Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 55th St, 27.1 x irregular, due May 5, 1909, 6 per cent..... 100 5,000

DOYLE, Charles K., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 104th St, 122 to 132 East, 3 lots, each 40x100.11, 3 mtgs, each $40,000, 5 years.. 100 120,000

DOYLE, Charles K., to Ida Flam and another; 104th St, 122 to 132 East, 3 lots, each 40x100.11, 3 mtgs, each $14,000, 3 prior mtgs $40,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1 42,000

DAVIS, Annie, to Caroline Dillenberg and another; Prospect Av, 689, prior mtg $4,750, 3 years..... 1 3,750

DALY, Jerome, to Herman F. Kretschmar; 70th St, s s, 313 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.5, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 100 30,000

DI BENEDETTO, Joseph, and another to Geraldyn Redmond; 118th St, n s, 284 ft w of Pleasant Av, —x—, 1 year. 100 20,000

DANELL, Andrew P., to George Breuesite; 81st St, 310 and 312 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 100 4,000

DOELGER, Peter, to Title Insurance Company; 10th Av, 486, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 100 20,000

EHRLICH, Paulina, to Mary L. Cassidy and another; Avenue A, n w corner of 8th St, 3 years..... 1 7,500

ELDRIDGE, George W., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Palisade, e s, 336 ft s of River St, —x—, due March 1, 1908..... 100 1,500

FICHTER, Leopold, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 200 to 202, map of property of party of second part, due July 15, 1909..... 1 2,677

FOX, Bing, to Charles A. Stein; 7th Av, 2,148, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years.. 100 7,000

FOX, Bing, to Charles A. Stein; 7th Av, 2,146, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years... 100 7,000

FOX, Bing, to Charles A. Stein; 7th Av, 2,144, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years... 100 6,000

FRADKIN, Louis, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Mitchell Place, 108 ft s e of 1st Av, —x—, 3 years..... 100 5,500

FRANCIS BENTIVENGNA CORLEONese Company to Rosalia Meli; 126th St, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 125x99.11, demand, 6 per cent..... 100 7,600

GIRARD, Louis H., to George Hollerith; Wendover Av, 146.11 ft s of Webster Av, 37.6x83.5, 2 years, 6 per cent. 100 2,000

GULLY, William, and another to Philip F. Donohue; Creston Av, w s, 99.8 ft s of 198th St, 75x100.4, 3 years..... 100 3,000

HARTUNG, Magnus, to Wilhelmina A. Hartung; 21st St, 842 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 100 4,000

HEROLD, George E., to Julius G. Weyands; Avenue C, s w corner of 13th St, 33x105, Unionport, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 100 5,000

HATTENBACH, Isaac, to Lena Michael; Belmont Av, w s, 425 ft s of 183d St, —x—, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1 2,000

HOCTOR, Anna M., to Lawrence C. Goodhart; Washington Av, n e s, 132 ft s of road from Westchester leading to Bear Swamp, 75x100, Westchester, prior mtg $4,500, 1 year..... 1 1,200

HALLEY, Charles V., to Charles V. Halley and others; Lot 97, map of 336 lots of Sisters of Charity, 3 years.... 100 477

HALLEY, Charles V., to Charles V. Halley and others; Lots 19 to 21, map of 97 lots of Sisters of Charity, 3 years 100 1,950

HANNIGAN, Michael, to Robert A. B. Dayton; Park View Place, n w s, 382.2 ft e of Tee Taw Av, —x—, 8 years, 6 per cent..... 100 4,000

HERMAN, Gabriel, and another to David Stoddard; Lewis St, 205, prior mtg $5,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 100 2,000

HERMAN, Gabriel, and another to Peter Wannemacher; Lewis St, 205, 5 years..... 100 3,500

HUNT, Henry A. J., to Hudson P. Rose Company; Lots 283, 294, 309, 310, map of 327 lots, Hunter estate, due July 1, 1909, 5½ per cent..... 100 1,500

IMPERATO, Augusta, Concetta Marrone; 1st Av, e s, 75.10 ft s of 116th St, 25x95, due April 17, 1911..... 100 11,000

JACKLE, Christian, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 968, due as per bond..... 100 10,000

KUHLMANN, Emma, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 195 and 196, map of property of party of second part, due July 15, 1909..... 100 5,125

KUHLMANN, Emma, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 41 to 49, map of property of party of second part, due July 15, 1909..... 100 5,110

KRAUSE, Nathan, to Hudson P. Rose Company; Lot 29, map of 108 lots of Coster estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent.... 100 500

KOENIG, Alrich, to Hudson P. Rose Company; Lots 46 and 47, map of 125 lots of Willis estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 100 800

KUNZ, William F. A., to Lydia W. Thoms; Lot 89, map of South Washingtonville, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1 2,000

LINDSAY, Theresa, to Thomas G. Barry; 1824 St, s s, 125 ft e of Vyse Av, —x—, 3 years..... 100 4,500

LOGAN, Edgar, to Catherine A. Conoklin; 186th St, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11, 3 years..... 100 10,500

LOWE, Mary, to Teresa Winter; Creston Av, e s, 200 ft n of 184th St, 25x95, 3 years..... 100 5,000

LEVY, Abraham L., to Charlotte Miller; Essex St, e s, 89 ft n of Delancey St, 18.10x75.1, 5 years, 5½ per cent... 100 700

LEVY, Abraham L., to Nellie Miller; Essex St, e s, 89 ft n of Delancey St, 18.10x75.1, 5 years, 5½ per cent.. 100 7,000

MAPES, Lambert G., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 106 and 107, map of property of party of second part, due July 15, 1909..... 100 1,295

MULLER, Henry F., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 99 and 100, map of property of party of second part, due July 15, 1909..... 1 1,472

MICHAEL, Charles, to Rose Gennis; 110th St, 8 East, due Jan. 7, 1908.... 100 1,000

MAYER, Joseph, to Elizabeth D. Miller and others, trustees; Morningside Av East, e s, 100 ft n of 117th St, 25x100, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 100 21,000

MARINO, Gerardo, to Giocomo Rosapepe; James St, 71, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 100 11,000

MARKOWITZ, Mary, to Rose Orently; Morris Av, 1,057, prior mtg $75,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 100 2,450

MERKAUER, Solomon, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 156th St, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, due Jan. 10, 1907, 6 per cent..... 100 10,000

STEVENS, Elmer E., to Margaret L. Zborowski; Walton

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COUNTY SEAT OF NASSAU COUNTY—ALWAYS MONEY MAKER.
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Electric and Steam Cars to New York at Any Time.

THREE GRAND POINTS

Our Grand Opening Sale. Our Grand Free Excursion.

Saturday, July 14th. Sunday, July 15th. Wednesday, July 18th.

Every Lot 25 by 100. Prices you cannot match anywhere.

$148 $5 Down Monthly $288 $5 Down Monthly $348

Every lot 5 to 10 minutes from Depot and Trolley. Just what you want.

Ask for Business Lots, $528 each ($10 Down, $10 Monthly).

Our Two Special Trains on these three days from Long Island City and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 10.30 A. M. and 1.30 P. M., on Saturday, Sunday and Wednesday. Spend a few hours with us. Everything free and a good time.

Our titles are guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. We have been 16 years in New York. Everybody knows us. Free tickets and maps now ready.

Write a postal.
Send us a letter.
Telephone 793 Cortlandt.
Will reply immediately.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY
192 Broadway, (Cor. JOHN) N. Y. City.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Bldg., 424 St. and Broadway.

A.—LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.

In midst of millionaires' estates.

$5,000 cash invested by six persons ($30,000) will purchase 330 acres; one hour out, at $445 per acre; balance on mortgage, with release clauses, for five years. Two railroad stations on property. Miles of road frontage. Held thirty years by owner. Chance to clear $150,000. "Rare Opportunity," Box 325 Times, Times Square.

For Sale—8-room residence, 50 by 85, on desirable street, Richmond Hill, L. I.; hardwood finish; price, $5,800; subject to mortgage, $3,000; also 8½ acres East Meadow, Hempstead, L. I., with 6-room house, stable, hennery, orchard, and grape arbors; price, $475 per acre. Call or write C. E. Kremp, 15 William St., New York City.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See next Sunday edition.

Douglaston Station, One Block.—Building site for gentleman, 200x200, for $5,000, comprising solid block; in addition, 30 lots at $500.00, within one block of Douglas Manor. Stewart Realty Co., 1,402 Broadway.

Seaford-Massapequa.—Few lots near R. R. station; prices low; easy terms. For free R. R. tickets address J. S., Box 173 Times Downtown.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO., Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

"RESTRICTED PLOTS."

$350 to $600.

In one of the fastest growing, most convenient and healthy towns in Westchester County. The property possesses unsurpassed advantages for home builders. Rapidly increased values assured. Write for illustrated booklet and free railroad tickets.
Spence & Williams, 125 West 40th St.
Open evenings. Tel. 4190—Bryant.

Lots—Mohican Park, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, just above Yonkers; high, healthy location, overlooking Palisades; beautiful river views; light, water, sewers, property restricted for residential purposes, electrification of railroad partly completed; commutation 10c.; monthly payments. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 328 West 48th St.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th, Evenings.

Cottage, seven large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hot water heat; grounds, 70x165; convenient to Harlem and New Haven stations; South 10th Av., Mount Vernon; price low. Sonneborn, Bedford-Park. New York City.

$90 each, 5 lots, Prospect Av., Valhalla; terms easy. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished. $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Furnished Cottage—9 rooms, bath, on water, near Seabright. $250 to October 1. W. P. Robbins, 5 Nassau St.

QUEENSBORO HILL

INVEST YOUR MONEY THERE
AT THE QUEEN OF QUEENS,
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND,
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Money makes money. Every plan, improvement and advantage to facilitate transportation leans directly toward our property, and that is only one reason why our lots will be worth double in a very short time.

60 TRAINS DAILY. TROLLEY EVERY 5 MINUTES.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Broad cement sidewalks, shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments.
Write to-day for circular of beautiful illustrations and full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH ST. 'Phone 2287—38th St., NEW YORK.
REPRESENTATIVE TO SHOW PROPERTY EVERY DAY.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONLY 15 MINUTES From New York

Is the Queen of Suburbs. Every possible convenience. City improvements (sewer, water, gas, electric light, macadamized streets, sidewalks, etc.) Double track express, trolley service. Cool, invigorating climate makes MORSEMERE ideal.

A HOUSE READY FOR OCCUPANCY

on plot 50x100 ft., with oak and chestnut finish; 2½ stories; 7 rooms, bath; combined gas and electric fixtures, parquet floors, large cellar, veranda, cement walks; 2 minutes from trolley; price $5,000; terms to suit purchaser. Liberal cash discount. Take Franklin or 42d St. or 180th St. Ferries and trolley.

Booklet and transportation on request.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

Did You Ever Think

WHAT A PLEASURE IT WOULD BE TO HAVE YOUR OWN HOME IN AN IDEAL SUBURB?

Here is One—and a Beauty.

Eight rooms; modern in every way; delightfully situated at LEONIA. This unusual suburb is the most accessible and desirable around New York.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

Houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

15 minutes via 180th St. Ferry and trolley going via Broad Av. to the office on the property, at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia; or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. and Erie Railroad.

The Leonia Heights Land Company
Times Building, Broadway & 42nd St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Artistically furnished, six rooms; housekeeping; elevator; near Riverside; $30 month. Snider.

97TH ST., 29 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; cool; completely furnished; linen, silver; rent moderate. Janitor.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

Farm for Sale—596 acres; 2 miles from Branchville, Sussex Co.; homestead; reasonable; closing estate. P. Morris, Newton, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 70 River. 674 Columbus Av.

HAMPSHIRE,

46-50 West 9th St.

Desirable modern apartments of four and seven large, light rooms and baths; all modern improvements; rents, $600-$7,400. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

To Let—150 West 128th St.—Seven-room apartment; good private location; suitable for small family. Call see it. Janitor on premises.

66th St., 13a West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

To Let—302 Columbus Av.—8 large room apartment; steam heat, hot water; few like it; rent $48 per month.

At Reduced Rentals—Most centrally located apartments in the city. Apply 16 West 65th.

8 West 65th, Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

The First and Only Opportunity to Purchase a Home Site at

BABYLON PARK

Located on and adjoining the MERRICK ROAD, Overlooking the GREAT SOUTH BAY, and Surrounded by Magnificent Residences.

LOTS 25x100 OR LARGER.

$10.00 Down. **$125 and Up.** $6.00 Per Month.

BABYLON Is the only town on Long Island that has as many as 50 trains and 15 express trains daily, and can be reached from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., in 53 minutes, and from 34TH STREET, MANHATTAN, New York City, in 66 minutes, as the Long Island Railroad Time Table will show.

The running time will be reduced by about 20 minutes at the completion of the third rail system now under way. The different proposed trolley routes to Babylon, from and to north, east and west, will tend to further improve Babylon's railroad facilities. The beautiful surroundings, macadamized streets, miles of cement sidewalks, running water, gas, electric lights, schools, churches of all denominations, post office, bank, stores of all descriptions, local car service and all other modern conveniences have well earned for Babylon the reputation of being the most popular town and the garden spot of Long Island. It is conceded that Merrick Road lots at Babylon are practically out of reach of purchasers of moderate means. Here is your chance to purchase some at lower prices than are obtained for lots located in some insignificant village.

OUR SALE COMMENCES ON

SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1906.

Free Railroad Tickets, Maps and Literature upon application.

Our agents will meet prospective purchasers at the following RR. stations, to meet trains specified on Saturday, July 14th, and Sunday, July 15th.

TRAINS LEAVE SATURDAY:		TRAINS LEAVE SUNDAY:	
Flatbush Ave.	10:39 A. M.	Long Island City	1:32 P. M.
Nostrand Ave.	10:43 A. M.	Flatbush Ave.	1:30 P. M.
East New York	10:47 A. M.	Nostrand Ave.	1:34 P. M.
Jamaica	10:58 A. M.	East New York	1:38 P. M.
Long Island City	1:50 P. M.	Jamaica	1:52 P. M.

Brooklyn and Suburban Realty Co.,

Temple Bar Building, 40-44 Court St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE, 1107 MAIN.
BRANCH OFFICE: BABYLON, N. Y. TEL., 64 BABYLON.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

KINGS COURT,

1,190 Madison Av.

Handsome large, light corner apartments, seven rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, electric light, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

Elegant apartments, seven rooms, tiled baths, steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements. 147 East 30th St.; rents, $45 to $50.

186 to 142 East 17th.—High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

116TH ST., 20 EAST.—Four nicely decorated rooms; bath, steam; handy Subway. See janitress.

97th St., 6 East.—7 rooms; bath; single flat; modern, select; 2d floor; $47.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

To the creditors of the FRANCO-AMERICAN GELATINE COMPANY who have not heretofore presented their proofs of claim against the said corporation.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, pursuant to an order made on the day of the date hereof in a cause pending in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey wherein Manufacturers' Securities Company is complainant and Franco-American Gelatine Company is defendant, you are required to present to Charles E. Kimball, the receiver of the said corporation, heretofore appointed in said cause, and prove before him under oath or affirmation or otherwise, as the said receiver shall direct, to the satisfaction of the said receiver, your several claims and demands against the said corporation within two months from the date of said order or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by this court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.

Dated July 2, 1906.

CHARLES E. KIMBALL, Receiver of Franco-American Gelatine Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NELSON, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie C. Nelson, Horatio Nelson, William Beebee Nelson, Harvey Merrill Nelson, Gerald Desmond Nelson, Marie Geraldine Desmond Nelson, Gertrude Seymour Nelson, Helen Nelson, Charles Wanninger, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the eighteenth (18th) day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marie C. Nelson, Charles Wanninger, and Horatio Nelson, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPIES, PETER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Supplemental Citation.—To Michael Schuhmann, Xavier Schuhmann, Constantine Schuhmann, Sophie Schuhmann, Maria Semler, George Raum, Barbara Ehrensberger, Annie Donhauser, Crescenz (Feuren) Graf, Theresa Geitner, and all the persons, who, with the said Crescenz (Feurer) Graf and Theresa Geitner, are the only children and descendants of Theresa Feurer, now deceased, who was a sister of Barbara Spies, who was the mother of Peter Spies, deceased, the testator hereinafter named, and all of which last-mentioned persons, names and places of residence are unknown to the petitioner hereinafter named and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of PETER SPIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Philomena Spies of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the second day of October, 1905, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Peter Spies, late of the County of New York, deceased: therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, (1906,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for the Petitioner, No. 8 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

GRAPANCHE, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—THE People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIE A. BOUCHE, Marie Anne Bernard, Heloise Moutet, Paul Bernard, Alfred Bernard, Marie D'Ostoia, the heirs and next of kin of Marie Antoinette Grapanche, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henri L. Bouche of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing bearing date the 23d day of April, 1897, and the 15th day of July, 1903, respectively, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of Marie Antoinette Grapanche, late of the County of New York, deceased:

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BIRMINGHAM, JANE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE E. BIRMINGHAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 202, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1906. MICHAEL A. BIRMINGHAM, Administrator. JOSEPH F. McCLOY, Attorney for Administrator, 38 Park Row, New York.

BUTLER, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Stephen Wray, his attorney, Number 729 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the third day of April, 1906. WILLIAM C. BUTLER, Administrator-with-the-Will-Annexed. STEPHEN WRAY, Attorney for Administrator, 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

VIVANTI, FERRUCCIO A.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDWARD MATHEWS, one of the heirs and next of kin of FERRUCCIO A. VIVANTI, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas William Greenbaum of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have certain instruments in writing, to wit, a will and codicil thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ferruccio A. Vivanti, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil.

And you are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BIRMINGHAM, JANE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE E. BIRMINGHAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 202, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1906. MICHAEL A. BIRMINGHAM, Administrator. JOSEPH F. McCLOY, Attorney for Administrator, 38 Park Row, New York.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

To Let—150 West 128th St.—Seven-room apartment; good private location; suitable for small family. Call see it. Janitor on premises.

66th St., 13a West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

To Let—302 Columbus Av.—8 large room apartment; steam heat, hot water; few like it; rent $48 per month.

At Reduced Rentals—Most centrally located apartments in the city. Apply 16 West 65th.

8 West 65th, Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

BUTLER, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Stephen Wray, his attorney, Number 729 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the third day of April, 1906. WILLIAM C. BUTLER, Administrator-with-the-Will-Annexed. STEPHEN WRAY, Attorney for Administrator, 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

VIVANTI, FERRUCCIO A.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDWARD MATHEWS, one of the heirs and next of kin of FERRUCCIO A. VIVANTI, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas William Greenbaum of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have certain instruments in writing, to wit, a will and codicil thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ferruccio A. Vivanti, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil.

And you are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BIRMINGHAM, JANE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE E. BIRMINGHAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 202, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1906. MICHAEL A. BIRMINGHAM, Administrator. JOSEPH F. McCLOY, Attorney for Administrator, 38 Park Row, New York.

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66th St., 13a West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

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At Reduced Rentals—Most centrally located apartments in the city. Apply 16 West 65th.

8 West 65th, Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

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Whereas William Greenbaum of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have certain instruments in writing, to wit, a will and codicil thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ferruccio A. Vivanti, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil.

And you are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BIRMINGHAM, JANE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE E. BIRMINGHAM, late of the County of New York,

A. H. HUMMEL SUSPENDED BY APPELLATE DIVISION

Lawyer Was Convicted of Conspiracy in the Dodge-Morse Case

WAS DISBARRED YEARS AGO

Nathaniel Cohen and A. H. Kaffenburgh Have Twenty Days to Answer—F. J. Nekarda Disbarred.

Abraham H. Hummel, convicted of conspiracy in the Dodge-Morse divorce case, was suspended yesterday from legal practice by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the suspension to continue until his conviction shall have been finally passed upon by the Court of Appeals. The opinion of the court reads:

"We think, in view of the condition of the respondent, that he should be suspended from practice during the pendency of his appeal, on the ground of conviction, and that further proceedings as bearing upon his disbarment should await the final determination of his appeal, when the motion to disbar will be considered."

The charge upon which Hummel was convicted last December was that he had connived, with the aid of the perjured testimony of Charles F. Dodge, to invalidate the marriage of Charles W. Morse by showing that Mrs. Morse's divorce from Dodge was not legal and binding. Hummel is also awaiting trial on two other indictments charging subornation of perjury, one in connection with an alleged false affidavit signed by Dodge in Hummel's office. The other indictment states that he induced Dodge to go before Referee Ernest Hall and there perjure himself.

Hummel was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500. He was locked up in the Tombs, but was soon released on $10,000 bail pending appeal. As he was not convicted of a felony the sentence did not of itself mean disbarment, but proceedings to that end were immediately instituted by the Bar Association, and it was upon the application of the association that the Appellate Division suspended him.

This is not the first time that Hummel has been deprived of the right to practice his profession. At the very outset of his career he was accused of being implicated in the attempted bribery of a Judge in a felony case. He was disbarred, but three years later was reinstated through an application made by several prominent lawyers, who said that Hummel was a young man who had been led astray by an older one.

Several applications for disbarment were before the Appellate Division yesterday. In the majority of cases referees were ordered, but Lawyer Francis J. Nekarda was formally disbarred. He was charged with "fraud, deceit, malpractice, and gross unprofessional conduct" in his dealings with two clients.

The decision recites that Nekarda collected legacies amounting to $1,600 for Jan and Margarita Simek, residents of Bohemia. Nekarda declared that he sent $850 of this to the Simeks in a registered envelope, but the court held that the envelope contained tissue paper, and that Nekarda had appropriated the entire $1,600.

"By this conduct," says the decision, "he has forfeited his right to remain a member of an honorable profession."

Applications were also brought against Nathaniel Cohen and Abraham H. Kaffenburgh, both members of the firm of Howe & Hummel, and the latter a relative of Abraham H. Hummel. Both cases grew out of the Dodge-Morse entanglement. The respondents were ordered to file answers within twenty days.

$1,100.00
in rewards offered for lost articles advertised in yesterday's New York Times

REMEMBER

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Purse left on seat of hansom cab front of Siegel & Cooper's store, Tuesday, at 5 P. M., containing cards, photo, and specie; liberal reward. Alabama Hotel, 15 East 11th St.

$500 REWARD for string of pearls, with diamond clasp, lost June 29th, between Hotel Astor, Café Martin, and Staten Island. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av., New York City.

LOST—Between Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field and Fordham, a diamond-shaped jewelled fraternity pin; $10 reward. R. P., 2,279 Aqueduct Av., Fordham Heights.

LOST—Monday evening, between East 138th St. and Brook Av. and 142d St. and 3d Av., a diamond solitaire (unset.) liberal reward. L. J. P., 530 East 142d St., Bronx.

LOST—Between 40th and 45th Sts., Broadway, Alpha Delta Phi, (Greek cross pin;) reward. Doyle, Knickerbocker Pharmacy, Broadway and 38th St.

LOST—Small gold watch with blue flowers and "J. W." on case, on crosstown car, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Lachance, 455 Berry St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Large size gold heart locket; one side engraved, studded with diamonds, rubies; reverse side, monogram "R. F. A.," Thursday, Broadway car, 26th St., Malden Lane, or changing cars, Houston St.; $25 reward. Return Wm. R. Phelps & Co., jewelers, 3A Maiden Lane.

LOST—Saturday, July 7, 1:30 P. M., corner Spring and Elisabeth Sts., gray horse, (blind one eye,) wagon, and harness; wagon No. 7; name, Geo. F. Kuehner, 655 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.; $300 reward return to owner.

$200 REWARD—Lost on a 3d Av. "L" train Sunday afternoon, a wallet containing valuable papers and letter of credit; return to Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St., and receive the above reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Saturday night, vicinity Herald Square, gold nugget-crescent brooch chain and small nugget; valued as heirloom by lady; $15 reward. Wallis, 308 West 42d St., (first flight.)

LOST—Gold link bracelet containing ten sapphires, probably at Madison Square Roof Garden evening of July 5. Finder please notify A. L. S., 42 Broadway, Room 1,143. Suitable reward.

LOST—On Broadway car, or on street between 54th and 26th, rope chain necklace, with pearl-studded locket; liberal reward for return; no questions. J., Cumberland Hotel.

LOST—On the Lackawanna ferryboat Elmira, Saturday P. M., pocketbook containing sum of money. Finder please return to Caswell-Massey Co., general office, 208 5th Av.

$20 REWARD—Gold watch and chain, valued as heirloom; dog's head on end of chain. Return to Lewis & Vredenburgh, 43-49 Exchange Place, New York.

LOST—Sunday night, lady's gold watch, from Coney Island, Tompkins Av., or Gates Av. car. Reward if returned to Mrs. E. A. Hogan, 24 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Package hamper, on 7th Av., near 36th St., Friday evening; suitable reward. Return to Planten, 44 8th Av., Brooklyn.

$30 REWARD for return of chatelaine watch set with two diamonds at Coney Island to W. N. Coler & Co., 59 Cedar St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 146 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Five medals, name on same, Margaret A. Farrell; liberal reward. Return to 430 West 42d St.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, on Greenwich Av. or 11th St.; liberal reward for return. 105 6th Av.

LOST—Fancy ribbon belt, heavy buckle; associations; liberal reward, 127 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Fraternity pin, "G. V. K.," &c., on back; return to 553 West 24th; reward.

RESENT TRUST CHARGE.

Swift & Co. Tell the Court They Are Not in the Meat Combination.

Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court yesterday granted an order striking out of the complaint of Louis Friedman against Swift & Company the allegation that Swift & Co. is a part of the so-called Meat Trust, and that a physical combination of that company with the United States Beef Company was aimed to "stifle competition."

Friedman is suing as a result of his efforts to get for Swift & Co. part of the "kosher" business in New York. He alleges that through his efforts the company got a large part of this business, and that when they got more of it than they could handle they joined their plant on First Avenue with the United States Beef Company's plant by tunneling under Forty-fourth Street, arranged for other space, and then started in to provide the orthodox Jews of the city with meat on a great scale. He says that he was not rightfully compensated.

Judge Thomas's order to strike out the trust allegation is granted without prejudice to the cause of Friedman. To reintroduce this charge, Friedman must bring evidence that Swift & Co. is in a combination to corner the New York "kosher" business.

AGAINST VANTINE HEIRS.

Dealers in Oriental Goods May Continue to Use the Old Firm Name.

Supreme Court Justice Truax has rendered a decision in the case of the heirs of the late Ashley A. Vantine and the executors of his estate against the firm of A. A. Vantine & Co., dealers in Oriental goods at 879 Broadway, in which he denies the right of the heirs to prevent the company from using the name of Vantine.

The plaintiffs include Lady Parker, the wife of Sir Gilbert Parker; Mrs. Charlotte V. Bacon and Daniel Bacon. They sought to restrain A. A. Vantine & Co., a joint stock association, from continuing the use of the name in the sale of Oriental rugs, on the basis of an agreement entered into by Ashley A. Vantine with James I. Raymond, as partners. The plaintiffs contended that by reason of the agreement all right to the name reverted to the heirs.

TEAR UP STREET CAR TRACKS.

One Car a Day on Vesey Street Insufficient to Hold Franchise.

Workmen employed by the Bureau of Highways began yesterday to tear up the tracks of the New York City Street Railway in Vesey Street, between Broadway and Church Street. Supt. Scannel of the Bureau of Highways got word from Borough President Ahearn to go ahead with the work, in accordance with a recent decision rendered by Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court.

Some months ago Harry P. Nichols, Chief of the Bureau of Franchises, began an investigation of the right of the railway company to continue the tracks in Vesey Street. For eight years the company had been running a car a day over them, but Mr. Nichols believed this insufficient to validate the franchise.

AWARDS FOR 2 BATTLESHIPS.

Cramps and New York Company Get Contracts for New Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Bonaparte awarded the contracts to-day for the two 16,000-ton battleships, South Carolina and Michigan, one to the Cramps of Philadelphia and the other to the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J.

The bid of the Cramps was $3,540,000 and that of the New York Shipbuilding Company $3,585,000. The Secretary of the Navy was obliged to distribute the contracts in this way because Congress had provided that not more than one ship should be built by any one concern.

SEVEN GIRLS DROWNED.

Fall Into Deep Water While Trying to Save One Another.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 12.—Seven girls were drowned to-day in Cedar River, only three blocks from home, while wading. The smallest child slipped into a deep hole and in trying to rescue her six others were drowned. Ruth Kiersey was the only one of the party to escape. The dead are: Lucille, Hazel, Gladys, and Josie Sweeting; Ruth and Cora Coyle, and Clare Usher. They ranged in age from 7 to 16 years.

$100,000 STOLEN FROM BOAT.

Alaska Express Company's Money Is Taken Near Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 12.—More than $100,000 consigned to the Alaska Pacific Express Company in this city has been stolen from the steamer Ida May. No clue has been obtained as to who the robbers are.

The money was sent from Fairbanks and was transferred at Nenana. The Ida May was to transfer it to the Sarah at Fort Gibbon, and it was there the loss was discovered.

Keep cool!

We've still plenty of "outing suits"—if you've forgotten to get one.

Tropical weights in wool crash, batiste and flannels.

$16 to $28.

Perhaps you can find one to fit you among the double-breasted suits marked down to $15.

A fresh straw hat costs little enough now.

All our splits and sennets reduced to $1.75.

Boys' sizes, $1.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st.	842 at 13th st.	1260 at 32nd st.

YOUNG MR. STOKES HAS TAKEN THE PLUNGE

Gets Out of Hearst's League and Goes in for Real Socialism.

FINDS CAPITALISM WRONG

Necessary at Present, Maybe, but So Harmful That the People Must Control It—His Declaration.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, who for several years has devoted himself to work in the slums of this city, has definitely decided to cast his lot with the Socialist Party. Mr. Stokes made formal announcement of the fact yesterday in a letter to the Executive Committee of the Independence League, in which he withdraws from the League and intimates his intention of offering his services to the Socialists. In the last municipal election Mr. Stokes was a candidate for Borough President on the League's ticket, headed by William R. Hearst.

The letter announcing Mr. Stokes's intentions is dated from his home in the east side tenement district. In it he says that while he regards capital as necessary at present to the public welfare, he considers it so harmful when used selfishly that its complete control by the people, collectively, is essential. He says also that he is aware that the majority of those who uphold the present system do so on the assumption that it is fair and just. It is his belief, however, that the so-called capitalist system, as such, is indefensible ethically and disastrous industrially through the inescapable wage slavery to which it leads, and that it must be supplanted by a more righteous system of co-operation and mutual aid.

Stokes Writes to the League.

Here is Mr. Stokes's letter:

"Messrs. the Executive Committee of the Independence League, New York:

"Gentlemen: It is with much appreciation of the value of the work that the Independence League is doing, and also of the privilege which has been mine of participating in that work, that I write at this early date to apprise you that I shall be unable to co-operate with you in next Autumn's campaign.

"I believe that the movement which you have inaugurated throughout our State to secure independence of citizens from the rule of monopolies, bosses, and political machines is an important step toward true democracy, and that the Independence League is rendering public service of great importance in arousing widely a more potent spirit of intolerance of fraud, dishonesty, and subversion of the interests of the people.

"I feel, however, that the time has come when I, as an individual, can be of most service in the cause of democracy by co-operating, so far as I may, with those who are devoting themselves directly to the task of awakening wider recognition of what they and I believe to be a more basic evil than those which you and I have been attacking hitherto.

Monopoly Makes Materialism.

"I have long been a believer in the philosophy of Socialism. Hitherto I have refrained from co-operating with the Socialist Party, owing to the intense bitterness and ill-will manifested by many Socialists toward nearly all persons who approve and support the capitalist system, and owing to what seemed to me the gross materialism, economic and otherwise, of very many Socialists. I have long recognized that material welfare alone is insufficient, and that material things are valuable only in so far as they are means to life and to the attainment of happiness and righteousness.

"I failed to see that the bitterness and ill-will referred to were in no way chargeable to the Socialist philosophy, but were the result of monopoly, extortion, and oppression, habitually practiced by prominent beneficiaries of the capitalist system.

"It has required a vast amount of accumulated evidence to convince me that it is, and for long has been, impossible for the average worker to secure such material things as are necessary for his welfare and advancement, and this in consequence of exploitation of his labor by privileged persons who take for their own enjoyment a large portion of the product of his toil.

Rewards Unevenly Portioned.

"I have been long in perceiving clearly that there are two chief economic classes in America as elsewhere—those whose poverty compels them to produce more than they require for their own maintenance and those whose wealth enables them to control and consume more than they produce and more than they render proportionate service in exchange for; that the reward of the former class is invariably less than the value of its product, whereas the reward or income of the latter class is greatly in excess of the value of its product and bears no proportionate relation to the value of the service it renders.

"I have learned but gradually the injustice of the situation which confronts the average worker. Honest and earnest men and women by hundreds of thousands suffer privation and want, although surrounded by prosperity and plenty, and owe their suffering chiefly to the monopolization of the land and of the machinery of production by the few exclusively for the purpose of private gain; access to the land and machinery being denied, unless the workers will produce enough, not merely for their own support, but for the maintenance of the idle and luxurious as well. This is to my mind a great injustice, and one that demands early remedy. Personally I can no longer refrain from making every endeavor to arouse recognition of it.

Paupers Among the Rich.

"Incidentally I have observed that under our present industrial system pauperism prevails as widely among the rich as among the poor, a pauper being one who through disability or disinclination for self-support by useful service is supported at the expense of the people.

"I would not have it thought that I disapprove of capital. On the contrary, I regard capital as necessary at present to the public welfare, but as so harmful when used selfishly that its complete control by the people, collectively, is essential.

"I know how difficult it is to arouse recognition of the practicability of such collective ownership among persons who derive benefits from the present system, and especially among such as labor exclusively for personal profit, or who spend in idleness the products of others' toil. I am furthermore aware that the majority of those who uphold the present system, do so in the belief or in the assumption that it is a fair and just one.

"I believe that I can aid many to see that "Capitalism" (as distinguished from the collective ownership of capital) is fundamentally unjust and harmful, and that its cost in needless human suffering is stupendous. I believe also that I can aid in pointing out a better and fairer way of supplying the needs of humanity.

"I intend offering my services to the Socialist Party. Either with them or as a wholly independent citizen I shall strive to promote recognition of the fact in which I believe, that the so-called capitalist system, as such, is indefensible ethically and disastrous industrially through the inescapable wage slavery to which it leads, and that it must be supplanted by a more righteous system of co-operation and mutual aid.

"I am not unmindful of the responsibility which I assumed toward the Independence League when I co-operated with you in its organization. For a time I believed that in the Independence League lay my opportunities for larger service. I believe that I now see opportunities for still larger service through co-operation with the Socialist Party. Very truly,

"J. G. PHELPS STOKES."

BINGHAM BETWEEN FIRES.

Trying to Arrange a Patrol System That Will Suit Everybody.

Police Commissioner Bingham is trying to work out a patrol system that will satisfy both the police and the citizens, and he admits that it is a hard job. There has been so much criticism of the recently installed two-platoon system that the Commissioner thinks it will have to be changed. On the other hand, the three-platoon plan does not give the city adequate protection, and that's how the situation stands.

Maybe the "six-section" system, adopted by Commissioner Greene, will be tried again. This provides for monthly changes in the arrangement of reserve and patrol duty, and seems very complicated. Commissioner Bingham was asked yesterday if he was thinking of substituting it for the present method.

"I am boiling the subject up," he answered. "I pretty well understand it now. What I'm trying to do is to get it classified on a sheet of paper."

The Commissioner intimated that he would be willing to try any substitute that would give all-around satisfaction, but up to the present time, he said, he has been unable to find anything better than the two-platoon system. The later has been in operation for forty years, except for occasional interruptions. Col. Michael Murphy inaugurated the three-platoon system. Col. Partridge dropped it and restored the two-platoon plan. Commissioner Greene introduced the "six-section" scheme, and then came Commissioner McAdoo with three-platoons again. Finally Commissioner Bingham restored the two-platoon system, and brought down upon his head a storm of criticism from the patrolmen and their wives.

COURT DECIDES FOR WIDOW.

Is Husband's Beneficiary Even If His Father Is Named in Policy.

All the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court concurred in an opinion handed down yesterday to the effect that a widow was entitled to be the beneficiary of her husband, although the husband's father had been named as beneficiary prior to his son's marriage. The case was that of Catherine Davin (the widow) versus Patrick Davin (the father) and the Knights of Columbus.

The case was submitted on an agreed state of facts. The deceased, one James J. Davin, was insured for $1,000 by Ave Maria Council No. 241, Knights of Columbus. He named his father as the beneficiary while single, and when he married he did not change the name of the beneficiary. The widow claimed the money, and the Knights turned the money over to the court for settlement. The court says:

"The solution of the question depends upon the construction given to the provisions of the charter of the Knights of Columbus respecting the time at which the relationship of the beneficiary to the member of the organization is to be ascertained, and we are led to the conclusion that it must be at the time of the death of the member."

The court cites two cases of a similar character, one in Connecticut and one in Massachusetts. In each case it was decided that the lawful beneficiary was the widow, and not the father. The court further states that it finds nothing in the decisions of the courts of the State of New York contrary to the decisions quoted, and that the widow is entitled to the money.

WRECKED PAIR CAN'T LAND.

Immigrants Deported Because the Husband Has Trachoma.

A young Spanish couple are at Ellis Island awaiting deportation, who after a trying experience in a schooner which was wrecked recently on the Cuban coast arrived here a week ago last Monday. Emanuel Alexiadis, the husband, is now in the hospital on Ellis Island suffering from a bad case of trachoma. There is nothing the matter with the wife, but under the law she will have to go back to Cuba with her husband as soon as the physicians say that he is able to travel.

The Alexiadis couple lived for six years in Galveston, but the man for some reason did not change his citizenship. They decided to go to Havana, and sailed from Galveston for that port several weeks ago in the two-masted schooner Fina Feura. The schooner was wrecked in a storm, and Alexiadis lost everything he owned. Having a brother at Coney Island, he decided to come to New York and got passage for himself and his wife on the steamship Ripley.

As trachoma is one of the diseases that absolutely bars an alien from entering the United States, the man has no appeal. He will probably be sent back to Havana next week.

STOPPED TEAM, HURT.

Foreman Jumped to Fire Horses' Backs When the Rein Broke.

Fire Engine Company No. 31 was standing on the northeast corner of Canal and Centre Streets early yesterday morning, where it had gone in response to an alarm for a blaze in the American Brass and Copper Company's plant at that point. While the firemen were making hose connections, Hook and Ladder Truck No. 6, with its horses on the run, came east through Canal Street. James Daniels, the driver, began to pull in his horses, when the right rein broke.

"Pull out of the way!" Daniels yelled to the engine company's crew. "Pull up, or we'll smash!" The engine company was slow in responding, and a collision seemed imminent when a man behind Daniels cried:

"All right, old man. I'll get 'em for you!"

The voice was that of Foreman William J. Walsh, whose arm was in bandages from injuries received at a recent fire. He climbed over the ladders from the rear of the truck, jumped past the driver upon the horses' backs, and leaning over grabbed the short end of the broken rein and brought the horses to a standstill. The engine company's men who saw Walsh's act cheered him heartily.

The fire, caused by the burning of some damp shavings, which had been put into a water heater, did little damage.

A BROOKLYN WATER EXPERT.

John W. McKay Appointed Acting Chief Engineer for the Borough.

Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has appointed John W. McKay as acting chief engineer for Brooklyn. In an order announcing the appointment the Commissioner declared that the Brooklyn water problems required the constant attention of some well-equipped engineer.

Mr. McKay will work under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Cozier. He is 38 years old and has been in the department for seventeen years. His father is one of the principal assistant engineers in the department, with which he has been connected for twenty-five years.

OLD RESIDENT DEPORTED.

Stowaway Had His First Papers—Two Other Deadheads with Him.

Although he has lived in the United States sixteen years, Michael Angelo Scarsi, who arrived here as a stowaway on the Italian liner Sannio yesterday, will have to return to Italy and come back as a regular passenger. Scarsi has taken out his first naturalization papers, but failed to take out the final papers. Had he done so he would have to be admitted whether he came as a stowaway or not.

With Scarsi came two other stowaways, Dominic Volpe, 18 years old, and a 12-year-old boy named Antonio Ferrari. Antonio said that his father, a small merchant in Palermo, had ordered him to hide on the Sannio and come to New York. With Scarsi and Volpe he will start back to Naples on the Sannio next week.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Wallach's Sale
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.

YESTERDAY there were 990 HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known / Well-Made) Summer Suits in this sale.

Some 3 piece, some 2 piece. Sizes are getting broken a bit, but there are still great values (prices were up to $18.00.) Every one of these suits cut to $8.00

Straw Hat Sale in all Stores. Prices down to $1.25.

HOPE HALL'S NEW SITE IN ROCKLAND COUNTY

Ex-Convicts in Volunteers of America Home to Leave Flushing.

OLD SITE SOLD AT BIG PROFIT

Exact Situation of the New Home a Secret for the Present—Scope of the Work.

Hope Hall, where Mrs. Ballington Booth has aided ex-convicts to re-enter the social fold after they have been practically ostracized, will move from its home at Flushing, L. I., some time before Sept. 1. Its present site has so increased in value in the real estate boom on Long Island that its holders have disposed of it at nearly triple the price paid for it six years ago. A new home has been purchased for the Hall in Rockland County, near Nyack.

About six weeks ago, G. K. Carpenter, a real estate operator, offered $35,000 for the property at Flushing, which consists of about ten acres. The property cost $12,000 about six years ago. Naturally, the Volunteers of America, who controlled the property, did not let this knock of opportunity remain unanswered. They sold, but retained the privilege of vacating any time up to Sept. 1. The purchaser has already commenced to cut the property up into building lots.

The new site in Rockland County was purchased about two weeks ago for $15,000. The property consists of a large, handsome house and forty acres of ground, with extensive barns and other outbuildings. After necessary alterations Hope Hall will take up its residence there, possibly by Aug. 1.

Information concerning the exact location of the property is withheld by the Volunteers. Col. Craft, the Treasurer, said yesterday that there is no secret about the location, but that the association preferred to move into its new home and to make alterations before it was announced just where the home is located.

"We want to make friends with our neighbors," he said. "When we have been in our home for some time they will understand us. We want to show them that we are not a bad, ferocious lot."

This statement recalls the reported dissatisfaction among the residents of Flushing owing to the presence of the home there. On this point Col. Craft said:

"There was no truth in the alleged dissatisfaction. Our neighbors were our friends. The statements originated with two persons who had property near by. When we first went to Flushing they offered to buy our property. We refused to sell. Then they started these statements."

Col. Craft quoted from an editorial which appeared in a Flushing paper.

The editorial said that, while there were some people who would be glad that Hope Hall was to go, there were many who were sorry. About 2,800 found a home in the hall in six and a half years, said the editorial, and of these there were only three or four who had subsequently been arrested for crime.

"To my knowledge there were only two inmates indicted," said Col. Craft. "One was a man who was practically crazy. He was not a regular inmate of the hall, but had been there at one time. He was arrested for breaking into an outhouse and stealing some tools. Ordinarily such a man would be sent to an insane asylum, but he was hurried away to prison again. The other man was arrested for attempted burglary. He was acquitted after trial."

Col. Craft does not expect any opposition from the hall's new neighbors. He placed little faith in a statement to the effect that the country people have already decided to discontinue their walks after their evening meal.

"There is no occasion for alarm," he said. "Nobody is allowed off the premises at any time during the day without a special permit from those in charge. During the night everybody has to be in the house after supper."

Just what Mrs. Booth accomplishes in the home was explained by Col. Craft:

"Most men who come out of prison haven't a friend in the world. They must have a chance to get on their feet or within a short time they will be behind the bars again. We take these men from prisons east of the Mississippi River. Mrs. Booth requires that they come straight to her from prison without dallying on the way. After a while we secure positions for them and then they leave us. A man probably does not remain more than a couple of months."

Col. Craft said that the new property formerly belonged to Peter K. Knapp, who was a friend of the late Robert Bonner. The Knapp property is high up on the side of South Mountain, where the Palisades end.

A Wall Street man named Oberbeck bought the property about two years ago. He made extensive improvements in the house and grounds. Mr. Oberbeck sold the property to the Volunteers of America because he wanted to go to Europe.

KEAHON NOT A RICH LEADER.

The Tammany Man Who Died the Other Day Left Only $15,500.

Surrogate Thomas granted letters of administration yesterday on the estate of Patrick H. Keahon, Tammany leader in the Fifth District, who died at Nyack on July 6, to Virginia Keahon, his widow. According to the petition, the estate is valued at $15,500, of which $11,000 consists of personal property.

Mr. Keahon left six sons, all minors. They live with their mother at 344 West Fifteenth Street.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT St.
Straw Hats Reduced.
New, Smart Rolled Brims
Reduced to 1.49 (were 2.40)
In Fine Milan and Mackinaws

Reduced to 1.25 (were 1.90)
"Boater Shapes," Flat Brims, in Fine and Coarse Sennets and Fine English Split Braids.
At 95c (were 1.90)
At 1.49 (were 2.40)
At 2.00 (were 2.75)
Panamas at 4.80 (worth 10.00)

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.
REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AFTER GREEN GOODS MEN.

Detectives Have a Smart Tussle with Two Alleged Operators at Fishkill.

On information supplied by the postal authorities, detectives of Inspector McLaughlin's staff arrested Charles Sherwood and Michael Ryan in a hotel at Fishkill, N. Y., yesterday. Ryan, who is 60 years old, is said by the police to be the present king of the green goods men. Sherwood, while fighting to escape, was severely beaten by the detectives. Ryan jumped out of a second-story window, but failed to get away.

Both men were taken to Police Headquarters on a United States warrant and locked up.

On July 9 Post Office Inspector Mayer called on Inspector McLaughlin and asked him to help capture certain green goods men who were operating at Fishkill. The Inspector assigned Detectives McConville, Mulcare, Nelson, and Harvey to the task. They located the men at Flannelly's Hotel.

Two Postal Inspectors disguised as farmers met the operators at the hotel in response to green goods literature and were taken to the second floor yesterday afternoon. The detectives waited down stairs for a signal. Becoming alarmed after an hour had passed without the signal the detectives ran to the room and burst in the door.

Sherwood bolted for the door and was met by an upper cut on the chin from Nelson. He went down, but got up again and grappled with the detective. The latter struck him again and he fell to the floor unconscious. Meanwhile the other detectives were after Ryan, who had jumped out of the window, carrying the sash with him. One of the detectives also jumped, while the others ran to the yard below to head the man off. When they got there they found Ryan in the custody of their comrade.

Sherwood required medical attendance when he reached Police Headquarters.

DECIDES HE WASN'T ROBBED.

Complainant, After Having Men Held, Astonishes the Court.

Dr. Isaac Tlops, who testified before the Grand Jury and in the Harlem Court that two young men, Charles Brown and Joseph Walsh, had waylaid him and tried to rob him, suddenly changed his mind yesterday and refused to press the complaint when the case was called for trial before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions.

The doctor had previously testified that the two men, in company with a third, had held him up as he was returning home at an early hour on the morning of June 5, and that they had tried to take $50 from his pockets. All he would say yesterday was:

"I guess they were only skylarking, Judge. They didn't really mean to rob me."

Judge Rosalsky was surprised at the complainant's change of front, and was inclined to be suspicious. He remanded the prisoners to the Tombs and ordered Assistant District Attorney Marshall to make a thorough investigation of the case and endeavor to find out more fully why Dr. Tlops had changed his mind.

"My Word—Isn't It Absurd"

to go racing downstairs and out to a pay station to telephone when you can get a telephone of your own at such a trifling cost.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Day Street

Friday, July 13th.

MARCHING ORDERS

HAVE been given to several hundred Summer suits, representing the "pick and flower," in other words, the best sellers of the season. But the ranks are serried and broken.

SERGES, WORSTEDS, VELOUR CASSIMERES.

3-piece suits, both full and half-lined. Coat & Trousers suits, ¼ and ⅜ lined, now in four divisions:

$7. $11. $14. $17.

BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS

The Semi-Annual Reduction Sale.
Semi-Ready
CLOTHES FOR MEN
NOW GOING ON.

Every man who contemplates the purchase of clothes will find it to his interest. We have what he wants. What he gets here will be the best value to be had.

$20.00 Suits reduced to	$15.00
$23.00 Suits reduced to	$16.50
$25.00 Suits reduced to	$18.75
$28.00 Suits reduced to	$21.00
$30.00 Suits reduced to	$22.50
$32.00 Suits reduced to	$24.00
$33.00 Suits reduced to	$24.75
$35.00 Suits reduced to	$26.25
$38.00 Suits reduced to	$28.50
$40.00 Suits reduced to	$30.00

The reductions are greater than the figures indicate, because Semi-Ready clothes for men are not factory made clothes, but suits cut individually, and then left ready for the final try-on.

For our $20.00 suit your tailor charges $40.00; our reduction sale means

YOUR TAILOR'S $40 SUIT FOR $15

Others in same proportion.

R. A. CAMPBELL,
Broadway at 11th Street.
The large man has no trouble with us.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."
The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Best Seats $1.
HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet
N. Y. ROOF— NED WAYBURN'S "RAIN-DEARS."
Just one of many good things, including "SEEING NEW YORK." Start 8:30.

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For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
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Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
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"Greatest Automobile Livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

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H. A. Bradwell's Stupendous Production
THE DELUGE
Showing the entire World destroyed by water.
Free Buses at all Depots.

SOUTH BEACH WATER FRONT
HAPPYLAND
THE NEW WONDER OF THE WORLD
A CARNIVAL OF GENIUS

MANHATTAN BEACH
PRIMROSE MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT at 8. Sat. and Sunday Mat. at 4.
PAIN'S VESUVIUS AND 9 P. M. GRAND FIREWORKS Every Eve.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
33 Minutes by B. R. T. Luna Park Express from Bridge.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Eve. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill.) Victoria Theatre. Railroad Collision Picture, Arthur Prince, Machnow (The Giant.) "Dronza," others.

Meet Me on the Pier, at
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

RICO PLAYS EVERY EVENING AT the HARLEM CASINO, 124th St. and 7th Av. Table d'hote, 75. Sat. & Sun., $1.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Seats ready to Aug. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF Latest Musical Success, "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE." Every Eve. Popular Prices

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Thurs. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

Keith —and— Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 25, 50 23d St. Star Vaudeville. 25, 50. 125th St., Men and Women & Vaud.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
LAST WEEK.
PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST.

METROPOLIS THEA. ROOF Old Heidelberg In the Reserved Air Seats, 50c. In case of rain perf. in Thea. Josephine Sabel, others.

BOSTOCK ARENA IN DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajeeb.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126 St. LAST WEEK FAUST Mats. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Hrs.

WEST END, 2:15 & 8:30. OLIVER TWIST. Next Wk—Leah Leed in "East Lynne."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day and Sunday; wind, light to fresh east.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,703. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

QUIGG AT OYSTER BAY, DIDN'T SEE ROOSEVELT

The President Was Picnicking and New Yorker Didn't Land.

USELESS HAD HE DONE SO

Mr. Roosevelt's Declination to Mix in the State Faction Fight Will Cover All Interviews.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 13.—Lemuel Ell Quigg, the Republican statesman who is opposed to the rule of Chairman Herbert Parsons over the County Committee of New York, came to Oyster Bay to-day on his yacht, the Edmee. The rumor of Mr. Quigg's arrival was early spread about Oyster Bay, and many telescopes were leveled at the low, rakish craft as she crept into the habor. The question everybody asked was: Will he see the President?

The Platt-Odell offensive and defensive alliance is known to be no favorite at Sagamore Hill, but the diplomatic abilities of Mr. Quigg, it was thought at first, might persuade the President to grant an interview. So the marine glasses were kept fastened on the incoming yacht.

One close to the President, when consulted about the Quigg visitation, coolly and reassuringly repeated the statement already made that the President would not interfere in New York State politics.

"But," a reporter told him, "a boat has already put off from the Edmee and is heading this way."

Then the President's friend told a story.

"Some time ago," said he, "Mr. Quigg came to see the President at the White House. The President was not anxious to see Mr. Quigg, but finally consented to see him. Mr. Quigg came in and talked politics. Then he made certain suggestions, which were met but coldly. Then Mr. Quigg made certain demands. When he left the White House that day it was in high dudgeon, not to say anger. Some people were unkind enough to say that Quigg was shown out of the White House, but that of course was only a story."

By this time it was 11 o'clock. The watchers with the telescopes saw the Presidential yacht Sylph's fast motor boat Dart leaving the Roosevelt pier and make for the Sylph. The Edmee was only a short distance away, and in her bow a solitary figure was seen waving toward the flying Dart. But not a hand was lifted in the Dart. The President and his family were in the motor boat bound for a picnic, but no one seemed to observe the gesticulating figure in the Edmee's bow.

The Dart's passengers stepped aboard the Sylph, which glided out of the harbor. Meantime a boat from the Edmee landed at Oyster Bay, but it contained only two sailors and the Edmee's Captain, who said he was in quest of provisions.

"Will the President see Mr. Quigg?" Secretary Loeb was asked at the executive offices.

"The President and his family have just sailed on the Sylph bent on a picnic to Eaton's Neck," was the reply.

"Other...se, of course," suggested the reporter.

"Otherwise, of course," Mr. Loeb caught him up, without giving him a chance to finish. And then Mr. Loeb smiled.

The Edmee's Captain returned to his command and the Edmee presently sailed away.

The Sylph returned from Eaton's Neck, which is about ten miles from here, late in the afternoon. The weather had been perfect and the picnic of the President's family a complete success. It was learned on high authority that no politician had disturbed it for even a single instant.

On equally good authority it was learned that the President's resolve not to consult with the gentlemen chiefly concerned in the Republican politics of New York State has no reservations. It is said, in fact, that even if the President's choice for Chairman of the Republican County Committee, Herbert Parsons himself, were to request an interview with the President, Mr. Parsons would be advised not to come. The Parsons and Platt-Odell factions must fight it out for themselves. Publicly, at least, the President will have no hand in the fight.

The persistent woman, last year in blue, who calls herself Mrs. Asl L. Esac, but whose name, read backward, is Lisa Case, was still hovering about the executive offices to-day, in a vain effort to see Mrs. Roosevelt and, if possible, the President. She is a slim and dark woman, and seems to be depressed by some secret grief. To-day she took lodgings next door to Secretary Loeb's house, and when the secretary was going to luncheon accosted him in the street.

"What do you want?" he asked her.

"I must see the President and Mrs. Roosevelt," she said, imploringly.

"That will be impossible," Mr. Loeb assured her, and walked away

She spent the rest of the day in attempts to induce leading business men here to use their influence to let her see the President.

ROOSEVELT'S NEUTRALITY

Is Not Surprising, Politicians Say—This Is Largely a Sham Battle.

The declarations from Oyster Bay that President Roosevelt is to remain neutral in the State factional fight produced no exhilaration, or in fact any effect whatever,

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THE ST. MARY'S ASHORE.

Tugs Sent from Gibraltar to Assist the New York Schoolship.

GIBRALTAR, July 13.—It is reported that the New York schoolship St. Mary's is ashore at Spartel, on the coast of Morocco.

Tugs have left Gibraltar for that point.

A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Education, said last night that he had received a dispatch confirming the report that the St. Mary's was ashore in the Strait of Gibraltar. The message gave no details.

The St. Mary's is a sailing vessel built thirty-seven years ago that for the last thirty-one years has been in the service of the New York City Board of Education. She carries about 100 boys, and her master is Commander Gustavus C. Hanus, United States Navy. She has made frequent cruists to European waters.

The present cruise began in the latter part of April, and after several weeks in Long Island Sound and along the New England Coast the St. Mary's started for Europe, the understanding being that upon her return she would be put out of commission, her place being taken by a newer craft.

From June 12 to June 19 the ship battled with heavy gales. The boys suffered great hardships, and one of them, Irving Hendricksen of Queens, L. I., died from atigue and exposure. Commander Hanus, in a letter from Lisbon dated June 26, said that the storm beat all former records for bad weather. It caused the seams near the waterways to open slightly, and water leaked from the gun deck to the berth deck.

Commander Hanus in his letter commended the sturdiness of the boys in fighting the storm. In spite of their hardships most of the boys were in good health when the ship arrived at Lisbon. The St. Mary's reached Cadiz on July 6.

The St. Mary's is one of the best-known training schools for sailors in the world. The object of the schoolship is to provide officers for the merchant marine. The course lasts for two years, and there is no expense attached to it beyond the sum of $25, which is deposited upon the admission of the young sailor. For this the student is provided with uniform and board, instructed in common school branches, and trained in seamanship and navigation.

GRAND JURY MEN SUSPECTED.

Moody Investigating Their Action in Cleveland Oil Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—The Department of Justice, through Attorney General Moody, has begun to investigate thoroughly the action of some of the Federal Grand Jurymen in the Standard Oil cases here, according to dispatches received to-night from Washington.

It is recognized in Government circles that it will be extremely difficult to get conclusive evidence against any of the jurors even if they are culpable. The department's only recourse will be to have a new Grand Jury investigate the same cases at Chicago, where it is hoped indictments may be obtained.

The matter was called to the attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission through Commissioner Prouty by President W. E. Wall of the National Petroleum Association.

"I have not been satisfied with the work of that jury," said Mr. Wall to-night. "There are some men on it who I believe should not serve. As to the exact nature of my complaint concerning some of the jurymen I have nothing to say just at present.

"When I first saw the list of jurors I immediately wrote Commissioner Garfield and Commissioner Prouty. I told them that I thought they should send on men fully able to investigate every one of the jury, and see that they are proper persons to pass judgment upon the case."

OUR STREETS SHOCK WEAVER

Mayor Says Philadelphia Would Not Tolerate Such Dirtiness.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Mayor Weaver said to-day that after his visit to New York on Wednesday he was more than ever convinced of Philadelphia's preeminence in the matter of cleanly streets. The dirty condition of many New York streets would not be tolerated for a single day in this city, he said.

Among other municipal improvements, he had been much interested in wood-block pavements, recently laid by the New York authorities on sections of Broadway and other streets. The absence of street traffic noise on such sections was a great recommendation for that kind of pavement, but he had not studied the question of the probable increased cost nor the durability of the wood blocks. He was convinced, however, that it was much less hurtful to horseflesh than Belgian blocks or asphalt pavements.

Regarding the New York Subway stations, whose inspection was the special object of the visit, he said that many improvements thereon would be introduced in the Philadelphia subways. He was not at all impressed with the method of ventilating the subways, but found that experiments for the improvement of the ventilation were being made which might rid them of the present earthy and close smell.

In many respects the street car service in this city excels that in New York, he thinks. "We have," he said, "no horse cars in this city."

QUITS THE FORCE, DISGUSTED.

Policeman Frichtman Entered on a Bet—Had It Easy for a While.

Harry Frichtman, a graduate of Fordham College, entered the Police Department three years ago on a wager that he could. Commissioner Greene detailed him in ten days to get evidence against gambling houses.

Frichtman had a fine time on at least one occasion, stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria in the guise of a man fond of betting. Later he worked for District Attorney Jerome and Commissioner McAdoo as a detective. When Gen. Bingham became Commissioner he put Frichtman out on patrol duty. Yesterday Frichtman resigned. He said:

"A fellow who tries to do his duty, as I did, cannot get along in the department these days. There isn't a nickel for a man if he isn't in with those 'higher up.'"

Commissioner Bingham declined good humoredly to discuss Frichtman's case.

THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED,"
Leaving New York at 1:55 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at St. Louis on time, 4:30 P. M., 344 days out of 365.—Adv.

ARMOR TRUST GETS HALF OF WARSHIP CONTRACT

Bonaparte Says Plants Would Close if He Refused Their Plea.

FEARS DELAY BY MIDVALE CO.

One-Quarter Each Given to Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies at Rival's Low Price.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The plea of the Armor Trust has been heard, and the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies each will get the contract for supplying one-fourth of the armor for the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, for which the Midvale Steel Company bid from $70 to $95 a ton lower than either. The Midvale Company gets half the work for which it bid, and the other two concerns are required to meet its prices in order to get the slice they receive. The trust companies will furnish the armor for one ship and the independent concern will furnish that for the other.

It is announced by the Navy Department that the contract was thus split up in order to prevent the shutting down of the Carnegie and Bethlehem armor plants within a few months and the scattering of the skilled workmen employed in them. It is known that President Roosevelt had interested himself in the matter, and the facts concerning the bids of the three companies had been laid before him. But after the decision was announced Secretary Bonaparte said that he alone was responsible for the division of the contract. A high official of the Ordnance Bureau explained the action of the department by saying that it was not considered wise for the Government to put all its eggs in one basket, as it would have been doing by giving the entire contract to the Midvale Company.

A long memorandum was given out at the Navy Department in explanation of the manner of awarding the contract. It began by quoting the provision of the last naval appropriation bill which requires armor to be of domestic manufacture and to be obtained upon contracts awarded by the Secretary of the Navy "to the lowest responsible bidder, having in view the best results and most expeditious delivery."

"This provision makes it illegal for the Government to use the appropriation in manufacturing armor itself," says the memorandum, "and likewise forbids the purchase of armor abroad. American armor plants must, therefore, furnish all the armor to be paid for out of the appropriation in question. Of these plants there are but three, known as the Carnegie Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, and the Midvale Steel Company, respectively. All three of these companies submitted bids for the armor needed in the case of the above-mentioned two battleships. The bid of the Carnegie Company amounted in the aggregate to $2,732,560, that of the Bethlehem Company to $2,813,068, and that of the Midvale Company to $2,555,470. The aggregate quantity of armor to be delivered is 7,388 tons, divided among four classes.

"The bid of the Midvale Company is the lowest not only in the aggregate, but for each one of the four classes. All of the bids, however, are lower than any price heretofore paid by the Government for the like armor, and lower, so far as the department is informed, than is paid by any foreign Government. The department is advised that both the Carnegie and the Bethlehem Companies will be completely out of work for their respective armor plants within a short time unless they obtain some portion of this contract, and that the plants in question will be unavoidably shut down and the force therein employed discharged and scattered in the contingency mentioned. This statement seems to be admitted as true by all parties interested.

"The contractual relations of the Government with the Midvale Company have been hitherto satisfactory, but some doubt has been entertained as to its ability to comply with its existing contracts, and it is in fact slightly behind the time originally fixed in its deliveries, although the evidence before the department does not justify the statement that it cannot comply with the terms of a contract to manufacture and deliver the whole of the armor in question, and it avers and offers to guarantee its ability so to do."

The Secretary says the department is convinced that the best results would be obtained if the contract were divided between the three bidders.

The reference to delays in delivery of armor by the Midvale Company was explained by an officer of the Ordnance Department, who said that the company was 1,200 tons behind in its delivery, but that it had six months in which to catch up, and that the delay was not serious. At the same time it was recalled that the trust concerns, particularly the Carnegie Company, have been notoriously dilatory in their armor deliveries. In response to a House resolution last session, the department submitted a memorandum showing that the building of the battleship Connecticut at the New York Navy Yard had been delayed by the failure of the Carnegie Company to deliver her armor. Part of the armor contract was at that time taken away from the Carnegie Company.

Despite the careful argument of the Secretary in the memorandum there is a decided feeling in Washington that consideration of the welfare of the trust concerns prevented a "square deal" being given the Midvale concern. It is recalled that the Midvale people have had a hard fight and that their last contract for 1,000 tons was obtained only after a vigorous protest had been made against the allotment of the entire contract at that time awarded to the trust concerns despite the fact that the Midvale bid was the lowest submitted.

Friends of the Midvale Company predict that the effect may easily be to induce it to join its old enemies, leaving the Government in a far worse state than it has ever been in.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Officers of the Midvale Steel Company appear to be satisfied with the award of the armor plate contract as made to-day.

"The Midvale Steel Company has no criticism to make of the action of the Navy Department," said Vice President James F. Sullivan.

The successful bid of the Midvale Company gave rise to a rumor to-day that the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel interests had made overtures to the Midvale Company with a view to the latter concern being merged with the Bethelehem and Carnegie Companies. When the report was brought to the attention of Mr. Sullivan he declined to discuss it.

MRS. CARTER NOT MARRIED.

Says So Herself, Though Some Others Say She Is.

BOSTON, July 13.—The Herald to-morrow will say that Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, was married to William Payne at Portsmouth, N. H., to-day. The ceremony was performed, it is said, by the Rev. Dr. Emerson Hovey, an Episcopal clergyman, at his home in that city.

Mrs. Carter, Mr. Payne, and a party of friends went to Portsmouth in automobiles from Boston. The license was said to have been issued in Mrs. Carter's maiden name. The party returned to Boston late in the afternoon.

Mrs. Carter, when seen at the Hotel Touraine to-night, denied that she and Payne had been married.

The report of Mrs. Carter's marriage was spread around town last night, but no confirmation could be obtained here. David Belasco, her manager, was in communication with her by telephone, but she said nothing to him on the subject.

PREDICTS BIG RISE IN PRICES.

Enormous Increase in Production of Gold Pointed Out as the Cause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 13.—The Outlook publishes a letter to the editor under the heading, "William J. Bryan and the Fall in the Value of Gold," in the course of which the writer says:

"There is every reason to believe that prices in the next fifteen years will rise enormously, reverting to the price level of the decade 1867 to 1877. This rise will be unfairly ascribed to the operations of the trusts and to the advance which should equitably take place in railway and steamship rates. The real reason, however, will be the depreciation of gold by reason of its abundance.

"So recently as 1883 the yield of the mines was only 4,614,588 ounces. For 1905 it was 18,211,419 ounces. If Mr. Bryan in 1896 and bimetallists the world over merely desired inflation they have since got inflation with a vengeance, and inevitably far vaster inflation awaits us.

"It is probable that the Legislatures of the great credit communities may be importuned to demonetize gold, and that the supreme virtue of comparative stability may be ascribed to silver monometallism. And if this remarkable Nemesis awaits the aforetime gold bugs, it may well be that Mr. Bryan in the evening of his career will find himself ranged on the side of those who seek palliatives for inflation."

A rumor was current to-day that there is likely to be an American demand for gold in this market on a large scale next week. It is understood here that the transactions in regard to the San Francisco claims are going forward rapidly, so that the power of New York to draw on London for gold is being increased.

ROOSEVELT NOT TO HUNT.

Story That He Will Shoot Minnesota Deer Is Denied at Oyster Bay.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 13.—While it has been announced that President Roosevelt would not visit the West before 1907, it was learned to-day that he had made a conditional promise to go deer hunting next November in Minnesota with John A. Greenway, Range Superintendent of the United States Steel Company mines on the Mesaba, who served in the Rough Riders.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 13.—Announcement of the President's plans for the Fall contains nothing of the proposed hunting trip in Minnesota in November.

President Roosevelt will remain at Sagamore Hill until late in September, when he returns to Washington. He will not leave Washington until after the November elections, and will then go immediately to the Isthmus of Panama, returning to Washington in time for the opening of Congress.

5 NEW ROADS FOR PITTSBURG.

Headed by the Erie, They'll Have Four Tracks and a Union Station.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Plans are under way for five new railroads from the East to enter this city. Bonds in the amount of $55,000,000 are being floated by Fisk & Robinson of New York and E. H. Gay & Co. of Boston. The roads to come in under the new arrangement are the Erie, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern, Buffalo & Susquehanna, and Pittsburg, Birmingham & Eastern.

The termini of the new lines will be in the East End district. A $300,000 union passenger terminal will be erected on a plot of ground already obtained and protected by the Pittsburg & Northeastern Railroad, a new corporation. This road will provide the entrance into this city for the five others. It will be a four-track concern, fifty miles long, running from Hazelwood, this city, to South Bend, in Indiana County.

The local representatives of E. H. Gay stated to-day that preparations for floating the bonds are now under way and that the new road is a certainty which would be completed within a year.

JAPANESE IN OUR RAILROADS.

J. H. Schiff Arranged to Have Army Men Study American Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 13.—Jobs on the Southern Pacific and the allied Harriman lines will be given to ten Japanese army officers.

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., during his recent visit to Japan, arranged that the War Department of that country should send some of its brightest Lieutenants to study American railroad methods. Three of the Lieutenants will be stationed at the San Francisco headquarters of the Southern Pacific, one at Portland, Oregon, two at Salt Lake City, one at Los Angeles, one at New Orleans, and two at Omaha.

The object of sending the army officers to this country is for them to study our methods so that the Japanese Government may improve its railroad service and methods of accounting.

The Fastest Long Distance Train in the world is Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines. "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

GRAND JURY INDICTS NEW ROCHELLE ALDERMEN

Charged with Seeking Bribes from the State Line 'Phone Co.

BILLS FOUND AGAINST FOUR

G. W. Hildring, Alfred Rado, Anthony Rivera, and Herman Kallenberg Are the Men Indicted.

The Grand Jury of this county returned indictments yesterday against four of the five New Rochelle Aldermen who were accused of soliciting bribes from the State Line Telephone Company in an interview in his office here with President D. A. Reynolds of the company. The four men mentioned in the indictment are Herman Kallenberg, Charles W. Hildring, Alfred Rado, and Anthony Rivera. The fifth Alderman, Charles H. Morgan, has not been indicted.

The total amount said to have been sought by the Aldermen from the telephone company was $16,000, in return for which they were to cast their votes in favor of the company's franchise. President Reynolds of the telephone company and Freda Roesling, his stenographer, swore to affidavits charging that each of the five men had come to Mr. Reynolds's office at 32 Broadway and demanded bribes of from $3,000 to $5,000 each.

The affidavits set forth that on each of these occasions Miss Roesling was concealed in the room and had made a stenographic report of the conversations. The affidavits were presented to District Attorney Young of Westchester County, who lost no time in bringing the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury through Assistant District Attorney Nott, who had charge of the case here.

The whole story did not come out until some time after the franchise had been thrown down by the Board of Aldermen. George F. Lewis, George Govers, and Harry C. Perley, representing a Citizens' Committee, suspected that there was something wrong, and asked President Reynolds about it. He told them of the notes he had locked up in his safe. The affidavits were then made out and were presented to the District Attorney.

The Aldermen, when told of the charges, said: "They're false. The whole thing is politics." Harry C. Perley, who presented the charges to the District Attorney, was a Democratic candidate for Alderman. He was defeated. The accused Aldermen are all Republicans. They are well-known citizens of New Rochelle. Kallenberg is a musician, Hildring a painter, Rado a furniture dealer, and Rivers a carpenter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 13.—None of the four Aldermen indicted had been arrested up to a late hour to-night. Samuel Swinburne of New Rochelle, the lawyer who represents the accused officials, issued this statement on behalf of his clients:

"I have not been officially informed of the Grand Jury's action, and so far no one concerned in the matter has been arrested. In case anything of the kind should occur every preparation has been made to get bail. My clients will not make any effort to avoid arrest.

"The report that Alderman Hildring has left the State in order to escape trouble is untrue. He is merely spending his vacation at Niagara Falls, and will return to-morrow or next day. I understand that Charles H. Morgan was not indicted because he was not accused of having demanded money from President Reynolds, but only of having said that he agreed to Kallenberg's plans. He said that he thought Mr. Reynolds was referring to another matter entirely."

$40,000 SULLY ATTACHMENT.

Tradespeople Tie Up Property of Wife of ex-Cotton King.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 13.—An attachment for $40,000 was filed this afternoon against the property of Emma F. Sully, wife of Daniel J. Sully, the erstwhile "cotton king." In the attachment the residence of Mrs. Sully is given as New York.

Potter & Co., the house furnishers of this city, are the plaintiffs. A week ago D. M. Thompson, Mrs. Sully's father, died in this city, leaving to her a considerable estate, and the house furnishers are trying to collect on material furnished and work done on the Sully mansion in New York just prior to Mr. Sully's failure a couple of years ago.

COMPLICATION OVER A JUNK.

It Was Bought by H. E. Huntington and China Wants to Keep It.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—According to a report received here, a recent deal by H. E. Huntington is causing trouble to the diplomati.

Mr. Huntington desired to purchase a Chinese junk for exhibition at Long Beach, and, through a contractor, bought the Hoang-Ho, a war junk, which had long been used in the suppression of piracy. When the junk was about to leave China the Peking Government heard of it and made objections, whereupon the contractor slipped quietly away with the junk and reached a Japanese port.

A Chinese cruiser, according to the story, followed, and the junk is now under the cruiser's guns.

PROPHET'S WIFE ARRESTED.

Mrs. Creffield Held as Accomplice in Mitchell Murder.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 13.—Immediately after the arrest of Esther Mitchell, the seventeen-year-old girl who killed her brother, George Mitchell, last night, orders were issued for the arrest of Mrs. Maud Creffield, the widow of the "Holy Roller Prophet," whose death at the hands of Mitchell led to last night's tragedy. Mrs. Creffield frankly admitted that she had entered into a compact with Esther Mitchell to kill her brother. Mrs. Creffield was arrested and will be held as an accomplice.

Esther Mitchell told of the plans for the murder of her brother in a statement which she made last night. She said:

"Mrs. Creffield and I talked over the matter of killing George. The one that had the best chance was to do it. Mrs. Creffield bought the gun. I thought I would have a better chance to do it, as my brother wanted to see me and I believed he would think nothing of my visit to the station. Then Mrs. Creffield gave me the gun. My brother Fred came to my room and said that Perry and George were going to Portland. I went to the Union Station, saw George, and shook hands with him. Afterward I was walking to the door and George was in front of me. That was the chance I wanted, and I shot him."

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

MINE SINKS A RUSSIAN SHIP.

Torpedo Boat Destroyed in the Baltic—The Crew Saved.

HELSINGFORS, July 13.—In manoeuvres in the Baltic last night a Russian torpedo boat struck a submerged mine off Bjorko.

The boat was completely demolished, but all the crew were saved.

BOURKE COCKRAN TO MARRY.

Engagement to Daughter of Gov. Gen. Ide Announced in Manila.

MANILA, July 14.—The announcement of the engagement of Miss Annie Ide, daughter of Governor General Ide, and Congressman Bourke Cockran was made to-day. The wedding will occur in Washington next Fall.

Mr. Cockran has married twice. His first wife was a Miss Jackson, sister of Father Jackson. She bore him one child who died. His second wife was Miss Rhoda Mack, a daughter of a wealthy brewer. They lived together until her death, on Feb. 20, 1895.

Mr. Cockran visited the Philippines with the Taft party last year.

POPE HAS TO MOVE OUT.

His Apartment Unsafe—Vatican Practically Falling to Pieces.

ROME, July 13.—It has long been known that some parts of the Vatican are unsafe, but it has just been discovered that the palace is practically falling to pieces.

Even the corner in which the Pope's apartment is situated needs strengthening, and the Pontiff is moving out. The walls, which are cracked, bulging, and leaning outward, will be temporarily strengthened immediately.

To make the whole building safe will require more than $100,000.

AMERICAN STUDENTS' PLIGHT

Fifteen Stranded at Antwerp—Trusted an Employment Agent.

ANTWERP, July 13.—Fifteen American students are stranded and destitute here in consequence of alleged frauds by an unauthorized Philadelphia employment agent.

The students, desiring to visit Europe, accepted engagements as cattlemen and paid the agent $5 each to secure their return passage on any vessel. The cattle shippers declare that the contract is not binding on them and decline any responsibility for the return of the students. The latter threaten to prosecute the agent.

YACHT CLUB SAFE ROBBED.

William H. Osgood's Jewelry Taken—Loss Kept from the Police.

It became known last night that the House Committee of the New York Yacht Club is investigating the loss of jewelry from the safe in the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street.

The owner of the jewelry is William H. Osgood of 116 West Fifty-fifth Street, one of the oldest members of the club. He was out of town when a reporter went to his residence last night. At the New York Yacht Club it was learned that the loss occurred about a week ago and that it had not been reported to the police.

Two detectives left the East Fifty-first Street Station last night with instructions to look into the matter.

14 BOATS AT DOG'S FUNERAL.

Bachelor Club's Mascot Killed by Auto Buried at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 13.—"Teddy Roosevelt," a brindle bulldog owned by William Foran, and the mascot of the Bachelors' Club at Woodmont, was killed by an automobile yesterday. "Teddy" was buried at sea to-day, fourteen boats comprising the funeral procession and the Bachelors being the chief mourners.

Henry Phillips, President of the club, delivered a eulogy over "Teddy's" remains and pledged the efforts of the organization to ascertain the identity of, and to bring to justice by a suit for damages, the automobilist who killed the dog.

SENATOR NEWLANDS INJURED.

Thrown from a Horse in San Mateo and Breaks His Collarbone.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 13.—United States Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada had his collarbone broken when he was thrown from his horse near San Mateo, and also had a narrow escape from death.

Senator Newlands was riding along at a brisk canter when his horse stepped into a hole, stumbled, and fell, throwing Mr. Newlands a dozen feet ahead of him. The Senator struck the ground on his left shoulder, sustaining the injury and bruising his side.

SCARED BY 3-CENT LINE.

Cleveland Trolley Company Offers 7 Tickets for 25 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—Laflin Johnson, a young son of Mayor Johnson, is to be the Superintendent of the new three-cent-fare lines that are being built here. The stock of the new company has been subscribed twice over. The city will be asked to grant twelve franchises in addition to those for the lines that are being built.

In the meantime the old company, finding that Mayor Johnson's three-cent-fare ideas are taking shape, is preparing to offer seven tickets for 25 cents, with transfers and a new cross-town line, in exchange for twenty-five-year franchises. There is also talk of a subway to the East End.

WANTS NO BRONZE MEMORIAL

Ex-Gov. Stone Says He'll File His Head Off Capitol Doors If Need Be.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Ex-Gov. William A. Stone declares that his head shall not appear in bronze on the doors of the new State Capitol if he has to go to Harrisburg and file it off.

The doors of the Capitol bear the heads of twenty of the illustrious sons of Pennsylvania. Among them, in addition to that of Stone, are the heads of the late Senator M. S. Quay, former Insurance Commissioner Israel Durham, the ex-political boss of Philadelphia; Gov. Pennypacker, Senator Boies Penrose, Senator W. A. Clarke of Montana, who was born in Pennsylvania, and the architect of the building, Joseph M. Houston.

Ex-Gov. Stone is the man who "ripped" the Mayor of Pittsburg out of office during his term as Governor. Stone declares that Architect Houston had no authority to place the heads on the doors.

USE DISFECTO
to keep place sanitary and free from odors. United Disinfecting Co., 10 Ninth Av., N. Y.—Adv.

DUEL OVER DREYFUS; A SECRETARY HURT

Riot in Chamber Follows Passage of Rehabilitation Bill.

WILL PUNISH DREYFUS'S FOES

Government to Proceed Against Witnesses—Honors of all Kinds Proposed for Zola.

PARIS, July 13.—A scene of tumultuous disorder which marked the enactment to-day of the law restoring Alfred Dreyfus to the army was followed by a duel to-night in which Under Secretary of State, Sarraut was badly wounded by the sword of M. Pugliesi-Conti.

The duel assumed the aspect of a veritable combat between the Government and the Opposition, as M. Sarraut's seconds were Ministers Clémenceau and Thomson, while M. Pugliesi-Conti's were M. Millevoye and Gen. Jacquet, who were drawn from the elements which bitterly resisted the Government's rehabilitation of Dreyfus.

The meeting followed a fight on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies, in which M. Sarraut sprang from the side of Minister of the Interior Clémenceau on M. Pugliesi-Conti, who had been heaping denunciation on the members of the Government. Sarraut struck Pugliesi-Conti a stunning blow in the face. A scene of the wildest uproar ensued, compelling the suspension of the session.

It was after the close of the session that the duel was fought. M. Sarraut is suffering from a deep wound in the right breast, penetrating the lung. While the wound is considered to be serious it is not necessarily dangerous.

Reinstate Dreyfus and Picquart.

Laws were finally enacted to-day by Parliament, reinstating Dreyfus, who obtains the rank of a chief of squadron of artillery, and Picquart, who is made a Brigadier General. Both houses were overwhelmingly favorable to Dreyfus and Picquart. Throughout the day feeling was stirred intensely between the Dreyfus and anti-Dreyfus elements. This was heightened by fiery attacks by Dreyfusards on Gen. Mercier and other prominent officers who were responsible for Dreyfus's condemnation.

Early in the day Minister of War Etienne presented in the Chamber the Government's bills restoring Dreyfus and Picquart to the army. M. Etienne's explanatory preamble to the Dreyfus bill said:

"A decision has judicially and definitely established the innocence of the accused, involving ipso facto his reinstatement in the army and expunging his condemnation. The Government, powerless to repair the immense material and moral injury sustained by the victim of a deplorable judicial error, desires to place Dreyfus in the situation he would have occupied if his normal career had not been interrupted."

M. Etienne asked for speedy action, adding that it was the Government's intention to inscribe Dreyfus's name on the list of candidates for the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This announcement brought out a storm of applause.

A Tribute to Picquart.

The preamble to the Picquart bill said:

"The proclamation of the innocence of Dreyfus demonstrates the legitimacy of Picquart's loyal and courageous efforts for the triumph of truth at the risk of definitely breaking his career. We demand that Parliament expunges the effects of his action by conferring the rank of Brigadier, with priority over other Brigadiers."

The Army Committee, to which the bills were referred, quickly and unanimously reported them favorably. A scene of disorder marked the reading of the report on the Picquart bill. The report severely arraigned the officers who were responsible for Picquart's condemnation, characterizing their acts as wicked villainies.

Denys Cochin, Conservative, protested against the violent language used in the report, whereupon there were tumultuous demands that Gen. Mercier be prosecuted.

The Chamber then passed the Dreyfus bill by 473 votes against 42 and the Picquart bill by 467 votes to 27.

President Brisson, in announcing the vote, said:

"It is with pride that I register this vote consecrating the triumph of virtue."

A tumultuous demonstration greeted the announcement of the vote, but in the meanwhile feeling in the Chamber had become very strong. There had been two violent incidents as the voting began. M. Durré shouted a taunt directed at the Socialists, whereupon M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, rushed at M. Durré and attempted to strike him, but several Deputies intervened. At the same time M. Flandin and M. Ghesquière were separated after efforts to exchange blows.

Fight in the Chamber.

The real storm broke when M. Pressensé, Socialist, urged a supplementary proposition for the punishment of the officers who had accused Dreyfus and Picquart, and whom he designated as a gang of malefactors and forgers who deserved branding with red-hot irons.

It was at this moment that the Sarraut—Pugliesi-Conti encounter occurred. M. Pugliesi-Conti, aroused by M. Pressensé's denunciation, shouted at the Ministerial benches: "You are scoundrels for permitting these insults to officers!"

Immediately from the Ministerial benches there sprang the lithe, wiry figure of Under Secretary Sarraut. He made straight for Pugliesi-Conti, seized him by the throat, and planted his right fist squarely in his face. Pugliesi-Conti reeled, dazed by the blow, and was caught by his friends, while Ministers Clemenceau

ceau and Thomson grasped Sarraut's coat-tails and dragged him back to his seat.

Pandemonium immediately broke loose. Deputies gathered in groups in the centre of the house, fighting, their blows raining indiscriminately.

President Brisson ineffectually endeavored to quell the tumult, but finding his efforts in vain, he left the chair and suspended the sitting for a quarter of an hour. The public galleries were cleared.

During the interim the excitement continued, but at the resumption of the sitting the members were somewhat more calm.

MM. Pugliesi-Conti and Sarraut were both present, surrounded by friends. Several speakers on the Government and Opposition sides exchanged threats.

Eventually, after Premier Sarrien had promised that the Government would take the necessary measures to deal with the officers who had been witnesses against Dreyfus and requested that the House terminate the conflict that had been dividing France, a motion was passed expressing confidence in the Government.

The Chamber also voted to transfer the body of Emile Zola to the Pantheon.

Senate Also Excited.

The Senate also had an excited session in connection with the Dreyfus Rehabilitation bill, which was passed by 183 votes against 30. The result was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The Picquart bill was passed by the Senate by 185 to 28 votes.

Gen. Mercier, in the midst of constant disorder, attempted to vindicate the Rennes court-martial. He declared that proofs were shown to it which were suppressed in the Court of Cassation. Senator Delped replied that Gen. Mercier deserved to be sent to Devil's Island in place of Dreyfus.

The bill for the transfer of Zola's body to the Pantheon was also passed by the Senate.

Both houses have adjourned until the Autumn.

President Fallières to-night signed the bills for the rehabilitation of Dreyfus and Picquart. The decrees of promulgation will appear in the Officiel Journal to-morrow, and also the nomination of Dreyfus to be a Chief of Squadron and Picquart to be a Brigadier General, the time which has elapsed since both men were dismissed from the army to count as full service. The Officiel Journal also will contain Dreyfus's name on the list for early nomination to the Legion of Honor.

The text of the law restoring Dreyfus to the army is as follows:

"Captain of Artillery Alfred Dreyfus, according to the law of 1880, amended in 1890, is hereby promoted to be Major, taking that rank on the day of the promulgation of the present law."

After the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies and while the members were still in the lobbies, M. Pugliesi-Conti sent his seconds to Under-Secretary Sarraut. It was decided to fight immediately with swords, and principals and seconds proceeded by automobiles to Ville D'Avray, where the combat took place on the property of Deputy Edmond Gast. The seconds selected Minister Clémenceau to direct the duel.

The fight was short, but desperate, lasting only thirty seconds. Sarraut made a quick onslaught and blood soon flowed. At first it was thought that Pugliesi-Conti was wounded, but Sarraut cried, "I am hit!" and then fainted. Expectorating blood, he was conveyed to M. Gast's residence. The doctors who examined him found a deep wound in the right breast, penetrating the lung. Absolute rest is necessary, and if that is taken rapid recovery may, the doctors say, be expected. No complications are feared.

Mme. Sarraut, who was informed immediately of what had happened, went to Ville d'Avray, where she will remain in attendance on her husband.

The seconds, who returned to Paris, stated later that M. Sarraut was feeling quite cheerful.

Paris Council Honors Zola.

The Municipal Council of Paris to-day adopted a resolution that a principal street be named Emile Zola in recognition of the novelist's defense of Dreyfus. The Council rejected a resolution directing the Court of Assizes to prosecute Gen. Mercier.

The City Council of Le Mans has directed the erection of a monument to Zola.

The Council of the Department of Bouches-du-Rhône has adopted a resolution asking for the expulsion of Gen. Mercier from the Senate.

A public demonstration at the tomb of Zola is announced for July 19.

The Government newspapers declare that the Dreyfus affair is closed, but others, notably the Figaro and Echo de Paris, assert that fierce reprisals are about to begin. The Figaro, however, appeals to those who were prominent in obtaining a revision of Dreyfus's trial not to attempt to obtain vengeance.

The Eclair asserts that the acquittal of Dreyfus means that politicians have seized the judiciary.

The prevailing tone of the press testifies to the scrupulous integrity of the court, and hails its decision as a triumph of justice.

The radical supporters of Dreyfus are seeking to force the Government to prosecute the many Generals, Colonels, and high functionaries responsible for his condemnation. The amnesty law protects them, but a movement is on foot to repeal this law for the purpose of reaching Gens. Mercier and Gonse, Col. Du Paty de Clam, and others who were prominent in the prosecution of Dreyfus.

WOUNDS GEN. ANDRE'S SON.

Guy de Cassagnac Worsts His Opponent in a Duel.

PARIS, July 13.—Lieut. André, son of the General of that name, who formerly was Minister of War, and Guy de Cassagnac fought a duel with swords this morning as a result of Gen. André's published attacks on the late Paul de Cassagnac. Lieut. André was wounded in the right arm.

The Matin recently published a statement by Gen. André to the effect that Paul de Cassagnac, father of Guy de Cassagnac had asked favors from the French Government. Guy de Cassagnac asked if Lieut. André accepted responsibility for his father's words, and was informed that he did.

Paul de Cassagnac was one of the most celebrated French duelists of the nineteenth century. André's father was Minister of War from May, 1900, till November, 1904. He resigned after the late Gabriel Syveton had struck him in the Chamber of Deputies.

A friend of André fought a duel with Syveton after that scene, but neither was wounded. Soon afterward Syveton was found dead in his bathroom from gas asphyxiation, apparently having committed suicide.

FOOD.

DIFFERENT NOW

Since the Slugger Coffee Was Abandoned.

Coffee probably causes more biliousness and so-called malaria than any one other thing—even bad climate. A Ft. Worth man says:

"I have always been of a bilious temperament, subject to malaria and up to one year ago a perfect slave to coffee, and at times I would be covered with boils and full of malarial poison, was very nervous and had swimming in the head.

"I don't know how it happened, but I finally became convinced that my sickness was due to the use of coffee, and a little less than a year ago I stopped coffee and began drinking Postum. From that time I have not had a boil, not had malaria at all, have gained 15 pounds good solid weight, and know beyond all doubt this is due to the use of Postum in place of coffee as I have taken no medicine at all.

"Postum has certainly made healthy red blood for me in place of the blood that coffee drinking impoverished and made unhealthy." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum makes red blood.

"There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF ICE

10-Cent Increase to Large Buyers to Discourage Consumption.

SALES MORE THAN LAST YEAR

The Independent Dealers in Manhattan Are Making No Effort to Combat the Trust—Active in Brooklyn.

Another hoist in the price of ice—this time of 10 cents on the hundred pounds—was announced yesterday by the trust. The present price is 25 cents a hundred for persons buying more than five tons a week, and 30 cents to those buying less, but still in fair quantities. To small retailers and what is known as the "family trade" the price is still 40 cents.

The latest advance goes into effect on Monday, and applies only to the five-ton class, but as ice filters to the individual consumer through the different stratas of the trade, it is the householder who will pay the bill in the end.

The information as to the advance was contained in this circular, which was distributed yesterday to those patrons who take ice direct from the wagons or stations of the American Ice Company:

"Office of the American Ice Company.

"To our customers:

"The condition of our supply of ice, taken June 30, shows such a shortage as to compel us to reduce the consumption or leave us in the late Summer without ice for the people. To that end we are obliged to advance all prices (other than to families) to 35 cents per hundred pounds, to take effect July 16.

"The reduction hitherto made to those using five tons per week or over is withdrawn in order to discourage the use of ice as much as possible.

"Our appeal, made May 23, to our trade has failed to reduce the consumption, our sales in June being greater than last year."

Yesterday Wesley M. Oler, President of the American Ice Company, supplemented the circular by a personal statement as to the causes for the advance. In this statement, which he made yesterday afternoon, he attempted to show that the advance was unavoidable.

"On May 25," he said, "when the trade was asked to keep the consumption of ice down as far as possible so that the supply for families might not be drawn upon unduly, we were accused of holding back when we had lots of ice in store. Now, when disregard of our suggestion has compelled us to advance the price to the large consumers in order to protect the householders, we are again accused.

"They say we are robbing the small consumer, when, as a matter of fact, we are acting with the greatest deliberation and only after working out present and future supplies from the reports of all our depots and storehouses. On the 1st of July these reports indicated that we would be short a little more than 190,000 tons by October if we did not take the action which we now take with considerable regret. I have invited Mr. Jerome to examine our methods of doing business and I invite any reputable newspaper to do so. We will afford every facility for the thorough investigation of the present supply of natural ice."

Mr. Oler gave out this official statement yesterday for his company:

"In answer to a newspaper statement that I, as President of the American Ice Company, or in any other capacity, stated that this company last year made 2½ cents per ton on 2,000,000 tons of ice and paid 6 per cent. dividend on an investment of $13,000,000, would say this is absolutely untrue.

"The only statement as to sales and profits ever made by me or any of the officers of this administration was made at the last annual meeting of the stockholders, and the figures were entirely at variance with those published."

According to all surface indications, the independent ice dealers of Manhattan are making no effort to combat the high prices, as the Brooklyn independents are doing. If there is any independent organization in Manhattan it is not to be discovered by diligent inquiry. The Independent Ice Dealers' Association of Brooklyn is planning to erect a plant for the manufacture of ice, and pledging practically the entire amount necessary for the work, arranges for 200 tons daily, which can be turned out for about $1.50 a ton. This means a substantial profit in supplying ice to families at 25 cents a hundred and to storekeepers at 17 to 20 cents a hundred.

BRING ICE MEN TO TERMS.

Plainfield (N. J.) Wholesalers Say They Only Want a Fair Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 13.—Contrary to the methods pursued in other cities, the Plainfield Protective Association has brought the ice men of this city to terms without resorting to legal proceedings. When E. S. Hooley, a New York banker residing here, threatened to bring suit against the dealers to ascertain whether they formed a combination in restraint of trade, the Protective Association appointed a committee to investigate the alleged ice trust.

In response to the request of the committee, all the wholesale dealers joined in a conference last night, and frankly answered questions concerning the conduct of their business. They made emphatic denial of any agreement in restraint of trade, alleging that they had fixed the wholesale price only to make a fair profit. They also alleged that the retailers were not under obligation to sell at any specific price. As a result of the conference, the ice dealers met in secret meeting to-night. A statement signed by the leading concerns will be presented to the Protective Association at another conference to be held within a week. Just what concessions the ice men have made is not known.

Only a few weeks ago the Protective Association brought the Public Service Corporation, which supplies the electric light and gas to property owners, to terms without bringing the officials into court. When President McCarter of the Public Service Corporation saw that the organization meant business, he asked for a conference. After the conference Mr. McCarter issued a statement reducing the rates for gas and electricity, the order covering not only Plainfield, but the surrounding country where the corporation controls the plants.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Old Dominion liner Monroe is to be equipped with the De Forest system of wireless telegraphy. She arrived yesterday for its installation.

Sergt. John F. Leary was transferred yesterday from the Leonard Street Station to the Tenderloin, in place of Sergt. McCarthy, who was shifted with Capt. Hodgins.

Michael Ryan, "King of the Green Goods Men," and John Sherwood, arrested at Fishkill by Central Office detectives, were released yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields under $7,000 cash bail.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Henry Sofransky, manufacturer of women's garments of 114 West Seventeenth Street, show liabilities of $22,884 and nominal assets of $8,693, consisting of stock $4,000, fixtures $650, and outstanding accounts $4,043.

Policeman John J. Bryan and Charles R. Price, reporter, who were charged by Deputy Police Commissioner Mathot with accepting a gratuity or a promise of obtaining promotion for Roundsman James Donohue, were held yesterday for trial in Special Sessions.

The Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment obtained by Katharine Raymond against the New York City Railway Company for damages for the death of Henry W. Raymond, on condition that she reduces the amount awarded from $13,013, with costs, to $7,858.

MYSTERY IN GIRL'S DEATH.

Body Found in Adirondack Lake—Man Companion Missing.

UTICA, N. Y., July 13.—The body of Grace Brown, who worked in a shirt-factory at Cortland, was found in the lake at Big Moose, in the Adirondacks, late yesterday afternoon. The young woman arrived at Big Moose on Wednesday morning with a young man, who registered at the Glenmore Hotel as Carl Grahm of Albany. The man has not been found. Coroner Coffin of Herkimer County says that in his opinion the girl was murdered, and that he will not change his mind unless the body of the man is discovered.

The girl and Grahm left the southbound train at Big Moose on Wednesday morning, went to the Glenmore Hotel and registered as Carl Grahm of Albany and Grace Brown of Otselic. They remained in the hotel about five minutes, then walked to the boat landing, procured a light boat, and went out on the lake.

They did not return, and yesterday morning the boat was found bottom side up near Camp Craig, and the body of the young woman was taken from the lake near by.

Those who have seen the body say there are several marks and abrasions on the head. As there are no rocks in the lake at that point, suspicions were at once aroused that the girl had been murdered.

The dragging of the lake was continued till dark and was resumed again this morning, but Grahm's body was not found, although his hat was picked up on the shore of the lake.

Grace Brown is the daughter of a farmer living near Otselic, Chenango County. For three years she had been working in a skirt factory at Cortland. Four weeks ago she went to her home to spend her vacation. She started back to Cortland last Monday.

Coroner Coffin arrived in Utica with the body of Miss Brown this afternoon. He says that the couple were noticed going north on a train the day before they appeared at Big Moose and attracted attention by their apparent happiness. When they reached Big Moose Grahm paced up and down as though greatly disturbed. He exhibited none of the tenderness toward the girl that had been noticed the day before on the train.

The body was taken to Frankfort later in the day and was identified by Frank Brown as that of his daughter. Mr. Brown said that the young man last seen with his daughter was Chester Gillette of Cortland, and that they had known each other for six months.

BEATEN BY A BURGLAR.

Thief Struck Fireman's Widow on the Head with His Revolver.

Mrs. William Sheehan, the widow of Fireman Sheehan, who was killed in the St. Nicholas Avenue fire with several others last November, was beaten over the head with a revolver butt and knocked down a flight of stairs by a burglar she caught robbing her home at 1,270 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Sheehan left her rooms, which are on the second floor, to visit a woman on the top floor who was ill. She returned ten minutes later and noticed that the door was open. She was not very much surprised, thinking that she might not have looked the door.

When she entered the kitchen to prepare supper for her three daughters she was frightened by the strange actions of her cat. When Mrs. Sheehan went to the parlor she was startled to see a strange man standing there.

Too frightened for the moment to speak, Mrs. Sheehan only stared at the intruder. The latter, however, was perfectly calm and he began to walk toward Mrs. Sheehan. He had to pass her to reach the door leading to the hall. When he came abreast of her Mrs. Sheehan thrust out her hands to restrain him. He pushed her roughly to one side and ran toward the door.

Mrs. Sheehan ran after the burglar. She caught up with him as he had his foot on the stairs. She seized him by the coat. The burglar turned quickly, and drawing a revolver from his pocket put it against her forehead, saying:

"If you call for help, I'll kill you."

Mrs. Sheehan replied to the burglar's threat with a scream that aroused all the tenants in the house.

The burglar turned the revolver in his hand and brought the butt down on Mrs. Sheehan's head. It was a glancing blow, and did but little damage. The woman fell and rolled down the whole flight of stairs.

Two truckmen who were passing saw the burglar running from the house. They jumped from their truck and gave chase. They were joined by several other citizens. The burglar turned into Sixty-sixth Street and ran through a flathouse at No. 302. He was not captured.

WHOLE PROVINCE DESTROYED

Many Estates in Voronezh Ruined by the Peasants.

VORONEZH, July 13.—The whole of the Province of Voronezh is affected by excesses arising from the agrarian movement. The peasants are rising everywhere and burning estates.

In the Bobrovsk district more than twenty estates have been burned and 300 head of cattle killed or carried off. The estate of Prince Bariatinsky has been completely demolished. Its splendidly stocked stable was burned, the horses being hamstrung.

In the Garansk district 2,000 peasants have begun to pillage, and many estates have been burned. That of M. Kapshakoff is a total wreck, everything of value having been carried off or burned.

The trouble northward is increasing. In this vicinity fifteen estates, including those of ex-Minister of Agriculture Yermoloff and the late Count Orloff Davidoff, have been destroyed.

Soldiers have been sent to the disturbed districts, and the Governor of the province has asked for additional troops from the Province of Vitebsk, those of Voronezh being insufficient to cope with the disorders.

FINED FOR SELLING BAD MEAT

Agent of Armour & Co. Pays $50 in Fargo to Test the Law.

FARGO, N. D., July 13.—Manager Sirrs of the Fargo branch of Armour & Co. was fined $50 by Judge Ryan to-day on a charge of selling "unwholesome and putrid" meat. The court said that the evident desire of the parties seemed to be to test the constitutionality of the meat inspection law.

Judge Ryan imposed the fine so that an appeal could be taken and a higher court might pass on the validity of the act. There was no testimony that Sirrs knew of the condition of the meat.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

8:10 A. M.—98 East Fourth Street; Max Melling; damage, $100.

10:48 A. M.—68 Clinton Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

11:05 A. M.—50 Eldridge Street; A. Kosman; damage, $50.

11:15 A. M.—118 East 104th Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:20 P. M.—816 East Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

12:50 P. M.—455 Park Avenue; G. F. Paul; damage trifling.

1:25 P. M.—166 Orchard Street; Morris Fryman; damage, $5.

2:45 P. M.—286 Front Street; O'Donohue Coffee Company; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—340 West Fortieth Street; Augustine Farrington; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—987 Third Avenue; August Giasel; damage, $15.

5 P. M.—33 Rose Street; W. H. Chatchley; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—83 Mercer Street; Epstein & Margolis; damage, $3,000.

6:35 P. M.—68 Orchard Street; M. Berkowitz; damage, $2.

6:55 P. M.—25 and 27 Broome Street; Louis Moskowitz; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—1,487 Avenue A; Herman Ripker; damage slight.

8:55 P. M.—128 West Forty-fifth Street; Mrs. Dewitt; damage, $100.

9:45 P. M.—1,473 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

9:55 P. M.—2,288 Second Avenue; Dr. Chesselin; damage, $1,500.

10:05 P. M.—321 East Forty-sixth Street; Patrick Sutton; no damage.

LAWYER J. M. BIRNBAUM SUICIDE AT THE BELMONT

Shoots Himself in His Room and Is Found Dead.

CONVICTED OF LARCENY

Appellate Division Affirmed the Conviction and He Immediately Killed Himself.

Lawyer Jacob M. Birnbaum, about 35 years old, who was a son of Abraham Birnbaum of 328 East Fourth Street and whose conviction for grand larceny in the second degree was confirmed on Thursday by the Appellate Division, committed suicide with a revolver in a room at the Hotel Belmont some time between Thursday evening and Friday morning.

Birnbaum had prosecuted a claim against the Manhattan Street Railway Company for one Harriet Coleman on a 50 per cent. basis. The company paid $2,000 to Birnbaum in settlement and his client sued for a portion of the sum, which she asserted had not been given to her.

Birnbaum's body was not discovered until 8:30 o'clock last evening, and it was nearly midnight when Coroner Harburger was notified. The police knew nothing of the matter until about 1 o'clock this morning. When Coroner Harburger arrived an undertaker had already taken charge of the body.

Birnbaum's suicide is the first the Hotel Belmont has had, and, in fact, is the first tragedy in connection with the new hotel, which was erected without the loss of a life.

Birnbaum, carrying a bag in which were a few toilet articles, a novel, and some underwear, arrived at the Belmont at about 9:30 o'clock on Thursday night. He registered merely as "J. M. Birnbaum, New York," and was assigned to a room on the fifth floor.

It was noticed yesterday that his door was locked, but the maid in charge decided to wait until evening before notifying the manager.

Meanwhile the desk clerk had received three telephone calls for Birnbaum from Dr. Barney Tepper of 323 East Fourth Street. The clerk was off last night and the Coroner couldn't learn why something had not been done about these calls.

When the manager was notified by the maid the Belmont's special officer went up stairs and entered the room with a pass key. Birnbaum was found fully dressed, except for his coat, and lying on the bathroom floor with a revolver in his hand and a bullet wound in his temple. He had apparently been dead for several hours.

On the table of the bedroom, under a weight, lay a sheet of paper with a $5 bill attached to it. On the paper was written:

Telephone 409 Orchard, Dr. B. Tepper, to notify A. Birnbaum. In my coat are two letters to them. Herewith is $5 to cover room and telephone call.

J. M. BIRNBAUM, New York.

The letters afterward found in the suicide's pocket were addressed to Abraham Birnbaum, 328 East Fourth Street, and Dr. B. Tepper, 322 East Fourth Street. The bed had not been slept on.

When Coroner Harburger arrived he sent the body to the Morgue.

The Coroner, who declares he was not treated right in the Waldorf-Astoria in the case of a recent suicide, went to the Belmont after midnight prepared for a dispute. He was under the impression that an attempt had been made to suppress the news of the suicide.

The management, despite its delay in notifying the officials of the suicide, received Mr. Harburger and the reporters with courtesy.

Dr. Tepper and Abraham Birnbaum were notified by the Coroner that the suicide had left letters addressed to them. They announced that they would call at the Coroners' office this morning to get them and make known their contents, but did not discuss the case except to say that they knew of no trouble which could have led Birnbaum to commit suicide.

Birnbaum lived with his father and mother and two sisters. He had not been home since Monday, and his family supposed he was at Long Branch.

His relatives evidently were anxious about him, for when a reporter early this morning told his sister that Birnbaum "was ill," she cried in German to her mother:

"He is dead."

When asked for an explanation of her remark, Miss Birnbaum said that the family knew that the lawyer was in despondent spirits, and that they were not surprised to hear the news that he had killed himself.

OVERLOADED FLOOR FELL.

Two Workmen Hurt by a Collapse in a New Tenement.

Two men were seriously injured yesterday afternoon by the collapse of the steel beams supporting the ground floor of a six-story tenement house in course of construction at 30 West 137th Street. Overloading the beams with timber and brick caused the accident, and the foreman in charge of the work, John H. Grier of Bronxdale, N. Y., was arrested by Police Captain Burns on a charge of criminal negligence.

The injured men are Walter Laske, 21 years old, of 6 Goerck Street, who suffered a scalp wound and internal injuries, and Henry Fischer, 26 years old, of 241 Seventh Avenue, who was painfully injured about the head and shoulders. Both were taken to the Harlem Hospital by Dr. Campbell.

V. C. Corrier & Co. are erecting the building, which is one of three, for A. Schotz. Five stories have been erected, and material for the sixth arrived yesterday afternoon. This consisted of a large number of heavy floor beams and several thousand fancy terra-cotta brick.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a gang of men, including Laske and Fischer, were engaged in carrying the lumber and brick into the first floor of the new building. They had about completed the job when the iron beams buckled and fell with the material with which they were loaded into the cellar.

Fischer and Laske had a beam on their shoulders which they were about to put on a pile of similar ones. When the crash came they fell to the cellar and were partially buried under the debris. The beam they had been carrying saved them from being crushed to death, as it caught in an opening in the wall and protected their bodies from the falling timbers.

The men were soon rescued by their companions and the police, and ambulances were summoned. Several of the men employed on the job could not be accounted for, and the crew of Hook and Ladder Company No. 28 of 143d Street and Eighth Avenue started to remove the brick and timber in a search for the missing men. Others joined in the work, but about the time the last brick and piece of timber had been removed the men who could not be accounted for were seen coming down the street from a saloon which they had visited after the accident. The foreman threatened to discharge them for the anxiety they had caused him, and for the unnecessary work they had put upon the firemen. Capt. Burns said that Peter Heckler, the Superintendent of the masonry work, had notified Grier on Thursday that he was overloading the floor beams with material, and that all the buildings were endangered. No attention was paid to the warning, Capt. Burns said.

MAYOR OUSTS REAGAN.

San Francisco's ex-Commissioner Threatens More Graft Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Thomas F. Reagan was removed from the office of Police Commissioner this afternoon by Mayor Schmitz. Expecting this, Reagan became more determined in his defiance of the Mayor and invited arrest and an opportunity to prove his charges of corruption. He says he will tell a story that will substantiate in detail the old charges of official graft and expose other dishonest deals by which the municipal officers have enriched themselves.

"I am ready at any time to prove the charges I make in my letter to Mayor Schmitz," Reagan said to-day. "I do not care to discuss what I wrote. The letter speaks for itself. If the Mayor thinks I have slandered him let him have me arrested. Don't let any one think that I wrote that letter without knowing what I was writing about. I mentioned some things in my letter. I will tell about others later."

The charges made by Reagan against Mayor Schmitz have caused a political sensation more serious than any that has occurred during the present administration. Many of Schmitz's friends declared to-day that if the Mayor could have read Reagan's letter Wednesday night he would have patched up their difficulties and retained Reagan in office.

W. H. Leahy, formerly manager of the Tivoli Opera House, was made President of the Police Commission to-day by Mayor Schmitz.

Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger requested Gen. Greely to-day to relieve him from the relief work which he has been doing, and his request was granted. The dilatory methods of the Civil Relief Commissioners prompted the sudden withdrawal of Febiger. The promise had been made to him that arrangements would be made to fill his place on July 1, but no action was taken.

WIDOW OF LAFCADIO HEARN?

Negro Woman Says She Married Novelist—To Sue for Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Mrs. Alethea Foley, a colored woman, of 656 Kenyon Avenue, is making preparations to sue for a widow's interest in the estate of Lafcadio Hearn, novelist and student of Oriental mysticism, who died in Tokio, Japan, in 1904, leaving a Japanese widow and children.

Mrs. Foley is 53 years of age, and was married, she says, to Hearn here June 14, 1874. She says that she left him in 1877 because of his morose and moody temperament, but that they were never divorced. He left Cincinnati, and three years later she was informed he had died in New Orleans. She then married again. Later she learned Hearn was still alive, and she left her second husband. The records of her marriage to Hearn were destroyed in the Court House fire of 1884.

BECAME INSANE IN A STORE.

Girl Acts Strangely While Shopping and Is Sent to Bellevue.

Annie Shipnick, 18 years old, of 84 Columbia Street, who arrived in this country from Russia a few months ago, suddenly became insane while shopping in a Sixth Avenue store yesterday afternoon. The manager of the store said that she was first noticed on the second floor, where she picked up a toy bank. She then went down stairs, and on the way removed her hat and unbraided her long black hair, which reached her waist.

Others said that when she reached the main floor she went over to a fountain and cast the bank into the water. She threw her hat after it, and attempted to follow by vaulting over the rail. The store was crowded and some excitement prevailed among the women shoppers. A store detective restrained the young woman from taking the plunge and called Mounted Policeman Barry, who sent her to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn City Railroad's Mortgage.

ALBANY, July 13.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day granted the application of the Brooklyn City Railroad for leave to issue a refunding mortgage for $6,925,000, the money to be used in taking up underlying bonds of subsidiary companies. The bonds to be issued will bear 4 per cent. interest.

Dunspaugh Gets Gen. Handy's Place.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., July 13.—Lieut. Col. Merrill M. Dunspaugh of the Second Regiment, National Guard of New York, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Isaac F. Handy. His appointment will necessitate his resignation from the Second Regiment.

15 Years for Poisoned Candy Sender.

TRENTON, July 13.—Charles Davenport, who was convicted last week of trying to kill his daughter Josephine by sending her a box of poisoned candy, was to-day sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison.

Cool Summer Route to Pacific Coast

Along the majestic Mississippi, thro' the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, penetrating Minnesota's beautiful Lake Park region, across the high plateaus, over the Scenic Rockies and Cascades, past picturesque Puget Sound—this is the Burlington's cool summer route northwest.

Low rates all summer, based on following from Chicago:

$75 to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, Everett, Bellingham or New Westminster and return, via choice of direct routes.

$88½ to Portland, Tacoma or Seattle, going or returning via California. These tickets afford the opportunity of seeing the best of the west at least cost.

Tell me what you would like to do and see this summer and I'll plan a tour for you. For this service there is no charge. Write or call to-day, please.

Burlington Route

W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent, C., B. & Q. Ry., 379 Broadway, New York.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A delightful addition to the bath in warm and sweaty weather.

Invigorating in hot climates.

Allays the irritation caused by mosquito bites and for a thousand other useful household purposes.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

AT GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS, 25c. PER LARGE BOTTLE.

Scrubb & Co., Limited, 465 Greenwich St., N. Y.

QUIGG AT OYSTER BAY, DIDN'T SEE ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

in the camp of the Platt-Odell faction yesterday. Stories that some of the factionists would be received at Sagamore Hill and that Peace Commissioner Quigg in his yacht, Edmee, had dropped anchor in Oyster Bay, but had departed thence without an audience with the President, were also received without outward signs of excitement.

The fact is that the President's enunciation of neutrality is only along the line that he has publicly taken since the factional trouble developed. He has said repeatedly that he was not taking sides; so a reiteration of these principles did not cause even a ripple on the surface of the political pool.

It is pretty well understood by this time that the financial backers of the political bosses have come together on common ground and that no move will be made in the political arena which has not the sanction of both. The coalition of Quigg and Odell forces has brought these financiers closer together than ever, and the understanding between them is of such a nature that neither can gain any advantage over the other, no matter which party wins.

The first fight against Odell was the outcome of a battle of financial giants, and the control of the Legislature by a reform element last Winter was the result. Nothing having been gained by this battle, there is now understood to be an agreement which will give to each side a share in the spoils resulting from any contest, however real that conflict may appear to the spectators.

Under the circumstances, politicians pointed out yesterday, there was no reason for surprise if the President's reiteration of neutrality had little effect.

There was a well-founded rumor yesterday that Congressman C. Van Vechten Olcott would be the anti-Parsons candidate for Chairman of the County Committee. He was picked last year as the representative of the Administration to beat William Halpin, but no sooner had Parsons been named to beat the Administration man than Olcott was asked to withdraw. He withdrew from the race in favor of Parsons, after some interesting but still secret correspondence with Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Olcott has made an excellent record in Congress, and after last year's fiasco is looked upon as an ideal candidate, who will work with a will to beat Parsons.

Some sort of hint is now expected from Gov. Higgins as to where he stands on the subject of a renomination and whom he has in mind to succeed Odell as State Chairman.

Chairman Parsons was asked yesterday if he cared to talk about the situation.

"I see," said Mr. Parsons, "that Quigg has dropped anchor in Oyster Bay. But he hasn't yet made public my letter to him, has he?"

WOODRUFF TO VISIT PLATT.

They Talk To-day at the Oriental—Where Will Col. Dady Be Left?

With the opening of the Summer branch of Senator Platt's section of the American Corner in the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, next Sunday, he will have for one of his guests ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. Public announcement of this visit was made yesterday, and caused some comment among Brooklyn politicians.

Speculation as to the status of Col. Michael J. Dady, who last Winter was deposed as second in command in the Brooklyn Republican organization by Mr. Woodruff, was particularly keen. If Mr. Woodruff returns from the session in full accord with the new combination between Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell he will have to take Dady into the fold again, as Dady has been recognized as the Odell representative in Brooklyn. If Mr. Woodruff does not agree to support the new alliance he will be compelled to take a back seat.

Ever since Woodruff publicly deposed him, Dady has retained his hold on the leaders of six of the Assembly districts. Now, with several of the other leaders holding Federal places, Woodruff is likely to be compelled to placate Dady.

Wills $1,250,000 to Temperance Cause.

LONDON, July 13.—The will of John Crowle, a well-known merchant of London, gives $1,250,000 for the promotion of temperance in England under the direction of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, conditioned on the Church raising a like sum within five years.

Grand Jury Indicts Livingston Woman.

The Grand Jury has indicted Barbara Livingston of 903 Sixth Avenue, the woman accused of abducting Charlotte Fitzsimmons, the 14-year-old girl who is accusing Henry Alfred Short of the University Club.

MOXIE

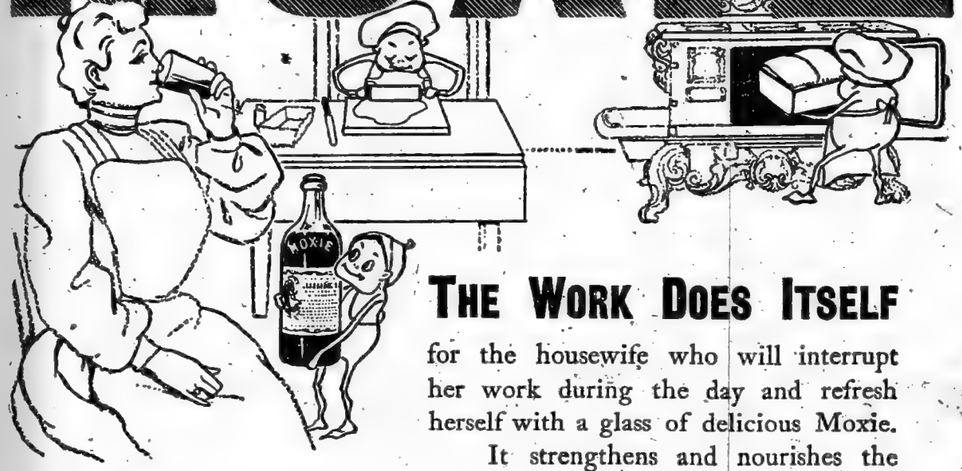

THE WORK DOES ITSELF

for the housewife who will interrupt her work during the day and refresh herself with a glass of delicious Moxie.

It strengthens and nourishes the nerves, and so refreshes the body that the housework that seems drudgery to many becomes a pleasure to the sensible woman who has learned the value of Moxie.

Keep a case in your house. Drink a glass of Moxie whenever you are beginning to feel tired. You will then understand how it will lighten your labors.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Dealers in temperance beverages. $2.50 a case, 25 cents per bottle, 5 cents a glass at all fountains.

GIRL ACCUSED THAW FOUR YEARS AGO

She Charged in a Suit That He Whipped Her to Submission.

HUMMEL WAS THE ATTORNEY

In This Case as Well as Miss Nesbit's —The Prisoner's Mother May See Him To-day.

Joseph A. Shay, a lawyer, of 300 Broadway, called on Assistant District Attorney Garvan yesterday and gave him information of importance regarding the habits of Harry Kendall Thaw prior to his marriage with Evelyn Nesbit. That these facts will be brought out at the trial of Thaw for the murder of Stanford White is practically certain.

Mr. Shay told Mr. Garvan that he represented Ethel Thomas several years ago in a suit for damages brought by her against Thaw, and that the suit, to the best of his knowledge, was still pending, with Abraham H. Hummel as the attorney of record. Miss Thomas sued for $20,000, making charges against Thaw of a character unfit to describe. These charges she embodied in an affidavit, which accompanied the complaint.

Miss Thomas, then 18 years old, met Thaw in the latter part of 1901. He was then maintaining bachelor apartments on the top floor of the building at 304 Fifth Avenue in the name of his valet, Bedford.

On Jan. 3, 1902, she met Thaw by appointment, and they walked to the Fifth Avenue apartment. On the way Thaw stopped and bought a dog whip. With this whip, the girl says, Thaw afterward lashed her into submission.

As soon as she could escape she sought a lawyer, who instituted the $20,000 suit for damages. Later Joseph A. Shay was substituted for this lawyer. While the case was pending Shay was called away from New York, and he turned it over to Abraham Hummel of Howe & Hummel, with the understanding that in case a settlement was reached he should be notified. Mr. Shay said yesterday that as far as he knew the suit was still pending.

Incorporated in the affidavit were two letters said to have been written by Thaw to the Thomas girl prior to his alleged attack on her.

Lawyer Hummel's Part.

The fact that Hummel figures in the Thomas affidavit as well as in the affidavit which Evelyn Nesbit is supposed to have made against Thaw created comment about the office of the District Attorney yesterday. The details of the suit as related by Mr. Shay were told in the same way by a business associate later in the afternoon. This associate said that the case was called to the attention of the District Attorney's office at the time the damage suit was filed, but that no criminal action had ever resulted.

In case she is wanted the State has been informed that Miss Thomas will be available as a witness, and has the name of another girl, a friend of hers, who is also ready to testify about Thaw's conduct with women.

An important witness was discovered yesterday in Miss Rose Marston, formerly an artist's model and now a showgirl, who was one of Evelyn Nesbit's intimate friends when Miss Nesbit herself was posing in New York studios.

Miss Marston said that she was in Miss Nesbit's confidence, and that she knew all about her engagements, dinners, and acquaintance with men. At that time, according to Miss Marston, Miss Nesbit did not know Stanford White. It was only when she went on the stage that she met the architect. She gave Mr. Garvan the names of several men with whom the present Mrs. Thaw was on friendly terms during her studio life, and it is understood that these men will be subpoenaed in the case. She verified, in a measure, the statement that Miss Nesbit never gave full-figure poses.

The witness was taken to the Criminal Courts Building by Detective Bergoff, who works for a bureau, and who learned of her while he was in the employ of Stanford White.

The expectation that Mrs. Mayme C. Schwarz would prove an important witness was dispelled to a large degree yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Garvan decided, instead of visiting her in person, to send Roundsman Peter Beery, attached to his staff, to her in the Pierrepont apartments to find out just what she did know before taking her statement.

Beery saw Mrs. Schwarz in the presence of her attorney, and talked with her for some time. He reported to Mr. Garvan that most of the evidence which Mrs. Schwarz was willing to offer was hearsay and as such unavailable. It was true, he said, that when Evelyn Nesbit came to New York with her girl chum they boarded for a short while with Mrs. Schwarz.

Mrs. Schwarz Reticent.

Mrs. Schwarz was not inclined to talk freely to the Roundsman. She said that much of what she knew of the relations of the Thaws had been confided to her by "Billy" Sturgis, who is safe in Berlin, Conn., from examination by the prosecution, and who is expected to be a witness for the defense.

It was determined, however, to send Beery to see Mrs. Schwarz a second time and to send a stenographer with him, that her statement might be written out. When the Roundsman and the detective reached her rooms they were told that she was too ill to receive them. Whether Mr. Garvan will persist further in the attempt to ascertain just what Mrs. Schwarz does know is doubtful. It is understood that she told Beery that she did not know Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw paid her usual visit to the Tombs yesterday morning, and met with tough usage at the hands of curiosity seekers, who blockaded the walk in front of the prison when she was ready to leave. When she arrived she seemed to be in the best of spirits.

She was asked again what the "good news" was she brought to Thaw on Thursday. She laughed, and answered that she was "not ready to tell just yet." She said, however, that she had seen no wireless message from Thaw's mother, but that if one did arrive it would be sent to him without delay.

Her visit to the Tombs lasted just an hour. While she was inside so many persons gathered before the gates that the police reserves were called out from the Elizabeth Street Station. When she looked out and saw the crowd Mrs. Thaw said:

"This is the worst part of it all. If I could only avoid these seemingly hard-hearted people it would not be so bad. They seem to gloat over my misery—especially the women."

Mrs. Thaw Jostled.

When her electric hansom was drawn up at the curb she made a dash for the vehicle with one hand shielding her face. The police did everything possible to keep the crowd back, but they were almost swept from their feet. The struggling throng closed in, and the women in it made every effort to get as close to her as possible. Several women succeeded in touching her brown coat, and one of them actually seized her heavy brown automobile veil and tried to raise it above Mrs. Thaw's face.

Although Mrs. Thaw would not enter into any explanations as to the "good news" she carried to her husband, it was reported about the prison that she told him no effort would be made by the defense to prove him insane. This rumor was regarded as extremely improbable by the prosecution. Ex-Judge Olcott, who spent on hour or so with Thaw after the departure of Thaw's wife, has quit talking to reporters about the case.

De Lancey Nicoll paid a visit to District Attorney Jerome yesterday afternoon. Assistant District Attorney Garvan was called in, and there was a long conference about the Thaw case. It is understood that the matter of the affidavit made by Evelyn Nesbit against the man she later married was gone over at length and the best method of introducing it as evidence was gone into. None of the parties to the conference, however, would discuss the subject.

Both District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan leave this afternoon for the South. Mr. Jerome will be away for about ten days. He has arranged to deliver two speeches, one in Warm Springs, Ga., and the other in Birmingham, Ala. In Warm Springs he will address the Bar Association, and in Birmingham he will speak under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Garvan will be away only four days. In his absence nothing will be done in the Thaw case. On his return he will examine several witnesses who are still in reserve, but it is understood that the case of the prosecution has been pretty well mapped out.

Expect Thaw's Mother To-day.

Mrs. William Thaw, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, is due to reach New York this afternoon on the steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. The Kaiserin was reported by wireless telegraphy seventy miles east of the Nantucket lightship at 6 o'clock last evening. This indicates that she should dock at about noon to-day.

If she does dock at this hour, Mrs. Thaw will probably visit her son in the Tombs before the day is over. If the vessel arrives later than is now expected, every effort will be made to obtain a permit for her to visit him to-morrow.

All the money for Thaw's defense will probably come from his mother, as his allowance is only $2,500 a year. It is said that Thaw's lawyers have so far received no retainer, and that, as a matter of fact, the money he is spending for food and other things in the Tombs prison has been advanced by his counsel.

HELPS MRS. HARTJE'S CASE.

Expert Says She Didn't Write Chief Letter in Evidence—A Confession.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Experts in handwriting called as witnesses in the divorce case of Auguste Hartje against his wife, Mary Scott Hartje, took up the entire time to-day in the hearing of the case in court.

When court resumed in the morning M. D. Ewell, the Chicago expert for Mrs. Hartje, was put on the stand and subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Attorney Ferguson. During this examination Mr. Ewell said: "I would undertake myself to simulate the handwriting of the 30,000 words in these letters."

All of the experts bore out Mrs. Hartje's statement on the stand yesterday that the "Dear Susie" letter was not in the same handwriting as the other "standards," which the respondent still admits.

Cashier Watson Irwin of the Citizens' National Bank, one of the bank men called, said that the "Dear Susie" letter, which is rapidly coming into the foreground as a dominant issue, was not written by Mrs. Hartje. One of the exhibits, he said, had been tampered with. A hearing was given to-day to B. T. McElroy, alias Elmer Johnston, alias E. J. Larsen, who was arrested on Wednesday for trying to sell to Attorney Marron letters alleged to have been written by Thomas Madine, the co-respondent in the case. He was held for court in $500. McElroy admitted the letters were not written by Madine and said he tried to make the sale because he needed the money. He denied that he was a detective or had any connection with any agency.

The hearing on the conspiracy cases against Augustus J. Hartje, John L. Welshons, and Clifford Hoce, the negro coachman, will be held before an Alderman to-morrow.

GENERAL CALL TO ARMS; FIGHTING IN GUATEMALA

Martial Law Declared Throughout the Republic.

REBELS SURE THEY WILL WIN

The United States Striving Energetically to Prevent a General Central American War.

PANAMA, July 13.—Private advices received here from Guatemala report that martial law has been declared throughout the whole of that republic, and that all male persons above 21 years of age have been called to arms.

A cablegram from Guatemala received in this city yesterday said: "Fresh hostilities have taken place on the border. The invasion of the country by Salvadorean troops is considered to be a declaration of war. War is accepted here by official decree. The country has been placed under martial law, and there is a general call to arms."

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—A cable message from President Manuel Barillo of Honduras to the Honduras Consul General in this city says that the number of Honduras troops on the Guatemalan frontier has been doubled for the purpose of preserving peace. The message says Honduras is not taking part in the difficulties.

The Guatemalan Consul General here has information that before the battle of last Wednesday, in which Regalado, the Salvadorian leader, was killed, Guatemala had about 50,000 men under arms near the Salvador boundary line, under command of Gen. Aquilar.

MEXICO CITY, July 13.—In an interview here Gen. Barilas, the Guatemalan insurgent, laments the loss of Gen. Regalado, but says there will be no change in the programme of the revolutionists. Gen. Toledo is now at the head of the revolutionists in the field, and is receiving heavy accessions daily. The revolutionists boast that they will be in Guatemala City within a fortnight. Gen. Toledo now has artillery, which he lacked when he was defeated in June. The revolutionist leaders now assert that Nicaragua will take part in the war and allow her gunboats to aid the revolutionists, which they insist will result in the speedy downfall of President Cabrera of Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A cablegram was received at the State Department today from Mr. Brown, the Secretary of the American Legation at Guatemala City and Acting Charge. He reports continued fighting near Contepeque in the neighborhood of the place where Gen. Regalado was killed yesterday. The aggressive attitude of Salvador toward Guatemala was, Mr. Brown says, really on account of the personal acts of Regalado's troops, consequently his death has removed the principal obstacle to the restoration of peace. The situation in Guatemala City was very satisfactory. Martial law had been declared, and perfect order and security existed last night when the dispatch was sent.

The State Department is earnestly trying to prevent the hostile clash from proceeding to the point of actual war, and to that end instructions have been sent to Minister Merry at San Salvador and Minister Combs at Guatemala City to use their good offices with the Governments to bring about a peaceful settlement of the present difficulty. In addition the State Department has been in correspondence by wire with Ambassador Thompson at the City of Mexico, and he has enlisted the active support of the Mexican Government for the effort now being made by the State Department to prevent what might easily prove to be a general war between Central American republics north of Panama.

NECKTIES MAY BE SCARCE.

Famine Predicted as a Result of the Makers' Strike.

A famine in neckties which the wearers knot themselves is threatened as a result of the strike of over one thousand members of the Neckwear Makers' Union which began early this week. The girls who are on strike make Ascot and four-in-hand ties and have nothing to do with ties which are made up. The men who knot their own ties are increasing in number, and the strikers say that it is a well recognized fact that once a man takes to knotting his own ties he can seldom be induced afterward to wear made-up ties.

A meeting of the Strike Committee, composed entirely of girls, was held yesterday in Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia Street, where the strike was discussed, while the committee refreshed itself at intervals with ice-cream sandwiches and ginger ale. In speaking of the trouble between the strikers and their employers, Miss Braunstein, the Secretary of the union, said:

"The bosses say they will never employ any of the girls who took part in the strike. With a famine in long ties this threat is idle. We want our rights and to have the union recognized. The employers are organized, but they refuse to recognize our union."

The committee reported that the strikers were promised the co-operation of the Neckwear Cutters' Union and several other kindred organizations. They may submit their grievances to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who is expected here in about a week.

3 KILLED IN DYNAMITE PLOT.

Sleeping Laborers Blown Up Either for Robbery or Revenge.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Three Italian laborers were blown to pieces, three others fatally injured, and a number of others badly hurt by an explosion which early to-day wrecked a shanty in the McLaughlin stone quarries at Bellwood, a suburb of Chicago.

There is evidence that the explosion was the result of a plot on the part of persons at present unknown. The dynamite shed of the quarry, which was a considerable distance from the destroyed shanty, was broken open and the dynamite carried to the building in which a number of laborers were sleeping and exploded beneath it. The survivors all declare that there was no dynamite around their shanty when they retired for the night.

Late in the day the police received information which led them to believe that the dynamite may have been placed under the building at the instance of a woman, who was jealous of one of the men who was killed. It is known that they quarreled the day before the explosion, and that she threatened him.

The theory of the officials of the company is, however, that those in the plot planned deliberately to kill all the inmates of the shanty for the purpose of robbery. Louis Papillo, one of the men killed, had $1,000 in a belt, but when his body was found it was completely stripped of all clothing and there was no belt on the body.

FILIPINOS MORE RELIGIOUS.

The American Bible Society Reports a Good Year for the Islands.

The annual report of the work of the American Bible Society in the Philippine Islands was made public yesterday. It covers the work of its first agent there, the Rev. Jay C. Goodrich, who has withdrawn on account of his health. The report says there are unmistakable indications that the commercial, social, and religious life of the Filipinos is to receive large impulses.

In another year, the report declares, men and women everywhere in the islands will be asking for the Bible. The Protestant Churches doing missionary work in the islands have had the best year of their history.

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Single and double breasted suits of worsted, cassimere, cheviot and velour, journeyman tailored, many of our exclusive models included. Values up to $22.50. Now..... $14.50

Mixture suits of worsted, cassimere, velour and cheviot, black serge, thibet and unfinished worsted suits, and blue serge suits; single and double breasted models. Values up to $25. And any mixture walking suit in our stores regardless of former prices. Now..... $17.50

Blue serge suits, gray worsted suits, black thibet and vicuna suits and gray cassimere suits, in 2 and 3 piece models, single and double breasted sacks and Norfolk styles. Values up to $28. Now..... $19.50

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INFANT MORTALITY STEADILY DECLINES

It Is 25 Per Cent. Less in the City This Year Than Last.

BETTER INSPECTION OF MILK

Mayor McClellan Had $100,000 Appropriated for Extra Inspectors Before He Went to Europe.

According to the bulletin of the State Department of Health 2,107 children under 5 years of age died in New York City in May, while but 884 in the rest of the State in the same period. On the face of it the report appears alarming. As a matter of fact, however, through various plans to save children's lives the death rate in New York has been steadily pushed down for several years. It is, for example, 25 per cent. less this year than last year. A protracted heat wave would, however, impair this splendid showing, as would an epidemic of measles or pneumonia. There was such an epidemic in May last. In 1905 there were only 66 deaths from measles, as against 165 this year. There were 853 deaths from pneumonia last year, as against 1,039 this year.

It did not become generally known until yesterday that one of the last thoughts of Mayor McClellan before he sailed for Europe was for the babies of New York. When he was informed that there were as many milk inspectors employed in the Winter as in the Summer, when the infant mortality rate is much higher, the Mayor immediately got busy and saw to it that $100,000 was appropriated for the use of the Health Department so that Commissioner Darlington could increase his corps of food and milk inspectors.

The report in the State Department bulletin was compiled by Dr. William H. Guilfoy, Register of Vital Statistics in the local Department of Health. He was called upon to compile a table of the death rate at all ages, according to nationality, for the year 1905. The table was made out on the basis of 100,000. The percentage is as follows:

Country of Parents.	Rate Per 100,000.
United States	151.6
Ireland	67.6
Germany	87.1
Italy	450.5
Russia and Poland	141.0
England	27.6
Austria-Hungary	268.0
Scotland	37.7
British America	26.6
Switzerland	54.3
France	102.0
Bohemia	171.6

As explained by Dr. Guilfoy, about 90 per cent. of the deaths from intestinal troubles are among children, and are largely responsible for the high death rate. These deaths are mostly among the children of foreign-born parents, who are usually more or less ignorant of the laws of hygiene. This class forms a large percentage of the total population of the city, while it does not figure to any great extent in the up-State population.

"If you eliminate from the table," Dr. Guilfoy said, "the figures relating to Italian, Russian, Austrian, and Bohemian parentage, the death rate from intestinal troubles drops to about 1.13 per cent., a rate that compares favorably with any large city."

In speaking of the comparatively large percentage of deaths among children born in the United States, Dr. Guilfoy said that in his opinion it was because American-born mothers were generally opposed to nursing their own children.

"They do not care to give up their social pleasures, their shopping expeditions, and other enjoyments," he declared.

General Agent Charles H. Allen of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor said yesterday that while the high price of ice has a direct bearing on the mortality of children, the whole subject is an economic question.

"If you could improve the conditions of the residents of the congested quarters of the city," he said, "you would necessarily lower the death rate of children. They would then have not only more ice, but better quarters, better ventilation, and so on."

Dr. Rowland G. Freeman, a specialist in children's diseases, said yesterday that the death rate of infants in this city had been materially reduced in the last ten years.

"There are seven or eight cities in this State in which the mortality rate among infants is higher than it is here," he declared.

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TO-DAY will be the last opportunity you'll have this season to buy a $15, $18 or $20 suit at $9.75. Come as early as possible, for there are only 100 of these suits, and it is likely they'll be sold out long before closing time—12:30 noon. Second Floor.

$9.75 None but high-priced tailors could duplicate the style and finish of these suits, and if they used as good material, they'd have to charge you between $25 and $30. We've been selling them regularly up to $20.

$9.75 Two Garment suits. Three garment suits. $9.75

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Clearing all children's straw hats at..... 95c

Negligee shirts at 89c.

LOT of dollar-fifty shirts ordered for delivery June 15 have just arrived. We wired the manufacturer that we could not accept them. His reply is to sell these shirts immediately at a price that will cover cost of material, and charge loss to him.

Main Floor.

This is by all means the biggest bargain ever offered to men who dress well, as these shirts are in the very neatest patterns shown this year—made of best quality of madras and percales, attached and detached cuffs, plain or plaited bosoms—all styles, all shades, all sizes—200 dozen of the very best 1.50 shirts you have ever seen will go before 12:30 to-day at..... 89c

$1.00 K. & E. boys' blouses at 45c

Mothers know how serviceable the K. & E. blouse for boys is, and at this price, they'll be here to-day to secure a season's supply—100 dozen—with collar attached or without collar; $1 value at..... 45c

These $3.75 bathing suits sold at $4.95.

THAT was only a few days ago. On this lot the maker reduced the price in order to clean his shelves for the season. Late for him, but just in time for us and you. Third Floor.

Made of fine mohair and brilliantine — fashioned in the most up-to-date modes and trimmed in plain or fancy braids—several models to select from at..... $3.75

Women's bathing suits in blue, black and garnet—box plaited—regulation style—high or low neck and other styles—effectively trimmed and exceptionally good value at..... 2.95

Brooklyn Knitting Co.'s bathing suits for men, $2.50.

Regularly $4 to $5.50. All colors. Shirts, quarter sleeves, some sleeveless; all fine quality worsted. $2.50. Main Floor.

1,000 rubber lined sateen bathing caps, special for this sale..... 25c and 50c

1,000 pairs bathing shoes, specially priced at, per pair..... 25c and 50c

Notion Dept.

Men's underwear.

A bargain that every man should hear of. White gauze lisle thread shirts and drawers—best grade that ever sold at 50c. All sizes—specially reduced—3 for $1. Each..... 35c

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Washington as His Secretary Knew Him.
The domestic side of the Father of His Country as revealed in his private correspondence with Tobias Lear. His troubles with servants and delinquent tenants and worries over the details of housekeeping. Shortly to be brought together in book form for the first time.

Uncle Sam Has a New Island.
It was acquired without bloodshed. In fact it was a present made by Nature and the result of a volcanic disturbance in the Bering Sea district. Prof. Hovey, geologist, tells how such things happen.

The Only Desert Laboratory in the World.
Description of the establishment of work outlined for one of the most interesting institutions founded by the Carnegie Fund.

Behind the Scenes in a "Smart" New York Restaurant.
The elaborate machinery you put in motion when you give your order for dinner.

The Housing of the Lone Woman.
"An Englishwoman in New York" compares the condition of the bachelor girl of New York with her London sister.

Foley's "Songs of School Days," Illustrated by Florence England Nosworthy.
To-morrow's "Song" is "The Conspiracy of the Seeded Raising."

Men and Measures in England.
Second letter by R. C. LEHMANN, Member of Parliament, well known as a journalist and amateur sportsman.

Why the Most Up-to-date Safety Appliances Often Fail in Railroading.

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AMERICANS DEFEATED BUT STILL IN LEAD

Athletics and Cleveland Also Meet with Reverses.

RAIN STOPS THE CHAMPIONS

Pittsburg Wins and New York Drops to Third Place—Chicago at 700 Mark.

The struggle for the American League championship became more complicated yesterday, when Chicago defeated the Greater New York team and the Athletics and Clevelands were overthrown. The contest has now developed into a four-cornered affair for the leadership, while the Detroit team should not be left out of the calculations. In the National League rain stopped the champions' first games with St. Louis and they fell back to third place in the race. Chicago just managed to defeat Philadelphia by a run, while Cincinnati scored a victory over Brooklyn by a score of 8 to 6.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 3; New York, 1.
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Washington, 8; Cleveland, 4.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 6.
Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis, (2 games.)
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	8	2	6	4	3	7	10	45	.608
Phila'phia.	6	—	5	2	7	8	10	10	45	.608
Cleveland.	8	3	—	3	6	4	6	5	44	.595
Chicago	3	3	8	—	9	6	7	9	43	.566
Detroit	3	3	4	9	—	7	6	8	40	.533
St. Louis.	4	..	7	1	3	—	6	8	38	.500
Washing'n	5	4	3	1	1	2	—	10	26	.351
Boston	3	3	1	3	1	1	5	—	19	.247
Games lost.	29	29	30	33	35	38	48	58		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	10	4	6	11	10	6	9	56	.700
Pittsburg	5	—	4	5	10	11	6	8	49	.636
New York	4	2	—	12	8	5	6	8	47	.635
Phila'phia	1	3	4	—	5	6	10	11	40	.506
Cincinnati	4	5	4	5	—	7	6	4	33	.418
St. Louis	6	4	2	5	8	—	3	4	31	.392
Brooklyn	2	4	4	1	5	8	—	8	28	.373
Boston	3	..	5	4	3	4	8	—	27	.342
Games lost.	24	28	27	39	46	48	47	52		

AMERICANS BEATEN 3 TO 1.

Chicago's Rally at Bat in Ninth Inning Gives Them the Game.

Four safe hits in the ninth inning, not altogether of the clean and substantial kind, with a fumble by Hoffman in centre field, gave the Chicagos two runs yesterday and enabled them to turn the tables on the Greater New Yorks by a score of 3 to 1. Previously young Hogg held his own with Owen, who was in excellent form, and up to the final inning each team had scored but one run, neither of which was earned. For four innings Hogg was a perfect enigma to the Chicagoans. Only two men reached first base in that time.

It was in the seventh inning that the Chicagos got the first run across the plate, Hogg sending O'Neill to first on four bad balls. Sullivan advanced him to second on a sacrifice, and he ran to third when Keeler caught Tannehill's long fly at right field. Hogg, with rather poor judgment, gave Owen a base on balls, and Hahn, the ex-New Yorker, followed with a smashing hit to La Porte, who was unable to field the ball cleanly, and O'Neill tallied. The outlook was more discouraging in the eighth inning, when Isbell hit safely and stole second. On a fumble by La Porte, Altrock, who had taken the place of Donahue, landed at first, and both runners were advanced on O'Neill's out. Sullivan, however, could do nothing better than to put up a foul to La Porte.

Tannehill opened the ninth inning with a single, but Owen struck out. Hahn made his second safe hit, and Jones scored Tannehill on a hit to Hoffman, whose fumble allowed Hahn to reach third. Isbell hit a foul close to the left field seats, which Delehanty captured, and Hahn reached home.

Although Owen was batted but scatteringly, the New Yorks had one or more men on bases in every inning with the exception of the first and seventh, but they were unable to score. In the eighth inning, through the poor effort of Pitcher Altrock, who succeeded Donahue in the seventh inning, the latter being put off the field by Umpire Sheridan for disputing a decision, La Porte's high fly back of first netted him two bases. By good base running he reached the plate when Tannehill made a low throw to first. Manager Griffith was also sent back to the bench in the sixth inning for arguing with the umpire when told to desist. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, lf	1	2	2	0	0	0
Jones, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	1	4	0	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	0	5	1	0
Donahue, 1b	0	0	3	1	0	0
Altrock, 1b	0	0	3	0	0	0
O'Neill, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	4	0	0	0
T'nehill, 3b	1	2	0	2	1	0
Owen, p	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	8	27	8	2	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Chase, 1b	0	1	7	1	1	0
Conroy, ss	0	0	0	4	4	1
La Porte, 3b	1	1	3	3	1	
W'liams, 2b	0	0	3	1	1	0
Deleh'ty, lf	0	2	5	0	0	
H'man, cf	0	1	2	0	1	
Kleinow, c	0	2	5	0	0	
Hogg, p	0	0	0	0	0	
*Yeager	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1	8	27	9	3	

*Batted for Hogg in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Bases on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 4; off Owen, 1. Struck out—By Hogg, 3; by Owen, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 11. Two-base hit—La Porte. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Sullivan. Stolen base—Isbell. Wild pitch—Hogg. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours.

AT BOSTON.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf	0	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	1	1	12	0	1	
Stone, lf	1	0	3	0	0	
Hemp'll, cf	2	2	3	0	0	
Wallace, ss	1	2	0	3	0	
O'Brien, 2b	1	0	3	0	0	
Hart'll, 3b	1	0	1	3	0	
O'Connor, c	1	1	4	0	0	
Pelty, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	8	8	27	18	1	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Parent, ss	0	1	2	1	3	1
Stahl, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Hoey, lf	0	1	2	0	1	
Ferris, 2b	0	1	2	4	1	
Godwin, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	
Hayden, rf	0	0	1	1	0	
Fr'man, 1b	0	1	11	1	0	
Armb'ter, c	0	0	3	0	0	
Tan'hill, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Glaze, p	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	1	5	27	11	4	

St. Louis	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Wallace. Stolen base—Niles. Double plays—Glaze, Parent, and Freeman; Wallace, O'Brien, and Jones. Hits—Off Tannehill, 7 in three innings; off Glaze, 1 in six innings. First base on balls—Off Glaze, 1; off Pelty, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Tannehill, 1; by Pelty, 1. Struck out—By Glaze, 3; by Pelty, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	0	2	0	0	
Sch'fer, 2b	1	1	2	4	0	
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
McInt're, lf	0	0	3	1	0	
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	
Lindsay, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	
O'Leary, ss	0	1	1	2	1	
Warner, c	1	2	3	0	0	
Schmidt, c	0	1	1	0	0	
Eubank, p	0	0	1	5	0	
Killian, p	0	0	0	0	0	
*Cobb	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	7	27	15	1	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	3	0	0	
Lord, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Davis, 1b	1	1	9	2	1	
Seybold, rf	0	2	0	0	0	
Murphy, 2b	0	1	3	2	1	
Cross, ss	0	0	3	4	2	
Knight, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	
Powers, c	0	1	7	2	0	
Coombs, p	1	0	0	3	0	
†Schreck	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	8	27	15	4	

*Batted for Eubank in ninth inning. †Batted for Powers in ninth inning.

Detroit	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—3

Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 8.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Chicago.—Adv.

Stolen bases—Schaefer, Jones. Two-base hit—Warner. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin, Eubank, Cobb, Lord. Double plays—Schaefer, O'Leary, and Lindsay; Schaefer and Lindsay. Struck out—By Coombs, 5; by Eubank, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 5; off Eubank, 4; off Killian, 1. Hits—Off Eubank, 8 in eight innings. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connor and Connolly.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Altizer, ss	1	1	3	2	1	
Stanley, rf	1	2	1	1	2	
Nill, cf	0	1	3	1	0	
Cross, 3b	2	1	2	4	0	
And'son, lf	2	2	1	1	0	
Schlafly, 2b	1	2	0	1	0	
Stahl, 1b	0	2	11	0	1	
Hayden, c	0	0	4	2	1	
Hughes, p	1	2	1	1	0	
Total	8	12	27	13	5	

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Bay, cf	1	2	1	0	0	
Turner, sf	0	0	2	4	0	
Lajoie, 2b	1	2	3	5	1	
F'man, 1b	1	1	12	0	1	
Jackson, lf	0	3	2	1	0	
Bradley, sb	0	1	1	3	0	
Buelow, c	0	0	0	0	0	
Bemis, c	0	0	1	0	1	
Bernh'd, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Moore, p	0	0	0	0	0	
*Congalton	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	10	24	15	3	

*Batted for Moore in ninth inning.

Washington	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	—8
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1—4

Two-base hits—Jackson, Bradley, Hughes. Three-base hit—Schafly. Hits—Off Bernhard, 10 in seven innings; off Moore, 2 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Altizer, Stanley, Nill. Stolen bases—Altizer, Cross, Anderson, Bradley. Double play—Jackson and Lajoie. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Cleveland, 6. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Bernhard, 3; off Moore, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 4. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Bernhard, 1. Wild pitch—Moore. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

CINCINNATI BATS HEAVILY.

Makes Five Three-Base Hits and Defeats Brooklyn by 8 to 6.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Cincinnati made five three-base hits in the game with Brooklyn this afternoon, all of them figuring in the scoring. Weimer was taken out of the box for the second time in two days. The local team won by 8 to 6. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	2	2	1	0	
Barry, cf	1	1	4	0	1	
Kelley, lf	2	2	1	0	0	
Jude, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Deal, 1b	0	1	8	1	0	
Delehanty, 3b	2	1	4	0	0	
Lobert, ss	1	2	3	1	1	
Schlei, c	1	2	3	4	0	
Weimer, p	0	1	0	0	0	
Wicker, p	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	8	14	27	7	2	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	2	1	1	0	0	
Lumley, rf	0	2	4	0	0	
Casey, 3b	1	2	3	0	1	
Hummel, 1b	0	1	8	1	0	
Lewis, ss	0	1	2	1	1	
Ritter, lf	2	2	1	0	0	
Bergen, c	1	3	4	1	2	
Pastorius, p	0	0	0	1	0	
M'Intyre, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	6	15	24	6	5	

Cincinnati	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0—6

Two-base hit—Schlei. Three-base hits—Kelley, 2; Lobert, 2; Delehanty, Ritter. Sacrifice hit—Pastorius. Stolen bases—Huggins, Jude, Deal, Maloney, Lumley. Double plays—Pastorius, Lewis, and Hummel. Struck out—By Weimer, 2; by Wicker, 1; by Pastorius, 2; by McIntyre, 1. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 1; off Wicker, 2; off Pastorius, 1; off McIntyre, 1. Hit with ball—By McIntyre, 2. Wild pitches—Weimer, Wicker. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Carpenter. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Sheck'd, lf	0	2	0	0	0	
Schulte, rf	2	1	1	0	0	
Chance, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	
Tinker, ss	1	1	3	2	0	
Evers, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	
Kling, c	0	1	5	6	0	
Lundgren, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	4	8	27	14	0	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Gleason, 2b	1	1	0	1	2	
Titus, rf	0	2	0	0	0	
C'tney, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	
Magee, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Doolin, ss	0	1	4	4	0	
Bransf'd, 1b	0	2	7	2	1	
Doolin, c	0	0	4	3	0	
Duggleby, p	1	1	3	1	0	
Total	3	10	*25	11	3	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hit—Gleason. Three-base hits—Titus, Schulte. Home run—Duggleby. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Doolin, Steinfeldt. Stolen base—Steinfeldt. Double play—Doolin and Bransfield. Struck out—By Lundgren, 5; by Duggleby, 3. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, 3; off Duggleby, 3. Wild pitch—Lundgren. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, cf	0	1	4	0	0	
Ganley, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Clarke, lf	2	0	1	0	0	
Wagner, ss	1	3	2	3	0	
Nealon, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	
Sh'han, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	4	1	
Gibson, c	0	0	4	1	0	
Leever, p	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	3	7	27	11	3	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Brid'l, ss	1	1	4	2	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	
Brain, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	
Bates, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Howard, lf	0	2	1	0	0	
Dolan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
O'Neil, c	0	0	4	3	1	
Strobel, 2b	0	1	4	4	2	
Pfeffer, p	0	1	0	2	0	
Total	2	6	24	13	3	

Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Nealon, Brain. Stolen bases—Wagner, (2,) Sheehan. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Leever. Struck out—By Leever, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

								R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	6	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	8	1

Batteries—Moren and Butler; Pardee and Shea.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	4	2	0	0	0	3	2	—	11	10	1
Rochester	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2	8

Batteries—Kissinger and McAllister; Walters and Carisch.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2—	5	0
Montreal	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2—	6	2

Batteries—Mattern, Le Roy, and Dillon; Drennan and Doran.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—	5	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2—	8	3

Batteries—Poole, McCloskey, and Barton; Burchell and Byers.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City.	39	24	.619	Newark	39	30	.492
Buffalo	40	27	.597	Montreal	33	36	.478
Baltimore.	35	28	.556	Providence.	30	38	.441
Jersey City.	39	24	.619	Toronto	19	44	.302

LUNA PARK'S EASY VICTORY.

Defeated Dreamland Baseball Team by Score of 11 to 3.

Luna Park's ball team won from the Dreamland nine yesterday at Coney Island by the score of 11 to 3. The game was played on the Manhattan Beach baseball field before a big crowd. Luna Park's nine journeyed to the field in automobiles, led by a band of fifty pieces, while Dreamland's representatives made a more spectacular trip on camels. Luna Park's team by occupation was composed as follows: Two "train robbers," an animal trainer, a candy "butcher," an assistant bookkeeper, a circus performer, two "spielers," and a stage manager. Ex-State Senator Reynolds led the Dreamland aggregation, which comprised a mixed outfit.

Luna Park secured a lead in the first inning and maintained it throughout the game. Dreamland was able to score in only two innings, due to the pitching of Parker, who struck out eighteen men. McGregor was knocked out of the box and O'Connor, who succeeded him, did but little better. Chris Dalton, P. H. McCarren's secretary, was one of the umpires. The teams and score by innings:

LUNA PARK.—Perry, left field; Parker, pitcher; Brown, catcher; Gardiner, second base; Davidson, first base; McMongal, centre field; Whitney, right field; Waring, shortstop; Matthews, third base.

DREAMLAND.—Robb, third base; E. McGregor, second base; Reynolds, first base; Dove, centre field; Rosenbaum, shortstop; Gordon, left field; O'Connor, pitcher; Walker, right field; Schwarts, left field; R. McGregor, right field; Freese, catcher.

Luna Park	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	4	0	—11
Dreamland	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3

BIG TRI-CLUB FLEET READY.

Corinthians Are at Glen Cove—Atlantics Cruise to Oyster Bay.

Thirty-five yachts of the Philadelphia Corinthian fleet, headed by Commodore E. Walter Clark, Jr.'s, Irolita, assembled last evening at Glen Cove to race to Oyster Bay to-day to join the fleets of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Atlantic Yacht Clubs for the joint cruise of the three clubs. The Seawanhaka Club expects an even bigger turnout, and the Atlantic Yacht Club boats, which will rendezvous at Sea Gate this morning and proceed to Oyster Bay, will bring the total up to 100 yachts.

It is uncertain what racers will cruise as no formal entry is required. The schooners Invader, Lasca, Quicksteр, Andromeda, and Eclipse will go, and Irolita, Effort, and Neola. Of the smaller boats Paladin, Pelegrino, Athlon, Sakana, Lotowana, Vivian II., Peggy, Regina, Gypsy, (ex-Tito,) Sue, Maid of Meudon, and Phryne are to compete.

The fleet will be under the command of Commodore E. C. Benedict of the Seawanhaka Club until Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday the flag will be transferred to Commodore Daniel G. Reid's Rheclair, and on Thursday and Friday the flag will be carried by E. Walter Clark's Irolita. There will be a reception on board of the Oneida to-night, and a dinner to the flag officers of the three fleets, and services to-morrow conducted by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Van De Water.

GOLF CUP IN DANGER OF GOING TO CANADA

Byers Must Beat Lyon to Keep the Championship Here.

TRAVIS'S DEFEAT A SURPRISE

Pittsburg Lad Wins by Steadier Golf —International Flavor to Final at Englewood To-day.

Eben F. Byers of the Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg, and George S. Lyon of the Lambton Golf and Country Club, Toronto, will meet to-day on the links of the Englewood Golf Club, New Jersey, to determine the amateur golf championship of the United States for the coming year. The survival of these two men, rare good golfers as they are, was not accomplished without some surprises during yesterday's play. The defeat of Walter J. Travis, thrice United States champion and once the British title holder, by Byers in the afternoon with a score of 4 up and 3 to play, was the event of the day. In the morning Travis defeated Jerome D. Travers, his young rival, by 3 up and 2 to play. This had been regarded by many of the critics as the crucial match, and after that the road to the championship seemed paved to the satisfaction of Travis. But even the best man will slip up on critical occasions, and Travis is no longer in a class by himself as was the case a few years ago.

The gallery at the Travis-Travers match was nearly as large as in the afternoon, Travers got a lead of one on the turn, his three on the seventh hole, 425 yards, from a long put being greeted with applause. On the eleventh he was two up. Two bad drives cost the youngster the next two holes, and a splendid drive on the fourteenth was bunkered. Poor approaching lost him the fifteenth hole, and perfect golf gave Travis the next hole and the match. The cards are:

Travis, out	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	4—39
Travers, out	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	2	4—37
Travis, in	5	4	5	4	4	4	4		—30—69
Travers, in	5	3	6	5	5	6	5		—35—72

While this match was going on, Knowles, the Bedford and Yale golfer, beat the Bostonian, Hugo Johnstone, by 2 up. Byers had an easy victory over the sole Philadelphia representative, W. T. West, by 5 up and 4 to play, while the Canadian and young Gilman Tiffany, who won the Hudson River championship last week, were having the hardest kind of a tussle. Tiffany had all the best of it in the early part of the game, standing 1 up on the ninth green. Lyon squared the match on the thirteenth hole. The next three were halved, and Lyon took the seventeenth, the home hole being halved. Inability to control his approach shots cost Tiffany the game. The cards are:

Lyon, out	5	4	6	4	5	5	4	3	4—42
Tiffany, out	4	4	5	5	4	6	5	4	4—41
Lyon, in	6	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	3—39—81
Tiffany, in	6	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	3—41—82

Byers's victory over Travis was a popular one. Byers won by steadier and better golf. A drive in the long grass cost Byers the third hole, but Travis drove out of bounds at the fifth and honors were even. Travis took the sixth by better approaching, but Byers won the seventh and eighth, the ex-champion needing five for the 130-yard eighth hole. The ninth was halved, leaving Byers one up. The latter won the next two in fine style, Travis being poor in approaching. He won the twelfth, but Byers outplayed his opponent through the green on the next two and was four up on the fourteenth green. The next was halved and the match was over. The cards:

Byers, out	4	4	6	4	4	5	4	3	4—38
Travis, out	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—40
Byers, in	4	3	5	4	4	4			—24—62
Travis, in	6	4	4	5	5	4			—28—68

The summary:

Championship, Third Round—Ellis Knowles, Bedford, beat Hugo B. Johnstone

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42nd St. At 8th Ave

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Most every man knows the "Guyot," and knows they're regularly sold at 50c. Here's a chance to save 21c.

100 Dozen Wash Scarfs, 15c.

25c. and 35c. is the price demanded for these scarfs in most shops. Wear them until they're soiled. A wash in the tub will make them new again. Special at 15c.

"American Silk" Underwear, 95c.

The standard price for this underwear is $1.50 a garment. They're cut down to 95c. for this special sale.

Athletic Shirts, 29c.

"Helvetia" is the name of this far famed brand, and not a shop in town demands less than 50c. for them. Special at 29c.

AND DON'T FORGET—There's mighty good picking in the two garment tropical weight outing suits specially priced at $9.75

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave

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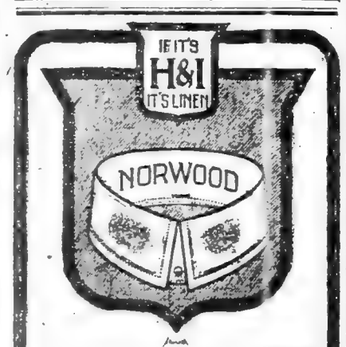

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BRITISH FLEET'S VISIT TO RUSSIA CALLED OFF

Czar's Government Thinks the Time Is Unpropitious.

FEARS HARMFUL INCIDENTS

Most Cordial Telegrams Have Been Exchanged Between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The visit of the British Channel Fleet to Russian waters has been postponed until a more propitious time.

The initiative in this decision came from Russia, which pointed out that the projected visit had been welcomed with lively satisfaction by the Russian Government, which saw in it an expression of sympathy for Russia on the part of Great Britain. Unfortunately, it was added, certain political parties in Great Britain and Russia fomented a sharp agitation with a view to connecting the visit with questions of Russian internal policy. The firm and loyal statement of the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, brought the question back to its proper ground and was appreciated at St. Petersburg at its proper value.

Nevertheless, it was stated, in view of the political crisis which was passing over Russia the Government could not help foreseeing that the arrival of British ships at a Russian port might cause a recrudescence of the agitation and incidents of a nature to harm the future relations of Great Britain and Russia.

Most cordial telegrams have been exchanged between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas.

The arrangement that the Channel Fleet should visit Kronstadt this Summer was made by the British Government as a manifestation of its policy of seeking more cordial relations with the Czar's empire. As soon as the decision was announced bitter opposition began to develop in England, and even members of the Government openly joined the opponents of the plan.

In Russia the news of the arrangement had the effect of encouraging the Revolutionists to declare that Great Britain was on their side and that the visit of the British fleet was to be a manifestation of this sympathy.

In the House of Commons on July 5 several members attacked the Government for its decision to send the fleet to Russia, and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said in reply that the fleet would go entirely without reference to Russian internal affairs. The visit, said Sir Edward, would be in a friendly spirit, to pay compliments to the Czar and the Russian Nation. As a British fleet was in the Baltic last year and had not visited Russian ports it would be remarkable if a fleet should not do so this year.

DECLINES THE PREMIERSHIP.

Shipoff Refuses Czar's Offer—Emperor Consulting Witte.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Associated Press learns from a reliable source that Emperor Nicholas has offered the Premiership to Dmitri Shipoff, but that he has refused it on the ground that he is not a member of the majority party in Parliament, and that the only possible Cabinet in the present crisis is one composed of Constitutional Democrats. He holds, therefore, that he cannot even be a member of the Cabinet.

Reports were afloat in the lobby of the lower house of Parliament this afternoon that the assassination of Admiral Chouknin was being used at Peterhof to influence the Emperor to agree to a dissolution of Parliament. The Associated Press was assured, however, that there had been no change in the decision to supplant the Goremykin Ministry with a Cabinet having a better chance of effecting a rapprochement between Parliament and the Crown.

The Emperor is reported to be in constant cipher communication, through Gen. Trepoff, with Count Witte, who is at Vichy, France.

The postponement of the visit of the British Channel fleet to Kronstadt has caused much hilarity among the Moderates, who look upon it as a sign that the Government has at last awakened to its position and is ready to accept the inevitable. The Conservatives, on the other hand, look upon it as another victory for the Moderates, which will soon be followed by a Constitutional Democratic Ministry.

The lawlessness which is now chronic throughout the empire is not expected to subside, but the most powerful influences in opposition to the Government are temporarily seeking to stave off a crisis. Unless the Government by a stupid blunder forces all the parties to make common cause, the crisis which all feared was imminent will be postponed until the Autumn.

An attempt was made in Warsaw to-day to assassinate Gen. Schwelkowsky, a member of the military tribunal. The General escaped unhurt, but his wife was wounded by two bullets.

CHOUKNIN SLAIN BY A GIRL?

Report That the Assassin's Sailor's Uniform Was a Disguise.

SEVASTOPOL, July 13.—It is credibly stated that the assassin of Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, was a girl disguised in the uniform of a sailor. No arrest has yet been made.

After Admiral Chouknin had become unconscious the following telegram was received from the Emperor:

"I am deeply grieved at this second infamous attempt on the life of a devoted servant of the Throne and Fatherland, who so bravely defended the discipline of my Black Sea fleet. May God restore you to health."

The night before his assassination the Admiral received a warning from the Terrorists that the sentence of death imposed upon him "for the murder of Lieut. Schmidt" which had been postponed, was about to be carried out.

ODESSA, July 13.—A revolutionary proclamation, clandestinely circulated to-day, jubilantly acclaims the death sentence "executed on Chouknin for the martyrdom of Lieut. Schmidt," adding that all the leading bureaucratic enemies of the people will be similarly summarily removed.

The proclamation is signed by the Odessa branch of the South Russian Revolutionary League.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Emperor Nicholas to-day sent the following dispatch to the widow of Admiral Chouknin: "I am deeply touched by the distressing news of the death of your husband. His loss is a great one to me and to the fleet. I share your misfortune and sorrow, which may God strengthen you to support."

STOPPED BY RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

Two Vessels Searched at a Prussian Port—Explosives Found.

HAMBURG, July 13.—The Neue Hamburger-Zeitung to-day says that two foreign steamers which were leaving Memel, Prussia, were detained and searched by Russian cruisers and that 80,000 cartridges and a quantity of dynamite were found on board the steamers.

PAINTERS' STUFF EXPLODES.

Girl Who Entered Their Storroom with a Candle Is Mortally Burned.

Painters worked all day yesterday on the second-story front of the double tenement at 2,288 Second Avenue, and when they stopped for the day put their buckets, containing white lead, naphtha, and other inflammable material, in a room just off the flat of Antonio Lameretti, who, with his wife and six children, lives in the rear of the house.

About 11 o'clock last night fourteen-year-old Elizabeth Lameretti, Antonio's daughter, started to lock all the doors on the floor. With a lighted candle in her hand she stepped into the room containing the paints. There was an explosion and her dress caught fire. Her mother ran to the rescue, but the girl had fainted and was lying helpless on the floor. Policeman Harry Houser heard her scream, and running to the room, wrapped his coat about her and put the fire out.

The girl was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said she would die. Firemen extinguished the blaze amid great excitement among the twenty families in the house. The damage to the building was slight.

BROOKLYN BUILDER KILLED.

Run Over by Parallel Cars on His Way to Coney Island.

Bertram H. Gruters, a builder, who lived at 819 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday afternoon by being run over by two cars on parallel tracks of the Smith Street line. Gruters was riding on a car going from Manhattan toward Coney Island. It was crowded, and he sat on the guard rail.

At Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street the car on which Gruters was traveling was approached by a flat car. The man leaned backward and was struck in the head. He fell between the cars. One car decapitated him, while the other passed over his legs. The body was soon identified and taken to his home.

BRYAN RECEPTION PLANS.

Invitations to Prominent Democrats All Over the Country.

The plans for the reception to William Jennings Bryan upon his return to this country were definitely laid out at a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee appointed by the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League at the Hotel Victoria yesterday.

Mr. Bryan is expected to arrive in New York on the Princess Irene of the North German Lloyd on Aug. 29. Mr. Bryan will be entertained on the private yacht of Edward Field Goltra of St. Louis, a college classmate of Mr. Bryan, till the next morning, Aug. 30. He will be met that morning by the reception committee at the Battery landing, and will be escorted in a carriage parade up Broadway to Central Park, across to Fifth Avenue, and thence down town to the Victoria Hotel, where he will rest till the evening, when the big reception in Madison Square Garden will take place.

Gov. Folk of Missouri is Chairman of the Reception Committee, and, on the motion of Norman E. Mack, invitations were sent yesterday to the Democratic members of both branches of Congress, the Chairmen of Democratic State and National Committees, Democratic Governors and Mayors, to act as honorary members of the Reception Committee.

The Executive Committee was selected as follows: Norman E. Mack, Chairman; Nathan Straus, O. H. P. Belmont, Spurton Harrison, Alexander Troup, Tom L. Johnson, Acting Mayor P. F. McGowan, John W. Tomlinson, A. H. Eastmond, H. W. Walker, Controller Herman A. Metz, William Hoge, John T. McGraw, Lewis Nixon, Daniel J. Campbell, Henry George, Mayor John S. Fitzgerald, William J. Stone, and Edward F. Goltra.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Charles Boesenhenstein, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, announced to-day that arrangements are to be made to carry a delegation of 100 "distinguished Illinois Democrats" to New York on a special train to meet William Jennings Bryan when he returns from Europe. The promoters of the scheme hope to carry along such irreconcilables as Carter H. Harrison, Robert E. Burke, Roger Sullivan, Clarence Darrow, James A. Quinn, and Andrew Lawrence, to say nothing of representatives from down State.

THE DEUTSCHLAND DAMAGED.

Strikes a Pier at Dover and Must Return to Hamburg for Repairs.

DOVER, July 13.—The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, from Hamburg yesterday via Dover and Cherbourg for New York, while leaving Dover this morning collided with the Prince of Wales's Pier.

The steamer immediately anchored off the Admiralty Pier, in order that the extent of the damage she had sustained might be investigated, and it was found to be so great that she was unable to proceed.

The Deutschland was split from her bow rails to her keel, but her watertight compartments prevented her from making much water.

It is believed that the collision was due to an error in the engine room.

The passengers and mails were landed and sent to Southampton, where they will be taken on board the American Line steamer New York. Among the passengers were Felix Adler and Henry D. Lyman.

The Deutschland will return to Hamburg for repairs.

KAISER TO SEE HIS UNCLE.

Berlin Paper Says the British and German Monarchs Will Meet.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Lokal Anzeiger to-day says it has learned that King Edward will meet Emperor William at Friedrichskron Castle, near Homburg, in the latter part of August. The King, it is added, will stop at the castle on his way to Marienbad, where he goes yearly to drink the waters.

Inquiries made at the Foreign Office regarding the Lokal Anzeiger's assertion elicited the statement that it was a matter which could not be discussed, even to the extent of confirming or denying the statement.

It has been reported several times lately that King Edward and the Emperor would meet soon, with the object of reaching both a personal and a political understanding.

Telephone Company at Auction.

TRENTON, N. J., July 13.—The entire rights of the Inter-State Telephone Company of Trenton will be sold at auction in the Sheriff's office here on Aug. 15. The sale will include all the lines, both telephone and telegraph, telephone exchanges, electric appliances, rights of way, stocks, bonds, securities of other companies, corporate rights, franchises, and real and personal property of the company. The sale is a part of the reorganization plan of the company.

Income Tax in France Approved.

PARIS, July 13.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 448 to 43, approved the declarations of Finance Minister Poincaré in favor of an income tax, thus insuring its adoption at the next session of Parliament. The project places the main burden on large fortunes, exempting the smaller incomes.

Soap Caused Explosion on Liner.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—A Coroner's jury to-day found that the explosion on June 14 on board the steamer Haverford of the Red Star Line, from Philadelphia June 2, resulting in the loss of about a dozen lives, was caused by inflammable vapor from the naphtha soap which formed part of her cargo, but that there was no evidence to show how it was ignited.

We Want Your Wife

Who cannot eat anything without Fermentation, Acidity, Gases; that Fullness, Lump, Distress after Eating, Nausea, to "Try One More Good Dinner," anything she desires, and *while eating sip*

MAN-A-CEA WATER

You Can Stop Her Suffering to-day

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.

and all First-Class Grocers and Druggists.

WAISTS—silk, embroidered net, lingerie and tailored linen, exponents of correct styles, high quality and conscientious workmanship.

We have them in wonderful variety and at greatly reduced prices.

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
Fulton and Smith Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAWYER GIBSON CHARGES ATTEMPTED BLACKMAIL

Accusation Against Mrs. Shippo Stops Kinnan Inquest.

AGED MOTHER TESTIFIES

Talks in a Hazy Way About the Murder on the Porch of Her House in the Bronx.

Burton W. Gibson, formerly lawyer for the aged Mrs. Louise F. Stenton and her daughter, Mrs. Alice Kinnan, who was murdered on the front porch of the old Stenton mansion, at Washington Avenue and 189th Street, on the night of June 8, gave Coroner McDonald's inquest in the Bronx yesterday an important turn by offering an affidavit accusing Maria Shippo, the Italian woman who lived in the basement of the Stenton house. He practically charged her with attempted blackmail.

At the hearing on Thursday Mrs. Shippo made several accusations against the lawyer. Almost immediately after the affidavit had been read Coroner McDonald adjourned the hearing until Monday at 10 o'clock, and ordered Police Captain Price to make a thorough investigation of the blackmail charges.

Lawyer Gibson's accusation came out in the testimony of Detective Sergeant Price of the Bronx Detective Bureau.

"Mr. Gibson came to me," he told the Coroner, "and told me a morning newspaper reporter had warned him that he was going to be 'shaken down.' Later Gibson said Mrs. Shippo was trying to arrange an interview with him. I advised him not to keep it."

"What actual proof have you that Mr. Gibson was to be blackmailed?" asked the Coroner.

"None except that contained in an affidavit that Gibson had prepared and shown to me in which he alleged that Mrs. Shippo was to blackmail him."

"Give me the affidavit," directed the Coroner to Gibson. The lawyer handed it to him. The Coroner then read the statement. It was to the effect that Mrs. Shippo had met Mr. Gibson on the night of July 3 under the elevated railroad at 156th Street in keeping an appointment they had made. Mrs. Shippo, according to the affidavit, had told him she had something important to tell him. Gibson declares that when they met she asked him for $800 for her garden in the Stenton grounds. She said she wanted to move.

"The reason I want the money," Gibson swears she said, "is that I have valuable information which I haven't told you or the police. It will be damaging if told."

"I won't give you $300," Gibson says he told her, "but I will give you $100."

"Well," he says Mrs. Shippo answered, "it'll cost you more money than that if you don't pay me. I'm going to get a lawyer to fight for me. I can tell the name of the man who killed Mrs. Kinnan. I've seen him coming to the house many times. When Mrs. Kinnan was being killed I heard her screams and ran out in time to see four blows struck. When the man saw me he ran away. I know the man, and I mean to tell all I know unless you give me the money."

"Who is he?" Gibson says he asked.

"I know, but I won't tell unless you give me the money," she is alleged to have replied.

"The sum of $300 is too much," he says he told her; "I advise you to go and inform the police about all of this."

Mrs. Shippo was called to the stand after the affidavit had been read. She denied that she had ever told Gibson any such story, and flatly contradicted the lawyer, telling the same story she had offered the Coroner on Thursday. Coroner McDonald then called Mr. Gibson, but Deputy Assistant District Attorney Cardozo, after a consultation with Capt. Price, asked that Gibson should not be heard until Monday. He explained that in the meantime Capt. Price would make an investigation of the blackmail charges. Coroner McDonald agreed to Mr. Cardozo's proposal and soon after that the hearing was adjourned.

An interesting feature of the hearing yesterday was the testimony of Mrs. Stenton, who had the stand for an hour or more. Mrs. Stenton was closely cross-examined by the Coroner, and gave her answers in a feeble, faltering voice. Tears rolled down her cheeks several times, and frequently her memory was plainly at fault. She told how the doorbell had been rung on the night of the murder; how her daughter had opened the door against her advice, and had gone out upon the porch.

"Did you hear her talking to anybody?" she was asked.

"No," was the reply.

Mrs. Stenton also testified that she said, "Alice, speak to your mother," but that she got no reply.

After saying that she had not "the slightest idea" who killed her daughter, this question was put to her:

"Do you remember if a man called on the night before the murder?"

"No," answered Mrs. Stenton, after a pause, "I don't recall it."

"Who called?" insisted the Coroner.

"I don't remember," replied Mrs. Stenton, after looking at Lawyer Gibson.

"Mrs. Shippo testified that there was lots of noise in the house that night."

"There was no such thing that I can remember," said Mrs. Stenton. "No one is allowed in my house at that time of night."

"Was Mr. Gibson there that night?"

"I don't know," she answered, and then adding a moment later: "Not to my knowledge."

A few minutes later she said she was sure he was not there.

Mrs. Stenton created the impression that her mind was not quite clear by wandering off into a discussion of irrelevant subjects in the cross-examination.

Jacob Carpenter, a colored tenant on the Stenton property; Patrick Kennedy of 722 East 189th Street; Mrs. Mary Lee of 4,678 Third Avenue, Dominick di Nofrio, Michael Shippo, husband of Mrs. Shippo, and Dr. John F. Bourke of Fordham Hospital were also examined, but did not throw much light on the case.

"My Word—Isn't It Absurd"

to go racing downstairs and out to a pay station to telephone when you can get a telephone of your own at such a trifling cost.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey Street

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
6TH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

Quick Talk for a Short Day

THE morning is for you—the afternoon for us, to-day. Store closes to-day at one o'clock.

But it will be a busy morning. We have made some extraordinary offers which will appeal with especial force to the thousands of men and women who will count to-day as one of the great days of the year—the day their vacation begins.

This is a good store for last-minute shopping. Service is quick here and under our "separate cashier" system there is none of that long waiting for change that distinguishes the average large store.

Moreover, no amount of hurry is dangerous. We *guarantee* everything we sell. If it doesn't suit you, you get your money back for the asking without hesitation or red tape.

Many stores *say* this. We both say it and live up to it.

Here are some of the reasons why we shall have a busy morning:

Men's Suits---Decidedly "Extra Special"

Ideal for Vacation and Outing Wear

Two- and Three-Piece Summer Suits in Styles and Fabrics That Have Sold at $10—Few Hundred Only, and Only as Long as They Last, at $5.50

THIS is an encore of a similar offer last Saturday morning which gave us the biggest half-day's business the Clothing Store had ever known. To repeat the offer, we have had to take 300 suits out of our own $8.50 line and mark them $5.50. Our $8.50 line, it must be remembered, consists of suits that ought to sell at $10 and $12.50.

Three-piece Blue Serge Suits, in pure worsted serge, color guaranteed.
Three-piece Fancy Worsted Suits, in a good choice of popular patterns.
Two-piece Outing Suits, in Worsteds, Flannels, Crashes and Homespuns.
Only 400 Suits; choice while they last, *$5.50.*

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

Youths' Summer Suits

Two- and Three-Piece $6 Suits To-day at - - - **$3.50**

Three-Piece Cheviot Suits, all colors.....
Three-Piece Cassimere Suits, all colors.....
Two-Piece Outing Suits, in cassimeres and homespuns.....
} Your Choice at $3.50 while they last.

The Sale of Boys' Suits at $2 Continued This Morning

Russian Blouse Suits, Sailor Blouse Suits, Norfolk Jacket Suits, Double-Breasted Belt Suits, sizes all complete.....
} Your Choice $2

Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

A Good Day to Get Shoes

Best Styles and Leathers—Sold up to $3 and $4, at..... $1.90

Men's Shoes—The best offer in this department is the offer to sell you any tan shoe in the store, whatever its former price, at..... $1.90

This includes even our own Foot Mould Shoes—former prices, as all New York knows, being $3 and $4.

Women's Shoes—We have divided the entire stock of women's tan Oxfords into two lots and priced them as follows:

All that were $3, $4, and $5..... $1.90

All that were $2.50 and $2..... 98c

We include at the same low prices a number of very fine white shoes and Gibson ties and pumps. (Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Good Things for Sunday's Dinner

Ducks—Fancy Long Island Spring Ducks; lb... 16c

COFFEE—Siegel Cooper's Famous Popular Blend; 5 lbs., $1.20; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 28c

TEAS—Family Mixed, Gunpowder, Oolong, or India Ceylon, regular 45c. quality; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

HOME-MADE JAMS—All varieties, including raspberry and strawberry; doz., $1.75; 1-lb. glass jar..... 15c

SUGAR WAFERS—Huntley & Palmer's Vanilla, Raspberry, Lemon or Coffee, ½-lb. net weight package, two for 35c; each..... 18c

SARDINES—Latour brand, fine imported, ¼'s, with key opener; doz., $1.25; can..... 11c

GRAPE JUICE—Fountain quality, pure unfermented; pts., doz., $2.30; each. 20c

COCOA—Fountain quality, equal to the much advertised brands; 1 lb., 30c; ½ lb..... 16c

Rib Roast—Choice cuts of prime Rib Roast, boned; lb..... 14c

PEACHES—Gold Medal, sliced Lemon Cling; 1-lb. tall can, doz., $1.65; can. 14c

SALMON—The Famous Deer Head Red Alaska; doz., $1.40; can..... 12c

SUGAR—H. & E. Crystal Dominoes; regular price 45c; 5-lb. box..... 33c

LEMONS—Fancy Messina, large, juicy fruit; doz..... 15c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fourth Floor.)

Good Cigars at Factory Prices

IMPORTED LORD BEACONSFIELD, in two sizes— CAMELIAS—box of 50..... $5.00
PERFECTIONADOS—box of 25..... $3.75
VAN DYCK—Key West, Clear Havana; box of 100..... $6.75
CLEAR HAVANA ROTHSCHILDS—All Havana, box of 100..... $4.50
PANATELAS DE CUBA—Bona-fide Havana smoke; box of 100..... $3.00
CLEAR HAVANA RESAGOS—10c quality; box of 50..... $2.00
ROBERT BURNS or GREAT METROPOLIS—10c brands; box of 50 $2.50
CREMO or SUPREMACY—5c brands; box of 50..... $1.50
PRIZE AMERICAN PERFECTOS—Sumatra wrapper; box of 50..... $1.25
KEY WEST EXTRAS—5c smoke; box of 50..... $1.00

Las Palmas—All Havana little cigarros; regularly $2.50; box of 100.. $1.50

25,000 Cigars at Less Than Cost of Manufacture

They represent the surplus stock of a well-known manufacturer, all Sumatra wrapper, with long mixed Havana filler; assorted brands in all desirable sizes.

Lot 1 Boxes of 25 at 95c | Lot 2 Boxes of 50 at $1.75 | Lot 3 Boxes of 100 at $3.45

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

HAITI NOT REPRESENTED.

Failure to Take Part in Rio Janeiro Conference Causes Surprise.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Venezuela and Haiti are the only two American republics that have not named representatives to the Pan-American Conference, which will open at Rio Janeiro on July 21. President Castro is so angry because Caracas was not selected as the location for the conference that it was never expected that he would send representatives to Rio Janeiro, but Haiti has shown a friendly attitude toward the conference, and its failure to send a delegate is causing much comment in diplomatic circles.

Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, ex-Assistant Secretary of State and a leading authority on international law, is now on his way to Rio Janeiro, and will attend the conference. Prof. Moore does not go in any official capacity, but Secretary Root and the American delegates are all his intimate friends, and because of his association with many pending cases which involve the Drago and Calvo doctrines his attendance at Rio Janeiro is regarded as very fortunate.

UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Second Lieut. J. C. Peterson is transferred from the Sixty-second Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

First Lieut. B. P. Disque, Third Cavalry, is detailed for general recruiting service, and upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty at the recruit depot.

Col. J. E. Greer, Ordnance Department, will make six visits to Milltown, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material.

Col. W. M. Wallace, Fifteenth Cavalry, upon his own application is retired from active service Oct. 2, when he will have completed forty years' service.

First Lieut. W. G. Penfield is assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry, and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Capt. G. T. Scott is transferred from the Eighty-fifth to the Forty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. E. P. Pearce, Seventh Infantry, now on duty with the Twenty-second Infantry, is transferred to that regiment.

Capt. R. B. Powell, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to his regiment.

Capt. E. T. Wilson, upon the completion of the course of instruction at the school of submarine defense, Fort Totten, will report to the Chief of Artillery for assignment to temporary duty in his office.

The following-named officers, now detailed as First Lieutenants in the Ordnance Department, are detailed as Captains in that department, to complete the period of four years for which they were originally detailed: L. T. Hillman and H. B. Jordan.

The Navy.

Lieut. J. K. Robinson, to Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., for treatment.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton to the Franklin, as Executive Officer.

Lieuts. F. H. Brumby and A. P. Fairfield, to home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Maryland, at Boston; Uncas, at Bradford; Alabama, at Tompkinsville; Yankton, at Rockport; Princeton, at Seattle; Stockton, at Annapolis; Lebanon, at Norfolk, Marietta, at Monte Christi; Quiros, at Che-Foo.

Sailed—De Long, from Norfolk for cruise; Columbia, from Monte Christi for San Juan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANTONIDES, Isabella C.—James G. Johnson et al.	$88
AUFRUANGER, Julius C.—Alfred C. Dodge	84
ALEXANDER, Henry P.—Julius Lewin.	184
ACCONCIA, Pasquale—People, &c.	500
BUCHLER, Zeno—Maynard N. Clement	600
BARNETT, Samuel—Daniel L. Korn et al.	44
BERTHOLD, Richard—14th St. Bank	1,225
CUYLER, Telamon—Chas. C. Marsh et al	215
COOLEY, James C.—Wm. S. Currie	51
CORNELL, Chas. G.—Mary E. Waydell et al., costs	98
DE LUCA, Giovanni—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.	225
DZIKOWSKI, Peter—Joseph Leiblein	231
ESRICK, Louis and Alex.—Eagle Roller Mill Company	126
ENSIGN, Wm. S.—Joseph O. Daniels	40
ECKERT, Daniel—Geo. R. Sutherland	82
ENGLISH, Chas.—People, &c.	500
ENGLISH, Louis—Same	500
FOSNER, Edw. S.—Moses Straus Co.	279
GALLAUNER, Edmund—John H. Parker Co	551
GRAHAM, Charles—Christian Evers and others	61
GRAHAM, Jas.—Eagle Roller Mills Co.	169
HAUF, Hugo J.—Federal Sign System Electric	89
HELD, Zerlina—John Callaghan	1,120
HOCHBERG, Adolph—Simon Burnitzky.	61
HOTTENROTH, Adolph C.—Hugo Hirsch and others, costs	120
KUBA, Betsy—Manilla Anchor Brewing Company	231
KRIPPNER, Ernest—Eagle Roller Mill Company	60
KOSOWER, Abraham—Jacob Rothman	1,658
KAYSER, Leopold—Jennie Reinheimer	43
LISCHINSKY, Sarah—Solomon Kaufman	256
LEVINE, David—Jacob Bernstein	49
LEVY, Sarah—Eagle Roller Mill Co.	83
MONAHAN, Patrick—United Confectioners' Association	19
McRAE, William—Patrick M. Sweeney.	222
McGUIRE, George—Louis Rothmansky.	34
NEVELSON, Bernard—Barnett Levy	52
O'BRIEN, James—Saul Levine et al.	58
ONATIVIA, Louise—Wm. S. Currie	125
ROSENBERG, Isaac D.—Augustus Treadwell	59
ROTH, Albert—Marvin R. Radcliffe	53
REINER, Louis—Samuel C. Van Dusen et al.	60
RUCKERT, Chas.—Louis H. Schenck	23
SLATTERY, James—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	58
SMOCK, Clarence Mc K.—Lucerne Hotel Co.	150
SCHEUER, Wm.—14th St. Bank	1,225
SEIFERT, Philip—Cons. Beef Co.	40
SCHLEIFF, Saml.—Abram Schultz	232
SINGER, Frank—Same	232
SIRE, Meyer L.—Elme Deane	180
SUGARMAN, Louis—People, &c.	1,000
SEDGWICK, Walter N.—Same	1,000
TOMPKINS, C.—Geo. R. Sutherland	82
UNDERHILL, R. W.—M. B. Waydell et al., costs	98
VIROTTO, Cesare—People, &c.	500
WOHLSTETTER, Philip—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	807
WALKER, Hannah W.—Henry Solomon.	94
LUDIN REALTY CO.—H. B. Pitcher	499
NETHERLANDS CONSTRUCTION CO.—Henry R. Remlein et al.	967
BRONX STEAM LAUNDRY CO.—N. Y. Petroleum Soap Co.	49
THE COLEMAN STABLE CO.—Geo. G. Fry	253
AUTO LIGHTER CO.—Fourteenth Street Bank	1,225
NATIONAL SURETY CO.—John S. Carlisle	28,898
HALL CAMP CO.—National Soapstone Co.	184

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BURKE, Francis M.—W. Steinecke, June 28, 1906 ..... $120

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FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25c COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

Pond's Extract Soap

The easiest, most delightful, most effective aid to Nature in building and maintaining a fair, soft, wholesome, clear-hued beautiful complexion.

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Two Through Trains Daily over the
UNION PACIFIC R. R.

BIERWIRTH, Richard—A. Bierwirth, Sept. 20, 1905	$40
CLARK, George C.—J. L. Adams, March 9, 1905	1,022
CURRY, John—E. D. Stein, Jan. 19, 1906	80
DURNBERG, Wm. H.—John Dewar & Sons, Limited, June 21, 1906	66
DOWD, Willis B.—M. M. MacRea, June 7, 1905	319
SAME—M. C. Anderson, May 13, 1905	111
DARLING, George A.—Hull Camp Co., May 21, 1906	251
DINSMORE, Wm. A.—E. H. Bennett et al., April 14, 1906, (released)	1,480
EARLE, Edward—D. McInnes, April 19, 1892	204
SAME—G. Earle, Nov. 15, 1897	28,750
FOLGEMAN, Nathan—G. Kahn et al., Jan. 19, 1898, (canceled)	21
FEIN, Samuel—A. I. Weinstein, Oct. 25, 1905	885
GOOGINS, Emma, or Parke—M. E. Strong, June 6, 1906	249
SAME—Same, June 6, 1905	134
GORGES, Bernadina—Chelsea Exchange Bank, June 16, 1906	510
KILPATRICK, T. Judson—Veteran Firemen's Asso., April 12, 1906	30
MOREHOUSE, Samuel—M. Monroe, June 22, 1906	267
O'CALLAGHAN, Thomas—P. Constable, May 22, 1906, (vacated)	5,333
OSK, Bernard, and Morris Glusberg—P. Roberts, April 29, 1905	466
PETERSON, Nicholas F.—Railway Advertising Co., March 5, 1902	106
WORTH, Harry J.—Butler Brothers, May 25, 1906	120
WESTENBERGER, Harry—J. H. Meyer et al., June 15, 1906	81
WILBUR, Magdaline—M. J. Then, Sept. 27, 1905	209
CRESCENT MERCANTILE AND REALTY Co.—C. De W. Rogers, May 7, 1906	70
SAME—M. D'Amore, May 7, 1906	70
RUSTIC CONSTRUCTION CO.—Necstyle Co., April 30, 1906	33
THE KNEPPER REALTY CO.—H. Oppenheimer, May 4, 1906	859

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A PROLONGED REVOLUTION.

At first blush the opinion of M. LEROY-BEAULIEU that the Russian revolution may "continue in various stages of intensity for ten and perhaps twenty years," seems opposed to all historic analogy. But it is to be noted that M. LEROY-BEAULIEU is reputed to be better informed as to Russia than any living student save Sir MACKENZIE WALLACE, and that Russia is more difficult to know than any other civilized country, on account of its vast extent, its varied population, and its government in the past by a small class. For the first time in its history something like a representative assembly exists, by the study of which the forces at work in the Empire may to some extent be discovered. Such study certainly reveals on the one hand great complexity, and on the other the absence of definite tendencies by the working of which the result may be forecast.

Mr. BERNARD PARES contributes to The Spectator of London a letter on the constitution of the Duma of the greatest interest. For one thing he explains how the elections by three stages failed to accomplish the aim with which they were decreed. The law providing for them failed to divide the final electors into one-man districts, but permitted all of them to vote for the delegates from an entire province. Thus it happened that in one province 90 of the 160 final electors were peasants, and they returned a solid peasant delegation, with one exception. By this curious error, or oversight, it comes about that the absolutists in the Duma number hardly more than a dozen, and the "Octobrists," or Conservative-Liberals, only sixteen. Practically the Duma is divided between the Constitutional Democrats, familiarly known as the "Cadets," (Ka-dé-ty,) the Group of Toil, and the Social Democrats, with the first named in a distinct, but small, majority. That the Cadets are able to make the good showing they do is due to the ability and force of their leader, Prof. MILYUKOFF, who is well known in this country by his striking lectures at the Chicago University, and by his recent book. Mr. PARES says of him:

> He may be described as the best type of the Russian "Intelligent"—a man with a mind as keen as a blade, full of resource, far-seeing, but with the most acute sense of detail. Beyond this, he is a born master, and has a breadth of knowledge and a sound sense which make him superior to any political bitterness or one-sidedness. This man united all the professional unions into a great union of unions, which represented almost the whole mass of intelligent opinion in Russia. He did more. He restrained the more radical members of his organization, and kept it in the wake of the Zemstvo men, until at exactly the psychical moment, just before the great strike of October, he carried over all his best colleagues into a new and definite political party, the Constitutional Democrats. This party, which he created, united the mass of professional opinion to those Liberal Zemstvoists who worked so long and so hard under Mr. PETRUNKEVICH. The experience of these Liberal Zemstvoists had now got a rank and file behind it.

The general purpose of the Cadets is to change the Government of the Empire to a Constitutional monarchy, with a Ministry responsible to the Duma. But to secure any footing in the Duma they have been forced to adopt a programme of definite measures more radical than they would wish, starting with a demand for universal amnesty and the expropriation and division of the land. Against this demand, and against the chief aim of the party, the autocracy and bureaucracy will offer the most obstinate resistance. Probably nothing short of armed rebellion, with the army seriously divided, will compel the Government to yield. This the Cadets would avoid so long as possible. In the meanwhile it is the talk of the lobbies of the Duma that the Government may concentrate troops in the region from Moscow and St. Petersburg to Warsaw and the German frontier and abandon the rest of the Empire to disorder. The mere contemplation of so desperate a course is evidence of the confusion that prevails. It is no wonder that so well-informed an observer as M. LEROY-BEAULIEU should predict a prolonged and indecisive period of revolution. But, as we remarked at the outset, Russia is so much of a puzzle that the predictions of the best-informed are liable to be at any moment falsified.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL.

We publish below an interesting little table giving the figures of passenger traffic of the ocean liners for the past seven years, divided between saloon passengers and second cabin and including those going out and those coming in. This table practically covers all of what may be called strictly tourist travel, as distinguished from immigration and emigration. It may be remarked also that the accommodations now afforded for the second cabin passengers are so nearly equal to those enjoyed ten years ago by the saloon passengers that there is little substantial difference in the classes that use the two. Between them they embrace nearly all who travel for pleasure or for business from one shore of the Atlantic to the other:

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGERS.

	Saloon.	Second Cabin.
1899—		
Out	58,000	40,000
In	55,000	52,000
1900—		
Out	66,000	52,000
In	68,000	70,000
1901—		
Out	61,000	43,000
In	64,000	64,000
1902—		
Out	65,000	46,000
In	66,000	73,000
1903—		
Out	65,000	53,000
In	67,000	93,000
1904—		
Out	68,000	57,000
In	68,000	93,000
1905—		
Out	76,000	60,000
In	77,000	107,000

The first thing to be noted in the disclosures of the table is that the number of incoming saloon passengers increased in seven years by about 40 per cent. and the number of incoming second-class passengers considerably more than doubled; the increase in the two classes combined was nearly 70 per cent. Probably this fairly represents the growth of the habit of travel among our people. As the increase in population has been in that time less than 10 per cent., the change is remarkable.

Another feature of the table is still more striking, and is not, on the face of the figures, easily to be understood. There has been a slightly greater number of saloon passengers coming in than going out since 1899, amounting in all, including that year, to 6,000. In the second-cabin passengers we find that there has been a pretty steady and a very large growth in the excess of incoming passengers, varying from 2,000 in 1899 to 47,000 in 1905, and amounting in all to 201,000 in the seven years. Are these arriving passengers relatively well-to-do immigrants? They are not persons who went out as saloon passengers and returned in the second cabin, for the numbers of the incoming saloon passengers are slightly greater than the outgoing. They are not persons who went out in one year and came back the next, for each year shows an excess of incoming travelers. If we have added to our population an average of even 50,000 a year who can afford to come to us in the relatively luxurious second cabins of the great liners, it is by no means a negligible fact.

FUTILE RADICALISM.

Mr. BRYAN has learned much, which is always a good thing, but he has forgotten nothing, and that is about as bad as it can be. Of his new learning he has recently put forth some examples which were applauded. The public began to hope that the old, empty formulas had been forgotten, the sterile doctrines abandoned, and that the dead issues would be permitted to lie undisturbed in the becoming drapery of their cerements. Evidently some suspicion has entered the mind of Mr. BRYAN that his "later manner" may put too great a strain upon the loyalty of his early friends; or, it may be that some trusted counselor had admonished him against putting on conservative fashions at a time when radicalism is rampant and the overthrowing of what has been is all the rage.

At any rate, Mr. BRYAN throws a whole lot of anchors to the windward in his London interview proclaiming that although he has always been a conservative he is now more radical than he was in 1896; that among all the principles he has advocated there is nothing to withdraw, on the prodigious record of his utterances nothing to expunge. He clings to his money doctrines, though admitting that the silver question is not a present issue. As for the corporations, he has abated not a jot of his resolve to lay them low, particularly those "aggregations of wealth which are organized for the purposes of public plunder." Accordingly, when the new platform is written it "is likely to be so plain that no one can mistake it, so strong that no enemy to Democratic principles will be drawn to the party."

That is all very well. Make the platform hot and strong, thunder about predatory wealth, pitch into the Trusts, and all that. But will Mr. BRYAN make the tariff his issue, or will he dodge it altogether? Will he have the courage to become the Democratic leader in an assault upon the great fortress of privilege, the fountain and origin of Trust ideas and Trust oppressions? Mr. BRYAN admits with rueful humor that President ROOSEVELT has "stolen his clothes," though he affirms that they were not all taken and that some of the purloined garments are a visible misfit. Will Mr. BRYAN let the Republicans make off with the rest of his raiment?

Secretary TAFT's North Carolina speech, which embodies the Republican campaign idea up to this time, contains no promise of tariff reform—of course not. But the day of judgment for the tariff Trusts and the tariff monopolies is hurrying on. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S war upon illicit privilege and corporate abuse is rapidly preparing the public mind for the greatest battle of all, the battle with the beneficiaries and defenders of the Dingley tariff. He has made it inevitable. By the time Mr. BRYAN takes the field, if he is to take the field, the railroad rebaters and the industrial monopolists will be so limp and helpless that all his shaking will do them no harm. Or if there do remain further victories to be won in that field Mr. ROOSEVELT can easily outbid Mr. BRYAN for the privilege of achieving them. Then, beyond escape, comes the tariff.

If Mr. BRYAN is not uncommonly spry, if he continues to waste time in croning over dead and forgotten things, the Republicans will again forestall him by pre-empting the tariff issue. He began his political career as a tariff reformer. In his two campaigns he had practically nothing to say upon that subject. If he could cure himself of that stubborn habit of looking backward and would cast a clear and penetrating eye into the rich future we are inclined to think that he would make himself the leader in the tariff fight. But if that is to happen, he must shut his ears to the evil counsels of his old advisers. They would confuse him with counsels of cowardice. The politicians are always afraid of the tariff.

THE REMAINDER-MAN'S PORTION.

When Cornell abandoned the experiment it repudiated the trust, and the consideration of the lease failed. When it abandoned all attempt to replant, it forfeited its right to cut down, either by the axes of its own professors and students or by those of its agents or contractors.—Argument for the People in the Cornell Forestry Case.

Control of the tract of forest land bought by the State in 1898 as the foundation for Cornell's School of Forestry was wrongfully delegated by the college to the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, in a manner to defeat the object of the purchase and to make the land unfit for experimental purposes in forestry. The forestry college failed. But the company, according to its contract, would have continued for a period of years to denude the forests of the State contrary to the decree of the Constitution that the tract be forever kept as wild forest land.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Rochester, the rest of the Judges concurring in Justice KRUSE's opinion, decided on Thursday against the appeal of the Cooperage Company. We think that the company will not care to avail itself of the leave granted by the court to plead again upon payment of the costs of the demurrer and of this appeal. It is pretty well established in law and in reason that when a trust is unfulfilled, or when a life tenant commits waste, the remainder-man has peculiar and inalienable remedies.

MR. STOKES'S LATEST DEPARTURE

Young Mr. STOKES is entitled to take himself with some seriousness, since he has been the candidate for a responsible office of a party that showed much more strength than any of the veteran political observers thought possible. When he decides to leave that party and to join another it is quite natural that he should explain his motives at some length, and no one can read his letter announcing the change without an impression of entire sincerity on the part of the writer. This is emphasized by the fact that the organization with which he casts in his fortunes is decidedly less promising politically than his former party was when he aided in forming it.

Mr. STOKES shows himself as benevolent in feeling and purpose as he is undoubtedly sincere. The inequalities of condition in the world which weigh upon his mind are very real and hard to bear. It is foolish to say that they are unavoidable, and that, therefore, it is useless to contend against them, for they have changed immensely for the better, from generation to generation, and their more rapid and effectual improvement has been the aim of many noble men in all grades of society. It is a justifiable aim, theoretically and practically, and he would be a stupid and selfish person indeed in whom it aroused no sympathy and admiration. When a young man born to wealth, with every opportunity for indulgence in luxury and relative idleness, elects to pursue that aim at the sacrifice of much that his usual associates value highly, and especially when he joins himself to an organization in itself unpopular and in many ways repulsive to a man of refined tastes, his action should be treated with candid respect.

Mr. STOKES himself freely admits that the "Socialists" with whom he has openly allied himself have in many instances manifested "bitterness and ill-will" and "gross materialism, economic and otherwise." He is content to explain this by attributing it not to the "Socialist philosophy," but to the reaction against the "monopoly, extortion, and oppression habitually practiced by the beneficiaries of the capitalist system." There is plausibility in the explanation, but it is not convincing. We fear that the unhumane and unsocial qualities shown by these many Socialists are the common inheritance of the race, and spring from much the same sources as the faults and failings of the rich. Systems, whether of one sort or another, will not greatly change these, save very slowly and in the gradual evolution of the race of which we can see strong proofs if we extend our comparison over sufficient time. In the meanwhile it is but fair to remind Mr. STOKES that the vices to which he alludes, whatever their origin, are exceedingly dangerous, particularly when they take the form, as very often they do, of assaults upon family life and those relations of the sexes which civilized peoples have now generally accepted. This is one of the most frequent and certainly one of the most offensive and mischievous of the demonstrations of opposition to the established conventions of society indulged in by a portion of the Socialists. It has its root in carnal lust, as much of the hatred of so-called "monopoly" has its root in greed. It is a thing not only to be deplored but sternly and openly to be denounced and resisted. Mr. STOKES can have for it nothing but loathing and condemnation. It rests with him and those like him to see that the party with which they have allied themselves has its standard of conduct and teaching raised by their influence. Otherwise their association with the party would but make the party more dangerous.

Why should the Indiana Democrats send their candidate for Governor abroad to set Chairman TAGGART right with Mr. BRYAN? Isn't TAGGART all right anyway? The Bryan Democrats forced him upon the committee in 1904, and, although he showed himself to be a guileless babe in politics, he astounded the committee by requesting a heavy cash advance out of the slender campaign fund to keep his home newspaper out of the hands of the Sheriff. That at once stamped him as a man of originality and new ideas. His trouble in the courts about his gambling houses discloses nothing new. All that was known prior to 1904. The French Lick Springs Hotel has been condoned. If there was nothing the matter with TAGGART in the last campaign, there is nothing the matter now.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Boycott on the Devil.

Posting bills is a profession, or a trade, or a trade-profession, or a profession-trade—if it isn't an art—that might well be expected by an à priori philosopher to develop in its practitioners pronounced opinions of one sort or another in regard to both aesthetics and morals. According to common report, however, it has not done so. The vast majority of billposters have seemed to care nothing at all about the artistic qualities of the posters they posted, for the statements made on the posters, or for the question whether the places where they put them should be billposted or not. But at last, we are glad to see, a break in this indifference has come, and, naturally enough, it has manifested itself in Chicago. The National Billposters' Association, assembled in convention there, has solemnly resolved that never more will its members put up, anywhere, a bill on which is pictured a devil, the Devil, or devils. We have studied this determination carefully and long, and confess that we cannot understand it. To be sure, the Secretary-elect of the association, one CHARLES BERNARD, seems to have secured the adoption of the resolution by asserting that such pictures "suggest evil," and by obviously profound statements to the effect that "suggestion and unconscious imitation are the strongest factors in forming the child mind," and that "the accumulated influence of constantly seeing hideous pictures of devils, carrying every suggestion of evil, cannot be estimated," but we cannot understand that, either, so Mr. BERNARD is no help to us. It may be an incriminating confession, but the pictures of devils that we remember produced in us no emotion stronger than amusement, and, instead of "suggesting evil," had rather the contrary effect of suggesting a creature mischievous rather than malignant, grotesque rather than horrible. That in itself may have been an evil suggestion, but we can hardly believe it. If the Devil be not out of place in theology—and it is but recently that theologians began to have doubts on that point—we cannot see why he should be banished from billboards. As for the Devil, or Satan, MILTON, with all his Puritan rigor, could not keep himself from making him a figure in several ways and in no small degree attractive, or at least heroic, and described him with a minuteness and vivacity that fully warrants other artists, the poster artists among them, in following an example so great. While pondering the action of the billposters' association, it suddenly occurred to us that the Devil, as a trade mark, has recently been brought into comparison with some other trade marks of Chicago origin, not altogether to the advantage of the latter, and that perhaps—just perhaps, mind—the billposters have been subjected to a "suggestion" of profit for themselves in boycotting all devils in order that one known to be free from pinfeathers may not be too well advertised.

Now the Scales Are Under Investigation!

Washington has not put any icemen in jail—yet—but it has menaced the fame of proud Toledo by casting an investigatory eye on the iceman's scales as well as on the iceman's prices. This is pretty terrible; perhaps it would not be an exaggeration to call it ugly terrible; a cynic indifferent to the giving of pain to those who represent "one of the country's great industries" might say that this extension of a cruel war was calculated to make such chills course up and down the back of everybody in the ice business that not one of them would have to use for any purpose any of his own merchandise, even in the hottest weather. And yet, after all, there is a dreadful something in the Washingtonian idea that a potential relation exists between the price of ice and the scales with which the same is weighed, and a sagacious iceman, if also a parodist, might murmur to himself: "Let who will fix the price per hundred pounds, so long as the householder keeps no tabs on my minion with the axe and tongs." Be that as it may, Washington has determined to keep tabs on the iceman's scales and his use of them, and the result was described in our dispatches yesterday from the National capital as "a panic in the trade."

A Distinction and a Difference.

One of our correspondents wonders why Americans should criticise Punch for ridiculing Mrs. LONGWORTH, when some of our own newspapers made remarks of much greater harshness about Prince LOUIS of Battenberg while he was in this country. Far be it from us to undertake the heavy task of defending the taste or the courtesy, or even the decency, of all that was said in our press of that amiable representative of royalty, but really it is one thing to attack a man, whether with good reason or without it, and quite another to hold up to derision a young woman who holds no public position, invites no comparison between Governmental systems, and has no long-cultivated indifference to such criticism as is the daily portion of Princes in these irreverent days. It is permissible to dislike Princes as Princes; it is hardly possible to dislike young women as young women, and hence there was an offensive personality about the attack on Mrs. LONGWORTH that was lacking from even the worst of the articles about the Battenberg. Does our correspondent see the difference? We do.

UNION LABOR AND VIOLENCE.

Attitude of the Housesmiths Not Typical—What Will the Unions Do?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial to-day—"At War"—the following statement is made:

"This community has been made aware that murder and the wanton destruction of property are among the methods which organized labor holds to be appropriate for the prosecution of its war against employers, against society, and against public authority."

Organized labor, of the intelligent sort, does not condone such acts on the part of any one, and is just as much shocked and disgusted as is any other element in society.

There are a number of instances which might be pointed to where organized labor has conducted its "strikes" with decency and honor.

Probably nine-tenths of the labor organizations would not stand for violence or bloodshed; then why include all in the denunciation intended to fit a specific case? UNION MEMBER.

New York, July 13, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public is interested in the attitude of labor unions toward such utterly devilish crimes as that committed yesterday at the new Plaza Hotel.

It is not fair to heap curses on an organization because some of its members are coarse and cowardly brutes. But here were some thirty members of the same union, employed together. If there is manliness, respect for law, or any human instinct prevalent in the body at all, might we not have expected that some of the thirty would make this thing impossible? They all seem to have agreed, deliberately, in perpetrating it, and the public will ask whether they may not be taken to represent the membership in general. If the public concludes that they may, let the union, and all unions, beware! Labor unionism will not die, to be sure, but the labor unions as they exist will be voted enemies of society, and then let them doubly beware.

The union may be able to put difficulty in the way of the authorities who would bring these unnatural fiends to justice. In so doing it will become a corporate aider and abettor of crime. It will be suspected of this attitude, whether guilty or not, unless it declares itself. On the other hand, it can publicly declare that it shares the common abhorrence of humankind for such acts, and offer to help in all feasible ways toward the conviction of its guilty members. Almost certainly its help would be effective regarding some of them.

Which course will the union adopt?

A FRIEND OF LABOR.

New York, July 13, 1906.

Ice Dealers Take Warning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About the middle of June an ice company notified its customers by circular (myself included) that on and after July 1 and until further notice the price of ice to private families would be raised to 50 cents per 100 pounds. You were good enough to publish my letter of protest.

To-day I received a letter from that firm saying "we supply private families at 40 cents and should be pleased to receive your order."

In view of prosecutions and imprisonment of the ice "hold-uppers" in various cities the companies in this city are evidently beginning to quake. DAILY READER.

New York, July 12, 1906.

Municipal Ownership.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Washington Market Building, with its rusty roof warped into hills and dales of sullen grief and gutters banged and bent into old junk, presents an interesting theme on municipal ownership—even the weather vane looking down from its lofty pinnacle has become so indignant over the ramshackle appearance of this old landmark that it no longer performs its duty, but points its arrow northwest with rigid indifference as to whichever way the wind blows. C. H.

New York, July 13, 1906.

Streets Flushed at Washington Market

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The streets around Washington Market were flushed and thoroughly washed to-night, and accordingly I desire to thank THE TIMES for publishing my letters; also the Health and Street Cleaning Departments. Furthermore, I desire to assure the latter that the washing is greatly appreciated, and their departments now stand A1. I trust the record will be maintained. PETER McGINNIS.

New York, July 12, 1906.

"Mr. Water Million."

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Mister 'Melon ripe en soun'—
Pile him in de cart!
He des kiverin' de groun'—
Bless his red, sweet heart!

He de fines' in de South—
Don't keer what dey say!
Keep me smackin' er my mouth
Clean fum dark ter day!

Think I keer 'bout cotton? No!
You des onderstan'
Whar de Georgy melon grow
Is de Promis' Lan'!

INTERNATIONAL HUMOR.

Punch's Latest Effort Compared with Some American Examples.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps Punch has a long memory. At any rate, Americans who hark back to the days when Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, visited our joyously irreverent land, must stand abashed at your contrasting Punch's interview with Mrs. Longworth and American funmaking.

In those old days Americans laughed from New York to Nebraska when some newspaper man evolved the audacious democratic greeting to the pampered scion of Albion: "Wales, how's your ma?" That had a fine flavor of rough humor for our guest, and the jest has its place to-day in standard jokebooks. Then Artemus Ward concocted an excruciating interview with the princeling, and our lesser humorists followed suit. Punch, in the article you condemn, fairly imitates these ancient witticisms of ours. We made the English heir-apparent talk cockney—as vulgar a practice as that with which Punch endows Mrs. Longworth of chewing gum. We made Albert Edward talk of his mother—a nastier, funnier thing than Mrs. Longworth's allusions, through Punch, to her husband and father, because the Prince's theme, as our funmakers made it, was the deferred but hoped-for vacancy in his mother's shoes. If Punch offends with "pappa" for the President, we made free with "Vic" and the "old lady" and "ma." Hardly a Roland for our Oliver, Mr. Editor.

Your point, however, is limited perhaps to present-day humor. Spanish Eulalie and Hawaiian Kaiolani are late enough instances, and surely these were representative American humorists who made fun of these women folks of royalty, without fear or shame. I cannot believe that for many years to come should the daughter of King or Kaiser or Czar—if endowed with Mrs. Longworth's striking personality—come into our humorous "midst," she would escape international funmaking quite as bad as Punch's. Democracy has its uses for satire, and American humorists will probably long continue to lead in irreverence for the mighty and their children. THE TIMES is estopped, I fear, from saying that Mrs. Longworth is not of the mighty, or that it has not contributed something to making her a public target. It was THE TIMES, I think, that first turned the jokelet about "Princess Alice" into a graceful but serious assertion that the daughter of our President is entitled to official international hospitalities. If she is she must take the bitter with the sweet; and we must stomach international jests about her chewing gum and her "pappa" more philosophically than aristocratic Britons stomached our fun with Albert Edward, his "orrible haccent," and his "ma." G.

New York, July 12, 1906.

AN OPEN SHOP TUNNEL.

No Favors for the Unions on the Pennsylvania Job, Japp Says.

The much-heralded conference between the committee of the Central Federated Union and Managing Engineer Japp of the Pennsylvania's East River tunnels regarding the demand of the labor leaders for the unionizing of the tunnel workers took place yesterday in Mr. Japp's office in Long Island City. The principal spokesmen for the committee were James Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union and Matthew McConville of the Safety Engineers' Union.

Mr. Japp said after the conference that it was similar to several others which had been held. It did not change the situation.

"They wanted recognition of the union," he said, "and I explained our stand. It was that we had no objection to the union, but we could not discriminate in favor of union men in employing tunnel workers."

Mr. Japp said he did not expect a general strike or any serious kind of strike. The meeting had been friendly all the way through.

Patrick Foley, who represented the Double Drum Hoisters at the conference, said that the conference had been merely preliminary and that the committee would do nothing until it had had a longer talk with Mr. Japp.

GOOD WEATHER FOR LINERS.

The Campania and Auguste Victoria Should Dock Early To-day.

The Cunarder Campania, from Liverpool, was sighted off Fire Island late last night. She made a fast run across the ocean, and should arrive at her pier in the North River in time to land her passengers about 7:30 o'clock this morning.

The Hamburg-American steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria is following the Campania to port, and is expected to be at her pier in Hoboken about noon to-day. She was reported by Marconi wireless seventy miles east of Nantucket at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This indicates that the Kaiserin has also made a fast voyage.

EXCISE DECISION REVERSED.

Appellate Division's Ban on Technical Violations of the Liquor Law.

The Appellate Division handed down a decision yesterday reversing an order of the Supreme Court, in which the higher court distinctly disapproves of technical violations of the liquor laws. The case was that of Charles Garfinkle, who has a billiard room at 200 Lenox Avenue, and who surrendered his liquor license on Dec. 31 last. It was shown that Garfinkle continued to sell liquor on the premises without a license, by first taking the liquor out into the hall, the pretense being maintained that it was obtained from a bar in the basement. The Appellate Division says in part:

"If such an evasion of the liquor tax law is sanctioned by the courts, it would be impossible to enforce the law, and it is probable that the number of liquor tax certificates issued would be materially reduced, and the revenue which the liquor tax law was designed by the Legislature to produce would be substantially decreased."

BOSTON'S GRAFT INQUIRY.

Free Passes, Rate Favoritism, and Aldermen to Come Under Scrutiny.

BOSTON, July 13.—District Attorney Moran made public to-day his intention of investigating the railroad and the gas and electric light companies with reference to alleged violations of the public statutes by such corporations. Among the offenses charged to the railroads are the issuance of free passes to members of the Legislature and discrimination against shippers.

Mr. Moran announces that he has retained at his own expense the services of a special attorney to conduct the preliminary inquiry. He also has announced his determination to resume the investigation of the Charlestown State Prison management and charges of bribery against certain Chelsea Aldermen.

No More Southern Pacific Passes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Congress having passed the Railway Rate bill, which prohibits the issuance of railroad passes, President Harriman of the Southern Pacific has sent out orders here to cancel the annual inter-State passes, which the officials of the road sent out at the beginning of the year. The new order will go into effect on Jan. 1 next, when the law becomes operative.

TAFT NOT TO JOIN SUPREME COURT BENCH

To Remain War Secretary and Go to Philippines in Spring.

IN LINE FOR PRESIDENCY

His Recent Course More Like That of a Candidate—Foraker Would Oppose Him in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The first official intimation that Secretary Taft is not going on the Supreme Court bench came to-day, and it was direct from Mr. Taft himself. He announced that he was considering the idea of going next Spring in his capacity as Secretary of War to the Philippines to attend the inauguration of the new native assembly, which is to begin the experiment of self-government in the archipelago. Justice Brown's retirement becomes effective in October. He will not sit at the next term of court, and his successor must be appointed before that term begins. Mr. Taft's declaration that he is considering the idea of going to the Philippines in the Spring is an announcement that he will still be Secretary of War at that time.

The President and the Secretary have both encouraged the delusion that Taft was going on the bench. This has had the effect of keeping other candidates away. The President did not want to be bothered and wanted to be left free to select his own candidate for the Supreme Court and therefore he and Mr. Taft took no steps to discourage the idea that Taft was the man.

This virtual announcement of his intentions by Secretary Taft explains his recent course, which is much more like that of a prospective Presidential candidate than of a prospective Supreme Court Justice. His declaration about the unconstitutionality of the grandfather clause, made the other day in North Carolina, had a queer sound coming from a man who was to mount the Supreme Court bench and to whom that question might be submitted thereafter. It elicited much unfavorable comment in the South, based on the assumption that he was to be a Justice. His freedom of speech then is now perfectly understood in the light of to-day's announcement.

Vice President Fairbanks is now practically the only man besides Secretary Taft himself who is talked of for the Presidential nomination. Secretary Shaw is considered to be out of it, and it is understood that he will go into the banking business in New York next Spring. Mr. Foraker's course on the Rate bill is universally considered to have withdrawn him from the race. The Foraker men bear Secretary Taft a heavy grudge, even though their chief is no longer a candidate, and they declared to-night that Taft cannot get the nomination because he cannot get the Ohio delegation. The precedent of 1892, when Cleveland could not get the New York delegation and yet was nominated and elected, does not weigh with them at all.

GRAIN MONOPOLY INQUIRY.

Government to Make Investigation of Methods Railroads Follow.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—An investigation is to be made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, by authority of a Senate resolution, of the elevator, grain buying, and forwarding business of the country, to determine to what extent special favors have been granted to them by railroad companies; the influence which the alleged monopolizing of this branch of business has had, the injury it has worked to grain producers; the extent to which railroads, their officers, Directors, stockholders, and employes own or control the grain-buying and grain-forwarding companies, and the manner in which such holdings, if any were obtained.

In pursuance of the resolution, the Inter-State Commerce Commission has sent a circular letter to every railroad corporation in the United States, requesting its responsible officials to furnish to the commission as soon as practicable the fullest information which will enable it to report to Congress next December along the lines above indicated.

The investigation will be thorough and sweeping, and the commission expects to be able, at the beginning of the next session, to lay before the Senate such information as may be of value to it in framing legislation regulating the inter-State grain traffic of the country.

WATERMELONS FOR SAILORS.

25,000 on Ice to be Sent to Domingan Fleet as a Reward.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Columbia has sailed from Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, for San Juan, Porto Rico, where some of the marines aboard the ship who have suffered from the low type of malarial fever at times prevalent on the Isthmus will have good medical treatment in the general hospital at San Juan.

The Navy Department has noted with gratification the thorough and conscientious manner in which the officers and bluejackets and marines of the Domingan fleet have discharged their onerous duty. So the department has decided to give the officers and bluejackets a treat. The big refrigerating ship Glacier will sail from New York on the 28th inst. laden with good things for the Domingan fleet. There will be enough fresh meat to last the sailors two or three weeks and all sorts of fresh vegetables, and one installment of 25,000 big watermelons on ice.

Chicago's Post Office Tunnel Ready.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Underground transporting of mail in Chicago will begin next Monday when tunnel connection between the Post Office and the Lasalle Street railroad station is to be put in operation. Postmaster Busse to-day announced that this tunnel is completed an dthat the tunnels to the other five railroad stations in the city will be opened by Sept. 1. The use of heavy United States mail wagons in the streets will then be abolished.

THE GIFT OF SPEECH.

Few the phrases that they know,
Maybe that is why
Years of intercourse with man
Don't teach them how to lie.

Whippoorwill keeps yelling loud
All the evening through,
No one ever heard him say,
"Hurts me worse than you."

Katydid just tells it out,
Folks are sure to know,
No one ever heard it yet
Mentioning John Doe.

Gray owl makes his nightly call
In the evening dew,
Doesn't mean to merely flirt,
Comes, to wit, to woo.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

EXPERTS GOT $1,000,000 IN A FEW MURDER CASES

Paid to Alienists, Chemists, &c., in the Last Twenty Years.

$100,000 FOR DR. WITTHAUS

The Question Arises Whether a Standing Insanity Board Would Not Be More Economical.

That something like $1,000,000 of the taxpayers' money has gone to defray expert testimony of one kind or another in the last fifteen or twenty years was the statement made yesterday by a person who for that length of time has been closely in touch with the working of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in this city. And he added:

"I can hardly think of an item of expenditure which, judging from the results achieved, seems less justified. Especially is that the case in regard to the money spent for alienists. Jurors, as has been shown in some recent cases, are prone to disregard entirely the testimony of alienists, and where they do not their testimony leaves the minds of even intelligent jurors blurred to the extent that it tends to defeat the ends of justice.

"This was the situation in the Terranova case, which is of sufficiently recent date to be fresh in the minds of all who follow the news. In that case, it should be obvious to everybody, the alienists were brought in by the defense for the sole purpose of furnishing to a jury, stirred into sympathy by the terrible story told on the stand by the young girl regarding abuses she had suffered at the hands of her victims, who were dead and unable to refute her testimony, an excuse for that reasonable doubt which provides a ground for the jury to acquit. A verdict which was a travesty on justice resulted."

Bills in Terranova Case.

In the Terranova case the bills sent to the District Attorney's office by the various experts who testified for the prosecution at the trial and who appeared before the commission in lunacy appointed by Justice Scott while the trial was in progress, reached the respectable aggregate of $5,955. Of the three alienists retained by the prosecution, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald charged for his services $1,695. Dr. Austin Flint $1,440, and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton $1,470. This includes the work they did before the commission in lunacy and which the court will pay. Dr. Frank A. McGuire, who receives a salary from the city as physician to the Tombs, came in for a $100 fee, and the three experts for the defense, besides the fees they obtained out of the sum allowed by the court for the girl's defense, have sent in bills for services rendered before the commission aggregating $900. Two other experts who were retained by the prosecution have charged $250.

Both in the Controller's office, where the money for these experts is being paid out, and at the office of District Attorney Jerome, where the bills are being audited and almost invariably scaled down before certified for payment, the opinion was expressed that the admission of expert testimony was taking on dimensions beyond all reasonable bounds.

Under ordinary conditions these expenses are defrayed from the contingent fund of the District Attorney's office. In recent years, however, according to a statement made at the Controller's office, special provision to meet the expenses of important trials requiring the services of experts invariably has had to be made through issues of special revenue bonds. This, despite the fact that District Attorney Jerome, after he took hold at the office of the prosecutor, has invariably given close scrutiny to all bills rendered by experts, and has even entered an agreement with the alienists who are regularly employed by his office under which they render their services to the State at a figure far below the fees they command when they appear under private retainers.

Patrick Experts Asked $100,000.

The bills for the Patrick case have not yet been settled, but according to an authoritative estimate, the expenses for medical and handwriting experts in that case up to date will not fall below $100,000.

In the Molineux case, which resulted in an acquittal, the prosecution spent approximately $66,000 for expert testimony. One of the experts in that case, Prof. R. A. Witthaus, the noted chemist, alone sent in a bill for $18,550. District Attorney Jerome was fairly staggered, and the bill was held up at his direction, but Prof. Witthaus went to court and recovered practically the whole amount with 6 per cent. interest.

Prof. Witthaus has been under a retainer from the prosecution in practically all cases in recent years where an expert chemist has been needed, and it is said that his fees during the last few years have aggregated something like $100,000.

In other notable cases, tried before Mr. Jerome became District Attorney, large fees were being paid for expert testimony, though not as large as those paid in the Molineux case and the Patrick case. In these latter cases the experts had their heydey of prosperity.

In the case of Mrs. Fleming, who was tried for murder in 1896, the city spent upward of $15,000 for pathologists, physiological chemists, and toxicologists. A similar amount was spent for medical experts in the case of Carlyle Harris, who was tried in 1892. From $15,000 to $20,000 was paid for the services of medical experts and chemists in the case of Dr. Buchanan, tried for murder in 1892 and convicted.

In the case of David Hannigan, who was acquitted in 1894 of the murder of Solomon Mann, whom he shot for having led his sister astray, $10,000 was paid to alienists employed by the prosecution to prove that he was sane. Medical experts reaped some $16,000 in the case of Dr. Meyer, tried for murder in 1891. Alienists received fees aggregating $10,000 for their work in the case of Maria Barbieri, an Italian girl, who was tried twice for murder and acquitted on the second trial. At the three trials of Dr. Kennedy for murder, all resulting in jury disagreement, the city spent nearly $10,000 for handwriting experts and chemists.

Question of an Insanity Board.

District Attorney Jerome declined to discuss the proposition of a standing insanity board, from which experts might be drafted for any murder trial where their services are required, a plan favored by a number of lawyers and medical authorities. But it is known that Mr. Jerome is keenly alive to the evil features of the present situation.

It is also very apparent that Mr. Jerome and many of his assistants who are prosecuting murder cases have been deeply impressed by the belated disclosures that brought the trial of Martin Tighe for killing his wife to such an abrupt close a few days ago, when it was shown that by a cheap trick Tighe had succeeded in cheating a corps of the District Attorney's high-priced alienists and the electric chair at the same time.

There is no doubt that Mr. Jerome would be in favor of doing away with the present system, which practically invites an insanity defense, because doubt, not to say confusion, in the minds of the jurors is almost the only logical outcome of the battle fought from the witness stand by experts with involved opinions and elusive theories for their weapons.

Mr. Jerome has not been slow to realize that with a standing insanity board, whose members were barred from accepting a retainer from either side, the bias that follows a fee would be absent, and counsel for the defense less apt to run the hazard of having their client undergo an examination by the experts unless his mental condition really should warrant an insanity defense.

Jury Might Decide, Says Garvan.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who prosecuted Tighe and who at the present time is preparing the case against Thaw, where it seems likely the defense will be insanity, said yesterday that the average juror pays little attention to the testimony of alienists and expressed as his opinion that it would be far better to let the jury decide whether a defendant in a capital case is insane to the extent of being excusable for his crime in the eye of the law. Mr. Garvan, however, believes that the constitutional rights of a defendant would be violated through the standing insanity board arrangement.

"When I say that jurors are apt to disregard expert testimony I refer merely to alienists," said Mr. Garvan. "Handwriting experts are necessary, as are chemists in the case where an analysis is required, and medical experts to define the effect of poisons or the cause of conditions observed in a human body. Chemistry is an exact science and so is pathology. Over the testimony of the handwriting expert can be exercised the control which insures accuracy or undoes the effect of the evidence, but that is seldom the case in testimony given by alienists. They voice opinions solely, which leave no opening for testimony to positively refute them."

THE "AUTO BUG" NOW.

A Garage Manager Tells the Court How One of Its Victims Acts.

Entomologists say they can't give it official recognition, but Ernest W. Wridgway, manager of the Peerless Automobile Company's garage at 220 West Forty-first Street, has it scientifically classified and catalogued, and declares he wants the honor of having seen it first. He calls it the "automobile bug." Mr. Wridgway told Magistrate Finelite all about it in the West Side Court yesterday, when he had Theodore Auguston of 525 West Fortieth Street arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct.

"What is it?" asked the Magistrate.

"It's the 'auto bug,' your Honor," said Wridgway.

"What?" asked the puzzled Magistrate.

"The 'auto bug,'" continued Wridgway. "This man's got it. It's this way: He wants to ride in automobiles all the time. When one leaves the garage he's on hand, and jumps into the seat to ride with the chauffeur until we have to throw him off. If there's only one seat he climbs upon the lap of the driver and sits down. He's got it bad, this auto bug. He's had it for several days, and something ought to be done for him."

Magistrate Finelite was satisfied with the explanation, and placed Auguston under $500 bond for six months.

ASBURY'S ROOSEVELT BEARS.

The Boardwalk Crowd Starts a Fad with Some Fuzzy Toys.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 13.—Many of the girls and women here started a new fad to-night. More than twenty of them were on the boardwalk, carrying miniature bears made of "ice wool," fuzzy, and as white as snow. The bears, with red, blue, and pink ribbons about their necks, were carried and fondled after the fashion of pet dogs. Sitting at various points the bear owners placed their pets on the walk and allowed public inspection. Two women carrying small woolly bears met each other on the boardwalk last night, and with a laugh stood their polar pets face to face.

"Allow me to present Teddy B," said the first, bowing with mock politeness.

"Happy to meet you, I'm sure," replied the other, bowing in return. "This is Teddy G."

Then they both laughed. Thus started the use of "The Roosevelt Bears" as a name for all the white pets, large and small.

ROMANCE TO END IN ALASKA.

Young Mt. Vernon Woman Will Join Her Fiancee in the Goldfields.

Miss Harriet L. Houser of Mount Vernon will start on Monday on a trip of more than 5,000 miles to Alaska to marry James A. Seller, formerly of this city, who has become rich in the gold fields. This will be the culmination of a romance that started many years ago when the couple were pupils in the Fifth Avenue school in Mount Vernon.

Mr. Seller left Mount Vernon about five years ago to seek his fortune in the Alaskan gold fields. About a year ago he returned home for a brief visit. He had been successful in his undertaking.

Miss Houser will go by rail to Seattle, and will then go up the Yukon River to meet her affianced husband. They will be married upon her arrival at his home.

CHANCE TO TAME LIONS

Offered by the Fearless Bostock to a Young Woman with Cool Nerves.

Wanted—A brave young woman of attractive personality and physique to present a trained lion. Former experience unnecessary. Salary to begin, $100 per week. Apply 11 o'clock A. M. Saturday, Bostock's Arena, Dreamland, Coney Island.

Bostock, the animal trainer, will be waiting this morning to see just how many New York women answer this advertisement. He says he wants a woman with "cool nerves." Cool nerves, he says, are indispensable to a lady lion tamer.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Theodore Dwight Bradford of 15 West Forty-eighth Street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara Richmond Bradford, to Dwight Huntington Day. Miss Bradford's mother was before her marriage Miss Matilda R. Leverich.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will have Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore as her guest at the Crossways for part of August. Miss Robinson is in Bar Harbor now with Mrs. John R. McLean.

***

Mrs. William Bucknell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Price Wetherill, Jr., at her cottage at Edgewater Park.

***

Mrs. De Grasse Fox and her daughter, Miss Sylvia De Grasse Fox, of Philadelphia, who spend much of their time in the Summer at Bar Harbor, have been visiting Mrs. Clement S. Phillips at Paoli. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will sail for Europe on July 17.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Havemeyer are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliot Warner at the Maples in Oyster Bay.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Barnes Boardman are occupying the Ruggles cottage at Southampton for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder will occupy Sandrift, their cottage on the Dune Road, at Southampton, this season. They have recently returned from Europe.

***

Mrs. Clarence Mackey and her two daughters are occupying The Orchard, the Pease home at Lenox. They will stay there until Sept. 1. Mr. Mackay, who sailed for England early in the week, will visit Scotland for the shooting season. He will return in September.

New York as a Summer Resort.

Men gathered at a dinner last night to commemorate the birth of New York, a magazine to boom this city as a tourist centre, formally decided that New York is an ideal Summer resort, and called upon the Board of Aldermen to spend at least $250,000 advertising it as such.

The Women Who Know

and appreciate really good tea are the ones who always use White Rose Ceylon Tea. Such flavor, purity, strength and uniformity are a rare combination. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Blended by Experts.

"FAILED TO PASS."

Those who failed to pass examinations for college or the Regents, and who wish to try again this Fall, will do well to consult the instruction advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day.—Adv.

"HUMAN EXPERIMENT" HAS GOT A DIVORCE

She Says He Married Her for Art Only, and Was Cold.

WAS TO BE A GREAT MUSICIAN

And Nothing Must Interfere with That —But If She Had Known She Wouldn't Have Wed Him.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard has granted an interlocutory decree of divorce to Mrs. Martha W. Hunter of 202 West Seventy-eighth Street from George Leland Hunter. She is a musician; he is a magazine writer. Hunter is at present in Europe. The case was tried before ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck as referee.

Mrs. Hunter complained in her suit that her husband had induced her to marry him "with intent to deceive." The referee in his report sustained her contention. The ground for the suit alleged in the complaint is rather peculiar.

The plaintiff was only 19 years old when she married Hunter on May 13, 1901. Hunter was then 34. She said before the referee that Hunter schemed to marry her merely that he might benefit artistically from the alliance. When she first met him she had been studying music in France and this country since she was 4 years old. Hunter, she said, professed the greatest devotion before their marriage, declaring that his life would be ruined if she refused to marry him, and that he "could not live without her."

After their marriage, said the plaintiff, Hunter informed her that their's was to be an extraordinary union, because he would permit nothing to interfere with her subsequent career. She was to become a great artist. He declared, she says, that his sole object in marrying her was to have her become, with him, great in the artistic world. As for himself, he "was the greatest man alive," she says he informed her, and his career would be unmatched among men. He wanted an equally brilliant partner, and had found one in her.

In accordance with this determination, she averred, after the marriage he became cold and indifferent. He also informed her that she was "a human experiment." She said he also drank too much, anyway. If she had known his peculiar views on the marriage question she never would have married him.

The referee recommended that she get the divorce. It came out at the hearing that she is a friend of the Baroness Munchausen.

MORE OF THE POPULAR HERE.

Two Delegations of Selected Young Women Bound for Europe.

Two more delegations of popular girls, following the recent visit of those here a few days ago from Chattanooga, arrived in New York last evening. One crowd of fourteen is from Dayton, Ohio. Their expenses are being paid by The News of that city. The other, of eighteen, is from Louisville, as the guests of The Courier-Journal. Both parties represent popular girls and women of their respective cities, and will sail together for Glasgow this morning on the steamer Columbia. The women from Dayton are to tour Europe for seven weeks.

The two delegations arrived at the Grand Central Station at 7:30 o'clock last evening. The Louisville representation merged with the Dayton contingent at Dayton and traveled the rest of the way together. The Dayton delegation went to the Hotel Woodstock, in Forty-third Street, just off Times Square, and after a hasty dinner attended the performance of "The Social Whirl" at the Casino. Then they went sightseeing by electric light. At an early hour this morning they were still abroad enjoying themselves.

The Louisville contingent registered at the Seville, Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and was immediately taken in charge by Col. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, who entertained them at dinner and then drove them about town in a sight-seeing automobile.

At the Woodstock last night many of the male guests were making inquiries about the new arrivals.

"Aren't they going to get in again to-night?" asked several young men. "And what time will they be down to breakfast in the morning?"

"Don't know," replied the clerk, "but you'd better be early for a front seat, for they're all going to sail for Europe to-morrow."

The Dayton News intended originally to send only four of the popular women of its town upon the trip, but ten more, to the surprise of the paper, received enough votes to go. The Louisville delegation represents a total vote of 10,000,000.

MAN WITH A LIFE JOB KICKS.

All He Gets for Attending Meetings Is a Chance to Buy Drinks.

New York has one official to whom the charter guarantees a life job. He is William V. B. Bennett, last Supervisor of the old town of Gravesend, and now, by grace of the State Legislature, a member of the Gravesend Common Lands Fund Commission, the other members being the Mayor and the Controller.

It is as a member of this commission that Mr. Bennett holds a life job. Yesterday he was called upon to perform official duties because the commission held a meeting. Such things do not happen often. The meeting was called to authorize an expenditure of $8.65 for a small bit of paving in some of the public lands. For attending the meeting Mr. Bennett drew $10, or at least was entitled by the law to draw that compensation, as it is allowed for attendance at each meeting. As a matter of fact, he did not get the $10. Therefore he has a grievance against the city and Controller Metz. He has not been getting his $10 for meetings for the last eight years, he declares, and there is nearly $800 due him from the city. He wants his money, but the Controller will not pay him.

After each meeting, according to a custom established since consolidation of the city, Mr. Bennett is escorted to a café, where he is obliged to stand treat. To induce him to pay, some sort of promise is made that his salary check will be forthcoming. Then the whole affair is forgotten until the next meeting.

The Gravesend public lands, which are the property of the First Families of Gravesend, have existed for 275 years, and are likely to exist for another century unless the city steps in and buys them up, so the funds can be distributed among about 500 owners. They are worth about $60,000.

Edison Buys His Ohio Birthplace.

NORWALK, Ohio, July 13.—Thomas A. Edison has come into possession of the place near Milan, Erie County, where he was born. A deed transferring the property to him was filed here to-day. The transfer is made by the granddaughter of Edison's sister, and the consideration is announced as $1.

Robber with No. 13 Feet Got 13 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 13.—A burglar, whose footprints (stocking feet) made in the Post Office dust measured 13 inches, broke into the Stamford Post Office this morning and got 13 cents for his trouble. He escaped.

Merrimac Survivor Dead.

NORFOLK, Va., July 13.—Capt. William Henry Bunting, one of the survivors of the crew of the Merrimac, during the engagement in Hampton Roads between that vessel and the Monitor, in the civil war, died at the Norfolk Protestant Hospital to-day after an operation. He was a truck grower in Virginia.

WHY THE PARLAY MAN LOST.

The Poolroom Man Held Up the Calendar to Explain.

A seedy-looking man, with frayed trousers and a mossy looking derby hat, shuffled into a downtown poolroom yesterday and, sidling up to the man who took charge of his patrons' money, handed him a slip of paper.

"A six-horse parlay," whispered the frayed one. "I want to play it for a couple of dollars."

A parlay is an arrangement whereby a bettor chooses two or more horses in different races and bets his stake and winnings over and over to the end of the string, or until he loses. The seedy man played six horses to win. His selections were Maxie Wit, Lady Anne, Frank Lord, Logistilla, Maxnar, and Captain Emerich.

When the horses went to the post at Brighton for the first race the man with the passé hat lighted a cigarette.

To cut a long but not uninteresting story short, the first five horses won, and the seedy man constructively had $864. The poolroom man offered him $900 to call it off. The bettor, by this time the centre of a crowd, refused in disgust, and suggested that somebody telephone for a van to take his money home. Then came the sixth race.

"You've got him," said one man to the parlay bettor; "Emerich will win on the bit." The poolroom man's face darkened and he chewed his mustache as he glowered at the poorly dressed man, who was dancing a jig in the middle of the room.

The crowd continued to cheer until the horses reached the last furlong post. Then Captain Emerich was a bad third. He came in a sad and weary fifth. That part of the crowd which had lost broke for the doors, slowly followed by the seedy man, who had pulled his hat down over his eyes and was slinking away.

"It's tough lines," he yelled to the manager as he looked back for a moment. "Hard luck, ain't it?"

"Hard luck?" repeated the poolroom man. "Say, what can you expect on a day like this?"

Then he held up a calendar. On it was:

FRIDAY, 13.

"Come around to-morrow, bud," he said in farewell; "maybe you can break the hoodoo."

MISS McKINLEY'S WEDDING.

The Late President's Niece to Marry Capt. Heidt Next Wednesday.

Cards have reached the city announcing the coming wedding of Capt. Grayson Villard Heidt of the Fifteenth Cavalry to Miss Grace Howe McKinley, a niece of President McKinley, and for a time mistress of the White House. The wedding will be at Fort Des Moines, Ia., next Wednesday. Capt. Heidt comes from Atlanta, Ga., and has four brothers in the army. He was graduated from West Point in 1899.

Miss McKinley was graduated at the head of her class from Mount Holyoke. President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley attended the exercises. Soon after that she went to the White House at the President's invitation and for a time presided over the household during an illness of Mrs. McKinley. Not long before President McKinley was killed she returned to Mount Holyoke as a teacher. After that her brother, Capt. James McKinley of the regular army, was sent to Jolo, in the Philippine Islands, and she followed, spending a year with him.

Miss McKinley met Capt. Heidt in her first stay at the White House. They were engaged, however, in the Philippines. Capt. Heidt was sent there at the same time as Miss McKinley's brother, a close friend of the Captain. They were not married in the Philippines because Capt. Heidt declared the place not one for a white woman to live in. When she came back she promised to wait until he had served his two-year term in the Islands, and this is now just completed, and he is stationed with his command at Fort Des Moines. Miss McKinley resumed her place as a teacher at Mount Holyoke when she returned from the Philippines.

BROOKLYN'S PARK AUCTION.

Almost Everything from a Wolf to an Auto Was Sold—$1,000 Realized.

Junkmen, butchers, small boys, old maids in search of fancy pets, and other folk flocked to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, to the Park Department's annual clean-up sale of odds and ends. In the list of things auctioned off were worn-out horses, a creaky buggy, a cranky automobile, which could not be coaxed or threatened into running; an ancient steam roller, a coyote, two timber wolves, an angora goat, sheep, lambs, and a lot of scrap iron. The bidding was spirited, and about $1,000 was realized on the sale.

A small boy got the angora goat for $8.50, after outbidding a near-sighted fat woman, who seemed to be under the impression that the animal was a sheep. A man named Briggs from out Yaphank way got the wolves and the coyote for $3.50 each. He informed the curious that he was thinking of starting a stock farm for the supply of menageries.

The automobile was knocked down to a man who bid $35.50.

"Whatcher goin' ter do with it?" asked one of the merry motorists in the crowd.

"Enter it in the Vanderbilt Cup race after I get it oiled up a bit," replied the owner over his shoulder, as he was arranging with a man for a horse to tow the machine away.

WOULD RING HIS FIRE BELL.

Indignation at the New York Theatre Over the Driver of a Fire Truck.

There was a small fire in a lodging house in West Forty-fifth Street, last evening, just around the corner from Broadway, when the first acts of "The Lion and the Mouse," at the Lyceum, and "His Honor the Mayor," at the New York, were well under way. Both theatres had doors open and large audiences, and the clang of the fire bells was heard approaching.

Manager W. R. Sill of "His Honor the Mayor" and several attachés of the New York Theatre rushed into the street and shouted to the drivers of the engines not to ring the bells as they passed the theatres. The engine drivers complied. The man who ran the fire truck didn't.

The theatre manager threatens to complain to the Fire Commissioner. There was no alarm in the theatres.

UPSETS IN TENNIS DOUBLES.

Pell and Torrance Lose to Dewhurst and Watson at Westchester.

George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald Fincke and Edward B. Dewhurst and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., were the winners yesterday in the continuation of the lawn tennis doubles tournament on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. The surface of the turf courts was in excellent condition, and both of the matches were filled with considerable clever racquet work on the part of the contesting pairs. The veterans Wrenn and Fincke took their competition from Frederick C. Colston and Karl H. Behr in straight sets by the score of 6—4, 6—2, and 6—1. This result was something of a surprise to the fashionable gallery of spectators present, who looked for a closer match from the Catonsville-Yale combination. Dewhurst and Watson also worked an upset on form expected, as they defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry Torrance three sets to one, the score being 6—4, 5—7, 6—1, and 6—2.

Obituary Notes.

LORING COES, the inventor of the hand-screw wrench which bears his name, died at his home in New Worcester, Mass., yesterday. He was ninety-four years old. He had the reputation of being the oldest man in the country actively engaged in the management of a big manufacturing concern—the Coes Wrench Company. He was born in Worcester and served in the City Council and as a Director of many of the financial institutions in his native city.

ABRAM G. REMSEN, who was connected with the sugar department of the appraisers' office of the United States Custom House in New York for almost fifty years, died at his home in Richmond Avenue, in Plainfield, N. J., Thursday night. He was the son of Letitia Remsen, who died a short time ago at the age of 100 years. The funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon.

NATHANIEL LEVINESS, a native of City Island, who had lived there all his life, died yesterday of heart disease. He was 85 years old. Mr. Leviness was a member of a well-known Huguenot family which settled early in New Rochelle. He gained fame for being a pioneer in the industry of transplanting oysters.

CALDWELL WARNER McALLISTER, a dealer in optical goods at 49 Nassau Street, who lived at the Hotel Beresford, 1 West Eighty-first Street, died on Wednesday in the Whittier cottage at Sea Gate, following an operation for appendicitis. He was 50 years old.

We Have No Right to Publish the Letter Which Follows. It May Offend the Writer; It May Offend You.

Many a beautiful thing has been ruined by crude handling. On the other hand, many a beautiful thing has been lost because of an over-nice discrimination.

We justify ourselves to the writer of this letter by our assurances that its publication will bring immeasurable good to her cause; we justify ourselves to you because any act of ours that will lead you to read the wonderful story of Sophie Wright in our July number carries its own justification; we justify ourselves to ourselves because the story indicates our real attitude toward our fellow-humans.

It is hardly necessary to remind you that we have given a great deal of space in our magazine to stories of wickedness and wretchedness and wrong. You may be sure that we have not called a lot of our fellow-mortals out of their names because we enjoy doing so. We have run our articles on "Frenzied Finance," and the Beef Trust, and the Private Freight Car Monopoly, and Insurance and Bucket Shops and all the rest, because we felt that the people of this country were entitled to know how bad some things really were at bottom; because until the people really did know there could be no hope for improvement.

We want you to read this letter, and we want you to read the article in the July Everybody's about Sophie Wright for the sake of her cause, for the sake of all good efforts everywhere for the uplifting of humanity, and for our sakes, too, lest possibly you may have failed to catch the real spirit of hopefulness and optimism and helpfulness inspiring Everybody's Magazine.

HOME INSTITUTE.

New Orleans, La., June 21, 1906.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The copy of Everybody's Magazine has just reached me and I have read the article by Mr. Matthews with great interest.

I hardly know what to say, for I realize what this article means for "my boys" and that, of course, is a great happiness.

I realize what this means; for to have so much space given to a work and in a magazine as well known as yours, is a compliment that I appreciate deeply.

I know that my letter of thanks seems weak to you, but I am so deeply touched by what has been written and so much affected that I cannot find words to express my gratitude.

But I do thank you in the name of "my boys" and I am sure that the good that has been accomplished by your magazine will live forever.

You have been fearless in the truth, strong in your purpose and loyal in your convictions, and the world will be better for this, and for all this, I say thank God for your magazine, which stands for truth, no matter what it costs.

Again thanking you in the name of "my boys" and with expressions of deep gratitude, believe me to be,

Yours sincerely,

SOPHIE B. WRIGHT.

Everybody's Magazine

July Number

"Happyland" a Success.

Happyland, the new amusement resort at South Beach, Staten Island, is attracting large crowds daily. Among the many attractions offered at the Beach "The Carnival in Venice," Bolossy Kiralfy's spectacle, has won the greatest success.

Oliver S. Teall's Estate Worth $125.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 13.—Oliver Sumner Teall, formerly of New York, who was at one time reputed to be a man of great wealth, left an estate of $125. Letters of administration were granted to his mother in the Surrogate's Court to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The weather has been showery and unsettled over all districts except the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the Pacific Coast States. It is much cooler in the Northwest, but elsewhere the temperature changes were unimportant.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light to variable winds with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Showers Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh east winds.

New England—Fair Saturday. Sunday, showers; light, variable winds, mostly south.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	74	68	4 P. M.	81	80
6 A. M.	73	66	6 P. M.	80	72
9 A. M.	79	73	9 P. M.	75	72
12 M.	77	81	12 P. M.	73	70

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 12:15 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 5:15 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DIED.

CARMAN.—On July 13, 1906, Sarah Earle, widow of William S. Carman, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services from her late home, the residence of her son-in-law, William Leggett, 321 East 160th St., on Sabbath, July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMPTON.—On Wednesday, July 11, 1906, Mrs. Frances Compton.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 108 Clark St., Glen Ridge, N. J., at 2 P. M., Saturday, July 14.

GOODWIN.—At Washington, July 13, Capt. Walton Goodwin, U. S. N., retired.

Funeral Monday, July 16, at 1 P. M. from St. John's Church. Interment at Arlington.

KELLER.—On Friday, July 13, 1906, Barbara Muller, widow of the late George Keller, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 1,138 East 176th St., Sunday, July 15, at 4 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

McALLISTER.—Suddenly, at Sea Gate, July 11, 1906, Caldwell Warner McAllister, beloved husband of Lillian Allen McAllister.

Funeral services Saturday, July 14, at 9:30 A. M., at Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., New York.

MILLS.—On Thursday, July 12, 1906, at her late residence, 5 West 46th Street, New York City, Mary Georgina, wife of John B. Mills.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th Street, on Saturday, July 14, at 11 o'clock.

SKIDMORE.—On Thursday, July 12, 1906, Frances L., widow of the late Charles H. Skidmore.

Services at her late residence, 176 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J., on arrival of D., L. & W. train leaving foot of Barclay Street, at 2:10 P. M., Saturday, July 14, 1906.

TYLER.—On Wednesday evening, July 11, 1906, at his late residence, 237 East 13th St., N. Y. City, Samuel J. Tyler.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited; also Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M.; Polar Star Lodge, No. 119, I. O. O. F., at St. Mark's Church, 10th St. and 2d Av., on Saturday, July 14, at 12:30 P. M.

DIED.

WICKS.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1906, Ellen C., daughter of the late Alfred and Lizzie C. Wicks.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 11 Lefferts Place, on Saturday, July 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ZIPPEL.—On Friday, July 13, 1906, Charles J. Zippel.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 104 Prospect St., Brick Church, N. J., on Sunday, the 15th, at 3:45 P. M., on arrival of the 2:30 train from New York. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

IN MEMORIAM.

HUTCHISON.—Isabel Ellen Hutchison, (nee Walker), who entered into rest July 14th, 1905, at 332 West 15th St., New York. Sleeping at peace, Kensico, Westchester County, N. Y.

CEMETERIES.

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MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers: Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, and Washington Post.

FAST COLT RAN GREEN AND SPOILED A COUP

Electioneer, Heavily Backed, Beaten by a Head.

LOGISTILLA WON HANDICAP

Favorites and Second Choices Captured the Entire Programme at Brighton Beach.

In a truly remarkable race at the Brighton Beach track yesterday the two-year-old Electioneer, after proving himself unquestionably the best horse, fell just a head short of winning, and thereby spoiled one of the most carefully planned betting coups of the year.

The race furnished the chief sensation of the day for a fair attendance made up of "regulars," and left the backers of the winner congratulating themselves on their good luck when McCarter, the favorite, just managed to squeeze in first a few inches before the "good thing" of the contest.

Six horses ran for the race, a six-furlong sprint for two-year-olds, with McCarter and Captain Emerich the two best backed horses of the lot, Electioneer, starting for the first time in his career, and absolutely unknown to the general crowd, being quoted at prices ranging up to 20 to 1 in the early betting. Electioneer, a brown colt by Voter-Quesal, and half brother to the great two-year-old Tommy Atkins and the good horses Maximo Gomez and Trumpet, is the property of the Brighton Beach horseman William Lakeland, and, as developed when the betting began, is a highly tried colt that had been specially prepared for the coup that was attempted yesterday. He was backed down to 5 to 1 at post time, and went to the post ridden by the lightweight boy Brussel, with all eyes on him.

In the preparation of the colt one thing had been neglected, and that was schooling at the starting barrier, for when the field broke Electioneer dogged back, and, though Brussel hurried him on after the field, he practically was left at the post, and started the race with a dozen lengths to make up on the field. It looked hopeless then, but Electioneer went to his horses with a rush that had just raised hope anew when he ran into a pocket near the far turn and was thrown back and seemingly out of the race again. Once more Brussel sent him on, however, and Electioneer closed on the turn with another splendid rush, and entered the stretch well up with the field, while McCarter then was galloping easily out in front. His early effort was enough to have beaten any ordinary horse, but Electioneer, though running green and much knocked about in the first half mile, settled down to a last effort on the stretch and overhauled McCarter in gallant style, while his backers hopefully cheered for the stout-hearted colt. Inside the last sixteenth of a mile McCarter was forced to his best, and, with Electioneer still closing on him, lasted just long enough to win, ridden out, by a head, from the Voter colt, which beat the nearest of the others fifteen lengths.

In the mile and a sixteenth handicap another supposed "good thing" was sent out in Orly II., just arrived from the West, Orly being made a warm favorite over a fair lot of handicap horses. The new-comer ran far below expectation, however, and was never a contender, Aeronaut, with the top weight, making the pace for nearly seven furlongs, and then being passed by Log stilla, which drew clear on the stretch and won rather easily, while Aeronaut lasted long enough to get second place. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½	F.
Maxie Witt, 112, J. Martin, 3-5, 1-5	7	1	1h
Albert F., 110, Lyne, 15-1, 5-1	1	2	2½
Winterbourne, 107, Miller, 10-1, 3-1	4	3	3½
Hera, 105, Koerner, 9-2, 4-5	3	4	4
Dave Lewis, 110, L. Smith, 60-1, 20-1	6	5	5
G. Schaefer, 107, Mentry, 100-1, 25-1	5	6	6
O'Rourke, 107, Sewell, 12-1, 3-1	7	7	7
Lichtmess, 110, H. Cochran, 60-1	20-1	8	8

Time—1:48. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Farandole-Constance. Owner, James B. Brady. Trainer, Matt Allen.

SECOND RACE. For fillies and mares three years old and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Lady Annie, 105, Miller, 9-5, 4-5	4	1	1½
Consistent, 105, Notter, 11-5, 4-5	1	2	2½
Cressina, 105, Horner, 8-1, 3-1	2	3	3h
Ballotta, 105, Myers, 10-1, 4-1	3	4	4
Novena, 103, Mitchell, 20-1, 10-1	7	6	5
Lily Dream, 103, J. Hennessy, 50-1, 15-1	6	7	6
Listless, 105, G. Burns, 20-1, 7-1	3	8	7
Andria, 105, Hagan, 20-1, 10-1	5	2	8
Goodbye, 104, Springer, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	9
The Belle, 103, Koerner, 3-1, 2-5	8	9	10

Time—1:12-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner filly, f., 3 years, by Kinley Mack-Bracegirdle. Owner, T. C. McDowell. Trainer, J. Gaines.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Frank Lord, 107, Flinn, 3-1, even	1	1	1h
Al Fowell, 107, Miller, 9-5, 2-5	2	2	2
Jaunty, 104, Koerner, 15-1, 7-1	4	3	3½
Master Lester, 102, Horner, 25-1, 8-1	5	4	4
Mintheria, 104, Sewell, 15-1, 6-1	10	6	5
L'Amour, 102, McGee, 20-1, 8-1	3	5	6
Dele Strome, 94, C. Ross, 30-1, 10-1	6	7	7
Saison, 102, Brussel, 20-1, 10-1	12	11	8
Golden Rod, 107, Rowan, 30-1, 10-1	11	9	9
Alta Farola, 95, Hagan, 100-1, 30-1	8	8	10
De Shanno, 102, Baird, 100-1, 40-1	7	11	11
Sweet Eileen, 94, Clare, 200-1, 60-1	9	12	12

Time—1:07 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., by Royal Flush II.-Mary Owner, T. D. Sullivan. Trainer, A. Zimmer.

FOURTH RACE.—For three year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Logistilla, 112, W. Knapp, 8-2, 7-10	4	2	1h
Aeronaut, 122, Miller, 7-2, 6-5	2	1	2½
Grenade, 120, Horner, 8-1, 5-2	3	3	3h
Orly II., 102, Koerner, 3-2, 1-2	6	4	4
Moorshine, 103, Brussel, 25-1, 6-1	5	5	5
Sailor Boy, 99, Clare, 60-1, 15-1	5	6	6

Time—1:45 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. m., 4 years, by Loochatchee-Ssarg. Owner and trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Maxnar, 106, Flinn, 18-5, 7-10	6	1	1h
Blennenworth, 101, McGee, 8-1, 5-2	2	2	2h
Tartan, 102, Miller, 7-10, 1-3	3	3	3h
Jennie McCabe, 95, Hazan, 15-1, 4-1	8	4	4
Huntington, 99, Francis, 4-5-1, 4-5	9	5	5
Priority, 96, G. Burns, 60-1, 15-1	7	7	6
Oliver Cromwell, 102, H. Cochran, 15-1, 5-1	1	9	7
Freckman, 93, Preston, 100-1, 30-1	5	8	8
Contend, 108, Fitzgerald, 100-1, 30-1	4	6	9

Time—2:00. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. h., 4 years, by Maxio-Narcola. Owner and trainer, R. A. Smith.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
McCarter, 122, Miller, 6-5, 1-3	3	1	1h
Electioneer, 102, Brussel, 5-1, 7-5	6	4	2½
Hey Strong, 105, Koerner, 3-1, 1-2	4	2	3
Treasure Seeker, 102, Horner, 20-1, 6-1	5	5	4
Captain Emerich, 110, Shaw, 8-5, 1-2	1	3	5
Buford, 102, Baird, 50-1, 15-1	2	6	6

Time—1:14 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Knight of the Thistle-Candle. Owner, Newcastle Stable. Trainer, Thomas Welsh.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Punchestown Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles through the field.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Kernel	147	Snuff	137
Phantom	142	Saltine	130
Patagonian	142		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs.

Prince Hamburg	133	Tommy Waddell	106
Handzarra	124	Masedo	102
Nannie Hodge	124	Gallavant	105
Robin Hood	120	Col. White	102
First Premium	119	Bryan	100
Tiptoe	116	Lucy Young	93
Monet	112	Fleur Marie	92
Edna Jackson	109	Diamond Flush	92

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, penalties, and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Belcast	115	Pierrot	102
Fountainblue	115	Sally K	99
Allerion	112	Dulcinea	99
Sagheiten	102	Salvidere	99
Royal Breeze	107	Fish Hawk	99
Gallant Dan	102	Remiss	99
Village King	102	Boomerang	99
King Ahab	102	Knockirby	99
Malacca	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Belcast	115	Pierrot	102
Fountainblue	115	Sally K	99
Allerion	112	Dulcinea	99
Sagheiten	102	Salvidere	99
Royal Breeze	107	Fish Hawk	99
Gallant Dan	102	Remiss	99
Village King	102	Boomerang	99
King Ahab	102	Knockirby	99
Malacca	102		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Louis H	106	Prince Frederick	97
Robador	106	Mary Morris	92
Voladay	106	Evie Green	92
Torchello	103	*King Henry	90
*Amberjack	101	Jessamine	89
Charlatan	101		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Heretog	110	Maud McG	107
Lord Lovat	110	Sally K	107
Marathon	110	Yorkist	107
Tony Bonero	110	Altuda	107
Waterbury	110	Grand Vedette	107
Frank Gill	110	Athens	107
Reichmanber	110	Jacinta	107
Smiling Tom	110	Sylmont	107
Ironton	110		

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Au Revoir	108	*Azelina	98
John Lyle	103	Mandarin	98
*Champlain	101	Vino	96
*Telephone	101	Earl Rogers	94
*Varieties	98	Wrenne	94

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BRIGHTON HANDICAP TO-DAY.

$25,000 Race Is Last of Great Spring Events.

The $25,000 Brighton Handicap, the last and the most valuable of the great Spring handicaps of the metropolitan racing season, will be run this afternoon at the Brighton Beach race course, with a field of twelve of the fleetest and best horses that have survived the early racing named to start. The race, though not as old as either the Brooklyn or Suburban Handicap, is one of the most popular of the great prizes of the turf, with a place of its own in public estimation, and the contest for the big event this afternoon will mark the high tide of Spring racing on the New York tracks.

From all promises, the race will be run on a track that will be at its best and fastest at the time set for the event, and the make-up of the field is such that the Brighton Handicap seems to almost guarantee the highest class contest that any of the big handicaps has produced this season.

All of the great Spring races suffered from the singular series of misfortunes that befell the most famous horses of the turf, but the Brighton in this respect gets off better than did the earlier races, for to the notable horses that ran in the other big fixtures there are added in this some new material, best of which are the three mares Hamburg Belle, in her first effort in any of the great Spring fixtures, and Whimsical and Flip Flap. The other notable horses that figure in the entry list include the Brooklyn Handicap winner Tokalon, the unfortunate Dandelion, who this Spring has been second successively in the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps, and which fell when he seemed to be winning the Commonwealth; Ram's Horn, who only loomed up as a possible contender for the richest prize of the Spring handicap list a few days ago, and Dolly Spanker, a winner of his last two races in impressive style.

An material to swell the field and horses that at the weights must be considered as possible winners are the fast Western horse First Mason, Cairngorm, one of the stoutest of the campaigning three-year-olds of 1905; the frequent winner in the West, Brancas, which was sent to New York specially for this race, and the two lightweights, Miss Crawford and Cederstrome, both of which have shown great speed under small weights.

In the estimates of the betting men last night, the horses that were considered as the foremost in the contest were Dandelion, Hamburg Belle, Ram's Horn, and the three-year-old filly Flip Flap, which the distance, a mile and a quarter, will suit admirably, and Whimsical, which is counted in as certain to show to advantage on the round turns and short stretches of Brighton Beach. The horses, weights, probable riders, and betting on the race are as follows:

Horse.	Weight and Jockey.	Betting.
*Hamburg Belle	124 (Lyne)	3 to 1
*Cairngorm	118 (Troxler)	3 to 1
Tokalon	118 (Bedell)	20 to 1
First Mason	114 (J. Martin)	3 to 1
Ram's Horn	114 (Sewell)	3 to 1
Brancas	107 (L. Williams)	50 to 1
Dolly Spanker	101 (Miller)	10 to 1
Dandelion	106 (Shaw)	3 to 1
Flip Flap	106 (Knapp)	3 to 1
Whimsical	102 (Perrine)	4 to 1
Miss Crawford	93 (Koerner)	30 to 1
Cederstrome	95 (Brussell)	50 to 1

*Coupled as S. Paget's entry.

Weights include twelve pounds penalty each on Tokalon and Flip Flap and four pounds penalty each on Ram's Horn, Whimsical, and Hamburg Belle.

BRIGHTON'S "SPECIAL" OFFER

Seaside Track to Have Test Against Best Mile Time.

The managers of the Brighton Beach Racing Association have decided to make a special effort to get out the fastest horses now in training for a special race, the conditions of which have not yet been determined, with a view to establishing a new mile record for the course, and, if any horse is capable of it, making a new world's mark for a mile.

C. J. Fitzgerald, who directs the racing affairs for the association, stated yesterday that he was considering conditions for the proposed race, but that until the Brighton Handicap and the details of the great racing holiday this afternoon have been disposed of the terms of the record race would not be decided definitely. It was proposed, however, Mr. Fitzgerald said, to offer a big purse for a race at one mile, with a special extra prize in case the track record of 1:38 should be beaten and an extra prize should the world's record of 1:37 2-5 be beaten. The weight scheme to be arranged in all probability will be sufficiently low to give the best chance for fast time, while at the same time permitting good jockeys to ride. The Brighton track, while it is an old-fashioned oval mile, is one of the fastest in the country and holds the world's record for a mile and a quarter, 2:02 4-5, made by Broomstick in 1902.

POWER BOATS RENDEZVOUS.

There Will Be Fifty to Participate in Annual Cruise.

The American Power Boat Association cruise was formally opened yesterday afternoon at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. Twenty-three yachts will start at noon to-day for Norwalk, where they will be joined by the fleet of the Norwalk Yacht Club, and at various other points will be joined by other club fleets.

Charles D. Prettyman's 76-foot Lavanan is the largest of the boats to start to-day. The others enrolled are Dr. Emil Heuel's 47-foot Asarita, Augustus Smith's 60-foot Gambolier, George W. Jarchow's 54-foot Pauline J, Joseph Thum's 47-foot Spartan, Gilbert Ray Hawes's 45-foot Cavalier, Walter E. Reynolds's 36-foot Caprice, J. Jay Allen's 40-foot Pilgrim, Morton R. Peck's 52-foot Cocoon, John Lanyon's 36-foot Elsie, E. R. Adams's 25-foot Elolse, William Brb's 48-foot Motlet, C. V. Livingston's 54-foot Chicota, Louis Newman's 65-foot Mamie, F. H. Wheaton's 36-footer, James M. Thomson's 53-foot Thistle, Louis Kumweiler's 46-foot Ida Belle, H. H. Cheney's 40-foot Alma, C. P. McVey's 30-foot City of New York, P. W. Wurster's 53-foot Revonah, James D. Berker's 30-foot Wyandance, James Golden's Fiama, William H. Hoyt's Menona, and Charles W. Lee's Dreamer.

THE TURF.

THE TURF.

The $25,000
BRIGHTON HANDICAP
TO-DAY (SATURDAY)
AND SIX OTHER STAR EVENTS, INCLUDING
THE $1,500 PUNCHESTOWN STEEPLECHASE.
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M. MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.
Course Reached by All Routes to Coney Island.
From New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road, and by Smith St. Trolley Cars. Trains via Long Island Railroad leave foot of East 34th St. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, from foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with Special Electric Trains direct to track. Also Franklin Av. Trolley Cars from foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, connecting with 42d St., 23d St. and Grand St. Ferries from New York.

GO BETWEEN CASE ENDED.

Stewards Will Not Extend Inquiry Further Than Shields Stable.

The action of the stewards of The Jockey Club in punishing the connections of the horse Go Between by suspending the entries of Alexander Shields, the owner, for a month, and revoking the license of the trainer, John Shields, for the continuance of the error by which Go Between was described as a gelding when he in fact is a stallion, yesterday was said by an official of The Jockey Club to close the case as far as The Jockey Club investigation is concerned.

The statement was not made officially, but the simple assertion carried relief to several horsemen who had charge of Go Between prior to the time that he was sold into the Shields stable.

As a result of the protest filed against Go Between and Ormonde's Right by F. R. Hitchcock on the ground that their ages were not stated in the entry to the Commonwealth Handicap, which protest barred Go Between not only from the Commonwealth, but also the Brighton Handicap, J. H. Bradford, one of the Stewards of The Jockey Club and a Governor of the Coney Island Jockey Club, has proposed an amendment to the rules of racing which reads as follows: "No horse shall be disqualified on account of any error or violation of rule in the entry which might have been corrected on payment of a fine, but the Stewards may inflict fines upon or otherwise deal with any persons responsible for such errors."

The proposed amendment will be acted on at the monthly meeting of The Jockey Club of Aug. 9, when also two other amendments of importance will be considered, one of these putting the Brighton Beach Racing Association in the list of recognized race meetings and the other changing the rules concerning reckless and dangerous riding by permitting the Stewards to punish by fine or suspension persons so guilty without disqualification of the horse.

MAJOR DELMAR TROTS FAST.

Famous Horse Goes Half-Mile in 0:58¾ and Repeats in 0:59¼.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—As the date for the Cleveland Grand Circuit races draws near the work-outs at the Glenville track grow more exciting, and the "railbirds" to-day saw some fast time made. Ten miles were driven at a 2:10 clip or better, with two half-miles in 0:58¾ and 0:59¼. Major Delmar, with "Doc." Tanner driving, proved that he is able to defend his title of King of Trotters" by stepping a half in 0:58¾ and repeating in 0:59¼. The champion trotted both miles in 2:07½ and was not working hard at that. Morning Star reeled off two miles in 2:07 and 2:05¼, while George G. went a quarter in 0:31¼. Maud Keswick, one of the season's wonders, stepped a mile in 2:06¾, doing the last half in one minute.

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New Jersey Military Academy, Freehold, N. J. —The new catalogue, with 44 illustrations, gives an excellent idea of life at a first-class boarding school. Separate building for quite young boys. $400 per year.
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Going to school? Write to-day for information; high grade advantages vicinity of New York and entire country. School Agency, 41B Park Row, New York, N. Y.

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TUTOR in Math., Latin, etc. Coaching in weak points of those who flunked college or Regents' exams. E., 313 Times, Times Sq.

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AUCTION SALES.

Stock, Plant and Machinery of the London Knitting Mills,
61 MONTROSE AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Van Praag & Co., John Van Praag, Auctioneers Monday, July 16, 10:30 A. M., above on the aforesaid premises, consisting of large assortment of men's, women's, and children's

Wool and Worsted Sweaters,
1,000 LBS. YARN, 2,000 SPOOLS YARN,
Plant, Machinery and Fixtures,

Union Special Overseamers, Union Special Straight Seamers, Union Special Coverers, Claes & Flenje Double Mechanics, 34-inch, 5 Needle; Claes & Flenje Jacquard, 20-inch, 5 Needle; Claes & Flenje Short Carriage, 20-inch, 5 Needle; Claes & Flenje 12-inch, 5 Needle; Seyfert & Donner Pinapple Stitch, 34-inch, 5 Needle; Bach Jacquard, 20-inch, 5 Needle; Grosser, 20-inch, 5 Needle; Automatic Power Machines, Kohler Overseamers, Abel Winder, 24 Spools, Singer Machines, Power Grinders and Vices, Hand Winders, Vreeland Gas Engine, 4½ Horse Power; Power Tables, Platform Scales, Rolltop Desks, Typewriters, Safe, Oak Office Partitions, Copy Press, Letter Files, Tables, Chairs, Shelving, &c.

I will sell, by auctioneer, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Number 13 West Street, Manhattan, New York City, on the twenty-third day of July, 1906, at ten o'clock A. M., to satisfy my warehouseman's liens thereon, the following property: Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, two hundred and forty-eight bags, bales, barrels, boxes, cases, crates, packages, and pieces of batteries, books, blowers, candy, cards, carpet, chairs, chimneys, cleaners, cigarettes, contents, drugs, dry goods, extracts, flour, frames, games, goods, hangers, hats, hardware, household goods, hops, lead, metal, organs, pickles, plates, printed matter, pumps, spools, sundries, trunks, wine; Long Island Railroad Company, two hundred and twenty-four pieces lumber, eleven barrels El figures, one lot furniture; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, three hundred and seventy-three bags, bales, barrels, boxes, buckets, bundles, cans, cases, casks, crates, half barrels, kegs, packages, pails, and pieces of ale, asbestos, beds, books, boxes, brass scrap, brick, brushes, candy, canisters, canned goods, caps, carpet, cases, catsup, castings, cereals, chairs, chimneys, churns, clocks, clothing, coffee, contents, dressing, drugs, dry goods, empty, E'ware, extracts, feathers, fixtures, food, furniture, garlic, glass, globes, grease, G'ware, hats, herring, household goods, H'ware, images, kreme, lace, macaroni, machines, mantels, marble, milk, mustard, notions, oil, organs, paint, paper, paste, patterns, pianos, pictures, plates, popcorn, polish, printed matter, remedy, repairs, rings, R section, rubber, rugs, salmon, samples, sand, scoops, shades, signs, sledges, S. lead, sponges, spools, stands, statuary, steel, stoves, sundries, suspenders, S'ware, tables, tanks, tins, tinware, tobacco, tops, tubing, type, weighing machine, weights, wine, w'ds, wood; I. Corwin Bryant, ninety crates furniture. July 6, 1906. William Roch, Lienor.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale—Established manufacturing business in New York City in full running order, equipped with the best and up-to-date machinery, manufactures over $70,000 worth of staple and best selling goods in a year; excellent opportunity to make large profits on small investment for energetic party; full investigation will prove this to be one of the best business opportunities; no brokers; you are dealing directly with the owners. Address Business, Box 318 Times, Times Square.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

Silent capital wanted, high-class poultry business; safe, honorable enterprise; select trade; good profits; highest references. Address Eggs, Box 124 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

11TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and hall rooms; good table; off Broadway, Subway.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Choice large, small rooms; delicious Southern cooking; table guests; moderate.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room, with all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, Cathedral Heights, (St. Marc.)—Large, airy rooms, delightfully cool; parks surrounding; exceptional restaurant; room and board $8.

127TH ST., 264 WEST.—Furnished room, with board; terms low; American family; 'phone, 580 J Morningside.

132D ST., 265 WEST.—Large front room, private house; running water; excellent table; telephone.

THE CORNELL, Central Park West, Corner 97th St.—Attractive Summer rates; parlor, bedroom, bath, board, two $27 weekly; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22-24; large room, board, two, $16-$16-$18; single room, board, one, $8, $10, 12; hot and cold running water; dining room top floor; cuisine excellent; hotel service; elevator; bathrooms; telephone $10 Riverside; all outside rooms; special, permanent rates; transients accommodated.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

15TH, 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; running water; excellent board; baths adjoining.

28TH ST., 125 EAST.—Absolute cleanliness; newly furnished; hot water, telephone; Subway; board ($4) optional; especially desirable double rooms, $5 upward; handsome parlor suite, beautifully furnished; private bath.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome rooms; hall room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

MADISON AV., 672, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $3-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

20TH ST., 408 WEST.—Large, newly furnished second floor front room; private bath; others reasonable.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large handsome front parlor; also other rooms; transients accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

27TH ST., 47 WEST.—Single and double, nicely furnished rooms; quiet house; location central; all conveniences; nice surroundings.

35TH ST., 11 WEST.—Suite of rooms, bath; references; telephone; Summer prices.

33TH ST., 11 WEST.—Small rooms; bath on floor; references; Summer prices.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; business parlor; private baths; electric lights; transients; telephone.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms, very central neighborhood, near Broadway; Summer rates.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals if desired. White.

78TH ST., 144 WEST.—Cool front and south rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; Subway station; elevator apartment; references. Stuart.

98TH ST., 57 WEST.—Newly furnished front rooms; near L and Subway; bath. Clark.

98TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large, bright rooms; housekeeping; running water; $3. Mahoney.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Artistically furnished, six rooms; housekeeping; elevator; near Riverside; $30 month. Snider.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Four bright, airy rooms, singly or en suite; light housekeeping if desired; Summer rates. Inquire 4.

145TH ST., 531 WEST, (near Subway station.)—Bright front room, overlooking Hudson; board optional.

EXCEPTIONALLY COOL, light, front rooms; running water; 42d St. Subway; references. Telephone, 3,630 Bryant.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish; large airy rooms for Summer accommodations; dainty breakfast served; references required.

WEST END AV., 738.—Exceptional room, overlooking Riverside and Hudson; corner apartment; one minute from 96th Subway; very cool; breakfast optional; references. McAll. Call or 'phone 2,378 Riverside.

East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with modern conveniences; permanent or transient; references.

16TH ST., 138 EAST.—Very desirable furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references: Summer rates.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Back parlor; clean, comfortably furnished; running water; closets; private house.

133D ST., 46 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small, cool, light rooms; private house; bath.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

QUINCY ST., 516.—Neatly furnished, light, front rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

WESTMINSTER ROAD, 321.—Large room; hot and cold water; closet; Ave. C station; table boarders.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—By a gentleman, a furnished room, between 30th and 59th Sts., Broadway and 5th Av. Address, with full particulars, G., 500 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Experienced subscription solicitors for selling magazine; the only magazine devoted exclusively to marketing machinery, tools, and kindred lines; subscription, $1.00 a references and experience. 906 Postal Telegraph Building, New York.

WANTED.—Can you sell? Everything now points to real estate investments. There is a boom on in Brooklyn building lots; take up this line. Our best agents are men without previous experience in selling land. Write, with references, Land, P. O. Box 321, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Executive, Box 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By bright, ambitious beginner; neat, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; reference. Conscientious, Box 145 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—I am an expert, having had several years' experience; excellent education; A1 references. Miss M., 106 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY of experience desires to read to an invalid or blind person a couple of hours daily. Address K. I. H., 303 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Experienced subscription solicitors for selling magazine; the only magazine devoted exclusively to marketing machinery, tools, and kindred lines; subscription, $1.00 a references and experience. 906 Postal Telegraph Building, New York.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line;

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST

Calvary, West 57th St.—Rev. C. F. MacGregor, 11, 8. "The Culture and Restraint of the Cross" at 8.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. A. K. Gessler, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 42d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Rev. William A. Kirkwood, Asst. Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. The Asst. Pastor will preach at both services.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St.—G. F. Krotel, D. D. Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West 104th St., near Columbus Av.—Open all Summer. Services, 11 and 8. Rev. Robert J. Trevorrow preaches.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av.—14th St. Rev. Robert Bagnell, D. D., Pastor, 11, 8. Open every night all Summer. Concert to-night.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. M. B. CHAPMAN, D. D. No Evening Service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Low Mass, 7:30. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Sturtevant will preach at both services.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 E. 29th.—Communions 7 and 8. Sermon and Garrett's Mass, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 5 o'clock.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St.—Services 8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. Quincy Ewing, of Birmingham, Ala., will preach at 11.

Special Summer Services

St. Bartholomew's Church,

Corner Madison Avenue and 44th Street.

11 o'clock.

Preacher, the Rev. JOHN H. MELISH.

FULL CHOIR.

ALL SEATS FREE.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. PRES. M. WOOLSEY STRYKER, D. D., of Hamilton College will preach at 11. STRANGERS WELCOME.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between B'way and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Rev. JOSEPH TAYLOR BRITAN, Assistant. Rev. E. C. LOVENSTINE preaches at 11 A. M.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner of 55th Street. REV. REUBEN A. TORREY, D. D., the well-known Evangelist, will preach both morning and afternoon on July 15th, for the last time. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Torrey's morning subject will be: "Lessons from the Proofs of the Resurrection." His theme in the afternoon will once more be: "The Holy Spirit." Strangers are cordially invited.

Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner of second Ave. and Fourteenth St., GEORGE ERNEST MERRIAM, Minister. 11 A. M.—"True Prayer." 8 P. M.—"Success and How to Win It."

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Morning Service at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Robert S. Steen will preach.

Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway, Corner West 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALLAN W. McCURDY, Ass't Minister. Services at 11. Preaching by the Rev. THOMAS A. McCURDY, D. D., of Wilmington, Delaware.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West. Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Minister.—Sunday preaching, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av., Eleventh to Twelfth St., Rev. JAMES A. McCAUGE, from Lafayette Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 11 A. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant. Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; at the services to-morrow the Pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at eight o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Services at 11 and 8; Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., pastor. Rev. FRANK F. BAYLEY, D. D., Denver, Col., will preach. Subjects: Morning, "The Blessings of Appreciation"; evening, "The Winning of the West for Christ."

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. SIMON BLOCKER will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. GEO. F. PENTECOST will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "The Sons of God." Evening: "The Christian's Hope."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Church closed during July.

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. WM. I. CHAMBERLAIN, D. D., of Rutgers College will preach at 11 A. M.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av. Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

Unitarian Services, All Souls' Chapel, 104 E. 20th St.—11 A. M., Rev. A. W. Clark.

OTHER SERVICES.

Did the dying thief enter paradise? Truth on this important subject—showing a divine plan—will be presented at regular Sunday 3 o'clock service in Judson Memorial Building, Washington Square So. Believers in the atonement and truth seekers specially invited. No collections.

Dr. Torrey's Closing Sermon.

Tent Evangel, 57th St. and Broadway, Sunday, 8 P. M. Rev. J. Q. A. Henry at 4 P. M. and nightly.

Services Conducted by the Evangelistic Committee of New York City, 541 Lexington Av. Open-air meetings: City Hall steps, Monday at 12 noon; Wall St., daily, except Sundays, at 12 noon; Abingdon Square, 8 P. M.; Fort George, 9 P. M.; Morris Park race track, Sundays, 4 P. M. Meetings nightly, except Saturday, in six tents located as follows: 156th St. and Morris Av.; 67th St. and 1st Av.; 164th St. and 3d Av.; 86th St. and Boston Road; 80th St. and 11th Av.; Canal and Spring and 10th Av.

Union Summer Services of Harlem Churches held in Pilgrim Congregational Church, Madison Av. and 121st St., during July. Rev. W. G. Budd, of Boston preaching morning and evening of the 15th. All are welcome.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOMANN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel Koenig, his attorney, Nos. 52-54 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1906. JOHN F. HOMANN, Administrator. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Attorney for Administrator.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE, and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE SAGUENAY, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.00.. July 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5.
9-day trip, $75.00.. July 17, 31; Aug. 14, 28.
13-day trip, $100.00.. July 19, Aug. 2, 30.

BERMUDA

Delightful 10-day Ocean trips from New York July 18, Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 12, 26, etc. Choice of 6 Hotels.....$47.50
Many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
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245 AND 1,200 BROADWAY AND 649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

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NEW YORK.

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ROMANTIC MORICHES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

Center Moriches, Long Island.

A delightful Summer resort; yachting, fishing, excellent sailing; surf and still water bathing; superior music; attractive rates; descriptive circular. ADDITIONAL express trains to Moriches this season, making only two stops.
F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
T. E. McIVER, Manager.
N. Y. office, Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

The Inn

Arverne-By-the-Sea, L. I.
15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
Elevated boardwalk, 26 ft. wide. Modern hotel with whole block front and private beach; capacity 175; rooms with running hot and cold water. The Inn is quiet, dainty, luxurious, and makes a specialty of home cooking. Rates from $17.50 to $28.00 each person. Apply to
F. AVERY, Prop'r.

LOHMAN'S HOTEL and COTTAGE

SUMMERFIELD AV., ARVERNE, L. I.
Modern house; located 30 seconds' walk from ocean front; large, airy rooms; excellent table; special rates for June. Rudolph Lohman.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAG HARBOR, L. I.

Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

Five miles at sea. Automobile parties accommodated. Road map on application.
Always cool. Send for illustrated booklet.
A. E. DICK, Manager.

ORIENT POINT INN,

Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.

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ELDERT AV. AND THE OCEAN,
Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 28.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

WHITTIER INN SEAGATE, N. Y. HARBOR.

45 minutes from Battery by private boat. A most delightful Spring and Summer resort. Special rates for May and June.

FOSTER HOUSE SAYVILLE, L. I.

$12.00 Up.
Centre of Village.
AUTO REST. Meals all hours. Cafe. Two hours from N. Y. HILDRETH & SON.

MORICHES INN Centre Moriches, L. I.

Automobile Rest.
Specialties: Good coffee, stuffed fowl; meals served at all hours; excellent cafe.
LOEW & FITCH, Props.

HOTEL IMPERIAL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Beautiful dining room; excellent cuisine; tastefully furnished rooms; shaded grounds; near ocean. W. E. HAMMOND.

SHOREHAM INN,

Shoreham, Wardenclyffe, L. I. Select family hotel; beautiful location; rates moderate. B. M. MAIZE, Prop.

SOUTH BAY HOUSE, SAYVILLE, L. I.

160 ft. piazza; near water; fishing; large rooms; all improvements. C. A. BROWN.

The Elderthurst Hammels Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH.

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Schilling's Atlas Hotel, Seaside Sta., Rockaway Beach.

Dancing, bathing, bowling. Excursions accommodated.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE GOOD GROUND, L. I.

Bowling alley; good table; high class. P. NEHRBASS, Prop.

THE SEACREST GOODGROUND, L. I. SHINNECOCK BAY.

3rd Season. Write Geo. A. Lane, Prop.

THE MAPLES, BAY SHORE, L. I.

300 ft. to Gt. So. Bay. Special rates for season. Miss J. K. Hawkhurst.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, L. I.

See Sunday's Times
New York's Most Accessible Resort.

Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS

YOU MUST SEE
LAKE PLACID to see the BEST OF THE ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AMPERSAND.
IN THE HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

THE SAGAMORE, Lake George—Gateway of the Adirondacks. T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ, P. O. Sagamore, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

RAYVELLA HALL, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., (Near Fallsburg.)—Large farmhouse, sanitary improvements; lighted by gas; boating, bathing, tennis. Send for illustrated booklets.

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Board for four near Raritan Bay; young people wishing a good time preferred; boating, bathing, fishing, crabbing; shade for hammocks; 10 min. walk to station by trolley to Amboy. Box 282 South Amboy, N. J.

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United Shoe Machinery Co.
White Pass & Yukon Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETING.

American Nut and Bolt Fastener Co.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Feeble Rally on Which Trading Became Dull Again.

No Aggressive Buying on the Advances —The Known Movements of Money Indicate a Small Cash Gain This Week.

The pressure to sell stocks abated yesterday, and after a brief spasm of scattered commission house liquidation in the first quarter of an hour prices rallied. The recovery was feeble, unsupported by any aggressive buying, and at an average improvement of perhaps 1 per cent. through the active list from the prices made on the opening, the whole market became dull and barren of interest. It has been the way of the market for some time past to lose its activity on the advance and regain it on the declines, which signifies a limited amount of fresh buying power after a temporary short interest has been covered. There is none of the old enthusiasm for the bull side of the market, nor is there likely to be until brokers and others recognize the initiative of interests more powerful than the professional operators to whom the market has been indebted for each of its recent recoveries. For many weeks the weight of real stocks and the weight of speculation has been against the market, and those to whom Wall Street would look for support have evidently been disinclined to do anything to stop the decline. They possibly have been buying moderately on a scale-down.

News influences count for very little, especially such as happen to be favorable. The disposition among the speculators high and low is to minimize bullish matters and lay stress upon those of the contrary import. Thus a great to-do was recently made about a cut in Southern iron prices, and stocks declined on it, but yesterday an advance in Southern iron passed almost unheeded. Not so the announcement that a well-known steel expert who has been in charge of the United States Steel Corporation's foreign department had resigned. Here was something over which heads could be wagged knowingly. Rumors of calamity are taken on faith, but rumors of another kind are very skeptically received. On Thursday, for instance, there were the wildest imaginable rumors about the state of things in Russia, with predictions of panic in Paris, London, and Berlin. Yesterday there were rumors of financial trouble in London.

It seems almost idle to speculate upon the probable showing of the New York banks to-day. Recent statements have been so at variance with the known movements of money that calculations based thereon are hardly expected to prove trustworthy. The known movements of money indicate a small gain in cash, notwithstanding the return of $2,500,000 Government deposits. Nearly $3,000,000 gold was received during the week. About half of it came too late to reflect itself fully in the averages.

COL. HUNSICKER RESIGNS.

Gives Up Management of Steel Corporation's European Agency.

LONDON, July 13.—Col. Millard Hunsicker has resigned the management of the European agency of the United States Steel Corporation.

It is said that there has for some time been friction between Col. Hunsicker and James A. Farrell, President of the United States steel Export Company. Once before, it is stated, the Colonel handed in his resignation for the same reason, but W. E. Corey, President of the Steel Corporation, persuaded him to withdraw it.

At the office of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday the report of Col. Hunsicker's resignation was confirmed.

It was denied that his action was taken because of friction with the New York export department, and the explanation was made that Col. Hunsicker, who is a wealthy man, was desirous of retiring from active business.

AFTER NEW PANAMA BONDS.

Bankers Discuss Terms with Secretary Shaw at the Sub-Treasury.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw had further talks yesterday with bankers regarding the forthcoming issue of Panama bonds. Most of those who visited him at the Sub-Treasury came for the purpose of making inquiries regarding the terms of the issue and to learn what they might expect in the way of special deposits in case they subscribed for part of the new thirty-million-dollar issue. It is now generally understood that the policy of Secretary Shaw is to place the bonds to advantage, at the same time avoiding all disturbance of the money market.

This is shown by the fact that he is making special deposits of Government funds with banks in various parts of the country. It is believed that by July 20, when the repayment of the $10,000,000 of special deposits given to the banks in April will have been completed, a very large percentage of this amount will have been redeposited with the National banks.

Bankers who contemplate subscribing for the new bonds are much interested in the present strength of the outstanding 2 per cent. bonds. These have improved materially in the last few days, largely as a result, it is thought, of purchases in connection with the special deposits now being made with the National banks. The old 2s sold yesterday up to 104, which is believed to be the price at which Secretary Shaw is hopeful of disposing of the new issue.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wire Rat Traps Must Pay Additional Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by I. F. Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers overuled yesterday a claim filed by the Burditt & Williams Company of Boston, it being held that wire rat traps are properly assessable at both specific and additional rates of duty.

Other importers' claims overruled were filed by Stern & Stern, J. B. McCullough, Park & Tilford, F. Cusimano, John V. A. Cattus, Castle, Gotthelf & Overton, Havana Tobacco Company, Edwin Herron, Robert S. McCreary, J. Ter Kuile, and L. Gandolfi & Co., New York.

The board sustained protests filed by J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, Gutman, Solomons & Co., Thomas Prosser & Son, the Acme Leather Goods Company, and G. Debany and others, New York.

A claim by Von Cleff & Co. was dismissed, while a protest by L. Metzger & Co. and others, New York, was partially sustained.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,863,689, as against $2,344,226 in the preceding week and $2,202,560 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $2,768,358, as against $2,444,462 in the preceding week and $2,124,749 in the corresponding week last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, July 13, 1906.

Total sales July 13, 1906..... 596,217
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 156,043,488
Corresponding date last year..... 145,262,610

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16⅝	17	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Co	17⅜	17⅝	16	16⅝	− ¾
46½	47	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	46	46⅝	46	46⅜	− ⅜
93⅝	93½	108,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	93¼	94¼	92⅜	93⅝	− ⅝
20	21	400	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	20	20¼	20	20	− 1
21¼	21⅜	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	21⅜	− ⅜
33⅜	33½	2,500	Am. Car & F. Co.	33¼	33¼	32⅜	33⅛	− ⅛
98½	99½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	99	99	98½	98⅝	− 1⅜
28⅝	29	400	Am. Cotton Oil.	29	29	29	29	− ⅛
27½	28½	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27¾	− 1¼
57⅞	58	1,900	Am. Ice Securities	58¼	58⅜	58	58	− ¾
65⅛	65¼	25,800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	64⅞	65¼	62½	65¼	...
...	...	100	*Am. Malt. Co.	4	4	4	4	...
26	27	350	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., tr.	26½	28¼	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
142	142¾	21,550	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	141½	142⅝	141¼	142⅝	+ ⅛
115⅞	116⅞	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	115⅛	115½	115¼	115½	+ ⅛
98	99	100	*Am. Smel. Sec. pf., B	98¼	98½	98⅛	98¼	− ½
10	10½	500	Am. Steel Founds.	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	...
41	41½	2,0	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	41½	41¾	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
128¾	129	1,550	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128½	129	128	128⅝	+ ⅛
98½	98¾	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	98	98¼	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	33	1,020	*Am. Woolen Co.	33	33	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
101	102	800	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	102⅜	102⅜	101	101	− 1½
224½	225	15,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	226	227½	224½	224½	− 2½
86	86⅛	8,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85⅞	86¼	85⅝	86⅛	− ⅛
99	100	30	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	...
131½	134	900	Atlantic Coast Line	133	134	132½	134	+ ½
115⅜	115½	3,150	Baltimore & Ohio	115⅜	115⅝	115⅛	115⅜	− ⅛
21½	24	200	Bethlehem Steel	23	23	23	23	− ½
71⅝	72	20,580	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71½	72¼	71⅛	72	− ⅛
13¾	13⅞	100	Brunswick City	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
158	158⅛	3,100	Canadian Pacific	158⅜	158¾	158	158⅛	− ⅛
35⅜	36	800	Central Leather Co.	35⅞	36	35	36	...
101¾	102	100	Central Leath. Co. pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ¼
54⅞	55	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅞	54⅞	54¼	54¼	...
16½	16⅝	600	Chi. Great Western	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
71½	72½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	72½	72½	72½	72½	− ⅛
79⅛	81	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	80	80	80	80	− ½
173¼	173⅜	28,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	172⅜	174½	172⅛	173⅛	− ¼
195½	196	800	Chicago & Northw.	193	196	193	196	+8
168	170	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	168	168	168	168	−2
4	4½	300	Chicago Union Trac.	4	4	3⅞	4	...
91¼	91¾	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	91	91¼	90⅞	90⅞	− ⅝
48¼	48¾	10,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45¼	46⅞	44⅞	46⅞	+ ⅝
31¾	32	1,700	Colorado & Southern.	32	32¼	31½	31⅞	− ⅛
46	47	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	...
18	18½	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	17½	18	17½	18	+ ¼
136¼	137½	2,500	Consolidated Gas	130¼	136¾	136¼	136⅞	+ ½
18⅜	19	2,223	Corn Products Ref.	18⅜	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
75½	76½	566	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	76½	76½	76	76¼	− ⅝
205	205	200	Delaware & Hudson	206	206	206	206	−1
37⅞	38	1,020	Denver & Rio Grande.	38¼	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅛
54⅜	55¼	2,787	*Distillers Securities.	55	55¼	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅜
16	17	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16	16	16	16	−1
34	36	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	− ½
38⅝	38¾	8,600	Erie	38½	39	38½	38⅝	− ⅛
76¼	76½	1,100	Erie 1st pf	76½	76¾	76	76⅜	− ⅛
65½	66	2,000	Erie 2d pf	65	65¾	64⅝	65¾	− ⅛
89	90	240	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90	90	90	90	−8
91	92¾	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	92	92	92	92	−1
160	162	200	General Electric	160¼	160¾	160¼	160¼	− ⅜
286	287	2,400	Great Northern pf.	286	286¾	284	286¼	−1½
45	46	140	Havana Electric	46	46	46	46	+1
94⅜	95½	300	Hocking Valley pf.	94⅜	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	...
173½	175	400	Illinois Central	174	175	174	175	+1⅝
35½	36	1,400	Interbor.-Met	34⅜	35½	34⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
73¼	75	600	Interbor.-Met. pf.	73¼	73¾	73	73	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	100	Internat. Paper Co.	17½	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
82½	83	50	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	...
49¼	49½	500	Kansas City South. pf.	49⅛	49⅝	49	49	− ½
57½	58	500	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	58¾	58¾	58¾	58⅜	− ½
28	30	100	Lake Erie & West.	20	29	29	29	+ ½
139¾	140	3,600	Louisville & Nash.	139¼	140¼	138⅛	139⅝	− ⅛
19	20	1,500	Mexican Central	19⅛	19¾	19	19¼	...
63	65	400	Minn. & St. Louis	64	64½	64	64½	...
150	150½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	151	151⅝	150¾	150¾	−2½
31⅝	31½	9,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	31⅜	31⅝	31	31½	− ⅛
89	89¼	3,100	Missouri Pacific	89¼	89¼	88½	89	− ⅛
63½	64½	1,900	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	63½	64	62¾	64	+1
116¼	118	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	116¼	116¾	116½	116½	+ ⅛
71⅝	72	2,200	*National Lead Co.	72	72	71½	71⅝	−1
38½	39¼	400	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	37½	39¼	37½	39½	+1⅝
19¼	21	300	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
135	136	700	*New York Air Brake.	133	133⅞	133	135⅝	+ ⅛
128⅜	120½	1,700	New York Central	128½	129⅞	128	129	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	62	62½	62	62½	+ ⅛
191½	193	7	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191¼	191¾	191¼	191¼	...
...	...	700	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
45¼	46	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	46	46¼	45¾	45¾	−1
85½	86	1,400	Norfolk & Western.	85½	85⅞	85	85½	+ ⅛
91¾	92	200	North American	91⅝	92	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
197½	198	9,300	Northern Pacific	197	198	195	197½	+ ⅛
31½	32	100	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	−1
124½	124¾	20,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	123¼	124⅝	123⅛	124⅜	+ ⅛
88¼	88½	750	People's Gas, Chicago.	88⅜	88⅝	88	88¼	− ⅛
43¾	44	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	43⅜	44½	43	44	...
93	93	50	Ry. Sec., Ill. C.st.o.	93	93	93	93	...
97¼	98	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	−1⅛
116¾	117	64,200	Reading	117	117⅞	116¾	117	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	24	24⅞	24	24¼	+ ⅛
92⅝	93¼	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	93	93	92⅞	93	+ ⅛
22⅞	23	2,400	Rock Island Co.	22⅝	23⅛	22½	22⅞	...
60	61	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	60¼	60¼	60	60	− ⅛
40	42	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42	42	41	41	...
20¼	21	100	St. Louis Southw.	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
48¾	50	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	49½	49½	49	49	−1
69	69¼	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	68½	69	68	68¾	− ¼
65⅛	65⅞	28,100	Southern Pacific	64	65¼	64	65⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	32⅞	2,300	Southern Ry. ext.	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	−1
141½	142	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	142	142	142	142	− ½
29⅞	30	900	Texas & Pacific	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29½	− ⅛
32½	33	100	Toledo Rys. & Light.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
25⅞	28	300	Tol., St. L. & W.	26	26	26	26	− ⅛
43½	44	800	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	43½	43⅝	43	43⅝	−1
141¼	141⅝	54,800	Union Pacific	140⅜	141⅝	140½	141⅝	+ ⅝
92⅝	94¼	100	Union Pacific pf.	⅝	94	94	94	− ⅛
54	54¼	1,400	United Rys. Invest.	57	57	54½	54¼	−2⅝
67⅝	68	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	68½	68¾	68½	68¾	− ⅛
45⅜	46	900	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	44⅝	45⅞	44⅝	45⅞	+ ⅝
90½	92	100	*U. S. C. I Pipe pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+1¼
78	78¼	400	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	79	79	78	78	−1
34¼	34⅝	320	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼	− ⅜
39	39¼	3,600	U. S. Rubber	39¼	39⅝	38	39⅜	−1⅛
104⅞	106	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf., x d.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅞	+ ¼
32⅞	33	60,100	U. S. Steel	33½	33¾	32⅞	33	− ⅛
100	100¼	17,700	U. S. Steel pf.	100	100⅛	99½	99⅞	− ⅛
31½	32½	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	32	32½	32	32	− ⅛
105½	107¼	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106¼	−1
39	41½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	40	40	40	40	+ ½
18⅞	19	500	Wabash	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
44⅛	44¼	200	Wabash pf	44⅜	44⅜	44½	44½	...
36¼	38	150	Western Maryland	37	37	37	37	− ½
44¼	45	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

OUT OF GREENE COPPER CO.

W. D. Cornish and Gen. Wilson Resign from the Directorate.

After several days of sharp declines in the shares of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, which made a low price for the year when it touched 19½ on Thursday, the resignations of W. D. Cornish, the Harriman representative in the company's Directorate, and of Gen. Thomas P. Wilson were announced. Gen. Wilson, who lives in Minneapolis, said that pressure of business made it necessary for him to leave the concern. Mr. Cornish gave no reason for his retirement. He is Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad and of a number of other Harriman lines.

Mr. Cornish and Gen. Wilson entered the Directorate of the Greene Company about the same time. It was then said that H. E. Huntington and E. H. Harriman had both become interested in the property. The heavy selling of Greene stock which has been in evidence in the curb market ever since the labor troubles at the mines in Cananea, Mexico, in which a number of men were killed, has been attributed to inside interests. The curb seemed to reason yesterday that the liquidation was about over, for after the announcement of the resignations the stock made fractional recoveries.

At the office of the company it was said that there was no significance in the resignations. "There are about five members of our board of twenty-one Directors who come and go," an officer said. "You might call them the quitters. The other fifteen have been with us since the company was organized. They are the backbone of the company, and stick by it through all ups and downs."

John W. Gates and several other men of about equal prominence were recalled in Wall Street yesterday who have been among the transient five. The two vacancies are not likely to be filled until Col. Greene returns from the mines in Mexico at the end of the Summer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $291,080,325; balances, $12,009,384; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,249,954.

The local banks have lost $2,061,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $603,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points lower at $4.8450@$4.8455. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8170 and cables at $4.8485@$4.8490. Commercial bills were $4.81⅞@$4.82.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ for long and 5.18¾ less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94¾ less 1-32; guilders, 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—15@25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—5c discount. St. Louis—15c discount @ par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .80, 700 Elkton at .47@.48, 200 Hale & Norcross at .85, 1,000 Jim Butler at 1.22@1.18, 300 Mary McKinney at .45, 200 Montgomery Mountain at .38, and 170 Ophir at 3.75.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 13.—Owing to the payment for $10,000,000 in Treasury bills, money was in increased demand in the market to-day, but the supplies were abundant. Discounts were easy.

Prices on the Stock Exchange weakened and dullness accompanied by nervousness prevailed, owing to some operators being helped over the settlement. Moderate investment purchases and cheap money failed to offset the sagging tendency caused by the liquidation in consols, which yielded a fraction, while home rails eased after early steadiness.

Foreigners reflected the dullness in Paris and the unfavorable Russian news.

Americans opened fractionally lower, but hardened to over parity in the forenoon. Later, on receipt of the New York opening quotations, the market sagged, but picked up a fraction near the close, which was quiet.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102.

Bar silver firm at 30 3-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 1.10; Lisbon, 2.

Money, 1¾ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 1-16 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £16,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Change.
Consols, money	87 13-16	..	..	− ⅛
Consols, account	87 15-16	..	..	− ⅛
Anaconda	11⅞	230	227	− 8¾
Atchison	85¼	86	86⅜	− ⅛
Can. Pacific	164	159	158¾	+ ⅜
St. Paul	178¼	173¾	173¾	− ⅛
Erie	40	38¾	38⅞	− ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80¼	77⅝	78⅛	− ⅛
Illinois Central	179¼	174¼	174¼	+ 1
Louisv. & Nash.	144½	140	140¾	− ⅛
N. Y. Central	132½	128⅝	128⅝	− ⅛
Pennsylvania	64¾	124¾	124	+ ⅛
Reading	60½	116	116⅜	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	66¼	64¼	64¼	− ⅛
Union Pacific	145¼	140⅝	140⅝	− ⅛
U. S. Steel	34½	33	33¼	− ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	108¾	100	100	.. ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	3	Esperanza	3	17	6
Tomboy	1	5	0	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	6	3	Strat. Indep'd'e.	0	4	0

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 13.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were heavy. Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 486.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 72½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25. 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 13.—A general state of lassitude prevailed on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Stocks Irregular and Weak on the Curb.

International Mercantile Marine Sells Off Under Lively Trading—Mining Stocks Weak.

Curb trading reflected the tone of the big Exchange yesterday in uncertainty and weakness wherever stocks appeared in any quantity. One of the features was the slump in International Marine shares, which fell off 1¼ points for the common and 1⅛ for the preferred in transactions of unusually heavy volume for these securities. The common stock closed at 9, after sales of 505, and the preferred at 25⅛, after sales of 1,850. Mining shares generally were listless and weak, but Greene Consolidated Copper, which has been dropping steadily under heavy liquidation during the past week, held up pretty well under sales of 8,000 shares, closing at 15⅞, ⅛ down.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Am. Can pf.	52	52⅝	51¼	52½
200	A. De F. W.	7.90	90	90	90
100	Am. De F. pf.	2	2	2	2
20	Am. Tobacco	355	355	350	350
1,850	Gug. E. Co. rts.	11	11	*8	9
400	Havana Tob.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½
595	In. Mer. Mar.	10¼	10¼	9	0
1,850	In. Mer. M. pf.	*27	27	25½	26½
100	Lake S. Corp.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
200	Mackay Cos.	70¼	71	70¼	71
114	Mack. Cos. pf.	*72½	72¼	71⅛	*71¼
200	Man. Transit	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	M. Wire. of C.	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
115	Standard Oil	593	597	593	593½

RAILROADS.

2,400	Chi. Subway	41	41½	40	41
10	Crip. C. Central	89	89	89	89
16	C. C. Cen. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Boston Copper	23¼	23¾	23	23
100	Brit. C. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Butte C., w. i.	27¼	27¼	25	26
400	Cobalt Arg.	½	½	7-16	7-16
2,800	C.-Ely Mining	6⅜	6¾	6¼	6¼
100	Dom. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,500	Gold Hill	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,200	Granby Con	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼
8,000	Greene C. Cop.	20	20	19½	19⅞
550	Greene Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,500	Greens G.-S.	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Guana. Con	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5¼
200	Kitchener Min.	126	28	26	28
630	Micmac G. M.	4	4	4	4
200	Mines Co. of A.	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
1,510	Mitchell Min.	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
115	Mont.-Shoshone.	*14½	14½	13½	13½
1,000	Nev. Con. C.	16⅞	17	16⅜	16⅜
300	N.-U. M. & S.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
1,800	N

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

In a bull market bear selling is ineffective. There cannot be too much of it to suit those who are operating for the rise. They even encourage it, considering that every share of stock taken from a bear can be sold back to him at a higher price. When bulls cry out against bearish manipulation, and begin to expatiate upon the utter depravity of selling what one does not own it is a sign that they are not willing to buy as many stocks as the bears are willing to sell. Bearish manipulation succeeds in a large way only when there is real liquidation behind it.

***

In terms of extreme admiration the head of a large bucket shop system discussed the psychological aspects of the bear market of 1903. Said he: "There never was a decline more to the purpose of the bucket shops. If we had had control of the market ourselves we could not have managed it better. It seemed as if it were breaking for us. The big people were selling stocks on a scale down. There was no panic. Prices kept going lower and lower, a little lower on each break, with just enough of a recovery after each sharp decline to encourage people to hold on. They would say: 'Now here is the beginning of a rally that must hold. The turn probably has come. Prices cannot go on declining in this way forever.' Each recovery stopped a few points short of the level at which a man could have got out before, and each fresh decline carried prices to a new low level. Up 2 points and down 5; that was the way it worked. It was simply wonderful the way people fought this decline and kept putting up fresh margins. It was a poor day in our business when we called less than $50,000, and frequently our margin calls amounted to $150,000 in a single day. The money was always forthcoming until the last. Finally, at the lowest prices, faith ebbed, patience was exhausted, and when we called for margins we got selling orders instead. Then we began to close them out. We wiped off our sheet at the bottom. It was a beautiful campaign."

***

How a highly speculative house can make money by always buying the market when it is strong and always selling it when it is weak is one of the unsolved riddles of Wall Street. There is such a house, and it seems somehow to make money, for it continues to do business, whereas, if it had acted upon the same kind of advice distributed to its following it would surely have gone bankrupt long ago. Its advices recently have been bearish, which is hard to understand, in view of the fact that it is known to be heavily committed to the long side of various stocks, some of which have a very limited market.

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As usually happens after the market has had a sharp decline, Thomas W. Lawson suddenly emerged yesterday, bidding people abandon hope and sell their stocks before it was everlastingly too late. The market rallied feebly on this counsel.

***

The acute weakness yesterday of American Locomotive common, which declined to 62½, attracted a good deal of attention. The stock has suffered a decline of nearly 10 points since the declaration a few weeks ago of an initial dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. The only reasonable explanation is that people are unconvinced as to the stability of the dividend, and suspect that it was paid in order to help out a bull campaign in the market. Outsiders are not alone in taking this view of the matter. The payment of the dividend caused friction on the inside. But, assuming that dividends can be continued at the rate of 5 per cent., which is very doubtful, the stock is not so exceedingly cheap in comparison with other things. Selling at 65 as a 5 per cent. stock, it yields about 7¾ per cent., and United States Steel preferred, with a good dividend record behind it, yields the investor 7 per cent. on its present market valuation.

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It is understood that the Morgan interest in American Locomotive practically forced the payment of the dividend on the common stock. The Morgan people are not so bullish on the general outlook. If there were any question about this the behavior of their stocks in the market would seem to prove it.

***

The selling on the opening yesterday morning came chiefly from commission houses, so brokers reported, and probably represented the liquidation of accounts for the further protection of which fresh margins were not forthcoming in response to the calls sent out after the close of business on Thursday. This movement soon ran its course, and the serious pressure to sell stocks having abated over night, in the abrupt and mysterious manner previously commented upon, the market rallied, but not until five stocks upon which a good deal of interest now centres, viz., Amalgamated Copper and United States Steel common, had reached quotations fractionally lower than the lowest previously reached on this decline. The support of Union Pacific did as much as anything to turn the market. The stock was well supported on Thursday around 140, and the orders evidently had been kept good, for it was one of the strongest of the active issues during the early weakness and recovered as well as any other thing in the later trading. At a very slight average improvement through the active list, amounting to perhaps 1 per cent., the market became dull and remained so throughout the afternoon, except where fresh selling appeared at intervals, as in Amalgamated Copper.

***

The market rallies are even more discouraging to the bull than its declines. They are very feeble. As prices improve the demand for stocks seems to diminish. There is no "follow up" to the buying. When the shorts are satisfied there is no further demand.

***

It would perhaps be no exaggeration to say that two-thirds of the free traders were playing the market yesterday for a rally, believing that it had become greatly oversold. Some large short lines were covered up on Thursday, and in the first hour yesterday, and all who had covered wanted a bulge in prices on which to sell stocks again. There are very few bears who have had the full benefit of the recent decline. Most of them have covered up three or four times, expecting a recovery, and have had to sell again at lower prices.

***

Amalgamated Copper, which led Thursday's decline, instead of leading yesterday's rally was in some respects the weakest stock in the list. Normally on the rallies the sharpest rebounds occur in the stocks which have declined most, and logically Amalgamated Copper should have had a sharp rally yesterday. Its low price on Thursday was 92¾. It sold in the first half hour yesterday at 92¼, rallied then to 94½, and declined again in the last hour to 92¾. Before the closing, however, it came back 1 per cent. to 93¾, and closed at a net advance of ¾ per cent. for the day. There has evidently been a lot of genuine liquidation in the recent selling.

***

A broker who has been watching Pennsylvania closely estimates the short interest at 100,000 shares, or, rather, he believes that that amount of stock is being borrowed. He also believes that the general short interest is enormous. Taking Pennsylvania as an example, nobody can be sure that the extent of the borrowing truthfully represents the actual short interest. Instances are known where large amounts of this particular stock have been borrowed recently against sales of long holdings—that is, the sellers, for reasons which may be guessed, held the real stock back and filled their contracts with borrowed shares. This may be done either to conceal the character of the selling or to create the impression of a large short interest. When Amalgamated Copper was selling nearly 20 points higher, there was an enormous borrowing demand for the stock. It loaned day after day at concessions from the money rate. Either that borrowing was fictitious or the short interest was better informed than the long interest. It has been the same with other stocks. There has been, apparently, a huge short interest in Pennsylvania all the way down from 135.

***

Inactive stocks, irrespective of their merits, and also stocks in which the activity is occasional, particularly in the industrial list, find a very poor market. When they are pressed to a sale it is generally at sharp concessions from the last quotations. The bid and asked prices are often far apart. Investment stocks which rarely appear in the market are turning up. There has just been offered for sale 800 shares of New York & Harlem, a security in which there is very seldom a transaction.

***

Symptoms of weakness reappeared in the last hour. The closing quotations showed irregular net changes, with very few of the active issues materially improved from Thursday's closing figures. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were about the strongest stocks in the late trading. The United States Steel issues closed down. Reading saved an eighth of its recovery. St. Paul and Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed small net losses. The sagging of prices in the last half hour was due perhaps entirely to the reselling of stocks bought in the first hour for a turn.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 13.—Money on call is a shade easier, but time loans remain very firm, and there is no indication of any immediate weakening. Call loans, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par. Clearings, $28,770,152; balances, $2,874,024. Sub-Treasury debit, $103,228.

Business was fairly good in stocks today. Amalgamated was the most active stocks but Greene Copper, Copper Range, North Butte, and Granby were in demand. The changes in prices were of no consequence. Pneumatic Service common, American Telephone, and Gas common were somewhat heavy.

Complete transactions:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

10	*Atchison pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾
70	Boston L.	152	152	152
50	Boston & Maine	170	170	170
75	C. J. R. & S. Y.	159	158	159
5	Fitchburg pf.	139	139	139
50	Mass. Electric	18¼	18	18
10	Mass. Electric pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾
25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191½	191½	191½
8	Old Colony	205	205	205
155	Union Pacific	141½	140¾	141½

TELEPHONES.

589	*American	129	128	128¼
162	Cumberland	116¾	116	116
200	Mexican pf.	6	6	6
56	†New England	130½	130	130
1,550	New England rts.	3⅝	3½	3½

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,010	Am. Pneu. Service	15	14½	15
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	35	35	35
68	American Sugar	129	128½	128½
4	American Sugar pf.	132	132	132
245	American Woolen	32¾	32½	32½
268	*American Woolen pf.	102¾	102	102
15	Edison	240	240	240
20	*General Electric	162	162	163
100	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	102	102	102
1,885	*Mass. Gas	54	53	53
291	Mass. Gas pf.	87¾	87¼	87½
14	N. E. Cotton Yarn	30	30	30
10	*Reece Buttonhole	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Seattle Electric pf.	100	100	100
28	Swift & Co.	103	102½	103
120	*United Fruit	107¼	107¼	107½
490	United Shoe Machine	76	75¾	75¾
40	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	30¼	30¼	30½
2,840	U. S. Steel	33¼	32¾	32¾
1,125	U. S. Steel pf.	100¾	99½	100

MINING.

10	‡Adventure	5¾	5¼	5¼
503	Allouez	32½	31¾	32
7,085	Amalgamated	94¾	92½	93¾
50	American Zinc	10	10	10
255	Aroadian	3	2¼	2¼
100	Arnold	1	1	1
1,015	Bingham	26	25	25
1,610	Boston Consolidated	23¾	22¾	23
1,205	Butte Coalition	27½	25	26¼
20	Calumet & Arizona	108	108	108
15	Calumet & Hecla	680	680	680
380	Centennial	18	17½	17¾
2,230	Copper Range	67½	66¾	67
401	Daly-West	16	15	15¼
275	Franklin	16	15¾	15¾
985	Granby	10½	10	10⅝
5,762	Greene Consolidated	20	19¾	19¾
10	Isle Royale	16	16	16
50	Mass.	7	7	7
110	Michigan	11	10¾	11
235	Mohawk	60	58¾	58½
2,295	*North Butte	83½	82¾	83
560	Old Dominion	84¼	83	84¼
901	*Osceola	99½	97	98
310	Parrot	24½	23	23
45	Quincy	86	84½	84½
60	Rhode Island	3¼	3¼	3¼
901	Tecumseh	99½	97	98
533	Trinity	8	7⅝	8
590	United Copper	64⅝	63¾	64
770	U. S. Smelting	54	53½	53½
461	*U. S. Smelting pf.	45	44¾	45
1,005	*Utah	53	52½	52¾
140	Victoria	7	6	6
50	Washington	1	1	1
156	Winona	4½	3½	3½
21	Wolverine	138	137	137
125	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Another wave of selling broke over Chicago Subway stock to-day. Yesterday's low point of 40 was recorded again, but here a new low record of 39¾ was established. The local selling from 42 down was less than 900 shares during the morning. The low point on this exchange during the big break last year was 40. There seems to be a block of stock kicking about in the market, and not a few traders are inclined to undermine the market for it. Thus far the shorts have had no trouble in borrowing or in covering their sales.

Can preferred was dull, but by selling at 51 it made a new low price for some time. Later it rallied to 52. Brick was on the market in odd amounts, and sold off as low as 45. Biscuit common was weak in New York, bringing 62¼. Here the low figure was 62⅛. Swifts seemed to be supported, and sold at 103. West Chicago went at 25½.

A rally in Biscuit common in New York to 64 brought a response here, and the price rose to 63¼. Western Stone sold between 31½ and 32½. Subway closed about a point above the low of the day.

New York exchange, 15c premium.

Money, 5@6 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
250	American Can pf.	52½	51	52¼
25	Am. Shipbuilding	68½	68¼	68½
25	Chicago Pneu Tool	50	50	50
1,170	Chicago Subway	42	39¾	40¾
124	Diamond Match	119¼	119¼	119¾
185	Illinois Brick	45½	45	46
355	National Biscuit	63½	62½	63½
100	Biscuit pf.	117½	117½	117½
50	Nat. Carbon pf.	120½	120	120½
100	Quaker Oats pf.	102½	102½	102½
10	Street's Stable Car	29¾	29¼	29¼
242	Swift & Co.	103	102¾	102¾
350	Un. Boxboard pf.	9¼	9½	9¼
22	West Chicago	25½	25½	25½
140	Western Stone	32½	31½	32½

The New York Times Weekly Financial Quotation Review, every Monday, contains a review of the financial situation, cable dispatches from London, Paris, and Berlin; Boston and Pittsburg letters on condition of copper and steel markets. $1.00 per year, with cloth binder, $2.00. Sample copy on application.—Adv.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Traders Growing Skeptical About Rains in Atlantic States.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, showers Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh easterly winds.

Eastern Florida, Western Florida, and Alabama, showers Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

Mississippi, showers Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy; light to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Louisiana, fair in western portion, showers in eastern portion Saturday; Sunday fair; light to fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern Texas, fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas, fair Saturday and Sunday.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory, generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Tennessee, showers Saturday and probably Sunday.

The enthusiasm of the bulls was somewhat dampened by the North and South Carolina and Georgia State reports, which were ignored until yesterday. They did not confirm the daily bulletins of excessive rains over this territory last week. In some localities the precipitation was heavy, but several places were in need of rain. The temperatures, however, were generally below the normal.

Prices at the start responded to a 6 to 7 point advance in Liverpool, opening 1 to 3 points better on new crop positions. Commission houses reported more outside interest in the market, and Wall Street was a good buyer on a report that a prominent local statistician would issue a report on the condition of the crop which it was rumored would be bullish. Prices gained 5 to 6 points over the previous close. The report, however, did not come out. Early buyers took profits and room traders took a little bearish confidence on a lull in business and sold the market down 7 to 8 points from the top.

Clearances of 11,000 bales of cotton at Wilmington, N. C., which left the stock there only 224 bales, a further dwindling of the local certificated supply to 97,415 bales, and the fact that most of the cotton arriving here from day to day was for export or was forwarded to Northern mills drew attention again to the statistical situation. Some scattered buying late in the session rallied prices 4 to 5 points, but the trading lagged.

The South reported a good demand from exporters and Southern mills, with Savannah selling good middling cotton at 11.31 cents a pound. A local authority who has been on an extended trip through New England and talked with many mill operators returned yesterday and announced that business in that quarter was unusually active, and that the Eastern spinners were bullish without exception.

Liverpool spot sales were 6,000 bales at 2 points advance to 6.12d., against 5.82d. last year. Futures opened steady 3 to 5 points higher, and closed steady 6 to 7 points up.

	Previous Close.	Close.
July-August	5.84	5.78
August-September	5.77	5.70
October-November	5.68	5.61
December-January	5.67	5.60
March-April	5.71	5.64

Southern spot markets were quiet to steady and unchanged to 1-16 advance at New Orleans and St. Louis. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10.90, against 10.40 last year.

Manchester reported a small inquiry for yarns and cloths firm.

VISIBLE SUPPLY STATEMENT.

Following is Supt. King's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, compiled from cable and telegraphic advices to the New York Cotton Exchange:

New York Cotton Exchange report of the visible supply of cotton, as compiled from cable and telegraph returns:

Stock at	General Supply This Yr.	American Supply This Yr.	General Supply Last Yr.	American Supply Last Yr.
Liverpool	658,000	548,000	832,000	761,000
London	17,000	.....	14,000	.....
Manch'r'n warehouses	7,213	5,363	4,000	3,000
Manch'r'n in transit to mills	54,253	51,196	48,000	45,000
Hamburg	18,000	1,000	9,000	1,000
Bremen	184,000	180,000	281,000	275,000
Havre	106,000	80,000	96,000	92,000
Other ports Continent	72,000	49,000	61,000	46,000
Alexandria	59,000	.....	108,000	.....
Bombay	311,000	.....	870,000	.....
Interior towns U.S.	150,258	150,258	173,223	173,223
Ports, U. S.	237,361	237,361	390,770	390,770
Afloat for Liverpool	78,000	54,000	110,000	88,000
London	1,000	.....	8,000	1,000
Continent	242,000	110,000	198,000	95,000
Afloat in Bombay harbor	5,000	.....	9,000	.....
Total	2,708,085	1,474,178	3,208,993	1,970,993

Decrease in general visible supply for week, 136,847, against decrease last year, 126,423.

Decrease in American supply for week, 118,266, against decrease last year, 77,453.

SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF AMERICAN.

WORLD'S TAKINGS.

	This Year.	Last Year.
Visible supply American, Sept. 1	1,638,470	476,887
Crop in sight, American to date	10,733,615	13,023,675
Total	12,372,085	13,500,562
Less visible supply, American, to-day	1,474,178	1,970,993
World's takings of American to date	10,897,907	11,529,569

AMERICAN TAKINGS.

	This Year.	Last Year.
Stock at U. S. ports, Sept. 1	324,796	92,658
Receipts at U. S. ports to date	7,699,606	8,770,062
Total supply at ports	8,024,899	9,362,740
Deduct— Stock at ports to-day	287,361	330,770
Exports, foreign, to date	6,384,506	8,242,164
Takings by Southern mills from ports	55,591	44,123
Burned at ports	11,610	26,583
Total	6,639,070	8,703,590
To Northern mills from the ports	1,385,329	1,159,150
Net overland to date	934,954	1,072,296
Total Northern mill takings to date	2,320,183	2,231,446
Southern mill takings to date, (estimated)	2,126,591	2,109,123
Total American mill takings, (including Canada)	4,445,774	4,340,569
World's takings, American, week	164,485	183,864

The Bombay stock as above is the gross warehouse stock, which includes a considerable percentage already sold to domestic spinners.

Cotton Opinion.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.—The upturn in cotton at this time is due to anticipated bullish week-end figures, and also reports of continuous rains generally over the belt, which may cause some damage such as is usually experienced during this month, so that reports of too much rain, or too much dry weather, hot winds, shedding, rust, black root, boll worms, weevil, army worm, &c., may be expected to increase for some time to come and gradually spread over nearly the entire belt, inspiring timid bulls with more confidence and possibly inducing some weak shorts to cover.

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Opening.	Highest and Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
January	10.51	10.56-10.49	10.54	10.51
February	10.53	.....	10.55	10.52
March	10.61	10.66-10.61	10.63	10.61
July	10.28	10.27-10.28	10.22	10.25
August	10.33	10.36-10.31	10.33	10.30
September	10.40	10.41-10.39	10.39	10.38
October	10.45	10.47-10.40	10.43	10.42
November	....	.....	10.43	10.41
December	10.48	10.53-10.45	10.49	10.47

Market closed steady. Estimated sales, 400,000 bales. New Orleans closed barely steady, July 3 points higher at 11.05, October 1 point off at 10.35, and December 1 point lower, at 10.37.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Price changes in the wheat market yesterday were largely dependent upon rust news. This varied every hour or so, keeping the market unsettled throughout the entire day. It was weak and steady by turns, but most of the time reflected a disposition on the part of traders to discredit the talk of black rust in Spring wheat sections. Around midday there was a cent break on reports from several quarters to the effect that no rust had appeared in the Northwest, and that damage from other causes had been greatly exaggerated. This was followed in the last hour by a sharp upturn on a renewal of the rust news, with a number of variations. Near the close profit taking caused another setback, and last prices in New York were ⅝@⅞c under the previous night. Liverpool was up ⅝@¾d on account of bad Russian news. The weather map showed somewhat lower temperatures in the Far Northwest and showers through the Mississippi Valley. Cash wheat in New York closed nominal, as follows: No. 2 red, 83¾c, elevator, and 83¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88½c, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 89c, free on board, afloat.

CORN—There was not so much uncertainty in the corn market, and it ruled heavy from start to finish, closing in New York ½@¾c under the previous night. The principal bear argument was improved weather, the West getting showers and prospects for lower temperatures. In addition there was selling by commission houses, while cables closed ½d net lower. On the other hand, earlier arrivals were under the estimates, and receipts aggregated only 406,000 bushels, compared with 482,000 bushels last year. Exporters took 4 loads. Cash corn in New York was nominal, as follows: No. 2 corn, 5½c, elevator, and 59¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 61c, and No. 2 yellow, 60¾c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	84 15-16	84	84½	84½
September	85½	84½	84½	84⅞
December	87 7-16	86 7-16	86½	87⅛
May	89¾	88¾	88⅞	89⅜
Corn—				
July	..	..	58¾	53½
September	..	..	59	59½
December	..	..	57¾	57¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	78¾	77⅝	77⅞	78⅝
September	79⅝	77⅞	78¼	78⅞
December	81	79¾	80	80¾
Corn—				
July	53⅛	52	52½	52½
September	53	52¼	52¼	52½
December	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	50¼
Oats—				
July	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	38⅞
September	36½	35⅞	35⅞	36
December	36⅞	36¼	36¼	36⅝
Lard—				
September	9.15	9.10	9.10	9.12
October	9.17	9.15	9.15	9.17
Ribs—				
September	9.45	9.40	9.42	9.47
October	9.20	9.17	9.17	9.20
Pork—				
September	17.40	17.05	17.40	17.37
October	..	..	16.75	..

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued to-day, shows the total visible to be 2,733,461 bales, against 2,881,118 last week and 3,199,803 last year. Of this the total amount of American cotton is 1,500,461 bales, against 1,616,118 last week and 1,967,803 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 1,233,000 bales, against 1,260,000 last week and 1,232,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,480,000 bales, against 1,635,000 last year; in Egypt, 59,000 bales, against 103,000 last year; in India, 518,000 bales, against 579,000 last year, and in the United States, 426,000 bales, against 563,000 last year.

THE CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

The gain in cash held by the banks, resulting from this week's currency movements, was variously estimated yesterday at from $175,000 to about $750,000. The banks gained a considerable amount on the movement to and from the interior and also by receipts of new gold, but lost on Sub-Treasury operations and by the return of Government deposits.

Discussing the week's movements, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $639,900.

Banks received from the interior $7,416,000 and sent to the interior $5,861,000, including telegraphic transfer of $600,000 to San Francisco on account of insurance adjustments and $1,858,000 National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption.

Receipts of new gold were $2,924,100, namely: $494,400 American coin from London, $75,000 American coin from Cuba, $389,800 gold bars from London, $1,237,600 on New York Assay Office checks, and $727,700 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Extraordinary receipts by the Sub-Treasury were the return by banks of $2,500,000 special United States deposits. Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $21,184,400. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury on account of customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $22,530,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $1,385,600.

The total gain from the interior $1,551,400 and new gold $2,924,100, was $4,475,500. Deducting from this the total loss, (by return of special United States deposits $2,500,000 and Sub-Treasury operations proper $1,385,600,) $3,885,600, the net gain was $639,900.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$172,300,823
Gold coin and bullion	95,739,395
Gold certificates	43,982,410
Silver coin and bullion	7,570,200
Silver certificates	4,680,669
United States notes	10,236,948
Treasury notes of 1890	88,076
National banknotes	12,905,995
Total receipts this month and year	21,369,528
Total expenditures this month and year	30,340,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$562,885,869
Silver dollars	477,996,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,335,000
Total	$1,047,418,869
General fund	182,861,150
Deposits in National banks	91,168,751
In Philippine Treasury	4,020,049
Awaiting reimbursement	975,993
Current liabilities	108,725,129

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The market weakened early, but strengthened later. Trading was slow, with the exception of the dealings in United States Steel common, which were about one-third of the day's total business. General Asphalt preferred was stronger on dividend talk. Supporting orders in Lehigh Valley were uncovered at 70.

Total sales, 20,945 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72¾	72	72¾
10	Cambria Iron	69	69	69
375	Cambria Steel	33¾	33⅜	33⅝
1,005	Elec. Co. of America	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
10	Elec. Storage Battery	67½	67½	67½
150	Erie	39	38¾	39
21	Frank. & South. Pass.	445	445	445
300	General Asphalt	8	8	8
400	General Asphalt pf.	35½	35	35½
15	Ins. Co. of North Am.	22¾	22¾	22¾
400	Lake Superior Corp.	17½	17	17½
2,542	Lehigh Valley	70¼	70	70¼
150	Lehigh Navigation	104	103	104
395	Lehigh Valley T. pf.	22	22	22
200	Lexington & Lim.	18	18	18
200	Norfolk Ry. & Light	19	19	19
45	Penn. Elec. Vehicle	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,395	Pennsylvania	62	61¾	62
2	Pennsylvania Salt	115	115	115
10	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	106¼	106¼	106¾
50	Philadelphia Co.	48	48	48
100	Philadelphia Elec.	7¾	7¾	7¾
520	Phila. Rapid Transit	29¾	29½	29¾
2,385	Reading, ex div.	58 15-16	58⅛	58¼
500	Southern Ry.	32¾	32½	32¾
190	Susquehanna Steel	13-16	¾	13-16
200	Tonopah Mining	19	19	19
35	United Cos. of N. J.	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,145	United Gas Imp.	82¾	82	82
6,800	United States Steel	33¾	33⅜	33
20	United States Steel pf.	100	100	100

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	.65	.63
Andes	.08	.10	Occid. Con.	.74	.74
Belcher	.20	.11	Ophir	5.50	5.40
Best & Bel.	.72	.73	Overman	.12	.13
Bullion	.21	.21	Potosi	.11	.01
Caledonia	.32	.32	Savage	.67	.65
Chal. Con.	.10	.10	Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Challar	.11	.10	Sierra Nev.	.21	.20
Confidence	.50	.50	Standard	2.00	2.00
C. & C.	.95	.95	Union Con.	.27	.27
Crown Point	.09	.09	Yel. Jacket	.10	.10
Gould & C.	.08	.08	Silver Bars	.65¼	.65¼
Hale & Nor.	.84	.82	Drafts, sight	.02⅛	.02⅛
Julia	.05	.05	Telegraph	.05	.05
Justice	.04	.04			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@52.

TONOPAH.	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Belmont	4.90	5.00	Sandstorm	.57	.58
Cashboy	.13	.11	St. Ives	.37	.39
Golden Anch.	.51	.54	MANHATTAN.		
Home	.10	....	Man. Bronco	.11	.11
Jim Butler	1.12	1.12	Man. Cons.	.70	.70
McNamara	.66	.65	Cowboy	.08	.08
Midway	2.12	2.17	Man. Dexter	.46	.46
North Star	.43	.43	Man. L. Joe	.05	.05
Ohio	.27	.28	Man. Mining	.09	.09
GOLDFIELD.			Mustang	.14	.14
Adams	.06	.09	Pine Nut	.22	.21
Atlanta	.17	.17	BULLFROG.		
Dixie	.07	.07	Bull'g Min.	.35	.35
Goldfield M.	.37	.33	Bull'g N. B.	.44	.44
Jumbo	1.15	1.20	Eclipse	.80	.72
Kendall	.57	.56	Gold Bar	1.05	1.05
Mohawk	1.35	1.35	Orig. Bull'g	.13	.14
Red Top	1.22	1.25	Steinway	.28	.28
			Tramp	.95	.95

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14¼	14½	J. Johnson	5	9
Banner	4	4½	Lexington	3½	3¾
C. K. & N.	5	8	M. Gibson	5	6½
C. C. Cons.	4	6½	Nevin	4	4½
Dante	6	6¾	Old Gold	2¾	3
Dr. Jackpot	3½	9	Pharmacist	4¾	4¾
Elkton	48¾	49½	Portland	144	150
El Paso	42	42½	Rose Maud	3	4
Findlay	76	76¼	Rose Nicol	3¼	3½
Gold Dollar	8¾	8¾	Sample	10¾	10¾
Gold. Cycle	75	85	Un. Gold	4¼	4¾
Sovereign	6¾	6¾	Vindicator	95	97
Isabella	23¼	23¾	Work	13¾	14
Jackpot	5½	6			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 13, 1906.

Imprl Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan	15,000	90¾	90¾
	15,000	90¾	90¾
	1,000	90½	90½
2d series	16,000	99	99
4½s, sterl loan	17,000	94¾	94¾
	3,000	94¾	94¾
	3,000	94½	94½
	500	94¾	94¾
	500	94½	94½
	500	94¾	94¾
	500	94½	94½
	500	94¾	94¾
Imp Jap Gov, Kahn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% sterl loan	500	88

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William R. H. Martin Said to Have Bought Valuable Broadway Property—Ridgewood Lots Bring Good Price—Bronx Tract Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Rumors of the sale of the property on the east side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, were renewed yesterday. William R. H. Martin, who is preparing to build on the site formerly occupied by the Broadway Tabernacle, is reported to have bought 1,822-1,828 Broadway and 72-74 West Thirty-fifth Street from the Lawrence estate. The property at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street, owned by H. McAleenan, is not included in the deal. It is understood that Mr. Martin, if he can obtain the entire block front, will make his new building stretch the entire distance instead of confining it to the Thirty-fourth Street corner.

Big Brooklyn Sale.

John H. Berry has sold for the Morgan Realty Company 884 lots in the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn. The purchaser is the Empire City Realty Company, and the purchase price is $785,000. The eleven-story building at 548 Broadway, valued at $450,000, is given in part payment. The Brooklyn lots will be improved with apartment houses.

Bronx Tract Changes Hands.

John J. Keit has sold forty-four acres along the south side of White Plains Road, the Bronx, for Richard A. Thomas to Benjamin Hurtig. The tract is part of the Nelson estate. The new line of the Westchester & Boston Railway will run through the east end of it. This property has not changed hands before for ninety years.

Flat House Near Fifth Avenue Sold.

Edward Stein has sold for a client to Kraner & Rosenthal 18 East 112th Street, a five-story flat on lot 19 by 100.

The City of New York has contracted to buy the east half of the block bounded by First and Second Avenues, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. A building for the Bureau of Supplies of the Board of Education will be erected there. Controller Metz has been authorized by the Board of Estimate to buy the land from the estate of William C. Schermerhorn for a sum not greater than $400,000.

Upper Fifth Avenue Sale.

Erlanger & Reis have bought 1,452 Fifth Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores.

Emily F. Scott Sells House.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have resold for Emily F. Scott to Thomas R. Ball 36 West Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 98.9. Mr. Ball owns the adjoining property.

On the Lower East Side.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney for Davis Berkman and Louis H. Silver, has bought the tenements at 57 Rutgers Street and 256 Cherry Street.

J. Isreil has sold to Wexler & Posner 154 Monroe Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

David L. Blumberg has sold for Blumberg & Kovalsky to J. Feinberg the five-story house 277 Monroe Street.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have sold to a Mrs. Goldman 318 Cherry Street, a five-story tenement on lot 21 by 100.

Joseph Wolkenberg has bought from the Reynolds estate 302 and 304 Second Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 100. He will erect a six-story tenement with stores.

S. Sadowsky has sold to Aaron Adler 308 and 310 East Eighth Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 49.8 by 97.6.

Samuel and Louis Michael have sold to Max Rosenbaum 316 and 318 East Eighth Street, a six-story tenement; also to Samuel Grossman 719 and 721 East Fifth Street, two five-story tenements on lot 50 by 100.

Further North on the East Side.

Froelich & Rosenblatt have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Marks & Rosenberg 332 and 334 East Fifty-second Street, two five-story flats on plot 45 by 100.

Moe Sturtz has sold for the Vanderpoel estate 206 to 210 East Fifty-ninth Street, three five-story flats on plot 75 by 100.

William H. Hollister has sold for the estate of Henry M. Bennett to Jacob Israelson 1,394 Second Avenue, a four-story flat, with store, on a lot 26 by 85; also, 803 and 805 East Seventy-second Street, two four-story flats, each on a plot 30 by 76.2.

Erlanger & Reis have bought 1,752 Second Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores.

Sarah Zinney has sold 1,684 Avenue A, a four-story tenement house, on lot 20 by 75.

Samuel Fleischman and S. Kannik have sold to Schreiber & Pilkinsky 117 East 100th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25.6 by 100.11.

Hutter Brothers have sold the five-story flat 160 East 103d Street, on lot 27 by 100, for E. Michaelis.

E. Culfano has sold for David Marks to A. Devito 446 and 448 East 117th Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 42 by 100.11; also, for T. Merino to D. Marks, 408 and 410 East 116th Street, two four-story tenements, on plot 37.6 by 100.11.

Maier Brothers have bought the four-story double tenement 482 East 120th Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Lazarowitz & Posner have sold to H. Rudowsky 333 to 337 East 124th Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Stern, Simon & Heilbrun have sold for J. M. Jones 229 East 123d Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100; also, 1,682 Avenue A, to Heilbrun & Cahn; also, for Mrs. S. Bauer, 224 East 115th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Sullivan Street and Minetta Lane.

Abraham Blumberg and Isaac Schlachetzk have bought the five-story house 148 Sullivan Street.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for the Boak estate 20 Minetta Lane, a three-story tenement, on lot 22 by 70; also, for the Huyler estate, 18 Minetta Lane, a three-story tenement, on lot 22 by 70.

On the West Side.

Ritchey & Newell have leased for the Mutual Hotel and Realty Company, for a term of fifteen years, the Hotel Stanley, 124 West Forty-seventh Street.

B. and D. W. Blumenthal and Douglas Robinson, Brown & Co. have sold for a client to George B. Clifton 611 West Fifty-ninth Street, a five-story building, 25 by 100.5. This property has not changed hands in twenty years.

Further North on the West Side.

Stern, Simon & Heilbrun have sold for Max Lowenstein to J. Samuelson 49-51 West 116th Street, a six-story flat, on plot 50 by 100.

Jennie Benedict has sold to David Hirshfeld the five-story apartment house at 308 West 116th Street.

The Irving P. Lovejoy Company has sold to Mrs. Cecelia Herman the dwelling at 62 West 126th Street.

Hannah Ottenberg has sold nine five-story brownstone-front, double apartment houses, known as the Garden Apartments, occupying half of the block bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and 118th and 119th Streets.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky and Charles Kaufmann have sold for Louis I. Siff 206 West 120th Street, a five-story flat, on plot 37.6 by 100.

Benedict Brothers have sold 239 West 148th Street, a five-story apartment house on lot 39 by 100, to Sara and Leonora Alexander.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have bought from a Mr. Van der Linden the southwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 166th Street, a plot, 100 by 100; also, from Schneider & Bachrash, the lot adjoining on 166th Street, 25 by 120. Mr. Jacobson was the broker.

In the Bronx.

Louis Cowan has sold for a client to Anna M. Dolan 5,003 Third Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 20 by 100.

The Goldie Real Estate Company has sold 629 East 137th Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100, for H. Hall to K. Sasserath.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for Peter Kiefer to a client the five-story triple flat 910-912-914 Westchester Avenue, on lot 76 by 90.

Harry L. Rosen has sold four lots, 101 by 125, on 150th Street, 300 feet west of Morris Avenue.

Wolski, Opp & Co. have sold for M. Mandler the dwelling and stable at 920 Tinton Avenue, on lot 26 by 125.

The President of the Laurel Realty Company, which owns 3,888 Third Avenue, says that the report of the sale of that property has no basis in truth.

Miscellaneous Notes.

W. J. Huston & Son have sold fourteen lots on the north side of Twenty-ninth Street, Whitestone, L. I.

The Wakefield Park Realty Company has sold the following lots of its Wakefield Park property: To Maude C. Harding, Lot 809; to Maude C. Harding and E. A. Korts, Lot 810; to Robert and George Nathan, Lots 29, 30, 31, and 32; to Margaret Genaghty, Lot 443; to Thomas Coe, Lot 356; to James McNamara, Lots 811 and 812; to N. Olean, Lot 526; to John Nestor, Lots 909 and 910; to John Stuka, Lot 340; to Kate Byrne, Lot 528; to Patrick Leahy, Lots 923 and 924.

The Federal Land and Improvement Company sold, during last week, thirty-five building lots at Amityville, L. I., for $9,397.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn has rented at Southampton, L. I., the following cottages: Mrs. Raymond Malleck's Ashton Lodge, to T. E. Bidwell; Mrs. R. H. Hoadley's Bonnie Bourne, to Robert Waller, Jr.; Mrs. Harman Brown's Westmoor, to William H. Force, and the latter's East Cottage, to Mrs. L. S. McKee.

Results at Auction.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cross St, 9, n s, between Catharine and Market Sts, 25x100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale; to Josephine L. Jacobs.....$42,620

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Lenox Av, n w corner of 116th St, for a two-story brick office building and store, 100.11x200; E. Mayer of 244 West 102d St, owner; Townsend, Steinle & Haskell, architects; cost, $100,000.

Clinton St, 213, for a six-story brick stable and loft, 25x95; H. Sokalski of 354 Grand St, owner; H. R. Daniels, architect; cost, $30,000.

112th St, s e, 96.5 ft w of Lexington Av, for a six-story brick flat and store, 53.7x87.11; Berliner & Greenberg of 147 East 125th St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $48,000.

145th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, for a one-story brick store, 100.6x80; Henry Morgenthau Company of 20 Nassau St, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $25,000.

186th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for eight six-story brick tenements, 87.6x86.11; B. C. Clark of 251 West 129th St, owner; N. Anderson, architect; cost, $256,000.

115th St, 117 to 129 East, for three six-story brick flats and stores, 53.7x87.11; M. Frank of 10 West 115th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $138,000.

9th Av, n w corner of 15th St, for an eight-story brick loft and bakery, 108.6x150; National Biscuit Company of 1st Av and 15th St, owner; A. Zimmerman, Chicago, Ill., architect; cost, $280,000.

178th St, n s, 28 ft w of Hughes Av, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20x62.8; Cohen & Axelbrod of Walton Av and 181st St, owners; J. J. Greenland, architect; cost, $18,000.

154th St, s w corner of Morris Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 43.6x90; Michael Santangelo of 55 Oak St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $60,000.

Villa Av, e s, 82.5 ft n of 204th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Angelo Guazo of 3,118 Jerome Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $50,000.

Ogden Av, s e corner of 168th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x96.8; Dr. Andrew Anderson of St. Augustine, Fla., owner; J. I. Campbell, architect; cost, $40,000.

Charter Av, e s, 65 ft s of Tremont Av, for three three-story frame tenements, 16.8x50; Bessie McQuade of 288 West 130th St, owner; Charles F. Clark, architect; cost, $22,500.

Perry Av, w s, 105 ft n of 201st St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x54; William C. Bergen of 2,110 Anthony Av, owner; Charles F. Clark, architect; cost, $7,500.

Perry Av, e s, corner of 201st St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21x54; William C. Bergen, owner; Charles F. Clark, architect; cost, $7,500.

153d St, s s, from Belmont to Cambreling Av, for a five-story brick dwelling, 171.4x139.2; Little Sisters of the Poor of Bushwick and De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, owners; Raymond F. Almirall, architect; cost, $200,000.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

Avenue A, 87, two four-story brick tenements and stores; M. Rosenthal, premises, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

South St, 281, and Front St, 385, to a four-story brick shop and stable; R. De Cousey of 222 Front St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 13.

ANTHONY AV, 2,088, 24.8x97.1; David C. MacBride to Sophie F. Ahrens, (mtg $3,800) 100

AVENUE B, w s, extends from 3d to 4th St, 216x305; Avenue A, e s, extends from 3d to 4th St, 216x105; 4th St, s w corner of Westchester Creek, 214x216; William J. Hyland and others to George H. Kuhn, 5-6 parts 100

AVENUE C, 98 and 100, 45.5x83; Adolph Danziger and others to Ike Rosenberg, (mtg $34,000) 100

AVENUE A, w s, extends from 3d to 4th St, 216x305; Avenue A, e s, extends from 3d to 4th St, 216x105; 4th St, s w corner of Westchester Creek, 214x216; William J. Smyth to George H. Kuhn 5,750

BARCLAY ST, n s, 80.8 ft e of Washington Av, 22.3x100.3; Catherine G. Gallagher to Edward McQuillan, (mtg $29,000) 32,000

BOND ST, 38, 25x114.2; Catherine G. Gallagher to Edward McQuillan, (mtg $29,000) 100

CHERRY ST, n e corner of Rutgers St, 26.3x96.2; Morris Punch to Davis Berkman and another, (mtg $65,000) 100

DORIS AV, s w corner of Lyon Av, 120x101.9; Garniss E. Baker to Ronald K. Brown and another 1

EAST ONE-HALF OF LOT 235, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Henry B. Mace to Joseph Shemberg 100

EAST ONE-HALF OF LOT 235, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Joseph Shemberg to Jacob Schapiro 100

EDGEWATER ROAD, s s, 407.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Annie McGovern to Charles H. Sperzel, (mtg $4,500) 100

EDGEWATER ROAD, w s, 507.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Annie McGovern to Louis Spaeth and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

EDGEWATER ROAD, 1,499, 25x100; Annie McGovern to Christian H. Schrader, Jr., (mtg $4,000) 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 133, w s, 25x100; Annie B. Storm to Sale Agid, (mtg $16,000) .. 100

GOERCK ST, 33, 24.11x100; Shapiro, Levy & Starr to Morris Agranoff and others, (mtg $28,000) 100

GRAND BOULEVARD, e s, 88.8 ft n e of 179th St; James Reilly to Emma F. Whitely 100

GROVE AV, s e s, at n e s of 181st St; Joseph Hecht to Stephen Schrader, (mtg $6,000) 100

INDEPENDENCE AV, n w corner of Washington Av, containing 3 acres 1 rood 23 14-100 perches; George P. Naylor, individually and as executor, to Charles R. Demarest 70,000

JEROME AV, e s, at n e s of Mosholu Parkway North; Edward Magda to Rosalie Hoffmann 1

LAIGHT ST, 46, 25x100; Mary E. Strong to Emma Goggins, (mtg $20,000) 20,000

LENOX AV, n e corner of 138th St, 198x10x125; Meyer Frank to Max Kobre and others, (mtg $37,000) 100

LEWIS ST, 27, 25x100; Herman B. Kitay to Edward J. Scully, (mtg $28,800) 100

LOT 126, map of Dickinson estate; Meyer-Gatling Investing Company to Ellen A. Hecht 1

LOT 127, map of Dickinson estate; Meyer-Gatling Investing Company to Jacob Hecht 1

LOT 192, map of 327 lots of Hunter estate; H. J. Rose Company to Jude and A. Wilson 1

LOT 65, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125; Isak Tepper and others to Bernado Locurto and another 1

LOT 39, map of Olinville; Sarah I. Hurtt to Patrick O'Rourke 100

LOT 284, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Frank Tundis and another 100

LOT 69, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Lucius W. How 100

LOT 282, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Austin J. James 100

LOT 111, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Co. to Annie Siedler 100

LOT 292, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Co. to William Steinberg and another 100

LOT 288, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Co. to William Steinberg and another 100

LOT 266, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Co. to William Steinberg and another 100

LOT 297, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Co. to William Steinberg and another 100

LOT 307, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Co. to William Steinberg and another 100

LOT 306, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Co. to William Steinberg and another 100

LOT 317, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Co. to William Steinberg and another 100

LOT 85 and 86, map of Dickinson estate; Meyer-Gatling Investing Company to Jacob L. Markel 100

LOTS 122 and 123, map of Dickinson estate; Meyer-Gatling Investing Company to Rachel Mann 100

LOTS 124 and 125, map of Dickinson estate; Meyer-Gatling Investing Company to Solomon Hecht 100

LOTS 3, 4, and 5, map in partition of heirs of Rebecca Bassford, 170.8x40.10; Grace S. Storm and others to Emerence K. Ager, (mtg $10,500) 100

LOTS, 3, 4, and 5, map in partition of heirs of Rebecca Bassford, 170.3x40.10; E. K. Ager to Anthony F. Koelble, (mtg $10,200) 100

MARION AV, e s, 275 ft n of 189th St, 50x116.4; Charles Keary and another to Church of Our Lady of Mary 6,000

MARION AV, e s, 275 ft n of 189th St, 50x116.4; Charles Keary and another to Church of Our Lady of Mary 6,000

MINETTA LANE, 18, 21.6x70; Mary E. Boak to Albert Bach, (mtg $2,500) 1

MINETTA LANE, 18, 21.6x70; William H. Boak and others to Mary E. Boak, 1-2 part, (mtg $2,500) 1

MINETTA LANE, 20, 21.8x70; Annabelle H. Huyler to Albert Bach 6,500

NORFOLK ST, 181, 25x100; Max Goldstein to Pincus Frank, (mtg $31,000) .. 1

NASSAU ST, 93 to 99; Felix Isman to George B. Wilson, (mtg $800,000) 1,100,000

NASSAU ST, n w corner of Fulton St, 117x irregular; New York Life Insurance Company to Felix Isman 1,000,000

NORFOLK ST, 181, 25x100; Pierce Brennan to Max Goldstein, (mtg $25,000) 1

NORFOLK ST, 182, 25x100; Joseph Rabinowitz to Louis Rosen and another, (mtg $32,200) 1

NORTH MOORE ST, 19, 21.7x75; Thomas Martin to Nellie Martin, (mtg $10,000) 1

PIKE ST, 68, 25.8x62.8; Israel Grinstern to Josef Gertner, (mtg $25,550) .. 100

PIKE ST, 68, 25.8x62.8; Josef Gerliner to Jacob Israelson, (mtg $25,550) .. 100

PLOT at centre line of block between 49th and 47th Sts and 100 ft w of 8th Av, runs w 100.6, n 22.6x s 24.8x25.11x 17.10; George Gershel and others, executors, to Adam E. Schulthels 5,000

RAILROAD AV, s w corner of Lafayette St, 105x153.4; Ronald K. Brown to George H. Culver and another (mtg $3,000) 1

RITTER PLACE, 17, 25x90.10; George N. Whittlesey, trustee, to Edwin J. Hinley, all title 50

SILVER ST, n s, 67.8 ft e of West Farms Road, 25x164.4; Filomena Gonzales to Esther St. Hanlon, (mtg $2,400) 100

STUYVESANT ST, 31, 19x30; Edward Sprowl to Mary T. Sprowl, (mtg $10,000) 1

TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 51.3 ft s of Jansen St, 50.2x100; Park Mortgage Company to Patrick Byrne 100

UNION ST, Barker Av, Sheridan Av, new Bronx Park; Bridge St, Barker Av, Union St, and Bronx Park; Martin J. Keogh to William H. Cooper 100,000

VYSE ST, e s, 375 ft s of 177th St; Crotona Realty Company to Sophie M. Olsen 100

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 179th St, 125x100; M. S. Harris to Palm Realty Construction Company, (mtg $78,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, n w s, 375 ft n e of 189th St, 50x irregular; Charles Keary and another to Henry A. Koelble 8,000

WEBSTER AV, n w s, 375 ft n e of 189th St, 50x irregular; Henry A. Koelble to Anthony F. Koelble, (mtg $6,000) 100

WEBSTER AV, n w s, 375 ft n e of 189th St, 50x irregular; Charles Keary and another to Henry A. Koelble 8,000

WEST ½ of Lot 200, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Malinda G. Mace et al to Harry Greenberg 1,250

WEST HALF of Lot 200, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Harry Greenberg to Wolf Bernstein, (mtg $750) 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 50.2 ft n of 239th St, 59.1x59.2; William H. Field to Catharine Witt 100

1ST AV, 2,261, 22x78; Charles C. Allen to D. Perera, ½ part, (mtg $18,000) .. 1

1ST AV, 2,261, 22x78; Louise S. Allen to L. Perera, ½ part 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 56th St, 60x94; Leo A. Goldstone to Charles Wacht and another, (mtg $35,000) 100

1ST AV, w s, 41 ft n of 54th St, 20x irregular; Louise C. Kunz to Charles J. Strobel, (mtg $7,500) 100

2D AV, 1,881, 24.11x100; Rose Cohen and others to Nathan Orlans and another, (mtg $32,000) 100

4TH ST, n w corner of 10th St, 20.7x88; Juliet M. Burdick to James F. Hunt, (mtg $47,500) 1

6TH ST, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x97; Nathan Kirsch and others to Morris Schlorsman, (mtg $24,000) 100

7TH AV, n e corner of 33d St, 29x irregular; George W. Pierpont to Ralph L. Spotts, (mtg $200,000) 100

8TH AV, 94, centre line of Verdant Lane, 40x100; George Gershel and others to Adam E. Schulthels, (mtg $28,000) 82,500

8TH AV, 94, 25x100; Jacob Michaels to Mayme Michaels, (mtg $36,000) 15,000

9TH ST, part of Lot 601, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Richard Reilly to Emily Scott 100

107TH ST, n s, 212 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Henry Dale to Martin A. Dewey, (mtg $9,300) 100

10TH AV, 468, e s, 24.8x72; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to August G. Lauer, (mtg $17,000) 100

11TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, 25x94.10; Adolph Lifschutz and another to Jennie Gellis, (mtg $36,500) 100

11TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 25x94.10; Jennie Gellis to Meyer Goldberg, (mtg $43,250) 100

18TH ST, n s, 371 ft e of 2d Av, 46x100.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Kotzen Realty Company, (mtg $42,000) 600

30TH ST, n s, 120.10 ft e of Madison Av, 20x98.9; Emma Goggins to Mary E. Strong 1

31ST ST, 310 and 312 East, 45x98.9; Andrew P. Darrell to Adolph Schleisinger, (mtg $21,000) 1

41ST ST, 320 East, 20x98.9; Mary E. Boak to Catharine M. Boak and another, 2-21 parts 1

41ST ST, 329 East, 20x98.9; William H. Boak and others to Mary E. Boak and others, 3-7 parts, all title, (mtg $5,400) 1

42D ST, 349 and 342 West, 50x98.9; William N. Heard to Washington Arch Realty Company, (mtg $50,000) 100

46TH ST, 28 East, 20x100.5; Frederick W. Hunter to Henry Phipp 100

47TH ST, s s, 193.9 ft w of 6th Av, 27.6x100.5; Catherine G. Gallagher to Edward McQuillan, (mtg $83,000) 100

47TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 50x97.6; Acker, Merrall & Condit Company to James F. Coyle 1

48TH ST, 317 East, 25x100.5; David Solomon to Felix Kunstler and another, (mtg $23,500) 100

53D ST, 141 West, 18.9x100; Edward Sprowl to Mary T. Sprowl, (mtg $10,000) 100

53D ST, 143 West, 18.9x100.5; Edward Sprowl to Mary T. Sprowl, (mtg $8,000) 100

58TH ST, 110 East, 19x100.5; Louise Labagh to H. W. Pierce 100

70TH ST, s s, 208 ft e of 3d Av, 16x100.4; William Hampel to Minnie Power and another, (mtg $5,000) 100

84TH ST, s s, 173.6 ft e of Park Av, 60.2x102.2; Emanuel Schlersaer to Henry B. Anderson, (mtg $39,000) 100

86TH ST, 432 East, 19x102.2; Katharine E. Reisgmann to Conrad Heckert, (mtg $10,000) 100

87TH ST, 432 East, 19x102.2; Conrad Heckert to Oswald E. Reissmann, (mtg $10,000) 100

86TH ST, 518 East, 18.8x102.2; Robert Dressler and others to George Nehm, (mtg $6,000) 10,500

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Korne Kommisky and others to Max Goldman, (mtg $14,800) 100

101ST ST, 72 West, 20x100.11; Joel Marks to David Spier and another, ½ part, (mtg $24,000) 100

101ST ST, s s, 154 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.11; Minna Shire to Isaac Harris 100

112TH ST, 18 East, 19x100.11; Frederick Newbouer and another, executors, to Yetta Krauer and another 18,250

119TH ST, 122 East, 20x100.11; Minnie Levin to Ester Schwartz, (mtg $22,850) 100

121ST ST, 146 West, 18x100.11; B. Holbrook to Isaac L. Michael, (mtg $18,000) 100

120TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Walnut Av; Gottfried Oethingerand others to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company 100

130TH ST, s s, 09.11 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x93; Charles Laird to Ellen J. Hurley, (mtg $8,200) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADJOURNED SALE, to Annie B. Storm; Eldridge St, 133, prior mtg $16,000, due July 1, 1930, 6 per cent 35,000

ANDERSON, James, to Adee Park Realty Company; Lot 302, amended map of Adee property e of Botanical Gardens, 3 years 500

ANDERSON, James, to Adee Park Realty Company; Lot 301, amended map of Adee property e of Botanical Gardens, 3 years 500

ANDERSON, Henry H., to Emanuel Schlessner; 54th St, 114 to 118 East, 1 year, 6 per cent, (prior mtg) 80,000

BACH, Albert, to Van Buren Land Company; 18 and 20 Minetta Lane, 3 years, 5½ per cent 10,000

BAKER, Carniss E., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 175 and 176, map of property of party of second part, due July 15, 1909 1,505

BAKER, Carniss E., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 60 and 61, map of property of party of second part, due July 15, 1909 1,505

BARRETT, Agnes M., to Adee Realty Company; Lots 108 and 109, amended map of Adee property e of Botanical Gardens, 3 years 948

BATAVIA AND NEW YORK WOODworking Company to Elizabeth Honeck; 267 10th St, 5 years 14,000

BAUMANN, Ferdinand C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Southern Westchester Turnpike, n w corner of Union Av, 150x196.6, due as per bond 15,000

BERGEN, William C., to Henry Selb; Perry Av, e s, 167.6 ft n of 201st St, 2 lots, each 22x110; 2 mtgs, each $7,000, due July 1, 1900 14,000

BERGEN, William C., to Caroline Roll; Perry Av, e s, 92.5 ft n of 201st St, 23x irregular, due July 1, 1909 7,000

BERGEN, William C., to John Bussing, Jr., and another; Perry Av, e s, 142.5 ft n of 201st St, 25x100, due July 1, 1909 7,000

BERNSTEIN, Abraham, to Frank Hillman and another; 7th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x90.10; 7th St, 76 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 34,000

BERNSTEIN, Abraham, to Frank Hillman and another; Avenue D, w s, 63 ft s of 5th St, 22x80; Avenue D, w s, 85 ft s of 5th St, 22x80, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000

BORNSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Norman S. Walker, Jr., trustee; 97th St, s s, 51 ft e of 3d Av, 49x93.11, 5 years 80,000

BORNSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 3d Av, s e corner of 97th St, 62.11x51, due June 30, 1911 50,000

BORNSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Lester H. Ely and another, executors; 3d Av, e s, 62.11 ft s of 97th St, 37.9x100, due as per bond 41,000

BORNSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Corporate Realty Company; 3d Av, s e corner of 97th St, 108.8x100, prior mtg $121,000, demand, 6 per cent 20,000

BROWN, William L., to Adee Park Realty Company; Lots 196 to 197, amended map of Adee property e of Botanical Gardens, 3 years 1,680

CEVA, Frank, to Adee Park Realty Company; Lots 80, 81, 194, and 195, amended map of Adee property e of Botanical Gardens, 3 years 1,484

COYTE, James S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 267 and 259 West, due as per bond 50,000

COYTE, James S., to Acker, Merrall & Condit; 47th St, 267 and 259 West, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 5½ per cent 10,000

COOPER, William H., to Martin T. Keogh; Barker Av, 150 feet south from Union St to Sheridan St, being Lots 1,275 to 1,289, 1,294 to 1,308, and part of Lots 1,290 and 1,301, map of property of estate of P. Lorillard; Barker Av, extends from Bridge St to Union St, being Lots 1,813 to 1,827 and 1,829 to 1,340, map of property of estate of P. Lorillard, 3 years 70,000

CRAMP, D. Reuben, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 61st St, 127 East, due, as per bond 23,000

CREIGHTON, Valentine L., and another to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 42 and 43, map of property of party of the second part, due July 15, 1909 1,280

DEMAREST, Charles E., to George P. Mayer, executor; Washington Av, n w corner of Independence Av, 3 years 50,000

DEWEY, Martin A., to Edward W. Walton, trustee; 107th St, n s, 212 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11, due July 1, 1909 8,500

DUNNIGAN, James, and another to Adee Park Realty Company; Lots 33 to 35, amended map of property of Adee property e of Botanical Gardens, 3 years 441

DUNNIGAN, Axel O., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 33d St, 151 East, due as per bond 2,000

IRVING, Helen C., to Union Trust Company; Barclay St, n s, 80.6 ft w of Washington St, 22.3x100.3, due July 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 19,000

ISMAN, Felix, to New York Life Insurance Company; Nassau St, n w corner of Fulton St, 117x75.6, due March 1, 1914 800,000

JACOBS, Joseph, to Annie McGovern; Boone Av, e s, 95.6 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years 1,200

JACOBSON, Joseph, to Annie McGovern; Boone Av, e s, 70.6 ft s of West Farms Road, 23x100, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years 1,200

JAMES, Austin J., to Adee Park Realty Company; Lot 202, map of Adee Park, 3 years 600

KIRCHOF, Frederick, to Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company; 113th St, 68 East, prior mtg $20,000, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

KOBRE, Max, and others to Meyer Frank; Lenox Av, n e corner of 139th St, 40.11x85, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

KOBRE, Max, and others to Meyer Frank; 139th St, s s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

KOBRE, Max, and others to Meyer Frank; Lenox Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 139th St, 50x85, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

KOBRE, Max, and others to Meyer Frank; Lenox Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 139th St, 50x85, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

KOBRE, Max, and others to Meyer Frank; 138th St, n s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

KOENIG, Herman A., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 140 and 141, map of property of party of the second part, due July 15, 1909 3,010

KOTZEN REALTY COMPANY to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 18th St, n s, 171 ft e of 2d Av, 46x103.3, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,000

KRAMER, Yetta, and another to Mary W. Turner; 112th St, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11, 6 years 14,000

KRAMER, Yetta, and another to Frank Newbouer and another; 112th St, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11, prior mtg $14,000, 8 years, 6 per cent 2,250

KUHN, George J., to Hugh D. Smyth and another; Avenue A, w s, extends from 3d to 4th St; Avenue A, e s, extends from 3d to 4th St; 4th St, s w corner of Westchester Creek, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent 13,500

KUHN, George J., to George H. Kuhn; Avenue A, w s, extends from 3d to 4th St; Avenue A, e s, extends from 3d to 4th St; 4th St, s w corner of Westchester Creek, Unionport, prior mtg $27,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

KUHN, George J., to Louis Wechsler; Avenue A, w s, extends from 3d to 4th St; Avenue A, e s, extends from 3d to 4th St; 4th St, s w corner of Westchester Creek, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent 14,000

LIPSET, Bernhard, to Adee Park Realty Company; Lots 72 to 75, amended map of Adee Park, 3 years 1,203

MARKEL, Jacob L., to William P. Williams, trustee; Knox Place, centre line, $22.2 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 2 years 910

MARKEL, Jacob L., to Charles Dickinson; Knox Place, centre line, 297.2 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 2 years 910

NAUMANN, John, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 78 to 81, map of property of party of second part, due July 15, 1909 2,000

NAUMANN, John, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 96 to 98, map of property of party of second part, due July 15, 1909 2,000

NAVASKY, Nathan, and another to Century Mortgage Company; 101st St, n s, 262.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.11, 3 years 41,000

NAVASKY, Nathan, and another to Andrew Wilson, trustee; 101st St, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.11, 3 years 44,000

NAVASKY, Nathan, and another to Louis T. S. Milhau; 101st St, n s, 193.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 31.6x100.11, due Aug. 1, 1911 35,000

OETERS, John H., to John A. Asco, trustee; Edgecombe Av, 127, 3 years 20,000

OLSEN, Sophie M., to Crotona Realty Company; Vyse St, e s, 375 ft s of 173d St, 49.1x93.5, 3 years 1,750

PALLM REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to North American Mortgage Company; Wadsworth Av, due, as per bond 115,000

PALMER, Frederick H., to John A. Weekes; 71 Gold St, 5 years, 5½ per cent 12,000

PIERCE, Howard W., to Theodore Wandell and another, trustees; 116 East 59th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

RICHMAN, Harris, and another to William Dutcher and another; 112th St, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 32.6x100.11, 5 years 82,000

RICHMAN, Harris, and another to Magnus Abrahams and another; 112th St, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 32

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Nelson Av., 18.—Two-family house, 7-minute walk 9th Av. trains, 145th St.; price, $8,000; cash, $2,000; net 15%.

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Investment to cover acre of land: house and stable improvements complete; no assessments; beautiful restricted surroundings; hour from New York, Westchester County. Address A. H. Heward, Hotel Calvert, New York City.

Lots—Mohican Park, Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, just above Yonkers; high, healthy location, overlooking Palisades; beautiful river views; light, water, sewers, property restricted for residential purposes, electrification of railroad partly completed; commutation 10c.; monthly payments. Particulars O'Shea & Klein, 328 West 48th St.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Cottage, seven large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hot water heat; grounds, 70x105; convenient to Harlem and New Haven stations; South 10th Av., Mount Vernon; price low. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, New York City.

Hudson River Farms, Villas, Homes. 40 years Westchester properties. Write, 'phone us. Travis & Son, 203 Broadway, 2,169 Cortlandt.

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26 lots, Grant Av., one block from Broadway; restricted section; $7,800. Hendrickson, White Plains.

$90 each, 5 lots, Prospect Av., Valhalla; terms easy. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, New York.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—For sale, new modern house, 11 rooms; improvements; also corner lot, residence section. Owner, 404 Third Av., Mount Vernon.

$90 or $65 per month, furnished, in whole or in part, delightful Chester Hill residence; will rent till next May.
Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

Fine 2-family house, lot 30x100; good investment or home; rents $504 year; stand raising; price $5,500. Geo. W. Sutton, 249 Main St., New Rochelle.

Near Sound.—Absolute bargain; dwelling, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; $5,000; terms easy. Geo. W. Sutton, 249 Main St., New Rochelle.

7-room dwelling, modern improvements; lot 50x118; trolley; snap; $4,500. Call at once. Geo. Sutton, 249 Main St., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
of houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in; property restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORE, LOFTS, OFFICES, SKYLIGHT STUDIOS,

28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE!
Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

YOU CAN AFFORD A SUMMER HOME BY-THE-SEA.

We have gotten up a little book addressed to people who want a Summer home by the sea but have thought they could not afford it. We will send it to you if you will ask for it. It tells you that the little bungalow on the shore which you have dreamed about is within your reach. That the rich man no longer has a monopoly of the Summer cottages. That at last a place has been found, one hour from New York, near the depot and trolley line, with a fine sandy bathing beach, where there is excellent fishing, where oysters, clams, lobsters, and all sorts of sea food abound, in a country celebrated for its fruit, poultry, and truck farms, and where, consequently, living is cheap and good, where there is neither style nor rowdyism, where it is perfectly healthful, and where, best of all, you can buy full-size lots for from $75 to $200, (only a few higher,) and you can pay for them $10 down and $5 monthly. You can build a neat cottage or bungalow for a few hundred dollars and OWN your Summer home; you can have a good time ALL Summer, EVERY Summer. The entire cost will be so small that the interest on the investment, the taxes, and repairs will be almost nothing, so small that in Summer you can lock up your city apartment, go to your cottage, and not feel that your expenses are higher than usual, and in the Fall you can lock up your cottage, and your only anxiety about it until Spring will be your eagerness to get back to it as early as possible. If you cannot occupy it the whole season, it will pay good interest on the investment if rented for a few weeks.

There is nothing like this around New York, except at

KEANSBURG BEACH

Our book tells where and what it is, and all about it. The lots will go like "hot cakes," and we shall put up the prices as they grow scarce. NOW you have the pick of the map. Don't let some one else get just the lots you would prefer. Send for the book.

KEANSBURG BEACH CO.,
25TH FLOOR, 13 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 8044 CORTLANDT.

GRAND OPENING "ROBIN WOOD"

AT
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,
TO-MORROW

500 Home Sites.

Situated on Hempstead and Freeport Trolley, only a few minutes from Hempstead Village.

The finest lots in Hempstead for a home. Will double in value within the year; on line of great improvements.

$100.00 Upwards; Reasonable Terms, $10.00 Down; $5.00 Monthly.

Liberal Discount for Cash, or 60% can remain on Bond and Mortgage for two years at 6%.

Get Tickets of Agents at Stations.
LUNCHEON SERVED.

Trains leave E. 24th Street Ferry, N. Y. L. I. R. R., at 9:50 A. M., 11:20 A. M., 1:50 P. M.

Flatbush Avenue Station, 10:01 A. M., 11:25 A. M., and 3 P. M.

Full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.
187 Montague St., B'klyn. 141 Bway, N.Y.C.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway.
See next Sunday edition.

Seaford-Massapequa.—Few lots near R. R. station; prices low; easy terms. For free R. R. tickets address J. S., Box 173 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $800 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—For three months, August, September, and October, up-to-date country place, furnished; must be on high ground, have shady lawn, barn, etc., and within about an hour of New York. Send full particulars to C. D. H., 284 Columbus Av., City.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A parcel well-located lots; will exchange; Bank, N. J. Heilman, 135

GRAND OPENING "ROBIN WOOD"

AT
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,
TO-MORROW

500 Home Sites.

Situated on Hempstead and Freeport Trolley, only a few minutes from Hempstead Village.

The finest lots in Hempstead for a home. Will double in value within the year; on line of great improvements.

$100.00 Upwards; Reasonable Terms, $10.00 Down; $5.00 Monthly.

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Full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.
187 Montague St., B'klyn. 141 Bway, N.Y.C.

Farm for Rent [illegible] from Branchville [illegible] reasonable; [illegible] Halloran, 30 [illegible], N. J.

Factory lots, including power; best locations; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Dumont, 25 Franklin.

The First and Only Opportunity to Purchase a Home Site at

BABYLON PARK

Located on and adjoining the MERRICK ROAD,
Overlooking the GREAT SOUTH BAY,
and Surrounded by Magnificent Residences.

LOTS 25x100 OR LARGER.

$10.00 Down. **$125 and Up.** $6.00 Per Month.

BABYLON Is the only town on Long Island that has as many as 50 trains and 15 express trains daily, and can be reached from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., in 53 minutes, and from 34TH STREET, MANHATTAN, New York City, in 66 minutes, as the Long Island Railroad Time Table will show.

The running time will be reduced by about 20 minutes at the completion of the third rail system now under way. The different proposed trolley routes to Babylon, from and to north, east and west, will tend to further improve Babylon's railroad facilities. The beautiful surroundings, macadamized streets, miles of cement sidewalks, running water, gas, electric lights, schools, churches of all denominations, post office, bank, stores of all descriptions, local car service and all other modern conveniences have well earned for Babylon the reputation of being the most popular town and the garden spot of Long Island. It is conceded that Merrick Road lots at Babylon are practically out of reach of purchasers of moderate means. Here is your chance to purchase some at lower prices than are obtained for lots located in some insignificant village.

OUR SALE COMMENCES ON

SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1906.

Free Railroad Tickets, Maps and Literature upon application.

Our agents will meet prospective purchasers at the following RR. stations, to meet trains specified on Saturday, July 14th, and Sunday, July 15th.

TRAINS LEAVE SATURDAY:		TRAINS LEAVE SUNDAY:	
Flatbush Ave.	10:39 A. M.	E. 34th St., N. Y.	1:20 P. M.
Nostrand Ave.	10:43 A. M.	Long Island City	1:32 P. M.
East New York	10:47 A. M.	Flatbush Ave.	1:30 P. M.
Jamaica	10:58 A. M.	Nostrand Ave.	1:34 P. M.
E. 34th St., N. Y.	1:40 P. M.	East New York	1:38 P. M.
Long Island City	1:50 P. M.	Jamaica	1:52 P. M.

Brooklyn and Suburban Realty Co.,
Temple Bar Building, 40-44 Court St.,
TELEPHONE, 1107 MAIN. BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICE: BABYLON, N. Y. TEL., 64 BABYLON.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MORSEMERE

ONLY 15 MINUTES From New York

Is the Queen of Suburbs. Every possible convenience. City improvements (sewer, water, gas, electric light, macadamized streets, sidewalks, etc.) Double track express, trolley service. Cool, invigorating climate makes MORSEMERE ideal.

A HOUSE READY FOR OCCUPANCY

on plot 50x100 ft., with oak and chestnut finish; 2½ stories; 7 rooms, bath; combined gas and electric fixtures, parquet floors, large cellar, verandas, cement walks; 2 minutes from trolley; price $5,900; terms to suit purchaser. Liberal cash discount. Take Franklin or 42d St. or 130th St. Ferries and trolley.

Booklet and transportation on request.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., Times Bldg., B'way and 42d St., N. Y.

Did You Ever Think

WHAT A PLEASURE IT WOULD BE TO HAVE YOUR OWN HOME IN AN IDEAL SUBURB?

Here is One—and a Beauty.

Eight rooms; modern in every way; delightfully situated at LEONIA. This unusual suburb is the most accessible and desirable around New York.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

Houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

15 minutes via 130th St. Ferry and trolley going via Broad Av. to the office on the property, at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia; or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. and Erie Railroad.

The Leonia Heights Land Company, Times Building, Broadway at 42nd St., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HAVE SOME MONEY TO INVEST In Improved Brooklyn Real Estate

and will be glad to receive full description by letter.

NO PARTICULAR LIMIT AS TO AMOUNT.
BROKERS PROTECTED. Mamie McGrath, 77 Underhill Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACREAGE WANTED.

A large tract available for immediate improvement and subdivision, now actually within one hour of Herald Square. Replies must give exact location, transportation facilities, number acres, and lowest price for immediate cash. Address Mr. E. D., Suite 1,037 Waldorf-Astoria.

Wanted—Few lots in Far Rockaway or neighborhood; state terms, also if would accept equity in newly built property, 50x150, as part payment; all city improvements. Address McM., P. O. Box 1,486, New York City.

We clear your acreage of stumps and large boulders up to fifteen tons without dynamite, saving time and expense. Address Land Clearing, Box 309 Times, Times Square.

Corner Stores Wanted—To lease to a well-known brewery, well-located stores on any avenue, east or west side. Send particulars to Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

$50,000 to invest for an estate in new and old tenements; quick results assured; send full particulars; principals only. Vaccarelli & Co., 348 East 114th Street.

$100,000 to invest in good paying elevator apartment house; send full details. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

I represent clients with from $10,000 to $50,000 cash; want income properties. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

Owners of houses, send particulars to A. Roth, 941 East 168th St., Broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

THE SAXONY,

250 WEST 82D ST.,
8 large light rooms and 2 baths;
Rent, $1,800 per year.

THE FORRES,

251 WEST 81ST.
Corner apartment, 7 light rooms and bath;
Rent, $1,300 per year.

---

103 & 105 WEST 77TH ST.

Private house block; 7 rooms and bath;
Rent, $50 to $55 per month.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 2,259 Broadway.

$55. 243 WEST 126TH ST. **$55.**
Unequalled for Price.

Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

At Reduced Rentals—Most centrally located apartments in the city. Apply 16 West 65th.

---

8 West 65th, Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

East Side.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E67th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

---

136 to 142 East 17th.—High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

97th St., 6 East.—7 rooms; bath; single flat; modern, select; 2d floor; $47.

Bronx.

SIXTY NEW MODEL FLATS

now ready, 4 to 7 rooms,
Corner Wilkins Av., 170th St., Boston Road, 2 blocks north Freeman St. Subway Station; rents very moderate. Rule & Bach, Agents.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of PHOTO-ELECTRO-TYPE ENGRAVING CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and to whom it may concern:

You will please take notice that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the 26th day of July, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at No. 232 William Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, the receiver reserving the right to reject any or all bids made therefor.

Description of Property.

Printing presses, type, cameras, cutting machines, furniture, fixtures, &c.

The property may be examined on the premises aforesaid, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th days of July, 1906, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, July 12, 1906.
LINDSAY RUSSELL, Receiver,
32 Liberty Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAUG, ALBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Haug, Richard Goldschmidt, Otto Goldschmidt, Mathilde Schenck, and Helene Goldschmidt, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALBERT HAUG, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Amelia Loercher, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Loercher, deceased, for his acts and doings as executor of Albert Haug, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal [L. S.] of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.
PETER COOK, Atty. for Adm'x, No. 49 Chambers Street, New York City.

ARNOLD, FRANCIS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS B. ARNOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John S. Montgomery, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1906. FRANCES ARNOLD, Executrix. JOHN S. MONTGOMERY, Atty. for Executrix, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

BAKER, CLARA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA A. BAKER, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Conway & Williams, No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York on or before the 24th day of July next. Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1906. LILLIAN C. VAUX, EUSTACE CONWAY, Executors. CONWAY & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 William Street, New York City.

CREEDEN, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CREEDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Hynes, his attorney, No. 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the third day of February, 1906. DENNIS CREEDEN, Administrator. JOHN J. HYNES, Attorney for Administrator, 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GEN. BINGHAM STIRRED OVER MID-AIR MURDER

Wants to Know Why Police Let Ironworkers Escape.

FULLER CO. MORE ACTIVE

Butler Inquest Delayed for Lack of Witnesses—District Attorney's Office Busy.

Police Commissioner Bingham has ordered an investigation of the conduct of the police under Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station, in allowing the escape of the thirty or more members of the Housesmiths' Union engaged on the new Plaza Hotel who on Wednesday murdered one and seriously assaulted two other special watchmen stationed there to protect non-union workmen, and then, practically in a body, after only four had been arrested, leisurely disappeared.

Gen. Bingham regards their escape as a most remarkable occurrence, and wants to know who is to blame.

"The murder and the action of the police," he said at Police Headquarters yesterday, "are being probed by this office. No one has made a formal complaint that the police haven't done their full duty, but nevertheless the matter is being investigated, and if it appears that the policemen who were on post near by at the time of the trouble or were summoned there from the reserve force didn't do what they should have done, somebody is going to get into trouble. I'll guarantee that part of it."

Simultaneously with Gen. Bingham's announcement, Paul Starrett, President of the Fuller Construction Company, held a conference with District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan. It was said after the consultation that the District Attorney's office was giving the case thorough consideration, but that no details of a plan of action could be announced.

These two points in the situation yesterday indicated that all the law's machinery would be exerted to bring the murderers to justice and to punish any one who might have been guilty of neglect in allowing important participants or witnesses to escape, although there is but faint hope that any of the ironworkers who disappeared when they learned that extra reserves were being ordered but to prevent them from leaving the building will be captured.

There were no further arrests in the case yesterday, and Cororer Acritelli was obliged to postpone the inquest into the death of the murdered man, Michael Butler, until some day next week. He has only one witness, William O'Toole, who saw the whole proceeding. John J. Cullen, the other watchman, who recovered, saw some of it, but was knocked senseless practically at the same time that Butler was being beaten and thrown from the eighth to the fifth floor. The main witnesses to the fray were the ironworkers themselves, and, although the police and the Coroner believe it within probability that they will make some arrests today, a search for the union men indicated that they have all left town.

The structural iron work on the building is to be resumed on Monday. While the Fuller Construction Company wouldn't outline its plans yesterday, it is more than likely that it will not be necessary to employ watchmen to guard the men who are to fill the places of the deserters in order to protect non-union men now engaged there. The company, however, will be prepared for any sort of a trouble, and the police guard of a dozen men which has been patrolling the building since the murder will be maintained indefinitely.

"The impression has gone forth that we have been neglectful in this case and have not been inclined to help the police," said an officer of the company yesterday. "This is a mistake. We are doing everything in our power to locate the ironworkers who deserted us, and we are prepared to co-operate with the proper authorities to get justice done. It is to be regretted that we haven't the addresses of the ironworkers, but it has never been our practice in any of the cities where we have done construction work to require it of our workmen. No such unfortunate occurrence as this could have been foreseen to indicate its necessity."

Coroner Acritelli said yesterday that the murder was one of the most desperate in the history of the city.

"I fully approve of the declaration of THE TIMES in this case," he said, "that this crime gives "an opportunity for public authority to declare whether in its judgment a state of war actually exists or whether the question is one of punishable crimes.' I have subpoenaed half a dozen men to testify, but want more witnesses. I want to get some one who was on there besides O'Toole and Cullen. Perhaps we may make more arrests tomorrow. It is probably our last hope, and if the authorities are not able to locate more of the ironworkers an injustice will have been done. We ought to have more of them."

W. E. D. Stokes has written a letter to District Attorney Jerome, in which he urges the District Attorney's office to follow up the case. He says that an opportunity is offered for decisive action by Mr. Jerome, and that it should not be overlooked.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$500 REWARD for string of pearls, with diamond clasp, lost June 29th, between Hotel Astor, Café Martin, and Staten Island. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av., New York City.

LOST—Gold fob and Masonic emblem, between 116th St. crosstown car and Broadway Subway; liberal reward. M. Baumann, 156 West 27th St.

LOST—Lady's hunting case silver watch; reward. Mary Krusen, 454 West 42d St.

LOST—Green parrot with red wings. Reward for return Mrs. Mink, 231 West 42d St.

LOST—Round gold locket with diamond photo inside. Finder will receive $15.00 if returned to Stoll, 124 West 91st St.

LOST—Large size gold heart locket; one side engraved, studded with diamonds, rubies; reverse side, monogram "R. F. A.," Thursday, Broadway car, 26th St., Malden Lane, or changing cars, Houston St.; $25 reward. Return Wm. R. Phelps & Co., jewelers, 8A Malden Lane.

LOST—Saturday, July 7, 1:30 P. M., corner Spring and Elizabeth Sts., gray horse, (blind one eye,) wagon and harness; wagon No. 7; name, Geo. F. Kuehner, 655 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.; $300 reward return to owner.

$200 REWARD—Lost on a 2d Av. "L" train Sunday afternoon, a wallet containing valuable papers and letter of credit; return to Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St., and receive the above reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Saturday night, vicinity Herald Square, gold nugget crescent brooch chain and small nugget; valued as heirloom by lady; $15 reward. Wallis, 208 West 42d St., (first flight.)

LOST—Purse left on seat of hansom cab front of Siegel & Cooper's store, Tuesday, at 5 P. M., containing cards, photo, and specie; liberal reward. Alabama Hotel, 15 East 11th St.

LOST—On the Lackawanna ferryboat Elmira, Saturday P. M., pocketbook containing sum of money. Finder please return to Caswell-Massey Co., general office, 208 5th Av.

LOST—Between Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field and Fordham, a diamond-shaped jeweled fraternity pin; $10 reward. R. P., 2,279 Aqueduct Av., Fordham Heights.

$20 REWARD—Gold watch and chain, valued as heirloom; dog's head on end of chain. Return to Lewis & Vredenburgh, 43-49 Exchange Place, New York.

LOST—Sunday night, lady's gold watch, from Coney Island, Tompkins Av., or Gates Av. car. Reward if returned to Mrs. E. A. Hogan, 24 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 40th and 45th Sts., Broadway, Alpha Delta Phi, (Greek cross pin;) reward. Doyle, Knickerbocker Pharmacy, Broadway and 38th St.

LOST—Small gold watch with blue flowers and "J. W." on case, on crosstown car, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Lachance, 455 Berry St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Package hamper, on 7th Av., near 36th St., Friday evening; suitable reward. Return to Planten, 44 8th Av., Brooklyn.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Rue-a-Wee, 146 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Five medals, name on same, Margaret A. Farrell; liberal reward. Return to 430 West 42d St.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, on Greenwich Av. or 11th St.; liberal reward for return. 105 6th Av.

LOST—Fancy ribbon belt, heavy buckle; associations; liberal reward. 127 Riverside Drive.

RARE COINS AT AUCTION.

Collectors Find Bargains in Ancient Chinese Pieces.

A rare specimen of the "stella," or four-dollar gold piece, struck in 1880, of which but few are known to be in existence, brought $260 at the auction by G. C. Adams of the Campbell-Wun Hi Gin collection of United States and Oriental coins at the Hotel Bartholdi yesterday afternoon. Another variety of four-dollar gold piece of 1879 brought $65, while the same design in copper was bid in at $20.

Many rare United States and Colonial gold and silver coins were sold, a Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling of 1652 bringing $14. A flying eagle cent of 1856 brought $10, and a ninety-cent incased postage stamp of 1861 brought $40.

The collection of Chinese coins, containing several hundred varieties, was said to be the finest and most complete ever offered at a sale. It embraced the many forms of Chinese currency, such as the key, sword, knife, and buckle money, some of the specimens dating back to 1200 B. C. The prices brought were very low, a coin of the Hang Dynasty, contemporaneous with Alexander the Great, only bringing $1.60. The low prices are attributed to the comparatively small number of collectors of Chinese coins in this country and their lack of knowledge of this ancient series.

Many odd medals were sold. One of these, dated 1100 A. D., known as a temple amulet, significant of the Celestial wizard who presides over fortune telling, and used in those days to be flipped "heads or tails," sold for only a dollar. Another was a lucky amulet for newspaper men, issued in the Wang Mang period about 11 A. D. This showed on one side the figure of a scribe, pen in hand, under a favorable constellation. On the other side were four Chinese characters, which, translated, invoked long life and prosperity to the wielders of the pen.

Ridiculously low prices were brought by the rare coins of the Huo Chuan period, 9 A. D., ruled by rebels like the modern Boxers, some of these pieces being included among the rarest of the Oriental coins. The same may be said of the issues of the many other dynasties down to 1845, and collectors took advantage of the opportunity to obtain rare Chinese coins for almost nothing.

The catalogue of the Chinese coins was a curiosity in itself, the de luxe copies showing the Chinese symbol of each coin in red ink. It formed an authentic textbook of this particular coinage, large numbers of them having been ordered by universities and colleges for reference.

Over 1,000 lots were sold, the total sum realized being about $2,000.

GUILTY, BUT WANTS HIS JOB.

Goldberger Admitted Election Frauds —Seeks Reinstatement.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard reserved decision yesterday on the application of Benjamin M. Goldberger for a mandamus to compel Register Gass to restore him to a clerkship in his office. He was a Civil Service employe, and was dismissed after he had been prosecuted criminally for procuring false signatures to the Municipal Ownership League petition nominating W. R. Hearst for Mayor last Fall. Goldberger pleaded guilty, and on the motion of District Attorney Jerome, sentence was suspended.

After these proceedings he was dismissed by the Register without a trial. Grant & Rouss, his counsel, held that his dismissal was illegal on the ground that the Civil Service laws had been violated. They declared that he was entitled to be restored to his former position, even if he could be discharged later by legal process.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Crowell opposed the motion yesterday. He said that in his opinion it was a case in which the court should not interfere. He informed Justice Blanchard that the names had been taken from the Directory, and were "those of Republicans." Counsel for Goldberger hastened to say that the only question at issue was the legality of his client's removal.

Justice Blanchard, who happens to be a Republican, looked up and smiled as he remarked:

"It is interesting as showing the value of names in the community."

WRESTLER MET HIS MATCH.

Polite Policeman Downed Roeber in Front of His Saloon.

Ernest Roeber, formerly a professional wrestler, who runs a saloon at 499 Sixth Avenue, was arrested early yesterday morning on the charge of disorderly conduct by Patrolman Upton of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Upton was passing Roeber's saloon about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He thought he saw that the excise law was being violated, and rapped on the door to attract Roeber's attention.

The policeman alleges that the ex-wrestler came to the door and said:

"What's the matter with you? How long have you been on the force? Don't you know better? I'll have you 'broke.'"

Upton alleges that Roeber then took hold of his arm and pushed him away.

"You are making a mistake. Don't do that again," the policeman says he told Roeber.

Roeber did do it again. Upton says he then gave the wrestler one blow above the belt and sent him to the pavement, "down and out."

As the wrestler lay there Upton said:

"Mr. Roeber, when you are ready to get up you will come with me."

In a few minutes the wrestler got up. The policeman took him to the Tenderloin Police Station. Roeber was before Magistrate Moss in the Jefferson Market Court later, and was discharged with a reprimand.

Delegates Off for London Congress.

The American delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Congress, soon to be held in London, will sail for Southampton on the American liner St. Paul this morning. In the party will be John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader of the House of Reprepentatives, and Congressmen T. E. Burton, Robert Adamson, R. L. Maddox, and Henry M. Goldfogle.

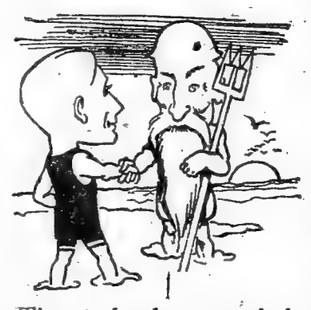

Time to land a sea-suit before we close at 12 to-day—we've a full stock for men and boys, all guaranteed fast color.

Time, too, for one of our straw hats, reduced to $1.75.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

ADMINISTRATION TICKET MADE FOR THE MUTUAL

Rogers, Peabody, Henderson, and Stern Decide on It.

BUT ROGERS MAY NOT RUN

At Least, Wall Street Still Thinks He Won't—Stern on the Committee for the "Kickers."

The administration ticket for the Mutual Life Insurance Company was fixed up late yesterday afternoon at a conference held by H. H. Rogers, Charles R. Henderson, Louis Stern, and President Charles A. Peabody of the Mutual Life. This information came out in the Mutual Building after the meeting of the four. No idea could be obtained yesterday as to who was on the ticket, or whether Mr. Rogers, in whom the principal interest centres, had decided to go on it himself or not.

With Mr. Rogers at its head, as he has been at the head of most doings in the Mutual Life lately, the Nominating Committee was chosen at the meeting of the Mutual's Trustees on Thursday to report to another meeting of the board to be held on Monday. The make-up of the Nominating Committee was considered interesting in insurance circles, in view of the doubts that have been expressed by some of the newly chosen Trustees to their fellows as to the wisdom of putting up for the policy holders to vote on many of the men who were in the McCurdy "inner circle."

These doubts were freely expressed at Thursday's meeting, according to well-founded reports of what happened there, and the "kickers" were accordingly allowed to have one man on the Nominating Committee. This man is Mr. Stern. Mr. Henderson, another member, went on, it was learned, as a representative of the old "inner circle," who are all understood to desire renomination; Mr. Peabody is serving ex officio, and Mr. Rogers is understood to have as his function a sort of general supervision over the work of the other members, and, incidentally, over the nominations themselves.

An attempt was made after Thursday's meeting to keep the names of the Nominating Committee quiet, but it did not succeed very well, and reporters were waiting for the conferees when yesterday's meeting broke up. The meeting was held in the Finance Committee room, opposite Mr. Peabody's office. Mr. Rogers was the first one out. He left the committee room by a side door, eluded the reporters, and hurried down stairs to the Cedar Street entrance of the Mutual Building. Mr. Stern also hurried away, but Mr. Peabody and Mr. Henderson, coming out together, went into the President's office.

"I haven't time to say anything to you to-day," said Mr. Peabody to the reporters, as he went through the door. Mr. Henderson remained invisible for the rest of the afternoon. When Mr. Stern was asked at his office whether a ticket had been agreed on he said:

"I have absolutely nothing to say. I have absolutely nothing to say."

The impression gained strength downtown yesterday that Mr. Rogers would not have himself renominated on the Mutual's ticket. That the decision would remain entirely with himself, both on this point and on the other names to be presented to the policy holders, was conceded in view of the fact that he heads the Nominating Committee.

The last of the Mutual's policy holders' lists will be sent to Albany to-day for filing with the State Insurance Department, where they are to be opened to the policy holders next Wednesday under the new law. The lists of the New York Life have already been filed at Albany. An idea of the bulkiness of these lists may be gained from the fact that the Mutual's are in ten typewritten volumes, each about a foot thick, and with pages of ordinary foolscap size. The New York Life's lists are even more bulky.

NEW YORK LIFE WILLING.

Files a Statement of Expenses Not Demanded by the Law.

ALBANY, July 13.—The New York Life Insurance Company to-day filed a statement with the Secretary of State showing that it expended $597.92 in connection with legislation affecting its interests at the last session. The statement shows that this amount went to pay hotel bills and traveling expenses of its salaried employes and for copies of proceedings before the Legislative Committee on Insurance.

The company declares it is advised by counsel that the law compelling corporations to file a list of legislative expenditures has no application to any part of the expenditures mentioned.

The statement is signed by John C. McCall, Secretary of the company.

RAZING PARKHURST'S CHURCH

Only the Madison Square Front of the Old Edifice Still Stands.

Dr. Parkhurst's famous church, which long has been a landmark at Madison Square, will soon be no more. The work of tearing down began yesterday.

Robert Merrill, the steeplejack, climbed up the lightning conductor leading to the steeple and proceeded to rig down the spire, with a large crowd looking on. Then a force began razing the tower.

Last night the only thing that remained of the historic church, where Dr. Parkhurst sounded the call to arms which resulted in the crusade culminating with the Lexow investigation, was the Madison Square front which supports the tower.

On the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, directly across the street from the structure now being razed, the new church of Dr. Parkhurst's congregation is nearing completion. It will be ready in about a month, but will not be opened for worship until Dr. Parkhurst returns from his Summer vacation in Europe.

On the site of the old edifice the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will build an extension to its huge building, which then will cover the entire block between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, Madison and Fourth Avenues.

TIFFANY'S INCOME FIXED.

The Appellate Division Decides He May Have Only $1,500 a Month.

Charles L. Tiffany's son, Burnett Y. Tiffany, whose aspirations to live on $50,000 a year have taken up the time of the courts for some time, will have to get along on the $1,500 a month allowed him by the executors of his father's estate. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has affirmed the decree of Surrogate Fitzgerald to this effect, confirming the report of the referee in the matter of the judicial settlement of the executors and trustees under C. L. Tiffany's father's will.

BENNETT BUILDING RESOLD.

Felix Isman Gets a Profit of $100,000 from George B. Wilson.

Felix Isman has sold at a profit of $100,000 the Bennett Building, at Fulton and Nassau Streets, which he bought four months ago for $1,000,000.

The buyer who now pays $1,100,000 for the property is George B. Wilson. He assumes the mortgage of $800,000 which Mr. Isman assumed when he bought the building from the New York Life Insurance Company. In this latest sale no broker was employed.

ALARM OUT FOR JOHN ADAMS.

Expectant Bride Collapsed When He Failed to Appear for the Wedding.

The disappearance of John Adams, who was employed by the Scranton and Lehigh Coal Company of Brooklyn, was reported at the Bedford Avenue Police Station yesterday, and it then became known that he was to have been married last Sunday night to Lizzie Meister, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Henry Meister, a grocer at 128 North Fourth Street, Williamsburg. Miss Meister became ill when the marriage had to be postponed and is still under the care of a doctor.

Adams, who was 30 years old and lived at 205 Bedford Avenue, had known Miss Meister for three years. All arrangements had been made for the wedding to take place at 6 o'clock last Sunday night. The invitations had been sent out, the bridesmaids were on hand, and the caterer had the tables ready for the supper which was to follow the wedding, but Adams failed to appear. He was last seen by his fiancée on Saturday afternoon. He promised to be on hand early on the following day.

After Adams left Miss Meister he went to the coal company's office and drew his week's pay. He appeared to be very happy over his approaching marriage. He left the office and nothing further was seen of him.

When Adams failed to appear at the appointed hour, the bride collapsed. Friends tried to comfort her, and finally it became necessary to summon a doctor. The guests waited until 8 o'clock, and then went home.

Some of Adams's friends have expressed the opinion that he has committed suicide. They say that a few years ago he was kicked on the head by a horse, and that he has acted strangely at times since then.

ONE MORE FOR O'CONNOR.

Prison Keeper Stops Some Runaways, Swelling His Long Record.

Jack O'Connor of 87 Morton Street, a keeper at the Jefferson Market Prison, in the last few years has filled a good many niches in a little Hall of Fame of runaway, drowning, and fire rescues all his own. Yesterday, while he lay in bed from injuries he received in stopping a runaway team of horses his friends added another.

O'Connor and Detective Conway of the Mercer Street Station were standing on the steps of the court yesterday afternoon when they heard a crash. Looking down Sixth Avenue, they saw two horses, pulling a big American Express wagon, racing up the street toward them. The wagon had smashed into an elevated pillar, throwing the driver, John Hennessey, out. The wheels of the wagon had passed over Hennessey's chest, and he lay unconscious. O'Connor ran into the street, and, after pacing the horses for a moment, grabbed one of them by the bridle. Losing his footing, but still holding to the rein, he was dragged a full block. Then in an extraordinary effort to bring the horses to a stop he struck an elevated pillar. The force of the collision made him limp, but even then he hung to the horses, and half a block further drew them to a standstill.

Conway ran up, and, seeing that O'Connor was nearly unconscious, called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, but the plucky prison keeper declined to ride, and insisted on going to his home. There it was found that he had escaped serious injury. Hennessey was found at the hospital to be suffering from serious internal injuries.

DITCH AUTO TO SAVE WOMAN.

Occupants Hurt In Avoiding Persons Afoot.

George C. Helmerdinger, a cloak manufacturer at Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Edward Helmerdinger, his sister-in-law, and J. S. Adler and his wife, with N. C. Ranney as chauffeur, were riding in an automobile on Willis Avenue on the way to Arverne, L. I., yesterday morning. They were going at a high rate of speed. Just as they reached King's Hotel, in Mineola, where two roads meet and form a Y, they saw another big machine approaching along the other branch, going in the same direction with them. At the fork of the roads those in the Helmerdinger automobile saw six or seven women, two of whom were wheeling baby carriages, walking in front of them. Ranney saw that the only way to escape running over the women on the road was to either cut in behind the other automobile or turn off the road.

A telegraph pole stood in the way, but the chauffeur turned the Helmerdinger car toward the ditch and made straight for the pole. The turn proved too sharp, and as it was made one of the rear wheels of the machine snapped. All five occupants of the machine were thrown out, and the automobile turned over, with Mrs. Adler under it. Mr. Helmerdinger and his wife were knocked unconscious. Ranney's right arm was broken, but he quickly regained his feet and helped the others. Mr. Adler and his wife escaped with bruises. The injured were taken, in the other automobile, to the Nassau County Hospital, where their injuries were attended to. Later they were removed to their homes in Arverne. It is said that the second automobile belonged to Robert Collier.

CUT BY JEALOUS LOVER.

Girl Slashed with a Razor at Morris Park Race Track.

While sitting on a stone in the old Morris Park race track at noon yesterday, Elizabeth Malley, who lives in the Bronx, was attacked by John Duffy, a saloon porter, who slashed her on the cheek and the neck with a razor. Her cries brought three workmen to her assistance. At their approach Duffy fled.

According to the story the young woman told later at Fordham Hospital, Duffy stole up behind her and said: "Now I've got you." Then she says he cut her. She had been reading a newspaper and was so interested in it that she had not heard his approach. The workmen devoted all their attention to caring for the injured girl and made no attempt to capture Duffy. The young woman said that Duffy assaulted her because of jealousy. None of the wounds was deep enough to be serious.

The Bronx detective bureau sent out men to find Duffy. They didn't find him at a saloon in Webster Avenue, and he is still missing.

SAVES TWO FROM DROWNING.

Lawyer Gray Pulls Another Man and a Girl Ashore.

While Rebecca Baker, a 16-year-old sales girl of 842 West 127th Street, was bathing in the East River off Clason Point yesterday, she was seized with cramp. William Guth of 148th Street and Third Avenue went to her rescue. Miss Baker threw her arms around his neck, and both were soon in great danger of drowning.

Then George P. Gray, an attorney, of the same address as Guth, jumped into the water, and after a struggle succeeded in getting Guth and Miss Baker ashore. Gray is a large man, six feet in height and weighing 200 pounds, but when he got himself and the others to safety all were in an exhausted condition.

BERMUDA FISH FOR AQUARIUM

A Full-Grown Moray Among the Specimens Received.

Another consignment of Bermuda fish arrived at the Aquarium yesterday. The lot consisted of the usual fancy-colored specimens common to Bermuda waters, and one full-grown green moray.

The moray was put in the tank [illegible] with the other morays, while the [illegible] and Sergeant Major specimens were put on exhibition in the tanks at the south end of the building, which are reserved for the salt-water fish.

Wallach's Sale

3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.

Want a HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Summer Suit at less than HALF Price?

Come in to-day. We still have some that were $18.00 and under. Now $8.00

Straw Hat Sale in all Stores. Prices down to $1.25.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

July 14th.

For Summer reading there is nothing like a true short story without any preface. Get absorbed in this:

All $2.00 Straws Now 1.33

All $3.00 Straws Now 2.00

All $4.00 Straws Now 2.67

605-607-609 Broadway, corner Houston St.

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.

849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

OLD GRASS TWINE BOARD FACES NEW COMPLAINTS

The Stockholders May Sue for a Second Restitution.

ONE FOR $600,000 ALREADY

For Dividends Paid Out of Capital In 1902—Gross Misrepresentation and Padding Charged.

With the organization of a Stockholders' Protective Committee a new move has been made against the old Directors of the American Grass Twine Company, who were forced a year ago last Fall to pay into the treasury of the company more than $600,000, representing dividends that had been paid out of its capital in 1902. The committee just formed wants to recover from the same ex-Directors the money lost to them, and asks present or past stockholders of the company who invested in its securities in 1902 to join in the work.

Suit will soon be started to this end. In it, it is declared, serious charges will be made of misrepresentations about the financial status of the company, not only to the stockholders and the public, but to the New York Stock Exchange in the application to list the stock late in 1901. Eight thousand shares of stock are represented in the committee as it stands at present. These were bought by the members at prices ranging from $30 to $62 a share, as against present quotations of $8.50 to $9.50 a share, and the past and present holders of other blocks of stock of considerable size have signified their intention of joining with the protective committee. The attempt will be made to establish that Directors who pay dividends out of capital are liable not only to the company for the dividends so paid, but to every investor in the stock for whatever losses he may suffer.

The protective committee is headed by Soloman Turck, who was induced to take the Presidency of the American Grass Twine Company after the dividend-declaring period of its history had passed and is himself a heavy loser on his investment. With him are E. D. Morgan Rowland, Samuel Slee, Joseph Watkins, who brought the first suit to enforce the repayment of the dividends, and William T. Wisner. The committee is represented by Samuel Untermyer, John A. Garver of the firm of Shearman & Sterling, and Henry Necarsulmer. Among the ex-Directors of the American Grass Twine Company were the defendants in the suit brought to recover for the company the dividends paid. These Directors included D. O. Mills, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Stewart H. Chisholm, James F. O'Shaughnessy, Michael J. O'Shaughnessy, Jr., Jacob Rubino, and Robert E. Tod.

The American Grass Twine Company was incorporated in 1899 with a capital of $15,000,000, one-half of which was issued in exchange for the constituent properties, to the promoters, who were for the most part the former Directors, and the other half was offered to the public for sale. The Protective Committee charges that the plants that went into the company are not worth more than $600,000 at a liberal estimate. In the Fall of 1901 application was made to the Stock Exchange to list the stock, and a statement of condition was submitted as of Sept. 30, which represented that the company had total assets of $15,290,637, including plants worth $7,519,478, treasury stock amounting to $1,157,843, and patents worth $5,700,000. It was stated that the company had a surplus of $700,892, and that orders were on hand showing an estimated profit for the year ended July 1, 1902, of $978,000.

The Protective Committee expects to show that these figures were fictitious; that the value of the plants at the time stated was not more than $600,000, and that the treasury stock had little or no value. The "surplus," the Protective Committee charges, was obtained by successively marking up the value of the assets, and it will be alleged that whatever orders were on hand when the statement was made to the Stock Exchange the facts were that the year ended July 1, 1902, showed no profit on sales at all, but a positive loss instead. The assertion of the Protective Committee is that the alleged misrepresentations to the Stock Exchange were made with the knowledge of the Directors, and to [illegible] the public [illegible] the real value of the stock.

$10 and $15 two-piece Outing Suits, swagger-cool garments reduced to $6.50, is just one of the hundred values to be had in to-day's sale at all three stores.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK. | (Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

380-382 Fulton St., B'klyn.

(Men—Boys—Women and Girls)

change by the assertion of the Protective Committee that $8,000 was spent by the management of the company to bribe the buyers of two of the largest mercantile houses in the country to place orders with the American Grass Twine Company at prices at which no profit could possibly be realized by that concern. The committee bases its charges further upon the record of a meeting of the Directors in December, after the application to list the stock. It was voted, the committee alleges, to mark up the value of the plants arbitrarily from $1,157,843, at which they had been carried formerly, to $7,615,429.

With the stock of the company selling at advancing prices, the first dividend declaration was made in April, 1902, at the rate of 1¼ per cent. quarterly, or 5 per cent. a year. Dividends at this rate were declared in July, October, and December of that year, the latter being payable on Jan. 2, but on Dec. 29 a special meeting of the stockholders was called, at which it was represented that the Directors deemed it wise to withhold 1 per cent. of the 1¼ per cent. dividend to add to working capital. According to the complaint in the suit to recover the dividends themselves, which aggregated $560,828, it was represented that the full dividend had been earned, but that the conservative policy was best for the company.

No further dividends were paid, and in the Spring of 1903 the bottom dropped out of the stock. From facts collected to serve as a basis of the new complaints, the protective committee is prepared to charge that the total receipts of the company for the calendar year of 1902 did not exceed $500,000, and were thus less than the amount paid out in dividends. The judgment in the former suit was for the amounts of the dividends paid, with interest, amounting to more than $600,000. This was the most important recovery of its kind up to that time. Several collateral phases of litigation grew out of it, in one of which an interesting affidavit by Mr. Turck is on file. In this affidavit Mr. Turck declares that when the suit was about to be brought to recover the dividends, he, as President, learned that a plan had been decided upon by a majority of the Directors to resign in a body, put "dummies" in their places, and then move the offices and books of the company over to New Jersey. The summons in the suit was served, however, while the offices were still in New York, and they have remained here since then, although the constituency of the Board of Directors has changed almost completely.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Justices Truax, Patterson, and Garretson Among Those Sailing To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Southampton on the American liner St. Paul this morning are:

Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. C. H. Truax, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Ingersoll, Warren M. Lincoln, George E. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

On board the Cunarder Umbria will be:

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Clendenin, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Harrison, the Rev. F. M. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Carpenter, Charles H. Post, Mrs. A. L. Purdy, Charles Rice, the Misses Rice, and the Rev. A. W. Thomas.

These are going to Antwerp on the Red Star liner Zeeland:

James R. Brevoort, Miss Brevoort, Mr. and Mrs. J. Riley Gordon, Dr. Gordon R. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hall, E. V. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Loveridge, Dr. John A. McCorkle, Dr. and Mrs. William C. Peters, Justice and Mrs. Edward Patterson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard.

Booked for London on the Atlantic Transport liner Mesaba are:

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Blackford, Mr. and Mrs. Philip C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Loomis, Mrs. M. K. Pulsifer, the Rev. Stuart D. Butler, and Mrs. William T. Lee.

On the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania will be:

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Brewster, Justice and Mrs. Abraham O. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gilbert, Dr. C. A. Hawley, A. B. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Lockwood, and Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Waterman.

Some of those going to Glasgow on the Anchor liner Columbia are:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Byron, Dr. and Mrs. W. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dickson, Mrs. A. Jenkins, the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Rankin Cox, and Mrs. William Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. James Syms.

TO-DAY A GREAT DAY.

Saturday, July 14.

OUR clearing house sales are meeting with such favor that the Hope Corner is becoming the busiest Summer corner in New York. There is something "new" doing daily. Our Hosiery sales have made thousands of "feet" comfortable and cool.

Our handkerchief sale created quite a "flutter," but, after all, the *clothing* attracts the particular attention.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS.

Suits with vests or just Coat and Trousers, as you like. Fabrics of tested quality—workmanship that creates permanence—styles superior to the average custom work, and with all that, prices that are marvels for merchandise of quality. Our 4 great sections are brimful of the greatest clothing values New York has ever seen.

You pick to-day at

$7. $11. $14. $17.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

Trade E. & W. Mark

½ Drawer.

Isn't it your prejudice that keeps you warm if you do not wear cool linen (Barney McGlynns)?

EARL & WILSON.

Collars Shirts

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50. NEW YORK Eve. 8:15, Mat. TO-DAY, 2:15. Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet. N. Y. ROOF—ROOF-PROOF FUN "Seeing New York" and Vaudeville. Special Sunday Bill, 8:30 P. M.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.

Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2380 Columbus. "Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world." Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

Coney's Latest and Greatest H. A. Bradwell's Stupendous Production THE DELUGE

Showing the entire World destroyed by water.

Free Buses at all Depots.

MANHATTAN BEACH PRIMROSE MINSTRELS TO-NIGHT at 9. Sat. and Sunday Mat. at 4. PAIN'S VESUVIUS AND 8 P. M. GRAND FIREWORKS Every Ev'g. GREAT FRENCH FETE TO-NIGHT, FALL OF THE BASTILE.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK

25 Minutes by B. R. T. Luna Park Express from Bridge.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND HAPPYLAND THE NEW WONDER BY THE WAVES A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Evg. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill.) Victoria Theatre, Railroad Collision Pictures, Arthur Prince, Machnow (The Giant,) "Dronza," others.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT JOHNSTON FLOOD BUILDING.

Meet Me on the Pier, at DREAMLAND Take Iron Steamboats.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

Keith —and— Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 25, 50 23d St. Star Vaudeville. 25, 50. 125th St., Men and Women & Vaud.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF Latest Musical Success, "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE." Every Eve. Popular Prices

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. Seats ready to Aug. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK LAST WEEK. PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajeeb

BOSTOCK ARENA In DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 125 St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. TO-DAY, 25c. FAUST Last time To-night.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906. 12 PAGES.

DUMAS THE MORALIST.

Discussion of the Qualities of the Stern Son of the Great Romancer, Caused by the Erection of a Statue to His Memory.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

THE French press has recently teemed with recollections of Alexandre Dumas fils and with discourses and articles relating to his work, apropos of the statue erected in June to his memory, in the Place Malesherbes, near that of his even more celebrated father. The unveiling was an occasion of special display of interest and admiration by the most distinguished organizations of French men of letters. The dedicatory address was written by Victorien Sardou, the Academy was represented by Paul Bourget, the Society of Dramatic Authors by Paul Hervieu, the Society of Men of Letters by Victor Marguerite, the Comédie Française by Jules Claretie, and there were speeches in behalf of the Government. The sculptor R. de Saint-Marceaux publishes a curious letter in the Figaro, relating the origin and the idea of the monument, the suggestion of M. Sardou. Briefly, it is a tribute to Dumas as the "confessor and confidant of women." "The statue represents Alexandre Dumas, seated, clad in the ample robe in which he was accustomed to work. About a very simple base gravitates a group of airy figures, symbolic of feminine emotions, and he listens to the murmur of the feeble creatures to whom his heart was so pitiful, holding the keen pen that noted their thoughts for the propaganda he carried on in the drama." Chief among these figures, and the only one specifically drawn from the works of Dumas, is the Dame aux Camélias, recognizable by the flowers falling from her hand. The others are more or less abstract representatives of the sex, or the class, whom the dramatist "knew how to love, evoke, glorify."

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It is curious and significant to note in the flood of matter coursing through the French press on this occasion that relatively little is devoted to the playwright or even to the littérateur and a great deal to the moralist, and that the moralising commented on and for the most part very admiringly has regard solely to the experiences of the "feeble creatures" at odds with the conventions that have grown up about their sex. Dumas had said once to Sarcey: "Every literary work is unwholesome, a dead letter, which does not keep the ideal and the useful in view. The dramatic author should be, in the future, a philosopher, a moralist, a legislator, Terence and Lycurgus in one." On which Sardou remarks: "This programme must not be taken as broadly as it seems to be intended. What Dumas aimed at as legislator is the reform of the Code and of conventions so far as relates to the union, legal or other, of the two sexes. It is within this narrow circle that he sought to exercise his influence by founding a new art which he called 'le théâtre utile.'" Within this circle, not so very narrow, if one may judge by the attention he succeeded in arousing and still arouses, one is puzzled to discover precisely the nature or even the general direction of the "reform" for which Dumas worked. It may be said truly enough that he endeavored to soften the hearts of the public toward women outside the pale of ordinary society by portraying the troubles and sorrows to which they are exposed and by disclosing the emotions, the sentiments, even the virtues they have in common with the rest of their sex, but that is a task that many a writer and some dramatists have set themselves from time almost immemorial. The "Dame aux Camélias," as it was the first great triumph for Dumas in this line, was in spirit at least the representative of all the others, and the world knows, thanks to its extensive rendering by a certain type of actress, the picture it offers. But it leads nowhere. We may concede that the loves of Marguerite and Armand are as fervent, as simple, as sincere, and, since the author insists, as pure as they are depicted, and that the social system against which the woman and the man rebel is as cruel in its intention as it is in its consequences, but Dumas stops short of applying the logic of the situation he has invented. He simply kills off the woman. He summons to her deathbed an affecting group of characters, including the stern parent of her lover, and he saturates the scene with the perfume of tender sympathy with the unfortunate and lovely victim, but he kills her all the same. He does not venture to say what would have been in actual, continued life the efficacy of the redemption he implies has taken place, or to show her among her fellow-beings with the stains of her past removed by that redemption. He hides the stains beneath a shroud before which his audience or his readers are for the moment silenced. Social questions of such poignancy and significance are not to be solved by silence.

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Even this ineffectually sympathetic attitude of Dumas toward women was by no means consistently maintained. "The feminine," he is quoted as saying in one of the addresses in his honor, "is detestable and dangerous. It is the common enemy. Woman is frivolous and never yields to reasoning. She is an innocent being in this, that she never knows what she has done, is doing, or should do." The non-Latin reader is naturally puzzled by these contradictions, and there are others in plenty quite as striking, and he wonders of what fibre the moralist Dumas wove the fabric that impressed his fellow-writers so strongly. It is not difficult, however, to trace in the life of Dumas himself some of the influences that led to his absorption in the peculiar "problèms" to which so much of his work is devoted. By origin and early association he belonged to a class at once bound to and separated from regular society in an almost hopelessly complex fashion. Born out of wedlock, with a father of like birth rebellious in practice and profession toward the conventions of social life, surrounded by untold annoyances and humiliations, by poverty, debauchery, and scandal, his struggle toward standing and success was bitter and long. From this environment he drew not only his characters, but his view of life. In a sense the demi-monde, its trials, vices, qualities, its tragic or sordid experiences, was imposed upon him. He could not escape it, had he wished, and it appealed too strongly to his heart and to his intellect—the intellect really more of the dramatist than the moralist—to permit him to wish to escape. In his time he had very great vogue, which has pretty steadily lessened since. It is barely a decade since he died. It is worth nothing that his critics and admirers, on an occasion which made admiration obligatory, addressed themselves chiefly to his personality, which in many ways was admirable, and to his pose as a moralist, and only incidentally to his gifts as a writer and thinker. It is hardly an indication of lasting fame.

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A TALE OF OLD CHESTER.

Margaret Deland's New Novel "The Awakening of Helena Richie," Surpasses the Best of Her Former Works *

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

M. GORDON PRYOR RICE.

WHENEVER Mrs. Deland writes of Old Chester and its people, she gives us not merely printed words, but the magic carpet of the Eastern tale, upon which seating ourselves, presto! we are in the dear quaint town, among people whom we know better than we do our neighbors of flesh and blood.

In the very first of the Old Chester tales we recognized a fresh note in literature, and each succeeding story dealing with Dr. Lavendar and his people has been a new delight, bringing us into closer intimacy with old friends, or making us rich in new ones, and always giving us deeper love and reverence for that ideal clergyman, of "perfectly obsolete methods"; that humorous, wise, tender, most human saint, Dr. Lavendar—a character so real that we are sure he must have a living original, so beautiful that we are afraid he has not. Multiply Dr. Lavendars, and wherever one is found those who "come to scoff" must perforce "remain to pray."

Yet with all our devotion to him and avid as we are of Old Chester annals, we were not a little frightened when we read some months ago the opening sentence of "The Awakening of Helena Richie"—"Dr. Lavendar and Goliath had toiled up the hill to call on old Mr. Benjamin Wright." Would not the exquisite aroma of the short stories evaporate from the longer novel? Could the author keep up the charm, the lifelikeness? What—and we grew pale at the thought—what if our beloved old friend and his flock should become limp and heavy on her hands?

So keenly did we appreciate the peril, so faithless were we, that we did not venture upon the serial until it was well on its way. Then we took a few timid glimpses, and, like Margaret Ogilvy with "R. L. S.," we were lost—lost, as the old hymn hath it, "in wonder, love, and praise." We read and reread, we searched back numbers, we went over the cherished short stories that we might fit things together, and thrice have we read the "advance copy" from cover to cover, besides uncounted dippings in, always marveling anew at Mrs. Deland's achievement.

The Old Chester theme is carried on in its own utterly delightful fashion. Dr. Lavendar is dearer, wiser, more divinely child-hearted than ever. Good Willy King and his Martha, high-priestess of common sense, are much to the fore. No one so well as Mrs. Deland can tell a story by suggestion. There is a replica of the bitter little tripartite drama of the Carlyles and Lady Ashburton, and we perceive something that loyal Dr. King would not permit to his subliminal consciousness. Perhaps, by the bye, one secret of Mrs. Deland's magic is that she "presses the button, and we do the rest." We have from her no fine-drawn analyses, no insistent explanations. Every one of her stories is psychological, but she does the delicious gossip and her readers do the psychology. We take it as something of an insult to our intelligence when an author is always nudging our elbow telling us what to think. Mrs. Deland's people simply reveal themselves; deductions are left to us, and that makes us feel ourselves so immensely clever! She is an adept, too, in giving her readers the point of view of each character. One's sympathies are almost as much with the capable, unlovely Martha, who saw her husband fascinated by the very lack of the thrifty household virtues for which he had chosen her, as with the beauty-loving, soft-hearted doctor, whose happiness was sacrificed on the altar of his wife's excellences.

If any character has a touch of the melodramatic it is that of "Sam Wright's Sam," a being "of mist and fire," irresponsible, aloof; not understood by Old Chester, which his "unexpectedness provided with smiles"; nor by his father, which it provided with denunciation. One quivers as one reads of the paternal attitude, alas, so tragically common. The three generations of Wrights are pathetic portraits, relieved by Mrs. Deland's unfailing humor and tenderness. The piteous story of old Benjamin Wright would press too heavily on one's heart, but for his

*THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE. By Margaret Deland. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark. Pp. 307. 12 mo. Cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

JULY 1906

'freckled nigger Simmons," who brings alike tears and smiles.

"He's damned me for forty years," says the poor fellow when his master lies dying, "but he'll go to heaven all the same. The Lord won't hold it up agin him, if a poor nigger wouldn't. If He would, I'd as lief go to hell with Mr. Benjamin as any man I know. Yes, Suh, as I would with you yo'self, Dr. Lavendar."

Old Benjamin's death is wonderfully conceived. The character is consistent to the end, with its unreasonableness, its glints of humor, its underlying tenderness. The dying Hadrian's apostrophe to his

Animula vagula blandula

comes naturally from the faltering old lips that seldom revealed the man's better self save in scraps of noble verse—a touch of exquisite pathos.

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With all these people become strangely interwoven the strands of an alien life. Into the simple community knowing no code of morals save the old-fashioned one of the Sermon on the Mount has come, for the sake of seclusion, a woman whose career needs the cloak of secrecy. Intrenched in the belief that she has a right to happiness and that she is harming nobody, she has broken the bond of a wretched marriage, and has shaped her course regardless of what she terms "convention," always expecting, however, when her husband shall have died, to marry the man introduced to Old Chester as her brother. The reader soon grasps the situation; not so unsuspecting Old Chester, which "thinketh no evil" of the graver sort.

Pitying the supposed lonely widow—for the "brother's" visits are not frequent—Dr. Lavendar and Dr. King, acting in friendly conspiracy, beguile her into taking charge of an orphan child, and with the awakening of her long-hushed passion of maternity begins for her a new life.

Mrs. Deland is one of the few writers who draw children without the sentimentality with which the child of fiction is usually dripping. Little 7-year-old David, though in very truth he bears an invisible harp and sling, is just "a human boy," of endless and unanswerable questions; full of strange, childish reticence; unresponsive to emotion; but clutching firmly withal the heartstrings of his elders, especially that starved heart of Helena Richie.

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In the creation of this woman Mrs. Deland has surpassed even herself. The reader is made to feel all her sweetness, all her loveliness, all the childlikeness of her nature; and yet is impressed as perhaps never before with the disintegrating effect of her sin, upon not only the characters of the guilty, but upon the vital centres of society. No hand can be raised to cast a stone at Helena Richie, and yet the decisive word is said—it says itself in her history—of the sacredness of marriage: "That when personal happiness conflicts with any great human ideal, the right to claim such happiness is as nothing compared to the privilege of resigning it."

Long ago Anna Karenina showed that the apples of Sodom turn to ashes in the mouth. Mrs. Deland does not fail to press this truth home, but she goes deeper. The crash of her own happiness was not the worst sound in the ears of Helena Richie, but "the dreadful sound of the argument of her life to other lives, and at that sound the very foundation of those excuses of her right to happiness rocked and crumbled, and left her selfishness naked before her eyes."

The story of the awakening of this sweet, shallow nature is the story of the birth of a soul. Mrs. Deland uses with thrilling effect that vision of Elijah, wherein came rending wind, earthquake, fire; but in none of these was the Lord. Each she parallels with some shattering and consuming experience destroying the fortress within which for thirteen years Helena Richie's conscience had slumbered secure. Against each Mrs. Deland writes the Biblical refrain.

But "after the fire a still small Voice"—the Voice of the Lord, and Helena Richie is awake!

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From the moment when she winces beneath the unsuspecting kindness of her good neighbors, to the hour of her supreme renunciation, the character is marvelously conceived and portrayed. Not a shade of feeling, not an influence, not a logical event escapes the author. From beginning to end she moves through a series of triumphs, commanding her material, keeping every character true to itself, and sacrificing no delicacy of detail to the predominant theme, greatly as that must have possessed and shaken her.

In her delineation of everyday characters, in her keen and humorous insight, Mrs. Deland is not excelled by Jane Austen herself. But whereas in Jane Austen's people, even in her clergymen, there is a spiritual vacuum, Mrs. Deland's, whether good or bad, agreeable or disagreeable, always have souls.

It has come to our knowledge that no less than four communities made famous by eloquent pens regard their portrayers as their enemies. "They get up in the night to hate ——," said an amused traveler returning from a town thus celebrated. But Mrs. Deland never regards her characters as mere "material." She is herself of Old Chester; their ways are her ways. She depicts not "freaks," but men and women whom it is good to know, and their prototypes, if such there be, can but love her the better for the truths she tells in love.

We are grateful that her stories are not chronological, and that Dr. Lavendar grows no older. We observe that Theophilus Bell yet lived, and that brave old Jim Shields still inhabited his "cussed body" when Helena Richie came to her awakening. So we may hope to have much more of the dear old man's wise dealings with his flock, of his religion of character, his faith in that Divine wisdom and love that can make "sin itself the gate of Heaven."

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Not less than Julie de Lespinasse has Mrs. Deland "the precious gift of 'le mot juste.'" She "says simple things, but she never says them in a common way." Her simplicity, the simplicity of her perfect art, is her crowning literary grace. What has been written of Anatole France may be as truly said of her: "Her method is old fashioned, her masters are the old masters. * * * All her pages have light in them. Her readers not only know in which direction they are going—a great comfort not always vouchsafed to such travelers—but are made to enjoy the journey, having a thousand sights to look at by the way. It is an author's business, she considers, to make his truth beautiful, and nothing is beautiful but what is easy. An artist who knows his trade will 'not so much exact attention as surprise it.'"

These general observations in regard to Mrs. Deland's work find their best illustration in "The Awakening of Helena Richie."

It cannot fail to "surprise" the attention of the most casual reader with its captivating charm, its intense human interest. But to the reader who returns to it again and again, it unfolds more and more the characteristics of true greatness; and by and by it dawns upon him that after its kind it is a perfect book, in its noble simplicity, its delicate, selective art, its wonderful presentation of life, its fine disdain of all standards save the highest.

Flawless in literary form, penetrated through and through with "an inward spiritual grace," surely it must come to its own—a permanent place among the books that abide. M. G. P. R.

Clarkton, Va., July, 1906.

THE MIDDAY MEAL.

THE problems of how to prepare food—no less than those of how to provide it—we have always with us. It seems likely to be some generations before collections of luncheon menus for 365 days of the year, with full directions for cooking the same, will begin to pall upon the civilized housewife's interest. "Everyday Luncheons," by Olive Green, a little book in a blue and white checked gingham binding strongly suggestive of aprons and pantry shelves, issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is likely to be as much fingered as the rest of its kind. And, as always, the pudding must come to its sole proof. In her preface the author puts in a strong word for the dignity of luncheon and protests against the woman "who hopes to finish her day creditably on the fuel supplied at noon by cream puffs, ice cream soda, or nothing at all." Miss Green then plunges into the mysteries of a thousand luncheon dishes, which she describes as "quickly and simply made and not too great a tax on the woman who is her own maid." The volume is the second in the Putnams' Home Maker Series by the same author, and follows "What to Have for Breakfast." It will be followed in turn by "One Thousand Soups," "How to Cook Fish," "How to Cook Meat and Poultry," and "How to Cook Vegetables." The "Luncheon" volume is published at 90 cents.

MONOGRAPHS OF A NONAGENARIAN.

A Collection of Histrionic and Other Essays, Reminiscences, and Criticism of Sir Theodore Martin.*

IN his extreme age the venerable biographer of the Prince Consort has done a good work gleaning and binding up this sheaf of the incidental writings of his prime. The interest of the sketch of Baron Stockmar is now entirely one of political history. As the friend and counselor of Princes, and the superintendent of the political education of one Prince, the Baron, with his German and pedantic rigor, got himself extensively disliked and suspected in the very early Victorian days. Though he did not in the least deserve it, it is no wonder that the English statesmen of that time should have declined to regard a German Court physician, sharing and inculcating the German Court theories of government, as a safe counselor in the affairs of their nation. The controversy is two generations old now, and it is only the human interest of Sir Theodore's frank and credible sketch of one we may call in some respects his predecessor which makes it worth the while of modern readers, as they yet find, possibly with some surprise, that it is.

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Nevertheless the main interest of the book lies in the three histrionic monographs of which the earliest, that on Garrick, was published in 1858, and the latest, that on Rachel, in 1882. But the recollections of the reminiscent far transcend the earlier of these dates. A veteran first-nighter who speaks with personal knowledge of the effect of the first production of Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," in 1838, is very well worth listening to by the playgoers of 1906. Almost one is prepared to hear him bearing personal testimony about Garrick, as indeed he might bear it from hearsay of only one remove.

Even to readers who are not playgoers in particular there is an interest in reading about players. Possibly the explanation is that of Carlyle, who, from his Scottish Calvinistic point of view, declares that the only lives worth reading in English are those of actors, because they have by the nature of the case given respectability the go-by. But the curious fact about Sir Theodore's stage heroes is that his two English actors are precisely the two, in the whole history of the English stage, with the later exception of Sir Henry Irving, who have most conspicuously managed not to part company with respectability, who habitually sate at good men's feasts, and went where bells knolled to church. As to Garrick, Sir Theodore quotes the testimonies of Johnson and Warburton that he had raised his calling in the estimate of the British Philistine until it was a very different affair at the end of his career from what it had been at the beginning. And as for Macready, the estimation in which he was held by his friends, the most distinguished of contemporary British poets and writers, and the men and women of the British great world also, is, one is tempted to say, the most interesting thing about him.

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And yet, with Garrick at least, the stage was an irresistible vocation. Beginning life, first by a futile velleity toward the bar, and then, as Foote put it, by "putting three quarts of vinegar in the cellar and calling himself a wine merchant," "he could talk or think of nothing but the theatre," and was irresistibly drawn to exhibit on the stage that talent of wonderful mimicry which had made him the delight of social gatherings. Necessarily Sir Theodore's account of him as well as his estimate of him is but a compilation from the wilderness of biographical and critical material already extant. But it is a most intelligent and interesting compilation. Those who already know their Boswell and their Walpole will find it well worth reading, while those whose mild curiosity about the most famous English actor of his time will not take them the length of consulting the original sources, will find in the compilation all that they need to know, and find it most entertainingly told.

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Macready was undoubtedly a much inferior actor, and a still more inferior man. Moreover, he was not drawn to the stage by a real vocation, but by the mere necessity of making a living and the facility of making it on hereditary lines. And his grudging jealousy and selfishness are in most disagreeable contrast to Garrick's generous praise. Garrick's generosity was impugned in his own time only by actors or playwrights whose services he had declined, eminently by Horace Walpole: "That jackanapes Garrick, who lets nothing appear but his own wretched stuff, or that of creatures still duller, who suffer him to alter their pieces as he pleases." And all this because Garrick, in common with all other managers, found impossible Horace's "Mysterious Mother." On the other hand, with Macready envy and jealousy were ingrained and inveterate. Moreover, he was always ashamed of his business, which is by no means a desirable part of the equipment of any artist. Hence, in spite of a general culture perhaps unique in his time in his calling, which enabled him to produce some interesting and suggestive dramatic criticism, his memoirs make, on the whole, a repulsive impression. After reading Sir Theodore's admirable compilation, an American is inclined to look with more tolerance than before upon the Astor Place rioters, if not actually to condone their outrageousness.

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But the sketch of Rachel is by far the most interesting of the three to English readers. Perhaps partly because readers who read only English will find narratives and criticisms in it of which they were before unaware. Perhaps partly on Carlyle's ground. For though Rachel did not "give respectability the go-by" until long after her début, she did it very completely when she did do it. Even before the decisive parting, and while she still sate at good women's feasts, that is an immensely symptomatic anecdote of the Bohemian artist which Sir Theodore relates, how, after a party at the good Duchess of Kent's, the innermost shrine of British respectability, and after the Duchess had with her own hands draped the actress's shoulders with a votive Cashmere shawl, the actress on rejoining her troupe at her lodging flung down the tribute, exclaiming, "Ah, mes amis, que j'ai besoin de m'encanailler." There spoke unmistakably the Bohemienne, though Sir Theodore charitably remarks that "after some hours of the icy restrain of a Court circle the phrase should not be judged too severely." As everybody knows, Rachel's bohemianism was compatible with the most grasping mercenariness. Perhaps the most interesting part of a most interesting sketch is the reminiscent's attempt to connect the moral collapse of his heroine with her unquestionable artistic decline. At any rate, it is the most interesting paper in a most interesting volume, not less interesting for the suggestion it carries that some of the traits of the actual tragedienne may have furnished some of the original sources of Mr. James's "Tragic Muse." It is first-rate reading. M. S.

*MONOGRAPHS. Garrick, Macready, Rachel, and Baron Stockmar. By Sir Theodore Martin, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., author of "The Life of the Prince Consort," &c. With four portraits. 8vo. Pp. 341. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

French Art.

The elaborate three quarto volume work on French art from Watteau to Prud'hon, edited by J. J. Foster, F. S. A., author of "The Stuarts," "British and Foreign Miniature Painters," &c., is finally being published by the John Lane Company. It appears in three editions. The Author's Edition, limited to 100 copies, contains 150 plates, three in color; the Edition de Luxe, limited to fifty copies, contains 165 plates, thirty in color, and the Edition Royale, of which only ten copies have been made, has 195 plates, 45 of which are colored by hand and 15 drawings colored by hand from the originals. The photogravure and colored plates are reproductions of pictures in the collections of King Edward VII., Emperor William II., the Duke of Portland, J. Pierpont Morgan, and others, as well as the principal European galleries. There is an introduction by the editor and several studies of the social history of the eighteenth century in France by other writers.

SEA POWER.

F. T. Jane's Suggestive Attack on the Theories of Capt. Mahan.

CAPT. MAHAN and others have almost persuaded the world that there is such a thing as naval science—meaning by the term a set of principles of naval maintenance and management, deducible from history, the study and practice of which will go far to solve for the modern Admiral the problem of how to win. Capt. Mahan has, as everybody knows, set about formulating a good many of these principles, and has evolved from them a theory of "sea power" now widely accepted as true by naval authorities. It is an interesting theory and has no doubt much in it.

In the present volume, however, "Heresies of Sea Power," (Longmans, Green & Co.,) a British student of these matters, Fred T. Jane, has undertaken to show that Capt. Mahan's theories are inadequate in practice and insufficiently backed by experience. Briefly, Mr. Jane says that Capt. Mahan takes account only of certain elements in the sum which goes to make a victorious navy—namely, the material and mechanical ones. Mr. Jane maintains that other elements, of morale and personnel, are even more important. He supports this opinion, as Capt. Mahan supports his theory, by an appeal to history.

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He points out that the nation with the largest, most powerful, and technically best manned fleet has more than once—as in the case of the Athenians and the Carthagenians—suffered defeat at the hands of better men in worse ships—technically speaking. If the better men had the better ships and the better technical skill they have won then also—as in the case of the English against the Spanish Armada. The quality which earns and assures victory is not, according to Mr. Jane, and never has been, anything technical, anything mechanically commensurable in mere number of ships or weight of metal, or even in perfection of seamanship or engineering skill. Neither is the secret the genius of the Admiral. It is a something quite impossible of scientific estimation, which for want of connotative definition Mr. Jane calls simply "fitness to win."

As to qualities contributing to "fitness to win" the author says:

A crude desire to "kill the enemy" seems ever to have been a most valuable asset. Nelson, when he said that a good English officer should "hate a Frenchman like the devil" was crude, but far-seeing. However shocking ethically, to hate the enemy with a living personal hatred is undoubtedly a most valuable practical asset. The Japanese had this quality to a marked degree in the war with Russia—to kill Russians was, perhaps, the main objective present to every man of them. The Russians undoubtedly disliked the Japanese, but the very contempt for the Japanese affected by Russian officers prevented them from hating properly. As for the Russian men, there are no indications that they hated the Japanese at all.

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For the value of hate the author finds further examples in Hannibal's campaign and in the Boer war. To quote again:

The South African war would probably have ended in a compromise had there been no Majuba before it. Some genius raised the "Remember Majuba" cry and created a blood-thirstiness that had previously been lacking. The cry was greatly deplored by armchair moralists, but it won the war. The memories of Jena, so carefully worked up in Germany, probably stood the Prussians in as good stead as any of the dispositions of the great Moltke; he might plan, but the factor of Prussian hate and desire for vengeance was most valuable in carrying out his designs.

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The author takes his examples above from warfare on land as well as warfare on the sea. He does not regard "sea power" as something tactically and strategically apart any more than he regards it as the mystic key of empire. Sea power, in Mr. Jane's view, is only one factor in a nation's strength. He contends, for instance, that it was not command of the sea which enabled the Romans to defeat Hannibal, (since the Carthagenian fleets came and went pretty much as they pleased,) but the jealousy of the Carthagenians at home depriving their General of support. And he reconsiders with like results many other classical examples adduced by the Mahan school.

Mr. Jane has much to say about naval men in the matter of resistance to change. Economic matters, the cost of new ships and engines of destruction, and the waste of old contributes to strengthen this resistance and has, for instance, immensely retarded the logical development of the ironclad since the time of the duel in Hampton Roads between the Monitor and Virginia.

Exceedingly interesting is the chapter on international law—of which the author thinks but meanly. He shows by examples that where common sense runs contrary, international law goes by the board. Enlivening illustrations are borrowed from the Chino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, and an exceedingly clear statement of the North Sea trawler incident is included. Equally interesting and suggestive is the chapter on what naval scientists call the "guerre de course"—that is, the system of avoiding fleet actions and attacking the enemy's commerce with swift cruisers. There is a Mahanian axiom that such a war is bound to fail. Mr. Jane admits that it is the refuge of the weaker side, but declines to accept the axiom. There were the Confederate cruisers which actually destroyed the ocean-carrying trade of the United States. And the eventual failure of the Confederacy was not in any sense due to the commerce-destroying policy. However, Mr. Jane thinks that between the increasing influence of commercial public opinion and changes in the style and speed of commerce-carrying ships, the relic of piracy, "commerce destruction," will not count for much in future wars. In another excellent chapter on types of ships the author finds historical authority for the present tendency to the largest possible size of battleship. Ships, he says, have always tended to get bigger. Generally the bigger ship has been the better, always supposing it were not too big for handiness. And the limit of size in the old wooden sailing ship was a limit inherent in its motive power and construction—a limit which in the case of the steel, steam-driven ship does not exist.

"FRANK DANBY'S" FREAK.

THE SPHINX'S LAWYER. By "Frank Danby." Pp. 376. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

ALGERNON HESELTINE is, although dead ere this tale opens, its dominant spirit. His is the only character drawn from life, the others, including the wife who stood by him in life and carried on his "cult" after his death, are, the author assures us, "all imaginative." Algernon Heseltine is conceded to be a moral leper, no less tainting than tainted. About him and his wife whirled "mud and refuse." The scenes at his house are described as "the orgies of that devasted Gomorrah."

Verily, the man was mad, and for such as these should open a lifelong asylum, not, for a few brief years, a felon's cell. Moral lunatics should be "kept from spreading their disease, from working evil," and so kept that they shall neither suffer punishment for their malady nor be exalted as martyrs. So far mercy and common sense are both with Mrs. Franka.

But when she tells of the foul cult carried on by Heseltine's widow, "the Sphinx," of the annual orgy celebrated upon the anniversary of the day he came out of prison, of the blasphemous talk, the unveiled indecency, one is simply revolted, and feels that the writer has strayed "without the region of art."

The book has a living hero, who wooes and wins, after his kind, but he was a friend of Heseltine, an intime of "the Sphinx," and, in common with most of the men, and not a few women of the tale, the virtue to which we give the generic name was unknown to him. Indeed, the execrable taste of his behavior in the opening chapter robs him of the right to be classed as a gentleman even in externals. One has it against the noble-hearted heroine that she did not firmly and finally "show him the door."

It is true that the author celebrates the goodness of two good women, both of whom saved men reeking with vice. But, after all, is it an admirable trait in a woman to love tenaciously that which is unworthy? Tennyson did not so read it; his "needs must" was another thing.

Of Diderot's unspeakable novel, Carlyle wrote: "If any mortal creature, even a reviewer, be again compelled to glance into that book, let him bathe himself in running water, put on change of raiment, and be unclean until the even."

It would not be quite just to apply to "The Sphinx's Lawyer" this Levitical ruling, but it is rather significant that the words come into one's memory after an hour or two with "the Sphinx," her "lawyer," and her entire entourage of degenerates.

"The Hidden Man."

Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin, author of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," "Blennerhassett," and other widely read books, has written a new novel called "The Hidden Man," a story of American life among every-day folks, which is published by the Mayhew Publishing Company of Boston. The publishers thus describe the book:

Damon loved Ethel, but as she was the wife of another, could she become his? Pythias loved Louise, but her mother had selected the "hidden man" for a son-in-law. Hooper loved Minerva, but they were too poor to marry. Lillie, Ethel's daughter, and Albert, the amateur detective who aids Mr. Broome the professional, are typical young Americans. "The Hidden Man" is a mystery, but the "hidden woman" in whose veins flows Southern blood penetrates it, and retribution follows. If tears come into your eyes because some suffer unjustly, breezy Detective Broome and dear old Uncle Jim and Aunt Jane will bring back the smiles again. The atmosphere is that of a Spring day, showers and sunshine, tears and smiles.

The book is published in cloth binding at 50 cents per copy. This is a new experiment of the Mayhew Publishing Company.

THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

ALTHOUGH essentially a manual for the classroom, the new "History of the English Language," by Prof. Oliver Farrar Emerson of Cornell University, published by the Macmillan Company, is arranged with a clearness and conciseness that make it fairly serviceable for the general reader. The first part of the book is taken up with an account of the historic dialects and periods of the language, with a careful discussion of the foreign elements in its vocabulary. Prof. Emerson strongly insists that there is danger of overestimating the sway of the Norman French tongue after the landing of William the Conqueror. He points out that, contrary to the popular notion, the Normans made no haste to introduce French as the official language of England. The first official document in French, declares Prof. Emerson, does not occur until the year 1215, 150 years after the conquest and a decade after England had lost Normandy.

The author cites the famous proclamation of Henry III. in 1258, which was issued to the whole nation in English as well as in French and Latin, as proof that the court almost invariably tried to reach Englishmen in their native tongue. "It is true," says Prof. Emerson, "that French was largely used in public documents after this time, but this was due not to Norman, but to the later French, influence."

The last half of the book is taken up with a detailed study of etymology, phonetics, and inflections illustrated by tables and paradigms. The volume is published at 80 cents.

SOME CRITICS ARE FINDING FAULT WITH CONISTON FOR NOT BEING OTHER THAN IT IS. SO OF OLD CAPTIOUS CRITICS FOUND FAULT WITH THACKERAY, AND EVERY MASTER WRITER OF HIS TIME HAS SUFFERED FROM ATTACKS INSPIRED BY ENVY.

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"Coniston is a thoroughly characteristic American novel, with the poise, the importance, the variety and ideals which place it among the small company of the best."

The Boston Herald:

"Coniston possesses the irresistible grip on the emotions possessed by the great novelists."

The Evening Post, New York:

"Mr. Churchill sees broadly. His grasp is as big as Hall Caine's. . . . In these respects he may fitly be compared with Thackeray."

CONISTON

Cloth, illustrated, is published at $1.50 by

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64-66 FIFTH AVE. N. Y.

THE LIFE OUT OF DOORS.

A New Selection of "Nature" Books—Works on Plant Breeding, Farming and Zoology.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT,
Author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife."

WHEN, less than a year ago, W. S. Harwood brought out his book entitled "New Creations in Plant Life," exploiting recent marvels of plant hybridization in general and the somewhat random achievements of Luther Burbank in particular, many scientific and exact horticulturists felt called upon to groan and criticise the author's estimate of the California specialist and his right to the title of wizard. They denied him a higher place than in the front rank of investigators, and labeled Harwood's cult of the matter "Burbankitis."

While there was a fair basis of truth in these criticisms, Harwood's graphically written volume did certainly serve the purpose of calling the attention of the multitude to the progress of the science of raising new breeds of plants peculiarly adapted to the local conditions of a country, variable in soil and climate, like ours, yet having a population with fairly uniform needs in the matter of food supply. The facts of the new science might have been more completely culled from Federal and State reports of Departments of Agriculture and the various experiment stations, but it needed a somewhat dashing and journalistic volume like Harwood's to attract general attention. This once accomplished, a thorough investigation of the far-reaching and fascinating subject was sure to follow.

In fact, this book, the curiosity it aroused and the discussion it bred, doubtless prompted that most accomplished writer of pure horticultural English, Prof. L. H. Bailey, as an antidote for Burbankitis and a general clarifier of the situation, to prepare a new and enlarged fourth edition of his book "Plant Breeding," written ten years or so ago. In addition to more than 100 pages devoted to the bibliography of the subject, there is an entirely new lecture devoted to current plant-breeding practice, which without undue use of adjective or dramatic contrasts is as interesting as literature as it is vitally important from the side of economic agriculture and horticulture. That cross-fertilization and its various ramifications is no new thing may be seen by merely glancing through the chronologically arranged bibliographical pages. As early as 1745 Benjamin Cooke had noted the "effect which certain farina of the blossoms of different sorts of apple trees had on the fruit of a neighboring tree," while in 1832 Dutrochet contributed a paper to The Garden Magazine upon "The Sterility of Hybrid Plants," showing that nearly three-quarters of a century ago nature's self-protection against a random breaking down of race barriers was at least partially understood, and the monographs, lectures, reports, &c., upon the general subject published in English, German, and French since the opening of 1900, a period of less than six years, fill fifty closely printed pages.

For a long period, it is true, plant breeding remained a somewhat academic theme, but now it is the very core of practical agricultural activity. With new conditions of civilization must follow new types of food products, for under and overlying all other forms of industry is the eternal problem that has been from the beginning—of feeding the world. Thus the raising of new types that shall meet the demand of the future must not be a matter of jugglery or haphazard chance, the jumbling of things up and waiting cu-

*PLANT BREEDING. Being Six Lectures upon the Amelioration of Domestic Plants. By L. H. Bailey. Fourth edition, with a new chapter on Current Plant-Breeding Practice. Illustrated. Pp. xix-483. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE NEW EARTH. A Recital of the Triumph of Modern Agriculture in America. By W. S. Harwood. With many illustrations. Pp. xi-555. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE LIFE OF ANIMALS. The Mammals. By Ernest Ingersoll. With fifteen full-page color plates and many other illustrations. Pp. xi-555. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

COMMON-SENSE GARDENS. How to Plan and Plant Them. By Cornelius V. V. Sewell. Illustrated. Pp. xviii.-396. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Grafton Press. $2.

THE LITTLE FARM. By "Home Counties." Illustrated. Pp. xvi.-136. 16mo. Cloth. New York: John Lane Company.

POULTRY FARMING. Some Facts and Conclusions. By "Home Counties." Illustrated. Pp. xvi.-186. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

DAIRY CHEMISTRY. By Harry Snyder, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Minnesota, &c. Illustrated. Pp. x.-185. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

FUTURE FOREST TREES; or, The Importance of the German Experiments in the Introduction of North American Trees. By A. Harold Unwin, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Nigeria. Pp. 108. 8vo. New York: Imported by A. Wessels Company. $2.25.

riously by to see what will happen, but a vocation of the most serious import. It is not enough to produce a chance type; the heredity of the parent plants must be duly considered for the benefit of their progeny, with as great care as the forethought in the maintaining of quality in the cross-breeding of cattle.

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After stating that at best plant breeding must always be an experimental process, Prof. Bailey says: "In considering the American achievement in plant breeding, we must divest ourselves at the outset of all idea of 'wonder' and 'miracle.' * * * Plant breeding is a plain and serious business, to be conducted by carefully trained persons in a painstaking and methodical way."

While duly crediting Mr. Burbank with skill, good judgment, and endless patience in the pursuit that he follows purely con amore, with little or no scientific method, Prof. Bailey very naturally expresses doubts as to the utility of many of Burbank's experiments the most loudly commended. For instance, of what economic value is his spineless cactus?

Mr. Burbank may be able to eliminate the small spicules and to improve the plant in the edible qualities of its fruit and stems. * * * But what use shall we make of it? It is said that we shall plant the deserts, for the cattle can eat this spineless cactus, and thus will the food supply of mankind be immensely multiplied and the welfare of the race enhanced. The cattlemen now singe the spines from the wild cacti by means of gasoline torches, and this is cheaper than to plant the desert, and experiments show that if the desert were planted with spineless cacti, the young plants would be destroyed if the cattle and jackrabbits were allowed on the ranges: this would mean fencing the deserts. If the spineless cacti are grown from seeds some of the progeny will probably be spiny; also, it is undetermined whether Mr. Burbank's cactus is really a desert form.

All of which not only goes to prove two wise saws to the effect that "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing" and "All things are not what they seem." Spineless Cacti and Pomatoes, (tomato vines bearing aerial potatoes) from the purely scientific viewpoint evidently belonging to the vaudeville department of the great natural agricultural fair. As a counterbalance to this the practical work of the Keeneys in both New York State and Michigan in improving and keeping up to grade seed peas and beans, for the market is dwelt upon at great length and again emphasizes the important fact that it is not enough to breed a new species, but that equal care must be taken to secure it against degeneration.

Under head of Current Plant-Breeding Practice, where the work of the various experiment stations is treated exhaustively, if briefly, breeding hardy fruits for the prairie Northwest, the breeding of new forms of timothy, pineapples, cotton, wheat, &c., Prof. Bailey devotes the sixth and last lecture to pollenization, or how to cross plants, in which the structure and manipulation of the flowers are so plainly treated that, after reading it, the intelligent novice, armed with the pin, scapel, scissors, and lens and a few other necessities of the pollenating kit, will feel the courage necessary for starting on a like journey behind the scenes of nature's great drama of perpetuity.

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"THE NEW EARTH."

WITH something of the same enthusiasm with which he plunged into the topic of the New Creations in Plant-Life does W. S. Harwood grapple with the problems of modern farming under the title of "The New Earth," and though his methods still border a trifle too much toward the journalistic for serious book work, he has produced a vivid picture of the present-day husbandry that is rapidly taking its place as one of the exact sciences in distinction from the farming of a past age, when the unexhausted soil gave increase because given the seed it could not well do otherwise, and of the intermediate period of hardship and struggle, when knowledge not coming to the aid of the worn-out soil the era of abandoned farms set in.

For out-of-door reading, "The New Earth" has much of the vital interest attached to a human story for, deny it who will, by some mysterious fibres of our heredity we are all bound strongly to our earth mother no matter how far we have strayed from her bosom. Also is the volume a wholesome reactionary against the mere cult of money—not money as a medium, but the beginning and the end between which lies the whole of so many life ambitions.

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Under many titles the author presents his subject, turning varied lights upon it—"The Old Earth and the New," "The Brain of the Earth," "Soil Inoculation," "Breeding New Grains," "Plant Development," "The Remedies of Plant Life," "The Weeds of the Earth," "Horticultural Progress," "Modern Forestry," "Dairying and Animal Industry," "The Foods of the New Earth," "The Selling of the Surplus," "The Experiment Stations," "Agricultural Education," "National Aid," and "The Importance of the Farm."

In spite of all criticisms, his enthusiasm for Luther Burbank remains unabated, and he continues to envelop him in the superlative degree in a way which must prove embarrassing to a modest man, and his chapter on this subject must have been beyond recall before Prof. Bailey's practical estimate of the value of the new thornless edible cacti reached him. But, after all, to have the honesty of one's convictions and a good fighting grip is an admirable quality in exploitive literature, as well as in any other sphere.

It is a saying in some quarters that the United States is governed through Wall Street. Whoever reads this book in the right spirit will see that it is the deep earth of the prairie, the newly comprehended earth, that speaks louder than the ticker, and that, in fact as well as fancy, the old French proverb still holds, "Un grain de blé vaut un grain d'or."

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INGERSOLL'S NEW BOOK.

IN his "Life of Animals" Ernest Ingersoll has undertaken the difficult task of compiling a zoology which shall, to quote the late Dr. Coues, "make natural history entertaining and attractive as well as instructive, with no loss in scientific precision."

The author interprets the word animal to mean mammals alone, for the purposes of this volume, beginning, as modern classification demands, at the highest by the process of inverted evolution. Thus we have "Man and the Apes," "Bats and Flying Foxes," "Shrews, Moles, and Hedgehogs," "Primitive Flesh Eaters," "Beasts of Prey," "Marine Carnivora," "Hoofed Animals," "Elephants and Dinotheres," "Manatees and Sea Cows," "Whales, Porpoises," &c.; "Gnawing Animals," "Sloths, Armadillos, the Old World Anteaters," "The Aard-Vark of the Cape and the Pandolin of West Africa," "The Marsupials," and finally "The Duckbills and Echidnas," the group next the marches of the reptilia.

The biographies, even when very brief, are graphic and stimulatingly suggestive of deeper research, a condition on the part of the reader that is greatly helped by the bibliography of authorities cited on Pages 527 to 538.

The scientific side of the matter is not unduly obtrusive, but there is enough of it to remind the reader that there is a firm structural foundation beneath the fabric of anecdote and story.

The illustrations, being drawn as they are from many sources, are pertinent, even if lacking in uniformity, and lose still further from indifferent printing that reduces some of the fine work of Seton and Rusegius to the level of indifferent photographs, while it is a pity that a double page had not been spared to the pictorial trio of the disappearance of the American bison.

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SOME OTHER BOOKS.

CORNELIUS V. V. SEWELL'S "Common-Sense Garden" comes heralded by a title page suggestive of the best English design, but, unlike the English garden book in general, it is, for the sake of the photographs, printed upon too heavily calendered paper, that in adding to the weight takes from the pleasure of handling. The interest lies not so much in any novelty of suggestion or secret of success, though it is clear and comprehensive, but in the author's viewpoint, which is that common sense and suitability to the surroundings and architecture of the dwelling that commands the garden should be the factors in its making rather than the special style that is the momentary vogue. Surely we have all seen with pain the very limited plot surrounding an aggressive Queen Anne villa distorted into a mongrel to which its owner refers as his Italian garden, or the restored Colonial farmhouse, where the usual arched grape arbor has been replaced by a white painted pergola, with white wooden seats at the end; a white painted barrel sunken in the grass for water lilies with a pair of whitewashed pots on each side containing clipped box trees. The initial chapter about "Gardens of the North and South" is a pleasant sketch of the hereditary reasons why widely different types of gardens are peculiar to the two sections of the country.

That there is a practical as well as altruistic side to the great "return to nature" of the day is evinced by the number of books upon dairy products, poultry farming, forestry, and the like that are claiming shelf room side by side with the volumes given to decorative gardening.

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"The Little Farm" is by an author who writes straight from the shoulder and yet conceals his vigorous identity behind the screen of "Home Counties." The text of this little handbook is a trite one—that farming must be learned, studied like any other profession of importance in which one may hope to excel; for, given a general academic education and a degree B. A., or even M. A., would a man feel himself prepared to enter the ministry, the law, or the practice of medicine? Certainly not; he would enter the special school of his chosen profession. So must he who would be a farmer enter the agricultural college, or its equivalent, with its supplementary object lessons of field and stable work.

A little while ago the melancholy wailings of good families were consigned to the church; the lads who had an undue love of horseflesh and were themselves slightly hard in the mouth were sent off to ranches and prairie farms to sow their crop of wild and cultivated oats at one and the same time. Now that has all changed—the earth and the sky, the natural and the spiritual, both demand the best brains and the best training in order to meet modern requirements.

Also the owner of a bit of land is here instructed in pleasure farming, wherein our experts plan for twenty acres. The advice of two farmers and two fruit growers, a farm of fifty acres, and a true tale of twelve acres are told. Then the author becomes serious, and discourses upon going to college and going as pupil to a farmer. (It must here be remembered that this is from the English point of view, but it serves to illustrate the scope of such training.)

Chapters on fruit growing and small stock fill up the remaining pages, and the surprise in laying down the little book is that 135 pages can contain so much information coupled with sound sense.

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"Poultry Farming," by the same author, though from a different press, is devoted to the cult of the domestic hen, the international pin money bird of middle-class rural woman, lives she in the soon-to-be-abandoned farm atop of a Connecticut stubble field or in the very damp but picturesque rose-draped cottage outside the average English village.

That the book refutes some of the moss-grown theories of poultry raising is plain from the beginning, but the upheaval will be for the good of the British and American reader alike. "Unless the poultry enthusiast is willing to abandon some of his cherished beliefs, this book is not for him. To the would-be poultry farmer who is open to conviction it does address itself."

These pages are written largely in the interests of the townsman whose eyes are turned to the country.

This latter class is sadly in need of real help and of sympathy that does not delude. It is cruelty to the human animal to make him believe that the solemn business of raising chickens and eggs is merely the kodak business of agriculture; that given live stock, shelter, and food, all he has to do is metaphorically to press a button and the hens will do the rest, even supplying a market for their own eggs, and yet so much that is written of the Garden and Farm Goodie order would lead one to believe this. The book is devoted to facts as proved by figures, and ample opportunity is given the reader to even get behind the figures themselves.

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"Dairy Chemistry," by Prof. Snyder of the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, is thoroughly in line with the new farming and is the outcome of a course of lectures running through several years.

Nothing is more to be desired from the general standpoint of public health than a pure milk supply, and the first step toward proper legislation for that end is a general appreciation and knowledge of what pure milk is, its component parts, methods of testing, its sanitary and unsanitary condition, methods of adulteration, and the influence of different foods upon the milk.

To the uninitiated impure milk is milk plus more or less pump water, but alas! the pump water is but one, and the beginning of many sorrows. To the end of public instruction, therefore, "Dairy Chemistry" should be widely read by every one desirous of knowing how the world is fed, as well as by the special student and dairy farmer. Many of the evils surrounding the production and sale of milk come from cupidity, others from simple-minded ignorance. For the latter the reading of the book must prove a cure.

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"Future Forest Trees," by A. Harold Unwin, dedicated to Prof. Heinrich Mayr, relates the experiments made in Germany in transplantings of certain American trees. Germany is primarily the home of forestry, and it is interesting to know that for more than a century successful experiments have been carried on both for improving the quality and quantity of forest growth. The twenty-one years' trial accorded to more recent importations proves that many American trees excel the German species as to soil requirements, frost hardiness, and rapid growth.

The various American trees thus imported are carefully listed, the date of introduction noted, together with details as to whether the chief value of the species is for ornament, timber, or fuel.

This book is of value and interest to all Americans who love and venerate the trees of their own fast-vanishing forests, and it may be also a spur to those sluggards who never appreciate the near-by until they find that it has the approval of and is desired by a foreign nation.

M. O. W.

Fairfield, Conn., July, 1906.

BOSTON NOTES.

Bulls and Blunders—Features of the August Atlantic—Susan Coolidge.

BOOKS of jokes are not now so common as in the time of our sober ancestors, whose daily paper did not serve them with a column of jests to spice the robust breakfast of their time, but Mr. Marshall Brown's "Wit and Humor of Well-known Quotations" was so successful that he has prepared a companion for it, and Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. are publishing his "Humor of Bulls and Blunders," a small volume with a grinning bumpkin effectively pictured upon its cover label. The jests within are classified partly by source and partly by nature, for anti-climax, fallacy, and pure stupidity are nobody's monopoly, and this classification serves as an excuse for the species of explanatory comment needed by those persons who truthfully say that they cannot understand Punch, and might with equal truth say that they cannot understand Puck or Life. Some of the divisions, those entitled Punctuation, Sentences, Mixed Metaphors, and words will be found far more efficacious than many a serious treatise in quickening sensitiveness to rhetorical error in school boys and young journalists, and thus the book has real educational value, and the division "Educational" sufficiently reveals the need of such stimulation.

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The August Atlantic is to be a fiction number, and will reveal some of the "Further Adventures of a Yachtsman's Wife," the second part of that story by Miss Mary Heaton Vorse, of which the first part sent every unmarried woman among its readers, ancient, vestal, or budding beauty, to her knees to thank Heaven, fasting for not having made her such a man. Mr. Norman Duncan's "The Wayfarer" is the most important story of the number, but Mr. William J. Hopkins's "The Fall of the House of Johns" is sure to be the least like what any reader expects from its title.

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Besides fiction, the magazine will offer its readers an unpublished Emerson paper on Father Taylor, the Boston sailor preacher, rough of speech, gentle of heart, one of those typical New Englanders whom Emerson knew to the centre of their souls; a study of Mrs. Wharton's novels by Mr. H. D. Sedgwick; "Vulgarity," by Mr. Arthur C. Benson, and "A Dissolving View of Punctuation," by Mr. W. P. Garrison. It is to be hoped that he will find a deadly epithet for the inventor of the comma between adjective and noun in such phrases as "a blue satin gown." As for Mr. Ralph D. Bergengren's promised paper on "The Humor of the Colored Supplement," it need be no longer than the mythical chapter on the Icelandic snakes to exhaust the subject.

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Mr. F. J. Stimson's "In Cure of Her Soul" is receiving unexpected attention among a class generally indifferent to novels dealing with fashionable life, the settlement workers and students of the workingwoman. The central figure of its story of Rosamond Aylwin, although heightened in physical graces and mental ability, is evidently taken from a Boston tragedy played to its sad end a few years ago, and for some days holding general attention. The poor girl's name is hardly remembered, but the double error as to her death, which was at first attributed to lightning, and on first investigation was called a murder, is well remembered, and her case is regarded as possibly typical, although not common, and philanthropists watch for a possible specimen.

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The late Susan Coolidge, although without the advantage of that strong abolitionist and left-wing Unitarian support which played so important a part in making the reputation and sale of Miss Alcott's books, yet rivaled her success, and that of Miss Phelps, who preceded both of them. Gypsy Breynton, Jo, and Amy and Beth, and Katy were successively real and dear to the girls of their time, and the "Katy" books still sell. But occasionally in magazines or in The Boston Courier appeared a poem signed Susan Coolidge, and Miss Sarah C. Woolsey's friends were glad to see she was not neglecting the higher work for which she had real genius. She collected these poems now and again, and they were successful, "for poetry," as publishers say, and her sister, Mrs. Daniel C. Gilman, has now gathered the uncollected pieces of the last twenty years, and adding some hitherto unpublished, has made a volume which will appear with the title of "Last Verses" and the imprint of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

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The same firm is preparing "The Story of Scraggles," the song sparrow who was Mr. George Wharton James's companion while he was writing his "In and Out of the Old Missions of California," and became very familiar with him.

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Margaret Sidney will begin a new series this year, and those who read the first Pepper books as they appeared in Wide Awake will be especially interested in examining them. The first three words of the title, "Two Little Friends in Norway," will be given to the series which this book begins. The heroine is a little American girl who, while traveling in Norway with her parents, becomes acquainted with a Norwegian girl. As their families agree to travel together the two become intimate, and their friendship divides the interest of the book with the descriptive parts. The book is to be illustrated by Mr. Herman Heyer, and will be published by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

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The "Select Notes" for 1907 are now ready at the W. A. Wilde Company's, and the teachers of the International Sunday school lessons can begin their preparation at their leisure. Besides the regular edition, a convenient interleaved edition and a third bound in French morocco are provided.

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Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. have just sold a large edition of "The Voyage of the Arrow," by Mr. T. Jenkins Hains, for publication in London.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 13, 1906.

A Study of Tacitus.

A new study of Tacitus is to come from the Putnams this Fall. It is "Tacitus, and Other Roman Studies," by the well-known French essayist, M. Gaston Bossier, translated by W. G. Hutchinson. This is a study of the life of Tacitus and his method of writing. In addition to this essay there are others on "The Schools of Declamation in Rome Without Newspapers," and a study of Martial.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. A Political, Geographical, Ethnographical, Social, and Commercial History of the Philippine Archipelago, Embracing the Whole Period of Spanish Rule, with an Account of the Succeeding American Insular Government. By John Foreman. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $6 net.

Literature.

Including Essays, Poetry, and Art.

THE POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY OF GEORGE MEREDITH. By George Macaulay Trevelyan. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE CITY THAT WAS. A Requiem of Old San Francisco. By Will Irwin. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 50 cents.

SCHOOL TEACHING AND SCHOOL REFORM. A Course of Four Lectures on School Curricula and Methods, Delivered to Secondary Teachers and Teachers in Training at Birmingham During February, 1906. By Sir Oliver Lodge. 12mo. London: Williams & Norgate.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS LIFE. A Brief Discussion of the Principles of School Management and Organization. By Charles B. Gilbert. 8vo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.25.

1900; OR, THE GREAT PLAN. Anonymous. 16mo. Philadelphia: The Quaker City Publishing Company.

FOIBLES OF THE BENCH. By Henry S. Wilcox. 12mo. Chicago: The Legal Literature Company.

THE PROBLEM OF SPELLING REFORM. By Prof. W. W. Skeat. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. (Pamphlet.)

WHISTLER AND OTHERS. By Frederick Wedmore. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

RADIA; OR, NEW LIGHT ON OLD TRUTHS. By Alec. C. Mora. 12mo. London: Elliot Stock.

THE POISONERS; OR, AS 'TWAS DONE IN ITALY. A Tragedy. By Edwin Sauter. 16mo. St. Louis: Published by the author.

PLAYS AND LYRICS. By Cale Young Rice. 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2.

PANAMA PATCHWORK POEMS. By James Stanley Gilbert. 12mo. New York: Robert Grier Cooke.

OUR FLAG, OUR ROSE, AND OUR COUNTRY, WITH OTHER SONGS. By John McDowell Leavitt. 12mo. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. 50 cents.

Religion.

THE MASCULINE IN RELIGION. By Carl Delos Case. 12mo. Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publication Society. 50 cents.

THIRTY-ONE THOUGHTS FROM AN INVALID'S BIBLE. Compiled by Mrs. Anna Rees. 16mo. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. Paper. 15 cents.

THE COUNTRY SUNDAY SCHOOL. By the Rev. Hight C. Moore. 16mo. Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publication Society. Paper. 5 cents.

OUR CHURCH AND OUR CREED. By E. A. Woods. 24mo. Philadelphia: The American Baptist Publication Society. Paper. 5 cents.

Fiction and Travel.

THE BUILDERS. By Willis George Emerson. 12mo. Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.50.

TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF NORTH AMERICA. (Early Western Travel Series.) By Maximilian, Prince of Wied. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. 8vo. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. Volume II.

Nature and Sport.

HOW TO GROW FERNS. By Margaret Slosson. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE DOG BOOK. A Popular History of the Dog, with Practical Information as to Care and Management of House, Kennel, and Exhibition Dogs, and Descriptions of All the Important Breeds. In ten parts. By James Watson. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Part VIII. $1.10.

POLO. By T. B. Drybrough. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4 net.

Miscellaneous.

YEAR BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1905. 8vo. Washington: The Government Printing Office.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY. By Dr. Paul Dubios. 12mo. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.

THE RAPIDLY SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS BY POSITIVE CURATIVE METHODS. A Practical Solution of the Tuberculosis Problem. By David Wark. New York: Published by the Author. (Pamphlet.)

HOW TO HELP. Manual of a Practical Charity. By Mary Conyinton. 12mo. New York: The Ronald Press.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, BEING THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Edited by Distinguished Biographers. Selected from each State. Revised and Approved by the Most Eminent Historians, Scholars, and Statesmen of the Day. Vol. XIII. 4to. New York: James T. White & Co.

BOOKS FOR THE CURIOUS

IN a little volume of "Curious Facts," from the press of the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, the author, W. K. Clifford, has gathered together under various groupings which he calls "strange beginnings," gossipy data about the origin of all kinds of familiar names and things, from lightning rods to leap-year proposals. The result is a salad of information, likely to prove highly palatable to the man who loves to tell people things they did not know before. It is pleasant for example to be able to explain that when you call a man a "brick" you are harking straight back to the classic days of Sparta, when Lycurgus explained one afternoon to a visitor the absence of fortifications around Spartan towns by waving his hand toward the army with the remark, "There are the walls of Sparta, and every man is a brick." Again it is interesting to learn that the first "Gallagher," who was ever invited to "let her go," was not an Irishman, but a bow-legged Spanish car conductor in New Orleans, known for some reason or other as a "Gallego." The book abounds in similar rewards for the curious.

In another volume, also from the Penn Publishing Company, "Leila Lomax," under the title, "Physiognomy," explains "how to read character in the face and to determine the capacity for love, business, or crime." Miss Lomax plots out the human countenance from eyebrow to chin, with the help of diagrams, illustrations, and analyzed types. She declares that "with observation, reason, deduction, application, and patience" the poor man may become as clever as the millionaire in his knack of summing up his fellows with a glance of the eye. "The face is but the background on which we ourselves engrave our histories," declares the author. "* * * Nature works slowly, but as years pass on we find her handiwork has been sure. It is our own fault if we have not learned to read her cipher."

The Arabian Horse.

Apropos of the article by Homer Davenport, the well-known cartoonist, on "The Arabian Horse," to appear in the August Country Life in America, it may be interesting to lovers of the animal to hear that Doubleday, Page & Co. have down for late September publication a volume on "The Arab Horse," by Spencer Borden, for which a preface is being written by Prof. Henry F. Osborne of the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Borden has had Arab horses in this country for several years. He tells the history of the animal, his differences in every way from other horses, and the real merits of the Arab breed. The book will be illustrated.

A New Novel by Marie Corelli.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish the new novel by Marie Corelli, "The Treasure of Heaven," in the Autumn.

Mr. Pratt

By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

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A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers, NEW YORK

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 14, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MISS CHARLOTTE PORTER, in her introduction to the comedy of "Twelfth Night," in the newest volume of the First Folio Edition of Shakespeare. (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.,) curiously suggests that Shakespeare in this play treats of Puritanism in relation to the theatre. The argument is quite as sound as many others that have grown out of the study of Shakespeare, and is ingeniously supported. Miss Porter, it seems, was struck by this idea, not while reading the First Folio text or any other Shakespearean text, but while seeing a performance of "Twelfth Night" by Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern. She does not argue that the dainty, sunny comedy (the despair of the "practical" critic, like the eminent Pepys and the eighteenth century woman, Charlotte Lenox, quoted in the appendix of this volume,) is an exposition of anything definite. But she holds that "by dint of being true to life at a definite time, it is a tell-tale of the lurking symptoms." One group of characters, Sir Toby, Aguecheek, Maria, the Clown Fabian, represents "the gross, yet shrewd and healthy, popular life" of that day; the other, including Viola and Sebastian, Orsino, Olivia, and "that valiant heart of the high seas, Antonio," represents "the artistic and scholarly, yet indigenous life of the part of Shakespeare's England that responded to the throbbing voice of the Italian Renaissance." Between the two groups stands Malvolio. Miss Porter does not insist on Malvolio's out-and-out Puritanism. Maria says of him that he is "sometimes a kind of Puritan." Miss Porter describes him as "the formal-minded, self-important Englishman, of dignity and slow but trusty intelligence in office, barren of the humorous or artistic in temperament." He represents the pseudo-Puritanism "of materialistic formalism, jealous of joy it could not understand, joy beneath it or above it; seeking order in place of exuberance, and the correction of others by its own standards." Thus "Twelfe Night," as the First Folio calls it, "presents a typical picture of the plastic life Shakespeare saw passing in England in contrast with the formal life he saw preparing to take its place."

ALL of which is interesting rather than instructive. Miss Porter finally evades argument. Who shall say, she asks, that in Malvolio's last speech, "I'll be revenged on the whole pack of you," Shakespeare did not mean to suggest that the rigid formalism Malvolio typifies would triumph ultimately over the carelessly noble lovers of poetry and music? "And," she adds, "who affirms that he did?" She will not commit herself to her ingenious theory. The chief merit of such theorizing is that it stimulates interest in the study of Shakespeare. Ben Jonson's plays are full of ironical treatment of the Puritan element already making itself felt in England at the dawn of the seventeenth century. The First Folio edition of Shakespeare is to be heartily commended. It puts the 1623 text in the hands of the humblest student of Shakespeare. It is well edited. Besides the customary notes, this volume contains a glossary, a list of variorum readings, and a selection of criticism from many sources.

FOR many years the name of the late A. V. S. Anthony was veritably a household word in the homes of Americans who bought books and treasured them. As one of the best of the wood engravers in the golden age of American wood engraving, he was associated with all the famous illustrators of the middle of the nineteenth century. For a term of years he was in charge of the engraving department in the house of Ticknor & Fields, afterward Fields, Osgood & Co. He "cut" the blocks of many famous book illustrations, including Sol Eytinge's happy portrayals of Dickens's personages in the "Diamond Edition." Mr. Anthony died, July 2, at the home of his daughter in Boston, aged 72 years. Mr. Aric Bates contributes to The Boston Transcript a few words in his praise, recalling him as one of the founders of the famous St. Botolph Club. He was also a member of the Century Club in this city, and one of the original members of the American Water Color Society. Andrew Varick Stout Anthony was a native of New York City, and in his prime his time was divided almost equally between Boston and New York. He was with the firm of Harper & Brothers here from 1894.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, one of the new editorial board of The American Magazine, is the author of a number of widely popular books, including "The Court of Boyville," "The Real Issue," and "Stratagems and Spoils." His latest book is "In Our Town," (McClure, Phillips & Co.,) a collection of sketches, loosely held together, descriptive of social life in a community of the Middle West, originally published in various magazines. It is late in the day to commend Mr. White as a graphic writer and a keen observer. His reputation is established all over the country. His present book is a "Cranford" of the twentieth century, a "Cranford" in which the village is a bustling, wide-awake American town, wherein the reasonably well-to-do inhabitants adorn their homes with the things advertised in the monthly magazines. It is a book full of the humor and pathos, the comedy and tragedy of life in this age, the age of independent women and men bent on making money rapidly, yet an age when love is as potent in the world as ever it was; when mere materialism is much talked of and established as a sort of bogey, while humanity still cherishes its ideals and generally recognizes simple standards of duty. A cheerful book, of no great pretense as literary art, "In Our Town" is a good and wholesome book, too, and one that may serve its best purpose in showing the American people themselves just what they are in this very hour.

AN edition of George Macaulay Trevelyan's admirable book on "The Poetry and Philosophy of George Meredith," a review of which we printed, June 9, by arrangement with The London Times, has been imported by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Trevelyan acclaims Meredith as "the inspired prophet of sanity." He considers him as "the poet," as "the singer of strange songs," as "philosopher and moralist," and as "the critic of society." Mr. Trevelyan's estimate of Mr. Meredith's qualities as a poet is very high, higher than the judgment of many of his contemporaries would justify. But this is because the intellectual side of the poetry so strongly appeals to this critic. Nobody doubts nowadays that Meredith is one of the greatest of English writers, though it must be left to posterity to assign to him his relative rank. Meanwhile, such books as this are valuable to the student of letters, and we should especially recommend its perusal to those persons who know Meredith slightly, through one or two of his novels, and have not begun to comprehend the measure of the man.

MR. HENRY WELLINGTON WACK, a skilful maker of popular books, who has lately given us one book on "The Congo Free State" and another on a subject so far away from the Belgian possessions in Africa as "The Romance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet," is the author of "In Thamesland," a handsome royal octavo, published by Messrs. Putnam, with many beautiful pictures of the storied English river from its source to Greenwich, and a map of the Thames Valley. There are more than one hundred pictures of the reaches of the Thames, its backwaters and weirs, its bankside villages, its houseboats and bridges. Once more Oxford, Dorchester-Wallingford, Great Marlow, (with Shelley's house and the Compleat Angler Inn,) Cookham, Cliveden, Boulter's Lock, Taplow, Henley, Twickenham, Weybridge, Windsor, and Richmond are glorified in a polite and interesting way. Mr. Wack retells all the old stories as he records his leisurely rambles. His book is a chronicle of history and legend as well as a statement of personal impressions. It will delight the heart of many a reader who knows the Thames. All the world loves that beautiful river, and while it has been made the subject of many books, we know of none at once so entertaining, so beautiful, and so comprehensive in its scope as this.

ONE would not have expected to find a new autobiographical work by the author of "The Lake" and "Evelyn Innes" an edifying book for the young. But, according to the London reviews, Mr. George Moore's new volume of self-revelation reveals only the worst side of his character. He boasts of his youthful beauty and his amatory conquests, and he does not even take the trouble, they say, to suppress names. To be sure, the friends of his youth are either old or dead, and beyond calumny, and he writes in a light-hearted way that generally disarms hostile criticism. Perhaps, too, the names he gives are fictitious, and are only used for the sake of imparting a semblance of verisimilitude to "Memoirs of My Dead Life," which the old-time memoirs, with their * * * and — — always sadly lacked. Besides himself, Moore talks once more of Paul Verlaine and of the gay Paris of his youth. We shall have the book here before long, when we can judge of it for ourselves. Moore has deliberately made enemies in England—making enemies, indeed, is one of his favorite pastimes. Still, we rarely note an obvious touch of malice in a London book review.

TRANSLATIONS of the Greek drama are very much in evidence just now. The effort to place classical literature, or the essence of it, within the reach of folks who do not know the old languages is commendable, and we should judge from its persistence that it is not unrewarded. From the Clarendon Press, at Oxford (New York, Henry Frowde,) comes a translation in verse by Canon Kyneston of Durham of the "Alcestis" of Euripides, with an introduction and notes by Dr. Churton Collins. This is an experiment, it seems, for the instruction of youth. Canon Kyneston wants to see the Greek masterpieces included "in all our school courses of liberal studies." Dr. Collins contributes a sketch of the life of Euripides, a synopsis of the story of the play, and a study of its structure. The same publisher issues Matthew Arnold's "Merope," together with a versified translation by Robert Whitelaw of the "Electra" of Sophocles. This volume, also, is edited by Churton Collins. Arnold's attempt to naturalize the Greek drama in English literature is accompanied by his own introduction and notes. From Dent, in London, (Putnam, New York,) come in a single comely volume the "Medea" and the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, the Greek text and translation on opposite pages. The translation is by Sydney Waterlow, who provides, also, the introduction and notes.

THE name of Mr. Haldane McFall, author of the book on Sir Henry Irving, published in Boston by Messrs. John W. Luce & Co., which we reviewed last week, was misprinted "Mitchell" throughout the article. Our reviewer did not care particularly for Mr. McFall's book about the great English actor, but he ought, at least, to have given the author his right name. It is a name, by the way, honorably associated with literary effort, though Mr. McFall used to sign his art criticism "Hal Lane." He was educated at Sandhurst, and served in the British Army until 1890, when he retired with a Lieutenant's rank. He published in 1897 a novel called "The Woolngs of Jesebel Pettyfer," which was renamed "The House of the Sorcerer" in this country. He has written, also, "The Masterfolk" (1903) and a book on Whistler, (1905,) which has been highly praised.

THE knighting of Francis Carruthers Gould was inevitable, with the British Liberal Party established in power. It is perfectly safe to say that he was the most influential individual force working for that party through the medium of journalism during the last Unionist administration. Not only with pencil, but with his pen also, Gould presented the issues for which the best minds of the party out of power were contending throughout that long period. Great Britain felt his influence from John o'Groat's to Land's End, and westward into Wales. His fun was always amiable, his deftness of touch and ingenuity made his cartoons entertaining even to the Englishmen of the party in power. He was never a rabid pro-Boer. His pictures, his travesties of "Alice's Adventures," and Froissart in The Westminster Gazette were talked about on every hand. Now he is Sir Francis, and the men he caricatured are in the background. How he will shape his course within the next few years will be another story. The political cartoonist whose party is in power and doing the things that are bound sooner or later to stir up the wrath of their countrymen, is frequently at a loss for subjects for his satire. However, Sir Francis Carruthers Gould has made his fame, and the British public is not fickle. Doubtless his droll caricatures of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour will still serve for quite a while.

Folk-Play of Ancient Hebrews.

"The Song of Songs, Which is Solomon's," a lyrical folk-play of the ancient Hebrews, arranged in seven scenes, by Francis Coutts, is being published in the John Lane Company's Flowers of Parnassus Series. The little volume has illustrations by Harry Ospovat. Mr. Coutts says in his introduction concerning the rearrangement of the speeches:

Whatever disarrangement may have arisen in the case of oral tradition and careless transcription, I can scarcely plead these alone in mitigation of sentence, but what I do plead is this: That the Oriental soul of drama can only be appreciated by the Western mind when it is materialized in a dramatic body; in other words, the modern reader can only enjoy the spirit of the "Song of Songs" when it is expressed in a form with which he is familiar.

Public Opinion Consolidated.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company has purchased Public Opinion, and it will hereafter be merged with The Literary Digest. Public Opinion was founded in 1886, four years before The Literary Digest. It was originally published in Washington, D. C., but for the last ten years was published in this city.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS IN ENGLAND.

Andrew Carnegie to Finish His Autobiography This Summer—Forthcoming Work of Gen. Kuropatkin—Some New Novels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, July 13.—It is said that Andrew Carnegie, who began to write his autobiography in America last Winter, hopes to finish it during his stay at Skibo castle this Summer. Dr. J. Holland Rose is engaged on a new book relating to the later years of the second William Pitt.

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THE Russian military commander, Gen. Kuropatkin, has finished his historical work in relation to the causes of the Russian defeat in the Far East and the English translation will doubtless soon be got under way. Gen. Kuropatkin undertakes to prove that his plans were repeatedly upset by orders from St. Petersburg. Still another book about George Buchanan is to be published by the University Press of St. Andrews in Scotland. It is largely a product of the recent Buchanan celebrations in that town, and contains orations, poems, anecdotes, and critical essays on Buchanan's work. George Buchanan's name is one of the greatest in Scotch literary, religious, and political history. He was born in 1506 and died in 1582.

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THE Hutchinsons will publish in August the long-promised novel by Mary Cholmondeley, author of "Red Pottage." It is the story of an early love affair, revived after the heroine's marriage, and is called "Prisoners." The Methuens announce a novel called "Cartouch," by Bernard Capes. It is the story of an eighteenth century young man who distinguished himself in the Duchy of Savoy.

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MESSRS. METHUEN & CO. also announce a novel of Australian life, entitled "Enderby," by Mrs. Bertha Shelley, a new author. Joseph Hocking's novel, which Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton are publishing, is called "The Man Who Rose." Messrs. Digby, Long & Co. are publishing a novel by Mrs. De Courcy Laffan, entitled "The Vicar of Dabo End." It will be dedicated to the memory of Henry Irving.

W.

A MODEL HERO.

RICHARD BARRY, who was at Port Arthur as war correspondent, and wrote so thrillingly of Japanese heroism there, is the author of a novel called "Sandy from the Sierras," (Moffat, Yard & Co.) The hero is a Californian and self made, by turns rural school teacher, newsboy, artisan, reporter, lawyer, politician. This Sandy, the author would have you believe, is a wonder. In early youth he trains gophers to draw a cart in teams of eight. And that is prophetic of his patience and tact. As he grows up he is handy with his fists and quick of wit, and no hero of Sunday school fiction could be purer of life, freer of taint of tobacco, oaths, and drink. Mr. Barry tells with enthusiasm how Sandy fought the great amateur bout with Lascar the Red, champion lightweight; how Sandy, a mere 'prentice hand in a box factory, invented a labor-saving device and was robbed of the credit and profit of it; how Sandy got a job in a corporation lawyer's office and lost it by reading the works of Robert Ingersoll; how Sandy came to report for "The Star," and how, upon the occasion of a railway wreck—and he still a cub—he came to get and write a story that made the Pacific Coast sit up as never before.

Then Mr. Barry tells about the newspaper office, about the cynical city editor and the office's mad genius, as these things would appear to a man with his first dew of enthusiasm bright upon him. From which it is plain inference that the book was written when Mr. Barry was himself a 'prentice newspaper man. That inference of youth is further borne out by the love story. Such a girl as Mr. Barry's heroine, with her notions of life and romance, is found only in the dreams of the very young, and such crude methods of bringing out feminine innocence and unliftedness as Mr. Barry resorts to are evidence perfectly corroborative. Does our heroine not shyly and with blushes admit having once tried a cigarette—which made her very sick—and does she not inquire of a girl friend if nice young women really do forget to be proper in moonlit moments?

Mr. Barry, no doubt, could write a better novel now—unless he were set to edify boys. Perhaps that's his object here. For he dwells much upon muscular virtues, and his philosophy is that of efficiency. Sandy grows into a great politician—becomes boss of the Pacific Coast, and is not above the tricks of his trade. You leave him happy in having at one stroke won his love and made his father-in-law Senator.

Brentano July Importations.

This month's importations of Brentano's include the following: From Paris—Ernest Denis's "La Fondation de l'Empire Allemand, 1852-1871," the first study in French on contemporaneous Germany; Alfred de Musset's "Les Caprices de Marianne," Ruskin's "Sesame et les Lys." From Berlin—Dora Duncker's "Die heilige Frau," M. Lescot's "Der Treubruch," August Nieman's "Der Weltkrieg," Reinhold Ortmann's "Gerächt," Hermann Rosenthal's "Spätherbstnebel." From Rome—A. Beltramelli's "Il cantico Romanzo," and G. Verga's "Dal Tuo al Mio."

The English Language.

The second book of the three-volume course in English, "Our Language," is being issued by the B. F. Johnson Publishing Company of Richmond, Va. It contains selections from well-known writings, illustrating language and grammar. The first division in the book is an elementary treatment of the parts of speech. Part II. opens with the paragraph, followed by letter writing, and many letters of noted men to children are given. The volume is the work of C. Alphonso Smith, who is preparing the third book of the course, dealing with grammar—the sentence and the parts of speech.

A TRAGEDY OF NEW JAPAN.

THE WAY OF THE GODS. By John Luther Long. Pp. 314. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

IT speaks loudly for the undeniable excellence of Mr. John Luther Long's latest study of Japanese character that even the disagreeably sarcastic preface, which he is pleased to fling in his readers' faces to start with, and the annoying and entirely unnecessary eccentricities of style with which he incumbers himself all the way along—apparently with the idea that they are a mark of genius or originality—can be quite forgotten in the appealing pathos and tragedy of the story of Shajira Arisuga and the Lady Hoshi. Surely Mr. Long, with all his cleverness, has yet to learn that fine simplicity and economy in words that prove so amazingly effective in just such work as his; and, though it is perhaps ungrateful to complain very bitterly of mere mannerisms when the matter beneath is altogether admirable; still one is moved to put in a small word of advice if it were only for the sake of other stories, as yet unwritten, and sure to prove too good to be marred by avoidable faults.

The theme of "The Way of the Gods" is easily appreciable even by Western minds, because it is but a version of what is common knowledge the world over, that if one steals more than his share of happiness, he must pay for it in sorrow until the heavenly balance is once more restored. As Arisuga confessed that he had known five times of supreme happiness in his short life, it will be seen that all that happened to him and, through him, to the brave Lady Hoshi, was inevitable in Japan, where the gods are terribly tenacious of their prerogatives. It was characteristic of the "gods' way," too, that the woman should suffer the more and be rewarded by the happiness of wiping out, at great cost to herself, her lover's sins. Her pitiful end seems cruelty itself, but there is the comforting thought that a real Hoshi would actually gain a fearful joy in dying for her Arisuga, while his share in the matter is problematical at best. It would seem to a mere human sense of justice that her expiatory act only added another good reason for keeping him in Meido, or the place of the unredeemed for another aeon or two.

Much in Mr. Long's story is doubtless far more true of old Japan than of today, but it is not the less artistic and beautiful on that account. Still one wishes the more that it might find record in enduring form. Arisuga is a most imperfect hero in himself, but he makes one realize that madness of patriotism and loyalty to the Emperor that has made Japan the wonder of other nations in her powers of accomplishment. As for Hoshi, she is one of those whose fate, real or imaginary grips the heart and cannot be readily forgotten. She died the Great Death of a man, not the "small, white death" of women, for she was the color-bearer of the Emperor's guard, and she died before the Russian intrenchments that Arisuga's name might once more be held in honor.

PLAIN ENGLISH.

THE well-meaning workaday world needs no little jogging now and then in the matter of correct speaking and writing. It is unfortunate that the jogging cannot be invariably accomplished from the helpful, sensible point of view of the writer of "A Desk Book of Errors in English"—the latest volume of the "Standard Desk-Book Series," (Funk & Wagnalls Co., 75 cents.) "To correct careless diction and to point out common errors and vulgarisms that have crept into the language" is the expressed purpose of the author, Frank H. Vizetelly, associate editor of the Standard Dictionary. The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound. There is no straining toward austerities of grammatical purity. The rights of colloquial phrases, which have won the sanction of good use are willingly and cheerfully maintained. On the other hand, there are hundreds of careless expressions and phrases—words used in wrong senses, slang exaggerations, and tawdry excesses that creep into the speech of the busy man in the street, and tend to drag everyday conversational English from clean, easy precision into careless, highly tinted vulgarity.

Nothing could better illustrate the liberal attitude of the book toward the rigid demands of grammar than the note on the use of "had better" and "would better." "Although," says Mr. Vizetelly, "according to grammatical rule 'had better' is incorrect, it has been used by writers of correct English, and it may be found repeatedly in the English classics. Therefore it is generally considered good usage and preferable to 'would better,' which, though correct, is seldom heard and usually considered pedantic."

The commoner errors of the ordinary speaker—the use of "lady" for woman," "feel good" for "feel well," "mad" for "angry," "peculiar" for "remarkable," "brevity" for "conciseness," "reduce" for "lessen," "donate" for a simple gift, and the bad taste of familiar slang terms, however expressive—are all clearly and convincingly explained. As an interesting, convenient, and not in the least academic desk manual, the book will go far to show the busy man the value of a ready precise use of good words in neat, unmistakable relations.

The Pathfinder Magazine.

This is a new periodical to be issued monthly by the University Press of Sewanee, Tenn., beginning with the July number. It is intended to take the place of the late Chap-Book of Chicago. Its contents will be brief and will include short essays, a connected run of pithy paragraphs, original poems, selections, or translations from great prose and verse writers, &c. The current issue opens with a poem by Clinton Scollard, "Lebanon," followed by "The Quatrain of Recent Verse," by John Russell Hayes; two poems by Robert Loveman, "Three Songs by Bertran de Born," by W. P. Shepard; "John Selden's Table Talk," by G. L. Swiggett; a poem, "Two Heroes," by F. F. Sherman, closing with brief biographical paragraphs about the contributors.

"Adirondack Murray."

A second edition of "Adirondack Murray: A Biographical Appreciation," by Harry V. Radford, comes from the Broadway Publishing Company. It is a handy little volume, pocket size, and is generously illustrated with pictures of places that were prominent in his career. Though the writer was a close friend of the great woodsman-preacher-author, he does not fall into the habit, common to biographers, of deifying his subject. So soon after as to seem the result of the republication of this book a movement was started to organize an Adirondack Murray Association to perpetuate his memory in appropriate form and to further the gospel of outdoor living which he preached and practiced.

By Train and Ferry.

A bright and serviceable little help toward "seeing New York" is "The Banner Guide" issued by John D. Paul, 600 West 155th Street. Under the heads of some forty-five distinct tours by trolley, boat, and rail, the various points of interest in and about the city are indicated with unusually clear, straightforward directions as to how to reach them. Fares, distances, and time-tables (where practicable) are indicated. The guide also contains lists of theatres, shops, restaurants, terminals, &c. The little book is appropriately bound in a red-white-and-blue cover and costs 10 cents.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended July 11: Adult Fiction—Mrs. Ward's "Fenwick's Career," Churchill's "Coniston," Wister's "Lady Baltimore"; Juvenile Fiction—Barbour's "Four in Camp," Henty's "True to the Old Flag," Baldwin's "Fifty Famous Stories"; Miscellaneous—Benson's "From a College Window," Beveridge's "Young Man and the World," and Ibsen's "Dramas."

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Evergreens are best planted during August. You can make your borders, and put out the evergreens now, and the ground will be ready for the fall bulbs.

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"A rarely delightful series of character sketches. The reader asks nothing more than to be held in thrall by them through the entire length of the story."—*Boston Transcript.* "We know of no character better drawn than the Vicomte de Nauroy, combining distinction and simplicity in the most engaging manner."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "There are some books in which it is always Summer, and this is one of them."—*Academy.* "We can think of few people whom it has given us more pleasure to meet."—*London Times.* "All our fancy paints of a work by that lady."—*London World.* "It is comedy of the brightest and most allluring kind."—*N. Y. Times.* "A bright and very entertaining story."—*Christian Advocate.*

"Peter's Mother is shown with such skill that one may well believe that the original was known intimately to the writer of the book."—*N. Y. Evening Post.* "A charming novel."—*Chicago Post.* "A Jane Austen-like felicity of style and detail."—*Boston Beacon.* "In every way a thoroughly excellent and enjoyable novel."—*Boston Times.* "Pleasing, clever, strong. It deserves a vogue."—*Public Ledger.* "Peter's Mother is one of the most charming novels it has been our good fortune to meet for some time."—*Boston Herald.* "The whole story is delightful."—*Church Standard.* "We shall look with interest for future stories by this writer."—*Outlook.* "It is a novel of human life and love, of character triumphant over circumstances."—*Boston Transcript.*

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FROM READERS.

Some Further Consideration of Horace Traubel's Book About Whitman.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

WHEN a really noteworthy book appears such as Mr. Traubel's Whitman, how can we help feeling a deep sadness! Why? Not on account of Whitman or Mr. Traubel, surely. Happy Whitman! Happy biographer! To have the incomparable fortune of linking one's name with another name always to be known among men—that is indeed enviable. No, not on their account. The reason for our deep sadness would be the small audience for such a book—the small interest taken in it.

The main object of the reading public now seems to be life, liberty, and the pursuit of the "latest novel." Have you read it? You have? Well, then all is well.

Hazlitt long ago gave the psychology of this craze for the latest—that is, the worst—books. Had he lived in our day! What would that supreme student and lover of the best say, think you, of a sinful and froward generation that lets Milton gather cobwebs—that calls Dickens and Thackeray "old-fashioned"? What can we say of it except that if fewer bad poems and bad novels were written there would be more time, taste, and affection for real books. It seems to be a case of survival of numbers—the classics absolutely elbowed out of court by innumerable charlatans and pretenders.

To take up Mr. Traubel's book in this mêlée of bad novels and worse poetry is like a breath of fresh air. What a book! What a man! If the indifference or studied contempt of his contemporaries is any indication of the favor of posterity, then great indeed must be the tribute awaiting Whitman. We are just beginning to see how truly great he was, and the new philosophy of life he enunciated and the new poetic laws—or rather contempt of laws—he laid down are beginning slowly to make way.

His whole attitude of mind and his whole work and words might be described as naturalness—openness to nature, a throwing wide the doors of the soul and the heart as a little child might do, pruning away all devices and subterfuges and make-believes the wherewith he might succeed in giving us an exact, faithful copy of himself—of Walt Whitman. For this reason he threw "rhyme" overboard—and it is sinking yet. He hated "rhyme" with all the holy hatred Milton felt for it. But he went further in his incursions into prosody—he jettisoned the whole collection of "rules" and "formulas" bag and baggage. By looking into "Leaves of Grass" you will find the result—and you may after a while come to admit that the product therein does still sound, here and there, suspiciously like "real" poetry.

I think he was right about poetry—and no one believes he was wrong about life. Poetry is an essence, and essences are independent of form. The beauty and the danger of poetry is that its simplest, most unstudied semblances are always its greatest. Cooper it, cut and fit it—and the spell has departed. Poetry, as Macaulay finely says, has truth, but it is the truth of madness. Therefore much of what we call prose is true poetry—the Bible, Bunyan, Cervantes; and much of what we, in periods of aberration, call poetry is worse than prose. So the classification is a reversible one. Whitman was of opinion, too, that great substance would carry its great style with it; that is practically to say, rhythm and movement; and Matthew Arnold says that perfect truth and seriousness of substance and perfect truth and beauty of style and movement give the supremest poetry.

At any rate poor old Walt never bothered his head much about what the dull dilettantes and the kimonoed bluestockings said or did. He knew, with a species of fit prophetic insight, that he was producing work full of high seriousness and high beauty, and that such work, if not acknowledged in his day, would be acknowledged in some other day as surely as fate. He was right; it will be acknowledged; the quaint old fellow who lived in Mickle Street, Camden, will at the proper time have his right place and vindication, and when his right place and vindication are received, each will be supreme.

STEPHEN G. CLOW.

New York, July 12, 1906.

Letter Writers.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I would like to have a few suggestions as to the best collections of letters worth reading. Of course, there are the standard works of the great biographers, but now and then one finds a most delightful book of the letters and diaries of some one less known than the great ones of literature, and which proves excellent reading. For instance, like the letters of Emily Dickenson, which are often more poetical than her poetry. They say the days of letter writing have passed and that which cannot be conveyed by telephone is written on a postal card. This is called an era of illustration, in which a book might be written by pictures alone, and save trouble to the writer, the transcriber, the printer, and the general public. But how many of the choice records of the letter writers would be lost if that were done! Was it not the husband of Lydia Maria Child who said he enjoyed the times when she was away from home, because her letters were more entertaining than her presence? Who, then, are your favorite letter writers, and why?

Brooklyn, July 12, 1906. A. M. F.

Tuberation.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A literary friend who is distinguished for his urbanity and mildness of temper almost as much as for the excellence of his output told me a short time since that it is becoming harder and harder for him to tolerate the ungreasonableness of people who are in quest of nothing less than praise for performances which deserve nothing more than blame. They are continually making demands for interviews, for autographs, for signed copies of his books, and in fact anything which lies within the bounds of probability, however far beyond the bounds of possibility. Careful lest he wound the feelings of such, and wishing to show no discourtesy, he is compelled to spend much valuable time answering letters that should never have been written, and granting interviews to people who have no other desire to see him than that of satisfying a morbid curiosity.

This is only one instance of many as to how much of one's working period may be actually wasted by thoughtless and too often selfish persons who have little else to do. It must occasionally happen, therefore, that such waste amounts to nothing less than a positive loss to literature or art or commerce, as the case may be, of a product that might endure to future generations because it disturbs or destroys the impulse to inspiration. Well may we forgive the seeming crabbedness and inhospitality of Tennyson in refusing to entertain those who could offer him nothing in the way of help toward perfection in his art, but who would unwittingly destroy the logical and artistic working out of an idyll or a song. Perhaps in this Tennyson was neither tolerant nor courteous; yet what a loss to humanity would have been his failure to complete "In Memoriam," and what a pity if, as the result of somebody's thoughtlessness, we should have been compelled to be satisfied with a mere jingle of meaningless symbols in place of the stately tread found in every line of "Locksley Hall."

Some wits are so versatile, so subjugated to the unconscious, that they refuse to be hindered in carrying out an idea with consummate skill amid influences of the most distracting sort. To this type we may well believe the genius of Lamb to have belonged—Lamb, who could amble across the hills from a visit to his mad sister with a heart full of sorrow, yet could sit down and pen a dissertation on "Roast Pig" or "Poor Relations" with a humor so gentle and a literary excellence so perfect as to give not the faintest suggestion of his real state of mind.

As to how much one should give up either of thought or time in his effort to be agreeable it is difficult to state. Some people have such an unhappy faculty of "red-ragging" us that an uneasy burden is removed from our minds as soon as they cease to darken the threshold. It may be possible to prove to these unfortunates by some gentle word or significant act that they must mend their ways of conduct; but such a course is always disagreeable and in a few instances ineffectual as well.

Perhaps we, in these degenerate days, find toleration an especially difficult matter, overwhelmed as we are by an onrush of events which descend upon us in a veritable cataclysm of successes and defeats. Still, in the midst of perplexities and nerve-trying ordeals, one must remember that he owes a social debt to his fellows, payment of which should be neither deferred nor repudiated. The most needy demand the most sympathy and help; and while we sometimes may find it a tax on our patience to take a walk with a lesser Dr. Johnson down Fleet Street, or to listen to the wretched "confessions" of some modern De Quincey in detail, still we are doing quite as much for his class as for the individual himself if we take a few moments from our tasks to make life a trifle more livable or the overcoming of some obstacle a bit easier. Besides it leaves a fullness in the heart that is satisfying, and far more helpful in its higher spiritual significance than a rise in the stock market or the inscription of a title in the marble doorway of a Hall of Fame. I. V.

New York, July 11, 1906.

"Panama and Patagonia."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

If for Mr. Lamoureaux's benefit it be needful to repeat what I assume every reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW who has followed our discussion already understands, I will add that the reason why I changed my mind as to whether he had read "Panama to Patagonia" before he wrote his first letter was that I could not comprehend how, having read it, he could have so flagrantly misrepresented it. It was more agreeable to one's estimate of human nature to conclude that he had inferred, from Mr. Pepper's having written a certain report, that this book of 399 pages 8vo was merely a "supplement" to the report of 75 pages (I have now obtained the report) than that with full knowledge of the book he should have thus treated it. But if he insists I must be content to let it go that he misrepresented it with full knowledge of what it was.

I suppose your readers know why it is claimed Mr. Lamoureaux in effect charged Mr. Pepper with an intention to deceive. On his own confession he knew what the author set forth as the purpose of his book. Mr. L. asserted he knew the purpose was entirely different; which meant that the author had concealed his real object. Now, as an author's doing that necessarily must be construed as proof of intention to mislead, an allegation that he had misstated his purpose was in effect a statement that that was his intention. If Mr. Lamoureaux stands helpless and appalled before that inexorable deduction, I doubt if I can render him further assistance.

The persiflage which so largely pervades his last letter of course neither needs nor deserves an answer. He has made it clear how dreadful a bugbear a possible Pan-American Railway is to him. Whether this terrible apparition was first conjured by some connection with East Coast journalism, with its hostility to West Coast developments, or whether it arose spontaneously, I have no idea; the fact that it is so terrible is all that needs to be noted. In now dropping my part in the discussion I can only express the hope that Mr. Lamoureaux may succeed in laying the spectre, not especially caring what means he shall employ.

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

New York, July 13, 1906.

"Ik Marvel."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Who reads "Ik Marvel" now? The writer, having had the good fortune to chance upon an odd volume of his at the "shop-worn" counter, has in consequence suffered one of those revivals of acute enthusiasm which compel the reader to hunt through the house for some one who will hearken to choice paragraphs—read aloud while the auditor is held by the sleeve. Such attacks of literary zest sometimes rise higher than the family circle, and can only be allayed by temporarily cornering the public ear.

There is no way of knowing just how many people are even now sitting under the charm of "Ik Marvel's" grace and wisdom, but there should be many. He is in his eighty-fourth year, knew Washington Irving, and so links us with the literary wealth of our past.

The volume in question, "Bound Together," opens with an address at the Irving Centennial held at Tarrytown in 1883, followed by a paper on Titian, "Procession of the Months," and varied other topics. How alluringly he discourses upon "Old Fourth," as it used to be in his boyhood, while Thanksgiving, as he knew it, was the ideal holiday. "Two College Talks," delivered in 1857 and 1882, review the times and the literature of our country in a wise and delightful style. Would that they, with the full benefit of their noble purity and manliness, might be reuttered to the ears of some of the chaff that issues from our colleges now!

Here is a fragment: "You may distrust at once the manly aptitude and thorough cultivation of that individual who, whatever his boasts or professions may be, sneers at the opinions of intelligent women."

And this respecting the state of literature in 1857: "The great literary caravan has trailed away from that pleasant country where the woods were soft and low; where meadows lay green around homely places; where morning larks soared from the dewy herbage, in serenest light and bubbled songs; where gray hamlets lay scattered on the earth's bosom like children sleeping, and the parish bells woke from the hills holy lullabies." In the same lecture he thus portrayed the telegraph: "The truth that simmered for fifty years under the Voltaic pile, in all that time serving only to give a shock to nervous people or to fuse a bit of iron web from city to city, over the world, blazed out at last, frail as the gossamer things we see on a Summer's morning, pendent from grass-tip to grasstip—swaying in every breath of air—and yet, the bridges of thousands of airy messengers who carry their errands and die."

"Compare our journalism of to-day," (1882,) he says, "with that of fifty years ago. * * * There is reach, and grace, and pliancy, and force, where there was stolid statement only and narrow captiousness." To which is added this note: "While paying this tribute to the larger intellectual resources at the service of the press there is room for doubt if there has been corresponding growth in morale. I doubt if the potent influence of railway magnates or corporations, of traveling showmen, of enterprising managers, musical or histrionic, do not modify newspaper opinions, to the exclusion of old-time honesty."

So it is apparent that twenty-five years ago the shadow presaging this deluge of "graft" was already larger than a man's hand. Who is reading "Ik Marvel" now? ELIZABETH NUNEMACHER.

New Albany, Ind., July 9, 1906.

Rhoda Broughton.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"F. W. H." has emerged from his "valley of humiliation" with undiminished vigor. In fact, his voice floats down from serener heights of self-satisfaction than before. He is even complacent and gratulatory that his "harmless little popgun should have made such a noise." "Dear Andrew with the brindled hair" couldn't convert him. Of course not. He would be the same opinion still, though a host of men—and women—should proclaim their pleasure in a charm that neither smites one with a sword nor pricks one with a lance. One takes it that sentiment doesn't appeal to him; perhaps humor doesn't either, at least from a woman, except, as he may believe with Mr. Howells, that the dear things are only truly humorous when they don't know it.

If Miss Watson in "Belinda" doesn't amuse him he is simply not amusable. I've personally met Miss Watson—several varieties of her—and she's convincingly real. As for Sarah, since flirts do exist, it's an achievement to do a lady-like one. Some of Sarah's philosophy is quite sound, by the way, and though Miss Broughton doesn't sermonize, I think "Belinda" and "Joan" and "Dr. Cupid" carry a sufficient amount of moral to serve the purpose of the novel of amusement and cleverness. It doesn't come naturally to every woman novelist to be a "spiritual daughter of George Eliot." There are times when one is glad a few of them don't try!

It was a wonderful age that gave us the Brontës, Thackeray, George Eliot, Hardy, Meredith, our own Howells, and our exiled James; but must all smiles cease because it isn't given to each new-comer to stand beside them? Shades of Sophocles, Aeschylus, Shakespeare! How dare any voice pipe that can't sing the immortal, soul-compelling note!

Comparisons, "F. W. H." are odious indeed, and if we applied them to our friends, our relatives, or—ourselves, it would bring "havoc and let slip the dogs of war," since the topmost pinnacle has room for few.

"I may be very fond of periwinkles, Mrs. Richards," says one of Dickens's characters, "but it doesn't follow that I have them for tea."

Doesn't "F. W. H." think daffodils and dandelions are of any value, just because there's such a thing as roses in the world?

I said of Miss Broughton in a former letter: "She is piquant and refreshing, with a wonderful knowledge of human nature, and if she isn't generally read and appreciated so much the worse for those who do not know her." I repeat this for "F. W. H." and I add that she is clever and not imitative of other styles and manners.

One doesn't live at concert pitch all the time. Small beer chronicle or cheerful cups of tea may fail to soothe the critical taste of one who demands a vintage of "beaded bubbles winking at the brim," but for such of us as are not bound on so passionate a pilgrimage of perfection as to fail to listen to a lark because nightingales have sung once and may sing again, it seems quite reasonable to enjoy the lesser music when it comes our way, and be sorry for those who can't.

I wonder what sort of fiction "F. W. H." likes. It's hard, of course, for lofty minds to nibble "hedge side chance blades," but if he could only relax and taste the freshness that belongs now and then to unexplored meadows!

I wish to thank "K. Clark" for agreeing with me about Rhoda Broughton and Miss Woolson, and I heartily wish her success in the conversion of "F. W. H."

M. H.

Robinson Springs, Ala., July 10, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In connection with the very animated discussion that is going on in regard to Miss Rhoda Broughton's literary standing the following may be interesting:

Just twenty-five years ago this Summer I was staying in a country house where Miss Broughton's "Joan" was being quite generally read; and one day a lady of excellent mind criticised it and, in fact, all of us who enjoyed it, and said she thought all Miss Broughton's books immoral. This brought up a storm of protest, but the most effective objection was made by Mrs. D. H., who said: "My mother, Mrs. Prentiss, wrote 'Stepping Heavenward,' a book that I think establishes both her moral character and literary standing, and she read Miss Broughton's books whenever she heard of a new one, and, far from thinking them immoral or trashy, she often spoke of them as clever and entertaining."

S. M.

Westchester, N. Y., July 12, 1906.

Society and Sect.

An elaborate sociological study of "The Dunkers" from the origin of this interesting sect of German Baptists of primitive Christian ideals, in the Rhine Valleys of Southwestern Germany early in the eighteenth century, to the later spread of the society in America, forms the substance of a recently published thesis by John Lewis Gillen of Columbia University. Mr. Gillen explains the origin of the sect in a "consciousness of unlikeness" that developed among certain groups in the heterogeneous German nation of two centuries ago. In America, however, Mr. Gillen maintains that, while the Dunkers of Germantown, Penn., began in the same consciousness of being unlike their social neighbors, increased communication and a growth of the spirit of uniformity turned the American branch into paths of exceptional progressiveness and "socialization."

An Italian Botanist.

A new and comprehensive Italian Dictionary of General Botany, by Dr. Guglielmo Bilancioni, is published by Ulrico Hoepli, Milan. The book is of small, convenient size, in parchment binding, and contains concise encyclopaedic accounts of plant history, morphology, and vegetable biology. The dictionary is particularly strong in its direct references to larger authorities. A substantial bibliography of botanical literature in all languages completes the volume.

The August Century.

The August Century will contain the first of several articles on "French Cathedrals" by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell. It will also contain William J. Henderson's account of "The Catching of the Cod."

DIALECT EXPRESSION.

Some Suggestions to Novelists and Story Writers on a Scientific Basis.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

NOW that the Simplified Spelling Board has in hand the reformation of English orthography and incidentally interest in the work is widely expressed, is it not a fitting time to discuss the matter of dialect expression? With our present means we cannot read a dialect understandingly unless we are familiar with it. No two writers agree in the form of its expression. Cumbersome as is the English spelling of some words, long usage has accustomed us to its acceptance. In the matter of dialect, however, we have been at sea without rudder or compass. This might be easily remedied. During a three years' sojourn in Mexico I noted the following facts in regard to the Spanish alphabet:

The long English vowels are all double if expressed in Spanish. That is, ei is the Spanish equivalent of English a, ii of e, ai of i, ou of o, and iu of u.

The pronunciation of a Spanish vowel, generally speaking, is constant, regardless of its position with reference to other letters. Whether it stands alone, before or after a consonant or another vowel, the sound is ever the same. This is not the case with our own vowels nor those of most other languages. For instance, note the following equivalents: Ai in French is a in English, and ai in Spanish is i in English; ei in German is i in English, and ei in Spanish is a in English; au in French is o in English, but like ow in how in German and Spanish. The simple vowel sounds in Spanish are the same as those of other Continental languages. They are:

A as in balm.
E as in met.
I as in mit.
O as in colt, (but not in cold.)
U like oo in cool.

On this foundation of five letters may be raised a phonetic system in which the following table of vowel sounds shapes itself almost automatically:

For a as in bale use ei, thus: beil.
For a as in balm use a—bam.
For a as in bat use ah—baht.
For a as in ball use aw—bawl.
For e as in me use ii—mii.
For e as in met use e—met.
For i as in might use ai—mait.
For i as in mit use i—mit.
For i as in fir use ih—fihr.
For o as in roll use ou—roul.
For o as in colt use o—kolt.
For o as in cow use o—kou.
For oo as in cool used u—kul.
For u as in cute use iu—kiut.
For u as in cut use uh—kuht.

Y is essentially i and may be used as an initial or final. Analyzing this table of fifteen vowel sounds we find:

1. The five simple sounds—a, e, i, o, and u.

2. The six double sounds—ei, ii, ai, ou, iu, and au, all as above explained.

3. Four arbitrary sounds—aw, ah, ih, and uh.

Aw needs no comment.

Ah and a should perhaps be reversed by common usage, but this would be inconsistent with our base.

Ih is chosen to represent the sound of e, i, and u before r.

Uh is natural for short u.

The above fifteen symbols practically cover the full range of vowel sounds. The several folio pages devoted by the great lexicographer to the English vowels involve many repetitions on account of the nature of the language, and we might say incidentally that the six shadings of the vowel a are a superfluity to the extent of 50 per cent., for we English-speaking people are almost universally indifferent linguists and impatient of fine distinctions of pronunciations. So much for the vowels. As to the consonants we will drop c and q and give g the hard sound only.

Then we have an alphabet by which we can phonetically and precisely express any form of dialect to the understanding of the proverbial reader on the run. For such is the simplicity and logical development of the proposed system that a few minutes will suffice to assimilate it when the fundamental elements are grasped. Here it occurs to me that in the matter of these fundamental elements I have unblushingly and without comment overturned the commonly accepted theory of Continental pronunciation as laid down by the Ollendorf and other text books, namely, that e is a, i is e, &c., but I make no apology, for this fiction never should have been tolerated.

There is no system to overthrow in this case, no time-honored derivations to be clouded, no ruthless racking of the etymology of words, as all this has ever been common practice. I am going a trifle too far, however. There has been some little attempt to preserve the structure of a word now and then, but the result has generally been a pitiful mongrel.

The proposed phonography will certainly mask some words, but the ear will be satisfied, while under the present system of compromise not only the eye is offended in too many cases, but the ear gets no satisfaction at all in many more. "Deah boy, the stwain will be weally tewible, doncher know," will read "Dia bawy, thuh stwain will be wialy tewibl, donchuh nou." (Where a word like know is unchanged in pronunciation by its transfer to dialect it may remain in the usual form without much of a strain, though it is hardly consistent.)

Twenty years ago the "cholly boy" paragraph was more common than now. The guttural r was expressed by w and this I would accept. Now for some practical examples and comparisons. Let us take a passage from one of the best dialect writers, George W. Cable.

"D' y' ebber yeh wat de cya'ge-hoss say w'en 'e see de cyaht-hoss tu'n loose in de sem pawstu'e wid he?"

The same expressed idiomatically would seem a trifle tame perhaps.

"Did you ever hear what the carriage horse say when he see the cart horse turn loose in the same pasture with he?" Phonetically in accordance with rules proposed it would be: "D' y' ebuh yih wuht de kiaj-hoss se wen hi sii de kiat-hoss tuhn lus in de sem pawstia wid hii?" Cable attempts to hold the structure of each word as near as may be except in the case of "ebber" and "yeh." There seems to be no special reason why ebber is not as good as ebber. "Yeh" is a long way from hear. C before y loses its k sound for the analyst, though of course the reader with intuition for dialect will have no difficulty with it. Now for another case of negro dialect. Fagan, Collier's five-thousand-dollar hero, says: "He suah'd'orter give me a fairah show. • • • I was a gwine to tell him I didn't mean no hahm. All I wanted was a fayah show."

This would be phonetically rendered: "Hi shu'ad awtuh gi mi uh fah shou. • • • A wuhs a guawn tel him A didn' miin no ham. Awl A wawnted wuhs uh fah shou."

Fagan's lingo is neither one thing nor the other as first written above. There is little regard paid to etymology, phonology, or ethnology. The sound of r (except it be initial) and long i are impossible in negro dialect. "Fairah" and "fayah" may possibly be considered tentative or elective. "Hahm" seems to be about the only consistent treatment of a word in the whole quotation. In the present vogue "hahm" is not bad. It is better than "ha'm." The r is not actually elided from any of the words in which it occurs. It is pronounced with a slide which is almost universal in English. But few people in any section pronounce the r as r. The brogue is not much affected.

Howells in "The Kentons" carefully elides the r in the Yankee dialect. I respectfully object to this. Both the Yankee and the Southerner are inclined to drawl, and "bawuhn" is much nearer to the Yankee reality than "bo'n." The Virginian would say "bawn," the Scotchman and Western Pennsylvanian "born," while the Irishman would have it "borrun."

This dialect analysis might be continued indefinitely, but the foregoing will suffice to show the application of the proposed system.

C. J. ANNAN.
Department of Public Works, St. Paul, Minn., July 11, 1906.

SOME CRITICS IN SPAIN.

SPAIN is especially interesting at the present time in view of the recent marriage of its young ruler, and a book telling something about its cities will receive particular attention. Edward Hutton, the well-known writer, author of "Italy and the Italians," "The Cities of Umbria," "Frederic Uvedale," &c., has completed a new book dealing with "The Cities of Spain," which will shortly be issued by The Macmillan Company with two dozen colored and twenty monotone illustrations by A. Wallace Rimington, A. R. E., R. B. A.

The first city described is Fuentarabia, the "Mayor of the Sea," with "quiet streets so old, so silent." Then follow accounts of San Sebastián, Burgos, Valladolid, Salamanca, Zamora, Avila, Segovia, Madrid, Toledo, Cordova, Seville, Jerez, Cadiz, Tangier, Málaga, Granada, Murcia, Alicante, Valencia, Tarragona, and Barcelona. In his first chapter, the author tells of his journey to Spain, which he entered by Irun, "that classical gateway through which how many of our fathers, on their way to the wars in defence of Don Carlos or on some other adventure that called them out of the dreamy North, have passed into Castile." He went to Spain ignorant of the country and of the people. "I am come," he writes, "to see this race which has suffered so much from treason, from corruption, from poverty, and the evil chance of war. And it seems to me that my only chance of learning something of these people, so full of sadness and pride, is that in my baggage • • • I should make no room for any prejudices." And in this spirit he wandered through Spain and made notes of what he saw. In addition to the descriptions of the cities, their principal and most interesting sights, the people and their ways, bits of history are given.

A Franklin Festival.

The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society, recently issued, contains, besides the usual reports of dinners, meetings, and papers on Pennsylvania history and monuments, pages of interesting Franklinians, apropos of the bi-centennial of the great Philadelphian's birth, celebrated in this city Dec. 12, 1905. Addresses by the Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. Frederick T. Fish, the Hon. George A. Post, and Prof. Albert H. Smyth, dealing with various phases of Franklin's life and character, are printed in full. A colored reproduction of the Thuron miniature serves as the frontispiece of the volume, which also contains many other interesting pictures of Franklin's haunts and homes, together with fac-simile pages of "Poor Richard's Almanac." The membership of the Pennsylvania Society at the beginning of the year was 765. The Year Book is published by the Society in New York.

Some Authors at Work and at Play.

Charles Battell Loomis is at his Summer home, Torringford, Conn., putting the finishing touches to "Cheer Up," the new book which James Pott & Co. are shortly to publish. Mr. Loomis is at the same time making preparations for his visit to Jerome K. Jerome in London.

Miss Katharine Holland Brown has gone to the Adirondacks and will there complete her new story, "The Book of Juliana," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue at the end of the year.

After a prolonged trip abroad Mrs. Anne Warner French, creator of Susan Clegg, has returned to her home in St. Paul, Minn.

Arthur Stringer, author of "The Wire Tappers," is farming at his place on Lake Erie, Cedar Springs, Ontario.

Lillian Whiting is rapidly bringing to completion her book on "The Land of Enchantment," which will describe the Southwest, where the author is at present, in its aspects of scenic wonder and social life. The volume, to bear the imprint of Little, Brown & Co., will appear in the Fall with many illustrations.

Speaking of his work in making the pictures of the San Francisco fire, which are to appear in the August Century, Charles Dormon Robinson says that after he returned home from his first day's work in pastels his hands and face were so burned from the distant heat of the conflagration that he had to have them treated with cream all night and the whole of the day following.

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QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

G. G.—Please state whether it is good punctuation to place punctuation marks within quotation marks which inclose matter which reads originally without such marks. I mean to refer to the order of punctuation at the close of a quotation—whether the quotation mark comes after or precedes the punctuation mark belonging to the sentence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES places the quotation marks outside of the punctuation marks; so does at least one of the largest printers in this country.

F. G. G.—Fifty or more years ago there was published a poem entitled "The Old Sexton," the first line of which is "High to a grave that was newly made." Will you kindly print the poem or tell me where a copy of it may be obtained?

This was written by Park Benjamin; it is in the American Anthology, the World's Best Poetry, Volume III., and in other collections.

ALLENDALE, S. C.—Please name the latest work on evolution; also the work on the same that you consider the most readable and most authoritative.

Up to now, the most recent book on evolution seems to be H. C. Bastian's "Nature and Origin of Living Matter," Philadelphia: Lippincott, $3.50. Darwin's "Descent of Man" still holds it own.

W. B., New York—Can you give me any information concerning a poem entitled "The Birth of the Opal," and do you know of one in which reference is made to a string of pearls and a mother's hair?

We find no trace of "The Birth of an Opal," or of the poem with the string of pearls. But some time ago Carlo de Fornaro wrote "Asneha; the Legend of the Opal," published by some jewelry firms of this city.

R. S. N.—Please tell me who said, "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives." Also the occasion for the remark?

This was spoken by Congressman James A. Garfield on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, Wall Street, on Saturday, April 15, 1865, the day the news of Lincoln's murder was known.

C. B.—Can you give me a list of translations into English of Goethe's "Iphigenia auf Tauris"? Please state whether any lectures, commentaries, or elucidations of this drama, in English, are obtainable. If so kindly state names of authors and publishers.

Swanwick's translation appeared in 1894; the drama is in Bohn's translation, published thirty years ago or so; you can get various school editions (English notes) from Holt, Macmillan, Heath, &c.

H. P. C.—Where may this quotation be found: "And now the parting of the ways has come"? This, perhaps, is not exact, but about these words.

The original "parting of the ways" is in Ezekiel, xxiii., 2. We find no other suggestion.

Some of Miss Nora Hopper's (Mrs. W. H. Chesson) poems were published here by the John Lane Company.

J. THAYER.—Will you be kind enough to inform me whether an English translation of Jules Cayot's "Cultivation of Will Power" has appeared? If so, who publishes it?

It seems not to have been published in an English translation.

M. P.—Will you kindly inform me as to the right procedure in proposing the dramatization of a novel for the stage? In such a case is it the author who is to be addressed for permission to use the book or should one address both author and publisher?

You should apply to the holder of the copyright—the name of whom will appear on the back of the title page, usually.

A. T. BAKER—Would you give the date and months of President Roosevelt's own article on his trip West, wherein he is pictured in act of shooting a large bear? It was published in Harper's Monthly Magazine, and in the 1880s.

No such article by Mr. Roosevelt is recorded in the index to Harper's, dated 1893, or in Poole's Index. Recent articles by the President describing hunting experiences in Colorado and Oklahoma appeared in Scribner's Magazine for October and November, 1905.

SAMUEL ROSENFIELD, New York—Who were the publishers of the work "The Italian in America"?

"The Italian in America," by R. Lord and others, was published by B. F. Buck & Co., New York, 1905. $1.50.

ELSE OWEN.—Will you kindly inform me whether a volume of The Guardian, 1713, has any value?

A copy of The Guardian from March 12 to Oct. 1, 1713, sold in England in 1900 for £3 18 shillings.

E. H. B., Marietta, Ga.—Kindly inform me who the artist is of the painting of the "Four Seasons"—represented by four females attired to portray Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter?

The subject is so common that it is impossible to identify your painting by the bare description you give.

J. H. R., New York—Can I find in book form (1) The William Henry Letters, by Mrs. Abbie Morton Diaz, and (2) "Good Old Times," by Elisabeth Kellogg?

"The William Henry Letters" were published by the Lothrop Publishing Company, (now Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company,) Boston, Mass., 1881. $1. "Good Old Times" may be had of Lee & Shepard, Boston. $1.25.

H. T. F., Bethlehem, Penn.—Who are the agents in the United States for the Leipsic Tauchnitz Edition?

The Schoenhof Book Company, Boston, Mass.

EDWARD B. RANKIN, Toledo, Ohio—Can you tell me whether any more volumes of McMaster's "History of the American People" will be published? I have five volumes.

The publishers, D. Appleton & Co., New York, expect to publish two more volumes. Volume VI. will be ready Jan. 1, 1907. The final volume will follow later.

K. E. F.—Will you kindly tell me the author of the book entitled "The World and the Locus," also the name of the publisher of the same?

The author was H. M. Thompson—the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Thompson; the publisher was Putnam; the publication between 1884 and 1890.

H. F. UPPER, Ontario—Could you tell me where I could obtain a complete copy of a poem (of one or two stanzas) of which the following are the opening lines:

"Now I lay me down to sleep—
A little lad, lisping his evening prayer,
More than his Maker saw a lovely face"—

The verse is comparatively recent.

This may be the anonymous "Unfinished Prayer," found in Mason Thompson's "Humbler Poets," and in Choice Selections, Part 5.

Answers from Readers.

S. E. D., Scranton, Penn.—On June 30 W. S. W. of Tuscaloosa, Ala., asks: "Who is the author of the short poem in which the following verses occur near the end:

'In the shade of thy pines, by the shores of thy sea,
I linger in fancy still longing for thee.'"

The verses are misquoted by the querist, but are easily recognizable as the last two lines of the first stanza of John Greenleaf Whittier's long poem "Palestine." It reads:

"Blest land of Judea! Thrice hallowed of song,
Where the holiest of memories pilgrim-like throng,
In the shade of thy palms, by the shores of thy sea,
On the hills of thy beauty, my heart is with thee."

W. R. WILDE, Bayonne, N. J.—V. G. G., who inquired in your issue of June 30 for the author and publisher of "How Botticelli Saw Simonetta in the Spring," will find it under the title of "Quattrocentisteria" in "Earthwork Out of Tuscany. Being Impressions and Translations of Maurice Hewlett," published by Macmillan & Co. The first edition appeared in London in the Fall of 1898. It also appeared as the May Number, Volume 2, 1904, of "The Bibelot," published by Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Me.

We have to thank many other correspondents for answers.

S. C. CHEW, Jr., Roland Park, Md.—The song beginning "To sleep! to sleep!" asked for by E. D. T. in the issue of June 30, is in Tennyson's posthumous play "The Foresters: Robin Hood and Maid Marian," London, Macmillan, 1892. The first stanza runs:

"To sleep! to sleep! The long bright day is done,
And darkness rises with the fallen sun,
To sleep! to sleep!"

ROBERT SELDEN, Catskill, N. Y.—In the issue of June 30 W. P. Northrup asks concerning "The Darky's Prayer," quoting the lines "The sinfulness of sin," &c. The entire poem can be found in a book, "Poems of Irwin Russell," published by the Century Company in 1888. The lines occur in "Christmas Night in the Quarters."

K., Watch Hill, R. I.—Some weeks ago one of your correspondents asked for the name of the author of, and for the answer to, a verse which he gave from memory. It ran:

"A headless man had a letter to write,
And he who read it had lost his sight.
The dumb repeated it word for word,
And deaf was he who listened and heard."

Shortly after another correspondent, writing from Switzerland, gave an answer, the keynote to which was the ant; but while it was ingenious and scholarly, it seemed to me farfetched and unsatisfactory.

I have lately found the lines in Barrow's "The Bible in Spain." I quote:

"A handless man had a letter to write,
A dumb dictated it word for word;
The person who read it had lost his sight,
And deaf was he who listened and heard."

There is neither in the text nor in the glossary (where the authorship is attributed to Rodrigues Marin) any suggestion of a conundrum or word puzzle. The merry stave is sung by the jolly guide Martin, who served Barrow so well.

GEORGE S. SEYMOUR, New York.—Your correspondent, V., Brooklyn, asks for the authorship of the quotation, "Civilization is a progress from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity toward a definite, coherent heterogeneity." This is Herbert Spencer's formula for evolution, and will be found in "First Principles," Chapter XVI., Paragraph 138; also in Chapter XVII., Paragraph 145. In the Summary he puts the same idea in different words, "—— from a relatively diffused, uniform, and indeterminate arrangement to a relatively concentrated, multiform, and determinate arrangement." For a good commentary on it see Clodd's "Pioneers of Evolution," Chapter IV.

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A STRENUOUS LOVE TALE.

SOMEWHAT tamed of his rank riot of color and not quite so lavish of flesh tints as he has been, Warwick Deeping, author of the Arthurian romance, "Uther and Igraine," is offering the public another of his stories of full-lipped, full-blooded young womanhood. He calls the tale "Bess of the Woods," (Harpers,) and indulges his characteristic fancy for lovemaking amid forest settings. He provides also a heroine with a rough and unconventional bringing up, so that the girl may satisfy Mr. Milton's definition of poetry and be "simple, sensuous, and passionate." Those who have read Mr. Deeping will remember, perhaps, his enthusiasms for green and gold—the colors, it is said, of decadence. For the sake of the green he haunts the forest. The gold usually glints in the heroine's locks, but Bess of the Woods has a black mane, or, if you prefer, is crowned with midnight. She is tall, rich in glorious curves, and picturesquely and rustically attired in a green frock with scarlet stays, a red cloak, perhaps, and visible stockings, now of red and now of gray. Foster child of smugglers—a ruffianly crew—she was born to better things, for they took her a babe in arms along with much rich treasure from a scuttled ship.

The scene of the story is the Sussex coast of England, the time, one may guess, early Georgian, and the hero a slim young gentleman of fortune with a taste for writing epic poetry and a quite scandalous innocence of mind. This innocence causes him to fall victim to the wiles of an enchantress of experience, a lady with auburn hair and an artificially assisted complexion, daughter of a neighboring baronet, Sir Peter Hardacre. Sir Peter is financially embarrassed, his daughter Lilian is his last hope, and Master Richard Jeffray is the lady Lilian's last hope—a state of affairs hidden from Richard but perfectly patent to a worldwise aunt of his, whose experience is even greater than that of Miss Hardacre and her complexion even more assisted. In these characters—especially the aunt—you will perceive that Mr. Deeping has ventured to borrow the Thackerayan satiric.

Bess of the Woods is, as it were, the breath of nature to blow away such poisonous artificialities. Richard, just from a session beside Miss Hardacre's harpsichord, meets real youth and beauty in the forest ways. He rescues youth and beauty from a ruffianly wooer—a wooer with the manners of a caveman—and is in turn rescued, nursed, and—kissed.

The tale further involves a good deal of tragedy and adventure—a duel, an abduction, a painter man, a cornet of horse, a parson, an epidemic of smallpox, stolen meetings, midnight villainies, a mutiny aboard ship, and some slaughter of the wicked and superfluous.

BAZAN'S "LOST DAUPHIN."

AMONG those who have been tempted to make a story of the little Bourbon Prince who is said to have perished in the Temple is the well-known Spanish authoress Emilia Pardo Bazán. Señora Bazán's romance has now been translated into English by Annabel Hord Seeger, and is published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company under the title "The Mystery of the Lost Dauphin." It is to be noted that the translator is capable of having a ship "drop anchor" apparently as a part of the process of getting under way—at the moment of putting out to sea with all sails set; but, generally speaking, the English will do well enough. For the story, in spite of Señora Bazán's reputation, it does not in the present version afford those thrills which one demands in fiction of the lost Dauphin school.

The action proper takes place after the poor boy of the Temple has grown up—after, under the name of Naundorff, he has lived out most of his life—and the interest centres in his daughter Amelie, a beautiful and high-spirited girl—image of Marie Antoinette, as Charles Louis, called Naundorff, is image of Louis XVI. The scenes shift from Naundorff's house in London, near the Thames, to the cabinet of Baron Lecazes, successor of Fouché and Chief of Police to Louis XVIII., to the room where King Louis himself sits with his gout, to a London hotel, to an inn at Dover, to a French ship in the Channel, to a château in Brittany, to the Park of Versailles.

Amelie has a lover, the Marquis de Brézé. This young man devotes himself, to the utter scandal of his mother, to the fallen Dauphin's cause—a cause foredoomed to be wrecked by the fallen Dauphin's own fatal weakness. The story at large is therefore, of course, one of unhappy issue. At one place it climbs to a somewhat dizzy and rude height of tragedy, but the bit where this occurs has nothing to do with the lost Dauphin, and owes none of its power to the borrowed lilies of the royal house of France. It is a scene between a woman and two men in a tower chamber—one man a noble, and the other a peasant. It is the kind of scene no English writer would be likely to invent; the rude logic of it is too much for a race devoted to compromises. Some of the scenes in which gouty old Louis XVIII. sits and makes epigrams, and some in which the Duchess of Orleans weeps and prays are not without interest.

Appeals to Readers.

E. H., Hensonville, N. Y.—Will some one give me directions for making a "round table" for history or literature, or tell me where I can find printed instructions for doing it?

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Marion Crawford's Forthcoming Novel—Books by Jack London and Maeterlinck.

MARION CRAWFORD'S new novel "Prima Donna" will not have initial publication as a serial before its appearance in book form in the Fall with the Macmillan imprint. As the title indicates, it will continue the adventures of the wonderful soprano, Margaret, and her faithful lover, Lushington—whom some critics have identified as Melba and Maurice Bernhardt. It may be recalled that the closing chapter of "Fair Margaret: A Portrait" ended with the soprano's successful début in Brussels and an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the King of the Belgians to capture her person if not to captivate her affections. In "Prima Donna" we shall also learn more about the mysterious millionaire Greek.

Another important Fall item for the Macmillan Company will be Jack London's "White Fang," which is said to be the best thing he has done since "The Call of the Wild." Indeed, it is closely associated with that book, for it treats of a similar theme in the reverse order—from barbaric nature to culture and civilization—the gradual taming of a wolf which has become a starved hanger-on of a dogsled in the frozen North and his gradual adoption of the ways of trained and intelligent canine helpers of man.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have a new collection of essays by Maurice Maeterlinck, author of "The Life of the Bee," &c., which they will publish in September with a title yet to be announced. Several of these essays have already appeared in periodicals, where the author's philosophy has almost inspired a cult on the part of his readers, and where the delicacy and charm of his style have attracted everybody.

Northern Italy in modern times is the scene of "The Sword of Wealth," a novel by Henry Wilton Thomas, which the Putnams have in press. It deals with the triumph of a woman's love. Such incidents as the insurrection in Milan, the assassination of King Humbert, and the radical democratic movement in Italy contribute several dramatic situations in the book. Part of the action of the novel is on the banks of the Old Adda River.

The first of this week the Broadway Publishing Company, 835 Broadway, issued "Bixby of Boston," a story with twenty original illustrations, some in color, by the author, John Tornrose Fitzgerald, who is a young Bostonian.

In Molly Elliot Seawell's new novel, "The Victory," which D. Appleton & Co. announce for Autumn publication, an intimate picture of life on a great Virginia plantation during the days of the civil war is given, with little of the familiar stock in trade of such stories. The novel is said to be unusual in its denouement of the baleful effect of the war upon social life, and, though the book ends happily with love and marriage, Miss Seawell has unfolded with something of a tragic relentlessness the domestic panorama of loss and suffering.

Miss Mary Conyngton, author of "How to Help," is a graduate of Wellesley College; was employed as a special investigator by the Massachusetts Commission to Investigate the Condition of the Unemployed in 1894-5; was private secretary to Dr. Richard Ely in 1897-8, and was in charge of the Providence (R. I.) Society for Organizing Charity from 1899 to 1905.

Charles Woodcock Savage's "A Lady in Waiting" (D. Appleton & Co.) has received many evidences of public and private approval. Mr. Savage has received letters concerning it from President Roosevelt, Secretary Bonaparte, the French Ambassador, and others of note. It is now announced that the book is to be translated into German by Emma Vely, the well-known German novelist, while the illustrations are to be by Pape, historical painter to the Emperor.

D. Appleton & Co. announce among their Autumn publications a story by Florence Morse Kingsley, which will be called "Truthful Jane." This is a story of greater length than most of Mrs. Kingsley's books.

A sequel to "Isabel Carnaby," by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, is to come from Dodd, Mead & Co. early in October. It is entitled "The Subjection of Isabel Carnaby," and is to have a colored frontispiece.

The John Lane Company is finally publishing "The Book of Rarer Vegetables," by George Wythes, V. M. H. The vegetables described include many that are little used, among them being patience, rampion, skirret, soy beans, &c. Not only are descriptions given of them, but the author also tells how to prepare them for the table.

The Putnams are to bring out, probably in the Autumn, a new book by Arvède Barine, author of "The Youth of La Grande Mademoiselle," &c. It is entitled "Princess and Court Ladies," and is a collection of papers dealing with the stories of the careers of five women who played important parts in the history of Europe. They are Cardinal Mazarin's niece, Marie Mancini, who nearly became Queen of France; Queen Christina of Sweden, who, among other cruel acts, ordered the murder of her equerry, Monaldeschi, the crime having been perpetrated in a cold-blooded manner in an apartment in her own residence; the Duchess du Maine, the Margrave of Bayreuth, and the Arabian Princess. The volume will be fully illustrated.

Leroy Scott, author of "The Walking Delegate," has written a new novel, which Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out in book form after its appearance serially in Munsey's Magazine. The tale is of New York life—financial, social, and religious. The hero, to preserve a dead friend's good name and influence, takes upon himself the penalty of a crime. His rehabilitation, after his term of service is ended, is brought about with the help of the heroine. This is entirely different from the author's earlier story, and throws light on the way of the world and the rule of conventionalities in life.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for immediate issue "A Child's Recollections of Tennyson," by Edith Nicholl Ellison; "Court Life in the Dutch Republic, 1638-1689," by the Baroness Suzette Van Zalen Van Nyvelt; "Sigismonde Malatesta," by Edward Hutton; a new English version, by Ethel Wedgwood, of "The Memoirs of the Lord of Joinville"; "Truth and Falsehood in Religion," by William Ralph Inge; "The Shores of the Adriatic: The Italian Side: Architectural and Archæological," by F. Hamilton Jackson, R. B. A.

Frederick H. Hitchcock, President of The Grafton Press, was recently awarded the degree of A. M. by Amherst College for his work on copyright law. Mr. Hitchcock, who is a member of the New York bar, has written the article on "Copyrighting" in the forthcoming volume on "The Building of a Book," which is to deal with every phase of bookmaking—the author, the literary agent and adviser, composing room, proofroom, paper, printing, illustrating, reviewing, selling, &c.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish at the end of the Summer a volume on "George Herbert and His Times," by A. G. Hyde. The life of the "Poet of the Temple" is dealt with and the characteristics of his time are considered. There are chapters on his family and early years, school and university career, ecclesiastical work, relations with James I. and his Court, his turning to priesthood, marriage, parochial life, and last years. Descriptions are given of his friendships with Bishop Andrews, Donne, Bacon, Ferrar, and others; and his place among religious poets and writers of the seventeenth century studied.

"Jane Cable" is the title of George Barr McCutcheon's new story, which will be brought out the middle of September by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is another romantic story by the author of "Graustark," with modern characters and scenes. The heroine loves a man who goes to the Philippines as a soldier. She follows him as a nurse. And their adventures furnish the material for Mr. McCutcheon's novel.

Herbert Paul's new volume, "Stray Leaves," is being published this week by the John Lane Company. It includes papers on George Eliot, Charles Lamb, "The Study of Greek," "The Religions of the Greek," Bishop Stubbs, and Lord Randolph Churchill. In another paper he tells of a discussion on Cardinal Manning between Bishop Creighton and Prof. Sidgwick.

Cassell & Co. are bringing out in this country a limited, numbered edition of "English Earthenware and Stoneware," by William Burton, a new volume in the series on the history of English pottery and its manufacture, prepared under the direction of Mr. Burton. The wares of Wrotham and Staffordshire are first dealt with, and there are accounts of the white salt-glaze of Staffordshire. Dwight's stonewares, &c. The volume is illustrated with two dozen colored plates and over fifty black-and-whites. Reproductions are also included of marks. The volume, a royal octavo in size, is uniform with "Old French Faience," by M. Louis Solon, a well-known French artist-potter.

"X-Rays in General Practice," by A. E. Walter, is the latest volume in the John Lane Company's series of Practitioners' Handbooks. Suggestions are given to the general practitioner and student as to the choice of apparatus, its care and management, and other information included concerning X-Ray therapy. The illustrations comprise photographs, diagrams, and skiagrams.

The John Lane Company is bringing out under the title, "English Metal Work," a volume of ninety-three drawings, by William Twopeny, (1797-1873.) The drawings are reproductions selected from a little-known collection of Twopeny's work in the British Museum. A preface has been contributed to the volume by Lawrence Binyon, in which he says that "Ruskin's best hardly excelled the workmanship of Twopeny."

SIROCCO is the best novel for Summer reading. There is a thrill, a laugh, a surprise, a satisfaction in every page. When you have read it you will not be happy until all your friends have read it.

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LUCY OF THE STARS
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Says the N. Y. Sun of
THE IDLERS,
MR. MORLEY ROBERTS'S
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By the Author of
"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE," BERTHA RUNKLE.

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AUGUST NUMBER

THE SMART SET
A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

OUT TO-DAY

Mr. Burgess has never written a dull line. His new novel,

"THE WHITE CAT,"

is one of the most remarkable stories of dual personality ever published. It is startling and original and will undoubtedly create interest because of the ingenuity of its plot. Every one will read it and talk about it. You cannot afford to miss it.

The short stories which help to make this number one of the best yet issued are of the customary high quality which characterizes the SMART SET, and must unquestionably attract wide attention. Among them are:

"A Fool There Was," by Edna Kenton
"His Occupation," by Ludwig Lewisohn
"A Rosary of Tears," by Katherine La Farge Norton
"The Arbitration Committee," by Anne Warner
"The Adventure of the Very Old Man," by Temple Bailey
"The Hero's Crown," by Constance Smedley
"A Conspiracy Inhibited," by Inez Haynes Gillmore.

ESS ESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 452 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Single Copies, 25c. 90-93 Fleet Street, London, E. C. Annual Subscription, $2.50

PAGES IN WAITING.

SO far we have had no really satisfactory student's history of English literature. Of course, there have been innumerable compendiums from Charles D. Cleveland's work of half a century ago down to that of E. J. Mathew, which, while rich in well-selected citations, rather dodge personal history and the influences and conditions which made the various authors what they were. And there is that elaborately illustrated work in four volumes by the late Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse, which deals almost entirely with the objective discussion of literary periods to give point to numerous portraits, fac similé manuscripts, autographs, and caricatures. But what is meant by a "satisfactory" book is illustrated by William P. Trent's "History of American Literature," which, while not overburdened with citations accessible to everybody, forms a narrative of continuous or superimposed literary movements told in the form of a series of readable biographies, with attached or interpolated critical notes.

A New History of English Literature.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the well-known English editor and man of letters, is expected to produce with the aid of Thomas Seccombe the long-awaited "satisfactory" work in three volumes. Mr. Seccombe may be recalled as the assistant editor of the Dictionary of National Biography. Evidently the aim of the authors is to do for individuals what Messrs. Gosse and Garnett did for literary periods. We shall have more to say of this work in the near future ere its publication in October in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co.

***

Quiller-Couch Again Heard From.

For critical and poetical paradoxes, for weird tales told with a semblance of reality, and for realistic sketches that cause the emotions of the idealist to throb with glee, "Q" has long been a conjuring symbol. Since "Fort Amity," and possibly his best read American book, "The Ship of Stars," the bearer of the symbol, Mr. Arthur Thomas Quiller-Couch, has taken the reader into his confidence and has revealed the sources of a measurable amount of his inspiration. In other words, in the form of a sort of monthly journal—not unlike a literary Thackerayesque "Parisian Sketch-book"—he sets down a record of his reading in old and new French and English throughout the year, interspersed with occasional verse, sketches, anecdotes, and dialogues concerning men who make books and some of those who are supposed to read them. This journal, divided into twelve chapters to correspond with the months of the year, has been charmingly and suggestively tabulated—"From a Cornish Window"—and will shortly be issued in America with the Dutton imprint.

Among the stray scraps which one may find interpolated here and there amid academic criticism, is a beautiful Christmas poem by an American lady of letters, from whom, at one time, her countrymen expected great things. "Q" introduces it with the following note:

One of the finest carols written of late years is Miss Louise Imogene Guiney's "Trysie Noel." It is deliberately archaic, and (for reasons hinted at above) I take deliberate archaism to be about the worst fault a modern carol writer can commit. Also it lacks the fine simplicity of Christine Rossetti's "In the Bleak Midwinter." I ought to dislike it, too, for its sophisticated close. Yet its curious rhythm and curious words haunt me in spite of all prejudice.

***

President Diaz of Mexico.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie's new book, "The Maker of Modern Mexico," being the biography of President Porfirio Diaz, which the John Lane Company is bringing out this week, was written with President Diaz's consent, given in a letter to her. He gave her his diaries and letters and told anecdotes about himself and other men, related events and described battles and other incidents in his life. Mrs. Alec Tweedie met the President when she went to Mexico in 1900 to gather the material in the volume, "Mexico as I Saw It." Her second visit to this country occurred in 1904, and she again went to Mexico, and on this occasion asked the President to allow her to write his biography. He was too modest to give his permission, but, Mrs. Alec Tweedie writes, "Finally, with Mme. Diaz's kindly persuasion added to my own, he agreed to my doing so before I left his capital." The book, just out, is the result, and it was written in London. Throughout it, the author shows her subject in the best light, and always refers to his honesty, kindliness, and bravery. In her chapter on the beginning of his career, she writes as follows of President Diaz:

Although his life is a long story of romance and adventure, and serious difficulties ably overcome, before describing his career in more minute detail it may be well to give a short personal sketch of the President of Mexico as he is to-day. Gen. Diaz is not only possessed of strong character and iron will, but has shown his power as one of the greatest rulers in history. In that capacity he assumes a giant's strength, and yet retains the love and veneration of his people. * * * He is a monarchical, yet a democratic ruler. * * * He rises early * * * and gets through a vast amount of work, both at home and at the palace, before the midday meal, which is a great institution in Mexico. * * * He is a modern of the moderns, and as soon as he hears of a new invention, manufacture, or scientific discovery, he at once sends able representatives to inquire into the matter, and report fully to him. * * * He is 5 feet 8 inches in height, solidly built, with soldierly bearing and courtly manners. He has deep-set, dark eyes, with heavy brows, white, closely-cut hair, a bushy white mustache. * * * He has a deep, melodious voice * * * energetic * * * vigorous.

The volume is profusely illustrated from photographs.

***

"Nibelungen" of Hebbel.

No. I. of Vol. III. of the Columbia University Germanic Studies, which the Macmillan Company publishes for The Columbia University Press, treats of "Hebbel's Nibelungen: Its Sources, Method, and Style." The volume, in brochure form, is by Annina Periam, Ph. D., sometime Fellow in Germanic Languages and Literatures of Columbia University. This is the first time that any attempt has been made to examine the sources of the material and the attitude of Hebbel in his use of it. In her five chapters the author of these studies treats of the genesis of Hebbel's "Nibelungen," Hebbel's conception of his dramatic problem, the sources of the work and his use of them, his relation to predecessors and critics, particularly Raupach, Fouqué, Geibel, Wagner, and Vischer, and some special aspects of Hebbel's work—inventions, treatment of women, of religion, and the mythical and mystical. In her introduction Miss Periam speaks of the attempts that have been made "to raise the buried Nibelungen hoard to modern view," and mentions several well known names in this connection. She continues:

* * * But * * * real literary and human interest will probably continue to attach alone to the music-drama of Richard Wagner, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," to the trilogy of Friedrich Hebbel, "Die Nibelungen," and to the epic of William Morris, "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Nibelungs." Each of these three poets had a frankly different attitude toward his material, and a different ideal and purpose in creation. Wagner, always with the thought of music uppermost, wished to go back to Germanic origins for his saga material, to express simple man in his relation to Gods and nature. * * * Morris was solely inspired by the Norse sources, which he knew so thoroughly. * * * Hebbel's undertaking took for its basis the South German saga form.

An extensive bibliography has been added to the book.

***

New Life of St. Bernardine.

M. Paul Thureau Dangin's new life of "Saint Bernardine of Siena," has been translated for readers of English by the Baroness G. von Hugel, and the Duttons are to issue it immediately in this country. The volume is based on earlier biographies from the pens of contemporaries and other original sources. The author has endeavored to give a "living portrait" of the saint, together with "a graphic picture of his time and environment, and, above all, to discover the secret of that preaching which was attended by such marvelous results."

M. Dangin, who, by the way, is a member of the Académie Française, opens his book with a description of the formation of Bernardine as saint and preacher. Chapters follow dealing with his missionary life, his trials, his sermons, "The Strict Observance," closing with an account of his last years. At the head of each chapter are set down, briefly and chronologically, the events in it.

Born in 1380, Bernardine early lost his parents and went to live with three aunts, virtuous and pious ladies. His piety was always evident from childhood. Once being admonished not to allow the girls to wile him away from them, he told his aunts that he already had a "lady love." The eldest grew worried and decided to watch the boy. She followed him to a "porta," over which was a fresco of the Madonna surrounded by angels. She saw him kneel down and pray. It was thus several days, until, being taxed, he told her all about his "secret." He always found some one to help, and quickly became popular with all who came in contact with him. He lived for sixty-four years, passing forty-two in religion and devoting at least twenty years to preaching. The present volume is supplied with numerous footnotes, very full and clear.

New Story by Gordon Holmes.

"The Late Tenant," a new story by Gordon Holmes, author of "The Arncliffe Puzzle," will be published in September by Edward J. Clode.

THE AWAKENING of HELENA RICHIE

BY

MARGARET DELAND

Author of

"Old Chester Tales," "Dr. Lavendar's People."

This great novel might be called the story of a pure woman—the story of a woman who, despite feminine frailty, remains at heart the type of woman beloved of men and women.

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The story itself is big with interest; it reaches to emotional heights and depths.

If there is a more real boy than little David, (whose childish hands uplift Helena,) we have not found him in fiction.

From *The Awakening of Helena Richie.*

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The American Edition of the New Cambridge Catalogue is ready for distribution, and this and the Quarterly Bulletin will be sent to those interested.

Correspondence concerning this list and Putnam's Educational Publications should be addressed to

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By Archibald Eyre, a dramatization of which has been made by Hartley Manners and Henry Miller for presentation this fall. $1.50.
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By WILL IRWIN.

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This book presents in simple language facts about the teeth, their connection with various diseases, and their intimate relation with the whole body structure—facts of vital importance to all who would have sound teeth and sound bodies. Published at 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Price, postage prepaid, fifty cents.

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia.

1906

Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, July 15, 1906

THE NIGHT WATCH.
Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

PORTRAIT OF REMBRANDT.
National Gallery, London.

ANSLO THE PREACHER EXHORTING A YOUNG WOMAN.
Berlin Museum.

REMBRANDT AND SASKIA.
Dresden Gallery.

OLD MAN WITH A WHITE BEARD.
Dresden Gallery.

1606—THE REMBRANDT TERCENTENARY—1906.

To-day artists and art lovers from all parts of the world have assembled at Leyden, the birthplace, and Amsterdam, where the master spent the greater portion of his life, to celebrate the three-hundredth anniversary of the painter's birth. The rejoicings of to-day are the sequel of the exhibition inaugurated on the accession of Queen Wilhelmina in 1898. His career was a strange mixture of high achievement and troubled existence. From his marriage in 1634 to the completion of his famous picture, "The Night Watch," in 1642 he was attended by comparative prosperity, but by 1653 domestic and financial difficulties had thickened about him which attended him until his death in 1669.

(Reproductions by Courtesy of the John Lane Co.)

The bear with the ragged staff, origin of the Warwick arms.

The Dun Cow's head procession.

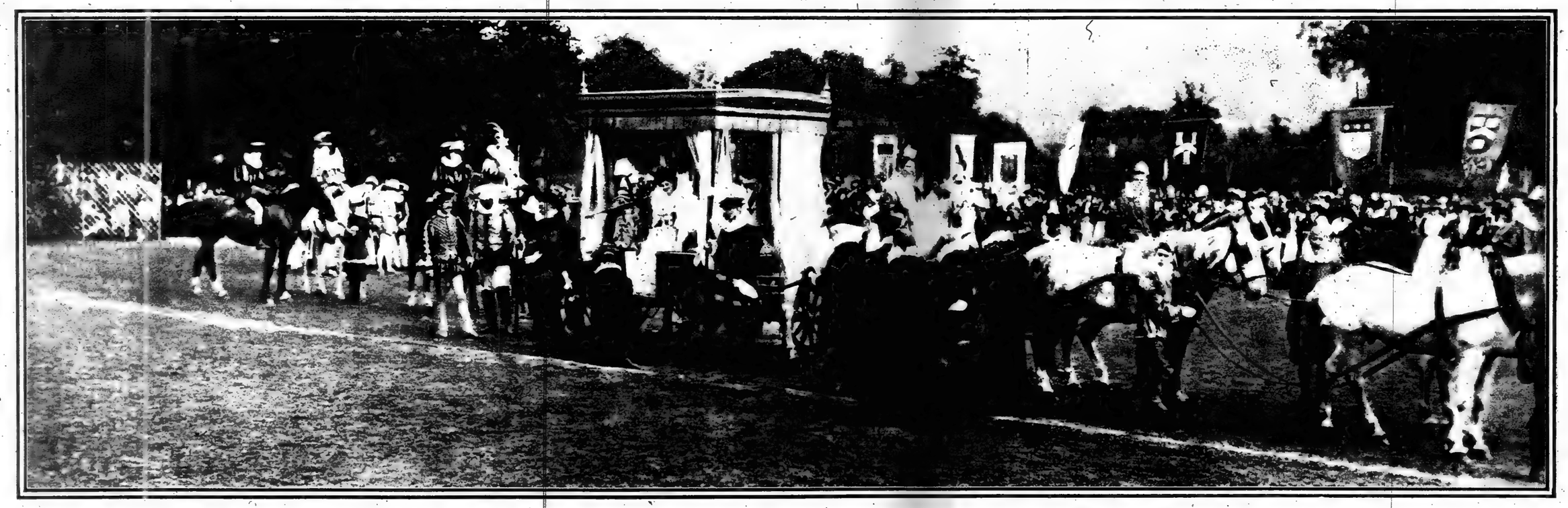

Queen Elizabeth arrives at Warwick in her coach, and listens to the reading of the scrolls by the Recorder of Warwick.

THE CIVIC FETE AT HISTORIC WARWICK, ENGLAND.

A pageant or Folk Play in which was presented much of the history of the ancient Castle of Warwick was held within the castle grounds from July second to seventh. The victory of Lady Ethelfleda over the Danes and the restoration of Christian rule in England was a feature of the programme, which included events representing nearly two thousand years. The castle itself is of considerable antiquity, the Guy Tower having been erected by Thomas de Beauchamp's son in 1394, while relics of later years, especially of Queen Elizabeth's time, are very numerous.

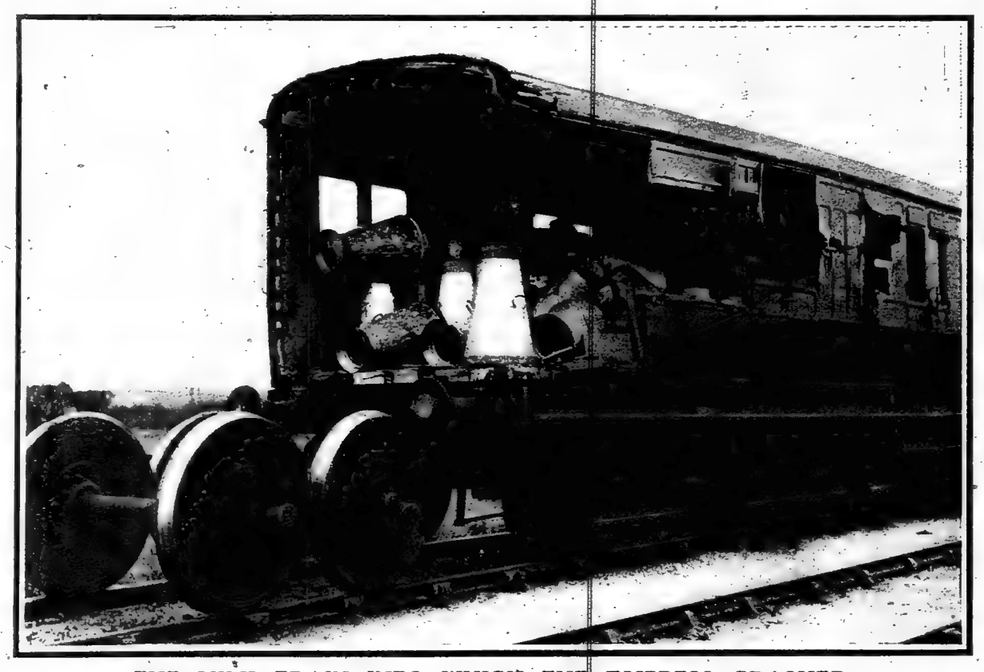

THE MILK TRAIN INTO WHICH THE EXPRESS CRASHED.

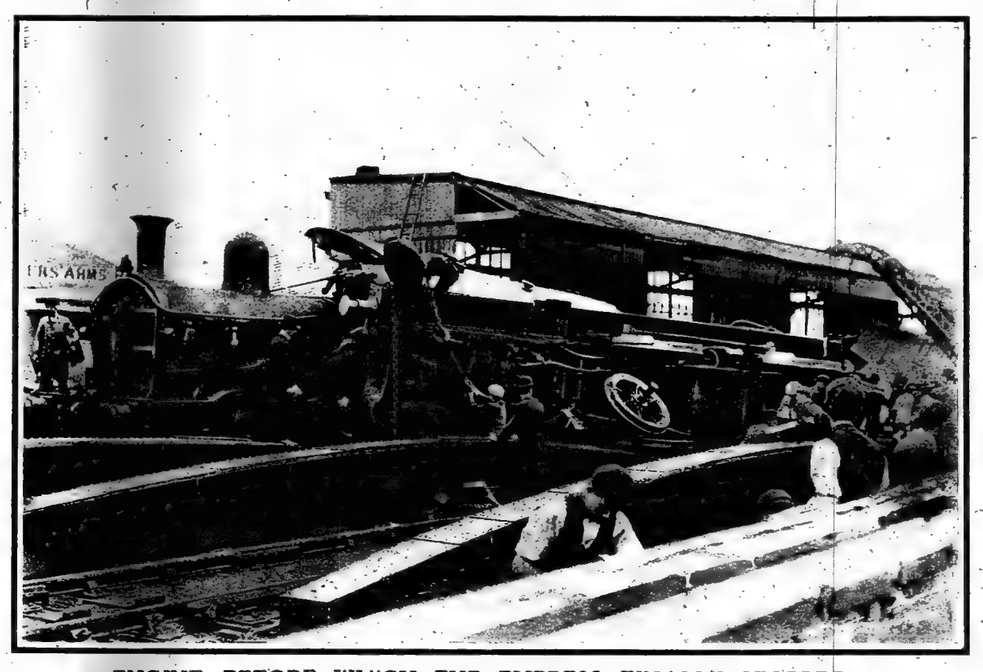

ENGINE BEFORE WHICH THE EXPRESS FINALLY STOPPED.

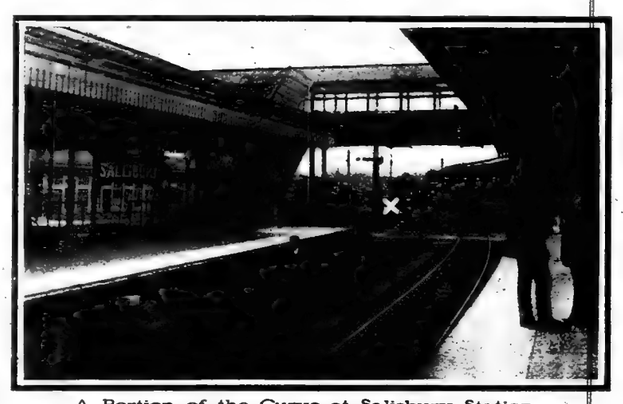

A Portion of the Curve at Salisbury Station.
The train left the tracks at the point marked X.

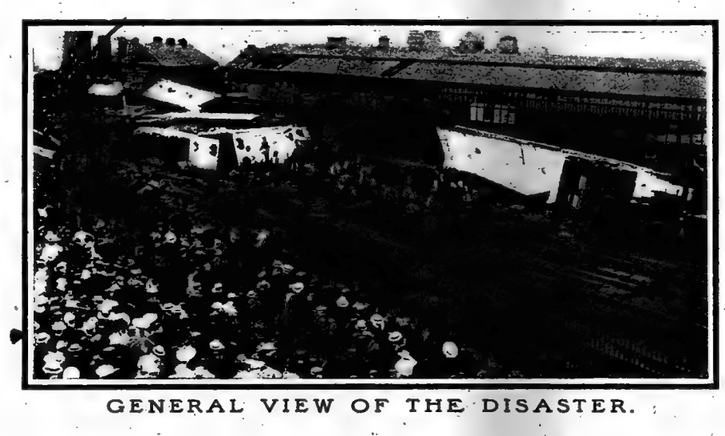

GENERAL VIEW OF THE DISASTER.

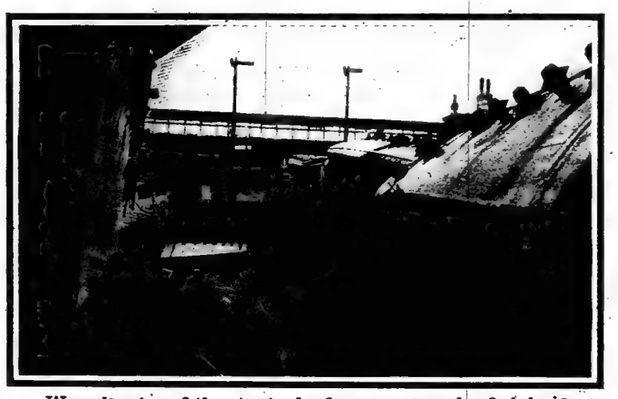

Wreckage of the train before removal of debris.

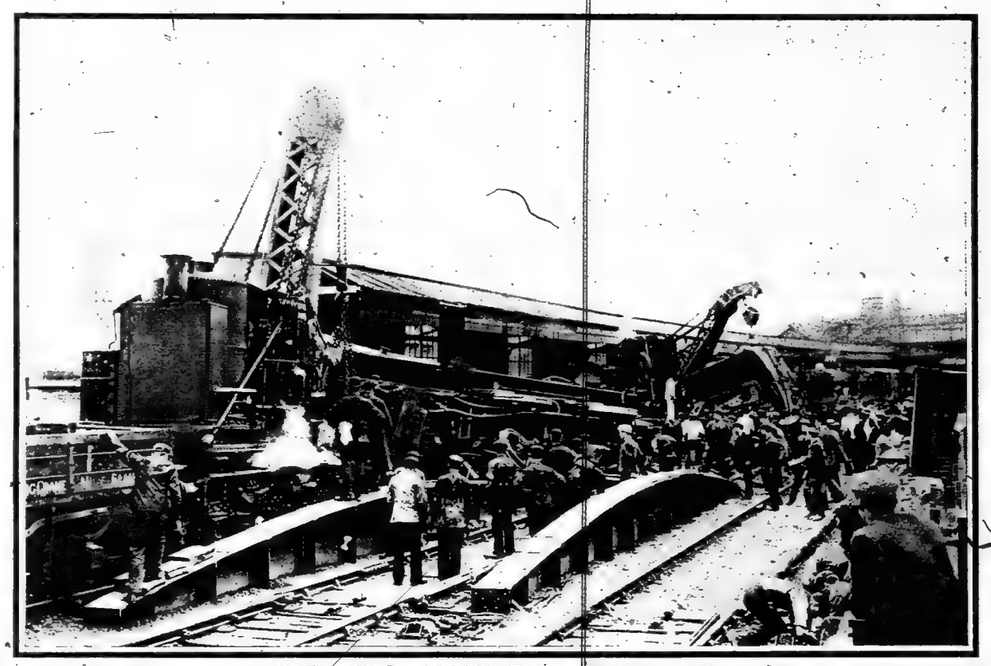

CLEARING AWAY THE WRECKAGE.

OVERTURNED ENGINE OF THE EXPRESS.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER AT SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

While running at high speed the American Line Express over the London and Southwestern Railway, carrying forty-three of the steamship New York's passengers from Plymouth to London, jumped the track just after passing the Salisbury station at 1:57 A. M. July 1. Twenty-three of the passengers, who had sailed from New York June 23, and four trainmen were killed. The scene of the accident was the remarkable curve which has been described as the most dangerous in the world, beginning just outside the town, running through the station to some distance beyond. At all times the trains sway in passing it and it is customary to shut off steam and apply brakes. The ill-fated train took the curve at a high rate of speed, left the track, crashed into a milk train on the opposite track, plunging through to the girders of the bridge over Fisherton Street, rebounded, crashed into another engine, overturned and stopped.

The German Crown Princess and Her Husband,

To whom a son was born July 4, the heir to the German throne. In honor of the infant 101 shots were fired by a battery of artillery. Aug. 12 is the date set for the christening.

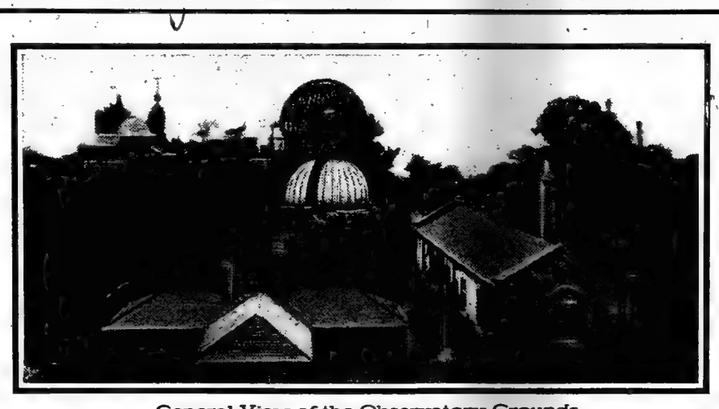

General View of the Observatory Grounds.
Two of the chimneys are visible behind the trees on the right.

Mylius Erickson.
The Danish explorer in the cabin of his yacht the Denmark. He is now endeavoring to reach the North Pole.

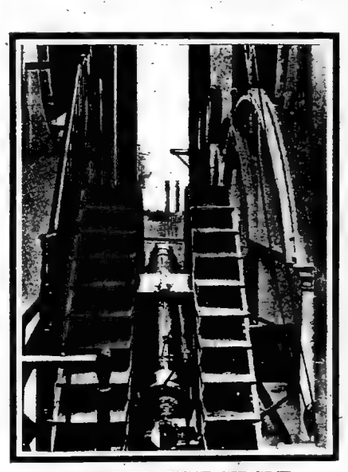

THE TRANSIT CIRCLE.
Showing two of the chimneys in the line of vision.

THE ALTAZIMUTH.
Showing all four chimneys through the observation slit.

THE MENACE TO GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.
The accuracy of the observations of this famous institution, on whose standard the world's astronomy relies, is seriously threatened by the new power station erected by the London County Council. The four chimneys come right in the line of the observation aperture, as can be seen from the illustrations. Combined with the heavy gases and smoke they interefere seriously with observations.

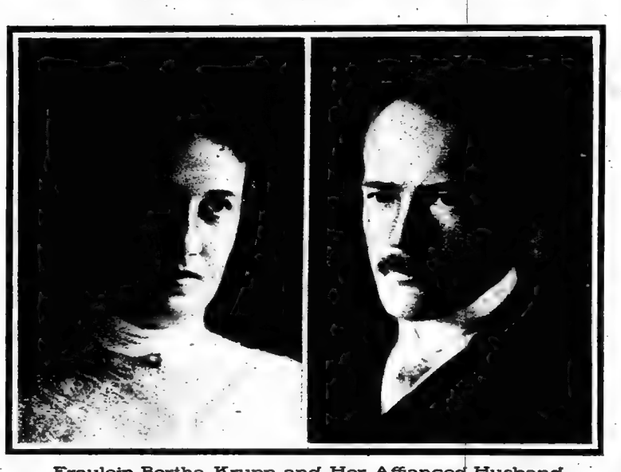

Fraulein Bertha Krupp and Her Affianced Husband, Dr. Gustav von Bohlen und Halbach.
Fraulein Antoinette Bertha Krupp, said to be the wealthiest woman in Germany, and possibly in the world, was born March 29, 1886. On her eighteenth birthday in 1904 she took up the management of the vast property bequeathed her by her father, who died in November, 1902. The property is estimated to be worth nearly $75,000,000. Herr von Bohlen und Halbach was formerly Secretary of the Prussian Legation at the Vatican.

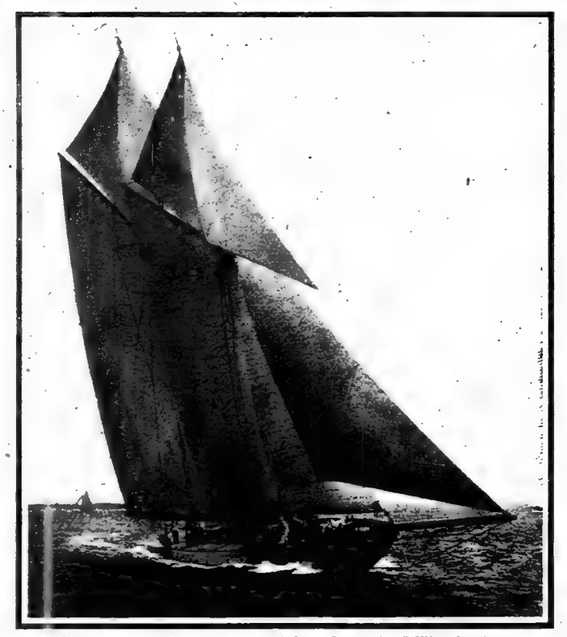

The Queen, which, with a delayed start of 33 minutes and 37 seconds, made the 30½ miles in 3 hours 42 minutes and 28 seconds, actual time.

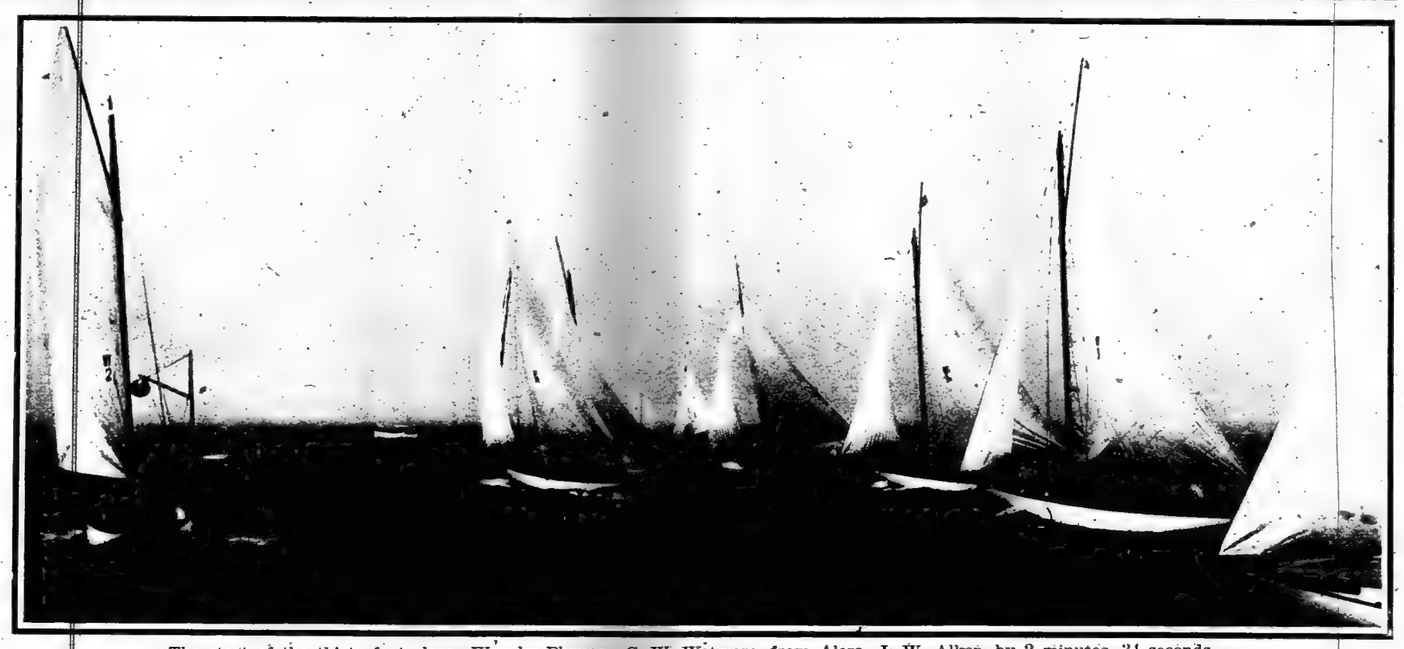

The start of the thirty-foot class. Won by Phryne, C. W. Wetmore, from Alera, J. W. Alker, by 2 minutes, 34 seconds.
(Photos by Burton.)

THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB, JULY 4.

In which the historic Colt Cup was won by J. Rogers Maxwell's new Herreshoff schooner Queen. Over the 30½-mile course she beat Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow 10 minutes, elapsed time.

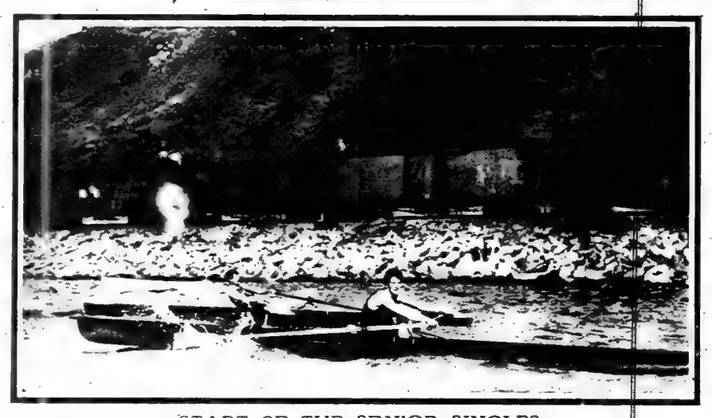

START OF THE SENIOR SINGLES.
Messrs. J. Reulin, Jr., and W. T. De Witt.

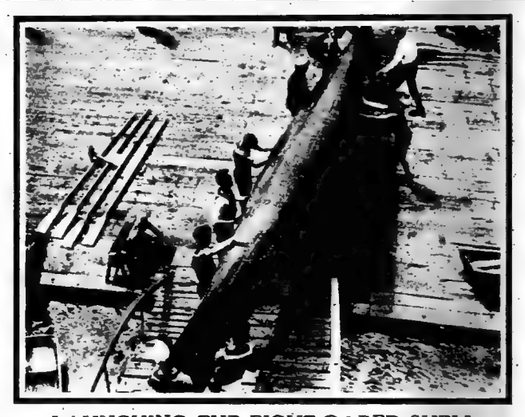

LAUNCHING THE EIGHT-OARED SHELL.
Race won by crew composed of Messrs. Wade, Marshall, Rader, McQuade, Heps, O'Mahoney, Welzmiller, Kunz, and Scott.

FINISH OF THE SENIOR SINGLES.
Won by J. Reulin, Jr. Time, 6:12.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE HUDSON BOAT CLUB.

Held opposite the Clubhouse on the Hudson River, July 4th. In spite of inclement weather and the rough water the closely contested events were well attended.
(Photos by Lazarnick.)

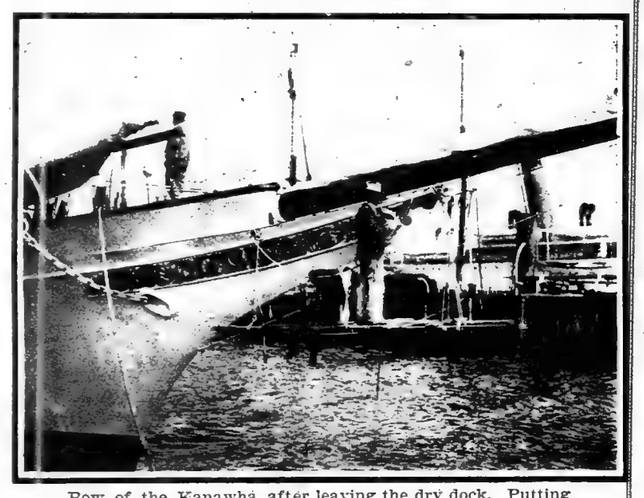

Bow of the Kanawha after leaving the dry dock. Putting on the finishing touches. One of the fastest yachts afloat, owned by H. H. Rogers.

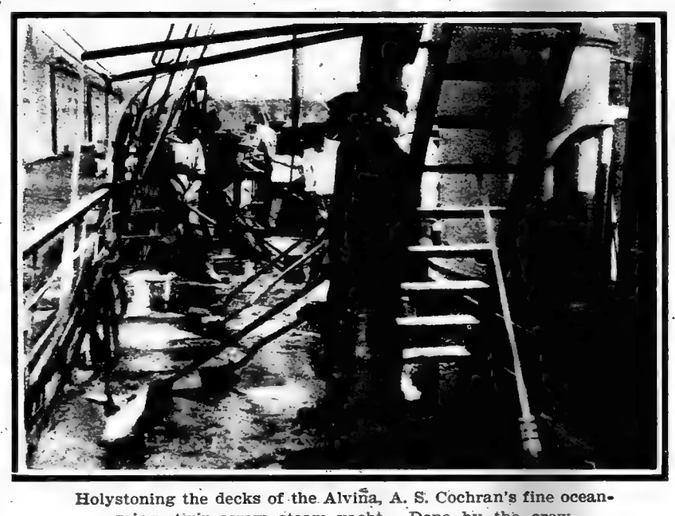

Holystoning the decks of the Alvina, A. S. Cochran's fine ocean-going, twin-screw steam yacht. Done by the crew.

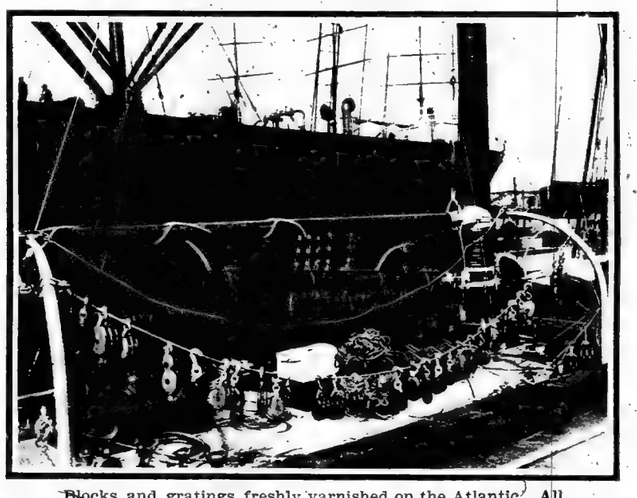

Blocks and gratings freshly varnished on the Atlantic. All this work performed by the crew.

Bending a new mainsail on the Atlantic. These sails carry 22,000 yards of canvas and cost complete $17,000.

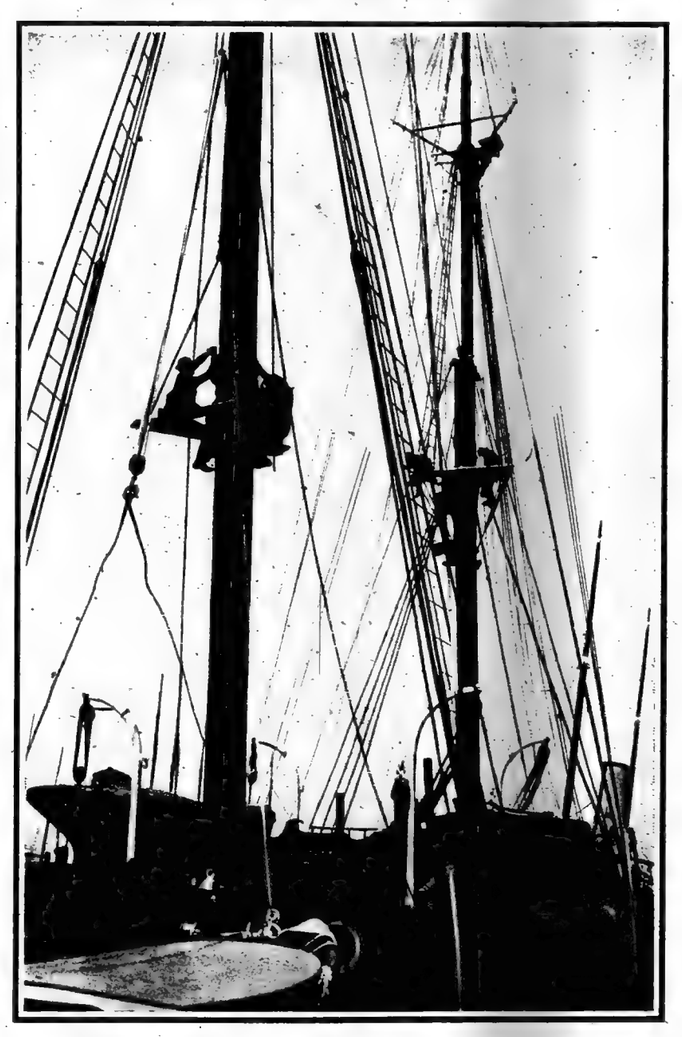

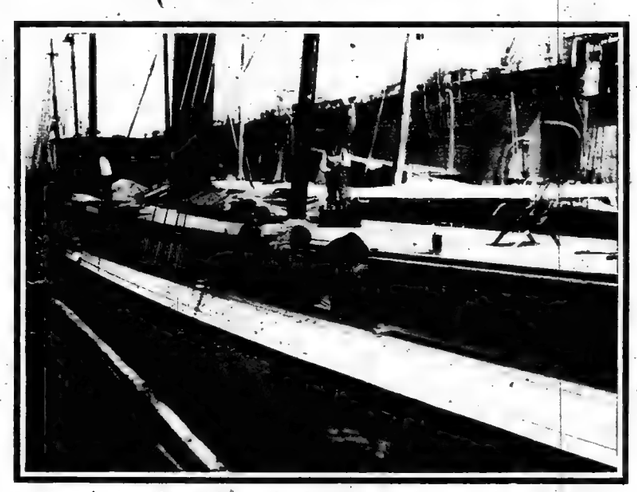

Scraping the cabin of the Susquehanna. This yacht was out of commission for four years, and cost its new owner, W. J. White, $17,000 to fit out.

Varnishing the small spars of a modern steam yacht. The amount of varnish used forms no small item of the expenses.

Scraping the masts on the Aloha, Arthur Curtis James's fast yacht. It took twelve sailors ten days to perform this task.

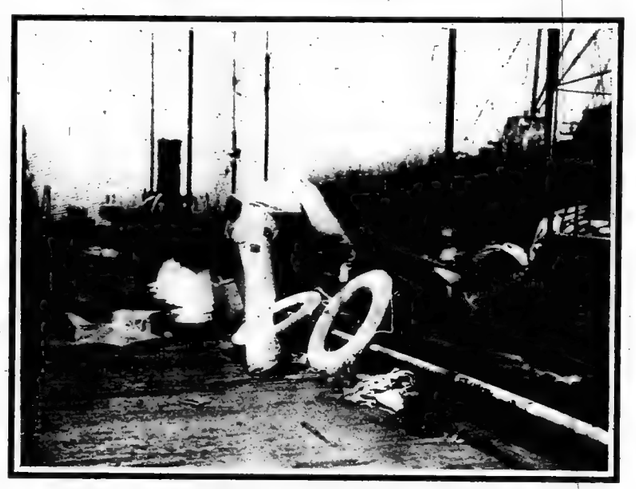

Painting the life buoys. This provides frequent work for the crews of all types of yachts.

HOW A FLOATING PALACE IS FITTED OUT.

The big yachts must be put in dry dock every season, the fee oftimes amounting to $300 per day. The underbody is scoured, scraped and painted, and gone over with burnishers. Metal work which has been wrapped in canvas has to be polished and all iron work painted. Small spars, boats and launches have to be sandpapered and varnished; life buoys are painted and the decks are holystoned. This work is usually done by the regular crew of the vessel. As a rule it takes fourteen sailors about three weeks to put a big yacht in readiness.
(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

MISS CONSTANCE ADAMS.
(Mrs. Cecil De Mille.)
(Photo by Hall.)

MISS DOROTHY REVELL.
(Likely to be seen next season with Arnold Daly.)
(Photo by Marceau.)

MISS JULIA MARLOWE.
At her home, Highmount, in the Catskills.
(Photo, Copyright, 1906, by Burr McIntosh.)

MISS MAUDE GREY.
In "Seeing New York."
(Photo by White.)

FAVORITES OF THE STAGE.

THE AMERICAN ADVERTISERS ASSOCIATION AT GOLF.
Messrs. Stack, the new president; Boyd, vice-president; Freeman, late vice-president, and Smedley.
(Photo by T. C. Turner.)

POLO AT MEADOWBROOK.
Mr. L. Bennett, with back to the Rockaway goal, driving the ball in the game, Rockaway vs. Meadow Brook.
(Photo by The Press Photo Co.)

The Harmonie of Philadelphia, Eugene Klee, director. This organization won first honors in the first class for individual organizations.

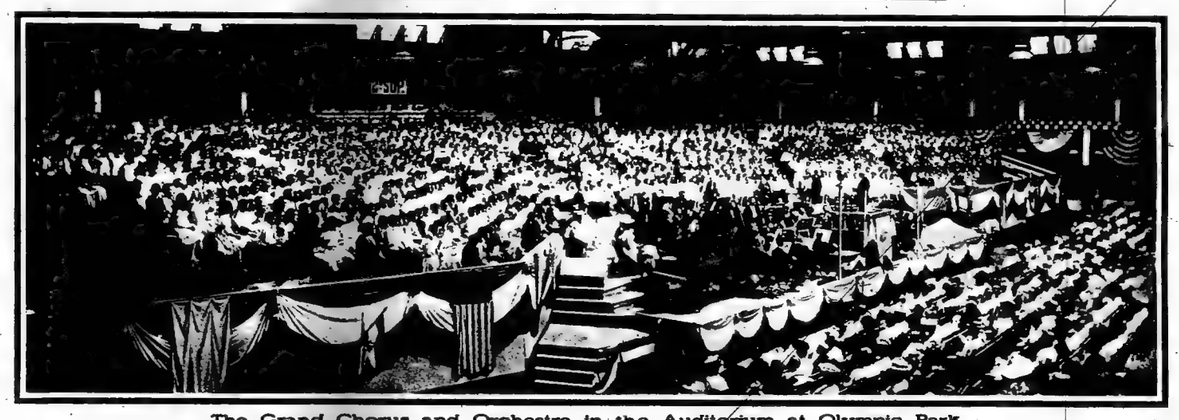

The Grand Chorus and Orchestra in the Auditorium at Olympic Park.
(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

THE TWENTY-FIRST NATIONAL SAENGERFEST AT NEWARK, N. J.

The interest of the thousands who attended the Twenty-first National Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund of America, at Olympic Park, Newark, which terminated Thursday, July 5th, was centered in the outcome of the grand contest for the $20,000 prize given to the Saengerbund by the German Emperor, which was competed for by six of the strongest singing organizations in the United States, Won by the G. V. Concordia of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

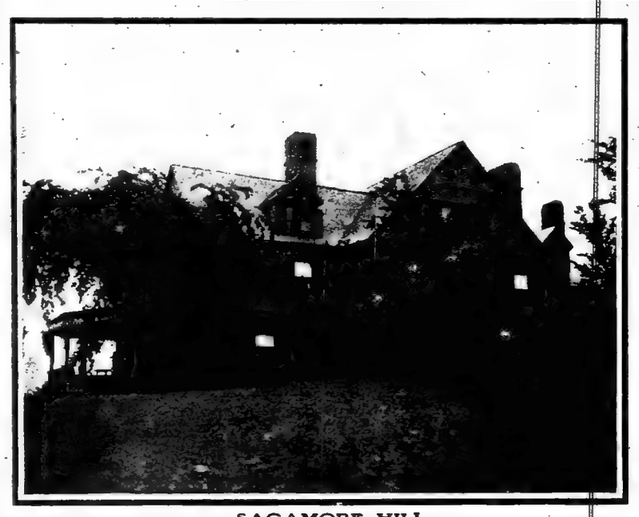

SAGAMORE HILL.
The Summer Home of President Roosevelt.

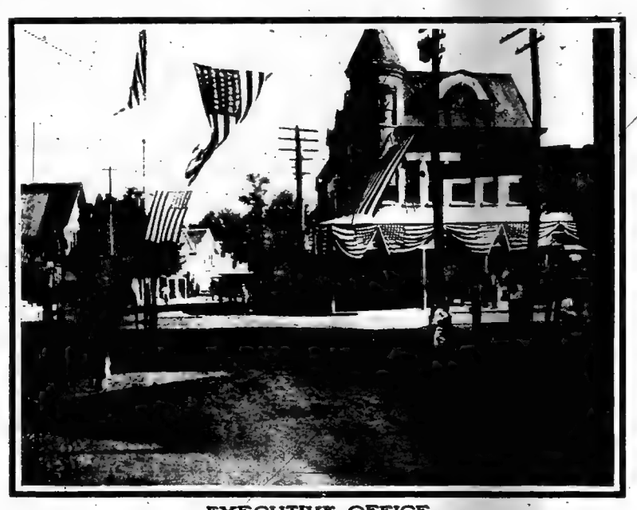

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.
Showing a portion of the town of Oyster Bay.

THE FOURTH AT OYSTER BAY.
President Roosevelt delivering his Fourth of July oration.

SCENES AT THE NATION'S SUMMER CAPITAL.

Oyster Bay, the little Long Island town, is transformed, by the residence of President Roosevelt into the Summer Capital of the United States. For the time the executive office is located in a small building on one of the principal streets, and the President's annual home coming is regarded by the townspeople as a gala event.
(Photos by Levick.)

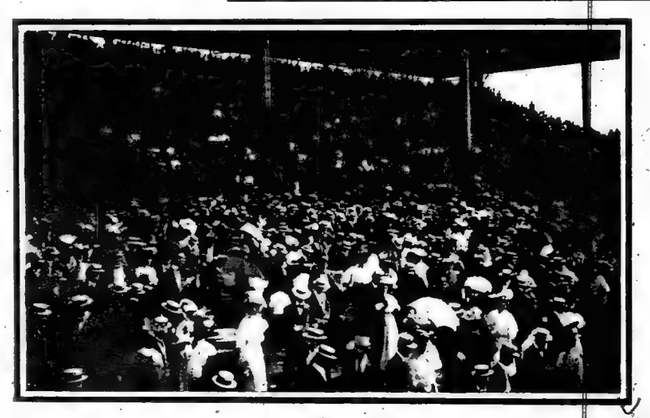

Spectators Waiting for the Collision.
(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

What They Finally Saw.
(Photo taken at the exact moment of collision before the view was obscured by escaping steam.)

THE LOCOMOTIVE COLLISION AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

In the presence of about 25,000 spectators two eighty-ton locomotives, of an old type, collided, on the afternoon of July 4th. The event proved far less interesting than was expected, for it is said that neither was destroyed to an extent precluding rehabilitation. Over a sanded track of less than half a mile neither speed nor momentum could be acquired to cause effects such as are seen in the average type of railway accident.

MRS. FRANK MACKEY.
Mrs. Mackey is an enthusiastic sportswoman, being especially fond of hunting. It is said she will visit America with her husband to spend some time with the latter's relatives in Illinois.

MRS. WHITRIDGE.

MISS WHITRIDGE.

(Photos by Marceau.)

Recent American Presentations at the Court of St. James's.
In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, the American presentations in the diplomatic circle included Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge and Miss Whitridge of New York.

MISS LOUISE FRITH,
One of the most popular members of the younger set.

SOCIETY FOLK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CROSSWAYS,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's beautiful home.

OAK POINT,
Residence of H. McK. Twombly, whose only son was drowned in Squam Lake, N. H., July 5.

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH,
One of the most active leaders of the Newport colony.

MISS DEACON.
This season's belle at Newport.

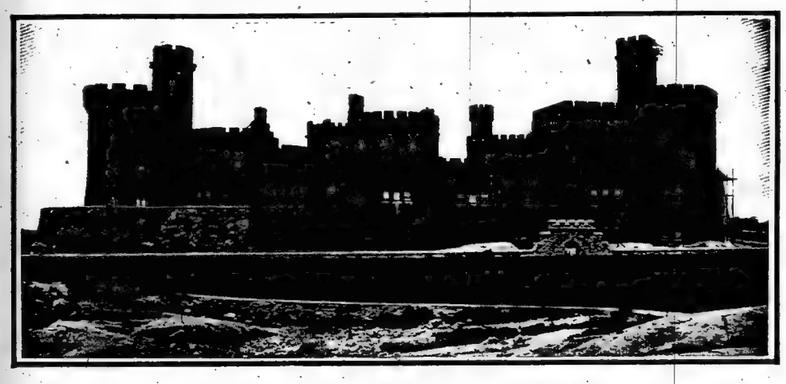

"COTTAGE" OF CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT,
The castle-like residence of the ex-Governor of Rhode Island.

ROCK POINT:
Residence of Frederick Vanderbilt.

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON AT NEWPORT.

The social season may be said to be fairly under way. Most of the cottagers have opened their beautiful residences for the warm months, and this Summer promises to be one of exceptional gayety.
(Photos by Brown Bros., New York.)

CAPT. HERMANN C. SCHUMM,
United States Field Artillery.
(Photo by Stereson.)

BRIG. GEN. BARRY,
President of the War College.
(Photo by Harris Ewing.)

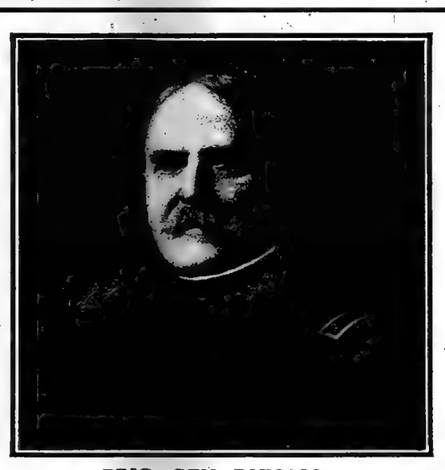

BRIG. GEN. DUVALL,
Commanding the Department of the Gulf.
(Photo by Clinedinst.)

CAPT. P. E. TRAUB,
Thirteenth United States Cavalry.

ARMY OFFICERS WHO WILL REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT THE GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

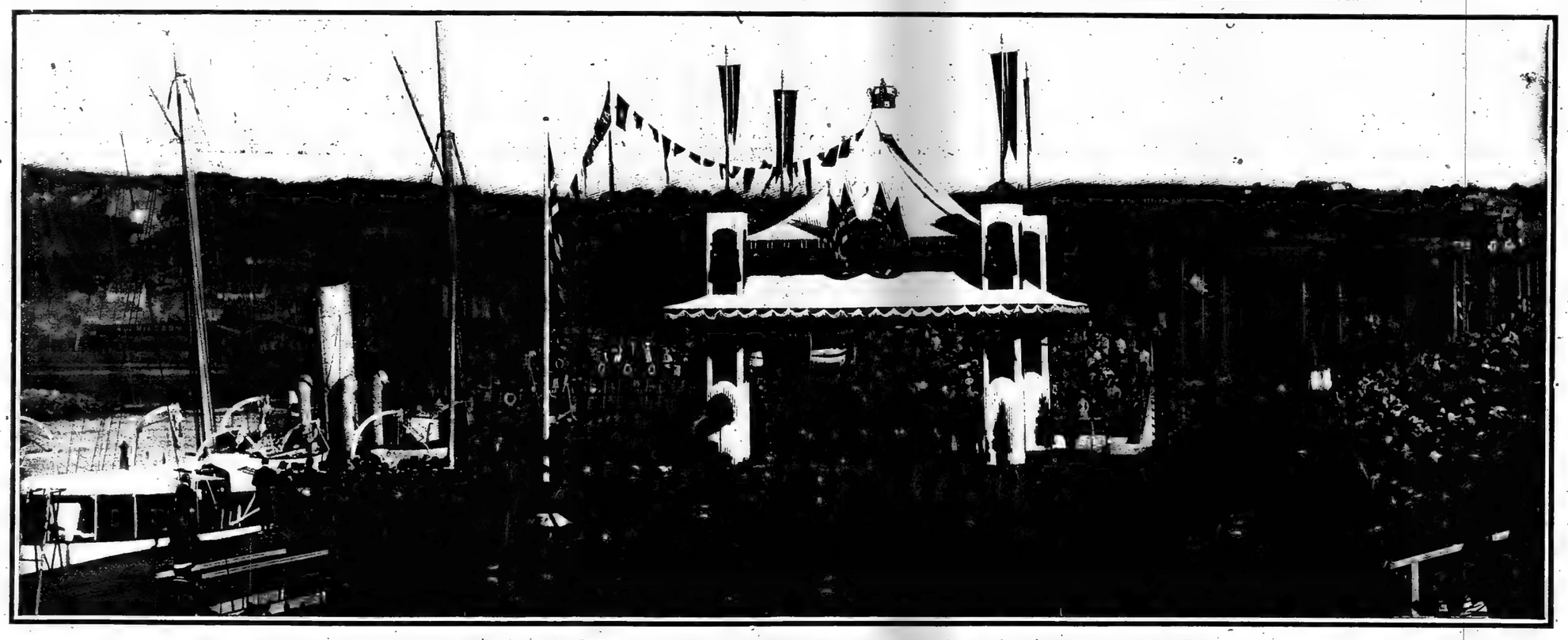

THE CORONATION CEREMONIES AT TRONDJHEM.

King Haakon disembarking on his arrival at Trondjhem, prior to the coronation ceremonies. This picture is interesting as showing somewhat of the ancient Capitol as well as the decorations in honor of the event, from a different point of view than that furnished by the greater part of the photographs which have reached this country.

Cairngorm leading his field first time by the stand. Note the complacent look and easy seat of the contending jockeys as they fly along seeking a good place for their mounts when the crucial moment comes.

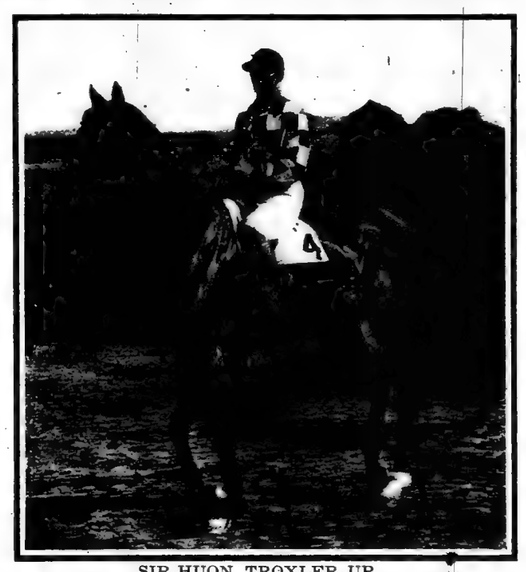

SIR HUON, TROXLER UP.
Winner of the Commonwealth Handicap.

THE COMMONWEALTH HANDICAP AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Twenty thousand spectators witnessed the race for the $16,000 Commonwealth Handicap, Saturday, July 7th, in which the two sensational events were the fall of Dandelion, the favorite, ridden by Miller, and the burst of speed displayed by Sir Huon, the three-year-old, which, at odds of 15 to 1, from far back in the crowd won a victorious finish.

(Photos by Hemment.)

E. R. THOMAS,
who paid $60,000 for Hermis and sold him for $4,000 Saturday, July 7, at Sheepshead Bay.

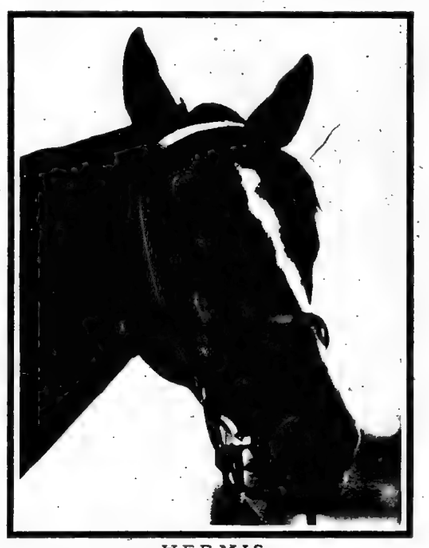

HERMIS,
before going to the post for the Test Handicap, at Brighton Beach, in which he beat the famous Beldame, running a mile in 1:38 1-5.

(Photo, Copyright, 1906, by Hemment.)

MRS. E. R. THOMAS,
for whom her husband bought Hermis for $60,000.

(Photos by Hemment.)

ADAM, SON OF FLYING FOX,
bought by Frank Bishop for $75,000 and brought to the United States to be placed in the stud at Mount Kisco.

TWO NOTABLE SALES OF INTEREST TO HORSEMEN.

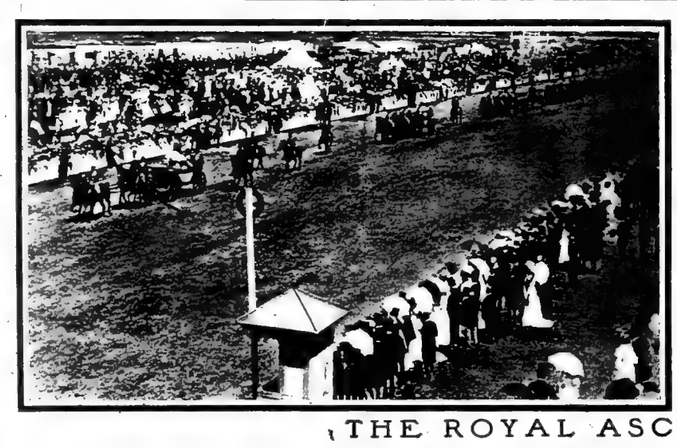

THE ROYAL ASCOT, ENGLAND.

The social importance attaching to this English race makes the above picture of interest. It shows the royal procession in which the King and Queen and the Prince and Princess are taking part.

An interesting item of the Royal Ascot races is the fact that large numbers of the gentlemen come to the grounds in their motor cars, arrayed in regulation automobile garb. Retiring behind the paddock wall, which has become famous from this procedure, they are soon immaculately arrayed by their chauffeurs. At the close of the races this garb is doffed for the garments in which they arrived.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY DISAFFECTION.

The famous Preobrajensky Guard Regiment, the officers of which the Czar intends to dismiss, on account of its sympathy with the radical programme of the Duma. Emperor Nicholas has refused to wear its uniform and intends to form a new regiment.

The Mexican training ship Zaragoza.
commanded by Capt. Sandrero, which arrived off Tompkinsville the week of July 4th. Of 1,200 tons displacement, she carries a crew of 140 men all told, including ten midshipmen, scions of some of the wealthiest families in Mexico.

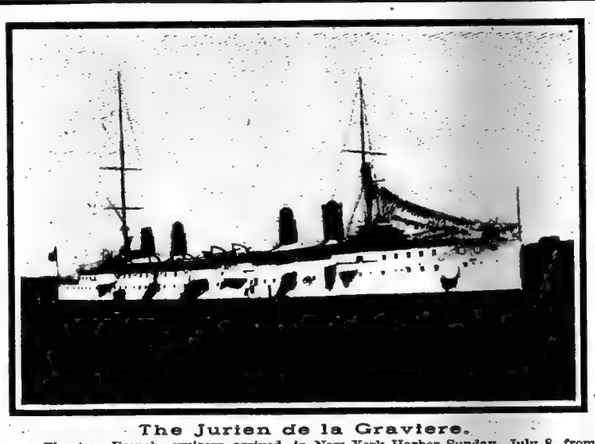

The Jurien de la Graviere.
The two French cruisers arrived in New York Harbor Sunday, July 8, from West Indian waters, whither they had been dispatched at the time of the threatened rupture with Venezuela. The Desaix is the flagship of Admiral Bone de Lapeurere, the Jurien de la Graviere being commanded by Commandant Sourrien.

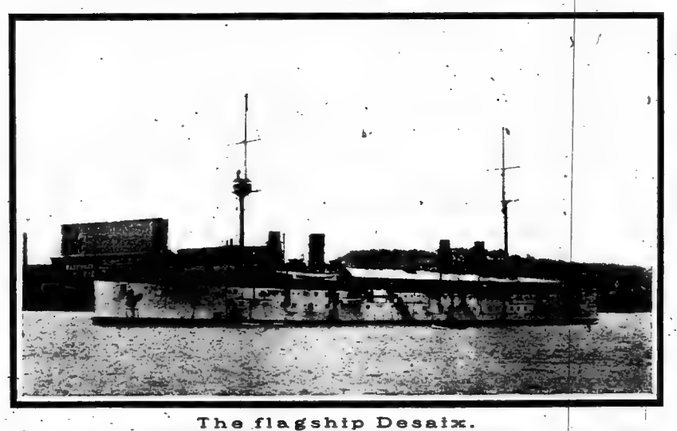

The flagship Desaix.

(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

OUR FOREIGN NAVAL VISITORS.

Mr. and Mrs. Knabenshue in the car of their balloon.

Starting on the 2,000-foot ascent.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Knabenshue made an ascent Sunday afternoon, July 8, from Manhattan Field. The original purpose of sending up two balloons to be followed by an airship was frustrated by the refusal of the police to permit of an admission fee to the grounds. It was Mrs. Knabenshue's first ascent.

A SUNDAY OUTING IN A BALLOON.

(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

A PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING IN NEW YORK.

At noon on Mondays a religious service is held on the steps of the City Hall at which some of the most prominent divines in the city address the throngs that attend.

The Premier of New Zealand and His Family.
The Premier, who is touring America, made a brief visit to Oyster Bay July 6, at which time he set before President Roosevelt the superiority of the New Zealand Government to ours. That Government operates all public utilities at an annual cost of $38 to each taxpayer. The annual cost of our Government to the taxpayer is $7.97.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

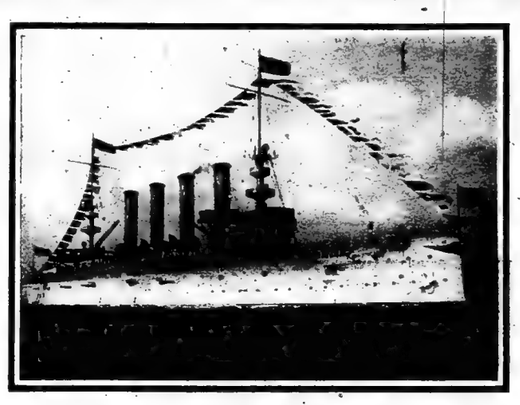

The U. S. Armored Cruiser Charleston.
(Photos by Levick.)

On Board the Charleston.
From left to right—Mrs. Root, Edward Root, Secretary Root, Commander Winslow, Miss Root.

Miss Jean Reid.
Daughter of the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, whose engagement to Viscount Acheson has been authoritatively denied. Miss Reid is an expert whip and very popular in London society.
(Photo by Curtis Bell.)

SECRETARY ROOT AND FAMILY OFF FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Secretary Root and his family sailed on the U. S. S. Charleston Wednesday, July 4th. He will visit all the important South American ports, attend the Pan American Congress, and complete his trip by an inspection of conditions at the Isthmus, reaching home the latter part of September.

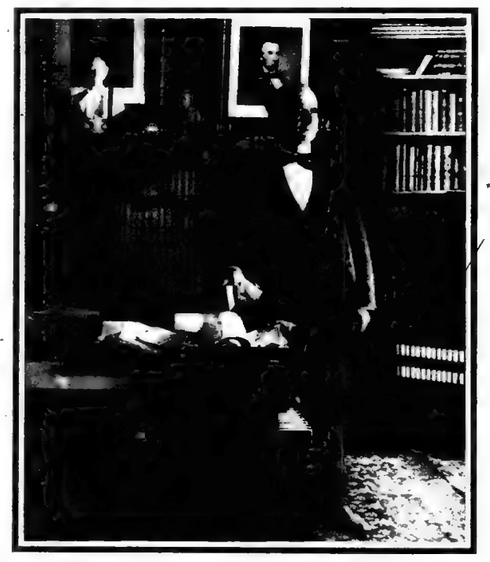

William Jennings Bryan.
To whom it is planned to tender notable receptions upon his return from his "Round the World Journey," both in New York City and at his home in Lincoln, Neb.
(From Stereograph, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

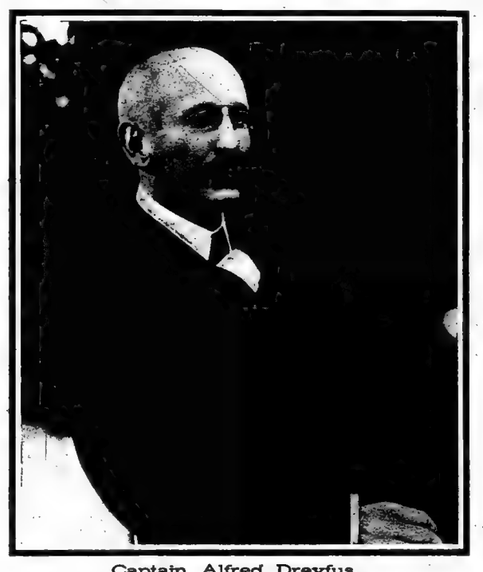

Captain Alfred Dreyfus.
Formerly of the French Army, Capt. Dreyfus was arrested Oct. 14, 1894, and on Jan. 5, following, he was degraded and deported to Devil's Island, the charge being the communication of military information to a foreign power. After a sensational battle in the courts he was pardoned by President Loubet. It is now expected he will receive full reparation from the Court of Cassation on being cleared of the former charges

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.
On July 8 Mr. Chamberlain celebrated his seventieth birthday, an event which was made the occasion of elaborate festivities in the City of Birmingham, in recognition of his services to the British Government.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

The Pride of Norway.
Crown Prince Olaf was born July 2, 1903, at Appleton House, Sandringham, and christened Alexander Edward Christian Frederick.

The Duke of the Abruzzi.
King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has just wired to the Duke, his cousin, congratulations on his being the first man to ascend Mt. Ruyeuzori in Uganda, Central Africa.

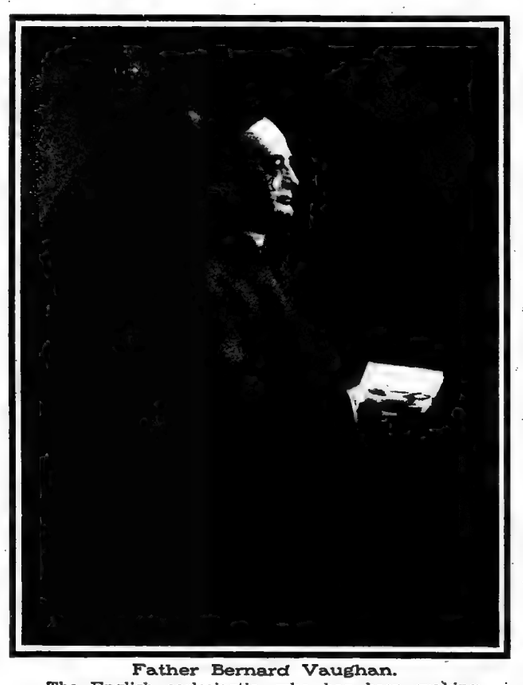

Father Bernard Vaughan.
The English ecclesiastic, who has been making vigorous attacks on the smart set in English society.

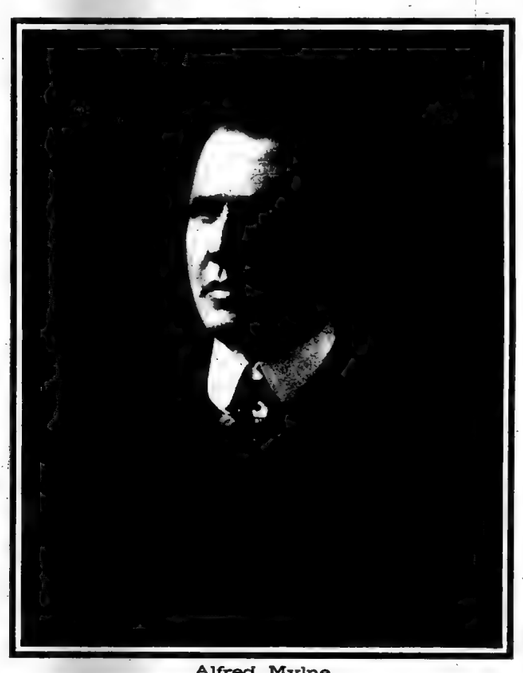

Alfred Mylne.
The young Scotch yachtsman who it is understood will build Sir Thomas Lipton's next Cup Challenger, Shamrock IV.

The New Whitehall Street Ferry Terminal.
To be started immediately at a cost of $1,500,000. It will be the most imposing structure on the water front. Constructed of iron, with glass partitions and copper facings, it will contain the offices of the Dock Department and a recreation roof.

Daughters of Dixie Who Are Visiting New York.
Chaperoned by Mrs. C. M. Willingham, seventeen Southern girls, winners in the "Popularity Contest" in Chattanooga, arrived in this city during the week of the Fourth. This photograph of the party was taken in the lions' performing cage in Mundy's Animal Arena at Luna Park.

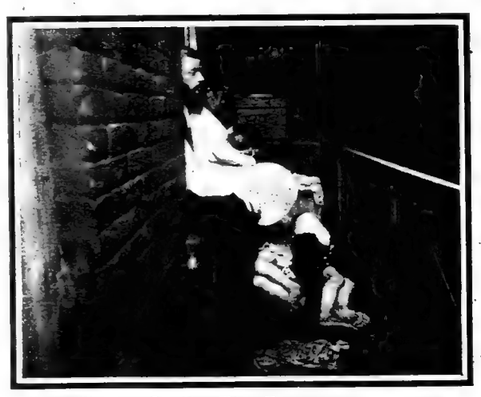

On the Fire Escape.
Many nights it is too hot to sleep, so the parents get what rest they can sitting in the window, while the children sleep on mats on the slender balcony, in imminent danger of falling to the street below.

A Family Sleeping on the Roof.
In the crowded tenement districts the roofs are flooded with buckets of water as soon as it is dark, and with this slight attempt to secure a cool place thousands of New York's population have to be content.

WHAT HOT WEATHER MEANS IN NEW YORK.
(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

Successful Ascent at Miller's Park.
The start of the highest ascent ever made from Miller's Park, Franklin, Penn., was made June 25. The photograph also shows a portion of Major Miller's Aerodrome.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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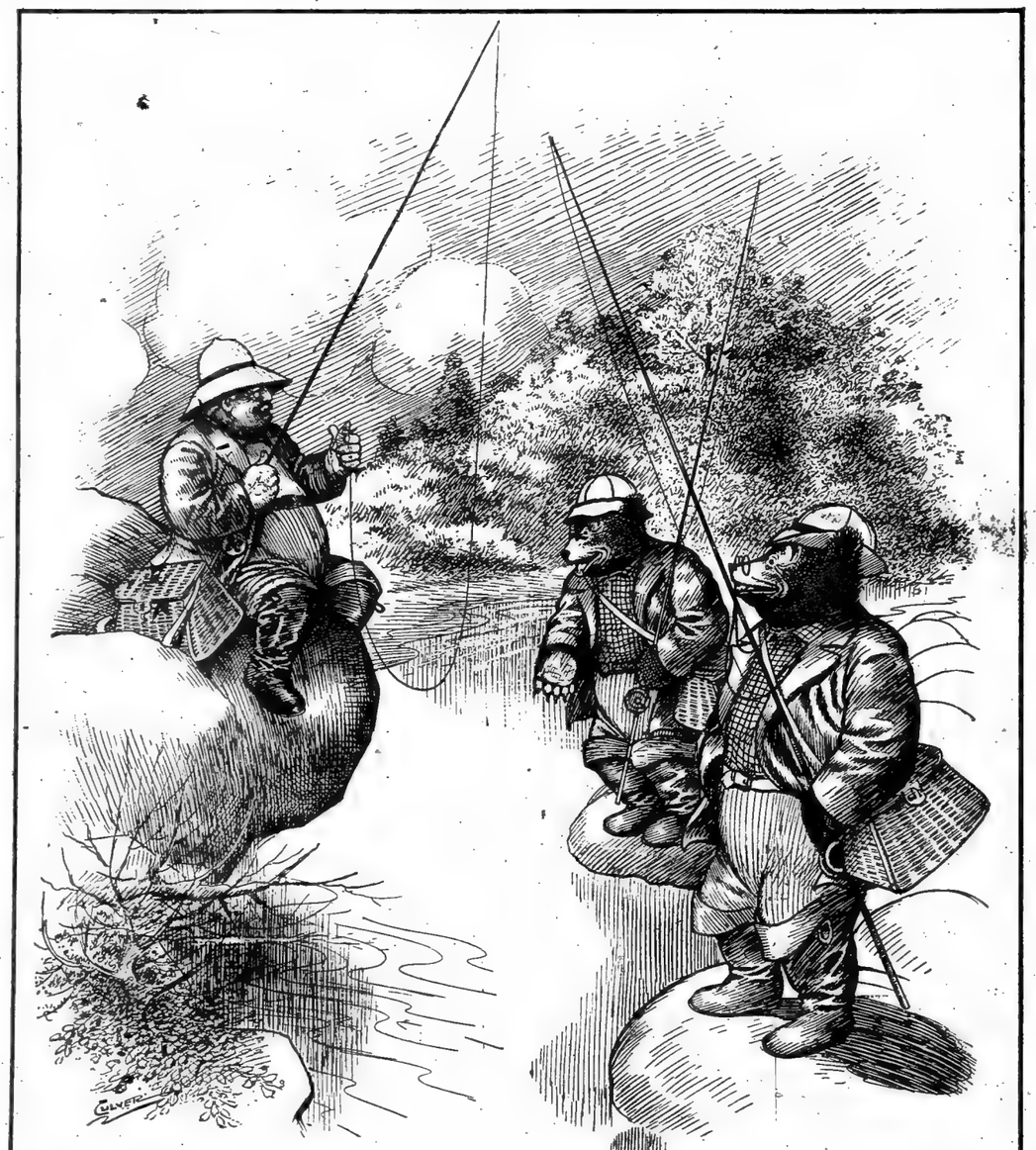

They met a man by the stream that day who has fished for a hundred years they say.
In ocean, river, creek and pond and mountain brook and lake beyond.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

(Copyright, 1906, by Seymour Eaton. All rights reserved)

By PAUL PIPER.

XXVIII
THE BEARS GO FISHING

When the Roosevelt Bears had paid their fine
For the mischief done and the monkey shine,
They said good-bye to the big giraffe
And told him his neck was too long by half;
And asked the time it took his food
To reach his body from where he chewed;
And why he held his head so high,
And the size of collars he had to buy;
And why he was neither round nor square;
But the old giraffe didn't seem to care;
He wagged his tail and winked his eye
And nodded his head to say good-bye.

When they quit the Zoo and got outside,
"Let us take a train for a little ride;
I'm tired of town and want to see
A farm or stream," said TEDDY—B.
So a train they took without the fare,
For where it went they didn't care.
When "Tickets, please," the conductor said,
TEDDY-G began to scratch his head
And to think up names of towns he knew.
Like Hoboken and Kalamazoo;
But when "Tickets, please," he said again,
TEDDY—G got busy with a ten
And said, "Take this for your railway pay
And stop the train some time to-day
Where fishing's good if you go that way"
The conductor asked them questions strange
About their plans as he gave them change
And slips of paper with holes punched through;
He said a fishing stream he knew;
He'd stop the train at any rate
And show them where to buy some bait
And fishing poles and hook and line
And a jolly inn to sleep and dine.

They reached the place that day at two,
And said good-bye to the railroad crew,
And went by a path up a mountain ridge
As the train went on across a bridge.
They found the place and got fitted out
With six poles apiece both long and stout,
And bait enough and lines and hooks
To fish a year in a dozen brooks.
For said TEDDY—G, "If fishing's play
Then I want enough for I mean to stay
Right by the game for at least a week
Until every fish that's in the creek
Is caught and cleaned and cooked and ate
Or cut up in pieces to use for bait."
So down their rods and lines they took
To the stream below to try their luck,

Of all the fishing that was ever done
By Izaak Walton or his eldest son
Or by boys who fish with pins for hooks
That we read about in the picture books,
Or for salmon trout which weigh a ton
That they say are caught in Oregon,
Or for shad in the River Delaware,
Or for pike or black bass anywhere,
The fish that day caught by the Bears
Would take first prizes at all the fairs;
And the way they caught them left and right,
And the way they coaxed the fish to bite,
And the way they tossed the fish in air
Landing in trees and everywhere,
And the way they made the chipmunks run,
The fish, themselves, enjoyed the fun.
For one fish spoke, vows TEDDY—G
A great big pounder, two or three,
And said he wouldn't miss the game
Even if he never lived again.
"A sport," he said, "like TEDDY—G,
Is the kind that fishes love to see."

TEDDY—G got his line caught in a tree
And climbed up on high to get it free
When a 'possum called down from above,
"If you come up here you'll get a shove
Which will toss you off and break your head
And put you fifteen weeks in bed."
But TEDDY—G just shook with glee
And said, "I'll come right up to see."
The 'possum scared and trembled so
He fell off the limb and down below
Where TEDDY—B broke an ugly fall
By catching him like a rubber ball.
They fed that 'possum fishes eight
And gave him hook and line and bait
And told him stories about the Zoo
And the things they let the monkeys do.

They met a man by the stream that day
Who has fished for a hundred years they say,
In ocean, river, creek and pond,
And mountain brook and lake beyond,
With statesmen bold and actors gay,
And farmer lads found by the way.
He told them stories of fish he'd caught,
And when fish were few, of fish he'd bought.
And then he talked of this big land
And of men he knew on every hand:
The true to love and those to hate
Who fish for gain with stolen bait.
He told them how to have most fun
When they struck the town of Washington;
"Because," he said, "though I'm on the shelf,
I had some fun there once myself."
TEDDY—B said he would like to know
How near a Roosevelt Bear could go
To the Capitol or monument
Without being shot by the President.
But the man replied, "Trout-fishing's fine.
But shooting bears isn't in my line.
Take my advice and take your gun
When you turn your steps towards Washington."
They shook his hand both long and tight
And said they'd leave that very night.
They could get a train, they said, at four
For Washington and Baltimore.

They tramped along a country pike
And wished for horses, train or bike,
Till they met a lad on his way from school,
Whom they stopped to question about a rule
To multiply, and square and add,
And what teachers did with lessons bad,
And who made spelling and what 'twas for,
And the day and hour of the next big war
And what athletics were all about,
And where figures go when you rub them out,
And why the moon isn't always round,
And the difference between a noise and sound,
And on a fence, how long 'twould take
To rest an hour or a dinner bake,
And how things inside the earth were done,
But the lad couldn't answer a single one.
Said TEDDY—G: "If it doesn't rain,
And you'll tell us where to get a train
And the fare to pay and how long the run
From the place you name to Washington,
And your age and weight and greatest height,
And two bears you know that never bite,
I'll give you a dollar, quick as wink,
And let you have it before you think."
Though he never learned this dollar trick
The lad was bright and he answered quick,
And they said good-bye and it didn't rain
Till they stepped on board their Pullman train.

They tramped along a country pike and wished for horses, train or bike,
Till they met a lad on his way from school, whom they stopped to question about a rule

The fish that day caught by the Bears
Would take first prizes at all the fairs.

Said TEDDY—G, as he lit his pipe,
And bought some apples, red and ripe,
And settled down in an easy seat
With a resting place for both his feet,
"I'm tired of clothes; I'm tired of fun;
When I see the town of Washington
I'm off again for the woolly West;
I like the mountains much the best;
I want to live as free as air;
I'm satisfied to be a Bear"
"But you forget," said TEDDY—B,
"That all these things we came East to see
Were made by the brains of every clime
To keep folks working all the time."
"That's all right," said Teddy—G,
"They can work ahead but as for me
I don't believe that Bears were made
To be busy always at a trade."

(CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY.)

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES LOS ANGELES—Four Days from New York or Boston—By NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day; showers and cooler to-morrow.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,704. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1906.—38 PAGES, In Three Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RAM'S HORN WINS BRIGHTON HANDICAP

Western Horses First, Second, and Third in $25,000 Race.

FIRST MASON GOT THE PLACE

Tokalon Took Third Money in a Fast Race Before Thirty Thousand Spectators.

ELEVENTH BRIGHTON HANDICAP RESULT.

One Mile and a Quarter.

Brighton Beach Track.

1—Ram's Horn, 4, 114, (Sewell,) 9-2, 2-1.
2—First Mason, 6, 114, (J. Martin,) 10-1, 4-1.
3—Tokalon, 5, 118, (Bedell,) 20-1, 8-1.
4—Glorifier, 4, 108, (Wishard,) 20-1, 8-1.
5—Cederstrome, 4, 95, (Brussell,) 40-1, 15-1.
6—Whimsical, 3, 103, (Perrine,) 8-1, 3-1.
7—Dandelion, 4, 108, (Shaw,) 4-1, 8-5.
8—Flip Flap, 3, 106, (W. Knapp,) 9-2, 2-1.
9—Brancas, 5, 107, (L. Williams,) 60-1, 20-1.
10—Culrngorm, 4, 118, (J. Jones,) 10-1, 4-1.
11—Dolly Spanker, 5, 107, (Miller,) 7-1, 5-2.
12—Hamburg Belle, 5, 124, (Lyne,) 10-1, 4-1.
13—Kuroki, 3, 101, (Koerner,) 12-1, 5-1.

Time—2:03 3-5.

Record for the race, 2:02 4-5, (world's record,) by S. S. Brown's Broomstick, 3, 104 pounds, July 9, 1901.

Last year's winner, H. P. Whitney's Artful, 3, 103 pounds. Time—2:04 4-5.

With Western horses first, second, and third, in the $25,000 Brighton Handicap, Ram's Horn winning from First Mason and Tokalon in that order, the Eastern turf was shut completely out in the finish of the richest prize of the great series of Spring handicaps, at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday.

The race, the eleventh running of the big event, was the last of the famous Spring handicaps run on the Metropolitan courses, and was also the best, both in the quality of the field that ran and in the time of the race, the mile and a quarter being done in 2:03 3-5, or only four-fifths of a second behind the world's record for a mile and a quarter made for the same important fixture by Broomstick two years ago.

Thirteen horses ran for the great prize, including two added starters, and the race, aside from the defeat of the famous Eastern horses and the coup made in the betting by the Western horsemen, made the most spectacular and interesting race of the year for the greatest crowd that ever gathered on the Brighton Beach race course. The seaside course, the most democratic race track of the metropolitan circuit, made no special appeal for fashionable patronage, and fashion as such made no effort at display in the immense crowd that gathered for the Brighton Handicap, but, in spite of the absence of the coaching exhibit and automobile parade usual on the big days of the more fashionable tracks, there were many notable people distributed through the boxes and reserved seats of the grand stand and on the upper tier of the clubhouse, which is reserved for the women guests of the club.

The Betting Ring Scramble.

In the clubhouse all the prominent men of the American turf were assembled, and so thick were they that there was hardly room to move about. In the densely packed grand stand and on the grand stand lawn movement was possible by squeezing and crowding, but in the betting ring of the grand stand and everywhere in the field stand the crowds simply clogged up all the available space, and movement in any direction was most difficult. Three hundred bookmakers held sway in the rings of the two inclosures, and made frantic efforts to handle the wagers that something like 20,000 men all wished to make at nearly the same time, but the pressure was such that when the day was over the layers complained they transcated vastly less business than the crowd and the occasion promised. In the field stand the press of the crowd was such that the layers were swamped early in the day.

The stand inclosures at Brighton Beach are rather circumscribed, big as the stands seem, but officials of the course asserted that the crowd excelled any that ever had been assembled there, and put the attendance at about 30,000.

The luck that made the Brighton Handicap the successful race that it was also helped out the crowd, for the weather, though bright and sunny, was none too warm for comfort in the big open stands, while breezes from the ocean swept through the other inclosures and kept the temperature even in the betting rings down to a degree that permitted of comfort.

Track in Fine Shape.

The fine weather had its influence on the track, too, for the going was right and dry and furnished safe and good footing for the horses. The one shortcoming of the day was in the transportation service, but, in spite of delays the crowd had gathered in its full strength, with Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and the Bowery equally well represented when the time marked for the running of the special event which drew the crowd, arrived. The Brighton Handicap, set for 4 o'clock, was run only a few minutes after that hour. Following the custom of the year, adopted to prevent the early transmission of news to the city poolrooms, the full field for the Brighton was not announced until about fifteen minutes before the time set for the race, and two horses, with numbers not on the official programme as starters had galloped through the stretch in warming-up moves before the crowd generally knew that James R. Keene's three-year-old Kuroki, with 101 pounds, and L. V. Bell's four-year-old Glorifier, with 108 pounds, had been added to the race and that the Tennessee mare, Miss Crawford, had been withdrawn. The scratching and the additions made a field of thirteen horses posted to run when the official list was announced, the number including among the better-known and more popular horses the famous mare Hamburg Belle, in her first appearance in any of the great handicaps,

Continued on Page 2.

E. W. SENTELL IS DEAD.

His Entire Family Wiped Out by the Salisbury Disaster.

SALISBURY, July 14.—Edward W. Sentell of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the passengers injured in the railroad disaster of July 1, died at 11 o'clock to-night.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 14.—The body of Mrs. Hitchcock of New York, who was killed in the railroad accident at Salisbury on July 1, is on board the New York, which sailed from here to-day, but owing to the dying condition of Edward W. Sentell of Brooklyn, the bodies of the four members of his family who met death at the same time were not shipped on that vessel.

Edward W. Sentell was the last survivor of the Sentell family, living at 271 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. His wife, his son, Charles E. Sentell, a member of the law firm of Morris, Sentell & Main; and his daughters, Blanche M. and Gertrude M. Sentell, perished in the Salisbury wreck.

The father was a retired Brooklyn real estate broker. He was interested in the development of that borough up to five years ago, accumulated considerable wealth, and retired. The two daughters argued with their parents that they ought to do something useful, though lack of money did not force them to work. They had taught for several years in the Brooklyn public schools.

The Sentell family almost every year made a Summer trip to some part of Europe. This Summer they had decided to make their first visit to Norway and Sweden.

Miss Minnie Q. Ledwith, Principal of School No. 82, in which the Misses Sentell were teachers, tells of the peculiar premonition of danger which all the members of the Sentell family took with them when they left America this year. The Sentells had this premonition before they boarded the ship, for each of them had made a will; but it was pronounced on the day of sailing, according to Miss Ledwith.

Some twenty teachers, friends of the Sentell girls, were at the pier to see the family off. The forebodings of the tourists could not be suppressed, and some one spoke of it. "Oh, I just feel as if something awful is going to happen," said one of the girls.

"Well, if it does," said Mr. Sentell, trying to laugh away his daughter's fears, "we'll all go down together."

TRIED TO LYNCH KIDNAPPER.

Man Seizes Boy on Atlantic City Board Walk and Has a Narrow Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14.—In the presence of hundreds of persons, an attempt was made to-day to kidnap Bodie Teafy, five years old, a son of M. J. Teafy of this city, by an Italian who was saved from the violence of the crowd by prompt arrest.

The boy was playing on the Boardwalk when the Italian suddenly appeared, and seizing the child in his arms, made off with him.

A large number of persons who saw the kidnapper seize the boy ran after him, and the cry of "Kidnapper!" brought hundreds more on the trail. The Italian, clutching the child firmly, ran along the Boardwalk, until he was nearly overtaken by the mob, and then he jumped over the fence to the beach.

A policeman and several life-savers sought to stop the fugitive. The Italian dropped the boy and prepared to defend himself. The policeman knocked him down and took charge of the boy.

The crowd was thoroughly excited, and cries of "Lynch him!" and "We'll fix him!" went up. The life-savers got between the crowd and the would-be kidnapper and he was then taken to the police station and the boy was taken to his home.

The parents of the boy are not particularly prosperous, and no reason can be assigned for the action of the Italian, who gave his name as Joseph Contora. He was committed to prison without bail.

TO HAVE A PRIVATE JAIL.

Gourdain Will Build His Own Penitentiary at Joliet.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Louis A. Gourdain, who is out of Joliet Prison on a writ, having been found guilty of conducting a lottery, is doing his best to get back into the penitentiary. He went to Joliet and tried to get in, but they wouldn't have him. He has packed all his effects at the Auditorium Annex, where he has lived for several years, and has them labeled "Gourdain's Penitentiary Annex, Joliet, Ill."

"On Monday morning," he said to-day, "I shall take the 11:25 Alton train for Joliet. With me will be my wife and family. We shall leave the Auditorium Annex forever. I have terminated my lease, and I expect as soon as possible to begin to live in confinement in my penitentiary until my sentence is finished.

"For the present we shall board with the family of a Joliet penitentiary guard who lives just across the street from that institution. Through this guard I am now negotiating for the lease of a vacant lot adjoining his premises and opposite the penitentiary grounds. When I get possession of the property I shall build my private penitentiary, in which I shall confine myself, and near it I shall erect a cottage, where my family will live."

He will start Monday night for Washington, to lay before the Supreme Court of the United States a petition for the mandamus of Judge Grosscup to set aside his supersedeas, under which Gourdain was released from Joliet.

PETER W. ROUSS ARRESTED.

Policeman Said He Was Traveling Too Fast in an Automobile.

Peter W. Rouss of 241 Park Place, Brooklyn, son of the late Charles Broadway Rouss, was arrested yesterday afternoon for automobile speeding in Highland Park in East New York. Bicycle Policeman George Yanzer, who made the arrest, said that he was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Mr. Rouss was driving the machine, and was accompanied by a friend. He denied that he was traveling faster than the law permits.

"I plead not guilty," he said when he was brought before Sergt. Schryber, in the Liberty Avenue Police Station.

"You can do that in the Gates Avenue Court to-morrow morning," replied the Sergeant.

"Well, what do I do now?" he asked.

"You can either give $100 bail," said the Sergeant, "leave your automobile, or be locked up."

Mr. Rouss did not have enough money with him, so he sent his friend to Dr. J. Corbin of 296 McDonough Street, who furnished bail.

DREYFUS'S TRIUMPH DUE TO A FORGOTTEN LETTER

Written to M. Bunau-Varilla, Who Failed to Answer It.

WRITING UNLIKE BORDEREAU

Letter and a Photograph of the Incriminating Document Were Compared —The Agitation Followed.

PARIS, July 14.—As a fitting epilogue to the acquittal of Alfred Dreyfus, Philip Bunau-Varilla to-day gave to The Associated Press a remarkable story of how he first discovered positive proof of Dreyfus's innocence and the guilt of Esterhazy. The story has heretofore been known only to a few intimates, including Dreyfus, who said at a recent dinner here that, while the establishment of his innocence was attributed to many causes, M. Bunau-Varilla's chance detection of the fact that he could not have written the famous "bordereau" was the real cause of the triumph of justice.

The interview took place at the residence of M. Bunau-Varilla in the Avenue d'Iéna, where his study is hung with souvenirs of his services with the late Ferdinand de Lesseps and as Minister of Panama at Washington, and more recently of his struggle on behalf of a sea-level canal.

"Yes," said M. Bunau-Varilla, "a document among those old records was the basis of the whole Dreyfus agitation, and was instrumental in Dreyfus's final acquittal. Dreyfus and I entered the Polytechnic School together in 1878. I recall his very characteristic Jewish look, which was rather unprepossessing. But he was a good fellow and a companionable student.

"Our ways parted on our graduation, he going into the army and I becoming a Government engineer. We seldom came together after that, but once, chancing to meet him on the Avenue Montaigne, we chatted about a project which I was directing for the development of the French Congo. Later Dreyfus wrote to me, asking for information about the project, for the purpose of writing a geographical study upon the French possessions in Africa. Through an oversight the letter remained unanswered.

"It was some years later that Dreyfus was arrested and convicted before a secret court-martial. I at first thought he was a victim of the prevailing anti-Semitic sentiment, but the conviction appeared to establish his guilt. I happened to dine afterward with my brother, Maurice, proprietor of the Matin, and he spoke of having a photographic reproduction of the bordereau, constituting the only proof upon which Dreyfus was convicted. All the official photographs of the bordereau had been scrupulously traced and returned to the court, but some one had ingenuously photographed one of the photographs, and this was delivered to my brother with the idea that its publication would prevent further assertions that Dreyfus was innocent. However, Maurice decided not to publish it, as he did not wish again to call public attention to Dreyfus, who was then considered to be a vile traitor.

"When my brother spoke of the bordereau the idea flashed across my mind that I might compare the document with something written by Dreyfus during our school days at the Polytechnic School. I finally found the old, unanswered letter in which Dreyfus asked for information relative to the Congo."

M. Bunau-Varilla then showed the correspondent of The Associated Press a letter, written on notepaper in a delicate handwriting, in which Dreyfus asked his old school friend to give him information about the Congo, for a geographical study. By the side of this letter M. Bunau-Varilla placed the photograph of the bordereau, which he still possesses.

"I began a careful comparison of the bordereau and Dreyfus's Congo letter," he continued. "The first glance gave me the impression that they were in the same handwriting. But, suddenly, I observed something which caused me profound astonishment. In Dreyfus's letter to me the words having a double 's' were written with a long 's' first and a short 's' second, whereas in the bordereau it was just the reverse. The short 's' was first and the long 's' second.

"I myself write a double 's' with a long 's' first. I tried to reverse the letters, but found it was impossible. It was like a right-handed man trying to write with his left hand. My brother made an independent comparison of the bordereau and the letter and reached the same conclusion, namely, that the handwriting of the letter about the Congo was not that of the bordereau. As, together, we realized this discovery we felt as though an earthquake had shaken us.

"Maurice immediately announced his determination to publish the photograph of the bordereau, so that every one possessing letters written by Dreyfus would be able to make comparisons, and the following day the people generally, and the Dreyfus family in particular, saw for the first time what has since been known as the 'bordereau.' From the appearance of that photograph of the bordereau dates almost everything known as 'The Dreyfus Affair.'

"Everything of importance which followed was in consequence of that discovery and the publication of the photograph of the bordereau. But the three capital consequences were:

"First—The Dreyfus family were enabled to see the mysterious and only proof on which Dreyfus was convicted, and they were thus enabled to make comparisons establishing the innocence of Dreyfus.

"Second—The appearance of the photograph of the bordereau led M. Castro, a stock broker, to recognize it as being in the handwriting of one of his clients, Esterhazy, thus precipitating Esterhazy's trial and the publication of Zola's famous 'I accuse' letter.

"Third—The appearance of the photograph of the bordereau permitted Col. Picquart, head of the Intelligence Department, to break his silence and become the most powerful witness in establishing the innocence of Dreyfus.

"All the facts which so violently agitated the world for years were simply the results of the three essential facts following the appearance of the photograph of the bordereau, which would not have occurred if I had not forgotten to answer the letter Dreyfus wrote to me about the Congo. Once that letter was answered I would have torn Dreyfus's letter to pieces, the photograph of the bordereau would not have appeared in the Matin, and Dreyfus would be dead in shame or still confined on Devil's Island."

SHAW'S FINANCIAL MOVE.

Calls $10,000,000 Loan—Wants Government Bonds as Security.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department, on his return to-day from New York, sent out telegrams to a considerable number of National banks throughout the country designating them as Government depositaries and informing them that the Government bonds to secure such deposits as may be made with them must be placed with the Government by the close of business next Wednesday, the 18th inst.

Coincidentally with the designation of these new depositaries the Secretary has called the loan of the Government made to various financial institutions with State and municipal bonds as security, indicating his intention to have Government bonds substituted for the State and municipal bonds.

In order, however, not to contract too seriously the amount of money in the banks, Secretary Shaw will deposit with the new depositaries in the neighborhood of $7,000,000 of the $10,000,000 now called in and secured by the State and municipal bonds. The $10,000,000 called in has to be paid in by the 20th inst., the date of sale of the new Panama bonds.

As announced by the Secretary, the Treasury will leave on deposit with the banks at least one-third of the amount realized from the sale of the Panama issue of $30,000,000, and the probabilities are that quite half of the amount realized from the sale of the Panama issue, and perhaps a little more, will be left with the banks, at least until after crop-moving time.

A FUEL TO REPLACE COAL.

Wonderful Things Claimed for an Invention of Daniel Drawbaugh.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., July 14.—Daniel Drawbaugh, who many years ago contested Prof. Alexander Graham Bell's telephone patents, and who has been turning out inventions at Eberlys Mills, this county, in rapid succession for the past twenty-five years, has announced that with the aid of Dr. B. E. Gamble he has devised a practical fuel to take the place of coal.

This fuel is being manufactured at Bowmansdale, east of Carlisle, by a secret process. It is composed of chemicals and a fibrous matter and weighs only half as much as coal. The new fuel will be made in different size molds. It is asserted that tests made yesterday with the fuel showed that it does not clinker, burns to a fine ash, emits little gas, burns freely, gives off more heat than coal, and lasts longer. It will probably cost about half as much as coal.

Mr. Drawbaugh, who is now almost an octogenarian, has produced hundreds of inventions, ranging from a collapsible luncbox to important electrical devices.

25 POLICE FOR A PRIEST.

Tuzek Means to Hold Services and Will Be Armed and Guarded.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The Rev. Father Tuzek, rector of St. Nicholas's Croatian Church at Millvale, has asked the authorities for twenty-five policemen to protect him while he holds services in the church to-morrow. The entire police force of Millvale does not number that many men, and so the Millvale authorities have appealed to Pittsburg, and a score of officers will be sent into the suburb to-morrow in the effort to protect the priest.

Father Tuzek declared this afternoon that he was going to the church fully armed to-morrow morning. Bishop Canevin of the Pittsburg district, is backing the priest, and declares that he will give him every assistance.

The congregation is composed mostly of Croatians, and they have always had a Croatian pastor. Some time ago their old pastor was sent to another charge, and Father Tuzek, who is a German, was sent to the church. The Croatians opposed him and refused to deliver possession of the church to him. After a hand-to-hand fight, however, Father Tuzek gained possession of the rectory, and last Thursday a mob of almost 200 members of the congregation went to take possession of it. In the fight which followed the female housekeeper was badly hurt. Since then a score of the members of the congregation have been arrested.

SAY MANY FOODS ARE IMPURE.

Health Board Finds That 186 of 408 Samples Are Misrepresented.

CONCORD, N. H., July 14.—The report of the State Board of Health of an examination of prepared food products, made public to-day, declares that of 408 samples analyzed, 186 were found to be adulterated, misbranded or below the standard. These samples include canned meats, milk products, jellies and preselves, catsups and table sauces and other articles. The board says:

"Nearly all of the adulterated and fraudulent articles of food found in this State are manufactured elsewhere and, owing to the lack of a National food law, we are unable to stop the shipment of such goods into New Hampshire.

"In most instances, probably, the grocer who purchases this class of goods is deceived by the falsely labled products and the untrue representations of the selling agent."

The board adds that the more reputable manufacturers are endeavoring to comply with the laws of New Hampshire, but that there are a few concerns which are shipping goods into the State which are apparently deliberate violators of the law, and that "such violations will be shown up from time to time."

ENGINES CRASH ON CURVE.

Both Wrecked in Collision at Speonk, L. I., but Nobody Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

SPEONK, L. I., July 14.—A special train, consisting of an engine and one passenger coach, while running west opposite the railroad station here at 2:30 this afternoon, collided with the engine of the Amagansett freight train. Both engines were practically demolished.

The special, which was returning to Long Island City, after carrying a party of Summer cottagers to Southampton, came suddenly upon the freight around a curve and drove into it.

Engineer Downes, who was in the freight caboose, saved his life by jumping. Conductor Vanderpool was in charge of the freight, and Fred Baldwin and Davis were respectively conductor and engineer on the special, which carried no passengers.

The wreckage had not been all cleared away up to midnight.

MRS. BURKE ROCHE WEDS AURIEL BATONYI

Announcement Is Made by Her Father, Frank Work.

COUPLE ARE NOW ABROAD

She Is the Former Wife of James B. Burke Roche, M. P.—He Is an ex-Riding Master.

Mrs. Fanny Burke Roche of New York and Newport has become the wife of Aurel Batonyi, the riding master and whip, and they are now in Europe. Announcement of the marriage was made last night by Frank Work, father of Mrs. Roche, at his home, 13 East Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Work sent down to reporters who had sought him for confirmation of rumors about the marriage, this brief statement:

"Mr. Work desires to say that Mrs. Roche was married to Mr. Batonyi and has sailed for Europe. Mr. Work does not know of his daughter's plans and has nothing further to communicate to the press."

All information as to when the marriage took place was refused. Nor was there anything to be given out concerning the courtship of Mrs. Burke-Roche and her husband or of the history of either.

That the marriage took place some time ago is certain. Mrs. Roche sailed for Europe several months ago to procure the trousseau of her daughter Cynthia, who was married recently to James A. Burden, Jr. It was said last night that Batonyi followed her on a boat which sailed ten days later.

One story heard last night among Mr. Batonyi's friends was that the marriage took place in Europe. The friend did not know the date of the marriage, however, and was also ignorant of the place where it had taken place.

Batonyi, it is said, recently inherited a large sum of money from a relative in Budapest, his native place.

Both bride and bridegroom have been married before. Batonyi has been in the United States about fifteen years. He has been employed in several riding establishments as a riding master and has had among his pupils many well-known New Yorkers. Then he became a well-known whip, driving among other well-known coaches the Good Times. It was in

For years he drove for Mrs. Roche in the horse shows and was her teacher in the art of driving. Soon after Mrs. Roche acquired Glen Court Farm in Middleton, about two miles from Newport, Mr. Batonyi took a small house across the road from the farm and was generally supposed to be in charge there. He lived in this cottage throughout the year and after the Summer season was frequently seen driving with Mrs. Roche on her visits to Newport to inspect her property, this capacity that he first met Mrs. Roche.

Mrs. Burke-Roche has always been a prominent figure in society here and in London. As Fanny Work, the beautiful daughter of Frank Work, then a popular horseman and man-about-town, she met James Boothby Burke-Roche in 1881. Their engagement was announced soon afterward, and despite her father's vigorous objections, she married him. He was the second son of Lord Fermoy and Member of Parliament for East Kerry.

They made their home in London. Being an accomplished woman, a brilliant talker, and a beauty, she soon made her way to the front ranks. The marriage, however, was unhappy, and in 1887 she came home to her father, bringing with her three children, two sons and a daughter.

When Frank Work was interviewed at that time he said that his daughter had married a man who never had worked, never had earned his own living; that he (Frank Work) had allowed his daughter $7,000 a year, and afterward increased it to $12,000, but that he had cut this allowance off, and his daughter had returned to him.

In 1891 she went to Wilmington, Del., to live. After a few months she brought suit for divorce from her husband on the ground of desertion and failure to provide for her support. The decree was granted in February, 1896. Three years later her husband came to this country, and through a writ of habeas corpus succeeded in seeing his daughter, Cynthia. He is now living in London, and has become the heir to the Fermoy peerage.

After this Mrs. Roche took her old place in New York society. In recent years her daughter, Cynthia, a slender girl of much beauty, has also taken a prominent place in it. She was married a little more than a month ago to Arthur Scott Burden, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden.

The couple went abroad soon after the wedding and were among the guests at several of the receptions given for the Longworths. They also stayed for a while at the residence of Ambassador Reid. Mrs. Burke-Roche is a sister of Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt.

Last Summer Mrs. Roche went out in Newport society very little. Usually, the entertainments she gave were for young people, friends of her sons and daughter. She had given no large entertainments since the ball three years ago at which her daughter was introduced to society. Mrs. Roche has been in Newport this Summer, but occupied apartments there. Elmcourt has not been opened, and its gates are still locked. Mr. Batonyi also has not been in Newport much recently.

About Batonyi little is known on authority. He has sometimes been called "Count," but it is not believed that he lays claim to the title. He is also said to have taken his present name after reaching this country. He came from Budapest, Hungary, and started life here as a bookkeeper in a riding academy near Central Park. He soon, however, became a professional equestrian. He has been considered the most finished horseman in this city.

He has been a prominent figure at all the horse shows in this city and at Newport, Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. He has ridden and driven nearly all the prize winners of recent years, and has shown Mrs. Burke Roche's own horses to advantage at the shows here. He has also managed the horses of Dr. Wentz, Mrs. John D. Gerken, and others. For several years he tooled the coach Good Times on its way from the Waldorf to the Morris Park race track.

ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM—MEMPHIS.
Through Pullman service via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

KAISER'S SON TO COME HERE?

Prince August May Study at an American University.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Neue Militarische Politische Correspondenz to-day publishes a report that Emperor William will probably send his fourth son, August William, (born in 1887,) to an American University after he has finished his course of study at the German universities.

The Emperor, it is added, has been considering the subject for some months, but has not yet fully made up his mind.

Prince August is going to Bonn, and it is expected that he will be there eighteen months.

HEARST FOR GOVERNOR.

Tioga County Democratic Convention Instructs Delegates.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 14.—The Tioga County Democratic Convention in Owego to-day instructed delegates to the State Convention to vote for W. R. Hearst for Governor.

MINE WORKER FOR CONGRESS.

Lackawanna County Democrats Nominate T. D. Nicholls.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 14.—Thomas D. Nicholls, President of District 1, United Mine Workers of America, was to-day nominated for Congress from the Eleventh District by the Lackawanna County Democratic Convention.

A SAN FRANCISCO CATHEDRAL

Crocker Mansion Site to be Given for the Edifice.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Bishop William F. Nichols of the Episcopal church says that the site of the Crocker Mansion on Nob Hill will be given to the diocese of California for the building of a cathedral.

The site is in the most exclusive district and commands a view of the Golden Gate, the bay and the entire city.

MORAN GIVES HIS PLATFORM.

District Attorney Wants the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—District Attorney John B. Moran to-night issued a formal announcement of his candidacy for Governor on the Democratic as well as on the Prohibition ticket this Fall. He also gave out the platform of political principles on which he stands. In the closing paragraph he says that he is fighting the battle fought by Bryan and Hearst. The indications are that there will be no other name before the convention.

Mr. Moran advocates among other things free raw materials, tariff revision, abolition of campaign contributions by corporations, trial of divorce cases by District Attorneys, making lobbying a crime, restraining bucket shops, and compelling Judges who set aside verdicts to state their reasons in writing.

PRINCESS TO BE TRIED.

Wife of Prince von Wrede Indicted for Theft of Hotel Silverware.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14.—Princess von Wrede, who was accused of stealing silverware from hotels and restaurants, and who, it was believed, would escape criminal prosecution, being regarded as a kleptomaniac and placed in a sanatorium, has been indicted and must stand trial.

3 DEAD FROM TOADSTOOLS.

Two Boys Killed in Lakewood—Mother and Sister Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., July 14.—Toadstool poisoning caused the death of Joseph Passarella, 10 years old, of this place, yesterday. His brother, Pasquale, 12 years old, died in great agony late this afternoon. Frank Passarella, their father, is in a critical condition, and his physician fears that he will not live through the night. Mrs. Passarella and a daughter, Anna, 8 years old, are reported out of danger.

The two boys and their father had eaten heartily of the toadstools, supposing them to be mushrooms.

Passarella, the father, had gathered and eaten mushrooms for twenty-five years. He was considered an expert on the various species. He was slightly poisoned last Summer by toadstools, however.

A REMBRANDT FOR CHICAGO.

Portrait of the Painter by Himself Presented to Art Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—In commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Rembrandt, which is to be celebrated to-morrow in art centres throughout the world, a portrait of the painter by himself was unveiled to-day at the Art Institute. The painting, which has never before been exhibited in America, is the property of Frank G. Logan of this city, and was purchased by him in Amsterdam in January.

It is known as "Rembrandt in a Steel Gorget, with a Cock's Feather in His Cap." The cap is dark purple with a blue-black feather. Under the gorget a dark brown cloak appears, covering a doublet of the same color, and across the doublet is a triple gold chain. The painting was executed in 1631 and is one of the best known of the master's portraits of himself.

The only other Rembrandts known to be in this city are the "Portrait of a Girl," presented to the Art Institute in 1894 by Martin A. Ryerson, and the "St. Paul," in the collection of John W. Gates.

Longworths May Go to Bayreuth.

PARIS, July 14.—Representative and Mrs. Longworth have ended their visit to the American Embassy, where they were the recipients of many official and private courtesies, and are now guests of the Count and Countess de Chambrun. They will resume their travels shortly, probably attending the musical festival at Bayreuth.

Retired Merchant a Suicide.

Thomas W. Wilson, a retired business man, 73 years old, of 113 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas. His two daughters, with whom he lived, on returning from a short trip found their father dead on a couch in his sleeping room. In his mouth was the end of a rubber tube attached to the gas jet. He had been in ill health for several years.

NEW C. & O. LIMITED—10:55 A. M.
Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner, New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Offices, 96, 245, 362 Broadway and 943 Fifth Av.—Adv.

HARRY THAW IN ANGER TURNS OFF HIS COUNSEL

Sends a Curt Note of Dismissal to ex-Judge Olcott's Firm.

THE ARRIVAL OF HIS MOTHER

She Reached Port Too Late to See Her Son Until Monday—Thaw Hires New Counsel.

Following a series of quarrels about the manner of his defense, Harry Kendall Thaw, the accused murderer of Stanford White, dismissed yesterday the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge as his counsel. The dismissal was absolute, and almost before the lawyers had received his letter advising them that their connection with his case was at an end he sent for the reporters and handed them a copy of the communication.

Of all the developments in the Thaw case none has been more surprising than the action of the defendant in thus discharging the men who have had charge of his interests from the day following the Madison Square Garden tragedy.

Ex-Judge Olcott has been in almost daily consultation with the man from Pittsburg, and has spared neither time nor money in running down evidence in his behalf. He has permitted his other law business to look after itself. Terence J. McManus, his associate, has been even more assiduous.

To Mr. Olcott, Mrs. Thaw, wife of the defendant, related her life history. Her words were taken down by stenographers in the employ of the firm. Every witness for the defense so far discovered has been examined by the firm. When it was rumored that Thaw was short of ready cash ex-Judge Olcott stepped to the front and instructed Warden Flynn to let the prisoner have everything he wanted, regardless of cost.

Thaw's Letter to His Counsel.

It was well along in the afternoon when Thaw sent word to Warden Flynn that he wished to see the reporters. When he confronted the newspaper men who answered his summons he handed out a typewritten letter, saying it was a copy of the communication he had just dispatched to the firm which had been in charge of his case. This was the letter:

New York, N. Y., July 14, 1906.
Messrs. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, 240 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sirs: After careful consideration, I have concluded to make a change in my attorneys, and, while I have no possible criticism to make of your conduct of my case, my decision is such that I have concluded to no longer retain you as my attorneys. You will therefore regard your connection with my case as finished and will please deliver all papers in my case to Clifford W. Hartridge.

I have sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Hartridge and asked him to communicate with you at once. Yours truly,

H. K. THAW.

While Thaw was evidently laboring under suppressed excitement when he handed out a copy of this letter, he kept himself well in hand. He was carefully dressed and newly shaven.

"What is the reason for this action on your part?" he was asked.

"I have no statement to make," he replied, "further than that contained in my letter."

Then he turned and went back to his cell.

Clifford W. Hartridge, who hails from Pittsburg, now maintains offices at 149 Broadway. He has long been identified in a legal capacity with the Thaw interests and was somewhat more communicative than the other firm, but he would do no more than substantiate the fact that the firm which had been Thaw's leading counsel is no longer in the case.

"The letter speaks for itself," he declared. "My client insisted that it be made public. I may have a statement to make to-morrow."

District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan learned of the letter just before they left the Criminal Courts Building. They refrained from comment. Others about the District Attorney's office suggested that there might be something behind the seemingly inexplicable move.

Comments in Jerome's Office.

"It's crazy enough on its face," one man said, "to warrant the inference that it is part of a plan, following Thaw's defiance of his lawyer's advice in giving out statements to the reporters, to bolster up a plea of insanity. It would not surprise me if, after all, the lawyers ostensibly dismissed are identified with the defense when Thaw faces a jury."

With the Olcott firm out, Thaw is minus a single lawyer who is skilled in criminal practice. Lewis L. Delafield, his civil lawyer, who retained the Olcott firm, is unknown in the Criminal Court Building. Mr. Hartridge, his new counsel, has never practiced there. Thaw's personal counsel, John B. Gleason, is also a civil practitioner. If the dismissal of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge is not rescinded it will be necessary to retain some other firm versed in criminal practice.

While Thaw was preparing the letter to his attorneys his mother, Mrs. William Thaw; his sister, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, and her husband were steaming up the bay aboard the steamship Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. The ship docked in Hoboken soon after 5 o'clock. They were met at Quarantine by messengers from Thaw bearing letters from him to his mother. It was too late for Mrs. Thaw to visit the Tombs, and the party was driven to the Hotel Lorraine, where Mrs. Harry K. Thaw is stopping. Josiah C. Thaw, Harry's brother, was at the dock. He accompanied his mother to her hotel, later returning to the Holland House, where he is stopping. Mrs. Thaw declined absolutely to discuss the case.

It was evident early yesterday morning that there was one thing important impending in the Thaw case. Between 8 and 10 o'clock he was continuously engaged with lawyers. Representatives of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge did not participate in the conferences. As he has not heretofore received callers until after his wife's daily visit, this was regarded as significant. The fact that Clifford W. Hartridge was the first to appear also excited comment.

After an earnest conference with his client, Mr. Hartridge left the Tombs, appearing a little later with his partner, A. Russell Peabody. John B. Gleason arrived about the time they were leaving. Mr. Hartridge was questioned closely by the reporters after his second visit and replied that there would be nothing to give

out for the time being, but that he might make a statement relative to the case on Sunday.

After the news of their dismissal had been pretty well circulated members of the Olcott firm decided to say something. It was declared on good authority that they had been dismissed by Thaw in a fit of anger, a culmination of a series of disagreements between him and his counsel as to the plan of defense. Ex-Judge Olcott has all along contended that the only thing to do was to plead insanity, and Thaw has vehemently insisted that he would not stand for such a plea.

On Friday afternoon, so one story ran, there was an open break, when Thaw told ex-Judge Olcott that he was through with the firm.

"I am the boss," Thaw is said to have declared after the lawyer told him that he would have to put himself unreservedly in the hands of his counsel, "and I won't plead insanity. I'm no more crazy than you are."

Statement by the Olcott Firm.

When ex-Judge Olcott left the Tombs after this interview his temper was at the boiling point. He did not believe, however, that Thaw meant what he said. Last night, after the receipt of the letter, this statement was made by a member of his firm:

"We were not engaged by Harry Thaw, but by the law firm of Delafield & Longfellow, who are counsel for Harry Thaw's mother, and who were counsel for his father in the latter's lifetime. They retained us to take care of the criminal end of the case. We have been obliged, in making our plans for the defense of young Thaw, to proceed along lines in defiance of his wishes. Further than that I do not care to talk just now."

Another cause of disagreement, it is said, arose over the payment of bills contracted by Thaw since his imprisonment. On Wednesday a statement of his account, showing his indebtedness to be about $200, was handed him. He marked "O. K. H. K. T." on the statement and directed that it be sent to ex-Judge Olcott. From the Olcott office the bill went to Delafield & Longfellow, and, there, for some reason, it stayed.

Friday morning Thaw asked if the bill had been paid. When told that it had not been, he flew into a passion, demanded a check book, He drew his personal check to cover the amount, and sent it to the Fourth National Bank for certification. It was certified and turned over to the attendant.

In the meantime, however, ex-Judge Olcott had paid the bill with his own check, the check reaching the Tombs a few minutes after Thaw had settled the account. The man to whom the bill was due could not understand why he should be paid twice, and reported to Thaw.

Sent Back Office Check.

"Send Judge Olcott's check back to him." Thaw ordered. "I don't need and don't want his money. I have plenty of money of my own."

The first open break with his counsel came one day last week when Thaw called in the reporters and issued a pronunciamento denying that he is insane, and declaring that this would not be the plea of the defense. Of this episode ex-Judge Olcott said:

"Harry pestered me so much I had to let him talk."

This statement angered Thaw and the next day he called in the newspaper reporters again and made a second and a stronger statement. After the break on Friday, which came when the ex-Judge tried to reason with him, one of the senior representatives of the firm called at the Tombs. R. C. Peck, a young lawyer who has been taking care of Thaw's correspondence, was the only one to show up from the Olcott office yesterday.

The Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, with the elder Mrs. Thaw, her daughter, and son-in-law aboard, should have reached port earlier, but she ran into a fog bank and was forced to proceed at half speed. This brought her in five hours late.

The revenue cutter Hudson, which met the vessel at Quarantine, carried John B. Gleason, Thaw's lawyer, and John A. Wade, the chaplain of the Tombs, to greet the party. Both Mr. Gleason and Dr. Wade were the bearers of letters from Harry Thaw to his mother, and Dr. Wade had in addition a packet of about 100 letters which had been received by Thaw. These declared his innocence and prophecied his acquittal.

"Tell my mother," Thaw told Dr. Wade, "that all my thoughts are of her and that I am most anxious to see her. Give her these letters. They may show her that I still have friends who believe in me. They are from people all over the United States."

Thaw Impatient to See His Mother.

The clergyman said that Thaw was in a fever of impatience to see his mother, and that he had talked of her a great deal. Mr. Gleason said that he did not know whether he should see Mrs. Thaw or not—that it would rest entirely with her.

"So far as my business with her is concerned," he said, "I have simply to deliver a letter from Harry."

When the cutter reached the ship and the lawyer and Chaplain climbed up its sides, they discovered that it was no easy matter to even find out the cabins occupied by the Thaw party. There were a great many newspaper reporters who had experienced the same difficulty. Finally Mr. Gleason and Dr. Wade succeeded in reaching the Thaw maid. Through the maid they sent Mrs. Thaw the letters in their care and asked if there was anything they could do for her. She sent back word that there was not.

George L. Carnegie, her son-in-law, explained to them that Mrs. Thaw was much fatigued and greatly distressed and that she could not see any one until she had consulted with her son, Josiah C. Thaw, who was to meet her at the dock.

"There is absolutely no use in trying to see Mrs. Thaw," Mr. Carnegie told the reporters. "She knows nothing of her son's case, and if she did she would not care to discuss it at this time, although she may say something in a few days. Josiah C. Thaw, she says, is now the head of the family, and she wishes to see him first before making a statement."

Mrs. Carnegie, who joined her husband, was asked if she cared to make a statement either on behalf of herself or her mother.

"What is there for me to say?" she asked. "Mother is prostrated and will see no one. She is simply a loving parent coming back to the defense of her son, whom she dearly loves."

Mrs. Carnegie said that they had been on the ocean for some days, and that the only details of Harry's case which they had received had been conveyed to them by wireless telegraphy. She did not meet either Mr. Gleason or Dr. Wade, and soon retired to her cabin, where she stayed until the ship docked.

Mrs. Thaw Kept In Her Cabin.

The steward said that Mrs. Thaw stayed in her cabin for the entire trip. Her meals were sent to her. With her maid she occupied the Chambres de Luxe, Nos. 383 and 385. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie were in 214 and 216. Before the Kaiserin reached Quarantine, Mrs. Thaw went to her daughter's room and stayed there until she left the ship.

At the dock Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie came on deck and looked around for Josiah C. Thaw. They soon saw him beside the first cabin gangway. Mrs. Carnegie was dressed in a gray checked suit, and wore a flowered hat. Mr. Carnegie went back to the cabin and got Mrs. Thaw. She was dressed all in black, and leaned heavily on his arm.

As she walked to the gangplank, she was seemingly oblivious to all that went on about her. The pier was alive with waving flags and resounded with welcomes to the home comers. When she met her son at the foot of the gangway, he took her in his arms and kissed her. He led the way to the end of the pier and down the steps, to where two electric hansoms were waiting. Into these they stepped, eluding a small army of camera fiends, and were driven rapidly to the Fourteenth Street Ferry.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was not at the pier to meet her mother-in-law. It had not been expected by friends of the family that the young wife would be there, inasmuch as her presence would have attracted much attention. As it was, not ten persons on the pier recognized the Thaw party.

Meeting Between the Two Mrs. Thaws.

At the Hotel Lorraine both the elder and the younger Mrs. Thaw as well as the Carnegies, refused to see the reporters. They went at once to the rooms which had been engaged for them. The apartments of Mrs. Thaw the younger are on a different floor from those of her mother-in-law. A note was sent to her some time after the arrival of her husband's relatives, asking if she had seen her mother-in-law.

"I saw mother," she sent back word. "There is no more to say."

It is understood at the hotel that the younger Mrs. Thaw called on her mother-in-law in the latter's apartments and stayed but a few minutes. They did not dine together.

That Mrs. Thaw the elder will be able to see her son to-day is problematical. There is no doubt that she is extremely anxious to do so. Commissioner Lantry was out of town, and up to a late hour last night nobody had been found who had the authority to issue a permit in the Commissioner's absence. The chances, therefore, are that she will be unable to see Thaw before to-morrow.

Mrs. Harry Thaw, accompanied by May MacKenzie, reached the Tombs in her electric hansom yesterday morning at 10:15 o'clock. She asked that Miss MacKenzie be allowed to go to her husband's cell with her. The request was referred to Warden Flynn, who promptly denied it. When the two presented themselves at the gate, Miss MacKenzie was told that she should have to stay in the waiting room unless she had a pass signed by the Commissioner.

Mrs. Thaw thereupon made a second appeal to the Warden. She was most earnest in pressing her request, and Miss MacKenzie gave the impression that it was of the utmost importance that she should see the prisoner. Warden Flynn was firm in his refusal. Finally Mrs. Thaw went up stairs alone.

She and Miss MacKenzie left the Tombs together and were driven to the offices of Hartridge & Peabody. After a stay of about an hour there, they returned to the Tombs and Miss MacKenzie waited down stairs while the wife went to Thaw's cell.

Rejoining her friend after a somewhat shorter stay than before, Mrs. Thaw was driven to her hotel, where she stayed for the rest of the day. After she left the prison Mr. Hartridge appeared for a second visit and stayed several hours. Mrs. Thaw said her husband was cheerful, but the prison attendants said that for the first time since his imprisonment he ate no lunch and seemed excited about something.

District Attorney Fooled.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan admitted yesterday afternoon that he had been badly fooled by a man who lived in Manchester, N. H., and who declared that he had such valuable evidence about the Thaw case that his expenses were paid to New York by the State.

This man, who said he was Andrew Cummings, declared he had letters which were written to his wife by Mrs. Thaw since the murder of White, in which Mrs. Thaw said: "The dirty blackguard is out of the way, and I am glad of it, but I didn't think it would be done that way."

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Turnbull was sent to Manchester to examine Cummings, but the man said he would treat only with Mr. Garvan. His expenses were thereupon paid to New York. He arrived on Thursday night and was taken to Mr. Garvan's house at 23 Fifth Avenue. He said he didn't have the letters with him—that his wife had taken them with her on a trip to Harlem. He declared that Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Thaw were great friends.

Mr. Garvan, much annoyed, told Cummings to be sure and bring the letters the next day, and sent him to the Astor House. There he registered as "E. P. Cummings, Cambia Station, N. H." Mr. Garvan contracted to pay his bill.

Friday passed and no Cummings came to the District Attorney's office. Mr. Garvan sent to the Astor House and learned that his witness had cleared out, bag and baggage, before 7 o'clock. Cummings told Mr. Garvan that he was going to Europe, but that he would be back in time for the trial.

"I suppose I was stung," Mr. Garvan admitted. "But he didn't get but $25 from me, and he paid the long distance telephone tolls, which were almost that much."

Joseph Leiter, whose name was mentioned as a possible witness for the State, and who is now in Chicago, yesterday issued a formal denial that he ever attended a dinner-dance at which Nina Farrington, the actress, was a guest. He said he was unacquainted with any of the parties to the Thaw case.

Moses Sachs, a lawyer, of 63 Park Row, counsel for Matthew Glazer, a traveling salesman, announced yesterday that his client was willing to swear that while in the café of a Broadway hotel which Stanford White frequented, the architect approached an ex-prizefighter and offered the latter $250 to thrash Thaw.

Up to date forty-three witnesses have been examined by the State in the Thaw case. Just what effect the dismissal of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge will have on the plans of the defense will not be known for several days.

FRENCH BLUEJACKET BEATEN.

Tenth Street Gang Fractures Skull of Sailor on Cruiser Desaix.

Leon Plancon, 21 years old, a sailor on the French cruiser Desaix, lying at the foot of Fifty-ninth Street, North River, was badly beaten early yesterday morning by a gang of roughs at Forty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue.

Plancon was rescued by the police. Dr. Brennan of Roosevelt Hospital, who was summoned, found that the Frenchman, besides other injuries, was suffering from a fractured skull. He is in Bellevue Hospital. The doctors think he will die.

The police arrested Edward Hannan, 21, a laborer, of 556 West Forty-third Street, and John O'Neill, 20 years old, of 540 West Forty-third Street. William Lynch, William Highland, and John Wagner, the latter two having no home, were also arrested.

According to the police, Plancon and two other sailors on Friday night came ashore to see the city. About midnight the three men took a stroll along Tenth Avenue. At Forty-eighth Street a gang of young toughs, who, the police say, "would kill you for forty cents," surrounded the three sailors, and demanded money of them to "rush the can." Not knowing what they meant, the Frenchmen tried to get away, but one of the gang hit Plancon a crack on the back of the head with some weapon, which felled the sailor. His two companions escaped.

Patrolman Beale heard the racket, and he and Patrolmen Boyle, Hayden, and Wynn, arrested the gang. They were held in bail for examination to-morrow.

TROUBLE FEARED AT CANANEA

Sixteen Cases Supposed to Contain Arms Shipped to Col. W. C. Greene.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 14.—Sixteen cases believed to contain arms passed through here to-day, consigned to Col. W. C. Greene, at Hereford, Arizona. All were marked "Personal." Hereford is the first station east of Naco, port of entry for Cananea. Greene has a ranch there, and it is believed that he is to take the arms into Cananea with the permission of the Mexican Government.

Under ordinary conditions there are strict orders again importing arms into Sonora on account of the fact that the Government wishes to prevent the Yaquis from obtaining weapons. The large crates in the Greene consignment are said to contain small machine guns.

The Cananea situation is such that Col. Greene has not left the camp since the June riots except to make one hurried trip to Chicago. American miners have almost deserted Cananea, fearing to work with the Mexicans.

FIGHTS TRAMPS ON CAR ROOF

Then the Brakeman on Moving Train Slips Off and Is Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—In a fight with two tramps on the top of a Wabash freight train near Ferguson last night Thomas Osborne, a brakeman, of Moberly, Mo., was thrown to the ground and instantly killed, his neck being broken by the fall. Clarence Williams and Everett Fyke of Indianapolis were arrested an hour later and are being held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Osborne found the two men riding on the bumpers. He ordered them to leave the train, and they attacked him. The three fought on the top of the swaying car, until Osborne's foot slipped and he fell. The two tramps jumped from the train, Fyke cutting a long gash in the back of his head as he did so.

The two men were arrested as they rode into Wellston on a trolley car, and were taken into the Empire Theatre, while a physician was sought to dress Fyke's wound. A series of moving pictures entitled "The Train Robbers" was being shown, and as the crowd in the theatre turned from the stage to the prisoners Fyke admitted that he had fought with the brakeman.

TIED MAN TO FLYWHEEL; BODY TORN TO PIECES

Workman's Supposed Prank in Mill Ends in Horrible Death.

VICTIM WAS TAKING A NAP

"No. 203," Who Fled, Tied Rope to His Leg and Attached It to Revolving Shaft.

One workman killed another in the mixing room of the J. B. King Plaster Works, at Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I., early yesterday morning by tying him to a revolving flywheel shaft. Frank Getzner, 35 years old, a Russian, who has been in this country only two months planning to make a home for his wife and four children, who are now on their way here, was the victim. "No. 203," whose name is believed to be Lucia, is wanted by the police to explain the death of Getzner.

The mixing room, in which the men were working, contains within a radius of about thirty-five feet about four machines, which mix cement and pour it into six bags attached to the bottom. A gang of six men work at each machine—two fillers, who attend to the filling and weighing of the bags; two sewers, who seal the bags, and two truckers, who take the bags out on a hand truck to the boats moored to the dock, which is on a level with the mixing room. The men engaged in this work are Poles and Italians. They take turns at being fillers, sewers, and truckers.

From what could be learned yesterday Getzner, who was a trucker, was dozing on a pile of bags at 3:30 o'clock waiting for the sewer to finish his work, when another workman slipped a rope over his right leg and threw the other end over a shaft about eight feet overhead and secured it. The next moment a shriek of agony made the men desert their machines. Running to the shaft, they stood back horror-stricken at the ghastly sight which confronted them.

Dangling by the rope from the shaft was a human leg, and further an arm, clutching the rope with the convulsiveness of a death grip. Below on the floor lay the bleeding body of Getzner, horribly mangled, with the face battered almost beyond recognition. The men turned away sick at heart. The shaft kept revolving with the ghastly evidence attached to it. Finally one man broke away from the group and running to the engine room, yelled to Engineer Alexander Schiller:

"Stop the machinery! A man has been killed!"

Schiller stopped the machinery and then went back with the man to the mixing room. By this time Foreman Charles Wessell had appeared. The workmen were busy cutting down the leg and the arm from the shaft. When they had completed this work they were sent back to their machines. Then it was found that "No. 203" was missing. Immediately the crime was fastened upon him.

In the meantime Watchman "Charlie" outside noticed a man sneak out of the building, casting furtive glances around as if he feared he was followed. Noticing that he was under the watchman's surveillance, the man suddenly dashed off into the darkness, and before the watchman could follow was gone. It is now believed that the man was "No. 203."

The police of the New Brighton Station were notified, and they turned the case over to Coroner Cahill. With the aid of the foreman, the Coroner picked out the men who would probably know the most about Getzner's death. Then he questioned them closely. At first the men only shrugged their shoulders and said they knew nothing. Then they said it was an accident.

The Coroner looked at the rope tied tightly around the man's leg and concluded it was more than an accident. Then he had the men taken to his office in Second Street, three blocks away, and questioned them again. This time one of the men claimed he saw "No. 203" near Getzner. The rest would say nothing. Coroner Cahill then had them locked up to await his inquest, which he will hold this morning or to-morrow. The men locked up are Frank Tiro, Antonio Votilla, Frank Lugeri, Frank Buerdo, Joseph Ricardo, John Ricardo, Tony Ricardo, and Adam Gashenski.

"We have the name of the man responsible for the death," said Coroner Cahill yesterday, "but we cannot give it out. It might interfere with the course of justice to do so."

Coroner Cahill said he had his opinion of the motive for the actions of "203," but that he never expressed opinions until the case was pretty well in hand.

"There is no reason for supposing that Getzner was killed because of race prejudice," said Supt. S. W. Fancher of the plaster works later. "Men of such emotional natures as Italians and Poles are bound to have their little petty quarrels, and that is all. They often fight over a cart, but we always separate them before any mischief is done.

"I believe that the whole thing was a prank. The men are required to fill so many bags within a certain time. Thus they work early in the evening and take it easy later on. Getzner was probably dozing on a pile of bags, when Lucia—I think that's the name of 'No. 203'—slipped the rope over his leg and then very foolishly threw the other end over the shaft, intending to hoist Getzner up and down. The rope caught in the shaft, and the prank ended seriously.

"I knew Lucia. He came to us as a boy and worked up to a position in the mixing room. He was about twenty years old and a steady workman. He lived in the Italian settlement in Second Street. I did not know Getzner. The foreman, however, tells me that he was a quiet, inoffensive man. This seems to indicate that Lucia could have no personal motive for his actions."

Getzner boarded at 3 New Street. His body was removed to Dempsey's morgue.

SENATOR PLATT IS 73.

Will Celebrate His Birthday at Manhattan Beach as Usual.

Senator Platt is 73 years old to-day. The "Easy Boss," as he was fond of calling himself in years gone by, will celebrate the day as he has done for years past, by holding one of the old-time Sunday school sessions at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach.

The day will also mark the re-entry into active New York State and city politics of Senator Platt, who has again become a factor through his alliance with Benjamin B. Odell and Lemuel E. Quigg. Senator Platt has shown a tendency to come to the scratch after being practically counted out of the political battle, and it is said his friends will mark the double event of his birthday and his alliance with the anti-Administration forces by making the day approximate at least what it used to be in the past when Manhattan Beach was the Mecca of every Republican of note on Sunday afternoons, and particularly on the Senator's birthday.

Among those who have announced their determination to call on the Senator to-day is ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, whose status in the present struggle has not yet been determined, and who is a very important factor to be reckoned with. Mr. Platt's devotion to Woodruff's interests in the past is expected to bring about his alignment on the Senator's side, in spite of the differences with Odell. An announcement of his position may follow the talk with the Senator to-day, and although Mr. Platt has said he will not make any statement until he gets back to the city to-morrow, no may celebrate the day by an announcement of the details of the peace pact.

RAM'S HORN WINS BRIGHTON HANDICAP

Continued from Page 1.

running coupled with Cairngorm as the Paget entry, the two swift and stout three-year-old fillies Flip Flap and Whimsical, the Brooklyn Handicap winner Tokalon, and the unlucky Dandelion, the second horse in each of the three great handicaps of the early season, the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban.

The best-known of the others included the Western horses Ram's Horn, whose greatest earlier fame was obtained as a campaigner on the New Orleans Winter tracks; First Mason, which has raced successfully in the East before, and Brancas, which, with Tokalon, made up the Western representation. Dolly Spanker, Cedarstrome, Kuroki, and Glorifier rounded out the field, in which Hamburg Belle figured as the top weight with 124 pounds, or three pounds more than scale weight, while every other horse in the race had weighed off, Dandelion, with twenty pounds off, being in receipt of twenty-three pounds from Hamburg Belle.

Dandelion Opened Favorite.

In the betting, Dandelion was the opening favorite at 8 to 1, and though the price against him rose to 4 to 1 at post time, he always held the place of favorite, with Ram's Horn, backed from 5 to 1 down to 9 to 2, and Flip Flap, which went back in the betting from 4 to 1 up to 9 to 2, started equal second choices, the next best-backed horse being Dolly Spanker at 7 to 1, and First Mason and the Paget entry, Hamburg Belle and Cairngorm, at 10 to 1 each.

The public generally supported Dandelion on the strength of his form in the earlier of the great handicaps, in spite of the fact that to secure Shaw to ride him Dandelion took up two pounds overweight, while the horsemen, almost to a man, backed Ram's Horn.

The parade to the post made a brief preliminary to the race, the horses practically disappearing from the view of the crowded stands when they ranged up at the starting post in the chute at the head of the stretch, where between the haze of dust from the Coney Island roads and the sunshine, coming directly behind the horses, the colors were blurred to the point that they were barely distinguishable. Cairngorm, with the Paget second colors up, had the rail position, with Flip Flap, Glorifier, Whimsical, Kuroki, Ram's Horn, and Dandelion next in the order named, while Dolly Spanker was on the far outside, with First Mason, Hamburg Belle, Tokalon, and Cedarstrome ranging in and Brancas in the middle.

The delay at the post was short, Starter Dade springing the barrier just about the time that the waiting crowd had settled back for the race, with all the field off on even terms, the thirteen breaking almost as one horse, with Cairngorm the first to show out of the rush, followed by Dolly Spanker, Whimsical, and Hamburg Belle, while Kuroki, after breaking with the field, dropped back in the first few strides, and was out of it at once, being practically left at the post because of his refusal to go on.

The field ran in fairly compact order to the stand the first time, the pace seemingly being only moderate, as Cairngorm galloped in front under restraint, finishing the first quarter of a mile with Whimsical, Dandelion, Dolly Spanker, and Glorifier lapped on him, so close together were the leaders as they passed the stand, Hamburg Belle, Ram's Horn, Cedarstrome, and Flip Flap making up the second division, with Brancas last of the horses that figured in the actual contest.

Dolly Spanker Leads.

As they went to the first turn Cairngorm began to drop back on the horses that were trailing him, and before the turn into the back stretch was made was disappearing in the crowd, while Dolly Spanker took command, with Dandelion, Glorifier, Ram's Horn, Whimsical, Flip Flap, and Tokalon the next in order, all lapped. From the turn into the stretch to the far turn Ram's Horn moved forward steadily, and, going just wide enough to be safe from interference, galloped in, the lead the remainder of the distance, all the good fortune of the race failing to him, while Whimsical and Flip Flap struggled in the thick of the press to the last turn, neither being able to get through or clear, while Ram's Horn gradually shook off Dandelion, and Glorifier and entered the stretch with the horses closest to him all hard driven and beaten at that point.

On the stretch a new factor appeared in the contest, however, when First Mason, which had closed from eighth place in the run from the back stretch, began to close, followed by Tokalon, which had been in the middle of the crowd to that point. Ram's Horn led by a scant length at the last furlong pole, but from that point to the winning post he was hard pressed, and with First Mason closing on him fast at the end, Ram's Horn, ridden out, lasted in front to the end, to win by a head from First Mason, which was a length and a half away from Tokalon third, Glorifier finishing fourth, a half length behind Tokalon and a length before Cederstrome, with Whimsical, Dandelion, and Flip Flap following in the order named.

The Paget pair, Hamburg Belle and Cairngorm, both were beaten early in the race, and finished last and next to last, as Kuroki only cantered over the course. The fractional time of the race, run in 2:03 3-5, was 0:23 3-5, 0:35 3-5, 0:47 4-5, 1:00, 1:12 2-5, 1:25 2-5, and 1:38, the last mile being run in 1:40, while the first mile was run in time that equaled the Brighton track record for a mile.

The Brighton Handicap, of $25,000 guaranteed value, was worth $20,000 to the winner, Ram's Horn, owned by W. S. Williams of Lexington, Ky.; $3,000 to First Mason, owned by ex-Jockey C. E. Rowe of St. Louis, and $2,000 to Tokalon, owned by J. W. Fuller of Texas.

Ram's Horn a Bargain.

Ram's Horn, a four-year-old colt by Bute-Aunt Tessa, is one of two horses that Capt. J. T. Williams bought from the J. B. Haggin farm as weeds that could not be sold otherwise. Capt. Williams paying $750 for the two, the other horse being Phil Finch, a year older than Ram's Horn. Both horses developed into good race horses, and they have won upward of $75,000 for the Williams family, in whose hands they have been since the purchase from Mr. Haggin.

Ram's Horn was one of the best two-year-olds of the late part of the season of 1904, and that Winter in New Orleans became known as one of the stars of the Western turf. A big price then was refused for him, but sickness kept him out of many of his three-year-old engagements, and he did not show at his best until last Winter at New Orleans, when he again was a star. He was entered in the big Eastern handicaps, and came on to New York at the opening of the season, but again was taken sick after one winning race at Aqueduct and did not regain his best form until late in the Sheepshead Bay meeting, when he won the Bay Ridge Handicap from a good field in such commanding style as to make him one of the choices for the Brighton Handicap. Ram's Horn had been backed by his owners in the future books for all the big handicaps, and his winning yesterday recouped them for all their former losses.

CAPT. WILLIAMS SAW RACE.

Barred by Jockey Club, He Still Watched Ram's Horn Win.

Capt. "Jim" Williams, the veteran turfman who developed Ram's Horn from a cheap "weed" of the J. B. Haggin breeding farm into the winner of the $25,000 Brighton Handicap, was an early arrival at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, but remained in the crowd only until his presence was reported to the officials of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, when, under a ruling of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, Robert Pinkerton was instructed to request him to leave the grounds, as Williams is barred from the privileges of Eastern race courses for delinquency in the payment of forfeits.

The ruling was put in force at the Jamaica meeting, and from the Jamaica races until yesterday Capt. Williams has not been near the scene of racing. He left the Brighton track immediately after Mr. Pinkerton spoke to him, but remained at Brighton Beach thinking it over until just about the time that the Brighton Handicap was to be run, and then decided that whatever the Jockey Club might order, he wanted to see Ram's Horn run, and returned to the track, found an inconspicuous place, and waited until the great race had been run, and Ram's Horn, racing as the property of his son, "Wink" Williams, had won. Then he left the track again, but it was said by horsemen to be a sure thing from a betting point that Capt. "Jim" Williams, the man who developed Luke Blackburn and who trained and raced the gallant old gelding Checkmate, will be at the races again very soon with the bar against him removed.

"Wink" Williams may own Ram's Horn now, but Capt. "Jim" did own him once, and his victory in the big event, with the $20,000 that the stake was worth and the bets won by the Williams stable, will make the payment of the forfeits which formerly barred the Kentucky turfman an easy thing.

The forfeits in question, which amount to about $4,700, have been due for several years, and in 1905 served as a bar to Ram's Horn and other horses that then raced in the name of Williams & Co.

His victory in the Brighton Handicap was the second really notable success that the horse has achieved in the East, but good as Ram's Horn proved himself to be yesterday, the horse had difficulties to overcome other than those he met in the race. The chief of these was the matter of a jockey. After Ram's Horn won the Bay Ridge, and showed Brighton Handicap form, his trainer negotiated with Alex Shields, whose horse Go Between had just been barred from the Brighton, for the services of Jockey Shaw, under contract to the Shields stable. An engagement was made, and until Friday afternoon W. S. Williams believed that Shaw would ride Ram's Horn. Then it was learned that F. R. Hitchcock, owner of Dandelion, who has a contract giving him a call on Shaw, had claimed Shaw's services, and the Williams Stable had to make a hurried hunt for another rider, and finally secured Sewell.

FIVE CHOICES FIRST.

Public Had a Successful Day at the Seaside Track.

A steeplechase stake and five purses, with the Brighton Handicap, made up a programme of seven races for the holiday crowd, and in the seven, the popular favorites were successful five times, the only choice aside from the favorite in the Brighton to fail being the H. P. Whitney two-year-old Marathon in the sixth event.

The sport opened with the Punchestown Handicap Steeplechase, over the two-mile course, for which Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Phantom, ridden by Ray, started a strong favorite in a field of four, Phantom and Patagonian, ridden by E. Heider, went out together at the drop of the flag and raced in front throughout the two miles, Kernel, which was looked on as a possible contender, bolting at the Liverpool jump and running through the wing, breaking it down and throwing Jockey Brooks heavily, while the others went on. In the second round of the field Ray took Phantom over so close on Patagonian that the horses jostled as they made the paddock turn, and from that point on to the finish the jockeys of the two horses bumped and roughed each other in reckless style, Patagonian having a shade the better of it at the jumps, while Phantom made up lost ground on the flat between jumps. The result was in doubt until the horses came to the last jump, where Phantom drew out clear and went on and won rather handily.

In spite of the rough riding, there was no claim made by the jockeys in the bumping tilt, though they carried the quarrel into the jockeys' room.

Tiptoe, ridden by Miller, and favorite for the sprint handicap, seemed lost in the crowd until the big field that ran turned into the stretch, where she worked her way to the front and won rather handily from Nannie Hodge.

The two-year-old Fountainblue, favorite at odds on, had his work cut out in the third race, and had a sharp struggle through the stretch to get up after Gallant Dan, who made the early pace, but Fountainblue proved equal to the task and, ridden out, won by three parts of a length.

Mary Morris cleverly took the first of the mile and a sixteenth selling races and Vino romped in for the second, both of these horses starting warm favorites. In the race for maidens two years old, the only long chance of the day to succeed got to the front when the Kentucky filly Altuda, well up all the way, won, ridden out by a head from Waterbury, with the favorite, Marathon, unplaced. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Punchestown Stakes, a handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, the short course; about two miles.

	S.	¼.	F.
Phantom, 142, Ray, 6-5, 2-5	1	1	1*
Patagonian, 142, E. Heider, 5-2, 3-5	3	2	2¹²
Saltine, 134, Holman, 20-1, 4-1	4	3	3
Kernel, 147, Brooks, 3-1, 4-5	2	*	

*Bolted and threw rider.

Time—4:25. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Meddler-Dissembler. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, C. Kiernan.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Tiptoe, 116, Miller, 11-5, even	9	1	1¹
Nannie Hodge, 124, L. Williams, 10-1, 4-1	4	2	2½
First Premium, 119, Bedell, 10-1, 3-1	6	6	3½
Monet, 112, W. Knapp, 8-1, 3-1	10	5	4
Prince Hamburg, 133, Lyne, 6-1, 2-1	5	8	5
Bryan, 100, Kiernan, 10-1, 4-1	7	9	6
Edna Jackson, 100, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	8	7	7
Blazarara, 124, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	2	3	8
Diamond Flush, 90, Brussel, 40-1, 15-1	13	10	9
Tommy Waddell, 106, Finn, 20-1, 7-1	14	11	10
Robin Hood, 120, Troxler, 15-1, 8-1	1	4	11
Fleur de Marie, 92, White, 50-1, 20-1	8	12	12
Colonel White, 103, Perrine, 60-1, 20-1	15	15	13
Lady Young, 96, Baird, 40-1, 15-1	12	13	14
Masedo, 105, Schade, 60-1, 20-1	11	14	15

Time—1:12 4-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place same. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Hastings-Tarpeia. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Fountainblue, 115, W. Knapp, 3-5, out	4	2	1½
Salvidere, 97, Finn, 40-1, 12-1	6	3	2½
Gallant Dan, 102, Notter, 25-1, 6-1	3	1	3¹½
Royal Breeze, 107, Miller, 3-1, 3-5	1	4	4
Sally K., 99, Koerner, 12-1, 4-1	9	5	5
Dulcinea, 99, Horner, 25-1, 7-1	2	9	6
Village King, 102, Hagan, 100-1, 40-1	10	7	7
King Ahab, 102, L. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	7	9	8
Allerton, 112, Keyes, 60-1, 20-1	5	8	9
Knockirby, 99, G. Burns, 100-1, 40-1	9	10	10
Fish Hawk, 99, C. Ross, 100-1, 30-1	11	11	11

Time—1:07. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Oddfellow-Ferral. Owner, F. A. Forsythe. Trainer, R. Colston.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap of $25,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Positions at various stages of the race.

	S.	M.	F.		S.	M.	F.
Ram's Horn	8	1b		Flip Flap	9	8	8
First Mason	10	4	2½	Brancas	12	12	9
Tokalon	11	5	3½	*Cairngorm	1	10	10
Glorifies	6	2	4	D. Spanker	2	6	11
Cederstrome	7	9	5	*Hamburg B.	4	11	12
Whimsical	3	7	6	Kuroki	†		
Dandelion	5	3	7				

*Coupled as S. Paget's entry. †Left at the post.

Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. h., 4 years, by Bute-Aunt Tessa. W. S. Williams, owner and trainer.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Mary Morris, 93, Horner, 11-5, 4-5	4	1	1½
Charlatan, 102, H. Cochran, 5-1, 2-1	1	2	2¹½
Evie Green, 92, J. Hennessy, 12-1, 5-1	8	3	3²
Prince, Frederick, 97, Foerner, 16-5, 6-5	2	4	4
Robador, 107, L. Williams, 10-1, 4-1	7	5	5
King Henry, 90, Rowan, 10-1, 4-1	2	6	6
Amberjack, 101, G. Burns, 60-1, 20-1	5	8	7
Torchello, 103, McGee, 30-1, 10-1	9	9	8
Jessamine, 89, Brussel, 20-1, 8-1	6	7	9
Voladay, 108, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	10	10	10
Louis H., 107, Hildebrand, 20-1, 8-1	*		

*Left at the post.

Time—1:07 2-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Alvescot-Ignite. Owner, G. J. Long. Trainer, P. Coyne.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

Vino, 96, Miller, 11-10, 1-2	3	1	1¹½
Mandarin, 98, Koerner, 7-2, 4-5	1	2	2*
Telephone, 101, Finn, 8-1, 5-2	3	3	3¹½
Champlain, 101, Hagan, 20-1, 6-1	2	4	4
Wrenne, 94, Brussel, 20-1, 6-1	5	5	5
Azelina, 98, Keyes, 8-1, 5-2	7	6	6
Varieties, 98, C. Ross, 8-1, 5-2	4	7	7

Time—1:45 3-5. Start fair. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Fresno Lobosina. Owner, Patchogue Stable. Trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

LIVELY FIGHT ON BROADWAY.

Belated Sailors Test Their Merits and Are Locked Up.

William Jones and Charles Johnson, two muscular sailors, who said they had been employed on the White Star Line steamship Celtic, which left port yesterday, had an argument at Fortieth Street and Broadway at 11 o'clock last night concerning their respective athletic merits. A warm contest of words wound up in a lively battle of blows, and as the two men stood pummeling each other a big crowd gathered, and Policeman Lemmon of the Tenderloin Station attempted to interfere. As he did so, Frank Walsh, a locomotive fireman, of 322 West Forty-ninth Street, got into the row.

JEROME CAN'T PROSECUTE ICE TRUST, HE DECLARES

Initiative Must Come from Attorney General, He Says.

LAW CLOSES BOOKS TO HIM

If State's Suit Showed a Conspiracy Then He Would Get After the Individuals.

District Attorney Jerome issued an open letter yesterday in reply to the resolution of the Board of Aldermen calling upon him to investigate the action of the ice trust in raising prices.

The District Attorney says that the Penal Code does not empower him to examine the books of the American Ice Company, as the Aldermen request that he should do, but he adds that such power is conferred upon the Attorney General by the so-called "Anti-Trust Law" provision of the Code.

Here is Mr. Jerome's letter:

District Attorney's Office,
County of New York, July 14, 1906.

To the Hon. Board of Aldermen, New York City.

Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on July 10, 1906, in relation to the American Ice Company. This resolution says, among other things, the following:

Whereas, The prosecuting officer of this county has stated in the public press that he will take action only when the evidence is presented to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the District Attorney be requested to commence an investigation of the books of the American Ice Company at the earliest possible moment, and that he make every effort to get evidence against this monopoly.

The recital of this resolution wherein it states that I have said in the public press that I would take action only when the evidence has been presented to me is incorrect. What I have said is that I cannot proceed without evidence, and that up to the present no evidence had been presented to me.

I beg to assure you that I am in hearty sympathy with you in any endeavor which can be lawfully made to reduce the price of ice in this city during the hot weather. No one can abhor more than I that form of wrongdoing which takes advantage of the poor people's necessity, to compel them to pay an extortionate price for so indispensable a commodity as ice is in the Summer months.

The important thing to secure is, of course, a reduction in the price of ice, and the infliction of exemplary punishment upon any person or persons who by criminal means have sought to compel the payment of an extortionate price for ice.

Accompanying your resolution there is no communication indicating to me the existence of any evidence of the commission of a criminal offense, nor is there in the resolution any suggestion as to where it can be found other than by an investigation of the books of the American Ice Company.

I had, before the receipt of your resolution, and have since, carefully considered what there was within the limits of my power that I could do to meet the present conditions. The only provision of the Penal Code of which I am aware that might apply to the case is Section 168, relative to criminal conspiracy. Unfortunately in the present instance there is no provision of the criminal law whereby the District Attorney can compel persons engaged in a conspiracy to testify. They have simply to decline to answer on the ground that it would tend to incriminate them, and my compulsory powers are at an end. I have no authority to compel the American Ice Company to produce its books or disclose its methods in any criminal proceeding directed against it or its officers over which I have control as District Attorney. There is, however, a statutory provision entirely adequate to meet the situation, if the present condition is the result of wrongdoing on the part of those controlling the ice business in this city.

This remedy is found in Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899, known as:

An Act to prevent monopolies in articles or commodities of common use, and to prohibit restraints of trade and commerce, providing penalties for violations of the provisions of this act, and procedure to enable the Attorney General to secure testimony in relation thereto.

This is commonly known as the "anti-trust law" of this State, and was designed to meet just such a case as the present is taken to be.

Under this act the American Ice Company can be compelled to produce its books and papers, and its servants, agents, and officers may be forced to testify before a referee, because this act contains a provision for immunity to those testifying sufficiently broad to render it constitutional. After such books and papers are produced and such testimony as may be necessary is obtained, should that testimony and those papers disclose the existence of a criminal conspiracy, the District Attorney can then proceed against all guilty parties other than those actually examined, and those who testify under the act can be again compelled to testify in criminal proceedings, and cannot claim any privilege.

This statute, however, confers the power of initiative on the Attorney General alone, and under it I have no power.

I would respectfully suggest that your honorable body communicate with the Attorney General and request him to proceed under this act, and I have taken the liberty of sending to him a copy of this communication addressed to you, together with a copy of your resolution forwarded to me.

The hardship caused by a high price for ice at this season of the year is so great that I have no doubt that the Attorney General would proceed at once under this law if the evidence warrants such action.

Should he determine to do so and be able to secure evidence showing the commission of a criminal offense it will, of course, be at once my duty to prosecute those whom the evidence tends to show guilty, and you may be assured that it will be a duty which I shall perform with great pleasure. Respectfully,

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME,
District Attorney.

FRIEND'S JOKE KILLED HIM.

Old Man Dies of Lockjaw After a Firecracker Burn.

A slight burn, caused by an exploding firecracker about two weeks ago, was the cause of the death yesterday of George W. Lester, 67 years old, in the Kings County Hospital from lockjaw. Lester, who was a piano tuner, lived at 188 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. On June 28, with several friends, he was sitting on the porch of a house near his home when he dropped off to sleep. For a joke one of the other men threw a lighted firecracker under Lester's chair. The exploding cracker burned him slightly on the left leg just above the ankle.

A day or two later the burn began to pain him, and he consulted a physician. The pain increased and the muscles of the leg began to stiffen. Lester finally went to the hospital, where he suffered great agony until his death.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

5 Hours from New York City.

Where a Week's Sojourn Gives All the Benefits of an Ocean Voyage.

Long Island R. R. in Connection with Montauk S. B. Co., via Montauk Point.

Leave New York, East 34th St., week days, 10:30 A. M.; Brooklyn, 10:39 A. M.; Saturdays only, leave 34th St., 1:30 P. M.; Brooklyn, 1:39 P. M. Returning, arrive New York, week days, 4:18 P. M. On Mondays only, leave Block Island 6:10 A. M. Arrive New York 11 38 A. M.

VIA MONTAUK S. B. CO.—ALL WATER ROUTE.

Leave New York, New Pier 8 E. R., (near Hanover Sq.), week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. Returning, arrive New York, week days, except Saturdays, 7:00 A. M. Sundays, arrive New York 7 A. M.

UNDERMINING DRYDEN.

Court Decision and Colby's Work Narrow His Chances of Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 14.—It is admitted, even by the promoters of his canvass for re-election, that United States Senator Dryden's chances in Essex County, his home county, at least, have been seriously impaired by the Court of Errors' almost unanimous decision that the act of last Winter, dividing the State into Assembly districts, is unconstitutional.

The decision continued the rule of electing all the Assemblymen in each county in bulk by the voters of the entire county. The bill dividing the counties into Assembly districts was mainly designed to enable Senator Dryden to elect an Assemblyman here and there from his own county, to speak for him in the joint caucus of next Winter.

The general belief is now that, carrying the county against him, Senator Colby will send back to the Legislature from Essex the twelve men of his own selection, who served with him in last Winter's Legislature. That would leave Senator Dryden without a home sponsor for his candidacy in the joint meeting, and dangerously handicap his struggle for re-election.

The Colby reformers have followed up the advantage the court's ruling gives them by organizing an "Anti-Boss State Committee" that will attempt to overthrow the present Republican State Committee, and make itself the recognized sponsor for the party in the State.

The appearance at a dinner of the Delaware Club in Jersey City last Wednesday night of Col. Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, to bespeak his acceptance of a boom for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, is regarded as the opening of the Senatorial campaign on the Democratic side and against the candidacy of ex-Senator James Smith, Jr. In his speech Col. Stevens took pains to lay down a platform that takes issue with the Newark statesman on every essential point. He declared against the use of money in politics, and for the election of United States Senators by popular vote. He proclaimed himself for the nomination of William J. Bryan on a tariff for revenue issue. Smith is an anti-Bryan man and a protective tariff Democrat.

SAYS STATE CAN SUE TAGGART

Attorney General Defends His Case Against Indiana Hotels.

PAOLI, Ind., July 14.—Attorney General Charles W. Miller argued in support of the State's suits against the French Lick Springs and West Baden Hotel Companies to-day, replying to ex-Attorney General Alonzo G. Smith on a demurrer to the complaint, involving a charge of gambling at the casinos.

Mr. Miller insisted that the Prosecutor of Orange County was the proper relator, and said it was folly for the defense to contend that the State should not restrain the hotel companies from conducting such institutions as the casinos pending the final adjudication of the suits for receivers.

"These corporations come here," he continued, "and admit every charge—that they have permitted gambling and the breaking of the laws. But they demand that the State shall not permit the powers of a court of equity to touch them. They say to the State: 'If you want to proceed against us, you must do it by going before a Grand Jury and having us indicted.'

"No wonder the Supreme Court of Indiana said that such a proceeding would be an outrage. It would outrage common sense, decency, and civilization for any court to announce a doctrine holding that because these corporations are subject to the laws of the State, courts of equity have no right to step in."

In his reply on behalf of the hotel companies, John W. Kern said that the defense did not admit the charges as stated by Attorney General Miller, but, on the contrary, denied them. He accused the Attorney General of "playing to the galleries" by denouncing the hotel companies and Mr. Taggart rather than confining himself to the law in the case.

Mr. Kern declared that as the hotel companies had suits pending for the cancellation of the leases on account of alleged gambling, they were not responsible for what took place.

BOSTON STABBING MYSTERY.

Artillery Sergeant, Dead After Fight, Said to Have Killed Himself.

BOSTON, July 14.—Developments to-day in the mysterious quarrel at a South Boston house last night, which terminated in the death of Sergt. Samuel Sweitzer of the United States Coast Artillery and in the possibly fatal injuries of two other persons, Dennis McSweeney and his daughter, Elizabeth Bloom, lead the police to believe that the artilleryman attacked McSweeney and his daughter and then committed suicide.

The soldier was found dead, stabbed with a knife, when the police burst into the McSweeney home after they had been notified that a furious fight was in progress. McSweeney was found unconscious on the floor, his body battered in many places.

Mrs. Bloom stated that she was hurt by Sweitzer while defending her father, who is 60 years old, from the soldier, the latter having attacked McSweeney with a piece of wood.

After an autopsy to-day Medical Examiner MacDonald announced that Sweitzer's wound was self-inflicted. In the soldier's clothing was found a note signed by the artilleryman, which declared that the "person upon whom this note will be found will be the culprit and the reason for the crime will remain a secret."

The police have learned that Mrs. Bloom's husband recently left her because he was opposed to the visits of Sergt. Sweitzer to his home.

AFTER GRAFTING POLICEMEN.

They Levied Tribute on the Illegal Saloons in Kansas City, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., July 14.—C. W. Trickett, Assistant Attorney General, who recently closed the saloons at Kansas City, Kan., said to-day:

"Proceedings will be filed against two members of the Police Department and probably against a higher city official for levying tribute on 'joint keepers' by attempting to guarantee them immunity from arrest and prosecution. Not only was $50 collected from each 'joint keeper' in May and $50 from each in June, but for months prior to that time a campaign fund of $15 a month was collected from each 'joint keeper.'

"I expect to have 100 affidavits from that number of 'joint keepers' who have been forced to pay these large sums of money to a certain officer in the employ of the city."

Before Attorney General Trickett began his crusade there were about 130 saloons in Kansas City, Kan., and its suburbs.

INDIANS SEEK KING EDWARD.

Cross Canada to Ask Him for Crown Land Hunting.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 14.—A party of Indian chiefs from British Columbia are now crossing Canada en route to England, where they will visit King Edward to place before him certain grievances against their white protectors. The Indians claim they have no complaint to make against the Indian agents, but wish to get certain privileges granted regarding the game laws in British Columbia, as they assert almost all kinds of game and fish are practically extinct on their reservations.

The chiefs it is said will ask the King to grant them the right to hunt and fish over all waste crown lands as promised them by Lord Dufferin, when he was Governor General of Canada. Chief Joe Capilano is leader of the party.

TAFT PARRIES QUERIES ABOUT HIS FUTURE

Will Not Admit He Is Not Going to the Supreme Court.

HIS PHILIPPINE INVITATION

Proposed Trip Will Have No Effect Upon His Judicial or Political Future, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Taft was besieged to-day by newspaper men who wanted to get from him a definite statement that he would not go on the Supreme bench. Mr. Taft dodged the issue with much skill in the following fashion:

"The invitation came to me from the Philippines to be present and attend the opening session of the Filipino Assembly. The Filipinos intend to make it a great function, and knowing that I was and still am greatly interested in the progress and welfare of the Philippines, they expressed an urgent desire for my attendance. Whether I can go or not is still undecided, but I will say that if I do my going will have nothing to do with or affect the President's appointment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. I may add that this proposed trip to the Philippines will have no effect upon my judicial or political future."

This statement failed to give the least relief to the friends of other Presidential possibilities.

"It's the most adroit thing I ever read," said an Indiana man who is rooting for Fairbanks, "but it doesn't say anything. It looks on its face as if it were a statement, but when you read it you see it isn't. Of course, his trip to the Philippines won't have any effect on his judicial or political future. How could it have any, whether he goes on the bench or not? Of course, too, his going won't have any effect on the appointment of a Supreme Court Justice. Whoever said it would!

"What has been said is that he isn't going on the bench, or he wouldn't be considering the idea of going to the Philippines. It would be highly indecorous for a Supreme Court Justice to mix up with an affair under the control of the Executive Department, and it is not the custom for Supreme Court Justices to desert their posts and go gallivanting all over the world while the court is in session. Taft's statement doesn't touch that at all. The point is that he must have declined to go on the bench, or he wouldn't be considering the idea of opening the native Assembly in Manila. Of course, if he doesn't go on the bench, his going won't affect his judicial or political future. Mr. Taft chooses his words with care."

Mr. Taft will go to New York and will visit the President at Oyster Bay. Next week he will go to Murray Bay, Canada, for a short rest. He will make a few speeches in the Fall campaign, but not many, and none has been decided upon yet.

MORE HARTJE DISCLOSURES.

The Wife's Sister Will Testify and Another Coachman Turns Up.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 14.—The hearing of the charges of conspiracy against Augustus Hartje, who has a sensational suit for divorce pending in the courts; his friend, John L. Welshons, and Clifford Hooe, a former coachman, who is in jail awaiting trial on a charge of perjury, was postponed to-day until July 25.

Hartje and Welshons appeared before Alderman King, but Mr. Robb, the prosecutor, asked that the case be postponed. He said that it was understood that all the charges growing out of the Hartje case would be taken up after decision in the divorce suit. Hartje's counsel protested and threatened legal proceedings, but Alderman King granted the postponement.

The trial of the divorce case will be resumed on Monday or Tuesday, but in the meantime there are indications that sensational disclosures are not at an end. It was said to-night that Miss Ida Scott, sister of Mrs. Hartje, will go on the witness stand and declare that she wrote a letter addressed to "Thomas Madina." It was one of Hartje's strong cards, as he alleges his wife wrote it. She will also testify, it is said, that she wrote "Exhibits 53 and 54," and she will tell why she wrote to Madina and what business she had with him. W. A. Drake of Chicago, one of Mr. Hartje's experts, declared that forty of the letters are genuine, and were written by the same hand that penned "Exhibits Nos. 1 to 5," which are admittedly in Mrs. Hartje's handwriting.

Another coachman appeared in the divorce case this morning. The attorneys for Augustus Hartje will not give his name. He will testify, it is said, that he secured the forty letters from "Tom" Madina, the co-respondent in the case.

According to John Marron, of counsel for Hartje, Bernard F. McElroy, alias Elmer Johnson, alias E. J. Larsen, who was held for court after he had attempted to sell Marron letters alleged to have been forged, is a detective in the employ of Gilbert B. Perkins, chief detective for Mrs. Hartje.

It was learned to-night that threatening letters have been written to witnesses for Mrs. Hartje. As a result Mrs. Alexander W. Slocum is constantly attended by a physician, and is guarded by two private detectives.

Mrs. Slocum was called to the stand during the trial of the divorce suit to testify as to Mrs. Hartje's habits and character, and since then she has been Mrs. Hartje's constant attendant. Mrs. Slocum received a letter to-day declaring that she must leave Pittsburg and retract her testimony in favor of Mrs. Hartje, or she would be shot.

JOSEPH RAMSEY A WITNESS.

Tells of Terminal Railway Community of Interest at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Joseph Ramsey, Jr., former President of the Wabash Railroad, who was President and General Manager of the Terminal Railroad Association from 1892 to 1895, was the principal witness to-day in the Government's suit to dissolve the Terminal Railway Association.

Mr. Ramsey testified that, following the agreement between the Wiggins Ferry Company, the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Railway Company, and the Terminal Association to pool their earnings, the three corporations ceased to solicit business. The new terminal "community of interests" pro rated the revenue on all traffic crossing the Mississippi. The Eads Bridge Company received 55 per cent. as its share, the Wiggins Ferry Company 25 per cent., and the Merchants' Bridge Company 20 per cent., irrespective of the volume of business handled by each company.

Mr. Ramsey recited in detail the circumstances under which the Terminal Association obtained possession of the Wiggins Ferry Company, and how, subsequently, ten of the fourteen roads embracing the terminal combination obtained control of the bridge, thus preventing absolutely any railroad from acquiring an independent entrance into St. Louis.

The Government scored an important point when Mr. Ramsey admitted that the bridge toll at St. Louis is made part of the through rate on all business to and beyond St. Louis.

On cross-examination Mr. Ramsey said that the Terminal Association was not organized to make money, but solely for the purpose of establishing convenient traffic relations between the various roads composing it.

Henry Miller, Vice President and General Manager of the Wabash and Vice President of the Missouri-Illinois Bridge Company, operating the Alton Bridge, said that no changes had been made in the operation of the Alton Bridge since it passed into the control of the St. Louis Railroads.

Commissioner Rombauer ordered the hearing adjourned until October.

LAW OF 1633 INVOKED.

Four Jerseymen Arrested for Taking Lobsters from the Harbor.

Four fishermen from New Jersey, who it is alleged were caught taking lobsters from their pots in the waters near Robbins Reef Light, yesterday were arrested and taken to West Brighton, S. I., where they were locked up.

The prisoners were Robert Petersen, 39 years old, of 399 Grant Street, and his brother, Frederick, 31 years, of 219 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City; Daniel Baker, 30 years, of 285 Pine Street, and Frank McMahon, 24 years, of 92 Woodworth Street, Jersey City.

It is claimed that the law of 1633, under which the arrests were made, is still in force, and that it gives to the State of New York all the waters except about an oar's length (eight feet) fro mthe Jersey shore at mean low tide.

State Inspectors Edgar Hicks and Bert Gill, with Roundsman "Nick" Clute and a crew from the Harbor Police, started out yesterday morning in a launch to enforce the law. Near Robbins Reef Light they found the four men hauling in lobsters from the pots. The Petersen brothers were in a big yawl, and the other two men were in a flat-bottomed skiff.

The prisoners said it had been the custom for thirty years to fish in New York Harbor, and protested against their arrest. The police say that they have altogether 354 lobster pots about the harbor, and accuse them of having sold twenty-six pounds of lobsters for $2.50 on Staten Island recently.

Mrs. Chadwick's Mysterious Illness.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 14.—Prison officials were mystified over the illness of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick. She is not confined to bed and is able to eat heartily, but she seems to be listless and a swelling on her arm is causing her considerable pain and annoyance. It is not known what caused the swelling, which is said to be becoming larger.

Lieut. Gunnison Cholera Victim.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Governor-General Ide, at Manila, advised the War Department to-day of the death of D. M. Gunnison, from cholera on July 12. Mr. Gunnison was a first lieutenant in the constabulary. He was appointed from New York in 1902 and his family lives at Spencerport, N. Y.

Canal Executive Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Isthmian Canal Commission received a cablegram to-day from Colon announcing that the Commission had elected an executive committee consisting of Chairman T. P. Shonts, Chief Engineer Stevens and Governor Charles E. Magoon.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

4:20 A. M.—1,286 First Avenue; Isidor Adler; damage, $200.
5:35 A. M.—1,837 Lexington Avenue; C. E. Ginger; damage, $25.
7:45 A. M.—1,008 Second Avenue; Converse Clement; damage, $10.
7:50 A. M.—Northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and 174th Street; Harry Brown; no damage.
9:50 A. M.—Pier 50, East River; Greenpoint Metallic Bed Company; damage trifling.
10:10 A. M.—2 Desbrosses Street; C. B. Horst; damage, $50.
10:40 A. M.—4,195 Third Avenue; Charles Kanenberger; damage trifling.
10:45 A. M.—237 East Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.
11:30 A. M.—467 Second Avenue; Clara Scott; damage slight.
11:55 A. M.—92 Cannon Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.
2:25 P. M.—Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street; Department of Street Cleaning; damage, $200.
6:20 P. M.—1,765 Madison Avenue; R. Wolff; damage, $2.
7 P. M.—155 Chrystie Street; M. Seidman; damage, $50.
7:50 P. M.—2,413 Third Avenue; Harry Losker; damage, $5.
8 P. M.—700 West End Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9:20 P. M.—174 Madison Street; Daniel Seigel; damage trifling.

"May your shadow never grow less!"

Vantine's
The Unusual Store

All visitors in New York are cordially invited to view a collection superfine OF

"Things Oriental"

Old Satsuma Ware — Bronzes — Oriental Rugs
Cloisonne — Oriental Jewelry — Carved Ivories
Kimonos — Rich Embroideries — Rare Silks
Porcelains — Teakwood Furniture — Screens

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
BROADWAY, BET. 18th AND 19th STS.

Broadway — Saks & Company — 33d to 34th St.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

A Most Important Sale of

White Lingerie Dresses for Women

PRINCESS AND TWO PIECE MODELS.
REPRESENTING A FAMOUS MANUFACTURER'S SURPLUS STOCK.

Dresses Worth $6.00, $6.50, $6.75 — At $3.95
Dresses Worth $7.50, $8.50, $10.00 — At $4.95
Dresses Worth $11.50, $12.50, $15.00 — At $5.95

The application of the term "worth" is based not merely upon an arbitrary opinion, but upon what we have been compelled to demand for dresses identical with those involved. That establishes the extent of the material benefits.
Further, you must know the high character of the dresses.

There are five hundred and fifty of them, in twenty-one Princess and two piece models, with short or three-quarter length sleeves, fashioned of sheer white lawns, mulls, batistes, dotted Swisses and sheer handkerchief linens.

Both waists and skirts are liberally trimmed with laces and embroideries. Sizes 32 to 42.

IN ADDITION WE WILL OFFER

Tailored Taffeta Silk Suits { Formerly $29.50 to $35.00 — At $14.50 / Formerly $42.50 to $45.00 — At $19.50

The New Models of Mid-Summer Garments for Women

Linen Walking Skirts.....$2.95, $3.95, $4.50
Driving Coats, full length, of natural linen..$5.00
Coats, of natural Pongee Silk.....$24.50, $29.00
Prince Chap Suits of white linene.....$7.50
Tourist Coats, the advanced Fall models.....$19.50, $22.50, $25.00

BEGINNING MONDAY, JULY 16, WE ANNOUNCE

The Clearance Sale of Waists and Blouses

The big event which punctuates the conduct of our waist department is the clearance sale. It involves some five thousand waists in a most diversified series of models. In most instances we have an extensive variety of each specific style; in others, but a few. So it is with the price reductions. In most instances it is more than a half and in no instance is it less than a third.

$1.98 Sheer Lawn Waists at 98c
Entire front of Swiss embroidery and square yoke of lace and embroidery.

$2.50 Sheer Lawn Waists at $1.25
Front trimmed with tambour embroidery.

$5.95 Sheer Lawn Waists at $2.98
Yoke of fine tucks, with German Val. lace in elaborate scroll designs.

$3.50 French Lawn Waists at $1.98
Front with four rows of English embroidery alternating with clusters of fine pin tucks, collar and cuffs of embroidery edged with Val. lace.

$4.75 Persian Lawn Waists at $2.50
With three broad panels of exquisite Swiss embroidery, outlined with German Val. lace in the form of a yoke.

$6.75 Sheer Lawn Waists at $3.95
Yoke of German Val. lace and oval embroidery medallions, short sleeves trimmed with insertions of lace.

$7.50 Handkerchief Linen Waists $4.95
Front elaborated with Cluny medallions and French Valenciennes lace.

$8.50 French Batiste Waists at $5.95
Elaborately trimmed with Irish lace medallions and Swiss embroidery, sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes lace in elaborate designs.

$12.00 & $15.00 Waists at $7.50
Fashioned of India mull, sheer batiste and French lawn, and elaborated with Irish laces and Swiss embroideries in exquisite designs.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Mid-Summer Clearance of Undermuslins.

Defined, the word clearance implies a disposition to be rid of a certain thing. In this instance it has a greater and far more vital significance. There is a third to be saved in the price of every garment—a third of what the garments would cost in the regular course of business. Is that not vital? So is this:—The undermuslins are of a high character, both in fabric and fashioning, and trimmed with laces and embroideries.

GOWNS. Special, $1.00, $1.19, $1.39, $1.98 of nainsook, low neck, chemise model or open front model, with short kimono sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace embroidery and ribbon.

CHEMISES Special, 79c., $1, $1.19, $1.50, $1.98 of nainsook, in a number of skirt trimmed models, with Empire, square or round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, embroidery, beading or ribbon.

DRAWERS. Special, 50c., 79c., $1, $1.19, $1.98 of nainsook, with deep umbrella ruffle, edged with French embroidery, Valenciennes laces and insertions; ribbon trimmed.

COVERS. Special, 50c., 79c., $1.00, $1.19, $1.39, $1.98 of nainsook, French models, trimmed with lace, embroidery and lace combinations, beading and ribbon.

PETTICOATS. 79c., $1.00, $1.39, $1.98, $2.98 of soft finished cambric, plain tucked ruffles, embroidery or lace trimmed.

COMBINATION GARMENTS.
COVER AND SKIRT. Special, $1.75, $2.50, $3.95 trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.
COVERS AND DRAWERS. Special, $3.25, $4.95, $5.50 of nainsook or lawn, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

AN ADVANCE PRESENTATION
Of the New Sixteen Button
Mousquetaire Kid Gloves

In all the favored shades and colors, including tans, modes, grays, maize, pearl, lavender, heliotrope, purple, pink, navy and sky blue, together with white and black.

16 Button Mousquetaire Suede Gloves in pearl, black and white.
16 Button Mousquetaire Silk Gloves in black and white.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Gauze Lisle Stockings
FOR WOMEN
Regularly 50c. At 35c.

Investigation will demonstrate to you that in most shops black gauze lisle thread stockings are as scarce as mousquetaire gloves. That will help you to appreciate the generous price concessions. Garter top, reinforced soles, heels and toes.

$1.00 Black Silk Stockings at 69c.
Of pure spun silk in gauze weight with reinforced soles, heels and toes.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY
A General Clearance
Summer Oxfords for Women

A sale such as this is instituted with a fixed purpose, and to serve it we go to extreme lengths with our revision of prices. There is no temporizing. The clearance must be absolute.

Pumps of white calf.....Formerly $6.
Ribbon Ties of white calf...Formerly $6.
Du Barry Ties of patent leather or tan kid.....Formerly $5.
Oxfords of patent leather....Formerly $5.
Gibson Ties of patent leather and gun metal calf.....Formerly $5.
} $3.45

Gibson Ties of Tan Russia Calf. Formerly $3.50, at $2.45.

Gibson Ties of white or colored canvas.....Formerly $2.50.
Pumps of white canvas...Formerly $2.50.
Ribbon Ties of patent leather or kidskin.....Formerly $2.50.
} $1.85

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Chemisettes for Women
Value $1.00 to $1.75. At 59c.

They came to us from abroad. The chemisettes are fashioned of sheer linen or batiste and elaborately embroidered in eyelet or dainty floral designs.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Lisle Vests for Women
Regularly 50c. At 35c.
THREE GARMENTS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Tropical weight garments for midsummer service, fashioned of Swiss ribbed lisle thread, in three styles—sleeveless, with low neck, run with silk ribbon; another, elaborately trimmed with lace at the neck and shoulders, or hand crocheted at the neck and shoulders; sizes 4, 5 and 6.

HONDURAS JOINS IN WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Sides with Salvador in Hostilities Against Guatemala.

SALVADOR REPORTS VICTORY

Gen. Bonilla Said to Have Repelled Guatemalan Army — No Reply to Our Offer of Mediation.

PANAMA, July 14.—A telegram received here from San Salvador says that Honduras declared war against Guatemala to-day.

According to this same message, the following proclamation has been circulated in Salvador:

"Gen. Bonilla, commanding the Salvadoran Army, has repelled the Guatemalan forces at Metapan, in Salvador, ten miles east of the Guatemalan frontier. The victorious army of Salvador retained the positions captured from the enemy."

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 14.—In extending the good offices of the United States in conjunction with Mexico to end the dispute between Guatemala and Salvador, President Roosevelt has no programme of action outlined. The United States will follow the suggestion of the contending Governments if they indicate a desire to accept the mediation offered.

No suggestion as to the mode of procedure to be followed will come from the United States, it is announced here to-day, unless request or suggestion should be made by Guatemala or Salvador. The mediation might take the form of a joint arbitration tribunal representing Mexico and the United States, to which Guatemala and Salvador could present their respective cases. Again, Guatemala and Salvador might act through a peace commission composed of representatives from their own Governments.

No reply has as yet been made to the offer, which was extended yesterday through the State Department, under instructions from President Roosevelt. The official announcement of this action was made here to-day.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The State Department has heard nothing since yesterday from Central America or Mexico relative to the efforts being made to bring about peace between Guatemala and her neighbors. It is believed, however, that in conformity with the instructions of the department, Ambassador Thompson, at the City of Mexico; Chargé d'Affaires Brown, at Guatemala City, and Minister Merry, at San Salvador, are in direct communication with one another and will soon have something to report.

The use of force, or even the threat of force, for the preservation of peace is not contemplated, so far as can be gathered, but it was deemed advisable to have an American warship near the seat of trouble, to protect American interests which might become endangered.

The declaration of war by Honduras upon Guatemala brings a third State actively into the Central American trouble which has been progressing with more or less severe fighting and bloodshed for a month or more. Honduras and Salvador are now arrayed against their neighbor in the West. Nicaragua and Costa Rica are the only two countries still passive, and it has been said that the former is about to take part in the fighting.

According to recent reports, Salvadoran territory had been invaded by Guatemalan troops in pursuit of fugitives from the army of Gen. Regalado, the Salvadoran commander, who was killed in the fighting at Jicaro.

The present trouble in Central America has been brewing for a long time. For the past five years the revolutionists in Guatemala have been planning, intriguing, and preparing for the overthrow of President Cabrera, and in their efforts to this end they have not failed to appeal for support to certain elements in Honduras and Salvador, working on the national jealousies for first place among the several States forming Central America.

The revolutionists are said to have plenty of troops, arms, and ammunition, and they doubtless have invaded the frontiers of Honduras, Salvador, and Mexico during the fighting against Cabrera. They are headed by Gen. M. La Barillas-va, former President of the country, who has the assistance of Gens. Castillo, Pined, and Toledo.

By virtue of the law of Oct. 23, 1893, the standing army of Guatemala consists of 56,915 officers and men, and the reserve force of 29,439 officers and men. Citizens of the country are obliged to serve in the army from their eighteenth to their twenty-fifth year, and in the reserve from their twenty-sixth to their fiftieth year. The population of the country in 1900 was 1,617,300, 60 per cent. being Indians.

In Salvador the number of troops in the regular army varies. It is usually about 3,000, backed by a militia force of about 18,000. In case of war Salvadorans from 18 to 50 years old, capable of bearing arms, are called to the colors. The country had a population in 1901 of 1,006,848. Of this total 234,649 were Indians.

In Honduras every citizen between the ages of 21 and 31 belongs to the army, and from 35 to 45 to the reserve force. The army in 1902 was composed of 3,050 officers and 47,622 men, including the reserve force. The population of the country in 1901 was 543,741, of which 267,304 were males.

A number of Americans are said to be siding with the Guatemalan revolutionists. Adventurers were enlisted at San Francisco and elsewhere, and the dispatches have made mention of a contingent of 160 Americans under Gen. Toledo. An American named Hillsey is said to be in command of revolutionary forces in the Department of San Marcos, and another American has been arrested in Guatemala City for supposed implication with the revolutionists.

An American steamer called the Empire has been charged with running war material for the Guatemalan revolutionists. She sailed from San Francisco about two months ago, and is said to have carried more than 100 men, a number of field guns, and much ammunition to the Guatemalan rebels at San José.

The hostilities follow particular efforts on the part of the Central American States to put an end to wars, uprisings, revolutions, and insurrectionary politics. To insure lasting peace a conference was called by Gen. Zelaya, President of Nicaragua, at Port Corinto, Nicaragua, in August, 1904. In addition to President Zelaya, President Bonilla of Honduras, President Escallon of Salvador, and Maximo Zoto Hall, representing Guatemala, were present, and after the subject of a general peace treaty had been discussed at length it was agreed that insurrections in the future should be put down promptly and with an iron hand, and that the frontiers of the different republics should be guarded to prevent the enemies of one country from gathering in another, and after organizing recrossing the frontier to attack the Government.

BRITISH MUSICAL COPYRIGHT.

Government Indorses O'Connor's Bill—It Protects Foreigners.

LONDON, July 14.—The Government has consented to father T. P. O'Connor's Musical Copyright bill, which insures its passage. It is believed that the enactment of the measure will end the extensive and long-established piracy of music.

American composers and publishers are interested in the measure because in recent years much American music has been stolen and republished here. The agitation for parliamentary action lasted eight years and had heretofore failed, but this year Mr. O'Connor succeeded in gaining the support of every group in the House of Commons and finally induced the Government to take up the bill.

THE ST. MARY'S NOT ASHORE.

Report Was Due to an Error in Reading Signals.

GIBRALTAR, July 14.—The New York schoolship St. Mary's has not been ashore. The erroneous report was due to the misinterpretation of signals by a steamer when communicating with the Tarifa signal station.

The salvage steamer Gibeltarik, which was sent to Spithead upon the receipt yesterday of the report that the St. Mary's had stranded at that point, returned today and reported having found the schoolship at sea. When sighted the St. Mary's was bound for Gibraltar and required no assistance.

Want a New Railway in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 14.—The phenomenal development of the tobacco-producing valleys in the Caguas district has created a demand for transportation facilities on a large scale, and there are several petitioners for a franchise to construct a railroad from San Juan to Caguas. Among these petitioners are representatives of tobacco interests in the United States. The American Railroad Company, which possesses a franchise granted in 1901 to extend its lines, is taking steps to construct the road in question.

Riot in Teheran; Fourteen Killed.

TEHERAN, July 14.—A street fight occurred here yesterday between troops and a procession of student malcontents. Twelve of the students and two soldiers were killed. The activity of the authorities has tended somewhat to restore public confidence, with the result that the shops were reopened to-day. The Mullahs, however, are still in the Great Mosque. The opinion prevails that the true state of affairs is hidden from the Shah.

Bringing Deutschland's Passengers.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 14.—The American Line steamer New York, which sailed from here this afternoon, carries 165 of the passengers and 1,220 sacks of mail from the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, which was disabled at Dover yesterday by colliding with a pier, necessitating her return to Hamburg for repairs. She will pick up more of the Deutschland's passengers at Cherbourg.

T. P. O'Connor Coming to America.

LONDON, July 14.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., President of the United Irish League of Great Britain, will go to America early in September. He will be a guest of Sir Thomas George Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for a tour of Canada, and has consented to address meetings in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston.

FEAR CZAR IS HEEDING REACTIONARIES AGAIN

Report That He Is Considering Dissolution of Duma.

PEASANTS DEFEAT CAVALRY

Officer and Three Soldiers Killed—Rebels Cut a Guard's Head Off and Steal a City's Funds.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The week has come to an end, leaving the tension over the Cabinet crisis unbroken. The failure of the efforts to induce Dmitri Shipoff or some other member of the Conservative Party to attempt to form a Coalition Cabinet seems to leave the Emperor without recourse except to summon the Constitutional Democrats to office upon their own terms.

Although everything indicates that a triumph for the Constitutional Democrats is at hand, the delay is raising serious misgivings of a change of heart at Peterhof. A bad scare has been created this evening by a report that the Emperor is listening to a faction at court which advises the desperate expedient of an appeal to the country through new elections. This plan is to dissolve the lower house and at the same time to announce new elections on the basis of universal suffrage, and it is said that a circular asking for a report on what the result of such new elections would be has already been sent to the local authorities.

Emperor Nicholas in giving to the graduates of the artillery school their commissions at Peterhof yesterday, used some remarkable language. After repeating the usual injunction to be faithful to the Throne and Fatherland and trust in God and the future of Russia, he instructed them not to hold aloof from the soldiers in the ranks, but to keep in close touch with them and look after their needs and interests in order to bring them closer to their officers.

The Emperor's words were a significant recognition of the necessity for closing up the gulf between the officers and men, which was the cause of much of the disaster on the fields of Manchuria and which is now making easy the destruction of the morale of the army by the revolutionary propaganda.

The revolutionary newspaper Misla says the commission which is investigating the conspiracy among the Guard officers who were planning a coup d'état has discovered that a number of high officials, including Prof. Nicholsky, a noted reactionist, and M. de Plehve, a son of the late Minister of the Interior of that name, were implicated in the plot.

Papus, the spiritualist, who, according to the gossip of the capital, has obtained almost as much influence at Peterhof as the famous Philippe, the French charlatan, who had such an ascendency over Emperor Nicholas four years ago, is reported to be seriously ill. Philippe's influence so alarmed the courtiers that detectives were employed to investigate his antecedents, and it was only when it was proved that he was a barber and an impostor that his Majesty consented to banish him.

M. Bratseff, formerly an employe of the Controller, who is charged with passing fraudulent war accounts, in an open letter to-day, promises to make astounding revelations of the wholesale corruption and venality of the Russian officers during the military operations in Manchuria, whereby millions of rubles were stolen.

A squadron of cavalry was defeated in Kieff Province to-day in an attempt to disperse a meeting of 4,000 peasants and sugar factory employes. An officer and three soldiers were killed and four soldiers were wounded.

A band of revolutionists to-day attacked the municipal building at Sosnitsa, cut off the head of the guard, and escaped with the city's funds.

RUSSIA ASHAMED OF FLEET.

Didn't Want Britons to See the Remnants of It—Also Feared Mutiny.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The Liberals are jubilant at the postponement of the visit of the British Channel Fleet to Russian waters, which they regard as being an open recognition of the fact that public sentiment in both countries is hostile to such an official exchange of courtesies while the people and Government of Russia are at war.

Although the official announcement took pains to show that the decision to postpone the visit was reached by common accord, it did not reveal the real motive, which in the case of Russia was not so much deference to public opinion as the Admiralty's sense of the sorry spectacle the remnants of Russia's navy would cut in the presence of the powerful British fleet and fear that the latter's arrival at Kronstadt would mark another mutinous outbreak on the part of the sailors and garrison of that fortress. Evidences of a propaganda for such an outbreak have been discovered by the Admiralty.

The British Government, although it originally proposed the visit, was only too glad to postpone it on account of the storm of indignation raised by the anti-Jewish outbreak at Bialystok.

LONDON, July 14.—"Well out of possible 'incidents'," seems to sum up the general British feeling on the postponement of the visit of the Channel Fleet to Russian waters.

It was realized on all sides that a misinterpretation had been placed on the visit by certain factions in Russia, which might have led to offensive happenings of a nature to harm future Anglo-Russian relations. Nobody, therefore, regrets that an awkward corner has been turned by the postponement.

RUSSIAN EXECUTIONER SLAIN.

Was a Murderer Who Was Pardoned on Consenting to Fill the Office.

PETROVSK, Caucasus, July 14.—Philipieff, the Government executioner, has been murdered in the local prison by several Daghestans.

For years Philipieff had traveled through the country in the guise of a beggar in order to conceal his identity. He was condemned to death for murdering his father and mother and was pardoned on condition that he fill the odious office of Government executioner.

Philipieff, who had been employed in the Baltic Provinces recently, was sent to the Caucasus at the request of Viceroy Vorontzoff-Dashkoff.

PENNSYLVANIA MAY GET BIG SUSQUEHANNA DAM

Road Said to be Behind a Plan to Use Electricity for Trains.

WILL COST $20,000,000

Power Company Is Building a Dam at McCall's Ferry and Another May Be Erected Near Conowingo.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—It was reported in financial circles here to-day that the Pennsylvania Railroad had obtained control of the McCall's Ferry Power Company, engaged in harnessing the falls of the Susquehanna River at McCall's Ferry and Conowingo, to generate electricity.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, it is said, is not known in the matter, and, for obvious reasons, desires that its interest be kept under cover until legal difficulties that may stand in the way of the utilization of the power are removed. In connection with the reports, it is said that experts in water and land values have been engaged to look over property between Port Deposit and McCall's Ferry, and to fix a fair valuation on whatever land may be needed.

In the development of the water power and the construction of the appliances, at least $20,000,000 will be required. Financiers predict that the Susquehanna Falls will, in the near future, be made to run most of the Pennsylvania Railroad trains south of Philadelphia on the Delaware and Maryland Division.

The McCall's Power Company is building a dam at a point near the ferry, at Minqua. The building of a second dam at Conowingo, which marks the dividing line between the holdings of the company and the Susquehanna Light and Power Company, is contemplated. Eight hundred men are now employed on the work.

Strike Riot in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14.—There was a serious clash in this city to-day between striking glass cutters and non-union men. Several were injured, and it is reported that one man was killed. It took a strong force of police to suppress the riot.

German Opera Singer a Suicide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14.—Frau Losse, a well-known opera singer, committed suicide in this city to-day by jumping from a balcony. Death was instantaneous.

Danish Prince May Visit Us.

COPENHAGEN, July 14.—Denmark has decided to send a large warship to the Jamestown Exhibition, and it is hoped that Rear Admiral Prince Waldemar, brother of King Frederick, will be able to accompany the vessel.

NO SOCIALISTS MAY TEACH.

Order Issued by the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction.

BERLIN, July 14.—The efforts of Social Democratic instructors in private gymnastic clubs to influence their pupils have induced Minister of Public Instruction Von Studt to recall in a circular letter the Ministerial instruction of 1834 and 1839, providing that only persons of moral qualities shall give mental and physical training.

The Minister says that those qualities do not exist among the members of the Social Democracy, as the aims of the party are in opposition to the foundations of the State and the task of the schools—namely, to teach the children to respect the laws and religion and to love the Fatherland and the royal family, and, therefore not a single Social Democrat will be allowed to give instruction.

PIRATES SLAY A MISSIONARY.

Rev. Dr. MacDonald Killed on a British Steamer in China.

HONGKONG, July 14.—The British steamer Sainam was attacked by Chinese pirates last evening at a point fifty miles from Wu-Chow.

The Rev. Dr. MacDonald was shot and killed, the Captain of the steamer was badly wounded, and the engineer saved himself by hiding behind the boilers. He was, however, badly burned. A Chinaman passenger also was killed.

The pirates escaped in junks.

The British warship Moorhen has left for the scene.

R. J. J. MacDonald, M. D., and his wife were stationed at Wu-Chow in the interests of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Stockholders' Inspector Reports

on the Progress of the

International Lumber & Development Company

The stockholders of this Company recently elected one of their number, Dr. Andrew S. Stayer, of Altoona, Pa., to go as their representative to their Mexican plantation, and make a full report on its development. This report is now ready. Dr. Stayer says, in part:

To The Stockholders of the International Lumber and Development Company:

I believe that the dividends on the whole capital stock of this Company, as guaranteed, can be paid for years to come from the timber now standing in the forest on this estate. No one not having ridden through these forests and viewed the timber can form the least conception of the amount there is there, and in computing the value of this fabulous amount of timber you must take into consideration that it is of much more value than woods used for the same purpose grown in the temperate climate. If there were no other source from which to draw dividends I would feel perfectly safe in saying to you that you need have no fear on this subject, as the guaranteed dividends can be paid from this source alone, but there are many other sources of dividends. Principally among them is

HENEQUEN.

There is no doubt about the value of this product. I have carefully studied this subject and cannot find any reports or estimates that give the net yield per acre at less than $50 or $60, except in the literature of the Company, while all the estimates given me verbally in Yucatan and Campeche place the figures much higher. Ten thousand acres planted to henequen would produce a 10 per cent dividend; twenty thousand acres planted to henequen would produce a 20 per cent. dividend, and so on. (Rapid preparations being made to plant 12,000 acres. Over one million plants now growing and six million contracted for.)

LIVE STOCK.

Besides wood and henequen, large amounts of money will be realized from the sale of cattle, horses, mules and other live stock grown on the estate. The expense of growing these is limited to the wages of a few cowboys who look after them.

RUBBER, ETC.

There must be at least in the neighborhood **of five hundred thousand wild rubber trees** of all sizes and ages, large numbers of which are now ready for tapping.

Later on, if the same plan is pursued in extending the planting of rubber from year to year, and the value of rubber keeps on increasing as it has in the past few years, thousands of dollars will be turned into the treasury from this source, besides the large profits to be derived from bananas, dyewood, the gathering of chicle from the zapote trees, the gathering of the rubber from the wild rubber trees scattered through the forest, and from the profits derived from selling goods from the Company's stores to the thousands of people who will reside on this plantation. Besides those above mentioned there are smaller amounts of money coming in from many other sources. The system adopted on the plantation is such that really nothing is touched or handled that does not produce a profit.

In presenting to you this report of the first inspection I feel that my descriptions are inadequate and that I have not done justice to this great property, but have the intense satisfaction of knowing that I have been able to bring to you the information that ought to satisfy you that your investment is entirely safe and destined, without a doubt in my mind, to bring to you a life income. I regret that my fellow-stockholders could not have been present to see for themselves what I have seen.

June 22, 1906. (Signed) **ANDREW S. STAYER.**

Every investor should read Dr. Stayer's Report from cover to cover.
Every person interested in a life income should have a full knowledge of the I. L. & D. Co.'s proposition.

This Company Guarantees 8% Dividends, Payable Semi-Annually

Much larger dividends are estimated on full development of the property. Dividends have already been paid as follows:

April 1, 1905, 4% (guaranteed) and 1% extra. January 31, 1906, 2% extra.]
October 1, 1905, 4% (guaranteed) and 1% extra. April 1, 1906, 4% (guaranteed)

A Special Dividend of 2% Will Be Paid to Stockholders of Record July 31, 1906

This dividend is paid from profits realized from the Company's merchandising stores, and from the sale of mahogany and other lumber. There have been nine steamship loads of mahogany and Spanish cedar shipped to the United States in the ocean steamship *Vueltabajo*, owned and operated by the management of this Company.

Stock is **now selling at par** and costs **$5 per month per share.**

In a very short time, the price will be increased. Over 4,400 shareholders now whose holdings range from one to three hundred and ten shares each. Stock **selling fast.** At the present rate, it will not be long until all is sold, and the opportunity will be gone. Act at once if you wish to obtain shares at par and participate in the dividend payable July 31st. Write to-day for free copy of Dr. Stayer's Report—a large and handsome booklet, illustrated with over 40 photographs.

OFFICERS

President, WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Ex-U. S. Railroad Commissioner, Phila., Pa.
Vice-President, COL. A. K. McCLURE, Ex-Editor Times, Phila., Pa.
Secretary and Treasurer, C. M. McMAHON, Phila., Pa.
Counsel, A. L. WANAMAKER, Phila., Pa.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Consists of Officers and
H. A. MERRILL, President City National Bank, Mason City, Ia.
JOHN B. BARNES, Justice Supreme Court, Norfolk, Neb.
VICTOR DuPONT, JR., DuPont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del.
A. G. STEWART, Attorney-General of Porto Rico, San Juan, Porto Rico.

International Lumber and Development Co.,
824 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

BEG YOUR ESTEEMED NOTICE OF THEIR

REMOVAL

TO

34 and 36 West 32d Street

In their New Studio Building

Between Broadway and 5th Avenue

Stern Brothers

will close out to-morrow, a collection of Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Consisting of Eton and Hip Length Coat Suits, of Voiles, Mixtures, Cloths, Checks, Panamas, White Serges and Taffeta Silks,

at $16.50, 24.50, 29.50 and 32.00

Former Prices $28.00 to 79.50

On the Second Floor,
will be offered a large purchase of Women's and Misses'

Washable Waists

of Linen, Batiste, Nainsook and Lawn,

at $1.50, 1.98, 2.98 and 3.95

Being Less Than One-Half Their Value.

Special Values in

Black Dress Silks

3000 Yds. { Superior Quality Japanese Silks, Lyons dyed, Perspiration and Waterproof, 36 ins. wide, Value $1.00 Yd. — 68c

2200 Yds. { Black Taffeta Silks, 26 inches wide, Value 85c Yd., — 59c

Clearing Sale of

Cotton Dress Fabrics

6500 Yds. Brilliant de Soie, White Grounds, with silk dots, colored and black and white coin spots, checks and stripes, at 14c

5000 Yds. Irish Butcher Linens, all white, extra quality, 36 ins. wide, at 21c

Important Offering of

Women's Hosiery

Sheer Silk Finished Gauze Lisle Thread Hose, in Plain White or Ingrain Black, at 37c Pr.

Gauze Lisle Thread Hose, new lace work designs, in black, white, tans and champagne, also white with side clocks and embroidered fronts, at 60c "

Gauze Silk Hose, in black, white, tans and colors, also black with hand embroidery, at 95c "

French Bright Silk Hose, extra quality, in black with hand embroidered fronts, also lace work ankles, in black, white and colors, at $1.95 "

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

At Unusually Low Prices.

Misses' Suits, of White and Tan Poplinette, Three Quarter or Short Coat Models, 14 and 16 yrs., $10.50

Misses' Lingerie Princess Dresses, of White Lawn, with insertions of fine embroidery, 14 and 16 yrs., 12.50

Misses' Shirt Waist Dresses, of Lawn and Chambrays, 14 and 16 yrs., $2.95, 3.95

Misses' and Girls' Wash Skirts, of Poplinette or Linon, Circular or Plaited Model, Special at 2.95, 3.95

Girls' Wash Dresses, of Fancy Ginghams, Lawns and Chambrays, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $2.95 to 4.95, 1.98, 2.95

Girls' Guimpes, of White Lawn, plaits and hemstitching, 4 to 14 yrs., 89c

Continuation of Summer Clearing Sale of

Boys' and Children's Clothing

Boys' and Children's Woolen Suits, in odd sizes, of plain and fancy materials in various styles, Formerly $5.50 to 14.75 $1.95 to 8.90

Boys' Washable Reefers, Reduced to 2.45

500 Washable Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits, with sailor collar, Formerly $2.75 to 3.95, $1.25, 1.95

Boys' Knee Pants, in blue and fancy materials, Value 95c & $1.45, 48c

Boys' Worsted Bathing Suits, 26 to 36 inches chest measure, Formerly $2.50 & 3.50, $1.75, 2.50

Boys' Fancy Madras Blouses, assorted patterns, with and without collars, Value 95c, 55c

Decided Reductions of Prices
have been made in

Upholstery Fabrics

AND LACE CURTAINS

to effect an immediate clearance.

Large assortments of HAMMOCKS, with Cushion and Valance, complete with anchor ropes, at $1.60 to 5.25

West Twenty-third Street

SALUTE GLORIOUS 14TH WITH SIXTY-THREE GUNS

French Warships in North River Thus Observe the National Fete.

JOLLITY ABOARD BANISHED

Majority of the Crews Not Allowed to Come Ashore Because of Recent Misbehavior of Some.

There was a puff of smoke from the steel sides of the armored cruiser Desaix and another from the Jurien de la Gravière yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and the Jersey hills began to echo to the twenty-one guns fired by the French warships at anchor in the North River. It was the official salute in honor of the French national holiday commemorating the fall of the Bastile. There were twenty-one puffs of white smoke from the white sides of the Frenchman again at 12 o'clock, New Jersey answering distinctly with her echoes. Again this was repeated at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The boatmen along the river front had hoped to reach a rich harvest, thinking that every French man and woman would take their national holiday as a fitting occasion to visit the warships from home, but were disappointed when they found that Pierre and Marie as a rule preferred to celebrate the day ashore in the cafés where the red wine flows, the sugar and water is of the exact proportions, and the absinthe is made to drip seductively. As a result, most of the members of the French colony who did visit the sea fighters paid 50 cents for a trip to and from the vessels, to be marooned there unless they would pay another quarter for the return to shore or could persuade the obliging officers to let them go home in the ship's boat.

Because of the bad behavior on the part of some of the seamen when last on shore leave, one being taken to a hospital after being beaten by a mob for a serious offense, for which he must stand trial, shore leave was denied to the majority of the crews. Only the absolutely necessary work was required of them, but they did not take kindly to their confinement. Their native vivacity was lacking. They played no games, but lolled about smoking cigarettes lugubriously.

The only really merry tar on the Desaix was a little fellow with most aggressive whiskers, but the jolliest, kindliest eyes in the world. He was what our men would call "in the brig," which on the French man-of-war is termed "au violon," because when he returned from his last shore leave he took himself for Admiral Bon de Lapeyrère. It being the great holiday of his country he was allowed for company his favorite companion, other than the bottle, oddly enough a violin. On this he played the "Valse du Diable," turning it into a furioso fortissimo, until he had soothed his soul. Then from his bushlike beard there came a sweet tenor voice, as, plucking the strings for an accompaniment, he sang "L'amour," until the tears came to the eyes of some of the other sailors.

They managed while the guard was not looking to slip him a bottle, well filled with a greenish liquid, which, though it did not sparkle, turned his music into a fantasy of dreamlike notes, until the violin slid from his shoulder to his knees and from his knees to the floor. The bow dropped from his fingers. His head fell forward upon his chest, and he thought himself in far-away France.

American visitors found what to them was a new custom on a warship. When the officers were not about the sailors would offer for sale as souvenirs white ribbons with gold letters spelling "Desaix" or "Jurien de la Graviere," according to which vessel they happened to be aboard of. The charge was a quarter. And then there were big postcards bearing the pictures of the ships, which could be bought in half dozens for the same figure. One man was caught and severely reprimanded by an officer, who was furious that a French sailor should so demean his uniform. He accused the sailor of attempting to make a Bon Marché out of the glorious ship of France.

In the evening Admiral Bon de Lapeyrère gave a dinner on the main deck of the Desaix to the members of the French Consulate. The ship had been gayly decorated aft with flags of all nations, around a centrepiece in the form of a shield, bearing the insignia of the Legion of Honor.

The big affair of the evening ashore was the celebration by the Société Française de Bienfaisance, M. Acide Ebray, the French Consul General, acting as the President of honor. There was a reception in honor of the Consul General, a "représentation théâtrale," a "grand bal," and a "concert dans le jardin," which began with the company singing with great gusto "La Marseillaise," and after the intermission with equal vigor "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Everybody at first was quite confident that it was too bad that all the sailors had not received shore leave until they saw those who had been favored for good behavior. The men from the ships were eager to sample the American natural beverage, "yiskee," and they did so, not, in the majority of cases, wisely. Many could not possibly have given an exhibition of la savate. They were afflicted with legs that sought to wander in opposing directions. They tacked about as if fighting contrary winds, and were prone to list heavily as if in troubled waters. But they were not belligerent. Their general exuberance manifested itself in attempts at singing, and they exploded every now and then into discordant but well-intended "la-la-las." They played at dancing bears, singing the brain trainer's song:

Mesdemoiselles
Faites-vous belles,
Si vous voulez
Vous marier.

They joined in throwing the confetti, the man among them, who accumulated the greatest amount of the many colored bits of paper, looking upon himself as a hero and proclaiming himself such with his "la-la-la-la."

Altogether the good boys were not very bad boys, and some of the women present expressed the opinion that in the future they would know enough to stick to native wine.

'VIVE DREYFUS!' THEY CRY NOW.

Frequent Shouts in His Honor at the Longchamp Review.

PARIS, July 14.—The celebration of the French national holiday to-day assumed special significance in connection with the restoration of Dreyfus to the army. The Official Journal this morning published a decree announcing his reinstatement and promotion and the inscription of his name on the list of the Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

President Fallières to-day reviewed the troops at Longchamp. There were enormous crowds and frequent shouts of "Vive Dreyfus!" showing the prevailing sentiment. The King of Cambodia assisted at the review. The President's personal guests in the tribune included Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick and Congressman and Mrs. Longworth. It was a brilliant spectacle, the whole garrison of Paris participating.

Dreyfus, who remains in his apartments, is besieged by many friends, who are congratulating him on his final success. Hundreds of felicitations have reached him by mail, telegraph, and cable. The date when he will receive his sword and put on his uniform awaits his assignment to a regiment.

Under Secretary of State Sarraut, who was dangerously wounded in the breast yesterday in a duel fought with M. Pugliesi-Conti following the passage of the law restoring Dreyfus to the army, passed a calm night. The doctors are not prepared at present to pronounce a definite opinion regarding his chances of recovery. A consultation held at noon showed that M. Sarraut had a slight fever, but that otherwise his symptoms were favorable.

Lipton's American Trip Postponed.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—In response to an invitation to visit Milwaukee this Summer, Sir Thomas Lipton has cabled to Mayor Becker saying that his proposed American trip has been abandoned for the present. Sir Thomas adds that he hopes to be able to come later.

LLOYD G. HAWTHORNE WEDS.

Young New Londoner Married Secretly to Mrs. Collins, a Widow.

Announcement was made in Long Branch last night that Mrs. Rosalta B. Collins, who is said to be a widow, had been married last Thursday to Lloyd G. Hawthorne, 25 years old, whose home is in New London, Conn., but who spends most of his time here.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Handley of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church of Long Branch, who was asked not to make the news of the wedding public until the couple had departed for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne sailed yesterday and will be abroad several months.

The suite occupied by Mrs. Collins in the apartment hotel at 252 West Seventy-sixth Street is still being held in that name and the clerk has received no notice to make a change.

Mrs. Collins left the hotel two weeks ago for Long Branch, saying that she would return. A constant visitor to her at the hotel was young Mr. Hawthorne.

FOUND DEAD IN A TREE.

Suicide Passes Unnoticed for Several Days in Forest Park.

Hanging from a tree in an unfrequented part of Forest Park, Richmond Hill, the body of a man about 45 years old, with smooth face and sandy hair, was found by several young men and women yesterday afternoon. According to Dr. McNevin of St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, the body had been hanging there for several days. The man had evidently committed suicide by tying a clothes line around his neck and dropping from the tree.

To the indignation of many people in the park, the body was not removed for several hours after it was found. The Richmond Hill police said that they had no right to touch it until they had received permission from a Coroner. The delay in finding a Coroner was due to the fact that the Coroner's office is closed on Saturday afternoon. After a search of several hours Coroner Nutt was found. By his direction the body was removed to the Richmond Hill Morgue. No letters or papers were found on the dead man to establish his identity.

BAN ON CARD PARTY FUNDS.

Euchre to Aid the Y. M. C. A. Called Off Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 14.—About three hundred White Plains women who received invitations to attend a large euchre party to be given by Mrs. Philip Braender were greatly surprised to-day when the invitations were recalled. The party was to have been held on July 25 on Mrs. Braender's lawn, on Broadway, and it was announced that the proceeds would go toward furnishing the new $60,000 Y. M. C. A. Building.

Mrs. Braender in explaining her action in calling off the euchre says that she was informed that the President of the Woman's Auxiliary requested that no such means as a card party be employed to raise funds.

It is said that the committee were afraid of offending John D. Rockefeller, Helen M. Gould, John S. Huyler, and other rich New Yorkers who contributed to the building funds. Mrs. Braender had purchased a lot of fine prizes to be played for at her euchre.

Work on Jamestown Exposition.

NORFOLK, Va., July 14.—The breaking of ground to-day by the Rhode Island State Commission for the building on the Jamestown Exposition grounds marked the commencement of the first of the numerous States buildings on the exposition site. Rhode Island was also the first State to appoint a Jamestown commission.

Roosevelt Makes Two Appointments.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 14.—David Lubin of Stockton, Cal., was to-day appointed a member of the permanent committee of the International Institute of Agriculture with headquarters at Rome, Italy. Eugene G. Haskell of Detroit was made a member of the International Waterway Commission to succeed George Y. Wisner, deceased.

UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Capt. F. K. Fergusson and First Lieut. A. A. Maybach, Artillery Corps, while in command of the torpedo planter Colonel George Armistead, will take station in New York City.

Major C. W. Kennedy, Sixteenth Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Military Secretary's Department, vice Major M. F. Waltz, whose detail expired July 8. Major Kennedy will report to the Commanding General, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty.

Major E. B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, will sail from Manila Oct. 10 for San Francisco and report to the Military Secretary for further orders.

Lieut. Col. B. A. Byrne, Twenty-eighth Infantry, upon his own application, after more than thirty years' service, is retired from active service July 13.

First Lieut. J. W. Furlow, Eleventh Infantry, Acting Quartermaster, will proceed to Chicago and report to the Commanding General for assignment to duty under the direction of the Chief Quartermaster of that department.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, transferred to retired list July 22.

Lieut. Commander C. H. Harlow, to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Hornet and Restless, at Washington; Marietta, at Puerto Plata; Newark, Florida, and Arkansas, at New London; De Long, at Solomons; Mayflower, at Monte Christi; Nevada, at Annapolis; Rhode Island, at Newport News; Maryland, at Boston, and Paul Jones, at Capitola.

SAILED—Marblehead, from Panama for La Libertad; Tacoma, from Montauk Point for League Island; Preble, from Bremerton for Tacoma, and Abarenda, from Boston for Lambert Point.

BELASCO HEARS AT LAST MRS. CARTER IS A BRIDE

Actress Wires to Her Manager That It Is True.

COUPLE SILENT IN BOSTON

Their Automobiling Party Breaks Up and They Separate—What the Minister Says.

Confirmation of the news that Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, had married William L. Payne of the "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" Company under her maiden name, Caroline Louise Dudley, in Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday, the 13th, reached Broadway yesterday, although, in spite of Mrs. Payne's denial in Boston on Friday night, Broadway had already accepted the marriage as a fact.

David Belasco received a telegram from Mrs. Leslie Carter yesterday morning announcing that it was true that she was Mr. Payne's bride. To say that Mr. Belasco was surprised is to put it mildly. Mrs. Carter had been away from New York for several days with an automobiling party. That she had any intention of marrying again had never occurred to any of her friends.

As a matter of fact, the wedding was kept secret even from those who were motoring with her, among whom were Miss Norma Munro, W. J. Dean, William Courtney, Morgan Coman, Jack Devereux, and Dudley Carter, her son. The party arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday and put up at a hotel. Mr. Payne slipped away from the others, got hold of a directory, and thus prosaically found the address of the man who issues licenses to those about to marry. Then he took a stroll and obtained legal permission for the marriage of William L. Payne, a student, of the mature age of 33, and Caroline L. Dudley, whose years he put at 30.

No further steps in the matter were taken at the moment and the party proceeded on its way to Portland, Me. There again Mr. Payne sought the City Clerk. He had made enough progress in his studies then to declare himself an electrical engineer. He was told that under the law a residence of five days in the State was necessary before the ceremony and so this license also was not used.

Friday found the party back at Portsmouth, and Mr. Payne again at the City Clerk's office. He explained that he had inadvertently torn up his original license and asked for a copy. Then he went back to the hotel and found Mrs. Carter opportunely at the front door. They told their friends they were off to see a man-of-war, and instead found a man of peace, the Rev. Henry E. Hovey, an Episcopal minister. He was too unversed in things theatrical to suspect that Miss Caroline L. Dudley was Mrs. Leslie Carter, and was satisfied with their assertions that neither had been married before. He called in his daughters, Mrs. Austin Kantz and Miss Ethel Hovey, and read the regular service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was somewhat affected. She hurried away with her husband as soon as the blessing was pronounced.

They found the rest of the party awaiting them in their automobiles, and started at once for Winthrop. A sudden change in their plans caused them to return to Boston on Friday night, when they put up at the Touraine. There the party broke up.

Mr. Payne appeared here with Nat Goodwin in "A Gilded Fool," and also was seen with that actor in "In Missouri." Since then he has been connected with the Frawley and James Neil stock companies on the Pacific Coast, and also appeared with De Wolf Hopper in "Mr. Pickwick." Last season he played the part of the husband in "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots." He is a popular member of the Lambs.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Payne of 174 West Eighty-ninth Street, parents of the actor, can't believe yet that their son has married.

"We do not think it can be so," they said yesterday, "for we have heard nothing from our son. He hardly knew Mrs. Carter, having only met her about two weeks ago."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—After their marriage in Portsmouth yesterday Mrs. Leslie Carter, William L. Payne, her husband, and others who accompanied them on an automobile trip in New England, left the hotel in Portsmouth and came to Boston in two automobiles. They arrived at the Hotel Touraine late at night. Mr. Payne denied the marriage at first, but later refused to talk.

Mrs. Payne and a maid left the Hotel Touraine in an automobile at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. She refused to talk to reporters. At 5 o'clock this morning the other members of the party left the Touraine in a second automobile.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 14.—The former Mrs. Leslie Carter arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night in her automobile with her maid, chauffeur, and footman. Her husband was not with her. She did not go to a hotel, but chartered a tug, which took her to her Summer home on Shelter Island, the last boat for the island having sailed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The tug will not reach the island until 2 o'clock in the morning.

While waiting for the tug Mrs. Payne talked freely of the stories about her marriage and strenuously repeated her Boston denial that she had been married to Mr. Payne.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 14.—The Rev. Henry Emerson Hovey, who married Mrs. Leslie Carter and Mr. Payne, said this morning:

"Officially I married Caroline L. Dudley and William L. Payne. Although I have been told that Miss Dudley and Mrs. Carter are one and the same, I do not know it officially.

"Would I have married them had I known that it was Mrs. Carter? No; that is, if I had known she was a divorced woman. But the woman I married declared it was her first marriage. They did not ask me to keep the wedding a secret."

MAGNET AS CRANE HOIST.

Handling of Iron and Steel Facilitated by an Electrical Device.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—A novel application of electricity in the handling of iron and steel is now in operation here in the way of a magnet.

This magnet consists of a large iron disk supported by chains which may be fastened to the hoop of a derrick or crane block. To the top of the disk is applied an electric plug device connected with insulated wires, which, by an ingenious auxiliary pulley arrangement, are led to a controller at some convenient point at the base of the derrick, or in the operator's cab of the crane. The disk is lowered over the material to be lifted and the current turned on, and in this way enormous loads of material may be gathered together and held by the magnet as long as the current remains connected.

Different forms of the disk are made for handling pig iron, heavy melting stock, such as drop ends, butts, steel risers, small castings, tin scrap, whether loose or in bales; shearing scrap, rod scrap, bolts, nuts, punches, rivet spikes, rail ends, machine borings, flats, sheets, and in fact almost any form of iron or steel which affords a surface sufficiently large for the magnet to act upon.

When the material has been carried to the place where it is to be deposited, the current is turned off and the magnet at once releases the load. Scrap tin has always been an ugly form of material to handle satisfactorily, but by the use of this device it may be disposed of as rapidly and as easily as heavier stock.

HOLLAND TRUST RECEIVERS.

Justice Fitts Restrains the Company from Transacting Business.

ALBANY, July 14.—Justice Fitts of the Supreme Court to-day appointed James B. Van Woert and Samuel Bryant of New York temporary receivers of the Holland Trust Company of New York and temporarily restrained the company from transacting business.

The application was made by Attorney General Mayer following a complaint from the State Banking Department that a recent examination of the company's affairs had disclosed a deficit of about $110,000. The company was directed to show cause at Albany on July 28 why it should not be permanently restrained from doing business.

The Holland Trust Company, which was chartered in 1888, has been in liquidation for several years. It is capitalized at $500,000 and the last report of the State Banking Department showed a deficit of $49,424. John D. Vermeule is President of the institution, which has an office at 19 Liberty Street.

3,000 Would-Be Meat Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Up to date over 3,000 applications have been received by the Civil Service Commission for the examination for Meat Inspectors to be made on the 21st inst. Four hundred appointments are to be made.

TROLLEY CAR CRASHES INTO TELEGRAPH POLE

A Dozen Persons Hurt in Accident in Worcester.

PASSENGERS IN PANIC

Motorman Let the Car Coast Down a Steep Grade When Brake Would Not Work.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 14.—More than a dozen persons were hurt, one of them very seriously, late to-day by the collision of a runaway electric car with a telegraph pole at the foot of the steep grade of the Belmont Street hill. The accident happened on the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway line at a point where a spur track leaves the main line to enter Lincoln Park, a pleasure resort owned by the railway company, on the shore of Lake Quinsigamond.

There were half a hundred passengers on board when the accident happened. At the top of the Belmont Street grade Motorman Griffin discovered that the air brake would not operate properly, but, without having recourse to the ratchet hand brake, it is said, he decided to let the car coast down the hill. At the bottom the car jumped over the switch and left the rails. A high board fence which was the obstacle to its progress was knocked over, and the car kept on bumping over the uneven ground until it crashed against a large pole. This pole was broken short off, and the car, with its load of terror-stricken passengers, tipped over on its side.

THREATS FOR MOTORMAN.

His Car Had Run Over and Killed an Italian Boy.

The Flushing Avenue Italian quarter in Brooklyn was thrown into a state of great excitement yesterday morning by the killing of an Italian boy by a trolley car, the police having to protect the motorman from the crowd which gathered.

Raffaello Aiello, 10 years old, a son of a laborer living at 2 Flushing Avenue, was the victim of the accident. The boy was decapitated by the wheels. While the car was being jacked up, Italians, most of them women, came flocking from all directions. When the women learned what had happened, many of them became excited and began to threaten the motorman, Philip Clark of 248 Kingsland Avenue.

Policeman Blake arrested Clark, and the Italians followed the policeman and his prisoner to the station. Clark was later arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Court and paroled.

PRACTICED; THEN SHOT WIFE.

Man Is Said to Have Prepared Carefully for Murder.

DETROIT, July 14.—Christopher Spindleman, aged 57, practiced shooting at a twenty-five-cent piece for several hours to-day and then, it is alleged, shot and killed his wife as she sat on a camp stool on the lawn in front of their home in Windsor, Ontario.

The tragedy, which followed a violent quarrel between Spindleman, who had been drinking heavily, and his wife, occurred in the presence of four of their children, one of whom rushed up and took the revolver from his father, who was about to turn it on himself.

Spindleman, it is asserted, asked to see his wife's body after the shooting, and remarked: "That's just where I intended to hit her."

He was locked up at police headquarters.

EXCITING THIEF CHASE.

Hotel Burglar Defies Pursuers with Stolen Weapons.

Nelson Fowler, a negro bellboy at the St. Albans apartments, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, was carrying an armful of bundles upstairs yesterday, on his way to the rooms of Col. Philip S. Harvey, Assistant Surgeon General of the army. On his way up Nelson passed a young man who was coming down, carrying a bundle of clothing, a gold-mounted army sabre, and a long revolver. Nelson stopped and watched the other until the man walking downstairs had reached the street and disappeared. Then the bellboy concluded that he had passed a burglar and started after him.

The man, still carrying the bundle, ran through the streets to Fourth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, where he jumped on a southbound car. He dropped the bundle, flourished his sabre, and defied his pursuers.

"The first man who comes near," he yelled, "I'll stab to death."

"Drop that sword and surrender," replied the bellboy. The crowd cheered him on, but the other man pointed the revolver at him and he stopped. Just then five policemen and three detectives from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station arrived and attempted to surround the man with the sword and revolver. He jumped from the car, however, and, backing against a fence on Fourth Avenue, with the sabre in one hand and the revolver in the other, invited the policemen and the bellboy to advance.

"Come on," he cried. "I'll kill all of you."

"At him, boys," yelled Detective Naughton, leading the police, and altogether they made a rush for him.

As they closed in on him, he dropped both the sword and the revolver, and gave up. He said he was Henry Cohen, a salesman, of the Bowery and Grand Street. His picture is said to be in the Rogues' Gallery.

Roosevelt, Jr., Back at Home.

OYSTER BAY, July 14.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who has been fishing for salmon in Canada for a week, returned to Sagamore Hill to-day. He had a good catch and a splendid time.

GILLETTE ACCUSED OF MISS BROWN'S MURDER

Fellow-Employe of Girl Was with Her on Big Moose Lake.

IDENTIFIED BY HOTEL MAN

Gillette Says Boat in Which They Were Tipped Over—He Did Not Try to Save Her—Gave No Alarm.

UTICA, N. Y., July 14.—Chester E. Gillette of Cortland, N. Y., was arrested early to-day at Arrowhead, Fourth Lake, in the Adirondacks, charged with the murder of Grace Brown of South Otselic. He is in the Herkimer jail to-night. Gillette is alleged to have beaten the girl on the head with an oar from a rowboat in which they had been riding on Big Moose Lake, and of throwing her into the water while she was insensible, or at least helpless.

Gillette, who was confronted by a dozen witnesses before he would admit that he was with the Brown girl at Big Moose, finally confessed that it was he who registered as "Carl Graham, Albany," upon arriving at the Hotel Glenmore on Wednesday. But Gillette stoutly denies that he killed the girl. He declares that the boat in which they were rowing capsized, and that he had all he could do to save himself from drowning.

During a preliminary hearing at Old Forge to-day, Gillette was guided by the advice of a friend from Cortland, who refused to give his name. Gillette refused to answer many of the questions that were put to him by District Attorney Ward. He did, however, volunteer the explanation that his suit case did not get wet because he had placed it on shore before the boat capsized.

"Would not your own clothing have been wet?" was asked.

"It was wet. I dried my clothes after reaching Arrowhead," he replied.

Persons who saw Gillette emerge from the woods after his twelve-mile tramp from Big Moose, say his clothing was dry and unsoiled.

800 Spanish Convicts Mutiny.

TARRAGONA, Spain, July 14.—Eight hundred convicts started a mutiny in the prison here to-day and attempted to break out. A number succeeded in escaping before the arrival of the Governor with troops. "The soldiers quelled the disorder by threatening to fire volleys into the mutineers.

Jersey's Insurance Investigation.

The legislative committee which was recently appointed to make an investigation into the methods of the Prudential and other life insurance companies doing business in New Jersey will hold its first session in Newark next Thursday. There is some criticism of the fact that the committee is to meet in the Prudential Building.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Second Week of Our Great Mill and Factory Sale.

Women's Shirt Waists at Half.

An enormous collection of equisite Lawn and Lingerie Waists, handsomely trimmed with Lace and Embroidery and having short sleeves, at just half prices, or

79c, 98c, $1.39, $1.98

Paris Lingerie Waists—The remainder of our stock of imported models, some of the choicest that came from Paris this season, have been reduced to *just one-half of the original prices.*

"Peter Pan" Shirts, most popular of all outing waists for women. The $1 kind, at..... 65c

Bloomingdales', 2d Floor, 59th St. Section.

Charming French Val. Laces

An importer's entire stock of French Val. Laces, Edges and Insertions.

At 1-2 to 1-10 Wholesale Cost.

In other words these goods cost the importer from 50c. to $2.50 a dozen yards. They are from ½ to 4 inches wide and include hundreds of beautiful patterns.

Our Mill and Factory Sale price for a dozen yards is only..... 25c

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Silk and Satin Foulards.

Absolutely all silk and all this season's newest designs, including Coin Spots in all sizes, on black, white and blue grounds; 24 inches wide.

The lot has just been received from one of the largest manufacturers, and our selling price means that he suffered a decided loss. It is a grade of silk that has never before been sold for less than 85c. a yard; now..... 39c

Rough Pongee, 27 in. wide; in all desirable colors..... 44c

Messaline Silk, soft, rich and dressy; all colors and white and black. Value 49c. Special at..... 33c

White Habutai Silk—

20 in. wide.	Value 29c.	AT....	18c
23 in. wide.	Value 39c.	AT....	29c
27 in. wide.	Value 49c.	AT....	35c
36 in. wide.	Value 59c.	AT....	39c

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, near Rotunda.

Wines and Liquors.

Bass' Ale—Best on earth; not more than 1 dozen to a customer; per bottle..... 10c

Jones' Stout—Best brewed in America; per bottle..... 8c

Imported Belfast, Ireland, Ginger Ale—Best; per bottle.. 7½c

Schenley Rye Whiskey—Bottled in bond under direct supervision of the U. S. Government, assuring strength and purity; a regular $1.50 FULL QUART bottle..... 95c

Maryland Rye Whiskey—Rich, old and mellow; full quarts..... 59c

University Rye Whiskey, 12 years old; aged in the wood; very rich in flavor; our regular price, $1.50; full quarts..... $1.18

Mosel and Rhine Wines.

From the Moselwein, Vortriebs Gesellschaft, Trier, Germany.

Piesporter, extra fine; dozen quarts..... $5.50

Uerziger, extra fine; dozen quarts..... $6.50

Zeltinger Schloss, extra fine; dozen quarts..... $7.50

From D. Leiden, Cologne, Germany.

Piesporter (Mosel), dozen quarts..... $7.00

Liebfraumilch (Rhine) dozen quarts..... $7.00

Rudesheimer (Rhine), dozen quarts..... $9.00

French Clarets.

From Prom & Co., Bordeaux, France.

St. Julien Medoc, extra fine; dozen quarts..... $4.50

Pontet Canet, extra fine; dozen quarts..... $7.50

La Rose, extra fine; dozen quarts..... $9.50

Bloomingdales' Basement.

Cigars.

Perfectos—Clear Havana tobacco, long filler and best workmanship; nearly HALF PRICE; box of 50 $2.90

Cabinets—A Top Notcher; finest clear Havana tobacco; box of 50..... $5.00

Egyptian Cigarettes—Best tobacco; made by one of the foremost factories (we were requested not to advertise their name, but it is on the box); HALF PRICE; 10 cigarettes for. 6c

Smoking Tobacco—Yadkin Valley mixture; two-thirds price; 1-lb. bag, 25c.; ½-lb. bag..... 13c

Bloomingdales', Basement and Main Floor.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales' Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

Annual Furniture Sale

commences Monday, July 16th,

when we will offer for sale every article of Furniture and all Bedsteads in our showrooms

25% to 50%

off our regular prices.

The stocks consist of:—

Mission Furniture.
Reed and Willow Furniture.
Porch and Veranda Furniture.
Desks and Cabinets.
Tables and Screens.
Parlor Furniture.
Library Furniture.
Bedroom Furniture.
Dining Room Furniture.
Reception Hall Furniture.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

B. Altman & Co.

CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M.; SATURDAYS, 12 NOON.

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PRICES OF WOMEN'S DRESSES FOR SUMMER AFTERNOON OR EVENING WEAR.

ALSO LINEN AND CRASH SUITS, FOR TRAVELING, TENNIS, ETC.

ON MONDAY, JULY 16th, THE FOLLOWING WILL BE ESPECIALLY OFFERED:

COAT SUITS OF WHITE AND COLORED LINEN	$14.50
PRINCESSE DRESSES OF WHITE AND COLORED BATISTE, LACE TRIMMED	$12.00
WHITE POPLIN CORD WALKING SKIRTS	4.25
WHITE LINEN WALKING SKIRTS	3.50

ARTICLES FOR AUTOMOBILE SERVICE AND MEN'S SUMMER WEAR.

HAMPERS, FITTED WITH TEA OR COLD LUNCHEON SERVICE; MOTOR ROBES OF SUMMER FABRICS, INCLUDING RECENTLY IMPORTED NOVELTIES IN LIGHT-WEIGHT PLUSH. AUTOMOBILE CLOCKS, PICNIC SETS, AND OTHER LEATHER REQUISITES. MOTOR CAPS, GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

MEN'S AUTOMOBILE COATS AND DUSTERS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MEN'S ACCESSORIES OF DRESS FOR TRAVELING OR RECREATION WEAR, INCLUDING NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, LEATHER BELTS, BATHING SUITS, SUMMER NECKWEAR, UNDERGARMENTS, PAJAMAS AND BATH ROBES; SILK, LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSIERY.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS for Men and Women.

AN ASSORTMENT OF WOMEN'S FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, IN COLORINGS TO HARMONIZE WITH SUMMER COSTUMES, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ALSO MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WHITE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS IN THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES AT PARTICULARLY LOW PRICES:

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, IN BOXES OF SIX.
HEMSTITCHED . $1.45 . INITIALED . $1.10

WOMEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HEMSTITCHED, $1.10 AND 75c. PER BOX OF SIX.
EMBROIDERED . . . . . 25c. AND 15c. EACH.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA, FIRST FLOOR.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

M'CABE'S LEADERSHIP MARKED BY DEFEATS

Albany Man Seeking Chairmanship Called a Traitor.

IN PLOT WITH REPUBLICANS

So Said Official Report of Investigators —McCabe Claims Election with Aid of Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Friends of Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic State Committeeman from the new Twenty-eighth Senate District, make no secret of the fact that McCabe expects to be elected Chairman of the State Committee at the next meeting, aided by the votes controlled by Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall. They claim a sufficient number of votes from up-State committeemen to make his election certain, when coupled with the Murphy members, whose support, they say, has been promised by Murphy himself.

McCabe long has figured as an expert in "practical" politics, for a time as a lieutenant of David B. Hill, much longer as the political ally of Eugene D. Wood, and always as a bitter opponent of D Cady Herrick and the old Herrick machine, which affiliated with the Cleveland wing of the party in the old days. With scarcely a break McCabe has been the controlling factor of the Albany County machine for fifteen years, and during that time the county has been turned from a Democratic stronghold to one of the most rock-ribbed Republican localities in the State. So much for his party "leadership." Now both city and county are absolutely in Republican control.

Practically all that is left of the Democracy here is "Packy" McCabe and a small bodyguard of "practical" politicians who become especially active around convention time, and who have an intimate political acquaintance with William Barnes, Jr., the Republican leader, who has handed out many fat jobs in the past to McCabe Democrats.

Proof of this dealing with the Republicans is found in a report made by a special committee of the Democratic General Committee of Albany County in January of 1900. This special committee was constituted at a time when the Herrick wing was in control of the county organization and when Judge Herrick and his supporters took advantage of the occasion to put the brand of treachery on McCabe. The committee was instructed to investigate rumors of alleged crookedness at the preceding election on Nov. 7, 1899. The committee conducted the investigation solely in the First, Second, Third, and Twelfth Wards, which were under the control of McCabe. The committee cited the members of the General Committee from those wards to appear on a special day for a hearing. Acting under what was declared to have been the advice of McCabe, these members did not appear, and their failure to heed the summons was construed as evidence of guilt.

Accordingly judgment was pronounced against them in the form of a report which the County General Committee adopted. This report declared that McCabe, Christopher Fleming, and William F. Kearney, Jr., all of the Second Ward, together with other members of the other wards, "entered into a conspiracy with the leaders of the Republican organization of this city for the purpose of defeating the regularly nominated candidates of the Democratic Party in this city and county at the election held Nov. 7, 1899."

The committee declared that "P. E. McCabe was shown to be the arch-conspirator and traitor" during the progress of the campaign; that McCabe and the two other members from his ward "refrained from giving any support to the Democratic ticket, but, on the contrary, openly solicited and worked in the interests of the Republican ticket and its candidates, thereby increasing the Republican vote from 425 in 1898 to 764 in 1899, and decreasing the Democratic vote from 457 in 1898 to 448 in 1899, the ward giving a Democratic majority of 432 in 1898 and a Republican majority of 315 in 1899."

The committee further declared that "the said Patrick E. McCabe upon various occasions during the campaign was in consultation with William Barnes, Jr., the Republican leader in this city, and at such conferences, on behalf of himself and the other committeemen above named, entered into a corrupt agreement with the said Barnes, whereby the Democratic vote in the localities or wards hereinbefore referred to, should be transferred, so far as lay in the power of the said McCabe and his co-conspirators, to the Republican candidates, and such conspirators and traitors should receive, for such treachery, the appointment of some of their friends to office in the event of Republican success."

This report found McCabe guilty of "advising the two Republican newspapers to print and by gross misrepresentation and lying caused the publication of libelous articles printed in both papers"; that he "advised, solicited, and begged friends and other persons with whom he had any influence during the campaign to vote and work against the candidates nominated at the convention," notwithstanding the fact that he had participated fully and freely in the proceedings of the conventions which placed the candidates in the field.

The committee's report also declares that several persons recommended by McCabe have been appointed to office under the successful Republican administration, thus carrying out the Republican part of the bargain. It also was charged that McCabe with some of his friends had made up a pool of several thousand dollars which had been placed in the hands of a saloon keeper and a broker to wager upon the Republican candidate for Mayor. It was as the result of this deal between the "leaders" and Barnes the committee charged, that Blessing, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was elected over Van Alstyne, Democrat, by a plurality of 2,269.

The committee which rendered this bitterly adverse report on McCabe laid a special stress on the statement that "from the time he first had a vote up to the present day he has been an office-holder under the Democratic Party in this county, and only one year before (in 1898) was elected by said party as County Clerk of this county, and in return for such election to one of the highest offices in the county, only to turn the year thereafter, he stabbed the party in the back."

In conclusion the committee said:

"It is the sense of this committee that in justice to the loyal voters in this city and county the dastardly actions of the persons above named should not be overlooked, but that some action should be taken which would purge this body of the traitors who entered into the conspiracy with the Republican organization for the defeat of the Democratic city and county tickets."

The last Democratic victory in Albany County was in 1898, when Judge Van Wyck carried the county over Theodore Roosevelt for Governor by 2,226 plurality in a poll of 23,000. At that time Judge Herrick was in control of the organization. McCabe was elected to the State Committee by the State Committee itself, the Albany delegates being equally divided and unable to make a choice. Since then McCabe's leadership has been undisputed, but the Democratic vote has been steadily falling off.

Last November in the local Mayoralty fight the Republican ticket got a larger plurality than the total number of votes cast for the Democratic ticket, the Republican plurality being 8,516 and the number of Democratic votes being 7,397.

Grape-Nuts

Need no cooking.

An easy and delicious breakfast.

THIEVES' CLEVER RUSE.

Made Sure No One Was In an Apartment Before Calling.

Mrs. Francis G. Phillips of 267 West 143d Street, whose husband is suffering from appendicitis in the J. Hood Wright Hospital, left her apartment at 6 o'clock last evening to do some shopping. While she was gone the telephone operator at the house was called up.

"Is Mrs. Phillips in?" inquired the voice.

"No," replied the operator; "she has just gone out. Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Yes," said the inquirer; "I understand Mr. Phillips is ill; how is he?"

"He is still at the hospital," was the reply.

Five minutes later three men walked into the house and upstairs to Mrs. Phillips's apartment. Nobody saw them come down again. An hour later, when Mrs. Phillips returned, she found that her rooms had been robbed of about $1,000 of silverware, jewelry, and clothing.

Detective Walsh of the West 125th Street Station investigated, and later arrested William Biggs, an electrician of 203 West 141st Street; John Dallgor of 308 West 145th Street, and Andrew Phillips of 132 West 139th Street, on suspicion of knowing something about the burglary.

NEW YORK MERCHANT KILLED

R. B. Shimer Struck by a Train at Ridgewood, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., July 14.—Robert B. Shimer, a commission merchant in business at 336 Washington Street, New York, was instantly killed here by an Erie north-bound train at 7:40 o'clock this morning. Mr. Shimer, when on his way to the station, waited for a freight train to pass, after which he started to cross the tracks in order to take the train for New York. He was killed by a train going in the opposite direction to the freight. He was boarding with his wife in a cottage in the village.

Mr. Shimer was 72 years old, and lived at 70 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. He had been in business in Manhattan for many years, and was the head of the firm of R. B. Shimer & Co. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Parkway Driving Club, and other clubs in Brooklyn. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

BORIC ACID IN BOLOGNA.

Kentucky Inspectors Find It and Sue a Lexington Firm.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 14.—Judgments were entered in the Circuit Court yesterday against Swift & Company, meat packers of Chicago, and several Lexington firms for selling adulterated sausages, in violation of the Kentucky Pure Food law. A fine of $25 was imposed in each case.

In the case of Flood & Co. local jobbers, it was shown they had sold a can of bologna sausage which contained boric acid. It was also proved that the article had been purchased by Flood & Co. in its original form from Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, packers of Chicago and New York, with that concern's guarantee of purity, and that it bore a United States Government inspection label.

The officers of the State Government being unable to reach the packers, caused the jobber to be indicted.

ATTACKED BANKER IN VAULT.

Men In Denver Planned Robbery, but Were Arrested.

DENVER, Col., July 14.—Duffield Knox Duncan and John Hastings attempted to rob a bank in the Ernst and Cramer Building, conducted by Edward Elwell, this afternoon, but were arrested.

They entered the bank together to inspect a safety deposit box. Mr. Elwell accompanied them to the vault, where Duncan struck him with a piece of lead. Hastings fled, but was arrested a short time afterward at his lodgings. Duncan formerly lived in Syracuse, N. Y., and is said to be a member of a prominent family. Hastings came to Denver from San Francisco. He recently married Miss Katherine Jenkins, formerly cashier in the Elwell Bank.

OIL RATES WILL BE LOWER.

Western Roads Agree to Cut Their Charges on Through Shipments.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The executive officers of Western railroads unanimously decided to-day to resume pro-rating arrangements with the Eastern roads.

The plan will have the effect of materially reducing the rates on oil and its products from the Eastern oil fields and refineries to all points west of Chicago. At present the Western and Eastern roads are charging their local rates for through shipments.

The independent oil men are jubilant over the action of the railroads, declaring that it will enable them to compete with the Standard Oil Company. Notice of the the new rates has been served on the Eastern lines and will become operative at once.

STONE BREAKS MAN'S LEGS.

Blown from Bridge Abutment by a Dynamite Blast.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 14.—Since a flood in 1903 that destroyed a bridge of the Milford & Matamoras Railroad across the Delaware River here, one of the abutments has been leaning toward the river. A blast of dynamite was put under the abutment to-day to remove it for a new one for a new bridge, and when the explosion occurred a piece of stone eight inches in diameter was carried over 500 feet and hit Charles H. Bauer in both legs, fracturing them.

Bauer's home is in Atlantic Highlands, N. J. He is in hospital here.

FATAL PILLOW FIGHT.

Patient in Hospital Knocked Down by Another Injures His Head.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Death resulted from a pillow fight to-day in the ward for nervous patients in the Philadelphia Hospital.

Samuel E. Young, aged 56 years, and Theodore Horne, aged 57 years, inmates, who were not on friendly terms, engaged in a fight with pillows and Young was knocked down. In falling his head struck one of the iron cots and he died almost instantly.

MOOSEHEAD BY MOONLIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., July 14.—July is bringing old and new friends together and the Summer colony is growing rapidly.

Among the pleasant affairs of the week was a steamer ride and supper given by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Marcus and Herman Marcus of New York, for a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. James A. Brodie, Miss Nanno Dougherty, Brooklyn; Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Steadman and E. T. Steadman, Jr., Hoboken; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lassell and Josiah Lassell Whitinsville, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll H. Montague, Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Hall, Worcester.

The party left the hotel late in the afternoon, after a twenty-mile ride on the Lake, and supped at the Northeast [illegible]

QUIXOTE DE ESPERANDO TO PROMOTE EEL POWER

Coming Here to Tell Us What Electric Wrigglers Can Do.

HE'S A DON FROM VENEZUELA

No End to the Uses for the Eels, Including Running Steamships and Automobiles.

Is Don Quixote de Esperando of Venezuela, perhaps the greatest living authority on the use to which the electric eel may be put, coming to the United States? Rumor has it that he is, and already many of the local eel experts are getting ready to welcome him to this city, where it is said he will endeavor to convince the skeptical that electric eels, such as are said to be found by the hundreds of thousands in the basins of the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers, can be put to all sorts of useful purposes.

One hundred of these eels, it is said, without a sign of smile by the authorities who live in the vicinity of the waters where they are most abundant, can be put in a zinc tank, where with proper care they will give off enough electricity to run an automobile for over twenty-four hours. Ten thousand of them, distributed about in suitable tanks or jars, will generate enough power to run a three-coach train at a speed of no less than thirty-five miles an hour.

Not only automobiles and railroad trains, the promoters of eel power say, can be propelled by eel electricity, but steamships as well, it having been figured out by one great Venezuelan authority that if you can get together about 300,000 of them and put them in a position on board ship where they will all generate power at the same time, a current sufficient to drive an ocean liner from Sandy Hook to the breakwater off Cherbourg, France, will result.

"Not only railroad trains and steamships can be operated by eel electricity," said a Battery eel expert yesterday, "but I am convinced it will be proved at no distant date, that they can be used with the greatest success for lighting streets and big buildings as well. Take Coney Island and Brighton, for instance. Just imagine the thousands of dollars the show people down there could save on light bills alone if a sufficient number of Orinoco electrical eels were placed in the water near there, and then fenced in so that they could not escape out to sea.

"It's the same thing with big buildings," the Battery scientist continued, "one eel giving off enough power to light a small room, while a dozen of them could furnish enough power to light a whole floor, provided of course they were so arranged that all would be in action at the same time. As for the countries in which they are found, mark my words, the day will come when the electric eel will light and heat their homes, will drive their railroad trains and steamboats, and will light their cities."

The electric eel, which is at present causing so much discussion in South America, is described as a thick, stout, blackish scaleless eel, which sometimes grows to be six feet long. It differs so greatly in structure from ordinary eels that many ichthyologists have put it in a separate family or group, this group being known as the Gymnotus. It is found in the Amazon and Orinoco basins wherever the water is warm and sluggish, and so great is its electrical power that it habitually kills more fish than it can possibly consume.

The battery that supplies this wonderful fish with its power, according to Wiedersheim, should be regarded as a metamorphosed muscular tract, while the nerve endings belonging to it should be regarded as homologues of the motor end plates, which are ordinarily found on muscles. In the Gymnotus, which is the electric eel, over two hundred nerves pass to the electric organ.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 14.—The number of entertainments, crowded drives, lively scenes at the Casino during the concert hour, and the number of parties for the week's end, all indicate that the season has begun in earnest. Several of the Summer colony gave the first of their entertainments to-day.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. James B. Haggin, and Mrs. C. B. Hillhouse gave luncheons to-day. Mrs. E. J. Berwind was the hostess at the first of two large dinners at The Elms. The second dinner will be given to-morrow night.

Mrs. Payne Whitney entertained at the Henry White villa, Edgerton, to-night. Mrs. Glen Collins gave her first dinner at Bueno Villino, Dr. William T. Bull entertained at Dudley House, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave her first dinner at Chalet, and Mrs. William B. Leeds began her series of dinners at the Drexel villa.

Mrs. William G. Roelker also gave her first large dinner this evening. Mrs. James P. Kernochan and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., also entertained at dinner.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give luncheons to-morrow, and Mrs. Berwind, E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, and Mrs. James B. Haggin will give dinners.

The following registered at the Casino to-day: Worthington Whitehouse, W. De Lancey Kountze, Willis McCormick, William H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Granville R. Fortescue, W. B. Leeds, Pierpont Davis, James J. Coogan, Thomas A. Gardiner, G. R. Fearing, Jr.; George M. Woolsey, E. C. Knight, Jr.; Mrs. Richard Stevens, Paul D. Mills, William Burden, Commander Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., and Charles de L. Oelrichs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Preston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin.

Milton S. Barges is a guest of Samuel F. Barger at Edna Villa.

William H. Baldwin and Willis McCormick are the guests of J. D. R. Baldwin.

George Brooke, Jr., and B. De M. Cruger are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, Jr.

Mrs. Richard Stevens is visiting Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden are entertaining Thomas A. Garnier.

George M. Woolsey is a guest at the cottage of Col. C. L. F. Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin are guests of Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish has rented one of the Cliffs cottages for the rest of the Summer.

E. H. Harriman on the steam yacht Sultana has joined the yachtsmen in the harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, who were not expected here this season, have decided to spend part of the Summer in Newport. Their house at Gray Crag Park was opened to-day.

Miss Cameron, who has been a guest of Mrs. E. R. Thomas, left Newport this morning. The news of serious illness of her sister, Miss Isabel Cameron hastened her departure.

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier has arrived at her cottage, Gravel Court, on Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs have taken the Hilltop cottage for the remainder of the season.

George R. Fearing, Jr. is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon.

Charles Kauffman, of New York, has arrived at the New Cliffs Hotel.

The steam yachts Narada, Sultana, Celt, Siwyna, Emrose, Clermont II., Niagara IV., Carmina, Marietta, Electra, Wanderer, Josephine, Thetis, and Tuscarora, the schooner yachts Vincedor, Julia and Merlin, and the sloop Gardenia are in the harbor.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt left this evening to visit several horse shows. He shipped sixteen of his show horses in a special car to Atlantic City, where they will be exhibited. Mr. Vanderbilt will also go to the Long Branch and Bay Shore shows.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE OUTDONE

New Cult in Kansas City Before Which Mrs. Eddy's Doings Pale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if you have given the red leaf cure a trial. I note that Christian Science is too gaseous and idealistic for you. But here you have practically the same thing in tangible, appliable, and much concentrated form. This red leaf cure may be said to be Christian Science in plaster shape. The plasters are red. You pay a dollar for a year of Unity, published in Kansas City, and receive as an insert in each month's number the wonderful red leaf. Have you a toothache, a cancerous growth—anything that can be classed as an ill of the flesh?—merely apply the red leaf to or near the affected part or organ, and, presto, you are healed. There are no expensive books to buy, no "readers" to give absent treatment to your money. Just a little red leaf, and you—the little red leaf which has been (as please note per statement on the July one I inclose) "spiritually treated by the Unity Society members in Kansas City." "It is charged with healing thought power and will connect all who use it with the Jesus Christ consciousness"—whatever that may be.

Perhaps your health is good, but your financial status is not just what it ought to be, from your unselfish point of view. (By "you," I mean, Mr. Editor, anybody, whoever he may be.) Simply apply the little red leaf to pocketbook or business letterhead, or sleep with it under your pillow, and you will experience a turn in the tide of your affairs and will get a prompt harvest of the "long greens." Or perhaps you are wealthy and well, but are not contented with your psychological make-up. Apply the red leaf as directed and get confidence, trust, courage, &c., a-plenty. Oh, it's beautiful! Lovely red leaf!

A few extracts from letters published in Unity will show you what it has done for others. What it has done for them may it not do for you?

Under the heading "These Acknowledge the Good Health" we find marvelous cures enumerated and described:

"I quit using my crutches Christmas and have mended ever since."

"My back seems almost entirely well."

"The improvement of his brother, who had paralysis, is simply wonderful. The bedsore is entirely filling up with good, healthy flesh. There is not one bit of odor, where before the whole house was horrible with the smell from it."

"Just now I am having one of my peaceful times that I wrote you of. I am hoping that the love treatment will drive all else away."

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism for over a year, and when I received the Red Sheet last November I held it as directed, and I have not been troubled with rheumatism since."

"My little girl was suffering acutely with a severe attack of earache. After we had tried every remedy we could think of without getting any benefit I happened to remember the little Sheet. At once I laid it on her ear, when in a moment it ceased aching. She fell into a sound sleep. The child knows nothing whatever about the alleged properties of the Sheet, so of course it could not have been her belief. Another time my baby pulled a heavy chair over her instep. It left a deep red mark across the tenderest part of the foot, and she screamed frantically with pain. I bound the Red Leaf on the foot, when she became perfectly quiet, and it never even got sore."

"Blessed be the Red Leaf! My heart was so weak that I could hardly raise my left arm, and the Red Leaf cured that trouble in three days, and a large mole on my side disappeared at the same time. The kidneys and bladder are much better also."

"A few days ago I was cutting some stale bread, the knife slipped, and a severe gash in the middle finger of my left hand was the result. I was engaged in trying to stop the bleeding and smarting when the postman brought Unity. Now, I'm not a beginner in this thought and work, have concentration well under way, and have been healing my family and myself for some time with great success, and friends also, but thought 'Here's your chance to test the Red Leaf.' Discarding the rag, I pressed a corner of the Red Leaf firmly on the wound, made myself comfortable in my big chair, and thinking to myself, 'Now, if Jesus had the power to raise the dead, why should not I manifest enough faith, with the help and love expressed through this Red Leaf by our own dear Unity friends, to heal this little wound?' Firmly believing that this was possible, losing myself completely in that thought for about half an hour, I removed the Sheet, and a new skin had formed over the wound; I felt a slight throbbing, paid no attention to it, and in two or three days there was not a sign of a cut or scar left."

"I used the Red Leaf for two teeth that were giving me a good deal of trouble. I would take the leaf in my hands, and would go to sleep almost at once. When I woke up the pain would all be gone. One side of my face was so swollen and sore that I couldn't eat anything unless it was something soft. It struck me to use it for paralysis. I did, and there was a wonderful improvement in my side while I used it. C— was having a hard cough and cold. When he went to bed I asked him to hold the leaf in his hands and repeat the words. He said he would put it on his chest, for that was where it felt the worst. In the morning he said that it had helped him, for he felt better all through."

"I write to say that the pain that my son had between his shoulders and down his spine has entirely disappeared—indeed it never returned after the night that he wore the Red Leaf, as I wrote you before."

There are dozens of other quite as wonderful cures. Even were this side of the work of the Red Leaf all there was to its activities it would surely be worth a dollar a year. "But it cures drunkenness, stops fires, gives prosperity, &c.—as note the following few more extracts from the letters of the helped:

"I got my Unity yesterday, filled, as usual, with good things. My husband is becoming very much interested in the New Thought, and it is making such a change in his life and mine for the better. Every one who knows him notices it. We have relatives who are Christian Scientists, and they wonder how such a change can be possible outside of their Church. I formerly belonged to that cult, but it became too narrow for me."

"I have to-day received such cheering news of my boy's progress in his studies that I hasten to thank you for the help you have given him."

"I know now what the truth has done for me. During the earthquake I was perfectly assured that God was the only power. When the guards drove us away from our house, my neighbor next door said, 'Don't you fear yet that the house will burn?' I said, 'No; I have asked God to save it, and I have the faith that knows it is saved.' We were away three days, camping in Golden Gate Park, and we were told more than once that the house was burned. I said to my mother each time that it was not. The fire stopped half a block east of us, and there isn't a house for blocks in front of us. People say to me it is a miracle, or just your good luck, but I tell them, 'You can ask whatsoever ye will' of God."

Unity contains a photograph of the nearly completed New Unity Building, in Kansas City. It is built upon the "love offerings" of beneficiaries of the little Red Leaf. Doesn't this beat Christian Science "all holler" in inexpensiveness and expeditiousness—this little Red Leaf?

EDWARD BRANCH LYMAN.

New York, July 8, 1906.

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 14.—A tea and musicale were given at Waiontha Club this afternoon. Mrs. Oliver Frank Smith, Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Barkalow, and Mrs. Henry H. Tiller presided at the punch and tea tables.

Mrs. Lee Fuller entertained at Waiontha Club on Friday afternoon in honor of her brother, Midshipman Archibald Stirling of the Maine, who has been her guest at Fotherstan.

FIVE KILLED IN HOME, HOUSE SET AFIRE

Burglars Club to Death Parents and Three Children.

TWO DAUGHTERS ESCAPE

Victims the Family of a Wealthy Merchant of Barbers Junction, North Carolina.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., July 14.—Isaac Lyerly, his wife, and three youngest children were murdered, probably with clubs, in their home, one mile east of Barbers Junction, between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, by burglars, who afterward robbed the house and then set fire to the bed on which Mr. and Mrs. Lyerly were killed.

Two older daughters, who were sleeping upstairs, were awakened, and rushed down just in time to extinguish the flames and save the home from destruction.

Mr. Lyerly was a wealthy merchant and farmer, and the family was recognized as one of the best in that section.

As soon as the news of the murder and robbery was received here Deputy Sheriff Hutchins was requested to go to the scene with his bloodhounds. He left on a special train.

Later a report was received that two negroes had been arrested. One of these is quoted as saying a few days ago, after Mr. Lyerly had refused to allow him to cut his wheat, that "the old man may cut his grain, but he'll never live to eat it."

Gov. Glenn has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $350 for the arrest of the murderers.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 14.—Sheriff Julian of Rowan County to-night brought to this city for safekeeping Neal Gillespie, his son, John Gillespie; Jack Dillingham and wife, George Erwin, and Henry Lee, negroes, charged with the murder of Isaac Lyerly, his wife, and three children, near Barber's Junction, last night. The Sheriff thought best to move the prisoners here as a matter of precaution. The Coroners' jury to-night fastened the crime upon all the prisoners.

TWO WOMEN MURDERED.

Kern Shoots His Former Wife and Her Mother and Escapes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—Mrs. Lillis Kern and her mother, Mrs. Anna Lutz, were shot and killed to-night by George Kern, the divorced husband of the younger woman.

Kern fled and after a pursuit of several miles, in which detectives used a locomotive for a dash across a bridge, the fugitive disappeared in the bottoms on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River.

RUFFED GROUSE ABOUND.

Special to The New York Times.

WAWBEEK, N. Y., July 14.—Ruffed grouse have fared well this Summer and hunters of this game little bird are looking forward to some rare sport this Fall in the Adirondacks. Mrs. W. R. Vosburgh, who is at Prospect Point Camp, on Upper Saranac Lake, came upon a brood of eight young birds while walking in the woods the other day, and many others have been seen in the neighborhood of Wawbeek this Spring.

Miss Dominick, who is a member of the merry house party which is spending the Summer with Mrs. W. G. Dominick at Birch Island Camp, near the Wawbeek, is developing into an expert angler. On one of her recent fishing trips she caught a large black bass, which served as the feature of a fish dinner at Birch Island the following day.

Deer seem to be increasing, and those seen are reported to be in excellent condition. Visitors to the Wawbeek saw a large buck and doe in the water near the outlet of the lake, and enjoyed the spectacle for several minutes before the animals took alarm and disappeared in the woods.

SOUTH SIDE YACHT CLUB.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYVILLE, L. I., July 14.—The South Side Yacht Club is enjoying a most successful season, the number and quality of entries in its regattas being larger than ever before. The annual regatta will be sailed on Aug. 18. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—John E. Roosevelt; Secretary and Treasurer—John R. Suydam; Measurer—Gilbert H. Wilson; Board of Governors—Regis H. Post and Arthur K. Bourne.

Interest now centres in prospective in the choral reception which is to be held during the Summer at the Opera House. Fred Bernhardt is arranging for a chorus of 200 children and another chorus of 100 men and women.

Fair runs of blue and weak fish are now occurring in the South Bay. Capt. Charles Yarrington recently caught a nine-pound bluefish and Capt. Theodore Brandt caught fourteen barrels of weakfish.

Le Boutillier Bros

SUMMER LINGERIE

Drawers, Corset Covers and Under Petticoats,

50c., 79c., 98c.

Chemises and Night Gowns,

79c., 98c., $1.50

Petticoats,

98c., $1.50, $1.98

Maids' Aprons, with or without bibs—

25c., 50c.

Bathing Suits in Alpaca, daintily trimmed with braid—

$2.25, $2.98

And a line of short and long Kimonos in pretty patterns of lawns and dotted Swisses; and new designs in Crepes and Silks, at attractive prices.

Le Boutillier Bros

West 23rd Street

TUBERCULOSIS IN FRANCE.

Academy Report Says the Disease Kills 150,000 Persons Yearly.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Consular Clerk Augustus E. Ingram of Paris furnishes a timely report on the prevalence of tuberculosis in France and the efforts that are being made by the French authorities to suppress the disease by stringent sanitary rules and hygienic regulations.

"The Academy of Medicine at Paris," he says, "has been discussing quite recently the value of the official statistics as to the mortality from tuberculosis in France. According to these statistics, 150,000 persons die each year in France from this disease. This represents 39 deaths caused by tuberculosis out of each 10,000 inhabitants.

"Definite information is received from only 713 cities and towns having a population of more than 5,000 inhabitants, making a total of 12,000,000 inhabitants among whom the mortality from tuberculosis amounts to 42,000 per annum. This has served as a basis of calculation for the rest of the country that furnishes no reliable statistics, and to this is added the deaths from chronic bronchitis, (approximately 50,000,) making in this way a total of 150,000 deaths from tuberculosis.

"Prof. Albert Robin has established from the statistics of 1901, 1902, and 1903 that tuberculosis decreases in an almost regular proportion to the density of the population. He has accordingly compiled a table of deaths from tuberculosis in France during the year 1903, showing percentage of deaths per 10,000 inhabitants:

Paris	45.2
Cities of 100,000 to 492,000 inhabitants	34.4
Cities of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	32.8
Cities of 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants	30.8
Cities of 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants	26.6
Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in habitants	23.4
Cities of 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants	20.6

"The campaign against tuberculosis in France has assumed such national importance that the Academy a few days ago passed a recommendation looking toward this compulsory declaration, namely, that 'the doctor in attendance should indicate to those surrounding the patient, and to the patient himself, the measures to take to prevent contagion.' The necessity of a special law to combat this disease was urged, this law to take into consideration not only its transmissibility, but also the other specific factors, such as unhealthy dwellings and alcoholism."

NOTES FROM TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 14.—The aquatic sports on Weewah Lake to-day attracted a crowd of cottagers and visitors. Dinners were given afterward by several of the cottage set, including Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Col. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, the Misses Scofield and Mrs. C. H. Coster.

Senator and Mrs. C. M. Foulke of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell and Mr. and Mrs. J. McG. Woodbury gave dinners at the Club.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Cammann are occupying the Gordon King cottage, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gray have taken the Newbold villa, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fearon are in the Arthur Lord villa.

Charles B. Alexander returned to Tuxedo for the week's end and entertained a party in his cottage. Among his guests were Miss Farr, Miss Scott, Frank H. Scott and Miss A. L. Seward.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond returned from Newport to their villa this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand of Brooklyn, will go abroad next week, returning to Tuxedo in the Autumn.

REVOKES LICENSES OF THREE CHAUFFEURS

They Are Prohibited from Driving Automobiles in New Jersey.

FIRST UNDER THE NEW LAW

Two of the Drivers Accused of Reckless Driving and One of Drunkenness.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 14.—The licenses of three automobile drivers were revoked to-day by J. B. Smith, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. These are the first revocations under the new law which took effect on July 1. The reasons are set forth in a notice addressed to the several police departments, peace officers, and motor vehicle agents of the State, as follows:

"This is to advise you that I have to-day, in pursuance with the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 113 of the Laws of 1906, revoked the licenses of the following named persons to drive motor vehicles in New Jersey, together with the reasons therefor:

"Glenn Sherwood, License No. 8,811; address, 310 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York; for drunkenness and using a motor vehicle without the owner's consent.

"Joseph Brady, License No. 8,795; address, Lincoln Avenue, Elberon; for continued reckless driving in Long Branch, and causing an accident while going at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles an hour around a corner of a street in that town, and colliding with another vehicle and greatly damaging it.

"Robert Dwyer, License No. 6,514; address, Lincoln Place Garage, Elberon; for continued reckless driving and unlawful driving in and around Long Branch."

YACHTS AT SEA CLIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 14.—This village is as busy as can be, and the hotels, though not all filled, report advance engagements for nearly all vacant rooms. Yachting takes up the time of the younger contingent nowadays. There is a race for the Sea Cliff one-design class this afternoon, and there will be similar races nearly every week throughout the season. The boats are beginning to get tuned up, and the Berner, the Silkworth, and the North boats will be as keen rivals as they were last year, according to the present outlook.

At the Yacht Club on Monday evening they had bridge whist, Miss Lillian Speed winning the prize. On Wednesday evening they had progressive euchre.

Mrs. William Titus and Mrs. William Hind of East Williston were the guests of Mrs. Richard Dreyer at the Yacht Club on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmenburg and Miss Marion Palmenburg are at Sea Cliff until the middle of July.

Judge Zoeller of New York is a guest at the Hotel Hungaria on the Shore Road. The Judge has his yacht in the harbor, and sailing parties for his friends are of frequent occurrence.

At the Plaza Park Hotel the Sunday evening concerts are a feature.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

Store Closes 5 P. M.; Saturdays at Noon.

MONDAY, JULY 16TH.

1,500 Yards Natural Pongees, finest quality, suitable for Dresses and Motor Coats, all pure silk, extra heavy. Regularly $2.50 yard, 1.50

1,000 Yards Printed Panne Satin, handsome quality, Lyons manufacture. Regularly $1.50 yard. 1.00

Wash Dress Fabrics.

The balance of the season's stock, consisting of Cotton Voiles, Printed Silk Mousselines, Figured Linen Lawns, Pongenettes and Novelty French Suitings, to close at, 18c, 20c, 25c, 35c

3,000 Yards All Linen Suitings, 36 inches wide, most desirable shades of blue, gray, tan, biscuit, hello, brown, also white. Regularly 40c.; yard, 25c

Special Sale of Umbrellas

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Handles of Buck Horn, Buffalo Horn, Pearl and Silver, also Natural Woods, silver trimmed, 2.95

200 Hand Embroidered White Irish Linen Blouses (unmade), in a variety of handsome designs. Regular price $6.50, 4.50

Fine Chiffon Veils

Regularly $1.50 to $2.75, each, 85c

One and a half yards long, of superior quality Chiffon, hemstitched borders, desirable colors, also white and black.

FOR MOTOR, SEASHORE AND GENERAL WEAR.

Special Sale of Petticoats

WASHABLE PETTICOATS of Toile du Nord Gingham, deep scalloped and embroidered flounce. Regularly $2.25, 1.00

WASHABLE PETTICOATS of Natural Grass Linen, scalloped and embroidered flounce. Regularly $2.75, 1.75

WASHABLE PETTICOATS of Natural Linen, deep scalloped and embroidered flounce, tucks above. Regularly $4.00, 2.75

WHITE TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS, extra fine qualities, suitable for wear with Lingerie Dresses. Variety of styles. Formerly $7.50 to $15.00, 5.00 to 10.00

Special Sale---Suits and Dresses

TAILOR SUITS, various materials and models in wool, summer weight fabrics, 20.00, 25.00

LINEN SUITS, the remaining stock of high class suits in colors and white to close, 18.50

LINGERIE PRINCESS DRESSES, Formerly $55.00, $75.00, 35.00, 50.00

MOTOR OR DUST COATS OF LINEN, 5.75

RAIN COATS, latest models, 18.50, 21.50

FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN.

WHILE LINEN SUITS, Long Coat Model, plaited skirt, 6.50

WHITE LINEN SUITS, detachable black velvet collar and cuffs, 12.50

LINEN SUITS, Natural shade, 8.00

OUR EXPEDITIOUS MAIL ORDER SERVICE WILL BE FOUND A DECIDED CONVENIENCE BY CUSTOMERS AT THE SUMMER COLONIES

Broadway & 19th Street

AMERICANS TOOK GAME IN SENSATIONAL FINISH

Eighteen Thousand "Rooters" Cheered Them on to Victory.

GIANTS SUCCESSFUL TWICE

Seymour and Shannon Played with the Champions—Brooklyn Stopped by Rain at Cincinnati.

The New York Americans retained the lead yesterday by defeating Chicago in one of the most sensational finishes of the season. The champion Athletics were also successful, but Cleveland was beaten in one game by Washington and narrowly averted the same result in another. In the National League the champion New Yorks, with a reconstructed outfield, ex-Capt. Shannon of St. Louis playing in left field and Seymour, late of Cincinnati, in centre field, won both games of a double-header and advanced to second place again. The former Giant, Marshall, caught both games for St. Louis, but Mertes refused to accede to the trade and declined to play. Pittsburg was successful over Boston, but the Chicago and Philadelphia game had to be called on account of rain after seven innings and when each team had scored a run. Rain also stopped the Brooklyns from playing at Cincinnati.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Chicago, 8.
Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 4.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 0.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 1.
New York, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	8	2	7	4	8	7	10	46	.613
Phila'phia.	6	—	5	2	8	5	10	10	46	.613
Cleveland.	5	6	—	6	9	6	5	6	45	.592
Chicago	8	8	8	—	6	7	9	7	43	.558
Detroit	8	8	4	9	—	7	8	5	40	.526
St. Louis	4	5	6	7	7	—	6	9	39	.506
Wash'ton.	5	4	4	1	1	2	—	10	27	.355
Boston	3	5	1	3	1	1	5	—	19	.244
Games lost	29	29	31	34	36	38	49	59		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	4	10	9	11	10	6	9	59	.700
New York	4	—	2	12	12	8	6	5	49	.645
Pittsburg	5	4	—	5	10	11	6	9	50	.641
Phila'phia	1	4	3	—	5	6	10	11	40	.506
Cincinnati	4	4	5	3	—	7	6	4	33	.418
St. Louis	5	2	4	5	8	—	8	4	31	.383
Brooklyn	2	4	4	4	1	5	—	8	28	.378
Boston	3	5	1	4	3	4	8	—	27	.338
Games lost	24	27	28	39	46	50	47	53		

AMERICANS WIN IN NINTH.

Williams's Hit Scores Two Runs and Chicago Is Defeated, 9 to 8.

Amid the intense enthusiasm of fully eighteen thousand spectators, the Greater New York team scored its second victory in the present series with Chicago yesterday by a score of 9 to 8. This decision was not reached until the ninth inning, and it came at a time when the chances were decidedly unfavorable to the local team. The Americans were a run behind, and it was "Doc" Newton's turn to bat. Manager Griffith, however, gave Moriarity a chance, and the first ball pitched bounded away from Donohue into right field. Keeler followed with one of his neat sacrifice hits and Moriarity was advanced to second. Chase's fly was caught by Hahn, making two men out. Conroy received his reward for waiting by going to first on called balls. La Porte's hit to Tannehill should have ended the game, but the third baseman found second base unoccupied and held the ball.

It was a momentous moment for Williams, the next batsman. One ball was called by Umpire Sheridan and then a strike. Two more balls were called and another strike. At this moment a scene seldom witnessed on a baseball field was enacted. Few of the vast crowd retained their seats. Men and women stood up, waving their hats, handkerchiefs, programmes, and anything else they could lay their hands on. Walsh, studied the signal he had given to him by Sullivan more carefully than he had done before. The three base runners were eager to take advantage of the least slip-up, and Williams had his eyes well on to the pitcher. Walsh gave one glance at the runners and then delivered the ball. Williams swung desperately and the ball went safely to right field and over Isbell's shoulder. Moriarity and Conroy were across the plate in an instant, and the game was won. The crowd at once swarmed over the field and made a dash for Williams. They hugged, caressed, and cheered, and finally carried him to the club house on their shoulders.

The Chicagos did not play the steady and reliable game they showed in the first two games. Rohe, who took Isbell's place at second, being an exception. Davis's throwing to first was one and his error in the seventh inning was very damaging. The New Yorks' fielding was excellent, and while Chase is credited with the only error a rather bad throw to Chesbro, he made two wonderful one-handed stops. Chesbro, who was not in form, and after the fifth inning was relieved by Newton, Kleinow taking the place of Thomas behind the bat. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, lf	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	2	1	0
Isbell, 2b	0	0	1	2	2	4	0	Chase, 1b	0	1	1	0	9	1	1
Tebeau, rf	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	Conroy, ss	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	2	5	2	4	1	LaPorte, 3b	1	2	1	2	1	2	0
Donohue, 1b	0	0	1	6	1	1	0	Williams, 2b	0	2	2	5	4	0	0
Rohe, 2b	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	Delehanty, lf	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, c	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Hoffman, cf	2	1	1	4	0	0	0
Brandfield, 3b	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	Thomas, c	0	1	2	1	5	1	0
Altrock, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Kleinow, c	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Walsh, p	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	Newton, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
								Moriarity	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	0	*26	22	4	10	1	Total	9	11	27	13	1		

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Newton in the ninth inning.

Chicago	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3—8
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0—9

Three-base hits—Keeler, Williams. Two-base hits—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 3; off Walsh, 2. Struck out—By Chesbro, 2; by Walsh, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 5. Three-base hits—Davis, Walsh. Two-base hits—Keeler, Williams, Sullivan. Hits—Off Altrock, 5 in two innings; off Walsh, 6 in seven innings; off Chesbro, 3 in four innings; off Newton, 4 in four innings. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Hoffman, Hahn. Double plays—Conroy, Williams, and Chase; Davis and Donohue. Wild pitch—Walsh. Passed ball—Thomas. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Schaefer, 2b	1	1	4	1	3	0	0	Lord, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Crawford, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	15	0	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	Seybold, cf	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	1	4	1	0	3	0	Murphy, 2b	1	3	2	2	6	0	0
Lindsay, 1b	0	0	5	5	1	0	0	Schreck, c	1	2	5	2	0	0	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	Cross, ss	0	1	2	3	3	0	0
Schmidt, c	1	0	1	7	1	0	0	Schmidt, 3b	1	0	1	1	2	1	0
Mullin, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Waddell, p	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Siever, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Coakley, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
								*Armbruster	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	†24	6	8	5	0	Total	5	11	27	17	0		

*Batted for Waddell in third inning.

Detroit	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—McIntyre, Crawford, Murphy, Cross. Two-base hits—Crawford, Mullin, Coughlin, Schmidt, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Siever. Double play—Jones and Coughlin. Struck out—By Waddell, 2; by Coakley, 1; by Mullin, 4; by Siever, 2. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 2; off Coakley, 1; off Mullin, 7. Hits—Off Waddell, 6 in three innings; off Coakley, 2 in six innings; off Mullin, 7 in four innings; off Siever, 4 in four innings. Hit by pitched ball—Davis. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Connor.

AT BOSTON.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	Parent, ss	0	2	3	3	1		
Jones, 1b	0	0	12	1	0			Stahl, cf	0	2	1	0	0		
Stone, lf	2	2	0	0	0			Hoey, lf	0	0	4	0	0		
Hphill, cf	0	2	1	0	0			Ferris, 2b	0	1	2	0			
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	5	0			Godwin, 3b	0	0	2	0	0		
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	2	5	0			Hayden, rf	0	0	2	0	1		
Hartzell, 3b	0	0	2	0	0			Freeman, 1b	0	0	11	0	1		
Rickey, c	0	0	8	2	0			Armb'ter, c	0	0	3	4	0		
Howell, p	0	0	0	2	0			Young, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	3	7	27	15	1			Total	0	4	27	11	8		

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hits—Stone, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Godwin, Jones. Stolen bases—Hemphill, O'Brien. Double play—Wallace, O'Brien and Jones. First base on balls—Off Howell, 1. Struck out—By Young, 3; by Howell, 7. Passed ball—Rickey. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Altizer, ss	1	0	3	3	1			Flick, rf	0	0	1	1	0		
Stanley, rf	0	2	1	0	0			Bay, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Nill, cf	0	0	5	0	2			Turner, ss	0	2	1	0	0		
Cross, 3b	0	0	1	1	0			Lajoie, 2b	0	1	2	4	5		
And'son, lf	0	1	3	0	0			Rossman, 1b	0	1	10	1	0		
Schlafly, 2b	0	0	4	2	0			Jackson, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Stahl, 1b	0	2	9	1	0			Bradley, 3b	1	2	2	4	0		
Heydon, c	1	1	2	2	0			Buelow, c	0	0	0	0	0		
Patten, p	0	1	2	4	0			Bemis, c	0	1	5	0	0		
								Joss, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	3	7	30	18	3			Total	2	8*	28	12	0		

*One out when winning run was scored.

Washington	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Stahl, Anderson. Sacrifice hits—Schlafly, Bay, Jackson. Stolen bases—Altizer, Bemis. Double play—Flick and Rossman. Left on bases—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3. Struck out—By Patten, 2; by Joss, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Altizer, ss	0	0	5	6	1			Flick, rf	0	8	2	0	0		
Stanley, rf	1	0	0	0	0			Bay, cf	0	1	2	0	0		
Nill, cf	0	3	4	1	0			Turner, ss	1	0	2	8	1		
Cross, 3b	1	1	1	3	0			Lajoie, 2b	1	2	4	10	0		
And'son, lf	0	1	6	0	0			Rossm'n, 1b	0	2	17	0	0		
Schlafly, 2b	0	1	3	4	0			Jackson, lf	1	2	3	0	0		
Stahl, 1b	1	2	14	0	0			Bradley, 3b	1	1	1	1	0		
Wakef'd, c	0	2	6	1	0			Bemis, c	2	3	5	0	1		
Smith, p	1	1	0	1	0			Rhoades, p	0	3	3	3	1		
*Kitson	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	4	11	39	16	1			Total	6	17	39	25	3		

*Batted for Smith in the thirteenth inning.

Washing'n	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—6

Two-base hits—Lajoie, Rossman, Cross, Nill, Wakefield. Three-base hit—Schlafly. Sacrifice hits—Altizer, Cross, Wakefield, Rhoades. Stolen bases—Stanley, Cross, Anderson. Double play—Nill and Stahl. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Cleveland, 9. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Smith, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 5; by Rhoades, 2. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

TWO GAMES FOR GIANTS.

With New Recruits and Fine Pitching They Beat St. Louis Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 14.—New York took two rather dull games from St. Louis to-day. The Champions played their usual speedy game, while the locals made all sorts of foolish and costly errors. The scores were 5 to 1 and 4 to 0. Ex-Capt. Shannon of St. Louis and "Cy" Seymour, late of Cincinnati, were in the game for the Giants, and both gave a creditable account of themselves. "Doc" Marshall, the former New Yorker, donned a St. Louis uniform and caught two games. Mertes absolutely refused to sign a St. Louis contract. He is holding out, so it is said, for some of the money President Brush received in the trade. The New Yorks won the opening contest in the first few innings, getting one run in the first and three in the third inning.

Hits by Bresnahan and Strang and a passed ball netted the one and safeties by Bresnahan, Strang, and Shannon and a sacrifice by Seymour and McGann's fly produced the other. The other tally came in the seventh on Hoelskatter's error and Seymour's hit. Barring the seventh, McGinnity was a Chinese puzzle to the local men, who looked foolish in their wild efforts to land on some of the "Iron Man's" curves. Gilbert and Devlin were the only ones to robbed many of the St. Louis men of a hit by a splendid pick-up.

Mathewson opposed Brown in the second game and shut out McCloskey's pets, while the Giants were having all sorts of fun. Every man on the team except McGann connected safely with Brown. Mathewson drove the ball into the crowd on three bases in the second inning, scoring Gilbert. Hits by Seymour and Devlin, two free passes, and Bennett's error netted two runs in the third. Safeties by Dahlen, Gilbert, and Bowerman produced the final tally. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, lf	0	0	1	0	0			Strang, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Bennett, 2b	0	1	3	1	1			Shan'n, lf	0	1	0	0	0		
J.M'sh'l, rf	0	2	2	2	0			Seym'r, cf	1	2	0	0	0		
Smoot, cf	0	1	1	0	0			McGann, lf	1	0	1	0	0		
Noonan, lf	0	0	3	1	0			Devlin, 3b	1	1	3	2	0		
Hoel'ter, 3b	0	0	2	2	0			Dahlen, ss	1	1	3	5	0		
W.M'sh'l, c	0	0	2	8	0			Gilbert, 2b	1	1	5	7	0		
McBride, ss	0	0	6	3	0			Low'man, c	0	0	5	0	0		
Brown, p	0	0	1	0	1			Math'son, p	0	1	0	3	0		
Total	0	0	27	9	2			Total	4	8	27	17	0		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Three-base hits—Mathewson, W. Marshall. Double plays—Mathewson, Dahlen, and McGann; McBride, Bennett, and Noonan; Dahlen, Gilbert, and McGann, (2.) Passed ball—W. Marshall. Stolen bases—Shannon, Devlin. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 2; off Brown, 9. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; by Brown, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 12. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, cf	0	1	2	1	0			Bridwell, ss	0	1	3	3	0		
Ganley, rf	0	0	0	0	0			Tenney, 1b	0	1	14	0	0		
Clarke, lf	1	1	2	0	0			Brain, 3b	0	0	2	3	0		
Wagner, ss	0	0	2	2	0			Bates, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Nealon, 1b	1	1	11	0	0			Howard, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Sheehan, 3b	0	1	1	2	1			Dolan, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	4	0			Brown, c	0	0	0	2	0		
Phelps, c	0	0	5	0	0			O'Neil, c	0	0	1	5	0		
Leifield, p	0	0	1	0	0			Strobel, 2b	0	1	1	1	0		
								Dorner, p	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	2	4	27	14	1			Total	0	5	24	12	0		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hits—Clarke, Sheehan. Sacrifice hit—Howard. Stolen base—Strobel. First base on balls—Off Leifield, 2; off Dorner, 2. Struck out—By Leifield, 2; by Dornor, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	2	0	0			Thomas, cf	0	0	4	0	0		
Sinkard, lf	1	1	2	0	0			Sleason, 2b	0	0	0	3	0		
Schulte, rf	0	1	1	0	0			Titus, rf	1	1	3	0	0		
Chance, 1b	0	0	13	0	0			Ctney, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		
Brn'f'ld, 3b	0	0	0	4	0			Magee, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Tinker, ss	0	1	1	4	0			Doolin, ss	0	1	2	1	0		
Kling, c	0	0	1	2	0			Dooin, c	0	0	1	1	0		
Ruhach, p	0	0	1	0	2			Sparks, p	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	1	3	24	14	0			Total	1	4	21	9	0		

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Titus. Sacrifice hit—Chance. Stolen base—Chance. Double plays—Tinker and Chance; Doolin and Brandfield. Struck out—By Reulbach, 1; by Sparks, 1. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 1; off Sparks, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	4	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	—10	15	3
Jersey City	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	5	11	8

Batteries—Hesterfer, Carrick, and Shea; Muck, Foxen, and Butler.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3	5	2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1

Batteries—McNeil, Atkins, and Byers; Hardy and Barton.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4	8	3
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2—	5	0	1

Batteries—Case and Carisch; Brockett and McAllister.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—	3	7	2
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—4	6	2

Batteries—Grubb and Steelman; Currie and McManus.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—	2	7	2
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	6	2

Batteries—McGinley and Woods; Whalen and Raub.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	39	25	.609	Newark	30	30	.500
Buffalo	42	27	.609	Montreal	33	37	.471
Baltimore	35	29	.547	Providence	31	38	.449
Rochester	34	34	.500	Toronto	20	44	.313

CALM SPOILS REGATTA OF INDIAN HARBOR CLUB

Biggest Fleet of the Year Four Hours at Finish Line.

WIND DIES AS LEADERS CROSS

Big Schooners Tow Over to Oyster Bay for the Rendezvous of the Tri-Club Fleet.

A flat calm for four hours spoiled the chance of the Indian Harbor regatta proving the best event of the year. With an entry of sixty-five yachts, fifty-six of which crossed the starting line, including the best class yet presented this season, there was every propect of the races proving all that could be desired. The first of the second division just reached the finish line in the first round when the wind fell flat and for four hours the fleet lay, unable to gain a yard. The majority of the owners were patient, but one after another the big fellows took tow till only the little ones were left to finish in the fresh westerly breeze that sprang up just at sundown. Roy A. Rainey's Invader was the first of six schooners to quit, and Richard Mansfield's Amorita, Commodore Lauder's Endymion, C. Howard Clark's new Savarona, and the two Philadelphia schooners, Clarissa and Priscilla of the Corinthian fleet, followed suit.

Commodore Trevor L. Park's Mimosa III. managed to reach the finish at 2:54:16. W. W. Swan's Cadeau was less than 100 yards behind her, but it took 2 hours 4 minutes and 10 seconds to make the distance. It was nearly an hour and a half before the third boat reached the line, then in ten minutes more the fleet that lay just short of the line came up, following one another in rapid succession.

Oliver Harriman's The Kid was the first of the 27-footers in, and Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia led the New York thirties. Dr. Stump won of the Larchmont 21-footers with Vaquero, and F. F. Currier's Paumonak led the 22-footers. G. P. Granbery's Rube led the first division of the handicap class, and Howell Sayre's Maryola led the second division. Dr. A. E. Black's Thelma, finishing 57 minutes 55 seconds behind Rube, won in the first division on allowance. A. E. Rondle's Arline won in the 18-foot class. The summary of the races follows:

SLOOPS—CLASSES M AND N.

Start, 12 M. Course, 8½ Miles.

Mimosa III., Trenor L. Park	2:54:16	2:54:16
Halala, A. J. Drexel Paul	Did not finish.	

NEW YORK THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:05 P. M. Course, 8½ Miles.

Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	6:42:28	6:37:28
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	7:07:22	7:02:22
Atair, Cord Meyer	7:11:48	7:06:48
Alera, W. Alker	7:11:44	7:06:42
Banaal, C. D. Mallory	7:20:31	7:15:31
Adelaide II., Adee Brothers	7:27:11	7:22:11
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon; Nautilus, Addison G. Hanan, and Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr., did not finish.		

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 5½ Miles.

Rube, G. P. Granbery	6:56:35	6:45:35
Thelema, Dr. A. E. Black	7:18:30	7:03:30
Firefly, M. B. Pendas, and Huntress, L. F. Dyer, did not finish.		

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 5½ Miles.

Maryola, T. Sayre	6:59:19	6:48:19
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	7:15:24	7:10:24
Scamp, Warren Murdock	7:09:48	6:59:48
Howdy, George Mercer, Jr., and Monsoon, B. R. Stoddard, did not finish.		

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 12:15 P. M. Course, 5½ Miles.

Cadeau, W. W. Swan	4:58:26	4:45:28
Tomboy, C. O. Iselin, Jr	6:25:42	6:10:42

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:15 P. M. Course, 5½ Miles.

Vaquero, Dr. Stump	6:51:30	6:36:30
Doroth L. G. Spence	7:00:02	6:45:02
Howie, J. H. Esser	7:02:28	6:47:28

SLOOPS—TWENTY-TWO-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:20 P. M. Course, 5½ miles.

The Kid, O. Harriman	6:38:26	6:18:26
Paumonak, F. F. Currier	6:51:47	6:31:47
Answer, Donald Abbott	7:11:47	6:51:47
Okee, T. A. Mahlstedt	7:24:28	7:04:28
Kim II., H. A. North; Rogue, J. J. MacDonough, and Rascal, J. T. Dwyer, did not finish.		

SLOOPS—EIGHTEEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:25 P. M. Course, 5½ miles.

Arline, A. E. Rondle	7:27:11	7:02:11
Louis Bell, J. J. Williams, and Fannie O. Iselin did not finish.		

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN.

Start, 12:30 P. M. Course, 5½ miles.

Nancy, W. W. Paret; Paolo, A. G. Cooper; Miantee, E. G. Cooper; Ace, A. Gilmore; Joe, C. D. Wills, and Wacouta, J. R. Truesdale, did not finish.		

SEA CLIFF ONE-DESIGN.

Start, 12:35 P. M. Course, 5½ miles.

Spook, C. W. Berner; Broadside, J. Pearce; and Kim I., H. A. North, did not finish.		

NONPAREIL R. C. REGATTA.

Kayser Broke Oarlock and Lost Eight-Oared Race for His Crew.

The twenty-eighth annual regatta of the Nonpareil Rowing Club was held yesterday over the Speedway course on the Harlem River

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ZOLA AND DREYFUS.

The dust of EMILE ZOLA is to rest in the Panthéon, the highest honor the French Legislature can pay to the memory of a dead Frenchman. The Municipal Council of Paris has resolved that one of the principal streets of "La Ville Lumière" shall be named after him, and monuments are planned for him in various parts of France. All this posthumous dedication of his name to glory is not in recognition of his service to French literature, though his writings carried the French language far and wide. That service, indeed, could not in his lifetime secure him membership in the French Academy, and his claims to greatness are still disputed by very sober French critics. The title recognized by the French Legislature, acclaimed almost unanimously by the press, and heartily approved in foreign lands where the good name of France is cherished, is more intimate and appealing than any is likely to be that rests on intellectual gifts. It is based on the fact that ZOLA, at a critical moment, with the utmost courage, and at marked risk, raised his voice to demand that justice to Capt. DREYFUS, that tribute to the real "honor of the army," now tardily and partially achieved. Barely eight years ago ZOLA fled to England to escape the persecution following his demand. Now his remains are to be removed to the temple where lie those of MIRABEAU, VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU, CARNOT, HUGO, under the imposing inscription "Aux Grands Hommes la Patrie Reconnaissante."

The reparation made to DREYFUS is peculiarly gratifying because he is living and can enjoy it; because it restores him as nearly as may be to the position he would have reached, opens up to him a career for which he is adapted and to which he is ardently devoted, and especially because, at his own dictation, it is absolutely free from the element of money damages. Indeed, the nobility of the action of the French Government, which is essentially the action of the French people, and is the result of public sentiment aroused and enlightened, is the more satisfying because of the extreme dignity and manliness with which the victim of injustice has borne himself from the very outset. Injustice is not less wrong when offered to an inferior man, but there is a sense of fitness that touches us all when the vindicated victim turns out to be a superior man, who in the long and torturing years has kept himself as free from bitterness and vengefulness as from weakness. It adds to our admiration that the man whose name is replaced on the roll of the army and who is to be nominated for the Cross of the Legion of Honor refused as firmly to accept money compensation as he now refuses to pursue his enemies vindictively.

AN IMPROVING BANK SITUATION.

Since 1900 only two years have shown at this season a better banking situation than to-day's, judged upon the face of the returns, and there have been worse conditions, which we have survived with even less anxiety than has been felt wholesomely in recent weeks. This, however, does not reflect the full soundness of the present situation. It has long been notorious that the bank statement disclosed only part of the situation, and the remainder regarding the trust companies was behind the veil. Heretofore we have known that the undisclosed half left something to be desired through deficiency of the trust company cash reserves. This year we know that this factor is better than ever before, through compliance of the companies with the new reserve law. Indeed, were not Wall Street's memories so short it would be recalled that the recent loss of cash which has blemished the bank statements was partly due to this cause. According to the trust companies' statement of May 16 there is $38,000,000 of cash here which does not appear in the bank statement. This is an increase of $13,000,000 as compared with the last previous statement, and the sum has been added to in recent weeks. The requirement of trust company reserves has also diminished, so that there is no discount from the assertion that the trust company position, and therefore the general banking position, is better than appears, and up to a good average.

There are other ameliorating factors not to be exactly appraised. When Secretary SHAW made his call for Panama bonds it was evident that he had plans which would ease rather than embarrass the money market. This effect is now appearing, although the details are still obscure. In a general bond market which is abnormally inactive there are sudden animation and strength in the Government department. THE TIMES was able to say some weeks ago that the Secretary was putting Treasury money where it would do most good. Exactly what he did is not a matter of general information, but it is a fair inference that the demand for outstanding Government bonds is by those who have a use for them in connection with deposits of Government funds, and it is easy to believe that the new Panamas will be put to similar use. If the Secretary were administering some billion-dollar corporation it would be unnecessary to abate admiration for his skill. The immediate effects promise to be something like alcoholic exhilaration. If the Secretary had held a different hand it would be necessary to criticise him according to the rules of the game. As it is, his hand being so very bad, he is entitled to credit for his lead and for bringing out his trumps at the psychologic moment. The horizon is not clear, but the clouds seem breaking, and the distant future has little to do with the near-at-hand situation. Each difficulty surmounted without fiscal reform strengthens the financial standpatters, and so we go on deferring and worsening a future evil day by dodging present minor evils. It is not good practice to deal with a symptom as though it were the disease, and to diagnose an organic trouble as though it were a functional disturbance. The highest experts have told us plainly enough that that is what we are doing.

THE MERIT SYSTEM EXTENDED.

It is reserved to Mr. ROOSEVELT as President to carry into effect a very substantial extension of civil service reform which, as head of the Civil Service Commission, he had advocated, which had in part been carried out, and which had been withdrawn, under political pressure, by President MCKINLEY. The United States Civil Service Commission is now engaged on a plan for the application of the rules of the merit system to the employés of the internal revenue. This was done practically in the same manner and in the same degree under Mr. CLEVELAND near the close of his second term. It was immediately attacked, on the accession of Mr. MCKINLEY, as a device to retain in office the political appointees of the previous Administration, and the rule, with some exceptions, was rescinded. In a few weeks it will be reissued, according to the latest reports from Washington.

This is in every way a commendable step. It takes several thousands of places out from the influence of patronage, and it lessens that influence all over the country, for the internal revenue work is the most widely spread under the Federal Government next to that of the Post Office Department. It is true that the service has, on the whole, been very well directed and performed, and the mischief of patronage in connection with it has been diminished by the greater general strictness of standard enforced by President ROOSEVELT. But the root of the mischief is there all the same, and it is a good thing to remove it.

COMMODITY AND SECURITY PRICES

Bradstreet's index of staple prices reveals the same sort of moderation under a boom as does the security market. It will be remembered that now as on previous occasions the security market has reflected something like a horror of a maximum average range of prices, and has recoiled from it whenever approached. No excellence of intrinsic conditions—which never were higher than they seem to-day—has sufficed to tempt overtrading and a riot of speculation. Not once has the average of prices passed the average of values. The market has repeatedly reflected or discounted all sorts of sentimental things which have occurred, and more which have not, but it has conspicuously failed either to reflect or discount such an undeniable and persistent factor of values as intrinsic conditions of undiminished excellence through years. Since this is not the characteristic course of stock markets there are only two things to which it can be attributed—benevolent control by conservative forces, or less altruistic pressure by advocates of lower prices.

Now come the figures of commodity prices for the midyear, and substantially the same thing appears. They reached their recent maximum on New Year's and receded, although conditions of trade would have warranted an advance. They turned upward again and approached the new year level in June, and now they open the closing semester with a downward dip. And yet so moderate is the price boom under unprecedented conditions of activity of trade that the highest level in June—8.3203—compares with a previous maximum of 8.2307 so long ago as February, 1900. The minimum since then has been 7.4181. In other words, for six years there has been nothing worthy the name reaction, nor anything like a runaway market. The safety and sanity of the commodity market during the recent period best appears by comparison with the record of earlier years and by contrast with the vagaries of the stock market taken from The Wall Street Journal:

Commodity Index.

Jan. 1, 1892	8.1382
July 1, 1896	5.7018
Jan. 1, 1897	6.1164
July 1, 1897	5.8537
Feb. 1, 1900	8.2307
June 1, 1901	7.4181

Average 20 Leading Stocks.

July, 1890, to June, 1894	63.80
July, 1894, to June, 1898	55.05
July, 1898, to June, 1902	90.49
July, 1902, to June, 1906	118.75

The commodity prices are not continued for later dates because of their narrowness of range, to date from the final figures above, between 7.63 and 8.32. It would be hard to ask better proof of an elevated plateau of prosperity. This necessarily has been reflected in intrinsic conditions, suitable to affect the security market. The prices above are selected so that each period includes one of the recent semi-panics corresponding to nothing fundamental. It is true that throughout the years runs a trend upward. So far the Wall Street barometer has been useful. But it must be admitted that it has been more nervous than truthful. It has responded more to squalls of no significance to seaworthy craft than to settled trade winds. The commodity index has been truer to basic facts and prospects. The cotton, copper, steel, and other markets have all been troubled by agitators, but there has been nevertheless neither such skillful, strenuous, nor successful rigging. Looking at the combined record the inference seems warranted that in these later days the security market has been alternately a plaything and a big stick, forfeiting something of its prestige as either a reflector or discounter of realities. Wall Street has been rather a battlefield than a market, more a place for manœuvres, stratagems, and spoils than for registering honest differences of opinion or the probable development of facts.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. E. M. BYERS may lay to his soul the flattering unction that the trophy of the American golf championship which he carried off at Englewood yesterday is the fruit of a victory that put his prowess to the severest test ever imposed upon an American golfer. To come out at the top against such a field was indeed a victory worth winning, and one that conferred distinction. This year's championship test of amateur skill at golf in more than one way marks an advance that puts the American game fully abreast of Old Country golf, a fact which TRAVIS's winning of the British trophy in 1904 sufficiently foreshadowed. It is not only in proficiency at the game and in respect to the number of really strong players the country has developed, but in respect also to the quality of our links, that we have finally come up to British standards. There were 136 entries for the Englewood championship contest, against 166 for the British open championship prize at Muirfield last month, for which both amateurs and professionals contended. When we consider that golf became a popular game in this country only a bare 10 years ago, while it is 250 years old in the British Islands, this is doing pretty well. Moreover, TRAVIS's score of 77 and 75 in the qualifying test, two rounds of 18 holes each, making a total of 152, suffers little by comparison with JAMES BRAID's score of 300 for four rounds for the Muirfield links, and BRAID, a professional, won the British open championship. The Muirfield links, too, have a playing length of only 5,937 feet, against 6,203 at Englewood. Thirty-two players qualified at 169 or under for the two rounds, TRAVIS winning the gold medal for low score at 152, followed by TRAVERS at 155, BANKARD at 158, EGAN 159, and LYON 161. Having reached the point where she can turn out thirty-two golfers capable of doing this difficult links in 169 or better, America may set up justifiable pretensions to be in the game with the Englishmen and Scotchmen.

Conclusive evidence of the advance in American golf skill may be had by comparing TRAVIS's low score of 152 in this contest with MACDONALD's 175 in the championship match of 1897, CHOATE's 175 in 1899, REID's 170 in 1900, TRAVIS's 166 at Garden City in 1901, and FREDERICK's 155 last year at Wheaton, when EGAN won the championship.

In the last three years American links have been made progressively more difficult. To begin with, our best links average fully 1,000 yards greater playing length as compared with the links in use prior to 1900. This increase has been made necessary by the rubber-cored ball, which has enormously increased the power of driver and brassie to give length of stroke. Just as in billiards the balk-line game was devised to baffle the wonderfully skilled players who have made the game too easy, so in golf it was found necessary to add some other difficulty than mere length or cross bunkers. The need has been met by side hazards, which compel the player to play straight under pain of continually getting into trouble. This has had the effect of making the long drivers much more careful, since on a course lined with side hazards a long driver who slices or pulls encounters intolerable punishment, and the longer his drive the worse his trouble.

The Englewood links is hedged about with abundant traps in the way of side hazards, as was shown during this contest. The length powerful drivers can cover with the ball now everywhere in use was shown not only by many individual examples, but also by the fact that several of the prominent players used an iron from the first tee, fearing that the more powerful driver would carry them into the brook 300 yards distant. There were, moreover, a good many holes made in 3 that have a playing length of more than 400 yards. This means getting on the green with 2 strokes and having the luck or skill to run down with one puck. EGAN, the ex-champion, in a practice round before the beginning of the match, made a drive from the seventeenth tee that with the carry and roll landed him in a bunker 320 yards away. Playing out with a mashie, he nearly made the hole in 2, although its playing length is 456 yards. Such an achievement would have made the old golfers "sit up."

WALTER J. TRAVIS has given many proofs of being not only one of our very best players, but our steadiest. An examination of his scores for a series of years would, we think, show that he is the most uniform of American golfers. The youngsters, many of whom are terrible fellows at the tee, very far outdrive the veteran, but he usually plays true through the green, and his putting is marvelous. That he should overcome EGAN and then be vanquished by BYERS in Friday's play was a surprise to the golf public. But here enters a factor that perhaps explains the wholly unexpected triumph of LYON in surviving to become the runner-up. TRAVIS is a man of exceptionally slight physique, and is beyond that period of youth when sustaining nervous force may be largely and even severely drawn upon without exhaustion. After the stress, nervous and physical, incident to defeating so formidable an opponent as TRAVERS in the morning, it was hardly to be wondered at that TRAVIS in his match with BYERS in the afternoon should show an irregularity of play unusual with him and indicative of overstrain. LYON, although somewhat beyond the age when golfers may expect to excel in championship matches, is of rugged build, possessing great strength and endurance. This quality gives him such an advantage in a week's playing as VIGNAUX's bulk and height conferred upon him in his billiard matches at 500 points with players of slight physique like SCHAEFER. The comment of the Englewood "gallery" was that the Canadian came to the finals largely from the luck of the draw, which had given him a not very strong line of opponents to overcome. This comment is ungenerous and mistaken. While LYON's medal play scores were not low—his qualifying round being 161, or 9 strokes above that of TRAVIS—he is nevertheless a player technically of high rank, and his muscle and his endurance make him a pretty tough customer to handle in a championship contest extending through five days.

Very likely EGAN, TRAVIS, or TRAVERS would in a series of individual matches win the majority of the games from LYON. But his survival to the finals establishes his place in the very first rank of American golfers.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

"Up the State" yesterday morning was committed to its native earth all that remained of an aged lady, almost fourscore and ten, to whose obituary no appreciative "newspaper man" would think of giving a "stickful." There was, for newspaper purposes, nothing in this long life. Her grave was within three miles of her birthplace, and her residence had never, during her eighty-eight years, been so far away as to be out of touch with these "kindred points." During all that long lifetime nothing publicly particular had happened to her, nothing that would make a publishable paragraph. Her name never appeared in any newspaper, excepting in the notice of her marriage and the notice of her death. Any other than such a perfunctory introduction of it would have shocked and scandalized her almost equally, whether the mention had been in the way of praise or of blame. She had simply been doing her duty as she saw it, in her humdrum way, for those fourscore and odd years. Her plain duty was, in large part, to bring up the children of her widowed brother and her deceased sister, she herself being childless, and married only late in life. There were a few, very few, but very sincere, mourners at her graveside. But there was nothing about the death, as there had been nothing about the life, to justify any journalist in giving any "space" to it.

And yet the moral of a story which is not a story seems well worth repeating and enforcing. One may say again, with LOWELL in some of the most beautiful and the truest lines he ever wrote:

'Twere indiscreet
To vex the shy and sacred grief
With harsh obtrusions of relief:
Yet, Verse, with noiseless feet,
Go whisper: this death hath far choicer ends
Than slowly to impearl in hearts of friends;
These obsequies 'tis meet
Not to seclude in closets of the heart,
But, churchlike, with wide doorways, to impart
Even to the heedless street.

This old lady's life was, as we have said, absolutely uneventful. But it was a life of service and a life of sacrifice. She had all the pains of motherhood except actual child bearing, and none of its pride and joy. She had repeatedly the trouble, the thankless trouble, of rearing the children of other women. No matter whether they were the children of her sister or of her brother's wife. She reared them all the same, and caused those among them who had human gratitude in them to bless her name. But the fact was that other women's children were the objects of her attention and the centres of her interest from the age of twenty-five to the age of seventy plus. There was nothing spectacular about her performance of her duty, and she would have blushed to be called a heroine.

As we are in the habit of computing rewards, where is the compensation for a life like that? Obviously nowhere. There is something quite above material rewards which impels human beings to behave themselves, up to the limit of their abilities and in spite of their temptations. And we all know, if we would only take the pains to recognize, that it is upon the women of our race, and not at all, or not comparatively, upon its males, that its future depends. Those mourners who stood by the grave of this old lady had their hearts, if not their memories, full of that line of TENNYSON's:

The long self-sacrifice of life is o'er.

It was even more beautiful than it was tragical. We have quoted LOWELL and TENNYSON. Let us quote a true and deep line from HOLMES's "What We All Think":

That—mother, sister, wife, or child—
The "best of women" each has known.

In truth, it is to the influence of women that every man of us owes what he feels to be best in him. Let us be helpful and pitiful to any man, if such a man there be, who has not felt the benefit of that benign influence. Let us deeply commiserate that man who has not known it. Let us even forgive the occasional excursions of womanly women into the realms where masculine logic and not womanly sympathy is entitled to bear sway. Above all, let us remember that the example of this old lady from whom we have taken our text is not exceptional but typical, that that is a poor household which does not furnish the example of such another, that good women are the very salt of the earth.

"WEEDS OF LITERATURE."

As a reading Nation we are filling up on the husks of periodical literature. The 3,000 booksellers in the printing trades industry twenty-five years ago carrying legitimate stocks of representative books are to-day less than 1,000, despite the fact that the country has increased greatly in wealth and fully 50 per cent. in population. Germany publishes 354 books to the million inhabitants; France, 344; Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway rank after France in slightly decreasing ratio; and even agrarian Russia prints 85 books per million of its benighted people. The United States stands at the foot of the list with an issue of 81 books to the million. But we publish 60 per cent. of all the periodicals on the globe. British periodicals number in all about 4,900. At the rate of ten a day, including Sundays and holidays, for the last ten years new American periodicals aggregating 40,000 have been admitted to the mails. With a scarcely appreciable increase in the circulation of the higher class of magazines, the mails of the country are flooded with cheap periodical stuff whose chief end is to disseminate their padded pages of advertisements at the expense of the Post Office Department.

This Niagara of print would be allowed to continue in an ever-swelling volume to debase the public standards of literature and news but for its inordinate tax on the finances and organization of the postal system. The abuse of the pound rate of postage law—the rate for second-class mail having in 1885 been lowered for public reasons to 1 cent a pound—is largely responsible for the fact that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, the cost of handling two-thirds of all matter carried was over $111,000,000, for which the Government receipt in postage was just $6,188,647.54.

The announcement that the postal commission authorized by Congress to make inquiry as to second-class mail will begin its sessions in the Holland House on Oct. 1 next calls attention afresh to a form of advertising graft which the publishers of the cheap periodicals recently defined as "weeds of literature" by Mr. C. W. BURROWS in The Yale Review may take to heart and ponder. They may in time have reason to learn the distinction between violating the spirit of the prohibition of second-class matter "designed primarily for advertising purposes," and conforming in good faith to the requirement of a devotion to literature, the sciences, arts, and trade, or to the dissemination of trustworthy information of a public nature.

We regret to announce that after next Sunday, July 22, The Roosevelt Bears will take to the woods and be no more seen in the columns of THE SUNDAY TIMES. Civilization will pall upon even the most curious-minded and versatile bear, and Teddy—B and Teddy—G remarked the other day to their exhibitor that if it was all the same to him, to us, and to their multitudes of young friends, they would like to "breathe a large air again." It is not all the same, of course. They will be missed by the youngsters, and by the old folks, too, who have with pleasure and amusement followed them in their wanderings. But we are sure that all their admirers will join us in a "here's hoping" that The Roosevelt Bears, back in the tall woods, will all their lives long have a good time, plenty to eat, and will now and then have a chat together reminiscent of their adventures among two-legged folk.

The Society Way.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Duty called.
The man looked at the card lazily.
"Just say that I'm not at home," he ordered the maid.

STILL HOLDS HIS STOCK.

"J. B. M." Unable to Make Up His Mind What to Do with It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your editorial in to-day's paper, commenting on my letter printed yesterday relative to the parallel between the sale of a horse known to be diseased and the sale of stock which I know will depreciate. My interest in your editorial was attended by surprise and consternation. Surprise because I had anticipated a complete justification of one of the most common of business transactions and consternation because I am still the owner of that stock.

Is there then no other answer than, judging from a comparison with a simple case like that of the horse, that the sale of the stock is morally wrong? Your editorial refers me to another standard of morals, that of Wall Street, but outside of Wall Street, which I hear has many standards, what have those other holders of stock—my friends the lambs—to say? They are surely well represented among men who are supposed to be above the taint of Wall Street standards. Do they also apply one rule of honesty in their dealings in horses and another in their dealings in stocks? What has that eminent minister of the Gospel to say, who last week closed out some hundreds of shares of stock on a private "tip" from one of his parishioners, a Chairman of the board? I am certain that he did not inform the buyer of his stock about his valuable "tip." Does he also apply the "business" standard to his stock sale and advise an entirely different one from his pulpit? Surely not.

There must be some other answer. And while my doubts may be theoretical and academic, as you suggest, I assure you that I would greatly appreciate a satisfactory argument against my scruples, which, though I may or may not be proud, are the cause of my carrying a heavy load of dangerous stock, and the market is threatening to become, to say the least, active.

J. B. M.

New York, July 13, 1906.

THE SALE OF FEATHERS.

Native Birds Menaced by Free Traffic in Foreign Plumage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with some hesitation that I request the courtesy of some of your valuable space for a second time on the same subject. Realizing that such discussion as the present one may seem to have resolved itself into personal controversy when it goes beyond a single expression on the part of each of the parties to it, I should now gladly let the matter rest but for the fact that the implications which the casual reader will gather from the letter of "L. S. A.," in your issue of July 2, are likely to be misleading. My stand in my former communication was entirely uninfluenced by any view of the law which Commissioner Whipple might hold. In fact, if "L. S. A." knows what the Commissioner's views of the law in question and the duties of the Government's officers under that law are, he has the advantage of me in that respect.

There seems little question to me, however, that an unbiased court, great or small, would unhesitatingly decide that a law for the protection of native birds, menaced by the free selling of feathers from foreign birds of similar species, as much as by the selling of the bodies of such birds, applies with equal force to the feathers as to the bodies of said birds. This is common consistency, else would the purpose of the law be defeated.

Since "L. S. A." claims that the attempt of the State Audubon Society to secure strengthening amendments to the law shows that they know that "under the present laws they cannot affect a sale of, nor can they interfere with the trafficking in, imported plumage," I would ask him what was shown by the open warning of the milliners that if the Silz Corporation succeeded in passing the bill for which they fought so hard, permitting them to sell six species of foreign game birds during the close season, they (the milliners) would insist on the next Legislature giving them equal privileges.

Also, though I am not a member of, nor a spokesman for, the New York State Audubon Society, since "L. S. A." practically charges dishonorable conduct to the society, without being specific, I would say that such a charge is, in mild language, unfair.

I recommend for perusal to "L. S. A." and other doubters a few citations of cases in point, quoted from a letter by E. H. Eaton in The Rochester Post-Express of June 25, and would add that the whole letter might prove of interest to the cudgel wielders: "Silz Case, Hill vs. Hersterberg, Phelps vs. Racey, (60 N. Y., 10,) Geer vs. State of Connecticut, (161 U. S., 519;) Rohr, (140 U. S., 545;) also the Lacey act, Section 5, and Potter's Swarris on Statutes, p. 102."

If the Rochester raids were not made by the authority of the Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner's office, by whom were they made, and under what authority? If they were without authority of law, why are the persecuted milliners not securing punishment for the persecutors?

B. S. BOWDISH.

New York, July 14, 1906.

W. G. Davies Not In His Brother's Firm

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue yesterday Mr. Julien T. Davies is quoted as stating that his brother, Mr. William G. Davies, (for many years General Solicitor of the Mutual Life,) was a member of the firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach. This is incorrect.

Mr. William G. Davies is not and never has been a member of that firm.

LEX.

King Alfonso and the Anarchist.

From the Paris Figaro.

King Alfonso entered a tobacco shop at La Granja the other morning to buy some cigarettes. In the shadow he perceived one of the Anarchists who had been arrested for the outrage in the Calle Mayor, and addressed him smilingly. The Anarchist, who was very confused, did not know what to say, but the young King completely reassured him, pressing his hand, and excusing the police, who often, he said, arrested innocent persons. Alfonso took a rose from the Queen's bouquet, and offered it to the poor devil, who was melted in tears.

Husbands.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A woman who shall be nameless furnishes the following essay on husbands:

"There are three kinds of husbands: The young husbands who make us unhappy because we are so jealous of them, the middle-aged husbands who break our hearts because they would rather make money or play golf than devote any attention to us, and the old husbands who sicken us with their silly objections whenever we turn to look at younger men."

Cognac for Automobiles.

From the Paris Eclair.

Shortly before the Shah of Persia was ill there arrived from Paris an automobile. Almost before it was unpacked his Majesty wished to see it worked. "Sire," said the Grand Vizier, "there is no spirit available for the motor." "No spirit!" exclaimed the Shah. "And my old cognac of 1868? Get some flasks of it." And the Persian monarch's automobile was heated with cognac at $10 the flask.

MR. TAFT'S SPEECH.

No Occasion for the South to Become Alarmed Over It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the Republican Convention of North Carolina seems not to have profited by Secretary Taft's wise words, the rest of the world can hardly fail to find in them a note of broad and patriotic statesmanship and of plain good sense. The Southerners whom your Washington correspondent reports as "scared" by the "assertion that the grandfather clause is in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment" may take courage from two facts—that Mr. Taft made no such assertion, and that the "grandfather clause" has already expired by its own limitation in every State where it ever existed save in North Carolina, where it ceases to be operative in 1908. If there are other features of the Constitutions of Southern States which may need the consideration of the Supreme Court, Mr. Taft is probably too careful of his words to put himself explicitly on record with regard to them, but his general opinion in the whole matter is plain enough. He asserted the ultimate impartiality toward both races of any law which would stand the test of the Fifteenth Amendment, and then devoted the remainder of that section of his speech to a consideration of the future of the negro—and the white man—under "the laws now in force in this State and in other parts of the South." He is evidently not looking forward to a setting aside of the present suffrage provisions in the South by the Supreme Court or by any other agency.

If the South continues to spend its money as generously as it has done upon negro schools; if the negro continues to acquire taxable property, the number of eligible colored voters will automatically increase, and their vote will be no menace to the State. When that is thoroughly recognized, even the North Carolina politicians will be able to draw their party lines with reference to broader issues than race domination or division of the spoils.

M. K. MURPHY.

New Haven, Conn., July 13, 1906.

New York's Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your letters from "A Friend of Humanity" and from "An Observer" in to-day's TIMES, in which they call attention to the cruel treatment of animals in this town, make me feel it my duty to add my testimony to the truth of what they say. I frequently see on Fifth Avenue in the morning cartloads of crates of wretched, overcrowded fowl, and the other day in that neighborhood counted as many as four lame, overburdened horses in a few blocks. Emaciated and suffering horses may be seen daily in my part of the town, and it is a disappointment that this sight, which was frequently complained of under the old regime of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, should still be prevalent under the new dispensation.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

New York, July 13, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read in THE TIMES this morning several letters on the subject of the great amount of cruelty to animals seen in this city and the little done to prevent it. I strongly indorse the remarks of the different writers and wish to add that if any members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will stand on some of the asphalt streets downtown where there are inclines I promise them they will see more cruelty (by overloading of trucks and the thrashing of the horses) in one day than they will see in any other city in a month.

H. H.

New York, July 13, 1906.

The Battle of the Boyne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This correspondent and daily reader wonders why "the twelfth of July," the anniversary of a really great historical event, is practically ignored in this great land of liberty, and left to a few zealots of Orangemen to "remember" the "battle of the Boyne." It is said to be a good thing for a country to have no history, but Russia is what it is to-day because it has no battle of the Boyne in its history. Be it remembered that the battle of the Boyne was no mere religious fight of creed against creed, but a fight for the rights and liberty of the people as against the autocracy and "divine right of the Kings" of the Stuarts and—freedom won!

Is not the whole world the better for William of Orange having crossed the Boyne, and are not we indirectly indebted for our political liberty to-day to the legacy left by that event? And what Catholic, even, would exchange his share in what was then obtained for present day, Romanoff, Holy Russia?

Freedom has yet to cross the Neva as it crossed the Boyne, when the Stuarts were humbled and liberty was exalted. Is it not strange, then, that in a great country which boasts a "Fourth of July," with all its significance, should annually frown on the feeble attempts at parades of Orangemen (where they dare show their heads) to perpetuate the memory of an event fraught with such meaning to the whole civilized world?

It is hardly worthy of this great country which shelters so many of the descendants of those who fought for William who crossed the Boyne!

INQUIRER.

New York, July 13, 1906.

Helpless Cities.

From The Washington Post.

The danger of an ice famine in Washington emphasizes the fact that a great city is pitifully destitute of resources and is the weakest of human organizations in the ability to look out for itself. It is dependent upon the outside world to an extent little dreamed of until a mishap in the complicated machinery discloses the relationship. The food it eats and the water it drinks must come from outside, and an interruption of a day in the steady process of supply causes untold inconvenience and threatens dangers and disease.

The helplessness of a great city was never better illustrated than when the earth trembled a few seconds under San Francisco on April 18 last. This tremor did comparatively small damage to buildings, but it worked havoc by snapping water and gas mains, electric wires, and railroad tracks. In an instant the city was deprived of water, food, light, transportation facilities, and means of communication. The tremor that shut off the water set the city on fire and burned the small stores of food. Street railways were paralyzed, the telephones and telegraphs were useless, and human beings were reduced to aboriginal methods of living and locomotion. By mere accident a single railroad track was left so little damaged as to be easily repaired, and by superhuman work sufficient food was brought in to prevent starvation. If the outside world had not rushed to their assistance, the people of San Francisco would have perished in the midst of a land of running waters and flowing with milk and honey.

Such complete wreckage of urban facilities is rare in history, and could only occur through convulsions of nature or warlike assault and siege. It is comparatively easy, however, for the delicate mechanism of any city to be thrown out of gear temporarily by reason of accident or lack of foresight. This fact should be borne in mind by those who act as purveyors of food, ice, water, and other necessities of life. In providing for a city they are dealing with a monstrous, hungry, witless creature, of enormous capacity for consumption and absolutely without thought of the morrow.

GOSSIP.

There came to me on yesterday
A bird with ebon wing,
Which chirped no welcome roundelay,
But croaked a wretched thing.
I took this messenger of woe,
This emblem of the night,
And clipped its wings and let it go,
Then gloried in its plight.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

WHO'D BE A LION TAMER? 200 WOMEN READY TO TRY

Jump at the Chance, in Fact, When Bostock Advertises.

NOTHING TO TRAINING A MAN

That's What One Candidate Said—Role of Various Professions Abandoned for This Job.

There was a young lady of Niger,
Who went for a ride on a tiger.
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger.

When the verse makers at Vassar created that bit of what they termed "precious nonsense," they meant it for a warning. But whether it was that or because it was a lion and not a tiger that afforded the temptation yesterday, or that lions don't smile, even after meals, more than 200 women and girls, tall and short, thin and stout, old and young, from all the territory between Harlem and Hoboken, answered the advertisement of Bostock, the animal trainer at Coney Island, for a woman who would take $100 a week for taming lions in his show.

Bostock had made it known that he wanted a woman of attractive personality to do the taming. But perhaps some of those who applied for the job yesterday are absent-minded and forgot some of the specifications in the enthusiasm of the remuneration offered. He also had announced that he wanted more particularly a woman with "cool nerves." Judging from the supply of cool nerves which descended upon him yesterday, that kind of nerves must be a drug on the market hereabout. There was certainly a supply far beyond the demand.

Seeing that all were willing, Mr. Bostock told his flock that he would give them a peep at their prospective pet, Sultan by name, at 11 o'clock. But they came earlier and some of them stayed late. He finally agreed to hold a test of courage on Thursday morning, and then shooed them off, tired of the selecting job.

Here is a partial list of the occupations of the girls and women who want to be lion tamers: 42 actresses, 108 women who have never held a paid position, 10 women detectives, 3 newspaper women, 1 contortionist, 1 clairvoyant, 1 woman manager of a livery stable, 18 trained nurses, 1 show girl, 2 department store clerks, 8 stenographers, 1 dog trainer, 1 florist, 1 underwear maker, 1 woman trapper from the Transvaal, 1 teacher of languages and music, 1 dressmaker. One other woman said for four years she had been working hard at the job of being married.

After a hundred or more of these had assembled the trainer got them in line and then made a little speech. The crowd stood dangerously near the cages of a dozen or more lions. These watched the proceeding with what looked very much like an amused blinking of the eyes and occasionally a really terrifying roar.

"My!" exclaimed a youthful applicant. "How they do roar!"

"That ain't nothing," answered another, who was chewing viciously at a wad of gum; "don't let that feaze you. Them's phoney roars, them are. Them lions is full of dope. My sister seen the keepers feedin' it to 'em th' other day. And besides, that big dog over there makin' such a fuss ain't got no teeth. He couldn't bite a caviar san'wich in half."

"Now ladies," began Mr. Bostock, as they crowded about him, "what I want the lady trainer to do is to dress in a short skirt—"

"Oh, my!" cried a slip of a girl on the edge of the group, "that will surely make it all impossible. Mother would never, never let me, and father would never agree to it."

"Come out before the audience," continued Mr. Bostock, "make your bow, crack your whip, and make Sultan stand on his hind feet."

"Oh my!" chimed in another, "won't that just be too lovely. Mr. Bostock, are we to have music while all this is going on?"

All of them nodded approvingly at the music idea.

The first questioned when the candidates were examined in turn was Mrs. Frank V. Morse, who said she was the former wife of Frank V. Morse, the Princeton football player of the class of '95.

"Are you afraid to undertake this job?" asked Mr. Bostock.

"Decidedly not," said Mrs. Morse, with great determination. "Taming a lion isn't anything to training a man. I'm ready for the position. Besides, there are lots of places in New York City worse than a lion's den. I'll go into the cage right now if you want me to."

Mr. Bostock waved her aside with an approving smile. Then he called Mrs. Charles Larkins, who is spending the Summer at Coney Island. To the same question she replied:

"Certainly not. In fact, I love lions, and I could die—yes die, (dramatically)—petting them. They are my particular hobby. In fact, I've got what they call the 'lion bug.' Give me a chance, and I'll show you."

"Do you think you will be frightened?" asked Bostock of Miss Marie Taylor of West Forty-seventh Street.

"Not a bit," she replied, with a smile. "I dote on—"

"Won't your parents object?—you are young," suggested Bostock.

"Oh, no; they won't kick," declared the candidate; "I'm sure of that."

"Where do they live?"

"They live at—er—a—, that is, I don't know just now," said the candidate. "They're both dead." Then she was passed on.

Mary Burke of Avenue A was equally determined. "Do you think you would care to——?" began Bostock.

"Sure," replied Miss Burke, without waiting for him to finish, "I ain't never seen nothin' I'm scart of. I'll go into th' cage, and if he makes a crack at me I'll smash him over the nose. Oh, I ain't afraid of no lion. I'm there when it comes to spunk."

Mr. Bostock said afterward that she looked courageous.

"How about you?" asked Bostock of Mrs. Katherine Coyne of East Fourteenth Street.

"I've got two children to support," she replied convincingly, "and I guess I won't let a little thing like a lion stand between them and their bread and butter."

Mr. Bostock shook his head in sympathy with that.

"And you?" he ventured to a trained nurse of substance and aggressiveness.

"There's nothing in the world I'm afraid of," she replied stoutly. "I'll accept at once."

"I'm a fatalist," another answered to the question; "I believe that the time for death is a matter of prearrangement. If I'm to die in a lion's den, I'm ready. It's much more romantic, anyhow, than being run over by a trolley car."

Thus the list went on. One applicant said she was contemplating suicide, and didn't care which way she died. Mr. Bostock thought there would be no danger.

"Sultan likes the ladies," he concluded, "so I'll give you a formal introduction on Thursday morning. Then we'll settle it."

They all said they'd be on hand for the test, and Mr. Bostock seemed to fear that he had only postponed his troubles.

BARS MORMON ELDERS.

Mayor of Yonkers Says They Can't Hold Outdoor Meetings There.

Mayor John H. Coyne of Yonkers refused yesterday to give permission to two Mormon Elders to hold public meetings in the squares of the city. He also declined to allow them to sell or distribute tracts written by Elder Ben Rich, explaining the doctrines of the Mormon Church.

"I am liberal in matters of religion," said the Mayor, "and I would be the last to discriminate against any religious body, but I object to the doctrine of polygamy."

The Elders say that Yonkers is the first place in which they have been refused permission to hold public meetings.

ZIONISTS HONOR HERZL.

His Name and Dreyfus's Heartily Cheered at Cooper Union.

The Zionists held a large mass meeting in Cooper Union last night, in honor of Theodore Herzl, founder of the movement, who died two years ago. Similar meetings were held yesterday all over the world by Jews who believe in the ideas which Herzl advanced for the betterment of his race. His name was cheered every time it was mentioned by the speakers last night. A portrait of Herzl stood on an easel on the platform. The Rev. J. L. Magnes's reference to Alfred Dreyfus was also warmly applauded.

The chairman of the meeting was A. H. Fromenson. He told in his address of what Herzl had done for the Jew. "He took the yellow badge from his back and put the red badge of courage upon his breast," the chairman said.

The address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Magnes, the new rabbi of Temple Emanu-El. It was the first time many of those in the audience had seen or heard the young rabbi, and they gave him a rousing welcome. It was several minutes before the noise abated enough so that he could begin to speak.

Dr. Magnes's address was in the nature of a eulogy of Herzl. He spoke of him as a "beautiful" man, "beautiful in his high ideals and beautiful in the harmonies of his intellect."

"Herzl developed himself, just as his movement developed," Dr. Magnes said. "His ideas were not the same when he died as they were in his first book, 'Yudenstaat.' He did not intend that his first book should be regarded as a Bible by the Jews, but that it should be merely a suggestion. His first dream was that great ships might be built and the Jews taken to a land where they could live together according to their history and their beliefs; that thousands and tens of thousands might be thus transported. He lived to know that it would take years and years to accomplish such a result as that.

"In his whole career Herzl only once used a Hebrew quotation," Dr. Magnes explained. Translated into English it is: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand lose its cunning."

"SOCIAL WHIRL" ROYALTIES.

Doty, the Author, Sues to Stop Production Pending a Settlement.

"It's a shame to take de money," say the posters of "The Social Whirl," now playing at the Casino under the management of the Shuberts. Charles E. Doty, the author, thinks it a shame he cannot take the money.

He has applied to the Federal courts for an injunction against the further production of the piece under the present management, and has entered a claim for the payment of back royalties to his assignee, William E. Hull.

The play was a failure when first produced, in 1905, by Frank Perley as "The Winning Girl." The Shuberts acquired it and made alterations. They say they practically rewrote it and made it a success. Doty claims they lowered its dramatic standard.

They offered Hull $3,064 as royalties on the $142,484 earned up to June 7. The money was returned at once as entirely inadequate for the author's share.

MANAGER HARRIS'S PLANS.

To Present Charles Klein's New Play, "The Daughters of Men."

Henry B. Harris, the theatrical manager, accompanied by Mrs. Harris, arrived yesterday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, after a two months' trip in Europe. Speaking of his plans for the coming season, Mr. Harris said:

"In addition to the companies now presenting 'The Lion and the Mouse,' I have organized two other companies for the presentation of Mr. Klein's play next season, their tours beginning on Sept. 3 at Schenectady and Asbury Park respectively. On that date Robert Edeson will also begin his third season in 'Strongheart.'

"One of my most important productions for the coming year will be Charles Klein's new play, 'The Daughters of Men,' which will first be presented at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, on Sept. 24, the cast of which will include Effie Shannon, Orrin Johnson, Herbert Kelcey, Dorothy Donnelly, Grace Filkins, and Ralph Delmore."

SWEDISH SINGERS END TOUR.

Choir Will Say Farewell in Brooklyn on Tuesday Night.

The Swedish National Choir, composed of members of the Y. M. C. A. of Sweden, who have been on a tour of this country for the last month, gave a farewell concert in Carnegie Hall last night. A large audience, composed mostly of New Yorkers of Swedish birth or descent, attended and applauded warmly the songs of their native land.

During their visit to this country, the National Choir has given concerts in twenty-six cities mostly to houses crowded to the doors. They gave their first concert in Carnegie Hall on June 17, and will wind up their tour on Tuesday, when they will sing in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in Brooklyn. To-morrow evening they will sing to a purely American audience in the large auditorium at Ocean Grove.

The singers will sail for Sweden this week.

Giant to Meet Children In the Park.

Machnow, the giant, is to see Manhattan school children this afternoon, and he will shake hands with all that can reach as high as his right hand. He will leave Hammerstein's Theatre at 4 o'clock, will go up Seventh Avenue to Fifty-third Street, across Fifty-third Street to Eighth Avenue, along Eighth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, and across Fifty-ninth Street to the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Park. He will receive the children at the Mall.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Washington is more like the "deserted village" than it has been at any time this season. Every Ambassador is now out of the city, and only a handful of members of the diplomatic circle remain in their Winter homes. The home of only one member of the Cabinet is open—that of Postmaster General and Mrs. Cortelyou. Mr. and Mrs. Cortelyou and their family and Mrs. Cortelyou's sister, Miss Hinds, will go to their home at Hempstead, L. I., on Monday. Later they will visit some of the resorts.

The Bolivian Minister and Mrs. Calderon and their daughter, Miss Elise Calderon, who have been detained in town preparing their new home, at 1,633 Sixteenth Street, for next season, will close the residence on Thursday and go to the Jersey coast.

The counselor of the Japanese Embassy and Mme. Miyaoka are still in their apartment in the Highlands, which they find so high and so cool that they are loath to give it up for the hotel accommodations at Summer hotels. Both the counselor and his wife have been delighted to get back to Washington. They grew very fond of the city when the former was with the legation about eleven years ago. Mme. Miyaoka is very attractive in her American clothes, which contrast oddly with her Oriental features. They will leave later in the month for the New England resorts.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, Señor Don Balbino Davalos, took his family to Asbury Park this week, established them in a cottage for the season, and returned to his duties here at the embassy. The Jersey coast resorts have always been favorite Summer abiding places of the Latin-American diplomats, the European ones selecting the colder atmospheres of the northern coast and mountains.

Count de Chambrun, Secretary of the French Embassy, closed his apartments at Sagamore Court this week and went to Quebec, where he will spend some time at the Hotel Frontenac.

Mrs. Ordway, widow of Gen. Albert Ordway, has gone to Newport, accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Padelford. She will remain there for the season.

SNAKE MAIN AFTERMATH STIRS THE TENDERLOIN

A Few Reptiles at Large at 3 o'Clock in the Morning.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

Policeman Kleinmeier Excused for Picking Up a Lonesome Snake and Carrying It to His Station House.

Some thirty friends of Herman Lee Meader, artist and author, were gathered in his studio at 102 East Twenty-sixth Street on Friday night and Saturday morning, for a stag party. The entertainment consisted primarily of snake fights—with real snakes that really fought. As specialties between the acts, and to ease the strain of the more serious entertainment, recitations in Scotch dialect were given and all amused themselves with large "balls," known also as Scotch.

The entertainment began at 9 o'clock Friday night; at 3 o'clock yesterday morning the party went forth into the streets carrying with them two king snakes that hadn't been killed. They wandered up Broadway as far as Times Square, and then, somehow or other, got turned around and wandered back. One of the snakes was turned loose near Times Square; it hasn't been heard of since, though a trace of it was found last night by a man with palsied legs who was in tow of a policeman.

The other snake was found by Policeman Alexius Kleinmeier of the Tenderloin Station, on Twenty-eighth Street, near Broadway. One of the party said last night that this snake was put down in front of a man who was sitting there on the curb at 4:30 o'clock looking sad and distraught. He arose and went home.

John Koelle of 321 East Eighty-ninth Street, one of the guests at the stag party, called at the Tenderloin Station yesterday afternoon and vowed that he had lost the Twenty-eighth Street reptile. He said that the snake had been given to him; that he started home with it in a pasteboard box; that it had slipped out of the box, and that he didn't find it out until he reached his room and peeped in to look at his gift before he went to bed.

The snake, however, was wriggling in the gutter, from which the sad man had fled, just before 5 o'clock, when Kleinmeier came strolling along. He wiped his eyes and crossed himself and turned around three times. Still the snake was there, hissing at him. He picked the reptile up on his nightstick, put it in a box, and hurried to the Tenderloin Station to report to Sergt. McCann.

"Sergeant," he said, "I have a snake. It is a black-and-white one, but it is not very long."

"That is some comfort," said Sergt. McCann, soothingly. "As long as yours isn't pink and hasn't great length, there is hope for you. How much leave of absence do you think you'll need to get rid of it? Two weeks ought to be about right."

"Oh, it's not what you think, Sergeant," parried Alexius Kleinmeier. "I have it right here under my arm."

"Oh, that's better still," continued the Sergeant, in his soothing way. "Now, if you had it around your neck, why—"

By that time Kleinmeier had rushed around the desk, to the discomfort of McCann, and horrified him by opening the box and showing the snake. McCann had the doorman confirm its reality and then begged Kleinmeier's pardon. Policeman Jones took the snake to the Zoological Garden later in the day. When Koelle, the high-ball artist, came to claim it he decided that he would let it stay in the Bronx.

The "snake main" began several months ago, when Guy L. Stapleton, a mine owner of Wyoming, Mr. Meader, and R. W. Methold, the latter a mining man, formerly of New York, but now of Denver, were sitting in the Waldorf-Astoria discussing the fighting powers of different kinds of reptiles. The mining men spoke of snake fights in the West, venturing the opinion that a king snake could kill a Down East rattlesnake. A king snake is reputed to be the enemy of all its kind, and for that reason few people in the West and South will harm a king.

Several snakes had been collected for the "snake main" Friday night. The number provided for the stag party is variously estimated. Mr. Meader's roommate says there were three kings, one blacksnake, two rattlesnakes, and one Indian pine snake. Koelle, who was one of those employed to help with the Scotch balls, says there were but one rattlesnake and only two kings. Anyway, there were some kings, some rattlers, some blacksnakes, and one Indian pine.

Included in the thirty gathered in Mr. Meader's parlor, there were, besides Messrs. Stapleton and Methold, Harry T. Hayward of Cleveland & Cleveland, 27 William Street; Forest Halsey, artist; A. E. Pratt of Hartford, Conn.; Lieuts. Allen and Fremont of the cruiser West Virginia; John W. McClusky, the Scotch dialect artist; several other artists and newspaper men, and a few men from the Harvard and Yale Clubs.

A wire cage six feet long and four feet wide and about four feet high, with an open top, was placed on a rug under the chandelier in the parlor, so that everybody could see.

"A king snake and a blacksnake," said Mr. Meader's roommate, "were put in the cage. They fussed around a bit, but did no damage to each other. We dropped in one of the rattlers. The rattlesnake bit the blacksnake and the compliment was returned. Then the king snake bit on the rattler, squeezing him to death. After that another rattlesnake was put in, and then the Indian pine. No snake was taken out when he was put in.

"Everybody was a little nervous at first, for the cage was open at the top and we didn't know what minute the reptiles would come out. That nervousness, however, wore off as the night wore on, and I and my assistants were kept very busy. Well, the Indian pine had an awful fight with one of the blacksnakes, and after a long time squeezed him to death. And then the rattlesnake fought the king, and so on, and the Indian pine was alive when it was all over."

The two kings were taken out and lost early in the morning, but the Indian pine was being treated royally all day yesterday by Mr. Maeder, who drew him forth from his resting place and showed his battle scars to all comers.

GEORGE M. PALMER MARRIED.

Democratic Leader in the Assembly Weds Miss Corry of Cambridge, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., July 14.—George M. Palmer of Cobleskill, the Democratic leader in the Assembly during the last session of the Legislature, and Miss Mary Corry, formerly of Boston, but now a resident of this town, were married here at noon to-day. Only the immediate members of the families were present. Mr. and Mrs Palmer left at once to spend their honeymoon in the Adirondacks. They will occupy Garret J. Benson's camp on Lake Piseco.

Mr. Palmer served his eighth term in the Assembly last year. He was born in Richmondville, Schoharie County, forty-three years ago, and occupies a leading place among the lawyers of that section of the State.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

GUTMAN—PEASE.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 14.—Miss Bessie Collins Pease, daughter of Horace G. Pease, and Hellmuth Gutman were married here to-day. The bride is a magazine illustrator, while the bridegroom is a member of the firm of Gutman & Gutman, art dealers in Manhattan. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young of the Church of the Puritans. The young couple will go to Germany for their honeymoon.

PARK ZOO LOSES AN INMATE.

Story of a Kidnapping in Which the Victim Didn't Seem to Care.

It was a pathetic scene. Callous men in the neighborhood who witnessed the separation of the young one from its parents bit their lips in a brave effort to hide their emotion, and women and girls stood by, unwilling witnesses to a cold-blooded deed they condemned.

But the child didn't seem to mind it at all. When the four men who perpetrated the deed backed him into a big wooden crate, 10 by 5 feet, and in full sight of his bereaved parents, and then wheeled him off to a distant world, he didn't say a word. Thus the job was done without violence and in solemn quiet.

Pete, the three-year-old son of Caliph and Miss Murphy, the hippopotami of the Central Park Menagerie, was the star actor of the kidnapping scene. It had been decided to separate him from his pa and ma and take him up to the Bronx Zoo for exhibition. After the big crate had been placed beside his home tank, the water was drained out of his front parlor and rear sitting room and he was invited, by proffer of an orange feast, to step into the trap. He did so without hesitation. Then they carted him off.

Caliph and Miss Murphy might have felt blue over the separation, but hippopotami have thick skins, and you could hardly notice it at all. And Pete didn't seem to care a bit. All homes evidently look alike to him.

EAST SIDE TATTOO CRAZE.

Those Who Profit Are Telling Boys the Marks Make Them Strong.

Daniel Spedico, the 11-year-old son of Frank Spedico, the official bootblack of the Essex Market Court, went to his father yesterday morning, and, rolling up a diminutive sleeve, exhibited his bare right arm.

"Look, dad," he exclaimed with glee. "I jes' been tatooed."

The arm bore a pictured wreath pricked into the skin in indelible ink.

"Who did that?" asked the father.

"A man on the Bowery," replied the youth. "All the boys have 'em. He told us it would make us strong."

Spedico found that Charles Wagner of 223 Bowery answered the description given by his son, and had him arraigned before Magistrate Wahle. Spedico told the Magistrate that hundreds of boys were being tattooed by east side artists under the pretense that it made the lads strong. An electrical device was used, he said, and a charge of 25 cents for each job was exacted.

Magistrate Wahle instructed Agent Donbert of the Children's Society to investigate. He said the practice should be stopped. Spedico promised to appear in court to prosecute, if needed.

ART NOTES.

William Sartain is hard at work in Spain, and his friends exptct some interesting pictures as a result of his visit to that country.

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The Deerfield Arts and Crafts Society of Deerfield, Mass., held its annual exhibition during the past week. The exhibits included weaving by Mrs. Thorn, copper work by Mrs. Agnes Wynne, jewelry and enamels by Mrs. Madeline Yale Wynne and Miss Putnam, paintings by a number of local artists, and an interesting loan collection of foreign textiles.

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The leading topic of conversation in English art circles, in spite of the fact that this is the season for exhibitions in London, is the purchase by the Duveens of the famous Hainauer collection for £250,000 and the efforts being made to retain the collection as a whole in the United Kingdom. Oscar Hainauer died some years ago, and all kinds of offers for the collection have been made to his widow by German and French collectors. The Berlin Museum wanted it, but was unable to pay the sum demanded. The news that the treasures have been purchased by a London firm has created consternation among German art lovers.

The collection is quite a small one, but almost every object in it is a masterpiece. It consists of paintings, statuary, bronzes, majolica, Limoges enamels, and early Flemish tapestries akin to those made for the great Dukes of Alva and those in the Escurial. The pictures number over thirty, and include examples prized by many connoisseurs. Dr. Bode unhesitatingly ascribes one portrait of a young man to Botticelli, this work having formerly been in the Frizzoni collection at Bergamo. A Virgin and Child, by Sandro's master, Fra Filippo Lippi, was once in Charles Butler's gallery.

A superb portrait of a young Florentine lady by Piero Pollajuolo came from the Odiot collection in Paris, and there are a pair of portraits, the "Grand Bâtard" of Burgundy and his wife, catalogued by Dr. Bode as of the Burgundian School, which the Louvre authorities have striven to buy in vain. Examples, too, appear of the art of Lucas Cranach, Martin Schnaffner, Jan Mostaert, De Bles, and Hugo van der Goes. Perhaps the richest section is that of the bronzes and marbles. There are two Mercury subjects by Cellini, and many plaques by Donatello. In the bronzes is a powerful Neptune figure by Andrea Riccio. There are, too, a remarkable John Baptist, by Francesco di san Gallo; a figure of Eve, by Peter Fischer; a lady, fifteenth-century Venetian bust of an old woman—one of the prizes of the Spitzer collection—and statuettes and reliefs by Giovanni Bologna, Vincenzo Danti, and Tamagni.

Duveen Brothers have a branch in New York, and it is possible that part of the collection may come here. The firm is holding the collection for a short time in case money is raised to buy it en bloc for the British Nation. If this is not done, the collection will be disposed of piece by piece.

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Every London newspaper describes three works by Sargent in the exhibition of the New English Art Club as among the finest things that master has ever done. They are a study of figures in sunlight, called "In Switzerland"; a desert landscape, "Wady-el-Nar," and a scene in a puppet show, "Behind the Curtain." The Globe speaks of the first-named picture as "superb," and other papers use the word "marvelous" in describing it.

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"The Rape of Europa," by Turner, was sold at Christie's a few days ago for 6,400 guineas, ($33,600.) The previous owner paid only £295 for it. The picture is a fine example of Turner's ability to express the glory of golden sunlight on sea and land. It is said to have been painted about 1836, but nothing is known of its early history. It was bought by Colnaghi & Co., presumably acting as agents.

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Washington is not the only city in which a fine collection of works by Rembrandt is now being exhibited. Great interest is being taken in Paris in an exhibition of eighty original plates by Rembrandt about which leading experts knew nothing till a few days ago. They belonged in the eighteenth century to Jean Marlette, the art critic, and later they became the property of Basan, the publisher, who left them to his successor, Jean Basan. To-day M. Barnard owns them as an inheritance from his father, who succeeded to Jean Basan's business at the beginning of the last century. One well-known artist says there is no doubt about the plates being genuine, and only in one or two cases are there any signs of their having been retouched. Some have been steel-faced, and not a few are worn, but quite half the number are in a good state of preservation. The prints that have been taken from the plates so far are unsatisfactory, and, as was pointed out to M. Barnard, are likely to be the cause of much discussion. So keenly do etchers feel on this subject that one or two have offered to print specimens, under the supervision of the owner, on the condition that they are sold to museums only, and not to dealers. "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "The Resurrection of Lazarus," and "The Prodigal Son" are three of the most interesting plates, and one unfinished, a study of a palm leaf, is of peculiar interest to students.

THEY RAN AWAY TO CONEY AT 10, LIKE GROWN-UPS

But the Romance of Bella and Bobby Is Busted Now.

ONLY SHE BRAVED IT OUT

Bobby Cried When the Policeman Caught Them, and She Now Scorns Him Forever.

Bella Canaan, the 10-year-old "Belle of Sands Street," Brooklyn, is unhappy. Not because she spent the night in the Coney Island Police Station, nor because she may spend a while in the care of the Children's Society; not because she got Bobby, her little sweetheart, in disgrace with his pa, but—well, just because.

The "Belle of Sands Street" is an orphan and life has not always been cake and jam for her. But the fairies blessed her with a pretty face and flaxen hair. She lived with her step-mother at 131 Sands Street. Bobby, the handsomest boy in the neighborhood, lived a few doors away.

Bobby is only 10 years old, too, but as he is in the employ of John D. Rockefeller, carrying oil cans from an oil peddler's wagon, he is considered quite a catch. But he never knew his worth in the eyes of the little girls. If he had a nickel, he spent it all on himself, because he was too shy to offer things to the girls. When they smiled on Bobby, he would turn away his face, pass the back of his hand over his mouth, and sidle around a corner, blushing in his embarrassment.

But his heart was Bella's, and she knew it and chortled to the other girls, though he did not know, never dreaming that he appealed to a vision of loveliness like her, or that she plaited her hair at night to please his eyes in the day. But he worshipped secretly, and when none of the other girls were looking he gave her peanuts and things, and showed her how to slide down the balustrade of the flat-house where she lived. Of course, he didn't know that the Belle had told her little girl friends of her conquest, and that, to her inward joy, they viewed the 10-year-old Adonis's attentions from afar.

On Friday afternoon they met suddenly in Sands Street. The time was propitious for Bella to score heavily against the other girls, who saw the meeting unknown to Bobby. He had just had his face washed and his hair brushed, while she wore a new gingham dress. Moreover, she had 20 cents in her hand with which she was going to buy eggs for her stepmother. The two dimes burned her palm, a Coney Island car was passing, and the serpent whispered:

"What would they say if you two, like a real lady and gentleman, stepped into that car and rode off before their envious eyes?"

"Let's 'lope!" she gasped.

"You!" gasped Bobby. "Wit' me?"

"Y-e-e-s," she faltered.

In a moment it was done, and the girls of Sands Street were left staring with green eyes. Gone off like a real pair of grown-ups!

Late on Friday night a policeman came upon the two children sitting on the beach at Coney Island, their arms around each other.

"Lost, ain't you?" said he.

"We're sweethearts. We've 'loped," said Bella.

Alack, and alas! Bobby, feeling the influence of a blue uniform upon a guilty conscience, began to weep. And in that moment, by those tears, he lost Bella forever.

The policeman, when he got over his amazement and a slight convulsion of merriment, took them both to the station. Bobby tearfully confessed. It was the old story of Eve. The lady had tempted him, and—he had to deliver kerosene first thing in the morning. He was allowed to go home. She scornfully tossed the return fare and turned her back on him.

Nobody came for Bella. It is said that her stepmother, angry about the egg-money, means to let her have time for reflection. Anyway, she is in the care of the Children's Society still. Around home, hated rivals are chortling over the downfall of the "Belle of Sands Street." But, disappointed in Bobby, what cares she!

FARMER; AUTO; BUMP; FIGHT.

Detroit Man and His Chauffeur Arrested—Farmer to Get a Gun.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 14.—Burgoyne Hamilton, an automobile manufacturer of Detroit, and his chauffeur, Charles Gosenheim, were arrested here to-night on the charge of assaulting M. H. Wilbur, an aged farmer, whose hay wagon was in the way of Mr. Hamilton's automobile.

They met on a street corner and the farmer shouted that the automobile had grazed his horse, and was on the wrong side of the road. Mr. Hamilton's wife was by his side, and he says that Wilbur used improper language in her presence, that he jumped out and remonstrated, and that Wilbur raised his whip to strike him.

Hamilton, it is said, then hit Wilbur on the chin with his fist, and the chauffeur did likewise, causing blood to flow. Thomas Wigmore and Timothy Loughlin, who were sitting on their piazzas, ran into the street and stopped the fight. The chauffeur wanted to fight the crowd, but Hamilton held him back.

Police Officer Talbott took Hamilton and Gosenheim to Judge Tierney's house, and they were released on their own recognizance, promising to appear on Monday.

Wilbur says he will hereafter carry a revolver with which to shoot autoists who bump into him.

"UNCLE JOHN" REMSON DEAD.

He Was Last of the Male Line of Long Island Remsons and Popular.

John Remson, son of the late "Uncle Jim," Remson, and the last of the Remson male line on Long Island, died yesterday morning at his home, the Seaside Hotel, at Rockaway Beach. He had been ill several months, and was fifty-eight years old.

Inheriting the nickname borne by his father, a pioneer at Rockaway Beach, the younger Remson, was popularly known also as "Uncle" John. The father lived for many years at Jamaica and with William Wainwright was responsible for much of the growth of Rockaway Beach. The elder Remson died twenty-five years ago, leaving an estate of $100,000. "Uncle John" took the money and by judicious investment increased the value of the estate threefold. It will descend to his sister, Sarah Treator, who is his sole survivor.

"Uncle John," was popular with all classes at the Beach. One Summer day as he and a knot of companions sat in the café of the Seaside Hotel debating on the best drink mixture for a hot day, he prescribed a simple combination of gin and sugar in a tall glass of mineral water. It was promptly named the "Remson cooler," and is to-day the popular Summer drink at the Beach.

Secretary Bonaparte Off to Lenox.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, accompanied by Mrs. Bonaparte, H. C. Gauss, and W. Hall Harris, Postmaster of this city, sailed this afternoon on the United States dispatch boat Dolphin for the Hudson River, on their way to Lenox for a brief vacation.

GEN. GRANT AT SEA GIRT.

Jersey Notables Attend Department Commander's Review.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP STOKES, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 14.—When reviewed by Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, commander of the Department of the East, the Second Brigade, N. G. N. J., made an excellent showing this afternoon. The brigade consists of the Second Regiment of Trenton, the Third Regiment of Camden, the Second Troop of Red Bank, and Battery B of Camden.

Gen. Grant arrived here early this afternoon. He had left Governors Island in the morning. Upon his arrival he was escorted to the Governor's cottage, where many invited guests were waiting to meet him. Former Governors of the State, representatives of the State at the National capital, and many others prominent in military and civil life throughout the State were in attendance.

Among those present were ex-Govs. Voorhees, Griggs, Murphy, and Werts; United States Senators Dryden, Kean, and Foraker; Representatives Howell, Gardner, Loudenslager, Wood, Fowler, Allen, Parker, Wiley, Van Winkle, and McDermott.

Among the military guests were Gen. Wanser, Gen. McGill, Gen. Meany, Gen. Congdon, Gen. Spencer, Gen. Campbell, and Gen. Gilmore.

Among the other guests were Supreme Court Justice Fort of East Orange, Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, and Gen. Grubb of Burlington.

The review was one of the finest seen here in years. Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gov. Stokes and his staff, rode to the field shortly after 3 o'clock.

When Gen. Grant reached the field he was greeted with the customary salute of thirteen guns by Battery B. The crowd was one of the largest seen here in years.

DOLLS' HOSPITAL IN DANGER.

Fire Next Door Stirs Juvenile Yorkville—Three Firemen Overcome.

There was great excitement among several hundred children in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon. They ran in groups through the streets, talking in gasps and all making for a common point. A policeman stopped a number of them.

"What's the matter?" he asked kindly.

"Haven't you heard?" a little girl said. "Haven't you heard? Why, Thilvether's doll hospital is on fire."

Then she hurried on. The policeman followed. He found that there was a fire in the house at 229 East Fifty-ninth Street, next door to Sylvester's retreat for maimed and crippled dolls.

Three firemen in attempting to put out the blaze which started in a pile of rubbish in the basement of the house were overcome by smoke. They were quickly revived and returned to the fight. The men overcome were Capt. John Donovan and Fireman Tom McCann of Engine Company No. 8, and Lieut. John Finnell of Truck No. 16. The damage was slight, but the report that the fire was in the doll hospital attracted all the children in the neighborhood to the scene. Sylvester has been physician to the dolls of that part of town for twenty-five years. He has come to be regarded by the little girls thereabouts as quite the most learned and important physiologist in New York.

LOST IN NEW YORK.

Young Women Staying at a Ten-Story Broadway Hotel Forgets the Name.

Miss Anna Adams of Vicksburg, Miss., lost a ten-story hotel somewhere in Broadway last night, that is to say, Miss Adams lost herself in New York and incidentally forgot the name of the hotel in which she is staying. Finding no other way out of a peculiarly odd predicament she went to the Tenderloin Station and told Capt. O'Brien about it.

Corroborated by another young woman, who declined to give her name, Miss Adams said that the two got to New York yesterday from Norfolk. Engaging a cab she told the driver to take them to the Imperial Hotel. Arriving there they registered; their baggage was sent to their rooms, and, after dining, they went out to see Broadway.

About 10 o'clock the two young women went to the Imperial Hotel and asked for their key. The clerk told them they did not have the right to stay.

"Why," said Miss Adams, in surprise, "we are stopping here."

"No, I think not," answered the clerk, and, when they had explained matters, he added, "you had better tell the police."

"Now," said Miss Adams to Capt. O'Brien, with a puzzled expression, when she had explained her situation, "I've lost my hotel. It was ten stories high; I remember counting them. Can't you pick it up somewhere on Broadway for us?"

Detectives Carmody and Kane were sent out with the young women to find an unidentified ten-story hotel on Broadway. At an early hour this morning they hadn't found the right one.

CONEY POLICE ENJOINED.

Closed Three-Ring Game Proprietors Go to Court, but Shut Down Again.

Jennie Lappa, Millie Rima, and Charles Lang, Coney Islanders, who have been offering three rings for 5 cents to the visitor who might want some of their collection of knives and watches, yesterday obtained an injunction from Supreme Court Justice Maddox restraining Police Captain Harkins from interfering with their business. As soon as the injunction was granted all the Coney games started up, but the Captain said that the injunction applied only to the cases of the three applicants. They closed up again.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Cool weather prevails in the Northwestern States, the Middle Slope, and Central Rocky Mountain region, with temperatures ranging from 6 to 21 degrees below the July average. In the East and South the temperatures are more seasonable.

There will be showers Sunday over wide areas. In Texas, the Northwest, and the Pacific Coast States the weather will be fair Sunday and Monday.

It will be cooler Sunday in the lake region, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the interior of the Western Gulf States, and cooler Monday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. In the Northwest temperatures will rise slowly.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh and variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light and mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, variable, probably thunder squalls; Gulf Coast, light to fresh and mostly southwest; lower lakes, variable, possibly thunder squalls; upper lakes, fresh and shifting, becoming northwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Sunday; showers and cooler in western portions; Monday, showers and cooler, light to fresh south winds.

New Jersey—Showers Sunday and probably Monday; cooler Monday, light to fresh southerly winds.

New England—Fair Sunday; Monday, showers and cooler, except fair in East Maine, light to fresh variable winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Sunday and probably Monday, variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Showers Sunday, cooler in west and north portion; Monday, showers and cooler, light or fresh south winds, becoming variable.

Delaware—Showers Sunday and probably Monday; cooler Monday, light to fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	71	68	4 P. M.	86	81
6 A. M.	71	68	6 P. M.	84	80
9 A. M.	77	74	9 P. M.	79	77
12 M.	84	82	12 P. M.	73	74

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 75.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 79; maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent

MARATHON RUN WINNER A DOUBTFUL AMATEUR

Sherring's Acceptance of Money Gifts Will Bar Him.

VIOLATION OF A. A. U. RULE

Enthusiastic Canadians Generously Reward Their Countryman After His Return from Greece.

The recent hero worship of William Sherring, the Canadian athlete who won the Marathon race at the Olympic games at Athens, has revealed to the authorities of the various amateur organizations of America the possibility of danger to amateurism. Canadians heaped unusual honors and rewards on the winner of the great Marathon, and while everything was done in a public manner, the excess of zeal on the part of the Canadians to show a National appreciation of the athletic services of Sherring will probably result in the latter being barred from competition in any athletic games held under the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union.

According to reports, Sherring received a house and lot and a large sum of money, the latter said to be $5,000, from his admiring friends. It is the latter item which has robbed Sherring of his standing as an amateur in the United States. The rule governing Sherring's case is fully covered in Article X. of the Constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which deals with the condition of competition. It says:

> No person shall be eligible to compete at any athletic meeting, game, or entertainment, given or sanctioned by this Union; who has received or competed for compensation or reward in any form for the display of his exercise or example of his skill in, or knowledge of, any athletic exercise, or for rendering personal service of any kind to an athletic organization.

Sherring, according to competent athletic authorities, violated this rule by accepting money as a reward for the display of his exercise and example of his skill, and by so doing has forfeited his amateur standing in the United States. There seems to be a general acknowledgement that neither the spirit nor the letter of the rule was violated by Sherring's acceptance of the house and lot, but as Sherring last week, in declining to take part in the Chicago Marathon race in September stated that he believed he has all the honors he wants, this predisposes of any contention, as there is no necessity of making a case out of such condition unless it comes in direct contact with a principle. If Sherring ever changes his mind and enters an athletic event held under Amateur Athletic Union rules, he will at once be protested.

When Bernard Waters, the great Georgetown sprinter, swept everything before him, a subscription was started to fittingly reward him for his remarkable running. He at once notified the promoters of the project to discontinue the subscription, reminding them that they were placing his amateur standing in jeopardy. He said that while he thoroughly appreciated the spirit which prompted the desire, he preferred his amateur status above any gift.

Perhaps a more striking illustration of the application of this rule is in the case of Ellery Clark, the former all-around champion, whose home is in Boston, Mass. Clark is a lawyer with a lucrative profession. When he first won the championship a nominal municipal position was created for him at Boston at the salary of $1,000 a year. The duties in connection with the position entailed little or no labor, and it was generally understood that it was in return for bringing the all-around championship to Boston. James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, wrote to Clark and explained to him that in accepting the position he had violated the rule governing the amateur standing of an athlete and suggested in the interest of the sport that Clark resign the position. The champion failed to see the case in the light presented by Mr. Sullivan and a lengthy correspondence followed, which ended by Clark admitting his error. He returned to the Boston City Treasurer over $800, which amount he had received in salary up to that time, and succeeded in having the salary abolished, but continued to hold the municipal position without pay. His actions were indorsed by the A. A. U. and he retained his amateur standing.

While no case of this character has come under the official notice of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, there is no doubt that if the association was called upon to decide a parallel case it would go hard with the oarsman accused. L. F. Scholes of the Don Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, after winning the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta in 1904, was the recipient of many presents, although no actual money was received by him, and the National Association has not been called upon to investigate the case. In discussing the phase of amateurism James Pilkington, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, said:

> "The practice of rewarding a successful athlete with money is all wrong. If an oarsman should be brought before the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on such a charge and found guilty of willfully and knowingly accepting money for winning an important race, he would be disqualified, but if it was found that he acted in ignorance of violating the amateur rule he would be given the option of returning the money, or, failing to do this, he would be disqualified."

Both the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen are determined to break up this practice as prejudicial to the interests of pure sport, and any athlete or oarsman found accepting money as a reward for his success on track, field, or river, will receive the full penalty for his violation of the rules.

ATHLETICS FOR CHARITY.

Immense Carnival for Non-Sectarian San Francisco Asylum Fund.

One of the biggest athletic meets of the season is scheduled for the American League Baseball Park Saturday, Aug. 4. The meeting will be held for the benefit of the Non-Sectarian San Francisco Asylum Fund, and is under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, Public Schools Athletic League, and various other athletic bodies. The events are open to all amateur athletes registered with the Amateur Athletic Union. The programme will consist of twenty-four events, divided into field and track sports and relay races. The latter promise to be specially interesting and will bring together teams from the Church Athletic League, Sunday School Athletic League, Catholic Athletic League, Intersettlement Athletic Association, Department Store Employes, Public Schools Athletic League, and Young Men's Christian Association.

It is also probable that relay races may be arranged between teams representing West Point and Annapolis, Governors Island and Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Military Athletic League. The field events will include standing broad jump, throwing the discus, throwing the hammer, running high jump, and throwing 56-pound weight. The track events follow: 75-yard dash, 100-yard dash, 440-yard run, 220-yard dash, 880-yard run, one-mile run and three-mile run, all of which are handicap. The special events will be a 50-yard dash for boys and quarter-mile handicap for employes of department stores. Entries close on July 28 with James E. Sullivan, 21 Warren Street, or Dieges & Clust, 23 John Street, New York City.

Cornell Silent on Courtney Matter.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 14.—Coach Charles E. Courtney of the Cornell Navy stated to-night that he had placed his house on Eddy Street in the hands of an Ithaca realty company three days ago, and that a sale had been practically effected. Mr. Courtney admitted that his demand for his release had not been made in writing, but declared that it had been made to President Ivins in person.

There is still talk that efforts will be made to conciliate Courtney, but no overtures have been made as yet. The athletic management preserves silence. Courtney has been careful to emphasize that his dissatisfaction is not with Cornell, but with the athletic management.

YOUNGER MEN IN POLO.

Passing of the Veterans Shown in the Rockaway Tournament.

Polo in America is undergoing a great change in respect to its followers, and no stronger proof of this is needed than a review of the games that have lately been played in the metropolitan locality. With the exception of Harry Payne Whitney and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., none of the big stars have been active in the sport. Foxhall Keene did a little playing during the Winter in the West, but he has since gone abroad. Rene La Montagne, Jr., and Daniel Chauncey, Jr., while properly belonging to the newer element, are high-handicapped men, the former being a 5-goal player and Chauncey 6 goals, so on the score of general polo ability they would be qualified to rank among the stars, were there enough of the latter to stamp their influence upon present-day polo. John E. Cowdin, who is rated at 8, has played in two or three games, but he shows lack of practice.

The younger players, therefore, are keeping the game alive, and while the veterans who have been used to fast and reckless riding in the Meadow Brook and Rockaway games may sigh for the dash of the bygone days, the polo authorities have much to be thankful for that so many younger fellows are taking hold of the game seriously. That they are doing it seriously is seen by the Rockaway Club tournament now in progress at Cedarhurst. For the four cups that are offered no less than twelve games have been scheduled, the final one to be played July 20. Even in the good old days Rockaway probably never had more than twelve games in its annual tournament. The Rockaway Club itself has no less than four different teams in the various events, thus maintaining the reputation of that club as the best developer of polo for the future in the Eastern locality.

New Haven, Squadron A, Rumson, and the Meadow Brook Freebooters are some of the other teams that have shown up well with comparatively new material. New Haven has done more in local tournaments than ever before, but the team that played last week will be materially weakened in the game it will be required to play on July 18, when the final for the Blizzard Cups will come off. J. Watson Webb, one of the strongest members of the club, left last week for Alaska, and J. C. Rathborne, who has filled the first position, sailed for Europe on Tuesday. Rathborne was graduated from Yale this season, but Webb is still a Yale student, being in the same class with Howard Phipps, who is rated at 2 goals in the Association handicaps. L. E. Stoddard, Captain of the team, is a Yale graduate and plays a strong game.

Among the new men that are coming to the front from Rockaway are J. Cheever Cowdin, a Harvard student; Sidney C. Love, and Paul Rainey. The latter did considerable playing last year, but he shows decided improvement this season. I. T. Bush, and Walter McClure, and R. Keasbey are comparative beginners, but they have done some good work for Rumson, and when that New Jersey club holds its annual tournament later in the season they will have an important part in the games.

The indications are that, with the close of the polo season here for the Summer, the Narragansett and Newport events will draw a large proportion of the newer men, and they may be depended upon to make the sport lively.

FLEET FOR JOINT CRUISE.

Seventy Yachts at Oyster Bay, with Additions Expected.

With nearly seventy boats in the harbor of Oyster Bay the joint fleet of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Corinthian of Philadelphia, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs inaugurates to-day what promises to be an exceptional and wholly noteworthy cruise. The Philadelphia Corinthians brought nearly thirty yachts into Oyster Bay yesterday morning, where they were received by Commodore E. C. Benedict on the Oneida, and after official courtesies were exchanged the racing boats in the squadron repaired to Indian Harbor for the afternoon. The Atlantic Yacht Club representation did not arrive until late in the afternoon, when some twenty yachts went up from Sea Gate. Led by Commodore Daniel G. Reid's Rheclair they entered the harbor, saluting the assembled boats of the two clubs which were then at anchor, and proceeding to seek berths. The combined assemblage made as fine an appearance as Oyster Bay has seen in years.

Although the list of those gathered includes some very well known yachts it does not represent the entire strength of the fleet that will start to-morrow on the first squadron run to New Haven. There are a number of boats whose home ports are in the neighboring bays, who preferred to remain at anchor there until to-morrow morning. When these join the fleet it is expected that there will be considerably over 100 yachts enrolled.

AQUATIC SPORTS AT TUXEDO.

Oliver Iselin, Jr., Captured Cup for Winning Greatest Number of Events.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 14.—The annual aquatic carnival was held to-day on Weewah Lake. A programme of twelve events was provided by a committee consisting of Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Clarence C. Pell, and F. B. Keech, and the Tuxedo Summer colony was out in force. Oliver Iselin, Jr., won the special cup for the greatest number of events. He won Weewah race, tub race, and with Richard Mortimer, Jr., the upset canoe race.

The Weewah race was the most interesting event on the programme. Each contestant was required to jump from a raft in laced shoes, short trousers or bathing suit, the first one removing his clothes and getting back on the raft being declared the winner. The event was won by Oliver Iselin, Jr., with Stanley Mortimer a close second.

In the mixed doubles canoe race the first prize went to Miss Eleanor Mortimer and Clarence C. Pell. Miss Kane won the tub race for girls, Miss Cammann finishing second. In the swimming races Clarence C. Pell won the senior and H. P. Cammann the junior event. Eugene Wood and P. E. Wood secured the verdict in the canoe tilting contest. Stoddard Hoffman captured the first prize in the tub race for boys.

Peter Kent remained under water 52 seconds and won the cup for that event. The obstacle race went to C. Poll after a close contest with G. Lorillard.

Power Boats Start Cruise.

The American Power Boat Association boats that are to cruise for ten days on Long Island Sound left Manhasset Bay for Norwalk yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock and were entertained by the Norwalk Yacht Club last evening after a pleasant run of twenty miles. C. W. Lee's Dreamer had to haul out at the last minute and could not head the fleet. There were twenty-three yachts at the anchorage at Norwalk last night ready to proceed to-day to the Thimble Islands, where they will be the guests of the Sachem's Head Club.

The itinerary from there is: July 16, to New London; 17, to Prudence Island, Narragansett Bay; 18, races for Commodore's Cup and Harding Cup off Prudence Island to Newport; 19, to Block Island; 20, to Shelter Island; 21, to race around Shelter Island; 22, disband at Shleter Island.

Roosevelt Cup Boats Ready.

With the closing of the entries for the Roosevelt Cup yesterday, the German-American races to be sailed off Marblehead assume definite shape. At the end of this month at Kiel the sixteen competitors for the right to represent Germany in the sonderklasse contests will race to determine which three boats will be sent over to this country. From the results of the preliminary contests there is every possibility that Angelo II., the boat owned by Crown Prince Frederick William, will be one of the successful trio.

There are seventeen boats in the American lists of candidates. The last of the lot were put overboard during the past week. These include the Vim, built at Lawley's for Commodore Trenor L. Park of the American Yacht Club from designs by William Gardner modelled after the Astor Cup winner, Aspirant; the Spokane, the Crane designed boat for Vice Commodore F. Lewis Clark, and the Alecto, built from designs by E. W. Hodgson for R. L. Pond and himself.

Larchmont's Annual Race Week.

The announcement of the Larchmont Yacht Club of its programme for race week beginning on Saturday of next week and continuing to the following Saturday, indicates an exceptional offering of the races and probably the biggest entry of yachts in the history of the club. Instead of the usual list of five or six classes for which special series prizes are given there will this year be series prizes for fourteen classes: The 90-foot schooners, the 52, 68, 57, and 40 foot classes of sloops, the New York thirties, the 27-foot sloops, the raceabouts, Larchmont 21-footers, the 22 and 18 footers, and the one-design classes of Indian Harbor and Riverside, and the Larchmont raceabouts.

Plympton Wins Montclair Golf.

A good field of golfers turned out yesterday on the Montclair Club links for a club handicap. The prize was won by H. B. Plympton, who from a handicap of 14 finished with the net score of 68. E. A. Freeman's score of 75 was the best gross record of the day. The leaders:

H. P. Plympton, 82, 14—68; E. A. Freeman, 75, 4—71; E. J. Turner, 85, 11—74; E. F. Miller, 80, 15—74; W. B. Perley, 88, 14—74; E. F. Brown, 102, 28—76; M. Whitlatch, 82, 4—78; C. E. Van Vleck, 90, 11—79; Walter Brown, 92, 10—82; Paul Harrison, 87, 5—82; R. E. Wilsey, 97, 12—85.

AUTOS STALLED ON HILL IN RUN TO SARATOGA

No Warning of Steep Ascent and Glidden Cup Cars Suffer.

ONE MACHINE BREAKS AXLE

Driver of Packard Car Has Finger Cut Off—Good Roads for Day's Run from Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 14.—This popular resort is now in possession of the automobilists who are participating in the National automobile tour. They arrived here this afternoon between 12:15 and 4 o'clock. The day's run was from Utica, a distance of 96 miles. The route was through the picturesque Mohawk Valley, passing through Little Falls, Palatine, Fonda, and Amsterdam. Just outside of Amsterdam the course turned to the northeast to Saratoga. The tourists found the roads excellent, the best since starting from Buffalo. For three-quarters of the distance the run was ideal. The schedule only called for an average of eighteen miles an hour and was easily maintained.

Just beyond Amsterdam a hill was encountered which turned out to be the Waterloo of a number of the contestants. This hill was an eighth of a mile long and the grade averaged 25 per cent. At distances of fifty yards there was a "thank-you-ma'am," the approach to which was a grade of 30 per cent. This hill delayed the cars from ten to forty minutes. The road was so narrow that when a car became stalled every one following was held up. The hill, which many experienced automobilists declare to be the worst they ever met with, was so steep that if the gasoline tank of any car having the gravity feed system was less than three-quarters full the fuel did not flow to the carburetor. At least a dozen cars were stalled on this account. Three cars caught fire, due to the heating of the motor because of the severity of the climb. A number of the contestants are criticising the committee for failing to warn them in advance in regard to the character of this steep ascent. In the tour book it was simply designated as a hill.

Because of this delay, most of the contestants had to drive very fast the rest of the way to Saratoga to arrive on time. The finish of the run was a race through heavy clouds of dust and over roads none too good. Five hours and 34 minutes were allowed for the run of ninety-six miles.

While adjusting the magneto this morning on the 24-horse power Packard entered by Frederick J. Pardee, William Birmingham had one finger cut off. Birmingham is a well-known driver and made a record up Mount Washington last year with a Packard truck. After the accident he had the finger cleanly amputated and then pluckily came on with the car, losing several points.

Elbert Milton Wiley's car, a 24-30-horse power Clement-Bayard, driven by H. A. Vantine, broke its front axle near Fonda, and is probably out of the contest. Three or four other cars had not reported up to a late hour this evening. The weather was very warm. Rain was predicted in the morning, and early starts were made from Utica. It took Ernest Keeler, driving an Oldsmobile touring car, just six minutes to fill his tanks and radiator, adjust the carburetor, pump up two tires, and get away.

The first car out of Utica was driven by Augustus Post. Charles J. Glidden, donor of the trophy, was a passenger. The car left promptly at 7 o'clock, and the others followed at intervals of two minutes, the last going at 8:40.

ELKWOOD'S BIG RACE MEET.

Good Patronage Promised for Inaugural Event at Long Branch.

Indications point to a record-breaking entry list for the inaugural race meeting under the auspices of the Elkwood Park Steeplechase and Pony Racing Association and the Elkwood Driving Club, to be held at Elkwood Park, Long Branch, on July 21. Applications for entry blanks have been received from all the gentlemen drivers and riders in the East, and the appearance of the best trotters, pacers, speedway fliers, Galloways, and prominent running horses in the several events is assured. The meeting will be conducted under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association and the National Trotting Association. Trotting and pacing fixtures announced for the meet are: Inaugural Cup race for trophy donated by Walter and Fred Lewisohn. It will be a free-for-all trot or pace, best two in three heats. There will also be a Class A race for trotters, the prize being a cup donated by S. R. Guggenheim. A Class B trot or pace for the Seabright Cup, given by Mr. Van Brunt, and the Class C trotting race.

The competitions are open only to horses owned by members of the Elkwood Park Driving Club. Entries close on Tuesday with W. B. Anderson, Elkwood Park Driving Club, Long Branch, N. J. The running races will be:

For Galloways.—Purse, $275; to carry 160 pounds; professional riders 5 pounds extra; five furlongs.

Hunters' Flat Race.—Purse, $225; to carry 165 pounds; professional riders, 5 pounds extra; one mile and a half on a flat.

For Thoroughbreds, three years old and upward.—Purse, $400; three-year-olds to carry 114 pounds; four-year-olds and upward, 126 pounds; one mile and a sixteenth.

For Ponies, 14.3 hands and under.—Purse, $275; to carry 150 pounds; professional riders, 5 pounds extra; four furlongs.

Steeplechase.—Two and a half miles; four-year-olds and upward, to carry 165 pounds.

Entries close on July 16, with G. W. Gall, 371 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The officials for the races will be: Judges—J. Cowdin, Col. T. J. O'Donohue, and W. R. Grace, Jr. Stewards—P. F. Collier and Fred Lewisohn; Petrol Judges—Archibald Thomson and F. Parson; Starter—E. C. La Montagne.

Handicaps on Hackensack Links.

Two handicap golf events were played yesterday on the links of the Hackensack Golf Club. The Class A event was won by W. H. Watt with a net score of 73 from 10 handicap. Watt's gross score was also the best of the day. The Class B event was captured by G. M. Vandewater. The leaders in the two contests were:

Class A—W. H. Watt, 83, 10—73; A. B. Hill, 86, 9—77; E. Palmer, 85, 6—79; J. R. Marshall, 88, 10—78; H. M. Bogert, 95, 14—81; G. H. Eypfer, 89, 6—83; F. E. Crassons, 97, 14—83.

Class B—G. M. Vandewater, 94, 20—74; G. P. Ackerson, 102, 25—77; C. A. Geiser, 99, 20—79; G. A. Randall, 100, 21—79; G. J. Palmer, 100, 16—84; F. Hart, 107, 28—87.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Jockey Gerdes, a Western rider, who had the mount on Maud McG. in the sixth race at Brighton Beach yesterday, was thrown against a post of the fence when Maud McG. fell with him in the running of the race, and while stunned was struck by the colt Smiling Tom, which was so close behind Gerdes that Miller could not pull the colt off him. The boy was thought to be dangerously hurt when removed to the jockeys' quarters in the starter's wagon, but after examination it was said that he had only received a bad shaking up.

The steeplechase jockey, Brooks, who rode Kernel in the race for the Punchestown Stakes at Brighton Beach yesterday, had his back severely wrenched when Kernel went into the wing of the Liverpool jump and threw Brooks. The force with which the horse struck the wing of the jump broke a post, and tore down a part of the fence, but Kernel was not badly hurt, and Brooks, though stunned when help reached him, was able to go to his home.

Vino, owned by the Patchogue Stable and entered in the last race at Brighton Beach, to sell for $1,200, was bid up to $2,000 by Frank Brown, and then bought in for the owners by the trainer, S. C. Hildreth, for the usual $5 advance.

MISS SUTTON WINS IN WALES.

American Girl Scores Despite Injury to Her Partner.

NEWPORT-MONMOUTH, Wales, July 14.—Miss May Sutton, the American girl lawn tennis player, again won the championship in singles of the Welsh ladies' tournament. This is the title and cup which Miss Sutton won for the first time last year. The American girl had an easy time of it in the final of the championship singles. Her most formidable rival, Mrs. Sterry, sprained her ankle and was forced to retire after reaching the semi-finals, although she was able to continue playing in the doubles. Miss Garfitt, to whom was left the task of trying to wrest the championship from Miss Sutton, is a good player, with fine judgment and many excellent strokes, notably a fine side-line drive, but Miss Sutton did not give her a chance. With a killing service and a drive of remarkable power, the California girl outplayed Miss Garfitt, and lost only one game in two sets. The score was 6—1 and 6—0.

Miss Sutton showed to even greater advantage in the ladies' doubles. With her partner, Mrs. Sterry, partly crippled, most of the work devolved upon the plucky Californian, and she rose to the occasion in magnificent style. In the handicap she and her partner won easily. They also won the scratch event. Miss Sutton's only reverse occurred in the mixed doubles, where she was handicapped by a weak partner.

In the final of the ladies' open doubles Miss Sutton and Mrs. Sterry beat Miss Garfitt and Miss Boucher by 6—2, 6—1. With the same partner Miss Sutton defeated Mrs. Raikes and Miss Anthony in the ladies' handicap doubles at 6—2 and 6—2, and also Miss Garfitt and Miss Boucher, to whom they owed fifteen, by the score 6—3 and 9—7.

Miss Sutton was required to play two matches in the mixed doubles. She was paired with F. H. Dauncey, and in the first of the contests the pair defeated Mr. and Mrs. Raikes by the score of 6—1 and 6—3. This brought them into the semi-final round. The hard strain of the matches had taken the vim and vigor out of the American girl's strokes, and they were defeated in this round by Mr. Boucher and Miss Boucher at 6—0, 5—7, and 6—3.

WRIGHT TO DEFEND TITLE.

American Tennis Champion Arrives with Little from London.

Two of the American challenging lawn tennis team, Raymond D. Little and Beals C. Wright, arrived yesterday aboard the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line. Little, who captained the team while in its unsuccessful quest of the Dwight F. Davis Cup, echoed the declaration made by Holcombe Ward when he returned to this country two weeks ago, that the Americans should not fail to challenge each year until the coveted trophy is returned to this country. All of the team received mementoes of the meeting, and Beals C. Wright, whose right hand is still in bandages, his index finger having been amputated, displayed a handsome gold cigarette case inscribed as a token of sympathy.

In reply as to whether or not he would attempt to defend his holding of the National singles championship and the doubles title, paired with Holcombe Ward, Beals Wright said that he intended to get in trim for play at once if possible, and did not think that the loss of his finger would make any difference in his game, as he wields his racquet with his left hand. He was heartily sorry that his accident at the Crescent Athletic Club on the eve of sailing for London prevented his participating in the matches this year. He was ready to go abroad next year to play for the cup, and had received a special invitation from the Englishmen to visit them in any event, and make a try for the All-England championship. He expected to begin tournament play at once, and the results of such matches as he took part in would determine his defense or default of the National titles.

No member of the committee in charge of the American International team—Dr. James Dwight, Frederick G. Anderson, and A. L. Hoskins—met the players on their arrival at the dock at Hoboken, N. J. Capt. Little said that he would at once make a report officially to this committee as to the matches, and in it would recommend the challenging for the cup again next year. Wright, who was met by his father, started for Boston last night, and Little went to his home in this city.

CRICKET GAME UNFINISHED.

Brooklyn and Staten Island Draw in Important Championship Contest.

The most important match in the Metropolitan Cricket League played so far this season was the meeting of Team A of Brooklyn and Staten Island at Prospect Park Parade Grounds yesterday. Brooklyn scored 134 runs for the loss of six wickets and declared their inning. Staten Island lost five wickets for 73, when stumps were drawn for the day. J. L. Poyer was top scorer for Brooklyn with 69, not out.

Paterson easily defeated Manhattan at Prospect Park by 82 runs and two wickets. Paterson scored 148 runs for eight wickets and Manhattan totaled 66. Brooklyn Team B defeated Montclair at Newark, N. J., by 16 runs. The scores: Brooklyn, 90; Montclair, 74. Kings County and Bound Brook played a championship match, the former winning by 8 runs, with the following score: Kings County, 65; Bound Brook, 57 and 85.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

An effort is being made to induce the Hanans to put Aspirant into commission again for the New York cruise.

The American Yacht Club has offered a special prize for a series of races for the New York thirties.

Allan K. Pirie came all the way from Chicago for the special purpose of racing champion Tartan in the Larchmont race week series. He is handling a Lipton Cup racer in Chicago.

The close contests of Gardenia and Irondequoit promise the most interesting races between the two this season.

Racing certificates have been filed for the New York Yacht Club cruise by the schooner Rosemary, 65.16; the fifty-footer Shark, 52.91; the sloop Spasm, 33.9, and the schooner Taormina, 61.29.

If the protest of Soya and Spider in the second race for the Havens Cup is allowed it will give the race and the cup to Joy, which has already won the first and third races of the series.

The tied race between the Indian Harbor and American Clubs for the raceabouts last Thursday will be sailed off after Larchmont's race week.

The power-boat races for the Harding Cup and for the Commodore's Cup offered by the Rhode Island Yacht Club will be participated in by all the American Power Boat Association's entries in the annual cruise, which started yesterday.

Tamerlane's defeat in the New Rochelle Yacht Club race for the Brooklyn Cup was her first since she was built and was a big surprise to her following.

The New York thirty-footers do not seem to be anxious to try conclusions with the new Lower Bay thirties. The only two that have tried it have been Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia and Hanan Brothers' Nautilus, and both were soundly beaten. The races, however, were sailed in light airs, while the thirties are heavy weather boats.

The postponed race for the New York thirties will be sailed off Glen Cove on Tuesday for the House Committee Cup.

The new eighteen-foot one-design class, of which there was so much talk last Winter, has not materialized. When the Herreshoff design was dropped all interest seemed to be lost in the class.

Of the many beautiful trophies offered for sporting competition it is doubtful if the Astor Cup, offered for sloops in the New York Yacht Club cruise to be raced for at Newport, has often been surpassed. The cup is made entirely of gold, standing 11⅝ inches high, in the form of a double-handled goblet. The design presents on the front face a figure of Victory, worked in relief, bearing in either hand a laurel wreath. The scrolls which form the base are repeated around the body of the cup, while a short band below symbolizes the sea. Above the figure is inscribed in raised letters "Astor Cup for Sloops." The cup contains 628 pennyweights of 18-karat gold and has a capacity of one and a half pints.

The schooner cup this year takes the form of plate. There are twelve sterling silver plates, each measuring 10½ inches, and bearing a narrow scroll border, while on the flank of each plate is the inscription "Astor Cup for Schooners." Both are designed by Tiffany.

Cara Mia and Minx led the fleet in the Indian Harbor interclub race until a southwest breeze sprang up, and put them far to leeward of the others. It looked like an easy victory for the American Yacht Club at that time. The shift landed them last instead.

The first championship regatta of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Racing Association resulted in the victory of Anna Arundel in Classes A and B, cabin sloops over Viking; of Baby Roger over Psyche in Class C, cabin sloop; of Isabelle over Diana, and Win or Lose in Class H, cabin catboats; of Boozie over Mingua in Class K, open catboats; of Hoosier Maid over Marion and Lillian in Class J, cabin launches, and of Royal Flush over Pickmeup, Joppa, and Olympia in Class B, open launches. The times of the boats over the course were: Anna Arundel, 3:18:08; Baby Roger, 3:06:24; Isabelle, 2:38:00; Diana, 2:47:20; Boozie, 2:14:13; Hoosier Maid, 1:14:00; Marion, 1:31:00; Royal Flush, 0:57:00; Pickmeup, 1:13:35; Viking, Psyche, Win or Lose, Yank, Mingua, Delter, Lillian, Joppa, and Olympia did not finish.

C. W. Berner's open-design racer won the Sea Cliff Yacht Club's annual race for the Morosini Cup by three minutes from Commodore Sickworth's boat, the winner of last year's cup. In the race for the mosquito fleet, George B. Cook's Bess was first, 1:43:15; Charles Robinson's Una, 1:50:09; Walter Barry's Hornet, 1:51:30; H. I. North's Kim II., 2:07:01, and Charles Dunning's Dunlea, 2:18:48.

The Riverside Yacht Club and the Sound Beach Golf and Country Club have agreed to affiliate for the balance of the season of 1906, and to extend the privilege of either club to the members of both. By the joint action each club provides the other with the facilities it lacked to make it complete. It is intended to connect the two clubhouses by a private ferry.

THREE TENNIS TEAMS TO PLAY OFF A TIE

Equal Scores in Tournament for Westchester Cup.

THREE WINS AND ONE DEFEAT

Miss Freeman Winner of Women's Singles on Essex Club's Courts.

Three of the lawn tennis teams competing for the Westchester cups tied for the trophies yesterday on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. Theodore Roosevelt, Pell and Harry Torrance, George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald Fincke, and Edward B. Dewhurst and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., each finished the week of tournament matches with a record of three wins and one defeat. This tie will be played off this week. This result was brought about yesterday by the defeat of Dewhurst and Watson, who up to their meeting with Wrenn and Fincke had a clean record of victories. The latter pair scored in the match yesterday three sets to one at 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, and 6—3. In the other contest Pell and Torrance defeated Frederick C. Colston and Karl H. Behr by the score of 6—8, 9—7, 9—7, and 6—1. The remaining pairs of the tournament, Colston and Behr and George E. Batcheller and Gouverneur Morris, have not been successful in winning a match.

The tournaments on the courts of the Essex County Country Club was won by Miss Freeman, in the women's singles, and by Mr. and Mrs. Holden in the mixed doubles. The summary:

Women's Singles.—First Round—Mrs. Simms defeated Miss E. Travers by default; Miss E. Souther defeated Miss Burke, 6—3, 6—2; Mrs. Holden defeated Miss Farr, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Munn defeated Miss A. Johnson by default; Mrs. F. Ingalls defeated Miss Cohen by default; Miss Reynolds defeated Mrs. C. D. Cleveland, 6—1, 8—6; Miss Freeman defeated Miss Cohen by default; Miss Clarke defeated Miss F. Johnson by default.

Second Round—Miss Souther defeated Mrs. Simms by default; Mrs. Holden defeated Miss Munn, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Reynolds defeated Mrs. P. Ingalls, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Freeman defeated Miss Clark by default.

Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Holden defeated Miss E. Souther by default; Miss Freeman defeated Miss Reynolds, 6—2, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Freeman defeated Mrs. Holden, 6—1, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Reynolds and H. Reynolds defeated Miss E. Travers and partner by default; Mr. and Mrs. Holden defeated Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cleveland, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Alma Cohen and partner defeated Miss Johnson and partner by default; Miss E. Souther and Jay Bramhall defeated Miss Gertrude Freeman and W. Vincent, 6—1, 6—6, 6—0; Miss Ingalls and J. McCoy defeated Mrs. Simms and H. Burnham by default; Miss Elsie Hewitt and C. F. Douglass defeated Miss Farr and T. H. T. Farr, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Burke and J. Walker defeated Miss Munn and partner by default.

Second Round—Miss Mrs. Holden defeated Miss Reynolds and H. Reynolds, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Miss E. Souther and Jay Bramhall defeated Miss A. Cohen and partner by default; Miss Elsie Hewitt and C. F. Douglass defeated Miss Ingalls and J. McCoy, 2—6, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Mr. and Mrs. Holden defeated Miss E. Souther and Jay Bramhall by default; Miss Burke and J. Walker defeated Miss Elsie Hewitt and C. F. Douglass, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5.

Final Round—Mr. and Mrs. Holden defeated Miss Burke and J. Walker, 6—4, 6—3.

Play in the final series of scheduled matches in the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League championship brought out good sport yesterday, and on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, 123d Street and Manhattan Avenue, the team of the Crescent Athletic Club succeeded in winning one of the singles contests. In this match A. H. Martin, Crescent Athletic Club, proved a surprise to Robert T. Bryan, New York Lawn Tennis Club, as he drove the ball at top speed for passes, having good command of all parts of his opponent's court. The score was 6—8, 7—5. In the other singles match Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., after losing the first set to the Crescent Athletic Club player. The score was 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, and 6—2. Grant and Bryan paired for the doubles and defeated the Crescent team of Bull and Martin in straight sets at 6—2 and 6—2.

On the courts of the Englewood Field Club at Englewood, N. J., the players of the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club won all of the three matches. Arthur M. Lovibond, Hamilton Grange, defeated Howard Doughty, Englewood, by the score 6—1 and 6—0. Merrill Hall, Hamilton Grange, experienced more difficulty with Alexander Amend, Englewood, who played Hall a fast, deuce set by his dashing tactics at the net. The score was 8—6 and 6—3. Lovibond and Hall paired in the doubles against Doughty and Amend and defeated them by the score 6—3 and 6—2.

The matches scheduled for the courts of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Brooklyn, with the team of the Montclair Athletic Club were postponed, but are expected to be contested within a week.

The class handicap tournament on the courts of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Brooklyn, in both Classes B and C, was brought up to the final round. In Class B, George A. Antonides will meet F. B. Ogilvie in the final, and in Class C, S. A. Westfall will meet Frederick Fuller. The summary:

Class B Singles.—First Round—George A. Antonides (minus half 30) defeated George P. Smith, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—4; L. P. Moore (plus half 15) defeated H. Hammitt, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round—A. R. Platt (minus half 15) defeated C. L. Mitchell, (plus half 15,) 7—5, 4—6, 6—4; George A. Antonides (minus half 30) defeated William Clinkenbromer, (minus half 15,) 8—6, 2—6, 6—2; L. P. Moore (plus half 15) defeated L. Clarke, (scratch,) 6—2, 7—5; F. B. Ogilvie (plus half 15) defeated W. H. Ross, (scratch,) by default.

Semi-final Round—George A. Antonides (minus half 30) defeated A. R. Platt, (minus half 15,) 5—7, 6—2, 6—3; F. G. Ogilvie (plus half 15) defeated L. P. Moore, (plus half 15,) 11—9, 4—6, 6—3.

Class C Singles.—First Round—F. Merrihew (minus 15) defeated D. M. Ogilvie, (plus half 15, (9—7, 3—6, 6—2;) F. Fuller (minus 15) defeated W. C. Cook, (plus half 15,) 8—6, 6—2.

Second Round—R. E. Hemstreet (plus half 15) defeated F. E. Burr, (plus half 15,) 6—1, 1—6, 6—3; A. E. Westfall (minus 15) defeated F. W. Merrihew, (minus 15,) 1—6, 12—10, 6—1; F. Fuller (minus 15) defeated R. Taylor, (scratch,) 6—1, 1—6, 6—4; H. H. Waugh (minus 15) defeated C. Belknap, (plus half 15,) 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—S. A. Westfall (minus 15) defeated R. E. Hemstreet, (plus half 15,) 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; F. Fuller (minus 15) defeated H. H. Waugh, (minus 15,) 6—2, 5—6, 7—5.

POLO GOALS SCORED FREELY.

Meadow Brook Beats Rockaway for Hunting Club Cups.

The Meadow Brook Freebooters and Rockaway's second polo team played a fast scoring game yesterday on the field of the Rockaway Hunting Club, near Cedarhurst, L. I., for the Hunting Club cups. It was a great game for the spectators, and some of the points were made after long carries with the ball. Meadow Brook earned 14 goals and the home team 10, a total of 24 goals in the game, unusually large for a polo match. Rockaway got 2 goals by handicap, but the visitors made up this allowance and enough over to win the game by 13½ goals to 11¾. Reginald Brooks and Robert Collier did most of the heavy work for the victors. For Rockaway, Seward Cary, Burden, and Brokaw did creditable work. The players and summary:

MEADOW BROOK.		ROCKAWAY 2D.	
W. R. Grace	2	S. C. Love	2
R. Brooks	4	Seward Cary	2
R. J. Collier	4	I. T. Burden, Jr.	3
J. W. Appleton	3	H. C. Brokaw	4
Total	13	Total	11

Summary:

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Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St. 9.30 A.M. daily (12.50 P.M. Sat.), 9.00 P.M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St. 9.40 A.M. daily (1.00 P.M. Sat.), 3.40 P.M. except Sun.

HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY. Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY. Directly on Beach. Local and long-distance phones in rooms. American and European plans. 400 ocean view rooms, 100 suites, with private sea-water baths. Orchestra. Capacity 1,000. New York Rep., Town & Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Phone 624d Gramercy. C. R. Myers, Owner.

SEASIDE HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J. Best Location on the Ocean Front. F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RIO GRANDE New York Av. and Beach; Fireproof; running water & phone in rooms; elevator; coach meets trains. Moderately priced. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

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POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.

For detail information see Lackawanna Summer book.

HOTEL MAJESTIC, Virginia Av. and Beach. Capacity 800; elevator; private baths, &c.; $10 up weekly; $2 up daily; booklet. SAMUEL A. ELLIS.

RALEIGH HOTEL. Strictly kosher; located near Boardwalk; finest cuisine; rates on application. Grossman & Atkins (formerly Hunter, N. Y.)

Sea Bright.

THE OCTAGON, SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDS.

Belmar.

BELMAR, N. J.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC

Special rates for the season. For reservations and information apply Hotel Aldine, 4th Ave. and 10th St. W. H. GROSSCUP, Mgr.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 900 feet. Opens May 15. BEN. R. PHELPS, Manager. Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

Ocean City.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.

THAT IS WHAT YOU WANT

Ocean City furnishes every attraction at moderate cost. Safest bathing. The Bay furnishes finest sailing and fishing. Artesian well water. Send for free book, Philadelphia office, 604 Bailey Bldg., Phila.

Winslow.

WINSLOW INN.

Thoroughly modern; 60 acres, private grounds; all outdoor and indoor amusements; garage, cafe, and grill; 32 minutes from Atlantic City, 36 minutes from Philadelphia. Booklet. S. S. Farnham.

Deal Beach.

HATHAWAY INN AND COTTAGES, Deal Beach, N. J. American plan. also a la carte. Hotel and cottages now open for the inspection and reception of guests. N. Y. office, Town and Country, 289 4th Av. Booklet. E. A. HOWARD, Prop.

Chatham.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE, Chatham, N. J., Morris Co.—An hour from New York. Commutation $6.80. Picturesquely situated. Modern improvements. Excellent table. Bowling, Golf, Tennis. Reasonable terms. Booklet. J. E. Beerbower.

Summit.

THE HOTEL BEECHWOOD,

SUMMIT, N. J.

72 trains daily. Up-to-date nearby resort for N. Y. business men. Cuisine unexcelled. All amusements. Music. Booklet. H. C. Armstrong, Prop.

Lake Hopatcong.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey. Excellent German table; modern improvements; boating, fishing, auto shed; special June rates. F. GERARDS.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with bath; opens June 16th. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the Beach. Booklet. E. M. Richardson.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, SEA GIRT, N. J. Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; June rates. S. Hinkson Woodward.

Avon-by-the-Sea.

HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. In the pines; 2 block from ocean; capacity 100; bathing, boating, fishing. J. H. RISDON.

Highlands.

THE MONMOUTH HIGHLANDS, New Jersey. Sandy Hook Route, 1 hour; surf bathing. Booklet.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

2 1-2 hours from N. Y. via Delaware & Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $25,000. Elevators, electric lights, Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives, Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

Mount Pocono.

POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.

For detail information see Lackawanna Summer book.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE.

Accommodates 150; all conveniences; steam heat; table unexcelled; orchestra; June rates $12.50 up H. T. Leech's Sons, Mgrs., Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Pike County.

THE SWIFTWATER. Elevation 1,600 ft. Electric lights. Private baths. Steam heat. 200-acre park. Booklet. Swiftwater P. O., Penn.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bircham-Bloomingdale, on shores of beautiful North West Arm, Halifax, N. S. Bathing, boating, fishing, driving. Send for circular. F. W. Bowes, Prop.

MARYLAND.

Deer Park Hotel,

DEER PARK, MD.

This famous hostelry on the superb plateau of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, known as the "GLADES," opened June 23, after a most complete renovation of the entire property, making it new throughout. The twelve private cottages were refurnished, and the thirty-third year of this beautiful mountain resort finds it more prepossessing and enjoyable than at any time in its history.

The popularity of DEER PARK is due to its desirable altitude, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of reach of malaria and mosquitoes; and its magnificent parking of 500 acres of forest and lawn, and miles of perfectly kept roadways, affords most delightful surroundings.

It is thoroughly modern as to improvements and equipment, with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming Pools, Livery, etc., and the delightful rooms and excellent cuisine are not surpassed. No mountain resort equals it for accessibility.

Only eleven hours' ride from New York, with a choice of three through trains daily, via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

For rates in hotel, annexes, or cottages, or illustrated booklets and floor plans, apply to

W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Deer Park, Md.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recover and Then Decline on a Good Bank Statement.

The Week Before the Market Broke on a Bad Bank Statement—Sharp Advance in Locomotive.

A week ago yesterday the stock market broke sharply on the publication of a bank statement which was much worse than Wall Street expected; yesterday, on the publication of a bank statement which was as much better than expected as the preceding one was worse than expected, prices declined. This illustrates again the humor of the market. It declines on bad news and good news alike. Yesterday's statement showed a decrease of $14,344,700 in loans and a gain of $3,262,800 in cash holdings. The decline of loans was reflected in a decrease of $12,411,700 in deposits, this shrinkage of deposits scaling down reserve requirements $3,102,925, to which you add the gain in cash or actual reserve ($3,262,800) and have an increase of $6,365,725 in surplus reserve. This brings the total of surplus reserve up to $12,830,800, as compared with $19,500,000 for the corresponding week of last year and $44,500,000 for the corresponding week of 1904. The present surplus reserve is still lower than it ought to be at a time when the banks should be piling up reserve funds against the forthcoming Autumn demands.

During the hour and a half preceding the publication of the bank statement prices recovered in a hesitating, irregular manner, not so much on the strength of any aggressive buying as because the selling pressure had been removed. The most prominent stock was American Locomotive common, which was advanced 5% points from Friday's lowest figure. This demonstration probably was made at the expense of the short interest. There is a stale bull account in the stock around 70, and it will be interesting to see if the bull crowd will be willing to take back the amount of stock it would probably have to buy in order to carry the price once more above 70. On the appearance of the bank statement a selling movement started in the board room, and prices reacted disappointingly. The only active issue that continued to hold its strength, even to advance further, was American Locomotive.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Increase of $6,355,000 in Surplus—Heavy Reduction in Loans.

The bank statement yesterday entirely reversed the showing which was made a week ago. The gain in cash was very much larger than had been indicated by the known movements of money, and the increase in surplus was correspondingly larger than had been expected. Instead of gaining less than $1,000,000 in cash, as had been indicated by Friday's estimates, the banks reported an increase in cash of $3,262,800, which, along with a large reduction in loans and deposits, enabled the banks to show an increase of $6,365,725 in surplus reserve.

The decrease in loans amounted to $14,344,700, reducing this account to $1,036,233,400. The falling-off in deposits amounted to $12,411,700, which served to decrease reserve requirements by $3,102,925. The return of special deposits to the Government is reflected in the bank statement by a decrease of $1,639,800 in the amount of United States deposits held by the Clearing House banks.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 15, 1905, follow:

LIABILITIES.	1906.	Increase.	1905.
Capital..	$117,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits..	149,608,400	.....	139,492,800
Deposits	1,025,932,000	*$12,411,700	1,159,018,200
Circula'n	48,536,500	120,900	49,157,100
Total..	$1,340,069,600	*$12,290,800	$1,463,640,800
ASSETS			
Loans...	$1,036,233,400	*$14,344,700	$1,107,308,100
Specie...	182,941,300	1,960,300	220,162,100
Leg. ten.	85,872,500	1,902,500	89,115,700
Total..	$1,305,047,200	*$11,481,900	$1,416,585,900
Res. held	$268,817,800	$3,262,800	$308,277,800
Leg. res.	255,093,000	*3,102,925	289,754,550
Surp...	$12,830,800	$6,365,725	$19,523,250

*Decrease.

JOINT RAILROAD TERMINAL.

Western Roads Organize a Corporation to Build It in Kansas City.

The plans of the railroads entering Kansas City for a joint passenger terminal have progressed within the last few days to the point of forming a new corporation to carry out the project. The Kansas City Terminal Railroad Association has been organized in Missouri, with a capital stock of $30,000,000. The incorporators are officers of the railroads interested in the undertaking. They include President Winchell of the Rock Island, President Earling of the St. Paul, President Felton of the Chicago & Alton, President Davidson of the 'Frisco road, and President Delano of the Wabash. The other roads represented are the Atchison, the Union Pacific, the Burlington, the Missouri Pacific, and the Missouri Kansas & Texas.

According to advices received in Wall Street yesterday the new terminal association proposes to issue $4,000,000 of bonds to pay for the Kansas City Belt Railway and to provide for the retirement of that company's bonds, and $13,000,000 of bonds to provide funds for the land and terminal facilities, including the erection of the Union passenger station. This station, it is said, will cost in the neighborhood of $3,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $314,201,245; balances, $10,321,024; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $360,950.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were 4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8456@$4.8455. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8170 and cables at $4.8485@$4.8490. Commercial bills were $4.8180@$4.82.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ for long and 5.18¾ less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94⅛ less 1-32; guilders, 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—5c discount. St. Louis—15c discount 6 at par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Consolidated California & Virginia sold at .87@.89, 500 Elkton at .49, 300 Jim Butler at 1.15; 500 Mexican at .68, 1,100 Montgomery Mountain at .38, 25 Ontario at 3.15, 300 Tonopah Extension at 5.75@5.62½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, July 14, 1906.

Total sales July 14, 1906..... 209,872
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 156,263,310
Corresponding date last year..... 145,424,680

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	±Net Change.
93¼	93⅝	31,800	*Amalg. Copper Co....	94	94½	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
34⅛	34½	1,100	Am. Car & Foundry...	33	34⅛	33	34	+ ⅝
28¾	29¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil.....	29	29	29	29	.....
8	9	300	*Am. Grass Twine.....	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
6	6½	400	Am. Hide & Leather..	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
27½	29	110	Am. Hide & L. pf....	29	29	29	29	+1¼
58½	58⅞	500	Am. Ice Securities Co..	58½	58⅞	58¼	58½	+ ½
68	68⅝	27,200	*Am. Locomotive Co...	65½	68¼	65½	68	+2⅜
30	40	200	Am. Pneu. Service....	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
142⅞	143	8,900	*Am. Smelt. & Ref....	142⅝	143¼	142½	142⅞	+ ½
41½	43	100	Am. Steel Found. pf...	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+1½
128¾	129	400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	129	129	128	129	+ ¾
33	33¼	600	*Am. Woolen Co.....	33	33⅞	33	33½	+ ⅞
101	102	130	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+2⅝
225½	226½	6,000	*Anaconda Cop. Min...	225½	226½	225	225½	+1
86¼	86⅜	3,800	At., Top. & S. F.....	86½	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
115⅜	115⅞	300	Baltimore & Ohio.....	115⅝	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	+ ⅜
92¼	93½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	93	93	93	93	— ¼
72½	72⅝	9,400	Brook. Rapid Transit..	72¼	73	72	72⅛	+ ½
13½	13⅝	100	Brunswick City.....	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
158¼	159	200	Canadian Pacific.....	158½	158½	158½	158½	+ ⅞
100½	101¼	400	Cent. Leather Co. pf..	101¼	101¼	101	101	— ⅞
54⅞	55¼	550	Chesapeake & Ohio....	54⅜	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛	+ ⅛
173⅜	173⅝	5,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	173¼	174	173⅛	173½	+ ⅜
4	4¼	100	Chi. Union Traction....	4	4	4	4	.....
91¼	92	100	C., C., C. & St. Louis..	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
46¼	46⅝	4,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	46¼	47	46⅛	46½	.....
32	32¼	2,100	Colorado & Southern..	32	32¼	31½	32⅛	+ ¼
47	48	200	Col. & South. 2d pf....	47	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¾
18¼	19¼	100	Colum. & H. C. & I...	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
136½	137½	100	Consolidated Gas.....	137½	137½	137½	137½	+ ¾
77	78½	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf....	76	77	76	77	+ ⅝
205½	206½	200	Delaware & Hudson....	205	205	205	205	—1
475	500	200	Del., Lack. & West....	500	500	495	495	—27
38¼	39	200	Den. & Rio Grande....	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
54¾	55¼	800	*Distillers Securities..	55	55⅝	54⅝	54⅜	.....
38¾	38⅞	2,000	Erie	38⅞	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
76¼	77	1,400	Erie 1st pf.....	76¼	76¾	76	76	— ½
65⅜	66¾	100	Erie 2d pf.....	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	.....
288½	288	1,100	Great Northern pf....	286½	288	286	286	— ¼
36	36½	400	Interb.-Met	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅞
74	76	200	Interb.-Met. pf.....	73⅝	74	73⅝	74	+1
24	25	100	Iowa Central	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
23½	24	900	Kan. City Southern...	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
49¼	49¼	100	Kan. City South. pf...	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
58½	58¾	600	Knickerb. Ice, Chi....	58¼	58⅜	58¼	58⅜	.....
140¼	140⅝	800	Louisville & Nash.....	140⅛	140½	140⅛	140½	+ ⅞
147	148	300	Manhattan Elevated...	147½	147½	147⅜	147⅜	—1⅝
64	66	400	Minn. & St. Louis.....	65	65¼	64½	65	+ ½
151	155	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M....	150	150	150	150	— ½
31⅛	31⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
89	89¼	600	Missouri Pacific	89⅝	89⅝	89	89	.....
63½	67	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	64	64	64	64	.....
16	17	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	16	16	16	16	.....
72	72¾	500	*Nat. Lead Co.....	72	72⅜	72	72	+ ¼
29	29¼	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf..	29½	30½	29½	30½	.....
135	136	500	*N. Y. Air Brake.....	135	135⅞	135	135⅞	.....
129	129½	1,100	New York Central.....	129	129½	129	129	.....
191¾	193	32	N. Y., N. H. & Hart..	193	193	192	192	.....
...	...	100	*N. Y. & N.J. Tel.rgts..	...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
46	46½	800	N. Y., Ont. & West....	45¾	46	45¾	46	+ ⅝
85⅞	86	100	Norfolk & Western....	86	86	86	86	— ⅛
91½	92	100	North American	91½	91½	91½	91½	— ½
197	197¾	2,400	Northern Pacific	197½	198¾	197½	198	+ ½
124⅞	125	9,900	Pennsylvania R. R....	125	125⅞	124½	125	+ ⅜
44½	45	1,300	Pressed Steel Car.....	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
117¼	117⅝	18,300	Reading	117⅜	118	117	117¼	+ ¼
90	94	200	Reading 2d pf.....	90	90	90	90	—5
24¼	24½	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel....	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
23⅞	23¼	700	Rock Island Co.....	23	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ¼
61	61½	300	Rock Island Co. pf....	61	61½	61	61½	+1½
69	69½	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron..	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
64½	64⅝	2,800	Southern Pacific	65¼	65¼	64⅝	64⅞	— ⅜
116¾	116¾	20	Southern Pacific pf....	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	.....
33¾	33½	1,750	South. R'way ext.....	33	33⅝	33	33½	+ ⅛
29⅝	30	600	Texas & Pacific	30	30	29½	29½	.....
26⅞	27⅛	400	Tol., St. L. & West....	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
43¾	44	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	44¼	44⅜	44	44¼	+ ⅛
141½	141⅝	25,500	Union Pacific	141⅞	142¼	141½	141⅝	+ ⅛
92¾	94	100	Union Pacific pf.....	93	93	93	93	—1
54½	55	300	United R'ways Inv....	54½	54⅜	54½	54⅜	+ ⅛
68	68¼	100	United R'ways I. pf...	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
45¾	46	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
38¾	39⅛	200	U. S. Rubber.....	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	.....
106	108	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	106	108	106	108	+3¼
33	33⅝	15,200	U. S. Steel.....	33¼	33½	33¼	33⅛	+ ⅛
100¾	100⅞	7,100	U. S. Steel pf.....	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100½	+ ⅝
31¼	31⅝	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ½
270	280	100	Wells-Fargo Ex., ex d..	275	275	275	275	+5
44¼	44½	100	Wisconsin Central pf..	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 14 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,209,900.00	$36,000.00	$52,700	$62,400.00	$64,800.00	$1,188,700.00
Colonial	100,000	4,211,600.00	89,300.00	357,000	464,400.00	194,400.00	5,008,800.00
Chelsea Exch...	100,000	829,400.00	49,100.00	39,300	55,000.00	142,200.00	1,025,600.00
Colo. Ga.	500,000	6,634,000.00	325,000.00	288,000	443,000.00	3,800.00	7,129,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	5,014,100.00	981,200.00	55,000	414,900.00	26,000.00	3,743,100.00
Fidelity	200,000	1,000,632.00	16,277.00	59,136	83,532.00	.....	1,013,507.00
14th Street.....	500,000	5,466,000.00	202,400.00	338,400	487,400.00	85,000.00	6,326,400.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,949,500.00	277,100.00	226,700	187,100.00	237,000.00	5,467,900.00
Jefferson	500,000	4,593,600.00	9,100.00	276,600	201,700.00	162,700.00	4,843,500.00
Mt. Morris	250,000	3,042,000.00	147,900.00	100,100	363,800.00	57,400.00	3,514,200.00
Mutual	200,000	4,013,318.00	234,300.00	276,027	245,896.00	58,292.00	4,081,785.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,359,308.00	20,047.00	336,078	329,005.00	.....	3,655,622.00
Plaza	100,000	3,730,000.00	197,000.00	193,000	285,000.00	.....	4,061,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,755,800.00	17,500.00	137,800	76,100.00	189,200.00	2,007,400.00
State	100,000	12,854,000.00	847,00000	423,000	934,000.00	789,000.00	15,049,000.00
34th St. Nat...	200,000	1,228,300.00	304,600.00	14,800	142,600.00	65,400.00	1,317,300.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,506,000.00	39,000.00	264,000	144,000.00	47,000.00	2,075,000.00
23d Ward	200,000	1,760,300.00	135,200.00	128,400	128,400.00	129,500.00	2,155,400.00
Union Exch.	750,000	7,357,400.00	359,100.00	180,000	252,000.00	600,000.00	7,273,700.00
United Nat. ...	1,000,000	1,435,000.00	241,400.00	54,400	87,700.00	636,800.00	1,341,100.00
Wash. Heights.	100,000	896,880.00	12,980.00	84,360	65,880.00	.....	743,810.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,378,100.00	40,200.00	284,600	233,900.00	79,300.00	3,874,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	2,590,500.00	42,200.00	211,700	141,600.00	282,900.00	2,983,700.00
Broadway	150,000	2,987,403.00	12,476.00	230,301	200,310.00	71,731.00	3,159,993.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,862,800.00	162,800.00	81 300	391,400.00	84,000.00	2,281,200.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,700,900.00	431,400.00	214,500	565,700.00	249,000.00	5,202,100.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	10,546,800.00	233,100.00	777,700	1,236,800.00	182,000.00	12,483,900.00
Nassau	750,000	6,769,600.00	239,000.00	351,600	1,013,000.00	.....	6,547,000.00
Nat. City	300,000	3,454,000.00	135,000.00	437,000	489,000.00	202,000.00	4,171,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,662,136.00	29,217.00	119,621	40,652.00	301,059.00	1,884,181.00
Union	1,000,000	10,706,000.00	888,000.00	778,000	1,764,000.00	1,113,000.00	13,199,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,503,100.00	169,000.00	336,100	1,930,300.00	653,000.00	6,049,700.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,989,738.00	92,693	156,352.00	87,605.00	2,049,597.00	
Third Nat.	200,000	1,777,389.91	46,474.80	98,191	456,586.60	32,402.78	2,158,403.05
HOBOKEN.							
First Nat.	110,000	2,792,200.00	167,800.00	57,800	173,700.00	172,800.00	2,717,900.00
Second Nat....	125,000	1,500,050.00	45,548.00	60,588	64,400.00	96,100.00	1,535,515.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Tr. Co..	50,000	2,731,253.00	23,982.00	158,787	264,769.00	475,505.00	3,506,291.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, July 14, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,877,300	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$17,553,000	$2,303,000	$1,719,000	$15,566,000	$1450000
2,050,000	2,699,000	Bank of Man. Co...	24,316,000	5,425,000	2,464,000	28,530,000	
2,000,000	1,584,600	Merchants' Nat.....	11,368,500	2,583,000	1,020,500	13,900,600	50,000
3,000,000	8,465,000	Mechanics' Nat. ...	19,511,000	3,178,000	1,947,000	19,236,000	541,600
1,500,000	4,072,300	Bank of America...	22,940,800	4,980,600	2,423,800	25,828,200	
1,000,000	328,400	Phenix Nat.	6,491,000	1,134,000	187,000	5,464,000	995,300
25,000,000	19,498,100	National City	152,098,100	31,168,000	10,321,200	142,428,200	6,378,500
300,000	7,748,500	Chemical Nat.	25,018,000	4,471,700	1,988,000	24,045,500	.....
600,000	439,200	Merch. Exch. Nat...	5,925,300	1,462,300	308,600	6,505,100	213,000
1,000,000	2,307,000	Gallatin Nat.	8,185,500	897,800	628,300	5,907,800	984,500
300,000	150,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,532,100	538,600	85,800	2,793,200	48,000
700,000	390,400	Mech. & Traders'...	3,099,000	926,000	666,000	6,609,000	.....
500,000	604,200	Greenwich	5,138,700	876,300	632,500	5,890,000	.....
5,000,000	3,048,300	Am. Exch. Nat.....	27,450,400	3,048,300	1,854,100	19,729,200	4,552,300
25,000,000	13,098,400	Nat. Bank of Com..	133,194,700	13,237,200	15,025,800	110,060,800	12665700
3,000,000	4,628,400	Mercantile Nat.	21,291,200	3,329,200	1,338,000	17,871,900	2,214,400
422,700	676,400	Pacific	3,590,800	248,500	444,100	3,852,600	.....
450,000	1,030,000	Chatham Nat.	5,755,000	661,400	923,000	5,821,400	48,500
200,000	453,100	People's	2,180,000	171,000	583,100	2,712,500	.....
2,000,000	2,041,200	Nat. Bank of N. A..	15,277,700	2,642,300	1,192,400	15,028,400	50,000
3,000,000	7,622,400	Hanover Nat.	49,260,800	7,815,300	7,534,700	57,728,000	1,707,200
1,000,000	1,133,900	Irving Nat.	7,628,000	1,593,100	389,900	7,466,000	242,300
2,550,000	788,500	Citizens' Cent. Nat..	15,037,800	3,180,300	1,946,700	18,527,200	1,356,100
500,000	335,200	Nassau	5,451,600	348,300	445,000	3,740,900	.....
1,000,000	1,458,900	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,225,000	925,800	712,200	6,762,600	39,100
2,000,000	862,100	Metropolitan	9,737,700	2,110,500	305,400	9,915,800	.....
2,000,000	3,578,300	Corn Exchange	85,132,000	6,851,000	4,204,000	43,091,000	.....
750,000	1,154,400	Oriental	9,700,800	1,015,700	457,800	9,643,700	.....
1,500,000	7,068,900	Imp. & Trad. Nat..	23,708,700	3,333,000	1,324,000	20,607,000	44,400
3,000,000	7,702,300	National Park	68,164,000	16,507,100	3,554,000	77,571,000	2,970,400
250,000	119,000	East River Nat.....	1,183,500	182,100	134,300	1,333,900	50,000
3,000,000	3,083,400	Fourth Nat.	18,023,400	2,838,800	2,523,000	20,090,500	50,000
300,000	1,673,100	Second Nat.	10,343,000	864,000	1,716,000	10,410,000	278,000
10,000,000	17,277,100	First Nat.	85,379,200	17,032,600	2,316,200	71,620,000	7,537,400
1,000,000	900,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch....	9,162,800	1,937,400	349,500	8,961,200	635,200
250,000	776,200	Bowery	3,410,000	546,000	316,000	4,106,000	.....
200,000	542,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,857,600	1,067,700	533,800	5,952,000	50,000
750,000	577,300	German-American..	3,805,200	749,600	179,100	3,677,600	.....
1,000,000	5,731,600	Chase Nat.	48,805,800	12,211,400	1,590,100	55,006,400	927,900
100,000	1,780,500	Fifth Avenue	9,831,500	2,847,500	502,600	11,330,900	.....
200,000	778,200	German Exchange..	3,212,800	210,000	845,000	4,231,100	.....
200,000	904,700	Germania	4,510,700	800,000	767,700	5,383,000	.....
300,000	1,565,800	Lincoln Nat.	13,151,500	1,510,400	2,112,100	14,283,200	297,400
1,000,000	1,344,900	Garfield Nat.	7,766,000	1,054,900	268,300	7,913,000	49,300
250,000	457,600	Fifth Nat.	2,962,700	580,800	162,900	2,979,600	243,300
1,000,000	1,084,600	Bank of Metropolis.	10,662,800	1,309,400	676,200	10,104,700	.....
200,000	811,600	West Side	4,400,000	774,000	385,000	4,726,000	.....
1,000,000	1,170,600	Seaboard Nat.	14,159,000	2,873,000	1,831,000	16,666,000	218,000
200,000	690,300	First Nat., B'klyn..	4,851,000	801,000	673,000	5,133,000	199,500
1,000,000	2,161,800	Liberty Nat.	10,478,900	1,610,700	507,100	8,393,700	993,700
1,000,000	533,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch...	6,211,200	1,455,600	374,200	7,255,300	.....
1,000,000	239,100	New Amst'd'm Nat.	5,844,500	784,400	577,500	6,756,700	50,000
350,000	639,800	Astor Nat.	4,738,000	986,000	216,000	4,623,000	350,000
103,650,000	127,127,500	Total, Nat. banks.					
14,322,700	22,480,900	Total, State banks.					
117,972,700	149,608,400	Total	1 036 233 400	182 941 300	85 872 500	1 023 932 000	48 556 500

*As per official reports: 85 National banks, June 18, 1906; 18 State banks, May 16, 1906.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The local stock market continues extremely narrow and almost neglected, the trading being confined to investment bonds. United Railway's income bonds and stock were stronger and in better demand. The former at 73¾ were up ¼, while the stock at 16¾ was also up ¼. G. B. S. Brewing Company incomes advanced ¼. Virginia deferred, Brown Bros. certificates advanced ½. The market closed firm.

Shares, 375; bonds, $51,000.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Md. & Penn. 4s.....	94½	94½	94½
3,000	West Va. Central 6s..106¾	106	106	
21,000	United Ry. inc.....	73¾	73½	73¾
9,000	Breweries 4s	62	62	62
5,000	Breweries inc.	37	37	37
10,000	Va. Defd. Brown Bros. ctfs.	25	25	25

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	United Ry. ctfs.....	16⅝	16	16
150	Houston Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
208	Crucible Steel pf.....	75¾	75	75
150	Fireproofing	6	6	6
5	Fireproofing pf.....	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Independent Brewing..	14½	14½	14½
40	Mfrs.' L. & H.....	30¼	30¼	30¼
1,000	Nipissing	5¼	5¼	5¼
420	Ohio Tonopah	.27	.26	.26
15	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	51	51	51
200	Sewer Pipe	30	30	30
750	Tonopah Extension	5⅞	5¼	5¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.....	100¾	100¾	100¾

BANKS.

15	Iron City Trust.....	120	120	120

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Money More Plentiful, but Lenders Remain Cautious.

Business in Stocks Continues on a Small Scale—Prices a Little Better, but No Indication of a Revival of Interest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 14.—Money is more plentiful in this market and the condition of the Bank of England is improved, its reserve now amounting to 48½ per cent. of its liabilities.

Discount rates, however, have not fallen very much, for the leading financiers and the most influential financial writers have hoisted cautionary signals. "Don't lower your rates very much," they say to the discount houses. That is what they have been saying for a long time, basing their advice on Continental conditions and on the American outlook.

This week they have laid the greater stress on the situation in Wall Street, which they think justifies apprehension of another raid on London's gold supply. They say that the New York money market is in a decidedly straitened condition and that there is likely to be even greater stringency on account of the Autumn crop demand.

The attitude of the money lenders has of course had its effect on the stock market, so that once more the operations on the Stock Exchange for the week have been of very small volume, and price changes have failed to indicate a revival of business.

The tone of the markets has been fairly good during a portion of the time, but the improvement in this respect has not excited any one. In the first place it has not been accompanied by any noticeable increase in public interest in stocks, and in the second place it is regarded as almost probable that there will be a change for the worse next week, for that is the way the market

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

BULL—We are going to have another great harvest in this country. I suppose that is a bear argument, according to the inverted method of speculative reasoning everywhere in vogue these days?

BEAR—It's a strong bull argument on the country; I think nobody can dispute that, but it seems that the stock market and prosperity have temporarily parted company, and we must know which it is we are talking about, else we will deal in interchangeable terms which are confusing. Let us keep to the stock market. It was shown on Tuesday that the market had not been waiting upon the crops for bullish inspiration. The Government's excellent report was received with extreme indifference, prices actually declining on it. You upbraid the bears for their pessimism. I failed to see any bulls running in to buy stocks on that crop report. If I felt as you feel about things I should have wanted to load up with stocks on such assurance as to the outcome of crops.

BULL—Well, it seems, indeed, as if it were of no earthly use to oppose the tide of pessimism. Sentiment is certainly bearish; why it should be in the face of our extraordinary prosperity is more than I can make out. But while you may feel that such sentiment is unwarranted you have got to reckon with it down here. I expect to see reaction very soon. Sentiment is becoming altogether too bearish, and the stock market, I believe, is enormously oversold. I am told that 100,000 shares of Pennsylvania stock alone are being borrowed.

BEAR—For many weeks you have been talking about the prosperity of the country and the extent of the speculative short interest in stocks, and prices have been declining steadily. If you hadn't had a very large short interest in the market all the way down I don't know where your buying power would have come from on falling prices, and as for prosperity, it in itself may conceivably be a bearish argument on the stock market in a purely speculative sense. It is no paradox. In the speculative process of discounting the prosperity which is now everywhere in evidence, prices were carried very high. You have reached a point where this same prosperity is making extraordinary demands upon capital. There is simply not enough money to support a bull speculation in securities and finance our prosperity at the same time, and when it comes to a question between business and speculation, business must be taken care of.

BULL—But you leave out entirely the factor of intrinsic values. The continued expansion of business increases the earning power of securities, and in that way values grow. Values are growing every day, while prices are declining.

BEAR—Theoretical values and prices are often wide apart. A bull market always carries prices above the line of investment values, and a bear market carries them below it. Where there is one man who deals in values there are fifty who deal in prices. When we speak of the market we don't say that intrinsic values are declining; they are not. Prices are declining. On their earning power all good securities may be selling much too low; that is, much below their intrinsic values, but on their yield they are not cheap. Capital can be more profitably employed outside of Wall Street than in securities, and it is being employed outside of Wall Street at the expense of securities.

BULL—You admit, then, that the intrinsic values are here. What stronger bull argument could you ask for?

BEAR—If there was any way of insuring against a reaction in business, one might buy securities on their intrinsic values and disregard prices, but we cannot be sure that earnings are going to continue to expand continuously for an indefinite time. The corporations cannot get the money they need with which to increase their facilities for doing business; everything is going at high pressure; it seems that capital and credit are employed to their utmost. This condition of things almost inevitably brings a reaction, and evidently some of your big capitalists are looking for a reaction, to judge from their reluctance to support securities. If they have not been slipping out of securities, it is a mystery where the stocks come from.

BULL—So you are bearing the stock market on prosperity. That's what it amounts to. Now tell me, please, at what point you would be willing to turn and bull stocks again?

BEAR—Not until interest rates decline to a point where there will be some inducement to employ money in securities.

BULL—Although everybody seems to be bullish on money and bearish on securities, I'm not at all persuaded that there will not be money enough to go around. Last week you made a great to-do over a loss of surplus reserve by the banks, and bade me notice that the surplus reserve of the New York banks was the lowest for this time in a number of years. But you say nothing whatever about an increase of more than $6,000,000 in surplus reserve reported on Saturday.

BEAR—Well, I doubt if it's anything to boast of. The total surplus reserve now is a little less than thirteen millions. In the corresponding week of last year it was a little over nineteen and a half millions, and we had very tight money in the Autumn. In the corresponding week of 1903, we had a surplus reserve of nearly forty-five millions. There was then a lot of cheap money here in the Street with which to finance a bull speculation in securities. Capital was not so actively employed outside of Wall Street two years ago, prosperity was not so great, and securities were much lower.

BULL—I think the prevailing pessimism in Wall Street is due largely to the fact that prices have been declining. A bulge of ten points would bring people around to a more sanguine way of thinking.

BEAR—Probably. I should think, for that reason, it might pay some of your big men to get under the market and lift it ten points.

BULL—They will. You are selling stocks—short stocks—into their hands, and when they have you all short up to your necks they will turn the tables.

BEAR—If they haven't any better foundation for a bull market than the short interest they would make very little by it, except, perhaps, to get a higher basis on which to sell their own securities, and in the experiment they might have to buy a good many more stocks than they want.

BULL—They certainly have not been trying to buy them as high as they could. They have been taking stocks on a scale-down, and when they have the situation in their hands you will see a bulge in prices that will open your eyes.

BEAR—I recall that we were to have a rousing bull campaign during the Summer—a violent advance on which everybody would be let out of stocks. Here is the Summer nearly half gone, and where is your Summer campaign? Each day brings us nearer to the tight money period.

BULL—While it is true that the bank surplus is low it is equally true that the bull account is very small, and foreign exchange is more favorable to Wall Street than has been the case before in years at this season.

BEAR—As to the size of the bull account I should disagree with you. The commission houses are not loaded up with stocks, as every one knows, but no one can deny that there has been very heavy liquidation in the last few weeks, and if it has not come from the commission houses it must have come from even better sources. Where have the stocks been coming from? Last Spring people were asking each other, "Where are the stocks? Where are the stocks?" The market seemed to be bare of stocks. The question now equally pertinent is: "Where do the stocks keep coming from?"

BULL—There has, of course, been a great deal of liquidation, but it must end somewhere. There is no such condition as existed in 1903, when we had here a great mass of undigested securities.

BEAR—If you inquire diligently you will find a considerable mass of undigested bonds. All of the prominent brokerage houses and banks are hung up with bonds at higher prices, and the investment demand for securities is at a very low ebb. There's the rub. Corporations cannot sell new securities, and are, therefore, unable to procure the money they want to increase their facilities for doing business. One large corporation after another has been advised to hold off, the money market forbidding the bringing out at this time of new securities. Those that got their money in the first quarter of the year were very fortunate. Bankers and brokers have their securities.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Fed. Sugar pf.	73	73	73	73
1,610	Gug.Exp.rights.	8¼	8¼	4	4
110	Havana Tobac.	23	*22	20½	20½
200	Int. Mer. Mar.	9	9	9	9
350	Int. M. M. pf.	26	26	25	25
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	71	71	71	71
200	Mar.W. of Can.	2	*2½	2	2½
650	N.Y.El.Stg.Bat.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
2	Standard Oil	598	598	598	598

RAILROADS.

1,000	Chicago Subway	41	42	40¼	42
10	Crip. C'k Cent.	89	89	89	89
15	Crip. C'k C. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½

MINING STOCKS.

700	Alaska Mines	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
550	Boston Copper	23	23⅝	23	23⅝
1,100	Brit. Col. Cop.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7½
900	Cumb.-Ely Min.	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6½
200	Furnace Cop.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
300	Giroux Mining.	8	8	8	8
500	Gold Hill	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,500	Granby Cons.	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜
5,860	Greene C. Cop.	20	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝
100	Greene Gold	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
400	Greene G.-Sil.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Guanajuato C.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜
400	Micmac G. Min.	4	4	4	4
200	Mines Co. of A.	$1.24	$1.24	$1.24	$1.24
70	Mitchell Min.	5	5	5	5
200	Nev. Con. Cop.	17	17	17	17
3,100	Nev.U. M. & S.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
700	Nip. Mines Co.	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
2,000	Tonopah Ext.	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6
200	Union Cop. Co.	1 3-16	¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
700	United Copper	63⅞	64	63⅜	63¾
100	Utah Apex	5	5	5	5
100	Utah Copper	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼

BONDS.

$5,000	G.B.S.Br.2d 5s.	37½	37½	37½	37½
10,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s. Int.	111	111	111	111
4,000	State D.&F.5s.	98	98¼	98	98¼
5,000	W.El.5s w.l.&In	97	97	97	97

*Odd lots. †Buyer 30.

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The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, July 14, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
340	Am. Can	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
3,010	Am. Can pf.	65¼	61¼	62½	— 2⅞
107	Am. De For.	2	1¾	2	— ⅛
911	Am. De F. pf.	90	85	90	— 5
200	Am. De F. com	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
213	Am. Tobacco	370	325	350	+30
210	Am. W. F. pf	24	23½	24	— ½
300	C. B. S. Brew.	10¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅝
50	Am. Foundry.	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
700	C. Fdy. pf.	18	14½	18	— 2
350	Fed. Sugar pf.	73½	72½	73	— 1
5,760	Gug. Exp. rts.	14½	14	14	— ⅜
1,710	Havana Tob.	22	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
600	Inter. Salt	33	32	32½	— 1½
2,180	In. Mer. Mar.	10¾	9	9	— 1⅝
3,770	In. Mer. M. pf.	28	25	25	— 3½
100	Lake S. Corp.	17½	17½	17½	— 2½
100	L. & Tay. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅜
1,100	M. W. of Can.	2⅜	2	2¼	+ ⅛
4,350	Mackay Cos.	75	70¼	71	— 1½
1,480	Mack. Cos. pf.	73½	71	71	— 2
800	N. J. T. & I.	42½	42⅜	42½	—
500	N. Y. Trans.	6	6	6	— ⅜
2,480	N. Y. E. & B.	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
402	Standard Oil	598	592	598	+ 5
10	U. Cigar pf.	98	98	98	+ ½

RAILROADS.

11,900	Chi. Subway	46½	40	42	— 4½
98	Cripple C. C.	90	89	89	— ⅛
113	C. C. C. pf.	73¼	70½	70½	— 3
420	Lehigh Valley.	74⅝	74	74	+ 1
800	Man. Transit.	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11	N. Sec. stubs	237½	237½	237½	+12½
140	Sec. 1st pf.	85	85	85	— 2½
250	Sec. 2d pf.	56¾	56¼	56¼	— 2¼
700	Alaska Min.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
4,000	Bingham Cent.	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
6,550	Boston Copper.	26	22½	23⅝	— 2⅛
8,575	Brit. Col. Cop.	7¾	7	7½	+ ⅛
1,625	Bruns. Coalition	29⅝	25	28	— 3⅛
2,250	Cobalt Argent.	7⅛	7-16	7-16	— ⅛
7,060	Cum.-Ely. Min.	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅝
260	Davis Daly Est., w. i.	12½	12	12	—
300	Dom. Cop. w.i.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2,780	Furnace Ck.C.	2⅜	2	2⅜	— ⅛
2,400	Giroux Min.	8½	7½	8	— ⅛
19,500	Gold Hill Cop.	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
61,100	Greene Con. C.	22⅜	19½	20⅝	— 1⅜
2,230	Greene Con. G.	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6,620	Greene G.-S.	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
8,800	Granby Con.	11	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
1,600	Guanaj. Con.	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
5,480	Micmac G. M.	4½	3⅝	4	— ⅛
50	Mine Secur.		3-16	⅛	
3,500	Mines Co. of A.	1.24	1.23	1.24	
11,350	Mitchell Min.	6	4⅝	5	— 1
615	Mon.-sho., new	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
9,100	Nev. Con. Cop.	18	17	17	— ⅛
11,650	Nev.-U.M.& S.	3	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
4,200	Nev. S. & M.	2¼	2	2⅛	—
750	Newh. M.& S.	6¾	5	5	+ 2
9,400	Nipissing Min.	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
400	Prec. Met. Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1,600	Tenn. Copper.	40	38	38½	— 2
250	Tintic Mining	6½	6	6¼	— ⅛
38,000	Tonopah Ext.	7⅛	5½	6	+ ⅜
1,900	Union Cop.	1 5-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	
10,100	United Copper	66¾	63⅜	63¾	— 2¼
1,610	Utah Apex	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
2,850	Utah Copper	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	

BONDS.

$11,000	Am. Steel F. w. i.	92½	89	89	— 2
21,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	85⅝	84¾	85½	+ ½
82,000	C. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s			97¼	+ ⅛
127,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	77¼	76⅝	76½	— ⅜
10,000	Int. Nav. Co. and int.	88	88	88	
10,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. d. 3½s.	111	111	111	— 1½
5,000	South Elberon Land 5s	19	19	19	— 2
2,000	Stand. Mill. 5s	79	79	79	— 1
5,400	State Dec. & Finan. 5s.	98¼	97½	98¼	
76,000	West. El. 5s.	97⅝	97	97	— ⅜

†Sells cents per share.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 14.—New York exchange to-day was 20c premium. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent. Some small support in Chicago Subway shares, probably short covering, imparted a steadier tone to the local list to-day. Subway sold as low as 40½, but rallied to 41¼ at the close. Can preferred improved ¾, to 53½. Biscuit was steady. Swifts sold at 103 again. Boxboard preferred lost 1¼ by selling down to 8. Northwestern Elevated bonds sold off ½, to 01½, the lowest price for the issue in three years.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
20	American Can pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53¾
27	American Radiator	119	119	119
550	Black Mountain	8	7¾	8
300	Chicago Subway	41¼	40½	41¼
10	Chicago Telephone	119	119	119
13	Diamond Match	119½	118½	119½
75	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	21	21	21
27	National Biscuit	63½	63½	63½
120	Swift & Co.	103	102¾	103
100	United Box Board pf.	8	8	8

FALL RIVER COTTON STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 14.—G. M. Haffords & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	85	..
Arkwright Mills.	..	87½	..
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	50	..
Bourne Mills	60	75	70
Border City Mfg. Co.	97	..	97½
Chace Mills	..	100	..
Cornell Mills	115	117½	..
Davol Mills	..	84	..
Flint Mills	..	90	..
Granite Mills	125	127½	125
Hargrave's Mills	..	52	51
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	78	80	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	72½	..
Narragansett Mills	..	98½	..
Osborn Mills	..	83¼	..
Parker Mills	..	70	..
Pocassett Mfg. Co.	120	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	127	130	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	112½	114	..
Shove Mills	..	45	..
Stafford Mills	..	77	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	100	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	134	..	135
Wampanoag Mills	..	68	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	62½	..

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Bks Close.	Bks Open.
Atlantic & North Carolina	1½	July 20	July 10	July 20
Atch., Top. & S. Fé pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Aug. 1	June 29	Aug. 2
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 5	
Balt. & Ohio com. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Balt. & Ohio pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Canada Southern	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 30	
Central of New Jersey (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 17	
Chicago Great West. debenture	$2	July 15	June 15	July 2
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 20	Holders of record June 30	
Cripple Creek Central (quarter)	1½	July 20	July 3	July 21
Cripple Creek Central pf. (quar.)	1	July 20	July 3	July 21
Cornwall & Lebanon	3	July 31	Holders of record July 21	
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	2½	July 20	July 3	July 20
Denver & Rio G'de pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 16	June 27	July 17
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	5	Aug. 1	July 16	
Geo. R. R. & Banking (quar.)	2⅜	July 16	June 30	July 16
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 18	Aug. 2
Hocking Valley com. (semi-ann.)	1½	July 16	June 25	July 17
Hocking Valley pf. (semi-ann.)	2	July 16	June 25	July 17
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 25	Holders of record July 13	
Lake Erie & West. pf. (semi-ann.)	1	July 16	Holders of record June 30	
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 28	Holders of record June 30	
Louisville & Nashville (semi-ann.)	3	Aug. 10	July 20	Aug. 10
Mahoning Coal Co. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 30	
Mahoning Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 30	
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 28	Holders of record June 30	
Minn. & St. Louis pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 16	June 30	July 17
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	3	July 16	Holders of record June 19	
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	June 27	July 21
Nash., Chat. & St. L. (semi-ann.)	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
New York Central (quarter)	1¾	July 16	Holders of record June 30	
New York, Ont. & Western	2	July 30	July 20	July 25
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Aug. 17	Holders of record Aug. 3	
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 20	Holders of record June 30	
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 2
P., C., C. & St. L. com. (semi-ann.)	1½	July 16	Holders of record July 6	
P., C., C. & St. L. pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 4	
Pittsburg & Lake Erie (semi-ann.)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 23	
Reading com.	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 14	
Reading 1st pf.	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record Aug. 24	
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	2½	July 15	July 3	
Texas Central com. (annual)	5	July 16	July 5	July 17
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 16	July 5	July 17

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Suburban Electric Co. pf. (quarter)	75c	July 16	Holders of record June 15	
C., Newp. & C. Lt. & Tr. pf. (quar.)	1½	July 16	June 30	July 16
Columbus Railway & Light	1	July 16	Holders of record June 30	
Columbus Railway pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 14	
Consol. Traction of N. J.	2	July 15	June 26	July 16
Detroit United (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Georgia Ry. & Electric pf. (quar.)	$1.25	July 20	Holders of record July 14	
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 18	
Houston Electric pf. (semi-ann.)	$3	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction pf.	2½	July 16	July 10	July 17
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light pf. (quarter)	1½	July 31	Holders of record July 20	
Manchester Trac., Light & Power.	2½	July 16	Holders of record July 2	
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	June 25	July 17
New Orleans Ry. & Light pf.	1½	July 16	June 30	July 16
Philadelphia Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 2	
Third Avenue (quarter)	1½	July 31	July 13	Aug. 1
United Traction of Pittsburg pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record July 10	

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bowling Green (semi-annual)	10	July 15	June 30	July 16
Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust	3	Aug. 1	July 14	Aug. 2
Nassau, Brooklyn	4	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alliance Realty Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 16	July 10	July 17
American Cement (semi-annual)	3	July 21	July 10	July 23
Amer. Chicle com. (month)	1	July 17	June 25	July 18
Amer. Chicle com. (extra)	1	July 17	June 25	July 18
Amer. Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	July 17	June 25	July 18
Amer. Dist. Tel. of N. J. (quar.)	1	July 23	July 13	July 23
Amer. Glue pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 20	
American Locomotive (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Holders of record Aug. 1	
American Locomotive pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 21	June 26	July 21
Amer. Seeding Machine com.	1	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Amer. Seeding Machine pf. (quar.)	1½	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 16	July 3	July 17
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	June 29	July 17
American Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	1½	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
American Telep. & Teleg. (extra)	¾	July 15	June 15	June 21
Amer. Type Founders' com. (quar.)	1	July 16	Holders of record July 10	
Amer. Type Founders' pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	Holders of record July 10	
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 16	June 29	July 17
Anaconda Copper	$1.37½	July 18	July 7	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	July 2	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (extra)	¾	July 16	July 2	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	July 16	July 2	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (extra)	¾	July 16	July 2	July 17
Automatic Elec. Co., Chic., (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 25	Aug. 3
Bell Telephone of Canada, (quar.)	2	July 16	Holders of record June 30	
Bell Telephone, (Phil.,) (quar.)	1½	July 16	Holders of record July 5	
Central Coal & Coke (quar.)	1½	July 16	Holders of record June 30	
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 16	Holders of record June 30	
Cent. Dist. & Print. Tel. (quar.)	2	July 31	July 24	Aug. 1
Central Oil	8	July 25	July 20	
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quar.)	1	July 25	July 15	July 26
Consol. Car Heat. Co. (semi-ann.)	1½	Aug. 1		
Consolidation Coal Co. (quarter)	1½	July 31	Holders of record July 25	
Cuba Planters' (semi-annual)	6	July 16	Holders of record June 30	
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1	July 27	July 6	July 28
Distilling Co. of America pf.	1	July 16	July 5	July 17
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 2	Holders of record July 10	
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15		
Elec. Bond & Share Co. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1		
Electric Co. of America (semi-ann.)	3½	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
Enterprise Transportation Co. pf.	3	July 28		
Finance Co. of Pa. 2d pf. (quar.)	$1.25	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 21	
Fleischmann Realty & Construc. Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 10	Holders of record July 20	
General Electric (quarter)	2	July 16	Holders of record June 15	
Globe-Wernicke pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Granite	2	July 16	Holders of record June 30	
Guanajuato Consol. Mining & Mill.	1¼	July 31	Holders of record July 16	
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 20	Holders of record July 10	
H. B. Claflin com. (quarter)	2	July 16	July 5	July 17
Homestake Mining (month)	50c	July 20		
Hudson River Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 25	July 6	July 17
Internat. Buttonhole Sewing Mach. (quarter)	1	July 16	Holders of record July 5	
Internat. Nickel pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 12	Aug. 2
International Salt (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Internat. Steam Pump pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
La Belle Iron Works (quarter)	2	Aug. 1		
Lincoln Safe Deposit (semi-ann.)	3½	July 20	Aug. 2	
Louisville Gas	3½	July 17	Holders of record June 30	
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., Pitts., (quarter)	1	July 15		
M'f's' Light & Heat Co. (quar.)	1½	July 20	Holders of record July 1	
Massachusetts Gas	1	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Lighting (quarter)	1¾	July 16	Holders of record July 2	
Merch'nts' Coal Co., W. Va. (quar.)	1½	July 16		
Mexico Con. Mining & Smelting	50c	July 25	June 14	June 24
Mich. State Telephone pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 21	
Minneap. Gen. Elec. com.	$2	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Minneap. Gen. Elec. pf. (semi-ann.)	$3	Aug. 1	July 18	Aug. 2
National Carbon com.	1	July 15	July 3	July 16
National Glass pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 27	July 16	July 28
N. Y. & Hond. Rosario Mining Co.	1	July 21		
N. Y. & Hond. Ros. Min. Co. (extra)	1	July 21		
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)	1½	July 16	Holders of record July 5	
New Central Coal (quar.)	$3	July 2	July 15	
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	July 18	July 19	
Nipissing Mines	3	July 20	July 10	July 21
Ohio Fuel Supply (quarter)	2½	July 15	July 3	July 15
Omaha El. Lt. & P. pf. (semi-ann.)	$2.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 20	
Osceola Mining	$6	July 27	July 5	July 16
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Pacific Coast com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 16	Aug. 2
Pennsylvania Traffic	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 14	
Pittsburg Consol. Ice of Pitts. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 20	Holders of record July 10	
Pitts. Valve, F'dry & Con. (quar.)	1	Aug. 1		
Railway Equip. Corp. (month)	1½	July 16		
Railway Equip. Corp. (extra)	2	July 16		
Reece Buttonhole Machine (quar.)	2	July 16	Holders of record July 5	
Rock Run Fuel Gas pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 25	Holders of record June 30	
Safe Dep. Co. of N. Y. (semi-ann.)	4	July 16	July 12	July 17
Securities Co. (semi-annual)	2½	July 16	June 30	July 17
Street's Stable Car com. (quar.)	50c	July 25	July 14	July 20
Tamarack Mining	$2	July 21	Holders of record July 2	
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad com. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	July 10	Aug. 2
Tennessee Copper	$1.25	July 27	July 12	
Tonopah Min. Co.	25	July 21	July 10	July 23
Tonopah Min. Co.	of Nev. (extra).	10	July 21	July 10
Torrington Co.	com., Class A, (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 19
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 16	June 30	July 17
United Copper com. (quarter)	1½	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
United Copper com. (extra)	½	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
United Gas & Elec., N. J., com.	2	July 16	Holders of record July 2	
United Gas & Elec., N. J., pf.	2½	July 16	Holders of record July 2	
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Rubber 1st pf. (quarter)	2	July 31	Holders of record July 14	
U. S. Rubber 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	July 31	Holders of record July 14	
U. S. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf. (quar.)

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Leave foot of 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:05, 11:45 A.M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A.M.; 12:10, *12:45, 1:25, *2:10, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 5:40, *6:25, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
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STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

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ALL WATER ROUTE — Ocean Going Steamer — Grand Republic — Landing at Seaside Steeplechase Dock.
50 Cts. Include Admission to Steeplechase Park, the Greatest Amusement Enterprise at Rockaway Beach.
Lv. foot 42th St., N.R., 8:15, 9:00 A. M., 12:30 P.M.
Lv. foot 22d St., N.R., 9:00, 10:00 A.M., 1:30, 2P.M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N.R., 9:30, 10:40 A.M., 2, 2:40 P.M.
Lv. Rockaway Beach, 11 A.M., 12:15, 5, 6:30 P.M.
Excursion Tickets 50c. Children 25c.

Yellowstone Park
Tours providing every travelling and hotel expense. Choice of routes, including the Alaska Canadian Rockies, Salt Lake City, Colorado, Great Lakes, etc. July 19, Aug. 11, Sept. 10, Yellowstone Park, Northwest, California, and Grand Cañon, Sept. 10. All tickets allow stop-over privileges.

Short Trips
Numerous tours to the Eastern resorts, including all expenses from seven days to three weeks. Tickets allow stop-over privileges, being good to return until Oct. 31.
Grand Tour Around the World in September.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points. Travellers' Condensed Guide, containing useful information, mailed on request.
When writing for circulars, please state information desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
Tel. 6960 Gramercy.
NEW YORK: 25 UNION SQ.
Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Chicago, etc.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON
BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND
NORWICH LINE. On Mondays only, St. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London, 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Fisher's Island, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Newport, Providence, Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; due New York following morning; good returning by rail same day, due New York, 11:00 P. M., $3.50.
NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Richard Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; return lvs. New Haven 12:45 night, Sundays; Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Excursion Tickets, week days, $1.25, good returning same or next night. Sundays, Excursion Tickets, $1.00.
BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, steamers lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A.M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.). Afternoon boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30 P.M. (Sats. 2:30.) Return lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Sundays: Leave Pier 20, E. R., 5:00 P. M.; foot East 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; leaves Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night.
CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence, and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS
On Sundays the Steel Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, at 9:30 A.M.; E. 22d St. 10 A.M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Restaurant and lunch counter. Music. Tickets, $1.00. Children 50c.

Up the HUDSON Sundays 50c
On Sundays splendid Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Restaurant and lunch counter. Popular prices.

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.
Choice of Ten Tours—"All Expenses" plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips.... $52.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips..... $75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 14-Day Trips....$105.00
Send for a circular.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seeing New York Yacht
Encircles the Island of Manhattan. Hundreds of points of interest explained en route by expert lecturer.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $1.00.
Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sunday. Tickets on yachts or office, Flatiron Building. 'Phone 4044 Gramercy. Seeing New York Automobiles leave the Flatiron Building, 5th Avenue side, at 10:00 A. M., 2:00 and 4:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:10, 9:50, 10:10, 10:30, 10:50, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:30, 2:40, 3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, *6:30, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:50 P. M.
*Hammels only.

Up the Sound
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Steamer "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) 9:30, and Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star * indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.
To West Point, Newburgh & Fishkill.
Steamer HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip 90c. Dinner served on board.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, from foot E. 34th St., Sundays, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:40, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:10 and 10:10 P. M.

NORTH BEACH
Frequent Boats E. 99th and 134th Sts.
FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and hall rooms; good table; off Broadway, Subway.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; Summer rates; parlor dining; telephone.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; select home; parlor dining room.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome connecting rooms or separately; board optional; family; gentlemen, couples; telephone.

129TH ST., WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished front room, bath; every convenience; excellent table; private house; $18. W Box 14 Times, Harlem.

It's Cool on Washington Heights! 516 West 142d St.—Attractive rooms, with good board; running water; refined Christian family.

THE CORNELL, Central Park West, Corner 97th St.—Attractive Summer rates; parlor, bedroom, bath, board, two $27 weekly; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22-24; large room, board, two, $15-$18; single room, board, $8, $10, $12; hot and cold running water; dining room top floor; cuisine excellent; hotel service; elevator; bathrooms; telephone 310 Riverside; all outside rooms; special, permanent rates; transients accommodated.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hall rooms; transient guests accommodated; references.

28TH ST., 125 EAST.—Absolute cleanliness; newly furnished; hot water, telephone; Subway; board ($4) optional; especially desirable double rooms, $5 upward; handsome parlor suite, beautifully furnished; private bath.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome rooms; hall room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

46TH ST., 158 EAST.—Fine, large, small, cool rooms; excellent German table; telephone.

135TH ST., 624 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, board; convenient location; terms moderate; private house; please call.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—By gentleman and wife, room and board in small private American family of adults; state terms by week, with full particulars. H. G., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large handsome front parlor; also other rooms; transients accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

27TH ST., 47 WEST.—Single and double, nicely furnished rooms; quiet house; location central; all conveniences; nice surroundings.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths, electric lights, business parlor; transients; telephone.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, running water, near bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms, very central neighborhood, near Broadway; Summer rates.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

93D ST., 62 WEST.—Furnished room; gentleman. Wilson.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals if desired. Witte.

55TH ST., 56 WEST.—Doctor's or dentist's office; attendants and appointments up to date.

78TH ST., 144 WEST.—Cool front and south rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; Subway station; elevator apartment; references. Stuart.

98TH ST., 57 WEST.—Newly furnished front rooms; near L and Subway; bath. Clark.

98TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large, bright rooms; housekeeping; running water; $3. Mahoney.

118TH ST., 42 WEST, Morningside Heights.—Cool, delightful outside rooms; three windows; $3.50, $5.00; elevator.

145TH ST., 531 WEST, (near Subway station.)—Bright front room, overlooking Hudson; board optional.

EXCEPTIONALLY COOL, light, front rooms; running water; 42d St. Subway; references. Telephone, 3,630 Bryant.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish; large airy rooms for Summer accommodations; dainty breakfast served; references required.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 738.—Exceptional room, overlooking Riverside and Hudson; corner apartment; one minute from 96th Subway; very cool; breakfast optional; references. Mo. All. Call or 'phone 2,378 Riverside.

East Side.

1.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th St.

16TH ST., 138 EAST.—Very desirable furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Back parlor; clean, comfortably furnished; running water; closets; private house.

88TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large and small room; porcelain bath; telephone; referen.ces.

132D ST., 46 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small, cool, light rooms; private house; bath.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

QUINCY ST., 516.—Neatly furnished, light, front rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

WESTMINSTER ROAD, 321.—Large room; hot and cold water; closet; Ave. C station; table boarders.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for bachelor's residence; state full particulars. Permanent, Box 146 Times Downtown.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—Housekeeper, refined, intelligent woman to keep house for widower with two boys, in country; keep one servant; must be thoroughly competent in all house matters; bright and cheerful disposition; highest references. Home, Box 211 Times Downtown.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer, competent, experienced in law work, in busy law office; state references, experience, and salary expected. Carlton, Box 146 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stenographers, experienced and competent, wishing to substitute; $20; call immediately. Gahagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

WANTED—Capable young woman Spanish stenographer; salary commensurate. Call The Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—Competent stenographers for temporary positions. Call The Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER—Must have had actual experience as head of office. Apply, stating particulars explicitly, by mail only. Alfred L. Simon & Co., 725 Broadway.

FURS.—WANTED A FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE FINISHING AND LINING DEPARTMENT; NONE BUT THOSE WITH BEST REFERENCES NEED APPLY. H. LIEBES & CO., 91 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

WANTED—A philanthropic institution desires the services of a Jewess of good address to solicit members among the cottages and hotel guests at Arverne, Long Branch, and the Catskill Mountains; a generous allowance will be made for expenses and a commission will be paid. Application should state previous employment if any. Address, with references, W. C., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young ladies of stylish appearance and good figures to try on misses' suits; bust, 34; skirt length, 39. J. C. Stratton & Co., 84-90 5th Av., corner 14th St. Apply after 9 A. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MME. HERZOG, VOCAL INSTRUCTION, Tuesdays and Fridays, 1-4, Carnegie Hall, 503; Mondays and Thursdays, 10-12, HOTEL ST. GEORGE, BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—An experienced double entry bookkeeper who can make fidelity bond, not over thirty-five years of age, fairly educated, and of good presence; ambitious to make money and willing to work for it, to act as salesman for an established line of loose leaf devices; an unusual opportunity for a man competent to retain present trade and increase it to secure permanent position. In answering give experience fully, and state whether services are available for territory outside New York. Answers confidential. M. J., Box 206 Times, Downtown.

Salesmen.

WANTED—An experienced double entry bookkeeper who can make fidelity bond, not over thirty-five years of age, fairly educated, and of good presence, ambitious to make money and willing to work for it, to act as salesman for an established line of loose leaf devices; an unusual opportunity for a man competent to retain present trade and increase it to secure permanent position. In answering give experience fully, and state whether services are available for territory outside New York. Answers confidential. Ambitious, Box 146 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Photographic salesman to take charge of department in large retail house; state salary expected, references, and age. Applications strictly confidential. G. L., Box 841 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent, clean-cut young men stenographers; salaries commensurate. Call The Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—Capable young man stenographer, proficient in Spanish. Call The Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

FURS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS FITTER AND DESIGNER; MUST HAVE LONG EXPERIENCE AND BEST REFERENCES; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY. H. LIEBES & CO., 91 UNIVERSITY PLACE.

WANTED.—THE AMERICAN COLORTYPE COMPANY, HUBERT AND WEST STS., NEW YORK, REQUIRE IMMEDIATELY A CORRESPONDENT; A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS MAN OF EDUCATION, CHARACTER, AND EXPERIENCE, WHO CAN HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE SUCCESSFULLY, WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO GROW INTO A RESPONSIBLE AND IMPORTANT POSITION. CALL MONDAY, 10 TO 12.

WANTED—Sales manager; well-known manufacturers of society stationery offer exceptional opening to aggressive young man who can handle salesmen, giving him chance for advancement; salary, $2,000. Call, write, P. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Experienced subscription solicitors for selling magazine; the only magazine devoted exclusively to marketing machinery, tools, and kindred lines; subscription, $1.00 a references and experience. 906 Postal Telegraph Building, New York.

WANTED.—Can you sell? Everything now points to real estate investments. There is a boom on in Brooklyn building lots; take up this line. Our best agents are men without previous experience in selling land. Write, with references, Land, P. O. Box 321, New York City.

WANTED—Manager wanted by large manufacturer to take full charge of Eastern office. Must have good references and invest $1,000. Salary, $1,500, with commissions. Manufacturer, Box F., Dept. A., Paw Paw, Mich.

WANTED—Two or three first-class architectural modelers. Apply to John Evans & Co., 77 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Chandelier draughtsman. Address L., Box 189 Times downtown.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent Scotch Protestant; small family; good cook, laundress; reference. 313 West 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—Wants washing at home or out three days a week; best reference. Hardy, 414 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Out by day or at home; best city references. 119 East 84th St. Lewis.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Good seamstress, assist with chamberwork, or care for growing child. Care Valentine, 1,482 Avenue A.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Responsible, Box 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; neat, accurate, painstaking, willing to work hard; references. Neatness, Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, several years' practical experience; finely educated; capable taking charge correspondence; first-class references. Lawrence, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—I am an expert, having had several years' experience; excellent education; A1 references. Miss M., 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By bright young lady, just graduated from Hagan's College. Pardee, 28 Reade St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable; city references. American, Box 135 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor, writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Seventeen years; excellent reference; city and country. Percy, Box 119, 617 6th Av.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; bright young man, (18.) M. F., 235 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—A young man, 19, desires work on a gentleman's country place to make himself useful. William Oaker, 43 Vandam St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—Attendant, nurse; English massage, shaving, manicuring, and valet; refined, honest, and sober; physicians and patients references. Dunkley, 165 East 123d St.

MANAGER, &c.—Refined gentleman, (42,) 15 years' experience in executive positions with public institutions, thorough and enthusiastic worker, desires situation as manager or other executive position; highest unquestionable references. Paul Schmolck, Long Branch, N. J.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Young man, 25, practically cured, four years' experience Adirondacks, seeks position as companion to younger gentleman with incipient case, of refined family; references. T. S., Box 814 Times, Times Sq.

UPHOLSTERER.—By the day, in city hotel; good reference. Solomon, 384 East 10th St.

YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR ON THE LARGEST NEW YORK DAILIES AND CAN FURNISH REFERENCE AS TO ABILITY FROM SAME, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. R BOX 148 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years, wishes position; two years' office experience; best references. A. Ahern, 501 West 160th St.

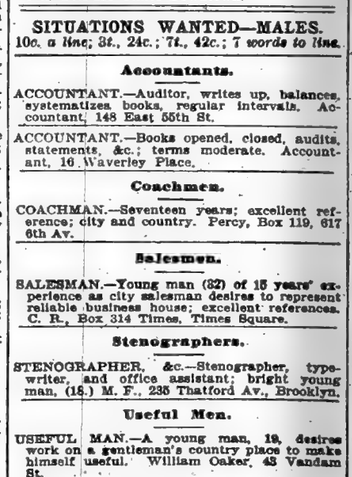

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence (New) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70 East River, foot East 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trips Mondays from Pier 40 N. R., 10:00 A. M.; Pier 70 E. R., 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and North. Str. Richard Peck lvs. Pier 20 E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Leaves ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Sundays due New York on return 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20 E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, 511 Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,354, and 1,356 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 449 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON
OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.
JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mountain resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, foot 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.
SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 28, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 6:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave New York, New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., arrive Greenport 7:00 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving Block Island 9:30 A. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M., arrive Shelter Island 6:50 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. Saturdays steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

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From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

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A Short Ocean Voyage to a Foreign Land
Go to Bermuda by new twin-screw Steamship Bermudian in forty-five hours from New York. Temperature cooler than at the Middle Atlantic coast resorts. Good f

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

For a midsummer week the one just passed was remarkably prolific of news interesting to the real estate market. There were at least half a dozen deals of real importance, and if last week was a pace-setter for the rest of the Summer the dog days will not be lacking in interest to the men who trade in houses and land hereabout.

That speculative profits are waiting for the man who knows how is proved by the sale of the Bennett Building by Felix Isman. Only four months ago the Philadelphian bought this property at Fulton and Ann Streets from the New York Life Insurance Company for $1,100,000. Now he has sold it to George B. Wilson at an advance of $100,000.

Samuel Green has gone into another one of his big ventures in purchasing part of the Watson tract along the east side of the Bronx River. At first it was reported that Mr. Green had contracted to buy the entire Watson holding, comprising 200 acres, but he said yesterday that the negotiations were only for the half north of Westchester Avenue. This disposes of the alarm felt by some members of the Westchester Golf Club when they heard of the sale, for the Golf Club's links are to the south of Westchester Avenue and will not be interfered with by Mr. Green. He is at the head of a syndicate which will probably cut up the Watson property and sell it off in small pieces. The names of the other members of the syndicate have not yet been announced.

The purchase of 100 Fourth Avenue by the rector of Grace Church was another of the transactions consummated last week. It is understood that Grace Church will build on the site a house to be used in the charitable work carried on by that institution. The transfer of the property possesses some sentimental interest, because No. 100, once part of the Brevoort farm, had belonged to the same family for nearly 200 years. The news of another of the week's important sales—the sale of Isaac Stern's Fifth Avenue residence—has not all been told, for the name of the purchaser is still shrouded in mystery. Mr. Stern, when asked to tell who it was, said he thought it was the privilege of the purchaser to make known his name, and that person has not seen fit to do it. One of the Goulds is suspected of having bought the house, for no other reason than that it adjoins George J. Gould's residence at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

From the size of it alone the transaction involving the exchange of 543 Broadway for a block of lots in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn deserves attention. The Empire City Realty Company gives the Broadway building, which is eleven stories high, in part payment for the lots. The purchase of a forty-four-acre tract along White Plains Road in the Bronx was another of the week's features, as was the sale of the Hotel Colonial at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, which was built two years ago, and went into the hands of a receiver last Spring. After many rumors concerning the property on the east side of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, it has at last been sold. William R. H. Martin, owner of the old Broadway Tabernacle site, is the buyer. He has not yet succeeded in buying the McAlpin property on the corner of Thirty-fifth Street.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Marquis Alfred P. de Vaillac of Paris has bought the Seaich property, 40-50 East Thirty-second street, running through to 47 East Thirty-first Street. The price paid it is said, was more than $500,000. The Fuller Construction Company is to build a hotel on the site, which is occupied at present by a stable and three old-fashioned dwellings.

On the East Side.

M. Adler has sold for the Jacobs estate to an investor 134-136 East Fourteenth Street, five-story buildings on plot 63 by 116 by 206.

Isaac A. Benequit has bought from Charles H. Potter the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street.

William Henry Folsom has sold for Peltz Biderman to A. Sturman the five-story double flat 50 East 101st Street, on lot 25 by 100.

David Kaplan has sold for Magenheim & Hamburger to J. Goldblatt 222 East 109th Street, a seven-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Krunowitz & Friedman have bought 127-129 East 109th Street, two five-story buildings on plot 50 by 100. F. Markowitz was the broker.

Israel Pearlman has sold for M. Berkowitz to Kalman & Grosner 82-84 East 110th Street, a six-story tenement on lot 41 by 100.

R. Sirico has bought through Prezzano 241 East 121st Street, a four-story building on lot 25 by 100.

On the West Side.

Isaac Goldberg has sold 353 and 355 West Thirty-seventh Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 98.

In the Bronx.

E. D. Flannery has sold to Siegfried Waldeck a plot 250 by 100 on Woodlawn Avenue.

Brooklyn Sales.

W. Levinson has sold to F. Bluncher through M. F. Lookstein & Rosenfield 94-96 North First Street, Brooklyn, two houses on plot 50 by 100.

Halprin & Federman have resold for Beckelman & Kaufman 149-151 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, a six-story apartment on plot 50 by 92.

Abraham Vogel has sold for Louis Steinfeld to Joseph Kruzman 3-5-7-9-11 State Street, Brooklyn, five-story brick tenements; also the brick store at 2,149 Pitkin Avenue.

The Stone Aronson Realty Company bought 12 lots on Forty-fifth Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, Borough Park, and resold them to A. Sitomer for improvement.

Nagelbaum & Helman have made the following sales in the Borough Park section: To M. & W. Gordon and Frank M. Berman, 14 houses on Fortieth Street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues; to Prigosen & Wilkowitz two brick houses 1,334 and 1,336 Fortieth Street; to Nathan Duberstein five brick houses 1,326-1,332 and 1,346 Fortieth Street; to M. Napelbaum and S. Flower brick house 1,338 Fortieth Street to Benjamin Geldman and Joseph Morrison brick house 1,324 Fortieth Street to Nathan Duberstein three houses in course of construction near Fort Hamilton Avenue.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Stone & Aronson, operators in real estate, have incorporated under the name of the Stone Aronson Realty Company. The company has offices in the Hexenian Building, 108 Broadway, and a branch at 4,103 Fort Hamilton Avenue, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

Harold Strobeigh has sold for Ralph H. Ensign, the property on Milton Road at Rye, consisting of about six acres of land, with house and outbuildings. J. Horner Skillin was the buyer. Mr. Strobeigh has also sold on the Downing estate property, adjoining E. Manursing Iselin, twenty-five acres of land running through from Kirby Avenue to Manursing Way, with house and outbuildings.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 16.
By Joseph P. Day.

1st Av, 340, e s, 46.6 ft n of 20th St, 22.6x75, four-story brick tenement and store; partition sale, George Haas, referee.

TUESDAY, JULY 17.
By Joseph P. Day.

9th St, 61 East, n s, 174.4 ft w of Broadway, 25x92.2, six-story brick loft and store building; foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee.

Webster Av, s e corner of 189th St, 36.5x91.2x42.5x90; foreclosure sale, Henry W. Wolf, referee; due on judgment, $6,961.

Intervale Av, w s, 252 ft s of 177th St, 50x88.1x50.6x80.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, Henry I. Goldsmith, referee; due on judgment, $3,311; subject to another mortgage for $2,000.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.
By Joseph P. Day.

113th St, 303 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; five-story double flat; public auction sale.

86th St, 105 West, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 31x102.2, five-story double flat; public auction sale.

Honeywell Av, n w corner of 178th St, 36.8x140.2, vacant; public auction sale.

Honeywell Av, s w corner of 178th St, 35.7x140.2, vacant; public auction sale.

Jerome Av, s e corner of 181st St, 100x100, vacant; public auction sale.

Jerome Av, e s, 100 ft s of 181st St, 100x100, irregular, vacant; public auction sale.

Walton Av, s w corner of 161st St, 153x100, irregular, vacant; public auction sale.

Little Neck, Huntington, L. I., 42 acres of shore front property to be sold in four parcels; public auction sale.

1st Av, 836, e s, 75.10 ft s of 47th St, 25.3x80, five-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, Adolph Stern, referee; due on judgment, $7,555.

78th St, 344 East, s s, 210 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2, four-story stone-front tenement; partition sale, Edward J. McGuire referee.

Franklin Av, s s, part of Lot 147, map of Morrisania, the Bronx, 70x116x70x113; foreclosure sale, Nathan Ottinger referee; due on judgment, $8,808.

By Mooney & Lawrence.

132d St, 38 West, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 15x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee; due on judgment, $8,809.

THURSDAY, JULY 19.
By Joseph P. Day.

Mott Av, 582, s e corner of 156th St, 16.7x100.6x16.8x100.7, three-story frame dwelling; partition sale, Sol Kohn, referee.

FRIDAY, JULY 20.
By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, s w s, 80.8 ft s e of 5th St, 27.10x100, Westchester; foreclosure sale, Leo J. Matty, referee; due on judgment, $2,451.

St. George's Crescent, w s, 355.6 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 25.4x70.9x16.7x52.1x115.3, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Isaac Phillips, referee; due on judgment, $1,176; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

19th St, 137 and 139 West, for a six-story brick stable, 40x85; L. Stackelberg of 18 West 60th St, owner; George M. McCabe, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

Allen St, 81, to a five-story brick tenement; I. Wacht of 206 Greene St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

74th St, 406 East, to a four-story brick tenement; A. J. Kohn of 198 Broadway, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.

Gramercy Park, 24, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. Zabriskie of 49 Wall St, owner; W. S. Miller, architect; cost, $15,000.

Broad St, s e corner of Pearl St, to five-story brick offices; Sons of the Revolution, owner; W. H. Messereau, architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 14.

DECATUR AV, s s, 463.4 ft w of 205th St, 25x112.6; Ernst Meller to Charles Haardt, (mtg $5,000) 100

IRVING PLACE, 36, 20.1x86.4; Investors and Traders' Realty Company to the City of New York 60,000

IRVING PLACE, 38 and 40, 38.10x86.4; Irving Place, 46, 26x116.1; Irving Place, 50, 27x90; Investors and Traders' Realty Company to the City of New York 210,000

LOT 144, map of Arden property; Townsend A. Verity to City and County Contract Company 2,400

178TH ST, n s, adjoining land of Frederick A. Archer, 38x89; Nicholas Brigganti to Vincent Bonagur, (mtg $3,700) 100

LUDLOW ST, 118 and 120, 50.9x87.9; Hyman Watshstein to Bernard Gordon and another, (mtg $78,420) 100

116TH ST, 64 West, 25x84; William Pape to Friederike Pape, all title, (mtg $20,500) 1

107TH ST, 66 and 68 East, 50x100.11; Karl Hendelman and others to Plaza Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $39,300) 100

CHAMBERS ST, n s, 34.2 ft w of Chatham St, —x—; Henry Birchoff, Jr., and another, executors, to Samuel V. Abel 150,000

CHAMBERS ST, n s, 34.2 ft w of Chatham St, —x—; Samuel V. Abel to Chauncey B. Graham, ½ part, (mtg $125,000) 100

EDWARDS AV, w s, 397.8 ft e of Talline St, 52x56.9; Annie C. Carlson to Andrew Olson 100

ELLISON AV, e s, 350 ft s of Talling St, 25x142.6; Annie C. Carlson to Gustave O. Johnson 100

N ½ of Lot 126, map of Unionport, 100x100; William Herrich to David Purcell and another, (mtg $1,650) 100

5TH ST, n s, 398.11 ft e of Green Av, 25x101.2; William Reichelt to Catharine Behling, (mtg $1,800) 100

2D ST, w s, Lot 1,133, map of Wakefield, 109.6x105; Christian Strohm to Martin Geiszler, (mtg $1,500) 100

149TH ST, s s, 320.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x86.6; Timothy Doorley to the North Borough Realty Corporation 100

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 517.10 ft s w of Leggett Av, —x—; Leopold Hutter to Julius H. Haas, all title 1

167TH ST, n s, 121.4 ft e of Jerome Av, 19x80; George W. McAdam and others to William J. Flynn 6,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 163 ft n of 188th St, 25x110; Thomas F. Gunn and others to John Reilly and another 100

MOTT AV, 334 and 336, 50x210.5; Bernhard Schaeffel to New York State Realty and Terminal Company. 1,000

LOT 42, map of 49 lots near Bronxdale; Frank A. Becker to Maria Yates 1

LOT 41, map of 49 lots near Bronxdale; Frank A. Becker to Emma Reid 1

LOTS 45 and 46, map of 49 lots near Bronxdale; Frank A. Becker to William H. Sweny 1

LOT 36, map of 49 lots near Bronxdale; Frank A. Becker to John E. Yates 1

LOT 49, map of 49 lots near Bronxdale; Frank A. Becker to Margaret Breen 1

LOT 38, map of 49 lots near Bronxdale; Frank A. Becker to Bessie Dean. 1

LOT 37, map of 49 lots near Bronxdale; Frank A. Becker to Salvatore Abruscato 1

LAFAYETTE AV, s s, 128.6 ft n of Fordham Av, 50x120.6, City Island; John McClane to James Reynolds 100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,204, 30x100; Rosie Ried and another to Leo P. Kelly, (mtg $4,200) 100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,204, 30x100; Rosie Ried and another to Leo P. Kelly, (mtg $4,200) 100

WHITTIER ST, n e corner of Lafayette Av, 150x irregular; Lafayette Av, s s, 200 ft e of Whittier St, 110x93; Lafayette Av, s s, 360 ft e of Whittier St, 280x irregular; Leopold Hutter to Julius H. Haas, (mtg $4,677) 1

WHITTIER ST, n e corner of Lafayette Av, 150x irregular; Lafayette Av, s s, 200 ft e of Whittier St, 110x93; Lafayette Av, s s, 360 ft e of Whittier St, 280x irregular; Whitlock Av, s e s, 517.10 ft s w of Leggett Av, 75x88.4; Julius H. Haas to Geiszler-Haas Realty Company, (mtg $7,177) 100

151ST ST, s s, 300.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Felix Bellando to Anna H. Meyer 100

WASHINGTON ST, 465 to 469, 45.8x irregular; Eliza Powers to Edward R. Emerson, (mtg $20,000) 35,000

LOTS 225 and 179 and 98 other lots, map of 329 lots, part of Schieffelin estate; Sound Realty Company to Henry Foster and others and 35 other deeds.. 100

LOTS 14 to 16, Block C, map of portion of M. Sarnow estate; Henry C. Mapes to Chester Realty Company 1

PLOTS 104 and 105, 201x234, map of Arden property; Alfred C. Bachman to E. H. Sulger and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

WALL ST, n s, 143.8 ft e of Forest Av, —x—; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, and others to Peter G. Thoretz 50

DOWNING ST, 63 to 67, 64.7x90; Morris Dlugasch to Simon Clug, (mtg $72,000) 100

7TH AV, s e corner of 133d St, 25x100; Helen S. Hardee to Ripin Realty Company 1

BROADWAY, w s, 41.8 ft n of 125th St, 41.4x100; Emanuel Doctor to Abraham Cohn, (mtg $50,000) 100

CHRYSTIE ST, 52, 25x98.9; Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another to Simon Lazerowitz, (mtg $32,000) 100

154TH ST, 523 East, 25x100; Nicholas Scheffer to John J. Kohler, (mtg $5,500) 100

154TH ST, 523 East, 25x100; John J. Kohler to Louis Lese, (mtg $13,500) 100

MADISON ST, 369, s s, 20x94.6; Jacob Fisch to Louis Siffr and another, (mtg $27,173) ..... Omitted

LOT 90, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Patrick J. Kelliher, (mtg $1,837) 2,625

LOT 101, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Mary M. Ashfield, (mtg $82,500) 975

LOTS 171 to 174, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Henry Demarle, (mtg $7,397.50) 11,425

LOT 102, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Patrick J. Kelliher, (mtg $1,837) 2,625

LOT 87, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Patrick J. Kelliher, (mtg $1,837) 2,625

LOT 91, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Patrick J. Kelliher, (mtg $1,837) 2,625

LOT 94, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Patrick J. Kelliher, (mtg $1,820) 2,600

LOT 89, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Patrick J. Kelliher, (mtg $2,870) 4,100

LOT 155, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Ellen Morrissey, (mtg $2,520) 3,600

LOT 156, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Ellen Morrissey, (mtg $1,750) 2,500

LOTS 186 and 187, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Max Sternberg, (mtg $2,310) 3,300

LOTS 129 to 131, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Albert Grauer, (mtg $6,020) 8,600

LOTS 179 to 181, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Leopold Fichter, (mtg $2,992.50) 4,275

PLOTS 120 and 121, map of Arden property; Alfred C. Bachman to John McMorrough, (mtg $2,000) 100

236TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Dora M. Elckwort to Catherine V. Sheridan, (mtg $3,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,774, 26.3x120; Franz Kahlenberg to Elizabeth Meixel, (mtg $15,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,774, 26.3x120; Franz Kahlenberg to Anton Gotz, (mtg $15,000) 100

LOTS 120, 121, 128, 164, 165, and 201, map of Arden property; Emma L. Shirmer to Alfred C. Bachman 100

PLOT 128, map of Arden property; Alfred C. Bachman to Julia Fullam, (mtg $750) 100

LOT 234, map of Arden property; Alexander B. Marvin to Alfred C. Bachman 100

PARK AV, s w corner of 130th St, 99.11x90; Frank Hardy and others to Holders' Realty Company 100

IRVING PLACE, 46, 26x116.1; Mary L. Tilden and another, executors, to Investors and Traders' Realty Company, (mtg $23,000) 100

HOFFMAN ST, n w corner of 187th St, 100x90.11; Katharine T. Martin and another, executors, to Pasquale D'Auria 11,500

CARMINE ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bedford St, 25x80; Max Dorf to Rosalie Meyers, (mtg $30,000) 1

Lis Pendens.

163TH ST, n s, 128.2 ft w of 3d Av, 49.11x187; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Gustav Ernst, (action to foreclosure mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

82D ST, 325 and 327 East; Louis Lese and others against Frederick Stubenvoll, executor, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

138TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; City of New York against Frederick W. Meyer, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 141st St, 131.1x87.9x125x100; City of New York against John McQuads and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

AVENUE A, 2d St, Avenue B, and 1st St, whole block, 200x250, Bronx; 75th St, n s, 173 ft of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Clinton Av, s w corner of Oakland Place, 25x100x25.4x100, Bronx; Mott St, s s, 361.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 50x100, Bronx; 4th Av, n s, ¼ of Lot 648, map of Wakefield, 25x114, Bronx; 8th St, n s, Lot 184, map of Unionport, 83.4x108, Bronx; Lot 696, map of Section C of Vyse estate, Bronx; Daly Av, e s, 150.6 ft n of 177th St, 25x44.9x25x44.1, Bronx; 15th St, s s, 238.4 ft e of 2d Av, 83.4x114.4, Bronx; Lot 42, map of Gleason property, Bronx, and other property in Westchester County; Eliza R. Rabell against Charles F. Rabell, individually and as administrator, and others, (partition;) attorney, E. N. Edwards.

RIDGE ST, 93; John Cornell against Meyer Greenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Curtis.

GRANT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 80.0x208x irregular; Lambert Suydam against May V. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Adams.

TRINITY AV, w s, 27 ft s of 164th St, 36.6x100; William Lemberg against Welcome R. Steinmetz, (action to declare vendee's lien;) attorney, I. Cohn.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

SWEENY, William H., to Frank A. Becker; Lots 45 and 46, map of 49 lots near Bronxdale, 3 years 1,530

YATES, John E., to Frank A. Becker; Lot 36, map of 49 lots near Bronxdale, 3 years 600

YATES, Maria, to Frank A. Becker; Lot 42, map of 49 lots, near Bronxdale, 3 years 450

REID, Emma, to Frank A. Becker; Lot 41, map of 49 lots, near Bronxdale, 2 years 450

DEAN, Bessie, to Frank A. Becker; Lot 38, map of 49 lots, near Bronxdale, 2 years 450

ABRUSCATO, Salvatore, to Frank A. Becker; Lot 37, map of 49 lots, near Bronxdale, 2 years 450

PLAZA REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Karl Hendelbaum and another; 107th St, 68 East, prior mtg $18,000, 2½ years, 6 per cent 5,000

PETERSON, Charles, to Mitchell H. Cox & Co., 1 to 5 Cherry St, 5 years, 5½ and 5 per cent 50,000

DRAPER, Charlotte E., to Gertrude A. Du Bois; 80th St, 144 West, prior mtg $17,500, 3 years, 4 per cent 2,500

ABEL, Samuel V., to Marie E. Jacobson; Chambers St, n s, 34.2 ft w of Park Row, 34.2x irregular, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 20,000

ABEL, Samuel V., to Henry Bischoff, Jr., and another, executors; Chambers St, n s, 34.2 ft w of Park Row, 34.2x irregular, due Nov. 12, 1906 10,500

ABEL, Samuel V., to Charles S. Furst; Chambers St, n s, 34.2 ft w of Park Row, 34.2x irregular, prior mtg $125,000; 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

FINKELSTEIN, Wolf, and others to Mary W. Duttenhofer; Essex St, 46, 5 years 35,000

ROLLMAN, Abraham, Wronkow; Greene St, 175 and 177, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

WEINSTEIN, Abraham I., to Warren W. Forster and another, trustees; 110th St, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 4 lots, each 37.6x100.11, 4 mtgs $38,000, due as per bond 152,000

COHN, Abraham, to Emanuel Doctor; Broadway, w s, 141.8 ft n of 125th St, 41.7x100, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

HECKMAN, Elizabeth, to Elizabeth Graham; 17th St, 635 East, 3 years, 5½ per cent 9,000

VAN VALIN, Kate E., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 129th St, 58 East, due as per bond 15,000

EHRLICH, Paulina, to Clara Minzesheimer; Avenue D, n w corner of 8th St, 14.1x irregular, prior mtg $7,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

BROWN, Mark, to Mattewan Savings Bank of Mattewan, N. Y.; Silver St, n s, 75.2 ft w of Roselle St, 50.1x104.4, Westchester, due April 1, 1907 2,500

REYNOLDS, James, to Lucy Webber; Lafayette Av, e s, 128.6 ft n of Fordham Av, 50x120.6, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,200

DEVERMAN, George A., to Adam Felck; plots begin 590 ft e of White Plains Road and 775 ft n of Morris Park Av, —x— 3 years 3,000

JOHNSON, Gustave O., to Albert Johnson; Ellison Av, e s, 350 ft s of Latting St, 25x134.6, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

FLYNN, William J., to John H. White; 167th St, n s, 121.4 ft e of Jerome Av, 19x80, due as per bond 4,500

MEYER, Anna H., to Lehna C. Feldhusen; 151st St, s s, 300.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5, 5 years 3,500

NORTH BOROUGH REALTY CORporation to Timothy Doorling; 149th St, s s, 320.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x86.6, 3 years 6,000

HOLDERS REALTY COMPANY to Empire Savings Bank; Park Av, s w corner of 130th St, 90.11x90, 1 year.. 37,500

KOHLER, John J., to Nicholas Schaefer; 154th St, n s, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 8,000

WEYRICH, Charles F., to John Kropf; 134th St, 70 East, 3 years 13,000

HOLDERS REALTY COMPANY to Charlotte A. Williams; Park Av, 1,908 to 1,914, prior mtg $37,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

BURKE, James M., to Jacob A. Geissenheimer and another, trustees; 28th St, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 22.6x98.9, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

BLOOM, Wolf, to Harris Goodman; Cherry St, 227 and 229, prior mtg $52,000; 3 years, 6 per cent 2,600

WINKLER, Louis, and another to Esther Kaplan and another; Division St, s s, 25x66.3; prior mtg $29,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

OLSON, Andrew, to Annie C. Carlson; Edwards Av, w s, 397.8 ft s of Fallings St, 52x56.1, Seton homestead, 3 years, 6 per cent 400

SHERIDAN, Catherine V., to Dora M. Eickwort; 236th St, 85 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100, prior mtg $3,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,100

REILLY, John, and another to Eliz. Tierney; Washington Av, w s, 163 ft n of 188th St, 25x110 3 years 2,000

FRANKEL, Bernard, to Daniel Spitzer; 2d Av, 1,968, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,000

FRANKEL, Bernard, to Daniel Spitzer; 2d Av, 1,970 and 1,972, prior mtg $7,800, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,400

CLUG, Simon, to Morris Dlugasch, as executor; Downing St, 65 and 67, due Jan. 10, 1908, — per cent 1,500

CLUG, Simon, to Morris Dlugasch, as executor; Downing St, n s, 128.10 ft e of Varick St, 27x90, due Jan. 10, 1908, 6 per cent 1,500

TURNER, Juliet, to Francis X. O'Connor; 48th St, 224 West, prior mtg $18,000 2 years, — per cent 4,000

WATSON, Warren M., to Archibald M. Maclay; 23d St, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9, 1 year 1,000

HIRSCHFELD, Max, to William T. Hookey; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 75x72.11, due Nov. 25, 1906, — per cent 10,000

PIGUERON, William G., to Henry C. Pigueron; Pearl St, 59 and 61, demand, 6 per cent 10,000

GINSBURG, Samuel, and another to Lizzie B. Barry, trustee; 144th St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, 5 years. 48,000

GINSBURG, Samuel, and another to Lizzie B. Barry, trustee; 144th St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, 5 years. 48,000

THOMPSON, Arthur M., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Franklin Av, e s, 120.6 ft n of 169th St, 25x125, due June 30, 1909 3,000

SAFIR, Louis, and another to Jacob Fisch; Madison Av, 360, due Nov. 16, 1906, 6 per cent 1,300

GOTZ, Anton, to Frank Kahlenberg; Washington Av, 1,776, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years 6,000

MEYEL, Elisabeth, to Franz Kahlenberg; Washington Av, 1,774, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years 3,000

THE LOCHINVAR REALTY COMpany to Emma D. Rodman; Grand Av, e s, 382.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x90, 3 years 6,500

TANNER, Henry W., to New York Trust Company; 101st St, n s, 255 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11, 3 years 10,000

DLUGASCH, Morris, to Henry C. Stevens; Downing St, n s, 91.3 ft e of Varick St, 64.7x39.3, due as per bond ... 27,000

FISCHER, Nathan, and another to State Bank; Water St, 630, secures note, 6 per cent 2,000

GEISZLER, Martin, to Christian Strohm; 2d Av, Lot 1,133, map of Wakefield, 109x105, 1 year 1,200

D'AURIA, Pasquale, to Joseph T. Nelson; Hoffman St, n w corner of 187th St, 100x90.11, 2 years, 5½ per cent 8,000

MOFFATT, Patrick J., to John Dematta and another; 187th St, s s, Lots 55 and 56, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, 50x100, prior mtg $43,312, due Sept. 6, 1906 400

YOCKEL, Philip, to City Mortgage Company; Fox St, n e corner of 156th St, 100x85, prior mtg $29,978, demand, 6 per cent 17,522

LOWE, Charles, and another to Alfred M. Livingston; 5th Av, e s, 37.6 ft s of 136th St, 37.5x100, 3 years 35,000

KEYES, Kate, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Hamilton Terrace, 7, due as per bond 6,000

REA, Mary H., to Charles Pletz, guardian; Rogers Place, w s, 283.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.8x72.4, due July 13, 1911 3,400

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to Louis Zink and another; 163d St, s s, 100.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x94.8, 5 years 5,000

HAAS, Julius H., to Leopold Hutter; Whittier St, n e corner of Lafayette Av, —x—; Lafayette Av, n s, 360 ft s of Whittier St, —x—, due July 6, 1908, 6 per cent 2,500

SCHNEE, Sigmund, to Elizabeth Rose; Grand St, 397, 5 years, 6 per cent 15,000

KELLUM, John W., and another to George H. Schutte; Morris Av, w s, at line between Lots 182 and 183, —x—, part of Lot 182, map of Mott Haven, prior mtg $8,000, due July 1, 1908, 6 per cent 1,500

COHEN, Samuel, and another to Mary G. G. Coster; 74th St, 317 East, due July 1, 1911 20,000

WILSON, Judea A., to Hudson P. Rose Company; Lot 192, map of 327 lots, Hunter estate, due Aug. 1, 1909, 5½ per cent 400

LAZEROWITZ, Simon, to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another; Chrystie St, 52, prior mtg $32,000, 6 years, 6 per cent 11,000

MULVEY, John W., to John Wynne; 3d Av, 1,846, due May 1, 1909, 6 per cent 4,000

LEVIN, Minnie, to Sarah Glozcky; 109th St, 102 East, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

MARQUART, Henry, to Andrew L. Gardiner; 2d Av, 2,106, 5 years 6,000

GREENWOLD, Max, to Max N. Natanson; 118th St, 74 East, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

MILYKO, George, to Bertha Secathe; Crotona Place, 20, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

NUTTALL, Harry, to Sound Realty Company; Lots 237 and 238, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years 1,050

WILSON, Edward J., to Sound Realty Company; Lot 70, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years 420

WILSON, Edward J., to Sound Realty Company; Lot 104, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years 80

MOLLER, Edward, to Sound Realty Company; Lot 267, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years 420

MOLLER, Edward, to Sound Realty Company; Lot 316, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years 450

STEVEN, Alexander, to Sound Realty Company; Lots 321, 302 to 305, and 271, map of 329 lots Schieffelin estate, 3 mtgs, 3 years 377

LEVIN, Joseph, to Sound Realty Company; Lot 47, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years 595

WILSON, Ada B., to Sound Realty Company; Lots 172 and 173, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years.. 950

KOEHLE, Philip, to Sound Realty Company; Lot 247, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years 800

SCHUMANN, Robert W., to Sound Realty Company; Lots 96, 170, and 171, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years 1,435

SCHUMANN, John A., to Sound Realty Company; Lot 95, map of Schieffelin estate, 3 years 525

TARR, Samuel, and others to Sound Realty Company; Lots 121 and 122 and 59 other lots, map of Schieffelin estate, 3 years, 6 per cent 30,050

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Bronxwood Realty Company; Plot 128 and 6 other plots, map of Arden property, 3 years. 6,750

ASHFIELD, Mary M., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lot 101, and 21 other lots, map of second part, about. 3,950

Mechanics' Liens.

ORCHARD ST, 20; Abraham Henis against Sam Harris, owner; Sam Margolies, contractor 80

JACKSON AV, 687; Church E. Gates & Co. against Mary J. Davis, owner; E. H. Strauss, contractor 82

22D ST, 217 to 221 East; Penney & Bunt against One Hundred and Tenth Street Company, owner; Wm. J. Merritt, contractor 300

50TH ST, s s, whole front between Park and Lexington Avs, 400x45; Bossert Electrical Construction Company against Engineering Company of America, contractor; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, owner... 279

LENOX AV, w s, whole front between 143d and 144th Sts, 199.10x100; Raisler Heating Company against Meyer Frank, owner and contractor 7,330

LENOX AV, e s, whole front between 138th and 139th Sts, 199.10x125; Raisler Heating Company against Meyer Frank, owner and contractor 1,901

RIVERSIDE AV, 548, 549, and 550; 127th St, 630 West; Fowler Plumbing and Heating Company against Calvert Construction Company, owner and contractor 5,700

3D ST, 84 East; H. Olansky & Co. against Silverman & Leader, owners; Hyman Levine, Yamie Kantrowitz, and Ike Levy, contractors 275

179TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; Abraham Denemark and others against Hyman Ellender, owner and contractor 194

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 180th St, 119.6x100; John J. Hart Company against Ella V. Dompsey, owner; William Dempsey, contractor 3,200

8TH AV, s e corner of 143th St, 75x100; Jacob Sanders against Louis Weinstein, owner and contractor 2,258

126TH ST, 1 to 5 East; Feldman & Walter against Collins Construction Company, owner and contractor 612

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

150TH ST, 458 and 460 East; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Saverio A. Mascia, May 22, 1906 ..... $516

BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft n of 125th St, 25x100; Manhattan Window Shade Company against Emanuel Doctor and others, June 29, 1906 208

SIMPSON ST, e s, 150 ft s of Westchester Av, 400x100; Max Feld against American Real Estate Company, July 2, 1906 220

DUANE ST, 55 and 57; George A. Cross and others against New York Edison Company and others, July 3, 1906, (by bond) 4,452

CLAREMONT AV, s e corner of 127th St; Dominick Peloso against John V. Signell Company, June 27, 1906 82

CLAREMONT AV, s e corner of 127th St; Mulhearn Steam Heating Company against John V. Signell Company, June 27, 1906 4,200

CLAREMONT AV, s e corner of 127th St;

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Offices, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

RELAXATION!

YOU can get it

WITHOUT taking a long, tiresome trip,

30 Minutes from Your Office

in a Club Car if You Desire.

Can you think of anything better than this property?
Then, why allow an opportunity like this to slip by?

On Saturday, July 28th, 1906, at 3 P. M.,

AT

Edgemere,

Long Island,

I am offering at Public Auction

143 Select and Restricted Seashore Lots

Sale to take place on the Premises, Rain or Shine.

EDGEMERE has an extensive ocean frontage, with a beach that cannot be excelled by any along the Atlantic coast.

EDGEMERE faces directly south and receives the full influence of the prevailing winds, which makes it one of the coolest sections in this part of the country, as the winds generally blow from the southwest.

Surf and Still Water Bathing, Sailing, Rowing and Fishing are some of its attractions, as well as the drives throughout the surrounding localities, along the broad and well-shaded boulevards.

The magnificent EDGEMERE CLUBHOUSE, Stable and Garage, and a large number of occupied houses are on this propert , and the continuous demands for cottages far exceed the supply. There are also Tennis and Squash Courts on these premises.

EDGEMERE property has Metropolitan Police and Fire protection, Sewers, Free Mail Delivery. Telephone Service and Gas and Electric Lighting have been arranged for.

Sixty per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for three years, which can be paid off on sixty days' notice after one year. Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co., of New York, and Policies delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

—: Auctioneer's Note :—

The restrictions on this property are such as rigidly exclude every kind of structure for use except as a private residence. Not more than one dwelling can be erected on 4 lots, and each house must be set back 20 feet from the street line.

EDGEMERE has the advantage of not only being restricted itself, but also of being in the heart of a large restricted district many miles in length.

How to Reach the Property:

You can reach the property by Boat from WALL STREET, or 34TH STREET FERRY to LONG ISLAND CITY, and then by Express Trains, which make the trip to EDGEMERE in 30 minutes. Also by Electric Trains from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, in 30 Minutes.

For MAPS and further information apply at the office of

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City,
Will sell at auction

Wednesday, July 18, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the

Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey St., N. Y. City,

11 PARCELS

as follows:

393 West 113th St.
5-Story Brick Double Flat.
Size 25x100.11.

About 42½ Acres.

AT LITTLE NECK,
Town of Huntington, Suffolk Co., L. I., N. Y.,
To be sold in 4 parcels.
Excellent view of the Sound; fine, sandy beach and good transit facilities.
Title policies furnished to purchasers free of charge.

165 West 80th Street
5-Story Brick Double Flat.
Size 31x100.

To be sold in 2 parcels.

N. W. Cor. 178th St. and Honeywell Ave.,
S. W. Cor. 178th St. and Honeywell Ave.
Size of each plot 35x140. No rock.

Maps and booklets giving complete details can be obtained at office of Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer.

To be sold in 3 parcels.

S. E. Cor. Jerome Ave. and 181st St.
Size 100x100.

E. S. Jerome Ave., 100 ft. S. 181st St.
Adjoining above plot. Size 100 front by 76 rear by 100 in depth, irreg.

S. W. Cor. Walton Ave. and 181st St.
Adjoining above plot. Size 100 on st. by 153 on ave. by 170 on w. s., irreg.

Liberal mortgages. Ready for improvement. This is an entire block front.

ANOTHER BIG AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1906

Apply now if you wish to offer any of your holdings for this date, so as to get the benefit of the following:

CONCENTRATION in { Newspaper Advertising. Booklet " Large Size Posters. Medium " " Special Cards.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and The New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for real estate advertising. Call or communicate if you wish to enter any of your holdings for the above date.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City,
Will Sell at Auction

LONG ISLAND, SHORE FRONT PROPERTY AT

Little Neck, Huntington, L. I., N.Y.

Between Northport and Centreport Harbors,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the

EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 AND 16 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

SPECIAL NOTE. Property consists of 42¾ acres, to be sold in three parcels of about 11 acres each, and one parcel of 9½ acres, containing 2,063 feet of shore front and 1,698 feet on Public Road; commanding an unobstructed view of the surrounding country for miles, and of the Sound and Connecticut shore of over 40 miles, and located opposite the Village of Northport; having a clean, smooth, gravelly beach and heavily wooded; fine roads, telephones, and electric lines run through property. Property can be reached via Long Island Railroad, station proper being Greenlawn. Title Policies furnished to purchasers free of charge.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Maps and booklets giving entire descriptive information can be obtained at offices of above Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT PALISADES PARK

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 2 P. M.

ELEGANT RESERVED LOTS.

Choice lots in the borough on Broad Av., Highland Av., and Hillside Ave.; sale rain or shine; liberal discount for cash down, or monthly installments if desired; write for map.
PALISADES REALTY CO., 49 8th Av., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Cottage, seven rooms; plot 50x100; also cottage, 12 rooms, 100x100, stable and all improvements; located at Rutherford, N. J.; sell or exchange for Bronx lots. CRANSTON, 629 West 25th.

Exchange $5,000 cash and 27 improved suburban building lots, free and clear, for Greater New York income property. Levine, 373 Broadway. Telephone 4165 Franklin.

A parcel well-located lots; want farm near Red Bank, N. J. Hellman, 135 Broadway.

Will exchange cold-water flat for lots, with cash. Milton J. Gordon, 80 Wall St.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Announcement Extraordinary.—For sale to close an estate, crowning jewel of the Hudson and most beautiful country home in America; 78 miles out, west bank; 1,500 feet shore; fine yacht facilities; 200 acres, 80 in park; world-renowned for its grand development, and before its beauties the glories of poet and painter fade; large mansion, perfect in appointments, richly and elegantly furnished; the most elaborate and thoroughly equipped gentleman's country seat in the world, which has cost during three generations $800,000, to bring to its high state of perfection; can be purchased for less than 1-3 of original cost. Address Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.

Farm, best part of Sullivan Co., 58 acres of land; large house, with 21 rooms; barn, icehouse, and plenty of fruit and shade trees; price only $3,500. H. L. DeGroot, Stevensville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

T. F. ARCHER, AUCTIONEER
Office, 451 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF

55 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

ON THE PREMISES, LOCUST, MONTAUK, AND ROOSEVELT AVS., TWO BLOCKS FROM ST. ALBANS STATION, ONE MILE SOUTH OF JAMAICA, AT

ST. ALBANS,
QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y.,

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906,
AT 3:30 P. M.

Sixty (60) per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years. Titles insured free to purchaser.

Cement sidewalks. Music to enliven the occasion. Take electric motor car, leaving Flatbush Av. Station at 2:58 and Long Island City at 3:02 P. M., to attend this sale.

For maps, passes, and full particulars address the Auctioneer. Sale positive, rain or shine.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

P. C. ECKHARDT
Real Estate
693 Ninth Avenue,
Bet. 47th & 48th Sts. Tel. 694 Bryant.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Wm. A. White & Sons
REAL ESTATE
62 Cedar Street.

INVESTORS' OPPORTUNITIES.
Revised list ready; brokers may come and get them; grand bargains; 14-room tenements, one 20-room, 8 families each floor; property that everybody wants, and at reasonable prices.

MAX M. PULLMAN, Owner,
Room 1,409, 128 B'way. 'Phone 490 Cortlandt.

A VARIED LINE OF PROPERTY
suitable for investment or speculation in thriving sections of the city, on and adjacent to main thoroughfares; apartment houses, elevator and non-elevator; business buildings, private houses, and building lots; lists on application.
N. L. & L. OTTINGER,
31 NASSAU STREET.

15% guaranteed investmnet; 9-story loft building; leased to A1 tenants; easy terms. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

9 5-story flats, including 2 corners, for sale; best part of Harlem; easy terms. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

New-law house, Upper Harlem; 1-3 less than cost of construction. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

East Side.

A.—BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Four-story dwelling, East 70s, near Fifth Av., with 72d St. rear; suitable for alteration or occupancy; must be sold to close estate. Eckerson & Davis, 200 Broadway.

Several four and five story tenements on

EAST SIDE AVENUES

at prices that are right; particulars from
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

60th St., 248 East.—Elegant 5-story 20-foot single flat at entrance of Blackwell's Island Bridge; $24,000; easy terms. Bellamy, owner, 1,030 3d Av. Telephone 1286—Plaza.

$29,000.—10 families; 6 rooms, bath, each; hot water; open plumbing; 26x100; 101st St., near Lexington. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

60th St., 248 East.—Elegant parlor floor and basement; fine order; $60; private block. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1286—Plaza.

2d Av. 5-story fireproof; 14 rooms, stores, basements; open plumbing, open shafts; $34,000; no brokers. MacRay, 20 East 115th St.

29th St., 2d Av.—Old building, suitable for investment or builder; low figure. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

Av. B tenements, above 14th St., for sale; greatest investment in this city. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

8 lots on 1st Av., including corner, at very low figure; easy terms. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

Good plot for builder; 34th St., near East ferry; good location. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

1,100 square feet below East 34th St. at sacrifice. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

POSITIVE AUCTION
SATURDAY, JULY 28th
ONE P. M., ON THE PREMISES.
195 CHOICE LOTS
AVERAGING OVER 25x100 FT. EACH.
MANOR ROAD, CHERRY LANE
BROOKSIDE, EGBERT, CURTIS AND PARK AVS. AND RAYMOND PL.
MANOR PARK
WEST NEW BRIGHTON
STATEN ISLAND
CAREFUL RESTRICTIONS.
THE PROPERTY IS IN THE MIDST OF HANDSOME RESIDENCES.
SEWERS AND WATER MAINS
IN MOST OF THE STREETS.
MANY OF THE PLOTS OVERLOOK BROOKS LAKE, A BEAUTIFUL SHEET OF WATER, WHICH IS A PROPOSED PARK SITE.
All Titles Insured
WITHOUT EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE CO.
LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN
Monthly Instalments
OR WITH A DISCOUNT OF 5% FOR ALL CASH.
TO REACH THE PROPERTY, take at St. George any trolley car marked "Castleton Av., Brighton Heights," get off at the property; or take the Rapid Transit and get off at West New Brighton, and then any trolley car on Broadway and get off at the property.
Luncheon under great tent at noon. Music during the sale.
Maps and further particulars from J. F. SMITH, 165 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, Staten Island, or JERE JOHNSON, JR., Co., 187 Broadway, New York, and 211 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS

We have in course of construction twelve 4-story American basement dwellings, north side of 141st St., between Convent and Amsterdam Avs., which will be completed by Sept. 1st, 1906....These houses will be finished in the very best manner and will be sold at Moderate Prices. Those contemplating the purchase of a modern dwelling would do well to investigate this section, (which is restricted and one of the best in the city).... Select your house now, and we will have it ready for you when you return from the country in the Fall....Price, terms, and full particulars on application. Brokers protected.

Picken Realty Co.
OWNERS ON PREMISES OR
360 West 125th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Av.

Real real estate in downtown New York is the only safe purchase; look at 362 West 19th St., a rebuilt dwelling with 14 rooms; key to corner; for sale at $15,000; terms attractive. S. R. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th.

This is the best time to secure genuine bargains of every sort anywhere in Manhattan, and we have them to suit the most exacting. Call and see for yourself. Lotz & Herriman, No. 267 West 16th and 1,491 2d Av.

In the busiest section of Harlem; 3-story building, 25x100, with established baking business, and stable in rear; great opportunity; just offered for sale. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS REAL ESTATE MEN
SHOULD LEAVE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES AT THE HARLEM OFFICE, 129 WEST 125TH STREET. OPEN 8:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. TELEPHONE 1,000 BRYANT.

Below 14th Street.

New Modern Loft Building.
59 BANK ST.
Six-story, all improvements, elevator, extra fire line; 14,000 square feet floor space. C. S. Robinson, owner, 39 Hancock Place, N. Y. City.

SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY AMOUNTS $3,000 to $10,000
FIRST, $15,000, $20,000, $30,000.
HENRY S. HEWSON, 198 Broadway.

Old buildings on Wooster, 50x100; good income; at less than lot value; best bargain offered as yet. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

Most valuable piece of land near Custom House; suitable for office building; might exchange. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

Over 20% guaranteed on investment, Washington Square apartment house; easy terms. Horowitz, 220 Broadway.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

A.—A.—A.—
Bargains in Flats.
Four-story triple cold-water, with baths; rental, $2,352; price, $23,500.
Five-story quadruple, cold water, 3 stores; rental, $3,852; price, $38,500.
Five-story double, cold water; rental, $2,856; price, $28,500.
$5,000 cash buys 5-story quadruple; rental, $6,200; price, $52,000.
WITTE & SCHWIEBERT,
3,271-3 Third Av., near 164th St.
Branch, 180th St. & Boston Road.

BRONX ACRE PROPERTY.
100 acres, lots will cost $250 each; will sell for $1,000—$3,000 each; ready for market; three transportation lines; fifty minutes to Wall Street.
WILLIAMSON & BRYAN, 3d Av., near 147th.

10% NET.
$3,500 invested in small avenue property brings net income of $350. Leased to one tenant.
E. J. Kehoe,
2,784 Webster Av. and 137 West 125th St.

Beautiful 2-family dwelling, 13 rooms; all modern improvements; birch trim; conveniently located; near Rapid Transit station, Bronx Park, and new school; $1,500 cash; must be seen to be appreciated. Peters, West Farms; open Sundays.

Bargain!—Finest detached 2-family house on Anthony Av., Mt. Hope, Tremont's most desirable residential section; extra deep lot; 15 rooms, 2 baths; owner leaving country; must sell; $10,000. George E. Buckbee, 708, Tremont Av.

CORNER—4-STORY TRIPLE WITH STORES, 100-FOOT THOROUGHFARE; $32,000; BIG BARGAIN FOR INVESTOR OR SPECULATOR. SOHNS, 321 WEST 116TH ST.

Best Bargain in Bronx.—100 acres, lots will cost $250 each; will sell for $1,000 to $3,000 each; all ready for building; three lines of transportation; fifty minutes to Wall St. Williamson & Bryan, 3d Av., 147th St.

A Bargain, Must be Sold—On 155th St., near Morris Av., 3-story front and 2-story rear, on lot 25x100; price $7,500; easy terms. Address Chas. Galewski, owner, Forest Park Hotel, Forest Park, Penn.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Most complete two-family houses; 7 minutes from west side elevated, 155th St. station; must be seen to be appreciated. Joseph Harris Jones, Builder, Sedgwick Av. and 165th St.

Tenements, two-family houses, lots, plots, cheap, on easy terms; Manhattan, Bronx, Long Island, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck; houses built on your own plans. G. Lang, 182 East 124th St.

$4,500 buys 3-family Brick Flat,
full lot; price, $11,000; near station.
REITER & CO., Cor. Westchester and Jackson Avs.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,653 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Are you looking for bargains in 1, 2, 3 family houses? If so, kindly drop me a postal and I will call on you and give you all the information you want. H. Goldberg, 2,205 Hughes Av.

Seven-room house in Bedford Park; all improvements; grounds, 50x100; price, $6,500; about half cash. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, New York City.

For Sale—Two-story-and-attic; steam heat; all improvements; lot 40x97; price, $5,500; terms to suit. Apply to Harry Jackson, 3,335 Hull Av., Williamsbridge, New York.

$1,000 cash; price $5,800; two-family detached houses; great bargains; full lots; near Subway; cheap one-family houses. Witte, 180th St. and Boston Road.

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Corner, Brook Av., near 149th,—5-sty., 3 families on floor; hot water; 4 stores; $40,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

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Choice plot of four lots, including a corner, in select central portion of the Drive, within two blocks of express Subway station; ready for immediate improvement. Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

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5-story, 25-ft. double flat, excellent condition; $40,000; mortgages, $32,000; investgate.
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West 74th St. dwelling, 3-story and basement, 18x65x102, leased $2,200; possession. John Finck, 39 West 42d St.

A.—41st St., West 7th Av.—Five-story, 20-family tenement; price $82,000; land alone is worth value asked; rents $3,600. Call John F. Reed, 40 West 34th St.

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On the Harlem Railroad, between Bronxville and Tuckahoe, attractive, modern, up-to-date houses, six, seven, eight, and nine rooms, open plumbing, hot-air furnaces, hardwood finish, electric light and gas fixtures, completely screened; and all ready for occupancy; near the station, in restricted neighborhood. Prices low and terms to suit. Send for illustrated folder. W. J. Reed, Agent, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

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Larchmont and Addison Avs., adjoining business section, 54x135; $500 down, balance easy terms. Owner, Room 50, 206 Broadway, N. Y.

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85 acres, with over 1,300 feet frontage on Long Island Sound, about 80 miles from New York; wooded bluff over 100 feet high; affords view of the Sound, miles of farms and woodland, and across Peconic Bay to Shinnecock Hills. May be had on long contract.
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103 & 105 WEST 77TH ST. Private house block; 7 rooms and bath; Rent, $50 to $55 per month. JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 2,259 Broadway.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT, 151-59-161-69 West 140th St. 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath. Electric light, telephone, etc. LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER. L. M. SMITH. Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

"THE BERWYN." 306 WEST 93D ST. Apartments of 9 unusually large, all light rooms and 2 baths; elevator and all modern improvements. Rents $1,200 and $1,260. Apply to Owner or Janitor, on premises.

THE ROSEMONT. Choice 6-room apartments, $50; high-class; elevator service; fine entrance; one block from Subway. Superintendent, 126 West 127th St., or Bierhoff & Co., 48 West 125th St.

A.—A.—SELDOM VACANT. 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.; apartment, 6 rooms and bath; elaborately decorated, hardwood trim; all improvements; rent only $40. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

EVERY ROOM LIGHT. 200 West 82d St., corner Amsterdam Av., beautifully decorated apartment, 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; every convenience. Rent $35 and $40. Agents, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

$55. 243 WEST 135TH ST. Unequalled for Price. **$55.** Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

A SUBWAY STATION OPEN 181ST ST. 350 Audubon Av., corner 183d; apartments 5 and 6 rooms, all light; steam heat, hot water; newly decorated; rent, $30 and $35. Agents, Pocher, 40 West 34th.

Apartment to rent, Cathedral Heights, The Invermere, 415 West 118th St.; delightful location, southern exposure; views; parks; elevator, restaurant; furnished or unfurnished; terms moderate. Janitor.

106th St., 200 West, Corner Amsterdam Av.—Fine, light, six rooms, all facing street; bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient to Subway, L and crosstown; three flights; rent $42. See janitor.

4 and 5 room apartments, new buildings, all light rooms, all improvements; select location; reasonable rents; ready August 1st. Edgecombe Av. and 142d St.

119TH ST., 310 WEST.—Apartments of 6 rooms and bath, with hot water supply, for respectable colored families only. See Janitor or A. A. Schopp, 53, 3d Av.

34 West 47th St.—A very desirable unfurnished floor; suitable for millinery; in private dressmaking establishment; excellent references necessary.

432 West 160th St.—Corner apartment, five and six large, light rooms, bath, telephone, electric light; night elevator service; rent $45 and $50.

To Let—150 West 126th St.—Seven-room apartment; good private location; suitable for small family. Call see it. Janitor on premises.

A large unfurnished second floor; private bath; suitable for bachelor; 34 West 47th St.; references necessary.

To Let—302 Columbus Av., 8 large room apartment; steam heat, hot water; few like it; rent $48 per month.

At Reduced Rentals—Most centrally located apartments in the city. Apply 16 West 65th.

209 West 80th St.—Six large rooms and bath, light, all improvements, $34. Janitor.

8 West 65th, Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

104th, 62 West.—Choice, light, modern flat, 7 rooms, bath; near station; $43.

Washington Heights.

434 to 444 West 164th St.—High-class apartment; new law house; 5 and 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; telephone service, &c.; rents $29 to $42. Apply on premises.

East Side.

136 to 142 East 17th.—High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; all latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

116th St., 18 East.—Four pretty rooms, redecorated; bath, steam; handy Subway. See janitress.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST. For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST. Furnished apartment; parlor, alcove and bath. Also apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and 4 rooms and bath; from October 1st, unfurnished.

Superbly furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, in the Hampton Hotel, 22 East 31st St., to sublet to Oct. 1, at one-half regular rate. Inquire W. V. Swords, 302 5th Av. 'Phone 3300—38th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Did You Ever Think

WHAT A PLEASURE IT WOULD BE TO HAVE YOUR OWN HOME IN AN IDEAL SUBURB?

Here is One—and a Beauty.

Eight rooms; modern in every way; delightfully situated at LEONIA. This unusual suburb is the most accessible and desirable around New York.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

Houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

15 minutes via 180th St. Ferry and trolley going via Broad Av. to the office on the property, at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia; or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. and Erie Railroad.

The Leonia Heights LAND COMPANY

Times Building, Broadway & 42nd St., New York.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Beautiful home, bargain, perfect condition; corner, 271x323; house 14 rooms, including bath and laundry; all improvements; new barn; beautiful lawn, shade, fruit, garden, walks, driveway, &c.; purchaser can retain 121 front and 323 depth with buildings and subdivide and sell corner, 150x323. Descriptive circular, with views and price, mailed on application. S. F. Douglass, 246 Washington St.

A.—Suitable boarding, roadhouse, or private residence; large house, 17 rooms, improvements; barn; four acres lawn and garden; river front; three blocks depot and trolley to Newark and Hoboken; flagged sidewalks; 14 minutes by rail; Lyndhurst, adjoining Rutherford, N. J.; might exchange. E. D. CORDTS, 235 Broadway, 11 to 1.

$4,000, $1,000 cash, buys modern nine-room dwelling, large grounds; half hour out; high, healthy; commanding views; cost to duplicate $5,200; positive bargain. Siebenmann, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Englewood, N. J.—Sale on east side, a new, attractive dwelling, 13 room and 2 baths; hardwood trims and floors; hot-water heat, all improvements; near depot. Geo. Wellers, Franklin St., or real estate brokers.

A.—A.—Cottage, seven rooms; plot 50x100; also cottage, 12 rooms, plot 100x100; stable and all improvements; located at Rutherford, N. J.; terms to satisfy buyer. Cranston, 620 West 25th.

For Sale or to Rent—At 60 Park Av., Madison, N. J., three greenhouses, 18x100; one 16x40; all stocked with plants, &c. Foley the Florist.

Farm for Sale—596 acres; 2 miles from Branchville, Sussex Co.; homestead; reasonable; closing estate. P. Morris, Newton, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St. Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

116th, 20 East.—Four pretty rooms, redecorated; bath, steam; handy Subway. See janitress.

Bronx.

The finest apartments in the Bronx; five rooms and large foyer hall and bath, steam heat, electric light, hardwood trim, open plumbing; full-length mirrors in wardrobes; large china closets and bookcases; all corner apartments; every room fronting street in the Fordham private house section; must be seen to be appreciated. Liberal inducements to desirable yearly tenants. Rents $30-$38. Call at building, Davidson Av. and North St., one block south of 184th St., or address owner, George M. Turner, 18 West 184th St., or 884 Columbus Av. Telephone 872—Tremont or 5794—Riverside. "L" to 155th St., and Jerome Av. car to North St.

5 ROOMS AND BATH, PRIVATE HALL. **$19** New, extra large, light rooms, modern improvements.

ONE MONTH FREE. 137th St., 3d and Lincoln Avs.

SIXTY NEW MODEL FLATS now ready, 4 to 7 rooms, Corner Wilkins Av., 170th St., Boston Road, 2 blocks north Freeman St. Subway Station; rents very moderate. Rule & Bach, Agents.

Boston Road, 1,272, facing McKinley Square; select apartments; five sunny rooms; bath; modern improvements; electric lighting throughout; rent $24.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—By married couple, (no children,) to sublet or rent, from Oct. 1, furnished or unfurnished apartment, three or four rooms and bath, in strictly exclusive apartment hotel; price not to exceed $1,800; must be between 11th and 60th Sts.; references exchanged. Address "Sanford," Box 317 Times, Times Sq.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORE, LOFTS, OFFICES, SKYLIGHT STUDIOS. 28, 30, AND 32 WEST 22D ST. NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS. H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 WEST 22D ST., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

New Modern Loft Building, NO. 59 BANK ST. Six-story, all improvements, elevator, extra fire line; 14,000 square feet floor space. C. S. Robinson, owner, 30 Hancock Place, N. Y. City.

ADJOINING 4TH AV. 114 EAST 28TH ST. NEAR SUBWAY STATION. Elegant light showroom and office in new fire-proof building; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

A very desirable store and basement to let in Broadway studio building, No. 2,238 Broadway; Subway station on same block, 79th St.; good location for a first-class business. Apply 128 West 33d St.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE! Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room. EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Part of large, light office to let, cheap, near corner 5th Av. and 42d St. Apply Wilson, 4 East 42d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished. $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

North Hatley, Canada.—Furnished cottage, 8 rooms and bath. Address Owner, 979 Boulevard, Astoria, L. I.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Country furnished house wanted for two months within 90 minutes of City Hall from house; American family, 5 adults; 6 bedrooms; high ground; at least 2 acres; not too near neighbors; may be mile or more from station or pier; small stable; bathroom; good drainage; good drinking water; not over $100 per month; no mosquitos or malaria; immediate occupancy desired; no attention paid to answers not fulfilling all above requirements. H. N., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

Wanted—For three months, August, September, and October, up-to-date country place, furnished; must be on high ground, have shady lawn, barn, etc., and within about an hour of New York. Send full particulars to C. D. H., 284 Columbus Av., City.

Wanted—To rent about Sept. 1 unfurnished house of 6 or 7 rooms; modern conveniences and pleasantly situated; one hour from New York. Address, giving full particulars, Careful Tenant, 323 Times, Times Square.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUDINGER & KLAPPER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells to-morrow, Monday, July 16, 1906, by order of the Court at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of piece goods, woolens, linings, satins, silks, ladies' and misses' suits, jackets, fur-lined coats, skirts, fur linings, trimmings, braids, spool silk, buttons, velvets, velveteens, laces, &c. The fixtures, consisting of safe, desks, tables, electric fans, partitions, &c., will be sold on same day at 2:30 P. M. at 44 East 14th St. LINDSAY-RUSSELL, Receiver.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

The First and Only Opportunity to Purchase a Home Site at

BABYLON PARK

Located on and adjoining the MERRICK ROAD, Overlooking the GREAT SOUTH BAY, and Surrounded by Magnificent Residences.

LOTS 25x100 OR LARGER.

$10.00 Down. **$125 and Up.** $6.00 Per Month.

BABYLON Is the only town on Long Island that has as many as 50 trains and 15 express trains daily, and can be reached from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., in 53 minutes, and from 34TH STREET, MANHATTAN, New York City, in 66 minutes, as the Long Island Railroad Time Table will show.

The running time will be reduced by about 20 minutes at the completion of the third rail system now under way. The different proposed trolley routes to Babylon, from and to north, east and west, will tend to further improve Babylon's railroad facilities. The beautiful surroundings, macadamized streets, miles of cement sidewalks, running water, gas, electric lights, schools, churches of all denominations, post office, bank, stores of all descriptions, local car service and all other modern conveniences have well earned for Babylon the reputation of being the most popular town and the garden spot of Long Island. It is conceded that Merrick Road lots at Babylon are practically out of reach of purchasers of moderate means. Here is your chance to purchase some at lower prices than are obtained for lots located in some insignificant village.

OUR SALE COMMENCES ON

SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1906.

Free Railroad Tickets, Maps and Literature upon application.

Our agents will meet prospective purchasers at the following RR. stations, to meet trains specified on Saturday, July 14th, and Sunday, July 15th.

TRAINS LEAVE SATURDAY:		TRAINS LEAVE SUNDAY:	
Flatbush Ave.	10:39 A. M.	E. 34th St., N. Y.	1:20 P. M.
Nostrand Ave.	10:43 A. M.	Long Island City	1:32 P. M.
East New York	10:47 A. M.	Flatbush Ave.	1:30 P. M.
Jamaica	10:58 A. M.	Nostrand Ave.	1:34 P. M.
E. 34th St., N. Y.	1:40 P. M.	East New York	1:38 P. M.
Long Island City	1:50 P. M.	Jamaica	1:52 P. M.

Brooklyn and Suburban Realty Co.,

Temple Bar Building, 40-44 Court St.,

TELEPHONE, 1107 MAIN. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE: BABYLON, N. Y. TEL., 64 BABYLON.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL **HARGRAVE,** 72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

HOTEL **CALVERT**

Broadway, corner 41st St., N. Y. City. Every modern convenience. Rooms and apartments, with baths, for transients and permanent guests; restaurant a la carte. Moderate rates. D. EDGAR CLOSE, Prop.

FLORENCE HOUSE

4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms single or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $4.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

FOR SALE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 152-154 W. 34TH ST.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in suites and odd pieces of every description; collection the largest; prices the lowest. The most popular store, 152-154.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS, All Makes, Lowest prices. **SELL** Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. P. & Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 3570 Cortl.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3489 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

MACHINERY.

4,000 H. P. Worthington brass tube surface condensers, latest design of manufacturers; jet condensers, 100 to 2,000 H. P.; also vacuum and circulating pumps. Wickes Bros., 139 Liberty St.

QUEENS REALTY NOTES.

Douglas Manor Sales—Costly Dwellings at Hollis Terrace.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company reports the following sales in Douglas Manor: A. C. Christy, two lots, $650; Frederick Johnston, two lots, $650; J. Harvey Seaman, two lots, $650; William E. Blackman, two lots, $600; Lilian C. Paschal, three lots, $1,200; William Austin Burns, five lots, $4,500; Miss Agnes Thomas and Miss V. M. McGibbon, three lots, $1,050; Catharine Harrje, four lots, $1,525; H. E. Voegeli, two lots, $600; Philip Boileau, three lots, $2,100; William C. Ferrer, ten lots, $3,050; Errico Jensen, four lots, $1,950; Henry Cunningham, two lots, $600; Mary W. Mortimer, three lots, $975; J. B. Cleland, four lots, $3,600; Isadore C. Reshower, three lots, $950; Asa R. Collins, five lots, $6,000.

In Hollis Terrace the New York and Pittsburg Real Estate Company disposed last week of 200 lots for a total consideration of $148,000. Most of these lots passed into the hands of investors, although a few plots were purchased by building operators. The new construction work on this tract will not be confined entirely to moderate-priced dwellings. During the week plans were accepted by M. Hemingway of Manhattan for a new Colonial dwelling at the corner of Cornwall Street and Chichester Avenue. The estimated cost of the dwelling is $15,000. It will contain fourteen rooms and two bathrooms. Plans have also been prepared for a $10,000 house at the corner of Chichester Avenue and Nyack Street. The dwelling will be occupied by the owner, J. H. Degnon. Most of the houses erected by the New York and Pittsburgh Real Estate Company will cost from $4,500 to $8,000 each.

The Read Realty Company of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, has opened up a large tract called Queens Manor at the Village of Queens. The property is on the north side of the Jericho Turnpike. The company will sell either for cash or on the installment plan. The lots are selling rapidly.

GRAND OPENING "ROBIN WOOD"

AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,

TO-DAY.

500 Home Sites.

Situated on Hempstead and Freeport Trolley, only a few minutes from Hempstead Village.

The finest lots in Hempstead for a home. Will double in value within the year; on line of great improvements.

$100.00 Upwards; Reasonable Terms. $10.00 Down; $5.00 Monthly.

Liberal Discount for Cash, or 60% can remain on Bond and Mortgage for two years at 5%.

Get Tickets of Agents at Stations. LUNCHEON SERVED.

Trains leave E. 34th Street Ferry, N. Y., L. I. R. R., at 9:50 A. M., 11:20 A. M., 1:50 P. M.

Flatbush Avenue Station, 10:01 A. M., 11:28 A. M., and 3 P. M.

Full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO. 187 Montague St., B'klyn. 141 B'way, N. Y. C.

LEONARD MOODY REAL ESTATE CO. 187 MONTAGUE ST. BROOKLYN. 141 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

Invest in Acreage Now

WHILE PRICES ARE LOW.

SOME OF OUR BARGAINS.

44 acres at New York Av., Farmers Av., and Conduit; three lines of transportation; Murray and Amberman farms.

And all other acreage in Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties, from $16 up.

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO., 187 Montague St., B'klyn. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

MASSAPEQUA.

Best unimproved corner plot; South Country Road and Ocean Av.; over 20,000 square feet; no reasonable offer refused; terms to suit. J. C. KLINCK, owner, 40 Wall St., N. Y.

IDEAL HOME; GREAT BARGAIN. Village farm, two acres; Smithtown; three minute walk from station; beautiful house, 10 rooms; cellar, furnace, new barn; fruit, shade; well; finest location; photo. BOWEN, 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Six-room house in refined Whitestone (L. I.) residential section; close to school and shore; 3 minutes from station; plot 42x1,125; price $2,800, half cash, balance on mortgage. Address Chas. D. Colden, Whitestone, N. Y.

Lot 20x100, Cedar Manor Park, Jamaica, Long Island, can be bought cheap for cash. Bradley, 149 East 116th St., N. Y.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON & SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I. Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application. J. METCALFE THOMAS 19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

THE TELEPHONE FIGHT WILL BE REOPENED

Bell Companies Have Failed to Meet the City's Terms.

ATLANTIC'S APPLICATION UP

The Board of Estimate Must Now Consider That Company's Request for a Franchise.

There will be a renewal of the local telephone fight this week. Yesterday was the last day allowed by the Board of Estimate to the New York Telephone Company and to its ally, the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, in which to submit an offer to the city for a franchise along the lines laid down by the Bureau of Franchises for the Atlantic Telephone Company.

Neither of the Bell concerns has made any response to the resolution of the Board of Estimate, and, under an agreement reached between the members of the board when the telephone situation was laid aside pending a reply from the Bell companies, a special meeting of the board must now be called to reopen the Atlantic's application.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the Atlantic Company, sent word to the City Hall yesterday that he would call on Acting Mayor McGowan to-morrow and would ask him to have a special meeting of the board called at once so that action could be taken. Controller Metz said yesterday that he would back up Mr. Littleton in this stand, as he believed the Atlantic Company was entitled to a decision on its application. Some trouble is expected, as Acting Mayor McGowan has expressed himself against calling any special meeting of the board while Mayor McClellan is away. While he may have to call a special meeting on the Delancey Street loop matter, he has said he would not issue the call unless a majority of the votes of the board are pledged against taking up any business besides the loop.

The Atlantic application was laid aside by the board on June 13. At that time the board, on the recommendation of the Bureau of Franchises, called on the Bell companies to enter into the same sort of an arrangement with the city as that proposed for the Atlantic. The understanding was that if the existing companies would do this, the Atlantic Company would be turned down on its application for a franchise. The Bell companies had thirty days in which to reply. That time has now expired. Controller Metz said yesterday that he had not received an answer, and that he did not believe an answer would be sent.

CHECK ON SALE OF POISONS.

Coroner Harburger Says Would-Be Suicides Get Them Too Easily.

Coroner Harburger has investigated the death of Maggie Frost of 334 East Forty-first Street, the young bride of six months who committed suicide by drinking poison last Friday night. He said that, as a result, he was going to try to stop the practice of small druggists on the East side selling poisons in 5 and 10 cent quantities.

The Coroner thinks that the temptation and opportunity to put an end to their lives is thus given to many unfortunate persons who may have been reduced to their last pennies.

DON'T PROCRASTINATE
If you have lost anything
REMEMBER
THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$500 REWARD for string of pearls, with diamond clasp, lost June 29th, between Hotel Astor, Café Martin, and Staten Island. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av., New York City.

LOST—Between Prospect Park and 23d St. Ferry, Brooklyn, silver bag, containing small gold purse, with owner's name. Reward if returned to 131 West 93d St.

LOST—String of gold pearls, 5th Av., east side, between 52d and 57th Sts. Suitable reward if returned promptly to Room 56, 156 Broadway.

$500 REWARD for silver-handled cane, left in Hotel Astor washroom, 13th July. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av., New York City.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire link bracelet, on Friday evening; very liberal reward. McLean, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—Saturday, July 7, 1:30 P. M., corner Spring and Elizabeth Sts., gray horse, (blind one eye,) wagon and harness; wagon No. 7; name, Geo. F. Kuehner, 655 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.; $300 reward return to owner.

$300 REWARD—Lost or at 3d Av. "L" train Sunday afternoon, a wallet containing valuable papers and letter of credit; return to Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St., and receive the above reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Saturday night, vicinity Herald Square, gold nugget crescent brooch chain and small nugget; valued as heirloom by lady; $15 reward. Wallis, 308 West 42d St. (first flight.)

LOST—Purse left on seat of hansom cab front of Siegel & Cooper's store, Tuesday, at 5 P. M., containing cards, photo, and specie; liberal reward. Alabama Hotel, 15 East 11th St.

LOST—On the Lackawanna ferryboat Elmira, Saturday P. M., pocket-book containing sum of money. Finder please return to Caswell-Massey Co., general office, 208 5th Av.

LOST—Between Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field and Fordham, a diamond-shaped jewelled fraternity pin; $10 reward. R. P., 2,279 Aqueduct Av., Fordham Heights.

$20 REWARD—Gold watch and chain, valued as heirloom; dog's head on end of chain. Return to Lewis & Vredenburgh, 43-49 Exchange Place, New York.

LOST—Sunday night, lady's gold watch, from Coney Island, Tompkins Av., or Gates Av. car. Reward if returned to Mrs. E. A. Hogan, 24 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 40th and 45th Sts., Broadway, Alpha Delta Phi, (Greek cross pin;) reward. Doyle, Knickerbocker Pharmacy, Broadway and 38th St.

LOST—Small gold watch with blue flowers and "J. W." on case, on crosstown car, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Lachance, 455 Berry St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Package hamper, on 7th Av., near 30th St., Friday evening; suitable reward. Return to Planten, 44 8th Av., Brooklyn.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Five medals, name on same, Margaret A. Farrell; liberal reward. Return to 430 West 42d St.

LOST—Fancy ribbon belt, heavy buckle; associations; liberal reward. 127 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Green parrot with red wings. Reward for return Mrs. Mink, 231 West 42d St.

LOST Bank Book No. 161,640 the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 187,582, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

WILLIAMS SAILS FOR EUROPE.

Says as He Goes That Roosevelt Is Planning to be Forced to Run.

John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader in the lower house of Congress, sailed for Southampton on the American liner St. Paul yesterday morning. Just before the liner sailed he declared that in his opinion the next National election would be a victory for the Democrats, and added that the logical candidate for the Democratic nomination was William J. Bryan.

"Do you believe that President Roosevelt will be forced to take the Republican nomination?" a reporter asked Mr. Williams.

"I think," replied Mr. Williams, "that he is planning to be forced. However, whether he is nominated or not, the Democrats, I believe, will win and their candidate will be Mr. Bryan. Right here I wish to deny that I ever refused to serve on the committee that was organized to receive him on his return to the United States a few weeks hence.

"As for politics in general, the Republicans have not lived up to their promises, and there is a general state of unrest throughout the country. Conditions like this always indicate the success of the party not in power at the next election."

Several of the stewards thought that Mr. Williams was a Southern clergyman when he first appeared on the deck of the St. Paul. His garb led to the mistake. He wore a long black frock coat, a big broad-brimmed sombrero, a collar wide open in front, and a black bow knot tie. Congressmen Burton of Ohio and Goldfogle of this State, who also sailed on the St. Paul, thought the misapprehension a great joke on the Democratic leader. Mr. Williams thought it was quite funny, too.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 14.—The remarks of John Sharp Williams in New York were shown to Mr. Loeb, secretary to the President, to-day. "The President," said Mr. Loeb, "meant exactly what he said on the night of his election, that he would not be a candidate again for the office. That statement is irrevocable."

TRAP SPRUNG ON THIEVES.

Car Robbers Hemmed In in a Railroad Cut with Police at Each End.

Eighteen tramps of the railroad-thief type were arraigned in Harlem Court yesterday. They were an amazed lot. Detective McLean of the New York Central Road, their ancient enemy, had sprung a new trick on them.

For some time the railroad has been suffering from the depredations of a gang of track thieves. The members of it are in the habit of getting aboard a moving train, opening the car doors, and throwing out merchandise, which is then gathered and sold. A favorite place for these robberies is near the Washington Cut, at Seventieth Street. Here the tracks go through a canyon cut in the rock. To get out of this canyon it is necessary to travel to the ends of it.

Hearing that a raid upon a freight train was to be made early yesterday morning, McLean got ten men from the West 152d Street Station, headed by Roundsman Murray. They went downtown in groups, meeting at a rendezvous where they boarded the train. Half of them, under McLean, got into the last car, the other half occupying the first car, under Roundsman Murray.

A short way before Washington Cut the gang of car thieves jumped aboard the slow-moving freighter and began to wrench open the doors preparatory to throwing out the goods when the dark canyon was reached. The police peeped out and chuckled.

Right in the cut, as the first piece of merchandise was tumbled out, the train came to a jolting halt. The thieves, knowing that it would be a bad place to be caught in, jumped out and ran back along the tracks. At the entrance to the cut they found the road crossed by a barrier of bluecoats and McLean, who said:

"All right! The jig's up, boys!"

The thieves, recognizing him, turned and ran toward the other end of the cut, where they were blocked by Roundsman Murray and half a dozen stout nightsticks. The "jig" certainly was up. The thieves scattered, some trying to hide under the cars, but the police, closing in from each end, arrested them one by one.

JERSEY DRY AGAIN TO-DAY.

The Second Sunday Under New Law May Even Be Even Dryer Than Last.

New Jersey's second Sunday under the new "no screen" excise law will be as "dry" to-day as last Sunday was—the police say even a bit dryer. But some of the saloon men say that they will not keep their screens down. They will not attempt to do business, but will keep their windows covered.

The saloon men claim that to make the no screen regulation operative, the local Excise Boards must order the curtains down. Thus far Mayor Fagan's Excise Board in Jersey City is the only one in the State that has issued the order. Mayor Fagan does not like the idea of having his Excise Board turned out of office, and its order directing that all screens be removed to-day was made to facilitate a contest of the act.

In Newark and most of the other cities the saloon keepers will, in spite of the point made by the Hudson County liquor men, uncover their windows.

There is general satisfaction throughout the State over the new order of things, and many public men believe that the days of Sunday selling are past in New Jersey forever.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City announced last night that he would rigidly enforce the anti-screen provisions of the new excise law to-day and arrest the proprietor of every saloon from the windows of which the screens were not removed.

ONE ALDERMAN ARRESTED.

Detectives Seek Three Others on New Rochelle Bribery Charge.

Following the indictment by the Grand Jury and acting on a bench warrant issued by Recorder Goff, Detectives Farley and Birmingham of the District Attorney's office yesterday arrested Alfred Rado, a musician, of New Rochelle, who was one of the four Aldermen indicted on the charge of soliciting bribes from President D. A. Reynolds of the Coast Line Telephone Company.

Rado was brought to Police Headquarters at 3 o'clock in the morning. He was taken before Judge Rosalsky in his Chambers in the Criminal Courts Building in the afternoon and released on $2,500 bail, which was furnished by his attorneys, Battle & Marshall.

District Attorney Jerome said he was entirely satisfied with the amount of bail. The three other men will be arrested as soon as they are found by the county officers.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 14.—The arrest of Alderman Rado created a sensation in New Rochelle to-day when it became known. The other Aldermen who were sought for it is believed absented themselves to avoid spending the night in a cell. Samuel Swinburne, who represents the accused men, said to-day that the arrest of Rado was a mistake, as it wasn't meant to lock any of the Aldermen up. Mr. Swinburne has arranged to have Aldermen Kallenberg and Rivers at the office of District Attorney Jerome on Monday, prepared to furnish bail. Mr. Swinburne could not guarantee the appearance of Hilldring, the other accused Alderman. Hilldring is a Swede, and he is said to be badly frightened. He is said to be in Niagara Falls, but is expected to surrender on Monday.

The accused men are all Republicans, and were elected during the landslide two years ago when Henry S. Clarke was elected Mayor for the third time.

LAST VOYAGE WESTWARD OF A VETERAN SKIPPER

Capt. Kopff of the Big Kaiserin Is to Retire in Hamburg.

WAS 26 YEARS IN COMMAND

Col. Harvey, Arriving, Says Bryan Would Prefer Another Candidate and Will Stick to Old Issues.

When the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, the biggest transatlantic liner afloat, passed in at Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon the last westward voyage of Capt. Emil Kopff, the oldest commander in point of service in the employ of the Hamburg-American Line, was at an end. When the Kaiserin arrives at Hamburg week after next the veteran skipper will leave the bridge for the last time as commanding officer.

Capt. Kopff has been a commander in the Hamburg-American service for more than twenty-six years, and there is no better known skipper on the Atlantic than he. Yet yesterday he modestly told the reporters who asked him for a few words about his career that, beyond the fact that it had lasted over a quarter of a century as a commander, he had nothing to say. With the veteran commander was Capt. Witt, who came over with him. Capt. Witt, it was said on the ship, is slated to take command of the Kaiserin when she leaves Hamburg on her next westward voyage.

That the homeward rush from Europe is beginning was shown by the passenger list of the Kaiserin. Nearly every cabin was taken, and when she starts west next time the bookings indicate that there will not be a vacant saloon berth left.

As on her last westward voyage the vessel did not have on board on this trip any of the professional gamblers who were so much in evidence in the early part of the season, the only thing that caused any excitement in the smokeroom being the auctioning off of the daily pools. In connection with one of these pools there was much amusement on board over an error in judgment on the part of one of the saloon passengers, who sold to E. W. Knapp his chance in the pool for $12.50. Mr. Knapp won the pool and his profit on the transaction was $487.50.

One of the passengers who came over in the Kaiserin was Col. George Harvey of Harper's. Col. Harvey, on the day before he left London, had a long talk with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan, Col. Harvey said never looked better.

"Mr. Bryan told me," said he, "that he sincerely hoped the circumstances and conditions would be such as to make some one other than himself the most available man as the Democratic candidate. He also said that he would insist, as much as he was able, that the principles advocated in the last two campaigns should constitute the main issues in the coming struggle.

Others who came over in the Kaiserin were Gen. G. S. Batcheller, George Davidge, Jefferson de Angelis, the actor; Patrick H. Griffin, Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, widow of Senator Hanna of Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harris, Andre Larzard, Mrs. A. N. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. Enos Wilder, Miss Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Willet, and Dr. and Mrs. Lambdin of Philadelphia.

The only other transatlantic liner that arrived yesterday was the Cunarder Campania. Among her passengers were Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Miss Thompson, and Miss Kathleen Beresford. Miss Beresford is a daughter of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. She comes as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Thompson. Also on the Campania were Clive Bayley, the British Vice Consul in New York; Dr. and Mrs. Robert J. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. L. Graeme-Scott, Ogden Mills, and Capt. C. L. Foxwell.

A NEW POINT IN BANKING.

Notes Invalidated for Usury May Be Reinforced If Discounted.

The Appellate Division has handed down a decision in the case of Leo Schlesinger, as receiver of the Federal Bank of New York, against Frank Kelly, which holds that a note void for usury may be made valid by procuring a discount by a bank or banker. When Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze, as attorneys for the receiver, took charge of its affairs they found many notes which had been discounted by the bank for the Globe Security Company, managed by David Rothschild, the President of the bank, who is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing. These notes were given in connection with chattel mortgages, to secure loans running from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. interest per annum. They were void, but were discounted by the Federal Bank at the customary rate.

The Appellate Division held that such notes were not enforceable by the bank, for the reason that Section 55 of the banking law refers only to direct transactions, and that it does not refer to notes previously created and void in their inception on the ground of usury, and afterward purchased by a bank with knowledge of such facts.

The United States Supreme Court has held that the similar provision in the National banking law, describing the rate of interest to be taken by National banks, works by implication a repeal of the entire usury law of the State, so far as such banks are concerned. Now the Appellate Division holds that the same rule must, under the terms of the statute quoted, apply to State banks and private bankers, and that as to them the general laws of this State applicable to usury are no longer applicable, and cannot be set up as a bar to the enforcement of any note discounted by them.

SUIT FOR RECLUSE'S HOARD.

Heirs of Old Mrs. Corsa Seek a Legal Partition of Her Rich Estate.

The estate of Miss Maria T. Corsa, an old woman, who was known as a recluse and was found dead in her home, at 184th Street and Morris Avenue, in the Bronx, on Feb. 12 last, is the subject of a partition suit in the Supreme Court. The old woman was supposed by her neighbors to be poor, but it was discovered after her death that she left $100,000 in stocks, bonds, and mortgages, and real estate in Manhattan and the Bronx, valued at several hundred thousand dollars. She also left real estate in Peekskill, N. Y.

Mrs. Corsa left many relatives, and one of them, Eliza R. Robell, has instituted a suit to determine their interest in the property after it shall have been sold.

NEW FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

The Historic Building at Pearl and Broad Streets to be Remodeled.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for the remodeling of Fraunces's Tavern, the historic building at the southeast corner of Broad and Pearl Streets. It is to be made over for the Sons of the Revolution. There will be a porched entrance on Pearl Street, and a bacony ornamented with bronze railing. The first floor will contain a smoking room and a library, with a kitchen in the rear. The long room on the second floor, where Washington bade farewell to his officers, will be refitted, and on the third floor will be a museum for Washington relics. The remodeling of the building will cost $50,000.

RICH GUEST WED HOTEL MAID.

Manhattan Parlor Girl Will Be a Patron Where She Once Served.

How and when Sigrid Johanson, parlormaid at the Manhattan Hotel, was wooed and won by Charles Engel, a wealthy patron of the hotel, are great mysteries to all the rest of the help there.

Mr. Engel is a brother of the actress, Marie Engel. He spends most of his time here, living at the Manhattan, looking after his investments in stocks and taking life slowly and comfortably.

Miss Johanson's reputation in the hotel was that of a beauty hedged about by reserve. She was never known to flirt, and guests who made foolish remarks to her as she took their gloves and canes, found the atmosphere frosty.

Mr. Engel, when he wearied of the smoking room, the café, and the reading room of the hotel, sat in a sunny window of the parlor, and there must have been a telepathic courtship. No one ever saw the maid and the hotel patron chatting. Until the day of their wedding she continued to take his gloves and cane when he entered the parlor, curtsey to him as respectfully and treat him as distantly as she would any other guest.

But yesterday it became known below stairs in the hotel that the parlormaid would not return to work. She had been missing since June 1. Her sister, another parlormaid, said that she was married, and casually mentioned that Sigrid was now the wife of the wealthy Mr. Engel.

It came out that a few days ago they went to the Church of Zion and St. Timothy in West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Engel had had the church beautifully decorated and had even provided a trousseau for his bride. He took one of his friends with him as best man, and the maid and the hotel guest were married. On the following night they were on their way to spend the honeymoon in Constantine, Mich., the home city of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Engel's sister is still a parlormaid in the Manhattan. It is said that she has refused to give up her independence and go to live with her wealthier sister. Mr. and Mrs. Engel, however, are expected back in New York in the Fall. Then the former maid will be mistress of her old associates in the Manhattan.

MORTGAGES ON DELMONICO'S.

Appraisal of Miss Delmonico's Estate Shows Heavy Loans by Banks.

The State Appraisers have just completed their report of the appraisement of the estate left by Miss Rose Delmonico. She died on March 24, 1904, and was the last of the original line of the famous restaurateurs. She left no real estate in the State of New York. Her net personal estate is valued at $360,718. The beneficiaries are Josephine Crist Delmonico, a niece, and Lorenzo C. Delmonico, a nephew.

It has been learned, however, that there are outside contingent debts amounting to something like $645,000, which may be charged against Miss Delmonico's estate unless "Delmonico's" itself pays them. These debts are in the form of loans. Two of them, aggregating $450,000, were made by the Bank for Savings and are secured by mortgages on the Delmonico restaurant property at 56 Beaver Street. There is also a loan of $195,000 from the Bank of Manhattan Company.

Miss Delmonico owned a four-fifths interest in Delmonico's, including the Beaver Street business as well as that at 581 Fifth Avenue. She owned in addition 750 shares of the Adams Express Company's stock, valued when she died at $106,500, and 300 shares of the American Sugar Refineries Company. Her jewelry, paintings, and household effects amounted to $12,700. These items aggregated $404,789 in the gross. Deductions for outstanding debts, expenses of administration, &c., aggregating $44,070, were made in figuring the net value of the estate. Of this the niece of the testatrix receives $246,802, giving her a controlling interest in the business, while her nephew receives the balance.

It is said that the Beaver Street property is worth $750,000. The Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street Delmonico's is leased from Theodore A. Havemeyer. The annual rental is $56,000.

MUTUAL'S ELECTION PUT OFF.

Important Changes in the Board Are Said to Have Been Decided On.

Although the Conference Committee of the Mutual Life's Trustees, which H. H. Rogers is managing, agreed upon an administration ticket at its meeting on Friday, the meeting of the board at which the nominations will be made has been postponed from to-morrow to Tuesday, which is the last day on which it could possibly be held, inasmuch as the nominations have to be filed on Wednesday, July 18.

With Mr. Rogers on the Nominating Committee are Charles R. Henderson of the old Finance Committee group of Trustees, President Peabody of the company, and Louis Stern, who represents the new element in the board which believes that the company will stand more strongly before the policy holders if it names a ticket which is not dominated by holdovers from the McCurdy days.

The postponement of the meeting after an agreement had been reached gave rise to reports in quarters usually well informed that a substantial change in the make-up of the board had been determined on at the last moment, and that the administration was waiting to hear from individuals who had been asked at the eleventh hour to serve. The impression was even more general than on Friday that Mr. Rogers had decided to leave the board, believing that his name would handicap the administration ticket because of the affiliations carried with it.

As on Friday, however, no definite information could be obtained. President Peabody of the company did not come down to business, and the members of the Conference Committee declined to discuss the situation.

ASKED BAIL FOR MOTORMAN.

Law, Not Custom, Goes with the New City Magistrate.

Magistrate Finelite surprised the representative of the New York City Railway Company yesterday by refusing to parole Motorman Charles Gromer, who was in charge of the Broadway car which ran down Annie Wallace at Forty-ninth Street and Broadway on Friday night. The woman was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The technical charge against Gromer is assault. Assistant Chief Inspector Bushong asked the court to parole Gromer, to which the Magistrate replied:

"I'll do nothing of the kind. You can't show me a law which gives me any such authority."

"But it's the custom," said Bushong.

"Custom doesn't go with me," responded the court. "The New York City Railway Company has no more right to favors here than any one else. The prisoner is held in $1,000 bail to appear for examination on Monday."

Bail was furnished for Gromer.

SHIPS FOR ASIATIC FLEET.

Overhauling Cruisers and Battleships at Brooklyn Yard.

A Board of Survey which recently examined the armored cruisers Colorado and Pennsylvania found that the boilers of the two ships needed reinsulating with asbestos, which will necessitate an expenditure of about $50,000 by the Government.

The cruisers are two of the four that have been ordered to Asiatic waters, and are being made ready for that service at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The other two vessels, the West Virginia, flagship of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, recently appointed to command the Asiatic Fleet, and the Maryland are also being made ready for Asiatic service at the Brooklyn yard.

A TRADITION DISPELLED ABOUT JERSEY'S CAPITOL

Land on Which It Stands Doesn't Revert to the Brittain Heirs.

STATE PAID WELL FOR IT

Search Proves That the Story of Joseph Brittain's Having Given the Site Is Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 14.—For many years it has been generally understood here that if at any time the State should cease to use the grounds on which the State House stands, the land would revert to the heirs of the late Joseph Brittain. It has always been supposed that he gave the site for the building to the city.

John A. Hartpence, a lawyer of this city, was retained some time ago by the living heirs of Joseph Brittain, Miss Emma M. Brittain of Butler, Penn., his great-great-great granddaughter, and John Brittain of Allegheny City, and J. F. Brittain of Maryville, Tenn., her brothers. The heirs desired to know if there was any title residing in them, so that they might ask the Legislature's permission to sue the State and test its claims to the grounds. After a careful search of all the records, Mr. Hartpence has rendered the following opinion to his clients.

"First.—There is no foundation for the tradition that the land upon which the Capitol stands would revert to Joseph Brittain or his heirs in case it should cease to be used for any purpose than that originally intended, either upon the ground of a donation or conditional grant.

"Second.—There is no foundation for the tradition that a fund appropriated by the State of New Jersey for the benefit of the heirs of Joseph Brittain, in satisfaction of their claims growing out of the alleged cloud upon the State's title, awaits claimants at the State Treasury.

"Third.—There is no sound basis for a legal claim against the State of New Jersey growing out of the alleged donation or conditional grant of lands by Joseph Brittain for the purposes of a State Capitol.

"Fourth.—There is no sound basis for a legal claim against the State of New Jersey under the statutes of 1824 and 1872, the amounts appropriated by the statutes having been paid in full to the beneficiaries thereunder."

The researches made by Counselor Hartpence disclosed that Joseph Brittain sold three of his lots fronting on West State Street, running west from Delaware Street, to private parties for £100. Then it was that in January 19, 1792, Joseph Brittain and his wife, Susannah Brittain, donated to the State of New Jersey grounds in the rear of these lots for the sum of five shillings, signing a warranty deed to the State forever. This land was worthless to the State, for it was on the river front and needed filling very badly.

As the land was utterly worthless without the controlling land on West State Street, then known as "the road from Market House to Beattys Ferry," the State on February 4, 1792, took title from Joseph Brittain and his wife, Susannah Brittain, for the property immediately adjoining the three lots sold to private parties fronting on what is now West State Street for a consideration of fifty-seven pounds ten shillings. This is an absolute grant in fee simple, by warranty deed, as disclosed by the deeds on file in the Hunterdon County Court House.

Reciting the deeds to the State as given above, the Counselor says: "Brittain received about $800 for the tract which now comprises the Capitol tract at the time these transactions occured. This must have been a most adequate remuneration for the land. The transaction in its entirety, therefore, loses its romantic aspect, and from beginning to end has the appearance of a bargain in which the vendor received good value for the property disposed of. All possibility of a donation is dispelled by the deeds themselves, which show the grants to have been in each instance for valuable considerations. The grants were also in fee and without condition."

BRIERLEY'S CRUSADE.

Newark Undertaker Hopes to Beat All Machines in Mayoralty Contest.

Joshua Brierley, an undertaker, the Independent candidate for Mayor of Newark, N. J., opened his campaign yesterday with a declaration of principles upon which he hopes to win the voters from both the Democratic and Republican forces. He has opened up headquarters and begun a campaign against "boss rule." He does not expect to receive any support from the regular Democratic organization, but has secured a staff of assistants at his own expense, and will fight his own battle, save for the aid rendered by those in sympathy with his views.

With Mr. Brierley in the field residents of Newark are confronted with a three-sided fight for the Mayoralty. It is expected that the Colby forces will put up a candidate against the Essex County Republican machine, while the Democratic Party expects to put a regular candidate in nomination. The Republicans will fight their battle at the primaries, however, so that there will be but one name on their ticket, either a machine man or a Colbyite.

A systematic house-to-house canvass of Newark will be begun to-morrow by Mr. Brierley, who will conduct noonday meetings until Election Day.

A feature of Mr. Brierley's prosperous undertaking business in Newark is that he takes a prominent part in nearly all of the funerals under his charge. His undertaking establishment is equipped with an organ and a pulpit, and he himself acts as organist and preacher if necessary.

SHARE IN TOBACCO PROFITS.

Heirs of American Tobacco Company's Employes to Get Death Benefits.

The American Tobacco Company, with main offices at 111 Fifth Avenue, has established a death benefit for its employes. Notice of this was given yesterday by the company, the stipulation being that the benefit in no case should exceed $500, and that only heirs or other persons named by employes receiving a weekly wage of less than $50 a week should receive the money. The proposition will affect not less than 150,000 men and women.

Upon proof of the death of any person in the employ of the company within the salary limit, and who shall have been in the service of the company for at least a year preceding his or her death, the company will donate in cash to a person designated by the employe a sum of money equal to the last year's wages of the dead employe, not to exceed $500.

The company has plants located in twenty-seven cities, and stores in practically every town of importance in the country. Employes at all of them, within the specifications, will benefit by the rule. The company anticipates a large extra expense, but believes the investment a judicious one.

Buy a Remnant Suit

They are the best goods we had this season; otherwise it would not be a remnant. Our prices were for suit to order $20 to $50; now $18.

Try a suit. If not satisfactory it remains here.

MARKS ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th St.

SOCIETY IN THE SUMMER.

Information Contained in the New Issue of the Social Register.

Some interesting facts concerning the recreations of society folk are revealed in the Summer Social Register, just published. The families listed include those prominent in New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Providence, St. Louis, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Baltimore, Buffalo, and various Southern cities. The Register also gives the foreign and yacht addresses of many persons. The new book shows that this year there are 3,510 seashore residents among the families listed. Last year there were 2,260. According to the Register, the inland dwellers are still in the ascendancy.

Of the 3,510 persons residing by the sea, 326 are at Bar Harbor and Northeast Harbor, 1,140 at New England seacoast resorts, 292 spend the Summer at Newport and Jamestown. One hundred and sixty-five families will spend the hot months on their yachts, and 1,335 families are abroad.

The Register records the deaths of 116 women among those listed last year. Among the men 173 have died since April. There have been 586 marriages since the first of April.

PEACE WITH PLUMBERS.

It Follows the Strike of the Old Union, Which Is Now Out.

The agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association and a committee of Local 480 of the United National Association of Plumbers and Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers, made last week as a result of the strike of Plumbers' Union 2, was ratified at a special meeting of the United National Association, it was announced yesterday. This action severs all relations permanently between the old union, which "Diamond Phil" Weinseimer still controls, according to some of the employers, and the Master Plumbers' Association.

The Associated Building Trades, which consists of the unions which are not under the arbitration agreement, has threatened strikes of the unions it controls on every building where members of Local 480 are employed. The employing plumbers say that this threat looks bigger than it is, and that the Associated Building Trades can do them very little harm.

"We can think of no reason for the action of Local 2 except that some of its members wanted a fight, apparently for reasons we do not know," said a member of the Emergency Committee of the Master Plumbers' Association. "We have decided to employ members of 480 and join the Employers' Association."

BAN ON CROWING ROOSTERS.

Mount Vernon Citizens Say They Can't Sleep—Health Board Acts.

The Mount Vernon Board of Health passed an ordinance yesterday against the crowing of roosters, cackling of hens, and quacking of ducks. The board declared the noise they make a nuisance and has ordered the police to stop it. The owners of chickens and ducks must either stop their cackling or take them beyond the city limits. Some of the citizens complain that their early morning slumbers are disturbed by the fowls.

The chief complaint came from Louis Hubsch of 313 Rich Avenue, Chester Hill. Mr. Hubsch lives next to the home of Charles A. Tier, who keeps over a hundred chickens and ducks. Last Winter Mr. Hubsch kept a diary, which he produced to show that he had been awakened over 100 times by the crowing of Mr. Tier's roosters and the cackling of his hens and ducks. The entries specified the day, hour, and minute he was aroused and whether the fowl which disturbed his sleep was a rooster, duck, or hen. The board accepted the diary as documentary evidence, and it is now on file.

SUMMONS FOR ACTOR DUFFY.

Leading Man In "His Honor the Mayor" Hasn't Paid Alimony.

Ethel Hoyt Duffy, wife of James Clarence Duffy, who is playing the leading part in "His Honor the Mayor," obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Spencer yesterday, requiring her husband to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for failing to pay her $25 a week alimony and $200 counsel fees, as directed by the court, pending the trial of her suit for divorce.

The court ordered payment to Mrs. Duffy from June 16 last, but Duffy has neglected to pay her anything, she declares. Mrs. Duffy says she has been informed that her husband, who is known on the stage as J. Clarence Harvey, has said that he will never pay a cent of counsel fees or alimony.

The defendant declares that his wife's charges are unfounded. A chorus girl is named as co-respondent.

JEROME OFF FOR THE SOUTH.

The District Attorney Is to Make Some Speeches on His Ten Days' Trip.

District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Vandiver started yesterday on their Southern trip, which was planned some time ago. They left the Pennsylvania Station in Jersey City at 4:30 o'clock, and will reach Atlanta to-morrow. They will remain in Atlanta for some days, and on Wednesday Mr. Jerome is to address the Georgia Bar Association on the subject of "Public Opinion." Their next stop will be Birmingham, Ala., where they will be entertained by the Board of Trade. The following day, Saturday, will find them at Taladega, Ala. Mr. Garvan's father is the Mayor of this town, and a cordial reception is expected for the visitors.

The return journey will be begun on Sunday, July 22, and on the way home brief visits will be paid at one or two places in West Virginia, where Mr. Garvan has some relatives. On arriving at New York again, the District Attorney will go at once to Lakeville, Conn., where he will enjoy a period of rest before resuming his duties at the Criminal Courts Building.

PUSHED AWAY LIFE LINES.

Woman Suicide Wouldn't Be Saved from the River.

An unidentified woman, after throwing off part of her clothing on the pier at the foot of East Twenty-second Street yesterday about noon, jumped into the water. Capt. Nelson of a neighboring barge saw her jump, and threw out a rope, but the woman declined his aid and allowed herself to sink. Before going down a second and final time, however, she came to the surface again, and as she did so Nelson tossed a life preserver literally into her hands. She pushed it away, and then sank for good.

A search of the pier disclosed her clothing and two notes. One of them said she had two children, whose father is "Bill Parson," who, she wrote, was a "millionaire." The other note read:

Frank Riley and Bill Parson, you are two fine laddies.

The police grappled for the body, but were unable to find it. They think the woman was insane.

HORNER'S FURNITURE
All that's newest and best in Furniture, with largest choice and best values are advantages we offer.
R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
West 23d St., 61-63-65. | West 24th St., 36-38-40.

SEVEN IRONWORKERS HELD.

Three More Arrests Yesterday for the Midair Murder.

The police arrested yesterday three more members of the Housesmiths' Union who participated in the murder of one special watchman and the assault of two others on top of the new Plaza Hotel on Wednesday afternoon last. The men were arrested when they went to the offices of the George A. Fuller Construction Company, which is erecting the hotel, to draw their pay for the two days and a half of work which ended when the murder took place. The men are Walter H. Smith, foreman, of 1,122 Washington Street, Hoboken; Terrence H. King of 110 Chester Street, Brooklyn, and John Connors of 250 East Fifty-third Street. They are held on a charge of felonious assault.

Anticipating that many of the deserters would call at the company's office to draw their pay, policemen of the East Fifty-first Station were on hand, accompanied by John J. Cullen, one of the watchmen who was assaulted, and who had offered to identify any of his assailants if an opportunity was afforded to him. He selected Smith, King, and Connors as the men who had struck him. They were taken to the Flower Hospital, where William O'Toole, the other watchman, still lies in a serious condition. O'Toole also identified them as having taken part in the assault. As Michael Butler is dead, it is impossible, except by a process of elimination, to identify those who had killed him. There were so many men about Cullen and O'Toole during the murder that they were unable to remember the faces of all of their assailants.

The police do not think that they will be able to locate any more of the ironworkers. The arrest of the three yesterday makes a total of seven now held, the first four being charged with homicide.

In the meantime, Commissioner Bingham is pursuing his investigation of the action of the police in allowing the ironworkers to escape. Coroner Acritelli will begin his examination probably on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Ironworkers to take the places of those who have fled will be on hand at the Plaza Hotel to-morrow. There is reason to believe that non-union men will be employed on the job. In that event, a strong guard will be maintained about the building to prevent trouble.

MAKE IT BROAD, SAYS BRYAN.

He Approves of the Plans for the Reception at the Garden.

The Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League announced yesterday that it had received a letter from William Jennings Bryan dated July 6 in London, answering a communication sent by the league asking him to express his views on the character of the reception to be tendered to him, in which he says that he approves the plans already made, and expresses the hope that the reception will be of the broadest nature.

The special committee of the Plan and Scope Committee of the league, headed by Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, and consisting of Norman E. Mack, John W. Tomlinson, Tom L. Johnson, William Hoge, Willis J. Abbot, and Harry W. Walker, also gave out a statement regarding the reception, which says:

"It is the desire of the league under whose auspices the reception will be given that all persons and organizations, irrespective of party or faction, interested in the fight against trusts and monopolies, will join without further invitation and in their own way, in the welcome home to this great American citizen, at Madison Square Garden Aug. 30, when speeches will be made by Mr. Bryan and other distinguished men of the Nation."

DR. DAVENPORT'S EFFORTS.

Biological Research May Produce a Rival to the Manx Cat.

Prof. Davenport, Director of the Carnegie Biological Institute, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., is expected to divulge some of his discoveries regarding hereditary laws governing animal life in a lecture he is to give in the institute next Friday evening. His subject is, "The Law of Heredity."

Dr. Davenport has devoted the greater part of the last three years to the study of hereditary traits among animals. He has steadily declined to make known the results of his studies.

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1906.

Part Three
Magazine Section

Washington as His Secretary Knew Him

The Unheroic Side of the Father of His Country as Revealed in His Private Letters to Tobias Lear.

Forthcoming Volume of Washington's Intimate Correspondence Shows His Extraordinary Interest in Domestic Details and His Constant Struggle with the Servant Problem.

MRS LOUISA LEAR EYRE

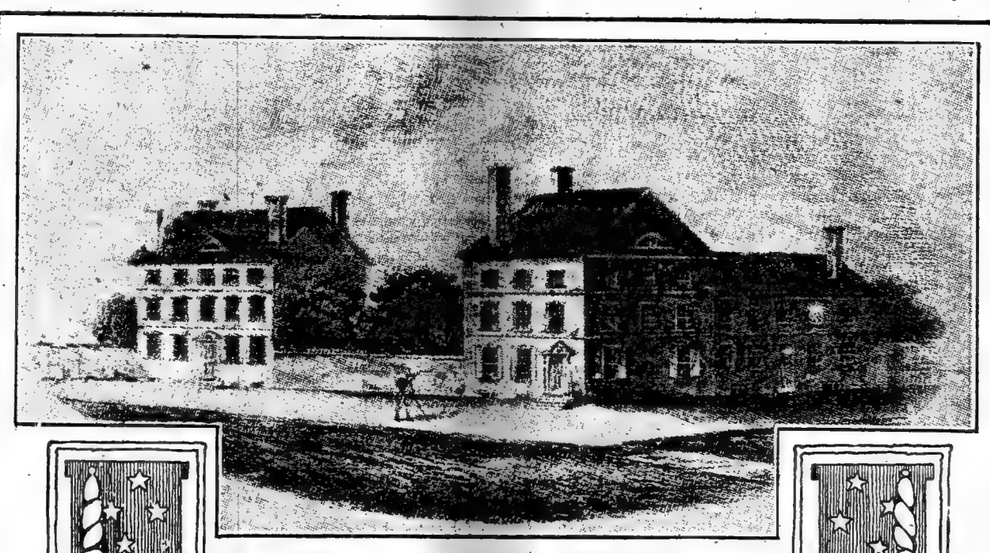

THE HOMES OF WASHINGTON (To The Left) AND ROBERT MORRIS, PHILADELPHIA
DRAWN FROM MEMORY BY C. A. POULSON

TOBIAS LEAR
FROM A MINIATURE OWNED BY MRS. EYRE

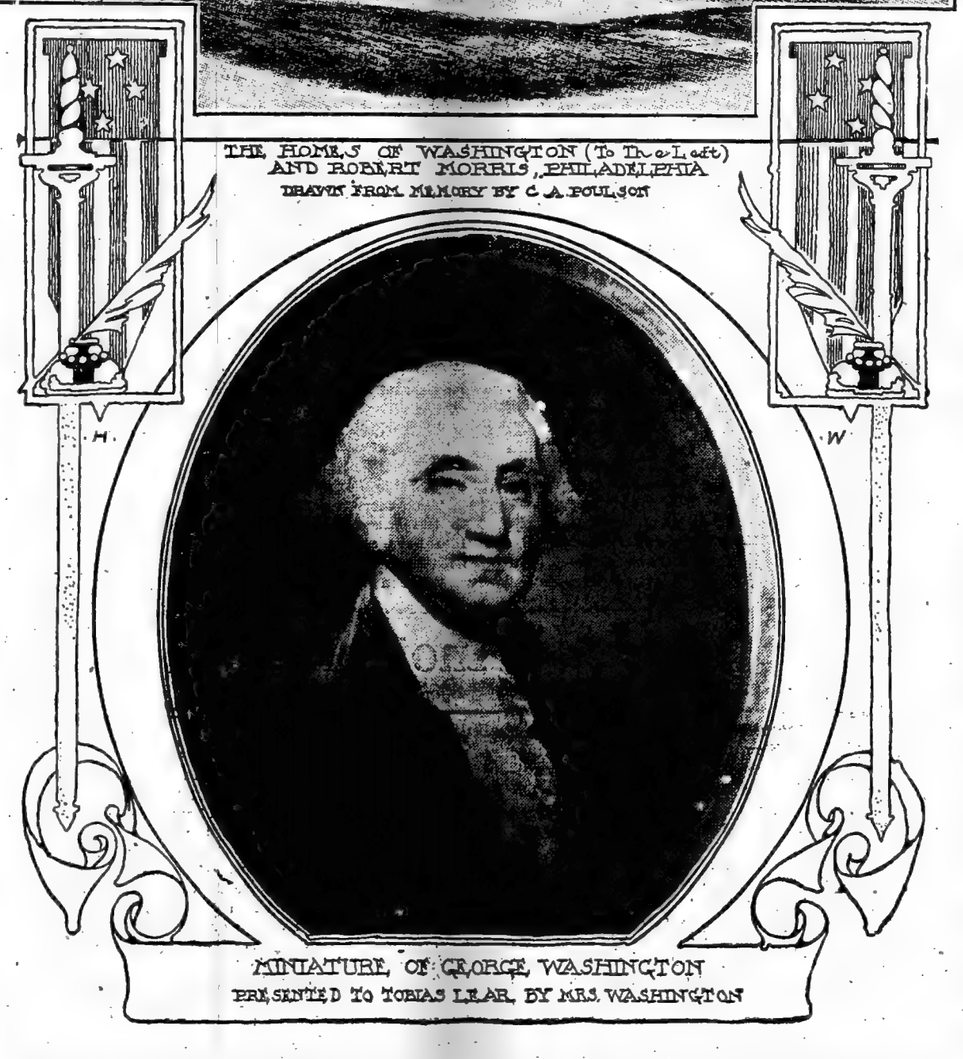

MINIATURE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
PRESENTED TO TOBIAS LEAR BY MRS. WASHINGTON

WITH the announcement of the forthcoming book, "Letters and Recollections of George Washington," one's expectations are aroused, particularly when the discovery is made that there are ninety letters written by Washington to Tobias Lear (his private secretary during many years of his life) that have never been on the market before.

The letters as they will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. are printed from copies made by Tobias Lear's son, Benjamin Lincoln Lear, for the use of Jared Sparks when he was writing his "Life of Washington." The originals disappeared on the death of the widow of Tobias, and have passed into the hands of many different collectors, but Mr. Sparks returned the copies in his possession to the granddaughter of the man to whom they were written and his only surviving direct descendant, Mrs. Louisa Lear Eyre of Westchester.

While there is nothing in any of these unpublished letters to disturb our hero worship, it is quite possible, because of two or three of them, that we shall hereafter approach Washington with less awe of his virtues and more kinship for his human, though sometimes shrewdly conscious, methods of self-interest.

It is quite clear, in the context of the book, that Washington never intended, or at least expected, that these letters would be made public. To use his own favorite preface to secret opinion, he would have desired that they be kept "under the rose."

They are literally Washington in parentheses, Washington behind the barricade between his domestic self and his official six-foot-three, for, writing to Tobias Lear from Philadelphia March 4, 1795, he says:

"The letters which I write to acquaintances or friends are done at no great expense of time or thought. They are off-hand productions, with little attention to composition or correctness; and even under those circumstances are rarely attempted when they interfere with my public duties."

But, scrupulously truthful and intrinsically just by nature as he was, these "off-hand productions" reveal an ingenuity of motive in them that almost attains the modern aspiration of business shrewdness.

While the dates vary so as to confuse the intervening periods not a little, they are in themselves documents of such a private and personal nature that how they should have escaped the interest or the eye of American publishers up to this time is rather surprising.

Tobias Lear must have been a patient man, judging from the penalties of his duties as Washington's private secretary, for he not only had to revise and verify the great man's speeches: but the purchase of every household article, from a yard of Wilton carpet to a postilion's cap, was upon his shoulders.

* * *

The first letter in the book, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1790, strikes the keynote of Washington's extraordinary genius for detail.

"The house of Mr. R. Morris had, previous to my arrival, been taken by the Corporation, for my residence. It is, I believe, the best Single house in the city, yet without additions it is inadequate to the commodious accommodations of my family. These, I believe, will be made.

"The first floor contains only two public Rooms (except one for the upper servants.) The second floor will have two (public) dining Rooms and with the aid of one Room with the partition in it, in the back building will be sufficient for the accomodation of Mrs. Washington and the children and their maids—besides affording me a small place for a private study and dressing-room. The third story, will furnish you and Mrs. Lear with a good Lodging Room—a public office, (for there is no place below for one) and two Rooms, for the Gentlemen of the family. The Garret has four good Rooms which must serve Mr. and Mrs. Hyde (unless they should prefer the Rooms over the Wash house.)"

Mr. Hyde, who was in the capacity of major domo, seems to have given Washington a good deal of trouble, for in the same letter he writes:

"As Mr. Hyde some little time before I left New York expressed dissatisfaction, signifying he could neither enjoy under the conduct of the servants the happiness he wished, or render these services he thought might be expected from him, it might be well for you before I am at the expense of his removal, to know decidedly what his determination is, and his views with respect to a continuance. There can be no propriety in saddling me with, the cost of his transportation, and that of his baggage, if he has it in contemplation to leave me at, or soon after his arrival. And I am the rather inclined to make this suggestion now as time will allow you to scrutinize his accounts, and to form a good comparative review of them with Francis's. As a steward, I am satisfied William (independent of the woman, and what her excellence is I really know not) would be full his equal—and I think the Dinners, if the Cook had more agency in the planning of them, would be better—at least more tasty, but this Mr. and Mrs. Hyde's pride will not submit to."

* * *

Concerning Mr. Lear's removal to the official residence in Philadelphia, Washington writes a day or so later from Baltimore:

"In order that you may not be too fast, or too slow in your removal to Philadelphia, it might be well to open a correspondence with Mr. Morris, requesting him to inform you at what time the house will be ready to receive the furniture, because it is proposed as I was informed after writing to you on Sunday last to have the Rooms painted after Mr. Morris had left it, I would not let the bow windows, or any other additions to the house, or any of the out-buildings be any impediment to your removal, for you will have sufficient Room to stow the furniture (intended for the two large Rooms) in some other parts of the house; and for all those who will accompany you; and by being on the spot you will have more in your power to provide wood, and make such other arrangements as shall be found necessary, than you can do at a distance, besides accomplishing the main point (that is the removal) before the weather becomes cold and intemperate.

"In my last, I left it with you to decide on the propriety of bringing the Washerwomen. I do so still. But, with respect to Mrs. Lewis and her daughter, I wish it may not be done, especially as it is in contemplation to transplant Hercules or Nathan from the Kitchen at Mount Vernon to that in Philadelphia; and because the dirty figures of Mrs. Lewis and her daughter will not be a pleasant sight in view (as the Kitchen always will be) of the principal entertaining Rooms in our new habitation."

Still in the domestic turmoil of moving into the new official residence, in a letter written from Mount Vernon Sept. 20, 1790, the offensively problematic Hydes again became a foremost objection:

"If it is not stated on some paper handed in by Mr. Hyde, it is nevertheless strong in my recollection, that his wife's services were stated at one, and his own at 200 dollars per Annum. I have no wish to part with Mr. or Mrs. Hyde, first because I do not like changing;—and secondly because I do not know when and with whom to supply their places. On the score of accts, I can say nothing, never having taken a comparative view of his and Francis's, but I am exceedingly mistaken if the expenses of the second Table at which Mr. Hyde presides, has not greatly exceeded that kept by Francis: for (but in this I may be mistaken) I strongly suspect that nothing is brought to my table of liquors, fruits or other things that is not used as profusely at his. If my suspicions are unfounded, I shall be sorry for having entertained them, and if they are not, it is at least questionable, whether his successor might not, do the same thing;—In which case (if Hyde is honest and careful, of which you are more able to judge than I am) a change without a benefit might take place, and is not desirable, if they are to be retained on proper terms. I say they, for if Mrs. Hyde is necessary for the purposes enumerated in your letter, and the Cook is not competent to the desert, making Cake etc., I do not see what use Hyde more than William, would be without her, nor do see why she should execute part of his duties and therebye make her own too burthensome. Francis, besides being an excellent Cook, knowing how to provide genteel Dinners, and giving aid in dressing them, prepared the desert, made the Cake and did everything that Hyde and Wife conjointly do; consequently the services of Hyde alone, are not to be compared with those of Francis, and if his accts exceed (in the same means) those of Francis 4 or 5 pounds a week and at the same time appear fair, I shall have no scruple to acknowledge that I have entertained much harder thoughts of the latter than I ought to have done, altho' it is inconceivable to me how other families on 2,500 or 3,000 dollars should be enabled to entertain more company, at least more frequently, than I could do for twenty-five thousand dollars annually."

* * *

From Mount Vernon Oct. 10, 1790, Washington unburdens his domestic fears for Harriott Washington, his niece:

"The easy and quiet temper of Fanny is little fitted I find for the care of my niece Harriott Washington who is grown almost, if not quite a woman and what to do with her at the advanced size she has arrived at, I am really at a loss. Her age (just turned 14) is not too great for a boarding school, but to enter now, with any tolerable prospect, the Mistress of it must not only be respectable, but one who establishes and will enforce good rules. She is prone to idleness, and having been under no control, would create all the difficulty. I have formed no resolution respecting what will be proper for me to do with her, but that I may the better judge I request that you will enquire whether there be a proper School (for her to board at) in Philadelphia. If so, whether there are at it genteel girls of her size and age—who the mistress of it is—what her character—terms etc., are—the numbers of it—who of the principal families, and how they are entertained and accommodated?"

Returning to the subject of Harriott Washington's destinies, he writes in reply to Mr. Lear's inquiries as follows:

"Are Mrs. Brodeau's terms, such as do actually exist, or does she mean to avail herself of the occasion to begin a new era in them? They (especially the Board) appear to be high. Pray without giving any expectation of Harriott to either, for I have decided nothing respecting her,—know what are Mrs. Pine's terms. Mrs. Brodeau was I understand once of Mr. Morris's family; this may occasion a predilection in that quarter. Mrs. Pine's standing in that way not being long, little may be said of her on that account, but she may be equally capable and possibly more respectable than the other."

* * *

Even an ice-cooler did not escape Washington's domestic vigilance, for he writes:

"As these coolers are designed for warm weather, and will be, I presume, useless in cold, or in that which the liquors do not require cooling,—quere, would not a stand like that for Castors with four apertures for as many different kind of liquors, just sufficient (each aperture) to hold one of the cut decanters sent by Mr. Morris, be more convenient for passing the bottles from one to another, than handing each bottle separately, by which it often happens that one bottle moves, another stops, and all are in confusion? Two of these, one for each end of the table, with a flat bottom, with or without feet (to prevent tilting,) open at the sides but with a raised rim as Castors have and an up right by way of handle in the middle, could not cost a great deal were they made wholly of silver."

Expecting to leave Mount Vernon by stage coach for Philadelphia, there are more domestic details that the patient Tobias Lear must see to.

"Upon examining the Caps of Giles and Paris I find they (especially Paris's) are much worn, and will be unfit to appear in with decency, after the journey from hence is performed. I therefore request, that you will have two handsome ones made, with fuller and richer tassels at top than the old one's have."

The journey to Philadelphia from Mount Vernon, besides being a serious and dangerous one in those days, proved particularly annoying to Washington on account of bad roads and a drunken coachman. In fact, the servant problem seems to be a lasting one with Washington, for on the road he writes:

"Who the Steward and House-keeper shall be, must be left to Mrs. Washington and yourself to determine from circumstances, and the offers that are made. * * * but, it must be expressly understood, that wine is not admissable at their Table. If it is so, under any pretence whatever, it will terminate as the permission given Hyde has done. * * * If Francis should be employed, it ought to be made known to him that his services in the Kitchen as usual, will be expected, and that in case of the present Cook's leaving me; or attempting to raise his wages:—that he is to do with Hercules and such under aides as shall be found indispensably necessary, nay, further, that if upon trial he finds, as I am sure is the case, that we can do without Vicais, he may be discharged. How far, under present circumstances, the dutch Girl in the Kitchen, is necessary, you must judge of, and act accordingly. Furnish Mrs. Washington with what money she may want—and from time—to time—ask her if she does want, as she is not fond of applying."

* * *

It is difficult to decide whether George Washington had a whimsical humor, for his seriousness really had unconscious fun in it sometimes, as, for instance, in the following postscript to a letter written on his way to Philadelphia:

"P. S.—I send, with my best remembrance, a Sermon for Mrs. Wn. I presume it is good coming all the way from New Hampshire, but do not vouch for it—not having read a word of it."

The following letter, dated at Mount Vernon April 3, 1791, is interesting as expressing Washington's personal relations with a delinquent tenant:

"Whether a certain Gentleman is the man I conceived him to be, or such a one as is hinted at in the letter you enclosed me, is not yet certain, but admitting the latter it is too late to look back. I cannot be in a less productive situation by the engagement than I was: the principle disadvantage requiting from it will be, that I can never count upon the payments until they are actually made—consequently can never speculate upon the money which I wished to have done."

Col. Cannon, another delinquent, receives this comment:

"Another letter from Col. Cannon, which I may venture to say proves him to be, what I will not call him, and that I need never look for any Rent from him. I pray you to say to him, if he does come to Philadelphia during my absence—that his own statement given at New York—does not justify his present report—and that I am too well acquainted with the prices of grain and the demand for it last year in his own neighborhood, to be imposed upon by such a tale as his letter exhibits."

* * *

Writing from Richmond April 12, 1791, Washington reveals the dawning conflict of feeling over the slave question, and expresses himself upon the subject with regard largely to his own self-interest:

"The Attorney-General's case and mine I conceive, from a conversation I had with him, respecting our Slaves, is somewhat different. He in order to qualify himself for practice in the courts of Pennsylvania, was obliged to take the Oaths of Citizenship to that State; whilst my residence is incidental as an Officer of the Government only, but whether among people who are in the practice of enticing slaves even, where there is no colour of law for it, this distinction will avail, I know not, and therefore beg you will take the best advice you can on the subject, and in case it shall be found any of my Slaves may, or any for them shall attempt their freedom at the end of six months, it is my wish and desire that you should send the whole, or such part of them as Mrs. Washington may not choose to keep home—for although I do not think they would be benefited by the change yet the idea of freedom might be too great a temptation for them to resist. At any rate it might, if they conceived they had a right to it, make them insolent in a State of Slavery. As all except Hercules and Paris are dower negroes, it behooves me to prevent the emancipation of them, otherwise I shall not only loose the use of them but may have them to pay for. If upon taking good advise it is found expedient to send them back to Virginia, I wish to have it accomplished under pretext that may deceive both them and the Public;—and none I think would so effectually do this, as Mrs. Washington coming to Virginia next month (towards the middle or latter end of it, as she seemed to have a wish to do) if she can accomplish it by any agreeable and convenient means, with the assistance of the Stage Horses etc. This would naturally bring her maid and Austin;—and Hercules under the idea of coming home to Cook whilst we remained there, might be sent on in the Stage. Whether there is occasion for this or not according to the result of your enquiries, or issue the thing as it may, I request that these Sentiments and this advise may be known to no one but yourself and Mrs. Washington."

* * *

In the Summer of 1792 he writes from Mount Vernon what was, for Washington's discreet qualities, an enthusiastic note about the "New City," that is now the City of Washington:

"I found at George Town many well conceived and ingenious plans for the Public buildings in the New City.—It was a pleasure indeed to find in an infant country, such a display of architectural abilities. The plan of Mr. Haben, who was introduced to me by Auctor Tucker, from Charleston, and who appears to be a very judicious man, was made choice for the President's House, and the Commissioners have agreed with him to superintend the building of it, and that of the Capitol also, if they should hereafter be disposed to put both under one management. He has laid out the foundation which is now digging and will be back in a month to enter heartily into the work."

* * *

On Sept. 21, 1792, Mr. Francis is again in charge of the household affairs, and the troublesome Hydes have apparently met the fate so ingenuously foreshadowed in previous letters, for he writes:

"Not knowing what delays you may have met with upon the Road, I have directed Mr. Francis in a letter of this date to engage Mr. Page's Coach to be here to accommodate our journey to Philadelphia, for which place I expect to set out about the 8th of October," and a day or two later he instructs Mr. Lear to "begin in time to compare all my speeches in Congress with the subsequent Acts of that body, that I may see what parts of them have passed altogether unnoticed, or which have been only partially noticed."

Col. Cannon, one of the few delinquent tenants Washington ever had, is in great disfavor in 1793:

"If it is not too late, I mean if the Assembly of Pennsylvania has not risen and the opportunity lost—I wish you would enquire of Mr. Gallatin, and others from the Western Country, into whose hands I could to advantage, entrust the management of my business in the Counties of Fayette and Washington—for I am sure it will not do to leave it in the hands of Col. Cannon, who if nothing else is against him, is too dependent for his election as representative of the latter County to fix my rents at a just medium, or to collect them in a manner he ought to do, least his popularity should be affected by it."

In the Spring of the next year, 1794, the following domestic commissions are quaintly intrusted to his secretary:

"Mrs. Washington having decided to let Nelly Custis have her watch and chain, is disposed to receive substitutes in lieu thereof at about Twenty-five guineas price, and leaves the choice of them to you. The plainess of the Watch etc., will be no objection. One hundred and twenty Dollars in Bank Notes are enclosed for the purchase of them.

"If it should be convenient, and perfectly safe for you to engage for me, on reasonable terms a complete Black Smith, you would oblige me by doing so. As there are laws in England prohibiting such engagements under severe penalties; and such may exist in other Countries, you will understand me clearly that for no consideration whatsoever would I have you run the smallest risk of encountering them—you know full well what kind of a smith would suit my purposes, it is unnecessary therefore, for me to be particular on this head. He must have a character on which you can rely, not only as a complete workman for a farm, but as an honest, sober, industrious man. If he comes on wages they must be moderate, and with or without wages he must be bound to serve me three years—four would be better."

In 1794, writing from Philadelphia concerning the sales of some of his property, Washington confesses to the failing strength of age:

"I have no scruples to disclose to you, that my motives to these sales are to reduce my income be it more or less to specialties; that the remainder of my days may therebye, be more tranquil and free from cares;—and that I may be enabled (knowing precisely what my dependencies are) to do as much good with it as the measure will admit—for altho' in the estimation of the world I possess a good and clear estate, yet so unproductive is it, that I am oftentimes ashamed to refuse aids which I cannot afford unless I was to sell part of it, to answer the purpose. Besides these I have another motive which makes me earnestly wish for these things—it is indeed more powerful than all the rest—namely to liberate a certain species of property which I possess very repugnantly to my own feelings; but which imperious necessity compels."

* * *

Alexandria was a flourishing town in 1795, for Washington appears dissatisfied with the rental of one of his houses there for £60.

"I was told by several as I passed through Alexandria, that I might readily dispose of the lot, if I was inclined for 1,200 pounds: Sixty pounds rent would only be an interest of 5 P. Cent—which is inadequate for house rent."

Washington's business genius was of the first class. In 1796 he was considering the sale or lease of his farm at Mount Vernon, and his reference to this matter in a letter written to Philadelphia shows his own valuation of that estate, and his opinion of his neighbors:

"From the enquiries which have already been made of you relatively to my Farms at Mount Vernon, I take the liberty of enclosing you the terms on which I mean to lease them. My expectation of disposing of them at the Rents therein mentioned, to such tenants as I should chuse, is not very sanguine,—nor would I incline to do it to the slovenly farmers of this country, if I had a tolerably well founded hope of getting them from any other, where husbandry is better understood, and more rationally practised, the mentioning of which to some of your acquaintance, as you may chance to fall in with them (particularly the English and Scotch, the latter more especially) might be a means perhaps of suggesting it to others in the land they came from. It is not my intention, at least at the present moment, to let the negroes go with the land,—but if enquiries on this head should be repeated, it might be useful to me to learn on what terms, these and the lands conjointly could be disposed of."

In response to a request from Mr. Lear for a cash loan, Washington confesses that he has not as much as $3,000 at hand. This was in October, 1797, at Mount Vernon.

"You ask what is absolutely out of my power to comply with unless I was to place myself exactly in the situation you represent yourself to be in (without converting Bank stock into Cash, which I am not inclined to do)—that is unprepared to face my own engagements—which for Wheat, Rye, Workman's wages, etc., etc., are hourly coming upon me, and expected. Three thousand dollars (without going into a correct examination of the acct) is more than I have in the Bank of Alexandria and (for running calls) in my Desk. Had you asked for a thousand dollars of these, or if that sum would answer any valuable purpose—I would, inconvenient as it might prove to me, give a check on the Bank."

* * *

One is curious to know, in view of Washington's attention to the smallest household details, what Mrs. Washington found to do with her time, for frequently one finds such duties as the following, carefully thought out, and inflicted upon poor, long-suffering, Tobias Lear:

"If you have means to accomplish it, let me request you to provide for me as usual new Carpeting as will cover the floor of my Blue Parlour. That it may accord with the furniture it ought to have a good deal of blue in it:—and if Wilton is not much dearer than Scotch Carpeting—I would prefer the former. All the old Carpeting (belonging to me) I would have sent;—and Mrs. Washington requests that you would add the Bellows and the Vessels (Iron and Tin) in which the ashes are carried out. If two pair of new Bellows were added to the old, (and of a better kind) it would be desirable.

"P. S. The parlour is about 18 foot Square—a suitable border if to be had, should accompany the Carpeting. Pray get one of those Thermometers that tells the state of the Mercury within the 24 hours—Doctor Priestley or Mr. Madison can tell where it is to be had. Perhaps the old one if nothing better, may do to present to Mr. Snowden, according to his letter to me left with you.

"Let me request the favour of you to purchase for me half a dozen pair of the best kind of White Silk stockings (not those with gores) but to be large, and with small clocks (I think they are called) I want the same number of raw silk, for boot-stockings; large and strong."

Nothing has been unearthed so far that gives so excellent a personal view of George Washington as these extremely private letters written to the one man for whom he had real affection, and on whose character and loyalty he relied in meeting his most fretting details.

Behind the Scenes in a "Smart" New York Restaurant

Pen Picture of the Machinery You Set in Motion When You Order Dinner or Supper.

THERE is no doubt about it! The way to a man's heart is through his stomach—aye, and to his business, his humors, his everything. When one considers the amount of history that has been made upon a good meal and the amount of history made for the lack of one, the influence of a healthy or otherwise stomach upon civilization must be appreciated.

I was never good at remembering names, but, recollections of the Bible and later history and story books at school teem with memories of men who were "filled with good wine" and of women who "laid meals before them" as a preliminary to all things.

We advance in science, intelligence, and physical culture, but it does not seem that we will ever get away from that reminder of our ungodlike state—the inner man who stops trains "for twenty minutes," who stops the business of the whole world several times a day, who is the first anxiety of the nurse and the last care of the surgeon.

Away back in the time of Noah—I daresay—they began that striving to excellence in the matter of dining. The striving has been going on ever since, and one may mark the milestones in the feasts of Nero, Peter, and other epicurian gentry. And in the many queer feasts that have been reported in the last few years one may see that striving toward the novelty so necessary to the surfeited appetite.

* * *

The dinners of the Thirteen Club in this city are excellent examples of what can be done to induce the inner man to stop sulking. To sit thirteen at a table canopied with umbrellas and with thirteen candles stuck in an equal number of grinning skulls almost drives the inner man to shame or curiosity, so that he either eats to see what will happen, or says to himself:

"Well, with hoodoos all around, I might as well have a last square meal."

I know one amusing case of an inner man's melancholy. The guardian of that inner man didn't know what to do with him, (or it.) He (or it) sulked three times a day and refused to be comforted. Finally the guardian of the inner man went to a friend—a gray old Colonel, tanned with the years and pickled with—with pickle—and, after expressing his wonder at the Colonel's good health, asked him—gloomily, of course—what was the use of eating, anyway? It was a waste of time, he said, and distasteful.

"What!" said the Colonel, indignantly. "You don't appreciate the favors of God, Sir. What's the use?' Huh! If I couldn't eat four times a day and enjoy it I'd ask the good Lord to remove me and the favors at the same time. What your inner man wants, Sir, is a holiday—a little outing. If you can't face a restaurant, why, climb a tree, man, climb a tree! Bet you $10 you'll eat like a horse."

And it was even so. The melancholy one climbed a tree in his country home and had his breakfast served in the fork. He ate like a horse and asked for more.

There is the secret of feeding—a little novelty at the right time. And that brings us to the story—which has been long of coming, perhaps, but, like the delayed steak, may be all the more acceptable when it is finally served.

Among the city's best restaurants are undoubtedly those around Times Square. They are the places where people go to dine, not three times a day, but in the spirit of novelty that comes with an evening's outing. And in one of those restaurants one may see to what perfection the science of treating that unruly inner man has come.

The tables are white as alabaster; the silver and the glasses shimmer; but each table is of such a dead correctness that one longs to see the silver disarranged and soiled and the cloth a little rumpled and the glasses stained amber or a bright red. There it is. A perfect table is pleasing to some who are fastidious or irritating to those who are not, but in either case the suggestion is the same—serve something on it—quickly!

The orchestra hums gently or dances merrily and the conceit of the inner man would have it that all these sweet sounds are to coax him (or it) into submission. It is a fact, which is not in the least odd, that the stomach is the most selfish and self-centred thing in all mankind. It has no regard for the desires or tastes of the fellow-man, it is out for Number One always.

But there are many things not in evidence to the diner in a Times Square "outing evening" restaurant, and those are the things that make to the perfect treatment of the inner man. Since the beginning of things—which was the first meal—there has been the necessity for toil, and as meals have improved so has the toil of making increased.

* * *

While the orchestra drones and the usher shows you and the lady to a table and the waiter murmurs something about nothing while his deft hand saves you even the trouble of drawing in your chair, down in the basement scores of men are slaving that these things may be possible. Even while the waiter bows and intimates by a wave of the hand that broiled lobster shall glide from the sea to the plate, being cooked en route, down below the slaves of the tyrant inner man are pulling that lobster from the ice box and through four or five departments. More departments are measuring out the number of plates you will want and the silver you will need, and the waiter, visiting another department, states what size of tray you will require for pleasing service.

And all because you said you were willing to pay a dollar for a broiled lobster. The waiter may know you by name, but whether he does or not matters little, except that a certain acquaintance may make the choice of that lobster a little more personal than systematic. For the rest you are only a number on the top of a bill check which passes from shellfish department to salad department, to grill department, and a dozen other departments whence come your soups, fish, relishes, desserts, ices, cheeses, and beverages (that cheer and do, or do not, inebriate, according to your choice.)

It certainly is a wonderful sight down below there—with the slaves by the galley fires. The diners who raise their glasses to the radiant, smiling women across the table would be surprised if they could peep into this inferno of heat and engine-room activity. Perhaps it would spoil the appetite, for, indeed, the science of eating has come to this—that every meal must be served with a magic environment of sound, light, and color. And, of course, all this means greater toil for the makers of the feast.

Here in the basement is a hurrying throng of men, some wearing white caps and aprons, some the aprons without the white caps. They rush about, jostling one another and swearing vociferously, while to the din is added the rattle of dishes, the crash of mixed silver, and the hissing and sputtering from the dozen or more gas ranges where the white-capped men fling and flip and season and prod, one hand on the pan handle, the other brandishing the fork.

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What a difference to the scene upstairs! Faintly one may hear the strains of the orchestra, and the picture of palms and crystal and napery and white shoulders comes oddly to the mind down where the walls and ceiling are blackened with smoke and human shoulders glimmer with sweat.

There is one part of the night in a Times Square restaurant when things are practically dead; that is between 8 o'clock and 11. Then the people are in the theatre and the quiet of the restaurant may be seen even upon Broadway during these hours. Down in the great kitchen the men are not idle, however, although the crush is less because of the absence of waiters, who stand, statuesque and obsequient, by the tables upstairs. While there is yet time, the chefs, and dishwashers, and silver cleaners, and laundry women, and clam openers, and cocktail-makers prepare in large quantities for the rush that will begin precisely at 11 P. M.

At that hour the chef (usually a Frenchman and the butt of many a jest from his Irish assistants) hears the orchestra burst out and a hum of voices. In the little cocktail factory and wine-serving room he hears the beginning of the battle—the first shots of the pickets, as it were:

"Two Martinis!"

"Split a 'polly!"

"Horse's Neck!"

"Creme de menthe!"

Then there is a patter of feet on the stairs leading to the basement, and the white aprons swarm in like bees and begin shouting their orders. Babel with an understanding, but still arguing, is this place.

"Dozen clams!" howls a lusty voice, whose owner dives to a counter where a quiet man is patiently and continuously shelling and mounting clams on plates of ice.

Nothing worries the clam and oyster opener. His job is quite mechanical, and he goes on until he finds that the demand has ceased and the waiters are eating the last opened dozen.

But before that the din and bustle are terrific in every department. The door of the refrigerator opens and shuts continually, and out come half-frozen cuts, chops, lobsters, crabs, chickens, fish, and so on, while the waiters line up, singing their raucous chorus:

"Br-r-roiled live!"

"Ten'rloin wit' mushr'ms!"

"Twice on that, Jack, but make it onions!"

"Noo green peas, onions in cream, tater salad, and sliced tomatoes!"

"That's the vegetarian guy, ain't it?"

"Go t'ell! None o' your bizness. Serve it quick!"

Presently the stream of orders flows in and out. As the men pass from the kitchen with the trays they are stopped by a figure who sits by a little table and utters only one word:

"Check!"

The waiter rattles off his orders, and the checker's hand makes decisive marks on the bill. Then the waiter passes to another room, where silver knives, forks, spoons, &c., are plunging through warm water and soap and sliding through napkins and chamois. Here he gets his silver and, oddly enough, the receipt of it is not checked. A manager told me the other day that thefts of silver rarely occurred, adding that, in his opinion, human nature is naturally inclined to honesty.

As the waiter leaves the silver room, his tray now ready for presentation, he is liable to meet several waiters coming downstairs with soiled dishes and silver. These, of course, go through systematic departments, and in a few minutes are shining or white and clean and ready for use again.

But the opposite currents on the stairway often produce accidents. A waiter with a rush order may run right into the waiter with the elaborate tray. Crash! goes everything. There is a moment of swearing on the part of the waiter, a howl from the chef, whose men must begin over again. Then a quiet man steps in, looks around, sees the smash, but merely says:

"Clean that up, Tom. And hurry that order over again."

Upstairs they complain that it is long of coming. The waiter, whose heart is full of profanity at that moment, smiles delightfully and assures the gentleman that even now the tray is coming up the aisle. Having said so, he dashes into the kitchen to swear more. But nobody pays much attention. The system moves, and because there is one little cog gone wrong the wheel must not stop just then to have it corrected. What happened, who was to blame, and who the offended customer was, and so on is discussed after the rush.

Another phase of the Times Square restaurant during rush hours is the mixing bar and cocktail factory. Most Times Square hotels have public bars, but the restaurant which makes the greater part of its profits from the serving of choice liquors has its little sanctum stowed away where the thirsty cease from troubling and barkeepers work in peace.

Here the kitchen scene is repeated, but in a narrower space, and instead of food it is liquor that is flipped and tossed, and the voice of the shaker is loud in the land. The waiters crowd in, and, holding out their books for the checker's stamp, howl their orders. The checker hears them and stamps the charges; the mixers hear them and howl a repetition.

"Martini—dash of absinthe!"

"Martini—dash of absinthe! Bring up your glasses, damn you! Tom Collins! Creme de Yvette. (Smash.) What's the matter with you?. Yer all thumbs! Two gin rickeys—pony brandy—well, that's what you asked for—Pony three star—That's different. Pint Blank fizz!"

* * *

And so on. And so on. There is a rattle of glasses, the swish of a bottle being pulled from the ice bins, and ever the voice of the "shaker"—chicka—chicka—chicka—chicka—and ever the monotonous repetition of the checker:

"Tom Collins, (stamp,) Scotch high, (stamp,) Creme Cacao, (stamp,) pint Moselle, (stamp,) Haut—Haut—Haut—what? Haut what? Wait a minute." A glance at the wine list, then: "Haut Barsac, (stamp.)"

Then in rushes a waiter, who says with a grin:

"Mr. Blank says 'his,' and leave the bottle."

"Open a new bottle Kentucky," howls the chief mixer.

Rattle, smash, shake, check! Then—

"Six Manhattan cocktails for her Ladyship."

"Lord! Is she here again?" says the checker.

It is the cocktail woman, who arrives once a day, and, after drinking from six to ten cocktails, walks out as steady of foot and clear of eye as if she had merely ruminated on the follies of others.

At 1 A. M. the rush begins to wear off. Down in the inferno the chef stands back from the stoves, takes off his white cap, and wipes his brow. The quiet clam opener in the corner curls up and dozes. In the cocktail factory the mixers draw a beer or two, and one of them may remark:

"This isn't marble dust and gas at four bones a quart, but it's the only drink. Prosit! Been a tough night, Billy."

In another corner an elevator is ascending and descending, carrying up cans of scraps (which will feed Jersey cows or the city bread line) and returning empty for a fresh load. Near the place where the wagons carry off the scraps the bright portals emit the hum of music and a stream of diners, the women giggling, the men full-cigared and content. Then the jehus wave their whips.

"Home!" say the diners.

How Nature Added Another Island to United States Territory

OFF the Alaskan coast nature is adding to the possessions of Uncle Sam by a novel method involving none of the burdens and responsibilities that usually go with the acquisition of new territory. A week ago a cable from Tacoma announced that an island had just arisen from the sea in the Aleutian group, seventy miles west of Unalaska, and that the waters surrounding the new-comer were still so hot investigators were not as yet able to make a landing. Three other islands, two of them born twenty-four years ago, are within hailing distance of the interesting spot, forming a triangle of land that can lay fair claim to being nature's latest venture in the creation business.

By a pagan some thousand or more years old this sudden appearance of an island out of the depths of the sea would undoubtedly be hailed as a proof of the old theory that the earth is a huge egg from whose shell, after a respectable period of incubation, continents and islands chip their way forth to the surface of the sea. And if this ancient and picturesque theory can still be quoted, there would be ample warrant for saying that the earth's island hatchery is to be found just now in the waters of Bering Sea, where, if the present creative activities continue, it would be in the realms of the possible to see Asia and America joined together once more by a neck of land.

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Although in historic times such an occurrence as that just reported from Alaska is rare, there are not lacking similar instances among the recent phenomena chronicled by scientists. Prof. E. A. Hovey, curator of the Department of Geology at the Natural History Museum, told of some of these instances yesterday in speaking of the new island that has appeared in the Aleutian group.

"Illustrating the phenomena in historic times," he said, "there are the islands of Santorin in the Grecian Archipelago to which additions were made as recently as 1866, when a volcanic eruption increased the area of one of the islands a considerable degree. Then, on the American Continent there is the following interesting record of the formation of an island in Lake Ilopango, San Salvador, in 1880:

"'A violent earthquake in San Salvador in 1879 was accompanied by a sudden rising of steam from Lake Ilopango. This was followed by a steady fall in the level of the waters of the lake, amounting in all to about thirty-five feet. During the night of Jan. 20, 1880, the surface of the lake was again agitated, and the next morning a pile of rocks was observed in the centre, from which rose a column of vapor. The eruption lasted for more than a month, sulphurous vapors were emitted copiously, the fish in the lake were killed, and a cone was ultimately formed about 160 feet above the water, but rising from a depth of some 600 feet.'

"In the United States there is Crater Lake, in Oregon, where an island was formed in recent geological times, but not at a period, unfortunately, when observations of the phenomena could be made. There is at present no evidence of volcanic activity there, nor anywhere else, for that matter, in this country, but the lake must have been the theatre for the display of these giant forces not very long ago.

"On the land increase in area by the same means as the shooting up of an island from the sea has been observed more than once in different parts of the world; as, for instance, the formation of Monte Nuovo, near Naples, in the early part of the sixteenth century, a mountain having an altitude of 440 feet and without evidence of volcanic activity. Every large volcanic eruption, indeed, is liable to make a change in the physical features of the neighborhood where it occurs, and when the eruption takes place at the bottom of a sea or a lake, a new island is sometimes the result, where on the land it is a mountain.

"Usually the islands formed by these sudden volcanic means have been of such a porous character that the waters have washed them away shortly after their appearance. This has not always been the case, however, for there is no doubt among scientists that all of the Hawaiian Islands, some others of the Pacific Islands, including part of the Philippine group, and some of the Mediterranean Islands, have been formed in this way. Of these the most remarkable, viewed as a stupendous result of the action of subterranean forces, is Hawaii, where a mountain, Mauna Loa, rises 13,650 feet above the sea bottom, giving evidence of a power that traversed all that distance in altitude before it was expended.

"In regard to the Aleutian Islands it is noticeable that they form a curved line, extending from the Alaskan Peninsula to Asia. This curved formation is peculiar to volcanic islands, as is evidenced in the islands of the Caribbean Sea, the islands of Japan, the Borneo group, and others. Of them all the Aleutian Islands are at present showing the greatest amount of activity, of which the formation of this new island is the last manifestation."

From the records on file in Prof. Hovey's department it appears that there is volcanic activity on twenty-five of the Aleutian Islands, among which there are forty-eight active or recently extinct craters. Scientific information of a detailed character of this remarkable region is meagre as yet, although from the number of volcanic vents that mark the course of this narrow belt of islands, (1,600 miles long and 40 miles wide,) the many earthquakes that have been felt there since the discovery of Alaska, and the many changes of level recorded by terraces as well as by the observation of white men—all indicate, so say the geologists quoted by Prof. Hovey, that a fracture, or perhaps a series of intersecting breaks in the earth's crust, exists there, along which many changes have taken place in recent times and are probably still in progress.

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Of the formation of the three islands that were thrown up from the sea in the Aleutian group prior to the appearance of the new island just announced, Prof. Hovey's records give the following descriptions, from which one can surmise what has happened, in all probability, during the last few weeks on the borders of the sea that ages ago sundered Asia and America:

"In August, 1883, what is described as 'smoke' was seen to issue from the summit of the crater of St. Augustine Island. On the morning of Oct. 6 the inhabitants of Alexander Village, sixty miles to the eastward, heard a heavy report and saw clouds and flames issuing from the summit of the island. The sky became overcast and a few hours later there was a shower of pumice dust. About half-past 8 o'clock the same day an earthquake wave, estimated at 30 feet in height, rolled in upon the shore, deluging the houses on the low land and washing the boats and canoes from the beach. Following the first great wave came others of less height. The dust fell to the depth of several inches, and the darkness was so great that lamps were lighted. At night flames were seen issuing from the summit of the island, and the snow, which previously whitened it, disappeared.

"After the first disturbances were over it was found that the northern slope of the summit had fallen to the level of the cliffs which form the shore, and the mountain appeared as if split in two in an easterly and westerly direction. Two previously quiet volcanoes on the Alaskan peninsula began simultaneously to emit smoke and dust; and in the ten-fathom passage between St. Augustine Island and the mainland a new island, approximately 75 feet high and a mile and a half in extent, made its appearance."

Bogosloff and New Bogosloff Islands, about forty miles west of Unalaska, are the two other islands formed by volcanic eruptions in the Aleutian group within historic times. Near their present locality Capt. Cook, in 1778, observed a solitary rock rising from the sea, which he named "Ship Rock." What happened after that in the formation of the present Bogosloff and New Bogosloff Islands is thus told in the records furnished by Prof. Hovey:

"In 1795 the natives on Unalaska noticed what appeared to be a fog in the neighborhood of the rock which did not disappear when the rest of the atmosphere was clear. In the Spring of 1796 one of the natives, more courageous than his companions, visited the locality and returned in terror, saying that the sea all about the rock was boiling, and that the supposed fog was the steam rising from it. The disturbance was accompanied by activity in the craters on Unimak and Unalaska Islands. In May, 1796, a considerable mass of material was upheaved and the major part of the present island was formed.

"In 1873 the island was found to have a sharp, narrow summit ridge, about 850 feet high, covered with inaccessible pinnacles—but there was no appearance of a crater. The shores were mostly precipitous, except at the southern end, where the waves and currents had formed a small spit of talus on which a landing could be made in favorable weather, but the short swell produced a heavy surf. When seen through a glass from a distance of four miles the island appeared of a light purplish-gray color, devoid of vegetation or water, and covered with myriads of birds.

"In October, 1883, a violent eruption occurred at Bogosloff, at the same time that Mount St. Augustine, in Cook's Inlet, was active. A new crater was formed, the shape of the island was changed, and near at hand, where a great depth of water was formerly reported, land was elevated to a height of nearly 300 feet. After the eruption a new island was discovered near the former one, at a locality where ships had previously sailed in safety; and in September, 1883, was reported to be a 'mass of fire'—probably redhot rocks and steam.

"This new island, situated half a mile northwest from Old Bogosloff, when first seen was conical in shape, with an irregular outline 500 to 800 feet high, and about three-fourths of a mile in diameter. Nothing resembling a crater is reported on the island, which is supposed to be an outwelling of viscous lava, hardened at the top so as to resemble the rough, scoriaseous surface so common on lava flows."

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So it is that islands are born in the extreme northern limit of Uncle Sam's domain. South of these islands the sea is very deep. To the north lies Bering Sea, shallow for the most part, thus corresponding with the submerged continental border along the Atlantic Coast of North America. When asked whether the continued birth of islands in the Aleutian group might restore the land connection in Bering Straits between Asia and America, a connection known to have existed in recent geologic times, Prof. Hovey said:

"It is probable that the Aleutian Islands to the south form a barrier to the Bering Sea currents, and so may tend to raise the bed of the latter, which is comparatively shallow, and thus may be building up a land connection. The former connection was probably lost by subsidence.

"The whole region is subject to change through continual volcanic action, and the consequent formation of new islands, which is suggestive of great developments in a possibly not distant future."

C. S.

Men and Measures in England: R. C. Lehmann, M. P., on Recent Events

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 3.—I am writing on the evening of the second day of the Henley Regatta, and cannot, therefore, tell you anything about the final results. There does, however, seem to be a reasonable likelihood that the Grand Challenge Cup may this year, for the first time in the history of the race, leave our shores. The Argonauts of Toronto won their heat yesterday and to-day in very workmanlike style, and the Belgian crew from Ghent showed a good turn of speed in their victorious race this morning. Unless the Third Trinity crew of Cambridge should develop unexpected powers, it seems probable that the final heat may be contested by the Canadians and the Belgians. Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the eight-oared rowing this year is of a very high class. Neither the English crews nor those who have come from over sea can be compared for a moment with any of the good Leander crews of recent years. The English have sent a large number of respectable college crews—nothing more; the Canadians are very powerful, but they are also rough and untutored, while the Belgians, though they show greater smoothness uniformity, and watermanship, are no better than their countrymen who have been defeated without any very great difficulty in former years. The unwarrantable absence of the Leander crew, about which I wrote last week, accounts for the lowering of the standard.

I do not propose to weary your readers with another lengthy exposition of the education controversy on which the House of Commons is now engaged. The sixth clause of the bill was hotly debated throughout yesterday. This clause declares that no parent shall be obliged to cause his child to attend at a public elementary school, "except during the times allotted in the time table exclusively to secular instruction." Religious instruction, whether it be of the variety known as simple Christian teaching (given in all schools which were formerly Board Schools) or of a strictly denominational character, such as is still to be permitted under certain limitations in other schools, is thus placed outside the regular school hours. It will be given during the first half hour or forty minutes after the school opens at 9 A. M. The Government left its supporters free to vote as they liked on this particular question, with the result that a considerable number of them voted against the clause. After an amendment, which proposed to turn the clause inside out, had been rejected by only sixteen votes, the clause itself was passed by a majority of 47.

Before yesterday's education debate began, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, was called upon to answer a large number of questions put to him from the Liberal and the Irish benches with reference to the account, published in all our newspapers, of the method in which certain sentences of death and of flogging had been carried out upon ten Egyptian natives. The story is a painful and horrible one, and it illustrates in a striking way the dangers and (if the published details be accurate) the brutalities incidental to that particular side of imperialism which brings a great white power into contact with native races.

It appears that a party of British officers belonging to a regiment which had camped on the previous night in the neighborhood set out on a pigeon-shooting expedition to an Egyptian village named Denshawi. The inhabitants of this village are noted for their pigeons, which they breed and keep for profit. There had been previous trouble as to the shooting of their pigeons by British officers, and it is said that instructions had been given that no more shooting was to be permitted. These particular officers do not, however, appear to have been aware of these instructions. At any rate, they set out, accompanied by some local notable, and began their sport. From this point the accounts, so far as they have been transmitted to us, vary.

It is alleged on behalf of the villagers that a stray pellet from one of the guns hit a woman; that her cries brought an excited crowd to the spot, and that it was then discovered that in some unexplained way a granary had been set on fire. The crowd surrounded the officers and unquestionably subjected them to a great deal of rough treatment. According to the official account, the officers at once gave up their guns. One gun, after having been given up, went off and seriously wounded one or more of the natives. Another account, transmitted by Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, has it that one of the officers, before giving up his gun, fired and wounded a native in the legs. The demeanor of the crowd became more and more threatening, and the officers, now deprived of their guns, endeavored to escape. Two of them, who were fleeter of foot than their comrades, succeeded in doing so. One reached the regiment and gave an alarm; the other, Capt. Bull, fell by the way, and was found in a dying condition by a relief expedition which had marched out from camp. It is said that the cause of his death was afterward certified as heat apoplexy, but there is at present no certainty here on this point, and it is to be presumed that the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected must have contributed to his death. Shortly afterward the troops surrounded the village, the other officers were rescued, and the natives implicated were promptly arrested. They were handed over for trial, not to the ordinary courts, but to a special court, set up in accordance with a Khédival decree of 1895. The court immediately met for the trial, and in the result the four natives were condemned to death and six to receive sixty lashes apiece. The sentences were carried out on Thursday, June 28, and a Reuter telegram gives the following account of their execution: A space was roped off and the gallows erected in it. One man was first hanged, and was left hanging while two men were flogged. Another was then hanged, and two more were flogged, and, finally, the two remaining men sentenced to death were hanged and the other two were flogged. The execution of the sentences occupied a period of three hours, and took place in public, and Reuter adds that there was loud wailing from the spectators while their friends and relatives were being killed and whipped.

It is not too much to say—indeed, it is but little to say—that the publication of this telegram caused a thrill of horror in the minds of the public. Quite apart from any question as to the justice or necessity of the sentences, it seemed almost inconceivable that British officials should have made themselves responsible for such hideous barbarism as Reuter described.

Many questions were, as I say, put to Sir Edward Grey on Monday. In reply, Sir Edward assured the House that he had at once demanded a full and particular account from Egypt and that he would communicate it to the House as soon as it arrived. He indicated in no doubtful manner what his judgment would be if the account already published should prove to be substantially accurate. There for the present the matter must rest.

You may be mildly interested to hear that the report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiactical Discipline was issued yesterday, and has caused a great flurry among members of the Anglican Church. The commission was appointed in April, 1904, to "inquire into the alleged prevalence of breaches or neglect of the law relating to the conduct of divine service in the Church of England, and to the ornaments and fittings of churches, and to consider the existing powers and procedure applicable to such irregularities, and to make such recommendations as may be deemed requisite for dealing with the aforesaid matters."

The Commissioners have made an exhaustive report, and it may be assumed that their account of the thirty-four illegal practices brought to their notice will excite the evangelical section of the Church to fury. Who, indeed, can be calm when he hears of "the ceremonial mixing of the chalice," or the "hiding of the manual acts," or of "blessing of palms," or of "washing of altars"? These are some of the practices complained of, and to put them down it is suggested that the Bishops should have greater powers and exercise them more freely and frequently through ecclesiastical courts. I am much inclined to doubt whether this House of Commons, elected, as it was, for the promotion of social reform, will consent to trouble itself about these matters of ritual.

R. C. LEHMANN.

The Only Desert Laboratory in the World

Unique Institution Recently Established Through the Carnegie Fund and What Its Projectors Hope to Accomplish.

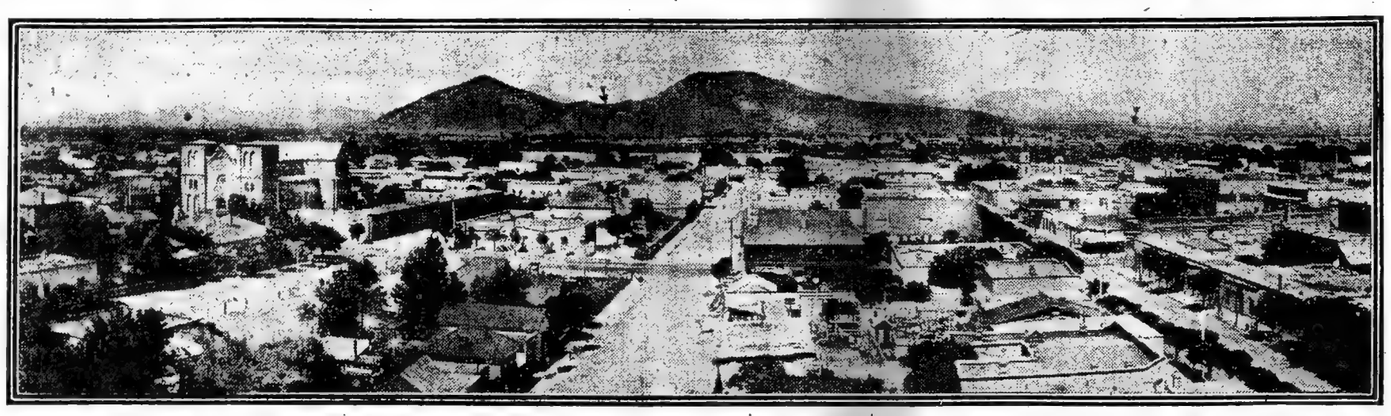

Tucson Which the Laboratory Reservation Overlooks—The Arrows Indicate Its Boundaries.

SOLIDLY perched on the shoulder of a small volcanic mountain that spreads protectingly before the ancient and pretty town of Tucson, Arizona, nestling at its base as though to guard it from the mighty earth billows heaving tumultuously to the sky as far as eye can scan, is the only desert laboratory in the world. Moreover, in its specialty of purpose there is only one other institution in existence even remotely resembling it, and that is an arctic laboratory very recently established in Greenland by the Government of Denmark for the study of the flora and fauna of the Far North.

At the summit of the mountain, standing on the lookout of a prehistoric Indian village, amid a fantastic and formidable host of susaguaro, or giant cactus, ocotillo, palo verde, and prickly pear with bayonets all abristle, one may sweep a horizon within which are to be seen no fewer than fifteen great ranges of mountains extending southward into Mexico, northward into Central Arizona, and westward into California, an empire in which modern history was active when Manhattan was a wooded island unvisited by the white man. For at one time the Colorado River and the Gulf of California were better known to the civilized navigator than were the Hudson and the Bay of New York. The desert, however, remains practically unchanged, except in a few minor features, and the traces of the ancient civilizations are well preserved by reason of the climatic conditions.

The desert laboratory is the property of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, and was founded by Frederick V. Coville, Botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Daniel Trembly MacDougal, who in December last was appointed Director of the Department of Botanical Research of the Carnegie Institution, after having been for several years Assistant Director of the New York Botanical Garden.

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When the Carnegie Institution was organized in 1901, letters were sent to men active in research in all the various branches of natural science requesting opinions as to subjects needing investigation and the most practical methods of conducting it. Messrs. Coville and MacDougal, having had extensive field experience in Western North America, united in the view that the highly adapted and peculiar flora of the desert regions offered problems of the greatest possible interest, and recommended the establishment of a laboratory whose sole mission should be to concern itself with these special problems. The scope of the practical application of this proposition, while it called for a laboratory in a desert of North America, comprised the study of the general aspects and adaptation of the desert plant life of the whole world.

The magnitude and importance of the project may be understood when it is stated that were the deserts of the earth to be brought together in one area, they would form a continent considerably larger than North America. In Western North America two great desert areas have been delimitated by the geographer, the botanist, and the meteorologist, and are designated as the Sonora-Nevada Desert and the Chihuahua Desert. The former embraces portions of Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Arizona, Baja California, Sonora, and Sinaloa. The northern portion of this region is mainly comprised in the great basin and embraces the beds of a number of ancient lakes and the surviving Great Salt Lake.

Other physiographic features of notable interest in this vast extent are the Snake River Desert of Idaho, the sage plains of Washington, the lava beds of Oregon, the Ralston Desert in Nevada, Death Valley, the Mojave Desert, the Colorado Desert, and the Salton Desert in Southern California, and Arizona, the Painted Desert in Arizona and New Mexico, and the Sonora Desert in Mexico. Along the shores of the Gulf of California and of the Pacific Ocean proper the desert area includes the entire surface to within a few feet of the water's edge, so that the vegetation of the plains comes into direct contact with the flora of the strand.

In 1902 an appropriation was voted, and Messrs. Coville and MacDougal were asked to act as an advisory board and to establish and take charge of the laboratory. They selected a tract of land in the vicinity of Tucson, one square mile and a half in extent, and including the mountain mentioned at the beginning of this article, and began the development of an institution that is not alone unique, but which in a few years will be one of the most remarkable places in the world.

The laboratory building is not the least of the many striking features about the station. The plan provided an open quadrangle, the long axis having a length of 120 feet and the shorter of 60 feet. Half of it was built at once. The remainder is in course of completion. It is a one-story structure of the mission type. Its walls are of the rough black volcanic boulders of which the mountain is made up, and such care has been taken in its erection that with its low grayish-green, widely overjutting shingle roof, it appears to be a natural object in the desert landscape.

One of the very necessary factors in a laboratory of this character is, of course, that it shall be made as comfortable as possible for the investigator and shield him from the extremes of temperature. A most effective system of ventilation was devised by the two founders. The building is crowned with a huge attic superstructure, the eaves of which project four and eight feet. Under the eaves are great expanses of iron grating through which the air is drawn into the attic as it is heated by the sun, and flows out through dormer ventilators and a ridge roll of zinc. In this way a constant circulation is procured, and fully protects the room below. By means of this and other cooling devices the laboratory staff are able to work with comfort when the outside temperature is at 120 degrees, and when the rocks and surface layers of the soil stand for weeks at a time at 105 degrees.

A notable feature is a constant temperature chamber. This has been excavated out of the solid rock beneath the centre of the building, and is protected by air spaces between double walls.

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The most costly thing that entered into the construction of the laboratory was water with which to mix the mortar for the walls. This is carried to the station by a pipe line that was provided by the town of Tucson, but the inferior quality of the pipe and defective machinery ran the scientists into an expense of $800 before enough could be realized with which to finish the first section of the building. Recently a well was dug in the river valley at the foot of the mountain and a solid pipe line laid down, with a pump that is operated by means of a gasoline engine. The construction of stone reservoirs also has been begun. This, however, has by no means ended the troubles in this respect of the patient and ingenious staff. The gasoline engine, whose advent was hailed with great joy, has a tendency to blow up at exasperatingly inconvenient times at the slightest provocation, and even with no provocation at all. The most guileful coaxing has failed to wean it from its waywardness, and the other day the assistant who has charge of it wired the following pathetic appeal to Dr. MacDougal in Washington:

"For goodness' sake, send us a steam engine for the pump, so that we can once more live the simple life."

* * *

With the completion of the first workable section of the laboratory building Dr. W. A. Cannon of the New York Botanical Garden was appointed resident investigator, assistants were sent out to him, and work upon some of the more salient features of desert life was begun. It is impossible within the limits of this article to go into details of the valuable work accomplished during the three brief years of the laboratory's existence, but mention of a few of the experiments in progress will give an idea of the institution's importance.

The constant temperature chamber in the solid rock is being used for cultures and tests of the effect of total darkness and steady temperature on desert plants. The theory of Dr. MacDougal—whose success in producing a new form or species of plant by injecting into the ovary before fertilization osmotic reagents and solutions of stimulating mineral salts was made public in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few months ago—is that in course of time plants subjected to these conditions will revert temporarily to the more normal types from which they were originally derived, thus opening up a wide field of knowledge to the botanist and geologist, insatiable delvers into the beginnings of things.

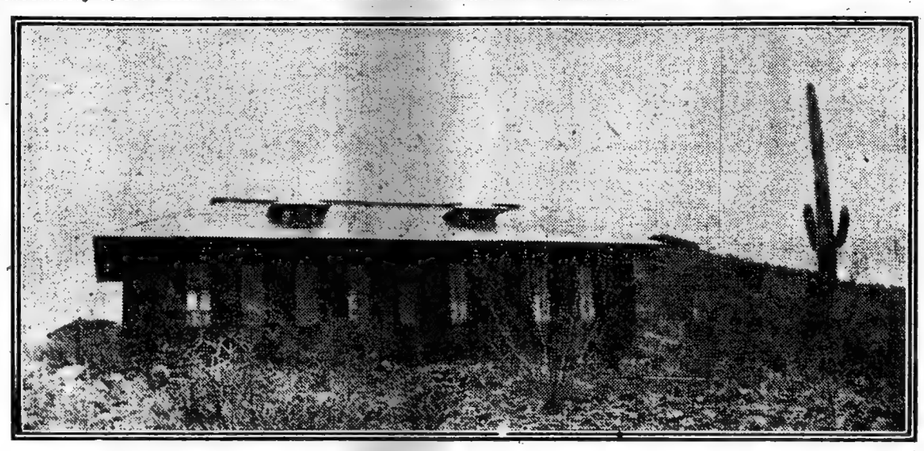

Completed Section of the Desert Laboratory.

Another thing that is being investigated is the physical relation of plants to the water in the soil and that in the amosphere. To facilitate this investigation Dr. B. E. Livingston, a member of the laboratory staff, has invented an evaporimeter for measuring the amount of water that evaporates from the soil. This instrument is in constant operation. It has furnished important data, and has revealed hitherto unknown conditions.

Allied with this is the study of the amount of water taken up and used by plants and of water storage in plants. This entails anatomical investigation of the various devices by which plants take up water during the rainy season in quantities sufficient to meet their needs in the extended periods of drought through which they flourish. Nature has so constituted some of the plants of our North American deserts that they habitually store in their stems water sufficient to meet all their needs for an entire decade, and in some cases for as long as twenty years.

* * *

This magnificent reservation, unique in its situation and the work being carried on there, will ere long be one of the wonder spots of the world, for there are being concentrated upon it examples of the weird, mysterious plant life of every desert in both hemispheres, so that the astonished visitor will walk through avenues of giant cacti, yucca, and other great freak trees of the sand wastes to where the three-leaved sumac and the myriad forms of bristling, prickly vegetation that only the desert traveler now knows will run studied riot in this new style Eden amid other forms produced by science and cultivation.

The reservation has an elevation of 2,600 feet, and the mountain rises 600 feet higher. The entire tract, including the mountain and the mesa, has been systematically surveyed, both from the engineer's and the botanist's point of view. Certain areas have been selected, and a minute and detailed examination has been made of the various plants growing upon them, as part of a plan for extensive studies into the origin and dissemination of desert plants.

To obtain data for comparison small plantations have been established in the Catalina Mountains, fifteen miles to the northwest, at elevations of 5,000 to 10,000 feet, in which plants from both the moist and desert regions are grown. One plant with which experiments are being made may be mentioned to illustrate the idea of these tests. This is the American watercress, specimens of which were originally obtained by Dr. MacDougal from Lake Champlain, where it grew in three feet of water. It was first acclimatized to growing in the soil at the New York Botanical Garden. Thence it was taken to the elevated dry region of the desert laboratory reservation, and in course of time will be transplanted to the mountain garden at the 10,000-foot level in order that the effect upon its character of the climatic conditions at this high altitude may be observed.

* * *

Perhaps no scientific institution in the world stands in a locality affording more sources of inspiration than the desert laboratory. Within a stone's throw of its doors are to be found some of the most curious and most pronounced types of desert plants on the continent. Looking out upon the vast mountain ranges the most distant objects are brought near in the intensely luminous, clarified atmosphere. The wide, gray desert, tinged with the green of its vegetation, stretches away in the awesome stillness until, overlaid by distance, the landscape takes on a purple hue that deepens until on the horizon it becomes intense.

The very mountain of the reservation bears its glamour of mystery and romance. Its slopes and base were inhabited untold centuries ago. Around a spring at the edge of an alluvial river bottom at the foot of the hill stood a Papago Indian village when Coronado visited this region in 1540. Then priests went to reside there. As to when it became a white settlement cannot be definitely stated, but after the advent of the priests the number of civilized people gradually increased, so that in the latter part of the seventeenth century it was well known. This condition of affairs has led to the assertion that Tucson is the oldest city on the continent, antedating St. Augustine.

Although Papago Indians have lived here many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years, the top of the mountain bears ruins the origin of which is unknown to them. Fringing the edge of the table summit are jagged walls of volcanic stone. The form of their outline against the sky prompted the Indians to name it Tumamoc, or Horned Toad Mountain, and thus the scientists call it. On the greater boulders and cliffs are numerous inscriptions and carved figures.

These prehistoric ruins are carefully preserved by the laboratory staff, who confidently expect that when they come to be examined by archaeologists they will furnish many facts bearing upon the origin of the desert flora now covering the mountain. These plants, botanically speaking, are of recent origin—that is to say, they have originated within the last twenty thousand years. This much is known. Geologists may render service of inestimable value by enabling the botanists to determine their exact origin.

Are New Yorkers Inhuman in Their Treatment of Their Dumb Friends?

NOTHING is more swift or certain than the finish of a cat whose curiosity leads her to wander abroad in New York searching excitement. The authorities have decreed against this aimless life, and vagrant cats have their joy of existence eclipsed with a suddenness that leaves little time for reflection. By clever dodging they may elude the officers several days, but sooner or later come to the end of their independent lives.

Doubtless much suffering is stopped by the humane "gas tank," but when one contemplates that nearly 100,000 small animals were thus destroyed in New York last year, the loss of life in the cat and dog world seems appalling.

* * *

"Many persons who suppose themselves humane are not humane at all," said Charles H. Hankinson, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at his office, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. "For instance, they have a pet cat; they plan to go away for the Summer, and on the very last day of their stay in town they send us word to call for the cat immediately. Of course that is impossible, and the poor cat must be turned out, abandoned, until it falls into our hands. Now, people generally know when they are going away. They make their plans in every detail, engaging rooms at hotels, berths on the trains or ships, or have their country places put in order, and yet they do not consider the cat's comfort for a minute. Do you know we are now taking from 150 to 200 cats away from vacant houses every day?

"Here is the complaint of a woman who evidently wanted a little publicity, and published her 'kick,' as well as sending it to us. She said that our agent took away from her house a cat and three small kittens on May 31. Two weeks later, that is, on June 14, she wrote us, and wrote the papers, that the cat had appeared in the back yard, 'starved and with sores all over her head.' Let me say right here that is a case where the cat did not come back. Our man took six cats away from that house in a closed basket, which was put in our ambulance, that locks front and back. They were taken to our shelter, at the corner of 102d Street and East River, and there humanely destroyed. It was utterly impossible for one of those cats to return.

"Let me tell you something about cats, especially gray cats: they are like coons, and 'all look alike.' How in the name of Heaven could that woman, or any other woman, recognize a cat after two weeks' absence in the condition she said this one was in?

"There are women in this city who put themselves to considerable trouble to befriend stray cats, and have certain routes around town, where they feed them cooked meat and fish every morning. One of the women comes in here occasionally, handsomely dressed; she says I would never know her in the costume she wears on her mission. The cats know just when and where to look for their breakfast, and are always waiting for her. They tell other stray cats, who join the daily circle. If they have been given food in the street, they wait at that exact spot, or if at a point near the steps of a house, they wait there, never forgetting the place. She does not cover the same route every morning. Other women make a practice of taking in stray cats, and when they have collected four or five, they notify us to call for them."

"What other animals do you look after besides cats?"

"Well, the law defines the word animals as 'every living creature except the human race.' We are called upon in the interest of dogs, goats, horses, mice, birds, chickens, cows, and wild animals confined in Central Park, the Bronx, Luna Park, Dreamland, and traveling shows. As this is a 'complaint office,' you can readily understand that we have some amusing situations to meet, as well as serious ones.

"When Barnum's Circus was here there was one act that attracted unusual attention. A man weighing about 200 pounds went around the ring in what was supposed to be a wagon drawn by four white geese. The next day at least fifty women called here to complain of the cruelty to the geese. I did not then know just what the trick was, but I told them that if they gave the matter some thought they would see at once the utter impossibility for the geese to draw the mon. Even a horse could not draw a wagon that had delicate ribbons for traces. As a matter of fact, the wagon had been draped with cloth, and the man was walking inside, doing his own propelling. The whole idea of cruelty in that case was ridiculous, for it is all a goose can do to get its balance, let alone pull a weight. Its construction gives it no purchase for pulling.

* * *

"At another time we had a complaint about a trained hog. I went over to the theatre myself to see the hog, which was then sick and under a doctor's care. The hog was so anxious to do its stunt (when its cue came) that it was all the trainer could do to keep it in the convalescent ward, I saw no cruelty there, for the hog was determined to run out on the stage and perform. Imagine the patience required to train a hog!

"We recently had a complaint against a German woman who had trained dogs. She came here at my request, and cried bitterly at the idea of being cruel to her dogs, for she loved them. I made her put the dogs through some of their tricks in this office, and was soon convinced that they were as fond of her as she was of them, and so dropped the case."

"How about cattle shipped from the West?"

"No finer cattle in the world. They are all as well cared for as possible at present. According to law they must be rested, watered, and fed every twenty-eight hours. An amendment of the Revised Statutes has been repeatedly introduced, and is now for the third time pending in the House of Representatives, to deprive cattle of rest and food for forty hours. One can imagine the suffering that would follow.

"However, the worst conditions of all are found right in this State, where calves not old enough to eat are shipped to town and bought up by the 'bob-veal' men. We can do nothing to prevent it, but after the calves are killed the Board of Health can seize the carcasses. Then cows, too old to give milk or masticate their food, (and full of tuberculosis,) are shipped from up State to the sausage men here.

"I believe that cows should be slaughtered and shipped in refrigerator cars, no matter where from. I notice that Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske is interested in this subject, not only owing to the sufferings of the cattle, (which must be kept on their feet to remain healthy,) but on account of the traveling public, who get whiffs of foul air from New York to California.

* * *

"Another act of cruelty laid at the door of the New York State shippers, if our information is correct, is that dry cows are said to be deprived of water for hours before shipment; then bags of salt are attached to the animals in such a way that they will eat the contents. Upon arriving at their destination, and before being sold, the cows drink an unusual amount of water, which puts up their weight.

"As can be seen by the statistics published, many thousands of animals have been inspected by our agents to determine their physical condition and fitness for labor. Well-meaning persons often err in their judgment because they are ignorant of what constitutes legally defined acts of cruelty. It is the general impression that the society has arbitrary power to dispose of injured animals as it sees fit, but such is not the case at all. Only where an animal is found abandoned, and in the opinion of two reputable citizens found diseased, injured, disabled, and past recovery, can an agent of the society take summary action. For instance, an injured horse cannot be put out of its misery without the consent of the owner, unless the agent risks a civil action for its value.

"We get thousands of complaints about horses slipping on the asphalt pavements. We have opposed the asphalt from start to finish, but as long as it is down nothing can be done by us. There is only one remedy, as we have often said, and that is for the city to sand the streets in Winter. We are asked why we do not compel owners to keep their horses sharply shod, but experienced persons know that a horse may start out with sharp nails and they will be worn smooth in half a dozen blocks. As for rubber shoes, only the rich can afford them, for they cost about $6 a set.

"We have drinking tubs for horses stationed all over the city, and at certain points during Summer have men with pails for watering the horses. As for horses' straw hats, last Summer we gave away 25,000.

"The traffic in live poultry of all kinds is greater now than ever before. Upon arrival here the crates and coops are examined by our agents, to see that plenty of water and food is provided. The trucking of live poultry for the markets is done in as humane a manner as possible considering the crude methods employed. I feel confident that in the near future poultry will be shipped in vehicles especially designed for their safety and comfort.

"It would be impossible to cite all the phases of animal cruelty brought to the society's attention. We are constantly on the lookout for careless drivers who neglect to remove the feedbag after the horse has finished his meal, the grocer or milkman who drops bottles in the street that may later cut the horses' feet, broken blinders, small horses with large collars and vice versa; tight bridles, short traces, broken shafts, horses improperly harnessed or working on the wrong side, unblanketed horses, and many other things of the same sort."

The dog and cat shelter at 102d Street and East River is not very ornate, but the long, low frame building answers every purpose, and is far removed from the madding throng, (wisely.) Vagrant cats and dogs are not pleasing neighbors. Good-for-nothing animals yell almost incessantly, but the quiet ones are the truly homesick inmates. They watch for some one to take them away.

"We put the cats in solitary confinement," explained the keeper, "but they are more contented than the dogs." A stray kitten poked its foot playfully through the wire screen. "Look at this puppy. He has howled more than all the other animals put together."

* * *

At that moment a Frenchwoman came in and recognized her darling puppy's cry. She went away wiping tears of joy, leading the happy, yellow bit of puphood by a string. He had arrived from Paris a fortnight previous, and so far thought life a rather wild thing. While cats can be released with a permit from the society's President, the fee for redeeming a dog is $3. Some think this is too high, as it is out of the reach of poor people in the foreign districts, who are glad to keep pets. Besides, they do not understand the rules, and are often called upon to pay fees they might have avoided. They take as much pleasure in keeping a good-natured mongrel as the wealthy find in housing a valuable bull terrier."

"The cats and dogs are not handsome. They look half-witted, like some of the human vagrants," was suggested.

"Well, we do not get many that are worth anything," answered big John Read, who has charge of the shelter and is known to many wealthy New Yorkers as a former Superintendent of fashionable dog shows. "A man who owns a good dog or cat is apt to keep him. How many do we dispose of? From fifty to sixty every forty-eight hours. We are not allowed to sell any of the animals, but can find homes for those sent here for that purpose. The majority of those killed are of the skinny, diseased sort. Up to 1894 the work of catching and disposing of homeless cats and dogs was under the management of the city. Men employed received a fee for every animal caught, and there was always an incentive for unscrupulous men to seize valuable dogs to get rewards from the owners. Unclaimed dogs were put to death in a painful manner, or sold, and the owner had little protection."

* * *

It was noticed that several boys had come in with kittens to be disposed of, and then in came two boys, half leading and half dragging a hideous, sick puppy by a large rope. Next came four boys each with a pretty kitten. One wondered why they wished to have them destroyed, but there were probably "plenty more at home" of the same size, and color, and disposition.

"I don't know whether cats are good mathematicians or not," said John Read, "but they certainly know how to multiply."

Our Cheerful Family

I.

Brother William, last September,
Had a sunstroke—can't remember.
"If the sunshine doesn't kill,
Pass it on," says brother Bill.

II.

Father lost his job last May,
Since then hasn't worked a day.
Still, I guess we'll get along.
It's a good thing mother's strong.

III.

When the icy pavements froze,
Grandma fell and broke her nose.
Might have been just twice as bad
If two noses grandma had.

IV.

In the laundry, sister Flo
Fell into the indigo.
Flo said, when they brought her to:
"What's the use of feeling blue?"

V.

Meningitis killed the pig,
Just when it was fat and big.
Hard luck? Well, the doctors say
Pork's unhealthy anyway.

VI.

When the roof blew off the house,
Gee! It would have froze a mouse.
'Ceptin' when we have a storm,
Guess the mortgage keeps it warm.

SAM S. STINSON.

Will the Seventh's Marksmen Capture This Shield?

National Guardsmen Interested in the Coming Contest With the Queen's Westminster Volunteers.

THERE is wall space waiting up at the Seventh Regiment Armory for a trophy shield of gleaming silver that is now on the other side of the Atlantic. It is the Sir Howard Vincent Anglo-American Challenge Shield, and if the crack marksmen of the Seventh can prove themselves better shooters than Englishmen at Creedmoor in October then the trophy will sojourn in New York for at least one year. The Queen's Westminster Volunteers is the English regiment with which the Seventh is to contend.

It was two years ago that Sir Howard Vincent, K. C. M. G., C. B., A. D. C., V. D., M. P., came to the United States with several other Britons who wanted to examine the workings of American institutions. Sir Howard had shown many courtesies to officers of the Seventh visiting England in years past, and so they decided to "turn him out a review." They invited him up to the armory, put him on a platform, and paraded the regiment in front of him. He was mighily pleased, and then and there he made up his mind that the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, of which he used to be the Colonel, must become better acquainted with the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard.

* * *

"Some of you men are pretty good shooters," Sir Howard told the Seventh. "Well, my old regiment, the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, boasts of some experts, too. Now, I'm going to offer a trophy to be shot for by the two regiments, the Seventh and the Westminsters. You'll have to come to England first, and then maybe we'll come over here."

There were many cheers when the knight made his offer, and the proposition was approved without more ado. And that was how it came about that the Seventh sent a team to England and met the English team on the range at Bisley just one year ago yesterday. When the shooting was all over the Seventh had lost—and that's why the shield is in England.

Now the return visit of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers team is at hand. Passage has already been secured on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnetonka, sailing Sept. 15, and reaching New York nine days later. It is expected that Sir Howard Vincent himself will accompany the team; if he doesn't it will be a grievous disappointment to the men who found him such a generous host in London last year.

Altogether there will be about twenty men in the visiting party. On the team proper there are twelve, eight regular shooters and four substitutes. Then there are the "followers," the officers who come along as an escort to the team and who have just as enjoyable a time, though they must shine in the reflected glory of the men with the rifles. The team will be taken immediately from the Minnetonka to the regimental range house at Creedmoor, and the "followers" will take up their quarters at the Hotel Astor.

Most elaborate preparations have been made for the reception and entertainment of the Englishmen. When the Seventh's men went to England last year they were entertained so long and so lavishly that it would not be possible for New York to conquer in hospitality, but the Seventh Regiment will see to it that the balance falls even. There's one ceremonial we can't duplicate, because we haven't any King. In London the American team, with Capt. Robert McLean at the head of it, was presented to King Edward by Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, and every man received a handshake from the King of Great Britain and Emperor of India.

CAPT. SHATTOCK
of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers Team.

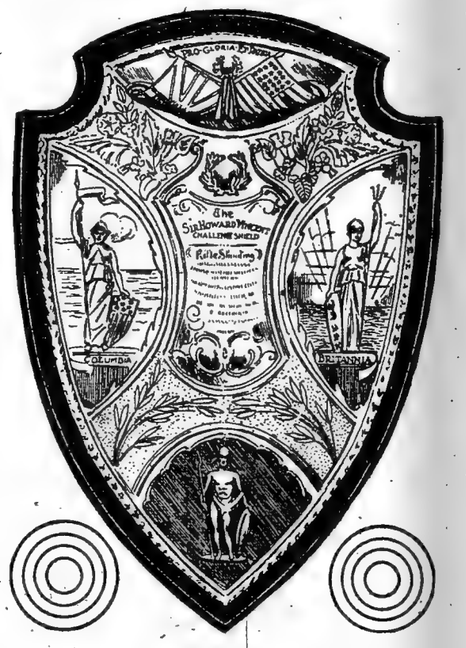

CAPT. McLEAN
of the Seventh Regiment Team.

Major Willard C. Fisk is in charge of all the reception arrangements. He has already received dozens of invitations, from organizations and individuals, for the British visitors. What troubles Major Fisk is not how he is going to entertain the Westminsters, but how he can accept all of the invitations that ought not to be declined.

The English team will be in New York about two weeks, from Sept. 24 to Oct. 7. The rifle contests will take place at Creedmoor Oct. 2 and 3. At that time New York's "season" will be opening. Gloomy boards will be stripped off windows and doors, and the "brownstone district" will again be part of the land of the living. The theatres will be going at full blast. And, if the past means anything, New York will have its best weather to exhibit at that time. So it looks as if all conditions are propitious to a gala two weeks' for the champion marksmen of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers.

* * *

The conditions of the rifle contest are the same year after year. On the first day, Oct. 2, there will be the two shorter ranges, 500 and 600 yards. The next day the targets will be 900 and 1,000 yards away. The Englishmen won last year's contest by only 10 points. Corporal Short, one of the Seventh Regiment men, hit the bull's-eye of the wrong target, and that counted a miss. The final score showed that the Queen's Westminster Volunteers had 1,490 points and the Seventh Regiment 1,480, the highest possible score being 1,980.

The make-up of the English team this year is nearly the same as it was last. Armorer Sergt. Fulton, who has been in the regiment since 1881, is the crack shot. His son, A. G. Fulton, is nearly as good, having scored 261 against his father's 262 in the contest with the Seventh. The father has the great distinction of having won the King's Cup twice. His son missed winning it once only by a very narrow margin.

The shoot for the King's Cup is the great annual event for the volunteers in England. Thousands gather at Bisley to try for it, and it is no small honor to be one of the first hundred, called the King's Hundred. In the final match all but the King's Hundred are eliminated, and then the picked one hundred shoot for the cup itself. Sergt. Goble of the Westminster team is also one of the King's Hundred.

From the accounts of the contest brought home by the Seventh's representatives, Armorer Sergt. Fulton is a most picturesque character. He is a gunsmith by trade, and is exceedingly quiet and unassuming. At any sort of social gathering he never says a word unless it is tricked out of him. Though he is a gunsmith and some of his fellows in the regiment come from the most aristocratic sires in Britain, the old Sergeant is much sought after.

* * *

The social relations of the English volunteers—the volunteers correspond to our National Guard—are very much as they are here and just as different from the relations that exist in the regular army. When they are in line the privates have to toe it, but at other times they are the social equals of the officers. At the functions given here in honor of the English visitors there will, of course, be no distinction between officers and privates.

The Seventh Regiment marksmen who will enter the contest at Creedmoor have not been chosen yet, nor will they be until next month. The match open to all State regiments will take place at Creedmoor Aug. 2, 3, and 4. After that the Seventh will choose the few shooters who are to appear against the Englishmen. Those who shot at Bisley were Lieut. Crall, Capt. McAlpin, Sergt. Short, Lieut. Beach, Sergt. Suydam, and Private Meyer. Most of these are likely to be chosen again this year, and Capt. Robert McLean will again be the Captain of the team. The Westminster team will also have the same Captain, Capt. Shattock.

There has never been any international rifle contest just like the one between the Seventh Regiment and the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. There have been international matches, of course, but they were of the open-to-all-comers variety. For instance, there is the Palma Trophy, which the Americans brought out of England and which they sent back because of the rumors about their too-much-grooved rifle barrels. The team that took the Palma Trophy was picked from both the National Guard and the regular army.

The Sir Howard Vincent Anglo-American Challenge Shield, despite its capacious name, may be held by none but the Seventh Regiment or the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. Sir Howard is confident that his regiment is the "crack" one of England, and he thinks very strongly that the Seventh occupies the same position in this country. When the American team was presented to the King, they gave him a little card entitled "The State of the Regiment." It told the number of men and other statistics, winding up with a general description of the regiment. Reading this description one immediately concludes that the Seventh is a most boastful organization. But upon inquiry he finds out that Sir Howard made up the card and himself wrote the eulogy of the Seventh.

False Hair for Children

THE recent hot, moist days developed a new class of victims of the false hair habit. One of these was seen the other day seated in front of a large mirror in a fashionable hairdressing establishment, patiently watching the selection of just the right shade of hair to match her own golden locks. The clerk and a fond mamma were superintending the matching process, and the owner of the little golden head looked tired and sleepy. She was not over five or six years old, which any one will admit is really a trifle young to be vitally interested in such a grown-up question as the matching of false hair.

Investigation revealed the fact that such a youthful victim is not at all an unusual sight at fashionable hairdressers. The modern mamma does not accept with folded hands and meek submission the fact that her darling's hair has a wilted appearance on a sticky, Summer day. Resignation is one of the old-time virtues. Instead of accepting the fact gracefully the modern mother looks for a remedy, with the result that the poor child is dragged to the hairdresser's and has her natural hair matched to a couple of curls warranted to stay in a distinctly spiral outline regardless of the humidity of the atmosphere.

According to the testimony of those who know, many mothers are now purchasing false curls for their small children, and many a topknot bow of bright-hued ribbon conceals the dividing line 'twixt a little tot's own hair and a couple of store curls. Those experienced in the business of matching hair say that it is almost impossible to get just the right shades to correspond perfectly with the tints of childhood. They are very different from the usual shades brought in false hair, and matching a child's hair perfectly is considered the work of an expert—so say the authorities in this branch of business.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A GENTLE CYNIC

The height of realism is to sing coon songs till you are black in the face.

It's our charity that always covers a multitude of other people's sins.

Making a mountain out of a molehill appeals to the real estate speculator.

Married life may be one grand, sweet song, but the average man's voice isn't educated up to it.

If we all loved our neighbors as we love ourselves the world would become a mutual admiration society.

The people who write articles on how to succeed are not always able to sell them.

A fellow never knows he is in love till the girl tells him.

Some girls seem to think that every man is a man after her own heart.

It is true that a woman promises to love, honor, and obey, but a man promises to endow her with all his earthly goods, so it's an even break.

The test of fame is the parody.

One-half the world is down on automobiles, and the other half is down under them.

A man never hears the best things that are said about him, because he is dead then.

Only a few of us can have our faces on banknotes. Most of us would prefer to have our hands on them, anyway.

Feminine bathing suits are higher this year. In fact, most of them are several feet above the level of the sea.

There are no return tickets issued from the frying pan into the fire.

The fellow who is looking for trouble frequently overestimates his capacity.

When a man's estate is valued at $100,000 and "upward" it doesn't necessarily imply that he has taken any of it with him.

SONGS OF SCHOOL DAYS

By J. W. FOLEY

Illustrations by Florence England Nosworthy

The Conspiracy of the Seeded Raisins

WUNS hennry beamus muther maid him seed
uz many razens uz she thott sheed need
for maken razen cookeys ann she maid
him wissel awl the time becaws she stade
upstares ann kood not watch him soze that he
doant ete um wile heez seeden um ann shee
wood alwus maik him wissel soze to sho
he was not eeten awl uv um uno
becaws wenn he stopt wisslen shee wood cawl
dounstares ann tel him not to ete um awl.

* * *

ann reddy brown jusst happend to be thare
in the backyard with lotts uv time to spair
ann hennry cawled him in ann ast him too
just wissel sum until he ate a few
ann then thay turnd abowt ann hennry sedd
heed wissel wile he gave a few to redd.
ann hennrys muther hurd it ann she thott
that hennrys awl aloan ann he kood not
be eeten um becaws heez wisslen so.
she didunt no that reddys thare uno.

* * *

ann aftur wile wenn reddys gone away
becaws he thott its bettur not to stay
she kame dounstares ware hennrys wisslen still
ann thott he otto have enuf to fil
thr chopen bowl haffful ann fownd that he
had only haff uv wott thare otto be.
ann hennry sedd it only goze to sho
that muthers otto trusst thare boys uno
ann the olled sayens jusst uz troo tooday
ware thares a wil u alwus find a way.

"just wissel sum until he ate a few."

"she kame dounstares ware hennrys wisslen still."

News and Views from Foreign Lands

French Scheme for Profit Sharing---Proof of St. Petersburg Government's Complicity in Jewish Massacres---Mussulmans Discuss the Anglo-Egyptian Problem---Other Topics.

How the French Government Would Combat Socialism

AFTER the French political air had been cleared by the speeches of the Socialist leader, Jaurès, and the Minister of the Interior, Clémenceau, politicians of every Republican complexion saw that there was a common ground upon which Socialist and Democrat might meet, which offered more chance for reciprocity than either the Old Age Pension bill or the income tax measure. This common ground is the proposal to admit workingmen to a share of the profits of their industry.

The project, almost unknown in France before the last election, now forms the main plank in the platforms of both the Government and the Opposition, and is certain to be dealt with in some legislative act during the present session. Indeed, more than one bill on the subject has already been introduced, but the one which has excited the most attention is the work of M. Doumer, former President of the Chamber of Deputies. This bill is the result of many years' study, and opens with a plea for the formation of what may be called workmen's joint stock co-operative societies. How these societies may be formed under State direction, and how they may be dissolved without injury to the interests of the members are set forth in detail. Next comes provision for the remittance of certain stamp duties and of the income tax due from shareholders whose holding does not exceed $400. Shares may be of any value between 20f. ($4) and 100f., ($20,) and may be allotted for considerations in kind, such as tools, machinery, or expert qualifications. Briefly, workmen are shown how they may combine to enjoy the full fruits of their labor, the legal process is made easy for them, and the burden of taxation lightened.

Participation in profits occupies the second chapter of the bill. M. Doumer is strongly of opinion that any system of profit sharing must be optional, the result of mutual agreement between employers and employed, varying according to the conditions obtaining in the different industries, and that all the Legislature can do is to lend a helping hand.

The scope of his suggestions is to be found in Article 37 of the bill, which says: "Any tradesman, manufacturer, or farmer, or any trading, manufacturing, or agricultural society may admit its workpeople or employes to a share of the profits of the enterprise, without such participation entailing for the workmen or employes any responsibility, in case of loss." As it stands, French law regards such an agreement as a one-sided contract, which cannot be upheld. "Participation may be established as an act of benevolence on the part of the owners of an enterprise, in which case participants will have no right of inspection or control. Or it may be the result of a contract which would give participants the right to verify the accounts."

Net profits are arrived at after deduction of working expenses, salaries, wages, interest on capital, sinking fund, reserve, insurance, and accident or superannuation fund. Employers will deduct remuneration under the head of salary, and Directors of companies will be entitled to take up to 15 per cent. of the net profits. Not more than 6 per cent. is to be allowed for interest on capital. As to the proportion in which the net profits should be divided between what one may call the animate and inanimate halves of an enterprise, M. Doumer thinks that it should be the same as that which exists between the amount due for interest on capital employed and the amount paid in salaries and wages. Thus, in the case of the business of, say, a painter and decorator, the share of labor would be far higher than in that of a manufactory where expensive labor-saving machinery was employed. The proportion fixed, the amount is divided pro rata according to each man's wage. The share of old workmen may, however, be increased and payment may be made in shares in the business instead of money.

So far M. Doumer's bill is permissive, but it becomes in its concluding articles compulsory. He seeks to enact that a compulsory participation in profits clause shall be included as the standard rate of wages clause is now in England in all Government and municipal contracts, and in all concessions for any purpose whatever granted by the State.

Lady Warwick and Her Pageant

IN the pictorial supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be found some views of the Warwick pageant, which took place at Warwick Castle in the week ended July 7. The occasion showed the revival of a custom which strongly marked a feature of Merry England under the Tudors.

The revival was illustrated by the interest universally displayed in the pageant held in the grounds belonging to the Countess of Warwick. The dramatic scenes and tableaus devised by Lewis Parker covered seventeen centuries of English history, and surpassed even the "princely pleasures of Kenilworth," when Queen Elizabeth visited her favorite Leicester there, which Scott has immortalized as the type of such doings.

Few places could have been chosen so fitly as Warwick for the scene of such a carnival. From the Roman fortress built there under Nero and garrisoned by Dalmatian horse, through the legendary prowess of Guy of Warwick, conqueror alike of the Duncow—that survival of the dragons of early myth—and of Colbrand, the gigantic Dane, to the historic personalities of William the Conqueror and the great Earl called the Kingmaker, Warwick has been closely connected with the leading epochs of English history, and from Shakespeare to George Eliot it has had its full share in the development of British literature.

Ever since her marriage with the fifth Earl the Countess of Warwick has been the chatelaine of Warwick Castle, and, in spite of her Socialistic proclivities, she takes great pride in her race and its traditions, if not in her class and its customs, as her book, "Warwick Castle and Its Earls," amply shows.

Traffic Reform in Paris

PARIS, like New York and London, is to have a reorganization of its system of street transport. M. Barthou, the new Minister of Public Works, is busying himself about the matter. In the first place, the ancient omnibus service and the street-car lines, which cross the intervening space between the old fortifications, are about the noisiest, most unsightly, and most unaccommodating in the world. The new subway has not seemed to relieve the traffic of the streets.

One interesting feature of M. Barthou's scheme will be the application of the profit-sharing system, which he thinks will improve both the omnibus and the street-car service. New vehicles and quicker service having been provided, he will meet the demands of the omnibus and car employes for higher wages by giving them a share in the net earnings of the service carried on by their labor.

At the Entrance of the Tauride Palace, Where the Duma Meets—The Man with the Cane Is Prince Urusoff Talking with Two of His Constituents from Kaluga.

Anglo-Servian Entente in the House of Lords

THE British Foreign Office has just been undergoing an interesting interpellation in the House of Lords in regard to the renewal of diplomatic relations with Servia. An article entitled "Why Great Britain Forgives Servia," published in these columns on June 17, showed that Sir Edward Grey, in consenting to exchange Ministers with Servia, was either unacquainted with the fact that the regicide officers had not been dismissed by King Peter or felt that British interests in the Balkans were paramount to the ethics expressed by him on April 11, when he declared that the reopening of diplomatic relations could not even be discussed so long as the King of Servia retained unpunished the murderers of Alexander and Draga.

In the British House of Lords Lord Newton pointed out the inconsistency between the Foreign Minister's speech and King Peter's decree—retiring the regicides "at their own request" and on full pensions—on the strength of which diplomatic relations had been resumed, and he broadly declared to Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that the Foreign Office had either been duped by Servia or that there were contingencies present which had not been made public.

The reply of the Under Secretary was characteristic. The British Government, he said, must be careful that in punishing another country it did not inflict considerable injuries upon its own subjects. The Foreign Office had to consider whether, without retrograding in any way from the great ethical principle it had laid down on April 11, it might not find means of renewing relations with Servia. His Majesty's Government could not be accused of having taken a weak or timid line, because other countries had seemed anxious—if he might say so, too anxious—to seek an opportunity of renewing relations with Servia. The Secretary of State, therefore, considered that his first duty was to see that there should be some clear acknowledgment on the part of the Servian Government, by some public act, that the great crime of June, 1903, was not going to be passed over without any notice. It was impossible in a matter of this kind for a Government like the British to interfere in the exact details. At the same time, it could not be doubted that the minds of the Servian people would be impressed by the fact that out of deference to the sole and unsupported action of Great Britain the guilty officers had been removed from the active list and an assurance given that they would not be employed again. It would be felt that by this action England had sufficiently vindicated the public law of Europe.

One point which had weighed with his Majesty's Government was that in a country like Servia, which was undoubtedly in an unsatisfactory condition, the presence of a Minister representing a country like England might itself be a means of helping toward the restoration of a more satisfactory condition of affairs, because the people of Servia might be reminded by his presence that there was a country in Europe where liberty and order could exist together, and perhaps would realize that in that they might follow the example of the English.

The Escape of Mourad

HAMPARTZUM BOYADJIAN, better known as Mourad, the hero of Sassoun, has just escaped from a Turkish fortress in Tripoli, where, for twelve years, he has undergone the most terrible tortures. The escape is said to have been accomplished through the untiring efforts of the Central Committee of the Armenian Revolutionary Society.

The Turkish atrocities of 1894 will long be remembered. At Sassoun few Armenians escaped. Mourad, who was the leader of the Armenian Henchakiste Party's fighting bands, fought gallantly for months and protected his terror-stricken, defenseless countrymen, and for his heroism, chivalry, and gallantry earned the name of "National Hero." All the efforts of Zeki Pasha, the bloodthirsty General of the Turkish Army in Sassoun, became fruitless, and tens of thousands of soldiers, several guns, numerous Bashi-bazouks and Kurds besieged Sassoun to starve the handful of heroes, but they fought to the bitter end with dogged determination, refusing all terms of surrender, well knowing what was in store for them if they gave up their arms. Through sheer exhaustion of arms and ammunition, Mourad was captured at last. He was beaten and tortured, and then taken to Constantinople, where he was condemned to death, and the sentence would have been carried out but for the timely intervention of the powers.

How Prince Urusoff Will Confound Gen. Trepoff

PRINCE URUSOFF, concerning whose career—from Cabinet Minister to a simple, untitled member of the Duma—something was said in these columns a week ago, is rapidly coming to be recognized by French publicists as the Mirabeau of the Russian States General. The political and national scope of his memorable speech on June 21 was outlined here on July 8, and yet there was something more, which the censors did not at first permit to escape. He accused the Government of being responsible for the Bialystok massacre. For this charge Gen. Trepoff, in an interview published July 7, called him a liar, and in a subsequent cable dispatch, dated St. Petersburg, July 9, Urusoff, smarting under the epithet, declared that he possessed full documentary evidence of his accusation.

What is this evidence? The documents consist of proclamations, bearing the official stamp of the Ministry of War and the legend: "Authorized by the censorship, Jan. 14, (27,) 1906. Printing Office of the Staff of the Odessa Military District." Here are some extracts:

"And do you know, brothers, what is Zionism? It is an invention of the Jews. The Jews had their own kingdom, named after Mount Zion. They lost it, and it is now Turkish territory. Since then the Jews have been wanderers, seeking to seize upon another kingdom and to call it Zion. So this, brothers, is the meaning of Zionism. The Jews now want to seize upon our mother Russia and to make it, not a Russian kingdom, but a Jewish Zion. That is why they shout, 'Long live Zionism.' And, brothers, they have also unfurled their colors in Russia—the Red Flag—and are assembling underneath it all the dark people, some by promises, some by bribes, and are driving them against our Little Father the Czar, in order to deprive him of the strength of Russia, and then to proclaim in Russia their own Jewish Kingdom of Zion. And then, brothers, they will also violate our Christian faith, just as they murdered Christ.

"No, brothers, you must not surrender Russia to this Jewish foe. Spit on all their promises of a Jewish kingdom. The devil offered all the kingdoms of the earth to Christ in the Wilderness, but Christ said, 'Get thee behind Me, Satan'; and you, brothers, follow in the footsteps of Christ. Shout with one voice and spirit, 'Away with the Jewish kingdom! Away with Zionism! Away with the red flag! Away with the red Jewish freedom! Away with the red Jewish equality and brotherhood! Away with all these hostile Jewish innovations! Russian soldiers, up and at the enemy! Forward! Forward!'"

According to a report of the French Government, the total sum applied by the State, the Department of the Seine, and the City of Paris to the observance of the national fête of July 14 was 341,000f., or $68,200. The city allowed the largest amount, namely, $51,000, and the rest was supplied by the Department of the Seine and by the State.

Latest Photograph of the Countess of Warwick.

Spanish Fanmakers Fear Japanese Competition

THE fanmakers of Valencia, Spain, have petitioned the Government in Madrid, begging for no reduction of the tax on imported Japanese fans, for should such reduction be made it would bring ruin and desolation to Valencia, where thousands of families exist on the fanmaking industry.

The specialty of Valencia consists of lace fans, for the making of which Nottingham and Brussels laces are generally used, old Spanish laces being seldom in request. The fans manufactured in Valencia per annum represent a value of $1,250,000. Two-thirds of this production are sold in Spain, the other third going to Italy and South America. The price of a Valencia fan varies from $1.25 to $5.

The women employed in this industry receive at the most the miserable wage of 25 cents for a day's work. The painters, who depict often charming paintings on silks and are, for the most part, skilful artists, also work for absurdly low prices. Madrid and Barcelona also produce a great many fans, but the Spanish public gives preference to those from Valencia, because of the paintings on the latter, which represent Andalusian scenes and bullfights, or are reproductions of celebrated pictures, such as "The Wedding of Fortuny," "The Christening of Villegas," and "The Surrender of Granada."

In the eighteenth century the art of fanmaking had reached the height of perfection, and to-day even it is signalized by excellent workmanship, as is proved by the fact that dealers in antiques in New York, London, Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, and Amsterdam send to Spain their damaged fans to be repaired. The finest collections of ancient fans are those of the Infanta Isabella, the Duchesses of Fernan Nuñez, Alba, Denia, the Marchioness of Villamejor, and the Countesses of Munter, Bandilla, San Raphaël, and Lugano.

Noblesse Still Obliges

HABITUES of the Scala Musical Hall, Paris, were surprised the other evening when they found the name of a variety vocalist, Mlle. de Trévise, crossed out on the programme and the commonplace name of Gervais substituted, although the same vocalist appeared. The change had been made by order of the court.

Recently Mlle. Gervais received a summons charging her with using a name to which she had no right. The summons was issued at the instance of Edouard Napoléon César Mortier, fourth Duc de Trévise. The Duke is a descendant of the famous Marshal Mortier, created Duke of Trévise, or, rather, of Trévise in Italy, by the first Napoleon. The Marshal was one of those who marched against Wellington after Talavera, and he met his death in the Fieschi attempt against Louis Philippe on the Boulevard du Temple in 1835.

The variety vocalist who usurped the ducal name had to appear before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. The result is that she has to refrain, under penalties, from using the name of Trévise henceforward. The Duc de Trévise obtained the one franc damages for which he asked. The vocalist will now have to appear in her own family name, which is not quite so euphonious or so attractive, from the popular or professional point of view, as that of the descendant of Marshal Mortier.

Egotism of Morral

ALL Anarchists are noted for their egotism; in fact, it has been said that egotism is their greatest inspiring force in their attacks on royal personages. An investigation into the fatal bomb explosion on May 31, when Alphonso XIII. and his bride, Queen Victoria, narrowly escaped death, has shown that the thrower of the bomb, Mateo Morral, had ante-mortem as well as post-mortem egotism developed to a singular degree.

On the trunk of a tree in a park near Madrid has been discovered an inscription carved upon a place from which the bark had been stripped. Peasants in the vicinity noticed the inscription on May 26, but paid no attention to it. A man was then seen lingering near the spot. He has since been identified as Morral. The inscription reads: "Alphonso XIII. will be executed by dynamite on his wedding day.—An Irreconcilable."

Had only the peasants who saw the inscription been able to read, the disaster of five days later might have been avoided.

The Egyptian Question from the Moslem Point of View

THE dread of a holy war which characterized Sir Edward Grey's speech in the British House of Commons on the evening of July 5 plainly reveals that the British Foreign Office is in possession of facts showing that the assault on British officers near Sersena, Egypt, was more than a mere native resentment of intruding sportsmen in search of wild pigeons. In fact, the severity of the sentences inflicted on the assailants proves as much—four executions, two life condemnations, terms of imprisonment ranging from one to fifteen years, and severe punishment by lashing. Punitive expeditions have also been ordered against the inhabitants of the neighboring villages.

Admitting that Pan-Islamism is a latent yet formidable and growing force in Egypt, Moslem opinion proves interesting, whether considered from the religious or political point of view. In a communication addressed to The London Standard, Mustafa Pasha Kamel pointedly denies that the anti-British movement in Egypt has anything to do with Islamic activity, and adds: "We Egyptians know Islamism in its true sense. We know very well that it is the religion of progress, justice, and civilization, and that Christians live in great security under its rule. We know that the easiest way to raise and advance the Moslem nation is to go back to the true principles of Islam and its sound precepts, which were the sole cause of the supremacy of Moslems in the past centuries. * * *

"Those who are holding the reins of English politics are held responsible for that hatred and are its true cause. For they failed to fulfill their promises, which were given publicly before the world at large, in connection with the evacuation of Egypt. They established the English occupation without any recognized right. Their ambition was not satisfied by encroachments; they went further. They stood against the rights of the Egyptians and their desires, and robbed them of every power or authority in their own country. They recast the educational system in Egypt, and remolded it in very bad style. They waged destructive wars against the poor classes—the largest classes—by taking their sons from the Government schools. The Briton who is astonished at such sentiments which animate the Egyptians may ask himself, 'What would he do if England were occupied by a foreign power which followed the same course and attitude of his country in Egypt?'"

And this from Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, a familiar of the Khédive of Egypt: "Of course, Turkey would like very much to get Egypt back, and thinks that she still has a right to it, having never, in any firman, given more than a lease of it to the family of Mohammed Ali. But she knows very well that the day has gone for any such dreams, and that she never can have the slightest chance of shaking England's hold. What she does want, though, is to be allowed to keep Arabia for herself and to insure her communications. If England had let her have half of the Sinai Peninsula it would have pleased her, and could have done no harm to Great Britain. The sending of cannon to Akabah hurt the feelings of both Turks and Egyptians as a piece of superfluous abuse of power. England knows that with a couple of ships in the Sea of Marmora she can do what she likes. It is a pity, in the eyes of Turks and Egyptians, that the English Government persists in regarding every effort of Turkey toward strengthening herself as if it were directed against England or against Christians."

A Broken Connubial Pact

MME. DURIER, who rolls cigarettes in the State monopoly tobacco factories of France, having been badly treated by her husband, Alphonse, would consent to live with him only on condition that he sign the following compact:

"Article I.—I shall keep all the money, and I will no longer give you any account of my expenditure as I used to do, like a fool. It is the husband who must tell his wife what he spends.

"Article II.—You must let me do what I like. I must shop as I like, and you shall not say I am extravagant.

"Article III.—I will not receive any of your friends and we will not go to see any of them. Our only outing will be to the theatre on condition that you don't quarrel about the omnibus fares, as you generally do.

"Article IV.—When I happen to be unwell, and knock off work, you shall not call me lazybones.

"Article V.—I like your mother, but will not be compelled to go and see her."

Alphonse signed the compact, but soon broke it, and the wife, proving cruelty, has just got a divorce.

Mad King to be Dethroned

A BILL will shortly be laid before the Bavarian Chamber proposing a change in the national Constitution, by which the mad King Otto may be definitively dethroned and the Prince Regent, Luitpold, be made King by right as well as in fact.

Twenty years have now elapsed since King Ludwig ended his life by suicide in the Starenbergsee, and his brother Otto, who at that time was regarded as incurably insane, succeeded him. During these twenty years the condition of King Otto, who is confined in Furstenried Castle, has considerably deteriorated, and for more than a year the unfortunate monarch has resembled a wild animal. Nobody dares to approach him; bread crumbs and dried fruit form his only nourishment, and he exists in a condition of neglect frightful to contemplate. His doctors and guardians are unable to prevent this, as they dare not use force. The latest bulletins concerning King Otto's state appear to have caused leading circles in Bavaria to form a definite project whereby the absurd anomaly of the country being professedly governed by a notoriously insane monarch may be ended.

A Pneumatic Tidal Gauge

OWING to the fact that no fewer than 522 dangerous rocks and shoals, twenty-six of which "were discovered by vessels striking on them," were reported to the British Admiralty in 1905, the Admiralty has been experimenting with an instrument calculated to be of much service in localities where a shelving and shifting beach necessitates a tide pole or tide watchers.

The instrument is called the manometer. This is described as a pneumatic tide gauge, fitted with a reservoir of compressed air, the pressure due to the height of the tide being balanced by the recorded pressure of a continuous current of air passing through the apparatus and slowly escaping through rubber tubing at a fixed point under water.

The Admiralty report on the subject states: "It is a remarkable fact that the number of rocks and shoals discovered each year steadily increases; while such continues to be the case the need is obvious for more numerous and more detailed hydrographic surveys."

Housing the Bachelor Girl: Here and in London

"An Englishwoman in New York" Discusses the Problem of How Solitary Women May Live in Comfort.

THE self-supporting woman and her comfortable housing is not nearly so much of a problem in England and on the Continent as it is in this country, for the reason that her numbers are not nearly so great. The bachelor woman, and the widow who must work that she may eat, we have at home, to be sure, but she does not appear to us as a noun of great multitude. Our unconventional and half-bohemian women go and live in studios, frequently with only dust and black beetles for companionship. Off Bloomsbury way a few brave souls have dared to live the boarding-house life which all true English-bred persons despise in their exclusive souls. More frequently two girls or three or four set up housekeeping in a Pimlico flat with a penny-in-the-slot gas meter and a wash-hand-stand manufactured from a draper's box, supping more or less contentedly off cheese and beer and biscuits when funds are low, and dining sumptuously at a Charterhouse table d'hôte in times of prosperity.

And the rest—those who do not live at home—make themselves comfortable in lodgings, which, according to the traditional English idea, is the only true way to exist if you haven't a home of your own.

You all know the lodgings—the bedroom, sitting room, and grandfather's-armchair-portable-bathtub, kept under the bed in the daytime and emptied at noontimes by the little slavey into four slop buckets to be carried up and down, up and down two or three flights of stairs. Over in the sideboard your London woman will keep her pickles and tobasco sauce, her shilling claret, and her choice tea caddy. She is passingly comfortable at not too high a price.

* * *

In coming to New York one expects to find your American bachelor woman provided for in a far more comfortable way than is the English. With the increasing importance of the workingwoman, to say nothing of her multitude, one looks for greater comfort, a larger degree of independence, and a proportionate amount of contentedness.

If she can afford to pay, one supposes she would be received at the best hotels, and, because she is a woman, and alone, find herself a sort of victim of American chivalry. One expects to discover New York fairly dotted with apartment houses, hotels, and boarding houses which will make it a point to cater to her most especially, if not exclusively.

And one is disappointed. She seems to have more trouble in settling herself and making herself comfortable than the bachelor woman of London. It may be said that this is because she requires so much more, but this is not the reason of her discomfiture. There is, remarkable to state, a degree of prejudice, not only old-fashioned, but positively narrow and almost malicious against the bachelor woman who wants to live comfortably in New York.

Recently a young American woman returned to New York after several years spent abroad, feeling very proud that she was an American and rejoicing in her liberty. She got through with the Custom House officials at 9:30 o'clock, and, in a hard thunderstorm, paid a cabman $4.50 to carry her to a certain uptown hotel. She took with her a dressing bag and ordered the expressman to deliver her large pieces of luggage the next morning at the hotel she had chosen.

"I should like a single room," she said to the hotel clerk when she arrived at about 11 o'clock.

"For yourself?" asked the hotel clerk.

"Yes," she answered.

"Are you alone?" he asked.

"Yes," again she said, and, as she afterward told me, looking for especially low rates and extra attention because of that fact.

"We have no single rooms," said the clerk.

"How unfortunate!" said the tired traveler. "But I shall have to take a double room, then."

"We have no double rooms, either," said the clerk.

* * *

She opened her eyes. "Surely, you must have some sort of room, if only for to-night. And I have ordered my luggage sent here."

"We have none at all."

She had already dismissed the cab, and had her heavy dressing bag. She was on the point of tears from very weariness. She had been abroad four years, had returned suddenly, and, not being a New Yorker, had no close friends to whom she could apply for shelter for the night.

Suddenly she remembered a place for women. It was neither high nor low in its prices. It was not a charity, yet it had been started to meet what they called "a long-felt want"—the housing of women alone.

She called another cab and went there.

And they said to her, "Have you got a reference?"

She did not have a "reference." How could she have at that time of night, arriving in a large city from abroad?

She was a woman of thirty or thereabout, dignified, well dressed, and in good taste, quiet in appearance, manner, voice. In England one would know her instantly for a gentlewoman, born and bred.

"If you have not a reference we can't take you in," said the person in charge.

She called another cab, remembering that uptown, directly across from the first hotel that had no rooms, there was another hotel where she had years before stopped with a woman relative. At the hotel desk there she recognized the old clerk, grown gray. Certainly he remembered her and her venerable aunt. Certainly there was a room for her.

So at 12 o'clock she was sheltered for the night, and the next day this American woman, this "queen in her own right," learned that at the hotel across the way they had plenty of rooms, single and double. She had been refused because she was a woman alone.

It was after this experience that my American friend and I started to investigate the subject of the housing of bachelor women in New York, she in a spirit of indignation and a lessened sense of patriotism, I with an amazed, inquiring mind.

There is in all New York, so far as we two have been able to discover, just one lodging place for women where they are treated with the same courtesy and respect that would be accorded to them were they men. Always apartments, hotels, "homes" are being started for the benefit of self-supporting bachelor women, but always, except in this one case, I have found upon inquiry that from the very beginning guests are treated with suspicion.

The attitude of those in charge is:

"You are a woman alone, and not yet sixty. You are probably disreputable; at any rate, we intend to treat you as such until you have proved the contrary, and even after you have established your present respectability, we intend to treat you as though you were liable to lose your self-respect at almost any minute!"

To an Englishwoman such a state of things in New York or in any other American city is incomprehensible. Your city is full of gentlewomen earning their own living, and the number of your working girls is uncountable. Boarding houses continually advertise "Gentlemen only," and when a boarding-house keeper condescends to show a woman a room, she begins by saying, "Of course, you'll have to give the best of references."

Now, the giving of references is something a woman would not only expect but wish to do, when moving into a place which she expects to make her home, but why the snap in the landlady's eyes and voice? Why can she not wait until the expected guest offers them of her own accord?

* * *

Who is your father? What church do you attend? Have you an income of your own aside from that derived from your work? Are either of your parents living? Have you ever been married, and might you now be using your maiden name for professional reasons? Are you engaged to be married?

These are the impudent questions leveled at the head of the self-supporting, self-respecting bachelor woman when she goes forth to seek bed and board, or when she finds herself installed in a place established to meet that "long-felt want," a home away from home in New York.

So far only one attempt seems to have been made to meet the requirements of New York's bachelor women in the way of a hotel, and that is a hotel not especially for her as a bachelor woman or as a working woman. There she is received at any hour of the day or night, provided there is a vacant room and provided always that her appearance is such as to create a favorable impression. She may arrive off the steamer or train at midnight, carrying only her handbag. She pays down in advance as she would at any other hotel when arriving without luggage. She retains her room so long as she desires, so long as she pays, and so long as she conducts herself in an exemplary manner. She is treated as a proper person so long as she behaves like one. The rules and regulations governing this hotel are the same as those governing all first-class hotels. To such women as enjoy the society of their own sex exclusively, the hotel is a delightful place. It is not cheap. One can get as good accommodations at other hotels for the same price, but at this place a woman may take long breaths and not be ashamed that she is a woman nor be suspected because she is one and cannot help it.

* * *

In the matter of housing, I fail to see that the New York self-supporting woman has any advantage over the London woman except, of course, that she has more conveniences in the rooms and apartments which she occupies. These, however, are merely a part of New York, and are enjoyed by all. In one way the New York woman is at a disadvantage because, if she elects to live in a flat, she must pay her cleaning woman almost three times as much as she would pay in London, but on the other hand, with the modern improvements for housekeeping, she has less need of the charwoman.

The woman who lives a boarding-house life in New York has far less of exclusiveness and certain comforts than the woman who "lodges" in London. There one may entertain her friends as quietly and as privately as though it were in her own home, while here there is but the boarding-house table or the little round table in the corner, where all conversation is heard by the other boarders, and one feels on parade with one's guests.

Certainly, by far the most comfortable and reasonable way for the self-supporting woman to live is in a little flat shared by one or two others. Let us suppose she has an income of not less than $12 a week. If four girls have each this amount of money, they may get a pretty, convenient, Harlem flat. They are quite likely to have no common sitting room except the kitchen, but even that is better, on occasions, than the boarding-house drawing room.

And what a penchant the New York woman has for couches! After visiting numbers of young women who live either in flats or boarding houses, I am impressed with the idea that they have a prejudice against a really wide, comfortable bed. To be sure, some of them have a knack of covering up a bed and lowering it in such a way as to entirely hide the disgraceful thing, and turning it into a roomy divan of truly Oriental magnificence. These require a large amount of dismantling at night, but when once dismantled they become real beds in width and comfort. But I am convinced that the majority of young women who set up for themselves in New York are sleeping on couches, very pretty and rather narrow. Hairbrushes and toothbrushes are hidden away out of sight, powder puffs are kept in the top dressing table drawer, and the dressing table itself is made to look like a bookcase or a what-not. If there is no running water in the closet, the wash-hand-stand is turned into a writing desk, and the jug and basin stowed away out of sight.

It all makes a cosey-looking little sitting room, but sometimes I pity the tired young woman who has to prepare the room, as well as herself, for bed, and I wonder how she ever remembers the whereabouts of the various hidden articles of her toilet.

On the whole, I would say she is daintier than her English cousin would be under similar circumstances. It never occurs to an Englishwoman that she must go to all kinds of trouble and expense to make her bedroom not like a bedroom. If she is reduced to the necessity of one room, she abhors both the room and the necessity, but she does not try to bewitch herself into thinking that she is the occupant of a gorgeous suite, one room of which (the only one) is done in Turkish or Japanese style.

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Personally I rather admire the New York woman's ingenuity in this respect. It seems to be a thoroughly American, or at least a thoroughly New York idea, for I find all classes and conditions of your women proficient in this charmingly deceptive work of disguising the fact that they live in one room. I know one young woman who pays $25 a week for room and board in a boarding house, and gives one the impression of receiving her guests in one of the most luxuriously appointed drawing rooms, and I have called on a dear little factory worker who has room and board for $3.50 a week in a tenement who has, in cheap material, followed out the same design in turning her hall bedroom into a reception room. She has cheesecloth curtains, art muslin couch cover, hard cotton pillows done in turkey red, and a hairbrush and toothbrush mug hidden behind the books on a corner shelf.

One does not find these things in London. To be sure, the "bed sitting room" we have with us, but I must say it is an unmitigated horror in its appearance of bare utility. Ornamental or deceptive it was never known to be.

And when all is said and done, except for her superior inventiveness and ingenuity and the more common modern conveniences and improvements in architecture, I cannot see that New York has done more in the matter of housing her self-supporting women than has London. One expects something better, but does not find it.

MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

"Graft" Has Been a Curse of South Carolina's "Dispensary System"

GREENVILLE, S. C., July 12.—Revelations of graft in the management of the South Carolina liquor dispensary, which have been coming to light here of late, are puzzling to the people of the Palmetto State in that they are uncertain as to the future of this moral or immoral institution. Congress having adjourned, Senator Tillman, the "daddy" of the dispensary, has returned to South Carolina to give an account of his stewardship, incidentally to ask for re-election, and to emphasize the views heretofore expressed concerning the liquor monopoly by the Commonwealth. In South Carolina United States Senators are elected in the Democratic primary, the Legislature merely ratifying the vote at the polls. There is practically no opposition to Mr. Tillman, but there is opposition to his dispensary system. Satisfied as to his own political welfare, it will be his aim to look to the salvation of his hobby.

Almost a year ago the special committee appointed by the General Assembly to investigate the whisky traffic began work, and at first the inquiry was directed toward the local dispensers, men who retail the product in the various towns and cities. The evidence of graft was so strong and so revolting that the prohibition wave swept over a score of counties, the people accepting that, with added taxation, in order to be free of the fiery octopus. More than one-half of the counties, however, are still wet, and so long as one county retains the system the big institution in Columbia will remain, though somewhat crippled and cramped.

Within the past few weeks the investigators have been gunning for bigger game; they have produced witnesses who swore that one Director or the other had received thousands and thousands of dollars from manufacturers in the way of rake-offs and rebates, the most astounding declaration under oath being that of a contractor, one Davis of Newberry, who testified that on one occasion he saw H. H. Evans, the former Chairman of the purchasing and managing board, with a silk hat filled with banknotes, several of which were of $1,000 denomination. According to Davis this money had been given Evans by liquor agents. With this alleged wealth in his possession, Evans, according to witnesses, was not satisfied, and one night he mounted a table and peeped through a transom in a hotel room in Columbia to see what the agents were giving his associates on the board.

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The system by which the manufacturers dealt with the board was explained before the committee by A. A. Bristow, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Greenville. Mr. Bristow is a merchant, part of whose time is spent in Baltimore. When summoned to testify Mr. Bristow cheerfully related a conversation he had had with a Baltimore liquor dealer. The dealer said that he was not able to secure an order without giving a rebate, and on one shipment he paid a dispensary magnate the sum of $8,000. As he did not figure to lose on the transaction, it was necessary to adulterate the product, and he evidently prepared to protect himself out of the first shipment, which he admitted was so vile and worthless that he waited in fear and trembling lest it should be refused. But it was accepted. The next cargo was even worse, while it was sold by the dispensary at standard rates and marked "chemically pure." A more liberal and a more literal translation of the term meant "purely chemical."

All along the investigators have charged that the foregoing case was not unusual, that it was the regular practice to rebate and then adulterate the liquor, and the evidence seems to bear out that point. There was graft in the beer business, in the bottle and label business, while some distillers received the "double cross," inasmuch as they had to make gifts to local dispensers in order to have them "push" those brands.

But up to the present writing there has been no bloodshed as a result of the investigation. Representative Lyon and Senator Christensen of the committee made formal statements under oath, however, in which they related how they had been threatened with death and destruction. Lyon and Christensen are young and absolutely fearless. Recently in Columbia Lyon had occasion to look into the election of Major John Black, who succeeded Evans on the board. While on his way to the place of meeting Lyon was halted by Major Black, roundly abused and cursed, and told to go arm himself, which he is supposed to have done. Ordinarily, in South Carolina, they shoot without warning, but Black gave his man a chance. The matter was put before Gov. Heyward, but after more or less hesitation he declined to remove the Director, there were mutual apologies, and that was the end of it.

Senator Christensen, likewise in a sworn statement, declared that Evans had announced that he would shoot the witness on the stand who undertook to assail his personal character or his integrity. Reports have it that there has been unusual activity in the six-shooter market, although there are no fresh notches on the dispensary gun. The investigation, however, is not over. A short time after his election the editor of a daily newspaper—who has since died—was attacked by Evans and severely handled because of the publication of a report that Evans was the most extensive property owner in Newberry County, and that, too, on a salary of $400 a year, and despite the fact that his home was under mortgage when he was elected a dispensary manager.

Senator Tillman's popular argument all along has been that the dispensary had to be purified or killed. Reform being out of the question, the people are killing it gradually, but Tillman insists that it is the best possible solution of the liquor problem if conducted honestly and fairly. Even its most ardent advocates have ceased to admit that it is a temperance measure. The sole desire has been to increase sales, making the graft all the greater, but there is no record that the State has become rich out of the traffic. Indeed, the criminal statistics prove that the number of homicides has steadily grown since the institution was established twelve or fourteen years ago.

* * *

With a few exceptions the newspapers of the State have waged unremitting warfare on the monopoly, and it must be said to the credit of the Palmetto press that within the past few months it has been even more aggressive in its attack in view of the evidence of wholesale stealing and in spite of the threats of those who may eventually enter prison if justice is done. Now and then there are hints that Senator Tillman accepted rebates from shippers while Governor, but there is not a scintilla of proof, and Tillman has been clean and undefiled while his subordinates rolled in wealth and became brazen as they were flooded with outside money. Indeed, the friends of the managers under suspicion contend that no law was violated and that there is no law under which they can be convicted and punished.

In other States local dispensaries flourish, but the South Carolina plan has not been copied or adopted by another Commonwealth. The profits of the smaller concerns have been enormous, but the managers have not always resisted temptation, and there is no universal satisfaction. One county in Georgia failed to levy State or county taxes, as the liquor profits were more than sufficient to meet all demands, and that, too, when there was considerable road building. If South Carolina had been free of graft it would have been one of the richest States in the South years ago.

Another effect of this mismanagement and corruption is that it has chilled the talk of municipal ownership, the people believing that with so much stealing in the liquor business there would be a trace of it in the conduct of business more dignified.

Naturally, the inquiring mind will ask, "How about South Carolina if the dispensary is crushed?" That question offers a variety of thought and speculation. The present Constitution, adopted after the dispensary became effective, provides that liquor shall not be sold in less quantities than one-half pint, and that no liquor shall be sold except between sunrise and sunset. That section was put there by Senator Tillman, and the world knows how hard it is to amend or revise the Constitution, especially when it means the return of the open saloon. One plan suggested calls for local option, the same being high license under dispensary regulations, but handled independently of the State as its godfather. At the last session, however, the Legislature declined to put itself squarely on record against the present system, and the issue will be fought out in the State campaign which is approaching, there being a brigade of candidates for Governor, each of whom has his own idea as to how the business should be managed and conducted.

Summed up in a nutshell, the dispensary, after a trial extending over many years, is a failure as a temperance measure, it has failed to offer the most satisfactory solution of the problem, it has encouraged rather than discouraged crime, it has not been put into effect elsewhere, and is an ever-fruitful source of graft, to say nothing of the demoralizing influence in politics and in all State affairs. There may be, and there are, some good features connected with the system, but they are lost sight of in the revelations of theft and graft which have disgraced as proud a people as can be found in the world of to-day.

Why the Most Up-to-Date Railroad Safety Appliances Often Fail

PHYSICIANS who confine their attention to brain and nerve disorders have devoted much time in recent years to the study of the results of extraordinary mental exertion as manifested in the nervous breakdown of railroad employés. Although many of the facts are obvious to the casual observer, they are none the less startling when reduced to concrete terms. More startling and of equal importance with the facts are the logical deductions. These indicate the necessity for a revision of the administrative methods of all the railway systems in the country, if life, limb, and property are to be safe-guarded, beyond the limit of reasonably unavoidable accidents.

The results of investigations of the railway service by Dr. Charles H. Hughes, a St. Louis neurologist, are set forth in a comprehensive monograph which appeared in a recent number of The Alienist and Neurologist. He points out that the sanitary regulation of the railway service is quite as important as the subject of rates and rebates, and that the President of the United States would do well to turn his attention to the matter. The appalling accident records of the railways, he declares, are to be attributed almost entirely to mistakes resulting from the brain strain of overworked employes.

The hours of those employed in the train dispatching, engineer, and switch service are entirely too long, the physician declares. As the result of the enforced overtaxing of mental endurance, "cruel, criminal maimings and murders, appalling in number, have followed, and bereavements in thousands of families have resulted from this railway official crime of indifference."

The comparatively insignificant compensation in certain departments of great responsibility accentuates the injustice not only to the employe and the public, but to the owners and managers themselves.

Six consecutive hours' service for train dispatchers in many stations, with compensation enough and sufficient opportunity for brain and nerve rebuilding, are most desirable if the service is to be conducted with the minimum possibility of accident. Telegraphers, engineers, and conductors are now underpaid. Dr. Hughes holds that they should receive nearly as much as is now paid to Superintendents of Divisions.

The contrast between the care taken in the inspection of the tracks and the running gear of trains and the lack of effort to conserve the brain power of employes is only too apparent. It is not unusual for train dispatchers, conductors, and engineers to work twenty-four hours at a stretch; less frequently they do a forty-eight-hour "trick," while in extraordinary cases of emergency men have been called upon to work seventy-two consecutive hours.

The pathological results of such unendurable exertions in positions of great responsibility are brain strain paralysis, morbid conditons approachng epilepsy, true epilepsy, and nervous prostration.

"Railway employes will yet seek a remedy in the courts for these as well as the more sensible injuries to the body from accidents," says the psysician, "unless railway managements become more considerate of the mental needs of their most efficient and faithful employes."

The more obvious and widely advertised results of this brain strain are the constantly recurring accidents on the railroads. Dr. Hughes recounts an instance of this which occurred recently on a Western road. After seventy-two hours' work a train dispatcher fell asleep at his post. As the result of a mistake in his orders two trains met head on in a blinding snowstorm and forty persons were killed.

A train dispatcher who was suffering from toothache and neuralgia asked to be excused long enough to have the tooth extracted. He was informed that if he was well enough to report for duty he was able to continue. He remained at his desk until a condition resembling epilepsy developed, and he was obliged to quit the service and lay up in a hospital. Another dispatcher remained at his desk until he fell to the floor in an epileptic fit.

The enormous aggregate results of brain strain to the public and railway corporations, exclusive of the private miseries of the employes themselves, is best illustrated by a glance at the Inter-State Commerce Commission's report of railroad wrecks for 1904-5:

"During the twelve months ended June 30, 1905, 886 persons were killed and 13,783 injured as the result of accidents on railroad trains in the United States," says the report. "Comparison with 1904 shows an increase of 11 killed and 4,123 injured among passengers and employes, the increase in killed being wholly among passengers, while the number of employes killed shows a decrease of 106. There were 1,231 collisions and 1,535 derailments, of which 163 collisions and 168 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines, and roadway by these accidents amounted to $2,410,671."

The broken brains that send railway employes to the neurologist for help, however, are far more numerous than the wrecks which strew the tracks, says Dr. Hughes. Money and men would be saved by a more moderate and judicious running of the mental machinery which runs our railway trains. The railroads are wrecking men and blasting lives in other ways than collisions and derailments. In the opinion of the writer quoted, a run longer than twelve hours without intervening sleep is cruelly inhuman for any railway service, while an eight-hour relief all around would be nearer the daily limit of endurance of the strained brain's recuperative capacity.

The neurologist contends that the attitude of the railway managers is wrong regarding the non-employment of men past 35 years of age, for the reason that the terrible brain punishment to which they are subjected earlier in life under present conditions is responsible for prematurely wrecked lives. Justice in the allotment of service will extend the age limit of capacity as far in railway service as in any other service, to the betterment of the railway interests and the better welfare of the employes and the safety of the public. Men are not born to break in brain at 35 if their brains are properly cared for, nor even at the extreme limit fixed by Dr. Osler. The dropping of men from the railway service at that age is an act of self-condemnation.

The exacting demands of travel service on our "lightning limiteds" and "fliers" between the large cities require an unremiting vigilance and mental tension that demand a large amount of absolutely quiet, compensatory sleep after the tension is off the strained brain. Railway service, railway safety and efficiency, and financial interests are best conserved and promoted by strong, capacious, restful, and well-tested, workable brains as they are by good tracks, good rolling stock, and good men in the Directorate and higher managerial departments. This is the testimony of prudent neurologist observation. The brain must and will, in time, receive as much attention as the coarser machinery. Hitherto the medical department of the railway service has been mainly occupied with the care of the dead and the wounded after collisions, wrecks, and casualties, and the legal department in minimizing accidents and damages.

The railway management is especially particular to secure perfect watches for all employes. It should be no less careful about the accurate movements of the minds and the physiological integrity of the brains in its service, for neither will run properly unless timely wound for correct movement.

"Economy of railway service at the expense of brain exhaustion is in the end destructive, unwise, and criminal extravagance of limb, life, and property," says Dr. Hughes. "Living cerebro-mental machinery driven to premature debility does not argue well for the wisdom of the present railway management system of the United States. The period of greatest utility and power in well-endowed brains and minds is from 35 to 55 or 60, and in certain exceptional organisms and in certain advisory Directory positions even beyond threescore and ten. To ignore this fact or make it impossible of practical application in railway service is to abridge railway service efficiency and achieve less for the employe, bondholder, stockholder, management, and patron, and less than it ought to be for humanity's sake.

"The time may not yet be ripe for restrictive sanitary legislation of the daytime service of railway employes for the conservation of their vitality and mental endurance and power, but it will come, and with the approval of the railway management itself under the diffusion of the knowledge of the brain's rest needs and normal activity capacity, as neurologists see them."

VAN BUREN THORNE, M. D.

Equal to the Emergency

A PROMINENT educator of Massachusetts recently referred to the fact that the best-educated men are frequently stumped by new words and doubtful terms; and in this connection he told a story of the late Mr. Wesson of fire-arm fame, who refused to be daunted even by a word that did not exist.

It appears that one afternoon Mr. Wesson, while sitting on the porch of a Summer hotel in the Adirondacks, was relating to some friends certain of his experiences in Turkey, when he had gone thither to place a contract. As he talked a pompous individual, a Judge from "up the State," joined the party. After Mr. Wesson had spent some fifteen or twenty minutes giving an account of his audience with the Sultan the pompous person, in solemn and measured terms, begged leave to ask a question. "Sir," came from him, in the slowest of drawls, "does the Sultan of Turkey abatiate himself in the presence of distinguished foreigners?"

As quickly as if "abatiate" were as familiar to him as the word "revolver," Mr. Wesson replied: "I cannot say of my own personal knowledge. He may have that reputation."

The pompous Judge was apparently satisfied with the answer. When he had gone Wesson turned to his friends and asked:

"What the deuce did that old owl mean by 'abatiate'?"

"Hanged if I know!" was the chorus.

MUSICAL COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE

THIS is an unusually quiet week in theatricals. There are no openings, and no prospect of any for weeks to come. A few stock companies are still playing, a few vaudeville houses continue their performances, and there are Broadway theatres with their doors open; but most of the interest is centred in the roof gardens or down by the shore.

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"East Lynne," with Leah Lessl, will be the week's attraction at the West End Theatre.

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At Proctor's 125th Street Theatre, "Sweet Clover" will be revived by the stock company.

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"Mamzelle Champagne" continues the attraction on the Madison Square Roof Garden. The new songs have proved a popular addition.

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Rigo and his gypsy orchestra give nightly concerts at the Harlem Casino. To-day a concert will be given both afternoon and evening.

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"Old Heidelberg in the Air," atop the Metropolis Theatre, offers a cool resort for uptown patrons. Vaudeville is the bill, headed by the Dauhmar troupe.

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At the New York Theatre Roof Garden, "Seeing New York" remains the leading part of the entertainment. Vaudeville and "The Rain Dears" complete the programme.

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George M. Cohan remains in "The Governor's Son" at the New Amsterdam Aerial Roof Garden. In his support are Truly Shattuck, Ethel Levey, and Jerry J. and Helen F. Cohan.

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The bill for the week at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden includes Arthur Prince, the English ventriloquist; Machnow, the Russian giant; Dronza, the talking head; Six Musical Cuttys, Lalla Selbini, Spook Minstrels, Rice and Prevost, Tom Hearn, Collins and Hart, Piccolo midgets, and Sharp brothers.

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Walter Jones and Mabel Hite head the bill this week at the Keith-Proctor Union Square Theatre. The other leading entertainers will be Willie Selbini and Jeanette Grovini, the Three Bonays, Jeanne Ardelle, Stanley and Wilson, Coakley and McBride, Van Auken and Enrique, Ben Welch, Curtis and Adams, Delmore and Darrell, and Wilbur Amos.

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At the Keith and Proctor Twenty-third Street Theatre Marie Wainwright is the headliner. Miss Wainwright will appear in a one-act play entitled "Our Baby." Bert Leslie, the Metropolitan Opera Trio, Dixon and Anger, Four Ranos, Dorsch and Russell, Young America Quintet, Edestus, Gorman and West, are others on the programme.

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The attractions that still continue their runs are "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, "His Honor the Mayor" at the New York, and "The Social Whirl" at the Casino.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

At Dreamland one of the most popular attractions is the Infant Incubator Building. "Creation," "Pharaoh's Daughter," and "San Francisco" are all doing large business. At Eostock's the bill is changed weekly.

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This is the last day of Pawnee Bill's Wild West at Brighton Beach Park. The last performances of the engagement will take place at 3:30, 5, and 8:30 P. M. The attractions on the Pike are numerous and attractive.

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At Manhattan Beach the leading inducements are Primrose's Minstrels and Pain's Vesuvius and Garid fireworks. Two minstrel performances are given to-day at 4 and 8 P. M. Next week's attractions at the theatre include Fred Walton, James Thornton, McGloin and Smith, Ray Cox, and many others.

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Thompson & Dundy's Luna Park is one of the most attractive resorts on the island. With its numerous attractions it offers boundless amusement to patrons. "The Mountain Torrent" seems to be the most popular "thriller" at present.

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Happyland at South Beach is now in the full swing of its season. Kiralfy's spectacle, "A Carnival in Venice," is the chief offering at the park.

THE LONDON STAGE.

Miss Kitty Cheatham, (Mrs. Cheatham-Thompson,) whose negro concerts have before now been highly appreciated in London, recently gave a matinée for children and young people at Steinway Hall.

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"Tom Jones," a new comic opera, composed by Edward Berman, will be the next production at the Apollo in the Autumn.

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The run of "Col. Newcome" closed on Saturday, July 7. The withdrawal was necessary to enable Mr. Tree to have a rest after an exceptional hard season and to leave time for the rehearsals of "A Winter's Tale," which will be produced Sept. 3, with Miss Ellen Terry as Hermione.

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"The Girl Behind the Counter" has successfully weathered the storm at Wyndham's Theatre, and has developed into an established success. New songs have been added for Hayden Coffin and Miss Isabel Jay, while F. J. McArdle and Horace Mills have grown more humorous with each performance.

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Miss Julia Neilson and Fred Terry continue, on their triumphant way with "Dorothy o' the Hall" at the New Theatre. They have attracted large audiences from the beginning, and even the hot weather has made no appreciable difference in the attendance.

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Arthur Bourcier and Sir Gilbert Parker are in negotiation for the production at the Garrick Theatre of a dramatization of the author's successful novel, "The Right of Way." Much depends upon their satisfaction with a version being made by Eugene Presbrey, the American playwright and stage manager. If it proves to their liking it is arranged that Mr. Bourcier shall appear as the hero, Charley

"MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE," AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF

MARIE WAINWRIGHT IN "OUR BABY" KEITH AND PROCTOR'S 23D ST. THEATRE

MABEL HITE KEITH AND PROCTOR'S UNION SQ. THEATRE

LAUREL ORMOND IN "THE GREAT TRAIN ROBBERY" LUNA PARK

IRENE HOBSON "THE SOCIAL WHIRL," CASINO

Steele, a part to be played in America by Kyrle Bellew. This will not be Sir Gilbert Parker's first stage venture, for it was with his own dramatic version of his story, "The Seats of the Mighty," that Mr. Tree opened the New His Majesty Theatre, then called Her Majesty's.

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Arrangements have been made with C. M. S. McLellan, author of "The Belle of New York" and "Leah Kleschna," to write for Charles Frohman the book and lyrics of a musical play to be called "Nelly Neil." Mr. Frohman is to possess both English and American rights.

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While there is a promise of several American plays in London Henry Arthur Jones's latest work, "The Hypocrites," is to be first seen in New York. "The Hypocrites" is a drama that may be classed with "Mrs. Dane's Defense" and "The Liars," although the story and incidents are widely different from these plays. The scene is laid in a small Southern English town of Weybury, near the cathedral city of Gilminster, and the dramatis personae, fourteen in all, form a little coterie of English country life. The time of the action is an Autumn of the present decade. Mr. Jones will sail for New York next month to superintend rehearsals.

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To-morrow evening the Criterion Theatre will reopen with E. W. Peple's play "The Prince Chap," which was seen in New York during the season just closed. The cast includes H. R. Roberts, George Shelton, Sam Sothern, Hilda Trevelyan, and Lillian Waldegrave.

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Comyns Carr's new play, "Tristram and Iseult," was recently read to the Adelphi company by the author. Its production by Otho Stuart may be looked for early in September. As it is imperative that Miss Lily Brayton and Oscar Asche should enjoy at any rate a brief holiday, the theatre will be closed for some weeks previously. To Matheson Lang has been assigned the important rôle of Tristram. The cast will further include Miss Hutin Briton as Arganthael and Miss Gertrude Scott as Queen Oren, mother of Iseult. The play is in four acts, the action of the first taking place on the coast of Cornwall. It relates how Tristram was dispatched to Ireland by King Mark, ostensibly to be cured of his wound, but really to meet his death for having slain Morauntt, son of King Gormon of Ireland. The second act takes place at the Irish Court, outside of which the famous tournament is in progress. The third represents the deck of the ship on which Tristram has embarked, together with Iseult, and the fourth, divided into two scenes, reveals in the first instance a room in King Mark's castle, and in the second Iseult's bower in the forest.

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The following is a typical résumé of the London theatrical year:

"The theatrical season is now so near its apogee that its main features can already be stated, nothing very startling being likely to be produced in the few weeks that remain before the rising of Parliament and the general exodus. It has once more proved that managers find their "line of least resistance" in exploiting the lighter side of things. Nothing really serious succeeded. The dramatic powder of the strong scenes in 'His House in Order' were helped down with the pungent comic jam of the rest of the play; a fine revival of 'Othello,' after drawing full houses at a few matinées, was put into the evening bill at the Lyric, and comes out again this week after a run of a dozen or so nights; none of Mr. Otho Stuart's interesting and artistic productions at the Adelphi or Mr. Cyril Maude's at the Waldorf has had the support it deserved; while the greatness of the attraction of 'Nero' at His Majesty's (until Mr. Tree interrupted it for his interesting Shakespeare week, and, it is to be feared, shortened its run) lay by general consent in its splendor as a spectacle. The Haymarket, the Garrick, and the New Theatre have held their own with comedy, 'Dorothy o' the Hall' being, indeed, one of the biggest successes of the season, and Sir Charles Wyndham renewed his popularity; but for the most part the 'legitimate' has had a bad time.

"Turn to musical comedy, and oh the difference! Who are the actresses whose portraits are everywhere, and who the actors whom the public crowds to see? Is there a picture-postcard shop in town from the windows of which Eliaine Terriss, Marie Studholme, Phyllis and Zena Dare, Gertie Millar, Gabrielle Ray, Olive Morrell, Kitty Mason, Gaynor Rowlands, Edna May, and a score more fair ladies are not smiling at us, or such popular gentlemen as Seymour Hicks, George Graves, Edmund Payne, George Grossmith, Jr., Hayden Coffin, Maurice Farkoa, Horace Mills, Huntley Wright, Dan Rolyat, and Farren Soutar beaming on us in their habit as they act? The mélanges in which these happy spirits cavort are played to brimming houses, their music adorns countless drawing rooms, their authors and composers are rumored to be capitalists, and players of quite small parts in them spend Sunday on the river in their own launches or whirling through distant lands tapes in their own motor rickshaws. Well, it is fine to be young and frolicsome and London playgoers just now are probably the youngest and most frolicsome community of men and women in the world, and are being catered for accordingly."

"ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY."

MANDALAY, June 10, 1906.—Rangoon is the landing stage to Burmah, and although this country is much more interesting and picturesque than India, the landing stage gives one a first impression quite the contrary. It is often—in fact, usually—the case that one's first impressions of a foreign country are the best one ever gets, but in the matter of Burmah the visitor should spend as little time at Rangoon as possible, if he or she really wishes to know what Burmah is like. Few, however, would be content to pass Rangoon without seeing it—if only to know how unpleasant a place can be—so the best advice to such is to live at the cantonment, near the royal lakes built by King Theebaw. There is a beautiful cluster of artificial pools surrounded by a wonderful profusion of flowers and parks.

The real treat of a visit to Burmah, however, begins when the visitor is sick of Rangoon and takes that famous "road to Mandalay" of which Kipling sang. It is quite true that here the maidens are "neater and sweeter"—at least than in India—and it is by far "a cleaner, greener land." Traveling by the Burmah Railway to beautiful Mandalay one notices the contrast with India—the richness of the soil and tracts upon tracts of it unworked.

Here, through the natural indolence of the Burmese, is a magnificent country going to waste. Coolies from India are shipped every sailing day by the British India boats. In fact, any one who will work the agricultural richness of Burmah will find ample to do, while the Burmese native looks on and smiles, his philosophy refusing to take anything seriously, one day's work a year sufficing to support him and his priest.

The pleasure-loving Burmese thinks more of his moonlight fêtes or his morning prayers at the pagodas. Those to him constitute all that is necessary in life. Pire dances are the national amusement, consisting of acting, singing, dancing, clowning, marionettes, and peculiar native music by young men and girls. Music in Burmah has the advantage over India of a few more notes, which makes it more pleasant to the ear. In India one gets a lot of sound with three or four notes in a minor key that finally gets on one's nerves. In Burmah the sounds are more varied.

The dancing is chiefly posing, but the Burmese girl, though rather squat, is much more graceful than the Indian, except perhaps in the hill districts, where they grow short of limb. Burmah, like India, is the land of short women. Tall women are decidedly a novelty.

Like their Indian sisters of the coolie class, Burmese women do the heavy work of the household. In going from one station to another it is common to see the man of the family take a small bundle of the dried fish they are so fond of, while his women carry the family box loaded with their united possessions, laughing, while they struggle under the heavy burden, followed by the children, also doing their share of carrying.

A certain vast difference in facial expression between Burmese women and Indian women of the ordinary class may be attributed to the difference in customs. In Burmah there is no caste or purdah to hamper women, and the disposition and the physique seem benefited by the free life. They are plump little women, good-natured, closely resembling the Japanese, and to make a good wife to her husband is the height of the Burmese woman's ambition. No education, except of the most meagre kind, is given her. She being an inferior being, her first prayer is that she may be transmigrated into a man.

From coolie to lady, the Burmese woman wears her "tamein" gracefully. It is unlike the voluminous yards upon yards of "saree" the Indian wears. The tamein is a straight piece of cloth, generally Chinese red in color, showing the motions of the limbs and outlining the hips in a manner that would make a New Yorker stare. Yet it has not the slightest suggestion of vulgarity. Here, as in India, the ankles are exposed, laden with heavy silver or gold ornaments. The upper part of the body, however, is covered by a white shirt or jacket, not unlike that which the Chinese laundrymen wear.

Without hesitation one would say that the Burmese men, women, and children have a great advantage over their Indian neighbors. Nature is more kind to them in the luxuriance of fruits, also in rainfalls, which last from November to April. The latter save much trouble in the matter of irrigation. The animals, too, are better treated, although the pariah dog looks as unhappy in Burmah as in India. Cattle, too, are better appearing. In Burmah there is something to graze on. The cattle show much wisdom where heat is concerned, by lying half buried in a stream or brook, where water and mud almost cover them. Coming out they resemble strange animals of the jungle, the mud making a covering which from neck to tail becomes baked on them.

The Burmese carry a child astride the hip like the Hindus. Some say it makes children bowlegged, but it is the best the mother can do. She will have a heavy load on her head, a parcel in one hand, and with the other arm around the child astride her hip she cannot stop to think of bowlegged details. One does not see so many cripples, blind persons, and beggars in Burmah as in India, except perhaps at the big pagodas, where they are all over the place. The sadness of life is written all over India, except in Madras, but in Burmah every one seems merry and evinces sporting tendencies, from cockfights to horse racing. It is a poor Burmese who cannot wear a clean white jacket or a pink scarf wound around his head. An American girl was heard to say, "Me for Burmah on any and every occasion," which was, at least, expressive.

To see a group of Burmese praying in the pagoda, offering food, flowers, and gold leaves to the famous Buddha Gantana, is a sight never to be forgotten. Here are girls of tender age, old women, nuns, and priests—all with their "begging boys" around them carrying dishes that the Burmese are glad to fill each day with rice and fruits. All are intent upon offering something to the "great god Buddha." The priest here is a drain upon the lower classes, but the latter are never tired of sharing their little stores of food with the lord, or paya, as they call him.

Outside of each village in Burmah is a monastery, where these priests live a quiet life. All gifts are voluntary, but the priests get them. That they are not deeply religious is evinced by the fact that when rich enough they give up being priests.

A few, however, elect to remain priests, and when such die they are greatly honored in the land. Before being cremated the body of an old priest lies in state for a whole year! Then a festival is held. The body is placed in a car and is dragged by mourners in opposite directions. At the finish of this extraordinary tug-of-war the body is placed on the pyre to be burned.

The literature of Burmah is composed mainly of religious romances. The great book is called "Melhaudaia." There is an old bell in Burmah bearing an inscription in English, said to have been written by an Irishman. The inscription is: "He who destroyeth this bell will be going to hell and not coming out."

The rich and poor in Burmah eat practically the same food, grain being the common comestible. All smoke the "whacking big cheroot" of Kipling. It is made of paper filled with tobacco and dry leaves. One may see a baby on its mother's hips smoking like a little chimney, while in the bazaars the dainty-looking silk sellers puff away at the whacking big ones. The gossipping women in their bright robes and all smoking make an amusing picture wherever one goes in Burmah.

CLARA B. HUNTER.

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TO-NIGHT 24—MERRYMAKERS—24.

SUMMER PEOPLE AT STAMFORD.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 14.—In Stamford the season is now in full swing and the people at the hotels and cottages are enjoying the Summer's pastimes in earnest. There is no room for monotony, for if one wishes social activity he will find it on the golf links, on the tennis courts, and in the various amusements offered by the hotels. The weather conditions thus far have been nearly ideal. For the past two weeks at sunset or during the night there have been frequent showers, which have cooled the atmosphere without interfering with the many outdoor sports. The roads in this section were somewhat damaged by the heavy rains early in the season, but are now in excellent condition, and there are many riding, driving, and motoring parties.

Bowling has become a very popular pastime, and more than the usual amount of it has been done during the past week. Many women are engaging in the rather strenuous sport, and some excellent scores are being made. At some of the local alleys three prizes are given for the best average scores in any ten games played during the season.

The Rexmere in Churchill Park has been open for two weeks and is rapidly filling up.

More guests have arrived at Churchill Hall this week than in any other one week since the opening, and as the engagements are numerous for the rest of this month and for August, the outlook indicates the busiest season in the history of this resort.

Owing to the activity of the Utsayantha Long House, the next meeting of the New York State Music Teachers' Association will be held here. This organization was in session at Geneva last month, and their selection of Stamford for their next meeting will bring many new people here.

At the New Grant House, on Main Street, there are many young people this year, and a lively interest is taken in all outdoor sports.

At the first progressive euchre party of the season at the Westholm the prizes were won by Mrs. W. M. Beckley, Miss G. M. Smith, and Mrs. William Pitt Haines of New York. The programme of amusements for next week will include an elaborate military euchre to be given by the management.

At a card party held at the Madison, in Granthurst Park, last Saturday evening, the ladies' prizes were won by Miss Jessie Hubner and Mrs. A. R. McComb, while R. H. Barner and Frank Waters were awarded the gentlemen's prizes and the consolation prizes went to Mrs. Allen and Mrs. R. H. Barner.

POCONO PINES, CHAUTAUQUA.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, July 14.—Mount Pocono resorts and those of Pocono Pines are alive with gayety. From the entertainments and lectures in the auditorium at Pocono Pines to the boating and other events on the lake there has been special interest displayed. Beginning with Monday there has been a continuous programme of interesting events.

Monday evening the initial reception in the Assembly Lodge parlors was held. The Auditorium was the scene of a special illustrated lecture Tuesday evening by Prof. Lemuel Whitaker, Ph. D., of the Northeast Manual Training School, Philadelphia. A book reception was held Wednesday evening by the Woman's Association, and was largely attended.

Thursday evening was devoted to social events.

THE BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 14.—Elaborate arrangements are being made for the first big open-air horse show which is to be held this Summer, the giver being the Bay Shore Horse Show Association and the dates selected Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Aug. 2, 3, and 4.

The show is to be the largest, both as respects the number and quality of the entries, of any ever held here, a total of $5,000 being offered in money and plate. There will be forty-three classes, embracing many novel features. The Board of Officers is the same as in other years, namely: President—Charles Frank Hubbs; Secretary—George A. Ellis, Jr.; Treasurer—H. Rockwood Brinckerhoff. This year's Executive Committee is composed of Mr. Hubbs, Chairman; Samuel T. Peters, James Hazen Hyde, Simon F. Rothschild, George A. Ellis, Jr., J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Edward C. Blum, and H. Rockwood Brinckerhoff.

The judges have nearly all been appointed. For the roadsters and trotters they are George Willing of Philadelphia and Robert A. Fairbairn of Westfield, N. J.; for the heavy harness classes, R. W. Rives of New Hamburg, N. Y.; Robert A. Fairbairn, and James G. Marshall of Manhattan; saddle and combination classes, Samuel Willets of Roslyn and Edward T. H. Talmage of Bernardsville, N. J.

The horse show always attracts many prominent society people to this resort and its environs, with the result that entertaining of all kinds receives a strong impetus, there being dinners, musicales, and dances at the hotels and cottages.

The sultry heat of the past week has stimulated the coming of visitors to this resort, and all forms of gayety and pastime now hold sway. It is confidently expected that the social season will attain its zenith at least a fortnight earlier than hitherto, and the hotel proprietors and pavilion owners are accordingly preparing in advance to accommodate the contemplated throngs of guests.

LONG BEACH AUTO MEET.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, July 14.—The automobile meet, postponed from July 4, promises to be a great success.

Some of the entries already made are those of H. C. Cryder, Francois Le Blanc, B. A. Earle, and Mr. Dourville. Mr. Dourville will be represented by his chauffeur in the races.

Included in the entries for the women's race are Mrs. Wallace Guilford, Mrs. Willard Curtis, Mrs. P. Gibbons, Mrs. J. Tilney, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. H. Steele, and Mrs. A. D. Smith.

The American Automobile Association has been formally asked for its sanction. There are six handsome cups offered for the winners. The challenge cup will be given to the car that earns the greatest number of points. Then there will be an individual cup for each race.

Col. and Mrs. A. E. Dick will give a tin wedding cotillion next Saturday at the Long Beach Hotel, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the present management. William Pitt Rivers will have charge of the affair. There will be attractive favors carrying out the idea of the dance.

The Children's Carnival will be an event of July 18. Thirty children are now enthusiastically training for this festival. It will be held in the theatre of the Long Beach Hotel. One of the prettiest features will be a fairy dance by eight little girls.

Usually women at ocean resorts confine themselves to one bathing costume for the season. The custom is different this Summer here. Some of the feminine guests appear in a different suit each day.

SHELTER ISLAND SUMMER.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., July 14.—Mid-July at this popular resort sees the social season rapidly approaching its zenith. The increasing temperatures of the past week have added zest to outdoor sports, and yachting, boating, and fishing have been much enjoyed.

Dory sailing and racing is more attractive this year than formerly, the element of risk which attends the sailing of such small craft seeming to augment the enthusiasm of its votaries. Among the most skillful dory handlers are Stephen Lane Folger, owning the Jeribe; D. P. Hathaway, owing the Yan-ah-tah, and James Weir, Jr., who owns the Janet.

The high winds which have lately prevailed at this resort proved a source of considerable annoyance to the owners of yachts, driving many ashore. Among the yachts beached was the Uncas. B. P. Conklin's catboat also dragged her anchor and was driven against the Ina, which belonged to the Rhode Island Yacht Club.

The steam yacht Aileen recently visited the harbor with a merry party on board.

The Rev. J. Lyon Caughey has been engaged to conduct the services in the chapel on Shelter Island Heights.

The schooner Grampus of the Atlantic Yacht Club recently visited the harbor with Charles P. Armstrong and a party on board.

John Philip Sousa, accompanied by Mrs. Sousa and their son, are guests at the Manhanset.

The Shelter Island Yacht Club is now completing arrangements for a big clambake, which will be given on July 28.

William C. Hershaw, who recently arrived at the Manhanset for the season, has chartered Frank C. Haven's fast power boat La Mascotte II., which last year won many races.

SALMON STILL BITING.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 14.—Senator Foraker of Ohio and Senator Alfred J. Beveridge of Indiana have engaged rooms for July 20.

That the salmon fishing should continue so late is unusual, and big catches have been made this week.

Miss E. R. Trump of Philadelphia skillfully brought to net a seven-pound salmon on the afternoon of July 4, and Mrs. L. R. Schaerin of New York is high line among the forty record salmon caught this week by guests at the Rangeley Lake House, for after more than two hours' fighting she brought to net an 8¼-pound landlocked salmon.

J. W. Argenbright, a New Yorker, has taken the lead the past week with eleven record salmon.

A big deer came dashing out of the woods in front of the incoming passenger train one night this week and was killed by the engine, the passengers not knowing why the train slowed up.

The deer furnish much amusement, as in many places they come close to camps and hotels, eating from the gardens.

TENNIS AT EDGEMERE.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEMERE, L. I., July 14.—A scratch tournament of men's singles began to-day on the tennis courts of the Edgemere Club. The committee in charge is as follows: W. L. Lascelles, T. M. Hall, and E. A. Shewan. Among the entries are H. F. Slayback, A. B. Graves, Mr. Grayhurst, E. A. Shewan, C. M. Amerman, M. Morrell, Harry Parker, W. A. Lascelles, and T. M. Hall.

The drawing room of the club was the scene of a vaudeville entertainment last Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Russel were the principals in the performance. The programme consisted of selections including the most recent American comic songs and those belonging to the London coster variety, with "Uncle Josh" stories and other recitations.

Society at Home and Abroad

IT has been predicted that the season at Newport—and all society roads lead to this Rome—will owe its chief brilliancy to entertainments given by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. So far, there seems to be no one else in the reckoning. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones may be depended on for a large dance, some time in late August and September, and now that the famous Marble House is opened and occupied and the Duchess of Marlborough is expected, a ball will probably be given there. Mrs. Ogden Goelet never has anything more important than a dinner, and there will be no doubt dances for the débutantes, the Misses Warren, Miller, Potter, Zabriskie, and Rives. The latter young lady is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives and the niece of Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. Should Miss Coogan make her début there will be a ball for her coming out. So far, the one definite entertainment announced is a dinner dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on July 20. Mrs. Zabriskie will give a tea for her daughter and there may be some original function arranged by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who always comes to the rescue of the Newport season.

Every year, at this time, the fate of the Summer trembles in the balance, but it generally comes out all right. As long as people take the trouble to open their villas, they will do some entertaining, but Newport unfortunately has outgrown itself, and society there is now afflicted with the "clique" and there are circles within circles. And then again, with the auto car craze, people are constantly on the move, and what entertaining is done takes either the form of luncheons at nearby resorts, such as the Casino at Narragansett Pier, or excursions or picnics. Then, with motor boats and yachting, there is much life on the water. However, after the meeting of the New York Yacht Club fleet in August, matters will take a more definite shape. Mrs. Ogden Mills will have arrived from abroad, and the Longworths will pay a visit and the tennis and Horse Show weeks and the Marble House functions will follow one another with rapidity.

* * *

The fact that the Vanderbilts are in mourning will affect Newport greatly. The sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly on the loss of their son extends to the entire community, and on Monday many friends took long journeys to be present in town to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of the young man at St. Thomas's Church. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney sail on the 19th for England and Scotland. Mr. Whitney always goes abroad for the shooting and Mrs. Whitney seldom does much entertaining at Newport under any circumstances. If the Breakers is opened this Summer there will be no large entertainment given there, as Mrs. Vanderbilt is very particular, where family mourning is concerned. Alfred Vanderbilt will devote the month of July to attending various horse shows throughout the country. He intends to run a coach from the Holland House to Atlantic City on alternate days during the progress of the horse show at that watering place. This will bring many to town in the dullest season of the year. The opening of the training stables at his farm will not take place this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt will remain abroad until the middle of August. They will exhibit at the Newport Horse Show in September.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have gone on a week's cruise with their children in their yacht, the North Star. Mrs. Vanderbilt has been quite an invalid for the past year. She has done very little entertaining, and it is doubtful, although her health is almost restored, whether she will undertake much for Newport this Summer. Richard Wilson, Jr., has been quite ill at his cottage, and at present writing bids fair to convalesce. There seems little hope of a visit from the Duchess of Roxburghe. She has become much attached to England and English ways, and although she is not as conspicuous in the world of London as the Duchess of Marlborough, she has made for herself a very conservative position. Miss Van Alen announces one week that she is coming over, and in the next it is announced that Wakehurst will be closed. Mr. Van Alen, who always has had tilts with the Newport townspeople, has now, it seems, incurred their lasting enmity by sending gifts of salmon to cottagers, and thus cutting off one of their resources of money-making during the short Summer season. If Miss Van Alen does come over she is not going to give any spectacular entertainments.

* * *

It was quite a disappointment to the Newporters that Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor are to spend a great part of their American visit at Isleborough, on the Maine coast, and later in Virginia. They may not visit Newport at all, although it is possible that they will be there during the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie will be missed from the roll of entertainers. Mrs. Norrie was one of the daughters of Henri Barbey, who died in Switzerland last week. His other daughters are the Countess Pourtalès, who lives in Switzerland; the Baroness de Neuflitz, who resides in Paris, and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., who, with her husband, has a villa at Tuxedo. Mr. Barbey's son is unmarried, and was one of the designers of the Meteor, the famous yacht of the Kaiser. There is also one unmarried daughter, Miss Rita Barbey. Mrs. James P. Kernochan is a sister-in-law of Mr. Barbey, who married one of the Misses Lorillard, a sister of the late Pierre Lorillard and an aunt of the present Pierre Lorillard of Tuxedo.

* * *

As will be seen from the different letters from various resorts, other watering places are going along quietly with entertaining here and there, dances at country clubs, regattas, and the various pastimes of Summer. At the Rockaway Hunt there has been the polo tournament, and this has kept many of those who go to Newport and Bar Harbor at home on Long Island. The gatherings have been large and enthusiastic and the games spirited. The golfers have assembled at Englewood and the tennis enthusiasts are following the games at the Westchester Country Club.

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October is the month mentioned in which the wedding of John Ford of the British Diplomatic Service and Miss Cavendish Bentinck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and granddaughter of Mrs. Maturin Livingston of this city, will take place. The bride-elect's cousins, the Misses Ogden Mills, will be present at the ceremony, which will be held probably at a London church, rather than in the country. Ambassador Reid has denied the rumored engagement of his daughter, Miss Jean Reid, to Lord Acheson.

* * *

The election of Perry Belmont to honorary membership of the committee of the French Jockey Club is most significant. London and Paris clubs of standing have few if any American members and the Jockey has been called the Club of Kings. There are a few American members of it, but none on the committee. Among those who belong to the Jockey Club are Charles Carroll and Henri Ridgeway. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont have been in Paris, stopping at the Ritz. They have been entertaining there a great deal and have been also frequently at the famous country club on the Ile de Puteaux. They will return for the season at Newport in early August.

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International polo in Paris has drawn large audiences of fashion to Bagetelle. On the American team were J. Pearce, F. J. Mackey, Foxhall Keene, and Craig Wadsworth. The Frenchmen were the Duc de Bissaccia, Alexandre, Maurice Raoul-Duval, and F. Mallet. Among those who were present at the games were Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. Miss Helen Gould, who has been in Paris for the past month, is staying at the Hotel de l'Athenée, and from there she has been making numerous auto-car excursions through France. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have also been touring through Normandy and Brittany. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt are cruising in their yacht, and Mrs. Ogilvie Haig is with her mother, Mrs. Astor. The date now arranged for Mrs. Astor's return to Beechwood, her place at Newport, is Sept. 8. This is, of course, subject to change. Master Vincent Astor has gone abroad to join his mother, who has been passing a week in London, but who retains her villa at Aix for the Summer. Master Vincent will tour France in his new auto car. Col. John Jacob Astor sails later.

* * *

Mrs. John Munroe and Miss Adelaide Spofford arrived on Wednesday from abroad. They are to pass the Summer in this country. Mrs. Munroe will be with Mrs. Story in Westchester. Mrs. Douglas and Miss Sibyl Douglas came over in the same ship. They have been in London and Paris. Miss Virginia Harman, who arrived on Wednesday, was one of the young women who were presented this Spring at the first Court at Buckingham Palace. Miss Harman was under the chaperonage of Lady Monckieffe while in London, but was presented by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. She is the daughter of a wealthy railroad contractor who is building railways in South America. The visit of Secretary Root to the South American Republics has brought that part of the world into fashion. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Griscom will entertain the Root party at Rio. Marcellus Hartley Dodge took a number of friends on a cruise to South America last week. Louis Haggin has been a great part of the Spring in Peru, where at Lima there is the nucleus of an American colony. The far South American capitals, being situated in the Southern temperate zone, are not tropical and are agreeable Summer resorts.

* * *

One of the possible New York débutantes of next Winter will be Miss Cooper, daughter of Lady Cooper of London. Miss Cooper is the niece of J. Henry Smith. She will be presented at Court next Spring. She is said to be very handsome and was one of the best-gowned young women at Ascot. Lady Cooper inherited a part of the fortune of the late George Smith. Her husband was recently knighted as Sir George Alexander Cooper, first Baronet of Hursley. He has a magnificent country seat, Hursley Park, which is near Winchester.

* * *

The wedding of Austen Chamberlain and Miss Ivy Dundas is of much interest to Americans for the reason that Mr. Chamberlain's stepmother was Miss Endicott of Boston and Washington. It will take place at the Church of St. Margaret's on July 21. Mrs. Chamberlain has given the bride-elect a great white feather fan made of picked ostrich feathers presented to the giver by the ladies of Grahamstown. The feathers are mounted on yellow tortoise shell with the bride's name, "Ivy," in diamonds on the handle.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Norrie Sellar will pass the Summer abroad. Mrs. Sellar's health has not been robust this year, and she was quite ill at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. William Manice sailed on Thursday. They have usually passed the Summer at Southampton. Mrs. Manice's new town house will be ready for occupancy on her return. Her sister, Miss Remsen, is at Lenox, and another sister, Mrs. Todhunter Thompson, will be at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Thompson's young daughter will not make her début until year after next.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig will sail for this side within the next fortnight, and will be at Newport this Summer. Mrs. Hall has been in town for the last week. Her sister, Mrs. Sidney Harris, is at Swampscot, Mass., for the season. Sanford Beatty will be with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomas this Summer at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman and Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, who have also opened their cottages at that place, will give several entertainments during the season.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shepard, who have been abroad since early Spring, arrived on Thursday. They will be at Narragansett Pier for August. Mrs. Shepard is a sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt. On the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., who were married in April. They will visit Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard, Sr., at Newport. Mrs. Ismay has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin, at Tuxedo. She returns shortly to England. Mr. and Mrs. John Giraud Agar have closed their house at New Rochelle and have gone to the Adirondacks for the Summer. The Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are due here to-day from Europe. Butler Duncan arrived from England on Thursday. He has been on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Phipps, in England.

* * *

Mrs. Woodbury Kane and her young sons have sailed for Europe via Boston. They will be abroad until late in the Autumn. Frank Riggs went abroad on Thursday. Until the return of Robert Walton Goelet it is not known positively whether his mother will come to Newport this Summer or not. Mr. Goelet is on a fishing trip in Canada. The Hon. and Mrs. Lionel G. Guest have been entertaining a number of house parties at their residence on the Isle St. Giles.

* * *

Eugene Higgins arrives this week from Paris for the Newport season. The Varuna, his yacht, will come along later. With Mr. Higgins is his sister, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and her widowed daughter, Mrs. John R. Livermore. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livermore are in Paris. They will not return to America until the middle of August.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Nathalie Vanderhoef, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harman V. Vanderhoef, and Morgan Cowperthwait at St. Thomas's last Monday brought some of the intimate friends of the young couple to town. It was a very quiet affair. Mrs. Cowperthwait is the sister of Miss Louise Vanderhoef, the famous golf player, who was her maid of honor on this occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Cowperthwait have gone to the Adirondacks for the Summer. The announcement of the marriage of Miss Vera Schermerhorn, daughter of Mrs. George I. Schermerhorn, to Robert J. Randolph, was a surprise to their friends and created a little flutter. The young people were engaged and were to have been married in November.

* * *

The tableaux vivants given at Southampton on Thursday at Red Croft, the residence of Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital for Children, was the social event on Long Island of the week. The tableaux illustrated a masque written by Miss Doris Francklyn, who, besides her dramatic work, has been contributing to the current magazines some charming verse. On Friday evening, the 27th, there will be a dance at the Meadow Club and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese will arrange a novel and artistic entertainment at the Orchards in August.

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The Marquise de Wentworth, who arrived from Europe on Tuesday, is the American artist who painted the portrait of the late Pope Leo XIII. She is an American woman and received her title from the Vatican.

* * *

Miss Baxter, who was so severely burned in London by coming in contact with an alcohol lamp, is a daughter of the late Gov. Baxter of Wyoming. Miss Baxter and her mother live in this city, but this Spring they took a house in London. They were at Ascot. Mrs. Baxter and her daughter were to pass the Autumn in Scotland before returning to New York.

* * *

Alison Armour, who was at Kiel, will take his yacht, the Utowana, to Cowes for the racing. In his party are Gordon Fellowes, Miss Knowlton, and Mrs. Edmund Randolph. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel will keep open house on the Isle of Wight for the yachting week.

THE DOWAGER QUEEN MARGHERITA OF ITALY.

Personal and Otherwise

MRS. FREDERICK WALLINGFORD WHITRIDGE, whose picture appears in the pictorial section, is the wife of the American Ambassador Extraordinary to the Spanish royal wedding. Before her marriage she was Miss Arnold, daughter of Matthew Arnold, celebrated as author and critic. She is also a cousin of Mrs. Humphry Ward.

The Whitridges have a house in East Eleventh Street, made of two large old-fashioned houses thrown into one. It was in the ballroom of this house last November that the informal dance for the officers on the ships in Prince Louis's fleet took place.

Mrs. Whitridge is quite English, naturally, in her appearance and manners, and is most kindly and unassuming, with brown hair and a plump figure of middle height.

The reception room of their New York house is done in pale yellow, and the beautiful English chintzes are sent regularly to England to be refinished, as the art is unknown here.

Miss Eleanor Whitridge, who with her mother has been presented at the English Court, has the genuine English coloring, white skin, red cheeks, and turquois blue eyes, which she matches with her turquois earrings, rings, and neckchain. She made her début eighteen months ago, and is ripening into a handsome woman.

In addition to their town house here the Whitridges have a Summer home named Balnakeilly—meaning "the wooded place"—at Pitlochry, in Perthshire, Scotland. This Highland estate comprises several thousand acres, much of it wooded, and is rich in streams of water well filled with a variety of fish.

Mrs. Frank Mackey is a Western woman, but with her husband, also an American, she has for some years made her home in England, visiting America only yearly. The Mackeys have a house in London during the season and entertain with much splendor. It was Mrs. Mackey who had the French play produced at her house one evening by French actors, who came over from Paris for the single performance for the benefit of her guests. The play had been forbidden then on English boards. Mrs. Mackey was here last Winter and appeared at the Opera. She is a young woman, rather handsome, and dresses superbly. She motors, drives, and does most of the other things that are the fads of the moment, and is popular in London society.

Miss Louise Frith is a daughter of L. Edward Frith and a niece of Mrs. Charles Du Vivier. Miss Frith, who is a rather tall, slight blonde, made her début about two years ago, and is related to a number of the prominent New York families. Her mother, who died several years ago, was Miss Maria Louise Morgan.

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King Sisowath of Cambodia, whose "sacred" dancers performed before Mrs. Longworth and Mrs. McCormick, is a decided character in his way. His arrival and that of his suite at Marseilles recently was the occasion of much enjoyment to those who witnessed it. As far as his waist the King and his suite were then garbed in European fashion, but from the waist line to the ground there was a sartorial mixture. The King wore a dress coat, a white waistcoat, and white tie. His legs were covered by a lightweight silk material adjusted like knickerbockers, and the adornment of his extremities was completed by black silk stockings and dress boots.

His hat, however, was emphatically the crowning wonder of his toilet. It was an antique, wide-brimmed "bowler," faded from its original black to a dull-green with yellow tones. This hat, however, was estimated to be worth $200,000, for directly in the front was fastened a huge diamond of resplendent lustre. This hat disappeared, however, in Paris—but not the diamond. His Majesty invested there in a late style of silk hat, whose lustre is its only ornament.

There are sixty-nine dancers, and the impression that they form part of the King's harem is entirely wrong. These girls are vestals, daughters of high State officials, including mandarins, and when in Pnom-Penh see no men but his Majesty and their attendants. They dance before the King, fill his pipe, and are in attendance on the Princesses and the head women of the harem. When they marry it will be to men chosen by the King, and until then they are to live as other sacred dancers have done since—it is stated—443 B. C.

These sixty-nine girls are small, rather pretty, with short hair like boys, and all wore the "jampot," the skirt in knickerbocker fashion, and the body draped in gorgeous silks. The materials are superb, and each girl has a large assortment. Their jewels, all being genuine, are very handsome.

* * *

Mme. Feuillet, widow of the novelist, whose death took place six years ago, has just died in a simple apartment in the Rue Gounod, Paris, where the Feuillets made their home. The novelist was very susceptible to the irritations caused by noises, and simply could not endure them when he wrote. In order to secure quiet he purchased a country house in an isolated district of Saint Lo. Even here he was not allowed to work in peace, for the barking of dogs, the braying of donkeys, and other sounds common to the country broke in upon his all too sensitive ears. It is said that Mme. Feuillet bought up all the noisy animals in the vicinity, and that the money therefrom proved for a long time a profitable source of income to the peasants. Feuillet published nothing that his wife had not read and criticised. After his death she published several works of her own, including her memoirs, entitled "Souvenirs et Correspondences."

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The late Marquis of Bute, father of the present Marquis, whose romantic marriage were celebrated about a year since, directed that his heart be buried on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem. His wish was carried out. The late Marquis was greatly interested in the Holy Land, and bequeathed to his daughter, Lady Margaret Crichton-Stuart, the only sister of the present Marquis, his house and land in Jerusalem. Lady Margaret, who was one of the bridesmaids at the marriage of Lady Ninian Crichton-Stuart, a cousin, is slightly lame, but cycles, drives a four-in-hand, and takes special delight in yachting. She owns a yacht and holds a master's certificate, having studied navigation at Greenock. In addition she has studied landscape gardening and architecture. When riding she wears a long gray habit and a plumed hat, quite the Di Vernon style, but otherwise is extremely simple in her gowning.

Plural.

Robinson—You can't fool all of the people all of the time.

Howard—Then my wife must be all of the people.

Queen Margherita Interviewed

Her Majesty Speaks on the Emancipation of Women, Motherhood, Love, and Marriage.

THE Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy, who is said to be one of the best authorities in Europe upon the subject of the education of her sex, the proper bringing up of girls, how they should be prepared for the duties of life, including wifehood and motherhood, has been interviewed on these subjects by an English woman journalist. Like President Roosevelt, her Majesty decries the childless family and denounces those who shirk the duty of motherhood. Queen Margherita believes that the most effectual way of preventing race suicide is to bring up young women with a becoming sense of the duties of life, and she holds in the highest esteem the dignity of motherhood.

In addition to her many and varied accomplishments, her interviewer tells us, Queen Margherita is an enlightened Shakespearean scholar, and she has especially studied the women of the Bard of Avon. As the first Queen of United Italy she has worked wonders for the women of her race; as daughter of the House of Savoy, she herself set a rare example of filial duty; as wife of Humberto, her virtues were compared with those of Queen Victoria; as mother of Victor Emmanuel II. she developed in the present King of Italy high ideals, sober wisdom, and wide culture. Such is the gracious lady who has given her views on the all-important questions of family life.

NO EXTRAVAGANT THEORIES.

"I am absolutely opposed to any extravagant theories of what is called the emancipation of women," was the first shot fired at her interviewer by Queen Margherita upon the question under consideration. "In whatever condition of life a woman may be placed," continued her Majesty, "her first duty is the negative one of not giving up the qualities that distinguish her sex. Poor or rich, high or low, a woman should be so educated as to contribute to her own needs and requirements and to those of her family. She should not associate unreservedly with men, nor should she meddle in politics, as the word is broadly understood. Above all, she should guard against developing the traits of men. A blending of ancient reserve with modern independence would give us the ideal woman. Let her study, teach, work, shine in society, or stay at home, she should, nevertheless, look to her father, her brother, or her husband for counsel and support in difficulties. Why? Because a woman, as a rule, cannot have the wide experience of a man.

"In Latin countries women have been kept in too much subjection to men. But this is gradually disappearing, and during the past twenty years the women of Italy have made great progress."

LARGE FAMILIES.

"Your Majesty believes in large families?"

"Yes. How else is a nation to progress, except through its people? A childless family is incomplete. There is a poetry and a pathos about childhood which appeal to every right-hearted woman. Most women, though they may not be able to put this idea into words, feel it. They have the maternal instinct. Hence the remoteness of race suicide.

"The woman to whom the blessing of motherhood is denied misses the best in life. I speak not of the necessary exceptions. They may have another mission in life. A holy call may claim their soul and senses all. Unmarried women need not of necessity be unhappy or useless. They may have wide fields of useful activity, and they can make their lives beautiful as well as useful by working for the welfare of others. Altruism is but another name for the charity of Christ, or for the love of humanity, and the greatest thing on earth is love.

"Women show their intellectuality by rearing healthy and great children just as much as they do by writing books or painting pictures.

"The wife who deliberately refuses to bring children into the world must have something wrong with her moral make-up. Her shirking of the obligation may even amount to a heinous crime. Her action may be even contrary to patriotism. I am very pleased to know that there is a movement in the United States in favor of large families, and that the President has put himself upon record as favoring them. European women have begun to look for light to their sisters of the United States.

"People are still influenced very much by the force of example. I have frequently heard that the good example set by the late Queen Victoria of England has worked untold good for her people. I do think that the force of example is particularly effective for young girls. They are susceptible of the highest powers of imitation. Improve the condition of the women of the country and you elevate that whole section of the human race.

"Extravagant theories about the emancipation of woman do not improve her condition."

THE BASIS OF CULTURE.

"What should be the basis of culture, your Majesty?" was asked.

"Religious instruction should be the basis of culture, particularly for women. Their character will grow with it. A religiously trained girl is always better able to take care of herself than a strong-minded unbeliever. This is true of all circumstances of life. The unbelieving girl is called strong-minded; she is not really strong-souled. Furthermore, she loses the grace of imagination. Her heart is hardened by prosaic experiment such as cannot give her the strength needed in difficulties and sorrows. When the world fails her, as it is sure to do some time, such as she will not be able to trust in a heavenly power. A woman without religion is a flower without perfume. She is an object to be pitied.

"From infancy religion should be instilled into children, more especially girls. This should be followed by general culture, keeping in view a practical aim for girls, particularly for those who have to make their way in life.

"Now they can enter the institutes of fine arts and the universities, and almost all walks of life suited to their sex are open to them. As a result, men, even in European countries, are beginning to consider and to respect women, and those who are called the weaker sex are commencing to exercise a stronger influence on society.

"In Italy a quarter of a century ago women had only needlework and teaching between which to choose, so that they could scarcely earn a modest living."

THE BASIS OF FAMILY LIFE.

"Will your Majesty kindly tell what you consider the basis of domestic or family life?"

"It is love. This is true regardless of social conditions. Society or the body politic, to be successful, must be founded on love. The body politic is formed from the families of the nation. If these be not individually cemented by love, society cannot hold together. A loveless marriage is a curse; a marriage based upon love is a blessing. From such marriages spring a kind and a capable people. The human family is blessed and cheered by the heart influence of brave spirits whose well-spring of love ever flows fresh, and is never checked by sorrow or disappointment.

"The teaching of woman should not only make her useful to herself and others, but should tend to make her good, kind, loving; should help her to fill her life with sincere friendships, intellectual pursuits, charitable interests, and domestic affection, while always preserving that charm of reserve which is the crowning glory of her sex."

"Will your Majesty state whether or not you think the tone of society is improving?"

"In Italy, at least, I am sure it is," was the reply. "It is more elevated to-day than it was thirty years ago. Then amusements, carnival, and dress were the foremost pleasures of women of position. Now much of their time is given to useful social work, thus greatly ameliorating the condition of the less favored."

"What is thought in Italy of the Anglo-Saxon women?"

"In Italy we appreciate them very much. An English nursery governess was engaged for the King when he was a child. The same has been done for the little Princesses and the baby Prince. English is a familiar language at the Court. Of course, we speak French and German also."

"Concerning coquetry in women, your Majesty?"

"It is quite reprehensible. The coquette is usually cold-hearted and cold-blooded. She has not capacity for love. She seeks admiration, not affection. She lacks cheerfulness. She plays upon man's vanity."

WHAT MAKES A LADY.

"And a lady, your Majesty?"

"Is soft of speech and pleasant of manner. A lady always has perfect control of herself, keeps her engagements, and is not oblivious of her liabilities. She has the courage of her convictions. If there be an occasion for self-denial she is capable of it. She cannot help having nerves, but she should not make a display of them to the discomfort of others. A lady is the complement of the gentleman as defined by the late Cardinal Newman."

"Will your Majesty please explain how a woman in easy circumstances should pass her time?"

"Great is the power and the pleasure of altruism. She should help others. The laws of nature and the common teachings of Christianity point to this.

"She should protect, befriend, and help such enterprises as are worthy of support. She should improve herself mentally and otherwise. A woman can, and ought, to make her conversation deeply interesting. She should read. Personally, I am very fond of Shakespeare. A woman of culture should know the classics of her country and of other countries also.

"Should she have talent for music of the fine arts, why not cultivate it? She should set up lofty ideals. A woman's sunny smile promotes cheerfulness. Every woman has her domestic duties which should not be shirked. It is a most pleasing sight to see a refined woman helping children."

"Do you consider marriage a help or a hindrance in life, your Majesty?"

"The question scarcely admits of discussion. For those who have a vocation to the married life, and they constitute a majority, it must be a great help. In fact, it could not be otherwise. A sympathetic woman can do much to encourage and to inspire a man in any work. The encouragement of a good woman may prevent a man from losing faith in himself. Happiness helps. A suitable marriage brings happiness. Therefore, it helps. A tasteful and amiable wife is a most valuable aid to any man. She may also be an ornament."

"You still believe in woman's influence, your Majesty?"

"Yes; she has always had enormous influence since the world began. It is either for good or evil. If some of the heinous crimes of history can be traced to women, so also can some of its most heroic virtues. Men owe their best qualities to their mothers. When society is correct and courteous it is because of the influence of woman."

GOOD BUSINESS.

WITH the newspapers full of the questionable dealings of great corporations and while even those engaged in artistic fields complain bitterly of the battle that art must wage with business, those who are determined to keep their faith in the innate goodness of mankind will find something delightful in a story told in Vizetelly's life of the French novelist and reformer, Emile Zola.

Zola, whose youth had known bitter poverty, found himself again in desperate straits at thirty, after he had published several novels. His devoted wife was forced to sell the wool from their mattresses, to purchase bread!

At this point some one recommended him as a young man having a "touch of genius" to a publisher named Charpentier, with whom he made an agreement. The contract provided that Zola should receive a modest sum monthly for five years, for which he was to write two novels yearly.

Starvation was thus averted, but many obligations previously incurred remained, and illness increased the family expenses. Zola was forced to do journalistic work on the side; and, determined not to "scamp" his more serious literary work, he fell behind. When finally he owed three novels he mustered his courage and called upon his publisher to explain that he feared he could furnish only one novel per year.

At his first mention of overdrawing, M. Charpentier interrupted:

"My dear friend," he said, "I do not desire to rob you. I have lately had an account of your sales drawn up on a basis of an author's royalty of 40 centimes per volume, and, by this, it is not you who owe me—I owe you some 10,000f."

The publisher then tore the original contract into pieces.

Later, Zola's sales growing still larger, his royalty (the original contract gave him no royalty) was further increased by his incomparable publisher, and the sum actually received by the novelist for the contracted novels was twenty times what it would have been under the original agreement.

There may be those who would call this "bad business." But the dissenting opinion would be worth considering—and is there any one who would not like to deal with a M. Charpentier?

"The Difference."

"What is the use of talking," said Smith, rising from the supper table, "you don't make bread like my mother."

"That's perfectly true," replied Mrs. S., "you don't make dough like my father."

For My Lady's Summer Toilette

THE months of July and August bring out the flimsiest of frocks and the thinnest of coats and evening wraps, but even midsummer's peculiarly torrid heat does not lessen the number of linen costumes, including the ubiquitous coat and skirt, the latter always short and the former of any desired cut. These linens are worn morning and afternoon, and while the matrons will don for afternoon wear a linen frock of much elaborateness, the young girls are quite as likely to appear in severely tailored linen coats and short skirts as the thinner muslins, organdies, and other airy confections, but for dressy occasions the latter are worn, of course. For games at the Casino, driving and automobiling, the linens are preferred.

An afternoon frock for a young girl, made for one of last Winter's débutantes, is a white dimity corded with white and sprayed with small pink roses. The skirt is laid in half-inch plaits nearly an inch apart around the waist line and over the hips, the tucks extending much lower in the front than elsewhere and growing shorter toward the back. The released plaits or wide tucks give ample fullness around the feet. The skirt just clears the floor. At the bottom there is a box-plaited ruching, the plaits being of the double variety. This plaited ruching is six inches wide and is a double box. This ruching is bordered by picot edged pink satin ribbon, very narrow and the color of the tiny pink rosebuds. The top of the ruching is tacked to the skirt. The princess underslip is white nainsook, with a double ruffle showing a great number of fine tucks and narrow insertions of Valenciennes lace.

The girdle is a perfectly round one of pink liberty silk ribbon, with sash ends six inches wide in the back.

The bodice has the neck cut out in a point and a fichu covers most of it, the ruffles of this fichu going out over the tops of the puffed elbow sleeves. The bodice proper shows perhaps six inches above the waistband and is gathered in to the figure. The fichu has its centre of the dimity; this is a short, scarflike section, caught in plaits in the centre back and on the shoulders and without ends. It is bordered at the outside by a six-inch insertion of Valenciennes, gathered into a ruffle and edged with a two-inch ruffle of Valenciennes edging. Under this is a scanter bias ruffle of the dimity, edged by a one-inch band of Valenciennes insertion set on straight, this being edged by a two-inch ruffle of Valenciennes. This under section is wider than the all-lace over section, so that an inch and a half of the under ruffle shows beyond the all-lace over ruffle. The inner edge is finished by an inch-wide straight lace insertion, to which a Valenciennes edging a little broader is scantily gathered.

In the back the fichu makes for a round cape effect; in the front the ends are drawn up and fastened under a large rose-shaped chou of pink liberty silk ribbon. A smaller chou appears at the top of the belt a little below it.

The puffed sleeves end above the elbows, and are gathered into a straight band of valenciennes an inch and a half wide. A ruffle of the same lace and of the same width is gathered in with the dimity at the top of the band, and is turned back on the sleeve where it is tacked. From the lower edge a full, two-inch ruffle of the lace falls over the elbows.

Another and thin frock in pale blue organdie is shirred around the hips and falls in full folds to the floor. It is embroidered around the bottom in large white roses and above this is an openwork design, followed in turn by a row of large single marguerites, then comes more of the openwork embroidery and lastly small white roses with rose leaves in openwork embroidery above. The upper row of embroidery is several inches above the knees. The skirt is finished with a hem and underneath this hem, with its edges showing a trifle is a white muslin ruffle, edged with Valenciennes, the lace only peeping out. The foundation slip is white China silk, with the corsage attached to the skirt, but a folded girdle separates them. The organdie section of the bodice ends a trifle above the bust line, curving up to the shoulder seams at the extreme outer edge, as the rest is embroidered mull and lace in the form of a guimpe with sleeves.

This organdie corsage is gathered at the top of the wide belt, the belt being made of crushed folds of dull-green liberty satin ribbon, and pouches out above it. A row of white daisies is embroidered on the body.

The top is finished by two rows of white lace used as a heading, through which narrow green ribbon matching the girdle is slipped, the ends being arranged. In the centre front is a flat bow with six loops but no ends. From this heading a ruffle of Valenciennes an inch wide droops over the bodice. Attached to this corsage and forming tiny round capes over the sleeves five inches deep in the centre, is the organdie embroidered with daisies. The capes have their edges scalloped and worked in buttonhole stitch.

The guimpe is white mull with fine embroidery and is quite round and full. At the top the guimpe is gathered into a round yoke two inches wide of heavy white lace, the yoke being the finish to the round and not at all low-cut neck.

The sleeves, also of embroidered mull, are in double puffs separated by bands of the white-lace heading run with green ribbons. The second puff is narrow and covers the elbow, and below it is another double band of heading and green ribbons, and to this is attached two narrow ruffles of Valenciennes matching that on the waist.

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A decidedly odd but smart robe resembling, or at least at first glance suggesting, a traveling coat was seen last week on a well-known woman. It was one of a number purchased by her in Paris. It is a dark-blue tussore and, like too many other Parisian creations, it touches the pavement in the front and sides, and is still longer in the back. The skirt part is formed of four simulated skirts, the upper one of the four extending to within six inches of the knees. This section is cut circular, is smooth at the top and flaring at the bottom, where it is merely turned up and stitched several times, forming a tailored finish. This same finish appears on each of the other three sections and on the skirt itself. The underskirt, or foundation, is of the same silk, and the four sections overlap each other, say, two inches. The lower three are the same width and are circular, which makes them smooth at the top, where they are stitched to the foundation slip, and at the same time gives a graceful flare at the bottom. The peculiarity of these sections is that each, as it opens over the narrow front panel extending from the waist line to the floor, has its edge extending to the waist line. In the front at the top all these sections meet evenly, but from that point they vary. For example, the jupe proper is at its lower edge an inch and a quarter from the section next it, and this section in turn is an inch and a quarter narrower at the bottom than the one next it, and so on to the lowest section.

The belt is three inches wide in the front by two at the sides and back. In the front its depth is produced by an extension from the waist line down. This belt is shaped, but not folded, and is stitched a number of times. It closes in the front with a silver buckle, and from this buckle two stitched tabs extend downward on each side three inches below the belt and lie flat against the skirt.

The little coat has a cape, and is worn over a guimpe and sleeves of butter-colored Point de Venise, finished with a stock and sleeve ruffles of Valenciennes in a lighter shade—the Valenciennes, of course, being dipped or dyed to match the lace. The sleeves end at the elbows in scant puffs and ruffles of Valenciennes, and almost tight cuff extensions of Valenciennes insertions extend half way to the wrist.

The little coat is fitted under the arms, and in both the front and the back there is a surplice effect; four flat folds, pressed in, extend across the vest and cross at the bottom. Each sleeve is formed of three overlapping sections, circular, flat at the top and flaring at the bottom, to match the skirt. The upper of these is joined to the jacket body under a flat section—to be described later—and forms the shoulder section of the jacket, as well as the upper part of the sleeve. It ends perhaps four inches below the arm's eye. The two lower sections are narrow, the lower ending at the elbow. These sections are merely turned up and stitched like those of the skirt, and extend over the front some distance, like a cape, and similarly in the back, the sides being finished and apparently hanging loose, but in reality being tacked, so as not to fly back. Two sections of the silk, three inches wide and cut straight across at the front, meet in the back and form a V. These are trimmed with baby velvet ribbon in blue, and this is arranged in straight lines, like soutache braid. At the front ends two little Vs on each section turn back over the velvet and are stitched several times. These sections end five inches below the shoulder seams in the front, and below these ends on each side are two large, openwork gold cabochons. The hat to accompany this costume is on the sailor order and is a butter-colored chip, banded with blue velvet and having a bow of blue velvet ribbon at the right side, from which two short ostrich plumes, one butter color, the other blue, droop over the side. The cachepeigne is light brown tulle.

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A charming little frock, easily copied, and a mixture of styles, is a white Swiss, dotted in red, to be worn over a white princess slip, although a red slip would be equally pretty.

The skirt section sweeps the floor, and is cut at the lower edge in points that are edged with an inch-and-a-half-wide ruffle of Valenciennes lace. Under this appears a full, straight ruffle of the Swiss edged with a three-quarter-inch Valenciennes edging. This skirt section does not end at the waist line, nor yet does it go high enough to form an Empire robe proper, for the girdle does not come directly below the bust, but some two inches lower. The skirt is gored and is gathered at the top in scant folds, so scant, indeed, as to show the almost tight-fitting lining. The girdle section is a five-inch band edging of heavy white lace with the scalloped edge turned down and the straight edge at the top. The lace is very open work, and through the centre front is run inch-wide red velvet ribbon, arranged in a flat bow, the ends being run through the openings in the top of the lace. In the back the ends form a double bow and four long ends fall far below the waist line.

The bodice section of swiss is also gathered on the shoulders and at the top of the girdle. A section of white lace matching the girdle and also of the same width—five inches—is shaped to outline the round neck at the back and sides and extends down the front, revealing between the two scalloped edges a vest section of the swiss laid in fine tucks. Just inside the lace next the neck and finishing the swiss centrepiece or vest is an inch-wide insertion of Valenciennes edged by a half-inch ruffle of the same lace. At each side of the neck, perhaps two inches down the lace, is a flat bow of the red velvet, the crosspiece being a bit of the heavy lace through which the velvet ribbon is slipped.

The elbow sleeves are of the swiss, with five-inch ends of the heavy lace extending from each side, and with the scalloped edges turned toward each other in the centre over a panel of tucked swiss. Three inches above each elbow is a flat bow of the velvet ribbon.

Each sleeve is finished by a tucked band of the swiss four inches wide, almost tight to the arm just below the elbow, but slanted outward at the back so that it is at least two inches wider at the top. This tucked band is devoid of ruffle or lace as a finish, but at the lower edge of the shaped cuff a quarter-inch band of red velvet ribbon is set on. This simple gown may be copied in organdie or any sort of thin material, and in black point d'esprit over red silk, or pale blue, or any color, with the neck cut a bit lower would make a serviceable dinner gown.

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A simple light green linen—green, by the way, being extremely fashionable in Paris in linen—is made with a circular skirt escaping the ground by two inches. For twenty-four inches from the top the skirt shows the plain circular shape and from there down the four inch hem is formed of crosswise insertions of white lace and the linen, varying in width. The top insertion is an inch wide, and is followed by a linen band of the same width, the next insertion is an inch and a half wide, and so is the succeeding linen band. The third insertion is two inches wide, as is also the third linen section, and so on down to the six-inch linen hem.

The top is a sleeveless arrangement—unless epaulets may be termed sleeves—of the linen over a handkerchief linen blouse embroidered by hand in delicate vines. This blouse shows at the top in a wide, boned stock, and perhaps an inch below it at the sides and back and three inches more in the centre front. The full elbow sleeves end in turned back, flaring cuffs of the linen embroidered around the cuffs and having their upper, or turned-back, edge finished in tiny scallops in buttonhole stitch.

The linen jacket is simplicity itself. At each side in both the front and the back are two-inch wide box plaits; under the arms it is flat and almost tight. From under each outside box-plaited section of linen starting below the bust line in the front and terminating at a point on the back directly opposite is a semi-circular or bias section of the linen, widening at the shoulder seams so it droops five inches over the blouse undersleeves. At each side of the shoulder seam a narrow side plait turning away from the seam is set in, giving a greater flare to the epaulet portion.

The box plaits at the sides are half an inch apart. The rest of the jacket is plain. A shaped band of linen an inch and a half wide, edged on each side by a half-inch edging of white lace matching the skirt insertions, is set on around the neck and down each side of the front, giving a box-plait effect in the centre front, where it goes under the belt. On each side of these bands there is a side plait turned toward the side, followed by another one turning toward the front, and this brings the inside box plaits well to the centre front at the waist line. The band around the inner edge of the jacket is embroidered through the centre in white daisies with green centres, and a line of these finishes the edge of the epaulets. The belt is green kid in cut-work design, closing with mother-of-pearl buckle.

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A beautiful hat for a young girl who will next Winter make her début is a white crinoline with a low crown and a broad brim, the latter curving down in front and the crown is run with the velvet ribbon, arranged in a flat bow, the ends being run through the openings in the top of the lace. In the back the ends form a double bow and four long ends fall far below the waist line.

Blue taffeta embroidered in blue and white. Green pongee with lace and velvet ribbon. White foulard with black dots.

A white Neapolitan hat seen on Fifth Avenue is almost round, with a wide, slightly curved brim, and a crown of the Tam o' Shanter order of white lace invisibly wired to hold its apparently loose folds in place. At the left back five V-shaped ends of white lace invisibly wired at the edges form an odd bow, with a beautiful buckle in turquois blue and silver in the centre. The bandeau is covered with white tulle, and in the back blue forget-me-nots and tiny sprays of mauve violets are massed.

A third hat worn at Newport is white chip, with its brim so turned back that it projects over the left eye or a little to one side of it, and from that point slants back and out over the right ear. The brim is rolled back, of course, and just a little to the right of the centre front is a large flat rosette of black tulle, with a small jet buckle in the centre. From this rosette two pale green ostrich tips run out over the crown and brim, one to the right, the other to the left. Quantities of pale green tulle form a cachepeigne back, and on each side plaitings of black tulle show from the front and sides. It sounds outré, but it looked well on the handsome girl wearing it.

A black hat or toque to wear with a white foulard frock having black dots was an almost flat oval of very thin, fancy black straw arranged in odd folds at the edge. A narrow twist of black velvet ribbon was wound around this brim, and at the right back a huge tuft in beautiful black lace invisibly wired at the edges formed a large chou divided in sections. Mixed with this chou were clusters of the new lightweight cherries in all colors from white and black to red and pink.

A yellow straw hat for country wear has a wide brim and low round crown. Slits are cut in the brim at each side, back of the ears, and bands of red velvet ribbon cross the crown and pass through them; the bands or slits are an inch apart. The ribbon ends meet under the brim at the back and are tied in long, loose bows with ends that fall to the waist line. Clusters of red cherries are fastened under the brim at the sides, and one immense cluster is tacked to the base of the crown a little to the left of the centre at the front, the fruit trailing over the brim.

A black Neapolitan hat with rather a high, dome-shaped crown, and a brim of even width has great white roses around the crown, with pale green leaves showing between them. From the centre front a white aigrette sweeps over the crown and down the back. White and black tulle—the black in a single fold over masses of white—appear under the brim and the sides and back.

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The thin woman who has style would be chic in this Parisian creation, worn at Auteuil. Who will copy it?

The skirt is a round length affair of black mousseline over rose pink taffeta, and has a five-inch hem of the taffeta at the bottom. The mousseline is laid in fine plaits at the top, pressed in, and from the knees down these hang in folds. This skirt is on the princess order, the plaits being pressed flat from the waist up some seven inches, flaring as they go to fit the figure and overlapping a guimpe of white lace over rose-colored silk. This has a high stock and a smart little cravat bow, with long ends of rose-colored taffeta, the ends widening from the top down, and ending at the bust line. This guimpe probably had elbow sleeves; they could not be seen, however, as the crowning glory of the toilet hid them. This crowning glory was a coat of rose pink taffeta, slanting in from the shoulders to the waist line and from there out, and so gored that it formed a deep, inward-turned flute fold from there on each side of the front, and also in the back. There was an organ plait in the centre V back. The upper edge of the coat around the neck was smooth, being folded under, and an inch and a half from it an upward-turning plait an inch deep extended over the shoulders, down the centre back to the waist line, and in the front flared out at the bust line to give additional fullness. The coat fronts did not meet, there being fully six inches between them. At the bottom of these side plaits were half rosettes of black mousseline, the rosettes turning toward the outside, and finished by little roses made out of the rose-colored taffeta shirred into shape. Just above the waist line were similar ornaments, and folds of the black mousseline started from the two upper rosettes, crossed in the centre, forming an X and terminated under the two lower rosettes. Also, from the two upper chous a scarf of the taffeta extended out, crossed over the arms a little below the shoulders, being tacked loosely and, of course, invisibly, and then straight across the centre back.

The sleeves were moderately full puffs, ending just below the elbows in bands of the silk covered with tacked folds of mousseline.

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The skirts of the coat were still further apart at the bottom in the front than at the top, and ended in sharp points. The skirts were trimmed with a curving bouillonnee, or flat puff, two inches wide. This was edged with a large cord, covered with the silk. The bouillonnee formed a curlicue at each front point of the coat, starting from under a rosette of the silk, then curved around the bottom, being five inches from the hem when nearest it, and nine inches from it where it curved highest. A plain rose-colored coaching parasol, long black glacé gloves, and a small black hat with immense rose-colored ostrich plumes were worn.

MARIE WELDON.

With Kaiser Wilhelm at Kiel

Incidents of the Visit of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth to the German Yachting Centre.

KIEL, July 10.—The journey from London to Kiel is really an excellent preparation for the quiet restfulness of the lovely little harbor town where the Kaiser's yacht club is situated. It is a sorry sort of matter—that trip. It begins with the ever-merry voyage across the English Channel on a pitchy little steamer. It follows with a dusty ride through Holland, where you see one windmill to every twenty miles or so, and bear a lasting grudge against the deception of Delft pottery ever after. It ends with a saunter into Germany in the funny little foreign carriages where none of the guards understand a word of English, and where, if one's German is confined to "Yah," "Nein," and "Mein Gott," one is soon reduced to an elaborate system of wig-wagging as a means of communication. And then—then, just as you can't endure it another second, you pull in at a veritable little heaven of quaint gabled shops, odd German villas buried in tall hillsides of Linden trees, and the wide harbor, skirted with the homes and haunts of the royal family! If you are the daughter of a President you are greeted by a seething crowd of big-hearted German townsfolk, filling the station and lining both sides of the street, all calling "Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah!" and "Allus-Allus!" which proves to be Dutch for Alice. Then you are driven to the great hotel attached to the yacht clubhouse, bowing and smiling your acknowledgment of the heartiest welcome that has greeted you since you left your native shores. If you are not the daughter of a President, you engage in a lively pantomime with a bleary German cabby, who removes you to your more modest hostelry for the sum of 80 pfennigs. Now 80 anything sounds extravagant, but when you realize that it takes 100 pfennigs to make one of our American quarters you feel better, and you waken in the night to find yourself trying to figure out this German financial problem: If it takes four pfennigs to equal one cent, what on earth could you buy for one pfennig?

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It's ever so much more sport to go into a foreign land without knowing the language. It's like playing a game of blind man's buff—you simply feel around without knowing just where you are, and then see what you get. We had ever so much fun ordering our dinner on the dining car, for instance. The menu was of course worded in the most stylish German imaginable and utterly beyond us. Not knowing what anything was, we ordered by the looks of the words—as it was part of the game not to ask. The boon companion finally chose "schinken und eier oder ein teil besonders." I accused her of taking it because she thought she was getting so much more for her money, which brought forth the defiant confession that she just had to know what "besonders" were. When she found that all she got was ham and eggs, and that her adding "besonders" resulted in her getting only a half order at that, she was so disgusted that she refused to speak again during the meal. Meanwhile I had taken "kohl," solely because I hadn't an inkling as to what it was. Of course when I was confronted with cabbage, a choice delicacy which I have ever avoided, I went into the sulks too. Then we caught each other's eyes, laughed till we cried, and ended by choosing a comfortable unmistakable beefsteak.

Once in Kiel, however, we found English-speaking waiters, and soon relaxed mentally sufficiently to go down to the water front to see the great illumination in the harbor. This was Sunday night, and was one of the most beautiful sights possible. Down the middle of the harbor lay the twelve great German men-of-war. Bobbing all about them were scores of little craft—yachts and tugs, steam and electric launches, sailboats, and rowboats—all brightly hung with colored lanterns. Darkness does not fall in Northern Germany until about 10 o'clock at night, and so it was nearly that time before the boats lighted up. Soon all the buildings along the shore burst into light—being outlined with electric lamps—and then it was seen that on the front of the Yacht Club Hotel was a great American flag in colored electric lights—just below the windows of the rooms occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Longworth. This was the sign for wild cheering on the part of Kielerites and some lumping in the throats of at least one or two American lovers of Old Glory, who had been feeling very far away from home. Then the little boats began their procession, curving in and out among the dark battleships, and just as they had completely surrounded them the war vessels, too, burst into a blaze of light. A gorgeous spectacle it was, indeed—but a moment later it was intensified, for from each battleship flashed a great searchlight. For a moment the long lines of light wavered—then they settled, all twelve of them in unison, upon the Stars and Stripes. There could not have been a prettier tribute to the American guests. The playing of the searchlights and the elaborate fireworks which followed were very effective, indeed. This illumination is always a feature of Kielerwoche—or "Kiel Week"—but they say it has never been quite so gorgeous before.

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This festivity followed the dinner on the steamer Hamburg, by which the Kaiser initiated his attentions to Mr. and Mrs. Longworth. The Hamburg is one of the finest vessels of the Hamburg-American Line, which has been sumptuously refitted and turned over to the Kaiser for his personal use this Summer. The dinner was that delightful combination of state and informality which must result when royalty is on a sporting cruise. Most of the wealthiest and most aristocratic personages of Germany have Summer homes at Kiel, and the assemblage included all of these, from the Excellence Admiral down. Mrs. Longworth occupied a seat some distance from the Emperor, on the opposite side of the table, next to Prince Adalbert.

The Kaiser is not easy to see at Kiel, except from a distance, since whenever he comes on shore a wide passage is cleared by policemen, and both the steamer and his yacht Meteor are guarded by the police boats in the harbor. However, on Monday afternoon, when he invited Mr. and Mrs. Longworth to afternoon tea with him on board the Meteor, his private yacht, which Mrs. Longworth christened some years ago, we, in our little sail-boat were close enough to see him very clearly.

Things seem to be topsy-turvy a bit when you are entertained by royalty. We were not a little surprised to see that Mr. and Mrs. Longworth arrived at the Meteor at least half an hour before the Emperor put in an appearance. About 4:30 o'clock a little launch put out from the hotel, flying the American flag and containing Mrs. Longworth, in pale pink linen, with a large pink hat and a huge green aigrette, also a long pink boa, and Mr. Longworth in white flannels and a straw hat. They disappeared into the cabin of the Meteor, but when, after a half hour, the Kaiser's approach was announced they emerged upon deck and awaited his Majesty. The Emperor was rowed across from the Hamburg in a small boat. He looked very military indeed in his heavy gray coat with a full cape, and a large soft hat, almost the shape of a Rough Rider's, in grayish white. He ran up the steps of the Meteor as lightly as a boy and greeted Mr. and Mrs. Longworth very enthusiastically.

The tea lasted only another half hour or so; then the Kaiser reappeared and was rowed rapidly to the yacht club, while Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, after waiting until he was gone, returned to the hotel.

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We had to completely reconstruct our ideas of the Kaiser himself. He entirely belies the fierce and warlike appearance which his portraits give him. Indeed, I think I never saw quite such a twinkling eye as he has, nor such vivacity. Perhaps he doffed his ferocity during this festive week, but we saw him a number of times during our stay at Kiel, and he was anything but stern and forbidding. Even his well-known mustache refused to describe quite the mathematical right angle that we expected, for while it turned abruptly up, to be sure, it was a far more pliable affair than one might think. Of course, every German officer and many other men wear their mustaches in the same way, and we learned quite authentically that the rumors of curl-papers which we had heard were all too true. From the royal mustache down all are put into training at night, and one friendly Englishman even surreptitiously brought us one of the "frames," as they are called, to look at. It is a queer little affair of wire and firm muslin, and I confess that as our feminine imaginations ran riot we fairly shrieked with laughter.

Aside from this, the Kaiser's is a most gentle yet forceful face. I never saw, except in our own President I think, so much energy. His head gives the most emphatic little jerks and shakes as he talks, and his one good arm is in such constant and such very expressive gesture that one quite forgets the shrunken arm which hangs so quietly at his side. Another thing, and this the retoucher has wiped out entirely—the Kaiser's face is very noticeably lined. Not the lines made by years, of course, but he has a weather-beaten look, as if he had been out of doors and on the water a great deal. There are deep lines at the corners of his eyes and long, heavy seams along the jaw together with that tanned, pebbly look of the skin which comes with lots of wind and sun. His figure is slim, and in the very short naval jacket, with its sharp point at the back, which is the yachting uniform, he looks scarcely more mature than his jolly son Adalbert. This son, the third of the family, was the only other member of the royal family at Kiel. They call him "Oddlebairt" in German, and it was a day or so before we recognized him. He is a fresh, merry-looking young fellow, so simple and unaffected. He flies about the Kiel streets in his motor, and his beautiful house on the water's edge is crowded with a boisterous lot of young chaps. He and his father are great chums, and when we went to have our photographs developed, we saw a number of pictures which he had taken of the Kaiser at the helm of the Meteor while he was racing her. They were anything but graceful, and "Oddlebairt," so the photographer informed us, was anticipating great fun chaffing his royal sire.

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It was in the garden of Adelbert's house that the dance was given which Mrs. Longworth attended Monday night, while Mr. Longworth went to the Yacht Club dinner. The garden was strung with lanterns and formed a beautiful pavilion, with the lights on the water shining, too. We had a peep, through a mass of rhododendrons, at the banquet table in the club. The Kaiser sat at the head of the table, with the Duke of Sachsen-Weimar, a very fat, torpid young man, apparently, next him on one side, and the Excellency Admiral von Arnim opposite. By royal direction the dinner lasted just three-quarters of an hour. All dinners which the Kaiser attends are limited to this time—for some reason or other. As there were at least eight or ten courses, you can imagine the speed with which things were conducted—and we thought we detected many a longing glance cast after a particularly delectable dish which was yanked away just as it was nicely started on. Just before the "sweets"—as dessert is called—Admiral von Arnim rose and made a brief speech of welcome on behalf of the club—all in the most luscious, juicy German—after which the Kaiser, lifting his glass, proposed a toast "to the Yacht Club and our guests." His voice is very clear and deep, and lacks the guttural quality which is usual in the German tongue. Altogether, without, of course, making invidious comparisons, the Kaiser does possess that which King Edward seems not to have—a certain charm and likeableness.

The regatta was, of course, as it always is, a wonderfully beautiful sight. We followed the race in which the Meteor won over the yacht Hamburg, and nothing prettier could be imagined than the start, as the four winged yachts hovered over the water like white butterflies, while the shot was fired which sent them on their way. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, in yachting garb, followed one of the big races in the club's steamer, but went only once, and by Tuesday night they were hurrying back to London to prepare for the great ball to be given by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and for their presentation at court.

EDITH BROWNELL.

NOT FOR AMERICANS.

A well-known New Yorker, a bit of a globe-trotter, tells of a courier he once encountered in Switzerland while a member of a party of Americans and Englishmen.

On the way over the St. Gothard Pass for some distance the train moved along opposite a tremendously high precipice, over which a tiny stream flowed, almost losing itself in mist before reaching its course below. The courier, an extremely intelligent and clever chap, was entertaining the party with a recital of that stream's peculiarities. Later one of the party, an Englishman, told the others a story concerning a certain species of fish in the stream to the effect that, when it came to the edge of the precipice, it would curl itself up, put its tail in its mouth, and roll down, for all the world like a hoop.

"See here, Auguste," said the New Yorker who tells the story, "why didn't you yourself tell us about that fish?"

With a shrug Auguste replied: "I myself have heard the story and have told it. But I never tell it to Americans—they can tell pretty good lies themselves!"

A Great Man.

Green—What do you think of the Gackwar?

Smith—He would make either a fine college yell or a good auto horn.

News and Personal Notes From the Summer Resorts

In the Thousand Islands

The State Summer School in Session, the Fire Underwriters' Association

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, July 14.—The Thousand Island region has been experiencing ideal Summer weather for the past few days. The New York State Summer School at Thousand Islands Park was opened for the present season last Monday and the registration this year is expected to far exceed that of any previous year. Charles A. Shaver, A. M., conductor of the State Normid School at Adams, N. Y., is again in charge, and he has a very competent corps of teachers under him, representing many normal schools all over the State of New York.

The New York State Fire Underwriters' Association held its thirty-fourth annual convention at the Frontenac Hotel last Tuesday. About seventy-five members of the association were present and the election of officers for the ensuing year was held.

The Manatauk Hotel on Prospect Point, above Clayton, has passed into the hands of the Bankers and Brokers' Club of America. They expect to use it after this year as an exclusive clubhouse. This year, however, the Manatauk is to be run as a hotel under the management of Samual P. Skinner, late manager of the Republican Club of New York City. The hotel is already well filled with guests, and the manager expects to wind up with a first-class season.

Quite a little excitement was caused at the dock at Thousand Island Park Monday afternoon at the unusual sight of two seals swimming up past the dock. They had escaped from the aquarium of George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria, whose Summer home is near Alexandria Bay, and at the present time they have not been recaptured. Mr. Boldt's aquarium is one of the finest in the United States.

The Thousand Island Yacht Club has been opened for the season, and the band which has arrived plays for dancing each Wednesday and Saturday evening. The annual ball, the most important social event of the season, is to be held Wednesday, Aug. 22, the evening of the American Power Boat Association races. Saturday, Aug. 4, is the day set for the annual regatta; the golf tournament from Aug. 6 to Aug. 11, inclusive, and the tennis tournament from Aug. 13 to Aug. 18, inclusive.

The members of the Bourbanais Hunt and Fish Club were the guests of Howard Folger, a fellow-member, Sunday last. They arrived at Clayton last Saturday evening, and took the searchlight excursion on the St. Lawrence. The organization has a reserve of 100 square miles north of Quebec, and its membership embraces prominent people of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Boston, Kingston, and Montreal.

The opening ball of the season at Murray Hill Hotel was given last Saturday evening. The music was excellent and the occasion thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Among the invited guests were Judge and Mrs. Andrew J. Provost of Brooklyn, Judge and Mrs. Alden Chester of Albany, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnson of Washington, M. T. Greene of Utica, Mr. Amasa Corbin and family of Gouverneur, Ernest Hartley of Cornell, William Brown of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Smith of Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. Garnett and Miss Carolyn Hier of New York, Mrs. Channing Stebbins and daughters, Miss Sarah and Miss Delia, of Brooklyn.

SARATOGA'S SEASON.

Music on the Piazzas, Many Meetings, and the Formal Opening of the Athenaeum.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 14.—Saratoga would not be Saratoga without its music. The Grand Union Hotel was the first to begin its popular piazza concerts, and Director John Lund looks very much at home after a two years' absence. The Boston Symphony Orchestra is to spend its initial season at the United States Hotel, and unusually good music is promised. Doring of Troy will divide his time between the Congress Hall and Hathorn Spring. A Hungarian orchestra is engaged for the Kensington Hotel. The Twenty-second Regiment Band will again play at the race track.

Next week is to be a most busy one in Saratoga, when the national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will convene, and will occupy five days. Complimentary banquets will be given the delegates on Wednesday and Thursday. Tuesday, the opening day, will begin with a solemn high mass at 10 A. M., at which service Mgr. McCready will pontificate. The Convention Hall, Town Hall, and armory will be elaborately decorated. Headquarters are to be made at the Grand Union Hotel.

The New York State Master House Painters and Decorators' Association will meet in annual session here July 17, 18, and 19, with headquarters at the Worden Hotel.

Ex-Village President Adelbert P. Knapp, Chairman of the Masonic Hotel Committee, is constantly receiving delegations, who are seeking accommodations for the triennial conclave of the Knights Templars of the United States and Canada to be held here in September, 1907.

The Twelfth United States Battalion of Artillery will camp in Woodlawn Park on July 18, and a detachment of about seven hundred men from the Fifth Battalion on the 20th. They are en route to Mount Gretna, Penn.

The Polo Grounds, the property of the Whitney estate, have been leased by the Polo Association, and a number of good matches are promised.

The formal opening and presentation of the Saratoga Athenaeum will be held on July 23, when Senator Edgar T. Brackett, the executor, will turn over to the officers of the association the property bequeathed by the late Elizabeth R. Chapman. The remodeling has been in charge of Spencer Trask, assisted by Judge James W. Houghton, Senator Brackett, and James Mingay. The new home is very beautiful and will prove a most attractive spot to the reading public.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask will during August camp out near the Summer home of George Foster Peabody at Lake George, as Mrs. Trask's health has sufficiently improved to permit her leaving Yaddo.

An annual social and charitable event will be the lawn fête at the Home of the Good Shepherd.

Several prominent society women met at the Union Avenue home of Mrs. Julius H. Hart of New York on Monday to arrange a benefit card party to be held in the Grand Union ballroom on the morning of Aug. 3, the proceeds to be donated to Miss Mary E. Gordinnier, a former New York stenographer who is now crippled. Among those on the committee are Mrs. Miriam L. Towns of Brooklyn, Mrs. Edgar T. Brackett, and Mrs. W. Edgar Woolley.

LIFE AT LAKE HOPATCONG.

Driving, Motoring, Dancing, Swimming, Tennis, Golf, and Dinners Without End.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 14.—The Breslin Hotel has never had such an auspicious opening. A large number of people had booked rooms from the opening day, but nearly twice that number put in an appearance, and the hotel is now more than half filled. One of the new features that pleases returning guests is the Casino buffet, where suppers will be served every night from 9 until 12 o'clock. An elaborate dance took place at the Breslin on Wednesday evening. Over 700 persons participated.

Thus far Mrs. William K. Cromwell of New York has done the bulk of the entertaining on a large scale.

A dinner was given on Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Knowles of New York at their cottage.

Among some of the noted crack players on the golf links practicing for the coming tournament are C. Burton, L. Trunfle, C. B. Stewart, M. L. Hawkins, K. Farrell, D. Hobbs, Miss E. Lewis, Miss M. Hughes, Miss M. Ramsey, Miss C. Dutton, Miss L. Mygrant, Miss E. Price, Miss M. Willard, Miss R. Sheldon, Miss H. Richmond, and Miss K. Hammond.

Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. James Graham of Brooklyn gave an elaborate dinner in honor of C. W. Matthews of New York.

Col. and Mrs. James B. Tilford of New York accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Pratt, and Mrs. E. Logan, will leave to-morrow to tour the Water Gap, Mount Pocono, and Lake George in their Thomas automobile.

Much interest is evinced in the coming automobile races to take place next Saturday afternoon in Breslin Park. Three handsome trophies have been offered to the winners of the races. Among those who are entered are: J. D. Hubbard, (Ford,) M. J. Garrison, (Stearn,) M. F. Wendell, (Rambler,) A. K. Mertens, (Waverly,) M. Russell, (Pope-Toledo,) C. C. Simpson, (Columbia,) J. K. Sackett, (Rambler,) C. W. Pearson, (F. I. A. T.,) R. Douglas, (Ford,) K. Hartford, (Stearns,) M. K. Watkins, (Ford,) and E. K. Sanford, (Rambler.)

Tennis has been revived. Among the young women who are practicing daily and are considered very good players are Miss Josephine Weller, Miss M. Tompkins, Miss F. Spaulding, Miss K. Horton, Miss B. Walton, Miss C. Owens, Mrs. J. Leslie, Mrs. C. Edsall, Miss A. McIntosh, Mrs. B. Edwards, Mrs. Alford Von Tilzer, and Mrs. K. Brittion.

Fishing contests from the large Breslin bathing pavilion are a feature among the sportsmen here. On Tuesday Miss C. Aitken of Brooklyn caught a black bass weighing six pounds. This was the largest fish that has been caught here, and breaks the record held by former Mayor of Brooklyn F. W. Wurster.

An automobile luncheon was given by Mrs. Henry E. Wilcox of New York on Wednesday to a party of friends who stopped here over night while touring to the Water Gap from Brooklyn in fifteen automobiles, the like of which has never been seen here.

MAYOR AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 14.—There was a large attendance at the opening dance of the Tack-a-Pou-Sha Hotel last Thursday. Hereafter there will be a weekly dance at this hotel.

Baron Vanderwheeler of Koplitz, Germany, is a guest at the "Tack."

L Kahn gave an automobile dinner party last Saturday at the Kuloff. It was a birthday celebration.

Another recent automobile dinner party at the Kuloff had Col. John T. Dickinson of New York for its host.

Miss Marjorie Alter will entertain at a birthday dinner in the Kuloff on July 16. There will be sixteen covers.

Evening tally-ho parties are interesting many of the young folks at Far Rockaway. Twenty will be the number of those to start from the Far Rockaway Hotel one evening next week. The route will include most of the neighboring resorts. It is understood that the party will tarry sufficiently long at one of the resorts to enjoy dancing.

Mr. R. Hogan will be the host of a motor boat fishing excursion on Sunday, July 22. The party will automobile from the Far Rockaway Hotel to the beach, where the boat will receive its occupants. Henry Fournier, the well-known chauffeur, will be master of the pleasure expedition. The party will include, besides Mr. and Mrs. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Milling, Miss Maud Schaefer, Jack Schaefer, Mr. Scanlan, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sarnoff.

The first anniversary of the opening of St. Joseph's Hospital was held last week. A number of well-known men were among the speakers that interested a large contingent. Among these were Acting Mayor McGowan, John F. Cronin, Magistrate Edmund J. Healy, and Tax Commissioner Charles Putzel. The hospital is located on Central Avenue. Since St. Joseph's Hospital was opened a year ago, more than four hundred cases have been treated and the number of deaths have been small.

The Aid Society of St. Joseph's held its annual meeting Monday evening, when the following officers were re-elected: Joseph D. Cromin, President; Mrs. Thomas F. White, First Vice President; Fred Haberman, Second Vice President; Mrs. Edward A. Maher, Jr., Third Vice President; Sister Nicetas, Treasurer; Miss Ella Morris, Secretary, and Miss Mary Dollard, Assistant Secretary.

AT LAKE GEORGE.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, July 14.—Although this is especially a place for boats, the automobile this Summer is crowding the lake craft for honors. The Sagamore Hotel and others have built garages and are making these adjuncts important features of the hotel. The Hotel Marion, too, has its share of auto parties. Among the recent arrivals of these parties are Mr. and Mrs. John M. Slater of New York City and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Turner of Savannah, Ga. These made their run from New York to Saratoga Springs, thence to Lake George. The party will shortly leave here to start on a European trip.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Richards and Mrs. Nichols of New York City have been guests at the Marion several days. These also have their machine.

E. N. Sanderson and family, New York, are late arrivals for the season. The party made the trip to Lake George in their touring car.

The Fort William Henry is catching an unusual number of touring parties this year.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Conrad and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. North, all of Boston, are guests here. The party, in their 60 horse power car, traveled to New York and thence to Lake George. From here the party will start for the Thousand Islands.

At Silver Bay the Young Women's Christian Association from the cities are holding their conference. About 300 of these girls have registered.

The Worden Hotel at Lake George village is as popular as ever. The hotel is practically full all the time.

The Pearl Point House is among the well-filled hotels on the lake.

OCEAN GROVE'S PROGRAMME.

Religion and Music Continue to Occupy the Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 14.—Religion and music continue to occupy the thousands of visitors to Ocean Grove. The Summer Sunday School Assembly, in charge of Mrs. Mabel Farraday of Brooklyn, is now in session, and will continue until Thursday of next week, when the graduating exercises will be held. The address to the graduates will be made by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Mead of Newark, N. J.

To-morrow's Auditorium preacher will be Bishop Stanford. Next Friday the students and graduates of Pennington Seminary will hold their annual reunion, when a sermon will be preached for their benefit by the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, a graduate of Pennington. A week from to-morrow will be Children's Sunday, when the Rev. Dr. R. F. Y. Pierce of Scranton, Penn., will deliver an illustrated address to the children, as has been his custom for the past three years.

The cantata "The Kingdom of Heaven," scheduled for its first public performance this evening in the Auditorium, was postponed, the orchestra parts having failed to arrive in time from England. It will be given later in the Summer. A moving-picture entertainment took the place of the cantata. Monday evening the National Choir of Sweden, made up of fifty-five male soloists, will appear in the Auditorium. They will be assisted by Mme. Alma Webster Palmer. Next Saturday evening an Old Folks' Concert will be the attraction.

The Rev. Charles A. Evarts, the Boston evangelist, is now in charge of the Young People's Meetings, held every morning at 9 o'clock in the Temple. The vested choir of young women singers made its first appearance last Sunday morning at this service, and just as soon as the musical director can recruit the organization to 100 choristers it will sing every morning.

BALL AT ARVERNE.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., July 14.—This popular resort is still keeping up its reputation for being one of the gayest on the Long Island shore.

One of the notable features of the week was the Black and White ball at the Arverne Hotel Ocean Casino last Thursday. The title means that the women wore white costumes, while the men wore the conventional black evening clothes. Much admiration was excited by the smart costumes in evidence. It is decidedly a white Summer at Arverne, and the ball was a happy thought, emphasizing the fact.

Booker T. Washington, the well-known negro educator, entertained a large audience last Tuesday evening in the Ocean Casino with a discussion on the race problem.

At a recent meeting of the Arverne Floral Parade Association a programme for the parade was arranged as follows: Mounted section, one-horse driving vehicles, two-horse driving vehicles, pony carts, automobiles, and trade and livery wagons.

Arrangements are being made at Colonial Hall for a large ball to take place in the near future.

The Arverne Pier Theatre threw open its doors for the season yesterday with a vaudeville programme.

A charity whist benefit will be given by Mrs. Joseph W. Stern at Colonial Hall on July 25 for the benefit of the Amelia Relief Society. An unusually attractive set of prizes has been selected for the affair.

One of the fads of the season is veranda card parties at many of the Long Island resorts. There was a progressive euchre held at the Inn last Tuesday afternoon, played in the open by eight tables of women.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Out-of-Door Arrangements Have the Call with the Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 14.—Out-of-door sports hold the interest of society in the Berkshires. The cottagers' baseball team, with Herbert B. Shaw, S. Warren Sturgis, Joseph W. Burden, David T. Dana, and others in its make-up, will play its third game against the Elm Court team at Elm Court this afternoon. Last Saturday the British Ambassador appeared in cricket and made 11 runs against the crack North Adams team.

Tennis is having a wonderful revival. At the Lenox Club courts the Misses Elsie Bacon, Constance and Georgette Folsom, Rosamond Dixey, and Mary Voorhees are seen at the nets every morning. During the Autumn several tennis tournaments will be played with the preliminary rounds at the Lenox Club and the finals at some designated country place.

Small entertainments are the rule just now. Mrs. Giraud Foster on Thursday gave the largest luncheon of the week in honor of her sister, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York. Other entertainments have been given by Mrs. John Kean at the Smith villa, and by Mrs. George W. Folsom. Mrs. Folsom entertained at dinner for the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert of New York, who is now a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock in Pittsfield. Mrs. Robert Winthrop entertained Wednesday evening at dinner in honor of her guests, Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Romola Dahlgren of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson of New York, who spend a part of the Summer and Autumn annually in Lenox, have arrived at Curtis. They expect to go to Bar Harbor about the 1st of August, returning to Lenox in September.

On July 28 an entertainment will be given by the young people of Lenox society in aid of Miss Ethel Folsom's convalescents' hospital in Lee. Interested in the preparations are Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Daniel P. Griswold, Mrs. George W. Folsom, Miss Barnes, and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf. The programme will consist of vaudeville and tableaus. Miss Julianna Cutting and J. McA. Vance of Pittsfield, the Misses Georgette and Constance Folsom, Mrs. Edward H. Delafield, Mrs. Clark J. Voorhees, Miss Mary Voorhees, Mrs. D. P. Griswold, David T. Dana, Richard C. Greenleaf, Jr., and a number of others are to take part in the entertainment.

The arrival of Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts and his bride at Mount Pleasant, in Windsor, on Wednesday for their honeymoon at the Senator's country place was of much interest in the Berkshires. Both Senator and Mrs. Crane are well known in Washington society and the members of the capital set now in Lenox will take pleasure in entertaining for the Senator and his bride later in the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Crane will be at Mount Pleasant for several weeks before going abroad, which will be the first time that the Senator has been away from business and official affairs in many years.

BERNARDSVILLE SOJOURNERS.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., July 14.—Arrivals at the Somerset Inn continue to increase, and the management anticipates a crowded house throughout July and August. Sunday brought the usual influx of automobile parties, and as the day was ideal for touring, the number of cars was unusually large. Many compliments were passed upon A. J. Nutting's Panhard-Limousine, perhaps the most completely equipped car that tours the Bernardsville hills. Mr. Nutting and party will tour the White Mountains about the middle of July, and expect to visit Saratoga in August.

The swimming pool is well patronized during these warm Summer days, especially by the younger set. What with bathing, golf, tennis, and driving through the day and dancing in the evening, ample diversion is afforded for all, while the broad verandas, with their cool breezes and shady nooks, invite to rest and comfort.

North Beach.

During the hot Summer days there is no more delightful spot for family excursions or outings than North Beach. There is an abundance of beautiful shade trees, and the entire absence of "keep off the grass" and other such restrictions leaves the children free to romp and play to their heart's content, making North Beach an ideal resort. North Beach is justly entitled to be called the family playground.

The pleasantest trip to North Beach is by way of the large boats which leave East 90th and East 134th Streets, Manhattan.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Ideal July Weather, Many Guests and Much Life at the Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 14.—With the coming of settled weather and bright sunshine at Narragansett, after almost a week of dreary, rainy weather, everybody is happy again. Hotel landlords, too, are wearing their sunniest smiles, serenely conscious of the fact that the advent of typical July weather will swell the tide of Summer travel.

Life at the Sherry Casino here is now in the ascendancy, and the picturesque Point Judith Country Club is every day the scene of many parties of cottagers who drive there for afternoon tea under the trees and a quiet chat with congenial spirits. Bridge, too, has made its appearance at Narragansett after its temporary relegation to oblivion.

Mrs. P. M. Prescott set the ball to rolling by giving a charming bridge luncheon at her villa on Wednesday afternoon, and on Thursday afternoon, at the Casino, Mrs. Saunders Jones of Louisville, Ky., gave a bridge of ten tables.

Mr. P. F. Collier is back again at his villa here after a season of polo at Cedarhurst, Long Island.

Mr. Collier entertained with characteristic hospitality at a luncheon at the Casino on Wednesday. His guests were Miss Denegre, a Philadelphia belle, who is summering here at the Imperial; Mr. William Hitt, son of Congressman Hitt, who is occupying the Kinney villa here; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin and Miss Olive Hitchcock, daughter of Dr. Charles Hitchcock of New York.

Mr. Harry W. Wack of New York, well known as a writer and traveler, is the guest of War Governor of Rhode Island and William Sprague and Mrs. Sprague, at Canonchet. Mrs. Claire Kummer of New York is also a guest at Canonchet.

Judge and Mrs. Mortimer C. Addoms of New York are at the Massasoit for the Summer.

Granville Robert Fortesque of Washington, D. C., formerly a member of the personal staff of President Roosevelt, is a guest at the Imperial.

The mid-week hop at the Sherry Casino on Wednesday evening called together a representative gathering of the cottage colony and guests at the large hotels. Several dinner parties preceded the hop, notably that given by Mrs. Joseph S. Ulman of New York City.

The guests were Mr. Peter Fenelon Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Y. R. Dalzell, and Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw. Some of those present at the hop were Mrs. Joseph Dilworth of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sinnickson and the Misses Sinnickson of New York; Miss Hitchcock and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dugan of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell of Washington.

SOLDIERS AT SEA GIRT.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 14.—Band concerts, drills by the soldiers, and various military entertainments have helped to make the time pass pleasantly for the sojourners here this week, and will continue to be the principal diversion for the next three weeks. With the shifting of the State capital from Trenton to this place temporarily, by Gov. Stokes and his staff coming here for the encampment, there has been an impetus given to social events which they do not receive at any other time during the Summer season.

Gov. Stokes has given several dinners during the week for military and civil friends at the new executive mansion, which has been erected during the past Summer. On Sunday night he entertained Gen. P. Farmer Wanser, Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, and Gen. R. Heber Brientnall, with the members of his personal staff. On Tuesday night the Governor had several ladies as his guests, among them Mrs. and Miss Sandal and Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, and besides the members of his staff, Chancery Clerk Vivian M. Lewis, former Mayor of Bridgeton; Edward M. Applegate, and Edward W. Gray, his private secretary.

The soldiers have had parades every night, which have attracted throngs of people from all the neighboring resorts in automobiles, carriages, on trolleys, and on foot. The band concerts in the evenings have also brought many to the camp, as they are finely rendered.

White Mountain Activities

Many Cottagers and Hotel Guests and Many Motor Tourney Parties

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 14.—The formal opening of the New Mount Washington comes to-day, with a large number of guests, and a fair proportion of them arriving in motor cars. Over eighteen guests booked for this hotel are bringing their own private cars with them, and the garage is already so taxed for space that a new building will doubtless be erected.

Work on the Stickney Memorial Chapel is progressing rapidly, and there is a hope that it may be finished in time to be used late in the season.

Dr. J. Blake White of Madison Avenue, New York, who will again act as house physician at the Mount Washington, arrived in company with Mrs. White, and has been spending a few days at the Mount Pleasant House prior to coming over to the other hotel.

John Anderson and party, who drove over the new State Road to the Profile House on Monday, had luncheon there with Col. C. H. Greenleaf.

The east side of the White Mountains, or that portion east of the Crawford Notch, embracing the Conways, Intervale, Jackson, the Bartletts, and Kearsarge Village, has been fast filling since the Fourth, and no locality in the mountains has a better showing of patronage than this.

Motoring is the sport par excellence, and many parties have been registered during the week at the various hotels in the vicinity.

During many years Maplewood has been called "the social and scenic centre of the White Mountains." Many young people come here every year and the great Casino, with its beautiful ballroom and billiard rooms and bowling alleys, and the golf links and tennis courts and livery furnish sport in every branch. New York people predominate in the roster, and among them are many people socially prominent. The master of ceremonies, Mr. Clifford, has many affairs already arranged for the season, and the master of sports, F. G. Yocum, reports that such interest in golf has not been shown in many seasons. Handsome cups that have been put up are already on exhibition, and the season's schedule shows many events to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Vietor and Master Fritz Vietor of New York, who have been to Waumbek on a three days' fishing trip, accompanied by John Dorr, guide, caught 234 trout during three days' fishing in the East Branch, Glen Ellis and Peabody Rivers, over near Glen. The first two days they carried rifles with them in the hope of seeing some foxes. Seeing nothing shootable, they left them at home on the third day, when the old adage of "leaving one's gun at home" was illustrated by an immense bear crossing the road only a few yards in front of the party.

E. E. Smathers of New York, the owner of Lou Dillon, with Mrs. Smathers and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bradfield and Fred Read of New York, motored to Jefferson this week and put up at the Waumbek. Their Rochet-Schneider stood the trip remarkably well, and proved its worth in hill-climbing.

THE WEEK AT LONG BRANCH.

Prospects of the Monmouth County Open Air Association's Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 14.—A topic of conversation among the cottagers and hotel guests here is the coming horse show of the Monmouth County Open-Air Association, and many are anxiously waiting for the four days' meeting, which will begin in less than two weeks. The show promises to be the best ever held by the association at the Hollywood grounds. Secretary P. J. Casey is receiving many entries daily for stalls. Indeed, the association will have to secure stalls outside of its premises to accommodate the demand; there are in all 120 stalls, and Secretary Casey has received applications for 129 already.

A temporary organization of a society to be known as the Long Branch Military Association was formed at this place this week, when fourteen members were enrolled. The purpose of the new association is to form a coast artillery company in Long Branch. Gov. Edward C. Stokes was visited this week at Sea Girt and the purpose and aims of the association explained. Gov. Stokes has a right to form the organization, under an act of the Legislature. A petition is being circulated among the business men and the cottagers, asking the Governor to give Long Branch a coast artillery, in the absence of the National Guard organization which for many years flourished here.

The Elberon Horticultural Society, having for its officers, President, Mr. W. D. Robertson; Vice President, Mr. Herbert Hall; Secretary, Mr. George Mason; Treasurer, Mr. J. Kennedy; Executive Committee, Messrs. A. Bauer, H. Wood, F. Dettlinger, A. Grieb, and E. O'Rourke, gave its exhibition yesterday and to-day, showed about fifty different classes of cut flowers, fruits, vegetables, and plants, and gave in all about $2,000 in prizes, ranging from $1 to $15. A children's class was one of the features of the two days' display. It proved to be a very successful affair in every way, and all who visited the exhibit in Firemen's Hall were well pleased with it.

The opening of the Country Club at Mormouth Beach this season has a tendency to enliven matters considerably at that resort. Last year the club was closed, which caused some of the cottagers to vacate their cottages earlier than usual and go elsewhere. There will be a series of entertainments given at the club during the Summer.

Oliver Dowd Byron, who owns about twelve handsome cottages at Monmouth Beach, is getting things in readiness to hold a regatta on the Shrewsbury River at an early date, in which many of the cottagers generally take part. Mr. Byron is at the head of the Monmouth Yacht Club and has heretofore furnished some good sport on the Shrewsbury during the Summer months. The Elkwood Park Driving Club has selected July 21 for its inaugural race day, when it will have a programme of four good events. The club is having the park put in first-class shape for the meeting.

SPRING LAKE NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 14.—Hot weather during the past week has made the surf the most popular place with the guests, and the beach has been crowded every noon, that being the popular bathing hour with the cottagers and hotel people alike. Tennis has also been played, and with golf on the links of the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club, which have been much improved during the past weeks, the Summer residents have found plenty to do.

The State Camp at Sea Girt has been an attraction, and many of the cottagers owning automobiles have taken parties down there daily to watch the evening parades, and to listen to the band concerts in the evenings. Some of these were Lemuel E. Wells of New York, former State Senator Jonathan H. Blackwell, Watson Linburg of Trenton, former Mayor of Trenton; Welling G. Sickel, Miss Helen Maloney of Philadelphia, and Yard Breese.

Quite a colony of wives of officers who are at the State Camp has settled at the New Monmouth. Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, the wife of the Governor's personal aide; Mrs. Edward C. Murray, wife of the Quartermaster General; State Treasurer and Mrs. Frank O. Briggs, and many other prominent State officials, or their families, are at the house. Others are at Gray Swan Inn, among them being Mrs. George T. Vickers of Jersey City, wife of one of Gov. Stokes's staff. The Breakers has been entertaining a good houseful of patrons also during the week, and the same is reported of the Allaire and the Wilburton.

DEAL GOLF CLUB PLANS.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, July 14.—Plans have been approved which will soon convert the Deal Golf Club into a full-fledged country club, giving its members the same advantages they now enjoy for golfing and in addition facilities for playing polo and other outdoor sports.

The improvements decided upon call for the remodeling of the present clubhouse, so that it will accommodate 200 guests; There will be rooms en suite, with baths, for this number of people. An automobile garage will also be built adjacent to the clubhouse.

ASBURY'S AUTO SHOW.

Scheduled for the Latter Part of August, It Promises Much.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 14.—An automobile show second only in magnitude to the annual exhibition in Manhattan is to be held in the Arcade on the boardwalk from Aug. 22 to the following Saturday. William J. Morgan of New York is arranging the show, and he has interested the leading American and foreign manufacturers, who will exhibit their latest cars and accessories.

In case the Arcade is too small to provide space for all the exhibits, the Beach Auditorium, adjacent to the Arcade, will be used as an annex. Mr. Morgan will ask the Common Council for permission to use Ocean Avenue as a speedway during the show. Should the request be granted, Mr. Morgan will introduce a 1,000-mile non-stop and tire and fuel test as an added attraction.

The Asbury Park Kennel Club, composed of cottagers and hotel guests spending the Summer in Monmouth County, will give its first annual dog show in the Beach Auditorium on Aug. 22 and 23. Joseph M. Dale of Brooklyn is President of the club, and Arthur F. Cottrell of Asbury Park is the Secretary. The Bench Show Committee is composed of President Dale, Elliott H. King of Brooklyn, H. W. Beals and F. J. Trown of New York, James O'Halloran of Newark, Dr. John W. Rockafeller of Deal Beach, and William C. Cottrell of Asbury Park.

Entries for the show will close on Wednesday, Aug. 1. It has the sanction of the American Kennel Club, and President Dale has succeeded in interesting dog fanciers from all parts of the country. The judges appointed are A. Clinton Wilmerding, J. L. de Farby, and Theodore Offerman of New York; Thomas Terry of Norfolk, Va.; J. Sergeant Price and W. J. Green of Philadelphia, G. D. Richardson, John F. Collins, and H. J. Goubeaud of Brooklyn, J. H. Brookfield of White Plains, N. Y.; J. E. De Mund of Bensonhurst, N. Y.; Harry Lacy of Boston, Mass., and Frank F. Dole of New Haven, Conn.

The visitors this week include hundreds of delegates in attendance upon the Summer School of Methods of the New Jersey Sunday School Association, the New Jersey Master Painters and Decorators' Association, and the New Jersey State Veterinary Association. Next week the New Jersey State Union Summer School of the Christian Endeavor Society and the New Jersey State Dental Society will meet here in annual conference.

Mayor Atkins appeared before the Public Grounds Commission this week and insisted that the visitors be given more free accommodations on the boardwalk and beach. He deprecated the fact that the Casino and Arcade, originally built for free recreation piers, had been converted into music pavilions and a theatre from which the public were barred unless they cared to pay for admission to the same, and urged that a free pier be provided at once.

The commission agreed to abandon the paid afternoon performances in the Casino, and that building will, therefore, be open to the public every morning and afternoon for the rest of the Summer. Free concerts will be given every week-day afternoon by the Casino orchestra, and a free concert by Pryor's band will be a feature hereafter every Sunday afternoon. The commission will also consider the advisability of converting the fishing pier into a comfortable retreat for visitors and arranging the two galleries of the Casino which overlook the boardwalk so that they can be shut off from the theatre and turned over to the public. This can be accomplished by building iron stairways from the boardwalk to the galleries.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, July 14.—Never at this season of the year have there been more people here than at the present time. One of the attractive features of the week was a tennis match between G. W. Seeger and Miss Miller, of Philadelphia, and William Ahearn and Miss Emilie Mattes, of New York. The Philadelphians succeeded in winning the contest by these scores: 6—4, 4—2, 6—4.

No matter how popular other sports may become, they can in no way detract from the popularity of golf. The links of the Caldeno Club are daily thronged and several exciting contests have been played this week. Arrangements are being made for a tournament between representatives of the Caldeno Club and the Highland Country Club, and the enthusiasts are eagerly looking forward to this event.

Camping is one of the features of the Summer season here, and never has the camp ground been as crowded as at this time. The space is filled with tents and the occupants are just the jolliest people imaginable. If they are quiet during the day, they certainly make up for it in the evening.

Wood Party at Forest Park, Penn.

About 200 young folks attended a picnic last Thursday in the forest near the Park. After various games the party divided itself into sections, one having arranged a potato bake, another a clam roast, and still another a taffy pull. The outing, which was quite a novelty in the locality, was much appreciated, and other such parties are now being planned.

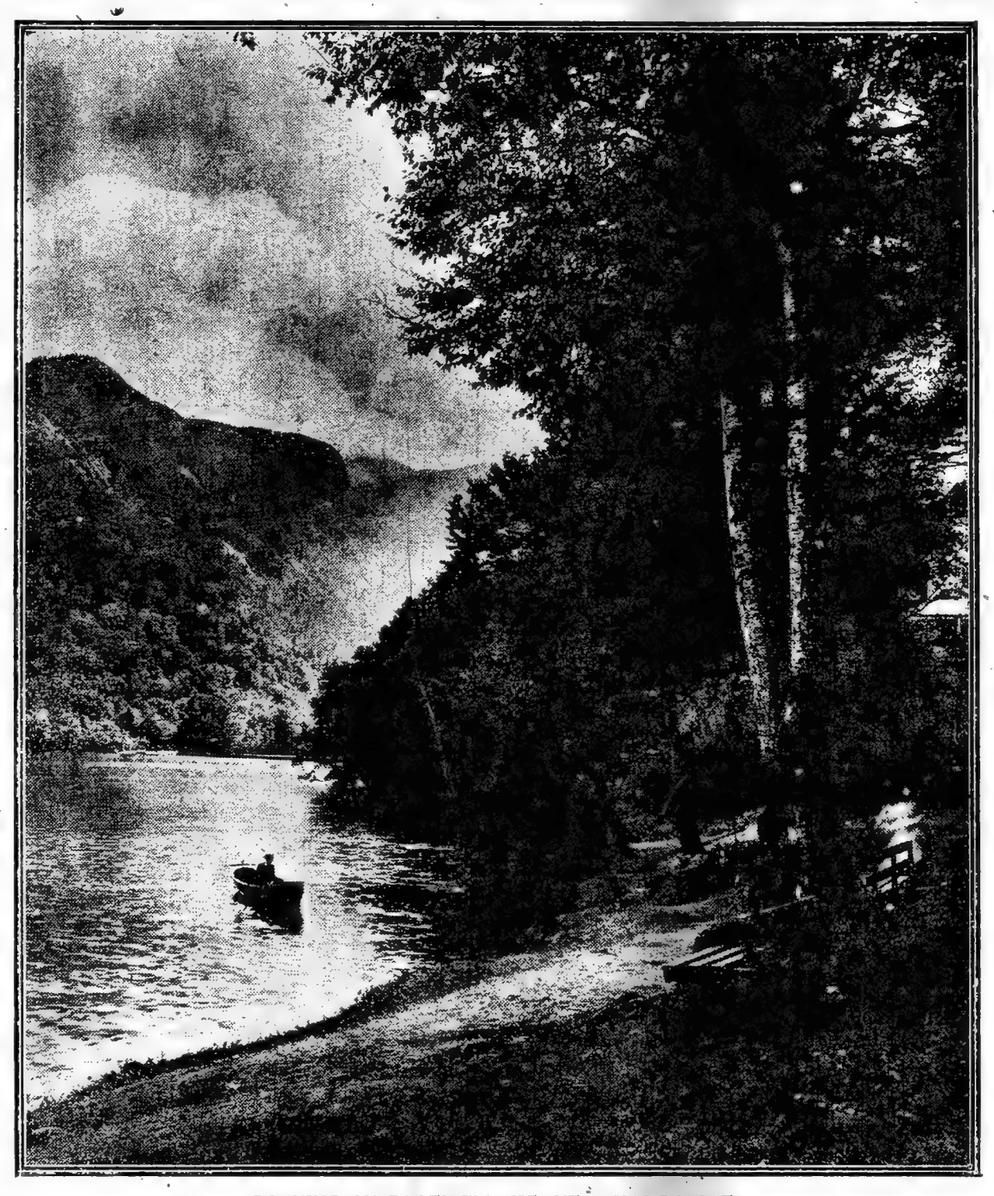

BOATING ON PROFILE LAKE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Seashore, Lake Side, Woodland, and Mountain

St. Regis Yacht Club

Commodore Stokes Expected to Return from Europe Soon

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 14.—The St. Regis Yacht Club, the largest amateur sailing association in the country, is an object of much interest and pride to the campers and visitors on the St. Regis chain of lakes. Anson Phelps Stokes is Commodore, Dr. Edward L. Trudeau Vice Commodore, Col. Jacob C. R. Peabody Secretary, Simeon J. Drake, Treasurer, and Samuel Verplanck Hoffman Measurer. The officers are all in camp, with the exception of Commodore Stokes, who is expected from Europe in a short time. Among the members are Archibald Rogers, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, Henry L. Hotchkiss, President of the United States Rubber Company, and Charles T. Barney.

The grading of the roadbed of the electric railway which will connect Paul Smith's Hotel with the Lake Clear Junction is practically completed, and the first ties were laid this week. This is the first move in the series of electric railroads, which different companies are planning to build to connect various points in the Adirondacks. While as yet only preliminary surveys have been made for the road which is to connect Saranac Lake with resorts along the shore of Lake Champlain, the undertaking has sufficient capital behind it to insure its success.

Richard Peabody and the Messrs. Rauch, who are spending the Summer at their camps on the St. Regis Lakes, made a fishing trip to Barnum Pond, one of the finest trout ponds in this vicinity, and brought back thirteen large trout Saturday.

An interesting game of tennis was played on the courts at Paul Smith's Monday, when George L. Wrenn, the tennis expert, played the double court against R. J. Collier and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and won two out of three games.

William G. Rockefeller, who has been salmon fishing in the waters of the Restigouche Club of Canada, joined Mrs. Rockefeller and the members of his family this week at Bay Pond, the Adirondack park of his father, William Rockefeller.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood Trowbridge have a merry house party at their camp on Spitfire Lake, where Miss Gladys Carroll, Miss Ruth Carroll, Gardiner Trowbridge, and Arthur Trowbridge are their guests.

The elk which have been liberated by the State in this section, and which in former seasons caused the gardeners at the hotel and cottages much annoyance by eating the garden vegetables, have not been much in evidence this Spring. The first of their number, two handsome fellows, were seen on the north shore of the Upper St. Regis Lake this week by Miss Helen Rose and Miss Dorothy Russell, who are spending the season at Paul Smith's and making daily excursions into the surrounding country.

SPORTS AT SARANAC.

Canoeing, Fishing, Tennis, and Coaching All Have Followers.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 14.—Canoeing holds a prominent place in the ranks of amusements on the Upper Saranac Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Merwin C. Stanley, who are devotees of the sport, made a two days' trip down the Raquette River this week.

Dr. S. K. Bremner and George Riddle have been playing an interesting series of tennis matches on the Saranac Inn courts this week. Both are good players, and the tie which resulted will be "played off" next week. Among the youngest set who have been interesting themselves in the game are James Lenox Banks, Jr., F. P. Humphreys, Ned Bartlett, Charter K. Higgins, and Donald Blagdon. The title of supremacy among them has not yet been won.

W. N. Craine of New York has added an eight-pound lake trout to the list of catches recorded at Saranac Inn this Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. George, Miss George, J. H. Dunn, Jr., Mrs. Harry M. Dunn, and Miss Dunn of New York are members of a house party at Camp Sunrise, on Upper Saranac Lake.

Mrs. A. B. Fleming and Miss Fleming of West Virginia and Mrs. C. Watson and Miss Lucy Watson of Baltimore, who are spending the Summer on the St. Regis Lakes, enjoyed a coaching and dinner party at Saranac Inn this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis K. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henry, G. D. Fisher, H. F. Smith, and W. L. McLean, who attended the annual session of the State Bankers' Association at Champlain last week, have since been touring the Adirondacks. From Saranac Inn the party made the trip down Upper Saranac Lake to Bartlett Carry, whence they journeyed through the Saranac River, Middle Saranac Lake, and Lower Saranac Lake to the Ampersand, and left for the South.

AMPERSAND AMUSEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 14.—The Ampersand baseball ground, which is near the hotel, and yet just far enough away to safeguard the ears of those patrons who prefer quiet, has been much improved this year and will be the scene of many hard-fought contests. A number of Amherst College and Syracuse University students will spend the Summer at the Ampersand, and the ball team will be an exceptionally good one.

The regular schedule of games with Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, and other resorts has not been arranged as yet, but some preliminary skirmishes have taken place. Two games Saturday, Ampersand against Rainbow Camp and Colby Pond, resulted in two victories for the Ampersand boys with the score of 5-2 and 7-2.

Fishermen at the Ampersand have not been very active this week, but those who have been out returned with well-filled creels. One lake trout taken from Lower Saranac Lake this week by Henry Davis, weighed twelve pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gans of New York, who are spending the Summer at the Ampersand, have been bringing in fine strings of bass and pike.

Tennis and golf claim may devotees at the Ampersand this year, and vie with each other in popularity. Carl Hanna, Mark Hanna, Jr., and Daniel Hanna, Jr., who are at the Hanna Camp, on Lower Saranac Lake, have been playing some good games of tennis, while Mrs. Otis L. Williams, Mrs. Milton Work, Mrs. Crouch, and Miss Johnson are making enviable records on the golf course.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, who has a camp on Oseetah Lake, has taken up horseback riding as a Summer diversion, and in company with his sister, Miss Mayer and Mr. Hudson, is enjoying the excellent facilities which the highways about Ampersand afford.

Thomas L. Manson & Company,

71 Broadway, New York.

Members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

BRANCH OFFICE, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

C. P. HEYL, MANAGER.

CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRE.

This office can be reached by telephone from Hotel Ampersand, Lake Placid Hotels, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake House, Saranac Inn, Wawbeek Lodge, Saranac Club; also Tupper Lake and Saranac Lake Camps.

WILD GAME AT LAKE PLACID.

Guests See Deer in the Woods and Nurse a Wounded Buck.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 14.—There are now but two questions to be heard in Lake Placid: "What to do?" and "Where to put them?" The former the guests at the different hotels are answering to their own satisfaction in hours devoted to golf, boating, fishing, tennis, and other sports, but the latter the hotel men are still struggling with, and as each train brings in its fresh load of returning guests the question daily becomes more insistent and vexatious. Lake Placid never before experienced such a season as this.

All of the hotels are rapidly filling, and at the Whiteface Inn and Grand View Hotels, in addition to the regular patronage, large excursion parties have been entertained this week.

The annual meeting of the Lake Placid Yacht Club, taking place on Tuesday, marked the real opening of the season so far as aquatic events are concerned. Members of the club are looking forward to a busy season, and plans are already being discussed for a clubhouse to be erected another season. Charles N. Morgan of New York was re-elected Commodore of the club, and William R. Lyman was made Vice Commodore. George H. McNeely was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. Edmund Krumbholz, who has left Lake Placid. Mr. Krumbholz was, however, elected an honorary member of the club. Harrington Mills was made Treasurer, and H. C. Atkinson and G. A. Stevens were elected Directors. W. J. McConvill was made Chairman of the House Committee and H. C. Atkinson of the Regatta and Entertainment Committee. G. A. Stevens was made Chairman of the Membership Committee. A committee, consisting of Francis Shunk Brown, George H. McNeely, and J. W. Butterfield, has been chosen on sailing and racing rules. A special meeting of the club will be called later to consider the question of abolishing the present entrance fee. All members of the club are getting their craft in readiness for the coming races. John Kisterbock has just placed in commission a new ten-horse-power launch, which he has christened Ne-an-doc, after his camp.

The first step toward restocking the woods and waters of this vicinity with game was taken this week, when George A. Stevens, proprietor of the Stevens House, released in the headwaters of Lake Placid a pair of vigorous young beaver. Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner Whipple, who secured an appropriation for the purchase of a number of elk to be released in the forests about here, plans to release also a number of beaver later in the season. Some of them will be sent to Mr. Stevens, and some will be released on the preserve of the Cascade Lakes Club. The beaver released by Mr. Stevens came from Canada.

Guests of the hotels here have seen so many wild deer lately they all feel like sportsmen. Only a few days ago a fine yearling buck was found swimming in the Mirror Lake. Shortly afterward another appeared in the village street, and the other day a vigorous young buck was found helpless in Lake Placid under Pulpit Rock, from the top of which he had evidently fallen in an attempt to escape from dogs. Both hind legs were broken and the poor animal was unable to move. He was gotten ashore by men and boys and taken to the stables of the Ruisseaumont Hotel, where the guests vied with one another in planning for his comfort. He was fed milk and stimulants, and as a last resort one of the broken legs was amputated by a skilled veterinarian. The efforts to save him were unsuccessful, however, and he died the next day.

At all of the hotels there is much interest being manifested this season in baseball, and there is some probability of the formation of a hotel league. The Grand View and the Stevens House will be represented by strong teams. The Stevens House team gave the professional players from Saranac Lake a good drubbing the other day.

A golf event was held one day this week on the links of the Whiteface Inn. It was called a "kickers" handicap tournament, and about thirty players entered. Mrs. P. O. Dickinson of New York tied J. W. Bonsack of Philadelphia for first place, and in the play-off Mrs. Dickinson won the silver cup offered by John Kisterbock.

The week has been full of jolly little dinner parties in the camps and hotels. One of these was given at Whiteface Inn by John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, and Mrs. Wallace to their hostess, Mrs. Augustus H. Goodwin, with whom they have been visiting at Ostenola Lodge; Mlle. Longchamps, and Miss May Berry. Mrs. Wallace and Miss Berry were later in the week members of a dinner party at the Stevens House. Mr. Wallace was obliged to go to New York on business, but is expected up again soon.

The beefsteak dinners are another form of amusement resumed this week. These are very popular among the guests at the Stevens House, and the one held in Beefsteak Bay, at the head of Lake Placid, on Wednesday was well attended. Among those present were John T. Oakley, former Water Commissioner of New York City, with his daughter, Miss May E. Oakley, is at the Stevens House for the season.

Many of the cottagers and camp owners have arrived this week, and a number of them are entertaining friends.

DEWEY AT RICHFIELD.

The Arrival of the Admiral and His Wife an Event.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 14.—The arrival of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey on last Thursday was quite the event of the week, and as they have engaged their apartments at the Berkeley-Waiontha for several weeks, Richfield will doubtless see much of them. The American flags draped from the hotel porch denote the presence of the hero of Manila Bay. There may be a reception of some kind later.

The first of the formal musicales of the season drew a representative and appreciative audience to the Tuller, on Saturday evening, when the members of the Ithaca Concert Company proved their ability as artists. Miss Florence Gertrude Jarvis, soprano; Miss Isabel Marie Chandler, violinist; Miss Lida Mae Bailey, pianist, and Mr. Alfred Pettis Howes, Jr., were delightful in their various numbers.

A new flag is now floating in Monument Park, at the western end of the village, where stands the monument dedicated to the soldiers and sailors who fell in the rebellion. It was the gift of Thomas Redfield Proctor of Utica.

The concerts given by the Bergner Orchestra at the Berkeley-Waiontha, which are given from the new bandstand in the Spring Park on every weekday morning and evening, are pleasant features of the season's programme. In the mornings the park is an attractive rendezvous for the young people, who bring their books and needlework, unless otherwise engaged on the tennis court.

The Bath House is a popular place these days for those who are suffering from some of the various ills to which flesh is heir. Miss Julia Francis Capen, the physical director in the Young Women's Christian Association, and also in the Lady Jane Grey School of Binghamton, is in charge of the Bath House gymnasium this year.

Capt. William B. Swift, United States Navy, whose present shore duty expires with the completion of the Connecticut, of which he will assume command, is now with his family in Church Street. His sister, Mrs. Charles R. Utley of Willimantic, Conn., has been at his home for a few weeks.

ON RAQUETTE LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., July 14.—Although there are vast preserves of wealthy Adirondack campers in the vicinity of Raquette Lake, there is plenty of room for the angler who wishes to drop a fly in the limpid waters of an inland pool or still fish in the open for lake trout. At this season it requires no dexterity to catch fish, and therefore the ranks of fishermen are well filled.

Those who do not catch fish content themselves with recounting fish stories. At Raquette Lake it is possible for the angler to reach his fishing grounds and after a good day's sport return to his hotel in time to dress for dinner.

Coleman Carnegie is at North Point Camp, the Swiss chalet of his mother, Mrs. Lucy Carnegie, on a fishing trip. Mr. Carnegie is entertaining John L. De Saulles and Nathaniel Coles, and the trio have been making some excellent catches of trout.

Among the campers who have Summer homes in the vicinity of Raquette Lake is Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. In the dining room of Sagamore Lodge, Mr. Vanderbilt's camp, is mounted a sixteen-pound lake trout, which was taken from the waters of Sagamore Lake.

MASSAWEPIE COTTAGERS.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE, N. Y., July 14.—Beautiful Lake Massawepie, in Childwold Park, continues to attract a large number of visitors, who fall captive to the charms of the place and return each succeeding year to its shores. Cottagers at Massawepie join with visitors at the hotel to make brilliant the social life of the resort, and many novel entertainments are given.

Lake Massawepie is noted for its fine hunting, and the extension of the closed season for deer will, it is believed, extend the season at Hotel Childwold until late in the Fall, in addition to increasing the number of deer. Hunters believe that in former seasons, when deer could be shot in September, the late fawns were not able to take care of themselves and many of them starved because the does were shot.

AMID THE CATSKILLS.

More Visitors to the Mountains Than Ever Before.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENICIA, July 14.—Phoenicia has long been regarded as one of the most beautiful villages in the Catskills, and the surroundings are not equaled by any of the resorts in the Catskills. The Esopus flows through the village and the streams that flow into it in the Stony Clove are among the most famed in the mountains.

Washington Inn, once the Tremper House, has its largest crowd. Last evening the guests participated in a very enjoyable euchre party, at which Edward Morgan, Mrs. J. Burchell, and Harold Proskey captured the prizes.

The Waldorf has about forty guests, and on Tuesday the management tendertd a coaching trip to Shandaken to the guests. The bowling alleys connected with this house are the best in the Western Catskills and are liberally patronized.

Dr. and Mrs. Ludwig Weiss of New York are spending the season at the Grand Hotel, where they will be joined the latter part of the month by their daughter.

The Fleischmann baseball team has been organized for the season and the management has secured the best players possible to find. Baldwin, the new pitcher, is an acquisition, and the club is confident of making things lively for visiting clubs.

At the opening of the new Hotel Washington last week the Julius Fleischmann Hose Company and the J. M. Blish Hook and Ladder Company won the approval of all present by their drill.

The movement at Cairo to have the streets lighted by electricity has met with the approval of a large portion of the taxpayers there and the result will be that visitors to this well-known resort will probably have the advantage of well-lighted streets through this season.

The reports of the transportation companies for June show a great increase over the business done during the same month last year, which is conclusive proof that the present season has brought more people to the mountains.

The Kaaterskill has between 400 and 500 guests this season, among them being Señor Tirso Mesa, the President of the Matanzas Railway Company of Matanzas, Cuba.

The members of the Baptist Young People's Union, accompanied by a number of friends, enjoyed an outing at Rip Van Winkle Point, near Catskill, Wednesday.

The Greene County Medical Society held its annual meeting at the Catskill Mountain House Tuesday. A large number of men prominent in medical circles were in attendance, and a highly interesting meeting was the result.

The motor boat Rascal III., owned by Samuel Hopkins of Catskill, was a prize winner in the races on the Sound last week.

AFTER ALGONQUIN BASS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., July 14.—Black bass fishing continues good at Algonquin, and rods and reels are very much in evidence. E. G. Thedford of New York further added to his laurels this week by bringing in eight large bass. Baron Barschkies of Washington, who was one of the successful anglers at this resort last season, arrived this week.

E. A. Fowler and O. Fowler of Robinwood Camp, the Adirondack home of Irving Bacheller and the late Anderson Fowler, accompanied by H. M. Moore, were at Algonquin this week. The boys were well supplied with hatchets and hunting knives, which they wore in true Western fashion, and started on a canoe trip to Raquette Lake through the Raquette River, Long Lake, and the Marion River.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON CHARITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 14.—A novel event of the week at this resort was the series of tableaux vivants given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, which represented the different nations and illustrated poems written by Miss Doris Francklyn. George Munzig posed the characters for the tableaus, while Lionel Starr furnished the music. The stage properties and other mechanical details were in charge of R. W. Enoch. The nationalities represented were those of Mexico, France, Japan, Holland, North American Indians, Spain, China, Greenland, Germany, Italy, Scotland, Switzerland, Africa, gypsies, and the United States. Among the children posing in the tableaus were the Misses Agnes Edgar, Edith Gracie, Marjorie Curtis, Alice Chambers, Frances Breese, Eleanor Hartshorn, Eleanor Lawrence, Katherine Motley, Priscilla and Emma Peabody, Justine Townsend, and Masters Henry Coe, Jr., and Coster Schermerhorn.

One of the delightful features of the entertainment was the singing of Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever, and Miss Hill. The proceeds were divided between the Southampton Fresh Air Home and St. Mary's Hospital for Crippled Children, in Manhattan.

Services were held here last Sunday by the Rev. Walton W. Battershall, D. D., of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Albany.

A number of house parties have been already given, but these, owing to the backwardness of the season, have been of a less formal nature than they will be later. Among the largest entertainers have been Col. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie. Mrs. Gracie gave a dinner Thursday evening last in honor of Mrs. Schack, who is her guest.

The presence of a large number of the younger set promises to instill new enthusiasm into the dances at the Meadow Club, which during the past few years have not received a satisfactory patronage. The weekly dances are expected to start in a few days.

VERMONT VACATIONERS.

They Are Paying Particular Attention to Golf These Days.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 14.—The middle of July finds Manchester in the midst of outdoor sports and social activities. Golf, tennis, and driving, both motor and carriage, receive their share of attention during the day, while dinners, bridge whist, and dancing occupy the hotel contingent and cottage colony during the evening.

Next week will be marked by the competition for the Taconic and Ondawa Cups on the golf links of the Ekwanok Country Club. This tournament will begin Monday morning and continue during the rest of the week. The first foreoon will be devoted to the qualifying round of eighteen hole medal play. The weeding-out process will continue Thursday afternoon and Friday, and the final thirty-six-hole contests will be played on Saturday. Many golfers from the amateur championship contest at Englewood will be here for this tournament.

The up-State golfers are unusually active this Summer. Team matches are the favorite form of combat. A series of matches has been arranged between representatives of the Rutland Country Club, the Waubanakee Country Club of Burlington, the Old Pine Tree Golf Club, and the Montpelier Golf Club. This will greatly stimulate interest in the game in Northern Vermont and increase the number of Vermont golfers to compete in the annual State championship, which will be held here on the Ekwanok links on Aug. 2, 3, and 4.

It has been suggested by prominent State golfers that an association be formed by the four clubs named above along the lines of the old Green Mountain Association and that a suitable trophy be put up for competition.

George La Vie, Jr., of Brooklyn, who was a member of the recent graduating class at Yale, is now with his family at The Colonial for the Summer.

Paul Waterman of New York City has just arrived at this resort from England. Mr. Waterman, who is Chairman of the Greens Committee of the Ekwanok Country Club, spent three months in England and Scotland, and while there played over many of the links, so that, without doubt, he got some valuable ideas which he will incorporate here.

Two new tennis courts were added at the Ekwanok Country Club this Spring, and the courts, both new and old, are now in fine shape. That the tennis enthusiasts do not intend to be outdone by the golfers is shown by their plans for a tournament during the last week in July.

A very pleasant dance was held at Music Hall on Wednesday evening.

The second meeting of the season of the Twentieth Century Club was held with Mrs. Payson Wild this week at Sunshine cottage.

WELD WORK AND PLAY.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, Clinton County, N. Y., July 14.—As each week adds very perceptibly to the number of hotel guests, so it seems to bring always some interesting event. This week has been taken up by the nineteenth convention of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, at which there was an attendance of more than a hundred members, representing thirty-five companies in the United States and Canada.

Between the business meetings of the convention entertainment was afforded by a trip to Au Sable Chasm, a dance, card parties, a banquet, and a lawn concert by the Fifth Regiment Band from Plattsburg Barracks.

Hotel Champlain is one of the stopping places on the Glidden automobile tour itinerary. It is expected that cars will be arriving all day next Tuesday, and arrangements have been made for their occupants to "put up" here for the night.

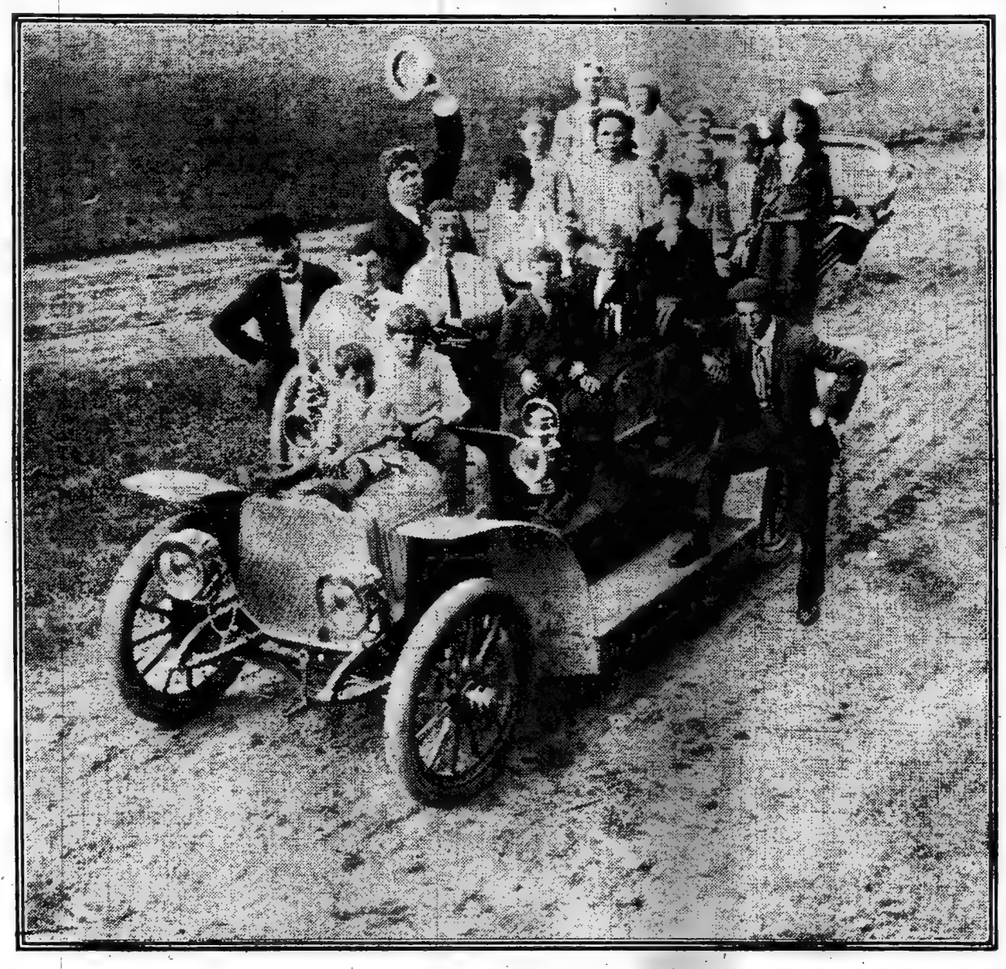

(Photo by L. E. Shattuck.)

A CHILDREN'S AUTOMOBILE PARTY AT LAKE PLACID.

Crowds at Cape May

The Life at the Old Resort Gayer Than It Has Been for Years

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 14.—Mid-July finds Cape May crowded. The full Summertime life has been reached and things have got away from the old conservative, and sometimes very quiet, atmosphere which has prevailed at Cape May in seasons past. The New York colony is responsible for a great deal of this renewed life, which calls to mind the early days of the resort and the ante-bellum times, when New Yorkers mingled with the Southerners and the mode of travel was by boat and stage route. There is one peculiarity about Cape May, and that is, while there are newcomers to the place, you will find the children and grandchildren of those who came here years ago.

New Jersey has adopted a new law concerning the sale of liquor on Sunday, known as the Bishops' bill. This new act, which is the result of the united requests to the last Legislature made by the clergymen of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and other denominations, went into effect on July 4. The law provides that all screens must come down and that there must be a clear view of the bar in liquor saloons on that day. Some of the saloons paid attention to the act, while others did not.

The bathing is now at its best and thousands of visitors are on the beach at the popular bathing hour.

Arrangements are being made for the automobile meet on the ocean front just outside of the beach driveway. The Cape May Automobile Club last year held several successful meetings, and at these events both the mile and kilometer records were lowered for races on the North Atlantic Coast beaches. The beach is acknowledged to be superior to Ormond and Daytona, Fla., but the course is not quite so long.

Cape May goodies have put in their appearance and they are served now fresh from the brine of the sea and have a flavor which one misses who eats them after shipment. They are caught with hook and line off the ocean piers, and are game in the catch.

ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW.

Many Entries and Splendid Outlook for the Event.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 14.—The coming horse show has the attention of the shore people, who are looking forward to a most enjoyable week, commencing Tuesday. Handsome animals and stylish equipages are coming in by carloads, and trial drives by proud owners are filling the city streets and country speedways with lines of attractive teams. The report that Alfred Vanderbilt would tool his coach to the grounds during the afternoon and evenings of the show has created much interest, and there will probably be a premium on the outside seats.

The scare given auto owners and drivers who feared the new State law would result in a series of fines for minor infractions of the speed and road laws appears to have passed away since the autoists have discovered that the rules laid down by the statute are simply made for the reckless ones who need the ourb to prevent them from imposing on others.

Country constables who expected to make small fortunes by halting of cars and fining of owners have discovered that the law was made for use instead of misuse, and appear to have decided to be careful in its enforcement. The finishing of the new piece of road between this city and New York is another item for congratulation with the car owners, who are happy over the assurance of a fine speedway across the State.

Orders have been issued for the lighting of the five-mile boulevard across the meadows and the work is to be done within the next two weeks.

The annual cup races of the Atlantic City Inlet fleet interested the visitors, who deserted their power-driven craft to line the Boardwalk and watch the boats test the skill of their commanders. This year marks a change in the time of the contests, which usually take place in September.

Promoters of the big hippodrome building, that will mark a new era in seashore amusements, have decided to rush the building to completion, and the Summer crowd of this year may have an opportunity to witness the opening of the enterprise. Work was begun early in the Spring, but owing to a dispute among the backers the work has been delayed.

W. F. Worth, a wealthy resident of Lebanon, Penn., has introduced a safety innovation in automobiling by the purchase of a relief car, which stands ready for use whenever his favorite machine is disabled. Mr. Worth brought his family to the shore early in the Summer. He found that his auto sometimes balked at the most critical time and secured a substitute. He declares that he has not had a serious breakdown since he prepared for the mishap.

Mr. and Mrs. William V. Kelly ran their car from Chicago to the shore, arriving here early in the week. They report the roads in good shape, but declare that New Jersey is the best keeper of highways this side of their home city.

GAIETIES AT POINT PLEASANT.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 14.—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital in Point Pleasant has announced the programme of entertainments which will be held on Wednesday during the month of July. The first of these entertainments was held on Wednesday of this week, and the soloists were Miss Kathryn M. Mitchell, soprano; T. Francis Crowley, pianist, and Samuel Loventhal, violinist. There was a large audience on the porch of Wildwood, the Summer home of Mrs. F. L. Matthews, to attend the affair. The next entertainment will be given on next Wednesday by William F. Clark, who will read from Browning and Tennyson.

Many races are being planned by the members of the Yacht Club to be sailed during the next two months on the Manasquan River. There are many fine launches and sailboats, and among the women of the Summer colony are to be found some excellent sailors.

The social side of life has not been neglected. At the Carrollton, Leighton, and Warwick Arms there have been the usual dances and euchres on Wednesday and Saturday nights.

At the Golf Club the competition for the various cups continues with unabated vigor at both the Pine Bluff Inn links and the links of the Point Pleasant Country Club. Golf is a game which was always popular with the sojourners, and both of the links are daily in use by red-coated players.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Blattenburg of Bridesburg and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weckerly of St. Davids are among the new arrivals in cottages during the week.

BARN DANCE AT BELMAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 14.—Yachting on the river and the diversions at the Belmar Club, with the usual dances at the hotels, have done much to amuse the sojourners here during the past week.

At the yacht club there have been two races during the past week, the first on Saturday last and the other on Wednesday. Capt. W. W. Sutton in the Lilly won the first race, which was over a five-mile course, the prize being a silver stein. Other competing boats were the, Helen, Capt. F. J. Walsh; Athena, Capt. C. M. Green, and The Delta, Capt. C. M. Hayes. The junior race was won by The Teddy, Capt. T. Walsh. The prize in this race was a leather watch fob.

At the Belmar Club to-night the members held a barn dance. The building was decorated to imitate a barn, and all around the walls of the ballroom were vegetables, cornstalks, rakes, shovels, and other barnyard utensils. The dancers were dressed in all sorts of rustic costumes, and the club for the time being presented a very rural appearance. Sandford's Orchestra furnished the music. On Tuesday night there was a dance for young people, and last night a card party was held. Various other entertainments are being planned for the balance of the season.

There were dances and informal card parties at the Columbia, Colorado, Buena Vista, and other hotels through the week, and the affairs were all well attended.

MOTOR CAR PARTIES.

A Record Auto Run—Notes from Different Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 14.—One hundred and fifty miles for a bath was the automobile record made by a party of young folks who ran a big car from Allenhurst up the New Jersey coast for a dip in the Atlantic City surf. The trip was the result of a wager made by one of the young men that the girls did not dare make it.

The run was made in the morning and the return in the afternoon after the young folks had taken luncheon at the Windsor and enjoyed their coveted bath. In the party were Miss Grace Ingersoll, Miss Willine Martin, Miss Madge Martin, Francis S. Hetherington, M. V. Findlay, C. H. Ramsdell, Arthur F. Hetherington, and Maurice V. Blomerth.

LENOX, July 14.—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Williams of Stonington, Conn., arrived this week in Mr. Williams's motor car. Mrs. Williams has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. F. S. Delafield.

Charles F. Brooker, with Major Farrell of Ansonia, made an automobile run to Hotel Aspinwall this week in his Panhard, remaining several days. Col. Archibald McClure and Mrs. McClure of Albany, in a Mercedes, were also tourists to Lenox.

Automobilists have been flocking to Hotel Aspinwall throughout the week. On Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smathers, H. S. Bradford, and Fred I. Read, in a Rochet-Schneider car, arrived there. Other autoists there were I. D. Kellogg, Mrs. C. D. Hotchkiss, and George D. Pratt in a Fiat, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Barney and Mrs. Joseph Bunting of Philadelphia in a Simplex.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Layng of New York, who were at the Curtis Hotel this week, started on Wednesday in a Mercedes and a Panhard for New York, whence they will take the shore route to the White Mountains.

Gardner F. Williams, driving a Mercedes from Washington, arrived this week at Curtis Hotel with Mrs. Williams and the Misses Williams. They will remain for some time touring the hills.

Joseph H. Choate, who has been taking daily runs in his big Panhard car, started Friday for Springfield with a party of friends. This was the longest trip he has made since his recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stewart, Morton Stewart, and Pliny Stewart of New York, who have been motoring in the Berkshires, were at the Red Lion Inn this week for several days. Mr. Stewart drove a new Panhard on his trip.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman of Newport arrived here this week in a Mercedes car, making the run by the way of Worcester.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 14.—A new transportation company, to be known as the Dingman's Ferry and Bushkill Automobile Company, has been formed by local capitalists, who have already commenced operating the line. It has long been desired to have better communication between these points and to afford more convenience for patrons for the Delaware Valley Railroad Company.

It is believed that this new arrangement will meet the conditions. The machine will make two trips each way daily, connecting with the Delaware Valley trains. The fare is $1.50 round trip, or $1 one way. There is also a schedule of rates for intermediate points.

SARATOGA, July 14.—Automobiling has outstripped all other sports during this month, and new machines are continually arriving.

To-day witnessed the incoming of eighty cars of thirty-five different makes on an eleven-hundred-mile tour through the Eastern United States and Canada.

The tourists are members of the American Automobile Association, which is making its third annual contest for the Glidden and Deming trophies.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 14.—The Mathewson is the rendezvous for many automobile parties from all parts of the country just now.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Park of New York arrived Wednesday in their big Panhard machine.

An automobile party from Columbia University, New York City, arrived at Greene's Inn on Tuesday for a stay of a few days. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Hutton and Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Peck of Columbia University.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 14.—Mr. and Mrs. George N. Gardner, Jr., of New York, accompanied by friends, arrived at the Mount Pleasant House Tuesday in a large touring car en route for Crawford Notch.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Layng and Miss Layng of New York also arrived Tuesday night. Having made the journey by motor, they report uniformly good roads.

RANGELEY, Me., July 14.—Frank Stanley of Newton, Mass., and a party were here recently in a big Stanley auto.

Col. A. E. Hilton arrived this week in his Locomobile car.

A party of twenty from Cleveland, Ohio, who are coming in White cars, have engaged rooms at the Rangeley Lake House, and the Glidden tourists have written they will be here the July 25.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 14.—For the past two weeks there have been many automobile parties through this section, and some of these people are still at the Rexmere. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Bryant with a party, including Miss Adda Sherwood, the Misses Bryant, and Russell W. Bryant, arrived at the Rexmere last week on a tour of the Catskills. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Haskell and family will remain at the Rexmere a few weeks before continuing their trip through this region.

Hy. Mayer Goes Abroad--"Greetings from Munich."

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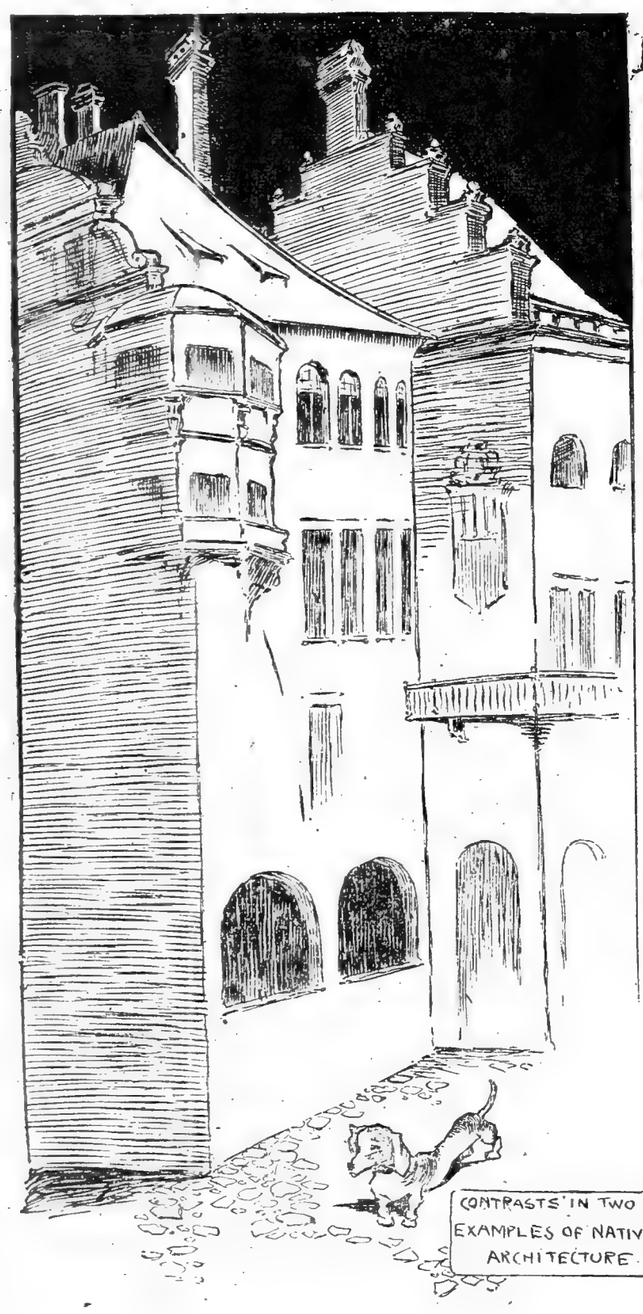

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,705. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MRS. CARTER-PAYNE HERE; SON TO WED MISS MUNRO?

He Is Said to Have Announced the Engagement Last Night.

MOTHER'S CLOSEST FRIEND

Payne, the New Bridegroom, Has Vanished—Mrs. Carter-Payne's Night of Travel.

There was more gossip than ever last night wherever actors congregated over the marriage of Mrs. Leslie Carter to William H. Payne. This was due, in a great measure, to the actions of Mrs. Carter-Payne herself, who hurried from her country home to New York.

Coincident with his mother's return to town young Leslie Dudley Carter, the 20-year-old son of the actress, gave a dinner last night in a private room at the Hotel Brextell, in East Twenty-seventh Street, to those who were in Mrs. Carter's recent automobile trip to Maine. They were Miss Norma Munro, Mrs. Carter's closest friend; Jack Devereaux, Morgan Coman, William Courtenay, and W. J. Dun, the personal manager of the actress.

After the dinner it was reported along Broadway that in the course of the evening young Mr. Carter had announced at it his engagement to marry Miss Munro. The engagement, it was said, had existed for three months, and the marriage is to take place shortly.

"Mother doesn't know a word about it," the report credited young Mr. Carter with saying, "and it will be a deuce of a surprise to her."

Neither Mrs. Payne-Carter nor her husband was at the dinner.

Mrs. Carter-Payne when she left her husband in Boston on Saturday, went in her automobile to New London. Arriving there at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, she chartered a tug to take her to her home on Shelter Island. She and her maid, taking a nap as best they could on the tug lockers, arrived at the island at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

At 7:30 o'clock, only four and a half hours after she reached home, Mrs. Carter-Payne boarded the first ferryboat which left the island and crossed to Greenport, L. I. There she took the train for New York, arriving here soon after 10 o'clock. She was alone.

She went to her apartments at 36 Central Park South, which she shares with Miss Norma Munro. There the bride of two days remained all day, invisible to callers. Her companions in the apartment denied her to inquirers.

What has become of Mr. Payne, the bridegroom, was the subject of great curiosity on Broadway. Nobody has seen him since Friday night, when the Touraine Hotel in Boston he told the reporters that the stories about his marriage to Mrs. Carter were untrue—"all rot." In Boston yesterday he was said to have come to New York.

Few of Mrs. Carter's friends knew of her return to New York. David Belasco, her manager, is believed to be one of the few who did. Mr. Belasco hurried here from Seabright, N. J., on Saturday night, and shut himself up at the Hotel Wellington, at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue for the day. Inquirers for him were told that he was in Asbury Park and would not return until to-day. Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco had not met at a late hour last night.

Her son Dudley did see Mr. Belasco, and was with him for more than an hour, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, soon after his arrival here. The nature of their conference was not learned, although rumor said it had to do with the unexpected marriage.

A TIMES reporter called at Mrs. Carter's apartments last night. A woman friend of the actress, who declined to tell her name, answered the bell.

"Is Mrs. Carter in?" she was asked.

"She is not," was the answer.

"She is in town, is she not?"

"Oh, yes, but she has left here. I do not know where she went."

"Did she say when she was coming back?"

"No, she did not. I wish I did know."

"Was Mr. Payne with her?"

"No, he was not; at least I did not see him."

At the home of Mr. Payne's parents, 174 West Eighty-ninth Street, Mrs. Payne the elder said she had not heard a word from her son since his marriage, and she and her husband had no reason to think he was in town.

MIDNIGHT TRIP ON THE SOUND.

Mrs. Carter Astonished New London Colonists—No Payne There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 15.—After spending less than five hours at her home on Shelter Island, Mrs. William L. Payne, who till her arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., on an automobile trip, was Mrs. Leslie Carter, started for New York at 7:30 A. M. to-day by way of Greenport and the Long Island Railroad. She went alone, unaccompanied even by a maid. Nobody on the island has ever seen Mr. Payne.

Mrs. Carter-Payne only reached her home at 3 o'clock this morning. To get there then she had chartered Capt. T. A. Scott's tug, the Harriet. Mrs. Payne, with her chauffeur, footman, and maid, reached New London in Mrs. Payne's automobile at 10:30 last night. The chauffeur and footman put up at the Crocker House, storing the automobile in a garage and leaving Mrs. Payne and her maid temporarily at Capt. Scott's home, while the Harriet was being put in readiness as a ferryboat to Shelter Island, twenty-eight miles across Long Island Sound.

A few minutes before midnight the tug's lines were cast off and, with Mrs. Payne occupying an improvised berth on a starboard locker and her maid stowed away to port, the Harriet steamed away for Mrs. Payne's Summer home on the Island.

At 2:30 A. M., Greenport, which is opposite Shelter Island, was reached. Mrs. Payne had given Capt. Hunt, the tug's commander, orders to make a landing at Greenport before proceeding to her home, as she expected to meet her son. Young Mr. Carter, she said, had agreed to come to Greenport from New York by train. The young man was not to be seen, and after a few minutes' wait the Harriet was headed across the bay. She reached the Shelter Island pier about 3 o'clock in the morning. The tug's Captain and crew assisted the women with their baggage, and the whole party went in the darkness to the actress's residence. After seeing the women safely domiciled the Harriet's crew boarded the tug and returned to New London.

The actress's exploit in chartering a special ferryboat is looked upon with astonishment in the New London Summer colony. To-day her automobile was taken to the island by a lighter.

HORSE RACE IN FIFTH AVENUE

Started from a Chalk Mark at the Waldorf—Two Racers Arrested.

A crowd of several hundred persons surged around two light carriages at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue last night. Guests of the Waldorf-Astoria whose windows overlook the thoroughfare were seen to be gazing at the unusual scene. The occupants of the carriages, four young men, were in their shirtsleeves and wore no hats.

They were seen to dispute about something for a time, and at last one of them got out of one of the wagons and drew a straight line across the asphalt pavement with a piece of chalk. He then led both horses up to the mark. A little boy stepped out from the crowd and held a handkerchief high above his head.

"They're off!" yelled the crowd as the handkerchief fluttered to the ground.

There is a hill on Fifth Avenue from this point to Thirty-fifth Street. The horses raced up this incline, scattering the other vehicles in all directions. The horses were "neck and neck" as they passed the Thirty-fifth Street corner.

The four men in the carriages were leaning over the dashboard, urging their steeds to top speed. In each carriage one man held the reins while the other belabored the horse with a whip. The crowd followed on the sidewalks, yelling with excitement.

Patrolman Rohrs of the Tenderloin Station, who is something of a runner, heard the shouts and reached Fifth Avenue just as the racers passed Thirty-seventh Street.

The policeman got within ten feet of the carriages and called on the men to stop. Instead of doing so the drivers urged their horses to greater speed. As they neared the next corner the policeman, who managed to keep up with the racers, tried to seize the reins of one of the horses. He was thrown off and the horses dashed on, leaving him behind.

At Thirty-ninth Street the members of the Union League Club, who had heard the shouts of the crowd, lined up at the curb and watched the end of the race. A brown horse was attached to one of the carriages and it missed its footing at this point, sliding along the slippery pavement for about twenty feet.

A member of the Union League Club, who was indignant at the treatment the horses had received, told Policeman Rohrs, who had followed the carriages, to arrest the men. One carriage got away, but the policeman took the occupants of the wagon drawn by the brown horse to the Tenderloin Police Station. There the men said that they were Maurice Kolt, 20 years old, a painter, of 551 Grand Street, and Maurice Peskin, of 108 Forsyth Street, an electrician. Both were locked up charged with cruelty to animals. They said the carriages were hired from a livery stable.

NEW YORK CHILD KIDNAPPED.

Sol Lefkowich Disappears and Is Found After Five Days.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 15.—After an absence of five days, Sol Lefkowich, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lefkowich of 210 East Broadway, New York, has been returned to them alive, but in an emaciated condition.

The boy, accompanied by his mother, went to a farm at Monteville, four miles north of this city, last Tuesday morning, to spend a fortnight. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the youngster disappeared. A diligent search had been in progress ever since, but without result until this afternoon, when Everett Chapman, a farmer, heard a faint cry in a clump of bushes. Upon investigation he found the boy.

The child was sitting on a ledge among the bushes, and had been stripped of all his clothing. When he left his mother he wore a pair of overalls, a shirt, hat, shoes and stockings. The spot is a mile from the farmhouse where he and his mother were boarding. Chapman and several of his friends hastily procured milk from a neighbor's for the famished child, then carried him to the farmhouse.

The mother, who had been prostrated after the loss of her child, tried to embrace him, but fell in a faint. The father, who had been searching for him night and day since Wednesday, was also overjoyed when he found his son was alive. The child acts as if he is dazed. He speaks of two men carrying him away in a wagon, and a woman who fed him on milk.

Dr. Ferrin was called to the farmhouse this evening. He said the scratches on the boy's body are evidently from briars and are at least a day old, showing that the little fellow had been wandering about the neighboring woods for several hours. A detective has been working on the case since Thursday, and further investigations will probably be made.

UPSET GOING TO A FIRE.

Truck Ran Into an Excavation—Several Firemen Hurt.

On the way to a fire at 521 First Avenue at 1:30 o'clock this morning Hook and Ladder Truck No. 7 ran into an excavation at Thirty-third Street and First Avenue. The truck was overturned and several firemen were injured. William Dugan had his right shoulder dislocated. He was treated by an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital. Fireman Patrick Graham, Driver George Burns, and the other men on the truck were thrown to the street.

The fire was in a woodshed at 521 First Avenue. The tenants of a six-story house at 376 East Thirty-third Street, which stands near it, fled panic stricken into the street, thinking the building in which they lived was on fire.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Maracas, Port Spain, July 6; S. S. Ponce, San Juan, July 9.

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GUATEMALANS DEFEATED WITH A LOSS OF 2,000

Salvadoran Army Victorious—Hondurans Also Successful.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS NOW

Salvador and Guatemala Accept the Offer of the Good Offices of the Washington Government.

SAN SALVADOR, July 15.—Last night the Salvadoran army again attacked the Guatemalan forces at Platanar and obtained a victory, the Guatemalans suffering a loss of 2,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The Guatemalan army which invaded Honduras by way of Santa Fé was repulsed by the Honduran army.

Honduras is making common cause with Salvador.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 15.—Guatemala, with a strong army, has invaded Honduras and Salvador and battles are being fought in both countries. Guatemalan troops are advancing in Honduras.

In reply to a request for a statement regarding the reports that Nicaragua has assisted in the war against Guatemala, The Associated Press to-day received the following from President Zelaya:

"Nicaragua has been, is, and will remain neutral. ZELAYA."

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Both Guatemala and Salvador have again accepted the tender of the good offices of this Government, looking to a settlement of their differences.

This information is conveyed in dispatches received at the State Department to-day from the American diplomatic representatives in Guatemala and Salvador. The two belligerent countries are willing, on the suggestion of the United States, to confer with a view to an adjustment of their differences, the cessation of hostilities, and the bringing about of peace.

PANAMA, July 15.—United States Ministers Combs at Guatemala City and Merry at San Salvador have approached respectively Presidents Cabrera and Escalon in an endeavor to re-establish peace between Guatemala and Salvador. President Cabrera informed Mr. Combs that he was willing to enter into negotiations for peace provided the United States Government would guarantee that further hostilities against Guatemala would cease.

Assistant Secretary of State Bacon on Saturday cabled to Messrs. Combs and Merry instructing them to renew their efforts to establish permanent peace between Guatemala and Salvador.

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—It is now known that Gen. Regalado of Salvador lost his life in a scouting expedition. He was in command of his army when he resolved to explore within the border of Guatemala. He started out accompanied only by an Adjutant and a small escort, and came unexpectedly upon a large body of Guatemalan regulars, who overwhelmed his force. Regalado and his escort sold their lives dearly, making a heroic fight and killing many of their foes, but they were exterminated. No quarter was asked.

The Guatemalan official report represented that Regalado was killed in a pitched battle. The battle that really was fought on the same day was between Gen. Toledo's revolutionary army and Guatemalan regulars, and it ended in defeat for the latter.

The Guatemalan revolutionists say they will accept any President for their country who may be jointly agreed upon by President Diaz and President Roosevelt.

A large number of well-known Guatemalans are in prison. The country is denuded of laborers and coffee cannot be picked. No corn has been planted.

Confirmation has been received here of the report of the execution of Alfredo Quinones, a Mexican citizen, in Guatemala, and it is stated that he was put to death because he had publicly censured the Guatemalan Government.

Emilio de Leon, a Guatemalan diplomat, who offended President Cabrera, is still at the Mexican Legation in Guatemala City under the protection of the Mexican flag. The Mexican Government is maintaining an attitude of neutrality, and is closely watching the southern border to prevent its being made a base of operations against Guatemala.

Herald advices state the steamer Empire, used by the Guatemalan revolutionists in fillibustering expeditions, has been turned over to the Salvadoran Government, and will be used by Salvador as a gunboat in operations against Guatemala on the west coast. The vessel is now at Corinto, where it has been under the Nicaraguan flag for three weeks. It will proceed at once to Salvador, where it will be fitted with rapid-fire guns.

The following dispatch has been received by The Associated Press from President Bonilla of Honduras:

"Honduras has not declared war. Guatemala invaded territory without previous declaration. BONILLA."

The Associated Press has received the following dispatch from Leocadio Gramajo, private secretary to Manuel Cabrera, President of Guatemala:

"It is possible that the efforts of President Roosevelt to secure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty between Guatemala and Salvador may result successfully at any moment.

"Salvador has again invaded Guatemala from the south, in the vicinity of Jalpagua, and on the northeastern frontier. She seems to be preparing to invade between these points. On the south Salvador has a large army with artillery. The Guatemalans have to-day given them battle, and will drive them from our territory. The invasion on the northeast comes from the direction of Pinuelas. At this point we have dislodged and routed the enemy, and have been pursuing them since yesterday. A Salvador army in the centre is at present being recruited, as if intending invasion from that quarter also. We will promptly drive them back here, as elsewhere.

"This aggression is going on in spite of the good offices for armistice and peace recently inaugurated by President Roosevelt.

"The Guatemalan Government accepted at once the kindly intervention of the President of the United States, and is now awaiting the answer of Salvador.

"President Diaz of Mexico also offered to mediate in this matter, in conjunction with the American Government, and his offer was accepted."

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

DUMA WINS AGAINST CZAR.

Constitutional Democratic Cabinet Will Be Appointed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—Without wishing to arouse expectations which may prove ill-founded, the facts compel me to infer that the formation of a Constitutional Democratic Cabinet is a question of hours if it is not already an accomplished fact.

I was to lunch to-day at a friend's house with the future Premier. He telegraphed that urgent business prevented his attendance.

Inquiries showed that all the members of the Central Committee of the Constitutional Democrats had been hurriedly summoned to meet this morning and had been for several hours in close conference, afterward departing for an unknown destination.

The report is current that they were summoned to Peterhof and are there now discussing the formation of a Cabinet.

Gen. Kosloff, the writer on military subjects, who had the misfortune to resemble Gen. Trepoff in personal appearance, was shot and killed while walking in the park at Peterhof yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—According to to-night's reports all the questions of principle involved in a change of Ministry have been resolved and now it is merely a matter of personalities.

The acceptance by the Council of the Empire without amendment yesterday of Parliament's bill appropriating $7,500,000 for famine relief came as a surprise, and has occasioned the greatest jubilation in the Lower House, as it is regarded as a vote of lack of confidence in the Goremykin Ministry on the part of the upper chamber.

The report that Russia contemplates a new loan abroad is semi-officially denied. The denial adds that Russia will apply only to the home market for funds for the relief of the distressed population.

At Nikolaieff yesterday the representative of a sugar factory, while going to a bank was waylaid and robbed of $15,000. One of the robbers was captured, and the soldiers shot another. The remainder of the band escaped.

SEVASTOPOL, July 15.—A former sailor named Shetenko, who was arrested today, confessed that he was the murderer of Vice Admiral Chouknin.

KRONSTADT, July 15.—The sailors here to-day declined to participate in a requiem for Vice Admiral Chouknin.

SEA GATE LIFE SAVER LOST.

Geppen Rescued Three Persons, Then Went Down While After Their Boat.

Samuel Geppen, a Sea Gate life saver, who lived at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, Coney Island, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the surf off Sea Gate, after saving two young women and a young man. Geppen was amusing his ten-year-old cousin, Ray Katlan, on the beach at about 12:30 o'clock, when he heard cries for help. Looking out he saw an overturned rowboat 200 yards from shore and the heads of three persons struggling in the waves.

Geppen was in his bathing suit and quickly swam out to the boat. With little difficulty he brought one of the young women to shore after directing the others to cling to the boat. When he returned to the boat the other young woman was almost exhausted. The life-saver found it a hard task to swim with her to the shore. She was unconscious when put on the beach. Although the strain was telling on him, Geppen returned to the boat a third time to rescue the young man, who, like his women companions, was unable to swim.

When the life saver arrived at the boat the young man had disappeared, but as he started for shore Geppen felt a hand clutching his foot. The drowning man was coming to the surface after sinking twice. He clung desperately to Geppen, and a struggle followed.

Young Katlan, Geppen's cousin, seeing that both were in danger of drowning, swam out to their assistance. Although Katlan is only 10 years old he is an expert swimmer. With his assistance Geppen succeeded in getting the young man to shore.

Geppen then started out to get the boat. When about 150 yards from the shore he was apparently taken with a cramp and sank from sight. His body was found three hours later by Charles Witmarsh, a fisherman.

The three rescued from drowning said they were Bessie S. Silver of 860 Madison Street, Gussie Benjamin of 76 Ludlow Street, and Nathan Whalen of 74 Forsyth Street.

Geppen, although only twenty years old, had been a life saver at Sea Gate for several years. He had made several rescues for which he had received medals. He always took particular pleasure in playing with the children on the beach, and for this reason was well known among the Sea Gate residents.

TAX RECEIVER A SUICIDE.

O'Brien of Paterson Was About to be Arrested for a Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 15.—Tax Receiver Albert O'Brien of Totowa Borough, a suburb of this city, committed suicide just after midnight this morning at his home on Lincoln Avenue.

Several weeks ago the borough officials had an expert accountant go over O'Brien's books. The examination showed that $4,000 which should have been deposited in the bank to the credit of the borough was not there and O'Brien was asked to explain. He said the shortage was due to bad bookkeeping. He had until last night to square up. He failed to do so and a warrant was sworn out for his arrest. O'Brien saw the policeman approaching and blew out his brains with a revolver. His father, a merchant of Long Branch, reached Paterson yesterday and said he would have made good, but his son maintained that no shortage existed.

O'Brien was married a little more than a year ago. He was 24 years old.

O'Brien was injured several years ago while playing football, his spine being hurt so that he was helpless below the waist. Largely because of this he was elected Tax Receiver.

Nothing quite equal to the train service offered by "America's Greatest Railroad," the New York Central Lines. 20 trains a day to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, 12 to Chicago, 6 to St. Louis, 5 to Cincinnati.—Adv.

FATHER AND 2 CHILDREN KILLED BY FAST TRAIN

Express Engine Hits a Buggy at a Brooklyn Crossing.

BOY THE ONLY SURVIVOR

He Says No Signal Was Shown—Samuel Mealy and Young Son and Daughter Dead.

Laughing and making merry in the pleasure of a Sunday afternoon drive a father, son, and daughter were run down and killed by a Manhattan Beach train going forty miles an hour at the New Lots Road grade crossing in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon.

The victims were:

MEALY, SAMUEL, 37 years old, hotel keeper, of 368 Snediker Avenue.
MEALY, SAMUEL, JR., 4 years old.
MEALY, ANNIE, 7 years old.

Max Rubin, a playmate of the children killed and the only survivor of the party, is in the Bradford Street Hospital, badly injured, but will recover.

Their view of the approaching train cut off by a high wall, the four were ignorant of their danger until the engine tore through their frail carriage, hurling them and its wreckage to either side of the track.

There was a flagman at the crossing, and he asserts that he gave warning of the coming of the train; but the one survivor of the carriage party, the Rubin boy, declares that he and the others with him saw no signal.

The long, straight, and level stretch of track between Fresh Creek and Atlantic Avenue, a mile or more in length, is a speeding course with trains of the Manhattan Beach division of the Long Island Railroad. Many persons have been run down and killed on this stretch, but yesterday's was the first triple tragedy on the line. Under a legislative act the grade crossings on the Manhattan Beach line are gradually being abolished, but the work has not as yet progressed to this portion of the road.

Some months ago the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company acquired the old Canarsie steam road, the tracks of which parallel those of the Manhattan Beach Road from Atlantic Avenue to a point south of New Lots Road. The Rapid Transit Company is elevating the Canarsie road tracks on an embankment. At New Lots Road the concrete retaining walls of this embankment cut off the view of the Manhattan Beach tracks from the east.

Yesterday afternoon Mealy took the three children for a drive. He drove down Snediker Avenue to New Lots Road. Making merry with the little ones, Mealy started to cross the Manhattan Beach tracks at New Lots Road. Speeding toward Manhattan Beach at the rate of forty miles an hour was a heavy train of an engine and five cars. Before Mealy or any of the children could realize the danger the train struck their carriage, ripped it to pieces, and sent it and them whirling in all directions. Such was the speed of the train that it traveled a quarter of a mile beyond before it could be stopped by the engineer, Peter Jones of 107 Fourth Street, Long Island City.

At one side of the track, thirty feet from the crossing, lay Mealy, crushed and dead. Lifeless near him was his daughter Annie. Mealy's son, Samuel, lay on the other side of the track, also dead. Nearer the crossing the Rubin boy, badly hurt, but conscious, was picked up. The horse, which had been instantly killed, lay entangled in the carriage wreckage.

Ambulances were summoned from the Bradford Street Hospital, and while waiting their coming women passengers who came from the train cared for the injured boy. Little Max, suffering from lacerations of the head and body and internal injuries, was taken to the hospital, where it was said last night he would probably recover. He is 12 years old and lives at 341 Snediker Avenue.

Mounted Policeman Briggs of the Liberty Avenue Station, who was on duty near by, went in the engine cab to Manhattan Beach, where he placed Engineer Jones under arrest.

Theodore Doring, a flagman, was on duty at the crossing at the time of the accident. He declared that he had seen the train approaching and signaled with his flag for Mealy to stop. Mealy, he said, either did not see the signal or else disregarded it. By consent of the Coroner, the bodies of Mealy and his children were removed to the Mealy home in Snediker Avenue.

DUG UP AN INDIAN CANOE.

Buried Many Feet Under Cherry Street and Found by Workmen.

Cherry Hill was the centre of an excited crowd all day yesterday when the news got about that some workmen had dug up an old Indian canoe in an excavation at the corner of Cherry and Oliver Streets.

Men, women, and boys and girls flocked to the spot, and so blocked the streets that the police of the Oak Street Station had to be sent there to keep order.

The lower part of Oliver Street is made ground, for in the old days the waters of the East River used to wash above the Cherry Street line.

Workmen from the New York Edison Company had made an excavation about eight feet deep when they came to what seemed to be a big log near the bottom. They dug around this and disclosed to view what the police and all others who viewed it said was half of an Indian canoe. Then the workmen, who don't take much interest in anything pertaining to the American Indian, promptly got an axe and chopped away until they got out the timber in sight, leaving the other half still buried in the mud.

In doing this they split the canoe into three pieces, and, followed by an admiring crowd, it was carried to the corner of Frankfort and Pearl Streets, and deposited on a pile of dirt under the Franklin Square elevated station, where the night watchman could keep his eye on it until to-day, when the workmen expect to get the other half and piece the canoe together.

It is supposed that the canoe was lying in the mud a hundred years ago or more, when the river front was filled in to make more land.

The canoe is about 7 feet long and 3 feet wide, and 14 inches deep, and tapers to an abrupt and rounded end, which is sharp, somewhat like the Indian canoes of the Western Indian. The whole was hewn from a solid log about fourteen feet long.

$5,000,000 for Ocean Fares in a Week.

LONDON, July 16.—The Daily Express estimates that the steamship fares paid by Americans landing in England last week amounted to $5,000,000.

PHIPPS RENTS A DEER FOREST

American Takes Scotland's Finest Preserves of 50,000 Acres.

LONDON, July 15.—Henry Phipps of Pittsburg has rented Glen Quoich, Scotland's most magnificent deer forest.

The estate comprises 50,000 acres, and the rent expenses are reported to be over $500,000 a year.

AMERICANS HURT IN JUTLAND.

Angola and His Party In an Auto Crash and Two May Die.

LONDON, July 16.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says that a motor car conveying an American millionaire named Angola, his wife, and a party of friends, collided last Saturday with a two-horse vehicle at Skorby Hill, near Aarhus, Jutland. All the passengers were seriously injured, the horses were killed, and the motor car was wrecked.

Two of the ladies of the party, the correspondent adds, are not expected to recover.

PURSUING MRS. ROOSEVELT.

Persistent Woman Demanded a Pew Behind the President's.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 15.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended service at 11 o'clock this morning at Christ Church, in accordance with their usual custom. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Upjohn of Pleasant Valley. Mrs. A. L. Esac, who has made frequent visits to Oyster Bay for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt, went to the church, and demanded that she be shown to a seat immediately behind the President's pew.

This was refused, and she was taken to a seat on the opposite side of the aisle, where she stayed for a short time, and then went outside, where she waited until the President drove away, without making an attempt to approach the carriage.

AMERICANS IN AUTO CRASH.

Mrs. Douglas Story and Other New Yorkers Hurt in France.

CROISY, France, July 15.—An automobile containing Thomas Herbert, said to be an American financier, Mrs. Barbara Creubler, Mrs. Douglas Story and Miss Sidley, all of New York, while proceeding from Paris to Germany ran into a tree and was overturned.

A chauffeur was steering the machine. The members of the party were slightly injured, and the chauffeur dangerously injured. The accident was caused by the bursting of tires at the sharp turn in the road.

NEW PACKS WERE TOO HEAVY

Eight Soldiers Overcome While Carrying Them to Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Under the strain of carrying a ninety-pound pack, which the Government is testing, eight soldiers in the Twenty-seventh Infantry, who left Fort Sheridan to-day for Chicago, were overcome by fatigue and the heat. It was necessary to place them in an ambulance before half of the journey had been completed.

Two of the eight companies which made up the two marching battalions were carrying the Merriam improved pack, an improvement over the old knapsack. It is said that the use of the pack will enable a soldier to carry rations for three days and ninety rounds of ammunition. The actual weight of the pack is ninety pounds.

CRUSHED AGAINST A PIER.

Y. M. C. A. Member Fell Between a Launch and the Side of the Dock.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 15.—While on his way to church to-day Horace F. Cheney, 20 years old, a member of the New Rochelle Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, met death in an unusual manner. Young Cheney was with a party of Sunday school boys of the Baptist Church, who are camping on Huckleberry Island.

All the boys started for church this morning in a launch, and as they reached the pier at Hudson Park, Cheney jumped out first to hold the boat as it came to land. He fell and was crushed between the launch and the landing. He was taken to the New Rochelle Hospital, where he died soon after his reception.

Frederick W. Cheney, father of the young man who was killed, is the editor of The Dry Goods Economist.

Young Cheney was graduated recently from Harvard University. He had not entirely recovered from injuries he received in the Park Avenue disaster last December.

RAN WITH DYING CHILD.

Man's Race to the Hospital, However, Proved to be Useless.

Three-year-old Hilda Rabinowitz of 378 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling from a window in the third story of her home to the stoop below.

The child was sitting in her mother's lap looking at those passing in the street. Suddenly the child saw something below which excited her interest, and she leaped from her mother's knees to the window. She struck a wire screen, broke it, and then fell through the window.

Peter Neilson of 209 Smith Street was opposite the Rabinowitz home talking to friends. He saw the little girl come down and strike the stoop. Running across, he picked the child up, and found that although she was unconscious she was still alive. He ran to the Seney Hospital with her. When he got there, however, the physicians found that she was dead, and the little body was taken back to the child's home.

C. E. SHOLES'S HOUSE ROBBED

Thief Took $1,000 Worth of Goods and Scattered Grass on the Floors.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 15.—While C. E. Sholes, of New York, who is occupying a cottage here this Summer, was with E. C. Benedict on his yacht Oneida on a cruise last week, a burglar entered his house and took $500 worth of silverware and $500 worth of men's clothing. The thief left Mrs. Scholes's jewelry lying on a bureau, undisturbed.

Mr. Scholes learned this morning that the thief had entered the house through the cellar. Bunches of grass were found on the stairs and in the halls, while match boxes and matches, with the heads fired and the sticks unburned, had been thrown about. The grass measured a peck and could not have been brought into the house on a man's feet, while the matches were the same kind as those used in the house.

Sheriff Ritch remarked that there was something very uncommon about these facts. He expects to arrest the burglar to-night. He suspects that a colored man is the thief.

THAW'S OLD COUNSEL LIKELY TO PROTEST

Intimate That Somebody Other Than He Must Dismiss Them.

DELAFIELD ALSO TOLD TO GO

Hartridge Sure Thaw Will Be Freed—He Fails, However, to See the Prisoner's Mother.

Clifford W. Hartridge, Harry K. Thaw's personally appointed counsel in chief, announced yesterday afternoon that the dismissal of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge by his client had been accompanied by the severance of the ties that bound Lewis L. Delafield to the case.

As far as Thaw is concerned, there now remain of the lawyers at one time employed by the defense only Mr. Hartridge, John B. Gleason, and, perhaps, Mr. Longfellow, of the firm of Delafield & Longfellow. Lewis L. Delafield is not a member of this firm. Frederick P. Delafield is its head.

This is the official list as furnished by Mr. Hartridge. That his revisions will be accepted by Mrs. William Thaw the lawyers eliminated do not concede. On the contrary, they will consult with Mrs. Thaw, her daughter-in-law, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and her son, Josiah C. Thaw, to-day.

Mr. Hartridge called at the Hotel Lorraine, where the Thaw family is stopping, and sent his card to the elder Mrs. Thaw yesterday afternoon. She did not see him.

Mr. Hartridge declared that the insanity plea had been positively forbidden by Thaw, and thus expressed himself as to the outlook for his client:

"As I stand here a man, Harry Kendall Thaw will never be convicted of anything. I would stake my soul on it. He is a square fellow, and refuses to take advantage of any baby act such as pleading insanity when he declares that he is sane. All that he wants is to be tried by a jury of his peers in just the same way any ordinary man, accused of a similar crime, would be tried. He does not want to be regarded as entitled to any consideration because he happens to come of a wealthy family."

This statement was made by Mr. Hartridge in a room in the Bar Association building, where he met reporters yesterday afternoon by appointment. He prefaced it by saying that he did not propose to seek publicity in the handling of the case which had been intrusted to him, but that there was a certain amount of news to which the newspapers were entitled. This news, he said, he proposes to give in a straightforward manner. While he was talking to the reporters a note was received by him from Thaw. He read it and wrote a reply which he sent without delay.

Mr. Hartridge Talks.

"Is there anything to be said to-day," he was asked, "as to the cause which led to the dismissal of ex-Judge Olcott's firm?"

"Nothing. As I said yesterday, Mr. Thaw's letter speaks for itself. He regarded his reasons for the move as sufficient. That is all there is to it."

"How did he happen to select you to conduct his case?"

"I am his intimate friend. I have known him for a number of years, and when he wished to change lawyers he asked me to take charge of things for him."

"Had you ever represented him before in a legal capacity?"

Mr. Hartridge thought for some little time before replying. "No," he finally replied, "but I have advised him on several occasions."

"Is it true that you devote yourself particularly to the practice of civil law and that you have little experience in criminal matters?"

"To all intents and purposes, yes. Most of my practice is in the civil courts. I know something, however, of criminal law. For instance, I defended Dr. Winter, a Brooklyn physician, who was held as an escaped lunatic."

"Is that the only experience you have had in criminal practice?"

"Oh, no. I just mention that case."

"Will you, then, conduct the case yourself?"

"Probably not. I will look over the ground for several days, and the probabilities are that I will then employ some other firm of lawyers to take charge of the conduct of the case. In the meantime I shall have the assistance of my partner, Mr. Peabody, and Mr. Gleason.

"In making my choice of additional counsel I shall be guided largely by what Harry has to say. He is a man of strong likes and dislikes, and I will not knowingly engage anybody who might prove antagonistic to Harry's wishes, or to whom Harry might take an aversion. Harry is in a hell of a fix, and nobody realizes it better than I do."

The lawyer intimated that both Harry Thaw and his wife were anxious to make some kind of statement. He said he would have them write out what they had to say, from time to time, and if he deemed it advisable, would then give the statements to the newspapers.

Says Delafield Is Out.

"Isn't Mr. Delafield still identified with the defense?"

"Not Lewis L. Delafield, who was first called in by Mr. Thaw and who retained the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. He is out. It is my impression that Mr. Longfellow is still one of Mr. Thaw's lawyers, but of this I am not certain."

"Isn't it possible that ex-Judge Olcott's firm will be called into the case again?"

"No, it is not. It is out of the case for good."

"Have you had any communication with the firm?"

"Yes, on Saturday afternoon I wrote to Judge Olcott, inclosing the copy of the letter to his firm which had been sent me by Thaw, and asked for the papers in the case. I told the Judge in the letter that I was anxious to get the papers at once, as I wished to work on the case to-day."

Mr. Hartridge was asked if Mr. Olcott had sent the papers. He replied:

"Some of them. The others, he said, were locked up in their safe, or somewhere like that, and he would turn them over to me on Monday—that is to-morrow."

"Was the statement of Mrs. Harry Thaw, which was dictated to ex-Judge Olcott and typewritten, among the papers you got yesterday?"

"Yes. In my letter I particularly asked

for that statement. I desire to familiarize myself with the case in all its details just as soon as I possibly can, and it will take a lot of hard work. After I get all of the statements and the evidence prepared by Judge Olcott's firm, I will have to go over them and see some of the witnesses myself."

Mr. Hartridge said he had not seen Mrs. William Thaw since her return, and did not know her.

A Test for New Lawyers.

Although he did not say it in so many words, Mr. Hartridge gave the impression throughout his interview that before any additional counsel would be engaged the lawyer or lawyers coming into the case must agree to reject the insanity theory and be guided by the ideas of his client. He also hinted at facts which have not yet been brought to light and at a resentment on the part of Thaw that so little in his favor had been given out by ex-Judge Olcott's firm.

As a matter of fact, the defense is now up in the air. Mr. Hartridge does not, he admits, know all the details of the case, and it is by no means certain that his selection will be upheld when the Thaw family, which, after all, will have to foot the bills, considers the situation.

Ex-Judge Olcott was out of the city yesterday. Mr. Gruber of his firm was at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, and said that there might be a statement from them to-day.

"You may say," he said: "that we were not retained by Harry Thaw, but by Mr. Lewis Delafield, who was acting for Mrs. William Thaw and the Thaw family."

"Mr. Hartridge says Mr. Delafield is no longer in the case," a reporter said.

"Is that so? Well, there will be nothing for us to say until after we have heard from the Thaw family."

Mr. Gruber's talk led to the belief that his firm does not intend to accept the attitude of Harry Thaw as final. It is plain that they will get out of the case only when told to do so by the one they regard as the responsible head of the defense. All along it has been the contention of the firm that Thaw was insane and irresponsible. His action in summarily discharging them fits in, they say, with their belief.

Mrs. William Thaw, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and Mrs. George L. Carnegie did not leave their hotel yesterday. They received no visitors except Mr. Hartridge, who saw Harry Thaw's wife. Mr. Carnegie, Mrs. William Thaw's son-in-law, took an automobile ride in the afternoon, and when he returned refused to make any statement regarding the case.

Mrs. Carnegie, in answer to a note, said that her mother would see no one and had nothing to say. The older Mrs. Thaw will be in New York for several days, and will then go to her daughter's home in Roslyn, L. I. Mrs. Harry Thaw will remain in New York, to be near her husband.

Thaw Very Restless.

In his cell in the Tombs Harry Thaw passed perhaps the most restless day he has had since his imprisonment. Not a visitor was there to relieve the monotony, and he paced his cell feverishly. About 2 o'clock he called for pen and paper and wrote a long letter to Mr. Hartridge, sending it by special delivery.

The knowledge that his mother was in New York and was unable to see him on account of prison rules was very annoying to him. One of the Deputy Wardens said: "He has been used to having his own way so long that he can't understand why an exception should not have been made in her case."

The mother will probably visit the Tombs this morning, although no definite information could be had on this point. Mrs. Carnegie said on the evening she returned to America that her mother would see Harry as quickly as possible, and as no permit is needed to-day she is at liberty to call whenever she feels so inclined.

That the mother is the ruling force in the family is conceded, and her attitude in regard to the dismissal of the counsel retained through her by Lewis L. Delafield, as well as the dismissal of Mr. Delafield, will practically settle the plan of defense. If she sustains her son it means probably that the insanity theory will be abandoned and the fight made along other lines.

KIN NOT AIDING THAW.

His Half Brother, It Is Said, Refused to Give Him Money.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The older members of the family of Harry Kendall Thaw will not do anything for him in his present predicament, no matter what the outcome may be. These members of the Thaw family are the children by the first wife of old William Thaw, and are half-brothers and half-sisters of Harry. At the head of this branch of the family is Benjamin Thaw, the eldest of the Thaw children and one of the wealthiest men in Pittsburg. While Harry Thaw has been spending money which he received through his mother from the Thaw estate Benjamin Thaw has been adding to his fortune until now it is believed that he is worth $25,000,000.

According to a story current here Harry Thaw's funds became exhausted last week and he sent a special messenger to Pittsburg to raise more money with which to meet his immediate needs. The messenger, it is said, met only with a curt refusal. He was told that Harry Thaw had placed himself in his present predicament and must get out of it the best way he could. It was then found necessary to await the arrival of Mrs. Mary Thaw from Europe before more money was forthcoming.

Thaw's relatives believe that if Harry remains confined in a prison cell until his trial comes off he will be violent. One of his relatives, who is now in the city, declared to-day that Harry had always had his own way and had seldom been opposed in anything. When he was opposed, however, he became crazed. The most trivial things irritated him, and as a result he always had his own way.

"He is making a desperate effort now to control himself," said this person. "He is succeeding to a certain extent. But the outbreak is bound to come very soon, and before the trial I believe that he will be violent."

Pittsburg people believe that young Thaw's dismissal of his attorneys will not hurt a defense based on insanity, and that ultimately his old lawyers will be taken back.

Jerome and Garvan in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15.—William Travers Jerome, District Attorney of New York, with two assistants, Arthur C. Vandiver and Francis P. Garvan, arrived here to-day from New York, en route to Warm Spring, Ga., where Mr. Jerome will address the Georgia Association on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week.

EVIDENCE FOR MR. WILSON.

Fresh Paint on His Coat Showed Him the Packers Were Cleaning Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Dr. Melvin and Mr. McCabe, respectively Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, have returned from Chicago, where they went with Secretary Wilson to instruct the Inspectors in the provisions of the new Meat Inspection bill, and incidentally to take a look at the packing houses and have a talk with the packers.

They ran across some indubitable evidence that the packers were cleaning up. Secretary Wilson found it in large quantity. He was in one of the packing houses which had been newly painted, and got a great daub of red paint all over the shoulder of a new coat he was wearing.

"Some of the packers have spent as much as $20,000 each in bringing their plants to proper sanitary conditions," said Dr. Melvin to-day. "I saw only one house, but there was plenty of evidence there that the packers were making an earnest effort to correct any unsanitary conditions. They are painting and whitewashing, and are in some cases renovating the rooms devoted to the personal comfort of the employes."

Mr. McCabe said the Secretary had made it clear to the packers that any houses which had not established satisfactory sanitary conditions by Aug. 1 would not get the labels on their goods.

MANY IN SHAKEN-UP CAR.

Woman and Baby Thrown Out—Four Truck Horses Barely Saved.

By quick work last night John Henson, 2,951 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, saved four horses at the risk of his life, at West Broadway and Worth Street. Driving a milk truck down Worth Street, on his way to a Jersey ferry, Henson saw an open car of the Eighth Avenue line, going uptown rapidly. He had only time to swing his team north when the car crashed into his hind wheels.

The crash was heard for ten blocks. The car was full of men, women, and children, and they were thrown about like feathers.

Mrs. Bertha Potaznik, who sat with her baby in her arms on an end seat, was thrown face down to the street. Her face and left hand were hurt, but the baby was unharmed. Mrs. Annie Birnbaum and her husband Henry of 1,391 Fifth Avenue, were thrown over the seat in front of them and bruised. Mrs. Potaznik and the baby were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital and later went to their home, 70 East 113th Street.

Henson's horses tried to run away, but the truck which weighs six tons, was wedged fast to the car and held them. A wrecking wagon brought jacks with which the truck had to be released before it could be moved. The car was pushed uptown by another.

RESCUED BY A TRAMP.

Arverne Man Saved from Drowning by a Man Careless of Clothes.

Overcome by cramps while bathing at the foot of Gaston Avenue, Arverne, L. I., yesterday morning, A. F. Magee of that place shouted for help. He was dragged out of the water, almost drowned, by a man who appeared to be a tramp.

When Mr. Magee went to the beach soon after daylight yesterday morning the man lay asleep on the sand. He was poorly dressed. Mr. Magee had not been in the water more than a few minutes and was less than thirty feet from shore when taken with a cramp. He called for aid, and the man, who had been asleep, jumped up and plunged into the water without waiting to take off any clothing. He dragged Magee, who had swallowed much water, out on the sand, and then ran to a house not far away and gave the alarm.

The rescuer then walked away. Magee was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital and revived.

GOV. STOKES TO WED A NORTH CAROLINA GIRL

A Confederate Flag Led Him to Meet Miss Green.

THE WEDDING DATE NOT SET

The Governor Went to North Carolina to Return a Captured Battle Flag and There Met Miss Green.

Gov. Edward Casper Stokes of New Jersey is reported to be engaged to be married to Miss Annie Green of New Berne, N. C. If it had not been for a certain Confederate battle flag he might have remained a bachelor all his life.

Two young women made the Confederate battle flag, 'way back in 1861, and presented it publicly to a company about to march north into Virginia. This happened in the little town of Beaufort, on the coast of North Carolina, and when the Beaufort company left for the front the flag went along, too. At last, like many another Confederate battle flag in the last months of the struggle, it was captured by the enemy.

A New Jersey regiment took the Beaufort flag, which was all shot-tattered by this time, and, after Appomattox, bore it in triumph to Trenton. There it stayed, along with other relics and trophies, for more than thirty years. Then New Jersey decided to give back the tattered battle flag to the State whence it came.

Of course there had to be ceremony connected with the return—a war banner must not be shipped like some ordinary thing—and a delegation of prominent New Jersey men, led by the Governor of the State, journeyed with the flag two or three months ago to Raleigh. There they were met by Gov. Glenn, Chief Justice Walter Clark, Gen. Julian S. Carr, and other old North State celebrities.

Up from New Berne and Beaufort, which are near to each other at the east end of North Carolina, came a party to see the transfer well done, and in the party were two gray-haired women—the same who had made the flag. Another person who came was Miss Annie Green, a handsome young woman of New Berne.

There were speeches, and, after the speeches, handshaking. That was when Gov. Stokes was introduced to Miss Green. The day after the Raleigh ceremony the Northerners went down to New Berne, and there they had some more speech-making, and, incidentally, Gov. Stokes and Miss Green had a chance to become better acquainted.

Since that time Miss Green has made two or three visits to New York with her mother. Now, it is said, everything has been arranged except the date of the wedding. Even yet, however, close friends of the Governor have not learned of his intentions.

Gov. Stokes, who is 46 years old, has never married. He was born in Philadelphia, and was graduated from Brown University in 1883. After that he became a banker in Trenton, and later entered politics, becoming a State Senator in 1892. He was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1901, and re-elected last year.

STEAMER CUTS DOWN CANOE.

Two Brothers Dive Just in Time to Escape Tolchester's Paddles.

While paddling their canoe up the Hudson River yesterday morning John and Alexander Caird, two brothers, members of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, were run down by the excursion steamer Tolchester. Their canoe was cut to splinters and the brothers had a narrow escape from death.

The Caird brothers at the time of the accident were on their way to camp under the Palisades known as "Hermit's Point." Their clinker-built canoe was loaded with camp equipage and provisions, and the young men put off from the clubhouse at the foot of 152d Street about 11 o'clock. They paddled up stream about a quarter of a mile from the shore, while the Tolchester, jammed with excursionists, was also steaming fast up the river astern of the canoeists.

When off about 163d Street eyewitnesses in near-by pleasure craft and also some persons on the shore saw the crowded steamer run down the little canoe. No warning whistles were blown, they said.

The shouts of men on the steamer and the screams of women aboard could be plainly heard. The steamer kept on for a time, but finally turned about to render aid, and soon resumed her course.

The Caird brothers, when the stem of the Tolchester struck their canoe, quick as a flash dived, and just escaped the paddlewheels. There was not more than a foot between the men and the wheel. Among those nearby who witnessed the accident was Percy L. Morse of the Guarantee Trust Company of 32 Nassau Street. He headed his launch at full speed for the wreckage of the canoe, and picked up the brothers, and took them and part of the canoe to the clubhouse.

TAFT OFF TO SEE ROOSEVELT.

After a Talk with the President He Will Begin His Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Taft left Washington at 11 o'clock this morning for Oyster Bay, to confer with the President regarding the establishment of the army brigade posts, as well as several other matters of War Department business which he desires to close up before he enters upon his Summer vacation. To-morrow he will go from New York to Murray Bay, on the St. Lawrence, to spend two months playing golf and rowing, his favorite pastimes.

He will return to Washington before the beginning of October, but will leave again in the course of a week or two to enter the Ohio campaign, and early in November will accompany the President to Panama.

TROLLEY CAR IN A DITCH.

Jumps Track at Curve and Three-Score Persons Hurt or Shaken Up.

Two women were severely hurt and fifty or sixty other persons bruised or shaken up when a Midland trolley car, bound from St. George to Midland Beach, jumped the rails yesterday afternoon at Richmond Road and Fingerboard Road, Grassmere. The car was crowded with pleasure-seekers. There is a sharp curve at that point and the car struck at too high speed and the wheels left the rails.

The car bumped along the ties a short distance, and then the forward end dropped down into a four-foot ditch, shaking up and bruising almost every one on board. Many jumped just after the car left the rails, and most of these escaped without severe hurts.

Mrs. Rose Jackowitz of 521 Third Avenue and Rebecca Sirleum of 32 Rivington Street fell when they jumped, and had their faces torn by sliding along on the macadam. They were taken to a nearby house, where Dr. Devlin of New Dorp attended them. They started for Manhattan after two hours' rest.

TROLLEY BUMPS INTO TRAIN.

First Stalled at Crossing and Engine Just Missed It—A Woman Hurt.

A trolley car filled with passengers crashed into the side of a passenger train of the Tottenville Division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad at the Clifton crossing last evening. One woman, who refused her name, was rather severely hurt. Two young women jumped, and were saved from rolling under the passing train by Patrolman Samuel Lake. The rest of the passengers escaped injury, although they jumped.

The crossing is protected by a derailing device 200 feet from the steam tracks. This is worked by a towerman, and, besides the derailer, there is a semaphore arm. When the switch is set for a trolley to cross a danger signal is supposed to show to trains, but if one showed last night it was disregarded.

The car on approaching the crossing found the rail set for it to proceed, and the signal also showed clear, so it ran ahead, but as it struck the steam rails the trolley wheel slipped from the feed wire and the car stopped.

Policeman Lake was standing close by and shouted for help, and men who were about the crossing and the men passengers grabbed the car, and bodily pushed it back into the street and clear of the steam tracks.

While the pole was being adjusted a train from Tottenville, consisting of an engine and seven coaches, came around a curve to the south and made for the crossing. The train was over it just as the pole was adjusted.

The moment the wheel was adjusted to the wire the trolley car shot ahead and bumped into the side of the second coach. The forehood and dashboard of the trolley car were torn off and the car was swung lengthwise of the steam tracks. The side of the second steam train coach was torn.

All the forty or more passengers scrambled out. The woman, whose name was refused, seemed the worst hurt. The Misses Minnie and Anna Johnson of 58 West 111th Street, Manhattan, leaped out toward the passing train. Lake was running toward the cars, and grabbed them as they fell and rolled toward the wheels. The girls were clasped in each other's arms, and as Lake pulled them back the rear wheels of the second car just touched the skirt of one of them.

MEMPHIS HOTEL WALL FALLS.

$50,000 Damage to the Peabody, but All the Guests Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.—A wall of the Peabody Hotel, one of the largest houses in the South, fell at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The preliminary cracking of the wall warned the guests and they all escaped. The building is six stories high, and the wall carried twenty rooms down with it, burying the kitchen and café and causing $50,000 damage.

The hotel was crowded with guests, but the bellboys were sent through the halls and awakened them, telling them to hurry to the street without waiting to dress. The fall of the wall caused a panic, and men and women fainted in the excitement.

It is said that the authorities will close the hotel until all the walls are strengthened. The hotel is owned by R. B. Snowden, and the lease was bought recently by Isele Brothers for a large sum of money. Many of the guests had narrow escapes, when they stopped to dress after the warning.

OHIO STRIKE SETTLED.

Operators and Miners Agree to New Wage Scale for That State.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—The operators and miners who have been in conference here for two days, endeavoring to settle differences that have arisen over the scale recently signed for this State, reached a basis of agreement to-night which will be elaborated and signed to-morrow.

Concessions were made by both the miners and the operators, but neither side would state the exact terms of the agreement. The controversy involved a fraction of 1 cent a ton for mining, and the dispute caused the miners in the Hocking Valley to quit work.

TRIBUNE LIGHTS ON AGAIN.

And a New Engineer in Place After a Truce with the Union.

A new engineer was in charge of the motive power in the Tribune Building last night, and Chief Engineer Vincent, who is also mechanical superintendent of the building, was saying unkind things about the union—Eccentric and Standard Engineers' Local No. 20.

A lone union engineer, by name James Vallely, by going on strike soon after midnight yesterday drawing off the steam and banking the fires before he went out, put the building in darkness, stopped the presses, and gave the paper a lot of trouble to get into circulation.

The trouble between the union and Mr. Vincent, and through him The Tribune, has been brewing for several months. Vincent is a non-union man who has been in the employ of The Tribune a long time. When the Typographical Union was installed there he was transferred to the engineering department and made its chief. The Engineers' Union tried to get him to join, but he refused. About a week ago the union issued an ultimatum that if he did not join soon something would happen. The strike of Saturday night was the something.

At 12:45 A. M., when Mr. Vincent was in his first sleep at his home in Borough Park, the union engineer struck, after drawing off every pound of steam. The firemen banked their fires and walked out, the result being that the presses came to a sudden stop and every light in the big building went out.

Only a part of the first edition had been run off. The managers finally got hold of some one willing to take the job, and got out the paper.

Yesterday The Tribune management straightened matters. It was said that everything had been settled, and there would be no more trouble. The building was lighted as usual, and to all appearances everything was moving smoothly.

CITY BREVITIES.

Charles Hagan, a former actor, 40 years old, died yesterday in New York Hospital. He was found on the sidewalk at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway. The cause of death was heart disease.

It was said yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital that the condition of Lewis E. Grover, President of the Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., who underwent an operation on Wednesday, was favorable.

Antionete Carpóte of Richmond, S. I., purchasing agent for the American Fruit Company, died of heart disease last night in a bathhouse at South Beach, after bathing with his sons.

AN INDIVIDUAL

may die while managing your estate. A trust company manages well and never dies.

The Trust Company of America

135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BRANCHES { 36 Wall Street, New York / 95 Gresham Street, London, E.C.

FEDERATED UNION PLANS TO FORM A LABOR PARTY

Committee Reports on a System of District Organizations.

GENERAL PLATFORM READ

The Principles Laid Down Governing the Support Union Men Shall Accord Political Candidates.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Central Federated Union four weeks ago, a sub-committee of the General Executive Committee reported yesterday a plan for the independent action of union men in politics. This was in line with the suggestion made by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor some time ago. As it was known that this plan was to be submitted, there was a much larger attendance at yesterday's meeting than usual, the delegates representing every shade of political opinion, with the exception of the Prohibitionists. James Hatch of the Upholsterers' Union, Chairman of the sub-committee, who made the report, had copies of the platform recommended by the Executive Committee distributed to the members present. The platform is as follows:

First—We demand the rigid and impartial enforcement of the following, and all other labor laws now on the statute books:
The eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages law.
The child labor law.
The compulsory education law.
The law relating to contract prison labor.
A law to be enacted by the Legislature prohibiting the introduction of prison-made goods into this State from other States.
The laws requiring sanitary inspection of all mines, tunnels, workshops, and dwellings.
The law requiring the payment of wages in lawful money.

Second—We demand the enactment of legislation—State or National, as may be appropriate and necessary—which will accomplish the following desirable ends:
Ownership and operation by municipalities, State or Nation, of all public utilities, and the enactment of a law establishing a municipal ice plant, and a law for the establishment of municipal abattoirs and slaughter houses conducted by the municipality.
The establishment of postal savings banks.
The establishment of a postal express.
Passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the use of the injunction process in labor disputes.
Passage of a National eight-hour law.
Abolition of the Electoral College and direct nomination and election of President, Vice President, United States Senators, Judges, and all elective offices.
Extension of the provisions of the employers' liability law so as to include within its provisions all classes of employment.
Ballot reform which will prevent corruption, insure a fair count, and punish bribe givers and bribe takers.
Adoption of the system of lawmaking known as direct legislation, through the initiative and referendum.

It took Delegate Hatch some time to outline the political plan, as there were many questions and explanations. It was proposed, he said, to form trades union clubs in every Congressional district and Assembly district, to be composed only of men who had union cards. Each club was to consist of not less than twenty-five men, but there was to be no limit to the members after that. When these clubs have been organized each one will elect three delegates to a general convention, which will be called later, and which will more completely organize the Assembly districts.

"The delegates to the convention," Mr. Hatch said, "will be looked on as a general committee. The main question to be decided now is whether we should have a labor party exclusively—that is, a party which would cut loose from the present parties—or organize for the purpose of nominating labor candidates or candidates favorable to labor. It was decided by the committee that at this time it would not be wise to form a separate party; as there will be other independent parties in the field, and a labor party pure and simple might not accomplish as much as it would if it supported labor candidates. We propose to nominate labor men in the various districts to every office that it is possible for a labor man to fill, but labor men could not fill every office. In the case of Judges, for instance, we could not nominate labor men, as labor men are not lawyers."

Delegate Hatch went on to say that if any of the dominant parties chose to indorse the nominees of the Central Federated Union they might do so, but a labor man who had the nomination of any of the present parties first and came to the Central Federated Union Party for indorsement would not receive it. He went on:

"If there are two candidates for office in one district who are both labor men, and we accept one of them and the other refuses to retire, we will look on the one who refuses to retire as a renegade. We want to make it impossible to have contesting candidates who are labor men in any district. If the movement is carried out on the lines proposed in a conscientious way, it will be easy at the next election to cut loose and form a permanent labor party."

Applause followed the explanation of the new plan, and then a hot discussion occurred, in which motions and counter-motions were proposed in rapid succession. Ex-Tammany Assemblyman Samuel Price got the floor, and was greeted with laughter when he proposed that the central body go slowly.

"I have seen some things of the kind you propose," he said, "and they all fizzled out."

"Ba-a-ah!" shouted several delegates.

"I don't carry my organization in my pocket," he cried, "and none of you carry yours in your pocket."

The Chairman made the announcement that as there were many people to speak he would limit the speeches to five minutes. This struck dismay among some of the delegates, who were evidently primed for the occasion, and they protested. One Socialist delegate said he could not say all he had to say in less than twenty minutes. Finally after a number of delegates had tried to get more than five minutes it was decided to make the discussion of the matter a special order of business next Sunday, the discussion to begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Meantime President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is expected here at the end of the week and may be asked to take the floor.

WAR ON LITTLEFIELD.

Labor Threat Not an Idle One—Speaker Cannon in the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Republican leaders have accepted the gage thrown down by organized labor, and will make a square standup fight with President Gompers of the American Federation in the coming Congressional campaign.

Gompers has selected for his first victim Representative Charles E. Littlefield of the Second Maine District, and is planning to make a personal campaign against him. Littlefield incurred the enmity of the labor men by his opposition to the Anti-Injunction bill. As Acting Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee at the last session he was practically responsible for the failure to report the bill, and during the hearings Gompers announced plainly what he might expect.

Representative Sherman, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, is preparing to give Gompers a hot fight all along the line, and will meet him in the second Maine District with some of the best men in his list of orators. He will lead off with the biggest champion of them all—Uncle Joe Cannon, who is to take an active part in the Congressional campaign. The Speaker is billed for several speeches in Littlefield's district, and it is understood that he will go squarely into the labor issue, meeting Gompers on his own ground.

Gompers is planning a campaign or unusual thoroughness. He will not only make speeches throughout the district, but he will hold noon-day meetings at every factory town and make a personal canvass of the workingmen as well. Speaker Cannon has sent to Washington for material to use in his Maine speeches and is evidently preparing to take up the labor record of the last session, and justify it to the labor men.

Both sides are especially concerned in this fight, because the election comes in September and will be used, by whichever side wins, in the general campaign in the other States. The Republicans cannot afford to have the old Dingley district go against them, and the labor men realize that if they can win, or even if they can cut down Littlefield's normal plurality of more than 5,000, it will give them a great incentive in other fights they intend to make.

The Democrats are not planning an unusually hard fight against Littlefield. They do not want to waste any money in a rock-ribbed Republican district, preferring to hoard their resources for districts where they have a better chance.

They want to see just what strength the labor men can muster up, and they take it that the fight against Littlefield will count every labor vote in the district that can possibly be reached. It may in fact roll up a bigger vote there than it can do elsewhere, because the Pilots' Association is also against Littlefield with all its might. He is the author of the bill abolishing compulsory pilotage, and through his efforts the bill was reported favorably. It did not come to a vote in the House, but is on the calendar for next session.

HORSE IN A RESTAURANT.

Pokes Through a Mirror and Gets Some Lettuce—Docile Then.

Morris Markowitz, 23 years old, of 74 Delancey Street, and Charles Stein, 22 years old, of 297 Broome Street, agreed yesterday afternoon that it would be stylish to hire a horse and buggy and drive through Central Park and possibly through the Bronx.

An hour later they drove out of Hanson's livery stable, at Eldridge and Delancey Streets, behind a big bay horse. At Second Avenue and First Street the horse halted.

"Whip him," said Morris Markowitz, "he is disobedient."

To the lash the bay filed a protest with his heels, and Morris and Charles sought the sidewalk. The horse kept on kicking the buggy. When little of it was left the horse went forward with a rush and into the restaurant of J. Bloomberg, at 10 Second Street.

The proprietor and most of the diners made room for him. The horse trotted the length of the room, gave an exultant neigh, and ambled placidly into a big glass mirror framed in the partition which separated the kitchen from the dining room. Much cut about the head and neck, the horse looked through the hole in the mirror, and then backed out with a head of lettuce in his mouth.

About this time Policeman Connors of the Fifth Street Station arrived and was informed of the "mad horse" in the dining room. With the last leaves of the lettuce about the corners of his muzzle, the horse trotted out of the dining room as docile as could be.

In front of the restaurant the policeman came upon Markowitz and Stein. They described each other's deficiencies in connection with the driving of horses.

"You are under arrest," said the policeman.

"Why?" they asked.

"For violation of the corporation ordinance in abandoning a horse and rig on the street and for leaving the horse untied," explained the policeman, who then took them to the station.

BOLD HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.

Drove to a Police Station When Asked to Prove Ownership.

A young man who said he was Harry Proctor, and is believed to be a professional horse thief, is locked up in the Third Precinct Station at Newark, N. J.

Proctor yesterday stole a horse and wagon belonging to L. Finger, a butcher, and put it in a stable two blocks from the market. Soon he took the horse and harness away and returned later on with the horse hitched to a phaeton, and with another set of harness. He agreed to sell the rig to John Smith, who is employed at the stable, for $35. Smith agreed to buy if Proctor proved to him that he came by the rig honestly.

Proctor boldly said that he was known to the Captain of Police and the two started for the First Precinct. When they entered the station Proctor asked Sergt. Bohle to have a look at the horse, at the same time starting out ahead of him. Proctor jumped into the phaeton and whipped the horse up before the Sergeant or Smith got to him.

When Proctor was on his way to New York on the plank road, he passed an employe of Phineas Jones & Co., carriage builders. This man recognized the phaeton as one that was stolen from their place some time ago. He called a crowd to help and Proctor was caught.

Goldfogle to Sail To-morrow.

Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, who was one of the Congressmen booked to sail for Southampton on the American liner St. Paul, missed that vessel when she sailed on Saturday, and will not get away until to-morrow. He will sail on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., disembarking at Plymouth. He is one of the American delegates to the Interparliamentary Congress which is soon to assemble in London.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1 A. M.—283 Broome Street; Ladekoff & Bloom; damage, $75.
1:40 A. M.—302 East Sixty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.
10:15 A. M.—87 Carmine Street; Martin Barbari; damage, $1,000.
10:20 A. M.—342 East Twentieth Street; P. Jurdy; damage, $25.
12:40 P. M.—168 East Fourth Street; I. Steinberg; damage trifling.
2:15 P. M.—135 Chrystie Street; Charles Bietz; damage trifling.
3:20 P. M.—324 Madison Street; Eagle & Co.; damage, $10.
3:30 P. M.—538 Broome Street; Meriadonial Olive Oil Company; damage trifling.
4:10 P. M.—548 West Forty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.
4:30 P. M.—160 West Houston Street; Jacob Mier; damage, $50.
4:50 P. M.—180th Street and Chrystie Place; Edward Koening; damage, $500.
6:45 P. M.—341 and 343 Delancey Street; Department of Street Cleaning; damage trifling.
7:10 P. M.—2,184 Bathgate Avenue; S. Selby; damage, $50.
9:10 P. M.—552 Third Avenue; John Sinnigen; damage trifling.
9:15 P. M.—20 Rose Street; Lind Brothers; damage, $200.
9:20 P. M.—301 East Third Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

THE SILVER SIGN

Here is the trademark that has been a glistening guide to silver plate buyers for fifty-nine years.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Look for it when buying knives, forks, spoons, etc.

The most beautiful productions in silver plated dishes, pitchers, etc., are made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

How much unproductive capital is tied up on your stock-room shelves?

Our perpetual stock inventory shows promptly every line of goods, or any single size that you are carrying at a loss.

One-fourth the work of the old book stock-record.

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REFRIGERATORS

The Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency and Economy

The "Eddy" Our standard for a quarter Century.

The "Premier" Glass lined.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York

ROUGHS THROW A SCORE IN RIVER FROM STEAMER

Girl, Too, Probably Shot on the Sea Gull's Riotous Trip.

ROWBOAT PICKS UP VICTIMS

Riot Call Summons Police on Return, but They Arrest Only One "Jolly Bachelor."

Fights with fists and bottles, shooting and nearly a score of attempted drownings were the chief features of an outing to Orchard Grove on the Sound, given yesterday by an organization known as the Jolly Bachelors.

The fighting started as soon as the steamboat and two barges which carried the party left the pier at Ninety-first Street and the East River, and continued until the last passenger was set ashore on the return.

The excursionists started about 10 o'clock yesterday morning on the steamboat Sea Gull of the Starin Line and two barges which had been chartered for the occasion. The Captain of the steamboat is Charles Pearsall. The start was made from Thirty-first Street and the East River, where about half of the excursionists were embarked. From there the steamboat went to Ninety-first Street. As soon as the Sea Gull had swung out into the river the fighting began. The ringleaders in the party of roughs started in by pushing and shoving men and women right and left, knocking off hats, and spilling beer on dresses. This quickly become too tame, however, and then the toughs began to throw some of the excursionists overboard.

According to Capt. Pearsall, no less than twenty men and boys were treated to involuntary baths in the East River, being hurled from the decks of the steamboat and the two barges.

The Sea Gull was stopped each time a man went overboard, and a rowboat was sent to pick up the man. Luckily no one was drowned. Capt. Pearsall kept the Sea Gull's whistle sounding the police signal almost continuously, but the police patrol boat crew did not appear.

The steamboat and barges finally reached their destination and the excursionists got off. During the day, according to the statement of some of those in the party, fights at the grove were frequent, and it was said that one man was stabbed nearly to death. This could not be verified last night. The start back to New York was made late in the afternoon, and the return trip was one continual fight.

Nothing serious, beyond a few heads broken by beer bottles and innumerable bloody noses and blackened eyes, happened until the steamboat and barges were off Riker's Island. Then during a quarrel over a young woman, some one drew a revolver on the barge Warren and began shooting. One of the bullets, it is believed, struck a young girl who was seen to fall to the deck. She was quickly picked up by two men and hidden in a corner of the barge where she was surrounded by a crowd that kept back the Captain and crew and refused to allow them to see her. The men surrounding the girl declared that she had only fainted.

As the Sea Gull approached the pier at Ninety-first Street, Capt. Pearsall sounded the call for the police with his whistle, and Roundsman Gargan and twenty reserves from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station hurried to the pier. About 100 yards off shore Capt. Pearsall stopped the Sea Gull, and, leaning far over the bridge of the boat, shouted to the police on the pier:

"There has been murder aboard. Don't let any one go ashore until you have made sure it isn't the murderer."

The policemen surrounded the gangway as it was shoved ashore and also guarded other possible exits from the boat and barges. Then the excursionists were allowed to disembark slowly, the police looking them over as they passed. Thomas Casta, 19 years old, of 327 East 107th Street, was found with a revolver in the breast pocket of his coat and arrested. Two of the chambers of the revolver had apparently been recently discharged.

Two men carrying a girl came down the gangplank and were stopped by Roundsman Gargan, who wanted to know what was the matter with the girl. There were bloodstains on one of her sleeves.

"She was cut by a broken beer bottle," replied one of the men.

Gargan was satisfied and allowed the men to carry the girl ashore. They quickly disappeared with her. Later the police, so it is said, learned that she was the girl that had been shot. A search of the steamboat and the two barges failed to reveal any other injured person.

Newark Man Robbed.

When H. Alden Oliphant of 346 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., returned to his home late last night he found that burglars had visited the house and carried away about $1,000 worth of jewelry. Among the articles gone were a gold watch engraved with the letters "C. M.," two diamond rings, one pearl ring, one ruby and pearl ring, one pearl and turquois ring, and two gold rings.

Slightly Used

PIANOS

$85 up

THE collection of Uprights and Grands in the Aeolian Company's Exchange Department is *dittinctly different* from any bargain offering of pianos elsewhere. The instruments shown here have been taken *in exchange for the Pianola Piano*, and without this powerful inducement neither we nor any other house could hope to get together pianos of such up-to-date styles and in such exceptionally fine condition. Only an expert could distinguish many of them from new pianos.

This week we offer some very desirable uprights and grands at remarkably low prices including such makes as

Weber — Steinway
Knabe — Chickering
Steck — Hardman
Sohmer — Wheelock
Fischer — Stuyvesant

Kranich & Bach, etc.

IN addition to the above well-known makes we have literally scores of other excellent pianos, offered at lower prices, condition considered, than are obtainable anywhere else in the country.

But the point to remember is that the pianos that come to us, *unlike those offered elsewhere*, are not discarded instruments, but have been parted with by their owners solely to make room for the new Pianola Piano. In many cases, these exchanged pianos *have actually stood silent* in their owners' homes because there was no one in the family who could play them.

Thus you can secure very much under the regular wareroom prices, pianos that your most critical friends would not suppose were otherwise than new.

Prices begin at $85 and in every case easy monthly payments can be arranged to suit your own convenience.

The Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave, near 34th St., N. Y.

Our great July clearing sale is becoming the talk of New York--Most conspicuous bargain opportunity of the year

NEVER has a Clearing Sale met such a conspicuous success—never has shopping interest been so continuously intense. Not a single lax interval in this great sale—all the broken lines must go—all the odd lots—all surplus merchandise of every kind must be cleaned up to the last item. We are overlooking cost and not counting losses.

Purchases of over $5 delivered free to nearest R. R. station.

A sweeping clearance is the goal we are aiming to reach, and all prices have been reduced lower than ever before. Counters are piled to overflowing with seasonable merchandise, and we are preparing for a greater volume of sales to-day than was ever recorded during July. Values offered that are changing a proverbially dull month into one of the busiest of the year.

Free deliveries to principal summer resorts within 60 miles.

Store closes at 5:30 daily. Saturdays at 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

2,500 regular 2.50 lawn waists at 1.50.

A GREAT many of them sell regularly at $3.95. Dainty, desirable creations in keeping with the style requirements of the hour. Second Floor.

The maker took the loss in order to clean up prior to starting the Fall season, 1.50

One of those memorable occasions, for which this store is noted—a time when you buy high class creations at very much below regular prices.

The materials are a fine sheer lawn, beautifully made, with five rows of handsome embroidered patterns—finished with hemstitched tucks, dainty collar and cuffs of embroidery. Some of extra fine sheer lawn, with pretty design of Val. lace and tucks—collar and cuffs edged with insertions and lace. No waist sale in New York this season has afforded such a splendid opportunity to supply the wardrobe at small expense—$2.50—$3—$3.50—$3.95 waists, all at the one low price..... 1.50

10,000 Pairs of Dress Shields—Washable—3 Pairs, 25c.

A 15,000 yard sale of sample embroideries

ONE of those sales that never fail to attract a crowd of enthusiastic purchasers—a purchase of a leading maker's sample and surplus stock of fine embroideries. The season's choicest styles—dainty shirt waist bands, insertions and edgings—embroidered on fine nainsook and Swiss. Widths up to 8 inches. Main Floor.

10c a yd. for embroideries that retail at 20c. | **15c a yd. for embroideries that retail at 25c.**

19c. for embroidery skirtings that sell to 39c. 5,000 yards every fashionable and desirable style children's dress widths, corset cover widths, skirtings, &c. Were 39c., at..... 19c

5,000 yards beautiful embroidery bands—Newest effects of baby Irish, Oriental and eyelet embroideries, suitable for trimming shirt waists, children's dresses, costumes, &c. Regularly 65c. and 75c. yd., 39c. and... 39c 48c

July sale of sample lace robes at 2.95.

BY special arrangement we secure every year from New York's two leading robe importers all their showroom and salesmen's road samples at prices far below cost to land in this country. Main Floor.

The finest robes sold in America throughout the year are made from the same models as these samples.

7.50 sample lace robes at 2.95.

2.95 There's no sale during the month of July that is of greater interest to our large and fashionable clientele, for among these robes are to be found the most artistic masterpieces of the foremost robe makers of Europe. Robes that will grace the most exclusive functions and appeal by their graceful lines and masterly style touches to the most critical followers of fashion.

Robes for promenade wear; robes for mountain and seaside wear; robes for garden fetes, robes for evening wear, white lace robes, Brussels net robes, black lace robes, colored net robes, fancy net robes, lace trimmed; white net robes, ribbon trimmed robes, black lace robes, richly appliqued; dainty flowered net robes, semi-made French lawn bolero suits, lace trimmed; embroidered heavy linen robes, hand embroidered French batiste robes, &c.

ROBES that retail to $7.50.....	2.95	ROBES that retail to $20.00....	10.75	ROBES that retail to $35.00....	19.50
ROBES that retail to $15.00.....	6.95	ROBES that retail to $25.00....	14.75	ROBES that retail to $50.00....	27.50

Note.—Above robes are adaptable to the new corsage style.

July hosiery clearance

WILL make big inroads into our hosiery stock to-day. Prices are down to the bottom figures. Profits are overlooked in the effort to adjust stocks before inventory. Main Floor.

Lot of 1000 pairs of women's fine maco yarn black cotton stockings at 12½c. a pair. Thousands of pairs just like these retailed during June at 19c. Stainless, double sole and heel—durable quality for every day wear and appropriate to wear with the bathing costume. To close, pair..... 12½c

Women's fine black and white lace striped stockings—seamless foot—extra quality—half dozen pairs, $1.40. Pair..... 25c

Women's prime Hermsdorf black gauze cotton hose—high spliced heel and toe—half dozen pairs, $1.40. Pair..... 25c

Men's full fashioned black cotton half hose—reinforced heel and toe. Pair..... 19c

Import line of men's fancy half hose—in mixed effects and Jacquard patterns—all the leading styles represented—six pairs, $1.40; per pair..... 25c

Children's fine ribbed lisle thread black stockings—double knee, heel and toe—absolutely fast—regularly 25c.—six pairs, $1; per pair..... 18c

Clearing odd linens.

ALL odd pieces of white fancy hemstitched linens—some six hundred pieces, comprising centrepieces, doylies, bureau scarfs, tray cloths, tea cloths and stand covers—at about half regular prices. Main Floor.

25c. Jap. drawn work Doylies..10c	98c. Hemstitched Tea Cloths....48c
25c. Hemstitched Tray Cloths...15c	$1.25 h. s. Bureau Scarfs.....65c
50c. Scallop Doylies—oval, round 25c	$1.98 Tea Cloths, drawn work..1.00
69c. Hemstitched Bureau Scarfs 35c	$5.00 Lunch Cloths.....2.50

$6 Hemstitched lunch ..., 3.95.

All linen and full bleach—set comprises table cloth, with one dozen napkins to match—two sizes of table cloths—8-4 and 10-4—Regular price $6 per set, to close at..... 3.95

Greatest bargains ever offered in our women's suit section.

CLOSING out all our broken lines together with the balance of that great purchase which created such a furore last week—an aggregation of values never equalled in any previous clearing sale. Opportunity to secure fashionable Summer suits at less than cost of materials and making. Third Floor.

200 Women's 24.75 linen coat suits, 12.75. Can't say that this is the greatest value in this sale, for there are too many other styles at prices equally remarkable, but it's such a surprisingly timely offering—one that appeals to such a large number of women at this time of year—that we give it special prominence. Beautiful two-piece garments made of the daintiest fabrics and in charming colorings—sold before this sale at $24.75. To close at..... 12.75

Clearing women's $30 suits at $15. Just 150 in this lot, and you acknowledge them good $30 values. They have the style and the finish of high grade suits. Made of fine handkerchief and butcher linen—natural shades—long tailored coats with smart trimmings—Eton effects—in a complete line of two-piece and Princess dresses and of dainty mulls in beautiful shadings, to close at..... $15

$10 Linon and rep Eton coat suits, 4.95.—In white, light blue, pink, gray and lavender—daintily trimmed with lace or plainly tailored. Also smart two-piece Summer dresses in sheer grass cloth; $10 is the price at which they were made to retail. To close at..... 4.95

100—12.75 Lawn and English poplinette suits, 7.50. In all colors—chic little Eton jacket—tailor made—special new skirt—12.75 value. To close..... 7.50

$19.75 Linon coat suits and lingerie dresses, $10. In white lawn and figured dimities—numberless styles—19.75 values. To close..... $10

Clearing suits that sold up to $65 at $25. The greatest sacrifice we ever made so early in the season. Everything in gowns or tailor made white silk lined voiles, rajah silks, high colored Panamas, silk taffeta coat suits and Princess dresses for afternoon or evening wear, selling up to $65, will be closed out at..... $25

Clearing French hand made muslin underwear

THOSE beautiful garments from the famous French needleworkers most all go. Have decided not to inventory any of the broken lines, and the prices are cut nearly in half. Second Floor.

$3 French hand made chemise, 1.98

An accumulation of odds and ends—made of fine percale and nainsook—elaborately embroidered with choice floral designs—finished with scalloped edges and ribbon..... 1.98

$3 hand made corset covers, 1.98

Made of fine nainsook—full French effect—tucked front and back—handsomely embroidered, scalloped, button edge and ribbon.

$2.50 French hand made drawers, 1.95.
$3.95 French hand made night gowns, 2.95.
$5 French hand made night gowns, 3.95.
$3.95 French hand made drawers, 2.95.
French hand made walking skirts, 2.95 and 3.95.

Clearing sale of domestic undermuslins.

25c for drawers and corset covers. Materials are fine cambric. Corset covers are trimmed with three rows of fine insertion and edge. Drawers have full ruffle umbrella flounces—finished with tucks and hemstitching.

Women's drawers, 50c. Made of fine cambric—with flare flounce, trimmed with tucks, lace or embroidered edges. Others have tucks and hemstitching.

98c Gowns, corset covers, skirts. A variety of styles, made up by one of the best American makers from the finest materials—lace embroidery—tucks and ribbon trimming—not a garment but sold at $1.50.

Corset covers, 68c. Made of fine nainsook—very full—handsomely trimmed back and front with rows of lace insertion and edge, beading and ribbon.

Clearing odd linens.

ALL odd pieces of white fancy hemstitched linens—some six hundred pieces, comprising centrepieces, doylies, bureau scarfs, tray cloths, tea cloths and stand covers—at about half regular prices. Main Floor.

25c. Jap. drawn work Doylies..10c	98c. Hemstitched Tea Cloths....48c
25c. Hemstitched Tray Cloths...15c	$1.25 h. s. Bureau Scarfs.....65c
50c. Scallop Doylies—oval, round 25c	$1.98 Tea Cloths, drawn work..1.00
69c. Hemstitched Bureau Scarfs 35c	$5.00 Lunch Cloths.....2.50

$6 Hemstitched lunch ..., 3.95.

All linen and full bleach—set comprises table cloth, with one dozen napkins to match—two sizes of table cloths—8-4 and 10-4—Regular price $6 per set, to close at..... 3.95

Corsets.

To close about 250 regular $3.50 domestic Corsets, of fine batiste and broche, strong boning, to close..... 1.59

Pivers Perfumes.

Those world celebrated brands—Azurea, Le Trefel, Violet Ducal—sold elsewhere at 79c., reduced to, per ounce..... 59c

36-in. black dress taffetas, 69c.

SECURED over 1,500 yards at close to half price—best selling $1 silks, staple the year around—silks that seldom sell below the regular price. Main Floor.

It's an accumulation that just fails of that perfection which is the maker's ideal, the mere dropping of a thread by the fast flying shuttles being sufficient to cause the rejection of an entire piece from regular orders, but the wear is not impaired in the slightest degree, and when you see them you will admit that the saving is worth taking advantage of. They're full 36 inches wide—highly finished and extra heavy—fine lustrous black—just the silks needed for fashionable suits and coats. $1 quality at 69c. 69c

Pre-inventory clearance 75c. foulards, 50c.—Immense collection of 24-inch polka dot satin Foulards in the popular coin spot effects—75c. grade. 50c

27-inch all silk copyright rough shantung—All the wanted colors; also white and black—$1 and $1.25 grade..... 59c

36-inch water and perspiration proof black Habutai—extra heavy quality—wear guaranteed—regularly $1 yard..... 69c

200 dozen men's negligee shirts, 89c

THESE $1.50 shirts were contracted for to be delivered June 15. We received them Friday, a month too late, and made an arrangement to sell them at cost of material.

Splendidly finished shirts in madras and percale—attached and detached cuffs—plain or plaited bosoms in neat and conservative shades of backgrounds and dots and stripes—all sizes and all styles—a special value. Main Floor. 89c

$1 K. & E. boys' blouses, 45c.

Mothers know how serviceable the K. & E. blouse for boys is. They'll be here to-day to secure a season's supply. 100 dozen in the lot—made with collar attached or without collar—values up to $1.00, at less than half price to-day..... 45c

8,000 pillow cases at 11c

An aggregation of pillow cases made to retail at 15c., 20c., and 25c.—plain hemmed and hemstitched—sizes 42x36 to 50x36—for quick clearance to-day.... 11c

25c. golf nets, 15c each

Extra large hand made all over hair nets, worth 25c.—all colors—each..... 15c

Notion Dept.—Main Floor.

Remnant sale dotted Swiss, 7½c

OUR great July Clearing Sale of short lengths—2 to 10 yard pieces—dotted Swisses—white grounds, with neatly printed floral designs and figures—fabrics that are now in great demand—regular price 12½c.—to close..... 7½c Main Floor.

29c. printed silk organdies, yard 19c. White, tan, black and green grounds, with beautiful floral designs of pink, blue, helio, and yellow—yard, 19c..... 19c

Silk and cotton novelties, yard 19c. In short lengths—values 39 to 50c. yard. A fine lot to select from. Lengths that are large enough for waists and dresses—yard, 19c..... 19c

Sale 40 in. white mercerized batiste, 19c.

Brand new goods, but they come too late for the regular price 29c. Maker's price concession saves 10c. on every yard. 1,500 yards of white lingerie batiste mercerized..... 19c

150 pieces 19c. white dotted Swiss, 30 in. wide, sheer and fine, 12c.

40c. imported St. Gall Swisses, 29c.

50 pieces 48c. silk finish white batiste, 45 in. wide, at, per yard, 35c.

50 pieces plain white poplinette, 25c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$1.50 and $2 elbow length silk lace and lisle gloves $1

JUST when the scarcity of these fashionable gloves is the worry of retailers everywhere comes this $3,000 purchase sale at a full third less than the regular prices. Main Floor.

Beautiful combinations of silk gloves with lace arms—coolest and most popular for summer in black and white—Long Milanese lisle gloves—Long taffeta silk gloves—Long mercerized gloves—odd lots of long silk and lisle gloves from regular stock. None that sell below $1.50 and all very scarce. $1

$2 Elbow length silk gloves at $1.50—1,800 pairs of imported Milanese silk gloves at..... 1.50

Will fill mail orders on the above lots as long as they last.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Lace curtains, upholsteries.

ALL odd lots of curtains—all short lengths of materials—odd color styles—all soiled or mussed goods have been rounded up and marked at prices that will close them quickly. Reductions from 50% to 75%. No mail orders filled. No goods exchanged or taken back. Many of the best values are not advertised. Fourth Floor.

Clearing couch covers.

4 Moquette Rug Couch Covers, $10 value, each..... 4.85

9 Imported Tapestry Couch Covers, $10.50 grade, each..... 6.50

31 Moquette Bagdad Covers, $8 grade, each..... 5.00

Clearing table covers.

2 10-4 Oriental Tapestry, $5.00 grade..... 1.95

3 6-4 size Armure Tapestry, $2.00 grade..... .75

2 10-4 size Armure Tapestry, $3.95 grade..... 1.50

2 8-4 size Applique Velour, $29.50 grade, reduced to close at, each..... 10.00

4 6-4 size Ottoman Tapestry, $1.50 grade, reduced to close at, each..... .50

Tapestry and velour portieres.

5 PRS. FRENCH JUTE VELOUR PORTIERES; regularly $37.50; clearance price..... 18.75

2 PRS. VERONA VELOUR PORTIERES; usually $20; pair..... 10.00

5 PRS. APPLIQUE VELOUR PORTIERES, lined; $30 to $35 value; pair..... 15.00

4 PRS. APPLIQUE DAMASK PORTIERES, lined; $17.50 to $20 grades; pair..... 12.50

5 PRS. DUPLEX ARMURE PORTIERES; $10 grade; pair..... 6.75

8 PRS. ANTIQUE PRINTED WARP TAPESTRY; $20 quality; pair..... 10.00

6 PRS. ORIENTAL TAPESTRY PORTIERES; regularly $9.75; pair..... 6.00

5 PRS. DAMASCUS STRIPED PORTIERES; $5.00 grade; pair..... 3.75

81 ODD PORTIERES, assorted styles; worth two and three times the price; each 98c., 1.50, 1.95, and..... 2.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Second week of the Great Pure Food Show.

Entertainment and Music every day. Sixth Floor.

Armour's best smoked hams. Mild, delicate sugar cured; average 10 to 12 lbs.; per lb..... 14c

Boneless breakfast bacon. Mild, dry New England, sugar cured; 3½ to 6-lb. strips; per lb..... 16c

Granulated sugar. H. & M. Best Refined; 10-lb. sack..... 47c

Extra Fancy Freshly Made Creamery butter, Made from Heavy Rich Cream, selected from grass fed Jersey cows; 5-lb. stone crock 1.19

Armour's pure lard, Kettle Rendered; 3-lb. pail, 38c.; 5-lb. pail, 59c.; 10-lb. pail..... 1.18

BROKEN MACARONI or Spaghetti — Finest quality; 10-lb. wood box..... 39c

CAROLINA RICE — Fancy Whole Head Carolina Rice; grown in the White River district; 5 lbs., 48c.; lb..... 10c

ASPARAGUS TIPS — Gold Dust Brand; California, young, tender Tips; delicious served on toast, dozen, $3.00; square can... 26c

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Packed in pure refined sugar syrup; dozen, $2.25; 2½-lb. can..... 20c

BARTLETT PEARS — The popular Golden Rod Brand; extra quality; California Bartlett Pears; packed in heavy syrup; large, bright halves; dozen, $3.15; regular 2½-lb can..... 27c

SUGAR BEETS—The popular "Honey Dew" Brand; uniform size, tender, sweet baby Beets; 3-lb. can..... 10c

GRANULATED HOMINY — Schumacher's old fashioned Southern pack fresh milled Hominy; 5 lb. carton..... 16c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart Brand Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder; equal to any 40c. brand on the market; 5-lb. can, $1.40; 1-lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can..... 15c

YELLOW CORN MEAL—Popular Buckeye Brand—Packed by the American Cereal Co.; regular 28c. 10-lb. sack..... 21c

OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart Pure French Olive Oil, triple clarified; gallon can, with faucet, $2.75; ¼ gallon can, $1.50; quart can, 80c.; large bottle, 70c.; medium bottle, 40c.; small bottle..... 25c

LIMA BEANS—Royal Stuart quality, of fresh grown tiny Limas; this guarantees the finest Limas grown; dozen, $1.85; 2-lb. can..... 16c

TOASTED CORN FLAKES—Dr. Kellogg's; packed by the Battle Creek Sanitarium Co.; regular 15c. package..... 10c

VANILLA EXTRACT—Royal Stuart quality; triple strength; 8-oz. bottle, 85c.; 4-oz. bottle, 45c.; 2-oz. bottle..... 23c

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE, Imperial Brand; guaranteed to be absolutely pure and retains the old fashioned true wild cherry flavor; 16-oz. bottle, 45c.; 8-oz. bottle, 23c.; 4-oz. bottle, 15c.; 2-oz. bottle..... 10c

GRAPE JUICE—Royal Stuart unfermented Grape Juice, made from selected luscious grapes; quart bottle, 45c.; pint bottle..... 25c

IMPORTED COFFEE — Royal Stuart blend of genuine Mandheling Java and real Arabian Mocha. This is the finest Coffee obtainable; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35c

RICH FLAVORED TEAS—Young Hyson, Oolong, Japan, Gunpowder, and all our regular 80c. varieties, mixed to suit the purchaser; 5 lbs., in fancy tea caddy, $2.85; lb..... 60c

GOLD DUST—Or Swift's Washing Powder; regular 18c. 4-lb. package..... 15c

JERSEY TOMATOES — Royal Stuart quality, solid packed, hand picked, red, ripe, tomatoes; dozen, $1.60; 5¾-in. mammoth can.. 14c

WEEK'S ORIGINAL PERFECT ICE CREAM POWDER—All popular flavors, including vanilla and chocolate; regular 15c. package for this sale..... 10c

FALCONJEL—The ideal Table Jelly; ready for use; all varieties, including raspberry and strawberry; dozen, $1.15; package..... 10c

FRESH BISCUITS—In-Er-Seal, just received from the National Biscuit Co.'s ovens.

NEW POTATOES—Best quality white mealy Early Rose Potatoes; barrel, $3.25; bushel, $1.35; peck... 5c3

SALMON CUTLETS — Royal Stuart extra quality, selected from choice centre cuts; dozen, $2.25; large 28c

IMPORTED FRESH HERRING—The popular Jas. Edgar & Co.'s Brand; this guarantees the finest herring packed in London; dozen, $1.40; 1-lb. can..... 12c

BONELESS SARDINES—Royal Stuart's Brand; extra quality, selected large French fish; fully matured; halves; regular 33c. can..... 32c

FRESH PINEAPPLES — The finest Havana Fruit; selected for table use; dozen, $1.40; each..... 12c

Cheese Sandwich, Water Thins, Alberts, Marshmallow Dainties; regular 10c. carton, 7c.; 6 cartons.. 41c

National Biscuit Co. Currant Fruit, Raspberry Bars, Grandma's Cookies, Spice Jumbles, lb., 12c.; 6 lbs.. 35c

MILLER'S NAPTHA SOAP—Miller's Powerine and pure granulated Soap and Ammonia, including Miller's Lusterine—the scouring and polishing wonder. Cake or package, assorted, three for..... 14c

Women's high grade trade mark shoes, $1.85-$2.35

WERE we to announce the full facts—manufacturer's name, name of shoes, and the actual market value—although our shoe section has been enlarged and expanded for this event, we could not wait on the crowds.

Two times every year when the gigantic mechanism of this 10,000 pair a day factory ceases for a brief period, for January and July stock taking. It is then that the styles for the previous six months are offered to us at a sacrifice. Several thousand pairs, coming less than three weeks from our semi-annual stock-taking, must be sold at once. Gun metal, tan kid (Brown), patent colt, Glaze kid and white canvas Gibson Ties, Oxford Ties—some pumps and boots; widest widths as well as narrow; all sizes. $1.85 $2.35 Second Floor.

LOT 1—LESS THAN HALF..1.85 LOT 2—LESS THAN HALF..2.35

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Refrigerators, mowers.

GREATER than ever are the reductions all through the basement—all Summer goods must go regardless of cost or former price. Basement Salesroom.

100 Star refrigerators, lift cover style, 55 lb. ice capacity, regularly $10.25, at... 7.50

100 Star refrigerators, lift cover style, 75 lb. ice capacity, regularly $12, at 8.95

Sure Cut lawn mowers, 2.39. Best popular priced mower on the market; three shear steel blades, easily adjusted; 12 in., 14 in., 16 in. and 18 in.; regularly $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25; choice..... 2.39

Garden hose. Every piece guaranteed. If it bursts have us call for it and replace with new length.

25 ft. 3 ply garden hose, reg. $2.50, at..... 1.85

50 ft. 3 ply garden hose, reg. $5, at 3.60

25 ft. 5 ply garden hose, reg. $3.50, at..... 2.65

50 ft. 5 ply garden hose, reg. $7. at... 5.00

500 doz. tumblers at 24c per doz. They are all clear crystal and the regular price is 39c.; to-day..... 24c

100 cottage toilet sets, 1.95 They are made of fine porcelain, decorated in assorted colors; reg. $2.50, at..... 1.95

SENATOR PLATT IS 73, AND HE HAS A PARTY

Several Politicians See Him at Manhattan Beach.

BUT WOODRUFF IS ABSENT

No Politics at the Dinner at the Oriental Hotel—Several Women Among the Guests.

Senator Thomas Collier Platt celebrated his seventy-third birthday at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, last night with a dinner to some of his intimate friends. The gathering was entirely non-political, and no questions of State issues, probably on account of the women present, were discussed.

Earlier in the afternoon there was another celebration growing out of Senator Platt's recrudescence in State politics. A party of politicians called on him, and there were chats about general things, but only in whispers. It was said of those who called on the Senator that they were anxious to get on the band wagon, but those who had seen the gatherings of the Sunday school of years ago at Manhattan could not refrain from making comparisons between those who called yesterday and those who were in the habit of making Sunday pilgrimages to the beach years ago.

As for Senator Platt, he made no statement. He said he was very glad to receive the felicitations of his friends and of the reporters on his birthday, but that he had nothing to say at this time concerning politics.

Conspicuous by his absence was ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff's position at this time is not minimized by either side in the controversy, and his absence was all the more marked because he said on Thursday that he would be one of Senator Platt's visitors on Sunday. It was also believed that Mr. Woodruff would make some statement concerning his position after his talk with the Senator. This may come later, but it was evident that he was not expected, at least as a dinner guest, for the list given out by Mrs. Platt did not contain his name, although it contained the names of several persons who had been added at the last moment. State Chairman Odell gave further evidence of the cordial relations recently established by sending a telegram of congratulations to the Senator.

Those who called on Senator Platt in the afternoon were Senator John Raines, Senator Walter Brown of Oneonta, George L. Wilbur of the same place, the Senator's son, Frank H. Platt; Abraham Gruber, Col. Fox, Secretary of the State Committee; Isaac V. Baker of Washington County, ex-Judge Blanchard, Thomas F. Braneff of Staten Island, and Robert Johnson.

Mrs. Platt had prepared a list of guests who were to dine with her and the Senator in honor of the Senator's birthday. Just before the dinner was served she added the names of Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Binghamton, who came to the city with Col. George W. Dunn, Mr. Platt's closest adherent, and also a guest at the dinner; William Smythe of Oswego, and Congressman John Dwight. The other dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ide, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Judge and Mrs. Charles Murray, Col. Brainerd, A. H. Howe, the Senator's secretary, and Mrs. Howe; Mrs. Carmody, Mrs. Platt's daughter; Hamilton Fish, Thomas F. Alvord, Job Hedges, and Peace Commissioner Extraordinary Lemuel Ely Quigg.

Senator Platt said on Friday when he announced that he and State Chairman Odell had made a peace arrangement that he might have something to say on the situation to-day. It was said yesterday by some of those who were at the beach that the Senator probably expected other developments yesterday on which to base his statement. It was the general opinion that it would be hard to make any political capital out of the occurrences at Manhattan Beach.

STEWART MAY OPPOSE PLATT.

Montgomery County Leader Favors the Re-election of Higgins.

Special to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 15.—Chairman John K. Stewart, the leader of the Republican organization in Montgomery County, said to-day that the party is in good shape in the county and he believes that sentiment favors the renomination of Gov. Higgins. Senator Platt and Mr. Stewart are very friendly, politically, but Mr. Stewart, it is said, does not propose to side with Platt in opposition to the renomination of Higgins.

Senator Warnick also expressed himself as being strongly in favor of the renomination of Gov. Higgins. Chairman West of the Republican County Committee of Saratoga County has written letters to influential Republicans of this county in behalf of the candidacy of Senator Brackett for Governor, but with no apparent result. Senator Brackett's county and Montgomery County form a part of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District.

BRICK FELL; SKULL BROKEN.

Keating Was After Neighbor with an Axe When Missile Struck Him.

James Gorey of 501 East 121st Street, dressed in his Sunday best, went to a stable in 121st Street, near the East River, to negotiate a loan with Thomas Keating, an old friend, of 130 East 100th Street.

"Lemme a quarter, Tom," he said.

"Nix," replied Tom. "I'm all in." Gorey started an argument, but Keating grabbed an axe and chased him home. Gorey locked his front door, and Keating started to chop it down.

Joseph Dolan, a friend, stood near to admire the job.

A neighbor summoned four of the harbor police and they got in sight just in time to see a brick drop from the roof and land on Keating's head.

Keating fell with a fractured skull. He was removed to the Harlem Hospital and Dolan was arrested. The police don't know who dropped the brick.

HIT ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE.

Lightning Strikes Home of Chicago Ecclesiastic, Causing $10,000 Damage.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Frank Matson, 15 years old, was killed and four other boys were seriously burned by lightning to-day while seeking shelter from a rainstorm under a tree at Oak Street and the Lake Shore Drive. The injured are William Hampers, George Hogar, Charles Sleeting, and Joseph Sleeting.

Several buildings in Chicago were struck by lightning and set on fire, the most seriously damaged being the residence of Archbishop James E. Quigley, at 623 North State Street, which was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

A bolt of lightning is thought to have struck a cable of the telephone company, as nearly every telephone bell on the north exchange was rung.

BRITISH INSURANCE PLAN.

Lords' Committee Favors Proposals Made by Mr. Kitchen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 15.—The committee of the House of Lords which is considering the problem of safeguarding British policy holders in foreign life insurance companies is, I am told, favorably inclined toward a scheme presented by F. Harcourt Kitchen.

To begin with, Mr. Kitchen stands for publicity as against State supervision. He wants the foreign companies to publish annually detailed accounts and balance sheets of their British business. Next, he wants adequate deposits of assets in this country to protect claims arising here. Finally, he wants the assets vested in British Trustees directly responsible to the policy holders and the Court of Chancery. These conditions complied with, he would let the companies conduct their business to suit themselves.

The committee, it is said, regards the scheme as the simplest yet presented that would put policy holders of a foreign company on a footing with policy holders residing in the country in which the company has its headquarters. The committee, however, is in considerable doubt as to the amount of assets the companies should be required to deposit. Mr. Kitchen advocates a deposit equal to the reserve necessary to cover the liabilities on British business. That would mean in the case of a company having £10,000,000 of risks a deposit of about £3,000,000.

THREE SAVED IN THE SURF.

Man and Wife and Life Saver Pulled Aboard a Raft.

Mrs. Thomas Holmes, wife of Thomas Holmes, a buyer for a restaurant at 59 Vesey Street, nearly lost her life in the surf at Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon. In trying to save her Mr. Holmes was almost drowned, and so was John Cunningham, a life saver, who tried to assist him.

Holmes left his wife in the water for a moment while he went inland. She cannot swim. She was caught in the undertow and carried out. Holmes noticed her predicament and swam out to her. She clutched him convulsively around the neck. Holmes tried to shake her off, but was unsuccessful.

The cries of the crowd on the beach attracted the attention of Cunningham. He swam out to the pair who were struggling in the water. Holmes managed to get away from his wife and to seize Cunningham. Mrs. Holmes meanwhile sank. Cunningham was having hard work fighting Holmes off, when Frank and Joseph Curley, sons of the proprietor of the Atlas Hotel, in front of which the trouble occurred, jumped on a raft and rowed out. Curley pulled the two men upon the catamaran. Frank then dived and brought up Mrs. Holmes by the hair. The party then returned to shore, while the crowd on the beach applauded.

Cunningham and Holmes came around quickly. It took some time to restore Mrs. Holmes. The Curley boys pointed with pride to the fact that the Atlas Hotel had been running a bathing pavilion for thirty-five years and had never had a drowning case.

W. H. HOOPER UNDER ARREST.

Locked Up in Pittsburg on Complaint of New York Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—William H. Hooper was arrested in this city this morning by Detective Cecil Rice. He is wanted in New York on a charge of fraud in connection with a stock transaction. The charge was preferred by Mrs. Hunter Blair of 418 Central Park West, who says he made love to her daughter before defrauding her.

Hooper left New York last February and came to Pittsburg April 18. Here he opened offices in the Park Building, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street. He has been selling copper stock here. He explained that the secretary to the late Jay Gould was the promoter of his company.

Detective Rice was in a drug store when a man wearing a silk hat entered and went to the cigar lighter. It was out of order, and, turning to Detective Rice, he asked for a match. Detective Rice pulled out a match, and as he handed it over asked:

"Are you not Mr. Hooper?"

"Yes," replied the stranger, pleasantly.

"Well, I am Mr. Rice of the City Detective Bureau. I think the Chief would like to see you at the office."

At the Central Station Hooper said he would go back to New York at once, and that he would be able to settle all claims against him in a satisfactory manner.

DEAD BOY UNDER BOUGHS.

His Body Is Found in Housatonic Woods and Murder Is Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 15.—Carefully covered with hemlock boughs the body of John Streub, a twelve-year-old boy of Housatonic, was found in the woods near that village to-day. The circumstances of the child's death, in the opinion of Dr. J. D. Beebe, the Medical Examiner, point strongly to foul play.

Streub had been missing from his home since last Monday, when he started with another boy, Benjamin White, to go to Torrington, Conn., to obtain work in a factory.

When they reached Great Barrington, the boys separated. White went on to Torrington and Streub announced that he would return to Housatonic. Streub is said to have been seen in Great Barrington soon after he left his companion, but his subsequent movements have not been traced.

Dr. Beebe will make a thorough examination of the body to-morrow. He said to-night that a superficial examination of the body showed nothing conclusive regarding the manner of the boy's death. Streub is a son of Emil Streub, a machinist employed in a shop in Housatonic.

Fast Power Boat Afire.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 15.—The power boat Delalah, owned by Thomas F. Magnar of New York, a Summer resident here, narrowly escaped destruction by fire yesterday afternoon. The Delalah two years ago was the fastest boat of her kind in the country. Aboard were 250 gallons of gasoline. Mr. Magnar's negro cook discovered the fire, and, unmindful of the risk, grabbed a fire extinguisher and put out the blaze.

Grain Broker Dies at Fishing Club.

BABYLON, L. I., July 15.—George A. Lambrecht, 63 years old, a grain broker, connected with the firm of William Haskel & Co. of New York, dropped dead to-day at the Wawayanda Fishing Club, of which he was Treasurer. He was prominent as a Mason, and at one time was chief telegrapher at Police Headquarters and chief clerk under County Clerk Carroll.

MR. HAY THREATENED WAR ON VENEZUELA

Terms of the Ultimatum Sent on March 10, 1905.

DEMANDS TO BE RENEWED

State Department About to Press for the Settlement of the American Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—In view of the determination of the State Department to renew its demands upon the Venezuelan Government for a settlement of the American claims against Venezuela, it is a matter of interest to note the precise status of those troublesome issues when negotiations were suspended in March, 1905.

For the first time the Red Book discloses the terms of the ultimatum laid down by the late Secretary of State Hay in an instruction to Mr. Bowen, dated March 10, 1905. It was as follows:

"The attitude of the Venezuelan Government toward the Government of the United States and toward the interests of its citizens who have suffered so grave and frequent wrongs arbitrarily committed by the Government of Venezuela requires that justice should now be fully done, once for all.

"If the Government of Venezuela finally declines to consent to an impartial arbitration insuring the rendition of complete justice to these injured parties, the Government of the United States may be regretfully compelled to take such measures as it may find necessary to effect complete redress without resort to arbitration.

"The Government of the United States stands committed to the principle of impartial arbitration, which can do injustice to nobody, and if its moderate request is peremptorily refused it will be at liberty to consider, if it is compelled to resort to more vigorous measures, whether those measures shall include complete indemnification, not only for the citizens aggrieved, but for any expenses of the Government of the United States which may attend their execution."

The Venezuelan answer, rendered March 23, amounted to a rejection of the ultimatum, for it denied that Venezuela had any questions pending with the United States, and propounded the following interrogation: "Before giving further consideration to Mr. Hay's note, the Venezuelan Government states that it must know whether the United States respects the methods and nobility of the Venezuelan courts."

Mr. Bowen added that the answer was unyielding and required no further ultimatum.

Perhaps the explanation of the rather defiant attitude which the Venezuelan Government holds to this day, so far as the official correspondence shows, is to be found in a paraphrase of a telegram from Mr. Bowen to the Secretary of State reporting that Jesus Paul, President Castro's private representative, who was then in Washington actively cultivating public sentiment in this country adverse to the asphalt claims, had cabled directly to President Castro that the United States Government would not answer Mr. Bowen, or, if it did, would give him conciliatory instructions.

AS A CORRESPONDENT SAW IT.

Trouble in East Side Schools Thrillingly Described for Swedish Readers.

News from this city reported in some European newspapers does not lost anything in transmission. Here is the translation of an article taken from The Gathenburg Mercantile and Maritime Gazette, a Swedish paper which prides itself on its accuracy:

"Panic in Jewish Quarter of New York.—According to a recent communication from New York there prevailed the greatest excitement in the Jewish quarters of the city the other day. Wild rumors were in circulation, the most general one being that a great massacre, modeled upon the Russian outrages, was coming.

"The origin of the disorders was as follows: A few Jewish schoolchildren had been operated upon for nasal catarrh by city physicians, and this led to a rumor that all Jewish children in the whole city were to be operated upon. Thousands of Jewish mothers rushed to the schools to save their children. While scenes of disorder were in progress in front of one school building an Irish workingman remarked cynically that 'they ought to cut the throats of all Jewish brats.'

"The mob made an attempt to lynch the Irishman. It was only after police and military had arrived on the scene in great numbers that order was restored. Thousands of the residents of the Jewish quarters marched through the streets and called on their co-religionists to take up arms against the threatened attack."

GIRL CHOIR AT OCEAN GROVE.

Old-Fashioned Methodists Surprised at Mr. Morgan's Innovation.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 15.—Old-fashioned Methodists who turned out this morning to attend the 9 o'clock meeting in the Young People's Temple were surprised to learn that a vested choir of young women occupied the choir gallery and assisted in the musical part of the service. The choristers, in their white and black robes, marched from the Auditorium to the Temple singing, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing" as a processional, and, the service over, retraced their steps singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers" as the recessional. The more modern Methodists present rather enjoyed the innovation, introduced by Tali Esen Morgan, the musical director of the Auditorium. The vested choir will be a feature of the Young People's Meetings throughout the Summer.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn delivered a message on "Peace" at the Temple service. The building was crowded. Dr. Cadman will have charge of the Temple meeting to-morrow and Tuesday mornings. The holiness meeting this morning in the Tabernacle was in charge of Vice President Ballard, who made a brief exhortation of good cheer.

Bishop W. M. Stanford of Harrisburg, Penn., representing the German branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached both morning and evening in the Auditorium to large congregations. The choir at the morning service sang "Hark, the Harps of Heaven Are Sounding," from the new oratorio of "The Nativity."

This afternoon the faculty of the Summer Sunday School Assembly, now in session in Ocean Grove, conducted model Sunday schools for the benefit of the teachers and scholars in the intermediate and primary departments of the regular Sabbath school. The Bible class, the largest in the world, it is said, was in charge of the well-known evangelist, the Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall of Philadelphia.

Killed for Slamming a Door.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—As a sequel to a quarrel between two families over the right of one to slam a door adjoining their properties, Charles Hinze to-day shot and killed Frank Reckel. Hinze declares that he shot in self-defense after Reckel had attacked him.

HARRIMAN EXTENDING LINES.

His Combination and Hill Fighting to Control Pacific Northwest.

TACOMA, Washington, July 15.—The Harriman lines are acquiring rights of ways for an extension from Portland to Tacoma.

Robert Strahorn of Spokane has obtained rights of way for a new railroad from Spokane and Walla Walla to Tacoma. He has caused the North Coast Railroad to be incorporated. The company is being financed by J. G. White & Co. of New York, according to reports from that city. There is reason to believe that the railroad will eventually be turned over to the Canadian Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern systems under a plan of joint ownership. The Canadian Pacific has a line nearly completed into Spokane.

The Chicago & Northwestern Line is built nearly to the Idaho State line. The interests behind the North Coast Railroad have purchased the controlling interest in the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, which extends a distance of seventy miles to the entrance of Tieton Pass and through the Cascade Mountains.

It is declared that an understanding exists whereby the Harriman lines, the Canadian Pacific, and the Chicago & Northwestern will work together to fight the J. J. Hill roads.

Large tracts of tidewater lands at Tacoma have been sold to the Canadian Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern Railroads. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road is building a line to Tacoma and will probably preserve its neutrality, exchanging traffic with both of the big combinations.

James J. Hill is preparing to complete the control by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, of the timber resources of the Pacific Northwest. A charter has been granted for the Columbia River and Gray's Harbor Railroad and the line will be built from Kalama to the mouth of the Columbia River, thence to Gray's Harbor and through the forests of southwestern Washington. Mr. Hill has also ordered that the lines of the Northern Pacific Railroad be completed around the Olympia Peninsula, to control the great forests there.

SHOOTING IN A DANCE HALL.

Jealous Italian Wings Two Men and Is Himself Shot.

A picnic attended by about 500 residents of Little Italy, in Harlem, held at Cosmopolitan Park, 170th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night in honor of the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, broke up in a shooting affray in which three men were wounded.

Nicolo Morelli, a young Italian of 2,038 First Avenue, is said to have started the trouble when he saw Giuseppe Cariedo of 39 Oak Street pay attention to a woman of his acquaintance in the dance hall of the park. Morelli opened fire on Cariedo, and at the first shot there was a lively scramble by men and women to get out of the hall. Most of them ran for the woods near by.

Morelli fired four shots, one of which struck Cariedo on the right side of the head, while another bullet lodged in the left arm of Frank Luppo of 239 East 109th Street. Morelli, after clearing the hall, also made for the woods, followed by Special Policeman Peter Smith of 354 West 119th Street. The Italian turned on Smith and fired a shot at Smith, and then got away in the dark. Capt. Cottrell of the West 152d Street Station got out the reserves when he heard of the shooting and the police surrounded the park. They found Morelli hiding behind a tree. He had a bullet wound in his left arm, and says that some one shot him. He was locked up, and a dozen Italians were detained as witnesses.

HIGHWAYMAN CHOKES GIRL.

Tries to Tear Miss Schwartz's Earrings Out, but Is Frightened Off.

Miss Caroline Schwartz, who lives with her mother, a widow, on 230th Street, near the White Plains Road, walked from her house to the street cars, a block off, last night to bid good-bye to Miss Margaret Whiting of Brooklyn, who had been visiting her.

When she got half way home a young man, dressed in a blue serge suit and a light felt hat, jumped from behind a tree near the curb and grabbed her by the throat. Miss Schwartz tried to scream, but her assailant choked her, and throwing the girl to the pavement, tried to wrench a pair of diamond pendants from her ears. In doing so the man partly released his hold and she screamed. When she cried out the man released her and ran.

When the girl's mother and half a dozen neighbors, who had heard her screams, reached her she was unconscious.

Miss Schwartz recovered consciousness after she had been removed to her home and gave a description of the highwayman to the police of the Wakefield Station, who turned out the reserves, but were unable to find him.

POST OFFICE ROBBED.

Glenburnie Postmaster Gagged and Bound—Thief Got $1,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—The Post Office at Glenburnie, a station on the Baltimore & Annapolis Short Line Railroad in Anne Arundel County, eight miles from this city, was robbed of about $1,000 to-night. The robbers knocked Adam Wingert, the acting Postmaster, down, and bound and gagged him before leaving.

The last train for Baltimore passed Glenburnie at 7:30 P. M. A little later Wingert took the cash representing the day's receipts to the safe. He had just opened the safe door when he was knocked senseless by a blow on the head. When he recovered consciousness an hour later he found himself bound hand and foot and gagged so securely that not until 9 o'clock was he able to attract attention. When help finally came, it was found that the safe had been stripped.

NEW JERSEY'S CROPS.

Conditions for Vegetables Good, for Fruits Fair, Mr. Dye Says.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 15.—Franklin Dye, discussing what New Jersey will do to feed New York City this year, says that vegetable conditions were good. Speaking of the hay crop, about which there was so much concern a short time ago, Mr. Dye said:

"The grass crop has been housed, and it will not be more than 75 per cent. of the normal hay crop, owing to dry weather early in the season. The wheat and rye crops are all in and are good.

"The cranberry crop has been injured somewhat by late frosts, and in some sections the great amount of hail during the Summer season has injured the promised big yield. But even with the added damage by worms, fungus, &c., which is always to be considered in making a crop estimate, the present prospects are fairly satisfactory.

"Raspberries are plentiful, blackberries very abundant, and grapes really promising for this season of the year. Of peaches and pears there will be a moderate crop, but apples will not yield more than 75 per cent. of a full crop. Melons promise well.

"Corn, late potatoes, cabbage, and sweet potatoes are all excellent in the soil and growing in the most promising manner. There is an appearance of blight in the yield of white potatoes, and if hot, humid weather continues very long there will be injury from rot to the tubers. On the other hand, corn is jumping from the heat.

"Of oats there will not be a full crop owing to the moist weather."

JERSEY TOWNS KEPT DRY; OASIS HERE AND THERE

New Closing Law Generally Enforced on Second Sunday.

SALOON MEN ACT AS SPIES

They Catch One of Their Number and Report Him—Thirsts Slaked in New York.

It was possible to get a drink in New Jersey yesterday, but it required a vast amount of local knowledge, and most of the residents were content with what they carried home on Saturday or took a little trip to New York. West Hoboken was the only place which permitted the time-honored back-door business, and in every other city the police did all they could to enforce the law.

In Newark two arrests were made, in Jersey City six, and in Hoboken three, and the lawbreakers were driven to such shifts as setting up impromptu bars in their cellars or living apartments.

Of the three Hoboken arrests August Schroeder, 88 Willow Avenue, was responsible for two. He began operations early and was arrested for the first time at 9:30. A glass of beer was carried as evidence to headquarters, and he was let out in $500 bail. He had not been gone half an hour before some one telephoned to the police that he was at it again. A policeman could not gain admission to his back door, but once again the message came that he was doing business at the old stand. It appears that his fellow-saloon keepers, who did not dare open up, were watching him closely and letting the police know every time he unlocked his door. This time two policemen made their way in just after three customers had been served. They literally snatched one glass away from the lips of a man as he was raising it to drink. Schroeder was locked up for the night, and two half-empty glasses were added to the evidence against him.

With the law generally observed, the interest turned to possible evasions. John Wilshusen of 99 Hudson Street, Hoboken, who was arrested last week, turned his saloon, with tables, nice white cloths, and pepper castors, into a restaurant at midnight on Saturday. But the detectives interviewed him, and his customers soon grew tired of staying to eat when they came to drink. Another man, at Willow Avenue and Thirteenth Street, indulged in a little fancy backdoor play for the sake of soft drinks. He maintained a great air of secrecy, but the police detected him. Two officers got inside and patiently drank ginger ale for hours. No one seemed to want anything else, and so they closed the place up.

The great screen question is causing a good deal of trouble. The law is contradictory on the subject, and may or may not require the issuance of an order by the Excise Commissioners before the saloons are compelled to remove all obstructions from their windows. At Newark the strict interpretation has been obeyed, and it was possible to see all the interiors. At Jersey City the hotel men are preparing to carry the question to the Supreme Court, and have an understanding with the police that until the matter is settled the opening of a window in the screens shall be considered sufficient.

In Hoboken the Innkeepers' Protective Association is showing fight. The Excise Commissioners have not as yet spoken on the subject, and more than fifty saloon keepers were reported by the police as making no effort yesterday to reveal the secrets of their bars. Proceedings against some of them will be taken to-day to test the point.

It is not at all clear whether genuine clubs have the right any longer to provide their members with liquor on Sundays, and Chief of Police Adams of Newark advised the Celluloid Club of the Newark Celluloid Works that it must refuse drink to even its committee. However, outside the saloon keepers, there seems very little popular feeling against the dry Sunday.

"Newark has always been a quiet place," said Chief Adams. "The hotel men co-operated even under the old law with us. They always kept their front doors shut."

The question of the general enforcement of the "blue" laws has been considered at Jersey City and the saloon keepers sent around detectives yesterday to take note of the cigar, delicatessen, fruit, and other stores which broke the Sabbath. It had been reported that Mayor Zimmermann of Carlstadt, who is a prominent saloon man himself, would prevent the street cars running, but he took no action yesterday. He threatens, however, a pronunciamento this week some time to force all men to his own Sabbath idleness.

Down on Cortlandt Street yesterday the saloons were doing a rushing business with the thirsty overflow from the Jersey deserts. Not a policeman was in sight, and at one hotel it was hard to thrust aside the Jerseymen to obtain entrance through the side door, and harder still to find a place at the bar. Six bartenders did their best to stem the rush.

STATEN ISLAND WIDE OPEN.

Thirsty Jerseyites Line Up Many Deep in Shore Saloons.

Thirsty Jerseyites began to pour into Staten Island early yesterday, and by noontime the trolley cars connecting with the Jersey ferries and running to the beach resorts were carrying passengers on their roofs.

The Staten Island saloons near the Jersey ferries will have to be enlarged or get more help if the new liquor law continues to be effective in New Jersey. They were swamped yesterday with trade, as they were a week ago. Some of them had sold out all the drinks they had last night.

The hotels in Port Richmond yesterday had lines five and six deep in front of the places where drinks were sold.

PLAN TO SELL ICE AT COST.

Mayor Brush Organizing Co-operative Company to Fight the Trust.

Angered by the treatment given them by the American Ice Company, a score of prominent Mount Vernon citizens, headed by Mayor Edward F. Brush, are at work organizing a public utility co-operative company to erect and maintain an ice plant, the product of which will be sold at cost.

Mayor Brush is the father of the plan, which is meeting with widespread public approval, as Mount Vernon is on the verge of an ice famine. Mayor Brush said yesterday:

"I have the scheme that will put an end to the ice monopoly in Mount Vernon. I am working toward organizing a public utility co-operative company at cost. The stock will be $10 a share, and no one person may own over ten shares. This will give the stock a wide circulation, and will immediately insure a paying business. I think $50,000 will erect a plant capable of supplying the entire population of Mount Vernon with ice at half the price they are now paying."

Mayor Brush expects to have his company under way within a few weeks and the plant in operation within three months.

"BONELESS TURKEY."

How 50,000 Jack Rabbits Were Made to Do Duty as Canned Fowl.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Years ago when I lived in Chicago there occurred an unusual blizzard all over the plains country. Rain had fallen for some hours when a sudden drop of 40 degrees in temperature occurred. Thousands of jack rabbits throughout Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakotas and Colorado were sitting in their forms with their fur wet from the rain, and before they knew it were frozen fast so they could not get out. They were frozen to death, and during the next few days the homesteaders and stock men gathered them in and shipped them to Chicago in carload lots. One of the packing houses, which has recently been "getting it in the neck" for putting out dirty and fraudulent meat products, sent a man unto South Water Street, with instructions to buy and deliver at the packing house 50,000 of these jack rabbits, and he performed his commission in one day.

The jacks were canned, labeled "Boneless Turkey," and put on the market.

They were good enough to eat, but the packers paid only about 3 cents a pound for them, whereas turkeys would have cost at that time 12 cents a pound. The long-eared birds were sold at the same rate as if they had been real feathered birds. The net weight of these 50,000 jack rabbits was probably 250,000 pounds. Sold to the trade at 17 cents a pound, the transaction netted the packers probably $42,500. This was only one of the many fraudulent games they have been working on the innocent and gullible public during these many years. They can afford to lose a few millions from the present agitation and still have plenty of money left.

OBSERVER.

New York, July 12, 1906.

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With its extensive equipment, its large resources, its wide range of experience and activities, it is able to serve its clients in more ways and with greater thoroughness than any other similar institution.

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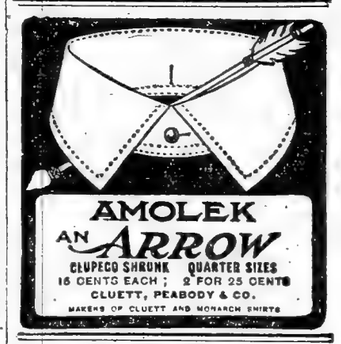

SHOT AT SPEEDING AUTO.

Policemen at Lynbrook, However, Missed Machine with Woman in It.

Special to The New York Times.

LYNBROOK, L. I., July 15.—Justice Wallace and his staff of policemen of this village held up several speeding automobile drivers on the east and west course of the road leading to town to-day. The first automobile found running in excess of the speed limit was stopped on the west course. It bore the New York number 18,902, the New Jersey number M 111, and was running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The policemen flagged the chauffeur. As the machine slowed down two men in the automobile stood up and struck at the policemen with their fists. There was a woman in the rear seat.

"Let it go, quick," she shouted. "Put on speed; they won't shoot."

"Stop," yelled the flagmen, drawing their revolvers, "or we'll shoot you down."

The chauffeur pulled his lever, however, and the machine darted down the road. The policemen discharged several shots at the tires of the automobile, but they didn't strike the mark.

On the east course the flagmen held up a man who said he was James Wilsey of New York. He pleaded guilty, but the policemen said they were not positive that he had gone at an excessive rate of speed, and sentence was suspended. Then came another touring car bearing the number M 32, which slowed up for a policeman. When he attempted to get in the chauffeur put on power and disappeared. Hamilton Higbie of Hillview, Jamaica, was arrested and left $100 bail. William Vohl, chauffeur for William Dykeman, an attorney of 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, also deposited $100. When a man flagged Mr. Dykeman's machine a woman in the rear seat objected.

"You're making a mistake, my man," she declared indignantly. "You had better release us or you'll get more than you're bargaining for." Mr. Dykeman said he would make a test case of it.

San Francisco's Police Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 15.—Mayor Schmitz to-night gave out the names of the new Police Commission. W. R. Hagerty is the only union man on the commission, being the business agent of the International Machinists. He will be in a hopeless minority as the other men are all affiliated with employers of labor and capitalists. They are General R. H. Warfield, an old hotel keeper, and prominent in militia and Masonic circles; Herbert Law, a patent medicine manufacturer who owns much real estate and W. H. Leahy, who was manager of the Tivoli Opera House before the fire.

The Massachusetts State Board of Health ENDORSES Wm. Underwood Co.'s Products!

The report made public by the State Board of Health, through the press, declares "Underwood's LITTLE RED DEVIL BRAND OF DEVILED HAM, TONGUE, CHICKEN and TURKEY almost wholly muscular fibre (meat), with spice, QUALITY EXCELLENT."

A distinction accorded Wm. Underwood Co.'s DEVILED GOODS ALONE. The report shows their ABSOLUTE PURITY and freedom from improper adulterants and preservatives.

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The report recommends the Wm. Underwood Co.'s CANNING PLANTS as MODELS to be copied by others in the same business.

For fifty years their goods have been used by people who KNOW that they are deliciously appetizing and nourishing. A bright college girl said of Underwood's Deviled Ham:

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Sold by all first-class dealers. If your grocer does not sell it, for his name and 15c. in stamps we will send you 1-4 pound can.

Reprints of this report as made will be mailed by us postpaid upon application.

Wm. Underwood Co.

Boston, Mass.

(Established 1822)

EXPLOSION AND PANIC ON A CITY FERRYBOAT

Pipe Bursts, Scalding Badly Four Men in Boiler Room.

RUSH FOR LIFE PRESERVERS

Strenuous Work by Deckhands Calms Screaming Men and Women Among 1,500 Passengers.

Four men were scalded yesterday morning by an explosion of a steam pipe in the boiler room of the municipal ferryboat Richmond just as she had started out of her slip at the Battery. There were 1,500 passengers aboard the boat, mostly women and children, and for a time after the explosion there was a panic among them, some of the women screaming and running about the deck hunting for life preservers. The crew by strenuous effort succeeded finally in calming them, and all were landed safely. Some of the men passengers, wild eyed and yelling, added to the terror of the women and children by their actions. A little rough handling brought them around.

Three of the injured men were sent to their homes after their wounds had been dressed. Joseph Dugan, a fireman, of Corona, L. I., was so severely scalded that he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. There he was said to be in a critical condition. He is believed to have inhaled some of the scalding steam. He was also scalded about the face, neck, chest, and arms.

The others, who were scalded on the arms, were James Banning, a water tender, of Staten Island; William Ashley, a fireman, of 554 West 132d Street, Manhattan, and Michael Lysaght, a fireman, of 535 East Eighty-first Street, Manhattan.

The Richmond, in command of Capt. William Cole, had started on her 11:40 trip for Staten Island and was half way out of her slip when there was a muffled explosion forward, steam pouring out of the ventilators. Engineer Jonathan Wilson was in the engine room. A joint in one of the eight-inch main steam pipes leading from the forward boilers to the engine room had blown out. Following the explosion the hissing of escaping steam was heard in all parts of the big ferryboat. Clouds of steam filled the team gangways and boiler rooms, and worked their way up to the main deck. The ventilators on the hurricane deck also carried off vast volumes of steam with a loud hissing noise.

Capt. Cole and Pilot Turner both heard the explosion. Capt. Cole, unaware of how serious the damage was to his boat, signaled to go astern at full speed, and at the same time sounded "Quarters" on the alarm gongs all over the big craft.

At the sound of "Quarters" the crew to a man went to their stations, and commenced to quiet the passengers, who were running wildly about trying to find out what had happened. Under orders of Capt. Cole the crew went about telling the passengers that the accident was trifling, and that they would soon be put ashore. It took some little time to reassure them, and not a few seized and hugged life preservers until the boat had backed into her slip again. Several men who became excited had to be handled a little roughly to bring them to their senses.

The pipe burst without any warning to the four men in the boiler room. There was one loud report, followed by a hissing cloud of steam, that enveloped the men. Tortured by the pain, they nevertheless managed to grope their way to the narrow ladder and climb out. All of them were knocked off their feet by the explosion. When they got to the grating at the top of the ladder on the main deck the deckhands there pulled them out.

All but one of the men managed to partially keep their faces covered in a manner with their arms, even while climbing up the ladder, but Joseph Dugan, who was nearest the point where the steam pipe burst, caught a spurt of steam directly in the face. Dr. Leslie, who attended him, said he was in a serious condition.

The escaping steam did not enter the engine room, a bulkhead compartment separating the engine room from the boiler room, and Engineer Wilson stuck to his engine until the boat was tied up in the slip. The firemen in the after boiler room heard the explosion, and, after banking their own fires, went to the aid of their comrades, whom they feared were imprisoned in the forward boiler room. When they arrived there, however, all the men were out, and they devoted their attentions to pouring lubricating oil on the burns of the injured, until they were removed from the boat.

Patrolman McNulty, who was on shore, summoned the reserves from the Church Street Station when he heard the explosion. The prompt arrival of the reserves, who reached the boat in five minutes after the accident, was of great help in the handling of the crowd off the boat and the transfer of the 1,500 people, the majority of whom were women and children, to the ferryboat Manhattan.

Pilot Turner said that as the boat was almost immediately backed into the slip and made fast the period of excitement was very short. As she backed in a few men tried to climb over the guard rail, but they were speedily yanked back by the deckhands.

The Brooklyn was put on in the place of the Richmond and the regular twenty-minute schedule was not interrupted. An examination will be made by Engineer Wilson as to the cause of the explosion.

SUNDAY IN SEA GIRT CAMP.

Lillian Russell and Nellie McCauley Visit Jersey Soldier Boys.

CAMP STOKES, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 15.—Church services, regimental parade, and guard mount were the only military duties required to-day of the members of the Second Regiment and Battery B, who came into camp yesterday afternoon for a week's tour of duty. The rest of the time the men spent enjoying themselves.

Gov. Stokes spent the day at his cottage with the members of his staff. Lillian Russell and Miss Nellie McCauley were among the visitors to-day. The church services were held on the lawn immediately in front of the cottage, Chaplain Otis A. Glazebrook officiating, and music was furnished by the regimental band.

Gov. Stokes and a number of invited guests sat on the porch of the cottage and took part in the services.

May Burn Crops to Kill Hessian Flies.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., July 15.—The appearance of Hessian flies in the Northwest for the first time is alarming the farmers in this region. The fly has attacked the growing wheat, and has damaged it seriously. The State Scientist, after visiting the regions affected, has advised the farmers to burn their crops to exterminate the flies and prevent their reappearance.

Died While Surf Bathing.

YORK, Me., July 15.—A. H. Ashton of Rochester, N. Y., who has been stopping at Long Beach, died to-day while bathing in the surf there. Physicians who examined the body said that death was due to heart trouble. He was 22 years old.

WITTE ON TREPOFF INTERVIEW

He Doubts If the General Made the Statements Ascribed to Him.

LONDON, July 16.—In an interview with the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Aix-Les-Bains, Count Witte said he doubted the authenticity of much of Gen. Trepoff's interview of July 6 regarding conditions in Russia.

"He is alleged to have stated," said Count Witte, "that the present alarming condition in Russia was caused by the mistaken action or inaction of the Government during the past two years. He cannot have said this deliberately, because the policy condemned was largely shaped by himself.

"His views were always favorably considered and often carried out. He never indicated by acts that he abhors the policy which heretofore he advocated as salutary. As Gen. Trepoff is a reasonable man I must decline to accept his alleged public self-flagellation as genuine."

Count Witte reserved his opinion on most of the present conditions in Russia and refused to reply to the aspersions cast upon his premiership, saying that personal recriminations would be peculiarly harmful at present. He dwelt on his financial policy, which had been "tested severely and proved strong," but declared he was unable to make a forecast.

M. SARRAUT OUT OF DANGER.

Cabinet Ministers Visit Him—Interest in Dreyfus Case Waning.

PARIS, July 15.—The surgeons in attendance upon M. Sarraut, who was wounded on Friday in a duel with M. Pugliesi-Conti, issued a bulletin to-day announcing that their patient's condition was considerably improved and that he had no fever. The dangerous period, they said, had been passed, but complete repose had been ordered. M. Clémenceau and others of the Cabinet Ministers, and M. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, visited M. Sarraut to-day.

The press continues its comment on the Dreyfus case, but the interest of the general public is waning and the closing of Parliament, the departure on vacation of Senators and Deputies, and the rapid exodus of Parisians to the Summer resorts tend to relieve the tension of the opposing elements.

SOLDIERS TO FIGHT CZAR.

Union Being Organized to Help the Revolutionaries.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—At a meeting held to-day at Gatchina, 30 miles from St. Peter urg, which was attended by three of the Guard regiments, an officer addressed the men on the subject of the Soldiers' Union which is being organized. He pointed out that the league was democratic, and was being organized for the purpose of guarding the Constitution, establishing constitutional institutions, and preparing the army to come over to the people when they were ready and armed for resistance.

The soldiers received the speech with much applause, and showed eagerness to join the union, which is already very strong in Southern and Southwestern Russia, Siberia, the Caucasus, and Turkeston.

To-day's meeting was the first step toward organization in this locality.

VANDERBILT'S HORSE WON.

Maintenon's $20,000 Victory in France Witnessed by the Longworths.

PARIS, July 15.—The prize of the President of the Republic, at one mile four and a half furlongs, and valued at $20,000, was won to-day at Maisons-Laffitte by William K. Vanderbilt's Maintenon, with the American jockey Ransch in the saddle. J. Lieux's Punta Gorda was second and E. Cunnington's Elder third. Eleven horses started. Maintenon won easily by three-quarters of a length.

The weather was brilliant, and there was a fashionable gathering at the track, including President and Mme. Fallières, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the Count and Countess de Chambrun, Mr. McCormick, American Ambassador, and Mrs. McCormick; members of the Diplomatic Corps, and persons prominent in society.

EVENING DRESS TIME LIMIT.

London Architects Determined Foreigners Shall Not Shock Them.

LONDON, July 15.—The Seventh International Congress of Architects will be opened at the Royal Institute of British Architects in this city to-morrow under the Presidency of John Belcher, A. R. A., President of the institute.

The official programme contains the following announcement:

"The attention of foreign members is called to the fact that evening dress is never worn during the day time in England, but always at an evening function. On ceremonious occasions, such as the inaugural meeting at the Guildhall, a frock coat should be worn."

ZULU FORCE WAS WIPED OUT.

Loyal Natives Did Not Let Even a Wounded Rebel Escape.

JOHANNESBURG, July 15.—The Sunday Times, describing the destruction of a Zulu impi in the Mome Valley, says the loyal levies so thoroughly completed the work of the Transvaal men that they did not let even a wounded Zulu escape.

As it was found that the Zulus would not believe that Chief Bambaata was dead, his head was cut off and exhibited to them for two days. It was then buried.

ITALIAN CRUISER AGROUND.

The Umbria Hard Ashore on a Mudbank at Kingston, Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 15.—The Italian cruiser Umbria grounded while coming up the channel here on Friday and is still hard aground on a mudbank.

Her guns and the coal in her bunkers have been removed in order to lighten the vessel, and hopes of saving her are entertained. The weather conditions are good.

Religious Toleration in Japan.

TOKIO, July 15.—A remarkable instance of the feeling of Buddhists and Shintoists toward Christians is furnished by the action of their leaders, who have decided to contribute voluntarily to the cost of rebuilding the Christian Church which was destroyed in the disturbances in Tokio last September.

Mr. Bryan to Visit Hawarden.

LONDON, July 15.—William J. Bryan left London to-day. He will visit Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Cork, and Dublin. He will return to London on July 23 and will then go to Hawarden.

Mr. Critchell's Condition Critical.

SALISBURY, July 15.—The condition of Robert S. Critchell of Chicago, who was injured in the railway disaster of July 1, is critical. The other patients are doing well.

Three New Battleships for Brazil.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 15.—Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. have contracted to build for Brazil three sister battleships, each to cost over $5,000,000.

CONSUL WARNS INVESTORS OF BRAZILIAN MINES

Views Most of the Diamond and Gold Companies with Suspicion.

FOUND NO DIVIDENDS PAID

Some Concerns Are Honest, but Conditions in the South American Republic Are Not Favorable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Any one contemplating investment in mines in Brazil will find it worth while to make a thorough investigation before parting with his check. Consul George E. Anderson writes from Rio de Janeiro that he has learned that most of the mining companies that are peddling stock in New York, Chicago, and London have nothing but stock to sell. Mr. Anderson has been unable so far to find a single company that has paid a dividend. He has also found out that the alleged diamond mines of Brazil are things to steer wide of.

"In offering general discouragement as to mining propositions," says Mr. Anderson, "I wish to be understood as not reflecting upon all the enterprises now on foot to develop Brazilian mining properties. It is possible, and even probable, that some of them will result profitably, and the reports of mining experts on the country in general are such as to indicate that it will probably some day produce great returns on mining investments. At the same time, it is full of schemes which are either out-and-out frauds or which are based upon claims and facts so slight as to make them little less than frauds.

"The United States and Great Britain, especially New York, Chicago, and London, are the chief fields of operations for a number of promoters who have never done any mining but what they have done in these cities, and there are a number of so-called mining companies now soliciting stock subscriptions in the United States whose officers are not even certain where their property, or land they claim as property, lies.

"The President of a diamond mining company, having its offices in New York, wrote me a letter within the past week to ask how near a city of Brazil, near which his company claims property, was to a railroad. And yet this company is probably selling stock upon statements which give a most glowing account of the country in general, the special claims of this property in richness and accessibility, and other representations which are in no way true.

"On the other hand, there are several reputable companies in the field the representatives of some of which are in touch with this Consulate General, who are working claims in good faith, and which may succeed. It is a notable fact, however, a fact which is certified to me by men who have had long experience in matters relating to the Brazilian mining fields, that not a single mining company operating in what are known as the gold and diamond fields of Brazil has paid a dividend. There may be exceptions to this rule, but as yet I have been unable to locate them.

"It is impossible to count upon the value of a property by preliminary surveys or guesses by engineers. Practical mining operations in the Brazilian field must be done with machinery which can not only be readily transported in parts or otherwise on muleback to the first point of operations, but which can later be changed about readily in rough country, in unfavorable rainy seasons, in a country without roads, bridges, supplies, or anything else in the way of conveniences of civilization.

"It is evident that when one of these small pockets is worked out it must be practicable to move the plant elsewhere at a minimum cost, to try fortune in another pocket. It is evident also that this involves large expenditures, and large capital is required to work such properties. Assuming that a company is formed in good faith; that it owns the property in the diamond country it claims it owns, and that it is managed not only by honest men, but my men who know their business, it is evident that many thousands of dollars must be expended before the owners of the property know whether they really have anything or not.

"Another great trouble in these enterprises is the fact that there is constant litigation over the matter of titles to land in this country. Brazilian mining laws are very incomplete and unsatisfactory. Immense quantities of land can be had in the mining country for very little money; but generally it so happens, as soon as anything valuable is discovered or developed upon the land taken, that some one else has a prior claim to it, and the company or individual whose energy has developed this value either is robbed of the fruits of energy and expenditure of capital or is compelled to fight for them at an additional expenditure of both."

FINED IN HIS OWN COURT.

Judge Arraigned by His Associate in a Dispute Over a Sewer.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 15.—The unusual spectacle of a Judge standing before his bench and being adjudged guilty and fined by an associate was presented in the District Court in Athol yesterday. Judge E. V. Wilson was arraigned and fined $5 by Judge Charles Field. He was charged with failing to make a connection with a sewer after being notified to do so by the Board of Health. Judge Wilson is Chairman of the Sewer Commissioners. He pleaded not guilty two weeks ago and asked for a continuance.

Judge Wilson withdrew his plea to-day and entered one of nolo contendre. He said he had made several attempts to carry out the orders of the Board of Health, but his illness had prevented. Judge Field declared that the court could not discriminate against anybody, and imposed the fine, which was paid immediately.

CONTINENTAL BACK IN FOLD.

Company Rejoins the Pacific Board of Fire Underwriters.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 15.—The Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York has again joined the Pacific Board of Fire Underwriters. The company once belonged to the board, but withdrew years ago on account of alleged favoritism. Arthur G. Nason, manager of the Continental, said to-day:

"The company left the Board of Fire Underwriters because it did not like the treatment it was receiving."

The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of New York, which was started last month as the running mate of the Continental, began issuing policies about three weeks after the first notice was sent out calling for subscriptions to stock. The call was stock $1,000,000, $1,000,000 surplus, and $500,000 reinsurance reserve, making the price of shares $250 each.

The Fidelity stock, which went to Continental stockholders, was oversubscribed to the extent of $960,000. Henry Evans, President of the Continental, and George E. Kline, Vice President, hold similar positions in the Fidelity.

FLAWS IN GILLETTE'S STORY.

Tailors Deny His Clothes Were Wet When Girl Drowned in Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 15.—Though Chester Gillette of Cortland insists that the boat in which he and Grace Brown went on Big Moose Lake was tipped over and that she was drowned by accident, his clothing shows no evidence that it has been wet. The articles in Gillette's suit case were also neatly folded and dry.

Gillette says he dried his clothes in a room of the hotel after he reached Eagle Bay, but tailors and those accustomed to handle clothing say that this would have been impossible without leaving stains or indications of the water upon the light linings of the articles.

After he was locked up in the Herkimer Jail last night, Gillette seemed to be greatly relieved. It was evident that he expected rough treatment at the hands of the 1,500 assembled at the railroad station. He trembled visibly, and walked as close to the Sheriff as possible. He at once sent for A. B. Steele, a former District Attorney, and asked him to take charge of his case until his uncle should come from Cortland.

District Attorney Ward returned to this city this afternoon. He visited Big Moose Lake and secured the names and statements of at least a score of witnesses. Mr. Ward declares that it is a plain case of premeditated murder.

The autopsy on Saturday, it was said to-day, revealed the fact that Miss Brown had been struck in the eye and the mouth and on the top of the head before she fell in to the water.

CROWD BEATS A BURGLAR.

Wanted to Kill Him, but Policeman Stopped It—Broke Into Flat.

There was a large crowd in front of 100 West 113th Street about 8:30 o'clock last night. They had a man down on the sidewalk, pummeling him unmercifully.

"Ain't he the brute to enter a man's house," said one man, kicking the one on the sidewalk.

"Here, what's the matter here?" asked Policeman Shurm, breaking through the crowd.

"He's a burglar—kill him!" replied an excited man, with snappy eyes.

"There'll be no killing," said Schurm. "Get up!"

The man got up with difficulty. Schurm hustled him around to the West 125th Street Station. There Gilbert Suller and his wife and an acquaintance, Miss Dinah Foster, who lives with him at 100 West 113th Street, accused the man of entering their apartments. Miss Foster said they had started out for a walk, and had gone about half a block, when it started to rain, and she went back to get some wraps. She surprised the thief, who had broken in with a jimmy. He said he wanted to see Mr. Suller, and then ran. She screamed "Stop thief!" and the people on the stoop stopped him and gave him a beating.

The man said he was George Ellis, an electrician, of 316 West 110th Street. A short jimmy was found on him.

The Sullers were robbed of about $1,000 three months ago.

ALDERMEN ESCAPE ARREST.

By Arrangement with Jerome New Rochelle Men Will Give Bail.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 15.—Central Office detectives, armed with warrants for three more of the Aldermen indicted for attempting to extort money from D. A. Reynolds, President of the State Line Ttelephone Company, for their votes, came to New Rochelle to-day, but made no arrests. They were called off by Lawyer Samuel Swinburne, upon his promise to have the accused men at the office of District Attorney Jerome to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Swinburne had previously made the arrangement with Mr. Jerome.

The warrants called for the arrest of Alderman Kaltenberg, Chairman of the Franchise Committee, and Aldermen Rivers and Hildring. Hildring has not returned to New Rochelle. He is a Swede, and is said to be badly frightened. Lawyer Swinburne has arranged to give bail to-morrow for the accused men in the sum of $2,500 each.

It is understood that, owing to the serious character of the charges, Mr. Jerome will bring the accused men to trial without delay. It is said that the loophole through which they hope to escape is that President Reynolds's young woman stenographer, who it is alleged took the testimony, was seated behind a roll-top desk and did not see the men so that she could identify them.

FAR NORTHWEST FOR BRYAN.

Senator Dubois Says, However, He Will Need Hearst Votes.

Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, who is in this city, said yesterday that Democratic sentiment in the Far Northwest favored the nomination of William J. Bryan at the Democratic National Convention two years hence.

"Out in our country," he said, "we feel that Bryan is the only man who can defeat Mr. Roosevelt, if the Republicans should decide to put the President in nomination again, which is not unlikely. I think, in fact, that there is a general demand all over the country for Mr. Bryan's nomination. But there is no gainsaying the fact that the President is popular with men of all parties in the Far West. Mr. Roosevelt endeared himself with thousands of people in that region by his ardent championship of the irrigation project and his instrumentality in getting large appropriations for reclaiming land which, prior to the installation of the irrigation system, was absolutely worthless.

"It is also necessary that William R. Hearst should support Bryan," added Mr. Dubois. "Hearst has a following not only in New York City but throughout the country. I have observed that fact. Bryan must have Hearst with him; otherwise I don't believe he can win. Judge Parker didn't have the full support of the Bryan Democrats two years ago, and it was that fact which greatly sapped his strength at the election. Bryan would find himself in a similar predicament if he should fail to command the Hearst following. Its support is indispensable to his success."

TO STOP PELAGIC SEALING.

British Ambassador and U. S. Secretary of State Reach Agreement.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 15.—According to advices received yesterday, negotiations at Washington for the cessation of pelagic sealing on the basis of the purchase of the Victoria and the Hakodate sealing fleets and the indemnification of pelagic sealers for the loss of their industry, have been almost concluded.

Sir Henry Durand, the British Ambassador, and the United States Secretary of State reached an agreement, it is reported, and a commission will be appointed with one representative each from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States to work on the details of the agreement for the preservation of the seals.

One condition of the sealing settlement, it is said, will be the cessation of all seal killing on the rookeries at the Pribiloff Islands for at least one year, except such as may be necessary for the support of the natives.

It is believedthat Japan will join in this agreement. Several years ago a representative was sent from Japan to Washington and a similar arrangement was then discussed and the Japanese representative agreed to it, provided that Great Britain would also prohibit pelagic sealing.

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SIXTH AVE 18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES NEW YORK

A Woman's Vacation---And How The Big Store Helps

NINE times in ten, when you see that word "Vacation" in a dry-goods advertisement, you'll find some mention of men's goods under it. As if there were not tens of thousands of self-supporting women who take their annual two or three weeks every Summer!

If you are one of these, we'd like to point out one or two ways in which The Big Store can help you on your vacation.

First, in the matter of money. Men, when they go away, spend most for things to play with; women, for things to wear. Now there isn't a store in the length and breadth of this great country in which money will buy so much of style and satisfaction in women's wear as here at the Big Store.

We delight in selling the very styles that other stores consider "rare and exclusive" (and price for accordingly) at anywhere from a third to a half less than they ask. And our own exclusive styles, which are many and charming, are always priced on a common-sense basis in which the factors of novelty and beauty are never charged for. We SELL the material and making—We GIVE the beauty.

Next, the matter of convenience. Wherever you are, the Big Store is never farther off than the nearest telephone or mail box. We have developed in recent years the quickest and most satisfactory mail-order system and organization in the United States.

Finally, the factor of *safety*. This is the easiest store in America to get money *back* from, in case you want it back. No woman ever had to ask twice, or had to wait above sixty seconds to get her money back, if she asked for it in this store, provided the case came at all within our broad and liberal rules of refund.

If you are going away, come and see us about your outfitting. If you *are* away, write us for whatever you have forgotten.

Long Gloves---Bargains

At no time during the "glove famine" of this season has this store been far short of its requirements, owing to the activity of our foreign buyers who have kept us well supplied with the products of the glovemakers of France, Germany and Saxony.

A large shipment received from the Custom House, Saturday, again puts our stock in perfect shape and enables us to offer special prices on the very goods that few other stores can get in stock at any price.

We shall feature especially to-day shoulder and elbow-length gloves in pure silk, in all the desirable colors and black and white, in plain silk and in silk with lace arms, as well as in very fine lisle.

Some sample bargains:

Long French Lisle Thread Mousquetaire Gloves—Splendidly made, 16-button length, black or white; a pair..... 75c

Long Black Taffeta Silk Mousquetaire Gloves—16-button length; a pair..... 98c

Long French White Chamois Mousquetaire Washable Gloves—Perfect fitting, cut full in the arm, sizes 5¼ to 7, 16-button length; actual value $2.50; a pair..... $1.59

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Center.)

This Fresh, New, Princess Style, $6.75

Just HALF the Actual, Present, Retail Value

IN this pretty gown you have a first-class example of the difference between the ordinary "clearance sale" bargain and The Big Store's way of doing things.

This is a new style—nobody outside the designer and maker and ourselves has seen it till now.

It comes into a market that has been pretty thoroughly picked over and sold down to odds and ends, as fresh as a late violet in an August hayfield and as welcome as a cool breeze to the passengers of a "Lenox Avenue local."

Made from the daintiest kind of organdie, in a choice of a dozen pretty Summer colorings and in plain white.

The yoke and the fitted Princess waist are of lace and embroidery. Three-quarter sleeves with lace-finished cuffs; full flounce effect skirt, with deep plaits.

If any other store in town had this gown it would be sold at $13.50. Our price to-day and to-morrow will be..... $6.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

Have Your Own Bathing Suits

Here Are Some $2.50 Values for $1.95

IF you go into the surf often you ought to own a bathing suit. Aside from all the other advantages, it's cheaper to have your own—especially when you can get good suits at prices like this. Here's a suit that we can guarantee in every way at the lowest price you've had this season.

Women's Bathing Suits; of granite cloth; very jaunty model; in navy blue and black; made with large collar of red duck; trimmed with white braid and finished with a pretty four-in-hand tie; regularly $2.50 for..... $1.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Two or Three Handsome Waists for the Price of One

THE two styles shown in the accompanying cut are *not* two different waists, but the *same garment* in two of its several convertible styles.

You can make this one waist a short sleeve, Dutch neck style, or a high neck, long sleeve style or any one of other styles, as you please. The variety is given by attaching or detaching separate collars and sleeves which come with the garment.

A woman who desires frequent change of effect will find this waist a source of constant delight, yet no source of added expense.

Made of a very fine quality of white lawn; beautifully trimmed with insertions of embroidery openwork; Val. lace edge and French tucks; has detached stock collar and shield, deep cuffs which are charmingly tucked and lace-trimmed. We shall introduce this waist to-day at the very low price, $1.25

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre.)

Men's and Women's $3 and $4 Shoes

Selling Now at $1.90

Never before did we reduce the prices so early. That's a big advantage to our customers, and, judging from the crowds that have attended this sale, the values are being appreciated immensely. Terse details:—

Men's Shoes—Every pair of men's tan shoes and Oxfords in the house, no matter what the original price was, has been reduced to $1.90; this includes all of our Foot Mould tans, which up to a week ago sold for $3 and $4; also some black shoes; any pair to-day at this exceptionally low price..... $1.90

Women's Best Oxfords—All the best tans; welted or turn soles; high or low heels; this includes the Foot Mould shoes; your choice of the best in the house; also two lines of fine white linens and three lines of blacks; all reduced to this low price to-day..... $1.90

Women's Oxfords—These are our regular $1.50 and $2 shoes; 4 excellent styles in tan, made of the best Russia calfskin, on good style lasts; also a very pretty assortment of white canvas Gibson ties, in all sizes; any pair at..... 98c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

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MR. BRYAN A BACKWARD PUPIL.

Mr. BRYAN has given so much attention to other things that his development regarding them has been greater than regarding the money question. That we may do him no injustice we quote his words from his London encyclical:

> The per capita volume of money in the United States is almost 50 per cent. greater now than it was in 1896, and the benefits brought by this increase have not only vindicated the quantitative theory of money, but have proved the benefits of the larger amount of money. No advocate of the gold standard can claim the triumph of his logic.

If the quantity of money is the cause of prosperity then it ought to be proportioned to prosperity, and prosperity ought to be greatest where the supply of money is greatest. The facts are otherwise. Here are some countries whose money per capita exceeds that of the United States with additions illustrating a smaller circulation with high prosperity:

Argentina	$65	Germany	$19
Colombia	93	United Kingdom	18
Siam	39	United States	30

An inspection of this statement illustrates as well as a larger one that prosperity is not proportioned to the amount of money per head, but is rather proportioned to the scientific use to which money is put. Money is expensive, and true wisdom lies not in using as much as possible, but as little. It is not a cause for congratulation but the reverse that we require so much more money than England and Germany to conduct our exchanges. It puts us in the backward classes with Colombia and Siam, and subjects us to an unnecessary burden of fixed charges in every process of production and exchange. We have not felt this burden as we shall feel it when competition cuts closer. We have yet to learn how to do a safe and sane business with a smaller amount of money, with a more moderate interest charge, and above all, with greater stability of credit.

But Mr. BRYAN compares the United States with itself, and takes credit to his ideas for the improvement of 1906 over 1896. Here are the figures for as late as the Treasury has computed them:

	Money Per Cap.	—Bank Clearings.— United States.	N. Y. City.
1896	$21.4	$51,935,600,000	$29,350,800,000
1905	31.0	140,501,800,000	91,879,300,000

It will be seen that Mr. BRYAN'S chosen comparison is unfavorable to him, and it is more unfavorable if comparison is made upon the supply of money in proportion to business rather than in proportion to population. It appears above that the mere possession of dollars per person produces rather a burden than a benefit. It appears now, limiting the comparison to ourselves in different years—rather than to different peoples in the same year—that dollars per head is neither cause nor effect of prosperity, but an accidental relation. It is credit that is doing the increased business. The number of dollars per head in this city has not been officially calculated, and is not worth calculation. The very slightest inspection shows that business has grown faster in the United States than population, and that the supply of money is laggard, each dollar making up by strenuous duty the lack of growth according to demand.

Will Mr. BRYAN ask any of us to believe that the increase of money per head by 50 per cent. has limited our unprecedented prosperity, and that a double increase would have doubled our exchanges? On the other hand, is it not apparent that if we could have transacted our business with as little money as England and Germany require that there would have been a great economy, enabling the enlargement of profits, the more frequent turning over of capital, and averting by stability of conditions the periodic disturbances which are the chief impediment to our progress? We have indeed advanced beyond Mr. BRYAN'S paleozoic development, but we still have much to learn. We should not think that Mr. BRYAN would care to fight 1896 over again. He never again can have the power for harm which he then exerted. He is now prejudicing merely his power for good.

A PRETTY GOOD PLATFORM.

At first glance the platform on which District Attorney MORAN of Boston seeks and is likely to get the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts seems a little sweeping and varied with reference to the office. In the list of reforms he sets forth, the prohibition of campaign contributions by corporations and making a crime of lobbying have a direct connection with the public affairs of the State. Restraining bucket shops is also a State matter, though not of such general significance unless the evil has spread in Massachusetts more than it has elsewhere. Trying divorce cases by District Attorneys carries a vague implication that divorce should be granted only on conviction of crime, which is a Draconian conception, but not in accordance with public sentiment even in the most puritanic of States.

On the other hand, Mr. MORAN'S outspoken advocacy of free raw materials and tariff revision, though these measures have nothing to do with State action, is an appeal in the name of his party to a sentiment which undoubtedly exists and which it is logical and proper that he should seek to arouse and enlist. It is a truism in politics that voters are much more influenced by their feelings than by their opinions, and if, as is quite possible, the voters of Massachusetts are sufficiently resentful toward the inequalities and iniquities of the protective schemes, they will show it in the State canvass. Mr. MORAN is not the type of business representative of this feeling that Gov. DOUGLAS was in his campaign, but he has a force of his own which may prove considerable. Exactly what he means, however, when he says that he is fighting the battle fought by BRYAN and by HEARST we do not pretend to know, both these gentlemen having evaded the issue of the tariff, "the mother of monopolies," with nearly as much care and success as Mr. ROOSEVELT himself.

POSTPONED.

The relations of the British Government to that of Russia are extremely delicate, and for the curious reason that the British Government is unusually and quite unprecedentedly anxious to be particularly friendly to Russia. The outcome of the war between Japan and Russia left Great Britain so secure in the Orient and made it so evident that nothing was to be feared from Russia in Asia that the new British Ministry thought it an opportune moment to seek some permanent understanding with Russia that should define and reconcile the respective interests of both nations and relieve them of the burden each had long borne of the contemplation of war and preparation for it. One of the moves in the necessarily slow and gradual approach to this understanding was a friendly visit by the British fleet to the chief naval station of the Russian fleet at Kronstadt, a visit that would have been all the more significant from the fact that the two fleets were so near a conflict at the time of the destruction of British fishermen by the squadron of ROJESTVENSKY. The plan was made late last Winter. In the meanwhile it has come about that the internal troubles of Russia and the universal sympathy of the British people with the popular cause make such a visit seem almost a demonstration against the Czar, and the Foreign Department has requested a postponement.

Back of this general feeling on the part of the Russian Government lies the acute fear that mutiny might break out in the Russian fleet precisely at the moment of the visit—a most embarrassing and humiliating possibility. The reasons for the postponement are only too good, but it is a pity that the chief aim of the British Government cannot be carried out at the present moment. It was distinctly beneficent. All must hope that the time is not far distant when Russia can obtain a government sufficiently stable to co-operate in its accomplishment.

SECRETARY TAFT AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The declaration of Secretary TAFT that his proposed visit to the Philippines, if he makes it, "will have nothing to do with or affect the President's appointment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States," seems to puzzle the friends of Mr. FAIRBANKS more than it need to. That one of them who kindly furnished his views of the matter to our Washington correspondent on Saturday deplored the fact that the statement, though "the most adroit thing I ever read, doesn't say anything." Then he proceeded to analyze the circumstances and to draw the entirely plausible inference that the Secretary does not intend to go on the bench.

For this inference there are several reasons. The one given by our Indiana friend is that it "would be highly indecorous for a Supreme Court Justice to mix up with an affair under the control of the Executive Department," and another is that the court meets in October, and the vacancy is then to be filled. It is extremely improbable that a newly appointed Justice would absent himself for a long journey, much of which would be taken in the time of the session of the court. The work of the court is too exacting, too pressing, and too much in arrears to admit of such an arrangement. "The point is," said the Indiana man, "that he must have declined to go on the bench or he wouldn't be considering the idea of opening the native Assembly in Manila." This is a little strong, for the Secretary does not really say that he is "considering the idea," only that "whether I can go or not is still undecided." The chances that the Secretary will go to Manila, and that he will not consent to be "kicked up stairs" to the Supreme bench, are sufficient to make it prudent for Mr. FAIRBANKS'S friends to assume the fact and to do all they can for their candidate as against Mr. TAFT.

Meanwhile we hope, quite apart from the chances of Mr. FAIRBANKS or any other of the aspirants to the White House, that Mr. TAFT will be able to be present at the opening of the first session of the native Assembly in the Philippines. It is a most important occasion. It marks the recognition on the part of the United States Government of the fitness of the natives to assume a substantive portion of the task of government. It is the result of years of experimentation, observation, and study, in a line of policy decisively different from that which has been pursued in other Oriental dependencies with success. That policy has been severely criticised at home and abroad, but it has seemed clearly the one most in harmony with our political traditions and has been pronounced by those responsible for results on the spot to be the most practical and for the long run the most promising. Secretary TAFT has been from the first intimately connected with the policy, and has defended it at every turn. His presence as head of the Department of War, representing the Administration, will be a visible and impressive guarantee to the natives of the entire good faith with which the policy is pursued by the Executive, and that, at the present time, is of very great importance, for there are only too many reasons for the natives to doubt the sympathy of the Congress. It is a policy of justice and equity and confidence and the impression it makes on the minds of the people of the islands is of great value.

HIRED WITNESSES.

It was at the close of the Molineux trial for the crime of murder in the first degree that a distinguished and retired Justice of the Supreme Court of this State addressed to this newspaper, if we remember rightly, a communication remonstrating against the conviction of any man for a capital offense upon what he called "hired testimony."

The case is the same now as it was then. An "expert" witness is by no means upon the same footing as an ordinary witness. An ordinary witness, if within the jurisdiction of the court, is obliged to attend, under subpoena, and testify to what he knows about the case. The expert witness is not by any means in the same situation. He testifies only in case somebody makes it worth his while.

The truth is that when a Molineux is on trial, in a case which is likely to turn on a question of expert testimony in handwriting, when a Thaw is on trial in a case which is likely to turn upon a question of expert testimony in insanity, the case may be fairly even between prosecution and defense. But take the case of a poor and friendless prisoner, who has no means of hiring expert witnesses and no power of compelling their attendance, unless the subpoena is accompanied by a retainer. What becomes of the equality of all men before the law? The plain fact is that the condition of things, in cases in which expert witnesses are or may be invoked or involved, is nothing less than a crying public scandal. How to end this scandal may be a difficult question. But the first step toward remedying it is the frank admission that such a scandal exists, and even notoriously reeks.

LORDLY LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor is holding Congress strictly to account for its failure to legislate according to the mandate of the Federation. Congressmen doubtless hold that their mandate was not received from the Federation. That has nothing to do with the fact that the Federation is displeased with neglect of its instructions regarding the eight-hour and injunction laws, and is preparing a blacklist to be issued to all labor unions for use in the approaching campaign. A million votes, it is alleged, will be influenced by this blacklist. Speaker CANNON stands high upon this roll of honor, or dishonor, according to the point of view. We do not know whether or not the Federation has blacklisted President ROOSEVELT, but we recall to his credit that when the labor leaders called upon him last Winter he dismissed them with very plain talk. Capital and labor, he said, looked alike to him, and neither is entitled to special consideration under the law.

In other lands only a few benighted generations ago labor was attached to the soil, and was regarded as cattle or trees. It was distinctly and specifically denied under the feudal system that labor had souls. Even in our slavery days we were not so intolerant as that. But lately labor has come to its own with a rush, and it is fast becoming a question what rights the rest of us have. Just before adjournment Mr. FORAKER presented to the Senate a telegram from the Junior O. U. A. W., "demanding" that immigration should be settled "in accordance with the principles of that order." We pretend to no information whether those principles are good, bad, or indifferent, but we humbly represent to the O. U. A. W. that an adjustment of immigration according to a broader view of public interests would more nearly accord with the views of a larger number of people than the O. U. A. W. includes in its membership.

Only a few days before that Mr. GOMPERS, upon behalf of the American Federation of Labor, took a similar high course. Unless labor is answered, he said, "in better tones," their petition would become a demand. Capital, Mr. GOMPERS said, had no monopoly of threatening public men, and what capital would do labor would do. We raise no question whether either capital or labor has any monopoly of threatening legislators and politicians. When the mass of us want anything very much we respectfully petition, and present such arguments as we can command. This example is recommended to all labor, through their representatives the O. U. A. W. and the Federation. Whatever the merits of what they "demand" they should not have it unless they recognize the superior position of the representatives of all of us, including the one-thirtieth of us who are organized into bodies of labor. No monarch permits himself such arrogance as labor assumes. If labor wishes to be treated respectfully and considerately it should show respect and consideration for others. What it asks might perhaps be right, and yet there might be a higher right. To demand and threaten is no way to persuade or to conciliate. Even good causes are prejudiced by bad manners, and good manners will improve even bad causes.

QUALIFYING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Gov. WINTHROP'S State-owned pier measure has been defeated by the Executive Council of Porto Rico. We are glad of it, and would be so even if the bill was a good one, as doubtless the Governor thought it was. Those are our sentiments because it is more important that the Porto Ricans should have the sort of laws they want—within reason—than that they should yield grudging obedience to laws imposed upon them for their benefit. Last Winter they appealed to Congress for reorganization of the Executive Council—their Senate—because they contended it was organized against them. The American element was made a majority, and they alleged that they were not even invited to the meetings at which action was taken. Of sixty-six municipalities sixty-five joined in representations to Congress that a native membership of five in a body of eleven was inadequate, but now it appears that our compatriots—as we hope we may call them, although we cannot say fellow-citizens—are playing the game, and are getting their way against the Governor himself. We take this as partial acquittal of the complaint against our legislation, and at the same time as going far to justify their claim for admission to the status of Americans in good and regular standing. These points suffice to submerge the merits of the pier bill, about which there is no information vouchsafed in the San Juan telegrams. The incident serves, nevertheless, to add strength to their appeal to Secretary ROOT personally for full citizenship and an elective Senate.

Why should not the Kaiser send his lad to the United States for a few years of study such as his wise and careful father and advisers would prescribe? Not so many years ago it would have been considered dangerous, exposing the scion of the house of Hohenzollern to the contamination of democracy, but that was a time when respectable fathers dreaded to have their sons subjected to the influence of effete society in Europe. The Old World and the New have discovered that institutions and political traditions do not suppress or even greatly modify human nature, and that it is a good thing for youngsters to have wide chances of knowledge and observation. There is little danger that the family "metier" of the Kaiser will be forgotten or forsaken by any of his offspring, and the head of the family has shown unbounded confidence in the outcome of the most varied training he can compass. If the young Prince AUGUST WILLIAM should make his home for a while in one of our universities, we venture to think that he would have a good time and learn as much as his comrades, probably rather more.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Scolding by a High Authority.

A full report of the remarkable address on "The Problem of Spelling Reform" delivered in May last by Prof. SKEAT before the British Academy is now at hand, and the Simplified Spelling Board is distributing it widely as a part of its missionary work. The address, as the telegraphed excerpts showed, is not marked by that gentleness of appeal which the board itself deems judicious. Prof. SKEAT has no patience at all either with the arguments or with the emotions of those who oppose the reform he considers so important, and he has no hesitation about calling attention to the fact that their arguments are all fallacious and their emotions dependent on a careful abstention from acquiring any knowledge on the subject. Speaking of the suggestions made in 1881 by the Philological Society—suggestions by the adoption of which "it might very reasonably be expected that the time allotted to learning to read would be reduced by at least one-fourth, and probably even by half."—Prof. SKEAT says they received no encouragement whatever, even from those who professed the deepest interest in forwarding the cause of elementary education. "There was not a newspaper, journal, or periodical in the whole country (with a few uninfluential exceptions) that was not resolutely determined to crush any such attempt; and the same resolution exists to-day." The reason for this he thinks not difficult to discover. "It simply amounts to this," he says. "The indignant writers were discussing a subject which they had never studied, and which they did not understand; and they did so with perfect honesty, because they were not in the least aware of their own ignorance. Such is not the case with such other subjects as are most frequently discussed. The man who does not know botany at least knows that botany is a science that requires to be learned; and consequently, since he has not learned it, he must refrain from writing upon it, because some readers will only laugh at him and the rest will disregard what he says. The same is true not only of every scientific study, but of most literary subjects as well; the chief exceptions being etymology and phonetics." Prof. SKEAT insists that the only difference between English and Chinese as written languages is that none of the Chinese ideographs has intrinsic relation to the spoken word associated with it, while there is a considerable fraction of English words that are spelled with more or less regard for their sound. He cannot understand why anybody should oppose the complete substitution of letters for arbitrary word symbols. To the preference for the so-called established forms he accords no better name than "prejudice," and in conclusion he recommends to his countrymen a serious consideration of what he says they will regard as an "astounding fact"—the existence in America of universities in which the study of English takes first place.

A Lesson by Assassination.

Seattle has just had an enlightening experience of the consequences to be expected from the toleration of unreason and criminality through fear of violating the great principle of religious liberty. Out on the Pacific Coast a scoundrel of the name of CREFFIELD had for some time been preaching an adaptation of a "religion" invented by another scoundrel of the name of TEED. It was about equally compounded of imbecility and indecency, but there were emotional features of it that appealed to a considerable number of foolish and ignorant women, and the shabby prophet acquired a following in many towns. Recently the brother of one girl thus led from home into the mire where the "Holy Rollers" wallowed, was moved by his indignation to shoot the "prophet" dead. The murderer was acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity, the law thus trying to atone for its own cowardice and negligence by ignoring a crime the commission of which it had practically compelled. The sister, with some help from the "prophet's" wife, then proceeded to show the firmness of her "faith" by shooting her brother. What the law will do with her remains to be seen, but she, too, will probably be judged insane. The continued existence as a sect of the "Holy Rollers" seems to depend on the immediate appearance of somebody with the peculiar qualifications required for taking the place of CREFFIELD. If such a person presents himself there will be nothing to prevent him from preparing more tragedies, for nobody in Seattle seems prepared boldly to attack a system that passes as a form of religion. One does not have to go to the Pacific Coast, however, to find the same perversion of tolerance. It is shown right here in New York to at least one sect a hundred times more dangerous than the "Holy Rollers" were or are ever likely to be.

Settled, But Not Ended.

Even with DREYFUS vindicated, reinstated, and promoted, the "Dreyfus affair" refuses to terminate. The very nature of things calls for another step—the punishment of the plotters. Despite the amnesty law and despite the refusal of DREYFUS to ask for anything that might look like vengeance, the fact remains, and each day forces it anew upon the attention, that the situation as it now exists is impossible. It does not balance. The confrontation of the rescued victim and his persecutors is too close to be endurable. The trouble is that the case was not one of honest mistake; the plot was deliberate and carried on with a full knowledge of the facts. Some of the minor figures in it have confessed their forgeries and their perjuries, but those of major rank seem incapable even of regret, and are still mumbling their senseless calumnies in the Chamber of Deputies or drawing their grimy swords in defense of a long-lost "honor." The least that can be done is to relegate these grotesque creatures to complete obscurity, but it is doubtful if that would be enough really to settle the "affaire." The chances are that it will end when it is ended, and not a second before.

Traffic Conditions in Downtown Streets

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I called attention to the impassable condition of the streets downtown, (especially Cortlandt Street and lower Maiden Lane) and to the splendid efforts of one mounted policeman to keep the streets clear. Since then this policeman has been transferred and in his place are now stationed two men, who, I regret to say, are not very active in performing their duties; in fact, these two officers together do not seem to do as much toward keeping the streets and sidewalks clear as the single man, whose work I praised. The result is that the condition of the streets is worse than ever, and the poor pedestrians, who are no longer considered, are made to walk daily through the middle of the streets or jump and climb over all the obstacles on the sidewalks. Cannot something be done to improve matters?

H. W. HAGUE.

New York, July 13, 1906.

The Decadence of "Expert" Testimony

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to add a word of emphatic approval of your editorial, "Fooling the Insanity Experts," and of the letters signed "Marshall B. Clarke" and "Veritas," called forth by your just remarks. I wish to indorse particularly the views expressed by "Veritas," who is evidently a physician, capable, by reason of his training, of judging the value of insanity expertism in our courts. The "eminence" of the experts, upon whom the public searchlight is now being thrown, is due principally to their pull and to reportorial boosting. Much more than mere reading and self-assurance are needed to qualify a physician for expert work in such a difficult field as that of forensic psychiatry. In ultimate analysis, however, it is our legal and political system which is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs.

MEDICUS.

New York, July 13, 1906.

The High Politic.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"But," protested the Sultan, "if this man Leishman is made an Ambassador my 'not at home' bluff won't go, and the fellow always brings a bunch of bills."

"Your Serene Highness," ventured a Minister, "I suggest that you pay them promptly once. Surely the shock of surprise would be fatal to the meddlesome American."

"Alas, no," returned the Sultan. "That would kill me, too."

Unlike Mr. Bryan.

From The Washington Star.

"Why have you changed your opinion in that matter?"

"My dear Sir," answered Senator Sorgum, "I am far too progressive in my ideas to hold on to an out-of-date opinion when I find I can replace it with one that is modern, convenient, and profitable."

Expressions.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I saw Rounder out for a time last night."

"Yes, he's a gay old dog."

"Yes, and his son's just like him. He's a lively one."

"That's so; he's a sad young dog."

FOR A CO-OPERATIVE HOME.

The Plan for a Colony to be Discussed Here To-morrow Evening.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, July 17, there will be held at Berkeley Lyceum, 10 West Forty-fourth Street, a meeting called by about 100 persons who are interested in a plan to establish a "co-operative home" in the vicinity of New York. I request a little of your space in which to outline it for the benefit of such of your readers as may be interested in it, and may care to attend the meeting and learn more about it.

It should be explained at the outset that we are not planning any sort of Socialistic community; very few of the people interested are Socialists, so far as I know. They are people who are earning their living in business or professional life in New York, and who believe that they can spend their incomes to better advantage in co-operation. It is their plan to establish a "home colony," to secure the advantage of the application of machinery to domestic processes, and incidentally to solve the problem of the management of servants.

It is planned that each family in the community shall have its own separate home, a home of whatever style and cost it pleases, but without the usual apartments for the preparing and serving of food and the caring for children. It is planned that these latter activities shall be carried on co-operatively. There will be a large central building, containing a modern, scientifically constructed kitchen and dining room, also social halls and reading rooms, with rooms and suites for those members who do not care for a separate building of their own. The community would own sufficient land, and would raise its own food supplies, so far as possible. Its various departments would be under the management of experts, and all its supplies would be purchased in bulk, and tested for quality. The management of the business affairs of the community would be under the control of a Board of Directors, democratically elected by vote of the membership. The members would thus be entirely relieved from the worry and waste incidental to the management of small-scale household industries. The numerous responses which a bare suggestion of the plan has brought forth are sufficient evidence that there are numbers of people anxious to escape from the bondage of the isolated home.

The chief motive toward the proposed experiment seems to be the difficulty experienced by persons of moderate income in bringing up children. All are agreed that the city is no place for children, and yet parents find it lonely in the country. Also, it is impossible for the best intentioned mother to be with her children all the time, and she is obliged to trust them to servants, whose ideas and habits are not to her liking. In a community such as is here proposed, it would be possible to avoid ever allowing children to come into contact with servants. The children of the members would be cared for in a building especially constructed for the purpose, and free from all the dangers and discomforts which the little folk encounter in the homes of their elders. The management of the building would be under the control of a Board of Women Directors, elected by the mothers, and the persons selected to care for, entertain, and instruct the children would be trained nurses and kindergarten experts. If the colony were sufficiently large, a physician could be engaged, and the child could be surrounded at every step by the best care which modern science can devise.

The colony would of course have a hall for lectures and concerts; reading rooms and a circulating library; a gymnasium and recreation grounds; bathhouses, a boat and carriage livery, and a co-operative store.

The possibility of many such advantages will of course depend upon the size of the community, and for this reason we are anxious that as many persons should know of it as possible. If 100 or 200 families should combine, the community would be able to purchase from 500 to 1,000 acres of land, and to build its own electric light and heating plants. Also, with a group of that size, every one would be relieved from the fear of being thrown into contact with uncongenial persons. Every one having his own home, and being privileged to invite to it those whom he chose, other members of the community would be as much strangers to him as persons whom he meets at present in the same restaurant, or theatre, or club.

Just what can be done with any given number of families is of course a question to be determined by arithmetic. The purpose of the meeting on Tuesday night is to talk out the plan and get at the general sentiment of those interested, and to name committees to get exact figures, and to draw up a plan of organization for a stock company. UPTON SINCLAIR.

Princeton, N. J., July 14, 1906.

Mrs. Ward's American Geography.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of an article in regard to a mistake made by W. J. Bryan regarding the size of our country, I would like to call attention to an error in "Fenwick's Career."

In the first place, the following is found on page 317:

"* * photograph * * of a white-walled farm * * and gleaming beneath it the wide waters of Lake Superior. Twelve years of her [Phoebe's] life had been wasted there."

On page 339, "I've been in Canada—on a farm—near Montreal," Phoebe is represented as saying, and on page 342, "an apple farm running down to Lake Superior."

Is is possible that Mrs. Ward is not better informed in regard to distances in America?

H. R. W.

Rahway, N. J., July 12, 1906.

Those Jack Rabbits Again.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A few nights ago a passenger train on the Southern Pacific was halted west of San Antonio with a suddenness that was startling to all aboard. Investigation proved that the trouble was rabbits, plain jack rabbits. The long eared creatures had crowded upon the tracks and were so dazed by the engine light that they permitted themselves to be killed by hundreds, their bodies actually impeding the progress of the train. It is explained that because of the unusual dryness of this particular region of Texas the rabbits are drawn to the railway lines in search of food at night. They come by thousands and have made themselves not only a nuisance but a menace.

The idea that a heavy railway train can be held up by jack rabbits seems a little preposterous, and yet that is just the sort of impediment that is annoying the engineers on the Southern Pacific. In Kansas the grasshoppers have halted trains on numerous occasions, and locusts have been equally successful in delaying traffic. This is a great country, a country of many singular possibilities, and its greatness is shown by its unexpected emergencies as well as by the steady trend of its anticipated progress.

A Comforting Example for Russia.

From Le Radical of Paris.

St. Petersburg is becoming a centre of democratic action. Thoughts and words there now are the thoughts and words of Versailles and Paris in June, 1789. Our example will comfort Russia. Has it ever been possible to bring France back to the dark days of the old regime?

The Scene of Gray's Elegy.

From The London Mail.

Stoke Park, Stoke Poges, which surrounds the churchyard immortalized by Gray in his "Elegy," was withdrawn at the Mart on June 30 when the bidding reached £110,000.

CONTRADICTS BUNAU-VARILLA

Mr. Littlefield Says His Statement About the Dreyfus Case Is Untrue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write to deny in the most categorical manner possible the claims set forth by M. Bunau-Varilla, published to-day in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris. If correctly quoted, the late Minister to Washington from the Republic of Panama says things which are false, and which, unless his sojourn in the tropics has completely robbed him of all memory, he knows to be false.

Briefly, he asserts that he has in his possession an old letter from Dreyfus making some inquiries about the Congo State; that his brother Maurice, the proprietor of the Paris Matin, had in his possession a photographic copy of the bordereau; that the handwriting of the documents was compared, with the result that a fac simile of the bordereau was published in Le Matin, in order to prove that Dreyfus was not its author. And, adds M. Bunau-Varilla: "From the appearance of that photograph of the bordereau dates almost everything known as 'The Dreyfus Affair.'"

The bordereau was published in Le Matin of Nov. 10, 1896, not because the MM. Bunau-Varilla thought thereby to establish the non-authorship of Dreyfus, but for exactly the contrary reason.

The photographic copy was sent to Le Matin by the conspirators of the General Staff in order to prove that the article containing a garbled version of the bordereau which had appeared in the Eclair of Sept. 14 was not official, and hence the statement also contained in it, that evidence had been secretly introduced at the court-martial of December, 1894, could not be regarded as a ground for reopening the case.

The author of the Eclair article was du Paty de Clam—a fact I had the pleasure of transmitting to the Supreme Court in a letter dated March 14, 1899, which caused the recall of the great harlequin of the General Staff, and forced from him a confession of authorship.

As proof of the real cause for which the fac simile of the bordereau was published in Le Matin of Nov. 10, 1896, I inclose the editorial comment which accompanied it:

> By means of clever but dark manoeuvres and by giving the air of a mere appeal for light to deft pleadings by appealing to the sentiments of justice and generosity which haunt every heart in this country, certain individuals are harnessing themselves to that superhuman work the revision of the trial of the traitor Dreyfus.
>
> Under the deceitful pretext that there had been revived against him certain inquisitorial practices, they would have him come back to France, there to appear once more before his judges.
>
> Fool's play, the whole of it! Dreyfus is indeed guilty of the greatest of all crimes. And in order to stop all pity for him, by leaving it no time to be born, no possibility thereof, it is our duty to produce the material and undeniable proof of his misdeed.
>
> On what is the accusation based? How is the punishment inflicted on the ex-Captain, Dreyfus, justified? This is what Le Matin is in a position to state.
>
> In order to achieve this work, both patriotic and heathgiving, we publish the fac simile of the famous bordereau, written with Dreyfus's own hand.
>
> To any one who has been able to compare the admitted writing of Dreyfus with that of the document which we here reproduce it will be clear that it was his hand which traced these lines.

Truly a curious article to appear in a paper whose proprietor was convinced of Dreyfus's innocence! Truly a curious ending for an article inspired by "one who has been able to compare"!

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

New York, July 15, 1906.

The Honest Iceman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "X" in this morning's issue is not the "last word," if you permit another one.

Admitting that some are cheated in buying ice, it does not follow that "icemen" generally are dishonest. One black sheep is not a flock, and the writer's experience may be fairly set over against that of "X."

For thirty years we have bought ice for family use from different dealers without cause for complaint except when, as now, the price has been unduly high. Generally we have had ice by weight, and get it so to-day.

Our iceman calls up the dumb-waiter, "How much ice?" The reply is, "About — pounds," and he weighs a piece at the wagon and sends up the amount ordered, as nearly as he can, without cutting to waste. When the weekly bill comes it has the exact weights for each day, "28, 38, 47, &c." We buy ice and get ice, and are happy, or should be, with a decent refrigerator. When we buy biscuit and get pasteboard—well, we pin our faith to our iceman as he is.

CUSTOMER.

New York, July 12, 1906.

Safety from Live-Wire Perils.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an experienced motorman, I should like to tell of a simple way in which the life of the motorman who was killed by the third rail Tuesday could probably have been saved. If the conductor or guards had taken a newspaper (which is an easy article to get) and used it as a glove or mitten they could have dragged the man from under the car as soon as they reached him, which would have saved some little time in waiting for a rope. I have sometimes in running surface cars torn down overhead wires and by using a newspaper (or any paper) and folding three or four thicknesss picked up the live wire and fastened it around a pole or a fence. I am convinced that paper can be used safely in such emergencies, and may in future be the means of saving life.

FRANK VOSBURG.

Chapinville, Conn., July 12, 1906.

Another Danger to Health.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From long observation, I have noticed that in bakers' and confectioners' stores, also in delicatessen places, paper and bags are always wetted with saliva before food products are wrapped in them. The Board of Health would do a great good if it would stop this practice.

OBSERVER.

New York, July 13, 1906.

Our Imported Tailor's $1,250 a Week.

From The London News.

English tailoring is losing the services of Mr. Winter, who, according to The Tailor and Cutter, has been engaged at £250 a week to act as sartorial adviser to the United States Government. The American tailors are furious. "Now is the Winter of their discontent." The New York papers naturally give space to the subject. They have elicited from Mr. Winter that he "hopes to do something smart" for both branches of the United States service, the officials desiring to avoid any resemblance to German uniforms, and to copy the British as far as practicable.

NATURE'S GRAFT.

A man declared, "Escape I mus:
From city syndicate and trust,
And find a spot, retired and lone,
Where competition is unknown."

So, leaving business strife and harm,
He fled for refuge to a farm.
But there, among his struggling seeds,
Sprang up monopolies of weeds.

The crows appeared at early dawn
To get an option on his corn;
While browntails chose his finest sweetings
As quarters for their labor meetings.

He found one great bug combination
Controlled his garden vegetation;
And cried he, "Why, to this perdition,
Came I to better my condition!"

LOUISE MEANS LAUGHTON.

GIANT UNDER ARREST FOR CAUSING A CROWD

A Press Agent Diversion with a Pitiable Ending.

PARK MUSIC STOPPED FOR HIM

And Then the Police Stepped In and He Was Frightened Half Out of His Poor Wits.

Feodora Machnow, the Russian giant who came here to be a vaudeville sight, suffered the mental tortures of those who have dealings with the police in his native land yesterday afternoon. He was arrested and taken to a cell because he was such a huge fellow that the Lilliputians in Central Park swarmed about him by the thousands, interrupting the orderly performance of the musicians in the Mall. He couldn't understand it, and no one explained to him that the responsibility belonged to those who had taken him there, or his fright would probably have been changed to anger.

The giant is difficult to handle. He is not over-strong in his head, but he is as obstinate as a mule. Also he is suspicious. He has reason to be.

He is deeply suspicious of the press agent. He cannot see that a part of his contract is that he must do everything asked of him which will call the attention of the public to the fact that there is something wonderful in human shape to be seen for the price of admission to the theatre, and the press agent has already fooled him into doing so many things which he did not want to do that the slightest suggestion from that person is received sullenly, in the strong conviction that the father of all fabrications is the publicity agent.

Little Girl Tempted Him.

Now for some time this press agent has tried to get the giant to take an automobile ride through the city much as circus people parade their elephants before the band begins to play inside the tent. Machnow, a simple-minded peasant to begin with, has looked askance at automobiles. He seemed to know that something disagreeable would happen to him. He said "No," and that seemed to settle it.

But there is more than one way to make a giant do what you want, just as there are ways to make an ox or a mule obey. In the case of the big man, the quicker wit of a smaller person gained his consent to go autorobbiling, though as a result of his experiences it is doubtful whether he will ever ride in a machine again.

Unlike the child-eating giants of fairyland which have been the dread of children for ages, Machnow likes youngsters. He has two children of his own to whom he is devoted, and the easiest way to persuade him to do what he does not want to do is to have a child ask him to do it. He cannot refuse a child; he smiles and obeys. At the sight of a child his big stupid face lights up with amiability, for mentally he is only a child overgrown by many feet. His smile is as kind as the wagging tail of a good tempered Great Dane. It might be called sweet if it were not so extensive.

So a little girl was sent to him yesterday to beg him to go to Central Park in an automobile. She told him that there were many poor children in the city who had never seen a giant and never would, because they could not pay to go to the theatre. How would he like it if his dear children were poor, their father dead, so that there was no one to give them money to see giants with? Machnow acknowledged that that would be very sad, and with his great grin consented to go to the Park in the automobile to shake hands with the orphans. He was told that they would be gathered in the Mall to see him. And so a slip-of a miss led the monster man away to what was to him an afternoon of horrors.

And He Did Make a Stir.

A cab and three automobiles started from the Forty-second Street side of the theatre. In the cab were William Hammerstein and Maurice Guest. Behind it was the first automobile with Mrs. Machnow, waiting for her giant husband. The other automobiles were for reporters. There was a moment of anxiety lest the giant had changed his mind, but he came stalking through the tall doors used for the scenery. Squeezing himself in beside his wife in a seat intended for three good-sized people he looked much like a man riding in a pony cart.

The procession turned into Broadway and started for the Park. Within two blocks small boys and girls came flocking by the hundreds to run as far as they could after the automobile bearing the giant. It was better than any free show they had ever seen, and the giant, delighted with the cheers of the youngsters, waved his big hand cheerfully toward them, smiling until the irreverent boy shouted, "Oh, what a place for pie," and his little sister asked how big the big man was when he was born.

One boy in a blue shirtwaist ran all the way from the Times Building to Fifty-third Street, up Eighth Avenue, and across Fifty-ninth Street to the Mall. When the giant was arrested in front of the music stand this boy was closest to him.

The giant and his company alighted at the south end of the Mall. He started walking at a leisurely stride northward, the crowd growing, though it was threatening rain. Over 2,500 people were crowded about him. Tacy kept out of his way, for fear he would step on them, and he walked to a place opposite the music stand.

The band ceased playing. In fact, it could not be heard, for most of the crowd were asking the giant about the weather up where his head was, and the rest, particularly the boys, were speculating loudly on what sort of a policeman he would make.

Police Reserves Were Waiting.

The police were aware of the coming of the giant, the press agent having telephoned to Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Board, that Machnow was coming to hear the music and shake hands with the children. Mr. Holly had said that this must not be, because it would make a disturbance and therefore be a violation of a park ordinance, but a fuss was far worse than the presence of giants.

So when the giant in the automobile reached at the Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance a mounted policeman sped ahead to give warning to Inspector Brooker. The Inspector was already there with reserves from the Thirty-sixth Precinct, under Roundsman Thomas Barry, while Capt. John B. Ferris had an relief and force. The giant might have been intending to raid the music stand, so the Inspector ordered that the head of the bronze Robert Burns, as if to emphasize the fact that, though he was nearly double the height of two men, he was nevertheless "a man for all that."

When he had stopped to greet the children the giant, a little bewildered, wondered which they might be. He extended his hand to a little old lady. She immediately dropped in fright on a bench. Then Capt. Ferris took action. He told Mr. Hammerstein that he and the giant had come into the Park against the order of Mr. Holly, and if he did not go at once he would be arrested. Mr. Hammerstein insisted that the party was doing no harm and that they would stay until the giant had shaken hands with the children. Then the Captain did arrest him and ordered Roundsman Barry and Detective Kane to arrest the giant. They could not touch him on the shoulder, so they caught hold of his elbows. Maurice Guest explained to the big fellow that he was under arrest and that he must submit quietly.

Machnow's sallow face turned white. Russia to be arrested is to the peasant very much like being doomed to death. He was as innocent as the squirrels playing in the trees close above him, but that didn't matter. With eight little six-footers surrounding him he was marched through what now was a multitude to the automobile. The engine began to chug-chug, and the giant was rolled away to the Arsenal.

With his big silk hat in his hand he stood before Sergt. Howard, his head close to the ceiling. Capt. Ferris charged him with creating a disturbance and breaking a park ordinance. Through an interpreter he gave his pedigree: "Feodora Machnow; aged 26; native of Russia; married; address Victoria Theatre." Bail was fixed in $500. Mr. Hammerstein was held in a similar amount. A dozen police reserves were called out for fear of trouble. Mr. Guest went bail for Mr. Hammerstein, and Mr. Hammerstein signed the bail bond for the giant. Then came the trouble.

And Moved by Childish Fears.

It was necessary for the prisoner to sign the bail bond. He could not write, and he would not make his mark. To frantic appeals by the interpreters he only sullenly shook his head. Half an hour passed and he still refused. Squeezing himself into a huge chair he refused even to touch the pen. Capt. Ferris agreed that this would be sufficient, as showing the giant's intent to sign. But he held his hands behind his back, like a child afraid of being whipped. Nothing would move him, not even the tears in the eyes of his wife. At last he explained that he feared he was signing away his children, and that he would rather die in a dungeon than do that. He tried to walk out of the station, but Policeman Crane got in his way, much as a bantam would walk up to a Cochin-China rooster. The giant sullenly backed up against the wall.

"I knew that something evil would happen this day," he said, "but you cannot make me sign away my children. I will not do that."

He began to berate his wife. The police, tiring of this, sent for the patrol wagon. Even this did not terrify him. He got into it. When it started away with him his head touching its top, he suddenly saw that his wife was not with him. He depends on her like a child on its mother. He tried to get out, shoving the policeman off the rear step. The wagon was stopped, and Mrs. Machnow climbing in, the giant was content.

He was driven to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and taken through the back room, where the men play checkers, out into the small alley dividing the station proper from the cells. About him were iron bars and narrow cells in which he would have been caged like an animal boxed for shipping. He groaned at the prospect, but held out firmly against touching the pen which he thought might take from him his children. His wife fell on her knees before him, holding out the pen, but he shoved her aside.

Dread of Death Made Him Sign.

What had been begun simply as an unusual sort of a press agent story had grown into a tragedy. The big Russian shook with emotion. He turned his face from his wife. Nearly an hour passed. Then she thought of his greatest dread.

Machnow's fear is of doctors. He says he knows that when he is dead they will want his skeleton, and he is sure they are constantly plotting against his life. Through the interpreter she asked might he hold the pen in his hand only for an instant, and would that do. Capt. Ferris is not a Russian official. He said "yes."

Then his wife told the giant how he would surely die in the cell and the doctors get his bones. A drunken prisoner howled dismally. The giant's head sank on his chest. His wife held the pen toward him. Making the cross of the Russian Church on her bosom she swore that his touching the pen would free him, and instead of taking his children from him, would make him free to go to them.

She slipped the pen into his hand for just the second. He dropped it. The Captain had turned his head away. He gruffly said it was all right. The prisoner was driven back to the Arsenal in Central Park and released, to find later that it was true, as his wife had sworn, that he had not signed away his little ones.

JAM AT BATTERY PIER.

Rush to Get Aboard Patten Liners—Some Thrown Off.

There was a jam and great confusion yesterday morning at the excursion pier at the Battery owing to the attempts of the crowds to push aboard the Patten line boats for Long Branch after the Federal inspector on watch had decided that the boat was carrying more persons than the law would allow. When the steamer Thomas Patten got to the Battery about 9 o'clock she was well filled by those who had embarked at Thirteenth Street. As soon as she made fast the gates were opened, and there was a mad rush to get on board. Detectives Hennessy, Cronin, and Dock Master Viehmann were almost carried off their feet in the attempt to stem the tide. At the gang plank was a United States Steamboat Inspector counting the crowd. The rush was at its worst, women screaming and children being dragged aboard when the Inspector decided that there were enough on board.

"Shut them off!" he cried, and there followed more confusion. It was found necessary to eject about a dozen persons who tried to force themselves on board after the shut-off order was given. One woman reported having lost a valuable bracelet, and another a coat. Almost similar scenes were witnessed when the Patten liner Elberon docked.

TEACHERS IN SAN JOSE.

New Yorkers Touring the West in a Special Train.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 15.—One hundred and twenty teachers of New York and Brooklyn, together with a large number of their friends, arrived in this city last evening. The party is making an extended tour of the State, and is one of many that planned to come to the Pacific Coast to attend the convention of the National Association.

The special train was placed on a side track last night and early this morning visitors spread over the city. Alum Rock Park, Saratoga, Congress Springs, and Los Gatos, on the Interurban Line, were visited.

There is but One Real Soda Cracker because there is but one that comes to you just as it comes from the oven.

Others lose their value by being exposed to the air, absorbing moisture and collecting dust.

The real soda cracker is Uneeda Biscuit kept fresh and clean by the protecting package

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

"BUTCH" HARRINGTON, AN EASY LIVER, DEAD

He Never Worked, but the Fourth Ward Kept Him Going.

AND ALL SAW HIM BURIED

If Anybody Could Make More Fun Down in Foley's District They Haven't Found Him.

"Butch" Harrington was buried yesterday. He was found dead in a hallway on Thursday night. Who "Butch" Harrington was nobody really knows. What he did nobody really cares, for everybody liked him, and when he was buried hundreds crowded to "see him through."

The trouble with "Butch" was that he came into the world without the sense of responsibility. He was christened Daniel, but the name was forgotten in a week. He has been known ever since as "Butch."

He was the kind of man who, without hating work or activity, could never see the reason why. He found that children laughed when he talked to them; that women smiled when he spoke to them, and that men stopped drinking when he told stories at the bar. Why, he asked his friends, should he work and make money and have no friends when by the line of least resistance he could enjoy life?

That kind of life, however, killed him. At the same time, he had made friends. A Senator and several political leaders went to "see him through" at Calvary Cemetery.

When "Butch" appeared in the old Fourth Ward he merely explained that he was down on his luck, that he had had trouble with his family, but that he hoped his having a family would not injure his social status.

That made them laugh at the beginning. Later, "Butch," who never had any money, hoisted his foot at the bar, not tentatively, as is the manner of the Bowery, but with the assurance of a man who knows that he is welcome. There was no turn of conversation to which he could not give a new twist, and no break of conversation that he could not supply. And he could sing a song, too, and "speak a piece," as they say.

"Butch" never did a day's work in his life, but he never begged. He had no money, but he preferred going days without a meal to asking a friend for the price. But the friends were so intimate with him and he told such good stories that the host never thought of his treat as charity, nor did "Butch" think of his acceptance as a taking of alms. As he said one day in a Park Row saloon in the middle of an interesting story:

"Gentlemen, do I bore you?"

That was the keynote of the man's life.

When things were dull he stood around "Tom" Foley's headquarters and gossiped and told yarns of past political days in the district. In election time, he announced after several nights' thought that he was a Democrat. The announcement meant much, for "Butch," by one of his discourses, either upon the flattery that ruined Eden or the overambition that ruined Columbus—these were his favorite subjects—could control the best part of the vote.

He never married. There are some who say that "Butch" Harrington was born at Leonard and Baxter Streets forty years ago. It was pointed out by his cronies yesterday that the hemorrhage "tuk" him on the street at that point. He crept into a hallway and died. The police, who knew him, sent him over to Whelan's undertaking shop. On Friday night his friends held a wake over him. Somebody paid for the funeral—nobody's business, a friend said—and they all turned out. Six parties had carriages, and a hundred more took the cars to Calvary.

WANTED A BLANKET PERMIT.

But Railroader Who Tried to Evade Cattle Law Was Turned Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad visited the Department of Agriculture the other day and called on Solicitor McCabe with a fine scheme to get around the provisions of the new thirty-six-hour law for cattle shipments.

The law as passed at the last session permits cattle to be held in the cars for twenty-eight hours without food or water, and in case a special permit is given by the shipper they may be held for thirty-six hours.

The Baltimore & Ohio man had a general blanket permit, supposed to have been issued by a Kentucky cattle shipper to cover shipments to Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, at Boston. He wanted it approved by the department. But McCabe could not see it that way. Such an approval would be tantamount to giving the Baltimore and Ohio general permission to run thirty-six hours without detraining the cattle, and the result would be to waive the law so far as the Baltimore & Ohio is concerned.

"We haven't the time to get a special permit for every little shipment," protested the agent.

"Well," said McCabe, "that's the law. We didn't make the law, all we have to do is to enforce it."

"But we're too busy," declared the agent.

"Yes," replied McCabe, "so are we, and the penalty is $100 a car."

CABOOSE DE LUXE IS HERE.

But Freight Train Crews Have Wearied of Unwonted Splendors.

Mr. Harvey THE TIMES's commuter, folded his evening paper and tucked it away between the cushions, where no passenger would find it, folded his hands, and waited for the click of the switches at the yard limits and the slowing down of the train which would mark the closing stage of his journey.

Conductor Bolting, beside him, dead-heading in to take out his regular night freight, did precisely the same, save that he first tore out the page containing the horse-racing news, folded it neatly, and carefully filed it away in his dinner pail, already filled with raw onions, potatoes, and greens for a rich ox-tail stew, to be prepared en route for the crew.

"The Boys' Own caboose is just back from the Coast, and we'll see her when we go by," remarked the conductor. "You know all about that caboose, don't you?"

"Never heard of it," said Mr. Harvey.

"Gee!" observed the conductor. "Why she never lies over at a small town but what the editor comes down to see her and prints a piece about her. That caboose was built about a year ago in the slack season. The boys put their heads together and said they'd have one car in which they could travel in real, old style. The Company gave us the white flag and we went ahead.

"Say, she's a wonder! Carpet three inches thick and soft as a claybank. Then there's a marble wash hand stand with solid silverplated basin and ice pitcher into her and running hot and cold water. Her stove's all covered with silverplate and the pots and skillets is all aluminum, and ther's a bevelled lookin' glass that pretty near covers half of one end of her. There's real silk curtains, all different, about the bunks—Look! there she is now.

"I can't see that she's any different from any other caboose," said Mr. Harvey, straining his eyes upon a very dingy car.

"Oh, yes, but there is. She has single-pane plate grass windows, with Venetian blinds, and double trucks," pursued the conductor. "That's all the difference there is to her outside, but inside! My! We don't get her to-night, though."

"Are you sorry?"

"Well, not special. It was fun at first, but, after all, there's no sense putting a crocus finish on a handcar crank. Three fellows has got caught spitting on the floor, and they dasen't came within a car length of her since. You've got to be careful of your boots, and watch where your ashes go whenever you go in, and when you're makin' steak and onions you've got to look where the grease flies. No, we don't hanker after her very much. It's too much like sittin' 'round at home."

"Really," said Mr. Harvey.

"But the pictures," continued Mr. Bolting. "I didn't tell you about them. Genuine hand-painted by a chap out in Perth—one of the slickest you ever saw. Paint anythin' from a red barn to a schooner sign. He's a good barber, too. They're kept covered with mosquito net, though, for if Anthony Comstock could see them pictures he'd turn over in his grave."

"Anthony Comstock isn't dead," volunteered Mr. Harvey.

"Ain't he, honest? Well," said Mr. Bolting—and he emitted two puffs of smoke that would have done credit to his pet high wheeler—"he'd sure enough drop dead if ever he seen them pictures."

CHAUFFEUR'S BIG APPETITE.

Tenderloin Prisoner Got Three Lots of Food—Police Stopped Fourth.

Robert Everhard, a chauffeur of 352 West Fifty-third Street, was arrested yesterday by the Tenderloin police on a charge of having stolen a $4,000 automobile, preferred by Mark A. Mayer, who lives at the Hoffman House.

Everhard was employed as a chauffeur by Mayer, but when the driver went to a garage in West Twenty-eighth Street, got Mr. Mayer's touring car, and took a quartet of friends out for a ride, Mayer had him locked up on a charge of larceny.

Ten minutes after Everhard had been locked up four men with the Parisian accent walked into the station with a bundle two feet square.

"Sometheeng to eet for Meestaire Evairhair," said one of them as he deposited the bundle on Sergt. Bailey's desk.

"All right," responded the Sergeant. "Take that bottle of wine out of the bundle and we'll give it to him." The package, containing pies, cakes, sandwiches, and other edibles, was sent to the prisoner. Ten minutes afterward two more men appeared with a bundle of similar dimensions.

"Something to eat for Everhard," they said.

"All right," repeated the Sergeant. "He won't go hungry, at any rate, will he?" Half an hour later two other men came in with a third bundle. The Sergeant looked surprised, but took it. But when a fourth couple entered with still another package, the Sergeant anticipated him.

"Something to eat for Everhard?" he asked, with a sarcastic smile.

"Yes," began one of the visitors. "We have—"

"Take it out," ordered the Sergeant.

"But my dear Sir—" protested the other.

"Take it out," insisted the Sergeant. "What do you think that man is anyhow; an elephant? He's got enough back there now to start a restaurant. Get out." The man hastily grabbed his bundle and disappeared.

ROMANCE OF CORPORAL HANS.

Son of a German Nobleman Dies in Manila, Leaving a Fine Army Record.

Corporal Hans von Wuesthoff, Sixth Infantry, is dead. Wuesthoff was perhaps the best-known enlisted man in the United States Army. There was hardly a man in the regular service from bugler to Lieutenant General who had not heard his romantic story.

Just before the outbreak of the Spanish war von Wuesthoff arrived in New York. He came over in a German liner, and, although he spoke English fluently and was a man of splendid appearance, he failed to get employment. Then came the war with Spain. The young German did not hesitate a minute, and he was among the very first of the recruits enlisted for the regular establishment in this city.

The bearing of the new recruit attracted the attention of his commanding officers, who the moment they looked it over realized that he was no ordinary sort of a soldier. They questioned him and learned that he was the son of a German nobleman, and that while a student at Heidelberg he had fought a duel with another student that had resulted in his expulsion from the university.

At the time of his trouble at Heidelberg his roommate was Count von Groetschen, destined to be one of the most popular officers in the Kaiser's army. Von Groetschen was among the last of the friends in the old country that Wuesthoff said good-bye, just before he started on the drift that was to land him in New York.

At the battle of Santiago Count von Groetschen, who was one of the officers sent over by the Kaiser to watch the American soldier in action, recognized the roommate of his college days at Heidelberg. Wuesthoff was going into action at the time, and had only time to wave a greeting. After the battle, in which von Wuesthoff distinguished himself for bravery in the face of fire, the two met again and talked over old times. Then they said good-bye a second time, and so far as is known never met again.

After the war Wuesthoff, who had been made a Corporal, was sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., with the Sixth Infantry. He wrote a wonderful hand, and on the arrival of the regiment at Fort Thomas the German Corporal was assigned to the duty of keeping the records of the command. To-day those records are said to be the most perfect to be found on file in any military post in this country.

From Fort Thomas the Sixth went to Manila. In the Philippines the young German kept up his good record. Then he contracted fever, and despite all that the surgeons in the Army Hospital at Manila could do, died. His body was buried among the American regulars in the military cemetery at Manila.

Fund for John Swinton Memorial.

It was announced yesterday by Robert Campbell, of Typographical Union No. 6, on behalf of the committee appointed by the Central Federated Union to arrange for a memorial to the late John Swinton, that so far the memorial fund amounted to $830.96.

FATHER DOESN'T KNOW WHENMRS. ROCHEMARRIED

The Newspapers Know as Much as He, Says Frank Work.

AN ALDERMAN TIED THE KNOT

Almost a Year Ago, One Version Has It—The Couple Did Not Sail on the St. Paul.

Frank Work, retired banker and turfman, was visited yesterday at his home, 18 East Twenty-sixth Street, by many reporters who wanted him to amplify his statement of Saturday night concerning the marriage of Mrs. Frances Burke Roche, his daughter, to Aurel Batonyi, the professional whip. The statement simply said that the marriage had taken place, and that the couple had sailed for Europe, confessing the father's ignorance of his daughter's plans.

Mr. Work was not pleased by these visits. As usual, he spent a great part of the day sitting in the iron-gated vestibule at his home, looking out into the park. He had a blanket over his shoulders and a gray wool hat was pulled down over his eyes. To a TIMES reporter who asked him if it were true that Mrs. Burke Roche was married to Mr. Batonyi by Alderman Leopold Harburger as long ago as August, 1905, he said:

"Present my compliments to the newspapers, and tell them I don't know any more about my daughter's marriage than they do. Damn it, I don't know anything about it."

Formal announcement of the marriage came first from the bridegroom's side, which is unusual. The notice which was sent to the papers by H. H. Bizallion, cashier of the Riverside Bank, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, said:

M. and Mme. Leopold Batonyi of Budapest, Hungary, announce the marriage of their son Aurel to Mrs. Frances Roche.

Some more scraps of information about Batonyi came out yesterday. It was said that he left Hungary after a disagreement with his father, who is wealthy and owns land near Budapest, but the disagreement was patched up several years later, the son electing, however, to live in America in his own way.

It was said also that a famous stud of 150 horses was left to Batonyi recently by a relative, and that he and his bride will divide their time henceforth between Newport and the family estate in Hungary. His parents now spend their Winters at Monte Carlo, and his mother is reputed to have the finest collection of emeralds in Europe. Her two daughters are married—Irene to Prof. Egmont Baumgarten, Olga to M. Gonperz de Denta, a land owner of means.

Batonyi himself first appeared in New York as a riding master at Cohen Brothers' Riding Academy, which is now the Central Park Riding Academy. He gave the name Cohen himself when he applied for work there on arriving in this country, but his employers insisted that he should go under another name. So he became Batonyi, and liked the name so well that he held on to it after he left the academy. It is said also that he then became a Roman Catholic. Mrs. Roche is a Protestant, hence they were married by civil process and not by a clergyman.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Batonyi were not on the passenger list of the American liner St. Paul when she sailed on Saturday, and stories from Newport that the couple were on that steamer were denied yesterday.

FLOATING HOSPITAL'S WORK.

St. John's Guild Needs Funds to Care for 1,000 Babies and Mothers.

A thousand a day has been the number of mothers and children carried on the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild during last week.

Every day the big white vessel has taken on its cargo at the various landings along the East and North Rivers. Not for many years has there been such a large number of severely sick babies brought to the hospital and in sending these to the Sea Side Hospital at New Dorp Beach that institution has been kept crowded. All the institutions in touch with the poor and sick of the city are sending them to the Floating and Sea Side Hospitals. The management says that to make the work certain for the entire season funds should be forthcoming without delay.

To-day will be "Huyler Day" on board the Floating Hospital, the day being named in honor of the donor of the amount of the expenses of the day's trip.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave this afternoon the first of her Sunday luncheons this season. She entertained a party of forty-two guests.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. James B. Haggin also gave luncheons. Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at dinner to-night.

Lawrence Waterbury and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney.

Roderick Terry, Jr., is a guest of J. D. R. Baldwin.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan is entertaining William Adams Delano.

E. L. Winthrop, Jr., is a guest of his father, Egerton L. Winthrop.

J. Bryce and H. A. Curtis are at the Muenichinger King cottage, and George H. Benjamin is at the Hill Top cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowell Putnam are guests of Mrs. Reginald De Koven.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., returned today from New York in the steam yacht Tarantula.

Lawrence Waterbury, James M. Waterbury, Jr., R. Terry, Jr., Henry G. Gray, John Clinton Gray, T. Markoe Robertson, W. F. Hitt, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., J. F. Bryce, H. A. Curtis, George H. Benjamin, William Adams Delano, Walter Allen, Miss Turnbull, and Capt. John P. Merrell, United States Navy, registered at the Casino to-day.

The steam yachts Virginia, belonging to Isaac Stern, and Mayeta, C. B. Mason, arrived to-day.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 15.—Alexander Griswold of New York, who has been ill in Lenox, has so far regained his health that he will go abroad for the sea voyage.

George Baldwin of New York is a guest of George W. Folsom. James F. D. Lanier is visiting Charles Lanier at Allen Winden.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven started from Highwood for Boston this afternoon.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. George W. Folsom, and Mrs. William Pollock entertained at luncheon to-day.

Eustace Jaques was the host at a luncheon to-day for a party of men at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Tatley of New York are at the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge.

A. B. Duke, Miss Duke, and R. L. Duke of Durham, S. C.; M. Willetts, Miss Dula, Miss Bloodgood, Miss Hoyt, and Mrs. Burrowes of New York, who are journeying through the Berkshires in automobiles, arrived at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, to-day.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A delightful addition to the daily dip.
Refreshing asa Turkish Bath.
So vivifying after motoring and all taxing exercise, and for a thousand other useful household purposes.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

AT GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS, 25c. PER LARGE BOTTLE.
Scrubb & Co., Limited, 465 Greenwich St., N. Y.

WORRIED THE BACHELOR.

Merchant's Warning Against Matrimony Was Qualified, However.

A Brooklyn piano store proprietor, up to a few days ago, was displaying a sign above his show window which read:

BEWARE!
DON'T GET MARRIED!

It had attracted a great deal of attention until a man, having nothing better to do and possessed of a devouring curiosity with the courage to satisfy it, decided to find out why he should stay single.

"You're quite a cynic, eh?" he asked of the shopkeeper.

"How so?" replied the latter, innocently.

"The sign, man; look at it. What do you mean?" The shopkeeper looked and laughed. Then he went into the yard in the rear of his store, and returning a moment later with another sign of similar dimensions, he showed it to the curious man. It read:

BEWARE!
Until You Have Bought a Piano!

"That's the other half of the sign," he explained. "No," he retorted to the curious one as he followed him to the door, "I'm no cynic. I've got a wife and nine children. They have kept me so busy that I haven't had time to nail up the other half of that sign. That's all."

DEATH RATHER THAN ARREST.

Baltimore Burglar Shoots Himself —Wanted Money for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Rather than be sent to prison Alfred Hudson, in the course of a struggle with a policeman who sought to arrest him for attempted burglary, put the muzzle of his revolver in his mouth and fired, killing himself instantly.

The fight and suicide occurred in the back yard of the residence of Ross Scott, where Hudson had taken refuge after a chase of about half a mile. He had attempted to enter the grocery store of George Timanus, in Maryland Avenue. Several policemen and citizens discovered his hiding place.

"Wait a minute. I know I've got years ahead of me in the pen, and I want to make up my mind whether to surrender or kill myself," he said.

A policeman had scaled the fence and dropped on him. They grappled, but before the officer could wrest the revolver from him Hudson shot himself. He was the son of Mrs. Minnie Hudson, a dressmaker.

It was learned late to-night that young Hudson attempted the robbery to obtain money to pay a lawyer who was conducting the proceedings in a case for divorce brought by Hudson's wife. Hudson had consented to the divorce.

English Wreck Victims Due To-day.

On the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, due to arrive to-day from London, are the bodies of six of the victims of the recent railroad wreck at Salisbury, England. The bodies are those of Louis Cassier, of Trumbull, Conn.; Mrs. Walter W. Smith and Gerard Smith of Dayton, Ohio, Frank W. Koch of Allentown, Penn. and C. A. Pipon and Walter Barwick of Toronto, Canada.

Eugene Bertram, Actor, Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 15.—Eugene Bertram of the vaudeville team of Bertram and Willard died last night at Brookhaven, Miss., from a prolonged attack of malaria. He was 45 years old. A sister and his parents survive him in New York. His body was buried to-day at Rose Hill Cemetery, Brookhaven.

Death of Senator Pettus's Wife.

SELMA, Ala., July 15.—Mrs. Edmund W. Pettus, wife of United States Senator Pettus from Alabama, died at her home here to-day. She was 82 years old. She had been ill since her return from Washington at the close of the session of Congress. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—There have been showers over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains except in New England, the interior of the Gulf States, Iowa, and the Northwest. There were also local thunderstorms in New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern Utah.

Temperatures are considerably lower in Western Missouri, Eastern Kansas and Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. They are slightly higher in the South and the Northwest, and lower in the upper lake region.

There will be showers Monday east of the Mississippi River, except in the Eastern Gulf States, continuing Tuesday in the lower lake and the Atlantic States. Showers are also probable Monday in Arkansas and Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Western Texas, and the northern portions of New Mexico and Arizona. In the Northwest and the districts west of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

It will be cooler Monday in the Lower Arkansas Valley, the interior of the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region. It will be warmer Monday in the Northwest and warmer Tuesday in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. West of the Rocky Mountains high temperatures will continue except on the coast.

The winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh and mostly south; the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh, southeast to south; the South Atlantic Coast and Gulf Coast, light to fresh south to southwest; the lower lakes, light and variable, possibly occasional thunderstorms; upper lakes, light to fresh north to northeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday in northern portion; light to fresh south winds.

New Jersey—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; light east to south winds.

New England—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; fair Monday in East Maine; cooler Tuesday; light to fresh south winds.

Western New York—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday, partly cloudy; light to fresh winds, mostly southwest.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; light east to south winds.

Delaware—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday; light east to south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	71	69	4 P. M.	85	76
6 A. M.	69	68	6 P. M.	83	73
9 A. M.	76	71	9 P. M.	74	71
12 M.	81	80	12 P. M.	74	70

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 75.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 72; maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 12:40 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5:15 A. M.; humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

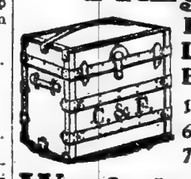

Handsomest, Lightest, BestLuggage
177 Broadway.
638 Broadway.
723 Sixth Avenue.
Wardrobe Trunks.

TENDERLOIN SOMEWHAT DRY.

Waiters Arrested at Last in Martin's at Fortieth Street.

The Tenderloin was somewhat dry yesterday, and four excise arrests were made by Capt. O'Brien's men.

The most prominent was the arrest of two of Martin's waiters at Fortieth Street and Broadway. At 3:20 yesterday morning, Capt. O'Brien was standing at the corner. Detectives Murphy and Kearns came along about that time and entered Martin's restaurant. A waiter served them with a meal, and then said:

"A little something on the side?"

The detective nodded, and in a few minutes the waiter returned with two glasses of beer. The detectives then arrested two waiters. Capt. O'Brien still stood on the corner as the detectives left with their prisoners.

At the station the men gave the names of Michael and Charles Moane, brothers, of 322 West Forty-fourth Street. The detectives say the men told them it was the first time in twenty-one years that an arrest was made in Martin's.

WILLIAM PAINTER DEAD.

Inventor of Crown Cork Device for Sealing Bottles.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—William Painter, inventor of the crown cork device for sealing bottles, died this morning at Johns Hopkins Hospital from pneumonia. He was the eldest son of Dr. Edward Painter and was born in 1838. He was descended on both sides from old Pennsylvania Quaker stock and was himself a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Painter was one of the most prolific inventors in the world. He was the recipient of nearly 100 United States patents, to say nothing of their foreign offspring. He was best known, however, as the inventor of the crown cork, the loop seal, and the aluminum system of bottle sealing and all the machinery employed in their manufacture, and was secretary and general manager of the Crown Cork and Seal Company until 1903. This company has factories in all parts of the world.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

J. Henry Lane.

J. Henry Lane, until last January the active head of the firm of J. H. Lane & Co., dry goods commission merchants at 110 Worth Street, died yesterday at his home, 131 East Twenty-first Street. Mr. Lane was 70 years old. He came to New York from Boston about 1850 and founded the firm of Ammadown, Lane & Co., dry goods merchants. In 1883 he established the firm of J. H. Lane & Co. He leaves three sons and three daughters.

Obituary Notes.

ELLA LOUISE BATEMAN, widow of Walter M. Bateman, died on Friday at her home in Ivy Avenue, Glendale, Ohio. She was a sister of Francis E. Trowbridge of this city. Mrs. Bateman was a graduate of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. She also studied at the Stuttgart Conservatory of Music in Germany. The funeral was held yesterday in Glendale.

LEWIS MORGAN MEEKER died on Friday at his home, 31 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 70 years old. He was born in Charleston, S. C., and was formerly a member of the firm of Hoffman, Papoon & Meeker, stock brokers. On the breaking out of the civil war he freed his slaves, came North and supported the Union cause. He leaves a wife and grandson.

JOHN P. McTIGHE, a former member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and at one time Chief of Police of Pittsburg, died in Baltimore yesterday after an operation, at Mount Hope Retreat.

Dies of Apoplexy at Skat Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—M. Bernstein of New York, a skat player in the ninth annual convention of the Skat League of North America, was taken from the convention hall this morning in an unconscious condition and died in a hospital later in the day. Apoplexy is assigned as the cause of his death.

DIED.

BRUHNS.—On July 14, in Cincinnati, Frank Bruhns, aged 46.
Funeral private from house of M. Kable, New Brighton.

HUNTER.—On Friday, July 13, at Freehold, N. J., of pneumonia, Mary L., widow of Jacob F. Hunter and daughter of the late F. W. Geissenhainer, D. D. Interment at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, July 16, at the Lutheran Cemetery.

LANE.—On Sunday, July 15, at his late residence, 131 East 21st St., Gramercy Park, J. Henry Lane, in the 70th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACKENZIE.—At Morristown, N. J., on July 13, in

CHAMPIONS WON AGAIN FROM ST. LOUIS TEAM

Batting Rally in Closing Innings Netted Six Runs.

BROOKLYN WON AND LOST

Giants Meet Chicago and Pittsburg This Week—Cleveland to Play Americans.

The champion New Yorks, in a batting rally begun in the eighth inning and continued in the ninth, took another game from St. Louis yesterday, and, as Pittsburg was not scheduled to play, made a slight advance on the Smoky City nine. Chicago also won, but had some difficulty in subduing the Philadelphians, the score being four to three in ten innings. The Brooklyns played two games in Cincinnati, coming out with a victory and a defeat. This week will be a severe one for the New Yorks, for after winding up at St. Louis to-day they play the Chicagos four games, and on Saturday next begin a four days' series with Pittsburg.

The week's work cut out for the New York Americans consists of a final game with Chicago to-day, and then a four days' struggle with Lajoie's team from Cleveland. Detroit will end the local team's stay at home, starting in a series of four games on Saturday next.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	4	10	7	11	6	10	9	57	.704
New York	4	—	9	12	7	8	8	9	56	.649
Pittsburg	5	4	—	13	10	6	11	9	58	.641
Philadelphia	1	4	5	—	5	10	6	11	40	.500
Cincinnati	4	5	3	8	—	7	7	4	34	.426
Brooklyn	2	4	4	3	8	—	8	4	33	.377
St. Louis	5	2	3	4	8	7	—	4	31	.378
Boston	2	3	5	3	6	8	4	—	27	.338
Games Lost	24	27	28	40	47	48	51	53		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
New York	—	5	5	4	8	7	10	6	46	.613
Philadelphia	6	—	5	5	8	5	10	6	46	.613
Cleveland	5	6	—	9	8	5	6	5	47	.592
Chicago	3	3	8	—	6	7	7	9	43	.558
Detroit	3	3	4	9	—	7	9	5	40	.526
St. Louis	4	5	6	7	7	—	6	9	39	.500
Washington	5	4	4	1	1	2	—	10	27	.355
Boston	4	4	5	1	5	1	5	—	19	.244
Games Lost	29	29	31	34	36	38	49	59		

NEW YORK'S THREE STRAIGHT

Defeats St. Louis in Ninth Inning by Scoring Four Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—A great ninth-inning rally gave the champion New Yorks their third consecutive victory over St. Louis to-day. The game was long and hard fought, and for the first seven innings was a battle between pitchers Taylor and Richie. But after that the play developed into a slugging fest at Druhot's and Beebe's expense, winding up 7 to 3 in favor of New York. Two hits and one tally were the sum total of the Gothamites during the first seven sessions. But a rally started by Ames in the eighth inning and continued through the ninth, after Beebe had relieved Druhot, netted the Giants six runs, more than enough to win.

After Ames's opening hit in the eighth Donlin reached first on called balls, Strang and Shannon connected safely, and two runs crossed the plate. McGann and Devlin started the final inning with singles, and Druhot was retired in favor of Beebe. The ex-Chicagoan was in a generous mood, and the first two to face him were placed at first on called balls, forcing McGann across the plate. Bowerman, batting for Ames, smashed to right for a base, scoring Devlin and Dahlen. Strang sent the final tally home with a hit through Bennett. Gilbert's safety, Ames's sacrifice, and an error by McBride gave the visitors their run in the third.

Ames was in deep water several times, but fast and sure work behind him and steady pitching always pulled him out. In the sixth inning the bases were full with one out. McBride struck out, and Devlin's fine stop of Druhot's grounder ended the inning. Three hits scored once for St. Louis in the fourth. Hoke again Devlin put a chimetus on the "fans" hope with a great stop of McBride's hit. Four hits and a sacrifice netted the local men two in the eighth. Shannon had another good day, securing two hits and a stolen base. Seymour, however, was not so successful. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	H	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	H	P O	A	E
Burch, lf	0	0	1	1	0	Brown, c.f.	1	0	7	1	0
Beckley, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Strang, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Abstein, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	Shannon, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Spahr, c.f.	0	1	1	0	0	Seymour, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0
Grady, 3b.	0	0	2	8	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Kocher, ss.	1	3	2	2	0	Devlin, 3b.	1	1	1	5	0
Wilson, c.	1	2	6	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	1	2	0
McBride, p.	0	0	3	4	0	Gilbert, 2b.	2	1	6	2	0
Druhot, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Bennett, c.	0	1	4	0	1
Beebe, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Bowerman	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	7	27	11	1	Total	7	9	27	12	0

*Batted for Ames in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1—7

Sacrifice hits—Ames, Gilbert. First base on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Druhot, 4; off Beebe, 2. Struck out—By Ames, 6; by Beebe, 4. Stolen bases—Shannon, Bennett, Devlin, Dahlen, Hoestetter and Grady, W. Marshall, Beebe, and McBride. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; New York, 6. Time—1:57. Umpires—Klem and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and nineteen minutes.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. R H P O A E BROOKLYN. R H P O A E

Hug'ns, 2b	0	0	2	3	1	McAtee, c.	0	2	4	0	0	
Barry, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Hagen, ss.	0	0	1	2	0	
Corcoran, rf	0	0	0	2	0	Hoy, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Dale, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Malis'n, 2b.	1	1	4	3	1	
Beal, 3b	0	0	0	1	2	Hinchm'n, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0	
Dell'ry, 2b	1	1	1	0	0	Lewis, ss.	0	0	1	0	3	
Lobert, ss	0	1	3	2	0	Rieger, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	
Schlei, c	0	0	5	4	0	Bergen, c.	0	0	1	2	0	
Ewing, p.	0	1	2	0	1	Scanlan, p.	1	1	1	2	0	
Wicker, p.	0	0	0	0	0							
Total	1	3	27	14	4	Total	4	11	27	11	1	

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1—5

Two-base hit—Mowrey. Home run—Ewing. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Stolen bases—Hoy, Lewis, Rieger, Bergen. Struck out—By Ewing, 4; by Scanlan, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 1; off Scanlan, 2. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Klem.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI. R H P O A E BROOKLYN. R H P O A E

Hug'ns, 2b	1	2	2	3	0	Maloney, cf	1	2	2	0	0	
Barry, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Casey, ss	0	0	1	2	0	
Corcoran, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Hoy, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Dale, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Jordan, 2b	0	0	1	4	0	
Beal, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Burch'll, lb	0	0	10	0	0	
Dell'ry, 2b	1	1	1	0	1	Lewis, ss	0	1	0	3	0	
Lobert, ss	0	1	3	2	0	Rieger, lf	0	2	2	5	0	
Schlei, c	0	2	6	2	0	Bergen, c	0	1	4	2	0	
Fraser, p	0	1	0	1	0	Dug'by, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2	9	27	12	1	Total	1	6	24	16	0	

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hit—Beal. Three-base hits—Hug'ns, Dolan'n, Maloney. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Struck out—By Fraser, 4; by Eason, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fraser, 1; off Eason, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 1; by Eason, 1. Wild pitch—Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Carpenter.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. R H P O A E | PHILADELPHIA. R H P O A E

Slagle, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Lush, cf	0	2	2	3	0	0
Sh'kard, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	0	0	0	
Schulte, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Titus, rf	0	0	6	0	0	
Chance, 1b	0	0	14	1	0	C'ty, 1b, 3b	1	1	4	1	0	
St'nf'dt, 3b	0	2	0	1	0	Magee, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	3	1	Doolin, ss	0	2	5	3	1	
Evers, 2b	1	1	7	3	2	St'e, 3b, 2b	0	0	0	3	1	
Moran, c	0	0	2	2	0	Dolin, c	0	0	3	1	0	
Taylor, p	0	1	0	7	0	Richie, p	0	0	1	2	0	
						Roy, lb	0	0	5	1	0	
Total	4	10	30	17	3	Don'van, if	0	0	0	0	0	
						Dug.by, p	0	0	0	0	0	
						Total	3	7	*29	11	2	

*Winning run scored with two out.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3

Hits—Off Richie, 6 in eight innings; off Duggleby, 4 in two innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 9. Two-base hits—Gleason, Lush, Taylor. Home run—Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Doolin, Courtney, Roy, Richie. Stolen bases—Schulte, Evers. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Richie, 1; by Duggleby, 2. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 4; off Richie, 4; off Duggleby, 1. Wild pitch—Richie. Hit with ball—Senteile. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R	H	E
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	1
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	1	0

Batteries—Moskoman and Vandergrift; Fertsch and McCauley.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R	H	E
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	0

Batteries—Josslyn and Barton; Mason and Byers.

AT MONTREAL.

										R	H	E
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	8	1
Montr'l	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—3	13	1

Batteries—McCarthy, Doran, and Woods; Pappalau and Dillon.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	42	27	.609	Rochester	34	34	.500
Jersey City	39	26	.600	Montreal	35	36	.483
Baltimore	35	30	.538	Providence	32	38	.457
Newark	31	30	.508	Toronto	19	46	.292

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 11; A., J. & G., 2.
At Troy—Troy, 5; Syracuse, 4.
At Pittsten—Wilkesbarre, 9; Scranton, 0.
At Albany—Albany, 3; Binghamton, 2.

POOR SPEEDWAY BRUSHING.

Threatening Weather Kept Down Attendance of Light Harness Brigade.

Threatening weather kept many of the light harness brigade away from the Speedway yesterday, and as a result the brushing was far below the average. Nathan Straus disappointed a big crowd of spectators by not driving Ida Highwood, which has been installed a prime favorite. In the brushes on the previous Sunday Ida Highwood cast a shoe and was sent to the stable. While she is not seriously injured Mr. Straus would not allow her to race until she thoroughly recovers.

J. J. Lawrence, a New Jersey horseman, introduced a new horse, Ruben F., a pacer of great speed. Lawrence drove in a runabout, being unable to secure a light speed wagon. With this handicap Ruben F. participated in three heats, winning all three. In his first effort Ruben F. tackled Bonnie Betsey, driven by W. J. Kinney, winning by an open length. The next heat was a three-horse affair, Ruben F. defeating Frank Bashford, driven by the trainer, and Harry Van, with Rue Clark driving. Ruben F. led Leo T., with S. T. De Lee in the wagon, and won somewhat handily.

Harry Van found Frank Bashford an easy victim. The latter has been driven in double harness with Andrew Mack, and has lost much of his speed. The best speeding of the day was between Alice Carr, driven by A. E. Perren, and Topsey, handled by W. Latimer. Alice Carr won the first heat by a short head, after a great burst of speed at the finish. The finish of the second heat found Topsey leading by a length. The third and deciding heat went to Topsey after a close struggle. The final brush of the day brought together Virginia, driven by W. F. Kilpatrick, and Albert, with H. Bingham holding the reins. Virginia won by a good margin.

MALONE WON LONG RUN.

Defeated Phil Lorz in Feature Event of Mohawk A. C. Games.

The monthly games of the Mohawk Athletic Club, held yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park, attracted several thousand spectators, who witnessed a good programme of sport. The feature of the events was a one-and-one-half-mile handicap run, which was won by J. Malone, who started from the 110-yard mark. Phil Lorz led to the last lap, when Malone cut loose, and, leaving the bunch, won easily by several yards. Lorz defeated Harris by three yards for the place. W. Bailey, the crack long-distance runner, started from scratch and was badly beaten. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Cook, (15 yards;) J. Raab, (10 yards,) second; J. Neary, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Kurtz; J. Dunnigan, second; H. Harris, third. Time—1:27.

Quarter-Mile, Handicap.—Won by E. Moore, (18 yards;) E. Von Elling, (11 yards,) second; E. Robb, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:53.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. F. Riley, (40 yards;) W. De Faum, (55 yards,) second; H. Moody, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:20 1-5.

One and One-Half Miles, Handicap.—Won by J. Malone, (110 yards;) Phil Lorz, (140 yards,) second; J. M. Harris, (100 yards,) third. Time—7:18.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by E. Von Nieden, (41 feet,) actual put 34 feet 3½ inches; E. Pursell, (10 feet,) actual put 34 feet 1 inch, second; K. Eisenring, (11 feet,) actual put 31 feet 6 inches, third.

OYSTER BAY'S BIG FLEET.

Many Craft Gather for Joint Cruise of Three Yacht Clubs.

The joint cruise of the Atlantic, Seawanhaka, and Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Clubs, which will start this morning from Oyster Bay, will far exceed expectations of the flag officers.

The official list of the fleet includes Commodore D. G. Reid's Rheclair, Commodore E. C. Benedict's Oneida, E. R. Whitney's Arrow, ex-Commodore A. C. Bostwick's The Limited, G. R. Sheldon's Admiral, W. Phelps Eno's Aquilo, Frank Tilford's Norman, D. Winant's Adelaide, Vice Commodore W. S. Pierce's Gundreda, E. F. Luckenbach's Pappoose, W. H. Burgess's Cosette, and the Glendower, Belinda, Sylvia, Pelella, Laksnet, Aeolus, and Mohican.

Schooners.—J. Rogers Maxwell's Queen, Commodore G. R. Lander's Endymion, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, Richard Mansfield's Amorita, Roy A. Rainey's Invader, E. R. Coleman's Hildegarde, R. F. Doremus's Lasca, C. Howard Clarke's Savarona, Eli K. Price's Clarissa, F. R. Hoisington's Priscilla, A. H. Chandler's Vigil, Dallas C. Pratt's Sea Fox, E. B. Havens's Quick Step, George Mercer's Seneca, Robert Olyphant's Verona, C. W. Nason's Andromeda, F. T. Adams's Sachem, Gibson-Putzel's Loyal, James B. Ford's Katrina, and J. Fred Ackerman's Vesta.

Sloops and Yawls.—Commodore E. W. Clarke's Incognita, F. M. Smith's Effort, E. D. Toland's Pelegrina, J. Loughlin's yawl Flying Cloud, Charles Longstreth's yawl Circe, H. A. Hare's Narkeeta, Frank Swan's Carilta, F. H. Hasting's yawl Peggy, F. H. Davol's Rondinella, J. C. Burton's Onana, W. Barklie Henry's Quisisco, G. Bullock's Cleora, F. C. Stewart's Regina, R. L. Cuthbert's Wee Waw, H. W. Eaton's yawl Zenobia, E. R. Cassidy's Nirvana, S. E. Vernon's Vivian II, E. E. Maicolm's yawl Lotowana, C. W. Wetmore's Physler, E. F. Luckenbach's Sue, and A. A. Fowler's Gypsy.

Clubhouse for Travers Island.

President John R. Van Wormer of the New York Athletic Club has issued a call for a special meeting of the club at the city house Monday, July 23, at 8:30 P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to build a new clubhouse at Travers Island. It is intended to erect the new house on the site of the old one which burned down several years ago, at a cost of $100,000. Of this amount the sum of $36,900 is guaranteed by bonds issued to members of the club, who are in turn guaranteed 5 per cent. by the club, the latter reserving the right to call in the bonds at any time for redemption.

Thirty-Footer Minx Beat Cara Mia.

Howard Willetts's New York Yacht Club thirty-footer Minx and Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia sailed a match race off the American Yacht Club House, Milton Point, on the sound yesterday afternoon. The race was sailed in light winds and the Minx won the contest, which was for a special cup, by a small margin.

In the morning four of the dories owned in the club sailed a special race. They started at 11:40 o'clock, and the finishing times were: Skidoo, Philip Marquand, 12:51:10; Pug, A. J. Cunnock, 12:52:50; Bumble, H. A. Sherman, 12:55:00; Martini, Norman Warner, 12:04:05. The Skidoo won by 1 minute 40 seconds from the Pug and 2 minutes 30 seconds from the Bumble.

Baseball To-Day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Chicago.—Adv.

"RECORD SPECIAL" RACE FOR BRIGHTON TRACK

Suggested Contest Against Time Meets Popular Approval.

A NEW MARK IS PROBABLE

Seaside Track Now Is Faster Than Ever Before, and Crack Horses Are Ready to Run.

The first bid of the turf year for a great special race is the Brighton Beach Racing Association's proposition to offer a big purse for a mile race, designed as an assault on the existing mile race record, has been approved by horsemen with renewed enthusiasm since the running of the Brighton Handicap and the turning of the first mile of that race in time exactly equaling the 1:38 of the Brighton track record.

The special race, which C. J. Fitzgerald, manager of the racing affairs at Brighton, had only outlined roughly when the announcement of the proposed special was made last week, met with the indorsement of horsemen then, in the simple suggestion of a contest to bring out the stars of the turf, though in the first consideration of the race, the idea of beating the Brighton record did not appear encouraging. The views of horsemen regarding the possibilities of fast time at the seaside track have been changed greatly by the running of the Brighton Handicap, however, and now it is the general opinion that under favorable conditions as to weather and track there is little doubt that the mile mark made by Hermis two years ago will be eclipsed, and that the world's record of 1:37 2-5 will be in danger when the Brighton "Record Special" becomes an established fact.

In Mr. Fitzgerald's original suggestion he proposed that the race be offered with a purse big enough to attract the best horses in training, with a special bonus to the winner if the Brighton Beach mile record of 1:38 be beaten, and an additional and greater prize to be added if the world's record of 1:37 2-5 should be beaten. The money value of the race aside from the time prizes is expected to be not less than $5,000, while the special prizes for time are expected to be nearly as much more.

The matter of weights remains to be determined, but the idea most popular among horsemen is that the weights should be at least ten pounds under the scale, which would let three-year-olds in with 104 pounds through all this month and four-year-olds and upward in with 116 pounds. The argument has been offered that the scale favors the three-year-old; but as it is likely that much of the success of the race will depend on three-year-olds, it is hardly likely that a special scale of weights will be framed for the "Record Special."

The Brighton Beach track, as was demonstrated in the running of the Brighton Handicap, is as fast as it ever was, if not faster, for while the watches of horsemen who timed the Brighton Handicap agreed with the official time, nearly all the horsemen who saw the race were surprised at the actual time, the horses not appearing to be going nearly as fast as they really did go. The fact that the first mile of a mile and a quarter race, and that mile requiring nearly a circuit of the course, in spite of the fact that the start was made out of a straight chute, was run in 1:38 argues well for the probability that in a race of just one mile the time ought to be improved on.

The race for the Brighton also brought into the light some possible contenders in the "Record Special," for Ram's Horn, the winner, showed speed in that race that would justify his being sent out for the special, while First Mason ran well enough to make it almost certain that he would try again. Tokalon, too, was so close up with her 118 pounds that she would look to be an entry to consider in the race at ten pounds below the scale, which would let her in with 111 pounds. Other horses that might be counted on as entries for the "Record Special" would include the three-year-olds Whimsical, Flip Flap, and Tiptoe, all fillies, and the colts Ormondale, Inquisitor, Bohemian, and Accountant, and the older horses Hamburg Belle, still regarded as the champion miler; Kiamesha, holder with Dick Welles of the one time of the world's mile record; Dolly Spanker, and Dandelion, all of which are ready to race.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, apprentice jockeys, who have never ridden a winner; one mile and a sixteenth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
*Bragg	101	*Suffice	96
*Yorkshire Lad	101	*Jennie McCabe	96
*Chaplain	101	*Melb'rne Nominee	94
*Gallant	98	*Lancastrian	94
*Ancestor	96	*Earl Rogers	93
*Lady Ellison	96	*Sahara	92
*Novena	96	*Listless	84

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles through the field.

Pure Pepper	155	Ike	130
Yama Christy	153	Bound Brook	139
Kassil	144	Follow On	138
El Cuchillo	142	Oleroso	130
Python	142	Campbell	135
May Not	140	Gypsie	132

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Belcast	114	Tourenne	102
Arcite	108	Treasure Seeker	102
George S. Davis	108	Marathon	102
Arimo	108	Sailor Girl	99
Captain Emerich	108	Sandia	99
Linipee	102	Miss Spooner	99
Tiro	102	J. Louise Daly	90
Charles G. Gates	102	Bird of Paradise	99
Aletheuo	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

McCarter	102	*Monfort	96
Compensation	97	Yorkist	95
Royal Breeze	97	Census	94
Berkeley	97	*Vacharis	94
Little Minister	97	J. C. Core	94
Flowaway	97	*Kingston Girl	89
Master Lester	97		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Logistilla	120	A. Muskoday	108
Grenade	120	Tommy Waddell	108
Bobbie Kean	118	Garnish	104
Agile	116	Orly 2d	103
Rad News	111	Corrigan	98
Old Faithful	111	Champlain	96
Belgravia	110	Telephone	95
Maxnar	110	Belle of Pequest	95
Far West	109		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies and mares, three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs.

Cloisteress	110	Nemesis	110
Suffrage	110	Helen Porter	110
Miss Ogden	110	Flying Leaves	110
Argentine	110	Snow Ball	110
Nicetas	110	Goldie	110
Miss Gluff	110	Heno	110
In Line	110	Tipping	110
Brigantine	110	Stormy Petrel	110
Single Life	110	Blue Mamie	110
Good Bye	110	Montessel	110

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Crescent Athletic Club Dories Race.

The eighth race of the series for the Crescent Athletic Club dories was won by G. W. Smith's Sport. Three boats started and went around the usual course, going to Clifton first, then to the Bell buoy off Owl's Head, and then home. The wind was light from the south-southwest, and it was a reach to the first mark, a run to the second, and a beat home. The New Moon, owned by P. H. Langdon, was first away, and the Mamie, owned by J. W. K. Bergen, last. All three boats held too far to the south on the first leg and were able to ease sheets for the mark. The New Moon still had her lead at the beginning of the windward work, with the Sport second. The New Moon held in to the Bay Ridge shore, and thus got the worst of the flood tide and out of the wind, and soon lost her advantage. Sport was first at the finish, but the tide swept her back so that the Mamie got on even terms with her, and the two had a hot fight for some minutes, the Sport finally getting across 10 seconds in the lead. They started at 12:10 o'clock, and the finish times were: Sport, 1:55:20; Mamie, 1:55:39. The New Moon withdrew. The Mamie is leading in the series with three victories, and the Zip, Spray, Wasp, New Moon, and Sport have each won a race.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CUP

Americans to Offer Tennis Prize for World's Competition.

The project for an International Challenge Cup for women lawn tennis players was discussed by a number of the returning players from England yesterday, and the return of Miss May Sutton, who is acting as the ambassador of the plan to the English courts, is awaited with no small show of interest. From the details at hand the American girl has attained some degree of success in interesting the English women players in the plan and has partially secured promises of a team visiting this country next season to challenge for the trophy, which will be offered under conditions similar to those under which the Davis International Cup was ofered.

The names of Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Miss Maude Wetmore have been associated as those who were willing to donate the trophy should Miss May Sutton be successful in securing the promise of the English women to challenge. Players returning from abroad believe that the American girl has enlisted the support of Mrs. G. W. Hillyard, who paired with Miss Sutton in the All-England championship doubles and who is an ex-champion of the English courts. Mrs. Hillyard has won lawn tennis titles in every other part of the world, but has never visited this country. It is said that Mrs. Hillyard stands ready to head a team of her countrywomen and come here not only to try for the cup to be offered but also to compete for the American National championship.

Miss Sutton is reported to be endeavoring to secure promises also from Miss D. K. Douglass, the present holder of the All-England championship, which she won by defeating Miss Sutton recently, and Miss C. M. Wilson. Both of these English women experts were ranked immediately preceding Mrs. Hillyard for their play of last season. G. W. Hillyard, the husband of Mrs. Hillyard, is also prominent as a lawn tennis player on the courts of England and will accompany his wife to this country should the plan of international women's matches prove successful.

The team of the New York Lawn Tennis Club won two out of three matches played yesterday with the Montclair Athletic Club team in the Metropolitan League championship series. The matches were played on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club, Montclair, N. J. In the singles Wylie C. Grant, New York, defeated Otto H. Hinck, Montclair, in straight sets, 6—2 and 6—3. Grant was in good form in his d riving and his smashing at the net. Frank B. Hague, Montclair, scored the other singles match for his club, defeating Robert T. Bryan, New York, 6—4 and 7—5. In the doubles the aggressive game of the New York pair, Grant and Bryan, won by an easy score from Hinck and Hague, Montclair, by the score of 6—1 and 6—4.

C. A. Blyth, Jr., won the championship singles of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club yesterday on the turf courts at Livingston, S. I. In the final Blyth, who displayed such remarkably high-class form in the New York State tournament, won in three straight sets from W. T. Johnson, the score being 6—2, 6—2, and 6—1.

Seldom has such a gathering of the top-ranking lawn tennis players of the country been brought together as the list that will compete in the tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club at Seabright, N. J., this week. In the round robin doubles the pairs include Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, William A. Larned and Karl H. Behr, George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald Fincke and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., and Edward B. Dewhurst. The lose and out singles competitors are Richard Stevens, Bernon S. Prentice, Frederick C. Colston, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Karl H. Behr, Edward B. Dewhurst, Frederick B. Alexander, and Raymond D. Little, the Captain of the American international challenging team, who distinguished himself by his brilliant racquet work in England.

The challenge cup for the singles, presented in 1903 by Mrs. Fritz Achelis, has twice been won by William A. Larned, and he will defend it against the winner of the tournament.

Want Courtney to Stay.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 15.—Influential local Cornell alumni express the opinion that the entire alumni body of Cornell will protest against the granting of Coach Courtney's release from his contract, and will ask that all possible conciliatory measures be adopted by the athletic management. It is reported that Mr. Courtney was seriously injured while doing heavy manual work necessary to moving the crews to Poughkeepsie.

On and Off the Links.

The annual tournament of the Lenox Golf Club has just been fixed for the week beginning Sept. 3. In addition to the regular Lenox Cup, the chief trophy, several other cups have been offered, William D. Sloane and Giraud Foster being among the donors. The officers of the club for the coming year, elected at the annual meeting last week, are: President—William D. Sloane; Vice President—Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf; Secretary—Giraud Foster; Treasurer—Robert W. Paterson.

Active preparations are being made by the Connecticut golfers for their eighth annual championship tournament, to be held July 18 to 21 on the links of the Wee Burn Golf Club at Noroton. In addition to the individual championship and consolation events there will be a team championship contest. The qualifying round on the opening day will be thirty-six holes. W. K. Sheppard of the New Haven Golf Club is the present holder of the State championship.

Brice S. Evans, the Boston schoolboy who was among the qualifying championship set last week at Englewood, won the interscholastic championship of the Greater Boston Interscholastic Golf Association the week before the National tournament. He was forced to play a thirty-seven-hole match to beat John B. Hylan of Lowell.

A number of the competitors in the National championship last week will be seen during the first week of August in the invitation tournament at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, near Southampton. The event will begin Aug. 3, and will last three days. The qualifying round will be eighteen holes, and four sets of eight will qualify for as many cups.

General commendation was accorded the committee of the Englewood Golf Club for its admirable management of the National tournament details last week. The crowd following the big matches was handled to perfection, and not a complaint in respect to

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Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

Lv. Pier (New) No 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:40 AM, 2:00 PM.

Lv. Rockaway Beach, 11 A. M., 5, 6:30 P. M.

Excursion Tickets 50c. Children 25c.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON

BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, St. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Newport, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Newport, Providence, Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts., $2.50, good returning same or next night; due New York following morning, good returning by rail same day; due New York, 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Richard Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 2:45; Pier 20, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3:00 P. M.; return lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Excursion Tickets, week days, $1.25, good returning same or next night. Sundays, Excursion Tickets, $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, steamers lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.). Afternoon boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30 P. M. (Sats. 2:00.) Return lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12 o'clock night (except Sats.) Sundays: Leave Pier 20, E. R., 5:00 P. M.; foot East 22d St., 5:30 P. M., leaves Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

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Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 P. M. W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star * indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

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Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers " New York " and " Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St. of week-days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

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AUCTION SALES.

Stock, Plant and Machinery of the London Knitting Mills,

61 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Van Praag & Co., John Van Praag, Auct'r., will sell today, Monday, 10:30 A. M., above premises, consisting of a large assortment of Men's, Women's, and Children's

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Union Special Overseamers, Union Special straight seamers, Union Special Coverers, Class & Flynn Double Mechanics, 34-inch, 5-Needle, Class & Flynn Jacquard, 20-inch, 5-Needle; Class & Flynn Short Carriage, 20-inch, 5-Needle; Class & Flynn 12-inch, 5-Needle, Seamless & Bonner Pinseam Stitch, 34-inch, 5-Needle, Bonner Jacquard 20-inch, 5-Needle, Grosser 20-inch, 5-Needle; Automatic Power Machines, Kohler Overseamers, Abel Winder, 24 Spools; Singer Machines, Power Grinders, Vises, Hand Winders, Vreeland Gas Engine, Power Boilers, Sewing Tables, Platform Scales, Roll-top Desks, Typewriters, Safe, Oak Office Furniture, Copy Press, Letter Files, Tables, Chairs, Shelving.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New York. State of New York.—HESTER McGARREN, Plaintiff, against HENRY McGOUGHRAN, John McGoughran, Alexander McGoughran, Mary A. Cosgrove, Ella R. Cummings, Rosa A. Mack, and Jennie Brooke, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer, or, if the complaint is not served within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1906.

DANIEL W. BLUMENTHAL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. Address, 57 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Henry McGoughran, John McGoughran, Alexander McGoughran, Mary A. Cosgrove, Ella R. Cummings, Rosa A. Mack, and Jennie Brooke, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated June 22d, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 21st day of June, 1906.

DANIEL W. BLUMENTHAL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY HUMMEL & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The sale advertised to be held on July 11th, 1906, is adjourned until July 18th, 1906.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, July 18, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 2 and 4 West 20th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the assets of the bankrupt above named, consisting of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats, machinery, fixtures, and lease. The lease expires February 1st, 1909, and is for a yearly rent of Seven Thousand Dollars. This lease may be examined at any day between now and the day of the sale at the office of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, 170 Broadway, New York city. This lease will be sold at the opening of the sale sharply at 10:30. The stock, machinery, and fixtures to be inspected on Monday, July 16, and Tuesday, July 17, between the hours of 10 and 4.

This sale will be had under the rules in bankruptcy relating to sales.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1906.

EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver in Bankruptcy.

BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

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SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

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12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS, & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
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10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—bSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

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†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ister Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

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New York.....July 28 Philadelphia....Aug. 11
St. Louis.....Aug. 4 St. Paul.....Aug. 18

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEAPOLIS..July 21, 5:30 A. M.; Aug. 18
MINNEHAHA.....July 28, 11 A. M.; Aug. 25
MINNETONKA....Aug. 4, 5:30 A. M.; Sept. 1
MESABA.....Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Sept. 8

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.

DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Vaderl'd..Jy.28, 10:30AM | Zeel'd..Aug.11, 10:30AM
Finland..Aug.4, 3:30 PM | Krooni'd..Aug.18, 2:30 PM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic..July 18, 3:30PM Baltic....Aug. 1, noon
Teutonic..July 25, 10 AM Majestic..Aug. 8, 10 AM
Cedric, July 27, 9:30 AM Celtic....Aug. 10, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.; Sept. 25; Nov. 3
REPUBLIC.....Sept. 11; Oct. 18, noon

FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27

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Kronprinz..July 31, 11 AM Kaiser...Sept. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 7, 10 AM K. Wm. II..Sept. 18, 5:30 AM
K. Wm. II..Aug. 21, 6 AM Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

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Barb'sa, July 19, 10 AM Kurfuerst, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Bremen, July 24, 10 AM Barbar'sa, Aug. 23, 10 AM
P. Alice, Aug. 2, 10 AM Bremen, Aug. 28, 10 AM
Friedr'h, Aug. 9, 10 AM *Main...Sept. 6, 10 AM
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K. Luise, Aug. 11, 11 AM K. Albert, Sept. 29, 11 AM
K. Albert, Aug. 25, 11 AM P. Irene, Oct. 18, 11 AM
P. Irene, Sept. 1, 11 AM K. Luise, Oct. 27, 11 AM

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†Batavia....July 21, 6 AM | *Pretoria....Aug. 9
Deutschland..July 26, 8 AM | Bluecher....Aug. 9
*Patricia..July 28, 10 AM | *Waldersee, Aug. 11
*Via Dover for London & Paris. †Hamburg direct.

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‡Moltke.....July 24 ‡Moltke.....Sept. 11
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Is Wall Street asking too much for its goods? There are some very sagacious bankers and other observers who maintain that it is, and who believe, moreover, that this is primarily the cause of the weakness of securities in the face of amazing general prosperity outside.

Capital and labor are employed as they never were before in the history of our country, and the returns upon capital employed in the various pursuits of industry are greater than the yield upon the better class of securities offered for sale in Wall Street. On every hand one sees, outside of Wall Street, evidences of the strenuous employment of capital. It might well be maintained that in some fields its employment is too strenuous, as, for example, in real estate speculation and in competitive building of houses. Recently a man who happened to be building his own house returned a consignment of lumber which was not up to standard. The lumber dealer said: "I'm sorry the lumber doesn't suit, but I'm glad to get it back. I can sell it for more than it was worth when you bought it." Much of the boom construction now so greatly in evidence is of the flimsiest possible description, seeming almost to be a waste of second-rate lumber, but it is a trait of the American temperament to want a thing badly where it is wanted at all, to be impatient of delays, and to sacrifice quality, both in material and workmanship, to haste. This is but one direction in which capital is being employed on a larger scale than ever before. Lumber cannot be produced fast enough; labor is in great demand, and vast sums of money are diverted by this speculation from mercantile employment. Some observers maintain that this cannot last; that many branches of activity are artificially stimulated; that there must shortly be a reaction, &c., but such comment is all more or less incidental to the main point.

The phenomenon of a declining stock market in the face of great general prosperity is neither unnatural nor unfamiliar. It is no less striking than the other phenomenon of a rising stock market in the face of an indifferent showing of prosperity. Bull markets have always preceded periods of intense prosperity, just as bear markets have always preceded periods of depression, and for reasons which are easily understood the stock market is always ahead of conditions. In periods of business depression idle money accumulates in Wall Street and elsewhere, and the rates of interest decline. Securities are then selling below their value, a decline from the last inflation having carried th as much below their value as the ad ce had carried them above it. The idle money seeks employment in securities yielding more than the current rates of interest, and this investment demand for stocks and bonds is generally the beginning of another bull market. Far-seeing men begin to discount a rising tide of business and buy stocks heavily for a rise. They have a vast amount of cheap money at their disposal with which to finance their speculations. Prices may advance 20 or 30 points before the signs of a revival in business and industry become apparent, and then speculation for the rise becomes more general. The stock market, you see, is keeping ahead of conditions. Outside business begins to expand, the demands for capital become more and more urgent, until at last there comes a time when there is not enough money or credit to meet the requirements of general business and continue at the same time a speculation for the rise in securities. At that point securities are always high and yield less on their market valuations than money is worth in other employment. Business must be taken care of first and speculation afterward, and if there is not enough money to go around, it is speculation in Wall Street that must suffer. The stock market, deprived of cheap money, declines while business outside continues to expand. There ceases to be any investment demand for securities, corporations are unable to sell new stocks and bonds with the proceeds of which to increase their facilities for doing business, and at last there comes a halt.

The truth of the present situation, as many of the most careful and most trustworthy observers see it, is that there is not enough money both to finance general business and support a speculation in stocks, hence stocks which were advanced beyond their values have been declining, dragging others with them, while business outside has continued to expand. Railroads cease not to report increased earnings; bank clearings are reaching new high records every week, and, as has been said, capital is employed as it never was employed before, but there is no investment demand for securities, and those in Wall Street who regard prosperity as an affair designed to facilitate the work of putting up prices and unloading securities upon the public are extremely disgruntled.

There are other influences working against the market. Chief of these other influences is the uncertainty existing among large capitalists as to the political outlook. The word political is used here in a sense covering such manifestations of social unrest and hostility to corporations as have of late given rise to misgivings of a very serious nature. One of the most aggressive capitalists in the country was quoted last week as having said to an acquaintance who proposed some new venture of capital: "If I ever was diseased with enterprise, I am now cured." Whether or not the quotation is accurate, it agrees perfectly with the views and feelings which have recently been finding vent in Wall Street. When a man of profound judgment who has a large following in finance or speculation loses confidence in the situation and lets the fact be known, he influences a large body of thought. When not one but many leaders in finance lose confidence in things and are unwilling further to adventure their capital, it becomes a very serious matter. The recent sensational "exposures" at the expense of the Beef Trust had this effect upon men prominent in financial affairs, both here and in the West. Mr. Armour, for example, is a man who has a large following in anything which he may do, and it is pretty safe to suppose that he personally feels terribly disgruntled about things. The anthropomorphic idea of a stock market may not appeal to everybody alike, but it cannot be denied that the factor of personal equation is very powerful in speculation, and sentiment is vastly influenced by what twenty or thirty men in this country may say or do.

The liquidation of stocks was resumed last week, and the recovery of the week before was all lost, some stocks going lower than they went before. It was shown that a recovery averaging only about 3 points in the active list had exhausted the buying power under the market, and that when the bear operators had covered their short contracts there were no new buyers to take their place. The short covering had merely served to weaken the technical position of the market. The dullest day of the year so far on the New York Stock Exchange was Tuesday, and on that day the Government issued its June crop report, indicating a bumper harvest. The market's indifferent reception of this report showed very clearly that bullish speculation had not been waiting upon crops. Speculators who had been working on the bull side sold on the crop report, and from that time on to the end of the week prices declined under liquidation and bear selling combined. One of the weakest stocks was Amalgamated Copper. There had been rumors of an increase of the dividend this week to the rate of 8 per cent., but the recent liquidation in the stock itself, the weakness of the copper metal market, and the indifferent response that has lately been made to increased dividends lead many persons now to suppose that if the controlling interests in Amalgamated Copper seriously intended to increase the dividend they are very likely to change their minds. The stock market at no time during the week approached the point of demoralization. Indeed, the precision with which the selling has been regulated to the market's capacity for taking stocks without becoming demoralized gives rise to the belief in many quarters that we are dealing with an organized and shrewdly managed selling campaign on falling prices. Perhaps the most discouraging thing outside of Wall Street is the weakness of metals—copper, tin, lead, and even iron.

The bond market is in a wretched condition. If the total of undigested bonds could be ascertained the figures would be surprising. There is hardly a house of any prominence in the Street that is not carrying a share of the load. Brokers are carrying bonds which they bought at higher prices before the ebb of the investment demand was recognized. Underwriting syndicates are similarly situated. It seems like a boot-strap performance to try to run a bull campaign in stocks when there is no market for bonds.

MUNICIPAL 3½% BONDS.

Abandoned by Many German Cities in Favor of 4% Issues—Their Experience Similar to New York's.

In connection with the forthcoming issue of New York City bonds and the fact that Controller Metz was recently forced to increase the interest rate on New York City bonds from 3½ to 4 per cent., it is interesting to note that many municipalities in Germany have recently been obliged to make a similar concession to investors. The 4 per cent. rate seems now to have been definitely adopted by many German towns for all loans floated in the home market, it having been found that bankers refused to bid for loans, even of some of the larger cities, when offered at 3½ per cent. interest. It would appear, moreover, that the position of many German cities in floating new loans is very similar to that of New York. Apparently it is an oversupply of such securities rather than poor credit that has brought about the decision in German to issue 4 instead of 3½ per cent. bonds. This fact, indeed, seems to be emphasized by the experience of the City of Frankfort, which has been able to place a $3,750,000 3½ per cent. loan in Paris, although Frankfort bankers some time back had refused to bid for it. The Berlin correspondent of The London Economist advances the suggestion that the taking of this loan by French bankers may give a new lease of life to the 3½ per cent. type of municipal loans of German cities. He points out that it is an interesting circumstance that such support should come from French money.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

EUGENE ZIMMERMAN, if last week's reports from Belfast, Ireland, are true, has not long adhered to his determination, announced at the time of his retirement from the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, to refrain from extending his active business interests. According to these Belfast reports, Mr. Zimmerman, in partnership with his son-in-law, the Duke of Manchester, was about to acquire the right of way for a proposed new railroad in Ireland. The name of the proposed road is the Newry, Keady & Tynan Railway. Some of those who read the account of Mr. Zimmerman's new activities wondered whether the securities of this latest enterprise in which Mr. Zimmerman has become interested would be floated in this market, and, if so, how long it would be before Newry, Keady & Tynan 6s and 7s are as familiar to traders as Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton 4½s and 5½s.

Colonel MILLARD HUNSICKER, the European representative of the United States Steel Corporation, who handed in his resignation last week, credits some of his early successes as a salesman of American products in Asia to the same military connection to which he owes his title. According to the Colonel's story, when he first entered the field in the Orient, he found the European commercial representatives strongly intrenched behind the prestige of their respective nations' military and naval contingents. It was before the days of our own imperialism, and the Colonel was in despair of properly impressing his prospective customers with the greatness of things American until he conceived the happy idea of being his own martial display. He got out his military togs and took to wearing on every possible occasion all the gold lace the fullest full dress of a colonel would permit. The effect was magical, as he tells the story, and thereafter his rivals were never in the race.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN BRITAIN'S TRADE

Staples Generally in a Very Satisfactory Position.

PRICE OF STEEL GOES UP

Material for Shipbuilding in Increased Request—Copper and Tin Decline Heavily.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 15.—The trade reviews for the past week, The Times will say in its financial supplement tomorrow, indicate occasional improvement in tone, demand, and values. Except for a speculative reaction in copper and tin, there was scarcely any movement in buyers' favor. Staples generally were in a very satisfactory position. Manufacturers were busy.

Wheat was steadier for future delivery but dull on spot. Flour ruled slow. Oats were dull. Maize was in heavy supply. Barley was dearer.

The cotton trade was quiet but steady for the raw material. Yarns were firm, with supplies meagre and profit margins good. Cloth business with China was small, but it was rather better for India, and fair for miscellaneous markets.

The home-grown wool market was more confident, with increased activity. The colonial auctions were steadier than was expected. Yarns had a good sale. Hosiery had a large business, and cloth had a vigorous market. Clothing houses were busy.

Pig iron was in good average demand. Glasgow reports especially good business for export. The finished material continued to find a ready market. Steel for shipbuilding being in increased request, the Scotch steelmakers advanced export quotations. Sheffield reports satisfactory new orders for railway material and heavy steel castings.

Copper and tin declined heavily on realizations, the latter having been within £3 of the lowest price this year. Lead closed steady. Spelter was easy.

IMPROVEMENT IN PARIS BRIEF.

Better Tone on the Bourse Followed by Marked Reaction.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, July 15.—There was a better tone on the Bourse in the early part of the week. The markets were quiet, but showed a stubborn undertone, and brokers reported a certain increase in transactions.

In the latter part of the week a marked reaction was in evidence. French rentes, which had been steady at 97.02, fell on Friday to 96.67 on account of the speech on the income tax bill by the Minister of Finance, but they closed the week a trifle better.

Russians showed resistance to the depressing reports from St Petersburg, but yielded somewhat. The Spanish group of stocks was firm and active during most of the week, but finally shared in the general depression of the market.

Copper stocks reacted in a marked manner owing to the fall in the price of the metal. Rio Tintos particularly were depressed. Gold stocks were quite animated during the first half of the week, but fell off on unfavorable news from London.

The exchange market rather favored Paris.

GREAT STAGNATION IN BERLIN.

Slow Advance in Industrials Due to Covering Operations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, July 15.—With the opening of the holiday season business on the Boerse has become flatter and duller than ever. Almost complete stagnation prevails.

Prices are practically unchanged. There has been a slow but steady advance in certain industrials as the result of covering operations designed to put an end to the retrograde movement, which was assuming inconvenient proportions, but there is no real hope of permanent recovery in the industrial market as long as Russia remains in her present condition.

The extraordinary depletion of the resources of the Imperial Bank in consequence of the half-yearly settlement is now rapidly being made good by an almost equally strong reflux into the coffers of the bank. The periodical report, however, shows that during the first week of the current month the bank had not made good the deficiency. There seems to be considerable doubt as to whether the bank will be able to reduce the official rate of discount in the near future, especially in view of the fact that with the advent of August it is usual for the money market to set about preliminary preparations for the Autumn settlements.

The amount of foreign capital now invested in this country is insignificant and there is apparently no hope of any considerable increase of interest in German investments from abroad.

GERMAN INDUSTRIALS.

Some Recent Berlin Flotations Many Times Oversubscribed.

The present unreceptive attitude of American investors toward securities, even of the highest class, presents a striking contrast to the great success of certain recent industrial flotations in the German market. The Berlin correspondent of one of the London papers reports that a block of £450,000 of the stock of the Hohenlohe Works, recently offered for subscription, was many times oversubscribed. General subscribers did not get any of the stock at all, while those who bound themselves to hold their allotments for a specified period got only a small percentage of the amount for which they subscribed. The subscription price was 196 and within a few days the price in the open market had advanced to 208. The public, it appears, was equally interested in another offer made a few days later of 500,00 stock of another industrial company. It is somewhat curious, whatever may be the cause of it, for this great interest in new industrial flotations at a time when the general stock markets in Europe, as well as here, including that of Berlin itself, are in a more or less depressed condition.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Copper Stocks Weak — Development Work in Various Copper Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—The copper shares this week have been neglected or suffered declines. The slump in Raven has continued to excite comment. From Butte comes the word that the order to give up the Anaconda shaft came direct from New York, presumably from Benjamin B. Thayer, Mr. Rogers's assistant.

The Directors of Allouez at a meeting held this week determined to reach the lode through a second shaft. Meanwhile the No. 2 Shaf, already begun, will be kept open and ready for operation, but further sinking will halt pending the trial of the new plan. If this works as anticipated, the lode will be reached a year earlier than by the old plan.

From the lake also comes news that the Isle Royale Baltic lode shaft is being sunk further. Active preparations are making for the beginning of mining on the new Hancock Company's property. The old shaft will be pumped out and retimbered, and cross-cuts will be extended to the other formations traversing the property. John L. Harris, formerly Superintendent of the Quincy Mine, will have charge of the work.

The Michigan Company has arranged for the use of two heads in the Atlantic stamp mill in place of those of the Mass Consolidated Company, of which the necessities of the owner have deprived it. The Michigan will also build a mill of its own on Keweenaw Bay.

Bisbee correspondence puts the June output of the camp at 12,000,000 pounds, of which 8,500,000 pounds mame from the Copper Queen smelter. This is about the average output, but as the Copper Queen smelter is to be enlarged by the addition of another furnace, these figures are likely to be exceeded in the near future.

No. 5 Furnace of the Calumet & Arizona smelter is ready for operation, but at latest advices orders to increase production had not been received.

At Tombstone the Consolidated Company is working thirty stamps and shipping ore daily to El Pso for treatment. Ten more stamps are to bt added.

The Warren Company at Bisbee is sinking a shaft of three compartments on its Chicago claim, anod is reported to be in ore all the way.

Mr. Amster has agreed to take the management of the Shannon property if the stockholders so vote. He is convinced that the property is capable of producing 18,000,000 pounds annually at a cost of between 10 and 11 cents per pound.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

The Government Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Government Weather Bureau forecast for Monday and Tuesday in the cotton States is as follows:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

Georgia—Showers Monday. Tuesday, partly cloudy; showers in eastern portion; variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Showers Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

Western Florida—Showers Monday. Tuesday, fair; light west to northwest winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday, fair; light northwest to north winds.

Eastern Texas—Local showers Monday; cooler in the interior. Tuesday, fair; light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Showers Monday. Tuesday, fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday, fair; warmer.

Tennessee—Showers and cooler Monday. Tuesday, fair; warmer in western portion.

COTTON OPINIONS.

Conditions Compare Unfavorably with Bumper Crop Year.

MILLER & CO.—Crop prospects on the whole are undoubtedly favorable, and public opinion has naturally been bearish. But of late the continuance of rains throughout the Atlantic district where rains are unquestionably a detriment, has served to make the market less of a one-sided affair. A healthy, robust man with a sore toe thinks more and talks more of his sore toe than of the balance of his robust anatomy, so it is that we hear a great deal of the unsatisfactory conditions in the Carolinas and Georgia, and will continue to hear of them with variations for some time to come. Efforts to depress prices to 10 cents for the Winter months have uniformly failed. It is human nature, therefore, to jump to the conclusion that it will be easier to advance prices than to depress them, and there is a pronounced tendency to take the long side for a turn at least.

J. S. BACHE & CO.—Liverpool was lower than expected by the bulls, but private cables say spinners are and will be good buyers on declines until they get their sales of yarn covered. All the snap has gone out of the local market, as nervous shorts have covered, and there is no buying in evidence. There is an increased demand in this country at the reduced prices for cotton goods, but there is not much margin of profit with the higher labor cost and cotton at this level.

T. A. McINTYRE & CO.—Throughout the last week prices have ruled within narrow limits, with trading almost entirely of a professional character. A good, firm undertone has been in evidence, however, and sentiment is decidedly in favor of the market. The dominating influence, of course, is the weather, and although the majority of reports from the Atlantic States and Texas are of an extremely pessimistic tenor as regards the outlook and condition of the crop in those sections, they have so far failed to have any appreciable effect on values. This of course is due in a great measure to the continued absence of outside interests from the market, this element apparently waiting for a verification of the recent reports regarding the poor state of the plant in the eastern and southern section of the belt, or to get a better line on the real progress of the crop and its prospects. There was a considerable amount of literature issued by private parties pointing out the very critical state of the plant in Georgia and the Carolinas and its abnormally small size in Texas and other sections, which undoubtedly influenced many to take the bull side.

MARSHALL, SPADER & CO.—The market during the week has shown resistance to further decline, both as a result of increasing strength in the statistical position and general news that crop reports have become less favorable. Trading has been on somewhat more liberal lines, but without much addition from the public, and the market has reflected for the most part merely professional covering, with some reported buying by larger long interests. The weather record for the week, while generally favorable, has shown rather too much rain to have fallen in parts of the Mississippi Valley and Georgia. Temperatures, however, have not been abnormally high, and real damage to the crop has not been important as yet.

ATWOOD, VIOLETT & CO.—The usual monthly statement of Messrs. Ellison & Co. of Liverpool shows an increase in consumption of 2,000 bales weekly for the entire season over last month's estimate, thus raising the average since Sept. 1 last to 175,000 bales, instead of 173,000 bales. This compares with a consumption last year of 171,000 bales weekly. The average weight of deliveries to Great Britain this season is placed at 495 pounds, against 509 pounds last season, and to the Continent 480 pounds, against 490 pounds for the same period. While prices were a little off to-day, the undertone was very good.

BAILY & MONTGOMERY.—The trading was largely professional, and there was an absence of new buying following the apparent withdrawal from the market of the people, who early in the week announced a change of front from the bear to the bull side. The general belief is that the wants from that source have been supplied, and we are now waiting for fresh support from new quarters. This will, no doubt, be stimulated by any further bad crop news, and daily weather developments are being watched with unusual interest. Conditions in the Atlantic States have been improving, but there were signs of more rains in that section and elsewhere. It is a weather market absolutely, and there is little else for basing operations on.

HUBBARD BROTHERS & CO.—Efforts to advance the market further to-day were lacking, and outside business was very limited. Liverpool was unresponsive, and prices at the decline were steady. The decline was small, the demand light, offerings moderate, and the market listless. Some complaints of small plant and excessive rains come from the Atlantic States, and these hold prices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL MINORITY MOVEMENT

Latest of Several Similar Movements by Stockholders.

TIME THOUGHT PROPITIOUS.

Stockholders Say Road Has Been Operated in Interest of New York Central Which Controls It.

The movement which, it became known last week, the minority stockholders of the Michigan Central have planned for the purpose of obtaining a larger distribution of that road's earnings marks another effort on the part of minorities to obtain from the managements of corporations the recognition to which, as stockholders, they feel entitled. Such efforts on the part of minorities, some of which have watched complacently for years the administrative methods against which they are now vigorously protesting, have of late become so numerous that they seem to be one of the signs of the times. In fact, minority stockholders interested in some of these movements have stated as one of their reasons for engaging in these efforts their belief that corporation managements can not in these days afford to disregard the rights of minority stockholders as freely as they are alleged to have done in the past.

One of the most active minority movements which have been started of late, and which is still under way, is that among the Wells-Fargo stockholders to force a larger distribution of earnings which the stockholders claim have been unnecessarily withheld from them. Already the management of the company, which is dominated by E. H. Harriman, has met the stockholders half way, but they are persisting in their claims. The recent increase in the dividend on Baltimore & Ohio, it is said, was partly the result of representations made by the minority stockholders and a similar movement is under way among the stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio. Quite recently the minority stockholders of the Kanawha & Michigan obtained a settlement of their claims from the controlling interest in that property.

The case of the Michigan Central falls within the category of the railroad corporations which for years have been managed primarily in the interest of other railroads which control them. The minority stockholders of the Michigan Central do not contest the fact that under the management of the New York Central their property has been much improved. They claim, however, that it has been with their money, and not with that of the New York Central, that the cost of the improvement has been defrayed, and they feel inclined now to insist that they be given the benefits of the present strong position of the Michigan Central. The most tangible form in which these benefits can accrue to them, they say, is in an increased dividend.

With the exception of 1904, when there was a slight falling off in gross receipts, the earnings of the Michigan Central have steadily increased for years. The operating expenses, however, have been made to increase along with the gross earnings, so that not much more was left for the stockholders out of the $23,200,000 gross earned in 1905 than out of the $16,700,000 earned in 1900. Within this period the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings instead of decreasing as a result of improved roadway and of better facilities for handling business has increased from 76.28 exclusive of taxes in 1900 to 81.03 per cent. in 1905 and to 81.88 per cent. for the first six months of the present year. The claim advanced by the minority stockholders is that the Michigan Central can be operated on a high standard at 70 per cent. of its gross earnings. The difference between this percentage and the operating ratio actually reported, it is claimed, represents stockholders' money put back into the property.

It is interesting in connection with this claim of the Michigan Central stockholders to see how much money, on this basis, has been spent on improvements which might properly have been charged to capital account. This table shows the figures for the past six years:

Year.	Gross Earn.	Operat. Ratio.	Excess Chg., Per Ct.	Amount.
1905....	$23,283,868	81.03	11	$2,561,225
1904....	21,492,944	79.29	9	1,934,364
1903....	22,552,201	79.69	9	2,029,698
1902....	19,045,083	78.53	8	1,523,606
1901....	18,490,273	77.60	7	1,294,319
1900....	16,730,131	76.28	6	1,003,807
Total.....				$10,347,019

The $2,561,225 representing the alleged overcharges in 1905 amounts to over 13 per cent. on the entire capital stock of the Michigan Central, which added to the 5 per cent. shown to have been earned on the stock by the company's figures would bring the actual earnings in 1905 up to over 18 per cent. This figure would be still higher this year on the basis of the report for the first six months of 1906. A payment of 8 per cent., or even 10 per cent., under these conditions, the minority claims, would be altogether justifiable and even conservative.

The claim that the Michigan Central can be operated in a highly efficient manner on 70 per cent. of its gross earnings is made by the stockholders on the ground that the road is in excellent condition, and on the further ground that the great majority of roads, even of those that maintain very high standards, are operated for 70 per cent. or less, exclusive of taxes. The operating ratio on the Michigan Central last year, including taxes was 85.16, and 81.03 excluding taxes.

Comparison of these figures with those on other roads is interesting. Operating expenses excluding taxes in 1905 on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern were 62.76 per cent. of gross earnings, on the New York Central 62.67 per cent., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 60.59 per cent., on the Chicago & Northwestern 65.20 per cent., on the Illinois Central 66.81 per cent., on the Baltimore & Ohio 66.05 per cent., on the Erie 68.61 per cent., and on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis 71.17 per cent.

The roadway and equipment of the Michigan Central are admittedly in good condition. The standards adopted by the road are illustrated by the fact that practically all of its main line, all of which by this Fall will be double tracked, is laid with 100-pound rails. The heaviest grades on the main line, and those only for short distances, do not exceed 37 feet to the mile, and the grades on far the larger part of the main line do not exceed 20 feet to the mile. On the Canada Southern, part of the Michigan Central system, the heaviest grade is 13½ feet to the mile.

The old motive power has been replaced out of earnings by modern high-power locomotives, and the size of the trainloads on the line has in consequence increased rapidly within the past few years. The minority stockholders of the Michigan Central say that while not begrudging the money that has been spent on the property, it is about time that they be allowed to share in the results as well as the New York Central.

Redmond & Co.
HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT BONDS AND SECURITIES
July list of investment offerings with descriptions will be sent upon request.
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33 Pine St., New York.

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Bankers
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Investment Securities
Hanover Bank Building
(Nassau and Pine Streets)
NEW YORK.

BLAIR & CO
24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Domestic and Foreign Bankers
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Travelers Letters of Credit

A. O. BROWN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
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Brighton Beach, N. Y. Williamsport, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y. Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Cincinnati, O. Saratoga, N. Y.
Cleveland, O. Scranton, Pa.
Erie, Pa. St. Louis.
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New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Cleveland Stock Exchange.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS UNDER DECLARATION OF TRUST made by Amos R. Duncan and Alexander J. Mayer, dated January 21st, 1889, referring to certain lands in Texas, in said Declaration described:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the said Declaration of Trust, a meeting of the certificate holders thereunder has been called by the Trustees for Monday, July 30th, 1906, at two o'clock P. M., at the residence of the undersigned, Alexander J. Mayer, at Deal, New Jersey.

The objects of the proposed meeting are

1st. To discuss and determine whether to increase the compensation of the Trustees.

2d. To discuss and determine upon the desirability of winding up the trust.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1906.

ALEXANDER J. MAYER, } Trustees.
W. H. SUMMERS, }
PAUL M. HERZOG, Counselor at Law, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED SWITCH AND SIGNAL COMPANY.
92 Broadway.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Switch and Signal Company will be held at the office of said company, 92 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 20th day of July, 1906. Transfer books will be closed on the 10th day of July, 1906, and will remain so until the 21st day of July, 1906.

KARL H. KOMPFE, Secretary.

July 7th, 1906.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co. for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 173 Eighth Av., New York City, on the sixth day of August, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon

STEPHEN MERRITT, President.

CONTINENTAL WALL PAPER CO.,
229 Broadway,
New York, July 9, 1906.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Wall Paper Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 229 Broadway, on Monday, July 23, 1906, at 2 P. M.

W. A. JURGENS, Secretary.

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Dividends and Meeting Notices appeared in The New York Times last week, a greater number than in any other New York newspaper.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SALES OF STOCK FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 14, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 3,029,669 SHARES.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 14. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 14. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 14, '06.
240	243	250	Mar. 5.	245	May 15.	240	255	...	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '06.	1¼	SA	240	240	240	240	..	10
24½	18	27⅝	Jan. 24.	16	July 3.	15½	17	— ⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	.....	..	..	17½	17½	16	16⅜	15⅝	5,600
68	46½	67	Jan. 24.	45¾	July 6.	45	48	+ 1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	46	48¾	46	46¾	58	1,300
113⅝	70	118¼	Feb. 13.	92⅜	July 13.	93¼	93⅝	— 6	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,300	May 28, '06.	1¼	Q	99⅝	99⅞	92⅜	93¼	83⅝	465,505
28⅞	20	34⅛	Jan. 27.	20	July 3.	20	21	— 2	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,315,600	.....	..	..	22	22	20	20	..	2,700
30⅜	23	35	Jan. 27.	20½	May 2.	21¼	21⅝	— ¾	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	22⅞	22⅞	21⅜	21⅜	25	300
43⅝	31	47⅜	Jan. 24.	32¾	July 13.	34⅝	34½	— 2	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	36¼	36¼	32⅝	34	36¼	6,700
104½	91½	105	Jan. 24.	98½	July 13.	98¾	99½	— ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	99⅝	99⅞	98½	98½	98	700
40⅜	27⅜	44¾	Jan. 11.	28	May 2.	28¾	29¼	— 1½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	30¼	30¼	29	29	31⅛	2,000
246	210	246½	Jan. 26.	215	Apr. 26.	220	230	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 2, '06.	4	SA	222	226	222	226	..	40
14	4¾	11⅜	Jan. 15.	7⅛	May 2.	8	9	— ¾	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	5⅜	400
11⅝	6	10⅜	Jan. 29.	6	June 13.	6	6¼	— ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	6½	400
55½	20½	45	Jan. 25.	27	June 26.	27½	29	+ ¾	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,800	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	29	29	27¾	29	39	410
36	24½	45½	May 10.	35½	Jan. 2.	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛	American Ice Securities Co.	100	18,016,700	.....	..	..	38	38⅝	36⅜	38⅛	25½	17,220
20	15¾	20¾	Jan. 22.	17½	May 7.	17	19¾	— ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	18	18	15	18	..	125
70¾	53	73⅛	Jan. 6.	53¾	May 2.	68	68¾	+ ¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	68	68¼	62½	63	48¾	60,780
.....	.....	60	Jan. 24.	4	June 20.	3½	4	..	American Malting Co., tr. rects.	...	11,603,900	.....	..	..	4	4	4	4	5½	100
.....	.....	28⅝	Apr. 5.	25	Jan. 5.	26	27	+ ⅜	American Malting Co. pf., tr. rects.	...	13,241,000	.....	..	..	27¼	27¼	26	26½	24½	950
.....	.....	54¾	Apr. 16.	32	July 12.	30	40	— ½	American Pneumatic Service	50	8,290,700	.....	..	..	34	34	32	32½	..	600
176⅝	75¾	174	Jan. 18.	103½	May 2.	142⅝	143	— 21	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	1¾	Q	144½	145½	141¼	142⅞	116¼	125,650
137	111¾	130	Jan. 12.	114	June 28.	115½	116	— ½	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	116½	118⅛	115⅛	115½	120¼	2,600
102	95¼	101⅜	Jan. 18.	98½	July 13.	98	99	— ½	American Smelting Sec., pf. B.	100	30,000,000	June 1, '06.	1¼	Q	98½	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	100
18⅜	6⅞	17⅝	Jan. 27.	10	May 2.	10¾	10¾	— ⅛	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	10¾	10¾	10	10	9⅝	3,300
67⅛	35⅞	53¾	Jan. 17.	40	May 2.	41½	43	— ⅞	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	43	43¼	40¾	42¾	37	1,700
134⅝	130	157	Jan. 8.	127½	May 2.	128½	129	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	130	130⅝	127½	129	138⅞	14,330
147	131	144⅝	Jan. 19.	131¾	July 10.	132	134	— 1¼	American Tel. & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	July 15, '06.	●●2¼	Q	131¼	131¾	131¼	131¼	139¾	100
109⅝	91⅞	106½	Jan. 22.	96	July 3.	98½	99½	— 1⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf new.	100	78,689,100	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	99½	99½	98	98¼	90⅞	950
47¾	26⅝	48	Jan. 6.	32	June 30.	33½	33¾	— ¾	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	33⅞	34⅛	32¼	33⅜	36	4,450
108½	83¾	110⅝	Jan. 24.	101	July 13.	101	102	— ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,995,900	Apr. 16, '06.	1¾	Q	103½	103½	101	103⅜	104	705
205	160½	200	Feb. 13.	223½	May 4.	225½	226½	— 8	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr.19,'06.	$1.12½	Q	234	236	224½	225¼	108½	108,100
86⅝	77⅜	86⅝	Jan. 13.	85⅜	May 2.	86¼	86⅝	— 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '06.	2	SA	87⅜	88	85⅝	86⅛	86¾	36,850
105⅝	89	106	Jan. 3.	98¼	July 3.	99	100	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	99¼	100	99¾	99⅝	102½	1,050
170	120	167¾	Jan. 20.	131⅜	July 3.	132	134	— 1½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	July 10, '06.	3	SA	135	135½	132½	134	160½	1,750
117	100½	119⅜	June 21.	105¾	May 2.	115⅝	115⅞	— 1⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,580,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2½	SA	117	117⅞	115	115¾	114⅝	21,650
100	93¾	98½	Jan. 5.	92	June 27.	92½	93½	— ¾	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	97½	200
..	..	27¾	June 29.	23	July 9.	23	25	— 2	Bethlehem Steel Co.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	23	23½	23	23	..	800
91⅝	56⅞	94½	Jan. 26.	71	July 12.	72½	72⅝	— 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,294,600	.....	..	..	74⅝	75½	71	72¼	69⅝	120,275
22½	10⅝	21¾	Apr. 14.	13¼	July 9.	13½	13⅝	— ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	14	13¼	13½	15⅜	1,400
60⅛	50	70	May 9.	40	Apr. 16.	55	63	— 1½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	Q	55	55	55	55	56⅜	100
177⅛	136⅜	177⅜	Jan. 19	153⅝	May 2.	158¼	159	— 1	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	101,400,000	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	159	159⅜	157⅜	158½	152	7,450
47⅛	40	49¾	Jan. 24	34½	July 3.	35⅜	36	— 1	Central Leather Co.	100	38,110,900	.....	..	..	37	37½	35	36	45¼	3,000
107⅝	102¾	107½	Jan. 24.	100	July 3.	100½	101½	..	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,533,900	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	103	103½	101	101	104¼	1,134
235	190	239⅞	May 24.	204	May 2.	218	224	— ½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,431,800	May 1, '06.	2	Q	222½	222½	222	222	201	200
60⅛	45½	62¼	Jan. 23.	53⅜	May 2.	54⅝	55¼	— 2¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,783,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	56⅜	56½	54¼	54⅜	53⅞	3,750
25⅝	17½	23⅝	Jan. 20.	16	June 28.	16½	16⅞	— ¾	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	.....	..	..	17	17¼	16½	16½	20	5,100
78⅛	60	80	Jan. 31.	72⅜	July 2.	73½	75¼	— 2	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '06.	2½	SA	74	74	72½	72½	63½	400
37⅞	29	39⅝	Jan. 22.	25¼	July 2.	25½	26	— ¼	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	22,025,100	.....	..	..	25¼	26	25¼	25¾	31⅞	1,100
91	73	83½	Jan. 17.	77	July 13.	79½	81	— ½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15, '06.	2	SA	80	80	80	80	..	100
187½	168¾	193	Jan. 22.	155¾	May 2.	173⅜	173⅝	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,182,900	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	174⅝	176¼	172⅛	173½	181½	280,350
192⅝	182¾	196	Jan. 22.	177¼	May 2.	183	185	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,654,400	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	184	185¼	184	184	189	360
240	186	240	Jan. 15.	192	Apr. 27.	193½	196	— 3	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	75,170,100	July 2, '06.	3½	SA	199½	199½	193	196	209	1,900
225	150	198	Jan. 15.	168	June 25.	168	170	— 2	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '06.	3½	SA	168	168	168	168	187¾	200
13⅞	6	13⅜	Feb. 20.	3⅞	May 21.	4	4¼	— ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4	7¼	3,600
54	30¾	47½	Mar. 12.	11¾	July 12.	12	13	— 1⅜	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	12¾	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	31	612
111	90	109⅝	Jan. 15.	90¼	May 2.	91¼	92	— 1¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	35,597,600	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	92	92	90⅞	91	..	1,300
110	105	112	Jan. 24.	105	July 11.	105	114¾	— 5	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 2, '06.	2½	SA	105	105	105	105	..	100
185	183⅜	*176	July 9.	*176	July 9.	174	..	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	June 1, '06.	1¾	Q	176	176	176	176	183	21
59	38	58⅜	Jan. 26.	40⅝	May 2.	42½	46⅜	— 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,133,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	40¾	50⅜	44½	46¼	46¼	99,050
80	50	112½	Jan. 29.	85	May 29.	77½	80	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	1,700,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	SA	85	85	85	85	..	100
50⅝	22¾	37	Jan. 24.	29½	Jan. 4.	32	32¾	— 1⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	.....	..	..	33¾	33⅞	31½	32⅜	27¼	6,700
68⅝	52	73⅛	Feb. 20.	60½	Apr. 30.	66¼	68	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 2, '06.	2	SA	67	68	67	68	59½	700
55	32½	50⅜	Jan. 12.	43	May 2.	47	48	— 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	48¼	48¼	45	47¼	38⅜	1,720
20	11⅜	26⅜	Feb. 1.	17	May 2.	18¼	19¼	— ⅝	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	18¼	18⅞	17½	18⅛	..	2,000
214	175	184½	Jan. 23.	136⅜	Apr. 27.	136½	137½	— 2	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '06.	1	Q	140½	141	136½	137½	190	10,100
....	....	28	Apr. 4.	18¾	July 13.	18½	19	— 1¼	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	48,896,400	.....	..	..	20	20	18¼	18¾	..	8,223
....	....	85¾	Apr. 2.	74½	May 2.	77	78½	— ⅞	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,183,900	July 10, '06.	1	Q	78½	78½	76	77	..	1,966
240¾	178½	231	June 12.	189	May 2.	205½	206½	— 8⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,555,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	211	211	205	205	190½	3,200
408½	335	560	May 24.	437⅜	May 2.	475	500	—27	Del., Lackawanna & Western.	50	38,200,000	Apr. 20, '06.	2½	Q	500	500	495	495	385	200
39⅝	27¼	51⅞	Jan. 26.	34⅝	May 2.	38½	39	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	40	40¼	37⅞	38½	31½	3,220
102⅞	76¾	102	Feb. 3.	90¼	Apr. 30.	91⅝	93½	+ 8	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	May 1, '06.	1¼	Q	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	92	100
54⅞	31⅞	65⅝	May 9.	51	Jan. 30.	54⅜	55¼	— 2⅞	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,435,700	Apr. 27, '06.	1	Q	57⅝	57⅝	54⅛	54⅜	42	6,987
22⅜	11⅜	22⅞	Jan. 11.	16	July 13.	16	17	— 1¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16	16	16	14⅞	200
46⅝	21	45	Jan. 11.	32	Apr. 28.	34½	38	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	35	35	34½	34½	29	200
52¾	37⅝	50⅞	Jan. 16.	38¼	May 2.	38⅜	38⅞	— 1⅜	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	40⅞	41¼	38½	38⅞	46⅜	53,000
85½	74¾	88	Jan. 15.	75	May 2.	76¼	77	— 1⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '06.	2	SA	77¼	78½	76	76	83⅝	4,000
78⅝	55½	76⅜	Jan. 16.	62½	Apr. 27.	65¾	66¼	— 2	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '06.	2	SA	68⅜	68⅝	64¼	65¾	72½	3,600
96	85	88	Feb. 6.	80	July 13.	80	90	— 8	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2½	SA	80	80	80	80	..	200
110½	75	‡127⅜	Jan. 22.	91	July 3.	91	92	..	**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	93	93	92	92	95⅝	910
107¼	101	106¾	Feb. 27.	103	Mar. 28.	102	104½	— 1	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	11,000,000	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	104	104	103	103	104⅛	200
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	161	July 13.	161	162	— 4	General Electric Co.	100	54,306,200	Apr. 16, '06.	2	Q	163	163	160¼	160¼	175	812
335	236	348	Feb. 9.	275	May 2.	286½	288	—10¼	Great Northern pf.	100	149,542,900	May 1, '06.	1¾	Q	296½	296½	284	286	286	25,450
38⅝	15	51	May 11.	33½	Jan. 19.	45	46	..	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	46	46	45	46	18	540
97½	90	99⅜	June 1.	93	May 2.	94½	95	— ¼	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 15, '06.	2	SA	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94¾	93	600
183	152¾	184½	June 7.	164	May 2.	175	176	— ⅞	**Illinois Central.**	100	195,040,000	Mar. 1, '06.	‡3½	SA	177	177½	173¼	175	169⅞	4,250
•105	•104	103½	Apr. 5.	100¾	Apr. 5.	101	..	..	Illinois Central leased line.	100	10,000,000	July, '06.	2	SA	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	..	4
..	..	36⅝	May 10.	33⅝	June 27.	30	36½	— ¾	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	92,360,100	.....	..	..	37	37¼	34½	36¾	..	11,900
..	..	87⅜	May 10.	70⅜	July 3.	74	76	+ ½	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,294,600	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	74	75	72¾	74	..	4,400
25⅛	18⅛	20¼	Jan. 15.	17	July 2.	17¼	17⅝	— ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	18	18	17¼	17½	19½	1,400
88½	76	90	Jan. 12.	82½	Mar. 15.	82½	83	..	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	78½	250
49	38	95	Jan. 29.	48	June 30.	48	60	— 1	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	48	48	48	48	70	400
49	36	60	May 8.	27	Jan. 2.	41	43½	+ 3	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	41	43	41	43	27	200
88⅝	76½	92	May 14.	70	Jan. 11.	81½	85	— 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '06.	1½	Q	83	83	83	83	80¼	100
32	24	34⅜	Jan. 12.	24	June 28.	24	25	— ¾	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	25	25¼	24	24¾	27¼	700
36¼	23¼	37⅝	Jan. 5.	29¾	July 3.	23½	24	— ½	**Kansas City Southern.**	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	24	24	23¼	23½	27	3,200
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	49	July 12.	49¼	49½	— 1⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,600,000	.....	..	..	51	51	49	49¼	57¾	3,800
62	10	68	Jan. 15.	6	July 6.	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	58⅝	58¾	58	58⅜	31½	4,100
80	60	80	Jan. 11.	75	July 5.	76½	80	+ 1½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	July 2, '06.	3	SA	76½	76½	76½	76½	75¼	100
47½	28¼	44⅞	Jan. 12.	27⅜	July 3.	28	32	+ ¾	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	28¼	29	28¼	29	30¼	200
157⅜	134½	150½	Jan. 19.	140¼	May 2.	140¾	143	— 1⅞	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Feb. 9, '06.	3	SA	142⅜	142½	138½	140½	149¼	12,000
175	161	162	Jan. 26.	147⅛	July 14.	147	148	— ⅞	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	148	149½	147⅛	147⅜	165¼	800
130	114	127	Jan. 16.	103	July 12.	102⅜	107½	— 2	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	9,650,700	Apr. 16, '06.	1¾	Q	103	103	103	103	128¾	100
20	18	23	Jan. 18.	18⅞	May 2.	19⅝	19⅞	— 1⅛	Mexican Central.	100	59,126,100	.....	..	..	20⅞	20⅞	19	19¼	21¾	4,100
155	140	185	June 21.	140	Mar. 19.	175	180	..	Michigan Central.	100	18,738,000	Jan. 29, '06.	2	SA	169	169	160	169	..	25
....	....	‡50	July 12.	‡50	July 12.	50	..	..	Michigan State Telephone.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	50	50	50	50	..	20
....	....	92	July 6.	92	July 6.	92	93½	..	Michigan State Telephone pf.	100	2,285,000	May 1, '06.	1½	Q	92	92	92	92	..	65
84¾	58½	84¼	Jan. 11.	64	July 6.	64	66	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	65¼	65⅝	64	65	..	1,500
147	80½	164	Mar. 24	141½	Jan. 4.	151	155	— 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,400,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2	SA	153	153½	150	150	123	1,550
173	145	183⅜	Jan. 11	163½	Apr. 30.	169	170	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. P., & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	3½	SA	170½	171⅜	170¼	171⅜	..	400
30½	24	40⅝	Jan. 12	20	May 2.	31¾	31⅞	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	.....	..	..	32⅞	32½	31	31¼	29	15,000
73	56¾	74⅜	Jan. 18.	61¼	Apr. 27.	65½	66	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '06.	2	SA	67½	67¾	65¼	65¼	63¼	1,400
110⅝	94½	106⅝	Jan. 20.	85½	May 2.	89	89¾	— 2½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	Jan. 20, '06.	2½	SA	91¾	92	88½	89	98⅞	14,800
62⅜	52	71⅛	Feb. 6.	62	May 2.	63½	67	+ 1	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	20,236,000	July 14, '06.	1	Q	63½	64	62¼	64	61½	1,300
123⅝	110	118¼	Feb. 10	113½	Jan. 5.	116½	118	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,894,500	May 31, '06.	1¾	Q	116½	116½	116½	116½	117	100
21¾	11	18¼	Jan. 19	12	May 2.	16	17	— 1½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	½	Q	18	18	16	16	22½	1,250
80⅝	24½	65⅜	Jan. 19	60	May 2.	72	72¼	— 2½	National Lead Co.	100	20,713,600	July 2, '06.	1	Q	74¼	74⅜	71½	72	45	11,950
111¼	97⅝	106¾	Jan. 19	100¾	June 7.	100½	101⅜	— ½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	20,750,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	101	101	100½	100½	104½	300
45	33¼	41	Mar. 14	36	Apr. 27.	39	39½	+ 2	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	28,832,900	.....	..	..	37¾	39½	37½	39½	37	700
24½	17⅜	21⅜	Feb. 24	18¼	June 16.	19	20½	..	National R. R. of Mxico 2d pf.	100	21,989,000	.....	..	..	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	21½	400
168⅜	140	163¾	Jan. 5.	133	July 12.	135	136	— 8⅞	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Apr. 18, '06.	2	Q	137	137	133	135⅞	148½	2,050
167⅜	139⅜	156½	Jan. 8.	127⅜	July 2.	129	129½	— 12	New York Central.	100	140,200,100	Apr. 16, '06.	1¼	Q	131	131	128	129	147½	14,630
76¼	42	58½	Apr. 17	50	Mar. 5.	52⅜	53	— 1½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	‡14,000,000	.....	..	..	65	65	61	62½	47½	5,000
70	52	73½	Jan. 4.	50	Mar. 5.	80	83	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	1½	SA	80	80	80	80	..	100
215⅜	192	204⅜	Jan. 19	190	July 10.	191¾	193	— 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	83,370,100	June 30, '06.	2	Q	190½	190½	190	190	200	637
172½	168½	155½	Feb. 19	145	May 8.	125	135	..	New York & N. J. Telephone.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 16, '06.	1½	Q	125	125	125	125	..	4
....	....	28	July 3.	25	July 6.	..	..	..	New York & N. J. Telephone rights.	....	....	.....	..	..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..	2,737
64	40⅜	57½	Jan. 27	43⅜	May 2.	46	46½	— 1⅞	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,500	July 31, '05.	1¼	..	47½	48	45¼	46	52¼	4,150
85½	78	93½	Feb. 1.	84	Feb. 28.	85⅞	86	— 1⅜	Norfolk & Western.	100	‡66,000,000	June 15, '06.	2	SA	88½	88¾	85	86	85¾	3,800
96	91⅜	96	Jan. 6.	90	May 4.	91	93	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	‡23,000,000	Feb. 16, '06.	2	SA	90¼	91½	90⅛	91½	..	200
107	85⅞	107	Jan. 12	91½	July 14.	91½	92	— 1½	North American.	100	29,773,700	June 1, '06.	1¼	Q	92½	92½	91½	91½	99	1,100
216½	165	252½	Feb. 14	175½	May 2.	197	197¾	— 4¼	Northern Pac

JULY CROP OUTLOOK.

Present Prospects for Wheat and Corn Compared with Those at This Season with Previous Years.

The July crop report, issued last Tuesday, gave further reason for entertaining the hope that this year's crops will compare favorably with those of any previous year. The present report is especially important in that it gives the first indication of the probable size of the corn crop. The present indicated yield of this cereal is 2,703,641,000 bushels, which is second only to the record crop of last year, when 2,707,993,540 bushels of corn were raised. The present indication, however, is actually larger than the indication at this time last year, there having been an improvement of over 56,000,000 bushels between the July report and the Government's final figures of corn production for 1905.

While the experience last year shows that there is a possibility of improvement over the July corn indication, there is no probability of such a favorable development. Last year was the first time in at least six years that the corn crop as finally reported exceeded the yield as estimated in July. Improvement from now on occurs much more frequently in wheat than in corn. In three years out of the past six the yields of Winter and Spring wheat have been larger than the amounts estimated on the basis of the Government's July figures. In each of the past three years, however, there has been a falling off from the July estimates.

The record in this respect of Winter and Spring wheat and the total of that cereal and of corn for the past six years is shown in the following table:

JULY CROP FIGURES.

	July 1 Indication.	Actual Harvest.
1906.		
Winter wheat	429,534,000	.....
Spring wheat	299,221,000	.....
Total wheat	728,755,000	.....
Corn	2,703,641,000	.....
1905.		
Winter wheat	413,150,000	413,491,459
Spring wheat	292,576,000	278,498,030
Total wheat	705,526,000	692,979,489
Corn	2,651,000,000	2,707,993,540
1904.		
Winter wheat	371,044,000	325,374,503
Spring wheat	293,108,000	227,025,014
Total wheat	664,152,000	552,399,517
Corn	2,537,000,000	2,467,480,934
1903.		
Winter wheat	463,498,000	399,867,250
Spring wheat	257,129,000	237,954,585
Total wheat	720,627,000	637,821,835
Corn	2,263,000,000	2,244,176,625
1902.		
Winter wheat	352,339,000	411,788,666
Spring wheat	281,161,000	258,274,342
Total wheat	633,500,000	670,063,008
Corn	2,380,951,000	2,523,648,312
1901.		
Winter wheat	412,698,000	458,834,501
Spring wheat	291,682,000	289,625,717
Total wheat	704,380,000	748,460,218
Corn	2,098,003,000	1,522,519,801
1900.		
Winter wheat	353,767,000	350,025,409
Spring wheat	176,589,000	172,204,096
Total wheat	510,356,000	522,229,505
Corn	2,240,770,000	2,105,102,516

The present outlook is for a wheat crop of over 722,000,000 bushels. The only wheat crop that has exceeded this total was that raised in 1901, when an unusually heavy Winter wheat crop brought the total up to 748,460,218 bushels. Nineteen hundred and one, however, was a year of a short corn crop. Between July, 1901, and the harvesting of corn there was a falling off in the amount of that crop of over 500,000,000 bushels. This reduced the actual yield in that year to 1,522,500,000 bushels, which is almost 1,200,000,000 bushels under the present estimate of this year's yield of corn. Last year both wheat and corn showed excellent results. The promise so far this year is for an equally satisfactory outcome of the harvest. While the indicated yield of corn is about 4,400,000 bushels smaller than the actual crop last year, the wheat indication is nearly 30,000,000 bushels larger than last year's crop.

PIG IRON SCARCITY.

Blowing Out of Furnaces Reduces Supply—Price Advances at Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The price of foundry iron was raised Friday to $17 per ton, a jump of 50 cents, and there was little of the iron to be had even at that price. The raise was, to say the least, unexpected, as there has been a hard effort made in the last few weeks to keep down the price, the trade fearing that reaction which invariably comes with the booming of a market. However, there were those who wanted the iron so badly that they were offering premiums of all sorts, and the trade was becoming so sadly demoralized that it was thought best to create a new figure higher than the one which has held for some time, and so the official price was put at $17.

But even at this rate there have been no sales of note recorded, as basic pig is one of the scarcest commodities. There is perhaps but one article more scarce, and that is Bessemer pig. Within the week there have been offers of $18 flat for pig for August or September delivery, but there has been no stock, and the orders cannot be closed at once. This has caused a skirmishing around for odds and ends of pig iron, and also an attack on the heaps of heavy melting scrap.

It is anticipated that another rise may come in the market within the next two weeks, for the trade does not yet see where the pig wanted is coming from, especially since several of the larger furnaces in the Pittsburg district are now about due to blow out for their repairs. For weeks, it is said, some of the pig iron furnaces of the district have been kept going by making daily repairs, keeping cold water running on them, and every makeshift has been used. This cannot last forever, and as things look now several of the big furnaces will blow out within the week. The two new and very big furnaces at Rankin now being erected will not be ready for some time, and there have been hopes that many of the old furnaces would hold out until the new stacks could be blown in.

These conditions bolster the fear in the trade of a famine in pig and a most serious one. The furnace owners say the time has come when they must make the repairs or the entire trade will be demoralized by the breaking down of the furnaces, which have been pushed too far.

Another serious matter has crept into the situation here. It is the scarcity of coke. This scarcity has reached that stage where the buyers of this commodity are not at all sure whence they will draw their supply for the next few weeks. The scarcity of workmen in the coalfields is the reason given for the low supplies. It is given out in the Pittsburg district that there are only 30 per cent. of the usual number of workmen at the ovens of the coke region now. The men, the owners say, made too much money during the past Winter, and are still spending it. Until it is gone labor will be hard to get. One of the places where the scarcity of labor is marked is in the mines supplying coal for coke ovens. These workmen, it appears, had saved money up, anticipating a strike and a long lockout last Spring, and when the strike did not come the workmen decided to spend that money anyway—at least a great many of them did. The coke interests have suffered and are still suffering as a result of this situation, and now the steel makers are beginning to feel it.

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INDEPENDENT OF THE CONTROL OF ANY SINGLE INTEREST

81

Dividends and Meeting Notices appeared in The New York Times last week, a greater number than in any other New York newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

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PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND SCRIP

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Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 14, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
America	1,500,000	11	S	July 2, 06	515	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	9	S	May 1, 06	250	255
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	700	750
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Bowery	250,000	8	Q	May 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 2, 06	165	175
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 2, 06	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	300	315
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	S	July 2, 06	4100	4200
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 2, 06	149	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 06	265	272
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	250	..
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 2, 06	600	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	400	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	180	185
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 06	350	360
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 2, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	115	Q	July 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	July 2, 06	240	..
First National	10,000,000	61	Q	July 2, 06	700	725
Fourteenth St.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 06	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	Q	July 2, 06	212	220
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 06	375	400
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 06	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 2, 06	420	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	200	..
Hamilton	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	225	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	510
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 2, 06	560	580
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Jefferson	500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	210	230
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	520
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	1500	1700
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 2, 06	290	300
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	5	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	245	255
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 2, 06	172	178
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June, 1906	305	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 06	235	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	205	215
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	..	290
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	200	225
N. Y. N.B.A.	2,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	300	315
N.Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 06	200	205
N.Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Apr 16, 06	170	180
Nineteenth W'd.	200,000	2½	Q	June 30, 06	345	355
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 06	240	250
Park National	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	..	480
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 06	300	325
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	.....	190	200
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 2, 06	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	100,000	50	S	July 2, 06	2000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	8	S	July 2, 06	225	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Feb., 1906	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	109	114
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	125	..
West Side	200,000	8	S	July 2, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 2, 06	400	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Mar, 1903	180	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 06	480	500
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	May 15, 06	375	400
Bowling Green	1,000,000	10	S	July 15, 06	450	465
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	May 5, 06	160	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 2, 06	400	450
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 2, 06	2050	2150
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	385	390
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	265	275
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	85	100
Empire	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	310	315
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	480	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	16	Q	May 1, 06	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	..	965
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	July 2, 06	x3320	335
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 06	325	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	225	232
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 06	345	365
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	20	S	July 2, 06	1200	..
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr. 2, 06	185	190
Lawy's Title In.	4,000,000	..	Q	May 1, 06	295	300
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	125	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1906	295	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 06	475	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 06	..	850
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	590	600
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	800	825
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Feb., 1906	260	270
National Surety	500,000	5	S	July, 1903	135	150
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1906	1000	1075
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	190	200
New York	3,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	710	725
People's Trust	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	335	350
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 06	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Jun 30, 06	590	610
Title Insurance	1,000,000	2	S	Apr. 2, 06	180	190
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	8	Q	June 30, 06	745	755
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 10, 06	1375	1400
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	S	Mar 30, 06	450	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1325	1360
Van Norden	1,000,000	2	Q	June 30, 06	..	325
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	415	435
Williamsburg	700,000	2	S	July 2, 06	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 05	250	265
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1	Q	May 1, 06	115	118
Do preferred.	9,396,900	1½	Q	May 1, 06	99½	100½
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	5-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	98	100
Brklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	100	105
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Do 5s	5,000,000	1½	S	Apr., 1906	69	71
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	1½	S	July, 1903	100	103
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1906	92	97

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 14, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
††Con. G. of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1906	92	95
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	..	..	.....	55	65
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1906	88	92
Do p.l.6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	103
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July, 2, 06	38	46
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1906	102	105
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	May, 1906	105	110
Do 1st 5s	10,290,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	July 3, 06	70	78
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1905	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	33
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	45	50
††Logansport & W. V. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	108½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	Jan 10, 06	210	250
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	100½	102
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	103	106
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	102	106
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1906	100	102½
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	..	July, 1905	95	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	85	89
So. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	118	123
Do 1st 5s	10,000,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	100	101½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	108
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1906	102	105
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	130	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	Jan., 1906	1200	1500
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July 5, 06	..	120
Germ. Alliance	400,000	6	S	July 5, 06	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	15	S	July 5, 06	480	510
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 5, 06	330	400
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	140	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	July, 1906	475	500
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	125	200
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	..	40
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	200	300
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr. 3, 06	150	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1906	..	140
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1906	..	180
Ph'lx. Bkn. ($50)	1,000,000	5	Q	July, 1906	..	310
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	5	..	July, 1906	..	120
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	..	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	July, 1906	400	..
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	3½
††10 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	38	42
Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	109	110
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 06	65	70
N.Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	85	90
N.Y. Tobacco	3,300,000	2½	S	July, 1906	108½	109½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 2, 06	40	50
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June 1, 06	85	90
Union	3,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	26½	28½
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	91½	93½
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
American Can	$41,233,300	..	..	.....	6¼	6⅝
Do preferred	41,233,300	1¼	Q	July 2, 06	52	54
Amer. Cnicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20, 06	175	180
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 2, 06	104	110
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	.90	.95
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	$2.00	$2.25
Do combined	.....	..	..	.....	3⅜	3⅝
††Am. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	Jun, 1906	102¼	104½
Am. St. F. 5s	3,500,000	1	S	.....	88	90
Am. Tobacco	40,242,200	2½	S	June 1, 06	340	360
Am. Type F'd's	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 16, 06	34	38
Do preferred	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Apr 16, 06	95	..
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	22	23½
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1906	87	87½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Bliss & Co., E. W., ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 2, 06	140	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 2, 06	135	..
Bord. C. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 06	178	178
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	June 15, 06	111	113
Boston Copper	£500,000	..	..	.....	23⅜	23⅝
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	$2,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	7½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 2, 06	138	144
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1½	S	Mar 1, 06	12	17
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar 1, 06	65	70
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	15	18
††Do 6s	3,863,000	..	S	May 1, 06	78	80
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	.....	430	450
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Apr 27, 06	..	50
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	40¾	42
Con. Refrig'ing	17,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1¾
Do preferred	1,140,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	9	12
Do deb. 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	..	28
Crip. C'k Cent.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 20, 06	87	89
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 20, 06	68	71
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	3	Q	Dec., 1899	10	14
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	15	18
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5	8
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 06	37	42
Granby Cons.	13,350,000	3	..	May 15, 06	10⅛	10⅝
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Jun 30, 06	20	20¼
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	2⅛	2⅜
Guana. Platc. Con	1,925,000	..	..	.....	5⅞	5¼
Guggenheim Ex	137,000,000	1⅞	Q	July 2, 06	210	235
Hall Signal	1,896,500	1½	Q	July 2, 06	90	160
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	20	21
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	32	35
Houston Oil	20,000,000	3	..	.....	6	8
Do preferred	7,500,000	2	..	.....	35	45
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,933,400	..	..	.....	9¼	9½
Do preferred	52,366,800	..	..	.....	25	25½
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2¼	S	June 1, 06	76	76⅝
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	1	Q	June 1, 06	32	33
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	60	66
Laclede Steel	34,971,400	..	..	.....	65	68
Lan. M'type ($20)	4,827,240	2	..	Apr 23, 06	14	14¾
Mackay Cos.	41,000,000	1	S	July 2, 06	71	71½
Do preferred	35,000,000	1	Q	July 2, 06	71¾	72
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	2⅞
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2⅛
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 06	195	198
Mitchell Mining	5,000,000	1	B	Mar 10, 06	5	5¼
N.Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 14, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Nor. Sec. stub	3,954,000	..	..	.....	225	250
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 16, 06	47	50
Do preferred	5,480,300	1½	Q	Apr 16, 06	98	102
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4½
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	68	72
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Proc. & Gamble

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended July 14, 1906.

BONDS.

Week ended July 14, 1906.

Sale W'k Ended July 14. $9,015,500	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103	103	103	14
Albany & Susquehanna 4½s	111½	111½	110	110	16
American Hide & Leather 6s	91	91	90½	90½	7
American Ice Securities 6s	90	90¼	90	90¼	8
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	103	103	103	103	2
American Tobacco 4s	78	78	77	77	157
American Tobacco 4s reg	76½	76½	76½	76½	¼
American Tobacco 6s	111⅞	111¾	111	111⅝	66
American Tobacco 6s reg	112	112	112	112	1
Ann Arbor 4s	92	92	90	90	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅝	102¾	102¼	102⅝	159¼
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	3
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94¼	95	94¼	95	9
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	92¾	93	92¾	93	2
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	100⅝	101	100¼	100¼	211
A., T. & S. F., war. for sub. conv. 4s, 1st in. pd.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	5
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	118
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	91	91½	90¾	90¾	56
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94⅞	95¼	94⅛	94⅛	23½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103⅛	103¾	103	103⅛	34
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	102⅜	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛	2
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	91¼	91¼	90⅞	90⅞	30
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97¾	97¾	30
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	93½	93⅞	92	92¾	185
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	108¾	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	15
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	108½	108⅝	108	108	4
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st 4s	100½	100¾	100½	100½	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. col. tr. 5s	117⅝	117¾	117¾	117¾	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Central Branch Railway 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	111½	111⅞	111½	111⅝	5
Central of Georgia 1st inc 5s	98	98	98	98	7
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s, stamped	97	97½	96½	97¼	10
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, stamped	91	91	90	90	3
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	88	88	88	88	10
Central Leather 5s	99½	99¾	99½	99⅝	72
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	102	101½	101½	22
Central Pacific 3½s	87¼	88	87¼	87¼	99
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	126	126	126	126	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117¼	117½	117½	117½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	13
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78	78	77¾	77¾	8
Chicago & Alton 5s	81	81	80½	81	10
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	97¾	98	97¼	97⅝	304
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91⅛	91¼	91¼	91⅛	60
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	65
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	130½	130¾	130	130	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s Series A	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest Div. 6s	105	105	105	105	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	118	118	117¾	117¾	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s reg	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	94	94	93⅝	93⅝	55
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	90¼	90⅞	90¼	90⅜	37
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. gen. 4s reg	100⅝	100⅝	100	100⅝	20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	76	77	75¾	75⅝	159
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Chi., St. Louis & Pittsburg 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Chicago Term. Transfer 4s, coup. off	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Chicago & Western Indiana consol 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	5
Cleve., Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	3
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	77	77	75	75½	14
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	75	75½	75	75½	11
Colorado Southern 4s	93¼	94	93½	93½	10
Colorado Midland 4s	71	71½	71	71½	16
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	141	141	141	141	2
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	78	78¼	78	78¼	5
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	108	108½	107¼	108	131
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100½	100⅞	100½	100½	4½
Detroit United con. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94	94⅛	5
Distillers' Securities 5s	85⅞	86	85¾	85¾	58
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	6
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	1
Erie general lien 4s	89⅞	90	89½	90	74
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	94½	94⅜	94¼	94¼	4
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100	100⅛	22
Erie convertible 4s	104½	104½	102	102	111
Florida Central & Peninsular 1st 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 1st 5s	108¾	109¼	108¾	108¾	1
Green Bay deb. B	16½	17	16	16	13
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Havana Electric Ry. 5s	93	93	93	93	3
Hocking Valley 4½s	105¼	105¾	105¼	105⅞	11
Houston, East & West Texas gtd. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	96¾	96¾	96½	96½	5
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Illinois Central 3½s reg	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	91⅞	91⅞	91½	91½	20
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	106	106	106	106	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104¼	105	104½	105	5
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	84½	85¼	84½	85⅜	963
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	5
International Paper conv. 5s	95	95	94¼	94½	15
International Paper 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	10
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	83½	83¼	83¼	83¼	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	72¾	72¾	72½	72⅝	58
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, stamped	93	93¼	92	92	40
Lackawanna Steel 5s	104	104	104	104	7
Lake Shore 3½s	97⅜	97⅝	97	97	3
Lake Shore deb. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅝	55
Lehigh Valley, of New York, 4½s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛	15
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	101	101	100½	100½	5
Long Dock 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	5
Long Island ref. 4s	100	100	99¾	100	28
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	97⅝	98	97½	97½	34
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100⅞	101	100½	100½	96
Louis. & Nash., Mobile & Mont. 4½s	108	108	103	108	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101¼	6
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	10
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	110½	111	110½	111	13
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	85	85	85	85	3
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77	77	76	76	8
Mexican Central 1st income	18¾	18⅞	17¾	17⅞	48
Mexican Central 2d income	15	15	14¼	15	20
Michigan Central 5½s	97	97	97	97	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	123½	123½	123¼	128½	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st con. 5s	113	113	113	113	26
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106⅝	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100¼	99¾	100¼	83½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	89	89	88¼	88¼	154
Missouri, Kan. & Texas, St. Louis Div. 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	2
Missouri Pacific 4s	92½	92½	92¼	92½	30
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	105	105	103	105	4
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	13
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	83½	83¾	83¼	83¼	14
New Orleans Ry. & Light 4s	89½	89½	89¼	89½	10
New York Central deb. 4s	101½	101½	100½	101	5
New York Central gen. 3½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	40
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	89⅜	89½	89⅜	89½	23
New York, Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s reg	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	2
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	89½	89½	89¼	89½	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	4
New York Dock 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	9
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	88	88	88	88	5
New York Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	105¾	105¾	105	105½	5
New York Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101⅜	102	101¾	102	5
New York Susque. & Western gen. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	41
Norfolk & Western, Pocahon. C. & C. 4s	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅜	25
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¼	104¼	103⅜	104	70½
Northern Pacific gen. 3½s	76½	77½	76½	76⅝	82½
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	95½	95¾	95¼	95¼	86
Oregon Short Line 6s	124	124¼	124	124	3
Oregon Short Line 1st consol. 5s	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	2
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	15
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	97½	97½	96½	96½	18
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	93¾	93¾	92⅞	93¼	260½
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	6
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	72⅛	72⅛	70	70	34
Pittsburg & Western 4s	97	97	97	97	8
Reading gen. 4s	99⅞	100	99¾	100	70
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	95	95	94⅝	95	3
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	5
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	114½	114½	114	114¼	13
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. R. & G. 4s	93	93¼	92½	92½	27
St. Louis & Iron Mount. unif. & ref. 4s	91	91	91	91	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	83¼	83½	82¾	82¾	35
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	125	125	125	125	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95½	96	95½	96	2
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	78	78	77	77	13
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., East M. Div. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87	87	86½	86⅝	15
Seaboard Air Line 4s	88	88	87	87	5
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2
Southern Pacific 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92⅜	9
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	95½	95¼	95¼	95¼	163½
Southern Railway 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	25
Southern Railway 5s reg	116	116	116	116	2
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	99	99	99	99	8
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R., Birm. Div. 6s	108	108	106½	106½	8
Tenn. Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s	97⅛	97⅝	97½	97⅝	8
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	118	118¾	118	118¾	20
Third Avenue 5s	116¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	14
Third Avenue 4s	91½	92	91⅞	91⅞	22
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81½	81½	81⅜	81½	1
Under. El. Rys., London, prof. shar. 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅜	103⅜	102¾	103½	127½
United Railway of St. Louis 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	2
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	70¾	73¾	70¾	73¾	141
United States Leather 6s	100⅛	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	20
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	93	93	93	93	90
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	97¼	97¾	96¾	97	757
United States S. Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	97½	97¾	97½	97½	1½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	95¼	93¼	95¼	95¼	11
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	84	27
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	36¼	37½	36¼	36¾	208
Wabash 1st 5s	114¼	114¾	114	114¾	21
Wabash debenture B 6s	80¼	80¾	77¾	78	532
Wabash 2d 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106	106⅜	6
Western Maryland 4s	85¾	85¾	84¼	84½	32
Western Maryland conv. 4s	72¼	72¼	72	72	13
West Shore 4s	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	8
West Shore 4s reg	104½	104½	104½	104½	11
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	105¾	106½	105¾	106	20
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89	89	88⅞	88⅞	16
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89½	89½	89	89	21
Total sales					$7,857,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s, reg	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
United States 3s, coupon	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	12
Imperial Japanese 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99¼	99¾	115
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	98¾	98¾	98½	98½	713¼
Imperial Japanese 4½s	94¼	94½	94¼	94¾	194
Imp. Japanese 4½s, 2d series	93¼	93⅝	90¾	91	473
Imp. Japanese 4s, K., L. & Co. ctfs	82¼	83	82¼	82¼	473½
Republic of Cuba 5s	106	106	105⅝	105⅝	60
United States of Mexico 4s	94⅝	94½	94⅜	94½	84
United States of Mexico 5s	100½	100½	98¾	98¾	8½
Total sales					$1,014,500

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	22	24⅛	22	24½	142
Total sales					$148,000
Grand total					$9,015,500

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	103⅞	Apr. 10	103⅛	Jan. 11	103⅝ July 9
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Mar. 10	103	Jan. 15	104⅛ Jun. 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103⅛	Mar. 27	102⅝	July 3	102⅝ July 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Mar. 13	102⅝	July 3	102⅝ July 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129¼	Feb. 28	129	May 21	129 May 21
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	132¼	Apr. 4	129⅝	May 8	129⅝ July 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	104⅜	Mar. 28	102⅜	Feb. 7	102⅜ July 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103⅞	Apr. 4	102⅝	May 23	108⅜ Jun. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	104⅞	Mar. 28	102	Jan. 15	104⅞ Mar. 28
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924. F. A.	118	Jun. 12	117½	Jun. 14	117½ Jun. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934. Q. F.	111	May 8	109½	Jan. 30	111 May 8
Phil. Is. p. w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935. Q. M.	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾ Feb. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. J.	101⅞	Mar. 22	98¾	July 14	98¾ July 14
United States of Mexico 4s	95¾	May 18	92¾	Jan. 2	94½ July 13
Republic of Cuba 5s	106	Jan. 30	105¼	May 8	105¾ July 14
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	101½	Mar. 30	97⅝	May 2	99¾ July 14
Imp. Japanese Gov. 2d series	101¾	Apr. 2	97¼	Apr. 30	98⅝ July 14
Imp. Japanese Government 4½s	95¼	Feb. 2	90½	Feb. 28	94⅝ July 14
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d series	93¼	Jan. 9	89½	Feb. 28	91 July 14
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs.	88	Jan. 12	82	July 8	82¼ July 14

State Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama currency fund 4s. J. J.					111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.					105½ Dec. 6, 1904
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18	122 Jun. 18, 1906
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.					102¾ Oct. 28, 1905
North Carolina special tax. A. O.					1½ Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913. J. J.	96¼	Mar. 13	95¼	July 11	95¼ July 11, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg.					95¼ Dec. 20, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs.					117 Dec. 11, 1905
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	30	Feb. 28	20	Jan. 11	24½ July 14, 1906
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96¾	Jan. 19	94¾	Mar 28	94¾ Mar. 28, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					98 Sep. 22, 1904

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 14	$1,674,816,415	$65,042,526
*July 7	1,872,420,550	65,525,820
June 30	1,812,560,089	71,196,747
June 23	1,796,633,748	58,638,889
June 16	1,749,245,963	68,514,397
June 9	1,772,508,756	63,697,058
*June 2	1,581,568,923	71,050,677
May 26	1,665,808,119	66,590,885
May 19	1,922,702,798	73,649,782
May 12	1,943,095,459	74,581,756
May 5	2,590,218,488	95,894,441
April 28	1,905,575,314	64,860,296
April 21	2,126,247,271	85,575,125
April 14	2,044,054,940	74,686,209
April 7	2,225,525,028	84,059,074
March 31	1,705,120,111	79,019,186
March 24	1,981,033,996	66,249,448
March 17	1,866,088,956	65,499,300
March 10	1,840,536,806	60,230,188
March 3	2,206,056,228	91,852,907
*Feb. 24	1,898,357,352	84,979,920
*Feb. 17	1,936,836,210	85,841,359
Feb. 10	2,084,910,473	76,798,462
Feb. 3	2,613,601,357	102,857,206
Jan. 27	2,494,544,342	67,806,626
Jan. 20	2,633,534,228	63,085,323
Jan. 13	2,594,337,902	94,106,976
*Jan. 6	2,392,779,130	76,991,771
*Dec. 30	2,108,666,330	64,595,407
Dec. 23	2,253,603,471	69,728,986
Dec. 16	2,293,928,325	68,023,009
Dec. 9	2,105,555,940	70,907,024
*Dec. 2	1,954,193,939	77,162,872
Nov. 25	2,020,767,551	68,463,778
Nov. 18	2,151,172,396	72,421,876
Nov. 11	1,909,512,158	74,642,361
Nov. 4	2,011,497,914	80,985,723
Oct. 28	1,872,184,105	79,329,093
Oct. 21	1,771,998,977	71,677,793
Oct. 14	1,747,562,391	69,498,775
Oct. 7	2,049,158,442	114,126,970
Sept. 30	1,695,894,695	84,520,113
Sept. 23	1,536,273,951	68,274,183
Sept. 16	1,555,951,268	60,830,351
*Sept. 9	1,413,186,722	58,236,953
Sept. 2	1,660,177,458	77,330,542
Aug. 26	1,574,201,966	70,697,924
Aug. 19	1,651,644,744	70,342,612
Aug. 12	1,385,846,678	56,899,101
Aug. 5	1,585,648,899	78,766,884
July 29	1,402,125,714	77,398,939
July 22	1,439,282,258	71,157,608
July 15	1,722,536,697	75,068,279

*Five days

Largest daily exchanges on record at the New York Clearing House, $686,884,891, on Jan. 3, 1906, comparing with $508,537,400, the previous high record, made on May 10, 1901. Largest daily exchanges in 1905, $591,624,045, on May 2; in 1904, $498,409,787, on Dec. 2; in 1903, $500,430,954, on Jan. 2. The largest weekly New York clearings in 1905 were $2,947,246,928, in the week of March 4; in 1904, $2,200,046,043 in the week of Dec. 3. The largest weekly clearings on record were those of the week of May 11, 1901, when the total was $2,853,085,385. The heaviest monthly clearings last year were those for November, $8,542,670,211, comparing with the high record of $9,325,432,425, in May, 1901. The smallest daily clearings last year were on April 22, $123,636,237, and in 1904, $102,875,701, on April 11. The smallest weekly clearings in 1905 were $1,365,949,578, in the week of Aug. 12, and in 1904, $801,349,718, in the week of Feb. 27. The smallest monthly clearings in 1905 were those of June, $6,735,310,119, comparing with $4,420,805,002, the lowest total of 1904, made in February.

Dividends Commence

On or Before January 10th, 1907

The last opportunity is presented of purchasing the stock of the

Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold Mines Company

Operating the famous "Negociacion de La Paz" group of Gold and Silver Mines at

La Luz, Guanajuato, Mexico,

AT $5.00 PER SHARE

The equipment of the properties is practically completed, and in a few months the hundreds of thousands of tons of ore now awaiting treatment will be milled and the revenue they produce will be paid in dividends to stockholders of the Company, commencing on or before January 10, 1907.

The properties are equipped with one of the most complete modern mining and milling plants in existence, and should place the Company among the largest dividend paying mining companies of the world.

The present offering of a limited block of stock at par

$5.00 PER SHARE

is the last that will be presented for public subscription, and will be withdrawn as soon as subscribed for. Allotment being made as subscriptions are received.

We reserve the right to withdraw this offer without notice.

WHEN DIVIDENDS COMMENCE THE STOCK WILL BE WORTH AT LEAST SEVERAL TIMES THE PRESENT PRICE.

We present this stock with our unqualified endorsement, and recommend that every investor should at least investigate it. At our new offices, No. 57 Broadway, New York, we are exhibiting specimens of ore from the properties of the Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold Mines Company and photographs showing the vast improvements now being installed. We will be pleased to welcome every one interested.

Prospectus and full particulars sent on request.

COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY

57 BROADWAY NEW YORK

An interesting story by Gilson Willets is published in Leslie's Weekly. This story of the marvelous wealth of old Mexico is full of interest. Mr. Willets has just returned from Mexico and paints a vivid picture of the conditions existing in that country to-day.

Copies of Leslie's Weekly will be furnished on application or sent free by mail on request.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 16.

Alliance Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
American Seeding Machine Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Shipbuilding Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Smelting & Refining Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
American Typefounders' Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Woolen Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Associated Merchants' Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.—Dividend payable.
Bell Tel. Co. of Canada.—Dividend payable.
Boone Cereal Co.—Special meeting.
Boston Suburban Electric Companies.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bowling Green Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway.—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Books close.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Colorado Tel. Co.—Dividend payable.
Columbus Gaslight and Heat Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Traction of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Cuba Planters.—Dividend payable.
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Detroit United Railway.—Books close.
Distilling Co. of America.—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Co.—Dividend payable.
Globe Wernicke Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Granite Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Guanajuato Consolidated Mining & Milling Co.—Dividend payable July 31 to holders of record this date.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Hamilton Mfg. Co.—Dividend payable.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Hudson River Tel. Co.—Dividend payable.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
Lake Erie & Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co.; Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Manchester Traction Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
Mass. Lighting Co.—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Coal Co., West Virginia—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Dividend payable.
Mine Hill & Schuylkill River Railroad—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Carbon Co.—Dividend payable on common.
National Glass Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Railway & Light Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone

CANADIAN CROPS IN DISPUTE.

Squatters and Doukhobors Claim Them on Abandoned Farms.

Special to The New York Times.

YORKTON, Saskatchewan, July 15.—A number of Doukhobors arrived here last Spring and declared that they would not return to their homesteads, and would allow their rights in them to lapse. As some of these homesteads are the best in Western Canada a number of squatters took possession of them.

While waiting for the cancellation of the Doukhobors' rights they planted crops and improved the land. At first the Doukhobors raised no objections, and jokingly remarked that they would return to the farms to reap the crops at the proper time. At first this was not taken seriously, but now it is learned the Doukhobors are preparing to carry out their threats.

The squatters and several grain dealers' associations have appealed to the Government at Ottawa, but no reply has been received. The Royal Northwest Mounted Police are preparing for the emergency.

MANY NEW CANADIAN LINES.

5,000 Miles of Railroad Are Being Built This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 15.—It is estimated that during the Summer 5,000 miles of new railroads will be built between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains. Every railroad in this territory is building new branches or main lines, and the prospects are that the mileage of the new lines laid during 1907 will be greater than in any previous year.

The Canadian Pacific is building nineteen new lines, and the Canadian Northern is at work on about the same number. Thousands of men are rushing work on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and it is expected that trains will be running between Edmonton and Fort William within a year.

J. J. Hill is planning to lay a trunk line from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast, and is building several branch lines from the United States to this Territory. On the western side of the Rockies railroad construction is equally active, a fight being waged by the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern for control of several valuable mineral districts. Within a year the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern will also be engaged in the same fight.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf...1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr. 2%
Int Steam Pump....3	U. S. Rubber 1st pf. 1%
Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf...1
Nat. Biscuit 1	Wells-Fargo Exp....5
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.2	West. El. & Mfg...1¾
Pitts. Coal pf.....1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf...1¾

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper 6	Mo., K. & Tx. pf...1½
Am. Ag. Chem....2	Mo. Pacific 2¾
Am. Car & Fdy....2	Nat. Enameling ...1½
Am. Cotton Oil....1½	Nat. Lead 2½
Am. Sm. & Ref....2½	N. Y. Air Brake....8½
Am. Sugar Ref....1½	N. Y. Dock 1½
Am. Tel. & Tel....1¾	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.1½
Am. Tob. pf.....1¾	N. Y., N. H. & H..1
Anaconda Copper...8	N. Y., Ont. & W....1¾
At., T. & S. Fe....1½	Norf. & West.....1¾
At. Coast Line....1½	North American....1½
Balt. & Ohio.....1¾	Nor. Pacific 4½
Beth. Steel 2	Pacific Mail 1¾
Brook. Rap. Tr....2½	Pennsylvania 1
Butterick 7½	Peop. Gas, Chi.....1¾
Can. Pacific 1	Pressed Steel Car...1¾
Cent. Leather 1	R. Steel Car pf....1½
Ches. & Ohio.....2¼	Rep. Iron & Steel...3
Chi. Gt. Wn. pf., A.2	Ry. Steel Sp. pf....2¾
Chi., M. & St. P....1	Reading 3½
Cent. & N. W.....3	Reading 2d pf.....5
Chi., St. P., M. & O.2	Rep. Iron & Steel...2¾
Chi. Un. Trac. pf...1¾	Rep. Ir. & Steel pf..8
Col. C. & I. & L...1¾	Rock Island pf.....1
Clev., Lor. & W. pf.5	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron....8¼	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I..1¾
Col. Southern 1¾	Southern Pacific ...1¾
Col. South. 2d pf...1	Tenn. Coal & Iron..1
Consol. Gas 2	Texas Pacific 1¾
Corn Products ref...1¼	T., St. L. & W. pf...3¼
Del. & Hudson....1¾	Twin City R. T. ...2¼
Del., Lack. & W....27	Union Pacific 2¼
Den. & Rio Gde....1¾	Union Pac. pf.....1¼
Dist. Securities ...2¾	Un. Rys. Invest....4½
Dul., S. S. & Atl...1¼	Un. Rys. Invest. pf.1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.1½	U. S. Leather pf....9¼
Erie 1¾	U. S. Rubber 2¾
Erie 1st pf.....1¾	U. S. Ind. & Ref....4¼
Erie 2d pf.....2	U. S. Ind. & R. pf..4
Evans. & T. H. pf...8	U. S. Rubber 5%
Gen. Chem. pf.....1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.1¾
Gen. Electric 4	U. S. Steel.....2
Gt. Northern pf....10½	U. S. Steel pf.....1¾
Inter. Power 1	Va.-Car. Chem.....8½
Int. Con. Tr. pf...1¾	Va. Ir. C. & C.....1
Louis. & Nash.....1¾	Wabash Deb. M. pf....1
Met. St. Ry.....1¾	Wabash pf.....1¼
Mex. Central 1¼	Westn. Maryland ...1
M., St. P. S. S. M..1	Wheel. & L. E.....1
Mo., K. & Tex.....1½	

Bonds Advanced.

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Am. Ice Secur. 6s...1	Pitts. & West. 1st..2
C., M. & St. P., Sb. W. 6s 1¼	St. L. & S. F. g. 6s.1
Den. & Rio Gde 4s..1	St. L. & S. F. g. 5s.1¾
Gila V., G. & N. 5s.2½	So. Ry., St. L. div. 4s 1
Inter.-Metro. 4½s....1½	U. S. Realty 5s.....1½
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s 1	West. Union col. 5s.1

Bonds Declined.

Alb. & Susq. 3½s...2½	Gr. Bay deb. B....3¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....1	Mex. Cent. con.....2
Ann Arbor 4s 3	Mex. Cent. 1st inc...1½
Brook. R. T. 4s.....1¼	Mex. Cent. 2d inc...1
Cent. of N. J. 5s....1½	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.....1½
C., M. & St. P. gen. Sb. W. inc. 2 4s, Ser. A. P. gen. Sb. W. 4s 1½	Mo. Pac. inc. 2s.....1
Cin., Day. & Ir. 1st. 2	Rio Gde. Wn. 4s....1¼
Col. Ind. 5s, A.....1¾	St. L. & I. M., R. & G. 4s.....1
Col. Ind. 5s, B.....2	Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s.1½
Col. Mid. 4s.....2¾	Wabash deb. B.....2¾
Erie conv. 4s.....1¾	West. Md 4s.....1¾
Fla. C. & P. 1st 5s..2½	

Clearing House Comparisons.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 14, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906.	1905.	P. C.
New York.....	$1,360,115,169	$1,425,444,402	— 4.6
Boston.....	125,511,014	125,075,114	+ 0.3
Philadelphia..	122,708,072	108,360,526	+13.1
Baltimore	25,305,897	21,768,398	+17.2
Chicago	176,052,836	163,910,996	+ 7.4
St. Louis.....	48,020,101	46,866,137	+ 2.4
New Orleans..	13,772,348	17,111,800	—19.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,874,026,037	$1,909,146,373	— 1.8
Other cities, 5 days	340,171,211	334,897,640	+ 4.4
Total all cities, 5 days	$2,224,197,248	$2,244,044,022	— 0.9
All cities, one day	497,598,709	456,500,624	+ 8.6
Total all cities, for week ...	$2,720,206,017	$2,700,544,646	+ 0.7

The following compilation is derived from the same source.

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	1904.
July 14	$2,720,206,017	$2,700,544,646	$2,114,014,243
July 7..	2,801,005,335	2,641,615,480	1,825,804,813
July 28	2,786,346,500	2,580,666,864	1,827,805,624
July 21	2,780,570,278	2,580,159,520	1,880,570,921
July 14	2,720,206,017	2,700,544,646	2,114,014,243
July 7..	2,801,005,335	2,641,615,480	1,825,804,813
June 30	2,786,346,500	2,580,666,864	1,827,805,624
June 23	2,780,570,278	2,580,159,520	1,880,570,921
June 16	2,495,402,771	2,415,355,338	1,855,187,383
June 9..	2,647,992,415	2,544,595,055	1,768,972,378
May 19	2,917,370,346	2,729,233,195	2,007,476,894
May 12	2,870,276,460	2,757,129,649	2,011,761,452
May 5..	3,700,343,169	2,772,743,490	2,191,761,452
Apr. 28	2,650,052,468	3,192,061,088	1,760,038,191
Apr. 21	3,151,514,500	3,008,180,432	1,672,308,358
Apr. 14	3,093,599,958	3,008,150,390	1,870,086,890
Apr. 7..	2,833,980,117	2,946,515,980	1,962,117,262
Mar. 31	2,652,334,285	2,789,055,682	1,824,520,106
Mar. 24	2,658,304,054	2,706,565,038	1,903,717,960
Mar. 17	2,904,918,177	3,011,549,801	1,918,860,548
Mar. 10	2,895,345,740	2,957,478,289	1,757,772,400
Mar. 3..	3,358,376,435	2,387,047,145	1,953,880,033
Feb. 24	3,520,107,634	3,176,572,288	1,876,925,942
Feb. 17	2,978,422,325	2,364,260,534	1,876,925,942
Feb. 10	3,134,020,060	2,671,889,884	1,817,417,219
Feb. 3..	2,701,353,008	2,985,880,178	2,125,168,916
Jan. 27	3,568,603,284	2,477,472,024	2,081,457,703
Jan. 20	3,710,861,517	2,912,527,881	2,117,463,754
Jan. 13	3,764,170,834	2,750,041,917	2,227,580,921
Jan. 6..	3,590,580,397	2,845,190,259	2,413,079,304
Dec. 30	$3,619,270,673	$2,151,145,578	$1,946,077,375
Dec. 23	3,398,074,251	2,570,125,539	1,688,369,339
Dec. 16	3,421,986,115	2,719,220,455	2,073,360,915
Dec. 9..	2,225,716,308	3,251,548,845	2,193,155,157
Dec. 2..	2,997,495,097	3,367,561,131	2,232,955,506
Nov. 25	3,066,278,141	2,643,741,846	1,746,880,019
Nov. 18	3,300,903,341	3,231,578,528	2,067,033,810
Nov. 11	2,975,707,539	2,529,054,836	2,006,374,503
Nov. 4..	3,133,473,903	2,648,232,963	1,977,506,920
Oct. 28..	2,903,265,232	2,828,909,692	1,941,842,602
Oct. 21..	2,826,809,221	2,839,384,747	2,015,356,540
Oct. 14..	2,802,704,447	2,451,184,424	2,027,995,485
Oct. 7..	3,167,004,620	2,673,308,284	1,977,167,677
Sep. 30..	2,550,158,481	2,700,268,318	2,228,905,412
Sep. 23..	2,650,517,056	2,031,856,028	1,981,586,947
Sep. 16..	2,519,658,309	2,260,600,823	1,840,347,178
Sep. 9..	2,241,541,749	1,716,104,850	1,448,788,241
Sep. 2..	2,534,011,734	1,968,210,925	1,737,903,320
Aug. 26..	2,410,915,454	1,757,573,563	1,540,019,407
Aug. 19..	2,518,596,024	1,870,214,361	1,805,338,319
Aug. 12..	2,230,577,996	1,740,293,024	1,922,986,024
Aug. 5..	2,525,073,486	1,750,698,982	2,048,919,290
July 29..	2,279,923,013	1,814,507,371	2,003,291,071
July 22..	2,377,288,956	2,112,229,024	2,071,472,068

Largest clearings last year were $3,421,-982,195 in the week ended Dec. 16, and the smallest, $2,230,577,996, in the week ended Aug. 12. Largest clearings on record were $3,764,170,834 in the week ended Jan. 13, 1906, comparing with the previous high record of $3,680,967,393 for the week ended May 11, 1901.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6.....	$11,908,250	$14,686,975	$14,686,975
Jan. 13.....	12,808,650	24,459,275	23,181,750
Jan. 20.....	16,764,575	23,733,300	26,072,675
Jan. 27.....	15,829,850	26,979,550	25,129,050
Feb. 3.....	13,266,375	19,841,925	21,842,775
Feb. 10.....	5,943,575	11,036,925	20,879,223
Feb. 17.....	5,789,925	9,204,425	27,500,600
Feb. 24.....	5,125,725	14,646,075	32,150,200
March 3.....	5,008,750	8,389,700	29,943,350
March 10.....	6,463,700	9,278,150	29,987,075
March 17.....	5,865,125	5,154,175	27,310,675
March 24.....	6,363,775	6,479,825	27,405,575
March 31.....	5,131,275	5,664,575	27,785,050
April 7.....	*2,560,625	8,682,525	22,916,400
April 14.....	4,772,500	9,852,400	27,304,600
April 21.....	16,390,725	11,448,050	34,203,700
April 28.....	10,367,400	16,685,250	38,144,250
May 5.....	5,899,025	18,729,425	22,724,200
May 12.....	12,594,600	10,712,575	12,827,250
May 19.....	10,129,275	8,219,975	13,004,275
May 26.....	6,894,150	11,465,800	29,892,325
June 2.....	6,816,025	6,050,275	31,700,875
June 9.....	7,162,050	9,827,550	35,382,400
June 16.....	7,073,375	7,209,500	33,800,875
June 23.....	10,912,925	15,004,675	38,452,075
June 30.....	12,053,750	11,058,875	36,105,300
July 7.....	6,465,075	7,957,825	36,017,725
July 14.....	12,930,800	19,523,250	44,563,350

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the years in 1905, 1904, and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
July 15.....	$19,523,250	$44,563,350	$18,278,475
July 22.....	14,949,950	50,609,600	18,915,400
July 29.....	15,905,975	55,989,600	24,060,750
Aug. 5.....	12,163,525	56,308,850	21,587,075
Aug. 12.....	12,840,800	57,731,475	21,583,575
Aug. 19.....	9,355,075	58,613,075	21,058,300
Aug. 26.....	8,978,175	57,375,400	20,677,925
Sept. 2.....	5,498,785	47,508,400	17,296,973
Sept. 9.....	4,831,850	38,438,250	15,372,200
Sept. 16.....	4,635,300	29,353,150	13,173,625
Sept. 23.....	5,235,050	19,913,425	13,937,500
Sept. 30.....	7,440,025	19,913,425	13,937,500
Oct. 7.....	4,286,175	12,636,900	16,577,125
Oct. 14.....	10,211,400	15,957,875	17,438,250
Oct. 21.....	12,583,150	17,868,925	17,944,450
Oct. 28.....	12,840,025	16,798,650	19,274,150
Nov. 4.....	8,854,275	10,112,400	15,896,225
Nov. 11.....	*2,428,800	8,894,550	6,138,425
Nov. 18.....	5,057,175	9,589,700	2,911,850
Nov. 25.....	9,157,100	8,881,375	6,125,200
Dec. 2.....	2,565,875	8,539,075	6,365,300
Dec. 9.....	*2,246,625	8,366,200	5,077,975
Dec. 16.....	3,961,075	14,546,625	15,025,500
Dec. 23.....	4,159,400	15,247,225	12,574,625
Dec. 30.....	4,292,575	19,683,425	9,541,875

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1906.....	$12,930,800	1898.....	$49,365,825
1905.....	19,523,250	1897.....	40,030,900
1904.....	44,563,350	1896.....	21,773,625
1903.....	18,278,475	1895.....	88,491,125
1902.....	15,779,275	1894.....	73,941,875
1901.....	31,029,975	1893.....	*4,269,100
1900.....	19,980,125	1892.....	20,207,150
1899.....	10,638,750	1891.....	18,489,675

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893: maximum since 1900, $56,308,650, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $2,560,625, April 7, 1906.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 6...	$246,506,700	$1,004,658,300	$983,742,800
Jan. 13...	262,110,200	1,005,041,600	997,206,200
Jan. 20...	274,106,900	1,025,595,500	1,029,389,300
Jan. 27...	277,608,000	1,041,118,300	1,047,112,600
Feb. 3...	270,478,400	1,057,365,100	1,061,463,100
Feb. 10...	271,131,200	1,061,967,200	1,061,950,900
Feb. 17...	267,948,200	1,052,380,600	1,048,683,100
Feb. 24...	265,700,400	1,049,301,800	1,042,208,700
Mar. 3...	262,395,600	1,040,838,700	1,029,545,000
Mar. 10...	256,946,700	1,019,579,500	1,001,332,000
Mar. 17...	258,082,100	1,023,422,400	1,008,368,700
Mar. 24...	259,631,600	1,029,383,600	1,013,971,300
Mar. 31...	256,203,900	1,025,503,900	1,004,290,500
Apr. 7...	248,209,700	1,032,709,400	1,003,441,300
Apr. 14...	250,287,300	1,009,275,200	981,861,600
Apr. 21...	285,232,800	1,017,429,000	1,007,464,300
Apr. 28...	267,208,500	1,039,210,500	1,028,588,200
May 5...	262,717,900	1,042,110,900	1,027,273,500
May 12...	286,533,700	1,025,650,500	1,014,556,400
May 19...	286,837,500	1,040,722,100	1,026,832,900
May 26...	284,877,100	1,049,390,800	1,032,731,800
June 2...	286,003,800	1,051,543,200	1,036,751,100
June 9...	285,145,500	1,050,162,600	1,047,155,400
June 16...	289,118,900	1,060,076,300	1,048,182,100
June 23...	278,281,000	1,057,758,300	1,049,472,300
June 30...	274,400,600	1,056,944,900	1,049,617,000
July 7...	286,351,600	1,050,578,100	1,036,343,700
July 14...	286,813,800	1,036,238,400	1,023,882,000

The following table gives the same items from the corresponding date last year to the end of 1905:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
July 8...	$297,534,100	$1,116,458,500	$1,153,305,100
July 15...	306,277,900	1,107,308,100	1,159,018,200
July 22...	309,290,500	1,126,306,700	1,177,398,200
July 29...	315,242,200	1,144,847,400	1,190,744,900
Aug. 5...	311,445,100	1,146,153,700	1,197,126,300
Aug. 12...	309,314,600	1,139,891,400	1,185,659,200
Aug. 19...	306,403,500	1,146,101,500	1,188,551,300
Aug. 26...	304,249,300	1,144,097,900	1,181,084,500
Sept. 2...	297,145,800	1,136,920,800	1,160,587,200
Sept. 9...	286,187,000	1,106,683,500	1,125,422,600
Sept. 16...	284,180,000	1,092,282,200	1,098,821,900
Sept. 23...	276,634,000	1,076,440,600	1,083,195,500
Sept. 30...	277,556,300	1,071,630,800	1,080,405,100
Oct. 7...	269,101,600	1,059,740,900	1,030,261,700
Oct. 14...	266,750,500	1,030,284,300	1,020,157,600
Oct. 21...	268,548,000	1,026,090,100	1,023,859,400
Oct. 28...	272,954,000	1,041,819,400	1,042,092,300
Nov. 4...	265,548,900	1,058,272,400	1,052,778,900
Nov. 11...	254,650,900	1,044,287,300	1,028,318,800
Nov. 18...	252,652,400	1,017,083,800	999,069,000
Nov. 25...	252,400,200	1,012,283,300	990,117,600
Dec. 2...	254,358,500	1,023,882,300	1,007,172,500
Dec. 9...	246,812,400	1,016,320,800	992,235,700
Dec. 16...	240,933,200	1,004,564,000	983,838,500
Dec. 23...	250,416,500	1,006,107,100	985,028,400
Dec. 30...	248,705,400	1,091,025,000	977,651,300

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $570,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; maximum loans, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,146,163,700, Aug. 5, 1905; maximum cash holdings, $361,205,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 13, 1906.....	$13,670,818
Week ended July 14, 1905.....	12,765,585
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	408,294,078
From Jan. 1, 1905.....	382,791,528

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 10, 1906.....	$7,693,759
Week ended July 11, 1905.....	8,888,381
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	320,115,134
From Jan. 1, 1905.....	276,723,271

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 15, 1906.....	989,498
Week ended July 14, 1905.....	14,912
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	46,026,333
From Jan. 1, 1905.....	6,079,881

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 13, 1906.....	$11,952
Week ended July 14, 1905.....	
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	5,769,374
From Jan. 1, 1905.....	37,679,102

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 13, 1906.....	$977,546
Week ended July 14, 1905.....	14,912
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	40,256,959

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1905.....	$31,599,221

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 13, 1906.....	$45,593
Week ended July 14, 1905.....	49,237
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	1,310,913
From Jan. 1, 1905.....	1,820,730

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 13, 1906.....	$950,935
Week ended July 14, 1905.....	774,114
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	30,109,369
From Jan. 1, 1905.....	17,530,584

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 13, 1906.....	$905,342
Week ended July 14, 1905.....	733,877
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	28,798,456
From Jan. 1, 1905.....	15,709,854

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 13, 1906.....	$1,035,091
Week ended July 14, 1905.....	55,149
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	47,337,346
From Jan. 1, 1905.....	7,900,611

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 13, 1906.....	$962,887
Week ended July 14, 1905.....	774,114
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	35,878,743
From Jan. 1, 1905.....	55,209,686

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 13, 1906.....	$6,865,320
Week ended July 14, 1905.....	718,965
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	47,309,075
From Jan. 1, 1906.....	$11,452,003

COLUMBIA TRUST'S HALF YEAR.

Since it began business in December last the Columbia Trust Company has accumulated deposits amounting to over $5,000,000. It has $1,000,000 capital and $1,000,000 surplus, and, according to the June statement, $66,879 of undivided profits.

The success of the Columbia Trust Company indicated in its semi-annual statement, apart from being a source of satisfaction to the management and stockholders of the institution, has even wider interest, in view of the policy which was adopted by the Columbia Trust Company at the time of its organization. That policy was to remain independent of the control of any single interest and to develop its business along the lines of satisfactory service to its customers, depending for its growth on the value of the services rendered rather than on the influence of large financial interests. The adoption of such a policy at the time was particularly interesting, in view of the prominence given to the relations between certain banks and trust companies and the big life insurance companies.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises—4:41 | Sun sets..7:29 | Moon rises...1:13

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water.	Low Water.
	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
Sandy Hook.....	3:33 4:01	9:37 10:32
Governors Island....	4:07 4:39	10:29 11:25
Hell Gate.....	6:00 6:28	12:10 12:35

Arrived—Sunday, July 15.

SS La Bretagne, Havre, July 7.
SS Korona, Halifax, July 13.
SS Napolitan Prince, Naples, June 29.
SS Citta di Torino, Naples, June 29.
SS Atheniana, Calbarien, July 9.
SS Coniston, Philadelphia, July 14.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 14.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, July 14.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monroe, Norfolk.....		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*K. Wm. II., Bremen..	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples....	———	———
Caronia, Liverpool.....	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston...	———	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	———	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Naples.....	———	8:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Oceanic, Liverpool.....	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda....	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam.....	———	12:00 M.
Alene, Haiti.....	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon.....	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston..	———	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston.....	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk.....	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Caribbee.....	Demerara	June 30
Genesee.....	Shields	June 23
Ocean.....	Ymuiden	June 22
Emilia.....	Tarifa	June 28
Ponce.....	San Juan.....	July 9
Furnessia.....	Glasgow	July 7
Minneapolis.....	Southampton ..	July 7
El Alba.....	Galveston	July 10
Comus.....	New Orleans....	July 11
Moltke.....	Gibraltar	July 7
Maracas.....	Port of Spain...	July 8
Caracas.....	San Juan.....	July 11
Coronda.....	San Juan.....	July 9

DUE TO-MORROW.

Bremen.....	Bremen	July 7
Panama.....	Colon	July 11
Georgic.....	Liverpool	July 6
Gwent.....	Saetia	July 10
Concho.....	Galveston	July 11
Ulriken.....	Gibraltar	July 3
Cherokee.....	Turk's Island..	July 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Teutonic.....	Liverpool	July 11
Prinzess Irene.....	Gibraltar	July 9
Consuelo.....	Hull	July 10
El Norte.....	Galveston	July 12
St. Patrick.....	Shields	July 3
Mississippi.....	Antwerp	July 7

Reported by Wireless.

SS Moltke, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 2 P. M. yesterday, when 190 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Caracas, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 180 miles south of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday. Due at her pier about 7:30 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Southampton, July 15.

Sailed.

SS Etruria, from Queenstown, July 15.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, July 14.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, July 14.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, July 14.
SS Prinzess Alice, from Bremen, July 14.

Passed.

SS Kroonland, New York, for Antwerp, passed Scilly.
SS Potsdam, Rotterdam, for New York, passed Scilly.
SS Atrato, New York, for Southampton, passed Scilly.
SS Toronto, New York, for Hull, passed Scilly.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended July 14.

Monterey, Vera Cruz, silver bullion....	$27,685
Monterey, Vera Cruz, gold bullion....	6,378
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Southampton, gold bullion	$89,320
Colon, Colon, gold bullion.....	1,080
Allegheny, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion	531
Sarnia, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion.	10,907
Trent, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion..	2,100
Trent, Puerto Colombia, foreign silver coin.....	708
Finance, Colon, foreign silver coin....	1,990
Valdivia, St. Marc, foreign silver coin	1,400
Seminole, Monte Cristi, foreign sil. coin	1,437
Seminole, Santo Domingo, foreign sil. coin	275
Philadelphia, Curacao, foreign silver coin	22
Philadelphia, Curacao, for. gold coin..	538
Philadelphia, Curacao, Am. gold coin.	180
Mexico, Havana, Am. gold coin.....	75,000
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Am. gold coin	1,000
Peninsular, Fayal, Am. gold coin....	573
Peninsular, Fayal, Am. silver coin....	203
Trinidad, St. Kitt's, Am. silver coin..	350
Trinidad, St. Thomas, Am. silver coin	2,150
Trinidad, St. Thomas, Am. gold coin..	350
St. Paul, Southampton, Am. gold coin.	499,990
Bayamo, Tampico, gold bullion.....	690
Silver	9,315
Total.....	$1,035,091

Exports, New York, July 9 to 14.

July 9,	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, London, silver bars.....	$353,200
9,	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, London, silver coin, Mex....	5,000
10,	Seminole, Turk's Island, gold coin, Br.....	1,952
10,	Seminole, Sanchez, gold coin, U. S.	5,000
12,	Monterey, Progreso, gold coin, U. S.	5,000
13,	St. Paul, London, silver bars...	592,735
Total for week		$962,887

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. E. Hutchison, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Broadway; Hotel Woodstock.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics; M. D. Neustetter, cloaks, suits, and waists; A. P. Lyons, house furnishing goods; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Kolven & Stern, Chicago, Ill.; H. Kolven, dry goods and notions; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, boys' clothing; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Baer, Kronocher & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. L. Baer, silks; Hotel Woodstock.

Hays, D., Rochester, N

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE AT PALISADES PARK

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 2 P. M.,
ELEGANT RESERVED LOTS.

Choicest lots in the borough on Broad Av., Highland Av., and Hillside Av.; sale rain or shine; liberal discount for cash down, or monthly installments if desired; write for map. PALISADES REALTY CO., 49 8th Av., N. Y.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Upon what

does a Title to Real Estate Depend? Upon the care with which every step in the work of transferring the Title has been taken. This Company is known everywhere for its careful work, consequently entire confidence is felt in the absolute security of Titles covered by its policies.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

37 Liberty Street, 59 Liberty Street, (Title Dept.) (Trust & Banking Dept.)
MANHATTAN.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Title Dept. and Trust & Banking Dept.

P. C. ECKHARDT
Real Estate
693 Ninth Avenue,
Bet. 47th & 48th Sts. Tel. 694 Bryant.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

INVESTORS' OPPORTUNITIES.

Revised list ready; brokers may come and get them; grand bargains; 14-room tenements, one 20-room, 8 families each floor; property that everybody wants, and at reasonable prices.

MAX M. PULLMAN, Owner,
Room 1,409, 128 B'way. 'Phone 490 Cortlandt.

Elegant 11-room and bath; private house; 18-foot front; will be sold cheap to quick purchaser; must divide interest.
M. SWARTWOUT & CO.,
1,522 Park Ave., cor. 125th St.

Six-story new-law building; 21 rooms, with six apartments on each floor; in Harlem; fully rented; bargain. Apply Room 30, 61-63 Park Row, Manhattan.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

S Mortgage Loans; Titles Searched; reasonable charges. S
Schleimer Bros., Lawyers, 6 Wall.

For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5522—38th.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE CORNER.

Choice plot of four lots, including a corner, in select central portion of the Drive, within two blocks of express Subway station; ready for immediate improvement. Owner, Room 602, 31 Nassau St.

80th Street, near Broadway

5-story, 25-ft. double flat, excellent condition; $40,000; mortgages, $32,000; investigate. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

A three-story and basement dwelling,
125 WEST 87TH ST.
FOR SALE; HOUSE IN A1 CONDITION; parquet floors, bay window front, 2 bathrooms. E. H. HUSS, 187 Broadway.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT

32-ft. 5-story double, with stores, on West 116th St.; $56,000; rentals, $6,300.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

Real real estate in downtown New York is the only safe purchase; look at 861 West 19th St., a rebuilt dwelling with 14 rooms; key to corner; for sale at $15,000; terms attractive. S. R. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th.

This is the best time to secure genuine bargains of every sort anywhere in Manhattan, and we have them; a visit to-day means exciting. Call and see for yourself. Lotz & Herrman, No. 267 West 16th and 1,491 2d Av.

In the busiest section of Harlem; 3-story building, 25x100, with established baking business, and stable in rear; great opportunity; just offered for sale. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 5322—38.

Actual Bargain!—Only $1,500 cash; 3-story and basement dwelling, West 80s; dining-room extension; immediate possession; price, $17,000; doctor's opportunity. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Fifties, near 9th Av.; 5-story improved 14-room tenement; open shafts; price, $32,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

7th Av., near 145th St.—40x100; new law; 4 families; 18 rooms, stores; $64,000; rent, $7,284. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Columbus Av. Corner.—Triple, 14 rooms, full lot; $67,500. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

142d St., near Lenox Av.—5-sty. double; price, $24,500. Polak, 306 West 116th St.

133d St., near 5th Av.—5-sty. double; price, $19,500. Polak, 306 West 116th St.

Cor. 118th St. 5-sty. double; price, $50,000; great bargain. Polak, 306 West 116th St.

East Side.

Several four and five story tenements on
EAST SIDE AVENUES
at prices that are right; particulars from BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

Big paying investment; tenements in 20s; present rent $3,950; with slight improvement will rent for $5,000; price, $36,000; rare opportunity. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

3rd Avenue, above 105th, two 5-story, 14-room houses, guaranteed rent $9,500; price $80,500; quick action necessary; must sell. Address R. E., Box 214 Times, Times Square.

East 9th St.; improved tenement, with ranges and boiler; price, $43,000; choice investment. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Park Av. tenement; 14 rooms; open shafts; price, $32,500; extra deep; worth investigating. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

$29,000.—10 families; 6 rooms, bath, each; hot water; open plumbing; 26x100; 101st St., near Lexington. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS REAL ESTATE MEN SHOULD LEAVE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES AT THE HARLEM OFFICE, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, OPEN 8:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. TELEPHONE 1,000 BRYANT.

Below 14th Street.

New Modern Loft Building,
59 BANK ST.
Six-story, all improvements, elevator, extra fire line; 14,000 square feet floor space. C. S. Robinson, owner, 39 Hancock Place, N. Y. City.

SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY AMOUNTS $3,000 to $10,000
FIRST, $15,000 to $200,000, 5%. HENRY S. DENNISON, 195 Broadway.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Farm, best part of Sullivan Co., 58 acres of land; large house, with 21 rooms; barn, icehouse, and plenty of fruit and shade trees; price only $3,500. H. L. DeGroot, Stevensville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS
We have ready money on mtges. 2d mtges. arranged. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

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GRAND OPENING SALE

Queens Manor at Queens
NEW YORK CITY.

600 RESTRICTED LOTS

With all city improvements and four years to pay. Buy lots now and by the time your last installment is paid values will be doubled.

WATER, ELECTRICITY, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, TROLLEY, 46 STEAM AND 50 THIRD-RAIL TRAINS DAILY, PUBLIC LIBRARY, FREE POSTAL DELIVERY, MACADAM ROADS, CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND HIGH, HEALTHY LAND. All grades established by Evans Bros., Civil Engineers. Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free to purchaser. No taxes the first year.

Get free tickets from agents wearing cards "Queens Manor," meeting following trains:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Foot East 34th Street, New York, 1.50 P. M., 3 P. M. week days and 1.50 P. M. Sundays; Flatbush Ave. (3d rail local), 1.24 P. M., 2.24 P. M. week days and 1.11 and 2:10 P. M. on Sundays. These trains leave Nostrand Avenue four minutes later and East New York eight minutes later than Flatbush Avenue. Or take "L" and trolley to Jamaica (5c.) and transfer to Queens trolley (5c.).

Come direct and car fare will be refunded. Agents always on the Manor.

Write for maps, booklets, full information and free tickets.

READ REALTY COMPANY
Telephone 996—Main. 44 Court Street (Temple Bar) Brooklyn.

AS CERTAIN AS THE SUNRISE IS THE 300% PROFIT ASSURED AT ELMHURST HEIGHTS

BY THE ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS NOW BEING EXPENDED FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

WEALTH IS WAITING FOR YOU

If you will go meet it, you take no chances, you can invest your savings now so that in a few years you will be independent. High class New York City Real Estate is the key to unlock this treasure. You will find it at ELMHURST HEIGHTS.

ONLY FOUR MILES FROM **BROADWAY, MANHATTAN**

WHERE THE BEST LOTS IN NEW YORK CITY CAN STILL BE BOUGHT AT A NOMINAL FIGURE, AND YOU CAN

PARTICIPATE IN OUR PRACTICAL - - - PARTIAL - - - - PAYMENT - - - - PLAN - - - - -

COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY

TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST.

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.

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MANHASSET POINT.

A highly restricted Park on beautiful Manhasset Bay.

Attractive Villa Plots

directly on shore. Many other beautiful sites. Every requirement for summer and all-year-round homes. Handsome illustrated booklet on application. Transportation furnished. 38 minutes to Manhattan. Reasonable terms. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset Station.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT CO., 149 BROADWAY. | TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

A Fortune Awaits Those Who Buy Now at

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14 Minutes by Trolley, with Sewer and All City Improvements.

Send for Booklet to-day, which contains maps and views, relative distances, showing exact location of the new transportation routes.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

You can make no better or sounder investment. Improvements are being rapidly pushed and building operations of a most extensive kind have begun.

Lots Are Sold on Easy Payments or Discount for Cash.

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BIG PROFITS
IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

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BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS
(Inc.)
Borough Park Co.,
Bensonhurst Co.,
The Westminster Heights Co.
Combined Capital $1,500,000.
Combined Surplus $1,000,000.
Wm. H. Reynolds, President,
277 Broadway, New York City.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company expects to begin running trains over the New Canarsie road, through VANDERVEER CROSSINGS, on the 21st inst. Think what this means!

Prices Go Up in a Few Days.

We bought this land by the acre last December because we knew it was going to have rapid and direct transit. Now it has got it.

Have You $50?

Can you save $2 or $3 or more weekly? If so write for my booklet, "HOW THEY GOT RICH." Investigate.

R. Turnbull

General Manager.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Finest in Bronx.

2-Family detached 18-room house, lot 25x140, house 21x55; price, $8,500; mtgs., $6,000; near L and Bronx Park. LOSERE, 871 BROOK AV., AT 3D AV.

Attention.—Corner, corner, this choice, choice corner; $1,500 cash, $1,000 mtge.; size corner, 26x107 feet; will increase in value rapidly. Call and see O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Attention.—July bargains is a hot one; 50-foot plot near 198th St. elevated station, $4,150; will leave mortgage at 4½%; call and see same; open Sunday. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Corner; Brook Av., near 149th.—5-sty., 3 families on floor; hot water; 4 stores; $40,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Plot, 50x114, on 224th St., near 4th Av., $2,500. Sonneborn, White Plains Av., Williamsbridge.

For Sale—74 restricted lots on Shipman Av., near Jerome. Louis Neuberger, 784 8th Av.

East 140th St.—5-story apartment; $3,000 cash required. McGill, 11 West 28th St.

Fine Corner, 60x120; $2,000; 30 minutes from Broadway; very near station; all improvements; no assessments; easy terms; money loaned right party to build. P. O. Box 333, Madison Square.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

A.—A.—A.—

Bargains in Flats.

Four-story triple cold-water, with baths; rental, $2,352; price, $23,500.

Five-story quadruple, cold water, 3 stores; rental, $3,852; price, $38,500.

Five-story double, cold water; rental, $2,856; price, $28,500.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story quadruple; rental, $6,200; price, $52,000.

WITTE & SCHWIEBERT,
3,271-3 Third Av., near 164th St.
Branch, 150th St. & Boston Road.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

Tenements, two-family houses, lots, plots, cheap, on easy terms; Manhattan, Bronx, Long Island, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck; houses built on your own plans. G. Lang, 182 East 124th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Seven-room house in Bedford Park; all improvements; grounds, 50x100; price, $6,500; about half cash, Sonneborn, Bedford Park, New York City.

For Sale—Two-story-and-attic; steam heat; all improvements; lot 40x87; price, $5,500; terms to suit. Apply to Harry Jackson, 3,335 Hull Av., Williamsbridge, New York.

$1,000 cash; price $5,800; two-family detached houses; great bargains; full lots; near Subway; cheap one-family houses. Witte, 180th St. and Boston Road.

Beautiful 3-family house, Nelson Av., near 155th "L" station; under $8,500; great bargain. Conway & Corduke, 80 William St., afternoons.

Attention.—For he is a Jolly Fellow; $7,500 buys nice one-family detached house; all improvements; 9 rooms and bath. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

$100 cash, balance monthly payments, buys fine lots, 213th St.; price, $700 each; open Sunday. Edward Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Double flat, four-story, between Willis and Brook Avs., can be bought for $16,250, quick buyer. Dowd, 724 East 149th St.

STORES, &C., WANTED.

We want to lease a stable below 23d St. or east of Central Park; must have a minimum capacity for 30 horses and 20 wagons. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 108 Hudson St., Route Department.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

The First and Only Opportunity to Purchase a Home Site at

BABYLON PARK

Located on and adjoining the MERRICK ROAD, Overlooking the GREAT SOUTH BAY, and Surrounded by Magnificent Residences.

LOTS 25x100 OR LARGER.

$10.00 Down. **$125 and Up.** $6.00 Per Month.

BABYLON Is the only town on Long Island that has as many as 50 trains and 15 express trains daily, and can be reached from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., in 53 minutes, and from 34TH STREET, MANHATTAN, New York City, in 66 minutes, as the Long Island Railroad Time Table will show.

The running time will be reduced by about 20 minutes at the completion of the third rail system now under way. The different proposed trolley routes to Babylon, from and to north, east and west, will tend to further improve Babylon's railroad facilities. The beautiful surroundings, macadamized streets, miles of cement sidewalks, running water, gas, electric lights, schools, churches of all denominations, post office, bank, stores of all descriptions, local car service and all other modern conveniences have well earned for Babylon the reputation of being the most popular town and the garden spot of Long Island. It is conceded that Merrick Road lots at Babylon are practically out of reach of purchasers of moderate means. Here is your chance to purchase some at lower prices than are obtained for lots located in some insignificant village.

OUR SALE COMMENCES ON

SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1906.

Free Railroad Tickets, Maps and Literature upon application.

Our agents will meet prospective purchasers at the following RR. stations, to meet trains specified on Saturday, July 14th, and Sunday, July 15th.

TRAINS LEAVE SATURDAY:		TRAINS LEAVE SUNDAY:	
Flatbush Ave.	10:39 A. M.	E. 34th St., N. Y.	1:20 P. M.
Nostrand Ave.	10:43 A. M.	Long Island City	1:32 P. M.
East New York	10:47 A. M.	Flatbush Ave.	1:30 P. M.
Jamaica	10:58 A. M.	Nostrand Ave.	1:34 P. M.
E. 34th St., N. Y.	1:40 P. M.	East New York	1:38 P. M.
Long Island City	1:50 P. M.	Jamaica	1:52 P. M.

Brooklyn and Suburban Realty Co.,
Temple Bar Building, 40-44 Court St.,
TELEPHONE, 1107 MAIN. BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICE: BABYLON, N. Y. TEL., 64 BABYLON.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

For Sale—8-room residence, 50 by 85, on desirable street, Richmond Hill, L. I.; hardwood finish; price, $5,800; subject to mortgage, $3,000; also 8½ acres East Meadow, Hempstead, L. I., with 6-room house, stable, hennery, orchard, and grape arbors; price, $475 per acre. Call or write C. E. Kremp, 15 William St., New York City.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.
EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

BEST LARCHMONT CORNER,

Larchmont and Addison Avs., adjoining business section, 54x135; $500 down, balance easy terms. Owner, Room 50, 206 Broadway, N. Y.

A.—A.—A.—Wanted for special client, furnished country seat for season; prefer Harlem or Hudson Division, but would entertain property on New Haven; will pay $3,000 to $4,000 rent. Give full particulars to Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

A Dollar's Worth for Every Hundred Cents. 10 minutes' walk station; highest point, Hartsdale; new Colonial house, 8 rooms, improvements; plot 100x150; big view; part cash; balance monthly. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Cottage, seven large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hot water heat; grounds, 70x105; convenient to Harlem and New Haven stations; South 10th Av., Mount Vernon; price low. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, New York City.

Westchester Co. Farms, Villas, Homes; 40 years selling Hudson River property. See Travis & Son, 203 Broadway. 2169—Cortlandt.

$90 each, 5 lots, Prospect Av., Valhalla; terms easy. Sonneborn, Bedford Park, New York.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—For sale, new modern house, 11 rooms; improvements; also corner lot, residence section. Owner, 404 Third Av., Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE SUMMER HOMES

Reduced rates on furnished houses for Summer rental.
JEAN B. THILL and Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine. 20 E. 42d St., N. Y., and 182 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A special client will buy fine country seat; must have all improvements; 100 to 300 acres; one hour New York; cost ½ vicinity $200 per acre. Give particulars to Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Corner Stores Wanted—To lease to a well-known brewery, well-located stores on any avenue, east or west side. Send particulars to Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

$50,000 to invest for an estate in new and old tenements; quick results assured; send full particulars; principals only. Vaccarelli & Co., 348 East 114th Street.

Wanted—Yorkville or Harlem, east side, five (5) story double or triple flat, without steam heat, from owners direct. Answer "Full Particulars," Box 72 Times, Harlem.

Five-six-room apartment house, west side, above 80th St.; give full particulars; must be cheap. G. H. F., 328 Times, Times Sq.

$40,000 to invest in cold-water tenements; owners send full particulars. Cuche & Morstatt, 54 W. 23d St.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. R. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Wanted—Bedford Park, Williamsbridge, Woodlawn, and McLean Heights property for cash. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Owners, send full particulars of your property; have ready buyers. Polak, 306 West 116th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exchange $5,000 cash and 47 improved suburban building lots, free and clear, for greater New York income property. Levine, 373 Broadway. Telephone 4165 Franklin.

A parcel well-located lots; want farm near Red Bank, N. J. Hellman, 135 Broadway.

Will exchange cold-water flat for lots, with cash. Milton J. Gordon, 80 Wall St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

New Modern Loft Building,
NO. 59 BANK ST.
Six-story, all improvements, elevator, extra fire line; 14,000 square feet floor space. C. S. Robinson, owner, 39 Hancock Place, N. Y. City.

Attention.—Excellent opening for bakery, candy, hardware, tobacco, or general line; large stores; moderate rent; also lease. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE!
Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Offices, skylight studios; 106 East 17th St.; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8 East 18th, Between 5th and Broadway.—Two floors; business or dwelling; low rent.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate Men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

MASSAPEQUA.

Best unimproved corner plot; South Country Road and Ocean Av.; over 20,000 square feet; no reasonable offer refused; terms to suit. J. C. KLINCK, owner, 49 Wall St., N. Y.

Best Yet.—263 lots at wholesale, Baldwin Terrace 7 miles east of city line, 6 minutes to railroad station, 34 trains daily, on line of new trolley; macadam streets, electric light, water, gas, everything favorable; price, only $100 per lot; chance for speculator or investors; must be seen to be appreciated. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See next Sunday edition.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Did You Ever Think

WHAT A PLEASURE IT WOULD BE TO HAVE YOUR OWN HOME IN AN IDEAL SUBURB?

Here is One—and a Beauty.

Eight rooms; modern in every way; delightfully situated at LEONIA. This unusual suburb is the most accessible and desirable around New York.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

Houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

15 minutes via 130th St. Ferry and trolley going via Broad Av. to the office on the property, at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia; or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. and Erie Railroad.

The Leonia Heights Land Company
Times Building, Broadway & 42nd St., New York.

FARM FOR SALE.—SIXTY ACRES, LARGE HOUSE; TENANT HOUSE; EIGHT HUNDRED FRUIT TREES; TELEPHONE; PRICE, $5,000. BOX 135, PRINCETON, N. J.

Farm for Sale—596 acres; 2 miles from Branchville, Sussex Co.; homestead; reasonable; closing estate. P. Morris, Newton, N. J.

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THE SAXONY,
250 WEST 82D ST.,
8 large light rooms and 3 baths;
Rent, $1,800 per year.

THE FORRES,
251 WEST 81ST.
Corner apartment, 7 light rooms and bath;
Rent, $1,300 per year.

103 & 105 WEST 77TH ST.
Private house block; 7 rooms and bath;
Rent, $50 to $55 per month.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 2,259 Broadway.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 70 River. 674 Columbus Av.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

119TH ST., 310 WEST.—Apartments of 6 rooms and bath, with hot water supply, for respectable colored families only. See Janitor or A. A. Schopp, 53, 3d Av.

At Reduced Rentals—Most centrally located apartments in the city. Apply 16 West 65th.

209 West 80th St.—Six large rooms and bath, light, all improvements, $34. Janitor.

East Side.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

136 to 142 East 17th.—High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; all latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

116th St., 18 East.—Four pretty rooms; redecorated; bath, steam; handy Subway. See janitress.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $800 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and hall rooms; good table; off Broadway, Subway.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; Summer rates; parlor dining; telephone.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; select home; parlor dining room.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome connecting rooms or separately; board optional; family; gentlemen, couples; telephone.

129TH ST., WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished front room, bath; every convenience; excellent table; private house; $18. W Box 14 Times, Harlem.

It's Cool on Washington Heights! 516 West 142d St.—Attractive rooms, with good board; running water; refined Christian family.

THE CORNELL, Central Park West, Corner 97th St.—Attractive Summer rates; parlor, bedroom, bath, board, two, $27 weekly; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22-24; large room, board, two, $15-$16-$18; single room, board, one, $8, $10, 12; hot and cold running water; dining room top floor; cuisine excellent; hotel service; elevator; bathrooms; telephone 310 Riverside; all outside rooms; special, permanent rates; transients accommodated.

WEST END AV., 870, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

22D ST., 16 EAST.—Central location; convenient to all cars; large and small rooms; superior board; moderate price; unexceptionable references; Southerners welcome.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hall rooms; transient guests accommodated; references.

28TH ST., 125 EAST.—Absolute cleanliness; newly furnished; hot water, telephone; Subway; board ($4) optional; especially desirable double rooms, $5 upward; handsome parlor suite, beautifully furnished; private bath.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome rooms; hall room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

135TH ST., 624 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, board; convenient location; terms moderate; private house; please call.

MADISON AV., 678, 684, 690, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large handsome front parlor; also other rooms; transients accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths, electric lights, business parlor; transients; telephone.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, running water; near bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms, very central, neighborhood, near Broadway; Summer rates.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals if desired. Witte.

78TH ST., 144 WEST.—Cool front and south rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; Subway station; elevator apartment; references. Stuart.

145TH ST., 581 WEST, (near Subway Station.)—Bright front room, overlooking Hudson; board optional.

EXCEPTIONALLY COOL, light, front rooms; running water; 42d St. Subway; references. Telephone, 3,630 Bryant.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 738.—Exceptional room, overlooking Riverside and Hudson; corner apartment; one minute from 96th Subway; very cool; breakfast optional; references. McAll. Call or 'phone 2,378 Riverside.

East Side.

1.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th St.

16TH ST., 138 EAST.—Very desirable furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 24 EAST.—Large and small room; porcelain bath; telephone; references.

133D ST., 46 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small, cool, light rooms; private house; bath.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish. Large airy rooms for Summer accommodations; dainty breakfast served; references required.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

QUINCY ST., 516.—Neatly furnished, light, front rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—A philanthropic institution desires the services of a Jewess of good address to solicit members among the cottages and hotel guests at Arverne, Long Branch, and the Catskill Mountains; a generous allowance will be made for expenses and a commission will be paid. Application should state previous employment if any. Address, with references, W. C., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,306 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Experienced subscription solicitors for selling magazine; the only magazine devoted exclusively to marketing machinery, tools, and kindred lines; subscription, $1.00 a references and experience. 906 Postal Telegraph Building, New York.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook, waitress; washing; country; reference. 223 East 44th; 3 flights, front; carfare.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Reliable young Protestant, North Ireland; experienced; take entire charge, bring up bottle; reference; wages, $30 month. 578 3d Av. Hegstedt.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Good seamstress, assist with chamberwork, or care for growing child. Care Valentine, 1,482 Avenue A.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Responsible, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; neat; accurate, painstaking, willing to work hard; references. Neatness, Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert, several years' practical experience; finely educated; capable taking charge correspondence; first-class references. Lawrence, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—I am an expert, having had several years' experience; excellent education; A1 references. Miss M., 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By bright young lady, just graduated from Eagan's College. Pardee, 28 Reade St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young, competent, reliable; busy office experience; unquestionable reference; $8. Levison, 184 Sixth Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable; city references. American, Box 135 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor, writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 56th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Mr. Cable Transfer To Bloomingdale's
LEX. To 3RD AVE. 59TH To 60TH St.
Your Opportunity!
Great Piano Sale.

We offer Walters Pianos at a Bona-Fide Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured, at about half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$235
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos.....$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER PIANO ON THE MARKET.....$450
$1,000 WALTERS BABY GRAND PIANOS.....$600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week
No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

Every Walters piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST your representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

A SUMMER SALE OF FINE PIANOS,
Both New and Slightly Used.

200 to select from, (Uprights and Grands.) Nearly every prominent make in America represented. Prices of uprights $100 to $250. Grands from $250 to $450. Easy monthly payments if desired.

Write for Special Catalogues, with prices and terms.

Greatest Piano Bargains in New York.
**JACOB DO

COTTON AGAIN ABLAZE ON STATEN ISLAND

For Fourth Time in Two Months Flames Attack Warehouses.

ATTRIBUTED TO WET BALES

The Latest Fire Among the American Stores Caused a Loss of About $40,000.

For the fourth time in two months fire blazed yesterday afternoon in the American Dock Stores, in Tompkinsville, and the American Dock and Trust Company, owner of the warehouses, suffered a fourth heavy loss, along with its patrons.

In the warehouse destroyed yesterday there were from 2,000 to 4,000 bales of cotton, and all of them were partially destroyed. The loss will amount to about $40,000.

The four fires have destroyed six of the twenty-one large warehouses. The first three occurred all within two weeks. The Fire Marshal investigated each of the three previous fires, and no trace of incendiarism was found. The fire loss had been heavy, however, and the insurance on the stores was canceled for a time. A representative of the company at the fire said that some insurance had been obtained, at a much higher rate than formerly, before the fire of yesterday.

The fire yesterday was discovered at 1:30 in the afternoon. The firemen, when they arrived, found the interior of the cotton warehouse a mass of flames. The fire had eaten into the closely packed bales of cotton, and was very difficult to get at. A second, and then a third, alarm was sent in, and the entire six companies of the Twenty-first Battalion, under Acting Chief Binns, which responded, fought to hold the fire within the warehouse and save the other buildings and their contents from the flames.

Three sides of the warehouse were of corrugated iron. The fourth side was built of brick. This aided the firemen in preventing the spread of the flames. The iron sides of the warehouse were soon white hot. The roof burned off in a few minutes, and the beams fell upon the blazing cotton. A great pillar of smoke reared itself over Staten Island and then spread out, umbrellalike, over the bay.

It was not until the iron walls had crumpled and fallen under the heat that the firemen got a fair chance at the flames. A fireboat had been sent from Manhattan, and this aided materially in getting water on the fire, as the water pressure on the island was not equal to the demand put upon it.

Acting Chief Galvin and Deputy Chief Guerin, in charge of the Staten Island fire companies, aided Acting Chief Binns in directing the work of the men. The surrounding warehouses were packed with cotton and hemp, and there was great danger of a disastrous conflagration. It was four hours from the time the fire was discovered until the firemen had it under control.

Spontaneous combustion resulting from improperly packed cotton is the cause assigned for the fire. One wet bale of cotton, it is said, would have started the flames in the hot weather of the last week or two.

The entire loss from the four fires was estimated by officials of the Fire Department yesterday at about $250,000. The bulk of this loss fell upon the patrons of the company, for the owners of the cotton and hemp in storage arrange for their own insurance. The fires have made a big gap in the wide stretch of warehouses formerly owned by the company. The firemen yesterday had to climb over ruins to get to the latest blaze.

F. P. Pouch of Brooklyn is the President of the company owning the stores. He and the other officers of the concern were out of town yesterday.

MR. OSGOOD'S JEWELRY FOUND

Turns Up At the New York Yacht Club —Police Theories Thereon.

According to one of the officials of the New York Yacht Club the jewelry of W. H. Osgood, which was missed from his locker in the club some time last week has been found on top of another locker, with the exception of three stick pins. The theory resulting from the discovery is that whoever stole the jewelry had not dared carry it all away at one time, and had hidden it in such a place that he could slip away with a little at a time. Another theory was that it never had been stolen but mislaid by Mr. Osgood.

Although the jewelry has been found at the club all information about it was denied yesterday just as it was denied last week that any jewelry was missing.

At the East Fifty-first Street Police Station it was said that the police had ceased investigating the robbery when they found that the members of the club had instructed the servants to give no information to them. According to the police, after the Osgood jewelry disappeared private detectives were put on the case and they discovered the thief, with the result that the stolen articles had been returned except such as had been pawned and that these would also be returned.

The police said that the name of the culprit was being kept quiet, because publicity would cause distress to innocent persons. They hinted at kleptomania.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Saturday, between 10:30 and 2, round brooch, red-tinted enamel, set with pearls; reward. B. S. L., Hotel Severance.

$500 REWARD for string of pearls, with diamond clasp, lost June 29 between Hotel Astor, Cafe Martin, and Staten Island. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av., New York City.

LOST—String of gold pearls, 5th Av., east side, between 52d and 37th Sts. Suitable reward if returned promptly to Room 56, 156 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday, July 7, 1:30 P. M., corner Spring and Elizabeth Sts., gray horse, (blind one eye,) wagon and harness; wagon No. 7; name, Geo. F. Kuehner, 655 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.; $300 reward return to owner.

$200 REWARD—Lost on a 3d Av. "L" train Sunday afternoon, a wallet containing valuable papers and letter of credit; return to Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St., and receive the above reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Saturday night, vicinity Herald Square, gold nugget crescent brooch chain and small nuggets; valued as heirloom by lady; $15 reward. Wallis, 309 West 42d St., (first flight.)

LOST—Purse left on seat of hansom cab front of Siegel & Cooper's store, Tuesday, at 5 P. M.; containing cards, photo, and specie; liberal reward. Alabama Hotel, 15 East 11th St.

LOST—On the Lackawanna ferryboat Elmira, Saturday P. M., pocket-book containing sum of money. Finder please return to Caswell-Massey Co., general office, 208 5th Av.

LOST—Between Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field and Fordham, a diamond-shaped jeweled fraternity pin; $10 reward. R. P., 2,279 Aqueduct Av., Fordham Heights.

$20 REWARD—Gold watch and chain, valued as heirloom; dog's head on end of chain. Return to Lewis & Vredenburgh, 43-49 Exchange Place, New York.

LOST—Sunday night, lady's gold watch, from Coney Island, Tompkins Av., or Gates Av. car. Reward if returned to Mrs. E. A. Hogan, 24 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 10th and 45th Sts., Broadway, Alpha Delta Phi, (Greek cross pin); reward. Doyle, Knickerbocker Pharmacy, Broadway and 38th St.

LOST—Small gold watch with blue flowers and "J. W." on case, on crosstown car, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Lachance, 455 Berry St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Package hamper, on 7th Av., near 36th St., Friday evening; suitable reward. Return to Planten, 44 8th Av., Brooklyn.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 146 West 38th St., from 11-6 daily.

LOST—Five medals, name on same, Margaret A. Farrell; liberal reward. Return to 430 West 42d St.

LOST—Fancy ribbon belt, heavy buckle; association; liberal reward. 127 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Green parrot with red wings. Reward for return Mrs. Mink, 231 West 42d St.

ANGRY AT UNION MEN.

Court Tells Ironworkers They Should Get Life Sentences If Guilty.

Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Court yesterday expressed some decisive opinions on the brutality of the murder of one and the assault upon two other special watchmen by members of the Housesmiths' Union on top of the Plaza Hotel last Wednesday. When Walter H. Smith, Terence H. King, and John Connors, the three men arrested on Saturday when they appeared at the offices of the George A. Fuller Construction Company to draw their pay, were arraigned in court, the Magistrate said:

"You three men, if you are guilty, deserve the most severe punishment. I have never heard of such a brutal assault as this."

Magistrate Cornell commended the activity of Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station, whose conduct in the case is being investigated by Commissioner Bingham because he allowed thirty or more of the ironworkers to escape. After holding the prisoners without bail for the action of the Coroner, Magistrate Cornell said:

"If you men are guilty, you ought to get a life sentence. I hope you will."

Coroner Acritelli remanded the three to the Tombs. He has subpoenaed forty-three witnesses, and will begin a hearing in the case at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Jeremiah Kelly, delegate of the Housesmiths, told a story of the killing of Butler, the special policeman, to the Central Federated Union yesterday. He said:

"On the top floor was a pail containing water for the men to drink. It was stale, and one of the men swung it on the derrick to lower it for fresh water. Then Butler came and hit him with his club without provocation, and an attack was made on Butler. Butler was beaten, as the housesmiths knew the ground better than he did and there were more of them. Butler then climbed down one flight, and, missing his footing, stepped into vacancy and killed himself by the fall."

This version pleased the union and was officially accepted by it. A vote of confidence in the Housesmiths' Union was carried.

BUSINESS MANAGERS' SCHOOL

A One-Year Course to be Opened by the School of Commerce.

The New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance is to have a new one-year course next year in business management, which is expected to open up a new field for study. It is to deal with such questions as these: How can a business man best keep in touch with general conditions? What are the warning signs of coming financial storms? What styles of advertising show the biggest returns? What information should a good accountant furnish?

The circular announcing the business management course says:

The course is established for the benefit of able, ambitious young business men who are looking forward to managerial positions. As business is to-day conducted, the men in charge must possess qualities which are not cultivated by routine work in subordinate positions. They must have a wide knowledge of general business methods and principles, a fair understanding of accounting and of business law, a broad outlook over the commercial and financial world, and the ability to reason quickly and accurately about business problems. To train competent men along these four lines is the object of this special course.

Already arrangements have been made by several manufacturing concerns to pay the expenses of their employes who take the university work in the evenings. One or two of the large department stores also have signified their intention of offering free scholarships to progressive men among their employes.

JUMPED OFF CITY BOAT.

Man Believed to be from Arverne a Suicide from the Richmond.

A man supposed to be A. E. Kesten of Arverne, L. I., jumped overboard off Robbins Reef on the 1:15 A. M. trip of the municipal ferryboat Richmond yesterday from Manhattan to St. George. The Captain ordered two boats lowered, and a search was made for more than half an hour, but no trace of the man was found. He is believed to have committed suicide.

The man left his coat and hat on the deck of the ferryboat. In the pocket of the coat were found letters addressed to A. E. Kesten, Arverne, L. I. Pinned to the coat was a slip of paper, on which was written:

"To Finder—Kindly deliver suit at Hamman, 2,306 Seventh Avenue, Manicure Parlors."

The man attracted considerable attention on the boat from the time the boat left Manhattan, because of his nervous manner and peculiar actions. As the boat neared Robbins Reef several men noticed him take off his hat and coat, and pin the paper to the latter. They thought that he intended to jump overboard, but before they could reach him he sprang to the rail and jumped.

Mrs. Julius Diezel of Arverne, to whom one of the letters referred, and who is stopping at the Belmont Cottage, said last night that the man had an uncle, Edward Kann, who lived at 227 West 113th Street, Manhattan. She had known Kesten only slightly, she said.

M. O. LIGHT PLANT IN ORANGE.

The Other Oranges May Help Build It and So Reduce Cost.

City Engineer Frederick T. Crane of Orange, N. J., will have completed to-day work on the maps of the city showing the location of electric lights to be run in connection with the city electric light and power works.

The new plant is designed to supply current to private consumers and power to run the pumping machinery at the sewer and water works and light the streets, all at a figure considerably under the amount charged for years by the Public Service Corporation. There now seems no doubt that the plant will be in full operation in a few months. A contract which the Public Service has tried to get through the West Orange Town Council is now held up, and it is likely that West Orange and probably South Orange will operate the plant jointly with Orange. If this plan is carried out it will probably put the electric light department of the Public Service Corporation out of business as far as the Oranges are concerned.

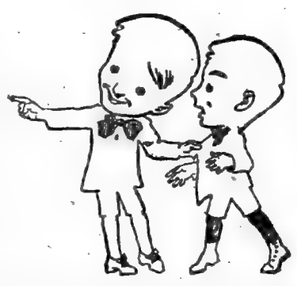

He's pointing out the beauties of our boys' wash suits.

All washable sailor and Russian suits are now either $1.50 or $2.50.

Boys' Norfolks and double-breasted suits of linens and crashes are $4.50 to $6.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32d st.

MAYOR'S RIGHT TO SEAT MAY NOT BE TESTED

Attorney General Mayer Rules Adversely to Hearst.

NO QUO WARRANTO SUIT

Granting All Hearst Claims, There Is No Proof That McClellan Was Not Elected.

ALBANY, July 15.—William Randolph Hearst's application to begin quo warranto proceedings against Mayor McClellan of this city has been denied by Attorney General Mayer, who supplements his decision with a lengthy review of the case.

Leave to test the title of Mayor McClellan to the office he holds was asked by Mr. Hearst, through his attorney, Clarence J. Shearn, on April 14. On May 21 a public hearing was had at the office of the Attorney General in Albany, Mr. Shearn appearing for Mr. Hearst and Assistant Corporation Counsel Arthur C. Butts for the Mayor.

At this hearing it was suggested by the Attorney General that there be filed with him an analysis of the records of the poll and ballot clerks in election districts in which the applicant charged fraud. Such an analysis was filed by counsel representing the Mayor, and Mr. Shearn asked for time to answer it. The answer was submitted on July 10.

Until 1830 the right to grant an application to test the title of an office resided in the Supreme Court. It was then transferred by the Legislature to the Attorney General. It has been uniformly held that the duty of the Attorney General in such a matter is judicial. Leave is not granted as a matter of course.

"Assertion," says Mr. Mayer, "however frequently repeated, is not to be mistaken for proof and the title to an office for which over 600,000 votes were cast is not to be assailed in the name of the people unless the Attorney General is willing to aver, either on his own information or that of others, that a case exists prima facie which casts legal doubt upon the title attacked."

After this declaration Mr. Mayer points out that the application of Mr. Hearst could nave been made as far back as Jan. 1, as the affidavits presented by him were all verified in November or December, 1905, and, with a single exception, were designed to be used in the proceedings then pending in the Supreme Court for leave to open ballot boxes. These proceedings were terminated adversely to the applicant.

The excuse for the apparent delay was urged that it was expected by Mr. Hearst that the Legislature would pass retroactive legislation urged by him, providing for a recount of the ballots.

It was conceded by counsel for Mr. Hearst that if an action in the nature of quo warranto was brought the sole inquiry would be whether the votes were counted as cast. Counsel for applicant admitted that charges of intimidation, violence, and repeating would not be relevant in the trial of such an action, but urged their consideration for the purpose of demonstrating to the Attorney General that a condition of affairs existed which made it unlikely that the votes were counted as cast.

The Attorney General declares that if all the credible complaints relating to the improper counting of illegal ballots were entertained only 666 votes would be called into question, and if all of them were conceded to Hearst, McClellan would still have 2,143 majority. In conclusion the Attorney General thus sums up the case:

"Although eight months have elapsed since the election and the fullest opportunity has been open for the discovery of facts showing, or tending to show, that the applicant was elected, he has failed to demonstrate that fact, even though, for purposes of consideration, every claim of fact which he has made has been fully allowed.

"To grant the application would amount to setting a precedent upon the strength of which any person, upon claiming that he was elected, would be entitled to the permission of the Attorney General to test the title of an office in the name of the people.

"To fail to require adequate proof sufficient to cast doubt, prima facie, upon such legal title, would be an abuse of the discretion and authority imposed by law upon the Attorney General."

THREE RING MEN AT WORK.

They Got Injunctions, and the Coney Police Can't Stop Them.

Capt. Harkins of the Coney Island Police Station announced last night that all "petty gambling" in his precinct was shut down, save for three "knife-and-ring" men who had procured an injunction against him, when he ordered that their places be closed.

The three fortunate men were doing a roaring business last night, and Capt. Harkins admitted that he saw no prospect of stopping them, and that other knife-and-ring shows would probably open later when they got injunctions.

"You see," he said, "the question here is this: Is throwing the ring a skin game or a matter of skill? I know it's a skin game, but when the ring is thrown in court it is shown to be a game of skill. I closed up the candy game where you drew a ten-cent box and got something else according to the number you found in the purchased box, and I closed up another game of a similar nature, but I can't get the law to decide that this is not a game of skill, although the whole world knows that it isn't."

DOMINIE WITHOUT A HOME.

South Orange Clergyman Living in Two Small Rooms and Tired of It.

The Rev. A. J. Kestle, pastor of the Hilton Methodist Episcopal Church of South Orange, N. J., is without a respectable place of abode, and he has hinted very broadly to his congregation that unless they bestir themselves and get him a place to live in, he will resign.

The Rev. Mr. Kestle, with his family, is unable to find a vacant house of any kind in the town. A parsonage project has been before the church for several years. Each succeeding pastor has had difficulty in obtaining a place to live. Mr. Kestle and his family are now living in two small rooms in a remote part of the town. There are no means to heat these rooms, and he will be obliged to vacate them as soon as the cold weather sets in. The Board of Trustees have the problem under consideration.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SAYS SERVANT DRUGGED HER.

Brooklyn Girl Charged with Robbing Many Families.

Annie Stensky, who is also known as Annie Rose, 17 years old, was held for the Grand Jury on a charge of grand larceny by Magistrate Furlong in the Lee Avenue Court in Williamsburg yesterday. The girl was accused of having robbed Mrs. Marjorie Gray, who lives at 210 South Ninth Street, of $50 in cash and apparel valued at $200. Mrs. Gray charged that while Annie Stensky was in her employ the girl drugged the broth that a doctor had prescribed for her and then tried to rob her of the diamond rings on her fingers.

The girl was arrested early yesterday morning on her return from Brighton Beach. She was accompanied at the time of her arrest by her sweetheart, a motorman on a Park Avenue car. It was through this motorman that the girl was traced and arrested. She was wearing at the time Mrs. Gray's black lace dress and Mrs. Gray's new automobile coat.

On the Fourth of July the girl, wearing clothes she had stolen from a Mrs. Koeppel, by whom she had been discharged, entered the employ of the Gray family through the recommendation of Mrs. Gray's washerwoman. Mrs. Gray became ill on the following day, and was attended by a doctor, who recommended broth. Mrs. Gray said that after drinking the broth, which the girl prepared, she became very drowsy. While she was in a semi-conscious state, Mrs. Gray afterward told Police Captain Holihan, the girl tried to wrench her diamond rings from her fingers. The girl failed to get the jewelry, but she robbed Mrs. Gray of a black lace dress, several silk shirtwaists, and other wearing apparel and disappeared.

Capt. Holihan, when he learned of the robbery and received a description of the girl, immediately recognized her as the one for whom he was searching in connection with the Koeppel robbery. Detectives who were put on the case learned that the girl was in love with a motorman. This motorman was watched, but on Saturday night he slipped out of sight of the detectives, and it was not until midnight that the detectives got on his trail and came across him and the girl at Meserole and Leonard Streets.

The girl admitted to the police that in the guise of a servant she had committed similar robberies in the Gates Avenue Police Precinct, but refused to tell who her victims were. All the clothes belonging to Mrs. Koeppel and Mrs. Gray which she had on were taken from her by a police matron. A furnished room occupied by the girl at Meserole and Leonard Streets was searched and the rest of the property recovered. The girl told the police that the property she had stolen from other victims had all been pawned.

INSURANCE LISTS READY.

The Work of Copying Begins To-morrow—Obstruction Feared.

This week will be an interesting one in insurance matters. To-morrow the Mutual's Trustees will meet to name the administration ticket, which must be filed at Albany on Wednesday, and on that day also the lists of policy holders in the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies are to be opened to the policy holders and their representatives by the State Department of Insurance.

The task of copying these lists, which authorized representatives of the International Policy Holders' Committee will undertake, is an enormous one, as there are more than 600,000 names in the lists filed at Albany by the Mutual Life, and more than that number in the New York Life's lists. The Mutual has but 450,000 policy holders, so it is certain that the lists as filed will contain many duplications, in cases where a single policy holder has more than one policy.

George R. Scrugham, organization manager for the International Committee, said yesterday about the undertaking:

"There was wisdom in the suggestion made when the Armstrong bill was before the Legislature that the companies should be required to print the lists and that the Insurance Superintendent should have power to furnish a copy to any committee of the stability of which he was satisfied. This suggestion, however, the Legislature declined. We have had about 500 policy holders give us authorizations for copying the lists, and will put as many men to work as can be accommodated in the rooms which the Superintendent of Insurance has courteously placed at the disposal of the copyists. Experts have been engaged to do this work, under the surveillance of the International Policy Holders' Committee.

"No policy holder or friend of the policy holder will seek to embarrass us in this work, and yet we are not without fear of being embarrassed. People masquerading as policy holders or in the guise of committees of policy holders seeking access to the lists for the purpose of obstruction constitute a difficulty against which we may have to contend.

"All this enormous labor and expense on the part of the policy holders to secure the right to these lists has been made necessary by the obstructive tactics of the self-constituted managements of the two companies. If this history of the recent performances of the companies with respect to these lists is not in itself sufficient to arouse the policy holders, then nothing ever will be."

SHERIFF AFTER SUTHERLAND.

Flaherty Says He is Coercing Policeman and Others.

Sheriff Michael J. Flaherty of Kings County, who will enter the Democratic primaries this Fall to oppose the candidacy of Kenneth F. Sutherland for the leadership of the new Sixteenth Assembly District, opened his campaign last night with a statement. In this he accused Sutherland of violating the law by forcing policemen to enter his political organization, making them pay a fee for membership, and threatening those who refuse. He also declared that policemen in sympathy with Sutherland were oppressing saloon keepers and other business men at Coney Island who were not in sympathy with the "Sutherland-McCarren-Standard Oil Democracy."

The Sheriff closes his statement with a threat to send Deputies to Coney Island who will see that the law is not violated, and to call Police Commissioner Bingham's attention to the "threatened demoralization" of the police force.

"Mr. Sutherland has had some experience with the law as a Police Magistrate and as a convict in prison," Sheriff Flaherty says, "and he must know that the Penal Code makes it a misdemeanor for a policeman to join a political organization, and, logically, that it is a crime for any person to compel an officer to do so. I may note that the law reaches Coney Island just as it did in 1903, when Sutherland and others were sent to prison for tampering with the people's rights.

"If men disagreeing with Sutherland and McCarren are to be persecuted, I will send Deputy Sheriffs to Coney Island and close up every saloon in the entire resort after hours."

The Sheriff declares that Capt. Harkins, who is in command at Coney Island, is entirely blameless, but that one of his Sergeants "is an audacious offender."

CASSIDY WILL FIGHT.

Opens Campaign Quarters to Beat the Bermel Men at the Primaries.

Former Borough President Joseph Cassidy of Queens is going to stake his political future on the primary to be held in September and the election in the Fall. He has opened campaign headquarters in the Democratic Club, in Davis Street, Long Island City, and has engaged several clerks, who are preparing lists of persons who will be qualified to vote the Democratic ticket at the primary. Dates have been selected for nearly all the mass meetings that will be held in the latter part of August and the first part of September.

Cassidy has announced that he will make a thorough campaign and that the Bermel men will have to dig deep and stay up nights if they expect to defeat him.

Going—Good Garb!

We give all our customers fits—nice, easy, becoming fits. That is why they come back for our Garb again and again.

$30.00 the Suit Former Prices $40—$45—$50

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The last of all rolls of cloth that were $20 to $50 for suits to order now $18.00.

The style and finish must be equal to the best or they remain here.

MARKS ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

POLICE, AIDING PRIEST, CLUB MOB AT CHURCH

Force an Entrance for Father Tuzek Through Angry Flock.

HE THREATENS TO SHOOT

One Man May Die and Many Are Arrested as Result of Quarrel Between Pastor and Congregation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The Rev. Michael Tuzek, who was recently appointed pastor of St. Nicholas's Croatian Catholic Church, in Millvale, was escorted this morning by policemen from the rectory through a mob of more than 200 members of his congregation to the steps of his church. The policemen used their clubs to scatter the crowd, and many persons who were struck fell and were injured. Finally reaching the steps of the church, Father Tuzek drew a revolver and flourished it.

The members of the congregation, recovering from the blows inflicted by the policemen, had advanced to the steps of the church when a second detachment of policemen appeared and the members of the mob were driven back. Alone in the church, Father Tuzek said mass, while the mob yelled outside.

The affair is the culmination of a quarrel between the priest and his flock. The congregation objected to the priest because he is a German and insisted on conducting the services in that tongue. Bishop Canevin took sides with the priest. Then the congregation took possession of the church and the parochial school and refused to admit Father Tuzek.

Father Tuzek announced yesterday that he would say mass to-day. Three hundred members of the congregation declared that he must not and Father Tuzek applied to the police for assistance.

The members of the congregation began to assemble before 7 o'clock this morning in front of the rectory. The first mass is said at 8:30 o'clock. At 8 o'clock Father Tuzek appeared on the porch of his residence and prepared to go to the church. Only seven policemen had appeared, and they advised the priest not to go. Father Tuzek insisted that he must be in the church by 8:30, and the start was made. The policemen completely surrounded the priest, who held a revolver in his right hand, concealed by the folds of his robe.

As Father Tuzek stepped from the porch, James Hianiloeic, a leader of the mob, armed with a club, tried to reach the priest. Officer Kuhn struck Hianiloeic with his club, and he fell with a fractured skull.

Then the mob made a general rush forward. Police Sergeant Walker, in command of the policemen, gave the order for a double-quick march. The policemen beat their way through the crowd to the steps of the church, but would have been swept aside had not the additional force appeared.

Attacking the mob in the rear, the policemen drew the attention of the mob from the priest. He mounted the steps, flourished his revolver, and said in a determined voice that he would shoot the first man who laid hands on him. Then he passed into the church. A dozen persons were injured. Hianiloeic will probably die.

Father Tuzek remained in the church during the morning, while the crowd outside increased in numbers. The priest said mass at 8:30 o'clock, and again at 10:30. Escorted by the twenty-five policemen, he went to the office of a Justice of the Peace later in the day and swore out warrants for the arrest of eight of the leaders in the mob, charging them with riot, disorderly conduct, assault and battery, and interfering with a religious service. The policemen arrested twenty-eight of those who had participated in the riot.

ROCKAWAY'S REALTY BOOM.

One Lot Sells at $640 a Front Foot—$65,000 for Another Plot.

Two sales of property on the Rockaway peninsula, made on Saturday, indicate strong values there. One plot sold was in the heart of the business district of Far Rockaway, and the other is located close to the best residential section of Cedarhurst.

The Far Rockaway plot fronts on Central Avenue. It brought $640 a front foot, or a total of $82,000 for the plot, 50 by 95 feet. There is a two-story frame business building on the property. Henry C. Gibson and Harry G. Heyson are the purchasers. The land was sold by Solomon Brothers of Jamaica.

The Cedarhurst plot consists of fourteen acres fronting on Broadway, between Washington Avenue and the turnpike. It was owned by Mrs. Caroline Brower, and she received $65,000 for it. The name of the purchaser is withheld.

CORONER HARBURGER RESTS.

First Vacation in 34 Years—But Times Have Been Ultra-Strenuous Lately.

Coroner Julius Harburger started yesterday on five days' vacation. It is the first holiday he has taken in thirty-four years of public life. The Coroner needed it. He has gone to White Lake, Orange County.

Coroner Harburger has always been a hard worker, but for the last few months he has been keeping at it particularly hard. Not only has he been working every day, but he has frequently had two or three calls a night. The manner in which he has stuck to his duties, in fact, has not pleased some folks, who are not used to that kind of a Coroner.

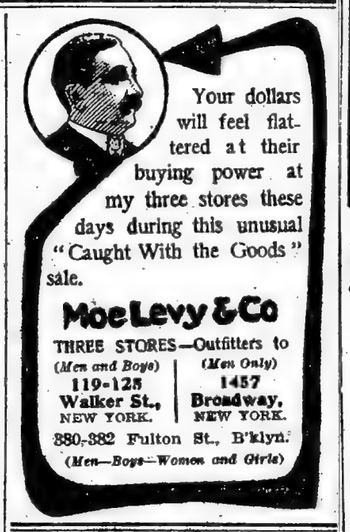

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REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,

Wholesale and Retail.

6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

DIAMOND THIEF'S NEW DODGE

Used Greased Tweezers to Examine a Salesman's Stock.

Herbert A. Reichman, a traveling salesman in the employ of Joseph H. Fink & Co., wholesale diamond merchants at 65 Nassau Street, returned to New York yesterday and told of a new dodge by means of which diamonds to the value of $500 had been stolen from him by a Western thief. The thief had appointments with salesmen for other New York houses, but saw Mr. Reichman first, and the others were glad of it.

He used the name of a reputable jeweler at San Diego, Cal., in making appointments to meet the salesmen in Seattle, Wash. The thief spent several days in Seattle introducing himself at the jewelry stores as Mr. Reber, a San Diego jeweler. He said that he had $5,000 in cash with which to buy a stock of diamonds for the coming holiday trade. When Mr. Reichman reached the Western city, a couple of weeks ago, several jewelers thought that they were doing him a favor by presenting to him the supposed jeweler.

The swindler went to Reichman's room in the hotel where the salesman spread out his stock of South African gems. In examining the stones the thief used a lead pencil to turn them over and a pair of tweezers to hold them up to the light.

After a long study of the gems the thief put aside a number worth about $5,000 and asked Reichman to keep them separate until the next day when he would call and close the deal.

The thief did not appear the next day and Reichman becoming suspicious weighed his stock and discovered the shortage.

The salesman concluded that the pencil and tweezers had been greased so that the stones would stick to them. Reichman remembered that his visitor every now and then put back the pencil and tweezers into his pocket, only to take them out again in a few moments. The Jewelers' Protective Union of New York was notified, and Pinkerton detectives were assigned to the case. The detectives went to the Seattle race track, having a suspicion that the thief would turn up there. They soon found him and arrested him at the point of a revolver.

The thief when taken to the police station confessed. He said that the small stones stuck to the grease on the pencil and tweezers. Nearly all the stones were recovered in a pawn shop.

THIEVES ENTERED OPEN FLAT.

Harlem Woman Left Her Door Unlocked While She Went Out.

Three young men were held yesterday in the Harlem Court by Magistrate Whitman on the charge of burglary.

The names of the prisoners are William Briggs, 208 West 141st Street; Andrew Phillips, 32 West 139th Street, and John Daldo, 308 West 148th Street.

Mrs. Catherine Phillips left the door of her flat at 267 West 143d Street open yesterday while she went next door to a butcher's shop. On returning she met, coming out of the house in which she lives, three young men, one of them carrying a suitcase. She found that her rooms had been entered in her absence and that a great many articles of value had been stolen.

Mrs. Phillips immediately telephoned to the West 125th Street Station, and Detectives Wren and Walsh were sent to her flat. They found three men suspected of being the thieves in a saloon at 145th Street and Eighth Avenue. They had none of the stolen goods in their possession, but the detectives took them to the station house, where Mrs. Phillips identified them later as the men she saw leaving the apartment house.

CHAUFFEUR'S PLEA FAILS.

French Driver Said He Didn't Understand English and Our Laws.

Orestes Sadelli, a French chauffeur of 331 West Thirty-fourth Street, arrested for speeding on Saturday on the West Drive of Central Park, through his lawyer set up as his defense before Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning ignorance of the English language.

The lawyer stated to the Magistrate that the man had been in the country only a few days, and was not familiar with the laws and language.

Magistrate Cornell replied:

"I have got to consider the feelings of the public, and not those of a chauffeur who does not understand the English language. When he took charge of the machine he ought to have known about the speed regulations. I will hold him in $500 bail for trial."

Monday, July 16.

STRAW HATS GOING!

WE sell no other hats, just straws, and our season is virtually over. So here goes:—Belgium Splits, English Sennets, fine Mackinaws, yes, and a nice little bunch of *genuine full-piece Panamas.* Never mind what they were heretofore, TO-DAY AT $1.55

Sailors, soft roll Tourists, Planters, in fact, a general ensemble of good straws, and, *as we sell no cheap straw hats,* you can figure out what you are getting TO-DAY AT 55c.

P. S.—Get in early, please.

BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

MATTINGS

Pre-Inventory Sale.

REGULAR $7.50 ROLLS FOR $5.00
REGULAR 10.00 ROLLS FOR 7.40
REGULAR 15.00 ROLLS FOR 11.00

SUMMER FURNITURE.

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF WEATHERED OAK, GREEN RUSH, REED AND RATTAN SUITS, SETTEES, AND ODD PIECES AT ⅓ REDUCTION.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

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AERIAL GARDENS. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR Best Seats $1. with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet

N. Y. ROOF—ROOF-PROOF FUN "SEEING NEW YORK," Ned Wayburn's "RAIN-DEERS," Salerno, THAT Quartet

MOTOR CARS

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MANHATTAN BEACH

Wesley-Walton STAR VAUDEVILLE CO. To-night at 9. Sat. Mat. 4.

PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve. To-night, Special—Children's Specialties.

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RICO PLAYS EVERY EVENING AT the HARLEM CASINO, 124th St. and 7th Av. Table d'hote, 75. Sat. & Sun., $1.

Meet Me on the Pier at DREAMLAND Take Iron Steamboats.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND HAPPYLAND THE NEW WONDERLAND OF THE WAY A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK 32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Eve. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill.) Victoria Theatre, Railroad Collision Pictures, Arthur Prince, Machnow (The Giant,) "Dronzo," others.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN Every Evening, the Musical Success. ROOF 'Mamselle Champagne' Adm. 50c., Res. $1, $1.50.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Seats ready to Sept. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St., "Sweet Clover" & Vaud.

Metropolis Thea. Roof. Old Heidelberg in the Air. Vaudeville Carnival. Res'd Seats 50c. In case of rain, perf. in Thea.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Joeb

WEST END Evgs. 8:20. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c. LEAH LESSI in "East Lynne."

BOSTOCK'S ARENA In DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

OLIVER M. VAIL HIT GUARD.

At Least Guard Said So and Court Puts Him Under $500 Verbal Bonds.

Oliver M. Vail of Pelham Manor, President of the Leather Merchants' Association, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday morning on the complaint of two platform guards, employed at the Brooklyn Bridge Station of the Subway. Vail was charged with assaulting and knocking down Frank Burns of 929 Third Avenue, one of the guards. The story of the assault was corroborated by James Brown of 302 West Fifty-first Street, another employe.

Vail stated that he was hurrying to get an express train, being late for an appointment with his wife in the Grand Central Station, and as he started to board the train the doors were slammed in his face, but later one door was opened to let in a man ahead of him. Vail stated that as he pushed forward to enter also Burns grabbed him by both shoulders. He denied striking Burns, but said his hand might have accidentally hit the man when he whirled him around.

Magistrate Mayo, after hearing both sides, put Vail under "verbal bonds" of $500 to keep the peace for two months.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day and to-morrow; wind southwesterly.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,706. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MRS. THAW RE-ENGAGES W. M. K. OLCOTT'S FIRM

Refuses to See Hartridge When He Calls at Her Hotel.

VISITS HER SON IN TOMBS

Every Indication That Mrs. Thaw Will Insist on Retaining the Olcott Firm as Chief Counsel.

A condition little short of chaos exists in the preparation of the defence in the case of Harry Kendall Thaw, accused of the murder of Stanford White. Developments yesterday still further complicated the situation, and before the day was over nobody knew just who was the Pittsburg man's counsel.

There is every indication that Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the defendant, will insist upon the reinstatement of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge as his counsel-in-chief, while Thaw himself is as positive as ever in declaring that he will not have anything more to do with that firm or the plea of insanity which they wish him to agree to. He still insists that Clifford W. Hartridge shall take charge of his case.

Mrs. Thaw called on her son in the Tombs yesterday morning, and after the visit communicated with Lewis L. Delafield, the original lawyer in the case, through whom the Olcott firm was retained. Mr. Delafield would not tell what had passed between them, but this statement was issued at the Hotel Lorraine as coming from Mrs. Thaw:

Mrs. William Thaw's Statement.

"I shall see Mr. Lewis L. Delafield to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. I was not feeling well enough to-day to visit him, but in the meantime I have notified him to continue Judge Olcott's firm as my son's counsel."

Mrs. William Thaw left for the home of George L. Carnegie, her son-in-law, at Roslyn, L. I., yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Carnegie and her daughter, after spending two days in New York. While in this city she did not see Mr. Hartridge, nor did she attempt to get into communication with him. He visited the Hotel Lorraine on Sunday afternoon and his card was taken to her, but she stayed in her room.

Ex-Judge Olcott was requested on Saturday to turn over all the papers in the Thaw case to Mr. Hartridge. The request was contained in the letter from Thaw, notifying the members of Mr. Olcott's firm that they were no longer connected with the case, and it was supplemented by a personal request from Mr. Hartridge. Some of the Thaw papers were turned over to Mr. Hartridge without delay. Ex-Judge Olcott told him that the rest of them would be sent to him yesterday. Mr. Hartridge announced on Sunday that he expected to have a long talk with ex-Judge Olcott yesterday, when everything would be settled regarding the transfer.

Mr. Hartridge did not see ex-Judge Olcott yesterday, nor were any additional papers in the Thaw case turned over to him. No effort was made to bring about an interview by any member of the Olcott firm. This fact, coupled with the retention of the rest of the papers, was taken to mean that just at present the former chief counsel is standing pat.

"I am leading counsel for Harry K. Thaw," said Mr. Hartridge late yesterday afternoon, when the elder Mrs. Thaw's statement was referred to him. "Mrs. Thaw is at perfect liberty to retain whom she pleases."

"Suppose she re-employs Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge," he was asked, "would you work in harmony with that firm?"

"I certainly hope so," he replied.

"Did you see Mrs. William Thaw at all while she was in New York?"

"I did not."

"Did you see Harry Thaw to-day after he had talked with his mother?"

I saw him both before and after his mother visited him."

"Did he say anything to indicate that she had attempted to persuade him to put ex-Judge Olcott's firm in charge again?"

"He did not. I am still his leading counsel, and I shall so continue."

"Have you made up your mind as to whom you will employ to assist you in the conduct of his case?"

"No. I have been too busy in taking over the case to give thought to that phase of the situation."

Ex-Judge Olcott's Call on Mrs. Thaw.

Ex-Judge Olcott appeared before 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Hotel Lorraine with passes permitting Mrs. William Thaw and her son, Josiah C. Thaw, to visit Harry in the Tombs. When he reached the hotel a small army of newspaper men were awaiting him in the lobby. He was asked if he had been re-employed in the case despite his dismissal by the defendant.

"I want to make it perfectly clear," he said, "that I am not here for the purpose of discussing the status of my firm in connection with the case. I am simply here to bring the prison passes which I promised to get last week."

At his office later in the day he refused to discuss the Harry Thaw letter or to predict what the outcome of the tangled situation might be. Terence J. McManus was equally uncommunicative.

As the matter now stands, it is not impossible that the spectacle may be presented of lawyers in the employ of Mrs.

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MR. CARNEGIE'S PROPHECY.

Looks for Union of United States, Great Britain, and Canada.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 17.—In a letter to the editor of The Times Andrew Carnegie objects to the statement publicly made about him by Sir Charles Tupper to the effect that in recent addresses in Canada he declared for the unity of Canada with the United States instead of with the mother country. Mr. Carnegie pleads not guilty.

"Never," he writes, "did I utter a word in Canada or elsewhere about the drawing closer together of our race that did not give first place to the motherland. I do not think Canada or America in the future will need the support of their mother, but I believe some day the mother will find an alliance or union with her children across the Atlantic her refuge and her strength.

"During the lifetime of many now living 300,000,000 English-speaking people, members of one race, are to dwell there. Britain with, say, 50,000,000 and aliens, in Europe, will turn to and probably merge with them and they with each other upon international questions, and then our race will fulfill its destiny, which is decisively to influence world affairs for the good of the world."

GEORGIANS BOOM JEROME

For President, They Say, but Laugh—He Laughs, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 16.—After hearing a speech by District Attorney Jerome this morning, the lower house of the General Assembly of Georgia adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Perry, declaring that the Democracy should name Jerome and Folk to lead the "great reform movement in the coming Presidential campaign."

The adoption of the resolution was greeted with laughter and applause. "Mr. Speaker," exclaimed Mr. Aiken of Bartow, as the handclapping subsided, "I wish to know whether that resolution was meant in earnest. Certainly this House does not wish to go on record as taking such action."

"The Speaker construed it merely as a compliment," replied Mr. Slaton.

Mr. Jerome, who had not yet left the rostrum, joined heartily in the merriment of the moment.

Jerome caught the legislators when he said:

"I come from the North. After all, I find that there is not so much difference between the two sections. One unfortunate fact is that we continue to pour out gratuitous advice to the people of the South, while, as a matter of fact, we know very little of the conditions here, while you are fully competent to deal with your own affairs.

"If the Northern people will follow the old Yankee proverb, 'mind your own business,' we would commend ourselves more to your good will and kind regards.

"You are able to manage your own affairs here. Surely such a place can progress without the help of such learned men as the Secretary of War, who urged you to break up the 'solid South.'"

In an interview to-day regarding the Thaw murder case, Mr. Jerome referred to it as "the every day police court story."

"In the eyes of the law," he continued, "the defendant's millions add no lustre to his situation. Most of the apparent romance is newspaper product."

$2,500,000 GOLD COMING.

American Buyers Sweep the Bullion Market in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 16.—American buyers swept the gold bullion market to-day, obtaining about half a million pounds' worth at 77s. 10⅜d. per ounce. It was calculated that practically no profit attached to the operation as an exchange transaction, and the eagerness of New York to import gold apart from the question of profit was regarded as an unfavorable symptom.

In the money market discount rates became distinctly firmer as a result of American gold purchases.

Gold to the amount of $1,500,000 was engaged in London yesterday by the National City Bank. All told, $2,500,000 in bar gold arrived in the London market, and according to cable advices $1,750,000 of this amount was taken for New York. If this additional $250,000 was actually taken for export to New York, the names of the bankers arranging the transaction were not disclosed.

It was considered possible at the close of business that further negotiations today might result in the engagement of more of the gold which arrived in London yesterday. The announcement of yesterday's engagements was without appreciable effect on the foreign exchange market. In fact, at the close of the day demand sterling was a trifle easier than at the end of last week.

The announcement of further takings of gold in London was one of the factors which were influential in bringing about further ease in the money market here. Call money was in ample supply at rates ranging from 3 per cent. down to 1½ per cent. Most of the business in time money was for periods extending into the early part of 1907. Time money was a trifle easier.

SUDDEN JOY KILLS HIM.

Johnson Inherits $20,000, and Shock Is Too Much for Him.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—W. R. Johnson died to-day while reading a letter from his sister, Mrs. W. J. Hammer of Greensburg, Penn., saying that he had fallen heir to $20,000.

Excitement caused by the good news led to the rupture of an artery near his heart. Johnson was a switchman and was 40 years old.

165 MARINES HAVE MALARIA.

Men of the Columbia Contract It at Panama.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 16.—The United States cruiser Columbia sailed today for Boston with 300 marines, of whom 165 are suffering from malaria contracted at Panama, where they were stationed in expectation of trouble during the recent elections there.

Nineteen of the marines are seriously ill.

OFFERS THE MARBLEHEAD FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

President Arranging Negotiations Between Warring Republics.

A COUNCIL AT OYSTER BAY

Guatemala Offers to Stop Fighting If Salvador Will—Honduras Insists on Having Her Say Also.

OYSTER BAY, July 16.—Peace negotiations between Guatemala and Salvador are being arranged by President Roosevelt and Acting Secretary of State Bacon, who arrived at Sagamore Hill to-day with Secretary Taft. The question not yet settled is whether Honduras will become a party to the negotiations at this time. It is reasoned here that it would hardly be fair to compel Guatemala to face two former foes in a peace conference at one time. Honduras will probably agree to the settlement arranged by the two States primarily involved.

The negotiations, it is stated, will doubtless be held on board the American cruiser Marblehead, now in Guatemalan waters. The arbitrators on behalf of the United States and Mexico will be the Mexican Minister to Central America and United States Minister Combs to Guatemala, and United States Minister Merry to Salvador. The date and detail of the proceedings beyond this have not been arranged.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Navy Department was informed this afternoon by cablegram from Commander Mulligan of the arrival of his ship, the Marblehead, at La Libertad, from Panama, which port he left last Friday night. Before sailing Commander Mulligan was instructed by the Navy Department to report to the American Minister, Mr. Combs, at La Libertad, which is the port near San Salvador, the capital of Salvador.

In the absence of Mr. Combs, who is detained at Champerico, awaiting next Friday's steamer, Mr. Brown, the American Secretary and Chargé in Salvador, will communicate with Commander Mulligan, and that officer will place his ship at the disposal of the American Legation, so that Mr. Brown will be in a position to carry out the instructions which were cabled him to-day from Washington to proffer to the Governments of Salvador and Guatemala the use of this American warship as a place of meeting for the Peace Commissioners.

Acting Secretary of State Adee has not attempted at this great distance from the scene of trouble to arrange all the details of the meeting of the peace Commissioners, but will leave that task to the American Legations. It is stated that neither Minister Merry nor Messrs. Combs and Brown will act in the capacity of a peace Commissioner to either country; they are charged simply as good friends to both parties to endeavor to bring the hostile nations into friendly relations without further loss of blood. To that end they will interest themselves in the selection of peace Commissioners by the Government to which they are respectively accredited, and will probably conduct these Commissioners to the Marblehead and go with them beyond the three-mile limit to sea and, if called upon, will advise them in a friendly way.

This is not the first time the deck of a United States man-of-war has been the scene of a peace conference; the Marietta was thus employed six or eight years ago in bringing about peace between Costa Rica and Salvador, the Philadelphia played a similar part at Panama during a revolution there about ten years ago, and more recently Commander Dillingham brought the Monti Cristi insurgents and the Domingan Government agents together off Monti Cristi and procured peace on the deck of the Detroit.

It is believed that the Marblehead will take on the Salvadoran Commissioners at La Libertad and then proceed to the nearest Guatemalan port, San Jose, where the agents of that Government will board the ship, which will then go to sea beyond the three-mile limit until the conferences are over.

The important development of the day, aside from the offer of the Marblehead, was an assurance to the State Department from President Cabrera that Guatemala would refrain from further hostilities if Salvador would undertake to do the same, which news was promptly communicated to Minister Merry at San Salvador in order that he might transmit the proposition to the Government at that place.

Another point developed was that Salvador and Honduras had entered into an alliance, the nature of which is not certainly known, but it is believed by the officials here that the purpose is to agree upon the terms of peace that shall be proposed by the two countries to Guatemala. This news came to the State Department from Chargé Brown, at Guatemala City.

Still another cablegram—this one from Minister Merry—informed the State Department that the Government of Honduras insisted upon being considered along with Salvador in the peace negotiations with Guatemala.

Altogether, the prospect of the peaceful termination of the present difficulty is believed to have brightened considerably during the day.

SAN SALVADOR, July 16.—Guatemala is fighting Salvador and Honduras at four points on Guatemalan and Honduran territory. Both sides fight bravely with uncertain results.

Peace is possible in the near future, through the efforts of the United States Government, efficiently aided by Mexico.

PANAMA, July 16.—President Cabrera's plan seems to be to attack Salvador by the Guatemalan and Honduran frontiers, concentrating his efforts on the Honduras side so as to enable Gen. Rivas, the Salvadoran who has taken part with Guatemala, and who is in command of a division, to enter the Eastern Salvadoran provinces, where he enjoys much prestige, in order that he may start a revolution there against President Escalon of Salvador.

Soldiers Attempt Lynching In Iowa.

DES MOINES, July 16.—Robert Hyde, colored, narrowly escaped lynching tonight in the heart of the city by a mob of soldiers from Fort Des Moines, because he jostled a white woman from the sidewalk. A rope was cut from a trolley car and the negro was being dragged through the streets when a detachment of police arrived. Hyde was rescued only after a fierce fight.

AMERICANS IN CUBAN JAIL.

Young Woman Among Those Sentenced for Building Toy Telegraph.

HAVANA, July 16.—American residents of the Isle of Pines are excited over the imprisonment in the common jail at Nueva Gerona of Miss Millie Brown, 19 years of age; L. C. Giltner, Postmaster of the town of Columbia, and William Augustine, all Americans.

The three, for their own instruction and amusement, had constructed a toy telegraph line, 1,800 feet long, strung from Giltner's store to the residence of the other two. They were arrested without warning, charged with the violation of an old military order prohibiting other than Government telegraph lines, tried by a newly appointed judge, and sentenced jointly to pay a $500 fine or to a joint term of imprisonment of 100 days. All refused to submit to the payment of the fine, and were taken to jail in their own conveyance to serve thirty-three days each. The jail has no accommodations for women prisoners.

The Cuban Government has no report of the incident, which was brought by Americans who have arrived here from the Isle of Pines.

VILLAGE WILL DELAY FLIERS.

Wilkinsburg, Penn., Objects to the Pennsylvania's Speedy Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKINSBURG, Penn., July 16.—The Pennsylvania Railroad and the borough authorities are involved in a quarrel so bitter that to-day it was decided to enforce an ordinance, passed recently, cutting down the speed of all Pennsylvania trains to ten miles an hour while in the village. The ordinance, if enforced, will handicap the Pennsylvania system and necessitate a complete change in the train schedules between New York and Chicago, adding at least eight minutes to the running time.

The Borough of Wilkinsburg has one and a half miles of Pennsylvania tracks within its borders, and the fast trains have been running at the rate of thirty miles an hour through the town. The new ordinance will increase the time from three to nine minutes.

Burgess Stewart has ordered Chief of Police Dowan to arrest every engineer whose trains exceed the speed limit. The ordinance, according to Burgess Stewart, empowers the authorities to arrest even President Cassatt. The trouble started over the delays in the moving of trains from street crossings.

PROFITS OF AN ICE TRUST.

Dealers in Jacksonville Can Buy for $2.60 and Sell for $18 a Ton.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 16.—The trial of several Jacksonville ice dealers on a charge of combining to raise the price of ice, contrary to law, ended to-day in a verdict of not guilty of a criminal intent to defraud. This verdict ended one of the hardest legal fights in the State during recent years.

The witnesses testified that of the six ice plants in Jacksonville, only one, with a daily capacity of 360 tons, is now in operation, and that the daily consumption in Jacksonville is about 100 tons. The plant in operation, it was asserted, sells exclusively to the Jacksonville Ice Delivery Company, which pays $2.60 per ton for this output, and the Delivery Company sells the ice to large consumers for $6 a ton, to small consumers for $8 per ton, and to housekeepers at the rate of from $13 to $18 a ton. The ice can be shipped to Starke, Fla., more than fifty miles from Jacksonville, and sold there for $2 a ton, and can be manufactured and sold at a profit in Jacksonville for $1.50 per ton. It also was developed that while the manufacturing company makes an allowance to the Delivery Company for the waste by melting, the Delivery Company makes no such allowance to the customer.

LETS REVOLUTIONISTS ALONE.

Brazilian Congress Decides Not to Meddle in Matto Grosso Province.

RIO JANEIRO, July 16.—An insurrection of some pretensions has been in progress in the Province of Matto Grosso for a considerable time. The province is situated in the extreme northwest of Brazil and is very remote and inaccessible.

Three months ago the Governor of the province, Señor Paes, called for Federal aid, but as it was not possible to send troops forward promptly the Revolutionists grew so strong as to compel the Governor to abdicate, and he was killed by the insurgents on July 5. Vice Gov. Osorio is reported to have been an accomplice in the assassination.

The President of the Brazilian Republic sent a message to Congress suggesting that martial law be declared throughout the Province of Matto Grosso, but Congress refused to approve on the ground that the Vice Governor, although a Revolutionist, was now legally in authority.

No further disturbances have been reported from the province, and it is believed that matters have adjusted themselves so that peace will be maintained in the future.

CENTENARIAN'S AUTO TRIP.

Mrs. Hunt Is 105, but Travels Through Connecticut in a Motor Car.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 16.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt of Brooklyn, who will be 106 years old next month, is traveling by easy stages through this State, much of the journey being made in an automobile, which has become her favorite vehicle.

Mrs. Hunt first entered an automobile two years ago, after some urging by her friends, as she looked askance at the horseless vehicle. The chauffeur took her for a spin over a stretch of smooth road, and she was delighted. Since then, Mrs. Hunt has grown to be very fond of automobiling, and it was at her suggestion that the present tour is being made with a motor car.

She prefers to sit on the front seat, and usually asks the chauffeur as many questions as would a small boy. She is in Shelton and Derby at present, but will soon move on to Meriden. Mrs. Hunt will come to this city later to celebrate her birthday at the home of her grandson. She attributes her longevity to the fact that she has worried very little during her life.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

Y. M. C. A. GETS $250,000 FROM J. D. ROCKEFELLER

If an Equal Amount Is Raised for a New San Francisco Building.

$100,000 ALREADY SENT IN

Committee, of Which Morris K. Jesup Is Chairman, Sends Out an Appeal for More Funds.

The announcement was made last night that John D. Rockefeller had cabled from Europe that he would subscribe $250,000 to a fund for a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco to replace the one destroyed by the fire that followed the earthquake there. At the same time the announcement was made that an additional one hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed by persons in this city. The gifts were announced by H. J. McCoy, who has been stopping at the Hotel Breslin for the last two weeks. Mr. McCoy has been Secretary of the San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association for twenty-five years. He came East recently solely for the purpose of raising money for the erection of a new building for the association. The losses of the citizens of San Francisco had been so great that they were unable to provide the funds themselves for a new structure equal to the old one.

When Secretary McCoy came here he brought with him a letter of introduction from President Roosevelt. In it the President referred to the fact that on May 12, 1903, he presided at the dedication services of the association's former home.

Secretary McCoy on reaching this city organized a committee to take charge of the work of raising the funds necessary for the erection of the new building. Morris K. Jesup was elected Chairman of the committee and Cleveland H. Dodge became its Treasurer. The other members of the committee are John H. Converse of Philadelphia, Henry B. F. Macfarland of Washington, D. C., and Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago.

The committee immediately appealed to John D. Rockefeller. He sent a cable message from Europe last Saturday to the effect that if the committee could raise $250,000 of the $500,000 necessary for the new building he would subscribe $250,000.

Morris K. Jesup immediately subscribed $50,000. Mrs. William E. Dodge subscribed $25,000, Cleveland H. Dodge $15,000, John H. Converse $10,000, and "A Friend" subscribed $5,000. This makes a total of $355,000 received so far, leaving a balance of $145,000 still to be raised. The committee is anxious to get the balance before Aug. 1, and it has sent out an appeal setting forth that fact. The appeal is signed by the members of the committee and bears the indorsement of Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco and of Gov. Pardee of California. The committee requests that all communications and remittances shall be sent to Cleveland H. Dodge at 99 John Street, this city.

DIED SUDDENLY IN A CELL.

Joseph Kirby, Picked Up in Street, Collapsed in Police Station.

After being locked up in the Leonard Street Station on a charge of intoxication yesterday afternoon, Joseph Kirby, forty years old, who is said to be a member of a prominent mercantile firm in this city, died in his cell four hours later, apparently from heart trouble.

Policeman McGee found the man lying on the sidewalk at the foot of the elevated station stairs at Chambers Street and West Broadway about 1 o'clock. The man was in a helpless condition, and Dr. Leslie of the Hudson Street Hospital, who examined him, said he was intoxicated. At the station he revived sufficiently to give his name and address

At 5 o'clock John Furlong, the doorman, heard Kirby groaning and allowed him to step out of his cell into the corridor, where he said he felt better. He returned to the cell, but was taken ill again and an ambulance was summoned. Dr. Leslie found the man dead when he arrived. The surgeon could find no marks of violence upon the body.

Two hours later a man called at the station and said he was a brother of Kirby. He had the body removed to the undertaking establishment of A. Everard at 847 East Fifty-fifth Street. At the Hotel Arlington, the address given, it was stated that Kirby was not known there.

EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTHWEST

Buildings Are Shaken in New Mexico and Texas.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 16.—Considerable property damage was done this afternoon at Socorro, San Marcial, and near-by settlements by an earthquake shock, which was the severest of the 200 shocks that have occurred in that part of New Mexico during the last two years.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 16.—This region to-day experienced another slight earthquake shock at noon. Pendent objects in Albuquerque moved perceptibly, and a sickening sensation was experienced by many persons. No serious damage has been reported.

EL PASO, Texas, July 16.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 11:50 A. M. to-day. Buildings rocked and swayed, and many persons fled to the streets. The thermometers and instruments in the Weather Bureau, in the Federal Building, swung back and forth for several minutes. No damage was done.

FIFTY SAND HOGS STRIKE.

Join Men Already Out on East River Tunnel Work.

Delegate Curtis of the Rock Drillers' Union reported yesterday that fifty sand hogs, who work under compressed air, had gone on strike at the East Thirty-third Street tunnel in addition to the double drum hoisters, rock drillers, and others who went on strike last week.

It is thought likely that the Central Federated Union Committee will have another conference with Managing Engineer Japp of the tunnel some time this week. Mr. Japp said yesterday that the places of all the strikers had been filled.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN LIMITED.
Splendid train, with luxurious service; leaves New York 2:04 P. M. every day, arrives Cincinnati 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 5:00 P. M. next day, via New York Central Lines. "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

HAAKON SAVES QUEEN MAUD.

The King Prevents Her Carriage from Falling Into a Ditch.

AALESUND, Norway, July 16.—While driving to Nordangsdale on Sunday Queen Maud had an exceedingly narrow escape from a serious accident. The horses drawing her carriage, startled by an avalanche, backed toward a ten-foot ditch, and for some moments the vehicle hung over the edge.

King Haakon, who was in another carriage, seeing the danger of the Queen, ran forward and caught the horses by their bridles.

GEN. R. H. WARFIELD KILLED.

New San Francisco Police Commissioner Victim of Railroad Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Gen. R. H. Warfield, who was sworn in to-day as Police Commissioner, was killed this evening in an accident on the Mount Tamalpias Railway.

Gen. Warfield was one of the best-known Grand Army men on the Pacific Coast, and was high in Masonic ranks. For over twenty years he had been a hotel proprietor in San Francisco, conducting for the last ten years the California Hotel, from which he retired a few months before the earthquake.

He came originally from Rochester, N. Y.

RATE LAW A PUZZLE.

Railroad Managers and Lawyers in Conference—All Divided.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Executives and counsel of every railroad west of Chicago held a conference to-day with a view of determining the meaning of the provisions of the new rate law.

J. C. Stubbs, Traffic Director of the Harriman lines, presided at the conference and outlined the purposes of the gathering. It developed, however, that there were almost as many views regarding the interpretation of the statute as there were lawyers and traffic managers present.

Two committees—one of traffic managers and one of lawyers—were appointed. The Traffic Committee is to arrange plans for carrying the law into effect. The Legal Committee will determine what the law requires.

MORE TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

Native Fanaticism Causes Lord Cromer to Make Elaborate Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 17.—The correspondent at Cairo of The Express asserts that he learns on the highest authority that in view of the rapidly increasing fanaticism of the natives, elaborate plans for strengthening the army of occupation have been prepared by Lord Cromer, the British agent in Egypt.

BOSTON EXPRESS'S ESCAPE.

Engine and Baggage Car Derailed—Passengers Shaken Up.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 16.—Passengers on the Boston Express bound west over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Road, and due in New York at 4 o'clock, were shaken up a good deal this afternoon at Riverside, just east of the big drawbridge. The train hit an open derail switch, and the engine and baggage car went off the tracks and tore up the ties and ballast. Section laborers had opened the switch to make repairs, and Towerman Relyea was ignorant of the fact.

There were six cars to the express, and they were crowded. The passengers were taken into New York on the second section of the train.

LEAPED OFF HARLEM BRIDGE.

Despondent Inventor's Work of Years Lost, He Tries Suicide—Rescued.

After years of work on an invention, James Klubink, 29 years old, a machinist of 445 East 116th Street, found out recently that what he had almost perfected had already been patented in England. For that reason, his relatives say, he tried to commit suicide last night about dusk by jumping off the Willis Avenue Bridge into the Harlem River.

He was rescued by two special policemen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company, who jumped into the river and pulled him out. Klubink was sent to the Lebanon Hospital for treatment; later he was locked up in the Morrisania Station on the charge of attempted suicide.

"SUN KINKS" WRECK A TRAIN.

Hot Rays Expand the Rails Until They Buckle.

SPOKANE, Washington, July 16.—The east-bound Oriental Limited on the Great Northern was derailed yesterday west of Leavenworth, Washington. A "sun kink" caused the trouble. The engine and the express, baggage, and mail cars were thrown over and two passenger cars were derailed. No one was seriously injured.

"Sun kinks" are due to a lengthening of the rails from expansion in extremely hot weather. If the expansion of the metal is great enough to fill up the spaces at the joints the rails buckle. This is usually discovered before the condition of the track becomes bad enough to cause a wreck, as the expansion is so slow that a track foreman has ample warning of the fact that his roadway is becoming unsafe.

FRANK'S FRUITSHOP ON FIRE.

Little Damage Done, but Plenty of Excitement in Times Square.

Frank's fruit shop, in Times Square, just north of Forty-second Street, on the Broadway side, was on fire a few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is not known, and although the firemen put it out in less than the time it took Chief Croker to come from Great Jones Street to Times Square, the blaze attracted a great crowd.

For ten minutes Broadway, opposite The Times Building, was jammed with men and women, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the police who were on duty in the vicinity cleared the throng for the firemen.

Shanley's and Rector's were both crowded at the time, and both places were temporarily emptied, while the diners went out to see what was up. Then along came Chief Croker at a mile-a-minute clip, and everybody scurried to a point of safety. The fire was out in two minutes after the firemen reached the scene. Frank's loss is not thought to be very much.

BALLOON FALLS IN BAY ON TOP OF A FERRYBOAT

Collapsed with Leo Stevens, Charles Levee, and J. H. Hare.

DRAGGED ABOARD AND SAVED

Ducked 20 Times with Spectators Thinking It Part of the Show—Only the Pictures Saved.

Three balloonists left Staten Island yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, drifted over to Manhattan, crossed to the air regions above Brooklyn, and ended up in Flushing Bay, between College Point and Classon Point about 4 o'clock, filling out two hours of excitement. The balloon settled in the water twenty times, only to rise again, and the aeronauts were in momentary danger of death by drowning. They and the balloon finally collapsed on the ferryboat Adelaide, and it and the three men, completely exhausted, were saved.

James H. Hare, who has traveled into many parts of the world taking photographs for a weekly publication, chartered the balloon to make a trip over Manhattan to get a series of pictures. The balloon was a huge silken bag, having a capacity of about 60,000 cubic feet of gas. Charles Levee, the French aeronaut, who accompanied Mr. Hare and Leo Stevens, its present owner, yesterday declared that it was the very balloon he used to cross the Mediterranean Sea and to make a trip from France to Russia.

In those days the balloon, Levee says, was called the Brutus. The ascension was made yesterday under the auspices of the Aero Club, and it was named Aero No. 2.

Since Thursday the Brutus had been at the plant of the New York and Richmond Gas Company on Willow Avenue, Clifton, S. I. Mr. Stevens, himself an aeronaut and manufacturer of balloons, had been on hand to make a start when the wind and the gas bag should be simultaneously just right. That happy moment seemed to be approaching about noon yesterday, and Mr. Hare was sent for.

Because the gas was poor, according to Mr. Hare, the balloon was not ready to make a start until about 2 o'clock. In the basket were the three men already named, two big cameras and a new sea anchor, which Mr. Stevens wanted to try. It consisted of a canvas bag sewed around an iron ring. Its inventor argues that when it is dropped into the water it will fill immediately, and will then become so heavy that it will prevent strong winds from blowing the balloon further out to sea. Only 600 pounds of ballast was taken along.

The balloon didn't go up very fast, although there were so many people standing under it shouting that it might well have been blown up at least a thousand feet by the hot air. It veered into a tree, the balloonists were shaken up and down, two limbs were scraped from the tree, and then the Brutus ran foul of a clothesline heavy with at least a week's washing. Mr. Stevens leaned over the car and cut loose from the laundry line. After the balloon got up nearly half a mile the aeronauts found that they had stolen somebody's laundry, or part of it. The loot consisted of two pieces, including a mourning handkerchief. Levee confiscated the mourning handkerchief.

Next the Brutus came down a bit and ran against a four-story brick house, stopping there half a minute, while the silk bag wabbled over the edge of the roof and the balloonists hurriedly threw out ballast. They had begun to fling out sandbags as soon as they had struck the tree, so that by the time they had cleared the gas works and the surrounding houses and trees there were only fifty pounds of sand left.

For that reason Mr. Levee kept arguing during the voyage: "Now, we must not get far out or far up, for we have no ballast."

Mr. Hare was meanwhile saying: "Keep 'er low down for my pictures; keep 'er low down." He was upset, anyway, by the loss of one of his two cameras, which had been smashed when the car was hurled against the brick building at the start. It was a four-hundred-dollar imported article, too, which he had just received, he declared, last night.

With a stiff southwest wind blowing, the balloon sailed over to St. George, S. I., and then started for Manhattan. As it passed over Governors Island Col. Heistand, Secretary of the Department of the East, saw it and called out Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Capt. Bowley, his aide. Capt. Bowley brought out a supply of field glasses, and the officers stood watching the Brutus, alias the Aero No. 2.

"It's not far away, but it would be devilish hard to hit," commented Col. Heistand. "Why don't you try a balloon when the manoeuvres begin next week?" he asked Gen. Grant.

"Excuse me," answered the General, "the mule train is good enough for me."

The Balloon Over Wall Street.

Meanwhile the Brutus was making for Wall Street. There it caused a big stir. People crowded out on the street to gaze up at the heavens instead of at quotations. The Brutus crossed the East River near the Brooklyn Bridge, coming back to Manhattan near the Williamsburg Bridge. Mr. Hare succeeded in taking twenty views during the trip, and he was hoping last night that the subsequent ducking in Flushing Bay, which ravished the car of everything except the plates, did not ruin them.

The balloon was about half a mile above the city at this time, and it seemed to be sailing very smoothly. The wind and the air and the sun were just right for the photographs, and Mr. Hare was joyful as he took his pictures, but Mr. Levee kept talking about the black-bordered handkerchief the Brutus had robbed the clothesline of.

The balloon crossed the East River in Brooklyn's direction between the Williamsburg Bridge and Long Island City. The Brutus sailed around in the interior for quite a while. It stood over Calvary Cemetery. The aeronauts looked down at a funeral that was crawling along under them. Mr. Hare spoke of it, but Mr. Levee wouldn't look at it. He fingered the black-bordered handkerchief and kept talking about the lack of ballast.

After hovering over Flatbush, Flushing, and a lot of land near those sections that is swampy, the Brutus blew out into Flushing Bay. Then it was that the poor quality of the gas spoken of by the aeronauts began to let down the Brutus so rapidly that the aeronauts were fright-

ened. The balloon had been going closer to the ground as it came out toward the bay and there wasn't enough ballast aboard to make it go up to any extent.

When the Brutus stood about a half mile out from College Point over the bay the sea anchor that was to be experimented with was let down. The Brutus was going down slowly, and the aeronauts didn't want to be blown about much over the sea with a silken bag gradually collapsing.

A Critical Situation.

It was then that the aeronauts began to shout for help. Flushing's population that had stood looking up as the Brutus passed overhead had sent a large deputation down to the water front to continue the encouraging of the cloud-sailors by the waving of handkerchiefs and the incessant shouting of "Hello! hello! hello!" They never appreciated at any time that the balloonists were in any danger. The Fire Chief of all Flushing, who was one of those that stood on the shore waving encouragement, said later on that he thought the aeronauts were just experimenting with the sea anchor he had read so much about.

Shortly after the anchor was let down into the bay the balloon's car was soused down into the water. The balloonists threw out the camera and all other impedimenta in the car. There wasn't any sand left to throw. After a moment's stay in the water a little puff of wind lifted the balloon and its car a few yards above the surface.

From then on for perhaps thirty minutes the Brutus sailed over the water, sousing its car every minute or so like a swallow bathing himself late in the afternoon. The balloon couldn't be blown up high above the water by any chance puff of wind, for the anchor held like 10,000 pounds of lead. The aeronauts pulled off their coats and top shirts, thinking to lighten the weight as much as possible. Mr. Hare had wrapped his twenty plates in rubber cloth, and these he gripped like death.

Onlookers Didn't Realize Danger.

The balloonists were shouting frantically for help. The people at College Point were merrily waving their handkerchiefs. "My Lord!" exclaimed Mr. Hare, "we would drown right here and they would stand there fluttering their little kerchiefs and saying pleasant things."

Meanwhile the Brutus was dipping along. Every time the car was lifted after a souse the aeronauts prayed and shouted lustily for help. The people on shore could see the water pouring out of the car after a dip, glistening brightly in the sunlight, but they thought it was all part of the sea anchor experiment.

The Brutus was sailing along lower and closer and closer to the surface of the bay after each minute. After its fifteenth dip Mr. Levee was for pulling off all his clothes, his companions say, but he was overruled. The aeronauts had nothing else to throw out except Mr. Hare's plates.

Then a rowboat or two put out to the Brutus. They had just gone out to pass a word with the balloonists; they hadn't thought they were in danger. But they offered to take off the aeronauts. Mr. Hare passed over his plates to Dick and Will Gress, two boys in a boat. The boys promised to get them to shore if they died in the attempt.

Mr. Stevens wanted his companions to go away in the rowboats, as he argued that he, as the owner of the balloon, ought to be the only one to stay in it in time of danger. Mr. Hare argued that as he had chartered it he would stick to the Brutus. Mr. Levee then vowed he wouldn't leave it, either.

After the aeronauts had been dragged along the Bay, the car remaining under water longer after every dip, a boat large enough to rescue the balloon came in sight. By that time the aeronauts had been soused under the water not less than twenty times. Three or four rowboats had gotten in its wake, but the aeronauts persistently refused to desert the Brutus. They had put on their life preservers early.

Wee Ferryboat to the Rescue.

The Adelaide is a sloop that has been made into a sort of ferryboat by the installation of a motor. It plies between Classon Point and College Point. Capt. Leighter's eye saw the danger the men were in and he ordered his boat turned toward the Brutus, and just as it came under it the balloon started downward for another souse of the aeronauts. The silken bag was pierced by the topmast of the boat and it collapsed, falling all about the little craft. The passengers, many of whom were women and children, clapped their hands and said it was all great fun, although the Adelaide careened sharply.

The three balloonists were pulled aboard the Adelaide. The prow of the little ferry had been broken, and the nettings of the Brutus got tangled about the propeller of the boat. Mr. Hare jumped into the rowboat of the Gress boys and was pulled away to Brooklyn. The Brutus was finally gotten free of the propeller, and Messrs. Levee and Stevens were taken over to Classon Point, where they had some dry clothes for an appetizer and a dinner to follow. Mr. Stevens telephoned his wife to send a boy to help him get the Brutus back to his shop at 282 Ninth Avenue.

He though the sea anchor had proved a success. Mr. Hare, who went through the Japanese war, said that it was his last balloon trip.

WRITER OF HARTJE LETTERS.

Report That a Young Woman Will Be Arrested for Forging Them.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—It was reported this afternoon that the arrest of a young woman was expected on the charge of writing the letters which counsel for Augustus Hartje in his divorce suit is trying to prove were written by Mrs. Hartje. The same person, it is declared, will also be charged with writing the letter threatening the life of Mrs. Mary Slocum, a friend of Mrs. Hartje.

The taking of testimony in the divorce case, which was to have been resumed to-day, was postponed until to-morrow. Counsel for Mrs. Hartje asked for a continuance to allow the experts time to examine the so-called Madine letters. He told Judge Frazer that Mrs. Hartje's lawyers had been unable to obtain possession of the letters. They were in the hands of counsel for Hartje, who had refused to turn them over. "This case," said Judge Frazer, "is not being tried fairly. The way counsel have acted is a disgrace. The lawyers had better be more careful in the future."

CHOLERA VACCINE A SUCCESS

Philippine Tests Lead to a Belief That It Prevents the Disease.

MANILA, July 16.—The cholera situation has improved greatly. Twelve cases and nine deaths were reported in the past twenty-four hours. The Health Bureau offers free vaccination to prevent the spread of the disease.

A test was made of the vaccine after the outbreak of the disease. It shows that the vaccine acts as an absolute preventive.

Of the natives in the infected districts who had been treated with the virus, none has developed the disease. All of the health officials were vaccinated, with similar results. The vaccine was prepared at the Government laboratory in this city.

Johnson's Execution Postponed.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 16.—The execution of John Johnson, the Yonkers wife murderer, who was to have been put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison to-day, has been indefinitely postponed. Warden Johnson was advised this afternoon that Attorney General Mayer that an appeal to the United States Supreme Court acted as a stay. Johnson's sister bade him farewell this morning.

EVER STOP

to think what coffee may be doing to you? Make the change to

POSTUM

10 days and find out.

CZAR FURTHER DELAYS CHANGE IN CABINET

Murder of Gen. Kozloff Believed to be the Cause of It.

PEST AT BIALYSTOK NOW

Several Disaffected Cossack Battalions Disbanded—Incipient Mutiny in St. Petersburg Fortress.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 16.—The expectations of a Constitutional Democratic Ministry are once more deferred. The rumors current yesterday prove to be unfounded. One of Mouromtseff's friends tells me that Mouromtseff received an intimation that his presence would be requested at Peterhof, and the Constitutional Democratic leaders accordingly settled what should be done in such a contingency, but nothing came of it.

We cannot explain this further delay except on the ground that untoward personal influences and the murder of Gen. Kozloff may have had a bad effect on the imperial mind.

The Novoe Vremya boldly asserts that there has been no question of the resignation of the Goremykin Ministry. This assertion, although obviously misleading, none the less strengthens the impression that bureaucratic hopes still run high, and if every act of violence and disorder which touches the imperial susceptibilities prevents a change of Ministry, it must be confessed that the present hopeless situation may be prolonged till the final crash comes, when nothing short of a Dictatorship may be expected.

According to an eye-witness of the murder of Gen. Kozloff, the revolutionary who shot him first consulted a photograph. As he drew his revolver a voice was heard from the crowd calling, "That is not he." This was evidently a warning from the assassin's accomplice, but he gave no heed to it.

Kozloff's wife, who is a descendant of the great Suvaroff, saw the murder and pursued the assassin.

She said to him: "Why have you done this?"

He replied: "I have done what was necessary."

Kozloff, who was very well known in society, was generally called "Le beau Kozloff," and bore a considerable resemblance to Trepoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—In the Lower House of Parliament to-day M. Makaroff, Assistant to the Minister of the Interior, exhaustively replied to thirty-three interpellations recently introduced in the House. He was listened to quietly until he began to read a letter which had been seized during a domiciliary visit to the residence of a revolutionist, when the Deputies refused to hear him further. M. Makaroff then turned to general matters.

He explained that the Imperial Manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, proclaimed liberty, but abrogated no laws. These laws, he said, existed and should be obeyed. His remark to the effect that the Minister of the Interior would not neglect the duty of upholding law and order caused a sudden change in the attitude of the House. Cries of "Enough! Enough!" and "Resign!" were raised, and M. Makaroff's further remarks were drowned in a general chorus of jeers and hootings. Twenty-two deputies gave notice of their intention of replying to M. Makaroff.

M. Rotitcheff, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, will head the deputation of the Russian Parliament to the conference of the Interparliamentary Union in London, which assembles July 23. M. Aladin representing the Group of Toil.

Owing to the outbreak of disorders among the Cossacks and the demands presented by some of the units to be relieved of police duty and allowed to return to their homes, the Minister of War has ordered the disbandment of several battalions of Kuban Cossacks.

There was an incipient mutiny in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul here to-day. Two soldiers refused to obey the orders of their commander, and, when threatened with arrest, the whole regiment to which the two men belonged came to their support. A court of inquiry will be instituted to ascertain all the facts in the case.

KOSTROMA, July 16.—In the village of Kunikoff 200 houses have been burned in disturbances incident to the agrarian movement, which has been gaining in force. The Crown forest lands have been set on fire in sixteen different places. Guards are working night and day to extinguish the fires.

BIALYSTOK, Russia, July 16.—The "Siberian pest," which was first reported at Yekaterinoslav, has appeared here.

YONKERS TO CUT SOME ICE.

Moved Thereto by the Trust's Action in Raising Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 16.—The price of ice in this city was put up to 60 cents per hundred to-day by the American Ice Company, and Mayor Coyne announced to-night that the City Government would take steps to supply ice in the future at cost price.

This is to be done by a system of storehouses at the Grassy Spring reservoir. The ice cut from this large lake is to be sold to dealers for a sum equivalent to the amount of its cost to the city, the retail price to be controlled by the Municipal Government. More than enough ice can be supplied for the city, and it is believed that the Charity Department, under the law, will be able to distribute free ice to the poor, who are now unable to buy it.

NECKTIE GIRLS WIN STRIKE.

Demand for Ascots and Four-in-Hands Too Much for Bosses.

The necktie girls, who went on strike, they said, because Fanny Tepper, one of their number, was slapped by her employer, declared yesterday that they were going to win hands down. There was a crying demand for the long four-in-hand and Ascot ties, and the bosses had to capitulate.

Though the strike was ordered because of the unpleasantness between Miss Tepper and her employer, it was decided that the strikers would nail their colors to the mast for recognition of their union. A long row of employers waited yesterday morning at the headquarters of the strikers, Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia Street, signed the terms of the union, and got their employes back in time to save the market in long ties from a disastrous panic. By yesterday afternoon two-thirds of the employers had granted the agreement.

Building Being Torn Down, Collapses.

A three-story brick building at 66-70 East 125th Street, which is being torn down, collapsed last night a few minutes after 11 o'clock, just after the crowd from Proctor's 125th Street Theatre had passed. No one was hurt.

TWO NEW YORK GIRLS DROWN

Overturning of Canoe Costs Lives of May and Julia Downey.

Mrs. Mary Downey of 206 West 134th Street received a telegram last night saying that two of her daughters, May and Julia, had been drowned yesterday while out rowing in a boat on Lake Huntington, near Cochecton, N. Y. The two girls were at the hotel as guests of a Mr. and Mrs. Hill of New York. They were stopping at the Mansing House.

The young women went with two young men out in a canoe. When a short distance from the shore the canoe capsized. The young men made every effort to save the Misses Downey, but they were unsuccessful.

They succeeded once in righting the canoe and getting one of the sisters back in it, but again it overturned, and the two sisters, clasping each other, went to the bottom. Their bodies were recovered.

Miss May Downey was a bookkeeper at J. Koch's dry goods store, on West 125th Street; Miss Julia had a similar place in a furniture store at Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

CAN'T BREAK INTO PRISON.

Gourdain Tries Again at Joliet, but Warden Won't Take Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Louis A. Gourdain made a second attempt to-day to "break into" the penitentiary at Joliet. He drove to the prison and had a lively interview with Warden Murphy, who again refused to admit him as a prisoner, or even as a visitor. Then Gourdain drove away and announced that he would not take food until he had built his penitentiary annex. "I am convicted of lottery operations," said Gourdain as he entered Warden Murphy's office. "I demand to be admitted. I demand to be made a prisoner within these four walls."

"My dear Mr. Gourdain," replied the Warden; don't you see it is impossible for me to let you in?"

"Nothing is impossible. It is my right as an American citizen—a convicted American citizen, a former prisoner, who is being wrongfully kept outside the penitentiary. Stand aside. Let me pass. I am your prisoner."

Warden Murphy didn't seem to know whether American citizenship entitles the holder of that title to a cell in the State penal institution or not, but the incongruity of driving a prisoner away against his will was too much for him.

The would-be prisoner was finally ordered to leave. His wife and a man carrying some of his effects followed Gourdain down the street. The baggage included a waste-paper basket filled with newspaper clippings and documents relating to the twenty-year fight between the Federal authorities and the lottery operator. Sticking from the sides of the basket were two small American flags.

1,500 ROCKMEN STRIKE.

Were Not Union Laborers, but Quit When Word Was Passed.

Non-union rockmen to the number of 1,500, who were employed principally in making excavations for conduits for electric wires, went on strike all over the city yesterday for a general wage scale of $2 a day. Most of them were employed by G. M. Gest of 277 Broadway, to whom the Consolidated Subway Company, which is stringing the wires, sublet the contract for excavating.

These rockmen are employed in manipulating hand drills, and their work is not considered as skillful as the work of those who use steam drills and are known as drillers. As the strikers are non-union men, there was some surprise when the strike was under way as to how word went round among the rockmen at the different points that there was to be a strike. The men who struck first went to the other jobs and notified the rockmen that the strike was on. The others quit at once in every case, as if there was a prearranged plan that they were to strike when called on.

According to the strikers, they were paid $1.75 a day in most cases, and they thought that $2 a day was little enough. Mr. Gest said last evening that a large number of the strikers had returned to work during the day. He said, further, that most of the men had already been receiving $2 a day.

MRS. THOMAS'S AUTO MISHAP.

Only the Chauffeur Injured in Exciting Accident Near Paris.

A cable report from Paris published yesterday morning told of the smashing of a touring automobile incorrectly reported to contain Thomas Herbert of this city and a party of friends. The names were badly twisted in the report and the injuries to the party greatly exaggerated.

The automobile really held Mrs. Herbert F. Thomas and a party of guests, including Miss Barbara Sedley. They had left Paris in Mrs. Thomas's new touring car en route to Germany. Mrs. Thomas had had a new limousine top put on, and the chauffeur had expressed the belief that the body of the car was too heavy for its tires. The event he indirectly predicted occurred, for soon after leaving Paris one or more of the tires burst, and the machine was first turned upside down and then smashed into a thousand pieces—so says the cable that Mr. Thomas received yesterday afternoon from his wife. The entire party, however, excepting the chauffeur, escaped without any injury whatever save nervous shock and a good shaking up, but the chauffeur was rather badly hurt. It was considered almost a miracle by Mrs. Thomas and her party and by those who saw the accident that any in the car escaped with their lives.

POLICE ALLIED WITH CRIME.

Many Affidavits as to Conditions in Newark Dance Halls.

Sheriff Frank H. Sommer of Essex County, N. J., has placed in the hands of the Board of Police Commissioners of Newark thirty-four affidavits dealing with conditions in public dance halls. They charge that liquor is sold to young girls, and that members of the police force are in league with the keepers of the resorts. Some affidavits are signed by girls who frequent the places and others by mothers.

Neither of the Police Commissioners would make any comment on the affidavits, but they declared that the matter would be thoroughly investigated.

Train Smashes a Trolley Car.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 16.—A Philadelphia & Reading train reduced a crosstown trolley car to kindling wood and scrop iron at Baltic and Virginia Avenues to-night. The trolley car became stalled on the rails when the train was some distance down the track. The motorman, conductor, and passengers alighted and tried to push the car off the rails, but could not move it and had to abandon it. The engineer sought to stop his train, but could not in time.

Longworths to Go to Bayreuth.

PARIS, July 16.—Foreign Minister Bourgeois gave a dinner to-day to Ambassador McCormick and Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, being his first official function since he assumed the Ministry. The guests included a number of Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors and all the members of the Rochambeau delegation which went to Washington in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth leave Paris to-morrow by automobile for Bayreuth.

LITTLE ITALY HONORS LADY OF MT. CARMEL

Tons of Candles Burned on Her Altars.

STREETS A RIOT OF COLOR

Residents of the Quarter, in Holiday Attire, Keep Open House—Rich Gifts to Church.

Little Italy was en fête yesterday, and its dark, dismal streets, with their towering tenements, many of which shelter thirty families of astonishing size, were transformed into a riot of color and gayety in honor of the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, patron saint of the church.

All work was abandoned. Men, women, and children donned their holiday attire, while everybody kept open house for visitors, who flocked to the scene of the celebration in thousands from all parts of Greater New York. The Roman Catholic church in East 115th Street, which bears the name of the patron saint, was the centre of attraction, and from sunrise to sunset a constant stream of humanity poured through the church.

Tons of beautifully decorated candles, hundreds of which were six feet long and so heavy that it took a couple of men to carry them, were placed on the altar as offerings, while the poor boxes and contribution plates were filled to overflowing with money.

Preparations for the celebration were begun weeks ago, and when the sun rose yesterday morning all was in readiness. Flags of every kind and description fluttered from improvised poles, paper lanterns, and bunting were strung across the streets from fire escapes, while every few feet stood a miniature altar, erected in honor of the patron saint.

Some of the altars were very elaborate, and were not only draped with silks and satins, but contained large wax figures of the saint. The streets were thronged with thousands on their way to early mass, which marked the beginning of the day's festivities, while lined up along the curbs were peddlers of eatables and drinkables, all shouting their wares and talking to one another in a manner that led a stranger to believe that a pitched battle was imminent.

After the church services the crowd camped in Jefferson Park, and it was then that the peddlers reaped a harvest. Italians in native dress went about with trays of mysterious-looking pies, that were purchased and devoured with evident relish by both old and young. Cheeses made of goat's milk and twisted into bags, pigtails, and fanciful shapes were sold at open-air booths. Sugar cakes and strings of shelled nuts were wheeled on carts about the district.

Following a hokey-pokey man with a huge brass bell came a dry goods shop on wheels, wherein were to be had the gayest shawls and kerchiefs imaginable. The pinwheel and button man did a thriving business, while a typical fortune teller had more customers than she could attend to. Other vendors were festooned with strings of coral to keep off the evil eye and brighten the Sunday frock of Giuseppe and Maria.

The event of the morning was the parade of the various Italian societies, headed by a brass band and the Mount Carmel Society, carrying a banner on which was a picture of the patron saint.

As the parade passed through the various streets of Little Italy men and women ran from the curb, and, bowing before the banner, pinned money upon it. There were bills of all denominations, and long before the return to the church was made it was impossible to find a spot to pin an offering.

The celebration of solemn high mass by the Rev. Father Dolan, pastor of the church, followed. Last evening the entire district was illuminated, and there was a band concert and a display of fireworks in Jefferson Park.

There was but one disturbance during the day—a fight in First Avenue, which required the presence of the police to quell.

HENRY WAS PERSISTENT.

Even the Police Admitted That, After His Restaurant Record.

The police of the Tenderloin Station agreed last night that Henry Kingston, a dishwasher, formerly employed in a restaurant at 426 Sixth Avenue is a persistent man. Henry said so last night when Policeman Daly arrested him, and the record of his day's doings certainly proved it.

A few days ago he was discharged from his position as dishwasher. Yesterday he went into the restaurant to demand money claimed by him. Vincent Smith received him with open arms and closed fists.

"Gimme me money," demanded Kingston, "and give it to me quick."

"What you'll get will be handed to you quick," replied Smith, "but it won't be money."

What Henry got was some rather demonstrative encouragement to decorate the sidewalk. A little later he re-entered the place and went up to Miss Teresa Breeny, the cashier, who was balancing receipts. The equivalent, therefore, in celluloid checks were piled up on her desk.

"Well, I won't take any coin," asserted Kingston, "but the chips look good so I'll take a peck or two." He helped himself and ran out into the street and scattered them all over the car tracks. When he appeared again Joe Hennessy, the night manager, was prepared for him.

"No money and no checks," declared Hennessy, anticipating him.

"All right," retorted Henry, "I'll get even anyhow." Then he kicked over a couple of tables. Hennessy threw him out upon the pavement bodily just as Daly walked past. Daly arrested him and he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Musician Killed by Train.

Charles Bugge, a musician, of Eighteenth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by a Coney Island express train last night. Bugge was walking on the south-bound tracks when Motorman Eugene Davis whistled for him to get out of the way. Bugge became confused and stood still. The train ran him down before the motorman could stop. There was no arrest.

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THE LAND OF OLD AGE, *By an Elderly Woman*

GOWNS WORN AT THE GRAND PRIX

(The extreme of Fashion in France; illustrated by Ethel and Guy Rose.)

ON DRESSING A LITTLE BOY

ECONOMY IN DRESS

ARTISTIC HOMES AT SMALL COST

TALKS TO WIVES, *By Mary Stewart Cutting*

(To the wife who is in danger of losing her husband's affection.)

2 Short Stories { THE HENRY SMITHS' HONEYMOON, *By Elizabeth Jordan*; A VISIT OF CONDOLENCE, *By Annie Steger Winston*

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The Training of Young Children
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Entertainment

"The Bazar Sets the Fashion."

HARPER AND BROTHERS, Publishers, Franklin Square, NEW YORK

MRS. THAW RE-ENGAGES W. M. K. OLCOTT'S FIRM

Continued from Page 1.

Thaw asking for the appointment of a commission in lunacy to pass upon the mental condition of Harry K. Thaw, while Harry K. Thaw's lawyers oppose the proceeding and fight to have the case go before a jury. There is plenty of time, however, in which to straighten out the situation.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was late in reaching the Tombs yesterday morning. She arrived, unaccompanied, about 11 o'clock and explained that she expected Harry's mother to visit him early in the day, and that she wished her to see him first. Mrs. William Thaw had not then arrived, and Mrs. Harry Thaw said that she should not visit her husband until after her mother-in-law had done so, but she changed her mind, and when Mrs. William Thaw reached the Tombs she was at his cell.

The elder Mrs. Thaw was surrounded by a large crowd when she left the electric hansom which brought her to the prison, leaning on the arm of her son Josiah. Dozens of cameras clicked all about her, but she looked neither to the right nor to the left and walked up the prison steps with perfect self-possession. Inside the gate she was greeted by A. R. Peabody, Mr. Hartridge's partner. After the prison rules had been complied with and she had been searched by the matron to see that she had no contraband articles about her, she was taken up to Tier 2, "murderers' row," in the elevator. This concession was made because of her age.

When she reached Harry's cell a Deputy Warden, who saw her coming, opened the door to get a stool for her to sit on while she talked to her son. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, without speaking to her mother-in-law, moved about ten yards away from the cell. She was talking to her husband when his mother appeared.

The meeting between mother and son was most affecting. Mrs. Thaw, unversed in prison rules, walked right into his cell. Thaw folded her in his arms.

"My boy, my boy," she said, "my heart is broken."

The greeting over, the Deputy informed her that she would have to talk to her son through the bars of his cell. She stepped outside, and the door was swung to and locked. The stool was put against the grated door, and there she sat and talked earnestly with her son for almost an hour. Throughout the entire conversation Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and Josiah Thaw stayed at a respectful distance.

When her visit was over and, with Josiah, she returned to her hansom, it was necessary for the police reserves, who had been summoned on account of the constantly growing crowd in front of the prison, to club the onlookers back. Mrs. Thaw was driven to the Lorraine, and stayed in her room until she started for Roslyn.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw returned to her husband's side after his mother's departure and stayed with him for fifteen minutes. Then she visited the office of Mr. Hartridge, returning to the Tombs later in the afternoon. Mr. Hartridge called at the Tombs at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and conferred with Thaw for two hours. He came back in the afternoon for another long conference. John B. Gleason was present and later returned with Mr. Hartridge to the latter's office.

J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago was with Mr. Hartridge when he called the second time, but said he was not of counsel.

Mrs. Thaw the younger did not go to Roslyn with her mother-in-law. She stayed in New York, as she explained, "to be near Harry."

Mrs. William Thaw will return to New York about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and, accompanied by her son Josiah, will visit Lewis L. Delafield's office, where it is likely that she will be joined by ex-Judge Olcott. The future conduct of the Thaw case, so far as she is concerned, will then be mapped out.

MRS. HARRY THAW'S PAST.

Her Mother Tells of Her Early Life in This City.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 16.—"At the age of 16 Evelyn went with me to New York, where her beauty was already known to the artists."

So declared Mrs. Charles J. Holman, the mother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, last night in the first long statement she has made since the White murder. Mrs. Holman spoke of her daughter's life with tenderness, and said that at the proper time all that has "upset the plans of three families" will be righted.

"Any statement or suggestion to the effect that it was I who introduced Evelyn to Mr. White is false, utterly false!" Mrs. Holman said. "God knows," she continued, "and He will guide me through these trying events. I have thought more than once of that Christmas in 1884 when that sweet, pure, and lovely child was born.

"Look," she continued, taking a photograph from the wall, "here is Evelyn when she first appeared in the 'Wild Rose' company. Look at the coat she wears. Some persons will be surprised to know how it was made. When Mr. Nesbit died he left an overcoat that I thought would come in handy some day. And there it is—that jacket was made by my hands, and as I think of that darling child I think how I sewed love into every stitch.

"Harry Thaw's mother speaks well of Evelyn—well, why shouldn't she?" Mrs. Holman said. "But the papers attribute so much to poor Evelyn," she continued. "Why, I read a story the other day to the effect that the child was a co-respondent in the Lederer case. It's a fabrication. Every word of it. George Lederer watched over Evelyn like a father. He often told me of her beauty and that he would make a great actress out of her. After several consultations, I permitted her to go to rehearsals, but only when accompanied by Howard or myself. You see, it was Evelyn who first brought Mr. Lederer to me. That is something I want stated, for it has a great deal to do with this matter. She was ambitious and studious, and wanted to be a great actress.

"Artists raved over Evelyn and many flattering offers were made her to pose, but she never, never posed in the nude. I found those Bohemians were in every way gentlemen. They were ready to sacrifice all to get a canvas of the child. Florence herself is a clever artist—exceptionally fine with colors."

"Will you tell," Mrs. Holman was asked, "how your daughter came to escape from your control?"

"No," she replied. "I cannot at this time. I escorted her to the stage door afternoon and evening, and when I was ill with headache I would send her brother, who was also eager to help his sister, for he thought the world of her.

"Evelyn never went about at night alone—never. If she went out to dinner, of course, as a mother should, I was always there to chaperon her. Sometimes Mr. Lederer would invite Evelyn out, for he was so kind and generous to her, and always so good toward us both.

"One night, I now remember, she overstayed the appointed hour to return home and I said to her: 'Well, I thought you would return at a seasonable hour.' 'This is in the profession,' was her reply.

"As long as she was under her mother's control Evelyn was under a mother's careful eye. At the proper time all will come to light and the world will know just how good a mother Florence had," said Mrs. Holman, bringing the interview to a close.

WARSHIPS REACH ROCKPORT.

Rear Admiral Evans Arrives There for the Naval Manoeuvres.

ROCKPORT, Mass., July 16.—With Rear Admiral Evans on the flagship Maine and the battleship Missouri close behind, the first of the North Atlantic Squadron appeared in the harbor here to-day for the naval manoeuvres.

The warships anchored about a mile and a half off shore. During the afternoon a third ship dropped anchor, but she was too far out to be identified. In the offing the smoke of others could be seen heading in this direction.

A feature of the visit of the fleet will be a banquet by the members of the North Shore Summer colony at Turk's Head Inn, on July 20. Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Evans, and fifty of the line officers; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and Attorney General William H. Moody have been invited to be present.

BOY KILLED PLAYMATE.

Accidental Shooting in Camp at Appleby Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 16.—Edward Airey, 12 years of age, was accidentally killed last night at a camp in Appleby Woods, near here. Airey was shot by Hugh May, 14 years old. The homes of both boys were in West Forty-second Street, Manhattan.

The other members went on a cruise yesterday and left May in charge of the camp. He invited Airey and two other boys to spend Sunday at the camp. They bathed late in the evening, and on their return from the shore May took up a rifle and began to play with it.

Finally he turned it toward Airey. Immediately there was a loud report, and Airey fell to the ground. May ran to Airey, and on seeing that he was dead hurried to Glen Cove landing and told what had taken place.

BANKER KILLED BY A TROLLEY

George May of Philadelphia is Struck While Going Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—George May, Vice President of the Sixth National Bank and a member of the firm of Jonathan May & Sons, ship chandlers and part owners of eighty vessels, was killed this afternoon at Thirty-eighth and Spruce Streets by a trolley car.

Mr. May, who was 50 years old, was on his way home when the accident occurred. He stepped from one car and tried to board another while it was in motion. His hand slipped from the rail and he fell in front of a third car that was turning into Spruce Street.

The motorman saw the man lying on the track and turned off the power. A heavy rain was falling, however, the tracks were slippery, and the car passed over Mr. May.

No New Trial for Embezzling Banker.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Judge Gray, in the United States Court of Appeals, handed down a decree to-day, affirming the conviction of Henry Lear, former President of the Doylestown National Bank, at Doylestown, Penn. Lear was found guilty of abstracting more than $60,000 of the funds of the institution. Judge Gray refuses to grant Lear a new trial and directs that the sentence of five years in prison imposed upon him be carried into effect. Pending a decision on the appeal, Lear has been at liberty under $10,000 bail.

"Record Special" Conditions To-day.

The conditions for the "Record Special" race, at one mile, planned by Manager C. J. Fitzgerald as a feature race for the present Brighton Beach Summer meeting, will be announced to-day. Mr. Fitzgerald yesterday had not decided definitely on the date for the race, but was considering the idea of putting the contest on for next Saturday as an extra attraction, in view of the fact that the field of eligible horses for the Brighton Oaks, set for that day, is small, and Harry Payne Whitney's filly Perverse promises to be such a favorite as to take much from the interest of that stake.

Engineer Killed in Railroad Crash.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 16.—B. Van Ingewan, an engineer on the Erie Railroad, was killed and two other railroad men were slightly injured last night, when an unknown person opened a switch in front of a train from New York loaded with immigrants. The train ran on to a siding and struck a locomotive, which in turn bumped into another and overturned it. Van Ingewan was crushed under one of the locomotives. Nicholas Fox, an engineer, and Fireman Coykendall were slightly injured. None of the passengers was seriously hurt.

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SANITATION KILLS NEGROES.

Canal Laborers, Unaccustomed to Hygienic Homes, Develop Lung Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Sanitation and cleanliness are proving fatal to the West Indian negroes employed on the Panama Canal. Col. Gorgas has found that health precautions taken in the quarters occupied by workmen make the Jamaican negroes especially susceptible to pneumonia and other throat and lung troubles.

West Indians are not accustomed to an abundance of fresh air and well-ventilated, cleanly quarters. Living for generations in small huts where large families crowd into rooms tightly closed against the night air, the negroes from Jamaica and other tropical islands have developed lungs with cramped capacity and especially susceptible to changes of temperature.

Chief Engineer Stevens, Gov. Magoon, and other men identified with the work on the Isthmus have agreed that lack of lung capacity and insufficient nourishment, rather than laziness, are responsible for the inability of the West Indians to perform an amount of work equal to that done by white laborers from Spain.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:20 A. M.—136 First Avenue; Mrs. Udelson; damage, $50.
12:55 A. M.—579-581 First Avenue; George Fanning; damage, $100.
2:50 A. M.—1,373 First Avenue; Frank Noster; damage, $10.
6:15 A. M.—36 West Fifteenth Street; Jacob Muller; damage slight.
7:10 A. M.—Stanton and Forsyth Streets; owner unknown; no damage.
8:45 A. M.—Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue; Fantasser Brothers; damage, $10.
10:20 A. M.—12 Lewis Street; R. Unger; damage trifling.
1 P. M.—2,881 Broadway; Nathan C. Berge; damage, $55.
1:18 P. M.—538 Sixth Street; Samuel Zipkel; damage, $50.
2:20 P. M.—1,664 Madison Avenue; Dora Levine; damage, $100.
2:50 P. M.—1,470 Fifth Avenue; Herman Ocalean; damage, $100.
3 P. M.—114 Avenue D; Rothstein & Weintaub; damage, $50.
3:05 P. M.—70 First Avenue; Annie Dermark; damage, $350.
3:40 P. M.—36½ Oak Street; John Garone; damage, $20.
4:10 P. M.—55 Pike Street; Morris Simon; damage slight.
5:05 P. M.—2,001 Second Avenue; Barnett Brothers; damage slight.
7:55 P. M.—107 Manhattan Street; Henry Wolfenstein; damage trifling.
7:50 P. M.—100 Prince Street; Lasher & Fisher; damage, $50.
10:15 P. M.—1,795 Lexington Avenue; H. Berkowitz; damage slight.

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ROCK SAND CAUTIOUS IN MAKING A LANDING

$125,000 English Stallion Distrusted Narrow Gangplank.

BELMONT COAXED IN VAIN

The Thoroughbred Held Back Until Reassured by One of His Kind—Sent Straight to Kentucky.

Rock Sand, the $125,000 thoroughbred stallion, bought in the early Spring by August Belmont in England, stepped upon American soil about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, after deliberating more than an hour whether he would trust himself on the gangplank which led from the ship to Pier 15 North River, where the steamship docked.

The high-priced horse, with a mind of his own, refused to be convinced that the gangplank was safe until he saw it tried and proved by another and less famous horse, the charger of Roundsman John O'Keefe of the traffic squad, which boldly walked up the inclined plank while Rock Sand watched. Until the demonstration was made the newcomer resisted all blandishments, ignoring even the efforts of Mr. Belmont in person, who was on hand to see his great horse landed, and who gave his assistance and advice in the earlier and unavailing efforts to induce Rock Sand to walk ashore over the narrow bridge put up for him.

The Minneapolis arrived early in the afternoon, and before she was docked the lighter which was waiting with the tug Belvidere to take Rock Sand to Jersey City, there to resume his travels by rail to the Belmont farm in Kentucky, was alongside and ready for him. The horses consigned to Mr. Belmont were the first that were unloaded from the ship, the consignment including the mare Topalry, with foal by Lavingo. Topalry was landed first, but when Rock Sand's turn came trouble began. The horse, haltered and led by Harry Clark, foreman of the live stock shipping department of the Atlantic Transport Line, walked up from his box stall amidships quietly enough, but the moment he reached the edge of the deck and confronted the narrow gangplank, he came to a stop.

Mr. Belmont, with several friends, watched the efforts to coax the horse over the span for a short time, and then took part in the proceedings himself. Rock Sand paid no more attention to his owner than to the stockmen who surrounded him, and when the hostlers tried force the horse fought back and pulled away from them. Once he deliberately lay down, and, in the rather cramped quarters of the steamer's deck, the hostlers had much difficulty in getting him up again, as they feared that if he struggled he might injure himself.

It was then that Roundsman O'Keefe came to the rescue and rode his own charger up the gangplank, while Rock Sand watched with every indication of interest. When the police horse landed on the steamer's deck Rock Sand made little further objection to going down the way he had seen another horse come up, and, led by Roundsman O'Keefe, he walked reluctantly down the plank and was immediately put aboard the lighter and moved over to Jersey City, where he was transferred to a special horse car under the direction of Herbert Temple of the American Express Company and shipped in charge of Mr. Belmont's own grooms to the Nursery Stud, Mr. Belmont's private breeding farm, near Lexington, Ky.

Rock Sand, by Sainfoin-Roquebrune, and now six years old, was the winner of the Epsom Derby and Doncaster St. Leger in 1903, and is the sixth Derby winner to be brought to America and the second Derby winner brought here for the Nursery Stud, the first having been St. Blaise, which won the Derby in 1883, and which was imported by the elder August Belmont.

The earlier Derby winners brought to America were Diomed, winner of the first Derby, in 1780; Iroquois, the American horse which won for the late Pierre Lorillard in 1881; St. Gatien, winner in a dead heat with Harvester in 1884, and Ormonde, winner in 1886, which came to the United States from the Argentine Republic, to which place he had been sold out of England.

Rock Sand, bought by Mr. Belmont from the estate of Sir James Miller for $125,000, is the highest priced horse that has ever come direct from England to the United States, though W. O'B Macdonough, who imported Ormonde, paid $150,000 for that horse to the South American who bought him out of England.

Rock Sand, which is intended to be placed at the head of the Belmont breeding farm in Kentucky, was said to have been insured for his full value when he left England on the Minneapolis, on which ship a special box stall, with padded sides and roof, had been constructed for him amidships. Adjoining the stall was a room connecting by a sliding door, where two of four special attendants were always on watch throughout the voyage. Rock Sand eating and sleeping with one or more of his attendants present.

Carefully selected food was provided for him, his daily ration being ten pounds of oats, three pounds of bran, two pounds of apples, and two pounds of carrots, with an abundance of clover hay, fed to him at 5:30 o'clock A. M., 4 P. M., and 9 P. M.

Rock Sand was in perfect health when he began his voyage, and kept his good condition throughout, requiring no more than ordinary attention. The weather was good for the entire voyage, and he landed in the pink of condition.

CRAZY MAN IN TAMMANY CLUB

Ex-Fire Capt. Burnes Attacked by Demented Denver Relative.

Much excitement was caused shortly before midnight last night in the Tallahassee (Tammany) Club, at 331 West Forty-eighth Street, when Michael Burnes, a retired fire Captain, had a hand-to-hand fight with his brother-in-law, Edward G. Beck, to gain possession of two big revolvers. Beck, who was locked up, is believed to be insane.

Burnes, who lives at 342 West Forty-seventh Street, was in the clubhouse, when he was told his brother-in-law, whom he supposed was in Denver, Col., was waiting at the door to see him. Surprised, Burnes went to the door and was astonished further when Beck angrily accused him and Mrs. Burnes of swindling him out of a large sum of money.

Burnes invited him up stairs and tried to quiet Beck. A few minutes later the other club members heard a pistol shot, followed by calls for help from Burnes. When Policeman Moore of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrived he found Burnes covering Beck with a revolver. The fire Captain said that Beck had drawn the weapon, but that he had taken it away from him. During the fight a shot was fired, but the bullet buried itself in the ceiling. Beck was locked up on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. Around his waist was found a belt filled with cartridges and another revolver.

Capt. Burnes says he believes that his brother-in-law is undoubtedly insane.

CORTELYOU'S PEACHES.

They're Entangled in Red Tape and Are Beginning to Show Spots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A box of peaches sent here by the Postmaster at Dayton, Ohio, as a present to Postmaster General Cortelyou is entangled in the meshes of the red tape of the Post Office Department and will probably waste its sweetness on the desert air of Washington. As Postmaster General Cortelyou and his family have left the city, no one at the department feels that he is authorized to assume ownership of the gift.

In former years the Assistant Postmaster General or even the private secretary to the Postmaster General might have enjoyed the peaches. But things have changed at the department. The mode of procedure in the State or War Departments is an exemplification of simplicity when compared with the manner in which business is transacted in the Post Office Department.

A solemn conference of the four Assistant Postmasters General was held to-day at which the situation was canvassed carefully, but no one was able to suggest a solution of the perplexing problem. Another will be held to-morrow. While some of the more sanguine officials are hopeful, there is no assurance that a solution will be reached.

Meanwhile, the hot weather is beginning to show its effects on the fruit. Spots are making their appearance on the rosy cheeks of the Ohio peaches.

FAMILY POISONED BY VEAL.

Father, Mother, Six Children, and a Guest Made Ill in Newark.

Mrs. John Mooney and her son John of 218 Grant Avenue, East Newark, N. J., are in a serious condition at their home from the effects of some veal which they ate for dinner Sunday night. John Mooney, the husband, and his other five children were also made ill, but their condition is not considered alarming.

The veal, which was bought in a butcher shop near the Mooney home, was eaten by all the members of the family and also by a Miss Rose Kellett, who boards in the house. Soon after eating the meal the Mooneys and Miss Kellett became violently ill. The symptoms were those of poisoning. Dr. Ballantine, who was called, succeeded in relieving all but Mrs. Mooney and her son John, who had eaten more heartily of the veal than the others. The physician thinks that they are now out of danger. Some of the veal which was left over, will be examined by a chemist.

Commons Cheer Copyright Bill.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 17.—The Musical Copyright bill introduced by T. P. O'Connor and accepted by the Government, passed the committee stage in the House of Commons at 3 o'clock this morning, amid enthusiastic cheering. The bill is designed to end the piracy of music and to insure the protection of foreign composers.

LAWYER GIBSON DEFIES THE CORONER'S COURT

Refuses to Tell What Mrs. Stenton Paid Him.

DARES WINTNER TO FIGHT

Michael Schuda Examined at Kinnan Inquest—Denies He Tried to Send Mrs. Schippo Away.

Coroner McDonald continued the inquest into the murder of Mrs. Alice Kinnan yesterday in a manner so displeasing to Lawyer Burton W. Gibson that at the recess for lunch the lawyer angrily protested against the methods of the court. The Coroner made it clear that he intended to conduct the investigation in the way he saw fit. Still enraged, Mr. Gibson, just previous to the afternoon session, invited Hugo Wintner, attorney for Mrs. Stenton, to fight in the outer office.

Previous to the investigation the Coroner said that he regarded the real estate transactions in connection iwth Mrs. Stenton's property as a scheme through which a coterie of Brooklyn and Bronx politicians had hoped to profit.

Robert J. Flaherty of the United States Assessment and Award Company was the first witness. He told of seeing the property advertised for sale for assessments and taxes, and told how he had called on Mrs. Stenton to see if he could do anything for her, this being in the line of his business.

Flaherty explained at great length the complications environing the property, and declared that if Mrs. Stenton had accepted one particular proposition made her by Gibson and W. K. Aston she would have been left without her property and $6,000 in debt. He declared that in trying to protect Mrs. Stenton against Gibson he had earned the lawyer's enmity and had been followed by detectives. After the murder, he declared, he had been advised by Capt. Price not to call on Mrs. Stenton, although he thought he could learn from her something of importance regarding her daughter's murder.

The greater part of the day was taken up with the examination of Michael Schuda, a politician, who said he investigated Italian claims against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Schuda declared that he had been asked to look up Mrs. Schippo by a man named Bennings of the Brooklyn Fire Department. Bennings asked him to find Mrs. Schippo and get from her what she knew of the murder.

This he had accomplished through Mrs. Joseph Perone, who with her husband keeps a saloon at 119th Street and Avenue A. The witness denied that he had been told just what was wanted from the woman or that he had offered her money to leave the country, as she has sworn he did. He admitted knowing Gibson.

The witness, in answer to the question as to whether he had asked the woman if she wanted to go to Italy, said he had asked her if she were homesick and would like to see the old country—it was a common salutation among Italians and had no other significance.

The jury took a hand in the cross-examination of Schuda, asking him pointedly whether it was likely that a man would be sent on an important mission without being told what was expected of him, and whether it was customary for Italians to speak to women about important matters such as a murder without explaining to them who they were and why they sought information.

The witness stuck to his testimony that it was by chance he knew that the wife of the saloonkeeper could make an appointment for him with Mrs. Schippo, and that when he found the woman would say nothing which had been printed, he had given her up as hopeless and so reported at the Democratic Club to Bennings, who introduced him to Gibson.

Monte Cutler, a reporter, testified that he had told Gibson to look out for a shake-down from the Schippo woman, because he had been told by Mr. and Mrs. Lee, for whom she washed, that the woman wanted to see Gibson's wife. He had not believed her trustworthy, because she varied in her statements.

Gibson took the stand late in the afternoon. He said that he had met Mrs. Stenton through a reporter, or one of the men in Judge Tierney's court. He said he was not compelled to tell the amount of his fee, as this dealt with his relations to the woman as her attorney.

When he first met Mrs. Stenton, he said, she was physically and mentally strong, but had so failed since the shock of her daughter's death that now her mind was practically shattered.

Asked whether he knew that Mrs. Kinnan was a trained nurse, and replying that he did, the witness at first refused to say why she had given up her profession. Changing his mind, he said that it was because her mother sometimes stumbled, and the daughter feared that she might fall when carrying a lamp. In addition Mrs. Kinnan feared to leave her mother alone lest some one should get her to sign papers. There had been two instances when people had brought papers, falsely representing that they came from his office, but the old lady had been too smart for them.

Her affairs were in a crucial state at the time. Sums of money were about to be paid to her, and it was important that she should not be left alone.

Asked how Aston came into the case, the witness claimed privilege, but Mr. Winter, as attorney for Mrs. Stenton, waived this. Finally Gibson said it was at the request of Mrs. Stenton that Aston was engaged. Asked again about his fee, Gibson said that he was privileged and Mr. Winter again waived privilege. Mr. Gibson said that his fee was his own business and refused to recognize the other lawyer as the attorney for Mrs. Stenton.

The case was adjourned until this morning to give Mr. Winter the opportunity to make proof that he had been retained by Mrs. Stenton. Word was sent to Assistant District Attorney Cardozo that his presence was very much needed to help the Coroner, who is not an attorney.

TAGGART WINS IN HOTEL SUIT.

Court Won't Appoint a Receiver and Issue Gambling Injunction.

PAOLI, Ind., July 16.—Judge Thomas B. Buskirk, in the Orange County Court, sustained the demurrer of the French Lick Springs and West Baden Hotel Companies to-day against the State's petition for a temporary receiver for the hotel properties and a temporary injunction to prevent gambling at the resorts.

Counsel for the hotel companies declared that the allegations of the State did not contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The court held that before the State sought extraordinary relief there should have been an examination by the Auditor of the business of the companies and notice to stop any unauthorized business if such a condition had been found to exist. This course, the court declared, had not been followed.

Judge Buskirk overruled the two sections of the demurrer in which the hotel companies declared that the Prosecuting Attorney was not the proper relator for the State, and that the State had not the legal capacity to sue.

Attorney General Miller served notice that an appeal would be taken to the State Supreme Court.

STUDIED effort to cater to tastes that demand advanced, but not extreme styles, largely accounts for our success in winning and holding our patrons.

For women—we always carefully select styles in hats, waists, skirts and dress appointments that won't become "common."

For men—we take pains to offer hats, gloves and canes that meet with approval in business and society.

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EYEGLASSES cure HEADACHE.
Consult our Registered Physicians.
Glasses only if needed—$1.00 Upward
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J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
Established Nearly 50 Years.

SAY THEY SWINDLED BY MAIL.

Arrests in Cleveland and Boston for Bogus Reference Scheme.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—The Federal authorities have arrested C. E. Smith Neill on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud. It is said that the prisoner is the leader of a gang which has defrauded merchants and manufacturers in New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, and many other cities.

The headquarters were in Cleveland. The name of Frank H. Hunton, a jobber in merchandise, was generally used to order goods from manufacturers and merchants. Neill, or Hunton, had an office and wareroom on South Water Street. In ordering gods he would give as a reference the name of some firm well known to the trade, merely changing the initials and giving the address at a room in an office building, where a member of the gang obtained all the mail and replied to inquiries as to the responsibility of Neill or Hunton. It is said that many thousands of dollars worth of goods have thus been secured and shipped to Springfield, Mass., and there sold and reshipped to other points.

The authorities say that another member of the gang has been arrested in Boston.

BOSTON, July 16.—The man arrested in this city in connection with the alleged frauds in the East and Middle West is F. H. Bridges of Arlington, Mass. He was locked up on Saturday after he had drawn a revolver and made several attempts to escape from Deputy United States Marshal Ruhl. He was held by the United States Marshal in $1,000 for a hearing

JUDGE DENOUNCES LYNCHERS

Nineteen Accused Men Before a North Carolina Grand Jury.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 16.—A special term of the Union County Superior Court convened at Monroe to-day for the trial of nineteen alleged lynchers of John V. Johnson at Wadesborough on May 28.

"It is a matter of common knowledge, gentlemen," said Judge Shaw, addressing the Grand Jury, "that this is a special term of the court, called for the trial of citizens of Anson County charged with lynching.

"There is no reason why we should deal with this question with gloved hands. You may just as well face it squarely. The charge against these men overshadows all other charges on the docket, and I don't know what else is on the docket.

"So help me God, if justice should miscarry in this case I will not be responsible for it."

Four true bills were returned and one not a true bill, five cases being considered so far. Motion to quash the indictments was made and argued and decision will be rendered to-morrow when court convenes. If the motion is denied the trial of Zeke Lewis will be taken up.

Faneuil Hall in Danger from Fire.

BOSTON, July 16.—Faneuil Hall was seriously threatened by a fire which started about 3 o'clock this morning in a building at 2 and 4 South Market Street, not more than sixty feet from the "Cradle of Liberty." Water was constantly poured upon the historic building, and it was not even scorched by the flames. The loss was estimated at $50,000; the heaviest damage falling upon Tosi & Tabaldi, wine dealers and proprietors of an Italian restaurant who occupied the Market Street building.

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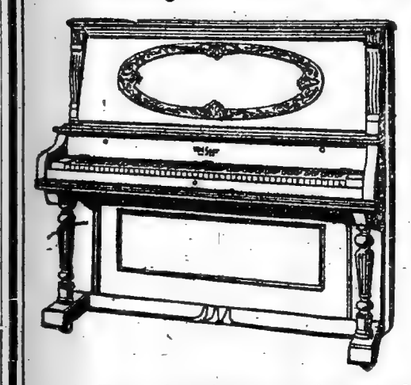

The Rich-Toned
Wolfner Piano,
Price, $250
No Money Down
No Charge for "Time Payments."
No Interest. No "Extras."

Those headlines give the main features of the most liberal offer that has ever been made by a piano dealer.

It is an offer that has electrified the whole piano trade. "How can any dealer wait five years for his money?" they ask.

It is because *we can* afford to do things that smaller dealers cannot do, and big dealers don't want to do, that we can make this offer.

It typifies our fundamental principle—the principle that has made us one of the biggest stores in the world—*to give the public all we can.* As a result of this, the public gives us all *it* can.

In the Wolfner Piano we have an instrument that we guarantee to be the best, in construction, in tone-quality, in appearance and in *durability* that has ever been sold at the price. We guarantee it for ten years, but it will last, with reasonable care, for two generations and hold its full, rich, sweet tone to the end.

We give FREE a year's tuning, a revolving stool and a protection cover.

There is no longer any reason why anyone who wants a piano should be without one.

The Wolfner is only one of the carefully selected pianos we sell in our big Fifth Floor Piano Rooms. Among the others are:

Boardman & Gray, McPhail,
The Famous Erard, Kirchhoff,
J. T. Brooks, Regal,
Caldwell, Simplex Player.

Also, the Boardman & Gray and Simplex Player-Pianos.

WED BATONYI LAST YEAR.

Ex-Ald. Harburger Was Pledged to Secrecy in Burke-Roche Marriage.

Definite confirmation was obtained yesterday of the civil marriage of Aurel Batonyi, the Hungarian whip, to Mrs. Fannie Burke-Roche, or Roche, as she preferred to be called, daughter of Frank Work, retired banker and turfman, on Aug. 9, 1905. Leopold W. Harburger of 140 Nassau Street, who was then an Alderman, showed a record of the marriage yesterday.

"It was about 11 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 9 last that I performed the ceremony," he said. "I was sent for to come to the Hotel Empire, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-third Street. Mr. Batonyi and Mrs. Burke-Roche drove up to the hotel in a cab just before 11 o'clock.

"There were also present Edward A. Alexander, a lawyer of 299 Broadway, Batonyi's attorney, and James P. McGovern of 27 William Street. He is a notary public and a lawyer. Affidavit was made to him by both Mr. Batonyi and Mrs. Burke-Roche that there were no legal impediments to their marriage. The two lawyers agreed to act as witnesses, and I performed the ceremony, making my return to the Board of Health two or three days later.

"No, I don't remember more of the details of the marriage. The bride and bridegroom were dressed for the street and not for a marriage ceremony."

Mr. Harburger showed the entries he had made in his marriage book at the time. The bride gave in her name as Mrs. Frances Roche, dropping the "Burke" half of the name of her first husband. She was put down as a divorcee, her divorce having been obtained in Delaware.

Mr. Harburger would not admit that he had been pledged to secrecy, though he intimated as much. As a matter of fact, as his actions indicated yesterday, he didn't at the time take any note of the prominence of the woman whose marriage he performed. He thought it just one of the many ordinary civil ceremonies every Alderman is called on to perform. In excuse for not remembering more details of the marriage, he said that he had married 400 couples in his last two or three years as an Alderman, so that his recollection of any one of the marriages was hazy, unless something happened at the time to impress it deeply on his mind. And nothing had happened at the Hotel Empire to impress him especially, he said.

Edward A. Alexander, Batonyi's lawyer, who was one of the witnesses to the civil ceremony, is in France. The other witness, James P. McGovern, said yesterday:

"Please say that I will not say one word about that marriage."

H. H. Bizallion, cashier of the Riverside Bank, who sent the notices to the newspapers announcing the undated marriage of Aurel Batonyi to Mrs. Frances Roche, wording the notices as coming from M. Leopold and Mme. Leopold Batonyi, parents of the bridegroom, said yesterday that he could not explain anything.

Batonyi, or Cohen, was well known to Fayne Moore, who was arrested with her husband, Walter A. E. Moore, for having "badgered" Martin Mahon, one of the owners of the New Amsterdam Hotel, out of several thousand dollars. Batonyi is mentioned prominently in the diary kept by Fayne Moore concerning her variegated life. The diary first refers to him as Cohen, but later on speaks of him either as Batonyi or as A. B.

GRAMMER READY TO TESTIFY.

His Evidence in Oil Case to be Used Against Higher Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—Capt. George J. Grammer, Vice President of the New York Central lines west of Buffalo, will testify to-morrow in the investigation by the Federal Grand Jury of alleged violations of the inter-State commerce law.

The Government's action in granting him immunity is believed to have been the result of a conference in the East between Attorney General Moody and District Attorney Sullivan. It is understood that the Government will use Grammer's information in an effort to indict higher officials of the Lake Shore Road at the Chicago investigation.

"This chance of telling the truth is what I wanted from the start," said Capt. Grammer to-night. "The records and accounts of the Lake Shore are open to the investigators, as well as to the general public. I certainly shall do all I can to assist the investigators to arrive at the truth."

Among the witnesses called to-day were Frank H. Wackerman, the Cleveland agent of the Union Tank Line Company, a branch of the Standard Oil Company, and P. C. Crenshaw, the manager of the Standard Oil Company at Chicago.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. July 16.—The Grand Jury resumed its investigation to-day of the charges against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Standard Oil Company of violating the inter-State commerce law. W. T. McCullogh of New York, Second Assistant General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was the only witness examined at the morning session.

BINGHAM VISITS ROOSEVELT.

Just a Social Call, He Says—Secretary Taft and Others See President.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 16.—Among those who called at Sagamore Hill to-day to see President Roosevelt was Police Commissioner Bingham of New York. Commissioner Bingham, who was formerly Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, said that his visit was purely a social one and had nothing in it of interest to the general public.

Gen. Bingham had been invited to luncheon by the President, who had also invited F. W. Whitridge, Special Ambassador from the United States to King Alphonso's wedding, who made his official report regarding his mission to Spain, and F. P. Dunne, (Mr. Dooley.) Secretary of War William H. Taft and Acting Secretary of State Bacon were also among the President's visitors. They came early in the morning and held a long conference with the President, discussing Government business.

Secretary Taft went back to New York on the 2:20 train, which carried Commissioner Bingham and Mr. Whitridge.

Before leaving Oyster Bay Secretary Taft said that one of the results of his visit to the President would be that four brigade army posts would be established this year. While seven were needed, the appropriation was not sufficient for more than four. Those decided upon are Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and Fort Sam Houston, Texas. At each post between $200,000 and $300,000 will be expended this year. The posts will be put in command of Brigadier Generals.

Secretary Taft said he was going on his vacation to Murray Bay, Canada.

SAY THE BOY WAS MURDERED.

Skull of Body at Great Barrington Was Crushed with a Blunt Weapon.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 16.—An autopsy to-day disclosed the fact that John Streub, a twelve-year-old boy, whose body was found hidden in a wood yesterday, was murdered.

The boy's skull had been crushed at the top and at the base with a blunt instrument. Either blow would have caused his death, said Medical Examiner Beebe. Benjamin White, the last person seen with Streub, returned from Torrington to-night. He declared that he had not seen Streub for a week.

Rounds Them Out

Three years' experience with one food is a severe test.

What can be done when it is the proper food, Grape-Nuts, is proved by the statement of a woman who says:

"Up to three years ago I had sick headaches every week, and although I had heard and read about how food affected one I never thought that could have anything to do with my trouble until one day a friend came in and found me suffering from a frightful headache and suggested that it might be the food, telling me I should change my food for breakfast at least.

"'Breakfast,' I said, 'why, I never have any appetite for breakfast, there's nothing I would relish.' She said, 'Did you ever try Grape-Nuts? We use the food every morning and find it just what we relish and we know our health is better since we have eaten it.'

"This was news to me, so that very day I got two packages and ate only Grape-Nuts and cream or milk for two weeks at breakfast and became so fond of the food I soon found myself eating it for supper also. The result was my headaches lessened quickly and finally disappeared, and for the past two years I have only had a couple and I have gained about 30 pounds in weight. I can't get along without my Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast at least.

"My husband is just as fond of the food as I am, and he makes his entire breakfast on it, and to-day I looked over our old grocery orders just for fun and found we have used 512 packages of Grape-Nuts food since we began eating it three years ago. My husband's health has improved wonderfully, for he used to be a frail little man as white as a ghost, but now he has fine appetite, good color, and has rounded out in flesh nicely."

Made by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Grape-Nuts

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.
It is gentle.
It is pleasant.
It is efficacious.
It is not expensive.
It is good for children.
It is excellent for ladies.
It is convenient for business men.
It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
It is used by millions of families the world over.
It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.
If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

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CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
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FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

ALL SEEKING HARMONY TO BEAT W. R. HEARST

Only a Street Separated Platt, Odell, and Higgins Yesterday.

TRIFLE SHY ABOUT MEETING

We'll Get Together, Says Platt—Odell Won't Quit Chairmanship—Higgins Very Mum.

Republican politics took on many varied aspects yesterday. The width of Twenty-fourth Street separated the leaders in the contending factions of the party. In the Albemarle was Gov. Higgins and his private secretary, and from time to time a number of State leaders called, who, however, kept their identity a secret, and neither the Governor nor his secretary would say who had called. The only information vouchsafed was that the Governor had come to New York to keep a number of important engagements. The fact that the keeping of these engagements was coincident with the coalition between the Platt and Odell forces, having for its purpose the downing of the Governor, caused considerable comment.

Across the street in the Fifth Avenue Hotel State Chairman Odell conferred most of the day with politicians, some his adherents, and some who by no stretch of the imagination can be counted in that class. Some also are on the fence. One shining example of this class was George W. Dunn of Binghamton, who, after having dined with Senator Platt Sunday night at Manhattan Beach, called on Gov. Higgins yesterday, and later in the afternoon went over to State Headquarters and shook hands with Odell. Where Dunn stands is one of the political mysteries at present.

Senator Platt's promised formal statement was not forthcoming yesterday, but in the talk that he made to newspaper men he dwelt strongly on "peace and harmony," but the outcome of one of his statements shows that there is a decided difference of opinion between the new allies. Senator Platt said that in his opinion Mr. Odell would not be a candidate to succeed himself as State Chairman. Mr. Odell said that the subject had never been mentioned, and that he had neither said nor indicated in any way that he was ready to retire from the State Chairmanship.

It was on this proposition that the fine hand of Peace Commissioner Quigg was seen by many of those on the inside. It is said that Quigg said to Platt when the peace negotiations were under way that Odell would retire as State Chairman when it had been demonstrated that he could not be ousted from the place, and that this action on his part would pave the way for a number of persons to join the new anti-Higgins alliance who might stay out of it if Odell was to be the dominant figure after the meeting of the State Committee. It is now believed that Quigg and Platt took entirely too much for granted, and, while it is still problematical what Odell may do finally, he positively announces that he has made no pledges of resigning that can be used to draw any one into the opposition camp.

Scoff at Odell's "Retirement."

"The proposition that Odell will retire now after he has the battle won is too much for me to swallow," said one of the members of the Legislature who was among Odell's callers yesterday.

In spite of the fact that Senator Platt did not give out the details of the peace protocol, as had been expected, his statements were the most significant that he has yet made, but he showed his dislike of being nailed down to any specific proposition and took refuge when this happened in the "peace and harmony" cry.

"We reopened our Sunday school yesterday to establish harmony," said the Senator in great good humor. "I am making every effort in my power to get everybody together in such a way that we will have a unanimity of opinion when it comes time for the State Convention.

"There hasn't been any discussion about the State chairmanship, but it's my opinion that Odell will not be a candidate again. That and the talk about the Governorship are only details. The main thing is to get together." The Senator was getting excited and pounded his desk.

"I've heard," he said, "that Gov. Higgins's friends claim 80 per cent. of the delegates. Well, they can go on claiming, but it's another thing to make good. There's a good deal of anti-Higgins sentiment in the State. It has not exactly crystallized, and there is no concerted move against him, and I want you to understand that I'm not fighting Higgins."

"Why, you said you were against him a while ago in an interview," the Senator was reminded.

"Well, suppose I did," said the Senator. "That was some time ago. I don't intend to let myself be pinned down, you understand. The main thing is to get together."

Let Democrats Meet First.

The Senator then went on to say that as the order of things lay along the line of change he thought that in spite of the fact that the Republican was the dominant party there would not be a meeting of the State Committee until after the Democrats had held their meeting. He said that the Democrats had been making a good many claims, and he would like them to show what they would do. Just as the interview came to an end State Chairman Odell paid his first visit to 40 Broadway in some time. He and the Senator had a long talk, and Odell went back to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a number of politicians were waiting for him.

Strangely enough, too, Senator Brackett, whose boom for the Governorship is some months old, happened to be in the city yesterday. He came down to argue a case before Alton B. Parker, as referee, but he dropped into see Odell incidentally. His interview with the State Chairman was in the outer room, where a batch of politicians and newspaper men were assembled.

"Well, how do you like being Governor?" was Odell's salutation when Brackett entered.

"Haven't had much of it yet," returned the Senator. "How do you like it?"

"Well, I'll leave that to posterity," said Odell. "I don't want to incriminate myself."

"Well, calling to mind the experiences of recent occupants of the Governor's chair, I don't see why any man should want it," was Brackett's rejoinder.

"Don't be specific," said Odell; "you said 'recent occupants,' you know. Have you seen the Governor?"

"I see that the Albemarle has a guest," said Brackett.

There was a general laugh at this, and Odell put in hastily:

"The Senator said 'guest,' not 'guess.'"

It was at this stage that Odell said that he had never said that he would not be a candidate for State Chairman to succeed himself.

"Who is your candidate for Governor?" was asked. "I hate none."

"What about Lieut. Bruce?" "He's a good man."

"And Brackett?" "He's a good man."

"And Senator Stevens?"

"Very good man. And while you are at it you might include Higgins, too. The same answer applies to him."

Brackett asked: "Has the Governor been here?"

"No," said Odell without a smile.

"Well, I thought I might find him at Republican State Headquarters."

"No, he's across the street; on the other side," said Odell gravely.

Then George W. Dunn dropped in and shook hands with Odell; not too warmly, but just warmly enough. He had been across the street in conference with Gov. Higgins a few hours before. While Dunn was speaking to Brackett, Odell took advantage of the opportunity to get out and make for his train back to Newburg. During the day, however, these persons called on him: Senator Allds of Norwich, Senator Raines, Senator L'Hommedieu, State Committeeman William C. Warner of Buffalo, and a lot of local district leaders.

Over in the Albemarle not a word was said concerning Gov. Higgins's callers. Secretary Perley said that the Governor had come to see some persons on important business, and in answer to a question said that the engagements had been made before the Platt-Odell alliance had been announced. It was said that Senator Brackett had been to see the Governor, but this the Senator denied. He also saw County Chairman Parsons and Dunn. The others managed to get in and out of the hotel without being recognized.

One of the Governor's closest adherents said that the Governor was not at all worried about the developments in the opposition camp. "Higgins saw some live ones to-day," he said, "not the Sunday school crowd, but some real live ones who can do things and will do them. He has the new combination beaten to a frazzle. He has not yet announced his candidacy, but if he does, nothing can take the nomination from him. Until he states where he stands the new combination cannot do anything that will count for much."

Gov. Higgins and his secretary went back to Albany on the 6 o'clock train.

Want Harmony to Beat Hearst.

Among the politicians the belief was prevalent that all the demand for harmony and peace was inspired by the feeling which amounted almost to a belief that William R. Hearst would receive the regular Democratic nomination and that he would be a dangerous factor in the coming campaign. It was this fact that was looked upon as the real reason for the desire on the part of many of the factional adherents to bury their differences. It is agreed that the new combination is against Higgins as a premier proposition, but it was the general desire to bring about the impression that to get together was the first wish of the Republicans against the common enemy. Mr. Odell voiced this sentiment when he said:

"All I'm working for is to put a Republican in Albany for the next two years." There were some who thought that Mr. Odell laid considerable stress on the word "Republican."

Another puzzling part of the situation which was the subject of general comment yesterday was the fact that ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was still among those absent. There is no doubt among the leaders that Woodruff will have a deciding voice in the final disposition of the situation. His value to either side is not minimized. Yet Woodruff holds aloof. He did not make good his promise to call on Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach on Sunday, and yesterday he did not show up in the camp of either of the combatants.

SALISBURY WRECK VERDICT.

Bodies of Seven of the Victims Arrive in New York.

SALISBURY, England, July 16.—The Coroner's inquest into the cause of the wreck of the Plymouth express on July 1 whereby twenty-seven lives were lost, resulted in a verdict to-day that the derailment of the train was due to the high speed at which it was running, and which was contrary to the company's orders. In a rider to the verdict it is declared that drivers of trains not stopping at Salisbury should have their attention drawn to the regulations, which was not done in this case.

The jury declined to allow the verdict to be recorded as one of accidental death, saying they considered that a certain amount of blame attached to the company as well as to the engine driver.

During the proceedings counsel for the London & Southwestern Railroad announced that the railway acccpted full responsibility for the accident and all the legal consequences resulting from it.

The body of Edward W. Sentell of Brooklyn, N. Y., who succumbed to his injuries July 14, will be taken to Southampton and shipped to New York with the bodies of his wife and three children, who were killed at the time of the accident.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minneapolis arrived yesterday with seven bodies of persons killed in the Salisbury train wreck disaster. Seven undertakers' wagons were lined up at the wharf. The bodies were of C. A. Pipon of Toronto, Walter Barwick of Toronto, Mrs. W. W. Smith, Miss Eleanor Smith and Gerard Smith of Dayton, Ohio; Frank Koch of Allentown, Penn., and Louis Cassier of Trumbull, Conn. The steamer also brought the effects of Jules Keller of Brooklyn, who was buried in England.

WABASH LOAN IN PARIS.

$6,180,000 of Four and a Half Per Cents Offered to Investors.

PARIS, July 16.—Following the success of the Pennsylvania Railroad loan the Bank of Dupont & Furland to-day issued a circular to French investors offering $6,180,000 of Wabash 4½ per cent. bonds. These are known as equipment bonds, the entire issue of which will be taken up by Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, who now offer them through the Bank of Dupont & Furland.

The circular sets forth the strength of the Wabash Road as being the part of the Gould system linking Buffalo, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. A letter of President Delano accompanying the bonds states that the proceeds will be used to purchase 80 locomotives, 4,000 fifty-ton freight cars, and 2,000 forty-ton freight cars, deliverable before December next, permitting a considerable augmentation of the road's traffic.

The indications are that the bonds will find a ready market owing to the desire of the French to withdraw from their precarious Russian investments. The Government's proposal for an income tax is also inducing French investors to seek opportunities to place money abroad.

The bond issue of the Wabash Railroad Company offered in Paris to-day was announced by the Wabash Company in a circular dated July 1, 1906. The bonds are payable in installments of $309,000 each, beginning July 1, 1907, and ending July 1, 1916, and the terms offered on maturities make the net return on them equal to 5 per cent.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SECOND MUTUAL SUIT FILED AGAINST M'CURDY

An Accounting Asked for Padded Stationery Bills.

TRUSTEES NOMINATE TO-DAY

Administration Ticket May Not, However, Be Made Public Until To-morrow—Warner Scores Rogers.

Counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company served upon Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, counsel for Richard A. McCurdy, yesterday, the second of the complaints in the series of actions which were started against the Mutual's former President last Spring by the existing management of the company.

This suit is for an accounting, and seeks to hold Mr. McCurdy responsible for all the money that was extracted from the Mutual through the padded bills operated between the company and the stationery firms that accommodated Andrew C. Fields in these matters. The principal one of these firms was that headed by L. W. Lawrence.

The complaint served yesterday also puts up to Mr. McCurdy the responsibility for the $25,000 quarterly payments on voucher of Robert Olyphant, ex-Chairman of the Expenditures Committee, which went to maintain one of the Mutual's yellow dog funds. It alleges that the proceeds of these vouchers, as well as of the system of padded bills, went into Mr. McCurdy's hands for distribution, and that he has never accounted to the company for his handling of the money. There is a matter of $600,000 involved in the Olyphant vouchers, which is already covered in another complaint instituted against Mr. McCurdy. The estimates made of the proceeds of the padded bills when the District Attorney was examining the Mutual's supply department set that amount at about $100,000 a year.

The meeting of the Mutual's Trustees at which the administration ticket will have to be named for the Fall elections will be held to-day, and the ticket will be filed with the State Superintendent of Insurance to-morrow. It was said at the Mutual Building yesterday that the administration was considering having the nominations kept quiet to-day, and not made public until to-morrow.

It is understood that the suggestion of this course came from Henry H. Rogers, who has dominated the procedure of the Nominating Committee, and is the most important factor in the board as it now stands. While no official explanation was offered for this somewhat unusual course, it served to strengthen the impression that prevails downtown that the Mutual's managers are hard put to get men willing to stand as candidates in the places of those among the present Board of Trustees whose affiliations with the McCurdy administration do not tend to commend them to the policy holders.

John De Witt Warner, counsel for the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association, of which Bernard H. Baker is the head, sent a telegram from his country residence, where he is now resting, which read as follows:

"It seems to me immaterial whether or not Mr. Rogers is included in the Mutual's administration ticket. A pirate ticket with Mr. Rogers would be no worse than a Chadband ticket without him."

Some persons in insurance circles were a little puzzled over Mr. Warner's telegram, but before the day was over a Dickens sharp whose memory had been tickled looked the matter up in the Encyclopedia Americana. In Volume IV. this explanation was found:

Chadband—Rev. Mr.; A personage in Dickens's "Bleak House." He is a hypocritical minister who pretends to be humble and to despise the world, but is in reality extremely selfish and self-indulgent.

Calvin Tomkins, who is Vice President of the organization for which Mr. Warner is counsel, got back to New York yesterday and issued a statement in which, discussing Mr. Peabody's reply to the criticism of the Peabody administration, he says that the desire was to create in the minds of the policy holders absolute certainty as to the unfitness of most of the men for whom Mr. Peabody was doing the talking.

"It is to be noted," Mr. Tomkins declares, "that the damaging exposures of mismanagement do not come from within the company, but have been brought to light by the investigations of the District Attorney's office."

NEW YORK LAWS OPPRESSIVE.

Life Insurance Companies Thus Describe Recent Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 16.—The investigation into the affairs of New Jersey life insurance companies was resumed in the Senate Chamber before the special investigating committee to-day, and the attitude of the life insurance companies regarding more legislation was disclosed by letters submitted by Chief Counsel William H. Corbin.

The Buffalo Life Insurance Company wrote saying that it had $270,000,000 of insurance outstanding and asked that there be no change in the New Jersey insurance laws. They said that the New York State laws were uncalled for and foolish.

"Because a few men have been dishonest," the company wrote, "is no reason for penalizing the insurance business. Publicity is a cure for all such evils, but no legislation can correct bad management."

The Bankers' Life said: "No legislation; good management and publicity are all that there is needed to keep the business clean."

The Hartford Life wrote that not a single one of the evils disclosed by the Armstrong Committee existed in that company, but that the Armstrong laws were oppressive to good companies.

Vice President English of the Aetna Life disapproved of the New York laws in their reference to the dividend system. That form of policy should not be prescribed by law, he contended, but the company should prescribe it.

State Banking and Insurance Commissioner Watkins was on the stand this morning telling how the examinations of life insurance companies were made by Actuary Fackler of New York City for his department because the law did not allow him enough money to do the work. He said the corporations examined paid for the examinations and admitted that this was a bad feature of the law.

In the afternoon David P. Fackler, the New York actuary, was on the stand and testified as to his methods of examination. He brought out the fact that under the laws of New Jersey a mutual company can issue any kind of a life insurance policy. The committee made notes for future reference in framing the new insurance laws and adjourned to meet in Newark to-morrow morning.

ROUSED BY ZULU MASSACRE.

British Government Investigating Story That Quarter Was Refused.

LONDON, July 16.—Premier Campbell-Bannerman, replying to a question in the House of Commons this afternoon, said the Government had already made telegraphic inquiries regarding the reported refusal to grant quarter to wounded Zulus, as announced in a dispatch from Johannesburg this morning.

The Premier added that he had been greatly shocked by the report, and would not be much surprised if it turned out to be unfounded, but if there was any foundation for it the matter would receive the most earnest attention of the Government.

Rojestvensky to Return to Duty.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—It is understood that Admiral Rojestvensky, who was acquitted by court-martial at Kronstadt July 10 of the charge of cowardice in surrendering to the enemy after the Battle of the Sea of Japan, will be restored to the active list of the navy, and assigned to a prominent position on the Technical Committee of the Navy.

BRITAIN BACKED BY US.

An Incident of the Recent Egyptian Frontier Dispute.

LONDON, July 16.—In the official correspondence on the subject of the Turco-Egyptian frontier dispute, published to-day, a sentence in the dispatch sent by Ambassador O'Conor from Constantinople May 14 to Foreign Secretary Grey is interesting as showing that Great Britain had the support of the American representative at Constantinople and how confidently Great Britain's representatives count on such support.

"It seems, happily, almost superfluous for me to add," wrote Sir Nicholas R. O'Conor, "that I experienced the most cordial goodwill on the part of the United States Minister."

An International Lodge of Druids.

HULL, England, July 16.—At the International Congress of Druids, now in session here and at which the United States and Germany are represented by delegates, it was decided to-day to establish an international grand lodge of the United and Ancient Order of Druids.

DREYFUS IN 12TH ARTILLERY.

Picquart to Serve on Staff of Military Governor of Paris.

PARIS, July 16.—At a meeting of the Council of Ministers to-day War Minister Etienne announced the assignment of Major Dreyfus to the Twelfth Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Vincennes. This is a crack regiment which participates in State functions at the capital.

Brig. Gen. Picquart has been designated to serve on the staff of the Military Governor of Paris.

Auto Accident in Jutland Not Serious.

AARHUS, Jutland, July 16.—The motor car accident last Saturday at Skorby Hill was not so serious as believed. The occupants of the car were Mr. Danning of Cincinnati, Mr. Brenner of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Love of Cincinnati, a cousin of Mr. Danning, and some Danish friends. The car collided with a two-horse vehicle, with the result that the two horses were killed. Mrs. Love and a Mrs. Daucklet were slightly injured.

TO THE

American People

AND THE

World at Large

"The Franco-American Food Company has a remarkably well managed establishment, and if the Chicago establishments had been like this, our report would have been a eulogy instead of a critique."

(Signed) **James B. Reynolds**

Commissioner appointed by President Roosevelt to report on the condition of packing houses in Chicago; joint author of the Neil-Reynolds report.

The original letter from which this is an extract is at the disposal of any of our visitors desiring to see it.

The Franco-American Food Company

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.

Packers of Honestly and Cleanly Made

Canned Soups
Potted Beef
Game Pâtés
Invalid Broths
Ready-Made Entrées
Plum Pudding

THE POLICE DENY THAT DEAD MAN WAS ROBBED

Widow of Meanley, Killed by Train, Declares He Was.

BUT $20 RETURNED TO HER

She Says He Had $400 in Money and Jewelry Worth $500 — Sergt. Conboy Tells of Case.

The wife and friends of Samuel P. Meanley, a saloon keeper of 368 Snedeker Avenue, Brooklyn, who, with his two children, was killed by a Long Island Railroad train at New Lots Road and Vesta Avenue on Sunday afternoon, say he was robbed of $400 and jewelry worth at least $500 as he lay on the tracks. The police of the Brownsville Station deny this most emphatically, saying that when the body was searched they found $20 in money and some jewelry of little value.

"We don't pay any attention to the charge in the newspapers that the man was robbed under the very eyes of the police," said Sergt. Conboy to a TIMES reporter last night. "It is worthy only of contempt. Anybody who would rob a dying man would be the meanest, the lowest of men. He would deserve to be shot.

"The place where the accident occurred is a special post in this precinct. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit is building an elevated structure at that spot which it intends to run to Canarsie. The iron workers have been on a strike some time, and we have detailed policemen there to prevent trouble. The place is also the dividing line of the East New York, Canarsie, and the Brownsville Precincts. The East New York Station had Officer Briggs stationed there when the accident occurred.

"Meanley came down New Lots Road in his carriage. The trains on Vesta Avenue swing around a curve at this point, which is hidden from New Lots Road by an embankment. Meanley crossed the up-track. The flagman warned him of an approaching train on the down track, which leads to Manhattan Beach. Meanley apparently did not hear him, but kept right on. The train struck his carriage and threw him and his children and a boy named Max Rubens to the street. Briggs was on the spot immediately. The down track being in our precinct, we were notified later, I hurried to the scene with the reserves.

"Before Capt. Cruise, the reserves, and many other persons I searched the dead man's clothes. I found $16 in bills, $3.95 in small silver, a gold watch and chain, which were good; a ring, and a collar button which contained a white stone, which may be a diamond. Later, Officer Marks gave me 31 cents, which he had picked up."

Mrs. Meanley said to a TIMES reporter: "My husband must have had a big roll. He played the races Saturday—he was in the habit of playing them daily—and won. When he came home he showed me a roll of $275. Saturday night all the Polacks across the stret, who run a weekly account, paid him. This must have been a pretty good sum. He had $35 in the drawer at the close of the day. I know he had this money Sunday, for he had dinner here with a friend, who told me he had it.

"About 1:45 o'clock my husband took the children out in the carriage with the Rubens boy. He said he was going to take them to Canarsie and give them a supper. I feared something was going to happen and begged him not to go. He had only been gone about eight minutes when a boy called me to the door and cried:

"'Your husband's been killed.'

"I sent a young man around to the station house to see what they had found on my husband. He told me they had about $20 and some jewelry.

"'Where's his roll?' I asked.

"Then I looked for the money around the store. He used to hide his money sometimes because he had no safe. I looked everywhere, but could not find his money. I am sure he had it when he was killed."

CLUBBED A SLEEPING WAITER.

Cruelty to a Prisoner Charged Against Policeman Greenburg.

According to Robert A. Osborn, a contractor, with offices at 1 Madison Avenue, Policeman Greenburg of the Tenderloin Station walked up to Patrick Norton, a waiter, who was dozing on a bench in Madison Square Park early Sunday morning and yelled for Norton to move on.

Norton did not hear, Osborn said, so the policeman struck the waiter in the face with his clenched fist, clubbed him, and took him to the station

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Magistrate Barlow, on the policeman's testimony that Norton was drunk and disorderly, held the waiter in $100 bonds for his good behavior for a month. An hour later Mr. Osborn appeared and told his story as above. Magistrate Barlow reopened the case, discharged Norton, and then wrote a letter to Commissioner Bingham asking for an investigation.

TATTOOED A BOY, ARRESTED.

Bowery Artist Wept in Court and Magistrate Comforted Him.

Charles Wagner of 223½ Bowery was arraigned before Magistrate Finn in the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon, charged by Francesco Spedico of 70 Mott Street with having tattooed the ten-year-old son of the house of Spedico on both arms, thereby endangering his health.

The boy was in court, his sleeves rolled up, with a red, green, and blue star on one arm and a wreath of flowers on the other. The prisoner admitted having tattooed the figures on the boy but said the boy came to him like any other customer, asked to be tattooed, and paid for the work. He declared he did not know he was breaking the law and wept copiously while giving his testimony. The Magistrate comforted him, saying the Gerry society merely desired to make a test case in the courts. Wagner was released on his own recognizance.

New Tammany Club Launched.

The Shenandoah Club, a Tammany organization, was formed at a special meeting of the Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-first District at 2305 Seventh Avenue last night, with Edward T. O'Brien, son of Court of Appeals Justice Dennis O'Brien, as President. An overflow meeting was necessary to accommodate the crowd. The club takes its name from an old but similar organization in the Twenty-third District, whose members, 300 strong, joined the new club in a body.

Heat Causes Attempted Suicide.

Mrs. Eliza Meyers, 87 years old, attempted suicide last evening at her home, 246 Avenue E, Bayonne, by slashing her wrist with a razor. She had been complaining all day about the heat. Her condition is critical.

Woman Dies of Lockjaw.

Mrs. Bridget Coyle, aged 34, who was employed as a servant at 56 Clark Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning in the German Hospital in Williamsburg of lockjaw. None of the doctors in the hospital were able to say what brought on the disease, but the belief is that the woman while in her stocking feet ran a splinter into her foot

FURNISHED ROOMS
of the better kind are advertised daily in THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

FOUR MURDERERS SENTENCED

Judge Crane Sends Two to Sing Sing for Life.

Yesterday was murderers' day in the Kings County Court, four men guilty of taking human life being sent to Sing Sing Prison by Judge Crane.

Alfonzo Tedesco, 21 years old, who killed Vincenzo Muccio and the latter's wife, Celeste Muccio, while robbing their home in Court Street on May 10, and who pleaded to guilty to murder in the second degree, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

John Killbride, who shot and killed John Kelly at Fort Hamilton in a quarrel on June 4, was sent to prison for life.

Ferdinand Ofer, 29 years old, who killed his wife during a quarrel at their home in Williamsburg, received a sentence of nineteen years.

Julius Mayer, 56 years old, who, while intoxicated on June 16 shot and killed fifteen-year-old Gottfried Schum, was given a term of thirteen years in Sing Sing.

After these men had been sentenced a man named John Beslen was arraigned on a charge of murder. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and will be sentenced on Monday next.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary Booked Aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Bremen on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. to-day are:

Ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Col. John Jacob Astor, Count Gerhard von Arnim, James A. Smyth, Count Bismarck-Bohlen, William J. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hawke, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, Col. William W. Ladd, C. Winslow Putnam, and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Farrand.

Booked to sail for aNples on the Cunarder Pannonia are:

Commander L. L. Reamey, United States Navy, and Mrs. Reamey; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Bartlett, Jr.; Mrs. W. H. Lee Haight, the Rev. Edgar Mullan, Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wilbur.

These will sail for Naples on the Prinz Oskar:

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Tart, Miss Tart, C. W. Arnoux, Horace P. Dorman, Mrs. Victoria M. Judson, Clark D. Lamberton, Dr. and Mrs. Hale Powers, and J. H. Pennell.

Going to Liverpool on the Cunarder Caronia are:

Col. and Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold W. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne, Judge William S. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Mackey, Miss Alice Putnam, Mrs. T. J. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Roome, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Thomas, and J. P. Whitney.

GERMAN YACHTS COMING.

Three Boats Named for Roosevelt Cup Race Off Marblehead.

KIEL, Germany, July 16.—The following German yachts will compete in the races for the Roosevelt Cup off Marblehead, Mass., in September:

Glueckauf IV., (Imperial Yacht Club,) owned by G. Stinnes of Muehlheim.

Wannsee, (Seglerhaus Yacht Club of Berlin,) owned by the club.

Tilly VI., (North German Regatta Club,) owned by Consul Generals Dollmann and R. Krogmann of Hamburg.

Each yacht will be sailed by three amateurs. The Hamburg-American Line steamer Belgravia, sailing for New York July 19, will take the Glueckauf IV. and the Wannsee, and the Hamburg-American Line steamer Britannia, which sails for Boston at the beginning of August, will take the Tilly VI. The Imperial Yacht Club will be represented by Capt. Habbinghaus, the German Naval Attache at Washington.

The conditions governing the contest for the Roosevelt Cup, between small German and American yachts under the auspices of the Imperial Yacht Club of Kiel and the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston, provide for three yachts from each country. The yachts are to be designed and built in the country they represent, and all their sails and fittings must be made in the country to which they belong. The racers are limited in dimensions to 82 feet on the water line. There is no restriction as to rig, and there will be no time allowance. Each yacht will carry a crew of not more than three, who must be native-born citizens of the country in which the yacht is built.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP PLAN.

The Doubles Will Be Played In Two Sections.

BOSTON, July 16.—The programme of the national championships under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association for the present year was announced officially to-night. The championship in doubles will be contested in two sections, the first at Chicago, July 21, and the second at Longwood, July 23. No player will be allowed to enter both tournaments. The winners at Chicago will play the Longwood winners at Newport probably on Aug. 21, and the winners of this last match will be called on to play Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright for the championship at Newport probably on Aug. 22.

The singles tournament will be held at Newport Aug. 21 and following days, and the winner of this will be called on to play Beals C. Wright for the championship.

The winners of the several interscholastic singles tournaments will also play at Newport for the championship. These matches will not be played before Aug. 23.

BERGER SURPRISES O'BRIEN.

Fast Six-Round Bout Ends Slightly In Philadelphian's Favor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Sam Berger, the California ex-amateur heavyweight boxer, tonight gave Philadelphia Jack O'Brien the hardest six-round battle of his career. Notwithstanding that O'Brien continually sent his left to the chin and wind Berger came back and forced the fighting in every round. O'Brien had all the advantage in the opening round and landed almost at will. His footwork seemed to dazzle Berger, but as the fight progressed the Californian improved. In the second round Berger opened up a deep gash over O'Brien's left eye, and the Philadelphian had Berger bleeding from the nose. Both men were covered with blood as they went to their corners. The third round was one of the fastest ever witnessed in this city between heavyweights. O'Brien was forced to use all his cunning to avoid Berger's rushes, and the latter again opened up O'Brien's damaged eye with a vicious right. Just at the close of the round O'Brien's short arm jolt to Berger's jaw made the latter's knees knock together. Both men were tired when they went to their corners.

Berger had the Philadelphian decidedly worried in the two closing rounds. When O'Brien led he would invariably jump in the air and swing his left arm around Berger's neck, the evident intention being to tire his heavy opponent.

Berger's manager said that the Californian weighed about 200 pounds, while O'Brien weighed close to 175.

No decision is allowed in the bouts in this city, but it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that O'Brien had a slight advantage.

FAST RIDING WINS IN POLO.

Meadow Brook Beat Rockaway In Final for Ladies' Challenge Cups.

Meadow Brook's first polo team won the final match for the Ladies' Challenge Cups in the Rockaway Hunting Club's tournament yesterday at Cedarhurst, L. I. The victors defeated the first Rockaway team by the high score of 15¼ to 3¾. The game was played without handicap and the Meadow Brook Club entered its strongest four. Harry Payne Whitney, the Waterbury brothers, and E. S. Raynal composed the quartet. From the start the visitors set a hot pace. They rode fast and hit accurately. Whitney and the Waterburys divided honors in goal scoring, and the snappy game they put up from the start was a reminder to the old-timers of the grand polo seen at Rockaway and Meadow Brook a few seasons ago. Cowdin, La Montagne, and Chauncey worked hard for their side, but the team formation of their opponents and the superior agility in darting after and getting the ball exhibited by the Meadow Brook contingent told the story of the high score. The players and score:

MEADOW BROOK 1st.	ROCKAWAY 1st.
E. S. Reynal,	J. A. Rawlins,
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.,	John E. Cowdin,
H. P. Whitney,	R. La Montagne, Jr.,
L. E. Waterbury.	D. Chauncey, Jr.

Summary.—Goals earned—Meadow Brook, 16; Rockaway 4. Lost by penalties—Meadow Brook, ¾; Rockaway, ¼. Net score—Meadow Brook, 15¾; Rockaway, 3¾. Referee—Seward Cary.

ATHLETICS TAKE LEAD FROM THE AMERICANS

Greater New Yorks Beaten in Tenth Inning, 7 to 4.

GIANTS WIN FOUR STRAIGHT

Mertes Plays Against His Old Team Mates—Cincinnati Downs Brooklyn by a Run.

The tie for the leadership in the American League has at last been broken, the Greater New Yorks suffering defeat at the hands of the Chicagoans and dropping to second place, while the victory of the champion Athletics over Detroit gives them first place again. Cleveland ended its engagement at Washington by shutting out Boston's only rival for the last position, and to-day Manager Lajoie and his players will begin a four-game series with the Greater New Yorks. In the National League yesterday the champion New Yorks captured the fourth straight game from St. Louis, winning in the ninth inning. Mertes, the Giants' old left-fielder, appeared for the first time in a St. Louis uniform. To-day will begin the champions' hardest work of the tour, four games being scheduled with Chicago and four immediately afterward with Pittsburg.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 7; New York, 4.
Philadelphia, 2; Detroit, 1.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 6.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Phil'phia	—	6	5	2	9	5	10	10	47	.618
New York	8	—	2	7	4	8	7	10	46	.605
Cleveland	6	5	—	6	9	8	6	6	46	.597
Chicago	2	4	5	—	6	7	9	9	44	.564
Detroit	8	3	4	9	—	7	9	5	40	.519
St. Louis	4	6	7	6	7	—	6	10	40	.513
Wash'ton	4	5	4	1	1	2	—	10	27	.351
Boston	5	3	1	3	1	1	5	—	19	.241
Games lost	20	30	31	34	37	38	50	60		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	1	10	8	11	10	6	9	58	.707
New York	4	—	2	12	8	9	8	8	51	.654
Pittsburg	5	4	—	5	10	11	6	9	50	.641
Phila'phia	1	4	3	—	5	6	10	11	40	.494
Cincinnati	4	4	8	3	—	7	8	4	35	.427
St. Louis	5	2	4	5	8	—	3	4	31	.373
Brooklyn	2	3	4	4	2	5	—	8	29	.372
Boston	3	2	1	4	3	4	8	—	27	.338
Games lost	24	27	28	41	47	52	49	53		

AMERICANS LOST IN TENTH.

Chicagos Bat Newton Out of Box and Win by Seven to Four.

The Chicago team made a wise change in pitchers early in the final game of the series with the Greater New Yorks yesterday, for it enabled them to win after ten innings by a score of 7 to 4, thus equalizing the series and causing the local team to drop to second place in the championship race. The game abounded in sensational plays, but the honors in the field were carried off by the Chicagoans, Davis's catch of Keeler's hit in the eighth inning being brilliant. The work of Griffith's men was not so good as usual and their batting in the main was weak. Had they kept up the gait they started off with there would hardly have been any question as to their winning. But the change of pitchers, White for Owen, completely checked the batting of the New Yorks, for in the seven innings that White officiated they could get but two hits, only one of which was to the outfield. As showing further the effectiveness of his pitching, in every inning, with the exception of the sixth, the batsmen were retired in one, two, three order.

With Owen in the box, however, the outlook was rosy for the local Americans. They started off in the first inning, after Keeler and Chase had gone back to the bench, with two doubles in succession by Conroy and La Porte, scoring one run, and in the third inning a single by Chase, a tremendous hit over Isbell's head by Conroy for four bases, with Keeler's base on balls, netted three runs, making the total at this stage of the game 4 to 1 in favor of the league leaders. With the incoming of White all this was changed.

The New Yorks' end of the pitching was intrusted to "Doc" Newton, and his left-handed delivery was puzzling to the visitors for five innings, the only damage being done in the second, when Davis hit safely, but was forced out by Donohue. Rohe sent Donohue to third on a good hit to right field, and Sullivan's long fly to Keeler allowed Donohue to tally. Delehanty ended the inning by taking Tannehill's long fly neatly. In the fifth inning a double error by La Porte and Chase and Hahn's clever bunt just outside of the reach of Newton placed Tannehill at third, but Jones was thrown out by the doctor to Chase.

The visitors added another run in the sixth after Isbell had been thrown out by Williams to Chase. Davis hit safely and Donohue followed with another single. Rohe smashed the ball to left field, scoring Davis, but Donohue was caught trying to reach third on a fine throw by Delehanty to La Forte. The Chicagoans tied the score in the seventh inning when White got first on called balls, Hahn bunted safely, Jones singled, and Isbell sent two men home on a vigorous hit to centre field. In the eighth inning Hoffman made a sensational catch of Tannehill's long hit, stopping what would undoubtedly have been a home run.

The Chicagos began to bat Newton lively again in the tenth inning, and with a man at third and another at second Chesbro was sent into the box. The latter made a mess of Rohe's light hit and Davis scored. Sullivan also hit to Chesbro, but it was a difficult chance and Donohue scored, Tannehill's long fly to Hoffman brought the third man home. The New Yorks were all retired on fly balls. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, lf	1	2	3	•	0		0
Jones, cf	0	1	1		0		0
Isbell, rf	0	1	2		0		0
Davis, ss	2	3	3		8		0
Don'hue, lb	2	2	10		2		0
Rohe, 2b	1	2	1		4		0
Sullivan, c	0	2	3		1		0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	0		3		0
Owen, p	0	1	0		1		0
White, p	1	0	0		2		0
Total	7	13	30		22		0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	0	1		0		0
Chase, 1b	1	1	12		0		1
Conroy, ss	2	3	1		4		0
LaP'te, 3b	0	1	2		3		1
Mor'ty, 3b	0	0	0		0		0
Will'ms, 2b	0	1	3		3		0
Del'h'ty, lf	0	0	4		1		1
Hf'man, cf	0	0	4		0		0
*Yeager	0	0	0		0		0
Kl'now, c	0	0	3		0		0
Newton, p	0	0	0		4		0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0		0		0
†Thomas	0	0	0		0		0
Total	4	6	30		15		4

*Batted for Hoffman in tenth inning.
†Batted for Chesbro in tenth inning.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3—7
New York	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Bases on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Newton, 2; off Owen, 1. Struck out—By Newton, 2; by White, 3. Left on bases—New York, 2; Chicago, 9. Two-base hits—Conroy, La Porte. Home run—Conroy. Hits—Off Newton, 12 in nine and one-third innings; off Chesbro, 1 in two-thirds inning; off Owen, 4 in three innings; off White, 2 in seven innings. Double play—Newton, La Porte, and Chase. Passed ball—Kleinow. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hurst. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	1		0		0
Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	3		3		2
Crawf'd, rf	1	0	1		0		0
M'Intyre, lf	0	1	3		2		0
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	3		1		1
Lindsay, 1b	0	0	5		1		0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	2		3		0
Schmidt, c	0	1	6		2		0
Don'hue, p	0	0	0		2		0
Total	1	3	24		14		3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	1		2		0
Lord, cf	0	1	1		0		0
Davis, 1b	1	0	13		1		1
Seybold, rf	0	1	0		0		0
Murphy, 2b	0	2	2		6		0
Schreck, c	0	1	5		0		0
Cross, ss	0	0	1		5		2
Knight 3b	0	0	2		1		0
Dygert, p	0	0	1		0		0
Total	2	6	27		13		3

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen bases—McIntyre, Lord. Two-base hits—Schmidt, McIntyre, Murphy, Schreck. Sacrifice hits—Lord, (2,) Seybold. Double plays—McIntyre and O'Leary; Murphy, Cross and Davis. (2.) Struck out—By Dygert, 4; by Donohue, 5. Bases on balls—Off Dygert, 2; off Donohue, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BOSTON.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf	1	0	2		1		0
Jones, lb	0	2	13		0		0
Stone, lf	0	2	0		0		0
Hemph'l, cf	0	2	1		0		0
Wallace, ss	0	2	4		5		1
Koehler, 2b	0	1	4		3		0
Hartzell, 3b	1	1	1		2		0
O'Connor, c	0	0	2		1		0
Glade, p	0	0	0		2		0
Total	2	8	27		14		1

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Parent, ss	0	1	4		3		2
Stahl, cf	0	0	2		1		0
Hoey, lf	0	0	0		0		1
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2		2		0
Godwin, 3b	0	0	0		2		0
Hayden, rf	0	1	1		0		0
Freem'n, 1b	0	0	12		0		0
Armb'er, c	0	0	6		1		0
Glaze, p	0	0	0		5		0
Total	0	2	27		14		3

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Double play—Ferris, Parent and Freeman. First base on balls—Off Glaze, 1. Struck out—By Glaze, 6; by Glade, 2. Passed ball—Armbruster. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Connolly.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Altizer, ss	0	0	1		3		0
Stanley, rf	0	0	1		0		0
Nill, cf	0	1	2		2		0
Cross, 3b	0	1	1		3		0
And'son, lf	0	0	3		0		0
Schlafly, 2b	0	1	4		4		0
Stahl, 1b	0	0	10		2		0
Wakef'd, c	0	1	5		0		0
Hughes, p	0	0	0		3		0
Total	0	4	27		17		0

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, rf	1	1	1		0		0
Bay, cf	1	1	1		0		0
Turner, ss	1	2	4		3		1
Lajoie, 2b	0	2	2		2		0
Rossm'n, 1b	0	2	11		0		0
Cong'ton, lf	0	1	1		0		0
Bradley, 3b	2	2	1		3		0
Bemis, c	0	0	5		1		0
Hess, p	0	0	1		2		0
Total	5	13	27		11		1

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0—5

Two-base hits—Turner Bradley. Home run—Turner. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Turner, Rossman, Bemis. Double plays—Hughes, Stahl and Altizer; Altizer, Schlafly and Stahl; Nill, Schlafly and Stahl. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 7. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Hess, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Hess, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kittredge and Buelow.

NEW YORK'S STRONG FINISH.

Score Two Runs in Ninth Inning and Defeat St. Louis, 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—New York won an interesting game by 3 to 1 from St. Louis to-day, making a clean sweep of the four-game series. Fast fielding and sharp hitting featured the contest. Devlin, McGann, and Smoot were the stars in the field. Bresnahan and Strang excelled at the bat. Devlin was death to grounders, and robbed Burch of a sure hit in the opening inning by a great one-hand catch. It was the Giants' rally in the ninth that won the day. Up to that time both Egan and Taylor had proved effective.

Devlin opened the eventful ninth with a tap to McBride, which the shortstop fumbled. Dahlen doubled and Devlin crossed the plate. Gilbert sacrificed, Taylor hit to Bennett, and Dahlen was put out at the plate. Singles by Bresnahan and Strang sent Taylor home with the final tally. Safeties by Gilbert, Taylor, and Bresnahan netted New York one in the seventh. A fast turned double play prevented further scoring.

New York looked dangerous in the third. Bresnahan was first up and doubled to left. Strang walked, but went out on Shannon's grounder to Bennett. Bresnahan taking third on the play. Seymour rapped sharply to Hoesketter, and a quick return to Marshall nailed Bresnahan at the plate. The locals' lone tally came in the seventh on Danlen's wild throw to first and singles by Bennett and Egan. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf	1	1	2		0		0
Bennett, 2b	0	1	3		5		0
Mertes, lf	0	0	2		0		0
Smoot, cf	0	1	2		0		0
Grady, 1b	0	1	8		1		0
H'ttner, 3b	0	0	1		3		0
W.M'sh'l, c	0	1	5		1		0
McBride, ss	0	1	2		3		1
Egan, p	0	1	0		2		0
Murray, c	0	0	1		1		0
*J.Marsh'l	1	0	0		0		0
Total	1	8	27		16		1

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bresn'n, c	0	0	8		6		3
Strang, rf	0	2	1		0		0
Shannon, lf	0	0	1		0		0
Seymour, cf	0	1	3		0		0
McGann, 1b	0	0	12		0		0
Devlin, 3b	1	0	1		1		1
Dahlen, ss	0	1	1		0		1
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	2		5		0
Taylor, p	1	1	0		2		0
Total	3	6	27		13		1

*Batted for McBride in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—3

Two-base hits—Seymour, Bresnahan, W. Marshall, Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Gilbert, Grady. Stolen bases—Shannon, Burch. Double plays—McBride, Bennett, and Grady; Bresnahan and Gilbert. Hit with ball—By Taylor, 1. First base on balls—Off Egan, 5; off Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Egan, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; New York, 9. Time of game—Two hours and fourteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	1		0		0
Sh'kard, lf	1	0	0		0		0
Schulte, rf	1	1	2		0		0
Chance, 1b	0	1	9		3		0
St'nf'dt, 3b	0	0	1		2		0
Tinker, ss	0	0	2		4		0
Evers, 2b	0	0	1		1		0
Moran, c	0	1	9		1		0
Pfeister, p	0	0	0		2		0
Total	3	4	27		13		0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	2		0		0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	2		5		0
Titus, rf	0	0	1		2		0
C'ney, 3b	0	0	1		0		0
Magee, lf	0	0	2		0		0
Doolin, ss	0	1	1		4		3
Lush, 1b	0	0	10		2		1
Dooin, c	0	0	1		0		1
Donovan, c	0	0	2		0		0
Dug'by, p	0	0	0		1		0
Total	0	3	24		14		5

Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Doolin, Dooin. Three-base hit—Gleason. Sacrifice hit—Sheckard. Stolen base—Tinker. Double play—Tinker and Chance. Struck out—By Pfeister, 8; by Duggleby, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pfeister, 1; off Duggleby, 1. Hit by ball—Chance. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	0	2		1	

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MR. HEARST'S APPLICATION.

It is difficult to see how a petitioner could be treated with more fairness, indulgence, and consideration than was shown by Attorney General MAYER in the matter of Mr. WILLIAM R. HEARST'S application for permission to begin quo warranto proceedings to unseat Mayor MCCLELLAN. The Attorney General finds that Mr. HEARST'S sworn charges of improper counting of votes were denied under oath by election officers or watchers, or both, and he notes the very pertinent fact that at the election held last November the watchers were unusually vigilant and numerous because of the independent candidacies of Mr. HEARST and Mr. JEROME. Giving full weight to every complaint and charge made by Mr. HEARST'S counsel, "whether susceptible of proof or not, whether based on hearsay or personal knowledge," and whether relating to wrongful count, repeating, or intimidation, Mr. MAYER finds that the affidavits at most call in question 666 votes. If these were all deducted from Mr. MCCLELLAN'S total and transferred to that of Mr. HEARST, Mr. MCCLELLAN would still have a plurality of over 2,000 votes. But except for argument and illustration these 666 votes could not be allowed to Mr. HEARST, since he has submitted no conclusive evidence in support of his accusations.

Therefore the Attorney General finds that "there is no foundation whatever for the claim that a conspiracy was afoot and that a combination was made to deprive the applicant of his just rights." He feels constrained to deny the application, since to grant it would create a precedent upon the strength of which any person by merely claiming to be elected might then demand the permission of the Attorney General to test the title of his opponent in the office.

Reasonable men, candid men, all men, we think, who have in respect to this somewhat prolonged agitation no other wish and purpose than that the truth should come out will be satisfied that Attorney General MAYER has rendered a just decision. Mr. HEARST himself is not of that opinion. He feels that at every point he has been wronged, and that the machinery of administration, of justice, and of legislation has under corrupting influence been so manipulated as to deprive him of his rights. In Mr. HEARST'S newspaper, The American, his grievance is thus submitted to the judgment of a candid world:

> The Supreme Court—Go to the Court of Appeals.
>
> The Court of Appeals—Go to the Legislature.
>
> The Legislature—Go to the Attorney General.
>
> The Attorney General—You have no remedy.

What the Attorney General did say to Mr. HEARST was, not that he has no remedy, but that he has no case. However, Mr. HEARST comes out right in the end. He takes in closing the article from which the above extract is quoted this impregnable position:

> There is one kind of election that cannot be stolen.
>
> And that is the kind of election when the people go to the polls in so overwhelming a tide for plain honesty, for the simple right, for government by themselves and not by the piratical and corrupting corporations, that not all the false counting and repeating and violence of the "interests" and the bosses who are leagued with them can overcome the majority.

That is his proper court of appeal. If, now, the people of the State of New York believe that their Supreme Court, their Court of Appeals, their Legislature, and their Attorney General have dishonorably and corruptly engaged in "the conspiracy of the 'interests'—of the Ryans and Belmonts and Harrimans and the bosses of both parties—for the nomination, the fraudulent seating and the fraudulent retention of MCCLELLAN in office," then beyond peradventure they will grant Mr. HEARST the redress denied to him by the Attorney General. The election of Mr. HEARST as Governor of the State would not be enough. The people might raise him to that office because of his statesmanship, his intellectual distinction, his proved capacity. But if in electing him Governor they at the same time elected a Legislature under a mandate to impeach the Supreme Court Judge who put him off and to impeach the entire Court of Appeals, then the election would mean something and Mr. HEARST would be tardily but completely vindicated.

MEAT TRADE FACTS.

There is something mysterious regarding the course of the meat trade during its trials. From both sides the ocean come mutually confirmatory reports of utter ruin. NELSON MORRIS ought to know his business, and he says it is "vanishing." The time is at hand, he thinks, when cattle will be raised for their hides, just as sheep are raised for their meat under a tariff upon wool. British statistics repeat the doleful tale. In July "no tinned meats" were received from the United States. The damage was complete. In June the decrease was by 23,000 cases to 4,000. It would be heartbreaking if it were convincing, but there is another tale for those who prefer it.

The British Board of Trade report for June says that among the increases in imports the greatest class was "meat, grain, and food, £3,000,000." Where did the increase come from? What country is capable at such short notice of so increasing its supply for which no accumulation of stock would have been possible? Bullocks and canning plants cannot be improvised. Our own statistics agree with the British. Our export of canned beef indeed was only 2,977,079 pounds, compared with 6,310,553 pounds last year. The decrease appears all right, but the cause is the cessation of shipments to Japan for war purposes. This has been a continuing factor during the eleven months of the fiscal year, the reduction to Japan having been 8,803,606 pounds, which almost masks a growth of 10,066,922 to other countries. The decrease to Japan for June alone was more than the net gain for eleven months, or 3,332,574 pounds. For the fiscal year just closed there was a gain of $38,525,662 in the provision trade, the growth running through each item of beef, pork, bacon, lard, tallow, and so on.

The figures for a series of years speak best for themselves:

June.	1906.	1905.
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	$3,818,581	$3,562,832
Provisions	15,365,278	13,884,938
	1904.	1903.
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	$3,509,325	$3,770,962
Provisions	12,759,968	13,371,397
Twelve months ending June 30:	1906.	1905.
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	$41,303,526	$41,004,714
Provisions	191,056,535	152,862,797
	1904.	1903.
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	$42,515,419	$29,978,009
Provisions	157,660,349	160,613,967

It is understood that this growth was due to momentum preceding the scandal, and that there was some decrease due to the exposures. But the world must eat. Appetites are only momentarily checked by disgust, and are checked impartially by disclosures regarding all producers of all countries. The plain fact is that the goods do not exist elsewhere. People do not eat American foods because they are fond of Americans, but because the world's markets contain no substitute, and no substitute can be produced before the deterrent effect is blunted by time, and by the appreciation of reforms which will leave us in advance of a reformed world as much as we were in advance of a world as dirty as ourselves.

A CO-OPERATIVE HOME.

We really hope that Mr. UPTON SINCLAIR will get a rousing meeting of enthusiastic men and women at the Berkeley Lyceum this evening to "talk out his plan" for a co-operative home. There is not the slightest doubt that home life under existing conditions is for a large part of any community, especially in cities, difficult and costly, and that there is a lot of money and energy wasted in doing in each home what might be better done at less cost on a larger scale elsewhere. It is under the pressure of that fact that a good deal of specialization of former home industries—garment making, laundry, baking, and other processes in the provision of food, for example—has taken place in modern times. But the reform has been by no means complete, and there is room for intelligent planning to carry it further.

It is only fair, however, to note that the financing of any such scheme as Mr. SINCLAIR outlines is going to be a hazardous and arduous "proposition." He says:

> The possibility of many such advantages will, of course, depend upon the size of the community, and for this reason we are anxious that as many persons should know of it as possible. If 100 or 200 families should combine, the community would be able to purchase from 500 to 1,000 acres of land, and to build its own electric light and heating plants.

This, it will be seen, contemplates an average of five acres to a family. Just at present, land anywhere conveniently near to New York is selling at from $3,000 to $40,000 an acre for homes. An initial investment of even $15,000, to say nothing of a dozen times that amount, for ground on which, we suppose, not less than as much more must be expended, cannot be afforded by any considerable number of the class to which he appeals. If we add a like sum for working capital, there would be the neat venture of $45,000 a family in the hope of obtaining a satisfactory, pleasing, convenient, and reasonably economical place and mode of living. This sum would yield, with decent management, to any family possessing it an income of, say, $2,250, and the surrender of that annual sum must be regarded as the rent required by Mr. SINCLAIR'S scheme. He remarks:

> Just what can be done with any given number of families is, of course, a question to be determined by arithmetic.
>
> The initial result of the application of arithmetic, as above stated, is not exactly encouraging.

Then there is the question of management. Mr. SINCLAIR says:

> The management of the business affairs of the community would be under the control of a Board of Directors, democratically elected by vote of the membership. The members would thus be entirely relieved from the worry and waste incidental to the management of small-scale household industries.

Again, referring to the care of the children, which unquestionably does inflict much trouble on parents in cities:

> The children of the members would be cared for in a building especially constructed for the purpose, and free from all the dangers and discomforts which the little folk encounter in the homes of their elders. The management of the building would be under the control of a Board of Women Directors, elected by the mothers.

We wish we felt more sure that this plan could be tried. We should watch with the intensest interest the experiment of a hundred or two hundred families, with their business cares, so far as homes are concerned, in the hands of "democratically elected" Directors, and their children under the guidance of a Board of Women Directors "elected by the mothers." There would be more fun in that spectacle—for outsiders—than in the traditional barrel of monkeys.

THE MURDEROUS HOUSESMITHS.

At about the time when Magistrate CORNELL, in the Yorkville Court on Sunday, remanded to the Tombs three members of the Housesmiths' Union arrested for taking part in the murderous assault upon the three special policemen on duty at the Plaza Hotel building, remarking that the crime was one of the most brutal in history, and that if guilty the men deserved life sentences, the Central Federated Union was passing a vote of confidence in the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union. It is not alone the murderous Housesmiths who are now on trial before this community, or about to be placed on trial, in connection with this crime. The Central Federated Union is on trial, and it has itself rendered the verdict. Justice as dispensed in this city will be on trial, and there is no ground for apprehension as to the account it will render of itself. But the Police Department is on trial, too, and there is in its case grave doubt.

Commissioner BINGHAM is trying to find out why the thirty Housesmiths engaged in the assault were for the most part permitted to escape, only four being arrested at the time. There was an unaccountable delay, it seems, in bringing reserves to the spot. All but four of the thugs had time to escape, and did so easily. Up to yesterday three more had been arrested. If the original count was right that leaves twenty-three yet at large. The Commissioner of Police is well warranted in taking measures to fix the responsibility for the police negligence and inefficiency which permitted the men to escape. The crime was in every aspect atrocious. If order is to be preserved, if the constable's staff is to be respected as the symbol of civil authority, if men are to be allowed to do business and carry on trades in this city without incurring the daily risk of having their property destroyed with dynamite or their lives with sledgehammers, the inquiry into the facts of the Plaza Hotel case should be to the last degree searching, and guilt, when determined, should be followed by punishment so exemplary as to be really deterrent.

ALFRED BEIT.

It was said of CECIL RHODES that his real force was most conspicuously shown in his successful effort to live down such a title as "The Diamond King," and to become known as an empire-builder. His most noteworthy associate, who has just died, earned no such praise. Although his enterprises involved him in politics, even in world politics, and were the proximate cause of pushing to the decision of arms the racial issue in South Africa which it always seemed to many might have been peacefully decided, yet the war was with him simply incidental to his business. In money getting he was surprisingly successful, insomuch that ten years ago he was reputed to be the "richest man in the world;" and even since then to be, in dollars, a billionaire. Though much more conservative estimates are now made of his fortune, it seems to be agreed that he died the richest man in London.

Of course such a fortune cannot be acquired without unusual qualities, or without usual qualities in an unusual degree. And, though gold mining and diamond mining are not the productive industries which tend most to the advancement of the human race, the powers that enable a man to put himself at the head of either are surely not to be despised. BEIT neither made, nor made any pretense of making, any public or philanthropic use of his winnings. Apparently the question of distribution had never attracted his interest, only the question of accumulation. But it is also to be said that if in him there was nothing of the altruism which is the glory of so many American millionaires, there was also nothing of the vulgar and blatant profusion which belonged to "BARNEY" BARNATO, and to so many American victims of the intoxication of sudden riches. He became a connoisseur and a judicious collector in more than one line. And it is of course possible that he "collected" with the view of enriching the public by his collections at his death.

THE RIGHTS OF MACHNOW.

That story about the arrest of the Russian giant on Sunday was possibly funny, but certainly not pleasant. It may have been in the mind of the giant's press agent, but it certainly was not in the mind of the giant himself to have the giant produced, like an elephant in a street parade, for the purpose of whetting the curiosity of those who were expected subsequently to pay money to see him in a show. He was merely taking an outing when the police arrested him for visiting Central Park without a permit. The contention of Dogberry at the desk appears to have been that no person of unfair proportions shall be permitted to take a drive or a walk in the Metropolitan District. As a matter of fact, there are those on the force who far enough overtop the ordinary citizen to attract general attention, of which they appear to be rather fatuously proud. But this Russian, looking down on the dwarfish ex-Broadway Squadders, fills them with rage and envy. They creep under his huge legs and peep about, not to find themselves dishonorable graves, but to find occasion to "run him in," if peradventure they can find a cell that will hold him without being folded up twice.

If the Russian giant had been familiar with the English classics, he might have said to the policeman before whom he was arraigned, almost in the language imputed by JOHNSON to PITT: "Sir, the atrocious crime of being a tall man, which the honorable patrolman has with such spirit and decency charged upon me, I shall attempt neither to palliate nor to deny." And in fact that is the only crime of which the poor man can be accused. Because he has the misfortune to be a skyscraper, shall we have a municipal ordinance to keep him down? At least we must have the ordinance before we can enforce it. Because among our exiles of all countries and our martyrs of every creed one happens to be nine or ten feet high, shall he therefore be denied the common right of taking his walks abroad upon his lawful occasions? No doubt he attracts attention and collects crowds. But since he cannot possibly help it, excepting by lying up and down corridors in the daytime and taking his exercise at night, is it not the business of the police rather to disperse the crowds which he assembles, and to command them, in the French phrase, to "circulate," instead of stopping his circulation? If MACHNOW should employ a lawyer instead of a press agent, we should judge that he would be able to show that his rights had been invaded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

That Case of Conscience.

"J. B. M.," the correspondent who revealed his troubles over the possession of a horse that is going to die and some securities that are going to decline, seems to have accepted our decision as to the conditions on which he can honestly sell the animal, but to have been unsatisfied with what we said in regard to the stock. Apparently he wanted us to tell him that it would be dishonest, since he has private information to the effect that the stock will soon go down, to send it to his broker for sale at the market. Well, we will say it if he insists, for it seems that his conscience revolts, either in his own behalf or in that of the "eminent minister" to whom he refers, at doing something which will—or may—transfer a loss from himself to another. That being the case, he certainly shouldn't do it. But has our scrupulous friend reflected on the fact that when he bought the stock he did it because, for some reason or other, he considered it worth more than did the man who owned it then? Was he careful to explain to the seller that the latter was making a mistake in not holding on? We are quite sure that he felt no need to do that, and yet he might easily enough have felt, or imagined, an obligation to do it. Unless he says that it is always unfair to profit from private information or superior judgment he is hardly consistent, and if he does say it he is in for a lot of inconvenience. He forgets, it seems to us, that there are such things as "the rules of the game," and that, as between competent and consenting players, there is nothing unfair in their rigorous application. In Wall Street the players are all consenting and they pretend to be competent. In any contest there must be a winner and a loser, and those for whom the chance of winning is not a sufficient offset for the chance of losing should not enter. And it may be, too, that our correspondent lays a little too much stress on his possession of a "straight tip." It may not be the great advantage he thinks, for many and many a time have the straightest of tips coiled up later in a snarl of spirals and knots wherein the confident exploiter of the "sure thing" found himself firmly caught. We have half of a suspicion that "J. B. M." wants us to supply him with ammunition for use against somebody else—the "eminent minister," perhaps—and we're not inclined to do it. Wall Street will probably survive the shock of his "unloading," and unless he carefully selects one of those mythical widows and orphans who are so often ruined in the famous cañon as the victims of his disburdenment we see no particular reason, despite his private information, why he should not sleep moderately well after he gets rid of the stock that frightens him.

In Memory of Miss Anthony.

We gladly comply with a request to call attention to the appeal for funds now making by the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Association. It is addressed not only to those in sympathy with Miss ANTHONY'S efforts to secure the suffrage for women, but also to those who, despite having little or no interest in that "cause," yet have appreciation for her high character and her leadership in the movement that has already brought such emancipation and enlargement of opportunity to woman's life. The Anthony Memorial is to be a building bearing her name, to be used by the women students at the University of Rochester, her home city. "Miss ANTHONY'S deep and active interest," says the printed appeal, "in the opening of this college to women led to intimate relations between her and those students, and makes it peculiarly fitting that such a building should be her monument of service. Among the friends whose counsel resulted in this choice were her sister MARY, and her other executors, LUCY ANTHONY and ANNA HOWARD SHAW, who feel that no permanent memorial could be more in accord with Miss ANTHONY'S life purpose. It is estimated that a suitable and well-equipped building could be erected for $75,000. To secure that amount a Susan B. Anthony Memorial Associatiton has been formed. Auxiliary committees are to be organized in other cities. While large subscriptions will be welcomed and will certainly be needed, it is hoped that many thousands of grateful women who can give but little, and of men as well, will wish to share in this undertaking." Those desirous of further information in regard to the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Association and its plans and prospects can secure it by addressing Miss CHARLOTTE P. ACER, the Secretary, Post Office Box 366, Rochester, N. Y.

Accepts a Full Responsibility.

We do not remember the making in this country—or any other, for that matter—by a corporation of an announcement even remotely like that of the London and Southwestern Railroad yesterday at the inquest into the recent accident at Salisbury. According to the dispatches, counsel for the road stated that it accepted full responsibility for the accident and all legal consequences resulting from it, and he added that he hoped this statement would reduce the time occupied by the inquest. The confession of full responsibility is the important part of this announcement, as it precludes the plea of unavoidable accident, or at least seems to do so. The acceptance of all legal consequences is no great concession, since it was inevitable. The desire to shorten the inquest is easily understandable, as it is well for the road that the accident should be forgotten and cease to be a subject of discussion as soon as possible. But though the announcement does not bear analysis very well, it is still a most remarkable one, and it is hard to imagine one of our own corporations making it.

MALTREATMENT OF HORSES.

Difference in Methods of Punishment Here and in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Correspondents continue to bewail the cruelty to animals seen daily in New York and to ask the reason of it.

There are several. In the first place, horses are here looked upon as mere chattels, used for business or pleasure; scarcely any of the owners, even of good carriage horses, knows or cares anything about how they should be treated, and the poor brutes are left entirely to the mercies of ignorant, brutal drivers.

The New York coachmen are, with few exceptions, the most incompetent I have seen in any large city in the world. Scarcely any of them know how to hold the reins, or even how to sit on the box, while as to observing the rules of the road or putting bits and bearing reins on the horses intelligently, they have not the most elementary idea of what is right. Being able to steer a horse round a corner with a rein in each hand appears to be the high standard of driving in New York.

Another cause of the unchecked cruelty to animals here is the fact that people who will write to the press of their horror at what they see will not devote any time or trouble to further the prosecution and conviction of the perpetrators, and, finally, the difficulty of getting at the owners of the animals discourages the would-be reformer.

In England, if one sees an overloaded horse one has only to notify the R. S. P. C. A. of the owner's name on the wagon, the number on same, time and place where observed, and willingness to appear as witness. One's statement being taken, the society issues a summons for both owner and driver to appear before a court of summary jurisdiction.

The owner is the man they want to get at, and there is no escape for him unless he can show that the overloading was contrary to his orders, the onus probandi lying with him. In case of conviction, the owner's fine is rightly made much heavier than that of the driver.

Here quite a different condition obtains. The A. S. P. C. A. does much less of the work preliminary to appearance in court, and although ready to prosecute a poor driver, with $10 or $12 a week, cannot, as I know by experience, be induced to proceed against a wealthy firm owning the ill-treated horses, and primarily responsible for the way they are loaded.

New York, July 15, 1906. N. N. D.

Union Labor and Violence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The union member who wrote in Saturday's TIMES in defense of unions regarding the "attitude of housesmiths" is very evidently a typical "union member." If the member will name any union of organized labor that "does not condone" such acts and that has ever manifested its disposition of "not condoning such acts" by doing anything to compensate or relieve those who suffer from "such acts," we will thank him for the information. And further, if the "member" will name any union of organized labor that has raised its voice in protest against the traitorism displayed by unionism in refusing to march with the Stars and Stripes on the Fourth of July because the music was played by a non-union band, as was the case in Rockland, Mass., or that is now "not condoning" the anarchism of nominating and advocating for Governor a man indicted for murder and now in jail awaiting trial, as in Colorado; or that did "not condone," the action of the Central Federated Union in its resolutions against local option; or that is not condoning the entertaining committees of organized labor whose duty it is to execute the will of their unions in preventing the peaceful burial of the dead, the feeding of the hungry, or the clothing of infants, unless a graft royalty be first paid in their behalf, we will likewise appreciate his fidelity to our Constitution and his respect for law.

New York, July 16, 1906. INQUIRER.

All Kinds of Hungarians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "Caveat Patria" in to-day's issue of THE TIMES permit me to say the following:

While I admit that some Hungarian immigrants criticise American customs and institutions, there are equally as many who come over to this country and begin at once to denounce all institutions of the old country, be those good or bad. Nothing can be said in favor of the latter, while in defense of the former it must be considered that they are new-comers who are not acquainted with American habits and customs, and consequently find themselves in a strange atmosphere. Nor is the behavior of the Hungarians an exception. Most immigrants do the same. In the great majority of cases they have no ill-will toward this country and its people. They are also more apt to become valuable and ideal citizens.

I would also like to ask "Caveat Patria," who seems to be so well informed on Hungarian matters, from what part of Hungary do the Bohemian immigrants come.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

New York, July 16, 1906.

An Educated Englishman.

From The London University.

An Englishman may fairly be regarded as "educated" if he can understand literary English from Tudor times onward, and can express himself in an orderly and grammatical fashion.

AGAIN THE ICEMAN.

Some Interesting Experiences with Independent Dealers in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in THE TIMES that the "independent" ice dealers of Brooklyn are anxious to take steps to free themselves and the residents of Brooklyn from the clutches of the ice combine.

Now, it is very kind of these dealers to link the residents with them. It makes it look as if it was the customers' interest that actuates them in this move, and we all know how much our icemen have our interests at heart, but it will not be much consolation to the residents to get out of the clutches of one combine to find themselves still in the hands of what seems to be another.

An investigation early in the season showed me that when the large companies raised the price 10 cents per hundred to the independent dealer the latter raised his price to the consumer from 20 to 30 cents per hundred.

When I speak of the other combine let me state upon what I base this. A few weeks ago my iceman was called to account for short weight deliveries, when he became indignant and told me to get some one else to serve me. Thinking this very good advice, I acted upon it. I did not know what I was up against. He did. The new man served me once; the next day he did not. I interviewed him to find out why, when I was informed that the so-called independent dealers of Brooklyn belonged to an association, in which it was agreed that a member could claim a person as his customer, and the rest would not serve such person.

I found out that there was no use for me to apply to any dealer who was in this association. So there was nothing left for me to do but to transfer myself from the clutches of this association to the clutches of one of the so-called combine, that is, the American Ice Company, by whom I am now being served at 50 cents per hundred, whereas my former iceman (a Brooklyn "independent" dealer) demanded 60 cents.

As an illustration of the iniquities of the whole business, I would mention two incidents. A week ago last Saturday, my man not having appeared at 7 P. M., I went to look for some one from whom I could get ice, and finding an "independent" wagon a few doors away I asked the man if he could spare me a piece. He informed me that it would not be possible; that as it was, a number of his regular customers would have to go without. As I turned to leave I noticed a gentleman standing behind me, who stepped up to the driver. My wife, who was sitting at the window watching, saw the gentleman referred to leave the wagon accompanied by one of the men carrying a large piece of ice. So you see that a Brooklyn "independent" dealer can, by proper inducements, be persuaded to leave his regular customers in the lurch.

Later in the evening my man came, but only to leave about one-half of what he should. A lady in another apartment told me afterward that she wanted more ice for Sunday and spoke to this man. He was perfectly willing to sell to her, but demanded such an exorbitant price that she declined to buy. Thus you see that the Brooklyn iceman was selling ice right and left and letting his regular customers go without, or take one-half of what they were entitled to, because he could get more than he would from them.

I sincerely trust that if there is to be an investigation by District Attorneys, or others, the so-called "independent" or small dealers will not be overlooked. I think that their iniquities are more numerous than those of the large combinations, and it seems to be their disposition when talking to a customer to charge all the sins of the business to the large companies.

These dealers seem to overlook the fact that in doing away with those who sell to them they will have nothing to fall back on as a scapegoat for all the cussedness of the business when talking to their customers, and thus draw attention from themselves. A RESIDENT.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1906.

What Mr. Stokes Might Do.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now let Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes, the pseudo Socialist millionaire, divest himself of his various stock and real estate holdings if he has the real faith of Socialism. There are 10,000 heads of families on the east side who take no stock in Socialism, but who would be willing to try it for his sake, and who would gladly share his great wealth with him.

Of what use would Mr. Stokes be to the east side if it were not for the large income he receives from his various real estate and corporation investments, and which he so liberally spends for the poor and distressed? I honor Mr. Stokes as a splendid example of a rich young man, but his milk-and-water Socialism isn't the real thing. HERMAN WALKER.

New York, July 16, 1906.

Double Taxation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A reader of your paper for the last forty-five years asks a favor for the first time. A relative, a resident of Morris Plains, N. J., died about five months ago, leaving an estate which just came under the inheritance tax law—84 per cent. of the estate was cash in New York savings banks. On this percentage New York State claims a tax of $331. New Jersey will claim almost an equal percentage on the total estate. This seems to me a very heavy tax on the labor of an industrious family, taking forty years to accumulate it, and seems unjust at least for both States to claim the tax. While this is of personal interest, it seems to me it should be a matter of public interest. J. L.

New York, July 11, 1906.

Anxious for Exact Information.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the printed programme of music distributed at Central Park is a description of the acquisition of the real estate for its establishment in 1850-57. In closing this interesting account it is stated that "there are 9.452 miles of drives 54 feet wide on the average, and the bridle paths aggregate 5.503 miles." This statement might be misleading to strangers and appears vague when one meditates upon it. Are these figures to be taken decimally or do they mean 9 miles and 452 yards—or feet, &c.?

I confess to a little bewilderment which an accurate statement will dissolve.

WALTON RICHARDS.

New York, July 16, 1906.

If The Times Were the Only Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hardly know which to admire the more, your great paper or its fitting home; the one standing as high architecturally as does the other intellectually.

One of the most noticeable features of THE TIMES is the entire absence of sensationalism. If THE TIMES were the only newspaper published in New York, what a different city it would be! H. S.

New York, July 16, 1906.

How to Do It.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House, and put forward by his friends (and perhaps himself) as the successor of Theodore Roosevelt, if Theodore ever has a successor, was born at Guilford, N. C., on May 7, 1836. He is, therefore, over 70 years young, which may not stand in his way, but The New York Sun asks the dreadful question, "Can a Southern man be elected President?" The answer to this seems to be that he cannot unless he has forgotten his Southern birth, and that may let Mr. Cannon in, for he was born a good while ago.

Another Treat on the House.

From The Appomattox and Buckingham Times.

Judge John R. Moss has treated his pretty house to a coat of paint.

MR. BRYAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

To Grasp It He Must Forget Free Silver and Accept Present Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will be determined within the next few months whether the Democrats will have a fighting chance in the next Presidential campaign. So far as Mr. Bryan's fortunes are concerned, he is in a fair way to settle the question now! Brilliant as he is conceded to be, he seems to have reached a period when he neither learns nor remembers. He appears to have forgotten the two campaigns when he led his party to defeat and disaster on an issue now dead and buried. If he aspires to lead the Democratic Party in 1908, he and his friends must accept the fact that the cause of the free coinage of silver is relegated to the shades, and they must not suffer its ghost to stalk through the land, nor seek again to impose upon the public mind the double nonsense of a double standard! The fear of spooks is not confined to children. Spectres sometimes frighten electors as well. And if the ghost of the defunct cause of free silver coinage, and the illogical idea of a double standard are to cut a figure in the next Presidential contest, then it will not be worth while for the Democrats to hold a convention or nominate a ticket!

There is only one substantial and practical issue between the two parties, and that is the imperative question of tariff reform. Letting the dead issues sleep in peace, the Democratic Party would enter on the next campaign with reasonable hope of success. A large majority of the American people are opposed to the standpat policy of the Republican Party, and only await a good opportunity to declare their opposition.

The next Democratic platform should be short, honest, and practical and unembarrassed by high-sounding declarations that instruct no one and fool nobody! Probably not one voter in a thousand had the leisure or patience to read the whole of the prolix and platitudinous platform of the last Democratic Convention.

Evidently the tendency of the Democrats is toward Mr. Bryan, who under normal conditions would beyond all question be the strongest man for the race. And if he is willing to accept the nomination on a platform of living issues, especially the all-important one of tariff reform, and will "vex not the ghost" of the dead free-silver cause, he would receive the united support of both silver and gold Democrats and of thousands of tariff reform Republicans.

It may be, as Mr. Bryan says, that President Roosevelt has "stolen some of his clothes," but the public will observe, however, that the President has not stolen the malodorous shroud of free silver!

Whatever the accoutrements of the candidates, it is not improbable that the next Presidential race will be between President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan. Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that he would consider his present term his second term, and that he would not accept another nomination, binds no one but himself, and cannot bind him against the will of the people whose servant he is! Besides, the second-term tradition would not apply, for he has been elected as President but one time. GOLD DEMOCRAT.

Washington, D. C., July 14, 1906.

ETHICS OF CRICKET PLAYING.

A Canadian's Approval of the American Captain's Attitude at Philadelphia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit an ex-member of a leading Canadian Cricket Club, (McGill University,) who witnessed the international match in Philadelphia on Monday and Tuesday, to protest against the statement in your editorial of yesterday, that the Captain of the United States team desired "to make a show" of the visitors?

As I happened to be present when Dr. Lester and leading members of his eleven conferred on this question of the "follow-on," I am in a position to state at first hand that any such intention was as far removed as possible from the mind of the American Captain. He was of opinion (an opinion shared by those to whom he referred the question) that the Canadians were a much better batting side than their score in the first innings would indicate, and that they were likely to roll up a big total at the second attempt. A compliment, not an insult, was intended.

That the eleven from the Dominion did not justify this estimate of their ability was due to the fact that J. B. King, one of the finest amateur bowlers in the world, was at the top of his form in the second innings. Had he bowled ordinarily well instead of phenomenally well, it is probable that rain would not have been necessary in order to make the match a draw.

Cricketers will not need to be told that a defeat by an innings and 124 runs would have been much more humiliating to the visitors and would have made a much greater "show" of them than a beating by 258 runs.

That the Canadians acted as sportsmen none will deny; that the Americans played the game in the same spirit all who saw it must admit.

ERNEST F. BODDINGTON, Staten Island Cricket Club.

New York, July 13, 1906.

An Experiment with Wooden Pavement

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that lower Broadway and part of State and Greenwich Streets have been well paved with wooden blocks, carefully selected and laid, we await with great interest the test of their use in this part of the town. Having petitioned and longed for a pavement where noise was not its chief object and where safety to horses was certain, these wooden blocks seem to have solved this great problem, if they stand well the strain now put upon them. The absence of the great noise of trucks is most grateful to those who dwell all day in their offices and to the tenement house occupants. We will be grateful to our Borough President if this pavement is as successful as it seems to be. We now call Greenwich Street our downtown "Speedway," as the drivers urge their horses into a trot on that thoroughfare, which is being patronized, when formerly it was shunned. The cleanliness of the pavement reminds one of the clean streets in London and of modern methods. JOHN H. JUDGE.

New York, July 11, 1906.

Motto for the Kaiser.

From the Berlin Jugend.

Learn how to govern without telegraphing.

PROPINQUITY.

In a little canoe, just made for two,
There's room for the son of Venus;
For Cupid, cute chap, can sit on a tap
Or cuddle him down between us.
Propinquity's song, as we paddle along,
In summery, golden weather,
He sings low and sweet, and the words we repeat:
"'Tis a matter of being together!"

Now, two's company, and a crowd it is three,
Yet without the dear boy it were stupid;
He makes melody, singing "Propinquity,"
The popular song of Dan Cupid.
He's a good chaperon, don't you paddle alone;
Two's solitude in any weather;
What you need is a song, for the day is not long:
"'Tis a matter of being together!"

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

BEIT, DIAMOND KING, EMPIRE MAKER, IS DEAD

Great South African Financier Was Partner of Rhodes.

FORMED THE DIAMOND TRUST

One of the World's Richest Men, He Never Married and Lived a Retired Life in a Palace.

LONDON, July 16.—Alfred Beit, the South African financier, died this morning. He had been ill for some time.

In Alfred Beit South Africa has lost the second of the two men who have had most to do with shaping its present economic and political condition. Cecil Rhodes has left his stamp unmistakably on the country, but in all he did he was associated intimately with his partner in the consolidation of the diamond industry. When they landed at the Cape there was not even a railway to Kimberley and British possessions were confined to Cape Colony and Natal. Now the Union Jack flies as far north as the Zambesi and the Cape to Cairo Railway has passed the Victoria Falls.

To bring about this Beit was as necessary as Rhodes, but he was actuated by a very different spirit. Rhodes made money as an incident to a great career; Beit found his career in making money. Rhodes risked his fortune to paint the map red; Beit advanced the British Empire to increase his wealth. But he was carried along in the steps of his great partner, and his name will always be associated with the development of Kimberley, the Rand, Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland.

Born in 1853 of a Hamburg family of some wealth, and possessed of a university education and a thorough business training, Mr. Beit went to South Africa in 1876, like Cecil Rhodes himself a few years later, in search of health. He was drawn to Kimberley by the diamond fever, and set up as a dealer in the precious stones. He found the industry in a state of chaos. The laws were contradictory, the methods of mining were haphazard, trading was carried on without organization, and the I. D. B.—the illicit diamond buyer—was a menace to all law and order. But, above all, there was a grave danger that the mines themselves would be ruined by the flooding of the market with gems at a disastrously low price.

To bring some order out of this confusion was the grand problem which Beit set himself to solve, and in its accomplishment he formed an alliance with Cecil Rhodes. With him was also associated Barney Barnato, who, beginning as an I. D. B., and developing into a banker, startled London by his extravagant ostentation and committed suicide at sea in 1897. The risk they ran was enormous and the sums they borrowed would have bankrupted the whole country if by any chance they had failed. But they did not fail, and the De Beers Consolidated Mines were formed, owning the three great Kimberley "concs" and controlling the output of diamonds throughout the world. For years it has paid 5½ per cent. on its bonds and 30 per cent. on its $40,000,000 stock, and its power has lately been seen in the steady rise it has produced in the retail price of brilliants.

Alfred Beit was by this one operation one of the richest men in the world, and he continued to add to his fortune. He became interested in banking and joined the firm of Jules Porges & Co. He did much to develop the gold mines of the Rand, with Hermann Rokstein of Johannesburg as his partner. He was one of the founders of the British South Africa Company, and held large interests in the Rhodesia Railways, the Bechuanaland Railway Trust, and the Consolidated Company Bultfontein Mine.

He afterward joined the banking house of Wernher, Beit & Co., and purchased gold and silver mines in South America, Siberia, and Korea. From Mrs. Hearst he bought her interest in the famous Anaconda copper mine, and he acquired the Oneida and Mariposa mines in California. He was also interested in electric street railways in South Africa, Mexico, Chile, and Portugal.

But in the troubled politics of South Africa, in spite of his close association with Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson, Mr. Beit is supposed to have taken a leading part upon one occasion only, and even this is mere surmise. He was always suspected of having financed Dr. Jameson's ill-fated raid upon the Transvaal in 1895. He was summoned before the Jameson Commission, and Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal's agent in Europe, demanded his prosecution by the British Government. This led to his resignation from the board of the British Chartered South African Company, and he only resumed his seat after the death of Mr. Rhodes as an executor under his will.

With all his wealth Mr. Beit was a singularly retiring man. He built for himself a magnificent palace in Park Lane—the Fifth Avenue of London—but he occupied it alone. He never married, and confined his entertaining almost entirely to occasional dinners to his men friends. He is said on one occasion to have given a fancy dress ball at Johannesburg to 300 guests and to have presented each lady with a diamond of a karat weight, but such ostentation seems to have had no real attraction for him. The friend of King Edward, he never accepted any title, and the greatest match of Mayfair, he eluded every matrimonial stratagem.

His principal hobbies were the collection of old masters and the support of the opera. He gave largely to charities and only recently subscribed $500,000 for the foundation of a university in his native city, Hamburg. Among his few intimates he seems to have been popular, and the name by which he was known—The Little Man—was conferred as much in token of affection as in reference to his size.

In 1905 he was stricken with apoplexy while in Johannesburg, and had lived in London, in bad health, ever since.

ARCHITECTS' CONGRESS OPEN.

Duke of Argyll Lauds Steel Frame Work in Buildings.

LONDON, July 16.—The International Congress of Architects opened here today with a reception at the Grafton Galleries by President Belcher. Lord Mayor Walter Vaughan Morgan welcomed the delegates, and President Belcher read an address to which representatives of various nations replied, George B. Post saying a few words in behalf of the United States.

The first meeting was held this afternoon at the Guildhall, under the Presidency of the Duke of Argyll, who, in the course of his address, dwelt on the modern developments of architecture and particularly steel framework, the strength of which had been proved by the San Francisco earthquake and which he compared to streams of metal running through native rock.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street

65,000 IN SUMMER SCHOOLS.

Children's Aid Society Instruction in Congested Districts—Help Needed.

According to a count announced by Miss E. E. Whitney, Division Superintendent of Vacation Schools, covering the attendance at 28 out of the 31 Summer schools now open in Greater New York, the enrollment shows a total of 65,396 pupils this year, of which 29,830 are in Manhattan and 35,566 in Brooklyn.

The number of vacation schools was increased yesterday by the inauguration of those maintained by the Children's Aid Society. They are located in the congested districts of the city, and their establishment is intended not only to afford a means of study and recreation for boys and girls, but for the relief of hard working mothers. Special attention is also given to manual training work in Aid Society's schools. Experience shows that the children display an unusual interest in this feature of their work. Other studies include drawing, basketry, sewing, chair-caning, weaving with cord, and raffia work. The Aid Society is also maintaining a Sick Children's Mission. Contributions are solicited for the mission, to be made payable to A. B. Hepburn, or C. Loring Brace, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Announcement has been made in Baltimore of the engagement of Miss Mary F. Metcalf to John E. Randolph Robinson. Miss Metcalf is a daughter of the late Joseph Metcalf and a cousin of Mrs. Robert Pruyn, who was Miss Betty Metcalf. Mr. Robinson is a brother of Moncure Robinson of Baltimore, and also of Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. George P. Mordecai, Mrs. Edward Crozier, and Mrs. William Boykin.

***

Mrs. Ferdinand Yznaga is visiting in Natchez, Miss. She is the mother of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and grandmother of the present Duke, who married Miss Zimmerman. She spends part of every Winter here in New York and part of the year at Ravenswood, her Southern plantation, and often pays visits abroad to her three daughters. One daughter, Miss Emily Yznaga, is unmarried.

***

Miss Louise Lynch is booked to sail on July 31 for this port, and plans spending the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. James Lynch at New London.

***

Col. Robert M. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, who returned last week from Europe, where Col. Thompson spent much time aboard the British fleets, the guest of Sir Charles Beresford and Prince Louis, respectively, have brought Miss Beresford with them as their guest.

***

Robert W. Goelet, Mrs. Robert Goelet's son, is due to arrive here from Europe to-morrow.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Schieffelin are not to sail for Europe after all, but have taken a cottage at Tuxedo for the Summer.

***

Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley has been visiting in Southampton.

***

The Bar Harbor Horse Show is to be held on Aug. 21, 22, and 23. The boxes for it are already selling rapidly.

***

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson left Lenox yesterday for Saratoga. She had been at the Curtis Hotel several weeks.

***

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond will start on a fishing trip through Maine. They are now guests of Mrs. Hammond's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Douglass Sloane, at Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Preston (Miss McAfee) of Tuxedo are at Newport, the guests of the latter's grandfather, James B. Haggin.

***

Dr. John Blake White and Mrs. White of Madison Avenue have arrived at Bretton Woods, in the White Mountains, for the Summer.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 16.—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., left at 6 o'clock to-night on the steam yacht Tarantula for New York, intending to make a record run between ports. They expect to reach New York at midnight. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will return Wednesday.

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, who returned yesterday from Bar Harbor, left to-day for New York.

George Rose and family arrived to-day on the steam yacht Crescent and are at the Eldridge cottage, Ochre Point, for the Summer.

Baron von Bohlen Bismarck and Baron von Arnim of Germany and the Hon. C. Wentworth Dilke of London have taken apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel. Baron von Bohlen Bismarck is a grandnephew of the late German Chancellor, Prince Bismarck. He will be extensively entertained by the cottagers, being introduced by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who met him at Kiel when she was a guest of Prince Henry of Prussia.

Newbold Morris arrived to-day at the Muenchinger white house.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Oliver B. Jennings, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Miss M. L. Cottenet is the guest of Mrs. Blair Fairchild at the Cushing villa.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs will give a dinner to-morrow night in honor of Miss Turnbull of Baltimore, who is engaged to be married to Mrs. Oelrichs's son, Charles De L. Oelrichs.

Miss G. R. Jenkins of Baltimore is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews.

R. L. Beeckman, George Rose, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, and Brig. Gen. William Ennis, United States Army, are registered at the Casino.

Miss Guild, who has been a guest of Mrs. George W. Collard, returned to New York to-day.

P. F. Collier came over to-day from Narragansett Pier to visit friends.

George Murray, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. N. Murray at Price's Neck, returned to New York to-day.

George Peabody Wetmore, E. Rollins Morse, and C. H. P. Gilbert left to-day for New York.

Miss L. S. McCullan of Germantown, Penn., will occupy Edgewater, the Summer residence of her brother, Dr. George McClellan, at Jamestown this season.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 16.—Three United States Senators will be in the Berkshires this week. Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming is visiting friends in Dalton. He called on Senator W. Murray Crane and Mrs. Crane at Mount Pleasant to-day. Senator John Kean of New Jersey has arranged to arrive in Lenox to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hammond, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, will start for the Maine woods to-morrow for a fishing trip.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Blake have opened their country place at Pine Needles.

Mrs. Josiah Pierce of Washington is a guest of Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren at Rock Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Richardson and Sinclair Richardson at the Curtis Hotel.

Charles W. Sturgis departed for Boston to-day; Albert Hoffman went to Saratoga, Mrs. C. F. Butterfield, to Lake Champlain, Mrs. J. F. Olmsted, to Lake Mohonk, and Miss Louie Gilmore, Charles Lanier, and J. F. D. Lanier to New York.

Miss Ethel Brooks arrived to-night from New York.

William F. Wharton of Boston is a guest of his brother, Edward Wharton, at the Mount.

Mrs. Harold King of New York is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Dr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt and Dr. Lucius W. and Mrs. Hotchkiss of New York arrived to-day at the Curtis Hotel.

MRS. LABAREE REFUSED $50,000 INDEMNITY

Believed It Would Injure Cause in Which Murdered Missionary Died.

WOULD NOT BE UNDERSTOOD

But Persian Government Was Made by the United States to Pay $30,000 to Her.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—In the Persian correspondence, in the portion of the Red Book on foreign relations which was made public by the State Department to-day, is contained a strong protest addressed by Mrs. Mary Schauffler Labaree, formerly of Urumia, Persia, to American Minister Richmond Pearson at Teheran, against the exaction by the United States Government of an indemnity of $50,000 for the murder of her husband, the Rev. Benjamin W. Labaree, a missionary, killed on Mount Ararat by religious fanatics.

While believing that when an American citizen has been murdered because of the criminal laxness of a foreign Government a suitable indemnity should be awarded to those dependent on him for support, Mrs. Labaree made the following declaration:

I believe that the great mission cause to which my husband and I dedicated our lives, and which has become dearer to me because of the terrible sacrifice I have been called upon to make for it, may receive serious injury if my children and I accept an indemnity for this murder. The matter would not be understood by the great mass of people in this district who would inevitably know of it, as the Persian idea of "blood money" is so different from our civilized understanding of an indemnity. Thus serious and lasting injury might be done to the mission cause for which we have already sacrificed so much, that I prefer to waive my right as an American citizen rather than to see this cause suffer.

She further protested against the size of the indemnity, saying that while her husband's life could not be measured in value by the standards prevailing in that country, which fixed the life of a Christian at 83 tomans (dollars) and the maximum value of life of a Moslem at 1,000 tomans, yet the disproportion between the sum demanded in this case and that of sums paid in similar circumstances by other Governments was too great.

Mrs. Labaree asked that the strongest measures be taken by the United States Government to see that if any indemnity was in the end exacted it should not be extorted by the Persian Government from the innocent people of the province where the murder occurred.

In spite of her protest, $30,000 was actually paid to her by Persia before the thirty days' period named in the ultimatum of the United States had expired. This sum was three times greater than the maximum ever before paid by the Persian Government for the murder of a private person. Minister Pearson obtained a promise that the money should not be levied under any guise of special tax on the inhabitants of the province.

MOODY AND STIMSON CONFER.

Attorney General Discusses Trust Cases with Federal Prosecutor.

Attorney General Moody passed through the city yesterday and had a two-hour conference in the Federal Building with United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson.

A great deal of secrecy was maintained by the attachés of the District Attorney's office regarding the object of Attorney General Moody's visit. Mr. Stimson made light of the conference. He admitted that the Sugar and Tobacco Trusts were discussed informally, but said the Ice Trust had not been under discussion at all.

The admission that the Sugar Trust had been discussed led to the rumor that a particular phase of the Sugar Trust situation that was considered was the recent dismissal by United States Judge Holt of indictments found by the Grand Jury here against President Guilford and Traffic Manager Frederick L. Pomeroy of the New York Central and C. Goodloe Edgar and Edwin Earle, who are representatives of the trust in Detroit, while a similar indictment had been sustained by Judge McPherson of Kansas City. It was believed that the Attorney General would like to have the higher courts pass on the validity of the rebate charges against these men and that he discussed plans looking to that end with Mr. Stimson.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY.

"East Lynne" was revived at the West End Theatre.

At Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre "Sweet Clover" was the attraction.

"Mamzelle Champagne" was the offering on the Madison Square Roof. Many changes have been made since the first night.

Rigo and his gypsy orchestra gave two concerts at the Harlem Casino Sunday. A concert was also given last evening.

At the New York Theatre Roof Garden "Seeing New York," "The Rain-Dears," and vaudeville comprised the entertainment.

George M. Cohan continued in "The Governor's Son" at the New Amsterdam Aerial Roof Garden.

The bill at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden included Arthur Prince, Machnow, Dronza, Lalla Selbini, Six Musical Cuttys, Rice and Prevost, and Collins and Hart.

Walter Jones and Mabel Hite were first on the list at the Keith-Proctor Union Square Theatre. The other leading entertainers were Selbini and Grovini, Three Ronays, Coakley and McBride, and Van Auken and Enrique.

Marie Wainwright presented a one-act play entitled "Our Baby" at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. The remainder of the bill included Bert Leslie, Metropolitan Trio, Dixon and Anger, Four Rianos, Dorsch and Russell, and Young America Quintet.

The attractions that continue are "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, "His Honor the Mayor" at the New York, and "The Social Whirl" at the Casino.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The following engagements are announced by various New York managers: Cecil Owen, for Robert Mantell's "King Lear"; Nellie Henry, for Louis James's "Merry Wives of Windsor"; Elsie Scott and Phyllis Young, for Daniel V. Arthur's "The Education of Mr. Pipp"; Mildred Flora, for the part of Mamie Madagin in "Panhandle Pete"; James Young, for Annie Russell's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Channing Pollock, author of "The Little Gray Lady" and other plays, has signed a contract to deliver a play to Cohan & Harris March 1.

Edward H. Braden has engaged Vincent Serrano for the principal man's part in "On Parole." James Fennimore Lee is engaged to play the part of the gingerbread man.

William A. Brady, lessee of the Manhattan Theatre, issued a denial yesterday of the published report that "In the Bishop's Carriage" would be presented at that house at the opening of the Fall season. Mr. Brady said he had not even negotiated with the manager of the play.

Carrie De Mar, now on the New York Roof, may tour in "Comin' Thro' the Rye," the musical farce which did not achieve a success at the Herald Square Theatre last season. The libretto has been rewritten.

Wilton Lackaye will begin on Sept. 9 a tour as Jean Valjean in "The Law of the Man," his own dramatization of "Les Miserables."

The Triumph of Modern Dentistry and Chemistry

Dr. Bell's Tooth Powder

Will beautify, cleanse, strengthen and preserve the teeth in a perfectly sanitary condition.

Dr. Bell's Mouth Elixir

will harden and heal inflamed tissues of the mouth, purify the breath and destroy the germs which cause the teeth to decay and positively tighten lose teeth.

Formulas of Dr. Victor C. Bell, A. B., D. D. S.

MISS MUNRO NOT ENGAGED.

Mrs. Carter-Payne's Friend Denies She Is Betrothed to Dudley Carter.

Miss Norma L. Munro denied yesterday her reported engagement to Leslie Dudley Carter, son of her intimate friend, Mrs. Carter-Payne. Miss Munro, who is stopping at Red Bank, N. J., authorized D. F. Goodspeed, business manager of the firm of Norman L. Munro, publisher, to make this denial for her. This was the most important feature yesterday of the Carter-Payne marriage tangle which grew out of the automobile trip to New England.

Mrs. Carter-Payne left her apartments at 36 Central Park South shortly before midnight on Sunday. Nobody yesterday knew where she went. Her son, Leslie Carter, also disappeared. William Payne, Mrs. Carter's husband, did not come out of his retirement yesterday. David Belasco is not expected at the Wellington, on Seventh Avenue and West Fifty-sixth Street, until Thursday. He is now at Asbury Park. Even Mr. Goodspeed left town after he made his announcement. He has gone to Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. A. Payne, mother of William Payne, said at her apartments at 174 West Eighty-ninth Street that she had received a telephone message from her son announcing his marriage.

VALENTINE GETS $300,000.

His Mother's Will in Favor of Convicted Lawyer Sustained.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 16.—Benjamin E. Valentine, the wealthy lawyer of Brooklyn and Nassau County, who was convicted last February of offering and disposing of a fraudulent deed for which he was sentenced to Sing Sing, won an important verdict to-day in the Surrogate's Court through a decision sustaining the will of his mother, Elizabeth H. Valentine.

By the will Valentine falls heir to a fortune of $300,000. His sister, who receives a small portion of the mother's estate, contested the probate of the will. Surrogate Edgar Jackson finds that sufficient proof was not offered to sustain the objections. He finds that there was tender affection between mother and son. He was her attorney for twoscore years in numerous legal matters, and the mother had intrusted the management of her affairs to him generally.

Mrs. Valentine died at Woodmere, L. I., in 1905 and was 76 years old. The forgery case against Valentine has been appealed by him, and he is out on bail.

OVER 25? DON'T APPLY.

Warning to Girls Who Seek Work in Shubert Choruses.

Beginning at 10:30 o'clock this morning the Shubert recruiting forces, with headquarters at the Lyric Theatre, will begin enlisting the chorus girls for the fifteen musical companies and the Hippodrome productions that next year will be placed before the public under Shubert management.

Girls over 25 years of age need not apply this morning, as the Shuberts, so say their press agents, hope to be able to present to the gaze of the public next season a lot of choruses combining beauty with youth.

Two hundred girls are to be engaged today, and it will be in lots of that number that the Shuberts will complete their work. Each musical company will need about forty chorus girls, while several hundred will be necessary for the Hippodrome.

YEAR'S COMMERCE TOTALS.

The Excess of the Exports Over the Imports Was $517,148,223.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Commerce furnishes figures showing that the value of the imports of merchandise in June was $100,831,607, and of the exports, $124,998,995. The excess of the exports over the imports was therefore $24,102,888. The totals for the year ended with June are as follows: Imports, $1,226,615,379; exports, $1,743,763,602; excess of exports, $517,148,223.

The gold imported in June was worth $2,374,261, and the gold exported was valued at $3,256,892, the excess of the exports being $882,131. The totals for the year are: Imports, $96,226,911; exports, $88,573,591, and excess of imports of $57,653,320.

The importations of silver for June were valued at $3,740,285, and the exportations at $4,518,386, the excess of exports being $778,101. The silver importations for the year amounted to $44,422,813, and the exportations to $65,869,063, the excess of exports being $21,446,250.

NEWS OF NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 16.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Salisbury of Chicago arrived here to-day in their big German automobile with their young son and John B. Kitchen, also of Chicago. The party will remain for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Runkle, Miss Runkle, and Miss Belle Carroll of Plainfield, N. J., were in another automobile party that arrived at the Mathewson to-day.

Mrs. Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn., gave a luncheon at the Casino today. The guests included Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mrs. Harry B. Kane, Mrs. W. D. Buchanan, Mrs. Isaac P. Robinson, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. Henry De Coppet, Mrs. William A. Fraser, Mrs. W. H. Lane, and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter and Mrs. Caroline Kemett of New York arrived at Green's Inn to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Halstead of New York are guests at the Imperial.

Charles McVeigh, Hamilton Bell, and Miss Cornelia Bryce of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant La Farge at their cottage in Saunderstown.

Owen Wister is entertaining Miss Moss of Chestnut Hill, Penn.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The last Cabinet home in Washington to remain open this Summer, that of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Cortelyou, was closed to-day for a month. The Postmaster General, his family, and his sister-in-law, Miss Grace Hinds, left the city to-day for their home at Hempstead, L. I.

Mrs. Josiah Pierce, Jr., formerly Miss Ulrica Dahlgren, and her small son have gone to Lenox, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Easton, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Easton left here to-day for Northern New York, to be absent until Sept. 1.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, United States Army, retired, and Mrs. Lemly and their young daughter, Miss Katherine, have gone to Kennebunkport, Me., to spend the remainder of the Summer.

BARTON—VAN NESS.

Ethel Clara Van Ness of Caldwell, N. J., and Weldon Durham Barton of Newark were married Saturday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walton D. Van Ness, in Bloomfield Avenue, Caldwell. The bride was given away by her father. Miss Hazel Eunice Pier of Clinton was maid of honor. Clarence E. Baldwin of Roseland was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Van Ness will spend their honeymoon in the Thousand Islands.

MAGISTRATE MEADE DEAD AFTER 4 YEARS' ILLNESS

Held His Place on the Bench to the Last, Refusing to Resign.

ALWAYS ACTIVE IN POLITICS

Appointed to First Office in 1870, and Was a Platt Republican—Born in 1842.

Clarence W. Meade, City Magistrate and one of the best-known men in the city, died yesterday morning at his home, 348 West Twenty-third Street, after an illness of more than four years. Since 1902 he had been unable to sit on the bench, owing to a stroke of apoplexy, and from that time to his death he was stricken four times. He was 64 years old, and his term on the bench would have expired July 1, 1907.

Magistrate Meade was born in this city in 1842, and always was an active politician. All his life was spent in the neighborhood of old Chelsea Village, and after he had attended school there he entered the dry goods business, then became a member of the Produce Exchange in 1866, and in 1870 was appointed Assistant United States Appraiser, holding the office until 1890, when Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell named him to be Port Warden. In 1890 Mayor Hugh J. Grant named Mr. Meade a Police Justice to succeed Jacob M. Patterson, and when the term of office expired Mr. Meade retired to private life, only to be returned to the police bench in 1897, when the offices of City Magistrates were created to succeed the old Police Justices.

Mayor Strong made the appointment at the instance of Senator Thomas C. Platt and of the late Frederick S. Gibbs, who was a son-in-law of Magistrate Meade. This daughter, now Mrs. Daisy Virginia Jacobson, wife of Henry A. Jacobson, a decorator, of 226 West Twenty-third Street, is the only surviving relative. Mrs. Jacobson remarried a year after the death of Mr. Gibbs.

During the long illness of Magistrate Meade he was attended by Dr. John Doring of 11 West Forty-eighth Street, and he, with Dr. F. L. Warner, were in attendance when Mr. Meade died yesterday morning. When first stricken it was apparent that Magistrate Meade would not be able to resume his place on the bench, but he declined to resign the $7,000 position, and held it to his death. A protest once was made to the Legislature by the other Magistrates, who were obliged to cover extra territory because of his absence, but the protest availed nothing. Practically all of the Magistrates who served on the police bench with Magistrate Meade have since retired through promotion, death, or expiration of terms.

When the news of Magistrate Meade's death reached the police courts yesterday a special meeting of the Magistrates was held in the West Side Court. Presiding Magistrate Wahle appointed Magistrates Whitman, Walsh, and Baker to draw up a memorial, and it was resolved that the courts should adjourn at the time of the funeral, and that suitable minutes be placed on the records of the courts.

ROAMING RHODA TOOK IT.

Girl Tramp Pedaled Away with a Boy's Bicycle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 16.—A bicycle found along the Pennsylvania Railroad here, near Baldwin Street, on Friday afternoon, has been identified and claimed by its owner, a Weston's Mills lad, from whose front gate it disappeared on Friday.

As the result of the investigation by the police it was disclosed that the bicycle was taken by "Roaming Rhoda," a girl tramp. She generally travels through Pennsylvania and Delaware, but once in a while gets into Jersey.

Rhoda was seen pedaling through George Street on a boy's wheel on Friday. At the freight house she abandoned the wheel and boarded a freight train. She wears a blue dress somewhat the worse for wear, men's shoes, and an automobile cap, and carries a parasol.

AUTOISTS IN ADIRONDACKS.

Two Bridges Broken by U. S. Artillery Necessitates Longer Route.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., July 16.—Mountain roads which at times were as rough and narrow as Western trails were encountered by the participants in the National automobile tour on the run to-day from Saratoga to Elizabethtown. The distance was 106 miles, the last half of which was through the Adirondack Mountains. The scenery was magnificent, and the roads wound up along the steep sides of deep chasms and descended into small valleys entirely inclosed by high, towering mountains.

The run was not a very severe one, and a large number made perfect scores. Many times, however, cars became stalled on steep hills or skidded off the narrow roads into deep ditches. Whenever this occurred the roads were completely blocked and the drivers and passengers of the cars coming up behind had to render assistance until the unfortunate car once more was able to proceed.

The start from Saratoga this morning was uneventful. Some of the contestants got away early, and a few waited until near the time limit, 10 o'clock. The first stage was to Frenchmont, twenty-four miles, where the cars were checked, the allowance being 1 hour and 21 minutes. The second stage was to Chestertown, thirty-seven miles from Saratoga, to be reached in 2 hours and 43 minutes. The roads thus far were fairly good, half of the distance being over tollroads. The third checking station was beyond South Schroon, seventy-four miles, the running time being 4 hours and 36 minutes. The tourists at this point were well in the foothills of the Adirondacks and approaching the high range of mountains.

The run from the latter place to Elizabethtown was only twenty miles, according to the route scheduled. Another route which added 12 miles more had to be followed because the heavy artillery and baggage train of the troops from Plattsburg, who are making a practice march to Albany, had broken down two bridges. The final stage was a very delightful run, and the schedule was altered to include the additional twelve miles. The scenery was magnificent and the mountain air invigorating.

Elizabethtown is a small Summer resort in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains. Its three hotels to-night are packed with auto tourists, and a score or more had to be placed on cots in the stables.

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ISABELL CAMERON DEAD.

The Daughter of the Late Sir Roderick William Cameron.

Miss Isabell Cameron, daughter of the late Sir Roderick William Cameron, a British knight, but for many years a resident of New York, died yesterday. Miss Cameron lived at Clifton Berley, the Cameron homestead, at Rosebank, S. I., in the neighborhood in which her father had spent the greater portion of his life. She died in New York.

Sir Roderick Cameron died in England on Oct. 19, 1900, where he had gone with his daughters, Catherine and Isabell, to regain his health after several years of illness at his home on Staten Island. Sir Roderick came to America as a plain English citizen while a young man, and during the civil war served as a volunteer in the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment. Afterward he was a Commissioner representing Canada at two Australian expositions, and for his services to Queen Victoria and the British Government on those missions he was made a knight.

After Sir Roderick had accumulated a fortune he maintained a city home at Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue and a country seat at Clifton Berley, on the south shore of Staten Island. Entering society he entertained extensively. He is on record as having been the only titled Britisher who resided permanently in New York, and was brought into daily contact with the life of the city. He remained loyal to his sovereign, however.

About 1870 he married a Miss Leavenworth, and six children were born to them, the Misses Catherine, Nannie, Isabell, and Margaret, and Roderick McLeon and Duncan E. Cameron. Miss Nannie Cameron married Belmont Tiffany.

CHARLES J. ZINGG DEAD.

President and Editor of Printers' Ink Publishing Company.

Charles J. Zingg, President of the Printers' Ink Publishing Company and editor of that publication, died on Saturday in this city. He had been ill only one day, having been stricken with a stomach complaint while at his desk in his office at 12 Spruce Street on Friday. He was 42 years old.

Mr. Zingg was born in Switzerland. He was educated in the University of Zurich, and came to this country about ten years ago. Before coming here he traveled extensively in Africa under the auspices of a geographical socity of which King Leopold of Belgium was the head. Printers' Ink was established by George P. Rowell. He was still conducting it when Mr. Zingg came to this country, who subsequently acquired the controlling interest.

Mr. Zingg is survived by his wife. She was at Farmington, Me., when her husband became ill. She was immediately notified by wire and arrived in this city last evening.

Mr. Rowell, who is a Director in the Printers' Ink Publishing Company, and who was in Boston, was also notified, and he will arrive to-day. The funeral arrangements will be completed when Mr. Rowell arrives.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Stephen O'Brien.

Stephen O'Brien, father of Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the Tenderloin Station, died yesterday at his home, 702 East 174th Street. Death was due to heart failure, resulting from a stroke of paralysis a short time ago. Stephen O'Brien was born in Cork, Ireland, 83 years ago. He served his apprenticeship there as a ship carpenter, and that business marked his activity after he came to this country. He leaves three daughters and one son. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

William M. White Dead.

William M. White, newsdealer, who for more than half a century was in the newspaper delivery business in Williamsburg, died suddenly yesterday morning in his home, at 287 Bedford Avenue. He was born in New York 55 years ago, and began to sell papers when 4 years old. It was said of him that he never missed work a day. He had built up a large wholesale and retail trade in Williamsburg.

Mrs. Agnes Blair.

Mrs. Agnes Blair, wife of George Blair, a labor leader of this State, died at her home, 585 Broome Street, this city, yesterday after a short illness. She was 61 years old.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES FINLAN, aged 57 years, died yesterday at Fort Hunter, N. Y., where for a number of years he was Postmaster.

JOHN J. O'NEILL, Assistant Clerk of the Myrtle Avenue Court, Brooklyn, died on Sunday. He was a native of Ireland and 52 years old.

Highway Commissioner PATRICK B. O'ROURKE died at his residence at Saratoga yesterday. He was 54 years old and was born in Albany County.

JOHN W. ROBINSON, the founder of what is now the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, died at his home at Graham Forge, Va., yesterday, aged 67. He was prominently identified with the company up to the time of his death.

JOHN J. HUGHES, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bradley & Currier Company of Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 201 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. He was 58 years old and a native of this city. His wife, a son, and two daughters survive him.

NEHEMIAH ALLEN, a retired shipbuilder, died at his home, 256 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. The funeral was held this last evening. Mr. Allen was born in Yarmouth, N. S., and was 81 years old. He came to this city when a young man. Five sons and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. CELESTIA A. HITCHCOCK, mother of the comedian, Raymond Hitchcock, died at Mr. Hitchcock's home at Great Neck, L. I., on Sunday evening. Mrs. Hitchcock was born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1842. The funeral will be held this evening at Great Neck at 7:30 o'clock. Interment will be at Canandaigua, N. Y., tomorrow.

TALBOT PIRSSON died on Saturday at his home, 171 West Ninety-fifth Street. He was 87 years old. He was associated with Tiffany & Young, now Tiffany & Co., over fifty years ago. Following a stroke of paralysis, suffered when he was a young man, he retired from business. The funeral will be held this morning at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Denial of Gov. Stokes's Reported Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Gov. Stokes this morning denied that he was engaged to marry Miss Annie Green of Newbern, N. C.

"I regret the publication of the story," said the Governor, "particularly as Miss Green and her mother are guests of a member of my staff at the Beach House, Sea Cliff."

Mrs. George S. Green, mother of the young lady, joined in the denial of the engagement.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Unsettled and showery weather still persists east of the Rocky Mountains, except in New England.

It is considerably cooler in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the interior of the East Gulf States, and warmer in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States, Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas.

There will be showers Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, the Atlantic and Gulf States, Texas, and New Mexico, and probably in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. There will be showers Wednesday in the eastern lower lake region, the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States.

The weather will be generally fair Wednesday over the Central and Western portions.

Temperature changes will not be marked, except in the Northwest, where it will be warmer. Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh north to northwest; Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; lower lakes, fresh southwest to west; upper lakes, light to fresh west, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh southwest winds with showers to the

J. C. CORE, AT ODDS ON, WON ATLANTIC STAKES

Strong Favorite Was Whipped Out to Beat Royal Breeze.

KASSIL FIRST OVER JUMPS

George S. Davis, at 10 to 1, Was the Only Long Chance Winner at Brighton Beach Track.

For an "off day" in racing, the Monday programme at the Brighton Beach course furnished the betting patrons about as great a variety of sensations, long drawn out, as well could be crowded into six races. Public form triumphed in the main, but it was tight squeezing to the triumphs, and backers in most cases were in doubt until the horses were actually on the winning post.

The results, when all was over, however, were all in favor of the backers, as three positive favorites and two strong second choices were successful, the longest chance winner of the afternoon being George S. Davis, a 10 to 1 chance, which was supported well enough to take away the cream of the layers' profits on the defeat of the choices in that race.

The stake feature of the card was the Atlantic, at five and a half furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, run as the fourth event, with nine starters. The Newcastle Stable, with two entries in the contest, gave preference to J. C. Core, and withdrew McCarter, this putting Miller on Core, which might have been the choice anyhow, but which, with Miller up, became an odds-on favorite, the gelding starting at 10 to 7 on, while Monfort was the next best backed. Miller was as alert as ever at the post, but though he got J. C. Core away in the first flight the 8 to 1 chance Royal Breeze, carrying P. J. Dwyer's colors, and ridden by the light boy Hennessy, outbroke him, and slipped out to the front with a big lead in the run through the back stretch, while J. C. Core was working his way up from fourth place. Royal Breeze had so much the advantage on the last turn that Miller was forced to go to riding the favorite a full quarter of a mile from the finish, and then J. C. Core closed but slowly. At the bend into the stretch Royal Breeze, two lengths in the lead, looked to have the stakes won, but Hennessy couldn't believe it, and insisted on looking back, while J. C. Core, under the whip, fought on after him. The hesitation of Hennessy at that point of the race was just sufficient to let J. C. Core draw up to the pacemaker, and from the moment that the horses were on even terms Miller had all the better of it, and the favorite drew out under the whip, and in a hard-earned race was first by three parts of a length, the others being beaten off.

In the sprint for maidens, fillies, and mares, J. R. Keene sent out the three-year-old Suffrage, which, though it was the first time she ever had been to the post, started a hot favorite in a big field. Suffrage showed a splendid flight of speed in racing through her field, and led away off before the others into the stretch, but was stopping fast at the end, and just lasted long enough to win by a head from the 40 to 1 chance, Tipping, and Miss Ogden, both of which passed her in the next stride after the winning post.

In the steeplechase, the new-comer Kassil, with a record of six wins in eleven starts, and falls in all the races that he lost, was made a strong favorite, the tip having gone out that Kassil must win if he did not fall. On his record it looked very close to an even thing between winning and falling, but yesterday was not Kassil's day to fall, and after racing out in front for a great part of the distance he won rather easily from Yama Christy, the second choice. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¼	F.
Yorkshire Lad, 101, Englander, 4-1, 2-1	4	2	1½
Suffice, 96, Coane, 20-1, 20-1	3	1	2h
Lady Ellison, 98, Whiteley, 4+1, 8-5	1	3	3h
Earl Rogers, 94, Picket, 10-1, 4-1	7	4	4
Mel. Nominee, 104, Lanley, 15-1, 8-1	9	5	5
Listless, 84, Clare, 20-1, 8-1	2	6	6
Ancestor, 96, Finnegan, 6-1, 2-1	11	8	7
Bragg, 101, Garner, 8-5, 1-2	6	9	8
Novena, 96, Williams, 15-1, 6-1	5	7	9
Sahara, 92, Beckman, 15-1, 6-1	8	10	10
Jennie McCabe, 96, Lenahan, 20-1, 8-1	12	12	11
Gallant, 98, Rosen, 12-1, 8-1	10	11	12

Time—1:48. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner blk. h., 4 years, by Dinna Forget-Rose Marjorie. Owner, J. L. Hayman. Trainer, R. Minton.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, handicap; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	¼	F.
Kassil, 144, Tarry, 7-5, 7-10	8	1	1ns
Yama Christy, 138, Holman, 7-2, 6-5	1	2	2ns
Dillon, 138, Slaughter, 6-1, 2-1	2	3	3ns
Olenoso, 130, Kelleher, 20-1, 8-1	3	4	4
Gypsie, 138, Hayes, 40-1, 12-1	9	5	5
May Not, 140, Saffell, 50-1, 15-1	6	6	6
Ike, 139, Rodrock, 8-1, 8-1	4	7	7
C. B. Campbell, 135, McAffie, 30-1, 15-1	5	*	*
Python, 142, Patton, 7-1, 5-2	7	*	*

*Fell.

Time, 4:22. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Hermence-Isbel. Owner, A. Stokes. Trainer, William Garth.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Geo. S. Davis, 108, Horner, 10-1, 4-1	3	1	1½
Arimo, 108, H. Cochran, 6-1, 2-1	1	2	2h
Alatheus, 102, Miller, 5-2, even	2	3	3h
Belcast, 114, Sewell, 20-1, 7-1	2	4	4
Linipee, 102, Baird, 30-1, 10-1	9	6	5
Tourelme, 102, J. Hennessy, 15-1, 6-1	5	5	6
Chas. G. Gates, 102, Herbert, 30-1, 10-1	12	7	7
Treasure Seeker, 102, Finn, 100-1, 30-1	8	8	8
Bird of Paradise, 99, Brussel, 200-1, 50-1	7	9	9
Arcite, 108, Troxler, 8-5, 7-10	6	11	10
Suada, 102, McGee, 50-1, 20-1	11	12	11
Josephine L. Daly, 99, G. Burns, 200-1, 50-1	10	10	12

Time—1:08. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., by Sombrero-Bellane. Owner, George S. Davis. Trainer, M. Donovan.

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
J. C. Core, 94, Miller, 7-10, 1-3	4	2	1½
Royal Breeze, 97, J. Hennessy, 8-1, 5-2	1	1	2l
Yorkist, 95, Koerner, 4-1, 3-2	6	3	3d
Master Lester, 94, Brussel, 15-1, 6-1	7	4	4
Flowaway, 97, Herbert, 20-1, 8-1	3	6	5
Monfort, 96, Finn, 6-1, 8-5	9	7	6
Berkeley, 97, Laird, 60-1, 20-1	5	5	7
Little Minister, 97, Notter, 50-1, 12-1	8	8	8
Compensation, 97, Horner, 40-1, 10-1	2	9	9

Time—1:07 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. g., 2 years, by Garry Herrmann-Purity. Owner, Newcastle Stable. Trainer, Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; nine furlongs and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Carnish, 104, Koerner, 3-1, 6-5	2	1	1¾
Agile, 119, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	8	4	2d
Orly II., 102, Sewell, 5-2, even	7	5	3d
Belgravia, 110, Shaw, 7-1, 5-2	4	6	4
Belle of Pequest, 95, Miller, 8-1, 5-2	1	7	5
Bobbie Kean, 118, L. Williams, 10-1, 4-1	6	2	6
Grenada, 120, Horner, 8-1, 5-2	3	3	7
Corrigan, 98, Sandy, 6-1, 2-1	5	8	8

Time—1:46 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. h., 5 years, by Rapallo-Garniture. Owner, Mrs. R. L. Rogers. Trainer, R. L. Rogers.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, maidens; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Suffrage, 110, Shaw, 5-2, even	9	1	1h
Tipping, 110, Francis, 40-1, 15-1	13	3	2½
Miss Ogden, 110, J. Martin, 5-1, 8-5	6	2	3d
Nemesis, 110, Miller, 11-5, 4-5	1	4	4
Hera, 110, Lyne, 15-1, 5-1	7	5	5
Snow Ball, 110, H. Cochran, 100-1, 40-1	8	6	6
Nicetas, 110, Koerner, 20-1, 8-1	14	7	7
Stormy Petrel, 110, Doyle, 100-1, 40-1	4	11	8
In Line, 110, McGee, 100-1, 40-1	5	8	9
Miss Gliff, 110, L. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	10
Goldie, 110, Troxler, 20-1, 8-1	11	9	11
Brigantine, 110, Knaack, 50-1, 20-1	15	12	12
Cloisteress, 110, Sewell, 50-1, 20-1	3	13	13
Flying Leaves, 110, J. J. Walsh, 100-1, 30-1	16	16	14
Good Bye, 110, W. Knapp, 60-1, 20-1	12	15	15
Blue Mamie, 110, Finn, 30-1, 10-1	2	14	16

Time—1:15 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Voter-Queenstown. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
*Frank Lord	107 Clements	102
Be-O-Wa-Wa	106 Umbrella	102
Windsor	103 Pungent	99
Black Mate	105 Dele Strome	99
Kilter	104 Mintberia	99
Orphan Lad	108 *Knight of Ivanhoe	97
El Capitan	102 *Eulalie B	94
General Sherman	102	

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Prince Hamburg	135 Sovereign 108
Windsor	113 Rob Roy 105
Diamond Flush	113 Tomcod 103
Klamesha	113 Bryan 100
Corn Blossom	108

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Goldsmith	116 *Azelina 101
Voladay	108 Wrenna 99
Hyperion	107 *Huntington 98
Bragg	106 *Telephone 98
Charlatan	104 Edith James 94
Sinner Simon	103 Gold Coin 91
*Blennenworth	103 Sir Caruthers 91
*Champlain	101

FOURTH RACE.—The Seagate Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Sir Huon	120 Gallavant 110
King's Daughter	121 Royal Scot 106
Samson	116 Albert F 106
Maxie Witt	114

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Von Tromp	122 Far West 113
Bobbie Kean	120 Geranium 112
Blandy	118 Goldsmith 100
Tartan	113 Sailor Boy 90

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Piergot	110 Dominator 110
Dunvallo	110 Lord Lovat 110
Herstog	110 Dr. Lee 107
Judge Post	110 Grand Vedette 107
Knight of Ivanhoe	110 Manilla 107
Rosemount	110 Lady Pride 107
Frank Gill	110 Sally K 107
Killaloe	110 Crimson Clover 107
Colonel Jack	110

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Thomond	111 *Priority 101
Dalvay	111 *Woodsman 101
Sandalwood	109 *Elevation 96
Tyron	106 *Janeta 96
Robinon	106 *Lelia 96
Contend	104 *Reidmore 94
*Easy Street	103 Merrick 93
Novena	101 Gold Badge 88

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Trainers of three horses that ran for the Brighton Handicap on Saturday yesterday reported injuries received by their charges in that race, the sufferers being Flip Flap, trained by A. J. Goldsborough, and Hamburg Belle and Cairngorm, trained by A. J. Joyner. The injuries to Hamburg Belle and Cairngorm were slight, but Flip Flap, recently bought for a big price by G. W. Langdon, narrowly escaped being hamstrung and ruined for racing purposes. Flip Flap was jumped on and cut just above the hock, the cut missing the tendon by only a fraction of an inch. She will have to take a rest until the wound heals, and both Cairngorm and Hamburg Belle also will require a week or ten days before they are ready to race again.

In the running of the third race at Brighton Beach, yesterday Arcite, the favorite, was thrown on the rail and knocked back and out of the contest just as the horses were coming to the far turn, and the Stewards, holding H. Cochran, who rode Arimo, responsible for the jostling, called the jockey up and questioned him after the race. Cochran said that his mount had been crowded and that he could not help jostling the horses close to him. No action was taken.

As the sequel to the victory of Ram's Horn in the Brighton Handicap, it was stated by friends of Capt. J. T. Williams that W. S. Williams, his son, and owner and trainer of Ram's Horn, would at once pay the forfeits against the father, on account of which Capt. Williams has been barred from the privileges of race courses under the Jockey Club rule.

TENNIS AT SEABRIGHT.

Alexander and Hackett Win Match—Metropolitan Championship.

Form in lawn tennis proved its effectiveness yesterday when Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett won in doubles and Alexander in singles at the opening of the tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Seabright, N. J. The team of Princeton-Yale veterans won their match against George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald Fincke, two sets to one, by the score 6—1, 3—6, and 6—1. This contest was in the round-robin portion of the meeting for the cups offered by John L. Riker. Alexander defeated Frederick C. Colston with surprising ease in straight sets, the score being 6—2 and 6—1. The remaining singles match on the schedule for the day was won by Karl H. Behr, who advanced to the semi-final round of the loss and out event by the default of the famous American base line player, Richard Stevens. The winner of the singles, in which Raymond D. Little, the Captain of the American international team, will compete this afternoon, will meet William A. Larned for his holding of the Challenge Cup offered two years ago by Mrs. Fritz Achelis. Larned has twice won the cup, and a victory for him this year will cause it to become his personal property. The tournament will be continued this afternoon. In the doubles Alexander and Hackett will meet William A. Larned and Karl H. Behr, and in the singles Raymond D. Little will meet Edward B. Dewhurst, and Bernon S. Prentice will meet Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

The team of the champion Kings County Tennis Club visited the Knickerbocker Field Club, Flatbush, yesterday and played a postponed series of matches in the Metropolitan League championship. Both of the singles were won by the Kings County players, but in the doubles the pair representing the Knickerbocker Field Club scored after losing the first set. H. L. Westfall of the Kings County team won the opening contest in the singles. He is to sail next week to compete in the midsummer Scottish and English tournaments and also in the European international meeting at Homburg, Germany. Westfall displayed a dashing game and won from William C. Allen, Knickerbocker, by the score of 6—4 and 6—1. J. W. Anderson, Kings County, won the other singles match, as he defeated W. C. Jennings, Knickerbocker, 6—2, 3—6, and 6—2. William C. Allen and H. S. Roberts paired for the Knickerbocker Field Club in the doubles. They met H. L. Westfall and J. W. Anderson, Kings County, but the latter were fatigued from their fast play in the singles and were only able to hold to their accurate game through the first set, which the Knickerbocker pair forced to deuce. Westfall and Anderson let up on their attack at the net in the second set and were beaten at love. Then they made a fine attempt to rally and win out in the deciding set. They were too much exhausted, however, and Allen and Roberts won the match by the score 6—7, 6—0, and 6—3.

Two series of matches remain to be played in Section 1 and one series in Section 2. The contests in Section 1—Knickerbocker Field Club vs. Montclair Athletic Club and Montclair Athletic Club vs. Kings County Lawn Tennis Club—can hardly change, which is much greater than the odds which will give the victory in this section to the New York Lawn Tennis Club. The Kings County players, the champions of two consecutive years, are hopelessly defeated in the present series. The playing of the Section 2 matches—the West Side Lawn Tennis Club vs. Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club—will probably bring the West Side players into the victor's place in their section. The winners of each section play home-and-home matches for the championship. The standing:

SECTION 1.

	W.	L.
New York Lawn Tennis Club	8	4
Crescent Athletic Club	6	6
Montclair Athletic Club	4	2
Kings County Lawn Tennis Club	3	6
Knickerbocker Field Club	3	6

SECTION 2.

Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club	12	3
West Side Lawn Tennis Club	11	1
Englewood Field Club	7	8
Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club	6	6
Brooklyn Lawn Tennis Club	6	6
New York Athletic Club	0	15

New York Athletic Club defaulted all matches.

Egan Equals a Golf Record.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 16.—H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor, the former amateur champion golfer, to-day played thirty-six holes in the Eswanok course here in 75, 76—151.

This equals the record held by Alverse L. White of Boston, and is considered a more meritorious feat, as to-day was the first time Mr. Egan ever played on the course.

THE TURF.

Brighton Races

Coolest Spot Around New York.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY)
THE $2,500 SEAGATE STAKES
and 5 other races, beginning at 2:30 P. M.
Course reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Beach Road, and by Smith St. Trolley Cars. Special Trains with Parlor Cars via Long Island R. R., leave foot of E. 34th St., at 11 A. M., 12:30, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40 P. M. Boats leave foot Whitehall St. every 20 minutes via 86th St. Ferry, connecting with special electric trains direct to track. Also via East 42d St., 23d St., and Grand St. Ferries, connecting with Franklin Av. trolley. Concerts by Mygrant's Band

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:42|Sun sets..7:20|Moon rises...1:47

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:32	4:48	10:23	11:19
Governors Island	5:09	5:11	11:14	..
Hell Gate	6:53	7:04	12:40	..

Arrived—Monday, July 16.

SS Minneapolis, London, July 5.
SS Moltke, Naples, July —.
SS Cherokee, Turk's Island, July 12.
SS Caracas, San Juan, July 11.
SS El Alba, Galveston, July 11.
SS Zanzibar, Matanzas, July 10.
SS Romsdalen, Algiers, June 25.
SS Comal, Brunswick, July 13.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 13.
SS Georgetown, Jacksonville, July 12.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, July 14.
SS Jupiter, Newport News, July 14.
SS Baker, Port Antonio, July 11.
SS Alfred Dumois, Puerto Plata, July 11.
SS Prince Arthur, Yarmouth, July 14.
SS Gwent, Sastia, July 10.
SS Mariner, Batuam, June 18.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*K. Wm. II., Bremen	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	——	1:00 P.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Oceanic, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.
Bermudian, Bernuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Alene, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Ripley, Argentina	——	9:30 A.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

*Kais, A. V., Hamburg	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.
*La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
United States, Copenh'n	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Merida, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Spartan Prince, Brazil	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
St. Irene, Argentina	4:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Caribbee	Demerara	June 30
Genesee	Shields	June 22
Ocean	Ymuiden	June 22
Emilia	Tarifa	June 23
Furnessia	Glasgow	July 7
Comus	New Orleans	July 11
Coronda	San Juan	July 9
Bremen	Bremen	July 7
Panama	Colon	July 7
Georgic	Liverpool	July 6
Concho	Galveston	July 11
Ulriken	Gibraltar	July 3

DUE TO-MORROW.

Teutonic	Liverpool	July 11
Prinzess Irene	Gibraltar	July 9
Consuelo	Hull	July 7
El Norte	Galveston	July 12
St. Patrick	Shields	July 3
Mississippi	Antwerp	July 7
Virginia	Colon	July 7

DUE THURSDAY.

Patricia	Hamburg	July 7
Perugia	Gibraltar	July 8
Sloterdyk	Rotterdam	July 7
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	July 12
Llandaff City	Swansea	July 3
Hermine	Oran	July 1

Reported by Wireless.

SS Panama, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 205 miles south of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday. Due at her pier about 9 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Plymouth, July 16.
SS Kroonland, at Dover, July 16.
SS Atrato, at Southampton, July 16.
SS Toronto, at Hull, July 16.
SS Minnetonka, at London, July 16.
SS Nord America, at Genoa, July 11.
SS Khiale, at Barcelona, July 13.
SS Manos, at St. Kitts, July 15.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, at Bremen, July 16.
SS Koenig Albert, at Gibraltar, July 16.

Sailed.

SS Pretoria, from Boulogne, July 16.
SS Indramayo, (from New York,) from Singapore, July 14.
SS Standard, from Shields, July 14.

Passed.

SS St. Andrew, New York, for Antwerp, passed Dover.
SS Astoria, New York, for Glasgow, passed Tory Island.
SS Cavic, Liverpool, for New York, passed Fastnet.
SS Citta di Milano, New York, for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Germania, New York, for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Italia, New York, for Messina, passed Gibraltar.
SS Prometheus, from New York, passed Prawle Point.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

CORNELL'S ROWING TROUBLE.

Manager Senior Requests Investigation of Courtney's Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 16.—Graduate Manager of Athletics J. L. Senior has asked the Cornell Athletic Council to make a careful investigation of all his ructions with Coach Courtney and the Cornell crews, with a view to arriving at the real cause for the present trouble. Mr. Senior said to-day:

"I shall request the Cornell Athletic Council to hold an investigation to thoroughly review my conduct and to determine what these alleged differences between Mr. Courtney and myself are. I am ignorant of them. I desire that this investigation be held at once, that the Cornell alumni may learn immediately the truth of the present situation. This investigation, however, probably cannot be held until Fall. I shall then insist upon an investigation and upon a published report. I also shall insist that Mr. Courtney and myself attend the meetings jointly. Further than this I have nothing to say."

Basket Ball Tourney at the Garden.

The first basket ball tournament on roller skates ever held will be inaugurated to-night at Madison Square Garden, when the St. Peter's five will line up against the Colonials. Owing to the big entry list games will be played two nights each week, Tuesday and Thursday, and the tournament will run for nearly two months. Gold medals will be awarded the members of the winning team, and silver medals to the runners up.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

GEORGE K. ROSS.—Sheriff Hayes has received three executions, aggregating $3,530, against George K. Ross, in favor of the Fourteenth Street Bank, on notes in the order of W. J. Hart. Mr. Ross does business as the Utica Paper Mills Company at Sauquoit, N. Y., and is said to reside in this city. A judgment has also been entered here against Mr. Ross and the Merchant Tailoring Company, formerly at 1,937 Broadway, this city, in favor of the Thomas J. Alden Company, for which he was President of the Merchant Tailoring Company. Mr. Ross was formerly a wholesale grocer in Cleveland, Ohio, and four years ago organized a sugar refining company here, and is interested in several other enterprises.

R. D. DAVIS COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the R. D. Davis Company, dealers in cloaks and suits at San Francisco, was held yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel to discuss the affairs of the concern. The business was destroyed by the recent earthquake and fire. Many of the creditors have within the last few weeks agreed to a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar cash. The meeting was informed by a man who had just returned from San Francisco who had investigated the matter that the company could pay 100 cents on the dollar, as the insurance amounts to $1,000,000, which is much greater than the liabilities, which are reported to be $125,000. Nothing definite was accomplished, but some of the creditors declared they would file a petition in bankruptcy against the company in San Francisco and settle up the matter in that way.

GERMAN INSURANCE BANK.—Sheriff Hayes has received an attachment against the German Insurance Bank of Louisville, Ky., for $2,290 in favor of George M. Rittenhouse & Co. of this city, which was granted on the ground that it is a foreign corporation, and was served on a bank teller. George M. Rittenhouse & Co. allege that on March 1 they paid $930 to the German Insurance Bank on a draft accompanied by a forged bill of lading of 310 cases of eggs, which draft the bank had discounted, and which the firm paid, believing it to be genuine and that on Feb. 28 Brown & Rittenhouse paid $1,412 to the bank on a draft accompanied by a forged bill of lading for 428 cases of eggs.

TEXAS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an attachment for $4,328 against the Texas Bank and Trust Company of Galveston in favor of Stewart W. Eames on an assigned claim of the H. B. Claflin Company for the latter's share of the proceeds of sales of land in Ardmore, Indian Territory, of which they were joint owners. The attachment was served on a bank here.

CHARLES H. BRADLEY, Jr.—Charles H. Bradley, Jr., also trading as C. H. Bradley, Jr., & Co., contracting engineer for steam and electric plants of 42 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $325,396 and nominal assets $95,168, consisting of real estate at Pittsburg, Penn., valued at $50,000, mortgaged for $19,900, title in name of Jennie Bailey Bradley, deceased, devised by will not probated; outstanding accounts $45,043, machinery $200, and office furniture $125. Of the outstanding accounts $25,000 is due by the Bradley Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, (engines,) of which he was President, and $10,352 by the South Penn Oil Company. A large part of the debts were contracted in Pittsburg from 1901 to 1904. He was in business there seven years, and came to New York in August, 1904.

JACOB M. BIERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob M. Bierman, jobber in dry goods at 46 Howard Street, by these creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $219; H. A. Caesar & Co., $125, and R. Gruhn & Co., $400. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made preferential payments of $3,500, and has transferred merchandise and accounts of $3,500. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $1,000. The liabilities are $11,000 and assets $4,000.

AUTO LIGHTER COMPANY.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed Jesse Watson receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Auto Lighter Company of Park Avenue and 126th Street, fixing his bond at $1,000. It was stated that a City Marshal levied on the assets, valued at $2,000. The company owns a patented gas mantle known as Ignito.

DOUGLAS H. COOKE, INCORPORATED.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed Peter Alexander receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Douglas H. Cooke, Incorporated, stationer at 64 Fulton Street, and fixed his bond at $3,000. The nominal assets are $21,000, and actual assets $8,000, in stock, machinery, accounts, and contracts.

FLATAU & STERN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Flatau & Stern, importers of chiffons and laces at 467 Broadway, show liabilities of $12,980 and nominal assets of $5,318, consisting of stock, $1,500; fixtures, $300; accounts, $504; cash, $9, and unliquidated claims, $3,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRISTOL, Elias L. M.—W. C. Adams et al., costs	$101
BRIGHT, Henry—L. Hannis, costs	13
BUCCOLA, Antonio—N. Y. Milling Co.	94
BALLANTINE, Minnie H.—S. Haas et al.	951
FLANAGAN, Jeremiah M.—N. Naumburg	53
FISHER, Barbara—C. Winters	97
GILES, Cecil D.—National ice	90
GOLDMARK, Godfrey—N. S. Electro-Galvanizing Co., costs	109
HAHN, Henrietta and Charles F.—A. H. Sigler	1,538
JOHNSON, George B.—Lockland Lumber Co.	47
NISSEN, John M.—E. C. Mundt et al.	75
OSK, Barnett—H. Ratner	133
PARSONS, Francis H.—C. M. Preston, receiver	1,352
ROTH, Ignatz, President—J. Weisz	32
ROBINSON, Fred—H. Peetsch	222
RANSOM, Rastus S., executor—A. T. Banks	11,135
SCHWARTZ, Abraham—City of N. Y.	140
STEWART, Andrew, administrator—A. L. B. Stewart	5,468
SHERIDAN, Theresa A. S.—C. R. Bleakley	1,051
SCHIFF, Simon—H. W. Schloss	100
STORM, Chester J.—Easton Foundry and Machine Co.	215
STAFFA, Antonio—Bronx Co.	208
SCHWARTZ, Tobias—J. Schneider et al.	251
TIERCE, Gustave H. and Frances G. B. —W. D. Moore	5,015
THILL, John B.—W. W. Snyder	90
TREADWELL, Arthur—C. F. Buckley	88
TAFT, Theodore M., trustee—The State Bank	269
VALENTINE, Charles E.—City of N. Y.	267
VAN TASCHER, Chas. E.—L. Gander	77
WARM, Max—G. Blank	100
WEISS, David—C. Feist et al.	85
WOODHOUSE, Addie—F. N. Monjo et al., costs	121
WEINSTEIN, Moses—J. Liebman	64
LANGUAGES PRINTING CO.—E. C. Olds	86
BUFFALO REFRIGERATING MAchine Co.—C. J. Webb	27
MORSE SUPPLY CO.—L. Josephthal	52

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BUCHLER, Louis—United Electric Light and Power Co., Dec. 7, 1900	$143
DALY, Agnes E.—W. R. Gardiner, May 14, 1906	826
EMSLIE, James—New York County National Bank, June 22, 1906	5,074
GOOGINS, Emma, or Emma Parker—M. E. Strong, Aug. 1, 1904	121
LYNCH, James A.—Butler Brothers, April 23, 1906	100
LOEWENTHAL, Emil—A. B. Woodruff Company, April 11, 1899	147
MAGRATH, Frank P.—A. Blaurock, Aug. 31 1900	178
MAGRATH, Frank P.—Beadleston & Woerz, May 15, 1901	208
PAIGE, Margaret L.—J. F. Degner, July 6, 1906	54
SROKA, Louis—A. Walker, March 13, 1903	947
SROKA, Louis—L. Stefanini, Jan. 15, 1902	2,200
VETT, William—W. F. Palmer, June 27, 1906	474
WOHLSTETTER, Philip—Title Guarantee and Trust Company, June 12, 1906.	307
YOUNG, Samuel T.—J. F. Degener, May 12, 1906	148
PADULA, Frank—V. Nessel, Oct. 19, 1899, (vacated)	582
SIRIN, Jacob, and Pinous Maizman—P. Goldberg, June 10, 1905, (vacated)	1,490
ALBERT, Isaac—O. H. Potter, July 2, 1906, (vacated)	81
AMERICAN BONDING COMPANY of Baltimore—B. Schley, Jr., March 28, 1906, (vacated)	11,336
REASKE, Gustav—L. Schneider, April 21, 1897, (canceled)	701
REASKE, Gustav—L. Schneider, April 21, 1897, (canceled)	855
WILSON, John C., Jr.—S. November, Nov. 9, 1905, (reversed)	535
PROAL, Arthur B.—C. McCarragher, by guardian, June 15, 1905, (reversed)	1,976

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alpha Con.	.09	.10	Justice	.04	.04
Andes	.09	.10	Mexican	.68	.74
Belcher	.25	.21	Occid. Con.	.74	.74
Best & Bel.	.70	.78	Ophir	3.40	3.35
Bullion	.15	.20	Overman	.12	.14
Caledonia	.30	.33	Potosi	.14	.11
Chal. Con.	.11	.12	Savage	.67	.68
Challar	.11	.12	Sierra Nev.	.22	.24
Confidence	.50	.52	Standard	2.00	2.00
C. C. & V.	.86	.95	Union Con.	.26	.28
Crown Point	.09

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, July 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Salke-Broza	36—Kutzvogel-same
2—In re Cushing	37—Friedman-same
3—In re E 149th St	38—Franklin-Brettler
4—Maine Products Co-Mat Paun & Mica Co	39—In re New Eng Soc 40—Wester-Chasein Co
5—Same-Alexander	41—In re Mayer
6—Lamm-Lamm	42—Man L Ins Co-Am Realty Co—
7—In re Huntington	
8—Young-Am Bank	43—In re Heist
9—Man & Hud R R-Jackson	44—Tucker-Tucker
10—Boeke-Boeke	45—Fay-Grant
11—In re Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con Co	46—Schaefer-Conklin
	47—Cluney-14th St & 5th Av Co
12—Reynolds-City N Y	48—In re E 149th St
13—Kavanagh-same	49—Stern-Beriweiss
14—Kugel-Brinkerhoff	50—In re Brook Av
15—In re Carnegie	51—In re 156th St
16—Teitelbaum-Teitelbaum	52—In re 41st and 42d Sts
17—Alken-Alken	53—Malkin-Goldberg
18—Un Fam Soc-Fisher	54—Greenberg-Consol Gas Co
19—Morton-Ansbacher	
20—Rutler-Rutler	55—Ottman Litho Co-Kaufman Adv Co
21—Gintzel-Wiseman	
22—Nonn-Simons	56—Lefrow-Kottler
23—McAlister-McCabe	57—Nugler-Dolan
24—Damise-same	58—Duffy-Duffy
25—Neary-same	59—Hudson & Man R R-Wandel
26—Duffy-same	60—Tinkham-Hughes
27—Kasner-Kelly	61—In re Christman
28—Raynolds-In Ref Co	62—Teitelbaum-Teitelbaum
29—Leveson-Leveson	
30—Campbell-Emslie	63—Muldoon-N Y C & H R R R
31—Hudson & Man R R-Wandel	64—In re Kennedy
32—In re Gahrmann	65—Pollenberg-English
33—In re Lesinsky	66—Rosenthal-Woolen M Co
34—Wyckoff-Williams	
35—Cohen-N Y Mut Gas Light Co	Friedman

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. General calendar. Cause on, 4425—Same-Cause on, 4424—Parmly-Rossiter. Cause on, 4426—Smith-Adams Family

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on second floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Julia Bulford	42—Albert A Davis
2—Henrietta Klugman	43—Ellen Clark
3—John Delgargy	44—Aiden S Benedict
4—Antonio Micco.	45—Ellen Kelly or Cuningham
5—Ettore Bernasconi	
6—Martha E Scovel	46—John Gallagher
7—Francis C Foreman	47—Charles L Straus
8—Charlotte Goodheart	48—Dominico Pomidero
9—Peter Goodheart	49—Mary Hannagan
10—Emma M Shannon et al	50—George L Hyslop
11—Mary Sanz	51—Sophia Beaudel
12—Iver Iverson	52—Julia Bulford
13—Otto Hagen	53—Julia Bulford
14—Arthur O'Neil	54—Julia Bulford
15—August Zolvert	55—Martha M Stewart
16—Katharina Alt	56—Martha M Stewart
17—Michael Gavin	57—Harriet Wells
18—Edward R McEvoy	58—Esther Briggs
19—Clinton O Potts	59—Ellen McKenna
20—Henry Thoesen	60—Abraham Van Horn
21—Josephine L Newcomb	61—Edward H Welch
22—Charlotte Miller	62—Marie L C Peters
23—Mary Farrell	63—Julia B French
24—Thomas E Sloan	64—Hughes
25—Bridget Steiner	65—Catherine Tyrrell
26—Ellen A Wilkinson	66—Henry F Barrows
27—Henri J Scheitgen	67—Sarah J Stevens
28—Susan A Carr	68—Francis A Palmer
29—Vivian Hall	69—Edward A Levian
30—Sybil Hall	70—Patrick Mannix
31—Alexander Hall	71—Phillip Sink Wills for probate At 10:30 A M
32—Cornelia Jewell	
33—Ann M Jenny	John Daly
34—Joseph Tuft	Theodore M Burton
35—Silas C Croft	Timothy Tracy
36—Harriet H White	Ellen M Sheehan
37—Solomon M Swartz	Josephine L de Forest
38—Wm S Daland	Josiah J Fleming
39—William Wade	Adelaide Mack
40—Charles H Adams	Edmund T Mason
41—Thomas Mahaney	Benny Goodfriend
	Honora V Mahaney

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Miner for the People.

1—Robert Dawson	5—Rocco Mitolotome
2—Thomas Jones	6—John Burnhart
3—Irving Rich	7—Edward O'Toole
4—Giuseppe Pandolfi Vincenzo Mortiviano	8—Edward Fortseh
	9—Harry Sterm
5—Reben Solomon	10—Jacob Graumblich
6—James J Thomas	11—John Lennon
7—Luigi Fioro Pleadings	12—Morris Holzberg
	13—Arthur Sessa
1—Spencer P Chrystie	14—George Edwards
2—Alfred Rado	15—Francis J Carroll
3—Thomas O'Connor	16—Edward Eschbach
4—Louis Klepak	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People.

1—Abraham Kleinrock	7—Joseph Klein
2—Ralph Bowen	Morris Klein
3—Samuel Leibgold	8—Cornelius Golden
4—Fritz Sulz	Max Greenwald
5—Vincent Triscole	9—Louis Green
6—John Mullin	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarty, J.—Annie Kaplon vs. Samuel Sugarmah—Michael H. Wolf.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—New York Security and Trust Company vs. Myers—Frank Brookfield.

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BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, steamers lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.). Afternoon boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30 P. M. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lvs. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; foot East 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sharp Advance in Prices on News of Gold Imports.

Our Bankers Confident That They Can Draw Heavily Upon the Foreign Gold Supply—Time Money Rates Unrelaxed.

The ostensible reason for a sharp advance in prices yesterday was the announcement that our bankers had taken $2,000,000 gold in the open London market for import, thus beginning a movement which has been foreshadowed for some time in the foreign exchange situation. Withdrawal of gold from Europe at this season of the year is somewhat unusual. Foreign exchange is more favorable to Wall Street than at any corresponding time in years, and this is due partly to our large exports, partly to the placing of large amounts of American securities abroad, notably the fifty-million-dollar Pennsylvania Railroad loan in Paris, and partly to remittances yet to be made in liquidation of the foreign insurance on San Francisco. Only a small part of this insurance money has been remitted. Along with the announcement of yesterday's transaction in gold for New York account came the news of a sharp advance in the price of gold at London, which may mean that the London bankers are inclined to oppose large withdrawals from their market. Our bankers, however, are very confident that they will be able to draw gold in large amounts as it is required, having almost absolute control of the foreign exchange market. The beginning of direct gold imports, together with a very considerable gain in cash by the New York banks from the Sub-Treasury, caused speculators to take a more cheerful view of things, and a sustained demonstration was made on the bull side of the stock market, chiefly at the expense of the short interest. There was no relaxation in time money rates.

Advances of 1 to 3 per cent. occurred in such stocks as Atchison, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Amalgamated Copper, Erie common, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Reading, and United States Steel common and preferred. The recovery began with the opening of the market, on a higher range of prices for Americans from London, and continued with scarcely any interruption to about the middle of the last hour, when under scattered profit-taking prices shaded off somewhat from the highest. The most urgent buying was undoubtedly for the short account; there was also some fresh buying for the long account, but this was not of a very impressive character. Commission houses reported no increase of general business, and brokers as a rule, it will be found, are distrustful of the market's rallies and do not encourage the purchase of stocks as prices improve.

There is a good deal of comment on the efforts of Secretary Shaw to stimulate the demand for Government bonds in advance of the sale of the new Panama issue.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. on common and preferred.
East Penn Railroad.
Louisville Gas Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Chicle Co.
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.
Pittsburg Chartiers & Youghiogheny Railroad.
Robert Graves Co.

EXPORT RECORDS BROKEN.

Farm Products Showed Increase of $139,000,000 for Fiscal Year.

The publication by the Bureau of Statistics of the agricultural export figures for the month of June completes the record for the fiscal year. The total of these exports for the 12 months ended June 30 amounted to $890,578,504, which exceeds all previous records. Compared with last year they show an increase of over $139,000,000.

The very heavy exports of cotton and the large increase in wheat and other breadstuff products contributed to the establishment of this new high record in the exports of the country's staple products. Compared with the previous fiscal year the exports of wheat showed an increase of over $24,600,000; while the total increase in all breadstuffs exceeded $76,000,000. For the first time in the history of the country the value of cotton exports passed the $400,000,000 mark, amounting for the past year to $400,426,967. This past year there was a slight falling off in the number of bales exported compared with the previous year, but the high price at which cotton sold during the past twelve months established the new record in the value of the exports of this staple.

For the month of June the total exports of agricultural products, including mineral oils, amounted to $51,308,822, of which over $18,000,000 represented the exports of cotton. This does not make a new record for the last month of the fiscal year, being smaller than in 1905. With that exception, however, the past month's figures exceeded any since June, 1901.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

An Advance In Certain Brands of Foundry Is Announced.

The firmness in iron which marked the close of last week is emphasized by advances of 25 cents per ton in certain brands of foundry iron announced by the Crane Iron Works of the Empire Steel and Iron Company and the Sheffield Coal and Iron Company. It is understood that the first-named concern has on its books orders for between 80,000 and 90,000 tons of iron for future delivery.

A representative is quoted as saying that a sharp upward movement in prices would result from the appearance of a strong buying movement in the market. "Conditions are as strong," he says, "as at any time this year. Iron is scarce and a severe Winter will certainly result in a famine in iron if conditions do not change."

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

There was another reduction in the price of copper metal on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday, while in the London market the price of both spot and futures made an advance of more than one pound. The cut in the local market was in electrolytic, which put the quotation in that grade at 18 cents bid and 18¼ cents asked. The closing prices in London were £79 15s. for spot, an advance over the last prices of Friday of £1 12s. 6d., and £79 for futures, an advance of £1 7s. 6d. Pig tin closed strong at an advance of £2 5s. for both spot and futures at £168 15s. and £168 10s. respectively. Lead was weak at £16 8s. 9d. Spelter was off 3s. at £26 7s. 6d. Iron warrants were heavy at 49s. 10d. for standard foundry, but firm for Middlesborough at 53s. 1½d. The closing bid and asked quotations in copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.37½	18.62½	18.37½	18.62½
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.12½	18.37½
Castings	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Lead	...	5.75	...	5.75
Spelter	5.95	6.00	5.92½	5.97½
Tin	36.25	36.50	36.25	36.50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, July 16, 1906.

Total sales July 16, 1906..... 670,551
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 150,923,861
Corresponding date last year..... 145,857,555

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16¼	17	600	Allis-Chalmers Co	16½	16⅞	16	16	— ⅝
95⅜	95¾	86,800	*Amalg. Copper Co	93⅞	96½	93⅝	95⅝	+1⅝
34⅞	35⅛	2,210	Am. Car & Foundry	34⅞	35¼	34	35	+1
98½	100	100	Am. Car & F. pf	99¼	99¾	99¼	99½	+1
29	29¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	28¾	29	28¾	29	...
29	29¾	700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	28½	30	28½	30	+1
59⅜	60	6,800	Am. Ice Securities	58¾	60⅜	57¾	60	+1½
68¾	69	12,700	*Am. Locomotive Co	67¾	69	67½	69	+1
143¼	143⅝	27,400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref	143¼	144½	141¾	148⅜	+ ½
115¼	115½	100	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115½	115½	115½	115½	...
10	10½	200	Am. Steel Foundries	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
42	42½	200	Am. Steel Found. pf	42	42	42	42	— ⅜
129¾	130	1,700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	129	129⅞	129	129¾	+ ⅝
33	34	200	*Am. Woolen Co	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
101½	102	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1⅝
230¾	231	30,700	*Anaconda Cop. Min	226½	231¼	224	231	+5½
87¾	87⅞	7,700	At., Top. & S. F	86½	87⅞	86¼	87⅜	+1⅝
134	135	500	Atlantic Coast Line	133	135	133	135	+1
116⅛	116⅜	5,825	Baltimore & Ohio	115⅞	116⅜	115⅜	116⅛	+ ½
92	93	225	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¾
22	24	100	Bethlehem Steel	23	23	23	23	...
73⅝	73⅞	21,850	Brook. Rapid Transit	72⅜	74⅜	72⅝	73⅞	+1¼
68¼	68½	200	Canada Southern	68	68⅝	68	68⅜	+3¼
159⅞	160	900	Canadian Pacific	158¾	160	158¾	160	+1⅜
36½	37	800	Central Leather Co	35	36½	35	36½	+ ½
220	224	400	Cent. R. R. of N. J	220	222½	220	222½	+ ½
55¾	56½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	55	56	55	56	+1⅜
16⅞	17	400	Chi. Gt. Western	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ½
25½	26	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	...
175⅜	175¾	31,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	173½	176	173⅜	175¾	+2¼
184	188	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	184	185	184	185	+1
194	197	500	Chi. & Northwestern	196½	197	196½	196½	+1 ½
3⅞	4¼	100	Chi. Union Traction	4	4	4	4	...
92¾	93	1,400	C., C., C. & St. Louis	90½	92⅞	90½	92⅞	+1⅞
47½	47⅝	13,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47	48	46¾	47½	+ ⅛
33	33¼	1,300	Colorado & Southern	32½	33	32½	33	+ ⅞
67½	68	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	...
47½	48	500	Col. & South. 2d pf	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ½
18	18½	400	Colum. & H. C. & I	18	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
138½	139	500	Consolidated Gas	137½	138¾	137½	138¾	+1¼
19⅜	20	700	Corn Products Ref	19	20	19	20	+1¼
77⅜	78½	800	Corn Products R. pf	77½	78¼	77½	77¾	+ ⅝
208	209½	600	Delaware & Hudson	207	208½	206½	208	+3
475	495	100	Del., Lack. & West	495	495	495	495	...
39¼	39¾	400	Den. & Rio Grande	39¼	39¾	39¼	39½	+1
90	91	240	Det. United Ry., ex d	90¾	90¾	90¼	90⅛	—1¼
55½	56	520	*Distillers Securities	53½	55⅝	53½	55⅝	+1
16	16¾	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ½
40⅜	40½	14,500	Erie	39⅛	40⅝	38¼	40⅛	+1⅝
75⅝	76	7,100	Erie 1st pf	76⅛	77	76	76	...
67½	67¾	2,200	Erie 2d pf	66⅛	68	66½	68	+1¼
89	90	100	Evans. & T. H. pf	85	85	85	85	+5
162¼	164	100	General Electric	163½	169⅝	163½	163½	+3½
292½	293	5,000	Great Northern pf	287⅛	293⅜	287¼	292½	+6½
175½	176½	621	Illinois Central	175	176½	175	176½	+1½
35½	35⅞	4,100	Interb.-Met	36⅜	36⅝	35½	36	— ⅛
73½	74	600	Interb-Met. pf	73¼	74	73½	74	...
17¼	17⅝	200	International Paper	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
41	44	400	Int. Steam Pump	44	44	41	41	—2
82	83	500	Int. Steam Pump pf	81⅝	82	81⅝	81⅝	—1⅜
24	25	100	Iowa Central	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	...
49¾	50¼	600	Kan. City South. pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
59	59⅜	1,200	Knickerb. Ice, Chi	58⅝	59	58⅝	59	+ ⅜
141	141½	1,600	Louisville & Nash	140¼	141½	140¼	141¼	+ ⅜
147	148	100	Manhattan Elevated	148	148	148	148	+ ⅞
20¼	20⅜	300	Mexican Central	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+1
195	200	760	Michigan Central	179	195	170	195	+27
64	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis	63¼	65½	63¼	65½	+ ½
90	93	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	—1
31⅜	32	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31½	32⅜	31½	32	+ ⅜
66	66½	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66⅜	+1⅛
90½	90¾	2,500	Missouri Pacific	89⅞	90½	89¾	90½	+1⅛
65	66	620	*Nat. Biscuit Co	65	66	65	66	+2
17	17½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	16	16	16	16	...
73	73¼	3,400	*Nat. Lead Co	72	73⅞	72	73¼	+1¼
38⅝	39½	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
135	140	1,110	*N. Y. Air Brake	135½	139½	135½	130½	+8⅝
130½	131	3,000	New York Central	129⅝	131	129	131	+2
65⅜	66	3,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	63	66	63	66	+3½
86	86½	1,300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	83	86¾	83	86⅝	+3¼
...	...	750	*N. Y. & N.J. Tel. rgts	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
46½	47	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	46½	47⅜	46¼	47	+1
86¼	86¾	500	Norfolk & Western	86½	86⅞	86½	86⅝	+ ⅜
92½	92⅝	400	North American	92	92⅝	92	92⅜	+1⅝
199	200	8,700	Northern Pacific	198	201	197	199	—1
32⅞	33	1,800	Pacific Mail	32	33	32	33	+⅜
126¼	126⅜	26,200	Pennsylvania R. R	125¼	126½	124⅞	126¼	+1¼
89	89½	700	People's Gas, Chi	89	89½	89	89¼	+1
75	82	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	80	80	80	80	—2½
45	45½	800	Pressed Steel Car	45	45½	45	45½	+⅝
220	225	100	Pullman Company	220	220	220	220	+1
48¾	49½	500	*R'way Steel Spring	47½	48¾	47½	48½	+2
97½	98½	25	*R'way Steel Sp. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
119½	119⅝	105,800	Reading	118¼	120⅞	117⅝	119⅝	+2⅜
25⅜	25¾	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	25	25¾	25	25¾	+1¼
93¾	93⅞	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	92½	93½	92½	93½	+1⅞
23⅜	23½	1,500	Rock Island Co	23	23¼	23	23¼	+⅛
60⅞	61	300	Rock Island Co. pf	61¼	61¼	60½	60⅞	— ⅛
21	22⅜	100	St. Louis Southwest'n	21	21	21	21	+⅛
50½	52	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf	51	51⅝	51	51⅝	+2⅝
70	71	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+1⅝
66⅜	66⅞	40,700	Southern Pacific	65	67	64⅝	66⅜	+1⅞
116¾	117	710	Southern Pacific pf	116⅜	116⅞	116⅜	116⅝	+ ⅛
34	34¼	3,100	South. R'way ext	33½	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
97⅝	98½	1,100	South. R'way pf., ext	98	98	97½	97½	— ⅛
141⅝	142	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	141¼	141⅝	141¼	141⅝	— ⅛
30	31	200	Texas & Pacific	30⅝	30½	30⅜	30½	+1
26½	28	400	Tol., St. L. & West	27	27	27	27	—1¼
45½	46½	1,100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	44½	45⅝	44½	45½	—1¼
112½	113	220	Twin City Rap. Tran	113	113	112¾	112¾	—1¼
143½	143⅝	78,000	Union Pacific	141⅞	144¼	141⅝	143⅝	+2
92¼	94	100	Union Pacific pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	— ⅛
55⅜	56¼	400	United Rys. Inv	54⅞	55⅝	54½	55⅝	+1
68¼	68½	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
46⅜	46½	800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	46¼	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
91	92	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
78	78½	700	U. S. Realty & Imp	78⅛	78½	78	78	...
35¾	36	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref	35½	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	—1⅛
74¼	75¼	900	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	74	75¼	74	75	+1
40½	41	1,000	U. S. Rubber	40	40¾	39⅝	40⅝	+1⅜
106	107	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ½
34⅝	34¾	44,600	U. S. Steel	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	+1⅛
101⅝	101⅞	22,225	U. S. Steel pf	100⅞	102	100⅝	101⅝	+1⅛
34	34½	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	+3
107	107¼	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
39½	40½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	40	40	40	40	...
19¼	19⅝	100	Wabash	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
91¼	91⅜	100	Western Union Tel	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
23½	24⅛	220	Wisconsin Central	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
45	46½	320	Wisconsin Central pf	44½	45	44⅛	46	+ ⅝

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 16.—Supplies of money were plentiful in the market to-day, and the demand was moderate. Discounts were quiet and easier.

There was a better undertone on the Stock Exchange, and bull dealings were limited. Consols hardened on a few supporting orders, and home rails were fractionally dearer on investment purchases. Foreigners benefited by Paris support, the more favorable Russian news was responsible for a rally in Russian bonds, and the market developed a stronger tone.

The favorable New York bank statement caused a firm opening of Americans, which developed an advance of ¼ to ¾ points over parity in the forenoon, and later, with New York supporting, a further improvement occurred and prices closed firm.

Kaffirs eased on the death of Alfred Belt, but hardened on Paris buying and bears' covering and closed firm.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102.

Bar silver firm at 30 7-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.20; Lisbon, 2.

Bar gold, 77s 10⅜d. American eagles, 76s 5⅝d.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87⅝	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	87 15-16	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	12	232½	225½ ex	+ ⅛
Atchison	89⅞	87½	86½	+ 1
Can. Pacific	164	159	158½	+ ½
St. Paul	179	173¾	173½	+ ⅛
Erie	40⅞	39⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	79	76½	76	+ ½
Illinois Central	181½	176¼	..	..
Louis. & Nash	145	140½	140½	..
N. Y. Central	133½	129½	129	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	64¾	125½	125	+ ½
Reading	60⅞	118	117¼	+ ¼
So. Pacific	67⅝	65¾	64⅞	+ ½
Union Pacific	149	142⅝	141⅝	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	34⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	103⅝	100½	100½	..

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were steady.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 76.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 486.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 85c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, July 16.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker, owing to realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	3	Esperanza	3	16	3
Tomboy	1	5	0	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	4	4½	Strat. Ind	0	4	0

No Receiver for Little Kanawha Syndicate.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—United States Judge Thompson to-day refused to appoint a receiver for the Little Kanawha Syndicate's property in West Virginia. The motion for the appointment of a receiver was made by attorneys representing John S. Jones, a Chicago capitalist. Jones asked for a receiver for the property some months ago, when he sued George J. Gould, J. R. Ramsey, and William Guy, Trustees of the syndicate and the Little Kanawha Syndicate.

BIG BOND ISSUE APPROVED.

Allis-Chalmers Stockholders Vote for $15,000,000 Flotation.

Despite the opposition of a number of the minority stockholders, the proposition of the Directors of the Allis-Chalmers Company to issue $15,000,000 of bonds was carried at the special meeting in Jersey City yesterday. About 80 per cent. of the stock was voted in favor of the proposition.

F. W. Kelsey, in the interest of the minority stockholders, introduced a resolution to defer action on the bond issue until the annual meeting, with a committee of five, to investigate the plans and report. His resolution was voted down, after Judge Gary had explained the plan of the Directors at length and had assured the stockholders that it would be to the best interest of the company to issue the bonds.

Of the new bond issue $12,000,000 is offered for subscription by the stockholders at 80. The remaining $3,000,000 is reserved for the present in the company's treasury. A syndicate represented by Shearson, Hammill & Co. were authorized by the stockholders to underwrite such of the new bonds as are not taken by the stockholders. The new funds supplied by the bonds will be used primarily to extend the plants, and to furnish working capital.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¾ per cent.

Time money 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $160,810,990; balances, $11,772,857; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,880,928.

The local banks gained $3,514,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $297,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8450@$4.8455. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8170 and cables at $4.8485@$4.8490. Commercial bills were $4.81⅝@$4.82.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-32 for long and 5.18¾ less 3-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 less 1-64 and 94 11-16 plus 1-32; guilders, 40.02.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10@20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—5@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 53¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 250 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .98. 150 Hale and Norcross at .92, 300 Jim Butler at 1.18, 100 Ophir at 3.75, 400 Portland at 1.50, 200 Tonopah Extension at 6.25.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve shows:

Available cash balance	$169,972,762
Gold coin and bullion	98,554,425
Gold certificates	41,080,260
Silver coin and bullion	7,039,484
Silver certificates	9,078,079
United States notes	10,853,071
Treasury notes of 1890	43,419
National bank notes	†2,030,139
Total receipts this month and year	25,591,115
Total expenditures this month and year	36,180,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$562,425,869
Silver dollars	478,304,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,325,000
Total	1,048,054,869
General fund	183,746,433
Deposits in National banks	90,671,447
In Philippine Treasury	4,449,265
Awaiting reimbursement	812,311
Current liabilities	109,700,915

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 14th, averaged 7.35 cents per pound.—Adv.

E. D. Morgan Waterman, Nicholas Walter Anthony, C. A. Clemons.

Waterman, Anthony & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange

Bankers & Brokers

Telephone No. 2810 Rector — 67 EXCHANGE PLACE NEW YORK

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company

SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

OFFICERS:

DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

HARRIMAN'S 'BLIND POOL' IN WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Stockholders' Circular Bitterly Attacks One-Man Power.

PLOT TO DIVERT SURPLUS

Dividends to be Kept Down and Union Pacific to Get Rich Contract, It Is Charged.

The controversy between E. H. Harriman, who controls Wells, Fargo & Co., and a body of dissatisfied stockholders, represented by the Stock Exchange house of Walter C. Stokes & Co., is developing some heat. It began as an agitation on the part of stockholders for larger dividends, and has become what Wall Street calls a "fight." It promises to become rather bitter, and in its latest phases there may be recognized glimpses of feeling entirely outside of the matter at issue.

Recently the stockholders have been urgently solicited to give proxies in favor of the Harriman management, and a few days ago a defense of Mr. Harriman's policy was published. Walter C. Stokes & Co., who also are soliciting proxies with a view to carrying the contest to a vote, now issue a reply. They say in part:

"New York, July 11, 1906.

"To the Stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Co.

"The misleading and inaccurate statements contained in the letter and balance sheet addressed to you under date of July 3, 1906, accompanying a request for your proxy in favor of Mr. Edward H. Harriman and his associates, render it necessary that we make reply in justice to you whose interests we have undertaken to champion.

"The issue is between Mr. Harriman on the one hand and the entire body of 1,900 stockholders on the other. Mr. Harriman now dominates the company, although he had only ten shares of stock when this controversy begin, in February last, apart from the holdings of the Southern Pacific Railway. We contend:

"(1) That the condition of the company, the nature of its assets and all matters affecting its condition should now be made known to the stockholders. The company should be no longer run as a one-man concern, nor as though it were the private property of Mr. Harriman.

"(2) That the general body of stockholders be liberally represented on the Board of Directors in place of the mere nominees of Mr. Harriman.

"(3) That this company, which is admittedly earning 80 per cent., and is actually earning over 40 per cent., and which has accumulated an admitted surplus of 150 per cent. above its capital and an actual surplus of far more, ought to pay at least 16 per cent. dividends. * * *

"The existing surplus has been a convenient source of supply for those who may want to borrow. We are assured that no part of the surplus is loaned to Directors—which may mean that it is not at the moment being so loaned or that it is loaned through brokers. The stockholders will be better able to judge of the accuracy of that assertion when they are given the opportunity to learn something of the way in which their property has been administered. No stockholder knows to-day of what the assets consist, and we are confronted with the amazing spectacle that no information is obtainable.

"We believe that you will agree with us that the time is past for the management of great corporate enterprises with a widely scattered ownership on the basis of a blind pool."

The circular says that Hjalmar H. Boyesen, representing Harriman, has been traveling about New England seeking to buy stock and offering $290 a share to stockholders who refused their proxies. It is also stated that a few weeks ago Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the bankers for Mr. Harriman, sent $198,000 to Springfield, Mass., to be used for the purchase of stock. "We urge you, however, not to sell your stock," the circular says. "We believe it to be intrinsically worth more than $400 per share and that we shall be able to demonstrate this to you very soon after the annual meeting on Aug. 9 if you secure control of your property. We already represent over 56 per cent. in number of the stockholders."

A question of veracity is thus raised:

"Referring to the denial of the management in their address of July 2 to the stockholders, of our statement that 'a deal was in prospect with the Union Pacific,' one source of our authority was the statement of Mr. Boyesen, who, while endeavoring to secure proxies, used that fact as an argument in favor of not increasing the dividend. He stated that the proposed deal was similar to that with the Southern Pacific; that it was proposed to pay the

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Stronger Tone in Sympathy with Rise on 'Change.

Greene Copper, Chicago Subway, and Boston Copper Move Up — Gains General in Light Trading.

A stronger tone through practically the entire list of outside securities was the result of the day's trading on the curb, and was attributable in large measure to the better showing of stocks on the big Exchange. Notwithstanding the firmer market, trading was extremely dull, practically at a standstill, in fact, outside of the more active specialties. Greene Consolidated Copper led the market, selling 9,000 shares from an opening at 20⅜ to 21⅝ at the close. Boston Copper gained 1 point on sales of 1,100, closing at 25½. One of the exceptions to the upward trend among the copper stocks was United Copper, which sold from 64¼ down to 62⅝, but after transactions of 2,410 shares closed at 63⅜. Chicago Subway gained 1¼ points on the day's business of 2,600 shares, closing at 43¼.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Am. D. F. Wire	94	94	94	94
15	Am. Manganese	42	42	42	42
10	Am. Tobacco	350	350	350	350
70	Am. W. Paper	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
52	Bot. C. Milk pf.	111	111¼	111	111⅜
100	Fed. Sugar pf.	78	78	78	78
200	G. B. S. Brew.	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞
300	Gug. Ex. Co. rts	8	8	8	8
300	Ariz. Arms	20½	20¾	20½	20⅝
500	Int. M. M.	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
2,500	Int. M. M. pf.	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
300	Mackay Cos.	72	72	71⅞	71⅞
500	Mackay Cos. pf.	71¾	72¼	71⅞	72¼
87	Standard Oil	599½	600	599½	600

RAILROADS.

2,600	Chicago Sub.	42	43¼	41	43¼
100	Crip. Cr. Cent.	91	91	91	91
60	Crip. Cr. C. pf.	72	72	72	72

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Boston Cop.	24¼	25¾	24	25¾
1,800	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅞
200	Cobalt Argen.	½	½	½	½
1,500	Cumb.-Ely Min.	6¾	6⅞	6½	6⅞
200	Furnace Cr. Cop	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Giroux Min.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2,500	Gold Hill	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
750	Granby Con.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
9,000	Greene Con. Cop	20¾	21½	20⅜	21⅝
200	Greene Gold-Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	Greene Gold.-Sil	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
600	Guanajuato Con	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
900	Kitchener Min.	34	34	34	34
500	Micmac G. Min.	4	4¼	4	4¼
200	Mins Co. of Am.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.23	$1.25
200	Nat. Cobalt Min.	3	3	3	3
900	New. Con. Cop.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17
900	New. M. & S.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	New.-U. M. & S.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1,800	Nip. Mines Co.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
200	Prec. Met. Co.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Pinto Min.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8,200	Tonopah Ex.	6	6	6	6⅛
300	Union Cop. Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,410	United Copper	64¼	64¾	62⅝	63⅜
100	Utah Copper	26	26	26	26

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. W. P. 5s	85½	85½	85¼	85¼
6,000	G.B.S. B. 2d 5s	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼
5,000	P. S. Corp. cfts.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67⅝
4,000	State D. & F. 5s	98	98	98	98½
1,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and int.	97	97	97	97

*Sell cents per share.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Saturday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 16. Bid.	Asked.	July 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	6½	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
American Can pf	52½	54	52	52¾
American Chicle	175	180	175	180
American Chicle pf	104	117	104	110
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf	100	100	100	100¼
Am. Malting Co.	10 2½	10 4½	10 2½	10 4½
Am. Steel Foundry Co.	88	90	88	88½
Am. Tobacco	350	360	340	360
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	24	22½	24
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	86	84½	85½
Borden's Cond. Milk	175	178	170	175
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	111	113	111	113
Boston Copper	25⅜	25¾	22¾	23½
British Col. Copper	7½	7¾	7	7¼
Brooklyn Ferry	2	3	2	3
Butte Coalition, w. i.	28	29	27½	28
Central Foundry	4	5	4	5
Central Foundry pf.	18	21	18	20
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	42	43¼	40	41
Con. Refrigerating	4½	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	..	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	..	..	..	28
Copper Securities	33¾	..	33¾	..
Cripple Creek Central	88	91	87	80
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	68	71	68	71
Cumberland-Ely Mining	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
Davis-Daly, w. i.	..	..	10	12
Dominion Copper	..	..	..	¾
Dominion Copper, new	..	..	..	2⅜
Federal Sugar	38	43	38	43
Federal Sugar pf.	72½	73½	72½	73½
Empire Steel pf.	..	..	37	42
Furnace Creek	2½	2⅝	2	2½
G. B. S. Brewing	9½	10	9¾	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	37	37½	37	37½
Giroux	7⅜	8⅜	7⅜	8⅛
Gold Hill	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Granby Con.	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
Greene Con. Copper	21⅜	21⅝	20⅜	20⅝
Greene Con. Gold	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1½	1⅝
Guanajuato Con.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
Guggenheim "Explora'n	205	220	210	205
Guggenheim ex rights	4	5	8	9
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	19	20	20	20
Havana Tobacco pf.	32	35	32	35
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	..	66	70
Houston Oil	6	8	7	8½
Houston Oil pf.	25	45	35	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	23¾	25⅞	22¾	23¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	76	76½	76	76½
International Salt	32	33½	32	33
International Salt 5s	60	66	62	68
Lackawanna Steel	65	68	65	68
Lehigh Valley	..	..	13⅝	14¼
Mackay Companies	71½	72	70½	71½
Mackay Companies pf.	72	72½	71½	72¼
Manhattan Transit	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Marconi W. of Canada	2	2¼	2	2¼
Micmac G. M.	4⅛	4½	4	4⅛
Mines Co. of America	$1.20	$1.30	$1.20	$1.25
Mines Securities	3-16	¼	..	..
Mitchell Mining	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5
Mont.-Sho. Con., n-w	..	..	13	14
Nevada Con. Copper	17	17⅛	16¾	17¼
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Newhouse M. & Sm'r.	4	5	4	4½
N. J. Term. Dock & I.	40	41	40	41
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	110	112	112	113
N. Y. Transportation	6	7	6	7
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	..	..	48	52
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.	52	65	53	65
Niplssing Mines Co.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Nos. Securities stubs	225	250	225	250
Otis Elevator	47	50	48	51
Otis Elevator pf.	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.	3	4	3	4½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	68	72	68	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	14	17	14	17
Precious Metals Corp.	5½	..	5½	5⅞
Pueblo Sm. & R.	3	5	..	..
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	295	310	295	310
Seaboard Company	27	29	27	29
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	85	87	85	87
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	52	55	52	55
Standard Milling	8	..	8	10
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	26	34
Standard Milling 5s	..	..	78	79
Standard Oil	590	600	595	603
Stand. Dress & Fin. 5s	98¾	..	..	..
Tennessee Copper	28½	30	30	30½
Thistle Mining	6	6¼	6	6¼
Tonopah Extension	6⅜	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞
Tonopah Mining	18⅜	19	18¼	19⅛
Trenton Potteries	..	..	70	75
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	..	94	98
Trenton Potteries 4s	..	..	70	75
Union Copper	1	1	1 3-16	1¼
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	97½	98	97	97¾
United Copper	64¼	65	64	64
United Copper pf.	89	90	89	97
United Typewriter	93	96	93	96
Un. Typewriter pf.	..	..	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	..	..	122	126
Utah Apex	5	..	5	5¼
Utah Copper	26	26¼	24¾	23¼
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97⅛	96⅝	97⅛

$500,000 NEW BANK STOCK.

Lincoln Trust Company Plans an Increase to $1,000,000.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lincoln Trust Company has been called for July 27 to pass upon the proposition to increase the capitalization from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The new stock will be issued to stockholders at 110 for 95 per cent. of it. The remaining 5 per cent., if stockholders agree, is to be held at 350 for sale to certain persons interested in the branches of the institution who have not been able to acquire stock in the open market.

The distribution of the 5 per cent. of new stock will lie with the Board of Directors, and it will go for the most part to members of the advisory committees, Oct. 1 is the date set for the new stock issue which will make the trust company's capital $1,000,000. The stock is now quoted at 625 bid, with none offered.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

It is suggested that if Mr. Lawson has been trading as he has been talking the bull crowd in Wall Street could afford to pay him back his losses. The market has rallied under each of his recent circular attacks.

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Great Northern preferred advanced 7¾ points yesterday, or, rather, it recovered 7¾ points from last week's depression, and there was a revival of the "ore deal story," with some variations. In the early part of last week, when both Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific were advancing sharply, it was stated most emphatically that the deal had been entirely perfected. Yesterday it was said to be waiting upon the return of Mr. Morgan. If Mr. Morgan sails for New York on Wednesday, as expected, and Mr. Hill returns from the West to meet him upon his arrival, it may be hoped that the fate of the ore deal will be speedily settled, to the profound relief of everybody concerned, but in the meantime there is a remarkable disagreement of opinion as to the probable outcome. The Morgan-Hill interests, of course, are very anxious to put the deal through, and it is taken for granted that they will force it through if they can, but there is talk, on the other hand, of serious opposition from the people at 26 Broadway, who also are heavily interested in the United States Steel Corporation. Several months ago certain of the so-called Standard Oil capitalists made no secret of the fact that they were hostile to the transaction, and in the absence of Mr. Morgan they succeeded in balking matters at the final moment. The deal has been hanging in the air ever since. The 26 Broadway folks are said to hold that the deal is of vastly more importance to the Great Northern than to the United States Steel Corporation, and that as they have no interest in Mr. Hill's railroads they see no reason why they should consent to an unloading of the Great Northern's ore properties on the United States Steel Corporation at a very high valuation. Nobody knows whether this opposition has been overcome, and, what is more, very few persons know which element would prevail if the Morgan interests on one side and the Standard Oil interests on the other chose to make an issue of the matter. Since the depression of 1903 the Standard Oil influence in the United States Steel Corporation has been much greater than it was before, but whether it is greater than the Morgan influence remains to be seen. The nearest approach to an issue between them was in the matter of this ore deal a few months ago, and certainly the Standard Oil influence prevented a consummation of the plan on its original lines. That happened, however, in Mr. Morgan's absence, and Mr. Hill, acting alone, with his notorious lack of tact, may have played into the hands of the opposition.

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From the low prices of last week there has been a recovery of 2 to 4 points through the active list, and this is about as far as the bull crowd has recently been able to swing the market at any one time at the expense of the short interest. Some of the heaviest buying yesterday came from bearish sources, and doubtless represented the covering of short contracts. Short covering is not good buying, no matter as to its origin, and it has the effect of weakening the technical position of the market unless there is enough fresh buying as prices improve to take its place. The reason the market has been unable of late to hold its recoveries is that the advances have attracted no general buying, and when the bears were satisfied there has been no further demand for stocks on rising quotations. The bull crowd found the market heavily oversold yesterday, with a lot of big shorts disposed to cover, and it succeeded in advancing prices rapidly, but it probably accumulated no more real stocks than it could help. It had the weight of news on its side, notably the beginning of what many competent authorities predict will be a large movement of gold to this centre.

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The demand for stocks abated at the best prices, and in the last hour brokers reported that the market did not take real selling any too well, but this could probably be accounted for by the profit taking of traders, who had begun in the first hour to play for a recovery, and were satisfied with 1 to 3 points before the close. But it will take aggressive buying from other than professional sources to carry the improvement much further.

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A well-known broker confesses that he has recently been misled by evidences of good buying. Several times in the last few weeks, he says, he has felt sure that the turn had come, because he saw that the right people were buying stocks, but prices continued nevertheless to decline. This recalls the story of an operator who told an acquaintance in deep confidence that he had just bought 50,000 shares of a certain stock. The acquaintance thought this a good tip to buy a little for himself, and did so, whereupon the stock started promptly to go down. When it had declined 10 points he went to the operator and upbraided him, saying: "I thought you told me you bought 50,000 when the price was 10 points higher." The operator replied: "I did tell you that, and it was true, but I didn't say that we were accumulating it." A broker will sometimes change his whole opinion of the market on the strength of the buying orders he executes for important principals, but he forgets that he sees only one side of what his principals are doing. They may be selling more through other brokers than they are buying through him, and their selling orders may be so distributed as to be much less conspicuous than their buying orders.

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The terror of commission house literature is hardly calculated to inspire confidence. Brokers as a rule take a distrustful view of the market and discourage speculation. When the market rallies they say that it goes up on short covering and that they would not buy on the bulges, and when prices decline they talk of liquidation by the big interests.

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Many speculators hold that if Baltimore & Ohio, a 6 per cent. stock selling around 116, cannot be bulled, there is nothing in the whole railroad list that they should want to bull. It is apparently the cheapest of the trunk line dividend-paying stocks, yielding a little over 5 per cent. on its market valuation, and yet its speculative possibilities are conspicuously neglected. Since the increase of the dividend to the rate of 6 per cent. the speculation has gone out of the stock. Only a little more than 5,000 shares were traded in yesterday; the price range was from 115¾ to 116⅜, and the stock closed at 116¼, showing a net advance of only one-half of 1 per cent., with other active stocks up anywhere from 1 to 3 points for the day. The behavior of Baltimore & Ohio since the increase of the dividend a few weeks ago has hurt the whole market. It is a stock which by all comparisons looks cheap, and yet it has been a drag upon the railroad list. Traders say: "If we can't bull Baltimore & Ohio, what can we bull?" The objection may be raised that it is a minority stock, but there has been a tremendous speculation in other stocks similarly situated, notably Reading.

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Tennessee Coal & Iron was one of the few stocks that closed yesterday at a net loss. Its decline was small, but its weakness was very prominent owing to the strength exhibited through the general market.

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A writer in The Wall Street Journal says: "A book might be written theorizing as to the cause of this extraordinary contrast between the great industrial activity and the worldwide stock market stagnation. But perhaps one theory may be all that is needed to explain the phenomenon. This period of industrial activity has also been a period of political disturbances, including wars, changes in Ministry, and the like. In the United States the political activity has taken the form of an uprising for a reform in the methods of transacting business, and what has taken place here may be described as a financial readjustment to the new conditions resulting from this political activity. A new set of rules, in other words, has been established for the conduct of business, and capital must adjust itself to these new rules."

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A number of practical politicians are said to have taken a position on the bear side of the stock market for a long pull.

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A question is now raised as to the right of industrial corporations, under the provisions of the new Rate bill, to own railroads. The United States Steel Corporation owns several railroads, at least two of which do an inter-State business, and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company also owns a railroad. The full name of this company, indeed, is the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, although it is nearly always referred to merely as the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. As to the Great Northern Railroad and its ore lands, it is pointed out that the haul from the mines to Duluth does not constitute inter-State commerce. The Rate bill paragraph under discussion reads: "From and after May 1, 1908, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to transport from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and intended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier." It would probably be held that the railroads owned by the United States Steel Corporation are not common carriers, inasmuch as they are used exclusively by the corporation itself, but the charters under which they were built might still denominate them as common carriers. The question is one that is likely to be agitated for speculative purposes.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION.

Drop in Rights to New Stock Means Nothing, Official Says.

The recent decline on the curb in the price of rights to the new issue of $5,000,000 of stock of the Guggenheim Exploration Company has no significance as far as the demand for the new stock among the stockholders of the company is concerned, an officer of the company said yesterday.

A rumor has been in circulation since the decline, which has amounted to about 10 points, began, that the new stock was not being taken with the avidity for which the Directors of the company had hoped. It was authoritatively denied yesterday that there had been any lack of demand on the part of the holders of the $17,000,000 old stock to take up their rights pro rata to the $5,000,000 of new stock at the premium of $100, at which it is to be issued. It was stated by one familiar with the affairs of the company that all but ten stockholders had sent in their subscriptions within the two weeks which have elapsed since the increase in capitalization was authorized. These ten, it was said, had either overlooked the right accruing to them as stockholders or were in Europe.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 16.—The money market does not change materially. Call loans, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; Boston clearings, $20,608,424; balances, $2,140,830; Boston Sub-Treasury debit, $72,623; New York Clearings, $100,-810,990; New York balances, $11,772,857; New York Sub-Treasury debit, $1,880,928.

The statement of the associated National banks of Boston for the week ended last Saturday is as follows:

	July 14, '06.	Increase for Week.	July 15,'05.
Loans	$183,450,000	$79,000	$194,674,000
Circulation	7,557,000	58,000	7,717,000
Deposits	141,133,000	210,000	154,073,000
Due banks	69,021,000	*703,000	77,300,000
U. S. deposits	2,590,000	*8,000	1,560,000
Res. agents	20,128,000	1,203,000	33,488,000
Exc. clearings	13,573,000	*1,740,000	14,282,000
Due from banks	22,669,000	186,000	22,694,000
5% fund	385,000	3,000	389,000
Legal tenders	6,002,000	938,000	6,677,000
Specie	16,193,000	*161,000	19,194,000
Reserve	1,731,571	811,857	8,099,143
N. Y. reserve	8,664,571	1,239,857	10,666,143

*Decrease.

There was not very much business on stock board, but prices were generally firm and even strong. Amalgamated was the leader as usual. Greene opened at 21 for a small lot and held quite firm during the day.

Complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91½	91¼	91¼

RAILROADS.

150	Atchison	87¾	87	87¾
20	*Atchison pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
87	Boston & Albany	244	242½	242½
10	Boston & Maine	170	169¾	170
172	Mass. Electric pf.	68¾	68	68½
41	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192½	192½	192½
1,160	Union Pacific	144	142	143½
20	West End	96	96	96
7	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

413	*American	130	129½	130
100	Mexican	3¾	3¾	3¾
92	†New England	130	130	130
2,800	New England rights	3½	3½	3½

MISCELLANEOUS.

3	Amer. Ag. Chem. pf.	93	93	93
525	Amer. Pneu. Service	15½	15	15½
200	Amer. Pneu. Serv. pf.	35	35	35
250	American Sugar	129½	128½	129½
5	American Sugar pf.	133	133	133
5	American Woolen	33	33	33
31	*American Woolen pf.	103	102	102
31	Edison	240	240	240
10	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	102	102	102
345	*Mass. Gas.	54¾	53¼	54
14	Mass. Gas pf.	87¼	87½	87¼
5	*Reece Buttonhole	10	10	10
12	Seattle Elec. pf.	100½	100	100½
88	Swift & Co.	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
10	United Shoe Mach.	76½	76¼	76¼
706	U. S. Steel	34¾	33½	34¾
367	U. S. Steel pf.	102	100½	102

MINING.

150	†Adventure	6	5⅝	6
1,140	Allouez	32½	32	32½
7,658	Amalgamated	96½	93⅝	96
100	Arnold	1	1	1
345	Atlantic	14	13½	13⅝
635	Bingham	26⅝	26¼	26⅜
430	Boston Consolidated	24⅝	24	24⅝
370	Butte Coalition	28	27	24⅝
220	Calumet & Arizona	108	107½	107¾
5	Calumet & Hecla	678	678	678
245	Centennial	19⅜	18¾	19
593	Copper Range	69⅜	68	69¼
170	Daly West	15½	15¼	15¼
425	Franklin	15½	15¼	15¼
170	Granby	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3,018	Greene Consolidated	21⅝	20⅜	21¼
135	Isle Royale	16	15⅞	16
50	Mass	6¼	6¼	6¼
60	Michigan	11	11	11
100	Montana C. & C.	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	Nevada Consolidated	16⅜	16¾	16⅝
912	*North Butte	85	83⅝	85
1	Old Colony	1	1	1
10	Old Dominion	34¼	34¼	34¼
239	*Osceola	101	99¼	100
63	Parrot	24	22½	23½
107	Quincy	80	80	80
110	Rhode Island	3½	3¼	3¼
110	Shannon	9	8⅞	9
5	St. Mary's Min. Land.	75	75	75
20	*Tamarack	93	93	93
50	Tecumseh	9¼	9¼	9½
15	Trinity	8	8	8
1,200	United Copper	63½	63	63¼
145	U. S. Smelting	53¾	53¼	53¾
110	*U. S. Smelting pf.	45	44¾	45
1,289	*Utah	53⅞	52¾	53⅞
463	Winona	5	4¼	4½
20	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	75c.

*Ex dividend, †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 16, 1906.

Impri Jap Gov 6s steri loan
6,000 99⅞
7,000 99⅜
500 99⅜
8,000 99⅜
6,000 99⅞
1,000 99¾
1,000 99⅞
2d series
12,000 99
4½s steri loan
2,000 94⅞
1,000 94⅞
5,000 94⅞
1,000 94¾
2d series
7,000 91¼
2,000 91
36,000 91⅞
4,000 91¼
4,500c03F 91
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% steri loan
17,000 82½
6,000 82⅜
1,000 82⅛
5,000 82⅝
Adams Express 4s
1,000 102½
4,000 103½
Am Tel & Tel 4s
3,000 90⅜
Am Tobacco 6s
6,000 111⅞
Am Tobacco 4s
60,000 77½
2,000 77⅝
7,000 77⅞
3,000 77⅝
5,000 77½
8,000 77⅝
5,000 77⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
13,000 80
At, T & S F gen 4s
11,000 102⅜
1,000 102⅝
7,000 102⅜
3,000 102⅞
10,000 103
conv 4s
21,000 100⅝
1,000 100½
25,000 100⅝
adjustment 4s
1,000 94⅝
stamped
1,000 93
Atlan Coast L 4s
1,000 99⅜
1,000 99½
15,000 99⅝
5,000 99⅜
Atl Coast Line 4s, Lo & N col 4s
21,000 91½
Balt & O pr in 3½s
9,000 94¼
5,000 93½
gold 4s
10,000s20F 103
So Wn div 3½s
11,000 90⅝
37,000 90⅜
B R Tr ref conv 4s
2,000 93¼
5,000 93⅝
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
1,000 103⅞
3,000 109
B, R & P gen 5s
20,000 119½
Centl Leather 5s
8,000 99½
1,000 99⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
13,000 102
Ches & O con 5s
10,000 113
Ches & O gen 4½s
6,000 107½
20,000 107⅝
10,000 107⅞
Chi & Alt R R 3s
1,000 80⅝
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
5,000 97⅜
5,000 98
Ill div 4s
2,000 101¼
Chi & Nthw ext 4s
regstd
2,000 101
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
10,000 100½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
8,000 70½
25,000 76
C, C, C & I con 7s
1,000 118½
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
15,000 102
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
2,000 75
5,000 76
5,000 70¼
10,000 70⅞
1,000 71½
6,000 70¾
3,000 77
1st 5s, Ser B
8,000 76
7,000 76¼
5,000 76¼
Col Mid 1st 4s
5,000 72½
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 94
Consol Tob 4s
1,000 78¼
Del & Hud cnv 4s
6,000 107⅜
38,000 107½
Dist Sec Cor 5s
10,000 85⅝
11,000 85½
Detr Un Ry con 4½s
1,000 94½
Erie 1st con 7s
1,000 131¼
34,000 131⅝
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 100¼
Erie conv 4s
28,000 102
2,000 102¼
11,000 102½
5,000 102⅝
3,000 102½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
2,000 94¼
Havana El Ry 5s
5,000 93
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s
8,000 105⅞
Interboro-Metro 4½s
2,000 85¼
1,000 85⅝
29,000 85¼
25,000 85⅛
10,000 85¼
Kans City So 8s
5,000 73
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 83
2,000 82½
Kings Co Elev 4s stmpd gtd
8,000 93⅛
L E & Wn 2d 5s
1,000 110⅝
L S & M S deb 4s
7,000 99⅝
Long Isld ref 4s
1,000 100
Mex Cent Co 4s
1,000 76
Mex Cent 1st inc
2,000 17⅞
10,000 17½
6,000 18
5,000 18¼
2,000 18¼
3,000 18⅝
10,000 18½
Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000 15
10,000 15¼
5,000 15½
10,000 15⅝
10,000 15⅝
10,000 16
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 100
Mo Pac trust 5s
6,000 103⅜
Mor & Essex con 7s
1,000 121
N Y Can & Hud R gen 3½s
25,000 95⅜
deb 4s, 1934
1,000 100⅜
11,000 100½
M C col 3½s
1,000 89⅝
N Y & Har 3½s
4,000 101½
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
8,000 87½
Nort & Wn con 4s
15,000 100⅜
Northn Pac
5,000 104
16,000 104⅛
500 104
500 104
1,000 104⅛
registered
2,000 102½
Nor Pac gen 3s
4,000 77⅛
8,000 77⅜
Ore R & N con 4s
3,000 100⅜
1,000 100½
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
4,000 95⅛
8,000 95¾
Penn conv 3½s
18,000 96⅝
1915
16,000 93⅛
6,000 93⅛
30,000 93¾
5,000 93⅝
53,000 93¾
500 93⅝
500 93⅞
17,000 99⅛
Reading gen 4s
1,000 99⅞
5,000 100
27,000 99⅞
Rio Gde Wn 1st
8,000 94¾
Rio Gde W col tr 4s
10,000 88⅝
Rome, W & Og 5s
2,000 113½
Scioto V & N E 4s
1,000 100½
2,000 100
So Pac 1st ref 4s
21,000 95⅝
Southn Pac 4s
10,000 91½
Southn Ry 1st 5s
1,000-c 115⅞
1,000 115⅝
So Ry, St L div 4s
1,000 98½
Third Av con 4s
9,000 91½
Tol, St L & W 4s
3,000 81½
Union Pac 1st 4s
32,000 103½
1,000 103½
14,000 103⅛
registered
25,000s3F 102
8,000 102⅝
Un Rys of S F 4s
109,000 79¾
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s
3,000 97½
7,000 97⅛
10,000 97
5,000 97⅛
2,000 97½
1,000 97⅜
30,000 97⅛
5,000 97⅝
10,000 97½
registered
500 97⅛
Va Iron, C & C 5s
1,000 95
4,000 95⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000 114⅜
5,000 114⅞
Wabash deb B 6s
35,000 77⅜
20,000 78
35,000 77⅝
22,000 78
10,000 78⅛
5,000 78⅜
5,000 78
2,000 78⅜
6,000 78
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
5,000 36½
1,000 36⅛
Westn Maryl 4s
3,000 85
5,000 85⅝
West Shore 4s
3,000 106½
registered
1,000 104¼
Wis Cen gen 4s
2,000 89⅛

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Col Ind 5s, A 1¼ | Kings Co El 4s, st 1½
Col Ind 5s, B 1 | Mex Cent 2d inc 1
Col Mid 4s 1 | Un Pac 1st 4s, reg 1⅛

DECLINED.

Am Tel & Tel 4s 2⅞ | So Pac col 4s 1
Mor & Essex con 7s 1½

Total sales July 16,

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Monday, July 16, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chalmers.	17	17	16¼	16¼
24,100	Amal. Copper.	94	96¼	93¼	95⅞
200	Am. Car & Fy.	34⅞	35¼	33⅞	35
170	Am. Ice	58¾	60⅜	58¼	60⅜
8,300	Am. Locom.	67¼	68⅝	67¼	68⅝
4,250	Am. Smelting	142⅜	144½	141⅜	143⅝
100	Am. Sugar	128¼	129⅝	129¼	129⅞
800	A., T. & S. F.	87⅜	87⅞	86⅞	87⅝
850	Balt. & Ohio.	113⅞	116⅜	113⅞	116¼
5,280	Brook. Rap. T.	72⅜	74⅜	72⅜	73⅞
10	Can. Pacific.	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜
10	Cent. Leather.	35	35	35	35
10,970	C., M. & St. P.	173⅜	176	173¼	175½
8,060	Col. Fuel & I.	46⅞	48¼	46	47⅜
10	Den. & R. G.	39	39	39	39
10	Dist. Securities	56	56	56	56
8,730	Erie	39½	40⅜	39¼	40⅛
240	Inter.-Met.	36	36	34⅝	35½
30	Louis. & Nash.	140¼	141⅜	140¼	141⅜
90	Mo., K. & T.	31½	32⅜	31½	32¼
60	Mo. Pacific	89⅜	90⅝	89⅞	90⅛
60	N. Y. Central.	129⅜	130⅝	129¾	130⅜
40	N.Y., O. & W.	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47¾
4,460	Pennsylvania.	120½	120¾	124¾	120¾
10	Pr. Steel Car.	44¾	44⅝	44¾	44⅝
27,020	Reading	118¾	120⅞	117⅝	119¾
70	Republic Steel.	25	25¾	25	25¾
90	Rock Island.	23¼	23½	23⅛	23⅝
3,040	South. Pacific.	65	67	64⅝	66¾
190	Southern Ry.	33½	34	33¼	33⅞
10	Texas Pacific.	30½	30½	30¼	30⅜
18,860	Union Pacific.	141⅞	144½	141⅜	143⅞
30	U. S. Rubber.	39¾	40¾	39⅝	40¾
9,770	U. S. Steel.	33⅜	34¾	33⅜	34⅝
2,500	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅞	102⅜	100½	102⅞
80	Wabash	19	19¼	19	19¼

123,140

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.	104½	104⅝	I. P. Co. pf.	82¼	83
2s, c., 1930.	104½	104⅝	Int. Power.	48	50
2s, r., 1919.	102¾	103	Iowa Cent. pf.	46	50
3s, c., 1918.	103¾	103⅝	Jol. & Chi.	179	..
3s, 1918, sm.	102½	..	Kan. & M.	65	70
4s, r., 1907.	103¾	103⅝	K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	79½	80¼
4s, c., 1907.	103¾	103⅝	Kan. C. S. pf.	23½	25
4s, r., 1925.	129½	129⅝	K. & T.	10	15
4s, c., 1925.	130¾	130⅞	K. & D. M. pf.	80	88
D. C. 3-65s.	117	..	K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Philip'ne 4s.	106¾	..	K. L. C. pf.	76½	77
Adams Exp.	240	250	Lael. Gas.	..	105
Alb. & Sus.	247	..	Lael. G. pf.	95	110
Alle. & W.	115	..	L. E. & W.	28¼	30
Allis-C. pf.	43	48	L. E. & W. pf.	80	88
Am. Ag. C.	21	22½	L. & W. C.	50	60
A. A. C. pf.	90	94	Long Island.	63	68
Am. B. S.	21⅝	22	Man. Beach.	5	7
A. B. S. pf.	..	87⅝	Met. C. pf.	90	..
Am. Coal.	170	190	Mex. St. R. pf.	102¾	107½
A. C. C.	93	98	Mich. S. T.	50	..
Am. Del. & L.	35	35	M. S. T. pf.	92	93½
Am. Exp.	220	230	M. St. P. & S. M.	151	152
Am. G. T.	8	8½	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	169	171
A. H. & L.	6	6½	Mor. & Es.	134	135
Am. L. & T.	17½	19	N. C. & St. L.	138	142
Am. L. Co. pf.	38	40½	Nat. Bis. pf.	117	117½
Am. Loc. pf.	112	114	Nat. Sn. pf.	84	89
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	3½	4	Nat. L. pf.	100½	101¾
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26½	27	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	19½
A. P. S.	32	40	N. Cent. C.	35	45
A. P. S. pf.	70	80	N. Y. & N. L.	102	104
A. S. pf. B.	98	99	N. Y. C.	124	126
Am. Snuff.	190	210	N. Y. L. & W.	80	83
Am. Sm. pf.	100	110	N. Y. & N.	130	135
A. S. R. pf.	182	188	N. Y. O. & W.	32	34
A. T. & S. F.	92	92	Nor. & W. pf.	90¼	92¼
A. T. & T.	128	131	Nor. & W. pf. ex div.	2⅝	8
Am. Tob. pf.	95½	99¼	Pac. C. ex div.	120	125
Ann Arbor.	30	40	P. C. 1st pf. ex div.	100	108
Ann A. pf.	70	80	P. C. 2d pf. ex div.	120	128
An. T. & S. pf.	99¾	100	Peo. & E.	36	40
Balt. & Ohio pf.	85	85	Pitts. Coal.	13½	14½
Brk. Un. G.	120	130	Pitts. C. pf.	49	56
Bruns. City.	13¼	15	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	108
B., R. & P.	135	145	P. Ft. W. & C.	174	..
B., R. & P. pf.	140	180	P. Ft. W. & C. sp.	172	..
B. & S. pf.	80	88	P. S. C. pf.	95½	96¾
Buf'k Co.	55	63	Quicksilver.	1¾	2
Cent. L. pf.	100	102	Qksil'r pf.	3¼	4½
C. & E. I.	140	150	R. I. Cent. stock ctfs.	90	95
C. & E. I. pf.	..	150	Rdg. 1st pf.	90	93
Chi. G. W.	70	73	Rdg. 2d pf.	90	94
Chi. G. W. deb.	76½	80¾	Rens. & Sar.	280	294½
C., L. & L. pf.	80	90	R. W. pf.	130	134
C. & N. W.	215	230	Rutland pf.	51	62
C., St. P., M. & Om.	168	170	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61¾	72
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	176	185	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41	46
C. T. & T.	12	14¼	St. L. S. F.	..	..
C. T. & T. pf.	..	82	St. L. S. F. ctfs.	..	187
C. U. T. pf.	11¼	15	St. L. S. F. pf. ctfs.	120	136½
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140	St. L. & S. E. pf. ctfs.	103	112
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103⅜	112	Texas Cent.	50	..
C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	97½	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114⅜	T. P. L. T.	75	80
Cleve. & P.	174	..	Third Av.	124	127
Cleve. & P. sp.	106	109	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Cl., C. & St. L. pf.	120	136½	T., P. & W. pf.	32½	33
Consol. Coal	70	..	U. B. & P.	9	9
D. & R. G. pf.	82½	85	U. B. & P. pf.	69	72
D., M. & Ft. D.	15	25	U. S. Exp.	118	121
Del. & H.	155	170	U. S. Leath.	9	13
D. & M. pf.	98	109	U. S. L. pf.	103½	116
Det. South.	7	10	U. S. R. 2d pf.	75	78
Det. S. pf.	25	35	Vand. R. R.	85	95
Dia. Match.	118	123	Vulcan Det.	9	9¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	23½	28	Vul. D. pf.	58	60
E. pf.	..	38	Wabash pf.	44¾	45¼
Em. Boo. pf.	112	114	W. F. Exp.	270	290
Am. M. Co.	3½	4	West. Md.	37	38
Erie.	39¾	40	Westinghouse Assenting.	150	153
Erie 1st pf.	85	87	Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	185
Evans. & T. H.	68	72	W. & L. E.	16½	18
F. M. & S.	143	155	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	38½	40
F. M. & S. pf.	92	93¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	25
Ft. W. & D. City.	85	87			
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	80			
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	102	104½			
G. & S. T.	120	..			
H.B. Claflin.	108	118			
Hav. E. R.	45	48			
H. E. R. pf.	90	100			
Hock. Val.	120	135			
Hock. V. pf.	94¼	95¾			
Homestake.	82½	83¾			
Ill. C. L.	101	..			

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Aside from a fair market for investment bonds to-day, the only active feature in the trading was United Railways common stock. Revival of the report that the company's forthcoming reorganization plan would be favorable to the incomes and common stockholders boosted the common stock trust certificates to 17⅛, a point above Saturday's quotation. There are a number of heavy holders of this stock who bought at 18 who are anxious to unload.

While interests identified with the company have declined to discuss the features of the plan, it was admitted to-day in well-informed circles that the income bondholders are to be consulted before an announcement is made. It is generally expected that the United will issue certificates of indebtedness for the overdue coupons on the income bonds. The back interest now amounts to over $1,400,000, and it is said the plan is to have the holders of the securities agree to the funding of the coupons to December, 1907, or perhaps longer.

Fidelity and Deposit Company stock was up 1 point. Otherwise the market for stocks was flat, but closed firm.

Sales: Shares, 1,338; bonds, $71,000. The list of transactions:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	City of Danville 6s, 1917	103	103	103
5,000	Seaboard 4s	87	86¾	87
7,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
15,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼
10,000	United Rys. 4s	92¼	92	92¼
23,000	United Rys. inc.	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
10,000	Breweries	62⅛	62	62

STOCKS.

15	Northern Central	97½	97½	97½
700	United Railways	18⅝	18¼	18¾
510	United Railways ctfs.	17¼	16¾	17
85	Fidelity & Deposit	136	135	136
10	Union Bank	116	116	116
18	Baltimore Brick	8¼	8¼	8½

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Wooden Carvings Held to be "Statuary"—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Waite, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim made by Thomas C. Perkins of Buffalo in behalf of St. Andrew's Church of that city.

It appears that the church imported three statues of Christ, St. Mary, and St. John carved from wood. The Collector of Customs at Buffalo took the position that the articles came within the provision in the Dingley tariff for "manufactures of wood," with duty at the rate of 35 per cent. On the other hand, the importer set up the contention that the statues were entitled to free entry under the tariff provision for "statuary" imported for a religious society. This view Judge Waite sustains, and directs that the Collector make a return of the duties illegally assessed. This is said to be due first time that articles of wood have been held to be "statuary."

Other importers' claims sustained were filed by Davies, Turner & Co., New York; O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia; the John Richardson Company, Boston, and H. E. Bentley, Burlington, Vt.

A protest by Wakem & McLaughlin, Chicago, was overruled.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Activity Among the Brokers Yesterday—Dwelling Near Central Park Changes Hands—Some Large Apartment Houses Sold—Only One Auction Sale.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Annie Davis 3 West Ninety-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 19.8 by 100.8.

Warren Street Deal.

Leslie S. Lockhart has sold for Adolf Horowitz to Louis Clark, Jr., the six-story brownstone building 22 Warren Street.

Sell Apartment Near Fifth Avenue.

H. Cohn and E. Levy have sold to A. Biermann the five-story double flat 17 East 115th Street, on lot 25 by 100. L. Miller was the broker.

Lenox Avenue Flats Change Hands.

David Lang has sold for Scheibel & Toch 88 and 90 Lenox Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 73 by 100, adjoining the southeast corner of 115th Street, to A. & J. Scheinberg.

On the East Side.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for Kassel & Goldberg to a Mr. Myers 322 and 324 Madison Street, two five-and-a-half-story tenements, with stores, on plot 81 by 75.

Harold M. Schlossheimer and K. Suzenwein have sold for Adolph Lowry to Harry Goodman 201 Henry Street, a four-story flat, on lot 24 by 87.

S. Lefkovitz has bought the two double tenements 610 and 612 East Sixteenth Street, on plot 50 by 103.

Further North on the East Side.

Pizer Brothers have sold for Dr. S. Schnaper 590 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Nagle, Hope & Co. and Harold M. Schlossheimer have sold to Jackson & Stern 349, 351, 353, and 357 East Forty-ninth Street, four three-story dwellings, each on lot 18.9 by 100.5. The owners of record are Philip Walter, Mary Guggenheim, Lena Kaufman, and George Ott.

Charles Geiger and Samuel Wacht have bought from L. A. Goldstone the northeast corner of First Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, three four-story buildings, on plot 60 by 96.

R. Sirico has bought 341 East 121st Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Morgenstern Brothers have bought, through S. N. Tuckman, 115-121 East 104th Street, two six-story double tenements, on plot 65 by 100.

On the West Side.

E. A. Turner has sold for Mrs. M. M. Warnecke 149 West Tenth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 22 by 74.

Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield have sold for the McAdam estate to William N. Heard 340-342 West Forty-second Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 100. This property has often changed hands before in fifty-five years.

Parish, Fisher & Co. have sold for a client of Voorhees & Floyd 22 West Ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 94.

West Side, Above 100th Street.

Henry M. Fitch & Co. have sold for Henry J. Braker to a client 457 West 123d Street, a six-story apartment house, on lot 50 by 100.

William Schwarz has sold for Mathilda and Hannah Friedman the five-story triple flat 162 West 144th Street, on lot 37.6 by 90 by 99.11, to H. N. Baruch.

John H. Loscarn has sold for I. Schlesinger to the Realty Federation of New York 458 West 163d Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 112.

In the Bronx.

S. Marcus & Sons have sold for L. Stam 2,890 Third Avenue, a five-and-a-half-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Matt J. Ward Company has leased the new Hotel Caswell, Baltimore, for the Caswell Hotel Company to the United States Hotel Company of Baltimore for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $300,000. Sylvanus Stokes, President and manager of the Caswell Hotel Company, was formerly proprietor of the Hotel York, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, New York.

Arthur F. Du Cret, as broker, has sold the Sarah Foster farm on the Merrick Road, at Springfield, L. I. The purchasers, Manhattan capitalists, are said to have paid $2,300 an acre for the land. The Long Island Railroad is to build a station called Laurelton near the property. Ex-Senator Reynolds is making a park there.

Marcus Kohner was the broker in the recently reported sale of nine St. Nicholas Avenue houses for $500,000. Max Marx was the purchaser. Mr. Marx has also bought 205 to 219 West 118th Street and 204 to 210 West 119th Street, seven five-story apartment houses, on lots 41 by 100 and 43 by 101.

Ogden & Clarkson have leased the store and lofts at 410 Fulton Street to Leon Rosen for a term of years.

The Sound Realty Company has sold to A. Shatzkin & Co. eighteen lots in Laconia Park, Williamsbridge.

Frank Shiller has sold to Mrs. Rose M. Tobin the three-story frame dwelling, on lot 33 by 100, on the west side of Jansen Avenue, 318 feet south of Terrace View Avenue, Marble Hill.

H. L. Suydam & Co. have rented the building at 437 East Twenty-third Street to Wynn Brothers; also the entire building at 3 Rivington Street to Isa R. Krall; also the store and basement at 212 Lafayette Street to Herz & Co.; also the store and basement at 493 West Broadway to H. M. Gidden of Boston, Mass.; also the entire lofts at 209 Bowery for Charles L. Stickney.

M. Ruben & Co. have bought from Edith L. Boggott 1,456 Fifty-eighth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, a dwelling, on lot 40 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offering at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 by 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

1ST AV, 340, e s, 46.6 ft n of 20th St, 22.6x58, four-story brick tenement and store; partition sale, George Haas, referee; to the plaintiff.....$12,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed Yesterday for New Structures in Manhattan Borough.

Amsterdam Av and 170th St, n w corner, for two six-story-and-cellar brick tenements and stores, 50x99; Isaac L. Shapiro of 112 West 117th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $100,000.

Cornelia St, 17, for a two-story bakery and dwelling, 25x36, and a stable, 25x27; Zampieri Brothers, 463 West Broadway, owners; A. Vendrasco of 508 West Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

2d Av and 122d St, s w corner, for two six-story, brick tenements and stores, 37x87; D. Fleigenson of 1,670 Washington Av, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $95,000.

Alteration.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

41st St, s s, 90 ft e of Broadway, to a ten-story brick hotel; M. L. Townes of 375 Fulton St, Brooklyn, and others, owners; B. & J. P. Walker, architects; cost, $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 123d St, 100.11x30; Samuel Pekelner and others to Alexander Diker and others, (mtg $87,000).....

AVENUE A, w s, 20 ft n of 11th St, 25x100; John Schwamb to Theodore Keller, (mtg $4,500).....100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 220.5 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x129.6; Frederick W. Powell to Ophelia Schofield, (mtg $2,000).....100

BARTHOLDI AV, s w corner of Rosewood Av, 4 lots, 25x100; Irving Realty Company to Julia Romm, (mtg $1,600)100

BROADWAY, e s, being Lots 5, 6, and 7, map of 14 lots, map 224, 75.5x109.10; Jack L. Woldenberg to Ursula C. Burns, (mtg $17,500).....100

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 50 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Ike Morris to Morris Lewis, (mtg $4,500).....1

BEDFORD ST, w s, 28 ft n of Leroy St, —x—; E. W. Paige Company to J. C. Bogart Company.....24,000

BEDFORD ST, w s, 28 ft n of Leroy St, —x—; E. W. Paige Company to J. C. Bogart Company.....24,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 107 and 109, 45.3x irregular; Samuel Cohen to Joseph Wieselthier, (mtg $55,000).....100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 25x137; Herman C. Borger to John Becker, (mtg $22,000).....100

HUGHES AV, s e s, 125 ft e of 183d St, 25x100; Joseph E. Phelan to Peter W. Schlosser.....100

KINGS BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 196th St, 2d, 2x95.6; Katie H. Hatch to John C. Gartelman.....50

LAFAYETTE AV, s s, 310 ft e of Whittier St, 50x92; Max Scobloff to Julius B. Ikelheimer and another, (mtg $205).....100

MARION ST, s e s, Lot 803, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Albert F. Gescheidt, Jr., to Friedrick Rausch...1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 37.11 ft s of 117th St, 18x50; Tillie Lange to Simon S. Friedberg, (mtg $6,000).....100

MADISON AV, 1,493 and 1,495, 50x100; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Benjamin H. Kaufman, (mtg $78,000).....33,000

MARION ST, s e s, Lot 303, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Friedrick Rausch to Albert F. Gescheidt, Jr....1

PART of Lots 128 and 130, map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian, Fordham; James Heney to Victor H. Valory.....100

PART OF LOT 295, map of Wakefield, 28.8x109.6; Pit Raben to Jacob Woessner, (mtg $1,300).....1

PART OF LOT 295, map of Wakefield, 28.8x100.6; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Pit Raben, (mtg $1,800).....2,500

PART OF PLOT 76, map of Arden property; Emma L. Shirmer to Charles T. Hewitt.....100

PLOT 81, map of Arden property; Emma L. Shirmer to Robert Boyle.....100

PLOT 91, map of Arden property; Emma L. Shirmer to John McMorrough...100

PLOT 12, Lot 14, tax certificate of sale, Westchester; Edwin B. Hughes and another, administrator, to William J. Kelly; Bank; 99th St, 65 West, due June 1, 1911.....22

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 66.8 ft w of Allen St, 22.1x75; William Frark to Bernard Frankel, (mtg $22,000).....1

ROOSEVELT ST, 91 and 93, 40x61.4; Bernard Golden to Benjamin Levy, (mtg $20,000).....1

ROOSEVELT ST, 98, e s, 21.9x irregular; William E. Stiehler to Henry C. Stiehler.....1

ST. ANN'S AV, 142, 20x80; Ansonia Realty Company to Frank T. Wallace, (mtg $10,000).....100

ST. ANN'S AV, n w s, 75 ft n e of 149th St, —x—; Frank L. Mueller to Frederick Tench, (mtg $17,000).....1

ST. JOHN'S AV, 9, 20.3x83.4; Deborah E. Simm and another to Nicholas Schaefer, (mtg $6,000).....100

TRINITY AV, e s, 500 ft s of 156th St, 25x73.5; John Marlin to William F. Fetzer, (mtg $13,500).....100

UNION AV, 819, 17.6x113.3; Rudolph Zimmermann to Frederick A. Stroh...100

1ST AV, s w corner of 83d St, 25x75; Jacob Morgenroth and others to Isidor A. Wallheim, (mtg $20,000).....100

1ST AV, 1,140, e s, 25x81.5; Salvatore Selmeca to John Bozzuffi, all title, (mtg $21,000).....100

2D AV, 2,051, 25x93.6; Charles J. Kroehle and others to James Adams, (mtg $17,750).....100

2D AV, 2,147, 25.2x100; Annie Aaron to Philip Eich, (mtg $15,500).....100

5TH AV, s e corner of 111th St, 100x60.11; Edmund Frank to Nathan Norman and others, (mtg $123,850).....100

5TH ST, n w s, 278.11 ft n e of Green Av, 25x103, Westchester; Vaclav Pavelka to Francis Cadlick, (mtg $2,000).....100

7TH AV, 53.1 ft n of 24th St, 18x90; Conrad Scherrer to W. A. Robinson

10TH ST, 210 East, 25x94.10; Frederick Sussman to Max James and another, (mtg $36,200).....

17TH ST, 411 East, 25x92; Michael Josephson to Lizzie Josephson and another, (mtg $20,000).....100

18TH ST, 408 East, 25x92; Martin Garone and others to Robert Chest, (mtg $12,500).....100

42D ST, n s, 131 ft w of 7th Av, 69x104.4; Beatrice M. Davidson to Anna F. Davidson, ½ part.....1

54TH ST, s e, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Auguste Lindeman to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $10,000).....100

50TH ST, n s, 155.7 ft e of 1st Av, 19.5x100.5; Feist Samuels to Lena Kaufman

84TH ST, 408 East, 20x51.1; Maurice Rosenwalke to Barbara D. Archele, (mtg $8,000).....100

85TH ST, 521 East, 25x102.2; Henry Kuemmel to Bella Kuemmel.....

86TH ST, 310 East, 25x100.5; Max Rothenthal to Charles B. Fraade, (mtg $25,000).....100

92D ST, 106 East, 17x80; L. B. Elliman to Fifth Avenue Trust Company, (mtg $13,000).....100

96TH ST, e s, 160 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; William N. Heard to Paulina Ehrlich, (mtg $18,000).....100

96TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Agnes A. Acton and others to William N. Heard.....100

96TH ST, 64 West, 26x100.8; Francis M. Jencks to George H. Jones, (mtg $15,000).....100

98TH ST, 216 East, 25x100.9; Irving Bachrach and others to Kesil Leibowitz and another, (mtg $26,500).....100

101ST ST, 322 and 324 East, 38.10x100.11; Lewis Newman and others to Samuel Burnstein and others, (mtg $42,000).....100

104TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John Bozzubbi to Filippo G. Merli, (mtg $9,600.) 1-8 part.....

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John Bozzuffi to Antonio Emeuelt, 1-8 part, all title, (mtg $11,000).....100

122D ST, 505 West, 87.6x80.11; Aaron L. Rheinstrom to Abraham Jacobson, (mtg $30,000).....100

124TH ST, 207 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Cohen to Jacob Bauer and another, (mtg $14,000).....100

116TH ST, 3 and 5 West, 54x100.11; Sundel Hyman to Louis Hyman, (mtg $67,000).....100

122D ST, 122 East, 25x100.11; Charles Lane to James A. Whitcomb, (mtg $35,000).....100

125TH ST, 122 East, 25x100.11; Richard M. Martin, referee, to Charles Lane...49,800

125TH ST, 317 East, 20x99.11; Frank H. Moffatt, executor, to Jennie A. Moffatt, (mtg $7,000).....3,500

137TH ST, 627 East, 25x100; Sigmund Glauber and others to Richard Krother, (mtg $14,250).....100

137TH ST, 610 East, 25x100; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Max Schrier, (mtg $14,000).....100

137TH ST, 629 East, 25x100; Sigmund Glauber and others to Richard Krother, (mtg $17,000).....100

137TH ST, 610 East, 25x100; Kate Montague to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $14,000).....Omitted

144TH ST, 733 East, 25x100; Mary Eckert to Emil Hermanni and another, mtg $10,000).....100

144TH ST, 733 East, 25x100; Emil Hermanni and others to Herman Blaesi, (mtg $10,000).....100

148TH ST, n s, 249.10 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Simon Badt and others to Michael Haas, (mtg $34,000).....100

LOT 311, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Syndicate to Warwick Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $500).....100

LOT 219, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Max Borchardt and another.....

LOT 423, map of Laconia Park, 25x109; Thomas Murray to Anne Connors.....1

LOT 412, map of Bronx View Park, 25x100; Edward Cahill to Salvatore Vasi and others, (mtg $3,000).....650

LOT 413, map of Bronx View Park, 25x100; Edward Cahill to Munzin Sofia and others, (mtg $3,000).....100

LOT 129, map of Tremont Heights; the Lamport Realty Company to Joe C. White.....100

LOTS 13 to 17, map of Gleason property; Emma A. Hoffmann to Lilian Uron, (mtg $2,000).....1

LOT 101 and 175 other lots, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate; Sound Realty Company to Joseph A. Filber and 56 other deeds.....100

LOT 282, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Ellen Smyth to Cecilia A. Molloy).....3,200

LOT 31, map of 112 lots, estate of Moses Devoe at Fordham Heights; Alfred Q. Elger and others to James J. Heney.....100

LOTS 135 and 136, map of Dickinson estate; Meyer Gatling Investing Company to Ferdinand C. Famman.....100

LOTS 177 to 179, 251 to 253, map of Laconia Park; Irving Realty Company to A. Shatzkin & Sons, (mtg $2,200).....100

LOTS 118 to 123 and 158 to 161, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Syndicate to Louis F. W. Wallace.....100

LOTS 1, 2, 3, 15 to 18, 36 to 50, 52 to 56, 65 to 68, 83 to 93, 97 to 113, 131 to 139, 228 to 241, 250 to 263, 290 and 291, 318 to 321, and 390 to 398, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Syndicate to Warwick Realty and Construction Company.....100

LOTS 57, 58, 95, 114 to 117, 124 to 130, 154 to 157, 264 to 271, and 308 to 800, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Syndicate to Jennie Adee.....100

LOTS 9 to 14, map of 250 lots of Thompson Rose estate; Josephine Watson to Marie E. Schwarz. (mtg $2,300).100

LOTS 61 to 64, map of Adee Park; Hale Building and Realty Company to Warwick Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $728).....100

LOTS 210 and 211, Map No. 429 of building lots in 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge Station, 50x100; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Gerardo Palese and another, (mtg $1,080).....100

LOTS 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, and 159, map of Penfield property; Union Surety and Guaranty Company to William W. Penfield.....1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ASCHNER, Frederick B. and Nathan, and others to Sound Realty Company; Lots 264, 265, and 266 and about 178 other lots, 87 mtgs, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate; 3 years, total about.....$94,118

AVITABILE, Andrew, and another to Rosa Brown; 161st St, s s, 250 ft w of Forest Av, 50x95.2, demand, 6 per cent.....5,954

POLSTEIN, Isaac, and another to Sender Jarmulowsky; 99th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, —x—, due Jan. 31, 1907, 6 per cent.....43,200

SHATZKIN & Sons, (Inc.,) to Irving Realty Company; Lot 252, map of Laconia Park, due Oct. 15, 1907, 6 per cent.....100

SCHOFIELD, Ophelia, to Frederick W. Powell; Arthur Av, 220.6 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.6x129.6, installments, 6 per cent.....2,000

A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (Inc.,) to Irving Realty Company; Lot 251, map of Laconia Park, due Oct. 15, 1907, 6 per cent.....100

A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (Inc.,) to Irving Realty Company; Lot 179, map of Laconia Park, due Oct. 15, 1907, 6 per cent.....150

A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (Inc.,) to Irving Realty Company; Lot 178, map of Laconia Park, due Oct. 15, 1907, 6 per cent.....150

MULLER, Martha, to Edward Martin and another; Fox Av, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100, due July 6, 1912, 5½ per cent.....100

SWIFT, Ben T., to John Bussing, Jr., and another; n e ½ of Lot 200, map of Washingtonville, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent.....50

STROH, Frederick A., and another to Rudolph Zimmerman and another; Union Av, w s, 195.3 ft n of Cedar Place, 17.6x113.3, 5 years.....100

McMORROUGH, John, to Emma L. Shirmer; Chestnut St, n w corner of Kingston Av, —x—, 2 years, 5½ per cent.....1

BOYLE, Robert, to Emma L. Shirmer; Walnut St, e s, —x—, Plot 81, map of Arden property, 2 years, 5½ per cent.....5,000

MALLOY, James J., and another to Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; Railroad Av East, s s, 53.3 ft n e of 153d St, 27.11x26.1, installments.....1

GREENBERG, Harry, to Malinda G. Mace and others; 156th St, s s, w ½ of Lot 200, map of Wakefield, 50x114, 8 years, 6 per cent.....2,500

VASI, Salvatore, and others to Edward Cahill; Plot, 740 ft e of White Plains Road and 825 ft n of Morris Park Av, —x—, due Oct. 15, 1910, 5½ per cent...750

TOTH, George, and another to Adam Furst and another; 7th St, n s, at dividing line between Lots 164 and 166; Plot 166, map of Unionport, 25x108, 8 years, 6 per cent.....1,250

CHEST, Robert, to Max Keve; 18th St, 406 East, prior mtg $16,500, installments, 6 per cent.....500

DEWALD, Francis, to New York Savings Bank; 89th St, 65 West, due June 1, 1911.....4,500

PIGUERON, George H., to Elbert A. Brinckerhoff and another, executors; 106th St, 104 and 106 East, 2 years.....10,000

JANSON, Barbara, to John Bussing, Jr.; Freeman St, s s, 24 ft w of Chisholm St, 24x75, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....365,000

CAHN, Julia, to Charles M. Rothschild & Co.; Greenwich St, 81 to 85, due Oct. 20, 1906, 6 per cent.....5,500

MIGNOGNA, Luigi, to Giovanni Lordi; Stebbins Av, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 25x99, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

BECKER, John, to Herman C. Borges; Courtlandt Av, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 25x137, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years.....5,000

HYMAN, Louis, to Sundel Hyman; 116th St, 5 West, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years, 6

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East New York, 8 minutes later.	East N. Y., 8 minutes later.

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119TH ST., 320 WEST.—Apartments of 6 rooms and bath, with hot water supply, for respectable school families only. See Janitor or A. A. Schupp, 58 51 Av.

To Let—No. 3 West 126th St. Seven-room apartment; good private location; suitable for small family. Can be seen by janitor on premises.

To Let—262 Columbus Av., 5 large room apartment; steam heat, hot water; low like it; rent $46 per month.

112th, 250 West.—Five, six rooms; reasonable. Inquire T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

At Reduced Rents—Most centrally located apartments in the city. Apply 16 West 65th.

169 West 85th St.—Six large rooms and bath, light, all improvements, $34. Janitor.

Five rooms and bath in private house, 510 West 160th St., per mo. Webber.

East Side.

136 to 142 East 17th.—High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; all latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

116th St., 18 East.—Four pretty rooms, redecorated; bath, steam; handy Subway. See janitress.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Eleven-room house in most refined residential section of Whitestone, Long Island, 40 minutes from Manhattan, with every improvement that can be desired; sewer, water, gas, electric lights, bath, &c.; $5,500. For particulars address Charles S. Colden, Whitestone, L. I.

Fine Corner, 60x130; $2,000; 50 minutes from Broadway; very near station; all improvements; no assessments; easy terms; money loaned right party to build. P. O. Box 333, Madison Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Tel. [illegible] Janitress.

KINGS COURT,
1,100 MADISON AV.

Handsome, large, light corner apartments, seven rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, electric light, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines. 4 rooms and bath, hot-water supply.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED.

RENTS $16 TO $20.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

The First and Only Opportunity to Purchase a Home Site at

BABYLON PARK

BETWEEN BABYLON AND LINDENHURST.

Located on and adjoining the MERRICK ROAD, Overlooking the GREAT SOUTH BAY, and Surrounded by Magnificent Residences.

LOTS 25x100 OR LARGER.

$10.00 Down. **$125 and Up.** $6.00 Per Month.

BABYLON Is the only town on Long Island that has as many as 50 trains and 15 express trains daily, and can be reached from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., in 53 minutes, and from 34TH STREET, MANHATTAN, New York City, in 66 minutes, as the Long Island Railroad Time Table will show.

The running time will be reduced by about 20 minutes at the completion of the third rail system now under way. The different proposed trolley routes to Babylon, from and to north, east and west, will tend to further improve Babylon's railroad facilities. The beautiful surroundings, macadamized streets, miles of cement sidewalks, running water, gas, electric lights, schools, churches of all denominations, post office, bank, stores of all descriptions, local car service and all other modern conveniences have well earned for Babylon the reputation of being the most popular town and the garden spot of Long Island.

Lindenhurst is fast becoming one of the foremost manufacturing towns on L. I. The number of embroidery factories, button factory, vulcanite factory, etc. are some of the causes for its rapid increase of population and its popularity as a town for the investor and homeseeker, which is evidenced by the large number of homes recently erected and now being built.

Our agents will meet prospective purchasers and furnish tickets at the following RR. stations, to meet trains specified below on Sunday, July 22d, or ANY WEEK DAY by appointment.

E. 34th St., N. Y..10:30 A. M., 1:20 P. M.	Nostrand Ave,....10:43 A. M. 1:34 P. M.
Long Island City..10:42 A. M. 1:34 P. M.	East New York...10:47 A. M. 1:38 P. M.
Flatbush Ave.....10:39 A. M. 1:30 P. M.	Jamaica.....10:58 A. M. 1:50 P. M.

Brooklyn and Suburban Realty Co.,
Temple Bar Building, 40-44 Court St.,
TELEPHONE, 1107 MAIN. BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICE: BABYLON, N. Y. TEL., 64 BABYLON.

QUEENSBORO HILL

SEE THAT HILL!

AT THE QUEEN OF QUEENS
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND

Visit Queensboro Hill Before Making Your Real Estate Investment.

60 TRAINS DAILY. TROLLEY EVERY 5 MINUTES.

Lots $250 UP. 30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Broad cement sidewalks, shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR of beautiful illustrations, full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2287—88th St., New York

Representative to show property every day.

DEAN ALVORD LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE

Specialists in Long Island Real Estate for Many Years.

INVESTMENT ACREAGE from $15 to $5,000.

DEVELOPMENT ACREAGE on line of new trolley

GENTLEMEN'S ESTATES with and without improvements

SUMMER HOMES all over the Island

SHORE FRONTS ESPECIALLY of all sizes and locations.

Dean Alvord
277 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MASSAPEQUA.

Best unimproved corner plot; South Country Road and Ocean Av.; over 20,000 square feet; no reasonable offer refused; terms to suit. J. C. KLINCK, owner, 49 Wall St., N. Y.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway.
See next Sunday edition.

Great Neck, L. I.—8 blocks from depot; seven rooms, bath, all improvements; electric light; shade trees; rent or sell, a bargain. Address owner, Alfred Bradley, residence opposite.

Great Neck, L. I.—Near depot, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; large barn; fruit trees; acre of ground; rent or sale. Address Hall, 1,441 Broadway, Room 18.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Attention.—Excellent opening for bakery, candy, hardware, tobacco, or general line; large stores; moderate rent; also lease. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE!
Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8 East 18th, Between 5th and Broadway.—Two floors; business or dwelling; low rent.

Offices, studios; 131 East 34th St., elevator; rent $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A special client will buy fine country seat; must have all improvements; 100 to 300 acres; one hour New York; cost in vicinity $200 per acre. Give particulars to Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Corner Stores Wanted—To lease to a well-known brewery, well-located stores on any avenue, east or west side. Send particulars to Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

$50,000 to invest for an estate in new and old tenements; quick results assured; send full particulars; principals only. Vaccarelli & Co., 348 East 114th Street.

Five-six-room apartment house, west side, above 80th St.; give full particulars; must be cheap. G. H. F., 326 Times, Times Sq.

Responsible party wishes to lease two or more cold-water flats; Yorkville section preferred. Address J. H., Box 100 Times Downtown.

$40,000 to invest in cold-water tenements; owners send full particulars. Cuche & Morstatt, 54 W. 23d St.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 6322—38th.

Owners, send us full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. P. Bourke & Sons, 12 West 99th St. Tel. 5205 Riverside.

Wanted—Bedford Park, Williamsbridge, Woodlawn, and McLean Heights property for cash. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Owners, send full particulars of your property; have ready buyers. Polak, 306 West 116th St.

BY THE SEA.

Choice Building LOTS 25x125 **$69**

AMITY VILLE

Near Water LOTS **$250**

FREE Life Insurance. No Taxes. No Interest. *All Titles Guaranteed.* NoPayments During Illness.

49 TRAINS DAILY. Cheap Commutation. EVERY LOT HIGH, DRY and LEVEL.

"45 Minutes from Broadway."

Write to-day for Free Tickets, Maps and all particulars.

SPECIAL SALE DAYS
Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays.

Federal Land & Imp. Co.
Phone 5133 Mad. Sq. J. F. MINCHER, Pres.
349-353 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

LIFE BUILDING, 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Private house, West 95th St., eleven rooms, improvements; rent $1,800. Dickinson, 302 Vanderbilt Building.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 65, South Harwich, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of THE EXPORT LEAGUE for leave to change its name to NORTH AMERICAN EXPORT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that The Export League, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City and County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to North American Export Company.

Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, June 11th, 1906. THE EXPORT LEAGUE,
By JAMES EUGENE SITTERLEY, President.
HERMAN W. BOOTH, Atty. for Corporation, 299 Broadway, N. Y.

Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.
The New York Times
"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

LOST AND FOUND
FURNISHED ROOMS HELP WANTED
BOARDERS WANTED SITUATIONS WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and hall rooms; good table; off Broadway, Subway.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; Summer rates; parlor dining; telephone.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; select home; parlor dining room.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome connecting rooms or separately; board optional; family; gentlemen, couples; telephone.

129TH ST., WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished front room, bath; every convenience; excellent table; private house; $18. W Box 14 Times, Harlem.

It's Cool on Washington Heights! 516 West 142d St.—Attractive rooms, with good board; running water; refined Christian family.

THE CORNELL, Central Park West, Corner 97th St.—Attractive Summer rates; parlor, bedroom, bath, board, two $27 weekly; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22-24; large room, board, two, $15-$16-$18; single room, board, one, $8, $10, 12; hot and cold running water; dining room top floor; cuisine excellent; hotel service; elevator; bathrooms; telephone 310 Riverside; all outside rooms; special, permanent rates; transients accommodated.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms, view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hall rooms; transient guests accommodated; references.

28TH ST., 125 EAST.—Absolute cleanliness; newly furnished; hot water, telephone; Subway; board ($4) optional; especially desirable double rooms, $5 upward; handsome parlor suite, beautifully furnished; private bath.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome rooms; hall room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

135TH ST., 624 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, board; convenient location; terms moderate; private house; please call.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

West Side.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select neighborhood; low rates; Summer transients.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths, electric lights, business parlor; transients; telephone.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; near Times Square; low rates; Summer transients.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals if desired. Witte.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; Subway station; elevator apartment; references. Stuart.

145TH ST., 581 WEST, (near Subway Station.)—Bright front room, overlooking Hudson; board optional.

EXCEPTIONALLY COOL, light, front rooms; running water; 42d St. Subway; references. Telephone, 3,630 Bryant.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 481, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

East Side.

1.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th St.

16TH ST., 138 EAST.—Very desirable furnished rooms to let, with or without board.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large and small room; porcelain bath; telephone; references.

133D ST., 46 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small, cool, light rooms; private house; bath.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish; large airy rooms for Summer accommodations; dainty breakfast served; references required.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EVERITT, ANN ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Walter M. Everitt, George W. Everitt, John L. Everitt, Lucy Everitt Pinard, Edward S. Everitt, Henry L. Everitt, Richard L. Salisbury, Mary L. Hebberd, Eva H. Everitt, Jessie C. Everitt, Blanche E. Hill Simmons, Georgetta M. Everitt, Edward W. Everitt, M. Louisa Everitt, John L. E. Peil, and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the thirty-first day of July, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of William H. Hearne and Frank J. Hearne, as trustees of the estate of EDWIN R. HEARN, deceased, filed in the office of the Surrogate of New York County on the 16th day of June, 1906, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Proponent, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEAD, WILLIAM J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine A. Mead, Annie L. Shinkle, Mary F. Dwyer, Elizabeth J. Lalor, Ida Mead, Helen Mead, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM J. MEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 18th day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a Judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles H. Lalor, as Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWNING, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer in law office; must be competent and experienced; salary $12, with opportunities for advancement. Apply by letter only; no applications considered unless full particulars are given. Room 1,001, 60 Wall St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—A philanthropic institution desires the services of a Jewess of good address to solicit members among the cottages and hotel guests at Arverne, Long Branch, and the Catskill Mountains; a generous allowance will be made for expenses and a commission will be paid. Application should state previous employment if any. Address, with references, W. C., Box 325 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON, may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age; for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALES.
10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By good cook, waitress, laundress; country; reference; fare, 223 East 44th St., three flights, front.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Responsible, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; neat, accurate, painstaking, willing to work hard; references. Neatness, Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, several years' practical experience; finely educated; capable taking charge correspondence; first-class references. Lawrence, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By bright young lady, just graduated from Eagan's College. Pardee, 28 Reade St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable; city references. American. Box 135 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

FITTER.—First-class waist fitter desires responsible position. G Box 307 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor, writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements; &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady who became familiar with the excellent character and ability of an English butler in a country house in England, where much entertaining was done, wishes to help him secure a similar situation in this country, where he has just landed. Address Orlando Nice, care Mrs. Anderson, 111 East 16th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or HELPER.—Can ride and drive well; single or pair; can furnish good references; am English, aged 35 years. H. Rice, 429 Dunham Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMAN, 25, permanent; good penman, education and address; A1 references. 64 Times Harlem.

MANAGER.—American, (35,) good address; capable, hustling business manager, fitting and responsible position; satisfactory understanding; books, typewriting, and stenography. Tucker, 543 East 116th St.

ORGANIST.—Episcopalian, open for engagement, Manhattan or Bronx, after Sept. 1; $500 to $600, according to choir. V. J. T., P. O., Box 150, New York City.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Young man, 25, practically cured, four years' experience Adirondacks, seeks position as companion to younger gentleman with incipient case, or refined family; references. T. S., Box 314 Times, Times Sq.

YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR ON THE LARGEST NEW YORK DAILIES AND CAN FURNISH REFERENCE AS TO ABILITY FROM SAME, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. R BOX 148 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin R. Hearn, Elizabeth A. Lee, Lillie Lee Hearne, Mary Frances Christopher, Edwina Hearne Christopher, Stanley Pitkin Christopher, Jr., Annie T. Heise, Frances Adele Hearne Heise, Rudolph John Heise, Jr., Annie Katherine Hearne Heise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the thirty-first day of July, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of William H. Hearne and Frank J. Hearne, as trustees of the estate of EDWIN R. HEARN, deceased, filed in the office of the Surrogate of New York County on the 16th day of June, 1906, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DAVID BENNETT KING, Attorney for Trustees, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KIRBY, STEPHEN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN R. KIRBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 26 day of March, 1906. FRANK B. KIRBY, PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, FITZ ALBERT KIRBY, Executors. CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 26 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1906. CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, LUDWIG HOPPENSTEDT, Executors. B. LEWINSON, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

SAFASOHN, KASRYEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KASRYEL H. SARASOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 309 Broadway, Room 602, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1906. BERTHA SARASOHN, Administratrix. ABRAHAM H. SARASOHN, Administrator.

FOR SALE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange
152-154 W. 34TH ST.

The ideal shop for lovers of antiques and seekers for bargains in suites and odd pieces of every description; collection the largest; prices the lowest. The most popular store, 152-154.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices. **SELL** Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 8570 Cortd.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE MASSEY, GEORGE WILLIAM KEMP, and EDWARD KEMP, copartners in business under the firm name or style of Lanman & Kemp, Plaintiffs, against RAOUL AUERBACH, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 11, 1906.
EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To Raoul Auerbach:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and P. O. Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VITTORIO MARCIGLIANO, plaintiff, against ANGELINA MARCIGLIANO, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant;

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and that in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 29th, 1906.
ANDREW C. MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 73 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Angelina Marcigliano:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 7th, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1906.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1906.
ANDREW C. MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

73 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM GWYNNE, Jr., alleged bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 9,073.

Whereas, a petition was on the 13th day of June, 1906, filed herein by Samuel G. Currie, Horace Hatch, and Edwin W. Ivins for an adjudication of bankruptcy against William Gwynne, Jr., and it appearing to the court by the petition of Samuel G. Currie and the affidavit of William M. Beard and the due return of the Marshal, that said alleged bankrupt, William Gwynne, Jr., cannot be found within this district, and that personal service of the subpoena upon said alleged bankrupt within this district is not practicable and cannot be made on him herein, now on motion of Beard & Paret, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered, That said alleged bankrupt, William Gwynne, Jr., appear, plead, answer, or demur to the said petition to have said William Gwynne, Jr., adjudicated a bankrupt by the 23d day of July, 1906; and it is further

Ordered, That service of such subpoena be made by publishing this order in New York Times, a newspaper published in the Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, in said district, once a week for two consecutive weeks, the last of such publications to be on the 17th day of July, 1906, and by mailing a copy of this order to the last known place of business of the said William Gwynne, Jr., in said district, and to the last known place of abode of the said William Gwynne, Jr., on or before the date of the first publication.

Witness, Hon. George C. Holt, Judge of the said court and the seal thereof, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said district on the 3d day of July, 1906.

[Seal.] GEO. C. HOLT, J.
BEARD & PARET, Attorneys for petitioning creditors, office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

NO. 9,024.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN A. COOPER and BERTHA V. COOPER, composing the firm of Cooper & Co., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Cooper & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan,

IRONWORKERS TO A MAN DODGE MURDER QUERIES

All Had Their Backs Turned When Watchmen Were Attacked.

VICTIM DESCRIBES KILLING

William O'Toole, One of the Guards Assaulted on the New Plaza, Testifies Before the Coroner.

Coroner Acritelli and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Cardozo, who began a preliminary hearing yesterday into the murder of Michael Butler and the assault upon John J. Cullen and William O'Toole, special watchmen on the new Plaza Hotel, by members of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, are having difficulty in getting testimony against the seven union men who are being held without bail in the Tombs.

Twelve of the ironworkers at work on the floor of the building where the murder was committed, but who couldn't be identified as having taken part in the assault by either of the surviving watchmen, were examined yesterday. They testified that they hadn't witnessed the assault and that they were unable to tell how the trouble started or who participated in it. Here is a sample of the testimony yesterday:

"You were present when the assault was committed?"

"Yes."

"Did you have any idea that there would be trouble?"

"Yes, I thought so when the three watchmen were put on duty to guard us. Some of the men objected to being watched like a lot of criminals. I expected trouble of some sort."

"Now, where were you when the trouble began?"

"I was right there in the middle of the building."

"What did you hear when the trouble began?"

"I heard voices and thought I heard blows being struck."

"What did you see?"

"I didn't see anything; I had my back turned."

"Didn't you turn around to see what was going on?"

"No, I didn't. I didn't think it amounted to anything, so I kept on with my work. I didn't take the trouble to look around to see what was happening. Therefore I don't know what happened."

That was in substance the testimony of all the men examined. Coroner Acritelli, after the hearing, said:

"They are well drilled. None of them admits that he saw anything, although all of them were right on the spot when the trouble happened. Their statements are, of course, ridiculous."

The hearing yesterday was held behind closed doors. It will end to-day with the examination of more union witnesses, and then the Coroner will fix a time for a formal inquest. He doesn't expect any of to-day's witnesses to reveal the real facts of the case. O'Toole and Cullen appeared at yesterday's hearing with their faces swathed in bandages. O'Toole described the murder of Michael Butler, but Cullen was unable to remember much of what happened. In view of this O'Toole is the only witness of any real value to the prosecution. The men accused of the murder and assault were not present at the hearing.

Fifty non-union ironworkers, supplied by the Ironmasters' Association, took the places of the union men on the building yesterday morning and worked throughout the day without interference. A special guard of six watchmen and twelve policemen was stationed at the building to prevent trouble, and a telephone line connecting directly with the police station was erected.

Police Commissioner Bingham has received the report of the Headquarters men who investigated the alleged delinquency of the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station in allowing practically all of the ironworkers to leave the building after the murder and assault. A supplemental report will be made before Commissioner Bingham announces his decision in the case.

Against Nostrand Avenue Franchise.

Borough President Coler of Brooklyn was advised yesterday by the Corporation Counsel's office against granting the application of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for permission to lay double tracks in Nostrand Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to the old town line, between Gravesend and Flatlands. The chief question involved was whether franchises for streets not opened could be valid.

EVERY DAY
more people are learning that
THE NEW YORK TIMES
FINDS LOST ARTICLES.
If *you* have lost anything
Telephone 1000 Bryant
Bill for advertisement sent later.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Envelope containing coupons of the New Amsterdam Gas Co. and St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Reward for return of same. Charles T. Tery, 100 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday, July 7, 1:30 P. M., corner Spring and Elizabeth Sts., gray horse, (blind one eye,) wagon, and harness; wagon No. 7; name, Geo. F. Kushner, 655 1st St., Hoboken, N. J. $200 reward return to owner.

LOST—Saturday night, vicinity Herald Square, gold nugget crescent brooch chain and small nugget; valued as heirloom by lady; $15 reward. Wallis, 308 West 42d St., (first flight.)

LOST—Purse left on seat of hansom cab front of Siegel & Cooper's store, Tuesday, at 5 P. M., containing cards, photo, and specie; liberal reward. Alabama Hotel, 15 East 11th St.

LOST—On the Lackawanna ferryboat Elmira, Saturday P. M., pocketbook containing sum of money. Finder please return to Caswell-Massey Co., general office, 208 5th Av.

LOST—Between Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field and Fordham, a diamond-shaped jeweled fraternity pin; $10 reward. R. P., 2,279 Aqueduct Av., Fordham Heights.

$20 REWARD—Gold watch and chain, valued as heirloom; dog's head on end of chain. Return to Lewis & Vredenburgh, 43-49 Exchange Place, New York.

LOST—Sunday night, lady's gold watch, from Coney Island, Tompkins Av., or Gates Av. car. Reward if returned to Mrs. E. A. Hogan, 24 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 40th and 45th Sts., Broadway, Alpha Delta Phi, (Greek cross pin;) reward. Doyle, Knickerbocker Pharmacy, Broadway and 38th St.

LOST—Small gold watch with blue flowers and "J. W." on case, on crosstown car, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Lachance, 455 Berry St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On 80th St., near 5th Av., very small black and tan dog, answering to the name of "Tod." Liberal reward. 2 East 80th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 164,686, The New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank

LOST—Bank Book No. 152,052, The New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a Wee, 146 West 38th St., from 11–6 daily.

LOST—Five medals, name on same, Margaret A. Farrell; liberal reward. Return to 430 West 42d St.

BABY GIRLS IN COURTROOM.

All Unconcerned While Suit Is Begun for Their Possession.

Eight-year-old Molly Davidson and her sister Eva, five years younger, played unconcernedly about the courtroom before Justice Blanchard yesterday while suit was begun as to who should have the care of them. The children found the surroundings of the courtroom amusing, and it was with difficulty that the court officers could keep them on the bench where they were expected to sit.

The children had been taken into court by their grandparents, Joseph and Freida Cohn, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus sworn out by Hyman N. Davidson, their father, who is a cigar manufacturer of Brooklyn. He avers in his petition that the children are kept from him by the Cohns "through their hatred of me on account of my having remarried after the death of their daughter, the mother of the children."

Mrs. Cohn told the court that she had not had time to obtain a lawyer, and asked that the hearing be adjourned. It was adjourned until Wednesday.

SUBMARINE INVENTOR HERE.

Simon Lake Arrives from Europe for Test at Bridgeport.

Simon Lake, the inventor of the submarine torpedo craft that bear his name, arrived in New York yesterday on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis. He comes to witness the trial of the new 220-ton submarine Lake, which was recently completed at Newport News, and which, without convoy, made the voyage from Newport News to Bridgeport. Mr. Lake declared that he never had intended relinquishing his American citizenship, and said that his home was still at Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Lake said that he had several contracts with the Russian Government for submarines, and that already four of them were under way at St. Petersburg. He was very anxious for the Government of this country to have a competitive test to decide which of the various types of submarines was best, and, although a law had been passed that ostensibly gave him a chance, he declared that his boats had never been given a fair show by the Government at Washington.

NEGRO WITH TWO WIVES.

Both White, and a Third Claimed Him —Five Years in Sing Sing.

Jacob B. Francis, a negro, 64 years old, who lived at 896 Ninth Avenue, was sentenced to five years for bigamy by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner admitted having two white wives, and a third, a negress, said she had been married to him fourteen years ago. This marriage he denied.

The colored woman said that the man had married her under the name of Franklin, but had disappeared afterward. One of his white wives stated that he had become her husband in 1896. She understood that he was not a negro, but a Cuban. They had two children before "Francis" skipped.

Mary Gontza said that the prisoner, still posing as a Cuban, married her last October under the name of Gontza. She pleaded for mercy for him. Judge Rosalsky, in sentencing the prisoner, said he had no sympathy with such a plea.

$6,000 A YEAR TO HUSBAND.

Marie R. Scovel's Will Is Admitted to Probate.

In the will of Marie R. Scovel, which was probated yesterday, all of her diamonds and jewelry are left to her daughter, Cornelia S. Frabicatti, and all of her paintings to Frederick R. Scovel, her son. In case of Mr. Scovel's death, the paintings are to be given to his grandfather, a Mr. Van Ness, and in case of the latter's death they are to go to the State of Vermont.

The will directs that $6,000 a year be allowed to her husband, Edward B. Scovel. Mrs. Scovel was living at the time of her death in Florence.

BRIDGE LOOP QUESTION UP.

Special Meeting of Board of Estimate to Consider It on Thursday.

Acting Mayor McGowan has issued a call for a special meeting of the Board of Estimate, to be held on Thursday morning to take up the Delancey Street loop question. Under an agreement made between the Acting Mayor and the other members no other subject will be considered at that time.

Controller Metz, at the meeting, will present a resolution indorsing the position of the Bridge Commissioner in favoring a temporary elevated bridge loop connection and requesting the Rapid Transit Commission to authorize the construction.

ST. ANNE'S ANNUAL NOVENA.

To Begin To-day at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste.

The annual novena in honor of St. Anne will begin this morning at 6 o'clock and continue for the next nine days in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, 159 East Seventy-sixth Street. For several years crowds have been attracted to this church on account of the many cures reported to have taken place during the nine days' services.

The exercises will be under the charge of the fathers of the Blessed Sacrament.

Wade in, boys!
2500 boys' "Star" blouses.
Regular $1 and $1.35 sorts.
Our entire stock of boys' fancy madras and cheviot blouses with and without collars.
Also a few of white madras and cheviot.
Sizes 6 to 15 years.
55c.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.

You're in it too, men!
345 imported toweling bath-robes of $5 quality—a clean up of our importer's stock.
350 beach-robes, which are light weight bath-robes of imported fancy cheviots. Though we've sold several hundred this season as a special attraction at $3.50, the same patterns are regularly sold elsewhere at $5.
$3.15
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 opposite City Hall. 842 near Union Square. 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

CONEY ROADS PREDICT RUIN IN 5-CENT FARES

It Wouldn't Pay to Haul Back Empty Trains, They Say.

COLER'S COUNSEL DENIES IT

He Tells the Transit Board That Brooklyn Roads Would Profit by a 3-Cent Fare.

Arguments for and against the enforcement of a five-cent fare to Coney Island were heard yesterday morning before the State Railroad Commissioners in their office at 1 Madison Avenue. Bird S. Coler, Borough President of Brooklyn, was the complainant against the ten-cent fares charged at present. He was represented by Stephen C. Baldwin.

A statement on behalf of E. W. Winter, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, was presented by William F. Sheehan. It pointed out that all the railroads to Coney Island were operated under charters granted to steam railroads, incorporated under the general Railroad act of 1850, under which a fare of 3 cents a mile might be charged. The history of these steam roads, he said, had been a series of failures, although they charged from 18 to 30 cents for a trip from various parts of Brooklyn or from Park Row, New York, to Coney Island.

Since the new companies had taken over these lines, he said, the fares had been reduced, the service had been improved, and the outlying parts of Brooklyn had been built up, so that the assessed valuations of the buildings had increased over 250 per cent.

The statement went on to declare that the Coney Island traffic was not very profitable, as it only lasted a few months in the year and involved hauling empty trains each way at different times of the day. If the fare was reduced to 5 cents, Mr. Sheehan said, it would be necessary to lessen the number of trains, which would seriously affect the development of the outlying districts of the borough.

Finally the statements of Borough President Coler in his complaint that the companies have watered their stock was considered by Mr. Sheehan. He said that by the issue of $23,000,000 stock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had retired $38,899,051 of the stocks of the acquired companies and had reduced the fixed charges by $963,000 a year. Since then it had expended $30,000,000 in improvements and additions, according to Mr. Sheehan.

William J. Carr followed for the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company, which operates the Smith Street line. He said that this road charged only 5 cents except upon Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, when it doubles the price. A few years ago the five-cent rate prevailed at all times and the result was disastrous, Mr. Carr declared. It was impossible to carry the regular passengers because of the crush, he said, and a return to this system would bankrupt the road.

The idea of bankrupting a road through too many passengers was ridiculed by Mr. Baldwin, on behalf of President Coler. He declared that the Smith Street line had no water in its stock and that it could make a profit on a three-cent fare. The difficulty was to bring the issue fairly before the courts. In the case of Barrett vs. the Brooklyn Heights Company, in which the defendant was sued for putting Barrett off its cars on his refusal to pay a second fare, the full merits had never been presented to the Appellate Division, he said.

Mr. Baldwin severely criticised the fact that the different Brooklyn companies were carried on by the same officers. "The Nassau line," he said, "was gobbled up by the Brooklyn Heights Company. The Directors of the latter concern voted to abrogate their lease to the former. Then they sat down on the other side of the table as Directors of the Nassau Company and voted to consent to the abrogation.

"To justify it they declared the Coney Island service of the Nassau Company to be 'notoriously unsatisfactory,'" Mr. Baldwin declared. "It was not 'unsatisfactory' when Tom Johnson and his brother Albert operated the road," he continued, "and I venture to say that if Al Johnson were alive to-day the Nassau line would have a three-cent fare and make money at the same time."

In conclusion Mr. Baldwin reminded Mr. Winter that his duty was to the public, and that he had no business "to seek protection through the skill and acumen of eminent lawyers of great political prowess, who show him how to beat the law without getting into jail."

In the afternoon the commission took up the matter of the delay in the construction of the Subway station on the east side of 130th Street and Eighth Avenue. The Commissioners were satisfied with the company's statement that just as soon as they received permission to open the street work on the new structure would be begun.

Boy Stole Mother's Wedding Ring.

Frank Dougherty of 77 West 101st Street, appeared in the West Side Court yesterday as complainant against his son, Joseph, whom he charged with being incorrigible. He stated to Magistrate Steinert that the boy had stolen his mother's wedding rang and had sold the ticket for 75 cents. The Magistrate sent the boy to the City Reformatory for six months.

ROOF SEAT FOR MAGISTRATE.

Finn Tells a Story and Discharges Man Who Wouldn't Pay Fare.

As the result of a row over transfers, Charles Merkes, a tailor, of 117 Avenue C, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged by Philip Fettin, a conductor on a Williamsburg car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with disorderly conduct. A lawyer for the company said he would withdraw the complaint against Merkes, who had been arrested Sunday night. Magistrate Finn said:

"I am not here to collect fares for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and I am not going to fine people who are brought before me because they do not pay. It is not the duty of a City Magistrate to collect fares for a railroad company. Besides," he continued, looking at the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lawyer, "you have the nastiest lot of conductors on your road that I ever met. A friend of mine and I boarded a crowded Brighton Beach car the other day, and I asked the conductor if there were any seats in the car.

"'Any seats?' he said. 'Yes, there are plenty of seats on the roof.' He was a very smart and fresh young man, and I told him he probably would get a pie some day for his smartness. The prisoner is discharged."

BELL COMPANIES MAKE REPLY

Answer Board of Estimate's Demand for a Franchise Offer.

Officials of the New York Telephone Company and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company have replied to the resolutions of the Board of Estimate demanding that the existing companies make an offer for a general telephone franchise similar to the one outlined for the Atlantic Telephone Company. The reply will be made public to-day by Acting Mayor McGowan.

The telephone companies' communication was received last Friday by Joseph Haag, secretary to the Board of Estimate. The Acting Mayor did not hear of it until yesterday. At that time Mr. Haag suggested to Mr. McGowan that, as the Board of Estimate will not hold a regular meeting until Sept. 14, the reply of the telephone companies should be sealed and kept secret until that meeting, when it would be laid before the board. The Acting Mayor agreed to this, but later decided to have copies of the report made this morning so that one could be sent to each of the members of the Board of Estimate and to the newspapers.

As the time allowed the Bell Companies in which to reply expired on Saturday, the counsel for the Atlantic Company, Martin W. Littleton and J. A. L. Campbell, called on the Acting Mayor yesterday and asked him if the reply had been received. Mr. McGowan referred the question to Mr. Haag and found to his surprise that Mr. Haag had had the reply since last Friday.

ARTIST WEDS FORMER PUPIL.

Romantic Courtship of Helmuth Gutmann and Bessie Collins Pease.

The artist friends of Helmuth Gutmann and Miss Bessie Collins Pease learned yesterday of their marriage last week. They were married at the home of the bride, near Mount Holly, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young of the Church of the Puritans, New York.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in Europe. They are both artists, and the circumstances of the courtship are somewhat romantic. When she was but a child Miss Pease went to the studio of Gutmann & Gutmann, at 28 East Twenty-third Street, and told Helmuth Gutmann that she had an ambition to be a great artist.

Following the advice of Mr. Gutmann, who at once took an interest in her, she studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia, and later at the Art Students' League and Chase's Art School, in New York. Upon finishing her studies she gained quite a little local reputation as a painter of children. She afterward studied in the Gutmann studio, and did all her work there. The walls of the bridegroom's studio are covered with original drawings by the bride. No one at the studio knew of the marriage last week except the bridegroom's brother.

THREE ALDERMEN SURRENDER

New Rochelle Officials Give Bail on Telephone Bribery Charges.

Herman Kallenberg, Charles W. Hilldring, and Anthony J. Rivers, the three New Rochelle Aldermen who, with Alfred Rado, were indicted by the Grand Jury for bribery, gave themselves up at the District Attorney's office yesterday. They were arraigned before Recorder Goff and released in $2,500 cash bail, the same amount that had been given by Rado on Friday.

According to the indictment all four men visited the office of President D. A. Reynolds of the State Line Telephone Company at 32 Broadway and demanded individual bribes of $2,000 or $3,000 in return for their votes in favor of the company's franchise. Kallenberg and Hilldring are accused of having asked for $3,000, while Rivers and Rado were willing to do the job for $2,000.

The most important witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury were President Reynolds and his stenographer, Miss Frieda Roesling. The latter read to the jury a report of the conversations between the Aldermen and Mr. Reynolds, which she said she had taken down in short hand while concealed behind a screen.

BAKER PUNISHES HOODLUMS.

Fines Nine Young East Side Roughs $10 Each.

Nine young east side roughs were fined $10 each by Magistrate Baker, in the Westchester Court, yesterday, for rowdyism on a Third Avenue elevated train Sunday night. The boys boarded the train at the Bronx terminal, after playing ball in the neighborhood of the park, and immediately began to terrorize the passengers. They were twenty in number, and, armed with baseball bats, defied the train crew and the passengers.

The boys hit men with mitts and balls. One of the mitts struck a woman in the eye, and when three other women protested the boys spat in their faces. As the train neared the 133d Street station the motorman blew his whistle for police assistance and held his train north of the station until the reserves arrived.

The police succeeded in arresting but nine of the rowdies, who were locked up in the Alexander Avenue Station all night, and were roundly denounced by Magistrate Baker yesterday morning before he inflicted the fines. Their ages ranged from 15 to 18 years.

Sexton William Best a Suicide.

William Best, 22 years old and single, drank the contents of a bottle of acid used for cleaning this morning and died soon after. Best lived with his grandmother at 82 Leroy Street. He was sexton of the Judson Memorial Church, at 53 South Washington Square. One of his friends said Best had been complaining of the heat recently and had acted queerly.

Giant's Sunday Stroll Cost $10.

Magistrate Cornell, in Yorkville Court, yesterday, fined William Hammerstein and Machnow, the Russian giant, $5 each for giving an entertainment Sunday afternoon in Central Park without a permit. The fines were paid under protest, Mr. Hammerstein claiming that his giant had a right to walk abroad, even in the Park. It was not his fault that he was so large that he attracted attention.

Remnants for Coat and Trousers.
They are exclusive styles, the best that money can buy. Coat and Trousers to order $16. The style, trimmings, and finish are the best. A trial will convince you.
ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

July 17th
The best of Straw Hats in mid-summer at September prices ought certainly to be an interesting proposition.
$2.00 Straws Now 1.33
$3.00 " " 2.00
$4.00 " " 2.67
605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
99 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

90-DAY HEARING BEGUN ON 80-CENT GAS RATE

The Trust Starts Formidable Campaign to Defeat New Law.

CLASH COMES ON FIRST DAY

Evidence Submitted to Referee Shows Trust Wants Profits on Its "Good Will."

The Consolidated Gas Company set out yesterday to prove by testimony that the 80-cent rate for gas in this city, fixed by the Legislature, is confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. The hearing is scheduled to last fully three months and will be most thorough and exhaustive. It is understood that the company has gone to the greatest lengths in its efforts to prove its contentions.

The hearing was held in the office of Arthur H. Masten, a lawyer of 49 Wall Street, who has been designated as referee by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, whom the gas company asked to grant an injunction against enforcing the new rate.

The defendants in the action are the Attorney General of the State, the City of New York, and incidentally District Attorney Jerome and the State Gas Commission. The latter is being represented at the hearing by Senator Alfred R. Page and ex-Assistant District Attorney Howard S. Gans, as counsel for the Attorney General. Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr was there to look after the interests of the city. Assistant District Attorney Robert A. Taylor attended a part of yesterday's session as Mr. Jerome's representative.

It is understood that after his return from Europe Charles E. Hughes, who was counsel for the Stevens committee, from whom the initiative in recent gas legislation came, will appear as the representative in chief of the Attorney General's office. John A. Garver, a lawyer of 44 Wall Street, represented the lighting interests.

Attorney General Mayer, with Senator Page and Mr. Gans, composed the vanguard of lawyers that gathered in the office of Mr. Masten. Most of the time at the forenoon session was taken up with questioning stenographers, who almost mobbed the lawyers in their eagerness to get the job of reporting the testimony.

If all the time allotted the parties to the litigation by Judge Lacombe is utilized by them, the hearing will last something like three months. The Consolidated Gas Company has been allotted thirty days in which to put in its case, whereupon forty-five days will be given up to the witnesses for the city and the State, with fifteen days more for the lighting company to enter its rebuttal.

On the issue of this proceeding will depend whether the people of this city shall be permitted to get gas at the rate which the Stevens Committee, after the most careful investigation, decided was a fair and reasonable rate for that commodity.

Mr. Garver made an opening statement, in which he outlined the order of procedure. He said the company would first proceed to show the aggregate of their investment, according to the present valuation. A beginning was made by showing the assessed value of the company's real estate holdings in this city, and of its special franchises, which include mains and pipes under the streets. What Mr. Garver termed the "good will" of the company will also be appraised in the effort now being made to show that the Legislature erred when it passed the eighty-cent law.

The first clash came when Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr suggested that to expedite matters the city and Attorney General might just as well start right out and put their experts at work to examine the gas company's books and plants for the purpose of placing a valuation on the company's property.

"The defense will have to get its evidence as best it can," said Mr. Garver, in reply. "I do not propose to enter upon any stipulation to permit such an examination."

"It would facilitate matters greatly," said Mr. Burr, "and put us in a position to cross-examine witnesses with more intelligence."

"The defense will have to proceed in the regular way and make its applications to examine the books and plants at the proper time," replied the lawyer for the gas company.

The taking of testimony began at the afternoon session, when Gilbert Franklin, who said he had had charge of the Consolidated Gas Company's real estate since 1901, was called to identify a number of deeds of real estate conveyed to the company by the concerns absorbed by it as well as by private individuals. In every case the price stated was $1 and other considerations. One of the deeds was by the late Peter Cooper for "a small tract on the east side."

Both Mr. Gans and Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr objected to the introduction of these deeds, unless it should be shown at the same time that the property was actually used for the manufacture of gas furnished to the people of this city. Referee Masten, however, decided to receive them all in evidence.

Mr. Gans and Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr were again overruled when they protested against having the assessed valuations made for tax purposes entered as the value of the company's real estate. Mr. Gans objected on the ground that it was not the best evidence of what the property really was worth. The referee said that while that would be true in any ordinary litigation, the fact that the city, which fixed the valuations, was a defendant, gave this case a somewhat different aspect. He then said he would receive these valuations in evidence, and Mr. Franklin said the assessed value of the company's real estate was $8,508,500, and the assessed value of its special franchises $31,900,000.

The hearing will go on this afternoon.

For Loss of Appetite
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It nourishes, strengthens, and imparts new life and vigor. An excellent general tonic.—Adv.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Oxfords—Splendid saving.
W. L. Douglas Russets at 2.75. Worth 3.50.
"Emerson" Patent Leathers, 2.39. Slightly imperfect.
Patent Leather Oxfords at 1.98.
All small sizes—Our own 4.98 Shoes.
Our own stock—Ample fit.
Unique novelties you can't get elsewhere.
6.00 Oxfords at 3.49.
With Shoe Trees FREE.
Patent Leather Russet Calf.

Solid leather Boxes in Toes.
Newest flat last. Extreme pointed toe and military heel.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

SHOT HIS SWEETHEART; THEN KILLED HIMSELF

Wounded the Mother Who Tried to Stop Him.

GIRL HAD REPULSED SCHEUIG

Butcher's Daughter Was Told That Her Father's Clerk Had a Wife and Children in Germany.

Philip Karcher, a prosperous butcher, owning the East Morrisania Beef Company's store at 922 East 140th Street, advertised for an assistant about six months ago. Among the applicants for the job was a young man of pleasing address, who said he was Adam Scheuig, just from Germany.

Scheuig made a favorable impression upon his employer, and when the latter, after the clerk had been at work a few weeks, saw that the young man was paying attention to his daughter, Elizabeth, he did not object. All went well with Adam and the girl until about three weeks ago when a neighborhood gossip whispered in the girl's ear that her wooer had left a wife and children behind him. Thereafter she treated him with indifference.

Yesterday morning while Karcher, the proprietor, was out of the shop for a moment, leaving Elizabeth and her mother, Louise, with the clerk, he suddenly confronted the two women with a drawn revolver.

"Elizabeth," he declared threateningly, "you haven't been treating me right lately. You must marry me and you must promise to do so now."

The girl got behind her mother, who walked toward Scheuig, regardless of the revolver.

"You are slated for discharge here to-day," she cried angrily. "You have been paying attention to my daughter while you have had all this time a wife and children living in Germany. You must leave and get out now."

For reply Scheuig pulled the trigger. The first bullet struck the mother in the right shoulder. She fell to one side, and then the excited clerk shot again, the bullet entering Elizabeth's left breast.

Persons on the street heard the shots and ran in just as Scheuig was throwing the revolver upon the floor. They started to grab him.

"Let me alone," he yelled, as he ran to the counter, where there were half a dozen long knives. His pursuers stopped short, thinking he was about to turn on them, but instead of doing so the man reached for a knife and cut his throat.

Scheuig went into the street, and then ran aimlessly up and down the sidewalk until almost exhausted, when he stumbled into a stable in the rear of the house and fell into a stall.

A message to the Alexander Avenue Police Station brought a wagonload of policemen, who quickly carried the two women and the man to the Lebanon Hospital. Scheuig died shortly after reaching the hospital, and last night it was said that the girl's wound, near the heart, would prove fatal. Mrs. Karcher's wound was not serious.

When Mr. Karcher returned to the store he found the police in charge and his wife and daughter gone. He swooned, and upon recovering threatened to kill himself. A watch was put over him.

Barely Escaped a Life Sentence.

Julius Goldsmith, 33 years old, a waiter, was sent to the penitentiary for eleven months by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner stole a valise in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Goldsmith had served various terms for similar thefts. Judge Rosalsky said that had he known of his record he would have sent the man up for life as an habitual criminal.

There's a Tie-up
In the Neckwear Industry

Tuesday, July 17th.
BUT not at the "Hope" Corner. We *"clear" to-day*
1,500 SUMMER TIES.
THE 4 IN HANDS. NEW
Summer Silks, Rumschundas, Piques, Batistes, Repps, Moires, Washable Ties, all descriptions.
Chiefly "Half Dollar" Goods.
To-day 18c. Choice
BROADWAY—CORNER—CHAMBERS

The Reduction Sale of
Semi-Ready
CLOTHES FOR MEN
Saves you big money.
Semi-Ready are not ready made factory clothes—they are tailor made—made on our own premises, and ready for the final try-on.
For our $20.00 suit your tailor charges $40.00; our reduction sale means
YOUR TAILOR'S $40 SUIT FOR $15
All our original prices are half your tailor's prices, and our original prices are cut as follows:
$20.00 Suits reduced to $15.00
$22.00 Suits reduced to $16.50
$25.00 Suits reduced to $18.75
$28.00 Suits reduced to $21.00
$30.00 Suits reduced to $22.50
$32.00 Suits reduced to $24.00
$33.00 Suits reduced to $24.75
$35.00 Suits reduced to $26.25
$38.00 Suits reduced to $28.50
$40.00 Suits reduced to $30.00
It's a great money saving sale.
R. A. CAMPBELL,
Broadway at 11th Street.
The large man has no trouble with us.

Trade E & W Mark
Buy by the Mark.
"Our Mark"—It's the only thing we have that's old, and like wine, it improves with age.
EARL & WILSON.
Collars Shirts

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."
The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet
N. Y. ROOF—ROOF-PROOF FUN
"SEEING NEW YORK," Ned Wayburn's
"RAIN-DEARS," Salerno, THAT Quartet

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2330 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND
HAPPYLAND
THE NEW WONDERLAND BY THE WAVES
A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

CHORUS GIRLS WANTED
200 young and pretty women wanted for chorus work. Youth and good looks essential. None over 25 years old need apply. Previous experience unnecessary. Apply Lyric Theatre, stage door, (43d St.,) Wednesday, 10:30 A. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Wesley-Walton STAR VAUDEVILLE CO. To-night at 9. Sat. Mat. 4.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Eve. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill.) Victoria Theatre. Railroad Collision Pictures. Arthur Prince, Machnow (The Giant.) "Dronza," others.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTON FLOOD BUILDING.

Meet Me on the Pier at
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, the Musical Success. 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c., Res. $1, $1.50.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
Seats ready to Sept. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

The BOSTOCK ARENA in DREAMLAND, COMEY ISLAND

Keith —and— Proctor's
UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50
23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50.
125th St., "Sweet Clover" & Vaud.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Alcove

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
WESTEND Evgs. 8:20. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c. LEAH LESSI in "East Lynne."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; fair to-morrow; southwesterly winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,707. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THAW INQUIRY HALTED BY SUPREME COURT WRIT

Justice Prohibits Taking of More Testimony at Present.

A SURPRISE TO PROSECUTION

Mr. Hartridge Insists He Is Thaw's Counsel—Prisoner's Mother Urges Olcott to Remain in Case.

John B. Gleason, a member of the Clifford W. Hartridge division of counsel for Harry Kendall Thaw, appeared yesterday morning before Supreme Court Justice Blanchard and obtained a writ of prohibition restraining District Attorney Jerome and the July Grand Jury from taking further evidence as to the murder of Stanford White or issuing further subpoenas in connection with the case.

The writ was made returnable to-day, when Acting District Attorney Smyth, upon whom it was served, will appear before Justice Blanchard and ask for an adjournment of the matter for a week on the ground that Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has had charge of the Thaw case, is now out of the city.

The issuance of the order granting the application for the writ was not the only development yesterday in the Thaw case. Mrs. William Thaw, with her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, and Mrs. Carnegie's husband, ran over from Roslyn, L. I., and held a conference with Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Thaw's personal counsel, and ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott. Josiah Thaw, Harry Thaw's brother, was also present at this conference.

It is understood that Mrs. Thaw repeated her request that ex-Judge Olcott continue as counsel for her son, and that the lawyer took the matter under advisement. A statement may be issued by his firm to-day. The attitude taken by ex-Gov. Black, senior member of the firm, probably will decide the matter.

Mr. Hartridge Stands Firm.

In the meantime Mr. Hartridge, standing pat on the proposition that Harry Thaw, being free, white, and 21, is entitled to select his own counsel and reject counsel whose views he believes are antagonistic to his own, insists that he is in charge of Thaw's case, and he alone. Mr. Gleason, he says, is working with him. That he considers that he is in charge of the defense he made clear yesterday in a letter addressed by him to the District Attorney's office.

In his application for the writ of prohibition Mr. Gleason, as counsel for Thaw, makes the following affidavit:

In June, 1906, a Grand Jury in the County of New York, in the Court of General Sessions, inquired into the facts of a crime alleged to have been committed in New York County, involving the shooting of Stanford White, and the Grand Jury presented to the court an indictment against Harry K. Thaw, charging him with murder in the first degree for the killing of Stanford White, to which indictment the defendant has pleaded not guilty, and is now in the City Prison awaiting his trial. For the purpose of preparing the case for trial subpoenas are made by the District Attorney and addressed to witnesses, requiring them to appear and testify before the Grand Jury in an investigation before it.

These subpoenas are not made for the purpose of procuring any new indictment for the killing of Stanford White, but for the purpose of procuring evidence to be used against the defendant at the trial. The witnesses are required by the District Attorney to be sworn before the Grand Jury and the depositions are taken. The newspapers keep track of the witnesses thus produced and undertake to state the facts to which they have testified. The taking of these depositions against the defendant has been chiefly intrusted to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, and from time to time interviews purporting to have come from him have appeared in the public press, in which the intent to take the depositions before the Grand Jury for use against Harry K. Thaw at his trial has been plainly stated.

Has Forty-three Depositions.

The affidavit quotes an alleged interview with Mr. Garvan which was published in an afternoon paper, in which Mr. Garvan is quoted as saying: "I have already taken the depositions of forty-three witnesses for use at the trial of Harry K. Thaw." It continues:

Deponent personally knows of at least two subpoenas which have been issued and served for attendance before the Grand Jury on July 17 in this proceeding. Deponent has only been retained recently in this case and by reason of the fact that the hearing is set down to continue upon July 17 has not the time to procure the personal affidavit of the various reporters and persons who have informed him of the statement by Assistant District Attorney Garvan admitting that the depositions are taken solely for the purpose of preparing for the trial of the defendant, but deponent alleges that he knows the fact to be that this is the sole purpose for the taking of these depositions, and that the circumstances in this case are so open and notorious, and so well understood, that there is no room for any claim or allegation that these depositions are being taken for use against any one except the defendant, Harry K. Thaw.

The order issued by Justice Blanchard reads:

On the reading and filing of the affidavit of John B. Gleason, the attorney for the relator, Harry K. Thaw, above named, and the court being satisfied of this authority, it is

Ordered, That a writ of prohibition issue, directed to the Court of General Sessions and William Travers Jerome and the July Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions, commanding them to desist and refrain from any further proceedings in the matter of the investigation by said Grand Jury of the question of the killing of Stanford White and of the

Continued on Page 2.

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RAMS THE RHODE ISLAND.

Battleship's Plates Are Bent in Collision—May Go to Navy Yard.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., July 17.—In a violent wind and rain storm which swept over the harbor here this evening about 6 o'clock the Norwegian tramp steamship Guernsey dragged anchor and crashed stern on into the starboard side of the battleship Rhode Island, then at anchor off Chesapeake & Ohio Pier No. 7.

The battleship at once got under way and steamed further out into the harbor for another anchorage.

Several plates on the side of the Rhode Island are said to have been slightly bent and a hole was stove in the side of the tramp.

The Rhode Island is here loading coal before proceeding up the coast to join the Atlantic fleet. It is possible that she will go to the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs. The Guernsey is waiting orders from her owners here, and it is certain that she will have to be repaired before she goes to sea again. The Guernsey is commanded by Capt. Gjertsen, and is a vessel of 2,809 tonnage.

The Rhode Island, one of the largest and most modern battleships in the United States Navy, has met with a series of mishaps. She was launched at Quincy, Mass., on May 17, 1904. The launching had been delayed by a strike.

When the battleship had slipped from her ways the great weight of the ship carried her far out on the water, and as her anchor refused to hold she had to be run on a mud bank. The tide went out about that time, and it was not until the next day that tugs pulled her free.

In a trial trip on Nov. 2 the Rhode Island showed splendid speed, making 19.33 knots, but on that trip it was discovered that she had a defective piece of steel shafting.

On Nov. 3, off Rockland, Me., it was found that she had a leaking condenser. Later the ship was tried again, but the salt water got into her boilers and whipped foam.

The Rhode Island's most recent trouble was on May 6, when she stranded in Chesapeake Bay. The vessel passed in the Cape early that morning from the Boston Navy Yard, and was en route to Yorktown.

The big ship was just entering the mouth of the York River when she struck nose first on a sand bar. She was floated on Sunday night.

A naval court of inquiry found Capt. Perry Garst guilty of negligence, and he was sentenced to a suspension and reduction in numbers.

THE YOUNGEST WAR VETERAN

Howe Enlisted in 1861, When 10 Years and 9 Months Old.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The officials of the Pension Office think they have discovered in Lyston D. Howe of Streator, Ill., the youngest volunteer of the civil war. He enlisted first in 1861, when only 10 years and 9 months old, and served for four months, when he was discharged on account of his youth. He enlisted again in 1862, when 11 years and 5 months old, and served until the end of the war.

It is said to be probable that after he had been discharged Howe exaggerated his age the second time he applied. Dr. Houston, the medical referee, said that, of all the thousands of cases that had passed through his hands, this was certainly the youngest soldier.

Howe enlisted as a drummer boy, and his record of three years one month and fifteen days does not show that he was away on furlough a single day for any cause. He was ill, however, at Camp Shiloh April 30, 1862, and from Dec. 31, 1862, to June 1, 1863, and again Oct. 31, 1863.

The record was developed in connection with an application for increased pension, which was granted. The first service was in the Fifteenth and the second in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers.

UPHOLDS $951,000 CLAIM.

Parker as Referee Decides Contractors' Case Against Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 17.—Alton B. Parker of Esopus handed down his decision to-day in the case of Charles Sundstrom and Frank M. Stratton against the Delaware & Hudson Company, giving judgment in favor of the contractors for about $951,000 and the costs and expenses of the case.

The firm of Sundstrom & Stratton did a large amount of work for the Delaware & Hudson Company in the reconstruction of the Chateaugay Railroad and finished their contract in the Spring of 1904. The principal contest in the case was over the item of what was termed in the specifications "overhauled material." There was a provision in the contract by which Sundstrom & Stratton were to have a cent a yard for every yard of earth hauled 100 feet over 3,000, no distinction being made between material hauled in standard gauge cars or narrow gauge cars. During the progress of work the contractors used the standard gauge plant and hauled the material with standard gauge cars. The Delaware & Hudson Company claimed that they were not entitled to recover for the material hauled in the standard gauge cars.

HIS HONOR ON EXHIBITION.

Countryman Regarded Acting Mayor as One of the City Sights.

Acting Mayor McGowan has been turned out of the Mayor's office by men who are repairing the building. He has to use the large reception room for the transaction of business. As he was sitting at his desk yesterday morning deep in papers, he looked up suddenly to see standing before him a man and a young girl, both evidently from the country.

He was about to ask their business when the countryman said:

"This, daughter, is his Honor the Mayor of New York."

Before Mr. McGowan could recover from his surprise the couple disappeared. He knows now how it feels to be regarded as one of the sights of the city.

Findlay's Comet Seen at Kiel.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—A telegram has been received at the Harvard College Observatory from Prof. Kreutz at Kiel stating that Findlay's periodical comet has been observed on its return by Kopff at Heidelberg on July 16, 527 in right ascension 23 hours 38 minutes 20 seconds, and declination 14 degrees 3 minutes. The comet is bright.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

LAWYER GIBSON HELD IN KINNAN MURDER CASE

Coroner's Jury Recommends His Examination by Grand Jury.

HE IS SENT TO THE TOMBS

He Had Admitted That He Owned a Large Interest in the Dead Woman's Property.

The Bronx Coroner's inquiry into the murder of Mrs. Alice D. Kinnan ended last night in this verdict:

"We find that Alice D. Kinnan came to her death at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

"We recommend that Burton N. Gibson be held for further investigation by the Grand Jury."

This verdict was reached in forty-five minutes after the jury had retired for consultation. Mr. Gibson was immediately arrested by order of Coroner McDonald and held under $25,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was taken to the Tombs and at midnight had not been bailed.

It had been evident for the last two days of the hearing that the jury was hostile to the man who had been counsel for Mrs. Louise M. Stenton and her daughter Alice. According to the testimony, he is at present interested in the property he had been engaged to save for them. According to his own testimony Mrs. Stenton will only receive $19,000 out of the sale of her property, although it was sold for $90,000.

The jury's verdict showed they believed the testimony of Mrs. Mary Schippo, the woman who lived in the basement of the house where the murder was committed. According to Mrs. Schippo, Mrs. Kinnan, while she was lying mortally wounded, told her that "the lawyer hit her." Furthermore, Mrs. Schippo had testified that the lawyer had offered through an agent, Michael Schuda, to get her money to go to Italy.

Schuda, on the stand, swore that Mrs. Perone, who introduced Mrs. Schippo to him, had not been in the room while they were talking. Mrs. Perone, when she testified yesterday, swore that she had not left the room, but had heard all that was said. She corroborated Mrs. Schippo's testimony.

The fact that Gibson, as lawyer for the dead woman, had been allowed by Capt. Price to help in the search of the house and to take away anything he wanted without making an inventory until he had returned the woman's possessions to the Coroner was brought out in the course of the hearing.

All through the investigation Gibson sneered at the questions of the two Coroners, particularly those of Schwanneke, which he said were not lucid and meant nothing. He had been surly in his answers. Toward the end of his ordeal there was a sudden change. He asked to make a personal statement. This was allowed.

Leaning toward the jury, he spoke with an earnest manner. He reviewed his conduct of the case. He admitted that he had obtained possession of the estate through a dummy, and added that the money he had given and was to give Mrs. Stenton he was under no legal obligation to give her. He had done it, he said, because he was decent and moral. He then took up the testimony against him and denied the statements of the adverse witnesses.

Having admitted practically all that had been brought out as to his business dealings with the women, he turned to his alibi. He told how he had left his office with a friend on the night of the murder, and had gone to a saloon. He recounted how he left the friend at the Brooklyn Bridge to go back to buy candy for his wife. He had crossed the bridge, he said, and had gone to a restaurant for his dinner, and from there he went to the Democratic Club, where, he said, he threw dice and chatted with friends until he went home with ex-Senator Burton.

Mrs. Schippo was recalled after the examination of the lawyer was completed. Gibson was allowed to stand immediately in front of her, so that she could not take her eyes from him without turning her face away. He leaned toward her and looked her straight in the eyes.

She told her story again without changing it materially. As she began to describe turning over Mrs. Kinnan and asking her who had hurt her the Coroner interrupted.

"Mary," he said, "remember this is a most serious matter. You must tell the truth; only the truth, Mary."

"I swear to it on the cross of Christ," replied the woman.

Frederick C. Herrick and Richard L. Lechter, friends of the lawyer, then testified that they had met him in George Kruger's cafe on Nassau Street, soon after 8 o'clock on the night of the murder. Edwin J. Chapman swore to having seen and talked to Gibson in the Queens County Democratic Club five or ten minutes after 10 o'clock on the same night. Ex-Senator Walter C. Burton also testified that he had seen the lawyer in the club at that time.

Mrs. Maria Perone, a saloon keeper's wife, testified to having arranged for Mrs. Schippo's meeting with Schuda in her husband's saloon. In all but minor details her evidence corroborated that of Mrs. Schippo as to what the detective had said.

Continuing, she said that the detective had mentioned the name of Gibson, and that he had told Mrs. Schippo that when she thought she was talking to a priest in the confessional it had been to a man from the court. He asked Mrs. Schippo, Mrs Perone said, if she had mentioned Gibson to the priest, and she told him that she had not. He told her that if she would not talk he would try to get something for her.

The evidence being all in the lawyer who had been the central figure in the investigation, sat back and crossed his legs.

The jury filed out and were gone forty-five minutes. As they stood Gibson arose. He steadied himself by a chair. The color left his face. He nervously fingered his glasses as Ralph F. Baxter, the foreman, announced the verdict.

The Coroner then fixed his bail at $25,000. Gibson asked to be released in the custody of his counsel, Luke D. Stapleton. This was denied. The accused lawyer then asked for a cigar, lit it, and announced that he would easily get bail. He was then taken to the Tombs.

Gibson reached the prison just before midnight. He was put in Cell 119, on the lower tier, which is known as "the flat." He was brought down town by Detectives Weins and O'Rourke of the Bronx Detective Bureau, in a Subway train. He was not handcuffed. The three men were puffing big cigars as they reached the Tombs. They were met at the door by Warden Flynn and the night warden, Jones.

After reading the commitment papers Warden Flynn started to take Gibson to his cell, when the latter asked to speak to him privately. He asked Warden Flynn for an outside cell.

"We have no outside cells," said the Warden. "All our cells are on the inside."

Equinox Ginger Champagne—Equinox. Finest Non-alcoholic Beverage.—Adv.

OPEN CHARLEMAGNE'S TOMB.

Officials Remove Cloths and Documents at the Kaiser's Desire.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, July 17.—The sarcophagus of Charlemagne was opened today at Emperor William's desire in the presence of high dignitaries of the Catholic Church and provincial officials for the purpose of examining two precious cloths. These and other relics were found to be in good condition.

Three documents were found, dated 1481, 1483, and 1861. The older of the two fabrics dates back to the second half of the tenth century, and bears figures of four elephants. The other is of the twelfth century.

The fabrics will be taken to Berlin with Cardinal Fischer's permission by Prof. Lessing, Director of the Royal Museum of Industrial Art. They will be photographed and then returned and replaced within the sarcophagus.

Emperor William took a lively interest in having the documents removed for examination.

The sarcophagus was first opened in the year 1000 by Emperor Otto III.

BEIT'S WILL LIKE RHODES'S.

Bulk of His Fortune to be Devoted to Public Benefactions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 17.—The British Exchequer will receive a very large sum as death dues from the estate of the late Alfred Beit, as Mr. Beit's legal domicile was in England. A friend of Mr. Beit said to-day:

"Mr. Beit's will certainly will be a far more interesting document than even that of Cecil Rhodes, his friend and business associate. It will open the eyes of some persons who have spoken of him contemptuously."

It is understood that many institutions in England and South Africa will receive bequests and that the bulk of Mr. Beit's vast fortune is to be devoted to public benefactions.

AUTO RAN WILD IN PARK.

Two Men Who Were in It Were Fined $10 Each.

James Rowland of 70 East Ninetieth Street and Isaac Scheuer of 117 Commerce Street, Newark, had a cross-country run in an automobile in Central Park yesterday. It was a lively performance and Rowland, who was driving, seemed so expert in dodging trees and statuary that when he told Bicycle Policeman Ralt that the machine had become unmanageable Ralt could not believe it, so he took both men to the Yorkville Court.

"How did such a disgraceful thing happen?" asked the Magistrate when Rowland was charged with reckless driving.

"I did the best I could," replied the prisoner, "but the machine got the better of me."

"I'm a demonstrator," said Scheuer.

"A what?" asked the Magistrate in surprise.

"A demonstrator of automobiles," replied Scheuer, "but you see I didn't want to interfere so long as nothing happened, so I let her go."

"You demonstrated that you were violating the law," replied the court, "but I won't let either of you go until you have paid $10."

Both paid.

SIX HURT IN CRASH.

A Fulton Street Trolley Car Runs Into a Patrol Wagon.

Six persons were injured when a Fulton Street trolley car ran into the patrol wagon of the Liberty Avenue Station at the corner of Fulton and Cleveland Streets, Brooklyn, about 10 o'clock last night. Three policemen and an intoxicated prisoner in the wagon, a woman walking along the street, and the motorman of the car were attended by ambulance surgeons from the Bradford Street and St. Mary's Hospitals. A crowd which saw the accident tried to mob Motorman Fred Schirmer of 431 Glenmore Avenue, but he was saved by the police reserves of the station whose patrol wagon he had run down.

Policemen Lewis Eagleston, John Hines, and John Shime; Elizabeth Greenwood of 671 Liberty Avenue, Michael Gottschalk, and Motorman Schirmer were injured. Schirmer was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

AFTER ICE COMPANIES.

St. Louis Prosecutor Sues Alleged Trust for $142,800.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—After an investigation of three weeks, Circuit Attorney Sager to-day filed suits in the Circuit Court against the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company and the Merchants' Ice and Coal Company, on the allegation that these companies are in an alleged combination to restrain trade and to fix and maintain the price of ice.

The suit asks that judgment for $71,400 be assessed against each company as fines for the 714 days that the alleged agreement has been in effect, and further asks that the charters under which the companies have been doing business be declared null and void.

TWO-CENT RATE LAW VOID.

Virginia Court Decides Churchman Measure Is Unconstitutional.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17.—At Staunton to-day Judge Henry A. Holt of the Corporation Court handed down an opinion in the case of Virginia vs. the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, declaring the Churchman two-cents-a-mile rate law to be in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void.

On this ground he dismissed the suit.

$500,000 FOR LAURA BIGGAR.

She Takes a $215,500 Mortgage on the Bijou Theatre, Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—By the recording of a mortgage in the Recorder's office in Allegheny County to-day in which Laura Biggar, actress and beneficiary under the will of her husband, Henry M. Bennett, takes a mortgage on the Bijou Theatre property for $215,000 given by P. J. McNulty and R. T. Gulick, all the litigation over this million-dollar estate is ended, Laura Biggar getting about $500,000 as her total share of the property.

The mortgage was the balance due Miss Biggar by the other heirs of the estate, under an agreement which she made with them some time ago.

So easy and delightful! Spencer's Toric eyeglasses with Hold-firm guards. 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

GREAT MUJIK RISINGS; MANY LANDLORDS SLAIN

Estates in Various Russian Provinces Devastated.

GENERAL ANARCHY RENEWED

Strike at Sevastopol Arsenal—Spirit Shops in Poland Pillaged—Moscow Monastery Looted.

BOBROFF, Province of Voronezh, July 17.—The troubles in the whole of this district, covering 135 miles square, are becoming more serious daily.

The peasants have risen as one man, and last night over twenty estates were burned and several landed proprietors were killed.

This town is filled with terror-stricken proprietors who were able to escape yesterday's carnage by fleeing from their estates. Ten miles from here fifteen estates were burned and many of the proprietors were killed.

The Governor has arrived with Cossacks, but order has not been restored.

SMOLENSK, July 17.—The agrarian movement has assumed a violent phase in this district.

The estates of Count Sheromatieff, a prominent reactionary, and Prince Lubanoff Rostoffsky and three other large estates have been completely destroyed.

PAVLOGRAD, Province of Ekaterinoslaff, July 17.—The estate of M. Sukovhkin has been pillaged and 2,000 tons of hay and forage burned.

TIFLIS, July 17.—Chief of Police Martinoff, while driving in the street to-day, was mortally wounded by a bomb. A leg and an arm were blown off. The bomb was thrown from the Georgian Nobles' School.

M. Martinoff was much hated on account of the severity of the measures he adopted in suppressing meetings and on account of the maltreatment of natives.

SEVASTOPOL, July 17.—The workmen employed at the arsenal of the Admiralty here have struck and have been joined by the store employes and street car drivers.

It is stated that the agitation and strike are in sympathy with the Otchakoff mutineers, whose trial has begun.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—In many places the peasants are wantonly applying the torch to estates belonging to the Crown and to private forests.

At Natshatkino, Simbirsk Province, the Town Hall was set on fire yesterday and the entire village, consisting of 300 houses, was consumed.

The Monastery of the Nativity at Moscow has been plundered of al its jewels and sacred relics and $16,000 in cash.

Throughout Poland systematic pillaging of the Government spirit shops is in progress. The Central Police Office at Warsaw was robbed yesterday and a gendarme was killed.

At Lublin, Poland, revolutionists yesterday executed a workman who was suspected of being a spy, and at Nizhni Novgorod and Vasniky the cashiers of the spirit monopoly were robbed and killed. At Lublin to-day two gendarmes were killed in the streets, the assassins escaping.

A bank at Sosnitsa, Province of Sosnitsa, was robbed yesterday. At Tiflis an Armenian locomotive engineer was shot in his cab by an assassin concealed in the neighboring woods.

Workmen at Rostoff yesterday killed an alleged Government provocator. At Yaroslav bombs were exploded at the residences of the Chief of Police and an officer of the gendarmerie.

In view of the terrorized state of the population of Baku, the Governor General has ordered all persons to stay indoors from 9 P. M. to 5 A. M. Persons on whom arms are found will be imprisoned for three months.

The "Red Squadron," the new terrorist party, is still spreading its propaganda in the Caucasus.

The assassin of Gen. Kozloff of the Headquarters Staff, who was murdered in the English Park at Peterhof last Saturday, has been identified as a Lett belonging to an organization the members of which have sworn to kill Gen. Trepoff, Gen. Prince Putiatin, and thirteen other persons intimately connected with the Court. The assassin was chosen by lot.

The Twentieth Century to-day asserts that the reports submitted by the commission of the General Staff on the investigation of the disaffection in the army thus far show that six guard regiments, twenty-six line, seven cavalry, six artillery, and five sapper regiments are more or less affected by the revolutionary propaganda.

Emperor Nicholas has degraded the Seventh Cavalry, which recently mutinied at Tamboff, by taking away the imperial standard conferred on the regiment two years ago.

Threats of a police strike nearly caused a panic here to-day, and, though the strike has been postponed, the danger cannot be said to have entirely passed. The ostensible basis of the police discontent is in regard to money affairs, but the authorities declare that the trouble was inspired by agitators.

The gendarmes of the First District this morning refused to go out on their beats until authoritatively assured that the money paid into the savings fund would be repaid with full interest. The men marched to the Second District, where they induced their comrades to join them. Cossacks were summoned and the police were surrounded and threatened with arrest, but they held out until the Chief of Police assured them that their demands would be investigated and all wrongs would be righted.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 18.—The correspondent at Copenhagen of The Daily Telegraph reports that Russian revolutionists are again trying to import arms by way of Sweden and Finland.

The Swedish authorities, the correspondent states, have seized not far from Stockholm 20,000 rifles that were destined for a Finnish town. The weapons were hidden in casks, the tops of which were filled with fruit.

$20,000 Worth of Roasted Peanuts.

NORFOLK, Va., July 17.—The warehouse of the Franklin Peanut Company at Franklin, Va., was burned last night. The building was valued at $3,000 and the contents at $20,000.

ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM—MEMPHIS. Through Pullman service via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

VON STERNBURG OVERCOME.

The German Ambassador a Victim of the Heat in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, was overcome by the heat while passing through Boston to-day, and from noon until 5 P. M. was under treatment in a private room of the Relief Hospital. He took the 5 o'clock train for New York.

The Ambassador arrived here late last night, feeling little the worse for his experience. He went to his apartments in the Holland House.

PRESIDENT MAKES HAY.

Passes the Night Before in Camp in Pouring Rain.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 17.—President Roosevelt turned farmer to-day and helped to bring in the hay at Sagamore Hill. Despite the heat, the President turned out with the men on his place and gave a hand at loading hay on a wagon.

He handled a pitchfork vigorously, and made the farmhands hustle to do their share of the work. After the wagon had been loaded the President trudged along after it to the barn, where he helped to unload it, and was then ready for a game of tennis with his boys.

The President, Dr. Alexander Lambert, Capt. Bulmer of the Sylph, Kermit and Archie Roosevelt, and their cousins received a wetting last night. They had gone out to spend the night in camp at Eaton's Neck and were caught in the heavy downpour.

The rain was very severe. The boys took shelter under the upturned boats and escaped the worst of it, but all were soaked. No one was any the worse for the experience.

LADY CURZON VERY ILL.

Has Been Sick for Some Days—Husband's Engagements Postponed.

LONDON, July 17.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston has been seriously ill for some days, and the latest bulletin says her condition shows no improvement.

Lord Curzon has postponed his engagements, including that for the dinner which was to be given in his honor by the Constitutional Club next Thursday.

200 SAILORS ILL ON MEAT.

Bluejackets on Battleship Illinois Stricken with Ptomaine Poisoning.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—It is reported from Rockport to-night that no fewer than 200 men of the crew of the battleship Illinois are on the sick list with ptomaine poisoning, caused by eating liver purchased in this city.

Admiral Evans has made report to the Navy Department, but the news has not been allowed to become public. It is said that some of the cases are serious and may result fatally.

The meat was fresh, not canned, and had been accepted, but it is said was kept too long before being served.

GOVERNOR GETS 'HAM AND —'

Mr. Harris of Ohio Takes Luncheon Up Against a Counter.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 17.—Gov. Harris, who left the plow to take the office he now holds, doesn't believe in putting on airs. Daily, for more than a week, he has been eating his noonday luncheon in a State Street restaurant, where the prices permit of a strong man making himself uncomfortable for a quarter.

The Governor sits at a counter and, his "ham and"— finished, hurries back to the Capitol as if it was haymaking time down on the farm with rain brewing in the west.

ANOTHER ROYAL ESCAPE.

King Alfonso Averts Danger While Driving with the Queen.

MADRID, July 17.—While King Alfonso and Queen Victoria were driving in the hilly suburbs of Madrid yesterday, the horse attached to their carriage became frightened and backed the vehicle too near a declivity.

The King sprang out, seized the horse's bridle, and averted the momentary danger.

ROOT IN BRAZIL.

Welcomed at Para by a Dispatch from Foreign Minister Rio Branco.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Para, Brazil, announcing the safe arrival of Secretary Root and his party at that city to-day on the United States cruiser Charleston.

Upon his arrival Mr. Root received the following dispatch from Baron Rio Branco, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"At the moment of your first landing on Brazilian shore I have great pleasure to send to your Excellency the cordial greetings of the Brazilian Government and to express my deep conviction that your voyage around South America will be of great benefit to the interests of our continent."

IN CELL, SKULL CRACKED.

Samuel Posner, Arrested For Loitering, Found to Be Hurt.

Samuel Posner, who lives at 210 West Twenty-fifth Street, was arrested about 9 o'clock last night by Detectives Murphy and Kearns of the Tenderloin Station, for loitering in front of the house at 157 West Twenty-fifth Street. He was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

About 2 o'clock this morning, Posner was heard groaning in his cell. An ambulance physician from the New York Hospital who examined him said he had a fractured skull. Posner declined to tell how he received his injury. Murphy and Kearns said they hadn't struck him.

Castro's General Jail Delivery.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Advices received at the Venezuelan Legation here confirm the report that President Castro, in commemoration of his resumption of the Presidency, has pardoned all offenders sentenced by the State Courts. The prisons have been completely cleared.

The Lake Shore Limited, a luxurious train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines, "America's Greatest Railroad." Leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Chicago at 4 next afternoon. Leaves Chicago 5:30 P. M., arrives New York 5:30 next afternoon.—Adv.

ROGERS AND ROCKEFELLER OFF THE MUTUAL TICKET

But Four Members of the Policy Holders' Committee Are on It.

THEY WILL REFUSE TO RUN

All the McCurdy Inner Circle, Except One, Are Candidates—Rogers Praises Peabody.

Upon the report of the Nominating Committee, of which H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company was the head, the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company named an "administration ticket" yesterday for the December election. The ticket includes the names of four members of the International Policy Holders' Committee, who had not been previously consulted about their nomination. The four are Judge George Gray of Delaware and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of this city, neither of whom is a policy holder in the Mutual; Harlow N. Higginbotham of Chicago and Col. A. N. Shook of Nashville, Tenn. It was said on authority last night that they would all decline to stand on the Mutual's self-made ticket.

Mr. Rogers and William Rockefeller, who is in the south of France and is said to be ill of cancer, are not renominated. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Rockefeller, however, both sent letters to President Peabody of the company, explaining their reasons. Mr. Rogers incidentally indorsed Mr. Peabody and the ticket.

George G. Haven of the old McCurdy "inner circle" is left off the ticket; so are Adrian Iselin, Jr., George S. Bowdoin, William A. Babcock of San Francisco, and Hermann C. Von Post. But all of the so-called inner circle except Mr. Haven, including George F. Baker, A. D. Juilliard, Charles R. Henderson, and James N. Jarvie of the old Finance Committee, Frederic Cromwell, the ex-Treasurer, and Julien T. Davies are candidates for re-election.

Peabody Hopes They'll Serve.

It came out downtown that Mr. Peabody had told Trustees of the company that he did not expect to stand for re-election as President—although he is renominated for Trustee—and had expressed the hope that the members of the International Committee would consent to serve. At the same time Mr. Peabody gave his assurance that the new Trustees would not be required to pledge their support to any party in the board or to any policy, and would be free to act as they chose if they were elected.

The administration ticket as nominated stands as follows:

Directors from McCurdy Regime.

GEORGE F. BAKER, President First National Bank and ranking member of the Mutual's Finance Committee.
JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS of the Truesdale Investigating Committee.
DUMONT CLARKE, President of the American Exchange National Bank and member of the Agency Committee.
FREDERIC CROMWELL, ex-Treasurer of the company and member of the Finance Committee.
JULIEN T. DAVIES, ex-General Solicitor of the company and member of the Agency Committee.
CHARLES D. DICKEY of Brown Brothers, bankers.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, member of the old Auditing Committee and of the new Real Estate Committee.
CHARLES R. HENDERSON of the firm of Henderson & Co., member of the Finance Committee.
JAMES N. JARVIE, formerly of Arbuckle & Co., member of the Finance Committee.
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD of the mercantile house of that name, member of the Finance Committee.
CHARLES LANIER of the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.
THEODORE MOFFORD of Newton, N. J.
WILLIAM H. TRUESDALE, member of the Agency Committee and Chairman of the Truesdale Investigating Committee.
H. McK. TWOMBLY.
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Directors Since McCurdy Retired.

HUGO BARING of the banking firm of Baring Brothers.
CHARLES S. BROWN of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Vice President and Actuary of the company.
WILLIAM C. McMILLAN of Detroit.
GEORGE P. MILLER of Milwaukee, counsel for Thomas H. Bowles in the settlement of Mr. Bowles's former campaign against the Mutual.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, President of the company since Jan. 1.
HENRY PHIPPS of New York.
LEROY SPRINGS of Lancaster, S. C.
LOUIS STERN of Stern Brothers.

New Nominations.

CYRUS CURTIS, owner of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia.
H. RIEMAN DUVAL, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Beet Sugar Company.
JUDGE GEORGE GRAY of the International Policy Holders' Committee.
HARLOW N. HIGGINBOTHAM of the International Policy Holders' Committee.
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, General Agent for the Mutual in Philadelphia.
SIR HIRAM STEVENS MAXIM of Vickers, Son & Maxim, London.
THOMAS M. MULRY, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, this city.
EMILE OSCAR PHILIPPI of Paris, a member of a Policy Holders' Committee formed in France.
GEORGE C. RAND, lawyer, of this city.
HENRY W. TAFT of the law firm of Strong & Cadwalader, who argued for the Mutual against the Armstrong Committee's bills in the hearings at Albany last Winter.
Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY of the International Policy Holders' Committee.
Col. ALFRED N. SHOOK of Nashville.

James McKeen, general solicitor for the company; Edwin S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and Henry Evans, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, which has long been closely identified with the life insurance interests of this city, are designated as proxies for the administration ticket.

The letter of Mr. Rogers to Mr. Peabody explaining his withdrawal from the ticket is as follows:

H. H. ROGERS'S LETTER.

July 17, 1906.

My Dear Mr. Peabody:

Now that the committee to nominate Trustees for the Mutual Life Insurance Company has performed its duties, I see no reason for longer retaining from you an explanation of my unwillingness to put my name forward for election as a Trustee. I have been a policy holder in the Mutual Life Insurance Company for 32 years, and a Trustee for 21 years. I have a policy on my life for $100,000, which has already cost me more than that amount in premiums.

When the troubles came to the company I felt it my duty as a Trustee to stand by and do anything I could of service to my fellow members and policy holders. I believe I have rendered some assistance, at least you have been kind enough to say so.

The statement has been frequently made that I caused your election to the Presidency of the Mutual Company. No one knows better than you how false this is. You know that

I had but the slightest acquaintance with you before your election; that I never exchanged a word with you respecting your candidacy, nor was I in any sense the inspiring cause of your selection. I am glad to say now, however, that I am proud of the acquaintanceship brought about by our personal intercourse since you assumed the duties of the office, and in my judgment you are the most desirable person to act as President of this great corporation.

Denies Standard Oil Influences.

I have repeatedly told you that the company should suffer no embarrassment on my account. Apparently the people who are most active in their hostility to the present administration are using the fact of my connection with the Standard Oil Company as a ground for criticism. While this is a sufficient reason for my refusal to be a candidate for Trustee, since no one has a right to put such large interests in jeopardy for the sake of achieving a personal vindication, it is yet true that, aside from the relations of Mr. William Rockefeller and myself as policy holders and Trustees, neither the Standard Oil Company nor any one occupying an official position in that corporation has ever in the slightest degree had any business or other relation with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. And in the case of Mr. Rockefeller, who is now absent, his policy matured some months ago and was paid and he therefore is no longer a policy holder. He also wishes to be relieved from any further service as a Trustee.

If any one imagines that the Standard Oil Company or any of its officers have profited out of any relation to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, he must be strangely ignorant of the facts. Neither Mr. Rockefeller nor myself have been identified with any underwriting scheme, nor have we been engaged in any business affairs with the Mutual Company by which we have been the gainers. On the contrary we have given business to the Mutual and its allied companies from which they have largely benefited.

In closing my connection with the Mutual, I feel that I am bound to put these facts in the company's records. It is with some degree of pride that I say that our service of Trusteeship when subjected to the closest scrutiny, will be found one of absolutely unselfish devotion to the interest of our fellow members.

I trust that with this explanation you will appreciate the attitude I have taken recently in regard to the selection of a new Board of Trustees. It goes without saying that I regard the choice of the Nominating Committee as most admirable in every respect. Sincerely yours, H. H. ROGERS.

The Policy Holders' Committeemen.

Of the four members of the Policyholders' Committee who have been nominated, Judge Gray is in Bedford Springs, Penn.; Mr. Higginbotham at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Gen. Tracy at a Summer resort in Owego County, and Col. Shook in Nashville. An indication of what they attitude would be toward the nominations which have been tendered to them without previous notice to themselves, attention was called last night to some sections of the address to policy holders which these four men, in company with the other members of the International Committee, signed when the committee met here last week.

Among other things, it was said in that address:

The self-appointed Directors are still in control and will remain in control directly or through their own nominees unless you as policy holders decide otherwise by the exercise of your right of simple ballot voting.

Warned Against the Ticket.

Elsewhere it was said:

The Directors who are now in power have nominated, or will nominate, for each company, what is to be known as the administration ticket. It is safe to say that they will turn every wheel of insurance machinery of which they now have possession to defeat your candidates and elect themselves or their nominees.

Again the address declared:

It will rest with you to determine whether investigations and efforts to secure restitution can be prosecuted with greater freedom and justice to you by the Directors under whose administrations the acts were perpetrated or suffered, or Directors named by them, or by a new management which has had no connection with and is under no obligation to the old officers.

In addition to these expressions of opinion in the address to policy holders, it is learned that the International Committee members agreed among themselves at the outset of their deliberations that no member of the committee would be a candidate for a place in the board of either the New York or the Mutual Life Insurance Company. This puts the Mutual in rather a peculiar position, in view of this provision of Section 94 of the insurance law relating to elections in mutual companies as amended by the Armstrong Committee:

The votes at such election shall be limited to the candidates nominated as aforesaid, except in case of the death or incapacity of any candidate so nominated the Board of Directors of such corporation may fill the vacancy if the candidate was on the administration ticket.

Representatives of the International Committee declared that the term "death or incapacity" could not be construed to include a withdrawal after nomination on the ground that the nominee's consent had not been obtained, and that therefore the Mutual would have to go into the campaign with its ticket at least four Trustees short of the thirty-six names required by the charter. In this event the policy holders' ticket would have a walkover with respect to these four Trusteeships.

President Peabody of the Mutual was invisible to reporters yesterday.

Higinbotham Not Consulted.

H. N. Higinbotham sent this dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night from Manchester, Mass.:

"Statement in regard to my nomination is correct. Was not consulted, have not been advised, and cannot make statement in regard to acceptance."

Judge Gray is at Bedford Springs, Penn. Leading Delaware policy holders in the Mutual Life who delegated him to represent them, expressed the belief last night that he would refuse to run.

Mr. Shook Won't Accept.

A. N. Shook wired from Nashville, Tenn.: "While I appreciate the unsolicited honor conferred by the administration of the Mutual Life Insurance Company by naming me as one of the nominees for Trustee, I cannot consistently accept for the reason that I have been and now am associated with the policy holders' movement and a member of the General Committee and Executive Committee of the International Policy Holders' Association."

LISTS READY FOR COPYISTS.

Work of Transcribing Policy Holders' Names Will Begin To-day.

All three of the big insurance companies—the Mutual, the Equitable, and the New York Life—have now filed with the State Superintendent of Insurance their lists of policy holders, and to-day will have the names on file in their home offices for use by the policy holders or their representatives. The principal task of copying will be that which the International Policy Holders' Committee is undertaking at Albany, where a staff of several hundred expert copyists go to work to-day.

It is expected that the International Committee will have the names of the 1,300,000 policy holders in the Mutual and the New York Life within two weeks.

The Equitable Life is not required under the new law to file its list of policy holders except in connection with the partial plan of mutualization which the Directors adopted six weeks ago. There are about 500,000 names in the Equitable's list, and they make up 134 volumes, which are filed in the library here.

The Mutual has a matter of 450,000 policy holders, but there are 600,000 names on its list, for the copyists have not eliminated the repeated names of those who have more than one policy in the company. The Mutual's lists are in ten large volumes, each about a foot thick, with thirty names on a page.

The New York Life's lists are the most voluminous of all and fill nearly 500 volumes of varying size, which are classified by countries and States. It is not expected that there will be any great demand for the lists in the New York offices of the companies.

WILL BE NO OBSTRUCTION.

Policy Holders' Men to See Lists First, Supt. Kelsey Says.

ALBANY, July 17.—Preparations for the copying of the lists of life insurance policy holders, which begins to-morrow, were actively under way here to-day.

Supt. Otto Kelsey of the State Insurance Department said to-night that he did not understand why the representatives of the International Policy Holders' Committee seemed to fear some kind of obstruction to their copying of the lists. No one, he said, had thus far made any request for facilities for copying the lists except the company which is to copy them for the International Committee.

Even if other applications should be made now, he said, the representatives of the International Policy Holders' Committee have the first access to the lists.

BEIT INSURED FOR $100,000.

He Had Four Policies in the Equitable—Three Made Out to His "Wife."

Alfred Beit, the English diamond king, who died on Monday, was insured in the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $100,000. He held four policies, one for $30,000, which was taken out in 1888, and three others calling for a total of $70,000, taken out in 1890. The first-mentioned policy is payable to Mr. Beit's estate and the others to his "wife." One of the interesting facts about the late Mr. Beit is that, so far as is known, he never married.

Mr. Beit had paid in about $55,000 on the four policies. The policies will realize approximately $110,000, the additional $10,000 being the tontine surplus which had accrued.

CONTROLLED PRUDENTIAL.

But Fidelity Trust Did Not Use Its Power, McCarter Testifies.

The inquiry into the affairs of the State Banking and Insurance Department before the special Senate committee of the New Jersey Legislature was resumed in Newark yesterday, when Uzal H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company, testified as to that concern's relations with the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

Mr. McCarter admitted that prior to 1902 the Fidelity owned a controlling interest in the Prudential, but sold a number of shares, to conform to an injunction granted by Vice Chancellor Stevens preventing the proposed merger of the two companies. The trust company now holds 19,993 shares of Prudential stock, according to the witness.

President McCarter produced lists of the Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company for 1904, 1905, and 1906, which were offered in evidence. This was done, according to William H. Corbin, counsel for the committee, merely to show the relations that existed between the two companies.

There was also offered in evidence a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Fidelity Trust Company on Dec. 8, 1905, empowering John F. Dryden, Leslie D. Ward, Edgar B. Ward, Forest F. Dryden, Uzal H. McCarter, Thomas N. McCarter to act as agents and proxies of the trust company at any and every meeting of the stockholders of the Prudential.

President McCarter denied that his company had ever exerted a control in the Prudential, and said that the relations had always been of the best. He said that the Prudential held 4,800 out of a total of 20,000 shares of the trust company's stock. Asked as to the present financial condition of the Fidelity, Mr. McCarter assured the counsel for the committee that it was excellent.

The early part of the day was taken up with the examination of David P. Fackler of this city, for many years an examiner in the office of the New Jersey Insurance Commissioner, who testified to the costs of the former investigations of the Prudential, Mutual, and Colonial companies. The data obtained from these reports will be used on which to base a recommendation for a revision of the insurance laws. Mr. Fackler testified that he found these companies solvent at the former investigations, but took occasion to criticise a few things, among which was the book forms, which he declared were old fashioned. He also admitted that he told the Prudential to make no more additions to its capital stock.

"Were your suggestions always followed by the companies?" asked Senator Minturn.

"In some cases I have ocular demonstrations that my suggestions were not always carried out. These have been small matters, and I have not placed them in my reports."

Predictions made by Mr. Fackler as an expert in 1898 were read. They were to the effect that dire results would follow the methods then pursued. The witness said that he was inclined to be more conservative now.

The question of industrial insurance was then discussed and Mr. Fackler was asked to suggest some means of correcting defects in this class of business, but asked to be permitted to make a written report at some future date. It was stated that 70 per cent. of the industrial business lapsed, 50 per cent. in the first year.

In regard to limiting the business of insurance companies Chairman Hillary of the committee intimated that it would kill insurance companies in a generation, but Mr. Corbin drew attention to the Connecticut Mutual, the receipts of which dwindle a little annually, and while fewer policies were issued its dividends were larger than those of other companies. Mr. Fackler coincided with Mr. Corbin's suggestion and declared that a company could go on for several years without writing business.

Asked concerning his report as to the conditions of the Washington Life, wherein he pronounced the concern barely solvent while the New York report made it insolvent, the witness said that the difference was due to the different value placed on New York real estate. The company had been strengthened and continued in business.

Ernest J. Heppenheimer, Second Vice President and executive of the Colonial Life of Jersey City, was next called. His testimony was to the effect that the President, First Vice President, and Directors of that company received no salaries. He receives $4,500 a year, the Secretary $4,500 and Assistant Secretary $2,500.

"We eliminate speculation," was the answer. "We make the insurance simply a burial insurance. We increase the premiums at 15 and 16 years because the speculation element is gone. The child is then large enough to take care of itself and the dangers of infantile diseases past." No industrial business was issued for larger sums than $500, the witness said, and no insurance business was written to furnish security for a collateral loan.

He said that the mortality on insured children was less than the mortality on the uninsured. The witness testified that the maximum ordinary policy issued by the Colonial was $1,000, and explained the difference in the cost of industrial and ordinary policies as being on account of the expenses attached to the industrial business.

The hearing will be resumed in Newark to-morrow.

HEAT CASES IN CAMP.

Gov. Stokes Finds Trenton Broiling and Hastens Back to Sea Girt.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 17.—New Jersey's Court of Pardons will meet at the Governor's cottage here to-morrow to attend to routine matters. No case of special importance will be taken up. Gov. Stokes spent most of to-day in Trenton, but returned to this place as soon as he could on account of the intense heat in the capital. The men of the regiment had a hard time of it, and there were some prostrations, which the hospital corps attended to.

Drills this morning were regimental in extended order, and in the afternoon the men used blank cartridges, the drill taking the form of a charge in a sham battle. The citizen soldiers are working hard, and the improvement in their proficiency is marked as the week advances. The regiment is not as large as the one that was here last week, but Col. Collins is much pleased with the work being done.

The Distingué Food
Grape-Nuts

ODELL'S RETIREMENT DEPENDS ON HEARST

Quigg Now Says That Nothing Was Said About It.

WHERE THE PLATTITES STAND

Dunn, Any Way, Hasn't Gone Into Camp with the Senator—Notice from Independence League.

Lemuel Ely Quigg took occasion yesterday, carrying out his rôle of Peace Commissioner, to pour oil on the troubled political waters to the extent of backing up the statement of State Chairman Odell that there had never been any talk in the peace compact about Odell not standing for re-election. Mr. Quigg ignored his own statement to the contrary of Sunday and Senator Platt's evident belief that Odell was not to run again, Odell having vehemently denied any such agreement. Mr. Quigg, in fact, flopped gracefully to the other side of the controversy and said Odell was right.

"I was present at the meeting between Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell," said Mr. Quigg, "and no such stipulation was either debated or considered. There were two meetings, and my recollection is that nothing was said about the State Chairmanship."

Whether the anti-Higgins combination will get into camp some of Platt's followers, notably George W. Dunn and J. Sloat Fassett, depends largely on how William R. Hearst figures in the next contest for the Governorship. The same factor will have much to do with Odell's candidacy for State Chairman.

If Hearst is the nominee of the Democratic Party there will be a stronger cry than ever among the Republicans to get together. In that case the present waverers will be found on the side that will really choose the Republican nominee. In the same contingency Mr. Odell will undoubtedly be asked to take the Republican helm on account of his known skill as a campaign manager. Should there be a three-cornered fight, the demand for Odell will be considerably tempered, as Republican victory would be regarded as practically assured. In that case to some one else might be given the glory of winning the battle.

The Higgins adherents continue to assert that the combination between Odell and Platt has not changed the situation in the least. Odell was against Higgins, and so was Platt, they say, and the fact that these two have combined does not make any difference. It is generally acknowledged that Quigg is not working alone for Republican harmony. He has other employment, which makes it desirable that he have a hand in directing Republican as well as Democratic policy.

"The anti-Higgins people are united on a negative proposition," said one of the Governor's friends yesterday. "They are all agreed that they are against Higgins. Now the question is, how long would they be united if any positive plan of campaign for a specific candidate was brought forward. It is easy enough to get a lot of men in a combination to oppose something, yet every one of those men would have a different view as soon as he was called on to support any specific programme."

Col. Dunn denied flatly yesterday that he had followed Platt into the camp of the antis.

"I don't know how far Senator Platt has bound himself up in this new combination," said Odell's ancient enemy, "but I would not be surprised if he turned out eventually that the Senator is not in as far as some persons believe. In any event, it does not mean that he has brought all his old adherents in, too. I am pretty sure of that.

"The fact that I went to Manhattan Beach on Sunday means nothing politically. I went there to congratulate the Senator and not to talk politics. There was little talk of that kind, and candidates were not discussed. All the politics that were talked at Manhattan Beach won't change the situation."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is still outside of either camp. His position causes some anxiety. His present influence is conceded, but Mr. Woodruff still lies low, awaiting developments. One of the politicians put it yesterday: "Whatever position Woodruff takes eventually you can bet it will be for Woodruff."

The Independence League filed a statement yesterday with the Election Bureau here that it would nominate by petition this Fall a complete State ticket and that the names would be under the emblem of the scales. The notice is signed by Mr. Hearst, as President of the League, and by Clarence J. Shearn as counsel. No such official notification is necessary under the law, and the move is looked on as a further declaration by Hearst that he and his League are in the race to stay.

HIGGINS SEEMS SATISFIED.

Hints at a Union with the President Against the New Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—Gov. Higgins wore a self-satisfied look to-day. He declared that the existing political conditions were reassuring. Of course, he had reference to his own chances of securing a renomination. His friends say that he had a safe majority and perhaps two-thirds of the delegates elected and to be elected to the Republican State Convention. He declared his intention of returning to New York at the end of the week, and at that time he may run over to Sagamore Hill to confer with President Roosevelt. Speaking of his recent trip the Governor said:

"I went to New York to keep engagements, although the visit may be said to be semi-political."

He would make no further comment on his visit. He knew nothing of the harmony meeting at Manhattan Beach on Sunday, he said, having had no invitation to attend, and therefore he could make no comment on it. The Governor expressed satisfaction over the political situation in the State and intimated that he might make a definite statement within a short time.

"Do you care to make any statement on the subject of a renomination?" he was asked.

"No," replied the Governor. "Sooner or later that matter will be disposed of."

That the Governor expects to have a conference with President Roosevelt in the latter part of this week was the inference drawn by all those who heard what he said later to a group of newspaper men, though he would not discuss the question directly.

"Have you had any communication lately with President Roosevelt?" was asked.

"I do not care to discuss that," the Governor replied.

He said he might make another visit to New York City toward the end of the week, but did not know just when, and would not say whom he expected to see there.

"Have you any engagement to see the President?" was asked, but the Governor declined to answer that question.

"There has been no public notice that the embargo at Oyster Bay has been raised," was suggested.

"If there is an embargo," said the Governor, "I do not understand that it extends to the United States mails or the telephone."

"Mr. Quigg seems to have been unable to get there," was remarked.

"Oh, well," said the Governor, "there are cases—" He did not finish the sentence.

A correspondent remarked that the Governor had to look after things himself now, "because all the leaders have struck."

"I do not subscribe to that statement," said the Governor quickly. "I remarked to a gentleman with whom I talked yesterday that I expected that one of the special correspondents at Oyster Bay would send to his paper within a few days the statement, 'on high authority,' that the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New York had joined the 'anti-Administration' forces."

The Governor has made no plans for a vacation, but it is thought he may take a brief rest in August.

Senator John Raines, who attended the harmony meeting on Sunday and came from New York last evening on the train with the Governor, did not attempt to disguise his disgust over the meeting and its outcome, though he declined to talk of it for publication.

THAW INQUIRY HALTED BY SUPREME COURT WRIT

Continued from Page 1.

crime thereof, and from the taking of any evidence as to the guilt or responsibility of Harry K. Thaw with reference to the death of Stanford White, and from the issuance of any subpoena in connection with the aforesaid matter until the further direction of this court, and also to show cause at a special term of this court, in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, on the 18th day of July, why they should not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in the matter of the investigation before the said Grand Jury as to the killing of Stanford White or the crime thereof, or the responsibility of the defendant, Harry K. Thaw, therefor.

Garvan Has Denied Interview.

When the copy of the order was served upon Acting District Attorney Smyth he said that the procedure was most unusual, and that he would ask for an adjournment when he appeared before the Supreme Court. Mr. Garvan has already denied the authenticity of the interviews referred to in Mr. Gleason's affidavit.

Among the witnesses who have been examined by Mr. Garvan and who are considered as important by both sides in the case are Mrs. Thaw's maid, Nellie Leahy, and Mrs. Thaw's intimate friend, May MacKenzie. Both these witnesses called on Clifford W. Hartridge, Thaw's personally appointed chief counsel, yesterday, and were advised by him to refuse to answer any questions.

The action of Mr. Gleason and the issuance of the order sought by him aroused much comment, and considerable curiosity was expressed as to how far the District Attorney and the Grand Jury could be restrained from taking evidence in a murder case.

Mr. Gleason took the order to the District Attorney's office and made personal service. Later he gave out this statement:

I am willing to state the grounds upon which I have obtained a writ of prohibition, for this is a matter which concerns the rights and the privileges of the public. Irresponsible theories appear as to the written and unwritten law, but it is really the law that the accused has the right to a speedy and public trial before an impartial jury and to be confronted with the witnesses against him. If, before the trial, the District Attorney desires to examine a witness in behalf of the people, he may do so, but he is required by the Criminal Code to give notice to the defendant, and the law declares that the defendant may be present personally upon the examination to confront the witness produced against him.

A Trial Now Going On.

These laws are deliberately transgressed in the John Doe proceedings now going on before the Grand Jury. The defendant's request for a speedy trial and to be confronted with the witnesses against him might perhaps with reason be denied until October, if it were not the fact that a trial to which he has no access is now being had. The testimony of forty-three witnesses thus far has been taken against him, and daily the public is given the evidence of some witness in order that the public may determine the case before the formal trial. I do not mean that any communication whatever is given out by the Grand Jury or by the District Attorney.

Mr. Hartridge had nothing to add to Mr. Gleason's statement. He contented himself with saying that Mr. Gleason was acting with his full knowledge and approval.

Mr. Hartridge was told that ex-Judge Olcott had been asked to retain charge of Harry Thaw's case, and made no comment except that his client had the right to choose his own counsel. He reiterated that he had not outlined the plan of the defense, and rather left it to be inferred that he had by no means rejected the insanity plea.

He now takes the position that because Harry Thaw says he is sane the fact of his sanity is not proved, but that the question of his mental condition is one which may have to be settled by due process. It was also stated at his office that ex-Judge Olcott was not called into the case by Lewis L. Delafield, but by Harry Thaw himself. Since Thaw dismissed him, it is assumed that the action is final, and the probability is that any effort to have the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge recognized as counsel in the Thaw defense will be resisted. In short, Mr. Hartridge may be expected to protect his own position regardless of the stand taken by Mrs. Thaw the elder. Lest there should be any misunderstanding on this score, he yesterday sent the following letter to the District Attorney:

Mr. Hartridge Takes Command.

Dear Sir: Please take notice that I have been retained by Mr. Harry K. Thaw to represent him, and that his former counsel, Messrs. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, no longer represent him in any particular. Any communication, therefore, in regard to his matter you will kindly address to me. Yours, very truly, CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE.

Upon arriving in New York from Roslyn with Mr. and Mrs. George L. Carnegie Mrs. William Thaw was driven to the Hotel Lorraine. There she awaited ex-Judge Olcott and Lewis L. Delafield. They arrived together soon after 5 o'clock. After the conference Mr. Olcott would not make any statement.

If Harry Thaw insists on retaining Mr. Hartridge in charge of his case and Mrs. Thaw insists on Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, it is said by lawyers who are interested in the case that a three-cornered fight may result. Until Harry Thaw is proved insane he has the right to name his own lawyers, and in the event that Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, on behalf of the mother, should apply for a lunacy commission, Mr. Hartridge may be forced into the position of opposing the application. Such a stand on his part would place him on the same side with the District Attorney's office, for the District Attorney will insist that Thaw was fully responsible at the time of the killing and that he is sane now.

Alienists Not Dismissed.

None of the alienists retained by Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge has been dismissed, and Mr. Hartridge will go no further than to say that there is no reason at this time for dismissing them.

"I visited Harry Thaw in his cell today," was the parting shot of Mr. Hartridge yesterday afternoon, "and he occupies precisely the same attitude which he assumed when he dismissed Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge from his employ and named me as his counsel in chief."

From an authoritative source it was learned late yesterday afternoon that Mr. Gleason's application for a writ of prohibition did not indicate that there was any intent of applying for a change of venue. Indeed, the idea of a move to try the case somewhere else than in New York City was scoffed at. So far he has made no move to engage counsel to assist him in conducting the case, but says that he will make his choice in plenty of time.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who has seen little more of Mrs. William Thaw since her return from Europe than has Mr. Hartridge—and Mr. Hartridge has yet to meet his client's mother—visited her husband in the Tombs at the usual hour yesterday morning. She wore a Summer suit of blue, it being her first appearance in any dress except a brown tailor-made suit, which she wore when she first appeared after the shooting of White. Thaw was also visited by three of his lawyers, Mr. Hartridge, Mr. Gleason, and Mr. Peabody.

A story that Thaw had been under constant surveillance by a spy since the day he was sent to prison was emphatically denied by Warden Flynn. There are Deputies always on duty in Murderers' Row. Nobody has been especially assigned, however, to watch Thaw.

Several letters from cranks were published yesterday afternoon as having been received by Thaw and given out by him. It was denied by his counsel that Thaw had given them out.

MOTHER AND WIFE ESTRANGED.

The Elder Mrs. Thaw Blames the Younger for Her Son's Plight.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—A serious breach has occurred between Mrs. William Thaw and her daughter-in-law, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, according to information which reached Pittsburg to-day through a person who met the elder Mrs. Thaw almost immediately after her arrival from abroad. Mrs. William Thaw blames her son's wife for the predicament in which the son has been placed, and told her so in the brief meeting between the two women in New York on the elder Mrs. Thaw's return from Europe.

The breach is so complete that there is little probability of its being healed, and the former showgirl is likely to be thrown on her own resources. Sympathy for her will not come from the Thaw family.

Even before the elder Mrs. Thaw's departure for Europe there was trouble between the elder and the younger Mrs. Thaw. Pittsburg people have just learned of a serious difference which occurred as the result of a carouse of the younger Thaws and an actress friend of theirs, interrupted by the elder Mrs. Thaw just before her departure. It is said that the quarrel which followed prevented Harry from accompanying his mother to Europe, as he had intended to do. Had he gone he would not now be awaiting trial for his life.

If the Thaw family continues the quarrel with young Mrs. Thaw she will be left practically penniless. Under the terms of his father's will Harry Thaw was cut off from participation in the estate with an annuity of $2,400. He was to have in addition a one-sixteenth interest if at any time the trustees decided that he was able to manage it. That time has never arrived.

If the young man is pronounced insane and goes to an asylum, or if he is sentenced to a term in prison, his wife could not lay claim to more than the $2,400 annually which would have gone to him. In case of his death this annuity would cease and she would be left penniless, save for the charity of the Thaws, and friends of the family declare that she would receive not a penny from them.

Young Mrs. Thaw severed all connection with her own family when she married young Thaw. Not since the day of her marriage has a word passed between her and her mother or the members of her family, so she is practically friendless.

THAW'S FRIEND ARRESTED.

Young Hoffstott and Another Disorderly on Madison Square Roof.

Henry Phipps Hoffstott, 20 years old, who says he is a student and lives in Chicago, and who, it is said, is related to the Phippses of Pittsburg, was taken to the Tenderloin station last night, with John Lee Hobart, 28 years old, also of Chicago, charged with disorderly conduct on Madison Square Roof Garden. The complaint was later withdrawn, when young Hoffstott became suddenly ill and a doctor had to be called in.

Henry Pincus, the manager of the "Mamselle Champagne" company, playing on the roof garden, had the men arrested for creating a disturbance. The manager said that just before the close of the first act he was informed that four young men, who had seats in the first row, were indulging in horse play. The manager says he took a seat near the party and the men remained quiet for a time.

The party finally became boisterous again and the leader of the orchestra, Caruisi Freeborn, was obliged to halt several times to check them. The noise became so bad that the men distracted the attention of the players on the stage and everything was confusion. Pincus says the men were commenting, particularly Hoffstott, on the appearance and figures of the chorus girls.

An elderly man and his wife, who were seated several rows from the party, got up and left the roof garden. Pincus then called in Policeman Martin Moore, who arrested Hoffstott and Hobart as being the disturbers.

When taken before Sergt. Leary at the Tenderloin Station, Hobart entreated the manager not to press the complaint, denying that they had created any trouble. But Pincus said he would push the case.

While young Hoffstott was giving his pedigree his face became ashen white and he toppled over. A policeman standing near supported him and carried him to an open window, where he revived. The Sergeant called an ambulance from the New York Hospital and Dr. Goehle responded. Hoffstott was taken into the back room and the physician made a cursory examination of him. The doctor said that Hoffstott had an attack of heart trouble and advised his removal to the New York Hospital. The young man consented to be taken there.

Hoffstott seemed greatly excited, and when he was seated in the ambulance, called out to two friends on the sidewalk: "Come right down, Kirk and Charley, you're welcome."

Pincus, when he saw that Hoffstott was ill, relented and told the Sergeant to call the charge off. Hobart was detained in the back room for a little while and then allowed to go. When he was asked the cause of the trouble he said it was nothing, and added: "Just a few noisy boys, that's all."

A man who said he was a lawyer, but refused to give his name, followed the party to the station and spoke up for the young men. He said he was within ten feet of the party and witnessed no disorderly conduct on their part. He said he came around to the station to see if the "boys needed any money."

Hobart told Dr. Goehle that young Hoffstott was subject to heart attacks, brought on by incessant football playing while in college.

The other two men of the party refused their names. They said that young Hoffstott and they were in the same social set in Pittsburg as the Thaws. They said they were friends of Harry Thaw.

Hoffstott when in this city stops at 48 West Sixtieth Street, and Hobart is staying at Summit, N. J.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—Henry Phipps Hoffstott is the eldest son of Frank N. Hoffstott, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company and of the German National Bank. Hobart is not known here.

SON STABBED HIS FATHER.

The Elder Man Objected to His Son's Attentions to a Girl.

Conrad Schirmer, of 120 East 114th street, was stabbed and probably mortally injured by his son, Conrad Jr., in front of the home of Miss Clara Lazarus at 2001 Third Avenue about 1:30 o'clock this morning.

The stabbing grew out of the objection of Schirmer senior to the attention which his son was showing the Lazarus girl. When young Schirmer came out of the girl's house early this morning his father was waiting for him. They had a dispute which resulted in an exchange of blows between them. The girl started to interfere when the son stabbed his father in the abdomen with a penknife.

Policeman Lynch of the East 104th Street Station heard the elder Schirmer's cries for help, and after a chase of three blocks down Third Avenue, caught the son. He was arrested. The elder Schirmer was taken to Harlem Hospital, where his condition was said to be dangerous. The girl was not arrested.

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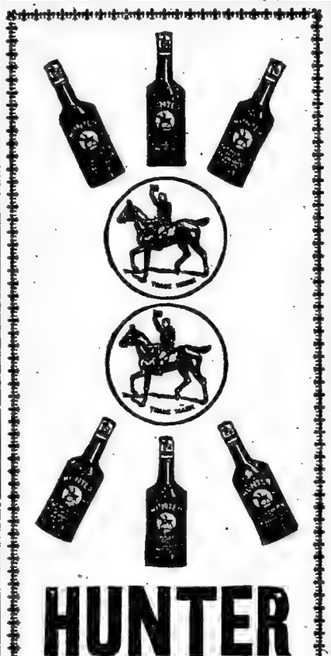
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BLOW ON NOSE FATAL.

Ice Plant Superintendent Arrested for Workman's Death.

As the result of a feud among the members of the "Sheep" gang, composed of the workmen of the United Butchers' Dressed Beef Company, according to the police, James Ellwood of 442 Tenth Avenue died yesterday afternoon in Bellevue Hospital from an internal hemorrhage, the result of a fractured nose. William A. Long of 366 West Twenty-seventh Street, Superintendent of the Merchants' Union Ice Company of 509 West Thirty-seventh Street, was arrested last night on the charge of being a suspicious person in connection with the death of Ellwood.

Ellwood was a witness in the prosecution of Edward Mooney, said to be a friend of Lang, for the murder of Joseph Hillard, a member of the "Sheep" gang, who was shot on Pier 32, North River.

Ellwood entered Bellevue Hospital on July 18. He was bleeding at the nose, which was fractured, and he showed signs of having been drinking. He died without explaining how he received his injuries.

William Sullivan of 432 West Forty-fourth Street, who appeared at the hospital after Ellwood died, said that on July 7 Lang struck Ellwood on the nose in a fight in a Tenth Avenue saloon. Sullivan said that Ellwood's nose bled continuously until he entered the hospital.

Lang admitted at the police station that he had struck Ellwood. He said that he had been attacked by the "Sheep" gang and had to fight for his life.

A Dirigible Balloon Record.

PARIS, July 17.—Count de la Vaulx, in the course of his first ascent in his new balloon to-day, established a dirigible record by remaining eight hours in the air over the Bois de Boulogne.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1 A. M.—1,486 Broadway; Frank Scarpetti; damage, $150.

1:10 A. M.—292 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $200.

2:40 A. M.—832 East Seventy-second Street; Louis Fendaller; damage, $1,000.

4:45 A. M.—26 Allen Street; Interborough Railway Company; damage unknown.

9:30 A. M.—89-86 Jefferson Street; Max Lavinsky; damage trifling.

11 A. M.—123 Rivington Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1 P. M.—Thirty-seventh Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:05 P. M.—1,482 Hoe Street; — Boyle; damage, $15.

4:40 P. M.—118 St. Mark's Place; R. Querling; damage, $25.

11:26 P. M.—14 Central Park West; Miss Hunt; damage, $25.

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STORM UPSET SHOW TENT, PAWNEE BILL INJURED

Held Up the Canvas Awhile and Saved the Audience.

HORSES LOOSE IN BAYONNE

And the Town Had a Free Show When the Cowboys Raced After the Herd.

Ten tents in which the horses and equipment of Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show were housed blew down in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday in the heavy thunder storm which swept over New York and its environs in the afternoon. The audience in the main tent, hearing the noise of the snapping ropes and falling tent poles, became panic-stricken, and started to leave their seats. Pawnee Bill, seeing that the audience was alarmed, ordered everybody to gather in the middle of the grounds.

Just as the audience started to obey his instructions the west end of the tent sagged and two or three women were thrown from their seats. They were only slightly injured. Then as everybody stood in the centre of the arena one of the main tent poles began to sag. Pawnee Bill saw the danger and tried to brace the pole with his shoulder. Employes ran to his aid, but before they got to him the pole fell and dislocated his left shoulder. It also struck Mrs. John T. Lambert of Twenty-first Street, cutting her scalp.

When the smaller tents fell over 100 horses broke away from their picket ropes and ran, plunging and kicking, up one street and down another.

The citizens of the town did not know what to make of it as the frightened animals tore through the streets in the semi-darkness until the spectacle of a band of men dressed in genuine Western cowboy outfits and swinging lassoes galloped after the runaway herd. For half an hour thereafter the town was treated to a genuine wild west exhibition. Yelling cowboys raced through the streets until the last of the horses had been captured. The animals were driven back to the show grounds, at Twenty-eighth Street and Avenue C.

In the confusion which followed the fall of the main tent children were separated from their parents, and many persons in the audience lost watches and other jewelry.

The People's Baptist Church of Bayonne had a tent a block away from the Wild West show grounds. The wind blew just as hard there as it did on the show grounds, but the church tent was uninjured.

"It is the Lord's tent, and I trusted to Him," said the Rev. Frank J. Potter after the storm. "I knew He would take care of the tent."

HEAVY DOWNPOUR HERE.

Lightning Struck Fire Headquarters in Brooklyn.

The Weather Man had said that it would be showery in town yesterday and to-day. It was all that between 2:30 and 4 o'clock yesterday, and more. The wind stood almost still, and the water rushed down in veritable sheets. There wasn't any pattering of the little raindrops which is sometimes spoken of by poets. It was more like emptying a large-sized bucket from the clouds.

At noon the sun was shining hotly on the city; before 2 o'clock the sky was dark. Then came the sheets of rain.

Few cars stopped to discharge passengers during the downfall; passengers didn't have nerve enough to brave the watery sheets, so they rode on past the corners at which they had planned to alight. A premature darkness came over New York, and stores, street cars, and elevated trains lit up as if night had come.

At some point along Broadway between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets during the storm a shaft of lightning connected with the electric light wires, and for five minutes all the arc lights on the street between the two points were aglow.

Lightning struck a flagpole on the West 123d Street Police Station. The reserves rushed into the street, thinking that a cyclone had hit their building. Lightning also struck the house of William Boyle, at 1,482 Hoe Street, starting a fire which did some slight damage.

Over in Brooklyn the lightning struck the flagpole on the Fire Headquarters Building, at 365 Jay Street. It ran down the pole, made its way into the telegraph room, and struck one of the operators, but he was not seriously injured. The building shook as if it would fall. Pieces of tiling were shaken down from the ceilings. The fire patrol was called out, but it wasn't needed.

Edward Drake, Captain of the Lehigh Valley barge Lehigh, was instantly killed by lightning on his boat at Howland's Hook, Staten Island.

After the downfall of water, which didn't last long, the sky remained dark and the air cooled considerably. The coolness that came was a joy, for the morning had been hot and humid, with the usual hot day's crop of deaths and heat prostrations. People had stopped often in the forenoon to loosen or pull off wet clothing, using their fingers as if they were handling something nasty to the touch.

Yesterday was the second hottest day of the year. On June 30 the mercury mounted above 93 degrees. Yesterday it got only as far as 87, but the humidity made it seem hotter, and then came the rainfall. That sent the mercury down. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the humidity was 90 per cent., and the thermometer registered 76. The mercury went up, and the humidity percentage went down until at 2 o'clock it was 63. For the rest of the afternoon the mercury registered between 71 and 78.

Three deaths and eight prostrations from the heat were reported in Manhattan and the Bronx between Monday midnight and last midnight. All the persons prostrated were men. Seven had to be sent to hospitals. All the dead were children.

One death and six prostrations were reported in Brooklyn. George Buckholtz, 61 years old, was overcome in his home at 49 Taylor Street in the afternoon, and died in the Kings County Hospital last night.

More showers and more coolness are predicted for to-day.

RACING SLOOPS STRUCK.

Lightning Hits Dahinda and Minx Off Glen Cove—No One Hurt.

W. Butler Duncan, Jr.'s, thirty-foot sloop Dahinda and Howard Willets's Minx, racing in the New York Yacht Club class contest off Glen Cove yesterday, were struck by lightning in the squall which came up out of the southwest shortly after 3 o'clock.

Mr. Duncan had the tiller of his own boat, and aboard her were George M. Cormack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, and two men in Mr. Duncan's employ. The bolt struck the mainsail near the gaff and burned a great hole in the sail, then, flashing over the coat, covered the little craft with blue fire. Fortunately the bolt touched none of those on board the yacht.

Immediately after the Dahinda had been hit the Minx's pole mast was struck. On board of her was Mulford Martin of Rye and the fleet Captain of the American Yacht Club, who were sailing the boat in the absence of Howard Willets, its owner, and with them were two sailors. One of these, John Corely, was at the masthead at the time fixing the jibstay. The bolt struck his arm and knocked him from the mast to the deck. His fall was fully thirty feet, but he landed on his feet, and though stunned by the shock he was picked up uninjured and without a mark on his body. As in the case of Dahinda, the lightning covered the craft with fire, but appeared to have done no other damage than to melt some of the bolts on the rigging.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, including H. de B. Parsons, Walter Kerr, and Ernest E. Lorillard, were following the racers in Mr. Lorillard's power yacht Ignita. They hastened to the assistance of the boats. It was impossible for Dahinda to proceed with the hole in her mainsail. Minx insisted on continuing the race, and finished first of seven starters.

Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia had her jibstay carried away in the squall, and Clifford D. Mallory's Banzai lost her throat halyards. These two, with Dahinda, failed to finish, and Minx led Commodore Alker's Alera 35 seconds, while George Adee's Adelaide II. and Cord Meyer's Atair were far behind. Minx, in spite of her accident, covered the fifteen miles in 3 hours 23 minutes and 53 seconds.

The Only Safeguard

We substitute certainty for probability in real estate transactions.

Our experts give us the correct legal interpretation, our ledger account with each lot gives us the exact record and our capital and surplus of $11,000,000 back up both.

There is no other protection so good.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital & Surplus, - $11,000,000

176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica.
Brooklyn Banking Dept., 198 Montague St.

WANT TO KEEP THEIR STATION

Brooklynites at Avenue U Object to Its Removal to Avenue T.

Application was made to the State Railway Commission yesterday by the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company for permission to move the Avenue U station on the Brighton Beach line to Avenue T. President E. W. Winters of the road explained that the change was proposed to equalize the distances between the stations.

The residents near the Avenue U station opposed the plan. They declared that Avenue U was well settled as compared with Avenue T, and that their property would be depreciated in value if the station is moved. The property owners suggested that a station be placed at Avenue S and the present one at Avenue U should remain.

John L. Wells, counsel for the railroad company, argued that the moving of the station was contemplated in the interests of the whole neighborhood. He was sure that in five years, and perhaps less, the district would be more thickly populated than is Avenue U at present. The Commissioners took the matter into advisement.

An application from the Long Island Railroad for permission to lease 500 feet of track from the Camarsie Railway Company was also heard. If this is permitted, the service between East New York and New Lots will be greatly improved.

On the Brooklyn Heights Company's lines there were, in the year ended June 30, 1905, 96 fatal accidents. During that period 389,505,840 passengers were carried. One person was therefore killed for every 4,057,352 passengers.

During the year ended June 30, 1906, there were 111 fatal accidents. The number of passengers carried was 452,604,203, and there was one person killed for every 4,077,518 passengers carried.

MORE INDICTMENTS LIKELY.

Federal Grand Jury Pursues Its Inquiry Into Rebating Charges.

The Federal Grand Jury was in session yesterday for several hours. It had before it as witnesses a number of United States Customs officers, Postal Inspectors, and Secret Service men engaged in ferreting out naturalization frauds, who testified as to a number of minor offenses against the Government.

In addition there were a number of other witnesses, said to be railway clerks and accountants. Some were formerly connected with the traffic department of the Sugar Trust, and were witnesses before the Grand Jury at the time of the investigation, resulting in the indictments against the New York Central for alleged rebating.

It is said that indictments may be returned against other railways for alleged violations of the Elkins Rebating act, in connection with commodities other than sugar, and covering both east and west bound traffic. Grain and live stock shipments are mentioned. Canal companies may also be involved.

SAVES FIVE AT A FIRE.

Broker Takes Them from His Home—Then Goes Back for Missing Girl.

Joseph Napplebaum, a broker, who lives at 332 East Seventy-second Street, rescued five persons during a fire in his home yesterday at great risk to himself.

Louis Fondella, a real estate agent, occupies with his family the top floor of the house and Napplebaum has the rest. Early yesterday morning Napplebaum was awakened by the smell of smoke. He got up and went into the hallway, but was forced back into his rooms by smoke and flames. He awoke his wife and told her to get their baby ready for a hurried exist to the street.

"Don't you think you had better tell the Fondellas?" said Mrs. Napplebaum.

Napplebaum fought his way to the top floor through the dense smoke in the hallway. With some difficulty he succeeded in waking Mrs. Fondella, her daughter, Rose, and her son, Julius, who is 11 months old.

Napplebaum preceded them to the street, but found on the sidewalk that Rose Fondella had not made her way out. He rushed back into the building and found her lying in her room unconscious. Some plaster from the ceiling had fallen and stunned her.

Napplebaum carried the girl to the office of Dr. Ruzika next door, then brought his wife and child safely to the street. While going through the building Napplebaum was badly burned on the face and hands. Rose Fondella was little the worse for her experience. The loss by the fire was about $2,000.

HARGIS AND CALLAHAN FREE.

Acquitted in Kentucky of a Charge That They Killed Marcum.

BEATTYVILLE, Ky., July 17.—The jury in the Hargis-Callahan trial returned a verdict of not guilty to-day. The men were charged with the murder of J. B. Marcum, and the case was contested stubbornly.

James B. Marcum was a Republican and a lawyer of excellent standing. He was engaged three years ago as an attorney against James Hargis and Edward Callahan, Democratic County Judge and Sheriff, respectively, to oust them from their offices on an allegation that there had been corruption in an election.

Canal Commissioners Arrive.

On the Panama Line steamship Panama, which arrived yesterday from Panama, were Rear Admiral M. D. Endicott and Brig.-Gen. P. C. Haines, both members of the Panama Canal Commission. They report that the digging of the canal is going along as well as can be expected; that there are no labor troubles, and that sanitary conditions in the Canal Zone are first class.

Woman's Skull Broken in Collision.

A woman supposed to be Mrs. Sarah Rosen of 392 Rockaway Avenue, Brownsville, was perhaps mortally injured in a collision between a Ralph Avenue and a Sumner Avenue car at an open switch at Broadway and Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, last night. Mrs. Rosen was on the front seat of the Ralph Avenue car, and was thrown out. At the Williamsburg Hospital it was found that she had a fractured skull.

The Best Cigars
Or Plain Business Suicide

Good cigars—better cigars than any other manufacturer is making—offer the only certain way of maintaining and increasing our business.

Any other course would be plain business suicide.

There is absolutely no way of forcing the public to buy the cigars we offer. The goods must sell strictly on their merits.

The NEW Cremo Cigar—5c.

represents the policy of giving improved values at lower cost, through our new scientific methods of manufacture. The best quality that can be produced and sold for 5c.—equals the average 3-for-25c. cigar.

You are safe in buying any brand bearing the "A" (Triangle A) merit mark, including the following:

New Continental Bouquet
Now 4 for 25c.

Smokettes 3c.
A 5c. Cigar for

Royal Bengals—Little Cigars
Box of 10—15c.

The "A" (Triangle A) merit mark on the box is our guarantee.

Sold by All Dealers — Merit Mark — *Who Give good Values.*

Insures Honest Cigar Values

American Cigar Company
Manufacturer

Oriental Limited

"He Who Travels Deserves The Best"

The Great Northern Railway

had this in mind when it inaugurated as a part of its transcontinental service the superb new train—the Oriental Limited. It is a

Veritable Club House on Wheels

affording from St. Paul to Puget Sound a panoramic view of the most strikingly progressive and diversified stretch of country in the world.

St. Paul and Minneapolis to Seattle

Two and a Half Days of Pleasure and Valuable Object Lessons.

Compartment Observation Library Cars, New Dining Cars (meals a la carte), Palace Sleeping Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars, New Day Coaches.

Through Tourist Sleepers Chicago to Seattle.

VERY LOW RATES ALL SUMMER.

Inquire Further

W. M. LOWRIE, General Eastern Agent, 379 Broadway.

Inquire for sailing dates of G. N. S. S. Minnesota and Dakota and N. Y. K. Steamships from Seattle to Japan, China, and the Orient.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

CLEVELAND INQUIRY FAILS.

No Jurisdiction in Standard Oil and Lake Shore Rebate Cases.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—The Federal Grand Jury late this afternoon reported that no indictments had been found against either the Standard Oil Company or the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, charged with violating inter-State commerce laws. This action was decided on because of lack of jurisdiction. The case and all the evidence submitted before the Grand Jury here will be transferred to Chicago, where proceedings will be instituted in the Federal court without delay.

Following the adjournment of the Grand Jury District Attorney Sullivan gave out a statement, in which he said:

"On Monday Attorney General Moody and myself met in the United States Attorney's office in New York City and reviewed the evidence. We came to the conclusion that the aforesaid testimony fixed the legal jurisdiction for indictment and prosecution elsewhere than in the jurisdiction of the Northern District of Ohio.

"The Attorney General has directed that the summing up of the evidence taken before the present Grand Jury, the preparation of the case, and the conduct of the trial in Chicago be assumed by myself, with the help of a specially appointed Assistant Attorney General and the United States Attorney in Chicago."

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 17.—The United States Grand Jury continued its investigation of the charges of violation of the inter-State commerce law to-day. E. E. Johnson, division freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Buffalo, was recalled and questioned further relative to the rates charged on oil by his company.

Buy Happiness AND *A Week of Cool Weather.*

Have you helped anybody to-day?
Give a chance to those who need it.
Send to Sea Breeze for a restful week

An overworked mother and three children	$10.00
A fading baby and "little mother" of ten	5.00
An underfed shopgirl, earning $3 a week	2.50
An aged woman fighting for self-support	2.50
400 boys and girls for one glorious day	100.00

636 babies died in one hot week.
How many will you help save?
20,000 people given Fresh-Air outings last year. $30,000 needed now.
R. Fulton Cutting, President.
Send gifts to R. S. Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East 22d Street.
N.Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR. 1843 1906

Immigrants Refusing Our Meat.

It came out yesterday that recent arrivals at Ellis Island, having read of the objectionable conditions in the packing houses, have refused meat offered to them at the island. Contractor Balfe, who has charge of the commissary department, has given orders that the same grade of meat furnished to the leading hotels shall be sent to the island.

35 Truck Drivers Fined $1 Each.

Police Inspector Flood got tired yesterday of sending notices to truck drivers on West and Washington Streets to stop blocking those thoroughfares with their vehicles. Three plain clothes men and six uniformed policemen of the Traffic Squad swooped down on the offenders yesterday afternoon and arrested thirty-five. Magistrate Mayo fined each $1.

Store closes 5:30 P. M. daily—Saturdays 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

July sale of toilet goods

One of the greatest sale events of the Summer—a sale of seasonable toilet requisites at less than the usual wholesale price; none but standard goods.

No mail orders on items marked with star.—Main Floor.

*Cuticura soap, 2 for.....25c

*LYON'S TOOTH POWDER, 2 for	25c
*PACKER'S TAR SOAP, 2 for	25c
*IDEAL TALCUM, violet scented; 3 boxes	25c
*SOZODONT, POWDER PASTE OR LIQUID, each	15c
*LAMBERT'S LISTERINE, $1.00 size	57c
*HIND'S HONEY OF ALMOND CREAM	33c
PERSPERINE, best powder for excessive perspiration	15c

*Mennen's talcum powder, 2 for.....25c

Sunburn and tan.

CUCUMBER and ELDER FLOWER CREAM, 15c. and	35c
IDEALIA CREAM, ROSE ALMOND or WITCH HAZEL, jar	19c
CUCUMBER JELLY, in tubes for traveling	10c
Tube of LETTUCE CREAM and one Cake of LETTUCE SOAP, for whitening the skin	19c

*Houbigant's ideal extract, oz.....$1.40

Bath requisites.

HYGIENIC BATH SALT, violet scented; box	20c
BORAX BATH POWDER, highly perfumed	25c
BATHASWEET	17c
BENZOINE, whitens the skin, 15c and	29c
BATH SPRAYS, 5 feet rubber tubing, large spray; regular price, 69c.; sale price	49c
IDEALIA VIOLET AMMONIA, pts., 12c.; qts	19c
RUBBER SPONGES, specially priced	19c to 95c
BATH SPONGES, good quality	15c., 20c and 25c

Perfumes.

PIVER'S EXTRACTS, Azurea, Le Trefle, or Safranor, oz	59c
ROGER & GALLET'S Peau d'Espagne, White Rose, Violet or White Heliotrope, oz	52c
PINAUD'S EXTRACTS, all odors, oz	29c
COLGATE'S VIOLET TOILET WATER, 21c., 37c., 50c. and	74c
HUDNUT'S VIOLET SEC WATER, 75c. and	1.40
SIMPSON CRAWFORD'S LETTE DE PARME WATER, 4-oz., 25c.; 8-oz.	50c
MEADOW BROOK VIOLET WATER	39c
MENTHOL HEADACHE COLOGNE	25c
KAISERIN GERMAN COLOGNE, 23c., 39c.	58c
IDEALIA EXTRACT, the new perfume, 43c. and	85c
VANETA, the most delicate and lasting perfume, oz	69c
HAZARD-HAZARD, No. 6 COLOGNE, 4-oz., 8-oz.	84c

Brushes.

FRENCH BRISTLE tooth brushes, values to 40c.	19c
SIMPSON CRAWFORD'S SANITARY TOOTH BRUSH, every brush warranted	21c
HAND SCRUBS and NAIL BRUSHES, wood back	10c
HAIR BRUSHES, excellent values, stiff bristles	75c
BATH BRUSHES, detachable handles, 25c. and	45c
BADGER HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES; values up to $1.25	39c

Toilet soaps.

SOAPS—For Toilet and Bath; remarkable values; box	8c
CASTILE, made of pure olive oil; 2½-lb. bar	33c
GREEN CASTILE SOAP, best quality; 3-lb. bar	25c
JUNIATA TOILET SOAP; regular 60c.; doz	35c
JERGEN'S TURKISH BATH SOAP, doz	45c
ARMOUR'S BUTTERMILK BATH SOAP, cake, 4c.; doz.	45c
IDEALIA CASTILE SOAP, best quality, 6 cakes in box	25c

*Sanitol tooth powder or paste, ea. 15c

*WHESTPHAL'S AUXILIATOR, 50c. size, 33c.; $1.00 size	59c
*COKE'S DANDRUFF CURE, 37c. and..... Cake Coke's Shampoo Soap free with each bottle.	59c
*SOROSIS RUBBER GLOVES; regularly 69c.	49c
ROGER & GALLET'S RICE POWDER, Violet or Heliotrope, package	14c

*Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap, each, 6c

*SHEFFIELD'S TOOTH PASTE, 2 for	25c
*HAY'S HAIR HEALTH,	33c
*DANDERINE, 25c. size, 16c.; 50c. size, 33c.; $1.00 size	63c
IDEALIA WITCH HAZEL, best quality; pts, 18c.; qts.	33c
WEST INDIA BAY RUM; ½ pts., 25c.; pts	46c
WOOD ALCOHOL, pts., 18c.; qts	33c
PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE, 40c., 80c	1.55
RUM AND QUININE, 8-oz	48c
IDEALIA SAGE for dandruff; 33c. and	59c
WILLIAMS' SHAVING SOAP; stick, 15c.; cake	4c
DE MIRACLE, for removing hair; $1.00 size	79c
DENTISEPTINE TOOTH POWDER, large bottle	17c
POWDER BOOK, value 25c.	10c
LABLACHE FACE POWDER	29c
25c. ALLEN'S FOOT EASE	15c
DORIN'S ROUGE, No. 18	18c
FEHR'S TALCUM, perfumed or carbolated	10c

*Pears' unscented soap, 3 cakes for 25c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Bed outfit complete $10.75

SETS consist of white enamel bedsteads, one all-metal woven wire spring and one fibre soft top mattress $10.75 —in all sizes. Twice the value of this price at any other time.

Fifth Floor.

$18 box or wardrobe couch—3 feet wide, square effect, guaranteed to retain their shape; indestructible springs and upholstering of the highest order; covered with the best green denim. At..... 11.25

25 sample chiffoniers, $14.50—In golden oak, highly polished, fitted with swinging mirrors, guaranteed construction; formerly sold at $21. Special at..... 14.50

$8, $9, $10 style parlor tables, $5—Golden oak or mahogany finished, highly polished, very handsome designs. At..... 5.00

$6.50 parlor rockers at $3.50

$45 golden oak buffet at.... 32.50 | $30 golden oak china closet.. 19.50

$3.50 golden oak dining chairs, heavy box frames, cane seat, reduced to..... 2.25

Sale of 2,700 bathing caps and shoes

NOW comes our great July sale of bathing accessories—largest assortments ever gathered and lowest prices for high qualities.

Tam o'Shanter caps, oil silk and rubber-lined sateen; plain colors, polka dots..... 25c

Pure rubber skull caps or divers..... 50c

Hood and bandanna caps—made of rubber-lined silk and sateen, waterproof and watertight—over cap is flowing loose end which one ties in a bow in front, giving a dressy appearance—fast colors.

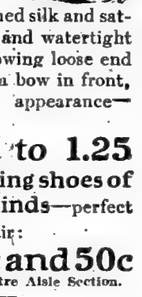

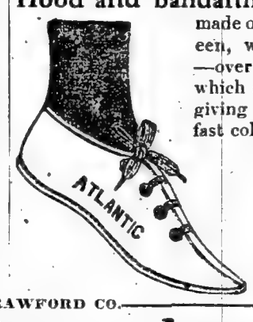

50c to 1.25
Bathing shoes of all kinds—perfect fit—pair:
25c and 50c

Centre Aisle Section.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Final upholstery clearance

TO close out every odd lot, short length or broken color line in our magnificent upholstery section, we have marked prices that average about one-half our ordinarily low figures. We mention a few items, taken indiscriminately from the immense stock, but your visit to this store to-day would enable you to appreciate thousands of others as great and greater bargains.

Fourth Floor.

Lace curtains—1, 2 and 3 pair lots

All styles embraced, but not every style in every range. Prices about half.

$13.95 to $15.00 curtains, per pair, $9.75
$8.90 to $9.75 curtains, per pair, $5.90
$5.00 to $6.50 curtains, per pair, $2.95
$2.00 & $2.95 Bonne Femme curt, 98c

Portieres less than half price

French jute velour portieres; $37.50 value..... $18.75
Antique dining-room portieres; $20.00 value..... $10.00
Odd portieres, about 75, worth $6.50 to $10 pr., ea... $1.59

Remnants

Hundreds of remnants of tapestries, damasks, velours, etc., 50 per cent. less than remnant prices.

5,000 yards curtain remnants—Such as spotted muslin, nets, burlaps, denims, cretonnes, etc., 5c. and 10c. a yard and upward.

Little needfuls at little prices

Bolster rolls—Assorted styles and sizes—slightly shop-worn—$2 grade—each..... 50c

Mosquito canopies—The Dixie $3.00 quality—somewhat imperfect. While they last..... $1.00

Window shades—Odd sizes and styles—bring your measures—each..... 10c

Linen shade fringe—About 50 pieces, the 15c. to 30c. qualities—per yard..... 5c

Tapestry squares—Of plain repp and Oriental striped effects—each..... 5c

Rope portieres—Odd patterns and colorings—each..... 98c

Ruffled muslin curtains—Half window effects—39c. grade—pair..... 10c

None C. O. D. No mail orders. No goods exchanged or taken back during this sale.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Remarkable Values Women's Shoes.

Women's regular $3 Oxfords at 1.85

Women's regular $3.50 Oxfords at 2.35

IF we could only mention the name under which these shoes are sold, a name that is a "household word" wherever high standard fashionable shapely shoes for women are worn, we know our shoe department would be taxed to its utmost.

However, take our word for it and come and enjoy the best shoe bargain of the year. The name under which these shoes are sold and known is stamped upon each pair, and their bargain-worth will be told at a glance.

Twice a year we take all the shoes this manufacturer has on hand. He is willing to take a loss, in order to clean up each season's business in season, and during this sale you receive the benefit of the remarkable price concession.

Women who wear sizes 1½, 2, 2½, 3¼, and 4 can choose from shoes worth up to $5. Of course we have all sizes in the $3 and $3.50 shoes.

Second Floor.

Handsome shapely effects in low shoes made from the best tan kid, black kid, patent leather, gun metal calf, white Sea Island cotton, Gibson ties and Oxfords.

☞ We are New York selling agents for the celebrated Queen Quality shoes.

SAY MURDER IS PROVED IN PLAZA HOTEL CASE

Coroner's Inquiry Shows the Attack Was Carefully Planned.

POLICE WARMLY CRITICISED

Charged with Blundering After the Ironworkers' Assault and Giving the Guilty a Chance to Escape.

Coroner Acritelli and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Cardoza, who are engaged in the preliminary hearing of the murder of one and the assault upon two other special watchmen on the eighth floor of the new Plaza Hotel last Wednesday, will have a clear case for action by the Grand Jury against the seven members of the Housesmiths Union held at the Tombs. This much was made certain yesterday.

Pursuing the investigation, with more ironworkers as witnesses, yesterday, they developed facts showing clearly that the murder and assault were premeditated. Another important feature was that one of the ironworkers testified practically in corroboration of the statements of O'Toole and Cullen, the surviving watchmen, to the main facts in the case, although the witness declined to identify any of the men engaged in the affair.

The witness in question said at the hearing that he had seen Butler thrown from the eighth to the fifth floor of the building and that he had seen O'Toole and Cullen disabled. When asked to identify the guilty ironworkers, however, he said he was unable to do so. He will be examined again when the formal inquest is held later.

Other testimony showing premeditation was offered by Willie Langan, a water carrier for the ironworkers. He said that about half an hour before the murder he was approached by Butler, the watchman who was killed; O'Toole, and Cullen, in turn, and questioned about the disappearance of a ladder leading from the eighth to the seventh floor of the building.

"It had been cut away," the boy testified, "and the three watchmen wanted to know where it was. I didn't know."

"'I'll give you a half a dollar if you find that ladder and put it up again,'" the lad told the Coroner Butler had said.

"'All right,' I replied, 'I started to go down to the seventh floor to look for the ladder, when Smith, one of the first men arrested, walked up.

"'Where are you going?' he asked.

"'I'm looking for the ladder that was over there,' I replied.

"'Cut it out,' he said, scowling. 'If you know what's good for you you'll attend to your own business. Now, get away from here and leave that ladder alone.' I did so. The trouble began a few moments later. The watchmen had no means of escape."

At the conclusion of the hearing yesterday, Coroner Acritelli said it was plain that there would be a strong case against the men under arrest—four on a charge of homicide and three on charges of felonious assault and the suspicion of having participated in the murder of Butler.

O'Toole, while passing from the Coroners' room at recess, passed a group of the ironworkers who are witnesses.

"There goes one of those fly cops now," one of the ironworkers remarked. "I wish I had him outside; I'd kill him so quick he'd never know what struck him."

O'Toole told Coroner Acritelli about the threat. The Coroner questioned all the men, but none of them admitted having made the remark. All the same, the Coroner ordered that O'Toole should have police protection between his home and the Criminal Courts Building until the case is disposed of.

Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday received the supplemental report of Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station under an order by Gen. Bingham to explain how and why Capt. Lantry's men allowed all but four of the ironworkers to escape from the building immediately after the murder and assault were committed. Capt. Lantry filed a report on Monday, in which he told how he had arrived on the scene immediately after his reserves had gotten there, and at once ordered the arrest of any of the men against whom O'Toole and Cullen might make a complaint. Then, he says, he covered the ground floor to prevent any person from leaving the building."

Capt. Lantry did not report that he had covered the top and intervening floors. He said that O'Toole had told him that the police had arrested the right men; otherwise more arrests would have been made. Gen. Bingham was not satisfied with his report and called for further details. Then Capt. Lantry explained that three other arrests had been made on Saturday.

It was said at Police Headquarters yesterday it was probable no further action would be taken. "Nevertheless," said one of the men at Headquarters, speaking for Gen. Bingham: "the police should not have allowed a single man to leave the building. It was the work of the average force of bungling cops. They stood at the several regular exits, evidently satisfied that if any of the ironworkers sought to leave they would pass them. Common sense ought to have suggested to the police that ironworkers can climb like squirrels, and that it would be an easy matter for the whole gang to slide down girders and supports and leave through opportune exits all around the building. It was a case of thick-headedness, but we think no one is to blame in particular."

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

The best silver is that which lasts longest and wears best. Knives, forks, spoons, etc., bearing the mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

will prove a most worthy addition to any table. Their fame is of nearly sixty years' duration.

When buying dishes, pitchers, etc., and you want the best, ask for those made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

WHY GOREMYKIN IS TO STAY.

Court Said to Fear the Two Houses of the Duma Will Co-operate.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cables. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The position of the Goremykin Ministry is stronger than ever.

Such is the astonishing information received from Peterhof. I hear that the Ministers have even received assurances to this effect from the Emperor. The fact appears utterly inexplicable except on the assumption that Saturday's vote in the Council of the Empire had a diametrically opposite effect to what was expected.

The suggestion is made that the prospect of co-operation between the two houses thoroughly alarmed Court circles and excluded all hope of a Constitutional Democratic Cabinet. This may be a very shrewd guess, but M. Goremykin and his colleagues affect confidence in the ultimate support of the upper house.

The Official Messenger in a long article to-day seeks to explain away Saturday's vote and expresses the opinion that a conflict between the two houses is inevitable.

The Duma to-day began the debate on a resolution condemning the Government's agrarian communiqué as an illegal act and reasserting the principle of expropriation. The resolution is practically an appeal to the people against the Ministers and the Crown. Over sixty speakers have already inscribed their names. All who spoke to-day for or against the resolution recognized it as revolutionary. The Duma will probably pass the resolution by a large majority.

It is highly significant that the Duma's first avowedly revolutionary step should be taken directly after the failure of the hopes of a Constitutional Democratic Cabinet.

VIENNA, July 17.—According to a communiqué dated St. Petersburg published here this evening the plan of forming a parliamentary Ministry has been dropped.

In authoritative quarters, adds the communiqué, the belief apparently prevails that the extreme limit of conciliation toward Parliament has been reached, so the probability of more determined conduct on the part of the Government must be reckoned with.

This communiqué accords with the expectation previously prevailing here that the conflict in Russia is about to relapse into an exceedingly acute phase.

ANOTHER MONUMENT APPEARS.

Memorial to Courland Revolutionaries Erected at Night.

MITAU, Courland, July 17.—A second monument to the revolutionists who lost their lives in the recent uprising was erected last night in the public square here. It bore a warning that death would be the punishment for any one furnishing horses to remove it.

Soldiers carted the monument away.

Early in the present month the police of Mitau discovered that a granite monument to the memory of the slain revolutionists, weighing over a ton, had been erected during the night. It was removed by the authorities.

JUST SAVED VLADIMIR'S TRAIN.

Trackwalker Found an Obstruction Designed to Wreck It.

TREVES, July 17.—The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, after a month at Homburg, returned to Paris two or three nights ago by way of Treves and Coblentz. He received letters informing him that he would be attacked while on his way to Paris and turned them over to the police.

The Grand Duke took an ordinary train from here instead of the express, which left later. His train passed through Coblentz safely, but collided with a pile of ties and fishplates near Schweich.

Little damage was done, however, as a track walker found the obstructions just in time to signal the train, which had slowed down when it struck the obstructing pile.

Skrydloff Succeeds Chouknin.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—Admiral Skrydloff has been officially named as Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, succeeding the late Vice Admiral Chouknin.

BRITISH GROCERS SUFFER.

Canned Meat Scare Is Having a Most Serious Effect.

BIRMINGHAM, July 17.—At a meeting of the Grocers' Association to-day it was stated that the canned meat scare was having a most serious effect on trade in all canned goods.

Regret was expressed that the American firms which are now flooding the country with literature had not earlier placed their statement of the facts before the public.

STROMBOLI VERY ACTIVE.

Fear That Its Violence Presages Another Earthquake in Calabria.

PALERMO, July 17.—There was a violent eruption of Stromboli to-day, incandescent material being thrown to enormous heights and causing serious fires on the island.

Fortunately no deaths resulted from the eruption, which was attended by loud detonations.

The phenomenon was similar to that which immediately preceded the disastrous earthquake in Calabria last Autumn, and therefore occasions great anxiety lest it be followed by a repetition of that calamity.

JEWELER FORFEITS BROOCH.

It Contains Reset Diamonds on Which Duties Are Demanded.

The Customs officials received a letter from Washington yesterday saying that the petition of Norman C. Hascall, a Toledo jeweler, asking for the return of a diamond brooch valued at $5,000 which had been taken from him when he arrived here on the Oceanic, had been denied by the Treasury Department.

The case turns on the right of an American traveling abroad to have articles of jewelry reset or repaired and bring them back without the payment of duties. A question is also raised as to the identification of the diamonds in the brooch as the same stones as those which were in it when the jewel was taken abroad.

The brooch belonged to Hascall's wife for fourteen years before he took it with him on his trip abroad. He had the nine large diamonds in it reset in Paris, but on his return did not include the ornament in his declaration. He said that he did not suppose it could be held to be dutiable. No intentional fraud is attributed to the importer.

Mr. Hascall will began a suit to recover the brooch, asserting that the resetting of precious stones does not constitute such an improvement as is contemplated by the statute, and that it would be unjust to collect 60 per cent. duty on it.

Ex-President of Argentina Dead.

BUENOS AYRES, July 17.—Dr. Carlos Pelligrini, former President of Argentina, died last night.

LASCA BEATS SCHOONERS IN RUN TO NEW LONDON

Doremus's Yacht Again Takes Division Prize in Joint Cruise.

EFFORT DEFEATS IROLITA

Phryne, Heading the Small Sloops, Leads Entire Fleet on Corrected Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, July 17.—Robert P. Doremus's Lasca had the honor of carrying off the cup in the principal schooner class of the joint cruise of the Atlantic, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and Corinthian Yacht Clubs again to-day in the squadron run from Morris Cove to Sarah's Ledge, off this port, but she did not have J. Rogers Maxwell's Queen to beat. The Queen left the fleet at New Haven to be hauled out for Larchmont race week, and Lasca's competitors were Roy A. Rainey's Invader and C. Howard Clark, Jr.'s, Savarona. She beat Savarona in her class by 7 minutes and 20 seconds, after allowing her time, and beat Invader by 2 minutes and 9 seconds in the division.

It was Invader that led the fleet into the harbor. She crossed the finish line at 1:22:15, having occupied 4 hours 52 minutes and 15 seconds in covering the 43¾ miles. She beat Lasca to the line by 14 minutes and 11 seconds, but the disparity in size between the two boats still robbed her of victory. It was quite a different result from the previous day when Lasca was able to hold Invader within two seconds over the 29-mile course.

In the race between the two sixty-footers which held the principal interest for the yachting enthusiast, the result was quite different from yesterday. Although Commodore E. Walter Clark, Jr.'s Irolita did very well, she failed to hold the new Effort, and was beaten by 1 minute and 40 seconds on corrected time. Effort had to allow her 5 minutes and 41 seconds, and finished 7 minutes and 5 seconds ahead.

It remained for the thirty-footers to again take the fleet prize. This time C. W. Wetmore's Phryne reversed the result on E. F. Luckenbach's Sue and beat her over the course by 14 minutes and 32 seconds for the class prize. She took the division prize readily, the four thirties leading all the smaller sloops on corrected time.

As was the case on the first squadron run the Atlantic Yacht Club took most of the prizes.

Between Commodore E. Walter Clark's sloop Irolita and F. M. Smith's Effort there was nothing to choose until after the Cornfield Lightship was abeam, when the Effort caught the freshening breeze first and was never headed from that point to the finish.

The summary of the race follows:

SCHOONERS OVER NINETY FEET.

Start, 8:30 A. M. Course, 43.75 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Invader, Roy A. Rainey	1:22:15	4:52:15

SCHOONERS—NINETY-FOOTERS.

Start, 8:30 A. M. Course, 43.75 miles.

Lasca, R. C. Doremus	1:36:26	5:06:26
Savarona, C. H. Clark, Jr.	1:45:55	5:16:55

Corrected time—Lasca, 5:06:26; Savarona, 5:13:46. Lasca beats Savarona by 7 minutes and 20 seconds.

SCHOONERS—FIFTY-FIVE-FOOTERS.

Start, 8:10 A. M. Course, 43.75 miles.

Clarissa, Eli K. Price	1:30:47	5:26:47
Loyal, Gibson Futzel	1:39:49	5:29:47
Quickstep, E. B. Havens	1:46:03	5:36:03
Vigil, A. N. Chandler	1:48:27	5:38:27
Fenella, J. G. Meehan	2:35:36	6:25:86
Andromeda, C. W. Nason	Disqualified.	

Corrected time—Quickstep, 5:36:03; Vigil, 5:16:18; Andromeda disqualified; Clarissa, Loyal, and Fenella not rated. Vigil wins by 19 minutes and 45 seconds.

YAWLS—ALL CLASSES.

Start, 8:05 A. M. Course, 43.75 miles.

Selnada, J. F. Ackerman	1:57:10	5:52:10
Paladin, W. C. Hubbard	2:12:25	6:07:25
Tern, John Hyslop	2:30:07	6:25:07
Flying Cloud, Jas. Loughlin, Jr.	2:36:24	6:31:24
Lotowana, E. E. Malcolm	2:40:34	6:35:34

Corrected time—Selnada, 5:52:10; Lotowana, 5:31:00; Tern, Flying Cloud, and Paladin not rated. Lotowana wins by 21 minutes and 10 seconds.

SLOOPS—SIXTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 8:20 A. M. Course, 43.75 miles.

Effort, F. M. Smith	1:43:38	5:23:38
Irolita, E. W. Clark	1:50:43	5:30:43

Corrected time—Effort, 5:23:38; Irolita, 5:25:02. Effort wins by 1 minute and 40 seconds.

SLOOPS—FORTY-EIGHT FOOTERS.

Start, 8 A. M. Course, 43.75 miles.

Athlon, J. D. Probst	1:26:36	5:26:36
Cleona, George Bullock	1:35:21	5:35:21

Neither boat rated. Athlon beat Cleona by 8 minutes 45 seconds.

SLOOPS—FORTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 8 A. M. Course, 43.75 miles.

Pelegrina, E. & R. Toland	1:48:27	5:48:27
Mirth II., G. & J. W. Beeckman	1:50:06	5:50:06

Pelegrina's corrected time, 5:48:27. Mirth II. not rated. Pelegrina wins.

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE FOOTERS.

Start, 8 A. M. Course, 43.75 miles.

Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	2:20:57	6:20:57
Gypsy, A. A. Fowler	2:30:27	6:30:27

Vivian II.'s corrected time, 6:20:57. Gypsy note rated. Vivian II. wins.

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN FOOTERS.

Start, 8 A. M. Course, 43.75 miles.

Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	2:10:13	6:10:13
Sue, E. F. Luckenbach	2:24:46	6:24:46
Tabasco, W. B. Henry	2:32:27	6:32:27
Regina, F. G. Stewart	2:33:09	6:33:09

Corrected time—Phryne, 6:10:13; Sue, 6:24:46; Tabasco, 6:32:27; Regina, 6:33:09. Phryne wins from Sue by 14 minutes 33 seconds.

Following are the division winners and their times, corrected for the entire fleet:

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Lasca, R. C. Doremus	5:00:26	5:06:26
Effort, F. M. Smith	5:23:38	4:50:46
Lotowana, E. E. Malcolm	6:35:34	4:50:54
Vigil, A. N. Chandler	5:38:27	4:12:57
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	6:10:13	4:04:59

ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW.

A. G. Vanderbilt Takes Out 'Bus License to Drive Coach Venture.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt took out an omnibus license to-day in order to run his road coach Venture from one of the hotels in Atlantic City to the horse show grounds at Inlet Park. Mr. Vanderbilt is one of the exhibitors at the show which opened to-day, and he had made preparations to run his coach to the grounds every day. The local 'busmen, ascertaining this fact, sent word to the Mayor advising him of the laws regulating omnibus traffic. There has been some trouble recently between the cabbies and the police over the enforcement of certain laws regulating passenger vehicles. Mr. Vanderbilt's coach, being a passenger vehicle, comes within the ruling of the statutes, but it created considerable surprise that the effort should be made to force Mr. Vanderbilt to take out an omnibus driver's license. When word was sent to Mr. Vanderbilt's Superintendent, Charles Wilson, he replied laconically, "Anything to keep the peace," and forthwith paid his $12. Mr. Wilson drove the coach as Mr. Vanderbilt did not arrive until late to-night.

There was some rain in the afternoon, but not enough to seriously interfere with the judging or spectacular interest in the exhibits.

There was one little exciting episode this afternoon when the horse John T. Morgan, belonging to Mrs. Dorothy H. Henderson of Petersburg, Va., with David Dunlop up, started for the rails, but took the fence of the ring on a three-quarter jump. It did not count, and the horse was obliged to go over the rails, after being brought back into the ring.

Miss Mrs. John Gerken is in the lead for the blue ribbons, winning three to-day and one red out of four events in which her horses were entered. C. W. Watson of New York captured one blue, three red, and two white. George Watson took one blue and two reds.

The show gives every indication of being one of the most successful ever held here. The attendance to-day was large. Among the New Yorkers present were Mrs. R. B. Kerr, Mrs. W. S. Elliott, Miss Blackburn, and Mrs. George Byrd.

CITY BREVITIES.

The post of electrical engineer in the Fire Department held by Henry E. Vineing, who has been stationed at Staten Island for several years, was abolished yesterday by Fire Commissioner O'Brien. It carried a salary of $2,000 a year.

John D. Crimmins on his birthday last May gave to St. John's Guild the cost of one trip of the Floating Hospital. This trip was given yesterday, and 1,570 mothers and children shared in it. Isaac N. Seligman will pay for the trip of the Floating Hospital on Wednesday.

RIDES BICYCLE BOAT ON THE HARLEM RIVER

Inventor Mitchell Arouses Curiosity with Odd-Looking Craft.

IS SUPPORTED BY PONTOONS

Propeller Worked by Pedals and Steered from the Front—Comments on Adaptability for Fishing.

A bicycle boat made its first appearance on the Harlem River yesterday, running up and down a few times, in between the afternoon showers, from the bridge at 135th Street to Macomb's Dam Bridge, at 155th Street. It was manipulated in turn by John H. Mitchell, the inventor, and William G. Busse, the builder.

"That beats all the funny steering craft I ever heard of," exclaimed an old boatman near the 145th Street Bridge. "I've seen some queer things in my time around the river, but I never expected to see a man pedaling a bicycle over the water. I'd like to know what his notion is."

The wish of the old boatman was expressed by a number of other curious spectators, who viewed the new arrival with wonder and amazement.

At a distance it looks exactly as though a man were out on the water on a bicycle, only the bicycle appears to be supported on a wooden frame. On closer inspection one sees that this wooden frame consists of three small pontoons, two in the rear and one in front, held together by a light framework, and upon this in the centre the bicycle frame is securely attached. Between the two pontoons in the rear the inventor has placed a three-blade propeller, giving about 400 revolutions to the minute, and as the rider works the pedals of the machine the propeller blades churn up the water and the novel boat glides forward, its speed, of course, like a bicycle upon land, being dependent upon the amount of muscular energy expended. The steering is done from the front.

"This is the first time I have ever tried the boat in public," said Mr. Mitchell, who, by the way, is a stage carpenter, but employs his leisure time in inventing things of novel interest. "It was built in East New York, and I wanted to run it around the Battery and stop off on the way up the Hudson at the French warships, but Mr. Busse advised me to give it an easier trial on the first attempt. The boat, however, cannot tip over, even in very rough water. It is not intended for open-sea work, but for river and lake use, and I think that when a man tries one for pleasure he won't go back to pulling flat-bottomed boats for fun in a long time."

The boat was put in the water from the Friendship Boat Club's house, at the foot of 154th Street. It attracted much attention on its way up. The craft was loaded on an open wagon. Two American flags were flying from the sterns of the two rear pontoons, and another flag was attached to the handlebars of the bicycle.

"Some new-fangled boat to 'shoot the shoots,'" explained one spectator. "I wonder what show it's booked for."

The driver was phlegmatic. He answered no questions, but allowed his jaded horse to plod along in the heat at the rate of about four miles an hour.

The little pontoons, which are well-shaped miniature boats, sharp at each end, are 3½ feet long, 14 inches wide, and 10 inches deep. The length of the craft "over all" is 6 feet, and it weighs 75 pounds. Mr. Mitchell ran the boat well, and, although the tide was running down the Harlem very fast in the afternoon, he made good time against it. The storm prevented the large concourse of spectators that had been expected, and few of the inventor's invited guests appeared at the boat clubs. He said he had asked representatives of the New York Yacht and other prominent clubs, including the Players.

"The idea's all right," said one of the Friendship Club oarsmen after the excitement was over, "but it doesn't look to me as though the scheme is a practical one for general use. Who wants to sit perched up in the air on a bicycle seat when out boating? He'd better not show it to the Jamaica Bay fishermen, for there isn't any room that I see to store provisions, to say nothing of a small-sized keg. For a fellow who wants to do something unusual it's all right, but not for the fisherman who goes off for a good day's loaf on the water."

Vanadis Wins Mackinaw Cup.

MACKINAW ISLAND, Mich., July 17.—Lloyd R. Steere's yawl Vanadis won the Mackinow Island Challenge Cup in the race from Chicago to Mackinaw to-day, finishing the course in 62 hours 7 minutes and 6 seconds. She was led home by the Hawthorne by 2 minutes and 28 seconds in a remarkably good finish, but beat the Hawthorne nearly an hour and a half on allowance. The order of the finish, with the corrected time, was:

Vanadis, 60:04:10; Naiad, 60:08:47; Alice, 61:09:26; Hawthorne, 61:32:47; Vencedor, 61:55:13; Mistral, 61:51:22; Hussar II., 61:59:38; Maniwa, 62:12:30; Juanita, 62:20:24½; Arcadia, 62:32:37; Neva, 62:46:03½; Vananna, 63:46:13. Widsith withdrew at Grand Haven.

Following is the order of the finish by classes on corrected time: Yawls—Vanadis, Naiad, Hussar II., Arcadia; schooners—Alice, Hawthorne, Mistral; sloops—Vencedor, Maniwa, Neva, Vananna.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Plans have been perfected at Rochester for a hundred-mile automobile road race on Labor Day, Sept. 3. The race will be held over a twenty-five-mile course, and will be conducted by the Rochester Automobile Club and the New York State Automobile Association. A thousand-dollar trophy will be offered, and the event will be open to regular stock touring cars of sixty horse power or less. The entrance fee will be $300, and only twenty-five entries will be received. The event will be known as the American Touring Car Derby.

Shipments from the Franklin factory continue to be heavy for this time of the year. The work on the 1906 models is rapidly drawing near completion. Some time ago the company had sold out on the chain-driven runabout, and for several weeks have been refusing orders for the shaft-driven touring car. Before the 1st of August all the 1906 cars will have been completed and shipped to dealers. The six-cylinder Franklin has had an excellent sale.

When the twenty-four horse power Columbia shaft-driven car was placed on the market last Winter, it was predicted that it would cause somewhat of a commotion in motoring circles, and the continued demand for it shows the prediction to be sound. It has proved to be a very speedy car, as shown by its consecutive winnings at Dead Horse Hill, Readville, Paterson, and Washington.

The Ford Motor Company has, by doubling its force and working a night shift, been able to reach the ten days' point in deliveries of six-cylinder cars. The daily output now is about eight six-cylinder touring cars.

The showing that the Frayer-Miller cars are expected to make in the Vanderbilt Cup races will demonstrate the utility of the air-cooled system. These cars are going to be given the hardest road tests possible before the elimination trials. The first car has shown a speed of over 100 miles per hour, and even better is expected when everything is tuned up properly.

The entries for the third annual hill climb in the White Mountains promise to be greater than in previous years. Harry Houpt of New York and Charles Henshaw of Boston entered Thomas cars yesterday. Mr. Draper of Hopedale, Mass., wired his entry yesterday from the Glidden tour night headquarters.

The United States Government has taken delivery of a Franklin car for the purpose of demonstrating its ability during the army manoeuvres at Mount Getna, Penn. The car has been purchased for use by the Quartermaster's Department.

It has been generally understood that the automobile manufacturers would have their 1907 models out early this year, but that any of them would have their first new cars ready in the midsummer was unexpected. The entries for the Glidden tour reveal the fact that a new Knox truck is ready, and also that there will be a six-cylinder Pierce-Arrow model in 1907. The truck is entered as a baggage wagon and the six-cylinder Great Arrow is entered in the touring division of the run.

MANY a Raincoat that never lets a drop of rain come through is so heavy that the wearer of it is drenched with perspiration. Such a coat is of small advantage. Our Raincoats are not only rainproof, but light and comfortable.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

Prices $20 to $32

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

His master's choice is a

Cluett

COAT SHIRT

Made as a custom shirtmaker would make it. All the materials are shrunk before cutting, by the

CLUPECO

process, this insures each part maintaining its proper relation, making easy work for the home laundress

$1.50 AND MORE

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

Largest Makers of Collars and Shirts in the World

ALL HAIR ON FACE AND ARMS

permanently removed; no electricity, poison, pain; 36 years' experience. Protected by law. Beware of those who copy my ad. No connection with any other person. Trial treatment at office, $1.

MME. JULIAN, 123 5th Ave., (20th St.)

THINK WHAT THE AUROPHONE

Would Have Meant to Beethoven.

IF YOU ARE DEAF

It means Beethoven and all the world of music for you.

No EFFORT to hear with it.

THE MEARS EAR PHONE CO.

1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

A Talk with the Consumer

Competition among brewers is keen. Perhaps you've noticed it.

You may not know what's back of it. You have a right to know the facts.

We have decided to print them.

Some of the large brewers to reduce the cost of brewing use cheap materials.

In place of Barley, the very soul and essence of perfect beer, they use Corn, because it is cheap.

They further reduce the cost of production by not having ample storage facilities to properly age their beer.

The result is beer that has little else but "Purity" and "Sterilization" to recommend it. As a matter of fact, nearly all beer is pure and properly sterilized.

Budweiser

—The King of all Bottled Beers—

Budweiser is brewed from choicest Barley-Malt, the finest Hops, imported from the province of Saatz, in Bohemia, Yeast of special culture, and a small percentage of Rice.

It is fermented in glass-enameled vats. It is lagered (aged) from four to five months in glass-lined steel tanks.

In fact, is in glass from "Kettle to the Lip."

Our enormous storage capacity—600,000 barrels—enables us to age our beer to full maturity, which accounts for its healthfulness and delicious flavor.

We produce beer of such unquestioned superiority that discriminating consumers demand it.

It is for these reasons that Budweiser, although the highest in price, has a larger sale than all other bottled beers.

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Phone, 3753—38th St.

A. Busch Bottling Co., 435 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR TO END THIS MORNING

Armistice Arranged — Peace Meeting on the Marblehead.

2,000 MEN GUARD CABRERA

Placards Urge His Assassination—Guatemalans Accused of Using Explosive Bullets.

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, July 17.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, Capt. Richard T. Mulligan, will leave Acajutla to-morrow for San José, Guatemala, with William L. Merry, the American Minister to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Salvador, and the Peace Commissioners of Salvador and Honduras on board. Minister Merry is to represent Nicaragua and Costa Rica by permission of the authorities at Washington.

At San José the Peace Commissioners from Guatemala, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, and the Mexican Minister will be received on board the cruiser, and a treaty of peace between the warring republics will be drawn up and signed on the high seas.

After leaving the officials from Guatemala at San José the Marblehead will return to Acajutla with Minister Merry and his associates.

An armistice between Guatemala and Salvador has been arranged. It is to begin at daylight to-morrow, when the fighting will cease.

The Marblehead, after accomplishing her mission, will await orders at Acajutla.

It is asserted that the Guatemalans in the recent fighting used explosive bullets, notwithstanding the fact that Guatemala signed the Geneva Convention.

MEXICO CITY, July 17.—A number of minor chiefs of the Guatemalan revolution have arrived here and say that all movements of the revolutionists in Guatemala have been brought to a temporary standstill awaiting the negotiations for peace between Salvador and Guatemala.

The men most concerned in the revolution, however, do not look for permanent peace between Salvador and Guatemala.

All the revolutionists deplore any action on the part of the United States that would give strength to Cabrera's administration, and they point to his record as proof that he is incapable of retaining power longer in Guatemala. They allege cruelties, executions, forced loans, and general despotic conduct on his part over a series of years.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—No further engagements in Central America have been reported to the State Department, and the officials here have no advices concerning the report from the City of Mexico of heavy loss of life.

Honduras was not a party originally to the attempt of the United States to bring the warring nations together, but after it became clear that Honduras was involved in the difficulties the State Department made overtures to that country, and the reply was in effect that Honduras would be governed by the action of Salvador, which is its ally.

State Department officials are without advices as to what questions will be considered by the representatives of the republics when they meet on the Marblehead. Neither has the department been told who the representatives of the belligerents will be.

The procedure which the envoys of the Central American countries will adopt for adjusting their differences has not been communicated to the State Department, and it is believed here that no agreement on that question can be reached until the representatives of the interested nations are assembled on the Marblehead. The natural means of settling the disputes would be to agree to arbitration.

As a signatory to The Hague convention, the United States is held by the State Department to be bound to exert every possible effort to bring about peace, and it is maintained that the United States cannot be charged with interfering in any way with Central American affairs, because it has made no attempt whatever to direct the negotiations, but has merely offered its good offices and exerted all its influence in inducing the fighting nations to settle their differences by peaceful methods.

NOISE BREAKS UP THEIR HOME

So Dunn Has Neighbors Arrested for Running a Factory on Sunday.

Charles J. Dunn and his family have been living at 208 East Twenty-second Street for forty-five years. It was a comfortable house and an agreeable neighborhood for them until recently, when they decided that they would have to move or get their next door neighbors to do so, otherwise "home" to them would be a libel.

They told Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Court about it yesterday, when they testified against James Lehmaier and Bernard Schwartz, composing the firm of Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co., manufacturers of bottle caps at 207 East Twenty-second Street. They were charged with violating the law forbidding work on Sunday.

"We can't sleep in the house on Sunday," Dunn told the Magistrate, "on account of the heavy rolling machines and hammering next door from 7 in the morning till 11 at night. I haven't slept in my room for six weeks on account of the hubbub, but I don't feel like moving."

"It's just like hades to stay in that house, Judge," said Nellie Dunn, his daughter. "They raise such a racket that I'm obliged to keep out of the house. I ride about on trolley cars so won't hear the noise."

Magistrate Cornell held the defendants in $500 bail each for trial.

ROOSEVELT TALKS OF POLICE.

And Bingham Returns from Oyster Bay with New Patrol Schemes.

Police Commissioner Bingham got back to his office at Headquarters yesterday after a visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. He told the reporters that he was trying to arrange a system for policing the city to replace he two-platoon plan.

"I have been looking over several schemes," he said, "but haven't reached any conclusion."

Gen. Bingham was asked if he had discussed politics with the President.

"No," he declared, "we didn't talk politics. We did discuss police matters, but I can't tell you anything about it."

"Is the President to be a candidate for renomination?"

"How should I know?" Gen. Bingham replied. "The President is looking fine and his health is excellent."

Gen. Bingham said that Patrolman Fritchman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who resigned from the force last week because he said a man couldn't be self-respecting and a policeman at the same time, would be tried for absenting himself without leave.

Woodbury Safe for a While.

A resolution of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union approving the Aldermanic condemnation of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury and recommending his immediate removal was presented yesterday to Acting Mayor McGowan. It only drew from Mr. McGowan a repetition of his statement that he would make no removals or appointments in Mayor McClellan's absence.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Late Major G. A. Bartlett of the Treasury Defaulted for $19,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The examination of the books of the late Major George A. Bartlett, disbursing officer of the Treasury Department, has disclosed that at the time of his death in February he was short approximately $33,000. Of this $14,000 was due to the defalcations of James W. Boyd, who had acted as disbursing officer for the Marine Hospital Service, and is not chargeable to Major Bartlett.

Major Bartlett had held his office for many years, and was trusted implicitly by the Treasury officials. The examination of his books has not revealed exactly his methods of operation, but it is supposed that he was enabled to make away with Government money through the carelessness of the auditors who went over his accounts monthly, and who had such confidence in him that they never required him to make an exact showing.

It was the custom for the disbursing officer to draw in cash each month a sum ample to pay all the employes of the department. But as a matter of fact there were always some of the employes absent, and often others were entitled to pay for only a part of the month. Major Bartlett was not required to cover the surplus back into the Treasury, but it was permitted to accumulate in his hands. When called upon by the auditors he always had a sum of cash to show, which seems to have been taken for granted as the proper amount. No careful examination of his books was undertaken until W. S. Richards, the present disbursing officer, assumed office. When the first discrepancy appeared it was the belief of Secretary Shaw and other Treasury officials that it was due merely to the intricacies of the system of accounts, and that further examination would straighten matters out.

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore, which was on Bartlett's bond, has been called on to make good the deficit. There is no explanation of what became of the money. Major Bartlett had no expensive habits, did not play the races or gamble in stocks, and lived simply.

TO ENCOURAGE WORKMEN.

Plan of Washington Navy Yard Commandant to Increase Output.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, Capt. Leutze, has made a recommendation to Acting Secretary Newberry that may be of vital importance to labor organizations throughout the country, for it involves the right of unions to arbitrarily fix the maximum product of each workman for a day.

To exploit the full possibilities of the splendid plant at the Washington gun foundry it is proposed to do one of two things—either put the men on piece work or resort to what is known in the manufacturing world as the "premium system." This system is based on an admission of the right of the union to say what a workman's maximum output shall be for a given wage, but it permits a man to do more work if he chooses to do so, receiving a proportionate increase in pay. It is urged that the result is to stimulate the men to greater production and to afford a fair opportunity for the ambitious workmen.

The labor unions as represented at the Washington yard have asked for an opportunity to be heard on these propositions and Acting Secretary Newberry has assented.

President to Speak at Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—At a meeting held here to-day of the commission having in charge arrangements for the dedication of the new State Capitol building at Harrisburg on Oct. 4 it was announced that President Roosevelt would be the orator of the day.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, waists, infants' wear, muslin underwear, and corsets; 2 Walker Street.
Porteous, Mitchell & Brown, Portland, Me.; J. G. Ford, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. Mitchell, domestics; 57 White Street.
Steele, Faris & Walker Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. M. Walker, laces and ribbons; 536 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company; Rochester, N. Y.; W. N. Baxter, knit underwear; A. L. Shaw, fancy goods; G. M. Pratt, wash goods; E. R. Leavens, wash goods; W. H. Harsh, rugs; 454 Broome Street.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; C. Sjoeberg, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.
O'Callaghan, & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hotel Wellington.
Blackstone, N. B., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; N. B. Blackstone, hosiery and gloves; H. W. Blackstone, cloaks, suits, and waists; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Woodward.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Miss K. Desmond, waists; Hotel Woodstock.
Schwartz Brothers & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. Schwartz, dry goods; M. Miller, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Cook, skirts and muslin underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodstock.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; T. Griffith, prints and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGaw, linens, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; 54 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Moos & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Kemper, laces; Herald Square Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Stearns, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; Miss E. J. Burke, suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Neuhousel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; F. J. Neuhousel, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Pitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Heyman, L. C., Wheeling, West Va.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Greenhut Cloak Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. H. Greenhut, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; C. H. Bear, Jr., dry goods; 317 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, and ribbons; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Minch & Dusenberry, Baltimore, Md.; W. H. Minch, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. Tea, infants' wear and muslin underwear; Miss M. A. Lohne, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Cohen, S., & Co.; Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and trimmings; Grand Hotel.
Reeves-Luftman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Logan, domestics; 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Kahn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; J. Bettin, millinery; 377 Broadway.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Grand Hotel.
May Company; St. Louis, Mo.; L. L. Mayer, domestics, flannels; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Albert.
Edwards, E. N., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. E. Maurer, furniture; Hotel Cadillac.
Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; A. P. Spangler, china, furniture; Hotel Breslin.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. K. Miller, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; Gilsey House.
Weber Dry Goods Company, Cairo, Ill.; H. Weber, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
McCauley, G. T., Company, Columbus, Ohio; H. M. Clark, ribbons, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Trossow, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. McFate, carpets, rugs; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Reeves-Luftman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. H. Faust, beddling, furniture; 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Union Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. Johnston, hosiery and underwear; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, piece goods; 753 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. J. W. Hall, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Brostell.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Stern, domestics and flannels; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Lipman-Wolfe & Co., Portland, Me.; P. E. Elkington, trimmings, laces, and ribbons; 54 Franklin Street; Cumberland Court.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh carpets; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Mohr, L., & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; S. Mohr, furnishing goods; 288 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.
McKnew, W. H., Company, Washington, D. C.; Miss I. Birch, hosiery; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Empire.
Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, trimmings; 101 Wooster Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. V. Robey, hats and caps; O. F. Kounts, boots and shoes; 948 Broadway.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Lohmyer, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Lohmyer, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; G. S. Mayer, house garments; Hotel Breslin.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; J. J. Coghlan, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, domestics; Hotel Broztell.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; L. L. Thomas, shoes; Hotel Broztell.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; C. W. Moore, dress goods and silks; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; J. M. Goldsmith, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.
Siegel, H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. M. Curran, silks; Hotel Wolcott.
Carl & Carl, Lockport, N. Y.; C. C. Carl, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Ingber, J. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Ingber, piece goods; Hotel Albert.
Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Macon, millinery; L. Walker, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—First Lieut. A. G. Love, to San Francisco for duty with troops in camp in Yosemite National Park.

First Lieut. H. W. Jones, to San Francisco for duty with troops in camp in Saquoia National Park.

First Lieut. O. M. Pinkston, to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty.

First Lieut. L. H. Hanson, to Fort Liscum and report for duty to the commanding officer, relieving First Lieut. C. J. Stedman, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. F. Schmitter, to Fort Egbert to relieve First Lieut. J. R. Bosley, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. H. A. Reed, to San Francisco for assignment to temporary duty until Oct. 1, when he will report to the Medical Superintendent of the Army Transport Service in San Francisco for assignment to duty.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons, recently appointed, will sail July 25 for the Philippines, and upon arrival at Manila will report to the commanding General for assignment to duty: First Lieuts. M. A. Reasoner, H. J. Nichols, L. L. Hopwood, C. E. Freeman, and H. B. McIntyre.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, July 19, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the nature and cause of the disability of F. V. Walker, late Captain and Assistant Surgeon, for which he was wholly retired from the service. Detail: Brig. Gen. W. F. Hall, Military Secretary; Col. G. E. Pond, Assistant Quartermaster General; Majors W. H. Arthur and G. L. Edie, Surgeons; W. H. Hart, Commissary, and Capt. J. R. M. Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, Recorder.

The Navy.

Commander H. G. Leopold, retired, to navy yard, Norfolk; Lieut. Commander C. W. Dyson, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington, Aug. 1; Lieut. Commander G. W. Brown, to the Pennsylvania as Executive Officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Brooklyn, at Rockland; Wolverine, at Bay City; Chicago, at Bremerton; Maine, Illinois, Missouri, and Kearsarge, at Rockport; Marblehead, at Acajutla.

Sailed—Alabama, Iowa, and Indiana, from Tompkinsville for Provincetown; Maryland, from Belfast, for Rockland; Wilkes, from Annapolis for Norfolk; Neva and Stockton, from Annapolis for cruise; Paul Jones, from Capitola for San Francisco; Columbia, from San Juan for Boston.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

This Is the First Time in All the History of the Trade That a Bona-Fide Sale of

Men's Blue Serge Suits

Has Been Organized Wherein the Prices Are Really Reduced to Such an Extreme Low Figure.

Suits Formerly $28, $25, $20 & $18.

$13.75

Not a Single Suit Reserved Your Pick of Our Entire Stock

Since this is the case exactly as stated above we believe the men of this town will be quick to appreciate its importance.

The models include the radical as well as the conservative types, full lined, half lined or skeleton with fine alpaca. All sizes are represented, from 32 regular to 46 stout.

Serge Suits in Youths' sizes, 14 to 19—and that will fit small men in single and double breasted models. Values $12.50 to $20, at $9.75.

Three Broadway Stores:
At 13th St. At Canal St. Near Chambers St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Stern Brothers

DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENTS
(On the Third Floor.)

Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats
Made to Order For a Limited Period
At Large Concessions from Regular Prices.

Advance Styles of
Tailor-made Gowns, at $44.00 and $55.00
Linen Riding Habits, side or cross saddle, at $35.00

West Twenty-third Street

Colorado Excursions
Denver Chicago Colo. Springs Pueblo Kansas City St. Louis

Very low round-trip rates all summer

Why not visit the cool Rockies?
It's an ideal vacation trip.
Go the Santa Fe way.

Santa Fe

Ask for our booklet "A Colorado Summer"—also details of rates and service. Address Santa Fe agent, 377 Broadway, New York City.

PIEL BROS.'
EAST NEW YORK BREWERY, BROOKLYN,
OFFER TO FAMILIES THEIR
REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER

This is the perfect and unquestionably the finest product possible of malt and hops.

This perfection is attained by reason of the highest grade of malt and hops, the absence of substitutes and chemicals, and the application of the most approved German method under the skillful direction of an expert brewer.

On the quality of our beer alone has our business been built up and our name become known all over this country.

There is no sterling quality of the beat imported, which costs 100% more, lacking in our beer, while the most inferior domestic beers cost only one cent less a bottle than our fine and luxurious food beverage.

Delivered in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn at $1.25 per case of 24 bottles.

Hopkins 119 CHAMBERS ST.
Yacht Fittings

Ring Buoys, all sizes, up from.....$1.13
Rowboat Fenders, canvas, up from.. .38
Rowboat Fenders, leather, up from. .45
Yacht Fenders, netted rope, up from 2.25

Spray Hoods—Boat Covers

Launch Steering Wheels, Galvanized.....$2.00
Launch Steering Wheels, Brass..... 3.00
Bilge Pumps..... 3.00
Launch Lights, Worth $6.00..... 3.00
Motor Boat Auto Steerer.....10.00
Chimes Launch Whistle..... 5.00
Bellows Whistle..... 4.00
Brass Letters for Yacht Names.

Wall Tents—Camp Outfits

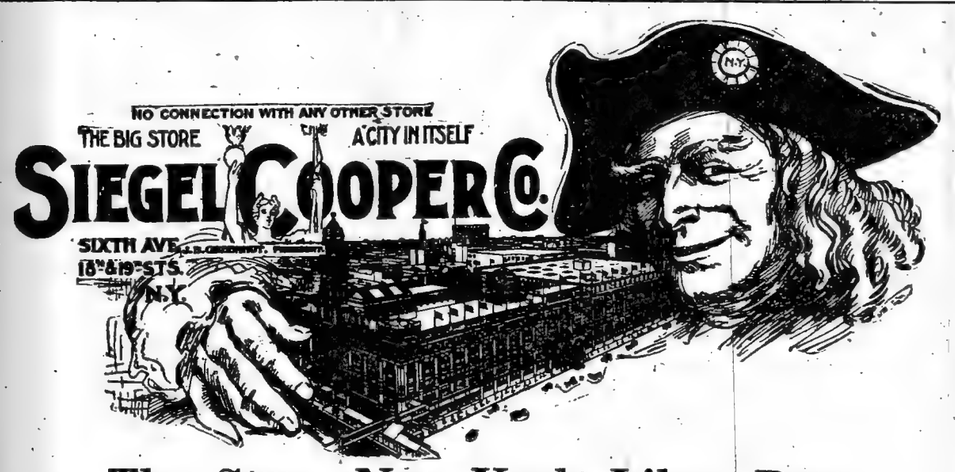

The Store New York Likes Best

THERE may be a question as to which is the biggest store in New York, but there can be no question in the mind of any one who has visited the Big Store during the past few months as to which is the most popular.

The swift and steady increase in our business, even during the months that most stores find dull, probably interests us more than it does the public at large, but it MEANS something that affects every man and woman in New York who has a dollar to spend or a want to supply.

It means that a great and growing proportion of the people of this city have learned and are learning that this store MEANS WHAT IT SAYS and PERFORMS WHAT IT PROMISES.

It means that they have learned and are learning that on the whole it is the Big Store that is surest to have the goods they want, surest in giving the lowest prices, safest with which to deal.

We've been saying this ourselves for some years. It is inexpressibly gratifying to have the public echo and endorse the statement by a daily attendance that has recently been very nearly double that given to any other store in New York.

Reliable Summer Foods---Important Sale

A List of Utmost Interest to Every Housekeeper

YOU ought to come here, anyhow, whether you need groceries or not. You will find plenty to interest you outside of the goods and prices. When you are tired of looking, listening and tasting samples, rest in the Japanese Tea Garden, where you may sip iced tea of the best kind, with our compliments.

More than fifty demonstrations of popular Summer foods are now in progress, each one of educational interest. Of course the dominating attraction is the list of special values.

Mail or telephone orders filled promptly, and we take pride in filling them correctly. 'Phone call 4000 Chelsea.

Java and Mocha Coffee
The original Old Dutch Blend of fine imported rich Coffees—sold only in The Siegel Cooper Store.
25 lbs. $5.75 | 10 lbs. $2.35 | 4¾ lbs. $1.00 | lb. 25c

Santa Clara Prunes
Ripe, thin skin, sweet fruit; 10 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs..... 29c

Rolled Avena
American Cereal Co.'s best quality kiln dried rolled oatmeal; 25 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., 32c; 5 lbs..... 18c

Squire's Bacon
Finest New England mild sugar cured, fat, lean, or a mixture of both; regular 20c quality; three to five pound pieces; lb..... 16½c

HEAD RICE—Extra fancy Carolina; 10 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., 38c; 3 lbs..... 25c
FRESH BUTTER—Fountain extra creamery; most delicious butter obtainable; 5-lb. crock, $1.25; 3-lb. crock..... 76c
BAKED BEANS—London's best quality; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can..... 12c
BORAX SOAP—Hazel best family; for laundry and general household use; box 60 bars, $2.85; 10 1-lb. bars..... 49c
MAINE SUGAR CORN—Fountain quality; the cream of the Maine pack; case 2 doz., $2.75; doz., $1.40; can..... 12c
PEA BEANS—Spring Wheat Farina, Cracked Wheat, Scotch Green Peas, Steel Cut Oatmeal or Pearl Barley; 10 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs..... 18c
CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS—Old Fort brand; small, tender stalks; dozen, $1.76; regular 20c 1-lb. tall can..... 15c
ASPARAGUS TIPS—Fountain quality, finest California; dozen, $3.50; can.. 30c
FAMILY TEAS—English Breakfast, Ceylon, and all 40c varieties; 10 lbs., $2.40; 4 lbs., $1; pound..... mixed, 28c
GUADARALI COFFEE—Mandheling Java and Arabian Mocha, blended the "way you like it;" 25 lbs., $8; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 34c

Premium Flour
Fountain quality, best Minnesota Family Patent. Guaranteed equal to any higher priced flour.
Bbl. $5.35 | Half bbl. $2.78 | ⅛-bbl. sack 69c

Graham Crackers
Social Teas or Zwieback; 6 cartons, 41c; regular 10c carton..... 7c

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—The Original Popular blend; sold only in the Siegel Cooper Store; 25 lbs., $6; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 28c
JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Siegel Cooper's Favorite blend; 25 lbs., $4.75; 10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1; lb..... 22c
FLY PAPER—The sticky kind; box 25 sheets, 35c; 3 sheets..... 5c
PURE FRUIT JAMS—Fountain quality, pure fruit and refined sugar, all varieties, including raspberry, strawberry, etc.; doz., $2.30; 1-lb. jar..... 20c
TENASETINE—For mending chinaware, glassware, bric-a-brac; tube..... 5c
OLIVES—Large Manzanilla; gallon jug, $1.20; full quart..... 35c
INDIAN CEYLON TEA—English Breakfast, Formosa Oolong, mixed, and all 55c qualities; 5 lbs., $1.95; lb..... 41c
POPULAR BREAKFAST FOODS—Apitezo Grains, Malta-Vita or Fountain Rolled Oats; dozen, 95c; package..... 8c
SAMPLE TEAS—And all green and black varieties, usually sold at 35c; 5 lbs., $1; lb..... 23c
SCOURING SOAP—Siegel Cooper's Best Cleanser, suitable for all scouring and household purposes; lavender wrapper; box 100 bars, $4.25; doz., 53c; 5 bars..... 24c
WOOL SOAP—For toilet or laundry use; box of 100 bars, $3.65; 10 bars, 37c; 5 bars..... 19c
SALT—Ice cream or rock salt; bushel sack, 49c; 10-lb. sack..... 10c
FORMOSA OOLONG TEA—English Breakfast, Mixed, and all 75c varieties, 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.65; lb..... 60c
SUGAR CORN—Sentinel, Bo-Peep, or Fairy Queen brands, the finest produced in New York State; case 2 doz., $1.95; doz., $1; 3 cans..... 25c

Royal Yacht Club After-Dinner Coffee
Mandheling Java and real Arabian Mocha makes the best Coffee obtainable.
10 lbs. $3.65 | 5 lbs. $1.85 | 2½ lbs. $1.00 | lb. 40c

Red Ripe Tomatoes
Fancy whole packed fruit; regular 12c 3-lb. can..... 8c
Limit 12 cans to each purchaser.

Coffee Clarifier
Very convenient for "Settling" and "Clearing" Coffee, regular 10c pkg... 5c

Maine Lima Beans
Augusta Canning Co.'s popular Fern brand; case 2 doz. $1.35; doz., 69c; regular 10c can..... 6c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Fountain quality, hand packed ripe fruit; dozen, $1.70; can..... 15c
BARTLETT PEARS—Fountain quality; large halves in heavy loaf sugar syrup; doz., $2.85; can..... 25c
CRISP PICKLES—Fountain quality mixed pickles, gherkins, chow chow, white onions or pickled walnuts; dozen, $2; 10-oz. bottle..... 18c
MIXED TEAS—Ceylon, Young Hyson and all 60c varieties; 5 lbs., $2.25; lb. 50c
EARLY JUNE PEAS—Vacation or Bo-Peep, fancy sifted peas; case 24 cans, $2.25; doz., $1.15; can..... 10c
SALMON—The famous Argo brand fancy red Alaska fish; case 4 dozen, $8.50; dozen, $1.70; 1-lb. can..... 15c
LIMA BEANS—Acorn brand; large, green, tender Limas; good all seasons of the year; case 2 dozen, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; can..... 12c
EARLY JUNE PEAS—Fountain quality small sweet peas; case 2 dozen, $3.30; dozen, $1.70; can..... 15c
SARDINES—Latour brand, fine imported, packed in olive oil, ¼s, with key opener; case 100 cans, $10; dozen, $1.25; can..... 11c

Rugs and Art Squares

Two excellent values in the best grade Tapestry Brussels Rugs, full ten-wire, very extensive assortment of designs, beautifully colored; suitable for any chamber.

Regularly	Size	Special
$21.50	9.0x12.0	$18.75
$15.50	7.3x10.6	$13.50

More Art Squares

An excellent assortment of All-Wool Rugs in choice colorings and pretty designs.

Regularly	Size	Special	Regularly	Size	Special
$4.75	6.0x 9.0	$3.95	$9.50	9.0x12.0	$7.75
$5.75	7.6x 9.0	$4.75	$11.50	9.0x15.0	$9.75
$6.75	9.0x 9.0	$5.75	$15.00	12.0x15.0	$13.25
$8.50	9.0x10.6	$6.75			

Velvet Carpets

We offer two grades of extra heavy Wool Velvet, noted for their durability. An extensive range of designs is shown. Many have borders to match.

LOT 1—Our regular $1.10 grade, special, per yd..... 89c
LOT 2—Our regular $1.00 grade, special, per yd..... 72c
(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Trunks Under Priced

Twice a year we reduce our stock of the finer grades of trunks. Now's one of the times and here's the way we do it:

Regularly	Special To-day	Regularly	Special To-day
$67.75 for..	$52.50	$31.25 for..	$25.00
$65.00 for..	$45.00	$27.50 for..	$23.00
$55.80 for..	$49.50	$22.75 for..	$18.00
$61.50 for..	$49.00	$18.15 for..	$15.00
$63.75 for..	$48.80	$16.00 for..	$12.00
$53.00 for..	$42.00	$15.50 for..	$11.00
$45.00 for..	$34.50	$12.50 for..	$9.00
$37.50 for..	$26.50		

Housefurnishings---Summer Clearance

CLOSING out all the Summer goods in the basement—all the refrigerators, oil and gas cookers, window screens and such things.

Good Investments! They are all articles of long-time usefulness. What you gain now you profit by in several years to come.

Small lots in most cases. Can't promise to fill mail orders.

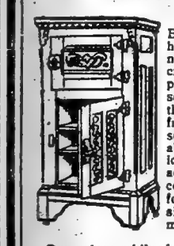

"MODEL" REFRIGERATORS. This make has been our leader for nine years, and has increased its popularity and proved its worth each season. It is decidedly the best medium-priced refrigerator we have ever seen, giving, at a reasonable price, every feature of ice economy, cleanliness, accessibility and scientific construction that can be found in the most expensive refrigerators on the market.

Our prices, while always moderate, have now been cut more than 25 per cent., and we offer the most popular sizes as follows:

27 inches wide, 17¾ deep and 42 high, at..... $8.50
25½ inches wide, 16¼ deep and 41 high, at..... $9.75
32 inches wide, 19¼ deep and 47 high, at..... $14
34 inches wide, 20½ deep and 48 high, at..... $16
35½ inches wide, 21½ deep and 50 high, at..... $19
38 inches wide, 22¼ deep and 51 high, at..... $21
Refrigerator with enamel lining; is 37 inches wide, 22¾ deep and 51 high; special at..... $25
25 inches wide, 19 deep and 50 high, at..... $11.50
28½ inches wide, 20½ deep and 54 high, at..... $14
28½ inches wide, 20 deep and 62 high, at..... $15
You may have your choice of either enamel or zinc lining; they are 31¼ inches wide, 21 deep and 58 high, at..... $18

Double doors; 34½ inches wide, 22 deep and 61 high, at $21
No. 2 Ice Chest; 27 inches wide, 18 deep and 27 high.. $4.50
No. 3 Ice Chest; 32 inches wide, 22 deep and 32 high..... $8

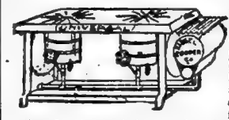

OIL COOKING STOVES—the wickless blue flame; heavily and substantially constructed, fitted with the latest smokeless and odorless device; 3-burner size $3.40, 2-burner size..... $2.20
OIL COOKING STOVE—the genuine Silver's new blue flame; one of the handsomest stoves on the market; has been carefully tested and adjusted, and is guaranteed against smoke and odor, gives a powerful blue flame; $2.95 3-burner size $3.25; 2-burner size..
OIL COOKING STOVES—the genuine Brooklyn blue flame; this is the standard oil cooking stove of the East; without a doubt one of the best wickless stoves now manufactured; beautiful in appearance, strongly constructed, simple and easy to regulate, gives a powerful blue flame; 3-burner size $6.50, 2-burner size..... $4.25

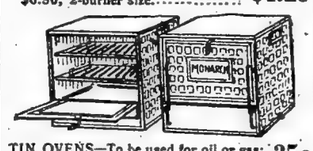

TIN OVENS—To be used for oil or gas; regular price 50c; to-day at..... 35c
TIN OVENS—A larger size with two shelves, to be used for oil or gas; regular price 75c; to-day at..... 45c
(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

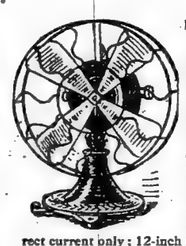

ELECTRIC FANS—We have a number of electric fans which are a little shop worn. They have all been thoroughly tested and are in perfect condition, so you can depend upon them to give the same service that new ones would. Have solid brass polished guards and black iron bases; to be used on direct current only; 12-inch size; regularly $12; to-day at..... $8.50
GENUINE GRANITE SAUCEPOTS—with side handles; retinned cover; regular price 45c; guaranteed to be first quality; to-day at..... 22c
GENUINE GRANITE TEAPOTS—Guaranteed to be first quality and genuine; regular price 50c, 4 qt. size; to-day at 29c
TABLE OILCLOTH—We have a large assortment of this in white or colors, 1¼ yards in width; we limit 5 yards to a customer; at, per yard..... 10½c
CURTAIN STRETCHERS—6x12 feet, with retinned pins, can be folded up when not in use and take up very little room. 45c
COVERED SLEEVE BOARDS—A patented article; special at..... 12c
STEPLADDER AND CHAIR—Combination; made of hard wood..... 75c
FOLDING IRONING BOARDS—4½ feet long, on a stand, at..... 65c
BLACKING CABINETS—Natural finished wood, with carpeted tops, at.. 70c
WINDOW SCREENS—special in one size; the size that will fit the majority of windows; 21 inches high and extends to 37 inches; regularly 40c; to-day..... 29c
THE POLAR ICE CREAM FREEZER—triple motion, quick action; labor-saving; the easiest to operate and the quickest in results we have ever seen demonstrated here. Come and try the ice cream it makes..... $1.50

The New York Times

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MR. CHURCHILL'S PLATFORM.

The Lincoln Republican Club of New Hampshire, which has taken WINSTON CHURCHILL as its candidate for Governor of that State, supplies him with a platform of principles that is, in some respects, pretty good.

The club demands a law prohibiting the giving of free railroad passes. That is sound, but the law ought to prohibit also the accepting of passes. It wants Railroad Commissioners to be elected by the people. We do not know whether WINSTON CHURCHILL is a good judge of men, but we would rather trust him to pick Railroad Commissioners than to trust the voters of New Hampshire as a whole. "The taxation of property of public service corporations at its true value." Certainly, if all other property in New Hampshire is taxed at its true value. "No political contributions from corporations," and "publicity of campaign receipts and expenditures"? Such laws are in line with public opinion, and should be on the statute books of every State. "Registration of legislative lobbyists." Yes, and something more if the lobbyists go beyond oral argument and persuasion. Stringent enforcement of the liquor laws and of the laws against gambling, including bookmaking at the Salem race track and elsewhere? If the present laws concerning rum and gambling are not enforced, who will enforce the new law demanding their enforcement?

Finally, we have this article plucked from the creed of the half-baked: "Nomination of candidates for office by direct vote." To the minds of new-fledged reformers, to minds steeped in civics and sociology, and to all those sweet souls that are ambitious to shine as professional friends of man, the notion of direct nominations is peculiarly fascinating. The truth is that, while of notable value in particular instances, as a general principle it is unsound and unpromising. The bosses who control conventions and Legislatures may be irreligious, old, and wicked, but they know that at nomination time they stand upon a high place in the sight of men, they know that they are watched intently, and that what they do must pass the challenge of public criticism.

The people voting directly to effect a nomination are not so placed. Each sees by and for himself. One voter may with wisdom and conscience express his best opinion, quite unknowing that his neighbors may at the same moment be making most fantastic and stupid use of their ballots. And when it is done, they regard their work, not with stern critical judgment, but with the complacent pride of authorship. The delegate, with his sense of concentrated responsibility, the caucus or convention guided by much antecedent canvassing and discussion, acts with a collective judgment that, in spite of many lamentable failures and perversities, will on the large average, we think, yield better results than the popular plan. The advocates of this fad have before them the sobering example of the State of Tennessee. The people of that State, voting as an instruction to their Legislature in the choice of a Senator, rejected Senator CARMACK, a man of brains and ability, whose Senatorial record proved him to be capable of taking part with real distinction in the discussion of great public measures, and commended to the Legislature "Fiddling BOB" TAYLOR, a good-natured and popular gentleman who lacks Mr. CARMACK'S qualifications for the office.

Very likely the people of New Hampshire would by direct nominations break the grip of the Boston & Maine Railroad. But we should think they might do that by the plain, old-fashioned expedient of sending to their Legislature men with sense and morality enough to escape the lures and the bribes of that dissolute corporation. At any rate, the direct nomination idea is not a cure—it is a delusive nostrum.

THE YEAR'S TRADE STATISTICS.

"All new records" was the triumphant caption over the records of foreign trade at this time last year. Now we put upon record facts making last year's seem almost paltry. The increase in exports is $225,201,946, and in imports $109,102,308. Truly a good growth. The first billion-dollar mark in our exports was reached in 1892. Four lean years followed, but the billions have been unbroken since 1897. Soon it will be two billions, but last year it was only $1,743,763,612. It was in 1903 that we reached the billion standard in our imports, and when we reached it we did not hold it. The year just closed, however, shows that then it was handsomely exceeded, the aggregate being $1,226,615,379. The total falls just a trifle short of the sentimental three billions upon which all lovers of records and big things had set their hearts. The aggregate is only $2,970,378,991, but the lacking $30,000,000 will hardly prevent this year going into the three-billion class in popular phrase. The biggest total trade, however, does not yield the biggest excess of exports, $517,148,233, comparing with $664,592,826 in the famous year of 1901. The excess upon merchandise movement brings us only one-tenth its face in excess of imports of gold, or precisely $57,653,320. It is rather surprising that it brought us so much, for it is recognized that the movement of gold is related rather to banking and financial considerations than to trade. These are figures to be proud of, and yet they are good but for a single twelvemonth. If promise is any index to performance the year now a fortnight old will enable us next July to repeat the words with which these remarks began.

We have only bare totals as yet. The distribution of our trade by classes is yet to come, although a division into agricultural and manufacturing exports may be made by deducting the former from the total of all. Of equal interest with the classification of products will be the classification of countries, showing any change in the currents of trade. Needless to say, we yield to none in pride with these evidences of solid prosperity, which we take leave to class among those things which Wall Street has not discounted in its preference for prices over profits as index of values. Still we cannot wholly share the delight manifested by friends who differ with us regarding the blessings of protection over the relation between our exports of agricultural and manufactured products.

The growth of manufactures in our foreign trade is considerable, and is cause for congratulation, but the relation between the two classes depends largely upon the crops. They are manifestly a matter of weather, and exports of products of the soil are further dependent upon the foreign crops and weather. For example, it was in May, 1904, that a decline of $15,000,000 in agricultural exports gave manufacturing exports their first excess over agricultural. When agricultural exports have a record of varying between $520,000,000 in 1895 and $867,000,000 in 1901, there is obviously too wide a variance for comparison with manufactures, whose record is much more stable. Why should we exult that our foreign trade is so large, when it is so much smaller than our 83,000,000 population and incomparable natural resources entitle us to expect? And why should they who are most influential in hindering our foreign trade exult unduly over its growth despite the obstacles they interpose? The exports and imports per capita are cause for modesty rather than for pride. Especially is this so since the boast is made possible only by including copper and petroleum and other gifts of GOD among the products of manufacture. If only we were allowed to buy and sell cheaply, or at a natural price, then indeed we should have cause to rejoice at totals dwarfing even those which are to-day so fair cause for congratulation. It almost seems as though certain compunctions or tenderness of conscience explain rejoicings which have so little just basis as those over our exports of manufactures. We are improving, but we are hardly by rights in the class of characteristically manufacturing nations.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN LAW.

For the first time in the long history of the great Empire of Russia money is to be expended from the public Treasury with what Western nations regard as "authority of law." That is to say, the money has been voted by an assembly of representatives of the people, and, though the bill was rejected by the upper house, the Council of the Empire, under the advice of the Emperor's Ministers, it has been signed by the Emperor himself.

The full significance of this action is to be seen only when we recall the nature of the bill, its specific provisions, and the reason of its rejection by the Council. The bill appropriates $7,500,000 for the relief of sufferers from famine. With its object no party in the State and no public officer would dare to quarrel. But the Duma, guided by leaders who have been able usually to keep clearly in mind their ultimate purpose to bring all legislative action within the control of the people's representatives, provided that the money for this appropriation should be secured by internal economies and not by fresh taxation or by loans which would have in the end to be repaid by taxation. To this the Council and the Ministers, representing substantially the bureaucracy, responded with that "non possumus" which is the first and last resort of reactionaries. They declared that, while the object of the bill was commendable and even imperative, it would be impossible for the Treasury to meet any such demands upon it without failing in obligations already assumed—the chief of these undoubtedly being the payment of the revenues the bureaucracy have so long enjoyed. When the bill was reported back to the Duma, with the dissent of the Council, it was promptly repassed in its original form. Though at this juncture, according to the fundamental laws, there was no means of getting the bill any further, it was, by some action that has not been reported, submitted to the Emperor, and he has signed it.

According to the principles and precedents of orderly responsible parliamentary government, this would necessarily be followed by the resignation or dismissal of the Ministers. We cannot expect that in Russia with any confidence. Probably in the mind of the Czar the bill he has just signed draws its full force from his signature alone, no matter whence it comes, and he has doubtless very vague notions of the logical implication of his act. Nevertheless, it remains true that in an acute difference between his Ministers and the popular Assembly he has sided with the latter, and in a matter of money. It is a step in the direction of putting the purse-strings in the hands of the Parliament, and that in all progress toward representative government has been the first step the world over.

MR. TAFT'S VACATION.

When we say that Secretary TAFT'S announcement that he is going to take a vacation will be received by the country at large with satisfaction, we might be supposed by the ribald to mean something not wholly complimentary to that excellent public servant. Far from such is our meaning. Our meaning is that if there be any public man in our country who has richly earned his "junket," the Secretary is that man. We should not even say junket, that being a technical term ("local U. S.") applicable only to a public officer who has his private fun at the public expense. We should say holiday. For only think what the work is that Mr. TAFT has been doing since he entered the Federal service. First, to smooth over the differences between the Spanish varnish of punctilio on the Malay backing of the Filipinos on one hand, and on the other American public servants, civil and military, of whom the former were of all grades and varieties of incompetency and irrelevancy, and the latter, though mainly of a high degree of competency, were frequently insufficiently unaware of the effect upon the Filipino mind of official behavior strictly "conformable to regulations." When we think of the task of the Secretary when he was the Governor General, and of the acceptability and success with which he performed it, we think there must be some mistake about the spelling of his surname, and that the "f" in it has been inadvertently substituted for a "c."

And when he returned to his native shores he found the same task heavily incumbent upon him. It is part of his discretion that nobody will ever know what a number of situations bristling with difficulties he has composed, how he has been the lightning rod down which the impulsive wrath of his chief and of other American statesmen has been harmlessly conducted and sizzled away into the oblivious earth. Many persons have "by parcels heard" of his demulcent influence, and of the angry eruptions which he has prevented by timely unction, but he alone knows them all. Upon one occasion Secretary BLAINE was in charge of a centennial celebration which included the foreign descendants of an American Revolutionary hero, foreign descendants stiff with the rigor of extreme militarism and supersensibility. Mr. BLAINE subsequently protested in private that he would rather walk the length of Broadway with a cage of canary birds in one hand and a cage of rattlesnakes in the other than to have again the task of entertaining those official guests to their liking. But such employment has been chronic with the Secretary of War. His own temper it is true that he once rather conspicuously lost, at the immediate expense of poor Mr. WALLACE, and at the ultimate expense of himself. But what considerate man will blame temporary failure of self-control in an official upon whom the burden of the President-cum-Congress combined and conflicting notion of Panama has been laid?

But, some man may say, Mr. TAFT has already had those periods of rest involved in crossing and recrossing the wide Pacific. One might almost reply to such a man in the language of Scripture, "Thou fool." An official in charge of an assorted cargo of orators, "of opposed political faith," every one of whom was cocked and primed to give mortal offense to every foreigner he met, from the Emperor of Japan to the Sultan of Jolo, to say nothing of the "urgent private affairs" that Mr. TAFT had to supervise on that famous trip, is in a position compared with which that of a lion tamer, or of the keeper of BARNUM'S "Happy Family" of irreconcilables, were "sweet do nothing." Nay, nay. They change their skies but not their job who run across the sea in that company.

By all means let Mr. TAFT go to Murray Bay and divert himself and "train." That was an unkind slap at another distinguished American statesman which he episodically administered in declaring that he himself would not fish because fishing was fattening. Let him emaciate himself with golf if he can find what we rather suspect to be, at Murray Bay, the missing lynx. Let him train and emaciate himself. And then let him return to take up the burden of his job, quite secure of the welcome of his countrymen.

BRITISH CLOTHES.

It is of course well that the British hosts of the International Congress of Architects should give their foreign guests timely notice that it is "not English" to appear in evening clothes except in the evening. To the foreign guests this may seem like a repetition of the Scriptural expiatory command to "be unclean until the even." But no civilized man going to Rome will hesitate to do as the Romans do about these sartorial and other observances. He cannot enjoy making a guy of himself in the eyes of the natives. And certainly those distinguished Frenchmen and other Continentals whom the Englishman or the American sees going about the streets of Paris in the morning in what he calls evening clothes produce upon him a queer and confusing uncertainty whether the persons thus attired have been up all night or merely mean to be up all night.

And yet it is proper to remember that the British use, so far as Europe is concerned, is insular and provincial. All over Europe the rule, for occasions of ceremony, for a man who has no uniform to wear, is evening dress. For occasions of particular ceremony there is some reason to believe that some of the English are dissatisfied with their own insular habit. It is reported that King EDWARD, the natural British lawgiver on these points, has strongly suggested that deputations which come to wait upon him in the morning shall come in Court dress, saying, "This is not a republic." Gen. BUTLER, when Governor of Massachusetts, was derided for wearing evening clothes to a Harvard commencement. But he maintained and went near to proving that the official and ceremonial costume of the Governor of Massachusetts was "full dress." At any rate, what is sauce for the Continental goose ought to be sauce for the insular gander. It will be quite proper for the hosts of the next Architectural Congress to call to the attention of their British guests that on the Continent evening clothes are worn for ceremonial occasions in the daytime. And it will, or would, be interesting to learn how many of the British guests would conform to the custom of the country.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Does Not Ask for Vengeance.

When one recalls the frequency with which foreign missionaries have demanded stern vengeance on "natives" of one sort or another who had manifested with violence a not incomprehensible dislike for those who try to overturn the local theology and substitute a different one for it, the course of Mrs. MARY SCHAUFFLER LABAREE, as described in our Washington dispatches yesterday, produces a surprise that comes close to amazement. Mrs. LABAREE'S husband was killed by fanatics on the slopes of Mount Ararat, but she does not ask the Government to insist on the punishment of his murderers, and she does ask that it refrain from the exaction of an indemnity of $50,000 from Persia. Not only does she refuse to capitalize her loss, but she explains her refusal in a way that will please everybody except those whose conduct in similar circumstances has been so extremely different as to necessitate a comparison. She believes, she says with unquestionable accuracy, that the mission cause would receive serious injury if an indemnity were taken, since it would be viewed as "blood money" by the great mass of the people among w. om her husband worked. She protests, too, against the size of the demand made upon Persia, and expreses the fear that insistence upon it will merely lead to the imposition of a new and heavy tax upon the innocent inhabitants of the district. There is, of course, another side of this case. Missionaries are entitled to protection from the Governments that, no matter whether gladly or not, permit them to enter their territories, and failure to punish the murder of a missionary is likely to have disastrous consequences for those still living among populations in part at least bitterly hostile. It seems that Persia, recognizing its obligations and responsibilities, has already paid $30,000, and has promised not to levy the sum as a special tax upon the province. That would seem to be enough to emphasize the gravity of the offense, and Mrs. LABAREE'S argument should receive the earnest attention it deserves, especially from the missionary bodies that in the past have sometimes been a little too eager to demand both blood and money when their representatives have suffered the martyrdom they had to some degree invited when they went into places where they knew the law was weak and hostility inevitable. We all remember what Germany demanded and took from China as the price for two slain priests. That was not a pleasant episode, and it fully justified the many cynical comments it received from all sides.

Treatment of the City's Horses.

It seems to us that there is a good deal of exaggeration in some of the letters recently received by us concerning the treatment of horses in this city. Of course, among the vast army of these animals that work for a living here cases of cruel misuse are not infrequent, and we are not inclined to deny that the brutality of some of the drivers too often goes without punishment, but those who assert that horses, as a rule, or as anything like a rule, are treated worse in New York than anywhere else in the world speak without knowledge of what goes on in other countries, and do not use their eyes as they go about. It is possible to traverse a good many New York streets for a good many days without seeing a single horse showing any very obvious evidences of systematic maltreatment, and the vast majority of those used either for business or pleasure prove by their condition that they are well fed and not overworked. Nothing could be further from our intention than to excuse the drivers who commit, or the owners who permit, the abuse of horses, but we do not see either utility or sense in accusations that go far beyond the truth and are calculated to give the city a bad name, which it does not deserve. We all know that in the past the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has used inefficiently the enormous powers it possessed, but we can all hope that it will do better under its new management, and it would be well for these vehement complainants to remember that they are themselves under some obligation to give practical help in preventing or punishing the wrongs that properly move them to indignation. By taking a little trouble they can bring about arrests in cases where they can provide the evidence necessary for conviction. The law is on their side, the police are generally well-disposed, and the public will back them up in energetic measures. Meanwhile, presumably, the reorganized society is doing what it can with the means at its disposal; if it is not, there is evident need of another reorganization, and that, too, can be brought about in the same way—by taking a little trouble and using a little time. But before again declaring that the New York horse has the saddest fate of any in the world, our indignant correspondents should make a trip through the Far East, or even make a little journey through Italy or Spain.

Victims of Ventilation.

Whatever Col. GORGAS says about the health of Jamaica negroes or anybody else employed on the Isthmian canal must, of course, be received with respectful attention, but it is more than a little hard to believe that he has explained the proneness of these blacks to pneumonia and other throat and lung troubles by the excellence of the ventilation and sanitation which characterizes the barracks in which they are lodged by their new employer. It is quite true that the negroes all through the West Indies live in deadly terror of "night air"—and of the ghosts of one kind or another that walk in darkness—and, by a long process of elimination, they have developed the ability to shut themselves up tightly in a hut at dusk and to come out of it alive in the morning. This habit was not so stupid as it seemed, however, for, if "night air" is no more dangerous in the tropics than it is elsewhere, the night-flying mosquitos there are, and by crooked logic, as often happens, a fairly correct conclusion was reached by these doubly darkened ones. It hardly follows, however, that because the Jamaica negroes had a better reason than they knew for half-smothering themselves every night, they would be injured by fresh air if properly protected from the only perils such air contains at any hour in the twenty-four. And of course they are so protected in the new barracks under the Gorgas régime. It may be that a lot of them are having trouble with their throats and lungs, but it seems probable that the number is not as great as it would have been if they had remained at home and continued to pass their nights in a state of semi-asphyxiation. That their much-exploited laziness is due to insufficient nourishment in the past is easy to believe, but it must not be forgotten that what to the man from the North seems an exasperating and criminal form of laziness in the resident of the tropics is really an unconscious adaptation to conditions as they exist there, and that the penalty of such activity and industry as are natural in cooler climates is swift exhaustion and death not long delayed. The habits of the native are no models for the visitor, but they do usually have an explanation other than stupidity or sloth.

CULTIVATING WEEDS.

Misuse of the Post Office in Circulating Advertising "Literature."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was not a little surprised, as well as enlightened and edified, by that remarkable article of yours in Sunday's TIMES on "The Weeds of Literature." It explained to me the reason of such overwhelming masses of periodical stuff that comes to my office or my house almost every day. I would have no time for anything else if I devoted fifteen minutes a day to each. And when I do look at them my wonder is who subscribes for such stuff. How do they make this thing pay? But when I noticed that generally about half of them, or even more, is generally taken up with showy "ads" of all sorts, especially of quack medicines or quack contrivances for restoring hearing, sight, hair, and the like, the mystery was partly explained. At all events, your excellent article has now completely solved the puzzle for me.

What a pity that the book publishers are now decreasing so fearfully, and those of the "Weeds of Literature" increasing so alarmingly! Is not this one cause of the poor, defective, superficial education with which many foreigners credit us? And is not the large publication of books by the Germans an evidence of their superior education? Have you noticed that the second-hand book stands that used to be found in New York have all disappeared? Our people do not care any more for books or literature; they are browsing on "The Weeds of Literature."

One of our best-known, most reputable publishers told me the other day that he lost on about half of the books published by his firm. And probably he just gained about enough to get along on the other half!

I hope the Postal Commission will look thoroughly into this matter of sending all sorts of trash through the mails at the expense of Uncle Sam and "reform it altogether." SCHOOLMASTER.

West Hoboken, N. J., July 15, 1906.

Police Amenities in the Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you inform me why the Park Commissioners have removed the "Keep Off the Grass" signs from certain sections of Central Park, thereby exposing innocent people to insult on the part of officious policemen?

Accompanied by two ladies I visited the Metropolitan Museum last Saturday, and, leaving the building from the west exit, started toward the obelisk. Seein no sign, we started across the grass to pass under the bridge, when we were hailed by Policeman No. 2,463, who bellowed in stentorian tones, "If ye don't get off that grass I'll make ye." Within ten minutes thereafter this same officer, finished chatting with two ladies, who walked away from him across the same grass without molestation.

Of course all ladies and gentlemen should ride or drive, and mere citizens have no business on earth. As a mild protest on the part of the latter means a night in a cell, they suffer in silence. I venture to say that others have had similar experiences, and like myself have decided to remain away from that delightful spot in future. A VISITOR.

New York, July 16, 1906.

Barney Barnato.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial to-day you refer to the "vulgar and blatant profusion which belonged to Barney Barnato." To those that knew him this man, though long dead, requires no champion; of persons like yourself, who know little of him, I would beg a word.

Johannesburg to-day boasts of many multi-millionaires who have waxed prosperous in the last twenty years, yet Johannesburg to-day bears no debt of gratitude to any save Barney Barnato. It was he who presented Johannesburg with its only park, it was he who endowed its only hospital, part of which bears his name, and it was he who was ever willing to lend a generous and sympathetic ear to the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate, as he himself once had been.

The one and only name in the long list of plutocrats produced by the gold of the Rand held in affection and respect by those that live there is that of the late Barney Barnato.

JOHANNESBURGER.

New York, July 17, 1906.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Dr. Hamilton Defends It and Censures the Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with no little interest a letter in your paper upon the subject of expert testimony, and elsewhere in connection with this various sensational editorials and an account of the Tighe case, where a prisoner is reputed to have "fooled the insanity experts."

That abuses exist in the use of medical and other testimony there is no manner of doubt, but a great deal of the arraignment of medical men who go upon the stand is the product of ignorant sensationalism, for which even respectable newspapers are nowadays more or less responsible.

In a long experience of over thirty years, in which I have appeared in the courts in various parts of the United States for local authorities and the United States Government, I do not think I have known the incidents of any criminal case to be accurately reported, and when it came to amateur scientific deductions of reporters these were characterized by fantastic imagery which was at times ludicrous. In such recent trials as that of Prusser, the Terranova girl, the Tighe case, and that of Thaw there has been a revel of misrepresentation which is very unfair to every one concerned, and if the editors of papers such as yours and the public at large derive their opinions from such drivel it is no wonder that the censure of experts is as drastic and general as it is.

A word about the Tighe case, which, for some reason best known to the District Attorney's office, has been widely exploited at this time. I have had no connection with this proceeding whatever, but feel myself prompted to write to you in defense of two or three of my friends, one of whom is dead, who are alleged to have been "fooled" by the prisoner. It does not appear that any of them expressed an opinion as to Tighe's responsibility or insanity at the time of the commission of the act, but that subsequently it was alleged by them that he suffered from primary dementia and was unable to instruct his counsel. This body of medical gentlemen, which included the names of Dr. E. C. Dent, who for over twenty years had been connected with the Ward's Island Asylum as Assistant and Superintendent; Dr. Charles L. Dana, a conscientious and experienced student of mental disease and a man of the purest personal character, and Dr. George H. Jacoby, a well-known psychiatrist, found mental and physical symptoms of this rather easily diagnosed insanity, and Tighe was sent to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, where he stayed for five years, under the observation of Drs. Allison and Lamb, when he was discharged as cured. This disease, as is known, in a certain proportion of cases is recoverable, and there was nothing unusual in the fact that he was finally pronounced fit to stand trial.

Opposed to this array is the testimony of the ignorant Italian with a strong expectation of pardon or other reward who tells a ridiculous and impossible story, which is taken as conclusive by most of the newspapers because the prisoner's counsel entered a plea of manslaughter in the first degree. This, it may be stated, was done before Cuoco testified, and because, I learn, Mr. Chanler believed that there was a grave doubt whether the prisoner was insane when he committed the murder, and possibly he was also credulous enough to believe that the prisoner might have been shown some mercy by the Recorder.

As this case has been made the text for an onslaught upon expert testimony generally, and as frequent pointed reference has been directed to the fact that Dr. Dana has been retained as an expert for the defense in the Thaw case, there is no doubt in my mind as to the rather disingenuous and widespread nature of this species of guerrilla warfare.

As to the alleged abuse of expert testimony in courts generally, it may be said that there are all kinds of doctors as well as lawyers, and that there is not a standard of conscience or education. Many of us have recognized the growing evil which attends the indiscriminate hiring of men with bad reputations and without adequate knowledge of their profession, who, in fact, are not experts at all, and who are willing to build up theories or break down histories of actual insanity for pay, and it is not difficult to find the reason for all this.

In conclusion I wish to call your attention to what, without exaggeration, may be called the horrible iniquity of trying the cases by the sensational press in advance, which is becoming more and more common, and which naturally destroys all the rights of the prisoner, either through condemnation or a vulgar and senseless theory of defense which originates in the mind of some callow reporter. It is high time that the courts should follow the example of Judge Francis M. Scott, who, in the Terranova case, for the first time, so far as I am aware, censured newspaper misrepresentation. In a case in which I appeared two or three years ago in England a particularly offensive reporter, who had served his apprenticeship with one of the worst newspapers in this country, attempted to "try the case" in one of the London yellow journals, and was promptly brought to the bar of the court by the Lord Chief Justice and punished for his contumely. So, you see, they do these things better abroad, where at least every man is presumed to be fully innocent until he is found guilty.

ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON, M. D.
No. 25 Madison Avenue, New York.

Right Word at the Right Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in your issue of this morning under the heading, "Hired Witnesses," is deserving of the highest commendation. It is the right word, fitly spoken, at the right time. The abuse has continued entirely too long, and means should be found to prevent its longer existence. You refer to a communication from a "retired" Justice of the Supreme Court. How about the Justices who have not retired? Can the abuse continue if they set themselves against it? This testimony which is bought and paid for is worthless; no conviction obtained on such evidence should ever be allowed to stand.

But that is not the only crying abuse in connection with trials for murders and other great crimes. The methods employed by the criminal branches for the detection and punishment of crime are criminal from beginning to end; the District Attorney, the Sheriff, and the police each and all consider themselves superior to the law, (and to all intents and purposes they are,) and they act accordingly. Evidence against persons accused of crime is obtained by methods more criminal than the act of which the person under arrest is charged. The whole thing is known and acknowledged and openly defended.

I served as a juryman on a criminal case in New York City some five or more years ago. What I then learned would make it practically impossible for me to serve again; I never could convict. The methods employed against an innocent man were perhaps legally permissible, or sanctioned by custom, but the men who used those methods and caused an innocent man to be kept in the Tombs for upward of six months ought each and every one of them to have been sent to the penitentiary for ten years. But there was no redress for the accused, and no way to punish the officers of the law who hounded him. A crime had been committed, and they wanted credit for arresting somebody. EX-JURYMAN.

Brooklyn, July 16, 1906.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

Canada's Immunity from Excessive Interest—Clearing House Lessons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What you say in your editorial to-day about the quantitative theory of money is very interesting and your conclusion that "prosperity is not proportioned to the amount of money per head, but is rather proportioned to the scientific use to which money is put" seems to be a sound one.

A very complete illustration is found by comparing the currency system of our little neighbor, Canada, with our own. We have a per capita circulation of $31, while Canada has only $21, yet Canada is largely an agricultural country, needing, like ourselves, both capital and currency for development. And when money on the New York Stock Exchange was quoted at 100 per cent. Canada in the midst of her crop nearing season was able to send some millions of gold to the relief of the New York money market.

The reason is found in her sensible bank currency system, which automatically and regularly expands and contracts year after year, with the legitimate demands of business and the movement of the crops.

You very aptly compared the $18 per capita of Great Britain and the $19 of Germany, but the case of Canada is perhaps better because business conditions there are more nearly like our own. You also show how much greater has been the expansion of bank clearings in the United States than that of money in circulation, and an analysis of these clearings show some interesting figures. In 1904 the clearings of New York City were 15 per cent. less than in 1903, while for the rest of the United States the clearings were only 1½ per cent. less. Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, important commercial centres all, showed increases in 1904 over 1903. Comparing 1905 with 1904 New York clearings showed an increase of 54 per cent., while the rest of the country showed an increase of only 15 per cent.

These figures appear to measure the activity or inactivity of the stock market in New York City rather than that of the commodity markets, and probably account for the great variations in the prices of leading stocks as compared with the relative stability of commodity prices to which you refer in your editorial of the 15th on "commodity and security prices."

It looks as if the true index of the country's stable business progress is to be found in the bank clearings outside of New York City.

GEORGE M. COFFIN.

New York, July 16, 1906.

Holds Union Labor Responsible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "Union Member," in THE TIMES of July 13 says that "organized labor of the intelligent sort does not condone such acts (murder and wanton destruction of property) on the part of any one."

Yet the principles and policy advocated and enforced by organized labor lead directly and inevitably to such crimes. Necessarily so. For all unions, with rare exceptions, allow none of their members to work with non-union men, and seek to compel all whom they are willing to accept to come into their fold. Thus individual liberty is utterly destroyed. There is no option—join us (if you can) or starve. Doubtless there are many intelligent and high-minded union men who utterly condemn such violence, but the policy by which they are controlled makes them indirectly responsible in some degree for such crimes.

Until perfect liberty shall prevail, the war will go on, and even worse crimes, if possible, may occur in the not distant future. B.

Passaic, N. J., July 16, 1906.

Reserves at the Plaza Murder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of this morning that Gen. Bingham is now investigating as to how the police permitted so many of the ironworkers on the Plaza Hotel to get away after the murder.

I was present when the reserves of the East Fifty-first Street Station arrived in the patrol wagon. They were six in number, including the driver. Now, how many should there have been? How many should there have been on reserve at the station house?

It would be well for the General to find out if there are any more reserves kept in station houses under two platoons than under three platoons. A. J. ROSENBLATT.

New York, July 17, 1906.

Advice for "J. B. M."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest to "J. B. M." as follows: The horse (with an incurable disease) and the stock (which is to lose a large part of its market price) have a certain value. If he wishes to realize on them in a way absolutely beyond criticism let him sell the horse at auction "as is" and the stock through a broker of the Stock Exchange.

In both cases it would be the privilege and the duty of the purchaser to thoroughly examine before buying; there would be no false representations and no guarantee. If one could successfully impugn the honorable character of such transactions the basis on which most of the business of the world is transacted would be involved. A. C. E.

New York, July 16, 1906.

Origin of the Strike Fund.

From The London Chronicle.

The earliest mention of a strike fund occurred in the strike of the Parisian stocking weavers in 1724, when a crown a day was subscribed for every striker, and all blacklegs were mercilessly boycotted. But the biggest strike under the "ancien regime" was that of the silk factory hands at Lyons, in 1744, when 12,000 men went on strike, and so alarmed the Mayor that he conceded everything they asked, and wrote to his brother that he had "la tete cassee par cette vile canaille." The "vile canaille," however, had had their moment, and it was no longer theirs. Two months later the King sent down 20,000 soldiers "pour remettre l'ordre dans la bonneville de Lyon;" and we hear no more of strikes till the supreme strike of 1789.

IMMORTALITY ON THE HIGH SEAS

Oh, the "Sparkling Spray" was a graceful craft,
She was partly frigate and partly raft,
With a touch of sloop where the topsails brail
And her smokestack clewed to her mizzenrail.
And a bowsprit new
And a Captain gay
And a lively crew
Who remarked all day:
"Though the tempest crash and the sea be churned
To a seething mass of foam;
Though the lightning flash, we'll be unconcerned,
For we're sailors in a 'pome.'
Though the mainsail rip,
All asleep we'll lie,
For we have a tip
That we cannot die.
Being sailors in a 'pome,' yo ho!
Just sailors in a 'pome.'"

Oh, the "Sparkling Spray" hit a jagged reef,
And the public read with a firm belief
That the Captain stood 'twixt the hawser decks
Till he swallowed a wave and cashed in his checks.
And the poet averred
That the crew all drowned,
But he must have heard
This provoking sound:
"Let the fellow fuss with his winds and waves
Through the stanzas where we roam,
Let the rhythmic cuss dig our paper graves
In the caverns of his 'pome.'
As we're not alive
And we don't use breath
We are sure to thrive
On a sudden death
In the caverns of his 'pome,' yo ho!
The caverns of his 'pome.'"

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

SINCLAIR EXPLAINS HIS HOME COLONY

300 at His Meeting to Applaud Anti-Worry Syndicating.

100 FAMILIES ARE READY

Doesn't Want All Socialists—Meeting Favors Co-operation in Child Raising.

Not less than 300 persons answered Upton Sinclair's call for a preliminary meeting at the Berkeley Lyceum last night of all those who are interested in a home colony to be organized for the purpose of applying machinery to domestic processes, and incidentally to solve the servant problem. The idea of the proposed colony is to "syndicate" the management of children and other home worries, such as laundering, gardening, and milking cows.

The response to Mr. Sinclair's call gratified him immensely. When he went on the stage he was smiling almost ecstatically. The audience applauded him and then began to mop their faces, for the little Lyceum was almost filled, and some one had shut the front doors.

The audience was made up about equally of men and women. A large proportion seemed to be of foreign birth. Many of them were Socialists, judging from their manifestations of sympathy for Socialistic doctrines. The mentioning of two newspapers which disapprove of Socialism on their editorial pages was hissed. Mr. Sinclair himself said that he had thought of asking a Socialist to act as temporary Chairman, but that his man had thought that two Socialists on the stage at the same time would frighten the more conservative members.

The meeting lasted about two hours. Mr. Sinclair, at various times, had the floor about an hour and a half. Now and then the arguments caused a high pitch of excitement, and more than once four people were trying to talk at the same time. In the end always, however, what Mr. Sinclair suggested was accepted, including the appointment of committees and other preliminaries of organization.

A Dozen People Are Ready Now.

For Mr. Sinclair is certain that his home colony is to come about. He said in his introduction that he had about a dozen people who had agreed to go in with him, whether anybody else did or not. But last night's meeting indicated, in Mr. Sinclair's opinion, that a home colony of at least 100 families could easily be organized.

Mr. Sinclair suggested that Gaylord Wilshire be made temporary Chairman, and it was done. Mr. Wilshire began by telling how a month ago Mr. Sinclair had tried to ascertain how many people were in favor of a co-operative home colony somewhere near New York, and how the answers had been so numerous that Mr. Sinclair had sent out slips to his correspondents asking them detailed questions as to who they were and what they should want in the way of a home colony. But he did not get far before Mr. Sinclair called upon himself to explain and went on to do so.

In the first place, he said, he had found out that at least half a dozen people who had written to him had already been at work on just such a plan as he had suggested. One man had been advertising in a New York newspaper for people to join his home colony, when formed. David Surber, an engineer, had been traveling in the Ramapo district looking for a site.

John B. Leeds, a young man from Philadelphia and a member of the Society of Friends, had already gotten out a circular and had enlisted ten people in his home colony. He had wired Mr. Sinclair that he would divert his following to the Sinclair home colony, and come himself and work in the kitchen, Mr. Sinclair said, inasmuch as he was interested in the servant question.

Women Allowed to Vote.

The members of the preliminary organization are soon to discuss in detail what grade of servant, if any, shall be considered and treated as the equal of the other members of the home colony. The question whether women are to vote on an equality with men in the management of the colony was broached last night, and it was said that they could vote on the preliminaries if they paid the ten-dollar initiation fee. A young woman who wore a man's hat said she'd vote, no matter what it cost her.

Mr. Sinclair received 125 answers in his first attempt at feeling the pulse of the Nation on the home colony scheme. Of that number, from people in all parts of the United States and neighboring countries, about 100 were willing to talk more about the plan. The author of "The Jungle" then sent out long printed slips, asking the 100 persons a number of questions. That was only a week ago, but already 44 people had returned the blank, properly filled out, and declaring they were willing to go into the Sinclair home colony.

One of those who filled in the blank and wanted to join the colony signed himself as L. J. Lewis, a Brooklyn packer. Mr. Sinclair said he hadn't read Lewis's letter yet, and he didn't know just why the packer had agreed to go in with him.

Another was George R. Sims, advertising manager of the University Press. Mr. Sinclair said, who had been working on plans for a home colony for some time. Ellis O. Jones, a Yale graduate and formerly editor of The Columbus Press-Post, Mr. Sinclair continued, wanted to be one of the colony, and would be home soon. Letters from others enrolled as being willing to go into the scheme and when Mr. Sinclair appointed on one committee or another later on were Frederick A. C. Baker, manager of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.; M. L. F. Stansberry, who is connected with a bank on Sixth Avenue; Dr. Charles Cassell of Cincinnati, a brigade surgeon during the Spanish war, and who has been the editor of several publications; Mrs. Margaret Brent, who is interested in the servant question; Charles F. Nesbit, a banker and real estate broker of Washington, who says he is going to sell out at once and join the Sinclair colony; Edwin S. Potter, editor of The Universal News Bureau; David K. Young, an importer of chinaware, and William Noyes of the Teachers College, and William B. Griffith, a draftsman.

In the beginning Mr. Sinclair referred to the comment in THE TIMES editorial that home lands within accessible distance of New York could not be bought for less than from $300 to $400 an acre. He declared that he had already found out from real estate men that he could buy lands near New York that would answer the purposes of the home colony at from $10 to $50 an acre. Most of his informants, he said, had offered lands at from $10 to $50, and that few had the "nerve" to name $100 as the price per acre.

Would Have Co-operative Nurses.

Mr. Sinclair's seventh question to the people to whom he sent the blanks was this one:

Would it be your wish that your children should be taken care of co-operatively, provided that you had access to the establishment at all times, and that its policy and the personnel of its management, determined by vote of all the parents, proved in practice to be satisfactory to you?

A little more than half of the forty-four answered that question as being possessors of such children, and only one in the twenty-five would not agree to the management of children on the co-operative plan.

Mr. Sinclair's blank asked how far the future home colonists would desire to live from New York. One replied a half mile, twenty-one said a mile, and five said they did not care how far they got away from the city. Most of the coming colonists preferred Jersey as a home. Though he had warned his correspondents not to choose water front property in their answers, twenty-five of the thirty-one who replied said they must have water front homes in spite of everything. They didn't take to the artificial lake suggested by Mr. Sinclair.

In reply to the question as to whether the Sinclair colonists would care to buy a Summer hotel instead of building at first, thirty-one said they would agree to a hotel and nine were against it. Mr. Sinclair had even asked his correspondents what kind of meals they would like. Four wanted à la carte service, thirteen wanted a vegetarian diet, five preferred a hotel fare with a regular dinner as the rule and a large range of articles to choose from, twenty-three wanted home cooking, "with simplicity and wholesomeness as the desiderata," and one soul said he'd rather have a French table d'hôte.

The nineteenth question in Mr. Sinclair's circular was: "Would you approve of having for breakfast and luncheon what are called light meals—fruit, cereals, eggs, salads, cold meats, &c.?" At the reading of that question some of the women in the gallery tittered, but Mr. Sinclair said reprovingly that the question was a momentous one. Thirty-four of the Sinclair colonists said they would approve of the light meals. Twenty said they didn't care.

Mr. Sinclair's twenty-fourth question had been a puzzling one. It ran this way:

Presumably it would be agreed that professional workers, teachers, trained nurses, masters, office assistants, &c., should live in the colony as the social equals of the members. The attempt to set the same standard for all helpers would, of course, involve much more trouble in selecting them, and probably greater expense; on the other hand, there would be advantages. Please underline whatever (if any) of the following classes would you favor admitting:

Nurses, cooks, kitchen workers, house servants, waiters, outdoor foremen, farm hands, laborers, &c.

The diversity of opinions about who should be considered an equal among the help was startling. Some said "No" to the kitchen workers. Others disapproved of the farmers. One or two wanted all servants treated as equals. The young Philadelphian wanted to work in the kitchen himself, Mr. Sinclair said.

There is going to be trouble over the race question, it is said. Five of the correspondents objected to the establishment of the color line. At the mention of that fact applause and hisses mingled in the audience.

Mr. Sinclair asked his correspondents if they would care to engage in paid labor for the community. Some said they would work five hours; others that they would do ten hours' work, and some said they wouldn't work at all for the community.

Some of the correspondents declared they must have private dining rooms; others that they would eat together, and a good many wanted private cottages. All that, however, will be thrashed out at the meetings to follow, Mr. Sinclair said, with a smile.

Out of the forty-four who answered the question thirty-seven said they would give $10 toward a fund to pay the preliminary expenses. Three said they would not, and four evidently didn't say anything. Over twenty agreed to serve on committees.

Mr. Sinclair announced that about $50,000 had already been pledged, which was a small amount compared with what would be needed for a 100-family home colony.

Mr. Sinclair nominated Mr. Wilshire as temporary Treasurer, and he was elected.

Spectators In a Wrangle.

Then followed a long wrangle about the appointment of the committees and the other preliminaries of organization. Often four persons were on the floor at once. Those in the audience disagreed as to whether they had really decided to vote by writing on slips of paper or not, or whether it had been resolved to vote before paying the $10. The voters passed and rescinded a motion or two, and then Mr. Sinclair rose.

He told how he had planned some of the committees, taking the members from the forty-four people who had sent in answers to his detailed questions. He said the committees would be only temporary and proceeded to name his men. They were accepted, and after the adjournment of the meeting he called them together for a preliminary talk.

Mr. Sinclair told the departing spectators that a Secretary would notify all those who had handed in their names of the action taken by the committees.

OFFER FOR WALSH RAILROADS

New York Central Bids $18,000,000 for Southern Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The belief existing in La Salle Street for several weeks that John R. Walsh has gradually been regaining his financial footing and will soon be able to pay off all his obligations and still have a handsome personal fortune, was strengthened to-day. Announcement was made that the New York Central Railroad had offered $18,000,000 for the Southern Indiana and Chicago Southern Railroad properties, and that there were other determined bidders.

The Clearing House committee which has been handling the Walsh properties since the closing of the Chicago National Bank and affiliated financial institutions would, it was said, hold out for $25,000,000 because of the serious efforts to gain the property that have been manifested by more than one combination.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Zella de Milhau of Southampton and Louis de Milhau are in Europe. They will return in the early Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Ulman are at Narragansett Pier for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Heye and their little daughter are spending the Summer at Woodmere, L. I.

***

Johnston Livingston is occupying his Bar Harbor cottage. His daughter, the Countess de Laugier-Villars, and her husband will join him later.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sewall of Boston have taken the Biddle cottage at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Sewall was Miss Virginia Evans, the youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Evans.

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Among the New York people who are spending the Summer at North Hatley, Quebec, are Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, Miss Mary L. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Miss Condit, Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Berg, Hunter Van B. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Armstrong, the Misses Armstrong, Noel Armstrong, Mrs. John J. Staples, and Mrs. Frederick S. Hoppin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page have been entertaining at their country place, Rock Ledge, York Harbor, Me., their two daughters, Mrs. Thomas P. Lindsay and Mrs. Preston Gibson, and their husbands.

***

A. Howard Hinkle, who is at Marienbad for the waters, is much improved in health and purposes returning to America to spend September at Bar Harbor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup arrived last week at their Bar Harbor villa. They took Miss Eleanor Cuyler with them as their guest.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Leeds are at the Maitland cottage, Balance Rock, Bar Harbor, for the season. They arrived there last Friday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor are at the Adirondack camp which they have taken for July and August. They purpose spending the Autumn at Southampton.

***

Mrs. Bowers Ismay is booked to sail for England next Saturday.

***

Mrs. William H. Dixon has been the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Williams, Jr., at the Meadow Club, Southampton. Mr. Williams was not so seriously injured in a recent automobile accident as first reported.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rossiter Betts are spending several weeks in the White Mountains.

An Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Mr. and Mrs. J. William Naylor of 3,805 Ellis Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Greenwood Naylor, to J. Larned Green of New York City. The wedding will take place before the close of the year, probably in December.

CLUB AFFLICTED BY SOUVENIR COLLECTORS

Auto Accident Revealed Source of the Crescent's Losses.

SILVERWARE FOUND IN ROAD

President Bull Serves Notice That Any One Taking Club Property Will Be Summarily Dealt With.

For a long time hotel proprietors have been annoyed by "souvenir" collectors who were bent on collecting samples of hotel silverware and glassware. The fact that the nuisance had reached the clubs, however, is new. Yesterday notices were posted in the Crescent Athletic Club's houses to the effect that any member or member's guest caught carrying away napkin rings, glasses, or silver spoons would be summarily dealt with.

The posting of the notices in these houses followed the printing of an article on the subject in the official journal of the Crescent Athletic Club, in Brooklyn. The article bears the signature of the Crescent Club's President, Charles M. Bull, who, like other club Presidents, had been stirred up over the mysterious disappearance of small articles from the dining rooms and women's parlors of the clubs. It seems from what could be learned at the Crescent Brooklyn clubhouse last night, that a strange chain of circumstances led to the discovery that one of the members of the club, or his guests, had taken several articles of silverware, together with a hand mirror and some toilet bottles marked "Crescent."

The things were taken on the night that the club members entertained their women friends a few weeks ago. The entertainment was held at the Bay Ridge clubhouse. One of the members, whose automobile carried a number of guests, was returning from the entertainment, when the auto ran into a Brooklyn trolley car and was upset. Two of the women occupants were thrown out. They were carried back to the clubhouse. One of them became hysterical. When she recovered she declared that she had lost her bracelet. Some of the servants employed in the club were sent back to search about the scene of the wreck for it. In looking for the lost bracelet they came across a silver napkin ring, several spoons, and a hand mirror, all marked "Crescent." It was evident that some one had taken the things from the clubhouse, and, while some of the club members looked upon it as a joke, others regarded the matter seriously. Then President Bull's attention was called to the case, and he began an investigation on his own hook. This led him to write an article on the subject. The article, which was signed by President Bull, was printed in The Crescent, the club's official organ. It is, in part, as follows:

"It has become necessary to call the serious attention of all our members to a certain pertinent and most regrettable fact concerning the club property. This is the incessant loss of miscellaneous articles of small value in themselves, but amounting in the aggregate per annum to a large sum. A proper conception of a club is that it is in a sense a second home of its members, wherein they all enjoy equal property rights, but wherein, furthermore, the property rights of the club in its own chattels are paramount, and as sacred as the individual club members' ownership of his personal effects in his own home. It is undeniable, however, that this view is not universal. It is equally undeniable that we have suffered serious losses, as indicated, under circumstances which render it impossible that the 'removal' could have been 'effected' by others than certain members or their guests. The public conscience has been awakened by a wonderful series of recent disclosures involving prominent names in high places connected with sundry insurance companies, railroads, and industries. The people found guilty of multiform grafting—to use no stronger and more specific terms—were supposed generally to be above suspicion or reproach. As a matter of fact, they were afflicted with a moral sense similar to that which allows a man, a guest or member of the club, to appropriate to himself one of the club library books, or a woman guest to take (as a souvenir perhaps) a handsome hand mirror, or powder puff, or a table cover, from the ladies' rooms. Such articles have been taken, not once, but frequently, and even the silverware of the house has not been spared by these 'collectors.' It is time for these practices to end abruptly. The acts complained of in law are simply petty larceny, no less. They violate the spirit of ethics and common decency which should pervade society in its every grade. The co-operation of all members and guests in the suppression of this evil is earnestly solicited. The Governing Committee stands ready to do its full duty upon submission to it of proof of the guilt of any one who has unlawfully taken its property. If the fitting commandment of the Mossaic law is not a sufficient deterrent, recourse must and will be had to more summary and drastic regulations."

One of the club's members explained that the names of several persons who had taken souvenirs had been handed to President Bull, but that no action would be taken against these persons at present. The matter would probably be dropped if the persons complained of would give up souvenir grafting.

ROCKEFELLER HELP WANTED.

If He'll Raise $300, Julius's Fishing Club Will Get a $300 Boat.

When Julius, the manager of the City Hall Cellar, reached the underground saloon yesterday morning he found the members of the Collar and Cuff Fishing Club discussing the weakfish bait problem.

"You can catch bait mitout fish if you got it right on der tide," said Julius, butting into the conversation. "I seen already fish caught mit paper for bait. My club, der Catch-as-Catch-Can, uses vhatever bait ve ain't got vhen ve find ve run short."

"Thim Avenue A delicatessen men don't know nawthin' abcut fishin'," said Ryan, the undertaker. "They dress in oil skins and rubber boots and bring big baskets down to the Jamaica Bay railroad trestle and after spending a day and $2 come back with a measly flounder. When we go out we use our own boat, the auxiliary schooner yacht Fish Hawk, and that's more'n yer Dootch club owns."

"Vell," said Julius, "some day ve vill own a exhiliarating boat, too. Ve don't know its name yet, 'cause ve ain't got it. But ve got men enough for a yatchet, und all ve need is der money. I see William Valdorf Rockefeller's agrees to give quarter million dollars for a new Christian charity building on condition der members raise der rest. Now ve vill agree to raise $300 if Mr. Rockefeller agrees to raise der other $300 for a fishing boat for our club. In dot vay ve vill promise to buy a $600 boat, und vhen ve get $300 from William Valdorf Rockefeller ve can buy a $300 boat. Vhat?"

"Great scheme," said the undertaker. "Write and tell Rockefeller about it."

"Vell," said Julius, "we'll raise half, anahow, if Mr. Rockefeller vill agree to raise der other half. Dot's fair, ain't it?"

The crowd said it was.

Grout Gone to Europe.

Ex-Controller Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn sailed yesterday for Germany on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He expects to return in September.

CARTER-BELASCO BREAK?

All Sorts of Rumors on Broadway—Hammerstein a Factor.

Nobody outside the "inner circle" in the Belasco theatrical fortress in Forty-second Street has been able to find out yet whether Mrs. Leslie Carter is going to leave David Belasco's management or not. Denials of every report about either Belasco or Mrs. Carter came fast and furious yesterday from the general manager and the stage director. They didn't know where Mr. Belasco was, they didn't know where Mrs. Carter was, they didn't know what was going to happen—in fact, they didn't know anything, so they said.

Mrs. Carter was said to have visited the theatre yesterday morning. Benjamin Roeder, general manager, characterized that story as a lie. He said she had never been near it. There were still persons, however, who said Mrs. Carter had been seen coming out.

On good authority it was said yesterday that there had been a coolness between Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter since last Winter, when Mrs. Carter's strong friendship with Miss Norma Munro began. Whether the forming of the one friendship had anything to do with the cooling of the other is a matter of pure conjecture.

An important consideration in all the talk of a Belasco-Carter separation, and one that has escaped notice hitherto, is the contract under which David Belasco leased his present theatre from Oscar Hammerstein. This contract was signed four years ago and there were three parties to it—David Belasco, Oscar Hammerstein, and Mrs. Carter. She had to sign it because Mr. Hammerstein made it a condition of the lease that she should make at least one appearance a year at the Belasco Theatre, and that she should not appear at any other New York theatre during the ten years the contract was to run.

The contract has still six years to run, and Oscar Hammerstein has no idea of releasing Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter from it. This brings about this curious situation: Even if Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter are willing to separate as manager and star, Mr. Hammerstein has to be reckoned with. There was almost a lawsuit when Mrs. Carter was advertised to appear at the Academy of Music last year, because the Academy came within the ban just as if it had been a Broadway house. But Mr. Hammerstein and Mr. Belasco got together, and the former finally consented to let the actress play out her engagement. Mr. Hammerstein said last night:

"According to the contract signed by Mr. Belasco, Mrs. Carter, and myself, she has to appear in the house for six more years, and cannot play in any other New York house during that time. Will I keep them to the bargain? Certainly I will. I made that contract with the idea of sticking to it, and the others must stick to it, too."

Admirers of Mrs. Carter for the last three or four years have been trying to impress upon Mr. Belasco, in print and otherwise, that he owed his success to her. He does not think this is so. The plays he gave to the star, Mr. Belasco thinks, did quite as much to bring about her success as did the star to bring about the success of the plays. He is confident, one of his friends said last night, that there is more than one actress in the country who can fill Mrs. Carter's shoes to the satisfaction of the public.

The story of Mrs. Carter's visit to the Belasco Theatre yesterday morning was about as follows:

She drove up to the theatre, and on going upstairs found only General Manager Roeder there. A little while later she came downstairs again, visibly excited, entered her carriage, and drove away. Half an hour later her husband, William L. Payne, came in a carriage to see Mr. Roeder. Soon he departed, and then Mr. Roeder himself started uptown in a hansom cab.

Mr. Roeder said that, though the story was a "fake" from beginning to end, nothing branded it so clearly as the part about his having taken a hansom. Street cars or the pavement usually did for him. Mr. Roeder and Stage Director Dean as well said he had not the slightest idea where Mr. Belasco was. Mr. Dean said that the manager-dramatist was working on a play for next year.

From Asbury Park came news that Mr. Belasco reached his Summer home there last night and refused to see callers. Mrs. Belasco would not disturb him.

The kind of play Mr. Belasco is writing may have some bearing on the rumored coolness of his relations with Mrs. Carter. The play, it is said, is a quiet drama, without the emotional features in which Mrs. Leslie Carter is supposed to be most effective.

LION KILLS A BEAR.

Silver Tube Put in Bear's Throat, but It Failed to Save Him.

The bear which performed in a cage with the other animals at Mundy's Show in Luna Park died yesterday. His end was brought about by the biggest lion in the show.

On Monday night the lion attacked the bear in the arena. They were separated. Later, when the animals were being led back to their cages, the bear turned on the lion and a fight followed. The bear clawed the lion's head and almost blinded him, but the lion lacerated the bear's throat.

Yesterday afternoon the bear's throat began to swell, and it became necessary to send for Dr. P. Kohnstamm of the Twenty-third Street Veterinary Hospital. The veterinary surgeon declared that the bear was dying, but to give rest to his larynx the operation of tracheotomy was resorted to. The bear was strapped to a table and held in that position while the trachea was opened and a silver tube inserted. Then the wound was sewed up and the bear went to sleep. He died four hours later, not from the operation, but from other wounds he had received in the battle with the lion.

Elks' New Grand Exalted Ruler.

DENVER, Col., July 17.—Judge Henry Melvin of Oakland, Cal., was unanimously elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in the convention this evening.

"A Perfect Book"

THE AWAKENING of HELENA RICHIE

BY

MARGARET DELAND

Author of

"Old Chester Tales," "Dr. Lavendar's People."

"It is a perfect book, in its noble simplicity, its delicate, selective art, its wonderful presentation of life, its fine disdain of all standards save the highest.

"Flawless in literary form, penetrated through and through with 'an inward spiritual grace,' surely it must come to its own—a permanent place among the books that abide.

"It cannot fail to 'surprise' the attention of the most casual reader with its captivating charm, its intense human interest. But to the reader who returns to it again and again, it unfolds more and more the characteristics of true greatness.

"She gives us not merely printed words, but the magic carpet of the Eastern tale, upon which seating ourselves, presto! we are in the dear quaint town, among people whom we know better than we do our neighbors of flesh and blood."—*New York Times.*

Illustrations by Walter Appleton Clark. Price $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, NEW YORK.

RIGHT TO A PRISON CELL DEMANDED BY GOURDAIN

Beseeches Supreme Court to Help Him Break Into Joliet.

MAY USE PRIVATE PRISON

Lottery Man's Dark Threat If Highest Court Doesn't Protect Him—A Question of Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Louis A. Gourdain, the man who has been trying to break into the Illinois State prison at Joliet, came to Washington this afternoon to get the assistance of a Supreme Court Justice in his struggle for a striped suit.

He heralded his approach by a series of telegrams asking the clerk of the Supreme Court to have one of the court stenographers meet him at the Raleigh Hotel to take down his petition for a writ of mandamus. Accordingly he was met by the stenographer, and in the course of a few hours produced a remarkable petition, which he intends to offer to any Justice of the court whom he can persuade to act in the case.

Gourdain comes of a well-known Louisiana family, and was connected with the lottery there that ran opposition to the Louisiana Lottery. He went out of the lottery business, he said, the night when the law put the Louisiana Lottery out of the United States mails.

The case in which he is now endeavoring to serve sentence arose out of a scheme for selling land that he was operating when the Post Office Department got after him for fraudulent use of the mails. He had twelve acres of land near the Jennings (La.) oil fields.

He divided this parcel up into lots about twenty feet square. He advertised them extensively for sale. They ranged in price from $1 to $500, and the scheme was for any buyer to send whatever money he pleased. Gourdain took it and set aside any lot he liked, in supposition picking out one, the secret price of which had agreed with the sum remitted. He was engaged in some other schemes also, and the net revenue of them all, he said this evening, was something like $1,000,000 a month, so that in the little more than four years in which he was operating them he reaped a profit in the neighborhood of $50,000,000 if his estimate is reliable. Early last year the United States authorities got after him, and in December he was indicted in Chicago, where he had his headquarters.

When the Post Office Department first accused him of fraudulent schemes, he said this evening, he employed W. Knox Haynes, a Chicago lawyer, not to defend him, but to bring about his indictment. He declared that the schemes in which he was engaged were not fraudulent, and the quickest way to prove that they were not was to get into court. He agreed to give his lawyer, he says, $500 a month for life, in payment for this service, and the lawyer's work was to terminate when an indictment had been found and the case brought to trial. The case came to trial in May last. He put in no defense, and contented himself with an argument.

Gourdain told the jury that if they had the least doubt of the absolute honesty of his transactions he wanted them to convict him, and he solemnly promised them that if they should convict he would never make any effort to appeal or otherwise have the verdict set aside, but would abide the sentence. That, he says, is what he is trying to do now.

"Some men worship money," he said this evening. "Some men worship God. Others worship other things. I worship honor."

The jury in fifteen minutes rendered a verdict of guilty. Gourdain announced himself as satisfied and asked for sentence immediately. Incidentally he demanded all the law could give him. Judge Landis acquiesced and sent him to Joliet for four and a half years. That was on June 7, and the next day Gourdain was taken to prison. He was set first to shoveling coal, and he says he assured his keeper that, although of slight build, he would shovel more coal than any other prisoner. The next day he was set at shirt making and finally was made bookkeeper.

While he was thus cheerfullly doing time, he says, Haynes, the lawyer, without his knowledge and against his expressed command, sued out a writ of supersedeas before Judge Grosscup. On July 8 Gourdain was taken from Joliet to Chicago and lodged in the county jail. That was against his agreement with himself and he protested hotly. He demanded that he be taken back to Joliet, but no one would take him. He found the only thing he could do was to sign a bail bond and get out of the county jail, so that he could make a legal fight for his rights as a prisoner at Joliet.

Freed he at once went back to Joliet and demanded that the Warden receive him again as a prisoner. Refused at all points, he finally determined on the plan of appealing to the United States Supreme Court, meantime having plans drawn for a private prison, which he will erect on a lot just opposite the official dungeon, and in which he will spend his four years and a half in case the "forged and fraudulent efforts of the lawyer," as he calls them, succeed in preventing his reincarceration in Joliet.

He will spend all his millions in the fight, if it takes so much, he avers. If any is left when he gets through he will give it all to the Government, and then the Gourdain family will shake the dust of the United States from their indignant feet.

Gourdain celebrated his appearance at the Raleigh by producing a $500 bill and asking to have it changed so as to get money to pay cabfare from the railroad station. He registered as "Louis A. Gourdain, 9,800, Illinois State Prison, Joliet, Ill." The number was his as a convict in the month he was at Joliet. He wanted to write his name in red ink, as more suitable for a convict, but the hotel clerk was unable to find ink of that color.

Gourdain announces that if he cannot get the judicial action here that he wants he will go to New York and see what can be done there. He has bought a fountain pen, which he will have filled with red ink, in order to register in red at the Savoy in that city. He shows papers to back up his declaration that he is at the head of several Louisiana banks, and asserts that he owns bonds of every civilized nation on earth.

BRYAN WRITES TO DAVIS.

Will Speak In Jersey City—To Visit Coler, Too.

Robert Davis, the Democratic leader in Jersey City, yesterday received a letter from William J. Bryan, under date of London, July 7. It was in reply to an invitation extended to Mr. Bryan to speak in Jersey City on his return from Europe. Mr. Bryan accepted the invitation, and in conclusion said:

"I have promised to go to New Haven, and would like to visit New Haven and New Jersey on the day following the New York reception, if possible, but will stay over a day longer if necessary. I need not add that I very well remember the loyalty of Hudson County."

Mr. Bryan is also to visit Brooklyn. He will be the guest of Borough President Coler. Mr. Coler intends to form a Bryan Club in Brooklyn, and thinks the organization may extend all over the country.

Frohman Sails for New York.

LONDON, July 17.—Charles Frohman sailed to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm for New York. He will return here in January to open a new theatre which he is building in Shaftesbury Avenue, and which will make his sixth theatre in London.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Margaret Anglin will appear next season in "Mrs. Dane's Defense" and "The School for Scandal," and in two new plays entitled "The Great Divide" and "The Eternal Feminine."

Harrison Grey Fiske has engaged Jessie Reiffarth to support Bertha Kalich in the new play in which Mr. Fiske will present Mme. Kalich this season. Miss Reiffarth was in "Trilby," "Uncle Celestin," and "Drink."

William Courtleigh has been engaged for Marie Cahill's new play, "Marrying Mary," which will have its Broadway opening Aug. 27. It will be his first appearance in musical comedy.

Henry B. Harris has agreed to act as personal director of the eighth annual midsummer entertainment for the Hebrew Infant Asylum at Arverne, L. I., a week from to-morrow.

The entire "Mamzelle Champagne" company, now playing on the Madison Square Garden roof, will go to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, this afternoon and give a performance for the orphans.

Mrs. KATHERINE HOLTZ, who was a leading member of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 298 State Street, that borough. She was 56 years old and the widow of Frederick Holtz. Three sons and four daughters survive her.

Fine Station for New Rochelle.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company filed petitions with the Common Council of New Rochelle yesterday showing improvements to be made there at an expense of about $1,000,000. There will be a new station, six tracks, and subway connections. The station will be reached from four streets.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The weather has generally cleared from the Rocky Mountains eastward, although showers continued in the lake region, the Atlantic and Gulf States.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh southwest to west winds, showers Wednesday; Thursday, fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Showers Wednesday; Thursday, fair; light to fresh winds, mostly southwest.

New England—Showers Wednesday; Thursday, fair; fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	71	74	4 P. M.	93	71
6 A. M.	70	74	6 P. M.	95	75
9 A. M.	76	78	9 P. M.	88	73
12 M.	90	87	12 P. M.	82	73

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 83; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature 88 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum 71 degrees at 5 P. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

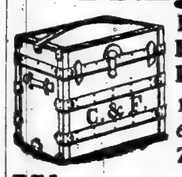

Handsomest, Lightest, BestLuggage

177 Broadway.
688 Broadway.
723 Sixth Avenue

Wardrobe Trunks.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles C. Miller.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., July 17.—Charles C. Miller, a cottager of this place, died early this morning at his home in Bath Avenue. The funeral services will be held Friday morning at 11 o'clock from the house. Mr. Miller was born at Pittsburg, Penn., in 1851. For a number of years he was interested in the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. Later he bought the Peerless Rubber Company of 16 Warren Street, New York. He retired from active business eight years ago.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM AUSTIN BEACH, lawyer and former Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District, died in Syracuse today, aged 64 years. He was admitted to the bar in 1866. Mr. Beach was a stanch Democrat, and since 1868 had stumped the State in every campaign. In recognition of his political services he was requested by the late Samuel J. Tilden to become a member of the State Committee, and held that position from 1875 until the Fall of 1877.

JOHN W. CLAMPITT, who, with Reverdy Johnson, defended Mrs. Surratt after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, died yesterday at the Indianapolis City Hospital. He was born in the District of Columbia in 1838 and for many years was an employe of the Post Office Department in the West.

HENRY NEWMAN, an importer of dry goods, died yesterday at his home, 6 West Seventieth Street. He was 68 years old and a member of the Progress and Republican Clubs. Mr. Newman represented his trade associates in the collection of funds for the Grant monument.

WILLIAM H. PULLIS, who had been the sexton of Trinity Church for eighteen years, died yesterday at his home, 699 Hackensack Plank Road, North Bergen, N. J. He was 77 years old. Ex-Recorder Edward Pullis of North Bergen was his son.

THOMAS MOODY WYATT, a Brooklyn lawyer, died on Saturday at his home, 214 Hancock Street. He was 79 years old, a graduate of Harvard, and a member of the Union League and Lincoln Clubs. Mr. Wyatt practiced law in this city for nearly twenty-five years, and was at one time active in Republican politics.

Printers' Picket Arrested.

Edmund Wolcott of 554 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, President of the Patterson Press, at 33 Gold Street, had Thomas W. Renney of 117 East 103th Street, a picket of Typographical Union No. 6, arrested yesterday for shouting "Scab" at the Patterson Press non-union employes. Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court paroled him in the custody of his counsel, Civil Service Commissioner Talley, pending a hearing.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Rifton, N. Y., July 17, 1906, Luzon J. Adams, beloved husband of Anna Faulkner Adams.
Interment private.

CAMERON.—On Monday, July 16, 1906, in New York, Isabelle Dorothea, youngest daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron.
Funeral Thursday morning, July 19, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 36th St.

GOWAN.—At Fullerton, Cal., on Sunday, July 15, 1906, Laura Sanborn, wife of the Rev. John Carson Gowan.

INNESS.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, July 17, at St. Luke's Home, Broadway and 114th St., May J. P. Inness, daughter of the late George and Eliza Inness.
Funeral service at chapel of the Home Thursday, July 19, at 10 A. M.

LANE.—On Sunday, July 15, J. Henry Lane, in the 70th year of his age.
Services will be held at his late residence, No. 131 East 21st St., Gramercy Park, at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, July 18. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

LANGENBOCHER.—On Tuesday, July 17, suddenly, at his late residence, 74 West 69th St., Charles L. Langenbocher, in his 74th year.
Funeral private.

MANDLEBAUM.—At her late residence, The Osborne, 205 West 57th St., Mrs. Mary Antoinette Mandlebaum.
Funeral services at Detroit, Mich.

MOELLMANN.—July 17, at 2 A. M., Gertrude Alma (nee) Sealey and her baby Wanda, aged 28 years, 6 months, and 11 days.
Funeral services Thursday at 2 P. M. from residence, No. 468 West 21st St.
Cincinnati and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MEADE.—On Monday, July 16, 1906, Clarence W. Meade, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 348 West 23d St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Friday.

McELWEE.—On Monday, July 16, 1906, at his residence, 463 West 49th St., Robert J. McElwee, eldest son of Margaret McElwee.
Funeral will be held on Wednesday, July 18, at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of Sacred Heart, West 51st St., where a solemn requiem mass will be held for the repose of his soul.

THOMPSON.—July 17, 1906, Mrs. Anna C. Thompson, widow of the late Rev. James Thompson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $126 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views, or representative.

CHAMPIONS ARE BEATEN BY NATIONAL LEADERS

Timely Batting Gives Game to Chicago by 6 to 2.

AMERICANS STOPPED BY RAIN

Detroit Too Much for Boston—St. Louis Triumphs Over the Team from Brooklyn.

The champion New Yorks struck a snag at Chicago yesterday, when in the first game of a series of four with the National League leaders they went down to defeat by a score of 6 to 2. Pittsburg also lost to Philadelphia, so the position of the two rivals of Chicago for championship honors remain unchanged. Brooklyn was easily beaten by the St. Louis team, while Cincinnati had no trouble in overcoming Boston. In the American League rain seemed to be general in the East, only one game out of the four scheduled being decided. To-day another attempt will be made by the Greater New Yorks and Cleveland to play at American League Park, and it is likely that a double header will wind up the Ohioans' visit to this city.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 5; Boston, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 1.
Cincinnati, 12; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Philadelphia	—	6	5	7	9	5	10	10	47	.618
New York	8	—	2	7	4	8	7	10	46	.605
Cleveland	6	5	—	9	8	7	6	6	46	.597
Chicago	3	3	8	—	3	6	9	6	44	.564
Detroit	3	3	4	9	—	7	9	6	41	.526
St. Louis	4	2	6	7	7	—	6	10	40	.513
Washington	4	5	4	1	1	2	—	10	27	.351
Boston	5	3	1	3	1	1	5	—	19	.238
Games lost	29	30	31	34	37	38	50	61		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	5	10	8	11	10	8	9	59	.711
New York	4	—	2	12	8	9	8	8	51	.646
Pittsburg	5	4	—	5	10	11	8	9	50	.633
Philadelphia	1	4	4	—	5	6	10	11	41	.500
Cincinnati	4	4	5	8	—	7	8	5	36	.454
St. Louis	2	4	4	8	5	—	6	4	33	.393
Brooklyn	2	4	4	4	2	5	—	8	29	.367
Boston	3	5	1	4	4	8	4	—	27	.333
Games lost	24	28	29	41	47	52	50	54		

TOO MUCH FOR THE GIANTS.

Chicago's Batting and Clever Base Running Enable Them to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—When the champion New Yorks marched into Chicago's ball yard to-day they acted as though they expected to see Manager Chance and his men climbing the fences to escape annihilation. Two hours later, when "Chicago, 6; New York, 2," was hung up as the result they left by the side door. They were completely outclassed. Brown struck Mathewson was no match to-day for Mordecai Brown.

Brown gave warning of what he was going to do to the Giants by striking out Bresnahan and Strang, the first two men to face him. Shannon followed with a clean hit, the only one in four innings, but was caught easily when he tried to steal. Two Chicagos died in their half of the first and then Schulte cracked a single to right. While Chance was working Mathewson for a pass, Schulte stole second. Steinfeldt stepped up and hit one of Mathewson's teasers on a line past Dahlen, scoring Schulte before Shannon could get the ball back. Tinker forced Steinfeldt for the third out, and then the game ran along to the fifth inning, with the promise of a 1 to 0 finish.

In the fifth, with one out, Brown let Gilbert work him for a base on balls. Mathewson sacrificed and Bresnahan tore off the second Giant hit, lining the ball far enough into centre to let Gilbert tie the score. Roger was stopped trying to make second on the throw home.

In the sixth the Giants found Brown for two singles and a pass, yet could not score. Strang got the first hit, but was put out trying to steal second. Shannon drew the pass and reached second on Seymour's safe rap, then tried to steal third, and was out. Brown struck out Dan McGann.

In Chicago's half Schulte perished just before Chance got his second pass. The manager stole second, but Steinfeldt struck out and Tinker drove the ball past Gilbert. Seymour started across to head it off, but the ball sneaked past him gleefully to the fence, and while the fans stood on each other's necks, turning himself to greater speed, he tore around the circuit and beat the relay to the plate by an easy step. Evers followed with a double and Kling with a pass, but Brown struck out.

The seventh saw New York's complete rout. Slagle started it mildly by going out, but Sheckard walked and went to second on Schulte's hit over third. Chance forced Schulte, and then walked leisurely to second. Gilbert fumbled Steinfeldt's roller and Sheckard trotted home, Chance reaching third. Steinfeldt started to walk to second, and Bresnahan threw to second in a rage. Chance dashed for home and landed, while Dahlen returned the ball so high over Roger's head that Steinfeldt reached third. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	1	2	1	0		
Sheck'd, lf	1	0	2	0	0		
Schulte, rf	1	2	0	0	0		
Chance, 1b	2	0	2	9	0		
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	2	3	0		
Tinker, ss	1	2	0	3	2		
Evers, 2b	0	2	7	1	0		
Kling, c	0	1	5	4	0		
Brown, p	1	0	0	0	2		
Total	6	9	27	14	3		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bres'han, c	0	1	4	1	0		
Strang, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Shannon, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Seymour, cf	1	2	0	0	0		
M'Gann, 1b	0	0	13	0	0		
Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	2	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	2	3	3	1		
Gilbert, 2b	1	0	1	5	1		
Math'son, p	0	0	0	3	0		
*Bowerman	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	7	24	16	2		

*Batted for Mathewson in the ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Evers, (2,) Seymour. Home run—Tinker. Sacrifice hit—Mathewson. Stolen bases—Schulte, Chance, (3,) Steinfeldt, Kling. Double play—Evers and Chance. Struck out—By Brown, 5; by Mathewson, 4. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 5; off Mathewson, 5. Wild pitches—Mathewson, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Johnstone.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf	3	3	0	0	0		
Bennett, 2b	3	3	1	2	1		
Mertes, lf	1	3	2	0	0		
Smoot, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Grady, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
Hoste't'r, 3b	0	1	1	4	1		
W. Mar-shall, c	0	0	2	1	0		
McBride, ss	0	0	2	3	0		
Beebe, p	0	1	0	1	0		
J. Marshall, 1b	0	1	7	1	1		
Total	7	14	27	12	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	2	1		
Lumley, rf	0	1	3	1	0		
Alp'man, 2b	1	0	1	2	0		
M'Cl'thy, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Hummel, 1b	0	0	10	0	0		
Lewis, ss	0	0	3	0	0		
Ritter, c	0	0	5	2	0		
M'Intyre, p	0	1	0	2	0		
Total	1	2	24	11	1		

St. Louis	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Hostetter, Three-base hit—Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Bennett. Double play—Lumley and Hummel. Stolen bases—Lewis, Hummel. Hit with ball—By Beebe, 1. Wild pitch—McIntyre. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 2. Struck out—By Beebe, 6; by McIntyre, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Mr. Emslie.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	3	1	3	1		
Barry, cf	2	2	0	0	0		
Kelley, lf	1	2	1	0	0		
Jude, rf	2	2	1	0	0		
Lobert, ss	2	2	1	4	0		
Delehty, 3b	1	1	3	0	0		
Deal, 1b	1	2	12	0	0		
Schlei, c	1	0	5	0	0		
Weimer, p	2	2	1	1	0		
Total	12	16	27	11	3		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	1	1	3	2	0		
Tenney, 1b	2	3	5	0	0		
Brain, 3b	1	1	1	3	2		
Bates, cf	0	2	3	0	1		
Howard, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Dolan, rf	0	0	1	0	1		
N'dham, c	0	0	7	3	0		
Strobel, 2b	0	1	4	1	1		
Young, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	4	10	24	10	5		

Cincinnati	1	4	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	—12
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Kelley, Strobel. Three-base hits—Huggins, Delehanty, Barry, Brain, Howard. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Huggins, Lobert, Deal, Bates. Struck out—By Weimer, 3; by Young, 5. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 1. Passed ball—Needham. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Beaum't, cf	1	1	3	0	0		
Clark, lf	0	0	5	0	0		
Wagner, ss	0	0	1	6	2		
Nealon, 1b	0	2	11	1	0		
Sheehan, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		
Gibson, c	0	0	4	2	2		
Willis, p	0	0	1	4	0		
*Meier	0	0	0	0	0		
Lynch, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	1	5	27	19	4		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	2	2	0	0		
Dygeson, 2b	1	1	3	0	1		
Titus, rf	1	1	3	1	0		
C'tney, 3b	1	1	2	1	1		
Magee, lf	0	0	4	0	0		
Doolin, ss	0	0	2	2	0		
Bransf'd, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
Doolin, c	0	1	7	1	0		
Sparks, p	0	1	1	3	0		
Total	4	9	27	8	1		

*Batted for Willis in eighth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—4

Two-base hit—Doolin. Sacrifice hits—Clark, Courtney, Sparks. Stolen base—Magee. Double plays—Willis, Gibson, and Nealon; Willis and Ritchey; Doolin and Courtney. First base on balls—Off Willis, 3; off Sparks, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Sparks, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Hits—Off Willis, 9 in eight innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Carpenter.

TANNEHILL'S PITCHING WILD.

Detroit Defeats the Tailenders by a Score of Five to Three.

BOSTON, July 17.—Tannehill's wildness in the fourth inning of to-day's game proved costly, the two passes issued developing into runs. Long hitting gave Detroit three more in the eighth. Boston rallied in the ninth, three singles and a triple scoring two runs. Both teams played a slow fielding game. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	3	0	0		
Sch'fer, 2b	2	2	3	3	1		
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
M'Intyre, lf	1	1	3	0	0		
Coughlin, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		
Lindsay, 1b	0	1	7	0	0		
O'Leary, ss	1	2	4	3	0		
Schmidt, c	0	0	6	2	0		
Killian, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	5	7	27	15	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Parent, ss	0	0	3	1	1		
Stahl, cf	0	0	2	1	0		
Hoey, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Ferris, 2b	2	3	4	1	1		
Freeman, 1b	0	1	11	0	0		
Godwin, 3b	1	2	0	5	0		
Hayden, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Armb'r, c	0	1	4	5	0		
T'nehill, p	0	1	1	5	0		
Total	3	10	27	19	3		

Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—3

Sacrifice hits—Schmidt, Crawford. Two-base hits—Hoey, Jones. Three-base hits—O'Leary, Godwin. Home run—Schafer. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 2. Struck out—By Tannehill, 4; by Killian, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Evans.

"Cy" Young Will Not Come Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17.—If Fred Tenney, manager of the Boston National League team, knows what he is talking about, the attempt of the Giants to buy Pitcher "Cy" Young or secure him by a trade will be futile. News that the effort was being made reached here from St. Louis, and the dispatches were shown to Tenney, who said that the proposition had not been officially made, but that it would be rejected.

"We cannot afford to part with Young at any price," Tenney said. "The Giants would be killing two birds with one stone if the deal were possible, for, aside from being the best pitcher in the league and therefore an invaluable addition to the New Yorks, no other pitcher downs them as often, and thus the biggest obstacle to their pennant winning would be removed. But he is not going to leave Boston."

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 3	0—3	8	4
Montreal	5	0	0 1 1 0 0 2	—9	12	0

Batteries—Moren and Butler; Burke and Raub.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	1	0 0 0 0 1 0	0—4	9	1
Newark	0	0	0 0 0 0 5 0	0—5	7	2

Batteries—Kissinger and McManus; Carrick and Shea.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	8 0 1 6 0	0—16	16	1
Newark	1	0	1 0 0 1 3	—6	10	3

Batteries—Brockett and McAllister; Fertsch, Mahling, and McCauley.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0 0 0 4 0 0	1—5	6	0
Rochester	1	0	1 0 0 0 1 0	0—3	10	8

Batteries—Cronin and Barton; McLean and Steelman.

AT TORONTO.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1—2	9	4
Toronto	0	0	0 1 1 1 0 0	0—3	5	6

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Mitchell and Wood.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	40	27	.597	Rochester	34	35	.493
Buffalo	43	29	.597	Montreal	36	37	.493
Baltimore	35	31	.530	Providence	33	38	.465
Newark	33	31	.516	Toronto	20	46	.303

New England League.

At Haverhill—Fall River, 3; Haverhill, 0.
At Lynn—Lynn, 2; Lowell, 0.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 4; Worcester, 3.
At Manchester—Manchester, 9; New Bedford, 1.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Indianapolis, 0.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; Columbus, 5.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 3; Toledo, 0.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Louisville, 0.

Southern League.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 0; New Orleans, 3.
At Nashville—Nashville, 0; Shreveport, 0.

South Atlantic League.

At Columbia—Columbia, 3; Macon, 4.
At Charleston—Charleston, 3; Savannah, 0.

St. Peter's Won at Basket Ball.

The first basket ball tournament on roller skates ever held was inaugurated last night at Madison Square Garden, when the St. Peter's five overwhelmed the Colonials by the score of 22 to 2. The winners outplayed their opponents in every department of the game, and could have made the score more one-sided had they so desired, but after securing a safe lead in the early part of the game the players practiced passing the second half, carrying the ball up and down the rink. The second game of the tournament will be played to-morrow night.

THE TURF.

Brighton Races

Coolest Spot Around New York.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY). THE $7,500 VENTNOR STAKES AND A STEEPLECHASE.

Course reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Beach Road, and by Smith St. Trolley Cars. Special Trains with Parlor Car via Long Island R. R. leave foot of Fulton St. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40 P. M. Boats leave foot Whitehall St. every 20 minutes via 39th St. Ferry, connecting with special electric trains direct to track. Also via East 42d St., 42d St. and Grand St. Ferries, connecting Flushing Av. Trolley. Concerts by Negrant's Band.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

Boat to visit the warships. West 44th St., N. R.

SPORTING GOODS.

CANOE

and canoe fittings. Pleasure boats, Adirondack guide boats, fishing boats, St. Lawrence River skiffs, yacht dinghys and marine motors.

HENRY C. SQUIRES & SON
No. 20 Cortlandt St. N.Y.

SIR HUON ROMPED IN FOR SEA GATE STAKES

Kentucky Derby Colt Gave Away Weight and Won Easily.

FAR WEST TOOK HANDICAP

Tyron and Killaloe Were Long-Chance Winners on a Wet Track at Brighton Beach.

Seven races were run at the Brighton Beach track yesterday under a steady rain, which at times was heavy enough to soak the course and drench the crowds on the lawn and in exposed parts of the stands, but it had no apparent effect on the attendance and very little on the enthusiasm of the seaside track's patrons. A cause for far more gloom on the part of the betting element was the long due shift in the fortunes of the public favorites, for while the results, three favoritos first in seven races, seemed to approach the average, there were two of the successful favorites that really won for the betting ring, both Kiamesha and Sir Huon being at such short prices that the general public refused to back them.

The stake feature of the card, the Seagate, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a furlong, brought out Sir Huon for his first appearance since he won the Commonwealth Handicap at Sheepshead Bay, but the horsemen made no such mistake yesterday as they did in the betting on the Commonwealth, for Sir Huon, in spite of the fact that he carried full weight and was called on to concede from sixteen to twenty pounds each to the rather poor lot opposed to him, was looked on as a sure winner, and went to the post at 3 to 1 on. Samson and King's Daughter were scratched from the race, leaving a field of five, in which Gallavant was rated as next best to Sir Huon.

The favorite was visited in the paddock by a large number of horsemen, who took special interest in the winner of two Derby races in Kentucky before he came on to the East, for Sir Huon is the youngest and the last representative of the great sire Falsetto that will race, that famous race horse, now dead, having sired Sir Huon when nearly thirty years old.

The Seagate was run before the rain had made the track really bad, though even then it was damp enough to be dead and slow. The start was made with Albert F. first away, followed by Sir Huon, while Gallavant, wheeling just as the barrier rose, made a half circle before he went on after the field. The moment the horses were in motion Maxie Witt went on from third place after Albert F., the pair making the first turn neck and neck, and both being under pressure when they entered the back stretch, while Sir Huon galloped under a pull in third place. Albert F. held the lead around the far turn and to the middle of the bend into the straight, where Maxie Witt showed in the lead, and the two in front went to fighting as if they were really contending for the stakes. Just as they were completing the turn into the stretch Troxler on Sir Huon let down that colt for a few strides, and he brushed to the front quickly and easily, and with that one move in the race had the victory won, for he had only to gallop the remainder of the distance, and won in a romp by two lengths from Albert F., which, ridden out, beat Maxie Witt a neck for the place.

In the condition race, at six furlongs, Kiamesha, holder of the world's record for a mile, got in with fifteen pounds off and frightened out all the possible contenders except Bryan. Kiamesha broke behind Tom Cod, but went to the front at once and cantered in the lead all the way.

In the handicap Von Tromp, top weight and favorite, shut up early in the contest and never was a contender, Far West, which had been backed as a "good thing," racing out in front all the way and winning in handy style. The longest chance winners of the day were Tyron, against which 15 to 1 was laid in the last race, and Killaloe, against which 8 to 1 was laid in the sixth race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Clements, 102, Miller, 5-2, even	2	1	1½
Mintberia, 99, J. Bonessey, 10-1, 4-1	4	2	2³
Orphan Lad, 103, Koerner, 9-2, 2-1	1	3	3³
Black Mate, 105, Radtke, 13-5, even	3	4	4
Knight of Ivanhoe, 97, Hagan, 12-1, 5-1	12	6	5
Dele Strome, 99, Brussel, 30-1, 10-1	7	5	6
Umbrella, 102, H. Cochran, 8-1, 3-1	5	7	7
Gen. Sherman, 102, Baird, 40-1, 12-1	3	8	8
Kitter, 104, W. Knapp, 10-1, 4-1	9	9	9
El Captain, 102, L. Smith, 50-1, 20-1	10	10	10
Pungent, 101, McGee, 15-1, 6-1	4	11	11
Eulalie B., 94, Knaack, 100-1, 30-1	11	12	12
Be-O-Wa-Wa, 106, Dillons, 150-1, 60-1	14	13	13
Windsor, 106, Miles, 100-1, 40-1	8	14	14

Time—1:14 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Albert-Zetetic. Owner, W. H. Brown. Trainer, R. Tucker.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Kiamesha, 113, W. Knapp, 1-5, out	2	1	1¹
Bryan, 100, Koerner, 5-1, 2-1	4	2	2¹
Corn Blossom, 108, Travers, 30-1, 8-1	3	3	3¹²
Sovereign, 108, Doyle, 100-1, 10-1	5	4	4
Tomcod, 103, G. Burns, 200-1, 30-1	1	6	5

Time—1:14 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. f., 4 years, by Esher-Reflection. Owner, Oneck Stable. Trainer, W. H. Karrick.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Hyperion, 108, Bell, 5-1, 2-1	4	1	1²
Azelina, 101, Keyes, 5-1, 2-1	7	2	2¹
Edith James, 94, Freishon, 10-1, 4-1	3	3	3h
Sir Caruthers, 91, Miller, 12-1, even	2	4	4
Gold Coin, 96, Koerner, 12-1, 5-1	6	5	5
Wrenne, 99, Horner, 12-1, 5-1	1	6	6
Goldsmith, 116, W. Knapp, 12-1, 5-1	5	7	7
Champlain, 101, Hagan, 4-1, 8-5	2	8	8
Bragg, 106, Sewell, 10-1, 4-1	8	9	9

Time—1:47 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Montana-Touché Pas. Owner, F. M. Kelly. Trainer, G. B. Hills.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Killaloe, 107, Koerner, 6-1, 2-1	4	2	1n
Dominator, 110, Notter, 60-1, 20-1	5	1	2²
Dunvallo, 110, Baird, 20-1, 7-1	6	4	3n
Rosemount, 110, J. Jones, 5-2, 9-10	2	3	4
Colonel Jack, 110, Perrine, 15-1, 6-1	8	5	5
Grand Vedette, 108, Travers, 50-1, 20-1	7	6	6
Pierrot, 110, Radtke, 5-2, even	11	11	7
Judge Post, 110, Shaw, 5-2, even	9	8	8
Lady Pride, 107, J. Harris, 100-1, 30-1	3	9	9
Crimson Clover, 107, Raynor, 60-1, 20-1	10	10	10
Dr. Lee, 107, McGee, 40-1, 12-1	7	11	11

Time—1:08 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner blk. f., 2 years, by Kilmarnock-Jinks. Owner, H. P. Whitney. Trainer, J. W. Rogers.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Tyron, 106, McGee, 10-1, 4-1	7	1	1¹
Reidmoore, 96, Noone, 5-1, 2-1	5	4	2n
Novena, 101, McDaniel, 12-1, 4-1	6	2	3²
Thomand, 111, Lyne, 8-1, 3-1	1	3	4
Janeta, 96, Hagan, 8-5, 3-5	4	5	5
Elevation, 98, L. Smith, 40-1, 12-1	8	6	6
Priority, 101, G. Burns, 20-1, 8-1	11	9	7
Robador, 106, W. Knapp, 9-2, 8-5	2	7	8
Woodsman, 101, Rowan, 15-1, 6-1	3	9	9
Sandalwood, 105, Sewell, 8-1, 3-1	10	10	10
Contend, 107, Fitzgerald, 50-1, 15-1	9	11	11

Time—1:28 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Grammont-Saranac. Owner, A. Booker. Trainer, R. Harris.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Cleveland.—Adv.

DEWHURST'S FINE TENNIS.

Defeats Little, Captain of American International Team, at Seabright.

By a splendid show of brilliancy Edward B. Dewhurst worked a most remarkable upset and reversal of supposed form yesterday by defeating Raymond D. Little, Captain of the American international lawn tennis team. The match was in the lose and out singles of the tournament on the courts of the Seabright Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, Seabright, N. J. It was his first appearance on the courts of this country since his return from London last Saturday. Singularly enough Dewhurst, who hails from Australia, was nominated as a member of the Australasian challenging team for the Davis Cup matches. Little scored the winning point over the Australasians, and thus gained the right of the Americans to challenge the Englishmen for the trophy. That Dewhurst should be able to defeat Little by the score of 6—4, 4—6, and 8—6 was a bumping surprise to the gallery of fashionable cottagers who had crowded the clubhouse while the storm lasted, and who waited until nearly 6 o'clock for the contests to begin. This was the only singles competition play, although Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Bernon S. Prentice were on the card for the day. Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett won the doubles match, defeating William A. Larned and Karl H. Behr by the score of 6—8 and 6—3.

Dewhurst from the beginning of the great singles match yesterday displayed the careful accuracy that has come to be a feature of his performances on the courts. He took no chances with Little, and in this he was in strong contrast with the American. Little flagrantly left the biggest sort of openings, and not once did Dewhurst fail to make good use of them by sending the ball through true for the pass. But Little tried valiantly to win the match, and played his hardest in all three of the sets. He was too ready to place all his dependence upon his net game. Repeatedly he forced Dewhurst to retire from the net, and then would make a dash for it himself. Occasionally he would attain the goal, and in a fierce rally, with the ball shooting back and forth across the net on the volley, Little could bring off the point with a brilliant cross stroke. More often Dewhurst met the ball half way up his court as he saw Little attempt to gain the net, and with a perfect full-arm sweep the Australasian would drive the ball cleanly back for a pass that caught Little completely off his balance and on the run.

After losing the first set at 6—4 Little set a pace which, more because of the vigor that he threw into it than for the skillfulness of the game, allowed Little to win the succeeding set at 6—4. With the third and deciding set the real cleverness and finesse of the two men were shown. Dewhurst was masterful in the way he coaxed Little into making onslaughts on the net position. It was on these "run ups" that Dewhurst found Little an easy victim for his passing strokes which never went astray. Little made a game effort to pull the set out after the first deuce had been called. He was no match for the steadiness of his opponent, however, and lost the set and match at 8—6.

William Alexander Campbell, minus 30, won the handicap singles tournament for Class A players yesterday on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge. Campbell defeated J. Henderson, scratch, by the score 7—5, 1—6, 7—5, and 7—5. The match was one of the most closely contested handicaps that has ever been played on the courts of the club.

Must Pay Adams for Ten Days.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—In passing on the claim of player Adams for ten days' pay for his release by the St. Louis National League Club, after he had been returned to that club by the Louisville American Association management, the National Commission to-day assessed a fine of $25 against each of those clubs for violation of the rules. At the same time the player is declared to be entitled to ten days' pay which he claimed. Adams has been sold by the Parsons (Kan.) club to another team since this decision, and the balance on the original drafting price has been returned to St. Louis.

Drake's Horse Wes Equals Track Record.

SALEM, N. H., July 17.—In winning the Portsmouth Handicap at Rockingham Park to-day John A. Drake's gelding Wes equaled the record of the track of 1:26½ for seven furlongs, held by Zienap. New York, owned by the Boston turfman, George Z. Richards, won the second race, which was closely contested, Ostrich being almost even up with the winner at the finish. Only five races were run, the sixth not having filled.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CHANGES.

Johnston Elected Vice-President and Snyder Gets Borle's Place.

The resignations of Edward M. McIlvain, First Vice President, and Adolph E. Borie, Second Vice President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, announced after President Charles M. Schwab's return from Europe a fortnight ago, were accepted yesterday at the meeting of the Directors.

Archibald Johnston, a member of the Board of Directors, was elected to succeed Mr. McIlvain, and H. S. Snyder, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the company, was raised to the Vice Presidency.

John A. McGregor was moved up from the position of Assistant Secretary and Treasurer to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Snyder's promotion.

Hugh H. Jones will take Mr. McGregor's former place.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	307	280	261
1st week July	$44,338.	$42,886	$35,790
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
2d week July	30,084	28,892	133,298
Jan. 1-July 15	810,904	749,950	992,758
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,891	5,840	5,718
2d week July	$820,000	730,000	633,000
From July 1	1,436,940	1,317,952	.....
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
2d week July	30,000	27,000	24,000
From July 1	48,945	30,919	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,517	2,517	2,486
2d week July	101,152	103,490	105,717
July 1-July 14	950,498	819,373	925,286
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
Gross	6,572,814	5,778,108	5,381,898
Expenses	4,221,714	3,751,209	3,320,208
Net	2,351,100	1,874,804	1,861,690
12 mos. gross	77,392,056	67,961,907	65,071,081
Expenses	49,315,221	44,777,904	43,628,804
12 mos. net	27,876,835	22,970,393	21,442,217
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for June—			
Gross	92,984	85,163	80,504
Net	44,089	39,322	37,230
Sur. over chgs.	21,352	19,393	14,068
6 mos. gross	461,056	425,478	397,083
6 mos. net	203,583	188,561	148,824
Sur. over chgs.	67,562	59,900	83,128

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—Incorporated to-day:

Wood Fibre Box Company, Niagara Falls; capital $25,000. Directors—C. F. Sanborn, Senborn, N. Y.; H. E. Herr, Buffalo, and C. A. Herr, Osborne, Ohio.

Midway Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. Barondess, M. Markel, and L. Singer, New York.

Langton Society, New York, (publishing;) capital, $1,000. Directors—C. E. Stevens, Brooklyn, and W. W. Pickard and J. A. Wood, New York.

The E. J. Austin Company, New York, (manufacturer of cycloramas;) capital, $25,000. Directors—E. J. Austin, Newark, N. J.; B. R. Sweet, Coney Island, and F. Snyder, Flushing.

The Clendoning Company, New York, (apartment hotel;) capital, $10,000. Directors—N. E. Hall and W. R. Brinckerhoff, New York, and E. Hathaway, Amityville, L. I.

Act Metal Goods Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $12,000. Directors—J. Dawans, Lyndhurst, N. J.; J. D. Johnson, Elmhurst, L. I., and J. S. Clifford, Union Hill, N. J.

Provincial Realty Alliance, New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. T. Lyon, New York, and Jane A. Lyon and Emma E. Lyon, Mamaroneck.

The Stone-Aronson Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—M. M. Stone, Morris Aronson, and J. M. Cohn, New York.

Frank Sakser Company, New York, (steamship railroad tickets;) capital, $75,000. Directors—Frank Sakser and Rudolph Orsholak, New York, and Aloys Ausenek, Brooklyn.

Society of the People of Babroisk, Incorporated, New York, (railroad tickets, insurance, coal, and wood;) capital, $1,125. Directors—Benjamin Wolfson, Louis Drotkin, and Louis Cohen, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room 16, until 3 o'clock P. M. on

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1906.

No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and material required for building sewer and appurtenances in West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, between Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue.

No. 2. For furnishing all the labor and material required for building sewer and appurtenances in West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, between St. Nicholas Avenue and Broadway.

No. 3. For furnishing all the labor and material required for building sewer and appurtenances in Broadway, west side, between One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

No. 4. For furnishing all the labor and material required for building sewer and appurtenances in West Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between Harlem River and Tenth Avenue.

No. 5. For furnishing all the labor and material required for building sewer and appurtenances in Nelson Avenue, between Two Hundred and Fifteenth and Two Hundred and Sixteenth Streets, and in Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, between Ninth Avenue and Broadway.

No. 6. For furnishing all the labor and material required for reconstruction of outlet sewe, and appurtenances under Pier 61, North River, and in Marginal Street and West Twenty-first Street.

No. 7. For furnishing all the labor and material required for reconstruction of sewer and appurtenances in Columbus Avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets, and in Sixty-first Street, between Columbus Avenue and Broadway.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN, Borough President.

The City of New York, July 9, 1906.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1906.

Borough of Brooklyn.

For regulating, grading, and paving or repaving with asphalt pavement on a concrete foundation the roadways of traffic lanes of Eastern Parkway, between Prospect Park Plaza and Ralph Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, together with all the work incidental thereto.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN, President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated July 12, 1906.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.

Borough of Manhattan.

For constructing a walk pavement of Portland cement Mortar and doing other work on the unpaved portion of the esplanade adjacent to the sea wall along the water front of the extension of East River Park.

For full particulars see City Record.

MOSES HERRMAN, President;
GEORGE M. WALGROVE,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated July 7, 1906.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1906.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. For setting, replacing, and hauling six (6) inch hydrant service pipe, fire hydrants and appurtenances on various streets in the Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering stopcocks.

No. 3. For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains and appurtenances in Belmont and Fountain Avenues, in Crescent Street, and in the grounds of the New Lots pumping station.

No. 4. For furnishing and driving deep wells.

No. 5. For furnishing, delivering, and installing superheaters and piping at various pumping stations.

For full particulars see City Record.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Commissioner.

Dated July 12, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Sealed bids or estimates for embankment on North Brother Island (1013), and for rock (991), will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, July 27th, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Thomas Bowe, Auctioneer, will sell on behalf of the Department of Docks and Ferries on July 24th, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., Old Materials, commencing at East 91st Street and continuing at West 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Sealed bids for filling in at Blackwell Section, East River, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock M. July 19th, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Sealed bids or estimates for electrical generating sets (101) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock M. July 23d, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

EXCURSIONS.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON

BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, St. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lvs. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. East 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare, 50 cents each way, going by steamer, return by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

S Mortgage Loans; Titles Searched; reasonable charges. Schleimer Bros., Lawyers, 6 Wall. S

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.

Choice of Ten Tours—"All Expenses" plan. Send for circular.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips.... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips.... $33.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips.... $75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 14-Day Trips.... $105.00

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.
243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star * indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Pier (Fulton St. Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

*RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

POCONO MT. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
Capacity, 250; elevation, 1,824 ft. Riding school, 15 horses; orchestra, golf, all amusements; booklets. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Owner and Prop.

MT. PLEASANT HOUSE
Mt. Pocono, Pa.
Most popular house at Mt. Pocono. June rates, $12.50 up. H. T. LEECH'S SONS, Mgrs.

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THE SWIFTWATER. Elevation 1,600 ft. Electric lights. Private baths. Steam heat. 200-acre park. Booklet. Swiftwater P. O., Penn.

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Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 506 Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board and passenger fares.

Connecticut.

THE GRISWOLD
(EASTERN POINT),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
B. H. YARD, - - - Manager
NOW OPEN.
Entirely a new hotel. Everything new—furnishings, bedding, linen, silver, etc. Solid mahogany furniture throughout. One hundred bathroom suites. THE FINEST SUMMER RESORT HOTEL IN AMERICA.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.
Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.
Asst. Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

THE ELTON
WATERBURY, CONN.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
"The most attractive hotel in New England."
167 ROOMS. 70 BATHS. FIREPROOF.
Beautiful Scenery. Fine Drives.
An ideal Summer resort, and the favorite stopping place for Automobilists en route for the Berkshires, Boston, and all New England points.
Send for booklet. ALMON C. JUDD, Mgr.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKKSHIRE CO., MASS.
open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Maine.

Oak Grove House, Boothbay Harbor, Me. W. H. REED, Prop.
Beautiful location, overlooking bay; excellent service; bowling, pool, boating, bathing. Open June 20; booklets.

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Mountain Spring Hotel & Cottages, Lake Dunmore, Vt., In the Green Mountains.
Elevator, Electric Lights. Orchestra. Bass Fishing, all outdoor sports. Special inducement to families and young men. Booklet.
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LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

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Bircham-Bloomingdale, on shores of beautiful North West Arm, Halifax, N. S. Bathing, boating, fishing, driving. Send for circular. F. W. Bowes, Prop.

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HOTEL HARGRAVE,
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REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

A—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $4.

L—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Culien, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $30 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

Port Washington, L. I.—The Anchorage, an attractive, high-grade house; large grounds, private beach; opposite Manhasset Yacht Club; 40 minutes from New York. Address Anchorage, or 57 Irving Place, New York. Telephone 2,122—Gramercy.

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A PERPETUAL PANORAMA OF PRIMEVAL PICTURESQUENESS

Lake Placid
The Gem of the Adirondacks

CREATURE COMFORT. Although in the heart of the Great Wilderness, surrounded with all its freedom, the enterprise of man is not lacking in providing for the comfort and pleasure of visitors to Lake Placid. No other resort offers a wider range of accommodations or prices.

It welcomes the pleasure seeker with a charm and hospitality distinctly its own.

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Whiteface Inn.	Stevens House.	The Ruisseaumont.
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THROUGH SLEEPING CARS TO LAKE PLACID

from New York, Boston, Albany, and Troy via Delaware & Hudson System. And via New York Central Lines from New York, Phila., Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Boston. Leaving in the evening, arriving for early breakfast next morning. Through Parlor Cars to Lake Placid from Grand Central Station via New York Central Lines and via Delaware & Hudson System.

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Lake Placid, Adirondacks, N. Y.

NOW OPEN.

A first-class hotel with all modern appointments; private baths and elevator; new, efficient, permanent management. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating. For booklet, &c., address THOS. PARKES, Manager.

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IN THE HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

Lake Champlain.

CHAMPLAIN ASSEMBLY

THE HOME OF THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

offers three-fold enjoyment. In its academic shades, by the shores of the beautiful lake, are to be found spiritual and intellectual uplift as well as bodily invigoration. Through Pullman cars from New York on day and night trains. Would you know more about this Catholic "Chautauqua" read

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Mailed to any address on receipt of 4 cents postage.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$50,000.00 IMPROVEMENTS.
New improvements completed July 1. Hotel will open, perfect in every detail, July 14. Electric lights. New sanitary Plumbing throughout. Everything modern and up to date.
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A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $4.

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3½ hours from New York to
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KAATERSKILL

ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
ELEVATION 3,000 FT. ALWAYS COOL.
CAPACITY 1,200.
OVER $20,000 HAS BEEN SPENT on IMPROVEMENTS during the Winter. ORCHESTRA. GOLF LINKS. TENNIS COURTS. BOWLING ALLEYS. LIVERY. BEAUTIFUL DRIVES.
CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED. GERMAN RATHSKELLER.
100 ROOMS WITH BATH. ELEVATOR. Under same management as in former years. Address Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

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Stone's Cottage, located in beautiful Windham, N. Y. Magnificent scenery; delightful walks and drives; running water in house from mountain spring; fine table; large, airy rooms. M. A. Stone.

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O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. B. O'Hara's Son, Manager.

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SUNSET VIEW FARM HOUSE.
Elevated; beautifully diversified; picturesque country; large piazza; shady lawn. S. K. WINANS, Stanfordville, N. Y.

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Beautiful mountainous, healthy country; extra large rooms, three connecting; near Wappinger's Creek. GEORGE VAIL.

Pleasant View Farm, Stanfordville, N. Y.—High elevation; beautiful scenery; near Wappingers; pleasant house, shady lawn, free rides. P. J. Van Benschoten.

Brooklet Farm, Clinton Corners, N.Y. Healthy; elevated section; superb views; spring water; comfortable; good board. W. H. Aldrich.

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Maple Glen Farm, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.—Beautiful Tyrrel Lake, ¼ mile; mountainous section; fresh farm products. Theo. Hicks.

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Catskill Mountain, Slater's Cottage; elevation 1,400 feet; located at foot of Catskill Mts.; pleasant rooms; good board; terms $7-$9 weekly. William L. Slater, Cairo, N. Y.

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TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE OR
Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. Both hotels.

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Now open. 30 minutes from Grand Central.

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Yonkers, N. Y.; delightful Summer home for business men; auto accommodations; open all season

Grand View House, Cornwall-on-Hudson. Largest and best; overlooked by Storm King and overlooking the beautiful Hudson. J. W. Allott.

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Constance, *Germany:*
INSEL HOTEL.
The most unique hotel in Europe.

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AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
SEASIDE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
THE INN NOW OPEN. HOTEL opens June 27. Always cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Automobiles accommodated. Terms moderate.
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SEA VIEW HOUSE,
SAG HARBOR, L. I.
Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

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Orient Point, Long Island. Now open.
Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.

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Opens for reception of guests June 28.
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The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitoes. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

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Best Location on the Ocean Front.
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Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

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And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Opens May 19.
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FAIRVIEW HOUSE, Chatham, N. J., Morris Co.—An hour from New York. Commutation $6.80. Picturesquely situated. Modern improvements. Excellent table. Bowling, Golf, Tennis. Reasonable terms. Booklet. J. E. Beerbower.

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72 trains daily. Up-to-date nearby resort for N. Y. business men. Cuisine unexcelled. All amusements. Music. Booklet. H. C. Armstrong, Prop.

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AMERICAN HOUSE, Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey.
Excellent German table; modern improvements; boating, fishing, auto shed; special June rates. F. GERARDS.

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PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. —Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

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The Express Nile Steamer Co.
SAFE—COMFORTABLE—SPEEDY
PASSENGER SERVICES
Commencing Saturday, December 29th,
FROM CAIRO TO LUXOR, ASSOUAN
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NEW RAPID SERVICE, Luxor to Assouan in connection with Cairo Train De Luxe. Booklet and Full Information About "Egypt—The Nile."
THE EXPRESS NILE STEAMER CO., 96 Broadway, New York City.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
For Naples and Genoa.
Citta di Torino, July 18; Nord America, Aug. 15; Citta di Torino, Sept. 15.
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
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AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
SEASIDE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
THE INN NOW OPEN. HOTEL opens June 27. Always cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Automobiles accommodated. Terms moderate.
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SEA VIEW HOUSE,
SAG HARBOR, L. I.
Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

ORIENT POINT INN,
Orient Point, Long Island. Now open.
Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.

PROSPECT HOUSE
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New York's Most Accessible Resort.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitoes. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

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CHALFONTE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Always Open.
On the Beach. Fireproof.
Send for Literature.
THE LEEDS COMPANY,

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Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.
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SEASIDE HOUSE,
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Best Location on the Ocean Front.
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New York Av. and Beach; Fireproof; running water & 'phone in rooms; elevator; coach meets trains. Moderately priced. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

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Virginia Av. and Beach. Capacity 300; elevator; private baths, &c.; $10 up weekly; $2 up daily; booklet.
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HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

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Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

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And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Opens May 19.
BEN. R. PHELPS, Manager.
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

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FAIRVIEW HOUSE, Chatham, N. J., Morris Co.—An hour from New York. Commutation $6.80. Picturesquely situated. Modern improvements. Excellent table. Bowling, Golf, Tennis. Reasonable terms. Booklet. J. E. Beerbower.

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SUMMIT, N. J.
72 trains daily. Up-to-date nearby resort for N. Y. business men. Cuisine unexcelled. All amusements. Music. Booklet. H. C. Armstrong, Prop.

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Excellent German table; modern improvements; boating, fishing, auto shed; special June rates. F. GERARDS.

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PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. —Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

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The Express Nile Steamer Co.
SAFE—COMFORTABLE—SPEEDY
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Commencing Saturday, December 29th,
FROM CAIRO TO LUXOR, ASSOUAN
and the Cataracts
NEW RAPID SERVICE, Luxor to Assouan in connection with Cairo Train De Luxe. Booklet and Full Information About "Egypt—The Nile."
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"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
For Naples and Genoa.
Citta di Torino, July 18; Nord America, Aug. 15; Citta di Torino, Sept. 15.
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
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NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M.; Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. R., on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at

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5TH AV. & 34TH STREET.
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GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000
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COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Advance Moderately on Small Transactions.

Speculative Interest Converges Upon Amalgamated Copper—No Easing of Time Money Rates.

Activity in the stock market reflects the initiative of men, and when the aggressive elements are indisposed to trade freely, that is, to buy or sell, the ticker tells a tedious tale. It is conceivable that the state of the weather may indispose men to operate in stocks. The weather of the last few days has been such as to produce mental and physical languor, and when there are no developments sufficiently imperative to overcome a feeling of this sort, speculation lags. Yesterday's stock market was an extremely languid affair, but it was strong, and the special activity here and there through the list occurred in every instance on rising prices.

The strongest and also the most active of the favorite issues was Amalgamated Copper, which scored a pretty sharp advance. There is no trustworthy information as to what action is likely to be taken on the dividend at Thursday's meeting. A few days ago when the stock was very weak it was guessed that the dividend was more likely to be cut than advanced; now it is a question whether it will remain unchanged or be raised to the rate of 8 per cent. This uncertainty alone is productive of speculative interest, and the uncertainty rate of 8 per cent. This uncertainty alone was delightfully heightened yesterday by the action of the Boston and Montana Directors, who met and declared a dividend, but announced that what they did would not be made known until after the Amalgamated Copper meeting on Thursday.

Elsewhere the market was not particularly interesting. The way in which Erie first preferred has stood up under some rather heavy liquidating is being favorably commented upon. It advanced yesterday on the tail end of the selling. The general list gained moderately over Monday's closing, the absence of selling pressure being only a little less conspicuous than the absence of general buying.

Time money rates continue to hold up in a discouraging manner, notwithstanding the more hopeful view which is taken of the money market outlook in some quarters. It is reported that Chicago banks have loaned $7,000,000 at 5½ and 6 per cent. to two Western railroads. There is the rub. Business outside of Wall Street is being financed with money at 5½ to 6 per cent., and the market offers inferior inducements for the employment of capital.

So long as the selling pressure keeps off the market a group of aggressive professional operators will continue to work for higher prices, if only at the expense of the large short interest. In the end, however, a considerable reduction of the short interest without an increase of general buying would only weaken the technical position of the market.

No further engagements of gold for import were announced yesterday, but the conditions of foreign exchange continue to favor Wall Street as they have seldom favored it before at this season of the year. The banks have gained over $4,000,000 from the Sub-Treasury since Friday.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE
Edison Co. of Boston.
Grand Rapids Railway.
Great Northern Railway preferred stock.
Minneapolis General Electric Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
Anaconda Copper Co.
New York Air Brake Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.
Austin-Cormack Engine Co.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EASY.

Bankers Say the Rates Will Remain Close to the Import Point.

A small amount of gold was engaged in London yesterday by the National City Bank, bringing the total obtained by that bank this week up to $1,600,000. New York bankers are counting on obtaining a share in the $5,000,000 gold which is expected to arrive in London next Monday. Foreign exchange continues to be easy, and the prospects are, according to the opinions expressed by bankers, that exchange rates here will continue for an indefinite time at or very close to the gold import point.

The banks continued to gain from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The total gain so far this week amounts to over $4,000,000. New York banks received $354,000 yesterday from San Francisco by telegraphic transfer through the Sub-Treasury.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2½ per cent.

Time money 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days and four months, 5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $338,055,410; balances, $12,467,356; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,435,758.

The local banks gained $4,085,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $1,398,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 10 points lower, at $4.8440@$4.8445. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8170 and cables at $4.8475@$4.8480. Commercial bills were $4.81⅜@$4.82.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ less 5-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 less 1-32 and 94⅝ plus 1-32; guilders, 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—8c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—5@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¼d per ounce and in New York at 65¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Alice sold at 2.50.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Bull Frog National Bank sold at .40, 300 Caledonia at .31, 500 Elkton at .49, 300 Mexican at .70, 100 Ontario at 2.75, 50 Ophir at 3.45, 300 Portland at 1.50, 100 Savage at .73, 200 Tonopah Extension at 6.37½.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,571,733, compared with $7,693,759 in the preceding week and $10,219,488 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregated $337,687,869, against $286,942,759 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, July 17, 1906.

Total sales July 17, 1906..... 397,438
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 157,321,299
Corresponding date last year..... 146,131,652

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16	17	700	Allis-Chalmers Co.	17	17⅛	16¾	17	+1
42	48	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	45	45	45	45	−1¾
97	97½	67,900	*Amal. Copper Co.	96¾	97¾	95⅞	97	+1⅜
21½	22	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+1½
21½	22	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ¼
34¼	35	500	Am. Car & F. Co.	33	35¼	35	35	...
29	29¾	300	Am. Cotton Oil.	29	29½	29	29½	+ ½
8	9	100	*Am. Grass Twine	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
29	30	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	− ¾
62	62¼	6,360	Am. Ice Securities	60¼	62½	60¼	62¼	+2¼
68¼	68½	4,400	*Am. Locomo. Co.	68¼	69¼	68	68¼	+ ¾
...	...	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
143½	144	8,400	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	143½	144⅝	143	144	+ ⅝
115½	116	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	+ ½
129⅞	130	920	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129¾	130	129⅝	129⅞	+ ⅞
134	138	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	133	133	133	133	...
99⅜	100	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	98½	99⅜	98¼	99⅜	+1⅛
33¼	33⅝	300	*Am. Woolen Co.	33⅛	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
101¾	102½	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ½
235	235½	22,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	231	235½	231	135¼	+4¼
88	88⅞	6,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87⅞	88½	87½	88¼	+ ⅛
99½	100	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	+ ½
135	136	300	Atlantic Coast Line	136	136	135	135	...
116¼	116⅝	3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	115⅝	116¼	116¼	116⅜	+ ⅛
22	23½	300	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	−1
73½	73¾	9,420	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73¼	74	73½	73⅝	...
139¼	159⅜	400	Canadian Pacific	157	160	159⅝	159⅝	+3¼
...	...	100	*Can. P. s. c., 1st inpd.	157	157	157	157	...
101¼	103	25	Central Leath. Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	...
55¾	56	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	− ⅛
16⅞	17	400	Chicago Great West.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
25¾	25½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
176⅜	176⅝	17,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	176	176¾	175⅝	176½	+ ¾
184	186	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	186	188	186	186	−1½
194	195	300	Chicago & Northw.	196½	196½	195	195	...
3⅞	4	200	Chicago Union Trac.	4	4	4	4	...
48¼	48⅝	6,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	47⅞	48¼	47⅝	48¼	+1
33¼	33½	700	Colorado & Southern.	33¾	33¾	33½	33½	+ ⅛
67½	68	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	− ¼
47¼	48	400	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ½
17½	18½	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18	18	17⅝	18	...
138½	139½	220	Consolidated Gas	139	139	139	139	+ ¼
19¾	20	10	Corn Products Ref.	20	20	20	20	...
76	77½	125	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	− ⅝
208¾	210	600	Delaware & Hudson	208½	209	208	208¾	+ ⅝
475	490	200	Del., Lack. & West.	490	490	490	490	−3
90	91⅞	200	Detroit United Ry.	91⅞	91⅞	91	91	+ ⅞
56¼	56⅝	1,000	*Distillers Securities.	56	56¼	56	56¼	+ ⅛
40¼	40½	4,700	Erie	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	− ¼
76⅞	77	9,700	Erie 1st pf.	76	77	75⅞	77	+1
68	68¾	1,250	Erie 2d pf.	67⅝	68½	67⅝	68½	+ ⅛
93	93¼	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	93	93	92½	92½	+ ½
291	292½	1,400	Great Northern pf.	293¾	293⅝	291	291	−1⅛
46	48	200	Havana Electric	46	47	46	47	+1
35¾	36	600	Interbor.-Met.	36	36¼	35½	35½	− ½
73¾	75	100	Interbor.-Met. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	− ¼
17½	18	425	Internat. Paper Co.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17½	− ⅛
37½	38½	500	Internat. Steam Pump.	40	41	37	38	−3
82	83	400	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	82	82	81¾	82	+ ⅜
25	26	500	Iowa Central	25	25¾	25	25¾	+1
48	49½	600	Iowa Central pf.	48	49½	48	49½	− ½
71	71	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	71	71	71	71	+5
50¼	50½	300	Kansas City South. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¾
59	59¼	700	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	59	59¼	59	59¼	+ ¼
141¾	142⅜	2,900	Louisville & Nash.	142½	142⅞	141⅜	142⅜	+1⅝
20	20¼	800	Mexican Central	20½	20½	20⅛	20¼	...
198	200	100	Michigan Central	200	200	200	200	+5
64	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis	65¾	65½	65½	65½	...
31⅞	32	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	32¼	32¼	32	32	...
66¼	66⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅝
90⅝	91	1,600	Missouri Pacific	90⅜	91	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛
117	119	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	117½	118	117½	118	+1½
16⅞	17½	500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ½
73¼	73½	500	*National Lead Co.	73⅛	73⅜	73⅛	73½	+ ½
101	101¾	100	*National Lead Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ½
39½	40	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	40	40	40	40	+1
135	140	500	*New York Air Brake.	135½	136⅞	135½	136⅞	−3⅝
131¼	132	3,400	New York Central	131½	131½	131	131¼	+ ¼
65½	66	1,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	66	67	65	66	...
87½	88	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	− ¼
...	...	125	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
47	47½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47½	47½	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
86¾	87	900	Norfolk & Western.	86¾	87½	86¾	87¼	+ ⅛
93	93½	300	North American	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
200	200½	3,000	Northern Pacific	200	201⅜	200	200	+1
120	125	100	Pacific Coast	123¼	123¼	123½	123¼	−2⅝
33⅛	33⅝	1,300	Pacific Mail	32¾	33⅝	32½	33	...
125⅞	126	14,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	126⅜	126⅝	125⅞	126	− ¼
89½	90	300	People's Gas, Chicago.	89	89½	89	89½	+ ⅛
14⅛	14¼	500	Pittsburg Coal	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
43½	46	250	Pressed Steel Car	45½	45½	45½	45½	...
49	49½	300	Pr'y. Steel Spring	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+1⅛
120¼	120⅞	50,300	Reading	120¼	121¼	120	120⅝	+1
200	200¾	25	Rens. & Saratoga	201	201	201	201	...
25	25½	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	26	26	25½	25½	− ¼
94	95	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	94	95	94	95	+1½
23½	23⅝	1,500	Rock Island Co.	23½	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
61½	62	600	Rock Island Co. pf.	61	62	61	61½	+ ⅝
41½	42¼	550	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41	42	40¼	42	+1
21½	22⅜	100	St. Louis Southw.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
51	52	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	51⅜	51⅜	50⅝	51⅛	− ⅝
70½	71½	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	70½	71	70½	71	+ ⅝
67½	67⅝	26,500	Southern Pacific	67	67⅝	66⅝	67½	+ ¾
34	34¼	1,100	Southern Ry. ext.	34½	34½	34	34	...
98	98¾	300	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	98¼	98¼	98	98	+ ½
144	145	850	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	141½	144	141½	144	+2¼
27	28	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
46	46½	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	45½	46½	45½	46	+ ½
112	113¼	200	Twin City R. T.	112⅝	113	112⅝	113	+ ¼
141⅛	141¼	37,700	Union Pacific	143⅜	144⅝	143⅝	144¼	+ ⅝
68	68½	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼	...
46	46¼	300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¼	− ½
90¼	92½	500	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	91⅝	92	91⅝	91½	+ ⅛
118	121½	110	U. S. Express.	121½	121½	120	120	...
40¾	41¼	1,400	U. S. Rubber	41	41¾	41	41	+ ¼
106	107	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	106	106⅞	106	106⅞	+ ⅛
77	80	25	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	78	78	78	78	...
34¾	35	32,900	U. S. Steel	34¾	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
101⅞	102	16,488	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅞	102¼	101½	102	+ ⅝
35	35½	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	35	35½	35	35½	+1
...	...	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	40	40	40	40	...
44¾	45	200	Wabash pf.	44½	45⅝	44½	45⅝	+ ⅝
270	290	10	Wells-Fargo Express.	280	280	280	280	...
91¼	91⅝	100	Western Union Tel.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
17	19	200	Wheeling & L. E.	18	18	18	18	+1
23¼	25	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23½	24	23½	24	...
44¾	45¾	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Call money continues to work easier, but rates for time loans are firm as ever.

Call loans, 4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, 8c discount. Clearings, $32,280,328. Balances, $2,302,938. Sub-Treasury debit, $102,357.

The stock market showed strength in specialties and a firm tone generally on light dealings.

The report that Butte Coalition was to purchase the Pittsburg and Montana property made the former stock strong, and favorable news from Old Dominion sent it up about 2 points. There was some trading in Greene, United Copper, Copper Range, and Shannon; the last named was strong. Massachusetts Gas common was one of the local features. It was quoted as high as 56.

The market closed strong. Complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Bell. Tel. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
500	A. T. & S. F. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	C., B. & Q. 4s, dv. ex.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
35,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
500	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	United Fruit 5s	109	109	109
1,000	West End 4½s 1914	104	104	104
1,000	West End 4s, 1917	101	101	101
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½

RAILROADS.

10	Boston Elevated	152	152	152
54	Boston & Albany	244	244	244
12	Boston & Maine pf.	175	175	175
54	Fitchburg pf.	139	139	139
15	Mass. Elec.	19	19	19
204	Mass. Elec. pf.	69	68	69
238	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193	192½	193
2	Nor. & Worcester pf.	228	228	228
720	Union Pacific	144⅛	143¾	144⅛
70	West End	96	95¾	95⅞
8	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

322	American	130¼	130	130¼
25	Cumberland	116	116	116
22	Mexican	3½	3½	3½
1	Mexican pf.	7	7	7
30	†New England	130	129½	129½
1,720	New England rights	3⅝	3½	3⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

580	Am. Pneu. Service	16⅜	15¾	16⅜
572	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	35⅜	35	35
236	Am. Sugar	130½	129⅝	130¼
60	Am. Woolen pf.	102¼	102	102¼
4	Edison	240	240	240
3	General Electric	164	164	164
2,195	*Mass. Gas	57	54⅜	57
124	Mass Gas. pf.	87½	87¼	87½
30	Mergenthaler	194	194	194
26	Pullman	221	220	220
37	Swift & Co.	104	103	104
96	United Fruit	108¾	108	108½
135	United Shoe Mach.	77	76¾	77
48	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	30½	31
1,620	U. S. Steel	35	34⅝	34⅞
200	U. S. Steel pf.	102	101⅝	102

MINING.

50	‡Adventure	6	6	6
75	Allouez	32½	32½	32½
6,892	Amalgamated	97½	95⅞	96⅞
150	Arcadian	2⅜	2	2⅛
100	Arnold	90c.	90c.	90c.
825	Atlantic	14½	13½	14⅜
640	Bingham	27½	27	27
780	Boston Con.	25½	25	25
1,155	Butte Coalition	30	28	30
77	Calumet & Arizona	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Calumet & Hecla	680	678	680
365	Centennial	20	19	20
1,025	Copper Range	70	69¼	69¾
15	Daly-West	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
250	Franklin	15½	15	15½
40	Granby	11	11	11
1,045	Greene Con.	21¼	21¼	21⅜
10	Mass	6½	6½	6½
135	Michigan	12¼	12	12¼
100	Mohawk	50¼	50¼	50¼
288	Montana C. & C.	2⅝	2 1-16	2⅜
410	Nevada	17¼	16⅜	16⅞
1,290	*North Butte	85½	84⅞	85½
100	Old Colony	70c.	70c.	70c.
110	Old Dominion	36½	36½	36½
995	*Osceola	101	100	100½
135	Parrot	24	24	24
65	Rhode Island	3½	3¼	3¼
3,085	Shannon	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
10	Tecumseh	10	10	10
515	Trinity	8½	8	8
800	United Copper	63¾	63¾	63¾

PUBLIC MONEY FOR BANKS.

Secretary of the Treasury Makes His Offer General.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury authorizes the following statement:

"A large number of banks have asked to be designated depositaries of public money. To these the Secretary has made the universal offer to leave with the bank one-third of the proceeds of any Panama bonds it may buy under bid direct from the Government, taking purchased bonds at par as security therefor. These offers have been, in the main, to small banks. He now makes the offer general, but limits the amount of such deposits to any one bank to $5,000,000.

"The Secretary calls attention to the circular invitation for bids wherein the Government reserves the right to permit bidders offering the highest prices to increase the amount of their purchases. This reservation, the Secretary says, was made to avoid the possibility of a combination between bidders and will not be exercised to the prejudice of any one who has bid above 103⅛."

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, July 17, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalmers	16½	16½	16¼	16½
18,460	Amal. Copper	96¼	97⅜	95⅝	97
40	American Ice	61¼	61⅝	60⅜	61⅜
580	Am. Locomot.	68¼	69½	68¼	69½
1,170	Am. Smelting	144⅛	144½	143⅜	144⅜
240	Am. Sugar	130	130½	129⅝	130½
10	Am. Woolen	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
600	A., T. & S.	87⅞	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛
40	Balt. & Ohio	116½	116½	116⅜	116⅜
4,290	B'klyn R. T.	73⅝	73⅝	72⅞	73⅛
10	Canadian Pac.	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞
10	Cent. Leather	36½	36½	36½	36½
20	Ches. & Ohio	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
20	Chi. Gt. West.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
3,310	C., M. & St. P.	175⅞	176⅛	175⅞	176⅛
2,300	Col. Fuel & I.	47⅞	48½	47⅞	48⅛
1,930	Erie	40⅜	40½	40¼	40⅜
20	Inter. Met.	34½	34¼	35½	35½
60	Louis. & Nash.	141⅞	141⅞	141¾	141⅞
70	Mex Central	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
50	Mo. Pacific	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝
10	Nat. Lead	73½	73¼	73¼	73¼
110	Pacific Mail	32⅝	33½	32⅞	33¼
1,440	Pennsylvania	126⅝	126⅝	125⅞	126
60	Pre. Steel Car	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45⅝
12,940	Reading	120¼	121¼	120	120⅝
70	Republic Steel	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½
10	Rock Island	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝
3,770	Southern Pac.	68⅛	67⅞	66¾	67⅛
170	Southern Ry.	34	34¼	34	34
10	Tenn. C. & I.	143	143	143	143
10,080	Union Pacific	143¾	144⅜	143⅝	144¼
40	U. S. Rubber	41	41¾	41	41
4,540	U. S. Steel	34¾	35	34⅝	34⅞
1,170	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅞	102¼	101½	102
10	Wabash pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝

82,710

Offering of Laclede Light Bonds.

N. W. Harris & Co. are offering $500,000 Laclede Gas Light Company refunding and extension mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due April 1, 1934.

New Crops in Statistic List.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture has so extended the scope of its work that its reports will hereafter cover a far larger number of agricultural products than in the past, the added list including alfalfa, hemp, broom corn, kaffir corn, sorghum, blue grass, millet, sugar beets, Canadian peas, cow peas, beans, cabbages, onions, tomatoes, apples, lemons, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, canteloupes, watermelons, and peanuts. The last issue of the crop report shows that in none of them is there a full crop throughout the country.

FOR SALE

100—Cramp's Ship & Engine Bldg.
40—American Press Association.
50—Hall Signal.
100—Trenton Potteries common.
100—N. Y. Transfer (Dodd's Exp.)
100—Det., Tol. & Ironton 2d pfd.
20—Childs (Restaurant) Co. pfd.
50—Colt's Arms Co.
50—Carbon Steel 1st pfd.
50—Borden's

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Sluggish, with Firm Prices.

Greene Copper About the Only Active Stock—Slack Trading Results in General Gains.

Notwithstanding the firmer tone which has prevailed in curb stocks since the opening of the week, there was no disposition yesterday to extend the trading. The market was strong and the business transacted resulted in small gains practically throughout the list, but sales were few and far between, even for a midsummer market. Industrials sold less than 2,400 shares, and the mining list was proportionately sluggish, the low-priced shares being the chief sufferers. Greene Copper, which led the market in point of activity, sold 9,000 shares from 21⅛ to 21⅜.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
120	Am. Chicle	177	180	177	180
10	Am. W. P. pf	23	23	28	23
200	Fed. Sugar pf	72¾	73	72¾	73
100	G. B. S. Brew	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
370	Havana Tob.	18	*20	18	18¾
800	Int. M. M. pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Mackay Cos.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
800	Mackay Cos. pf.	72	72	71¾	72
60	Standard Oil	599¾	600	599¾	600
100	U. Cigar Mf. Co	41½	41¾	41¼	41¼
100	U. C. Mf. Co. pf	97½	97½	97⅛	97⅜
	RAILROADS.				
600	Chicago Subway	43	43	42	43
100	Crip. Cr. Cent.	91	91	91	91
100	C. C. Cent.	71½	71½	71½	71½
1	No. Sec. stubs	250	250	250	250
	MINING STOCKS.				
700	Boston Copper	25½	25½	25⅝	25½
1,300	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
650	Butte Coal. w.i.	29	*30	29	29½
300	Cobalt Argentite	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
900	Cumb.-Ely Min.	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	Gold Hill	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,500	Granby Con.	10½	11	10½	11
9,000	Greene Con. Cop	21½	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
300	Greene Gold	2¾	3	2¾	2⅞
800	Nipmac Gold M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Mines Co., Am.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
700	Mitchell Min.	4⅞	5	4¾	5
700	New Con. Coal	17	17¾	17	17
480	Nev.-Utah M. & S.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,600	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
50	Prec. Metals Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
800	Tenn. Cop. Co.	38¾	40	38¼	40
1,600	Tonopah Ext.	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6⅝
1,200	Union Cop. Co.	1⅛	1 15-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,100	United Cop. Co.	63¼	64	63½	63½
400	Utah Apex	5⅜	5¾	5¼	5⅝
1,560	Utah Cop.	26¾	27⅛	26¼	27
	BONDS.				
$7,000	G.B.S. B 2d 5s	87¾	87⅝	87¾	87⅝
5,000	State D. & F. 5s	98½	99	98½	99
1,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and int.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¼

*Odd lots. †Seller 10.

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 17. Bid.	Asked.	July 16. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
American Can pf	52¾	54	52	52¾
American Chicle	175	180	175	180
American Chicle pf	104	110	104	110
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf	100	100½	100	100¼
Am. Malting 6s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102½
Am. Steel Foundries	89	90	88	90
Am. Tobacco	850	870	850	860
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf	22	24	22½	24
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	86¼	85	86
Borden's Condensed	170	175	170	175
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110	113	110	113
Boston Copper	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼
British Col. Copper	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Brooklyn Ferry	30	30	29	30
Butte Coalition w. i.	29½	30	29	29½
Central Foundry	5	5	4	5
Central Foundry pf	15	18	15	18
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	41¾	42¼	42	43
Con. Electric rating				45
Con. Rubber Tire			1½	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf			9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds			28	30
Copper Securities	33¾		33⅜	
Cripple Creek Central	90½	91	88	91
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	71	72	68	71
Cumberland-Ely Mining	6⅝	6¾	6	6⅝
Cushing Sulphur			16	18
Dominion Copper				5-16
Dominion Copper, new				2⅜
Federal Sugar	38	43	38	43
Federal Sugar pf	72½	73½	72½	73½
Empire Steel pf	45	50	45	47
Fairbanks pf	24	25	23	25
G. B. S. Brewing	9¾	10	9⅝	9¾
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	87¾	88	87½	87¾
Giroux	7¾	8	7¾	8
Gold Hill	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Granby Con	10½	11	10½	10⅝
Greene Con. Copper	21½	21⅜	21¼	21½
Greene Con. Gold	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Greene Gold-Silver	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾
Guanajuato Con.	5	5¼	5	5
Guggenheim Exploration	205	220	205	220
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	15	18	19	20
Havana Tobacco pf	52	53	52	53
Havana Tobacco 5s			66	70
Houston Oil	7	8	7	8
Houston Oil pf	45	45	45	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10	10½	10	10½
Inter.-Mer. Marine pf	25	25½	25	25½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	76	76½	76	76¾
International Salt	72	73	72	73
International Salt 5s	90	90	90	90
Lackawanna Steel	65	68	65	68
Lehigh Valley			13¾	14¼
Mackay Companies	71½	72	71½	72
Mackay Companies pf	70¾	72	70¾	72
Manhattan Transit	25⅜	25⅝	25	25⅜
Marconi Wireless of Canada	4¼	4⅜	4	4¼
Micmac G. M.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Mines Co. of America	$1.24	$1.26	$1.24	$1.26
Mines Securities			8-16	5-8
Mitchell Mining	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Monte Cristo Con.	13	14	13	14
Nevada Con. Copper	17½	17¾	17	17¼
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Newhouse M. & Smelt.	3	4	3	5
New Telegraph & T.	40	41	40	41
N. Y., N. H. & H.				190
N. Y. and Inter. st	110	112	110	112
N. Y. Transportation	6	7	6	7
N. Y. & Q. C. L. & P.			60	70
N. Y. & Q. C. L. & P. pf			65	75
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Nor. Securities stubs	225	225	225	250
Ohio Copper	41	50	47	50
Otis Elevator pf	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.			6	8
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	68	72	68	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	14	17	14	17
Precious Metals Corp.	5	6	5	6
Publication Corp.			4	5
Royal Baking Pow. pf	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	230	235	230	235
Seaboard Company	27	30	27	30
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	85	87½	85	87½
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	54	57	54	57
Standard Milling	10	12	8	12
Standard Milling pf	72	75	72	75
Standard Milling 5s	93	95	93	95
Standard Oil	600	603	599	603
State Dwel. & Fin.	96	98½	96	98½
Tennessee Copper	24¾	25	24¾	25
Uncle Mining	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
Tonopah Extension	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6⅝
Tonopah Mining	18½	19	18½	19
Trenton Potteries			15	20
Trenton Potteries pf			64	68
Trenton Potters 4 deb.			70	75
Union Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
United Copper Co.	41	42		
United Cigar Mfs. pf	97½	98	97½	98
United Copper pf	80	85	80	85
United Copper 5s	87	89	87	90
United Fruit	130	131	130	131
U. S. Envelope 1st pf	96	98	96	96
U. S. Envelope 2d pf			120	120
U. S. Envelope Co. pf			122	125
Utah Apex	5¾	5¾	5	5¼
Utah Copper	26	26¾	26	26¾
West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and interest	97¼	98⅝	97½	97½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, follows:

Available cash balance	$169,086,132
Gold coin and bullion	34,000,252
Gold certificates	39,968,750
Silver coin and bullion	7,090,943
Silver certificates	3,760,000
United States notes	10,062,507
Treasury notes of 1890	30,557
National bank notes	12,425,772
Total receipts this month and year	27,433,241
Total expenditures this month and year	38,640,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$592,465,862
Silver dollars	478,303,000
Treasury notes of 1890	7,325,000
Total	1,048,004,862
General fund	182,000,550
Deposits in National banks	280,960,409
In Philippine Treasury	4,107,552
Awaiting reimbursement	825,096
Current liabilities	108,415,427

Leesville Bank Reopens.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The First National Bank of Leesville, La., which was declared insolvent and placed in the hands of a receiver on Nov. 28, 1905, having complied with the conditions imposed by the Controller of the Currency preceident to resumption, and its capital stock being now unimpaired, was to-day permitted to reopen its doors for business.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Two weeks more of good weather, the experts say, will make the Spring wheat crop.

***

Receipts of new Winter wheat at Chicago yesterday amounted to 774 cars, as compared with only 96 cars on the corresponding day of last year, and of these 774 cars the contents of 712 were up to contract grade—a most unusual proportion. The total receipts at the principal points yesterday amounted to about 1,350 cars, as compared with 1262 last year. Even those who have been most sanguine as to the outcome of the Winter wheat crop are surprised at the weight and quality of the new grain. Its quality gives it a ready market. It is the ideal kind of wheat for export. "The reason prices hold up in the face of the very large receipts," said an experienced grain man yesterday, "is that the wheat is so very desirable. They are glad to get it." Barring some unexpected calamity, the Spring wheat crop also is going to turn out extremely well, and if expectations on this point are realized, the country will have an exportable surplus estimated at 300,000,000 bushels. At 80 cents 300,000,000 bushels of exportable grain would be worth $240,000,000. And the indications are that there will be a market abroad for such a surplus, owing to the shortage in foreign crops, notably in Russia. All of which is very bullish—on the country.

***

A good many of the Baltimore & Ohio shareholders who subscribed for new stock have been selling in the open market since the dividend was increased to the rate of 6 per cent., and this probably accounts for the fact that a 6 per cent. trunk line railroad security sells around 116. The idea suggests itself that some large shareholders must have been in great haste to sell, which would imply lack of confidence in the ability of the company to continue dividends at the rate of 6 per cent., unless, of course, the sellers were in straits for money and were obliged to sacrifice their stock. It is rumored that the Pennsylvania has been selling its share of the new issue. The Pennsylvania Railroad owns about $67,000,000 of Baltimore & Ohio common and preferred, and its share of the issue of $27,750,000 new common stock at par, therefore, was about $10,000,000, or 100,000 shares. There is no confirmation of these rumors. Bankers who might know say the thing is hardly probable, but other persons who might also know believe it has been done. If it were known for a fact that the Pennsylvania had sold its share of the new stock Wall Street doubtless would regard it as a reflection upon the merits of Baltimore & Ohio, but it could also be argued that the Pennsylvania needed the money.

***

An advance of 2½ points in American Ice Securities yesterday probably was intended as an object lesson to bearish traders who persist in going short of undistributed stocks. In order to carry the price of the stock above 65 the pool might have to take back the modest amount it was able to sell on the last advance to 65¼ in May. There was once a canny operator in Wall Street whose theory of successful manipulation was never to give those to whom he had distributed stocks a chance to sell them back to him at a profit.

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"The test of the market," one commentator says, "will come later in the week, when the short interest has been sufficiently reduced to make any further advance dependent upon the appearance of outside buying."

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There was precious little outside buying yesterday.

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Some of the big traders are working temporarily on the bull side. They believe that most of the active stocks are oversold, and that in the absence of further liquidation it will be easier to get prices up than to worry them down. For the first time in several weeks a large body of traders appeared yesterday to be fighting the advance, on the theory that a recovery of 2 to 5 points through the active list was about all that could be managed at the expense of the short interest. Hitherto it has been the other way—that same body of traders having been inclined to fight the declines and play the market for rallies. Although the market lost activity yesterday, it was strong, and prices gradually worked to a higher level. About nine-tenths of the transactions were of professional origin. Perhaps the most notable thing about the day's trading was that prices improved on so small a volume of speculation. Hitherto their tendency has been to sag on dullness. This probably could be accounted for by the absence of selling pressure and the fact that the most aggressive traders were arrayed on the bull side.

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Pennsylvania turned weak in the last hour, and closed at a fractional decline. It was one of the few notable exceptions to the general strength.

***

In the last few weeks prices have so often declined on good buying that it is somewhat of a novelty to record that one stock advanced yesterday under what every one supposed to be good selling. That was Erie first preferred. In the last two days one house has placed about 12,000 shares of this stock upon the market, and another 5,000 shares. The price went to 75⅞ yesterday forenoon under a continuation of Monday's selling, the order evidently being unfinished, but afterward the stock recovered to 77, where it closed, showing a net gain of 1 point. The common stock closed fractionally lower, but the second preferred advanced. The recent selling of the first preferred stock is not understood. The general idea concerning it is that it has represented the liquidation of a large individual account. But the liquidation evidently has not been confined to the first preferred. Last week the common stock broke very sharply under a limited volume of selling, disclosing a temporary absence of support. That selling ceased and was followed by similar liquidation in the first preferred. While the common stock was declining the preferred shares held their ground, and then, while the first preferred was being sold a few days later, the stock appeared to be receiving support.

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The preferred Erie stocks, paying 4 per cent. dividends, have steadily ruled below a parity with other 4 per cent. railroad issues. This could be understood in the case of the second preferred, the 4 per cent. dividend upon which has never been thought secure, but there is a comfortable margin over the 4 per cent. paid on the first preferred. Friends of the property are told that the second preferred dividends are to be continued.

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Except in a few stocks, as, for example, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, there has been very little evidence of really strong buying, and the buying of those two, although it has come from what traders call the "right places," does not necessarily imply accumulation. Some of it, at any rate, has represented the covering of short sales made at higher prices. Union Pacific is admirably handled in the market. It goes with the market, as a stock should, and never is permitted to occupy an unnatural position. It is always one of the first stocks to receive conspicuous support after a sharp break in the general list, and is always a leader in any general recovery. For these and other reasons it is regarded as the best "trading stock" in the whole railroad list, which means that there is at all times a ready market for it in eighths or quarters. A stock so regarded among traders is often able to take care of itself, or, at least, to require but a minimum of inside support, for traders, having learned that the support, if needed, is always forthcoming, seek to anticipate its appearance, and buy the stock confidently on breaks, feeling reasonably sure of a recovery on which to get their profits.

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Before sailing for Europe yesterday, Chairman Gary said that there would be no announcement in the near future concerning the ore deal believed to be pending between the Great Northern and the United States Steel Corporation. He is supposed, of course, to speak with authority. If Mr. Morgan sails to-day, as expected, he will pass the Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation at sea.

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Brokers reported from the floor yesterday that the specialists in Southern Pacific had become very bullish on the stock, on the strength of the buying they had seen.

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The report from Chicago that two Western railroad corporations had borrowed $7,000,000 there at 5½ and 6 per cent. excited a good deal of interest yesterday in Wall Street. The railroads were not named. It is said that the Chicago & Alton and the Kansas City Terminal have been large borrowers recently in Chicago, and it is supposed that the report refers to them. Several other Western railroad corporations also have obtained considerable accommodations in the Chicago money market at 5½ to 6 per cent.

***

The quarterly gambling on the Amalgamated Copper dividend is now in full swing. The percentage against the gamblers is increased by the action of the Boston and Montana Directors in withholding information as to the dividend which they declared yesterday, that news to be given out along with the Amalgamated Copper dividend on Thursday, but this makes the thing all the more exciting.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½	Ill. Central	175	177
2s, c., 1930	104	104½	Ill. C. 1.	101	..
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103	Int. P. Co.	83	84
3s, c., 1918	103	103¾	Int. Power.	48	60
3s, 1918, sm.	102½	..	Jol. & Chi.	179	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103¾	K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	79½	80¼
4s, c., 1907	103	103¾	Kan. C. So.	24¼	24½
4s, r., 1925	128½	129½	K. & D. M.	10	15
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½	K. & D. M. pf.	..	40
D. C. 3-65s	117	..	K. L. & pf.	70½	77½
Philip'ne 4s	109¾	..	Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Adams Exp.	240	260	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
Alb. & Sus.	247	..	L. E. & W.	29	31
Alle. & W.	145	..	L. E. & W. pf.	..	..
A. A. C. pf.	02	04	L. S. & M. S.	80	80
A. B. S. pf.	..	87¾	L. S. & M. S.	50	60
A. & F. pf.	98¾	100	Long Island.	63	70
Am. Coal.	170	190	Man. Beach.	5	7
A. C. O. pf.	90	93½	Man. Elev.	147	148
Am. D. Tel.	25	30	Md. C. pf.	100	..
Am. Exp.	220	230	Met. St. R.	102¾	107½
A. H. & L.	6¼	6½	Mich. S. T.	50	..
Am. L. Co.	17½	19	M. S. T. pf.	92	93¼
Am. L. Co. pf.	33	40½	M. & St. L. pf.	90	92½
Am. Loc. pf.	112	115	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	151	155
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	..	4	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	169	172
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26½	27	N., C. & St. L.	138	142
Am. Pn. S.	30	40	Nat. Bis.	65	65¾
A. P. S. pf.	70	80	Nat. Enc. pf.	54	80
A. S. pf.	98	99	N. R. R. of N. J., ex div.	220	224
Am. Snuff.	190	200	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	20
Am. Sn. pf.	102	105	N. Cent. C.	35	42
Am. St. Fd.	10½	11	N. O. R. & L.	32½	..
A. S. F. pf.	42	43	N. Y. & N.	190	193
A. T. & C.	90	92	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
A. T. & T.	125	130	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	114
Ann Arbor.	30	40	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	123	135
Ann Arbor pf.	70	80	Nor. & W. pf.	90	93
B. & O. pf.	92	93½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	..
Beth. S. pf.	70	87	N. Y. Dock Co.	35	40
B. A. L. pf.	110	..	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	83
B. Un. G.	120	130	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	123	135
Buffalo City.	13¼	15	Nor. & W. pf.	90	93
B., R. & P.	135	145	Ont. Mining.	2¾	3
B., R. & P. pf.	140	180	P. C. 1st pf.	100	108
B. & S. pf.	80	88	P. C. 2d pf.	120	123
But'k Co.	40	63	Peo. & E.	93	99
Canada So.	67¼	68¼	Pitts. C. pf.	49	56
Cent. Leath.	30	87	P. C. C. & St. L.	70	82
C. R. R. of N. J., ex div.	220	224	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	114
C. & S.	..	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
Cel. Tel.	140	150	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	..
C., B. & Q.	200	..	P. S. C. pf.	95½	97
C. & E. I. pf.	..	150	Pullman Co.	220	225
Chi. G. W.	..	..	Quicksilver.	1¼	2
Chi. G. W. pf.	A. 71	..	Q'ksil'r pf.	3¾	4½
Chi. G. W. deb.	79½	80½	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	90	94
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90	R. S. S. pf.	97¼	99½
C. & N. W.	215	220	Rdg. 1st pf.	90	93
C. St. P., M. & Om.	163	170	Rdg. 2d pf.	90	96
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	176	185	R., W. & O.	130	133½
C. T. & T.	12	14¼	Rutland pf.	51	62
C. T. & T. pf.	28	29	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	61¾	72
C. U. T. pf.	12	12	St. L. S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	187
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140	St. L. S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	130½
C., C. C. & St. L.	91	92	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	103	112
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	108¾	112	So. Pac. pf.	116¾	117
C., L. & W.	90	97½	Texas Cent.	30	..
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114¾	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Cleve. & P.	174	..	Texas Pac.	30½	31
Cleve & P. asp.	106	109	T. P. L. T.	75	80
C. F. & I. pf.	77½	90	Third Av.	124	128
D. & R. G.	39¾	39¾	T. P. & W.	17	20½
D. & R. G. pf.	82½	86	T. R. & L.	32¾	33½
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	25	U. B. & P. pf.	68	72
Del. & M.	53	70	Un. Pac. pf.	93	95
Del. & M. pf.	98	100	U. Rys. Inv.	55	57
Det. South.	7	10	U. S. Leath.	9½	13
Det. S. pf.	25	35	U. S. L. pf.	103½	116
Dia. Match.	118	123	U. S. R. & Imp't	77	78
D., S. S. & A.	16	17¾	U. S. R. & R.	35	36
D., S. S. & A. pf.	33	38	U. S. R. & R. pf.	74¼	76
Elec. S. B.	..	86	Vand. R. R.	85	95
Ev. & T. H.	65	70	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	107	107¼
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90	Vulcan Det.	8½	9½
F. M. & S.	145	155	Vul. Det. pf.	59	60
Ft. W. & D.	..	..	Wabash	19½	19¾
Gen. Elec.	85	..	West. Md.	37	38
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	79	Westinghouse assenting.	150	153
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	102	104½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	185
Gen. Elect.	162	164½	W. & L. E.	17	19
G. & S. T.	120	..	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	36½	40
H. B. Claflin.	108	116	Wis. Cent.	23¾	24
Hock. Val.	120	134			
Hock. V. pf.	94¼	95¾			
Homestake.	82½	83½			

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—United Railways income bonds were strong to-day, selling up to 74½, an advance of ⅞ since yesterday. The stock was also strong, selling at 17. The strength was attributed generally to the new financial plan of the company, which is expected to provide for the funding of overdue coupons on the incomes. Had it not been for the flurry in the United Railways issued the market would have been flat excepting a light demand for investment bonds. Seaboard 4s were ¼, as were also the Gottlieb Bauernschmidt-Strauss Brewing Company 4s.

The market closed fairly strong. Shares, 915; bonds, $150,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1928	102	102	102
1,000	At. Coast Line 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Char.-W. Caro. 5s	111	111	111
2,000	Geo. & So. Fla. 5s	111	111	111
4,000	Seaboard 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼
6,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Detroit Un. Rys. 4½s	94½	94½	94½
6,000	United Rys. 4s	92½	92	92
87,000	United Rys. Inc.	74⅜	73¾	74⅜
15,000	United Rys. ctfs.	73¾	73¼	73⅜
5,000	Breweries 4s	62¼	62¼	62¼
6,000	Breweries Inc.	37	37	37
1,000	Consolidated Gas 4½s	93	93	93
1,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
1,000	Va. Defd. B. B. ctfs.	25	25	25

STOCKS.

500	United Railways	16¾	16¾
400	United Railways ctfs.	17	16¾
5	Alabama C. & I. pf.	98	98
10	Houston Oil	7⅛	7⅛

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, July 17, 1906.

U S 2s, r, 1930
10,000 ..... 104½
10,000 ..... 104¼
Imp Jap 6s, ster ln
3,000 ..... 99⅝
1,000 ..... 99⅝
8,000 ..... 99⅝
1,000 ..... 99¾
3,000 ..... 99⅝
2d series
10,000 99
5,000 ..... 98⅞
1,000 99
1,000 ..... 98⅞
4½s ster loan
10,000 ..... 94¼
5,000 ..... 94⅝
2d series
5,000 ..... 91¼
8,000 ..... 91⅛
2,000 ..... 91¼
1,500 ..... 91¼
8,000 ..... 91½
Jap Im Gov Kuhn, Loeb temp ctfs for 4% ster loan
45,000 ..... 82½
1,500 ..... 82½
500 ..... 82½
500 ..... 82⅝
3,000 ..... 82⅝
1,000 ..... 82⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s
2,000 ..... 105⅞
1,000 ..... 105⅝
Am Tobacco 6s
1,000 ..... 111¾
Am Tobacco 4s
8,000 ..... 77⅞
2,000 ..... 77⅞
2,000 ..... 77⅝
1,000 ..... 77½
6,000 ..... 77½
6,000 ..... 77⅞
At, T & S F gen 4s
28,000 103
500 ..... 102½
1,000 ..... 103¼
29,000 ..... 108⅝
Convertible 4s
30,000 ..... 100½
Adjust 4s, stpd
2,000 ..... 92⅝
Atl Coast L 4s
8,000 ..... 99⅜
At Coast Line, L & N col 4s
10,000 ..... 91¾
3,000 ..... 91⅞
B & O gold 4s
10,000 103
Prior lien 3½s
5,000 94
S W Div 3½s
20,000 ..... 90½
Brooklyn R T ref conv 4s
10,000 ..... 92¾
80,000 93
5,000 ..... 93¼
Cent of Ga. con 5s
3,000 ..... 111½
Cent Leather 5s
8,000 ..... 99⅜
1,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99⅜
Ches & O con 5s
4,000 ..... 117¾
Gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 107⅝
5,000 ..... 107⅞
C, B & Q joint 4s
4,000 98
1,000 ..... 97⅞
27,000 98
5,000 ..... 98⅛
18,000 98
Illinois Div 3½s
5,000 ..... 91¼
Illinois Div 4s
2,000 ..... 101¼
8,000 101
21,000 ..... 101⅛
Neb ext 4s
5,000 103
S W Div 4s
4,000 99
Chi & Erie 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 119⅝
Chi & N W con 7s
1,000 ..... 122⅝
C, R I & P R R 4s
26,000 ..... 76½
5,000 76
Col tr 5s
1,000 ..... 90⅜
C, St L & N O gold 5s
5,000 121
Col Ind 1st 5s, Ser A
1,000 77
1st 5s, Series B
4,000 ..... 76⅝
1,000 77
3,000 ..... 76¼
4,000 ..... 76⅜
1,000 77
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 20f 71½
Col & So 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 93¼
Con Gas Co conv deb 6s
10,000 139
Den & R G con 4s
1,000 100
Dist Sec Cor 6s
7,000 ..... 85½
Erie 1st gen 4s
7,000 90
2,000 ..... 90¼
1,000 90
1,000 ..... 90¾
1st con 4s
10,000 ..... 100¼
Convertible 4s
22,000 ..... 102¾
5,000 103
Erie-Penn col tr 4s
4,000 ..... 94½
Hav El Ry 5s
5,000 ..... 92⅞
Inter-Met 4½s
2,000 ..... 55¼
Kan City So 3s
5,000 73
Kings Co El 4s, stpd gtd
8,000 ..... 95½
Lack Steel 5s
8,000 104
L S & M S deb 4s
6,000 ..... 99⅝
Long Is unif 4s
1,000 ..... 96⅞
L & N unified 4s
1,000 ..... 100⅜
6,000 ..... 100⅞
19,000 ..... 100⅝
Col trust 4s
10,000 98
Manhat con 4s
4,000 ..... 101⅛
Met Street gen 5s
1,000 111
Mex Cent 1st inc
3,000 ..... 15⅝
1,000 18
10,000 ..... 18½
4,000 ..... 18⅝
Mo, K & Ok 1st
2,500 107
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
3,000 100
500 ..... 100½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No Transactions of Much Importance Yesterday—Some Trading in East Side Tenements—Sale on the Bowery—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Kane estate to Lowenfeld & Prager 42 Bowery, a three-story building, on lot 17 by 120.

Flathouse in 116th Street Sold.

H. Weisstock has sold for D. Sylvan Crakow 93 East 116th Street, a five-story triple flat.

On the East Side.

Krakower & Co. have sold for David Mayer to Jacob Lieberman 131 Monroe Street, a seven-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

I. Sprung has sold to Feldman & Cohen 284 East Third Street, a six-story building, with stores.

William Oppenheim has sold three buildings on the east side of Avenue B, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, to Nathan Goldstein and Breen Brothers for about $200,000.

William Sugarman has sold for A. Dworsky to J. Schwartz the northwest corner of Broome and Allen Streets, a five-story building on plot 44 by 75.

P. Schonfeld has sold for Wexler & Posner to B. Schwartz 89 Columbia Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Further North on the East Side.

Hutter Brothers, in conjunction with Brandt & Hirsch, have sold for C. H. Potter the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street two five-story flats, on plot 51 by 85.

Abe Wolfe & S. Soraci have sold for P. Maraschino 2,349 First Avenue, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

John Peters & Co. have sold for J. Kann and M. B. Blumenthal, who have since resold it, 1,503 Park Avenue, a four-story tenement house, on lot 26.11 by 80.

Krunewitz & Friedman have bought 127 and 129 East 109th Street, two five-story buildings, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Henry Broder, in conjunction with J. Louis Cunningham, has sold 123 East 116th Street, a seven-story apartment house, for the Corporation Liquidating Company to the Stuart Realty Company.

On the West Side.

Max Marx has sold to Mayer & Philip Freeman the six-story apartment house, with stores, on the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street, on lot 23 by 100.

Louis D. Tobias has sold 464-468 Eleventh Avenue, three five-story tenements, on plot 74.11 by 100.

Juliet Turner has bought 224 West Forty-eighth Street, a dwelling. The buyer already owns 226.

Alfred Olenick has sold for Milton M. Dryfoos to Michael Garguilo 805 Ninth Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Kells & Delaney have sold for Aaron Klepper 239 West Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Eugene La Blanc has sold 235 West Eighty-fifth Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

Thomas & Son have sold for John Mahony to Louis Biel 509 West 149th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 100.

Meyer & Levinson have sold for a client to Powell & Rythenberg, 111 Christopher Street, a five-story tenement on lot 26 by 95.

In the Bronx.

Richard Dickson has sold for Alice Hall 1,237 Washington Avenue, a three-story frame house, on lot 21 by 100.

A. Reichmann has bought 1,008 East 178th Street, a dwelling, on lot 25 by 145.

Nicholas V. La Cava has sold for Mrs. Jessie B. Crommette 17 lots on Jerome Avenue and 165th Street.

William Oppenheim has sold a plot on the north side of 179th Street, between Bathgate and Washington Avenues, to the Bathgate Realty and Construction Company.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has sold to William Connolly 2,077 Washington Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, on plot 30 by 140. John O'Connor was the broker.

M. Ruben & Co., in conjunction with J. M. Henchel, have sold for the Breslauer Realty Company to A. Perlman 881 to 885 East 135th Street, three six-story flats, each on plot 40 by 100.

No. 3 West 94th Street Not Sold.

It was 35, not 3, West Ninety-fourth Street which the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company sold for Eugene Vallens.

Edward Herrmann's client, Charles Cohen, got $100,000 for 534 West 124th Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Intervale Av, w s, 202 ft s of 167th St, 50x88.3x50.6x80.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, Henry D. Lapham, referee, to the plaintiff $5,100

92d St, 61 East, n s, 174.4 ft w of Broadway, 20x92.8, six-story brick loft and store building; foreclosure sale, Alfred Lanterbach, referee, to Carl Abromeit. 18,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed Yesterday for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Elizabeth St, 150, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 24.11x98.4; M. Brigantl of 10 Marion St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $25,000.

Audubon Av, s e corner of 169th St, for a six-story brick flat, 30x55.6, M. S. A. Wilson of 1,278 7th Av, owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $45,000.

12th St, 114 and 116 East, for an eleven-story brick loft, 50x92.10; American Felt Company of 110 East 13th St, owner; Knight & Collins, architects; cost, $210,000.

Taylor St, n s, 100 ft s of Van Nest Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x45; Kiel & Rebbach of 1,050 Daly Av, owners; R. Werner, architect; cost, $12,000.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 84 ft s of 182d St, for a three-story brick clubhouse, 42x87; Delta Phi Fraternity of 2 Wall St, owner; Charles H. Vetwiller, architect; cost, $17,000.

St. Lawrence Av, w s, 150 ft s of Merrill St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22x52; Sarah Stero of 344 Tacoma St, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

2d Av, 2,306, to a five-story brick tenement and store; S. Cohen of 59 Spring St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

Stanton St, 102, to two five-story brick tenements; Lunitz & Weingarten of 148 Madison St, owners; O. Heissmann, architect; cost, $6,000.

67th St, 154 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; W. J. Hamilton of 35 Nassau St, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

25th St, 233 West, to a two and four-story brick meeting rooms and store; M. Beekman of 314 West 39th St, owner; G. W. Foster, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 140th St, 199.10x irregular, James M. Horton to Isaac Heller, (mtg $185,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 140th St, 199.10x irregular; Isaac Heller to Isaac Schlesinger, (mtg $185,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 17.2 ft s of 52d St, 25x87; John Harteen to Veronica Palitsch, (mtg $25,000) 100

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 575 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; Land Company C of Edgewold to Peter Christian 1

AVENUE A, 1,638, e s, Paulina Rosenberg to Morris Scheier and another, (mtg $13,750) 100

AVENUE A, 1,708, 20x80, John H. Scully to Edward Propper, (mtg $28,000) 1

BERGEN AV, 402 to 406, —x—; Mabel A Dowling to Harry H. Austin, (mtg $32,600) 100

BRIGGS AV, 2,658, 22.8x82.11; William H. Wright to Raphael J. Geist, (mtg $4,000) 100

BROADWAY, w s, 50 ft s of 127th St, 40x100; Arthur E. Silverman to Emil Beser, (mtg $45,000) 100

BRONX PARK AV, s e corner of 177th St, 100x25; Abraham Zuckerkandel to Rebecca Zuckerkandel, (mtg $4,000) 100

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 55.6 ft n of 122d St, 50x100; George B. Post and others to William H. Eagleson 100

CLINTON AV, n e corner of 180th St; Moses F. Goldstein to David Schwartz, all title, (mtg $16,500) 100

DECATUR AV, e s, 320.10 ft n of 194th St, 24x100; William Wirth to Rosanna Nevins, (mtg $5,000) 100

DECATUR AV, w s, 51 ft s of 201st St, 39x110; C. J. Clarke to Edward H. von der Linden 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 117, 23x85; Abraham Simon to the Baer Realty Company, (mtg $20,500) 100

FOREST AV, e s, 36.1 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x85; Reinhold Hermel to William Koechlin, (mtg $4,500) 100

FULTON AV, n w corner of 147th St, 118.9x200; Adamant Real Estate Company to Katharine Van V. Speyers, (mtg $22,000) 100

GRAND ST, 397, 20x80; Sigmund Schnee to Hyman Korovsky, (mtg $25,000) 100

GREENWICH ST, s e corner of Liberty St, 24.8x35.1; Albert Meislahn and another, executors, to Isidore Jackson and another 100

INTERVALE AV, s w corner of 165th St, 111.2x82.9; Frederick E. Steeg to William P. Krumdieck and another, (mtg $3,500) 100

JONES AV, e s, 370.10 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Harris Zuckerman 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,035, 17x82.6; Jacob K. Weiner to Morris Aron, (mtg $8,500) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 846, w s, 19.9x85; John H. Wright to Jennie T. Ashley, (mtg $28,000) 1

LOT 79, map of Cebrie Park; Jennie Marino to Frank Padula 1

LOT 109, map of St. Raymond Park; Jennie Marino to Frank Padula 1

LOT 254, map of Undercliff Terrace, 25 x100; Edwin F. Branning to Frederic T. Statson 1

LOT 74, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Thomas E. Doherty, (mtg $822) 1,175

LOT 105, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Anastasia Newman 975

LOT 215, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Dominic Fasulo, (mtg $1,207) 1,725

LOT 288, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Anton Wolz 100

LOTS 417 and 418, map of Dickinson estate; Meyer Gatling Investing Company to John H. Ruhle and another 1

LOT 37, map of Unionport, 100x216; Henry Gieb to P. Strenglein, (mtg $3,250) 100

LOTS 403 and 404, map of Dickinson estate; Meyer Gatling Investing Company to Nathan Glasshelm and another 1

LOTS 20, 182, 183, 246, 247, and 250, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to George A. D. Bartneer 100

LOTS 21, 22, 23, and 181, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Emma Kingsman 100

LOTS 226, 227, 272, and 275, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Ezekiel W. Vance 100

LOTS 231 and 232, Block F, map of Mapes estate; Agnes Baker to Patrick Mullin 100

LOTS 259, 285, and 286, map of 370 lots McGraw estate; Delaware and Hudson Realty and Improvement Company to Patrick Monahan, (mtg $2,700) 100

LOTS 162 and 163, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Adele Goldberg, (mtg $3,290) 4,700

LOTS 188 and 189, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to John J. Byrne, (mtg $2,500) 100

LOTS 102 to 104, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Margaret Smyth 3,750

LOTS 9 to 11, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Nellie O'Connor, (mtg $1,800) 2,925

LOTS 3 and 4, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to John Reilly 2,700

LOTS 16 and 17, map of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Nellie O'Connor, (mtg $945) 2,000

LOTS 285 and 286, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Patrick Monahan to John Knobloch, (mtg $2,000) 1,350

LOTS 916 to 921, map of Laconia Park; Lots 474 and 475, map of Laconia Park; Helen M. Avery to Patrick McArdle 100

140TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, —x—; Jacob Siegel and others to Morris D. Dubinsky, (mtg $24,500) 100

LOTS 72 and 73, map of Cebrie Park; Jennie Marino to Frank Padula 100

MARMION AV, e s, 396 ft n of Locust Av, 66x92; John W. Ahern and others to Ferdinand Kurzman and another, (mtg $6,000) 100

MINETTA ST, 18 and 20, 42.11x70; Albert Bach to Thomas Rosson, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) 100

MONROE ST, 21, n s, 25x101.4; Ernst Hansgen to Carlo Talbbi and another, (mtg $36,000) 100

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 153d St, 50x100; Allegro & Spallone Construction Company to Joseph Newmark and another, (mtg $11,500) 100

NORFOLK ST, 107, 25x100; Harris Schowzeit and others to Moses Heller, (mtg $27,000) 100

OLD BOSTON ROAD, at highway leading across to road to Bronxdale; Boston Road, e s, Lots 60 to 63, partition map of Thwaites vs. Thwaites; Philip Krauss to James K. Walter, (mtg $7,000) 100

OLD BOSTON ROAD, at highway leading across to road to Bronxdale; Boston Road, e s, Lots 60 to 63, partition map of Thwaites vs. Thwaites; Lewis Samuels to Philip Krauss, (mtg $7,000) 1

ORCHARD ST, n w corner of Rivington St, 98x87.6; Abraham Kosower to Sigmund Schnee, (mtg $85,000) 100

PARK AV, n w s, 189 ft s w of 178th St, 25x150; Mary J. Gaines to Thomas E. Fox 100

PART OF LOT 348, map of Unionport, 50x108; Whalig & Sonsin Company to Frank Padula 1

PIKE ST, 66, 25x61.10; Rebecca Meryash to Congregation Ahavas Zion, (mtg $21,000) 100

PROSPECT PLACE, 52, w s, 16.8x54; Charles Shongood to John Mitchell, (mtg $4,000) 25,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 296, 27.6x101.11; Henry W. Siebern to John Eggers, (mtg $25,-150) 100

SUFFOLK ST, 104, e s, 25.3x100; Max Goldberg and others to Joseph Wollman, (mtg $36,500) 100

TELLER AV, 1,310, e s, 16.8x80; Thornton Brothers Company to John C. Whiting, (mtg $3,100) 100

UNION AV, 608, 17.6x90; Max Cohen and others to Esther Eisenberg, (mtg $6,000) 100

WALDO PLACE, n e corner of Daniel St, 80x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Patrick M. Cassidy 100

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 167th St, 75.4x irregular; Jacob Mohr to Charles Klingenstein, (mtg $9,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 115 ft n of Talmadge St, 50x140; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to William Connolly, (mtg $9,500) 100

167TH ST, 514 and 516 East, 50x103.8; Louis Klepper to John H. Tietjen and another, (mtg $35,250) 100

2D AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 88th St, 25x75; Estelie Kempner to Joseph Heilbrunn and another, (mtg $23,000) 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 106th St, 100.11x100; Julius Bachrach to Felix Isman, (mtg $100,000) 100

57TH AV, 1,452, 25x85.6; Joseph J. Meuse to Michael Erlanger and another, (mtg $28,000) 100

67TH ST, 811, 20x91.4; Thomas A. Anderson to Daniel J. O'Leary 100

7TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Avenue B, 25x108, Unionport; Emma Keck to John Cook 100

11TH ST, n s, 53 ft w of Greenwich Av, 24.4x80; Abraham Aufses to Philip Smith 1

147TH ST, n s, 80 ft e s of Robbins Av, 75x79; Mary L. Ryan to James McKerran, ½ part, all title 100

151H AV, s s, 153 ft e of 8th St, 50x114, Wakefield; E. G. Selchow to D. Volpe 1

34TH ST, 39 West, 24x98.9; Arts Realty Company to Peter A. Peterson 100

29TH ST, 255 East; Louis Kivovits to Israel Augenblick, (mtg $24,000) 100

29TH ST, 255 East; Israel Augenblick to Bertha Kahn, ½ part, (mtg $33,500) 100

38TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 18.4x98.9; Adamant Real Estate Company to Lillian G. Parrott, (mtg $42,500) 100

40TH ST, 402 West, 18.4x98.9; Max Ellentuch to Charles Lajotte, (mtg $10,500) 100

47TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.5; M. M. Bauman to O. La Cognina, (mtg $14,-000) 1

49TH ST, 349 East, 18.9x100.5; Philip Walter to Isidore Jackson and another.

49TH ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5; Mary Guggenheimer to Isidore Jackson and another 1

52D ST, 40 West, 20x100.4; William L. Willcox to Minnie K. Young, executor and trustee 100

54TH ST, 402 East, 25x100.5; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $13,500) 100

54TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 22.6x 55; Henry Erdman to Leon S. Altmayer, ½ part 100

56TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 230x irregular; Amy S. Hutton and another, all title, to Adolf Shriver 100

60TH ST, 46, East, 26.10x100.5; Jacob Gruneor to George Althaus 100

62TH ST, 210 West, 25x100.5; Morits Kraisler and others to Fannie F. Ely, (mtg $14,750) 100

63D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Amos R. E. Pinchot to Ethel K. Train 100

84TH ST, 114 and 116 West, 50x102.2; Mary F. Martin to Alfred V. Wittmeyer, (mtg $58,000) 100

91ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Christiana A. Ely and others to Madeleine O'N. Smith, (mtg $23,000) 100

97TH ST, 215 East, 24.6x100.11; Max Gutman to Max Rosenthal and others, (mtg $18,025) 100

101ST ST, 305 East, 25x100.11; Abraham Salkin to Pauline Levensohn, (mtg $18,400) 100

102D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Sigmund Schnee to Abraham Kosowee, (mtg $43,000) 100

106TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x75.11; Adolph Scheibel and others to Frederick Dornberger, (mtg $30,000) 100

106TH ST, n s, 99.10 ft e of 5th Av, 0.2 x100.11; Portland Realty Company and others to the James McCreery Realty Corporation 1

109TH ST, 302 West, 19x100.11; Ella Benner to Theodore Elsasser, (mtg $29,500) 100

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Simeon M. Barber to Angela De Sisto 100

118TH ST, 73 East, 26.8x100.11; Prescott Realty Company to Abraham Jacobs, (mtg $21,000) 100

116TH ST, 49 and 51 West, 50x100.11; Max Lowenstein to Jacob Samuelson, (mtg $80,000) 100

116TH ST, 129 West, 25x100.11; estate of Asher Simon to Sophia Michael, (mtg $27,000) 1

117TH ST, 57 West, 26x100.11; 117th St, 53 West, 26x100.11; Joseph Rosenberg to Victor Lubliner, (mtg $40,000) 100

117TH ST, 58 West, 25x100.11; Isadore Isaac to Herman Brand and another 1

117TH ST, 60 West, 25x100.11; Isidore Isaac to Alvina Schaie 1

121ST ST, 134 East, 25.8x100.11; Christian Biersack to Isidore Rubin and another, (mtg $15,000) 100

125TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; John Palmer and others to Matilda May, (mtg $20,000) 100

127TH ST, 159 East, 50x99.11; Samuel Michelson to Edward J. Hartman, (mtg $30,000) 100

129TH ST, 165 West, 27x99.11; Minnie Zepler to Mary H. Esler, (mtg $28,300) 100

135TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Matthew Hicks to Isak Tepper ..... Omitted

137TH ST, 625 East, 25x100; Sigmund Glauber and others to Frederick Dornberger, (mtg $14,500) 100

137TH ST, 626 East, 25x100; Frederick Dornberger to Charles J. Kroehle, (mtg $16,250) 100

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100; Saverio A. Mascia to B. Zunino, (mtg $32,000) 100

165TH ST, s s, 88.7 ft w of Forest Av, 19.6x100; Andrea Avitabile to G. Miccio, (mtg $6,000) 1

177TH ST, s s, 80.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 75x100.5; Jacob Kottek to Abraham Klinkowstein 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMANT REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Katharine Van V. Speyers; 151st St, 512 and 518 West, 2 lots, each 50x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $19,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 38,000

AICHELE, Barbara D., to Maurice Rosenwalke; 84th St, 408 East, due July 14, 1909, 6 per cent 3,000

ALTIERI, Carmine, to Berthe Hookey; 133d St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11, prior mtg $50,-000, due July 13, 1907 27,000

ALTIERI, Carmine, to Atlantic Dock Company; 133d St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11, demand, 6 per cent 30,000

ANGENBLICH, Israel, to Louisa Kivovits; 29th St, 235 East, prior mtg $25,000, due Jan. 16, 1910, 6 per cent 3,375

ARON, Morris, to Walter S. Burnes and others, trustees; Lexington Av, 1,035, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

BERGER, Emil, to Arthur E. Silverman; Broadway, w s, 80 ft s of 127th St, 40x100, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

BERGER, Benjamin, to Hannah Greenbaum; 123d St, 154 East, 3 years 26,000

BERGER, Benjamin, to Phyllis Lowenfeld and another; 128d St, 154 East, prior mtg $26,000, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

BINDSEIL, Herman F. to Wilmarth A. Robinson; 8th Av, 618, 5 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

BLUST, George N., to Bronx Investment Company; Eagle Av, w s, 202.2 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x120, prior mtg $23,000, due Nov. 1, 1906 23,000

BRUCKNER, Mayer, and another to John H. Meyer; 77th St, 207 East, prior mtg $19,375, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,000

BUNN, Jacob F., to William Dutcher and another; 88th St, 326 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

BYRNE, John J., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 188 and 189, map of property of party of 2d part, due July 15, 1909 2,600

CASSIDY, Frank J., to William R. O'Brien; 121st St, n s, 309 and 311 West, 2 lots, 25x100.11, 2 mtgs $4,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 18,000

CASSIDY, Patrick M., to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Waldo Place, n e corner of Daniel St, 80x100, Tremont Terrace, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years 1,500

CASSIDY, Patrick M., to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Waldo Place, n e corner of Daniel St, 80x100, Tremont Terrace, 3 years 4,000

CHAPMAN, Charles J., to Emma E. Potter and another; White Plains Road, w s, 246 ft n of 226th St, 93x 100, 5 years 5,500

CHAPMAN, Charles J., to Emma E. Potter and another; Prospect Terrace, e s, 248 ft n of 226th St, 93x125, 5 years 3,500

COHEN, Isidore, to Irving S. Charig; Lexington Av, e s, 25 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70, 1 year 3,000

COHEN, Isidore, to Irving S. Charig; Lexington Av, e s, 41.8 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

CONGREGATION AHAVAS ZION to Rebecca Meryash; Pike St, 66, due Oct. 10, 1908, 6 per cent 1,000

DE SISTO, Angelo, to Simeon M. Barber; 113th St, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, 3 years 5,500

DE SISTO, Angelo, to Simeon M. Barber; 113th St, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, due July 1, 1909 13,000

DELMONICO, Charles, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 50th St, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, —x19.8, due June 30, 1910 6,000

DIENER, August, to William O. Gantz; College Av w s, 140.5 ft n of 169th St, 16.8x92.6, 3 years 3,500

DIENER, August, to William O. Gantz; College Av, w s, 174 ft n of 169th St, 16.8x92.6, 3 years 3,500

DIENER, August, to William O. Gantz; College Av, w s, 157.2 ft n of 169th St, 16.8x92.6, 3 years 3,500

DIKER, Alexander, and others to Samuel Fleicher and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 123d St, 100.11x50, prior mtg $87,000, due Aug. 6, 1910, 6 per cent 38,000

DOHERTY, Thomas E., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lot 74, map of property of second part, due July 15, 1909 822

DORNBERGER, Frederick, to Sigmund Glauber and another; 139th St, 625 East, prior mtg $14,200, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

DUBINSKY, Morris D., to Annie Walton; plot 99.11 ft n of 139th St and 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x66.4, 1 year, 5½ per cent 6,000

EAGLESON, William H., to George B. Post; Claremont Av, w s, 550 ft n of 122d St, 50x100, due July 16, 1907, 5½ per cent 25,000

ELSON, Isaac, and another to Eliza M. Pelgram; Bathgate Av, w s, 150.2 ft s of 173d St, 35x114.5, 3 years 25,000

ERDMAN, Henry, and another to William M. Elsman; 54th St, 430 West, 5 years 6,200

FELLERMAN, David, and another to Samuel Rosenberg; Avenue A, 214, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

FORMAN, Aaron, and another to Samuel Brinkman; 126 St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8, prior mtg $24,000, due Oct. 14, 1906, 6 per cent 5,000

FOX, Thomas E., to Mary J. Gaines; Vanderbilt Av West, n w s, 189 ft s w of 178th St, 25x150, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,500

FRIEDMAN, David, to Frank V. Strauss; Lenox Av, 197, 5 years 20,000

FRIEDBERG, Simon S., to Seymour Realty Company; Manhattan Av, 461, 3 years, 4½ per cent 7,500

GERBERETUX, Eugene, to Louisa Darrow Thompson St, 137, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

GHILIONE, Maria, to Domenico Bonomolo; Elizabeth St, 232 and 234, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

GOLDEN, Patrick, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 162 and 163, map of property of second part, due July 15, 1909 3,200

GOLDENKRANZ, Sol, to Fred Hirschhorn; 7th Av, w s, 49.7 ft s of 22d St, 24.7x100, prior mtg $42,500, 3 years 42,500

GOLDENKRANZ, Sol, to Max Marx; 7th Av, w s, 49.7 ft s of 22d St, 24.7x 100, prior mtg $42,500, 3 years 3,500

HELFER, Isaac, to James M. Horten; 140th St, s n e corner of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11, 3 years 37,000

HELLER, Moses and Harris Schoenzeit and others; Norfolk St, 107, prior mtg

HELFER, Isaac, to James M. Horton; 141st St, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 99.11x35, 3 years 33,000

HERBST, Max, to Samuel King; 101st St, 320 and 328 East, prior mtg $42,000, due April 4, 1913, 6 per cent 7,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Harry T. Shriver; 56th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 125,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Harry T. Shriver; 56th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $125,000, due Nov. 1, 1906 55,000

HOLEELDER, John J., to Charles F. W. A. Muller; Fordham Road, s e corner of Tiebout Av, 27.8x116.7, due July 16, 1910 12,000

HOFMAN, Martin B., to John Palmer; 85th St, 102 and 104 West, 2 mtgs, each $14,000, 2 prior mtgs $35,000, due July 15, 1910 28,000

HUTCHISON, Henrietta F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, 1,806, 3 years, 4½ per cent 6,000

JACOBS, Abraham, to Walter S. Gurnee, executor; 113th St, 75, 5 years, 4½ per cent 19,000

JACOBS, Abraham, to Esther G. Solomon; 113th St, 177.2 ft w of 4th Av, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years 2,000

JACOBS, Abraham, and another to Prescott Realty Company; 113th St, n s, 177.2 ft w of 4th Av, 26.8x100.11, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

JACKSON, Isidore, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 49th St, 131.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.5, due June 30, 1907 15,000

JACKSON, Isidore, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Liberty St, s e corner of Greenwich St, 44.4x53.9, due July 16, 1909, 4½ per cent 50,000

KAHN, Harris, to Rebecca Bachrach; 92d St, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 125x 100.8, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

KLEBAN & SIEGEL, (Incorporated,) to Warren W. Catlin; Wendover Av, n w corner of Washington Av, 45x99.6, 3 years, 6 per cent 14,000

LA CAGNINA, Orazio, to Israel Lippmann and another; 47th St, 220 East, prior mtg $14,000, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,000

LASBERG, Max, and another to Max Gasman; 97th St, 215 East; prior mtg $18,025, due Jan. 15, 1909, 6 per cent 3,150

LEVY, Sadie, to Morris Littman; 9th Av, n s, 72 ft e of 16th St, 24.5x 100; 9th Av, 97, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 5,000

LEVY, Daniel, to William Stube and others, executors; 39th St, 329 and 331 West, 2 lots, each 25x98.9, 2 mtgs, each $15,000, 5 years 30,000

LEVY, Frederick, to Fred Hirschhorn; 7th Av, w s, 25 ft s of 22d St, 24.7x 100, 5 years 42,500

LEVY, Frederick, to Max Marx; 7th Av, w s, 25 ft s of 22d St, 24.7x100, prior mtgs $42,500, 3 years 7,500

LUBLINER, Victor, to Isaac Rosenberg; 117th St, n s, 231 ft e of Lenox Av, 98x100.11, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,250

LUBLINER, Victor, to Isaac Rosenberg; 117th St, n s, 179 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,200

MAIER, Michael, and another to Minnie Goldsmith; 120th St, s s, 225 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,500

MARX, Max, to Charles Hausbhorn; 7th Av, s w corner of 22d St, 25x 100, 5 years 70,000

MASKOWITZ, Morris L., to Empire Trust Company; Henry St, s s, 191.3 ft e of Scammel St, 24x100, 3 years 18,000

MAY, Matilda, to John Palmer; 125th St, n s, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Estate of Asher Simon, a corporation; 116th St, 129 West, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,700

MOLLOY, Cecelia A., to Ellen Smyth, administratrix; 8th Av, n s, Lot 282, map of Wakefield, 100x114, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

MONAHAN, Patrick, to Mary E. Van Zandt; Lots 285 and 286, map of 370 lots McGraw estate, 5 years, 6 per cent 2,000

MONAHAN, Patrick, to Mary E. Van Zandt; Lot 259, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 1,000

MULLIN, Patrick, to Agnes Baker; Lots 231 and 232, Block F, map of Mapes estate, 3 years 800

NECHOLS, Henry, and another to Pasquale Clemente and another; 52d St, 432 and 434 West, 2 lots, 25x100.5 each, 2 mtgs, each $2,250, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,500

McARDLE, Patrick, to Helen A. Avery; 6th Av, n w corner of Arthur St; Lots 916 to 921, map of Laconia Park, each lot 25x100, and Lots 474 and 475, map of Laconia Park, 50x96.10, 5 years, 6 per cent 8,067

OBERST, Aron, to Max Schlanger and another; Attorney St, 102, prior mtg $31,730, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,295

O'CONNOR, Nellie, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 16 and 17, map of property of second part, due July 15, 1909, 3 years 943

O'CONNOR, Nellie, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 10 and 11, map of property of second part, due July 15, 1909 1,890

O'LEARY, Daniel J., to Thomas A. Anderson; 6th St, 811, 1 year 11,000

OTT, Mary, to Anna M. Ott; 52d St, n s, 345 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5, 5 years 4½ per cent 4,500

PETERSON, Peter A., to Arts Realty Company; 34th St, 39 West, prior mtg $175,000, demand 50,000

PETERSON, Peter A., to United States Trust Company; 34th St, 39 West, due as per bond 175,000

PETERSON, Peter A., to Brokers' Investing Company; 34th St, 39 West, prior mtg $225,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 65,000

PROPPER, Edward, to William Hoffman and another; Avenue A, 1,368, 1 year 15,000

RICCA, Amalia, to East River Savings Institution; 132d St, n s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100, and other property, due June 30, 1910 40,000

ROSENTHAL, Harris, to Solomon Hermann; Pike St, 44, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

ROTHSCHILD, Carrie, to Rebecca Lachan; 70th St, 507 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

RUBIN, Isidore, and another to Christopher Biersack; 121st St, 486 East, prior mtg $12,000, 8 years, 6 per cent 13,250

RUBIN, Isidore, and another to Christopher Biersack; 121st St, n s, 224.4 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25.8x100.11, prior mtg $16,000, 8 years, 6 per cent 10,000

SCHAPIRA, William, to Millie Levy; 118th St, 301 West, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years 6,750

SCHNEE, Sigmund, to Abraham Kosower; Rivington St, n w corner of Orchard St, 35x87.6, prior mtg $85,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 25,000

SHULMAN, Nellie, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Madison Av, w s, 84.8 ft n of 93d St, 10x87.9, 3 years, 5½ per cent 19,000

SILVERMAN, Davis, and another to West Side Savings Bank; Sullivan St, 146, due as per bond 30,000

SHALER, Paul, to Joseph Lieberman and others; Madison Av, 178, prior mtg $23,000, due Jan. 16, 1907, 6 per cent 3,500

SKLAMBERG, Hyman, to Harris Cohen and another; Madison Av, 230 and 232, prior mtg $35,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 21,000

STETSON, Frederic T., to Edw. T. Branning; Montgomery Av, w s, Lot

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WATER, ELECTRICITY, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, TROLLEY, 46 STEAM AND 50 THIRD-RAIL TRAINS DAILY, PUBLIC LIBRARY, FREE POSTAL DELIVERY, MACADAM ROADS, CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND HIGH, HEALTHY LAND. All grades established by Evans Bros., Civil Engineers. Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free to purchaser. No taxes the first year.

Get free tickets from agents wearing cards "Queens Manor," meeting following trains:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAY.
E. 34th St., N. Y., 1:50 and 3 P. M.	E. 34th St., N. Y., 1:50 P. M.
Flatbush Av. (3d rail local) 1:24, 2:24 P. M.	Flatbush Av., 10:46 A. M., 12:10, 1:11, 2:10 and 3:30 P. M.
Nostrand Av., 4 minutes later.	Nostrand Av., 4 minutes later.
East New York, 8 minutes later.	East N. Y., 8 minutes later.

Come direct and car fare will be refunded. Agents always on the Manor.

Write for maps, booklets, full information and free tickets.

READ REALTY COMPANY

Telephone 996—Main. 44 Court Street (Temple Bar) Brooklyn.

PICTURESQUE

Manhasset Point

A highly restricted Park on beautiful Manhasset Bay.

Attractive Villa Plots

directly on shore. Many other beautiful sites. Every requirement for summer and all-year-round homes. Handsome illustrated booklet on application. Transportation furnished. 38 minutes to Manhattan. Reasonable terms. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset Station.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT CO., 149 BROADWAY. | TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

A Fortune Awaits Those Who Buy Now at

TERMINAL HEIGHTS.

14 Minutes by Trolley, with Sewer and All City Improvements.

Send for Booklet to-day, which contains maps and views, relative distances, showing exact location of the new transportation routes.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

You can make no better or sounder investment. Improvements are being rapidly pushed and building operations of a most extensive kind have begun.

Lots Are Sold on Easy Payments or Discount for Cash.

QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION,
1123 Broadway. Telephone 4813 Madison Sq.

BIG PROFITS IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOUSE
READY FOR OCCUPANCY, ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON PLOT 50x100 FT.; OAK AND CHESTNUT FINISH, 2½ STORIES, 7 ROOMS, BATH, COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES, PARQUET FLOORS, LARGE CELLAR, VERANDA, CEMENT WALKS; 2 MINUTES FROM DOUBLE TRACK EXPRESS TROLLEY SERVICE; SEWER, WATER, GAS; ELECTRIC LIGHT; MACADAMIZED STREETS, SIDEWALKS, ETC., at
MORSEMERE.
PRICE $5,900; TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER; LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. TAKE FRANKLIN OR 42ND OR 130TH ST. FERRY AND TROLLEY, OR 23D ST. AND CHAMBERS ST. FERRIES, AND N. R. R. OF N. J. BOOKLET AND TRANSPORTATION FREE.
COLUMBIA REAL ESTATE CO.
12th Floor, Times Bldg., N. Y.

Did You Ever Think

WHAT A PLEASURE IT WOULD BE TO HAVE YOUR OWN HOME IN AN IDEAL SURBURB

Here is One—and a Beauty.

Eight rooms, modern in every way; delightfully situated at LEONIA. This unusual suburb is the most accessible and desirable around New York.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

Houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

15 minutes via 130th St. Ferry and trolley along the Broad Av. to the office on the property, at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia, or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. and Erie railroad.

The Lewis Haslin Land Co.
Times Building
Broadway & 42d St., New York.

Maplewood—Chance to purchase fine building sites at reasonable prices; easy terms; high elevation; restricted; mountain view; best of train service; to be opened to build. Wade's Agency, 121 Main St., near Grove, East Orange.

STORES, &C., WANTED.

We want to lease a stable below 72d St. or east of Central Park, must have a minimum capacity for 30 horses and 20 wagons. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 108 Hudson St., Route Department.

Wanted—Large lofts; must have very good light for manufacturing of silk goods. A. & M. Levy, 84 Greene St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$5 Down Monthly

Nothing Like It Anywhere

20,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND

ONE-HALF ACRE

$250

10 ORDINARY CITY LOTS

$5 Down Monthly

Where Can You Match It?

The Wealthy People of New York Who Are Real Estate Investors Are Real Estate Mad for Acres on Long Island.

THEY DO NOT WANT LOTS. THEY WANT ACRES.

Every sane man or woman who is looking for a homesite or for an investment is not gambling upon a small lot 20x100 to make money in the suburbs and pay for a 20-foot-front lot greatly in excess of the price of one-half acre, which we will prove is equally as accessible and just as convenient to depot.

BAYSHORE

ONE HOUR OUT. THIRTY TRAINS. 12 CENTS COMMUTE.

WE HAVE NOW 1,000 ACRES.

Three Great Bargains to Select From:

No. 1. $25 A LOT. 5 Lots for $125. $5 DOWN MONTHLY.

BUY ACRES

No. 2. $250 HALF ACRE. 70x275 ft. $5 DOWN MONTHLY.

BUY ACRES

WATERFRONT, $625. $10 DOWN MONTHLY.

OUR SPECIAL $25 A LOT.

THREE GRAND FREE EXCURSIONS.
WEDNESDAY. SATURDAY. SUNDAY.
Leaving each of these days at 10:30 o'clock from Long Island City and Flatbush Av. station, B'klyn.
FREE TICKETS AND MAPS NOW READY.

WM. H. MOFFITT Realty Company,
192 Broadway, Cor. John, N. Y.

QUEENSBORO HILL

SEE THAT HILL!

AT THE QUEEN OF QUEENS
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND

Visit Queensboro Hill Before Making Your Real Estate Investment.

60 TRAINS DAILY. TROLLEY EVERY 5 MINUTES.

Lots $250 UP. 30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Broad cement sidewalks, shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR of beautiful illustrations, full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2287—38th St., New York

Representative to show property every day.

BY THE SEA.

Choice Building LOTS 25x125 $69

AMITY VILLE

Near Water LOTS $250

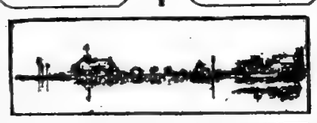

FREE Life Insurance. No Taxes. No Interest. *All Titles Guaranteed.* No Payments During Illness.

49 TRAINS DAILY. Cheap Commutation. EVERY LOT HIGH, DRY and LEVEL.

"45 Minutes from Broadway."

Write to-day for Free Tickets, Maps and all particulars.

SPECIAL SALE DAYS
Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays.

Federal Land & Imp. Co.

Phone 5133 Mad. Sq. J. F. MINCHER, Pres.
349-353 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See next Sunday edition.

A REAL INVESTMENT

GO TO-DAY TO "ROBIN WOOD"

AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

500 HOME SITES

situated on Hempstead and Freeport Trolley, only a few minutes from Hempstead Village.

The finest lots in Hempstead for a home. Will double in value within a year, on line of great improvements.

$100 Upward—Reasonable Terms, $10 Down, $5 Monthly.

Liberal discount for cash, or 60% can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at 5%.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

Get tickets of agents at station.

Sale days, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Trains leave E. 34th St., L. I. R. R., 1:50 P.M. } week days.
Flatbush Av. Station, 2 P.M. }
Sunday trains 1:50 P. M. at both stations.

Full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
187 Montague St., Brooklyn.
141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

MASSAPEQUA.

Best unimproved corner plot; South Country Road and Ocean Av.; over 20,000 square feet; no reasonable offer refused; terms to suit. J. C. KLINCK, owner, 49 Wall St., N. Y.

Great Neck, L. I.—8 blocks from depot; seven rooms, bath, all improvements; electric light; shade trees; rent or sell, a bargain. Address owner, Alfred Bradley, residence opposite.

Great Neck, L. I.—Near depot, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; large barn; fruit trees; acre of ground; rent or sale. Address Hall, 1,441 Broadway, Room 18.

"Lawrence Manor" Bayside, New York City, on Little Neck Bay, 45 minutes from the Sound. A beautiful restricted residential property, with water, gas, electricity, cement walks, etc., 1 minute from the depot; 54 trains daily; 10 2-5 cents fare, including ferriage, and in 1½ years will have 5 cent fare anywhere in Manhattan. Belmont lines, 42d St. Tunnel, Subways, and the "L" roads; lots from $300 up; easy terms; particulars and free tickets to the property. W. K. Carruthers, 21 West 34th St., Manhattan. 'Phone 3275 and 6—38th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Corner Stores Wanted—To lease to a well-known brewery, well-located stores on any avenue, east or west side. Send particulars to Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

$50,000 to invest for an estate in new and old tenements; quick results assured; send full particulars; principals only. Vaccarelli & Co., 348 East 114th Street.

Wanted—Old and new, large and small tenement houses; send full particulars; quick sale. Nicholas V. La Cava, 300 Broadway.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Wanted—Two lots in good section New Rochelle. Send particulars and price. Stanley, 508 New Times Building.

Wanted—Bedford Park, Williamsbridge, Woodlawn, and McLean Heights property for cash. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

Wanted—Cheap Long Island acreage; give full description, location, and price. Box 143 Times Downtown.

Owners—Send particulars of property for sale. A. Roth, 941 East 168th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Studios and offices to let in Broadway Studio Building, No. 2,231 Broadway, N. Y.; very desirable location; Subway station same block, 79th St.; steam heat and elevator. Apply to Thomas Dimond, No. 128 West 33d St.

Attention.—Excellent opening for bakery, candy, hardware, tobacco, or general line; large store; moderate rent; also lease. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE!
Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room.
EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Building, 60,000 s. f.; steam power; lease or sell; near our office; also lofts, 5,000 c. s. f.; power. C. Stevenson & Co., 438 Broadway.

8 East 18th, Between 5th and Broadway.—Two floors; business or dwelling; low rent.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

Wanted—Loan $3,000 on first mortgage; first-class security. N. C. Seuffert, 121 East 53d.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,688.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY H. HOYT, doing business as Harry H. Hoyt & Co., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harry H. Hoyt, doing business as Harry H. Hoyt & Co., of the City of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1906, the said Harry H. Hoyt, doing business as Harry H. Hoyt & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 17th, 1906.

NO. 8,708.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. HORGAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William G. Horgan of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1906, the said William G. Horgan was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 17th, 1906.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. MURPHY and JEREMIAH J. MORAN, individually and as members of the firm of Murphy & Moran, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 30, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of all those three (3) certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the village of Williamsbridge, County of Westchester, and State of New York, shown on a certain map of Lester Park, made by Charles A. Mapes and H. M. Brown, civil engineers and surveyors, dated January 25, 1890, by the lot numbers forty-one (41,) forty-two, (42,) and forty-three, (43,) on Block C, as the same are laid out and designated on said map, and which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, New York.

CHARLES H. BROAS, Trustee.

JOSEPH J. MYERS, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HUMMEL & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 18, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 18, 20, and 22 W. 18th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats, braids, ribbons, velvets, frames, feathers, machinery, desks, chairs, stools, safe, partitions, signs, &c. EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver. BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES WAGNER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 18, 1906, by order of the court, at 12 o'clock noon, at 273 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' furnishings, hosiery, notions, dry goods, dresses, caps, fixtures, etc. ELBERT B. HAMLIN, Receiver. SOL LEVI, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

A REAL INVESTMENT GO TO-DAY TO "ROBIN WOOD"

AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

500 HOME SITES

situated on Hempstead and Freeport Trolley, only a few minutes from Hempstead Village.

The finest lots in Hempstead for a home. Will double in value within a year, on line of great improvements.

$100 Upward—Reasonable Terms, $10 Down, $5 Monthly.

Liberal discount for cash, or 60% can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at 5%.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

Get tickets of agents at station.

Sale days, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Trains leave E. 34th St., L. I. R. R., 1:50 P.M. } week days.
Flatbush Av. Station, 2 P.M. }
Sunday trains 1:50 P. M. at both stations.

Full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
187 Montague St., Brooklyn.
141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH

Elevator

AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
161-69-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

PORTSMOUTH

38-44 WEST 9TH ST.

Choice large, light apartments of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, elevators, hall boys, &c.; rents only $950. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

CORNER FLAT, $40-$45.

Facing St. Nicholas Park; seven large corner rooms; private hall; modern plumbing, beautiful entrance, handsomely decorated. Superintendent, 314 West 133d St.

$55. 248 WEST 125TH ST. $55.
Unequalled for Price.
Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST., one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

209 West 80th St.—Six large rooms and bath, light, all improvements, $34. Janitor.

8 West 65th, Central Park.—Sit. light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

Five rooms and bath in private house, 510 West 169th St.; price $22. Welcker.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

136 to 142 East 17th.—High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; all latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines. 4 rooms and bath, hot-water supply.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED.

RENTS $16 TO $20.

5 ROOMS AND BATH, PRIVATE HALL, $19

New, extra large, light rooms; modern improvements.

ONE MONTH FREE.

137th St., 3d and Lincoln Avs.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Five or six rooms, in the Bronx; low rent. E. Jackson, 374 Alexander Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

LIFE BUILDING 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $900 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Private house, West 95th St., eleven rooms, improvements; rent $1,300. Dickinson, 302 Vanderbilt Building.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $300 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and hall rooms; good table; off Broadway, Subway.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; Summer rates; parlor dining; telephone.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; gentlemen, couple; parlor dining room.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome connecting rooms or separately; board optional; family; gentlemen, couples; telephone.

It's Cool on Washington Heights! 516 West 142d St.—Attractive rooms, with good board; running water; refined Christian family.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hall rooms; transient guests accommodated; references.

28TH ST., 125 EAST.—Absolute cleanliness; newly furnished; hot water, telephone; Subway; board ($4) optional; especially desirable double rooms, $5 upward; handsome parlor suite, beautifully furnished; private bath.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome rooms; hall room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select neighborhood; low rates; Summer transients.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electric lights; private baths; transients; business parlor; telephone.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; near Times Square; low rates; Summer transients.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals if desired. Witte.

98TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; Subway station; elevator apartment; references. Stuart.

EXCEPTIONALLY COOL, light, front rooms; running water; 42d St. Subway; references. Telephone, 3,630 Bryant.

LARGE OR MEDIUM ROOM, 1 flight; opposite 103d St. Subway; near L. Fisher, 2,708 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 225, 95th.—Light, cool, attractive rooms; large, medium. Inquire elevator boy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

East Side.

1.—In an interesting old Colonial house; rooms for gentlemen; references. 128 East 24th St.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

57TH ST., 342 EAST.—Large furnished front room, with connecting room; hot and cold water; all accommodations; private house.

61ST ST., 547, PARK AV.—Neatly furnished rooms; housekeeping privileges; very reasonable. Eastburn.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish; large airy rooms for Summer accommodations; dainty breakfast served; references required.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 2.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Competent bookkeeper and stenographer; refined young woman, not under 20, who can furnish satisfactory references; excellent position to right party; state age, references, and salary. Advancement, Box 339 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Smelter; good pay; steady position; must have had experience; references wanted. Nassau Smelting and Refining Works, 603 West 29th St.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper in a downtown office; salary, $10 per week. Write, stating age, experience, and references, A. B. Z., Box 116 Times Downtown.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,306 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Salesman; one of the firms we are serving wants a salesman thoroughly experienced in woolens, who knows the merchants' tailoring trade in New York City; $1,000 up. Call or write to-day. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Sales manager; well-known manufacturers of society stationery offer exceptional opening to young man who can handle salesmen; must be under 40; splendid chance for advancement; salary $2,000. Call or write Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Bright, active boy, 15 years or upward, to operate telephone switchboard and be generally useful in uptown bank. Bank, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Plumbers. Apply Silverman Construction Co., 66 West 107th St.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Middle-aged English widow would care for consumptive or as companion for elderly lady. E. P., 127 West 16th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook, waitress; washing; best reference; country. 223 East 44th St., 3 flights, front; car fare.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references, $15. Responsible, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; neat, accurate, painstaking, willing to work hard; references. Neatness, Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert; several years' practical experience; finely educated; capable, taking charge correspondence; first-class references. Lawrence. Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable; city references. American. Box 135 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

LADY PHYSICIAN, speaking French, German, and Italian, would be prepared to accompany and give most devoted care and attention to an invalid on a voyage; highest references. Address offers, stating terms and conditions, to Doctor, Box 146 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor, writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or HELPER.—Can ride and drive well; single or pair; can furnish good references; am English, aged 35 years. H. Rice, 420 Dunham Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—By an experienced real estate man as a salesman. A. Weiss, 63 East 98th St., Manhattan.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

All Cars Transfer To Bloomingdale's
Lex. To 3rd Ave. 59th To 60th St.

Your Opportunity!

Great Piano Sale.

We offer Walters Pianos at a Bona-Fide Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured, at about half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$235
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos.....$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER PIANO ON THE MARKET.....$450
$1,000 WALTERS BABY GRAND PIANOS.....$600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

Every Walters piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor,

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

BIDDLES—3 WAREROOMS

TWO GREAT BARGAINS, UPRIGHTS, $115-$125. 977 3d Ave., near 59th St.

$100. Exceptional Upright Bargain. 4 and 6 West 125th St.

$85 $300, $125 Mah. Uprights, good tone, fine condition. Steinway sacrifice. Rents $3. 7 East 14th St.

A SUMMER SALE OF FINE PIANOS

BOTH NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED.

200 to select from, (Uprights and Grands.)

Nearly every prominent make in America represented. Prices of uprights $100 to $250. Grands from $250 to $450. Easy monthly payments if desired. Write for Special Catalogues, with prices and terms. Greatest Piano Bargains in New York.

JACOB DOLL & SONS, Piano Manufacturers.
Showrooms, 92 Fifth Av., Near 14th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

HARDMAN.

Very attractive special Summer prices in pianos. Almost all makes, slightly used. HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
Estab. 1842. 138 5TH AV. Near 19th St.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

MANAGER.—American, (35,) good address; capable, hustling business manager, fighting and responsible position; satisfactory understanding; books, typewriting, and stenography. Tucker, 843 East 116th St.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Young man, 25, practically cured, four years' experience Adirondacks, seeks position as companion to younger gentleman with incipient case, of refined family; references. T. S., Box 314 Times, Times Sq.

YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR ON THE LARGEST NEW YORK DAILIES AND CAN FURNISH SAME, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. BOX 148 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LILLIAN C. HOWELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. HOWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of July, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Mott Avenue and 150th Street, running thence southwardly along the easterly line of Mott Avenue sixteen (16) feet and sixty-six one-hundredths of a foot; thence eastwardly on a line at right angles to said side of Mott Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and sixty-five one-hundredths of a foot; thence northwardly parallel with Mott Avenue, or nearly so, sixteen (16) feet and sixty-eight one-hundredths of a foot to the southerly line of 150th Street, and thence westwardly along the southerly line of 150th Street one hundred (100) feet and forty-nine one-hundredths of a foot to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, June 25, 1906.

SOL. KOHN, Referee.

L. B. TREADWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street No. is 582 Mott Av.

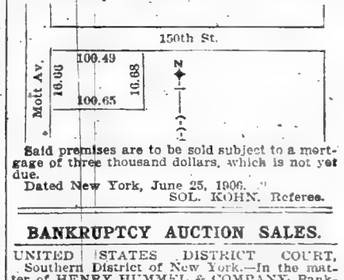

Said premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage of three thousand dollars, which is not yet due.

Dated New York, June 25, 1906.

SOL. KOHN, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY HUMMEL & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The sale advertised to be held on July 11th, 1906, is adjourned until July 18th, 1906.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, July 18, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 18, 20, and 22 West 18th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the assets of the bankrupts above named, consisting of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats, machinery, fixtures, and lease. The lease expires February 1st, 1908, and is for a yearly rent of Seven Thousand Dollars. This lease may be examined any day between now and the day of the sale at the office of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, 170 Broadway, New York City. This lease will be sold at the opening of the sale sharply at 10:30. The stock, machinery, and fixtures may be inspected on Monday, July 16, and Tuesday, July 17, between the hours of 10 and 4.

This sale will be had under the rules in bankruptcy relating to sales.

Dated New York, July 11th, 1906.

EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver in Bankruptcy.

BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

MRS. HARTJE ACCOUNTS FOR MADINE ENVELOPE

Her Sister Says It Was Addressed for One of the Maids.

GAVE WRITING PAPER ALSO

Divorce Suit Defendant's Parents Also Testify in Her Behalf — Mother Saw "Susie" Wagner Letter.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—Not the least important development in the Hartje divorce case was the outline of the defense that was disclosed by the testimony of Miss Ida Scott, the sixteen-year-old sister of Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, who was put on the stand to-day a few minutes before the adjournment of the case until to-morrow.

From this testimony was gathered for the first time what plan for accounting for the disputed love letters will be followed by Mrs. Hartje's attorneys. That she had written two or three envelopes addressed to "Tom" Madine, the coachman co-respondent, at the request of Annie Lutz, one of the maids, and that she also had given Annie sheets of her paper, were among the significant statements she made. Thus the presence of the single envelope among all the love letters presented by counsel for the libellant will be explained.

The charge of forgery, made by counsel for the respondent, will be reinforced by accounting for the presence in the disputed letters of the paper used by the Scott girls in the manner indicated by Ida's testimony that she gave it to the maid. Her sister Helen also often gave sheets of her paper to the servants, she testified.

It is expected that Annie Lutz will be next called and interrogated as to what she did with the envelopes addressed by Ida Scott and with the latter's paper given to her.

Mrs. Scott had no opportunity to examine the Madine envelope which it is said she wrote, but she will be questioned about it when she resumes her testimony to-morrow.

Mrs. Hartje's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Scott, were witnesses during the day. Mrs. Scott testified that it would have been impossible for her daughter to have done the things with which she has been accused by Augustus Hartje since their separation because she watched her daughter too closely. She declares the forty famous love letters in the case are not in her daughter's handwriting. She never had reason to suspect Mrs. Hartje, but thought it policy to keep in touch with her.

Concerning the "Susie" Wagner letter, known as Exhibit 6, Mrs. Scott declared that she had seen it before it was mailed and that there were statements in the original letter that were not in the alleged Wagner letter that was exhibited in court, and that the letter produced in court contained some statements that were not in the original and real Wagner letter. This letter was one of the "standards" in the case until Mrs. Hartje denied writing the copy that had been shown her and declared she had been deceived.

John F. Scott, Mrs. Hartje's father, declared that it was impossible for his daughter to have met Madine or to have telephoned to him, as she was never out of the house alone and all in the Scott home usually knew when the telephones were used and who used them.

Luna Park Solves Penny Problem.

The disposal of the bushels of pennies dropped in the 300 slot machines in Luna Park each week has been one of the perplexing problems of Thompson & Dundy. Banks won't accept them, tradesmen refuse them, and the protest is mighty if an attempt is made to utilize them in the payment of bills. Yesterday the amusement managers organized an automobile service between Luna Park and the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street. Pennies will now be sent there twice a day.

Hoagland Left $2,270,000.

The appraisal of the estate of Hudson Hoagland, who died in January, 1904, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. There was no real estate. The gross value of the personal estate is put at $2,473,000. The net value was given as $2,270,000. It consists of stocks and bonds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Between West 26th, East 32d, small black wallet containing $200, principally checks; liberal reward return; no questions. Probyn, 2,302 7th Av.

LOST—Monday afternoon, south of Chambers St., red filing envelope containing checks, papers, valuable only to advertiser; $10 reward if returned immediately. C. & M., Room 3,000 41 Park Row.

LOST—Bank Book No. 187,624, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—On Saturday night, some time after 11 o'clock, in the premises of 313 East 86th St., or on stoop of the same place, or on 2d Av. from 86th to 87th St., or down again to 84th St. and 2d Av., gentleman's pocketbook, containing $480.00 and valuable papers; finder will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked; return of the purse; address in pocketbook, 352 West 117th St. Finder will return to Loesser, 313 East 86th St.

LOST—An oval antique rhinestone buckle, mounted in silver; reward. W. E. Dickinson, care J. P. M & Co., 23 Wall St.

LOST—On Lenox Av. and 145th St., fox terrier, black on side of head; liberal reward. Dixon, 350 West 124th St.

LOST—On train, Sunday morning, Long Island City to Far Rockaway via Jamaica, package of legal papers; will identify same; $5 reward. Room 718, 320 Broadway, A. Rosenthal.

FOUND—A roll of money in front of Landsburg Bros., 96 Fulton St., N. Y.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, wallet, with some unindorsed checks; no value except to owner. Finder kindly return to S., Room 11, 280 Broadway, New York; reward.

LOST—Sunday morning, between Arverne, Woodhaven Junction, and Long Island City, gold-jeweled handbag. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Herman Levy, 310 Broadway, or Jessica Av., Arverne, L. I.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Envelope containing coupons of the New Amsterdam Gas Co. and St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Reward for return of same. Charles T. Tery, 100 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday, July 7, 1:30 P. M., corner Spring and Elizabeth Sts., gray horse, (blind one eye,) wagon, and harness; wagon No. 7; name, Geo. F. Kuehner, 655 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.; $200 reward return to owner.

LOST—Saturday night, vicinity Herald Square, gold nugget crescent brooch chain and small nugget; valued as heirloom by lady; $15 reward. Willis, 308 West 42d St., (first flight.)

LOST—Purse left on seat of hansom cab front of Siegel & Cooper's store, Tuesday, at 5 P. M., containing cards, photo, and specie; liberal reward. Alabama Hotel, 25 East 11th St.

$20 REWARD—Gold watch and chain, valued as heirloom; dog's head on end of chain. Return to Lewis & Vredenburgh, 43-49 Exchange Place, New York.

LOST—Between 40th and 45th Sts., Broadway, Alpha Delta Phi, (Greek cross pin;) reward. Doyle, Knickerbocker Pharmacy, Broadway and 38th St.

LOST—Small gold watch with blue flowers and "J. W." on case, on crosstown car, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Lachance, 455 Berry St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Five medals, name on same, Margaret A. Farrell, liberal reward. Return to 430 West 42d St.

A CONTRACTOR MISSING.

Roesler's Brother and Brothers-in-Law Say He Is a Bankrupt.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against August Roesler, formerly known as August Roesler, Jr., who lives at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., by John C. Travis, the lawyer, representing these creditors: James L. Laidlaw, $5,000; Edward Roesler of Great Neck, L. I., $10,000, and John Turnbull, $5,000, all for money lent to him. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that he made preferential payments to the Engineering Company of America, $1,226; P. M. Mowry, $1,000; the Market and Fulton Bank, $504, and J. O. Wright & Co., $403.

It was said that the petitioners have made diligent efforts to find Roesler, but that he has not been at his office nor at his home since July 3.

Laidlaw and Turnbull are his brothers-in-law, and Edward Roesler is his brother. August Roesler, against whom the petition has been filed, is a son of the late August Roesler, who was a rich cigar-ribbon manufacturer. He is said to have inherited over $100,000 from his father's estate. He was President of the Engineering Company of America, which went into bankruptcy last year. Last October he organized a contracting firm, under the name of the August Roesler Company, with offices at 41 Park Row.

At Roesler's office it was said that he had not been there for three weeks and his whereabouts is not known. When he left he said he was going to Lake Mahopac for a few days. He has not been at the office since. His resignation as President of the company was received last week. Samuel Tate, manager of the August Roesler Company, said that that concern would not be affected by the petition filed against Mr. Roesler as an individual. Mr. Roesler's business liabilities were reported to be about $50,000.

CAR NEAR 60-FOOT PLUNGE.

Leaves Track in Eighth Avenue Over Pennsylvania Excavation.

Traffic was blocked for more than an hour yesterday on the Eighth Avenue line, and much excitement was caused by a car leaving the rails over the cut being dug for the Pennsylvania terminal. It nearly tumbled into the deep hole.

The car was crowded with men and women bound downtown on their way to business. When it reached the bridge of timbers built across the cut at Thirty-third Street the motorman slowed down. This part of Eighth Avenue, which has been undermined, is bridged by four-inch planking supported by huge girders which extend above the street surface.

Car No. 1,771 hit one of these girders at the corner of Thirty-second Street. The car went plunging from the track to the side or wagon roadway. As it left the rails the fender ripped up sections of the planking and tore away several of the upright posts, leaving in its wake a big gaping hole. Falling timbers carried away part of the roadway in front of the car, too, but luckily the car was brought to a standstill in time to prevent it from falling sixty feet into the cut below, where the tunnelers were at work.

The laborers in the cut ran for their lives and escaped injury, although timbers fell where they had been working. The car passengers were greatly frightened. Some of them were cut by pieces of broken glass from the car windows. They remained in the car, however, until workmen repaired the bridge and put the car back on the rails.

MAYOR'S TELEPHONE INQUIRY

McClellan Examining the Workings of Competitive Systems.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—To learn whether subscribers are satisfied with a competitive telephone system such as exists in St. Louis Victor McLaughlin, representing Mayor McClellan of New York, spent to-day at South St. Louis exchanges.

"I am one of seven men sent to various cities to learn whether an absolute monopoly, such as the Bell Company now enjoys in New York, or a competitive system is preferable," explained Mr. McLaughlin.

Asked to tell what he had learned in St. Louis, Mr. McLaughlin said he had acquired much valuable information here, but did not feel at liberty to give it out for publication prior to submitting his report.

DRY SUNDAY HIT CUPID, TOO.

Caused Postponement of a Hoboken Wedding Until Monday.

Even Cupid has been obliged to bend before the new excise law which has made New Jersey so parched for the last two Sundays. At a time when the idea of a "dry" Sunday in Hoboken would have been regarded as a joke Marie Emma Noeding of 312 Second Street selected Sunday, July 15, as the date of her wedding to Theodore Jerke, son of Adolph Jerke of Stevens Street, West Hoboken. They planned to have the ceremony, after the German fashion, in one of the large assembly halls of Hoboken, where all their friends were to make merry.

When they sought such a hall they were told that the curtains would have to be removed from the windows and that wines could not be served. That changed the wedding plans.

The guests were notified that it would be necessary to change the date from Sunday to Monday night. At 6 o'clock Monday evening the wedding took place at the German Evangelical Church, in Garden Street, and in Vasel's Hall a wedding supper was spread for the 200 invited guests. The happy pair are now on a two weeks' wedding tour.

Cortelyous Bound for Nova Scotia.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday on the Prince Arthur of the Dominion Atlantic Line are Mr. and Mrs. Cortelyou, who are taking their family to the Land of Evangeline for a restful outing.

We're not afraid of blowing too hard about these boys' bargain blouses.

They're "Stars"—regular $1 and $1.35 qualities.

Sizes 6 to 15.

55c.

For men the principal bargains are imported $5 toweling bathrobes at $3.15 and any one of our split or sennit straw hats at $1.75.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES BID FOR A MONOPOLY

To Get It Existing Concerns Will Keep Dividends at 10 Per Cent.

WILL PAY THE CITY ALSO

Rival Bidders Denounce the Offer as a Sham, a Humbug, and an Insult to the Public.

A monopoly of the telephone business of the city in return for certain sums paid to the municipality and an undertaking not to increase the rates to the public beyond what is necessary to earn 10 per cent. on capital is the sum of the offer made by the New York and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Companies to the Board of Estimate, in answer to the bid received from the Atlantic Telephone Company. It was given out yesterday by Acting Mayor McGowan, who explained that his only reason for not doing so on its receipt last Friday was that the Mayor was away, and that it could not come before the board before September. He said:

"I consider the matter too important to be settled in the absence of the Mayor, and I do not intend to summon a special meeting of the Board of Estimate. The offer will not be considered before the regular meeting on Sept. 14."

The companies begin their offer by declining to surrender the franchise rights under which they are at present working and argue that their present service is so good and their rates so carefully adjusted to the needs of the community that they believe they are justified in their refusal.

What the Companies Offer.

"So long as no other public telephone system is established in the city and no other telephone franchises are granted," the companies declare their willingness to:

1. Jointly pay to the city annually the sums following, which will be charged against revenue as a part of their operating expenses:
   During the first five years at $116,000 per year.
   During the second five years at $122,000 per year.
   During the third five years at $134,000 per year.
   During the fourth five years at $152,000 per year.
   During the fifth five years at $176,000 per year.
   During each year thereafter $200,000.
2. Furnish such telephone facilities and service within the city as the city may desire for its official use at 50 per cent. reduction from schedule rates.
3. File with the City Controller annually a verified report, audited and certified, if desired, by public accountants acceptable to or designated by the Controller, showing, as to their telephonic systems, total investment, gross earnings, expenses, and net earnings, the various items to be shown under proper classifications and in a form to be agreed upon.
4. Adjust their rates from time to time to limit their net earnings to approximately 10 per cent. on the actual investment of capital, after caring for depreciation. They believe that under the present conditions, or any conditions that can now be foreseen, a return of at least that amount is necessary, reasonable, and proper.

The companies then take up the controversy between the city and the Empire City Subway Company and discuss the assertion of the city officials that a large sum is due from the company. They assert that the question is solely one of accounting and a difference of opinion as to what expenses may be fairly charged to certain accounts. In no case, they contend, can the city declare forfeit the subways.

The letter of the companies closes with a promise to use every effort for a speedy settlement of the subways controversy.

A comparison of the offers made by the New York and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Companies and by the Atlantic Company shows that in the first five years, the period under which any new service would be still in the experimental stage, the present companies would pay to the city $580,000 and the Atlantic Telephone Company $130,000. During the twenty-five years the agreement will last the old companies promise $3,500,000 and the Atlantic $2,680,000. The latter, however, has offered an additional $100,000 to the city within thirty days of signing the contract, and the Bureau of Franchises has proposed that this extra payment be raised to $250,000 if a franchise is granted. This would make the money due from the Atlantic Telephone Company in twenty-five years $2,930,000.

Say the City Runs No Risk.

Supporters of the old companies are making a great point of the fact that they are long past the experimental stage, and that the city in making a bargain with them has a certainty that it is dealing with a concern thoroughly capable of carrying out its undertakings. They also lay stress on the fact that according to their own official statements the old companies do not include in their capitalization any allowance for their franchises. This is important, inasmuch as the rates charged to the public are to be regulated so that the dividends on the capital stock are not to exceed 10 per cent. When the telephone trust was investigated a year ago by the Merchants' Association it was held by them that this was a fair rate of profit for an enterprise of the kind.

None of the city officials was willing yesterday to express any opinion upon the new offer, but Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the Atlantic Telephone Company, gave out a long statement, in which he characterized the offer of his rivals as "a sham, a humbug, a fraud, and an insult to the intelligence of New York people."

He denies that either the New York or the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company has a franchise to do business in New York, and asserts that they are anxious to drive a bargain which will give them the opportunity to say the city has recognized their right.

He protests strongly against the grant of a monopoly to the companies, and declares that "they fix as the one and sole condition upon which they are even willing to treat with the City of New York that they must be given the right to overcharge the people of New York for all time to come."

Thinks Payments the Same.

As for the payments promised to the city, Mr. Littleton alleges that they are just what the Atlantic Company offered, in addition to an average 4 per cent. of its gross earnings and a free telephone service to the city. To reimburse themselves for this, he contends that the companies may raise their rates to their ordinary customers, as there is no provision by which the city may cut down exorbitant prices. In the same way he argues that the offer to allow the city half rates may be made of no effect by the doubling of the present rates to all other customers.

Mr. Littleton dismisses the companies' representation about the subways with the criticism that it amounts merely to a denial that the Empire City Subway Company owes the city the $6,000,000 which the city says it does, and "the bland suggestion that the whole matter should be submitted to the court, where, by the way, it is now, always has been, and probably always will be."

The statement concludes as follows:

The telephone monopoly does not seem to know that every member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, if they joined in such a contract, would be committing a crime against the statute of the State of New York, for which they could be indicted, arrested, and convicted. In fact, it does not seem to know anything except the policy of the purse, to hold to the old policy which has enabled it to reach its long fingers into every home and into every business office in New York, and take whatever contribution it dictates to the subscriber. The answer is a sham, a humbug, a fraud, and an insult to the intelligence of New York people. It remains to be seen whether they will resent this insult or not.

D. A. Reynolds, President of the Great Eastern Telephone Company, the validity of whose franchise was upheld by Justice Bischoff last week in the Supreme Court, also discussed the offer of the New York and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Companies. He said that he did not think that the city had a right to create a monopoly or that it would be public policy to do so. Neither did he hold that the grant of a third franchise would be of advantage to the citizens, as his company could give all the competition necessary. It would begin construction, he said, within ninety days.

SWINDLERS OPENED A STORE.

Hired Clerks and Customers, Then Lured a Tailor to Ruin.

The wire tappers who don't tap wires have caught another victim with what the police believe to be an entirely new scheme. This time they have left a poor tailor and his family destitute by inducing him to invest everything he had in the world in a scheme for buying cloth at a ridiculously low figure. To ensnare the tailor, they established a dummy store, arranged in every detail to give the impression of a prosperous place of business.

Pretended buyers came in and bought $1,000 worth of goods at a time and demanded delivery by the next day.

Joseph Glass, the swindlers' victim, lives at 21 West 100th Street with his wife and child. His losses include not only the savings of years, but his brother-in-law's marriage portion, the loss of which caused the postponement of the wedding. In addition Glass is ill. Mrs. Glass gave the following account at Police Headquarters yesterday of the manner in which her husband was swindled.

On Tuesday last, she said, a well-dressed young man came into the store and asked Glass what it would cost to make a coat and waistcoat to match the blue trousers he had on. Glass named the price, but the young man, after examining different samples of cloth, left without making a selection. On Wednesday he called again. He told Glass that he was an agent for a cloth house. This led him to call the tailor's attention to a blue serge suit he had on. As the tailor looked at the suit, the young man asked him to estimate its cost. Glass said he thought it was worth $35.

The young man told him it cost only $25. Then the caller assured Glass he was paying too much for his material, and he outlined a plan by which the tailor by investing a few hundred dollars could buy cloth at a much lower figure.

That night Glass told his wife of the opportunity for investment that had been opened to him. They found that by pawning almost everything they had, taking what Mrs. Glass had in the bank and what her brother, Maurice, had saved up for his marriage on the following Saturday, they would have $800 to invest in the scheme.

Glass went with the young man who had introduced the scheme to him to the pretended office of the cloth concern. It was in a rear room in a brownstone building on West Forty-fourth Street. There were clerks in the place and persons appeared to be buying cloth. Glass for some reason or other put off buying on that day. Saturday he again went to the office. A clerk drew him aside then and told him it was "now or never," if he wanted to invest in any of their bargains. Glass paid over his money to the stranger. Then he was told that the goods would be sent to him as soon as the Treasurer returned with the keys of the warehouse. Monday came, but no goods. Glass went to the place. It was empty. Then he reported the matter to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Detective Flay was sent by Inspector McLaughlin to look over the premises. The janitress of the building told him the men who hired the place said they were literary men and that they had suddenly determined to move to Chicago. Flay reported that he believed the work to be that of a gang of wire tappers, who, not being able to get any victims in their regular game, had started this new scheme.

MUST PAY DUTY ON BULLDOG.

The Owner Failed to File Its Pedigree with the Collector.

After a controversy with the New York customs authorities which has lasted more than a year, Robert S. McCreery was defeated yesterday in an attempt to enter without duty a valuable bulldog. The animal's pedigree covers several pages in the official register of the English Kennel Club.

Mr. McCreery reached this port with the dog by the Oceanic on April 5, 1905. He was assessed 20 per cent. on the animal by Collector Stranahan. "The dog's cost was fixed at $475, and, while the customs authorities conceded that the animal came within the free list under the Dingley tariff, Mr. McCreery failed to produce proof of pedigree required by the regulations of the Treasury Department. The importer then filed a protest against the duty exacted, but the Collector held the protest at the Custom House until Feb. 23 last, in the hope that Mr. McCreery would produce the necessary proof.

As he failed to do so, the protest was sent to the Board of General Appraisers for decision. On May 9, at a hearing on the case, Mr. McCreery produced a certificate giving the full ancestry of the dog. In his decision for the board, Judge Waite says that no relief can be granted Mr. McCreery, as he should have submitted the certificate in the first place to the Collector.

CONEY ISLANDER SUES.

Gets a Temporary Injunction Forbidding Police Interference.

Louis Gordon, who runs a knife rack at Jones's Walk and Surf Avenue, Coney Island, has brought suit through his attorneys, H. J. Cohen and Vogel Reinhardt, against Commissioner Bingham for a permanent injunction restraining the police from interfering with his business. The action is a result of Deputy Commissioner O'Keefe's raid last week, when he closed up many stands on Surf Avenue and the Bowery, saying that the games played there were gambling devices intended to fleece the public. Gordon's suit is intended to be a test case.

Meanwhile a temporary injunction has been granted by Judge White of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, prohibiting Police Captain Harking or any of his men from interfering with Gordon's knife rack. In his affidavit Gordon alleges that he has been unlawfully prevented from earning his livelihood by the policemen stationed in front of his stand, who prevent him from conducting his business.

He says his business is no game of chance, but one of skill, depending upon the dexterity of the thrower of the rings.

NO "EMOTIONAL INSANITY."

Plea Doesn't Hold in Jersey — Lang Convicted of Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 17.—After three hours' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree to-night against Fred Lang for the shooting of his niece, Katie Gordon, on April 20. He will be sentenced on Saturday morning.

Lang's trial ended in a very unexpected manner, his counsel, Alan and Theodore Strong, announcing that they would offer no testimony in his defense. They had intended to introduce testimony to show that Lang was insane, but the production of a letter written by Lang to his mother and intercepted at the jail changed this. Counsel for the defense believed that this letter was the strongest possible testimony for their side, though it had been introduced by the State.

ROBBED ON A CROSSTOWN CAR

Texan's Pocket Picked of $178 Cash and an $800 Exchange.

William Breustedt of Waco, Texas, was robbed of a wallet containing $175 in cash and a Waco exchange on the Fourth National Bank of this city for $800 on a Forty-second Street car yesterday morning.

Mr. Breustedt and his wife boarded a crosstown car at Park Avenue, intending to go to Brooklyn by way of the Forty-second Street Ferry. As the car neared the ferry Breustedt and his wife walked to the rear platform, where a number of men were standing. Several newspapers were thrust into Breustedt's face and he felt a hand in his pocket. When he alighted he found that his wallet was missing. Mr. Breustedt stopped payment on the exchange.

CAN'T SELL 80-CENT GAS AND LIVE, COMPANY SAYS

Consolidated Submits Deeds to Show Its Realty Investment.

CONSUMERS ALTER PRESSURE

For That Reason, Expert Says, a Fixed Maximum Is Impossible—Grant's Tomb Tank Filled.

More testimony was introduced yesterday by the Consolidated Gas Company in the proceeding before Arthur H. Masten as referee to show that it would be ruin for the company to try to live up to the decree of the Legislature and supply to the people of this city gas at the rate of 80 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The early part of the testimony had to do with real estate. Gilbert Franklin, the Consolidated Company's real estate man, brought down a bundle of deeds conveying real property to the concern. These deeds were received and marked in evidence without any comment from Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, representing the city, and Senator Alfred R. Page and ex-Assistant District Attorney Gans, who represent the Attorney General and incidentally the State Gas Commission, which some time ago tried to enforce the 80-cent provision, and then was made defendant jointly with the State and the city.

The lawyers of the Consolidated Gas Company expect to be able to show that the 80-cent gas law is confiscatory and unconstitutional. They argue that while all the testimony given before the Legislative Investigating Committee, which took the initiative in the reduction of the rate, was given by the employes of the company, they had not in that proceeding any opportunity to show what it really costs to manufacture and distribute gas in this city.

Company Will Have 45 Days.

In this case the company is the plaintiff, and will have thirty days to put in its side of the case and fifteen days later on to rebut the evidence of the defendants. Counsel for the gas company was reinforced yesterday by Charles F. Matthewson, who was the chief representative of the lighting interests before the legislative committee.

After Mr. Franklin had handed in his bundle of deeds he was cross-examined by Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr and Mr. Gans. On the direct examination Mr. Franklin had given the assessed valuation of the real estate owned by the Consolidated as $8,508,100.

"Was any application ever made on behalf of the company to have the assessment on any part of this property reduced?" asked Mr. Burr.

John A. Garver, for the company, objected and was overruled. Then the witness replied that he thought such applications had been filed with the Tax Commissioners on one or two occasions. The lawyers for the gas company had been trying to prove that the company's investment in real estate was very large.

"Will you please produce those applications before the referee?" asked Mr. Burr.

"I have not got them. I did not sign them. I could not very well produce them," said the witness.

Mr. Burr then turned to Mr. Garver and asked him if he would have the applications produced.

"I have no personal knowledge of the existence of any such applications," said Mr. Burr. "If you want documentary evidence for the defense, you can hardly expect the plaintiff to furnish it. I cannot make any such promise on behalf of my clients."

Leases Water Front Property, Too.

The company showed that besides the properties that are owned by it outright, bulkhead property is being leased from the city which is used in the gasmaking business, thus swelling the value of the real estate used beyond the figure already mentioned. Mr. Franklin was asked to furnish a statement of the rent paid for such leases held by the company as well as a statement of the unimproved lands owned by it, and promised to do so later.

William H. Bradley, chief engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company and a leading expert in gasmaking, was the next witness. He gave an account of the value of the various plants owned by the company in this city. It came out while he was testifying that the huge gas tank at West 132d Street, near the Viaduct, and rivaling Grant's Tomb in prominence, if not in beauty, cost $260,000. It was filled with gas for the first time on Monday. The property on which it stands was purchased from John D. Crimmins.

In describing the process of manufacturing gas, Mr. Bradley testified that it was impossible to comply with the provision of the Stevens gas law which required gas to be distributed under a pressure at the plant of not more than two and a half inches and not less than one inch.

"It is absolutely impossible to live up to this provision of the law," said Mr. Bradley, "because of physical conditions in the mains over which the company has no control. The opening and closing of gas jets by the consumers regulate the pressure of gas even at the plants, and we have no control over these fluctuations.

Has Tried It for a Year.

"I say, further, that it is impossible, because I have tried faithfully for the last year to live up to it, and have been unable to do so. I have never heard of a city in the world where a maximum has been fixed for gas pressure except here."

Mr. Bradley said that one feature of gasmaking which rendered it more expensive than the public imagined was the fact that, while in Summer about 60 per cent. less gas is burned than in Winter, the plants had to be gauged up to the maximum consumption.

There was some testimony regarding property owned by the company and not used at present for gasmaking purposes. When Mr. Bradley gave the value of this property, Senator Page, Mr. Gans, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr objected in unison.

"We are here to ascertain what the company has invested in gasmaking," suggested Mr. Gans.

"Oh, there is no law requiring a gas company to live from hand to mouth," said Lawyer Garver for the Gas Trust, rather impatiently.

The hearing will go on to-day.

GIRL SAVES A DROWNING BOY.

11-Year-Old Mary Edick Pulls Him from the Hudson at Grand View.

Mary Edick, an eleven-year-old daughter of Samuel Edick, Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, jumped into the Hudson River at Grand View, Rockland County, on Monday and saved ten-year-old "Tommy" Williams from drowning.

Mr. Edick lives on the banks of the Hudson and has a private dock extending 200 feet into the river. "Tommy" Williams, a son of Mrs. M. R. Williams, a neighbor, was paddling about in the water while Mary, who is an expert swimmer, swam to the end of the pier. "Tommy" tried to follow her. He got half way out, then shouted for help and sank.

Mr. Edick ran out on the pier to rescue the boy, but Mary got there first. She jumped into the water and, when "Tommy" rose to the surface, seized him by the hair and dragged him to the shore. The boy was soon revived.

The "lily-line"

of the new 1906 figure—the long flowing, graceful contour—is best attained and maintained when, in place of a corset cover, you wear a

De Bevoise Brassiere

The perfect bust supporter and close fitting corset cover combined. Made of most durable fine batiste, lace trimmed and slightly boned. It pulls down snugly over the figure, fastens to the corset clasp with a straight front tab, eyeletted, confining the bust with no pressure to its proper place. Comes well above the top of corset in back, holding the flesh and shoulder blades in place.

Look closely at the illustration. Realize how the "De Bevoise Brassiere" smooths the lines of the figure.

Better still, get one—(not a substitute, but a genuine De Bevoise)—and see for yourself the improvement that it gives. Under a sheer lingerie waist the effect is charming. Whether you wear $2 corsets or $25 corsets, it will add to your appearance and comfort far beyond its cost.

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BURGLAR CAUGHT AT WORK.

Entered a Fifth Avenue House That Had Been Wired for the Summer.

A burglar alarm saved the home of Mrs. John C. Day, at 28 Fifth Avenue, from looting early yesterday morning. The house is vacant at present, and is in charge of a detective agency, which has wired it. Harry Williams, a youthful burglar, apparently did not know of this protection. He was caught by two of the detectives from the agency while he was exploring the house. He had taken off his hat, coat, and shoes, and he had a chisel with which to open bureau drawers.

Several houses in the neighborhood of the Day home have been robbed recently. Not far away is the Wetherbee house, which was entered by a burglar last Spring. At that time an investigation showed that many other houses had been robbed. When Metelski, the so-called Masonic burglar, was arrested, the police thought they had the man who had entered all the houses.

The Day home is between Ninth and Tenth Streets in Fifth Avenue. In the rear of the home of Amos F. Enos, at 32 Fifth Avenue, is a fence, which extends along Tenth Street. The burglar scaled this fence and the one between the Enos place and the Bliss home, at 30 Fifth Avenue. Then he climbed into the yard in the rear of the Day house. There he found a twelve-foot ladder, on which he climbed to a window. He pried open the shutters and the window and entered the house. As he forced the window the signal in the detective agency sounded the alarm, and two men were immediately sent to the house. There they were joined by Policeman Hall of the Mercer Street Station. Hall said he had seen a man loitering around the house, but thought he was the caretaker. On the second floor they came upon Williams just as he was about to climb out a window. Hall arrested him.

At the Mercer Street Police Station he refused to give his address, but he said he lived in Madison Street at one time. In the Jefferson Market Court he was held in $3,000 bail for trial in General Sessions on the charge of attempted burglary.

JACOB MARKS FOR THE BENCH.

He Will Not Return to the Senate and McCall Will Try for His Seat.

Alderman John T. McCall announced yesterday that he would resign from the board this week to become a candidate for the Senate seat of Jacob Marks, who represented the Eighteenth District in that body during the last term.

Senator Marks does not want to go back to Albany. He has been talked of as a candidate for the Supreme Court bench, and some of his friends thought he would be on the lawyers' ticket. They explained, however, after the ticket was announced that his name and that of Senator Elsberg were left off to avoid any appearance of a deal with the Republican Party or Tammany Hall.

There was a report yesterday that Senator Marks might be named for a Supreme Court Justiceship by Tammany and Senator Elsberg by the Republicans, and that each organization might then indorse the candidate of the other.

WORRIED BY AUTO SMASHES.

Long Island Railroad Realizes It Must Abolish Many Grade Crossings.

The serious automobile accidents recently at grade crossings of the Long Island Railroad are causing the officials of that company much concern. Grade crossings are so numerous all over Long Island that it seems impossible to protect them in a manner that will prevent accidents. Highways which for years have been little traveled have been hunted out by the motorists, and include crossings which have never figured in serious accidents.

For more than a year the officials of the railroad have been working with the State Railroad Commissioners to do away with many of the grade crossings. The fact that the State has not furnished the funds to meet its part of the expense has greatly delayed the work.

Complaint was made yesterday about the Wellwood Avenue crossing, at Lindenhurst. The crossing is not protected by gates, and many trains run at a high rate of speed over that section of the road. An automobile containing four persons was turned aside at the crossing on Saturday night just in time to avoid a collision with an express train.

Why Wash Out the Stomach?

MAN-A-CEA, the MAN-GA-NESE Natural Spring Water. Simple, Tasteless, Absolutely Harmless (Not a Purgative Water). Dislodges, Dissipates, and Carries the Mucus through the natural channels, and immediately restores Good Digestion, and

Cures these troubles where all else fails.

Catarrh of the Stomach

Gastritis, Indigestion, Acidity, Gases, Pains, Distress After Eating, Excess of Mucus, Nausea.

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and All First-Class Grocers and Druggists.

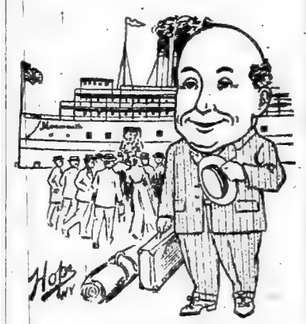

Wednesday, July 18th.

A GREAT SALE

for the gentlemen who appreciate a "good thing." Our clearing house methods are bringing forward values that "stick out." We do not dwell so much on the *mere price* question, for that is, after all, a questionable magnet. It is the quality that we dwell on—the style, fit and satisfaction that you will get in these

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BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS

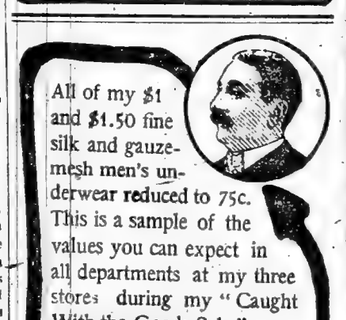

All of my $1 and $1.50 fine silk and gauze-mesh men's underwear reduced to 75c. This is a sample of the values you can expect in all departments at my three stores during my "Caught With the Goods Sale."

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AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
Best Seats $1. with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet

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32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

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LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Seats ready to Sept. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, the Musical Success: 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c., Res. $1, $1.50.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; wind, light southwesterly.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,708. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REFORMERS WON'T RUN ON THE MUTUAL'S TICKET

But They'll Have To, Says the Company; Can't Get Off.

UNTERMYER CRIES TO KELSEY

Doesn't Matter, Says the Company—If They Resign After Election We'll Fill the Vacancies.

The peculiar situation created by the action of the Mutual Life Trustees in naming four members of the International Policy Holders' Committee on the "administration ticket" of that company was further complicated yesterday by the four International Committeemen nominated, who with one accord sent telegrams refusing to serve. On the strength of these telegrams, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, filed a formal protest with Insurance Supt. Kelsey against allowing their names to be recorded in the department with the other nominees of the administration.

James McKeen, general solicitor for the Mutual Life, promptly declared in an interview that there was no way under the law for nominees to withdraw in advance of election, and that in the event of their withdrawal after election the only procedure would be for the board to fill the vacancies so created.

This opinion of the Mutual's general solicitor, who was formerly associate counsel for the Armstrong Investigating Committee, caused the whole procedure of the Mutual's administration, in which H. H. Rogers has been the dominating influence as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to be hailed as a plot to carry into office the rest of the Mutual's administration ticket on the backs of the four International Committeemen, and then to fill with Standard Oil dummies the vacancies resulting from the withdrawal of Judge Gray of Delaware, Col. Shook of Nashville, Harlow N. Higinbotham of Chicago, and Gen. Tracy of this city. They are the four members of the International Committee whom the Mutual's administration selected to fill out its quota without consulting them. On the ticket with them are all of the McCurdy "inner circle," except George G. Haven, Mr. Rogers himself, and William Rockefeller.

May Start Legal Proceedings.

It was learned before the day was over that if Mr. Untermyer's protest to the State Insurance Superintendent and the personal refusal of the four international committeemen did not avail to keep their names off the ticket, whatever legal proceedings might be necessary to this end would be instituted on the theory that the law could not compel a man through lack of specific provision to stand for election to the board of a corporation on a ticket of which he did not approve, and which he had personally denounced. These proceedings might take the form of either mandamus proceedings to compel the State Superintendent to strike the four names off the list of nominations filed by the Mutual, or of injunction proceedings against the company to enjoin the distribution of an official ballot to policy holders containing their names in the administration list.

Meantime an official of the Mutual Life, who did not wish to be quoted, said that the object of naming the international committeemen on the administration ticket was to recognize a demand which had been received from many sections of the country for local representation.

"These gentlemen had been criticising our procedure," this official said, "and we thought we would invite them to come in and see what they could do themselves by co-operating with us. If we had notified them in advance they would, of course, have had to decline. We thought that if they were nominated without notification they would think that they had perhaps better sarve after all."

President Peabody of the Mutual Life refused to see reporters. Later an interview with him was sent out in which he said, among other things:

"Perhaps Mr. Untermyer's solicitude that there shall be a good board is not so great as his solicitude lest the control pass out of his hands. I certainly shall not go to him for instruction as to the proprieties. We believed that Judge Gray, Gen. Tracy, Col. Shook, and Mr. Higinbotham, notwithstanding their criticism of our administration, were men well fitted to serve as Trustees. They had signified their desire for a change, and had expressed themselves freely as to the character of the change, and we felt and we still feel that we had a perfect right to put their names on the ticket."

Untermyer's Motives Attacked.

Mr. Peabody said that in his opinion Mr. Untermyer was "not altogether the disinterested public benefactor he would have the policy holders believe." He said that the International Policy Holders' Committeeman had received their "commissions" direct from Mr. Untermyer and had only eight policy holders among their number. Yet Mr. Peabody admitted that they were "well-meaning gentlemen," notwithstanding the fact that they had signed a "very bitter attack," which, he said, had been prepared for them, on the present administration of the Mutual Company.

Samuel Untermyer said last night when Mr. Peabody's statement was read to him over the telephone:

"Mr. Peabody's opinion of my motives

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TO PAINT MISS LIBERTY.

Bronze Plates Are Corroding Under-Influence of Salt-Laden Air.

The Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island is to be painted. The goddess is to receive a coat within as well as without. In the eighteen years during which she has borne aloft her torch, she has been exposed to the salt winds of the Atlantic, and their action has begun to affect her bronze plates. A coating of verdigris has spread over them, and it is feared that unless something is done quickly they will be seriously weakened and the statue itself endangered.

It was not without a good deal of hesitation that the decision to paint the goddess has been taken. The green coating is very delicate, and sets off the graceful lines of the statue splendidly. Every time the matter was brought up there were vigorous protests from artists, who pointed out that the "patina" has always been held one of the chief beauties of bronze statuary. It is only produced by the gentle hand of time, and once it is destroyed it will be years before the figure regains the mellow hue that it now posesses.

The utilitarians, however, have brushed these arguments aside and have carried the day. They declare that the salt air is corroding the statue to a dangerous degree, and, if something is not done quickly, serious results may follow. On their recommendation the United States Government has appropriated $62,800 to make the statue safe, and in a few days the goddess will be given a coat of varnish, which will be a sure protection against the action of the weather.

Signs of dilapidation are also seen about the island. In many places the walls are crumbling and the electric lighting plant has long been lacking the proper care. Capt. George C. Burnell, who has charge of the statue and the signal station on the island, however, denies the report that the stairway inside the statue is unsafe. He said it probably would become unsafe if neglected a few years longer. The work of rejuvenating the statue will be begun immediately.

"We will increase the torch from five lights to ten," said Capt. Burnell yesterday, "but the power of the ten lights will be three times greater, as we intend to overhaul the electric lighting plant, which is now incapable of running to its full capacity. We will also put in an electric elevator to carry visitors up from the base of the statue to the torch. To a considerable extent the statue has been allowed to remain incomplete since it was erected. The foundations need to be finished off to match the pedestal, and the openings in the latter, which have been simply boarded up, will be supplied with iron doors. We will also put in an iron approach instead of the present wooden stairs, fix up the walls of the fort, which are tumbling down in places, and build a waiting station for visitors at the pier. Last but not least, we will paint the statue inside and out."

FIELD LEFT MILLIONS HERE.

Chicago Merchant's New York Estate Appraised at $7,718,845.

The appraisal of the property of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, who died last January, as to property owned by him in New York State, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday.

It shows that he was possessed of personal property here valued at $5,540,405, and real estate valued at $2,468,750.

The expenses of administration and executors' commissions amount to $290,560, which reduces the net value of the personalty to $5,249,560, and leaves the value of the real and personal property at $7,718,845.

Among the items comprising the personal estate are railroad and other bonds valued at upward of $2,300,000, and the Pocahontas Coal and Coke Company, and railroad and other stocks worth upward of $1,100,000.

The parcels of real estate owned by Mr. Field in this city include:

Nos. 8 and 10 East Thirty-first Street, valued at $175,000; 6 East Thirty-first Street, valued at $81,000; 4 East Thirty-first Street, valued at $81,000; 285 Fifth Avenue, valued at $300,000; 287 Fifth Avenue, valued at $200,000; 289 Fifth Avenue, valued at $193,000; 291, 293, 295, and 297 Fifth Avenue, valued at $206,000 each, and 299 Fifth Avenue, valued at $312,500.

The will of Mr. Field was admitted to probate in Chicago.

SHORT-WEIGHT ICE SCALES.

78, Some of Them Belonging to the Trust, Seized—A Trust Denial.

Inspectors of the Bureau of Weights and Measures have been examining the scales used by ice dealers. Since the beginning of the week, out of 689 inspections, 78 sets of scales have been seized and turned over to the Corporation Counsel's office as evidence for the prosecution of the offenders.

Most of the scales were taken from small ice vendors, but a few were found on wagons of the American Ice Company—the trust. In more than fifty per cent. of the cases the scales showed from twenty to forty pounds a hundred in favor of the vendor.

Wesley M. Oler, President of the American company, denied yesterday that light-weight deliveries were common among the drivers of the company and declared that the company would be willing to prosecute any driver found guilty of this offense.

"But," he added, "no sane man would believe that a company with thousands of drivers would give instructions to these men to cheat or be a party to a system of cheating. It is unjust to brand the whole class of drivers as thieves."

NEW STYLE OF ARMY BULLET.

Lighter, More Pointed, and Has a Much Flatter Trajectory.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—A new style of bullet, lighter and more pointed than the one now in use, may be adopted for the United States magazine rifle as a result of experiments in progress at the United States armory here. Tests with two new styles of bullets show that they have much flatter trajectories, which increases their efficiency against advancing opponents.

On a 1,000-yard range the lighter bullets passed through a screen at the 500-yard mark at an elevation 10 feet lower than the bullet now in use. Ordnance officers here say that for a distance of 700 yards out of 1,000 the lighter projectiles are capable of damage, while the heavy bullet would pass completely over the heads of an enemy for a much greater proportion of the distance. The heavy bullet is admitted to be more accurate and thus better for sharpshooters.

The tests to determine the comparative merits of the pointed and blunt bullets have not been completed.

LADY CURZON DIES SUDDENLY IN LONDON

Had Never Quite Recovered from Her Illness in 1904.

HER VICEREGAL CAREER

Daughter of Levi Z. Leiter Ruled Society in Calcutta and Simla for Five Years—Was Very Popular.

LONDON, July 18.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the ex-Viceroy of India, who had been ill for some days, died at 5:40 P. M. to-day. She never quite recovered from her illness at Walmer Castle, Kent, in 1904, and the recent hot weather brought on a pronounced attack of general debility.

It was not until this afternoon that Lady Curzon's condition gave cause for anxiety. At about noon she grew worse, and two specialists were called in. They remained in attendance till the end.

It was announced at the Curzon residence this evening that the immediate cause of Lady Curzon's death was heart failure, but she had been suffering from complications which were the sequel of her terrible illness of two years ago.

The funeral, the date of which has not yet been fixed, will be at Kedleston.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Joseph Leiter of this city, brother of Lady Curzon, when informed this afternoon of the death of his sister, at once cabled to England for particulars.

Mr. Leiter said he could not yet decide whether he would go to England, as this would in a measure depend upon what arrangements were made for the funeral of Lady Curzon.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Thursday, July 19.—The London newspapers speak in the highest terms of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, and sincerely regret her death. The Times says she was a worthy successor of the many gifted and distinguished women who had helped their husbands to conduct the Vice-regal Court of India.

"By character, personal charm, and rare intelligence," The Times remarks, "she was admirably and perfectly fitted for the distinction of sharing with Lord Curzon the greatest viceroyalty in the world. She was a typically American girl, but also one of the highest examples of that ever brilliant and infinitely variable type.

Of all the American women who have married members of the British aristocracy, it fell to the lot of Lady Curzon to fill the position of greatest prominence and real power. As wife of the Viceroy of India she was the official head of society in a land where the rules of precedence are observed with a strictness hardly equaled in the most etiquette-ridden courts of Europe. For five years she ruled at Calcutta and Simla, and her word was as absolute in the social field as was that of the Viceroy in Governmental matters.

On her first arrival she delighted every one by her beauty, graciousness, and tact, and she maintained her personal popularity until her return to England. One of the native papers in a flight of Oriental imagery declared that she rivaled the goddesses Rati, Saraswati, and Lakshmi by her devotion to her husband, her learning, and her wealth.

Lady Curzon was the eldest daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago and Washington, and was married to the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, eldest son of the Rev. Lord Scarsdale, in Washington on April 22, 1895. In England she resided at Kedleston House, near Cliveden, during the time that her husband held office as Under Secretary of State for India and Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Lord Salisbury.

In 1898 Mr. Curzon was raised to the peerage as Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and a year later was appointed Viceroy of India. As the wife of the Viceroy, Lady Curzon received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, which is restricted to Indian Princesses and the wives of the Governor Generals and Lieutenant Governors of India. She entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught when they went out to represent the King at the grand Durbar held at Delhi in 1903 to celebrate his Majesty's accession.

Soon afterward Lady Curzon returned to England on account of her health. In 1904 she was for some weeks dangerously ill at Walmer Castle, the historic seat of the Wardens of the Cinque Ports, to which office Lord Curzon was appointed on the death of the third Marquis of Salisbury. From this illness she never fully recovered.

She leaves three daughters. One of her sisters, Daisy, is the wife of the Earl of Suffolk, and another, Nancy, married Major C. P. Campbell of the British Army.

HOLLAND CALLS A STRIKE.

Says He Has Ordered Out More Men from Pennsylvania Tube.

Chairman James Holland of the committee appointed by the Central Federated Union to organize the tunnels now under construction reported yesterday that he had called out six firemen at the Pennsylvania's East River tunnel, "in addition to the sixty caisson workers, rock drillers, and others already on strike."

"As to the other tunnels," he said, "I do not think it will be necessary to order strikes in them. There are a good many union men employed in them, and it will only be a question of time when they will be completely organized."

Suffering from the "bends," John Brennan, 29 years old, a tunnel worker of 1,705 Park Avenue, walked into the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station last night and asked to be sent to a hospital. An ambulance was called and Brennan was taken in it to the Harlem Hospital. Brennan was employed in the Pennsylvania tunnel under the East River. The man was not attacked by the malady until he reached home last night. Then his sufferings became so great he was forced to seek relief.

Etna Shows Signs of Activity.

PALERMO, July 18.—The eruption of Stromboli continues with undiminished force. Mount Etna, after a long period of quiescence, is emitting smoke.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL,
via Pennsylvania Railroad; rock ballast, dustless roadbed. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Other fast trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

NEW YORKER IN AUTO SMASH.

Thomas E. Stillman Is Seriously Injured in France.

LISIEUX, France, July 18.—While an automobile containing Thomas E. Stillman, a lawyer of 40 Wall Street, New York; Mrs. Greenway, two other women, a girl, and the chauffeur was being driven at high speed in the direction of Dives-sur-Mer to-day, it crashed into a heavy wagon. Both vehicles were overturned and smashed.

Mr. Stillman and the driver of the wagon were seriously injured. Mrs. Greenway and the chauffeur were slightly hurt, and the others were shaken.

All were taken to the hospital here.

Mr. Stillman is the head of the law firm of Stillman & Hubbard. Since the death of his wife he has spent much of his time in Europe, going abroad in April last. His home in New York is at 9 East Seventy-eighth Street, which he built when he moved from Brooklyn to Manhattan a few years ago. He also has a home at Tuxedo. His brother, Joseph F. Stillman of 25 East Thirty-ninth Street, received a brief cablegram saying that Thomas E. Stillman had been injured in an automobile accident in France.

Mr. Stillman is a member of the Metropolitan, Riding, University, Riding and Driving, the New York Yacht, and many other clubs. He is a Director in the Franklin Trust Company.

REID'S CHAUFFEUR ESCAPES.

Plea of Ambassadorial Privilege Entered on His Behalf.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 18.—Ambassador Reid's motor car having broken down about ten days ago, he hired a car for a few days. The very first day he went out in this hired car his chauffeur was stopped by the police of Barnet and later was summoned for exceeding the speed limit. The police said the car was traveling thirty miles an hour.

At the hearing to-day the chauffeur was promptly discharged when the Ambassador's chief clerk objected to the summons on the ground that by act of Parliament Ambassadors and their domestics were exempted from legal process.

Replying to the Magistrates, the clerk said that, whether the Ambassador assented or not, the bench was precluded by act of Parliament from dealing with the summons. The police said this was the first intimation they had had that the defendant was Ambassador Reid's servant and withdrew the summons.

The chauffeur informed the court that he had no intention of overspeeding the car and had no idea that he was running thirty miles an hour. He said that if he really were going so fast as that it was undoubtedly because he was driving a strange car, the speed of which he underestimated.

TOWN BEING SHAKEN DOWN.

Almost Continuous Earthquake Shocks at Socorro.

EL PASO, Texas, July 18.—Shaken continually for two days by earthquake shocks, which were counted up to fifty-two, practically two-thirds of the town of Socorro is falling down. The Court House is in ruins and the people of the town are in terror. Monday the shocks began in earnest, and since then the town has hardly been three hours without a temblor of some sort. Walls are cracking and falling.

Women and children are being taken out of the town on box cars which have been sent by officials of the Santa Fé Road. The railroad service has been crippled, however, on account of the fact that abutments of bridges have been damaged and boulders from the mountains have been rolled down on to the tracks, and trains have been compelled to stop until the huge stones could be removed.

The water in the warm springs at Socorro has risen 10 degrees in temperature since the quake began. Near the town is a supposed extinct volcano.

Socorro is 160 miles north of El Paso and has a population of nearly 2,000.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 18.—All night long one tremor after another passed over the lower Rio Grande Valley, keeping the people at the highest tension. But few have slept in houses for the past three nights. Observers reported thin spirals of smoke in the lava fields in the direction of Ahmo Gordo, probably from hot springs or other volcanic manifestations. A drenching rain pased over the valley during the night, adding to the discomfort of campers.

ALCOHOL FOR GAS ENGINES.

Prof. Lucke to Conduct Experiments for the Government.

An investigation into the possibilities of alcohol as a fuel in small gas engines is about to be begun by Prof. Charles E. Lucke of Columbia University, for the United States Department of Agriculture, in the laboratories at Columbia. At the last session of Congress the internal revenue tax was removed from denatured alcohol, so as to permit of its use for industrial purposes. This law goes into effect Jan. 1, 1907. As a result it is expected that very large quantities of this alcohol will be used as fuel for small engines, in automobiles, boats, and for stationary work. It is expected that this will increase the products of the farm, nearly all of which can be utilized for alcohol manufacture.

The use of grain and potatoes for the production of this industrial alcohol will tend to maintain the prices of these farm products in times of plentiful crops, and will make it possible to keep under cultivation land that otherwise would be idle, as this alcohol can be used by the farmer not only to operate machinery, but also for heat and light. Isolated districts will thereby become more independent of coal and oil. One of the advantages of alcohol aside from its convenience is its lack of odor. It is also safer, because it is possible to put out an alcohol fire with water, where it is impossible to extinguish burning oils.

Prof. Lucke will collect the results of the experiments conducted on the use of alcohol in engines, which have been carried out both here and abroad, and will expand the information by further experiments. All of this data, together with a complete bibliography of the subject, will be issued by the Department of Agriculture in the form of a bulletin for free distribution on Jan. 1, 1907, when the law goes into effect.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

BEIT PLANNED MARRIAGE; SHOWN BY INSURANCE

$70,000 in the Equitable Payable "To My Wife, If Living."

NAMED ELIZABETH BENNETT

But Only In His Application—London Friends Puzzled—Suggestion of a Secret Marriage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 18.—The announcement that Alfred Beit, who died on Monday, had insurance amounting to $70,000 in an American company, the policies made payable "to my wife, if living," caused general astonishment here, where the Diamond King was considered by the public to be a confirmed bachelor. In Mr. Beit's first communication to the company he mentioned the name of Miss Elizabeth Bennett as the beneficiary.

It is known to Mr. Beit's friends that at the time the policies were written Mr. Beit confidently expected to be married to Miss Bennett. He had known her for many years, was very fond of her, and entertained great respect for her.

Why he did not marry her he did not disclose to any of his friends. Miss Bennett's social position has been in no respect open to criticism. She is still living.

The three insurance policies in the Equitable Life Assurance Society which revealed yesterday the interesting information that Alfred Beit contemplated marriage at one time aggregate $70,000. They were taken out by Beit in England in 1890. They are made payable to "my wife, if living."

When Mr. Beit made his application for the policies in 1888 he mentioned "Elizabeth Bennett, my intended wife," as beneficiary. At his medical examination he declared he was single. When the policies were finally issued to him they were made payable to "my wife, if living."

Question has arisen as to whether Miss Bennett can get the $70,000 insurance. If she was not Mr. Beit's wife the wording in the policies does not apply to her, despite the evident intention expressed in the original application for insurance. The London dispatches throw no light on the suggestion as to whether Mr. Beit may not have married Miss Bennett secretly between the time of the application and the time of the issuance of the policies.

Mr. Beit, who always made it plainly known that his life was so centered in his business career as to have no place for a woman in it, was never even suspected of thinking about marriage.

He took out the policies about the time he sprang into prominence as the associate of Cecil Rhodes in the trust which was bringing order out of chaos in the South African diamond situation.

LONDON, July 18.—Alfred Beit had several married sisters in Germany and Austria, and, presumably, they as well as his mother and brother will inherit considerable amounts.

ROCK SAND AT HOME.

Famous Horse Meets Another Derby Winner, St. Blaise, in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 18.—To-day two winners of the English Derby touched noses in Kentucky, many miles from the scene of their turf victories, the property of the same turfman. Rock Sand reached August Belmont's Nursery Stud after midnight, too late to speak to his famous stud companion, St. Blaise, until this morning, but to-day Manager Edward Kane allowed the famous race kings an acquaintance which is to continue probably until their end.

Rock Sand was the champion of his year, and cost $25,000 more than did the famous St. Blaise. Every precaution is being taken to prevent any ill-effects from his long trip. Besides St. Blaise, Rock Sand will have for stud companions the noted Hastings and Octagon.

The mares to be bred to Rock Sand next season are imp. Astoria, imp. Aurata, imp. Lack-a-Daisy, Lady Margaret, Lady Madge, Golden Dream, Fitz Gig, La Danseuse, Lady of the Vale, Genevieve, Fides, Fetish, Belinda, imp. Black Poplar, Enchantress, and the famous Beldame.

WOMAN PINNED UNDER A CAR.

Knocked Down Crossing Forty-second Street—Car Lifted to Get Her.

Bridget Cronin, an elderly woman, was crossing Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues last night about 8:30 o'clock when she was knocked down by a Forty-second Street car. The motorman was not able to stop in time to save her. The car was filled with passengers who became panic-stricken.

A policeman who ran up found that Bridget Cronin had been caught under the car. It was lifted enough to release her and she was carried to the sidewalk. She was later taken to the New York Hospital, where it was found that she had suffered a broken collarbone and severe bruises. She will be discharged to-day. She said that she was a servant in the employ of a Dr. McGurk of 117th Street.

At 154 East 117th Street is the rectory of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. It was said there that the woman had been employed as a maid in the rectory for about two months. Last night was her night off and she had gone to see friends.

HIGGINS EXONERATES COLER.

Governor Dismisses Charges Against the Borough President.

ALBANY, July 18.—Governor Higgins to-night announced that upon the report of Attorney General Mayer, he had dismissed the charges against Bird S. Coler, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, preferred by James A. Healy and James S. Taylor.

The charges related to ante-election pledges regarding his official action, if elected, alleged to have been made by Coler.

NEW C. & O. LIMITED—10:55 A. M.
Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner, New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Offices, 96, 245, 362 Broadway and 242 Fifth Av.—Adv.

SENATOR ALLISON'S ILLNESS.

It Is Understood to be of a Most Serious Character.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 18.—In spite of the attempts of Senator Allison and his immediate friends to belittle the seriousness of the Senator's illness, the freedom with which it has been discussed by those who must be considered well informed will soon make it impossible to conceal the understanding that he is suffering from a serious attack of Bright's disease.

Senator Allison's illness dates back several months, but it was not till the so-called Allison amendments to the rate bill were presented to President Roosevelt, in May, that it was announced that Mr. Allison was unable to attend to his duties in Congress. Senator Allison himself called it a slight indisposition, and in a few days he was able to resume attendance. However, he did not recover his strength, and he did not remain in Washington for the last few days of Congress. He has not left Dubuque since his return home. This week he declined an invitation to speak before the Tippecanoe Club, owing to the state of his health.

COSTLY CHICAGO SALVATION.

It Averages $200 for Each Conversion—Only 25 Cents in Atlanta.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—That the cost of salvation in Chicago is higher than in Atlanta, Ga., was revealed yesterday in figures given out by ministers and evangelists of nine different denominations. The Rev. E. H. Peacock of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Atlanta, who said that it costs $1 to save a soul in Chicago, while in Atlanta the expense is only 25 cents, fell far short of the mark as far as Chicago is concerned.

Instead of $1 the average cost of converting Chicagoans amounts to more than $200 for each convert. The most expensive souls are those saved by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, (Mormons.) It costs $1,500 for every Chicagoan brought into the fold.

The Volunteers of America figure that their efforts cost the general treasury of the organization only $5 each.

THOUSANDS SEE A RESCUE.

Atlantic City Life Savers Cheered on Taking 4 from Abandoned Schooner.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 18.—Thousands lined the beach to-day to see Capt. Parker of the Government life-saving station and a volunteer crew row through a heavy surf and save Capt. Johnson and his crew of three men on board the fishing schooner Loraine, which struck on a bar coming into the inlet this morning.

As the Loraine struck the sand a heavy sea dashed over the vessel with such fury that Capt. Johnson and his crew lashed themselves to the rigging. A pleasure craft attempted a rescue but was unsuccessful. Then Capt. Parker called for volunteers in the absence of the regular life-saving crew, which doesn't exist during the Summer months, and pulled to the disabled schooner. As Parker and the rescued men landed on the beach a hearty cheer went up for the volunteers.

ICEMEN THREATEN CITY.

Will Leave Schenectady Without Ice If Prosecuted, They Say.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 18.—The Common Council last night passed a resolution providing for an investigation of the ice prices in this city, the city authorities to work in harmony with the District Attorney and the Grand Jury.

A committee was appointed to investigate consisting of Aldermen Clapham, Burgoo, Levy, Ellis, and Cermak. During the present season the price of ice in this city has been raised 66 2-3 per cent. The fact that the dealers combined and agreed upon the present prices and published the same in the papers and upon their cards convicts them, the authorities believe, under the trust laws.

Some of the ice men have threatened to ship all their supply to New York if the fight continues, and leave the city without ice.

CHARGE AGAINST A LINER.

Vaderland Refused to Answer Naval Vessel's Wireless Query, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 18.—Capt. George McDonald, commander of the naval collier Lebanon, charges the master of the Red Star liner Vaderland with refusing to communicate with him by wireless, and has reported the matter to Washington. The Captain of the Vaderland, it appears, asserted that it was against the rules of the Red Star Company to communicate with a naval vessel.

The Lebanon was searching for a derelict off the coast and sent the following wireless message to the Vaderland:

"We are looking for a derelict. Have you seen any? What is your position, and which way are you going? Thanking you in advance.

"McDONALD, Master."

It is alleged that the Vaderland replied:

"Can't give it to you. Not allowed to work with you. Good bye."

The Lebanon failed to find the obstruction.

LEAPS FROM HOTEL TOURAINE

Mrs. J. Samuel Piza of New York Terribly Injured at Boston.

BOSTON, July 18.—A young woman who was registered at the Hotel Touraine as Mrs. J. Samuel Piza of New York, was terribly injured shortly before midnight by jumping from the window of her room on the sixth floor of the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Piza arrived at the hotel late in the afternoon, and little was seen of them until the woman jumped.

The room occupied by them was on the Boylston Street side of the hotel and directly above the glass-covered porte-cochère at the main entrance. When Mrs. Piza jumped her body struck on the roof of the porte-cochère. Her left leg and right arm broke through the glass and both these limbs were almost severed. The woman's body rested on the canopy for some time before it could be removed. As soon as possible Mrs. Piza was lifted to the roof of a cab and then placed in a waiting ambulance and hurried to the City Hospital.

Just as the ambulance was leaving the hotel the man who registered as Mr. Piza rushed down stairs and cried to the driver of the ambulance to "Hold on." The police tried to restrain the man, but he eluded them, caught up with the ambulance, jumped inside, and was carried to the hospital with the woman.

The hospital authorities hold out small hope of the woman's recovery. It is understood that she had been at a sanitarium in Melrose, where she had been treated for some nervous trouble, and Mr. Piza was taking her to her New York home.

HARTRIDGE GETS WRIT FOR HARRY THAW PAPERS

Olcott Must Show Cause Why He Shouldn't Give Them Up.

MOTHER PLEADS IN VAIN

Begs Her Son to Re-engage the Olcott Firm as His Counsel, but He Is Obdurate.

Upon the heels of an unsuccessful attempt upon the part of his mother to make Harry K. Thaw believe that the retention of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge as chief counsel for the defense was to his interest, Clifford W. Hartridge, who is now Thaw's personally selected lawyer, obtained an order from Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, directing the rival firm to show cause to-morrow morning why the firm should not turn over to him all the papers pertaining to the case of his client.

Mr. Hartridge's application is almost without precedent in the annals of the bar. It flies in the face of legal ethics, assuming a desire on the part of ex-Judge Olcott's firm to force itself into a case in which it is not wanted. That this is the impression sought to be created is shown by the fact that Mr. Hartridge's application was accompanied by an affidavit signed by Thaw in which the accused murderer recites, in effect, that he dismissed the Olcott firm and wishes to have no further dealings with it.

Thaw's affidavit goes on to say that Mr. Hartridge is his duly authorized attorney, and that Mr. Hartridge has informed him that Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge have papers in their possession which are of vital importance to his cause, with which they refuse to part.

There is also an affidavit from Mr. Hartridge, in which he reviews the circumstances of his retention, and quotes the letter written by him to ex-Judge Olcott asking that all papers in the Thaw case be transmitted to him. This affidavit sets forth that repeated demands have been made upon the firm in question, and that it has steadfastly refused to deliver the papers.

A. Russell Peabody, Mr. Hartridge's partner, was also a party to the petition. He corroborates the affidavit of his associate by one of his own, asserting that in addition to written demands he made personal demands upon the Olcott firm for the papers and received only evasive answers.

Thaw's affidavit amounts, under the circumstances, to an open declaration of independence and fortifies Mr. Hartridge in the position he occupies as Thaw's choice for chief counsel. There can be no mistaking its wording. Reading between the lines it is not only a declaration of independence, but of Thaw's intention to make his fight in court as a sane man.

In directing that the order be issued Justice Blanchard stipulated that service should be made before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Ex-Judge Olcott was not in his office after the order was issued, but service was effected upon a representative of the firm. Mr. Olcott refused to discuss Mr. Hartridge's latest move, with whom, by the way, he has had absolutely no communication since Thaw's dismissal of the firm.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Hartridge, although he said on Sunday that ex-Judge Olcott had turned over some of the papers in the Thaw case to him, has received absolutely nothing of importance. It is understood that the Evelyn Nesbit Thaw statement sent to him is not the original, but a copy, and that the other documents received by him are comparatively unimportant.

Mr. Hartridge was not inclined to discuss his attempt to establish himself as the head of the Thaw defense either. He talked with newspaper men after the filing of his application for fully an hour, but he made not the slightest reference to it. Indeed, it was not until the news was brought to his office from the court by a newspaper reporter, who broke in while the conference with the newspaper men was on, that he admitted having made such an application.

Mr. Hartridge's Statement.

"The application speaks for itself," he said, when pressed for a statement. "I tried my best to get the papers I need for the preparation of Mr. Thaw's defense by the usual methods. When these methods failed I was forced to have recourse to the courts."

There was not that cocksure attitude in the Hartridge camp yesterday which had marked it since Thaw wrote his letter of dismissal to ex-Judge Olcott. Mr. Hartridge is plainly disturbed by the position taken by Thaw's mother, although he will not for an instant admit that it makes any difference to him whether Thaw has money enough to pay him or not.

Up to date he has been studiously ignored by the elder Mrs. Thaw, and John B. Gleason, the lawyer who, working with him, got the writ of prohibition against the District Attorney restraining that official from taking further evidence in the matter of the killing of Stanford White, has met with no better fortune. Although he went down the Bay to meet Mrs. Thaw upon her return to this country, he failed to see her, and since she landed she has not sent for him.

Mrs. Thaw's effort to induce her son to re-employ the Olcott firm was not only earnest but intensely dramatic. She argued the point with tears in her eyes, and before she left him he was crying, too. That her attempt was futile, however, was shown when the Olcott writ, with Thaw's affidavit attached, was brought to court.

Thaw spent a restless night in the Tombs. The newspaper stories about the conflict of counsel and the decision of his mother that it was best to stick to ex-Judge Olcott, who favors the insanity theory, were eagerly read by him and plainly upset him.

Mr. Hartridge was his first visitor. He was on hand as soon as the prison rules permitted, and, going immediately to the cell of his client, stayed in consultation with him for an hour. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw arrived promptly at 10:30 o'clock, but stayed only about ten minutes. It is said that Thaw bitterly reproached her for permitting the retention of the Olcott firm. As she was leaving the Tombs she was asked if she had anything to say, and for the first time in her dealings with those about the prison showed a temper of her own.

"I wish you would quit pestering me

with questions," she said. "If you want to find out anything go to Mr. Hartridge or Mr. Gleason. They are counsel for my husband and are authorized to speak for him."

She was driven in her electric hansom to Mr. Hartridge's office, and was barely out of sight when Thaw's mother, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, appeared. They drove up in an electric hansom and had a hard time getting through the crowd which had assembled in front of the prison.

Mother and Son's Stormy Meeting.

The interview between mother and son was a stormy one. Mrs. Thaw, who has been accustomed to obedience from Harry, read the law to him in no uncertain tones, but the son refused to recede an inch from the stand he has taken in the matter of choosing his own lawyers. He told his mother that he didn't want ex-Judge Olcott in the case and that he did want Mr. Hartridge. He seemed to think that ought to settle it.

Mrs. Thaw could not see it that way. After exhausting her powers of persuasion, she left the Tombs. The traces of tears in her eyes were plain. No instructions were given to the chauffeur, but the hansom was driven to the office of Lewis L. Delafield, where it is understood Josiah C. Thaw was waiting. When she left the Tombs, Centre Street was thronged, and it taxed her powers to the utmost to keep her composure. Capt. O'Connor of the Elizabeth Street Police Station made an extra effort to keep the entrance clear. The services of twenty-five patrolmen were called, and even with this force there was difficulty in keeping order.

Soon after 12 o'clock Mrs. Thaw returned. This time Josiah Thaw, as well as Mrs. Carnegie, was with her. The mother went into the reception room, and, sending for Warden Flynn, asked if she might not see her son again. She declared that it was of the greatest importance that she should see him at once. She was under the erroneous impression that a permit was needed for a second visit and was soon reassured. The Warden readily granted her request and personally escorted her to her son's cell. Her son and daughter went with her.

She was even more intense in her pleading than she had been earlier in the day, but Thaw seemed immovable. Finally he sent down word that he wanted to see his wife if she came back, but that she must come up stairs unaccompanied. The younger Mrs. Thaw arrived soon after this message was delivered to the Warden. With her was Mr. Hartridge. The lawyer was told, politely but firmly, that he would have to stay in the reception room while his companion visited her husband.

It was perhaps ten minutes later when a keeper called Hartridge to the consultation room on the second floor. He was ushered into this room and kept there until Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs. Carnegie, and Josiah C. Thaw left. It was evidently a move to prevent a possible meeting. When the elder Mrs. Thaw and her two children were safely out of the way, he was permitted to go to his client, and not before. Mrs. Thaw left the Tombs leaning in the arm of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw. This occasioned great comment inasmuch as it was their first public appearance together.

The lawyer staid with Thaw all of two hours. While he was at the cell door he was joined by his associate, Mr. Peabody, and it was then that the affidavits to accompany his application for the writ directed against the Olcott firm was drawn. When he came down stairs he was stopped by the reporters and asked some very pointed questions.

"Did Harry Thaw send for you to tell you that you were no longer his personal counsel?" was the first query fired at him.

"He did not," was the reply.

"Are you still his personal counsel?"

"I certainly am."

"Do you know that you will have to associate with Judge Olcott in the defense?"

"You will have to ask Judge Olcott about that."

"Is it a fact that you told Harry Thaw that if he faced a jury and recited his story he would be acquitted in five minutes?

"I don't recall. I would rather not talk about that."

"Do you believe that if he did go on the stand and tell his story he would go free?"

"I will not discuss that question."

Last Sunday, when he issued his first statement after taking charge of the Thaw case, Mr. Hartridge said in the presence of a dozen newspaper reporters that no jury would ever convict Thaw of anything. When he was asked if he would be a party to an application for a commission to inquire into his client's mental condition he evaded a direct answer by saying that he would do anything that was for Thaw's best interests.

John B. Gleason was at the Tombs when the elder Mrs. Thaw arrived. He did not meet her. He refused to say anything for publication, and the inference was that he had merely called to report progress in the matter of his writ of prohibition.

When the argument on the application was called before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday morning Assistant District Attorney Taylor, who was present on behalf of Mr. Jerome, said he wished to make some preliminary objections, and asked that the hearing be adjourned for a day.

"If you want an adjournment why do you make any preliminary objections?"

"Because," Mr. Taylor replied, "the writ granted by Justice Blanchard seeks to enjoin District Attorney Jerome, who is neither a court nor an inferior tribunal, and who, therefore, cannot be restrained by a writ of prohibition.

"In the second place, the writ seeks to enjoin the Grand Jury, which is also neither a court nor an inferior tribunal. The writ is not directed to the Court of General Sessions.

"In the third place, Thaw has an adequate remedy at law. The complaint states that the District Attorney is continuing an investigation in the Thaw matter. How can Thaw be hurt by any proceedings of the District Attorney? He is now in the Tombs, under indictment. It may be that Nellie Leahey, upon whom a subpoena has been served, and who is mentioned in Mr. Gleason's affidavit, would be entitled to a writ."

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Gleason interrupted to say that Mr. Taylor was misinformed, inasmuch as the writ of prohibition was directed against the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Taylor admitted his mistake. Mr. Gleason said he could not argue the preliminary objections without arguing the case on its merits and in detail. It was eventually agreed that the hearing should go over until this morning.

Olcott Firm Won't Talk.

At the office of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge absolute silence was observed in regard to the Thaw case. Neither ex-Judge Olcott nor Terence J. McManus would either deny or affirm that the firm had been re-engaged. Nothing was needed from them, however, to confirm the story that they were again in the case. The detectives retained by them were hurrying in and out of the office for orders, and everything was moving along just as before Thaw's letter of dismissal.

It can be stated on absolute authority that after the conference at the Hotel Lorraine on Tuesday night ex-Judge Olcott and ex-Gov. Black talked matters over and concluded that it would be perfectly proper for them to re-enter the Thaw defense. They are more firmly wedded to the insanity theory than ever, and as soon as District Attorney Jerome returns from the South they will make a move toward the appointment of a commission to examine into Thaw's mental condition. The motion for the commission will be made on behalf of Mrs. William Thaw and Josiah C. Thaw.

If the firm succeeds in its expectations the case may never go to trial. Mrs. Thaw is firmly opposed to the publicity attendant upon a trial and believes that insanity is the only possible ground upon which her son may escape the penalty for his deed. She has undertaken the task of reconciling Harry to this view of the situation and will visit him at frequent intervals with this end in view.

What Evelyn Nesbit Thaw thinks about the situation she refuses to say. It is known, despite the fact that she and Mrs. William Thaw were at the Tombs together and left the prison arm in arm, that their relations are purely formal and that the elder woman is inclined to blame her daughter-in-law for Harry's troubles.

In the event that a commission is applied for, the court before which the application is made, will be the judge as to whether or not Thaw's condition justifies an inquiry into his sanity. If he is found insane, he will be committed to Matteawan. If, however, the emotional insanity plea should be advanced, as the Olcott firm originally intended, Thaw would obtain his desire to face a jury. Should he be declared insane and committed to Matteawan he would be liable to trial for the murder of White at any time he should be adjudged to have recovered his reason.

JEROME REVIEWS THAW CASE.

Won't Say What He'd Do If a Lunacy Commission Is Asked For.

Special to The New York Times.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., July 18.—District Attorney Jerome, who is here attending the convention of the Georgia Bar Association, discussed to-day the report that the Thaw lawyers may move for a commission to inquire into Thaw's sanity. Mr. Jerome said that his action would depend on allegations set forth in the affidavit.

"I could not say whether or not I would oppose such a move," Mr. Jerome continued. "All would depend upon what Thaw and his counsel would be able to set up in their affidavit. If I did not think the facts justified the move, of course it would be my duty as District Attorney to oppose it. It is a matter that cannot now be determined, and will not be until I return to New York and ascertain what grounds are established for this commission."

The appointment of a commission in any event would have nothing to do with the state of the mind of the defendant at the time of the commission of the deed. It is made merely to establish whether or not the defendant is now sane or insane. This procedure is provided for in our law to prevent the possibility of an insane man being placed in jeopardy of his life. He may have been sane at the time of the commission of the deed, he may have become insane before trial, and it is in this event that a commission will be called upon to ascertain if the mind of the prisoner is rational to such a degree as would make it possible for him to confer with counsel and aid in the defense of his own case.

The law endeavors to prevent the trial of a person not of sound mind, though he may have been sound of mind when the crime for which he is awaiting trial was committed. The court of trial is the final arbiter of the matter—that is, even though the commission might find that the defendant was not now of sound mind, it would lie in the power of the court to set aside the findings and order the prisoner to go on trial.

The present move in the Thaw case means that Thaw must do one of two things—stand trial or go to the asylum. In going to the asylum under the findings of the commission on the question of his mental condition at the present moment it means that should he then become sane he would have to stand trial for killing Stanford White, as though he had not been confined. In the event that the commission should find Thaw is now insane, and he was sent to the asylum, he might have the benefit of the law's delay, during which the witnesses might die, and when he regained his normally mental condition, if such were the case, he might have the advantage of having no witnesses to testify against him. I have invariably declined to extend any opinion as to what I think of the Thaw case. I have about lined up the prosecution, and will be ready when the time comes to meet any emergency or oppose any movement which I may think contrary to law."

DATA FOR INSANITY PLEA.

Three Detective Agencies at Work in Pittsburg on Olcott's Order.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 18.—Three detective agencies in Pittsburg are gathering data to prove that Harry Kendall Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White and had been for years before that. The re-engagement of ex-Judge Olcott's firm, the former attorneys for young Thaw, by his mother, has resulted in instructions being wired here to-day for the detectives to resume gathering testimony to prove that Harry Thaw was always mentally incompetent. The detectives stopped work when Thaw dismissed the Olcott firm.

Large sums have been put at the disposal of the detectives by Mrs. Thaw. Pittsburg friends of Mrs. Thaw who know her well are satisfied that she has convinced herself that Harry is insane, and would prefer to believe him a lunatic rather than a murderer. The detectives have been told to pay fancy prices for information that would uphold this theory.

It is said that for years certain members of the police force who patrol the downtown districts had instructions that whenever Thaw appeared on their beats to watch him. Many of them did, and the testimony of these men is now being gathered together.

Bank clerks and others who handled young Thaw's money are also being visited. It will be shown by them that for years all of Harry's financial transactions had to be indorsed by some other member of the Thaw family. If he signed a check it had to have the name of some one else in authority before it would be honored.

MISS MOROSINI'S CHARITY.

She Pays for Funeral of Johnnie Whalen, Who Gave His Life for Another.

Miss Giulia Morosini of Riverdale, daughter of Banker G. C. Morosini, heard yesterday that her little friend, Johnnie Whalen, the fifteen-year-old boy who had been in the habit of running alongside her team when she drove to the Riverdale station to meet her father on the 4 o'clock train every day, had been drowned while trying to rescue a companion, and that to-day he would be buried in the Potter's Field at Yonkers.

Miss Morosini at once went to Capt. McGlynn of the Kingsbridge Station, and getting the boy's address, wrote out a check for $150 and, going to the boy's home, handed the check to the sorrowing mother, and promised that she would pay all the expenses of the funeral, furnish a plot in Yonkers, and send a wreath of flowers for the casket. The funeral will take place some time to-day from St. Mary's Church, Yonkers.

Young Whalen went bathing on Tuesday in Sputten Duyvil Creek and with him were some other boys, among them Tony Stoario. The boys tried to see who could stay the longest under water, and Tony, determined to get the record, went down and held fast to somthing on the bottom. When at last he came up, he was so exhausted that he sank again immediately. Whalen went after him, brought him to the surface, and the other boys dragged him into shallow water.

But his rescuer, tired with his long dive, fell back off the ledge where the water shoaled, and was in deep water, where he sank and was drowned before the others realized his danger. The body was recovered yesterday.

SMALLPOX IN NEWTON, N. J.

Twenty-one Persons Said to Have the Disease—Town Quarantined.

HACKETTSTOWN, July 18.—The reports that reached this place from Newton concerning the spread of smallpox in that town indicate that the situation there is becoming somewhat alarming. It is said that Newton now has a number of well-defined cases of smallpox. The exact number cannot be ascertained. Railroad mail agents said yesterday that twenty-one persons are ill with the disease.

A general quarantine is being enforced, and all the citizens of the town are being vaccinated. There have been no new cases in the last twenty-four hours.

CITY BREVITIES.

There were six cases of heat prostration in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday. No deaths were reported.

Speakers announced for the dedication of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park next Sunday afternoon include Acting Mayor McGowan, Controller Metz, and Jacob H. Schiff. Trains will leave East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 2:20 and 2:40 P. M.

Policeman Andrew Truebig, who was transferred from the East 104th Street Station to Essex Market Police Court at the request of District Attorney Jerome about six months ago, died yesterday afternoon in Mount Sinai Hospital of typhoid fever. He was a widower and leaves several children.

James Meary, the six-foot grocer's clerk who was arrested on Tuesday for masquerading in woman's clothing, paid $10 fine yesterday in Harlem Court for his fun.

George Armell, a retired merchant of 132 Edgecombe Avenue, was hit and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a south-bound trolley car at 142d Street and Eighth Avenue. The car threw him five feet away.

Some Summer Rules

are: Avoid heavy clothing, over-exercise, heating food and alcoholic stimulants. Take White Rose Ceylon Tea iced or hot. Refreshing and sustaining. The best black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Remember the Name.

CORONER ATTACKS THE FULLER COMPANY

Seems to Think It Responsible for the Midair Murder.

TALKS OF ANTI-UNION PLOT

His Reasoning Seems to be That If the Company Hadn't Hired the Watchmen There Would Have Been No Murder.

Coroner Peter P. Acritelli announced last night that after investigating matters preceding the killing of one special watchman and the assault on two others, on top of the new Plaza Hotel last Wednesday, he thinks the crime was the outcome of a plan devised by the George A. Fuller Company and the Allied Iron Trades Association, to which the Fuller Company belongs, to discredit the Housesmiths' Union.

The object of discrediting the ironworkers at this time, the Coroner said, was to prevent their organization from being reinstated by the Iron Trades Association under the association's arbitration agreement. Their reinstatement would force the Fuller Company and the Association to recognize the union. After an outbreak, such as that which occurred, however, the Coroner declared, the Housesmiths' Union need not be reinstated and the Fuller Company would still be able to employ non-union labor on structural ironwork.

Officers of the Fuller company made no reply last night to the Coroner's accusations. Vice President Clow referred all questions to Eidlitz & Hulse, counsel for the ompany and the Iron Trades Association. Mr. Clow said that Mr. Eidlitz would speak for the company, but Mr. Eidlitz is in the Adirondacks and inaccessible.

Coroner Acritelli has issued a subpoena for Supt. Norris of the Fuller Company, who was in charge of the Plaza building when the murder and assault occurred. He plans also to call other officers of the company and the Iron Trades Association to the stand. After the preliminary hearing to-morrow he will hold a formal inquest and then lay the whole case before the Grand Jury.

Here is the statement made by Coroner Acritelli at the close of a secret hearing yesterday in which sixteen witnesses were examined.

Guards Not Needed, Says Coroner.

"I am convinced that the three watchmen involved in this case were placed on the eighth floor of the Plaza Hotel building in order to stir up trouble with the members of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union engaged in iron work there.

"In the first place, the testimony which has been offered by fifty or more witnesses shows that there was no necessity for the arrangement of a guard over the ironworkers. The impression was created on the day of the assault that there had been serious trouble between the union men doing the iron work and the non-union men engaged on iron stairway work. As a matter of fact, there had been little or no trouble, certainly not enough to warrant the establishment of a special guard, which the Fuller Company and the Allied Iron Trades Association knew would almost certainly lead to strife.

"Notwithstanding the fact that there was no need of a special watch, the Fuller Company called upon the Allied Iron Trades Association for the services of special policemen. The construction company apparently knew full well that to place a guard over the ironworkers would be like flaunting a red blanket in the face of a bull.

"The Allied Iron Trades Association called for Butler, now dead, and O'Toole and Cullen, and told them they could give them employment with the Fuller Company. Provided with proper credentials, the three went to the Fuller Company and were employed at the Plaza Hotel. Each man was provided with a club there, and they were told to go to the eighth floor of the building and do patrol duty.

"That was all the instruction they received. O'Toole and Cullen have testified that they had not the slightest idea that there had been trouble or that trouble was likely to ensue. They went into the job blindly and practically unarmed, for, contrary to published statements, they were not provided with revolvers; they carried only clubs. On the morning of the assault several of the ironworkers talked to them in what appeared to be friendly terms.

"'Men, you've been put up here to watch us,' one of the workmen said. 'We're white men and we ain't a lot of criminals. Why don't you quit the job?'

"'Well,' replied the watchmen, 'we're white men, too, and I guess it's a bad business.'

"It was then that the watchmen started to leave the floor, but found that the ladders had been cut down. Shortly afterward Butler was killed and O'Toole and Cullen were knocked down and out. Of course, there was no excuse for the assault.

Acritelli's View of the Plot.

"Now," continued the Coroner, "the facts show that the Iron Trades Association and the Fuller Company knew pretty well just about what was going to happen. They both knew that the ironworkers would resent being watched, and that they would demonstrate their feeling without much hesitation.

"On Thursday last, the day following the crime, representatives of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union were to meet representatives of the Allied Iron Trades Association and make arrangement for the reinstatement of the union into the arbitration agreement from which they were dropped in the days of Sam Parks. The union had been put upon its good behavior. The men were acting in a way that left no room for objection to their reinstatement. They were therefore assured of their reinstatement.

"Perceiving this situation, according to what I have learned, the Allied Iron Trades Association and the Fuller Company immediately set about to find an excuse for turning the union down and preventing the ironworkers from getting back into the arbitration agreement. The idea was to incite the ironworkers to something which should discredit them. Then came this assault, which looks to me like a put-up job between the Fuller Company and the Allied Iron Trades Association to foment trouble and keep the union out of the agreement in order that non-union ironworkers might be employed and put into the places of the union men, who were not wanted in the arbitration agreement, and whose compulsory employment was not desirable.

Didn't Look for Murder.

"Of course, I don't suppose the Fuller Company or the Allied Iron Trades Association thought that there would be murder or any such serious assault as occurred. It is to be presumed that they anticipated threats and that the watchmen would desert their jobs and report that they felt they were in danger. Such an outcome would have probably answered the purposes just as well.

"Now, I don't want to be put in the position of fixing the whole blame upon the Fuller Company or the Allied Iron Trades Association. Ironworkers on the stand testified to something like this, which show how they feel about non-union workmen and policemen:

"'You were dropping bolts down upon the non-union men on the floors below you?'

"'I believe some of the bolts did fall accidentally.'

"'Wound you mind it as much if those bolts, heavy enough to cause death probably, fell upon a non-union man as you would if they fell upon a union man?'

"'No.'

"'Or a policeman?'

"'Certainly not.'

"So it can be seen," continued Coroner Acritelli, "that the ironworkers weren't particular about dropping deadly missiles upon the non-union workers below; although the testimony shows that there hasn't been enough trouble to place watchmen over the ironworkers, whose welfare the Fuller Company and the Allied Iron Trades Association knew would be jeopardized.

"These are the facts which have been adduced. I intend to [illegible] on the stand, and probably other officers of the Fuller Company. I want further details. I want to know particularly why, just as the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union was about to be reinstated in the arbitration arrangement, into which they were not welcome, a watch was placed over them when there was no necessity for it. And I want to know also what advantage could accrue to the Fuller Company and the Allied Iron Trades Association should the union be barred from reinstatement.

"While this hearing was going on this morning I was informed that a heavy iron or steel girder had just fallen from the eighth or ninth floor to the basement of the Plaza Hotel. Fortunately, it caused no harm.

Strong Case Against Ironworkers.

"We will have no difficulty in getting a case against the ironworkers who are being held for the death of Butler and the assault upon O'Toole and Cullen. To-day proceedings elicited a great deal of contradictory testimony. Some of the union men, for instance, told us that Butler had slid down a girder from the eighth to the seventh floor, and then, in walking upon a rotten plank, had fallen through to the sixth floor, where he was found in a dying condition. When a diagram was shown them they pointed out a girder which happened to be at least forty feet distant from a point directly over the spot where Butler landed. That convincingly settled the testimony on that point.

"We have also learned that directly after the assault the ironworkers held what was practically a formal meeting on the seventh floor, while Butler lay dying and the other men were prostrate in front of them, and decided to stop work. It was a cool piece of business all around, and the reason for quitting work they declined to give. One of the ironworkers admitted that all the union men objected to the 'Pinkerton men,' as they called the watchmen, and men who have been identified by O'Toole and Cullen as having witnessed the assault have denied having seen it. Men who were standing twenty feet away brazenly deny that they saw any trouble. By a process of elimination, therefore, according to their testimony, the watchmen fought each other."

Coroner Acritelli expects to conclude the hearing to-day, and may proceed with the formal inquest to-morrow, when the sessions will be open.

KIDNAPPERS AT YONKERS.

Tried to Steal the Daughter of Joseph Gotto.

Just before the storm yesterday, while some of the children belonging to families in the house with Josephine Gotto, daughter of Joseph Gotto of 73 Moore Street, Yonkers, were playing in the yard, two Italians appeared. One of them picked Josephine up in his arms and started to run away with her. Rosie Mangarelli raced to the house screaming for help.

This attracted the attention of a man who was working in a field on the opposite side of the road, and he ran after the kidnapper, who dropped the child alongside the river and hastened away with his companion.

Gotto says he thinks the men have a grudge against one of the Mangarellis. The strangers are described as being about 5 feet 7 inches in height, wore black clothes and black fedora hats. The police are making an investigation.

WOULDN'T PARDON ANARCHIST

Jersey Court Turns Down Petition in William McQueen's Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP STOKES, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 18.—Sixty-nine cases were considered by the New Jersey Court of Pardons at their session to-day, and of these twenty-two were paroled, one was pardoned and restored to citizenship, six were laid over, and the rest dismissed, either on recommendation of a committee which had considered the cases before or upon final action by the court.

One murderer, William D. Robinson of Camden, who had served ten years on his sentence of twenty, was paroled, and one man had his parole of two years ago revoked. William McQueen, the Paterson Anarchist who was sentenced in 1902 to five years for inciting riot and malicious mischief at the time of the riots during the silk strike in Paterson, was not paroled, as the Rev. A. W. Wishart of Trenton, who appeared here in his behalf, desired. His case was laid over until the November term of the court.

Two murderers, John P. Murphy of Trenton and Charles Burns of Atlantic County, applied for parole, but their cases were laid over until the November term. Hugh Robinsone of Hunterdon, who was sentenced in May, 1897, was pardoned and restored to citizenship.

THE LADIES AND THE LIONS.

Mr. Bostock Proposes to Test 68 of the Former in Batches of Ten.

"Bostock's Arena at Coney Island," said the press agent last night, "will disclose a scene to-morrow morning never witnessed hitherto. Sixty-eight women who know no more about jungle cats than a vague, inherited knowledge, and that gained from sitting in the audience, will be introduced into the arena with two beasts, that the Bostock management may note the color of the sixty-eight under the fearful trial, feel their pulse, and in other ways determine which of them shall be made a lion tamer."

Bostock, as told in THE TIMES recently, advertised for a female lion trainer, "experience unnecessary." More than 200 women answered the advertisement, and 68 were picked out in the first winnowing. Now comes the second test, "the test of courage," says the press agent.

In groups of ten and in smaller groups the applicants will be put into the ring with the "jungle cats." Several physicians will be present. Any young woman whose pulse flutters too much after meeting the jungle cats fact to face, or who loses her voice, or, worst of all, who runs away, will be disqualified. Thus will the winner be chosen by a process of elimination.

He goes on to say that a good many of the sixty-eight are utterly reckless, because of unrequited love, fatalism, loss of money, and "other kindred reasons." There are quite some photographs around which picture ordinary visitors to Coney Island in a cage with two lions.

ROCKAWAY, N.J., FOR M.O. LIGHT

Citizens Vote, 63 to 52, to Establish a Plant—Voting Machine Mix-Up.

Citizens of Rockaway, N. J., to the number of 133 voted yesterday on a proposition to issue bonds to provide for the establishment of a municipal lighting plant. The balloting was done on a voting machine and 63 votes were recorded in favor and 52 against the proposal.

Eighteen votes were lost through the acts of voters who did not know how to manipulate the voting machine and turned levers in the wrong columns.

Nearly every person who used the machine had to be instructed in its use before entering the booth. The Election Board says that even if the eighteen lost votes were counted the result would be unchanged.

3 NEW INSPECTORS SOON.

Bingham Expects to Make Selections Before He Goes on His Vacation.

Police Commissioner Bingham said yesterday that he had sent to the Municipal Civil Service Commission for a list of Captains eligible for Inspectorships. He hoped to make the appointments to the three vacancies before Aug. 10, when he goes on his vacation, but he didn't know whether he would accomplish the job by then or not. It was rumored that First Deputy Commissioner Waldo will bring back with him from Europe Mayor McClellan's preferences.

The following five Captains appear on the list of eligibles: Hodgins, Formosa, Hogan, O'Connor, and Gallagher. Commissioner McAdoo made Hogan an Inspector, but he had to be set back when those retired by McAdoo were reinstated by the courts. Hodgins stands at the head of the list, but his recent transfer from the Tenderloin may hurt his chances.

A Delicious Drink.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A teaspoonful in a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens, and Refreshes.—Adv.

Carpets Dyed

If you will send us a sample of your wall paper we will dye your carpet a shade to harmonize with it.

Barrett, Nephews & Co., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

Established 1819.

304 Columbus Av. / 338 " / 550 " / 912 " } Lace Curtains are finished either crisp or soft—just as they were when new.

28 other stores in New York & Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

REFORMERS WON'T RUN ON THE MUTUAL'S TICKET

Continued from Page 1.

is a matter of no concern to me. I can well understand his inability to realize that some people in the world have public spirit and disinterested motives. He lives in a different atmosphere. If his moral perceptions were a little more keen he would understand why these gentlemen of our committee are unwilling to have their names put on a ticket with the old management. Mr. Peabody will find it difficult to divert the real issues of this momentous movement into a personal controversy with me. I am not a factor of that much importance in the situation."

THE TIMES printed yesterday telegrams from Col. Shook and Mr. Higinbotham declaring that they had not been consulted about their nomination. In the afternoon the following was received from Gen. Tracy at Apalachin:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Was not consulted. Shall not accept.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

Gen. Tracy telegraphed to Mr. Untermyer: "Had no notion of such action. Shall not accept. Am not a policy holder. Accepted position on committee in interest of those closely related and because I think it to be the duty of the policy holders under existing circumstances to change present management and assume control of their own property."

Judge Gray telegraphed to Mr. Untermyer: "I instruct you to protest to the Insurance Commissioner and wherever else proper against my name appearing on any ticket for Trustee of the Mutual Life, and if my name has been filed with any ticket, please have it removed."

Mr. Higinbotham telegraphed: "Was not advised or consulted about nomination. Am willing to join Gray and Tracy in any statement they and you advise."

This was Col. Shook's telegram to Mr. Untermyer: "First information received through General Agent, Mutual, this city, [Nashville, Tenn.] Had him wire his company yesterday evening could not accept."

On receipt of these telegrams Mr. Untermyer consulted with ex-Judge Parker of the International Committee's Executive Committee, and then sent, with Judge Parker's approval, a telegram to Supt. Kelsey, in which he said in part:

"It was well known from the vigorous address signed and issued by them [the International Committee] on July 9 that they are hostile to the administration ticket, and advised policy holders to defeat any and every candidate nominated by present management, because he was such nominee dictated by them."

Mr. Untermyer declared that the obvious purpose of the Mutual Life's move was to deceive the policy holders into thinking that they were voting for the International Committee's ticket, when, in fact, they were voting for an administration ticket.

"The unauthorized use of the names of these distinguished gentlemen without their knowledge," he added, "constitutes an evasion of law and a gross breach of propriety, as to which they may possibly have something to say at the proper time. We ask that the company be compelled to remove those names from ticket before it is filed."

Ticket Filed Yesterday.

When a copy of Mr. Untermyer's telegram was shown to Mr. McKeen, he said:

"Mr. Untermyer's telegram can have no effect whatever. In the first place he is too late in asking Supt. Kelsey to compel the company to remove the names from our ticket before it is filed. Our ticket was filed yesterday afternoon immediately upon its being approved by the Trustees."

"Will the names be stricken from the list if the company gets word from the four men in question that they do not wish to be candidates?" Mr. McKeen was asked.

"The law provides only two ways in which a man's name can be stricken from the list," Mr. McKeen replied. "Nothing but death or incapacity can remove a man's name from the ticket when once filed."

"Not even if a man says that he would not serve as Trustee if elected?" it was suggested.

"No, that would not take him off," replied Mr. McKeen. "A man might now be under the impression that he would not like to be a candidate, and yet if he were elected he might not decline to serve."

"But suppose the administration ticket with the four unwilling candidates were elected, and the four men should decline to serve," was asked, "by whom would the vacancies be filled?"

"The law provides," said Mr. McKeen, "that in the case of the resignation of Trustees after their election, the Trustees would fill the vacancies."

"It is charged," Mr. McKeen was told, "that your only purpose in putting up the International's four men was to confuse the issue and throw the policy holders off the scent by making them think that in voting for the ticket with the names of Gen. Tracy, Judge Gray, Col. Shook, and Mr. Higinbotham on it, they were voting for the policy holders' ticket."

"Well," said Mr. McKeen, "we are aware that no matter whom we nominated, the opposition would find fault, even if we nominated the best men on their own ticket."

Mr. Untermyer said, when he heard of Mr. McKeen's position:

"If that be the law, and he so advised the Directors when they perpetrated this trick, it tends to emphasize the unpardonable impropriety of their action. If Mr. McKeen, who was one of the counsel for the Armstrong Committee, recommended the law in such form that the discredited management could force gentlemen who did not want to be associated with them to become candidates with them on the same ticket against their will, while they were advising policy holders to defeat the ticket, he is in the position in which he has put himself, on his own account.

"If that be the law—which it is not—I am surprised at the self-restraint of the discredited management, in view of the pitiful plight in which they find themselves. They might with equal propriety have nominated President Roosevelt, Emperor William, the Czar of Russia, the President of France, and a few others more distinguished than the eminent gentlemen whom they have drafted from our committee. Why this moderation? It is not in keeping with their extraordinary actions at yesterday's eventful meeting. The whole performance would be ludicrously childish if the issues underlying it were not so momentous to the 500,000 policy holders concerned."

It developed yesterday, in addition to the other complications involved in the Mutual's situation, that the charter of the company provides that a Trustee, to vote, must be the holder of a policy for $1,000 or more. Gen. Tracy and Judge Gray are not policy holders in the Mutual. It was explained unofficially that they consented to serve they would probably be quite willing to take out policies in the company.

POLICY LISTS INCOMPLETE.

Supt. Kelsey Asked to Make Companies Give Missing Addresses.

A serious obstacle was encountered by the representatives of the International Policy Holders' Committee when they undertook the task of copying the names of the policy holders of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies in Albany yesterday in the fact that the lists as filed do not contain more than a limited number of street addresses of policy holders, but do contain many duplications of names of individuals who have more than one policy. The effect of this condition is greatly to increase the labor of copying and to make it impossible for any policy holders' committee to reach thousands of policy holders who live in cities where street addresses and numbers are necessary for identification.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Committee, when he was advised of this condition by George R. Scrugham, organization manager, who is superintending the work at Albany, sent a letter of protest to Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey, asking that the companies be compelled to comply with the law, and that criminal proceedings be instituted against the individuals responsible for the situation.

In his letter Mr. Untermyer says:

This is the most serious part of an organized scheme to kill the operation of the law with which we have been confronted, and demands your immediate attention. By the express terms of Chapter 364 of the Laws of 1906 this particular election "shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance."

The responsibility, therefore, of securing accurate lists rests with you, and we have no doubt you will faithfully and conscientiously discharge it.

This is a fair illustration of what would have happened to us if the White-Kingsley-McIntosh amendments had been allowed to stand, under which the lists were to remain with the company which was to address and mail our circulars and notices for us. The bulk of them would have landed in the Dead Letter Office.

Of course the agents have these addresses. How could they otherwise send their premium notices and make their collections? The management had four months to make up these lists which we are expected to copy in two weeks.

While the law elaborately provides an admirable system of direct voting by mail the management adroitly lobbied into it the following innocent looking but vicious clause which almost paralyzes the wholesome provisions:

"Any person may vote by proxy executed to any person whether designated in the certificates filed as aforesaid or otherwise."

If, therefore, the agents have the addresses and we cannot reach the policy holders by mail to explain their right to vote directly and warn them, and if they do not get your voting ballot with instructions as to voting as required by law, the election becomes a farce. We shall see to it that it is not made a farce. We call your attention to Section 53 of the Insurance law, under which we are of the opinion that the officers have rendered themselves amenable to the criminal law (Section 53) and ask you to set the law in motion. Nothing short of the terrors of the criminal law will move these men.

The Mutual, Equitable, and New York Life Insurance Companies all had their lists of policy holders on inspection yesterday, but contrary to the prophecy of the representatives of the Mutual and New York Life at the hearings on the Armstrong bills, no swarm of "twisters" and other insurance sharpers gathered to take advantage of the opportunity to copy the names. Up to the close of business not a single application to copy the lists had been received by any one of the three companies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—The seats in the Assembly Chamber were filled to-day with young men and women engaged in copying the names and addresses of policy holders from lists furnished by the Mutual and New York Life Companies to the State Insurance Department for the Policy Holders' International Committee.

There were between 160 and 170 of these copyists employed. They will probably require at least ten days to complete the task.

The names of the Mutual Life policy holders fill ten volumes. Those of the New York Life comprise eighty volumes. The New York Life's names are in stencil, and the Mutual's are typewritten. The New York Life's list comprises 800,000 names, and the Mutual's 600,000.

Supt. Kelsey said to-night that he had no authority to strike any names from the list of nominations filed with him. His understanding was that these nominations were filed in the department as a matter of record. As for the complaint against the form in which the lists of policy holders were filed, he said he had not yet had time to examine it particularly, nor had he examined the lists themselves, and he would await more specific complaint, as the work of copying progressed. If it should appear that the companies had not in good faith complied with the law, he would take such steps as he conceived to be within his duty.

"Violations of the insurance law," said Mr. Kelsey, "are misdemeanors, subject to criminal prosecutions, and any citizen of the State may initiate such proceedings on his own complaint if he believes the law to have been violated. There is nothing to prevent any of these gentlemen bringing such prosecution if they think it warranted by the facts. I do not know what steps I shall take in either of these matters. I shall do what appears to be my duty under authority vested in me by law."

MUTUAL RESERVE STANDS PAT.

Official Ticket Contains Names of All the Indicted Officers.

The "administration ticket" for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, which was filed with the State Superintendent of Insurance yesterday, contains the names of all three of the officers of that company who are now under indictment for grand larceny and forgery. They are Frederick W. Burnham, President of the company; George D. Eldridge, and George Burnham, Jr., Vice Presidents.

Practically all the rest of the old Board of Directors of the Mutual Reserve are renominated, including Horace Hoyt Brockway, who testified before the Armstrong Investigating Committee that he made a loan to the ex-President of the Mutual Reserve amounting to some $6,000 on one occasion and then received a salary from the Mutual Reserve, in addition to his fees as a Director, until the amount of the loan was covered. The salary was paid ostensibly for attending to certain real estate matters.

The Directors of the Mutual Reserve, in addition to the Burnhams and Mr. Brockway, are George W. Harper, who is Treasurer of the company; Charles W. Camp, its Secretary; James M. Bowden, Richard Deeves, Elmer A. Miller, Edward L. Ehlers, Henry L. Lamb, and William T. B. Milliken.

Col. William L. Brown Very Ill.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 18.—Col. William L. Brown of New York City, ex-State Senator, and a former owner of The New York Daily News, is very ill at his Summer residence, Locustwood, in this town. He has been ill of heart trouble for about a year, but his condition has become very serious of late.

Eddie Foy as an Editor.

"Eddie" Foy is going to star in "The Wild and Woolly Way," this Fall. As Plankington Shadd he will become editor of the Western newspaper after seven editors have already been killed. The piece is a musical farce by John D. Gilbert. It will be produced by the Shuberts.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

8 A. M.—640 West Thirty-fourth Street; Horace Ingersoll; no damage.

9:30 A. M.—18 East 114th Street; L. Peffin; damage, $1,000.

1 P. M.—49 Thompson Street; —— De Rosa; damage, $5.

2:20 P. M.—447 East 150th Street; St. Regis Church; damage, $25.

2:40 P. M.—73 First Avenue; Philip Schileppi; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—270 Cherry Street; Louis Freedman; damage, $200.

4:50 P. M.—1,359 Avenue A; John Noovak; damage, $100.

5:30 P. M.—427 West Thirty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

5:45 P. M.—592 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.

8:50 P. M.—5 East Broadwa, ; Sam

STABBED HIS OLD FATHER FOR LOVE OF A GIRL

Conrad Schirmer, Mortally Hurt, Says Son Did Not Mean It.

OBJECTED TO LATE SPOONING

Seeking to Get Son Home Early, He Breaks a Window—Boy Stabs Him with Broken Piece.

Pale and haggard, and leaning on the arm of a policeman, Conrad Schirmer, Jr., the boy who stabbed his father early yesterday morning at his sweetheart's home, was arraigned before Magistrate Steinert in the Harlem Court yesterday. Policeman Lynch of the East 104th Street Station stepped to the bridge and told the story.

"The old man is dying," he said. "The boy stabbed him with a piece of glass. The boy's love for a girl is behind it all."

Magistrate Steinert picked up the complaint papers. He read the stereotyped charge, but wanted to hear the details.

"A boy nineteen years old, well bred, with a good home and a kindly father, do such a thing as this?" he asked incredulously. "How did it happen, officer?"

The policeman then told the story. The family resides at 120 East 114th Street. The prisoner is the oldest son. He received as good a schooling as a father in moderate circumstances could give a son. The father made a rule that all three boys must be in bed at 11 o'clock every night. Peace and happiness reigned in the household until Christmas week. Then a friend of the family, Miss Annie Kruger, called. She brought with her a girl, Clara Lazarus. Clara, 18 years old, considered herself a woman old enough to look about for a husband. She met young Conrad at the Schirmer home. He fell in love with her, and learning that she resided with her widowed mother at 2,091 Third Avenue, said he would make a New Year's call at her home. He did.

The young man made other visits to the girl's home. He fell in love with her. Although she worked in a paper box factory, Schirmer's relatives did not object to the attachment between the pair, though they said they were both too young to marry. But the boy gave up his club and grew thin. Then came late hours. He broke the rule of his father's home and frequently did not return until after midnight. One night he came home and told his mother he intended to marry Clara. Mrs. Schirmer laughed over the matter and asked how he intended to support a wife. The story reached the boy's father. Mr. Schirmer had a heart-to-heart talk with his son and told him he was too young to marry and could not then support a wife. The matter was fully discussed. The boy said he'd get married in September, anyhow.

Here the policeman's story was interrupted by the sobs of a young woman sitting outside the court house door. The Magistrate sent for her. She was Clara Lazarus, and came in with a veiled woman. This was her mother, the policeman explained.

"What are you weeping for?" asked the Magistrate.

"Please don't send him to the electric chair," sobbed the girl. "Please don't take him away from me."

A court attendant led the girl to a bench and the policeman, resuming his story, told of the many times the father had upbraided the son for remaining too late at the girl's home. Tuesday night the father declared he would take away the boy's latchkey so as to compel him to return home before 11 at night. After waiting an hour or so for the boy to return the father put on his hat and went around to the girl's house. Miss Lazarus, sitting on the porch with young Schirmer, turned to the latter, indicated to the boy that his father was coming.

Young Schirmer climbed over the porch rail and dropped into the darkness. Mr. Schirmer rang the door bell. Clara ran into the house and hid behind the portieres. She heard Mr. Shirmer say to Mrs. Lazarus:

"This thing's got to be stopped. I don't mind my boy calling to see your daughter, but I won't stand for him coming home at all hours of the night. He's got to be in his home at 11 o'clock at the latest."

"I agree with you, Mr. Schirmer," replied the widow Lazarus. "I've been saying that time and time again."

Mr. Schirmer went out. When he disappeared around the corner young Schirmer came out of the darkness and went back to the Lazarus door.

The neighbors' children had been watching for trouble for a week. A little girl returning home with an elder sister, saw Mr. Schirmer go around the corner, and following him said:

"Your son's gone back to that house to spoon on the rear porch."

Mr. Schirmer hurried back. He rapped loudly at the door. Mrs. Lazarus opened it. Pushing past her Schirmer, in a rage, entered the Lazarus parlor. There was a clattering of feet through the rear hall. Young Schirmer got into a rear room. The girl blocked the father in the hall, standing in front of him and shutting the glass door leading to the room in which young Schirmer had taken refuge. Mr. Schirmer shoved the girl aside. She screamed that he had pulled her hair. The boy appeared. His father made a punch at him, missed him, and put his fist through the glass in the door.

"Then there was a mix-up," said the policeman who told the story. "The boy grabbed a piece of the broken glass, shaped like a stiletto, and made a lunge at his father. The latter dodged, and the boy with a second stroke stabbed his father in the left side of the abdomen. Mr. Schirmer fell on the floor. Seeing the old man drop the boy fled into the street. The girl ran after him. Up Third Avenue they ran and did not stop until they ran into my arms. While they were trying to explain matters the father came along staggering. He was supported by two citizens.

"'Don't arrest my boy,' he said. 'My boy didn't mean it.'"

"'Was he seriously injured?' inquired the Magistrate.

"'Yes,' replied the policeman. 'Ambulance Surgeon Reid, who came from the Harlem Hospital, said his intestines had been reached. An immediate operation was necessary to save him from death, but he will probably die, anyway.'"

"'You're a fine sort of son,' commented the Magistrate. "'I'll hold you for examination on July 21. In the meantime you stand committed to jail, without bail as the charge may be changed to murder.'"

With bowed head the boy was led back to a cell. The girl, weeping, left the Court House with her mother.

LAW'S DELAY NON-EXISTENT.

President of Georgia Bar Association Says There Is No Such Thing.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., July 18.—The twenty-third annual session of the Georgia Bar Association convened here to-day with an attendance of nearly 500 representatives from all parts of the State. William Travers Jerome, District Attorney of New York County, is to address the association to-morrow.

T. A. Hammond of Atlanta, President of the association, in his annual address declared that while the editorial utterances of the newspapers on the subject of lynching are to be commended, the news headlines encourage the disregard of law.

"There is no such thing as the delays of the law," said he. "The sovereign powers which alone have the right to make laws, fix the place of trial, regulate the term of court, prescribe the manner of trial, and give certain rights to the State and the party properly accused and legally brought before the bar of justice."

Judge Hammond declared that labor had a right to organize, to walk out of any place of business at any time, provided these things were done in accordance with the law, but violence or force in urging certain views on others was a pernicious disregard of law, for which the perpetrators ought to be held liable.

WARRANT FOR A DEAD MAN.

When Detective Went to Serve It, Case Was In His Coffin, a Suicide.

A summons was issued recently against Rufus Sherwood Case alleging the larceny of $120 from W. R. Hooper, a builder of 43 Exchange Place. The hearing was set for yesterday, but when call was made for Mr. Case before Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court no response was made. A warrant for his arrest was then issued. Detective Cullen was sent to serve it.

The detective started for the residence of the defendant's brother on Highland Avenue, Brooklyn. The brothers, both of them insurance men, were reputed to be wealthy. Detective Cullen was ushered into a room at the Case home. The young man lay in his coffin.

Magistrate Mayo hadn't read of his suicide Tuesday morning on board the Naval Reserve boat Granite State, lying in the East River. The suicide was said to have been due to extreme suffering following an attack of gastritis. Detective Cullen went back and told the Magistrate why he couldn't serve the warrant.

CANNED GOODS WERE PURE.

English Analysts Found Little to Object To In Imported Food.

LONDON, July 18.—Since the canned meat scare widespread analyzing of promiscuous samples of canned goods of every description has been going on at the request of the local Government Board.

With a few exceptions the analysts' reports indicate that about the only thing which can be alleged against the canned foods sent to England is that the retailers keep them on their shelves too long. So far as the examination has gone, apparently nothing has been discovered to bear out the recent scare so far as imported goods are concerned. For instance, an analyst's report on fourteen samples of American goods purchased in the poorest parts of Wandsworth says:

"In every sample the contents of the can were sound and in no case were preservatives or other coloring matter detected. Evidence of dirt or other extraneous matter was carefully looked for, but in every instance the samples, in this respect, were satisfactory."

In the Bethnal Green district six American and six British Colonial samples were analyzed. One of the American samples contained sulphites, and one of the English samples contained boric acid.

Twenty-nine mixed samples examined at Deptford showed no signs of preservatives, though in some cases the meat did not have an inviting appearance. The analyst, however, reported that there was nothing to warrant its condemnation as unfit for human food.

FAIRCHILDS FOR CONGRESS.

Twenty-fourth District Republicans Rebuff Justice Hasbrouck.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—The Twenty-fourth Congressional District Republican Convention gave Justice Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck another rebuff to-day when it refused to renominate his candidate, Frank Jacob Lefevre of Ulster County, but instead placed in nomination George W. Fairchilds of Otsego County. Mr. Fairchilds is editor of The Oneonta Herald.

Mr. Lefevre's name was presented by Justice Hasbrouck and Mr. Fairchilds's by J. F. Thomas of Otsego. The vote gave Mr. Fairchilds ten majority. Ulster, Delaware, Otsego, and Schoharie comprise the district, and Ulster alone voted for Mr. Lefevre. After a lively fight Delaware County last week decided to cast its lot with Otsego.

This is the second rebuff Justice Hasbrouck has received in a short time. Last Fall the Republican Convention of the Third Judicial District refused to nominate him for the Supreme Court Bench, where he was sitting under appointment by Gov. Odell, filling the vacancy caused by D. Cady Herrick's retirement.

BOUND TO HAVE FISHING.

Middletown Water Board Acts Against Health Commissioner's Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, July 18.—The Board of Water Commission of this city, by a vote of 3 to 2, has decided to permit fishing in the three city lakes under certain rules and restrictions to be approved by the Common Council.

This action on the part of the local board is in defiance of a decision of State Health Commissioner Porter, who recently refused to grant the fishing privilege after a big public hearing here. The Common Council it is believed will sanction the action of the Water Board.

JERSEY BUILDING STRIKE.

Work Tied Up on 1,000 Buildings by Union Lock-Out.

Work on nearly 1,000 new buildings has been suspended in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne by the lock-out of the union building trades mechanics of Hudson County. Until a day or two ago both the bosses and the men had tried to reach a basis of compromise. Efforts proved fruitless, and it is estimated that to-day 10,000 workingmen are idle in the county. Some of the master carpenters still have their union employes at work, but the use of non-union material will give rise to controversy that will end work even in those few shops.

The controversy began with the demand of the mill woodworkers for an eight-hour day. Nearly all the union men of that craft had returned to work on a compromise basis, when a dispute arose over the use of material produced by non-union men who worked with them. The workers in all the affiliated trades then stood out for recognition by the bosses of the unions. The bosses for answer announced open shop throughout the county. The sequel was the lock-out.

PLUMBERS' FIGHT ON.

Warning Given of Strike by Union No. 2 Against Local 480's Members.

The unions in the Consolidated Board of Business Agents, which has indorsed the strike of Plumbers' Union 2 against the Master Plumbers' Association, sent a committee of ten out yesterday to make a list of the buildings where members of Local 480 are filling the places of the striking plumbers.

The committee will report to-morrow and a demand will be made at all buildings where there are members of Local 480 employed for their discharge, with the threat of general strikes if the demand is not obeyed.

President Hill of the Master Plumbers' Association said yesterday that neither the master plumbers nor the general contractors were afraid of the threats of sympathetic strikes. He added that the association would never recognize Plumbers' Union No. 2 again, no matter how long the fight lasts.

New York Boy Drowned at Catskill.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 18.—Nine-year-old Seymour Stone, son of Mrs. Charles Stone of 154 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York, was drowned in Catskill Creek to-day. While on a dock, watching boys swimming, young Stone lost his balance and pitched overboard. He was visiting here with his mother, an invalid.

Took Poison, Gave Some to Baby.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18.—Mrs. Abraham Rabinowitz gave her two-year-old child a dose of carbolic acid to-day and then took a dose of the poison herself. The woman, who was 28 years old, died before she could be removed to the hospital, and although the baby is living, death is expected at any time. Family troubles are said to be responsible for the tragedy.

HEARST THE BUGABOO OF THE ODELL LEAGUE

They're Talking Now of Hughes for Governor.

BUT ARE NOT COMMITTED

If the Democrats Didn't Choose Hearst, Another Republican Could Take Hughes's Place.

Apparently following a plan arranged some time ago, the details of the Platt-Odell combination, or rather some of the matters discussed on that epoch-making occasion, are coming to light. At the same time a propaganda is being started in various parts of the State which exactly fits in with what is allowed to come out regarding the intentions of the combination.

The new league is making a great deal of capital out of the notion that its principal purpose is to beat William Randolph Hearst should he become the candidate of the Democratic Party and the fight for the Governorship develop into a struggle between Democrats and Republicans without other outside influences. To this end the cry "Anything to beat Hearst" is loudly heard where the cohorts of the new combination gather. To the same end certain matters supposed to have been discussed at the conference between Messrs. Platt and Odell are being gradually allowed to filter out.

The authority who makes known the supposed intentions of the new combination now says that three probable candidates for the Republican nomination for the Governorship were discussed at that meeting. They were Charles E. Hughes, Gov. Higgins, and M. Linn Bruce. Of these, Gov. Higgins, it is pointed out, has not yet declared his position, and Lieut. Gov. Bruce cannot declare his until the Governor's is known. So by easy stages the nomination sifts down to Mr. Hughes. The new combination desires it to be known that Mr. Hughes is being carefully considered as a candidate, especially if Hearst is to get the Democratic nomination.

The reasons for this choice are obvious, says the disseminator of the information. With Hearst at the Democratic helm, a candidate on the Republican ticket would have to be an active campaigner and one whose name would rouse the greatest enthusiasm. The new combination is impressed with the grave danger to the Republican Party from the possibility of Hearst being nominated by the Democrats. So the cry, "Everybody get together" is coupled with another, "Anything to beat Hearst."

It is also quite well understood, although this part of the story is not made public from the same sources, that if District Attorney Jerome or any other conservative is nominated by the Democrats and the campaign of the Independence League with Hearst or any one else at its head is conducted on an independent basis, then a much simpler campaign and quite another candidate would be expected to win for the Republicans.

This condition of affairs also makes delay in the holding of the Republican Convention necessary, as it would not be well to decide upon the Republican candidate until it is known what the Democrats mean to do with Hearst.

Other straws show which way the wind is being directed. The Buffalo Commercial, the newspaper owned by State Committeeman William C. Warren, one of Odell's strongest lieutenants, came out yesterday for "Hughes or Root" for Governor. The latter name made city politicians smile.

Mr. Hughes was not put too strongly in the limelight. Curiously enough, several other State papers on the same day strongly indorsed Hughes for Governor. It was looked upon as peculiar that this Hughes boom should come all together.

The adherents of Gov. Higgins here are not ruffled over the late developments in the opposition camp. They say that the nomination of Hughes, if Gov. Higgins decides to run, is out of the question. One of the leaders in the Higgins camp said yesterday:

"All this talk of 'anything to beat Hearst' is a blind that does not fool any one. What the cry should really be is, 'Anything to beat Higgins.'"

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff got back from his Adirondack camp yesterday. He is still on the fence, but he has determined to look the situation over.

"I shall visit Senator Platt at his office to-morrow morning," said Mr. Woodruff.

"Does that mean you have joined the new combination?" was asked.

"No, no," said Mr. Woodruff vehemently. "It means nothing of the kind. You must draw no such conclusion. I am glad to confer with Senator Platt, Mr. Odell, and all other Republicans about the Republican policy in the State without committing myself at this time to any candidate for any office."

MORAN URGES FUSION TICKET

Wants Democrats to Unite with Anti-Machine Republicans.

BOSTON, July 18.—District Attorney John B. Moran, Prohibition nominee for Governor of Massachusetts and a candidate for the Democratic nomination, issued a statement this afternoon in which he recommends the naming of a Fusion ticket by the Democratic Convention. Mr. Moran's statement was made after his opinion had been requested upon the expediency of the Democrats naming Eugene N. Foss, the Republican and Canadian reciprocity advocate, as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Moran said:

"With Democratic votes alone no Democrat can be elected on the State ticket. The Democrats therefore rely on the votes of Republicans who are dissatisfied with their party's policies. This means union of and co-operation by the Democratic and Republican voters. That Republicans supporting the Democratic ticket should expect recognition in the make-up of the State ticket is but natural. A Fusion ticket would result in the defeat of the entire State ticket nominated by the 'stand pat' Republican machine."

KILLED BY STREET CAR.

Thomas Arneel, Retired Horseshoer, Pinned Under Its Wheels.

While crossing Eighth Avenue at 142d Street yesterday afternoon Thomas Arneel, a retired horseshoer, who lived at 135 Edgecombe Avenue, was run over and instantly killed by a southbound electric car.

The car, which carried no passengers and was on its way to the repair shops, had to be lifted from the tracks before the body of the old man could be released. Policeman Lombard, who witnessed the accident, called an ambulance and placed the motorman, Daniel Lahey, 23 years old, of 838 Eighth Avenue, and the conductor, William Seebeck, 22 years old, of 2,211 Tenth Avenue, under arrest.

"My Word—Isn't It Absurd"

to go racing downstairs and out to a pay station to telephone when you can get a telephone of your own at such a trifling cost.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. At 8th Ave

A Final Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Suits.

Every garment involved is characterized by all the newest knacks of style and the best of tailoring.

$20, $18, $17 and $15 Worsted Suits
Reduced to
$13.50

To appreciate to the full extent this offer you must know that these suits are of thin, cool worsteds in shades of gray and patterns of plaids, stripes and plain twills. You must also know that they are fashioned in the very latest manner. The coats being long, with graceful, shaped backs, deep side or centre vents and all the other knacks of style. They were all formerly $20, $18, $17 or $15. Now reduced to $13.50.

$15 Two-Garment Tropical Suits at $9.75

If you count comfort, style and good fabrics desirable qualities for your vacation suits then these two-garment suits are just what you want. They're of gray velour cassimeres and flannel of many patterns in light and dark tones. And no mark of style is missing. Specially reduced price, $9.75.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. At 8th Ave

ROGERS MUST DIVIDE PROFITS IN GAS DEAL

Bay State Co. Gets $1,500,000 Unless Share Is Definitely Fixed.

NO FRAUD IN TRANSACTION

But Standard Oil Man's Profits Were in Excess of Any Value of the Companies Concerned.

BOSTON, July 18.—A decision favorable to the plaintiff was handed down to-day by Judge Putnam in the United States Circuit Court in the case of George W. Pepper, receiver of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, against Henry H. Rogers, the suit being to recover $3,000,000 alleged to be due the gas company in connection with the sale of the Boston company.

The court orders that the profits shall be apportioned by a master between Mr. Rogers and the Bay State Gas Company, but if no definite, equitable rule is ascertained, then the $3,000,000 shall be apportioned half to Mr. Rogers and half to the gas company. The court finds that Mr. Rogers was guilty of no fraud. It also finds that he was guilty of no breach of trust, so far as the making of contracts was concerned.

The bill of complaint alleged that in 1896 the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware appointed Mr. Rogers and two associates as trustees to manage the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and Bay State of Massachusetts Gas Companies. It is alleged that in 1897, Mr. Rogers sold all of his interest in the Brookline and Dorchester companies to the New England Gas and Coke Company for $6,062,061, and at the same time delivered to that company the management and control of the Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, and the Bay State of Massachusetts Gas Companies.

It is alleged that Mr. Rogers received from the New England Gas and Coke Company $3,000,000, in addition to the amount stipulated by him for the sale of his interests in the Dorchester and Brookline Companies, for the delivery of the management and control of the other gas companies, and it is asserted that this $3,000,000 belongs to the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware under the trust agreement.

Mr. Rogers was also charged with being responsible for the floating indebtedness of the company submitted to his care, and for the decrease in the value of the companies' stocks.

Mr. Rogers contended that his control of the Brookline Gas Company gave him a command of the gas situation and a strategic position of value, but the court finds that as a Trustee of the other companies he had no right to take advantage of such a position to the disadvantage of the Boston companies.

While the court reserves the right to review its findings after the master submits his report, it expresses the opinion that the amounts received by Rogers for his Brookline securities was in excess of any value which was visible to the court. But the facts disclosed by the records cannot in any event entitle the complainant to recover as gains and profits such entire excess, but only its equitable proportion thereof.

Capt. Yates's Accident Fatal.

BOISE, Idaho, July 18.—Capt. William Yates of the Fourteenth Cavalry, who yesterday suffered a fractured skull by being thrown from his horse at Boisé Barracks, died early to-day.

LAMBERT

Atterbury System Clothes

MARKED DOWN

These exceptional clothes, at these exceptional reductions, are the clothing event of the season.

$20 & $25 Suits $15.50
$30.00 . . . Suits $19.50
$35.00 . . . Suits $24.50
$40 & $45 Suits $29.50

With the object of disposing during the current season of all the Suits made for this season's selling, prices are unreservedly reduced. The assortment of these best of all ready-to-wear clothes is still excellent, and all sizes may be found.

We also sell Men's Satisfactory Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes.

3 STORES

183 Broadway, Near Dey Street Subway Station.

LAMBERT

39-41 Cortlandt St., Bet. 6th and 9th Ave. "L" Stations.

Also at New Haven, Conn.

EYESTRAIN causes HEADACHE
Consult our Registered Physicians.
Glasses only if needed—$1.00 Upward
223 Sixth Ave., 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
217 B'way, Astor House.
1274 Broadway, 33d St.
5 Cortlandt St., Near B'way.
J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
Established Nearly 30 Years.

Store closes 5.30 daily.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store closes 12.30 Saturdays.

Every day adding to the success of the July clearing sale.

Hair brushes, made to sell at 50c., 25c.

Gloves, elbow-length suede, lisle, taffeta, black and white, 79c.

GREATEST bargain month of the year. Time we close out all the broken lines, odd lots, all soiled or mussed goods and all surplus merchandise which we do not wish to carry beyond Inventory. Never have these values been paralleled. Every department furnishes its quota of once-a-year bargains, all uniting to make dull July one of the busiest months in the calendar.

July clearing sale of women's apparel.

Suits that sold to $35 at $16.50.

IN THE immense aggregation of fashionable suits which must be sacrificed during this sale is a large lot of women's Princess Dresses and Linen Coat Suits that sold as high as $35; but the lines are broken, and we have assembled them for immediate clearance at $16.50. Third Floor.

Some of these suits come out of our regular stock—some belong to the great purchase of last week. They're the most fashionable styles of the season—high-grade Princess Dresses and Linen Coat Suits. Some of them embroidered by hand in painstaking and artistic designs; or daintily trimmed with fine lace or heavy applique; sold up to $35; at $16.50. 16.50

Dainty two-piece lingerie dresses, 9.75.
White or colors—elaborately trimmed in fine narrow lace and insertion—with wide ribbon belts. All the pretty colorings of the season. A great variety of styles. $9.75

18.75 rep. or linen tailored coat suits, 6.95.
In white, lavender, light blue, pink, gray. Smart little Eton model; also some dainty two-piece wash dresses. $6.95

$18.75 silk shirt-waist suits, $7.95—Plain and fancy colors—odds and ends of the season's accumulation. Broken in sizes, but excellent value.

Our entire stock of fine Persian lawn and dimity shirt-waist dresses—Several models—selling up to $8.50. $1.95, $2.95, $3.95.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Semi-annual sale women's shoes.

WE have obtained a reduction of almost half on the entire surplus stock of the greatest manufacturer of women's shoes in America, but he insisted as a part of the agreement that we should not mention in our announcements the name under which these shoes are made and sold.

Women's regular $3 Oxfords at 1.85

Women's regular $3.50 Oxfords at 2.35

However, take our word for it and come and enjoy the best shoe bargain of the year. The name under which these shoes are sold and known is stamped upon each pair, and their bargain-worth will be told at a glance.

Second Floor.

Twice a year we take all the shoes this manufacturer has on hand. He is willing to take a loss in order to clean up each season's business in season, and during this sale you receive the benefit of the remarkable price concession.

Women who wear sizes 1½, 2, 2½, 3¼ and 4 can choose from shoes worth up to $5. Of course we have all sizes in the $3 and $3.50 shoes.

Handsome shapely effects in low shoes made from the best tan kid, black kid, patent leather, gun metal calf, white Sea Island cotton, Gibson ties and Oxfords.

We are New York selling agents for the celebrated Queen Quality shoes.

MUJIKS, IN BLIND FURY, DESTROY EVERYTHING

Property of Friends and Enemies Devastated Alike.

LIBERALS ARE APPREHENSIVE

Coup d'Etat Against the Duma Feared —Many More Robberies and Assassinations.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Dispatches from the interior continue to tell of the burning of manor houses, robberies, murders, collisions between peasants and rural guards, and the hurried dispatch of troops here and there.

The centre of the peasants' uprising is Voronezh Province, where the peasants in their mania for the destruction of property do not discriminate between friends and enemies, as was evidenced by the complete devastation of the estate of M. Kokoshkine, one of the most prominent Constitutional Democrats in the lower house. To-day's reports describe the situation in that province as "hopeless" from the point of view of the landlords.

The situation is almost as bad in Poltava and Smolensk Provinces. In Tamboff Province eighty peasants are reported to have been killed or wounded by dragoons.

Members of the lower house of Parliament are visiting the disturbed provinces and trying to persuade the peasants to wait until Parliament acts on the agrarian question before resorting to more violence.

An attempt was made to-day to assassinate Count Todleben, aide-de-camp to Emperor Nicholas, at the engineers' camp at Tiora, between St. Petersburg and Schlusselburg. The would-be assassin fired at Count Todleben with a revolver, the bullet grazing the Count's head. He then made his escape in a boat which was awaiting him in the Neva. It is believed the act was one of vengeance for the arrest by order of Count Todleben of an agitator who had effected an entrance to the camp.

Vice Admiral Dubassoff's resignation of the Governor Generalship of Moscow and Emperor Nicholas's acceptance of the resignation will be gazetted to-morrow morning. The reason given for the resignation is shattered health.

There is marked apprehension that the present crisis may end in a coup d'état against Parliament. The assassination of Admiral Chouknin and Gen. Kozloff; the discovery that behind the murder of the General was a big plot to kill not only Gen. Trepoff but Prince Putiatin and other courtiers; the general epidemic of assassination which has terrorized not only the local authorities, but even the police, and the wild destruction of property by the peasantry have again strengthened the small part of the Court which believes in resorting to "extreme measures."

The adoption by the lower house of Parliament of an address to the country will, it is feared, place in the hands of the Reactionists the needed lever to move the Emperor.

M. Bratseff, formerly an employe of the Controller, to-day printed the first of his promised exposures, giving chapter and verse to prove that the Government in the course of the war with Japan was swindled out of $100,000 for the rent of fictitious barracks south of the Ussuri River.

It is reported that some of the soldiers of the Seminovsky Guard Regiment served notice on their commander, Col. Minn, that they intend to kill him at the first opportunity for forcing them to murder their fellow-citizens at the time of the Moscow revolt, and that Minn, in fear of his life, fled from the camp at Krasnoye Selo.

TIFLIS, July 18.—In the course of domiciliary searches here following the fatal wounding of Chief of Police Martineff yesterday in front of the Georgian Nobles' School, Police Captain Vinogradnoff was shot and severely wounded by one of his own men. Eight fragments of the bomb which was thrown at M. Martinoff have been extracted from his body.

The attack on the Chief of Police was made while a session of the Faculty of the Georgian Nobles' School was in progress. After the outrage soldiers fired volleys into the building, killing Director Chitadze and severely wounding Profs. Pionti and Abuladze and the janitor.

SEVASTOPOL, July 18.—In the course of to-day's session of the court-martial which is engaged in the trial of men concerned in the Black Sea fleet mutiny of last November, a bomb was thrown from the Marine Barracks at Col. Dumbadze, the commander of the Brest Regiment, who was leaving the courtroom. Col. Dumbadze was not harmed. Two men were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the outrage.

The Brest Regiment distinguished itself in the suppression of the November outbreak and the recent artillerist mutiny here.

On account of the court's denial of a motion by the mutineers' lawyers, all the counsel for the defense have withdrawn. The accused men refuse to plead.

ROSTOFF-ON-DON, July 18.—While two clerks employed in the Government bank here were to-day carrying from the Post Office $120,000 which had been received in the registered mail they were attacked by a band of six armed men and seriously wounded.

The robbers made off with the money, but under hot pursuit by police and Cossacks they sacrificed $100,000 of the booty and thus were enabled to escape.

THEODOSIA, Crimea, July 18.—A band of peasants last night entered the house of a rich landowner named Guburk and with daggers murdered his wife. The servants jumped from the windows and escaped.

This is the second case of the kind within a short time.

EMPERORS TO AID THE CZAR.

German and Austrian Rulers Ready to Send Troops to Poland.

PARIS, July 18.—The Journal says it is in a position to affirm that in the course of the recent interview at Schönbrunn, near Vienna, between the Emperor of Austria and the German Emperor their Majesties deliberated on the means to adopt in case of the outbreak of a revolution in Russia. Emperor Nicholas being advised of the general nature of the deliberations.

It was decided in principle, the paper adds, that Germany and Austria would intervene in Poland with armed forces in case the Russian Emperor found it impossible to maintain the control of Poland, the three Emperors thereafter acting in concert for the maintenance of the status quo in their respective Polish possessions.

The Journal further asserts that this understanding amounts to a regular holy alliance between the three Emperors.

TO IMPROVE SIBERIAN LINE.

Government to Present a Double-Tracking Project to Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The Cabinet at its session to-day discussed the proposed double tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railway and decided to present to Parliament a project for the gradual completion of a second line the entire distance to the frontier of Manchuria, except the Circum-Baikal section, where car ferries will be provided equivalent to the additional track.

The double tracking will enable thirty-four trains to pass daily in each direction. It is recommended that the work be begun with the section from Atchinsk to Irkutsk, which will cost $21,480,000, and preliminary surveys for which have already been begun.

Grand Duke Sergius's Body Moved.

MOSCOW, July 18.—With the utmost secrecy, in the presence of the Grand Dukes Constantine, Alexis, Boris, and Dmitri, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, and a few faithful retainers, the body of the Grand Duke Sergius, who was assassinated here by the explosion of a bomb on Feb. 17, 1905, which had been resting in a temporary vault, was last night interred in the crypt of the Tchudoff Monastery, (or Monastery of the Miracles,) in the Kremlin.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

TO STOP JUVENILE SMOKING.

House of Lords Committee Is in Favor of Legislation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 18.—The House of Lords committee which has been considering the case of the British boy smoker is of the opinion that he should be suppressed. The manhood of Great Britain is gravely menaced by him, the committee says.

It is recommended that nobody under sixteen years old shall be allowed to smoke. The committee wants those selling tobacco to boys punished and wants all boys punished who are caught smoking or having cigarettes in their possession. It would have policemen, park keepers, schoolmasters, and certain other public functionaries charged with the duty of enforcing this proposed law.

The enactment of the law may be a long way off.

MANY FAMOUS MEN COMING.

Eminent Europeans to Attend Carnegie Institute Dedication.

BERLIN, July 18.—Prof. Adolf Harnack and, probably, Dr. Robert Koch will be among the distinguished Germans who will visit the United States in April, 1907, as guests of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, at the opening of its new main building. Prof. Harnack gave his acceptance personally to S. H. Church of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday. It was said at the Ministry of Education to-day that if Dr. Koch returned from Central Africa in time he also would probably be one of Germany's representatives.

Prof. Roentgen has been obliged to decline because of his advanced age.

Mr. Church, who has been in Great Britain, France, Holland, and other countries, inviting on behalf of the Carnegie Institute eminent persons in science, art, literature, and statesmanship to take part in the dedication, has obtained acceptances from about twenty, some of whom are:

France—Ex-Foreign Minister Delcassé, Prof. Boule, Edmond Rostand, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, and August Rodin.

Great Britain—Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Lord Hugh Cecil, William H. Preece, Frederic Harrison, C. F. Moberly Bell, William Huggins, and, possibly, James Bryce.

Holland—Maarten Maartens and M. Van Karnebeek, Director of the Temple of Peace.

Hungary—Count Albert Apponyi.

Mr. Church will sail on board the Amerika from Hamburg to-morrow.

ALFONSO AGAIN THREATENED.

Anonymous Letters Say Another Attempt on His Life Is Imminent.

MADRID, July 18.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria drove in an automobile to-day from La Granja to San Sebastian, where they will pass the Summer. The entire route was lined by gendarmes owing to the receipt of menacing anonymous letters, declaring that another attempt on the lives of their Majesties was imminent.

The expulsion of Anarchist suspects from Spain continues.

Belgians Congratulate Dreyfus.

BRUSSELS, July 18.—The entire Liberal left in the Chamber of Deputies has united in a significant telegram to Major Dreyfus, felicitating him on the triumph of truth over intrigue.

MRS. CARTER-PAYNE GONE.

Away on Her "Honeymoon" This Time, Nobody Knows Where.

Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne is away "on her honeymoon," but whether her new husband is with her none of her household at 36 Central Park South appears to know. Neither does anybody about the Belasco Theatre, as far as could be discovered yesterday. She slipped out of her apartment some time in the course of the day and was careful to get away without being spied by reporters and photographers.

"She may go to her Summer home at Shelter Island," it was said at her apartments, "and she may keep right on until she gets to Canada. We don't know whether her husband is with her or not."

The trip is being made in the actress's big touring car. She promised to telephone to her apartment yesterday afternoon and tell where she was then.

At the Belasco Theatre they had the same tale to tell as on Tuesday—they hadn't seen either Mr. Belasco or Mrs. Carter and didn't know anything about either one of them. Benjamin Roeder, Mr. Belasco's manager, repeated his original statement that the story of Mrs. Carter's visit to the Belasco Theatre on Tuesday, in which she was averred to have said things and cut her hand on a glass door, wasn't true.

"I don't know anything about either Mr. Belasco's or Mrs. Carter's whereabouts," added Mr. Roeder. "If I did I would be glad enough to tell you, so you could see and talk to either or both of them. I haven't heard anything about their breaking up."

For the first time in his active career the man who does the press work was reticent. Mr. Belasco, he said, was out of town, busy with some delayed work. Maybe it was his new play; maybe not. Anyhow, he could not be reached by any of his employes. So far as the plans for Mrs. Carter-Payne's season were concerned, no change had been made yet. The advance notices of Mrs. Carter's appearance were being mailed to out-of-town newspapers, and other details incident to her play were being attended to.

Oscar Hammerstein, who is a close friend of Mr. Belasco, was asked last night what he thought of the Belasco-Carter mix-up. He said he thought Belasco was a broken-hearted man.

"A strong attachment had sprung up between Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter," said Mr. Hammerstein. "They rose to success together and each helped the other. Anything that occurred to separate them would, naturally, be a great blow to Mr. Belasco."

GIRL OUT OF CUBAN JAIL.

Government Orders Miss Brown Removed to Mayor's House.

HAVANA, July 18.—The Government today received a report from the Cuban officials of the Isle of Pines relative to the imprisonment at Nueva Gerona of Miss Millie Brown, L. C. Giltner, Postmaster of the Town of Columbia, and William Augustine, all Americans, for violating an old military order prohibiting other than Government telegraph lines. The report states that the persons named deliberately and defiantly maintained their private telegraph line after having been warned.

The Government will not pardon the offenders nor interfere in the case, but in deference to the feeling of Americans in the Isle of Pines it has been ordered that Miss Brown be transferred from the common jail to the Mayor's home. The Government believes that revolutionary Americans are responsible for the incident, but this the islanders deny.

Miss Brown, Mr. Giltner, and Mr. Augustine constructed, as they allege, for their own instruction and amusement, a telegraph line 1,800 feet long, running from Giltner's store to the residences of the others. They were arrested for violation of the old military order prohibiting other than Government telegraph lines, tried, and condemned to pay a joint fine of $500 or to be imprisoned for a joint term of 100 days. On their refusal to pay the fine they were taken to the common jail at Nueva Gerona to serve thirty-three days each.

Woman's Skeleton Unearthed.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 18.—The unearthing of the skeleton of a young woman in sandy soil near the roadway leading to Nashua by railway workmen to-day led the police to start an investigation under the belief that a murder had been committed. A pair of steel buckles were found, with the soles of a pair of shoes, near the body.

All the many ails caused by coffee yield to well boiled

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE

TO STOP JUVENILE SMOKING.

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The enactment of the law may be a long way off.

COTTONSEED OIL TRUST SUED

Proceedings Begun Against the Mills in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—Suit was entered to-day against the five cottonseed oil mills of this city by Attorney General Rogers and Prosecuting Attorney Rohoton, charging them with being members of a combination in violation of the anti-trust law, and alleging restraint of trade.

The suits ask judgment in the sum of $5,000 per day, aggregating $130,000, against each company, and ask also the revocation of their charters in this State.

It is the understanding in court circles here that suits are to be entered against the remaining thirty-four mills as soon as the papers can be prepared.

EFFORT FIRST OF FLEET.

In Light, Fluky Airs She Leads Joint Cruise to Port.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 18.—In light and fluky winds, that enabled the little twenty-seven-foot sloops to beat the big ninety-foot schooners boat for boat the combined fleet of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Atlantic, and Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht Clubs straggled into port here to-day at the end of a sixteen-mile run from New London. The first boat to arrive was the sixty-footer Effort, and 5 minutes and 45 seconds later the Herreshoff sloop Irolita crossed the line. It took Effort three hours to make the run, while, except Irolita, not another yacht finished the distance in better than four and a half hours. The boat to make this time was the little twenty-seven-footer Sue, another Gielow boat, which led her class in and all the smaller sloops, but to Effort goes the credit of making the best corrected time of the fleet.

These three boats were favored in all the luck that can come to yachts in racing. If there was a zephyr blowing they seemed to get it, and if the wind attained some strength for any period they were happy enough to catch it first and hold it longest. Over most of the distance the big fellows rode idly drifting, and but for a favorite tide might have been out in the Sound yet, some of them.

It was such a day as renders results absolutely worthless as indications of relative speed. Roy A. Rainey's boat was sailing without a competitor in her class, but she headed his division far enough to win the division prize for the first time in the three days' run. Summary:

SCHOONERS—OVER 90 FEET.

Start, 10:30. Course, 16 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed
Invader, Roy A. Rainey	3:12:02	4:42:02

SCHOONERS—90-FOOTERS.

Start, 10:30. Course, 16 Miles.

Lasca, R. P. Doremus	3:19:01	4:49:01
Savarona, C. H. Clarke, Jr.	3:50:29	5:20:29
Crusader II., S. L. Husted, Jr.	3:16:21	4:46:21

Corrected time—Lasca, 4:49:01; Savarona, 5:19:40; Crusader, not rated. Crusader beats Lasca 2 minutes 40 seconds elapsed time, but Lasca wins.

SCHOONERS—55-FOOTERS.

Start, 10:10. Course, 16 Miles.

Andromeda, C. W. Nason	4:01:10	5:51:10
Loyal, G. Putzel	3:07:03	4:57:03
Fenella, J. G. Meehan	No time taken.	
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	No time taken.	

Corrected time—Andromeda, 5:51:10; Loyal, 4:55:06. Loyal beats Andromeda by 56 minutes 4 seconds.

SCHOONERS—47-FOOTERS.

Start, 10:10. Course, 16 Miles.

Vigil, A. N. Chandler	3:25:12	5:15:12

SLOOPS—68-FOOTERS.

Start, 10:20. Course, 16 Miles.

Effort, F. M. Smith	1:27:32	3:07:32
Irolita, E. W. Clark	1:33:17	3:13:17

Corrected time—Effort, 3:07:32; Irolita, 3:11:07. Effort beats Irolita 3 minutes 35 seconds.

SLOOPS—FORTY-EIGHT FOOTERS.

Start, 10. Course, 16 Miles.

Cleona, G. Bullock	2:48:06	4:48:06
Athlon, J. B. Probst	3:34:52	5:34:52

Neither rated. Cleona beats Athlon 46 minutes 46 seconds elapsed time.

SLOOPS—FORTY FOOTERS.

Start 10. Course, 16 Miles.

Pellegrina, R. Toland	3:43:02	5:43:02

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE FOOTERS.

Start, 10. Course, 16 Miles.

Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	2:32:58	4:32:58
Gypsy, O. O. Fowler	3:33:43	5:33:43

Corrected time—Vivian II., 4:32:58; Gypsy not rated. Vivian II. beats Gypsy 60 minutes 45 seconds elapsed time.

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN FOOTERS.

Start, 10. Course, 16 Miles.

Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	3:47:13	5:47:13
Sue, E. F. Luckenback	2:21:58	4:21:58
Tobasco, W. B. Henry	2:23:19	4:23:19
Regina, F. G. Stewart	3:56:11	5:56:11

Sue beats Tobasco 1 minute 21 seconds, Phryne 1 hour 25 minutes 15 seconds, Regina 1 hour 34 minutes 13 seconds elapsed and corrected time.

YAWLS—ALL CLASSES.

Start, 10:05. Course, 16 Miles.

Lotawana, E. E. Malcolm	3:28:52	5:23:52
Selnada, J. F. Ackerman	3:26:11	5:21:11
Paladin, W. C. Hubbard	3:06:15	5:01:15
Flying Cloud, J. Loughlin	Did not finish.	
Tern, John Hyslop	Did not finish.	

Corrected time—Lotawana, 4:58:02; Selnada, 5:21:11; Paladin not rated. Lotawana beats Selnada by 23 minutes 9 seconds.

The division and their record, corrected for the fleet, follow:

Yacht.	Allowance.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Invader	Allows	4:42:02	4:42:02
Loyal	28:58	4:57:03	4:28:07
Effort	10:33	3:07:32	2:56:59
Lotawana	48.13	5:23:52	4:35:39
Sue	53:11	4:21:58	3:28:47

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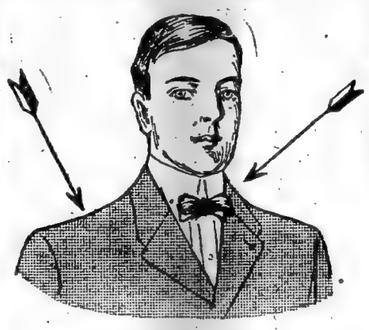

The High Character of the Suits Concerned Gives Greater Importance to This

Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Suits

Formerly $22, $20, $18, $17 and $15.

Now $12.75

Only half the strength of this offer lies in the low prices, the other half lies in the high standard of clothes-making which governs Wm. Vogel & Son suits. It means much to the man who would make the most of opportunity.

Concerned are single and double breasted sack suits in the newest models of blue serges, gray worsteds, fancy cheviots, velour cassimeres and black Thibets.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

STRIKE ON ERIE FERRY HOUSE

Carpenters Quit In Protest Against Open Shop Metal Workers.

A sympathetic strike of carpenters has been ordered at the new ferryhouse of the Erie Railroad, foot of West Twenty-third Street, because, according to the strikers, the D. Lupton Son's Company, which is doing part of the work, is employing sheet metal workers on the building on the open shop plan.

The general contractors are Snare & Triest, who have sublet the roofing to the D. Lupton Sons' Company. This is a Philadelphia firm with a branch in New York. The company says that the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers will neither allow its own members nor any one else to do the work if it can help it. Some of the men at work have been assaulted and had narrow escapes for their lives, the company asserts. D. Lupton, head of the firm, said yesterday: "We do not want the open shop, but it is forced on us. We are running our plant in Philadelphia on the open shop plan because the men we had employed went on strike in violation of an agreement. The wages are $4.50 a day, but we offered, to save trouble, to pay the members of the New York union $5 a day, which is higher than the regular wages and send the men we are employing to Philadelphia, but the offer was refused on account, I presume, of our trouble with the union in Philadelphia."

J. P. Morgan on His Way Home.

LONDON, July 18.—J. Pierpont Morgan and Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke sailed for New York from Liverpool to-day on the White Star Line steamer Baltic.

Von Sternburg Back in Boston.

Baron Speck Von Sternburg, German Ambassador to the United States, who arrived in this city on Tuesday night from Boston, after being overcome by the heat there, returned to Boston yesterday.

STATE TENNIS DOUBLES.

Pell and Torrance Win at Livingston—Lively Seabright Matches.

Displaying perfect team work Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry Torrance yesterday won the lawn tennis doubles championship title of the New York State championship tournament. In the final of the big meeting Pell and Torrance met Carleton C. Kelley and Frederick G. Anderson on the turf courts of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club at Livingston, S. I. The latter pair, while individually brilliant, failed to show the same smooth and concerted action of the winning pair, and were defeated in straight sets at 6—4, 6—4, 7—5. The championship went to Pell and Torrance by the default of the two California experts, J. Wright Bell and Reuben G. Hunt. The summary:

New York State Championship Doubles.—Final Round—Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry Torrance, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Englewood Field Club, defeated Carleton C. Kelley and Frederick G. Anderson, West Side Lawn Tennis Club and Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Challenge Round—Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry Torrance, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Englewood Field Club, challengers, defeated J. Wright Bell and Reuben G. Hunt, California, defenders, by default.

Scoring their third consecutive victory in the round robin lawn tennis doubles Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, the Princeton-Yale combination, yesterday clinched their winning of the cups offered at the tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, Seabright, N. J. The Princeton-Yale pair defeated Edward B. Dewhurst and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., in straight sets by the scores 6—4 and 6—1. The former Harvard champion, Bernon S. Prentice, won the only match contested in the singles, defeating Theodore Roosevelt Pell by the score 6—4, 6—4. The results of the singles bring Prentice against Alexander and Dewhurst against Karl H. Behr in the semi-finals this afternoon. The winner of the singles will meet William A. Larned in the challenge round for the Achelis Challenge Cup.

Peter A. Smith was the winner of the club championship of the St. Aloysius Club of Newark in lawn tennis singles. The tournament just completed was the first for a silver challenge cup which has to be won three times to become the permanent property of the owner. The summary:

St. Aloysius Club Championship.—First Round—J. L. Halpin defeated F. A. Higgins, 6—0, 6—0; George Besch defeated T. J. Smith, 6—0, 6—0; P. A. Smith defeated W. A. Maher, 6—2, 6—2; William Gregory defeated Frank Maher, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; L. T. Turner, J. F. McGuinness, M. I. Burns, M. J. Smith, Thomas Brady, T. F. Halpin, E. J. Sullivan, Walter Murray, Daniel McLaughlin, John Hart, Andrew Martin, and the Rev. James Keogh drew byes.

Second Round—L. T. Turner defeated J. F. McGuinness, 6—1, 6—0; M. I. Burns defeated M. J. Smith, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; T. F. Halpin defeated Thomas Brady, 6—0, 6—0; George Besch defeated J. L. Halpin, 6—1, 6—4; P. A. Smith defeated William Gregory, 6—4, 6—2; Walter Murray defeated E. J. Sullivan by default; Daniel McLaughlin defeated John Hart by default; Andrew Martin defeated the Rev. James Keogh by default.

Third Round—L. T. Turner defeated M. I. Burns, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; T. F. Halpin defeated George Besch, 6—0, 6—4; P. A. Smith defeated Walter Murray, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; Daniel McLaughlin defeated Andrew Martin, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—T. F. Halpin defeated L. T. Turner, 6—1, 6—1; P. A. Smith defeated Daniel McLaughlin, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—P. A. Smith defeated T. F. Halpin, 6—2, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Mile Match Race for Scottish Games.

A special one-mile match race will be the feature of the athletic carnival of the United Scottish Clans to be held at Celtic Park, Saturday, July 28. Applications are numerous, and the field promises to be very strong.

Half Your Comfort

in wearing glasses comes of the knowledge that the lenses are right—that they are really helping your eyes.

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Handicap Class Allowances.

The success met with by the handicap class has induced two more owners to enroll their yachts in the contests, and hereafter D. Y. Pendas's Anona and Howell E. Sayre's Maryola will race with the class. Theodore Granbery announced yesterday the allowances for the opening day at Larchmont, placing W. F. Clark's Marguerite and G. P. Granbery's Rube on scratch in the first division and Harold Pryor's Grasshopper in the second division. The allowances were:

FIRST DIVISION.

Yacht and Owner.	Per Cent.
Rube, G. P. Grenbery	0
Marguerite, W. F. Clark	0
Little Peter, F. M. Weeks	1
Anona, D. Y. Pendas	2
Firefly, M. B. Pendas	3½
Tillicum II., C. S. King	4
Naiad, Dr. J. B. Palmer	7
Ventura, Dr. A. E. Black	7
Huntress, Leonard Dyer	7

SECOND DIVISION.

Yacht and Owner.	Per Cent.
Grasshopper, Harold Pryor	0
Scamp, Warren Murdock	½
Howdy, George Mercer, Jr.	1
Robin Hood, G. E. Garland	2
Montauk, Waldo Sheldon	2
Maryola, H. E. Sayre	2
Kenosha II., C. W. Voltz	2½
Kenosha, W. R. Berth	4
Monsoon, B. R. Stoddard	6

Actors to Play Ball for Charity.

Theatrical managers and actors will meet on the baseball diamond at the American League grounds on Saturday, July 28. The game will be played for the benefit of the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children.

Mott Haven A. C. New Grounds.

Through the courtesy of the Morrisania Yacht Club the Mott Haven Athletic Club has secured South Brother Island, in the Sound, for a permanent training ground and athletic field. A new cinder track has been laid which is very fast. The club will hold its first set of members' games on the island next Sunday.

Open Championship for Local Golfers.

Leighton Calkins, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, has issued the programme of events for the second annual open championship of the local association which will be held on Aug. 9, 10, and 11 on the links of the Hollywood Golf Club, N. J. The entries for the championship will close on Aug. 6 at noon at the office of Mr. Calkins, 25 Broad Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps: John D. C. Hoskins, to Colonel, Coast Artillery; W. B. Homer, to Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery; H. C. Davis, to Major, Coast Artillery.

Capt. W. R. Doores, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Seventeenth Company to the Forty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery. He will join the company to which he is transferred.

Capts. R. P. Davis, E. Landon, and C. H. McNeil, Artillery Corps, will visit Lynn, Mass., Schenectady, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn., for the purpose of inspecting and testing submarine mine material now in course of manufacture.

Capt. W. E. Dove, retired, will proceed to Cohoes, N. Y., for the purpose of procuring evidence for a general court-martial at Fort Jay.

Col. R. D. Potts, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the General Staff, to take effect Aug. 15.

Lieut. Col. A. Murray, Artillery Corps, will repair to Washington Aug. 1 and enter upon duty as assistant to the Chief of Artillery.

Capt. H. L. James, retired, will proceed to Tipton and Iowa City, Iowa, for the purpose of procuring evidence for a general court-martial at Fort Sheridan.

First Lieut. W. Roberts, Assistant Surgeon, having been examined by a board and found physically disqualified for the duties of Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a Captain is announced.

The Navy.

Commander S. H. Leonard, Jr., retired, to navy yard, Boston, Aug. 1.

Lieut. Commander C. C. Marsh to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. B. Barnes to the Pensacola as executive officer and additional duty naval training station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Chicago, at Seattle; Maryland, at Rockland; Alabama, Iowa, and Indiana, at Provincetown; Paul Jones, at San Francisco; Abarenda, at Lambert Point; Stockton, at Norfolk; Dolphin, at West Point; Tacoma, at League Island; Marietta, at Puerto Plata; Charleston, at Mosquito; Nero, at Bradford.

Sailed—Concord, from Tien-tsin for Dalny and Chefoo; Kentucky, from Norfolk for Boston; Dixie, from Monte Cristi for Santo Domingo City; Leonidas, from Monte Cristi for San Chese; Hornet and Restless, from Washington for Norfolk; Brooklyn, from Hampton Roads for Portland.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th St.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

An Important Sale of

Summer Suits for Men

Special at $14.00

Formerly $18, $20, $22 & $25

Let us establish one vital fact and then we shall have done with all argument—every suit involved is the product of our own workshops. That promises all that you can ask relative to the tailoring and high character of the garments.

Single and double-breasted models fashioned of Summer fabrics in plaids, stripes and mixtures, together with a few blue serges and black unfinished worsteds, half lined.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Standard $1.50 and $1.75

Mid-summer Shirts for Men

Special at $1.00

It was a business gamble; the man who made the shirts lost. Earlier in the season he was the source of supply for our standard one-fifty and one-seventy-five shirts. Anticipating the future, he fashioned some nine hundred shirts which he felt sure we would need. We didn't.

Plain negligee and plaited coat models with cuffs attached, made of imported madras and percale, for the most part in white jacquarded and corded grounds with black or colored stripes and conservative designs—a few colored grounds; sizes 14 to 17½.

Washable Scarfs, Special 25c

Four Arranged in an Attractive Box, 95c.

Four-in-Hands, fashioned of white madras with individual designs embroidered in white.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The Straw Hat Clearance:

Splits, Sennits, Milans and Mackinaws.

Those that were $4 and $5 At $2.50
Those that were $2 and $3 At $1.25

And the Panamas

Blocked and Telescope Models.

Those that were $5 to $8 At $4.00
Those that were $10 to $18 At $6.00

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

35c Black Lisle Half Hose, 25c

6 Pairs Arranged in a Box for $1.25.

Hose which we ourselves did import. They are fashioned of an exquisitely sheer black lisle thread with reinforced soles, heels and toes.

Lisle Thread Half Hose at 50c.

6 Pairs Arranged in a Box for $2.50.

They are of the very highest character, in tan or black, with reinforced soles, heels and toes.

EIGHT DOLLARS

St. Paul and Minneapolis

and return from Chicago on July 25th, return limit July 31st; also August 11th to 13th, limit August 31st.

$12 round-trip rate July 24th to 26th, limit July 31st. Extension to August 15th, fee 50 cents.

$16 round-trip rate all summer, good returning until October 31st.

Correspondingly low rates from all eastern points.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Four fast through trains each way over The North-Western Line, including the famous electric lighted North-Western Limited.

All agents sell tickets over this line. full information call on or write to

D. W. ALDRIDGE,
General Eastern Agent, C. & N. W. Ry.,
461 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NW41

JAPAN MAY NATIONALIZE ALL HER INDUSTRIES

Plan to Exploit Manchuria with State and Private Capital.

GREAT COTTON GUILD FORMED

Government to Aid Enterprise for Wresting Trade from Foreigners —Same Policy in Korea.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—According to advices received by the Bureau of Manufactures the Japanese Government has undertaken one of the greatest experiments in the world's history, which indicates a clear purpose to protect, supervise, develop, and nationalize all Japanese industries. It is stated that the provision for the nationalization of the railways was but a single step in the great plan of industrial nationalization toward which the country fast is approaching.

The question of Manchurian development has received careful attention, and it now is proposed that a company should be formed by the Government and private capitalists jointly for working and developing the railways, mines, and forests in Manchuria. Already a great guild of cotton manufacturing companies of Japan has been formed to capture the Manchurian trade.

In connection with the enterprise, the Government has decided to make the loan through the Yokohama specie bank, without limitations as to the amount, not only on cotton textiles, but on matches, cement, beer, marine products, lumber and other goods to be exported to Manchuria at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. In case a single company has effected a large yearly export the Government will refund one-half per cent of this interest. As regards freightage the Government will carry out negotiations with the Chinese Eastern Railway and the subsidized Japanese steamship lines.

The Government will pursue a similar policy with regard to Korea, where the Dalichi Ginko (First Bank) is to act as the specie bank acts in Manchuria.

The Bureau of Manufactures has received reports from Ambassador Wright of Tokio, and from other sources confirming this new movement in Japan.

HUGHES'S WIFE COMPLAINS.

Plunkitt's Nephew Ordered to Pay Her $10 a Week.

The wife of Policeman John J. Hughes, connected with the Bureau of Elections and nephew of ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt, appeared in the West Side Court yesterday morning as complainant against her husband. She told Magistrate Wahle that she had been driven from home by Hughes, who, she said, complained last Wednesday while they were going to Brooklyn of the manner in which she carried the baby.

When they reached the Brooklyn Bridge, she added, he put her off the car, and refused to give her money, with the result that she had to walk home to Tenth Avenue, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth Street. Mrs. Hughes borrowed $2 from her mother, but she told the court yesterday that when her husband got home from Coney Island, he tore her clothing from her back and took the money away from her.

The Magistrate said he was surprised that Hughes, who was born in this country, should treat his wife in a manner which would even shame "ignorant foreigners who hitched up their wives with the horses and cows."

"Your business makes you suspicious," said the court, "and you treat your wife like a crook."

Hughes was ordered to pay his wife $10 a week.

MUST PAY WARSHIP'S DAMAGE

Action Against Steamer Which Rammed the Rhode Island.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A short telegram received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. C. G. Bowman, commanding the battleship Rhode Island, shows that the vessel was not so seriously damaged by the collision with the Norwegian steamship Guernsey at Newport News last evening as was at first supposed.

Capt. Bowman says that the Norwegian steamer drifted down upon the Rhode Island while the latter was at her pier, and damaged a couple of three-inch guns and their mounts; but that the damage would not interfere with the proposed movements of the ship, which is under orders to make a cruise along the North Atlantic Coast for the purpose of shaking down her machinery.

Acting Secretary Newberry notified the United States District Attorney for the Newport News district to take steps to protect the interests of the United States, and, if necessary, libel the Guernsey in order to obtain payment for the damage done the ship. The telegram to the Navy Department says that the bow plates of the Rhode Island were bent in, the scroll work on the bow carried away, and the awning frames on the bow damaged.

Appointments by the President.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 18.—President Roosevelt to-day made the following appointments of Consuls:

William H. Gale of Virginia at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic.

George Bucklin of Oklahoma at Glauchau, Saxony.

The President also signed proclamations creating the Heppner Forest Reserve in Oregon and the Pinnacles Forest Reserve in California.

Inmate Robs Elmira Reformatory.

Word was received here to-day that Ernest Hoffman, committed to the Reformatory at Elmira for burglary, had escaped after stealing a diamond stud from Supt. Scott, a sum of money from the woman in charge of the kitchen where he worked, a gold watch, and a revolver. He had about two months to serve.

FOOD.

"FEED UP."

Is the Way to Make Old Men Young.

One of the most remarkable evidences of the power of proper food is found in the following interesting story by a Canadian:

"I am now 71 years of age and have been ailing more or less ever since I was 16 years old, part of the time an invalid suffering with stomach and bowel troubles.

"About two years ago, having learned of the good Grape-Nuts food was doing for some friends of ours, I resolved to try it myself, and immediately I found help—more vigor and power of endurance.

"That Summer the heat did not affect me as it did before I used Grape-Nuts, and after about four months' constant use I began to realize what it was to be well, and found my bowels adjusting themselves so that now I am free from the old troubles. I had long despaired of such results, and can safely say I am enjoying better health to-day than for many years past, for this wonderful food has literally made a new man of me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is nothing wonderful about it, only sound, scientific reason that any one can prove by trial.

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

PROTEST FROM HARBURGER.

Can't Stand Gorky's Lurid Phantasmagoria on the East Side.

Julius Harburger, the Coroner, who started on Sunday on a five days' vacation, the first he has had in thirty-four years, coudn't rest at White Lake, N. Y., after all. This epistle came from the Coroner yesterday:

"In my retreat for a few days at the Sabridge Hill House, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y., I read an article by Maxim Gorky, the noted Russian revolutionist, in which he says:

"'No people are so enslaved as those of New York,' and in speaking of the east side of New York he says:

"'But the horror of east side poverty is sadder than anything I have known. Children pick out from the garbage boxes on the curbstones pieces of rotten bread and devour it together with the mold and the dirt, and there in the street, in the stinging dust and the choking air, they fight for it like little dogs.'

"This is an unvarnished tissue of falsehoods, the vivid imagination of a revolutionary brain, an article written for gold, which he so tersely denounces. One which is written by the serpent's pen, uncalled for, and shows his hatred for the greatest free Government on earth.

"I was born, bred, and have lived for fifty-five years in the neighborhood which he describes, and no person living has ever seen such scenes which this handler of blood ideas gives forth in his lurid phantasmagoria.

"He has not witnessed them, and for the purpose of propaganda have they emanated from his overwrought brain, or may have been the dream of some of his Nihilistic, Anarchistic satellites. Our great Republic can withstand the halucinations of outsiders, who are unacquainted with lives, homes, firesides, and our people, and their rantings may be published, but not believed.

"On behalf of the great east side of our city I denounce this vilification as an utter calumny upon our good name and fame."

WOODBURY STAYS.

McGowan Tells Citizens' Union He Will Leave the Case to McClellan.

Acting Mayor McGowan sent a negative reply yesterday to the resolutions passed by the Citizens' Union demanding the immediate removal of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury. The Acting Mayor in a letter to Travis H. Whitney, Acting Secretary of the Citizens' Union, refers to his pledge to Mayor McClellan not to appoint or remove anybody in his absence, and then goes on:

"I do not consider that the city's interests are jeopardized by allowing the matter to remain in his (the Mayor's) hands for final disposition on his return early in September, and it is my intention to so leave it, unless I am convinced that it is vitally necessary to the city's interest to take action myself in the interim."

RUN DOWN PLAYING "CAT."

Auto Crushed Boy When He Ran Into It—Will Probaly Die.

John Shark, 11 years old, of 20 East 111th Street, was run down by an automobile and badly injured at 113th Street and Fifth Avenue last evening.

The automobile was owned by George M. Turner, a manufacturer of mantels of 392 East 184th Street. He was not in the machine, which was driven by his chauffeur, Seymour Crout of 169th Street and Jerome Avenue. Several friends of Mr. Turner were also in the automobile.

The Shark boy was playing "cat" with some companions when the accident occurred. The "cat" leaped into the avenue with the boy excitedly chasing it. The automobile was upon him before it could be stopped.

Shark sustained internal injuries, a fractured arm, and other injuries. He will probably die. As the police considered the accident unavoidable, no arrests were made. The boy was taken to Harlem Hospital.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens and notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Broztell.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Curtis, prints and ginghams; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.

"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; G. Schleisner, clothing; Prince George Hotel.

Guy, Curran & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. W. Guy, white goods, notions, laces, and hosiery; 114 Worth Street; Prince George Hotel.

O'Dwyer & Ward, Jackson, Mich.; J. O'Dwyer, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin; Miss Hirsch, notions; W. McDermott, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

Katz, N. & Co., Fulton, N. Y.; N. Katz, dry goods and notions; Hotel Breslin.

Seattle Dry Goods Company, Tacoma, Washington; Miss Stephenson, cloaks and suits; W. J. Fisher, dress goods, silks, and millinery; 684 Broadway.

McMillan & Treadwell, Knoxville, Tenn.; A. McMillan, notions; Hotel Breslin.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; H. I. Stitt, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Saks & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. Saks, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Furneaux, millinery and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Stone-Fisher Company, Seattle, Washington; W. J. Fisher, dress goods, silks, and millinery; Miss Stephenson, cloaks and suits; 684 Broadway.

Goldwater, C., Rochester, N. Y.; piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gumsfeld, A., Albuquerque, N. M.; furnishing goods; Hotel York.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shenk, C., & H. J., Lebanon, Penn.; C. Shenk, dry goods; 817 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, hosiery and furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. L. Adrien, manufacturing department; Hotel Imperial.

Jackson Company, Rome, N. Y.; H. W. McGuigan, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; G. P. Putnam, shoes; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Snellenberg, hats; M. Oppenheim, hosiery, gloves, underwear, and leather goods; 683 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; G. Meilin, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. Pike, dry goods; 214 Church Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Hess Brothers, Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Dieter, furniture; 817 Broadway.

Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; J. M. Griffith, laces; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.

Clarkson, E. E., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; J. E. White, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Mayer, furniture; 684 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Long, J., Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. W. Leo, carpets; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Moque, carpets; 428, Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Sarles, H. J., & Co., Liberty, N. Y.; H. J. Sarles, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Wellington.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; C. B. Dressler, laces and wellings; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.

Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; E. M. Scarborough, notions and furnishing goods; 806 Broadway.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; D. P. Birkett, laces; 2 Walker Street.

"Emporium, The," San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Murray, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Joolesch & Cheska, Waxahatchie, Texas; E. Cheska, millinery and clothing; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Roberts, John A., Sons & Co., Utica, N. Y.; William Calkins; cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.

Tower, E. C., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. J. Sullivan, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Breslin.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. Mayer, dress goods and silks; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Aaron, Marks & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Marks, trimmings; Hotel Breslin.

Parker Hat Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Parker, hats; Hotel Albert.

Schwartz, Rich & Joss, Nashville, Tenn.; L. Schwartz, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Flear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss K. Dolan, ladies' and infants' wear, corsets, and waists; Hotel Victoria.

IF IT'S H&I IT'S LINEN

TEUTONIC

Pack half a dozen of these in your go-away bag. You'll vow that you were never so easy of mind or easy of neck.

The "Slip easy" band solves the tidy tie puzzle.

Cotton collars are often offered as Linen. They look the same at the try-on, but what a difference when they emerge from the laundry!

"H. & I" collars, being Warranted Linen, bid the laundry do it's worst.

2 for 25c. Quarter sizes. Booklet, "Linen Facts" free for a postal

HENRY HOLMES & SON
Factory, Troy, N. Y.

WELCOME FOR AUTOISTS AS TOUR ENTERS CANADA

Natives Picnic by Roadside to See Motor Cars Pass.

ENTERTAINED AT MONTREAL

Keeler and Petre Make Long Runs on Flat Tires—Glidden Cup Contestants Doing Well.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 18.—After a fair, although very dusty trip, the participants in the National automobile tour arrived here this afternoon. There were seventy-odd cars, carrying 300 persons, that crossed the long Victoria Bridge this afternoon, all bearing the official numbers of the American Automobile Association. Seventy-eight cars left Buffalo on Thursday of last week, and the fact that practically all have come through to Montreal, a distance of 525 miles, much of which was over rough roads, speaks volumes for the excellent qualities of the modern motor car.

The cars having perfect scores at the start from Bluff Point, Lake Champlain, this morning, numbered twenty-two. They were:

N. H. Van Sicklen, Apperson; Arthur Holden, Stearns; L. J. Petre, Stearns; Ezra E. Kirk, Thomas; George M. Davis, Thomas; George Soules, Pope-Toledo; W. C. Walker, Pope-Hartford; P. S. Flinn, Pierce; W. F. Wright, Knox; Charles F. Barrett, Columbia; Percy Pierce, Pierce; Archie E. Hughes, Pierce; W. C. Durant, Buick; I. C. Kirkman, Maxwell; J. L. Snow, Peerless; Ernest Keeler, Oldsmobile; W. H. Owen, Cleveland; Charles Schmidt, Peerless; S. B. Stevens, Darracq; F. C. Winr, Marmon; H. K. Sheridan, White; Palmer Abbott, Oldsmobile.

The Deming trophy contestants having perfect scores were:

C. W. Kelsey, Maxwell; Augustus Probst, White; Watson Coleman, White; Arthur L. Rich, Lozier; J. G. Cassatt, White.

The start this morning was made an hour and a half late to enable the Canadian customs officials to arrange for the entry into Canada. The run to Rouse's Point, 31 miles, was over country roads, fair, but quite rough and sandy. The tourists were delayed an hour in complying with the customs and license formalities. A half mile beyond Rouse's Point a small stone monument by the roadside marked the border line, after passing which the tourists found themselves traveling on foreign soil.

The roads from that point to Montreal were somewhat better. The route followed the picturesque Richelieu River and the Chambly Canal. The people along this stage of the route received the tourists with great enthusiasm. In fact, the border had hardly been crossed before the tourists noticed the additional interest being taken in the run. Hundreds of people drove down at different points of the route and picnicked by the roadside. The Canadian Automobile Club of Montreal is entertaining the tourists at a theatre party this evening, and to-morrow will give them a boat ride through the rapids on the St. Lawrence. On Friday morning the tour will be continued with Quebec as the objective point.

Two remarkable runs were made to-day by Ernest Keeler, driving a 28-30 horse power Oldsmobile, and L. J. Petre in a 40 horse power Stearns. Keeler, in the run from Bluff Point to Rouse's Point, the first checking station, punctured a tire and later had one blow out, both of which accidents necessitated stopping for repairs. When driving fast to make up the lost time a second tire blew out on his right front wheel. He drove the nine miles with the tire flat at an average of 24 miles an hour over fairly good roads. The strain of steering was so severe that the mechanician had to help hold the steering wheel. Petre had considerable tire trouble in the last stage, and ran six miles into Montreal on a flat tire at a high rate of speed.

$37,000 FOR THE 71ST.

That Sum Appropriated for Furniture for the New Armory.

The Seventy-first Regiment will get a set of furniture worth $37,000 for its new armory.

This was decided at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday. The Commissioners authorized Controller Metz to issue corporate stock in that amount for the purpose.

The Armory Board originally asked for $35,000 worth of furniture, but Controller Metz objected.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

M. LAUFELD & CO.—The stock and fixtures of M. Laufeld & Co., (corporation,) manufacturers of athletic clothing at 143 Chambers Street, were sold out at auction yesterday by City Marshal Geraty. The business was started a year ago and was incorporated in April last with a capital stock of $6,000, with Laufeld as President. A few weeks ago trouble developed between some of those interested in the business and a few days ago the City Marshal took possession of the place.

THE PHOENIX MILLING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Phoenix Milling Company by these creditors: Louis Pretzfel, $10,949 for money lent; James H. Bowne, $36 for commissions, and Patterson & Shaw, $20 for legal services. It was admitted that the company is insolvent. The address of the company was not given in the petition. Its plant is said to have been destroyed by fire.

FREDERICK C. CRUGER.—Frederick C. Cruger, a bartender at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,019 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of F. C. Cruger & Co., which dissolved in April, 1902. Among the creditors are Cahn, Belt & Co., $1,100; American Exchange Cigar Company, $600, and White, Heitz & Co., $350.

HUTTNER & SCHENSUL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Huttner & Schensul, cloak manufacturers, of 127 Greene Street, show liabilities of $6,774 and assets of $2,750, consisting of stock, $2,500, and machinery, $250. Among the creditors are Isidor Hamner, $920; Kremer Woolen Company, $765, and American Woolen Company, $600.

AUGUST ROESLER.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed McKendall Hawkes receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of August Roesler, contractor, of 41 Park Row, fixing his bond at $2,000. A valuation of $2,500 is put on his assets, which consist of household furniture, horses, carriages, a sailboat, and other effects.

Annual

Furniture Sale

continues during this week
at reductions on every piece of furniture of

25% to 50%

off our regular prices.

While some lines in the stock have been somewhat depleted by the opening days selling we are still offering strong representations in:—

Dining Room Furniture, Oak, Mahogany and Early English — Sideboards, China Closets, Dining Tables, Chairs.

Bedroom Furniture, Mahogany, Curly Birch, Golden Oak, Bird's-eye Maple, Natural Oak and White Enamel — Dressers, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables, Chairs.

Mission Furniture.

A very extensive assortment including many Novelties in *Desks, Tables, Cellarettes, Chairs, Bookracks, Hall Seats, Mirrors, &c., &c.*

Parlor Furniture.

Three-piece and Five-piece Suits, *Reception, Rocker, Occasional and Arm Chairs, Tables, Cabinets, &c., &c.*

Brass Bedsteads, Easy Chairs, White Enamel Bedsteads, Couches.

Morris Chairs (with cushions).....$6.00 to $13.50, formerly $8.50 to $20.00.
Reed and Rattan Chairs.....$2.85 to $9.00, formerly $4.50 to $15.00.
Porch and Veranda Chairs.....$1.50 to $5.75, formerly $2.50 to $9.00.
Folding Screens.....$3.25 to $8.50, formerly $5.00 to $12.50.
Ladies' Writing Desks.....$8.00 to $22.50, formerly $11.50 to $33.00.
Shirt Waist Boxes.....$1.50 to $4.50, formerly $2.25 to $6.50.
Slipper Ottomans.....$4.00 & $5.00, formerly $5.75 & $7.25.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANSON, Frederick R.—E. C. Bruen..... $69
BETTS, Basil H.—John T. Bauer..... 65
BERINSTEIN, I. M.—W. Scully et al.. 388
BENNETT, Tyler H.—John Barkley.... 126
BROWN, E. W.—Wm. B. Andrews..... 179
BECKER, Geo. W.—Aaron H. Sherwin. 73
BARY, J.—American Ice Co..... 63
BERNSTEIN, Samuel—Same 43
BUNKER, Geo. T.—J. E. Howland..... 296
BYRON, Michael—H. Marcus et al..... 162
SAME—E. Zack 29
CONGLETON, Osborn—G. B. De Reyes.. 213
CANTWELL, J. M.—American Ice Co... 63
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:44|Sun sets...7:28|Moon rises...3:08

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:01	6:18	11:51	
Governors Island	6:15	6:30	12:44	12:35
Hell Gate	8:11	8:28	2:16	2:07

Arrived—Wednesday, July 18.

SS Princess Irene, Naples, July 6.
SS Yumuri, Havana, July 13.
SS Cacique, Montevideo, June 21.
SS Hermina, Oran, July 1.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 14.
SS Horatius, Boston, July 17.
SS Bluefields, Baltimore, July 16.
SS El Norte, Galveston, July 12.
SS Thespis, Barbados, July 12.
SS Sibiria, Kingston, July 11.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, July 17.
SS Winyah, Philadelphia, July 17.
SS Colorado, Brunswick, July 16.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Kais. A. V., Hamburg	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.
*La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
United States, Copen'n.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Merida, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Spartan Prince, Brazil	9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
St. Irene, Argentina	4:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Virginia, Kingston	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Samland, Antwerp	——	10:30 A.M.
Minneapolis, London	——	6:30 A.M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, Trinidad	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alleghany, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	——	10:00 A.M.
Batavia, Hamburg	——	5:00 A.M.
El Paso, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Kansas City, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Caribbee	Demerara	June 30
Ocean	Ymuiden	June 22
Coronda	San Juan	July 9
Ulrikea	Gibraltar	July 3
Teutonic	Liverpool	July 11
Consuelo	Hull	July 7
Mississippi	Antwerp	July 7
Patricia	Hamburg	July 7
Perugia	Gibraltar	July 8
Sioterdyk	Rotterdam	July 7
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	July 12
Llandaff City	Swansea	July 3

DUE TO-MORROW.

La Provence	Havre	July 14
Roma	Naples	July 7
Gracia	Prague	July 15

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Southampton	July 14
Cedric	Liverpool	July 13
Etruria	Liverpool	July 14
Tennyson	Barbados	July 16
El Valle	Galveston	July 16

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Majestic, at Queenstown, July 18.
SS Jersey City, at Bristol, July 18.
SS Trigmac, at Bordeaux, July 13.
SS Texas, at Copenhagen, July 16.
SS Prometheus, at Rotterdam, July 17.
SS St. Andrew, at Antwerp, July 17.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Bremen, July 17.
SS Peninsular, at Fayal, July 18.

Sailed.

SS Baltic, from Liverpool, July 18.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Southampton, July 18.
SS Carmania, from Queenstown, July 18.
SS Gallia, from Marseilles, July 13.
SS Thornhill, from Coronel, July 14.
SS Louisiana, from Genoa, July 16.

Passed.

SS Phoebus, New York for Flushing, passed Scilly.

For Latest Shipping News see Page 1.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

THE NEW "DAYLIGHT BAKERY"

IN order to be able to GUARANTEE to our customers absolute purity and cleanliness, we have for a long time manufactured our own ice-cream and soda-water. Recently, for the same strong reason, we equipped a Candy Kitchen in which all our candies will hereafter be made. And now the third step—the opening of the "Daylight Bakery."

We have equipped on the 4th floor a bake-shop which is a model of its kind. We have called it the "Daylight Bakery" to distinguish it from the dark and noisome cellars in which the greater part of this city's baking is done. It is a large, airy room, flooded with light, kept specklessly clean, equipped with the best appliances and manned by the best bakers that money can secure.

We shall now KNOW just how and of what our bakery goods are made, and we commend to the attention of the most fastidious the bread and pastry that will be turned out and sold here. The average bake-shop is run with the single effort to turn out the greatest quantity of goods at the lowest possible cost. Our effort will be to make the BEST goods without regard to cost, although our prices will be found, as usual, the lowest in town. We shall never use the inferior grades of materials which are specially sold for bakers' use, such as the inferior "bakers' flour," cold storage eggs, or ancient nut meats.

Our flour will be the "Fountain quality," finest Minnesota milled. Our butter, an extra quality fresh creamery. Our baking powder, Fountain brand, pure cream of tartar. Our eggs, the choicest, new laid.

The "Daylight Bakery" is only another step in the long chain of methods which enables us, in every line of goods we handle, to say:

"IF YOU BUY AT THE BIG STORE YOU'RE SAFE."

We Sell More House Garments Than Any Other Store in America

THIS isn't a guess or a "hope so." We don't make wild statements of that kind. We know it by the best of all testimony—by the facts given us by the manufacturers of such garments, whose largest customer this store is.

If a store is honest with its public, and is really trying to give the lowest prices it can, the biggest business always means the greatest values. Any one who will take the trouble to compare these goods and prices with any offered anywhere else will see that the public gets the full benefit of the business it gives us in this line of goods.

House Dresses—of good percale, in pretty light and dark patterns; the skirts are cut very full; have deep hems; waists neatly trimmed, at..... 98c

House Dresses—of percale; an excellent quality; in pretty, clear, washable patterns; made in one or two piece effect; skirts cut very wide; deep hems; some have flounces; waists are all prettily embroidery trimmed..... $1.50

Nurses' Dresses—of a splendid quality of gingham, both in plain colors and stripes; the correct regulation style..... $1.95

Nurses' Dresses—of a superb quality of white linen; the correct regulation style $2.25

White Lawn Aprons for Women—comprising many very desirable styles; all are daintily trimmed with hemstitching, tucking and embroidery; regular 39c kind; at..... 25c

Women's Kimono Sacques—made of fine lawn, in a variety of dainty patterns; double yoke back and front; kimono sleeves; and front finished with white lawn; border trimming; regularly 59c; at..... 39c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Center.)

Women's Shoes

Regular $3.50 Styles for $1.45

This is an Oxford that we ourselves sell regularly at $3.50 and have considered as good a shoe as that price has ever bought.

Welted soles—finest patent kidskin. A very stylish, daintily designed, cleverly fashioned Oxford which will be appreciated at sight by women who are particular about their footwear. All sizes.

We liked this shoe so well that we seem to have bought a few too many; hence the reduction in price, which will probably close the whole lot out in one day.

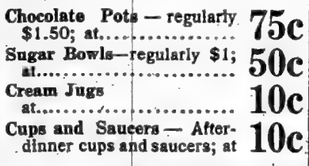

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Straw Hats Evicted

Every straw hat in the store, with the exception of the Panamas, has been marked for a big and decisive clearance. The choice in styles is almost as good as in May. New prices are as follows:

Lot 1	All our $1 and $1.50 Hats, to-day, at	50c
Lot 2	All our $2 and $2.50 Hats, to-day, at.....	$1.00
Lot 3	All our $3, $3.50, $4 Hats to-day, at	$1.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

China & Glassware—Cheap

THESE are chiefly small odd lots of which every store likes to be rid and from which every woman loves to choose. There is not a housewife in New York who will not appreciate a chance like this to fill the gaps in her table service or China cabinet at prices like these:

Decorated French and Austrian China

Plates—Bread and butter, tea and breakfast plates; regularly 19c and 25c; at..... 10c

Plates—Assorted sizes; regularly 50c and 75c; at..... 25c

Cups and Saucers—After-din

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the Country at the rate of 75c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers or directly to the offices of The New York Times: Times Square, 129 W. 125th St., 8 Spruce St., and 39 Broad St., or by telephone, 1000 Bryant.

COMPARATIVE TRADE STATISTICS.

Comparisons are said to be odious, but they also are instructive, and not least so in trade matters. Yesterday we made some remarks upon the totals of the phenomenal year's trade, and some comparisons with ourselves and with foreign nations may now be made. Precise periods are not available for comparison, for foreign figures are not made up as promptly as ours and are not transmitted fully by telegraph. Foreign figures must be necessarily a year or two old.

The greatest contrast of all is between England and ourselves, the leading exemplars of free trade and protection. No nations in the world show such contrasts in their foreign trade as in their economic systems. Our excess of exports vies in volume with England's excess of imports; England's is the larger, but ours shows the larger growth. Here are illustrative figures taken ten years apart:

	U. S. Excess Mdse. Exports.	U. S. Excess Mdse. Imports.
1895	$75,568,200	$655,000,000
1905	447,903,467	810,000,000

Our growth is sixfold, and England's is less than a quarter, say 23 per cent. The comparison should not be insisted upon too seriously, for our exports fluctuate so sharply that almost anything can be shown by a selection of years. A comparison not affected by such considerations is the fundamental one: In eleven years the United States had an excess of exports of nearly five billions, and England had an excess of imports of nearly ten billions. Devotees of the balance of trade dogma should wrestle with this contrast. Where did England get all the gold to pay for her imports, and what did we do with all the gold we received by a hypothesis contrary to fact? The balance of trade fetich hardly deserves such a slaughter as this.

Differences of population, of invested capital, of means of commerce, largely detract from international contrasts, but comparisons of totals nevertheless possess interest. In 1870 the United States was third to England and Germany in her exports, in 1880 she was second, and in 1901 she led the list, this primacy being emphasized by the latest figures. The former inferiority of our imports needs no explanation beyond the "American system," but lately it is yielding to our enormous growth of population. Third place is the best we can take, nevertheless, as yet. Naturally 83,000,000 buy and consume more than a fewer number. Comparing ourselves with ourselves this factor comes out strongly, making a record for which the world supplies no parallel. As in yacht racing, "there is no second" for such growth as this, showing percentage of increase:

	Population.	Aggregate Exports and Imports.	Exports of Domestic M'fac'res.
1800-1876	750	517	3,030
1870-1905	84	63	441

The facts are so, but inferences may be misleading. We referred yesterday to the fact that our official classification of "manufactures" is misleading. The slowing down indicated in our growth above is perhaps a sign that we are expending our National resources lavishly, spending our capital, as Mr. HILL has phrased it. We can sell crops and sell manufactures every year, but we cannot sell the same pound of copper or the same gallon of oil twice, and there is less by as much as we have depleted the original stores and increased our domestic demands upon them. Twenty-five years ago we exported over $17 a head, and we exported less than $18 last year. The growth in this respect is moderate, and it remains true that our foreign commerce is too much concentrated as to articles, and as to workers contributing to the total, to diffuse general prosperity from this source. Our imports fluctuate sharply according to crops, that is according to prosperity, and remain about $13 apiece, showing little change over a term of years, despite sharp contrasts in selected years. England's imports are pretty steady at $60 a head and exports at $30. The list of comparisons is far from exhausted, and cause for pride and modesty, or at least of causes and methods for improvement, are mingled generously.

THE CZAR CONFUSED.

For the moment the Czar seems again to be frightened at the steps he had taken toward giving the Parliament real influence in the affairs of Russia. He has definitely decided to retain the Goremykin Ministry, and naturally all sorts of rumors are started as to his intentions and those of the court for the immediate future. One is that he has assurances from the commanders of the army in the extreme East that he can rely on those troops to sustain any action he may take as against the Duma. Another is that he will not dismiss, but will ignore that body, and still another that the leaders in the Duma will be put on trial and gradually removed.

All these reports are based on the inference that the recent assassinations and the spread of disorder in the provinces have made the Czar fear all but the old party of force, repenting of the assent he gave to any popular share in the Government. This view has much to support it, and it is impossible to know what the mind of the autocrat really is. But we still incline to the belief that he will in the long run find some way of working with the people's representatives, for the reason that, difficult as this will be, almost beyond the imagination of the Occident, any other course is far more so. Within the past six months it must have become plain to the Emperor that he cannot now rely, as even so recently he felt that he could rely, on either the army or the peasants. The latter are the most intractable element in the Duma, and in the army the spirit of insubordination has infected even the formerly unquestioning Cossacks. The accounts from day to day are confusing, but these two facts appear always more clear.

MR. CARNEGIE'S VISION.

"Perpetual peace," said VON MOLTKE, in his memorable letter to BLUNTSCHLI, "is a dream, and it is not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world established by Divine Providence. It develops the noblest virtues of man, courage and renunciation, fidelity to duty, and the spirit of sacrifice. The soldier gives his life. Without war the world would stagnate and become lost in materialism. War brings to the fore great men and noble characters." Against this we put the dictum of our own great warrior, SHERMAN, "War is hell," as a truer expression of prevailing modern opinion. ANDREW CARNEGIE, it is well known, is a man of peace. He agrees with Gen. SHERMAN, and his letter to The London Times shows that amid his multitudinous activities he now and then gives some thought to the means by which in some, we hope, not distant future the world's peace may be permanently assured. It was evidently with this aspiration that he penned these lines to our London contemporary, referring to a previous utterance concerning Canada and the United States:

> During the lifetime of many now living, 300,000,000 English-speaking people, members of one race, are to dwell there. Britain with, say, 50,000,000 and aliens, in Europe, will turn to and probably merge with them and they with each other upon international questions and then our race will fulfill its destiny, which is decisively to influence world affairs for the good of the world.

It is unnecessary to raise a quibble over Mr. CARNEGIE'S figures. Of course, the three hundred millions of English-speaking people who are to inhabit North America will not be "members of one race," but they will all enjoy Anglo-Saxon institutions and be under the influence of Anglo-Saxon ideas. Together with the mother country, should they be brought together by the bond of a firm resolve never to let war disturb their relations, they would exercise an influence over what we may call world opinion, and might, if they chose, almost guide and control, in the momentous matter of peace and war, the action of the world. Certainly they would be in a position of control if other nations "merged with them" "upon international questions." That appears to be Mr. CARNEGIE'S idea.

Permanent peace will not in the lifetime of any of us be established the world over through an act of spontaneous voluntary international relinquishment of the privilege to make war. So long as "earth-hunger" exists, so long as great nations continue to increase in population until the struggle for room and sustenance at home causes the individual to look with longing beyond the seas and the Government to devise policies of colonial expansion; so long as oppression or maladministration makes plague-spots of fair lands of the earth—and Cuba was such a plague-spot until we intervened to set her free; so long as there are impossible rulers like CASTRO and the Turk; in short, until the clash of interests and ambitions is no longer known among men, and until reason and justice everywhere prevail there will be occasional wars, and bloody ones.

Restraint imposed upon some nations, say, like Great Britain, the United States, and perhaps France and Italy, strong enough to make their protests heeded and their prohibitions obeyed, would at once set up distinctions in sovereignty, a thing quite unthinkable in international law. Almost without exception the text-writers on international law sustain the right to make war because that right is an attribute of sovereignty, and in theory sovereign nations are equal. Each is a judge unto itself of its interests and of the means by which they may be promoted. Anybody can see that if half a dozen nations should agree among themselves that they would no longer tolerate war either against themselves or among other nations there would be a prodigious uproar, and probably the principle could be established only at the expense of one really epochmaking and Armageddonlike contest. That would be the worst possible way to found the reign of universal peace.

There is a better way, and it is the way Mr. CARNEGIE has in mind. Peace will extend her sway and war little by little, but sulkily, will retire to its cave through the growing conviction of men that war is not only "hell," but that it is waste, frightful waste. There is a new idea in this world that will come to be of controlling potency for the advancement of peace. It is the idea hardly more than half a century old, that a nation is itself vastly better off if its neighbor nations are prosperous, happy, and productive. In the beginning nations regarded their neighbors as their natural enemies and clubbed them, just as early man clubbed the fellow he met in the forest. Could such a barbarous notion of international relations subsist for a moment between Great Britain and the United States, with their $700,000,000 worth of annual trade? Could any greater misfortune befall us abroad than the ruin of England? Would not our downfall or disablement diminish her greatness? And so war anywhere on the face of the earth, by diverting energy to destruction that would otherwise be put to creative uses, works the injury of all. That is the great impulse to the realization of Mr. CARNEGIE'S beneficent vision.

For one thing, the gospel of permanent peace runs with the spirit of these modern times. The Holy Alliance, which was an agreement among short-sighted despots to fasten upon the world the doctrine of the divine right of Kings, and to throttle liberalism wherever it cropped up, ran against the spirit already dawning even in the first quarter of the last century. SHELDON AMOS, one of the most judicial and practical minded of those who have sought remedies and substitutes for war, reasons in this way: Private wars have altogether disappeared, and dueling has become rare; war itself has been made much more humane; the progress of civilization is antagonistic to war; economic facts, meaning the interest of all in the economic development of each, are against it; public sentiment is increasingly influenced by education, by the press, by the growth of liberal principles, by philosophical theories, by religion, and by the growing habit of international co-operation and association. He reasons, therefore, not that universal peace is certain, but that we have no warrant for the assumption that war will not disappear. The peace leaven is working in the minds of men. The appeals and arguments of men like Mr. CARNEGIE tend to fix the world's attention upon the benefits that would accrue to it from the abolishment of the burdens, the wastes, and the horrors of war. The establishment of The Hague tribunal was a step, and a long one, toward making war needless. The more the nations think about the matter the more likely they will be, some way and in some day, to give practical expression to their belief that VON MOLTKE was wrong and that Mr. CARNEGIE was right.

"HE MUST BE CRAZY."

Some years ago it was remarked to one eminent financier surviving, of another eminent financier just dead, that the deceased had been very lucky, skirting, so notoriously as for many years he had done, the windy edges of the criminal law, though always under the most expensive legal pilotage, to have lived all his life at large. "It was not his fault," retorted the survivor, who "had had losses" by the deceased. "He knocked at the door of every prison in five States, and he couldn't get a janitor to let him in."

The incident is recalled by the case of Mr. LOUIS GOURDAIN, who is actually and seriously knocking at the door of the State Prison of Illinois, and knocking in vain. It is a point of honor with him, he explains, to break into jail. His financial transactions were so mixed and muddled that it seemed, quite naturally to his creditors and also, by no means so naturally, to himself, that the only way to untangle them, and to determine whether he had been engaged in fraudulent transactions, was to procure an indictment and a trial. This aspiration of his was gratified, and the jury in fifteen minutes rendered a verdict of guilty. He had already assured the jury that he would take its decision as final and interpose no objection, by way of appeal or otherwise, to prevent the execution of its verdict. He even pleaded with the Judge who was to pronounce sentence not to mitigate the rigor of the law, but to give him the maximum penalty. And so the Judge did. But the lawyer whom GOURDAIN had employed to bring his case to indictment and trial, being a superserviceable and officious attorney, thereupon perfidiously went to work not to get him into prison, which had already been done, but to get him out of prison. With a complete inappreciation of his client's chivalry he had him put "at large" in spite of all his own efforts to have himself kept "at small."

It is most refreshing to meet with a twentieth century Quixote like this, even if he appear to be, like his prototype, "a little off." And why does he chiefly appear to be a little off? He was sane enough to get four years and a half from an Illinoisan Judge and jury. But the question of insanity was not raised, though he had plenty of money to raise it by hiring the most expensive experts. If he had really meant to swindle the persons with whom he had had dealings, or if he had advertently killed another man in cold blood, and had had money enough to hire experts, apparently he would have raised that question. It is because he forbore to raise it, mainly, that everybody now says, "Oh, he must be crazy." If he had "claimed" to be crazy, there would have been an equally widespread suspicion that he was sane. The actual suspicion of his sanity is founded upon his failure to "set up" his insanity in order to get out of a scrape.

PLANNING THE HOME.

The meeting at the Berkeley Lyceum on Tuesday evening to "talk out" the plan for a co-operative home was interesting, and a preliminary organization was arranged from which much may be expected in the way of discussion, which, at the moment, is probably all that can fairly be expected.

As was natural the leader in this promising enterprise hastened to correct what he regards as an error on the part of THE TIMES in estimating the cost of land needed. He declared that he had had offers of land near New York that would answer the purposes of the colony for from $10 to $100 an acre. That indicates that he has different ideas as to what would answer his purposes from those he had previously expressed in a letter to THE TIMES. Most of those who answered his circular inquiries had expressed a wish to have the home within a mile or so of New York. We had ourselves made some investigation as to the price of land in adequate area of the sort we supposed he wished, and the lowest figure we obtained was $3,000 an acre. If his home is to be resorted to by men and women working, or engaged in business, in Manhattan, and needing to come and go with reasonable expense of time and money, we hardly think that he will get land less than the figure we quoted. The evidence in our possession would indicate that less costly land will be proportionately less suited for the residents he seems to contemplate. If he is indifferent to distance, convenience of communication, and sanitary surroundings, we think it likely he can get land even more cheaply than the prices he names.

Apparently, however, the plan proves at first attractive to people quite widely scattered, and is not intended solely for those in this neighborhood. The responses to his circular come from all parts of the United States, and among those selected to look after the first stages of the enterprise were representatives from Ohio, Washington, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Possibly the "home," therefore, will become a refuge for persons of sufficient means to be able to disregard convenience in getting to and from this city in pursuit of their daily bread, which, of course, would give a much wider range of choice for a site. It is only on some such assumption as this that the mere settlement of the colony appears even remotely feasible.

If it be conceded that either the land can be got much cheaper than we had supposed, or that the colony will be satisfied with land much less accessible than had been indicated, there still appear, from the nature of opinions expressed at the meeting, to be rocks in the channel. One of these is the question of women's voting. It was agreed that on the payment of $10 each they might vote on preliminaries, and there the matter was allowed to rest. It will not rest there long, unless the plan collapses. If the ingenious authors of this scheme imagine they are going to arrange a co-operative home in which women will have nothing to say as to what grades of workers shall be received as social equals, or as to the color of their home associates, or as to the meals to be served, or as to ten thousand equally interesting points, they are doomed to dismal disappointment. Or if they suppose that women, with a voice as to these things, gathered in such force as is implied in the collection of a hundred families, are going to permit things to run smoothly, we shall not say that they will necessarily be disappointed, but we predict, if they are successful, that their paradise will promptly be overrun, and no one thousand acres will accommodate the eager applicants for the enjoyment of its felicities.

We do not in the least desire to discourage these sanguine persons. We recognize that their aim is one that corresponds to a real need. If we suggest apparent difficulties which they have not, perhaps, considered, it is in no unfriendly spirit. And if we seem to be discussing what after all may be their private business, it must be noted that they are themselves not avoiding publicity, that they manifest no aversion from it, that in reality they court it, and must take comment "as it comes."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Mystery from Brooklyn.

Notwithstanding all the grief and horror with which we read yesterday of the petty larceny that has been going on in that great Brooklyn institution, the Crescent Club, we found ourselves capable of a different and distracting emotion when we came to that part of the narrative in which were enumerated the articles purloined by the only guests against whom there seems to be convicting evidence. It was gravely stated that when the club servitors came to pick up the assorted objects scattered when the automobile of these guests was overturned by a trolley car, they found not only the bracelet that had been a subject of hysterical demand by the lover of it, but several spoons, a hand mirror, and a napkin ring! All, except the bracelet, bore the club mark, and we want to know what a napkin ring was doing in a place of public entertainment. The napkin ring, though it is said to be scorned and banned in the abodes of wealth and fashion, has its recognized place and use in perhaps nineteen-twentieths of American homes where the napkin itself is known, and far, far be it from us to speak of it with disrespect, but the napkin ring in a club is, or rather was, unknown to us, as not only was but is the napkin ring in a hotel or restaurant. Brooklyn is peculiar in many respects, and it may be that the club napkin ring is the merest commonplace of that city's clubs. Perhaps, on the other hand, it is a peculiarity of the Crescent Club rather than of the clubs of Brooklyn.

Whatever may be the truth, we yearn to know and understand it, and so strong is the yearning that we find ourselves able to refrain from making many wise and moral remarks about the habit of stealing tableware under the pretense of collecting souvenirs. And that is something gained, for the remarks, though wise and moral, would have read a good deal like a paragraph from a Presidential message, and, like such paragraphs, would not have extended appreciably the knowledge of the difference between right and wrong, between theft and purchase, or even of that between the good citizen and the citizen with a flaw or two, big or little. It was recently stated in public print that the Crescent Club caterer, or steward, or whatever his title may be, had been so troubled by the souvenir hunger of some of his patrons that he had one charge for serving dinners at which only men were present, and another and higher charge when the company was to include a feminine element. We hope that there is no truth in that report, for its confirmation would start an inquiry even more delicate, painful, and interesting than this one in regard to the club napkin ring.

Explanation That Does Not Satisfy.

Kind charity, doing her very best, seems to have found no better excuse than "stupidity" for the failure of the police to prevent the escape from the Plaza Hotel of a lot of men who, as the police had sufficient reasons for believing, had been involved, either as principals or accomplices, in the commission of a particularly outrageous murder. And, while the New York policeman is not always, or even often, perhaps, accurately to be described as an intellectual giant, he is not often obnoxious to the charge of just this kind of stupidity. He is highly likely to know the part of his business that relates to the arrest of persons vehemently suspected of participation in crimes of violence, and his personal courage is beyond question.

Yet a Headquarters official, speaking for Commissioner BINGHAM, in summing up the investigation which has been made into this most peculiar and disquieting episode, said that, while not a man should have been allowed to escape from the building until all desirable arrests had been made, the escape of all but four of them "was the average work of bungling cops." "They stood at the several regular exits," he added, "evidently satisfied that if any of the ironworkers sought to leave they would pass them. Common sense ought to have suggested to the police that ironworkers can climb like squirrels, and that it would be an easy matter for the whole gang to slide down girders and supports and leave through opportune exits all around the building. It was a case of thick-headedness, but we think no one is to blame in particular."

The policemen of the East Fifty-first Street Station may like this better than some other things that might be—that have been—said about their most remarkable inefficiency, but the explanation cannot be a really pleasant one for them to reflect upon. And, as a matter of fact, it does not explain; it only increases the mystery, and will set people to thinking the harder about what happened.

More Advice About Horse and Stock.

"A. C. E.," in a letter we printed yesterday, supplemented our own modest efforts to bring peace to the troubled mind of that "J. B. M." who had the horse about to die and the stock about to decline, and who wanted to know what to do with them. We have twice struggled with the problem, and filled a good many inches of space with our solution of it, but "A. C. E." has the happy gift of terseness, and said that in the circumstances of "J. B. M." wanted to realize in a way absolutely beyond criticism, "let him sell the horse at auction 'as is' and the stock through a broker of the Stock Exchange. In both cases it would be the privilege and the duty of the purchaser thoroughly to examine before buying; there would be no false representations and no guarantee. If one could successfully impugn the honorable character of such transactions the basis on which most of the business of the world is transacted would be involved."

Perhaps even after that "J. B. M." will refuse to be silenced. He may be obstinate enough to assert that what he wanted to know was the absolute right, and that "most of the business of the world" could be "involved" without worrying him a bit. We suspect that he will say exactly that, and then there will be more trouble. Meanwhile we venture to admit that in our opinion "A. C. E." is sound in doctrine and correct in practice.

Healing Based on Common Sense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that the press of the country will freely print columns in favor of Christian Science but refuse to publish letters in favor of the Scriptural plan of healing the sick, based upon common sense and requiring the (real) science of the physician?

Of course, the doctors are not infallible, but all there is in Christian Science (outside of "faith") is enjoined by them. I allude to good habits. The doctors rightly recognize "faith" as entirely a private matter, but they never prohibit the "calling of the elders of the Church," if any can be found who believe, and the exercise of the faith and prayer that "heal the sick."

A gentleman told me, not long since, that he had been a physical wreck; could not walk a block. He stopped the use of tobacco and had not had a pain for twenty years. Suppose he had gone to Christian Science; what a shouter for it he would have become! A friend, within six months, told me that he was at one time about to be operated upon for appendicitis. He was an inveterate smoker of cigarettes, and was in constant pain. It was suggested to him (very likely by a doctor) that he abstain from smoking for a short time and note results. Well, the operation has not taken place. What a "testimonial" he would have made if Dowie had caught him!

The effects of alcoholism can be cured through Christian Science by stopping its use, but I can furnish thousands of "testimonials" of its having been cured without Christian Science by the use of will power and without any thought of "faith." How the words of Christ do apply in this matter: "These ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone."

LEVIN T. JONES.

Baltimore, Md., July 17, 1906.

Ignorant Inlanders!

From The Savannah News.

"The world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open," says one of Shakespeare's characters. Illustrating the idea, The Chicago Tribune has a cartoon showing President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay opening—clams! And with a shucker's knife!

EXPERTS NOT AT FAULT.

The System Under Which Testimony Is Given Responsible for Abuses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was also one of the committee which some years ago tried to improve the status of expert testimony, and I can confirm the statement of your correspondent's letter in THE TIMES of July 12. The lawyers did not think it wise or practicable to make any radical change in the present system.

There is a law in Massachusetts and two other New England States which provides as follows: When a person indicted for crime is claimed to be insane, he is placed in a hospital under the care and observation of several alienists. His mental condition is studied until a conclusion is reached, and then a report is made to the court. This is the ideal way. For, while it is usually easy to recognize cases of insanity and make a diagnosis in one or two interviews, there are cases in which long observation and a thorough knowledge of the patient's antecedents and character are required.

This method has been practically resorted to at times in New York City, but I doubt if such a law or method could be made to apply in all cases here. While it cannot be denied that expert testimony deserves some of the discredit which is attached to it, it should be remembered that, as your correspondent says, experts do not disagree nearly as much as would appear, because each side asks a different hypothetical question framed to present the case as the lawyer thinks he has made it out. The benumbing effect of the present method on the expert lies in the fact that the legal procedure does not allow the witness to state all and exactly what he thinks and finds, but only that part which is permitted by certain rules of evidence.

Finally, allow me to say that the situation might be much simplified and results would be much more satisfactory if the alienist expert were called on only to state whether or not the defendant has or has not a mental disease or recognized morbid mental condition. Then let the Judge and jury decide whether the defendant is legally insane or not. As it is now the expert is practically expected to give an opinion on both questions. A man may have melancholia, or paresis, or paranoia and still be capable of doing acts for which he is legally responsible. A jury does not, therefore, or need not go against expert opinion when it determines that a will executed by a person pronounced to have melancholia is legal or that a crime done by a man pronounced to have paranoia is one for which he is responsible.

It ought, however, to be of some help to the Judge and jury to know that the defendant has or has not a certain mental disease, and here is where expert help may come in legitimately. I should say that it was this confusion of duties that led to the mix-up in the Terranova case. The girl had no recognized mental disease, (unless it was hysteria,) but Judge and jury did not think her legally responsible.

EX-EXPERT.

New York, July 17, 1906.

AFTERMATH OF GOLF MATCH.

Canadian Player Takes Home a List of Grievances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is aware of the great courtesy with which the crowd treated Mr. George S. Lyon, the Canadian golfer, when he played off the final for the amateur championship of America at Englewood last Saturday and was beaten 2 holes by Mr. Byers. I was present and I was a witness of the fact that Mr. Lyon received as much as or more applause than Mr. Byers, and I know that all the New York papers complimented him highly for his modesty, skill, and courage.

But Mr. Lyon returned to his home in Toronto Sunday, and The Toronto Globe of Monday morning presents an interview with him, in which he says that Mr. Byers beat him only 1 hole instead of 2 holes; that Mr. Byers did not win the home hole; that it was halved in 4, although hundreds of people, myself included, saw Mr. Byers win it in 3. Moreover, he presents a medal score, in which he beats Mr. Byers by 3 strokes in 36 holes, although the precise reverse is the truth. He says, too, that Mr. Byers had a professional caddie, while he himself was forced to be content with a small boy. I know officially that he could have had a man, a skillful player, to carry his clubs for him had he chosen, but he did not choose. He says that he was unfamiliar with the course, while the others were on hand for days practicing. He adds that he has beaten Egan twice and can do it again, and he insists that Travis would not be able to give him much trouble. The Globe also says for him that he was much displeased with the critics.

I trust for Mr. Lyon's sake that The Toronto Globe has exaggerated some of his statements.

C. S. BARWOOD.

New York, July 17, 1906.

Junior O. U. A. M. Not a Labor Body.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several times lately, in extended editorials, THE TIMES has mentioned the Junior O. U. A. M. (Junior Order United American Mechanics) as a labor organization. It is not such.

The word "Mechanics" as here used now has no more significance than has the word "Masons" applied to the Masonic order.

The organization has two principles upon which it lays emphasis: The restriction of immigration (keeping out the undesirable foreign element) and the perpetuation of our public school system, (on which issue it is and always has been on the defensive.)

For the reason that there are differing views, and as radical, too, organizations such as the Junior O. U. A. M. enable the thinking public and the legislative bodies to weigh and balance these questions and finally to arrive at a just solution of the problems.

When legislation is wanted in these days the people have got to demand it. The waste paper bin at Washington is always overflowing with "respectfully petitions" that never reach those for whom they were intended.

EDMUND J. GRESS.

New York, July 16, 1906.

Let Well Enough Alone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in to-day's issue who signs himself "Gold Standard" is a fair illustration of the well-intentioned meddler who is constantly making trouble by insisting on unnecessary things. The old adage that we should "let sleeping dogs lie" is a pretty good one to follow, and certainly applies with even more force to dead ones. "Gold Standard" is quite right in saying that the silver issue is dead, and it is the worst of mistakes therefore to keep stirring up old animosities by constantly referring to it.

New York, July 17, 1906. E. J. SHRIVER.

Innocent Surprise.

From The Hartford Courant.

We trust it may be permitted to innocent and inexperienced laymen to feel astonished at the spectacle of a Judge of the courts of justice enjoining the District Attorney of New York from securing evidence against a rich young murderer. You see the evidence might hang the fellow, and he and his friends seriously object to any such termination of the present daily spectacular performance.

Denatured Tariff Revision.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The people are getting very obstreperous," remarked Senator Sly.

"That's so," assented Senator Graball. "I guess we'll have to pass something next session in the way of a denatured tariff revision bill."

FOR POLICE REFORM.

Some Radical Suggestions Called Forth by the Butler Muder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day's date on the murder of Michael Butler you say the Police Department is on trial. In view of this and many recent criticisms of the Police Department, it would seem that some radical changes were needed to make this department satisfactorily efficient.

I would therefore make the following suggestions: First, that the patrolmen appointed in the future should be as far as possible unmarried men, the same as privates in the United States Army; also that the ability to shoot accurately with a pistol should be part of the civil service examination, and that a school of instruction in the use of this weapon should be maintained by the department for the instruction and practice of its members, and that the detective force should be entirely separate and distinct from the uniform force, as detective work requires a higher grade of intelligence than patrol duty, and men capable of performing such duties would not be willing to perform ordinary patrol duty.

The commanders of the force, such as Sergeants, Captains, and Inspectors, should be drawn from a special school of instruction similar to the United States Military Academy at West Point. As the army would not be so efficiently officered if most of the officers were regularly appointed from the ranks, so I believe that one of the great troubles with the police force is that the commanding officers are in many cases incompetent for the responsibility of such positions, and in almost all cases too closely associated with the men of their command.

As few if any of the men who enter West Point would enlist as privates in the army, you cannot expect to get as commanders in the Police Department as efficient men to command the same when they must serve for years as patrolmen, as if they were prepared for this position in a special school.

I realize that these suggestions, especially the last one, would necessitate new legislation, but the present unsatisfactory condition of the Police Department would warrant any change in the law necessary to improve it.

G. H.

Brooklyn, July 17, 1906.

Ready to Oblige—Disappointed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper is usually fair and just, but there are several morning papers in New York that are not. It is against them that I raise my voice.

The papers I refer to publish pictures every day. Since the roof-garden shooting they have printed pictures of every woman connected with any show in New York or near it. Yes, and of some women who aren't connected with any show and never were. I myself saw in one of these papers a picture of a cloak model I personally know, and the printing under the picture said she was "a chorus girl who might be expected to throw some light on the relations between Thaw and White."

Now, I sent a series of six pictures of myself in different poses to each of these papers as one "who might be expected to throw" some of the same kind of light. Did they put in any of my pictures? They did not, not a one of them. Do you think the mean things will?

THE BEARDED LADY OF —'S CIRCUS.

Cos Cob, Conn., July 16, 1906.

A Duty the Police Neglect.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reason why your correspondents find so much cruelty to animals in the streets of New York is that the A. S. P. C. A. cannot employ officers enough to so patrol this great city as to keep the maltreatment of animals in check. This duty belongs to the municipal police as a part of the regulation of street traffic. The law expressly says that police officers must enforce the laws relating to cruelty to animals, and harm is done by the assumption that they are relieved of their duty by the A. S. P. C. A. This society could and should see that the police perform this duty.

W. C. DEMING.

New York, July 15, 1906.

A Fair Trial.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I understand you've been condemned," gurgled the river as it hurried by.

"Yes," replied the old bridge, "and I suppose I've been judged by my piers."

Sirens.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The mountain lion who forced a woman to sing all night was killed early the next morning. This illustrates the danger that environs him who listens to a woman singing.

ME AN' STANDARD OIL.

Th' march uv progress ain't confined t' city folks—not much;
Ner transportation 'vantages, ner motor boats an' such;
Ner quick returns fer 'spenditures that's 'ncreasin' ev'ry day—
We're onto these, we fishin' folks frum over 'cross th' bay.
We ain't so fur along ez yet thet we can 'fford t' use
Them airship schemes, 'cause we would find it hard t' pick up crews;
Ner we ain't got no radiators in our clamsheds yet,
We've pegged along quite well so fur without 'em bein' he't.
But yew must know there's other things than taste t' gratify,
An' we'll git round t' havin' all them projecks by an' by.
But still we're next t' jest about th' slickest scheme thet floats—
We're each a-usin' gas machines in all our fishin' boats.

'Tain't more than eighteen inches high—with 'bout four feet uv shaft,
But, bless my soul, it's put th' lifs int' my ole fishin' craft.
'Twas jest like feedin' stimulants t' some ole worn out cuss
Thet tottered at th' brink uv death—'cept my ole boat was wuss.
Them childhood yarns 'bout fairy folks ain't worth a tinker's darn
Compared t' thet gas engyne with its screw 'way down astarn.
Fer years I rowed with blistered hands an' fingers split between,
But now I hev t' smile when I turn on th' gasoline—
I jest can't help but love thet thing regardless what it cost,
An' jine my voice in Gospel Hymns t' th' throb uv its exhaust;
An' praise th' Lord fer freein' me uv half my daily toil,
An' don't regret th' benefit it gives th' Standard Oil.

I mind th' stingin' wintry nights, when spray iced up th' rails,
Th' hiss an' roar uv rippin' seas, th' slat uv stiff'nin' sails,
It seems ez though thet I ken feel thet numbness creepin' yet,
When freezin' blasts strike through an' through, when oilskins won't protect.
But thet's all past, no suff'rin' now, however bad th' storm,
I jest hug close t' th' cylinder—oh, my! but ain't it warm!
An' then them scorchin' Summer days, so calm an' glarin' hot!
I've rowed fer miles 'gainst rippin' tides, near faintin' on th' thwart.
But now let's hev 'em ev'ry day, the' hottest ever seen—
It's jest es slick t' make a six-knot breeze with gasoline.

There's been ups an' downs an' smiles an' frowns make up my mortal coil,
But now—who gits th' benefits? Why, me an' Standard Oil!

GEORGE C. ORR.

DISTRICT MESSENGERS HAVE A FEW TROUBLES

Call to Catch Flies for Bill, Who, It Seems, Is a Lizard.

NEEDED FOR HOUSEWORK, TOO

Reasons for a Crop of Resignations in Harlem—Also Why the Manager Is Growing Gray.

Trouble is brewing in the district messenger office in 125th Street, near Lexington Avenue. The impending revolution in Russia is tame compared to what is coming up there. The manager answered the 'phone yesterday morning.

"Have you got a large boy with big hands who is quick in arm play?" asked a woman's voice at the other end of the line.

"I have," answered the manager, and he sent No. 609, John Marto, 16 years old and large for his age, to the address the woman gave, a house in 124th Street, near Fifth Avenue. An hour later No. 609 came back walking fast. The manager knew something was the matter.

"Boss," No. 609 said disgustedly, "I hands in me resignation."

"What's the matter?" asked the manager.

"I didn't know you t'ought I wus dat kind. Take me resign quick. I'm insulted."

Yielding to the commands of the manager, John Marto thus explained himself:

"Well, I goes to dat house, an' it's a swell one wit' de winders all closed up wit' coitains in front. A swell loidy lets me in, an' she is cryin' to beat de band. 'Bill is dying',' she says to me, 'an' maybe you can save his precious life. Will you stay here two hours?'

"I tells de loidy dat I'm sorry Bill is dying, an' I'd stay dere all day if I can save his life. She shows Bill to me. He is lyin' in a little box all finished wit' silk on de inside. He wuzn't doin' much. But I guess dat's his coffin now.

"'Wut can I do, loidy?' I says to her.

"'Ketch flies fer Bill,' she answers. Den she starts in to cryin' again, like a fire engine. I figgered out dat she wus dippy. I didn't faint. De room wuz dark, but I keeps me noive.

"'Loidy,' I says to her after I snoops erroun' de dark parlor a while, 'loidy, dere ain't no flies in dis house.'

"'Well, go around de corner to McClusky's saloon,' she says to me. 'Dere's flies dere; I see 'em inside winders.'

"Well, I goes, because I figgers dat she might give me a tip.

"I stands by de lunch counter. I bags twelve. Big Frank keeps eyein' me. I bags ten more. I tells Big Frank right out dat Bill must have flies or die. Den he makes a rush fer me, an' I beats it back to de house.

"Say, she wuz tickled to deat' when she sees all dem flies, an' she stops pantin' wit' sorrow for a minute. She puts two flies in front of Bill. He don't notice 'em. She starts to cryin' again.

"'Loidy,' says I, 'cook 'em; maybe he'll fall fer 'em dat way.'

"'No, boy,' she says, 'Bill won't eat 'em on'y raw.'

"Wit dat she starts in to boo-hooing again like all forty. Little Willie hangs erroun a minute, an' beats it out.

"Say, did you pipe me resignation?"

"You young scoundrel, what did Bill look like?" roared the manager, more for the purpose of hearing No. 609 rave a little longer before he called the police to a case of heat insanity than for any purpose of real inquiry.

"Bill?" said No. 609. "Why, he wuz a lizard."

The manager wouldn't accept the resignation of No. 609.

But that wasn't the worst. Half an hour later another woman asked over the telephone: "Have you got a large, strong, willing boy?"

"I have," answered the manager, and fixed his eye on No. 609.

"Nothin' doin'," declared John Marto, who had been listening to the conversation.

The manager sent Percy Aufgeschmitt, No. 23. Some two hours elapsed before Percy came walking back. He was moving fast, too. He, too, wanted to resign.

"Lizard?" asked the manager.

"Nope—wolk," answered No. 23, laconically. This was his explanation:

"I guess all de cranks in dis city is herded on 124th Street. Dis woman lives dere, too. She invites me into her flat, an' she is smilin' fit to kill. 'How much do you charge an hour, little boy?' she says to me. I tells her t'irty cents, an' she seems tickled.

"'Take off yer coat an' hat, little boy,' she keeps on. 'My maid has left me. Be in a hurry; I'll show you whut to do. First, sweep; second, wash the dishes; t'ird, help me hang some picters; fou't', beat de rugs; fif't, bathe de—' Say, boss, my resign is in. I ain't no parlermaid an' maid of all housework besides, all in one.

"Jest as I goes out I hears her callin' up some 'Alice' or udder on de 'phone. 'Alice,' she says, 'discharge yer maid at once; don't pay a girl fer workin' a few hours an' den hangin' erroun' all day. Send fer a messenger every day, an' put him through fer a couple of hours, an' de wolk 'll be done. It's only t'irty cents an hour. Good-bye, dearie. Isn't dis a splendid idea? I must wire it up fer.'

"I leaves 'bout dat time. Boss, me resign is in."

Nos. 23 and 609 are to reconsider their action with reference to resignation on condition that they never again be sent to 124th Street, unless they happen to be the only boys on the bench when a call comes in. This is a private agreement, arrived at behind closed doors. The messenger manager is acquiring some gray hairs.

BUT MR. KEYS DIDN'T BITE.

So Two Beautiful Spanish Daughters Are Left Minus Baggage.

Charles H. Keys, who is in the cooperage business at 42 Broadway, considers it a coincidence that two different persons should pick him out as a mark for the ancient "Spanish swindle." He turned over the two letters yesterday to the United States District Attorney here, and they will be sent to the State Department in Washington for investigation.

"Luis Ramos" was signed to one of the letters; the later one was signed by "Antonio Garcia." Luis's beautiful and needy daughter was named Mari; Antonio's Elizabeth. Both Luis and Antonio had served in Cuba under Weyler, had deserted and deposited $185,000 in banks, and both had been caught, court-martialled, and were lying in prison at Fort Barcelona in Spain—only Luis's money was in London; Antonio's in New York.

Both agreed to give Mr. Keys one-fourth of all that money if he would advance some few hundred dollars so that the beautiful and needy daughter might redeem her baggage, get the certificate of deposit, draw the money, release her father, and make everybody concerned joyful forever after.

DADY BUYS HOWARD LAND?

Brooklyn Politician Named in Jamaica Bay Realty Deal.

The Howard property, built for the most part on stilts that stand in the waters of Jamaica Bay, is reported as having been sold to Col. Michael J. Dady. The price paid is put at $75,000. This is $5,000 less than a former reported sale that failed of fulfillment because of a legal technicality. The property is regarded as exceedingly valuable.

The Howard property includes some thirty-five acres of meadow land, a portion of which lies under the waters of Jamaica Bay. A large hotel and many small cottages are upon piles over the bay. There is room for many more cottages, and it is said to be Mr. Dady's purpose to build such structures for Summer rental.

WRONG KIND OF MACARONI.

Served for Dinner by the New Cook—Box Said "Straws for Mixed Drinks."

A young housewife on the upper west side, who has been married long enough, however, to know that the breakfast rabbit should be skinned and not plucked, told her cook yesterday to have macaroni for dinner.

"Phwrere is ut?" asked the guardian of the gas stove, who is new on the job.

"You'll find it on the second shelf of the cupboard," replied the young wife, disappearing from the kitchen.

Two hours later her lord came in after a hard day's work at managing a large body of unruly toilers, and sat down expectantly to a welcome feast.

"We have macaroni for dinner to-day," said the wife, smilingly.

"Good!" he replied. "Macaroni is my long suit. Watch me."

She did watch him as he enthusiastically dipped the ladle into the inviting mass of noodles and after applying the proper proportion of cheese started it on its way. But there was a painful expression on his face as his teeth met the food and he stopped to investigate. He called the cook.

"What's this?" he demanded.

"Macaroni, Sorr," she replied.

"Is-that-so," (sarcastically.) "Where do you buy your macaroni, in a glue factory or a pulp works? Get the box."

She produced the package. It bore the inscription:

> Choice Papier Maché Straws
> For Mixed Drinks.

"I thought so," spluttered the husband, "ostrich food! Take 'em back to the strawstack." But he is good natured, and the cook still lives to tell the tale.

NIECE OF McKINLEY WEDS.

Met Capt. Heidt, Her Husband, While School Teacher in Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 18.—Introduced to society in Washington, courted in Manila, and married at Fort Des Moines tells the story in brief of Miss Grace Howe McKinley, niece of the late President McKinley, who to-day became the bride of Capt. Grayson Villard Heidt of the Eleventh United States Cavalry.

The ceremony was performed at the home of Capt. McKinley of the Eleventh Cavalry, the Rev. John Heidt of Atlanta, Ga., father of the bridegroom, officiating. The bride was attended by Mrs. George Fabyan of Chicago as matron of honor and Miss Caroline Harter of Canton, Ohio, as maid of honor. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Capt. James Heidt of the Tenth Infantry.

Among the gifts was a mahogany chest of silver from Mrs. William McKinley.

Miss McKinley was urged by President McKinley and wife to make her home with them at Washington, her own mother having died when she was three years old; but after one year spent in the National capital Miss McKinley renewed her determination to become a school teacher. She returned to Mount Holyoke College and was graduated. Hearing of the demand for American school teachers in the Philippine Islands she joined her brother, Capt. James McKinley, in the service there. In Manila she met Capt. Heidt.

Capt. Heidt has been ordered into service on the transport Dix, which will soon sail from Seattle for Manila, and he leaves here to-night with his bride.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Edith Lawrer, daughter of the late Dr. W. P. Lawrer of Washington, and Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., will take place on Aug. 25. Robert Livingston Schuyler is to be his brother's best man. Shortly after their marriage the young couple will sail for Europe en route to Bucharest, Roumania, where Mr. Schuyler will assume the duties of Consul General and Secretary of the Legation, to which he has recently been appointed. Mr. Schuyler met his fiancée in Siam, where he held the same positions.

***

Mrs. Zabriskie has invitations out for a reception on July 24 for her daughter, Miss Zabriskie, at her Newport villa.

***

Major John H. Mallery and Mrs. Mallery are entertaining the Marquis Villa Rosa of Italy at their Kay Street cottage, Newport.

***

Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury is visiting Mrs. Payne Whitney in Newport, and Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point is visiting the Clarence Dolans at their Cliffs cottage.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have returned from their cruise to Bar Harbor on the North Star and are now in Newport.

***

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick and Mrs. Chadwick are booked to sail on Aug. 4 for Europe, where they will tour for three months. The Rear Admiral has been writing a book on "The Causes of the Civil War," which he expects will be completed this month.

***

Mrs. Josiah Pierce, Jr., (Miss Ulrica Dahlgren,) and her sons are the guests of Mrs. Eric Dahlgren at the Dahlgren villa, Rock Lawn, at Lenox.

***

The Count and Countess Della Gheredesca, (Miss Taylor,) who were the guests of the Berwinds at Elm Court, are now at the Meunchinger-King cottage, Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis (Miss Edith Morton) have gone to the Eustis estate, Oatlands House, near Leesburg, Va. They stopped a couple of days on their way down in Washington to look over their Washington home, Corcoran House.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, Jr., (Miss Cobb,) have gone to Phoenixville, Penn., where they are the guests of Miss May Reeves.

***

Mrs. Henry B. Livingston and her two daughters are spending the Summer abroad. Mr. Livingston is registered at the Oceanside Hotel, Magnolia, Mass.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day sailed yesterday on the Oceanic for a six weeks' stay in England.

Bank President Shoots Himself.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 18.—Martin Flynn, President of the People's Savings Bank of this city, shot himself in the brain at a downtown drug store to-day, dying almost instantly. Ill-health is the supposed cause for the act. Mr. Flynn was prominent throughout the West as a breeder of shorthorn cattle. He also gained considerable prominence as a civil engineer for the Santa Fé in building a tunnel which begins in New Mexico and ends in Colorado. He was 60 years of age.

Watch for Fred Sonthemer.

Frederick W. Sonthemer, steward of the Press Club, was the club's guest of honor yesterday at a reception in commemoration of his twenty-first anniversary in that post. He received a handsome gold watch, a substantial purse, and many compliments.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Melbourne Macdowell has been engaged to play Javert, the detective, in Wilton Lackaye's production of "The Law and the Man," a dramatization of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables."

Henry B. Harris has engaged Orrin Johnson, Herbert Kelcey, Effie Shannon, Dorothy Donnelly, Ralph Delmore, Grace Filkins, Edwin Brandt, Kate McLaurin, and E. W. Morrison for Charles Klein's new play, "The Daughters of Men."

Ida Crispi is to appear in Charles B. Dillingham's new musical production. She is now in "Mamzelle Champagne" on the Madison Square Garden Roof.

James Blakeley, who was engaged by Charles Frohman for "The Little Cherub," will arrive on the Teutonic to-day. He was with Edna May in "The School Girl."

YOUR VACANT APARTMENTS
should soon be full, if advertised in The New York Times.—Adv.

GUATEMALA NAMES HER PEACE ENVOYS

Denies Continuance of Fighting After Agreement to Stop.

SALVADOR MAKES CHARGES

Escalon's Representative Tells State Department That Guatemala Has Been Seeking Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The State Deparement has not been advised that fighting in Central America has ceased, but the American Minister to Salvador, Mr. Merry, and the American Chargé at Guatemala City, both sent dispatches to the department, dated yesterday and received here to-day, which announced the agreement of Salvador and Guatemala to stop fighting at daybreak this morning.

So far the State Department and Central American diplomats in Washington have had no advices which indicate the terms upon which the republics involved are willing to accept peace. All the efforts so far have been devoted to the preliminary arrangements for the conference.

Mr. Munoz, the Guatemalan Minister, called at the State Department to-day and announced that he had been advised by his Government of the selection of three Commissioners and a Secretary to represent Guatemala at the peace conference. They will go to San José, Guatemala, in time to board the Marblehead, which is expected to reach there to-morrow.

Mr. Munoz is much annoyed by reports from Salvadoran points that Guatemala continued fighting after she had agreed to cease hostilities.

"Such stories are absolutely without foundation," he said to-day. "There was no agreement to cease fighting until the armistice went into effect this morning, and the enemies of my Government are endeavoring to put it in a false light."

President Escalon's special representative, American Consul General John Jenkins, has arrived in Washington from San Salvador and has been in consultation with Assistant Secretary of State Bacon respecting the re-establishment of peace. It is understood he asserts that Guatemala had been for a long time intent on picking a quarrel with Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, July 18.—The armistice between Salvador and Honduras on the one side and Guatemala on the other began to-day.

The Guatemalan forces were yesterday defeated at Platanar and Metapan with enormous losses. Within two hours after Cabrera had agreed to suspend hostilities his troops attacked the Salvadoran army at Platanar, only to be defeated.

The fighting at Metapan began on Monday. The Guatemalan artillery, stationed on high plains fronting the Salvadoran positions, cannonaded the latter unceasingly, though the bad quality of the shells and the defective aim of the artillerymen resulted in the Salvadoran forces escaping without many casualties.

At about 3 P. M., in the midst of the torrential rain, the Guatemalans' fire increased all along the line, and the Guatemalan infantry attacked the Salvadorans in close columns, endeavoring to dislodge them from the positions held by Gen. Tercero and Col. Hernandez Artega. The battle lasted ten hours, and eventually resulted in a triumph for the Salvadoran arms.

Never has a more patriotic spirit been shown than in Salvador at the present time. Rich and poor are serving alike. In one of the battles yesterday Adalberto Guirola, son of a millionaire, Angel Guirola, lost his life. He was a graduate of West Point, and when the war began enlisted with thousands of his countrymen. He was about 30 years old and worth $500,000 in his own right. There are members of almost every rich family in Salvador now at the front.

Salvador is treating her prisoners with humanity, but it is reported that in the battle of Matapan yesterday a young man named Molina, a member of a leading Salvadoran family, was taken by the Guatemalans after he had been wounded in the leg and was carved to pieces.

BLUE FOR VANDERBILT TEAM.

Driver Wears No Badge—Mrs. Gerken's Newsboy Unplaced.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—Rainy weather marred the second day of the horse show, and spectators wore raincoats, while the horses, drivers, and judges were covered with mud. A. G. Vanderbilt drove his coach Venture from the Windsor Hotel to the show grounds, but did not wear the big nickel badge for which he was compelled to pay $12. According to the law the badges must be worn on the outside of the drivers' coats in full view. The 'bus drivers did not make any protest to-day, but threaten to do so to-morrow unless Mr. Vanderbilt conforms with the law.

The feature of the day's programme was the single harness horse event, which brought together Tonzo Sauvage's Blue Belle and Mrs. Gerken's Newsboy, the former securing the blue ribbon, Newsboy being unplaced. Mr. Vanderbilt captured the second and third prizes with The Youngster and Rustling Silk, respectively.

In the four-in-hand event A. G. Vanderbilt won the first prize with Vogue and Fineboy, leaders, and Wilkins and Scott King, wheelers. Mr. Vanderbilt's Portia lost to George Watson's Tennessee in the harness horse class. The three ribbons in the saddle horse class were divided between New York exhibitors. Joseph Larocque won the blue with Somerset; W. Stanton Elliott's Jasmine was awarded the red, and the third prize went to Mrs. John Gerken's Kentucky Maid. Jasmine was sold to Rufus Z. Patterson just before going into the ring.

New York exhibitors made an excellent showing during the day. The Westchester Farm carried off first and second prizes in the hunters' class. Lehman Strauss and Edward Knierlem finished second and third, respectively, with their exhibits in the pairs of pacers. Mrs. John Gerken's Mayo defeated Mrs. W. S. Elliott's Lolita in the ladies' saddle class; Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy met with a second defeat in the runabout class, being awarded second ribbon. Mr. Vanderbilt's Lady Kathryn receiving the blue. Westchester Farm's Onerios was easily the best in the thoroughbred class.

Actor Reed Dies While Bathing.

A. C. Reed, an actor who has been playing the rôle of the wife beater in W. A. Ellis's "The End of the World" spectacle at Dreamland, Coney Island, died of heart trouble when he was about to enter the surf at Dreamland yesterday. The continuous shows on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday wore the actor out completely. He sought relief in a sea bath, but had hardly waded knee deep when he was stricken. He was dragged out by the life guards. Death was caused by cardiac paralysis.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Showers continued in the Atlantic and Gulf States, but there was no other precipitation of consequence except local thunderstorms in Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly southwest, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Thursday and Friday; light, variable winds.

New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; light west to southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	80	72	4 P. M.	96	88
6 A. M.	80	72	6 P. M.	95	82
9 A. M.	84	75	9 P. M.	85	78
12 M.	93	83	12 P. M.	83	77

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 87; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 80; maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 5 A. M.; humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

JOKER IN JEROME'S OFFICE.

Fools the Staff with a Set of Strenuous Regulations.

To each of the members of District Attorney Jerome's staff was presented yesterday a typewritten document containing a set of rules and regulations to guide their conduct. Here are a few of the regulations:

Members of the staff must not use unnecessary force in ejecting complainants from their offices.

Stenographers must not be used for the literary work of the members of the staff.

You are expected to be at the office at 7 A. M. and not to leave until 8 P. M.

Members of the staff must not leave the county over night. They must be ready to answer all calls at whatever hour of the night.

These are only a few of the milder requirements. Some of the others were said to be far more severe. The first five or six Assistant District Attorneys who saw the document wrinkled their brows, but affixed their signatures just the same.

The District Attorney is in the habit of sending his staff a set of instructions every now and then, and it was not until some one had the presence of mind to recall that "the chief" was down South that the paper was sent to Acting District Attorney Smyth for verification. He promptly branded the whole thing as a "fake." The Assistant District Attorneys are still looking for the joker who perpetrated it.

AFTER ROCKEFELLER NOW.

Gourdain Here and Still Seeking Jail Cell, Says He'll Ruin John D.

Louis A. Gourdain, who is already trying to force the Illinois authorities to commit him to the State prison at Joliet, came to town last night and made known that he is going to take up another fight. At the Hotel Savoy Mr. Gourdain announced to reporters that he will beat John D. Rockefeller at his own game within the next four and a half years. After ruining the business of the petroleum king Gourdain, who has heaps of money, will disappear from the United States never to return again, he says.

"Just for the fun of it, I will make John D. Rockefeller a bankrupt in the next four years," he said, emphatically. "How will I do it? I am already engaged in selling hundreds of thousands of lots in the Parishes of Winn and Vermilion, in Louisiana, and thus building up a corporation which will be my weapon in the fight. The corporation is called the Louisiana State Loan and Trust Company. I have already started my own stock exchange to handle my stock, and it now has 100 members.

"My property in Louisiana consists of marshes, but that doesn't make any difference. When John D. Rockefeller bought the barren land in Pennsylvania and Ohio the people only laughed at him. But he had a long head and knew what he was about. That's the case with me exactly. After I have ruined Rockefeller, just for a lark, I will turn all my property over to the United States Government, and then with my wife and boy will disappear from the United States.

"Somebody has said I will commit suicide. I will not do that, because I do not want to give this country any trouble. I may go and live on an island of my own. Who knows?"

This plan was outlined by Gourdain as he lay on a red couch in his room. He was in his shirt sleeves, and out of his vest pocket projected a toothbrush. Every once in a while he rubbed his hand over his semi-bald head. His dark eyes snapped excitedly when he said he would ruin Rockefeller within the next four years.

Gourdain is in New York on his way to Narragansett Pier, where he hopes to find Justice White of the United States Supreme Court. Last night he had ten detectives out looking for Justice White. He wants Justice White to issue an order revoking a writ of supersedeas which his lawyer, unknown to him, obtained from Justice Grosscup in the United States Court of Appeals at Chicago, and through which he was compelled to leave Joliet prison. He was committed to prison on June 8 after a trial before Justice Landis in the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of fraud, which grew out of his oil corporation. He gave his word of honor to the Grand Jury another time that he would not appeal the case.

"How can I keep my self-respect and remain out of Joliet Prison?" he said last night. "I will get back there by Friday if I can, and then during the rest of my term I will plan the downfall of John D. Rockefeller."

JUST A BURLESQUE,

But It Didn't Seem to Please Everybody at Hammerstein's.

Recently a "mechanical talking head," which is supposed to answer questions put by the audience, has been one of the features of the vaudeville entertainments at Hammerstein's Victoria. The head has mystified some persons, others it hasn't. It is understood about the theatre that Mr. Hammerstein, having heard great reports about the wonderful things the thing did, engaged the act on a long term contract.

The head purports to be that of a wax puppet mounted on a clockwork mechanism. The man in charge of the performance circulates in the audience and distributes cards on which questions are to be written. He apparently reads these questions to the head, which answers them in a voice of the kind that would be associated with cranks and cogwheels. The questions answered are not always those asked, as some in the audience have discovered.

What Mr. Hammerstein thought of the performance after seeing it, he has not made known to reporters.

Yesterday, however, at the end of the comic juggling act which follows "the head's" performance, there was introduced a new and apparently unexpected feature. It was a burlesque of "the head" which proceeded to reveal stage confidences in a way calculated to shock the sensibilities of the real thing. The audience was delighted, but there seemed to be something going on behind the scenes afterward.

A TIMES reporter found the man who had shown off the "head" in animated conversation with the two men who had managed the burlesque.

"What did you think of that burlesque?" asked the TIMES man.

The mystery proprietor's reply was too full of indignation for quotation.

"It was choo-oost a burlesque," said Mr. Hammerstein, when questions were asked of him.

"The man who was burlesqued doesn't seem to like it."

"No?" And Mr. Hammerstein smiled a wicked smile.

"Say what you like about it," he said in a stage whisper.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

The Countess de Lantreppe, Prof. Burgess, and Others Sail To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria this afternoon are:

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Ackerman, Prof. and Mrs. John W. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bloodgood, Mrs. Frederick Carew Bardwell, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke third, Mrs. Michael Cudahy, Mrs. William Cudahy, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Harrison, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. William Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno, Mrs. A. H. Ivins, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Parsons, Rodman Wanamaker, Thomas B. Wanamaker, Louis Wiley, and Miss Carrie Wiley.

On the French liner La Bretagne, sailing for Havre this morning, will go:

Mrs. Charles Wesley Boyd, Mrs. H. H. Day, Countess de Lantreppe, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Riviere, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Wilson.

Going to Bremen on the North German Lloyd liner Barbarossa are:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bryan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Erlanger, Mr. and Mrs. Porter M. French, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kidder, Mr. and Mrs. John Blair Macafee, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watson, and Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Waterman.

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EAST SIDE PROTESTS AGAINST BRIDGE LOOP

Citizens' Anti-Elevated Committee Also Opposes Metz Plan.

BISHOP POTTER WITH THEM

Don't Want Any More Elevated Structures in the Lower East Side—Hearing To-day.

The east side will be out in force today in opposition to the proposed elevated loop to connect the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges at the Board of Estimate's special meeting, to act on the resolutions introduced at the last meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission by Controller Metz, recommending that the elevated loop be constructed.

The Citizens' Anti-Elevated Railway Committee, which reckons among its members residents both of Manhattan and Brooklyn, besides many persons who live in the section of the lower east side which would be affected by the Controller's plan, and are anxious that Delancey Street shall remain an east side boulevard unmarred by any elevated structure, sent a letter yesterday to all the members of the Board of Estimate asking them to amend the Metz resolutions so as to leave an opening for relief through some other plan than that involving the erection of a temporary elevated structure.

Charles B. Stover, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, has received a letter from Bishop Potter, who is a member of the committee, and comes out in opposition to the elevated loop. Bishop Potter writes in part as follows:

I quite recognize and sympathize with the feelings of our Brooklyn fellow-citizens that they are confronted in travel across the river by a most objectionable and inconvenient condition of things; but that does not seem to me to furnish a sufficient reason for remedying that condition in the wrong way. I cannot but believe that the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will recognize the force of the position taken by the Citizens' Anti-Elevated Railway Committee.

In the letter to the members of the Board of Estimate sent on behalf of the committee, the board is asked to submit to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, together with the resolutions of the Controller, the fact that considerable opposition has developed to the plan it recommends, and the question whether relief cannot be afforded as rapidly by some other plan "not involving the erection of more elevated structures in the tenement section of the lower east side."

In the letter it is pointed out that the committee is not altogether composed of east siders or even residents of Manhattan as asserted in some quarters. The letter continues:

Too many honorable and public spirited Brooklynites are found among this Citizens' Committee to make it possible for any one, not swayed by the blindest prejudice, to charge that this committee is actuated by a narrow, selfish, and anti-Brooklyn spirit when it insists that every resource should be exhausted to secure the universally demanded relief before falling back on the L "loop plan, even though it be called "temporary."

Among the members of the committee are Dr. Charles L. Dana, Robert E. Ely, Richard Watson Gilder, Prof. James H. Hamilton, Col. William Jay, Dr. S. A. Knopf, John Brooks Leavitt, Franklin B. Lord, Marcus M. Marks, Leonard Opdyke, Herbert Parsons, Eugene A. Philbin, John Harsen Rhoades, Jacob A. Riis, Judge Rosalsky, James Speyer, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Miss Lilian Wald. Among Brooklyn members of the committee are Augustus A. Low, a brother of former Mayor Low, and Frederick W. Hinrichs.

MR. McCALL SHORN OF POWER

Reasons for His Resignation—Not a Senate Candidate, He Says.

At the request of Controller Metz, Vice Chairman Goodman of the Board of Aldermen has sent out a call for a special meeting of that body for next Tuesday. The board had adjourned until July 31, but there are certain corporate stock matters requiring immediate action by the board.

At the special meeting the resignation of John T. McCall, formerly Tammany leader in the board, which was sent to City Clerk Scully yesterday, will be formally received. The fact that Alderman Sullivan had taken the leadership of the minority on the board and that the franchise-making power has been taken away from the Aldermen, together with the fact that Alderman McCall got a majority of only 100 in his district last election and had to stand a contest from the Hearst candidate for the office, are mentioned as some of the reasons for Alderman McCall's resignation.

Alderman McCall said yesterday that he resigned in order to be able to give more time to his real estate business, and denied that he would be a candidate for the State Senate from the Eighteenth District.

WHY HEARST RAN FOR MAYOR.

Brisbane Says He Couldn't Find Any Other Candidate.

Brooklyn politicians were discussing yesterday a statement made on Tuesday night at a meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Independence League by Arthur Brisbane, concerning efforts which he said were made by William R. Hearst to get Justice William J. Gaynor to run for Mayor last Fall.

"I personally spent three hours with Judge Gaynor in the Montauk Club, trying to induce him to make the fight," said Mr. Brisbane. "If Judge Gaynor had taken the nomination Mr. Hearst would have seen to it that sufficient money to conduct a campaign was provided."

According to Mr. Brisbane, the nomination was also offered to Recorder Goff and Judge Seabury. Mr. Hearst, in default of another candidate finally took it himself, although he did not expect to get more than 50,000 votes.

Hearst Men Choose Committeeman.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 18.—At a convention of representatives of the Independence League of the First Assembly District of Orange County, William B. Kohl, a Democratic Alderman of Newburg, was chosen State Committeeman. Hearst was indorsed for Governor.

LOOKING FOR A BOARDING HOUSE?
In this morning's New York Times you will find the announcements of boarding houses of the better kind in every section of the city.—Adv.

CONISTON CONISTON

"EVERY ELEMENT OF NEW ENGLAND LIFE IS TRACED WITH EXQUISITE ACCURACY; PATHOS AND DELICIOUS HUMOR ABOUND IN EVERY CHAPTER; ALL STATIONS ARE DEALT WITH, AND THROUGHOUT THERE IS A DELICATE ROMANTIC THREAD OF FASCINATING AND ABSORBING INTEREST.

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Mr. Winston Churchill's New Novel

CONISTON

Order it by postal from the nearest bookstore.

JAIL SITE FOR JESUITS?

Report That They Have Bought Kings County Penitentiary.

It was reported among real estate men in Brooklyn yesterday that most of the Kings County Penitentiary property, on Crow Hill, had been purchased by agents of the Jesuits, and that the buildings would be used as a headquarters of that order in Brooklyn after they are vacated by the city next April. Although the report excited a great deal of discussion, no confirmation of it could be obtained from an authoritative source. At the residence of Bishop McDonnell, in Greene Avenue, it was said that nothing was known of the matter there.

The greater part of the penitentiary property was bought by six persons. Extraordinary prices were paid for nearly all of the lots. The appraised value of the property was $262,670, but it sold for more than twice that amount, the sum of $535,125 being realized by the sale. The high bids made for the property are taken by some of those interested as giving some color to the report that the Jesuits have secured the place for a home. A south Brooklyn real estate man said yesterday that he had been informed that the Jesuits several years ago purchased a vacant piece of land near the penitentiary, which they never made any attempt to improve. Walter J. McGill, a Montague Street real estate broker, who was one of the heaviest buyers of the penetentiary lots, would not discuss the report when he was seen about the matter yesterday.

The Jesuits, it is said, have for some time been seeking to establish themselves in Brooklyn, but could find no place to suit them there. To adapt them to the purposes of the order the penetentiary buildings would require a great deal of costly remodeling. Under the act passed by the Legislature last year the city, after selling the land, must dispose of the buildings and vacate the property by April 11 next. The Commissioner of Correction may tear down the buildings, and use the material for the construction of a prison elsewhere, or, in his discretion, he may sell the material as it stands.

GEN. JAMES GWYN DEAD.

Civil War Veteran Whom Lincoln Brevetted Major General.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 18.—James Gwyn, who was made a brevet Major General by President Abraham Lincoln during the civil war for bravery displayed upon the field of battle, died here suddenly late last night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frank L. Rehn, 9 Grove Street. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, on Nov. 22, 1824. When 19 years of age he came to America, settling immediately in Philadelphia, and some years later he formed a dry goods partnership with George H. Stewart under the name of Gwyn & Stewart.

When the civil war broke out he went at the head of the Twenty-third Regiment of Pennsylvania; when the Twenty-third disbanded, Capt. Gwyn became the Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After an engagement at Sharpsburg he was advanced to the Colonelcy. He was then attached to the Fifth Army Corps, and in the Battle of the Wilderness he was shot through the thigh. President Lincoln soon after made him a Brigadier General.

In all, Gen. Gwyn went through twenty-eight engagements during the war, and his record for bravery was such that President Lincoln made him Brevet Major General of the Third Brigade, Second Division of the Army of the Potomac.

After peace had been established Gen. Gwyn returned to Philadelphia. He retired about twenty-five years ago. Gen. Gwyn leaves a widow and three daughters. There will be a military funeral in Philadelphia on Friday. Military services will also be held in Woodlawn Cemetery, and a large number of Grand Army posts will attend.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Landale.

James Landale died yesterday at his home, 981 Madison Avenue. He had been in ill health for several years. Mr. Landale was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, and was 76 years old. In 1872 he settled in Virginia, where he established a cattle ranch. Seven years ago he retired from business, and came to this city to live with his sons. He leaves a wife and two sons, C. D. Landale, Vice President and General Manager of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, and R. H. Landale, a lawyer.

Charles L. Langenbacher.

Charles L. Langenbacher, a retired toy importer, died on Tuesday at his home, 74 West Sixty-ninth Street. He fell on Sunday while going down the front stairs at his home, and sustained internal injuries. Mr. Langenbacher was born in Germany, and was 73 years old. He came to New York in 1853, and established a toy importing business. He leaves two sons and four daughters.

Judge Thomas S. Baer.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Judge Thomas S. Baer of the Supreme Court of Baltimore and Professor of Law in the University of Maryland, died at his home, in this city, to-day. He was 68 years of age.

Obituary Notes.

C. J. IVES, who was President of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad before its absorption by the Rock Island, died yesterday at Woodstock, Vt. He was 75 years old.

EDWIN F. SEE, General Secretary for the last twenty years of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, died last night at his Summer home at Greenlawn, L. I. He was 46 years old and was a native of Tarrytown. He had just completed the task of raising $1,000,000 to further the work of the association in Brooklyn.

Mrs. CAROLINE ROSE, the widow of Solomon Rose, President of the First National Bank of La Grange, Ind., died last Friday. She was 71 years old. She came from her home in Indiana to spend the Summer with her two daughters, Mrs. H. R. Stern and Mrs. I. L. Levy, at Far Rockaway, where she died. She leaves four daughters and three sons, all of whom, save one, are married.

Ex-Marshal of Police HENRY T. TRENCHARD of South Orange, who was retired on a pension on June 30 last and who the following day suffered a stroke of paralysis, died yesterday at his home, 134 Roland Avenue, South Orange. He

GIANTS AND CHICAGO IN TWELVE-INNING TIE

Each Team Scores Three Runs in a Single Inning.

YANKEES BEAT CLEVELAND

Athletics Win and Lose, and Highlanders Are Now Only Five Points Behind the Leaders.

By defeating Cleveland yesterday the Greater New Yorks climbed up again on the American League championship leaders. Philadelphia broke even with St. Louis in a double-header, and lost four points in the percentage table. Yesterday's victory gives the Yankees a clean lead over Cleveland for second place by twenty points. With the initial success over the strong Western team the Greater New Yorks should at least make an even break of the series, if not win the majority of the games. Chicago received a further setback at the hands of Washington. There was no change in the National League race between the two leading clubs, as the champions and Chicago battled twelve innings to a tie. New York scored a lead of three runs in the first inning, but could not add to the score, while Chicago scored three runs in the fifth inning, which tied the score. Pittsburg recovered some ground by defeating Philadelphia, and is now but eight points behind the champions.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 4.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 2.
Washington, 6; Chicago, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York, (2 games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	5	9	8	10	10	48	.615
New York	8	—	5	7	8	7	10	47	.610
Cleveland	6	5	—	6	10	8	6	46	.590
Chicago	3	4	5	—	6	9	8	44	.557
Detroit	2	3	3	5	—	9	8	41	.519
St. Louis	3	3	3	2	2	—	8	32	.313
Washing'n	4	4	4	2	6	7	—	30	.375
Boston	5	5	4	3	4	8	8	—	27	.329
Games lost	30	32	35	38	39	50	61		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	5	10	8	11	10	6	9	59	.711
New York	8	—	12	12	8	9	8	8	51	.646
Pittsburg	5	4	—	6	10	11	6	9	51	.638
Philadelphia	1	5	8	—	5	6	10	11	41	.494
Cincinnati	4	4	5	8	—	7	6	7	41	.440
St. Louis	5	2	4	5	8	—	6	4	32	.378
Brooklyn	3	2	4	4	2	6	—	8	30	.375
Boston	3	2	5	4	3	4	8	—	27	.329
Games lost	24	25	29	42	47	53	50	65		

AMERICANS WIN WITH BAT.

Defeat Cleveland Before Big Crowd by a Score of 6 to 4.

The Greater New York team yesterday once more clearly demonstrated that it is to be reckoned with in the disposition of the American League championship. In the presence of the largest mid-week attendance that has been seen at any game this season, at least 6,000 persons being on hand, the powerful Cleveland aggregation, with Lajoie at its head, was squarely defeated by the score of 6 to 4. Beautiful fielding and good, strong batting characterized the game, and it was the manner in which the Americans wielded the bat that carried them through to victory.

The Clevelands began their run getting in the second inning, due to errors of Chase and Conroy. Bossman hit to Moriarty, who threw rather low to Chase, and the latter dropped the ball. Congalton was thrown out at first, and Bossman advanced a base. Conroy allowed Bradley's hit to pass him, allowing Bossman to tally. Orth placed Buelow at first on called balls, but after two strikes had been called on him Bernhard sent the ball to left field, scoring Bradley. The visitors failed to score again until the eighth inning, when after two were out Congalton, who had reached first on a force hit, was enabled to score on singles by Bradley and Bernhard. In the ninth Lajoie opened with a triple to centre field, and tallied on Turner's out from Conroy to Chase. Lajoie gave Keeler his first chance of the game, and it was accepted. Bossman made matters look serious by batting to centre field for three bases, and Congalton followed with a single. Bradley, however, finished the inning by hitting to Conroy.

A base on balls to Keeler in the third inning, a steal and a bad throw by Buelow, and Chase's hit to centre gave the New Yorks their first run. In the following inning Williams brought the spectators to their feet by hitting to the fence between right and centre fields for a home run. After Delehanty had been thrown out at first, Hoffman was placed at first on called balls, stole second, and scored on Keeler's single. The latter also stole second, and finally reached the plate on Conroy's double to centre. Two more runs were added in the seventh, Conroy going to first on called balls, and to second on Keeler's sacrifice, the first and last hit of that kind in the game. Chase beat out his hit to Bradley, and the bases were filled when four bad balls placed Williams on first. Delehanty's short, high hit to centre field dropped safely and two men tallied. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Flick, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Conroy, ss	1	1	4	8	1
Bay, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Turner, ss	0	2	2	5	0	Chase, 1b	0	1	3	15	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Moriarty, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Bossman, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Williams, 2b	1	1	3	4	0
Congalton, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Delehanty, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	2	2	1	0	Hoffman, cf	1	0	0	0	1
Buelow, c	0	0	1	1	1	Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Clark, c	0	0	0	0	0	Orth, p	0	0	1	0	3
Bemis, c	0	1	1	2	0						
Bernh'd, p	0	1	0	3	0						
Total	4	11	24	16	1						

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	—6
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—4

Bases on errors—3. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 8; off Bernhard, 6. Struck out—By Orth, 1; by Bernhard, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 12. Home run—Williams. Three-base hit—Bay. Two-base hits—Conroy, Bossman, Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Keeler, Chase, (2,) Moriarty, Hoffman, (2,) Williams. Double plays—Williams, Conroy, and Chase; Turner, Lajoie, and Congalton, (2.) Wild pitch—Orth. Passed ball—Bemis. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Parent, ss	1	1	4	3	0	Jones, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Stahl, cf	1	1	1	1	0	Schiffer, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Hoey, lf	0	0	1	2	0	Crawford, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	McIntire, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Freeman, 1b	1	0	0	0	0	Coughlin, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Godwin, 3b	1	1	1	0	1	Lindsay, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Hayden, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Hayden, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Armbr'ster, c	0	1	8	1	0	Schmidt, c	0	1	4	2	0
Dineen, p	1	0	1	3	0	Mullin, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Siever, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	5	27	11	2	Eubanks, p	0	1	0	1	0
						Total	2	9	24	13	3

Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Sacrifice hits—Schiffer, Hayden. Three-base hit—McIntire. Home run—Stahl. Stolen bases—Crawford, Jones, McIntyre, Hoey. Double plays—Stahl to Parent to Ferris, Parent to Freeman. Hits—Off Mullin, 3 in 2 1-3 innings; off Siever, 0 in 1-3 inning of Eubanks, 2 in 5 1-3 innings. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 3; off Mullin, 2; off Siever, 1; off Eubanks, 2. Struck out—By Dineen, 5; by Mullin, 2; by Eubanks, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Connolly.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Niles, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	7	2	1	Lord, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Stone, lf	2	3	1	0	0	Davis, 1b	1	1	8	2	0
Hemphill, cf	2	1	3	1	0	Seybold, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	1	3	0	Murphy, 2b	0	1	3	2	1
O'Brien, 2b	0	2	1	2	2	Cross, ss	1	0	3	1	0
Hartz'll, 3b	0	1	3	1	0	Knight, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
O'Connor, c	0	1	10	2	0	Powers, c	0	0	7	2	0
Powell, p	0	0	1	2	0	Plank, p	0	0	1	5	1
						*Armbr'ster	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	12	3	†Schreck	0	0	0	0	0
						‡Oldring	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	2	4	27	14	2

*Batted for Cross in ninth. †Batted for Knight in ninth. ‡Batted for Powers in ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen bases—Hartzell, Stone, Hemphill. Two-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Knight, Wallace. Double play—Knight and Davis. Struck out—By Plank, 6; by Powell, 3. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 2; off Powell, 3. Wild pitch—Powell. Hit by pitcher—Powers. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Niles, rf	1	0	1	0	1	Hartsel, lf	1	2	1	0	1
Jones, 1b	0	1	11	2	0	Lord, cf	2	1	2	0	0
Stone, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Davis, 1b	1	2	10	2	0
Hemphill, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Seybold, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	4	0	Murphy, 2b	1	2	4	4	0
O'Brien, 2b	1	0	1	4	1	Schreck, c	0	1	1	2	0
Hartz'll, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	Cross, ss	1	1	0	2	0
Rickey, c	0	2	6	0	0	Knight, 3b	2	1	2	2	1
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	Coombs, p	2	2	2	3	0
Jacolsen, p	0	0	0	0	0	Bender, p	0	0	3	3	0
*Koehler	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	5	9	24	13	2	Total	10	12	27	18	3

*Batted for Smith in sixth inning.

St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	4	3	2	0	0	—10

Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Cross, Wallace. Two-base hits—Stone, Wallace, Rickey, Davis, Lord. Three-base hits—Hemphill, Jones, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Coombs. Double plays—Bender and Murphy; Murphy and Davis. Struck out—By Coombs, 1; by Smith, 2; by Jacobsen, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Smith, 2; off Jacobsen, 2. Hits—Off Smith, 1 in five innings; off Jacobsen, 5 in three innings; off Coombs, 7 in six innings; off Bendor, 2 in three innings. Hit by pitcher—Cross, Niles. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Sheridan.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Altizer, ss	0	1	3	3	0	Hahn, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Stanley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf	2	0	1	0	0
Nill, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Isbell, 2b	0	2	1	1	0
Cross, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	Davis, ss	0	2	3	0	0
And'son, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Don'hue, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Schlafly, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	D'gh'ty, lf	0	0	3	2	0
Stahl, 1b	1	1	0	15	2	Sullivan, c	0	0	4	3	0
Heydon, c	1	2	5	0	0	Tan'hill, 3b	0	1	2	7	0
Falk'g, p	1	1	1	4	0	Owen, p	0	0	0	2	0
						*Rohe	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	27	16	0	Total	3	6	24	15	0

*Batted for Owen in ninth inning.

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Heydon, (2,) Schlafly. Home run—Falkenberg. Sacrifice hits—Stanley, Schlafly, Stahl, Falkenberg, Davis, Owen. Stolen bases—Stahl, Hahn, Isbell. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 6; off Owen, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Owen, 1. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 4; by Owen, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Conner.

DARKNESS ENDS TIE GAME.

Neither Chicago Nor New York Could Bat In Needed Run.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.—The second game of the present series between Chicago and New York resulted in a record-breaking draw, which would have been intensely interesting if it had been played faster. For nearly three hours and a quarter the rivals for the National League championship struggled, but nothing came of it, for impending darkness stopped proceedings, with the score at 3 to 3.

Only twelve innings were completed and it might have been possible to play another before it was too dark, but the teams were taking on an average of twenty minutes to an inning, and the umpires did not dare prolong the battle past 7 o'clock, as would have been the case if the thirteenth had been attempted. It was a freak contest in many ways. Both teams scored three runs in a cluster, and in each case the first of the tallies was the result of only one hit. Lundgren and Wiltse, who began the battle, had one bad inning apiece. Lundgren's came in the opening round and put a heavy handicap on his team mates. Wiltse's did not eventuate until the fifth. Lundgren was taken out in the fifth after he had settled down and promised to finish without another break, in order to let Hoffman bat for him, and Taylor finished the game. Ames relieved Wiltse in the sixth inning.

The contest was of the hitless kind, only three being registered off Wiltse and Ames, while the champions could get only five off Lundgren and Taylor. Fourteen Chicago players walked to first during the contest and seven New York players were passed, six of them on bad balls and one by being hit with a pitched ball, making a total of twenty-one passes, which beats all records.

Devlin hit a double in the first inning after Lundgren had filled the bases with passes. The hit scored three runs, all that New York could tally. The same player gave Chicago two of its three runs in the fifth by getting all tangled up in a chase of Evers between third and home and throwing wild into the grand stand. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Bres'han, c	0	0	7	4	0
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Strang, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Shannon, lf	1	0	4	1	0
Chance, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	Seymour, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Sheri'dn, 1b	1	0	2	3	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	15	2	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	5	5	0	Devlin, 3b	0	1	1	4	1
Evers, 2b	1	0	3	2	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	3	1
Kling, c	1	2	6	2	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	8	3	0
L'dgren, p	0	0	0	2	0	Wiltse, p	0	0	0	1	0
Taylor, p	0	0	1	3	0	Ames, p	0	0	1	0	1
Total	3	3	36	17	0	Total	3	5	36	19	3

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Hits—Off Lundgren, 2 in five innings; off Taylor, 3 in seven innings; off Wiltse, 1 in five innings; off Ames, 2 in seven innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; New York, 7. Two-base hit—Devlin. Sacrifice hits—Bresnahan, Kling, Schulte. Stolen bases—Slagle, Strang, Schulte. Double plays—Tinker and Chance; Taylor and Chance; Shannon and Bresnahan; Dahlen, McGann, and Devlin. Struck out—By Lundgren, 3; by Taylor, 1; by Wiltse, 3; by Ames, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, 4; off Taylor, 2; off Wiltse, 5; off Ames, 9. Wild pitch—Wiltse. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Time of game—Three hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and O'Day.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burch, rf	0	1	2	1	1	Maloney, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Bennett, 2b	1	1	1	2	0	Casey, 3b	1	2	2	2	0
Meertes, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Lumley, rf	0	1	2	1	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	3	0	1	Alp'man, 2b	1	3	0	4	1
Grady, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	McC'thy, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Holley, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Hum'l, 1b	1	1	0	11	0
Murray, c	0	2	2	3	2	Lewis, ss	1	1	1	0	1
McBride, ss	1	0	3	5	1	Bergen, c	0	2	0	1	0
Brown, p	0	0	1	0	5	0	Scanlon, p	1	0	0	1	0
Noonan, 1b	0	0	5	0	0	St'klett, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	5	7	27	16	5	Total	6	13	27	11	3

St. Louis	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Maloney, (2,) Grady. Three-base hits—Casey, Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Scanlon, Smoot, Brown, Alperman. Double play—Murray, Brown, and McBride. Hits—Off Scanlon, 7 in six and one-third innings. Stolen bases—Hummel, Lewis, Murray. Wild pitch—Brown. Base on balls—Off Scanlon, 5; off Brown, 4. Struck out—By Brown, 2; by St'klett, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	2	2	0	2	0	Thomas, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Beaum't, cf	2	1	3	0	0	Sentelle, 2b	0	1	1	3	1
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Titus, rf	0	1	3	1	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	2	3	0	C'ney, 3b	0	2	1	5	0
Nealon, 1b	1	0	14	0	0	Magee, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Ganley, rf	2	1	3	0	0	Doolin, ss	0	0	2	1	1
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	Branst'd, 1b	0	3	12	0	0
Phelps, c	0	1	1	1	1	Donovan, c	0	0	4	1	0
Leever, p	0	1	1	1	0	Lush, p	1	1	0	1	1
						Roy, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	9	8	27	10	1	Total	3	10	24	13	5

Pittsburg	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Leach, Ritchey, Bransfield. Three-base hit—Thomas. Stolen base—Ganley. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, (2,) Nealon. First base on balls—Off Leever, 3; off Roy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Wagner. Struck out—By Lush, 1; by Roy, 3. Passed balls—Donovan, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 10. Hits—Off Lush, 4 in two innings; off Roy, 4 in six innings. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Klem.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	1	1	2	6	1	Bridwell, ss	0	0	0	3	1
Barry, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Tenney, 1b	1	3	16	2	0
Kelley, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Brain, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Jude, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Bates, cf	1	1	3	1	0
Lobert, ss	1	2	0	2	0	Howard, lf	1	1	3	0	1
Del'h'ty, 3b	1	0	1	2	0	Dolan, rf	0	0	1	4	0
Deal, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	O'Neill, c	0	2	1	0	0
Schlei, c	0	1	8	3	0	Strobel, 2b	0	0	2	6	0
Ewing, p	0	1	1	3	0	Dorner, p	0	0	0	2	0
Fraser, p	0	0	0	0	0	Need'm, c	0	0	0	0	0
						Lind'man, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	9	*29	17	1	Total	4	12	†29	15	3

*Dolan out; hit by batted ball.
†Two out when the winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Howard, Brain. Three-base hit—Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Lobert, O'Neill. Stolen bases—Lobert, Delehanty, (2,) Tenney, Bates. Double play—Huggins, Deal, and Schlei. Struck out—By Ewing, 5; by Dorner, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 4; off Dorner, 3. Wild pitches—Ewing, 1; Dorner, 1. Hits—Off Ewing, 11 in nine innings; off Fraser, 1 in one inning; off Dorner, 9 in nine and two-third innings. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	*4	5	2	

Batteries—Mack and Vandergrift; Herbst and Raub.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	9	3
Buffalo	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	*6	6	1	

Batteries—Moriarty and McCauley; Currie and McAlister.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	5
Rochester	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	*7	10	2	

Batteries—Case and Carisch; McCloskey and Barton.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	*4	8	3
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	*5	8	2

Batteries—Adkins and Byers; McCafferty and Woods.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	44	29	.603	Rochester	35	35	.500
Jersey City	40	28	.585	Montreal	36	36	.500
Baltimore	35	32	.522	Providence	33	39	.458
Newark	33	32	.508	Toronto	21	46	.313

New England League.

At Lowell—New Bedford, 10; Lowell, 0.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 8; Manchester, 5.
At Haverhill—First game, Haverhill, 5; Lynn, 0; second game, Lynn, 6; Haverhill, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Fall River, 4.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—First game, Atlanta, 8; Little Rock, 3; second game, Atlanta, 8; Little Rock, 0.
At Birmingham—Memphis-Birmingham, rain.
At Montgomery—Montgomery-New Orleans, rain.
At Nashville—Nashville, 4; Shreveport, 11.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 6; Waterbury, 3.
At Norwich—Norwich, 5; Hartford, 1.
At New London—New London, 2; Bridgeport, 1.
At Holyoke—Holyoke, 4; Springfield, 3.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—First game, Milwaukee, 2; Toledo, 15; second game, Milwaukee, 6; Toledo, 1.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 1; Louisville, 4.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 1; Columbus, 2; (twelve innings.)
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 11; Indianapolis, 2.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 0; Binghamton, 4.
At Utica—First game, Wilkesbarre, 0; Utica, 3; second game, Wilkesbarre, 5; Utica, 3.

CORINTHIANS TO PLAY HERE.

Famous English Association Football Team Schedule Games for This City.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the New York State Amateur Association Football League was held yesterday at the Boys' Club for the purpose of arranging details for the visit of the famous Corinthian Association football team of London, which will play two games in this city during September. It was decided to play the first game at Livingston, S. I., on Sept. 6 against a team yet to be selected. The second game will be played either on the American League or Polo Grounds on Sept. 8. The latter game will be with all New York. It was intended to play a combined college team against the visitors, but it was found impossible to get a team together. It is probable an eleven will be selected for the first match from the Eastern States.

The visitors will land at Montreal the middle of next month and will play at Toronto, Bradford, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Hamilton. The Canadian tour will be followed by games in St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York. The members of the team will sail for England about Sept. 15, so as to be back in time for the championship series. Eight members of the team are international players, and the visitors will be much stronger than the Pilgrims team which played in New York last year. The members of the team for the Forwards—G. C. Vassell, D. O. Corbett, S. H. Day, G. S. Harris, F. S. Harris, H. Morgan-Owens, and D. G. Wright; half backs—C. Wreford-Brown, M. Morgan-Owens, R. D. Craig, and D. H. Willett; backs—C. P. Page, P. R. May, and W. G. Pinnis; goal—T. S. Rowlandson.

NEW HAVEN POLOISTS WIN.

Visitors Beat Rockaway in Final Game for Blizzard Cups.

New Haven won the Blizzard Cups yesterday in the final polo game for those trophies on the field of the Rockaway Hunting Club, near Cedarhurst, L. I. The visitors beat the home team by a score of 9¾ goals to 4. New Haven, however, was allowed 6 goals by handicap, but notwithstanding that fact the victors played an even game from scratch with the Rockaway riders, each team earning 4 goals. Rene La Montagne, Jr., did not equal his customary playing and Hazard missed several shots for the goal. For New Haven Stoddard and Borden did excellent work, riding well and hitting with considerable accuracy. It was a surprise to the Rocka

EXCURSIONS.

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DURING JULY

ERIE

EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO

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GOSHEN Round Trip $1.00

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Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25, Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30, Jersey City 9:10 and 9:50 A. M. Returning leave 5:30—8:35 P. M.

BELLEWOOD
DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK

EVERY SUNDAY $1.00

MAUCH CHUNK
AND GLEN ONOKO

JULY 22ND $1.50

Special train for Mauch Chunk leaves LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. New York, 23d St., 8:25; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M. For Bellewood, leaves New York, 23d St., 8:55; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON
BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Steamer Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich. Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; ge l ret., by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week-days, lve. Pier 20, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M., ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 3:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lve ft. E. 22d St., 5:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, incl. tax; return by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE
Going JULY 27, 1906, via

ERIE RAILROAD
$11 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets good returning within 30 days from date of sale may be purchased at 399, 1,159, 245, and 96 Broadway; 25 Union Square, Chambers St. and West 23d St. Stations, New York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; also at Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City Ticket Offices.

Sunday Excursion
to BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SUNDAY, JULY 22d,

L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, will leave foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., 8:25; Nostrand Av., 8:29, and East New York, 8:33 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the steamer "GREENPORT."

Returning, leave Block Island 5 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone this excursion and redeem tickets.

ROUND TRIP.....$1.50

Staterooms, Music, and Refreshments on Steamer.

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TO SUMMER RESORTS.

Choice of "Ten Tours." All Expenses Plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips.... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips.... $52.50
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SAGUENAY RIVER, 14-Day Trips....$105.00
Send for a circular.

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ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00, †12:00, 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star * indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Eckley, Fulton St., Hy Annex, Bridge and Dubrosses Sts. 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 6:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:50, *3:00, 3:20, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:40, 9:00, 9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

NORTH BEACH
Frequent Boats E. 99th and 134th Sts.
FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS

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Port Washington, L. I.—The Anchorage, an attractive, high-grade house, large grounds, private beach; opposite Manhasset Yacht Club; 30 minutes from New York. Address Anchorage, or 31 Irving Place, New York. Telephone 2,125—Gramercy.

Excellent accommodations at "Overlook," Morristown, N. J., 12 miles from station; 24 acres; gardens, orchards, terms $70 to $15. Private carriage at depot by appointment; telephone 138.

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Opens June 1st. One of Stamford's Leading Summer Homes. Table unexcelled. Exquisite music. Special rates for June. Owen C. Becker, Prop.

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Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Music.
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on summit of QUAKER HILL, Pawling, N. Y.
Elevation 1,200 Feet. Accommodates 350.
Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. 90 minutes by rail from Grand Central Station; 3 miles by stage. Elevator, rooms with bath, etc.
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Write for circular. W. W. Brown, Granliden Hotel, Sunapee, N. H.

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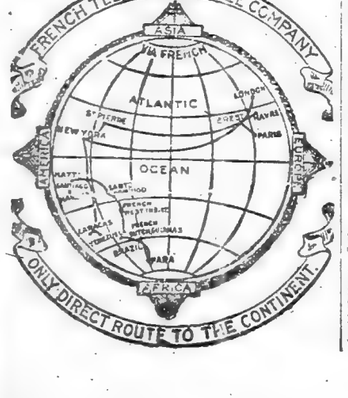

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Elevation 1,800 ft. Electric lights; baths unsurpassed; Kosher cuisine.

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A magnificent Hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information, address,
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1000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands; excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open June 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

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Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. both hotels.

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Yonkers, N. Y.; delightful Summer home for business men; auto accommodations; open all season.

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All Travelling Expenses Included.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE, and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE SAGUENAY, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.00...July 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5.
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Delightful 10-day Ocean trips from New York July 18, Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 12, 26, etc. Choice of 5 Hotels.....$47.50
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NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lve. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R. ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
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" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
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Leave New York, New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:50 P. M.; arrive Greenport 7:00 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving Block Island 9:30 A. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M., arrive Shelter Island 8:50 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. Saturdays steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

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SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

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All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS, & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:08 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—bSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

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ORDERS EXECUTED ON COMMISSION.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Decline in the Absence of Fresh Buying.

Divers Reasons Which May Have Influenced Selling—Again a Very Small Volume of Trading.

The most plausible explanation of yesterday's weakness in the stock market was that advances of 2 to 5 points from the low prices of last week had exhausted the buying power, so that as soon as further improvement became contingent upon the appearance of general buying the speculation began to flatten out. It is customary, however, to find specific reasons for fluctuations. When the market has been strong all the favorable influences must be enumerated afterward, whether they were operative or not, and when the market has been weak the day's news budget must be searched for bearish causes.

The weakness of Russion bonds abroad, uneasiness both in London and Paris over the political situation in Russia, reports of black rust in the Spring wheat region and misgivings as to an increase of the Amalgamated Copper dividend—these were all influences which may have caused the stock market, on transactions of about 400,000 shares, to lose more than it gained on Tuesday, but such an assumption would leave out of account the items of favorable import, as, for example, the aggressive bidding of our bankers in London for gold, the engagement definitely of $450,000 Australian gold, the declaration of a dividend at the full rate of 7 per cent. on Illinois Central, instead of the formal declaration at the rate of 6 with an extra dividend to make it 7 per cent., and divers reassurances as to the state of material things, including a bullish interview from Mr. John W. Gates.

The weakness of the market, in truth, was very disappointing to those who had been working on the bull side. The gradual improvement of prices Tuesday, on a very limited volume of trading, denoted an absence of selling pressure which made it seem probable that an aggressive bull crowd would be able to keep prices advancing for the rest of the week. There was no particular pressure on the market yesterday, but the buying was extremely diffident, and the activity, as a rule, was at the expense of values. Losses of 1 to 2 per cent. occurred in such stocks as Amalgamated Copper, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Reading, Atchison, and Union Pacific. Transactions were very largely of professional origin. Trading in the last hour was intensely stupid.

Call money is very easy, and for short periods, time money was said yesterday to be a rifle easier, but time money over the end of the year is unrelaxed, nor is there likely to be any easing in the rates demanded for such accommodations so long as corporations continue to borrow money privately at 5½ to 6 per cent. in the hope that later there may be a market for new securities.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Dominion Coal Co.
Northern Pacific Railroad.
Torrington Co. common stock, Class A.

GATES A BULL AS USUAL.

For Publication, That Is; and He's Not Speculating.

John W. Gates paused long enough on his flying trip to town from New London yesterday to give out an interview of roseate tints touching the general situation in the business world from crops to steel.

"The tendency of steel and iron was still upward," he said, "and with the excellent crop reports, the large earnings of steel companies, railroads, and business enterprises generally, the prices of stocks are bound eventually to go up."

While on the subject of stocks Mr. Gates denied that he was short of the market. "I have been doing nothing in a speculative way for weeks," he said. "I am still holding my investment stocks and will continue to."

EARNINGS NEARLY DOUBLED.

American Light and Traction Co. Common Stock Now on a 5 Per Cent. Basis.

The common stock of the American Light and Traction Company was placed on a 5 per cent. basis yesterday by the declaration of a quarterly dividend at the rate of 1¼ per cent., payable Aug. 1. The rate for the common stock has hitherto been 1 per cent. quarterly. At the same time the Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, which is also payable Aug. 1.

The preliminary statement of earnings for the six months ended June 30, presented at the meeting yesterday, was $1,023,535, which compare with $532,581 for the corresponding period last year. This increase is partly due to the fact that the company now owns a greater number of properties than it did a year ago.

It was announced yesterday that the American Light and Traction Company had sold the Lacombe Electric Company of Denver, which if acquired last January, to the Denver Gas and Electric Company. The latter concern is largely owned by the American Light and Traction interests.

NEW LITTLE BOARD MEMBERS

Price of Seats Is Rising—Up at $900 Against $750.

W. H. H. Culbert, N. W. Peters, C. H. P. Yallalee, and Thomas B. Maloney have been admitted to membership in the Consolidated Exchange.

Two seats, which sold at $850 and $900 against $750 last week, are posted for transfer to C. H. Bobst and Theodore A. Moolten.

AIR LINE STOCK UP.

Bond Readjustment Plan Aids Holders —A Conference with Spencer.

The Charlotte Air Line Protective Committee, organized several months ago to protect the interests of the stockholders in the proposed readjustment of the company's bond issue, has had several conferences, it was learned yesterday, with Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, which leases the Air Line, but so far no definite results have been attained. The stockholders' movement, however, has resulted in an advance of about 30 points in the price of the stock, the last reported sale of which was 200, compared with about 170 when the committee was organized.

The Charlotte Air Line bonds mature next January, and the Southern Railway has planned to issue a larger amount of bonds to take up the old bonds and to provide funds for the double-tracking of the road. The Air Line stockholders object to any increase in the amount of the bonds unless a larger dividend is given them than the 7 per cent. now paid on the stock. They claim that the stock is earning four or five times the 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, July 18, 1906.

Total sales July 18, 1906..... 410,520
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 157,731,528
Corresponding date last year..... 140,484,417

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16½	16¾	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	16½	16½	16¾	16½	— ½
95⅞	96	72,610	*Amal. Copper Co.....	96⅞	96⅞	95⅞	96	—1
20½	21¼	400	Am. Agri. Chem. Co....	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	...
34½	35	200	Am. Car & Found. Co..	35	35	35	35	...
100	100½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf...	100	100	100	100	+ ½
63½	64	7,800	Am. Ice Securities Co..	62	63¾	62	63¾	+1½
69½	69¾	9,700	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	68¼	70	67¾	69½	+1¼
		400	*Am. Malting Co.....	3¼	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
143⅜	143½	15,300	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co...	143½	143¾	142⅞	143⅜	— ⅛
129⅜	129½	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	129⅜	129½	129	129⅛	— ⅜
130	131	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.....	130	130	130	130	—1¼
99	99¼	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf....	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
32¾	33½	560	*Am. Woolen Co.....	33¼	33¼	32¾	33¼	— ⅝
100½	103	115	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	101½	101½	101½	101½	— ½
235¼	235¾	34,000	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co..	234½	237	233	235¾	+ ½
87	87⅛	2,300	Atch., Top. & S. F....	87¾	87¾	87	87	—1⅛
99¼	99⅞	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	— ⅛
135½	136	900	Atlantic Coast Line....	135	135	135	...	...
116	116¼	3,600	Baltimore & Ohio.....	116¼	116⅜	115⅞	116⅜	— ⅛
92	93½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	93	93	93	93	+ ½
72¼	72⅝	30,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	73¼	73¼	71⁹	72¼	—1⅛
158¾	159¼	300	Canadian Pacific	159½	159½	159	159	— ⅝
101	102	100	Central Leath. Co. pf..	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
55⅜	55⅝	900	Chesapeake & Ohio....	55⅞	55⅞	55¼	55½	— ⅜
25½	26	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B...	25⅜	25¾	25⅜	25¾	— ⅛
175¼	175⅝	21,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	176¼	176¼	174¾	175¼	—1⅛
192½	193	200	Chicago & Northw.....	196½	196½	193½	193¼	—1½
4	4¼	200	Chicago Union Trac....	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
91½	93	200	C., C., C. & St. L.....	91	91	91	91	—1½
47⅛	47¼	6,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	48⅜	48⅝	47	47⅛	—1⅜
33	33¼	700	Colorado & Southern...	33¼	33¼	32⅝	33	— ⅛
17¾	18½	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	...
138	138½	300	Consolidated Gas	138¾	138⅝	138¼	138¼	— ⅝
18¾	20	100	Corn Products Ref.....	19	19	19	19	—1
485	490	200	Del., Lack. & West....	490	490	490	490	...
55¼	56	200	*Distillers' Securities..	56	56	56	56	— ¼
39⅝	39⅞	3,600	Erie	40¼	40¼	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
76⅜	76⅞	800	Erie 1st pf	76⅞	76⅞	76½	76¾	— ⅛
67½	68¼	300	Erie 2d pf	67⅞	68⅜	67¾	68⅜	— ⅛
102	104½	100	General Chemical pf...	104½	104½	104½	104½	+1½
287½	288	1,000	Great North. pf., x d...	289	289	287	288	—1½
174½	175½	400	Illinois Central	175	175¼	175	175	—1½
35½	36	400	Interbor.-Met	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
74	75	100	Interbor.-Met. pf.....	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
17¾	18	300	Internat. Paper Co.....	17½	18	17½	18	+ ¼
83¾	84	100	Internat. Paper Co. pf..	84	84	84	84	+1⅜
81½	83	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf..	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ½
40	50	100	Iowa Central pf.....	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
23½	24¼	400	Kansas City Southern..	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
50¾	51¾	900	Kansas City South. pf..	50	50¾	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅛
59⅜	59⅝	600	Knick. Ice, Chicago....	59½	59⅝	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
141½	141⅝	1,000	Louisville & Nash.....	141⅝	142¾	141½	142	+ ⅜
147	148	10	Manhattan Elevated....	147	147	147	147	...
19½	19⅝	200	Mexican Central	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
63	66	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	64	65	64¾	65	— ½
151	152	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M...	152	152	152	152	+2
31¾	32	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
89¾	90¾	1,200	Missouri Pacific	90⅜	90⅝	90	90	— ⅝
65¼	65⅝	200	*National Biscuit Co...	65⅝	65⅝	65¼	65½	— ⅛
117½	118	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	— ¼
16½	17½	360	Nat. Enam. & Stamp..	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	+1
73	73⅝	300	*National Lead Co.....	72⅜	73¼	72⅜	73¼	— ⅛
39	40	600	Nat. R. R. of M. pf....	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ½
130⅞	131¼	1,800	New York Central	131	131	130½	131	— ¼
67	67½	1,600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	66¾	67	65½	67	+1
86½	88	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf..	86¾	87	86¾	87	+ ½
46½	46¾	400	N. Y., Ont. & West....	47	47	46½	46½	— ⅝
86¼	86⅝	200	Norfolk & Western....	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	— ¼
198¾	199½	2,600	Northern Pacific	199	199	198	199	— ⅛
125½	126	600	Pacific Coast	123	125⅜	123	125⅜	+3½
32⅜	33½	200	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	+ ¼
125⅛	125⅜	18,900	Pennsylvania R. R.....	126	126	124⅞	125½	— ½
89½	89¼	500	People's Gas, Chicago..	89⅜	89⅜	89¼	89½	— ⅜
13½	14¼	100	Pittsburg Coal	14⅛	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
45¼	45½	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	45	45½	44½	45½	...
221	225	120	Pullman Company	222	222	222	222	+2
48½	50	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	49¼	49¼	49	49	— ⅜
119⅜	119¾	40,900	Reading	120¾	120⅝	119	119¾	— ⅛
24	25	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel....	25¾	25¾	23¾	23¾	...
93⅜	94¼	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	94	94	94	94	—1
23½	23½	1,200	Rock Island Co.....	23⅜	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅜
61	61½	800	Rock Island Co. pf.....	61½	62	61½	61½	...
41	42	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	41¾	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	— ¼
50¼	51	300	St. Louis Southw. pf...	51	51	50¾	50⅝	— ⅜
70¼	70½	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co..	70	70	70	70	—1
67¼	67⅜	22,830	Southern Pacific	67⅜	67⅝	66⅝	67⅛	— ⅜
116½	117	89	Southern Pacific pf....	117	117	117	117	...
33⅜	33⅞	2,200	Southern Ry. ext.....	34	34	33⅝	33¾	— ¼
97¼	98	300	Southern Ry. pf., ext..	97¼	98	97¼	98	...
144½	147	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	143⅝	145	143⅝	145	+1
29½	31	500	Texas & Pacific	31	31	31	31	+ ½
27	28	200	Tol., St. L. & West....	27	27¼	27	27¼	...
44⅜	45⅞	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	46	46	46	46	...
112	113	500	Twin City R. T.....	113	113	112⅜	112⅜	— ¼
143¼	143¾	36,200	Union Pacific	144	144	142⅜	143⅛	—1⅛
92⅜	95	135	Union Pacific pf.....	94	94	94	94	+1½
55⅛	56½	500	United Rys. Invest....	57	57	55½	57	+1½
67½	68¾	100	United Rys. Inv. pf....	68	68	68	68	— ¼
46¼	46½	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	46½	46¾	46½	46¼	...
91	92¼	200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf....	91¾	91¾	91⅝	91¾	+ ⅛
75¼	75¾	600	U. S. Real. & Im. Co...	77	77	75¼	75¼	—2⅜
74	75	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf..	75	75	75	75	...
40⅜	41¼	2,000	U. S. Rubber	41	41⅜	40¾	41	...
105½	106	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
34¼	34⅝	34,000	U. S. Steel	34⅝	34⅝	33¾	34½	— ⅝
101⅞	101½	10,200	U. S. Steel pf.....	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
34	35	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	35	35	35	35	— ½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

EXIT MINING EXCHANGE.

Ban on It by Stock Exchange Forces It Back to Old Quarters.

A "To let" sign, conspicuous from the curb in the windows of the Wall Street Mining and Stock Exchange, at 40 Wall Street, was a sad reminder to a number of outside brokers yesterday of the stringency with which the Stock Exchange enforces its rule prohibiting its members from having any affiliation, however remote, with any other organized Exchange.

The Mining Exchange moved up from the outer confines of the financial district to quarters overlooking the curb market a few months ago, and invited curb brokers who dealt in mining stocks to come in out of the inclement Spring weather of Broad Street. So many outside brokers liked the idea that in a day or two seats on the Mining Exchange sold up to close on $200. Then the Stock Exchange put out an ultimatum forbidding its members to have any connection with the institution. The curb can't do business without the co-operation of Stock Exchange houses, and the new members of the Mining Exchange promptly resigned. Next day seats were sold in the curb cigar store at $7.

The Board of Governors of the Mining Exchange voted yesterday to move back to their old quarters in the Maritime Exchange.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL DIVIDEND.

Stock Placed on a Regular 7 Per Cent. Basis Yesterday.

The Directors of the Illinois Central declared yesterday a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., placing the stock on a regular 7 per cent. basis. The road has since last year been paying 7 per cent. annually, but until now this rate has been paid in the shape of semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent., with one-half of 1 per cent. extra. The change made yesterday gives the 7 per cent. dividend a character of greater permanency than it possessed under the former arrangement.

The dividend declared yesterday is payable Sept. 1. Books close Aug. 1, and will reopen Aug. 20. After the announcement the stock sold off 1½ points from the closing price of the day previous.

Thomas B. Maloney a Stock Broker.

Thomas B. Maloney, formerly secretary of John A. McCall, late President of the New York Life Insurance Company, became a member of the Consolidated Exchange yesterday. He was elected to membership along with three other candidates, W. H. H. Culbert, N. W. Peters, and C. H. P. Yallalee. Two seats on the Consolidated have sold this week at $850 and $900, the latter an advance of $150 over last week's price.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—It was a Lehigh Valley market here to-day, 14,359 shares changing hands between 79@76⅜. An advance of 2½ points was made in the early trading, but so much stock was met after the price had reached 79 that the New York buying ceased and a reaction to 76⅜ followed, at which figure buying was resumed up to 77¼. Extreme dullness ruled in other parts of the list, with prices holding fairly steady.

List:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜
7	Cambria Steel	34¼	34¼	34¼
337	Electric Co. of Am...	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
25	Farm. & M. Nat. Bk.	135	135	135
30	Gen. Asphalt pf.....	36½	36½	36½
112	Ins. Co. of N. A.....	23	22⅜	23
70	Lake Superior Corp..	18¼	18¼	18¼
14,359	Lehigh Valley R. R..	79	76⅜	77
4	No. Penn. R. R.....	105	105	105
97	Penn. R. R.....	62 11-16	62½	62 9-16
500	Penn. Elec. Vehicle....	⅛	⅛	⅛
5	Pennsylvania Salt	115	115	115
26	Philadelphia Co.....	48	47¾	47¾
50	Philadelphia Electric.	8	8	8
750	Phila. Rapid Transit.	20½	20	20
3	Philadelphia Traction.	98½	98½	98½
30,752	Reading	60 3-16	59⅝	59⅝
200	Susquehanna Steel....	1	1	1
110	Tonopah Mining	18½	18½	18½
505	United Gas Imp.....	82¼	82¼	82¼
2,200	U. S. Steel.....	34½	34	34¼
300	U. S. Steel pf.....	101⅝	101½	101½

PANAMA BOND PAYMENTS.

Secretary of the Treasury Explains the Conditions of Sale.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Secretary Shaw to-day issued the following statement:

"So many requests have been made to-day—personally, by mail, and by wire—for information concerning the time when payment must be made for Panama bonds purchased at the forthcoming sale that the following statement seems appropriate:

"The circular advertisement contains the statement that bidders will be instructed as to the time on which payment is desired to be made. The bonds must, of course, be paid for on demand, and bidders may, if they desire, pay immediately. If the bonds are not paid for immediately the bidders will be required to pay accrued interest.

"Should any purchaser desire to use any portion of the purchased bonds as a basis for circulation, payment may be deferred, at least on a portion thereof, until the notes can be printed. In such cases the order for the currency must be placed at once, and the premium advanced on the bonds. The accrued interest can be paid when the bonds are placed with the Treasurer as security for circulation.

"The extent to which this privilege can be wisely granted will depend upon the amount of bonds that may be desired as a basis for circulation."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for four and five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $317,739,516; balances, $12,585,905; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,686,263.

The local banks gained $3,647,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $4,296,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points lower, at $4.8445@$4.8450. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8180 and cables at $4.8480@$4.8485. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@$4.81¾.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 less 1-32 and 94 11-16 less 1-64; guilders, 40.01.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—5c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Comstock sold at .14, 400 Consolidated California & Virginia at .91, 100 Hale & Norcross at .90, 200 Mohawk at 1.30, 200 Savage at .72.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Cable Consolidated....	46c	46c	46c
140	Crucible Steel pf.....	75¼	75	75½
370	Fireproofing	6	5¾	6
175	Fireproofing pf.....	26	25½	26
250	Harbison Walker ref..	11	11	11
101	Harbison Walker pf...	70½	70½	70½
232	Independent Brewing..	15¾	15½	15½
280	Mfrs. L. & H.....	30¼	30¼	30¼
140	Ohio Fuel	36¼	36¼	36¼
100	Ohio Tonopah	26c	26c	26c
50	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	50¼	50½	50½
52	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	50½	50	50
2,400	Pittsburg Con.	24c	24c	24c
1,690	Tonopah Extension...	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	U. S. Steel	34½	34½	34½
10	West. Air Brake.....	145	145	145
37	West. Penn. Railway.	31	31	31
7	West. Renn. Ry. pf...	74	74	74
	BONDS.			
$4,000	Ind. Brewing Co.....	104½	104½	104½

Brown Brothers & Co.
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MEMBERS OF THE
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OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN..V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

MORE GOLD FROM LONDON.

Rumor That Large Withdrawals of Eagles Will Soon Be Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 18.—It was rumored to-day that the American demand for gold was so urgent that large withdrawals of eagles might soon be made from the Bank of England.

Definite confirmation of this report could not be obtained.

Two additional engagements of gold abroad for import to New York were made yesterday, $250,000 in Australia by Goldman, Sachs & Co., and $200,000 in London by the National City Bank. Exchange continued easy, demand sterling ruling at $4.8450, or slightly under that rate.

The recent engagements of gold, contrary to what generally follows, have had no hardening effect upon exchange. Exchange for delivery during the Fall is being freely offered. Yesterday cables in large amounts for October delivery were offered at $4.8550, and for December delivery at $4.8585.

Time money continues at 5½ per cent. for the longer periods. Loans were made yesterday at that rate running as long as the middle of March. The fact is very generally admitted that borrowers are protecting themselves against possible high money this Fall by taking on time money now. The recent borrowings by Stock Exchange houses, it is said, have supplied most of them with much more money than they need at present. In many cases, some bankers said yesterday, houses have difficulty in keeping their loans filled. In other words many houses are not carrying enough long stock to supply collateral for the loans which they have arranged.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 18.—Money was in fair demand and in good supply in the market to-day. Discounts were steady.

Prices on the Stock Exchange opened steady, but yielded to liquidations, and quotations at the close were generally lower, the unfavorable Russian news and the decline of new Russian bonds to 4% discount having an unsettling effect. Home rails eased on some of the dividends being disappointing.

Foreigners were irregular in the absence of a decided lead from Paris.

Americans steadily maintained their recent strength and scored further improvements during the forenoon, but later reacted and became depressed on New York advices and closed easy.

Grand Trunk was firm on good traffic returns.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102.

Bar silver steady at 30¼d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.30; Lisbon, 2.50.

The Cotton and Corn Exchange at Liverpool will be closed Aug. 4 and Aug. 6.

The Provisions Exchange will be closed Aug. 6.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 18.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were heavy, Russians falling, and at the close the tone was indecisive.

Russian Imperial 4s closed at 75.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 485.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 7½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for checks.

BERLIN, July 18.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was listless.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird.....	1 4 0	Esperanza	3 16 3
Tomboy	1 3 0	Dolores.....	2 0 0
El Oro.....	1 5 0	Stratton's Ind...	0 4 0

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money..	87 13-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account.	87⅞	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	12⅛	235	235¼	— ¼
Atchison	90	87⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
Can. Pacific.....	164¼	159½	159⅝	— ⅛
St. Paul	182	176¾	176½	+ ¼
Erie	41¼	40	40¼	— ¼
Erie 1st pf.....	79¼	76¾	77	— ¼
Illinois Central...	181½	176	..	...
Louis. & Nash...	140½	142	142⅜	— ⅛
N. Y. Central.....	135	131	131¼	— ¼
Pennsylvania	64⅜	125½	126	— ⅛
Reading	61½	119¾	120⅝	— ⅛
Southern Pacific.	69	67	67⅛	— ⅛
Union Pacific....	147¾	143⅝	144¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel.....	35⅜	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf....	104⅝	101⅝	102	— ⅜

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS . $9,500,000
TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT, 59 LIBERTY ST. } MANHATTAN
TITLE DEPARTMENT.....37 LIBERTY ST. }
Brookly

UNTERMYER NOW IN WELLS-FARGO FIGHT

May Sue for Accounting if Larger Dividends Are Not Paid.

MANAGEMENT MAKES REPLY

Denies Stokes & Co.'s Charges, and Says Larger Dividends Now Would Endanger Business Ties.

Further interest was given to the contest being waged by the minority interests in Wells, Fargo & Co. for larger dividends than the Harriman control of the company has been willing to pay by the announcement yesterday that Samuel Untermyer had entered the fight on behalf of individual stockholders and the issuance by the Directors of the company of a certified statement of its financial condition accompanied by a circular taking issue with the statements and motives of Walter C. Stokes & Co.

Stokes & Co., who have been engineering the campaign of the minority stockholders for recognition, questioned, in a circular asking for proxies last week, the reliability of the condensed balance sheet sent out by the Harriman interests a fortnight ago. At the same time they likened the Harriman control of the large surplus of the company to a "blind pool."

"In the matter sent out to stockholders yesterday the company's officers repeat the condensed balance sheet, which places the surplus at $12,423,537 instead of the $20,000,000 and upward at which Stokes & Co. figured it, and offer with it a statement by Haskins & Sells, the public accountants responsible for the balance sheet figures. From this it would appear that the surplus was figured at $20,000,000 by the minority representatives from figures published in 1904, because of the fact that the accountants at this time arbitrarily apportioned $50,000 as the capital of the banking department of Wells, Fargo & Co., and made the "balance of the capital, as well as the surplus, of Wells, Fargo & Co. appear in that statement under the headings, 'Surplus' and 'Undivided Profits.' The total of these items, which is $15,076,545, represents the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of Wells, Fargo & Co."

After a reference to the accountants' explanation as disposing of the aspersions cast upon the company's financial statements, the circular says:

Equally groundless is the insinuation about the loans of the company. Not a dollar of the surplus or other assets of the company is used for loan to any Director or officer of the company, either directly or through brokers, or by any indirect method.

It is not correct to say that "the issue is between Mr. Harriman, on the one hand, and the entire body of 1,900 stockholders on the other."

The general and hearty support which the management is receiving refutes this statement.

The real issue is, whether gentlemen without the experience and affiliations indispensable for the successful prosecution of the business, but who are desirous of securing options of its large assets, shall be substituted in management for those possessing extended railroad and express associations, of whose service you are to-day the beneficiaries, and who are pursuing in your interest a conservative, upbuilding, and successful policy.

Your support is sought by these gentlemen by the alluring suggestion of larger dividends at once. This is a penny wise and pound foolish policy, for it could only be accomplished at the expense of a rupture of business ties upon which the company must largely depend for dividends and permanency.

Mr. Untermyer's entrance into the controversy, it was said in Wall Street yesterday, would in all probability result in a demand for an accounting through the courts if satisfactory accountings of the assets and earnings of the past few years are not made.

HUDSON VALLEY ROAD BOARD.

Protest at Election by E. Clarence Jones Company's Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 18.—At the annual meeting of the Hudson Valley Railway Company here to-day James H. Caldwell of Troy cast the ballots of the voting trust which decided the election of Directors. Immediately afterward Attorney Hanford of New York representing D. H. Featherstone, filed a protest against the election on the ground that only one of the Trustees of the bonds was present when there should have been two. James H. Caldwell represented all interest believed to be the New York Central, 25,000 shares, while Featherstone, representing the E. Clarence Jones Company of New York, which also desires to get the road, cast 937 votes.

The Directors elected were James H. Caldwell, Peter McCarthy, Thomas Breslin, Frank E. Howe, John G. Hawley, John F. Christie, H. J. Speck, H. K. Downing, all of Troy; Louis W. Emerson of Warrensburg; F. F. Brown of Glens Falls, W. W. Blackmore of Saratoga, A. R. Nicoll, John A. O'Brien, Arthur Braund of New York. Officers will elected in Troy on Saturday.

Treasurer Pruyn reported that the deficit for the year was $22,000, against $76,000 last year. It is believed that James H. Caldwell will be elected President and that the control will pass to either the Andrews Syndicate for the New York Central or to the Delaware & Hudson. The road parallels the Delaware & Hudson from Troy to Glens Falls, and this gives rise to the belief that the Delaware & Hudson will absorb it. The outcome will consummate a plan, it is believed, of the New York Central to acquire all the trolley lines in this section, which may in future make possible long distance trolley line competition with their steam lines.

Mr. Caldwell refused to-night to discuss the probable outcome but promised that if elected on Saturday he would talk.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.01	.01	Kv. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	L. W. Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.03	.03	Mexican	.74	.71
Belcher	.24	.23	Occid. Con.	.74	.74
Best & Bel.	.08	.08	Ophir	3.45	3.40
Bullion	.10	.10	Overman	.12	.12
Caledonia	.51	.51	Potosi	.14	.14
Chal. Con.	.13	.13	Sav.	.70	.70
Challe	.12	.12	Scorpion	.02	.03
Confidence	.50	.51	Seg. Belcher	.02	.02
Con. C. & Va.	2.00	2.00	Sierra Nev.	2.20	2.00
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.25	.25
Crown Point	.10	.09	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Gould & C.	.08	.08	Yel. Jacket	.11	.11
Hale & Nor.	.87	.88	Silver Bars	.65¾	.65¾
Julia	.02½	.02½	Drafts sight	.02½	.02½
Justice	.04	.04	Clearings	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.14	.16	Lexington	.6	.6½
Banner	.5	.4	Mt. Alhara	.2¾	.3
C. K. & N.	.5	.8	Mt. Gibson	.5¾	.6¾
C. C. Cons.	.65	.68	Nevin	.45	.47
Dante	.65	.67½	New Haven	.21	.22
Dr. Jackpot	.80	.90	Old Gd. Id.	.22½	.23
Elkton	.48	.48½	Pharmacist	.4¾	.4¾
El Paso	.42½	.43	Portland	.145	.150
Findlay	.74½	.75	Rose Standard	.2½	.3
Gold Dollar	.8¾	.85	Rose Nicol	.2½	.2¾
Gold Cycle	.75	.85	Sample	.9¾	.9¾
Sovereign	.07¾	.07¾	Un. Gold	.09½	.09¾
Isabella	.20	.22½	Vindicator	.91	.95
Jackpot	.5¾	.6	Work	.13	.17½
J. Johnson	.5	.10			

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
TONOPAH.			Sandstorm	.47	.53
Belmont	4.75	4.75	St. Ives	.37	.36
Cashboy	.14	.15	MANHATTAN.		
G. Anchor	.47	.52	M. Broncho	.10	.10
Home	.11	.12	Man. Cons.	.70	.70
Jim Butler	1.05	1.07	Cowboy	.07	.07
McNamara	.38	.39	Man. Dexter	.44	.44
Midway	2.10	2.12	M. Little Joe	.04	.04
Montana	2.75	2.77	Man. Mining	.07	.07
North Star	.43	.44	Mustang	.13	.12
Ohio	.27	.28	Pine Nut	.18	.20
GOLDFIELD.			GOLDFIELD.		
Adams	.05	.05	Bullf. Min.	.35	.35
Atlanta	.17	.17	B. Nev. Bank	.40	.40
Dixie	.10	.07	Bullfrog	.80	.80
Gold. Min.	.36	.35	Gold Bar	1.05	1.05
Jumbo	1.05	1.20	Orig. Bullf.	.13	.13
Kendall	.35	.35	Steinway	.30	.26
Mohawk	1.40	1.40	Tramp	1.00	1.15
Redtop	1.15	1.17			

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The stock market flattened out on the hands of the bull crowd yesterday in a perfectly disgusting manner. On Wednesday the trading element was persuaded to take a view of things which was almost hopeful, and there seemed to be nothing in the way of a further demonstration against the short interest. Contrary to all expectations, stocks were forthcoming rather freely on the opening, and the bull crowd began to refuse them. The result was that in the first half hour the market lost all it had gained on Wednesday. The habit of mind by which speculators seek to discover an explicit reason for every variation of the market's mood led them to lay stress on such matters as reports of rust in the wheat, rumors of an impending panic in Russian bonds, the defiant attitude of the Czar, the hay-making of President Roosevelt, uncertainty as to the rate of dividend on Amalgamated Copper, and last, but perhaps not least of the things against the market, a bullish interview from John W. Gates. It is perhaps only a coincidence, but a singular coincidence nevertheless, that of late the market has almost invariably declined on Gates buying, advanced on Gates selling, and gone in every way contrary to the public utterances of the Gates crowd. Last week, at lower prices, the advices disseminated from the Gates establishment were bearish.

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After its decline in the first hour the market became extremely dull, and during the remainder of the session prices moved within narrow limits. It was, however, a two-sided market. Among the weakest stocks were Amalgamated Copper, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Union Pacific, Atchison, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and Reading. The leadership on the bull side was in American Ice, American Locomotive, and Tennessee Coal and Iron.

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The Hippodrome house bought American Ice on the advance.

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The response of Illinois Central to the action of the Directors in declaring a dividend at the full rate of 7 per cent., instead of at the rate of 6, with an extra dividend as heretofore, was to decline 1½ points on sales of 400 shares.

***

The behavior of the market yesterday was extremely disappointing to the bull element. As has been the case so often before, it fooled some important bears, who had covered up their shorts and turned to work for a good recovery on which to sell again. An operator who is in touch with professional sentiment at many points declared yesterday that at no previous time since the depression began had he found so many bears in that position. It was his private opinion that one of the most widely advertised bears of the day had covered up a very large line of short stocks on Monday and Tuesday, and wanted a good bulge in prices on which to renew his campaign. There was, indeed, a very tangible change of sentiment on Monday and Tuesday among conservative speculators, the absence of selling pressure and the presumption of a very large remaining short interest causing them to think a further advance not only feasible, but highly probable. Those who had been working on the bull side openly had let it be known that their programme was to continue the advance at least into Thursday's session, when it might be the part of wisdom to take profits before the announcement of the Amalgamated Copper dividend. Evidently there were some who had not the patience to wait and were willing to take their profits yesterday. It is suspected that a few members of the bull crowd sold out on the others, and thus interfered with the programme.

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It seems to be a question merely of how far prices can be advanced at the expense of the shorts. Advances do not bring in any fresh buying, and when the shorts are filled up, the demand for stocks falls off abruptly.

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A bull market usually is six months old at least before Wall Street begins to call it by its right name; the same is true of a bear market.

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The disappointing reaction yesterday did not entirely dissipate the more hopeful feeling developed on Monday and Tuesday, as may be seen from the following special communication addressed after the close of yesterday's market by a well-known Stock Exchange house to its clients: "We are satisfied that important interests, which for some weeks have not favored an advance in stock market prices, are not only no longer opposed to it, but will assist an upward movement. Therefore, in view of the pessimism prevailing, the extent of the decline in prices and consequent short interest, the ease of money with immediate large gold imports, unprecedented crop prospects, which mean very large railroad and industrial earnings, and the certainty of larger disbursements, we advise the purchase of good stocks now for at least an August rally."

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Almost everybody is hoping for an August rally—even the bears. The bulls have long stocks to sell and the bears would like a higher range of prices on which to put out their shorts. They have bungled the decline so far, playing continually for recoveries and losing their positions.

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Yesterday was the dullest day of the year so far in the bond market. Transactions fell below a total of $1,000,000. This is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the bond market should be relatively more active than the stock market immediately after the July disbursements. Last year at this time the stock market was very dull, but the bond market was fairly active, both on the Stock Exchange and over the counters.

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A bond man, commenting a few days ago on the difficulty of doing business, said: "If I had a block of 100 bonds to sell before 3 o'clock, I probably would not be able to dispose of them within one-half per cent. of the last quotation, but, on the other hand, if I wanted to buy a few odd lots I should probably have to pay one-quarter to one-half per cent. over the last quotations to get them." Bonds are not being pressed for sale. Bonds do not fluctuate as stocks do. The bond market will remain at about one level for several weeks, with no business doing, and then it will drop abruptly to a lower level and rest there for several weeks. Quotations have recently been lowered on the New York City 3½s, which would seem to augur ill for the forthcoming sale of new 4s. Some bond dealers are predicting that the new city 4s will sell on about a 3.80 basis.

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Mr. Gates says that he is keeping his investment securities and that the country is all right.

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A very shrewd trader comments on the fact that bullish information is easily obtained. No door is closed to him who seeks it, and if he is willing to listen it seeks him.

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United States Realty broke 2¾ points yesterday on sales of 700 shares.

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The volume in which new Winter wheat is coming forward is remarkable. Receipts yesterday were 393 cars at Chicago, compared with 92 a year ago; 162 cars at Minneapolis, compared with 98 a year ago, and 40 cars at Duluth compared with 2 a year ago. In the face of the large receipts the price of wheat holds up. It advanced yesterday on rumors of rust. Experts report that weather conditions are not favorable to the spread of rust.

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Betting in the stock market on the Amalgamated Copper dividend yesterday, and the stock closed at a decline of 1 point. It was rumored that the Boston & Montana dividend declared on Tuesday was at the former rate. There seems to be nothing on which to base a prediction as to the probable rate of the Amalgamated Copper dividend, which will be declared to-day. There has been some very good buying of the stock below par, but this does not necessarily mean that the dividend is going to be increased. Indeed, some persons who usually have advance information of these dividends have been buying the stock "on advice" without the slightest idea whether to expect an increase of the dividend or not. The prevailing idea is that the dividend will remain unchanged. Wall Street has a habit of attaching a general significance to the Amalgamated dividends, believing that the reflect the attitude of the folks at 26 Broadway toward the stock market as a whole. This is not exactly true. Amalgamated Copper, for one thing, is a stock which often moves independently of the general market, and under certain conditions the Standard Oil contingent might be bullish on Amalgamated and indifferent toward other things. It is true, however, that the dividends in the past have been more or less governed by the conditions existing in the general market. Thus, the information followed the last dividend that except for the condition of the market in consequence of the San Francisco calamity the rate would have been increased to 8 per cent.

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If the Amalgamated Copper dividend is increased it will be interesting to see how the market responds to the announcement. It has been extremely indifferent of late to dividend increases.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, July 18, 1906.

Imprl Jap Gov 6s, sterl-loan		Kings Co Elv 4s, stmpd gtd	
10,000	99¾	7,000	93½
500	100	Lack Steel 5s	
1,000	99⅝	15,000	104
6,000	99½	L S & M S deb 4s	
2d series		9,000	99¾
1,000	98⅞	L V of N Y gtd 4½s	
7,000	98¾	5,000	110
500	98⅝	L & Isl unified 4s	
16,000	98⅝	1,000	96⅞
4½s, sterl loan		3,000	97
7,000	94¼	Lo & N unified 4s	
1,500	94⅛	6,000	100⅞
10,000	94¼	4,000	100½
2d series		col trust 4s	
10,000	91⅛	6,000	93
5,000	91⅛	Manhattan con 4s	
7,000	91	7,000	101
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% sterl loan		2,000	100⅞
		Mexican Cen 2d inc	
4,000	83	10,000	15½
Va. 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		Mich Cen 5s, 1931	
		1,000	118¼
20,000	24¼	M, E R & L con 5s	
Am Tobacco 6s		2,000	109
3,000	111⅝	Minn & St Louis 1st & refg 4s	
14,000	111⅝	2,000	84
Am Tobacco 4s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
2,000	77⅜	1,000	100
5,000	77½	3,000	99⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Missouri Pac 4s	
1,000	90	4,000	91⅞
At, T & S Fe gen 4s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
13,000	103¼	5,000	104
12,000	103⅝	N Y Cen & Hud R, L S col 3½s	
1,000	103½	9,000	89¾
conv 4s		N Y Chi & St L 4s	
5,000	100⅝	6,000	104½
20,000	100½	N Y Dock Co 4s	
adjustment 4s		5,000	94⅜
4,000	94⅜	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
7,000	94⅛	6,000	101½
stamped		Norf & Wn con 4s	
1,000	92⅝	6,000	100⅝
15,000	92	Nor Pac gen 3s	
Atl C Line, Louis & Nash col 4s		1,000	77⅞
		North Pac 4s	
2,000	92¼	17,000	104½
Balt & O gold 4s		Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s	
7,000	103	30,000	95¼
prior lien 3½s		1,000	95
1,000	94	10,000	95¼
1,000	93½	1,000	95
S W div 3½s		Penn conv 3½s, 1915	
3,000	90⅝	3,000	93⅝
B R Tr ref conv 4s		49,000	93¾
2,000	92⅝	11,000	93⅜
5,000	93	500	93⅝
4,000	92⅜	14,000	93⅜
2,000	93	Pitts, C, C & St L, 4½s, Ser A	
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		1,000	110
3,000-c	109	Reading gen 4s	
1,000	109	10,000	99⅞
Cana So 1st 5s		4,000-c	100
3,000	100⅜	3,000-c	99⅞
Cent Leather 5s		1,000	100
15,000	99¼	1,000	99⅝
C & O, R & A div 1st con 4s		Rio Gde Wn 1st	
1,000	100⅜	8,000	94⅞
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s, joint bds		St Jo & G Isl 1st 4s	
4,000	98	5,000	90
1,000	97¾	St L, Ir Mt & So, Riv & Gulf 4s	
registered		2,000	92½
5,000	97⅝	St P & D con 4s	
111 div 4s		1,000	100
20,000	101¼	San An & A P 4s	
Nebr Ext 4s		2,000	86
16,000	103	Sea A L Ry gold 4s	
Chi & E Ill con 6s		8,000	87
1,000	132	So Pac 1st ref 4s	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		82,000	95¼
2,000	100½	Southn Pac 4s	
Chi. R I & P R R 4s		11,000	91½
11,000	76½	1,000	91¼
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s		1,000	91½
3,000	90⅝	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
Houston Oil pf	91	3,000	116
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s		So Ry, M & O col 4s	
10,000	93⅜	1,000	95
Chi, St P, M & O 6s		T C, I & R, B div 6s	
2,000	131	1,000	106½
Chi Ter Tran 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	93¼	1,000	118½
Col Mid 1st 4s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
3,000	72	1,000	81½
Col & So 1st 4s		1,000	82
4,000	94	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Consol Tob 4s		26,000	103
5,000	77½	registered	
Dist Sec Corp 5s		10,000	102
4,000	86	U S Steel Corpor gtd	
1,000	85½	reg 4s	
Erie 1st con 4s		1,000	97⅜
5,000	100¼	9,000	97½
3,000	100	17,000	97⅜
1,000	99⅝	10,000	97¼
Erie 1st gen 4s		Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	90	1,000	114½
Erie conv 4s		Wabash 2d 5s	
1,000	103	17,000	106⅜
Hoc Val 1st 4½s		Wab, deb B 6s	
5,000	105⅞	5,000	78
H & Tx C 1st 5s		2,000	78¼
5,000	109½	10,000	77⅝
Interboro-Metro 4½s		5,000	78
4,000	85¼	Wab, Pitts Ter 2d	
20,000	85½	1,000	36⅞
20,000	85	Westn Maryl 4s	
Int Paper cnv 6s		12,000	85
6,000	94⅝	1,000	85½
Kan & Mich 1st		West Shore 4s	
1,000	98	2,000	105
		W & L E 1st con 4s	
		10,000	88¾

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

DECLINED.

Chi & E Ill con 6s..1 | C, St P, M & O 6s..1½

There were no advances.

Total sales July 18, 1906	$952,000
From Jan. 1, 1906	421,673,300
Corresponding date last year	625,551,200

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—New York exchange sold at 5@10c premium; time and call loans, 5@6 per cent. Business on the local Exchange was small in volume to-day, but was fairly well distributed over the list. Subway dipped below 42. Illinois Brick sold at 48@48¾. Next week the management is expected to issue the report of the company up to July 1, showing it in the anomalous position of being prosperous and at the same time needing to stop its distribution to shareholders. Box Board preferred was firm. There was some activity in Box Board 6 per cent. bonds at 66.

American Can preferred sold off from 53 to 51¾. Chicago Title and Trust rose 2 points, to 108½. Subway closed ⅞ off, at 42½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
285	American Can pf	52	51¾	52
150	American Shipbuilding	64¾	64¼	64¾
20	American Strawboard	27	27	27
200	Black Mountain	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
605	Chicago Subway	42¾	41½	42⅜
25	Chicago Title & Trust	108½	108½	108½
75	Diamond Match	119	119	119
75	Illinois Brick	48¼	48¼	48¼
44	Metropolitan Elevated	26½	26½	26½
300	National Biscuit	66	65½	65½
115	Quaker Oats	103	102¾	103
50	Quaker Oats receipts	130	130	130
10	South Side Elevated	95¾	95¾	95¾
153	Street's Stable Car	28¼	28	28
15	Street's Stable Car pf	99½	99½	99½
20	Swift & Co	103¾	103¾	103¾
150	Box Board pf	9¾	9½	9¾
25	Western Stone	32	32	32

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sluggish Trading Leaves Prices Nearly Stationary.

Bay State Gas Active on the News from Boston—Copper Stocks Weak.

Another day of extreme dullness prevailed on the curb yesterday, and prices moved within extremely narrow limits. In the industrial list, which was practically at a standstill save for the activity in Bay State Gas, induced by the decision of the United States Court in Boston that H. H. Rogers must pay back $1,500,000 to the company, the light trading left prices at the opening figures. The mining list closed the day fractionally lower for the most part, though one or two trifling gains were recorded, and a good part of the sales left stocks where they began. Greene Copper, which was again the most active among the mining shares, sold 4,500 from 21⅝ down to 21⅛. Nevada Consolidated gained ⅜ on sales of 3,000, closing at 17⅜. Chicago Subway sold irregularly between 41¼ and 43. The close was at the latter figure, a net gain of ¾.

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The principal transaction reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
900	Am. Can pf	52	52	51½	52
100	A. De P. W. T.	102	92	92	92
45	Am. Tobacco	360	360	355	355
20	A. W. F. pf	23	23	23	23
20,000	Bay State Gas	⅝	¾	¼	⅝
70	G. B. S. Brew.	10	10	10	10
100	I. M. Mar. pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
100	Mackay Cos.	71½	71½	71½	71½
400	Mackay Cos. pf.	71½	71½	71¼	71½
100	N. Y. Transp.	6½	6½	6½	6½
50	So. Elb. Land	5½	5½	5¼	5½
47	Standard Oil	600	600	599½	599½
200	U. Cigar M. Co.	43	43	43	43

RAILROADS.

2,400	Chi. Subway	42¼	43	41¼	43
14	C. C. Central	91	91	91	91
60	C. C. C. pf	70	70	70	70

MINING STOCKS.

200	Alaska Mines	2¾	3⅜	2½	2½
850	Boston Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	*24½
550	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅞
200	Butte Coal., w.i.	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾
10	Camb.-Ely Min.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	Fur. Creek Cop.	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,300	Gold Hill	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
1,600	Granby Con.	11	11½	10⅞	10⅞
4,500	Greene Con. C.	21⅜	21¾	*21	21½
175	Greene Gold-S.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Guan. Con.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
800	Mic. Gold Min.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Mines Co. of A.	$1.24	$1.25	$1.24	$1.24
120	Mitchell Mining	4¾	*4¾	4¾	4¾
40	Mont.-Shoshone.	13	13	13	13
3,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
800	Nev. Min. & S.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
205	Nev.-U. M. & S.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8,000	Nip. Mines Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Precious M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Tenn. Cop. Co.	39	39	38¾	38⅝
3,500	Tonopah Ex.	5⅜	5⅞	5½	5⅝
1,150	United Copper	63⅝	63¾	63¼	63⅜
150	Utah Copper	*26½	26½	26	26

BONDS.

$3,000	G. B. S. Brewing 2d 5s	87½	87½	37½	87½
5,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	76	76	76	76
5,000	N. Y. T. & Imp. 5s	78	78	78	78
7,000	State D. & F. 5s	99¾	101	99¾	101
15,000	West. El. 5s, w. i., and int.	97¼	97½	97	97

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 18. Bid.	Asked.	July 17. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	2½	2¾	...	...
American Can	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6¼
American Can pf	51½	52½	52¼	54
American Chicle	175	180	175	180
American Chicle pf	104	110	104	110
Amer. De F. Wireless	.93	.95	...	...
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Night Trac. pf	100	100¼	100	100¼
Am. Malting 6s	102½	104½	102¼	104½
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	89	90	89	90
Am. Tobacco	350	370	350	370
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf	22¼	24	...	...
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86¼	88	85	86
Bay State Gas	5-16	⅜	...	...
Borden's Cond. Milk	175	178	175	178
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110	113	110	113
Boston Copper	24¼	24⅝	24¾	25½
British Col. Copper	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅞
Brooklyn Ferry	...	...	2	3
Butte Coalition, w. i.	29¾	30	29½	30
Central Foundry	4	5	4	5
Central Foundry pf	17¾	19	15	18
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	42¾	43	41¾	43½
Con. Refrigerating	...	...	...	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	...	...	...	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf	...	...	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	...	...	...	28
Copper Securities	33¾	...	33¾	...
Cripple Creek Central	88	91	90½	91½
Cripple Creek Cent. pf	68	71	71	72
Cumberland-Ely Mining	6¾	6⅞	...	6¾
Davis-Daly M.	...	...	10	12
Dominion Copper	⅛	½	...	5-16
Dominion Copper, new	...	...	...	2½
Federal Sugar	38	43	38	43
Federal Sugar pf	72½	73½	72½	73½
Empire Steel pf	...	...	...	37
Furnace Creek	2¼	2½	2½	3
G. B. S. Brewing	9¾	10	9½	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½
Giroux	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Gold Hill	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
Granby Con.	10¾	10¾	10½	11
Greene Con. Copper	21½	21¾	21⅜	21⅝
Greene Con. Gold	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
Guggenheim Exploration	205	225	208	220
Half Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	17	18	15	18
Havana Tobacco pf	25	35	82	85
Havana Tobacco 5s	...	...	66	70
Houston Oil	...	...	5	7
Houston Oil pf	23	35	25	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	9¾	10¼	10	10½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	76	76½	76	76½
International Salt	33	34	32	33½
International Salt 5s	60	66	60	66
Lackawanna Steel	60	65	65	68
Lehigh Valley	...	...	73¾	74¼
Mackay Companies	71¼	71¾	71½	72
Mackay Companies pf	71	71½	71¾	72
Manhattan Transit	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Marconi W. of Canada	...	...	2	2½
Mimac G. M.	...	...	4½	4¾
Mines Co. of America	$1.24	$1.25	$1.20	$1.24
Mines Securities	3-16	¼	...	3-16
Mitchell Mining	4½	5	4¾	5¼
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	12½	13½	13	14
Nevada Con. Copper	17¼	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛
Nevada M. & S.	2⅞	...	...	...
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Newhouse M. & S.	...	...	4	5
N. J. Term., Dock. & I.	40	41	40	41
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	110	112	110	112
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	6¾	6	7
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	...	...	48	52
N.Y. & Q.El.L. & P.pf.	...	...	65	75
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Nor. Securities stubs	225	250	225

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Andrew J. Kirwin, Jr., to Put Up Another Building in Twenty-fourth Street—The Kenesaw Leased for Twenty-one Years—Other Dealings by Brokers.

E. B. Goodale & Son have sold to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., 27 to 35 West Twenty-fourth Street, a plot with a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 99 feet. Mr. Kirwin recently built and sold a loft building at 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, and he is going to put an eleven-story building on the newly acquired plot. It will be ready for occupancy in about a year and a half.

Big Apartment House Leased.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have leased for Judson Lawson for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $440,000, the Kenesaw, a seven-story and basement apartment hotel on a plot of five lots, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 103d Street. The lessee is the Clendening Company, of which Ewen Hathaway, for the last fourteen years proprietor of the Hotel New Point, Amityville, L. I., is President. The Kenesaw, which has been a family hotel, was purchased by Mr. Lawson in 1900, through N. Brigham Hall & Son.

Justice Blanchard Buys.

Supreme Court Justice James H. Blanchard has bought from Isaac Untermyer, 13 East Ninety-second Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 100.

Five Catherine Slip Lots Sold.

Finestone & Albert sold for I. Schreyer to the Lockwood Realty Company, 17 to 25 Catharine Slip, and have resold the property to M. Garone.

Sell Large Plot on 140th Street.

S. A. Israel of Joel Marks & Co. has sold for Norwalk & Seigel, a plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of 140th Street, 350 feet east of Lenox Avenue. They have also sold for William Wolton, to the same client, the gore in the rear.

Park Avenue Transaction.

William S. Lalor has sold for Mrs. Rebecca Dreyfus to Joseph McNamara, 949 Park Avenue, a three-story building on lot 20 by 80.

On the East Side.

Julius H. Reiter has bought for Sirls & Malzman, 384 Cherry Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100; they have also bought 144 Ludlow Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Wolfus Brothers, in conjunction with Jaffe & Co., have sold for Moss & Lanvy to the Shapiro, Levy & Starr Realty Company, 33 Goerck Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

N. Kahn & Co. have sold for David Baron 62 Seventh Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 90.

Further North on the East Side.

C. R. & E. C. Sommer have bought 225 East Forty-third Street; they have also bought 385 Second Avenue.

John Peters & Co. have sold for Abram Buchrach to Nicholas M. Daly 208 East Forty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Sugarman & Lewis have sold for S. Lefkowitz to Joseph Feldman 1,305 and 1,307 Avenue A, a six-story tenement.

R. Hattenbach has sold for a Mr. Gumb to George Hoffman 155 East Eighty-fourth Street, a four-story flat, on lot 21 by 100.

William S. Anderson & Co. have sold for Maria A. Snow to the Nineteenth Ward Bank 180 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story flat; they have also leased for clients 63 East Eighty-second Street, 178 East Seventieth Street and 114 East Eighty-fifth Street.

In Eastern Harlem.

Mergenstern Brothers have leased 213 East 102d Street, a four-story double tenement, with stores, for a ter mof years, for an aggregate rental of $10,000.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have sold for a client to Sorge Genovessi 251 East 110th Street, a four-story tenement.

On the West Side.

Ames & Co. have sold for Theresa Blumenthal to H. H. Doty 579 Eighth Avenue, a three-story building, on lot 12.4 by 100.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for Louis Gibson 723 Tenth Avenue, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 75.

John J. Boylan has sold for Delia Doyle to A. Hitzelhe 42 and 44 West Ninety-eighth Street, two five-story triple flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Benjamin Lowenstein to C. Edward Escher and others the two three-story brick buildings, 542 and 544 West Twenty-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 99. The buyers will erect there a factory building.

In Western Harlem.

Shaw & Co. have sold for the Soloman estate 343 West 122d Street, a three-story brownstone house, on lot 15 by 60 by 100.

A. M. Scoville has sold the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 124th Street, a five-story apartment house; he has bought 311 West 128th Street.

Simon Budi has sold to Mr. Haase 211 West 148th Street, an apartment house, on lot 37 by 100.

In the Bronx.

A. M. Scoville has sold 1,169 and 1,171 Southern Boulevard and 16 and 18 Tinton Avenue; he has bought the southeast corner of Cypress Avenue and 135th Street, a plot 120 by 100.

Van Winkle & Scott sold for Hannah Stern two lots on the west side of White Plains Road, near Morris Park Avenue and the New York and Boston Railroad.

Edward Kleinbaum has sold for M. D. Oettlinger to Mrs. Minnie Israel 154 St. Ann's Avenue.

W. T. Matthels has sold for H. Teller 592 East 183d Street.

S. Marcus & Sons have sold for Mark Hirsh 2,008 Valentine Avenue, a two-story frame house.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Victor Hungerford 1,205 Franklin Avenue, a frame house on lot 16 by 103.

Miscellaneous Notes.

R. I. Brown's Sons were the brokers who sold to the city in site for a Carnegie Library on the south side of 169th Street, between Franklin Avenue and Boston Road.

The Twenty-third Street Realty Company has leased from Casimir De H. Moore the northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The lease is for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $8,000.

Sundel Hyman has opened an office at 1,480 Madison Avenue, at the corner of 102d Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 303 West, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11, five-story double flat; public auction sale; bid in..... $31,700

80th St, 102 West, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 31x102.2; five-story double flat, public auction sale, bid in..... 47,300

Honeywell Av, n w corner of 178th St, 36.6x140.2, vacant; public auction sale, bid in..... 7,050

Jerome Av, e s, 100 ft s of 181st St, Bronx, irregular, vacant; public auction sale, bid in..... 18,500

Jerome Av, s e corner of 181st St, Bronx, vacant; public auction sale, bid in..... 30,600

Honeywell Av, s w corner of 178th St, 25.7x140.2, vacant; public auction sale, bid in..... 7,030

Walton Av, s w corner of 181st St, 125x100, irregular, vacant; public auction sale, to Jacob Leitner..... 13,966

Little Neck, Huntington, L. I., 42 acres of shore front property to be sold in four parcels, public auction sale, bid in..... 57,875

78th St, 344 East, s s, 210 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2, four-story tone-front tenement, partition sale, Edward J. McGuire, referee, to Nanlon Klein..... 13,350

1st Av, 1856, e s, 75.10 ft s of 87th St, 25.3x90, five-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, Adolph Stern, referee, to Oak & Edelstein..... 18,100

By Meagher & Law, Exec.

125th St, 38 West, 50 ft w of 5th Av, 16x81.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, to E. M. Michaelis..... 9,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed Yesterday for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Clinton St, s e corner of Broome St, for a six-story brick flat and store, 47x72; L. Flamm of 1,368 4th St, Brooklyn, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $75,000.

73d St, 121 East, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25.7x73; A. Jaretzki of 33 East 74th St, owner; E. I. Shire, architect; cost, $15,000.

Park Av, e s, 50 ft n of 81st St, for a one-story brick signal tower, 42.8x26.5; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; M. M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $1,500.

Commonwealth Av, w s, 25 ft s of Beaton St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x45; Betty Peterson of 21 Amethyst St, owner; Ehrich Peterson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Crotona Av, e s, 269.28 ft n of 181st St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 22.3x50; H. Fellow & Co. of 3,750 3d Av, owners; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $12,000.

Jennings St, s s, 23.6 ft e of Bristow St, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x60; Christina Burkel of 1,325 Chisholm St, owner; William T. La Velle, architect; cost, $7,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

40th St, 232 East; to a five-story brick factory; Rees & Rees, premises, owners; F. A. Rocke, architect; cost, $5,000.

Sullivan St, 224 to 228, to three five-story brick tenements, with stores; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 280 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $15,000.

114th St, 24 to 28 West, to a three-story brick synagogue; Bedsh Hanedrash Hagodol, premises, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.

120th St, 227 East, to a four-story brick stable; R. Webber of 208 East 120th St, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $5,000.

144th St, 439 East, to a two-story brick factory, 78.4x61; Rockland Realty Company of 148th St and 3d Av, owners; Arthur Arctander Company, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,142, w s, 25x100; Isaac Schlesinger to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $28,000) 100

AVENUE A, w s, 50.5 ft s of 70th St, 50x85; M. J. Burstein to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $40,000) .....

BELMONT AV, w s, 200 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Daniel McLean..... 100

BELMONT AV, w s, 200 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6; Daniel McLean to Giuseppe Penepinto, (mtg $6,500) 1

BECK ST, e s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Josephine A. Birch to Louis Hemerdinger 100

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of 168th St, 25x94.9; John Tiddle to John Tiddle Cut Stone Company 100

BROOME ST, 276 and 278, 44x75; Benjamin Hertzberg and others to Jacob Schwartz, (mtg $70,000) .....

BROOME ST, 18, 25x80; Samuel Bowitz and others to Jennie Goldstein, (mtg $29,000) .....

CATHARINE SLIP, 17 to 25; Lockwood Realty Company to Martin Garone, (mtg $27,500) .....

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.6 ft s of 106th St, 25x75; Bonnet Lorge to Bertha Levy, (mtg $23,000) .....

DECATUR AV, s s, 488.4 ft w of 205th St, 25x112.6; Ernst Keller to Carl Bertschi, (mtg $5,000) .....

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 54 ft e of Montgomery St, —x—; Mary C. Moore, Trustee, to American Central Realty Company, (mtg $3,500) 42,000

EDISON AV, e s, 300 ft s of Tremont Road, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Giuseppe Lifrieri.. 100

EDISON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Road, 25x224.6; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Michael J. Walsh.

FILMORE ST, e s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100; Edward A. Schill to Herman Schumacher, (mtg $3,000) 100

FULTON AV, w s, 255.6 ft s of 175th St, 81x irregular; Simon Ginsburg and others to Nathan Greenberg, (mtg $73,-332) .....

GOUVERNEUR ST, n s, 100.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x117.5; Mary E. Oatis to S. A. Maselli .....

GRAND BOULEVARD, s e corner of Echo Place; William A. Cameron to Morris Dreiblatt and another, (mtg $17,000) .....

GRANT AV, n e corner of 165th St, 32.8x102.8; Grant Av, s e corner of 166th St, 42x100.8; Whitney Construction Company to Robert J. Place.....

GREEN LANE, w s, Lot 18, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100.9; Norbert Robillard to Ferdinand Weinkauf, (mtg $3,000) .....

GREENE ST, w s, 170 ft s of Houston St, 36.9x100; E. Pechin to Eugenie E. Pechin, 1-3 part..... 1

HENRY ST, 336, 100x28; Abraham Kassel to Bernhard Turkel, (mtg $12,500)..

INTERVALE AV, w s, 291.11 ft s of 163d St, 50x98; Henry J. Goldsmith, referee, to Jacob Hirsch, (mtg $2,000). 5,000

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 25x77.7; William L. Turner, referee, to Esther A. Wheaton..... 36,000

LAFAYETTE ST, s w corner of Railroad Av, 153.4x108; George H. Culver and another to William F. Kenny, (mtg $3,000) .....

LENOX AV, s e corner of 112th St, 99.11x100; Frederick Ayer to Isaac Harris and another, (mtg $185,000) 1

LEWIS ST, 103, 20x100; Louis Aronowitz to Henry Ehlin, (mtg $28,000) 100

LEWIS ST, 144, 25x100; Gertrude Faust to Katie Ullman, (mtg $27,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,415 to 1,421, 64.3x 70; James V. Graham to Washington Arch Realty Company, (mtg $32,000)..

LOT 14, map of St. Raymond Park, Norbert Robillard to Robert Scholz, (mtg $3,500) 100

LOT 144, map of Unionport, 100x108; Van Cortlear Realty Company to F. Greengebaum, (mtg $1,200) 100

LOTS 20 and 21, Block 17, Lots 2, 5, and 6, Block 28; Lots 1 and 2, Block 80, map of Pelham Park; Sarah A. Vaden to W. W. Taylor..... 1

LOTS 138 and 139, map of Seton homestead; Elizabeth Sanders to Harriet Miner and another 100

LOTS 91 and 95, map of 370 lots McGraw estate; George H. Taylor to Isabella Glamporcaro and another..... 100

LOTS 217 to 223, map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Constantin Krone 100

LOTS 377 and 378, map of Laconia Park, 50x114; Malinda G. Mace to G. Barone 100

LOTS 69 to 71 and 17 other lots, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Louis Lowenstein and others, 11 other deeds, (mtgs —) about..... 34,075

MAIN ST, s e corner of Evadna St, 25x 94.5; Michael Dugan to Marcus Naban, (mtg $3,000) 100

MADISON ST, 248, 20x90; Abraham Dan and others to Woolf Fish and another, (mtg $16,500) 100

MADISON ST, 322 and 324, 62.2x irregular; Isaac Goldberg to Max Meyers, (mtg $60,000) 100

MARION AV, w s, 50 ft s of 187th St, 50.5x irregular; Denis Quinn to Frank Duffy, (mtg $5,000) 100

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, w s, 80 ft e of Walton Av, 45x125; Lillian A. Wolff to John A. Clayton..... 1

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 80 ft e of Walton Av, 45x125; John A. Clayton to Mary A. Tait, (mtg $6,250) 1

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, s e corner of 123th St; Edward V. Loew, Jr., to Hoy Lowy, (mtg $720,000) 1

MONROE ST, 270 and 272, 50x irregular; Isidor Hirshman to Sigmund Leinhardt, (mtg $49,000) .....

NORWOOD AV, w s, 100.7 ft n of 205th St, 100x100; Herman Schumacher to E. A. Schill, (mtg $5,500) 100

PERLMAN AV, n s, 127.5 ft w of Hughes Av, 50.11x98; August Kuhn to Arthur W. Saunders 1

RIVINGTON ST, 237, 20x70; John McNulty to Sarah Connor and another..... 100

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 275.11 ft s w of Rivington St, 25.1x100; Theodore C. Camp to Pincus Lowenfeld and another .....

TOPPING AV, 1,694, 25x95; Henry Lang to Charlotte Kall, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

UNION AV, 608, 17.6x90; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $7,000) .....

UNION AV, 605; Herman Heil to Cornelius Holland, (mtg $1,500) .....

WARREN ST, 119, 25.2x98.2; Jacob H. Schiff and others to Morris Loeb and others, ½ part.....

WARREN ST, 119, 25.2x98.2; Jacob H. Schiff and others to Jacob H. Schiff, ½ part .....

WARREN ST, 119, 25.2x98.2; Morris Loeb and others to Etagloe Holding Company .....

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, 25x105; Alex. E. Margolis to Irving Green .....

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 325 ft s of 164th St, 37.6x100; William H. Young to Theodore A. Schatzlein.....

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 362.6 ft s of 164th St, 37.6x100; William S. Pfeiffer to Theodore A. Schnitzlein.....

WILKINS PLACE, n e corner of 170th St, 150x100; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Wilkins Realty Company .....

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 201.7 ft s of 163d St, 25.2x111.10; Margaret Crowley to Rose Rechnitzer, executrix .....

WEBSTER AV, 1,472 and 1,474, 37.6x 95.7; Laura Opper to Jacob Seligson and another, (mtg $18,000) .....

WEST ½ of Lot 100, map of Unionport, 50x108; Jacob Kaysson to Minnie K. Van Kirk, (mtg $3,000) .....

WILLIAM ST, 80 and 82; The Eighty William Street Building Company to Guardian Fire Insurance Company, (mtg $235,000) .....

WEST END AV, 317, s w s, 20x80; Ella T. Hall to Alfred A. Spadone, (mtg $15,000) .....

1ST AV, n w corner of 57th St, 100.4x 200; Frank Hillman and others to Samuel Fleck and another, (mtg $178,000) .....

2D AV, e s, 51.1 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x 100; Hattie Jaeghy to William F. Hofstatter and another, (mtg $15,000).....

2D AV, e s, 40 ft n of 123d St, 60x100; David G. Ludlum to Kate Rosenberg, (mtg $32,000) .....

2D AV, e s, 40 ft n of 123d St, 60x100; Kate Rosenberg to Samuel Jaffe and another, (mtg $35,000) .....

3D ST, n s, 101.4 ft e of Avenue D, 26.8x87, Henry C. Finck to Mendel Singer, (mtg $27,250) .....

7TH AV, s e corner of 135d St, 25x100; Noble A. Hardee to Ripin Realty Company .....

7TH AV, s e corner of 133d St, 25x100; Ripin Realty Company to Harry Goldstein and another, (mtg $37,500) 100

8TH ST, s s, 434 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Max Schwartz to Max Applebaum, (mtg $32,000) .....

6TH ST, s s, 171 ft w of Lewis St, 21x97; Minnie Tait to Samuel Grossmann .....

9TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Mendel W. Greenberg to Herman Hoffman, (mtg $15,500) .....

10TH AV, e s, 91.9 ft n of 17th St, 0.3x 100; Virginia Stuart Mackay Smith and others, executors, to John Maguire

10TH ST, n s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Meyer A. Goldstein and others to David Hinderstein, (mtg $32,-000) .....

11TH AV, n e corner of 180th St, 75x 100; Joseph A. Gray to Philip Moersch and another, (mtg $49,000)....

13TH ST, 519 East, 25x irregular; Mary Fisse to Julius Tishman.....

15TH ST, 340 West; Louisa M. Gennerich to New Amsterdam Realty Company .....

15TH ST, 338 West, 18.9x81.3; Christina Schroeder to New Amsterdam Realty Company .....

19TH ST, s s, 297.2 ft w of 7th Av, 15.5 x92; Frances Mathews and another to Charles E. Harvey.....

28TH ST, 219 West, 24.10x98.9; W. W. Thompson to Local Gentlemen.....

34TH ST, 39 West, 24x98.9; Peter A. Peterson to Bankers' Investing Company, (mtg $290,000) .....

35TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Morris J. Gordon and others to Rudolph Federoll, (mtg $15,000).....

41ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 50.6x 98.9; Rudolph Federroll to Daniel F. Mahony, (mtg $19,000).....

45TH ST, 531 West, 25x100.5; Jonas Weil and others to Nathan Lehrhaupt and another, (mtg $19,000).....

47TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.5; Margaret C. Camp to Abraham Schreiber, (mtg $10,000) .....

49TH ST, 316 and 318, East, 88.4x100.5; Harry Kay to Adolph Malzke, (mtg $50,000) .....

63D ST, 227 East, 25x100.5; Moritz Mark to Louis Kivovits, (mtg $33,700).

65TH ST, 35 West, 31.3x100.5; Thomas Berkeley to Bolton Hall.....

66TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; John H. Tietjen and others to Saul Adams, (mtg $14,000)...

69TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5; Thomas Ogle to Jane Riley .....

70TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Avenue A, 76x100.5; Simon Lefkowitz to Morris D. Nelson, (mtg $93,000) .....

70TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Avenue A, 100x100.5; M. J. Burstein to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $160,000) .....

70TH ST, 302 East, 26x ⅛ block; Isidor Wiesenberger to Morris D. Saldinger, (mtg $23,000) .....

73D ST, 221 East, 25x102.2; Harry Abend and others to Minnie Goldstein, (mtg $16,000) .....

73D ST, 221 East, 25x102.2; Minnie Goldstein to Abraham Dan, ½ part, (mtg $16,000) .....

73D ST, 225 East, 20x80; Simon Marx and another, executors, to V. H. Rothschild, (mtg $23,000) .....

87TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.8; Herman Kemper to Harriet Baer, (mtg $20,-000) .....

93D ST, 340 East, 25x75; Israel Gottlieb to Myron Sulzberger and another, (mtg $15,000).....

94TH ST, s s, 288 ft w of West End Av, 52x100.8; Henry W. Braker to Hyman Cohen, (mtg $87,500) .....

94TH ST, 310 West, 62x100.8; Henry J. Braker, trustee, to Hyman Cohen, (mtg $87,500) .....

96TH ST, 217 East, 24.9x100.8; Fanny Fischer to Moritz Oestreicher, (mtg $19,500 .....

100TH ST, 111 to 115 East, 76.6x100.11; Herman Hoffman to Mendel W. Greenberg, (mtg $90,877).....

107TH ST, 56 East, 25x100.11; Abram Strellow to Solomon Landes and another, (mtg $22,000).....

107TH ST, s s, 93 ft e of 1st Av, 270x 100.11; John Tiddle to John Tiddle Cut Stone Company, (mtg $65,000).....

112TH ST, 242 and 244 East, 37.6x100.11; Henrietta Bennett to Solomon Scher and another, (mtg $48,000) .....

112TH ST, 246 and 248 East, 37.6x100.11; Henrietta Bennett to Harris Faden, (mtg $48,000) .....

113TH ST, 76 East, 25x100.4; Lizzie Leuning to David Klein, ½ part, (mtg $12,500) .....

114TH ST, 76 East, 25x100.11; August Renig to David Klein, all title.....

115TH ST, 276 and 278 West, 50x100.11; Philip Bachrach to Alex H. Pincus..

116TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 150x100.11; Samuel McMillan to Paterno Brothers, (mtg $149,500).....

121ST ST, 151 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Williams and others to Raffaele Sirico and another, (mtg $13,750) .....

123D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 39.9x irregular; Eugene C. Pechin to E. E. Pechin, 1-3 part, (mtg $28,-000) .....

128TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 75x 99.11; George H. F. Schrader to Charles K. Cole.....

131ST ST, 528 to 532 West, 85.3x107; Montefiore Realty Company to J. Golman Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $48,000).....

131ST ST, 528 to 532 West, 85.3x107; Samuel M. Hoffberg and others to Montefiore Realty Company, (mtg $48,-000) .....

132D ST, 6 East, 25x99.11; Jonas Weil and others to Solomon Gerstner, (mtg $14,750) .....

135TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100, irregular; Alice Miller to Isaac J. Danziger, ½ part, (mtg $88,250).....

141ST ST, 239 and 241 West, 49.8x99.11; David Harris to Sarah Lippetadt, (mtg $50,000) .....

143TH ST, 222 to 220 West, 75x99.11; Charles Meshel and others to Robert Rosenthal, (mtg $84,000).....

151ST ST, n s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x117.5; Juliana Reynolds to Saverio A. Mascia .....

161ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of Trinity Av, 50x100, Augusta Riegelman to Charles Herrlich .....

163TH ST, n w corner of Trinity Av, 25x100; Frank L. Ditscherlein to Lena Erts and another, (mtg $26,000).....

167TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Fox St, 37.6x 50; James C. Gaffney to Mary A. McGraw estate; George H. Taylor to Isabella Glamporcaro and another.....

174TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 89.8; New York Operating Company to Arthur K. Mack, (mtg $18,000).....

212TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 250x 99.11; Thomas Rosevear and others to Richard T. Lynch..... 20,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

A. SCHRADER'S SONS, (Inc.,) to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Sour St, 28 and 82, due July 1, 1917 200,000

AMERICAN CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY to Simon Uhlman, trustee; East Broadway, n s, 54 ft e of Montgomery St, 3 years..... 8,000

ADAMS, Samuel, to John H. Tietjen and others; 66th St, 250 West, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years..... 3,500

ARONOWITZ, Louis, to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; Lewis St, e s, 140.8 ft n of Broome St, 25x irregular, 5 years, 5½ per cent.... 28,000

BAER, Harriet, to William J. Frey; 57th St, 229 East; prior mtg $20,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BINGEL, George, to George F. Chamberlein, trustee; Teasdale Place, s s, 119.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100, due Aug. 5, 1909..... 16,000

BRUNDAGE, Caroline A., to Lincoln Trust Company; 243 2d Av, due July 1, 1909..... 14,000

BARTMER, George A. D., to the Adee Park Realty Company; Lots 20, 182, 183, 247, and 280, map of Adee Park, s of the Botanical Garden, 3 years..... 3,700

BLASS, Gustave, to Edward Schill; 2d Av, e s, 125 ft n of 216th St, 25x100, Ollnville, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 4,000

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Laura Marion; Hughes Av, e s, 146.2 ft s of 188th St, 24.10x 87.6, 5 years..... 5,000

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Laura Marion; Hughes Av, e s, 171 ft s of 188th St, 24x87.6, 5 years 4,000

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Rose L. Connet; Hughes Av, e s, 45 ft s of 188th St, 26x87.6, due July 2, 1909..... 5,000

BECKER, Charles Geiger and another; 10th Av, s w corner of 52d St, 50.5x100, prior mtg $60,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

CLAYTON, John A., to Lillian A. Wolf; Mount Hope Place, n s, 80 ft e of Walton Av, 45x125, 5 years..... 6,250

CONNOR, Sarah, and another to John McNulty; Rivington St, 237, 10 years.. 28,000

CONNOR, Sarah, and another to John McNulty; Rivington St, 237, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

DUBINSKY, M. D., to Amelia Siegel and another; 140th St, s s, 850 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, 1 year; 6 per cent. 3,500

DUBINSKY, M. D., to Amelia Siegel and another; 140th St, s s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DREHLATT, Moris, and another to William A. Cameron; Lots 4 to 8, map of property of Joseph C. Powers, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

DANZIGER, Isaac J., to Helene Rendsburg; 138th St, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11, 3 year, 6 per cent..... 2,250

DREHLATT, Moris, and another to William A. Cameron; Lots 1 to 3, map of property of Joseph C. Powers, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

D. L. BLACK & COMPANY to Bronx Investment Company; 135th St, s s, 236.2 ft w of Broadway, 231.0x99.11, prior mtg $217,000, due Nov. 18, 1906.. 26,000

DUGRO, Philip H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 85th St, n s, 475 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, due as per bond 50,000

EHLEN, Henry, to Louis Aronowitz; Lewis St, e s, 140.3 ft n of Broome St, 25x irregular, prior mtg $28,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

ERLANGER, Michael, and another to Joseph J. Menne; 5th Av, 1,452, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FADEN, Harris, to Nathan Burkan and another; 112th St, 240 and 248 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GROSSMAN, Isaac, and another to Realty Mortgage Company; 80th St, s s, 97.7 ft w of Avenue A, 102.2x 121.2, prior mtg $40,000, due Sept. 21, 1906, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GRIECO, Frank, to E. Regenhard; 3d St, e s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, 25x100.5, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GRECO, Frank, to Alex E. Margolies and another; 3d St, e s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, 25x100.5, Wakefield, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GROGAN, Julia A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163d St, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100.9, due as per bond 100 1,000

GREENBERG, Mendel W., to Herman Hoffman; 160th St, 111 and 113 East, 2 lots, each 25.6x100.11, 2 prior mtgs, $28,500 each, due July 1, 1909, 6 per cent 100 1,585

GOLDSTEIN, Jennie, to Samuel Bowitz and another; Broome St, n w corner of Mangin St, 25x80, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1 3,000

GERSTNER, Solomon, to Jonas Weil and another; 6 East 132d St, prior mtg $12,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 100 9,000

GERSTNER, William F., and another to Hattie Jacoby; 2d Av, e s, 51.1 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x100, 4 years..... 100 5,000

GAETJENS, Charles, to Townsend Wardell and another, trustees; Bowery, w s, 42.6 ft s of Bayard St, —x—, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 1 35,000

GREENBERG, Nathan, to Simon Ginsburg; Fulton Av, w s, 253.6 ft s of 175th St, 40x102.7, due July 15, 1910, 6 per cent..... 100 3,000

GREENBERG, Nathan, to Simon Ginsburg; Fulton Av, w s, 293.6 ft s of 175th St, 41x101, due July 15, 1910, 6 per cent..... 100 3,000

GREENBERG, Mendel W., to Herman Hoffman; 100th St, 115 East, prior mtg $28,500, due July 15, 1910, 6 per cent..... 100 973

GOLDSTEIN, Minnie, to Harry Abend and another; 73d St, 221 East, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 100 3,000

HERRLICH, Charles, to Augusta Riegelman; 161st St, s s, 50 ft w of Trinity Av, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, 3 years 100 10,000

HARRIS, Isaac, and another to Frederick Ayer; Lenox Av, e s, 60 ft s of 112th St, 40.11x —, 3 years..... 100 15,000

HINDERSTEIN, David, to Meyer A. Goldstein and others; 10th St, 389 East, prior mtg $7,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 100 9,500

HOLLAND, Cornelius, to Annie Heil; 605 Union Av, prior mtg $8,500, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 100 2,900

HARRIS, Isaac, and another to Frederick Ayer; Lenox Av, s e corner of 112th St, 60x100, prior mtg $90,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 100 35,000

KRONE, Constantin, to Adee Park Realty Company; Lots 217 to 223, map of Adee Park, e of Botanical Garden, 3 years 100 3,234

KLEIN, David, to Lizzie Rettning; 118th St, s s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 100 6,500

KINGSMAN, Emma, to Adee Park Realty Company; Lot 181, map of Adee Park, e of Botanical Garden, 3 years.. 100 500

KINGSMAN, Emma, to Adee Park Realty Company; Lots 21 to 23, map of Park, e of Botanical Garden, 3 years.. 100 1,700

LANG, Henry, to Empire City Savings Bank; Lopping Av, n s, 1,004 and 1,036, 2 lots, each 20x95, 2 mtgs, each $6,000, 1 year..... 100 12,000

LEINHARDT, Sigmund, to Isidor Hirshman; Monroe St, 272, prior mtg $28,-000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 100 10,000

LEINHARDT, Sigmund, to Isidor Hirshman; Monroe St, 270, prior mtg $28,-000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 100 5,000

LIEBLING, Joseph, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 118th St, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $20,000, due Dec. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 100 2,000

LEFKOWITZ, Simon, to Maurice J. Burstein; 70th St, s s, 85 ft w of Avenue A, 5 lots, each 38x100.5, 5 mtgs, each $14,500, 3 prior mtgs $32,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 100 72,500

LEFKOWITZ, Simon, to Maurice J. Burstein; Avenue A, w s, 50.5 ft s of 70th St, 50x85; prior mtg $40,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 100 17,500

LEVY, Ray, to Edward V. Loew, Jr.; Morningside Av, s e corner of 123th St, 54.2x169.3, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 125,000

LIPPSTADT, Sarah, to David Harris; 141st St, 239 and 241 West, prior mtg $50,000, due Jan. 15, 1910, 6 per cent. 12,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Theodore C. Camp, Norfolk St, w s, 275.11 ft s w of Rivington St, 25x100, due Jan. 18, 1907..... 18,000

LOWENSTEIN, Louis, and others to the New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 99, 70, and 71, and 17 other lots..... 27,325

LEHRHAUPT, Nathan, and another to Jonas Weil; 331 West 45th St, prior mtg $19,000, due Jan. 15, 1912, 6 per cent..... 5,110 5,250

LYNCH, James A., and another to Maria O. Lester; 212th St, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 250x99.11, 3 years..... 25,000

MURRAY, Timothy J. M., to Adelia J. Sparks; 1st Av, 953, 5 years..... 100 10,000

MANKES, Ernest, Barrett to Hilde Scher; 2d St, 238, 3 months, notes, 6 per cent..... 100 2,520

MASCIA, Saverio A., to Mary E. Oates; Gouverneur St, n s, 100.5 ft e of Morris Av, 25x117.5, 1 year..... 100 5,000

MASCIA, Saverio A., to Juliana Reynolds; 151st St, n s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x117.5, 1 year..... 1 5,000

MEHRTENS, Bernard, to William L. Raymond; Spring St, 339, 3 years..... 100 5,000

MACE, Arthur K., and another to Alicia Realty Company; 174th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 100x89.8, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year..... 100 1,000

MAHONEY, Louis F., to Matel R. Cushing; 68th St, 76 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MATZE, Adolph, and another to Harry Kay; 49th St, 316 and 318 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

McCOOL, Patrick J., to Victorine Rampone; 233d St, Lot 17, map of 250 lots of Thomson-Rose tract, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 100 2,200

NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY to Chris. Schroeder; 15th St, 838 West, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 100 9,700

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Eight-room house, in good location, four blocks from water front, three blocks from railroad station; all improvements; $4,500. Address, for particulars, Charles S. Colden, Whitestone, Long Island.

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Borough Park Co.,
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Combined Capital $1,500,000.
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Wm. H. Reynolds, President,
277 Broadway, New York City.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company expects to begin running trains over the New Canarsie road, through VANDERVEER CROSSINGS, on the 21st inst. Think what this means!

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Hoyt, near Dean.—3-story brick, private; $3,000.00 cash, balance easy; rent, $70.00. Wilcox, 256 Broadway, Manhattan, 1 to 2 P. M.

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WANT TO BUY TENEMENTS that are free and clear; will arrange my own mortgages. J. Aarons, 715 6th Av. Telephone 3,192 Bryant. Brokers protected.

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Responsible party wishes to lease two or more cold-water flats; Yorkville section preferred. Address J. H., Box 100 Times Downtown.

Owners, send us full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. P. Bourke & Sons, 12 West 99th St. Tel. 5205 Riverside.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5522—38th.

Owners—Send particulars of property for sale. A. Roth, 941 East 168th St.

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DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE!

Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room.

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Lofts, 50x60, adjoining Broadway; suitable automobile trades; only $800 yearly; 248-5 West 47th St. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway. (45th.)

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

S East 18th, between 5th and Broadway.—Two floors; business or dwelling; low rent.

Offices, studios; 131 East 34th St., elevator; rent $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

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Lots, $700. Terms easy.

Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See next Sunday edition.

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Best unimproved corner plot; South Country Road and Ocean Av.; over 20,000 square feet; no reasonable offer refused; terms to suit. J. C. KLINCK, owner, 49 Wall St., N. Y.

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46-50 WEST 97TH ST.

Desirable modern apartments of four and seven large, light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rents $600-$1,400. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

CORNER FLAT, $40-$45.

Facing St. Nicholas Park; seven large corner rooms; private hall; modern plumbing; beautiful entrance, handsomely decorated. Superintendant, 314 West 138d St.

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206 WEST 82D ST.

Elegant single apartment, seven light rooms, bath, private hall, all improvements. Owner on premises.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST, one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

To Let—150 West 126th St.—Seven-room apartment; good private location; suitable for small family. Call see it. Janitor on premises.

To Let—302 Columbus Av., 8 large room apartment; steam heat, hot water; few like it; rent $48 per month.

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209 West 80th St.—Six large rooms and bath, light, all improvements, $34. Janitor.

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8 West 65th, Central Park—Six light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

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43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

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136 to 142 East 17th St.—High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; all latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

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Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines. 4 rooms and bath, hot-water supply.

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For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

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Attractive six-room apartment; elevator; telephone; L and Sub. stations, 203 West 103d.

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Exchange $5,000 cash and 47 improved suburban building lots, free and clear, for greater New York income property. Levine, 373 Broadway. Telephone 4165 Franklin.

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Furnished house for the Summer to small family; 35 minutes from 42d St.; $50 month. "Owner," 46 South 10th Av., Mt. Vernon.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Private house, West 95th St., eleven rooms, improvements; rent $1,300. Dickinson, 302 Vanderbilt Building.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Wychmere.—Cottages on ocean; dainty, comfortable; rented thoroughly furnished, $900 up; bathrooms, fireplaces, piazzas, every convenience; forest country; delightful climate; safe warm bathing. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE MASSEY, GEORGE WILLIAM KEMP, and EDWARD KEMP, copartners in business under the firm name or style of Lanman & Kemp, Plaintiffs, against RAOUL AUERBACH, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 11, 1906.

EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To Raoul Auerbach:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.

EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and P. O. Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VITTORIO MARCIGLIANO, plaintiff, against ANGELINA MARCIGLIANO, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and that in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 29th, 1906.

ANDREW C. MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 78 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Angelina Marciglano:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 7th, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1906.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1906.

ANDREW C. MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

78 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACK, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Minnie Bolze, George Bolze, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIA JACK, also known as Sophia Jorge, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George Jorge of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing, dated November 25th, 1905, and May 13th, 1906, relating both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophia Jack, also known as Sophia Jorge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hunred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SOHER, MINNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNIE SOHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1906.

DAVID L. PHILLIPS, Administrator.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and hall rooms; good table; off Broadway. Subway.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; Summer rates; parlor dining; telephone.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; gentlemen, couple; parlor dining room.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome connecting rooms or separately; board optional; family; gentlemen, couples; telephone.

It's Cool on Washington Heights! 516 West 142d St.—Attractive rooms, with good board; running water; refined Christian family.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hall rooms; transient guests accommodated; references.

43D ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome rooms; hall room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select neighborhood; low rates; Summer transients.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms, electric lights; private baths; transients; business parlor; telephone.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; near Times Square; low rates; Summer transients.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; running water; every convenience; $2.50 up; private house.

52D ST., 206 WEST.—Exceptionally nice single room in refined family; meals if desired. Witte.

60TH ST., 154 East, NEAR LEXINGTON.—Elegant newly furnished large room; all improvements; private house.

133D ST., 166 WEST.—Large, pleasant, airy room, suitable two, $4.00; smaller room, $1.25; private.

AT MARBLE HILL, last Broadway Subway station; single or double room; neat cottage; telephone. Address Convenient, Box 160, Times Downtown.

EXCEPTIONALLY COOL, light, front rooms; running water; 42d St. Subway; references. Telephone, 3,630 Bryant.

LARGE OR MEDIUM ROOM, 1 flight; opposite 103d St. Subway; near L. Fisher, 2,708 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

East Side.

1.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th St.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

57TH ST., 342 EAST.—Large furnished front room, with connecting room; hot and cold water; all accommodations; private house.

61ST ST., 547, PARK AV.—Neatly furnished rooms; housekeeping privileges; very reasonable. Eastburn.

IRVING PLACE, 58.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish; large airy rooms for Summer accommodations; dainty breakfast served; references required.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced typewriter and bookkeeper; clothing experienced preferred. Saffer Bros., 171 Canal St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

PH. WEINBERG'S SON & CO., FURRIERS, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED MAN IN SKIN DEPARTMENT.

WANTED—Private Secretary—Young man of good personality and education, who is a rapid stenographer and has executive ability, is wanted for position of confidential nature in broker's office; will have charge of two or three girls; $1,200. Call or write to-day. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Experienced verifier and collector on installment book accounts; A1 references required. Call The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., N. Y.

WANTED—Bright boy, 18, who has worked with florist; reference. Flower Stand, Grand Central Depot.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Chambermaid and plain sewing or care of grown child; best city reference. Harlow, 101 West 82d St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Middle-aged English widow would care for consumptive or as companion for elderly lady. E. F., 127 West 16th St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Responsible, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; neat, accurate, painstaking, willing to work hard; references. Neatness, Box 142 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert, several years' practical experience; finely educated; capable taking charge correspondence; first-class references. Lawrence, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable; city references. American, Box 135 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—J. Wm. Marshall, expert accountant, M. I. of C. As., 1805, No. 150 Nassau St., (Tel. 5220 Beekman,) audits, investigations, reports, &c.; moderate terms.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor, writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 56th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, stock brokerage; 9 years with present employers; strictly sober, industrious, and painstaking; age 30; salary moderate. P Box 312 Times, Times Square.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or HELPER.—Can ride and drive well; single or pair; can furnish good references; am English, aged 35 years. H. Rice, 429 Dunham Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—By an experienced real estate man as a salesman. A. Weiss, 63 East 93th St., Manhattan.

Miscellaneous.

INSTRUCTOR.—Yale Ph. D.; eight years' successful experience; prepares for school or college exams.; N. Y. or vicinity. Box 95, Elizabeth, N. J.

OFFICE WORK.—An American boy, (18,) strong, wishes position in office where advancement is profitable; good at figures. M. G., 1,050 Jennings St., Bronx.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Young man, 25, practically cured; four years' experience Adirondacks, seeks position as companion to younger gentleman with incipient case, of refined family; references. T. S., Box 314 Times, Times Sq.

YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR ON THE LARGEST NEW YORK DAILIES AND CAN FURNISH REFERENCE AS TO ABILITY FROM SAME, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. R BOX 148 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOHN WATTS de. PEYSTER TOLER and others, Defendants.—Notice of sale in partition.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated July 3, 1906, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on July 10, 1906, I, the undersigned, the Referee in the said interlocutory judgment named, will sell separately at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the third day of August, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street distant two hundred and forty-nine (249) feet eight (8) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Ninth Avenue and the southerly side of Thirty-third Street; thence running southerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, parallel with the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street and along the said centre line of the block, four inches; thence northerly, parallel with the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street, distant along the same five hundred and thirty (530) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; thence running westerly, along the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street, four (4) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eighth Avenue distant ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue and the northerly side of Thirty-first Street; running thence westerly, parallel with the said northerly side of Thirty-first Street and along the centre line of the block, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue, one (1) inch; thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of Thirty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to a point on the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, distant ninety-eight (98) feet eight (8) inches southerly along the same, from the southerly side of Thirty-second Street; running thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue one (1) inch to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all of the estate, right, title, and interest of each and all of the parties to this action in the said premises, free from any claim of interest or lien on the part of any of the said parties.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

EDWARD MENOCAL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold as described above, the said premises having no street numbers:

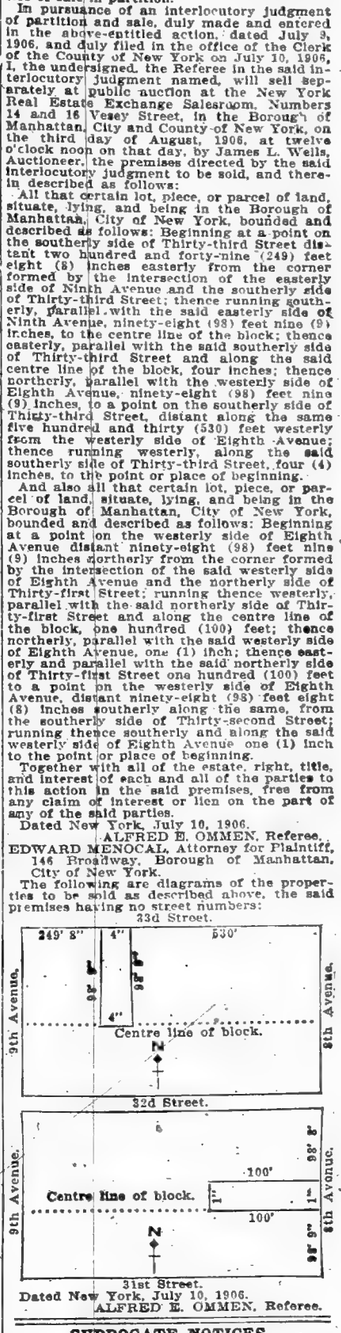

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEARN, ALFRED W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Julia Frances Ellen Hearn, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as executor of the last will and testament of ALFRED W. HEARN, deceased, and as trustee under said last will and testament; the Comptroller of the State of New York, Katherine E. Horandt, nee Oliffe of New York; Beatrice Jessie Broadbent, Jerome Ronco, the Poor of Mentone, the Mayor of Mentone, the Treasurer of Mentone, Orazio Lorenzi, Mrs. Emilie Hirsbrunner, formerly Emilie von Warthburg; Emilie Le Maitre, Lilly Bradhurst Field, Frances Pearsall Field, Augustus Bradhurst Field, Jr., Malcolm Graham Field, Douglass Hollister, Louise Hollister, Ida Hollister, Maynard Hollister, Thompson Hollister, Eliza Maynard Taylor, William Rose Hollister, Cornelius T. W. Hollister, Francis Sackett Hollister, Cavalier Hargrave Jouet, Belinda Hearn Jouet, Henrietta Arnold Jouet, George Hearn Peniston, Anna De Haven Walden, Eugene Arnold Peniston, Albert E. Peniston, Mary Arnold Galbraith, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Louis Vermilye Davison, as executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Williams Hearn, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, and that a decree be made that the said Louis Vermilye Davison upon complying with the decree may be discharged as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and relieved from all further responsibility thereunder and from all liability to any person interested thereunder as such executor as aforesaid.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WARRIN, ELIZABETH LORD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Samuel Lord Warrin, Marshall Lord Warrin, Ernest Warrin, Georgiana Elizabeth Warrin Macmillan, Mary Taylor Nadal, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZABETH LORD WARRIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank Lord Warrin of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, and three codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicils thereto of Elizabeth Lord Warrin, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and the codicils thereto.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAVID BENNETT KING, Attorney for Petitioner, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,474.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE NATIONAL DISCAPHONE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The National Discaphone Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said National Discaphone Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt,

COURT IN HARTJE CASE BARS STOLEN PAPERS

Orders Return of One Alleged to Have Been Taken from Counsel.

A NEW BATCH OF LETTERS

Relative Says He Was the "Tom" to Whom Defendant Telephoned—A Mary to Whom Madine 'Phoned.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—In the Hartje divorce trial to-day Misses Ida and Helen Scott were witnesses for their sister, Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje.

During the cross-examination of Miss Ida Scott by Augustus Hartje's attorneys a new letter was produced in an attempt to show that Miss Scott had been practicing to imitate her sister's handwriting.

Attorney John M. Freeman, chief counsel for Mrs. Hartje, leaped to his feet and in excited tones declared the letter, which was written on his office paper and began "My dear Edith," had been stolen from his office.

Hartje's counsel declared that this letter, with other papers, had been found in the street and brought to them. Judge Robert S. Frazer at once compelled Hartje's counsel to deliver the papers to Mr. Freeman, and would admit no testimony as to how they were obtained.

"Any papers stolen from an attorney's office," said he, "will have very little influence on the court in this case."

Prior to this Miss Scott had testified that she wrote Exhibit No. 34, the only envelope produced in evidence with the forty famous letters. She said she wrote it at the request of Annie Lutz, a servant.

The defense introduced Thomas Scott, a relative of Mrs. Hartje, who testified he was the "Tom" to whom Mrs. Hartje telephoned so often, and then presented Miss Mary Dillon, who testified she was the "Mary" to whom "Tom" Madine telephoned from Schulenburg's stable.

During the course of her examination Helen Scott was asked by Mr. Freeman whether or not she had written in one of her alleged letters to Mrs. Hartje a statement that she (Mrs. Hartje) and Tom would one day be man and wife, but they would have to wait some time. Helen strenuously denied this statement.

Toward the close of her examination Attorney Rodgers sprung a surprise upon the attorneys for the defense by producing a number of stained and mutilated letters, the parts of which had been pasted together. The letters were written upon the stationery of the Hotel Windsor and the Florence Villa and were addressed to "Dearest Mary." Witness admitted that several of the new exhibits had been written by herself, but denied the authorship of the others, although she said the handwriting looked like hers. Mr. Freeman started to his feet and objected to their being introduced upon redirect examination.

Mr. Rodgers then stated that his object in producing them was to show that despite her previous denials on the stand witness had shown that Mrs. Hartje and Tom Madine had been in correspondence with each other and that the letters would prove the truth of his statement.

Court was then adjourned in order that counsel for the defense might have an opportunity of examining the new exhibits.

THOMAS ASCENSION TO-DAY.

Balloonist Will Experiment in Purifying Gas En Route.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas said last night that he and Mrs. Thomas would make an ascension in their big balloon early this morning from 138th Street and the East River.

"The trip," he said, "will be made for two purposes: First, we shall try to prove that ballooning, by those who are skillful at it, is not dangerous. Second, we are going to make an experiment of purifying the gas in the course of the flight, taking along water for the purpose."

Roy Knabenshue will act as pilot. On Saturday, according to Dr. Thomas, a unique experiment in aerial navigation will be conducted by Knabenshue, who will try to sail his airship within three to five feet of the ground.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES

because policemen, pawnbrokers and folks in general have learned to consult the Lost and Found Column on the last page.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

if you have lost anything.

Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

STOLEN—A wedding ring with the inscription, January 29th, 1893; will pay $2p for it. Address Henry Leroy, 230 West 29th St., rear.

LOST—On July 16, at Lackawanna depot, 23d St., pocketbook containing check and three coupons. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to J. F. Vogelius, 29 West 23d St.

LOST—Diamond cuff button, on 34th St. or ferry. Finder will receive $10 reward by returning same to Hotel Flanders.

LOST—Garnet cuff button, between 92d St. and Central Park West, 81st St. and Times Square Subway station, or in Times Building, Wednesday morning; suitable reward. Return to Mr. Sanchez, 15th floor, Times Building.

LOST—Wednesday, in Simpson Crawford's, lady's small green purse, containing $12.00 or $14.00 and small bunch of keys. Return to T. Pratt, 712 West End Av., and receive reward.

LOST—Poor girl lost pocketbook in 116th St. crosstown; reward. Sommons, 52 West 132d.

LOST—In Brooklyn, July 17, bronze medal, red case; suitable reward. P. Barnes Co., 11 Frankfort St., N. Y. C.

$100.00 REWARD—Lost, diamond and sapphire link bracelet, Friday evening. McLean, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—An oval antique rhinestone buckle, mounted in silver; reward. W. E. Dickinson, care J. P. M. & Co., 23 Wall St.

LOST—Gray silk rubber coat, between Rector's and Hotel Wolcott Saturday night late; reward. Telephone G. 2,300—Chelsea.

LOST—On Lenox Av. and 145th St., fox terrier, black on side of head; liberal reward. Dixon, 330 West 124th St.

LOST—On tram, Sunday morning, Long Island City to Far Rockaway via Jamaica, package of legal papers; will identify same; $5 reward. Room 713, 320 Broadway, A. Rosenthal.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, wallet, with some unindorsed checks; no value except to owner. Finder kindly return to S., Room 11, 280 Broadway, New York; reward.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Envelope containing coupons of the New Amsterdam Gas Co. and St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Reward for return of same. Charles T. Terry, 160 Broadway.

LOST—Purse left on seat of hansom cab front of Siegel & Cooper's store, Tuesday, at 5 P. M., containing cards, photo, and specie; liberal reward. Alabama Hotel, 15 East 11th St.

LOST—Between 46th and 45th Sts., Broadway, Alpha Delta Phi, (Greek cross pin;) reward. Doyle, Knickerbocker Pharmacy, Broadway and 28th St.

LOST—Small gold watch with blue flowers and "J. W." on case, on crosstown car, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Lachance, 455 Berry St., Brooklyn.

NO LESSENED CAR SERVICE.

Manager Root Says Company Loses Money on Late Night Business.

Orin Root, Vice President and General Manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway, denied yesterday that there had been any decrease in the number of cars run by the company:

"There has been no change in the Broadway schedule for a year at any rate, and at night, between 1 o'clock and 5, we have an eight-minute headway," he said. "Even then the cars are not more than half filled, and from a financial point of view we would like to discontinue the service altogether at those hours. Our books show that we lose money on every car that we run between those hours."

"As to the other lines, including the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Avenue services, while I have not the figures at hand, I know there has been no change there also."

When specific instances of long delays were cited to Mr. Root, he replied that of course delays occurred occasionally, but the company was not responsible for them. When his attention was called to the fact that the Subway maintained a seven-minute schedule all night, he replied that in his opinion the greater number of passengers at night were traveling long distances and would prefer the Interborough.

"As for the cross-town lines," he went on, "our traffic returns show that there has been an increase on all the lines between 145th Street and Fulton Street of 5,888 car miles in the first week of July and 6,100 in the second. Moreover, we are replacing our 28-foot cars by 38-foot cars, and thus increasing, not only the number of cars operated, but their capacity. We shall shortly have forty-five of the larger cars running on the Thirty-fourth Street line."

WORMSER, JR., TOO SPEEDY.

Police Hold Stop Watches on Him and He Is Fined $50.

The police of Hastings-on-the-Hudson have been keeping a close watch lately for Isidor Wormser, Jr., son of the banker at 15 Broad Street, who has a Summer home at Dobbs Ferry, for alleged violations of the automobile speed ordinances of that village. They marked off a one-third-of-a-mile course on the main road, and yesterday afternoon three men armed with stop watches were on the lookout.

Shortly after they had taken their posts young Wormser appeared in a touring car, and when he had reached the third timekeeper, after passing the first two, he was stopped and taken before Police Justice Tompkins, charged with running at a rate of thirty miles an hour.

"It is impossible," protested Mr. Wormser. "I couldn't have gone that fast."

"Mr. Wormser has been violating the automobile law before," said F. G. Zinnser, President of the village. "Recently he was driving on the wrong side of the road, and—well, that didn't amount to much, but when he spilled a box of empty quart milk bottles over a three-mile stretch of the road and littered it with broken glass, I thought it was about time to call a halt."

A fine of $50 was imposed, which Mr. Wormser paid.

BARGAINS HERE, MAYBE.

Paris Importation of Latest Style Women's Hats Unclaimed.

Collector Stranahan and other officials of the New York customs are seeking for the importer of a large case of Parisian women's hats which recently arrived at this port, and for which no claimant has appeared. It was made known yesterday that information concerning the identity of the owner of the millinery will be received gratefully by the officials.

The hats were taken to the seizure room at the Appraiser's Stores yesterday as "unclaimed foreign merchandise," and unless some one legally entitled to do so comes forward and pays the duties the merchandise will be sold at public auction. The seizure room yesterday bore a close resemblance to a millinery shop as the hats were displayed for the purpose of making an inventory of their value.

The hats bear the names of several well-known Paris milliners and are of the latest fashion.

RIDICULES RIVAL 'PHONE BID.

Atlantic Company Would Pay $1,000,000 a Year for Monopoly.

Following the publication of an offer made by the New York and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Companies to pay $200,000 a year to the city in return for a telephone monopoly, John M. Shaw, President of the Atlantic Telephone Company, came out with a statement yesterday in which he declared his willingness to pay a larger sum than that for a monopoly in toothpicks, and that his company would pay $1,000,000 a year for the sort of franchise the rival companies are seeking. Mr. Shaw says he does not believe the Board of Estimate will consider the New York and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Companies' offer:

Here is the statement:

In the first place our counsel tell us that the board has no legal right to make such a contract—a contract to guarantee a monopoly of the telephone business to any one company. Assume for the sake of argument that the board has such right, the price offered by the companies is ridiculously inadequate. I will personally pay to the City of New York for a monopoly to sell toothpicks a larger price than the New York Telephone Companies have offered for a monopoly of the telephone business.

If the city has the right to sell a monopoly of the business to any bidder, the city should in justice to itself get a good price. Now the Atlantic Telephone Company will pay the City of New York $1,000,000 a year and supply all the departments with free service if the City of New York will guarantee to the Atlantic Telephone Company a monopoly of the telephone business under the same terms as the New York Telephone Companies demand as the price of the payment of $200,000 a year.

When we made our original offer to the city it was with the expectation of fighting competition from an existing company. Had we expected to bid for a monopoly we should almost have been ready to let the city name its own price.

Because the dog days come, your looks need not go to the "bow-wows."

Tropical suits have been wonderfully improved in the last few years—modern homespuns, batistes and flannels are just as fit for wear in the office as in the country.

Tropical suits, $16 to $28.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

A FLAW DEVELOPS IN GIBSON'S ALIBI

Waiter Says He Didn't Serve Him on Night of Kinnan Murder.

LAWYER STILL IN THE TOMBS

Justice Blanchard Refuses to Grant His Release on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Burton W. Gibson was still a prisoner in the Tombs last night. Justice Blanchard, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, refused yesterday afternoon to reduce his bail, which was fixed at $25,000 by Coroner McDonald after the jury, which investigated the murder of Mrs. Alice D. Kinnan, recommended that he should be held for further examination by the Grand Jury.

A flaw developed yesterday in the alibi which Gibson introduced as his defense at the Coroner's hearing.

The waiter who he testified had served him at the Imperial Restaurant in Brooklyn on the night of the murder swore yesterday to an affidavit setting forth that he could not have waited upon Gibson, whom he knew very well and who must have known him, as on July 8, the night of the murder, was his night off. In addition to that the books of the restaurant show that the waiter was not on duty on the night Mrs. Kinnan was killed.

Tests by the Coroner show that a man could have left the Stenton house, the scene of the murder, at 9 o'clock, at the time when it was committed, and could have reached the Queens County Democratic Club at 10 o'clock.

According to Gibson's testimony, he left his office at 8 o'clock and spent nearly an hour with friends in Kruger's café on Nassau Street. This would not leave time enough, eliminating the time he says he spent in the Brooklyn restaurant, for him to have reached the Bronx and to have returned to the club.

Eugene E. Kirshler, the waiter, also testified that Gibson had been to see him repeatedly since the murder, and had asked him to sign a statement to the effect that he had waited on him on the night in question. Kirshler said he refused to sign such a paper. The waiter testified that the lawyer wanted him to swear that he had been in the restaurant from 8 until 10 o'clock on the night of the murder. In his testimony before the Coroner's jury Gibson said that he had been in the restaurant only from 9 until 10 o'clock.

Luke D. Stapleton, Gibson's counsel, says that it is true that both he and his client have been to see the waiter. Gibson, he said, is positive that it was Kirshler who served him.

Gibson was very much worried because his counsel had not put in an appearance at the Tombs up to 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. According to the attendants in the Tombs, he complained that his friends were neglecting him. The lawyer sent for Warden Flynn early in the morning and questioned him closely about the commitment papers. He asked the Warden if they were regular.

Warden Flynn said that they were correct in every respect. This did not seem to satisfy the lawyer, and he asked if he was being held as an accused man or as a witness.

"As I read it," the Warden said, "Coroner McDonald has committed you to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. You are here as my guest now, and as a lawyer you know that your redress lies with a Justice of the Supreme Court."

Luke D. Stapleton, counsel for Gibson, reached the Tombs soon before 11 o'clock and went at once to see his client. Mr. Stapleton conferred with Gibson for half an hour. When he left the Tombs he said that he was going to his office to prepare papers, which he would present to Justice Blanchard, asking that a writ of habeas corpus be granted.

Mr. Stapleton appeared before Justice Blanchard, in Part II., Special Term, Chambers, of the Supreme Court, in the afternoon and applied for the writ. Justice Blanchard granted the application and made it returnable forthwith, adding instructions that Gibson was to be brought before him.

Harlan Moore of Mr. Stapleton's office took charge of the writ. He went to the Tombs and presented the court's order to Warden Flynn. The latter had been notified by telephone to have Gibson in readiness to go to the Supreme Court, and he had detailed Keeper Matt Ryan to accompany him.

Gibson was brought down stairs, and Ryan was about to put a pair of handcuffs on him, when Mr. Moore appealed to Warden Flynn not to allow this, holding that as Gibson was not charged with a capital crime there was no reason to degrade him by handcuffing him.

Warden Flynn instructed Ryan to put the handcuffs back in his pocket. This was done, and the party of four, Keeper Ryan, Gibson, Mr. Moore, and Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, walked to the Supreme Court Building, in City Hall Park. Outside the Tombs an immense crowd gathered, as it was reported that Harry K. Thaw was being taken to the Supreme Court.

Gibson entered the courtroom at 3:30 o'clock. He was dressed in a blue serge suit and took a seat beside his counsel. Justice Blanchard was engaged in hearing a motion, and did not take up the Gibson hearing until 4 o'clock. Assistant District Attorney Corrigan appeared in opposition to the writ.

Lawyer Stapleton said Gibson was held in prison on an unwarrantable process. Mr. Corrigan asked for an adjournment until Friday, as he said he had not been served with the papers until after 3 o'clock.

Justice Blanchard asked why there should be an adjournment until Friday where the liberty of a man was at stake. He wanted to know why the hearing could not go on to-morrow. I'll consent to that," said Mr. Corrigan.

"The circumstances of this case are so unjustifiable," said Mr. Stapleton, "that the District Attorney should have no trouble in making up his mind without any delay. This man is held without a commitment by the Grand Jury and without an inquisition by a Coroner's jury, and his detention is absolutely illegal. In any case he should be admitted to bail in a lesser amount than $25,000."

Justice Blanchard said there was no reason for denying the District Attorney's application, and adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

ROBERT DIEGES SAVES A GIRL.

Athlete's Son Drags Her, Exhausted and Drowning, from the Water.

Robert Dieges, the fourteen-year-old son of Charles J. Dieges, the athlete and ex-champion weight thrower, jumped into the water to rescue a young woman who had become exhausted yesterday at St. Bartholomew's Camp at City Island.

The girl, who lived in one of the cottages adjacent to the camp, was seized with a cramp while in the water. One of her friends went to her assistance, but the tide and the struggles of the girl were overcoming him. Then young Dieges went to the rescue and brought the girl safely to the float.

The members of the camp started a subscription for a medal for Dieges. He modestly repudiated the efforts of his friends to praise him for his deed.

INDIVIDUALITY in dress without extremeness or eccentricity is a characteristic of refined people.

We invite such to look over our offerings of fine waists—silk embroidered net, lingerie and tailored linen—all exponent of correct style and high quality.

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
Smith and Fulton Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NO CITY PLAYGROUNDS ON GAS TANK SITES

Trust Has Changed Its Mind Since Getting Astoria Grant.

HEARING IN INJUNCTION SUIT

Consolidated's Engineer Examined as to the Cost to the Companies of the Gas Manufactured.

Those persons who supposed that after the completion of the Astoria gas plant attractive parks and playgrounds for the children would take the place of the unsightly gas tanks of the Consolidated Gas Company in the tenement districts of this city are doomed to disappointment. That was made plain at the hearing yesterday before Referee Arthur H. Masten in the proceeding begun by the company in the United States Circuit Court to have the city and State authorities permanently enjoined from enforcing the 80-cent gas law.

William H. Bradley, chief engineer of the company, was on the stand when the testimony which revealed the fact that the parks are not to be established came out. The story about the parks and the playgrounds has been persistently circulated whenever the gas company has been anxious to get something from the city authorities. They were heard when the Remsen bill was up for consideration, for instance.

Mr. Bradley had already testified that the Astoria plant was constructed partly for the purpose of ridding the tenement districts of Manhattan of gas manufacturing plants. That purpose has been lauded by the city authorities from time to time. While under cross-examination by Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, who represents the city in the proceedings before Referee Masten, Mr. Bradley said yesterday that there was no intention on the part of the company to remove the gas tanks at Eighteenth, Sixty-third, Sixty-fifth, and 111th Streets.

"The Astoria plant," Mr. Bradley testified, "will not supplant these, but merely supplement them."

"Then the statements that these delightful little parks which were to take the place of the gas tanks after the Astoria plant had been put in operation were myths, pure and simple?" asked Mr. Burr.

Mr. Bradley laughed.

"Any one who labored under the notion that these tanks were to be removed was greatly mistaken," he said.

Chief Engineer Bradley was under fire practically all day yesterday, and he will be recalled when the hearing is resumed this morning. After his direct examination had been completed he was cross-examined, first by Senator Alfred R. Page, who, with ex-Assistant District Attorney Gans, represents Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, and by Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, representing the city.

Mr. Burr asked many searching questions when he took up the cross-examination of Mr. Bradley. He started out by requesting Mr. Bradley to produce all the contracts the Consolidated Company had made last year for coal used in the manufacture of gas. Mr. Bradley had testified when questioned by Senator Page that it required about 45 pounds of coal to manufacture 1,000 cubic feet of gas, for which the company now gets $1. He says it would ruin the gas companies to sell their product for 80 cents, the rate fixed by the Legislature.

Mr. Bradley said the coal contracts were not in his possession, and a request for their production addressed to Charles F. Matthewson, counsel for the Gas Trust, was refused. Mr. Matthewson said he could not promise to bring the contracts to court.

Mr. Burr, in his cross-examination of Mr. Bradley, laid a foundation for the efforts which will be made on behalf of the city and the State to upset the company's claim that it would ruin it to sell gas to the people for 80 cents. In connection with this Mr. Burr will try to prove that the Consolidated Gas Company bought gas from some of its constituent companies, the Mutual Gas Light Company, the Standard Gas Light Company, the New Amsterdam Gas Company, and the Central Union Gas Company at very low figures. It was brought out before the Stevens Committee that in the case of the Central Union, the price was 28 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, with 10 per cent. off, making the rate something like 26 cents. This rate did not include distribution to the consumers through the mains, but merely delivery at the holders of the Consolidated.

"From which companies did the Consolidated buy gas last year?" was one of Mr. Burr's questions.

"We bought from the Mutual, the Standard, the New Amsterdam, and possibly from the Central Union Gas Company," said Mr. Bradley. "The gas was delivered to our holders or into our mains, as the requirement might be. Last year gas was delivered from these companies into all of our holders."

"Can you tell me how much gas was so bought by the Consolidated?"

"Not without referring to our books," said Mr. Bradley.

In reply to another question Mr. Bradley said there was a book containing records of all purchases of gas by the Consolidated and the rates paid, but that the book was not in his control, and that he could not produce it. Mr. Burr did not take the trouble, after his earlier experience, to call upon the lawyers for the trust to produce the book.

In reply to a question by Mr. Burr, Chief Engineer Bradley said that as far as he knew there did not exist any inventory of the Consolidated Gas Company's property. Mr. Burr was anxious to get at such a document for the purpose of ascertaining just how much the company has invested in the gasmaking business, this being the basis on which the ultimate calculations regarding the reasonable rate for gas must be made.

Senator Page, in his cross-examination of Chief Engineer Bradley, plied him with questions based on his assertion that it was impossible to live up to the provision of the Stevens gas law requiring the pressure at the holders to be not less than one inch and not more than two and one-half inches. Mr. Bradley said there necessarily must be a fluctuation much greater than that at different altitudes, the increase in pressure being about one-tenth of an inch for every 17 feet in altitude. It was really asking him to reverse the laws of gravitation, Mr. Bradley said.

"Well, they have laws in Great Britain regulating gas pressure; are the laws of gravitation the same here as in England or not?" asked Senator Page.

Everybody laughed, and the question was not answered.

"I don't know why I should be required to regulate the gas pressure all over the area of New York," said Mr. Bradley, "any more than the Water Department is required to regulate the pressure of water. You will never get the same water pressure in the higher parts of New York as in the lower, and it is the same way with gas, only reversed. I cannot do it. And I thoroughly understand distribution at high pressure," added Mr. Bradley. "I have studied it from beginning to end."

"That's conceded," said Senator Page with a smile. "But I am afraid your study has been more profitable to the company than to the public."

"Do you want to give Mr. Bradley a testimonial?" asked Lawyer Matthewson.

The hearing will be resumed to-day, when C. C. Simpson, Superintendent of Mains and Services for the Consolidated Gas Company, will be examined.

HALF YEARLY SALE
OF HIGH-CLASS
"SUMMER-COMFORT" SHIRTS.
My reputation for years as a shirtmaker is back of every shirt I sell.
The Values Offered in this Sale are not Equalled in New York

Lot 1
White and Fancy
Madras Shirts
Plain & Plaited Bosoms
Formerly $1.50
Now $1.10

Lot 2
Fine Imported
Madras Shirts
Plaited & Plain Bosoms
Custom Finished.
Formerly $2.00
Now $1.35

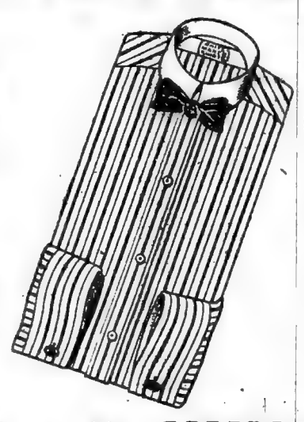

Lot 3
Anderson's Scotch
Madras Shirts
Very Choice Fabrics and Designs
Formerly $2.50 & $3
Now $1.85
These shirts are hand-finished throughout, and are equal to the best custom shirts made.

Special
About 40 dozen
Pongee Shirts
just from the work room. Worth $2.
Now $1.45

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MANUFACTURER
2 Stores { 345-347 BROADWAY, Corner Leonard St.
3 WEST 43D ST., 4 Doors from Fifth Avenue.

July 19th

A "sale" of Miscellaneous, unknown goods may be fair and square—You don't know. The Summer clearance of Young's Straw Hats must be fair and square—you do know. One-Third off on all Straws.

605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
840 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
98 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Good Garb Going

We give all our customers fits—nice, easy, becoming fits. That is why they come back for our Garb again and again.

$30.00 the Suit Former Prices $40—$45—$50

Fifth Ave. and 42d St., 5 Doors West
HANSEN & SHACKLETON. TAILORS

CLOSE ELLIS ISLAND SUNDAYS

Saturday Arrivals for Next Three Months Must Stay Aboard Till Monday

For the first time in the history of this port the immigration office at Ellis Island is to be closed on Sundays during August, September, and October. Commissioner Watchorn, who sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic, issued a notice to that effect yesterday to the various steamship offices.

During the enforcement of the new order all ships arriving on Saturday must keep their immigrants on board until the following Monday.

Commissioner Watchorn said yesterday before sailing that he would meet Mrs. Watchorn in London, and remain there for eight weeks. He added that his trip was purely for recreation, and that he would not consider immigration affairs while abroad.

GIRL SLAVE TAKES POISON.

The Police Say It Was by Mistake—She Will Recover.

Rose Cohen, 17 years old, of 325 East 100th Street, who is alleged to have been sold a few days ago by one man who was tired of her to another for $25, took poison yesterday afternoon in the House of Detention. She has been under treatment there, and yesterday was taken to a dispensary at Centre and White Streets, where she received some tablets containing poison. The girl dissolved them in water and drank the solution, saying nothing until the pain compelled her to cry out.

Dr. Stair of St. Vincent's was called in time to save the girl's life. The police announced that the girl took the poison by mistake.

FOR A QUIETER SUNDAY.

Civic Righteousness Association Organized with a Press Agent.

Members of the congregation of the Summit Avenue Baptist Church, Jersey City, have formed the Hudson County Civic Righteousness Association, the object of which is the vigorous enforcement of all existing laws against Sunday traffic of all kinds, and a stricter observance of the Christian Sabbath.

Several clergymen of other churches have signified their intention to take part in the movement, and it is hoped by them that ultimately all the churches of Hudson County will be included in the organization. The Rev. Mr. Craig, pastor of the church, was appointed press agent. He is out of town.

WORKING GIRLS' VACATIONS.

Contributions Sought for a Deserving Charity—New Cottage Acquired.

In addition to its houses at Santa Clara, the Adirondacks, Huguenot, Chester, Westport, Greensfarms, and Farmington, Conn., the Working Girls' Vacation Society has recently acquired a cottage near Cobalt, Conn. To keep this last cottage going during the Summer the society is asking contributions. Miss Edith Bryce, the Treasurer, of 20 West Fifty-fourth Street, has charge of the work of raising $1,200, the sum required for this purpose.

The working girls who get a rest in the country are selected from those applying by the society's physician, and only those who are worn out and in absolute need of country air and a vacation are sent to the cottages. A ten-dollar gift to the society will make possible a two weeks' vacation for a needy and tired girl.

Ward in a Child's Memory.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar E. Brandon of Oxford, Ohio, have given $5,000 to the Post-Graduate Hospital of this city for the purpose of establishing an obstetric ward in memory of their infant son.

ARE YOU ROOMLESS?
Plenty of good rooms advertised in this morning's New York Times. Consult the advertisements.—Adv.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

We're planning for Fall—want to close out the small lots.

Patent Leather Oxfords at 1.98.
All small sizes—Our own 4.98 Shoes.

"Emerson" Patent Leathers, 2.39.
Slightly imperfect.

6.00 Oxfords at 3.49.
With Shoe Trees FREE.

Ankle fit unique novelties you can't get elsewhere.

Patent Leather Russet Calf.

Solid leather Boxes in Toes.

Newest flat last. Extreme pointed toe and military heel.

WINTER LIKES OUR SOLDIERS.

England's Military Tailor Has Had a "Perfectly Rippin' Time."

George B. Winter of London, the military tailor for the British Government, who came to America at the invitation of the Secretary of War for the purpose of offering suggestions for a change of design in the style of army uniforms, sailed for home yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. He said he had had a "perfectly rippin'" time of it.

"And besides all that," he declared, "I was able to give the department at Washington several suggestions which it will probably adopt. They are all aimed to make the American soldier a much smarter looking man than he is to-day, as he certainly deserves to be.

"The American soldier is a fine looking chap, and he requires a fine looking uniform to show off his best points. That's what the War Department wants to do. Gen. Humphreys asked me for suggestions and I gave them to him. One was to increase the width of the cavalry trousers about the hips and the others related to matters familiar to military tailors, but hardly would be understood by the laity. Now I wasn't sent for to make clothes for the army; only to offer designs. Of course, the American military tailors will get the work, and therefore I can't understand why certain misguided persons should object to my mission."

THE SALE OF SHIRTS

that opens to-day will be a regular windfall to men whose supply is running short.

Before we mention the price, let us assure you that all shirts sold at this corner are absolutely correct as to style, size, fit and quality of fabric.

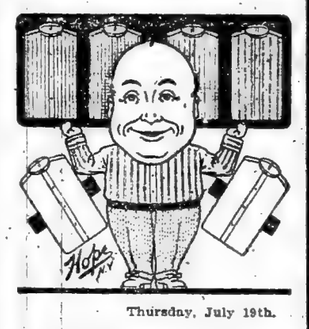

Thursday, July 19th.

JUST 1,000 SHIRTS

are on special tables this morning, and there are shirts with stripes and with figures; the colorings are as varied as the patterns. ABOUT ⅓ ARE PLAIN WHITE PLEATED

Now we will surprise you.

The price is 55c.

HOPE
BROADWAY - CORNER - CHAMBERS

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
P. S. GILMORE DAY!
JOHN P. CARTER, Director.
JAMES W. MORRISSEY, Manager.
SUNDAY, JULY 29TH.
MATINEE and NIGHT.
AT 4:30 AND 8:30.
MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE AND PAIN'S FIREWORKS AMPHITHEATRE. (FIRST TIME ON A SUNDAY NIGHT.)
RESERVED SEATS FOR FOURTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
MAMMOTH TESTIMONIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN HONOR OF P. S. GILMORE.
THE GREATEST GILMORE JUBILEE EVER GIVEN!
IT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.
The following unprecedented ensemble of popular favorites have volunteered to appear with the co-operation of their managers in their operatic successes, to create a life fund for Mrs. Gilmore:—
BLANCHE RING, DE WOLF HOPPER,
HENRY E. DIXEY, ADELE RITCHIE,
BLANCHE DEYO, HUBERT WILKIE,
ROSE & FENTON, ADA LEWIS,
JOSEPH COYNE, Maclyn ARBUCKLE,
FREDERIC BOND, R. E. GRAHAM,
MAUDE RAYMOND TRIXIE FRIGANZA,
NED NYE, HARRY VOKES.
Together with distinguished vocalists, including Julia Allen, Estelle Wentworth, Mrs. W. W. Niles, Mrs. James Francis Cooke, Harry McClaskey, Andreas Schneider, and enormous chorus in scenes from "FAUST," "CARMEN," "LUCIA," and "RIGOLETTO."
Also singers from THE PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION, FRANK DAMROSCH, Director GRAND ORCHESTRAS AND MILITARY BANDS.
Herman Perlet, Signor Conterno, Edward E. Rice, John Braham, and Bertram Fox, Musical Conductors.
Sale of seats and boxes begins next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock and continues each day at Manhattan Beach Hotel. Prices 50c., $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. Also at Tyson's, McBride's, and Rullman's offices, without extra charge.
Orders by mail addressed to the Director or Manager, 32 E. 42d St., will be honored at once.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."
The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet
N. Y. ROOF—ROOF-PROOF FUN
"SEEING NEW YORK," Ned Wayburn's
"RAIN-DEARS," Salerno, THAT Quartet

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
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HAPPYLAND
THE NEW WONDER BY THE WAYS
A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

MEET ME AT THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Wesley-Walton STAR VAUDEVILLE CO. To-night at 9. Sat. Mat. 2.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.
BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens, Every Evg. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill.) Victoria Theatre, Railroad Collision Pictures, Arthur Prince, Machnow (The Giant.) "Dronza," others.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

NORTH BEACH
FREE FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
Seats ready to Sept. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, the Musical Success 'Mamzelle Champagne. Adm. 50c., Res. $1.

Keith —And— Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25. 125th St., "Sweet Clover" &

THE BOSTOCK AREA
8TH DREAMLAND-CONEY ISLAND

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special CINEMATOGRAPH Every Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic

WEST END. 2:15 & 8:30 Daily. Next Wk. Leah Lessi in "East Lynne." In New

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
THE MERRY PIKE

Samland, a Liner Renamed.

When the Red Star liner Mississippi, due to-day from Antwerp, reaches her pier in the North River she will dock for the last time under her present name. The International Mercantile Marine Company has decided to change her name to Samland. The name is designed in honor of the United States.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; showers, cooler to-morrow; wind southerly.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,709. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DUMA LEADERS WEAKEN IN APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Address That Was to Bring Civil War Is Toned Down.

DISSOLUTION DECIDED ON?

Report That the Government Will Order New Elections on the Basis of Universal Suffrage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, July 20, 3 A. M.—An address to the country setting forth the attitude of Parliament on the Agrarian question and the reasons for the delay in the adoption of a measure to solve the problem was adopted by the lower house at 2 o'clock this morning, but in an amended form.

The changes are designed to minimize the revolutionary features of the document as an appeal to the people against the Government, and to shift the emphasis to a note of pacification, in which the peasantry are exorted to refrain from excesses and to await Parliament's decision in regard to the matter.

The vote was taken at the close of a sitting that lasted continuously for twelve hours. It seemed at one time probable that the address would be defeated by the combined votes of the right and left wings of the House against the irresolute Centre Party. The address was only saved from this fate by the abstention from voting of 101 members of the Group of Toil and sympathizers with that faction, who favored a more radical measure. There were only 124 votes, all Constitutional Democrats, for the address and 53 against it.

The rejection of the address would probably have been a source of gratification to the Constitutional Democratic leaders, who at the last moment awoke to the fact that the appeal, which at first they had hailed as a death blow to the Bureaucracy, would be apt to be equally fatal to the party, as not only has the Court Camarilla long sought a justification for the dissolution of Parliament, but also to evoke an elemental rising of the people, in which the Constitutional Democratic Party would be swallowed and its power obliterated in the ascendency either of reaction or of a revolution.

The day was devoted to desperate efforts to retrieve a dangerous strategic blunder. Finding from a caucus of their own followers that it was too late to sidetrack the address entirely, the leaders turned their endeavors to modifying it so that the Government would not be forced to regard it as a casus belli.

The Conservatives endeavored to have stricken out of the address a reference to lack of confidence in the Ministry, but they were defeated by the bare mention of the reported Austro-German plan for intervention, M. Petrunkevitch being wildly applauded when he declared that it was impossible to show consideration to a Ministry which was negotiating to introduce foreign troops on the sacred soil of Russia.

The Government is evidently preparing to take up the gage of battle when it is thrown down. At the Council held at Peterhof on Wednesday night the Camarilla came out strongly in favor of dissolving Parliament, but, according to the best information, the Emperor hesitated, and at the moment of adjournment refused to agree to a dissolution, though his final decision was postponed.

In the lobbies of the Duma yesterday a number of members predicted that today would see the Taurida Palace in the possession of troops.

According to a report in the official Rossia yesterday, Austria and Germany have agreed in principle to send troops across the border to aid in the suppression of an agrarian uprising, should the Russian Government formally request it. The Rossia's report created a tremendous sensation. The paper stated that the decision of the two neighboring powers was based on fear that the putting into effect of the principle of the confiscation of property in Russia would constitute a danger to them.

Inquiries made at the Austrian and German Embassies failed to elicit any confirmation of the report. At the Foreign Office the spokesman of Foreign Minister Iswolsky laughed at the idea that Russia would invite foreign troops to enter her territory. It was positively stated that Russia knew nothing of any such arrangement between Austria and Germany.

These official denials seem to exclude the existence of a formal arrangement between the three Governments, but with the means at the disposal of the three monarchs for personal communication it is possible that personal pledges covering certain contingencies have been exchanged.

The Reich declares that if the Government adopts the desperate expedient of calling in foreign troops to put down a civil war the people will rally under the banner of Parliament as they did in England under that of the English Parliament at the time of Charles I., "with probably a similar result, namely, the loss of the King's head."

COLOGNE, July 19.—The Gazette's correspondent at St. Petersburg asserts on what he says is reliable authority that the Russian Government has agreed in principle to dissolve Parliament and order new elections on the basis of universal and direct suffrage. The reason as

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CAR HURTS EIGHT AT CONEY.

Leaves the Track and Drives an Omnibus Into the Crowd.

A Sea Gate car packed with passengers jumped the track while running east on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, last night, and crashed into a Steeplechase Park omnibus at Sheridan's Walk. The omnibus was driven upon the crowded sidewalk, jamming two persons against an adjacent building and injuring them severely. Six other persons, all of them passengers on the car, were slightly hurt. The shock of the collision was sufficient to break every pane of glass both in the car and the omnibus.

The car was in charge of Motorman Henry Fitzgerald, and was proceeding at a fair rate of speed when it left the track. The motorman applied the brakes, but failed to stop the car before the omnibus was hit. Charles Guthinger, a ticket seller for Steeplechase Park, and Nathan Marks of West Sixteenth Street and Railroad Avenue, were standing behind the omnibus and were crushed against the building at the corner of Sheridan's Walk. Those less seriously hurt were Joseph Cannon of 304 State Street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Rose Aryteck of 107 East 105th Street, Manhattan; Mrs. Tryteck's two-year-old son; Henry Hanlon of Brooklyn, Paul Crane, and Miss Nellie Krueger.

The accident caused a big crowd to gather. It took place at the busiest hour of the night, and before the crowd could be dispersed it was necessary to call out the police reserves. Guthinger and Marks were taken to the Emergency Hospital in an ambulance. There were no arrests.

FOG FRIGHTENS ELEPHANTS.

Four Cause Panic in a Wild West Show at New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 19.—While four elephants were performing in Cummins's Wild West Show at 10 o'clock this evening the largest of them, called Queen, became unmanageable and dashing from the arena with trunk uplifted, made a bee line for the reserved seats, which were well filled with spectators.

The trainer attempted to turn back the beast, but was unsuccessful, and while he was confining his sole attention to this refractory elephant the others started on a rampage, and were soon running helter skelter in front of the band stand and spectators. The musicians grabbed their instruments and retreated, while the occupants of the reserved seat section followed suit.

Screams from the women and cries of "Sit down! The elephants are perfectly harmless!" continued incessantly until the trainer, after a lapse of five minutes, finally subjugated the elephants and quiet was restored. A few of the women fainted, and several others were so badly frightened that they could not be induced to remain until the close of the entertainment.

Soon after the circus started a very heavy fog rolled in from Long Island Sound and the tent, being open in the centre, the mist settled in the arena, and it was with great difficulty that the performance could be seen. The manager of the show says the elephants evidently became confused by the dense fog, forgot their cues, and were temporarily past control.

A peculiar thing about the affair was the fact that two-thirds of the 3,000 spectators present did not realize what was happening when the elephants broke loose, as the fog shut off their vision across the wide arena.

TUNNEL MAN'S HARD DEATH.

Shifted Between Hospitals While Suffering with "the Bends."

After being taken from the shaft of the Belmont tunnel, at Forty-second Street and First Avenue, to Bellevue Hospital, semi-conscious from caisson disease, early yesterday morning; removed later from Bellevue to the hospital of the tunnel construction company at the request of a doctor of the company, and later returned to Bellevue when nearly dead, John Kelly, a "sand hog" employed in the tunnel, died in Bellevue at 9 o'clock last night. Kelly's treatment so worried the Bellevue authorities that they notified the Coroner's office before his death, and an investigation of the circumstances will be made. Kelly was 31 years old. He lived at 344 First Avenue, and leaves a widow and two children.

Bellevue first heard of the case about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when Dr. Rogers was called to the tunnel shaft to attend the patient. He decided that Kelly was suffering from an extreme case of the "bends," and hurried him to the hospital. There he was put in a medical ward. There appeared then to be a chance to save his life, too. The man came to his senses long enough to tell his identity, and then became senseless again. While he was being taken from the reception ward on a stretcher to a medical ward a telephone message came from the tunnel hospital. It was one of the doctors who spoke.

"You have a man named Kelly," he said, "just taken there from our hospital. Send him back to us. We can take care of him in our own hospital."

Dr. Rogers unwillingly put Kelly into the ambulance, unconscious, and took him back to the tunnel hospital. One of the doctors received him, and said that he would be cared for there.

At 6 o'clock last evening Bellevue received its second summons in the case. Dr. Lindsay answered this time. He found Kelly nude on a cot in the hospital at the top of the shaft, surrounded by the three doctors and two nurses who form its staff. Kelly was in a comatose condition, and the physicians and nurses, Dr. Lindsay says, were trying to revive him by artificial respiration.

The tunnel physicians, according to Dr. Lindsay, told him the man was only drunk; that they had found him outside the hospital building and taken him in for charity. They denied, Lindsay says, that he was the man who had been taken to Bellevue earlier in the day. Lindsay insisted on taking the man, whom he was positive was Kelly, back to the hospital with him. There his condition was recognized as serious. Barely had the Coroner been notified when he died.

FEUD LEADERS SHOT DEAD.

Many Persons Killed in Fights in Two Counties.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 19.—A dispatch received here to-day from Sergeant, Ky., states that John Thornberry and Richard Hall, leaders of the Hall faction of mountain feudists, were shot from ambush in Floyd County and killed. The men were riding along a lonely mountain road when a volley of rifle bullets was poured at them from the mountainside. Their murderers escaped.

Recently Thornberry married into the Hall family, and his clansmen had sworn revenge, declaring that he had betrayed them. Members of both factions are arming themselves, and an outbreak of feud war is feared.

A dispatch from Jackson, Breathitt County, to-night says that several people were killed at Hindman, Knott County, in a conflict between factions in a feud. No names or particulars could be secured. Knott County is the scene of the former feuds between the Mullins and Fleming factions.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

THOMAS BALLOON DIPS INTO THE HUDSON RIVER

Aeronauts and Mrs. Thomas Near a Ducking at Trip's End.

LAST OF THEIR BALLAST GONE

Safe Landing Finally on Jersey Shore—Record Height for a Woman—Shake-Up Over Church Spires.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas made another ascension yesterday afternoon in his big balloon Nirvana. With him were Roy Knabenshue, a young man who has been much in the air, and Mrs. Thomas, who was up in the air for the second time yesterday. She never lost her nerve once, she said.

The balloonists stayed up about three and a half hours, and sailed in all kinds of atmospheres ranging from 100 to 9,000 feet above the earth. They sailed back and forth across the city, finally making a graceful landing on the Jersey side of the Hudson River just before 6 o'clock, where a man seized the anchor at Dr. Thomas's direction and fastened it to the ground.

The balloon car had dipped slightly in the water as the Nirvana went diagonally across the river from Seventy-second Street, but the balloonists didn't get even their feet wet.

While over 106th Street the balloonists were nearly spilled out by persons who grabbed the anchor rope and pulled too hard, throwing the occupants to the bottom of the basket.

The Nirvana is the largest balloon in the country, Dr. Thomas says, although Leo Stevens figures it out that his Brutus is larger. The Nirvana holds almost 60,000 cubic feet of gas. Incidentally, it was said at the gas works yesterday, Dr. Thomas would get out a search warrant to enter the rooms of Charles Levee, who sailed with Stevens the other day, and get possession of a pennant of his that the French aeronaut shouldn't have. Dr. Thomas says the matter is in the hands of an attorney.

The Thomas balloon was inflated at the Central Union Gas Works, at Locust Avenue and 138th Street. It required about three hours to do it, because the gas was being filtered, for part of the time, through an invention of Knabenshue's for taking out of it as much water as possible and thus lightening it. The main idea of the invention is the passage of the gas through a series of barrels in which lime is mixed with straw. The lime is to absorb the water. The apparatus arranged yesterday was not big enough for the Nirvana, so that it had to be discarded before the balloon was entirely inflated. Dr. Thomas says he will have another made on a sufficiently large scale. And then, he says, he can take up more ballast, and, thus extend his field of operations.

The Start of the Air Voyage.

The water was not entirely abstracted from the Nirvana's gas yesterday, for when at 2 o'clock Mrs. Thomas climbed into the car water was dripping over her hat. A woman friend offered to lend her a green parasol, which she accepted. Standing around the Nirvana, among perhaps 200 others, were Homer W. Hedge, President of the Aero Club, under whose auspices yesterday's ascent was made; Dr. J. Conger Bryan of 110 West Eighty-first Street, a member of the club, and Dr. G. d'Erf Browne, who said he had spent a year in this country and had made ascensions in various parts of the world. He is a member of the British Society of Natural History.

The attendants put a big moving picture machine in the balloon and a camera, then followed a lunch basket and a bottle of water. Mrs. Thomas fixed her hat, and then the attendants put in a fifty-pound anchor. Mrs. Thomas tied a veil around her head, and then Dr. Thomas and Knabenshue got in. In the short intervals between the many fixings of her hat and veil and linen coat and other articles of women's wear, Mrs. Thomas smiled at her friends and shook her hand at them gayly. It was 2:15 when Mrs. Thomas tied the last knot in her veil and shook her hand finally at her friends. Then the balloon went up.

Of course everybody shouted, and parts of Harlem's younger generation followed it until they had no breath left. The Nirvana rose slowly and easily without mishap of any kind to a height of nearly 1,000 feet, drifting to the south and west. It was moving slowly. After half an hour the Nirvana was seen to move westward in an almost direct line, and it was coming down fast. The aeronauts had let out gas and were seeking another stratum of air that should move them in a direction opposite to that in which they were going.

The balloon came near the earth at 106th Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, just over St. Cecilia's Church. The long rope that always drags from a balloon touched the ground. Harlem's population in blocks of one thousand had been massing under the Nirvana. The immediate three blocks was a babble of Italian and Yiddish. Traffic was blocked, and the truck drivers didn't care.

Aeronauts in Peril.

Some men and boys caught hold of the dragging rope. They hauled down on it. The aeronaut pleaded with them to let go, for the big silken bag was toppling all about the several crosses and spires of St. Cecilia's Church. Time and again it nearly knocked off several small crosses. Every man holding to the rope thought he was doing something heroic. The aeronauts threw out sand, but it was wasted. Later they needed it very much.

The Nirvana struck the middle of the street with a bump, and the balloonists were knocked to the bottom of the car. Mrs. Thomas complained later about a slight sprain of the ankle she received there. That was the only injury any one of the balloonists sustained during the entire trip.

Reserves were hurried up from the East 104th Street Station. They beat back the crowd after five minutes of effort, and then spent half an hour straightening out the traffic after the Nirvana had made another hapless ascent to a high current of air that took it eastward. Dr. Thomas was investigating the currents of air, as he maintains that by a judicious use of the different strata a balloonist may go in almost any direction he desires.

Having come south and southwest in a

Continued on Page 2.

PRISON FOR A CHAUFFEUR.

2 Months' Sentence for Running Down 4 Persons—Owner Also Held.

Two months in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed by City Judge Beall of Yonkers on Frank Busold, a New York chauffeur, who was tried yesterday for recklessly speeding his automobile and injuring ex-Supervisor Thomas A. Browne and Mrs. Ambee Hewison on the night of July 1.

George W. Bryant, the owner of the machine, was held in bail until next Tuesday, to give the court an opportunity to ascertain if the law gave him power to hold the owner of an automobile equally guilty of a crime with the chauffeur.

An appeal to the County Court was at once taken in Busold's case, and he was released in the custody of his counsel.

Just before midnight on July 1, while Mr. Browne and Mrs. Hewison, with the latter's father and mother, were driving north on Central Avenue, on their way home, an automobile owned by Bryant, and in which he was a passenger and Busold was the chauffeur, ran into their rig, smashing the wagon and machine and injuring both Browne and Mrs. Hewison. In Bryant's case the Judge stated that he feels that the law gives him the power to hold the owner equally guilty when he is in the offending machine.

HEAT KNOCKS OUT CAVALRY.

Fifteenth Regiment Men and Horses Suffer Terribly on Long March.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., July 19.—The Fifteenth Regiment of United States Cavalry from Fort Ethen Allen, Burlington, Vt., arrived early this afternoon at Hoosick, four miles south of this place, after a fifteen-mile march from Shaftsbury, Vt., where they spent the previous afternoon and night.

The heat, which made the march unbearable during the first four days, was the source of much trouble to-day, many horses having become exhausted and dropped in their tracks. Most of the animals were able to continue the journey after their loads had been removed, but several died. Just before the camp at Hoosick was reached two horses dropped dead.

The heat has prostrated more than fifty men since the march commenced, last Saturday. At to-night's company review twelve in line fainted, and nearly all the men showed signs of great fatigue. Evening parade was dispensed with owing to the condition of the men and horses.

It is estimated that 25,000 people visited the encampment during the afternoon and evening.

DIDN'T REFUSE WIRELESS.

Even a Message from Old Nick Would Not Be Declined, Marconi Co. Says.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company denied officially yesterday that the wireless operator on board the Red Star liner Vaderland had refused to give the location of a derelict when asked by wireless by Capt. George McDonald of the United States naval collier Lebanon, which uses another system of wireless.

Capt. McDonald, who has filed a complaint in Washington against the Captain of the Vaderland, said that while searching for a derelict he asked the Vaderland the position of the wreck, and that he received a reply in which the Vaderland operator said that he was forbidden by his company to give him the desired information.

"There is no record of any such message having been received on the Vaderland," said Secretary Bottomly of the Marconi Company yesterday, "and I cannot account for the statement being made. We do not communicate commercially with other companies, it is true, but it is different when a ship is in trouble, and in such cases as this one appears to have been. Our orders are always to receive such messages, even though they come from the devil himself."

TOWN BARS FAST TRAINS.

Burgess of Suterville Has B. & O. Engineers Arrested and Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

McKEESPORT, Penn., July 19.—Suterville, a borough a few miles above this city, has declared war upon the fast schedules of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Burgess William Oberdick, on his installation into office, announced that the railroad had run the town too long, and that its régime was at an end. He had the Borough Council pass an ordinance limiting the speed of trains inside the borough limits to fifteen miles an hour and providing a fine of $25 and costs on engineers for every violation of the ordinance.

Notice given to the railroad to change its fast train schedules having been ignored, the Burgess boarded some of the fast trains himself. As a result two engineers were placed under arrest last night on warrants issued by him, charged with violating a borough ordinance of Suterville. They were scolded roundly by Justice George Strasser, who wound up by fining them $19 and costs each, with a threat of a jail term if the fines were not paid.

The fines were paid under protest, and an appeal will be taken by the railroad, which claims its fast schedule will be ruined by enforcement of the Suterville ordinance.

FOLK LENIENT TO BOODLERS.

Will Reduce Sentences of Two to Conform with Term of a Third.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Gov. Folk, who came to St. Louis to-day, said that in all probability he would equalize the terms of imprisonment of ex-Delegates Julius Lehmann and Emil Hartmann, now in the penitentiary under sentences of seven and six years, respectively, for complicity in the St. Louis boodle deals. It is the Governor's intention to reduce the sentence to four years in order to conform to the sentence of ex-Delegate Harry Faulkner, who has already served two years of his term.

"I have no intention, however," said Gov. Folk, "of granting an absolute pardon to any of those now in the penitentiary for boodling."

Under this arrangement the boodlers will be released in about a year, as they have served two years, and under the three-fourths rule a four-year sentence would mean three years' imprisonment.

One Night to Chicago
by The Twentieth Century Limited of the NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "America's Greatest Railroad." Leave New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago 8:30 next morning. The fastest long-distance ride in the world—964 miles in 18 hours.—Adv.

R. B. ROOSEVELT'S SONS AT ODDS OVER HIS WILL

President's Cousins Disagree as to Codicil's Genuineness.

CASE MAY GO TO THE COURTS

Codicil Provides That R. B. Roosevelt, Jr., Needn't Account for Testator's Property.

Trouble is brewing among the heirs of the late Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, over the disposition of his estate. A misunderstanding exists between Robert B., Jr., and John E. Roosevelt, sons of the testator, which may lead to a fight in the courts.

By his will Robert B. Roosevelt, Sr., leaves $20,000 to Mrs. Ernest Trickhardt and $30,000 each to Kenyon Fortescue and Roland Fortescue, his foster children. The rest of the estate is to be divided between the three children. Mrs. Marguerite Kimberly is to get a one-third interest in the estate for life. At her death her interest is to go to Robert B., Jr., and John E. Roosevelt. After deducting Mrs. Kimberly's interest, the rest of the estate is to be divided equally between the two sons. The executors of the estate are Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., John E. Roosevelt, and Kenyon Fortescue.

Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., asserts that there was a codicil to the will dated March, 1905, which he had in his possession at the time of his father's death providing that all of the testator's property which the son then held need not be accounted for. He declares that John E. Roosevelt took possession of the codicil, whereupon he remonstrated with his brother, and they agreed that they should not file the will for probate until Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., should have time to give the whole matter consideration.

It developed, however, that the will was filed almost immediately in Manhattan and the following morning, after having heard that the codicil had been removed from the will proper, Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., says he read in the newspapers that it had been entered for probate.

Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., then filed a copy of the will, including a copy of the codicil, at Riverhead, Suffolk County, L. I., where the testator had legal residence.

On July 17 last there appeared in a newspaper in Brooklyn a story which told how Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., had been the recipient of trinkets and knickknacks belonging to the Roosevelt estate.

It developed that when Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., and his brother were discussing the disposition of the codicil the latter said that his reason for removing the codicil from the will was that he didn't believe it was a valid document and that he didn't think it was genuine, because it didn't alter the body of the will. The effect of the removal of the codicil, however, is to compel an accounting by Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr.

Mrs. John E. Roosevelt said last night that this statement of the case was accurate, except that her husband had had nothing to do with the filing of the will at Riverhead. She said she objected to newspaper articles which didn't give her husband credit for a proper share in the estate. She added that John E. Roosevelt's reason for suppressing the codicil to the will was in order to prevent the growth of any aspect of the case which might finally be distasteful to his brother, Robert.

Plans were filed yesterday for the enlargement of the late Robert B. Roosevelt's three-story residence at 114 East Seventy-eighth Street. It is to be extended front and rear, and will have a new four-story façade, with a central porch entrance and a vestibule, ornamented with wooden columns. The improvements to interior and exterior will cost $15,000, according to the estimate of the architect, Clarence True.

SHOCK FOR CURB BROKERS.

Policeman Arrests Two Who Were Matching Coins in Broad Street.

Matching of coins in the Broad Street curb market, the favorite pastime of many of the brokers on dull days, received a check yesterday. While a group of young brokers were indulging in this amusement, Patrolman Corcoran, one of the policemen charged with keeping order within and around the roped-in arena in Broad Street, below Exchange Place, suddenly appeared within the inclosure and seized two of the coin matchers.

There was a scurrying among the curb brokers when the policeman led the offenders down Broad Street in the direction of the Old Slip Station.

Before taking them far the offenders were allowed to slip away, one of them being so frightened that he took to his heels and didn't come near the curb the rest of the day. When it was all over the crowd of curb brokers were not quite sure whether the breaking up of the day's amusement was a joke or a serious effort to put a stop to petty gambling on the curb. It is predicted that coin matching will proceed as usual to-day, though probably with a keener eye kept on the whereabouts of Patrolman Corcoran.

TRUST CO. FOR THEATRE FOLK

A. L. Erlanger Organizing It—Will Do Business Near Times Square.

A new trust company, to be known as the Commercial Trust Company, is being organized by A. L. Erlanger of Klaw & Erlanger and other men who are to be associated with him as Directors of the new concern. The new trust company will do business in the theatrical district. It is understood that a site has already been chosen in Broadway, not far from Forty-second Street.

The capital of the new concern was not made known yesterday. Besides Mr. Erlanger some of those who will be Directors of the Commercial Trust Company are R. R. Moore, who is now a Director of the New Amsterdam National Bank, and James H. McGraw, who is one of the Directors of the Coal and Iron National Bank. The others in the Directorate are Joseph R. Grismer, Edward H. Fallows, Charles G. Phillips, William D. Sargent, William R. Willcox, Louis H. Perlman, A. Buchsbaum, Kimball C. Atwood, Herman Auerbach, Livingston D. Smith, and E. E. Moore.

This will be the second trust company which has taken offices near Times Square. Some weeks ago the United National Bank, which had been acquired by the Thomas interests, was converted from a National bank into a trust company.

SATURDAY SPECIAL TO ATLANTIC CITY, Via Pennsylvania Railroad, every Saturday until September 1, inclusive. Leave New York 1:16 P. M., arrive Atlantic City 4:36 P. M. Parlor cars, dining car, and coaches.—Adv.

THE BOOMING OF CANNON.

Missouri Republicans Said to Plan Nomination of the Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—That a strong effort will be made to commit the Missouri delegation in favor of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon as the Presidential nominee in 1908 is practically conceded by the Republican leaders of this State.

It would not be surprising if the Republican Judicial Convention, which is to be in session at Jefferson City next week, should declare for Mr. Cannon.

BRITISH PACKERS FINED.

Furnished Adulterated and Colored Foodstuffs to the Army.

LONDON, July 19.—Fines were to-day imposed on two army contractors for supplying adulterated and colored foodstuffs for the use of the troops in Hounslow Barracks.

The evidence showed that potted ham and brawn sold by the contractors contained boracic acid and was artificially colored with pink coal-tar dye and oxide of iron. Experts testified that when meat was beginning to putrefy the application of boracic acid would mask it and the use of oxide of iron suggested the conclusion that the original color of the meat was not good.

One of the defendant firms was Richard Dickson & Co., large manufacturers.

THINK BEIT HAD A WIFE.

Report Current in London—Friends Don't Believe It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 19.—If it should develop that Alfred Beit, who died on Monday, contracted a secret marriage the news would cause great astonishment to most of Mr. Beit's acquaintances.

There are, however, some persons in London who say they believe that Mr. Beit was a married man. I met one of these persons to-day, but it appeared that he had not much foundation for his belief. He said that somebody "who ought to know" had told him Mr. Beit had a wife. That was all he had to go upon.

A very close friend and business associate of Mr. Beit said to-day that Mr. Beit did not marry Miss Elizabeth Bennett, although he expected to marry her when he insured his life with the Equitable Society. My informant declined to say who Miss Bennett was or where she was living at the present time.

BITTEN BY ZOO ALLIGATOR.

Reptile Seizes Shaefer's Hand When He Leaned Over Toward It.

Frederick Shaefer of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street was expatiating yesterday afternoon to a friend on the beauties of the alligators in their pool outside the reptile house of the Bronx Zoo. He leaned far over the railing and stretched out his hand in eager demonstration of their good points. One of the largest 'gators was watching him, and with one spring it leaped from the water and seized the extended hand in its jaws.

The women and children who were looking on screamed as they saw what had happened, and a hurry call was turned in for help. Keepers Snyder and Dillon responded and found the alligator was still hanging on to Shaefer's hand. Not until they had hit the creature smartly over the snout would it let go. Shaefer's hand was badly lacerated and was dressed by Dr. Vandersniff of 1,998 Eathgate Avenue.

DIVER DIDN'T COME UP.

Nine-Year-Old Lad May Have Struck a Submerged Object.

Nine-year-old Albert Wright of 2,482 Second Avenue had the reputation of being the best swimmer for his size anywhere along the banks of the Harlem River. He was in swimming yesterday, and, climbing to the pier at the foot of East 128th Street, announced that he was going to do a "back dive." There were about a dozen boys with him.

He did the back dive but did not come to the surface again. After waiting for five minutes his companions shouted for help. It is believed that he either came up under a float which was moored near the pier, or that he struck some submerged object.

DR. BROOKS SEES COMET.

Detected in Heidelberg, It Is Now Identified at Smith Observatory.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 19.—Finley's periodic comet, which was recently seen at Heidelberg, was observed by Dr. William R. Brooks, at Smith Observatory last night. Its position was 23 hours, 58 minutes, 30 seconds right ascension; 13 degrees, 3 seconds declination south. It is on the tail of the constellation Cetus, and moving slowly northeast. The light of the comet is rather faint, but will increase in brightness until September, when the comet is nearest the sun.

HIS HOPES OF PRISON FADE.

Justice White Tells Gourdain That His Course Is Irregular.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 19.—After an interview this evening with Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, Louis A. Gourdain, who is trying to be readmitted to the Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary, decided that his effort to get his petition filed with the Supreme Court was useless. He left Narragansett Pier for New York to-night.

Gourdain requested Justice White to order the Clerk of the Supreme Court to accept his petition for readmission to the penitentiary, but the Justice informed him that the clerk was right in his refusal to receive the petition without a special order of the court. Gourdain, after an hour's chat with the Justice, expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the latter's explanation of the obstacles in the way of the presentation of the petition.

Justice White was formerly acquainted with Gourdain's father, and both came from La Fourche Parish, Louisiana.

President on a Family Picnic.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 19.—President Roosevelt went picnicking to-day with members of his family, postponing until night his task with his correspondence. No details about the picnic were given out, and he took no members of the Secret Service force with him.

Equinox Ginger Champagne—Best. Principal grocers. N. Y. Tel. 6,151 Franklin.—Adv.

STEAMERS CRASH IN FOG; HUNDREDS ARE IN PANIC

The Inbound Patten Spits the Outbound Perseus on Her Prow.

CUTS HALF WAY THROUGH HER

1,500 Passengers, at First Terrified, Quickly Scramble to Safety—Apparently Only One Man Hurt.

The excursion boat Thomas Patten of the Patten Line, loaded with fully 1,000 passengers bound for New York from Pleasure Bay, rammed the boat Perseus of the Iron Steamboat Company, carrying 500 persons bound from the Battery to Coney Island, in a thick fog off Robbins' Reef about 7 o'clock last evening.

The fog was almost phenomenal for this season of the year. It held several steamboats at their piers and several which started had to put back.

In the midst of the murk in the upper bay the Patten rammed the Perseus just above the paddle wheel on the port side, and crashed half way through her. Immediately there was a wild panic among the 1,500 men, women, and children on both boats.

Passengers on board the Perseus expected her to sink, but fortunately the bow of the Patten kept the water from rushing into the gap that had been made in the side of the Perseus, and both boats hung together.

Regaining their presence of mind after the first shock, and acting with remarkable coolness, the passengers on the Perseus, taking quick advantage of the position of the boats, hurriedly adjusted lifepreservers and then climbed over the rail of the Perseus to safety on the crowded Patten.

Cygnus Takes Them Off.

A few moments later the Cepheus of the Iron Steamboat Company came to the rescue and relieved the Patten of many of the rescued. Then the municipal ferryboat Bronx, answering signals of distress, came alongside, and adroitly steaming from one craft to the other, took off fully one thousand and landed them at the South Ferry. Rescues were also made by the steamboat Commodore of Jersey City.

At an early hour this morning it was reported that only one man was hurt. He was Dr. Claude McInerney of 116 Mercer Street, Jersey City, who had a rib broken.

After the passengers had been removed from the Perseus and the Patten had been able to withdraw her nose from the hole in the Perseus's side, it was found that there had been no damage below the water line. The Patten had shoved her nose fifteen feet into the Perseus, and had there fortunately been held fast.

The Perseus left her pier at the Battery about 6:45 o'clock. There was a large crowd on board, bound for Coney Island, and as the boat started down the bay a fog began to settle. In fifteen minutes the fog was so thick that Capt. Osborne was unable to see more than seventy-five feet in front of him.

Lights Loom Through the Fog.

Just off Robbins Reef, with 90 per cent. of the passengers on deck and the band playing, those sitting in the bow of the boat suddenly saw lights loom up on the port side. The Perseus was traveling pretty fast, and the lights were approaching rapidly.

Men and women in the bow rose in their seats and yelled that a boat was bearing down on them. A collision seemed inevitable, and as the lights continued to approach a rush was made for the starboard side.

Capt. Osborne in the pilot house immediately rang for the engines to reverse, and tried to swing the boat out of range, but it was then too late. Men and women on both boats were yelling and running about. As the passengers ran to the starboard side the boat heeled, and the Perseus offered her unprotected port side high out of the water. The Patten, with no appreciable diminution in speed, crashed into the Perseus. As she did so the passengers on both boats continued to yell and shriek, and in the excitement several attempted to jump overboard.

When the Patten's bow smashed into the Perseus a rush was made for the life preservers. Men and women excitedly tore them from the desks above and from beneath the seats and breathlessly waited for the Patten to back away and the Perseus to sink. It was at this point that the men on board the Perseus showed courage. A hundred of them ran from point to point calling upon their fellows to first see that the women were provided for.

"Women First," Was the Cry.

"Attend to the women first," they cried, amid the excitement. "Get the life preservers on 'em and we can attend to ourselves later."

Every man on board accepted the suggestion. Men hunted for preservers, and many of them formed in relays and handed them to the women and girls for adjustment.

In less than three minutes every woman had been provided with a life preserver, and then the men helped themselves. Fortunately there were enough to go around.

In the meantime, however, Capt. Hobbs of the Patten yelled for all passengers on board the Perseus who were able to do so to climb over his ship's bow to safety. Immediately there was a rush for the Patten. The Patten's decks were already pretty well taxed for space, but the passengers crowded together and made room for the refugees. Several hundred men and women immediately climbed from the Perseus to the other boat's bow and dropped down upon her decks.

As the two boats held fast the scramble continued. Meanwhile both boats were blowing signals of distress. Seeing that the chances of rescue were good the passengers on the Perseus calmed down and in a few minutes the procession from the disabled boat to the Patten was a quiet and orderly one. The men and women, however, still wore their life preservers, and, following the precedent established in the distribution of the life preservers, the women pushed forward to safety before the men.

While the passengers on the Perseus were climbing to safety on board the Patten, the Cepheus, with Capt. Harvey,

hove in sight. She steamed to the starboard bow of the Perseus, and in a moment there was a scramble to board her. An instant later the ferryboat Bronx came along, and quickly steamed to the port bow of the Patten. Capt. Underhill of the Bronx yelled for everybody to get aboard the ferryboat, and instantly there was a rush to follow his instructions. Not only did the Patten's original passengers climb to the Bronx, but the men and women rescued from the Perseus as well, and those who were unable to get aboard the Cepheus on the starboard side rushed for the Patten's bow, across that boat, and then jumped to the decks of the Bronx.

After relieving the Patten, the Bronx backed and, circling the Perseus's stern, swung around to the port bow of the Cepheus, which was still clinging to the starboard bow of the Perseus, and relieved the Cepheus of a great many passengers. The Commodore, under Capt. Atkins, also took off a large number of passengers from both the Patten and the Perseus.

Within fifteen minutes everybody was safe. The Patten apparently being uninjured, and an investigation showing that the Perseus wouldn't sink, the Captain of the Patten decided to withdraw her bow. When the Patten backed away the Perseus drifted, with her officers and crew on board. One of the Iron Steamboat Company's relief boats was soon on hand and took her in charge. The Patten, practically uninjured, then proceeded on the way to her pier.

Panic at First on the Perseus.

Some of the passengers of the Perseus said that for a few moments, when the Patten was bearing down on them and after the collision, women screamed like mad and men yelled themselves hoarse. Everybody thought the Perseus would sink.

When it was seen, however, that the Patten was sticking fast and the Captain of that boat called for everybody to climb aboard, a semblance of order was restored, and the passengers provided with life preservers sensibly got into line and made their way to the rescuing boats.

A man in the crew of the Bronx gave this description of the scene when the ferryboat got within sight of the two boats:

"We left St. George for New York a little after 7 o'clock, and had been out a very short distance when we heard signals of distress. The screams of the sirens indicated that there was more than one vessel in trouble. We immediately changed our course and headed in the direction from which the signals came. We were just off Robbin's Reef when through the mist we made out the lines of two vessels stuck together.

Thinks Passengers Numbered 2,000.

"The Thomas Patten had rammed the Perseus on the port side just above the paddle and was held fast. I think there were not less than 2,000 passengers on both boats. We immediately began the work of rescue. I never saw such a scene of excitement as there was on board both boats, especially the Perseus. Men and women were appealing to be saved and many of them were still running about wildly from one point to another seeking a means of escape.

"We went to work quickly, and in a few moments had the bulk of the passengers on board the Bronx. We broke out some of our windows in order to make access easy, and hundreds of persons jumped through to our craft. Others climbed over the rail to the deck. They immediately ran below to give other passengers a chance to get aboard."

Alexander Matier of Staten Island, who was a passenger on board the Bronx, told this incident on board the Patten as showing the excitement attending the rescue:

"Men and women from the Patten jumped through the smoking room windows to the Bronx. I saw a man and wife so badly frightened as they tumbled onto the Bronx that they had forgotten their two-year-old child, which they had left behind on the excursion steamer. Suddenly, however, the father of the baby heard its cries and ran back, grabbed it, and brought it to safety."

The transfer of the passengers to the ferryboat was conducted under the supervision of Capt. Underhill and Quartermaster Edward King of the Bronx. The men assisting them, all members of the crew of the Bronx, were Mate John Dalton and Deckhands George Steinmeyer, Otto Pele, Robert Johnson, Henry Ewald, and Timothy Madden.

A. J. McCrae of Toronto, a guest at the Astor House, went down to Coney Island last night and came up on the Cepheus.

Saw Five Go Overboard.

"I saw three men go overboard from the Patten," said he, "and two from the Perseus, but they were all rescued. One man who was sitting at the extreme bow of the Perseus was knocked overboard by the shock, but was rescued."

Mr. and Mrs. Bertram H. Schlossheimer of 835 East Forty-ninth Street were sitting on the bow of the Perseus when the Patten struck her.

"After the crash," said Mr. Schlossheimer, "almost everybody ran to the upper deck, and they crowded the stairways like wild animals. Some of the men were cool, and helped calm things, and the crew acted courageously all through the excitement.

"The people crowded to the side of the Perseus and made as if they would jump overboard in a body, but the crew and some of the cooler passengers kept them from doing it."

Still Wore Life-Preservers.

Three passengers on the Patten, who were taken off by the tugboat Beatrice Bush and landed in Brooklyn, appeared at the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge early this morning, still wearing life-preservers. They were a stout, elderly German woman and her two grown daughters.

They asked Patrolman Rempe of the Bridge Squad to direct them to the Barclay Street Ferry to Jersey City. Rempe pointed out the way, and asked why they were still wearing the life preservers.

"You are safe now," said Rempe. "Why don't you take them off?"

"Oh, we are going to keep them on till we get home and are sure we're safe," replied the old woman stoutly, and unmindful of the stares of the crowd, she and her daughter trudged off toward the ferry.

The Dreamland Put Back.

The steamboat Dreamland, with 1,000 persons bound for Coney Island, left Pier 1, North River, at 8:30 o'clock last night. The fog descended when she was half way down the bay, and became so thick that her Captain decided that it would be too risky to proceed further.

All about him he heard the whistling of other steamboats, although he did not get far enough down the harbor to help the Perseus and Patten. He turned back, and after an hour's groping through the pall of fog, reached Pier 1 again. He decided not to attempt to take any of the passengers back to 129th Street, Harlem, where many boarded the boat, because of the risk of going up the river in the fog.

All the passengers were ordered off at Pier 1. Many of them demurred and wanted their money back, but the ticket sellers had closed up and gone home.

The steamer Matteawan left Newark, N. J., at 7 o'clock last night, loaded with passengers bound for Steeplechase Pier at Coney Island. After being out about an hour her Captain, afraid of a collision in the fog, turned back.

The steamer John F. Worden, with Capt. John Baker, also from Newark, left her pier at the same time for Dreamland. Owing to the fog Capt. Baker tied up at St. George's, S. I., for two hours, and then proceeded slowly. He landed at Dreamland about 11 o'clock last night.

NEWSBOYS' LEAGUE FORGERY

One man was held in $300 bail and two others were arrested yesterday in connection with the passing of checks alleged to have been stolen from the mailbox of the Newsboys' Athletic League, 74 East Fourth Street. The police declare that the institution is well supported and that many patrons send their contributions by mail.

Richard Marshall, the man who was held, was arrested on complaint of George E. Fechl of 245 East Thirty-ninth Street. Fechl says he cashed a check for Marshall, drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank, for $[illegible], and purporting to be indorsed by Jamison Rogers, Secretary of the newsboys' organization. The indorsement was pronounced a forgery and payment of the check was stopped. Marshall said he got the check from a man he thought was Mr. Rogers. A representative of the American Bankers' Association was present at the hearing. He said that several cases involving forged indorsements on athletic league checks had been reported within the last fortnight.

Reported by Wireless.

SS. Etruria, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Sable Island, N. S., at 5 P. M. yesterday, when ninety-five miles southeast of that point; due at her pier about 7:30 A. M. to-morrow.

EARTHQUAKES IN TEXAS MAY GO ON FOR YEARS

Prof. F. A. Jones's View of Shocks at Socorro.

DAMAGE SLIGHT, MAYOR SAYS

Refugees Tell Different Story—Woman's Graphic Description of the Earthquakes.

EL PASO, Texas, July 19.—Earthquakes have continued at Socorro, although the town is quieting from the panic which has prevailed since Monday night. The people continue to live out of doors, very few spending the nights inside their homes. The inhabitants are largely of Indian blood and of the Catholic faith, and during the height of the earth shocks were seen in large groups on their knees in the streets, praying for life.

The Colorado Telephone Company's building is said to have suffered the most damage. The shocks have put almost every house in the town in a dangerous condition.

Prof. F. A. Jones of the New Mexico University at Albuquerque attributes the cause of the earthquakes to the slipping of a great mountain mass in the Magdalena range, resting upon a bed of slipping clay, and says the quakes may spread over the entire Rio Grande Valley and continue for several years.

A Santa Fé train arriving four hours late, having been delayed by boulders thrown on the track by the earthquake near Socorro, to-day brought a number of refugees from that region.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 19.—Mayor Bursum of Socorro this afternoon issued the following signed statement:

"The reports regarding the earthquake at Socorro have been exaggerated, the damage to date being limited to the falling and toppling over of loose chimneys and shaking of some of the walls of buildings not of a substantial character. The Court House is not injured, except by the falling of plaster from the ceiling and the toppling over of old chimneys. The Winkler House, which is an old adobe building, has not been injured in the least.

"The actual damage all round is very slight, although there is some uneasiness on account of the frequency of the shocks, which are, however, becoming lighter each time, indicating that the disturbance is subsiding. Since yesterday there have been four slight shocks, which were barely perceptible and would have gone unnoticed at other times.

"People who have left Socorro on account of the earthquake have done so principally on account of their children or female relatives. There has been no cloudburst or flood as reported in dispatches, and not the slightest injury to any person."

Mayor Bursum also denied reports that the Santa Fé Railroad tracks are blocked by falling boulders. All trains through Socorro arrived on time to-day.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, July 19.—Señor Baca of Socorro, until recently District Attorney, is here with his family. He says that people are leaving on every train, and those who cannot ride on the railroad are leaving by wagon. About 2,000 people are camping out in tents, and no one dares to go indoors. Practically every residence and business block in the town has been irreparably damaged. There has been much distress among the people who are camping in the open, as heavy rains have fallen in the last two days, one being the heaviest for fifty years.

Most of the people are going to El Paso, although many are coming to Albuquerque and Santa Fé.

"The noise and the quakes are frightful," said Mrs. J. J. Leeson, a refugee from Socorro. "I have been through earthquakes at Los Angeles and San Francisco, but never anything so sickening as these prolonged rockings and jerkings of the earth at Socorro. Water placed in a bowl will show continuous vibrations between the greater shocks, showing that the earth is never still. Not a house in town is safe to enter, and chimneys and walls topple with each recurrent tremor."

LAWYER GIBSON RELEASED.

His Detention in the Kinnan Murder Case Held to be Illegal.

Burton W. Gibson was released from the Tombs yesterday morning after the hearing on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Blanchard in Part II. of the Supreme Court. The lawyer was held under the verdict of a Coroner's jury for further invesigation by the Grand Jury as to his connection with the murder of Mrs. Alice D. Kinnan. He was taken to the Supreme Court at 11:30 o'clock, after having spent two nights in jail. Luke D. Stapleton, Gibson's lawyer, based his application for the writ on the ground that his client's confinement by Coroner Robert F. McDonald on the recommendation of the jury was illegal, in that Gibson was not accused of any crime.

Assistant District Attorney Train said he was of the opinion that Mr. Stapleton was right in his contention and Justice Blanchard released the prisoner. The District Attorney maintained at the outset that the Coroner had no jurisdiction in the case and he refused to be a party to the investigation which led to Gibson's detention.

Assistant District Attorney Train said yesterday that he was now in charge of the case and that he would go through the evidence accumulated by the Coroner, including the testimony of the witnesses to Gibson's alibi. When asked if an arrest might be expected soon, he said that it depended on the results of his investigation.

Gibson, after his release, said that he should ask the District Attorney to assist him in getting a warrant for the arrest of Coroner McDonald on the charge of criminal conspiracy. He said that his arrest was one of the most extraordinary travesties of justice in the history of criminal law.

In the afternoon Coroners McDonald and Schwanneke of the Bronx had a two hours' conference with Acting District Attorney Smyth.

COMMERCE RECORDS BROKEN.

Foreign Trade Total for Last Year Was Nearly Three Billions.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A statement issued to-day by the Department of Commerce and Labor says that the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended aggregated $2,970,000,000. If the trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, which was included in the foreign commerce schedule before their annexation, were added the total would exceed $3,000,000,000.

The totals of the imports and of the exports exceed those of any previous year. The imports were valued at $1,226,000,000 and the exports at $1,744,000,000.

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THOMAS BALLOON DIPS INTO THE HUDSON RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

current about 1,000 feet above the earth the balloonists next tried a current high above that. They went east across the river and saw Long Island. At times they were 9,000 feet above the earth. That is a record height in this country, says Dr. Thomas, and certainly, his wife declares, it is the record for a woman in the United States.

The balloonists floated about over Long Island for about an hour. They were above Flushing, North Beach, and contiguous places. When the Nirvana was going up to its highest altitude the water was still dripping down on Mrs. Thomas's hat.

"This is a new hat, too, Julian," she said. "Oh, but I don't care," she said, "for hats are cheap now."

A Joke 9,000 Feet High.

"No, they are going up," she declares Dr. Thomas replied. At that everybody took a drink of water, the only beverage aboard.

At the height of 9,000 feet above the earth's surface one cannot see anything very distinctly even on a clear day. "He can make out vague sounds," said Dr. Thomas last night. "I could put the small end of the megaphone to my ear and hear the calls of children and other sounds from the earth.

"I am going to find this megaphone very useful. Once I made a descent in the dark and came down in a tree top. Had I used a megaphone, even though it was dark, I could have guided myself to an open farm by using the sounds of crickets, dog barks, and other things that one can hear at night."

The balloonists decided to try to find a stratum of air that would bring them back toward Manhattan. They dropped down very low, and the drag rope again touched the ground. The everpresent crowd, always looking up, was below the Nirvana. The balloonists were then near North Beach, which they had just left. Dr. Thomas shouted down through the megaphone orders to let the rope alone, and it was not touched.

The balloonists had found that a current of air about 500 feet above the earth would bring them west. They had learned that at the church. Having found that lowest stratum again the Nirvana moved rapidly back toward Manhattan. As the balloonists started back across the river they took stock, and found that only 10 pounds of sand ballast were left. They had started with 800 pounds; they had wasted 150 pounds at the church.

They discussed the advisability of alighting in Central Park. The police had warned Knabenshue about that once before; he collected a crowd, as did Machnow the Giant. A vote showed that everybody was for trying to cross the island and the Hudson River with only ten pounds of ballast.

Near Columbus Circle the Nirvana was very near the earth, and the upper west side's population turned out to a man, woman, and child. They were all there. Dr. Thomas was taking pictures with the moving picture machine. He had been doing that every time he neared the earth. Seeing him turning the crank of something as he sat there in the rigging, many of those in the crowd below figured it out that he had discarded gas and was using the crank to lower and raise himself. Two Irishmen at Eighth Avenue and Seventy-second Street came to blows on that argument.

Dr. Thomas said he knew that when the balloon reached the region above the water the coolness would contract the silken bag and make it fall. Though only ten pounds of sand ballast was left, the Nirvana was allowed to sail on in a northwesterly direction. Just off Seventy-second Street the balloon begun to fall. All the empty sand bags, the water bottle, and the lunch basket were thrown out; also the fifty-pound anchor. Mrs. Thomas said later she never murmured when the lunch basket went out. She was told to get up in the rigging, but she refused. She was asked to put on a life-preserver, but she demurred. Finally she agreed to do that. She thought that doing these things would indicate that she was afraid, she said.

A Dip in the Hudson.

The balloon basket dipped into the Hudson just a little, and then went up again. Three or four times it did that, but each time a breeze would catch it in time to lift it just out of the river. The balloonists had nothing they were willing to throw out at the time. The fifty-pound moving-picture machine and the camera were held as last resorts.

J. B. Rose's motor boat, the Brusiby, was on its way from the Columbia Yacht Club to Coney Island with himself and a party of friends on board. Mr. Rose steamed up to the balloon to ask if assistance could be given him. Dr. Thomas asked him to keep near.

The Nirvana moved diagonally across the river, dipping the car six or seven times in transit. The anchor was dragging on the river bottom. On the Jersey side of the river, about opposite the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, at Eighty-ninth Street, the Nirvana rose a little and the anchor dragged up the side of the bank.

Many persons were waiting for the balloon. Dr. Thomas shouted to a man through his megaphone to sit on the anchor when it should come out of the river. That was done promptly. The huge balloon was brought to a stop, the car was pulled down, and Mrs. Thomas stepped out and felt her hat and the back part of her belt. All was well. Mr. Rose was waiting with his motor boat. The parties mingled in a ride on the river.

Mrs. Thomas said last night that she hadn't been frightened a moment during the trip, though at times she was vexed.

WILL OF CHARLES RUBENS.

Hebrew Charities Remembered — Estate Worth Over $1,000,000.

The will of Charles Rubens, who died in Paris last June, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday for probate by Coudert Brothers. The petition says the testator left personal property valued at over $10,000, but his estate is believed to be worth over $1,000,000.

Mr. Rubens left $5,000 to the Mount Sinai Hospital, and a similar sum to the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Society.

A painting of Christ by Henner he left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

To a number of relatives he made bequests of from $2,000 to upward of $100,000. To Julie Heidelbach and Henry R. Ickelheimer he willed his residuary estate, each of them an equal share, and besides made to them individual bequests of $100,000 each.

Henry R. Ickelheimer is a member of the firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. of 37 William Street, and resides at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

MORE MILLS RAISE WAGES.

6,300 Workers in New England Get an Increase of from 5 to 7½ Per Cent.

BOSTON, July 19.—Practically all the large cotton mills in New England will be paying increased wages to their employes by Aug. 1. The present movement follows similar increases in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Southern Massachusetts.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company of Augusta, Me., employing 1,500 hands, and the Cabot Cotton Mills of Brunswick, Me., employing about 800 persons, announced increases of 5 per cent. in their wage scale. The Cocheco Mills, in Dover, N. H., with 1,000 operatives, announced an advance of from 2½ to 7½ per cent. The 3,000 operatives of the Jackson Mills, at Nashua, N. H., were notified of an increase of 5 per cent.

TO CHECK LABOR LEADERS.

Citizens' Industrial Association Issues Questions on Politics.

To the end that it may "check the political ambitions of union labor leaders," the Citizens' Industrial Association of America sent out circulars yesterday to political candidates throughout the country, asking these two questions:

"Have you pledged your support to the Labor Trust or to any other trust organization or corporation seeking special legislation?

"Will you or will you not represent the citizens as a whole and seek to protect them from class legislation, whether by organized capital or organized labor, when such legislation is in the interest of the few to give power to the many?"

The association plans to furnish the names of the candidates who answer either question in the affirmative to its branches, which, it is said, are organized in over 500 towns and cities.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY
EXPRESS
THROUGH TO
ATLANTIC CITY
Every Saturday Until September 1, 1906, Inclusive.

Lv. New York, W. 23rd St.	1:25 P. M.
" " " Desb. & Cort. Sts.,	1:30 P. M.
" Brooklyn	1:05 P. M.
" Jersey City	1:44 P. M.
" Newark	1:57 P. M.
Ar. Atlantic City	4:30 P. M.

PARLOR CARS, DINING CAR, COACHES.
Other through trains leave New York 9:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. week days; Sundays, 7:55 A. M.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager, GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

DUMA LEADERS WEAKEN IN APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Continued from Page 1.

given is that Parliament is exceeding its prerogatives.

The correspondent adds that if a revolutionary movement breaks out the Government has decided to establish a dictatorship.

VIENNA, July 19.—The report that under certain conditions Austria would assist in suppressing a revolution in Russia is denied here. It is stated that Austria is not inclined to become involved in the internal affairs of Russia.

Any such step would excite the strongest opposition in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments and among the people throughout Austria-Hungary.

TERRORISTS BURN A TOWN.

Whole of Syzran in Flames—Terrible Devastation by Peasants.

SAMARA, Russia, July 19.—The whole town of Syzran, Province of Simbirsk, a busy place, with a population of about 35,000, is in flames.

The latest news is that the Government buildings and Treasury are on fire.

The panic-stricken inhabitants have sought refuge in the surrounding fields and forests. Some are fleeing to Samara and Saratoff.

MOSCOW, July 19.—A landlord, fleeing from Bobroff, Province of Voronezh, who has arrived here, gives a frightful picture of the devastation wrought by the peasants. He describes the losses in the province as colossal.

The troops are powerless to cope with the peasants, who are marching in large bands, destroying practically everything. Not more than one-tenth of the estates are spared.

Upon approaching a village an advance detachment of the peasants enters, announces that it is being pursued by 6,000 troops with machine guns, and asks for support. The villagers thereupon join the rioters, and the procession moves on.

The movement was started by the refusal of the landlords in the northern part of the Bobroff district to agree to an advance of wages to the farm women.

The ripening crops are not being harvested.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—No doubt is entertained here that the burning of Syzran was a revolutionary demonstration. The members of Parliament from Samara and Saratoff have received telegrams on the subject, but they shed no light on the origin of the conflagration.

Governor General Kaulbars of Odessa has been overwhelmed recently with appeals for military assistance against the peasantry from land owners in the Districts of Kherson, Okaterinoslaff, and Poltava. The peasants are organized and led by Revolutionists.

Only Cossacks, according to a dispatch from Odessa, are furnished for such duties, as the loyalty of the regular cavalry and infantry is not to be depended upon.

Five armed men to-day attacked a cashier on a railway train between Rostoff-on-Don and Voronezh, escaping with $12,500.

URGES DEATH FOR STOESSEL.

Recommendation of the Commission—Trial to be Held Soon.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The commission appointed to investigate the surrender of Port Arthur has finished its labors, and recommends that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel be dismissed from the army and shot, that Lieut. Gen. Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian Division at Port Arthur, be dismissed from the army and undergo a year's hard labor; that Gen. Reiss, Chief of Staff of Gen. Stoessel, be dismissed and banished, and that Admiral Alexieff, ex-Viceroy of the Far East; Lieut. Gen. Smirnoff, commander of the Port Arthur fortress, and Gen. Vernander be reprimanded.

The formal trial of these officers will be held shortly.

DEFIED BLACK HAND; SLAIN.

Italian Killed in New Rochelle—Assassins Not Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 19.—Because he spoke sneeringly of the Black Hand Society, Donato Zarrillo, an Italian living in West New Rochelle, was shot and killed in the street early this morning by two men, who also fired on his brother Tomasso, and left him for dead. Tomasso was taken to the New Rochelle Hospital and it is believed that he will recover.

The assassins fled to the woods and have not been captured, although the police of three cities have been looking for them all day.

The murdered man was a laborer, and it seems that about a month ago, while he was in a saloon, the subject of the Black Hand Society came up and he flourished a revolver and remarked that the members of the society were a lot of cowards and he would kill them if they attempted to levy an assessment on him. His remarks were taken up by two unknown Italians and a fight was barely averted.

It is said that the strangers threatened to have Zarrillo's life before the month was up. This morning they lay in wait for him in Washington Street, near the saloon of James Nanerelli, known as "Big Jim," and shot him through the heart.

This is the sixth murder in Westchester County this month, and Sheriff Merritt has called on the police to disarm all foreigners as far as possible.

What the Wren Told the Eagle

"It is my business to carol ditties, not to stare at the sun," said the wren. It is our business to insure lives, not to broker the earth.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Tatlock, President

A CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL ON BROOKLYN JAIL SITE

Bishop McDonnell Buys Kings County Penitentiary Land.

WILL COPY ROUEN EDIFICE

Prelate Intends the New Building to be the Finest of Its Kind in This Country.

It was announced yesterday that the site of the Kings County Penitentiary, on Crow Hill, Brooklyn, which was sold at auction by the city on Tuesday, had been purchased for Bishop Charles E. McDonnell, the head of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Long Island, and that a cathedral would be erected on the property.

It was at first believed that the property had been bought by the Jesuits for a Brooklyn headquarters for that order. The announcement that the site had been acquired for a Roman Catholic cathedral was made by Ketcham & Owens of 189 Montague Street, attorneys for Bishop McDonnell.

The property consists of seventy-four lots on Nostrand and Rogers Avenues, Crown and Carroll Streets. The price paid for the block, on which the penitentiary buildings stand, was $251,175, which is regarded as an extraordinarily high figure for the land. The buildings, which were not sold with the land, will be removed by the city before next April.

The Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn many years ago planned to build a cathedral in that borough, and the block bounded by Greene, Clermont, Vanderbilt, and Lafayette Avenues was bought for the purpose. The foundations for the cathedral were built and a chapel and residence for the Bishop erected, but the project did not advance beyond that. It was said yesterday that this property would be sold by the Church and the money realized would be added to the fund for the building of the cathedral on Crow Hill.

The plans for the proposed cathedral have not as yet been drawn. It is said, however, that the Bishop intends that it shall be one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in this country. No estimate of the cost has been made. It is very likely that the building will be on the lines of the cathedral at Rouen, France, the beauty of which greatly impressed Bishop McDonnell when he was in that city several years ago.

The penitentiary site is regarded as an ideal one for a cathedral. It is on a hill overlooking Flatbush, Flatlands, and Jamaica Bay, and it is expected that with the erection of the cathedral the character of the neighborhood will be greatly improved.

Joseph E. Owens, one of the Bishop's lawyers, said yesterday that the idea of building a cathedral at Vanderbilt and Greene Avenues had been finally abandoned, because the church authorities had reached the conclusion that the site was too far down town and that the cathedral should be more centrally located. For some time the Bishop had been looking for a desirable site near Eastern Parkway, and when it was announced that the city would sell the pententiary property he determined to obtain it for the new edifice.

YOUNG ACTOR STOLE A RIDE.

Audience Would Be Disappointed If the Police Detained Him, He Said.

Acting Capt. McCann of the Tenderloin Station detailed several plain-clothes men yesterday afternoon to look out for boys who jumped on Broadway and Sixth Avenue cars. Women have complained recently that these boys leaped on the running boards of the cars, grabbed their pocketbooks, and then made off. Fifteen boys, all under 14 years of age, were captured by the detectives. Then a colored boy, who gave his name as James Parker and his occupation as an actor, was gathered in. He is a member of a vaudeville team playing in this city.

The negro is undersized, and when brought before Sergt. Bailey his head barely reached the top of the rail. When asked his age he said he was 19 years old. He finally admitted that he was only 15.

"What made you lie about it?" asked the Sergeant.

"Well, Captain, you know, there's a difference between a fellow's stage age and his right age.

"Say, Cap," the actor went on, "will youse let me skiddoo if I do a turn right here? Honest, I just hopped on that car to go a couple of blocks—I was financially embarrassed."

When the Sergeant turned a deaf ear to his entreaties he said:

"Well, then, if my audience is done disappointed to-night, it's up to you."

The reserves induced Parker to "do a turn" in the back room before putting him in a cell. He danced and sang coon songs for half an hour.

TELEPHONE MEN REFUND.

Mayor Dunne of Chicago Makes Them Repay $400,000 Excess Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Under the terms of a concession obtained by Mayor Dunne, the Chicago Telephone Company will refund the excess charges collected from its subscribers during the last four years. The total amount is $400,000, and approximately 1,000 subscribers have claims.

Mayor Dunne wrote to John Barton Payne, the representative of the telephone company, some time ago, suggesting that the company refund the excess of $50 in the illegal $175 rate, not only to the subscribers who had refund contracts, but to those who had never taken steps to recover. The only subscribers the company objected to paying were those tied up in contracts with the Chicago Telephone Adjustment Company. Mayor Dunne received a letter from Payne announcing that the money would be refunded. President Wheeler of the company confirmed the conditions on which the payments will be made, and incidentally relieved his mind in another letter of some ill-feeling engendered by the recent movement to compel the concern to make restitution.

The Longworths Visit Rheims.

RHEIMS, July 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth came to Rheims to-day from Paris in an automobile. After visiting points of interest in the city, they proceeded to Luxemburg on their way to Baden-Baden, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll of Paris and New York.

LAMBERT
Atterbury System Clothes
MARKED DOWN
These best of all ready-to-wear clothes at these great reductions are extraordinary bargains.

$20 & $25 Suits	$15.50
$30.00 . . . Suits	$19.50
$35.00 . . . Suits	$24.50
$40 & $45 Suits	$29.50

Atterbury System Clothes develop no faults through wear. They are hand-tailored and hold their shape until worn out.
"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."
Stores open Saturdays until 6 P. M.
We also sell Men's Satisfactory Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes.
3 STORES
183 Broadway, Near Dey Street Subway Station.
LAMBERT
39-41 Cortlandt St., Bet. 6th and 9th Ave. "L" Stations.
Also at New Haven, Conn.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE AT HARTJE TRIAL

Judge Admits Testimony Relating to It Despite Protests.

ADMISSIONS BY WELSHONS

Tells of Giving Money to Negro Hooe—Counter Accusations of Tampering with Witnesses.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Following an attack on the moral character of Augustus Hartje, Judge Robert S. Frazer in the Hartje divorce trial this afternoon admitted, under bitter protest of opposing counsel, testimony relating to the charges of conspiracy against John L. Welshons, a merchant; Augustus Hartje, the libellant, and Clifford Hooe, the negro coachman now in jail on charges of perjury for alleged false swearing in the case.

Welshons, who was called by Mrs. Hartje's counsel, told a clear story of how the deposition was procured from Hooe. He said that Hooe then left the city, and he gave him various small sums of money at different times. This looked like blackmail, the witness said, adding that he might have told Hooe that he would be sent to the penitentiary for perjury if he did not stick to the original story he had told. Welshons's story, it is said, coincides very closely to the statement of Hooe relating to the case, which is in the possession of the District Attorney.

This was the first attempt during the trial to present evidence of the alleged conspiracy which Mrs. Hartje's counsel declare was formed to defame her. Welshons is a close friend of Augustus Hartje, and is accused with Hartje and Hooe of conspiring against Mrs. Hartje.

Hooe, months ago, made a deposition in which he involved Mrs. Hartje. He afterward repudiated it, and is now in jail on a charge of perjury. Welshons told the entire story, and said that Hooe's deposition was taken in his store by Attorney Edward G. Hartje, Augustus Hartje's brother, and Attorney Andrew Fisher, Hartje's brother-in-law.

Welshons detailed how he assisted Hooe to get away from the detectives in New Jersey and of the various times that he gave Hooe money upon his demand. Welshons, however, declared that Augustus Hartje knew nothing of the fact that he was paying money to Hooe, and that he never spoke to him about it.

He foiled every attempt made to show that he had conspired with Hartje to get Hooe to make the deposition.

In placing Mr. Welshons on the stand, Attorney John M. Freeman, for Mrs. Hartje, said that he did so to prove that an attempt had been made to tamper with witnesses. Hartje's attorneys made a desperate effort to prevent the witness from testifying. Their protests were of no avail, and they announced that they would go into something of the kind also, adding the prediction that if that branch of the case were opened, the trial would continue ten months longer. Attorney J. Scott Ferguson, for Hartje, said that they had a letter showing that the defense had taken the deposition of a witness knowing that his testimony was false, and that they also would show that an attempt had been made to tamper with witnesses.

ROOT'S WELCOME IN BRAZIL.

Enthusiastically Received by People and Authorities of Para.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Official dispatches received to-day by the Chargé of the Brazilian Embassy state that Secretary Root was enthusiastically received at Para, Brazil, by the authorities and by the people.

Answering the telegram of welcome sent to him by Baron Rio Branco, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Secretary said:

"I thank you for your kind message of greetings received at the moment of first setting my foot on the soil of Brazil. I take it as a happy omen of the good results which will inevitably flow from more perfect understanding and friendship between our two countries, and these I hope we may both live long to promote."

The cruiser Charleston, in which Secretary Root is traveling, after calling at Pernambuco and Bahia, will arrive at Rio de Janeiro on the morning of the 26th instant.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:30 A. M.—320 West Forty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $75.

5:20 A. M.—118 Spring Street; H. Nelson; damage, $1,500.

10:50 A. M.—107 Monroe Street; David Kirnsky; damage, $150.

2:20 P. M.—346 East Sixty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

5:15 P. M.—599 Morris Avenue; S. Epstein; damage, $300.

5:20 P. M.—201 Eldridge Street; A. Knox; damage, $15.

7 P. M.—5 Market Street; Jacob Greenstein; damage, $100.

8:40 P. M.—9 East 117th Street; Louis Cohen; damage, $200.

Buy Happiness.
Have you helped anybody to-day?
Give a chance to those who need it.
Send to Sea Breeze for a restful week
An overworked mother and three children $10.00
A fading baby and "little mother." 5.00
An underfed shopgirl, earning $3.. 2.50
An aged woman fighting for self-support 2.50
400 boys and girls, one glorious day, 100.00
636 babies died in one hot week.
How many will you help save?
20,000 people given Fresh-Air outings last year. $30,000 needed now.
R. Fulton Cutting, President.
Send gifts to R. S. Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East 22d Street.
N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE 1843 CONDITION OF THE POOR. 1906

¶ Card systems
Library Bureau
316 Broadway

SEWER PIPE TRUST ENDED.

Companies Agree to Dissolve It Rather Than Be Investigated.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 19.—The Sewer Pipe Trade Association, known as the Sewer Pipe Trust, practically entered a plea of guilty, before the Federal Grand Jury in this city to-day, to the charges of a secret contract to limit the production and control the territory and prices of sewer pipe.

United States District Attorney Brown had prepared a mass of evidence against the company, which he was intending to present to the Grand Jury, when Harry A. Hall of Pittsburg, attorney for the association, announced that, rather than submit to the proposed investigation by the Grand Jury, he would enter into an agreement whereby the association would be dissolved and go out of business.

The proposition was accepted by the District Attorney.

The Sewer Pipe Trade Association, according to the articles of agreement which held it together, is composed of the following distinct companies:

American Sewer Pipe Company, Pittsburg; Buckeye Sewer Pipe Company, Akron, Ohio; Clearmont Sewer Pipe Company, Clearmont, Penn.; Duquesne Fireproofing Company, Pittsburg; East Ohio Sewer Pipe Company, Irondale, Ohio; Federal Clay Manufacturing Company, New York City; James Loeb & Co., Urichsville, Ohio; New York State Sewer Pipe Company, Rochester; Patton Clay Manufacturing Company, Patton, Penn.; Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, White Rock, Penn.; Portland Stoneware Company, Portland, Me.; Robinson Clay Product Company, Akron, Ohio; Robinson Graves Company, Urichsville, Ohio; St. Mary's Sewer Pipe Company, St. Mary's, Penn.; Kane Aberkersch Company, Toronto, Ohio; Stratton Fire Clay Company, Empire, Ohio, and Shawmut Clay Manufacturing Company, Urichsville, Ohio.

DISCHARGED, HE SHOOTS TWO

Gatano Wounds Two Men Because He Lost His Job.

Tony Gatano of 2,108 Second Avenue has disliked Louis Levo of 306 East 106th Street and Joseph Partridge of 339 East 108th Street since he was discharged, some weeks ago, from work on a building that is being erected at 114th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. He believes that these two Italians caused his discharge. Yesterday he tried to kill Levo and Partridge.

Gatano went to the building in the afternoon. He beckoned to Levo and Partridge to come to him. The three went away, talking earnestly. At West 116th Street and Morningside West Gatano whipped out a revolver and wounded both Levo and Partridge. Many automobilists, who, coming from Central Park, were going to Riverside Drive through Morningside West, made no attempt to catch Gatano, who scampered away immediately after the shooting. Levo was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, and Partridge was taken home.

The police of the West 125th Street Station started to hunt for Gatano, but had not caught him last night.

¶ Live printers everywhere either have
Old Hampshire Bond
"Look for the Water Mark"
in stock or our sample book showing letterheads and other business forms, printed, embossed, lithographed or engraved on it.
¶ Ask your printer to show you this sample book.

OLCOTT YIELDS PAPERS TO THAW'S OWN COUNSEL

But Will Try to Have Prisoner Declared Insane.

NEW STATEMENT BY WIFE

She Is Said to Have Made Another Telling of Her Acquaintance with White.

Treating the order to show cause why he should not turn over the papers in the Thaw case to Clifford W. Hartridge as superfluous, ex-Judge Olcott of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge yesterday delivered to Thaw's personally appointed counsel such documents as he believes belong properly to the defense.

The letters received by him from Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. William Thaw's legal representative, through whom he was retained, Mr. Olcott kept in his possession. He also retained the reports from detectives and other sources which have come to him since he received the letter from Harry Thaw dismissing him.

Mr. Hartridge accepted the papers sent to him by Mr. Olcott, but would not say whether or not he would press his application to show cause when it is called this morning before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court.

Not a member of the Thaw family except the defendant and the defendant's wife has so far recognized the fact that Mr. Hartridge is in the case, and the intention of ex-Judge Olcott to ignore him is unmistakable. To the written demands for the papers which formed the basis of Mr. Hartridge's application for a writ Mr. Olcott answered not a word. When the order to show cause was served upon his firm he studiously avoided comment.

After turning over the papers which he believes belong to Mr. Thaw's personal counsel yesterday afternoon, he broke silence for the first time. The delivery of the papers was made to A. Russell Peabody, Mr. Hartridge's partner. The papers were contained in a suitcase. In handing them over Mr. Olcott said:

Thinks No Order Was Needed.

"It was absolutely unnecessary for counsel for Mr. Thaw or anybody else to go into court and ask for an order to compel me to hand over the papers. Last week, when the letter dismissing me was received, the lawyer named by Thaw to succeed me asked for certain papers which he said he regarded as immediately important. I found them and handed them over. That was on Saturday. On Monday I was out of the city, and did not return until Tuesday afternoon, when I was occupied in a conference with Mrs. William Thaw and others. Yesterday I went through the papers and sorted out those to which I believe the lawyer seeking the uncalled-for writ was entitled.

"I cannot understand his action. I see no reason for any court proceedings tomorrow. Anything to which the lawyer has a shadow of a claim will be sent him. I do not wish to appear inimical to the attorney for Mr. Thaw, because I do not feel so."

The position taken by Mr. Olcott is regarded as proof that he will move the appointment of a commission to inquire into Thaw's sanity irrespective of the wishes of Thaw or of Mr. Hartridge. Half a hundred detectives in New York and Pittsburg are working night and day to gather proof of Thaw's eccentricities, and are reporting directly to the Olcott firm.

In further support of the belief, which amounts to a practical certainty, that the application for the appointment of the commission will come from ex-Judge Olcott as the representative of the Thaw family, is the fact that advices were received last night from Allentown, Penn., that E. J. Lichtenwalner of that city, who is an attorney with a record for his knowledge of cases in which the defense of emotional insanity figures, has been retained in the case. Mr. Lichtenwalner said that he was employed by Mr. Olcott, and asked to report in New York at once for a stay of several weeks. He will leave to-day.

Neither Mrs. William Thaw, her son, Josiah Thaw, nor her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, visited Harry Thaw in the Tombs yesterday. After Mrs. Thaw's unsuccessful appeal to her son on Wednesday, she returned to Roslyn with Mrs. Carnegie. It is probable, however, that she will be in New York either to-day or to-morrow, and will make another attempt to convince him of the soundness of her views as to his defense.

Mrs. Thaw Sees Her Husband.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw upholds Hartridge and the view of her husband's case taken by that lawyer. It was 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning when she visited Thaw in the Tombs. She drove up alone, and was at once taken to his cell. Before she went up stairs she was asked if she expected her mother-in-law to visit Thaw. She declined to reply.

While she was with her husband they engaged in a long, earnest talk. Thaw was vehement at times. When Mrs. Thaw left her husband she drove directly to Mr. Hartridge's office. There she was engaged for several hours dictating, it is said, a statement going into the details of her New York life and her acquaintance with Stanford White.

The hearing of the application of John B. Gleason, who is on the Hartridge side of the Thaw defense, for a writ of prohibition restraining the Court of General Sessions, District Attorney Jerome, and the Grand Jury from continuing any investigation into the killing of Stanford White, was resumed yesterday morning before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Gleason was present to argue his side of the controversy and the office of the District Attorney was represented by Assistant District Attorney Taylor.

"My application is based on three grounds," said Mr. Gleason. "In the first place the July Grand Jury has no inquisitorial powers in the Thaw case, which is entirely out of its jurisdiction. The June Grand Jury, which indicted Thaw, did have inquisitorial powers, but these powers ceased with the return of the indictment, and it could not have maintained a proceeding to inquire into the matter and take evidence against my client.

"The opposition doctrine, which must be upheld by the District Attorney here, is that it was within the function of the June Grand Jury and its successor, the July Grand Jury, to find an indictment and afterward proceed with the examination of witnesses.

Prisoner Should Hear Witnesses.

"In the second place, under the Constitution and the law of this State, Harry K. Thaw has the right to be present whenever the testimony of any witness is sought to be taken against him, and to be confronted with the witness and have an opportunity to examine him.

"This writ seeks only to restrain the taking of evidence against Harry K. Thaw which will be used against him at the trial or in preparation of the case against him. The papers show that there is absolutely no question in this proceeding of finding an indictment against any other person, and a large number of witnesses subpoenaed have already been examined. These witnesses have not been subpoenaed for the indictment of any other person, but for the purpose of procuring evidence against my client, which may be used against him at his trial for murder.

"The whole contention is whether, under the guise of John Doe proceedings, the District Attorney may take evidence before the July Grand Jury for the preparation of a murder trial. If he may, the Grand Jury would have the right to examine every person in the State of New York who holds any views as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Thaw. The indictment by the Grand Jury should have indorsed upon it the names of every witness examined before it and the testimony given by such witness. Instead only a few names are indorsed upon it."

Taylor Quoted Recorder Goff.

Mr. Gleason quoted authorities to justify his argument. He was followed by Assistant District Attorney Taylor, who said in opposing the motion to make the writ of prohibition absolute, that the facts as stated by Mr. Gleason were generally correct. He filed two returns, one made by Recorder Goff, on the part of the Court of General Sessions, and the other by District Attorney Jerome and the July Grand Jury. Recorder Goff declared that the Grand Jury of the County of New York had the right at all times to inquire into crimes committed in its borders. Mr. Taylor insisted on the Grand Jury's general right of inquest.

"This Grand Jury," he said, "may be seeking to bring in an indictment against Thaw or against some other person, or inquiring into the general condition of crime in this county, and it has the right to do so.

"Admitting that Thaw has been indicted and is awaiting trial, all that can be shown is that the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Garvan, has issued two or three subpoenas to some persons in the John Doe proceedings, and the question arises as to whether or not his action is legal. I do not believe for an instant that the Court of General Sessions has in any way exceeded its jurisdiction. The Grand Jury is a component part of the court.

"You certainly cannot prohibit the District Attorney from further investigating the killing of Stanford White, because a writ of prohibition extends only to a court or inferior tribunal."

Mr. Taylor ridiculed the assertion of Mr. Gleason that Thaw had the right to be present at the examination of witnesses subpoenaed by the District Attorney. He concluded by asking that the writ be vacated. Justice MacLean took the papers in the case and reserved decision.

WILL MAKE INSANITY PLEA.

Lichtenwalner, an Expert in Such Defenses, Engaged in Thaw Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., July 19.—In view of his extensive studies on the subject of emotional insanity, former District Attorney Edwin H. Lichtenwalner has been engaged by ex-Judge Olcott, attorney for Harry Thaw, to assist in the defense of Thaw. Mr. Lichtenwalner said to-day that he had received a letter from Judge Olcott asking him to go to New York on Saturday with the briefs which he prepared in the defense of James H. Wilson, whom Lichtenwalner saved from the gallows a year ago, when he was on trial for the murder of John H. Ebert, an aged baker.

Wilson's plea of murder in the second degree was accepted after Lichtenwalner had been opposed by several of the best criminal attorneys in this section and a number of experts on insanity.

Mr. Lichtenwalner will remain in New York several weeks gathering material for the defense. In Wilson's case Lichtenwalner prepared a brief consisting of several volumes of typewritten matter, showing that his defendant, who was about to be married and was practically without funds, had been a victim of "emotional insanity." The same plea will be used in the case of Thaw.

Her Leap from Hotel Touraine Fatal.

BOSTON, July 19.—Mrs. J. Samuel Piza, who jumped from a window on the sixth floor of the Hotel Touraine shortly before midnight, died to-day at the hospital to which she had been removed. Mr. Piza is a commission merchant in New York. His home is at East Orange, N. J. Mrs. Piza had been undergoing a course of treatment at a sanitarium in Melrose.

PRESIDENT TO ENFORCE THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Federal Officers in Charge of Public Works Ordered to Act.

GOVERNMENT TO PROSECUTE

Effect Expected to be an Increase of from 20 to 25 Per Cent. in Amount of Bids.

WASHINGTON, July 19. — President Roosevelt, at the instance of Secretary Taft, has directed Federal officers in charge of public works to detect and punish violations of the law of 1892 providing that except in case of an emergency, work upon Government buildings, ships, and other properties shall be limited to eight hours each day for each workman.

An effort was made by the forces of organized labor during the last session of Congress to procure legislation to this end, but so effective was the opposition of the great contracting firms that adjournment was had without any action upon the pending bill, though the House Committee on Labor consumed many hours in listening to arguments on both sides of the question.

Heretofore it has been the practice of executive officers, when complaint was made by labor unions that the eight-hour law was being violated by contractors building ships, constructing public buildings, engaged in river and harbor work and other public enterprises, to reply that it was not their business; that the law was binding upon the contractors and that if the labor unions felt aggrieved and knew of violations of the law they should proceed themselves legally against the offenders.

The labor unions asserted that it was almost impossible for them to obtain the necessary evidence, and that they had not the money to engage in a legal struggle with powerful moneyed interests. Under the President's direction every Government officer in charge of or inspecting a public work in progress is to be directed to promptly report to the Department of Justice any violations by contractors of the eight-hour law, and prosecution initiated by and at the expense of the Government is to follow.

The effect of the order upon the cost of Government work is expected to be very great. It is known that it has been almost the rule for Government contractors to work their men ten and twelve and even more hours per day. If they cannot do this they assert that they must increase by 20 or 25 per cent. the amount of their bids; so that Congress must either increase by like percentage the appropriations for public works or must correspondingly reduce the amount of work authorized.

It has been found that quite a number of employes are not subject to the operations of the eight-hour law, being neither laborers nor mechanics, the classes referred to in the act. Such are lock tenders on the Western rivers, watchmen on river and harbor works, Captains and crews of the numerous vessels of various kinds employed in these works, draughtsmen, clerks, inspectors, paymasters, and the like.

However, many thousand workmen in all parts of the country will be affected by the new order of things for which the executive officers are now preparing.

TAFT ALLOTS WATER FROM NIAGARA RIVER

Temporary Permits Granted to a Number of Power Companies.

ELECTRICITY FROM CANADA

Supply of Current from the Dominion Also Restricted to 52,000 Horse Power for Two Concerns.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In accordance with the act granting authority to the Secretary of War to regulate and control the waters of Niagara River for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and as a result of the hearing at Niagara Falls on July 12, Secretary Taft has announced that temporary permits will be granted to power companies to take the following amounts of water:

Niagara Falls Power Company, 8,600 cubic feet per second; Niagara Power Company, 4,000 cubic feet per second; Lockport Hydraulic Company, 500 cubic feet from the Erie Canal and 333 cubic feet from the lower level of the same canal at Lockport.

The Secretary of War is of the opinion that the use of the water by the Albion Power Company does not fall within the laws, and for the present he will make no other decision concerning that company. With reference to the application of the Niagara Falls Trust Company as executor and trustee of the estate of Henry E. Woodruff, deceased, the Secretary of War says there does not seem to be any necessity for a temporary permit, as water is not being used, and, therefore, the consideration of the request will be postponed.

The Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company has permission to receive into the United States electrical current equivalent to 25,000 horse power daily from the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, Canada, and the Niagara Falls Power Company is authorized to receive from the Canadian Niagara Power Company not to exceed 25,000 horse power of electrical current daily. These last two permits are the only ones granted for the taking of electricity generated in Canada into the United States, and the Secretary of War states that it will be necessary for him to make a thorough investigation before granting permanent permits for such transmission. Consequently he has designated Capt. Charles W. Kutz of the Engineer Corps, who, under the direction of General Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, will make a full report on Canadian power and submit it to Secretary Taft, who will lay it before the American members of the International Waterways Commission.

Secretary Taft's statement shows that under the law the amount of water which he can permit to be taken is limited to 15,600 cubic feet a second, and he says that it does not seem to be necessary at this time to grant permits to companies which are not actually in operation.

DUMONT HAS FLYING MACHINE

Tries Flight with Great Bird-Like Contrivance, Aided by a Balloon.

PARIS, July 19.—Santos Dumont to-day began experiments with a flying machine which he has just completed. It is in the form of a bird, 300 feet long, weighing 320 pounds, and driven by a twenty-four horse-power motor.

M. Dumont to-day made the flights with the machine suspended from a balloon, but later, after the Aero Club has fixed a date, he will attempt to fly without the assistance of the balloon.

Popular fiction at 45c

BOOKS that formerly sold at 1.08—The Lightning Conductor, by Williamson; The Man from Glengarry, by Ralph Connor; Eben Holden, by Irving Bacheller; The Spenders, by Harry Leon Wilson; The Sea Wolf, by Jack London; The Man on the Box, by MacGrath, and a hundred others..... 45c

Store closes 5:30 P. M. daily—Saturdays 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Bust supporters at 75c

DE BEVOISE BRASSIERES, in white, blue and pink; very serviceable with or without corset, sizes 34 to 46; regularly sold at $1 and $1.25, specially reduced to close at..... 75c

Popular C. B. Corsets; regularly $1.25, at..... 75c

Don't miss these wonderful July bargains

Towels

200 dozen grass bleached huck towels, hemmed ends, 18x36; white or with colored borders; 15c quality..... 10c

Table Cloths

500 satin damask pattern table cloths; Irish manufacture; regular $2.50; each..... 1.95

Women's Vests

Clearing sale lines of Swiss rib vests—low neck — sleeveless — 25c grades — 3 for 50c—each..... 17c

Sacques

$1 Dressing Sacques of white and colored lawns — some are lace trimmed..... 39c

Sacques

$2.95 Dressing sacques of pretty colored lawns and Swiss—lace trimmed..... 1.95

Negligees

2.95 Negligees of colored lawns — embroidery trimmed..... 1.98

House Gowns

4.50 House Gowns of colored lawns, floral designs..... 2.95

Soap

5,000 boxes of fine toilet and bathing soaps, box..... 8c

Belts

Clearing slightly soiled silk and leather belts — up to 50c. grade..... 10c

Vanity bags

Clearing $1 real leather bags; regularly $1 grades..... 50c

Clearing linen and rep coat suits, 4.95

THESE dainty Summer suits were the wonder of the suit department at $9.75. Only about 200 left. Third Floor.

Women's linen and rep coat suits, white and colors, several good models; wash suits, 2-piece dresses and dainty sheer grass linen dresses, nicely trimmed, $9.75 grade..... $4.95

$12.75 2-piece dresses, $6.75.

Also smart little Eton coat suits; a number of good models; pretty trimming; all colors and white.

$15 fancy dresses at $10.

For afternoon or garden wear. All the pretty little figured dimities and sheer white muslins.

$20 white organdy dresses, $12.75.

Also dotted Swiss and point d'esprit and colored organdy dresses in beautiful designs.

$3.75 skirts reduced to $2.50.

Made of white imported poplinette, well tailored; combination style; plaits and gores; all sizes.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

July clearing sale of waists at 98c

INVENTORY exigencies bring this section to the bargain fore right at the height of the shirt waist season; we put clearing prices on our entire stock of shirt waists—offering values that are bound to attract saving shoppers.

Shirt waists that are superior in style, cut, finish and materials at less than the ordinary factory productions

Every waist a dainty smart creation, conforming to midsummer style requirements, at less than half price while the lots last. Second Floor.

98c for waists formerly sold up to $1.98. There are several styles in lawn—purposely chosen from our regular stock to make up this special sale. These waists come in good quality lawn, with half-inch tucks—pocket turnover collar and cuffs—a great variety of styles—all at the reduced price, 98c

☞ Clearing—Fine Batiste Waists, all new styles: sold at $6.95 and $5.98, for quick clearance..... 3.98

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Gloves

500 pairs of long silk lace and lisle gloves, white and colored..... 1.00

Curtains

300 pairs of ruffled Renaissance; lace inserted and lace trimmed; two yards long..... 49c

Tumblers

500 dozen thin plain table tumblers—at a third under price—doz., at.. 43c

Imported batiste laces

SECURED over 10,000 yards of the daintiest and most fashionable laces—kinds used lavishly on the finest imported gowns and most elegant costumes—at less than half price. Main Floor.

50c The very latest combinations included—many styles and widths of bandings—laces, irregulars, insertions, yokings, demi widths, medallions, etc. —French batiste combined with Irish laces—rich Oriental embroidery—English eyelet work, fine Cluny and Venice laces—copies of dainty handwork, etc. 39c

39c for up to 95c laces. 50c for up to 1.50 laces. 98c for up to 2.98 laces. 1.48 for up to 3.50 laces.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Handkerchiefs at half

TWO of the foremost Belfast makers have sold us their surplus lines at our own prices, enabling us to offer 19c. and 25c. grades at 12½c.; 39c. and 50c. grades at 25c. Main Floor.

Plain Irish linen effects and the very latest and most fashionable kinds shown this season.

Men's and women's Irish linen handkerchiefs; assorted hems; Irish linen cross bar effects. Women's hand-worked Irish linen handkerchiefs, unlaundered. Others with fine embroidery or drawn work, some in French colorings, lace trimmed cross bar linen, cross bar with dainty initials. Also big assortments of St. Gall embroidered handkerchiefs—scalloped and hemstitched.

12½c, regularly 19c. and 25c. | 25c, regularly 39c. and 50c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Plates

35c to 75c Austrian and French china plates—rich decoration and all sizes, at..... 25c

Berry Bowls

Lot of fine Austrian china bowls with floral decorations—39c. grade, at..... 25c

Height of the great July remnant clearance.

WASH goods remnants—three big lots, all perfect goods but in remnant lengths, which means that you may have a beautiful new waist at a saving of one-half the usual cost. Counters heaped to overflowing. Main Floor.

Lot No. 1—Remnants of fancy dotted Swisses, 9 short lengths, white grounds with pretty printed designs; regularly 12½c. yd..... 7½c

Lot No. 2—Printed silk organdies, light and dark grounds, floral designs, 1 up to 10 yards, regularly 29c..... 12½c

Lot No. 3—Half silk wash fabrics—Eoliennes, Jacquards, checks and Pongees; 39c. to 50c. grades; yard..... 15c

White goods remnants, 7½c. Not remnants of the scanty kind— 2½ to 6 yards—sold up to 29c. a yard—prices just right for waists or children's dresses. Lace striped lawns—white India linens—madras, Swiss, etc. Main Floor. 7½c

Silk remnants—A vast accumulation of short lengths—practically every good silk of the season represented—pieces ranging in size from one to 20 yards—sold off the piece at 50c., 75c. up to $1 per yard—for quick clearance at, per yard.....35c and 25c Main Floor. 25c

Remnants dress goods—Thousands of yards of the finest fabrics of the season—lengths for every purpose—all wool and silk and wool materials—sold at from 50c. to $1.50. Two immense lots of them, at.....19c and 44c Main Floor. 19c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Suit cases

Genuine $5.00 leather suit cases—two straps all round—24 in. 3.75

Hammocks

At half price—wide valance and pillow—large assortment of colors—$2.00 grade..... 1.00

Undermuslin clearance.

ALL odd lots marked below cost, and crisp, new merchandise thrown in to fill missing sizes. Second Floor.

25c Cambric drawers—Cut full regular sizes—finished with full hemstitched ruffle. Specially reduced to close at..... 19c

39c Cambric drawers—Splendidly made, with full umbrella ruffles—tucked and hemstitched..... 25c

39c Corset covers—Soft finished cambric—rows of lace insertion and edge..... 25c

75c Skirt chemises—Soft finished cambric—trimmed with h. s. ruffles—tucked flounce..... 50c

1.00 corset covers and chemises—Soft sheer materials, prettily trimmed..... 75c

1.25 Night gowns, corset covers and skirts, 98c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing men's clothing.

THE men's and boys' clothing section is bound to be busy when such values as these are to be had. We lose money on every sale, but that is a part of our scheme for quick clearance of all stocks before inventory. Second Floor.

Three wonderful values in men's $15, $18 and $20 suits, $9.75. Men's $5 trousers at $3. Boys' $2, $3 and $4 suits, 95c.

Men's $15, $18 and $20 two-piece and three-piece suits. 9.75

Boys' wash suits, $2, $3 and $4. Any boy's fancy wash suit in the house..... 95c

Men's $5 Trousers, all sizes. Several hundred of the choicest Spring Styles for quick clearance at..... $3

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Go-carts

The $9.00 quality—folding style—reed bodies—steel springs—rubber tires..... 5.00

Neckwear

Clearing broken lines at half—lace stocks, embroidered stocks, linen embroidered stocks, Japanese net turnover collars, &c.—25c. quality at..... 12½c

Shields

Princess Brand dress shields—pure white—long or short flap—guaranteed washable and impervious—Notion Dept.—3 pairs.. 25c

Boys' waists

Lot of 50 dozen K. & E. blouses for boys—sold as high as $1, to close at... 45c

Women's widely advertised shoes $1.85, $2.35

OUR shoe section has enjoyed by far the largest and most enthusiastic four days' business in its history. There are such immense quantities in this semi-annual clearance of the largest women's shoe factory in the world that we still have plenty of all sizes and nearly all widths. Second Floor.

$2.35 Of course, the women who wear small sizes are the luckiest, for in 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 we have some of the finest grades, but they're all remarkable values and all reduced to $1.85 and $2.35. $1.85

At $3.00 and $3.50 these shoes are considered the best values in the shoe world. Fine, soft glace kid, dull (gun metal finished) calf, tan kid and calf, pat. lea. and pat. colt. Every shape toe and style of heel, two lots.....$1.85 and $2.35

GOOD BOARDING HOUSES advertise in The New York Times. If you are looking for one, consult the advertisements.—Adv.

PLANNED GREATER RAID FOR MUTUAL'S TICKET

Committee Selected Untermyer, Eaton, and Scrugham.

LISTS STRANGELY DEFECTIVE

Copyists Find Them Full of Errors and Minus Streets and Numbers—Correct, Peabody Says.

That the raid on the International Policy Holders' Committee organized by the present controlling interests in the Mutual Life Insurance Company to put through the "administration" ticket of Trustees was at one time not intended to stop with the appropriation of the names of Judge Gray, Col. Shook, Mr. Higginbotham, and Gen. Tracy became known yesterday. It developed that the original plan, which was considered almost up to the last day, was to nominate also for Trustees Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Committee; Seymour Eaton, its Secretary, and George R. Scrugham, its organization manager.

The information became public as the result of a trip that Warren F. Thummell, one of the Mutual's "legislative" lawyers who figured in the Armstrong Committee's investigation, took to Albany on the afternoon that the ticket was named, for the purpose of being on hand at the State Insurance Department to file it the minute that the Trustees went through the form of ratifying what the Nominating Committee had decreed. That the four committeemen named were the only ones finally annexed, and not the International Committee's counsel and chief staff workers, is understood to have been the result of protests that certain of the Mutual Trustees made against going so far. These were heeded in order not to run the risk of disrupting the plan in its principal features.

Mr. Thummell Had the Certificate.

Mr. Thummell arrived in the State capital early in the afternoon with the official certificate that was finally filed containing the names of the entire ticket as selected by Mr. Rogers and his associates, which had not up to that time been presented to the board for its ratification. Whether Mr. Thummell had with him then a second certification list with three of the Directors who were finally named left off and the names of Messrs. Untermyer, Scrugham, and Eaton substituted, could not be learned yesterday, but the impression prevailed that Mr. Thummell did not know which list he was to file until he received a telegram from General Solicitor McKeen after the meeting. The certificate which he then filed, made out before his departure from New York and consequently before the board held its meeting, was in the name of President Peabody of the company as the certifying officer, but was not sworn to. On Wednesday morning the sworn certificate was substituted.

The explanation that was advanced downtown yesterday for this proceeding of the Mutual's dominant interest, was found in the explanation made by General Solicitor McKeen the day before the nomination of Messrs. Gray, Tracy, Shook, and Higinbotham—that the nominees could not get off the ticket, that they would have to withdraw after election, and that then the vacancies left by such withdrawals could be filled by the board. It was said to be a sort of joke on the International Committee, planned with the idea that it would cut the ground from under its feet.

President Peabody of the Mutual attacked Mr. Untermyer in a statement he sent out late Wednesday afternoon—on the very day on which the ticket was filed that might have contained Mr. Untermyer's name. Mr. Untermyer answered this statement yesterday, and at the same time said that the Policy Holders' Committee was willing to undertake what the Mutual's President had termed a "thankless task" of trying to straighten out the affairs of the company. He, however, called Mr. Peabody's attention to the fact that Stuyvesant Fish, James Speyer, Justice Rufus W. Peckham, and Effingham B. Morris had once tried it as a minority against a majority of the "inner circle" and its followers, and had given up.

Mr. Untermyer also said yesterday that the refusal of the company to take the names of Messrs. Gray, Higinbotham, Shook, and Tracy off the ticket would be laid before the Executive Committee of the International Committee, which consists of ex-Judge Parker, Govs. Johnson of Minnesota and Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, Charles Emory Smith, Mr. Higinbotham, and Col. Shook. He said that he had been authorized by the four men named on the Mutual's ticket, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to take steps to have their names removed, and that application would probably be made to the courts to this end.

May Ask for a Mandamus.

Just what form the legal proceedings will take could not be ascertained yesterday. It is probable, however, that an attempt may be made by mandamus proceedings to compel the Attorney General to strike the names of the four committee men off the ticket under order of the court, on the ground that their nomination was not authorized, and was made to deceive the policy holders into thinking that the administration ticket was their own.

Mr. Untermyer referred yesterday to Mr. Peabody's assertion that:

These men (the International Committeemen) have said that they did not approve of our administration. We answer: "Very well; take up the work yourselves and we will gladly vote to put you in a position to do so."

This was Mr. Untermyer's comment, in part:

The insincerity of the suggestion that four men out of thirty-six are in a position to take up the work of reform against the hosts of the old management and its nominees, who can outvote them eight to one, is too obvious for comment. Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Effingham Morris, James Speyer, and Judge Peckham tried that once and left in disgust. If this self-constituted Board of Directors are really willing (which they have of course no intention of doing) that the International Policy Holders' Committee shall, in the words of Mr. Peabody, "take up the work, the reserves and we will gladly vote to put them in a position to do so," there is an easy way of doing it.

Let them place their resignations in the hands of the International Policy Holders' Committee, which will nominate a Board of Directors in no way connected with the old management. The committee is prepared to do so.

Mr. Peabody is willing to admit that the twenty-seven distinguished members of the committee are "well-meaning men," but that they have condemned the old management without investigation—though the Armstrong Committee and the Grand Jury have not already done sufficient investigating to drive the existing management out of power as soon as the policy holders get a chance at them.

If this campaign succeeds it will mark a new era in corporate management. There is no reason why the directors of a life insurance company should not serve the people in the same way in which public-spirited men in great numbers are to-day serving on the boards of hospitals, orphan asylums, savings banks, and like institutions without hope or thought of personal gain. The fact that as a result of long continued abuse Mr. Peabody and his associates are unable to realize the motive and significance of the movement is the best possible evidence of its urgent necessity.

The discovery by the copyists employed by the International Committee that the lists of policy holders of the Mutual Life, as filed at Albany, contain thousands of names with garbled addresses, that the street numbers are missing in the cases of many others, and that there are hundreds of duplications, has opened an interesting line of inquiry. It is learned that the Mutual Life has now arranged with a stenciling company to copy its lists of policy holders at a price much larger than that originally paid, and that the understanding has been that if the first lists prepared were rejected on account of their inaccuracies and repetitions, the stenciled lists might be substituted later on.

An illustration of the condition that obtains may be found in the sample address:

"Pat Riley, Ireland."

There are a good many John Smiths, with no other identification mark than "New York" after their names, and in the names of towns various errors occur. For instance, Lima, Ohio, is called Luna; Ripley is called Riley, Tiffin is Sniffin, Zanesville is called Lanesville, and so on. The foreign lists are even worse. In the case of Vienna the copyists have taken all the names of adjacent towns and villages in the Vienna district and have used them as streets, with the name Vienna as the city in which they are located.

The International Committee has engaged expert checkers and Post Office men, who will go at the lists as copied by sections of the country, and will try to straighten them out. The added expense and delay to the International Committee is not, however, the most serious thing that it fears. What concerns the committee most is the probability that the company, in following those lists in sending out the official ballots, will never reach thousands of its policy holders, who, therefore, will be disfranchised unless a more correct list is prepared and its use enforced before Oct. 18. This failure to reach policy holders would not, of course, affect the votes that are to be brought in through the efforts of the agency force.

George R. Scrugham, who superintended the work at Albany on the first day, said yesterday:

Thinks List Is Garbled.

"It is incredible that this list on file at Albany is a copy of the mailing list the Mutual uses in sending out premium notices. No financial institution involving such enormous collections can be conceived of for a moment as neglecting to maintain for its routine business accurate lists of the persons and places whence its revenue is chiefly derived."

Some explanation was found for this condition in the answer which President Peabody of the Mutual sent out to a question submitted to him in writing yesterday after he had refused to see reporters. The question says:

"Why do the lists of policy holders filed at Albany contain many false and insufficient addresses and duplications, as charged by the International Policy Holders' Committee?"

Mr. Peabody's answer was:

"The lists as filed are accurate according to the records of this office."

The records of the home office of the Mutual Life, it appears, as far as the names of policy holders are concerned, have been kept in the most slip-shod manner, the only index maintained by the McCurdy administration here being a card index by numbers of every policy ever issued, leading to the names of living policy holders only through a long process of eliminating those of policy holders who have died or have let their insurance expire.

If Mr. Peabody's answer is to be taken to indicate that the lists now on file were made up from the old card index without reference to present addresses in the possession of agents, there would undoubtedly be thousands of policy holders who would never be reached.

James McKeen, the Mutual's general solicitor, who helped the Armstrong Committee frame the present law, said yesterday that he considered the name of a city in which a policy holder might live an adequate Post Office address. Mr. McKeen said that he had received many letters addressed simply:

"James McKeen, New York."

He said that many of the instances where street addresses were lacking would probably prove to be cases where paid-up policies had been issued at the maturity of original policies. In these cases, Mr. McKeen said, the company would not have to keep the "last known Post Office address" for premium notices.

It was estimated yesterday by the Policy Holders' Committee representatives that there were about 700,000 names on the Mutual's lists as filed. The company has about 450,000 policy holders.

It developed yesterday that the New York Life had offered to furnish lists of its policy holders to the International Committee at the committee's expense. The offer was made personally by Vice President Kingsley to Richard Olney, Chairman of the International Committee, and it probably will be accepted.

BEHR SCORES TENNIS UPSET.

Defeats Dewhurst at Seabright—Gruelling Doubles at Crescent A. C.

A reversal of form was again recorded in the lawn tennis tournament at Seabright yesterday, as Karl H. Behr, the Yale Captain, defeated Edward B. Dewhurst two sets to one by the score of 1—6, 8—6, 6—4. The University of Pennsylvania expert failed at any stage of the competition to show even glimmers of the superior game by which he caused the downfall of Raymond D. Little earlier in the week. After the first set, during which the Yale man got into the swing of his game, Dewhurst was outmanoeuvred at every point. The other match in the lose-and-out singles was won according to form by Frederick B. Alexander, who defeated Bernon S. Prentice, 6—8 and 6—4. The winners of the matches yesterday will meet this afternoon for the privilege of challenging William A. Larned for his holding of the Achelis Cup.

The interest of the fashionable cottage colony in the doubles match centred chiefly about its determining the winners of the second prizes. The popular pair, William A. Larned and Karl H. Behr, defeated Edward B. Dewhurst and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., by the easy score of 6—2 and 6—3. The veteran Larned displayed the splendid qualities of his game. It appeared impossible for him to miss a shot, and he adroitly forced the opposing pair into difficult positions, and then scored point after point by perfectly placed drives down the side lines for passes.

Five sets of spectacular lawn tennis doubles resulted in Campbell and Camp, handicapped at the minus 15 mark, winning the tournament in Class A yesterday on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. In the final round Campbell and Camp met Perry and Schroeder at an even mark, and defeated them by the score 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 5—7, and 8—6.

In the first and second sets Campbell and Camp were the aggressors and forced the playing at such a pace that they won more by the force of their game than by skill or tactics. When Campbell and Camp were well winded by their efforts Perry and Schroeder came at them strongly with the fastest sort of volleying at close range at the net. The deciding set found both teams striving for the net, and the exchanges were rapid and exciting. The scoring generally followed the service up to 5 all. Then the final result wavered, as Perry and Schroeder tried valiantly to bring off the vantage game. They were defeated in these attempts by Schroeder's good smashing along the side lines, which won the match for his side. The summary:

Class A Handicap Doubles.—Semi-Final Round.—Campbell and Camp, (minus 15,) defeated Henderson and Pelver, (minus 15,) 6—3, 6—2; Perry and Schroeder, (minus 15,) defeated Gill and McDermott, (scratch,) 1—6, 6—4, 11—9.

Final Round—Campbell and Camp, (minus 15,) defeated Perry and Schroeder, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 5—7, 8—6.

George A. Antonides won the final match in the Class B handicap singles on the courts of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Brooklyn, yesterday. Antonides, who played from minus 30, conceded long odds to his opponent, Frank B. Ogilvie, at plus half 15. The practice that Antonides has had on the board courts of the Twenty-third Regiment during the Winter materially helped him in his excellent placing of the ball on the hard dirt surface of the court. He kept Ogilvie on the run, and finally won by the score 6—3, 6—1, and 7—5.

QUAKER CRICKETERS LEAD.

New York, Defeated in First Inning by Margin of 26 Runs.

Philadelphia won the annual intercity cricket match from New York by 26 runs. The contest, which was played yesterday at Livingston, S. I., was a low-scoring one in the first inning of each team, but the visitors made a much better showing in their second essay, while New York lost 8 wickets for 43 runs, which left the match to be decided by the first inning. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST INNING.

J. B. King, c. Cook, b. Rushton	16
W. P. O'Neill, b. Rushton	14
J. A. Lester, c. Slade, b. Rushton	7
F. H. Bohlen, b. Poyer	1
P. N. Le Roy, run out	0
P. H. Clark, c. Allen, b. Poyer	11
W. Graham, st. Griffith, b. Rushton	10
E. M. Cregar, c. Cobb, b. Rushton	6
H. L. Clark, b. Rushton	0
D. S. Newhall, c. Bunce, b. Poyer	2
C. H. Winter, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	68

SECOND INNING.

J. B. King, st. Griffith, b. Poyer	25
W. P. O'Neill, b. Humble	9
J. A. Lester, b. Cobb	8
F. H. Bohlen, c. and b. Allen	6
P. N. Le Roy, l. b. w., b. Humble	24
P. H. Clark, b. Cobb	44
W. Graham, c. Poyer	11
E. M. Cregar, b. Poyer	35
H. L. Clark, c. Poyer, b. Cobb	8
D. S. Newhall, not out	7
C. H. Winter, b. Poyer	5
Extras	16
Total	198

NEW YORK.

FIRST INNING.

J. L. Poyer, b. Lester	3
F. A. Slade, c. Le Roy, b. P. Clark	1
A. J. G. Cook, l. b. w., b. Lester	7
H. Allen, b. Cregar	18
M. R. Cobb, b. Lester	0
D. G. Humble, st. Winter, b. Lester	0
C. H. E. Griffith, st. Winter, b. Lester	0
W. Bunce, st. Winter, b. Lester	3
P. E. Bousfield, run out	4
G. N. Boyd, c. King, b. Cregar	3
H. Rushton, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	42

SECOND INNING.

J. L. Poyer, did not bat	
F. A. Slade, b. King	0
A. J. G. Cook, not out	3
H. Allen, b. Graham	0
M. R. Cobb, b. King	0
D. G. Humble, b. O'Neill	5
C. H. E. Griffith, b. King	7
W. Bunce, did not bat	
P. E. Bousfield, b. Graham	11
G. N. Boyd, st. Winter, b. Graham	12
H. Rushton, c. Newhall, b. Bohlen	4
Extras	1
Total (8 wickets)	43

SUPPLIES TOO COSTLY, AUTOMOBILE OWNER SAYS

The Retail Dealers Are Exacting Exorbitant Prices.

HARDWARE STORE RATES

Are Much Lower, According to This Authority, Than the Prices Demanded by Supply Dealers.

An automobilist who has had occasion to investigate the prices asked for automobile supplies has discovered that the supply companies demand, as a rule, about twice as much as hardware dealers for articles of equipment which are absolutely essential to the automobilist. He has also learned that owing to the ignorance of the general public the small retail dealers are extorting exorbitant prices from their customers and are reaping swollen profits.

This automobilist has made this statement to THE TIMES:

"I have had several talks with representatives of manufacturing houses about the supply trade in general, and they tell me that this business has developed a most curious condition of affairs which is quite at variance with our originally accepted ideas of American shrewdness.

"In the first place, automobile owners as a class have very little idea of what automobile supplies and tools are worth, i. e., one of them purchasing oil for the first time does not know whether to expect it to cost 10 cents a gallon or $5 a gallon, nor has he the slightest idea how much he is going to use. Thus the dealer in automobile supplies has a great advantage over the automobilists as a class, and will have until they become educated by some concern exposing the whole condition.

"But even a stronger point in favor of the supply man seems to be the fear that an automobile owner has of appearing "cheap." The owner would rather pay $2 for a twenty-five-cent screwdriver than enter into a discussion with the storekeeper.

"One large supply dealer in Cortlandt Street—I think it is—boasts that he sells a lot of stuff to automobilists for 400 or 500 per cent. profit.

"One man who used to be a hardware dealer in the country woke up one morning to find himself situated at a crossroads and in an excellent position to carry automobile supplies. These supplies he bought from a large jobber in New York, and one day he told the jobber's representative that he had made more money on automobile supplies in the last couple of years than he had in all his life before. He said he got any price that he set on his goods, and that it was only the remains of a New England conscience which kept him from asking more than the already exorbitant prices. He said he was having daily conflicts with his conscience and that he was gradually winning, and that the prices were gradually going up. He said all he ever did was to lay the goods on the counter, name the price, and get his money.

"The tire manufacturers have agreed among themselves to sell only to the retail trade at a schedule of prices agreed upon by their association, and they insist that said jobbers resell to the consumer at another schedule of prices. The difference between the manufacturer's price and the jobber's price is about 30 per cent. Thus, the jobber's commission on 34 by 4 tires complete is something about $20. These tire manufacturers make, of course, a great many other rubber supplies, such as hose and mechanical goods of all descriptions, and they are very willing to sell these direct to the consumer at prices which compare favorably with their prices to jobbers. In fact, their prices are dependent upon the quantity of material purchased by the customer, and not by his trade rating, i. e., whether he is a jobber or a consumer.

"Regarding gasoline, I had a talk with the manager of the domestic trade department of the Standard Oil Company some days ago. The old grade of 76-degree gasoline is practically no longer manufactured by the Standard Oil Company, but it has treated a lower grade of gasoline in such a manner as to make it suitable for automobile work. This product is known as auto-naphtha; the supply is unlimited, and no fear is felt of lack of fuel. This material costs 15 cents per gallon, delivered in wooden barrels in New York or Brooklyn, and credit is issued for the return of the barrel, amounting to $1.15 at to-day's prices. Figuring fifty gallons to the barrel, the credit per gallon is 2.3 cents, making the net cost of the gasoline 12.7 cents per gallon. I understand this is sold for 18 or 20 cents by the general automobile trade."

Appended is a list of automobile supplies in general demand and two sets of prices. Those in the first column are the prices listed in the catalogues of the supply companies, and those in the second column the prices obtained from hardware houses.

"These prices include what is known as the jobbers' commission," said the automobilist; "that is to say, the manufacturer sells to the jobber and the jobber sells in such quantities as customers desire. I have bought nearly every item on this list, and concerns furnishing the supplies are glad to receive the prices quoted herewith.

"I should say it would be unfair to ask small retail houses to sell the goods at these prices, but I should say it would be fairer to ask them to do that than it is for them to sell at the prices they are now asking."

	Cat. Price.	Hardware Price.
Dietz side lamp, 12 in. in diameter, in front, 5¼ in., pair	$10.00	$4.50
Dietz tail lamp No. 2, 13½ in. high; 3 in. white glass, 3 in. red glass, each	7.00	3.00
Calcium carbide for gas lamps, pound	.20	.05 in 100 lb. drums
Red rubber, generator tubing, foot	.10	.04
Electric tape, pound	.50	.25
Goodrich cement, ½ pint in can	.25	.18
Esco hose band, each	.08	1.05 hd.
Peerless No. 15 ratchet, jack ½ ton, 10 in. high, 7 in. rise	2.00	1.37
Shaw "A" jack, 12 in.; 18 in. lift	4.75	3.11
Searless No. 9 jack	3.00	2.31
Standard 1 ton, No. 0	4.00	3.30
Cylinder oil, gallon	1.00	.35
Albany grease, pound	.20	.08
Dixon's graphite No. 635, pound	.60	.40
Metal (brass) polish, gallon	1.50	.75
Copper measures, 1 gallon	1.25	1.10
No. 5 8 ounce copper finished oil can	.50	.25
No. 8 polished brass oil gun, 8 in. barrel, 15 in. over all	.50	.42
Sherman hose bands, each	.10	.06
Steam hose, 3 in., 3-ply, foot	.67	.30
Cotton waste, colored, pound	.13	.06
Cotton waste, white, pound	.15	.09
Chamois skins, 20 by 28, each	1.25	.67
1-32 in. asbestos metallic sheet, pound	1.40	.75
Sponges, high grade, each	1.20	.60
Lunkenheimer sentinel sight feed glass oil cup, brass finish, 5 in.	4.00	1.81
Lunkenheimer priming cocks, No. 820, ¼ in.	1.00	.50
Champion automobile repair kit	12.00	8.80
No. 12 breast drill	4.00	2.14
Hand drill	3.00	1.07
Complete set straight shank drills No. 30, 1-16 to ½ by 1-64	8.00	3.15
Gasoline blow torch, polished brass	5.50	2.50
Hacksaw frames, adj.	1.20	.53
8 in. hacksaw blades, dozen	.70	.47
Mechanics' perfect handle screw driver, 9½ in. o. a., 4½ in. blade	1.00	.38
Soldering iron No. 1	.30	.15
Coe's monkey wrench, 12 in.	.90	.45
Stillson's wrenches, 10 in.	1.50	.60
Double S wrench, ⅞ by 1 in. head, 7-16 in.	.40	.34
6 in. nickel combination pliers	.75	.33
Strip solder, pound	.40	.25
Spool copper wire, pound	1.00	.16
Swede's iron wire rope, ⅜ in. foot	.07	.03½
Crosby clips, ⅜ in.	.25	.15
Atha Tool Co. machine hammers, No. 1	1.25	.85
Gasoline, (auto naphtha,) gal.	....	.12 7-10

Browning, King & Company

$12 A SUIT.

There are about 300 of them, in Fancy patterns and Blue Serges.

The odds and ends of this season's stocks.

Not every size in each lot, but your size is among them surely.

$12.00.

Some were as high as $28; not one was less than $18.

This is the time to buy Summer Furnishings to advantage.

"The wise man," said Beau Brummell, "seizes his opportunities. It is the foolish one who lets them pass."

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Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
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CRUISING YACHTSMEN HOLD HARBOR SPORTS

Small Boat Races and Clambake at Shelter Island.

AWARDS MADE FOR THE RUN.

Lasca, Effort, Sue, Lotowana, and Vigil Head Divisions—Sue Leads the Fleet.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 19.—Under command of Commodore E. Walter Clark, the joint Seawanhaka, Atlantic, and Philadelphia Corinthian fleet enjoyed water sports and a day ashore to-day. There was a clambake served for the yachtsmen and small-boat races in the harbor. There was a fleet of over seventy-five vessels at anchor, the largest representation since the start of the cruise. For most of the racing men it was the last day of the cruise, for the majority of the well-known boats will leave to-morrow morning, to return for the opening of Larchmont race week.

In the small-boat races to-day C. Howard Clark's crew, from the schooner Savarona, C. Y. C., won first prize in double gigs with coxswains. Robert P. Doremus's schooner Lasca captured the honors in single dingeys and first prize in the large power-launch class, while Commodore E. Walter Clark won first place in the small-launch class, after a keen contest with Thomas H. Parvin's boat Hazel. The summaries follow:

Double Gigs, with Coxswain.—Won by Savarona; dead heat between Crusader II. and Roy A. Rainey's Invader for second.

Single Dinghies.—Won by Lesca; C. Howard Clark's Savarona, second; Crusader II., third.

Large Power Launches.—Won by Lasca; C. Howard Clark's Savarona, second; Loyal, third.

Small Power Launches.—Won by Walter Clark's Irolita; Thomas G. Paron's Hazel, second; F. W. Tunnell's Ariel, third; Dr. Hobart A. Hare's Narkeeta, fourth.

The summary of the races on the cruise were prepared to-day by the Regatta Committee. E. F. Luckenbach's Sue is easily the leader of the fleet on corrected time for the three day's runs, while the division leaders are R. C. Doremus's Lasca of the big schooners, A. N. Chandler's Vigil of the smaller schooners, F. M. Smith's Effort of the big sloops, Sue of the small sloops, and E. E. Malcolm's Lotowana of the yawls. Sue, with two wins in the small sloops, will win her division prize; Vigil will likely win of the small schooners, Lotowana has won of the yawls, and Effort of the big sloops. A win for Invader over Lasca would give Ex-Commodore Rainey a tie in the big schooners, but her return will knock her out of that. The elapsed and corrected times on the aggregate runs of 98¾ miles are as follows:

FIRST DIVISION SCHOONERS.

CLASSES A TO C.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Cor'ted Time. H. M. S.
Invader, Roy A. Rainey	14:04:26	14:04:26
Lasca, R. P. Doremus	14:25:38	13:45:43
Savarona, C. H. Clark, Jr.	15:12:34	14:25:11
*Queen, J. R. Maxwell	4:23:32	.....
†Crusader, Seymour L. Husted	4:46:21	.....

*Finished first day, 29 miles and withdrew.
†Finished third day, 16 miles. Not in other days.

SECOND DIVISION SCHOONERS.

CLASSES D TO EE.

Loyal, Gibson Putzel	15:32:31	15:05:41
Vigil, A. N. Chandler	16:08:54	15:14:02
*Andromeda, C. W. Nason	16:14:53	15:38:05
‡Quickstep, E. B. Havens	10:42:24	.....
‡Clarissa, E. K. Price	10:36:53	.....
‡Fenella, J. G. Meehan	12:20:38	.....
†Priscilla, F. R. Hoisington	5:40:42	.....

*Disqualified second day. Raced 98 miles.
†Finished first day, 29 miles and withdrew.
‡Finished first two days, 72 miles. Not timed third day.

FIRST DIVISION SLOOPS.

CLASSES G TO J.

Effort, F. M. Smith	13:13:09	13:13:09
Irolita, E. W. Clark	13:26:48	13:13:25

SECOND DIVISION SLOOPS.

CLASSES K TO R.

Cleona, George Bullock	15:55:04	.....
Sue, E. F. Luckenbach	16:22:36	14:37:52
Athlon, J. D. Probst	16:27:37	.....
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	16:32:10	15:40:01
Tabasco, W. B. Henry	16:38:27	14:53:43
Pelegrina, E. & R. Toland	17:05:27	17:05:27
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	17:39:37	15:35:13
Gypsy, A. A. Fowler	17:49:48	.....
Regina, F. G. Stewart	18:12:45	16:28:01
*Rondinella, F. H. Davol	5:30:48	.....
†Mirth II., G. & J. Beeckman	11:15:51	.....

*Finished first day, 29 miles and withdrew.
†Finished first two days, 72 miles. Not timed third day.

YAWLS—ALL CLASSES.

Selnada, J. F. Ackerman	16:24:45	16:24:45
Lotowana, E. E. Malcolm	17:42:41	14:43:50
*Paladin, G. C. Hubbard	11:08:40	.....
†Tern, John Aylsop	0:25:07	.....
‡Zenobia, C. K. Eaton	5:51:41	.....
‡Onawa, C. H. Eagle	5:53:18	.....
‡Flying Cloud, G. Loughlin	6:01:50	.....

*Finished first two days' run, 72 miles. Not timed third day.
†Finished second day's run, 43 miles. Not timed other days.
‡Finished first day's run, 29 miles. Not timed other days.

Absolute Cleanliness and Purity in Potted Meats for Your Table--What is it Worth to You?

ARE you willing to pay a little more and know what you are eating? The difference in price is just the added cost of selecting the solid choice parts (and nothing else) of prime chicken, turkey, ham and tongue, plus the price of scrupulous care in the preparation.

Richardson & Robbins' tinned delicacies, potted chicken, turkey, ham, tongue and luncheon meats have been prepared with the same integrity for fifty years. They have been specified in the victualing of yachts, used at officers' mess in the United States Navy, found on the tables of millionaires, but most purveyors have considered them too good for the general public because they cost a few cents more a can.

Do you think a few cents too much to pay for absolute cleanliness and purity?

Every step in the production of Richardson & Robbins' tinned meats is under the direct personal supervision of the firm. Every nook and corner of the plant is open to the public, and as clean as a new pin.

One would be willing to eat from any utensil used in the work. Even the floors are as clean as your own kitchen table. Every meat is tinned in a special sanitary can that opens with a key. Every can is sterilized before it is filled and afterward.

The Providence Bulletin, in an editorial commenting on the report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, says:

"The firm of Richardson & Robbins, of Dover, Delaware, is entitled to the publication of the fact that all its samples analyzed were found to be of excellent quality."

Ask your dealer for Richardson & Robbins potted chicken, turkey, ham, tongue, curried fowl, boned chicken and luncheon meats. Insist on the label "R. & R." It is your safeguard.

Richardson & Robbins

DOVER, DELAWARE Established 1856

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Summer Trips

$75 from Chicago

and $69 from St. Louis to California and back, June 1 to September 15.

You may travel on the luxurious California Limited along the historic Santa Fe Trail, and visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Harvey serves the meals.

Santa Fe All the way

Ask the Santa Fe agent at 377 Broadway, New York City.

Nothing Added
Nothing Extracted. } Just Simply Pure Rye Whiskey.

OLD CROW RYE

Sold ONLY in bottles. Never sold in bulk.
If offered in any but our bottling IT IS NOT

OLD CROW RYE

Look for word "Rye" in red.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

SURPRISES IN GOLF.

Connecticut Champion Beaten in First Round of State Tournament.

NOROTON, Conn., July 19.—Several surprises were in store for the Connecticut golfers to-day in the match play rounds on the Wee Burn Club links for the championship during the coming year. W. K. Sheppard, Jr., the title holder, was beaten in the first round this morning by W. A. Jackson of Middletown. Honors were even on the ninth green, but Sheppard, who comes from the New Haven Club, fell down badly in his short game after that and was beaten by 4 up and 3 to play. Jackson won his second victory in the afternoon, defeating H. H. Pease of New Britain. He will play Carl E. Martin of Fairfield to-morrow in the semi-final, and the other semi-finalists will be R. D. Sanford of Wee Burn and A. H. Chase of Norwich. Sanford caught the Hartford golfer, R. H. Hovey, who won the low-score prize yesterday, badly off his game and won handily by 4 up and 3 to play. In the Consolation Cup set Charles H. Seely, the ex-champion, was beaten in the second round by A. M. Baldwin of the home club.

Newport Women Play Fast Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19.—Only one match was played in the women's handicap lawn tennis tournament on the Casino courts to-day, Miss Busk and Miss Wetmore defeating Miss Edith Deacon and Miss Rotch in a very close game that went twice to deuce. Mrs. Richard Stevens and Mrs. Clarence Dolan defaulted to Miss Edna Barger and Miss Jeanne Wallach. The Misses Busk and Wetmore gave their opponents 15, but by better playing at critical points won by a score of 7—5, 8—6. The final match will be played to-morrow.

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Makes them white and lustrous

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THE BEST KINDS,
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All are places of

Wonderful Interest

Collectively they afford a summer vacation trip that is a

"World Beater"

¶ No salt water trip in the world quite like that from Puget Sound to Alaska. ¶ No coaching trip in the world to compare with that through the Yellowstone. ¶ No other "Country" in the world quite like the Pacific Northwest. ¶ No Steamships on the Pacific excelling the "Minnesota" and "Dakota" of the Great Northern Steamship Line; direct to the Orient.

Low Rates All Summer

All are easily and comfortably reached if you travel via the

Northern Pacific Railway

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A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
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MEN WHO WISH TO COMBINE

elegance of appearance with Summer comfort should have their clothes made from

Priestley's "Cravenette"

MOHAIRS

Beautiful fabrics, cool, feather-weight, that keep their shape and require very little pressing.

"Rain Will Neither Wet Nor Spot Them."

"Ask your tailor." Write us for booklet—FREE.

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Manufacturers of Black Dress Goods, Mohairs, Woolens, Cravenette Cloths, Etc.

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Wall Tents

8 oz. duck, complete, poles and pins.	
7 ft. x 7 ft.	$6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft.	7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft.	9.68

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18 ft. long 45.00	15 ft. long 35.00
Cedar Yacht Dingey, 10 ft. 55.00	

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APPEAL TO THE CORONER BY THE FULLER COMPANY

To Contradict What He Said About the Midair Murder.

CAN'T DO IT, SAYS ACRITELLI

To the Company's Denial of His Assertions He Replies That He Has Proof of Some of Them.

Through its counsel, R. C. Babbage, the George A. Fuller Company, which, with the Allied Iron Trades Association, was accused by Coroner Peter Acritelli of indirectly causing the midair murder and assault in the new Plaza Hotel by putting the watchmen there in pursuance of a plan to discredit the House-smiths and Bridgemen's Union, gave out this statement yesterday in reply to the interview with the Coroner printed in THE TIMES:

"In view of the interview with Coroner Peter Acritelli, reported in to-day's TIMES, the George A. Fuller Company has decided to depart from its established custom of taking no notice of such statements. In this instance a public official has apparently made a statement which greatly reflects upon the Fuller Company, without having any evidence before him upon which to base it.

"There can be little, if any, dispute in relation to the facts. A number of iron workers, many of whom were members of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, had been engaged in erecting the steel for the Plaza Hotel. The firm of Winslow Brothers & Co. were engaged in erecting certain ornamental iron work in the lower stories, employing non-union labor. It was noticed that a large number of bolts, rivets, and other articles were either accidentally or purposely dropped from the upper stories, which might have done serious injury to those working below. There were also a number of cases where non-union men were assaulted.

"About two weeks before the watchmen were assaulted a non-union worker was assaulted by a number of the iron workers. One of these was arrested and subsequently released on bail and has since disappeared. Owing to rumors of possible violence which reached the officers of the company, and to prevent the dropping of articles upon the men below, it was deemed wise to have watchmen at the top of the building, so that they could see what was going on, it being impossible to locate the source from which the articles fell except in that way.

"It is customary, with contractors, in such instances, to have watchmen at the top of the building. The three watchmen who were assaulted were employed for this purpose.

"The George A. Fuller Company emphatically denies that it had any intention or desire, or that it was to its interest to do anything to provoke any kind of disturbance, or to bring about violence. Its sole object in employing the watchmen was to protect its employes and to avoid violence. The watchmen were not employed in pursuance of any agreement entered into with the Allied Iron Trades Association, or at its suggestion, but two of them were supplied at the request of the Fuller Company by the association's employment bureau.

"The company regrets that violence should have occurred, and has done all in its power to aid the District Attorney in convicting those who may have been guilty of the wrong. It regards their conviction as a public necessity. To-day one of the attorneys of the company asked Coroner Acritelli if the statements credited to him in THE TIMES had been made by him, and he stated that he had only said a few words to the reporter, which had been amplified and enlarged upon, and that at the end of the proceeding he would make a statement which would do away with the reflection upon the Fuller Company.

"It is a fact not generally known that nearly all of the men at work on the story of the building where the assault occurred have been found and have appeared or are appearing before the Coroner."

When a TIMES reporter showed this to Coroner Acritelli he dictated the following statement which he afterward signed:

"My statement, as printed in THE TIMES this morning is correct. It can be borne out by the testimony of witnesses examined at this investigation. I have no desire to enter into a controversy with the Fuller Company, nor to anticipate any verdict which the Coroner's jury may render. I will say, however, that I have documentary and oral proof showing that the Fuller Company made a call upon the Allied Iron Trades Association for special watchmen, but that in the facts developed in the investigation, covering an entire week, there has been no proof adduced to show that the ironworkers, at any time, had injured anybody engaged on the building construction, intentionally or otherwise."

It was learned that an attorney for the Fuller Company called upon the Coroner yesterday and asked him if he would say that his statement as published was incorrect. He said that he could not.

The attorney, it was learned, then asked if it would be possible for the Coroner to make a statement later which would relieve the Fuller Company of the reflection he made upon it. The Coroner's answer was:

"Wait until this investigation is concluded and I'll discuss the case with you."

Ernest F. Eidlitz of the firm of Eidlitz & Hulse, attorneys for the Allied Iron Trades Association, of which the Fuller Company is a member, made this statement:

"We do not desire to enter into any controversy in the matter, but we might say from the evidence adduced it appears that the assaults were unprovoked, and, as the Coroner states, unjustifiable under the circumstances. To attempt to offset the severity of the crimes alleged to have been committed by suggestions as to conspiracy between the Fuller Company and the Allied Iron Trades Association is not only departing from the true facts, as we understand them, but is, in the circumstances, unworthy of serious consideration."

Coroner Acritelli had Supt. Morris, who was in charge of the Plaza Hotel at the time of the murder, before him yesterday. Mr. Morris told the Coroner that the three special watchmen had been employed because bolts were being dropped upon non-union men by the ironworkers, and the company wished to stop it. He said that the watchmen at the building had been told to instruct and place the special men on the eighth floor, but he did not know if they had been informed that there was any danger of them being assaulted.

It was also testified that when certain ironworkers on the building, who were members of the Knights of Columbus found that the three special watchmen also belonged to the order, they advised the policemen to leave the building. The three watchmen were about to go when assaulted. The hearing will be resumed to-day.

Stories the labor delegates have been telling about a general building trades war on behalf of the housesmiths' and plumbers' unions were characterized by the employers yesterday as ridiculous. J. K. Brown, Chairman of the Emergency Committee of the Master Plumbers' Association, said that the unions had been making the same threats for over a year. "No one takes them seriously," he added. "The United Board of Business Agents or its committee has not pulled a man out on a sympathetic strike in support of Plumbers' Union No. 2 yet."

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"1847 ROGERS BROS."
"Silver Plate that Wears"
You will find this mark on knives, forks, spoons, etc.
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MERIDEN BRITA CO.

STILLMAN'S CONDITION GRAVE

Accident in France Due to Chauffeur Being Attacked by Vertigo.

LISIEUX, France, July 19.—Details of the automobile accident yesterday between Lisieux and Dives-sur-Mer show that Thomas E. Stillman, the well-known New York lawyer, accompanied by his daughter, Charlotte; his granddaughter, Elizabeth, and a party of friends, including Miss Garrow, Miss Kendall, and Mrs. James C. Addison, a niece of Andrew Carnegie, started from Paris at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Lisieux in an automobile driven by an Italian chauffeur named Carsughie.

The machine covered 200 miles before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, including a stop for lunch. The accident occurred on an isolated country road five miles from Lisieux. Mr. Stillman's automobile collided with a heavy miller's truck driven by M. Trouchard, the proprietor of a neighboring flour mill. The shock was terrific, demolishing the automobile and throwing its occupants and M. Trouchard into the road.

Mr. Stillman and M. Trouchard suffered the most serious injuries. Mrs. Addison and the chauffeur were slightly hurt, and the others escaped injury. After peasants in the vicinity had given first aid to the injured the latter were brought to the hospital here.

Mr. Stillman and his party recently returned to Paris after an extensive automobile tour of Switzerland and Italy.

Dr. Ouvry, who is attending Mr. Stillman, says his patient has several wounds on the head, but no fracture of the skull. Mr. Stillman passed a bad night, and this afternoon it was announced that his condition was regarded as serious.

Mrs. Addison has a gash over the right eye. The chauffeur's arm was broken. M. Trouchard's right shoulder was broken, he was terribly injured in the head, and his jaw was smashed. He is now unconscious.

Dr. Ouvry will endeavor to remove Mr. Stillman to the local surgical clinic. Randolph Mayer, Mr. Stillman's secretary, who was waiting for the party at Dives-sur-Mer, came here as soon as he heard of the accident, and to-day left Lisieux for Paris to obtain the services of leading surgical specialists.

The chauffeur, Carsughie, in an interview, explained the accident as follows:

On leaving the White Horse Inn at 2:20 P. M. yesterday the party proceeded swiftly toward Dives-sur-Mer, when suddenly Carsughie was overcome by an attack of vertigo and was temporarily blinded. The automobile rushed forward unguided at the rate of fifty kilometers an hour until it encountered the truck, which it struck sideways. The automobile was crushed and the truck was thrown forty feet.

JAPANESE ARE REMORSEFUL.

Members of All Creeds Ask Funds to Repair Christian Churches.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

TOKIO, July 19.—Leading Japanese Buddhists recently offered to pay two-thirds of the cost of repairing the Christian churches and schools wrecked in the anti-peace riots in Tokio last September provided that Shintoists paid the remainder.

The Shintoists were unable to do this. Accordingly, the Religious Association of Japan, representing all creeds, now invites public subscriptions.

The appeal, which bears the signatures of eminent Christians, Buddhists, and Shintoists, declares that the fullest inquiries have proved that the attacks on these buildings were not prompted by religious or racial prejudice.

THE HERALD PROSECUTED.

Proceedings Under the Postal Laws Started by an Anti-Vice Society.

Following the publication in The New York American of a series of articles attacking the character of the "personal" advertisements in The Herald a prosecution against The Herald was begun recently in the police court by the Rev. Charles Grubb of the Anti-Vice Society.

This was followed on Wednesday by the issuance of warrants by United States Commissioner Shields against four editors and the business manager of The Herald, charging them with violating the postal laws by sending through the mails newspapers containing indecent advertisements. The warrants were obtained by Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton on information furnished by the same complainants as appeared in the police court.

Messrs. Hamilton, Schaefer, Burke, Miner, and Gilliam of The Herald surrendered themselves yesterday to United States Marshal Henkel. They were accompanied by their counsel, William Rand, Jr. On their behalf Mr. Rand waived a preliminary examination, and they were paroled in the custody of their counsel to answer on Oct. 10 any charges the Federal Grand Jury may find against them.

SUICIDE DUE TO THE HEAT.

Aged George Jarvis, ex-Fireman and Dog Fancier, Shoots Himself.

George Jarvis, 72 years old, crazed by the heat, killed himself yesterday morning in the parlor of his home, 1,015 Washington Avenue. Jarvis, after long service in the Fire Department, resigned twenty years ago and devoted himself to raising fine dogs, his specialty being setters. He was the owner of several prize winners and had been a judge at the New York Dog Show for fifteen years.

POSTAL CARD 3 FEET LONG.

Long Observed Drowsiness of Chicago Children Accounted For.

A postal card, three feet long, two feet wide, embellished with scores of pen and ink drawings, and signed by several hundred persons, was received on board the White Star liner Teutonic when that vessel stopped in Quarantine yesterday morning. It required $1.04 worth of stamps to get the card from Chicago to Quarantine. There it was delivered to John Forsythe, head of the correspondence department of the Armour Packing Company, who returned from his vacation on the Teutonic yesterday.

Mr. Forsythe has been with the Armours for more than twenty years, and yesterday he ended the first vacation he has had in all that time.

Subway Men Caught Cutting Trees.

Four men in the employ of the Interborough Company were fined $10 each yesterday by Magistrate Baker, in the Westchester Court, for cutting branches off trees on the Southern Boulevard, near Home Street. A lawyer from the Interborough Company told Magistrate Baker that as the trees were obstructing the track of the Subway, which at this point runs above ground, the company had not troubled to get permission to do the cutting.

Bingham Orders Captains on Trial.

Police Commissioner Bingham announced yesterday morning that he had filed charges against two Captains—James J. Langan of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station and Martin Handy of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. The charges grew out of their alleged failure to send at once all property taken from prisoners to the property clerk.

New Car Stables on 42d Street.

The New York City Street Railway Company will soon replace the old car stables at Twelfth Avenue and Forty-second Street, which were destroyed by fire several months ago. The new building will be about 200 by 200 feet, with façades of ornamental brick, and will cost $100,000.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE A BOON, DRYDEN ASSERTS

Without Equal in Philanthropy, Says Prudential's Head.

APPROVES $100,000 SALARY

Not Too Large for a Corporation President, He Thinks—Also Justifies Campaign Payments.

United States Senator John F. Dryden was the principal witness before the special insurance investigating committee of the New Jersey Legislature, when it resumed its hearing in Newark yesterday. Senator Dryden, who has been President of the Prudential for the last quarter of a century, made an elaborate defense of the company's methods, and especially the industrial branch, which he said was without parallel in philanthropic or charitable enterprise.

The witness was asked in regard to the executive expenses of the company, or the salaries of the superior officers, and said that he believed a salary of $100,000 a year was none too large for the head of a great corporation. Mr. Dryden then stated that the first two years and a half of the company's existence he worked absolutely without pay. He subsequently received $100 per month. He testified that he borrowed the idea of industrial insurance from the London Prudential.

Senator Dryden said that he endeavored to start the company in New York, but a bill he put through the Legislature was vetoed by Gov. Hoffman, whereupon he went to New Jersey.

In regard to his statement before the Armstrong Committee, in which he said that he regretted the elimination of the right of certain policy holders to vote the same as stockholders, witness said:

"I do, so far as ordinary policy holders are concerned, but when you consider we have outstanding 6,500,000 policies held by, perhaps, 5,000,000 policy holders, in forty-five States, you can realize how difficult it would be to have that vast army vote."

Senator Dryden said that the policy holders in the Prudential had a right to vote until 1880, when such right was limited to the stockholders by law.

"Did your company have that law passed?"

"We did not."

"At that time you had about 40,000 policies in force?"

"Yes, Sir, and now we have 6,500,000."

Mr. Corbin read the law of 1892, which gives the right to make stock dividends, and asked the witness if his company favored that law. He said the company did.

"Were you in doubt as to the right to make such dividends?"

"We did have a doubt at that time."

"You stated before the Armstrong Committee that you were opposed to a further increase in your capital. You also said there was a clamor for an increase to $5,000,000 and larger dividends, and that you were unalterably opposed to such a plan?"

"I did because I consider the capital of $2,000,000 large enough, and have the same opinion of the annual 40 per cent. dividends we are now paying."

"Did you issue policies in the interest of creditors of those having an insurable interest in the life of the person insured?" was asked.

"I do not recall any such policy, but know of no reason why one of that character should not be issued in the ordinary department."

"But your charter appears to limit policies for the benefit of widows and orphans and members of the family of the deceased person."

"That was changed in 1875 at the suggestion of our Board of Directors, which desired to extend the scope of our business."

"When your original idea was to form a friendly or benevolent society, why did you include capital stock?"

"To give the society stability."

The witness said that his company began issuing participating policies as far back as 1886. The Board of Directors, he said, has declared dividends on non-participating policies.

"In a mutual company all of the premiums would belong to the policy-holders?" he was reminded.

"Theoretically, yes; actually, no, as the surplus is essential as a guarantee in the event of excessive lapses from any possible calamity."

Mr. Corbin asked the witness if he did not consider the growth of the Prudential's assets from $40,000,000 in 1900 to $107,000,000 in 1906 a source of danger.

"Not as long as the company was honestly and economically investing it," he replied.

At the afternoon session he admitted that the Prudential had contributed $6,000 to the Republican campaign of 1896 and $10,000 to each subsequent campaign. It was also brought out that the company had paid out something like $15,000 in various States to prohibit drastic legislation. All the money thus expended was charged to "legal expenses."

"What system would you use to defeat injurious legislation?" was asked.

"We were called upon every Winter to defeat some freak measure, and would have to employ counsel to defeat it. Afterward we secured local counsel, but we were frequently called upon to send some one to the States in question."

The names of Andrew Hamilton and others were brought out, and it developed that these men have been called upon to aid the Prudential in legislative matters. Asked whether the company had ever employed any legislative or lobby agent, Senator Dryden replied:

"We have not. I want to say right here that whenever we have been called upon to fight legislative measures we have fought them out in the open. In the past five years we have had more than 3,000 bills affecting insurance, including 'strike' bills and every other class of freak legislation."

The legislative expenses were divided among the Prudential, Metropolitan, and John Hancock Companies, according to Senator Dryden. He explained that the latter was called upon to share one-fifth while the Prudential and Metropolitan each paid two-fifths.

In regard to the contributions that the Prudential gave to the Republican campaign fund in 1896, 1900, and 1904, Senator Dryden maintained that it was from money that belonged to the stockholders exclusively, being profit from stock transactions.

"Suppose, now, Mr. Dryden," asked Senator Minturn, "that I was a policy holder of the Prudential, and also one of Mr. Bryan's supporters in the campaign of 1896, would you be doing justice to me by contributing to the campaign fund of the opposing candidate?"

"You would have had nothing to say. It remained with the stockholders absolutely."

"Is it the intention of your company to continue on that line. For instance, Mr. Bryan may be nominated for President again?" asked Mr. Minturn.

"I will answer that when the time comes," was Senator Dryden's reply.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

$1,250,000 OF WHISKY GONE.

Fire in Big Scotch Bonded Warehouse —Blazing Liquor in Streets.

DUNDEE, July 19.—There was a disastrous fire to-night in the bonded warehouse of James Watson & Co., the largest concern of its kind in Scotland.

Large quantities of blazing whisky ran into the streets. The loss is estimated at $1,250,000.

DON'T TIRE EASILY
when you eat
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason."

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

A Final Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Suits

$15 Two-Garment Suits at $9.75

Suits that are the very ideal for men going vacationward. They're made of tropical gray velour cassimeres and flannels—plaids, stripes and checks in dark or light tones. Abreast of the hour in every detail of style. Coats long, with deep side or centre vents. Trousers with belt loops and cuff buttons. NOW $9.75

$15 Blue and Black Serge Suits at $11.50

Our label is evidence that the serge in these suits is of absolutely fast color, and it is also evidence that it will hold its shape and retain the original, graceful lines of style. Single or double breasted sack models. NOW $11.50

$20, $18, $17 and $15 Worsted Suits, $13.50

In the exclusive patterns in the various shades of gray. In every line and curve good style is pre-eminent in these worsted suits. They are fashioned in single and double breasted models and invested with all the new style knacks. NOW $13.50

Store Open Saturday Night Till 10:30.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. At 8th Ave.

WOODRUFF WITH PLATT "IN A GENERAL WAY"

That's All the Declaration to be Got Out of Him.

GOES TO SEE THE SENATOR

Who Renews His Plea for Harmony on Everybody Else's Part—Not Worried About Hughes.

Timothy L. Woodruff, who remained in the woods during the ten days in which things were happening in the rival Republican camps, descended from the fence yesterday long enough to declare that he was in accord with Senator Platt "in a general way." By that he meant, he said, that he agreed with a statement which Senator Platt gave out. As Senator Platt's statement did not contain much of anything but a plea for harmony and a recital of how the peace conference was brought about, Republican politicians could not quite figure out even after this just where Mr. Woodruff stood. The ex-Lieutenant Governor, however, seemed to think he had declared himself.

Mr. Woodruff went to Senator Platt's office shortly before 11 o'clock, and stayed about twenty minutes. When he came out he said:

"The Senator will give out a statement. There is nothing further for me to say."

"Does that statement represent your position?"

"Well, yes, in a general way. I have said before that I am in accord with those who have at heart the best interests of the party."

Then Senator Platt handed out his statement, adding, "Mr. Woodruff is in complete harmony with me." Here is the statement:

"In order to dispel the obscurity, doubt, and misrepresentation surrounding the immediate political situation, it is only fair for me to state that at the suggestion of Robert C. Morris I invited ex-Gov. Odell to visit me several weeks ago at my country home at Highland Mills with a view to talking over the political situation and jointly applying our energies and experience in an effort to check the party drift which seemed to me to be destructive of further success.

"No other motive actuated me, and I am perfectly certain no other motive actuated him in accepting my invitation to call, except to promote the party efficiency and restore to the party a measure of its old-time vitality and virility. The meeting was not fraught with ill to any one. It was simply a note of harmony amid shrieking discord.

"We both believed that all friends of the party, regardless of factional predisposition, would join in a movement having Republican success in view. There was no discussion of the details of party management; no suggestion that ex-Gov. Odell should or should not seek re-election to the State Chairmanship. Such questions are too trivial to take up in advance of general party unification, and could only becloud the real objective, which is a united and efficient party.

"I have seen many of my friends and expect during the Summer to see many more. I am asking them all to join in this movement, and know of no disinclination on the part of any of them to cooperate in the effort than is being made to get together for the party good."

Senator Platt declared in answer to questions that the harmonizers had not yet reached the stage of discussing candidates. He said that the combination had not got that far.

"There has been some talk from Mr. Odell's friends about Charles E. Hughes," was suggested.

"I wouldn't let that worry me if I were you," was the Senator's reply.

"Is Gov. Higgins a candidate?"

"I have not heard from him or from any one representing him. No, I do not believe that he has been invited to join the peace camp. Maybe he wouldn't join if he was asked."

It is now believed that in the Higgins camp there is a sincere regret that Gov. Higgins did not move on Odell months ago and oust him as State Chairman. In behalf of the Governor it is said, however, that when he said several days ago that everything was satisfatory he had counted noses in the State Committee and still believed that he could put Odell out if it became necessary to do so. The trouble was then, as it is now, in the number and influence of the aspirants for Odell's shoes.

CHURCH PICNIC DROWNING.

14-Year-Old Boy Falls in a Hole in Manasquan Inlet.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 19.—Fourteen-year-old William Prosasco of Freehold, N. J., was drowned to-day at the North Dike of the Manasquan River Inlet. With his mother, father, and younger brother he had accompanied the Sunday school of the Dutch Reformed Church of Freehold, N. J., to Bailey's Pavilion on the North Beach of the Manasquan Inlet, for their annual picnic.

The lad, with two girls his own age, had wandered down the beach south of the others, when William came suddenly to a hole, and falling in went under. When he did not appear, the girls yelled for help. Fred Cunningham, a Princeton senior, who was fishing near the dike, and Bathing Master Lower of the Inlet Pavilion, spent an hour in vain, diving for the body, which was undoubtedly carried out to sea by the strong current, and has not yet been recovered.

A Notable Series of Letters

William E. Curtis, traveller and writer, who needs no introduction to New York newspaper readers, has reached St. Petersburg, and the first of a series of daily letters from his pen, covering every phase of the Russian situation, will be printed in the columns of

The Globe
This Evening.

Mr. Curtis has spent much time in Russia in other years. He has therefore open to him many avenues of information which are closed to casual writers. His large experience should give to his conclusions a value much above the ordinary.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE 18th & 19th STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

Shoe Bargains for Everybody

BIGGEST week the Shoe Store has ever had—but the sale isn't over yet, nor have we got to the end of the bargain list. Here are some new ones with one or two of the former offers repeated:

All the Women's Tan Shoes are divided into two lots:

All that were $3 and over, now ..... $1.90 | All that were $2 and $2.50, now 98c

This includes every tan shoe in the store, not excepting our own famous Foot Mould line.

Shoes for Misses and Children are offered this way:

All that remain of an entire line of $1 and $1.50 white canvas button and lace shoes, all the white Oxfords and a small but fine lot of tan Oxfords, are priced to-day at 69c

There are not all sizes in each style, but there are all sizes in the collection.

All the Men's Tan Shoes and Oxfords, including our own Foot Mould Shoes, which are the best $3 and $4 values in New York, are being closed out in this way:

Values up to $3.50, at ..... $1.45 | Values up to $4.00, at $1.90

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Shirt Waist Bargains

A Magnetic Offer for To-day

Here are six new styles in Summer Shirt Waists—fresh from the maker's hands.

They show the very last thought in waist designing for this season; the highest and latest development of the use of lace and embroidery; the highest point reached in value for price.

They are good enough and pretty enough to deserve the prices that they were made to sell for, but we got them under value and shall sell them at prices that save you from 25c to 55c on each one.

75c $1.50
$1.00 $1.95

In this offer are included, besides the styles pictured here, a number of very elegant tailored models in batiste and linen.

Considering the timeliness of this offer and the rich beauty of the styles offered, we believe this opportunity the best we have given in this line of goods this season.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Your Vacation Trunk

Seven Sizes in the "S. & C. Special" Trunk Reduced by a Dollar or More

THIS is a trunk which has always stood prominently, even in our own carefully-chosen stock, for the strength and good looks it gives at a moderate price.

It is well arranged, solidly put together and strong without clumsiness. As a vacation-time special we clip a dollar or more off prices that were already remarkably low.

28-inch, regularly	$5.25	*$4.00*
30-inch, regularly	$5.75	*$4.40*
32-inch, regularly	$6.25	*$4.85*
34-inch, regularly	$6.75	*$5.25*
36-inch, regularly	$7.25	*$5.65*
38-inch, regularly	$7.75	*$6.15*
40-inch, regularly	$8.25	*$6.65*

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Rear.)

Floor Coverings

Art Squares

AS a special Midsummer Carnival Sale feature we are offering at greatly reduced prices our entire line of all-wool art squares. This is a great opportunity, for these are strictly the best quality of goods, and the patterns are the newest and in large variety:

Reg.	Size.	Special.
$4.75,	6.0 x 9.0	*$3.95*
$5.75,	7.6 x 9.0	*4.75*
$6.75,	9.0 x 9.0	*5.75*
$8.50,	9.0 x 10.6	*6.75*
$9.50,	9.0 x 12.0	*7.75*
$11.50,	9.0 x 15.0	*9.75*
$15.00,	12.0 x 15.0	*13.25*

Linoleums and Oilcloths

Also specially reduced for this sale is a large variety of linoleums and oilcloths. The patterns are many and very attractive.

60c grade Linoleum, special at... *44c*
50c grade Linoleum, special at... *39cc*
35c grade Oilcloth, special at... *26c*
25c grade Oilcloth, special at... *19*

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Infants' and Children's Summer Dresses

A Fresh and Pretty Lot at Attractive Prices

WE have just received a lot of dainty little Summer-time dresses of the low-neck, short-sleeve, hot-weather kind that will prove extremely attractive to mothers of children up to five years. They consist of long and short slips for infants and Russian and French waist dresses for little girls from two to five years. Made from the finest quality of white lawn and nainsook in a choice of about twenty styles. Some are designed with pin-tucked yokes; others with yoke of embroidery pin-tucking and hemstitched; all daintily trimmed with lace and ribbon.

The prices are low. The most costly dress in the lot is an exquisite little creation, priced at only *$1.50;* and from that figure prices range down to 49c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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AGRARIAN RUSSIA.

Doubtless, as we have often pointed out, there are in the Duma a number of men who are quite capable of voicing the aspirations of Russia, and even of giving them shape in institutions, a surprising number of such, considering the lack of political experience on the part of all the members. But, along with the information, on which we have already commented, of the beginning of Constitutional Government by a "money bill" passed by the lower house and accepted by the Czar in spite of the disapproval of his Ministers, comes news of a much less hopeful kind. The peasantry all over Russia, or at least over so many and so widely separated districts that we may fairly take the movement as representative of rural Russia, has broken out in open revolt. Its "declaration of independence" has taken the form of the wanton destruction of estates belonging to the Crown or to wealthy and hated land owners.

All this is very sad and very portentous. For Russia is, to all practical intents and purposes, rural Russia. There is no nation so great which is so exclusively agricultural. The Russian people, as we denominate the Russian peasantry, takes the institution of the Duma, following the dreadful defeat by Japan, as a confession of impotency on the part of those classes which it has been accustomed to regard as omnipotent. It thereupon takes steps to put its secret aspirations into practical shape. And, alas, its secret aspirations are only to do harm to the hereditary oppressor. Outrages are reported rivaling and outdoing the outrages that used to be reported from Ireland of acts of vengeance on the landlords. The landlords in Ireland were regarded as foreigners and "absentees." But in Russia, as in old France, they are native to the soil. Estates are devastated, manor houses are burned, landlords are killed or hunted from their homes. The acts of violence reported from so many provinces of Russia can have no political object. They can have no political significance, except as testimonies of the hatred of class for class. It is inconceivable that any human being should have committed them in the expectation that they would do him any good, any other good than to "feed his revenge." What makes these revelations most portentous is their disclosure that between the upper and the lower stratum of Russian society there is a great gulf fixed.

To the student of history there is a painful sense of repetition, even of monotony, about this performance. We have read all this before. The Russian moujik stands in the same relation to the Russian boyar as that in which the French paysan of 1789 stood to the French seigneur. In each case the literary theory of the situation, as framed by the more fortunate party, and imposed upon his guest, the philosophic tourist, is that there is a beautiful and patriarchal system of protection on the one side and dependence on the other, the loan who does all the work venerating and loving the man who makes him do it all. The same theory prevailed before 1861 about the institution of human slavery in the Southern part of these United States. But, so soon as it is brought to the test, this literarily beautiful theory disappears in practice. It was terror that kept the French peasantry quiet until the gospel of the Rights of Man was so audibly proclaimed that even the French peasantry could not choose but hear. It was terror that kept the Southern slaves quiet until the Northern armies came "bringing the jubilee." It has been terror that has kept the Russian moujiks quiet until they found that their late oppressors were not omnipotent, but were in fact impotent. And the result in each case is the same. It is, again, timidity and dullness that keep the British Hodge in subjection to his "betters" and induce him to order himself "lowly and reverently" toward them. Not, probably, that he would idealize his emancipation, like the French peasant and the Russian moujik, by burning the houses of all the "swells" within reach and murdering such of the swells themselves as he could catch. His experience has not been so bitter as that of either of the other nations, and he has a status, theoretically an equal status, before the law. He has already "rights" before the law, whereas the moujiks have none. But in each case, note well, there has been a Church which was a handmaid of the upper class, an organ of the satisfied parts of society.

The lesson of the French Revolution which has done its work, and of the Russian revolution which is just beginning, is quite the same. It is that any society which is less broadly based than upon "all the people" is unstable and precarious. As our own EMERSON has put it, "only that good lasts which we can taste with all doors open, and which serves all men."

THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

The publication of our trade statistics for the last fiscal year lends timely interest to a Treasury compilation of the world's commerce. The total for the current year, judged from the latest available monthly averages, will be $25,000,000,000. That will be the total of the exports plus the imports of all international exchanges by reporting countries, but as one nation's exports are another nation's imports, there are so many duplications that the total loses much of its impressiveness. Still the growth indicated is measured upon a like scale of error, which cancels out in annual comparisons, so that it is interesting enough to learn that the growth since the century began is 25 per cent., 250 per cent. since 1870, and 600 per cent. since 1850. The monthly average for the leading nations is here given:

	Exports.	Imports.	Per Capita Ex.	Per Capita Im.
United States	$147,208,973	$101,506,417	$17	$13
Un. Kingdom	143,573,912	241,390,911	34	63
Germany	110,777,800	183,478,333	21	25
France	72,370,400	85,423,650	22	22

The dates are variant, but the calculations are all our Treasury's. Also it must be remembered that different nations value their trade differently, some according to the country of origin, others according to the country of destination, with consequent inclusion or exclusion of freight, customs, and so on. Only in general terms, therefore, is the comparison instructive.

Our leadership in exports is commanding, but loses force when it is considered that our next competitor ranks there with half of our population as producers. The per capita comparison brings this out clearly, and leaves the friends of protection something to ponder. The tariffs of France and Germany, especially, are more scientific than either our untempered protection or England's free trade, hampered as it is by a constantly growing wall of hostile customs, which results in free sales to her and much restricted sales by her. If her customers were permitted to buy, England's sales might equal her purchases, and the world would have a spectacle of foreign trade to wonder at. As it is, Germany's and France's better-balanced customs give them a better balance of trade and a smaller foreign debt, which translated means a smaller demand for their goods to settle the national indebtedness. It will be seen that we are rather a poor third in imports, but considering the burden of the Dingley tariff it is rather remarkable that we stand so well.

LADY CURZON.

Americans ought to be particularly pleased with the sympathetic comments of the London press upon the death of Lady CURZON. The tone of those comments is not so easily attained as an American might suppose. This fact makes the ungrudging character of the tributes all the more significant, and all the more welcome.

The fact is that there has been, and could not help being, a jealousy on the part of the British maiden against the American girl who so frequently has been coming in and carrying off the matrimonial prizes of the island. This is no new thing. A quarter of a century ago ANTHONY TROLLOPE, who adulated all the women of his fiction, and who showed himself capable of appreciating equally the daring initiative of the American girl and the shy passiveness of the British maiden, published his novel, "The Duke's Children," of which one of the motives was the jealousy of the English lady for the American. The hero in that novel was a Marquis by courtesy, being the son of a living Duke. Considering the extent to which the conquest of the British Peerage has since been effected by the American girl, Englishwomen would be more than human, at least more than feminine, if they did not resent it and view the invaders with a suspicion bordering on hostility. So there is some magnanimity as well as much perspicacity in the admission of so authentical an organ of British society as The London Times concerning Lady CURZON, that "she was a typically American girl, but also one of the highest examples of that ever brilliant and infinitely variable type."

Not that her husband was, from the point of view of social ambition, so much of a "catch" when he became her husband. As a matter of fact, if we may be allowed to speak of such things in a commercial way, she brought the bulk of the assets to the partnership. "Mr." CURZON was a politician of industry, ability, some position, but still more ambition. His wife's fortune enabled him to pursue and attain his ambition as he could not have done without it. The Viceroyalty of India is the highest post in the service overseas of the British Crown. But, in spite of the generosity with which Great Britain pays this foremost of her civil servants, as she pays all the rest of them, it is hardly a place for a man without "private means," so large are the drafts which the official position makes upon the official income. But it was by no means her fortune only or mainly which made Lady CURZON the true helpmeet of her husband in his high place. It was the tact, the humanity, the womanliness, in a word the personality. These are the qualities to which the British press pays its tribute. These are the qualities which we nationally flatter ourselves the American woman possesses in fuller measure than the woman of any other land. And the men of other lands who are in a position to judge and to choose seem in a remarkable degree to agree with our estimate.

THE CASE OF THE MUTUAL.

The tactics of the present Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company surprise the public more by their fatuousness than by their impropriety. Judged by our recently revised standards of insurance morals, the methods adopted by these Trustees in their campaign for a re-election are doubtless open to censure. Laws were passed by the Legislature with the intent to cut off and cure a host of evils in insurance management. Angered and disgusted by exposures of grafting and improper practices, the public, which, as well as the policy holders, has a right to be heard, insisted that there should be a radical housecleaning in the companies. The Mutual Trustees have put themselves in the attitude of resisting this purifying work. Their pretended investigation of themselves commanded small confidence, and now they are trying to perpetuate their power of control over the company's assets by nominating themselves, with certain exceptions, for re-election, and they have sought by the shallowest of devices to forestall criticism and to get their ticket accepted by the policy holders and the public as a measure of reform.

They surely ought to have foreseen, perhaps they did foresee, that the four gentlemen whose names they took from the International Policy Holders' Committee would decline to serve. They have in fact one and all declined. Even if these gentlemen had been willing to serve with the old unpurged board, they would certainly have resented the manner of their nomination. They were not notified in advance that their names would be used. The Trustees by their counsel admit that they had a man at Albany prepared to file the list of nominations with the Superintendent of Insurance the instant they had been acted on by the Trustees. Then follows Mr. MCKEEN'S curious statement that the filing of the nominations has put it out of the power of these gentlemen to decline to run. In the face of their protest and refusal, the Trustees say, Judge GRAY, Gen. TRACY, Col. SHOOK, and Mr. HIGINBOTHAM must stand as candidates. We do not believe this is the law, but if it is it is a dangerous law, which it will be the duty of the Legislature to amend.

How the Mutual Trustees can expect to serve their own interests or to retain even the small measure of public confidence that remains to them by such devices as this passes all understanding. We have said their course is fatuous. Measured even by a very low standard of intelligence it could not be made to seem otherwise, yet the members of the Mutual board are commonly credited with exceptional intelligence and they are experienced business men. It is amazing that they should attempt in this foolish way to pull the wool over the eyes of their policy holders. The effect of their tactics must be the very reverse of what they intend, for when subterfuges are employed to help a cause it is a warrantable conclusion that its supporters shrink from open and straightforward methods. Perhaps they thought in this way to spike the guns of the policy holders' committee organized to put the control of the Mutual's assets into the hands of their real owners. So far from spiking any guns, they have merely made a large addition to the pile of ammunition available for use against themselves.

AN OFFICIOUS CORONER.

"Of course there was no excuse for the assault," said Coroner ACRITELLI in his remarkable allocution upon the murderous assault upon three special policemen by the Housesmiths at work on the Plaza Hotel building. This is considerate. It is even generous on the part of the Coroner. Having talked something like a column to a TIMES reporter with the evident purpose of showing that the three special policemen were put upon the building by the Iron Trades Association and the Fuller Company with the intention of provoking the Housesmiths and making trouble, he weakens his utterance pitifully by the admission that there was no "excuse" for the assault. "Excuse"? Why, according to Coroner ACRITELLI, the Fuller Company and the allied Iron Trades Association put upon those meek and long-suffering Housesmiths the intolerable affront of stationing special policemen there to guard the savage non-union ironworkers against the hazard of bolts and minor structural metal "accidentally" dropped upon their heads by the lamblike Housesmiths working above them. The Coroner labors with all his skill to make out that a "job" had been put up on the Housesmiths to stir them to deeds of violence that would result in their exclusion from reinstatement by the Iron Trades Association. And yet he says this fact does not excuse their exhibition of resentment taking the form of murder and homicidal assault.

Speaking of excuses, Coroner ACRITELLI'S comments upon this case seem to us to lack excuse. They are in fact mischievous, impertinent, and impudent. What motive this Coroner could have had for his tirade we cannot imagine, unless it be that he wishes to make himself "solid" with the murderous Housesmiths and their abettors and sympathizers.

Speaking further of excuses, what excuse is there for the continued existence of the Coroner in our system of jurisprudence?

GERMAN NAVAL POLICY.

In the London dispatches of The Sun an Englishman residing in Germany quotes a German official as to the naval policy of his Government:

It is not the instinct of aggression, but stern necessity which is forcing us to become a sea power. More than a quarter of our people are already being fed on imported cereals. Quite one-third of our raw foodstuffs comes from abroad. About 75 per cent. of our foreign trade is borne on the sea. If our coast were blockaded we should, however powerful our army, be forced into submission because millions of our people could be driven to starvation. It is not too much to admit that in case of a stoppage of the Atlantic export trade in raw products from the United States German industries would fall to the ground like a house built of cards.

It is our recognition of the utter dependence of German industry and even the vitality of the body politic upon the volume of our imports which has revolutionized the German policy and forced upon us the construction of a great navy, the second impulse being the acquirement of colonies and a desire to expand across the seas on economic and political lines.

There is a rude justice in this calculation. It may be conceded that Germany needs imports from abroad and the chance to export, and that a navy must be provided to protect her trade. But it is obviously the true and lasting interest of the Empire to get her imports as cheaply as possible and to reduce the need of naval armament as much as practicable. Yet her new tariff imposes heavy taxation on the very food products she requires, and her general attitude—the attitude of the ruling class at least—toward other nations has been far from conciliatory. When a man or a nation has a hard road to travel, it is wise to carry as few needless burdens as possible and to avoid rather than to create obstacles. This view, happily, seems to be gaining ground in certain German circles, and it is to be hoped that it will ultimately overcome the narrow and somewhat bumptious spirit manifested by the class to which this German official belongs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Resents Slander of East Side.

We have often had much difficulty in seeing in Coroners that "evidence of design" which people with our theological turn of mind find in most things, animate or inanimate, but Mr. JULIUS HARBURGER, though a Coroner, conclusively proved his utility, as well as his good sense and civic pride, when he not only resented the statements that MAXIM GORKY has been making about New York, but, speaking from large and full knowledge of east side conditions, declared that what the Russian so eloquently described simply did not exist.

GORKY, with the obvious desire to be taken as picturing the usual, common life of our tenements, described a child hunting crusts in garbage barrels and gutters and fighting for it with other children like hungry dogs. No doubt there is enough and more than enough of bitter poverty in New York, and no doubt such food as this has more than once been eaten here by children or adults who for one reason or another were not reached by any of the innumerable charity organizations, but the suggestion that such scenes as GORKY drew are on daily view, or are anything except the rarest of exceptions, is known to be false by all who have knowledge of the New York slums. Mr. HARBURGER goes further. "I was born, bred, and have lived," he says, "for fifty-five years in the neighborhood he describes, and no person living has ever seen such scenes as this handler of bloody ideas gives forth in his lurid phantasmagoria." The Coroner denounces such calumnies as merely the wild inventions of an Anarchistic or Nihilistic propaganda, and that is unquestionably what they are.

GORKY views the United States with a yellowed eye, because it refused to accept him as the preacher and prophet of a new morality and a new liberty. For both we had old and very different names, and so he says that "No people are so enslaved as those of New York." Well, we are not quite as free as we might be, either from vices or from assorted masters of the moment, but we are just as free as we really want to be, and that is liberty enough for anybody—whose temper has not been spoiled by the consequences of his own blazing indiscretions.

Privilege Carried too Far.

There are good reasons, of course, why the immunities from ordinary legal processes everywhere claimed by and accorded to the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries should be extended in some degree to their subordinates and domestics, but one cannot help wishing that a chauffeur who broke the speed laws of England had been allowed to incur the common penalties of his misdemeanor instead of being rescued from them by the announcement that he was the servitor of the American Ambassador.

If the man's release had been due merely to the discovery of his status by the local authorities, it would have been well enough, though not quite pleasant, but the announcement was made by the embassy's Chief Clerk, with, apparently, an unnecessary declaration that the magistrate could do only one thing, whatever the course of the Ambassador.

Diplomatic immunities were not devised to meet cases of this kind, and such extension of them, if it were ever necessary, is so no longer. The chauffeur, if guilty, should have paid his fine, or had it paid for him, like other offenders of the same sort. No doubt Mr. REID would have preferred to have it so.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

A Scheme to Make It More Effective in an Artistic Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Goddess of Liberty stands about forty feet nearer the water than it would have done had Hunt's original design been carried out. In 1883 I had several opportunities of explaining to Lieut. Gen. Stone Pasha the inexpediency of placing the statue at so great a height as was then contemplated. According to my conception, the goddess, having arrived from France "incedit regina," stands on a dais or platform just high enough to allow her heroic proportions to be magnified by comparison with surrounding objects. The island itself, according to this plan, was to be inclosed with a peristyle. As the property of the United States it was to be a National Westminster Abbey. Tombs, cenotaphs, inscriptions, and bas reliefs of National heroes would, long ere this, have given historic and artistic value to what might also be made one of the most beautiful spots imaginable. Its walls were to be covered with vines and flowers in the Summer, while the broad belt left bare by the receding tide was to be converted into a marine garden with choice algae. The local illumination was to be provided by footlights throwing a reflection on so much of the salient features of the statue, the island, and the peristyle as would have made its golden sheen a source of infinite pleasure to the eye as well as given ample notice to the navigator—"please keep off the rocks."

The torch, on the other hand, was to be a searchlight, which, if it chanced to catch a passing cloud, might have been revealed as a silver gleam or nebula a hundred miles out at sea. Hunt accepted the partial reduction of the pedestal, and the Government directed its representative at the Vienna electrical exhibition to study the question of the torch. I went myself to Paris and saw Bartholdi, who warmly indorsed the whole idea. Then I consulted with Sautter, Lemonnier et Cie. for the electric lighting. They told me that when they were employed by Napoleon III. to illuminate the Trocadero with electric lights it was a failure. The innumerable saucers filled with oil, with floating wicks, used at St. Peter's in Rome, gave far better results. "As to the torch," they said, "we have anticipated you. We made lenses for lighthouses on the coast of Asia Minor, which concentrated the upper part of the radiant hemisphere into a column, but the machinery has never been put into practical operation." They also said that there was not, at that time, any apparatus for feeding automatically the carbon points of the searchlight. My idea, of course, was obtained from the story of the Pharos, which I was anxious to justify by an object lesson. An ideal lighthouse gives a local warning of its immediate surroundings with a notice as distant as possible to mariners. There was apparently a double system in use at Alexandria for many centuries.

If the Government architect would take the whole matter under consideration it might well be that a perfected design could at least be outlined which would be gradually completed, and if the base of the statue is not lowered the island might at all events be inclosed in terrace. COPE WHITEHOUSE.

New York, July 19, 1906.

WASHINGTON MARKET ABUSES.

Sidewalk Stands a Nuisance to the Public—Also an Injustice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sidewalk stands around Washington Market are a constant source of complaint. They monopolize the sidewalk and make uses of the street which would not be tolerated in other localities; besides, they are all in plain violation of law, and so denounced some years ago by one of the oldest members of the city's legal staff.

Judge McAdam, regarding these stands, said: "That the corporation does not own and cannot alienate public streets or places, and no mere delay on its part or the part of its officials can defeat the rights of the public thereto." "The people have never given to any of their servants the power thus to dispose of public property for private uses." "If a man wants to conduct a business, he should buy or rent a place to conduct it in, or if by the nature of it it is best to be conducted in a vagabond fashion, he should do it in such a way and in such place as will not infringe upon the rights of the general public." "The streets, sidewalks and all, are public highways for the use of the public as highways. They are not plots or offices for privileged individuals to monopolize for their own private uses." "Public property is as much as public office a public trust, and as such must be maintained inviolate."

This is an opinion of an able jurist, which every member of the bar will respect and which makes the city a violator of the law in regard to these stands.

There can be no hardship in forcing these dealers inside of the market, where there is plenty of room to accommodate them. Besides, it would be only fair to those who are now obliged to occupy inside stands. Furthermore, these outside stands do not represent 25 per cent. of the rent payers of the market, and to place this minority in a position to Baxter Street the customers of all those inside of the market is plainly an injustice.

But, leaving out the sentimentality, these walks are in demand for general use. The one on West Street is the only walk between Vesey and Fulton Streets, and the uses now made of it force pedestrians into the street, and these same conditions exist on both sides of Vesey Street. There can be no doubt that this is a detriment to the general trade on Vesey Street, inasmuch as a large number of passengers to and from the Hoboken Ferry are forced over on to Barclay Street. This is not an individual opinion, but rather a consensus view taken by those doing business along the entire street.

It should be remembered that, unlike Barclay Street, the whole of Vesey Street is retail, and the more persons that pass through it the better the business.

PETER M. McGINNIS.

New York, July 16, 1906.

French Advice to the Czar.

From Le Radical of Paris.

You (the Czar) do not read your French history sufficiently. At the present moment you are behind Louis XVI. The Duma is clamoring for a Mirabeau-Barnave-Lameth-Chapelier Cabinet. It is really time to send for Necker, and you are still at Calonne. Catch up with the husband of Marie Antoinette as soon as possible. Do more. Go beyond him. It will be the best and surest way not to make history repeat itself.

A Long-Cherished Wish.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Thank you, Judge," said the prisoner sentenced to thirty days on bread and water.

Seeing that the Magistrate was puzzled, he explained that he long had desired to try the simple life, but lacked the courage to begin.

A MODEL.

The rattlesnake has been designed
Dame Fashion's whims to please,
For though its buttons are behind
It gets at them with ease.

"J. B. M.'S" HORSE IS DEAD.

But He Still Has His Stock and Refuses to Part with It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial in yesterday's issue relative to my perplexity over the seeming parallel between selling a diseased horse and securities which are going to decline while concealing from the purchaser the malady in one case and the certainty of decline in the other. I wish to thank you, and also your correspondent, "A. C. E.," for aiding me to solve my problem in such a way as would permit me to conscientiously dispose of the stock without loss to myself. The upshot of your arguments, as I understand them, is that, though theoretically I have no right to knowingly transfer my losses to somebody else, yet "business" and "the rules of the game," would consider a sale honest in either case, if the purchaser was willing to buy on the strength of his own judgment. I can then stand by and conceal information which he would certainly heed if he knew it, and simply because he is a "consenting player and pretends to be competent," I am justified in deliberately taking advantage of his real ignorance of the true state of affairs to my certain gain and his loss.

I am very much afraid, Mr. Editor, that the "easy" and theoretical answer seems after all to be the only right one, notwithstanding the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of its application to every-day "business" life. The horse died this morning, and I shall sell him "as is" as per the suggestion of "A. C. E." The stock I shall hold as I would a coin or bill which I know to be counterfeit. Your arguments in favor of the stock sale would, it seems to me, answer equally well in favor of the passing of bad money. The man who gets it is undoubtedly "consenting and pretends to be competent," and in the "game" of every-day life, I venture to say that the passing on of counterfeit money is a rule, and not an exception.

New York, July 18, 1906. J. B. M.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust I am the man "J. B. M." is looking for. I know all about the perils of his stock, for I have his word on the subject. In order that he may not suffer too great a loss, I hereby offer to take his stock at 10 A. M. Friday at two points under its closing price on Thursday.

A FRIEND OF THE CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.

New York, July 19, 1906.

Advertising as a Sign of Health.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that "Schoolmaster" in his letter to THE TIMES of this morning is somewhat upset by the large number of periodicals he received containing a large number of "showy" advertisements, especialy advertisements of "quack medicines, or quack contrivances for restoring hearing, sight, hair, and the like." If I were "Schoolmaster" I wouldn't worry about it, even a little bit, and for two reasons: The first reason is that if he doesn't want these wicked publications, he can easily stop their coming to him. The second reason is that advertisers even of quack medicines and quack contrivances are not spending their tainted money in any publications except those that are bringing returns for their money. Any one who supposes that advertisers are spending money to keep up worthless publications has, as they say in certain parts of the city, another guess coming to him. Probably "Schoolmaster" is one of those fossils who think they think they would like to read publications that carry no advertising. The trouble with persons of this kind is that they don't realize the importance of advertising to the present-day publisher. Even so good a newspaper as THE NEW YORK TIMES, which such a distinguished judge of values as Andrew Carnegie says is the best cent's worth in the world, could not exist in its present form without its very liberal advertising patronage. Take away the advertising from any leading publication, and just such persons as "Schoolmaster" would probably be the first to ask, What is the matter with it? "Schoolmaster" would better wake up to the fact that this is the twentieth century. AN ADMIRER OF THE TIMES.

New York, July 18, 1906.

Are We Always in the Sunlight?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication in THE TIMES of the 12th inst. by "C.," entitled "Mr. Bryan Caught in Error," appears itself to be in error rather than Mr. Bryan. Your correspondent states that the sun never sets on our country, because when it sets on the west end of the Aleutian Islands it has already risen in Eastport, Me. This can be true only on the longest Summer days. The longitudinal difference between the points in question is about 120 degrees, which means, of course, that in the Winter time the sun sets on those islands long before it rises in Maine. If we were to consider but a part of the year, then any place reached by the rays of the "midnight sun" could boast that its sun never sets.

Montclair, N. J., July 17, 1906. R. M. B.

Theatrical Advertisements on a Church

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call attention to the theatrical announcements that are posted upon Dr. Parkhurst's old church. Even those members of New York who travel up and down the "Broad White Way" are indicating their displeasure at the profaning of a church which has been for years a landmark in our city. While churches, if they stand in the way of progress, must give way to office building, I do not think that the ruins of that which has been esteemed sacred by so many should be made a signboard to carry advertising announcements.

FRIEND PITTS.

New York, July 18, 1906.

A Mutual Arrangement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent reorganizing experiences somehow recall the ancient anecdote of the boy who, having one cent, aspired to a five-cent cigar. At last he found a boy with the needed four cents, annexed the same to his own single cent, acquired the cigar, lit it, and smoked it two-thirds up when the larger contributor remonstrated: "Say, gimme a smoke. I paid four times what you paid." "Nay, nay," was the unkind retort, "I'm President, you're a stockholder. You can spit."

POLICY HOLDER.

New York, July 19, 1906.

Bad Construction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will confer a favor upon the undersigned if you will state through the columns of your paper whether or not the following sentence is grammatically correct: "Instructions were ordered issued to the Comptroller."

New York, July 18, 1906. W. E. M.

Not Buried Yet.

From The Washington Star.

"There has never been any decisive action on that bill you introduce year after year."

"No," answered the statesman, "that bill has been of such value in giving me prominence that I should rather regret to see it removed from active controversy and buried in the statute books."

By Any Other Name.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania has decided that snapping turtle is not terrapin. That would seem to be directly in the teeth of our National Republican policy, which insists that Maine herring are sardines, and maintains a sardine tariff for their protection.

Lucky.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Of course, like most of your class," remarked the cynical cad, "you are superstitious. No doubt you consider the horseshoe a sign of good luck."

"It is," replied the sporting gent, "if it goes under the wire first on your horse."

TIGHE SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

Declares That He Is the Victim of a Conspiracy—Will Fight for Justice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to recent articles I have read in New York newspapers I am termed an "expert fooler" and "one of the most remarkable actors that ever lived." Now, let it be understood once and for all that I am neither. But I am a victim of a plot and conspiracy.

Cuoco, the life convict, who testified against me, is a willing perjurer employed at the price of an assurance of assistance in getting a pardon.

I was insane before, and for a long time after, the time of the commission of the alleged crime for which I am convicted.

I go to prison an innocent man. If God spares me to come out of prison alive I solemnly swear it will be my life's work to bring to justice those who have done me an injustice.

MARTIN E. J. TIGHE.

City Prison, July 18, 1906.

Neglected Riverside Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of THE TIMES for many years, I take the liberty to ask you to use your influence in regard to the management, or, rather, mismanagement, of Riverside Park. The "movement" commenced with the Commissioner of Parks previous to the present one, by reducing the number of seats in the park. Now these are very few, and persons wander up and down trying to find a place to rest and find none. There are two ways left. One is to stand, the other to sit down on the grass. The result is that the Commissioner of Parks has literally put a veto on those who desire to use the parks for rest and to enjoy the beautiful scenery.

Riverside Drive, not the park, is lined solidly with seats from below Eightieth Street to Ninety-sixth Street, where the aesthetic viewers can see the automobiles pass, and inhale the dust and odors that are there in abundance. It is a burning shame that such a beautiful park should be so shamefully neglected.

One word more on a different subject. From years of observation I have come to the conclusion that the streets of New York are not swept. This is the cause of so much dust when the wind blows. The streets are smoothed over, not swept. J. H. L.

New York, July 17, 1906.

Hay-Saving Philosophy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Roosevelt has been heard from and has contributed this apothegm to civilization: "You must wait, Loeb, while I save the hay before the rain."

Here is Cincinnatus at his best. The country was safe and could wait, but the hay was in danger, therefore save the hay—a valuable lesson, proclaiming in a way that the pitchfork is better than the muck-rake.

On the other side, Mr. John D. Rockefeller's recent offering is in the Biblical line, recalling that "all flesh is grass," (or hay.) He said to Dr. Biggar in gentle reminiscent of some American criticism:

"They will know me better when I am dead."

Here we have the mild elegiac utterance that looks calmly past The Daily American to a better world.

Which of the great contestants will next come to the tee? BRASSIE.

New York, July 18, 1906.

If the Tent Rope Had Broken?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your report of the storm at Bayonne, N. J., yesterday, that while the tent of the Wild West Show blew down, the tent belonging to the People's Baptist Church, a block away, was uninjured, though subjected to the same amount of wind as the show tent. Thereupon it is reported that the Rev. Frank J. Potter gave utterance to this remarkable statement: "It is the Lord's tent and I trusted to Him. I knew He would take care of the tent."

Now suppose that the ropes and stays in his had not been of sufficient strength to withstand the strain, or that some one had been a little careless in the erection of the tent. Would the Rev. F. J. Potter have proceeded to blame the Lord for the weakness of the ropes or the carelessness of his employes? And if not, why not? COMMON SENSE.

New York, July 18, 1906.

Ice Too Precious to be Thrown Away.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the report that the Ice Trust of Philadelphia is actually guilty of throwing overboard that most precious necessity they ought to be indicted for committing such a crime against all the sick children, and those filling the hospitals everywhere, who are in such desperate need of the one thing which will allay thirst and fever.

All who suffer from the heat in these scorching days (and who does not?) can realize what it would mean to be cut off from ice to satisfy the greed of a small number of men who wish to "keep up prices" at any cost. When reports of the scarcity of ice are already reaching us, although the hottest days are yet to come, can nothing be done to stop this awful waste? MARY S. STONE.

New London, Conn., July 18, 1906.

Brooklyn References Barred.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I understood that Brooklyn became part of Greater New York years ago, the two having been consolidated into one huge city. How great was my surprise, therefore, when several branch libraries in New York rejected my application for membership because my guarantor happens to live in Brooklyn. Who can suggest a reason for this strange rule?

DAVID A. MODELL.

New York, July 19, 1906.

A Swift Wooer.

From The Hogwallow Kentuckian.

Ellick Hellwanger is making rapid strides in his attempt to win the hand of Miss Gondola Henstep, as he reports that he moved his chair two feet nearer to her on last Saturday night. Love laughs at blacksmiths.

ADVICE TO DISTRESSED MAGNATES.

When mergers cease to dazzle and trusts
to startle folks,
When railroad combinations are looked
upon as jokes,
When libraries aren't wanted to train
our girls and boys,
And something must be done to make a
new supply of noise,
One card is left, so play it,
To hold the world's respect.
Succumb to Art's attraction—
Collect,
Collect,
Collect!

Buy up the priceless paintings at each
artistic mart,
And soon you'll be an expert on Early
Flemish Art;
About your taste in pictures the world
will loudly chant
If you can buy a masterpiece that other
people can't.
No matter if, in secret
More merit you detect
In illustrated postals—
Collect,
Collect,
Collect!

You may, perhaps, no knowledge of classic
pictures sport,
You may not know a Rembrándt from a
Homer Davenport,
You may be cold and callous when
Raphaels you see,
And think a word like Corot has the accent on the "t."
No matter, pay your passage
To realms of the elect—
Art's long, but wealth is longer—
Collect,
Collect,
Collect!

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

PRESIDENT'S CRITICISM CRITICISED BY JEROME

Resents Roosevelt's Comment on a Judge for His Decision.

POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION

The Man Who Professes Indifference to It Is a Fanatic or a Fool and a Knave.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., July 19.—District Attorney Jerome delivered an address before the Georgia Bar Association to-night on "Public Opinion, Its Power, Some of Its Evils and Injustices, and Our Duty as Lawyers to It."

Mr. Jerome said there were men, guided by a high sense of duty, who would do and continue to do their duty as they saw it, regardless of the majority opinion, called public opinion, but with effort and depression.

"The man who declares he is indifferent to public opinion," said Mr. Jerome, "if he be not a fanatic, is too often something of a fool and a knave—a knave to lie and a fool to think you believe him. To a public officer, the discharge of his duty with or in the face of public opinion is like the difference in the running of an engine with oiled or sanded bearings.

"How potent public opinion is is everywhere evident to the lawyer. What more solemn declaration of its will can a people make than to declare in its constitution of government that a thing shall not be done and that the legislative body shall enact suitable laws to prevent the doing of the prohibited act? And yet has Maine, for example, been able to enforce its prohibitive laws? Do not its sworn officers almost everywhere fail to fulfill their oaths of office? Like officers do not fail in their duties where crimes, such as larceny, are concerned.

"In my own State the Constitution prohibits gambling and enjoins the Legislature to pass laws to prevent it. The Legislature, however, has dared to pass a law which, while in form aimed to prevent gambling on race tracks, was notoriously designed to protect it, and this was possible only because public opinion permitted. There is a large group of laws, notably those concerning the social evil, restriction on the sale of liquor, and Sunday observance, which well illustrate the power, and the evils, too, of public opinion. But, whatever its cause and whatever its history, public opinion stands to-day as the most important single influence in the life of the Nation.

"To say that the rule of public opinion has incidental evils is after all only to say that it is like all human institutions. My reading and my own observation and experience make me believe that the people are never consciously unjust or ungenerous. Indeed they forgive in their public servants everything but pecuniary dishonesty and often overlook transactions which, from a moral point of view, it is difficult to distinguish from the latter.

"In many parts of the country, and especially in our great cities, a man's ability to command a hearing must largely depend upon the newspapers, and it is by them that the greatest justice and sometimes the greatest injustice is done. If public opinion is the greatest single force in our public life, surely the newspaper is incomparably the greatest factor in its formation and spread.

"A wise English writer in an acute and friendly criticism of our institutions has spoken of the newspaper as discharging three functions, viz., 'narrator,' 'advocate,' and 'weather vane.' It is as 'narrator' that it has, I believe, its greatest influence. By its reporting of facts—and too frequently fictions—of all facts, public and private, it furnishes the material for the formation of public opinion and gives that publicity without which government by public opinion could not safely exist. The newspaper seeks, or should seek, to discharge its functions as advocate through its editorial column, but it seems to me that there its influence, though still great, has diminished.

"It would seem, moreover, as if the growth of the magazine has had something to do with the loss of influence of the editorial page. Being less ephemeral, and partisan in character, the articles in the magazines have been more judicial in tone, and their greater length have given opportunities denied to the editorial writer, with the result that their influence on public opinion has been steadily increasing, and so far has been a beneficent one.

"When the newspaper frankly acts as 'advocate,' as it does in its editorial page, public opinion is helped or harmed as the cause advocated is good or bad and is accepted or rejected, but public opinion is not deceived. But when under guise of reporting facts it wilfully misstates and 'fakes' it does serious and, to individuals, often irreparable injury.

"There is one injustice which public opinion not infrequently does, and it is one which lawyers can do much to correct, and that is the criticism of Judges for decisions which they could not avoid making if they obeyed the law. The recent spectacle of the Nation's Chief Executive, himself not a lawyer, criticising in a public document a Federal Judge for his decision on a point of law, has not, I believe, commended itself to our profession.

"The laws are our laws. Public opinion made them and can change them. Every citizen has a right to criticise them and seek their amendment or repeal, but while they are our laws we want our Judges to obey them, and not substitute for them something they deem in accord with a thing so mutable and so difficult to ascertain as public opinion. The soundness of a Judge's legal judgment and the wisdom of a particular law may well be called in question, but an honest decision should not expose the Judge himself to criticism.

"If the power of public opinion be so great, and if each of us has a not inconsiderable capacity to influence it, it seems almost needless, because so obvious, to point out how, of all classes of men, the lawyer especially can influence it, and is under duty to do so.

"Our legislative bodies are largely composed of lawyers, and many of our chief executive and administrative officers are lawyers. For weal or for woe, in proportion to our numbers, we are, or can be, the most influential body of men in the country. This power brings responsibilities which cannot honorably be avoided. With the almost unlimited and extending power of public opinion, our duty grows greater and more clearly defined. Easy as it is to bow to public opinion and go with it, it is our duty not to, except where it is clearly right. If right-minded men do not form and direct it, others will. All public welfare depends upon its being wise and progressive, and not revolutionary. To make it such we must often incur its wrath, hard as it is to bear, but when we are brave, right, and honest, we may count confidently on its coming to us."

Shopping by Telephone

Is on the Increase. It saves time and trouble and hot, dusty trips.

Your Dealers All Have Telephones. Have You?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

SAFETY IN LION TAMING.

Young Woman Wants Job with Man-Eating Beasts Only.

"Are these all man-eating lions in your show?" inquired a brisk young woman, who chewed gum as she stepped up to the gate keeper at Bostock's yesterday morning.

"Yes, m'am; every one," answered the veracious and gentlemanly attendant.

"Well, then I guess it 'u'd be safe for me to take a job as a trainer," commented the visitor as she snapped her gum. "I'm a woman, you see. I'm here in answer to the advertisement. And she smiled quizzically.

Fifty determined women followed the first applicant. When they were let in one at a time they were met by Dr. Archer, the veterinary of Bostock's, who explained their possible duties. The ranks were depleted at their first glimpse of a wild animal, which was afforded when they were led into the front of the house, while Franchetta, a regular trainer put Victoria, the tamest lioness in the show, through her paces.

It was 12 o'clock before the thirty remaining applicants stepped into the arena where Franchetta was trying to make Victoria behave her worst. Evidently some of them had read of the power of the eye over the savage beast, and they glowered go at the amiable old lioness as to quite disconcert her.

After ten minutes of this the gates were opened to allow Victoria to return to her cage, and at the same time the thirty would-be tamers tried to use the same exit. The result was that a dozen of them were bowled over, each one in fear of impending death. The lioness also was frightened.

A trial of snapping the whip narrowed the competition down until only Miss Killner was left. She will be employed in a new act.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR MOVES

The Play to Finish Its Run at Wallack's Theatre.

The managers of the New York Theatre have notified Alfred E. Aarons that he will have to take "His Honor the Mayor" from the New York Theatre next Saturday. He does not want to do it, because his show has been doing well. It looked for a time very much as if he would have to take the piece from New York altogether, for most of the houses have been closed for the Summer, and the managers don't like to open them ahead of time.

"We'll have to leave town," Mr. Aarons said to one of his staff, "unless you rapidly gathere an idea. So get busy."

The manager's right-hand man did some quick thinking. He went over in his mind all the house managers he could think of, and then he tried to find out where they were spending the hot weather. Finally he came to Charles Burnham. Mr. Burnham is playing the part of a "gentleman farmer" twelve miles from the nearest railroad, in Connecticut.

Aarons's deputy boarded a train at the Grand Central Station night before last. He had to change cars at Norwalk, and at the end of the branch he found that Burnham was still ten miles away. He routed out a farmer, who drove him to the theatrical man's home. About midnight Burnham was aroused by pebbles thrown at the window. Aarons's representative explained the situation to him, but Burnham wouldn't consider opening his theatre at first. The deputy, however, threatened to stay there till Burnham consented to open Wallack's Theatre to "His Honor, the Mayor" on July 30. It was a choice between a sleepless night and consent, and Burnham chose the latter. So Wallack's will harbor the play for four weeks after it leaves the New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving to be Co-Stars.

Pictorial advertisements that are being prepared for H. B. Irving's forthcoming tour in this country show "Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Irving" as co-stars. This has surprised theatrical folk, since Mrs. Irving has not before been mentioned as having an important part in the company. Several years ago she appeared as Trilby with Beerbohm Tree in the Haymarket Theatre, London.

Mulvaney to be Staged.

William A. Brady and Joseph Hart have accepted from Clifton Crawford a four-act play founded on Kipling's "Soldiers Three" and "Plain Tales from the Hills" stories. The play will be called "Mulvaney and Us." Crawford will star as Stanley Ortheris.

Bernhardt Gets Legion of Honor.

PARIS, July 19.—Sarah Bernhardt has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor after years of agitation on the question whether that distinction could be conferred on her.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, who for six weeks have been automobiling, are visiting friends on the Upper St. Regis Lake. From there they will go to Murray Bay, Canada, for August. They will be joined there by their sons, W. Wickham Hoffman and F. B. Hoffman, Jr., who have just completed a trip around the world.

***

Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, the Misses Gallatin, and Albert E. Gallatin are due to arrive here July 26 on the Baltic. They will at once go to Northeast Harbor, Me.

***

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who is spending the Summer at Newport, will not go out for a time, owing to the death of one of her sons-in-law, Mr. Anagnos.

***

Mrs. George W. Childs is occupying a cottage in the White Mountains, at Jefferson, N. H. Lieut. J. J. Hunker and Mrs. Hunker will be her guests there during August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson will spend the Summer abroad, and have let their Newport cottage to Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Mills, (Miss Fell.)

***

Mrs. Raymond Rogers and Miss Julia Rogers are at the St. Sauveur, Bar Harbor.

***

William Rhinelander Stewart and his son, W. R. Stewart, Jr., are at Aloha, West Street, Bar Harbor, for the Summer.

***

Mrs. James W. Pinchot and her son, Gifford Pinchot, who sailed last week for Europe, will visit Mr. and Mrs. Alan Johnstone (Miss Pinchot) while away. Mr. Johnstone is in the English Diplomatic Service.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield and Mrs. Mansfield's two children, Miss Margaret Tuttle and George Tuttle, are at Northeast Harbor, Me., for the Summer. Mr. Mansfield has taken the Pellew house for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston have arrived at their Eden Street cottage, Bar Harbor, for the season.

***

Gen. Horace Porter has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup at Stone Cliff, Bar Harbor.

***

The weekly hops at the Malvern, Bar Harbor, began Wednesday evening, as did also the dances at Grindstone. Both series will be continued during the Summer on Wednesdays.

***

Bertram Cruger, George R. Fearing, Jr., and George M. Woolsey are among those recently registered at the Newport Casino.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark have opened Gray Craig, their Newport villa, near Purgatory Road.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard have left town, after a few days' stay, and are back at their Newport villa.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Cochrane (Miss Mabel Taylor) have taken a cottage directly opposite that of Mrs. Cochrane's parents—Dr. J. Madison Taylor and Mrs. Taylor—at Bar Harbor. They will spend the Summer there.

***

Mrs. Charles A. Gardiner of 581 Fifth Avenue sailed on the Auguste Victoria to spend the Summer abroad. She will reopen her country place, Gardiner Park, Tarrytown, in October.

SEASICKNESS AS AID TO GUATEMALAN PEACE

Uneasy Delegates on the Marblehead May Hasten Action.

CRUISER REACHES SAN JOSE

Enemy Routed in Last Battles, Say Salvadorans—Foes Wiped Out, Say Guatemalans.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Commander Mulligan of the cruiser Marblehead has advised the Navy Department that the vessel arrived at San José, Guatemala, to-day with the Peace Commissioners on board, and has sailed beyond the three-mile limit to enable the Commissioners to conduct their negotiations.

Naval officers predict that the negotiations will be very brief. They say that the ship will be anchored about five miles from shore, as it is unsafe to go closer. There is a very heavy swell on the coast at that point and seasickness on the part of the envoys is apprehended by the naval officials. There are no harbors along the coast and only a few open roadsteads, and all communication with the shore is in launches.

At San José the process of landing is most difficult. An iron pier has been constructed quite a distance out to sea and it is approached by a launch or light draught vessel. A steel cage is swung off over the vessel, and by carefully watching the rise and fall of the ship the cage is landed on the deck. If passengers are to be taken from the vessel they get inside the cage. By skillful manipulation the cage is swung from the deck and for a few moments the inmates are hanging in midair.

Mr. Combs, the American Minister to Guatemala, has returned to Guatemala City, and will be able to look after American interests at the peace conference. He was on his way to the United States when hostilities between Salvador and Guatemala began.

Dispatches received at the State Department indicate that the armistice is being respected.

SAN SALVADOR, July 19.—The American Minister, Mr. Merry, accompanied by the Peace Commissioners of Salvador, left here last night for Acajutla, where they went on board the Marblehead.

The final fighting on Tuesday resulted in the forces of Salvador occupying El Poste Gigante, Clonar, Coyotillo, and Las Margaritas, all positions in Guatemalan territory. The Guatamalan Army was completely defeated, retreating in disorder and leaving arms and ammunition in its camps.

The Government of Salvador has notified J. M. Neeland, Vice President and General Manager of the Pan-American Railroad, who has been here for some days, that Salvador will grant him a franchise on the same conditions as those granted by Mexico.

GUATEMALA CITY, July 19.—The following official account of the fighting at Platanar and Metapam on July 17 was communicated to The Associated Press to-day:

"The last two battles, fought before 5 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 18, when the armistice began, were won by the Guatemalans, who defeated the Salvadorans at Metapam, completely destroying them. If a few remained in the fortifications at Platanar it was because the armistice, which found them there, was respected.

"Reports contradicting these facts are false."

MEXICO CITY, July 19.—The American embassy has been busy with affairs connected with the peace conference in Central America. The Guatemalan revolutionists assert that they will continue their campaign within the borders of Guatemala, no matter what is done by the peace conference.

The revolutionists say that so long as President Cabrera is in power they will fight.

SMELLING SALTS FOR A HORSE

Quick-Witted Woman Revives Animal Overcome by the Heat.

Among the pets of Harlem is the big bay mare, known as 622, of the American Express Company. She is often standing in front of the station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at 138th Street, and is the regular recipient of many pieces of sugar. About 7 o'clock last night the mare was overcome by heat. Oscar Harger, the driver, managed to revive her partially, and she arose, staggered along a little, and fell again half in and half out of the waiting room at Third Avenue and 138th Street.

Women and children were there, and as they saw the animal come in at the door and fall down panic seized them. They screamed and ran into the furthest corners of the room, and two or three of them became hysterical. Harger managed to drag the horse out on to the sidewalk, and it lay there unconscious. A woman was equal to the occasion. She opened her shopping bag and fished out a bottle of smelling salts. She applied it to the nostrils of the horse, and in a few minutes brought it round completely.

CITY ICE PLANT CONTRACT.

Awarded by Mayor of Mount Vernon—Ice Up in Larchmont.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 19.—Mayor Brush to-day awarded a contract for a municipal ice plant to be ready in ninety days. It will have a capacity of fifty tons a day. The Mayor has received more than 500 letters from people throughout the country wishing him luck in his venture.

Because lightning struck and destroyed one of the big ice houses at Larchmont containing 500 tons the price has been nearly doubled this week. The cost is now 70 cents for 100 pounds. Even the price to clubs and hotels has been advanced, the dealers demanding 40 cents instead of 25 cents per hundred as formerly.

JAPANESE WRECKERS' WORK.

Patching the Mikasa Under Water, They Mark Their Work on a Model.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The steamer Stanley Dollar, which was confiscated by the Japanese Government for blockade running and was afterward sold to her former owners, has just been brought into port here. Her officers tell of the original and Oriental methods of the Japanese in their efforts to raise the battleship Mikasa, formerly the flagship of Vice Admiral Togo, which was sunk at her anchorage at Sasebo after the war with Russia.

Divers have been working on the sunken vessel for months. They made a detailed survey of the hull and a unique record of the damage.

On one of the barges over the submerged wreck is a model of the battleship. It is an exact duplicate, holes and all. As the submarine workers complete a patch over one of the numerous rents in the Mikasa's plates the corresponding hole in the model is plastered over. A glance at the model shows in an instant how the work below is progressing.

When every rent in the model has been covered powerful pumps will empty the submerged battleship and she will rise to the surface. The Mikasa will then be taken to a drydock, and, in due course of time, be once more in commission as a serviceable fighting machine.

MOURN FOR LADY CURZON.

Messages of Condolence Pour In Upon Lord Curzon—Grief in India.

LONDON, July 19.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston was the recipient to-day of a continuous stream of messages of condolence on the death of his wife from India, America, and Great Britain, including expressions of sympathy from King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the royal family. The Princess of Wales sent her secretary to express to Lord Curzon her personal grief. President Roosevelt and Ambassador Whitelaw Reid also sent messages of condolence.

The funeral will take place at Kedleston July 23, only members of the family being present. A memorial service will be held in London simultaneously.

SIMLA, Punjab, British India, July 19.—The news of the death of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the former Viceroy of India, caused a great shock here, and from all parts of India come expressions of keen sorrow. Her splendid work in behalf of the natives, especially the women, endeared her to all Indians.

THIEF AT A FUNERAL.

Youth, Who Robbed Houses in the Guise of a Mourner, Caught.

Edward Smith, a mere boy, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court, charged with attempting to rob a house of mourning. The police say he has made a practice of attending funerals in the guise of a grief-stricken friend, and during the funeral services sneaking off to the living rooms of the stricken family to pick up what valuables he could find.

Edward Klein, a wholesale liquor dealer of 31 Avenue A, lost his wife, mother, two children, and a niece in the Slocum disaster. Last Sunday one of his surviving children, a son twenty-one years old, was drowned in Highland Lake, Sullivan County. The funeral took place yesterday.

While the house was crowded with relatives and friends, Frederic Baker, a pilot, a close friend of the family, saw Smith going up a back stairway. He grabbed the youth, who said he was a gas inspector. When asked to show his badge he attempted to escape. Detective Muller of the Fifth Street Police Station was called in and Smith was arrested.

BEAT DOWN POOLROOM DOORS

Bingham's Squad Makes a Raid in 65th Street Over Handy's Head.

Police Commissioner Bingham's "Street-Cleaning" Squad, under Sergt. McNaught, jumped over the head of Capt. Handy of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station yesterday afternoon and battering down the doors of an alleged poolroom in East Sixty-fifth Street arrested eight men.

The raid, planned by Third Deputy Commissioner Mathot, was made on John Doe warrants issued by Magistrate Cornell. The eight men arrested yesterday were locked up at Capt. Handy's station.

Capt. Handy said he had raided the place three months ago, but that J. J. Curry, an awning dealer at the place, had obtained an injunction against him from further raids because the disturbance incident thereto interfered with Curry's business. Mr. Mathot was asked if the raid meant that Capt. Handy was to meet the fate of Capt. Hodgins and Inspector Schmittberger, who were transferred because similar raids wee made over their heads.

"I don't know nothin' about nobody nor nothin'," he replied.

WOMAN IN $1,300 ROBBERY.

Mary Blair Arrested on Charge of Taking Louis Alston's Roll.

Mary Blair, who says she is 24 years old, and lives at 167 East 103d Street, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night charged with robbing Louis Alston of $1,300 on Tuesday at the corner of Lexington Avenue and 108th Street.

The young woman was arrested by Central Office detectives on Alston's complaint. Alston gave his address as 28 West Ninety-third Street, but there is no such address. The police refuse to give out anything concerning the robbery or the identity of the complainer or prisoner.

Credit Men to Examine Frisco Losses.

President O. G. Fessenden of the National Association of Credit Men has appointed this committee to ascertain the adjustment of fire losses at San Francisco and whether the insurance companies deal justly with the victims of the recent disaster: G. Witherspoon of Los Angeles, G. Brenner of San Francisco, A. H. Devers of Portland, Ore.; George F. Telfer of Seattle, and Arthur Parsons of Salt Lake City.

As the tea kettle was the beginning of the steam engine, so the ordinary soda cracker was merely the first step in the development of the perfect world food **Uneeda Biscuit.**

A food that gives to the worker more energy of mind and muscle—that gives to the child the sustenance upon which to grow robust—that gives to the invalid the nourishment on which to regain the vigor of good health.

5¢ *In a dust tight, moisture proof package.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

W. S. LOGAN FALLS DEAD IN EQUITABLE BUILDING

The Lawyer Stricken Suddenly with Angina Pectoris.

ASSOCIATE OF CHAS. O'CONOR

He Served Also as President of the State Bar Association—Clubman and Reformer.

Walter Seth Logan, the lawyer, dropped dead in the corridor of the Equitable Life Building about noon yesterday. Mr. Logan, who was well known as the President of the Scenic Preservation Society, was on his way to the Lawyers' Club, of which he was one of the founders, in the building, to meet some women clients with whom he had discussed legal proceedings in the morning, when death seized him. He was stricken down in front of the fruit stand. He had been suffering for years from angina pectoris.

Seeing Mr. Logan fall, many persons rushed to his assistance. A hurry call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital. The ambulance surgeon pronounced Mr. Logan dead. Mr. Logan's son, Hollister, who was associated with him in his law firm, was apprised and hurried to his father. Coroner Shrady was notified and gave permission for the removal of the body, which was taken to the city home of the Logans, at 106 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Logan, with her daughter, Mrs. Howard G. Bayles, who lives in Brooklyn, and her son, Walter S. Logan, Jr., who has just passed through the Yale Preparatory, are at Cape Cod, where they are stopping for the Summer. They were notified by telegraph of Mr. Logan's death.

For several years Mr. Logan had been a sufferer from the disease which caused his death. He consulted Dr. Alexander Lambert, a heart specialist of this city. Dr. Lambert told him he could never be cured, but added that there was no danger, provided he did not overexert himself.

Mr. Logan was born April 15, 1847, in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., and was connected directly or indirectly with many of the prominent families of Connecticut. He was prepared for college in the Suffield Literary Institute and the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. He was graduated from Yale in 1870; from Harvard Law School in 1871, and Columbia Law School in 1872, in which year he was admitted to the New York bar. Shortly after his graduation from the Harvard Law School he entered the law offices of James C. Carter of this city, and became identified with him and Charles O'Conor in the famous Jumel will case.

Mr. Logan was retained in many other celebrated cases. He served as President of the New York State Bar Association and Vice President of the American Bar Association. Gov. Higgins appointed him a member for New York State of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Mr. Logan took an active interest in politics at one time. He was a leading spirit in the several reform movements in this city, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ballot Reform Association of New York State in 1887-9.

Mr. Logan was a prominent clubman. He was one of the founders of the Lawyer's Club and the Reform Club. He was a member of the Manhattan, Democratic, Lotos, Nineteenth Century, New York Yacht, New York Athletic, National Arts, Marine and Field, and Adirondack League Clubs of this city; Cosmos Club of Washington, Hamilton of Brooklyn, and Fort Orange Club of Albany. He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was married in 1875 to Elisa Preston Kenyon of Brooklyn. By this marriage he had three children. They, with his wife, survive him.

VANDERBILT HORSES FIRST.

C. W. Watson and Thomas W. Ryan Also Winners at Atlantic City Show.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 19.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt captured two blue ribbons to-day in the judging at the Atlantic City horse show. In the four-in-hand class he won first handily, beating C. W. Watson's team after a spirited exhibit. In the harness horse class over 15 hands Vanderbilt's brown pair, The Youngster and Polly Prim, were placed first over the entries of Gen. E. A. Booth and Lehman Strauss.

Mrs. John Gerken had to be content with three seconds, being beaten twice by the Elsinore Farm's exhibits. Her pony Torchlight was beaten by the roan pony All There, and in the combination harness and saddle class Katzenjammer Kid secured the blue over Surprise. C. W. Watson's harness horse, Ringing Bells, secured a decided triumph in being placed first over Mrs. Gerken's Newsboy, while Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Rustling Silk got third. Mr. Watson's Lord Baltimore won the blue in the harness class shown to a lady's vehicle. Thomas W. Ryan won a blue with his brown mare Claretta in the saddle horse class over 14.2 hands.

In the Corinthian class for hunters the Westchester Farms won first and second places. The Union County Club won first and second in the exhibit of hunt teams.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John E. Pinkham of Bosoton has been engaged to prepare the choral music and train the choristers for the dramatization of Marie Corelli's "Barabbas."

Willis P. Sweatnam's original role of Sassafras Livingston, the negro, in "The County Chairman," will be acted next season by Harry Montgomery. Sweatnam will play the role formerly taken by Montgomery in "George Washington, Jr."

Bertha Galland, who took Henrietta Crosman's place in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," will appear in a new play by David Belasco about the middle of next season.

Lillian Kingsbury has been engaged to appear in Robert B. Mantell's production of "King Lear."

"The Besses o' the Barn" Band, the original members of which played at the coronation of George IV., will open a world tour at Asbury Park two weeks from to-morrow.

Claus Bogel has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske to be one of Mme. Bertha Kalisch's supporters this Fall.

Mark A. Luescher and Robert Irwin are to conduct Albaugh's Theatre, Baltimore, as a vaudeville house this season. A subscription is being prepared, and every subscriber will have a right to vote on the attractions to be presented.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—There have been showers in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the upper lake region, and the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. Elsewhere the weather was generally clear. Comparatively high temperatures prevailed over all districts except the South.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have light to fresh south to southwest winds, with showers Saturday to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday; Saturday showers and cooler, light to fresh south to southwest winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair Friday, showers and cooler Saturday afternoon or night, light to fresh south to southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	79	78	4 P. M.	90	85
6 A. M.	77	72	6 P. M.	85	81
9 A. M.	85	76	9 P. M.	79	73
12 M.	92	84	12 P. M.	77	72

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 84; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO DEAD.

He Was One of Thirteen Chosen for Supreme Court Nominations.

Michael H. Cardozo, one of the thirteen lawyers selected last week by the lawyers' committee of thirty-five as a candidate for the Supreme Court Bench, died yesterday morning at his home, 45 East 65th Street. He complained of a sore throat a week ago while at his office, and went home. A few days later a rare disease of the throat developed and he grew worse until his death.

When the lawyers' committee made its selections it appointed a committee to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. This committee will not take any action on Mr. Cardozo's death until after the funeral.

Mr. Cardozo was born in this city 55 years ago. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1870, and later was a student at the University Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1872, but before that time he studied law in the office of Morris & Billings. In 1873 he became junior member of the firm of Morris, Billings & Cardozo. After Mr. Morris died in 1878 the firm became Billings & Cardozo. It continued so until 1894, when Mr. Billings died. Mr. Cardozo then entered into partnership with Edgar J. Nathan, who was his law partner at the time of his death.

Mr. Cardozo was a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York State Bar Association, and the Manhattan and Lawyers' Clubs. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Law Institute, and was one of the Committee of Counsel to the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company.

In 1883 the General Term of the Supreme Court, then presided over by Justice Noah Davis, appointed Mr. Cardozo as examiner for admission to the New York State Bar, which position he held for five years. For years Mr. Cardozo was an active practitioner in both State and Federal Courts. He had appeared in many will and commercial cases, especially those arising from negotiable instruments, and he had taken a leading part in important railroad and fire insurance company litigation.

Mr. Cardozo leaves two sons, Ernest A. Cardozo, an attorney, and Michael H. Cardozo, Jr., a Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph Asher Smith.

Joseph Asher Smith, Vice President and Treasurer of E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers, died last Tuesday at Bad-Nauheim, Germany, where he had gone for his health. He was suffering from nervous breakdown. Mrs. Smith accompanied him and will sail for home with the body on July 24. Mr. Smith was born in New York in 1858. He married Emma Clapp, daughter of Charles A. Clapp, a partner in the firm of E. P. Dutton & Co. On the death of his father-in-law in 1900 Mr. Smith was made Treasurer of the company. He was actively interested in the Seventh Regiment, and was a member of the Columbia Yacht Club and of the Suburban Riding Club.

Henry Wilhelm.

Henry Wilhelm, general manager of the dry goods firm of Abraham & Straus of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday in the Seney Hospital after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Wilhelm was widely known in the retail dry goods trade in this city. He was born in Vienna 44 years ago. He entered the employ of Wechsler & Abraham, the predecessors of Abraham & Straus, twenty years ago and rapidly advanced. He was a Director of the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn and a member of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Educational Society, and the Unity Club. He leaves a widow. His home was at 64 Montague Street.

John W. De Forest.

John W. De Forest, writer of novels, books of travel, and poems, died on Tuesday at the home of his son in New Haven. He was born in Humphreysville, Now Seymour, Conn., in 1826. He traveled much in Europe, and became a fluent linguist. In 1861 he recruited a company of volunteers, and served in the field until 1865. From that year until 1868 he remained in the army as an Adjutant General of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and later as chief of the Freedman's Bureau. In 1850 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Amherst College.

Henry Thompson.

Henry Thompson, formerly of New York City, died at his residence, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday. He was at one time President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and was one of the oldest members of the Union League and Republican Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. L. WALLER, an aunt of President McKinley, died at her home, near Bucyrus, Ohio, yesterday.

LUCIUS A. BOOTH, a pioneer of 1849, one of the original incorporators with Huntington, Crocker, and Stanford of the Central Pacific Railroad, died at Oakland, Cal., on Wednesday, aged 86 years.

The Rev. JOHN HUGH ELY, Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio, Chaplain of the First Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and former Regent of the Ohio Military Institute, died on Wednesday night at his home, in College Hill, Cincinnati.

LOUIS B. VAN WAGENEN, President of L. B. Van Wagenen Company of Kingston, N. Y., died last evening, aged 65 years. He had been in the dry goods business since the close of the civil war, during which he served as a member of the One Hundred and Twentieth New York Regiment.

CHARLES WHITE, a local sporting character who for the last twenty years had managed Wakeley's resort at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, died at his home, 342 West Forty-eighth Street, Wednesday night of hemorrhage of the lungs. White had a large circle of friends.

Mrs. CAROLINE MACY BROWN, wife of Edwin A. S. Brown of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday after a brief illness at her Summer home at Mount Pocono. She was thirty years old and the daughter of William A. Macy, Secretary of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. The funeral will take place from his home, 8 Prospect Terrace, Montclair, on Saturday.

Col. SIMON WINFIELD SCOTT, for sixteen years general land and tax agent of the Pacific Coast Company, died at Seattle, Washington, on Wednesday, aged 74 years. He was taken ill last May with paralysis, and had been confined to his bed ever since. Before going to Seattle Col. Scott was in the Government Indian service. He was custodian of Chief Joseph after his capture by Gen. Miles.

HENRY COOKE, veteran railroad man, died at Port Jervis, N. Y., yesterday, aged 69 years. He was an expert machinist at the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson, locomotive engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Erie Railroads, general foreman of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad shops at Scranton, Penn.; first road foreman of engines on the Erie New York division, and master mechanic of the Costa Rica Railroad between Port Lewon and San Jose, Costa Rica.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment is to have its annual clambake at Pleasure Bay, N. J., to-morrow.

An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted yesterday to Mrs. Clara H. Rogers, whose husband is a Philadelphia grain broker, by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard. They were married in 1896.

Dr. S. Litman, instructor in the College of Commerce of the University of California, will lecture this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, on "San Francisco as the Gateway of the Orient."

Commissioner Bingham has issued an order instructing the police to take up all existing fire-line badges after July 25. New badges, made of celluloid, will then be issued by Fire Commissioner O'Brien.

The Triumph of Modern Dentistry and Chemistry

Dr. Bell's Tooth Powder

Will beautify, cleanse, strengthen and preserve the teeth in a perfectly sanitary condition.

Dr. Bell's Mouth Elixir

will harden and heal inflamed tissues of the mouth, purify the breath and destroy the germs which cause the teeth to decay and positively tighten lose teeth.

Formulas of Dr. Victor C. Bell, A. B., D. D. S.

CHARLES F. BRYANT DEAD.

Belasco's Stage Manager a Victim of Tuberculosis in California.

Charles Francis Bryant, for the last three years stage manager of the Belasco Theatre, died at Marysville, Cal., yesterday. For a year he had been a sufferer from tuberculosis, and his New York friends were not surprised to receive news of his death. Benjamin F. Roeder, Mr. Belasco's general manager, received the telegram from Marysville.

Mr. Bryant, who was only a little more than 30 years old, was formerly connected with the Alcazar Theatre, in San Francisco, which is managed by Fredrick Belasco, brother of David Belasco. There he worked up from the bottom and gained the experience which enabled him to become such an effective stage manager in New York. He came here when Mr. Belasco was preparing to produce "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" and immediately took charge behind the scenes. After that he was active in connection with "Adrea," "The Girl of the Golden West," and Mrs. Leslie Carter's revivals.

C. W. MEADE'S FUNERAL.

Many Floral Tributes from the Magistrate's Political Associates.

The funeral of Magistrate Clarence W. Meade, who died on Monday after a long illness following a stroke of apoplexy, was held last night at his late residence, 348 West Twenty-third Street. The Rev. George C. Houghton of the Little Church Around the Corner conducted the services. "Lead, Kindly Light" was the only hymn sung. The body will be buried this morning at Greenwood Cemetery.

There were no pall bearers at the funeral. The coffin was covered with many floral tributes from friends and political associates of the Magistrate.

Old Brooklyn Letter Carrier Dead.

William W. Brodie, one of the oldest letter carriers in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday night in the Norwegian Hospital after an operation for appendicitis. He was 61 years old, and was appointed as a carrier twenty-six years ago. He served with the Fortieth New York Volunteers in the civil war, and was a member of Grant Post, G. A. R., the Royal Arcanum, and Day Star Lodge, F. and A. M. His wife, three sons, and two daughters survive him. His home was at 318 Fifty-third Street.

Body of Judge Wanty Brought Here.

The body of Judge George P. Wanty of the United States Court of the Western District of Michigan, who died in London July 6, arrived in New York yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic. Judge Wanty died in a London hospital after undergoing an operation. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. The body was sent to Grand Rapids, his late home.

Yesterday's Ocean Travelers.

Among the arrivals from Liverpool on the White Star liner Teutonic yesterday were:

Vernon H. Bl

AMERICANS NOW THIRD IN CHAMPIONSHIP RACE

Lost Both Games at Double-Header with Cleveland.

GIANTS WON IN NINTH INNING

Brooklyn Captured Fifteen-Inning Game from St. Louis—Pittsburg Also Successful.

Two defeats by Cleveland cost the Greater New Yorks second place in the American League yesterday. The champion Athletics, the leaders, were also beaten, but are still in the advance position. In the National League the champion New Yorks squared matters with the Chicago leaders by scoring three runs in the final inning and winning by 5 to 2. Brooklyn and St. Louis had a royal battle of fifteen innings, the Washington Park team coming off victorious, and incidentally taking the place of McCloskey's team in the race. Pittsburg was also successful, while Cincinnati was treated to a surprise by being overthrown by the Boston tailenders.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 5; New York, 0.
Cleveland, 3; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 4.
Washn'ton, 3; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 6; Boston, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 3
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	Cleveland	New York	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Phila'phia	—	5	5	2	9	6	10	10	48	.608
Cleveland	6	—	7	6	9	5	9	6	48	.600
New York	8	3	—	7	4	8	7	10	47	.595
Chicago	3	8	4	—	6	7	8	9	45	.556
Detroit	3	4	8	9	—	7	9	7	42	.525
St. Louis	2	7	4	6	7	—	6	10	42	.519
Washton	4	1	5	3	1	2	—	10	20	.303
Boston	2	4	1	3	3	2	5	—	20	.244
Games lost	31	32	32	36	38	39	61	62		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	5	10	8	11	9	10	9	59	.702
New York	5	—	2	12	8	9	9	8	52	.650
Pittsburg	3	4	—	7	10	6	11	9	52	.642
Phila'phia	1	4	4	—	5	10	6	11	41	.488
Cincinnati	4	4	5	8	—	5	7	6	37	.435
Brooklyn	2	4	4	4	2	—	7	8	31	.383
St. Louis	5	2	4	5	8	4	—	4	32	.372
Boston	3	5	1	4	4	8	4	—	28	.337
Games lost	26	28	29	43	48	50	54	55		

AMERICANS BEATEN TWICE.

Shut Out by Cleveland in First Game —Lost by 3 to 2 in Second.

The double-header yesterday was a serious blow to the aspirations of the Greater New Yorks. They were not only beaten in both games by the Cleveland team, but were compelled to drop back to third place in the championship race. In their crippled condition the Ohioans played a remarkable game in both contests, and while the poor fielding of the local team was chiefly responsible for the loss of the first game, the sensational display of the Clevelands carried them through to victory in the second. The infield of the visitors was impregnable, and the phenomenal stopping of Turner and Bradley appeared to be in the nature of a revelation to the 15,000 spectators, who repeatedly applauded their good work. With Bemis limping perceptibly throughout the afternoon, the Clevelands were further handicapped when Bay was obliged to retire from further duty in the first game, because of a sudden wrench to his leg in running after a fly ball. Further trouble overtook the visitors early in the second game, when Bradley was hit squarely on the right forearm by a pitched ball, and gave way to Barbeau, the smallest player in the major leagues. Even with these disadvantages the Clevelands' vigorous work in the field offset the superior batting of the New Yorks.

For fifteen innings not a New York man crossed the plate. With Chesbro pitted against Joss in the first game, jew in the vast assemblage expected to see such an opening as the visitors made. Conroy started off by giving Flick a base in a fumble, and while it was a smart hit "Conny" should have handled it cleanly. On top of this Chesbro gave the fleet-footed Bay a base on balls, but Turner put up a fly for the veteran McGuire. Then came the most disastrous part of the inning. Lajoie batted safely, scoring Flick, and Bay lost no time in reaching third, with "Larry" taking second. A long fly to Keeler scored Bay, and the third man ran home on Congalton's long hit to right field, the visiting left fielder making three bases.

In the second game Manager Griffith pitted Hogg against "Dusty" Rhoades, and the former Colorado pitcher started off encouragingly. He did not allow a base hit in three innings, and four Clevelanders struck out. In the fourth, however, the first four batsmen hit him safely. Stovall started off with a double, and with the assistance of a long fly by Congalton to centre field three runs were the result, more than enough to win the game. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, rf	2	2	3	0	0			Conroy, ss	0	0	2	5	1		
Bay, cf	1	0	2	0	0			Keeler, rf	0	0	8	2	0		
Hess, cf	0	0	0	0	0			Chase, 1b	0	1	0	9	2		
Turner, ss	0	1	1	3	0			Moriarty, 3b	0	0	1	4	0		
Lajoie, 2b	1	1	3	5	2			W'lh'm, 2b	0	0	2	3	1		
Stovall, 1b	1	1	11	1	0			Delehanty, lf	0	0	2	1	0		
Congalton, lf	0	1	1	0	0			Hoffman, cf	0	0	2	0	1		
Bradley, 3b	0	0	0	4	0			Kleinow, c	0	0	7	3	0		
Barbeau, 3b	0	0	0	0	0			Hogg, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Bemis, c	0	0	0	2	1			*Yeager	0	1	0	0	0		
Rhoades, p	0	1	1	1	1			Thom, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	6	27	17	1			Total	2	8	27	9	0		

*Batted for Hogg in sixth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2

Base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Clarkson, 2. Struck out—By Hogg, 4; by Clarkson, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cleveland, 4. Three-base hit—Conroy. Two-base hits—Keeler, Stovall, Delehanty. Hits—Off Hogg, 5 in six innings, off Clarkson, 1 in three innings. Sacrifice hit—Kleinow. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Barbeau. Double play—Rhoades, Lajoie, and Chesbro. Hit by pitched ball—By Hogg, 1. Wild pitch—Clarkson. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance, 15,000.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf	1	2	1	0	0			Hartsel, lf	0	1	1	1	0		
Jones, 1b	0	0	13	2	2			Arndt, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Stone, lf	1	1	2	0	0			Davis, 1b	0	0	12	0	1		
H'phill, cf	0	0	2	0	0			Powers, 3b	0	0	2	9	0		
Wallace, ss	0	1	3	5	0			Seybold, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	3	4	0			Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	4	2		
Hartzell, 2b	1	1	0	2	0			Schreck, c	0	0	5	2	0		
Rickey, c	1	2	1	0	0			Coe, ss	0	0	2	3	2		
Howell, p	0	0	0	2	3			Knight, 3b	0	0	1	2	1		
								Waddell, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	4	7	27	15	2			Dygert, p	0	0	0	0	4		
								Total	0	3	27	10	4		

St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen bases—Rickey, Stone. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Hemphill, Armbruster. Double play—Howell, Wallace, and Jones. Struck out—By Dygert, 6; by Howell, 1. Hits—Off Waddell, 1 in one inning; off Dygert, 6 in eight innings. Wild pitch—Waddell. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Altizer, ss	0	2	3	1	2			Hahn, rf	1	1	0	0	0		
Stanley, rf	1	1	2	0	0			Jones, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Nill, cf	0	1	4	0	0			Stahl, cf	0	0	2	5	0		
Cross, 3b	0	0	2	1	0			Isbell, 2b	0	0	2	3	3		
And'son, lf	2	2	1	1	0			Davis, ss	1	2	2	5	2		
Schlafly, 2b	1	2	3	4	1			D'ght'y, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Stahl, 1b	0	3	9	0	0			Sullivan, c	0	2	5	2	1		
Heydon, c	0	0	3	0	1			Tan'hill, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		
Kitson, p	0	1	0	1	0			Walsh, p	0	1	2	2	0		
Patten, p	0	0	0	2	0										
*Wake'd	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	4	10	27	10	4			Total	6	9	27	12	1		

*Batted for Patten in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	—6
Washington	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Hahn, Davis, Anderson. Hits—Off Kitson, 3 in five innings; off Patten, 6 in four innings. Sacrifice hits—Hahn, Stanley, Schlafly, (2.) Stolen bases—Stanley, Schlafly, Stahl, Nill, (2.) Double play—Kitson, Schlafly, and Stahl. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Washington, 6. First base on balls—Off Patten, 2; off Walsh, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Struck out—By Kitson, 1; by Patten, 3; by Walsh, 4. Passed ball—Heydon. Time of game —Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Connor and Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	1	0	0			Altizer, ss	0	2	4	1	0		
Jones, cf	0	1	1	0	0			Stanley, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	0	1	3	1	0			Nill, cf	0	0	2	2	0		
Davis, ss	0	0	3	0	0			Cross, 3b	0	2	2	0	4		
Don'hue, lb	0	2	5	1	0			And'son, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
D'ght'y, lf	0	0	3	0	0			Schlafly, 2b	0	1	2	3	1		
Sullivan, c	0	2	8	0	0			Stahl, 1b	0	0	1	9	1		
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	2	4	0			Wake'd, c	0	0	3	1	0		
Altrock, p	0	0	1	1	0			Smith, p	0	1	1	2	0		
Total	0	6	24	10	0			Total	0	3	10	27	13	1	

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Washington	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Nill, Cross, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Schlafly. Stolen base—Isbell. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off Smith, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Altrock, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BOSTON.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0			Parent, ss	0	0	1	3	0		
Payne, cf	0	0	2	0	0			Stahl, cf	0	2	5	0	0		
Sch'fer, 2b	1	0	4	2	0			Hoey, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf	2	1	1	0	0			Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		
M'Int're, lf	0	0	2	3	0			Freeman, lf	0	0	2	1	1		
C'ghlin, 3b	1	1	1	1	0			Morgan, 3b	1	1	1	2	0		
L'dsay, 1b	1	1	8	0	0			Hayden, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
O'Leary, ss	1	1	6	3	1			Armb'r, c	0	0	5	2	1		
Warner, c	0	0	1	1	0			Young, p	0	0	1	2	1		
Mullin, p	0	1	1	5	0			*Carrigan	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	6	7	27	12	1			Total	1	6	27	14	2		

*Batted for Young in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Crawford. Two-base hits—Stahl, McIntyre, Morgan, Crawford, Freeman. Three-base hit—Coughlin. Stolen base—McIntyre. Double play—Mullen, O'Leary, and Lindsay. First base on balls—Off Young, 2; off Mullin, 4. Struck out—By Young, 4; by Walsh, 4. Passed ball—Armbruster. Wild pitch—Young. Time of game—Two hours and one minute. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Evans.

GIANTS IN THE LEAD.

Bat Out Three Runs and Take Game from Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—New York's Giants caught Chicago's budding world beaters napping to-day and won out on a series of hits in the ninth. McGraw's men were lucky to get away with the game, as only one of their four safe raps in the ninth was a clean one. One of the hits looked so much like a foul that if Hank O'Day had not been squinting squarely along the line at it nobody would have believed him when he called it fair. The others were little unreachable infield things of the most exasperating brand, just the difference of an inch or two between a hit and an out, defeat and victory.

Mixed up with these were two errors, but they came after the tie had been broken, and did not affect the actual result. Ruelbach outpitched the veteran McGinnity on the whole, and was one of the fielding stars of the game. His lightning spear of Devlin's hot liner in the opening inning not only was sensational in itself, but served to close a gaping hole through which New York might have scored several runs.

The Giants batted Reulbach for eight hits, while Chance and his men hammered away at McGinnity steadily and piled up a total of nine solid ones. The only trouble was that they were not bunched, no two of them getting in in the same inning. After the second Seymour was the whole thing for the visitors, and certainly made John T. Brush feel better about that princely ransom he says he paid for him. The ex-Red drove home the two runs for New York in the opener, and he led the assault in the ninth which proved Chicago's undoing.

Chicago tied the score in the second, then neither tallied till the ninth. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	0	1	0	0		Bres'han, rf	1	0	1	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	1	0	2	1	0			Shannon, lf	1	0	1	0	0		
Schulte, rf	0	2	1	0	0			Seymour, cf	1	3	5	0	0		
Chance, 1b	0	2	10	0	0			McCann, 1b	1	2	9	0	0		
Steniff't, 3b	0	0	2	5	0			Devlin, 3b	0	0	2	0	0		
Tinker, ss	1	1	1	4	3			Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	3	0		
Evers, 2b	0	2	2	2	2			Gilbert, 2b	0	0	3	2	0		
Kling, c	0	1	5	0	1			Strang, 2b	1	0	0	3	0		
Reulbach, p	0	0	1	4	0			Bow'man, c	0	2	4	2	0		
*Moran	0	0	0	0	0			McG'ty, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	9	27	15	3			Total	5	8	27	14	0		

*Batted for Reulbach in the ninth inning.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Seymour, (2,) McGann. Stolen bases—Chance, (2,) Evers. Double plays—Reulbach and Chance; Reulbach, Steinfeldt, Tinker, and Evers; Bowerman, Gilbert, Dahlen, and Devlin. Struck out—By Reulbach, 3; by McGinnity, 4. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 2; off McGinnity, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Johnstone.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, rf	0	1	3	0	0			Maloney, cf	1	1	5	1	0		
Bennett, 2b	1	1	5	8	0			Casey, 3b	1	1	3	3	0		
Mertes, lf	1	1	0	0	0			Lumley, rf	0	0	3	1	0		
Smoot, cf	0	2	1	0	0			Jordan, 1b	1	2	13	2	0		
Grady, c	1	2	5	4	0			Alp'man, 2b	0	2	4	3	0		
H'att'er, 3b	0	2	1	6	0			M'C'rthy, lf	0	3	0	0	0		
Noonan, 1b	0	2	20	3	1			Lewis, ss	0	1	2	7	0		
M'Bride, ss	0	0	3	5	0			Ritter, c	1	2	5	1	1		
Karger, p	0	2	3	4	0			Pastorius, p	2	1	4	0	0		
*J. M'rshall	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	3	13	45	30	1			Total	5	18	45	18	1		

*Batted for Burch in fifteenth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8		—6

Two-base hit—Hostetter. Three-base hit—Karger. Sacrifice hits—Pastorius, Lewis. Double plays—Lewis, Alperman, and Jordan. (2,) McBride, Bennett, and Noonan. Passed ball—Grady. Stolen bases—Ritter, Grady, Mertes. Hit with ball—By Pastorius, 1; by Karger, 1. Bases on balls—Off Karger, 4; off Pastorius, 2. Struck out—By Karger, 5; by Pastorius, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 9. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	1	1	1	0			Thomas, cf	0	0	5	0	0		
B'mont, cf	1	0	1	0	1			Sentelle, 2b	0	0	2	2	1		
Clarke, lf	1	1	1	0	0			Titus, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Wagner, ss	1	4	0	4	1			Ctney, 3b	1	2	0	1	1		
Nealon, lb	0	1	15	1	0			Magee, lf	1	1	3	0	0		
Ganley, rf	1	2	2	0	0			Doolin, ss	1	1	2	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	4	8	0			B'nat'd, lb	0	1	7	1	1		
Gibson, c	1	2	8	0	0			Dowin, c	0	1	5	2	0		
Phil'pe, p	1	1	0	3	0			Dug'by, p	0	0	0	3	0		
								*Lush	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	6	12	27	17	2			Roy, p	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total	3	6	24	11	3		

*Batted for Duggleby in eighth inning.

Pittsburg	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Three-base hits—Nealon, Gibson. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, Titus, Bransfield. Stolen bases—Wagner, Ganley. Double plays—Ritchey and Nealon. 2; Wagner, Ritchey, and Nealon. First base on balls—Off Duggleby, 2; off Roy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—My Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Phillippe, 2; by Duggleby, 3; by Roy, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Carpenter.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	1	0	1	4	2			Bridwell, ss	0	0	5	4	0		
Barry, cf	0	1	2	0	0			Tenney, 1b	1	1	4	0	0		
Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	1			Brain, 3b	0	1	1	0	1		
Jude, rf	0	0	2	0	0			Bates, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Deal, 1b	0	0	11	2	0			Howard, lf	0	2	1	0	0		
Del'h'ty, 3b	0	0	4	1	0			Dolan, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Corcran, ss	0	0	8	2	0			O'Neill, c	2	2	7	1	0		
Schied, c	0	0	2	1	0			Strobel, 2b	1	1	5	2	1		
Living'n, c	0	0	2	1	0			Lind'm'n, p	0	1	1	1	0		
Wicker, p	0	0	0	3	0										
Total	2	2	27	14	3			Total	4	8	27	8	2		

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Howard, Brain. Three-base hit—O'Neill. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Dolan, Strobel. Stolen base—Huggins. Double play—Wicker, Deal, and Livingston. Struck out—By Wicker, 3; by Lindaman, 6. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 4; off Lindaman, 3. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Cleveland.—Adv.

AUTOISTS ENJOY CANADA.

Glidden Tourists Find Royal Welcome Awaiting Them in Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 19.—The participants in the National automobile tour spent a delightful day here to-day resting and sightseeing. The Montreal motorists, members of the Canadian Automobile Club, entertained the tourists royally. Among the various forms of enjoyment provided were a carriage ride to Mount Royal, a trolley ride to Lachine and return by boat, passing through the famous Lachine Rapids, and a theatre party in the evening.

To-morrow morning the tour will be resumed, twenty-two cars starting with perfect scores for the Glidden Cup. The day's run is to Three Rivers, a distance of 94 miles, and 6 hours and 54 minutes is allowed. It is reported that the first 20 miles is over good roads, but the remainder, 74 miles, is said to be very poor, the roads being rough. At Three Rivers the tourists will sleep and eat aboard a large St. Lawrence River steamer. Saturday night will find the Glidden tourists in Quebec.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3	4	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	2

Batteries—Whelan and Dillon; Bueler and Moskiman.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2—5	12	2	
Newark	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0—6	11	1	

Batteries—McAllister, McManus, Tozer, and Van Winkle; Pardee and McCauley.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1—4	11	1	
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	4	

Batteries—McNeil and Byers; Wood and McGinley.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—5	9	2	
Toronto	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—3	5	4	

Batteries—Mason and Byers; Drennan and Wood.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	5	1	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	7	1	

Batteries—Walters and Steelman; Hardy and Barton.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	44	30	.595	Montreal	38	57	.507
Jersey City	40	29	.580	Rochester	36	35	.507
Baltimore	37	32	.536	Providence	33	40	.452
Newark	34	32	.515	Toronto	21	48	.304

Lillta Takes Monadnock Stake.

SALEM, N. H., July 19.—The Monadnock Stake, the feature event of to-day's racing at Rockingham Park, was won by Lilita, Crimmins up. Ireland, ridden by Garner, led most of the way, but bad judgment on the part of the jockey resulted in Lilita gaining the lead. In the fifth race Rebo reduced the mile record of the track from 1:39¾, held by Broadcloth, to 1:38½.

A. Henry Higginson of Boston, who races under the name of Mr. Chetlang, caused some excitement by bidding Rebo up to $1,500 over his entered price. An advance of $5 retained the horse in the Drake stable. Mr. Higginson's gelding in the race, Neptunus, was then claimed at the entered price, $500. Mr. Higginson paid $1,500 for the gelding earlier in the day.

Jockeys Injured at Fort Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—The climax of rough riding and foul tactics at Fort Erie was reached to-day, when five jockeys were injured. In the sixth race a field of twelve horses was sent away from the front of the stand. At the quarter crowding for position resulted in four horses going down, Feicht on Celebration, H. Jackson on George P. McNear, A. Martin on Densie Dinsmore, and J. Lee on Lord Aintree were in the spill, and all four boys were hurt. Feicht and Jackson were the most seriously injured. In the next race Rompmost Girl was crowded to the rail and fell. Hudlin, her jockey, was injured, but not seriously.

BROOKDALE NYMPH WON THE BRIGHTON OAKS

H. P. Whitney's Filly Captured $7,500 Stakes from a Big Field.

TWO LONG CHANCES FIRST

Chaseaway, at 20 to 1, and Rosemount, at 10 to 1, Took Purses at Brighton Beach Track.

Without the least intention of doing so, the Whitney stable invited out the largest field that any stake for three-year-old fillies has attracted this season, for the Brighton Oaks, at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, when Trainer J. W. Rogers decided to send Brookdale Nymph for the $7,500 race instead of Perverse, to which horsemen practically had conceded the stake. Brookdale Nymph got the preference, because under the conditions of the Oaks she had seven pounds allowance, while Perverse would have been required to take up a penalty and carry 124 pounds, but the policy which left Perverse in the barn seemed to give the moderate animals among the entries a chance and all of the eight named on the card ran, making up a field of extraordinary size for such an event. All had weight off, and all were esteemed to have some sort of chance, though Brookdale Nymph went to the post a favorite at 3 to 1 on, Belle of Pequest, Legend, and Veribest being

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, July 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re New Eng Soc
2—Same
3—Same
4—Same
5—Same
6—Same
7—Moss-Blanchard
8—Cohen-Cohen
9—In re Anthony Av
10—Grossmayer-Gordon
11—In re Hirsch
12—Hubert-Hubert
13—Hubna-Clark
14—De Haven-Harlam
15—In re E. 22d St
16—In re Hoelin
17—Hoffmann-Hoffmann
18—Northrup-Butler
19—Daniel-Birdseye
20—Brothers-Tiffany
21—Tiger-Marsell Hotel Co
22—Guntzer-Guntzer
23—Hoffleg-Goldman
24—O'Donohue-Smith
25—Schwarzauer
26—B'way Sav Inst-Caigin
27—Bellotte-Bellotte
28—Devlin-McAdoo
29—Mayer-Hurr
30—Greenbaum-42d St, &c, R R
31—Fiske Iron, Wks-Nannyle
32—Wilson-Wilson
33—Meyer-Bullard
34—In re Varick Con
35—In re Leroy
36—Frost-Frain
37—Piela-Schlansky
38—Berdon-Berdon
39—1st Pres, Church-Kennedy
40—Tillotson-Towne
41—Mcloughlin-Collins Bld & Cons Co
42—Cohn-C ln
43—Penn-N Y House W Co
44—Leonard-Rodgers
45—O'Brien-Zimmerman
46—Burns-Galux
47—Sampson-Connolly
48—Howard-Milbing
49—Knigh-Schmith
50—Burns-Burns
51—Silverst ne-Silverstone
52—Kurzman-Riemer
53—Mutter of Mapes Av
54—In re Thaw
55—Glassberg-Int Ry
56—Armenia Ins Co-Du Four
57—Stane-same
58—Hankeln-Wallach
59—Kestler-Kestler
60—Kane-Shapiro
61—Weir-Taylor

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned to July 24.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate.

At 10:30 A M
Peter Siples
Alexander J Pope
Ferruccio A Vivanti
Jeremiah Richards
Moritz-Simon
Jacob Hill

Catharina Schlayer
Isaac R Pereira
Louise Ravel
Philip Helfrich
Amalie Mauer
John Daly

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train, Miner, Appleton, and Marshall for the People.

1—Ralph Bowen
2—Samuel Liebold
3—Salvatore Salvaggio
4—James Creegan
5—Elizabeth Wilkinson
6—Abraham Kaplan
7—Daniel O'Donohue
8—Patrick Ryan
9—Jacob Koch
10—James Cornello
11—Thomas Taylor
12—James Buckley
13—George Ryan
14—George Edwards
15—Harry Goodwin
Joseph Lang
16—William Brown

17—Frank Sovecky
18—Heyman Freidles
Joseph Marrow
19—Otello Grazza
20—Arthur Sessa
21—Pietro Della Pieladings
1—Rocco Lauri
Joh Cunco
2—Samuel Eisenstein
Samuel Schwartz
3—Edward Devine
4—William Stevens
5—Jacob Goldberg
6—Frank Bernard
7—Michael Fraizey
8—Solomon Spirn
9—Theodor Herrmann

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Theodore Kruger vs. Leonard W. Giles—Sol De Young.

Referees Appointed—New York.

Wilson vs. Wilson—August R. McMahon.
In re Bell—John C. Coleman, City of New York vs. 28 and 30 East Tenth Street—Cephas Brainerd.
Fuchs vs. Tremmel—Abraham A. Greenhoot.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 19.—Incorporated to-day:

The Malone, Fort Covington & Hopkins Point Railway Company of Malone, (to operate by gasoline a street surface railroad eighteen miles long from Malone, Franklin County, to Hopkins Point in the Province of Quebec;) capital, $200,000. Directors—W. F. Wenright, New York; Louis Haskell and J. M. Cantwell, Malone.

Alabama Ore and Iron Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—G. R. Mueller and V. H. Power, Baltimore; C. L. Heyburn, New York.

Bernard & Co., New York, (millinery;) capital, $40,000. Directors—Bernard Glaserman, Leon Kolomeier, and M. Graubard, New York.

Irondale Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. B. Ayres, Frederick Ehrenberg, and W. F. Baylis, New York.

Mercantile Land and Improvement Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. H. Waggoner, M. G. Ennis, and T. P. Hall, New York.

Steinecke Cigar Clipper Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. R. Steinecke and Victoria F. Schmidt, New York; Pauline E. Spaulding, Mount Vernon.

W. J. Murray Company, New York, (trucking;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. J. Murray, W. H. Trainer, and Henry Smith, New York.

Ionz Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. H. Wunschil, F. C. Vaughan, and W. H. Fischer, Brooklyn.

Participating Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. E. Roliker, H. Vable, and F. W. J. Hugelmeyer, New York.

The Chisholm Company, New York, (barbers' supplies;) capital, $20,000. Directors—G. D. Chisholm, H. B. Bradbury, and L. G. Price, New York.

Tusco Gas and Oil Company, Woodhull; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. W. Lamson, Rochester; T. L. Wood and E. H. Mason, Woodhull.

Syracuse Steam Gauge Manufacturing Company, Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—Leland Willis, Auburn; W. H. Schumacher and G. F. E. Meistering, Syracuse.

Ridge Crest Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $20,000. Directors—F. Lambert, Brooklyn; E. P. Payson, Boston; C. P. Darling, Huntington, L. I.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.: E. E. Durand, cloaks, suits, and waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas: H. Wheeler, dry goods; 18 Mercer Street; Victoria Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; F. Donworth, dry goods; 15 Mercer Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hengster, William Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. A. Roberts, lin-ns; F. W. Bull, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Johnstone, dry goods; O. M. White, upholstery goods; 306 Broadway; Hotel Brozell.

Ellasberg Brothers, Selma, Ala.: E. D. Ellasberg, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Mosbacher, Oakland, Cal.; G. Mosbacher, cloaks and suits; 179 Greene Street.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. N. Palletz, cloaks and suits; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, Hotel Cumberland.

Steffens & Company, South Boston, Va.; C. Spragins, notions and furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.

Knox & Rountree Company, Springfield, Ohio; E. E. Olvey, notions, furnishing goods, and hosiery; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Katz; neckwear; Hotel Netherland; S. Selzer, notions; Hotel Cumberland.

Horn, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Knight, pictures; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Shmidt, L. J. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Schmidt, notions and furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodstock.

Parsons & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Breslin.

Kline, Eaphlimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; L. K. Young, cloaks and suits; 817 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Gabor, cloaks and suits; C. E. B. Lamson, dry goods; E. A. Stoney, upholstery goods; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bradley Burton & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. B. McGrath, laces and vellings; 15 West Nineteenth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Kahn, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. Wylie, agent; 384 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street.

Friedman & Rousseau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; I. Friedman, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Morton, muslin underwear and corsets and infants' wear; 104 Worth Street Hotel Imperial.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Dicus, Fonerse & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. Metguay, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. C. Hecht, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cox-Johnston-Leland Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; G. Cox, gloves; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fleischer, E., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Fleischer, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Victoria.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:45|Sun sets...7:27|Moon rises...3:56

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:40	6:54	12:39	12:51
Governors Island	6:51	7:05	1:20	1:09
Hell Gate	8:24	8:39	2:52	2:41

Arrived—Thursday, July 19.

SS Teutonic, Liverpool, July 11.
SS Sloterdyk, Rotterdam, July 7.
SS Hudson, Havre, July 7.
SS King Haakon, Pilley's Island, July 13.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 18.
SS Paloma, Havana, July 14.
SS Idaho, Hull, June 29.
SS Kansas City, Savannah, July 16.
SS Adana, Baltimore, July 17.
SS Georgia, Trieste, June 27.
SS Caribbee, St. Thomas, July 9.
SS American, Marseilles, June 3.
SS Roma, Naples, July 7.
SS Perugia, Naples, July 4.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Virginia, Kingston	12:30 M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick		3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle (Havana)	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Samland, Antwerp		10:30 A.M.
Minneapolis, London		5:30 A.M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ponce, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, Trinidad	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allegheny, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Batavia, Hamburg		5:00 A.M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ocean	Ymuiden	June 22
Colonda	San Juan	July 9
Mississippi	Antwerp	July 7
Patricia	Hamburg	July 7
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	July 12
Llandaff City	Swansea	July 3
La Provence	Havre	July 14
Graecia	Inagua	July 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

New York	Southampton	July 14
Cedric	Liverpool	July 13
Etruria	Liverpool	July 14
Tennyson	Barbadoes	July 16
El Valle	Galveston	July 16

DUE SUNDAY.

Caledonia	Glasgow	July 14
Cotuno	San Juan	July 17
Planet Neptune	Barbados	July 17
Clara	Palermo	July 2
Consuelo	Hull	July 8

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Majestic at Liverpool, July 18.
SS Heilig Olav, at Copenhagen, July 17.
SS Toronto at Hull, July 18.
SS Satsuma, at Suez, July 19.
SS Washington, at Port Said, July 19.
SS Wexford, at Shanghai, July 19.
SS Kowloon, at Rangoon, July 14.
SS M. de Larrinaga, at Buenos Ayres, July 13.
SS Citta di Milano, at Naples, July 19.
SS S. Hohenburg, at Naples, July 14.

Sailed.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Cherbourg, July 18.
SS Baltic, from Queenstown, July 19.
SS Jamaica, from Saetia, July 17.
SS La Plata, (from New York,) from Barbacos, July 18.
SS Tagus, from Southampton, July 19.
SS Titian, from Rio Janeiro, July 18.

Passed.

SS Weehawken, New York for London, passed Beachy Head.
SS Martello, Hull for New York, passed Dover.
SS Bulgaria, New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly.
SS Bovic, New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet.
SS American, New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly.

Reported by Wireless.

SS La Touraine, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 130 miles southeast of Brow Head at 3:30 A. M. yesterday. Due at Havre to-day.

SS Statendam, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 105 miles south of Brow Head at 6:45 A. M. yesterday. Due at Boulogne to-day.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—First Lieut. G. Sevier, Artillery Corps, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of the construction work at Fort Oglethorpe, relieving First Lieut. H. W. McCauley, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. A. W. Cowan, Fourteenth Infantry, is detailed as recorder of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, vice First Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, Fourteenth Infantry, relieved.

The following-named officers are detailed as student officers at the Signal School, Fort Leavenworth: Capt. I. J. Carr, Twenty-eighth Infantry; First Lieuts. A. C. Knowles, Thirteenth Infantry; W. N. Hughes, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry; W. R. Standiford, Second Infantry; E. J. Nowlen, First Infantry; D. A. Lindsay, First Infantry; Second Lieut. B. D. Foulois, Seventeenth Infantry.

Capt. W. C. Babcock, Thirteenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Bayard and report to the commanding officer, General Hospital, for observation and treatment. Capt. F. Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, and First Lieut. B. F. Disque, Third Cavalry, are detailed for duty with the First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, during its annual tour of instruction.

Capt. H. G. Shaw will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, relieving Capt. G. P. Heard.

Capt. Rockhill will take the first transport for the Philippine Islands, where he will report in person to the commanding General for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. C. W. Winterburn, Ninth Cavalry, is detailed to enter the class at the Staff College and will report to the commandant of the college at Fort Leavenworth for duty accordingly.

Capt. R. E. Callan, Artillery Corps, will visit New York City on official business pertaining to the purchase and inspection of material for submarine mines and torpedo experiments.

Capt. H. B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to the camp of instruction at Chickamauga Park and report for duty.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Smith to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., duty in charge of the machinist school at that place.

Lieut. Commander F. C. Bowers to the Maine as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Commander C. N. Offley to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. H. V. Butler to the West Virginia as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. J. R. Brady to the Pennsylvania as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. H. P. Perrill to the Colorado as senior engineer officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Brooklyn, at Portland; Wilkes and De Long, at Norfolk; Dolphin, at North River; Alabama, Iowa, and Indiana, at Rockport; Chicago and Boston, at Eskimo; Maryland, at Portland; Leonidas, at Sanchez; New Jersey, at New London; Dixie, at Santo Domingo City.

Sailed—Alabama, Iowa, and Indiana, from Provincetown for Rockport; Lawton, from Honolulu for Guam; Choctaw, from Washington for Norfolk.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

OSBORN-COLWELL COMPANY.—The Osborn-Colwell Company, pharmaceutical chemists at 46 Cliff Street, made an assignment yesterday to John B. Chinnery without preference. The company was incorporated on March 1, 1901, under New York laws, with a capital stock of $20,000, and reincorporated in 1902 as a South Dakota corporation. Richard V. Barney was President and Guy Osborn Treasurer. A statement of the company in April last showed assets $26,193 and liabilities $3,327.

NEW YORK MOSAIC AND MARBLE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Mosaic and Marble Company of 226 East Forty-second Street by these creditors: Feeney & Devanny, $4,163; E. J. Nowlen, First Infantry; D. A. Lindsay, First Infantry; Second Lieut. B. D. Foulois, Seventeenth Infantry.

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NEW YORK MOSAIC AND MARBLE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Mosaic and Marble Company of 226 East Forty-second Street by these creditors: Feeney & Devanny, $4,163; A. Sutherland & Co., $86, and Pisani Bros., $1,126. It was alleged that the company is insolvent. The company was incorporated under New York laws three years ago with a capital stock of $25,000. The company had a subcontract for marble and ornamental work on the residence of Charles M. Schwab on Riverside Drive, it was said, for $150,000, and on Jan. 25 last it filed a mechanic's lien for $6,628, against William Baumgarten & Sons, as contractors, for work done on the Schwab mansion. Alex. Feill is President and Eugene A. Colwell, Treasurer.

MOTOR ENGINE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Motor Engine Company, manufacturer of gas and gasoline engines, with an office at 15 William Street and works at Mariners' Harbor, by these creditors: Edgar P. Ward, $2,750, money lent; Julius A. Olcott, $160, salary as superintendent; David L. Schwartz, $4,212, money lent; James M. Colwell, $2,000, money lent; Herman S. Ziegel, $178, and James W. Bradin, $1,355 balance due. The company was incorporated in May, 1906, with a capital stock of $150,000, and succeeded the International Engine Works. A large amount of money was spent in development work and to introduce the engines, which used up the cash capital, and efforts were made a few months ago to get fresh capital. Harry T. Shriver was President, Julian A. Gilles Vice President, and D. L. Schwartz Secretary.

SAMUEL TAUBER.—Samuel Tauber, a clerk of 212 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,182 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1902 when he was a dealer in men's furnishing goods. Among the creditors are Bernheim, Dreyfoss & Heiman, $468; S. Mann & Co., $475, and Emigh & Schaub, $347. He filed a petition in bankruptcy once before, on March 12, 1904, but it was closed without a discharge.

PINCUS SCHECHOWITZ.—Pincus Schechowitz, an egg candler of 95 Suffolk Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,156 to four creditors for eggs, and assets of $161 in accounts. He is the second egg candler to file a petition in bankruptcy in the past eight years.

FELMAN & GOLDMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Felman & Goldman, manufacturers of children's clothing at 27 Walker Street, show liabilities of $9,440 and nominal assets of $1,773 in accounts. Among the creditors are E. M. Hawkins & Co., $594; L. Goloskin, $588; American Woolen Company, $580, and Louis Siegbert & Brother, $553.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, July 19, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLEICHRODE, J. B.—F. Kiernan		$94
BOROWITZ, M.—J. Rheinfrank & Co.		110
BROWN, E. P.—A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited		100
BOEHRING, S.—S. Ceuhof		37
CORKHILL, J. J.—C. Raeser et al.		176
CURTIN, P. R.—B. Raff		46
CONAY, M.—Funk & Wagnalls Co.		67
CLARK, E. J.—M. J. Flynn		230
SAME—Same		25
COLLINS, F. H.—F. E. Carpenter Co.		58
DOYING, H. J. E.—L. A. Queen		365
FRIEDMAN, R.—L. Weinstein		1,057
FREEMAN, J.—W. McChristie		47
GREENSPAN, L.—W. Muller & Co.		34
GREENSTEIN, F.—W. Sharath		104
HAYMAN, Henrietta—E. Heimberger		93
HERRING, P. B.—W. McChristie		69
JAMES, C. F.—Con. Dental Mfg. Co.		485
JACOBSON, M. S.—Funk & Wagnalls Co.		24
JOSEPHSON, L. D.—W. McChristie		47
KLOTZ, Sidney—Frank Kiernan		94
KINGSLAND & Richards—Joseph Stewart		45
KRAUSE, Henry—Mutual Milk and Cream Co.		60
KOPPER, Herman A.—G. Furman & Co.		84
KRACHMOLINCK, Sophia—Jacob Kreisman et al.		401
KULA, Albert L.—Frank K. Raymond		245
KEENAN, Mary—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs		720
MARTIN, Cornelius—Chas. F. Runkle		206
MEYERS, Max H.—Wm. F. Cameron		38
MOONEY, Geo. W.—Meyer Feinberg		104
MERKIN, Yetts—Singer Sewing Machine Co., costs		116
McCORMICK, Clarence—Sarah Carter		32
McGUINNESS, Thomas—Union Subway Construction Co.		70
MARUM, Simon C.—John C. Heckert		206
MANN, Lewis F.—William McChristie		38
NESSEL, Johanis—A. Featherstone Co.		104
PERRY, Robert G., trustee—Van Norden Trust Co., costs		116
ROSENFELD, Morris H.—Edward Curry et al.		309
ROTHCAMP, Dietrich—Sanders P. Jones et al.		123
REIBER, Aaron—Benjamin Jackdow		33
SIPPOS, Albert—Enstathio D. Papavasiloplo		29
SIMON, Mary—Charles Sanberg et al.		214
SPANN, James H.—Henry W. Merrill et al.		189
SAM, Joseph—North American Distilling Co.		123
STEUERWALD, Charles A.—Andrew Burhenne		575
SULLIVAN, Cornelius J.—John A. Bodine		29
USHKOW, David—Louis Meyer		214
VAN ANTWERP, Wm. B.—John J. Sutphin et al.		189
WILNER, Jacob—North American Distilling Co.		123
WALLACE, James G.—John Furlong et al.		1,559
BROWN & FLEMING CONTRACTING Company—National Powder Co.		864
NICHOLAS CONFORTI REALTY CORporation—Samuel H. Landesberg		295
CONSTRUCTION SHEET METAL Works—John Weldon Trucking Co.		163
NATIONAL DISPLAY CO.—Frank Kiernan		94
CONSTRUCTION SHEET METAL Works—Emil Rudolph et al.		90
SAME—David S. Egleston et al.		263
FULTON FURNACE CO.—Lamar Lyndon		125
M. GROE'S SONS—Gottlieb Treffinger, costs		129
		200
		111

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

CALDWELL, William H. and Emily R.—R. J. Merwin, May 11, 1903		$133
CALDWELL, Emily R.—W. T. Kohl and others, June 18, 1903		98
CURRY, Sallie A.—Empire Life Insurance Company, Jan. 11, 1906		125
GLEASON, Joseph J.—P. J. Coleman, June 12, 1905, (executed)		4,519
GALLAHER, Edward D.—New York Edison Company, costs, March 13, 1906		90
HEINEMAN, Isaac—E. Mayer, June 27, 1905		129
KRAUSS, Philip—A. Marschall and others, Nov. 14, 1897		400
KNOX, Andrew W.—J. G. Hurmuze, May 14, 1906		38

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

All Cars Transfer To Bloomingdale's
LEX. To 3d AVE. 59th To 60th St.

Your Opportunity!

Great Piano Sale.

We offer Walters Pianos at a Bona-Fide Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured, at about half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$285
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos.....$350
$500 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER PIANO ON THE MARKET.....$450
$1,000 WALTERS BABY GRAND PIANOS.....$600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

☞ Every Walters piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

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TWO GREAT BARGAINS: UPRIGHTS, $115-$125. 977 3d Ave., near 59th St.

$100. Exceptional Upright Bargain. 4 and 6 West 125th St.

$85 $100, $125 Mah. Uprights, good tone, fine condition. Steinway sacrifice. Rents $3. 7 East 14th St.

A SUMMER SALE OF FINE PIANOS

BOTH NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED.

200 to select from, (Uprights and Grands.) Nearly every prominent make in America represented. Prices of uprights $100 to $250. Grands from $250 to $450. Easy monthly payments, if desired. Write for Special Catalogues, with prices and terms. Greatest Piano Bargains in New York.

JACOB DOLL & SONS, Piano Manufacturers. Showrooms, 92 Fifth Av., Near 14th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

HARDMAN.

Very attractive special Summer prices in pianos. Almost all makes, slightly used. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Estab. 1842. 138 5TH AV. Near 19th St.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 2 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

EXCURSIONS.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

5 Hours from New York City,

Where a Week's Sojourn Gives All the Benefits of An Ocean Voyage.

Long Island R. R. in Connection with Montauk S. B. Co., via Montauk Point.

Leave New York, East 34th St., week days, 10:30 A. M.; Brooklyn, 10:39 A. M.; Saturdays only, leave 34th St., 1:30 P. M.; Brooklyn, 1:39 P. M; Returning, arrive New York, week days, 4:13 P. M. On Mondays only, leave Block Island 8:10 A. M. Arrive New York 11:38 A. M.

Via Montauk S. B. Co.—All Water Route.

Leave New York, New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. Returning, arrive New York, week days, except Saturdays, 7:00 A. M. Sundays, arrive New York 7 A. M.

BELLEWOOD

DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK

EVERY SUNDAY $1.00

MAUCH CHUNK AND GLEN ONOKO

JULY 22ND $1.50

Special train for Mauch Chunk leaves LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. New York, 23d St., 8:25; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M. For Bellewood, leaves New York, 23d St., 8:55; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON

BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, St. Chester 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE, Str. Rich. Peck, week days, 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 3:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A.M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

Sunday Excursion to BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

SUNDAY, JULY 22d,

L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, will leave foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., 8:25; Nostrand Av., 8:29, and East New York, 8:33 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the steamer

"GREENPORT."

Returning, leave Block Island 5 P. M. Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.

ROUND TRIP.....$1.50

Staterooms, Music, and Refreshments on Steamer.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40;

Our Monthly List of Safe Investments paying 4 to 6% sent regularly on request.

Write or telephone.

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We are offering a special list of investments, including Convertible Bonds, Short Term Notes and Collateral Trust Bonds, and Other Bonds Yielding 4½% to 5% and Over. Write for descriptive Circulars.
Also write for copy of our Transcontinental Railroad Map.
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Branch Office: Albany, N. Y.

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July list of Investment Offerings with descriptions will be sent upon request.
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Carpenter, Baggot & Co.
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Members New York Stock, Cotton, Coffee and other exchanges. Stocks and Bonds bought for investment or carried on margin.

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66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.,
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
Capital & Surplus $2,000,000.
Independent of the control of any single interest.
26 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.
Circular "Concerning Interest Basis" on which New York City Bonds sold 1888 to 1906, can be had at
Fulton Trust Company of New York,
30 NASSAU STREET.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Glue Co.
Central Oil Co.
Electric Co. of America.
Homestake Mining Co.
Houston Electric Co.
International Steam Pump Co. preferred.
Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
Louisville & Nashville Railroad.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light preferred.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.
New York, Ontario & Western Railroad.
Omaha Electric Light and Power Co.
United Copper Co.
Western Telephone and Telegraph Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.
Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railroad on preferred stock.
Cripple Creek Central Railroad on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.
Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co.
Georgia Railway and Electric Co. on preferred stock.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. on preferred stock.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.
Missouri Pacific Railroad.
Nipissing Mines.
Pittsburg Consolidated Ice Co. on preferred.
United Traction Co., Pittsburg, on preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Co. on preferred.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Cable Con.	47c.	47c.	47c.
205	Crucible Steel pf.	75⅜	75	75
25	Fireproofing	6	6	6
530	Fireproofing pf.	27¼	26	27¼
50	Harbison-Walker Ref.	11⅝	11½	11⅝
205	Independent Brewing	15⅜	15½	15⅜
100	Mfrs. Light & Heat	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
60	Ohio Fuel	36½	36¼	36½
1,150	Ohio Tonopah	27c.	25c.	25c.
80	Pittsburg Brew pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼
200	Pittsburg Con.	23c.	22c.	22c.
1,735	Tonopah Extension	5¾	5½	5½
25	United States Steel	34½	34¼	34¼
25	United States Steel pf.	101⅞	101¼	101¼
101	West. Air Brake	145⅞	145¾	145⅞
150	West. Elec. Zds	76⅞	76¾	76⅞
40	West. Penn. Rys	31	31	31

BONDS.

$3,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	104½	104½	104½

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Harden Without Any Very Inspiriting News.

Russian News Disregarded—Also the Failure to Increase Amalgamated Copper Dividend.

A market in which professional operations greatly preponderate will be strong one day because a majority of the traders are persuaded to buy for turns of 1 or 2 per cent., and weak the next because the same majority has gone over to the other side. On Wednesday the market was weak because traders who had been working on the bull side became disgusted and were disposed to sell, and when they were asked why they sold they hardly knew, but referred vaguely to the distressing news from Russia, the fear that the Amalgamated Copper Directors might not increase the dividend, and reports of rust in wheat. Yesterday the news from Russia was even worse, Paris was a heavy seller of Russian securities in London, the Amalgamated Copper Directors did fail to increase the dividend, and wheat advanced on continued reports of rust, but the stock market, after having been extremely dull and rather weak during the forenoon, hardened perceptibly in the afternoon, and closed with an exhibition of considerable strength in places.

Temporarily, at least, there is a somewhat more bullish feeling in the market. Many who have been bearish are covered up and think there ought to be a sustained advance of anywhere from 5 to 10 points. Others who have been bullish all through the recent depression assert that the advantage is now on their side and that a wholesome object lesson will be made of the remaining short interest. It is rumored that certain of the so-called big interests are no longer opposed to an advance and are willing to assist in the work of putting prices up. Of this, so far, there is less tangible evidence than a bull would like to see. The important truth is that the selling pressure remains off the market, and while this is the case aggressive traders find it easier to get their profits on the bull side.

There was reported yesterday a slightly easier tone in time money for short periods, but no concessions on money over the end of the year. No more gold was engaged, or reported as engaged, but our bankers evidently are bidding aggressively for the precious metal, and there is no doubt that further inroads will be made upon the world's store, barring some untoward developments abroad. The Russian situation is being watched anxiously. Anything like a panic in Russian securities would have a direct bearing here, owing to the extent to which our money market is depending upon foreign credit and gold for relief.

ST. PAUL MEETING PUT OFF.

Financial Plan May Not Be Announced for Three Months.

The expected meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was not held yesterday for lack of a quorum. It had been expected in some quarters that action would be taken yesterday on the St. Paul's financial plan. When this plan will be announced is still a matter of uncertainty. It was said yesterday by an officer of the road that it might be ready in time to be acted upon at the regular meeting of the Directors on Thursday next or it may be as much as three months before any plan is announced.

It was said on authority, however, that the St. Paul management has given up all thought of arranging a loan in Paris. Some consideration was given to a Paris loan, but it has been definitely decided, it was said yesterday, not to resort to the French market. One reason for this decision is that the tenchnical requirements of the French market are too numerous and too exactly to make it worth while to seek a loan there. The Pennsylvania Railroad overcame these difficulties, but it appears to be the belief of the St. Paul Directors that the money which the road may need to construct its extension to the Pacific Coast can be obtained to greater advantage at home than abroad.

NO U. P. DIVIDEND DECLARED.

Only Routine Matters Transacted at Directors' Meeting, It Is Said.

After yesterday's meeting of the Union Pacific Directors it was said that only routine matters had been acted on, and it was denied specifically that any dividend had been declared. The Executive Committee, it was explained, is empowered to declare the next dividend, which will obviate the necessity for holding another meeting of the full board before the next dividend period.

The reason for the special effort which, it was learned yesterday, had been made to obtain the attendance of the Directors at yesterday's meeting was to assure the presence of a quorum, it being difficult at this season to get enough Directors together to act even on routine matters.

Rumors that preceded yesterday's meeting had it that the Directors meant to declare not only the regular dividend but a large extra distribution as well.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½, per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for four and five months, and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $273,208,487; balances, $13,343,351; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,251,135.

The local banks gained $3,784,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $2,327,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed unchanged, at $4.8445@$4.8450. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8175 and cables at $4.8480@$4.8485. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@$4.81⅝.

Commercial exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 3-64 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94 11-16; guilders, 40.02.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—5c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .70@.72, 300 Confidence at .50, 500 Elkton at .47, 500 Jim Butler at 1.10, 500 Mohawk at 1.35, 200 Portland at 1.50, 200 Tonopah Mining at 18.87½.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	8	Esperanza	3	16	3
Tomboy	1	8	9	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	5	6	Stratton's Ind.	0	4	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, July 19, 1906.

Total sales July 19, 1906..... 342,308
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 158,074,226
Corresponding date last year..... 146,976,168

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16¾	16¾	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	...
96⅝	96½	48,200	*Amalga. Copper Co.	95½	96½	94⅞	96⅝	+ ⅝
20½	22½	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	22	22	22	22	+ ½
34⅝	34¾	2,000	Am. Car & F. Co.	33¼	34½	33⅞	34½	− ½
29	29½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29½	29	29½	...
63¾	63⅞	4,100	Am. Ice Securities Co.	64	64	63½	63¾	...
70½	70¾	5,300	*Am. Locomo. Co	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	70¼	+ ⅝
144⅞	144¾	5,900	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	143¼	144⅝	143	144⅝	+ 1⅜
115½	116	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	115½	116	115½	115⅞	− ⅛
97½	98¼	100	*Am. Smel. Sec. pf. B.	98⅛	98⅞	98⅛	98⅞	+ ⅞
129½	129¾	800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129	129⅝	129	129⅝	+ ⅛
99¾	100	1,100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	+ ⅜
33¼	33⅜	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
235	236	21,520	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	234⅝	236½	233½	235	− ⅝
87¼	87⅝	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87	87½	86⅝	87½	+ ½
99⅝	100	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99¾	...
136	136½	300	Atlantic Coast Line	136	136	136	136	+1
116⅞	117	4,300	Baltimore & Ohio	115⅞	117⅛	115⅞	116⅞	+ ⅝
21½	22	200	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	...
73½	73⅝	11,450	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72	73½	71⅝	73½	+1⅛
45	45	300	*Butterick Co.	55	55	40	40	...
158½	159⅝	200	Canadian Pacific	159¼	159¾	158¾	159¼	+ ¼
35½	35⅞	600	Central Leather Co.	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅛
220	224	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	222	222	222	222	− ⅛
55⅝	55¾	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	200	Chicago Great West.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	− ⅛
80½	81	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	80½	80¾	80½	80¾	+ ⅜
175⅛	176	18,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	175½	176	174⅝	176	+ ⅝
196	197	200	Chicago & Northw.	195	195	195	195	+1½
4	4¾	100	Chicago Union Trac.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
12	12½	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
02½	02½	200	Clev., Cin., C. & St. L.	91½	92	01½	92	+1
108¾	115	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	110	110	110	− ⅝
488⅛	487⅝	6,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47	48⅞	47	48⅝	+1⅝
33¼	33½	800	Colorado & Southern	33	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅝
17½	18¼	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
138	139	200	Consolidated Gas	138½	138½	138	138	− ½
19	19¾	42	Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	19½	19½	19⅛	19¼	...
208	209	400	Delaware & Hudson	207	208½	207	208½	− ¼
485	495	100	Del., Lack. & West.	495	496	495	495	+5
39⅞	40	300	Denver & Rio Grande	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅜
90	91	100	Detroit United Ry.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	− ⅜
56¼	56½	300	*Distillers' Securities	56	56¾	56	56¼	+ ⅜
17	18	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16½	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
33½	36	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	−17
40	40¼	6,300	Erie	39⅝	40	39	40	+ ⅜
77	77¼	500	Erie 1st pf.	76½	77	76½	77	+ ⅜
68	68¾	200	Erie 2d pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅜
288	290	1,000	Great Northern pf.	288¼	289¼	288	288½	+ ½
47	48	200	Havana Electric	47	47	47	47	...
95	96	100	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	95	95	− ¼
176	177	300	Illinois Central	177	177	177	177	+2
35⅜	35⅝	410	Interbor.-Met	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	− ⅛
75	76	500	Interbor.-Met. pf.	74⅜	75½	74	75½	+1½
17⅝	18	100	Internat. Paper Co.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
40	41	400	Internat. Steam Pump.	42	42	40	40	+2
23⅜	20¼	200	Iowa Central	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
50½	51¼	400	Iowa Central pf.	50	51½	50	51⅛	+2
50¼	50½	900	Kansas City Sou. pf.	50	50¼	50	50	− ⅛
59⅜	59⅝	500	Knick. Ice, Chicago	59¼	59⅞	59¼	59⅝	...
29	31	100	Lake Erie & West.	29¼	29¼	29¼	20¼	+ ¼
143	143⅝	2,900	Louisville & Nash.	142	143½	142	143½	+1½
20	20½	200	Mexican Central	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	...
63	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65	65	65	...
31¾	32	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
90¾	91	400	Missouri Pacific	90¾	90¾	90½	90⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	17½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
73⅝	73⅝	600	*National Lead Co.	72½	73⅝	72½	73⅝	+ ⅛
39	39	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39	39	39	39	− ½
136	140	200	*New York Air Brake	136½	136⅞	136¼	136⅞	...
132½	132¾	1,900	New York Central	131	132⅝	131	132½	+1¼
66¾	67	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67½	67½	67	67¼	+ ¾
87	88	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	87	87	87	87	...
102	195	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193	193	193	193	...
47⅝	47⅞	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	46¾	47½	46¾	47½	+1
87	87¼	3,700	Norfolk & Western	86¼	87	86½	87	...
199	200	3,100	Northern Pacific, x d.	197¾	199¼	197	199½	+2¼
134	136	3,000	Pacific Coast	126	135	126	134	+8¾
130	134	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	128	129	128	129	+6
84¼	84½	1,100	Pacific Mail	83¾	84¼	83¼	84¼	+1
125¾	126	9,706	Pennsylvania R. R.	125¾	128	124¾	126	+ ⅛
89¾	90	500	People's Gas, Chicago	89	89⅞	88	89⅞	+ ⅜
45½	46	800	Pressed Steel Car	45⅜	45¾	45⅜	45⅜	+ ¼
48½	50	300	*Railway Steel Spring	49	49	49	49	...
120⅝	121	39,200	Reading	119½	121	119⅜	121	+1¼
24⅜	24⅞	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅝
94	95	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	94	95	94	95	+1
23⅝	23¾	900	Rock Island Co.	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
61½	61½	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	61	61	60¾	60¾	− ⅛
71¼	71¾	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	70	71¼	70	71¼	+1½
68⅞	69	87,300	Southern Pacific	66⅞	69	66¾	68⅞	+1⅝
116⅞	117¼	400	Southern Pacific pf.	117	117	117	117	+1⅝
34	34⅛	900	Southern Ry. ext.	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
97¼	98¼	200	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	97⅛	98	97⅛	98	...
147	148½	1,215	Tenn. Coal & Iron	145	147	145	147	+2
30½	31	100	Texas & Pacific	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ⅝
27	28	500	Tol., St. L. & West.	27	27½	27	27½	...
45½	46	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	45½	45¾	45⅞	45½	− ⅛
111⅝	112¾	200	Twin City R. T.	111½	112¼	111½	111⅝	−1
144	144⅛	43,300	Union Pacific	142⅝	144⅝	142⅝	144⅛	+1
56½	57½	600	United Rys. Invest.	56½	57	56½	57	...
68	68½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
45½	46	700	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	45¾	45¾	45½	45¾	− ⅛
91	93	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
75½	76	100	U. S. Real. & Im. Co.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅛
61¾	62	200	U. S. Rubber	39⅞	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅜
40¾	41	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106½	106	105½	106	...
105	107	200	U. S. Steel	34	34¾	33¾	34¾	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅜	23,200	U. S. Steel pf.	101¼	102¼	101	102¼	+ ⅜
102	102¼	5,000	Wabash	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
19	19¼	600	Western Union Tel.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
91¼	91¾	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	153	153	153	153	+1
150	153	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	44¼	44½	44	44½	−1¼
44	45	1,000						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 19.—Money was in fair request, and supplies were plentiful in the markt to-day. Discounts were easy. There was less anxiety regarding the gold demand from America.

Trading on the Stock Exchange continued dull and prices were heavy owing to further liquidation of stocks taken over to assist weak accounts at the settlement. The new business was meagre and quotations drooped all around, the weakness in Paris being reflected by foreigners, which declined, new Russians being quoted at 5¾ discount. The selling was attributed to holders wanting to meet heavy calls which are due shortly.

Americans were quiet, with narrow fluctuations. A moderate amount of business in the forenoon put up prices to a fraction over parity, but with New York selling in the afternoon the market declined and closed dull.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102¼.

Bar silver steady at 30 3-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.05; Lisbon, 2.50.

Money, 1¼@2 per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £6,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak owing to a heavy fall in Russians, following the unfavorable reports regarding the internal situation in Russia. After a slight rally Russians were heavily offered, and at the close were weak.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 74.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 480.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 87½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, but transactions were restricted.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 8½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£128,000
Circulation decreased	162,000
Bullion decreased	33,973
Other securities decreased	612,000
Other deposits decreased	2,424,000
Public deposits increased	579,000
Notes reserve increased	172,000

Government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 49.17 per cent., as compared with 48.45 per cent. last week.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remained unchanged to-day at 3½ per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was reduced to-day from 4 to 3 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	27,175,000
Treasury deposits increased	1,150,000
General deposits increased	39,675,000
Gold in hand decreased	2,500,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,425,000
Bills discounted increased	25,925,000
Advances decreased	9,675,000

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87⅝	..	..	−3-16
Consols, account	87 11-16	..	..	−8-16
Anaconda	12	232½	235¾	− 3¼
Atchison	89⅝	86¾	87	− ⅞
Can. Pacific	163¾	158¾	159	− ¾
St. Paul	180½	175¼	175½	...
Erie	40⅝	39¾	39⅞	− ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	79¼	76¾	76⅝	...
Illinois Central	180½	175½	175	+ ½
Louis. & Nash.	146	141½	142	+ ½
N. Y. Central	135	131¼	131	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	64¾	125½	125½	+ ¼
Reading	61¾	119¾	119¾	...
Southern Pacific	69	67	67¼	− ¼
Union Pacific	147¾	142¾	143¼	− ½
U. S. Steel	35½	84	84¼	− ¼
U. S. Steel pf.	104⅝	101¼	101⅝	− ¼

COPPER DIVIDEND 7 PER CENT.

No Change in Rate on Amalgamated or the Boston & Montana.

No change was made yesterday in the Amalgamated Copper dividend. The Directors met earlier in the day than usual and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., with the usual ¼ of 1 per cent. extra, or at the rate of 7 per cent. a year. The announcement was not withheld until after the close of the market, as had been done on many former occasions, but was made public about 2:30 o'clock. The price of the stock broke to 94⅞ after the announcement, but immediately recovered. It closed with a fractional net gain at 96⅜.

The news of the Amalgamated dividend was awaited with much interest because of the discussion that had been under way for a week or more concerning the probable action of the Directors. The maintenance of the dividend at the former rate coincided with the ruling opinion on the subject.

The Boston & Montana dividend declared on Tuesday, but not announced until yesterday, was the regular $2 a share and $10 a share extra, the same rate as was declared the previous quarter. The Amalgamated Copper dividend is payable Aug. 27. The transfer books close July 26 and reopen Aug. 13.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Southern Foundry Prices Again Advanced to $14 Birmingham No. 2.

The nominal prices of Southern foundry iron have been again advanced to $14, Birmingham, for No. 2. This increase, which puts the price back to where it was before the cut of last month, was announced yesterday by the Sloss-Sheffield Company.

It is estimated that more than 700,000 tons of Southern iron have been sold since the cut was made, and the Southern producers are in a much stronger position as a result. The Sloss-Sheffield Company has sold its production well ahead.

THE METAL MARKETS.

The recovery in copper metal continued yesterday in the London market with advances of 10s. for spot and 5s. for futures over the last quotations of Wednesday. The closing prices were: Spot, £80 17s. 6d.; futures, £80 2s. 6d. Pig tin closed slightly firmer for spot at £167 2s. 6d., unchanged for futures at £166 10s. Lead was unchanged at £16 15s. Spelter was steady at £26 17s. 6d. Iron warrants were firm at 50s. 1d. for standard foundry and 50s. 4½d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	—Thursday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Wednesday.— Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.37½	18.62½	18.37½	18.62½
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Castings	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Lead	5.75	...	5.75	...
Spelter	5.95	6.00	5.95	6.00
Tin	36.25	36.50	36.25	36.35

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The fiscal year of the American Chicle Company will in future terminate on Dec. 31, instead of June 30, as heretofore. The next annual meeting will consequently be held Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1907.

Hamlin, Nickerson & Co. is the title of a new Stock Exchange house organized yesterday to do business at 30 Broad Street and at 90 State Street, Boston. The partners are B. Nason Hamlin and the Boston Stock Exchange, Harry Markoe, Jr., of the New York Stock Exchange, and William G. Nickerson.

The convention of the American Institute of Bank Clerks will be held Sept. 6, 7, and 8 at Atlantic City. Nineteen banks, trust companies, and banking houses in New York and vicinity will be represented by delegates from the New York Chapter.

The following have been elected to membership in the New York Metal Exchange: W. L. Rianhard, George Mitchell, B. Elkan, Charles J. Marsh, and H. H. Hewitt.

More than $1,000,000 of Green Bay debenture B bonds, it was announced yesterday, have been deposited within the last thirty days with the bondholders' committee headed by John H. Davis. These bonds are in addition to large amounts previously deposited with the committee.

WANT HARRIMAN TO TELL ABOUT PAST SURPLUSES

Wells-Fargo Stockholders Ask About Earnings Since 1902.

STOKES & CO. RENEW ATTACK

Explanations Thus Far Made, They Say, Are Evasions—Fight to be Pushed.

It became evident yesterday that the measures so far taken by the Harriman interests in Wells, Fargo & Co. to placate the minority stockholders who want a more liberal distribution of the company's earnings will not serve to keep the whole matter of the company's past administration out of the courts unless still further details of the company's affairs are forthcoming.

A large stockholder in the company who belongs to the party in whose interest Samuel Untermyer has been retained to seek an accounting in the courts if the situation and certain questions are not cleared up said yesterday that the explanation sent out to stockholders on Wednesday was far from covering the questions on which the minority interests seek enlightenment.

"When we want," he said, "and what the officers of the company have failed to furnish in this or any previous statement is a detailed statement of the assets of the company, so that the stockholders can determine for themselves whether the surplus is correctly stated or understated. The Directors promise to be good hereafter and give us from time to time statements of earnings and condition. There is no more urgent reason for giving us this concession than for granting our request for information about past business. We want to know not only what Mr. Harriman will do but what he has done. It is all very well to say that the surplus is not being lent to any of the Directors directly or indirectly. The question is how it has been lent in the past and what the company may have suffered thereby."

At the office of Walter C. Stokes & Co., who represent the minority interests, the following statement was given out:

"If this last letter of the management was intended as an explanation, we simply claim that it in no way explains, nor does it weaken our contention. It does seem to be rather a pity that the Wells-Fargo Company should have found it necessary to employ Haskins & Sells to certify that they have all the surplus they claim. This we never doubted for a moment.

"We have been very anxious to have them reply to our repeated demands to inform us what the stock earned for the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906. Either they can not or they will not tell us. If the former, why not ask Haskins & Sells to let us know? They seem to harp on the subject of keeping the surplus intact. We never proposed to do anything else. We simply asked that hereafter the stockholders should receive an equivalent of 16 per cent. per annum, only if the earnings warrant it.

"They now intimate that hereafter they will tell the stockholders something. We invite them to publish at this time what the stock earned for the years mentioned, because if they do they will have to admit that we are entirely justified in asking them to put the stock on a 16 per cent. basis for the future.

"They admit that after paying 8 per cent. dividends for the last twenty-two months they added about 30 per cent. to the surplus, which would show that they have averaged 37½ per cent. earnings for that period. We never claimed any more than this."

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, July 19, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalmers	16¾	16½	16¼	16½
19,810	Amal. Copper	95¾	96⅜	94⅞	96⅜
20	Am. Car & Fdy.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
10	Am. Cotton Oil	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
80	Am. Ice	64¼	64¾	63¼	63¾
1,830	Am. Locomotive	69½	70¾	69¼	70¾
930	Am. Smelting	143¾	144⅞	143	144½
240	Am. T. & S.	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	97⅝
240	Balt. & Ohio	116⅛	117	116	117
3,070	Brook. Rap. T.	72	73⅝	71

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stagnant Like the Big Exchange.

Dullest Day of the Year in the Outside Market—Prices Move Irregularly.

The stagnation of the Stock Exchange was duplicated in the curb market yesterday, and trading reached the low ebb of the year with transactions of less than 3,000 sales in the industrial list and a corresponding dearth of business in the mining shares. Prices moved irregularly without definite direction, and what strength was shown in certain issues was counterbalanced by declines elsewhere in the list. Chicago Subway rose under light trading, closing at 43½, a net gain of 1⅜, and Boston Copper was a gainer by ½ point after sales of 1,100, closing at 25¼. Fractional losses were recorded in Butte Coalition, United Copper, and Greene Consolidated Copper, which sold 6,000. The industrials remained practically stationary.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
150	Am. Can pf...	51½	51½	51½	51½
400	Am. De F.W.T. 5s	$1.60	98	$1.60	$1.60
400	Bay State Gas.	⅝	⅝	5-16	5-16
100	Fed. Sugar pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½
130	Havana Tob....	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½
200	Inter. Mer. M..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
700	Int. M. M. pf..	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
12	Mackay Cos...	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	71	71¼	71	71¼
30	Standard Oil ...	590	590	590	590
200	Un. Cigar M.C.	44	44	43½	44

RAILROADS

1,300	Chicago Sub....	42⅜	43½	42⅜	43½
34	Crip. Creek C..	90½	90½	90½	90½
70	Crip. C. C. pf..	71	71	71	71

MINING.

1,100	Boston Copper..	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼
700	Brit. Col. Cop..	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
1,100	Butte Coal w.i.	30	30	29½	29½
1,100	Cum.-Ely Min..	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾
300	Dom. Cop. new.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Fin. Creek Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
800	Gold Hill	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2,500	Granby Con.....	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
6,000	Greene Con. C..	21	21	20⅝	20⅝
100	Greene Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Greene Gold-S..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,500	Mizmac Gold M.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4⅜
1,800	Mines Co. of Am.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
900	Mitchell Mining	5	5¼	5	5
200	Mont.-Shoshone.	14	14¼	13¾	13¾
100	Nev. Con Cop..	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
200	Nev.-U. M. & S.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,600	Nipissing M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝
25	Precious Met. C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
8,000	Tonopah Ext....	5½	6⅝	5⅜	5⅜
100	Union Cop. Co..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400	United Copper..	63¾	63¾	63	63¾
1,100	Un. Mines Corp.	43	44	43	43
300	Utah Apex	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
200	Utah Copper	26	26	26	26

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. St. Fdy. 6s	88½	88½	88½	88½
1,000	B.U.Gas deb 6s	130	130	130	130
1,000	G.M.S Brew 2-5s	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
5,000	N.J.T.D.& L. 5s	78	78	78	78
5,000	Stato D.& F. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and int.	97	97	97	97

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 19.		July 18.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines			2½	2¾
American Can	6¾	7	6⅝	6¾
American Can pf.....	51¾	52	51½	52½
American Chicle.....	175	180	175	180
American Chicle pf.....	110	115	104	110
Am. De F. Wireless, $1.00	$1.05	.95	.95	.95
Am. Light & Traction.	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf..	100	100¾	100	100¾
Am. Malting 6s.....	102½	104½	102½	104½
Am. Steel Foundry 6s.	98	99	98	99
Am. Tobacco	350	370	350	370
Am. Writing Paper....	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	22	24	22½	24
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	85	90	85	80½
Bay State Gas.....	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Borden's Cond. Milk...	172	176	173	178
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	113	114	110	113
Boston Copper.....	25	25¼	24¼	24⅝
British Col. Copper....	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7½
Brooklyn Ferry.....			2	3
B'klyn Un Gas deb 5s.	128	128		
Butte Coalition, w. i..	20	20¼	19½	20
Central Foundry	4	5	4	5
Central Foundry pf....	17	19	17½	19
Central Foundry 6s....	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	43	43½	42⅜	43
Con. Refrigerating			4¾	5½
Con. Rubber Tire.....			1¾	2
Con. Rub. Tire bonds....			9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds....				25
Copper Securities	3¾	4	3¾	
Cripple Creek Central..	88	91	88	91
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	68	71	68	71
Cumberland-Ely Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Davis-Daly, w. i.....			10	12
Dominion Copper.....			¼	½
Dominion Copper, new..	2¼	2½	¾	
Federal Sugar	38	43	38	43
Federal Sugar pf.....	72½	73½	72½	73½
Empire Steel pf.....	39	42	39	42
Furnace Creek	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
G. F. S. Brewing.....	9¼	10	9¼	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 5s..	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2-5 5s..	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
Giroux	7¾	8	7¾	8
Gold Hill	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
Granby Consol'l'ated...	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝
Greene Con. Copper....	20½	20⅝	21¼	21¾
Greene Con "Sold.....	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Guanajuato Con.....	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Guggenheim Exploration	220	225	220	225
Hall Signal	100	100	100	100
Havana Tobacco	17	18½	17	18
Havana Tobacco pf....	25	35	25	35
Havana Tobacco 5s....			68	70
Houston Oil.....	7½	7	7	8
Houston Oil pf.....	25	25	25	30
Inter-Mer Marine.....	9½	9⅝	9½	10¼
Inter-Mer Marine pf....	25	25¼	25¼	25¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 5s.	70½	70½	70	70½
International Salt.....	32	34	32	34
International Salt 5s..	90	95	90	96
Lackawanna Steel.....	90	95	92	94
Lehigh Valley	173½	Call	170	173½
Mackay Companies.....	71¼	72	71¼	71¾
Mackay Companies pf..	71	71½	71	71½
Manhattan Transit	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
Marconi Wireless of Canada			2	2¼
Miemac Gold Mining....	4¼	4⅜	4	4¼
Mines Co. of America..	$1.23	$1.26	$1.24	$1.26
Mines Securities	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Mitchell Mining	5	5¼	4½	5
Mont.-Sho. Con., new..	12¾	13¼	12¾	13½
Nevada Con. Copper....	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Nevada M. & S. pf.....	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Nevada Utah M. & S....	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Newhouse M. & S.....			4	5
N. J. Term. Dock & I.	40	41	40	41
N. Y. & N. H. & H. 3½s and interest.....	110	112	110	112
N. Y. Transportation ..	6	6¼	6¼	6⅜
N. Y. & Q. C. & S. pf..	95	97		
N. Y. & Q. C. & S. pf. 6s	70	75		
Nipissing Mines Co....	5⅝	5¾	5¾	5¾
Nor. Securities stubs..	225	230	225	250
Otis Elevator	48	49	48	49
Otis Elevator pf.....	94	96	94	96
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.....	29	33	29	33
Pope Mfg. 1st pf. cfts.	67	72	67	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.....	14	17	14	17
Precious Metals Corp..	5⅜	5¾	5½	5¾
Public Service Corp. cfts	62¾	63	62¾	63
Public Service Corp. pf	107	110	110	110
Safety Car Heating....	285	310	285	310
Seaboard Company.....	25	30	25	28
Seaboard Co. 1st pf...	84	88	84	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf....	51	54	54	58
Standard Milling	8	10	8	10
Standard Milling pf....	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s....			78	79
Standard Oil	590	600	590	600
State Deral & Em. 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½
Tennessee Copper.....	39½	39¾	38¾	39
Tintic Mining	6	6¼	6	6¼
Tonopah Extension	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Tonopah Mining	18¾	19¼	18½	19¼
Trenton Potteries			15	20
Trenton Potteries pf..	95	97		
Trenton Potteries gold.	75	75	70	75
Union Copper Co., w. i.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
United Cigar Mfg.....	43½	43½	42½	43½
United Cigar Mfg. pf..	97½	98½	97½	98
United Copper	63½	63¾	63¾	63¾
United Copper pf.....	80	97	80	97
United Mines Corp. pf.	47	49		
Unitype Typewriter....	91	95	91	99
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.			122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf..			122	126
Utah Apex	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Utah Copper	26	27	25½	26½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and interest	96¾	97	96⅝	97⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$171,556,770
Gold coin and bullion.....	97,406,715
Gold certificates	40,303,370
Silver coin and bullion.....	7,222,315
Silver certificates	5,817,256
United States notes.....	10,115,416
Treasury notes of 1890.....	6,120
National banknotes	13,117,066
Total receipts this month and year..	32,051,491
Total expenditures this month and year	43,280,690

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$565,071,869
Silver dollars	478,016,000
Silver dollars of 1890.....	7,312,000
Total.....	$1,050,999,869
General fund	181,373,054
Deposits in National banks....	90,002,421
In Philippines Treasury.....	4,177,352
Awaiting reimbursement	889,569
Current liabilities	104,025,767

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Wall Street is trying to feel bullish. Prices have stopped declining, bullish information is extremely accessible, mysterious liquidation apparently has ceased, and the market has a "sold-out look." There has been, indeed, a very noticeable change of feeling in this respect. Many who call themselves "good bears" for the long pull have turned around, and are working temporarily on the bull side, desiring a higher range of prices on which to renew their selling. It is rather curious to find men who are bearish at heart and others who cannot be anything but bullish working more or less together, talking in about the same vein as to the probability of an August rise, and making common cause against the surviving short interest. There has been a great deal of talk this week about an impending squeeze of an enormous short interest, so much, in fact, that one is inclined to wonder why the bull crowd should advertise its intentions. In bullish quarters predictions are made of an advance of 5 to 15 points all along the line on the shorts. There is going to be a great killing, the bulls say, and, anyway, isn't August always a bull month? There is possibly too much of this talk.

***

Bull tips on Southern Pacific were very widely distributed yesterday. Charles B. Macdonald was the most aggressive buyer on the advance. He was also an active buyer of Union Pacific, St. Paul, and the Steel stocks, leading a demonstration on the bull side of the market.

***

The borrowing demand for stocks has been diminishing this week. It was not at all urgent yesterday afternoon. The indications are that the short interest has been considerably reduced, both by voluntary short covering on the last break and that of an involuntary nature which has been done on the recovery of 2 to 5 points from the low prices of last week.

***

Hitherto for many weeks two or three days of dullness has invariably led to fresh weakness, but this week the market has been very dull, with a hardening tendency. This is due, probably, to the fact that for the time being stocks are not pressing for sale. Tuesday was a dull day and prices advanced; Wednesday was a dull day and prices declined. Yesterday was duller still, and prices declined in the forenoon, but recovered in the afternoon on aggressive professional buying. In one quarter of an hour only 3,000 shares of stocks were reported on the tape, which would be at the rate of 200 shares a minute, 12,000 shares an hour, or 60,000 shares for a full Stock Exchange session. The total of transactions for the day was less than 350,000 shares. It was the activity of Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper in the last hour that helped out the total. This activity was on improving prices. About nine-tenths of the trading was of professional origin.

***

Rumors of a change of attitude toward the market on the part of some of the leading banking interests, who are said not only to be no longer opposed to an advance, but willing to assist the bull crowd, probably spring from professional sources. It was rumored yesterday that the people at 26 Broadway were bullish, but evidently they were not bullish enough to increase the Amalgamated Copper dividend to the rate of 8 per cent. There were other rumors equally open to suspicion. The demonstration in Southern Pacific was accompanied by confidential information that the Harriman crowd was the big buyer of the stock—buying it, presumably, as high as he could.

***

Things have recently happened in certain stocks to show conclusively that some of the so-called big interests have not perfect control of the market. They have sent in large buying orders, evidently with a view to checking the decline at a certain point, and have then found stocks coming so fast that they either canceled their buying orders or lowered the limits. This has happened not once, but many times. It has happened in Amalgamated Copper. The inference is that some of these interests themselves were ill informed as to the sources and character of the selling, and found the task of supporting their securities much heavier than they expected. When banking interests come in and buy stocks it is no sign that they are bullish. That is what bankers are for. Such buying is more likely to take place on the bad days than on the bulges.

***

The Chicago member of one of the large wire houses reported yesterday to his New York partners as follows: "Our banks here are in pretty fair shape; better than they have been, but at the same time it is going to take a good deal of money to move these crops, and undoubtedly the Chicago banks will draw down their balances in New York. I don't feel bullish on the stock market; in fact, I feel bearish and do not care to buy any stocks at present prices."

***

The new wheat continues to come forward in large volume. Receipts at Chicago yesterday were 402 cars, of which 380, or all but 22, were up to contract grade. The wonderful thing about this wheat is the way it grades. The average carload nowadays is about 1,000 bushels, so that yesterday's receipts at Chicago alone amounted to 400,000 bushels. A few years ago an average carload was about 500 bushels. It has doubled.

***

Three meetings were on the schedule for yesterday, any one of which might have been productive of speculative interest. The St. Paul people could get no quorum, hence nothing on the St. Paul's new financing; at the Union Pacific meeting only routine business was transacted. There was still the Amalgamated Copper meeting, and when the Directors of that company went into session the market came to almost a standstill, waiting for the dividend. When it was announced (the same dividend as before), the stock was selling at 95½. It declined to 93⅞ on relatively small trading, and then advanced to 96½. It closed at 96⅜, fractionally up for the day.

***

From speculating on what the Amalgamated Copper dividend would be, Wall Street turns now to an equally interesting speculation as to why it was left unchanged. If it is true, as was reported at the time, that only the unsettled condition of the stock market prevented the Directors from increasing the dividend to the rate of 8 per cent. three months ago, it must be inferred either that the market is still unsatisfactory to the same group of men or that conditions no longer warrant increasing the dividend beyond the rate of 7 per cent. There are persons who pretend to know that the powers in Amalgamated were first of a mind not to increase the dividend, then of a mind to do so, and changed back again to the first state of mind only a few days ago. Perhaps it was deemed a waste of bullish ammunition to raise the dividend at this time, but if that were the reason for failing to increase it, how about the rumors that the Standard Oil contingent has turned bullish on the stock market for a turn?

***

When a stock which is known to be controlled absolutely by a pool is violently advanced the movement serves merely to advertise its position unfavorably. The fact that a stock is hard to borrow is no longer regarded as a good reason for bulling it, and people at large have learned to be distrustful of the undistributed issues wholly or largely controlled by cliques.

***

With a polite request that it be printed in the news columns, an anonymous piece of inspired comment was sent around to the financial bureaus of the different newspapers yesterday, in part as follows:

"It has just been learned that Secretary Shaw is arranging to open bids for the $30,000,000 Panama Canal bonds in private. That is, some newspaper correspondents are to be present, but no bids are to be announced publicly until the entire schedule is ready for public announcement.

"In view of the present tendency throughout the country to impute favoritism to one institution in New York, the present is a particularly opportune time for the Secretary to correct that impression. If he fails to avail himself of the opportunity it will certainly subject him to very serious adverse criticism."

The agency responsible for the distribution of this matter was asked on whose authority the insinuations were made. Its answer was that the principals could not appear; the authenticity of the thing, however, could be guaranteed. The work of the Wall Street press agent is reaching depths of subtlety hitherto unsounded. Very recently, in a heated controversy between the management of a corporation and its minority shareholders, one press agent went so far as to issue for his principals a statement which on casual reading might have been supposed to come from the other side. If certain rivals wished to combat the alleged advantage enjoyed by one institution in its dealing with the Sub-Treasury it would seem that they might find a better way than to convey anonymous insinuations to the newspapers.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106¾	106¾
2s, c., 1930	103¾	104¾
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103
3s, c., 1918	103¾	103¾
3s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103¾	103¾
4s, c., 1907	103¾	103¾
4s, r., 1925	128½	129½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Philip'ne 4s	100¾	..

Adams Exp.	240	200
Alb. & Sus.	247	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Allis-C. pf...	45	40
A. A. C. pf.	90	94
Am. B. S..	21½	22½
A. B. S. pf.	..	67½
A. C. & F. pf.	..100	101
Am. Coal	170	190
A. C. O. pf.	90	92½
Am. D. Tel.	25	39
Am. Exp....	220	230
Am. G. T..	8	9
A. H. & L. pf.	6½	6¼
A. H. & L. pf.	28½	20½
Am. L. Co..	17½	19
Am. L. Co. pf.	38	41
Am. Loc. pf.	112	115
Am. M. Co. cfts.	3⅜	4
Am. M. Co. pf. cfts..	26½	27
Am. M. Co. pf.	30	40
A. P. S. pf.	70	80
Am. Snuff.	190	200
Am. Sn. pf.	100	105
Am. St. F.	10	11
A. S. F. pf.	41½	42
A. B. R. pf.	134	138
A. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & T.	130	132
Am. W. Co. pf.	101⅜	102
Ann Arbor..	80	40
Ann A. pf.	70	80
B. & O. pf.	92	93½
Beth. S. pf..	75	87
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	120	130
Bruns. City.	14	15
B., R. & P.	135	145
B., R. & P. pf.	140	180
Canada So.	68	88
Cent. L. pf.	100	102
C. & S. A. Tel.	140	150
C. B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	150
Chi. G. W. pf.	A....	71
C. G. W. pf.,	25½	26
C. I. & L. pf.	80	90
C., M. & St. P. pf....	185	186
C. & N. W.	220	220
C. St. P., M. & Om.	168	170
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	165	185
C. T. & T. pf.	12	14
C. T. & T. pf.	20	20
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140
C., L. & W.	95	97½
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114¾
Cleve. & P.	174	..
Cleve & P. sp.	106	109
C. F. & I. pf.	80	..
C. S. 1st pf.	67½	68
C. S. 2d pf.	47	48
Consol. Coal	70	..
Corn Pr. R. pf.	70⅜	78½
D. & R. G. pf.	83⅝	85⅜
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	25
D. M. & M. pf.	88	100
Det. South..	7	10
Det. Ind.	25	35
Dia. Match.	119	121
Elec. S. B..	..	80
Ev. & T. H.	65	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90
F. M. & S.	145	150
F. M. & S. pf.	91¼	93½
Ft. W. & D. City	190	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	74	70
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	102	104½
G. & S. T.	120	162½
H. B. Claflin.	108	118
H. E. R. pf.	90	98½
Hock. Val.	120	134
Hock. V. pf.	95	99
Homestake..	82¼	83½
Ill. C.	1.10	1.01
I. F. Co. pf.	83	83¼
Int. Power..	48	60
I. S. P. pf.	82	83
Jol. & Chi.	179	..
Kan. & M....	65	71½

K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	79½	80¼
Kan. C. So.	23¾	24
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
K. I., C. pf.	76½	77
Lack. Gas....	..	103
Lacl. G. pf.	93	110
L. E. & W. pf.	80	88
L. & W. C.	50	60
Long Island.	63	68
Man. Beach.	5	7
Man. Elec.	147	148
Md. C. pf.	90	..
Met. St. R.	103¾	107½
Mich. Cent.	185	200
Mil. S. T.	40	52
M. St. L. pf.	92	93½
M. & St. L. pf.	90	93
M., St. P. & S. M.	152	153
M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	169	170½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	66	66½
N. C. & St. L.	138	142
Nat. Biscuit.	65¼	66
Nat. B. pf.	117	118
Nat. En. pf.	84	89
Nat. L. pf.	101	101¾
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	19½
N. Cent. pf.	35	45
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	83
N. Y. Dock.	80	90
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	125	135
Nor. & W. pf.	90	92
North. Am.	92½	93
North. Mining.	2¾	4
Pac. Coast. pf.	77	79½
Pac. Mail.	85	95
Pa.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	107	107½
Pa. & C.	40½	41½
Pa. Co.	8½	9½
Pa. Co. pf.	59	60
Peo. & E.	36	45
Pitts. Coal.	13	14¼
Pitts. C. pf.	49	55
P. C. C. & St. L.	77	82
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	114
P. Ft. W. & C.	174	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	..
P. S. C.	96	97
Pullman Co.	221	227
Quicksilver..	1¼	2
Q'kslv'r pf..	3¼	4½
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock cfts.	90	93⅜
R. S. S. pf.	98	99½
Rdg. 1st pf.	90	93
Rdg. 2d pf..	90	95
Rens. & Sar.	200	206½
R., W. & O.	130	135
Rutland pf..	51	62
St. J. & G. I.	..	27
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	..	61
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	..	28
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	71¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41½	..
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. cfts.	..	187
St. L. S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfts.	120	136½
St. L. S. W.	21	22½
St. L. S. W. pf.	50½	61
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	105	112
Texas Cent..	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T. P. L. T.	75	77
Third Ave.	124	128
T. P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	32¾	33½
U. B. & P.	7	9
U. B. & P. pf.	69¾	72
Un. Pac. pf.	93½	94
U. S. Exp.	118	122
U. S. Leath.	9	13
U. S. L. pf.	104½	116
U. S. R. & M.	35	85½
U. S. R. & M. pf.	74	75
Va.-Car. Ch.	77	79½
Vand. R. R.	85	95
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	84	85
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	107	107½
Va. I. & C.	40½	41½
Vulcan Det.	8½	9½
Vul. Det. pf.	59	60
Wabash pf.	44¾	45
W.-P. Exp.	270	296
West. Md.	37	38
Westinghouse 1st pf.	125	..
W. & L. E.	17½	18
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	36	40
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	25
Wis. Cent.	23	24½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	818	927
2d week July....	$165,455	$140,259	$113,057
From July 1....	310,009	272,208	280,855
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	102	102
2d week July....	33,492	32,333	31,117
From July 1....	62,773	63,177	59,109
*COLORADO & SOUTHERN RY. SYSTEM—			
Mileage	1,725	1,720	1,121
2d week July....	218,106	190,153	111,026
July 1-July 14..	448,289	406,873	238,821

*The above figures do not include the earnings of the Trinity & Brazos Valley Railway Division.

IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
2d week July....	55,008	51,986	47,377
From July 1....	106,001	101,039	91,022
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	4,206	4,055	3,854
2d week July....	851,115	767,000	668,130
From July 1....	1,612,200	1,471,490	1,273,595
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	709	709	642
2d week July....	69,570	67,955	57,303
From July 1....	135,081	131,884	111,084
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	2,145	1,828	1,469
2d week July....	220,356	170,251	142,040
From July 1....	437,603	331,446	275,019
RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG & POTOMAC for May—			
Gross	208,267	200,709	187,553
Net	80,973	90,713	74,432
11 mos. gross..	1,585,436	1,426,420	1,364,310
11 mos. net....	508,898	478,888	453,365
TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT CO. for June—			
Gross	178,110	163,226	148,635
Exp. and taxes.	88,351	80,846	76,941
Net	89,759	82,380	71,694
Charges	42,209	41,771	41,642
Surplus	47,490	40,609	30,052
6 mos. gross....	962,502	895,793	825,858
Expenses	508,846	463,736	436,964
6 mos. net.....	453,656	432,057	388,894
Charges	253,720	253,815	250,349
6 mos. surplus..	199,936	178,242	138,545

THE COTTON MARKET.

Room Traders Force a Reaction from Bad Crop Accounts Advance.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina—Local showers Friday and probably Saturday; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, occasional showers in the interior; light to fresh south-southwest winds.

Eastern Florida—Occasional showers Friday and Saturday; light to fresh easterly winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Showers Friday. Saturday partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Mississippi—Showers Friday, warmer in southwest portion. Saturday partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Showers Friday. Saturday partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory—Fair; warmer Friday. Saturday fair.

Arkansas—Showers and cooler Friday afternoon or night. Saturday fair, warmer.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Friday, showers and cooler at night or Saturday.

There was a preponderance of unfavorable crop advices yesterday, one summary from a generally accepted authority stating that cultivation had been suspended during all of last week over the greater part of the cotton belt

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday Was a Dull Day for the Brokers—Hot Weather Has Affected Volume of Trading—Unimportant Sales of Dwellings and Tenements.

Sale of Lenox Avenue House.

Frank V. Strauss has sold to Dr. David Friedman, 197 Lenox Avenue, a five-story dwelling.

Sell Flat Near Park Avenue.

Garfield & Moll have resold 71 East 113th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, to Libby Epstein.

On the East Side.

Henry A. Goldman has sold for Ginocchi Benedetto to Frank Feldman 68 James Street, a five-story building on lot 23 by 100, and has resold it to Martin Garone. Mr. Goldman has also sold 10-12 Baxter Street, a six-story building on lot 37 by 85, to Moses A. Friedman and Louis Harris.

Max Schenkman has sold to Harry Burnett 102½ Delancey Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 51.10.

A. B. Katz, in conjunction with Soskin & Horelikof, has sold for Mendel W. Greenberg 647 East Ninth Street, a four-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 92.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for the Dougherty estate the five-story double tenement 264 Avenue A, on lot 20 by 95. The building has not changed hands before since 1868.

C. R. & E. C. Sommer have bought 385 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, on lot 25.1 by 64, from Elizabeth M. Hochhausen.

John Peters & Co. have sold for Laurence Lippl 230 East Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 27 by 98.

Nicholas V. La Cava has sold for Lippman & Jessman 226 East Forty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement.

Isidor Mishkind and Edward Friedman bought through Charles O. Singer from B. Hertz and M. J. Warm the northwest corner of Allen and Broome Streets, a five-story building on plot 44 by 75, and have resold it through S. Geilich to J. Durosky.

Further North on the East Side.

Harry Burnett has sold to I. Sinkowitz 421-423 East Seventy-fourth Street, three six-story tenements, with stores, on plot 62 by 75.

Weiss, Masanowitz & Son have sold for a client to A. Kosher 1,653-1,657 Lexington Avenue, three five-and-a-half-story flats, on plot 50 by 70; also for L. S. Gottlieb to a client the northeast corner of Second Avenue and 114th Street.

A. B. Katz, in conjunction with Soskin & Horelikof, has sold for H. Hoffman to Mendel W. Greenberg 111-115 East 100th Street, three five-story triple flats, on plot 76 by 100.

S. Jaffe & Co. have sold to a Mr. Robinowitz a six-story building in course of construction, on the south side of 123d Street, 100 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, on lot 33 by 100.

On the West Side.

Cyrille Carreau has leased for a long term 55 West Forty-fifth Street for the J. B. Bloomingdale estate.

The Gross & Gross Company has sold for Geiger & Braverman to Baker Brothers the plot, 60.5 by 100, at the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. On the plot is a five-story factory building, which was damaged by fire last February.

In Western Harlem.

Ella S. West has sold 604 West 115th Street, a seven-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Max Marx and Sonn Brothers have resold the nine five-story double houses on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between 118th and 119th Streets, known as the Garden Flats.

The William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company has sold to Peter Korn 537 and 539 West 133d Street, a new six-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 99.11. The Arnold Realty Company acted as broker in the sale.

In the Bronx.

M. M. Henning, in conjunction with Sammeister & Co., has sold for the Teasdale Realty Company eight lots between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, Unionport.

Leo Hutter has sold to a Mr. Costello the lot, 19.4 by 100, at the northeast corner of Tiebout Avenue and Ford Place.

Silberberg & Saul have sold 1,137-1,139 Vyse Avenue, two three-story brick and stone dwellings.

J. A. Steinmetz has sold for S. R. Waldron to L. Hoenek 1,895 Crotona Avenue, a dwelling. He has also sold for Constantine Bauer to Anthony Vadrasco 466 and 466 Rosedale Avenue, Van Nest.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Nandor Klein paid $15,350 for 344 East Seventy-eighth Street, which was sold at auction Wednesday.

Tannenbaum & Co. have leased for Louis Ettlinger to Dreyfus & Cohen the first loft in the twelve-story building at 583-587 Broadway, running through to 154-158 Mercer Street.

Stokes & Knowles and John Berry were the brokers in the sale of 384 lots in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Mott Av, 582, s e corner of 150th St, 16.7x100.6x16.8x100.7, three-story frame dwelling; partition sale. Sol Kohn, referee, to Richard Weiner..... $9,150

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed Yesterday for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

12th Av, n e corner of 42d St, for a two-story brick car house, 200x200.10; New York City Street Railway Company; 621 Broadway, owner; Thos. A. Porter, architect; cost, $100,000.

Bailey Av, e s, 202 ft s of Reservoir Av, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 25x80; Martha Ronan of 103 West 118th St, owner; William T. La Vele, architect; cost, $15,000.

Bartholdi St, w s, 50 ft s of Cedar Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 26x51; Bernarni Bruciann of Briggs and Maple Avs, owner; L. Howard, architect; cost, $4,000.

182d St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x35; W. R. Finley of 666 East 179th St, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $6,000.

Mosholu Parkway, w s, 146 ft n of Perry Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 24x40; E. A. Borrman of 433 Lexington Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $7,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

78th St, 114 East, to a three-story brick dwelling; estate of R. B. Roosevelt, owner; C. True, architect; cost, $15,000.

56th St, 344 and 346 East, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; Weil & Mayer of 5 Beekman St, owners; S. Gross, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,112, 25x100; Isaac Heifer to Isaac Schlesinger, 4mtg $35,000.

AVENUE A, w s, 50.4 ft n of 90th St, —x—; William A. Sherry and others to Joseph Kornhauser. (mtg $7,000).

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 174th St, 100.2x70; Samuel Goodman to Solomon Gelfich and another, (mtg $17,000)

BEDFORD ST, n e corner of Morton St, 43x90; Harry A. Thuor to Everett S. Russell, (mtg $38,000)

CANNON ST, 141, 23.9x irregular; Abraham Hymanson to Leopold L. Lengrick. (mtg $22,000).

CATHARINE ST, 17 to 25, 80.2x41.4; Moritz Gareis to Michele Bosco, ½ part; (mtg $36,500)

CHERRY ST, 151, 20x60; Louis Kovner to Hyman Rubin. (mtg $9,200).

CLASSON'S POINT ROAD, centre line, at its line between Lots 50 and 54, Map 680, of Classon's Point; Paul Fuller and others to Fordham Dock Company. 15,000

CLAY AV, w s, 245 ft s of 175th St, 25x95; Rachel A. Blanchard to Henry W. Sieberg. (mtg $5,000).

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, 916, 21.9x 52.5; Gustav J. Fox to Louis W. Mackel. (mtg $5,000).

CYPRESS AV, s e corner of 141st St, 21.6x120; Lena M. Block to Michael Goldman. (mtg $22,500).

DECATUR AV, w s, 104.11 ft n of 207th St, 25x100; John Selfridge to Thomas E. Riley and another. (mtg $1,000).

ELDRIDGE ST, 202, e s, 24.3x88; Samuel Fox to Isidore Cole and another. (mtg $10,000).

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 237 ft s of Spring St, 25.3x; John J. White to William Lonz .....

HAMILTON PLACE, n e corner of 141st St, 47.6x103.4; Abraham Schlesinger and others to David Silberstein. (mtg $22,000).

HAMILTON PLACE, 95 and 97, e s, 61.3x81.5; Herman Feinchel and others to William Weinberg and another. (mtg $68,000).

HARLEM RIVER TERRACE, e s, 353.2 ft s of 190th St, —x—; Kingsbridge Real Estate Company to John Mackintosh, Jr.

HARLEM RIVER TERRACE, e s, 525.3 ft s of 190th St, 25x78.5; Kingsbridge Real Estate Company to Douglas Brown .....

HESTER ST, s s, 52.5 ft w of Baxter St, 40x irregular; Mary E. Hay to Allessandro Delli Paoli.....

JEROME AV, w s, 130.11 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 100x100; Meyer-Gatling Investing Company to John A. Doren and others.....

LOT 310, map of Washingtonville, 50x 100; Elisha B. Gregory to Henry Stahl.

LOT 53, map of Tremont Heights; Lamport Realty Company to Yetta Frank .....

LOT 130, map of Tremont Heights; Lamport Realty Company to Charles A. Cohen and another.....

LOT 49, map of Section A, Vyse estate; John Browne to Martha Graham.....

LOT 57, map of 160 lots of land of M. Morgenthau; Florence Worms to Emerence K. Agor.....

LOT 94, map of 120 lots of Dally estate; Vito Ricci to Pasqualina Ricci.....

LOT 310, map of Washingtonville, 50x 100; Abner B. Mills, executor, to Elisha B. Gregory .....

LOT 310, map of Washingtonville, 50x 100; Elisha B. Gregory to Abner B. Mills, executor .....

LOTS 33 and 34, map of 250 lots of Thompson-Rose estate; Julius Wolf to Christian H. Werner.....

LOTS 196 and 197, Map 426 of building lots near Williamsbridge Station, 50x 100; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Vincenzo Todaro and another, (mtg $1,300).....

LOTS 28 to 30, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to James H. Davis, (mtg $700) .....

LOTS 134 and 135, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Mary A. McCarville to T. McCarville .....

LOTS 167 to 170 and 193 and 194, map of land of New York Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Christian Vorndran, (mtg $8,100).....

LOTS 14 to 16, Block C, map of portion of M. S. Arnow estate; Chester Realty Company to Henry G. Mapes.....

LOLLOW ST, 118 and 126, e s, 50.9x 87.6; Bernard Gordon and others to Joseph Zabrinski and another, (mtg $78,420)

MAITLAND AV, n s, 275 ft w of Mapes Av, 50x100; John Davis and another, executors, to Henry P. Wilson.....

MAITLAND AV, n s, 325 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x100; John Davis and another, executors, to Walter E. Long.....

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 179th St, 175x100; 177th St, s s, 185.9 ft s e of Central Av, 25x125; David R. Richards to N. W. York Exchange Realty Company, (mtg $22,500).....

NORFOLK ST, 167, 20.5x47.6; Nathan Kirshanbaum to Abraham Teichman, (mtg $20,000) .....

OAK ST, n w s, at n e s of Beach St; John Davis and another, executors, to Sophie K. Ahrens.....

OAK ST, n w s, at n e s of Beach St; Charles G. Smith to Sophie K. Ahrens.

OAK ST, n w s, at n e s of Beach St; Rollin Ellison and others to Charles G. Smith .....

OGDEN AV, w s, 300 ft s of Union St, 25x165; Charles Schwank to Catherine A. Schwank.....

PELHAM AV, n s, 127.3 ft w of Hughes Av, 25.11x80; Arthur W. Saunders to August Kuhn. (mtg $7,500).....

PERRY ST, 118, 19x48.4; Edward Hammann and another, executors, to Maria Maher .....

PERRY ST, 118, 19x48.4; Edward Hammann and another, executors, to Martha Maher .....

PERRY ST, 118, 19x48.4; Charles Hammann, by guardian, to Maria Maher.....

PERRY ST, 118, 19x48.4; Maria Maher to M. B. Brown. (mtg $4,000).....

PLOT 33, map 76 of Classon's Point, containing 2 32-100 acres; Frederic E. Coudert to Paul Fuller and another.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 186th St, —x—; 186th St, s s, 108.6 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 75x130; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of 184th St, 25.5x117; Southern Boulevard, w s, 25.3 ft n of 184th St, 50.6x irregular; Lots 70 to 73, 61, 62, and 77 to 80, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Sophia Frank to Ray E. Schenkman, all title. (mtg $38,870).

ST. ANN'S AV, 450 and 452, 40x80; Ansonia Realty Company to Wolf Stiebel. (mtg $16,000).....

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 25x75; Robert C. Watson and others, executors, to Annie De Jonge. (mtg $18,000).....

VAN BUREN ST, w s, 487.11 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; John E. Gorman and others to Ida L. Gorman.....

VYSE AV, s w corner of Freeman St, 95x25; George J. Fernschild to Martha Graham .....

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 94.10 ft s of Wendover Av, 50x100; Harry Lehr to Samuel Williams and others, (mtg $30,000)

WENDOVER AV, 693, n s, 37.6x84; Joseph Koch to Maurice Cohn.....

WRIGHT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 24x100; Lucy Company C of Edenwald to Michael J. Murphy.....

1ST ST, n s, 84.4 ft e of 2d Av, 24.2x 60.4; B. L. Jaworower to Leo Rovere..

1ST ST, s s, 393.8 ft w of Avenue A, 21x irregular; Marks Rosenberg and others to Nathan Kirsch and another, (mtg $22,000).....

2D AV, w s, 201.2 ft s of 173d St, 50.1x 80.7; Charles A. Krause and others to James McIntyre.....

3D AV, 1,801, 25x100; Samuel Gross and others to Jacob L. Lissner, (mtg $35,500).....

4TH AV, n w s, 49.4 ft s w of 26th St, 49.4x51.1; W. E. Roosevelt and another, executors and trustees, to Ogden Mills .....

6TH AV, 52, 19x55.4; Annie B. Phelps to B. Barnes and another, (mtg $11,000) .....

9TH ST, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x 93.11 Victor Muller to Benjamin Sonnenschein and another, (mtg $51,000)...

13TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Avenue C, 28.10x103.3; Robert I. Brown to Joseph Prinstein .....

14TH ST, s w s, 444 ft s e of 1st Av, 25x88.8; George Charig to Abram A. Weigert and another. (mtg $13,500).....

15TH ST, 419 East, 25x100.3; James P. Kein to Helena Galewski. (mtg $26,000)

16TH ST, 526 East, 24.10x103.3; Sophia Moore to Gertrude Faust, (mtg $21,-900) .....

17TH ST, 420 East, 25x92; Samuel Feldman to Reuben Warso, ½ part.....

23D ST, 444 West, 25x98.9; George D. Kuper and another, executors, to Charles E. Harvey, (mtg $15,000).....

28TH ST, 245 East, —x—; Frank Hertel to Lawrence Tippi.....

30TH ST, 243 West, 18.6x98.9; Mary A. Brady to James H. Ottley.....

38TH ST, 411 and 413 West, 50x98.9; Elizabeth Cook to Isaac B. Miller and another. (mtg $12,000).....

44TH ST, 346 West, 25x100.5; William Richtberg to Theophila Kick, (mtg $13,000).....

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; James Mulholland to Julius Weinstein. (mtg $12,500).....

49TH ST, 458 West, 21.6x100.5; Joseph Schlach to Margaret Coyle and another .....

47TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 230x irregular; Frank Hillman and others to Harris M. Cohen, (mtg $225,-125) .....

67TH ST, 428 East, 40x100.5; Koppel Friedland to Meyer H. Friedman, 2-3 part, (mtg $49,250) .....

70TH ST, 403 East, 25x100.5; Abraham S. Levy to Abraham Cohen, (mtg $23,-625) .....

72D ST, 423 East, 25x102.2, 72d St, 429 East, 25x102.2; Abraham Kassel and others to Rachel Moses.....

72D ST, 423 East, 25x102.2, 72d St, 429 East, 25x102.2; Rachel Moses to Abraham Kassel and another, (mtg $30,000) .....

73TH ST, 425 East, 20x102.2; Charles Steiner to Solomon Baum, (mtg $10,-000) .....

96TH ST, 74 East, 17x100.8; Amelia E. Nichols to Sarah W. Swords, (mtg $12,000) .....

98TH ST, 53 East, 25x100.11; Joe Ginsberg and others to Bessie Greenberg. (mtg $25,500) .....

100TH ST, 305 West, 17x100.11; George M. Pinney, Jr., to Bertha Goodfriend, (mtg $22,000).....

100TH ST, 127 West 25x100.11; Hyman Mansky to Emil Schloss, (mtg $23,-000) .....

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of the Boulevard, 24.9x51.10; Charles Hall to Joseph T. Conway. (mtg $5,500).....

110TH ST, 168 East, 25x100.11; Vincent Garofalo to Annie Rosenthal and another. (mtg $16,000).....

112TH ST, 218 West, 17x100.11; Louis H. Cutter to Manuel A. Guerrero, (mtg $7,000) .....

117TH ST, 57 West, 26x100.11; 117th St, 53 West, 26x100.11; Victor Lubliner to Annie Lubliner and others, (mtg $50,-000) .....

120TH ST, 23 East, 25x100.11; Louis Wachtel to Mark Blumenthal, (mtg $20,500) .....

120TH ST, n s, 77 ft e of 7th Av, 16x 100.11; Hermann Grad to Bertha B. Grad. (mtg $10,000).....

123D ST, 221 and 223 West, 39.9x irregular; E. E. Pechin and another to Arthur Dyer. (mtg $28,000).....

130TH ST, 57 West, 20x99.11; William F. Patterson to Samuel P. Patterson.....

135TH ST, 6 East, 25x99.11; Samuel Grossman to E. A. Davis, (mtg $24,000)

143TH ST, 51 East, 25x99.11, (mtg $17,-500); Cathedral Parkway, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100, (mtg $30,000); Henry Mandel to Samuel Mandel, ½ part .....

177TH ST, 312 West, 16x36.11; John C. Dieger to Harry S. Stone, (mtg $3,000).

179TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Hoe Av, 25x77.2; Samuel Horowitz to Harry Rakositz, (mtg $4,500).....

172D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Hoe Av, 25x77.2; Harry Itzkowitz to Pauline Itzkowitz, (mtg $4,500).....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

AGER, Emerence K., to Edwin C. Warns; Lot 57, map of 160 lots of property of Maximilian Morgenthau, 3 years 2,250

AMENDOLN, Alberto, to Henry Elias Brewing Company; 1st Av, 2,062, prior mtg $11,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

ARELLO, Francesco, to Jacob Lunix and another; Stanton St, n w corner of Chrystie St, 205, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

BECK, Henry, to Union Trust Company; 9th Av, 898, due Aug. 1, 1911, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

BOLSTERLING, Edward, to Chris Bolsterling; plot, 690 ft e of White Plains Road, and 825 ft n of Morris Park Av, 22x100, prior mtg $3,000, installments.

BUEK, Charles, to Title Insurance Company; Fulton St, 64 to 68, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 175,000

BUEK, Charles, to Hudson Mortgage Company; Fulton St, 64 to 68, prior mtg $175,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 25,000

CARAGHER, John F., and another to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees; Downing St, 40 and 51, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 27,000

COHEN, Harris M., to Frank Hillman and another; 58th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 230x irregular, 2 years, 6 per cent 45,125

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John B. Stevens; 10th Av, s s, being w ½ of the e ½ of Lot 525, map of Wakefield, 25x 114, 3 years 4,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John B. Stevens; 10th Av, s s, being e ½ of e ½ of Lot 525, map of Wakefield, 25x114, 3 years 4,500

COYLE, Margaret, and another to Joseph Schaich; 40th St, 455 West, 5 years 10,000

CUGNARD, Celine E. A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 149th St, 550 West, due as per bond.....

DAVIS, Joseph H., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 28 to 30, map of property of second part, 3 years..... 700

DE JONGE, Anne, to Robert C. Watson and others, executors; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of St. Ann's Av, 225x75, due July 30, 1909..... 13,000

DOREN, John J., and others to Elbert H. Dickinson; Jerome Av, w s, 130.11 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 50x 100, 2 years 3,750

DOREN, John J., and others to William P. Williams, Trustee; Jerome Av, w s, 180.11 ft n of Mosholu Parkway North, 50x100, 2 years 3,750

FEDERMAN, Rudolph, to August Knatz; Clinton St, 181, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

FISH, Woolf, and another to Abraham Daw and another; Madison St, 248, prior mtg $12,750, 5 years, 6 per cent. 3,625

FORDHAM DOCK COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; Classon Point Road, centre line at line between Lots 33 and 34, —x—, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,000

FRANK, Yetta, to the Lamport Realty Company; Lot 53, map of Tremont Heights, due Feb. 10, 1910..... 500

GARDNER, George A., to William F. Patterson, executor; 130th St, 57 East, 3 years 10,000

GARONE, Martin, to the Lockwood Realty Company; Catharine Slip, 17 to 25, prior mtg $27,500, 5 years, 6 per cent 9,000

GHILIONE, Maria, to Michael Rini; Elizabeth St, 232 and 234, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

GREENEBAUM, Ferdinand, to Van Corlear Realty Company; 6th St, n s, Lot 144, map of Unionport, 100x108, due Jan. 18, 1908, 6 per cent..... 1,600

HOFFMAN, Mayer, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 172d St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 145x95, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent..... 122,500

KIMHI'LE, Babette, to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; 2d Av, s s, w ½ of Lot 653, map of Wakefield, 20.4x 104, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KINGSLEY, Susie B., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 113th St, n s, 300 ft w of Boulevard, 20x100.11, due July 18, 1911, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

KIRSCH, Nathan, and another to Marks Rosenberg and another; 1st St, 89 East, due May 1, 1911, 6 per cent. 4,250

KORNHAUSER, Joseph, to Kate C. Woodhull and another; Avenue A, w s, 50.4 ft n of 90th St, 25x irregular, 3 years, 6% per cent..... 10,000

LOWENSTEIN, Jacob, to Realty Mortgage Company; 143d St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent. 75,000

LOWENSTEIN, Jacob, to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 143d St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

LOWENSTEIN, Jacob, to Realty Mortgage Company; 142d St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LOWENSTEIN, Jacob, to Realty Mortgage Company; 142d St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent. 75,000

LOWENSTEIN, Jacob, to Aaron M. Janpole; 142d St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LANGROCK, Leopold L., to Abraham Hymanson; Cannon St, 111, prior mtg $32,000, due July 1, 1910, 6 per cent.. 16,250

LAVELLE, John H., and another to City Mortgage Company; 165th St, s e corner of Kelly St, 45x88, prior mtg $18,832, demand, 6 per cent..... 21,107

LEVIN, Hyman, to the New York Savings Bank; Park Av, s e corner of 114th St, 34.10x100.11, 5 years..... 45,000

LEVINSON, Philip, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Comyny; 104th St, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 2 lots, each 32.6x100.11, 2 mtgs, each $32,000, due July 30, 1911. 64,000

LEVINSON, Philip, and another to Julius Weinstein; 104th St, 115 to 121 East, prior mtg $82,000, demand, 6 per cent.....

LIPPI, Lawrence, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 28th St, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, —x—, 5 years..... 21,000

LIPPI, Lawrence, to Frank Hertel; 28th St, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, —x—, prior mtg $21,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

LONG, Walter E., to Michael Struth; Maitland Av, n s, 325 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x100, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LYNN, George, and Anna M. Hobbs and another, trustees; Lots 57 and 58, map of University Heights North, 3 years. 14,000

McENROE, Christiana M. J., and another to Mary Miller; 130th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 18.0x99.11, 3 years. 10,000

McENROE, Christiana, and another to Timothy Daly; 130th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

MILLER, Isaac B., and another to American Mortgage Company; 38th St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9, 2 years 21,000

MOSES, Rachel, to Virginia Danziger and another, executors; 72d St, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, due April 15, 1911..... 15,000

MOSES, Rachel, to Virginia Danziger and another, executors; 72d St, 423, due April 15, 1911..... 15,000

MULLER, Otto, to Canowbert E. T. Miller; Lots 73 and 74, map of 103 lots, estate of M. J. Radway, 2 years..... 2,000

MUNDAY, Rose, and another to the Mutual Trust Company; 2d Av, 626 and 628, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

NAGEL, John H. W., to German Savings Bank; 28th St, 221 West, due July 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

NEW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; 178th St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 125x100, prior mtg $39,000, demand, 6 per cent. 60,000

NEW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; Audubon Av, s e corner of 178th St, 200x85, prior mtg $85,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 78,000

OVERINGTON, Maude M., and another to Lizzie B. Stilwell; Madison Av, e s, 40 ft s of 128th St, 25x85, 5 years... 15,000

PAOLI, Alesandro D., to Mary E. Ray; Hester St, n s, 62.6 ft w of Baxter St, 40x irregular, 5 years..... 20,000

PARNASS, Samuel, and another to Bronx Investment Company; 52d St, s s, 221 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $26,-000, due Jan. 15, 1907, 6 per cent.... 13,500

PRINSTEIN, Joseph, to Robert I. Brown; 13th St, s s, 80.4 ft e of Avenue C, 25.10x103.3, 5 years..... 15,000

PRINSTEIN, Joseph, to Robert I. Brown; 13th St, s s, 86.4 ft e of Avenue C, 25.10x103.3, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years .....

REZZANO, Angelo, and another to Fishkill Savings Institution of Fishkill, N. Y.; Hancock St, w s, 400 ft n of Columbus Av, 2 lots, each 18.9x100, 2 mtgs, each $3,500, due Oct. 1, 1909.. 7,000

RIEDLER, Sam, to Joshua Velleman; Rivington St, n s, 75 ft e of Christie St, 25x100, 3 years..... 26,000

ROACH, Hubert S., to Robert M. Lyman and another, Trustees; 206th St, n s, 89.11 ft w of Perry Av, 25x 100, 3 years 5,500

ROGERS, Madeline S., to James R. Steers; 51st St, 46 West, prior mtg $10,000, demand, 6 per cent.....other to 10,000

ROSENBERG, Louis, and another to Frank Hillman and another; 12th St, s s, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x 103.3, demand, 6 per cent..... 13,000

RUBIN, Hyman, to Louis Kovner; Cherry St, 151, due Jan. 18, 1909, 6 per cent..... 3,300

RUSSEL, H. Everitt, to Harry A. Thour; Morton St, 27½, prior mtg $54,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to United States Trust Company; Hamilton Place, n e corner of 141st St, 47.3x105.4, due as per bond..... 63,000

SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to United States Trust Company; Maitland Place, e s, 47.3 ft n of 141st St, 81.9x81.5, 3 years, 6 per cent. 54,000

SCHWAB, Abraham, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 60th St, s s, 240 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 100.5, due June 30, 1909, 7% per cent. 40,000

SHAFIRO, Charles, to Harris Mandel-baum and another; 122d St, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 125x90.11, due March 15, 1907, 6 per cent..... 65,000

SONNENSCHEIN, Benjamin, and another to Victor Muller; 9th St, 734 and 736 East, prior mtg $51,000, 4 years, 6 per cent.....

SONNENSCHEIN, Benjamin, and another to Isaac Goldblatt; 9th St, 734 to 736 East, prior mtg $5,000, due Jan. 17, 1906, 6 per cent.....

STIEBEL, Wolf, to Leopold Jonas; St. Ann's Av, 150 and 152, 2 lots, each 20x80, 2 mtgs, each $2,500, 2 prior mtgs $8,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

STUBENVOLL, Frederick, and another to Mary S. Todd; Bainbridge Av, w s, 420.7 ft n of 198th St, 3 lots, each 25x 100, 3 mtgs $6,500, 3 years..... 19,500

STUBENVOLL, Frederick, and another to Lois M. Lyman; Bainbridge Av, w s, 395.7 ft n of 196th St, 25x100, 3 years .....

SWORDS, Sarah W., to J. A. McHenry;

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE AT PALISADES PARK

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 2 P. M.,

ELEGANT RESERVED LOTS.

Choicest lots in the borough on Broad Av., Highland Av., and Hillside Av.; sale rain or shine; at your own price, for cash down or monthly installments if desired; write for map. PALISADES REALTY CO., 49 8th Av., N. Y.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

4½% TO A. W. McLaughlin & Co. 5½%

BROKERS and Dealers in MORTGAGES. 128 Broadway.

Elegant 11-room and bath; private house; 18-foot front; will be sold cheap to quick purchaser; must divide interest. SWARTWOUT & CO., 1,822 Park Ave., cor. 125th St.

S Mortgage Loans; Titles Searched; reasonable charges. Schleimer Bros., Lawyers, 6 Wall. S

MORTGAGE LOANS. WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

West Side.

Several four and five story tenements on EAST SIDE AVENUES at prices that are right; particulars from BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

90th St, s s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.8, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000

ULLMAN, Samuel, to Samuel Rosenberg; Lewis St, e s, 45 ft s of 3d St, 10x40, prior mtg $6,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

VORNDRAN, Christian, to New York Catholic Protectory; Lots 167 to 170, and 193 and 194, map of property of second part, 3 mtgs, each $2,700, due July 15, 1909..... 8,100

WEINBERG, William, and another to Herman Feinchel and another; Hamilton Place, 95 and 97, prior mtg $64,-000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 14,000

WEINGARTEN, Abraham C., and another to Union Dime Savings Institution; 147th St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 lots, each 20x99.11, 3 mtgs, each $45,000, due May 1, 1911, 5½ and 5 per cent..... 129,000

WERNER, Louis, and others to Meyer Goldsmith; Ludlow St, 18, 5 years.... 25,000

Mechanics' Liens.

40TH ST, 314 and 316 East; Louis Kraise against Jacob Subitz, owner; Sol Minskoff and Samuel Lipschitz, contractors

SHERIFF ST, 58; Louis Kraise against John Greenwald, owner; Sol Minsky and John Zuckerman, contractors.....

GOERCK ST, 71 and 73; Benjamin Schwab against Julius Lehrer, owner; Sam Cuperman, contractor .....

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 136th St, 100x100; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Charles I., Max, and Julius Weinstein, owners; Raisler Heating Company, contractor; Otto C. H. Maydag, sub-contractor.....

129TH ST, n s, 191.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 250x100; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Jacob Weinstein and Max Lurie, owners; Fowler Heating and Plumbing Company, contractors; Otto C. H. Maydag, sub-contractor .....

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 233 ft n of 141st St, 200x100; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against F. C. Candee, owner; Fowler Heating and Plumbing Company, contractor; Otto C. H. Maydag, sub-contractor .....

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 94th and 95th Sts, 201x100; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Julius S. Sandler and Ninety-fifth Street Company, owners; Raisler Heating Company, contractor; Otto C. H. Maydag, sub-contractor .....

3D AV, e s, whole front between 66th and 67th Sts, 200x100; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Hamilton Heights Syndicate and Samuel Mendel, owners; Raisler Heating Company, contractor; Otto C. H. Maydag, sub-contractor .....

7TH AV, w s, whole front between 119th and 120th Sts, 200x100; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Max Weinstein, Ike Weinstein, and Abraham Arnstein, owners; Raisler Heating Company, contractor; Otto C. H. Maydag, sub-contractor .....

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 182d St, 73.11x100; Pasquale Ventimiglia against De Weltoff & Marcuson, owners and contractors .....

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 178th St, 75x100; Pasquale Ventimiglia against Cascade Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor..

127TH ST, 311 and 313 East; Joseph Weine against Louis Cohen, owner and contractor; Raphael Kumin, contractor .....

79TH ST, 338 East; J. Dickman & Co. against Meyer W. Stein, owner and contractor .....

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, whole front between 127th and 128th Sts, 104x150; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company, owner; Fowler Heating and Plumbing Company, contractor; Otto C. H. Maydag, sub-contractor .....

123D ST, 51 and 53 West; Benjamin Silverman against Samuel Williams and Jacob Hirsch, owners; William Gamp, contractor .....

158TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x98; Benjamin Silverman against Jacob Hirsch and Abraham Lipke, owners; William Gamp, contractor .....

58TH ST, 7 East; Theodore W. Morris & Co. against estate of Col. J. Astor, owner; Riding Club, lessee; Temple Ornamental and Structural Iron Works Company, contractor .....

SUFFOLK ST, 13; Nochen Puchalsky against Meyer Landsberg, owner; Sam Margulies, contractor .....

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV, 2,945; Albert Bleckner against August Kuhn and others, Jan. 27, 1906, (canceled).....

GRANT AV, e s, whole front between 165th and 166th Sts; Lee Sess and others against Whitney Construction Company, July 3, 1906.....

GRANT AV, e s, whole front between 165th and 166th Sts; Edward Beacon and others against Whitney Construction Company, July 21, 1906.....

2D AV, 434 and 436; Koslowitsky & Lobensky against Dora Sokolski and others, June 15, 1906, (by bond).....

BATHGATE AV, e s, 191.2 ft n of 174th St, 41x100; J. Kliesel and others against William Sugaman and others, July 17, 1906.....

86TH ST, 2 to 8 West; William Craig against Gotham Building and Construction Company and others, June 19, 1906, (by bond).....

Lis Pendens.

113TH ST, 46 East; Harris Epstein and others against Morris Lazarus, (action to declare lien;) attor

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

QUEENSBORO HILL

SEE THAT HILL!

AT THE QUEEN OF QUEENS

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND

Visit Queensboro Hill Before Making Your Real Estate Investment.

60 TRAINS DAILY. **TROLLEY** EVERY 5 MINUTES.

LOTS $250 UP. 30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Broad cement sidewalks, shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR of beautiful illustrations, full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2287—38th St., New York

Take East 34th St. Long Island Ferry, then train or trolley to Main St. Station, Flushing. Our agent will direct you.

Special Excursion SUNDAY

LOTS 125x100 AND LARGER

$125 Up; $10 Down; $6 Per Month.

BABYLON PARK

Between Babylon and Lindenhurst. Situated on the Merrick Road and Wellwood Av., 5 minutes' walk from railroad station and Great South Bay.

The proposed trolley will pass our property via Wellwood Av. and Merrick Road, thereby assuring largely increased valuations.

Maps and literature upon application.

Our agents will meet prospective purchasers any week day by appointment and will furnish free excursion tickets.

Brooklyn and Suburban Realty Co.

Temple Bar Building, 40-44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Telephone 1107 Main. Branch Office, Babylon, N. Y. Tel. 64 Babylon

---

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses erected on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.

Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See next Sunday edition.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE!

Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room.

EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Desk room; stenographer; telephone; modern office building near Broadway and 23d St., with every convenience. A Box 183 Times Downtown.

Building, 4 stories, 40x50 feet, at 511 West 45th St. (near); suitable for light manufacturing. Havilah M. Smith, 243 Broadway.

8 East 14th, between 5th and Broadway.—Two floors; business or dwelling; low rent.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

STORES, &c., WANTED.

We want to lease a stable below 23d St. or east of Central Park; must have a minimum capacity for 30 horses and 20 wagons. Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 105 Hudson St., Route Department.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

LIFE BUILDING

21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $900 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily, including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Five or six rooms, in the Bronx; low rent. E. Jackson, 374 Alexander Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Furnished house for the Summer to small family; 35 minutes from 42d St.; $50 month. "Owner," 46 South 10th Av., Mt. Vernon.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN JAY WHITE, JR., and Alain C. White, Plaintiffs, against MARY A. FITZGERALD, Mary A. Fitz Gerald as executrix of the last will and testament of Susan E. White, deceased; Eliza W. White, Caroline White, May W. White, Violetta W. Delafield, Lucy A. Morris, Alain C. White as executor of the last will and testament of John Jay White, deceased; Percy C. Morris, Virginia Grace Hoffman White, and William Henn, defendants.—Notice to creditors to present claims.

The undersigned duly appointed referee in the action entitled as above, by order of the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of this court, made and entered herein on the 16th day of March, 1906, hereby requires each and every person not a party to this action who at the date of this notice has a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before the undersigned on or before the 31st day of July, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at his office, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and prove their said liens and the true amount due or to become due by reason thereof; and to specify the nature of such incumbrance and the dates thereof respectively. The premises are described in the amended complaint in the above-entitled action as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly side or line of Claremont Avenue with the northerly side or line of West 119th Street, running thence westerly along said northerly side or line of West 119th Street two hundred (200) feet to the intersection of the easterly side or line of Riverside Drive with the northerly side or line of West 119th Street; thence running northerly along the easterly side or line of Riverside Drive one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet ten (10) inches to the intersection of the southerly side or line of West 120th Street with the easterly side or line of Riverside Drive; thence easterly along the southerly side or line of West 120th Street to the said westerly side or line of Claremont Avenue; and thence southerly along the said westerly line or side of Claremont Avenue one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Claremont Avenue with the northerly side or line of West 120th Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side or line of West 120th Street two hundred and two (202) feet to the intersection of the easterly line or side of Riverside Drive with the northerly side or line of West 120th Street; thence northerly along the easterly side or line of Riverside Drive one hundred and sixty-two (162) feet eight (8) inches; thence easterly on a diagonal line two hundred and two (202) feet four and one-half (4½) inches to a point in the westerly side or line of Claremont Avenue distant three hundred and thirty (330) feet three-eighths (⅜) of an inch southerly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line or side of West 122nd Street with the westerly line or side of Claremont Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Claremont Avenue one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet seven and five-eighths (7⅝) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 12th, 1906.

CHARLES L. SCHURZ, Referee.

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Messrs. MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Attorneys for Mary A. Fitz Gerald and other defendants, No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN P. ELDER, Esq., Attorney for May W. White and other defendants 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD, Esq., Attorney for Violetta W. Delafield, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTLER, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Stephen Wray, his attorney, Number 729 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the third day of April, 1906. WILLIAM C. BUTLER, Administrator with the Will Annexed.

STEPHEN WRAY, Attorney for Administrator, 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

MASSAPEQUA.

Best unimproved corner plot; South Country Road and Ocean Av.; over 20,000 square feet; no reasonable offer refused; terms to suit. J. C. KLINCK, owner, 49 Wall St., N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

RICHMOND HILL,

27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.

Handsome apartment of six extra large, light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; only one left; possession Oct. 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH

Elevator

AT

PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.

5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath. Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.

Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

---

206 WEST 82D ST.

Elegant single apartment, seven light rooms, bath, private hall, all improvements. Owner on premises.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

Four rooms, bath; newly decorated; one flight; suitable dressmaker; $23; another, $21. 609 Columbus Av.

209 West 80th St.—Six large rooms and bath, light, all improvements, $24. Janitor.

8 West 65th, Central Park.—Six light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

136 to 142 East 17th St.—High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; all latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

L.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Bronx.

Choice 6-room apartments in high-class residential section, $26-$32; splendid 7-room corner apartments, in 3-family houses, $35. J. H. Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St., near west side 155th St. elevated station.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOHN WATTS de PEYSTER TOLER and others, Defendants.—Notice of sale in partition.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated July 13, 1906, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on July 10, 1906, I, the undersigned, the Referee in the said interlocutory judgment named, will sell separately at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the third day of August, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street distant two hundred and forty-nine (249) feet eight (8) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Ninth Avenue and the southerly side of Thirty-third Street; thence running southerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, parallel with the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street and along the said centre line of the block, four inches; thence northerly, parallel with the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street, distant along the same five hundred and thirty (530) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; thence running westerly, along the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street, four (4) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eighth Avenue distant ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue and the northerly side of Thirty-first Street; running thence westerly, parallel with the said northerly side of Thirty-first Street and along the centre line of the block, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue, one (1) inch; thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of Thirty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to a point on the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, distant ninety-eight (98) feet eight (8) inches southerly along the same, from the southerly side of Thirty-second Street; running thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue one (1) inch to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all of the estate, right, title, and interest of each and all of the parties to this action in the said premises, free from any claim of interest or lien on the part of any of the said parties.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

EDWARD MANENCAL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold as described above, the said premises having no street numbers:

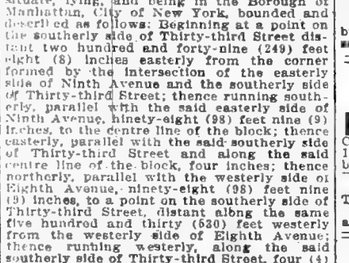

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

HOTEL NEW POINT

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

80 miles (1 hour) from New York City. SEASIDE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.

THE INN NOW OPEN. HOTEL opens June 27. Always cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Automobiles accommodated. Terms moderate. E. A. HATHAWAY.

THE PARK INN

ROCKAWAY PARK, LONG ISLAND.

17 Miles Out in the Atlantic.

"From Bay to Ocean."

A high-class Summer home near by for busy business men. Now open. Finest Beach and Bathing Pavilion on Atlantic Coast.

CHARLES A. CARRIGAN, Prop. Tel. 165 Hammels.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAG HARBOR, L. I.

Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

ORIENT POINT INN,

Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

Opens for reception of guests June 28. D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.

See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

FOSTER HOUSE SAYVILLE, L. I. $12.00 Up. Centre of Village.

AUTO REST. Meals all hours. Cafe. Two hours from N. Y. HILDRETH & SON.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, L. I. See Sunday's Times

New York's Most Accessible Resort.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE, GOOD GROUND, L. I. Bowling alley; good table; high class. P. NEHRBASS, Prop.

THE SEACREST GOODGROUND, L. I. SHINNECOCK BAY.

3rd Season. Write Geo. A. Lane, Prop.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitoes. Band concerts, delightful drives. Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York to

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. ELEVATION 3,000 FT. ALWAYS COOL.

CAPACITY 1,200.

OVER $20,000 HAS BEEN SPENT on IMPROVEMENTS during the Winter. ORCHESTRA. GOLF LINKS. TENNIS COURTS. BOWLING ALLEYS. LIVERY. BEAUTIFUL DRIVES. CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED. GERMAN RATHSKELLER. 100 ROOMS WITH BATH. ELEVATOR. Under same management as in former years. Address Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y.

Opens June 15. 2,000 feet above sea level. Modern improvements, sanitary plumbing, electric lights. Rooms single or en suite, baths. In connection large casino, indoor amusements; large dancing pavilion. Open for inspection for guests to select rooms. For information and booklet address H. S. Mollner, Hunter.

Bonnie View Cottage.—Pine Hill.—One of the most ideal locations in the Catskill Mountains; house has all modern improvements. For particulars apply Mrs. E. J. Bertrand, Prop.

Catskill Mountain, Slater's Cottage; elevation 1,400 feet; located at foot of Catskill Mts.; pleasant rooms; good board; terms $7-$9 weekly. William L. Slater, Cairo, N. Y.

O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. B. O'Hara's Son, Manager.

Lake George.

Lake George, N. Y.—For sale, most beautiful island, 12 acres, 3 cottages, camp, &c. Address G. W. Clowe, Hudson, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL

$50,000.00 IMPROVEMENTS.

New improvements completed July 1. Hotel will open, perfect in every detail, July 14. Electric lights. New sanitary Plumbing throughout. Everything modern and up to date.

H. S. CLEMENT, Pres. and Manager.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $4.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE OR

Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitoes. J. F. Warner, Mgr. Both hotels.

THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.

Now open. 30 minutes from Grand Central.

KNICKERBOCKER LODGE,

Fishkill, N. Y.—Elevation 900 feet; accommodates 100; modern improvements; amusements; farm, dairy, fruit, lake, boating, fishing. Booklet. 225 West 23d St.

PARKHILL INN-ON-THE-HUDSON,

Yonkers, N. Y.; delightful Summer home for business men; auto accommodations; open all year.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

POCONO MT. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.

Capacity, 250; elevation, 1,824 ft. Riding school, 15 horses; orchestra, golf, all amusements; booklets. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Owner and Prop.

Pike County.

THE SWIFTWATER. Elevation 1,600 ft. Electric lights. Private baths. Steam heat. 200-acre park. Booklet. Swiftwater P. O., Penn.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bircham-Bloomingdale, on shores of beautiful North West Arm, Halifax, N. S. Bathing, boating, fishing, driving. Send for circular. F. W. Bowes, Prop.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CHARLES W. SANDERS, Plaintiff, against RICHARD A. WILLIS and Minnie, his wife; Lillie E. Frost, Florence L. Ryder, Mabel Stealey, formerly Mabel Ryder; Stephen W. Ryder, Pauline W. Merritt, Abbie W. Saxton, Benjamin A. Willis, an infant; Kate A. Spencer, formerly Kate A. Willis; Portia Willis, Abigail A. Willis, Isaac C. Ogden, John Townshend, Warren S. Burt, David Eberle, John D. Crimmins, Mary Bogart, Mary De Angelis, Philip De Angelis, Ada De Angelis, Julia De Angelis Johnson, Nora De Angelis Rylands, Isaac R. Brown, if living, and the heirs, widow, grantees, devisees, or assigns of said Isaac R. Brown, if deceased, and all persons claiming under or through him or them or any of them by purchase or inheritance, as spouses, grantees, heirs, devisees, or otherwise, or as wives or widows of any such persons as may be dead, the name of each and every of whom is unknown to the plaintiff; Allen D. M. Defandorf, Winifred I. Turner, formerly Winifred I. Sichel; Harry W. Schloss, as administrator of Elizabeth J. Schloss; John Roche, Mary F. Roche, Elizabeth A. Roche, Frank R. Roche, David Roche, and Michael Roche, Defendants.—

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the second amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after service of the same, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 16th, 1906.

GOELLER, SHAFFER & EISLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 207 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

To Portia Willis, Kate A. Spencer, formerly Kate A. Willis; Mabel Stealey, formerly Mabel Ryder; Stephen W. Ryder, Mary De Angelis, Ada De Angelis, Julia De Angelis Johnson, Nora De Angelis Rylands, and Isaac R. Brown, if living, and the heirs, widow, grantees, devisees, or assigns of said Isaac R. Brown, if deceased, and all persons claiming under or through him or them or any of them by purchase or inheritance, as spouses, grantees, heirs, devisees, or otherwise, or as wives or widows of any such persons as may be dead, the name of each and every of whom is unknown to the plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of June, 1906, and filed with the second amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House in said county.

Dated New York, June 6th, 1906.

GOELLER, SHAFFER & EISLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 207 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

THE GRAND VIEW,

Lake Placid, Adirondacks, N. Y.

NOW OPEN.

A first-class hotel with all modern appointments; private baths and elevator; new, efficient, permanent management. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating. For booklet, &c., address THOS. PARKES, Manager.

HOTEL AMPERSAND. IN THE HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

YOU MUST SEE LAKE PLACID to see the BEST OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

An attractive and refined country resort, for health and comfort. Quiet and homelike. Good air. Excellent table. On the automobile road from New York to Lenox.

Tel. 25 Millbrook. FELIX FIEGER, Mgr.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Always Open.

On the Beach. Fireproof.

Send for Literature.

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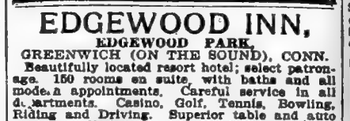

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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

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SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

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From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

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Fine Steamers Rosalind & Silvia.

A delightful voyage at one-quarter the cost of going to Europe and a greater change of air and scenery. Steamers sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way, and

ELEVATED BRIDGE LOOP NOT MANDATORY NOW

Board of Estimate Leaves Choice to Rapid Transit Commission.

THEN ADJOURNS FOR SUMMER

East Siders Are Greatly Pleased, Although the Permissive Resolution May Only Gain Delay.

Heeding protests from citizens which have arisen since Controller Metz at the last meeting of the Board of Estimate introduced a resolution favoring an elevated loop through Delancey Street to connect the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges as a means to relieve the bridge jam, the board at a special meeting yesterday unanimously adopted an amendment to the Metz resolution, which will leave it optional with the Rapid Transit Commission to settle on some other plan.

The Controller's resolution provided for an elevated line through widened Delancey Street from the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge to the Bowery, and a second story to the present elevated structure from Delancey Street to the Brooklyn Bridge to complete the connection. At the special meeting which was held yesterday, Borough President Ahearn, who has been opposed to the elevated loop and in favor of a subway, offered an amendment to the original resolution, involving the striking out of the words, "that the tracks designed and constructed for elevated trains on the Williamsburg Bridge be utilized," and the substitution of the following:

Or whether the desired relief should be secured by some other plan not involving the erection of more elevated railroads in the tenement section of the lower east side.

"As mover of the original resolution, I accept the amendment," said Controller Metz as soon as the resolution and the amendment had been read. The resolution was then adopted

The board then adjourned until next September, when regular meetings will be resumed. A number of persons representing the Citizens' Anti-Elevated Loop Committee and other bodies were on hand ready to protest in case the resolution should be introduced without the Ahearn amendment. Among those in attendance were Charles B. Stover, President of the Citizens' Committee; Henry W. Weight of the City Club; Jacob Katz of the East Side Property Owners and Business Men's Association; Prof. Hamilton of the University Settlement; Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Nurses' Settlement, and Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn. They were elated to know that there would be no need for their protests.

"We may now look forward to the selection of the best route and plan through the united deliberation of all," said Mr. Stover after the meeting. "We have been delivered from the premature and clamorous adoption of a scheme which, however meritorious to one party, is equally objectionable to the other. I desire to express our gratitude to the Board of Estimate for their action this morning, to Borough President Ahearn, who has championed our cause, and also to Controller Metz and Borough President Coler, the two Brooklyn members of the board.

"We owe a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Coler for coming out in support of the amended resolutions, though for two weeks past the Brooklyn press has, as we think, most unjustly hounded and maligned him for his broad-minded action on this matter at the board's last regular meeting."

The resolution adopted yesterday merely leaves the burden of selecting a route with the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The opinion was expressed in some quarters that the amendment will not materially change the situation, that an elevated loop would be built and that the resolution was amended merely to placate the Citizens' Committee and other civic organizations that have come out in opposition to the elevated loop.

Controller Metz said after the meeting that he was perfectly satisfied with the action of the board.

"I have not changed my opinion," said the Controller, "and still believe that a temporary elevated loop will be the best way out. This unanimous resolution leaves the Rapid Transit Commissioners a free hand to devise the best plan they can think of and assures them that any plan they propose will be acceptable to the board.

"I would prefer a subway, but as long as we cannot have that, we must have an elevated loop, unless Borough President Coler can get up a line of airships to conect the two bridges. Then we would not need to fight over street rights and could start right away. I believe the whole matter will remain in abeyance until September, anyhow."

THE FIRST THING
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Telephone 1000 Bryant
and insert a notice in the Lost and Found Column of
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.
THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Bank book lost! Bank Book No. 891,-082 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing; the finder is requested to return it to the bank; if not restored before the 17th day of August, 1906, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—A silver watch and heavy silver chain in bathhouse at Midland Beach Wednesday. Reward if returned to Louise Fischer, 129 West 12th St., New York.

LOST—Music roll and music, Friday, in southbound 3d Av. train. Finder will kindly notify Dubin, 217 Chrystie St.; reward.

LOST—July 13, on Columbus Av., between 84th and 81st, elevated station, a gold mosaic bracelet. $10 reward for return to Dufourcq & Co., Floor L, Produce Exchange Building, N. Y.

LOST—Diamond fob, initials L. R. on back, at American League Park, on Monday afternoon; liberal reward. Leo. Rubensohn, 49 Lafayette Place.

LOST—Garnet cuff button, between 92d St. and Central Park West, 91st St. and Times Square Subway station, or in Times Building, Wednesday morning; suitable reward. Return to Mr. Sanchez, 15th floor, Times Building.

LOST—Poor girl lost pocketbook in 116th St. crosstown; reward. Sommons, 52 West 132d.

$100.00 REWARD—Lost, diamond and sapphire link bracelet, Friday evening. McLean, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—An oval antique rhinestone buckle, mounted in silver; reward. W. E. Dickinson, care J. P. M & Co., 23 Wall St.

LOST—Gray silk rubber coat, between Rector's and Hotel Wolcott Saturday night late; reward. Telephone G 3,300—Chelsea.

LOST—On Lenox Av. and 145th St., fox terrier, black on side of head; liberal reward. Dixon, 350 West 124th St.

LOST—On train, Sunday morning, Long Island City to Far Rockaway via Jamaica, package of legal papers, will identify same; $5 reward. Room 713, 320 Broadway, A. Rosenthal.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, wallet, with some unindorsed checks, no value except to owner. Finder kindly return to 8., Room 11, 280 Broadway, New York; reward.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Envelope containing coupons of the New Amsterdam Gas Co. and St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Reward for return of same. Charles T. Tery, 100 Broadway.

THE BRADYS RECONCILED.

D. M. Brady's Illness Brought Them Together After Three Divorce Suits.

A reconciliation has been effected between Daniel M. Brady, the brass manufacturer and railroad man, and his wife, Sadie V. Singer Brady. They sailed together for Europe on the White Star Liner Teutonic three weeks ago and are expected to return in about a month.

Mrs. Brady accused her husband of impropriety with Miss Gertrude McKenzie, an actress, and sued him for divorce three times between February, 1905, and last March. The last time the case came up it was before Justice Leventritt and a jury, but as on the two previous occasions the jury could not agree on a verdict. Miss McKenzie denied the charges, although she admitted that he had helped her in her career on the stage. She is now married and lives in Canada.

At the time of the last trial Mr. Brady was ill. He became considerably worse and all hope for his recovery was given up. A reconciliation was effected between him and his brother, "Diamond Jim" Brady, with whom he had had no communication for years, and then his wife consented to come and see him. His helpless condition seems to have altered her feelings toward him. No one knows what passed between them, but from the day she visited him on what everybody held to be his deathbed she dropped all idea of a divorce. She became his devoted nurse and brought him back to life and strength. As soon as he was well enough to travel they went abroad together.

Mrs. Brady is a daughter of Isaac A. Singer, eldest son of Isaac M. Singer, founder of the Singer sewing machine industry. Mrs. Brady inherited last year $3,000,000 from her mother.

GOFF DENOUNCES A JURY.

Recorder's Rebuke for Manslaughter Verdict in a Case of Murder.

Recorder Goff in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday severely criticised the verdict of a jury in the case of Luigi Floro, an Italian on trial for murder in the first degree. The jury, after less than an hour's deliberation, found the man guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The maximum penalty for this offense is twenty years. In sentencing Floro to nineteen years and ten months Recorder Goff thus censured the jury's action:

"There has been a miscarriage of justice in this case. The evidence clearly showed the crime of murder in the second degree at least, and in all probability a verdict of murder in the first degree would have been sustained by a higher tribunal. However, this jury has arrogated to itself the verdict of manslaughter, which is not adequate to the case.

"No wonder there is an epidemic of murder in this community, as the newspapers speak of it, when the juries fail to do their duty, as the jury failed in this case. This shirking of their full duty on the part of jurors in murder cases seriously threatens the prevalence of law and order in this city.

"There is no sympathy to be extended to this defendant. The sentence of the court is nineteen years and ten months at hard labor in State prison."

Floro had stabbed to death Michael McKennan of 554 Third Avenue while the latter was drinking in a saloon. McKennan had teased the Italian, who bided his time, and a few minutes later drew his knife, rushed at McKennan, and stabbed him. He died in three minutes.

RISE IN M. O. FERRY WAGES.

Pay of the Captains and Engineers Is Increased.

Acting Mayor McGowan signed yesterday the resolution recently passed by the Board of Estimate and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen granting an increase in the pay of Captains on the municipal ferries from $1,650 to $2,000 a year and raising the wages of engineers on the boats to $1,800 and $1,600, according to length of service. The resolutions with the signature of the Acting Mayor were transmitted to City Clerk Scully at the close of the official day yesterday.

Mr. McGowan, when his attention was called to a story printed yesterday morning predicting a tie-up of the Staten Island ferries as a result of a belief among the men that the resolutions would be vetoed, said:

"I never had the slightest intention to veto these resolutions. I don't feel at liberty to veto resolutions of this nature when passed by the Board of Estimate. I would consider it my duty to voice any objections I might have at the meeting of the board when the measure was under discussion."

Miss Howieson's Body Home.

The body of Miss Mary Howieson of 503 West 148th Street, who was killed in the wreck of the American Line special train at Salisbury, England, arrived on the White Star liner Teutonic yesterday. The body was put in the receiving vault of St. Agnes's Chapel, Ninety-second Street and Columbus Avenue.

Some minor things to make your visit pleasant.

The extra trousers that lend a festive air with the least bother and expense.

Flannel trousers—the serviceable gray stripes, $3.50 to $7; white serges—plain and faintly striped, $7; white ducks, $2 and $5.50.

Tennis shoes.

White canvas, $3; russet leather, $3.50 and $5; white buckskin, $6.

Washable scarfs.

Some that were $1 are 50 cents now.

Fresh straw hats.

All our splits and sennits are $1.75 now.

Collars that fit just right for summer comfort.

Quarter sizes at two-for-a-quarter.

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Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

BIG ASTORIA GAS PLANT MAY SUPPLY LONG ISLAND

But Company Seeks to Include Cost in City Investments.

WON'T BE NEEDED FOR YEARS

Consolidated's Expert Testifies That the Present Equipment Is Ample for New York's Existing Needs.

Interest at the hearing before Arthur H. Masten as referee in the proceedings begun by the Consolidated Gas Company in the United States Circuit Court to permanently enjoin the State and city authorities from enforcing the eighty-cent gas law centred yesterday in the efforts made on behalf of the company to have the cost of constructing the huge Astoria plant, which is not yet in operation, counted in among its investments in the gasmaking business for the purposes of the hearing. Whether the eighty-cent rate is to be declared confiscatory and unconstitutional will ultimately have to be determined on the basis of the capital invested by the company in the manufacture of gas.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, representing the city, and Senator Page and ex-Assistant District Attorney Gans, representing Attorney General Mayer, made strenuous objection when the lawyers for the Gas Trust first began to question their witnesses regarding the cost of the real estate and plant of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company. The objection was made on the ground that so far the Astoria plant did not represent an investment that had figured in the supply of gas to the people of this city. Referee Masten, however, admitted the testimony. Now Mr. Burr and the other counsel for the defense have begun their attack on the company's claim along other lines.

Will Supplement Present Plants.

Both at the time the company got its franchise for building the plant and afterward it has been understood that the Astoria works were constructed with a view of ultimately removing all gasmaking plants from Manhattan. While the present hearing has been in progress the burden of testimony regarding Astoria has been that it will supplement rather than supplant the existing gasmaking centres in Manhattan and the Bronx.

As William H. Bradley, Chief Engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company and originator of the huge Astoria project, declared on the stand yesterday, it was being constructed with an eye to the future. Mr. Bradley admitted that existing plants in Manhattan, with a capacity of more than 111,000,000 cubic feet a day, were able to supply more than the present demand. The Astoria plant when completed will alone have a capacity of 240,000,000 cubic feet a day. The first unit, which Mr. Bradley said he hoped to have in operation by October or November, will have a daily capacity of 20,000,000 cubic feet.

Of interest in connection with the Astoria project was a question Mr. Burr asked Chief Engineer Bradley on cross-examination. Mr. Bradley had just testified that before the Astoria site was selected he had inspected other sites for a future plant. One of these sites was on the Hackensack Meadows, near Snake Hill, and another near Secaucus, N. J. Two of the sites were on Long Island, one near Oyster Bay and the other at Hunt's Point-on-the-Sound.

"Is it contemplated to supply gas to communities outside of the City of New York from the Astoria plant?" asked Mr. Burr.

"I am not personally entertaining any such project," said Mr. Bradley. "Of course, I do not know what there might be in the minds of the Directors of the company. The subject has never been broached to me."

Could Supply Long Island Towns.

The question was prompted by the admission of Mr. Bradley that he had been looking for sites so far away from the city. As it is, the Astoria site would render a project of supplying gas to outlying Long Island communities feasible. Mr. Burr, as representing the city, is prepared to combat any plan of saddling on the people of this city as an investment the cost of constructing a plant which may affect the price of gas which it might be shown had been constructed with a view of lighting other communities as well.

Mr. Bradley named $13,098,000 as the cost of completing the first unit at Astoria. Of this amount the plant will cost $9,217,441. The rest represents the cost of real estate and of the tunnel for gas mains under the river, which it is estimated will cost something like $2,600,000. It was brought out that there may be other expenses which would increase the cost of the first unit by a million dollars or more.

"But you are now supplying all the gas required in this city?" asked Mr. Burr after Mr. Bradley had explained that the first intention had been that the Astoria plant should supplant the existing plants, but that there had been a change, and it would now be a supplementary plant to increase the output by 10 per cent. after the first unit was ready.

"Yes, but we are looking to the future," the witness replied.

"In other words, the company has so much loose money that it can afford to invest in this costly plant?" suggested Mr. Burr.

Referee Masten overruled this question as improper, on the objection of Charles F. Mathewson, counsel for the gas trust.

"Was this plant supposed to reduce the cost of gas to the consumer?" asked Mr. Burr.

"Perhaps so—we hope so," said the witness.

"Was it expected to reduce the cost of manufacture and distribution to the company?"

"One goes with the other," said Mr. Bradley.

"Oh, no; not necessarily," said Mr. Burr.

Mr. Crimmins Found the Site.

Mr. Bradley said that while he had planned the Astoria plant the credit for discovering the site really ought to go to John D. Crimmins.

The Chief Engineer said that while to the average mind it would appear that with increase in consumption the cost of manufacture and distribution ought to go down, what he termed "metropolitan conditions"—asphalt pavements, street traffic which rendered the work of laying and repairing of mains difficult and slow, and, in New York, the Subway—did more than offset the profits derived from increased consumption. He added that the increase in candle power—from twenty to twenty-two—would increase the cost of manufacture by 8 cents a thousand cubic feet.

At the close of yesterday's session Mr. Burr explained that his cross-examination of Mr. Bradley on the Astoria project was for the purpose of laying a foundation for an effective attack on the company's assertion that the cost of the plant should be admitted as an investment in the manufacture of gas for the people of this city.

The hearing will go on to-day.

LINER AMERICA ARRIVES.

Only One Passenger Lost His Temper Over the Long Delays While Adrift.

The Fabre liner America, which was two weeks overdue at New York when towed into Bermuda on July 4 by the Italian liner Dinnemare, arrived here yesterday in tow of a wrecking tug. The story of the troubles encountered by the America after she broke her shaft was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES two weeks ago, when the Dinnemare, the ship that picked her up, arrived in port.

The America will be repaired at New York. Only one of the passengers, it was said, lost his temper during all the time the America was adrift, and yesterday when she got in she still had a week's supply of the water which she took on board at Marseilles on hand.

Declare War Against Quigg.

At a meeting of the Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District held in the clubhouse, at 247 West 125th Street, last night, a resolution outlining the coming primary fight and openly declaring war against Lemuel Ely Quigg was adopted.

AUTO KILLS A WIDOW.

Machine Had to be Lifted to Get Mrs. McCoy's Body from Beneath It.

Mrs. Lillian McCoy of 517 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was killed by an automobile while crossing the street in front of her home yesterday afternoon.

The automobile was occupied by Nathaniel W. Humphrey, chauffeur for the owner, F. D. Blaisdell of 104 South Portland Avenue, and Miss C. D. Kendall of 195 Wilson Street, Brooklyn.

It was going at a high rate of speed when it struck the woman and she was knocked under the wheels. Mrs. McCoy's body caused the machine to swerve and run into the curb before Humphrey could bring it to a stop. A crowd soon gathered, and by their united efforts the machine was raised and the woman dragged from beneath it and taken to a near-by drug store. An ambulance was called, but the surgeon said she had died before he arrived.

Humphrey was locked up in the Grand Avenue Station. He said he was not to blame for the accident. The woman, he said, had run directly in front of the automobile.

Mrs. McCoy was a widow, living with her mother and eight-year-old daughter at the Sterling Place address.

FATHER SON STABBED DIES.

Magistrate Had Refused to Admit Young Schirmer to Bail.

Conried Schirmer of 120 East 114th Street, who was stabbed by his nineteen-year-old son, Conried Schirmer, Jr., early Wednesday morning, died at the Harlem Hospital late last night. The stabbing was the result of an attack made upon the boy by his father because he stayed out late at night. It was one of the rules of the Schirmer household that every one should be in by 11 o'clock in the evening. Young Conried kept the rule until he met Clara Lazarus, who lives with her widowed mother in Third Avenue. He fell in love with the girl and stayed at her house more than once after the hour his father had fixed for him to be at home.

When he had not appeared by midnight on Tuesday the father went to the girl's home. A fight followed and the boy was attacked. The son is charged with breaking a window and using a piece of glass to stab his father. The boy was arrested and the father was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where he said that he had been in the wrong in attacking his son, and that if he recovered he would not appear to prosecute.

Conried Schirmer, Jr., was arraigned yesterday morning in the Harlem Court before Magistrate Steinert. His lawyer, Charles Shamroth, produced a statement from the hospital authorities which he said showed that the father was in no immediate danger. He asked that his client be admitted to bail.

Magistrate Steinert said that the stabbing of a father by his own son was so unnatural that he would not grant bail. He told the lawyer if he wished to make application for bail before any other Judge he was at liberty to do so. The prisoner was taken back to jail. A charge of homicide wil be preferred against him to-day.

BIG BREWERY COMBINE.

17 Concerns to be Merged in the Bond and Securities Company.

George W. Young & Co. announced yesterday the completion of plans for the merger of a large number of the breweries in New York City into a new company, the Breweries Bond and Securities Company, which was organized several months ago, under the laws of this State. The breweries will be consolidated in series, the Breweries Bond and Securities Company issuing bonds in series in connection with the consolidation of each group of breweries. The first group will embrace seven breweries, most of them co-operative concerns, including the Consumers' Brewing Company, the Excelsior Brewing Company, and the Central Brewing Company. The second series, which will be launched soon, will include ten breweries. The Series A bonds will amount to $7,500,000, and Series B to $8,000,000.

Over 2,000 saloon keepers are interested in the companies comprising the first group. These seven concerns have an annual output of 1,100,000 barrels, and their net earnings are said to amount to $1,170,000 a year.

The stockholders of the breweries that are being taken into the combine will have the option of underwriting the new bonds to the amount of 80 per cent. of the cash purchase price of their shares. The underwriting commission consists of 10 per cent. in preferred and 10 per cent. in common stock of the new company. Any bonds not underwritten by the stockholders will be underwritten by George W. Young & Co.

SHOW GIRL TAKES POISON.

Laura Senec, Late of the "Fantana" Company, Attempts Suicide.

In a Fifth Avenue dressmaking establishment a little woman with light hair and blue eyes was missed yesterday. All that the other workers knew was that Mrs. Stackpolt had applied for work when her husband died, leaving her unprovided for and with a beautiful child to care for.

Yesterday the little dressmaker spent all day in the Roosevelt Hospital, and it was not until the physicians told her that her daughter had a chance for her life that the mother went to her home at 162 West Sixty-sixth Street.

The daughter, known as Laura Senec to her stage companions, had obtained employment as a show girl and went on the road with the "Fantana" Company.

Early yesterday morning the show girl slipped into her room without awakening her mother. She determined to end her life. Before taking a dose of carbolic acid she wrote:

To My Little Mother: Done! May God bless and keep you as good as you are now. Remember me. The little pictures are Herbert's; one in the locket you know. Draga. Mother. Good bye. LAURA.

Herbert, it is said, is Herbert K. Byron, the young woman's cousin. Draga is a chorus girl chum.

Miss Senec closed the season with the return of the "Fantana" Company and had applied for another engagement. She had been out of work a number of weeks. The mother kept up their little home with her needle.

DETECTIVE FARLEY'S ESCAPE.

Revolver He Was Handling Went Off, Bullet Just Missing Him.

Detective Charles Farley of the District Attorney's staff took a revolver from a man he arrested some two months ago, and put it in his safe in the Criminal Courts Building. Yesterday morning he was seeking some papers and picked up the pistol with his left hand, placing it on the table.

One of the cartridges exploded and the bullet, missing Farley's body by the fraction of an inch, buried itself in the wall. The fingers of his left hand were powder-burned.

The sound of the shot created much excitement in the building. The detective said the revolver had been handled on sveral occasions, and that he had never noticed that it was loaded.

Martin Littleton to Move Here.

Martin W. Littleton, former Borough President of Brooklyn, is to live in Manhattan after Nov. 1. He made the announcement yesterday, and said his removal from the borough in which he had been so honored, was due solely to business and personal reasons. His office is in Manhattan and his practice has been mainly in the Manhattan courts.

Engineers Arrested in Smoke Cases.

Two arrests were made in the Long Island Railroad passenger yards in Long Island City yesterday as the result of the anti-smoke agitation now under way in the Borough of Queens. Yesterday's arrests resulted from the firing up of two passenger engines. The engineers, Francis H. Bird and Edward L. Edge, were paroled.

HALF YEARLY SALE
OF HIGH-CLASS
"SUMMER-COMFORT" SHIRTS.
My reputation for years as a shirtmaker is back of every shirt I sell.
The Values Offered in this Sale are not Equalled in New York

Lot 1
White and Fancy
Madras Shirts
Plain & Plaited Bosoms
Formerly $1.50
Now $1.10

Lot 2
Fine Imported
Madras Shirts
Plaited & Plain Bosoms
Custom Finished.
Formerly $2.00
Now $1.35

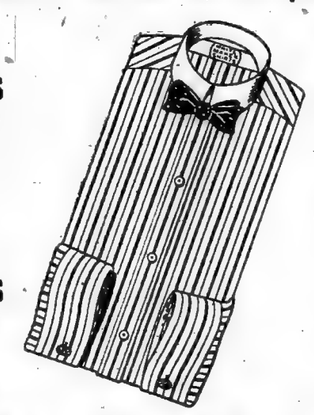

Lot 3
Anderson's Scotch
Madras Shirts
Very Choice Fabrics and Designs
Formerly $2.50 & $3
Now $1.85

These shirts are hand-finished throughout, and are equal to the best custom shirts made.

Special
About 40 dozen
Pongee Shirts
just from the work room. Worth $2.
Now $1.45

WM. G. WHITE
MANUFACTURER
2 Stores { 345-347 BROADWAY, Corner Leonard St. / 3 WEST 42D ST., 4 Doors from Fifth Avenue.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
July, 20th.
It won't do to get careless even in hot weather. Discriminate. Select a YOUNG Straw Hat a third off.
All $2.00 Straws now 1.33
All $3.00 Straws now 2.00
All $4.00 Straws now 2.67
605-607-609 Broadway, corner Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

POLICE RESERVES NEEDED TO QUELL AN ICE RIOT

East Siders Raid a Free Distribution Bureau.

TIRED OF WAITING IN LINE

Free Fight Followed an Anxious Father's Request to be Served Out of Turn.

The police of the Madison Street Station had a forcible demonstration yesterday of the value the residents of the east side put upon a piece of ice. The reserves were called upon about 7 o'clock in the morning to restore order at a depot where it is distributed free.

At Cherry and Jefferson Streets the ice line forms every morning at 6 o'clock. Every one in it is armed with a ticket from a dispensary or hospital calling for one of the four-pound pieces of ice which are served from the wagon.

The heat of the last few days has greatly increased the demand for these tickets. Yesterday morning a crowd of 500 men, women, and children gathered at the spot where the ice is given away. The ice wagon was late, and when the attendants dumped out the big 100-pound cakes and took a look at the crowd before cutting them up they were dismayed.

They worked hard to meet the demand, but the line grew restless. Some of the girls had to be at east side factories at 7 o'clock. They grumbled, and their dissatisfaction spread among the rest of those in line.

Finally one man broke from the line. He told the icemen that he would be fined 10 cents for being late for work and asked them if they would please let him have his bit of ice for the baby at once.

Before the attendants could respond the line broke up and the wagon was surrounded by a mob of pleading men and women. The orderly persons from the broken line tried to fight a way out of the crowd, at the same time reproaching the disorderly ones. Then a woman pulled a man's mustache and another woman hit a man with a dishpan. The men took sides and began punching one another, and in less than two minutes the ice was scattered on the sidewalk and hundreds were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight.

The original object of their being there was not forgotten for a minute, however. Those who were not actively engaged in fighting seized a piece of ice and ran away with it. The solitary policeman who keeps order at that point, unable to quell the row, ran to the nearest telephone and called up the Sergeant at the police station.

"There's an ice row down here. Send the reserves," he said over the telephone.

"Is that the way for an officer to report? What's nice about a row?" said the Sergeant.

The true condition of affairs was finally conveyed to the Sergeant and the reserves were sent to the scene in the patrol wagon. When they got there they found that all the combatants had disappeared. So had all the ice.

"Anyhow," said the driver, "it's distributed."

No one was seriously hurt and no arrests were made. The police say that similar ice riots have occurred frequently since the hot weather began. At Beth Israel Hospital, which overlooks the scene of yesterday morning's trouble, it was said that almost every other day a policeman has to be called in to remove persons who demand tickets when there is none left. Sometimes in worthy cases the hospital authorities make up a purse to assist poor mothers to buy ice.

TO FIGHT GRAFT CHARGE.

Patrolman, Dismissed by Bingham, Will Appeal to the Courts.

Patrolman John W. Cunningham of the Hunter's Point Precinct, Long Island City, who was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Bingham on Wednesday for alleged extortion, will seek reinstatement through the courts.

Cunningham was tried before Judge Humphrey and a jury. The complaint against him was made by Michel Zaniedsky, a saloon keeper of Columbia and Clinton Avenues, Laurel Hill, L. I. The jury acquitted the policeman.

The alleged offense took place on Sunday night, Jan. 7, last. Zananiedsky swore that the policeman, in citizen's clothes, entered his saloon and asked for a drink. He was served and thereupon he arrested the proprietor, and left the saloon with his prisoner. The saloon keeper in his affidavit averred that when three blocks from his place the policeman, who had shown his shield, said he would release him for $5, as he must have that sum of money for the Captain. Both returned to the saloon, and Zananiedsky swore that he handed the policeman the money in the presence of his wife and her brother. Those three testified for the prosecution, but were not sure, of the identity of the defendant.

The policeman was dismissed from the force on the same charges that were made in court, and his counsel says the police trial was illegal, since no one may be tried a second time for the same offense after being once acquitted.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Much Wanted Shirts at a Saving.
White Madras Negligees, 98c.
Beautiful patterns, with white silk stripes. Cuffs separate or attached, worth $1.75.

Blue Madras Negligees, 98c.
Pleated bosom, cuffs attached, worth 1.50.
Cool Underwear
Knee Drawers, 49c.
Nainsook, Crepe, Balbriggan, &c.
Lisle Mesh Underwear, 79c.
Otis ecru lisle, 79c.
3.00 Bathing Suits at 1.98.
Of heavy worsted, (2 pieces,) edges trimmed in fancy colors.
Sweater Bathing Suits, 3.98
Something New. Elsewhere 5.00.
Heavy Cotton Bathing Suits, 98c.
50c Lisle Fancy Sox, 29c.
An Importer's Clearance.

In all New York no Men's Bargains in High Class Tailoring Like These
Semi-Ready
CLOTHES FOR MEN
Prices Reduced 35%.
THIS MEANS TO YOU.
Your tailor's $40.00 Suit for $13.00.
Your tailor's $80.00 Suit for $27.00.
This Semi-Annual Reduction Sale is an event of importance to men who appreciate style and quality in clothes.
Semi-Ready are tailor-made clothes, made up to fit every size and type of form, ready for the final "try on," so as to be
Finished to order in 3 hours.
We never carry goods over from season to season, so
CUT PRICES TO COST
Our $20.00 Suits, now $13.00
" 25.00 " " 17.00
" 30.00 " " 20.00
" 40.00 " " 27.00
It will pay you to buy for next season, even if you have no need now, because our prices, always half your tailor's price for the same article, are now less than ½ of tailors' prices.
R. A. CAMPBELL,
Broadway at 11th Street.
The large man has no trouble with us.

Monday Opens the Sale
TROUSERS cut from ENDS
$2.55

Friday, July 20th.
TO-DAY WE PLAY BALL WITH SUMMER SUITS
The Trousers event will require FOUR big sections on the main floor. For that reason everything MUST MAKE WAY *to-day* and *to-morrow*.
SUMMER SUITS
of every description, including popular serges, gray worsteds, flannels, in 2-pc. and 3-pc. suits have been arranged in FOUR big lots to be "moved" irrespective of former prices or present values at
$7. $11. $14. $17.
SEE WINDOWS.
BROADWAY - CORNER - CHAMBERS

Sale of Socks.
Men's 50c and 25c sample lisle hose in fancy and plain colors. During this "Caught with the Goods" sale are 17c, three pairs for 50c. Other big reductions in all departments.
Moe Levy & Co
THREE STORES—Outfitters to
(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK.
(Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.
380-382 Fulton St., B'klyn.
(Men—Boys—Women and Girls)

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.
REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
Best Seats $1. with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet
N. Y. ROOF—ROOF-PROOF FUN
"SEEING NEW YORK," Ned Wayburn's "RAIN-DEARS," Salerno, THAT Quartet

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

WANTED
200 CHORUS GIRLS
Young and pretty women for chorus work; youth and good looks essential; none over 25 years old need apply; previous experience unnecessary. Apply Lyric Theatre, Stage Entrance, (43d St.,) to-day, between 10:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND
HAPPYLAND
THE NEW WONDER BY THE WAVES
A CARNIVAL IN VENICE

MEET ME AT THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Wesley-Walton PAIN'S STAR VAUDEVILLE CO. To-night at 9. Sat. Mat. at 2. Vesurius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.
RICO PLAYS EVERY EVENING AT the HARLEM CASINO, 124th St. and 7th Av. Table d'hote, 75. Sat. & Sun., $1.
BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.
HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Eve. 8:15. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill.) Victoria Theatre, Railroad Collision Pictures. Arthur Prince, Machnow (The Giant.) "Dronza," others.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. Seats ready to Sept. 1st. THE LION AND THE MOUSE
MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, the Musical Success. 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c., Res. $1, $1.50.
Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St., "Sweet Clover" & Vaud.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S Metropolis Thea. Roof. Old Heidelberg in the Air. Vaudeville Carnival. Res'd Seats 50c. In case of rain, perf. in Theatre
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajeeb
WEST END, 8:30. LEAH LESSI. EAST LYNNE Mat. TO-DAY. Nxt Wk—"Lost in New York."
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK THE MERRY PIKE.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunder showers to-day; fair to-morrow; wind south.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,710. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CENTRAL TRAINS TO RUN BY ELECTRICITY OCT. 15

35-Mile Stretch from New York to be First Equipped.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS MADE

Electrical Power Will Be Gradually Extended Over the Entire System, It Is Said.

The substitution of electricity for steam on the New York Central's lines within thirty-five miles of the Grand Central Station will be accomplished, it is expected, by Oct. 15. This announcement was made yesterday after successful tests had been made with two electric locomotives sent back and forth over a section of track constructed near Kingsbridge.

Incidentally officials of the Central said that electricity would ultimately be used on various parts of the main line and its branches, but they denied that it was their intention to do away entirely with steam traffic.

"It is not true," said one of the engineers, "that we are going to use the third rail for through trains all the way to Buffalo. We'll only use electric power for these trains as far as Croton."

All trains entering or leaving the Grand Central Station will be moved by electric power, but the electric equipment will take some time, and for the present will only extend for thirty-five miles out of the city. At the thirty-five-mile limit steam locomotives will pick up the trains, and steam will be the power used over the rest of the Central's system

Says Plan Is More Extensive.

The denial of the existence of plans for the immediate electrification of the entire road was made when attention was called to the statement of the representative of a big electrical concern who witnessed yesterday's tests. He told a reporter that the Central's plans were to do away entirely with steam very soon, and equip the road with electricity over the entire length.

"At present," said this man, "the intention is to keep the plans a secret so far as they concern electrical equipment above the village of Croton. Trains will be operated with electric power over the main line as far as Croton first. Two years later will see electric locomotives in use above Croton and in many parts of the State where the Central owns the roadbed.

"Just now the difficulty lies in getting certain rights from the State authorities for the use of the third rail system at grade crossings up the State. If the bald statement is made that the Central is planning to use electricity up the State a strong protest will be made by the farmers, and the project would be beaten.

"The plan is first to operate cars as far as Croton with electricity as the motive power, then go along a few miles further after convincing folks that electricity is a good thing for them. In this way the company will gain mile by mile, so that within a few years the entire system will be equipped with electricity.

"This way of electrifying the road will give the company plenty of time to construct power houses and will not come as a shock to up-State folks."

The experiments made yesterday were made over a track built near Kingsbridge and paralleling the Central's main line. Here a mile of third rail was set up, covered with an insulator, the invention of Chief Engineer Wilgus.

The Central's third rail system in fact differs from others in that the car shoe comes in contact with the feed rail underneath the rail and not on top. The top of the rail is covered so that a person crossing the railroad tracks could not come in contact with the third rail unless he knelt down in the roadbed and put his hand up under what one of the engineers called the roof of the rail.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning when the big electric locomotives were switched, with the aid of a steam locomotive, to the experimental track at a point near Port Morris. The steam locomotive puffed and steamed and shook from side to side as if angry.

Towed Rivals Into Place.

It had all it could do to haul its rivals into place, as each of the electric locomotives weighed 95 tons, their combined weight being 190 tons. After both of the big electric machines had been inspected one of them was towed down a siding to the engineering sheds at Port Morris to await its turn. The other electric locomotive was left on the trial track.

An experimental train was then made up, a new steel car being attached to the electric locomotive and the steam locomotive hitched at the tail of the train. The electric locomotive attracted many sightseers from High Bridge and the surrounding country. They said all sorts of things about it.

One man declared it was too clumsy to be of any practical service. A woman said it was too ugly to be of any use. It proved to be a plain-looking machine resembling somewhat two tenders of steam locomotives back to back, only much larger.

After the chief engineer in the new substation power house at Port Morris had announced that the current had been turned on an observation car containing a dozen officials of the Central Railroad appeared. The railroad men climbed aboard

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ROCKEFELLER RETURNING.

Ohio Officials Say They Are Going to Try to Extradite Him.

PARIS, July 20.—John D. Rockefeller will sail for New York this evening from Cherbourg on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika. He occupied a private car attached to the special steamer train and was accompanied by his physician and members of his family.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to discuss the legal proceedings against him in the United States.

DOVER, England, July 20.—The Hamburg-American liner Amerika, which sailed from Dover for New York via Cherbourg to-day, takes Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Reick, and Mrs. Charles H. Taylor, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, July 20.—After a long conference between Sheriff Link Groves and Prosecutor William A. David of Hancock County it was decided to-day to send a Deputy Sheriff to meet John D. Rockefeller when he lands at New York. The Deputy Sheriff will be armed with papers empowering him to bring Mr. Rockefeller to this State, where he is charged with violating the Valentine Anti-Trust act, a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

It is said by the officials that Gov. Harris will be asked to request Gov. Higgins of New York to grant the extradition of Mr. Rockefeller. The Governor has not announced his policy in the matter, but it is understood that he favors bringing Mr. Rockefeller to trial and will not stand in the Hancock County officials' way. It is asserted, however, that as the information and warrant charge only a misdemeanor, no requisition under the law can be issued.

TRAMPS' HAVEN IN FIFTH AVE.

Disturbed the Gregorian Hotel Guests Next Door—Police Raid It.

Because guests in the upper stories of the Gregorian Hotel, at 42 to 46 West Thirty-fifth Street, complained about joyful but unseemly sounds of revelry at all hours of the night, especially after midnight, in the old-fashioned brownstone house at No. 46, Policemen Allen and Buck made a raid upon the temporary tramps' haven at midnight last night, found three men in sweet sleep, and locked them up in the Tenderloin Station as vagrants. The prisoners did not object to being called that.

The old house is soon to be torn down to make room for a business building. Its rear has already been dismantled. The people in the Gregorian noticed lights in the house. They could see a man, not of Fifth Avenue, rush forth from the back door at regular intervals with a can, going in the direction of a Sixth Avenue saloon. They heard songs, and not all of the voices were male, though bass and baritone predominated in the choruses.

It sounded to the upper Gregorians as if the singers numbered twenty-five, but the police found only three last night. It was explained that the hour was too early for the assembling of all the temporary tenants of No. 46.

The first man discovered was lying on the dining room floor on a bed of newspapers. He yawned, said his name was William Hine, and arose to adjust his necktie. Two men found in upper bedrooms on similar beds said they were Joseph Foster and Joseph Flanagan. They gave addresses at the station, after scratching their heads to try to remember them. They also said that in the daytime they worked at wood cutting, seeking the first place they can find at night to lay their heavy heads.

The rear parlor on the second floor had been arranged for an assembly room. Two ancient chairs were there and many old wooden boxes. The walls were covered with pictures from The Police Gazette. The largest were of Harry Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit.

The toiling wood cutters had fixed up the old-fashioned kitchen as a grillroom. Across the grate were two iron bars for roasting. A piece of butter in a tin can had thoughtfully been set in a larger can of cold water. Strung across the mantel was a tasteful array of cans of all sizes. It was very bohemian. Above the grillroom door was this motto:

"All who enter here leave work behind."

William Hine said the reference to work was "just a little joke."

CHURCHILL OPENS CAMPAIGN

Novelist Criticises Corporations and Praises Roosevelt.

CONCORD, N. H., July 20.—Winston Churchill, the novelist, opened his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Hampshire at a rally in this city to-night. Mr. Churchill is a resident of Cornish. The principal plank of his platform demands the non-interference of corporations in State politics.

In his address to-night Mr. Churchill said regarding the alleged interference of corporations in the government and politics of New Hampshire:

"In my opinion, this is not only the greatest issue in New Hampshire, but the most important issue in the United States. Indignation got me into it—sheer indignation as a citizen—and I believe that my indignation is largely shared by the people of the State.

"The same fight is being fought in some of our sister States. It has been practically won in Wisconsin. Senator Colby is going to win in New Jersey, and it is being fought in New York and Pennsylvania. It is going to win eventually all over the United States, and largely because one man had the magnificent courage and foresight to lead Americans in this second war for independence, and that man is Theodore Roosevelt. We are trying to do for New Hampshire what Theodore Roosevelt is doing for the United States."

Philippines Postal Savings Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—There has just been received in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, a copy of the act passed by the Philippine Commission on May 24, which provides for the establishment of a postal savings bank in the Philippines. By its provisions there is created the Postal Savings Bank Division of the Bureau of Posts under the Direction of the Department of Commerce and Police. Postal savings banks are to be immediately established in the principal cities, Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu, and in the other cities, towns, and villages as rapidly as possible.

NEW C. & O. LIMITED—10:55 A. M. Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner. New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Offices, 96, 245, 362 Broadway and 243 Fifth Av.—Adv.

BEIT LEFT $9,675,000 FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

$6,000,000 to Improve Means of Communication in Africa.

MILLIONS FOR EDUCATION

Largest Bequests Are to Benefit African Colonies—Residue of Estate Goes to Mr. Beit's Brother.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21.—The will of Alfred Beit, made public last night, fully verifies the prediction made after his death as to the magnificence of his public bequests, nearly $10,000,000 being thus disposed of.

The Times says that this will put to shame the mean detraction which was heaped upon Mr. Beit while he lived and not hushed or decently qualified even in the presence of death. The Times adds:

"This British subject, whose naturalization and ardent loyalty did not save him from illiberal sneers about his foreign origin, has bequeathed to British or imperial purposes sums amounting to close on two million pounds sterling. His bequests show a largeness of aim and a breadth of view which do not always accompany benevolence, as well as a catholicity of sympathy and taste that offers a bright example.

"The largest part of his bequests goes, as is fitting, to South Africa, from which his fortune was derived. The rest goes in part to his native city, Hamburg, and in part to the capital of the land of his adoption.

"Through the whole will there breathes a profound sense of the value of education, to the promotion of which in one form or another a large share of the money is dedicated. London benefits by £220,000 given for educational and charitable purposes."

LONDON, July 20.—Owing to premature statements regarding the will of Alfred Beit, who died on July 16, the executors of Mr. Beit's estate this evening gave out the exact terms of the public bequests. They did not disclose the amount of the fortune left by Mr. Beit, which, it is believed, it will take a considerable time to estimate, owing to the fluctuation in the price of shares.

As was anticipated, the document proves to be very interesting, lacking little of the remarkable qualities which gossip attributed to the bequests. The sums enumerated make the vast total of $9,675,000, not including the value of an estate bequeathed to Mr. Beit's native city, Hamburg, or the art treasures bestowed on the British National Gallery and the museums of Berlin and Hamburg.

It is believed that the aggregate value of the public bequests will be not far short of $12,500,000.

The most notable provision of the will is that in which a body of Trustees gets control of $6,000,000 to be used in the development and construction of means of communication in Rhodesia and elsewhere in Africa, which, with other bequests for South Africa, demonstrates that Mr. Beit's interest in the welfare of the country in which his fortune was made was equal to that of his old associate, Cecil Rhodes.

The will leaves the property known as Borstler's Jager, near Hamburg, to the City of Hamburg, Mr. Beit's birthplace, to be held for the people.

If this is not practicable the city is authorized to realize on the property twenty years after Mr. Beit's death and apply the proceeds to charitable purposes in the State of Hamburg. The maintenance of the property is to be defrayed by the revenue from the hotel on the property. The proceeds of the sale of the surplus timber are to be devoted to charitable or educational purposes.

The picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of "Lady Cockburn and Her Children" is left to the British National Gallery. Reynolds's "Mistress Boone and Her Daughter" and other art treasures are left to Berlin and Hamburg.

To the College of Technology connected with London University, the sum of $250,000 and 1,000 $12.50 shares in the De Beers Company are bequeathed.

One million dollars is left to the University of Johannesburg to build and equip buildings on the land previously given by Mr. Beit.

One million dollars is bequeathed for educational or charitable purposes in Rhodesia and other territories within the field of the British South Africa Company.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars is given to the research fund of London University, $125,000 to the Rhodes University, Grahamstown, Cape Colony; $50,000 to the Rhodes Memorial Fund at Capetown, $50,000 to the Union Jack Club of London, $100,000 to Mr. Beit's firm in South Africa, for educational or charitable purposes in the Transvaal; $75,000 for the same purposes to Kimberley, $75,000 to Dr. Jameson, now Premier of Cape Colony, and Sir Lewis Michell, Chairman of the De Beers Company and a Trustee of the Rhodes Fund, for the same purposes in Cape Colony; $100,000 to the King's Hospital, London, and $100,000 to Guy's Hospital, London.

Two hundred thousand dollars is to be distributed equally in London and Hamburg by Mr. Beit's executors for educational or charitable purposes.

The testator, continuing, says that, believing that civilization can best be advanced in Africa by the construction of railways, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphs, and knowing how difficult it is to raise money for these purposes, he leaves $6,000,000 in stocks and shares to his partners to constitute a fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the construction, equipment, or furtherance of any such methods of communication or transportation in Rhodesia, Portuguese Southeast Africa, or the German possessions, and any parts of Africa that may be traversed by the Cape-to-Cairo Railway.

The Trustees are to have absolute discretion, and if two-thirds decide that the fund is no longer required for furthering the work of communication or transportation they can apply the proceeds to educational, charitable, or other public purposes in Rhodesia.

Mr. Beit left large sums to relatives, numerous legacies to friends, and gifts to clerks and servants. The residue of his estate, real and personal, is bequeathed to his brother, Otto Beit, absolutely.

The will is dated April 4, 1905.

MURDER PROCEDURE A FARCE

So Says Dr. White While Talking of Recent Trials in New York.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 20.—Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University, declared to-night in an address before the Cornell Summer School that the time has come when technical appeals in criminal cases should no longer be allowed by the courts. Referring to the situation in New York and speaking of District Attorney Jerome, Dr. White said:

"On him more than any other man thinking people are pinning their hopes that sundry cases of crime now attracting attention may not become a lasting disgrace to the New York courts and to American justice.

"While the number of murders is rapidly increasing, the procedure against them is becoming more and more ineffective, and, in the light of recent cases in New York and elsewhere, is seen to be a farce.

"One of the worst results of these cases is the growing opinion among the people at large that men with money can so delay justice by every sort of chicanery that there is a virtual immunity from punishment for the highest crimes. I favor preventing appeals based on mere technical matters and upon errors of trial Judges in trifling matters of procedure and the like, which have nothing to do with the question of guilt or innocence.

ACTOR FALLS, KILLS WOMAN.

Wire Breaks in His Aerial Act and He Is Thrown Into a Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

SHERIDAN, Ind., July 20.—The street carnival in progress here was marred to-night by an accident which ended in the death of Mrs. Frank Gallaher and may cause the death of her husband and Guy Meadows, a performer.

Meadows was to do a "slide-for-life" act on a wire 500 feet long, and attached to the top of a three-story building. He was about to start on the slide when a defect was discovered in the wire. While he was thirty-two feet above the street the wire broke and he dropped to the pavement, falling on Mr. and Mrs. Gallaher, two of the spectators.

Meadows struck on his head but sprang to his feet, apparently but slightly injured. Mr. and Mrs. Gallaher did not appear to be seriously hurt at the time, but soon after they reached their home, Mrs. Gallaher became ill, and died a few hours later. Mr. Gallaher was also more seriously hurt than was at first supposed. Meadows became delirious to-night, and it is feared he will not recover.

MILWAUKEE'S TRIAL SPIN.

New Cruiser Makes 22¼ Knots in a Rough Sea Near Golden Gate.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—In the rough sea outside of the Golden Gate today the new cruiser Milwaukee made a speed record of 22¼ knots an hour, in occasional half-hourly spurts.

Capt. George Harvey was in command. The Milwaukee was forced ahead on a westerly course about ten miles beyond Farallones, and then sent back again. This course was covered three times in rough seas, thus affording abundant proofs of the vessel's seaworthiness. At times even in the choppy sea her speed would be 22¼ knots for a half an hour at a time.

The Milwaukee will probably leave on Monday for Santa Barbara Channel for the first Government trial. She is expected to average 22 knots on an endurance run lasting four hours. Among those on board the Milwaukee to-day were Chief Engineer Gardiner of the Union Iron Works and Bruce Lloyd of New Zealand.

RESCUE TOLD BY WIRELESS.

The New York, 725 Miles Away, Saved Bark's Crew and Then Reported It.

When off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland yesterday the American liner New York, which is due in New York tomorrow morning, rescued the crew of the Norwegian bark Undal. The news came to New York from Capt. Roberts of the New York, who reported by wireless via Halifax. Capt. Roberts did not give any details of the rescue. He said that after the rescue he set the Undal on fire.

The New York, when the rescue was made, was 725 miles east of Sandy Hook. In addition to the passengers who originally booked on her, the New York has on board many of the passengers who were on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which latter vessel was unable to continue her journey owing to damages sustained in collision with the Prince of Wales Dook at Dover, England, last week.

DON'T WANT TAINTED MONEY.

Wisconsin Labor Men Say Public Gifts Do Not Excuse Robbery.

MADISON, Wis., July 20.—The Wisconsin Federation of Labor adopted a resolution to-day declaring that the public conscience has not been eased by gifts of universities and libraries and "that since no return of stolen goods, in whole or in part, can justify a robbery, the best means to diminish such robbery is to work for socialism." The resolution was adopted by a vote of 34 to 13.

Another resolution was adopted condemning President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor because of his friendships with men of wealth. A third resolution criticised the United States Judges and suggested that they be elected instead of being appointed. Instances of corruption in the insurance business were cited and compulsory insurance, either State or National, was urged.

ALLENHURST INN ROBBERY.

Guests Lost Jewelry and Two Would-Be Bellboys Are Arrested.

Acting on advices from Asbury Park, Central Office detectives arrested John E. McKee and Samuel E. Wells as they stepped off the Asbury Park boat when it landed at Cedar Street yesterday. The young men are accused by Detective Walsh of the Allenhurst Inn of robbing guests of that house. They applied for positions as bellboys about a week ago and were told there were no places for them.

Instead of leaving they spent the night with some of the bellboys who had places at the hotel, and when they left the next morning several of the guests reported the loss of valuable jewelry. Walsh decided that the applicants for work were responsible for the thefts and asked the New York police to arrest them when he learned that they left Asbury Park yesterday morning for this city.

ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM—MEMPHIS. Through Pullman service via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

GUATEMALAN WAR ENDS; A PEACE TREATY SIGNED

Work of Commissioners on the Marblehead Quickly Done.

MR. ROOSEVELT IS THANKED

Resolution Also Expresses Gratitude to the President of Mexico—Discussion Was Strenuous.

SAN JOSE, Guatemala, July 20.—A treaty of peace between Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras was signed to-day on board the United States cruiser Marblehead, on the high seas.

There was a strenuous discussion and some difficulty in reaching mutually acceptable conditions. The Mexican Minister, Señor Gamboa, was active in assisting in bringing about an agreement.

The Peace Commissioners adopted resolutions thanking the Presidents of the United States and Mexico for their good offices.

The Peace Commissioners of Guatemala will be landed to-day. The Commissioners of Salvador and Honduras will be landed at Acajutla early to-morrow.

The members of the American legations will land at the respective points where they are accredited.

OYSTER BAY, July 20.—President Roosevelt was unofficially informed tonight of the signing of the treaty of peace between Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras.

The news was very gratifying, but it was said that no statement would be given out by the President until word of the successful culmination of the negotiations undertaken by the United States and Mexico reached Sagamore Hill through official channels. This will probably be tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Washington officials to-night expressed great gratification that a Central American treaty of peace was so promptly agreed upon. The agreement is referred to to-night by officials here as the Treaty of the Marblehead, and they expect it to go down in history by that name.

Nothing was received at the Navy Department to-night to throw any light upon the conference aboard the Marblehead, and it was stated that Commander Mulligan would do no more than report the movements of his vessel, leaving it to the American diplomatic representatives to report to Washington on the treaty.

PANAMA ISSUE A SUCCESS.

$30,000,000 of Bonds Subscribed for Several Times Over.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Bids were opened at the Treasury Department late this afternoon for the $30,000,000 Panama Canal bonds under Secretary Shaw's circular of July 2, and although no awards will be made until to-morrow or later, it is evident that the entire issue has been subscribed for several times over at an average of from 103.94 to 103.96. Secretary Shaw and other officials of the Treasury Department expressed themselves as highly pleased and entirely satisfied with the figures obtained.

The largest and best single offer was that of Fisk & Robinson of New York, who made six bids of $5,000,000 each at an average of 103.85. Smaller bids at higher prices, however, will reduce the amount which probably will be awarded to them to about $15,000,000. One bid of 106 for the whole issue came from a man named Lindsay, at New Orleans, but on account of conditions named and for other reasons the bid was not considered. Several telegraphic bids were received too late to be considered, but the prices named were too small to be successful.

The Secretary having stated that the bonds would be numbered serially beginning with the highest bid, one offer was made at 125 for $1,000, thus securing to the bidder Bond No. 1.

BANK CLERK ARRESTED.

Edward Forst, National Bank Employe, Is Accused of Larceny.

Edward Forst, 42 years, a clerk in the employ of the National Park Bank of 214 Broadway, was arrested in front of 1,791 Lexington Avenue last night on a charge of larceny. The complainant is Maurice H. Ewer, cashier of the National Park Bank.

The amount alleged to have been stolen by Forst is $150, but it is believed that there is a larger amount involved and that the bank's officers and the police are looking for another man in the case.

The arrest was made by Special Policeman Lawler of the National Park Bank and Policeman Hauser of the East 104th Street Station on a warrant issued yesterday morning by Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court. Forst, who was locked up in the East 104th Street Station, will be arraigned in the Tombs Court this morning.

The bank clerk gave as his address 1,791 Lexington Avenue, which he was leaving when arrested. It was found, however, that he did not live there. Maurice H. Ewer, at his home, 400 West 153d Street, declined to discuss the case last night. Other officials of the bank were equally reticent.

SAYS AMERICANS BROKE LAW.

Cuban Government Explains the Sentences in the Isle of Pines.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In reply to his cabled inquiry for the facts regarding the recent arrest of Americans in the Isle of Pines in connection with the operation of a telegraph line, the Chargé of the Cuban Legation to-night received the following cablegram from his Government:

"Several Americans started a telegraph line in Columbia Town, with three stations, having published in a local American journal the fact of its being open to receive messages. The legal requirements set forth in the military order No. 50 (an order issued at the time of the American occupation of Cuba) were not complied with. The transgressors were sentenced according to law, the Correctional Court imposing on them a fine of $100. This they can very well pay, but they did not wish to, and they have in consequence been put in jail. The incident has no importance whatever.

"The young woman who was arrested has been removed to the Mayor's residence, in due regard to her sex."

SATURDAY SPECIAL TO ATLANTIC CITY, Via Pennsylvania Railroad, every Saturday until September 1, inclusive. Leave New York 1:25 P. M., arrive Atlantic City 4:30 P. M. Parlor cars, dining car, and coaches.—Adv.

PRESIDENT CALLS CANNON.

Congressional Campaign Plans Are to be Made on Monday.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 20.—Plans for the Republican Congressional campaign are to be formulated at Sagamore Hill Monday. President Roosevelt has invited Speaker Cannon, Chairman Sherman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Secretary Loudenslager, and Treasurer McKinley of that committee to luncheon on Monday.

The President is taking a keen interest in the Congressional campaign, and the conference planned for Monday immediately precedes the active operations of the Campaign Committee. Headquarters of the committee are to be established in New York City. The literary bureau will be in Washington.

ODELL LEADER BEATEN.

The 24th District Republican Club Votes Down Isaac Newman.

The Union Republican Club, now in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, had the most strenuous evening in its ten years of existence last night. After three hours of fighting by Isaac Newman, Odell's old leader of the district, to regain control of the club and put his man in as President, he lost by 64 votes to 61. Morris Levy, who last week was indorsed by the club for leader against Joseph Pabian, Newman's candidate, was elected President of the club.

Newman is now running for leader in the new Twenty-sixth District, where he lives. He is opposed by Assemblyman Samuel Krulewitch.

MISS LUCY DAHLGREN HURT.

She Cuts Her Arm on a Box During a Picnic in the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 20.—Miss Lucy Dahlgren, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren of New York, was hurt this afternoon during a picnic at Bald Head, a mountain two miles west of Lenox.

While playing a game Miss Dahlgren fell upon the sharp edge of a tin cracker box and received a deep wound on the arm. She was taken in a carriage to Rock Lawn, the Dahlgrens' Summer home, where a physician attended her.

ERIE'S CLEVELAND PLANS.

Will Spend $10,000,000 to Run Its Trunk Line Into the City.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—At a cost of $10,000,000 the Erie Railroad will run its trunk line into Cleveland. This will be done by the construction of spurs from Meadville, Penn., to Cleveland, and from Cleveland to Sterling. The New York Central's lines are now the only great Continental passenger lines that pass directly through Cleveland. Other systems tap Cleveland by branch lines connecting with trunk lines further South.

The Erie's Cleveland line now touches the main line at Leavittsburg.

LAND OF CLOVER SHOT.

Famous Steeplechaser Had Been Injured by an Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—A dispatch from Manchester, Mass., says that Robert C. Hooper's famous steeplechaser, Land of Clover, once valued at $60,000, and which has won over $25,000 in prizes for his owner, was hit by an automobile this morning, breaking off his hind leg and injuring him so badly that he was shot to end his sufferings.

Land of Clover was one of the fastest steeplechasers in the country. Among many other victories he won the Duke's Cup at the Country Club twice. Since Mr. Hooper retired from racing he has been using Land of Clover for his own riding.

DRESSED WOUNDS IN AUTO.

Working in a Speeding Car, Doctor Probably Saved a Woman's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 20.—Dr. Reed dressed a woman's wounds in a speeding automobile this afternoon, and thereby probably saved her life.

Frank Gilliotti, a hatter, of Bethel, cut his wife's throat when she returned from New York this afternoon.

A party in an automobile was passing the house at the time. The autoists brought policemen and Dr. Reed to the house in haste, and then took the woman and the doctor to the Danbury Hospital. Dr. Moore dressed Mrs. Gilliotti's wounds while speeding through the streets of Danbury in the automobile.

CITY TASTES FOG AGAIN.

Harbor Traffic Hampered for a Few Hours and Ships Kept Out.

Thick fog again settled down over the harbor and city last night. Not a ship was reported at Quarantine after 6 o'clock, and in the city at 9 it was almost impossible to distinguish objects more than a block away.

From that hour on the mist decreased in density in the streets, and at 10 o'clock it was clear again at Sandy Hook. Meantime, however, ferryboats were compelled to move slowly and with caution.

So thick a mist is unusual at this season, but several heavy fogs have been reported by the Weather Bureau in the last week.

EXCHANGE UPHOLDS PACKERS

Chicago Cattle Men Decide to Help Them in the Fight.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The members of the National Live Stock Exchange at a meeting to-day decided to stand by the packers and make every effort to prove that the packers' meat is all that the manufacturers claim. It was also decided to ask Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to meet a committee to discuss the new inspection law.

Wilhelm Lacomeso, a South African army contractor, declared that the Chicago beef handled during the Boer war was entirely satisfactory with the exception of one shipment, which had been allowed to remain on a dock for four months exposed to a temperature of 110 degrees.

Root Reaches Pernambuco.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. Winslow announced the arrival of his ship, the Charleston, with Secretary Root and party aboard, at Pernambuco, Brazil. After spending a day there, the party will proceed to Bahia and thence to Rio de Janeiro. The Charleston should arrive there about the middle of next week.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

RIOT IN ST. PETERSBURG; PAPERS ARE SUPPRESSED

Large Crowd Stones Mounted Police and Cavalry.

DUMA LEADERS CRESTFALLEN

And Court Circles Are Jubilant Over the False Step Made by the Constitutional Democrats.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The Misla and three other newspapers of this city were confiscated to-day. The members of the editorial staff of the Misla were arrested.

The police forbade the newspapers to publish the text of the address of the lower house of Parliament to the country.

The resentment occasioned by the suppression of newspapers and the closing of their printing establishments led to disorders this evening. A large crowd stoned the mounted police in the vicinity of the Stosnossensky Prospect, and some stones also were thrown at a small detachment of cavalry. Other parties of cavalry soon arrived from all directions. The attitude of the crowd was menacing and the cavalry twice fired volleys of blank cartridges before the mob dispersed.

The demonstration occurred when the police appeared to seal the printing establishment of the Misla in the Stosnossensky Prospect, which is in the heart of St. Petersburg. There are several foot bridges, impassable for horses, across the Catherine Canal, near the offices of the Misla, and over these the demonstrators escaped.

So far as is known there were no casualties. At a late hour to-night knots of people, after the police patrols had passed, were singing the "Marseillaise."

As M. Solomka, the chief editor of the Misla, is a member of Parliament, M. Mouromtseff and Prince Shakoffskoi, respectively President and Secretary of the lower house, communicated with the Prefect of Police to-day and demanded and received assurances that M. Solomka should not be arrested.

No further action regarding the address to the people was taken by the Lower House of Parliament to-day. The Constitutional Democratic members appear to be heartily sick of the whole episode and anxious to drop the subject if the Government is so minded, and there is a disposition to shelve the address by indefinite postponement of the question of the manner of its publication. Prof. Milukoff and other leaders of the Constitutional Democratic Party to-day carefully pointed out that the document was not technically an appeal directed to the people, but might be considered as an "explanation" addressed to nobody in particular, and from this point of view harmless.

There is no question but that the fiasco has enormously shaken the prestige of the Constitutional Democrats, and the leaders of that party are crestfallen over having been induced to play with edged tools. Prof. Milukoff, M. Struve, and others admitted frankly to-day that one effect would be to postpone to the dim future the advent of a Constitutional Democratic Ministry, as the vote on the adoption of the address showed that the party was actually in the minority in the House and too weak to control the situation when faced by the combined opposition of the Right and Left.

Prof. Milukoff told The Associated Press to-night that he believed there was no longer any reason to apprehend the dissolution of Parliament, as the Government would rather seek to profit by its dissensions. Peterhof circles are reported to be jubilant over the discomfiture of the Constitutional Democrats.

The Strana this morning printed a report that an imperial ukase ordering the dissolution of Parliament had already been signed. In the afternoon it was reported that an extraordinary council was sitting at Peterhof, with Gen. Count Ignatieff, the noted reactionary; M. Pobiedonostzeff, ex-Procurator General of the Holy Synod; Gen. Trepoff, M. Stichinsky, Minister of Agriculture, and others in attendance, discussing the advisability of the immediate dissolution of Parliament.

The feeling of general alarm was increased this morning by the news that all night long Guard regiments had been marching into the city from the Guards' camp at Krasnoye-Selo.

MOSCOW, July 20.—Various Social Democratic secret organizations, including the Peasants', Railway Employes', and Post Office Employes' Unions, have resolved to proclaim a general strike in the event of the adoption of repressive measures against Parliament. There will be no demonstration and no employment of arms.

The unemployed workmen for whose benefit the city recently inaugurated municipal works, struck to-day, demanding a reduction in the hours of labor from ten to eight hours.

HUNDREDS KILLED AT SYZRAN.

4,000 Houses Burned — 35,000 Persons Homeless and Without Food.

SYZRAN, Province of Simbirsk, Russia, July 20.—The fire which was started here yesterday continued through most of today until the whole of the city, with the exception of a small section near the railway station, was consumed.

The conflagration has rendered 35,000 persons homeless and they are without food.

SAMARA, July 20.—The latest reports from Syzran are that 4,000 houses have been burned and that hundreds of persons lost their lives in the flames.

Several men suspected of incendiarism were lynched.

Food for the starving inhabitants of Syzran is being sent from here and Saratoff.

RIGA, July 20.—Baron Kampinhausen, a wealthy land owner residing near Volmar, was killed to-day by unknown men while inspecting his fields.

He was the second Baron Kampinhausen to fall a victim to revolutionists this year.

TIFLIS, July 20.—Two bombs were to-day thrown into a wine shop here, the proprietors of which insisted in selling Government vodka.

ODESSA, July 20.—Governor General Kaulbars has issued an order that all striking workmen in the city must resume work by July 23 without fail, otherwise

they will be sent into exile, and every attempt to prolong the strikes will be mercilessly crushed by force of arms.

The harbor strikers will resume work to-morrow.

Fearing bloodshed in consequence of the Governor General's order, the employers to-day came to an agreement with the workmen, accepting most of the latter's demands.

CZAR ABANDONS HIS TOUR.

German Papers Pleased That He Is Not to Visit the Kaiser.

COLOGNE, July 20.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Gazette says:

"It is stated in well-informed quarters that, in view of political considerations necessitating his presence in Russia, Emperor Nicholas has abandoned his intended tour abroad and informed Emperor William to that effect."

The Gazette, commenting on this dispatch, says:

"From the German point of view, we are of the opinion that the abandonment of the visit this year will hardly be found unwelcome, as a meeting of the sovereigns would give rise to misconstruction and distortion of facts and a wrongful suspicion of Germany's world policy, and would make it appear as if Germany were seeking to exercise a reactionary influence on events in Russia."

LONDON STOCK MARKET UPSET.

Continental Selling of Russian Bonds Causes Demoralization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21.—Continental selling of Russian securities in this market yesterday brought about demoralization in all departments of the Stock Exchange, one feature of which was liquidation by a large number of weak speculators.

Rumor mongers were busy with stories of financial houses in trouble, and with exaggerated statements as to the amount of stock being offered for sale. They talked, too, of the possibility of a panic in Paris owing to the state of affairs in Russia, whereas, according to The Times's report, the Paris Bourse was comparatively calm, Russian scrip being quoted there at about 2¼ per cent. discount against a discount of over 7 in London. There was Continental selling, but most of it was for German account.

Consols yesterday touched 86¾ and closed at 86 15-16. Unfounded stories were circulated as to the amount of these securities that was coming to the market. The Times says the rapidity of the fall in consols was largely due to the breathless haste with which dealers threw out any stock that came on their books. The bears also worked hard to pull down prices and provoke a panicky feeling.

RIDICULES SMOKE ARRESTS.

Bring In Employers, Not Workmen, Says Magistrate Connorton.

Three engineers of the Long Island Railroad Company were taken before Magistrate Connorton in the Long Island City Court yesterday, charged by policemen of the Sanitary Squad with committing a nuisance by letting heavy soft coal smoke escape from their engines. The Magistrate took a glance at the papers, then he threw them on the desk and angrily addressed the arraigning policemen.

"Why do you arrest these engineers and take them from their work?" demanded the Magistrate. "You only make a laughing stock of the courts, the law, and the police. What do the railroad officials care about the arrest of their engineers? They can get others to take out the trains, and they go right on violating the law.

"Go and arrest Mr. Peters, the President of the railroad company, and the Traffic Manager and the Superintendent of Transportation. Bring them to court and let the law deal with them if it is being violated. The work you are doing is a waste of time.

"It is the officers who should be arraigned here, not the employes. Get a list of the members of the Board of Directors and arrest half a dozen of them. Arraign them before me, and we can do something to enforce the law.

"You arrest engineers employed on the Belmont tunnel. Why don't you go over to Manhattan and arrest August Belmont? Let the law deal with him if it is being violated by his employes. Stop arresting workingmen who are only using the tools given them to work with, and arrest their employers, who are directly responsible."

Then the Magistrate paroled the three engineers in the custody of their counsel, and sent their cases to the Court of Sessions for trial.

WOULD EXCLUDE OUR MEAT.

German Agrarians Want to Keep Out American Canned Goods.

BERLIN, July 20.—A movement against American meat and lard is being pushed by the agrarian interests, and is likely to command powerful support in the Reichstag when the matter comes up in the Autumn. It was started by the so-called Agricultural Chambers, composed of landlords and farmers, and resulted in the Prussian Diet in June adopting a resolution recommending that the Government pass a law excluding absolutely all preserved meat unaccompanied by the glands and all other parts of the carcass.

This, of course, would destroy the trade, as the importation with preserved meat of other parts of the bodies is impracticable. It is proposed that lard be altogether excluded.

Dr. Max Pollaczek, editor of the Fleischer Zeitung, the organ of the meat trade, said to-day:

"The demands of the Agricultural Chambers will be laid before Parliament in November. I have no doubt that they will be adopted, as American meat has no defenders in Germany."

Most of the things said against American meat have been widely published in Germany and systematically used by the agrarians to strengthen the idea that no meat except German raised and slaughtered meat is fit to eat.

BUFFALOES FIGHT TO DEATH.

Jud, the New Comer in the Bronx Zoo, Killed by a Rival.

Heine, the "outlaw" bull of the buffalo herd in the Zoological Gardens in the Bronx, butted down a wire fence separating him from Jud, bull of the herd of four presented by T. G. M. Cardeza of Philadelphia and engaged Jud in battle on Wednesday night. There followed a wonderful fight in which at last Jud went down. He was gored to death by his rival.

No one saw the battle. The keepers learned of it when, early the next morning, they found Jud dead and the other bull, triumphant though wounded, stalking about the inclosure amid the cows of both herds.

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it is delightful to find a first class commodity at an inviting figure. Buy our White Rose Ceylon Tea, double strength gives two-fold value. Saves half. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Rich Flavor and Aroma.

MAY HAVE DISCOVERED GREAT SECRET OF NATURE

Dr. MacDougal's Theory of the Creation of New Plant Species.

SOME EVOLUTION FALLACIES

Scientists Taken to Task for Assertions Based Upon Inadequate Study of Organic Evolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., July 20.—Dr. Daniel Trembly MacDougal, director of the Department of Botanical Research of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, in a lecture delivered this evening at the Marine Biological Laboratory, gave to scientists for the first time full details of his discovery, that by injecting into the ovary osmotic reagents and solutions of stimulating mineral salts he could cause changes in the egg cells of a plant before fertilization so that the altered eggs would give rise to a new form or species.

The primary result of this experiment was originally made known to the general public through THE NEW YORK TIMES in December last. Since then Dr. MacDougal has disposed of any possible doubt as to the decisive value of his discovery by reproducing the new species through two generations by seed, starting of course with the seed yielded by the offspring of the plants that were subjected to chemical treatment.

As another result of this discovery the scientist has evolved a remarkable theory as to the origin of new species of plant life that have sprung into being through the ages of the earth.

"If we seek in nature action similar to these experiments with chemicals," he said to-day, "we find that freshly fallen rain water is radio active as well as the water from some springs, and it might well happen that in this way the ovules of some plants might be affected in such manner as to produce new species. Theoretically it seems also quite probable that the gaseous emanations which are thrown out abundantly in volcanic regions might have the same effect.

"Another possible manner in which the egg of a plant might be affected would be if foreign pollen, that is, pollen grain of another species, were to fall on the pistil and germinate. The tubes thus formed would penetrate to the neighborhood of the egg cell, and although a hybrid would not be formed, yet substances would be set free which might cause the same effect as the chemicals injected.

"Then it is to be said that the actual injection practiced in my experiments is imitated quite closely by the stings of insects, and it seems highly probable indeed that when an insect pierces an ovary to deposit its own eggs among those of the plant substances may be set free that cause great changes in the plant. Perhaps the action of parasites on ovaries might also be taken into account.

"All of these are but possibilities, and yet possibilities by no means remote."

In his lecture Dr. MacDougal explained that his tests were planned to include the use of a solution of high osmotic value and mineral compounds, some of which are toxic in concentrated solutions and stimulating in the proportions used. The flower first experimented with was the common evening primrose. The injection used in the case of one variety (Oenothera biennis) was made up of 10 per cent. of sugar solutions and solutions of calcium nitrate one part in one to two thousand of distilled water, and in the case of another variety (Raimannia odorata) zinc sulphate in a stronger solution.

Dr. MacDougal took severely to task some of the scientists who he said recently had exhibited glaring inadequacies of treatment of the subjects of organic evolution and had made unsupported statements, which so far had gone unchallenged.

Dr. C. H. Merriam, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for instance, in an address a few weeks ago took occasion to call up the mutation theory, and assumed to have given it a test by re-examining certain groups of birds and mammals, of which he had previously made systematic studies, for the purpose of discovering evidence, if such existed, of the formation of species by mutation.

"For a quarter of a century," he said, "I have been an earnest field student of plants in relation to geographic environment. These studies have convinced me that with plants, as with animals, the usual way in which new forms (subspecies and species) are produced is by gradual, progressive development of minute variations."

Dr. MacDougal, in response to this, said that he had read practically everything that Dr. Merriam had put into print concerning his extensive and thorough field work in the West and that he had spent many seasons in the regions covered by him during the last fifteen years and had carried on experimental work in the field and at the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Arizona with many of the species which are included in his generalizations. Yet he had not been able to come upon the evidence or record of evidence upon which Dr. Merriam's sweeping statements relative to plants were based, although detailed studies upon the relation of plants to environmental factors had been in progress for some time.

"Dr. Merriam," he continued, "does not find any evidence to support the conclusion that species arise by mutation. It would be a matter of great surprise if he had. It would be as reasonable to have demanded of him the solutions of problems of respiration from his preparations and field notes. Once a mutant has appeared, no evidence of its distribution can be taken to account conclusively for its origin. Although I have had many mutants under experimental observation, I would not be able to say with reasonable certainty as to the origin of any of them had I not ascertained by guarded pedigree cultures.

"It also follows that the systematists who announce and describe new forms as mutants simply from preserved specimens, or from individuals the origin of which is not a matter of careful observation, are following a wholly unwarranted practice."

The lecturer quoted from a recent article by Dr. D. S. Jordan in which the latter said:

"In Mr. Burbank's cross of the English walnut with the California walnut the first generation shows a certain blending of the traits of one species with those of the other. In the next generation appears every conceivable kind of variation in every feature of the plant and in every function of its organs."

The absurdity of the last sentence, said Dr. MacDougal, had been tested by actual examination of the hybrid progeny in question, and offered a fair example of the misrepresentation to which Mr. Burbank's horticultural work has been so profusely subjected. A similar progeny of a hybrid oak was included in the lecturer's experimental cultures at the New York Botanical Garden, and the observer might readily see that the physiological possibilities were not exhausted in either case.

To illustrate the possible variations in form would require many millions of individuals, as might be seen when a simple computation showed that seven single differentiations would require more than 16,000 individuals for their exemplification if the characters behaved as indivisible units. If, however, qualities or characters were capable of modification or variation, as indicated by the quotation, the number of different forms of any organ of the entire plant would be so large as to make estimates useless.

Jump in Fire Insurance Rates.

An advance of 100 to 200 per cent. has been made in fire insurance policies at Califon, Hunterdon County, N. J., and the residents of the place are incensed at the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which is said to be responsible for the raise. Under the new rules every insurance agent is prohibited from showing to any one the "tariff of rates" which he must sign.

Funeral of Walter S. Logan To-morrow

The funeral of Walter S. Logan will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway. Members of the American Scenic and Historic Society, of which the deceased was President, will be in attendance. The burial will be at Washington, Conn.

BIG DERRICK BEAM BREAKS.

Girder Driven Into Bartender's Bed, Just Missing Him—Crowd Escapes.

With a crash that could be heard many blocks away, and which brought the residents from their homes in the neighborhood, the beam of a huge derrick broke on the fifth floor of a new building that is being erected at 104 West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, and scattered six heavy iron girders on the ground fifty feet below.

That part of the street was crowded, and several trucks were lined up against the building delivering material when the girders fell, but every one scampered out of danger. A few had narrow escapes, but Jim Curtin, night bartender in Flannery's saloon, right alongside of the new building, had the closest call of all. Curtin was about to enter his sleeping room on the third floor when the beam fell. He got within the room when he heard the crash and next saw an iron girder come through his window. It rammed the side of his bed and crushed it in. Curtin ran from the room yelling at the top of his voice.

Several persons on the street who saw the girder fall and the bartender run told Policeman Loughlin that a man had been hurt. The policeman found the bartender uninjured, but so unnerved by the shock that he was unable to work last night.

Donald Mitchell is the contractor for the work, and the building is to be nine stories high. It will be occupied by a music publishing firm when completed. A watchman, when seen at the building last night, said that only union men were employed, and that this was the first accident they had had. It was learned that about a week ago a new engineer was put to work and the following morning a walking delegate from the engineers' union came around and looked the new man up. Trouble from the union was threatened for a time, but when it was found that the new engineer was a member of the union, the work went on. The watchman said also that no bricks or bolts have been dropped from upper stories on men working below.

A member of the firm, when he heard of the accident, came to the building last night and questioned the watchman. When asked for a statement he said: "No, I don't want to get mixed up in this at all. It's just an accident; I have nothing to say."

A theatrical company was conducting a rehearsal on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre, across the street from the building, and several of the members of the company became excited and ran into the street. They soon returned.

TWO HELD FOR JEWEL THEFT.

Mrs. Halsey Corwin Says She Lost Gems Worth $50,000.

Alfred M. King, a bookmaker, living at the Cadillac Hotel, and Mrs. Elizabeth McBettie, who says she is a housekeeper at 253 West Forty-fifth Street, were held in $5,000 bail each by Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. Their arrests followed the complaint of Mrs. Rebecca Corwin, wife of Halsey Corwin of Brooklyn, who says she was robbed of jewelry which she values at $50,000 after a lively party in the Glenmore Hotel, at Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Mrs. McBettie was found by the police at Sheepshead Bay on Thursday night, was arrested there, and taken to Police Headquarters here. King was arrested in the Cadillac yesterday morning.

When arraigned before Magistrate Mayo King asked that his woman fellow-prisoner be discharged, declaring that the police might do what they pleased with him, but that Mrs. McBettie knew absolutely nothing about the lost jewels. The woman, who is 23 years old, tearfully asked Mrs. Corwin if she thought she had taken her jewels.

"I don't say that you did," replied Mrs. Corwin, also in tears. "The detectives say so."

The party in the Glenmore lasted from 10 o'clock on Friday night until the sun was high on Saturday. Mrs. Corwin, who lives in Sheepshead Bay, was to have sailed for Europe the next day, and the Glenmore function was to have been a joyous send-off. In preparation for it Mrs. Corwin sent her maid over to Mrs. McBettie's house with her bag of jewels, consisting of nearly everything she had that would glitter. The maid told the detectives that when she arrived King was there. She gave the jewels to Mrs. McBettie. Mrs. Corwin dressed there and put on most of her jewelry.

According to Mrs. McBettie, she and Mrs. Corwin were very tired when they returned to her house after the celebration. Mrs. Corwin says that she stacked her gems on the mantel in the room and went to bed. When the two women awakened late Saturday the pile of diamonds, pearls, rubies, and emeralds was missing.

According to Inspector McLaughlin King once lived in Paris, where he was the husband of a notorious woman thief. The woman accused him of stealing her jewels just before she got her last penitentiary term. King was at one time manager for the negro prizefighter Joe Gans. The detectives believe that the stolen jewels have been shipped out of the country.

Mrs. Corwin has complained twice before of the loss of her jewels. The police found them for her.

BINGHAM WANTS NO INVALIDS.

Tells Applicants for Jobs That the Last Batch Was Poor.

Police Commissioner Bingham had something to say that was "straight from the shoulder," as he expressed it, to thirty men who had been called before him yesterday as eligibles for patrol duty after having been certified to by the Civil Service Board.

"Men," he said, "listen to what I have to say. A month ago thirty men came before me after being certified by the Civil Service Commission as physically capable of holding the job of policeman. Eight of them were in a bad fix—very bad. They had sore feet, heart disease. Some of them were chronic cases. Now these men had given up other positions to pound pavements for the city, and I decided that on that account I'd keep them.

"But," he added with emphasis, "I want to tell you this much: If I find that at the end of your probationary period you are physically unfit for the work I'm going to drop you like hot cakes. I'll have the police surgeons examine you, and if you don't come up to the mark you'll have to get out."

The thirty men bowed and retired. They all looked strong and healthy.

Dr. Dix Returns to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, New York, who has been ill at the Hotel Somerset for several weeks, left with his family to-day for New York.

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NEGRO INVASION THREAT ANGERS FLAT DWELLERS

Afro-American Realty Company Buys 525 West 151st Street.

CALLS FOR COLORED TENANTS

Firm Notifies the Whites Now Living in the House That They Must Leave by Aug. 1.

Residents of 151st Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway forgot about the heat yesterday afternoon when they saw a negro lean from a third-story front window of the flathouse at No. 525 West and nail a sign, with red letters on a white background, reading:

Choice Four and Five-Room Apartments for Colored Tenants. Apply Janitor.

There are many high-class apartment houses and private residences on the block, and when men, women, and children heard about the sign they couldn't believe it until they had gone to 525 to see it for themselves. Then they grew indignant.

It is recorded that after the news of the sign's appearance got abroad the residents of the neighborhood could not think or talk of anything else. An investigation showed that Herman Raabe's Sons of 161 Boulevard Lafayette had built the apartment house at 525 about a year ago, and had sold it to Louis Meyer of 320 Broadway. Meyer in turn sold it to the "Afro-American Realty Company," of which Philip A. Payton of 67 West 134th Street is an agent. Payton, accompanied by Meyer, introduced himself to Mrs. P. M. Roth, the janitress, yesterday morning.

"Mrs. Roth," said Meyer with a smile, "this is Mr. Payton, agent for the new owners of the house here. He's going to get all the white families out and put negro families in their places."

"What!" shrieked Mrs. Roth. "Going to put all white people out for blacks? Well, what will the neighbors say?" Then she ran out into the street to tell the news. Meyer got her back and handed the sign to her.

"Put this up on the house," he ordered.

"Not much," she replied. "I'll never touch a finger to that piece of work. Not for me, Sir. I wash my hands of the whole business." And she folded her arms and looked defiant.

"Very well," replied Meyer, "I'll have somebody else do it."

He got a negro to nail the sign to the building and then he and Payton called at the apartment of each of the fifteen families in the house and told them the Afro-American Company's plans.

"You'll have to get out by Aug. 1," said Payton. "We've got black families to take your places."

"August 1, indeed!" replied the head of the first family notified. "We'll not even wait that long; we'll get out to-morrow."

"I won't get out until you've paid me back my money," replied C. M. Carter, who moved into the house a few days ago after paying a full month's rent. "Furthermore, if I do get out after being paid back I'll make you pay my moving expenses."

Thus the course of the invasion proceeded until Payton and Meyer left the building, followed by a crowd of boys.

Neighboring housewives watched Payton and Meyer as they walked up the street.

After their departure a report spread in the neighborhood that Hannah Elias, the colored woman to whom old John R. Platt gave large sums and who later was vainly sued by him for their recovery, was backing the Afro-American Realty Company in this and similar cases. Mrs. Elias, who is at Long Branch, N. J., denied through her lawyer a similar report in another case the other day.

As soon as Payton and Meyer got out of sight there was a renewal of the hubbub, and the telephones were kept busy conveying the news to various heads of families in offices about town. An hour later there was a sudden influx of men who talked animatedly to each other as they walked into 151st Street, and then disappeared up the steps, three at a time, into their homes. Meanwhile some boys gathered in front of the flathouse.

"Come on, fellers," yelled one of them. "We'll fix that sign; follow me."

"Hooray!" yelled the crowd; "follow Jimmy; we'll fix 'em." Jimmy led the way to the roof of the house, then climbed down the fire-escape to the third floor, and, several boys aiding him, pulled the sign from the wall and threw it to the pavement. Then with shouts and yells they carried the sign through the street. It was finally burned.

When the Herman Raabe Sons heard of the incident they were indignant.

"It's a trick to make us buy them out," they declared. "We own other property in the same block, and anybody with common sense can see that if negroes move into that apartment building our values will be ruined. It's an outrage—a shame. We'll fight it to a finish."

Shearer & Ginsberg, builders, who own the premises at 529, 531, and 533 West 151st Street, said the same thing. "We won't stand it," they said.

Payton said there was no "scheme" in his plan. "The Afro-American Realty Company," he declared, "has members in all parts of the country. What we wish to do is to stop forced colonization. We are in earnest in this proposition. We intend to have negro families in that apartment house. Of course there is a prejudice against them, but there was once a similar prejudice against the Jews and the Italians. They overcame it and we should be able to do so. Hannah Elias has nothing to do with the project."

MORE IN MIDAIR MURDER.

Acritelli After Other Ironworkers He Suspects—His Conclusions.

After five days of preliminary investigation preparatory to a formal inquest, Coroner Acritelli has reached these conclusions in the Plaza Hotel midair murder of one special watchman and the assault upon two others, which will be used as a basis of complaint against the seven members of the Housesmiths' Union who are held without bail in the Tombs:

That while the iron workers did not plan to murder Michael Butler, the dead watchman, they did kill him.

That the plan of the housesmiths was only to assault the watchmen in order to prevent more guards being placed over the non-union iron workers, but that in the excitement of the affray one of the three gangs of iron workers exceeded the plan and committed homicide.

That the statement that Butler fell to his death in sliding down a girder in order to escape his assailants is untrue, and that his fall was due either to being pushed or being struck.

That the Fuller Company and the Allied Iron Trades Association had no reasonable justification for placing the three watchmen on guard, and consequently in danger, because nothing had occurred to warrant their employment, especially as the two concerns knew that to place a guard over the iron workers would arouse the wrath of the latter.

With these allegations as a basis, Coroner Acritelli will proceed next week with the formal inquest. The preliminary hearing was put over yesterday afternoon until Monday in order that fresh witnesses may be put upon the stand and others recalled for further testimony.

Coroner Acritelli expects that at the inquest he will be able to have identified more men who were engaged in the murder and assault. He is not satisfied with only seven arrests and wants more.

The testimony of several iron workers yesterday failed to throw additional light on the case.

Charles S. Guthrie's Estate.

An appraisal of the estate of Charles S. Guthrie, a member of the banking firm of Whitehouse & Co., filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, shows that Mr. Guthrie left personal property valued at $3,261,000, from which deductions amounting to $2,180,000 are made for debts, executors' commissions, and expenses of administration.

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BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
Smith and Fulton Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CENTRAL TRAINS TO RUN BY ELECTRICITY OCT. 15

Continued from Page 1.

the electric locomotive and inspected it inside and out.

Chief Engineer Wilgus of the Central explained the machine in all its details. He said it was able to haul a train of fifteen loaded cars at a speed of sixty miles an hour. It was a 2,200 horse power machine.

The engineer climbed into the cab, and at a given signal turned on his power, sending the train over the mile track in quick time. The steam locomotive was dragged along tail first at the end of the train. After a run up to the Kingsbridge railroad station the electric locomotive backed the train just as rapidly and without a hitch of any sort to the place of beginning.

Then stop tests were made and timed, and it was seen that the electric locomotive could be stopped much more rapidly and handily than the steam locomotive.

All day the tests went on, now and then the steam locomotive being brought into use for the purpose of comparing speed, hauling power, starting and stopping. It was easily seen that the electric machine was far ahead in every respect of the steam locomotive.

Noise and Cinders Absent.

The railroad officials expressed surprise over the fact that the electric locomotive went along noiselessly. With such machines in use they declared there would be no more poisonous gases in the Park Avenue tunnel. The atmosphere in the tunnel, they said, could be kept at the comfortable temperature of 70 degrees instead of at 118, the figure Dr. Cyrus Edson reported to the New York Grand Jury five years ago.

This electric locomotive, they added, would be used in hauling through trains over the Central's main line. It had proved itself a success. Its sister was tested and did just as good work. Then it was announced that thirty-five of these electric locomotives would be ready for delivery to the New York Central by September 1, but would not be operated over the road until after the Summer rush was over.

The new steel car, which was equipped with a motor of its own, was next tested. It is one of 125 which will be used on the suburban lines of the Central's system. Yesterday it hauled the steam locomotive and the new electric locomotive over the experimental section of roadbed. After showing what it could do, an official of the road explained that 185 other steel cars are being constructed at Berwick, Penn., for use on the Central's suburban lines. All of these cars, though, are not equipped with motors. But they are larger and more substantially built than the motor cars in use in the Subway.

Chief Engineer Wilgus said that there would be no tie-ups after the electric system had been installed, as there would be a chain of power houses along the line, so that if there was trouble in one power house another could be brought into use. There would be a reserve transmission line, too, and if all of these equipments failed of service then there would be a storage battery system to fall back on to help a stalled train.

After the tests yesterday the statement was made that the work of laying the third rail into the Grand Central Station would be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. While this work is being done a temporary station for suburban trains will be established in the basement of the Grand Central Palace building, adjoining the new tunnel cut. However, trains will be operated with electricity out of the Grand Central Station by the middle of October.

ESCAPED FROM BELLEVUE.

Only a Canary—Doctors Shin Up Trees In Vain to Get Him Down.

For two hours last night a dozen doctors and nurses of Bellevue Hospital, two policemen, and a messenger boy tried in vain to capture "Dick," a canary bird belonging to Miss Margaret Russell, one of the nurses, which escaped from its cage in her room and flew into a tree near the Twenty-sixth Street gate.

After defying all efforts to catch him, Dick finally flew away and disappeared, to Miss Russell's sorrow. The policemen promised to send out a general alarm for him among their comrades in the precinct.

Dick was given to Miss Russell by a patient who was grateful for the care she gave him. When Miss Russell discovered her pet's disappearance, she ran out, crying for a search party, and Dick was located in the tree. Pitying her distress, several of the young doctors shed their hats and coats and climbed up the tree after Dick. But none of them could fly, and when they came near him Dick would flutter to a higher and lighter branch, where the doctors dared not venture. Then, after a messenger had failed to get the bird, Roundsman Newham tried to lure the canary to him with a bird whistle he carried. It sounded well to the onlookers, but it was a counterfeit call to the canary, which finally flew away.

NEW WINDOWS BY LA FARGE.

St. Paul Depicted In the Chancel of Columbia Chapel.

Three chancel windows in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, are the latest work of John La Farge. Each window is 5 feet wide and 14 feet high. The subject is St. Paul preaching to the Athenians on Mars Hill, the windows illustrating the text, which is carved above them on the marble frieze of the apse:

"Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, Him I declare unto you."

The scene is supposed to be the portico of one of the buildings on the Areopagus, and the architectural lines of the portico, extending through the three windows, serve to unite the parts and produce the effect of a single design. The Apostle is standing in the central space; at the foot of the steps and on either side of him are his listeners, some indifferent, others doubtful, some believing.

In the right hand division sits one of the officials of the Court of Areopagus, surrounded by several figures; in the left is a group of the plainer people, "those who clave unto Him and believed." The ornamental border below shows an altar with the words in Greek: "To the Unknown God."

NO LITHOGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Employers' League Willing to Arbitrate an Eight-Hour Demand.

Though the unions in the different branches of the lithographic trade have all refused to ratify their agreement with the National Lithograph Employers' League this year, only one of them, the Lithographers' International Protective and Benevolent Association, has made new demands.

The unions are now working nine hours a day, and this union, which has a membership of 12,000, has made a demand for the eight-hour workday, to go into effect on Sept. 1. The demand has been made on the individual employers, who are requested to reply not later than July 25, failure to reply by that date to be looked on as a refusal of the demand.

A member of the Employers' League said yesterday that the employers were willing to arbitrate any demand, and that there would be no strike.

WHEN SLEEP FAILS

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.—Adv.

THE MIDSUMMER VACATION SPENT IN

YELLOWSTONE PARK

BY TAKING THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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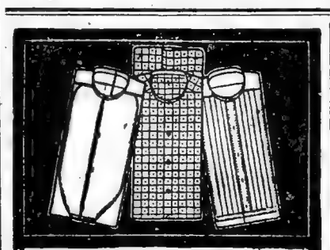

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LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

ACTING MAYOR WANTS A WIFE

Against Race Suicide, Says McCarthy —Will Also Marry Couples Free.

James W. McCarthy, President of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, who is Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Fagan, yesterday announced that the crying need of Jersey City at present is for more children.

"There are a great many offices to be filled in this city," he said, "and I am afraid that they will increase faster than the population. In order to encourage marriages, I will perform the ceremony free of charge for any couples that call at the City Hall between now and July 28, when Mayor Fagan is to return. I'm against race suicide."

When the friends who heard the announcement recovered from their momentary surprise, they suggested that it might not be amiss for him to set an example to the community by taking a wife himself.

"The point is well taken," said Mr. McCarthy, "and I am ready to marry as soon as a find the right girl, provided she is willing. I am 33 years old, but I have no intention of becoming a confirmed bachelor. God intended this world for a paradise, and the more children there are in it the nearer a paradise it will be. The man who marries and helps to rear children is doing his share in the work of making the world a paradise."

Then some one asked if he was willing to shake hands with his brother, George, and he said he was. There has been dissension between the Acting Mayor and his brother for some time on account of politics, the Acting Mayor being an adherent of Mayor Fagan, while George M. McCarthy, who is City Clerk, is committed to the cause of Col. S. D. Dickinson, the Republican county leader. When the latter was told of his brother's willingness to shake hands he intimated that they had become reconciled several days ago.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mrs. Stokes Among Arrivals.

Among the passengers booked to sail for London on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis to-day are:

Commander H. M. Hodges, United States Navy, and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Wooster Beach, the Rev. John C. Gardiner, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Kerr, Edmund J. and Richardson Phelps, and Charles A. Vermilye.

Going to Hamburg on the Hamburg-American liner Batavia are:

Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Cheney, E. R. Emerson, Henry W. Eustis, Mrs. E. M. Babcock, Dr. Henry Horn, Ray W. Pettingill, Mrs. W. A. Cotter, and Miss Cotter.

On board the Anchor liner Furnessia, for Glasgow, will be:

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Folsom, Oberlin Guthrie, Mrs. J. M. C. Pardee, Miss Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Campbell, H. D. Bailey, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Newhouse.

The Hamburg-American liner Patricia, in yesterday, had on board:

The Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., J. C. McFarland, United States Consul at Reichemberg, Austria, and Mrs. McFarland, C. J. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hyatt, Dr. Ernst Siegfried, and Miss Cornelia Worcester.

Some of the passengers going to Liverpool on the Cunarder Campania to-day are:

Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General at New York; Jerome L. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cooper, Miss Cooper, Edward M. Grout, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. James, F. W. Marlowe, John A. McCutcheon, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Tully.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

11:45 A. M.—33 Barrow Street; Frederick Schwack; damage, $1,000.

12:10 P. M.—212 West Eighty-fourth Street; William Rankin; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—315 East 101st Street; Max Salon; damage, $150.

2:55 P. M.—182 Mott Street; Herrman Company; damage, $10.

3:05 P. M.—23 Monroe Street; Ike Steiner; damage, $500.

6:35 P. M.—30 Bayard Street; I. Markowitz; damage, $70.

7:40 P. M.—65 Eleventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:05 P. M.—133d Street and Convent Avenue; New York Bill Posting Company; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—1,125 Second Avenue; A. Castragiovanni; damage, $50.

8:30 P. M.—Fifty-eighth Street and Twelfth Avenue; Keller & Co.; damage, $400.

9:40 P. M.—135th Street and Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:30 P. M.—127th Street and Seventh Avenue; B. Reinhart; damage trifling.

10:55 P. M.—131 East Thirty-sixth Street; Elizabeth Bowne; damage trifling.

A PERFECT optical organization that provides eyeglasses and spectacles quickly and exactly at reasonable prices. It would pay you to call on us if you wear glasses.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 West 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO

Portland and the Northwest

Two Through Trains Daily over the

UNION PACIFIC R. R.

EXPLAIN ROOSEVELT CODICIL.

Attorneys for Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., Issue a Statement.

Wellman, Gooch & Smyth, counsel for Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., made public this statement yesterday:

"Regarding the codicil to the will of Robert B. Roosevelt, deceased, there seems to have been some misunderstanding as to its real purport, as disclosed in various published statements.

"That instrument declared that presents and gifts of money had been made to all his children, which would include Mrs. Kimberly, John E. Roosevelt, and Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., and that in view of such gifts having been made, and in order to remove any doubt as to their character, the codicil declared that they were to be so considered, and not as advances against the share of each of the children in the estate.

"It also, in effect, bequeathed to Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., as a legacy, such moneys as were in his hands belonging to his father at the time of his death, and ordered that he need not account for past business transactions between his father and himself.

"It is very often a difficult and complicated matter to ascertain whether moneys or property received by children from a parent are to be considered at the parent's death as advances, and thus to be deducted from the share of each child in the distribution, or are to be treated as gifts, in which case there would be no deduction.

"As each of Mr. Roosevelt's children had received property from him, going back many years, apparently the testator had in mind this possible complication, and the difficulty of establishing whether moneys were due from his children to the estate was thus settled in the codicil."

FOOD.

Found on the Skin.

Phosphate Direct from the Brain.

We know that active brain work throws out the phosphate of potash, for this product is found on the skin after excessive brain work, therefore brain workers, in order to keep well, must have proper food containing phosphate of potash to quickly and surely rebuild the used-up tissue. That one can obtain such food has been proven in thousands of cases among users of Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts.

Both contain phosphate of potash in minute particles, just as it is furnished by nature in the grains.

This product makes from albumen the gray matter that builds the brain and fills the nerve centres.

In no way can this gray matter be made except by the action of phosphate of potash upon albumen, and this mineral should be introduced to the body just as it comes from nature's laboratory, and not from the drug store. The system is more or less fastidious about taking up the needed elements, and, as might be suspected, it will favor the products of Mother Nature rather than the products of the drug shop, however valuable they may be for certain uses

STRIFE IN THAW CASE OVER ALIENISTS' REPORT

Hartridge Wants it, Although Olcott Engaged Experts.

TROUBLE ABOUT LETTERS

Lawyers Hired by Prisoner's Mother Demur at Surrendering Them—Still Gathering Testimnoy on Sanity.

Harry Kendall Thaw and his mother, Mrs. William Thaw, were as far apart as the poles yesterday in the matter of the defense to be interposed in his behalf. Bowing for the time being to his unqualified refusal to acquiesce in the plea of insanity, though believing that in such a plea lies his only hope, Mrs. Thaw made no attempt to see him, remaining with her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, at the Carnegie home, Roslyn, L. I.

There was nothing real, however, in her apparent acquiescence in her son's views. Her lawyer, ex-Judge Olcott, is going right ahead in the preparation of proof regarding Thaw's mental condition, and when the proper time comes will apply for the appointment of a commission to report thereon. Mr. Olcott has been convinced, from the day he was brought into the case, that Thaw was irresponsible, and all the work he has done has been toward the establishment of this as a fact.

Aligned with Thaw in his repudiation of the insanity plea is Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, his wife. The wife has steadfastly supported her husband's view that the case should go to the jury, and now, at the expense of Mrs. William Thaw's disapprobation, is standing by him in the fight which he is making to keep out of the hands of the alienists.

Clifford W. Hartridge, the lawyer who has succeeded Mr. Olcott in the defense, yesterday accused his predecessor of withholding certain papers of vital importance in the case. This accusation was made in the Supreme Court in the argument on his application to have the Olcott firm show cause why the documents in the case should not be turned over to him.

Wants Reports as to Sanity.

While he did not say so in so many words, the documents he wants are the reports of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton and Dr. Charles L. Dana as to the mental condition of his client. Thaw himself is consumed with curiosity as to the findings of the experts and is urging Mr. Hartridge on. As a matter of fact, the reports of the experts have not yet been made. Also there is a problem involved as to who is entitled to them.

The Olcott firm was retained by Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. William Thaw's personal attorney, in Mrs. Thaw's behalf. Thaw has nothing to do with the matter. Both Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Dana were employed by ex-Judge Olcott, and when they are paid it will be with Mrs. Thaw's money. Under these circumstances it may be argued that the defendant is not personally entitled to the result of their investigations.

Argument on Mr. Hartridge's motion to compel ex-Judge Olcott to turn over all the papers was heard, yesterday morning, before Justice MacLean. Mr. Hartridge was present to present his side of the proposition, while the interests of the Olcott firm were looked after by Terence J. McManus.

Mr. McManus asked that the hearing go over until Monday. He said that nearly all the papers in the case, numbering some 60 bundles, had already been turned over to the lawyer appointed by Thaw, but that the firm with which he was connected was in doubt as to the propriety of delivering some of the documents which have resulted from its investigations and wished time to consider carefully what to do.

Mr. Hartridge was insistent in his demand that all papers, no matter what their contents, should be placed in his possession. There was some discussion and finally the court granted Mr. McManus's motion for a postponement until Monday. After the proceedings were over Mr. McManus said:

In Doubt About Letters.

"We have a lot of papers in the Thaw case ready to be turned over to Mr. Hartridge as soon as they can be catalogued. Some of them will be delivered to-day. The only papers now in our possession which we are not ready to deliver are a bundle of letters. We are in doubt as to whether or not we should deliver these. Until we can consult the writers of the letters, which we shall do as speedily as possible, we will not make up our minds. It is a very delicate matter and one in which we cannot be too careful. For that reason we asked the postponement."

The only comment Mr. Hartridge had to make on the court proceedings was that they had established his position as counsel for Thaw. As soon as the hearing was over he hastened to the Tombs, where he had a long talk with his client.

Thaw is hard to deal with these days. The opposition to his views regarding his case which has been manifested by his family has stirred him deeply, and he is irritable and restless. He slept very poorly Thursday night and was restless throughout the morning.

His wife was late in making her appearance, and this did not improve his temper. A crowd gathered in front of the Tombs at the usual time, and when her electric hansom drew up at the curb pressed close about her. As she alighted one burly fellow pushed forward so roughly in an effort to get close to her that he almost knocked her down.

Mrs. Thaw Sees Her Husband.

A policeman helped her retain her feet and escorted her through the gate. Mr. Hartridge was with her husband, and she waited several minutes in the reception room before she went upstairs. As soon as Thaw heard that his wife was waiting, however, he cut short his talk with the lawyer and sent word to her to come up. She remained but a few moments. When she came down Mr. Hartridge was with her, and escorted her to her hansom.

Mrs. Thaw paid a second visit to her husband at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. She said that she had been in consultation with Mr. Hartridge, but that her second visit had no particular significance.

"I was only with Harry a few moments this morning," she explained, "and wanted to see more of him."

Other callers upon Thaw yesterday were John B. Gleason, who is working with Mr. Hartridge, and A. Russell Peabody, Mr. Hartridge's partner.

Mrs. Mayme Schwarz, who figured prominently in the Thaw case some weeks ago as a probable witness for the prosecution, was yesterday served with an execution for $120. Service was made at Mrs. Schwarz's apartments in the Pierrepont, Broadway and Thirty-third Street.

The execution is in favor of Albert Klenk, and was issued on a judgment obtained in the Municipal Court.

Mrs. Schwarz, it was reported to Assistant District Attorney Garvan, had heard Thaw make threats against the life of Stanford White. She was served with a subpoena after great difficulty, and when Mr. Garvan did get in communication with her it developed that she was not an important witness after all.

FOOD.

OUTDOOR LIFE

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee When One Cannot Digest It.

A farmer says:

"It was not from liquor or tobacco that for ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble, they were caused by the use of coffee until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread, and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength.

"I doctored with doctor and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but if I got any better it only lasted a little while until I was almost a walking skeleton.

"One day I read an ad for Postum and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make affidavit before any Judge:

"I quit coffee entirely and used Postum in its place. I have regained my health entirely and can eat anything that is cooked to eat. I have increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did; I have not taken any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum. Why, I believe Postum will almost digest an iron wedge.

"My family would stick to coffee at first, but they saw the effects it had on me, and when they were feeling bad they began to use Postum one at a time until now we all use Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee proves the truth, an easy and pleasant way. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

AUGUST ROSENBERG FREED.

Man from Seattle Arrested in Germany Is Not an Anarchist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 20.—August Rosenberg, who came to Germany from Seattle, Washington, and who was recently arrested at Altona under suspicion of being an Anarchist, has been set at liberty, it having been proved that he is a harmless American citizen.

Rosenberg's arrest led to all sorts of stories about Anarchist plots to assassinate Emperor William, and it was evident that the police believed they had made an important capture. Why the man was arrested is not yet clear.

STILLMAN A LITTLE BETTER.

In No Immediate Danger—Chances of Recovery About Even.

LISIEUX, France, July 20.—The doctors, including Dr. Magnin of Paris, in attendance upon Thomas E. Stillman of New York, who was injured in an automobile accident near here on Wednesday, held a consultation this morning. They found that the fever had diminished; that the patient spent a reasonably calm night, and that the evidences of mental shock were abating. Dr. Magnin returned to Paris later.

The condition of Mr. Stillman continues to be serious, but he is not in immediate danger. He is conscious and rational, but the doctors have been unable as yet to determine what will be the after-effects or what is the precise extent of the injuries to his head. His chances of recovery are about even.

The patient is receiving the best of treatment at the hospital, and has one of the best doctors outside of Paris to keep up communication with Dr. Magnin, who is prepared to return to Lisieux in case of unfavorable developments.

The other persons injured in the automobile accident are in a stationary condition.

The investigating magistrate visited the hospital to-day and took the statements of the injured persons. Afterward a warrant was issued for the detention of the chauffeur, Carsughie, on the charge of responsibility for the collision.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 20.—Mrs. William Armstrong and Miss Elizabeth Kendall started for New York to-day, and will sail to-morrow on the Cunarder Campania.

Mrs. Armstrong will go to her father, Thomas E. Stillman of New York, who was hurt this week in an automobile accident in France.

EDNA HOPPER'S SUIT HEARD.

British Privy Council Committee Reserves Its Decision.

LONDON, July 20.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has concluded its hearing of the appeals of Dunsmuir versus Dunsmuir and Hopper versus Dunsmuir against the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Judgment was reserved.

The appeals to the Privy Council referred to in the foregoing dispatch are the result of the suit of Edna Wallace Hopper to break the will of Alexander Dunsmuir, her stepfather, in which his brother, James Dunsmuir, ex-Premier of British Columbia, was the principal legatee.

The suit is based on the allegation that James Dunsmuir unduly influenced his brother to obtain the latter's fortune for himself, ignoring the rights of other relatives. The plaintiff's mother joined in the attempt to upset the will.

JAPAN CALLS IN WAR NOTES.

About $12,500,000 Worth Now Left in Manchuria and Korea.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

TOKIO, July 20.—The Japanese war notes issued in Manchuria and Korea originally aggregated £15,000,000, but are now reduced to about £2,500,000.

The Japanese, for the purpose of expediting the withdrawal of the notes, refuse to receive other currency in payment for railway fares and taxes. Hence the notes now command a premium of 3 per cent. at Mukden.

JAPANESE ADMIRE STOESSEL.

Shocked by a Report That He Has Been Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21.—The correspondent at Tokio of The Daily Telegraph sends the following:

"A report that Gen. Stoessel has been sentenced to death has shocked the public sentiment of Japan. Military opinion, from the highest to the lowest, conscientiously believes the verdict wrong. Facts ascertained by the besieging army at Port Arthur would not only have acquitted the General, but have gained him the gratitude of his country."

BIG FIRE AT YOKOHAMA.

1,000 Japanese Houses Destroyed in a Blaze Yesterday.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21.—A dispatch from Tokio to The Daily Telegraph says that fire at Yokohoma yesterday destroyed 1,000 Japanese houses.

JAPAN TO BUY SIX RAILWAYS.

$125,000,000 in 5 Per Cent. Bonds to be Paid for Them.

TOKIO, July 20.—The Japanese Government has decided to purchase six railways by Dec. 1, paying for them $125,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable in five years.

It is believed that the market will not be disturbed by the transaction.

WOODRUFF OFF TO CAMP.

Didn't Drop Off to See Higgins—No Occasion To, Says the Governor.

After having declared himself as being with Senator Platt "in a general way," Timothy L. Woodruff started last night for his camp in the Adirondacks. It was suggested here that he might drop off in Albany to see the Governor, but news came from there last night that he didn't.

When Gov. Higgins's attention was called to the suggestion, he said:

"The relations between Mr. Woodruff and myself are so satisfactory that I know of no occasion for Mr. Woodruff stopping off here on his way to the Adirondacks."

Gov. Higgins is to leave here to-morrow afternoon. He would not say where he was going.

"Are you going to see the President?" was asked.

"I cannot discuss that matter," he replied.

The Governor dined to-night at the Ten Eyck Hotel with Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, former State Superintendent of Insurance, and Republican State Committeeman from the Onondaga-Madison district.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY EXPRESS

THROUGH TO

ATLANTIC CITY

Every Saturday Until September 1, 1906, Inclusive.

Lv. New York, W. 23rd St.	1:25 P. M.
" " " Desb. & Cort. Sts.,	1:30 P. M.
" Brooklyn	1:05 P. M.
" Jersey City	1:44 P. M.
" Newark	1:57 P. M.
Ar. Atlantic City	4:30 P. M.

PARLOR CARS, DINING CAR, COACHES.

Other through trains leave New York 9:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. week days; Sundays, 7:55 A. M.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager, GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

GAS MAINS, FOR INQUIRY, DEARER THAN FOR TAXES

Value Trebles, It Comes Out, When Gas Rate Is in Question.

FIGURES AT THE HEARING

It Also Is Revealed That If the City Wants Its Own Mains There's No Room Left.

At the hearing yesterday before Arthur H. Masten, referee in the proceedings begun by the Consolidated Gas Company in the United States Circuit Court to have the eighty-cent-gas law declared confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional, Calvin G. Simpson, Superintendent of mains and services, was called to show just how much money was invested in the sub-surface structures owned by the corporation.

Mr. Simpson testified that the company's mains are worth $12,636,850 as they lie in the ground to-day, and that the service pipes connecting the mains with the meters are worth $1,194,034. He said the company has 822 miles of mains in the city.

In cross-examination Senator Alfred R. Page, who represents Attorney General Mayer, confronted Mr. Simpson with a report made to the Tax Commissioners at Albany in November last year. The report had been sworn to by Robert A. Carter, Secretary of the company, but the witness said he had supplied from his department the figures on which Mr. Carter had arrived at his totals. The report put the value of mains and services at $5,801,406, and, allowing for depreciation, at $4,398,160.

Two Sets of Figures.

Mr. Simpson explained that he had had nothing to do with the getting up of the totals; he had simply furnished the officers of the company with the value per foot of the various sizes of mains and the number of feet in use, and that they had done the rest. Senator Page asked him how he arrived at his present valuation.

"Well," said Mr. Simpson, "I have two figures, one representing the aggregate of mains under the old kind of pavement, which is cheap to replace, and another covering mains laid under the new kind of pavement, which is expensive. The first item represents 10 per cent. of all the mains we have and the latter 90 per cent.—"

"Let us have some more figures, please; that is always interesting," urged Senator Page.

"There is only one figure for the same size of pipe," broke in Lawyer Mathewson.

"Oh, what's the use!" exclaimed Senator Page. "We have two values already—one for taxation purposes and another for the purpose of providing an excuse to raise the price of gas."

After the hearing Mr. Simpson explained that, when asked to figure out the value of mains for tax purposes, he had used as a basis the laying of pipes under the most favorable conditions and in the softest sort of soil. But when asked to figure out the value of pipes for the purposes of the present proceeding, which is to show that the 80-cent rate would be ruinous, he had figured on what it would cost to reproduce the system under "metropolitan conditions."

"Metropolitan conditions" is a new term. The gas company never had a chance to try it on the legislative committee and Charles E. Hughes. But at this hearing it has been heard frequently. Briefly summarized, it means asphalt pavements, which are costly to replace, and crowds and traffic, making work in the streets difficult, slow, and costly. Also the Subway seems in some way to have made it harder to get at the company's mains, though it has not been shown that any of the latter are laid under the tunnel.

Not Anxious to Show the Maps.

In the tax report the mileage of mains was put down as 822 miles—70 miles more than the mileage mentioned by the witness. When Senator Page became aware of this, he asked Mr. Simpson if there were any maps showing the company's mains. The witness answered in the affirmative and said the maps were in his custody.

"Will you produce them here before the referee?" asked Senator Page.

"I will if the company's counsel will permit me," said Mr. Simpson.

Senator Page then made formal demand upon Mr. Mathewson for the maps.

"I don't see that it will do us any good to have those maps introduced here. I will not make any promise, but will take the matter under consideration," said the lawyer. "The maps weigh about a quarter of a ton, anyhow."

All the counsel for the defense, that is, for the State—one of the interesting things about this proceeding is that in it the State is on the defensive, and has to show cause why the law should be allowed to stand—united later in a request to allow the city's engineers to examine the maps in the company's office, but could not elicit any promise from Mr. Mathewson.

The discrepancy between the mileage in the two reports was explained by the witness, who said that about seventy miles of old mains had been abandoned by the company and replaced by new mains. The company did not bother about removing them. They are strewn under the streets all the way from the Battery to 118th Street. Mr. Mathewson said anybody who wanted to dig them up could have them.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, when his turn came to cross-examine, started after the witness with a view to finding out whether the mains when abandoned had been written off the assets. Mr. Simpson said he would report to the proper official when he put down a new main, but did not always say that the main had been laid to replace an old main. He did not know whether the mains had been written off or not. Mr. Mathewson of counsel for the gas company assured Mr. Burr that this had been done.

Room for Mains All Taken Up.

It came out in the course of the hearing that with all the mains of the various companies—which retain their names, but really belong to the Consolidated—and other sub-surface structures, there would be no room for any more mains in the avenues of Manhattan, in case the city should decide to build a gas plant or an independent company should obtain a franchise. Mr. Simpson said that the streets running north and south were filled with mains and pipes and conduits from curb to curb, with the exception, possibly, of Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, and there the New York Central tracks would make the laying of mains impracticable above Thirty-second Street.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr learned from Mr. Simpson that he had made his calculations regarding the cost of laying mains in the streets of New York from figures contained in a little black memorandum book he had with him.

"Will you show me your little black book?" asked Mr. Burr.

"If counsel will permit me I have no objection," said the witness.

Mr. Mathewson said he did not think Mr. Burr had any right to see the little black book.

Expert Tables Astray.

When Mr. Simpson gave the price of mains and the cost of laying them he testified from a tabulated statement. At one stage of the proceedings he found this in the hand of an expert for the city. With an expression of dismay on his face which made all in attendance laugh he turned to Mr. Mathewson and cried out:

"Oh, Mr. Mathewson, they got my paper and are reading it."

Mr. Mathewson seemed vexed at first, but finally joined in the laugh. Mr. Burr succeeded in getting it marked for identification—the first piece of documentary evidence the company so far has been compelled to submit.

The hearing will be resumed on Monday.

LUZON REVOLT ENDED.

"President of Filipino Republic" and His Generals Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs has received the following cablegram from the Governor General of the Philippine Islands:

"Macario Sakay and Francisco Carreon, self-styled President and Vice President, Filipino Republic; Leon Villafuerte, Lieutenant General, being Ladrones heretofore infesting Rizal and Laguna; Gens. Julian Montalon Lucia Devega and Benito Natividad and their important subordinates have surrendered; now in custody in Manila. Absolutely no promises authorized or made except a fair trial.

"Greatest credit due Harry H. Bandholtz for his prudence and skill in conducing this very difficult matter. He utilized Dominador Gomez, but no promises as to his litigation have been authorized or made.

"In Cebu Gov. Osmena, by the greatest effort and self-sacrifice, has secured the surrender of all remaining outlaw leaders and all guns.

"Expect complete peace now throughout Luzon, except as to Filipe Salvador and his fanatical followers. Prospects of getting him encouraging."

Sakay, Carreon, Devega, and Natividad have been leaders of the Ladrone bands that infested Rizal and Laguna, and at times neighboring provinces. Harry H. Bandholtz is Captain of infantry of the army detailed and acting as Colonel and Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary.

Dominador Gomez, whose full name is José Maria Dominador Gomez Jesus, is ex-President of the Nationalist Party and Philippine Labor Union, and is said to be a Chinese-Spanish-Tagalog Mestizo; was educated in the Philippines and Spain, and is by profession a physician. He served with the Spanish Army in Cuba under the name of José Maria Gomez Jesus as a surgeon in the Medical Corps. Upon the termination of the Cuban war he returned to Spain and was dismissed from the Medical Corps of the Spanish Army on Feb. 18, 1902, for abandonment of post. He went to Manila late in 1902, and since then has been prominently identified with anti-Government movements under the guise of a labor leader. He wields great influence among the laboring classes in the City of Manila.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE 18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES NEW YORK

Good Things for a Saturday Half Day

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M.

Store Closes at 1 P. M.

We divide the day with you, Saturday. But we do our best to make your half of double value.

This is the best of all stores to come to when in a hurry. We are accustomed to handling crowds smoothly and efficiently. No exasperating waits for change here.

But you are SAFE in this store, hurry or no hurry.

If you (or we) make an error in the rush, we give you your money back as cheerfully as we took it.

The telephone service never stops, Saturday or Sunday, day or night.

A Brief Summary of To-day's Bargains

Two and Three-Piece Suits for Men, taken straight from our own $8.50 and $10 lines; to-day..... $5.50

Still Selling $3 and $4 Trousers at $2.

Youths' Two and Three-Piece Suits, regularly $6; to-day, $3.50.

Summer Shoes for Men, Women, Misses, and Children at Half.

Women's $3 Tan Shoes, $1.90.

Women's $2 and $2.50 Shoes, 98c.

Men's Tan Shoes and Oxfords, regularly up to $3.50, $1.45.

Men's Tan Shoes and Oxfords, regularly $4, $1.90.

Misses' and Children's White Canvas Button and Lace Shoes; White Oxfords and a small but fine lot of Tan Oxfords; regularly $1 to $1.50, *69c.*

Pim Tennis Rackets—known everywhere as the standard; regularly $5; to-day, *$3.75.*

Cigars—Brands that are known everywhere for their goodness at factory prices to-day.

The World's Greatest Grocery has prepared a list of attractions for this morning's business that no housekeeper can afford to overlook.

HUMAN LADDER SAVES A LIFE.

Buckley Hung Onto McCarthy's Legs While He Pulled Man from River.

The unrehearsed acrobatic feat of two longshoremen undoubtedly saved the life of Bernard Bailey of Fairfield, Conn., who fell into the East River between an incoming steamer and the East Twenty-second Street pier yesterday afternoon.

Bailey went to meet a friend who was coming in on the steamer Bridgeport. The boat was just warping in when Bailey ran down. In his excitement at seeing his friend waving to him from the steamer he fell right over the stringpiece into the water.

Bailey could not swim, and, despite the fact that the Captain signaled full speed astern, it was apparent to the hundreds of onlookers that the man floundering in the water must be crushed between the steamer and the piles or drowned.

When the steamer was within fifteen feet of Bailey, Martin F. Buckley of 133 West Eighty-ninth Street ran to the stringpiece with his pal, Jeremiah McCarthy of 901 Avenue A. Buckley, after a few hasty words with his companion, wound his legs around an iron hawser bit. Then taking McCarthy's ankles in his hands he lowered the latter over the edge of the pier, himself sliding over, too.

By means of this human ladder McCarthy's hands came low enough for Bailey to grab them. The man in the water, frightened at the nearness of the steamer, began to climb up McCarthy's back. The double weight would have proved too much for Buckley's wrists had not Policeman Flynn of the East Twenty-second Street Station rushed to them and helped Buckley to support the two men. Others ran forward and dragged Bailey to the pier, after which the two pieces of the human ladder were also hauled in.

No sooner were all three men on the pier than the bows of the Bridgeport grazed the pier where the men had been struggling. The passengers of the steamer loudly cheered the longshoremen when the rescue had been accomplished.

AIRSHIP FLIES TO-DAY.

Roy Knabenshue is to go up in his airship this afternoon from the Polo Grounds if the weather is propitious. Yesterday he exhibited to reporters improvements he has made in his aerial craft.

The airship is the same he used in sailing over the city last Summer. Then the propeller was at the stern, pushing the ship through the air. This year it is in the forward end of the platform. Instead of a vertical rudder, also he has one consisting of an eight-foot axis, to which is attached four aeroplanes.

Knabenshue will start out on his flight some time between 3 and 5 o'clock this afternoon.

CITY BREVITIES.

There will be a concert in Central Park by the Metropolitan Opera House Band (Nahan Franko, conductor,) at 4 P. M. to-day.

Corydon T. Purdy, of this city has been elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain.

President Roosevelt has been made an honorary member of Farnsworth Post, No. 170, G. A. R., in accordance with an amendment to the by-laws after he had expressed regret that he was not eligible for membership in the Grand Army.

The Bronx Newsdealers' Association meeting at Schall's Assembly Rooms, in Third Avenue, last evening, was reorganized with the following officers: Cornelius Sweeney, President; Max Von Radowitz, Vice President; Charles W. Derleth and Mayer Halper, Secretaries; John Smith, Treasurer; Isaac Turbin, Sergeant at Arms, No. 1,046 Franklin Avenue. The Secretary was instructed to apply to the Secretary of State for a charter.

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AMERICANS ADVANCE; CLEVELANDS GO BACK

Ohioans in Bad Shape and Are Beaten by a Run.

GIANTS ARE WORSTED AGAIN

Champions Fail to Score After First Inning—Brooklyn Shuts Out St. Louis Team.

The Greater New York team, after being deposed from second place in the American League for a day, took its old position again yesterday by defeating the Cleveland team and making the series a tie. The Ohioans are in bad shape, having all their catchers injured and several of their best players out of the game. The champion Athletics turned the tables on the sprightly St. Louis team yesterday, but Chicago suffered a shutout at the hands of Washington.

In the National League the champion New Yorks, with Mathewson in the box, were worsted by Chicago, after scoring three runs in the first inning, the league leaders winning the game by piling up four runs in the eighth inning. As Pittsburg also lost, the position of the New Yorks in the race remains unchanged. Brooklyn, playing in excellent form, administered another defeat to St. Louis, the Western team being unable to make a run.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Washington, 1; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 4; Boston, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburg, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Philadelphia	—	6	5	2	9	7	10	10	49	.613
New York	8	—	4	7	5	8	6	10	48	.600
Cleveland	6	7	—	6	5	8	6	6	48	.563
Chicago	3	4	8	—	6	7	8	9	45	.549
Detroit	8	3	4	6	—	7	9	8	43	.531
St. Louis	2	6	7	6	7	—	6	10	42	.512
Washington	4	6	4	4	4	2	—	10	30	.370
Boston	6	3	1	3	2	1	5	—	20	.241
Games lost	31	32	33	37	38	40	51	63		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	6	10	8	11	6	10	9	60	.706
New York	6	—	2	12	8	8	9	8	52	.642
Pittsburg	6	4	—	7	10	6	11	9	52	.634
Philadelphia	1	4	6	—	5	10	6	11	42	.404
Cincinnati	4	1	5	5	—	8	7	6	37	.425
Brooklyn	2	4	4	4	2	—	8	8	32	.390
St. Louis	5	2	4	5	8	4	—	4	32	.368
Boston	3	5	1	4	4	8	4	—	28	.337
Games lost	25	29	30	43	48	59	55	55		

VICTORY FOR AMERICANS.

Crippled Clevelands Suffer Defeat in Last Game of Series, 5 to 4.

With four of their ablest players crippled the Cleveland team lost the fourth and last game of the series with the Greater New Yorks yesterday by a score of 5 to 4. Even in their unfortunate condition the visitors made hits enough to have won, but they threw all the favorable opportunities away by poor base running, inferior judgment in the field, and ridiculous errors. Bresnahan materially aided in his team's defeat by the manner of the four times called balls being turned into run. Had it not been for the clever batting of Keeler and Griffith's tantalizing and effective pitching the local Americans would have made a poor showing, even in the face of the ragged fielding of Lajoie's men. With the exception of one inning, the fifth, their hits were of such a scattering character as to render their ineffective.

Griffith supplanted "Doc" Newton in the sixth inning, after two runs and four safe hits had been made, with no one man out, and the Clevelanders seemed to be all at sea with his delivery until the ninth inning, when matters took on a threatening outlook.

The predicament that the Clevelands are now in jeopardizes their chances for the championship. Bradley, whose work was broken by a pitched ball of Higg's Thursday, will be unable to play again this season. Bay's injury to his leg, also on Thursday, will keep him off the field for a fortnight at least. Stovall may not be in condition to play for some time, while all three of the catchers are afflicted with injuries. To fill the latter gap Kittredge has been loaned to the Ohioans by the Washington Club.

The Clevelands were the first to score yesterday, but instead of one run they should have had three. Congalton opened with a single, Barbeau followed with a double, but he was so anxious to stretch the hit into a triple that he was easily thrown out. Kittredge was the second out, and then Hess hit to deep left field for three bases, which would have scored Barbeau long and difficult fly, which was taken by Hoffman, would have enabled Hess to tally, but the side was cut through Barbeau's poor judgment. Four singles and a sacrifice gave the Clevelanders two more runs, and then Griffith went into the box and held the visitors safely until the final inning.

A base on balls placed Conroy on the initial bag in the first inning, and while he was advanced to third on Keeler's out and Chase's hit, the result of beating out Turner's throw, Williams and Moriarity ended the inning. Moriarity, after hitting safely in the fourth inning, was caught off the base by Hess to Stovall. In the fifth inning Turner was responsible for the New Yorks taking the lead with two runs. McGuire reached first on balls, and should have been retired at second on Newton's hit to short, but Turner threw to first too late to catch Newton. Conroy's hit tallied McGuire and Keeler's double sent Newton home. Two more runs were added in the seventh when Kleinow, who had taken McGuire's place, got first on called balls. He was advanced by Griffith's sacrifice, and on Keeler's nice single scored. Keeler also scored on Chase's hit to Barbeau, who threw very wild to first. In the eighth inning Moriarity was sent to first on four balls and reached third on Delehanty's hit and Jackson's fumble. Kleinow tallied him with a single to centre. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Flick, rf	0	2	0	0	0	0	Conroy, ss	0	1	0	1	0	0
Stovall, 1b	1	2	13	1	1	0	Keeler, rf	1	2	0	0	0	0
Turner, ss	0	0	1	4	0	0	Chase, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	1	3	2	0	0	Williams, 2b	0	1	3	5	0	0
Jackson, cf	0	1	1	1	0	0	Moriarity, 3b	1	1	4	1	4	0
Congalton, lf	1	2	0	0	0	0	Delehanty, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Barbeau, 3b	0	1	0	3	1	0	Hoffman, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kittredge, c	0	0	3	1	0	0	Yeager, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	0
*Rossman	1	1	0	0	0	0	McGuire, c	0	0	4	0	0	0
Hess, p	0	0	1	3	3	0	Kleinow, c	0	1	3	1	1	0
							Newton, p	0	1	0	1	1	0
Total	4	11	24	13	4		Griffith, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
							Total	3	9	27	14	1	

*Batted for Kittredge in the ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	—5

Bases on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Newton, 1; off Griffith, 1; off Hess, 5. Struck out—By Newton, 4; by Griffith, 3; by Hess, 4. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 9. Hits—Off Newton, 8 in five and one-third innings; off Griffith, 3, in three and two-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Moriarty, Griffith, Stovall, Turner. Three-base hit—Hess. Two-base hits—Keeler, Barbeau. Stolen bases—Flick, Stovall, Lajoie. Double play—Lajoie and Turner. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT PHILADELPHIA.							ST. LOUIS.						
PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E	R	I	P	O	A	E	
Niles, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Hartzell, lf	2	2	2	0	0	0
Jones, 1b	1	0	10	1	0	0	Archer, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	0
Hemphill, cf	1	2	3	4	0	0	Seybold, rf	0	1	0	0	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	1	3	0	Murphy, 2b	0	0	4	4	0	0
Kahler, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	0	Schreck, c	1	2	7	2	0	0
Hartsell, 3b	0	1	0	2	1	0	Cross, ss	0	1	1	2	1	1
O'Connor, c	0	1	3	2	0	0	Knight, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	0
Glade, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	Bender, p	1	0	0	3	0	0
Total	2	6	24	12	3		Total	5	6	27	15	2	

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hits—Schreck, Cross. Sacrifice hit—Armbruster. Double play—Cross, Davis, and Murphy. Struck out—By Bender, 6; by Glade, 3. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 1; off Glade, 3. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT WASHINGTON.

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0	Altizer, ss	0	0	2	5	0	
Jones, cf	0	0	6	0	0		Stanley, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Isbell, 2b	0	0	1	3	1		Nill, cf	0	2	2	0	0	
Davis, ss	0	0	3	3	1		Cross, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	
Donahue, lb	0	1	8	0	0		Anderson, lf	0	0	3	0	0	
Brighty, lf	0	1	4	0	0		Schlafly, 2b	1	1	2	7	0	
Hart, c	0	0	1	1	0		Stahl, 1b	0	1	11	1	0	
Sullivan, c	0	0	1	1	0		Heydon, c	0	0	5	1	0	
Tannehill, 3b	0	1	0	1	0		Patten, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Patterson, p	0	0	0	2	1								
*Rohe	0	0	0	0	0		Total	1	4	27	17	0	
White, p	0	0	0	1	0								
Total	0	4	24	11	3								

*Batted for Patterson in seventh inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Stanley. Hits—Off Patterson, 4 in six innings. Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Sullivan. Double plays—Altizer, Schlafly, and Stahl. Left on bases—Washington, 2; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Patten, 5; off White, 1. Struck out—By Patten, 2; by Patterson, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BOSTON.

DETROIT.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	2	0	0		Hayden, rf	1	2	2	0	0	
Schiffer, 2b	0	0	2	3	1		Parent, ss	0	3	2	1	0	
Crawford, rf	1	0	1	0	0		Stahl, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
McIntire, lf	1	1	2	1	0		Ferris, 2b	0	2	0	5	0	
Coughlin, 3b	2	2	1	2	0		Hoey, lf	0	1	3	0	0	
Lindsay, 1b	0	0	0	0	0		Freeman, 1b	0	1	12	2	0	
O'Leary, ss	0	1	2	3	0		Morgan, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	
Schmidt, c	0	1	8	2	1		Armour, c	1	0	2	1	0	
Siever, p	0	0	1	1	0		Glaze, p	0	0	1	2	3	0
Total	4	7	27	11	2		Total	3	11	27	14	0	

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—4
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Three-base hits—Parent, Coughlin. Sacrifice hits—Parent, Hoey. Double plays—McIntyre and Schmidt; O'Leary and Lindsay. First base on balls—Off Glaze, 1; off Siever, 5. Struck out—By Glaze, 1; by Siever, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Evans.

STEINFELDT'S LONG HIT.

Chicago's Third Baseman Turned Defeat Into Victory Against Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Harry Steinfeldt, with one swing of his bat, turned the West Side baseball grounds from a damp, funereal place, fit for a Coroner's inquest, into a shrieking madhouse of wildly dancing maniacs to-day just before the close of the final battle between Chicago and New York. That swing turned the score from 3 to 2 in New York's favor to 4 to 3 in Chicago's, and before the Giants recovered from the awful blow it was 6 to 3.

It all happened in the last half of the eighth inning. The local team, working like beavers, hanging on like bulldogs, battled brilliantly to overcome the handicap of three runs put upon them by Pitcher Taylor's lack of control in the opening inning. But Mathewson, seemingly at his best once more, had stood solidly in their path for seven long innings. All the Chicagoans had to show for their efforts were three hits and two runs. They still lacked one to tie, and there were two men gone. There were men on second and first bases, but both had got them on called balls, and hits were so scarce that the "fans" were getting blue.

Then came Steinfeldt, who refused to be tempted by any of Mathewson's most crafty offerings. Even the "fade away" failed to fool him, and the pitcher got into the hole with three balls and one strike called. Instead of taking a second strike, as Mathewson hoped he would, Steinfeldt took a shot at the next one, and the ball passed Seymour and Bresnahan, who tore after it in desperation, finally landing against the "bleachers" with a bump. Slagle and Chance ran home like wildfire, while Steinfeldt reached third easily. Tinker and Evers made it safe by making two more singles, which, with the help of a bad throw by Bowerman, gave Chicago a margin of three to go into the last inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	0	5	0	0	1	Bresnahan, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Sheckard, lf	1	1	6	3	0	0	Shannon, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Schulte, rf	0	0	1	3	0	0	Seymour, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Chance, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	0	McGann, 1b	1	0	15	0	0	
Steinfeldt, 3b	2	2	0	1	0	0	Devlin, 3b	0	2	0	1	0	
Tinker, ss	1	1	1	4	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	6	1	
Evers, 2b	0	1	1	2	2	0	Strang, 2b	0	0	1	4	6	
Kling, c	0	0	5	2	0	0	Bowerman, c	0	0	3	0	1	
Taylor, p	0	0	0	2	0	0	Mathewson, p	0	1	0	5	0	
Total	6	6	27	8	1		Total	3	7	24	16	2	

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	—6
New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 10. Two-base hits—Devlin, Dahlen. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Dahlen, Sheckard. Stolen bases—Sheckard. Double plays—Strang, Dahlen, and McGann. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Mathewson, 4. Hit with ball—Bresnahan, Steinfeldt. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and O'Day.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Burch, cf	0	0	0	0	0		Maloney, cf	0	1	0	0	0	
Bennett, 2b	0	0	1	4	0		Casey, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Mertes, lf	0	0	2	1	0		Lumley, rf	0	1	3	0	0	
Grady, c	0	0	2	8	0		Jordan, 1b	1	2	9	0	0	
Donohue, p	0	0	14	8	1		Alpiman, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	
J. Murhall, rf	0	0	1	0	0		McElroy, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Hoffman, cf	0	0	1	0	0		Lewis, ss	1	2	2	2	1	
Hostetter, 3b	0	0	0	0	0		Ritter, c	0	2	8	2	0	
McBride, ss	0	0	7	5	0		Eason, p	0	1	0	1	0	
Thompson, p	0	0	0	0	0								
*Murray	0	0	0	0	0		Total	2	10	27	9	1	
Total	0	0	27	22	1								

*Batted for Thompson in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Jordan. Sacrifice hits—Alperman, 2. Double play—Thompson, McBride, and Noonan. Wild pitch—Thompson. Bases on balls—Off Thompson, 1; off Eason, 3. Struck out—By Eason, 5; by Thompson, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	1	2	2	0		Thomas, cf	1	4	4	1	0	
Beaumont, cf	0	1	2	2	0		Sentelle, 2b	0	0	6	2	0	
Clarke, lf	0	3	0	0	0		Titus, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Nealon, 1b	1	1	10	0	0		Cooney, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	
Wagner, ss	0	0	2	4	1		Magee, lf	2	1	2	0	0	
Gaw ley, rf	0	0	2	1	0		Doolin, ss	0	0	2	3	1	
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	4	3	0		Bransfield, 1b	0	2	8	0	0	
*Meier	0	1	0	0	0		Dooin, c	0	1	3	1	0	
Phelps, c	0	0	5	2	0		Lush, p	0	0	0	0	0	
†Peitz	0	0	0	0	0		Sparks, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Maddox, p	0	0	1	0	0								
‡Sheehan	0	0	0	0	0		Total	3	10	27	11	0	
McIlveen, p	0	0	0	1	0								
Total	1	8	27	16	1								

*Batted for Ritchey in ninth inning. †Batted for Phelps in ninth inning. ‡Batted for McFarland in eighth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—3

Two-base hit—Magee. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Sentelle, Doolin. Stolen bases—Magee, Doolin. Double plays—Leach, Ritchey, and Nealon; Thomas and Sentelle; Courtney, Sentelle, and Bransfield. Struck out—By McFarland, 4; by Lush, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Hits—Off McFarland, 10 in eight innings; off McIlveen, none in one inning; off Lush, 8 in eight and two-thirds innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

				R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1—6	9	4
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0—5	13	3

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Mattern, Le Roy, and Dillon.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0—4	10	2	
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	3	2	

Batteries—McLean and Steelman; Carrick and McCauley.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
JerseyCity	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1—6	10	2	
Toronto	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	8	8	

Batteries—Vendergrift and Foxen; Slattery and McCarthy.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	45	30	.600	Rochester	37	35	.514
Jersey City	41	29	.586	Montreal	39	37	.513
Baltimore	37	33	.529	Providence	33	41	.446
Newark	34	33	.507	Toronto	21	40	.300

MRS. GERKEN'S HORSES WIN.

Gets Two Blue Ribbons at Atlantic City—Vanderbilt First in Tandems.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 20.—Mrs. John Gerken made her best showing of the week in the Atlantic City horse show, winning two blue ribbons. Her famous chestnut Newsboy beat C. W. Watson's Ringing Bells in the harness horse class between 14.1 and 15 hands, and in the harness pairs Newsboy and Shopgirl got the blue ribbon over C. W. Watson's Mazie and Sue Kearsley. Alfred G. Vanderbilt won his only first award in the tandem class with Polly Prim and The Youngster. He was forced to take second, however, in the harness class over 15.3 hands to George Watson's Tennessee and Lord Lonsdale. Vanderbilt's entries were Sweet Marie and Portia. Lehman Strauss took third.

Thomas J. Ryan scored another blue with his brown mare Claretta in the saddle horse class, beating Mrs. W. S. Elliott's Lolita. The Westchester Farm captured both blues in the two hunting classes judged, Jack Frost taking one blue and The Buck the other. George Watson won his second blue of the day in the pony class with children driving. His black pony Welch Princess was placed over Mrs. Gerken's Doncaster Model.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Detroit.—Adv.

ANGLER WAS WINNER IN FAST SELLING RACE

Hindoo Colt Easily First at a Mile and a Quarter in 2:05.

AERONAUT TOOK HANDICAP

Fantastic Beat Strongly Tipped Whitney Entry at the Brighton Beach Track.

A programme of purse events of such uncommon interest that none of the regulars who made up the attendance noticed the absence of a stake feature made up the racing at the Brighton Beach track yesterday. On a fast and good track post favorites won three races, and one of two equal choices captured another, while in only one event of the afternoon did the result go far from public form, this being when the odds-on choice Pantoufle stopped in the stretch and was beaten by the 10 to 1 chance Sir Russell, which always was well up.

In the mile and a quarter selling race Angler, the most successful horse of the season in long distances, achieved the most meritorious victory of the day, and though he carried light weight won in a big gallop in the fast time for selling class horses of 2:05. Angler started favorite at 10 to 7 on in a field of nine, and, breaking third, followed the pace set by Tyron and Champlain for a mile, and then on the last turn made his move for the race, and galloped over the leaders in the run through the stretch.

The mile and a sixteenth handicap went to Aeronaut, which took up top weight, and disproved the idea that he is simply a sprinter by living out the distance after racing in front in his own impetuous style from end to end. Aeronaut broke best and went straight on, followed by Maxnar, which in the final furlong brought Aeronaut to a drive, but never got up to him, the pacemaker winning, ridden out, by a length, with the others beaten off.

For the five and a half furlongs for fillies and geldings two years old the Harry Payne Whitney stable sent out two Yankee fillies that never had been to the post before, Fads and Fancies and Puritan Girl, and the tip that circulated concerning them made one of the sensations of the day. The Whitney entry and Fantastic opened equal choices, but the tip was responsible for sending the Whitney pair to the post as favorite over a fair field of seasoned horses.

Laura A., a "good thing" from Buffalo, and Fantastic were the first away, while both of the Whitney horses broke back in the crowd, and the further the field went the further back the favorites fell. Allerton, going up from fourth place, made the pace to the turn into the stretch, with Fantastic second to that point, where Fantastic went to the front and won rather handily from Laura A., while the Whitney pair finished far back of the placed horses. The closest finish of the day was that for the mile and a sixteenth for fillies and mares three years old and upward, Single Shot, the even money favorite, snatching the decision in the last stride from Nemesis. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Dashaway, 118, Miller, 3-1, even	5	3	1³
Yankee Girl, 119, Radtke, 5-1, 2-1	3	1	2¹½
Arimo, 114, Shaw, 3-1, even	1	2	3³
Penarris, 117, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2	6	4	4
George S. Davis, 119, Bolar, 7-1, 2-1	2	5	5
Misglivings, 117, J. Jones, 8-1, 3-1	7	6	6
Belcast, 112, Bedoll, 20-1, 6-1	4	7	7

Time—1:14. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Salvator-Fancywood. Owner, T. C. McDowell. Trainer, J. Gaines.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½.	F.
Nemesis, 95, Horner, 8-1, 5-2	8	3	2²
Moonshine, 104, J. Harris, 7-2, 6-5	1	4	8⁶
Donna, 104, Radtke, 12-1, 5-1	2	5	4
Patinitza, 103, Miller, 3-1, 3-2	4	1	6
Nicetas, 95, Brussel, 50-1, 15-1	10	9	5
Princess Royal, 104, Keyes, 30-1, 8-1	6	8	7
Idle Dream, 109, Troxler, 40-1, 15-1	3	6	8
Mettle, 109, L. Smith, 150-1, 50-1	9	9	9
Satchel, 109, Bell, 30-1, 8-1	7	10	10

Time—1:43 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Star Shoot-Olive Glenn. Owner, Woodford Clay. Trainer, F. Brooks.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Sir Russell, 105, Sewell, 10-1, 3-1	2	4	1½
Pantoufle, 103, Miller, 7-10, 1-4	3	1	2³
Water Tank, 105, Notter, 20-1, 7-1	4	3	3³
Watergrass, 103, Horner, 12-1, 3-1	1	4	4
Gibson, 108, Koerner, 4-1, 8-5	5	5	5
Cassandra, 110, J. Martin, 20-1, 6-1	6	6	6
Firebrand, 98, McDaniel, 20-1, 7-1	9	7	7
John McBride, 109, Bedell, 30-1, 10-1	7	8	8
Ruby Star, 96, J. Johnson, 150-1, 30-1	7	9	9

Time—1:12 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Russell-Springtime. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, J. E. Madden.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½.	F.
Aeronaut, 121, Radtke, 3-5, 7-10	1	1	1¹
Maxnar, 105, Finn, 15-1, 5-1	4	2	2³
Bobbie Kean, 111, Bell, 7-2, 6-5	2	3	3³
Corn Blossom, 96, Sandy, 20-1, 7-1	5	6	4
Sailor Boy, 90, Miller, 12-1, 4-1	6	5	5
Samson, 107, Shaw, 8-1	7	4	6
Garnish, 105, Koerner, 4-1, 7-5	3	7	7

Time—1:45 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. h., 4 years, by Ayrshire-Miss Ellie. Owner, Frederick Johnson. Trainer, T. McCreery.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and geldings two years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Fantastic, 104, Sewell, 13-5, even	2	1	1¹½
Laura A., 104, McDaniel, 8-1, 3-1	1	2	2⁴
Gold Lady, 99, Hagan, 4-1, 8-5	8	3	3³
Princess Carrie, 104, Brussel, 40-1, 12-1	9	5	4
Allerton, 104, H. Cochran, 30-1, 10-1	4	4	5
Puritan Girl, 104, Koerner, 9-5, 7-10	7	7	6
Nettie Carita, 104, Baird, 40-1, 15-1	3	7	7
Manila, 104, Miller, 7-1, 5-2	5	8	8
Fads and Fancies, 104, Horner, 9-5, 7-10	6	9	9

Time—1:07 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Galore-Phantom Belle. Owner, F. R. Hitchcock. Trainer, J. E. Madden.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Angler, 106, Sewell, 7-10, 1-3	3	3	1²
Tyrone, 107, Troxler, 3-1, 2-1	1

HAWKINS TRUSTEES CHOSEN.

Creditors of Philadelphia Firm Threaten to Prosecute.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Trustees in Bankruptcy were chosen to-day at a meeting of the creditors of the wholesale woolen firm of Hawkins & Co. The firm failed on July 6 with liabilities of $944,339 and assets of $662,446. The Trustees are George P. Morgan, George C. Hetzel, and John M. Fries.

Morgan and Hetzel have been acting as temporary receivers since the failure of the firm. They recommended that an investigation be made into the connection of the firm and the United Mills Company. Counsel said that many of the creditors felt that they had been badly used, and that if the results of an investigation warranted it, criminal prosecutions would be begun.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Alexander Barclay, wholesale dealer in millinery flowers and feathers at 814 Broadway, by Charles Broas for these creditors: Alfred A. Zelmer, $199; John J. Robinson, $184, and Kuraheedt Manufacturing Company, $226. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. He has been in business since Jan. 1, 1896, and in January last his statement showed assets $47,682 and liabilities $58,507. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Ezra P. Prentice receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $4,000. Mr. Broas said that the liabilities are about $80,000 and assets $15,000 in stock, ill health, depreciation in stock, and changes in styles are ascribed as the causes of his troubles.

KOPLE ZACK.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Kople Zack, manufacturer of furs at 22 University Place, by these creditors: Benjamin Schifrin, $220; Philip Rothenberg, $230, and Louis Kazumer, $95. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has disposed of his stock and accounts, and made preferential payments to creditors. He began business a year ago. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Otto M. Goldsmith receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $3,000, consisting of stock, $1,000, and accounts, $2,000.

OSBORN-COLWELL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Osborn-Colwell Company, pharmaceutical chemists at 46 Cliff Street, by these creditors: F. S. De Ronde Company, $439; Kiernan & Hughes Company, $220, and E. W. Tuttle Company, $44. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and made an assignment on Thursday. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Charles C. Burlingham receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $5,000. The assets are estimated at $20,000, in stock, bottles, accounts, &c. The liabilities are $85,000, of which $77,000 is to the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, which company and several other creditors asked for the appointment of William H. Hall as receiver, but the Judge did not accede to their request.

ARNOLD-RICE-ADLER COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Arnold-Rice-Adler Company, wholesale dealers in bakers' and confectioners' supplies at 205 West Street, show liabilities $24,021 and twenty-five additional claims, whose amounts are unknown, and nominal assets $34,102, consisting of stock and fixtures $563 and outstanding accounts $33,-264, due by 400 customers. Among the creditors are Frank Crawford, $3,689; New York County National Bank, $3,000; C. F. Mattiage & Sons, $2,442, and Charles Bernstein, $1,208.

CRITERION HOTEL COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Criterion Hotel Company of Broadway and Fifty-second Street show liabilities $21,552, of which $565 is to the help, and assets unknown, consisting of the furniture, furnishings, and equipment, on which a value was not placed. Among the creditors are Foseda Realty Company, $3,000 for rent; Heineman Brothers, $1,553; North River Beef Company, $1,015, and Samuel B. Hunter, $1,035.

Out of Town.

MEMPHIS.—Armstrong & Co., commission brokers, have suspended operations. It is said that correspondents of the firm demanded margins on cotton futures, which could not be covered. Armstrong & Co. have several branch houses in Mississippi and Arkansas.

WEEKLY FAILURE REPORT.

Bradstreet's reports 185 failures in the United States during the week, against 148 for the previous week and 165, 190, 183, and 178 for the corresponding weeks of 1905 to 1902. The Middle States had 45, New England 20, Southern 40, Western 41, Northwestern 18, Pacific 20, and Territories 4. Canada had 18, against 19 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBAN, Christ—N. Y. Edison Co.	$65
ALTSCHILLER, Sam—United Electric Light & Power Co.	64
ALEXANDER, Henry P.—Frederica Ashton	40
BRUNN, Ebear—Leo Leipziger	179
EISTISTFT, Abraham I.—Fred Ebeling	27
BROWN, Catherine J., indiv. and as ex'x.—S. G. Bronson et al.	100
BECK, Katie—United Electric Light & Power Co.	44
BRINKMAN, John G.—N. Y. Edison Co.	42
BERGOFFEN, Samuel and Albert—N. Y. Edison Co.	29
BERN, Chas. A.—Elias Terdiash	98
BARNARD, Wm. L.—Selah Patterson Co.	495
BUSCH, Benjamin, (not summoned)—Melchior Schneider et al.	31
BONLIN, Raymond—Elbert Miller	84
BRADY, Matthew—Magnus Jensen	288
CHRISTAKOS, Nicholas—United Electric Light & Power Co.	103
CROSCUP, Geo. E., ref.—14th St. Bank	1,217
CLARK, Alb. F.—Selah Patterson Co.	495
CANTWELL, John M.—Louis Judelowitz	93
DOE, John—Leo Leipziger	179
DESTERMANN, Maria—Chas. J. Edwards	270
DEER, A. H.—T. K. Hauer	48
BOYCE, E. C.—Globe Ticket Co.	1,549
BARNARD, G. T.—A. Trodwell	144
EDMONDS, S. N.—A. A. Capps	63
FINDLAY, Eva—E. W. Townsend	123
FRISHMUTH, Louise B., (not summoned)—Mary Ryan	314
GALLAUNER, E.—A. Gordon	177
SAME—H. L. Gordon	149
GILES, L. W.—J. Dunston	41
GAIGE, R. T.—S. Lurie	171
GREENHAUS, H. and A.—L. Leipziger	179
HUTCHINSON, J.—Hammerschlag Mfg. Co.	337
HUGHES, W.—C. Bishop	505
HIGGS, W.—Mary Lynch	108
HERZOG, G.—Harriet R. Robeson	35
KISSELBURTH, W. E.—J. & K. Kelly	80
KANDEL, M.—United Electric Light and Power Co.	69
KRIEGER, Bertha—L. Leipziger	140
KELLY, J. F.—L. Schlesinger, costs	120
KREMER, Stella—W. B. Quintance	148
KLEINMAN, M.—L. Stoghe et al.	157
KENT, H. C.—J. Bonnell	364
MANHEIMER, M.—United Electric Light and Power Co.	16
MECHANIC, M.—N. Y. Edison Co.	15
MORRIS, Margaret—W. C. Morris	93
MARSHALL, Pauline, (not summoned)—Katharine C. Martin	503
MURRAY, J.—J. Douchertz	41
MACKIE, J.—Mary Lynch	108
McAULEY, J. C.—United Electric Light and Power Co.	113
McNEAL, F.—Hayes Machine Co.	108
PFUHLING, Henry S.—Bill L. Lyman	184
REEVES, Elmira M.—United Electric Light and Power Company	16
RENNER, Frederick B.—Melchior Schneider and others	31
ROE, Richard—Leo Leipziger	179
RAYNOR, John H.—Perth Reid	75
RIDLY, Cuthbert—Richard R. Kalyknack	499
ROODMAN, Nat.—Edmond J. Cuny	32
RIRE, Meyer L.—New York Steam Company	86
STEIER, Isidore—Hammerschlag Manufacturing Company	337
STEPHENS, Charles A.—William B. Logan	260
STUTZ, Benjamin—National Cash Register Company	207
TABOR, Harriet—Katharine C. Martin	503
TAFFET, Joseph—Hammerschlag Manufacturing Company	337
WYATT-HANNATH, William H.—United Electric Light and Power Company	15
WOOD, Fernando—William Levin	42
WATERMAN, Alfred D.—Cremo Light Company	283
WITHECOMB, Elida—Mary Ryan	314
WALLACE, William—New York Telephone Company	26
WARREN, William—Parker Norton	40
ZEILER, Simon—Leo Leipziger	140
NEW YORK BUILDING-LOAN BANKING Company—Vincenzo La Rosa	224

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

ADLER, Jacob, Louis Katz, and Bernard Boetts—People, &c. May 7, 1906, (vacated)	1,000
BORST, Amelia and Anton—R. Spaeth, Aug. 12, 1905	229
BERARDINI, Michael—A. Julian and others, March 6, 1906	886
BERARDINI, Michael—A. Julian and others, July 10, 1906	27
BONNIE, Christopher P.—J. A. McIntyre, July 9, 1906	383
CIRCURELLI, Vincenzo and Scoppione—E. Buongiorno, Feb. 19, 1906	183
CARUCCI, Antonio and Nicholas—F. J. Cranwell, April 2, 1906	417
CROSCUP, George E.—Fourteenth Street Bank, July 20, 1906, (vacated)	1,217
DE MILLE, Matilda B.—J. Timoney and others, June 12, 1906	246
EISEN, Louis, and Abraham Feldman—S. Singer, June 7, 1906	419
FAIRBANK, Cecil R.—J. F. Simpson and others, March 17, 1906	272
GLICK, Abraham, and Isadore Weiner—L. Woelowitz, June 2, 1906	73
JACKMAN, Michael—Seigel Foster Co., June 26, 1906	144
KEYES, James—C. Ettinger, Feb. 1, 1901	72
KEYES, James—University Society, May 28, 1902	43

INSTRUCTION.

City.

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Out-of-Town.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Caviar Is Held Dutiable at 30 Per Cent. —Other Decisions.

In a decision by Wilbur F. Lunt, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a protest filed by the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, it being held that caviar in tins is properly dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. The importers maintained that the product should be admitted at 20 per cent.

Other importers' claims denied were filed by Mills & Gibb, W. B. Quaintance, Charles F. Mattiage & Sons, Abdul Jobber, Dadar Bux, C. B. Richard & Co., Glaenzer, Frères & Rheinboldt, Maltus & Ware, Merck & Co., A. Grindal, Kwong Chin Chong, Lines & Warne, S. Stern & Son, and the American Express Company, New York; J. W. Smith, Philadelphia; F. W. Myers & Co., Plattsburg, and Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston.

The board sustained protests filed by Lehn & Fink and G. Klein & Sons, New York; John Myers, San Francisco; Alejandro Bosso, San Juan, and the Shipley-Massingham Company, Pittsburg.

A claim by the Kuhles & Stock Company, St. Paul, was partially sustained.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Zamboanga, Mindanao, Nov. 1. Detail: Brig. Gen. W. S. Edgerly, Cols. A. C. Markley, J. W. Duncan, and W. S. Scott, Lieut. Cols. A. Williams, C. A. Varnum, and R. H. Wilson; Majors J. B. Goe, J. Lockett, W. T. May, O. Bundy, A. S. Bowan, and G. W. Van Deusen, and Capt. F. E. Buchan.

First Lieut. G. F. Jenks, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright on business pertaining to the proof firing of six-inch guns.

Capt. B. Bootes, Chief Commissary, Department of Texas, will visit Austin, Texas, on business pertaining to the camp of instruction.

Capt. J. G. Workizer, Second Infantry, will report for duty with the organized militia of Nebraska until Sept. 13.

Maj. H. E. Ely, Twenty-sixth Infantry, will proceed to the camp of instruction at Mount Gretna, Penn.

Capt. Hof, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on business pertaining to the test of material manufactured under contract.

The Navy.

Commissioned—Read Admiral R. M. Berry, from June 29; Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, from June 7; Lieut. E. E. Spafford, from June 7; Surgeon B. L. Wright, from May 10.

Lieut. Commander H. P. Jones, to navy yard, Washington; Lieut. Commander F. W. Kellogg, to Thetis and the Scorpion; Lieut. Commander J. H. Shipley, to Washington for examination for promotion, thence home; Lieut. Commander G. F. Cooper, to the Indiana as Executive Officer; Lieut. F. A. Traut, to home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Preble, at Bremerton; Rainbow, at Cavite; Justin, at Cavite; Kentucky, at Boston; Ohio, at Che-Foo; Princeton, at Bremerton, Iroquois, at Midway; Don Juan de Austria, at Sanchez; Iris, at Cavite; Choctaw, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Marblehead, from San Jose to sea; Maryland, from Portland for Provincetown; Brooklyn, from Portland for Gloucester; Tacoma, from League Island for Tompkinsville; Mayflower, from Sanchez for Macoris; Stockton, from Norfolk for cruise; Wilkes, from Norfolk for the Patuxent River; Chicago and Boston, from Victoria for Santa Barbara; New Jersey, from New London for Greenport.

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Potato Blight on Long Island.

Special to The New York Times.

SPEONK, L. I., July 20.—A potato blight is destroying large fields of potatoes in this section. Some farmers, it is feared, will lose their whole crop. The blight is said to be caused by the excessive heat and humidity which have prevailed in the last month.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rothschild, cloaks and suits; C. W. Tales, rugs and carpets; A. C. Thompson, toys and sporting goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Klein, E., Houston, Texas; Miss M. L. Colonius, underwear and infants' wear; 621 Broadway.

Donaldson, William & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Edington, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; I. Upright, furnishing goods; Cambridge Court.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. Garrett, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. A. Needham, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street.

Hechschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schenthel, shoes; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Murray, trimmings; 214 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Emporius, The, San Francisco, Cal.; E. Sommers, books; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. R. Smith, domestics and prints; 350 Broadway; Hotel York.

Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Company, Quincy, Ill.; W. Kespohl, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Cox-Johnston-Dimond Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; T. Blodgett, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. M. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. Ganshack, cloaks and suits; Hotel Broztell.

Hirsch, B., Buffalo, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. R. Kunkel, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Baer & Son, Wilmington, N. C.; I. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Steffins, Lawson & Spragins' Company, South Boston, Va.; W. B. Lawson, laces; S. N. Glenn, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

Warden Manufacturing Company, Salem, Va.; E. M. Warden, piece goods; Hotel Breslin.

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JUDGES AND PUBLIC OPINION.

There is one injustice which public opinion not infrequently does, and it is one which lawyers can do much to correct, and that is the criticism of Judges for decisions which they could not avoid making if they obeyed the law.

The recent spectacle of the Nation's Chief Executive, himself not a lawyer, criticising in a public document a Federal Judge for his decision on a point of law has not, I believe, commended itself to our profession.

The laws are our laws. Public opinion made them and can change them.

Every citizen has a right to criticise them and seek their amendment or repeal, but while they are our laws we want our Judges to obey them and not substitute for them something they deem in accord with a thing so mutable and so difficult to ascertain as public opinion.

The soundness of a Judge's legal judgment and the wisdom of a particular law may well be called in question, but an honest decision should not expose the Judge himself to criticism.—District Attorney JEROME'S address to the Georgia Bar.

But a Judge's opinion, though honest, may be stupid. What then? Shall he be let off, like the organist, on the plea that he is "doing his best"? Again, Mr. JEROME thinks the lawyers can do much to correct the "injustice" of public opinion when it visits its criticism upon "Judges for decisions which they could not avoid making if they obeyed the law." That sounds like a good rule. If the Judge "obeys the law" let criticism stay its voice and pen. But what are the characteristic marks of a judicial decision pronounced in obedience to the law? The layman, of course, has not the visual qualifications to discern them. Unfortunately the judicial eyesight itself frequently fails. The trial Judge renders his opinion, he is reversed on appeal, and then the highest court declares that he was right and the Appellate bench wrong. Some of our Supreme Court Judges have had as high as 45 per cent. of reversals. Tribunals that reverse each other cannot all be right. It is very confusing.

But why should our District Attorney bespeak for the Judges this special immunity from criticism? We cannot agree with him. Respect for the bench we all feel—that is, every good citizen does. From the beginning our courts have been our rock of safety. But we cannot persuade ourselves that there is anything sacrosanct about a Judge's opinion that should exempt it from the public scrutiny and criticism visited upon legislative acts, executive policies, and all those deeds and decisions of public authority that from generation to generation create, shape, and modify our institutions. The exemption for which Mr. JEROME pleads would work ill. There is between the judicial mind and the public mind a reciprocal susceptibility, a relation of action and reaction of which the resultant is law. Public opinion is unformulated law. If sound and reasonable, it sooner or later gets itself enacted into law by Legislatures or written into the law upon the bench. Everybody knows that the courts, even the highest courts, are influenced by public opinion while yet unexpressed in statutes, and gradually, with conservatism and with a conscientious, intelligent regard for the people's welfare they heed and obey it. Conversely, the decisions of the courts powerfully influence public opinion. Judge PECKHAM'S opinion in United States vs. Trans-Missouri Freight Association, argued at the October term of the Supreme Court in 1896, is an instance of it. Corporation lawyers have regarded that decision as the source of a multitude of the troubles that have beset them and their clients in the last decade. It is also among the most potent of the influences that have shaped public opinion and directed it into channels where it has so effectively responded to the appeals of Mr. ROOSEVELT.

We should regard it as a public misfortune if this interplay of influence and opinion between the bench and the people were inhibited. Of course, nothing of the kind will be done. We shall continue to take the opinions of our Judges at their value, and with all due deference to the District Attorney, that value will continue to be determined by the familiar process of open public appraisal. The Dred Scott decision was so appraised.

Mr. JEROME refers to President ROOSEVELT'S criticism of Judge HUMPHREY'S decision upon the "immunity" point in the Beef Trust cases. That decision, we believe, commended itself to lawyers as reasonable and probably sound. The President, who is not a lawyer, dissented, and it is fair to assume that his dissent was based, not on legal grounds at all, but on his temperamental impatience with everything that arrests his triumphal progress along any one of the many paths he pursues. Moreover, as the decision was, for the time at least, binding upon the President, acceptance would have been more graceful than a futile overruling dictum. Not long ago Mr. JEROME himself unpacked his mind about the Judges in this jurisdiction, and he spoke with such uncommon frankness that resentment was manifested. His fault upon that occasion was in not limiting the application of his criticism. What he meant to say was that the quality of our Supreme bench has been lowered by immemorial political selection and election. Now, Mr. JEROME could ask no better vindication of what he meant to say than the action of the Lawyers' Committee in forestalling the political organizations by putting in the field a judiciary ticket made up with regard to no consideration whatever other than fitness for the bench. Mr. JEROME was indiscreet in making his depreciation too sweeping, the President was indiscreet in speaking at all. But as to Mr. JEROME'S main point, we think, the Judges themselves would hardly demand such leniency and cloistered privilege as he asks for them. Capable and upright Judges have nothing to fear from public criticism; it is right and salutary that the other kind should get what they deserve.

WHAT IS JAPAN DOING?

Japan's aid to its industries in Manchuria and at home strikes observers here differently, according to their views upon American rather than Japanese topics. The official declaration has it that Japan was "nationalizing" its industries. If there is anything wrong about that, somebody blundered in Washington. But one of our neighbors which is obsessed by the American octopus discovers that "Japan is to be all one vast trust," which is to be especially directed to taking away our Manchurian trade. Another friend of protection to American industry, through assuring profits to employers upon their products without assuring larger wages to workers, discerns that Japan is "protecting" its industries.

It is curious that while we are attacking the octopus so shrewd a people as the Japanese should be summoning its aid. And it is rather alarming to find that our best and bravest and highest tariff is still weak compared with the Japanese policy of "protection," which may yet be held up for our imitation. Fancy, for instance, a Treasury loan at 4½ per cent. to the steel rail ring, which is languishing now under a tariff which enables it to get $28 a ton at home while selling to foreigners for $20 or so. We doubt that Japan is imitating us, and we are clear that we can find other exemplars than Japan for our own imitation. Circumstnces alter cases, and our case is unlike Japan's.

NO HOLY ALLIANCE.

One has but to glance at the map of Europe to see why any alliance between Russia, Germany, and Austria for the support of the autocrat against the demand for popular government would bring on troubles incalculably greater than those it would be intended to avert. The three empires cover more than three-fourths of the area of the continent. They stretch from the North Sea and the Baltic on the northwest to the Black Sea and the Caspian on the southeast, and the territory outside their limits embraces only England and France, of the Powers of the first class, with Spain, Italy, and the Balkan kingdoms as a fringe along the southern border. Division on any such lines would make an end of the balance of power and of the European concert, which is the modern instrumentality for its maintenance. The mere massing of such immense resources under a joint control would be enough to arouse Great Britain and France to resistance. The aim proposed, the suppression of liberty and the defense of absolutism, would fire the hearts of Englishmen and Frenchmen, were their Governments indifferent. It is incredible that the Governments of Germany and Austria could be blind to the immediate and disastrous animosities that would spring into activity at the first definite step toward such an adventure.

It is, however, not at all impossible that the reactionary party among the Czar's advisers and family have conceived that such an alliance could be arranged. The notion would be no more hopelessly stupid than others they have conceived and acted on. The source of the rumor of the alliance indicates that it had its origin in the Court, for the newspaper Rossia has been the organ of the Government in its efforts to reach the peasants, among whom that paper chiefly circulates. Even if the rumor were intended primarily to goad the Duma into extreme action, the pretended arrangement would appeal to the minds of IGNATIEFF, TREPOFF, STITCHINSKY, and the veteran POBIEDONOSTSEFF, who are reported now to be the immediate advisers of the Czar. These men and probably the Emperor himself simply cannot form any adequate idea of the detestation in which their purposes and policies are held by the civilized world. Especially they cannot understand that in modern countries outside of Russia the sentiment of the people gets itself respected through the representative system they are fighting against in Russia, and that an offense so glaring and defiant as the alliance suggested could not be passed over by the most conservative of Governments.

The Czar has an immense and trying task before him. His only hope of accomplishing it peacefully lay, and still lies, in his ability to work with the people through the assembly he has summoned. Had he undertaken this in the professed spirit of the October manifesto, the chances were largely in favor of success. In defiance of the spirit of that document, his "fundamental laws," issued on the sole arbitrary authority of ancient code, sought to bind the Duma hand and foot and reduce it to a contemptible nullity. The Duma has resisted, as it was bound to resist, and now, when it wishes to report to the people where the blame lies and who is accountable for the betrayal of their reasonable hopes, the Czar's Government forbids the publication of its address and is arresting journalists who venture to print it. Such conduct is insensate. Stubborn despotism, defiant of the people, and relying on brute force, would have been more intelligible to the Russian mind. To kindle the hope of freedom only to extinguish it is a form of madness. A Government capable of that is capable also of nursing the dream of a coalition with Germany and Austria to repress the movement toward liberty it has itself started. But Germany and Austria are modern nations; they are of the opening of the twentieth century, not of the nineteenth; they live in the present with their faces toward the future. If the Russian Government is determined to wage a hopeless contest with the forces of progress, it must make the fatal fight alone.

THE TREASURY BOOKKEEPING.

The defalcation in the Treasury is not so alarming in its amount as in the mere fact of its occurrence. When a man who handles hundreds of millions can have his accounts approved after his death, and the robbery be discovered only accidentally after several months, anything may happen, and nothing is certain where certainty is of the essence. What becomes of the vaunted system of checks and balances which make—or rather, is supposed to make—a Treasury account stated as inevitable and incontestable as death?

The fact is that it is a humbug. The accounts are kept in the old single-entry style, which is both complicated and obscure, and as far from self-checking as possible. Nowhere in all the department is there a single set of books kept in the manner of mercantile establishments, to say nothing of banking houses, and balance sheets, which are the ordinary conveniences of other businesses, are lacking in the biggest business of all. This state of things, according to a description borrowed from Secretary GAGE'S words, is an accident and an inheritance. It holds its own against all attempts at reform through sheer inertia of the permanent staff, who are in some cases coeval with the system which they protect as faithfully as they do their jobs. It was necessary to get an act of Congress even to recast the daily statement, and separate the operations of the Treasury as a department of revenue administration and as a Government bank. What is alleged to be unobtainable in theory, although urgently needed, is yet practically operable every day, despite every objection, in institutions as complicated as the Treasury. The Treasury needs a "systematizer" and a modern system of accounting.

IT SEEMS TO PAY.

The latest number of Good Government, the monthly publication of the Civil Service Reform League, contains two statements as to the indirect effect of the introduction of the merit system in the Federal service that are well worth noting. One is from a speech in the House by the Hon. J. B. PERKINS of Rochester as to the practical reduction in the patronage at the disposal of members of Congress:

> We do not want to exercise patronage solely to give happiness to some dear friend, but we are actuated by the idea that it may be of some value to ourselves politically. A job may help the man who gets it, but as a general rule it harms the man who gets it for him. Civil service reform has not in all respects worked beneficially, but for Representatives it has been an unmixed blessing; it has made their lives happier and their tenure of office longer.

In support of this statement Mr. PERKINS gave figures to show that up to the year 1860 the State of New York had sent 600 Representatives to Congress and two-thirds of them had served but one term. The next score of years showed much the same facts. Then came the Civil Service law, and the gradual lessening of patronage, and since then the average term of service of the Representatives had lengthened, so that at present more than half are in their second term and one in twelve have served seven terms or more.

The second statement is from the Secretary of War:

> As Secretary of War I have 1,500 subordinates. I have been in office two years and two months, and I have not yet appointed a single head or chief of bureau or clerk. The truth is that I have nothing to do with it. When there is a vacancy the papers are made out, the list is produced, the man at the top is promoted, and that is all there is to it. I presume I sign the papers, but I do not know when I do it. No Congressman or Senator asks anything in the way of appointments in my department, because they know that under the law and the custom their political influence will avail nothing. It is hard for a man at the head of a department to understand how in the days forty years ago of political appointments any business at all was transacted.

Meanwhile the work of the Government is done better and at less cost relatively to the number employed. It is plain that business methods and principles applied to public affairs are satisfactory.

Has the Long Island Railroad Company a fairly trained architect, not afflicted with color blindness, at its disposal? If so, we urge it, in a purely humanitarian spirit, to send him to the corner of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, in the Borough of Brooklyn, to take a look at the new Flatbush station as far as it is constructed, and then to report on the degree and nature of the torment inflicted by the combination of colors in that building. The main walls are of natural colored brick, not especially repulsive, but of a cold, grayish red. The "trimming" is of terra cotta of an indescribable and intolerable bilious yellow, which no sensitive eye can contemplate without suffering. The structure is not very far advanced, and it may be practicable to change it. If pangs of conscience could be appraised in money we should say that a proper change would save the officials responsible for this monstrosity at least a million of dollars.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Accident That is Reassuring.

There is much in the accounts of what happened after the Thomas Patten collided with the Perseus on Thursday to win credence for the claims of those who have said that the excursion business in New York Harbor is now conducted in a better and safer way than it was at the time of the Slocum disaster. The results of the trials following that great slaughter seemed inadequate and unsatisfactory to most of us, and there has been a somewhat general impression that inspection methods and steamboat equipments were not necessarily much better now than they were in the days when, as was conclusively proved, the Inspectors did not inspect, and at least some of the boats were run with few thoughts for anything except keeping the expenses down and the receipts up.

The ramming of the Perseus, while it seems to have been an accident of the sort that fairly deserves to be called unavoidable, provided all the circumstances and material for a frightful panic. But there was nothing of the kind. Of course, the crowding passengers were wildly excited at first, but they received the stern and instant control they needed. The officers kept their heads perfectly—as was to be expected and almost always happens—and the crews displayed equal discipline and efficiency, which shows that they had been subjected to real training and were employed under conditions that make it possible to get better men than can be picked up hastily along the water front. The life-preservers, too, were within reach and in sufficient numbers. So, after the first excitement was over, everybody quieted down, the transfer of the passengers to other steamers was effected rapidly and in good order, and what might have been a terrible loss of life turned out to be only a material injury that a few thousand dollars will repair.

It would be an offensive platitude to conclude from all this that the Slocum's victims "did not die in vain," but it is evident that the lesson of their death was better learned than some have feared, and that even if all those to blame for the burning and drowning of hundreds of women and children were not held to responsibility, the inevitable perils of navigation in narrow and crowded waters are now reduced to a reasonable minimum instead of being left at a criminal maximum. The many benefits of little journeys in and around the harbor can therefore be utilized without undue apprehension. Boats well manned and equipped are as safe as the land, and this accident, instead of frightening people, or of keeping up their old fears, should act as a strong reassurance.

New Name for Speed Mania.

Neither as an excuse nor as an explanation can the statement of the French chauffeur who wrecked the Stillman automobile near Lisieux be called a success. He said that while proceeding rapidly he was overcome by a sudden vertigo and blindness, and the machine rushed forward without guidance at the rate of fifty kilometers, or almost thirty-five miles, an hour till it struck a heavy truck. Then there was a great crash and everybody went flying. It will be noted from the dispatch that, starting from Paris at 10 o'clock in the morning, the automobile had traversed 200 miles before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, though there had been a stop for luncheon. It is therefore evident that for hours the chauffeur kept up at least as much speed before he had his fit of vertigo as he did afterward, and it looks very much as if his dizziness, if he had any, was due to a sudden realization that he was going to hit, instead of graze, the humbler vehicle.

The chances are that this peculiar malady came on the instant before the accident occurred, and that until then the man had been troubled by nothing except a rash inclination to take desperate chances for himself and his passengers. In other words, the vertigo was of the sort sometimes called speed madness, and the blindness was to danger and the rules and laws that govern the use of a public highway. Perhaps the most efficient doctor for the unfortunate invalid would have been a resolute gendarme and his best sanatorium a police station or a Magistrate's court. These are often highly efficient in such cases, bringing about a complete cure which lasts until—the next time.

And yet, after all, the chauffeur's story may be entirely correct. Men do have unexpected losses of consciousness at most inconvenient moments, and it is that too much responsibility may not be placed on a single person that our ferryboats are compelled to carry two pilots. Therefore it would be well, in selecting chauffeurs, to choose those whose records are free from any symptoms of a tendency to run too fast, either just before they suffer from an attack of this troublesome affection or at other times. That would soon fill the fraternity with immunes.

More Light on the Panama Case.

One of our readers who is wise in medicine suggests that there may, after all, be something in the story from Panama about the increased prevalence of throat and lung diseases among the Jamaica negroes since they began to sleep in the sanitary and well-ventilated barracks provided for them in the Canal Zone. He says that the West Indian black closes his hut tightly after dark, not, as he thinks, to keep out the night air and the ghosts, with the desirable effect of also keeping out the malaria-bearing mosquito, but for the excellent reason that he is thus protected from the cold.

It is not easy to think of the tropics as cold, but of course they are, comparatively, at least, at night, and our correspondent thinks that perhaps the American sanitarians have forgotten the fact that their wards have few clothes and may really suffer in their new and admirable homes. He refers to the great turbans and sashes of many inhabitants of hot lands, but we do not understand that these are for night wear, and do more than suspect that their purpose is to give protection from—light.

So we remain without an explanation of the report that the exiled Jamaicans are suffering from too much ventilation and sanitation. Our own impression is that either the report is not exact, or else that the new barracks are somehow uncomfortable and unhealthy despite their many excellencies. Perhaps no provision for shade has been made, under the ancient belief that sunshine cannot be secured in quantities too great. That belief has been fiercely attacked of late, and is not quite so widely held as it used to be.

TO HELP THE CHILDREN.

An Appeal for Money to Carry on Fresh Air Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the object of my writing is known and my appeal considered, I believe you will grant me a brief space in your valuable paper to set forth the pressing need that confronts us in connection with our fresh air work in New York and the surrounding cities, especially that which benefits mothers and children. During this hot weather, and all that it brings in its train in the great city, it would be difficult to picture the suffering in some of the overcrowded tenement districts, where, in close, stifling rooms located in narrow streets where there is little or no opportunity to get fresh air, some of the poorest families need immediate assistance. In many homes, if such they may be designated, some consisting of little more than one room, there are little children whose parents are more than glad for them to be taken into fresh air, and one such visit would not only prove of physical benefit to them, but in some instances even prolong life.

In addition to the regularly organized branches of work in connection with the Volunteers, by which many thousands are benefited, we have a Children's Home and Fresh Air Camp in Darien, Conn., to which we have already taken several hundred children from New York. Here, upon several acres of ground, in the shade of the trees, and close to a freshwater lake, the little ones, together with their mothers, have been benefited for a week or two weeks at a time by the sweet country air.

One of our officers, describing his visit to the slums in search of little ones who so much need and appreciate these little visits away from the stinging dust and choking air of the tenements, says:

> "One interesting case I met with in my visiting was that of a family of four, consisting of a mother and three children, the father having been killed three months ago. The mother had been ill and was just dismissed from the hospital. A girl, 16 years of age, is at present the only support of the family. This mother was delighted when I told her that we would take her two small girls to the country for two weeks. In another house, after climbing up four flights of stairs and securing three more little girls, when coming down, I was accosted by a little girl who asked me if I was the good man who was going to take little children to the country. Upon replying in the affirmative, she asked me to come and see her mother. I followed her to the basement, where I learned that the family of nine were living in the three rooms, very dark and damp. They have to pay a rent of $10 a month for their rooms. Two of the little ones are now enjoying the fresh air at Darien. I visited another home where the mother is dead and the oldest daughter, a girl of about 15, is the housekeeper. At present she is sick, and the little ones have to shift for themselves. I quickly put them on my list and made them happy."

Sir, many of your readers not only possess the intelligence to quickly recognize the value of such philanthropy as our officer describes, but the benevolence to aid in such a timely undertaking. While they are not so situated that they can go down themselves among these needy ones, yet they will be glad to send a little financial help to those who are giving this present tense practical aid. Let those of us who are more fortunate in getting away for a season from the hot, sweltering surroundings of city life remember those who will not have any fresh air or change at all unless the means are provided. Five dollars will take a child into the country for one week. May I ask through your paper for early financial assistance, which may be sent to Ballington Booth, 88 Cooper Square, or Col. and Mrs. Frederick Lindsay, 454 West Forty-second Street, New York City? The money shall be used strictly for the purpose for which it is given, and an official receipt will be sent to each donor.

BALLINGTON BOOTH,
President the Volunteers of America.
New York, July 19, 1906.

TWO VICE QUEENS OF INDIA.

Kipling's Verses to Lady Dufferin Applied to Lady Curzon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was not to Lady Curzon, but to one of her predecessors, Lady Dufferin, that Rudyard Kipling addressed, some fifteen years ago, "The Song of the Women," in expression of the gratitude of the natives for "Lady Dufferin's Fund for Medical Aid to the Women of India." But Lady Curzon's work in the same line makes Mr. Kipling's verses timely to-day. Will you not reprint them? S.

How shall she know the worship we would do her?
The walls are high and she is very far.
How shall the women's message reach unto her—
Above the tumult of the packed bazaar?
Free wind of March, against the lattice blowing,
Bear thou our thanks, less she depart unknowing

Go forth across the fields we may not roam in,
Go forth beyond the trees that rim the city
To whatsoe'er fair place she hath her home in,
Who dowered us with wealth of love and pity.
Out of our shadow pass, and seek her singing—
"I have no gifts but Love alone for bringing."

If she have sent her servants in our pain,
If she have fought with Death and dulled his sword;
If she have given back our sick again,
And to the breast the weakling lips restored,
Is it a little thing that she has wrought?
Then Life and Death and Motherhood be naught.

Go forth, O wind, our message on thy wings,
And they shall hear thee pass and bid thee speed,
In reed-roofed hut or white-walled home of Kings,
Who have been helpen by her in their need.
All spring shall give thee fragrance, and the wheat
Shall be a tasseled floorcloth to thy feet.

Haste, for our hearts are with thee, take no rest!
Loud-voiced ambassador, from sea to sea
Proclaim the blessing, manifold, confest,
Of those in darkness by her hand set free.
Then very softly to her presence move,
And whisper, "Lady, lo, they know and love!"

GET TOGETHER!

A Financier Considers the Investment Situation and Makes an Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Get together! The business of the country is in a perfectly healthy condition—good crops, increasing earnings of railroads, everything pointing to material increase in wealth and prosperity. But the mercury in the thermometer of the condition of the business world, viz., Wall Street, is very low in the tube. Why? Simply because the great interests (the money-holding corporations) are nervous and are cleaning house. The individual wishes to insure his life against accident or death. He wants to be assured that his heirs will receive a large lump sum. The corporation (life insurance company) assumes the risk of paying this sum, but exacts a large percentage, (premium;) this premium and accumulated premiums must be invested. The building of railways and other business enterprises offer opportunities for the safe investment of these accumulations. Investigation shows that perhaps some of the methods employed by the Trustees in the handling of this fund have not been altogether above reproach. No explanation has so far been admitted to show that in the judgment of the Trustees their acts were for the best interests of the policy holders. Without giving time to straighten out their investments, they are at once ordered to sell certain holdings. And the Trustees, fearing a collapse of credit, at once proceed to dispose of certain investments. These investments, while intrinsically perfectly good, are not marketable; hence, in disposing of them, the purchasers (needing to find ready money) dispose of their gilt-edged securities at a sacrifice in the market. Then, again, the investor who buys these securities must dispose of his more or less speculative holdings. Thus it goes on, shifting the burden from one to another, and we have the spectacle of a depressed market for securities, while the value of the property represented by these securities is constantly improving, enlarging, and progressing.

The destruction of wealth by the Boer war, the Spanish war, the Baltimore fire, the San Francisco earthquake, all require time to make up.

The destruction of rent-paying property for the construction of the Pennsylvania and New York Central terminals must be borne by the people at large pending the completion of these terminals, till by the greatly increased facilities for handling traffic they can make up an income to cover not only the income destroyed by the razing of the buildings, but the interest that must be paid on the vast sums required for the completion of the terminals.

Get together! Lend a helping hand one to another to enable the completion of the transmutation of investments and the completion of really needed improvements. The money that has been spent in the last few years has been for extending lines, straightening lines, (reducing cost of handling passengers and freight,) buying heavier rolling stock, heavier and improved rails, building bridges to replace wooden and obsolete ones, for farming utensils, building material, &c.

The Subway absorbed an immense amount of floating capital, which will take time to return.

The Wall Street Journal compares 1906 with 1856—the year before the great and only really serious panic the country has ever seen. The panic of 1857 was real. The crops not only in Europe but with us had failed, and starvation stared us in the face—real, true calamity, not imaginary; but we recovered very shortly.

The whole trouble in a nutshell is the shifting of investments—a very, very difficult thing to accomplish, because it requires large sums of money to effect the change. It is not a speculative readjustment, but an investment readjustment. And when we all settle down to find that the shifting has been accomplished, we will wonder why we made all this fuss.

Let the United States Government deposit the funds in their possession in the banks of the people to whom the money belongs, (vs. proper security,) and the oil will lubricate the machinery and the engine will run in on time. C. S. W.

New York, July 20, 1906.

Missionaries Not Vengeance Seekers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 18th you use the words "When one recalls the frequency with which foreign missionaries have demanded stern vengeance on natives," &c. You also charge missionary bodies with having been "too eager to demand both blood and money when their representatives have suffered the martyrdom they had to some degree invited."

Now, I have kept fairly well informed on foreign mission affairs, and just at this moment I do not recall a solitary case of a missionary demand for "vengeance." I should say that Mrs. Labaree's remonstrance against cruel measures in requital for the killing of her husband was a fair illustration of the general attitude of "the missionary bodies." If there has been a "frequency" of cases of missionary bloodthirstiness will THE TIMES please cite a few of them, that, being better instructed, I may cease to contribute to the foreign mission treasury?

As for the German seizure of a Chinese province for the murder of two priests, THE TIMES is of course able to distinguish between the acts of a missionary society and that of a European Government glad of any pretext to lay hold upon the territory of a weak Asiatic power. X.

Morristown, N. J., July 19, 1906.

We Are Accused of Promoting Theft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In commenting on the timely letter of the President of the Crescent Athletic Club on "Souvenirs," you hit on a strain which is apt to extend the foolish and "smart" trick or habit of attaching articles of a minor nature in places of more or less public character, by an element of youngsters, male and female, who have not the proper respect for the possessions of others, and who think it "big" to possess anything with a club, restaurant, or a hotel emblem on it. The majority of these petty marauders are of the highest social set in their communities, their aim being not pecuniary gain, but just to decorate a den, smoking corner, or, may be, alas! a bachelor girl's quarters.

Your treating this subject in the light way you have gives these people a very pleasant sense of notoriety, and consequently, instead of assisting the afflicted losers to stop this foolish purloining, you whet the vain appetites of the unthinking parties and they extend their operations unchastened, so as to acquire more of that tempting morsel, to people of their calibre, newspaper notoriety. C. A. C.

Brooklyn, July 19, 1906.

"Like Kipling and the Dickens."

From The Bangkok Times.

The proprietors of a Siamese newspaper have distributed handbills containing the following notice:

"The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder, git commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of sombre. Staff has each one been colleged, and write like the Kippling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it. Buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Ready on Friday, Number first."

An Insinuation.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Virginia's two-cent-fare law has been declared unconstitutional. Strange how it is only the laws the corporations do not want that prove so defective. Perhaps it is because the corporations see that they are made defective before they are passed.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW ORDER THE WORK OF TAFT

Changes Aspect of His Chances as Presidential Candidate.

GRANTS DEMAND OF LABOR

Gompers Says for Three Years He Appealed to the President, Who Promised, but Did Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—It was Secretary Taft who brought about the President's instructions to all heads of departments to see that the eight-hour law is strictly enforced on all Government work. By doing so it is believed that he has put an entirely different face upon the question of his availability as a Presidential candidate in 1908.

It has been said very freely by Republican politicians in discussing the subject of his candidacy two years from now that the greatest objection to him was his record in issuing injunctions in labor troubles while he was on the Federal bench in Ohio. He himself has referred to this as a reason why he might not be an available candidate.

Now, however, he has taken action in his capacity as Secretary of War which answers directly a plea that organized labor has been striving unsuccessfully for three years and more to have answered. And it is not only the fact that it is Taft who at last gives the long-delayed answer which counts, it is the other fact that the answer is exactly what the labor men have prayed for.

It has been one of labor's grievances for several years that men working on contracts under the supervision of army officers were required to work more than eight hours a day. But this situation was never brought to the attention of the Secretary of War. A few days ago he was informed of the matter by Commissioner Neill of the Labor Bureau, and immediately gave directions that hereafter the Inspectors owing allegiance to his department should report at once any violations of the eight-hour law coming under their notice, and that all such reports received from Inspectors should be at once certified to the Department of Justice.

This action was reported to the President immediately and approved by Mr. Roosevelt, who caused letters to be sent to the heads of all other Government departments directing that the course of the War Department in regard to the eight-hour law should be followed as the standard.

"For the last three years," said Gompers to-day, "I have been calling the attention of President Roosevelt to violations of the eight-hour law. I have seen him personally and have written to him about them. Always I have been assured that the matter would have the President's 'immediate attention,' or that he 'would take it up at once,' or some similar reply. But never has anything been done until this order was issued.

"I have not yet seen a copy of it and so cannot express an opinion as to the effect it will have. But if it is what it is reported to be it is very gratifying to us. The effect will be good, but it should have been done long ago."

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY FUSS.

Last Election Crooked, Some Members Charge—Case Taken to Court.

Charges that fraud was practiced in the last annual election of the New England Society, which marked the hundredth anniversary of the organization, were made before Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court yesterday, when argument came up before him on an application to show cause why the election should not be reviewed by the court and the officers who have been declared elected unseated.

The applicants in the case were Mo-Laurin J. Pickering, Clarence J. Parsons, Edward A. Sumner, William E. Peck, and Aaron S. Thomas. Edward A. Sumner, who appeared as counsel for the relators, asked that Austin B. Fletcher, President, and Judge Elizur B. Hinsdale and Samuel D. Brewster, Directors, who were declared elected on what was known as the "regular" ticket last December, be unseated, and that Morris K. Jesup, who ran for President; ex-Mayor Seth Low, and Cephas Brainerd, who ran for Vice Presidents, with James M. Bifford and Forrest H. Parker, who ran for Directors on the "members'" ticket, be seated.

Albert H. Stickney, who with other counsel appeared for the New England Society to oppose a review, declared the regular ticket had been properly elected.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "there never has been any question regarding the honorable standing of members of this society until recently. At the last election a number of proxies were obtained by certain members by fraud in order to use them at this annual election in a surreptitious manner.

"Gentlemen like Seth Low and Morris K. Jesup and the other gentlemen on the members' ticket would not touch the men who obtained these proxies in such a manner with a ninety-foot pole. They never consented to the use of their names in this proceeding, and we have their affidavits to that effect."

Mr. Stickney said the New England Society was organized chiefly for the purpose of giving an annual dinner, and that the proxies had been obtained on the pretext that they were to be used merely for the purpose of voting on the question of whether the centenary dinner was to cost $10 or $15 a plate. He said many of the out of town members who were anxious to attend the dinner, but to whom the latter rate was prohibitive, had gladly given their proxies for that purpose, but never to be used for the election of officers. Mr. Sumner, on the other hand, showed proxies covering everything that might come up at the annual meeting, including elections, and said all proxies were worded that way.

Justice MacLean reserved decision.

Oren Root Contradicted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting your interview with Oren Root in this morning's paper in which he states that "there has been no change in the Broadway [surface car] schedule for a year at any rate," permit me to say that a switch was recently laid at 117th Street and Broadway, upon which about half of the north-bound Broadway cars are now switched back downtown. Passengers for points north are compelled to experience long delays, and those going to the West 180th Street Ferry, at the terminus, frequently miss the half-hourly boats. A crowd of thirty passengers dumped off successive cars at 117th Street one day last week waited nineteen minutes before a through car could be had. The car they boarded was to be switched back like the others, but they surrounded the crew and literally forced them to run it through to the terminus. ONE WHO WAS THERE.

New York, July 19, 1906.

THE STEAM SHOVEL.

Watch how, with grim avidity, he takes
Great gulps of scenery, with his restless jaws!
Now to the Highland's very heart he bores
And with her cooling springs his thirst he slakes.

With angry creak and snort a hill he tears,
A pleasant island to his greed gives way;
He strips fair valleys to the naked clay,
The meadow of the Lincoln green it wears.

It is as though no offering can appease
The insatiate craving of his Druid lust,
But further swells the sacrificial dust
Where stand new altars he has dared to seize.

JAMES OWEN TRYON.

JUSTICE WON'T HELP GOURDAIN INTO JAIL

Victim of His Conscience Will Have to Build His Own Prison.

A MADE-TO-ORDER INTERVIEW

In Which He Describes with an Eye for the Graphic His Meeting with Justice White.

Louis A. Gourdain of Chicago, who, for reasons of his own, wants to break into jail, came back to town yesterday and issued a typewritten statement telling all about his visit to Supreme Court Justice White at Narragansett Pier. The visit, which was to obtain an order that his efforts to become a prisoner should be filed at Washington, was, to use his own language, "fruitless or fruitful, according to the point of view." In other words he is no nearer jail than he was before.

Mr. Gourdain, who is described as an "alert" man, is something of a scribe. He knows exactly what a newspaper wants. This refers to his choice of material in the typewritten description of his interview with the Justice. He speaks of hiring an automobile and gives into ecstasies over a "Summer home overlooking Narragansett Bay." This is local color; so is this:

"The Judge was not at home at the time, but came in shortly after from a carriage ride and immediately came over to see the reporter of the —— and Gourdain, who were sitting on the broad piazza of the cottage. The reporter started to introduce Gourdain to the Judge."

The name of the newspaper is left blank to be filled in when used.

"All reporters know the Judge, of course," Gourdain's account continues, "so that the introduction of Gourdain was easy. In fact, Justice White remembered that Gourdain was a son of Col. J. K. Gourdain of the Eighteenth Louisiana Regiment and smilingly shook hands with him."

Justice White's refusal to issue an order has already been published, except perhaps the circumstance that Gourdain, with the courtesy that characterizes a man of aspirations to imprisonment, said he would not offend his Honor by asking any other Judge of equal powers to issue the decree. Gourdain said that, for the present, he should content himself by going to Joliet, where he will begin the construction of his own private prison. He is looking around just now for a competent turnkey, a few warders, and five or six men who can shoot straight at an escaping prisoner. Later, he says he told Justice White, he will make a motion before the full United States court to have his petition accepted by the clerk at Washington.

"I was convicted by a jury of intelligent men," complained Mr. Gourdain to the reporters, who wanted more than the written statement, "and I am determined to serve my term. If they will not lock me up I shall put myself for four and a half years in private incarceration. I shall make it a real prison. I will conduct my business from behind these walls, and I shall have a newspaper—"

"You mean a sort of Star of Hope, which you will write, print, publish, and read yourself?" said one reporter.

Unheeding the question Mr. Gourdain said that whatever he did he should die, as Andrew Carnegie proposed to do, a poor man. He intends to leave soon for Chicago to get the plans for his private dungeon under way.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Four ways by which Louis Gourdain, who is now in the East seeking some avenue by which he may "force" an entrance into the penitentiary at Joliet, can attain his ends if he returns to Chicago are pointed out by Government attachés. The means by which the lottery man can get relief from freedom follow:

1. Application to Judge Peter S. Grosscup in the court which granted the supersedeas upon which Gourdain was released pending an appeal to quash the supersedeas. Result—Seizure by United States Marshal and return to penitentiary.

2. Application to District Court to revoke his appeal bond. Result—Quashing of supersedeas and seizure.

3. Application to United States Attorney C. B. Morrison to seek the revocation of his bond of $10,000 on the supersedeas or his appeal bond. Result—Seizure and arrest.

4. Compel John H. Dalton and his wife, who are on his bond, to surrender him into the custody of the United States Marshal. Result—Surrender of defendant by surety always places him back into the custody of the prosecution.

JUSTICE MARSHALL ACCUSED.

Is Said to Have Written the Letters Suggesting a Rebate Plan.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—The Milwaukee Journal to-day says:

"The fact came out this afternoon that Justice R. D. Marshall of the State Supreme Court was the author of the letters submitted yesterday by J. G. Albright, State Manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, to the State Insurance Investigating Committee."

Albright declared that a Supreme Court Justice had made a proposition to submit a plan whereby the Justice could get the benefit of a rebate on his insurance policy premium, the plan to be prepared in such a way that the company would still be within the law.

The Legislative Life Insurance Investigating Committee to-day directed its counsel, James I. O'Connor, to serve a written notice on Albright to produce before the committee on July 31 the original correspondence between his company, himself, and the Supreme Court Justice concerned.

Lecturers for Columbia Law School.

Announcement has just been made of the appointment of four new lecturers in the Columbia Law School for the year 1906-7. The senior is Prof. Nathan Abbott of Leland Stanford University. A second lecturer is Goldthwaite H. Dorr, A. B., Harvard, 1897; LL. B., Columbia, 1904. Charles H. Ayres, the third appointee, is also a graduate of Harvard. The fourth lecturer is Alfred Hayes, Jr., a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1895, and of the Columbia Law School in the class of 1898.

Publishers' Press Meeting.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Publishers' Press Association yesterday it was announced that E. W. Scripps and M. A. McRae had purchased a controlling interest in the institution. Mr. Shale, the President, retiring. The Publishers' Press will be conducted in future in alliance with the Scripps-McRae Press Association, which operates west of the Alleghany Mountains. John Vandercook succeeds Mr. Shale as General Manager in New York, and M. A. McRae succeeds Mr. Shale as President.

Schoolship St. Mary's at Gibraltar.

News came by cable yesterday to Secretary Palmer of the Board of Education from Commander Hanus of the schoolship St. Mary's that the St. Mary's had arrived at Gibraltar with everybody aboard well. The Commander had heard of the report, already contradicted, that the St. Mary's had grounded near Cape Spartel, and cabled that it was not so. She weathered the gale in fine style.

We Want Your Wife

Who cannot eat anything without Fermentation, Acidity, Gases; that Fullness, Lump, Distress after Eating, Nausea, to "Try One More Good Dinner" anything she desires, and *while eating it*

MAN-A-CEA WATER

You Can Stop Her Suffering to-day

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.

and all First-Class Grocers and Druggists.

FOR "MADAM BUTTERFLY."

The American Production to Have Three Sets of Singers.

Henry W. Savage, the theatrical manager, arrived from Europe on La Provence yesterday. He says he has engaged several excellent singers for his opera troupe. He is going to give an Anglicized version of Puccini's "Madam Butterfly." There are to be three entire casts for the opera, because, Mr. Savage says, the music is very exacting and the singers will require plenty of rest.

Elza Szamosy, whom Walter Rothwell, Mr. Savage's conductor, heard sing in Budapest, was engaged to sing the title role. Adelaide Norwood, an American singer who has been in Europe for many years, was also engaged to sing the title role. There will be three more for the same part, for Mr. Savage says he must have five Madam Butterflies altogether.

The manager traveled 22,000 miles to see the opera. He missed two performances in Milan and one in Sicily. Finally he saw the opera in London. He engaged Tito Ricordi to superintend the English production. The first performance will be in Washington on Oct. 15. Then the troupe will go to Baltimore and Boston. It will reach New York about Nov. 12.

While he was in Paris Mr. Savage made arrangements with Marcel Yvert and Victor de Cottens to present the Savage musical comedies in Paris. "The Prince of Pilsen," "The Sultan of Sulu," "The Yankee Consul," and "Peggy from Paris" may be heard there next season.

JOSEF LHEVINNE HAS A SON.

The Child Will Accompany Him on His American Tour.

A cable dispatch was received by Ernest Urchs yesterday announcing the birth in Paris of a son to Mrs. Josef Lhevinne, wife of the young Russian pianist, who made a successful visit to America last year.

Both parents are well-known pianists. Mrs. Rosina Lhevinne was graduated from the Moscow Conservatory when she was 17, and took the gold medal in the piano class. Lhevinne was the teacher, and shortly after she left the conservatory they were married. Mrs. Lhevinne has made concert tours of Russia and Holland, and has played with her husband at Paris, Berlin, and elsewhere.

The Lhevinne baby will be brought to America next year, when Mr. Lhevinne will make a tour and will be assisted by his wife.

HURTIG & SEAMON UPHELD.

Magistrate Decides They Needn't Take Out an Agent's License.

Hurtig & Seamon, theatrical managers, were in the Tombs Court yesterday to answer a complaint made by John N. Bogart, Commissioner of Licenses. He alleged that they had failed to take out a license as theatrical agents. The managers held that they were not theatrical agents, and should not be required to take out a license.

H. M. Steinert, who represented the Commissioner, charged that Hurtig & Seamon had received $200 from the Richard Weber Association for an entertainment, and that this made them theatrical agents. Harry J. Seamon, who appeared for the managers, held that only the employes of the Hurtig & Seamon establishment had been used in the entertainment, and that no outsider had been engaged. Therefore, he said, the managers were not liable as agents.

Magistrate Mayo agreed with this view of the case and dismissed the summons.

MISS WALSH'S LADY MACBETH

It Will Be a Complete Novelty, Her Managers Promise.

Blanche Walsh will appear as Lady Macbeth this season at the new Astor Theatre. She has signed a contract to continue under the management of Wagenhals & Kemper. For eight years, her managers said yesterday, she has been studying the part, and they give this account of her interpretation:

"Miss Walsh's conception of the character, formed after years of study, is entirely at variance with generally accepted and traditional views. In her hands Lady Macbeth becomes a keenly intellectual force, swayed by a mentality that dominates every act of her life."

FUN FOR PHONOGRAPH MEN.

Dinner at the Waldorf for 250 Edison Salesmen.

Two hundred and fifty Edison jobbers were the guests of the Columbia Phonograph Company at a banquet in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The entertainment was the last of a round of four days of festivities which has been provided for jobbers by the Phonograph Company.

Among those present at the banquet last night were Thomas A. Edison, President William E. Gilmore of the Columbia Phonograph Company, and F. K. Dolbeer, the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. There were no speeches, but a musical programme was provided by the Edison Symphony Orchestra and several vaudeville artists appeared.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte and Mrs. Bonaparte have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox. The Secretary will return to Washington about Aug. 1.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Courtney Jenkins of Seven Oaks, Green Spring Valley, Md., have returned from a twenty-three months' trip through Europe, Asia, and Africa. Mrs. Jenkins was Miss Brown, a daughter of Mrs. Frank Goold Brown of New York, and her marriage several years ago in St. Xavier's Church was one of the brilliant affairs of the season. Among their experiences abroad was a shipwreck in the Persian Gulf and a trip through Babylonia, escorted by a guard of Turkish soldiers.

***

Commander L. L. Reamey, United States Navy, and Mrs. Reamey, who sailed for Europe this week, will visit Mrs. Reamey's sister, the Countess de Frankenstein, in Italy. Mrs. Reamey's mother, Mrs. William Cullen Brewster, is now in Italy with the Countess.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal (Miss Fitzgerald) have taken a cottage at Profile, N. H., for the rest of the Summer.

***

Gen. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Bryce, and Miss Cornelia Bryce are booked to sail to-day for Europe.

***

Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding and her daughter, Miss Caroline Wilmerding, are visiting in Newport.

***

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, who arrived from abroad a short time since with her children, will spend the rest of the Summer at Bar Harbor. She has taken the Fox cottage on Eagle Lake Road, and is already occupying it.

***

Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, mother of Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and James Hazen Hyde, is spending the Summer at Saratoga.

***

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke and his family have arrived at Glengariff, the Cooksey house at Seal Harbor, Me.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch are occupying their Seal Harbor cottage, Die Heimberg.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey and their family have rented the Spurling cottage, at Northeast Harbor, Me., this Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards have opened Eastcote, their Bar Harbor cottage, and will have their married daughter, Mrs. Reginald M. Johnson, and her husband, of Boston, as guests for the Summer.

GAMBLERS GOT $24 ON TRIP FROM EUROPE

"Doc" Owens and Companion Fared Poorly on La Provence.

STEWARD POSTED WARNING

He Recognized Two Gamblers in the Saloon and Had Play Stopped After First Day.

When the French liner La Provence reached her pier in the North River late yesterday afternoon and her gangplank was run out, one of the first of her saloon passengers to descend was "Doc" Owens, the transatlantic gambler. With Owens was another man, who, according to Detective Sergeants Moody and Leeson of the Central Office, is almost as notorious. This man's right name, they said, is Hollander.

For weeks the American, English, and German lines have been posting notices warning passengers to look out for card sharps, while the officers and stewards of the vessels were told to see that the swindlers did not get an opportunity to fleece the unsuspecting in the smokerooms. The efforts were successful, the steamship people say.

The gamblers evidently decided to try elsewhere, and from what was said on La Provence yesterday their voyage on her was in the nature of an experiment. Heretofore the French boats have not been worked extensively by the gamblers, and for this reason they figured out that a voyage on the crack ship of the line might prove very profitable. The second day out they learned that a mistake had been made.

Harry Matson, chief steward of La Provence, recognized the gamblers before La Provence was 200 miles west of Havre. The next morning notices were posted throughout the ship and all the passengers were cautioned. The result was that the gamblers did not make a cent for the rest of the voyage. On the first day out, according to Matson, they won about $24.

La Provence made a splendid voyage from Havre, averaging over 500 miles a day for the journey of 3,155 miles, her time from port to port being 6 days 3 hours and 10 minutes.

Some of the passengers on board were Mrs. Ogden Goelet, J. B. Crocker, Flora Zabelle, wife of Raymond Hitchcock, the actor; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wyman, Bishop Percy N. Furber, Frank C. Gibbins, E. S. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Whelan, Percy Thompson, and Mrs. John E. Parsons.

BUYS IN HIS OLD STEED.

Inspector Cross Saves the Police Horse Punch from a Hard Fate.

Six old horses, saddle galled and bent of knee, were lined up at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in front of the Traffic Squad's downtown stables, at 17 Leonard Street. They were too old for further police utility and Commissioner Bingham had ordered their sale.

The first horse to which the auctioneer drew attention was Punch, said to have been one of the most intelligent animals the Police Department ever had.

"Thirty dollars," a dealer bid for him.

"Throwin' him to the crows, all right," said a patrolman.

"Thirty-five dollars," bid another tight-trousered man.

"Fifty," volunteered Inspector Adam Cross, stepping from the crowd and stroking Punch's nose. The old horse whinnied to him.

The bidding went on. The dealers raised the figure in fives. Cross raised them in tens. Finally one man, with his thumbs in his suspenders, said, "One hundred."

"One—twenty-five," said Cross impatiently. The dealers gave up at that. The auctioneer said Punch was going—going—and then he was gone. Cross reached out a hand and chirruped. Punch staggered out of the line and shoved his nose in his old rider's shoulder.

"I bought him for my own," said Cross, "because I couldn't bear to think of this old pal going where I couldn't feel sure of his being treated kindly. I've got a place up country where there's nice grass, and I guess Punch can put in his Winter up there."

The other five horses were sold at prices averaging about $75 each. Three of them went to dealers and two to persons who might have been dealers.

MONKEY SAM'S IN TROUBLE.

Customs Men Arrest Him for Importing Tiger Birds Secretly.

"Monkey Sam" is in trouble. Collector of Customs Stranahan had him before United States Commissioner Bennet in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of violating the customs laws. Collector Stranahan wants Sam to tell just how he arranged for the secret importation of several crates of "tiger birds" from India several days ago. Tiger birds are so called, Sam says, because they are the only things with wings that aren't afraid of tigers. He says that a thousand of them will roost on the back of a Bengal tiger and pick him to pieces.

The steamship Rabenfels got into port a week ago from Calcutta, India. The ship docked at Pier 47, in Brooklyn. Customs officers saw Monkey Sam hold a whispered conference with a couple of coolies the day after she arrived. The next morning they saw the coolies carry paper bags to a saloon nearby. Trailing their quarry, they found the coolies handing over the bags to Monkey Sam. The contents of the bags seemed to be alive.

"What's this you're givin' to Sam?" the Collector's agents asked the coolies.

The coolies pretended that they couldn't understand. Then Stranahan's men questioned Sam. The bags were opened and were found to be full of tiger birds. Sam was arrested. There is no duty imposed on birds, but the customs officials require a permit before foreign-born birds can be landed. The penalty for violating the regulation is a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for not more than five years.

Monkey Sam is one of the mysteries of New York. No one knows where he lives or where he came from. He has dealings with a bird dealer in Greenwich Street, who says that, so far as he knows, Sam, like Topsy, "never was born; he jist growed."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Clara Maentz, who signed a contract with Lew Fields, has now obtained a release, and will appear in "Love's Lottery" under Alfred E. Aaron's management. She was Mme. Schumann-Heink's understudy last season and took the leading role when the star was ill.

Frank Mills has been engaged as leading man for Olga Nethersole in her next tour. He created the part of Jean Gaussin when Miss Nethersole presented "Sappho" in London.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—High temperatures continue generally throughout the country, except on the Pacific Coast, although thunderstorms afforded some moderation Friday afternoon in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light to fresh south-southwest winds, with showers, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and Delaware—Thunder showers Saturday; Sunday fair, light to fresh south winds.

New England, Western New York, and Western Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday; Sunday fair, light to fresh south to southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Thunder showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair, light to fresh south to southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	76	71	4 P. M.	82	80
6 A. M.	73	72	6 P. M.	84	75
9 A. M.	79	74	9 P. M.	77	73
12 M.	85	78	12 P. M.	76	73

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature 82 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum 71 degrees at 12:05 A. M. Humidity, 84 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MAKING SCHOOL PLANS

for your boy or girl? THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes more school advertising than any other New York newspaper. Consult the instruction announcements to-day.—Adv.

SHORT-CHANGE THE CASHIER.

A Venerable Swindle Falls in an Up-to-Date Times Square Lunchroom.

Three neatly attired young men walked into a Times Square lunchroom last night and ordered coffee and sandwiches. In paying for the outlay one of the young men offered a ten-dollar bill. The lunch-counter man gave him nine one-dollar notes and some silver.

"Here, old chap," said the man with the change, smiling pleasantly, "give me a five-dollar note for these ones."

"Certainly," replied the cashier, getting the larger note from the drawer. He put the five-dollar note upon the counter and as he did so the neatly attired young man covered it with the five one-dollar notes and shoved it back with another smile and the remark:

"Pshaw! I guess you'd better give me a ten-dollar note for all of it now. I don't want to carry any more bills with me than I am obliged to."

The transaction was rapid and the man on the outside of the counter was smooth, but the lunch-counter man was smoother. He hesitated and then grabbed his five-dollar note.

"Get out of here, quick," he yelled, "or I'll call the police." The other grabbed his money in a hurry and, followed by his two companions, walked quickly to the door.

"All right, old man," he said over his shoulder as he sprinted for the pavement. "I thought I had you, but I guess you're wise all right."

Then the three disappeared.

"Another short-change racket," observed the lunchroom man.

CALLS HER OUR EX-PRINCESS

London Paper Strips Mrs. Longworth of Her Badge of Royalty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—The Illustrated London News this week strips Mrs. Longworth of her badge of royalty. In connection with a photograph of herself and her husband it speaks of her as "America's ex-Princess Royal."

The editor does not explain why he puts on the "ex" and defies the established rule, Once a Princess, always a Princess.

GEN. EDMUND RICE DEAD.

Expires Suddenly in a Hammock at His Massachusetts Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice, United States Army, died very suddenly to-night while sitting in a hammock on the piazza of his house in Wakefield.

Brig. Gen. Rice was born in Massachusetts Dec. 2, 1841. At the age of 19 he was commissioned a Captain in the first Fourteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and remained with that regiment until it was disbanded in 1861. He was engaged in many of the notable battles of the civil war and was thrice wounded.

In July, 1863, he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Massachusetts.

He invented the Rice trowel for the army and the Rice stacking swivel and knife intrenching bayonet now in use. In 1874 he took command of an expedition against the Ute Indians, near Spanish Peaks, Col., and in 1876 was in a campaign against the Sioux Indians in Montana.

Gen. Rice was a member of the Medal of Honor Legion, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Union Veteran Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Society of the Prisoners of War, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of 1812.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henri Pene Du Bois.

Henri Pène Du Bois, art editor and critic of The New York American, died on board the incoming American liner New York yesterday morning when that vessel was about 700 miles east of Sandy Hook. The news came to New York by wireless. The cause of death was not stated.

Mr. Du Bois was 47 years old. He had been in ill-health a long time, and went to Europe to recuperate about four months ago. He had been with The American about ten years. His wife was with him on the New York.

The vessel is expected to reach her dock early to-morrow morning.

Harry E. McNichol.

Harry E. McNichol of the reportorial staff of The New York American died yesterday at his home, 6 Hudson Terrace, Dobbs Ferry, of acute Bright's disease, after a year's illness. He was 36 years old and a native of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Annapolis, and served two years under Capt. (afterward Rear Admiral) Schley as a midshipman on board the old Pennsylvania. He resigned from the navy to enter newspaper work as a member of the staff of The New York Recorder. Later he joined the staff of the old Journal. He went to Cuba for the paper in the Spanish war, and was at the battle of Santiago. Later he was sent by his newspaper to Venezuela during the international troubles there.

Mr. McNichol leaves a wife and two children. His funeral will be held at his home at 1 o'clock on Monday.

Obituary Notes.

ANDREW ROBINSON, an old resident of the Fourth Ward, Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 282 Jay Street, that borough. He was born in Ireland, and was 84 years old. Three sons survive him.

PATRICK ROCHE, who held a prominent position with the Adams Express Company in New Brunswick, N. J., for thirty-eight years, died yesterday in that city. His death was due to a fall down an elevator shaft. Mr. and Mrs. Roche celebrated their golden wedding on June 30.

Dr. ROBERT H. THEYSON of 838 East Seventeenth Street died at St. Luke's Hospital early yesterday morning after an operation for appendicitis. Dr. Theyson was a member of the Royal Arcanum, Foresters of America, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Manhattan Lodge; Pensacola and Antiseptic Clubs. He was 49 years old. His funeral will be held to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

WINFIELD S. STERN died of typhoid fever on July 12 at Vina del Mar, Chile. When in New York Mr. Stern lived at 1,271 Broadway. He was 45 years old and a son of Myer and Diana Hunt Stern. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Atlantic Yacht Club, Secretary and Director of the International Emery and Corundum Company, and Treasurer and Director of the Empire State Rubber Company.

Dr. EDWARD G. TUFFS died suddenly yesterday at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Philip A. Fischer, 38 West Ninety-second Street. He returned home on Thursday from Seaside Park, where he had gone a few months ago for the benefit of his health. He had been in poor health for about six months. Dr. Tuffs was born in this city fifty-five years ago. He was graduated from the University Medical College in 1881. He was a member of the County Medical Association and of Howard Lodge of Masons.

CHARLES E. GRAY, a telegrapher in the employ of the Western Union, who for eighteen years had worked as an operator in the telegraph department of The Sun, died on Thursday at his home, 1134A Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Titusville, Penn., forty-nine years ago and became a telegraph operator when fifteen years old. Before entering the service of the Western Union Company he was with the Commercial Bulletin Company and the old United Press. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

BIRTHS.

ARNOLD.—At Providence, R. I., July 19, 1906, a daughter, Frances Potter, to Mr. and Mrs. David G. Arnold.

DIED.

BOEHM.—At Homburg, Germany, on Thursday, July 19, Ida, beloved wife of Abraham A. Boehm.

BROWN.—At Mount Pocono, Penn., on Thursday, July 19, 1906, Caroline Macy, beloved wife of Edwin A. S. Brown.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 8 Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, July 21, at 1:30 o'clock. Train leaves D., L. & W. R. R. at 12:45 P. M. Interment at Hoboken Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

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"Doing Things"

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We've been working along serious lines of late trying to get you to see some of the crying needs of the day and how they can be met, and we've put into the struggle every pound of nerve and force we have. And now that midsummer is here, when everybody "lets down" and wants lighter reading, we have put the same nerve and force into a special fiction number.

For August, we have undertaken to get together the liveliest and best collection of stories ever seen in a magazine—not just as good, or only a little better, but 'way ahead the best.

We have interested in our plan such writers as Jack London, Lloyd Osbourne, O. Henry, Arthur McFarlane, William Bulfin, Roy Norton, and such artists as Philip Goodwin, George Gibbs, Dan Smith, Martin Justice, Will Crawford and Karl Anderson. They have caught the spirit most superbly, and have given us nine mighty good stories, any one of six (five anyway) good enough to be the "star" story of any fiction number ever published.

Just get this August fiction number of *Everybody's* and see what we mean by "doing things."

No; we haven't forgotten our serious work—we never lose sight of that. We are living for that. There's **"Soldiers of the Common Good,"** Russell's fact-story on Japan, the Mystery Nation—the new force let loose upon the rest of the world, the great dominating trust-fighting and trust-absorbing government, so full of suggestions to us Americans. We hope you are reading Russell's series. Then there's **Teague** showing the inner workings of the **Bucket Shop game** with a terrible arraignment of the foul sneak-thieves who steal a hundred million dollars a year from those whom they profess to advise. **Mr. Lawson** varies his usual instalment with a humorous but deep-underneath earnest talk on **"Muck and Muck Rakers."**

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(AUGUST)

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Kate Douglas Wiggin

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Arthur Cosslett Smith

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

DIED.

CARDOZO.—On July 19, 1906, in his 56th year, Michael H., husband of the late Rosalie Hart Cardozo.

Funeral will be held from his late residence, 45 East 65th St., Sunday morning, July 22, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

COLES.—On Wednesday, July 18, 1906, Maria Green, widow of the late Thomas L. Coles.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 143 East 45th St., Saturday morning, July 21, at 10 o'clock.

DU BOIS.—Friday morning, on steamship New York, homeward bound, Henri Pene du Bois, aged 47 years and 7 months.

Notice of funeral later.

New Orleans papers please copy.

FERRIS.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, July 20th, 1906, Mary Ann, widow of Deacon Stephen G. Ferris, in her 94th year.

Funeral service at her late residence, 3 West Av., at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, July 22. The interment will be in Wilton, Conn.

JONES.—On Friday, July 20, 1906, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. S. Jordan, 321 West 88th St., Evelyn, daughter of the late Sarah and William Jones.

Funeral private.

JONES.—On Thursday, July 19, 1906, Gracia A. Jones, wife of L. Thornley Jones, in her 42d year.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 24 Clarendon Place, Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, July 21, on the arrival of the 1:30 P. M. train of the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie R. R. from Chambers St., New York.

LOGAN.—Suddenly, July 19, 1906, Walter S. Logan.

Funeral to be held from the Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St., between 7th Av. and Broadway, on Sunday, July 22, 1906, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Washington, Conn.

LOGAN.—The members of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society are requested to attend the funeral services of the late President of the Society, Walter Seth Logan, at the Central Presbyterian Church, on July 22, 1906, at 3 o'clock.

GEORGE S. KING, Vice President.

MURPHY.—Suddenly, on July 18, 1906, at Spring Lake, N. J., John Henry, son of the late James and Mary Ann Murphy.

Funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, J. Rhinelander Dillon, 132 West 86th St. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral Saturday, July 21, at 10 o'clock.

NASH.—Entered into rest at Little Boarshead, N. H., July 20, Bennett Hubbard Nash, aged 72 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 252 Beacon St., Monday, July 23, at 12 o'clock noon.

PIZA.—On July 19, 1906, B. Florence Lindo, loved wife of Joshua Samuel Piza.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, 99 Central Park West, Sunday morning, at 9:45 o'clock.

RAND.—July 20, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Mary Alice Rand, in her 32d year.

Funeral at Amherst, Mass., July 23, at 2 P. M.

RICHMOND.—On Friday, July 20, Frances Richmond, daughter of the late Rev. James Cook Richmond.

Services at St. Mary's Church, Lawrence St., at 8 A. M. Monday. Interment in Providence, R. I.

Boston papers please copy.

SEE.—At Greenlawn, L. I., on July 18, 1906, Rev. Edward F. See, in his 45th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Church at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, the 21st inst., on arrival of 2:06 train from Grand Central Depot.

TUFFS.—Suddenly, Friday morning, July 20, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Philip A. Fischer, 38 West 92d St., Edward G. Tuffs, M. D.

Funeral services at the above residence Sunday evening, July 22, at 7 o'clock. Members of the Medical Association and of Howard Lodge, No. 35, are requested to attend. Interment private.

Boston and Albany papers please copy.

WORCHESTER.—July 20, 1906, at Stonington, Conn., at the residence of Dr. Charles M. Williams, Mary A. Low, widow of the late Edwin Dean Worcester of New York City, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral at Stonington, Conn., at Dr. Williams's residence, Monday, July 23, 1906, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Interment at Albany.

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TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$171,152,839
Gold coin and bullion	97,962,282
Gold certificates	37,608,050
Silver coin and bullion	7,333,616
Silver certificates	5,470,833
United States notes	9,940,145
Treasury notes of 1890	13,136
National bank notes	12,856,199
Total receipts this month and year	33,805,831
Total expenditures this month and year	45,710,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

REDEMPTION FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$363,823,669
Silver dollars	477,781,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,250,000
Total	$1,030,854,669
General Fund	178,078,922
Deposits in National banks	89,336,547
In Philippine Treasury	4,154,942
Awaiting reimbursements	124,375
Current liabilities	101,101,387

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Increase In Activity Accompanies Advance in Prices.

Tone Better Than in a Week Despite Unfavorable Course of Foreign Markets.

Notwithstanding the influence of disturbed foreign markets, our own market yesterday developed greater breadth and strength than had appeared in many days. After only a very slight hesitation at the opening of the market the upward movement which was in progress when the market closed on Thursday was continued throughout yesterday's session and resulted in gains of from 1 to 8 points in the active stocks and with an exceptional advance of more than 11 points in Anaconda. Despite such pressure as was put upon the market by realizing sales and by operations for the short account, the market very generally closed at the best prices of the day.

While the admitted absence of the public from the stock market necessitates the conclusion that purely professional operations accounted for most of yesterday's increased activity and accompanying advance in prices, the general character of the day's market was better than that which had been displayed on any other day in a week. The importance which the monetary outlook has assumed and the fact that many are inclined to govern their attitude toward the market almost wholly by their views of the monetary situation, was made plain yesterday by the fact that the most commonly accepted explanation of the day's strength was the expectation of a favorable bank statement to-day. The preliminary estimates indicated a gain in cash by the banks in excess of $6,000,000, notwithstanding the large sums paid into the Sub-Treasury this week on account of the return of special Government deposits. This week's engagements of gold, which have had very slight effect upon foreign exchange rates, have served to emphasize the fact that the New York market is in a position to command a fair share of the European arrivals of new gold, and is thus placed in the position of being able to strengthen its reserves whenever the need may arise.

The continuance of this situation, however, must necessarily depend more or less upon the future course of events in European financial centres. These were seriously disturbed yesterday, although not yet to an extent which would suggest the probability of extraordinary precautions being taken against further withdrawals of gold for New York account. The markets of Europe, however, were under sufficient strain to place them in marked contrast with our own market. The news from Russia was not calculated to check the downward movement in Russian securities, which, as a matter of fact, suffered further sharp declines. Russian 4s in the London market sold as low as 74¼, the lowest price ever recorded for these bonds. The necessity of meeting the second installment on the recent issue of Russian bonds was the chief explanation offered in London for the heavy selling of consols, which sold at the lowest price of the year.

Both wheat and corn were lower in our markets yesterday. Corn declined a full cent and wheat half a cent a bushel. The continuance of favorable reports from the corn and wheat areas and a lack of confirmation of the earlier reports of rust in the Northwest served to bring about these declines in the cereal market and to supplement the other factors which accounted for yesterday's upward movement in the stock market.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Light and Traction Co. common and preferred.
Chicago Edison Co.
Cornwall & Lebanon R. R.
Crowell Publishing Co. preferred stock.
Finance Co. of Pennsylvania second preferred.
H. B. Claflin Co. first and second preferred.
Michigan State Telephone Co. preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cement Co. on preferred.
American Locomotive Co. on preferred.
New York & Honduras-Rosario Mining Co.
Tamarack Mining Co.
Tonopah Mining Co. of Nevada.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for four and five months and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¾@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $208,062,125; balances, $12,430,847; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,421,025.

The local banks gained $3,511,000 since Friday, as against a loss of $2,081,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 15 points higher at $4.84@$4.84⅛. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8150, and cables at $4.8495@$4.85. Commercial bills were $4.81⅞@$4.81¾.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5 22½ for long and 5.18¾ less 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94 11-16 plus 1-32; guilders, 40.02.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—3c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

THE CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

The gain in cash by the banks this week, according to yesterday's estimates, amounts to between $6,000,000 and $6,400,000. The banks gained from the interior, from the Sub-Treasury, and from the receipts of new gold. The gross gain from these sources was reduced by the amount of United States deposits returned by the National banks. Discussing the currency movement, The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $6,345,500. They received from the interior $7,895,900, including $300,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco and sent to the interior $6,611,400 including $1,450,000 National banknotes to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $3,084,500.

Receipts of new gold were $4,735,300.

Extraordinary payments to the Sub-Treasury were $3,000,000 in return of United States special deposits called in.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $28,723,700. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $27,198,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $1,525,700.

The total gain from the interior, $3,084,500; new gold, $4,735,300, and Sub-Treasury, $1,525,700, was $9,345,500. Deducting $3,000,000 United States deposits returned, the net gain was $6,345,500.

In addition to the amounts previously repaid, the banks in this city yesterday surrendered $4,000,000 of the special deposits which were recently recalled by Secretary Shaw. The total of these deposits amounted to $10,000,000, of which $7,500,000 or thereabouts has been paid back through the New York City banks. This represents the deposits which they held for their own account as well as large payments for the account of out-of-town institutions. Yesterday was the last day for the return of these deposits.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, July 20, 1906.

Total sales July 20, 1906 881,302
From Jan. 1, 1906 158,955,528
Corresponding date last year 147,365,993

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16½	16¾	300	Allis-Chalmers Co	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	...
97⅞	98	87,600	*Amal. Copper Co	95⅞	98	95⅞	97⅞	+1⅝
35½	35⅝	2,700	Am. Car & F. Co	34⅝	35½	34⅝	35½	+1
99⅝	100½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
29½	30	100	Am. Cotton Oil	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
64	64¼	3,500	Am. Ice Securities	63¼	64¼	63⅜	64½	+ ⅝
41¼	42⅜	300	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	40	42½	40	42½	+2½
70½	70¾	4,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	69¾	70½	69⅝	70¼	...
113½	114½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	114	114	114	114	−1
145½	145⅝	21,250	*Am. S. & R. Co	144½	146⅛	144½	145½	+ ⅝
116	116½	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	116	116	116	116	+ ⅞
10¾	11½	300	Am. Steel Foundries	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
43	45	100	Am. Steel Founds. pf	44	44	44	44	−2
130⅞	131	5,900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	129⅝	131	129⅝	131	+1⅝
135	139	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	134	135	134	135	+2
130	131	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ⅛
34	34¼	600	*Am. Woolen Co	32⅞	34	32⅞	34	+ ½
243⅜	246¼	68,300	*Anaconon. Cop. M. Co	236	249	235¾	246¼	+11¼
88⅞	88¾	18,225	Atch., Top. & S. F	87⅝	89	87⅝	88¾	+1⅛
99¾	100	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	+ ⅛
137	137½	2,450	Atlantic Coast Line	135½	137½	135½	137½	−1½
117⅜	117½	30,000	Baltimore & Ohio	117	117⅞	116¾	117½	+ ⅝
74½	74¾	27,310	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	73	74⅝	72¾	74½	+ ⅝
159¼	159½	2,600	Canadian Pacific	158¾	159¾	158⅝	159⅝	+ ⅝
36	36½	1,400	Central Leather Co	35½	36½	35½	36½	+ ⅝
101	102	1,100	Central Leath. Co. pf	101	101	101	101	−1
222¼	224	200	Central R. R. of N. J	223½	223¾	223¼	223½	+1½
56⅝	56½	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	55½	56⅝	55¾	56⅝	+ ⅝
17	17¼	500	Chicago Great West	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅜	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	− ⅛
177¼	177½	33,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	176	177⅝	175⅝	177½	+1½
186	188	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	186	186	186	186	+1
190½	190⅝	1,000	Chicago & Northw	195½	196½	195½	196½	+1½
12	14	300	Chi. Term. Trans	12	14	12	14	+1
27½	29	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	−1⅝
3⅞	4	1,000	Chicago Union Trac	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
13¼	14	500	Chi. Union Trac. pf	12½	13¼	12½	13½	+1⅛
92¼	93	200	C., C., C. & St. L	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	+ ⅜
108⅜	115	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	111	111	111	111	−1
49⅝	49⅞	12,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48¼	49⅜	48¼	49⅜	+1
34	34½	3,800	Colorado & Southern	33½	34½	33½	34⅜	+1
68	68½	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	68	68¼	68	68¼	+ ⅛
48	49	1,600	Col. & South. 2d pf	47½	48⅞	47½	48⅞	+ ⅜
17⅝	18⅛	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron	18¼	18⅛	18	18	−⅜
138½	139	200	Consolidated Gas	138½	139	138½	139	−1
190¼	191	200	Corn Products Ref	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	−¼
208	209	3,400	Delaware & Hudson	209	213	209	213	+4½
490	495	300	Del., Lack. & West	495	530	495	530	+35
38⅝	39⅝	2,600	Denver & Rio Grande	39⅝	41⅛	38⅝	41⅛	+1⅝
84½	85	500	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	+½
90½	91¼	100	Detroit United Ry	91	91	91	91	−1
57	57¼	1,700	*Distillers Securities	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	56¾	+ ⅛
34½	35	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	34½	35	34½	35	+1
40⅞	41	18,100	Erie	39¾	41	39¾	41	+1
77	77⅜	1,000	Erie 1st pf	77	77¼	76⅞	77	...
69	69¼	1,000	Erie 2d pf	68¼	69	68½	69	+ ⅛
91½	94½	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ⅝
163	164½	200	General Electric	163	163¾	163	163¾	+ ½
290	291	2,500	Great Northern pf	290	291	289½	291	+2½
47¾	48	500	Havana Electric	47¾	48	47¾	48	+1
94½	95¼	100	Hocking Valley pf	95	95	95	95	...
82½	83¼	200	Homestake Min., x d	83	83	83	83	+1½
176	178¾	600	Illinois Central	177¼	178	177½	178	+1
36¼	36½	1,100	Inter.-Met	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞	36½	+ ⅝
75	75½	600	Interbor.-Met. pf	75⅜	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅜
18½	18½	2,800	Internat. Paper Co	18	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ⅛
83½	84	300	Internat. Paper Co. pf	83¼	83⅞	83½	83⅞	+ ⅛
82	82	100	Int. Steam P. pf., x d	82	82	82	82	+2
26	26	100	Iowa Central	26	26	26	26	...
51⅝	51⅝	100	Iowa Central pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
23½	24	400	Kansas City South	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
59½	60½	800	Knick. Ice, Chicago	59½	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
140¾	141	8,400	Louis. & Nash., x d	140	140	140	140¾	+ ⅝
20¼	20¼	300	Mexican Central	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅛
67	67	100	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65	65	65	−1
153	154	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M	152	154	152	154	+2
32½	32⅝	3,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32	33	31⅞	33	−1
66½	67	900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	66	67	66	67	+ ⅛
91	91⅜	5,100	Missouri Pacific	90⅞	91½	90⅞	91¼	+ ⅛
65¼	66	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	−1
74	74½	1,800	*National Lead Co	73½	74⅞	73¾	74½	+1⅛
101½	101⅝	200	*National Lead Co. pf	101½	101½	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
19¼	20⅜	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
136	140	100	*New York Air Brake	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	...
131	132⅜	1,100	New York Central	131¾	132¾	131¾	132⅝	+ ⅝
66½	67	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	67¼	67¾	67	67	−1
87¾	88	200	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
190	195	10	N. Y., N. H. & H	193	193	193	193	...
2½	2¾	100	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts	2½	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
45⅝	46	2,100	N. Y., Ont. & W., x d	45½	46¼	45½	46	+ ⅛
87	87½	1,400	Norfolk & Western	87	87½	87	87¼	+ ⅛
92⅞	94	1,050	North American	92⅞	94	92¾	94	+1
199	200½	6,300	Northern Pacific	199	200½	199	200	+ ½
133½	134½	200	Pacific Coast	133½	134½	133½	134½	+ ½
34½	35¼	2,000	Pacific Mail	34½	35¼	34½	35⅛	+1¼
40,300	127¾	40,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	125½	127¾	125½	127¾	+1⅝
89½	89⅝	600	People's Gas, Chicago	90	90	89½	89½	−⅜
46¼	46¾	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46⅛	−⅛
97½	98	400	Pressed Steel Car pf	97	97⅜	97	97⅜	−2
49¾	50	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	49	49¼	49	49¼	...
98	99¾	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	−2
122⅜	123¾	122,300	Reading	120¾	124	120¾	123⅝	−2⅜
25	26	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	25	26½	24⅞	26½	−1⅝
96	96½	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	95	96	95	96	+1
23¾	24	1,000	Rock Island Co	23¾	24	23¼	23¾	...
62¾	63	600	Rock Island Co. pf	61½	62¾	61½	62¾	+2
71½	72	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	71½	72	71½	71⅞	...
70¼	71½	95,600	Southern Pacific	69¾	70¾	68¼	70¼	−1⅞
117¼	118	480	Southern Pacific pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¾	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	6,900	Southern Ry. ext	33⅞	34¼	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
150	150½	1,300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	147⅝	150½	147⅝	150½	+3½
31¼	31½	1,600	Texas & Pacific	30⅞	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+½
27½	28	300	Tol., St. L. & West	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	−½
46½	47¼	1,000	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	46	47	45¾	47	+1½
112⅝	113	100	Twin City R. T	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅛
70	72	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	72	72	72	72	−4
146¼	146¼	96,800	Union Pacific	143⅞	146¾	143⅞	146¼	−2
58	58¼	800	United Rys. Invest	56½	58	56½	58	+1
68⅜	69	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	68¼	68⅜	68¼	68⅜	+½
46¼	46½	1,200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	45¾	46¼	45¾	46⅛	−⅛
91	92	500	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	−¼
122	125	100	U. S. Express	121	121	121	121	...
9	13	500	*U. S. Leather	10	10	10	10	−3
36¼	36½	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
74	77	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	77	77	77	77	−2
41½	41⅝	950	U. S. Rubber	40⅞	41⅝	40⅞	41½	+1⅛
35¼	35⅜	73,000	U. S. Steel	34½	35⅛	34¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
102⅜	102½	15,350	U. S. Steel pf	101⅝	102⅞	101½	102⅜	+ ⅛
35	36	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
107	107¼	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
19½	20	200	Wabash	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	500	Wabash pf	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45¼	− ⅛
91¾	92	200	Western Union Tel	91¾	92	91¾	92	+ ½
151	154	200	Westinghouse E. & M	153	153	153	153	...
17½	17⅝	200	Wheel. & Lake Erie	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	−⅜
24½	27	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	24	25	24	23	+1
44¾	45¼	200	Wisconsin Central pf	44½	45	44½	45	+ ⅜

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 20.—Supplies of money were plentiful, rates were cheap, and the demand was quiet in the market to-day. Discounts were steady.

With the exception of the American market, in which there was an all-round recovery, the Stock Exchange to-day was enveloped in gloom. The break in Russians was held chiefly responsible for this state of affairs. The new Russian loan closed at, 71½ per cent. discount.

Consols suffered a sharp drop, on Continental selling, which was followed by insurance companies realizing, but at the close they were a shade above the worst quotations of the day. Other British securities weakened in sympathy with the absence of buying power.

Americans started well, in sympathy with the overnight Wall Street rally, but developed irregularity, and at noon part of the improvement had disappeared. The afternoon New York advices, which were accompanied by buying orders, infused life into the market, and prices advanced and closed firm at the best figures of the day.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102¼.

The local fall in the price of the last Russian loan is taken to be an indication that the issue was not the big success it was said to be and that the loan was not taken up by investors when the selling by speculators anxious to secure the premium temporarily established commenced.

Some of the big underwriters and others chiefly interested in the success of the issue may have been compelled, it is suggested, to buy back more than they could carry. The position has given rise to all sorts of rumors, and, coupled with the enormous losses resulting from the declines of all Kaffir stocks, has caused a marked depression in the markets.

Bar silver firm at 30 3-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.75; Lisbon, 2.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 20.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened with a better tone, but the continued decline of Russians and the unfavorable advices regarding the political situation in Russia caused a general weakness. Russians rallied later, and then fell again and closed heavy.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.50, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 475.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 87½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, July 20.—Prices on the Boerse to-day generally were rather weak. Russians improved.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,062,417, as against $2,863,889 in the preceding week and $2,468,358 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $2,772,245, as against $2,768,358 in the preceding week and $2,376,063 in the corresponding week last year.

CURRENCY REFORM PLANS.

Bankers' Committee at Work on Bills to be Presented to Congress.

The Secretary of the New York Bankers' Association mailed yesterday to the officers of the bankers' associations of the various States a circular calling their attention to the plan for a meeting of representatives of all the State associations at St. Louis in advance of the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association for the purpose of discussing the question of currency reform.

These representatives of the bankers' associations are to work in co-operation with the committee appointed some time ago by the New York Chamber of Commerce and with the Legislative Committee of the American Bankers' Association. The latter committee has already made considerable progress in the consideration of several proposed changes in the National banking laws. The bills which it now has under consideration, and which it proposes to present to the consideration of Congress at the next session, include a currency reform measure, a bill permitting the establishment of trust companies in connection with National banks, or the establishment of a trust department in the National banks themselves, and a bill permitting National banks to lend money on real estate.

The main features of the currency reform measure which the Legislative Committee of the American Bankers' Association has drafted is the issuance of an asset currency by the National banks to the extent of 50 per cent. of their bond-secured currency, subject to the supervision of a commission of seven members, including the Controller of the Currency.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

The recovery of copper metal, which has been in progress on the London market all week, received a setback yesterday when futures declined 5s. and spot 2s. 6d. from the closing prices of Thursday. The last prices were: Spot, £80 15s.; futures, £79 17s. 6d. Pig tin closed strong at an advance of £1 2s. for both spot and futures to £168 5s. and £167 10s., respectively. Lead was a shade easier at £16 13s. 9d. Spelter was firm at 3s. advance to £27. Iron warrants were fractionally lower at 50s. for standard foundry and 50s. 3d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Lake	$18.37½	$18.62½	$18.37½	$18.62½
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Castings	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Lead	...	5.75	...	5.75
Spelter	5.95	6.00	5.95	6.00
Tin	36.56	36.80	36.25	36.50

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Elkton sold at .46, 400 Gold Anchor at .58@.51, 500 Gold Bar at 1.06, 500 Jim Butler at 1.10, 100 Mexican at .75, 100 Ophir at 3.65, 300 Savage at .68, 50 Standard at 2.80.

KLAW & ERLANGER'S BANK.

Trust Company Being Organized by Them Will Locate Near Times Square.

It was learned yesterday that the capital of the new Commercial Trust Company, which is being organized by A. L. Erlanger of Klaw & Erlanger and his associates, will be $500,000, and the surplus with which the institution will begin business will be $250,000.

Just what premises in the theatre district the new concern will occupy the men interested refused to divulge yesterday, but it is certain that they will be on Broadway in the neighborhood of Times Square.

NEW CONNECTING RAILROAD.

Line to be Built Between Williamsport and Binghamton.

The plans for the construction of a new railway line from Williamsport to Binghamton, N. Y., a distance of a little over 115 miles, which were outlined several years ago, have been revived, according to reports circulated in Wall Street yesterday. The original company, known as the Binghamton Southern, has been taken over by the New York, Pennsylvania & Southwestern, which proposes to carry on the work of constructing the new line.

The road will reduce the distance from Western Pennsylvania to New England points. At Williamsport the proposed line will connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad and at Binghamton with the Delaware & Hudson.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

No Lessening of Activity Anywhere Apparent—Heavy Buying.

Advices from Chicago received in local iron circles yesterday report a growing scarcity of pig iron for quick shipment in the Western market. Sales of finished steel are reported well up to the rate of distribution in previous months, and the wholesalers have had no opportunity to accumulate stocks. Specifications are hopefully large, and the activity has extended to all products, including some that were inclined to drag in the market of a month ago.

The railroads are laying in large quantities of track supplies, which is regarded as significant evidence of confidence in the continuance of present conditions of high-pressure traffic.

Rogers, Brown & Co. make this comment on the prospects for a continuation of good business into the Fall and Winter:

Sentiment among buyers is crystallising into confidence in the stability of markets for iron and steel during the Fall and Winter. There has been some hesitation, although works have at no time felt any diminution in current business, but the fear as to the continuance of present activity has disappeared with the increasing certainty that no slackening is imminent.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

The returns to the leading commercial agencies for the week continue to show exceptionally bright business prospects for the Fall and unusual activity for this season of the year. Dun's Review says:

The best news of the past week comes from agricultural sections, where progress is fully maintained, harvesting of Winter wheat promising a larger yield than expected, and of good quality, while corn and oats exceed anticipations; cotton picking has begun in the early districts, and hay alone of the leading crops threatens to be short. As results on the farms become assured there is a growth of confidence that brings out large orders for Fall and Winter delivery of all staples.

More textile mills have voluntarily advanced wages 5 per cent., to take effect after this month, and the only important labor trouble that threatens is a local building complication that will be averted if conservative counsel prevails.

Railway earnings thus far reported for July show an average increase of 7.2 per cent. over last year's. Bank exchanges at New York were 11.4 per cent. larger than a year ago, while at other leading cities there was an average gain of 12.6 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade, industrial, and crop reports generally continue highly optimistic. Clearance sales enliven retail demand, wholesale trade for seasonable goods is naturally quiet, but excellent grain crop reports stimulate Fall orders, which are in advance of a year ago, with rather less than usual evidences of Summer quietness.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	80 15-16	..	..	−11-16
Consols, account	87	..	..	−11-16
Anaconda	12¼	235	235	....
Atchison	90¾	87⅝	87½	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	163¾	158⅝	159¾	− ½
St. Paul	182	176⅝	176	+ ⅝
Rio de Janeiro	41	39¾	40	+ ¾
Erie 1st pf	79¼	77	77	...
Ill. Central	182	176¾	177	− ¼
Louis. & Nash	147½	143	143½	− ½
Pennsylvania	65	126	126	...
Reading	62¾	120¾	121	− ¼
Southern Pacific	71¾	69¾	68¾	+ ¾
Union Pacific	149¼	144½	144¾	+ ¾
U. S. Steel	35⅞	34¾	34¾	...
U. S

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

There has been created in the last two days a sentiment favorable to a rise in prices between now and the time a few weeks hence, when the interior will begin to draw upon Wall Street for funds. As an illustration of the power of sentiment to influence the speculative mind, stocks were enthusiastically bought yesterday by persons who only a week ago at lower prices were unable to see anything bullish in the market. They could cite you many reasons why speculative capital should not be adventured on the bull side, but yesterday, on an entirely new set of reasons, they adventured their own. The explanation is that bullish encouragement has been received from influential quarters. First the word went out mysteriously that stocks could be bought for a good turn; then was added the information that this group of capitalists and that group had taken hold of the market and that such a house and such another had turned bullish and advised the purchase of things. This banker had said that the market was all sold out, that the liquidation had run its course for the time being, and that he should not be surprised to see some improvement. Another had opined that pessimism in Wall Street had been carried too far, &c. These were the tidings that went forth on Thursday. Yesterday the folks who set out to verify what they had heard got abundant confirmation and returned with an idea that the big people were under the market and intended to put it up. This they communicated to their friends and followers, each in his own manner, and it is in this way that "a sentiment" is created.

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There is, indeed, a feeling in certain quarters that the stock market is perhaps entitled to a sustained recovery running for three or four weeks. The feeling is by no means unanimous, but there is enough of it to encourage aggressive speculative operations on the bull side, particularly in a few stocks. The Harriman interests are supposed to be bullish. It is rather a singular coincidence that the market turned on Thursday under the leadership of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific immediately after the Union Pacific meeting at which the dividend question was referred to the Executive Committee. These stocks have been the leaders of the recovery so far. There is at least one large banking institution whose views of the situation are somewhat more optimistic.

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On the other side, several eminent bankers say that the worst feature of the situation in their judgment is the evidence of an aggressive attempt to get prices up.

***

The following happens to have been written about the London stock market ten days ago, and is here reprinted from an English journal, but it might answer perfectly for a piece of current comment on the New York stock market: "Whenever the stock markets take a turn for the better after much depression, the tendency is for pronounced optimism to oust the acute pessimism that a slump produces. The chronicler of financial history hears on one day that shares cannot be sold; on the next that they cannot be bought. Exaggeration, perhaps, gives a piquancy to life, and it is certainly as active in the region of finance as in more exalted areas, but at the present moment, for instance, the generous cheerfulness that bubbles round the Stock Exchange may go too far. Pondering the position, the thoughtful must be forced to the conclusion that weeks are wanted for the digestion of all the stock flung upon the various markets during the past fortnight. Naturally, the buyers of that stock desire the perspective to appear as rosy as possible, else how can they sell the securities? But, admitting the cheapness of many sound issues, the immediate outlook is too much choked by temporarily held stock for improvement to be rapid and sustained. For it to be sure it must take place slowly." The analogy is very striking.

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The bull crowd is expecting to get a very fine bank statement to-day, on the strength of which it will be able to carry the advance over the week's end with a flourish. The known movements of money indicate a cash gain by the banks of more than $6,000,000.

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Stock market bulls regard the money that is now coming to Wall Street as intended for their benefit, and perhaps they will have the benefit of it for a few weeks, but the banks are accumulating money primarily against the Autumn demands from the interior, which will begin to be felt next month.

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Watson & Co. received the following message yesterday from H. V. Jones, at Remille, S. D., which is at the heart of the district where rust has been reported: "Wheat crop very big. Not a sign of rust. Average beats anything I ever saw. Oats and flax fine. Wheat safe in ten days."

***

For several weeks the stock market has been declining on all manner of favorable news, dividend advances, &c., and now, as if to be consistent, it advances on news which is not so good. The dividend on Amalgamated Copper was not increased on Thursday and that stock advanced in contrast to the behavior of stocks which had previously declined on dividend increases. Yesterday the whole market advanced very positively in the face of foreign advices which were very unfavorable.

***

It was evident during the forenoon that a concerted effort was being made to advance prices, as if to offset the alarming reports received from abroad. On the advices from London, traders entered the market with a strong inclination to sell stocks on the opening, but they discovered that manipulative buying orders had been distributed all through the list, and the buying was so aggressive that they changed their minds about selling and reversed. Those who were short began to cover up, and this short covering came into competition with the manipulative buying. At mid-day the market showed advances of 1 to 2 per cent. through the active list and there halted; in the afternoon the buying was resumed and the gains were doubled before the closing. Meanwhile there were rumors that one of the biggest houses in London was in trouble and had been helped over. These rumors, of course, were steadfastly denied. The further break in Russian bonds and the decline in consols, however, were very tangible matters, and they were simply disregarded. To this extent the market presented an unnatural appearance, but the buying was simply irresistible, and the market broadened steadily on rising prices.

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The short interest has been considerably reduced. There was only a moderate borrowing demand for stocks in the loan crowd yesterday forenoon for delivery on Thursday's sheets. It will be interesting to see what demand there is after the further covering of shorts on yesterday's advance.

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The United States Steel stocks shared rather grudgingly yesterday in the market's general improvement. They are to have their turn later, the bulls say.

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The Street is suddenly flooded with bull tips.

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It may be well to remember that those larger interests which are said now to be more bullish on the market, and which are, in fact, talking that way, do not buy stocks as high as they can. They bought these stocks at lower prices, and the bullish sentiment which they have been instrumental in creating gives them a market on which to take profits. A sustained rise at the pace of the last two days would increase bank loans very rapidly and leave the market in a worse position at the beginning of the Autumn outflow of money than it would otherwise have occupied. There is no doubt, on the other hand, that while the money is here the banks are willing that it should be temporarily employed in speculation on the bull side of the market.

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There has been enough bull talk on Southern Pacific to have put the stock to 80.

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Both the Harriman issues are now objects of animated speculative interest. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were the leaders of the market yesterday, contributing nearly a fourth of the total activity. More shares of Reading were traded in than of either Southern Pacific or Union Pacific, but Reading is a "half stock." It is rumored again that Southern Pacific will get a dividend, either in August or September, or the equivalent of a dividend. The equivalent would mean rights to subscribe for new preferred stock. There are rumors of an issue of $40,000,000 new preferred stock at par. There is probably no truth in the rumors; at least, bankers refuse to confirm them, but at all events an increase of the outstanding preferred stock would hardly be a sane bull argument on Southern Pacific common. The buying of Southern Pacific of late has been very aggressive; a good deal of it evidently has come from so-called Harriman sources. It has favorably impressed the trading element.

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The Wabash management is being criticised for its failure to call a meeting of stockholders to get their approval of the plan of settlement with the Wabash debenture B holders. The Wabash Bs are selling below 80. Under the plan of settlement, bankers will be pledged to give 90 for them in cash, in lieu of new securities if the holders want the cash. The question may therefore be asked, Why, if the plan is sure to go through, the bankers do not come in and buy all the bonds they can get at current prices and make the difference?

***

Brokers show very little enthusiasm for the stock market. They are not advising their people to load up with stocks. Here and there is some disposition to encourage trading on the bull side for a turn so long as call money remains cheap, but only for a turn.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 20, 1906.

Imprl Jap 6s, sterl loan
6,000 ..... 90¾
4,000 ..... 99⅝
1,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 ..... 89½
500 ..... 99⅜
2d series
4,000 ..... 98⅞
1,000 99
1,000 ..... 98⅞
2,000 ..... 98¾
4½s, sterl loan
3,000 ..... 94¼
3,000 ..... 94⅛
2d series
5,000 91
2,000 ..... 91⅛
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% sterl loan
1,000 83
Repub of Cuba 3s
1,000 ..... 105½

Alb & Susq 3½s
1,000 109
20,000 ..... 110⅛
Am H & L 6s
3,000 91
Am Ice Secur 6s
1,000 ..... 86¼
Am Tobacco 6s
1,000 112
Am Tobacco 4s
1,000 ..... 77⅝
10,000 ..... 77¾
At, T & S Fe gen 4s
11,000 ..... 103½
3,000 ..... 103½
conv 4s
22,000 ..... 100½
2,000 ..... 100⅝
Atl Coast Line 4s
5,000 ..... 90¾
Atl C Line, Louis & Nash col 4s
16,000 ..... 91⅞
Balt & O pr ln 3½s
8,000 ..... 93⅞
B R Trr ref conv 4s
5,000 ..... 93¼
B Un Elev 1st
1,000 ..... 108¾
Centl Leather 5s
3,000 ..... 90⅝
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ..... 117¼
Chi, Ind & Louisv, Ill div 4s
25,000 ..... 101½
4,000 ..... 101⅝
Ill div 3½s
10,000 ..... 91½
4s, joint bds
8,000 ..... 97⅝
10,000 ..... 97⅝
10,000 ..... 97⅝
registered
5,000 ..... 97⅛
16,000 98
Chi & Ill gen 5s
4,000 117
Chi & Ind Coal 5s
6,000 ..... 114½
Chi & Nthwn deb 5s, 1909
1,000 ..... 102¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 ..... 100½
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
1,000 ..... 93¾
2,000 ..... 93¾
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
1,000 ..... 76½
Col & Sho 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 93⅝
Del & Hud conv 4s
10,000 ..... 107⅛
50,000 ..... 107¾
Erie 1st con 4s
8,000 100
Erie gen 4s
3,000 103
Erie 1st gen 4s
2,000 ..... 90½
Ga Midland 3s
1,000 ..... 72¼
Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B
1,000 ..... 16¼
Gen Elec 3½s
5,000 ..... 80¼
Interboro-Metro 4½s
26,000 ..... 85¼
23,000 85
25,000 ..... 85¼
20,000 ..... 85⅛
Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s
5,000 102
Int Traction 4s
5,000 79
8,000 ..... 80¾
12,000 81
Kans City So 3s
1,000 ..... 72¾
K C Ft S & M 4s
16,000 ..... 82¼
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 103¼

Laclede Gas Lgt of St L ref 5s
2,000 ..... 104¾
L S & M S deb 4s
8,000 ..... 90⅜
Manhattan con 4s
4,000 ..... 101⅛
Mex Cent Co 4s
4,000 ..... 75½
3,000 ..... 75⅝
Mex Cent 1st Inc
10,000 ..... 18½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
30000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 100
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
5,000 ..... 88⅛
3,000 ..... 88⅝
N Or R & Lgt 4½s
10,000 ..... 89½
N Y Cen & Hud Riv deb 4s, 1934
3,000 ..... 100¼
gen 3½s
1,000 ..... 95⅜
9,000 ..... 95⅝
9,000 ..... 95⅞
8,000 96
L S col 3½s
2,000 90
N Y Dock Co 4s
2,000 ..... 94¾
Norf & Wn con 4s
5,000 ..... 100⅝
Norf & Wn Focah C & C 4s
2,000 93
Northn Pac 4s
5,000 ..... 104⅛
8,000 104
Nor Pac gen 3s
2,000 ..... 76⅝
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
1,000 95
Penn gtd 4½s
8,000 ..... 100½
Penn conv 3½s
10,000 97
1915
8,000 ..... 93⅜
1,000 ..... 93¼
500 ..... 93¾
500 ..... 93¾
115,000 ..... 93½
500 94
5,000 ..... 93½
Peo & East Inc 4s
10,000 71
Reading gen 4s
5,000 ..... 99¾
Rdg Jer Cen col 4s
5,000 ..... 95¼
St L, Ir Mt & So
3,000 114
River Gulf 4s
1,000 ..... 92½
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
7,000 ..... 82½
St L Sthwn 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 95¼
cons 4s
1,000 76
Scioto Vy & N E 4s
1,000 101
Southn Pac 4s
6,000 ..... 91½
So Pac 1st ref 4s
52,000 95
500 ..... 95¼
2,000 95
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 118¾
Third Av 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 115¾
Tol, Peo & Wn 4s
3,000 ..... 89¼
Union Pac 1st 4s
1,000 103
5,000 ..... 103⅛
15,000 103
registered
4,000 102
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s
39,000 ..... 97½
7,000 ..... 97⅝
1,000 ..... 97⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 114½
Wabash 2d 5s
25,000 ..... 106⅝
Wabash deb B 6s
20,000 78
5,000 ..... 78¼
10,000 ..... 78¾
4,000 79
Wab Pitts Ter 2d
1,000 ..... 30¾
28,000 ..... 30½
W, Tol & Chi div 4s
4,000 92
W Un funig & real est 4½s
2,000 103
Wis Cen gen 4s
10,000 ..... 89¼
3,000 90

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Lac G ref & ext 4s..1¼ | Wabash deb B.....1¼
Scioto V & N E 4s..1

DECLINED.

Am Ice deb 6s.....¾ | Int Traction 4s.....1
Chi & Ind Coal 5s...1¼ | Wab, Tol & Chi 4s..2

Total sales July 20, 1906.....$1,073,300
From Jan. 1, 1906.....424,007,300
Corresponding date last year.....629,637,700

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Cable Cons	46c.	46c.	46c.
1,030	Crucible Steel	12	11	11⅞
835	Crucible Steel pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
120	Fireproofing	6⅞	6¼	6¼
110	Fireproofing pf	27¼	27	27
20	Harb.-Walker Ref. pf.	76½	76½	76½
15	Ind. Brewing pf	43	43	43
15	Mfrs. L. & H.	30¼	30¼	30¼
35	Ohio Fuel	36¼	36¼	36¼
700	Ohio Tonopah	27c.	27c.	27c.
11	Pittsburg Plate Glass	114	114	114
40	Pleasant Val. Trac	26	26	26
475	Sewer Pipe	28	27	28
100	Sunnyside	77c.	77c.	77c.
75	Tonopah Extension	6⅛	5⅝	6
110	U. S. Steel	35	35	35
5	West. Air Brake	146	146	146
5	Westing. Electric	77	77	77

BONDS.

$4,000	Citizens' Trac. 5s	112	112	112
5,000	Duquesne Trac. 5s	110⅛	110½	110½
1,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	104	104	104

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, July 20, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers	17	17	17	17
14,570	Amal. Copper	95¾	98	95¾	97¾
90	Am. Car & F.	35¼	35½	35	35¼
40	American Ice	63½	64½	63¼	64½
1,260	Am. Locomot.	70	70⅜	69⅝	70¼
2,270	Am. Smelting	144¼	146¼	144¼	145⅝
330	Am. Sugar	130¼	131	130¼	130¾
10	Am. Woolen	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
420	A., T. & S. F.	87¾	88	87¾	88
1,580	Balt. & Ohio	117	117½	116¾	117¼
6,080	B'klyn R. T.	72⅝	74⅜	72¾	74⅜
50	Cent. Leather	36¼	36½	36¼	36½
80	Ches. & Ohio	55¾	56¾	55¾	56⅜
8,960	C., M. & St. P.	175¾	177¾	175¾	177⅜
4,640	Col. F. & I.	48¼	49¼	48¼	49⅛
10	Den. & R. G.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	Dist. Secur.	57¼	57¼	57	57
3,100	Erie	39¾	40¾	39¾	40⅜
30	Inter.-Met.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
130	Louis. & Nash.	140½	141¼	140¼	141¼
170	Mo. Pacific	91	91¾	91	91⅜
100	Nat. Lead	75¾	74¾	73¾	74¾
40	N. Y. Central	132¾	132¾	182¾	182¾
50	N. Y., O. & W.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
20	Nor. & West.	86¾	87¼	86¾	87¼
120	Pacific Mail	34½	35	34½	35
3,440	Pennsylvania	126⅜	127¾	125¾	127½
80	Pr. Steel Car	46	46¾	46	46¾
55,380	Reading	120⅝	121¼	120⅝	123⅜
60	Republic Steel	25	26½	25	26½
70	Rock Island	24	25	24¾	25¾
7,570	Southern Pac.	68⅝	70⅜	68⅜	70½
850	Southern Ry.	34	34½	33¾	34½
10	Texas & Pac.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
19,100	Union Pacific	144	146¾	144	146
12,980	U. S. Steel	34¼	35⅝	34¼	35⅝
2,060	U. S. Steel pf.	101½	102¼	101¼	102¾
100	Wabash	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19½

123,130

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¾	104½
2s, c., 1930	103¾	104½
3s, r., 1918	102½	103
3s, c., 1918	103	103¾
3s, 1918, sm	102¾	...
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅝
4s, c., 1907	103	103¾
4s, r., 1925	128½	129½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½
D. C. 3-65s, ex int	116	...
Philip'ne 4s	100¾	...
Adams Exp	240	260
Alb. & Sus	247	...
Alle. & W	145	...
Allis-C. pf	45½	48
Am. A. Ch	21¾	23
Am. C. pf	90	94
Am. B. S	22	23
A. B. S. pf	..	87½
Am. Coal	170	190
A. C. O. pf	90	93½
Am. D. Tel	25	39
Am. Exp	220	230
Am. G. T.	8	9
A. H. & L.	6⅜	6¾
A. H. & L. pf	28½	29½
Am. L. Co	18¾	19½
Am. M. Co. ctfs	3¾	4
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs	26	27
Am. Pn. S	30	40
A. P. S. pf	70	80
Am. Sm. pf., B	..	98½
Am. Snuff	190	200
Am. Sn. pf	102	104
Am. T. & C. 90		93
Am. Tob. pf	99½	100
Am. W. Co. pf	101	102
Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann A. pf	70	80
B. & O. pf	92½	93¼
Beth. Steel	21¾	22
Beth. S. pf	75	87
B. A. L. pf	110	...
B. Un. G	120	130
Bruns. City	14	15
B. R. & P	135	145
B. R. & P. pf	140	180
B. & S. pf	80	88
But'k Co	40	63
Canada So	67	68
C. & S. A. Tel	140	150
C. B. & Q	200	...
C. & E. I. pf	..	150
Chi. G. W	74	81½
C. G. W. d	80½	81¾
C. I. & L. pf	80	90
C. & N. W. pf	223	230
C. St. P. M. & Om	168	169
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf	176	185
C. S. & C. pf	125	140
C. L. & W. 90 pf	97¼	...
C. L. & W. pf	105	114¾
Cleve. & P	174	...
Cleve & P. sp	106	109
C. F. & I. pf	77½	90
Consol. Coal	70	...
Corn Pr. R. pf	76¾	78
D. M. & Ft. D	15	24
Det. & M	55	70
D. & M. pf	88	100
Det. South	7	10
Det. S. pf	25	35
Dia. Match	119	121
D. S. S. & A	17	17½
Elec. S. B	..	86
Erie & T. H. 65		70
Erie & T. H. pf	80	90
F. M. & S	145	150
Ft. W. & D. City	100	...
Gen. Ch. Co	74	80
Gen. Ch. Co. pf	102	104½
G. & S. T	120	...
H.B. Claflin	108	118
H. E. R. pf	..	90
Hock. Val	120	134
Ill. C. L	101	...
Int. Power	43	60
Int. S. P	35	42

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Jol. & Chi	170	175
Kan. & M	65	71½
K. C. F. S. & M. pf	79½	80¼
K. C. S. pf	50¼	50½
K. & D. M	10	15
K. & D. M. pf	40	50
K. I., C. pf	76¼	77
Lacl. Gas	..	105
Lacl. G. pf	95	110
L. E. & W	28¼	30½
L. E. & W. pf	80	88
L. & W. C	50	60
Long Island	63	68
Man. Beach	5	7
Man. Elev	147	148
Md. C. pf	90	..
Met. St. R	102¾	107¼
Mich. Cent	185	200
Mich. S. Tel	50	52
M. S. T. pf	92	93½
M. & St. L. pf	90½	95
M., St. P. & S. M. pf	169	170½
N. C. & St. L. ex d	136	138
Nat. B. pf	117	118
Nat. Enam	16¾	17½
Nat. En. pf	84	89
N. R. of M. pf	39¾	40
N. Cent. C	35	45
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	114	120
N. Y. D. Co	35	40
N. Y. D. Co. pf	80	83
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	125	135
N. Y. & W. pf	90	92¾
Ont. Mining	2⅝	3
P. C. 1st pf	100	108
P. C. 2d pf	130	138
Peo. & E	36	39
Pitts. Coal	13	14¼
Pitts. Coal pf	49	56
P. C. C. & St. L	77	82
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	100	108
P., Ft. W. & C	174	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf	172	..
Pullman Co	221	224
Quicksilver	1¼	2
Qksilv pf	3¼	4½
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs	90	93¾
Rdg. 1st pf	92½	93
Rdg. 2d pf	90	93
Rens. & Sar	200	206½
R. W. & O	130	133½
Rutland pf	51	62
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	61¾	71¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	41¾	43½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E.	..	187
St. L. S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	120	136½
St. L. S. W. 2d	21	22½
St. L. S. W. pf	53½	54½
S.-S. S. & I. pf	106	115
So. Ry. pf	97½	98¼
Texas Cent	50	..
Tex. C. pf	75	77
T. P. L. T	75	77
Third Av	124	128
T., P. & W	17	20½
T. R. & L	33	33¾
U. B. & P	7	9
Un. Pac	95	95
U. S. L. pf	103¼	116
U. S. R. & Imp't	75½	78½
U. S. R. 1st pf	105½	107
U. S. R. 2d pf	77	80
Vand. R. R	85	95
Va. I. & C	40¼	41½
Vul. Det	8½	9¼
Vul. D. pf	59	60
W.-F. Exp	270	300
West. Md	37	38
Westinghouse 1st pf	..	185
W. & L. E. 1st pf	87	40
Wis. Cent	23½	24½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The market was at a standstill, excepting a moderate demand for bonds. United Railways income bonds were ½ lower, at 73½; Alabama Coal and Iron 5s lost ¼, to 92; Breweries 4s were ¼ lower.

Sales: Shares, 15; bonds, $92,500. The list of transactions:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,500	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	103	103	103
1,000	Balt. City 4s, 1916	111	111	111
2,000	City of Lynch. Wat. 4s	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Charles. W. Car. 5s	111	111	111
1,000	Colorado Southern 4s	94	94	94
6,000	Ga. & Alabama 5s	110	110	110
1,000	Va. Mid. 5th 5s	111½	111½	111½
7,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	Northern Ry. & Lt. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	United Rys. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
41,000	United Rys. Inc	74	73½	73½
7,000	Va. El. Ry. & D. 5s	100	100	100
6,000	Alabama C. & I. 5s	92½	92	92
7,000	Breweries 4s	62	62	62
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
1,000	Westhampton Park 5s	100	100	100

STOCKS.

15	Marine Bank	39	39	39

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Incorporated to-day:

Power City Publishing Company, Niagara Falls; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. W. McBeal, O. E. Dunlap, and W. R. Campbell, Niagara Falls.

Arnot Realty Corporation, Elmira; capital, $100,000. Directors—M. G. Arnot, J. B. Rathbone, and E. J. Dunn, Elmira.

Fourness Sauter Company, New York, (building material;) capital, $100,000. Directors—M. B. Sulzberger, Henry Hosier, New York, and Mary Sutton, Dover, N. J.

The Modern Paper Box Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Paul Goefel, New York; C. F. Raichlex, Bayonne, and E. V. H. Bogert, Brooklyn.

Gotham Art Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. T. Sherman, Brooklyn; O. H. Stolnecke, New York, and M. D. Calkins, Bath Beach.

Solinger Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. L. Douglass, H. A. L. Potter, Jr., and W. J. Singer, New York.

The Postal Label Supply Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. D. Horton, J. N. Heeney, and R. E. Digney, White Plains.

The Braun-Davies Company, New York, (post cards;) capital, $2,000. Directors—Paul Davies, C. A. Houston and Modie Harris, New York.

Lion Palace Cafe, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—M. N. Mullen, W. C. Butler, and J. J. Ecclesine, New York.

Melvin Livery Establishment, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. R. Davis, J. Maloney, and M. F. Maloney, New York.

The Swiss Art Manufacturing Company, New York, (dry goods;) capital, $3,000. Directors—Charles Robinson, Louis Aronsen, and Augusta Aronsen, Rockville Centre.

Selman Building Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. A. Selsman, Abraham Rosen, New York, and F. W. Orpen, Brooklyn.

The Hirsch-Bramberger Company, New York, (braids;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Julius Miller, Julius Hirsch, and David Bramberger, New York.

Henry Hummel & Co., New York, (hats;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Henry Hummel, E. T. Youmans, and E. E. Adams, New York.

The Meridonal Real Estate and Construction Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Peter Gensch, Antonio Torano, and Gaetano Ippolito, New York.

Waverly Press, Albany, (publishing;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles R. Dunlap, H. W. Olin, and G. W. Freeborn, New York.

Robindell Realty Company, Mineola; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. W. Fegley, P. H. Steidle, Wilkesbarre, Penn., and J. E. Ratchford, Syracuse.

The Spokane Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—H. B. Nichols, F. T. Humphey, New York, and W. J. Matthews, Mount Vernon.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 20.—The money market is very dull and but little changed. Call loans to the strongest borrowers are more freely offered at 3½ per cent. The average borrower has to pay 4 per cent. Time money is quiet and steady.

Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $25,578,750; balances, $1,754,773; Sub-Treasury credit, $92,754.

The Boston & Maine Railroad, to provide funds for making certain necessary permanent additions to its property, offers to stockholders 42,037 shares of new common stock and 11,282 shares of common stock now in the company's treasury.

The Boston Stock Exchange has stricken from the unlisted sheet the temporary certificates for the common and preferred stock of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, and has listed 649,902 common and 371,880 preferred shares of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation.

The statement filed with the Secretary of the Stock Exchange shows that the corporation has no bonded or secured indebtedness. The amount of stock authorized is 1,400,000 shares of common and 600,000 shares of preferred, par value $25.

Shannon Mining and Gas common were the only strong stocks to-day. The others were neglected.

Complete transactions were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	90	90¾	90
8,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91¾	91¾	91⅝
1,000	C. B. & Q. 3½s	91	91	91
2,000	D., G. R. & W. 4s	95	95	95
2,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¼	100½	100½

RAILROADS.

3	Boston & Lowell	239	239	239
16	Boston & Maine	170	169	170
503	Boston & Worcester	27	27	27
12	C. J. R. & S. Y.	160	158	159
50	Mass. Elec. pf	69	69	69
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193¾	193	193¾
10	Old Colony	203	203	203
2	Rutland pf	51	51	51
2,095	Union Pacific	146¼	144¾	146¼
18	West End pf	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

02	American	130	129¾	130
28	Cumberland	116	115½	115¾
12	Mexican	3½	3½	3½
6	New England	130⅝	130	130
30	Western pf	90	90	90

MISCELLANEOUS.

70	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	93	92¼	92½
1,178	Am. Pneu. Service	16	15	15¼
110	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	35	34¾	34¾
337	Am. Sugar	131	130¾	131
15	Am. Sugar pf	133	133	133
60	Am. Woolen	33¾	33⅝	33¾
100	Am. Woolen pf	102	101½	102
100	Central Leather	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝
5	*Edison	238	238	238
15	General Electric	163¾	162½	162½
1,445	*Mass. Gas	57¾	57⅛	57¾
90	Mass. Gas pf	87½	87½	87½
1	Pullman	221	221	221
50	Seattle Electric	73	73	73
90	Swift & Co.	104	104	104
39	United Fruit	109	108¼	108½
10	United Shoe Mach.	18⅝	18¾	18¾
60	United Shoe Mach. pf	30	29⅝	29⅝
1,712	U. S. Steel	35⅝	34⅜	35⅜
466	U. S. Steel pf	102⅜	101⅝	102½
50	Westinghouse	76¼	76¼	76⅝

MINING.

50	†Adventure	6.	6	6
195	Allouez	32½	32	32½
7,165	Amalgamated	97⅜	96½	97¾
50	Am. Zinc	10	10	10
10	Anaconda	59	59	59
230	Arcadian	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Bingham	27¼	27¼	27½
400	Boston Con.	25	24⅞	25
7,747	Butte Coalition	31½	30¾	31½
30	Calumet & Arizona	108	108	108
6	Calumet & Hec

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Herman and Martin King Sell 372 Broadway—Eighty-sixth Street Residence Changes Hands—Lease of Big Broadway Building—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Leopold Weil has sold for Herman and Martin King 372 Broadway, a five-story store and loft building 75 feet south of White Street, running through to Cortlandt Alley. It has a frontage of 25 and a depth of 150 feet. The Messrs. King bought the property at auction for $180,000 last October. They made the asking price $175,000.

House in West 86th Street Sold.

William H. Hall, Jr., has sold to John B. Haskin 36 West Eighty-sixth Street, a nearly completed five-story American-basement dwelling on lot 25 by 102. This is the second house in that row sold in a month. Eighty-sixth being one of the broad, tree-bordered streets under the supervision of the Department of Parks, the demand for dwellings thereon is great.

Broadway Building Leased.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have leased for H. S. Ely & Co. the entire building 488-492 Broadway, at the northeast corner of Broome Street, to M. H. Pulaski & Co.

Sells His Home in 4th Street.

I. Sprung has sold to Dr. J. Rosenthal 822 East Fourth Street, said to be one of the handsomest homes in the lower east side. This was Mr. Sprung's private residence. It has a frontage of 28 feet and a depth of 96. Schimkowitz & Witman were the brokers.

Thirty-fourth Street Lease.

Leslie S. Lockhart has leased for A. Frankfield & Co. to John Fitzgibbon a loft of the Frankfield Building, 38 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a term of years.

Long Island Tract for Improvement.

The Liederman Realty Company has acquired a tract of 2,000 lots, valued at more than a million dollars, on the Rockaway Road, West Jamaica. The land will be graded and improved with cement sidewalks, and shade trees will be planted. Men are already at work on the improvements. The property will be known as Boulevard Terrace.

Row of Park Avenue Houses Sold.

Payson McL. Merrill has sold for the different owners 1,102-1,108 Park Avenue, at the southwest corner of Ninety-fourth Street, on plot 100 by 80.

Dwelling Sold by Robert L. Lee.

Robert L. Lee has sold 112 West Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 99.1.

Lexington Avenue Sale.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Mrs. De Witt H. Parker of Denver, Col., to J. Cooper Mott 966 Lexington Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 80.

Mrs. Hanan Sells House.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. John H. Hanan 146 Riverside Drive, a four-story dwelling, on lot 23 by 100.

On the East Side.

Morris Goldberg and Jacob Sofian have sold for S. Horn to Kelley & Goodman 202 Eldridge Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 24 by 88.

Simon Lazerowitz has bought 33 Cannon Street, 72 Chrystie Street, and 149-151 Broome Street.

Julius H. Reiter has sold for Siris & Moisman the northeast corner of Cherry and Scammel Streets, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 102.

Herman Warshauer has sold for Julius Tishman to a client 519 East Thirteenth Street, a six-story double tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 103.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for L. M. Roomer to a client 326 East Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $16,000.

S. Clora has sold for Ehrenson & Stone to Samuel Stern 53 Ludlow Street, a five-and-a-half-story tenement on lot 25 by 87.

Further North on the East Side.

Emanuel Simon sold for Harry Fried to John H. Bodien 159 East Fifty-second Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100, and has resold the property to John H. Block, the owner of adjoining flats. Mr. Simon has also resold for a Mr. Musliwitz to Ferdinand Cibulay 1,465-1,469 Second Avenue, three four-story flats on plots 79 by 100.

William Wolff's Son has sold for a client to Lena Hill, 308 East Seventy-third Street, a four-story double flat, on lot 25 by 102; also, in conjunction with J. F. A. O'Donnell, to Joseph Kann and others, 1,016 Avenue A, a five-story tenement with stores.

E. V. C. Fescia & Co. have leased 322 East 112th Street, a six-story double tenement, for Joseph Certner to Serafine Bilotti, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $16,500.

Louis Solomon has sold to Clara Cohen 228 East 107th Street, a four-story tenement with stores on plot 25 by 100; the Owners' Realty Company acted as brokers. Mr. Solomon has purchased from Henry and Harris Epstein 226 East 107th Street, a four-story tenement; Charles Glick acted as broker.

John Peters & Co. have sold for Joseph McEvoy 2,136 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 74, at the corner of 110th Street.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for John McAvoy 174 East 122d Street, a five-story double flat on lot 26 by 76.

Simon Lazerowitz bought and sold 333-337 East 124th Street.

Joseph Steiner has sold to Samuel Sachs the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and 114th Street. Samuel Est was the broker.

The Louis Meyer Realty Company has sold to Jacob Kaufman 1,839 and 1,841 Lexington Avenue, two four-story flats, on plot 41 by 78. Sussman & Halpin were the brokers.

On the West Side.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have sold for Samuel Harris 560 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Lawrence Kronenberger, in conjunction with J. J. Hoffman, has sold the five-story flat 507 West 140th Street for C. E. Hoffman.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased 525 West 151st Street, a six-story apartment house, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $30,000.

In the Bronx.

S. Rosen has sold for Jacob Schwartz to a Mr. Hite a five-story apartment house in course of construction on Bathgate Avenue, between 174th and 175th Streets.

J. J. Haggerty has sold for D. Phillips 1,121 Bryant Avenue a two-story frame house, on lot 20 by 100; also, for H. E. Blankmoyer to a Mr. Lippner, 1,447 Vyse Avenue, a two and a half story frame house.

Isaac Friedman and L. J. Rosenblatt, in conjunction with W. Goldberg, have sold to Samuel Gerr for the Northwestern Realty Company two six-story apartments on the east side of Third Avenue, near 175th Street, each on lot 70 by 104.

M. Ruben & Co. have sold for a client to the Beshaver Realty Company a plot on the west side of Hewitt Place, 100 feet north of Macy Place, 50 by 240.

Sales in Brooklyn.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. report the following Brooklyn sales: Twenty-five lots on the south side of Sixty-first Street for John S. Jenkins; eight lots on Thirty-ninth Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues, for Rebecca Hand-away; fourteen lots in Fifty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, for C. E. Mawer; 76-78 Prospect Place, near Bedford Avenue, a dwelling, with stable, for George H. Horsey; twelve lots on New Lots Road, at the corner of Georgia Avenue, for Anna R. Ewer; nine lots at the corner of Avenue H and Thirty-ninth Street for J. C. Kelly; nine lots at the southeast corner of New Port and Snediker Avenues for David Stark; 8 Pollemus Place, a three-story limestone front building, for Ephraim Johnson to J. W. Parish; six lots on the north side of Fort Orin Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for George Meierdericks; fourteen lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth Street, between Fort Hamilton and Tenth Avenues, for the Golden Realty Company; the northeast corner of Shore Road and Ninety-sixth Street, three dwelling houses, on plot 100 by 150, for Annie C. Lindeman; fifteen lots on Degraw Avenue, west of Flushing Avenue, for the Normal Land Company to a Jamaica investor; fourteen lots on Jamaica Park South for Stokes & Knowles to H. Behrens; twelve lots on Flushing Avenue for the Ernestus Gulick Company to Max Miller; fifteen lots on the east side of Geffrey Avenue to a Mr. Pettie for J. Goetting.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney, has bought the five-story tenement 885 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn, on lot 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, s w s, 80.8 ft s e of 5th St, 27.10x100, Westchester; foreclosure sale; Leo J. Matty, referee, to Frank Feldman $4,050

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed Yesterday for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Jackson St, s e corner of Monroe St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 20x90; Unity Construction Company of 240 East Broadway, owner; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost, $32,000.

5th Av, 1,014 and 1,016, for two six-story brick dwellings, 25x75; William Hall's Sons of 39 East 42d St, owners; Welch, Smith & Provot, architects; cost, $170,000.

116th St, n s, 412 ft e of 1st Av, for a six-story brick flat, 57x87.11; Lordi, Pernetti & De Respiris of 2,200 2d Av, owners; L. I. J. Welher, architect; cost, $60,000.

Westchester Av, s e corner of Simpson St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 75x89.3; American Real Estate Company of Westchester Av and Southern Boulevard, owner; William D. Johnson, architect; cost, $115,000.

Fort Schuyler Road, w s, seven-eighths of a mile s of Eastern Boulevard, for a two-story frame garage and dwelling, 17.9x72; Mrs. Cora Morris of Westchester, N. Y., owner; Thornton Chard, architect; cost, $3,000.

Creston Av, w s, 294.72 ft n of 196th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x55; Ernest Keller of 183 East 121st St, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

East Broadway, 169, to a five-story brick tenement; H. H. Korn of Mount Vernon, N. Y., owner; M. Ziple, architect; cost, $5,000.

Mott St, 122, to a five-story brick tenement and store; A. E. Lowe of 230 Grand St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $6,000.

10th Av, 814, to a three-story brick dwelling; O. A. Lambeck of Jersey City, N. J., owner and architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 20.

ADAMS ST, e s, 128.4 ft s of Columbus Av, 16.5x100; Mark P. Ansorge to Gustus Gessner, (mtg $2,500) 100

ALLEN ST, 102, 24.9x87.6; Frieda Hart to Henry J. Brodsky 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x100; Nathan Wilson to James G. McCool, (mtg $18,500) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 96th St, 25x100; Henry Marks and others to Thomas Reynolds, (mtg $44,000) 100

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 171st St, 99x100; Moses Matthews and others to Albert Pelser, (mtg $33,300) 100

AVENUE A, s w corner of 70th St, 50.5x85; Maurice J. Burstein to Nathan Morowitz and others, (mtg $78,000) 1

BEACON ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 25x154; Georgiana McDonough to Alice Williams, (mtg $3,000). 100

BECK ST, n w corner of St. John Av, 100x irregular; Rebecca Cohn and others to Marks L. Frank, (mtg $34,000) 100

BEDFORD ST, 49, 22x irregular; J. C. Bogert Company to Edward N. Gardner, (mtg $20,000) 100

BROADWAY, 701, 24.5x100; David B. Ogden, referee, to Caroline A. Grant, ½ part 50,500

BROOK AV, 487, 25x90; Henriette Katzenstein to Lena Roth and another, (mtg $14,000) 100

BROOK AV, 437, 25x90; Simon Katzenstein to Lena Roth and another, (mtg $14,000) 100

EAST ½ of Lot 28, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Barbara Gerts to Laura Ramstedt 100

EAST ½ of Lot 103, map of Unionport, 52.6x216; Henry Dilg to Gottlieb Klotz. 100

EAST BROADWAY, 89, 25x75; Elias Boyd to Isaac R. Smith, (mtg $27,000). 100

EDGECOMBE AV, 208, 16.8x100; Eva G. Sauter to Mabelle S. Wood, (mtg $5,000) 100

GLEBE AV, s s, 62.6 ft e of Parker Av, 37.6x101.5; William D. Jennings to William F. Rutherford, (mtg $2,000) .. 100

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Grace Av, 26x106.9; William H. Callahan to John Cook, (mtg $3,000) 1

GRAND AV, w s, 480.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x109.1; Lichinvar Realty Company to Joseph B. Levy, (mtg $1,000) 100

GRAND ST, 474, 25x100; Charles Berger to Max Berger, ¼ part, (mtg $38,000) 1

HENRY ST, n s, 872.6 ft e of Scammel St; Jennie Muller to Tobe Hershowitz 100

INWOOD ST, n s, at w s of Hudson River Railroad, —x—; Inwood Realty and Dock Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook 100

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 25x77.2; Esther A. Wheaton to L. Suydam, (mtg $28,000) 100

LORILLARD PLACE, n w s, 178.8 ft n of 3d Av, 50x90; Magdalena Marx to Arthur H. Sigler, (mtg $30,000) 100

LOT 57, map of Seton homestead; Harriet Miner to Clarkson P. Ryttenberg, ½ part 100

LOT 258, partition map of William Ades; Susan A. Tier, executrix, to Joseph Palchinski 1,500

LOT 24, map of J. E. Bullard & Co.; Mary Kayton to James Lockwood, (mtg $175) 100

LOT 228, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Company to Anna A. Fries 100

LOT 676, map of Wakefield, 100x100; Jasper L. Odell to Kate Mullen 1

LOTS 36 and 37, map of Tremont Heights; Harris Mundlin to Isaac Malamud and another, (mtg $700) 100

LOTS 147 and 148, map of 329 lots, part of Schieffelin estate; Sound Realty Company to Kate D. Higgins 1,250

LOTS 71 and 72, map of 329 lots, part of Schieffelin estate; Sound Realty Company to G. Bizzarri 100

LOTS 92 and 93, map of J. J. Gleason, Westchester; Joseph J. Gleason to Christian Wilhelm 1

LUDLOW ST, 53, 25x87.6; Nathan L. Hirshfeld and others to Morris Aronson, (mtg $36,500) 100

LUDLOW ST, 53, 25x87.6; Morris Aronson to Samuel Stern, (mtg $36,500) 1

LYMAN PLACE, s s, 125 ft s of Freeman St, 20x100; Edwin J. Hinley to Elizabeth Garner 100

MADISON ST, 162, 23x100; Woolf Fish to Emil Reibstein and another, (mtg $18,400) 100

MANOR ST, 71, 25x99; Eugene C. Dondy and others to Jacob Salmonowitz and others, (mtg $28,950) 100

MARION AV, e s, 250 ft n of 189th St, 25x113.6; Charles Keary and another, executors, to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy 3,000

MARION AV, e s, 250 ft n of 189th St, 25x113.6; Charles Keary and another to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy 3,000

MONROE ST, 169, 23x100; Abraham Fine and others to Wolf Bogel, (mtg $27,500) 100

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 4 and 6, 41.8x28; Gesina F. Rose and another to Leopold Furcaro, (mtg $19,000) 1

PARK AV, e s, 315 ft s of 171st St, 75x150; Albert J. Schwarzler to Joseph A. Schaul, Jr., (mtg $85,000) 100

ROAD to Harlem, s e s, at n e s of Ferris Place, —x—; William A. Mallett to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $2,100) 1

SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, centre line, at n s of farm of James R. Whiting, containing 1,825-1,000 acres; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to Archibald Douglas 11,150

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 276.11 ft s w of Rivington St, 25.1x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Abraham Goodman, (mtg $23,000) 100

UNION AV, 767, 16.8x75.11; G. Salerno and others to Henry Cohen, (mtg $3,000) 100

UNION AV, 636, 16.8x90; Annie Ripp to John H. Bargon 100

WENDOVER AV, 601, 87.6x88.10; Maurice Cohn to Louis Jawitz 1

WILLIAMS AV, e s, 230 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Francis Millen 2,050

2D AV, 2,455, 25.8x100; Harris Schapiro to Bernstein & Feinberg Realty Company, (mtg $37,000) 100

2D AV, 2,413, 25.2x90; Isidore Wexler and others to Slata Sleppin, (mtg $24,000) 100

2D AV, e s, 30.2 ft s of 37th St, 19.7x78; James F. Boyle to Julius Crystal, (mtg $12,000) 1

3D AV, 551 and 553, 49.4x100; Frank Gins to Julius Hebald and another, (mtg $85,000) 100

3D ST, n s, 100.10 ft e of Lewis St, 50x87; Morris J. Simon and others to Joseph Fine and another, (mtg $38,-000) 100

7TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x74.10; Isaac Edelson and others to Louis Manevetz, (mtg $59,000) 100

7TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of Avenue B, 20.3x97.6; Reuben Sadowsky to Aaron Adler, (mtg $83,900) 100

8TH ST, 308 and 310 East, 40.6x97.6; Reuben Sadowsky to Aaron Adler, (mtg $83,900) 100

13TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of Avenue E, 25x108; Thomas Driscoll to William Richelt 100

14TH ST, n s, 153.7 ft e of Avenue B, 21.10x103.3; George C. Norton, referee, to Meyer Goldberg and another 13,725

44TH ST, 346 West, 25x100.5; Theophile Kick to Ernest F. Kick, (mtg $13,000) 100

47TH ST, 258 West, 25x100.5; Abraham Schreiber to Isaac Schreiber and another, (mtg $33,000) 100

51ST ST, 436 West, 20x100.5; Rebecka Hillsmann to Anna M. C. Hildebrand. 100

55TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x100.5; People's Trust Company, executor, to Edward H. Titus, (mtg $180,000) 307,500

66TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 120x100.5; Solomon Lerome and others to Solomon Frankel and another, (mtg $120,000) 100

72D ST, 315 East, 20x102.2; Abraham J. Dworsky to Annie Halpern and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

74TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Edward T. Kennard to Samuel Graff and another, (mtg $12,000) 1

74TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; John F. Kelly to E. T. Kennard. 1

74TH ST, 237 West; Florence E. Campbell to William R. Wilder, (mtg —) .. 1

75TH ST, 417 East, 25x102.2; Rosa Jackle to Rosa Tauber, (mtg $12,000) .. 100

86TH ST, 205 West, 40x102.2; Edmund Dwight to Gertrude D. Hawes, (mtg $45,000) 100

86TH ST, 322 West, 20.11x102.2; Frank T. Warburton to Leah Richard, (mtg $22,500) 1

98TH ST, 37 to 41 West, 50x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Charles I. Weinstein, (mtg $32,900) ... 100

100TH ST, 117 East, 25.6x100.11; Samuel Fleischman and others to Milan Schreiger and another, (mtg $28,945) .. 100

100TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Max Mayerson to Simon Rosenzweig, (mtg $18,000) 100

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; V. E. Bowles to Isabel A. McKinstry, (mtg $18,000) 1

107TH ST, 223 East, 25x100.11; Nicholas J. Hayes, Sheriff, to Abraham A. Heller and another, (mtg $11,500) 1,900

107TH ST, 223 East, 25x100.11; B. S. Chanin to Abraham A. Heller, ½ part, (mtg $11,500) 1

110TH ST, 251 East, 16.8x100.11; Elias A. Cohen to Teresina Sorgi, (mtg $4,000) $100

111TH ST, 610 and 612 West, 50x100.11; M. M. Elsman to Harry Schiff, (mtg $25,000) 100

117TH ST, 804 East, 20x100.11; Emil Loewenthal to M. Marino, (mtg $18,000) 100

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Realty Transfer Company to Elias Kaplan, (mtg $29,000) 100

130TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Edward Lissman to Hebrew Tabernacle Association, (mtg $14,750) .. 100

130TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Julia A. Pettengill to Edward Lissman 100

133D ST, 977 East, 18x103.6; Frank Volpe to John H. Jantzer, (mtg $2,500) 100

144TH ST, 266 West, 25x99.11; Dora Frieda, executrix, to Bertha K. Boswald 12,000

150TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.5; George Sternecker to Matilda Miller 1

154TH ST, 620 East, 25x100; Harry Frohmann to Louis Lese 100

169TH ST, s s, 101 ft e of Girard Av, 25x85; Julius Wolf to Laura Selji. 100

188TH ST, s w corner of Hoffman St, 96.11x29.6; Teresa Cerra to Vincenzo Grosso, (mtg $8,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Aaron, to Reuben Sadowsky; 8th St, s s, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 49.6x97.6, prior mtg $54,000; 4 years, 6 per cent. 13,000

ARNOLD REALTY COMPANY to Simon Marcus; 133d St, n s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11, due Jan. 12, 1907, 6 per cent. 10,000

ARONSON, Morris, to Louisa H. Klarthaar and another; Ludlow St, 53, 10 years 29,000

ARONSON, Morris, to Morris M. Stone; Ludlow St, 53, 7 years, 6 per cent. 8,500

ATKINSON, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Attorney St, e s, 140.7 ft s of Grand St, due as per bond 6,000

AVITABILE, Andrea, to William T. Hookey; 69th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 124.8x100.5, demand 12,000

BAGEL, Wolf, to Abraham Fine; Monroe St, 169, (prior mtg $27,500,) 5 years, 6 per cent. 11,500

BAGEL, Wolf, to Oscar Dobrowanski; Monroe St, 169, due Aug 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 1,500

BECKER, William H., to German Savings Bank; Clay Av, w s, 129.2 ft s of 174th St, 3 lots together, 37.10x95, (2 mtgs, each $30,000,) 1 year 12,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Katherine E. Croppen; 65th St, 330 and 332 East, due July 31, 1911 36,000

BIZZARRI, Giacinto, to the Sound Realty Company; Lots 71 and 72, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years. 2,030

BOSWALD, Bertha Kessler, to Dora Frieda, executrix; 144th St, 266 West, 3 years 6,000

BRODSKY, Henry J., to Annie E. Koch; Allen St, 102, 5 years 25,000

BRODSKY, Henry J., to Frieda Hart; Allen St, 102, due Feb. 6, 1909 7,000

BRODSKY, Henry J., to Frieda Hart; Allen St, 102, prior mtg $82,000, due Sept. 19, 1906 5,500

BURLINGTON REALTY AND CONstruction Company to City Mortgage Company; 134th St, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 275x99.11, prior mtg $176,000, demand, 6 per cent. 34,000

CAPO, Antonio, to John B. Ricco; 116th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $24,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

CHRYSTAL, Julius, to James F. Boyle; 2d Av, e s, 59 ft s of 87th St, 19.7x78, 5 years 1

CLARK, Phineas A., to Consumers' Biscuit and Manufacturing Company; 235th St, s s, 850 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100, due as per bond 200

CLARK, Mary E., to Jacob Geissenhainer and another, trustees; 130th St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

COHEN, Henry, to Gaetano Salerno and another; Union Av, 767, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year 500

DE JONGE, Annie, to Sarah E. Bruce; Morris Av, e s, 130.6 ft s of 140th St, —x—, due May 1, 1909 17,000

DOCTOR, George, to Carl Fischer; St. Nicholas Pl, n w corner of 146th St, 74.11x100, due May 1, 1907, 6 per cent 70,000

DOUGLAS, Archibald, to Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee; Spuyten Duyvil Road, proposed centre line at n s of farm of R. Whiting, deceased, —x—, contains 1 825-1,000 acres, 8 years .. 5,500

DOYLE, Lucy J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 46th St, n s, 282 ft w of 3d Av, 18x100.5, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 11,000

DRAPER, Ruth D., to United States Trust Company; 55th St, 122 East, due as per bond 26,000

DYETT, Arthur, to Eugene E. Pechim and another; 123d St, 221 West, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

DYETT, Arthur, to Eugene E. Pechim and another; 123d St, 223 West, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

ELSON, Isaac, and another to Standard Mortgage Company; Bathgate Av, w s, 185.2 ft s of 173d St, 75x114.6, 2 years. 25,000

FAUST, Gertrude, to Ernst G. Gebban; 16th St, 526 East, 5 years 22,000

FLEISCHMAN, William M., to Ralph F. Bayter; Blondell Av, n e corner of Evadna Av, 25x100, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

FLEISCHMAN, William M., to Ralph F. Bayter; Blondell Av, e s, 150 ft e of Evadna Av, 50x100, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

FLEISCHMAN, William M., to Ralph F. Bayter; Blondell Av, e s, 100 ft s of Evadna Av, 25x100, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Solomon Lewine and others; 66th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 3 lots, each 40x100.5, (3 mtgs, each $11,000,) 3 prior mtgs, $40,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 33,000

FRIES, Anna, to Edgewater Realty Company; Lot 228, map of property of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 665

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, 306 East, 3 years 9,500

GRIEF, Alexander, to Marie E. D. Grauw; Avenue C, 199, 5 years 12,500

HABICHT, Anna, to John H. Loos; Lenox Av, 517, due Aug. 1, 1908 13,000

HALPERN, Annie, to Abraham J. Dworsky; 72d St, 315 East, installments, 6 per cent. 4,525

HARVEY, Charles E., to George D. Kepper and another, executors; 23d St, 444 West, due July 16, 1909, 4½ per cent. 15,000

HAWES, Gertrude D., to Edmund Dwight; 85th St, 205 West, 1 year 11,000

HIGGINS, Kate B., to the Sound Realty Company; Lots 147 and 148, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years.. 875

HILDEBRAND, Anna M., to Katharine M. E. Hildebrand and another; 51st St, 436 West, 3 years 10,000

HIRSCH, Jacob, and another to City Mortgage Company; 158th St, e s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 50x98.2, prior mtg $32,000, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

IMPROVED PROPERTY HOLDING Company to the Colonial Trust Company; 5th Av, s e corner of 82d St, 28.9x150; 384 St, 43 to 47; Broadway, 894 to 900; 5th Av, 34 to 47; 5th Av, n w corner of 82d St, —x— 6th Av, 736 to 744; Broadway, n w corner of 27th St, 135.10x78.11; 5th Av, n w corner of 14th St; 5th Av, 110 and 112, prior mtg $1,010,000, due June 1, 1018, 4½ per cent. 1,000,000

JANTZEN, John H., to Sarah L. Payne, executrix; 133d St, 977 East, due June 1, 1909 500

KAPLAN, Elias, to Realty Transfer Company; 124th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 25,500

KAPLAN, Elias, to Realty Transfer Company; 124th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 11,000

KELLY, Mary, and another to Hannah Wills; Bathgate Av, 2,182, 3 years.... 3,600

KLOTZ, Gottlieb, to Henry Dilg; Eastern Boulevard, s s, 4.6 ft e of Lot 103, map of Unionport, 52.6x216, 5 years. 3,000

KOSSBERG, Hyman, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Madison Av, n s, 216 ft e of Scammel St, 23.9x96, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 19,000

KRAMER, Bertha, to Mary T. Sweeney; Southern Boulevard, 2,232, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years 1,500

KROETZ, Charles, to John Bezold; 3d Av, w s, 161.3 ft s of 172d St, 25.1x87.10, 5 years 16,000

LEE, Joseph E., to Beulah Oppenheimer; Catherine St, s w s, w ½ of Lot 81, map of Washingtonville, 25x100, 3 years 1,200

Lis Pendens.

WILLIAM ST, 80 and 82; John L. Dudley, Jr., against Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburg, Penn., (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. Jones.

113TH ST, 78 East; Lena Brown against Benjamin Fishel and others, (specific performance;) attorney, M. S. Hyman.

WEST END AV, e s, 19 ft s of 99th St, 16x80; Auguste Gahren against Nellie R. Kurtis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, Lots 482 and 488, map of property of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, Twenty-fourth Ward; Sophia A. O. Betz against Eliza Prescott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Hutchins.

RIVINGTON ST, 322 and 324; Gerson Krinsky against Samuel Cantor, (action to declare lien;) attorney, J. H. Reiter.

148TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Myron Sulzberger and others against Aaron H. Braskell, (action to remove encroachment;) attorney, G. L. Donnellan.

LEGGETT AV, s w corner of Kelly St, 25x107.5; James P. Robertson against Gustav E. Bauhan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.

2D AV, n e corner of 77th St, 22x75; 77th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; John Schreyer against Willett D. Morgan and others, (action to set aside conveyances;) attorney, L. Wendel, Jr.

64TH ST, 253 and 256 West; Thomas J. McGrath against Thomas E. Devine, (specific performance;) attorney, S. Graham.

100TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Abraham Kaden and others against Jacob H. Mattus, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorney, D. J. Gladstone.

TINTON AV, w s, 267.6 ft n of 161st St, 82.7x100x irregular; George Rosenfeld against Louis Weinstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. M. Herzog.

BROWN PLACE, e s, 60.8 ft n of 186th St, 32.4x100; Barney Goldman and others against Morris Eschwege and others, (specific performance;) attorney, H. S. Mack.

JEROME AV, e s, 154.1 ft n of 165th St, 214.4x198.11x irregular; Cromwell Av, w s, 357.9 ft n of 165th St, 51.11—; Louis R. Berg against Jessie R. Crommette, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

148TH ST, 803 East; Caroline Witt against Mary E. Cooney, (action to declare lien;) attorney, P. S. Dean.

ELDRIDGE ST, 113; Charles Cohen against Isaac Lipschitz and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Meyers.

3D ST, 89 East; Charles Cohen against Morris Lipschitz and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Meyers.

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LEVY, Joseph B., to Celestine M. Kenney; Grand Av, w s, 480.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x109.1, 3 years, 6 per cent. 500

LIBMAN, Abram L., and others to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; 2d Av, w s, 41.11 ft n of 66th St, 2 lots, each 83x100, (two mtgs, each $42,000,) due July 1, 1911 ..... $4,000

LIEBOVITZ, Samuel, to Isaac Schreiber; 47th St, 258 West, prior mtg $33,000, due Oct. 17, 1907, 6 per cent. 3,500

LISSMAN, E., to Julia A. Pettingill; 130th St, 218 West, installments, 6 per cent. 3,750

LISSMAN, E., to Julia A. Pettingill; 130th St, 218 West, 2 years 11,000

LOCHINVAR REALTY COMPANY to Estates Settlement Company; Grand Av, e s, 382.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x90, demand 1,500

LOWENTHAL REALTY AND BUILDing Company to Commonwealth Mortgage Company; Morris Av, n e corner of 155th St, —x—, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

LUDINS & ROMM REALTY COMPANY to Commonwealth Mortgage Company; 95th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 4 lots, each 37.6x100.8, (4 mtgs, each $5,875,) due Dec. 6, 1908, 6 per cent. 23,500

LUDINS & ROMM REALTY COMPANY to Commonwealth Mortgage Company; 95th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 2 lots, each 37.6x100.8, (2 mtgs, each $8,125,) due Dec. 6, 1908, 6 per cent. 16,250

MNEVETZ, Louis, to Isaac Edelson and another; 7th St, 41 and 43, prior mtg $50,000, 6 years, 6 per cent. 11,000

MARINO, Marziano, to Emil Loewenthal; 117th St, 304 East, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

MARX, Magdelana, to Kertcher & Co.; 224th St, n s, 187.6 ft w of 4th Av, 17.6x114, 1 year, 6 per cent. 953

MILLER, Matilda, to Laura N. Richards; 150th St, n s, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 4,500

MILLER, Max, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Brook Av, w s, 50 ft s of Anna Place, 125x90, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 77,500

MILLER, Nathan, and others to Maurice J. Burstein; 70th St, s w corner of Avenue A, 85x80, prior mtg $80,000, 6 years, 6 per cent. 18,000

MULLEN, Francis, to the Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Williams Av, e s, 250 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x100, 3 years 1,025

MULLER, Kate, to Jesper M. Odell; 224th St, n s, Lot 67, map of Wakefield, 100x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent.. 2,900

PROSPECT AVENUE REALTY COMpany to James Simon; Prospect Av, 622 and 624, (prior mtg $80,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent. 9,000

PROSPECT AVENUE REALTY COMpany to Joseph Strachstein; Prospect Av, 626 and 628, (prior mtg $30,000,) 3 years, 6

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PRICE $5,900; TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER; LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. TAKE FRANKLIN OR 42ND OR 130TH ST. FERRIES AND TROLLEY, OR 23RD ST. AND CHAMBERS ST. FERRIES AND N. R. R. OF N. J. BOOKLET AND TRANSPORTATION FREE.
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Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

Did You Ever Think
WHAT A PLEASURE IT WOULD BE TO HAVE YOUR OWN HOME IN AN IDEAL SUBURB?
Here is One—and a Beauty.

Eight rooms; modern in every way; delightfully situated at LEONIA. This unusual suburb is the most accessible and desirable around New York.

SEE IT TO-DAY.

Houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

15 minutes via 130th St. Ferry and trolley going via Broad Av. to the office on the property, at Broad and Park Avs., Leonia; or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. and Erie Railroad.

The Leonia Heights LAND COMPANY
Times Building
Broadway & 42nd St. New York

$2,000 UNDER VALUE.

Unusually attractive Northern New Jersey home, 11 rooms, plot 100x145; exceptionally accessible by two routes; city improvements; mortgage, $4,500; low interest. Owner, Room 1,502, 277 Broadway.

Eleven-room house, newly decorated, all improvements, 50-foot lot, on one of the best streets in Roseville; three minutes from station Roseville Av.; price $9,500. Address L. C. Hill, 50 Columbia St., Newark, N. J.

Bargain!—Corner in Avenue D, Bayonne; $1,500 cash necessary. Norbert Landau, 161 East 4th St., N. Y.

Ridgewood.—124 Irving St.; 8 rooms; $6,000; improvements; rented; grounds; exchange. Ackerman, 271 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Furnished house for the Summer to small family; 25 minutes from 42d St.; $50 month. "Owner," 46 South 10th Av., Mt. Vernon.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

LIFE BUILDING 21 WEST 31ST ST.
For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

THE SAXONY,
250 WEST 82D ST.,
8 large light rooms and 2 baths;
Rent, $1,800 per year.

THE FORRES,
251 WEST 81ST.
Corner apartment, 7 light rooms and bath;
Rent, $1,300 per year.

103 & 105 WEST 77TH ST.
Private house block; 7 rooms and bath;
Rent, $50 to $55 per month.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 2,259 Broadway.

HARLEM LIBRARY
32 WEST 123D ST.
Apartments of one and two large, light rooms and bath; rents $150 to $480, including steam heat, service, and light. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON
318 TO 328 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartments of 4 and 7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel 2018—38th.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST, one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

$55. 243 WEST 135TH ST. **$55.**
Unequalled for Price.
Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

Four rooms, bath; newly decorated; one flight; suitable dressmaker; $33; another, $21. 609 Columbus Av.

To Let—150 West 126th St.—Seven-room apartment; good private location; suitable for small family. Call see it. Janitor on premises.

To Let—302 Columbus Av., 8 large room apartment; steam heat, hot water; few like it; rent $48 per month.

66th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

209 West 80th St.—Six large rooms and bath, light, all improvements, $34. Janitor.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.
Telephone 946 Gramercy.

KING'S COURT
1,190 MADISON AV.
Handsome large, light corner apartments; seven rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

136 to 142 East 17th St.—High-class elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; all latest improvements and steam heat; half month free; rents moderate.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Bronx.

Choice 6-room apartments in high-class residential section, $26-$32; splendid 7-room corner apartments, in 3-family houses, $35. J. H. Jones, 3 Ogden Av., 164th St., near west side 155th St. elevated station.

Brooklyn.

$17.—Six large rooms and bath, newly decorated; janitorship if desired. Gordon, 2,000 Fulton St., near Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. DRILLICH, Bankrupt.

To whom it may concern:

Please take notice that, by order of this court, duly made and entered herein, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction on the premises, No. 633 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of July, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a stock of millinery, ornaments and novelties, including untrimmed hats, straw goods, materials, jet, beads, braids, trimmings, pins, buckles, &c., and also various fixtures, consisting of desk, furniture, safe, gas fixtures, &c., all now located in the loft on the first floor of the said premises, where the same may be inspected by all parties interested on the 24th and 25th of July, 1906, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Further particulars can be obtained upon application at the office of the receiver or his attorneys.

By order of
MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver.
34 Pine St., N. Y. City.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEPHEN A. COOPER and BERTHA V. COOPER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 27th, 1906, by order of the Court, at 12 o'clock noon, at 118 Leonard St., salesroom of the United States auctioneer, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of woolens, piece goods, &c. ELBERT B. HAMLIN, Receiver,
59 Wall St.

ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attys. for Receiver, 132 Nassau St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CREEDEN, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CREEDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Hynes, his attorney, No. 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the third day of February, 1906. DENNIS CREEDEN, Administrator. JOHN J. HYNES, Attorney for Administrator, 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HARNISCHFEGER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HARNISCHFEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of H. Lionel Kringel, his attorney, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1906. PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, Executor. H. LIONEL KRINGEL, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BAKER, CLARA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA A. BAKER, late of the County of New York, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Conway & Williams, No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York on or before the 24th day of July next. Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1906. LILLIAN A. VAUX, EUSTACE CONWAY, Executors. CONWAY & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 William Street, New York City.

ARNOLD, FRANCIS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS B. ARNOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John S. Montgomery, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1906. FRANCES ARNOLD, Executrix. JOHN S. MONTGOMERY, Atty. for Executrix, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

HOMANN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel Koenig, his attorney, Nos. 63-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1906. JOHN F. HOMANN, Administrator. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Attorney for Administrator.

EXCURSIONS.

EVERY SUNDAY DURING JULY
EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO MIDWAY PARK
THE NEW EXCURSION RESORT, NEAR GOSHEN, N. Y.

Sixty miles from New York City, on the beautiful WALLKILL RIVER. All the attractions of a first-class AMUSEMENT PARK, including VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

GOSHEN Round Trip $1.00

5 cents by Trolley to Midway Park from Goshen.

Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25, Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30, Jersey City 9:10 and 9:50 A. M. Returning leave 8:30—8:45 P.M.

BELLEWOOD
DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK
EVERY SUNDAY **$1.00**
MAUCH CHUNK AND GLEN ONOKO
JULY 22ND **$1.50**

Special train for Mauch Chunk leaves New York, 23d St., 8:25; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M. For Bellewood, leaves New York, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON
BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, St. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

Sunday Excursion to BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. SUNDAY, JULY 22d,

L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, will leave foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., 8:25; Nostrand Av., 8:29, and East New York, 8:33 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the steamer

"GREENPORT."

Returning, leave Block Island 5 P. M. Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.

ROUND TRIP.....$1.50

Staterooms, Music, and Refreshments on Steamer.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT,
STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Round trip fare, returning by West Shore, N. Y. Central, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Sunday.

Lake Hopatcong
EXCURSION
July 22d **$1.00**
Special train from Foot West 23d St. 8:20 a. m.; Liberty St. 8:30 a. m.
New Jersey Central

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON and SUNDAY MORNING
Up the Sound TO **Sea Cliff & Glenwood.**
Saturdays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Returning arrive N. Y., 9:35 P. M.
Sundays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., 9:30; Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.
Choice of Ten Tours—"All Expenses" plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 5-Day Trips... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips.... $53.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips..... $75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 14-Day Trips....$105.00
Send for a circular.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE BEST EXCURSION
Out of New York Every Sunday
on the Fall River Line Steamer "FRANK JONES." Up the Sound, through the Long Island bays and harbors, stopping at Roton Point for bathing, &c.; returning along the Connecticut and New York State shores. Orchestra on steamer. Full brass band at Roton Point.

Steamer leaves New Pier 29, foot Market St., E. R., 10:30 A. M.; Recreation Pier, foot 24th St., E. R., 10:45; 138th St., E. R., 11:30. Returning at 8 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS
On Sundays popular Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, 9:30; E. 22d St. 10 A. M., ret. due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on L. I. Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Tickets $1.00.

Up the HUDSON Sun-days 50c
On Sundays splendid Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00, W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M., for up-Hudson trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Ret. due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 6:00, 7:30 P. M. Star *Indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *2:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.
To West Point, Newburgh & Fishkill.
Steamer HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip 90c. Dinner served on board.

NORTH BEACH
Frequent Boats E. 99th and 134th Sts.
FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Watren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan, Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim, Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M.; Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops at E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,185, and 1,364 Broadway, 35 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) **$2.25**
PROVIDENCE direct, **$1.25**
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
FALL RIVER direct, **$1.00**
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.
JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30, P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 3:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.85; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St.
Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the involuntary bankruptcy of LOUIS M. LONG, FENTON M. JOHNSON, and DANNY MAHER, copartners under the firm name of Long, Johnson & Maher, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 8,983.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the affidavit of Melvin G. Palliser, verified the 13th day of July, 1906, that a petition was filed in this court on the 8th day of May, 1906, praying that the above-named Louis M. Long, Fenton M. Johnson, and Danny Maher be adjudged bankrupts, and that subpœnaes directed to said Louis M. Long, Fenton M. Johnson, and Danny Maher were duly issued out of this court to the Marshal for the Southern District of New York, and that said Marshal has been unable to serve the same on the said Danny Maher, and the said Danny Maher is not now within this district, so that personal service cannot be made upon him, and that said Danny Maher is not now within the jurisdiction of this court; it is, on motion of Hector M. Hitchings, attorney for petitioners, ordered, that the said Danny Maher appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 2d day of August, 1906, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 8th day of May, 1906, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 16th day of July, 1906, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said Danny Maher at his last known place of abode on or before the date of first publication.

Dated New York, July 13, 1906.
C. M. HOUGH, D. J.

NO. 8,753.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNION ENGINEERING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Union Engineering Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1906, the said Union Engineering Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
July 20th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,050.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES F. LUCAS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles F. Lucas of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Charles F. Lucas was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
July 20th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, seven dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:30, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK - THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Chicago 18 hours.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—bSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Calvary, West 57th St.—Rev. Charles P. MacGregor, 11, 8. "Paul the Persecutor," with stereopticon illustrations at 8.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

CATHOLIC.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Low Mass, 7:30. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 28 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Rev. William A. Kirkwood, Ass't Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Ass't Pastor will preach at both services.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St.—G. F. Krotel, D. D. Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary M. E. Church, Washington Av. and 156th St., Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D., Pastor. —11, "Lessons from the Ants"; 7:45, "The Compassion of Jesus."

"Dreyfus, the Jew, and Another Martyr Vindicated," Dr. Stone's evening theme, Methodist Church, Lexington Av., 111th St. Morning sermon, 11. Welcome.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av.—14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, D. D., Pastor, 11, 8. Open every night all Summer. Concert to-night.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. M. B. CHAPMAN, D. D. No Evening Service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

At the Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St. Communions, 7 and 8 A. M. SERMON & CHORAL CELEBRATION, 10:50 AM Choral Evensong, (No Sermon,) 5 o'clock. WEEK DAY SERVICES, 7 & 9 A.M. & 5 P. M. 2d Celebration, every Thursday and Friday, 10 AM. Sermon every Wednesday evening 8 o'clock. CHURCH IS OPEN EVERY DAY; ALL DAY. Clergy will respond to every call. NO SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICE.

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon. Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach at both services.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th Street. Rev. Dr. HENRY ANSTICE, Officiating. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon..... 11 A. M. Choral Evensong ..... 4:30 P. M.

First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Av., 65th St. Services, 11 and 8. Strangers welcome.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St.—Services 8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. Quincy Ewing of Birmingham, Ala., will preach at 11.

Special Summer Services

St. Bartholomew's Church,

Corner Madison Avenue and 44th Street,

11 o'Clock.

Preacher, the Rev. HERMAN PAGE, Rector of St. Paul Church, Chicago.

FULL CHOIR.

ALL SEATS FREE.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Brick Church; Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. { Rev. Sheperd Knapp. PRES. M. WOOLSEY STRYKER, D. D., of Hamilton College will preach at 11. STRANGERS WELCOME.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between B'way and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D.D., Pastor. Rev. JOSEPH TAYLOR BRITAN, Assistant. Robert Spear preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner of 55th Street. REV. THOMAS J. STEVENSON, D. D., will preach both morning and afternoon on July 22. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Dr. Stevenson's morning subject will be: "The Unchanging Message." His theme in the afternoon will be: "The Integral Character." Strangers are cordially invited.

Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second Ave. and Fourteenth St., GEORGE ERNEST MERRIAM, Minister. 11 A. M.—"Vacation." 8 A. M.—"Friendship."

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Morning Service at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Robert S. Steen will preach.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av., Eleventh to Twelfth St., Rev. JOHN H. LOCKWOOD, from Springfield, Mass., will preach at 11 o'clock.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Minister.—Sunday preaching, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; at the services to-morrow the Pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at eight o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Services at 11 and 8; Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., pastor. Rev. FRANK T. BAYLEY, D. D., Denver Col., will preach. Subject: Morning, "God and the Common Place"; evening, "The Art of Great Living."

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. SIMON BLOCKER will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, Rev. JOHN S. ALLEN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "When to Live." Evening: "Sermons from Out of Doors—Fishing."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Church closed during July.

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. J. PRESTON SEARLE, D. D., of New Brunswick, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

Unitarian Services, All Souls' Chapel, 104 E. 20th St.—11 A. M., Rev. A. W. Clark.

DON'T LOSE HOPE
if you have lost anything
Telephone 1000 Bryant
Bill for Advertisement
Sent After Insertion.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
FINDS LOST ARTICLES

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; Summer rates; parlor dining; telephone.

121ST ST., 150 WEST.—Handsome connecting rooms or separately; board optional; family; gentlemen, couples; telephone.

It's Cool on Washington Heights! 516 West 142d St.—Attractive rooms, with good board; running water; refined Christian family.

LENOX AV., 426, Near 131st St.—Handsomely furnished large, airy front room; moderate; private house.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern expesure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; special Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table guests.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms to rent with board. Transients.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large, airy rooms, second and third floors, with board; hall rooms; transient guests accommodated; references.

135TH ST., 624 EAST.—Comfortable room and board, convenient location; cheerful surroundings; terms moderate; please call.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 698. (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Out-of-Town.

Several artists or literary workers (ladies) can have reasonable board with lady artist near the beautiful Chesapeake; references exchanged. Address A., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

WANTED by two young ladies (sisters) room, with board; prefer large room, southern exposure, on same floor with bath; highest references exchanged; state price. Address M. L., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

Young German desires room and board with good German-American family as only boarder; Harlem preferred. Address K Box 20 Times, Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select neighborhood; low rates; Summer transients.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; near Times Square; low rates; Summer transients.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; running water; every convenience; $2.50 up; private house.

50TH ST., 56 WEST.—Doctor's or dentist's office; attendance and appointments up to date.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room, overlooking Hudson; Subway express; references. Stuart.

118TH ST., 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable room; running water, wardrobe, tiled bath, in select apartment; Subway and surface cars; $3. Allen.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 426.—Large, light room, furnished, with set bowl and bath, in private family; price, $3.00. F. E. Dixon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

East Side.

1.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th St.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Airy, sanitary Summer house suites; single rooms; electric light; references. Pepper's.

43D ST., 13 EAST. Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant hall room; reasonable.

45TH ST., 15 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; Summer rates; telephone 4257—38th.

60TH ST., 154 EAST, Near Lexington Av.—Elegantly furnished large room; private house.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfuly cool; first-class neighborhood.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—An excellent position is open to intelligent, conscientious women who will devote a few hours daily to real estate work. Apply, between 10 and 4, Mrs. Stephens, Room 202, 41 Park Row.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Men understanding Spanish and Portuguese languages, to be sent to foreign countries; must be men of ability; references required. T. S., Box 147 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Rule manufactory requires good rule framers on squares. Address for particulars to Belcher Bros. Co., Irvington, N. J.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy cook, laundress, waitress. Flaherty's Employment Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Rier.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references, $15. Responsible, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; neat, accurate, painstaking, willing to work hard; references exchanged; state price. Address M. L., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert, several years' practical experience; finely educated; capable taking charge correspondence; first-class references. Lawrence. Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent, reliable; city references. American. Box 135 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—J. Wm. Marshall, (expert,) M. I. C. A. 1895, audits, investigates, reports, &c. 150 Nassau St. (Tel. 5220 Beekman.)

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor, writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audits, statements, &c.; terms moderate. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or HELPER.—Can ride and drive well; single or pair; can furnish good references; am English, aged 35 years. H. Rice, 429 Dunham Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—By young man as valet or waiter in apartment house, or porter in tailoring firm; references. Evan Bushell, 321 West 35th St., care Mrs. Boyd.

Miscellaneous.

INSTRUCTOR.—Yale Ph. D.; eight years' successful experience; prepares for school or college exams.; N. Y. or vicinity. Box 95, Elizabeth, N. J.

OFFICE WORK.—An American boy, (18,) strong, wishes position in office where advancement is profitable; good at figures. M. G., 1,050 Jennings St., Bronx.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Young man, 25, practically cured, four years' experience Adirondacks, seeks position as companion to younger gentleman with incipient case, of refined family; references. T. S., Box 314 Times, Times Sq.

YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR ON THE LARGEST NEW YORK DAILIES AND CAN FURNISH REFERENCE AS TO ABILITY FROM SAME, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. R BOX 148 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JAPANESE wants position as school boy; city or country. Oku, 41 East 19th St.

ALDERMEN TO ACT ON ICE.

May Supply Mr. Jerome with Evidence of Conspiracy.

It was reported at the City Hall yesterday that the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to be held on Tuesday was called chiefly for the purpose of getting under way an Aldermanic investigation of ice conditions in this city. The end in view is the finding of evidence to back up charges of conspiracy to raise the price of ice.

Mr. Jerome, after the board's recent resolution calling on him to act against the Ice Trust, sent a letter to the board declaring that he could take no action unless he had such evidence.

Speaking about the Aldermanic condemnation of the Ice Trust, Acting Mayor McGowan said yesterday:

"Reminds me of what they used to say about Ireland—that there they hang a man first and try him afterward."

FROM ST. REGIS TO JAIL.

Men Who Didn't Pay Hotel Bills Get Prison Sentences.

Edward Egan, 21 years old, who says he is the son of a Rochester merchant, and Ronald Thompson, 28 years old, of Los Angeles, Cal., both of whom have been enjoying life lately as guest of the St. Regis, were arraigned in Special Sessions, charged with not paying their bill of $48.

Thompson said that he had been expecting money from his father, but that it had been delayed in some way. This story sounded all right until a detective from the Waldorf identified Thompson as a man who had left that hotel owing $100 a few weeks ago.

Thompson was sentenced to three months in the penitentiary, and Egan was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

McGOWAN'S SUNDAY OUTING.

Acting Mayor to Visit Sanitarium for Hebrew Children To-morrow.

Acting Mayor McGowan said yesterday that he had received an invitation to visit the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park to-morrow, and that he had accepted.

"I know of no better way of spending a Sunday than by visiting these little invalids and speaking words of cheer to them," he said. "I spent a Sunday with the Catholic children of a similar institution down there, and I never put in time to a better purpose."

HIS YOUTH SAVES A FORGER.

Sichel Sent to Reformatory Instead of Prison for His First Offense.

Arthur Sichel, who last month forged the name of F. W. Rhinelander to a check on the Fifth Avenue Bank and got the bank to certify the check, pleaded guilty before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday and was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory. Being young and never having been convicted before, Sichel was permitted to escape the penitentiary.

The young man has been a law student. He is of a highly respectable family, but had left the home of his parents.

HEXAMETHYLENTETRAMIN.

The General Appraisers Make Known That It Does Not Contain Alcohol.

The United States General Appraisers handed down a decision yesterday sustaining the contention of the importers, Lehn & Fink, that hexame thylentetramin should be classed as a medical preparation in which alcohol is not used, and that it is dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem. It had been assessed by the Collector at this port at 55 cents per pound as a medical preparation in which alcohol is used.

New Fifth Avenue Houses.

Plans have been filed with the Building Department for two residences at 1,014 and 1,015 Fifth Avenue, for William Hall's Sons. They are to cost $85,000 each. The architects are Welch, Smith & Provot.

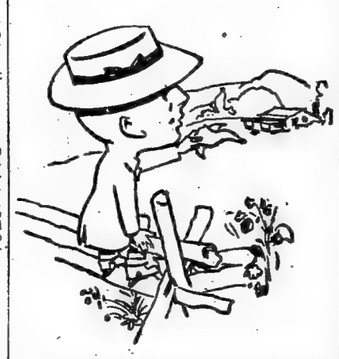

Business before pleasure to-day.

Men's and boys' outfitting until 12 noon only.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—At New Canaan, Conn., a Scottish terrier; answers to the name of Chum. Reward will be paid for his return to Dr. Jas. W. McLane, New Canaan, Conn.

LOST—Dog, wire-haired fox terrier, small, around 39th and 6th Av.; liberal reward. Miss De Witt, 110 West 39th St., Hotel Hollywood.

LOST—On 3d Av. "L," Tuesday night, July 17, box of lantern slides, bound by shawl strap. Bring to Mr. Chambers, 213 East 123d St., and get reward.

LOST—Check book, on Reade St., N. Y.; reward offered. H. Bischoff, 313 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Jersey cow, strayed from home. Finder please return to T. Hayes, Ocean Av. and Avenue M.

LOST—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, bronze medal, red case; reward. P. Barnes, 11 Frankfort St., New York.

LOST—Friday, Broadway, 21st, silver purse, (keepsake;) liberal reward. Holly, 320 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Gray and red parrot; reward. J. T. T., 156 5th Av.

$10 REWARD.—Gold fob, snake design around stone. Room 1,500, 31 Nassau St.

LOST—July 18, on Columbus Av., between 84th and 81st, elevated station, a gold mosaic bracelet. $10 reward for return to Dufourcq & Co., Floor L, Produce Exchange Building, N. Y.

LOST—Diamond fob, initials L. R. on back, at American League Park, on Monday afternoon; liberal reward. Leo. Rubensohn, 49 Lafayette Place.

LOST—Garnet cuff button, between 92d St. and Central Park West, 91st St. and Times Square Subway station, or in Times Building, Wednesday morning; suitable reward. Return to Mr. Sanches, 15th floor, Times Building.

LOST—Poor girl lost pocketbook in 116th St. crosstown; reward. Sommons, 52 West 132d.

$100.00 REWARD—Lost, diamond and sapphire link bracelet, Friday evening. McLean, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—Gray silk rubber coat, between Rector's and Hotel Wolcott Saturday night late; reward. Telephone G 3,300—Chelsea.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 28th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Envelope containing coupons of the New Amsterdam Gas Co. and St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Reward for return of same. Charles T. Tury, 100 Broadway.

POLICY HOLDERS CHARGE PLAN TO MUDDLE LISTS

But the Mutual Says Errors Are Due to Recopying.

FIELDS COMPLAINTS FILED

Insurance Company Seeks to Recover $1,746,000 Alleged to Have Been Fraudulently Diverted.

The condition of the lists of policy holders which the Mutual Life Insurance Company has filed at Albany and elsewhere under the requirements of the new insurance law asumed a position of even greater importance in the insurance situation yesterday. The International Policy Holders' Committee made charges that the present state of the lists was the result of a studied intention to block the intercommunication of the policy holders, and it came out also that by the making of the stenciled lists now in preparation the Mutual intends to have a thorough revision of the names and addresses as filed.

Many thousand dollars will be expended in this task of getting the lists straightened out before it is done. The Mutual paid $8.50 a thousand for the preparation of the lists filed at Albany by the Trow Directory Company, which would mean an outlay of $5,100 on a list of 600,000 names. It is costing $20 a thousand to have the stenciled lists made, which means $12,000 more and the postage on sending out the first set of envelopes, through which errors in addresses will be eliminated, represents an expenditure of upward of $15,000 more. In those envelopes will be President Peabody's letter of July 2 to the policy holders.

It was said at the Mutual Life offices yesterday that by the time the official ballot is to be distributed the lists will be in fairly accurate shape. This, however, does not help the Policy Holders' Committee, which has to base its communication with the 450,000 policy holders of the company on the lists as filed at Albany, errors, duplications, and all.

It was explained at the Mutual Life's offices yesterday that the lists as filed were the result of assembling the names and addreses which the agents of the company sent on large sheets and the names and policy numbers hunted up in the records of the home office. The errors that appear are attributed to the fact that these names have to be transferred on cards as received from the agencies and from the policy records, then composite cards are made up from these two sets, which, in turn, were copied by the Trow Company in making the final lists.

The extent to which errors are likely to creep into a process of this sort appears from the fact that in making the stencils, about one in every ten goes back for correction when the final comparison with the cards is made. On that basis for a single transference of the names, there would be likely to be 30 or 40 per cent. of errors in the lists as made up by the Mutual.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, sent a letter yesterday to Vice President Kingsley of the New York Life Insurance Company, accepting that company's offer to furnish lists of the policy holders to the committee. In commenting on the declaration in the letter of Mr. Kingsley to Chairman Olney of the International Committee making the offer, that the New York Life had "never had any objection whatever to any plan that made intercommunication between the policy holders easy," Mr. Untermyer rehearsed the unsuccessful efforts of the International Committee to arrange for getting the lists promptly on the date of filing through the co-operation of the company, and added:

Says a Copy Was Refused.

"You will observe that from the outset, covering a period of four months, your company baffled and refused every effort on our part to induce you to have a copy of the lists made, deliverable to us after they were filed, and, although we offered to pay the expenses and not to permit copies of them to be made, and to return them to you.

"When it was evident to you that the efforts to defeat us in getting the lists would fail, you communicated with Mr. Olney on July 16, and saw him for the first time yesterday, July 18, when the work of copying the lists was already under way."

The complaints in the suits which the Mutual Life began some months ago against Andrew C. Fields were served yesterday on Fields's counsel, Andrew P. Velte. The Mutual seeks to recover $1,746,000 from Fields, that being the difference between the $3,746,000 that the company figures Fields spent between 1900 and 1905 through the supply department of which he was manager, and $2,000,000, which the company estimates the stuff of all kinds that he bought.

Charge Falsification of Books.

The complaints charge to Fields and Lysander W. Lawrence together the institution of the system of padded bills between the Mutual's supply department and Lawrence & Co. and the Globe Printing Company, which Lawrence owns, and charge him also with having falsified the books of the Mutual, having omitted to enter money received on behalf of the company, and with retaining for his own purposes large sums drawn for various expenditures.

The first complaint, which is an action to recover the $1,746,000, recites that Fields became manager of the Mutual's supply department in 1885, and that the by-laws of the company under which he served charged him with the affirmative duty of seeing that purchases were made at the lowest figures possible and with the honest conduct of his department. Instead of this, the complaint charges that Fields made his purchases at figures "grossly and unconscionably" in excess of the real value of the goods.

The system of padded bills is next described, and the charge made that Fields got large sums from the company in excess of actual value purchased "by a system of false and fraudulent bills and vouchers, which system was corruptly conceived between the defendant and one L. W. Lawrence and others unknown to the plaintiff."

May Lead to Prosecutions.

The charges of falsification of the books render Fields liable to prosecution for forgery in the third degree, and the failure to return or to properly account for unexpended balances lays him open to prosecution for larceny if the accusation is pressed by the company or by the District Attorney. The latter, however, is understood to have promised immunity to both Fields and Lawrence, but the Mutual's complaint raises the question whether the company will itself appear as a criminal as well as a civil complainant against him. It alleges that many of his expenditures and disbursements were "unlawful, improvident, beyond the powers of the plaintiff, and constituted a waste of its assets."

The second complaint is in an action for an accounting and sets out the way in which some of the padded bills were rendered. It appears, for instance, that on Aug. 8, 1905, 10,000 copies of the Mutual's annual report, were charged up by Lawrence & Co. to cost $350,000, whereas the delivery was of 5,000 copies only, at an actual cost of $175. Many instances of which this is an example are specified in the complaint.

EQUITABLE AGENTS, GUESTS.

Seventy Winners in New Business Competition on an Outing.

Seventy members of the Pittsburg agency force of the Equitable Life Assurance Society—the winners in the annual competition for new business, which E. A. Woods, the Equitable's Pittsburg manager, conducts—were entertained at luncheon by the society yesterday. They are on the annual outing which Mr. Woods makes the prize of successful competitors, and have been on a ten days' trip at Mr. Woods's expense to Montreal and Lake Placid.

Judge William A. Day, Vice President of the society, addressed the agents at the luncheon in place of President Paul Morton, who is in Europe. Judge Day told the agents something from a personal viewpoint of the housecleaning in the Equitable since the change in management, and then had a few things to say about the Armstrong laws.

Judge Day said that, while the laws were in some respects onerous and restrictive, the management of the Equitable did not propose to allow any evasive practices, and that he believed that in the end they would prove an actual benefit to the agents and the company, because they would put a stop to rebating and improve the character of the business generally.

DOUBLE DIVORCE TANGLE.

Barton Sewell's Wives Say His Second Marriage Was Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—A report in Chancery was filed in Trenton to-day by Special Master Pierre F. Cook, recommending that the marriage of Elizabeth Hoyt Ritchie Sewell to Barton Sewell be set aside on the ground that the husband had another wife living at the time of the marriage. The wife is the daughter of Jefferson F. Hoyt of this place, and the marriage occurred at the home of the bride's parents in Montclair Avenue on Jan. 14, 1905. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William H. Russell of Brooklyn.

The wedding was a brilliant affair, and guests were present from New York, Brooklyn, and other cities. Soon after the marriage Sewell's first wife asserted that her husband was never legally divorced from her, and began proceedings for a divorce in New York and named Mrs. Sewell No. 2 as the co-respondent. Sewell contested the case, declaring he was legally divorced by the Courts of Tennessee, and was supported in his action by his second wife. The divorce was granted. A short time after that Sewell's second wife left him and began an action for an absolute divorce, alleging that her marriage to Sewell was illegal. The testimony before the Special Master disclosed a singular case. Mr. Sewell and his first wife, Julia Thayer Sewell, were married in Chicago in 1872. In January, 1905, the husband obtained a decree of absolute divorce in the Circuit Court of Knox County, Tenn., but this decree was not recognized by the New York court, and under the New Jersey statutes will not be held valid in this State either. At that time there was in force a judgment in the Supreme Court of New York in favor of Mrs. Sewell No. 1, holding that both she and her husband were residents of that State, and that he had deserted her. The wife was never served with any notice of the Tennessee proceedings except by publication, and it was held in New York that the Tennessee court had no jurisdiction. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoyt Ritchie Sewell is now in Europe, but expects to return to Montclair within the next few weeks.

MRS. HARTJE MAKES DENIAL.

No Truth in Charges Negro Has Retracted, She Says—Kidnapping Plot.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—At the Hartje divorce hearing to-day Judge Robert S. Frazer admitted as evidence the confession of Clifford Hooe, the colored coachman, in which he is said to have declared that he lied when he swore that he had improper relations with the respondent.

Mrs. Hartje herself was called to the stand, and indignantly denied Hooe's original statement.

"That deposition was maliciously false," she declared.

She said she was present when Hooe's deposition was taken. She was not cross-examined to any extent by the attorneys for her husband, they reserving the right to cross-examine her later.

Then Edgar Ray, the detective who had arrested Hooe at East Liverpool, Ohio, was placed on the stand, and it was realized that all bars were down in the case, and that the libellant will be compelled to go through with his original allegations.

The witness testified that Hooe told him he wanted to make a confession. It was the first peaceful day, Hooe said, he had had for four months. His wife and mother scolded him; the persons who had employed him had not done what was right by him, and every time he came to Pittsburg he was sent away again. He felt, he said, that he should have had his head cut off for talking against Mrs. Hartje. The witness denied that any inducement was offered Hooe to make the statement.

Alderman King, who followed Ray, testified that Hooe was not intoxicated when he made his confession, but made it freely and of his own will.

Adjournment was taken until Monday.

Telegrams received by the police to-night indicate a plot to kidnap the two Hartje children. The telegram was sent by Supt. Taylor of the Philadelphia Police Department and read:

"Rumor here plot completed abduction one or both Hartje children. Three men reported left here this morning for Pittsburg; no description."

As a result two special officers are on guard about the home of John F. Scott, father of Mrs. Hartje, where she is now living.

Wheel Tears Off Child's Leg.

Joseph Smith, 4 years old, of 1,447 Second Avenue, had his left leg torn off at the thigh by the spokes of an ice wagon wheel yesterday evening at Seventy-sixth Street and Second Avenue. The child's foot caught in the wheel as he was crossing the street. At the Presbyterian Hospital it was said that he cannot live.

With Next Sunday's
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THE
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will contain PICTURE STORIES
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POLICY HOLDERS VOTE IN MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE

But Only 2,000 or 3,000 Avail Themselves of the Right.

JERSEY INQUIRY ADJOURNS

Senate Committee Won't Meet Again Until September — Witness Condemns Deferred Dividends.

The New Jersey Senate Committee, which has been conducting an inquiry into insurance matters with a view to a possible revision of the State insurance laws adjourned at the close of yesterday's proceedings in Newark until September. The committee will not resume its investigation until after the National association of heads of State Insurance Departments holds its annual convention in Washington.

The chief witnesses at yesterday's hearing were Frederick Frelinghuysen, President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and Amzi Dodd, the former President of that concern. Uzal H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company, was recalled and reiterated that the Fidelity had never received more than the usual brokerage commission on its transactions with the Prudential. It developed that the Fidelity had paid $5,000 to the Republican National campaign fund in 1900, and also contributed smaller sums to local campaign funds. Mr. McCarter was asked to whom the money for local campaigns was paid, but he could not remember. The contributions had been given in the last five years, he said.

Frederick Frelinghuysen said that the Mutual had been in existence for sixty-one years, and its assets, according to the last annual report, were $97,773,000.

"Have you increased since then?"

"About $2,500,000."

"Making your total about $100,000,000, and what amount of insurance have you outstanding?"

"About $400,000,000."

"What were your receipts last year?"

"$19,250,285."

"And your expenses?"

"Death claims, annuities, dividends, $10,303,023; other expenses, including $480,000 for taxes, $2,962,000."

Mr. Frelinghuysen testified that he received a salary of $25,000 a year as President of the company; that to the First Vice President was paid $14,000 and to the Second Vice President $12,000.

The witness testified that the agents receive 40 per cent. of the first year's premiums and 10 per cent. renewals for a term of nine years. Should an agent die in the company's service the renewals are paid to his estate. He did not think that the system of agencies was expensive.

"Do your policy holders have a vote in the affairs of your company?"

"They do."

"About how many policy holders are represented at your annual election?"

"About 2,000 or 3,000, of which 100 are voted in person by officers and employes, and the rest by proxy."

"Do you have any friction at your meetings?"

"Never heard of any."

"I notice that with your assets of $100,000,000, the same as the Prudential, your outstanding insurance is only $400,000,000, or about one-third that of the Prudential."

"Does that include the industrial end of the Prudential?" asked the witness.

"It does."

"Then the comparison is hardly fair. Another reason for the apparent difference is that we are an older company and naturally have a larger reserve."

"Have you any deferred dividends?"

"We never had, as we always consider that contrary to the very spirit of life insurance."

Asked by Mr. Minturn whether he thought that deferred dividends were the cause of the recent trouble in life insurance affairs, the witness said:

"I think it is largely due to that cause. We have always maintained that the earnings belong to the policy holders and should be paid as earned. The deferred dividend has an element of gambling or chance about it which makes it attractive to some, but it is costly on account of excessive commissions."

"What is your custom of distributing your earnings?"

"After the first year the dividend allowed may be used to reduce the premium, added to the insurance carried, or be paid in cash."

"It has been said that your policy might be a source of weakness in the event of a falling off in your business or other causes. Is that so?"

"Considering as we do that every dollar belongs to the policy holder, if the earnings belong to him it is better for the company to pay the debt than to owe it."

President Frelinghuysen testified that the Mutual had suffered very little from lapses, there being but 3 per cent. last year.

He declared himself averse to campaign contributions and would favor a law making them a criminal offense.

"Have you ever found it necessary to use money to oppose legislation in New Jersey?" asked Senator Minturn.

"Not a cent."

Mr. Frelinghuysen said that he was opposed to Federal supervision of insurance companies or a law to fix policy forms. He thought that insurance companies should be permitted to invest in acceptable high-grade securities, but thought there should be some limitation.

Amzi Dodd, ex-President of the Mutual, took the stand and testified that he had been connected with the Mutual since 1868. He is at present general counsel of the company. He did not believe in the old tontine plan, which, he said, was illegal and immoral, nor did he favor the purchase of stocks by insurance companies.

Mr. Dodd said that the Mutual Benefit was organized by men who took out enough insurance so that if an early death occurred it would not break the company. There was no capital stock, he said.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906. 12 PAGES.

HAYES AND TILDEN.

Paul Leland Haworth's New Book on the Disputed Presidential Election of 1876.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

THIRTY years ago this Fall, a little more than eleven years after the close of the war for the Union, the United States was racked by a dispute over the election of President which was so intensely bitter and passionate on both sides that the country was brought perilously near the verge of another civil conflict. Of this dispute, its origin, the claims of either party, the facts so far as they clearly can be ascertained, its ending, of the means by which the ending was accomplished, and of the general consequences, Paul Leland Haworth, Lecturer in History, Columbia University, has prepared a compact story, which we cordially commend to the thoughtful attention of all who care to reach an impartial opinion on the subject. The author has worked with great care, patience, industry, and with an obvious determination to be as fair as it is possible for an inquirer at long range, depending on the records and on the recollections of a previous generation to be. He is a young man, and he could not have shared the passions of the time; his work shows no indication that he has inherited or contracted those passions. His treatment of his subject and the conclusions he reaches as to the merits of the dispute and the conduct of the many then prominent men who took part in it are marked by a quality not too common in historians, strong common sense. He does not as yet betray the gifts of an accomplished writer, and his style is marred here and there by unnecessary colloquialisms, which do not add to its picturesqueness and do detract from its effectiveness, but even they reflect a mind that deals with a complex matter in a spirit of unusual simplicity and candor.

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A valuable feature of Mr. Haworth's history is his account and analysis of political conditions previous to the election that produced the dispute, and especially the conditions which in 1874, after the tremendous victory of the Republicans two years before, enabled the Democrats to carry the House of Representatives, and to go forward to the contest of 1876 with reasonable hope of winning it. He does not, we think, give enough weight to the influence on the public mind of the hesitant and dubious course of the Democrats at that time with reference to the currency issue, and especially the ludicrous compromise which Mr. Tilden consented to make on that issue. We are quite sure that this phase of the campaign inclined conservative men, throughout the East especially, to regard with added apprehension the seating of Mr. Tilden on the state of facts that ultimately developed. He had carried unquestionably in the election but four States north of the old Mason and Dixon's line—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, and he stood on a platform that "demanded" the repeal of the specie payment resumption law. The disastrous panic of 1873, due directly to the inflation of the currency by irredeemable paper, was but three years in the past, and business men looked with dread upon the accession to power of a party which in three successive Presidential elections had made direct appeal to the inflationists. This, however, is an incidental comment, and does not imply any serious shortcoming on the part of Mr. Haworth. Apart from this point he has followed with extraordinary skill and clearness the currents of political sentiment and interest that resulted in the disputed election. He has also depicted with accuracy the somewhat confused action of the press and the party leaders on either side immediately after the election, and the legal position each party finally took as to how the electoral votes should be ascertained, and by whom they should be counted. He has been especially successful in disentangling the motives that in the end caused the majority in the House and the opposing majority in the Senate to accept the plan of the Electoral Commission, and he is particularly penetrating and impartial in allotting due credit to the leaders of the opposing parties for their share in this curious, extraordinary, and, as we think, extra-Constitutional device for saving the country from what appeared a complet impasse, with civil war as a possible event of the near future. And it is noteworthy that this prudent and thorough student finds that, on the whole, the more effective, if not the greater, share of support for the plan of the commission and for its decisions came from the Democratic Party, and in that party from the leaders of the South. It was a splendid response to the appeal of patriotism so eloquently put forth by George William Curtis that "the Senate and the House, representing the American people, and the American people only, in the light of the Constitution and by authority of law, are to provide a way over which a President, be he Republican or be he Democrat, shall pass unchallenged to the chair."

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There are two phases of the events of that exciting time which are not usually recalled at this late day. One includes the attempts that were made to influence the action of the returning boards in the disputed States by the use of money on the one hand and by the use of patronage on the other. The second is the series of negotiations resulting in the withdrawal of Federal support from the Republican Governments in South Carolina and in Louisiana. Into both of these Mr. Haworth inquires in much detail, and with extremely interesting but not conclusive results. They were matters of which, necessarily, there is no definite record, and in which inference from circumstantial evidence has to be resorted to. It is a difficult piece of work, and is well done.

The author is distinctly of the opinion that in the adjustment of the dispute, extraordinary as were the means adopted, and open as they were to many serious objections, the best that was possible was done; that the Congress did well in resorting to the commission, and the commission did as well as it could in its own action. He points out that public sentiment, the sentiment of the whole Nation, must be taken as having substantially approved the settlement of the dispute when, four years later, Mr. Garfield, one of the Republican members of the Electoral Commission, was chosen President. That could not possibly have come about had the majority of the American people really believed that through the Electoral Commission the Presidency had been "stolen," as was so bitterly proclaimed by certain of the supporters of Mr. Tilden.

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Yet, looking back at the events of 1876, at the disorders, intimidation, cheating, and rascality of all sorts that preceded, accompanied, and followed the election, no American, whatever his political views and sympathies, can fail to feel deep humiliation. The only thing that can be regarded with any satisfaction is the temperance, self-control, and good sense with which the representatives of the people finally made the best of a most dangerous and disgraceful situation, and the people accepted their decision. Party spirit ran high. Immense interests were at stake. Intense ambitions in the minds of able and determined men were bound to be disappointed by any settlement that could be imagined. On the face of the facts all the elements of a civil conflict terrible in its nature and extent, existed, but underneath the face of the facts lay the superb self-respect of the people which would not allow such consequences to follow such causes, would not imperil the very existence of the Nation in a quarrel as to the choice of temporary agents of administration. It was, once more, the demonstration of the sense of just perspective innate in any race in which the Anglo-Saxon blood is dominant.

*THE HAYES-TILDEN DISPUTED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1876. By Paul Leland Haworth, Lecturer in History, Columbia University. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.

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A JAPANESE ON JAPAN.

Second Review of Alfred Stead's Book from the Point of View of One of Its Subjects—Japan Embarrassed by Overpraise.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

KIYOSHI K. KAWAKAMI, A. M.

Author of "The Political Ideas of Modern Japan."

TO rise in a bound from the rank of "yellow monkeys" to the position of a great power is certainly a most prodigious feat; yet this is, in a sense, what Japan has accomplished. Only yesterday she was regarded, at least by the Russians, as a "yellow monkey" with but a thin veneer of civilization; to-day all nations look upon her as one of the world's greatest powers. The Japanese themselves are proud of this remarkable achievement, to be sure; but it embarrasses them not a little to be told by foreign critics that their country is "the object lesson of national efficiency," as Lord Rosebery, in his foreword to Mr. Alfred Stead's "Great Japan," puts it. We of Japan do not consider ourselves so efficient as Lord Rosebery or Mr. Stead thinks we are. We are aware of party strifes and factitious rivalry which from time to time hinder the execution of our urgent, vital work; we know of Cabinet members who abuse their official positions to fatten their purses by speculation or other dishonorable means; we have plenty of petty "grafts" that curse our municipal administration; we never forget those unscrupulous contractors, who, during our war with China, supplied our soldiers at the front with beef or ham canned together with horse meat and other adulterated stuffs—with even gravel! In face of all this knowledge, we cannot help flushing when we hear Mr. Stead laud us in these glowing terms:

> Throughout the whole world there is no such "national" nation as Japan. The Japanese realize the true meaning of the word and the idea more completely, and act up to it more adequately, than any other people. In Japan there is no mere chance collection of individuals speaking the same language; the Japanese Nation is a living and sentient reality, throbbing with all the life and vigor of the millions of human beings within its island shores, all striving in one common direction. There exists no distinction between the welfare of the individual and the welfare of the State. * * * Whoever attacks the State attacks each and every Japanese subject. Lord Rosebery also seems to believe that "party in Japan has not spelt inefficiency," that it is rather "a rivalry of faction for the goal and prize of efficiency."

How could we reconcile these words of praise and admiration with the cold logic of events that time and again blight our hopes and expectations? True, our victory over the Northern Colossus seems conducive to the theory of the national efficiency of the Japanese. But situated as Japan was before the war, any nation, with some sense of honor and pride would have accomplished the same task as the islanders of Nippon. When the Muscovites, hand-in-glove with Germany and France, bullied us and robbed us of the Liao-tung Peninsula which we had legitimately obtained from China as the spoils of war, our pride was hurt to the heart. With the Russian occupation of that peninsula but a few years later the whole archipelago of Japan was well-nigh inflamed with indignation. Thus, during the decade succeeding the retrocession of the Liao-tung territory, Japan's entire energy was bent to the completion of armament with the aim to chastise the affronts of the Russians. If we bear this fact in mind, the secret of Japanese success in the late war is not far to seek. We Japanese consider that a nation must, indeed, be degraded that would stop short of avenging such grave insults and wrongs as Russia inflicted upon us.

Viewed in this light we are rather timid in accepting the enthusiastic tribute which Mr. Stead pays us throughout the 500 pages of his book. But, perhaps one is, when one tries to criticise one's own country, in a position analogous to that of the man who, standing amid the wood, sees only the individual trees, without getting their collective view. We are, living in Japan, well-nigh drowned in newspapers and magazines continually exposing foibles and follies and blunders of our Government and people, and we are sometimes led to fear that this country of ours is really approaching the quagmires of degeneration. But a foreign critic, looking at Japan from afar, is perhaps, able to form a sounder opinion, unbiased by daily occurrences of minor importance that are un-

*GREAT JAPAN. A Study of National Efficiency, with a Foreword by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery. By Alfred Stead. New York: John Lane Company.

likely to affect the ultimate destiny of our country. Furthermore, he is free from the influence of party agitators and political demagogues who always encumber our calm judgment. If Mr. Stead's "Great Japan" lauds Japan too highly, it nevertheless represents the opinion of those unprejudiced foreigners who earnestly seek truth about that country.

Mr. Stead tries to explain the cause of Japanese efficiency by attributing it to "the earnest, thinking, and eminently practical patriotism" of the Japanese people. "The Japanese patriotism," says the author, "with its resulting pride of country, demands national efficiency in every department of the nation, and since this demand is made by the whole and united force of the entire population, national efficiency is no mere formula, empty save of theories."

We, on our part, do not feel so sure as Mr. Stead that we are more patriotic than other nations, but taking his assertion as granted, there seems to be another cogent factor which has assisted in converting Japan, an obscure country of forty years ago, into one of the first Powers of the world to-day. The Mikado's empire first entered the world's comity when steam and electricity were building up a gigantic industrial system in the West with all its progeny, when Constitutional Governments had been tested in Europe and America for many years. Thus, the people of Japan had the distinct advantage of studying the success or failure of the political or social institutions of Occidental countries, thus assimilating to their own soil the best that centuries of united labor of the world's greatest geniuses had produced. Mr. Stead himself unmistakably recognises this fact when he says that "Japan became the receptacle for the proved achievements of the world, and had only to improve upon these by the pressure of a public opinion aggressively determined upon national progress." It is, however, open to question whether this eager craving of the Japanese to learn and study can be explained, as Mr. Stead is inclined to do, by the single word "patriotism."

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Whatever might be said about his conclusion, we must heartily appreciate Mr. Stead's thoughtful study of our political, economic, and social institutions as they are at present. It may be safe to say that "Great Japan," besides Mr. Henry Dyer's "Dai Nippon," (London, 1904,) is the only English book of its kind. Numerous are books that have been written by foreign authors dwelling upon the metaphysical, moral, or ethical phase of the Japanese people, but the remarkable change which Japan has wrought upon her administrative organizations and industrial system has remained comparatively unnoticed. Mr. Stead's "Great Japan," as well as Mr. Dyer's "Dai Nippon," which also means great Japan, has the merit of filling in this gap to a considerable extent. After discussing such moral questions as patriotism, ancestor worship, and Bushido, Mr. Stead dwells at length on the educational system of Japan, her agricultural and industrial condition, the rapid expansion of her mercantile marine and foreign trade, the organization of her army and navy, the wonderfully efficient service of her Red Cross Society, her scientific method of colonization, and so forth. The chapter on colonization may be read with particular interest at this particular moment when the whole world is eagerly watching Japan's new enterprise in Korea and Southern Manchuria. Our author commences this chapter with these lines: "That Japan can teach the world something worth learning in method of colonization and the development of colonial territory may seem to many absurd. But in Formosa, the Japanese have afforded an object lesson worthy of attention and given another example of national efficiency." It is indeed refreshing to hear from a foreign writer such a judicious opinion after we have heard not a few unsympathetic critics tell the world that we have no ability for colonization, that our enterprise in Formosa has been a sheer failure. For the sake of such critics, let us quote the following passage from Mr. Stead:

> Truly, Japan has shown the way in practical colonization, when in seven years she transforms a savage island into a profitable colony, on the high road to becoming a valuable asset and a real assistance to the empire of which it is a part. Japan has accomplished this meritorious performance chiefly through the force of her unity as a nation, and the power which that unity gives her Government of conceiving and carrying on a continuous policy of development. Her insistence upon the value of sanitation, railways, and, above all, education must not be overlooked. But perhaps the most interesting of all the factors is that delicate recognition of the sentiments and tendencies of the Formosan inhabitants. Loving Japan with a wholehearted, passionate devotion, the Japanese are able to make allowances for the existance of the same love of country in the breasts of other peoples.

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The appearance of such books as "Great Japan" is undoubtedly due to the unique success of the Mikado's empire in the late great war. The time is passed never to come back when a Pierre Loti or an Edwin Arnold, having studied Japan through the medium of geisha girls, described Japan as the land of dear little weaklings living in miniature houses made of cardboard, and eating fairy food from fairy dishes. Thus the war has at last succeeded in rectifying foreign misconception of Japan where a thousand other means proved but of little avail.

KIYOSHI K. KAWAKAMI.

Chicago, July, 1906.

"A DISCREPANT WORLD."

CALLED by the anonymous author "an essay in fiction," "A Discrepant World," (Longmans, Green & Co.,) may be described as a tale of woe for woe's sake. The characters are sundry inhabitants of a small Scottish town and the adjacent countryside, each described by the author with a mordant and cynical humor, and each appointed to a tragic end having no relation whatever to poetic justice or any of the other principles which usually inspire the providence of the novelist. The background of an action which has no self-consistency is furnished by a promoting scheme to build a railway. That scheme provides the author with many opportunities to satirise the chicanery of business and politics—with an especial eye to the hypocrisy involved therein.

The preoccupation everywhere is with matters of "the haggard side," to borrow a descriptive phrase used by the same author as the title of a previous book. Thus the rascally lawyer who engineers the scheme, embezzles trust funds, forges, and treats his wife brutally. Whereby it comes about that a respectable old maiden lady, deprived of her income, starves herself proudly to death, the wife perishes of cancer, a murder is done in a wood, and a suicide ensues. By a sardonic inspiration the agent of the avenging fates, in part is one of those persons but slenderly endowed with wit whom the Scots call "naturals." Idiot Willie applies himself with the animal cuining of his kind to matching a rag from the murderer's trousers, and finds the lawyer's little boy wearing breeks of that identical pattern—breeks obviously cut down to childish stature. The romance concerns two women and a man. One woman is a little sewing girl, the other an Earl's daughter. The man is a very young man, indeed, and just as matters are getting romantically interesting he is irrelevantly cut off in his sin. He falls down a shaft and leaves the problem of the two women unresolved—even the question which loved most. No doubt the relentless "haggardness" of it all is true enough to life in a certain aspect, and no doubt the rigor of the haggard effects argues some art in the writer, but the view of life is not deep enough on the one hand or enlivening enough on the other to furnish much reward to the casual reader that way. Story in the ordinary sense there is none. The end is where real stories begin.

"Pocahontas."

The three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Capt. John Smith at Jamestown, which occurs next year, has an interesting memorial in Virginia Armistead Garber's poem, "Pocahontas," (Broadway Publishing Company.) The main events in the short life of the Indian Princess are told in blank verse. How she saved John Smith's life when her father, Powhatan, was about to put him to death and her courtship and marriage with John Rolfe are among the incidents related.

The choice of form is unfortunate, for, written in trochaic tetrameter, it challenges comparison with Longfellow's "Hiawatha"; but though it suffers from the comparison, which is inevitable, the poem contains narrative and lyric qualities of a high order.

Everybody's Magazine for August.

The midsummer issue of Everybody's is a special fiction number, although serious topics are also discussed. Those who have contributed stories are Jack London, O. Henry, Lloyd Osbourne, Arthur McFarlane, Roy Norton, and William Bulfin. Their tales have been illustrated by Dan Smith, Martin Justice, Will Crawford, Karle Anderson, Philip Goodwin, and George Gibbs. Pains have been taken by the publishers to make the number interesting and attractive.

STUDIES OF PRACTICAL CHARITY.

An Expert Comparison of Land Colonies and Other Relief Institutions of the European Continent with Those of England.*

THIS is an account of a visit to some of the labor colonies of Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Denmark by two men who are actively interested in the work of the Church Army of England. They went with experience gained in that organization's methods and in the workings of the English poor law, and they have not hesitated to set down their real opinions and their criticisms in a sympathetic spirit upon what they found. Their little book will therefore be useful in conveying information and suggestion, not only to those in England who are interested in the problems of the unemployed and the incompetent, but also to those elsewhere.

They came back with the impression that the Church Army labor homes in England are more efficient instruments for their precise purpose than anything they saw; but that there was much to be learned and much that was interesting in the foreign methods. Yet the total result seems to a reader of this book somewhat discouraging; for the instances of the permanent reclamation of the vicious seem to be rare. The most striking results are in Denmark; in other countries they seem to be in the way of clearing the towns and roads of beggars and tramps. The chief deficiency is in the way of personal influence; for the size of these Continental homes is so great that personal influence from the heads is scarcely possible.

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In Belgium begging is an offense. When the visitors asked the Director of Merxplas where the tramps were in Belgium, he replied, "I have them all here." Merxplas is more a farm colony than a prison, though it contains 4,470 inmates committed to it by the courts; but with them are 1,157 classed as "blind and not capable of maintaining themselves." There is a guard of 150 soldiers, but they never have to exercise their authority, and there is no wall around the place. Except for a small number of criminals confined in cells, there is little or no restraint. There are escapes, but if the fugitives obtain work, the authorities do not care; and if they do not obtain it they very soon get back to Merxplas. The industries are very numerous, including farming. They make all they use and eat, and provide shoes for the army. The men are all paid for their labor, a small sum, part of which is retained to be given them on their discharge, and part of which they may spend on luxuries, tobacco, butter, and cheese. If they qualify for release by steady work and saving, they may obtain it on application. The system teaches men to work and saves them from their own vices; but the Director added the discouraging comment that it does not seem to prevent them from coming back over and over again. About 90 per cent., indeed, are habitual inmates.

In Veenhuizen is the great penal colony of Holland, where a similar system prevails. The work of the inmates is paid for, and there is no restraint. An astonishing fact that the English visitors marvel at is that 90 per cent. of the inmates are convicted as a result of their own voluntary surrender, the offenders being men who realize that they are not equal to the competition and temptation of the outside world. Here, as in Merxplas, the need is for more classification and smaller communities. An advantage it has is in its connection with smaller labor homes, called "passing out houses," where situations are found. Although many lapse, and only "a few" are raised permanently from degrading conditions, the verdict is that "splendid results" have been produced with the derelicts and undesirables. At Fredericksoord, where the voluntary labor colony is situated, attention is given entirely to farming. It is worth noting that the conclusion was reached here, as it was elsewhere, that it is practically useless to send to the land men over forty without previous knowledge of agriculture.

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Lühlerheim is considered to be the best labor colony in Germany; it is much smaller than some of the others, numbering only 175 inmates, though in Winter these are considerably increased. All are there voluntarily, though most have been in prison at some time or other. The visitors were pleased with it—"yet one cannot but acknowledge that except as a haven of peace and protection from self it is a failure." Permanent reclamations are few; few leave it to take situations, and the same men return over and over again. More remarkable is the colony at Bielefeld, where an agricultural and moral oasis has been set up in a wilderness by the devoted Von Bodelschwingh, the originator of the German labor colonies, and of the system of "way bills" for tramps that has been adopted by the German Government.

It was in Denmark that occasion for almost unqualified admiration was found. The poor relief system of Denmark is the most scientific and the classification of paupers the most systematic of any in the world. There is an old age pension, and so far from being a discredit to receive it, it is an honor, for none but those of blameless life are entitled to it. The pensioners in the "old people's home" have a delightful and tranquil life, with full personal liberty, servants to waif on them, and votes for Parliament. Next to it comes the "Almendelig," a home and refuge, where there are obligations to work for those capable of it, and certain restrictions on personal liberty. Then there is the workhouse for the younger, where service is temporary, and, in contradistinction to the English system, every inmate is put to the work for which he is best fitted, and is paid for it. The Adult Reformatory, next in the series, is a penal workhouse in which there are two departments, in one of which labor is compulsory, and in the other are drafted men who wish to acquire the "work-habit." It seems that there are some. Good workers may pass from the first into the second; and thence lies the road to freedom and respectability.

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The Danish poor law, with its old-age pension scheme, so far from bankrupting the country, has resulted in a saving all around; the country is the gainer and the men and women are better. The envy with which these English workers for social betterment regard it may well be shared by others outside of England. They sum it up thus:

> The deserving poor and incapable are housed and employed and cared for according to their necessities and capacities, under honored and honorable conditions. The undeserving, lazy, incompetent, immoral, and criminal are relegated to institutions in which character is developed, industrious habits stimulated, the fullest operation given to reformative influences, and the highest capacities of each individual brought out by either coaxing or coercion in occupations that are the most beneficial to the worker and the most profitable to the State. In Denmark they have no room for the workless, willing or unwilling.

*THE CONTINENTAL OUTCAST. Land Colonies and Poor Law Relief. By the Rev. Wilson Carlile and Victor W. Carlile. With a preface by the Right Rev. E. S. Talbot. 12mo. Pp., ix.-142. New York: A. Wessels Company. 60 cents.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended July 18: Adult Fiction—Sinclair's "The Jungle," Mrs. Ward's "Fenwick's Career," Wister's "Lady Baltimore." Juvenile Fiction—Lang's "Red Fairy Book," Clemens's "Tom Sawyer," Otis's "Amateur Fireman." Miscellaneous—Richardson's "The Long Day," Clemens's "Women and Things," Spargo's "Bitter Cry of the Children."

Lippincott Books.

Four editions in four weeks is the record of the "Colonel of the Red Hussars," the publishers, the J. B. Lippincott Company, having brought out a new edition this week, and immediately starting to press with a fifth. These publishers have also just issued a third edition of E. F. Benson's latest novel, "The Angel of Pain," the demand for which has been increasing steadily.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT.

What Gen. Porfirio Diaz Has Done for Our Growing Southern Neighbor.

IT is a much-disputed question whether the work of reform and progress developed in Mexico for more than a quarter of a century by the wonderful energy, tact, and resourcefulness of one man will come to an end at the end of the present administration or whether the successes of that one man have really formed the foundations of still greater and permanent public and national benefits.

The career of Porfirio Diaz as President of the Mexican Republic has been extraordinary. He has risen from the people to the highest position within the people's gift. There he has rooted out obnoxious and retrograde customs and influences, has instilled in the public mind the advantages of legislative over armed revolutions, has tranquilized the country, has educated it to such an extent that foreign capital finds profitable investment there and security that it may be profitable. Now this man's work, unique of its kind, is set forth in a wonderfully fascinating, coherent, and authoritative manner by Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. Political, social, financial, and educational history are made to contribute their records of Diaz's ability. The man himself, his character, his daily life and its surroundings are drawn with a graphic and in every instance a most fascinating pen. Mrs. Alec-Tweedie does not believe that the work of Porfirio Diaz will end with his passing.

Some time elapsed, much urging was administered, before President Diaz would consent to the writing of his biography by Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. However, after being coaxed by his wife, he gave his English friend permission to tell the story of his career from the time he was born down to the present day. He loaned her his diaries and letters, and gave her other documents which threw some light on his doings and thoughts, besides telling her anecdotes whenever she asked him. Mme. Diaz helped her, too, by translating the Spanish into English, and explaining whatever Mrs. Alec-Tweedie did not understand. The volume is the result of two visits to President and Mme. Diaz—one in 1900, which lasted six months, and another in 1904, when she was invited by the President, while visiting the United States. Mrs. Alec-Tweedie's 1904 sojourn in Mexico is described in her volume, "Mexico As I Saw It," in which she deals with the customs and manners of the people, and the scenery of the country.

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Porfirio Diaz, a country boy, has been seven times President of Mexico, and, as Mrs. Alec-Tweedie writes, is the idol of his "subjects." He was born Sept. 15, 1830, but he "is a marvelously juvenile veteran, all the more surprising in a land where youth is short, old age is long." His life has been "a long romance"—an early struggle for existence, his father's death having left the family of eight very poor, war and strife, wounds, imprisonment, dangerous escapes, military success, and, finally, "what has become a perpetual Presidentship."

When Diaz was about 17 he taught school to help feed the family. His godfather, the Bishop of Oaxaca, where Diaz was born, thought that the boy should take holy orders, and accordingly spoke to the mother about it. She felt happy at her friend's decision, but young Diaz would not consent. He was told that it was the profession of a gentleman, and, better than any other, would bring him the comforts of life. But he would not, in spite of his mother's tears, consent to become a priest, and, when 19, all thought of ever entering the Church was put aside by his relatives and friends. The young man's ambition was to be a soldier and fight for his country, and be a Colonel. His first act toward his goal was to vote for the revolution against Santa Ana, a schemer and a plotter, who was one moment the idol of the people, the next an object of their bitter hatred. After Santa Ana fled to exile for the first time Diaz returned to his native Oaxaca to study law, because he came too late for enlistment. He attracted the attention of Don Marcos Perez, an educated man and Judge of the district, who afterward introduced him to Juarez, then Governor of the State of Oaxaca. Upon Santa Ana's second appearance in Mexico and his return to popular favor his enemies again rose up against him and Diaz joined them. With the downfall of the adventurer, Diaz, at the age of 30, became a Colonel. But he was not satisfied, and fought for Mexico until peace reigned over the land. He was foremost in Mexico's struggle for reform, took a very active part in the revolution against the rule of Maximilian, and helped to restore Mexico to tranquillity. There are numerous extracts from his diary, giving descriptions of the battles he fought, of his captivity and escapes, camp life, his relations with followers as well as enemies, &c. With the surrender of the capital by the French and the death of Maximilian, Mexico returned to its former ways. The old party strifes began, and there were candidates for the Dictatorship on every hand. After Juarez died his chair as President of Mexico was occupied by several incapable men, until finally Diaz was elected for his first term of four years in 1877, when he began to reorganize Mexico.

While two Presidents have been shot in the United States, he has gone on calmly sitting in his chair. * * * Diaz goes about with just sufficient soldiers to give dignity to his office, and on unceremonious occasions alone. It is many years since he carried firearms himself, and yet he is perfectly safe from harm. * * * He is, as his countrymen, now united in one solid party, delight to call him, "the man from Mexico." The good of the nation is the well-spring of all his actions. Better than any of his predecessors, he has realized its needs and knows how to meet them. * * * It would possibly be rash to say there will never be another revolution in Mexico, but this much is well assured, that the old corrupt system of misgovernment which flourished for so long, and reached its heyday under the rule of Santa Ana has gone forever.

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There is a chapter on Mme. Diaz, the second wife of the President, who was Carmen Rubio, the beautiful daughter of a well-known lawyer, Don Manuel Romero Rubio, of Mexico City.

Mme. Diaz is perfectly delightful. Tall for a Spaniard, possessed of a beautifully slight, graceful figure, extremely good-looking, with dark hair and eyes, pretty manners, and gracious ways, she wins all hearts, added to which "Carmelita" (as the people call her) speaks English and French fluently.

Then comes a description of "Social Doings" in Mexico:

Society is very exclusive. The families are wonderfully united, and spend most of their time together; that is to say, the women folk do, for the men, until last year, (1905,) had a way of slipping off to the Jockey Club, where they played baccarat, which began at 5 o'clock every afternoon, and did not always stop until 5 next morning. The baccarat tables are now closed, and other forms of gambling do not prove quite so alluring. The day begins with coffee, taken in the bedrooms * * * the midday meal * * * is the event of the day. * * * When the important business of lunching is over * * * back to the drawing room. Cigarettes follow. * * * The courtesy of Mexico is wonderful. * * * The women have pretty manners and dress charmingly. * * * and their politeness and amiability surprise a stranger.

In another chapter Mrs. Alec-Tweedie tells how President Diaz's hard work refilled Mexico's coffers, which were empty when he returned to power in 1884, and paid the country's debts. "The Legislature and a Vice President" are also considered. A chapter is devoted to a description of the daily life of President Diaz—his official work at the palace and hours at home with his grandchildren. The biographer pauses to compare the Presidents of Mexico and the United States:

It was interesting to see and talk to that interesting personality, Mr. Roosevelt, shortly after my visit to Mexico. No greater contrast is possible than these two Presidents. Diaz—calm, quiet, reserved, strong, determined, thoughtful, far-seeing. Roosevelt—impetuous, enthusiastic, outspoken, fearless, hasty in action, and hurried in forming opinions. Both remarkable men, very remarkable men, and both utterly dissimilar in character, as in physiognomy. Each admiring the other in a perfectly delightful way.

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A few remarks are included on the members of President Diaz's Cabinet. In an appendix Mrs. Alec-Tweedie gives some information concerning Mexico and the people in general, the value of Mexican money, agriculture, vital statistics, &c. Throughout the book, which is profusely illustrated with portraits, native scenes and people, and views of the President's homes, the writer calls attention to the honesty and kindness and integrity of Diaz.

His position is absolutely unique in the world's history, for although President of a republic he has reigned for a quarter of a century. His will is all-powerful, as great, in fact, as that of the Czar and Pope combined. He is a monarchical, yet a democratic ruler. He controls millions of people with a hand of iron; still they love him. Some say he is a despot, but his is a despotism tempered with justice, and at the same time he leads the unassuming life of a private gentleman. He walks or rides unattended in the quieter parts of Mexico City, where only a few years ago no ordinary individual dared go alone, and few went about unarmed. He strolls alone in the neighborhood of his Summer castle at Chapultepec, cares nothing for pomp in his daily life, and plays to perfection the rôle of a simple, home-loving citizen. He is not a rich man; his yearly income from the State is only $50,000, or half that of the Lord Mayor of London. Want of means is sometimes inconvenient in life, but it does not engender such hatred as wealth. His only extravagance is in the cause of charity.

*THE MAKER OF MODERN MEXICO: PORFIRIO DIAZ. By Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. 8vo. Pp. 421. Illustrated. Cloth. New York: The John Lane Company.

Major Burrage's Book.

From information just come to hand it is learned that Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage is alone responsible for the volume "Gettysburg and Lincoln: The Battle, the Cemetery, and the National Park," which the Putnams have down for Fall publication, and that Capt. Thomas F. Speed had nothing to with it, as was stated a fortnight ago. Capt. Speed, before his death recently, completed a volume for the Putnams on "The Union Cause in Kentucky."

OLD WORLD INSTITUTIONS.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE OLD WORLD. By Edward Preissig, Ph. D. 8vo. Pp. 720. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

UNLIKE similar volumes, references have not been inserted in the new book by Edward Preissig on the "History and Political Institutions of the Old World," although a short bibliography has been placed at the back of the volume.

The work consists of notes compiled in preparation for examinations, lengthened and revised from time to time, is divided into three parts—ancient history, mediæval history, and modern history. Beginning with China's political institutions, the author follows his story with those of Egypt and the other ancient Asiatic and African countries, Greece, and Rome. Going through the dark ages and the institutions of the Teutonic tribes, the Moslem power, the spread of Christianity, &c., we come to the age of "revival" and the power of the Papacy, the Norman conquest, the Crusades, and the early Governments of England, France, Spain, Germany, and Italy. In the third part of the book, the eras of the Reformation and political revolution are discussed, and the growth and development of the political institutions of the countries of Europe down to the present time are noted.

In describing the form of Government of each country, Mr. Preissig includes a general sketch of the country and its people, has something to say of its language, literature, art, culture, religion, and general history. The different topics are indicated by large, black type. There are maps of China, Egypt, the Assyrian Empire, Palestine, the Persian Empire, ancient Greece, ancient Rome, the Roman Empire, Europe in 485 and after 1815. This is a compact volume, accessible to all through its convenient and inexpensive form. These "notes" seem obviously to satisfy two demands: the desire to refresh one's memory with a general scope of ancient history in which particular men, events, and periods are proportionately emphasized, and the want of a concise, tabulated encyclopædia of ancient history arranged in lucid, chronological order but with every means for alphabetical reference.

Religious Essays.

Two religious essays full of obvious sincerity are "Mary, the Mother of Jesus," and "Gethsemane," by Catherine Cordelia Jenney, copyrighted and published by Mrs. Della J. Paine and neatly printed by the Lea-Mar Press, Columbus, Ohio. The typographical work, indeed, is excellent, and the little books seem particularly well fitted for gifts to religious persons.

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"LINCOLN, MASTER OF MEN."

An ex-Confederate's View of the War President and of Alonzo Rothschild's Recent Study of Lincoln.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOHN C. REED,

Author of "The Brothers' War."

THIS is not a biography. It is a study in character—in one phase of character. The beginning chapter covers the seven years of Lincoln's life in Kentucky, and the rest of it in Illinois until he was 23. Inured to hardships of the backwoods, the ungainly boy was grown at 17. His height was nearly 6 feet 4 inches. His strength suggested Milo and Samson. He had become an expert axeman and rail-splitter, and the superior wrestler and fighter of the region. His schooling intervals did not amount to more than a year in all. But at night he pored over books in the flickering light of burning logs, and by day he read them in snatches while the plow horses were resting at the end of a row. He had to take a wooden fire shovel for a slate. His figures he copied into his diligently preserved exercise book, and then with a drawing knife got his slate ready for his next ciphering. In spelling matches he always led his side to victory. His penmanship became so good and his faculty of expression so ready that he wrote their letters for his neighbors and set copies for the children. Especially is it to be noted that he practiced composition assiduously and developed into a ready and rarely accomplished writer. He became celebrated as a talker, making things plain by common-sense reasoning, apposite stories, and suffocating humor. He made extempore lectures upon themes of interest to his neighbors. They always listened with delight. This first chapter ought to be called "A Physical and Mental Samson of the Backwoods," or something like that.

Chapter II. is called "Love, War, and Politics." Abandoning a canvass for the Legislature, he volunteers in the Black Hawk war. Defeating a man of influence for whom he had worked as a hired laborer, he is elected Captain. His five weeks' Captaincy shows his great advance in mastership of men. His command mustered out, he enlisted in a company which supplied couriers, scouts, and skirmishers. He proved a perfect soldier. He was always the first selected to reconnoitre a suspected ambush. Honorably discharged at the close of the war, he resumed his canvass. The Jackson Democrats beat him. But it was a brilliant victory for him that out of the 300 votes of his own precinct, many of them Democratic, he got every one but 23. He energetically makes himself known all over the county. He studies the few newspapers and books that fall in his way. Two years later his speaking ability and extraordinary knowledge of public affairs had so impressed the people that in spite of his fantastic attire he came out second of the four Assemblymen elected.

This success was repeated in 1836, when he led the poll; in 1838, after he had become a lawyer, and in 1840, when he made what, by his own choice, proved to be his last run for the office.

These years were signalized by great physical and moral courage, energy never remitted, faultless execution of whatever he had in hand, faithfulness, gratitude, magnanimity, and a faculty of putting things that became more and more prompt and convincing to the end of his life. Examples of the last from what we may call his political novitiate are the thunderstroke dealt Ferguer in spite of his lightning rod, (Pp. 51, 52;) the ironical letter to Allen, pretending to know something very bad of Lincoln, which, however, he is too good to tell, (Pp. 52, 53,) and the ludicrous contrast of his own humble dress with the appearance of the aristocratic Col. Dick Taylor, (Pp. 54-56.) In the Legislature he was a most influential speaker and the best logroller. I believe that Lincoln, exercising his privilege as the challenged person, prescribed the deadly way in which Shields and he should fight with broadswords on purpose to bring about what did afterward occur. The duel was prevented by common friends. Contrast of this affair with the high advice which Lincoln gave twenty years afterward, "Quarrel not at all," ends this chapter most appropriately with a convincing proof of the great man's self-mastership.

Having given above an approximately complete view of Lincoln, our abstract of the other chapters may be much briefer. Chapter III., "Giants, Big and Little," narrates the twenty-five years' combat of the Big Giant with the Little Giant in its most important passages from their first stump discussion on through many rounds—one of which was rivalry for the hand of the girl who finally became Mrs. Lincoln. At the last come the never forgetable Lincoln-Douglas debates, and then the decisive victory of the Big Giant, elected to the Presidency. In the order and perspective with which the facts are set out the steady growth of Lincoln's command of himself and the men whom he leads or grapples with is luminously shown. Down to this point the narrative has been continuous. Here the subject demands that it break into five synchronous streams.

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Chapter IV., "The Power Behind the Throne," deals with the President and his Secretary of State. The many knew Seward as—to use Lincoln's own language—the generally recognized leader of the Republican Party. It was natural that they should think he was given his prominent place in the Cabinet because he was to be the power behind the throne. Seward really believed this himself. But the chapter shows how Lincoln took up the reins upon the other little by little, until it becomes as clear as clear can be that the power on the throne is absolute. In due time Lincoln won an ascendency over Seward, like that of Lee over Stonewall Jackson. The latter said he would follow his commander blindfold.

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Chapter V., "An Indispensable Man," tells of the President and Chase. The latter was far harder to mold than Seward. But for all of that he was molded by Lincoln into the manner of man then needed as Secretary of the Treasury—that is, until 1864, when his resignation was justly accepted. The President had got a world of good out of him in indispensable financial help to the Union cause before he went.

The title of Chapter VI. is "The Curbing of Stanton." Having been a Breckinridge Democrat, he was further in politics from Lincoln than any other member of the Cabinet. In their first meeting years before Lincoln's exterior and manner had impressed him unfavorably. Chase was stiff in opinion, but Stanton was more so. And when denied his way his anger would break forth. It is already known around the world how he pronounced the President a damned fool for giving a particular order. The President gave him rope until at last he was securely caught in the great magician's toils, and as tame and loving as a grisly can be made. In this chapter the author attains his acme of achievement. Its title would better read "The Complete Transformation of Stanton."

Chapter VII., "How the Pathfinder Lost the Trail." Frémont, of great prestige as a pathfinder in the unexplored West, of still greater prestige from having carried eleven States as the Republican Presidential candidate in 1856, and thus making an irreparable breach in the Democratic line, soon after the war began was put by Lincoln in command of the Western Department, then deemed the most important one. It is told how, to use a vulgar proverb, he kicked out of the traces at once; how he went the wrong way in everything material; how the President forbore and forbore; how Frémont had to be removed; how afterward Lincoln, indulging his own wishes and those of many political worshippers, gave him a new command, and how, when at last Frémont's incorrigible unfitness was proved, the President had the courage to let him go for good.

Chapter VIII. is entitled "The Young Napoleon." Here is the meteor rise of McClellan in Western Virginia; the golden opportunity and the golden opinions that were his when he took command of the army which had been routed at Manassas; the success with which he reorganized and strengthened it; his incurable exaggeration of the force opposed and his overdiligent preparation prolonged until close observers lose patience; Lincoln's admiration sobering and giving place to remonstrance, gentle at first, but steadily rising until at last, to use a backwoods metaphor, he heaps fire on the turtle's back and keeps it there; the overthrow of Young Napoleon at Richmond; his successor defeated in the Second Manassas, and the heroism of Lincoln in doing what of all things he did not want to do, but which he alone saw clearly was the only thing to do—he put McClellan again in command, serenely facing a tempest of opposition. These things, and many more, all important to one who would understand Lincoln, crowd the pages of this, the longest chapter, which is, I believe, the most careful study of all.

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The book, of which the foregoing is a very jejune abstract, presents not the total Lincoln, but what we may call his dominantly characterizing parts. In the abundant literature of the subject it stands alone. It does not supersede any other work. It merely arrays the well-known all-important facts under proper heads, and thus shows what is that greatest and best in Lincoln which should be treasured as model, standard, and ideal. Mr. Rothschild narrates and explains in full detail how Lincoln acquired, maintained, and exercised that self-mastership and then, as a result, his unparalleled mastership of men. Let me summarize in my own way, without trying to be severely systematic, the main points of the great lesson:

I. What strikes me as first to be emphasized is the self-culturing toil of the boy and youth in his scanty leisure. There have been others who, overcoming early disadvantage and obstacles inseparable in all contemporaries, acquired culture and then distinction and place as its reward. In this constellation I believe the star of Lincoln outshines all the rest in magnitude and glory.

II. Next, his unselfishness, magnanimity, and angelic charity. He forgot affronts and injuries. He tolerated what no other man would have tolerated. Stanton dismissed from the service a Captain who was true to the Union side because the Captain had openly supported McClellan, a candidate for the Presidency against Lincoln. Lincoln restored him, saying: "When the military duties of a soldier are faithfully performed, he can manage his politics in his own way." He did not resent the electioneering of Chase for the Presidency while the latter was in his Cabinet. And when Chase, unjustly offended, left the Cabinet, Lincoln, with open eyes to his services and qualifications, made him Chief Justice. When told that the Secretary of War had called him a damned fool, Lincoln calmly remarked that if Stanton said he was such it must be true, for Stanton was nearly always right. "I will step over and see Lim." When Chase, before he had perfected his indispensable work as Union financier, tendered his resignation, the President put his arm around his neck and begged him into withdrawing it. And when the transformed Stanton also wanted to go he, too, was held back by Lincoln's tender embrace and tenderer words. In my late book I stress as Lincoln's greatest merit the example he set of the love with which we should all love one another. To me in his Presidency he illustrates that charity described in First Corinthians, xiii., 4-7.

III. His inexhaustible store of parables. It needs not that I give from Mr. Rothschild's copious record any instances of what is so well known. This smoothed his upward way in boyhood. And from his first distinction as a talker noted above to his last day, the prodigality of his illustration by attractive stories gave him resistless persuasiveness with all manner of men and women.

IV. His undefective, complete humanity. Besides the race characteristics mentioned above and hereinafter, he was one who could always play and sport with propriety. When Stanton was unbendable and the President had decided to submit, he would remind the disappointed applicant that "I have very little influence with this Administration." One who had teased Lincoln into giving him a permit to trade in cotton reported to the latter how Stanton, when it was presented, had torn up the paper and stamped the pieces under foot. Lincoln affected surprise and had the trader to describe particularly the conduct of Stanton. Then he said, "Go and tell Stanton that I will tear up a dozen of *his* papers before Saturday night." Assembling his Cabinet to hear the draft of the first Emancipation Proclamation, before going into the great business he read aloud to his counselors Artemus Ward's "High-handed Outrage at Utica," and laughed his fill over it in spite of the rebuking looks of Chase and Stanton. This suggests the clown with the basket of figs, bringing a gleam of mirth into the death scene of Cleopatra, one of Shakespeare's grandest feats. When Plato says the poet that excels in the tragic ought to excel also in the comic, and when foremost ones like Shakespeare and Lincoln pass from the serious to the gay and back again in perpetual alternation we may know that to laugh and make laugh belongs indispensably to the genius of mastership. Themistocles, in the faithful miniature of Thucydides, truly enlarged by Grote, has long been my ideal. But Lincoln far surpasses even Themistocles in ready insight and quickness of action, and Lincoln's action is always just.

V. His unique practical sagacity, combined with perfect power of will. He always sees instantly what is the best possible, and then he does that in the best possible way. Any one of these chapters from the fourth on contains sufficient proofs. I have not history enough to show me his equal as a man of action in the most important of human affairs. Themistocles has long been my proverb. But Lincoln far surpasses even Themistocles in ready insight and quickness of right action.

VI. I think he is not to be paralleled with, but to be set in antithesis to Caesar. The "mighty Julius" rescued the greatest empire of the world except America from chronic civil disorder. He was in some sort both a world and national benefactor. He preserved for Europe and for us the treasures of ancient civilization. But Providence had decreed that Roman democracy must die, and Caesar gave Rome a long euthanasy in the peace of absolutism. Lincoln proved the savior of that alone which can give liberty. Nearly forty years ago Prof. Seeley pointed out that Europe could rid itself of war only by uniting its different communities under a Government like that of the United States. Australia has lately federated herself. Other continents will do the same; and after a while the world will be federated. There will be equal opportunity, peace, and free government everywhere. Then billions will bless the name of Lincoln.

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I believe that Mr. Rothschild's book is the best of all for the Lincoln student to begin with, to keep to hand during his course, and to rely on as help in reviewing at the end. In the eleven-paged list of books cited and the fifty-seven pages of notes will be found the most complete Lincoln bibliography. The index is minute and copious. The style is especially good, free from pedantry, ostentatious strain, involution, stiffness, and obscurity. One finds sentences and passages on every page which tempt him to read them twice. The faults are but few. The greatest is the disrespect shown Douglas, one of the ablest men of his day. It needs not to magnify the Big Giant by belittling the Little Giant. The other reprehension which I make is the use of the word "treason" at Page 229. During the war and the angry years afterward such use could be overlooked. Surely it is now out of date.

J. C. R.

Atlanta, Ga., July, 1906.

*"LINCOLN, MASTER OF MEN. A Study in Character. By Alonzo Rothschild. With Portraits. Crown 8vo. Pp. 531. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 net.

PORCELAIN.

PORCELAIN, ORIENTAL, CONTINENTAL, AND BRITISH. By R. L. Hobson, B. A. 12mo. Pp. 245. Illustrated. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

MODERN European wares have been excluded from the new volume on ceramic art by R. L. Hobson of the British Museum, entitled "Porcelain: Oriental, Continental, and British." Being a "handy book of reference for collectors," special attention is paid to "facts" which the collector really needs; besides, there are to be found many hints on marks, makers, &c. The porcelains of all countries are dealt with—China, Japan, Holland, Arabia, Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Belgium, Italy, and Spain.

While pottery is known from primitive times, porcelain, in the modern sense of the word, originated in China some 500 years A. D. It was the Celestials who discovered how to glaze the paste and decorate it in the many ways now known all over the world. The methods of making porcelain are described and illustrated by Mr. Hobson, and he treats not only of the ways of the Chinese, but also of those of the Europeans. He tells the collector how he can identify a Chinese production and one from England. Not only is the history of porcelain given and its progress in Asia described, but the designs on the different articles—ginger jars, ewers, vases, bowls, &c.—are explained and their meanings told. While the Chinese are themselves inveterate imitators, their work is also imitated. However, improvements are continually being made in the beauty of the designs, especially those produced by the Japanese. In many cases, Mr. Hobson writes, these have furnished models for their masters.

References are made throughout the book to the marks of the different makers of porcelain and the designs used to distinguish the uses to which the articles were put in China by the chiefs for home and temple. In the case of European ware, the characteristics of each piece where it is manufactured are described and the marks of the factories, engravers, and painters given. The illustrations, with the exception of the frontispiece, which is a picture of a beautiful 15¾-inch covered vase made in Worcester about 1770, reproduced in its original colors, are all in half-tones, and have been selected not for their beauty merely, but to provide the reader with typical examples of ceramics described by Mr. Hobson.

August Appleton's Booklovers.

Among the contributions in this issue will be one by Maxim Gorky, in which he sets forth his impressions of "The City of Mammon." It is illustrated with a characteristic portrait of Gorky. "The Trend in American Education" is the title of an article by Andrew S. Draper, to appear in the same number, while others will include "Mexico on a Gold Basis," by Edward M. Conley; "Midsummer in Bohemia," by Christian Brinton, with sketches of native types by Alfons Mucha; the second paper in Russell Sturgis's series on "Collecting," and "Plant Kinship," by Frank French, with illustrations by himself. The fiction includes stories by Mary H. Vorse, Anna Robeson Brown, Karl Edwin Harriman, and Georgia W. Pangborn. Those who have helped in illustrating the number are Margarette S. Huntsman, Henry Raleigh, Arthur Becher, Fred Nankivell, and others.

BOSTON NOTES.

Francis Miltoun's "Rambles in the Riviera"—English Opinion of "The Evasion"—Books for Little Folks.

THE editor of Baedeker has graphically described the pleasures of his occupation, and the amusement to be found in arriving at that state of mind in which he knows all about the last country to engage his attention, and very little of any other, but his days must be haunted by the vision of the British traveler, and, worse still, by Anne Warner's "Uncle John," inquiring how he dares to record a judgment with which they do not agree. "Francis Miltoun" is free from any such fears, as he flits from one beautiful region to another, describing some special feature, as in his "Cathedral Series" or picturing the characteristics of some region and its people, and lightly sketching the history of both. Those who use him as a guide, whether for home pleasure or for travel, are not the captious but the cheerful travelers, and his books lead to little not really beautiful, avoiding all but the pleas and horrors warranted to give only delightful shivers because they have long lain dead. His newest book, "Rambles on the Riviera," is nearly ready at Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.'s. Having more than once traversed most of the ground, he is able to write of it with easy familiarity and to convey a vivid impression of its essential traits without overlooking essential details, and his book is the best that he has yet written. As in his former journeys, his wife, the artist known as Miss Blanche McManus, has been his companion, and the book is to have illustrations and decorations from her hand, and also a colored frontispiece.

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The colored pictures of this holiday season bid fair to surpass those of former years, if an opinion may be based upon such sets as are now ready. The manipulation of color is better when the tints are intended to be soft, and the vivid hues are purer. The little story "Gabriel and the Hour Book," by Miss Evaleen Stein, has two pictures—a frontispiece portrait of a boy and a full-page picture of Anne of Brittany looking at her famous Book of Hours, either of which would have been impossible a few years ago. It is a pretty book, with a moss-green cover, bordered with white and purple violets on dull gold, and end papers with violet borders about a scroll whereon flutter butterflies and bees, but the pictures surpass its external attractions.

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"The Evasion" has been so successful that a little smile is permissible on reading Mr. Douglas Sladen's declaration in the Queen that its "air of dispassionate observation of the faults, venial and mortal, of people who have nothing to do creates an unfortunate artificiality that spoils the book's chances." Further, he says that the heroine is not typical of her race, "who are, as a rule, remarkable for their pertinacity if they have an interest at stake." After which, Mr. Joey Ladle's remark seems to be in order. On the other hand, Mr. Charles Frederick Holder is winning all manner of praise from The London Chronicle, and Mrs. Margaret Deland is said to divide the honors "in describing New England life" with Miss Mary E. Wilkins, and The Times has exhausted its good words in praising Mr. J. C. Snaith's "Henry Northcote," which Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. are to publish.

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The incongruity between the subject of a lecture and the charitable object which its delivery is to serve is the last thing to be considered in London, and accordingly one reads the Rev. Philip H. Wicksteed, known in this country as Dantean translator and editor, has been delivering a Dante lecture to aid in paying the expenses of the Christian Social Union's exhibition of leadless glazed ware to be held in November. The audience was fit and not few, and the leadless glazeware exhibition profited handsomely.

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The Lothrop Publishing Company has an Indiana novelist on its Autumn list, Mr. Harold M. Kramer, a journalist, who calls his story "Hearts and the Cross." Its hero is a wandering preacher, supporting himself by working in the fields while ministering to a neglected parish. The minister of fiction seems to be emerging from the doubtful position in which Dr. Holmes left him, and to be claiming both intellectual and athletic honors from the layman. Doubtless the ministers who now win success in the West are of a type far superior to that which abounded in the East at the moment when Dr. Holmes and Miss Palfrey selected specimens for portrayal. The new men strongly resemble the real pioneer preachers of the Colonies—many-sided, alert, and not afraid to use their strength in or out of the pulpit.

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There is a change also in a very different class of fiction, the boys' stories of athletic sports, and it is strikingly manifested in Mr. A. T. Dudley's "With Mask and Mitt," the fourth volume of the excellent Phillips Exeter Series, which from the beginning has been distinguished by moderation and discretion. It gives the boys good games, but it shows the dangerous side of their life, and, even more than its forerunners, insists on keeping sport in its proper place. Being a teacher, Mr. Dudley loyally comes to the aid of the colleges at the time when aid is useful.

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Among the juvenile books preparing at Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s is "The Birch Tree Fairy Book," the companion which Mr. Clifton Johnson gives his "Oak Tree Fairy Book" of last year. Its stories range from slight folk tales to fairy romances, and they are to be profusely illustrated by Mr. Willard T. Bonte. The "Oak" book was so received as to make it evident that Mr. Johnson may publish a volume for all the species in the forest if he like and emulate Mr. Lang in the number of his "Fairy Books."

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Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. also announce a new ten-volume uniform library edition of Plutarch. The "Lives" in Dryden's translation, corrected by Clough, occupy the former five volumes, and the "Essays and Miscellanies," in translations by several hands, and revised by Dr. W. W. Goodwin, are included in the latter five. Photogravure frontispieces for each volume, a biography, notes, and index complete the edition, which is printed in large type on good paper.

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The limited special edition of Petrarch's "The Triumphs," unexpectedly postponed in the Spring, will appear in the Autumn. It will be remembered that this was included in the Public Library Exhibition some months ago. It has an introduction by Dr. Guido Biagi of the Laurentian Library, Florence, and its six illustrations from ancient Florentine engravings are the subject of a commentary by Mr. Sidney Colvin. The translator is Dr. Henry Boyd. One hundred copies on hand-made Italian paper and twenty on parchment are to be sold in the United States. The former have initial letters in leaf gold and lapis lazuli, and the latter have in addition a full page fac simile of an original illuminated page of Humanistic script, with illuminated initials executed by Attilio Formilli of Florence. Both editions were printed at the University Press, from Humanistic type, imitating that cast by fifteenth century Venetian printers to simulate manuscript.

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Whist, the magazine published by Mr. Richard G. Badger, has been adopted as the organ of the American Whist League.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 20, 1906.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

SLAVERY AND ABOLITION, (American Nation Series. Vol. XVI.) By Albert Bushnell Hart. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. From Addington's Administration to the Close of William IV.'s Reign. (1830-1837.) By the Hon. George C. Brodrick. Revised and completed by J. K. Fotheringham. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

MEMOIRS OF THE LORD OF JOINVILLE. A new English version. By Ethel Wedgwood. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

THE LIFE OF JOHN WILLIAM WALSHE, F. S. A. Edited by Montgomery Carmichael. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

LIFE OF GEN. HUGH MERCER. By John T. Goolrick. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

WALTER REED AND YELLOW FEVER. By Howard A. Kelly. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

GENERAL LEE. By Gen. Viscount Wolseley. 16mo. Rochester: The Charles Mann Printing Company.

Literature.

Including Essays and Art.

ESSAYS IN THE MAKING. By Eustace Miles. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

WALT WHITMAN: A STUDY. By John Addington Symonds. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

THE THREE ELECTRICITIES AND THEIR MAGNETISMS. A Scientific Basis for the Transmission of Thought, Presenting a New Theory. By A. W. Fraser. New York: Davis Press. (Pamphlet.)

STUDIES IN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY. By James O. Pierce. 12mo. Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company.

THE HARMONY OF THE BEAUTIFUL. A Treatise Tending Toward the Correlation of the Fine Arts in Respect to Their Ethical Significance. By Edward Albert Parker. 12mo. Boston: The Mayhew Publishing Company.

THE SOCIAL IDEAS OF ALFRED TENNYSON. As Related to His Time. By William Clark Gordon. 12mo. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

L'EXPOSITION DES MAITRES HOLLANDAIS. Organisee en L'Honneur du Tercentenaire de Rembrandt. Folio. Amsterdam: Frederick Muller et Cie.

Religion.

LETTERS TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS ON THE GREAT TRUTHS OF OUR CHRISTIAN FAITH. By Henry Churchill King. 12mo. New York: The Pilgrim Press.

Travel and Description.

PICTURESQUE BRITTANY. By Mrs. Arthur G. Bell. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. By W. W. Rouse Ball. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

BURNING OF ROYALTON, VT., BY INDIANS. By Ivah Dunkles. 12mo. Illustrations. Boston: George H. Ellis Company.

A GUIDE TO PARIS AND THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND COUNTRIES OF EUROPE. Brooklyn: Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Pamphlet. 15 cents.

Fiction.

A BENEDICK IN ARCADY. By Halliwell Sutcliffe. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE KING'S REVOKE. An Episode in the Life of Patrick Dillon. By Margaret L. Woods. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

GAS OFFIS. By the Offis Boy. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.

BIXBY OF BOSTON. By John Tomrose Fitzgerald. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.

ABOVE THE CLOUDS AND OTHER TALES. By Clara Ebangeline Smith. 12mo. Leadville, Col.: Leadville Publishing and Printing Company.

THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE. By Margaret Deland. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

TALES BY THE OLD STOREKEEPER. By Frank Farrington. 16mo. Delhi (N. Y.) Merchants' Helps Publishing Company.

Miscellaneous.

PRINCIPLES OF WEALTH AND WELFARE. Economics for High Schools. By Charles Lee Raper. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10.

MESSAGES TO WORKINGMEN. By Charles Stelzle. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

STUDIES OF DEPRAVITY.

THE SIN OF GEORGE WARRENER. By Maris Van Vorst. One volume. Pp. 316. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE very evident literary force and skill that have gone into the writing of "The Sin of George Warrener" only make one the more regretful that Miss Van Vorst should use her talents in behalf of such a sordid, unpleasant group of beings as are there depicted and the more curious as to just what moral purpose could be advanced as an excuse for bringing them into even such ephemeral existence as they may find in this history. Warrener himself, although he is the only one who gets within sight of actual legal difficulties, is the one character in the book intrinsically decent enough to win the reader's sympathy and make it seem worth while to follow his career to its degraded end. The others are thoroughly and irretrievably despicable and the whole atmosphere of the story is on a par with their moral point of view.

In Miss Van Vorst's study of certain phases of sin that are doubtless all too common in such crowded centres of life as New York City and its neighborhood, there is plenty of realism, plenty of skill in the drawing of the sordid, colorless, meaningless lives which she aims to set forth, and a forceful strength in the handling of her people and scenes that is noticeable even in this age of multitudinous writers. There is lacking, it seems to us, the one element that always excuses such a delving into the depths of human depravity and may even render the process a salutary one by way of illustrating the apparently infinite capacity of human nature to transform its failures into stepping stones to higher things. Miss Van Vorst's depiction of the sordid tragedy of the lives of George Warrener and his wife presents a steady progress on the down-hill road with never a ray of spiritual enlightenment and with a final scene that is anything but hopeful for their future. The two, wrecked morally, socially, and (worst of all in their own crooked estimation) financially, find at first some forlorn comfort in hiding together away from their frowning world. One can even imagine the man alone finding his place once more and living down his disgrace, but no hope of that with Mrs. Warrener's incarnate selfishness still the moving factor in his life. No wonder Miss Van Vorst begged the whole question, and left the forlorn creatures closing their mansion against a rising thunderstorm. Lightning has been known to punish the guilty in most judicial fashion, and one can at least hope that it met the exigencies of George Warrener's case. Any further existence with Mrs. Warrener would certainly be a horror to him, whatever his mistaken notions as to their reunion, and anything in the nature of even creature comfort was too good for that mountain of feminine soullessness and selfishness. We are convinced that a thunderbolt is the only practical solution.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that Miss Van Vorst is exceedingly fond of split infinitives and is far from avoiding other inaccuracies and irelegancies of style.

"The Broken Heart."

The Macmillan Company is adding to the Temple Dramatists' Series John Ford's little play, "The Broken Heart," edited, with preface, notes, and a glossary, by Oliphant Smeaton, M. A.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August is just out. It is perhaps the most interesting magazine ever issued in any country. Of the nine great short stories there are five as funny as any stories ever written—perfect types of humor. Mark Twain writes one.

HARPER'S BOOKS

The Awakening of Helena Richie

By Margaret Deland

It is difficult to speak in terms of self-restraint in talking of Mrs. Deland's great book. The reviewers themselves find it hard to hold their enthusiasm within sober limits. The plain fact is that this is simply a really great novel—great in theme, in literary texture, and in the wonderful simplicity of its art. "A perfect book," says the *N. Y. Times*, and it is as perfect as it is tremendous in the onward sweep of the story.

As for Helena Richie herself, her story might be called the story of a pure woman. There are those who will not understand her, a few who may condemn her, but nearly every man and woman will love her, and love her each in his own fondest way. The story rises to emotional heights and depths. It shows how good American fiction can be.

HARPER & BROTHERS

AN IMPORTANT AND TIMELY BOOK

A History of South America

from 1854 to 1904

By CHARLES EDMOND AKERS

Illustrated with Maps and Portraits. 8vo, 700 pages, $4.00 net.

The New York Independent says:
"The work deserves wide and thoughtful reading, for there is nothing extant on this subject so comprehensive or so reliable."

The New York Evening Post:
"There is, so far as we know, no other book which contains the facts in so convenient a form."

The American Historical Review:
"Rarely does one find a book so useful to the specialist and so interesting to the beginner."

The Boston Transcript:
"He writes of every possible phase of life and government, and presents many figures which will be as valuable for reference as the story is interesting."

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY

31 West 23d St., N. Y.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 21, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE author of "Dodo" and "The Challoners" and the author of "From a College Window" and the recently published "Life of Walter Pater" are not the only sons of the late Archbishop Benson who have made names for themselves in the field of letters. Dr. Benson himself was not so much of a literary man as many other high dignitaries of the Church of England in his era. Excepting collections of sermons and a few religious essays, such as his "Apocalypse," the sum of his literary achievements is comprised in his formidable "Cyprian," posthumously published, a book full of learning, but not particularly readable beyond his eloquent introductory chapter on Carthage. But the devout and zealous Archbishop of Canterbury was the founder of a notable literary family. Not the least of its members, by any means, is Robert Hugh Benson, (Father Benson as he is called,) who is a Roman Catholic, and as a novelist writes in the spirit of Roman Catholic traditions. His books, thus far, have been "Richard Raynal, Solitary," "The Light Invisible," and "By What Authority," each distinctly a novel with a purpose, and "The King's Achievement," a tale of the destruction of the monasteries under Henry VIII. He has now published what some have called a defense of Mary Tudor, but what seems, from the leading London reviews, to be nothing more radical or disturbing than a sympathetic study of the character of that most unfortunate of Queens, "Bloody Mary." "The Queen's Tragedy" is hailed as a memorable work, one that treats of Mary in a spirit not greatly different from Tennyson's in his tragic poem, and that abounds in authoritative portrayals. Cranmer, Gardiner, Pole, and Lady Jane Grey are, of course, among its personages.

FREDERIC MISTRAL, the veteran poet of Provence and founder of the Felibrige, is exceedingly active in his seventy-seventh year. For the recent fete of the Felibres at Sceaux he wrote new verses and read them to the assembled poets and lovers of Provençal poetry and romance. A new volume of his poems will soon be printed. He has prepared a Provençal version of the Book of Genesis, which also will soon appear in an edition de luxe. He spends hours every week in the Museum he founded at Arles, arranging its treasures, and he has been designing his own tomb.

A SEEMLY book, and one that is easily read, is "Magazine Articles I Have Read," published recently by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. This is described as "a classified list of important and useful material culled from magazines," and it was arranged by Burton Emmett. There is a short introduction directing one's attention to the indisputable fact that we all often wish we had a key to magazine articles we have read and neglected to index and preserve. Then follow 250 pages ruled and classified, for entries of titles of serials, short stories, poetry, essays, articles on art, history, science, &c. There are blanks for title, author, the name of magazine, the month, the year, and "remarks." Certainly this is a handy book to have on one's desk, and it commends itself without further description.

JOHN WILLIAM DE FORREST, who died last Tuesday at his home in New Haven, Conn., in the eighty-first year of his age, was soldier and traveler as well as author, historian and genealogist as well as novelist, and, withal, something of a poet. But his novels, "Miss Ravenel's Conversion," "The Wetherell Affair," and half a dozen others were widely read in the fifties and sixties of the last century and were good reading. Quite as entertaining and ingenious were some of his short stories, especially those contributed to Harper's Magazine. The mention of the titles of "Dr. Hawley," "Lieutenant Barker's Ghost Story," "Mr. Pullet's Mistake," and "The Story of a Handkerchief" must awaken vague but agreeable memories in the minds of many persons in whose youth Harper's was a monthly boon and blessing. One of the cleverest of De Forrest's conceits is his tale of "The Isle of the Puritans" published in Harper's, March, 1857. He imagined the existence of an uncharted island off the New England coast, peopled by a colony of Puritans, who maintained the old customs of their kind, wore the old costumes, and insisted on the vigorous discipline of the simple life, unaware of the progress of civilisation on the mainland. On this isle a party of deplorably frivolous descendants of the Plymouth Colonists was stranded by shipwreck in the middle of the nineteenth century. The direful results were narrated with delightful gravity. It is a wonder that the comic opera librettists of our day have overlooked this story. John W. De Forrest was a native of Connecticut, a globe trotter in early life, an officer with Sheridan during the civil war. He was a rapid producer of poems, stories, novels, and historical papers, and a list of his published writings would probably fill this page.

WE mentioned briefly last week the little book by Mr. Haldane McFall on the master of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." Its full title is "Whistler: Butterfly, Wasp, Wit, Master of the Arts Enigma," and it is published here, like its author's book on Irving the actor, by Messrs. John W. Luce & Co. of Boston. It contains, in the way of illustrations, reproductions of "La Princesse du Pays de la Porcelaine," the portrait of Carlyle, "The Fur Jacket," and "The Thames in Ice," and is Volume I. of The Spirit of the Age Series. Its seventy-six pages, with broad margins, contain a sprightly portrait in words of a great artist with a great personality. It treats of Whistler as a sensitive man whose outward fantasy, "hidalgic, swaggering," was whimsically created "to hide the wounds he suffered from the dull unseeing eyes and clownish malice of his stupid day." It tells how he painted his pictures, and describes intelligibly the significant qualities of the best of them.

LEWIS MELVILLE'S idea of the need of a Thackeray Club in London seems to have borne fruit. Sir Theodore Martin, certainly not much of a clubman in these latter days; Justin McCarthy, Harry Furniss, G. K. Chesterton, M. H. Spielmann, Charles Whibley, Thomas Seccombe, and Charles H. E. Brookfield all favor the notion. Frederick Greenwood fancies that Thackeray himself would not have favored the proposal. Andrew Lang doubts if more dinner clubs are needed; William E. Norris sees no reason why there should not be a Thackeray Club and no particular reason why there should be one. The majority rules, however, in forming a club, if not in its government thereafter.

THE forthcoming new volume of the excellent Mermaid Series of old English plays, (published here by the Scribners,) will contain four of the best comedies of that ill-fated genius, George Farquhar. These are "The Constant Couple," associated in theatrical history with Margaret Woffington's lively portrayal of Sir Harry Wildair; "The Twin Rivals," "The Recruiting Officer," long esteemed by playgoers, but now hopelessly out of date, and, best of all, "The Beaux' Stratagem," a play finished on its author's deathbed, but brimful, nevertheless, of hearty English humor, and almost unequaled in richness and variety of characterization in the whole of the Restoration drama. These comedies, with "The Inconstant," which might well have been included, constitute almost the sum of Farquhar's work. His life was short and misspent. The introduction and notes will be by Mr. William Archer, and his estimate of Farquhar will be worth having. This dramatist has been neglected alike by biographers and editors, but the creator of Capt. Plume, Justice Balance, Sylvia, Bizarre, Mrs. Sullen and her Squire, Archer, Cherry, and Foigard deserves better treatment. The man who imagined Boniface, the innkeeper, and Lady Bountiful enriched the common English speech as well as the theatrical repertory, and added appreciably to the joy of life.

THE young student of literature is frequently referred to Hippolyte Taine's critical study of Balzac. A translation of this admirable essay by Lorenzo O'Rourke is now accessible, together with an appreciation of Taine himself by the translator, which fills about a third of the volume. (New York, Funk & Wagnalls.) Taine Mr. O'Rourke treats as a realist of criticism and history, a materialist, in whom the spiritual element has reached its nadir. His "appreciation" is by no means a eulogy, but Taine's intellectual force and insight are freely acknowledged. Taine's study of Balzac combines biography and criticism, and the translation seems excellent.

Some of Our Authors.

Miss Theodora Peck, author of "Hester of the Grants," wrote that story when she was nineteen. At the time of the sinking of the Maine she published some verses entitled "By the Hand of an Unseen Foe." Miss Peck was born in Vermont. She is a daughter of Gen. Theodore S. Peck, who was a prominent fighter in the civil war.

The silhouette drawings for Foley's "Songs of School Days" resulted from an interesting episode. The illustrator, Miss Catherine G. Buffum of Bryn Mawr, one day cut out some black figures in paper to illustrate some fairy tales for a little relative. She pasted these figures on white paper, and the silhouettes were so impressive that she was persuaded to take up this work.

Neith Boyce and her husband, Hutchins Hapgood, are spending the Summer in the hills near Florence, Italy, in the villa where "The Eternal Spring" was written. Inquirers have learned that Mrs. Hapgood's address is composed of fifty words and takes up eight lines.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor") has gone to Kenora, Ontario, to put the finishing touches to his new book, "The Doctor," which the Revells are to bring out in the Fall.

Norman Duncan is summering in the Muskoka Lake District, where he completed a sea story for boys entitled "The Adventures of Billy Topsail," which will appear shortly.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor in the Federal Government at Ottawa, Canada, and author of "The Secret of Heroism," has been appointed by King Edward VII. Commander of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

American Publishers Abroad.

A number of American publishers are now in Paris. Frank A. Munsey of Munsey's Magazine has been until recently at the Ritz Hotel, but is now at Biarritz. John Adams Thayer, the former Treasurer of Everybody's Magazine, has taken a residence at 120 rue de la Pompe, where he is formulating his plans for the new publication he is to start in the Fall of 1907. George W. Wilder, publisher of The Delineator and a large owner in Everybody's Magazine, is spending a month at the Elysee Palace Hotel.

RARE BOOKS.

THE book-auction sale season was longer than usual this year, and the prices realized during its course were in many instances records. With the first part of the year's auctions, from September to February, we have already dealt in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. It remains to note the sales during the last five months of the year.

The Anderson Auction Company has alphabetical precedence. Its most noteworthy sales were those of Sir John Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, and the last part of the theatrical library of Thomas J. McKee of this city, though there were many others of considerable local celebrity. The prices ruled high. Sir John Bourinot was a collector of repute, and his position in Canada aided him greatly in collecting Canadiana and Americana in general; it is to him, doubtless, that we owe the very good prices brought by such articles of Americana as Winthrop Bargent's "Loyalist Poetry of the American Revolution," 1857, $53; Boucher's "Histoire Véritable et Naturelle des Mœurs et Productions du Pays de la Nouvelle France vulgairement dite le Canada," 1664, $81; Cartwright's "Labrador," three volumes, 1792, $39; P. Emanuel Crespel, "Historia Canadensis seu Novae Franciae," 1664, $151; Capt. John Knox's "Historical Journal of the Campaigns of America," two volumes, 1769, $52; Thomas Mantes's "History of the American War," 1772, $130; P. Louis Hennepin's "Nouvelle Découverte d'un tres grand pays situé dans l'Amérique," two volumes, 1697, $152; Thomas Jeffrey's "History of the French Dominions in America," 1760, $51; "The Atlantic Neptune," two volumes, 1781, $360; M. A. Roque's "Plans and Forts in America," 1763, $73; Sir William Vaughein's "The Golden Fleece," 1626, $60; J. Fenimore Cooper's "Notions of the Americans," two volumes, 1828, with manuscript notes by John Ruskin, $64.

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Other high-priced volumes were Lincoln's copy of Story's "Law of Bailments," 1846, which brought $162; Mother Eddy's "Science and Health," 1875, with the leaf of errata, $97; "The Vicar of Wakefield," two volumes, 1766, $450; the "Catalogue of the Printed Books in the British Museum," 1881-1900, $550, (from the Eames sale;) Pierce Egan's "Life in London," 1821, (large paper, original boards,) $227; T. Orchard Halliwell's (in late years known as T. O. Halliwell-Phillips) edition of Shakespeare, sixteen volumes, $308; fac-similie of the Shakespeare quartos, forty-seven volumes, $390.95; Ireland's "Life of Napoleon," illustrated by Cruikshank, 1823-1827, $548; Shelley's "Alastor," $230, and the third quarto of the "Merchant of Venice," $1,300.

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The Merwin-Clayton Sales Company likewise brought its year to a successful close. It opened its second half year with a sale of the books of eight American authors—the Boston poets, they might be called, as Bryant, Emerson, Hawthorne, were in the number; a little later came the sale of Prof. Short's collection, old books, but valuable chiefly for its bibliographical numbers. The second and third parts of the undigested "theatrical" library of A. M. Palmer were disposed of without reaching any particular prices, and Gen. Rush C. Hawkins's collection, largely of Mexican books and Mexican incunabula. In the Jaurett sale appeared a complete set of the Grolier Club books, which brought record prices.

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A reminder of old times was the sale in the middle of March of "Prince John" Van Buren's books—old-fashioned all, but among them, curiously, a first edition of "Alice in Wonderland," which brought $35. The Nast sale was on April 23, the original drawings of the famous cartoonist sold well, and the Mark Twain letters—letters of a living man, be it remembered—brought higher prices than those of any other living author ever did. Two days later was sold the valuable fishing library of John G. Heckscher, the Mayor's father-in-law, but best known as a "man about town." The R. H. Stoddard sale and that of Luther R. Marsh produced

many Lincolniana and books on American Indians.

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At the sale of the library of A. B. Street, author, antiquarian, and for many years State Librarian, occurred one of the coincidences of book collecting. Earlier in the season the Anderson Company had sold one of the rarest of Americana—William Cullen Bryant's "White-Footed Deer," 1844. After a sharp battle it was knocked down for $210. At the Street sale another copy appeared, which was sold for $220.

Philadelphia maintained its reputation as the place wherein to sell autographs, (though many of these sold well here,) broadsides, prints, and portraits. Mr. Stan V. Henkel disposed of many collections, the three most important of which were the Pennypacker sale—Gov. Pennypacker's library; the Mitchell—that of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; and that of Mr. Brandon of San Francisco, which contained many first editions of Dickens. The Libbys of Boston likewise managed to keep busy, their chief sale of interest to New Yorkers being that of the library of Mr. Searing of this city.

LONDON BOOK NEWS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, July 20.—Hall Caine's story called "Drink" will have its first publication in book form as a sixpenny volume. It was printed serially two years ago. This will be Mr. Caine's first appearance as a sixpenny novelist. Messrs. Methuen & Co. announce for August a new novel called "The Wickhamses" by that droll writer, W. Pett Ridge. It is a story of London life in the early eighties of the last century. The same publishers will bring out next month, "I Know a Maiden," a new novel by Mme. Albanesi. This is not, like its author's previous novels, a story of country life.

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MESSRS. Longmans, Green & Co. announce a "Memoir of the Private Life of the Duke of Cambridge" by the Rev. Edgar Shepherd. Edward Stanford will soon publish "The Republic of Colombia" by F. Loraine Pettie. The book deals with the present condition of the country and its prospective development. John Murray is publishing a translation of Lieutenant Hesibo Tikovara's journal relating to Admiral Togo's operations down to the fall of Port Arthur. Tikovara went through the entire campaign attached to a torpedo boat.

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MR. MURRAY will also issue in the Autumn a book on "The Recent Advance In the Study of Variation in Heredity and Evolution" by Robert H. Lock. The author's aim is to describe the connection between the new science of Genetics and Darwinism. In the Autumn, also, Murray will publish "Essays on Bird Life" by Ticknor Edwards, illustrated by the author.

W.

Geronimo.

Duffield & Co. have acquired the American rights for the publication of the autobiography of Geronimo, the seventy-seven-year old Apache chief and outlaw. S. M. Barrett, Superintendent of Schools, Lawton, Oklahoma, is the medium through which the Apache has told the story of his life and people. Geronimo's object in telling of his life is to aid in freeing his people. He hopes that lands will be allotted to them which they may hold and bequeath to their children. The volume is being written with the permission of the War Department and President Roosevelt.

An Airship Story.

Early in September Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out "The Airship Dragonfly," by William John Hopkins, with illustrations by Ruth M. Hallock. This is a story for boys and girls and deals with the adventures of three children and an airship, which breaks loose a couple of times. Among the characters in the book are some "gentlemanly" smugglers, wonderful horses, a dog, a whale, and an Irish hostler.

Weekly Magazines Combined.

The Searchlight, a weekly magazine, which grew out of The Week's Progress and The Great Round World, has just been incorporated with the long-established Independent, under the editorship of Hamilton Holt.

No More Ibsen Letters.

The report is denied from London that there will be more Ibsen letters to be added to the collection issued recently by Duffield & Co. in this city and Hodder & Stoughton in London. Ibsen was not a voluminous correspondent.

AN ESTIMATE OF ALFRED NOYES.

Work of the Young English Poet Who Has Had an Epic Published Serially in a Long-Established Magazine.

A POET may be either an ornament of the literary profession or a prophet and a national force. There is the difference between a minor and a major poet, between the ordinary man and the great man. And without explanation the difference is to be felt when you meet with the great man and with his work. It is like the ringing difference between gold and baser metal. When you feel as you read or hear the

> World-wide fluctuations swayed
> In vassal tides that follow thought,

you may know the great work.

And of such is the work of Alfred Noyes. There are degrees of greatness and they are not yet to be established for the present generation. But the golden-ringing quality possesses this work. It is enough to have written such lines as these:

> Why, all man know that war is but a crude
> And savage way of ending the dispute;
> * * * and yet, no statesman of them all
> Can more than take advantage of the tide,
> Or ride the tempest out, when once the sun
> Summons the winds together, and with a shout
> Sets red for battle o'er the roaring sea.

That passage is put into the mouth of Napoleon in a poem called "A Night at St. Helena," which appeared two years ago in a fat volume of "Poems," (probably the bulkiest single volume since the famous Poems and Ballads of Swinburne,) published by Messrs. Blackwood of Edinburgh, who have been publishing "Drake: An Epic" as a serial in Blackwood's Magazine.

But that volume of poems was worth more notice than it attracted. It was Alfred Noyes's third book, and contained several poems which had previously appeared in Blackwood's Magazine and in the Speaker and Spectator, besides many new ones. The "Night at St. Helena" was almost the best because it was the most forceful, and force is worth more than anything else in a modern poet, for without it there can be no supreme beauty. We have taken, therefore, the strongest poem from which to quote as a pledge of our statement that Alfred Noyes is more than an ornament of the literary profession. The conception is of Napoleon reviewing the past, as he dies, when

> All night long the charge and recoil of thought
> Beneath the aching marble brow denied
> Sleep to the dark indomitable soul.

And then:

> "Sir Hudson Lowe," the silent voice began
> That threshed his bitter dreams out all night long,
> Sir Hudson Lowe—who is Sir Hudson Lowe?
> Ah, yes, the poor apologetic man
> Who thinks that he annoys me, or that I
> Am much incensed with him. Well, we must wear
> A name for our vexation; let it be
> Sir Hudson Lowe.

What scorn could surpass that? And then come grander passages like:

> Why, I have seen men weep,
> Great bearded men and little Corporals
> From throats that choked with love and blood and love,
> Sobbed out my name * * *
> And though I never loved these men at all
> Yet I shall be remembered when the god
> of battles is forgotten.

And at last as Napoleon sinks and the light breaks in:

> It was for this—
> In wars that spelt my discontent with lead
> Than heaven, for which I blindly, bloodily ploughed
> My way across the reeling world to God.
> Austerlitz, Wagram, Moscow in my hands,
> And I in Thine, O God, and I in Thine.
> Now I am blinded, for I see the face—
> The face that none can look upon and live.

To have so interpreted a great character is to show one's self a prophet—that is to say, a "Man of God," which is what the great poet must be.

The book contained also many beautiful things in rhyme, but none that he has not since surpassed, (for in the short space of four years he has arrived at unprecedented success,) whereas two poems—this Napoleon and one that preceded it by about a year—are better than all the rest to content us who care only to behold the prophet in the poet. What else is worth while in these days of American stagnation and European degeneracy?

That other poem was by itself Noyes's second volume, "The Flower of Old Japan," sub-entitled "a dim, strange tale for all ages." In it the name Old Japan is but the name of the enchanted Stevensonian land of childhood, and not at all historical. It has a prelude which explains:

> You that have known the wonder-zone
> Of islands far away,
> You that heard the dinky-bird,
> And roamed in rich Cathay,
> You that have sailed o'er unknown seas
> To woods of Amtahela trees,
> Where craggy dragons play,
> O girl or woman, boy or man,
> You've plucked the flower of Old Japan.

This was published by Grant Richards in the beginning of 1903, shortly after a tenuous volume of juvenilia called "The Loom of Years," which, strangely enough, did more for its author in the way of publicity than "The Flower of Old Japan." But "The Flower of Old Japan" was full of hammered metal strength, for all its delicate and gorgeous color; a complete and mature work of symbolism, whereas "The Loom of Years" was flimsy.

The London Daily Mail has called Alfred Noyes "a rising young poet," but that means very little, because the British press applies that title to every poet in turn, without regard to his age. One so-called poet we actually know to be decrepit. But Alfred Noyes is a young man of 25, not long from Oxford, where he rowed a decent oar in the Exeter College boat. Will he decently uphold the glorious traditions of English poetry? That is to be seen. Enough is not done yet for that. And just now his work is trembling in the balance. He has several times written feebly, with a weakness that fills us with apprehension, for it is not such as occasionally appears in all the young who are strong, but an acquired weakness. Yet, because he has written also, almost simultaneously with the commission of these imbecilities, such glorious lines as these, we are sure that he will triumph gloriously.

> Hasten the kingdom, England,
> For then all nations shall be one,
> One as the ordered stars are that sing upon their way,
> One with the rhythmic glories of the swinging sea and the rolling sun;
> One with the flow of life and death, the tides of night and day;
> One with all dreams of beauty,
> One with all laws of duty;
> One with the weak and helpless, while the one sky burns above,
> Till eyes by tears made glorious
> Look up at last victorious,
> And lips that starved break open in one song of life and love.

PERCY VINCENT DONOVAN.

Lothrop's Fall Books.

Among the new books announced by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston, for Sept. 1, are "Blind Alleys" and "Jack Shelby," both by George Cary Eggleston, author of "Dorothy South" and "A Carolina Cavalier"; "Hearts and the Cross," by Harold M. Kramer, and a boarding school story by A. T. Dudley called "With Mask and Mitt." New juvenile stories are promised by the same publishers, including "Dave Porter in the South Seas" and "Trail and Trading Post," by Edward Stratemeyer; "The Camp on Letter K," by Clarence B. Burleigh; "Four Boys in the Yellowstone," by Everett T. Tomlinson, and "When I Was a Boy in Japan," by Sakae Shioya. W. O. Stoddard has written a revolutionary story of "Two Cadets with Washington," and Martha James contributes an out-of-door book about "Jimmie Suter." For girl readers are promised "Folly of the Pines," by Adele E. Thompson; "Helen Grant in College," by Amanda M. Douglas; "Two Little Friends in Norway," by Margaret Sidney, and a new Pansy Book called "Esther Ried's Namesake." Amy Brooks is represented by "Dorothy Dainty in the City" and "Randy's Loyalty," while Nina Rhoades has written a new Brick House Book called "Little Miss Rosamond."

Baroness von Hutten.

An illustrated edition is to be brought out this Autumn by Dodd, Mead & Co. of a little story by the Baroness Bettina von Hutten, author of "Pam," &c. It is entitled "The One Way Out," and tells how a man, after proposing to three girls in one evening and being refused by each, declined to make a fourth offer, although with this last one he might have been successful. The pictures will be colored reproductions of paintings by Harrison Fisher.

OUTDOOR BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED.

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FROM READERS.

Dialect Expression and Phonetic Spelling Considered Again.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE scheme of phonetic spelling outlined by your correspondent Mr. C. J. Annan, avoiding the use of new characters or diacritical marks, is interesting and ingenious, but seems to lack the quality of being practical.

The proposal is, it appears, to use the phonetic system for dialect only, the present system being retained for everything else. Suppose a novel should come out to-morrow with negro dialect printed as Mr. Annan proposes, and in the back of the book a key to the phonetic spelling. Would the average reader use the key? Of course not. The scheme, though very imperfect, is nearly phonetic, and not hard to understand, so that one might by a half hour's study be able to see just what sound is represented by each letter or digraph; but to study it enough to be able to read it with facility (and to do less would be utterly useless) would be a task which nobody would care to undertake. The learning of this scheme, moreover, would be the more difficult from the fact that the same symbols are used in that as in the old spelling, but standing for different sounds.

A somewhat nearer approach to a workable plan would seem to be the adoption of the Philological Society's scientific alphabet, preferably, of course, with some of its fine distinctions eliminated, since it is already in use and tolerably well known to many readers.

But dialect, after all, has small interest for those who have never heard it in its native purity, and those to whom it is familiar can read it well enough without phonetic help.

It should be said, however, that Mr. Annan is doing good service and giving a powerful argument for phonetic spelling in calling attention to the impossibility of accurately expressing dialect, foreign words, unfamiliar proper names, or any other sounds by the ordinary methods in writing or printing. The remedy for this state of affairs is not the adoption of one alphabet for dialect and another for ordinary English, but thoroughgoing, consistent phonetic spelling for all words written and all words read. The time for it is when we who believe in it shall have succeeded by ceaseless effort in overcoming the inertia of those who don't care. It is sure to come, but just as sure to come slowly.

A curious notion seems to prevail in many minds that when phonetic spelling occupies the field the old system will be annihilated—that we will never more be able to use it as a help in tracing the derivation of words, &c. Why should twentieth-century orthography become lost to the world because out of daily practical use any more than Latin or Greek? Who uses it in language study? Not the average reader, certainly. He knows as little about linguistics as he does about Babaism or Shinto, and cares less. Only the comparatively few whose professions or tastes lead in that direction have any use for this by-product of the system, and surely we may leave it to them to see that their libraries are provided with everything necessary concerning it. No need of worrying over that.

The dead languages did not pass into oblivion when they died. Their graves are still visited by all people of liberal education, and we profit much by the good things they have bequeathed to us. Now we really need a dead orthography, and the English spelling of to-day will make a most interesting corpse. Let it pass to its well-earned rest. But shall we forget it? Never! When our thoughts go back to childhood's days and rapturous visions of the fondly thumbed spelling book pass before us let us drop a silent tear or two and softly murmur, Wrest in Piece.

W. F. V.

New York, July 20, 1906.

"Why?"

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW there is a paragraph reprinted from the "Correspondence of The Academy, (London.)" It is headed "Why?" and consists of ten questions, nine of them beginning with that inquisitive word. The questions relate to pronunciation and spelling. For example, "Why do we all pronounce the 'l' in 'would' and 'shoulder,' and decline to pronounce it in 'would' and 'should'?" "Why do most of us write 'author' and 'labour,' 'actor' and 'fervour'?" The final question relates to the pronunciation of the word "sough," and the questioner with this breaks out into assertion, saying, "Not all the lexicographers, grammarians, and writers on phonetics, including the immortal Noah Webster, can determine the point."

I am acquainted with various members of the wild tribe thus dismissed from consideration, and I will not say whether they can or will determine the ten points raised. I merely wish to say that all the questions are susceptible of clear, definite, and scientific answers, in from five to fifty or five hundred words, according to the case. The facts are well known, and the causes and reasons are not beyond human sagacity. The interesting point is the naïve assumption on the part of the literary inquirer (who represents a very large tribe that cannot be dismissed from consideration) that the history of the English language, of its words and its sounds, is totally unknown, and cannot be found out. No one asks such questions about Latin or about Greek. Every one knows all about those languages. But the English language is a mystery. Why?

C. P. G. S.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 19, 1906.

Collections of Letters.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am glad to answer the request of "A. N. P." for suggestions in a line of reading always to me the most fascinating—collections of letters, whether by distinguished or obscure writers. On my favorite bookshelf I love to arrange in groups the friends whom I delight in, and whose familiar chat revives for me the lost atmosphere of old London and its literary circles; I glance up at them as I write, and it may help "A. N. P.'s" quest to hear some of the names that meet my eye.

The diaries of Pepys and Evelyn may of course be included in such a collection, and Boswell's Johnson could never be spared. Side by side with him come Mme. d'Arblay's journal and letters, and the letters unabridged of Mrs. Delany, that sweetest and saintliest of fine ladies, whose old age made mild sunshine in the Court circle of George III. Maria Edgeworth's letters, collected by J. Augustus Hare, stand by the diary of Sir Walter Scott, her friend and admirer. Gray's letters and Swift's "Journal to Stella," Southey, Rogers, Keats, and Charles Lamb send me down to the dearly loved and favorite Carlyles, to Mary Russell Mitford, almost forgotten in this generation, but one of the most brilliant and charming of women and writers of intimate and delicious gossip, and to the collected letters of her friends in the volume entitled "The Friendships of Mary Russell Mitford." Very dear to her in life, and so in the next niche of my shelf comes Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and then the two rich volumes of the "Love Letters," for the publication of which we cannot forgive her son, and whose destruction would have been a world's loss. "Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle" fit into this group, and so come in Charles Kingsley and Dickens, and last but not least precious Robert Louis Stevenson. But the greatest mine of wealth I find in a huge calf-bound quarto of "Elegant Epistles." One of those volumes, which sixty years ago no gentleman's library was without, and wherein are jumbled together, without notes, biographical or explanatory, the "epistles" of statesmen, poets, Kings and courtiers, Bishops, clergy, historians, Grub Street authors, and private individuals, ranging from Sallust and Cicero and Pliny down to Cowper and Grey, who were "recent modern" when the "Elegant Epistles" were compiled. If "A. N. P." can lay hands on this delightful old book I can promise an inexhaustible feast.

"Who are your favorites?" asks your correspondent, "and why?" This is a question calculated to open the floodgates—but I will venture on a very few favorites only, and first and chief must come Jennie Welsh Carlyle—that inimitable Jeannie, fascinating, bitter sweet, morbidly sensitive, with her moods of tragedy and her all-illuminating, all-embracing sense of humor! Never will such brilliant, spontaneous letters as hers, so full of wit and laughter and tears and mockery; never a sadder history than that they tell, openly and between the lines.

The Browning love letters are an intellectual and emotional study, where, in spite of the maddening dots and dashes and half-finished sentences and cryptic allusions and queries that seem to point to nothing, one finds the absolute revelation of two rare souls, which humanity must be the better for having known, and whose words the world is richer for possessing. Most intimately and genially charming are Miss Mitford's pages of personal and literary gossip, where her friends and her neighbors and her garden and the lanes and hedgerows of Berkshire are all set before us as the best and loveliest and rarest in the whole world, because the sunshine of a great, loving, generous heart has flooded them with immortal beauty. Dickens's letters are a delight for their brightness and humor, and read like rough notes for his finished books. I enjoy them, although the man himself I cannot love. Charles Kingsley is a glorious friend to live within touch of, and every page he wrote is full of throbbing and intense pulsation. I like the book for its vital presentment of a strong and splendid man.

Curiously opposite in the impression which they leave behind are the letters of George Eliot and the earlier correspondence of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Both might have been the emanations of pure intellects, without souls or bodies, floating in a moonlight of speculation and dreams; but Elizabeth Barrett touched atmospheres with Robert Browning, and lo! there was a miracle, and the woman awoke and became a living heart of fire.

I dare not write more of my favorites, though I am tempted to gossip of Sophia Hawthorne and her transcendentalisms and dear Jane Austen, clean and chatty. And among the comparatively unknown names of Caroline C. Clapp, whose delightful correspondence has been collected and edited by her friend and pastor, George Merriam, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The charm of Robert Louis Stevenson every one feels who has ever looked into the two fat red volumes edited by Mr. Colvin. I need not explain to "A. N. P." why he is a favorite. Perhaps I should not have loved him—or any of them—so well had I known them in the flesh, but here on my bookshelf the harsher and possibly uncongenial attributes of mortality are all fallen from them, and I know them only as friends, who never fail and never intrude; friends whose moods never jar on mine, and whose voices never weary; whose personality never vexes, and whose faces smile perpetually benign in the "light that never was on land or sea."

In such precious and silent circles may "A. N. P." find many new intimates.

A. BRADER.

West New Brighton, N. Y., July 19, 1906.

The Pan-American Again.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

With doubtless many others I have been interested in the mental processes of your Ithaca correspondent, in so far as they have led him to wish to record a protest against the proposed Pan-American Railroad: "A scheme for building a great intercontinental line, tapped at frequent intervals by transcontinental lines," &c. All know, generally, that south of Mexico there are nearly 8,000,000 square miles of territory rich in natural resources, with 42,500,000 inhabitants and approximately 30,000 miles of railroad, or only about a mile of road to 275 square miles of territory. The above-mentioned area is under eighteen separate Governments, and excepting those of Chile and Bolivia the system of one Government is not connected with that of any other. Argentina has over one-third of the total mileage and there are about 3,600 miles in the combined mileage of Chile and Bolivia.

The situation in South and Central America is strikingly analagous to that in Mexico twenty-five years ago. Then, with less than 700 miles of railroad, revolutions were frequent and local famines common. Mexican securities were unsalable. Our total commerce with her, not smuggled, amounted to $13,000,000. Since then Mexico has built nearly 10,000 additional miles of railroad, most of which is connected with this country. There has been no fear of a revolution since President Diaz inaugurated his system of subsidizing railroads. Productive employment has been increased and diversified. Mexican bonds are sold at about par, and our trade with that country has increased to nearly $90,000,000. Concurrently schools have been multiplied and national pride developed. It is impossible that any party in Mexico should again ask for European intervention.

There seems nothing in either the physical geography of Central and South America, or in the race characteristics of the inhabitants to prevent the same beneficent results from cheapening and facilitating freight carrying and intercommunication between these people that have followed the development of railroads in Mexico and also in Argentina, which of all South American countries has the best system of railroads, the most prosperous inhabitants, and the most marked freedom from revolutionary attempts.

But Mr. Lamoureux, who, I regret to say, is typical of much of our so-called "best thought," protests against a scheme which is intended to connect all the scattered systems and lines of these countries, not only with one another, but with the railroad systems of Mexico, the United States, and Canada, and cannot fail to increase the prosperity and enlightenment of the forty-odd million people now inhabiting the States to the south of Mexico, without detriment to those of Mexico and the country to the north. And though there can be no doubt that a large volume of products, now valueless through the prohibitive cost of transportation, would be immediately thrown on the markets of the world, he believes prompt construction of the line "would be a costly and inexcusable blunder!" It seems to me both unfortunate and inexplicable that so many of our non-productive cultured class should oppose their expressions of thought to most productive enterprises. And the larger and more potent for good the enterprise the more pronounced, in general, is their opposition. It does not seem that this can be ascribed to selfishness, for no one in Ithaca can be compelled, e. g., to contribute to the cost of a possibly blundering attempt to improve the transportation facilities over nearly eight million square miles and open that large area to improved conditions for the inhabitants of the congested districts of the Old World. As suggested, the mental operations which make the operator denounce the Pan-American project seem inexplicable, but might be interesting if known.

EDWARD P. NORTH.

New York, July 20, 1906.

"Land Rats."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some misconception seems to have arisen as to the nature of my forthcoming book "Land Rats," which I will be obliged if you will kindly permit me to correct. "Land Rats" will deal with a series of extinct firms which lived on public credulity for a long time. The attention of the postal authorities and of the New York police was directed to these firms, whose business is usually described as "get-rich-quick." Why these authorities ignored the many complaints made by deluded persons will appear from my narrative, which will be exhaustive and detailed, and I propose to give the names and photographs of the actual chiefs of the predatory gang.

ADOLPHUS ROSENBERG.

New York, July 20, 1906.

Ik Marvel.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent Elizabeth Nunemacher asks, "Who reads 'Ik Marvel' now?" Here is at least one. I am an old man now, but can well remember my enthusiasm over "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life" when they were given to the world, half a century ago, and now the well-worn volumes are taken from their resting place, time and again, and reread with much of the old-time pleasure. I had "The Lorgnette," but somebody "borrowed" it, and I have not seen a copy for many years, but still retain pleasant recollections of it.

"Ik Marvel" is a name to conjure by, but Donald Mitchell does not appeal to me as did his early works and the Edgewood Series; there is a sentiment through them that can move the spirit as his later writings cannot—at least in my case.

CHARLES H. MOSES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 19, 1906.

Abusing the Poets.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read with interest a communication signed by Helen Thaxton Maxwell, in which she very effectively substantiates some of the criticisms made in my recent verse screed about our modern dullard and kindergarten poets. May I be permitted a further word in sober prose?

As for the sonnet, I'm sorry now I wrote it; but 'twas done in the robustious West. To-day, after three weeks' contact with department-store literature, I fear lest my twenty-four hour verses may be used as a claim to immortality by some of the half-page poets. That's my objection to Miss Maxwell's worthy seconding of my moan—her quotations might seem to indicate that she keeps a scrapbook of these pallid specimens. I am glad to say that I cannot found my arguments on a single stanza, for I never remembered a line of the drool in my life. That's the trouble—it's too anæmic even to irritate you. The only way I happened to write my lines was that I read enough of this invisible verse so that its cumulative emptiness—strange paradox—created a distinct impression.

Seriously, all of our magazine poets are one-string lutes, and that one string is what can only be called Scenic Love. Paint a landscape of pellucid dawn, iridescent waters, and opaline witcheries of woods, then stick into it a psychological, suspiring, white-blooded couple who draw diagrams of their souls on the sands, while they query, query, query. This is a lyric poem. Moreover, it is all written in children's sizes. There isn't a versifier in the country to-day with synthetic imagination enough to compose 500 lines of cohesive blank verse. Of course, as for craftsmanship, it is transcendently correct—just as a stiff shirt is correct with evening clothes. These versicles are as delicate and symmetrical as soap bubbles—and as empty. A hearty laugh blows them into nothingness.

The reason? Somebody says it is because of the overcrop of women writers. If so, we'll recover. A friend of mine declares that enough poetry has already been written to satisfy the rest of time. Which is nonsense as long as Mr. Luther Burbank is making the desert bloom with his rare hybrids and all the young men of the country are becoming Socialists. I really think that it is because the majority of the poets of the day live in New York and have that disease that all other New Yorkers have—predatory somnambulism. The constant noise and hurry, eating, drinking, and smoking, have put them all to sleep. That is the reason the papers have to have six-inch headlines and the people are so restless when they go to the country. The quietness wakes them up. The only other way you can wake them up is by spinning a penny under their noses. And so it is with the poets. They want a penny spun under their noses.

The only poets in New York are the architects and engineers. They have big conceptions and work them out. They shunt the rest of the population around like herds of cows. There are no such imaginative geniuses in the writing line. As soon as there are we need no longer wait for our dramas and idylls. Give us a man who can feel what the fight against corruption means, or who can chant the power of the press as coal-hearted John Milton did, and the new literary era will be at hand. Also, there is an epic in the Subway, and a sonnet cycle in the skyscrapers. And the man who can write "The Song of the Dynamos" has immortality waiting at his fingertips.

LEON RUTLEDGE WHIPPLE.

Bath Beach, L. I., July 19, 1906.

"Banner Guide and Excursion Book."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I write to thank you for the generous notice of my "Banner Guide and Excursion Book for New York City and Vicinity," which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of the 14th inst., under the headline "By Train and Ferry," and to mention the results produced by it. This notice has already brought me cash orders for thirty copies of the book, and the end does not yet seem to be in sight. This fact is potently expressive of the value of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS as an advertising medium.

In the meantime, I can, of course, simply regret the unfortunate typographical error which gave the honors to a fictitious "John D. Paul" instead of the equal John D. Hall. I think, however, I might have excused the typographer with a little better grace if he had made me a "saint" as well as a "Paul."

JOHN D. HALL.

New York, July 20, 1906.

Street for Strut.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the very generous allowance of space accorded me July 7 under the head of "Magazine Poetry," one error of typography weakened the point of one of my quotations. In contrasting the pretense of language with which a paucity of ideas is sought to be covered, "street" instead of "strut" was used. The lines should have appeared:

> "Thank God for clothes!
> Not that they cloak deficiencies,
> But for the glory and the strut
> Thank God!"

HELEN THAXTON MAXWELL.

Brooklyn, July 19, 1906.

PICTURES AT WINDSOR.

The Second of Mr. Lionel Cust's Sumptuous Volumes on King Edward's Art Treasures.*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

THE second of Mr. Cust's two magnificent volumes on the King's pictures is of even greater interest than the first. The strength of the Buckingham Palace collection lies mainly in the Dutch pictures—works of Rembrandt, Cuyp, Jan Steen, and the rest—which, splendid as they are, are mainly interesting from the purely artistic point of view, and therefore lend themselves less to description than if they had also a strong historical side. At Windsor, on the other hand, we have an almost unrivaled collection of portraits of famous people from the hands of the greatest artists who have ever worked in England, so that in describing them a historical critic like Mr. Cust has a story made to his hand for nearly all the pictures. As Director of the National Portrait Gallery he has long made a careful study of the biographical history of England, and no man is better qualified to speak about the persons painted by Holbein and Vandyck, by Reynolds and Lawrence. * * * The pictures at Windsor number more than eighty, but that figure is enough to include nearly all those that are of first-rate importance. Here, of course, we can only refer to a few of them, in more or less chronological order. Our uncritical ancestors used to assign to Holbein nearly all the portraits of the Court of Henry VIII. in the royal possession; but it has long been known that only a few of these, "Sir Henry Guldeford," "The Duke of Norfolk," "Derick Born," and "John of Antwerp" were by that master. The "Erasmis," although based upon a Holbein, is signed with the monogram of Georg Pencz, a Nuremberg artist of the second rank; and the fine portrait of an old man holding a letter, with the date 1527, which used to be called "Linacre," by Holbein, is certainly not by Holbein, and probably does not represent the famous Dr. Linacre who died in 1524.

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Mr. Cust assumes, we think rather too readily, that the painter is Quentin Matsys on the ground of a somewhat slight resemblance to that artist's "Petrus Aegidius" at Longford Castle. Still more certainly not by Holbein are the fine and very decorative set of portraits of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and the Princess Elizabeth, which afford a curious instance of the way the catalogue-makers of the past used to disregard the simplest rules of chronology. The "Princess Elizabeth" is thus described by Vander Doort in his catalogue of Charles I.'s pictures, less than a century after it was painted: "No. 65. A Whitehall piece, by H. Holbein. Item: The picture of Queen Elizabeth, when she was young, to the waist, in a red habit," &c. But the picture represents a girl of sixteen, and when Holbein died, in 1543, Elizabeth was only 10 years old. Similarly the portrait of Henry VIII. shows us the King at the end of his life, after Holbein's death; and that of Edward VI. is the picture of a lad of 15, which would bring it down to the year 1552. Moreover, none of the three is painted in Holbein's style; the hand which executed them is not the hand that painted the Duke of Norfolk or Derick. When, however, we come to ask whose hand it was, the answer is difficult to find, and Mr. Cust's own guesses at the solution are but vague. He is probably right in saying that these three very fine pictures are the work of some French or Franco-Flemish artist who came to London in search of the position left vacant by Holbein's death; and, with regard to the "Princess Elizabeth," he rather inclines to the painter now known as Carneille de Lyon, a Dutchman settled in Lyons before 1530. But certainly the picture has very little in common with the small heads, delicately and yet boldly painted, of which several were exhibited among the French Primitifs two years ago.

Mr. Cust says truly that we know very little about the successors of Holbein, and he might have added that our ignorance extends to the history of painting in England all through the reign of Elizabeth. The Queen, in the year 1584, granted the sole privilege to George Gower of painting her portrait in oils, while Nicholas Hilliard alone was to have the right of painting her "in little." We know something about Hilliard, but nothing at all about George Gower. Here is a chance for some young student of the kind which abounds in Germany and Holland, and of which we may hope that a few exist in England, to make a name for himself in the little world of art. Let him work among the archives and among the public and private collections for references to Gower and his predecessors and for works that may certainly be attributed to them, and thus gradually their personalities will re-emerge and the world will come to know something about men who ought never to have been forgotten.

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The Vandycks are the chief glory of the Windsor collection, but in speaking of pictures so well known Mr. Cust has had little to do beyond rectifying a few popular errors, adding certain little known facts, and indicating some of the principal copies, still believed by their owners to be originals, which exist in various great houses in England and elsewhere. One of the popular errors in question refers to the attendant in the equestrian portrait of King Charles. In Charles II.'s time it is described as "The King upon a whit-hors, with Sir Anthony holding a head-peese"—the writer of this quaint sentence probably meaning by "Sir Anthony," Vandyck himself. In James II.'s catalogue the description is "By Vandyck—King Charles on Horseback, Monsre. St. Antwaine by him." Some time later, because the attendant wears a jewel resembling the order of the Saint Esprit, the legend grew up that he was the Duc d'Epernon, and this title again came to be confused with that of a "Chevalier de l'Epernon"—a wearer of the Papal Order of the Spur.

Mr. Low, in his book on the Vandycks at Windsor devotes several pages to the discussion of these queer mystifications, but Mr. Cust disposes of them all very simply by reminding us that M. de St. Antoine, the equerry in the picture, had been sent over by Henri IV. with a present of six horses to James I., that he remained in England as riding master to Henry, Prince of Wales, and that he afterward entered the service of Charles I. It was thus perfectly natural that he should be painted as the attendant in an equestrian picture. In the case of another fine Vandyck, the profile portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria, Mr. Cust reminds us that, like the full face, it was painted to be sent to the illustrious Bernini at Rome to guide him in making a bust of the Queen. It is known that he completed the King's bust; that it was universally admired, and that it probably perished in the fire at Whitehall; but the outbreak of the civil war put a stop to the intention of sending him the Queen's portraits.

* "THE ROYAL COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND WINDSOR CASTLE." Vol. II. "Windsor Castle." Eighty photogravures, with an introduction and descriptive text by Lionel Cust, M. V. O., Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art. Published by command of his Majesty King Edward VII. by the Fine Arts Publishing Company. London: William Heinemann.

EGYPTIAN RECORDS.

ANCIENT RECORDS OF EGYPT. Translated by Prof. James Henry Breasted. Volume III. "The Nineteenth Dynasty." 8vo. Pp. nearly 300. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

PROF. JAMES HENRY BREASTED'S work on the "Ancient Records of Egypt" has reached its third volume, bringing it down to the Nineteenth Dynasty, from Harmhab to Siptah. The first monument transcribed is the tomb of Harmhab, on which is carved the story of his career before he gained the throne. The few fragments of this tomb, which originally stood in Sakkara, are now in six museums. In addition to descriptions of the scenes depicted on the tomb, translations are also given of the inscriptions concerning them and of other monuments of the period. Doubtful points are explained in the full foot notes. A couple of pages on the reign of Ramses I. divides the description of Harmhab's from that of Seti I., from whose reign survive the Karnak reliefs. Speaking in the foot note of these relics, Prof. Breasted says:

This, the most extensive series of war reliefs in Egypt, occupies the exterior of the entire northern wall of the great hypostyle hall in Karnak, and extends also eastward around the corner on to the eastern face of the eastern wall of the hall. The reliefs are arranged in three rows, one above the other, all of the top row being lost except one scene.

Many versions of the inscriptions have been published, Prof. Breasted continues, but none meets the demands of modern epigraphic accuracy. He attempts to provide a better description, and furnishes also diagrams, drawings, and photographs. Other inscriptions given are of the reigns of Ramses II. and the Hittite Wars, of Merneptah and the Libyan-Mediterranean invasion, &c. Like the other two volumes in the series, this is fully illustrated, and is provided with numerous foot notes.

Prof. Breasted has endeavored to make his work as trustworthy as possible by an exhaustive search for inaccuracies among the copies of the original texts which he employs. With Egyptian or Assyrian inscriptions, just as with the Old Testament, an inaccurate rendering is usually the result of an imperfect transcription of the original. According to Prof. Erman, Egyptologists may now devote themselves to a study of grammar, and such a study as Prof. Breasted has found reveals the ancient Egyptian chroniclers as decidedly imperfect grammarians. Hence another cause for unsatisfactory translations, which Prof. Breasted has done his best to avoid in various ways.

These three volumes of "Ancient Records of Egypt," which will be completed with a fourth, form absorbing and exhaustive supplementary reading for the latest and most authoritative histories of Egypt from the earliest times to the Persian conquest.

MORGAN'S RAIDERS

A Narrative of the Famous Kentucky Cavalrymen by Gen. Basil W. Duke.

NOTHING in the history of the civil war is more curious and interesting than the careers of the Confederate cavalry leaders of the West—men who combined so much dash and enterprise with so little respect for the authority of corps commanders that they are a sort of military anomaly. Of these leaders, Gen. N. B. Forrest has already been provided with an admirable biography. The present volume, "Morgan's Cavalry" (The Neale Publishing Company,) is concerned with the next most famous and effective of them, John H. Morgan, the raider. It is written, too, by that other warlike Kentuckian, Gen. Basil W. Duke, who was with Morgan throughout, was his second in command, and eventually his successor. Therefore it is of immense value as the record of an eye-witness and participant. It contains, moreover, a vast deal of interesting and picturesque matter—in spite of the fact that Gen. Duke is not always cunning at narrative—and throws as much light on the actual state of affairs in the Western army, especially as to the weaknesses of that army, as any contribution to the subject that we now recall.

No student of military affairs who would understand how actual war is conducted with raw, irregular, half-organized, and half-armed troops can do better than read Gen. Duke's plain recital of facts and impressions, while the serious historian of the great war at large must certainly take it into account as one of his sources. To the general reader the trouble will be in the multitudinous detail of swift marches and small fights. For every raid is necessarily so much like every other raid that the effect after the first one or two is apt to be that of infinite repetition. The more so, as Gen. Duke has failed to arrange his matter in such fashion as to get Morgan's operations into perspective with the contemporary movements of other commanders. Acting independently as he did, this fashion of treating Morgan's part in the war is as natural to one who was with him as it is hopelessly confusing to the reader who wants to keep his balance.

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In short, Gen. Duke is no historian. He is rather a gazetteer, and in that capacity he will command the interest particularly of all Kentuckians, since he has kept close account of the work of each of Morgan's officers—chiefly Kentuckians—with notes of the gallant actions of each and of the time and manner of the death of those of them—very many they were—who fell in every battle and skirmish. These details and the concomitant encomiums serve further to impede the narrative and hinder a comprehensive view of any campaign, but they are a natural and vital part of the history of the command.

There shall be no attempt here to follow Gen. Morgan's daring raids through Kentucky and Tennessee—raids which resulted in much inconvenience, damage, and demoralization in the opposing Federal force. The reader may be reminded, however, that John Hunt Morgan, born in Alabama in 1825, (his father a Virginian,) grew up in Lexington, Ky., served in the Mexican war as Lieutenant, and in 1861, being in command of a company of the Home Guards, (the Lexington Rifles,) contrived to get them, with their arms and equipment, into the Confederate lines some time before the affair at Forts Henry and Donelson. From that day, as Captain, Colonel, and General, he was one of the eyes of the Western Confederate Army, and no end of an annoyance to the Western Federal Army. The most interesting part of his career to read about is, however, his raid into Indiana and Ohio in the Summer of 1863—a raid undertaken with a force of a little over 2,000 cavalry and some light guns in direct disobedience to orders from Gen. Bragg, then in command.

The purpose, which was entirely served, was to be sure to cover Bragg's retreat behind the Tennessee River at Chattanooga by drawing away the enemy from his front. Gen. Duke's account of this raid is exceedingly instructive and entertaining, so much so that one is tempted to quote copiously. Especially as to the manner of the command in levying upon the country, where "the practice of baking bread once a week in large quantities is of admirable assistance to invading soldiery," where, as the raiders hurried eastward in a course roughly parallel to the Ohio River, the "men met us more often in their capacity of militia than at their houses and the 'Copperheads' and 'Vallandighamers' fought harder than the others," where "bridges and depots, water tanks, &c., were burned and railroads torn up, but I know of but one private dwelling burned upon the entire raid, and we were fired upon from that." It is noted that the form of "loot" most irresistible to the men was "bolts of calico"—the gallant Kentuckians having in mind no doubt the long season during which the ladies to the southward had been deprived of cheap material for Summer frocks.

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What especially struck the author fresh from a country utterly drained of man was this:

"The country was full, the towns were full, and the ranks of the militia were full. I am satisfied that we saw often as many as ten thousand militia in one day posted at different points. They would frequently fight if attacked in a strong position, but could be dispersed by manoeuvring."

Crossing at Brandenburg, the command, often marching twenty-one hours a day, (taking new horses as others failed, though much disgusted with the inferiority of the Ohio to the Kentucky stock,) passed through many towns, skirted Cincinnati, and (soon after Gettysburg) almost reached the Pennsylvania line. Most of the raiders had already been dispersed or captured by that time, and Gen. Morgan and the remnant finally surrendered under curious and enlivening circumstances. The narrative goes on to describe prison life at Johnson's Island and in the Ohio Penitentiary, where both Duke and Morgan were confined and whence Morgan's escape is pleasingly related. It follows the later career of the raider after his return to the Confederate lines to his death at Greensville, Tenn., in September, 1864, at the hands of a Federal scouting party. Morgan was then in charge of the Division of Southwest Virginia. Gen. Duke, with the remnant of the command, was with the little force which accompanied President Davis on his retreat southward. He disbanded his men at Woodstock, Ga., by one of the very last orders of Gen. Breckinridge, Confederate Secretary of War.

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The author pretends, of course, not at all to a critical and impartial attitude. He tells the story of his companions in arms as he saw it, and speaks always as one of them. He is not a little disposed to scold the Confederate War Office, he thinks Gen. Wheeler was unduly preferred over his own commander, he is first of all a Kentuckian, and he pays handsome tributes to the fighting qualities of the men on the other side. But his book takes its value from what it records, not from its opinions or conclusions.

HOME LIFE OF THE SOUL.

THE HOUSE OF QUIET. An Autobiography. Edited by J. T. New edition. Pp. 243. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THE recent volume called by its author "The House of Quiet" is disfigured by verbiage. It has not a few thin spots and some obvious padding. It drags in at its close a needless and impotent romance, and its "preparatory note" places it, with "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," in a class of literary frauds for which we can find small ethical justification. Nevertheless, there is much that is true and fine at the heart of it, and the fact that it has been printed seven times in little more than two years is a gratifying proof that there are many readers who have not yet bowed the knee to the Baal of "the erotic, the neurotic, and the tommyrotic," but can still discern a delicate literary flavor, and receive "with a quiet mind" certain "peaceable fruits" of culture and of thought. One would like to quote boldly the seventh chapter, dealing with education; the nineteenth, describing a country clergyman only less dear than "Doctor Lavendar"; the passage relating to the artistic and the practical callings, and not a few others which leave the reader imbued with the spirit of the simple, the helpful, the spiritual life. But it is more satisfying to come upon these things where the author has placed them, even though one sometimes travels a rather weary bit of road before he gains the view that makes it all worth while.

"The House of Quiet," like its successor, "The Thread of Gold," comes with its message for an age of restlessness. Mrs. Whitney somewhere writes that we are too much given to stretching our necks over our fences; that the secret of life is "to live in the middle of one's pasture." Few books are so helpful in teaching us to eschew this vain neck-stretching, and to make the most and the best of our lot and ourselves as is "The House of Quiet."

"Talks by the Old Storekeeper."

This book, bearing the imprint of the Merchants' Helps Publishing Company, is reported to have gone into a second edition since its publication in April. In spite of the fact that this is the slow season for reading material 5,000 copies are said to have been sold of the book in thirty days, thus bringing it up to the 10,000 mark. It is a very readable book, and its moral is that "old-fashioned" business methods are not always "out of date." The character of the gumshing old merchant is well drawn and his talk is full of native humor.

QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

J. E. G., Atlanta, Ga.—Which is correct, "to the manor born" or "to the manner born"? I was taught the former, but of late have often seen the latter, which appears to me incorrect.

"To the manner born" is the proper form. In Hamlet, Act I., Scene 4, is found:

> But to my mind—though I am native here,
> And to the manner born—it is a custom
> More honour'd in the breach than the observance.

"Manor," which was formerly spelled "manner," is often substituted in the phrase to localize the meaning. The original sense was, however, born to a habit or custom rather than to a station or estate in life.

HAMLET, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Please tell me where the following English dramatists were born, date of birth and death: John Ford, George Chapman, and John Webster?

John Ford was born at Islington, April 17, 1586; after the publication of the "Ladies Trial" in 1639 he slips out of sight; but he is thought to have ended his days in Devonshire. George Chapman was born in the neighborhood of Hitchin about 1559, (the exact date is uncertain;) he died in London, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, May 12, 1634. John Webster was born in London about 1580, (again the precise year is unknown;) in 1624 he wrote the words for the Lord Mayor's pageant, and it is known that somewhere about a year later he died. A certain John Webster, "cloth worker," made his will Aug. 5, 1625. This may well have been the dramatist, who had early been apprenticed to his father's trade of tailor.

CHARLES MENDELL, New York.—Is it true that the Encyclopaedia Britannica has a recently published compendium of ten volumes on American subjects, and if so where can it be obtained?

An American Supplement of five volumes, edited by Day O. Kellogg, was issued in 1897. A later revision, called the Twentieth Century Edition, was published in 1904. These volumes may be obtained from the publishers, the Werner Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

G. H. ATTWOOD—Where can I find English translations of Zaire or Merope, Voltaire's Tragedies, and price?

Possibly these may be had from P. Eckler, 35 Fulton Street, New York.

A. F.—Can you tell me by what French novelist "The Disciple" was written?

The author was Paul Bourget. The French title was "Le Disciple." Paris, 1889.

G. G. B., Kansas City—I wish to get an edition of Shakespeare, the plays in separate volumes, in which the text of the First Folio is followed closely.

The "First Folio" Shakespeare, edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, and published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., this city, at 75 cents a volume.

RAFFAELE PAURA, Brooklyn—Will you kindly inform me where I can find in New York an English or French translation of W. Wundt's work?

The "Outlines of Psychology," translated by C. H. Judd, is published by Gustav Stetchert, 9 East Sixteenth Street. Wundt's "Ethics," translated by J. H. Gulliver, M. F. Washburn, E. B. Titchener, and others; also "Lectures on Human and Animal Psychology" and "The Principles of Physiological Psychology" may be had of the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue.

J. B. NEWTON, Canaan, Conn.—"N. B." New York, asks concerning a poem called "The Birth of the Opal." The author is Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Thanks are due to many other friends who have answered this question.

L. W. S., New York—Can you tell me where I can find the verses in which occur the following lines:

"Alas, for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees," &c.?

The lines are from Whittier's "Snow Bound." They occur in the tenth stanza or division of the poem.

RONALD K. BROWN, New York—The Evening Post referred in a recent editorial to two articles on theosophy by Max Muller—one in criticism of "Isis Unveiled" and one in reply to an objection by Sinnett. They are referred to as magazine articles. Can you tell me where they can be found?

The Mueller-Sinnett controversy on "Esoteric Buddhism" may be found in the numbers of The Nineteenth Century Review, late 1882 and early 1883, and in The Eclectic Magazine, (1886.)

Answers from Readers.

C. G. T., New York—"Constant Reader" asks for information regarding Henry Harland's "Yoke of the Thorah," stating that he cannot find the book in any branch of the New York Circulating Library. If the writer will call at the Harlem Library Branch, 32 West 123d Street, he will find that book and any other of Harland's he may wish.

M. GORDON, New York—"W. H. M.," New York, asks about "Sohrab and Rustum." In the Crowell edition of Arnold there is an explanatory extract from Sir John Malcolm's "History of Persia." This may help "W. H. M."

L. B., Middlefield, Conn.—"Subscriber" asks where the phrase or idea may be found concerning "living on borrowed time." I would suggest reading the tenth verse of the Ninetieth Psalm.

E. G. W., Brooklyn, and R. S. B., Huron, Ohio.

The poem "Passing Away" and other information sent in answer to a request from "S. A. U.," Quincy, Ill., have been duly forwarded to "S. A. U."

M. GORDON, New York.—S. A. U., Quincy, Ill., asks about "An Englishwoman in Egypt." In Harper's Magazine for September, 1883, is a short story called "An Unprotected Female in the East," written (apparently or really) by Lady Dufferin. This is a humorous account of an Englishwoman's travels in Egypt.

A. L., New York.—In "Answers from Readers" in your issue of July 7, H. G. Bayles slightly misquotes Spencer's famous definition of evolution. The exact words are: "Evolution is a change from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, through continuous differentiations and integrations." The use of the word "continuous" instead of the words "successive stages of" is not without importance. The reason Mr. Bayles has not been able to find the passage in the "First Principles" is that he has consulted only the later editions of that work. The words quoted were used only in the first edition. In its revised form the final definition stands: "Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation." See the appendix to later editions, "Dealing with Certain Criticisms."

S. A. G., Providence, R. I.—In reply to queries by Mrs. W. E. L., June 2, and S. A. U., July 7, the song, "New England, My Country," beginning:

> "The hills of New England,
> How proudly they rise,"

was printed in "The Young Minstrel," a collection of music for the use of schools, by A. N. Johnson and Jason White, and published in 1848 by George P. Read, 17 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. The author's name is not given. This book contains also the duet, "Two Orphan Boys of Switzerland," for which, I think, some one has made inquiry.

"Passing Away," by Maria J. Jewsbury of Manchester, England, may be found in Russell's "Introduction to the Young Ladies' Reader," published in 1845 by James Monroe & Co., Boston, Mass.

T., Northport—The Irish parody of "Excelsior," furnished for the benefit of F. Martin, Martinsville, Va., has been duly forwarded to F. Martin.

I. M. T., New York—I have been expecting to see the answer to "Giggle, Gabble, Gobble, Gist." It is not in Dr. Holmes's writings, but was published in The Boston Transcript as his definition of an afternoon tea.

M. A. OXON, New York—In replying to "Constant Reader," New York, you are correct in stating that the month date (March 11, 1732) must have been an error. If Washington was born on Feb. 22, 1732, new style, the true date, according to the old style, then used, was Feb. (and not March) 11, and the day of the week Friday, not Saturday.

Appeals to Readers.

E. J., Brooklyn—Who is the author of the following lines, and where may they be found?

> "The coming of man through the roar of the seas
> Has been like the seas in the heart of the storm;
> His heart has been torn and his soul has been riven,
> His joy has been short, and his sorrow has been long.
> But the bow of my promise still spreads in the heavens,
> I have not destroyed the great sign of my love;
> I stand at the door of the ark of creation,
> And take in the world like a storm-beaten dove.
> * * * * * * *
> And press to my bosom the world that I love."

T. N. GLOVER, Rutherford, N. J.—Thirty or forty years ago a poem appeared in some of the papers which contained the line, "When this gamoid curled his tail." I think it was the ending of each verse. Can any one tell me where I can find a copy of it?

H. L. P.—Can any one tell me the author of the quotation "Don't speak; what you are thunders so loudly above what you say I cannot hear you."

JOHN PHIN, Paterson, N. J.—In several books on technical and scientific manipulation I find a quotation of which Franklin is said to be the author, and which claims that the successful experimenter must be able "to saw with a gimlet and bore with a saw." I first saw this in the French work of Violette on "Chemical Manipulation," published over fifty years ago, and I have seen it repeated several times since.

To me it does not sound as if it were the product of Franklin's practical common sense, and I have been unable to find it in his works. Can any reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW enable me to locate it?

H. G. B.—Can any of your readers tell me where to find the poem of which I remember only one fragment:

> "And the wild gazelle with the silvery feet
> I'll bind thee for a playmate sweet."

MADGE D. DORIS, New York—Some time ago I heard a gentleman recite a verse or two of a poem entitled "The Man Who Lives by the Side of the Road." I have looked for it in vain. Can any one tell me where I might find it?

E. J. S., Brooklyn—Would be grateful for the name and something about the life of the author of the poem which commences

> "What though sometimes the briers
> Spring up amid the flowers," &c.

E. W. W., Albany, N. Y.—Can any of your readers identify for me two books which I read as a child and have never seen since? They were old-fashioned then—twenty-two or three years ago. One was the story of a child who is given a small garden to tend and learns from an old gardener how to care for it. I can only remember distinctly one incident, describing the making of a cowslip ball. The other was, I think, a book of short stories, one telling of a day spent in the country by a party of children, when they gathered strawberries in the fields, "parting the long grass." I remember the phrase ran. Another was a story of a girl who walked in her sleep to gather water lilies.

I have an impression that both books were English publications; at least both were tales of English life and written for children.

Wolseley's Tribute to Lee.

Lord Wolseley's famous tribute to the military genius and personal work of Gen. Robert E. Lee, originally published in Macmillan's Magazine, March, 1887, has been issued in a tiny book by George P. Humphrey of 65 Spring Street, Rochester, N. Y. The edition is limited to 300 copies, and the price of each is $1. Gen. Wolseley's essay was written in review of the memoirs of Gen. Lee, edited by Gens. A. L. Long and Marcus Wright. Speaking of our civil war, Gen. Wolseley said:

To me * * * two figures stand out in that history towering above all others, both cast in hard metal that will be forever proof against the belittling efforts of all detractors. One, Gen. Lee, the great soldier; the other, Mr. Lincoln, the far-seeing statesman of iron will, of unflinching determination. Each is a good representative of the genius that characterized his country.

An Involved Sentence.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

This seems to me a gem. It is from a story in a July magazine:

"For the width of an instant far in the Scotchman's eyes there arose the altar of an anguish so solemn that his whole being seemed to be flung, a sacrifice consumed, upon it."

The consumption of a gentleman upon the altar of his own eyes is like lifting one's self by his bootstraps; or even more, like the Arabian juggler Sahib, who, "although incumbered by the weight of his brothers, Muley and Hassan," took a "lighted torch in his mouth," "threw a flip-flap somersault, and disappeared down his own throat, leaving the audience all in the dark." GORDON.

South Ashley, Mass., July 16, 1906.

John Fox's New Story.

With the completion in the August number of Scribner's of F. Hopkinson Smith's "The Tides of Barnegat," the first chapters of a new serial by John Fox, Jr., will be published. Mr. Fox will be recalled as the author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

"Anthony Overman."

"Anthony Overman," Miriam Michelson's novel of San Francisco before the fire, will be published Aug. 1 simultaneously in this country and Australia. Doubleday, Page & Co. are the American publishers.

"Rhetoric in Practice."

Henry Holt & Co. have in press a new edition of Newcomer and Seward's "Rhetoric in Practice." The volume has been enlarged by the addition of chapters on versification and figures of speech. An index has also been added.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Lucas Malet's New Novel—Bram Stoker's Irving—"An Englishwoman in the Philippines."

"THE FAR HORIZON" is the title of the new book by Lucas Malet, (Mrs. St. Leger Harrison, the daughter of Charles Kingsley,) author of "Sir Richard Calmady," "The Wages of Sin," &c. It is Mrs. Harrison's first work in five years. It deals with the acts and opinions of a foreign-born man, who, after many years of hard work, becomes suddenly possessed of a moderate fortune and leisure. The time covered is from 1899 to 1901. Matters of modern finance, manners, and morals, theatrical and religious, are touched upon. Readers familiar with Lucas Malet's other writings will renew acquaintance with some of her characters. The book will be published probably in October by Dodd, Mead & Co.

D. Appleton & Co. will bring out in the Autumn a new book by J. Aquila Kempster, author of "The Mark." Mr. Kempster's story is one of strong plot and dramatic interest, a double mystery running through its pages.

Bram Stoker's two-volume "Reminiscences of Sir Henry Irving" is announced by the Macmillan Company for publication Oct. 13, the anniversary of the actor's death. The work is profusely illustrated and will make interesting reading, coming from the pen of Irving's manager and friend of nearly thirty years' standing.

Maxim Gorky will make his first written answer to his American critics in the forthcoming number of Appleton's Magazine. In this he pours out the bitterness of his heart with vigorous expression. He has been living in comparative retirement on Staten Island, but is at present in the Adirondacks.

A study by Sedley Taylor on "Händel's Indebtedness to the Works of Other Composers" is on the Autumn list of G. P. Putnam's Sons, the American agents for the Cambridge University Press. The author, who is a former Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, attempts to provide musical readers with evidence enabling them to form independent opinions on this problem in the history of music.

Appleton's Magazine for August will have a hitherto unpublished poem by no less a person than "Dolly" Madison, addressed to Lafayette. It is signed "D. P. Madison." The poem was written when she was a widow. It was purchased in a lot of autographs by an American living in Berlin. The manuscript as reproduced in Appleton's Magazine shows that Dolly Madison wrote a clear and graceful hand of distinct character.

The authorized English version by Clara Bell of Pierre Loti's new book, "Disenchanted," dealing with harem life in Constantinople, will appear simultaneously in France, England, and the United States, where the Macmillan Company will issue it. The story is still running as a serial in the Revue des Deux Mondes of Paris.

Among this Autumn's publications, D. Appleton & Co. announce a new novel by Elmore Elliott Peake, author of "The House of Hawley." The title will be, "The Little King of Angel's Landing," and the story is said to have both pathos and fine humor.

"Historical Greek Coins" are described in the volume thus named by G. F. Hill of the British Museum, which the Macmillan Company will publish at once. The pieces were selected to give additional information to the periods to which they belong. The volume will have thirteen plates and numerous illustrations in the text.

Series III. of Paul Elmer Moore's "Shelburne Essays," announced by the Putnams for publication in a month or two, will deal with Fanny Burney, Charles Lamb, Walt Whitman, Benjamin Franklin, Blake, Walpole Letters, "Daddy" Crisp, the Vicar of Morwenstow, and the theme of "Paradise Lost."

The Macmillan Company is to issue a new series of Latin classics, to be prepared for the needs of younger students in colleges under the editorial supervision of Prof. J. C. Egbert of Columbia University. Each volume will contain a brief introduction, the standard text, and a commentary.

The Duttons announce for immediate issue an "honest and sincere" account of the Philippines, entitled "An Englishwoman in the Philippines." The writer is Mrs. Campbell Dauncey, who lived in Iloilo for some time. She describes life in Manila and the surrounding places, gives a detailed picture of the visit of Taft and "Miss Alice," and throws a new light on "many things that have not been told, or told the other way," concerning American management.

Volume III. of the Special Campaign Series is being sent out by the Macmillan Company. It deals with "Fredericksburg, 1862," by Major G. W. Redway, late of the Northamptonshire Regiment. The writer had access to the archives of the War Department in Washington, where he examined old reports and numerous letters written on the field of battle by Confederates and Federals. Volume IV. in the series will be "Magenta and Solferino, 1859," by Col. H. Wylly, C. B.

Duffield & Co. are bringing out a fifth edition of George Santayana's volume of "Sonnets and Other Poems," and a new printing of Frederic Remington's psychological study, entitled "The Way of an Indian."

The August Scribner's will contain a burlesque of the old Farmer's Almanack from the pen of R. S. Martin, who has written the advice to farmers, verses, and signs. Each season is to be illustrated by a colored picture by A. B. Frost.

Henry Holt & Co. announce for immediate publication "Principles of English Verse," a new book by Prof. Charlton M. Lewis. There are chapters on rhythm and meter, blank verse and rhymed verse, &c. The book is designed chiefly for "general readers."

The H. W. Wilson Company of Minneapolis is bringing out "Studies in Constitutional History," by James O. Pierce. The subject is treated in a popular manner and adapted to the "busy man's" needs, being free from technical phraseology.

A third edition, with a new preface, is being prepared for early issue by G. P. Putnam's Sons of Arthur Christopher Benson's volume of essays, "From a College Window." The book is also reported to be selling well in England.

"SEEING" THE EAST.

AT THE GATES OF THE EAST. A Book of Travel Among Historic Wonderlands. By Lieut. Col. J. P. Barry, A. S., M. B. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 265. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

NO attempt has been made in this new volume of impressions de voyage to have it serve as a guide book, although it will be found useful to the traveler. Lieut. Col. J. P. Barry of the British Medical Service in India writes of the things he saw which impressed him most "At the Gates of the East." The narrative is based on letters and is "set forth with sincerity, not manufactured for the market." The information contained in the volume was not obtained from other books of travel, but derived at first hand. The places were visited in separate circular tours, the author having traveled in quest of "the health which we Anglo-Indians are daily sacrificing on the blazing altars of the tropics." The tours were made both in the Spring and the Autumn.

The volume opens with descriptions of the capitals of Eastern Europe—Athens, Constantinople, Budapest, Vienna, Innsbrück, and the Tirol. Cairo is the next city dealt with, after which come the cities of Southern Greece—Corinth, new and old; Olympia, the Argive plains, and Epidaurus; the Eastern Adriatic towns—Abbazia, Trieste, Pola, Trau, Zara, Spalato, Salona, Ragusa, Cattaro, Lesiha, Lissa, Corfu, &c., and in the Western Balkans, Cettinje and the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. A chapter on "Ways and Means," in which the author tells the prospective tourist how to plan the trip outlined in his book, where to start and at what time of the year, what places to see, a word concerning costs and money, guide books, &c., closes the volume.

Besides the Government buildings and museums, Lieut. Col. Barry describes historical places in the different towns, the natives and their customs, the country and its surroundings, theatres, and other interesting things concerning the towns, people, and "sights." He writes about the mosques in Cairo, the ruined temples of Athens, the walls of Constantinople, the canal of Corinth, the Cathedral of Agram in Croatia, a Turkish cemetery in Bosnia, the ruins of the basilica in Salona, &c. Among the finest edifices he speaks of is St. Stephen's in Pest:

The most beautiful building in Pest, beautiful as a seraph's dream, solid as an expression of the "frozen music" of the spheres, is the Church of St. Stephen. To describe it as Italian renaissance, and costing over 8,000,000f. for the mere external building, gives little idea of the art and majesty which, like a celestial radium, seem to exhale from its facades. It has none of the vastness of Gothic cathedrals, none of the form or spaciousness of the great basilicas like St. John Lateran or St. Mary Major. Its design is its very own—massive, columniated, arcaded, balustraded, sculptured, not overlaid with the clash of ornament, but sublimely and solidly rich. * * * The interior * * * will, when finished * * * make St. Stephen's one of the most splendid examples of modern ecclesiastical art.

The numerous pictures in the book are half-tone reproductions of photographs taken on the way by the author. They show interesting parts of nearly every town described in the book. Written in a popular manner, the volume endeavors to turn "the wearied, the plethorous, and the valetudinarian from the Cult of the Spas." The traveler, while keeping in mind that he is seeking health, should enjoy the beautiful scenes through which he passes, is what the author preaches.

Little Nemo.

"Little Nemo in Slumberland" is to appear in book form through Duffield & Co. The artist-author of this funny series, Winsor Macay, is well known as a skillful and imaginative draughtsman, his creations including "Sammy Sneeze" and "Dreams of the Welsh Rarebit Fiend."

Wright's Water Colors.

The August issue of Scribner's will contain a series of watercolor sketches by George Wright, accompanied by an article by Royal Cortissoz. The pictures, some of which will be reproduced in color, were made while the artist was a student abroad.

Country Life.

Country Life in America will begin a new series of departments in the September issue. They will be devoted to notes about cattle, horses, dogs, poultry, &c., and will attempt to provide practical, helpful information for breeders.

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PAGES IN WAITING.

A NEW book dealing with the South, "Dixie After the War," by Myrta Lockett Avary, is shortly to make its appearance. It will be the first Fall publication of Doubleday, Page & Co., who will issue it Sept. 6. For the most part, the facts contained in the narrative were obtained at first hand. The author portrays the Southern situation immediately after the war in an interesting manner. She begins with the burning of Columbia, following with the occupation of Richmond, Lincoln's visit, Jefferson Davis's journey and imprisonment, the arrest of Vice President Stephens, the effort to capture Gen. Toombs, and other incidents of the time. There are chapters on the Freedman's Bureau, Reconstruction oratory, secret societies, carpet-baggers, how the negroes voted, race prejudice, Memorial Day, Confederate veterans, &c. Besides these topics, which directly concern the subject, the author touches on the doings of the women. She writes about new fashions, tournaments and "starvation" parties, "Irritating Military Orders: Buttons, Lovers, Oaths, War Lords, and Prayers for Presidents," "Schoolmarms," &c.

The South After the War.

The volume, which will be uniform with Mrs. Wright's "Southern Girl in '61" and Mrs. Clay's "Belle of the Fifties," will have an introduction by Gen. Clement A. Evans. There will be thirty-two illustrations, reproduced from old paintings, daguerreotypes, and rare photographs.

***

Antonio Fogazzaro and His Masterpiece.

The Putnams are hurrying through the press for immediate publication the authorized English translation of Antonio Fogazzaro's novel, "Il Santo," for which Prof. W. R. Thayer has written an introduction in which he tells of "The Saint" and its author, of the significance of its teaching, and of the storm it has aroused upon its being placed by the Catholic Church upon the Index Expurgatorius. He looks at it from the various points of view of Italian critics—as a "thinly disguised statement of a creed"; as a novel "pure and simple"; as a "campaign document," and "a dramatic sort of confession."

"Il Santo" is the story of a man of the world, highly cultivated, who, after a love affair, is stricken with remorse and "experiences religion." He becomes a lay brother and devotes himself entirely to the worship of God and the succor of his fellow-men. He studies anew the Scriptures and the books of the fathers until he is imbued with the early spirit of the "untheological" Church. So he preaches righteousness, love as the test and goal of life, but always with the acknowledgment that salvation is to be found in the Mother Church. Of course, he condemns the practices of the Catholic Church today and the sin of clerical society. But he does not engage in controversy; his object is to teach and glorify what is good.

Signor Fogazzaro's book has been condemned on account of its seeming heresy; but this, as Prof. Thayer points out, adds only to its power and has made Catholics of every hue more curious. However, the author, according to a communication received by the American publishers, will abide by the decree against "Il Santo" and will not authorize new printings nor translations, for he is a stanch Catholic. Nevertheless this will not affect the Putnam version, for it was authorized before the trouble began. Prof. Thayer writes in conclusion:

> Such a book, sprung from "no vain or shallow thought," holding in solution the hopes of many earnest souls, spreading before us the mighty spiritual conflict between mediaevalism still triumphant and the young, undoubted powers of light, showing us with wonderful lifelikeness the tragedy of man's baffled endeavor to establish the Kingdom of God on earth and of woman's unquenchable love, is a great fact in the world literature of our time.

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A Land That Knows No Monotony.

Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G. C. V. O., C. B., LL. D., author of "The Tale of a Field Hospital," "The Other Side of the Lantern," &c., has written the volume on "Highways and Byways in Dorset" appearing in the Highways and Byways Series, with the imprint of the Macmillan Company. The numerous illustrations are from drawings by Joseph Pennell and give some idea of the country and its surroundings and interesting buildings in the principal towns.

Although small, the County of Dorset, in the South of England, is varied in its configuration and, as the author says, presents "an epitome of the scenery of Southern England":

> It is a land of moods and changes that knows no monotony, and is indeed so full of hills and dales that there is scarcely a level road within its confines, save by the banks of streams. It is crossed by a range of chalk downs, whose lonely heights are worn smooth by the wind and are traversed only by shepherds and their sheep. To the east is the Great Heath, a wild, sandy fragment of unchanged Britain, which is still just as it was when the Celts first wandered over the island. To the north lie the glorious woods of Cranborne Chase and the enchanting Vale of Blackmore—that valley of the blue mist in whose soft shadows will be found the very heart of England. This valley is in the delectable hinterland, so that any who travel northward from the sea will in time come to the hills, and when they have climbed to their summits will be able to look down upon a country beyond of rare and romantic beauty. If they descend into these lowlands they will find that time has moved back a hundred years or so and that they have stepped into a corner of Old England—into the England of the coaching days. * * *
>
> South of the hills Dorset can boast a coast line which few parts of England can surpass for charm and variableness.

Descriptions are given of ruined castles, old churches, ancient strongholds, old manor houses, and long-forgotten villages, with their churches, gardens, wells, ponds, &c.

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New Novel by Mary Cholmondley.

What seems to be a page from the history of a well-known American society woman is the forthcoming novel by Mary Cholmondley, the well-known English writer and author of "Red Pottage," "Diana Tempest," &c., which was announced in last Saturday's London cable letter. "Prisoners" will be brought out in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co. the end of September.

The story may be recalled of the young man who was imprisoned on the charge of theft several months ago. The complainant in the case was a young society woman, the wife of a wealthy American. He had been visiting her secretly, and while in the house one day was surprised by her husband. To disarm suspicion the room was put into disorder, and when the husband entered it, his wife declared that she had caught the young man trying to steal. He was arrested and imprisoned, and, after several years, was set free by the woman's confession.

Miss Cholmondley's story is almost identical with this. A young and beautiful English girl marries an elderly Italian nobleman whom she respects but does not love. She is very fond of admiration, and when her cousin, who loves her, goes to Rome, she makes the most of his sojourn there. The young man is sentimental, but decides after a while to break off his relations with the Duchess, and at a reception decides to bid good-bye to her. The two are on the balcony alone. Suddenly a cry is raised that a murder has been committed in the garden. The young man is at a loss to know where to hide, and goes behind a screen in his cousin's room. When the Duke and the police enter the room to search it he gives himself up, saying he is the murderer. He is sentenced to fifteen years in prison, and his cousin cannot muster up enough courage to clear him. The Duke dies and his wife returns to England.

***

What Thought Means.

Volume I. of the new addition to the Library of Philosophy, edited by J. H. Muirhead, LL. D., is about to be issued by the Macmillan Company. It is "Thought and Things: A Study of the Development and Meaning of Thought; or, Genetic Logic," by Prof. James Mark Baldwin of Johns Hopkins University, the well-known psychologist and writer. It treats of "Functional Logic, or Genetic Theory of Knowledge." It traces the "achievements and embarrassments" which motive the great dualisms of subsistence and reflection, and here Prof. Baldwin says in his preface, "before the higher reaches of aesthetic meaning are traced at all, we find unmistakable indications that in the semblant functions—those of play, mediate control, selective determination, constructive imaging—the psychic life always finds a certain resource." And, he continues:

> This is its retreat from the practical and theoretical embarrassments of a strenuous career. On the other hand, the impotence both of practice and of thinking to solve the dualisms of development in any final way also conclusively appears. Practice itself but establishes and insists upon the dualisms of "schematic" and general, and singular and universal meaning, which it cannot annul nor deny; thought creates and is equally powerless afterward to annul the dualism of subject and objects of thought. The aesthetic experience is one that fulfills these contrasts while comprehending and outliving them, and while demanding the valid satisfaction of each of the partial moments of meaning, practical, theoretical, and the rest, brings the factors of the movement of experience to a new equilibrium and poise in a meaning of essential immediacy.

Volume II. will deal with experimental logic, and Volume III. with "real" logic.

AUGUST FICTION NUMBER

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

A Remarkable Two-Part Story by

MARK TWAIN

In this new story, "A Horse's Tale," Mr. Clemens has mingled humor and pathos as he alone can. It is a story of a child and a horse—part of the story, exquisite in its humorous satire, is supposed to be told by the horse itself. It is the most striking and dramatic piece of work that the great humorist has done in years.

Illustrated by Lucius Hitchcock

9 GREAT SHORT STORIES
BY FAMOUS WRITERS. **5** OF THEM ARE HUMOROUS STORIES—PERHAPS THE BEST EVER PRINTED ANYWHERE.

A Few Notable Contributors

JOSEPH CONRAD
ALICE BROWN
W. D. HOWELLS
JAMES BRANCH CABELL
President HADLEY, of Yale
HENRY JAMES
THOMAS A. JANVIER
Professor T. R. LOUNSBURY
Professor ROBERT K. DUNCAN
W. L. ALDEN
SARAH BARNWELL ELLIOTT
GRACE MACGOWAN COOKE
MARGARET CAMERON
JENNETTE LEE

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Pictures from Thackeray. No. 1.

By HOWARD PYLE

This is the first of a number of paintings in full color which Mr. Pyle is making for the MAGAZINE. It illustrates Thackeray's masterpiece, "Henry Esmond," and portrays the hero of the story and the beautiful Beatrix. It is the most notable work of the greatest of our illustrators.

Many Other Pictures in Color and Tint by

W. H. LAWRENCE — JULES GUERIN — Etc.
W. T. SMEDLEY — THORNTON OAKLEY — Etc.

The New York Times

Pictorial Section, Part 1 — Sunday, July 22, 1906

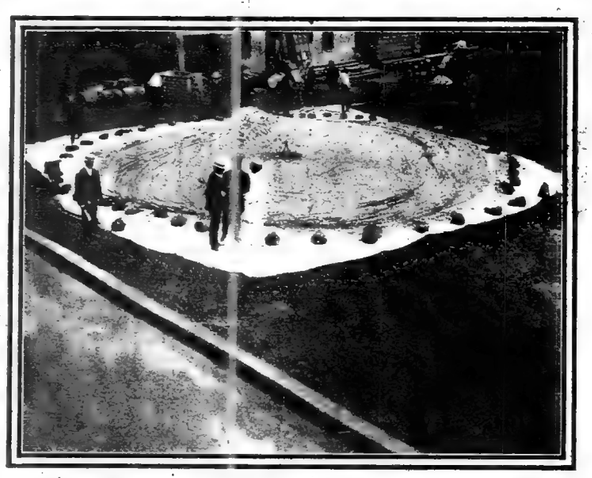

THE BALLOON SPREAD OUT READY FOR INFLATION.

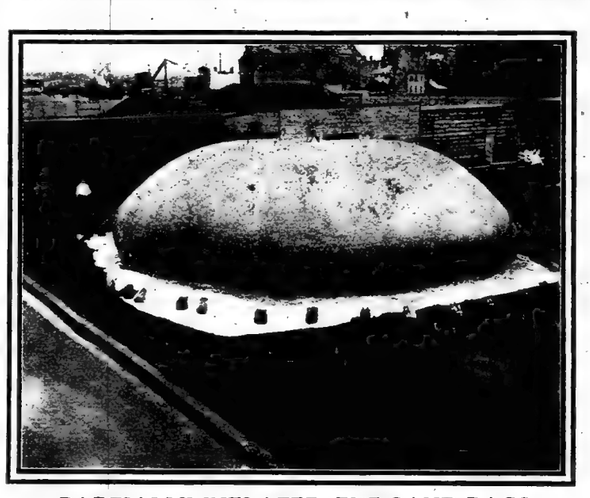

PARTIALLY INFLATED, THE SAND BAGS KEEP THE NET IN PLACE.

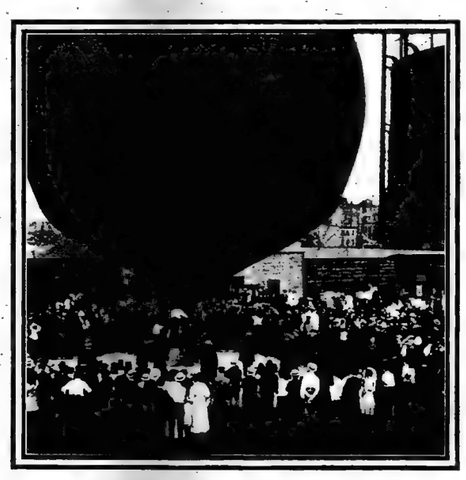

SETTING RING IN PLACE. READY TO ATTACH THE CAR.

ALL READY TO ASCEND.

(Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

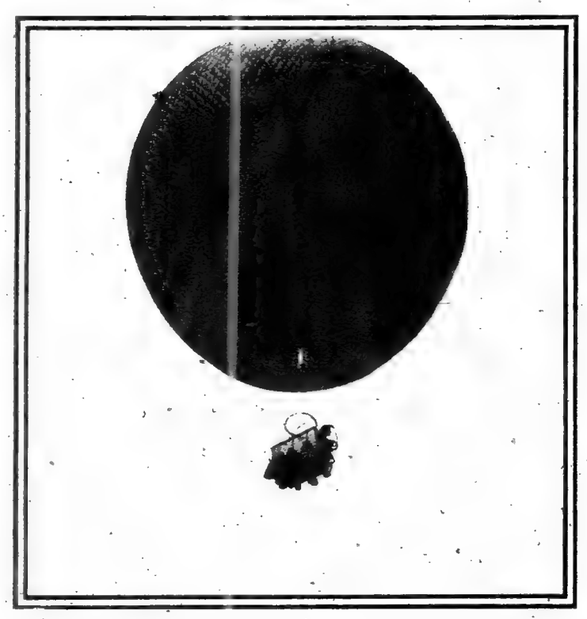

THE NIRVANA IN MID-AIR.

THE AERIAL JOURNEY (View from Times Building.)

A NOTABLE BALLOON ASCENSION.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas and Roy Knabenshue made a successful ascent in Dr. Thomas's great balloon Nirvana, Wednesday, July 11. The purpose of the ascent was to test the newly invented water anchor which is designed to protect aeronants from being carried too far out to sea, and which proved to be a success. Many of the crowd below, catching hold of the trailing guide rope, tried to haul the balloon down to earth, but the aeronauts were finally released and, after a short trip, made a successful landing in Flatbush, L. I. The photos show the complete process of inflating the Nirvana.

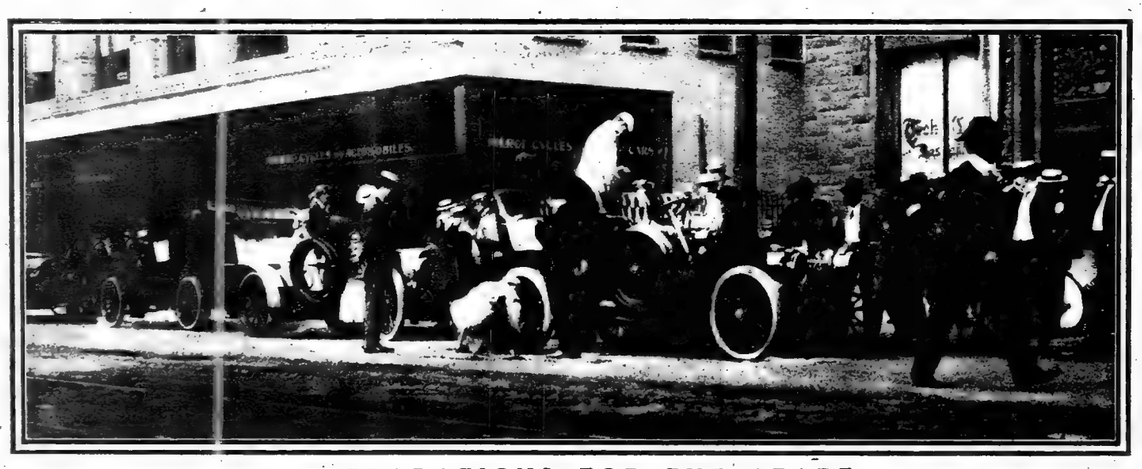

PREPARATIONS FOR THE START.

THE START FROM BUFFALO, N. Y.

(Photos by Penfield.)

WHERE THE TOUR WILL FINISH.
Rendezvous at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, N. H., July 28.
(Photo, Copyright, by N. W. Penfield.)

THE THIRD ANNUAL TOUR OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

The most notable automobile tour ever held in this country started from the home of the Buffalo Automobile Club, Thursday, July 12. In it is incorporated the contest for the Charles J. Glidden Trophy. The route includes Saratoga, Montreal, Quebec, and finishes at Bretton Woods, N. H., a distance of 1,348 miles. The purpose of these tours is to demonstrate the growing value of automobiles for pleasure travel and to inculcate the necessity of good roads.

LADY CURZON.

Wife of the former Viceroy of India, who died in London July 18. Lady Curzon was formerly Miss Mary Leiter, daughter of L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago.

ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.

Who was acquitted July 10 at the court martial by which he was tried for cowardice. He was charged with having surrendered the torpedo boat Bedovi, to which he had been carried, badly wounded, and of which he was nominally in command.

ADMIRAL CHOUKNIN.

He was shot through the lung while in the garden of his villa, near Sebastopol, his assassin, it is said, being a sailor of the battleship Otchakoff. He died July 12 without regaining consciousness.

BARON K. TAKAKI,

The Surgeon General of the Imperial Japanese Navy (Reserves), on whom Columbia University conferred the degrees of M. A., and who was decorated by the Japanese Emperor in recognition of his services in eradicating the disease of kake, or beri-beri, from the Japanese Navy.

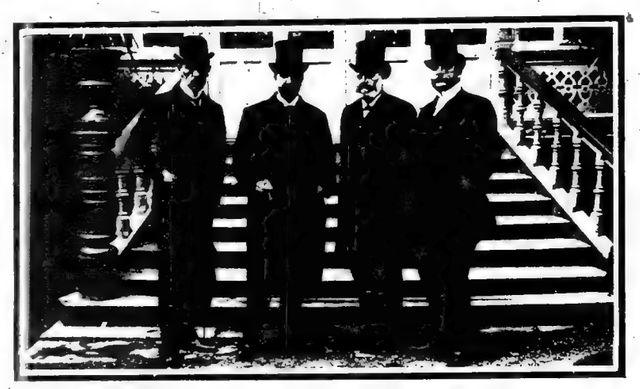

MEN OF THE HOUR IN NORWAY.

Left to Right.—Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, now Norwegian Ambassador at London; M. Leveland, M. Michelsen, President of the Council, and Baron Wedel Jarlsberg—the four men who made the monarchy possible.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Mr. Rockefeller was finally reached at Compiegne by a French reporter, but he resisted the latter's blandishments and refused to be interviewed.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN AND MRS. MORGAN.

A striking photograph of the financier and his wife, taken in London. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan attended the Independence Day reception at Dorchester House, held by the American Ambassador. One of the few photographs ever published of Mrs. Morgan.

MISS MAY SUTTON AND MRS. G. W. HILLYARD

in the All-England championship doubles. Mrs. Hillyard is an ex-champion of the English courts, and it is said she is ready to head a team to come to this country to compete for the American National Championship.

MISS WRIGHT.

Daughter of Luke E. Wright, the first United States Ambassador to Japan. Miss Wright will figure prominently in Japanese court society. Ambassador Wright succeeded Secretary Taft as Governor of the Philippines.

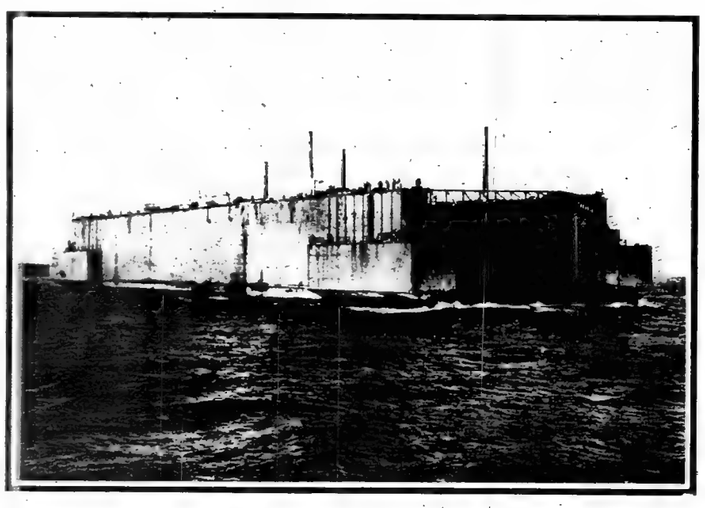

THE DEWEY'S NOTABLE TRIP.

The big dry dock passed the Virginia Capes, Dec. 29, 1905, in tow of the colliers Caesar and Glacier on her 12,000-mile voyage, arriving at her destination, Olongapo in the Philippines, July 10. The success of the trip is a triumph for Commander H. H. Hosley of the U. S. N., who commanded the expedition. (*Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.*)

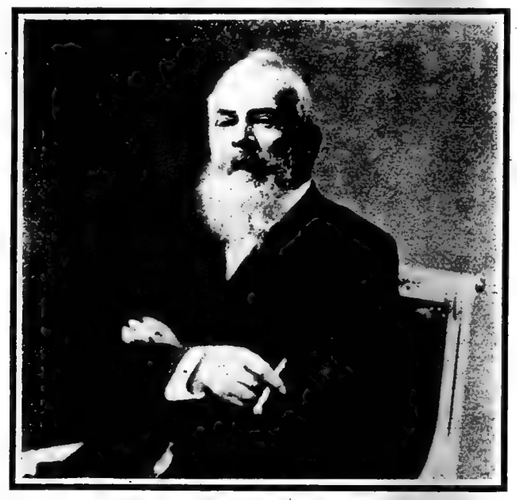

THE PRINCE REGENT OF BAVARIA.

It is proposed to dethrone King Otto, making the Prince Regent, Luitpold, King by right as well as in fact. Twenty years ago King Ludwig ended his life by suicide, and his brother Otto, who even then was regarded as incurably insane, succeeded him.

THE COURT OF CASSATION

Which rendered the judgment quashing the sentence of the Rennes Court-Martial and acquitting Captain Dreyfus, July 12. In proclaiming his innocence it terminsted this famous affair in a victory for justice and truth.

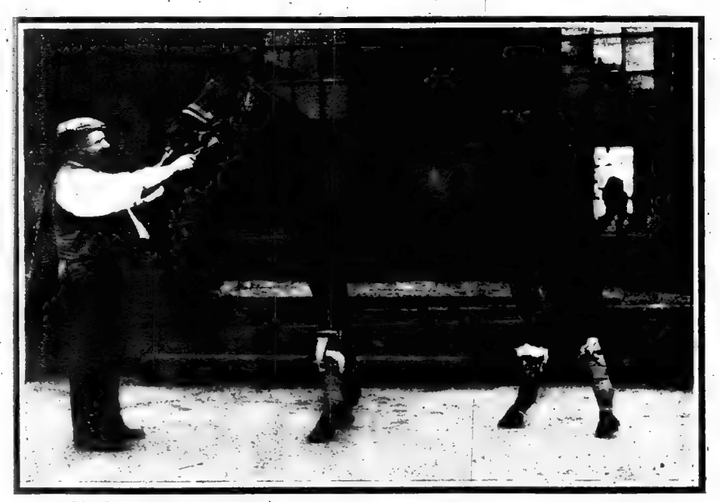

Mr. Clark holding Rock Sand after leaving the boat to enter the special car. Mr. Clark was in charge of the valuable animal all the way over

Rock Sand leaving the boat after being led by a policeman's horse down the runway.

Messrs. Mackay, Temple, August Belmont, and Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., watching Rock Sand leave the ship.

ARRIVAL OF ROCK SAND, AUGUST BELMONT'S $125,000 STALLION.

The great racer traveled like a millionaire on the steamship Minneapolis, having a special stall amidships and a corps of attendants constantly at hand. He won the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. Leger in 1903. Rock Sand is a brown stallion by Sainfoin-Roquebrune. As a two-year-old, in 1902 he won every race but one in which he started. In 1904 his winnings were nearly $100,000, and his winnings in three years on the turf amount to $228,000.

(*Photos by Hemment.*)

THE GALLERY WATCHING LYON AND BYERS AT ENGLEWOOD.
(Photo by R. L. Dunn.)

EBEN M. BYERS.
Winner of the National Amateur Golf Championship of America.

JEROME D. TRAVERS.
Who was defeated by W. J. Travis before the finals, driving from the 11th tee.

W. J. TRAVIS.
"The Old Man of Golf," with his young friends, Herreshoff and West.

GEORGE S. LYON.
Of the Lambton Country Club of Toronto, defeated after a sharp struggle.

NATIONAL AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP AT ENGLEWOOD.

E. M. Byers of the Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg, defeated George S. Lyon, the Golf Champion of Canada, by two up in the thirty-six hole final for the Amateur Golf Championship at Englewood, N. J., Saturday, July 14. It was one of the keenest struggles in the history of the championship.

(Photos by Hemment.) (Photos by R. L. Dunn.)

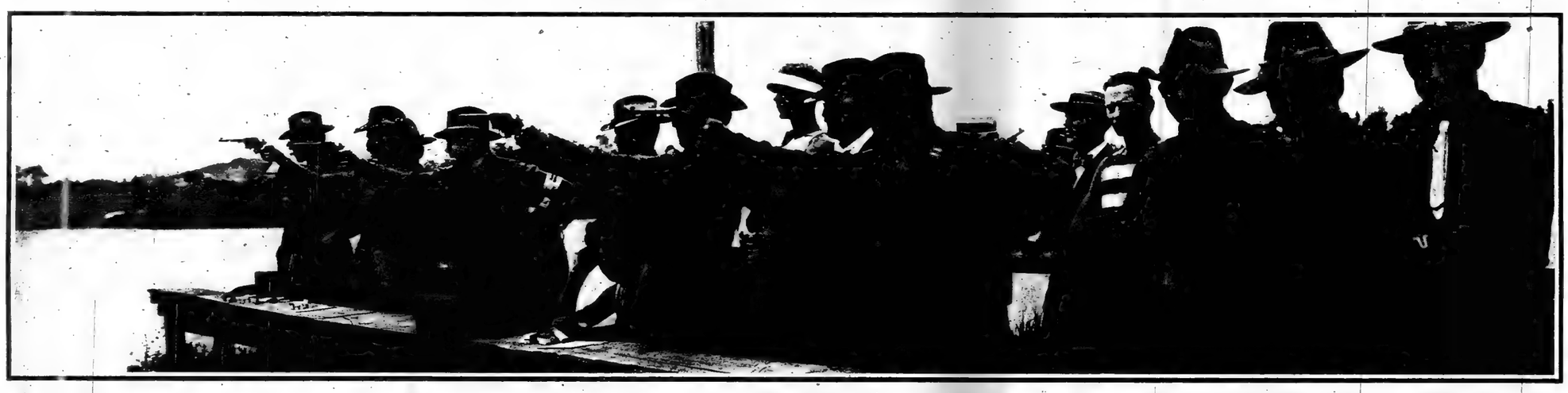

OFFICERS OF THE THIRD REGIMENT AT REVOLVER PRACTICE.

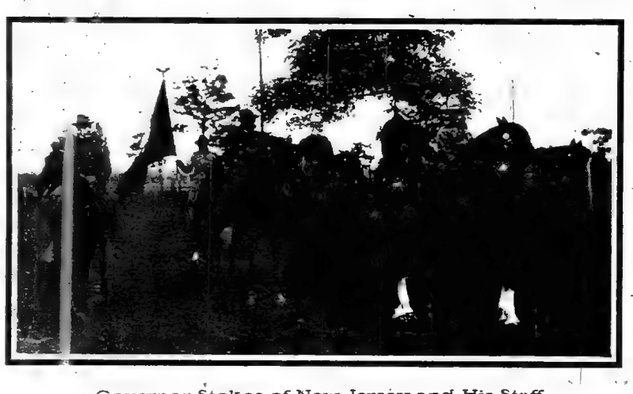

Governor Stokes of New Jersey and His Staff.

COL. JOHN A. MATHER AND STAFF.
Lt. Col. Thos. D. Landon, Majors Daniel J. Mathers, C. W. Shivers, W. S. Price, and Regt. Adjt. H. C. Kramer.

"Dropped Out" Drill of the Hospital Corps.

NEW JERSEY'S SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

Annual Encampment of the National Guard of New Jersey at Sea Girt, July 7-28. The Third Regiment left camp July 14th, and both incoming and outgoing regiments were reviewed by Col. F. P. Grant.

(Photos by Beasley)

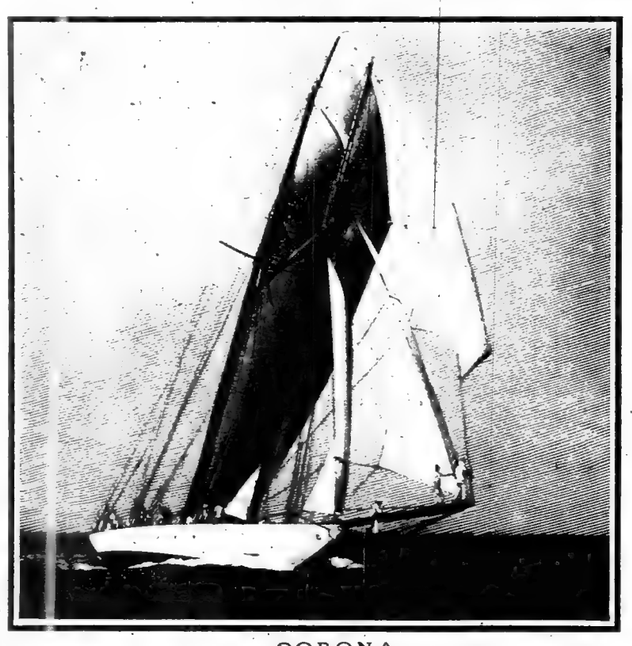

CORONA.
Has taken all principal prizes for the big classes of schooners. She was in the Eastern Yacht Club Cruise to Bar Harbor, July 7-17, starting from Marblehead.

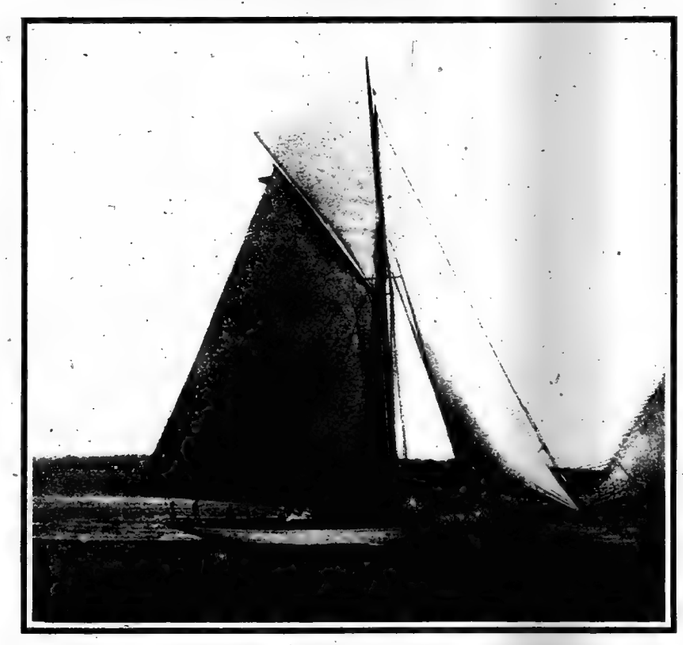

IROLITA AND EFFORT.
They sailed in the joint cruise of the Atlantic, Seawanhaka and Corinthian Yacht Clubs from Oyster Bay to Newport, July 16-20.
(Photos by Burton.)

PROMINENT RACING YACHTS IN CLUB CRUISES.

The Eastern Yacht Club is the first of the big clubs to hold its annual cruise. Long Island Sound is the scene of the tri-club event.

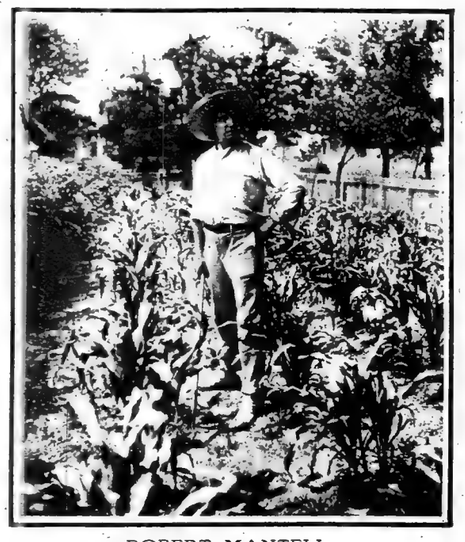

ROBERT MANTELL,
At his Summer home, "Cherrywoods," Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
(Photo by Burr McIntosh.)

MISS NELLA WEBB,
Who has recently joined the "His Honor the Mayor" Company.

MISS MAUDE EARL,
In "Mamzelle Champagne."
(Photo by Baker.)

MISS HATTIE WILLIAMS,
Who will open the season at the Criterion with "The Little Cherub."
(Photo by Burr McIntosh.)

WELL-KNOWN STAGE FOLK.

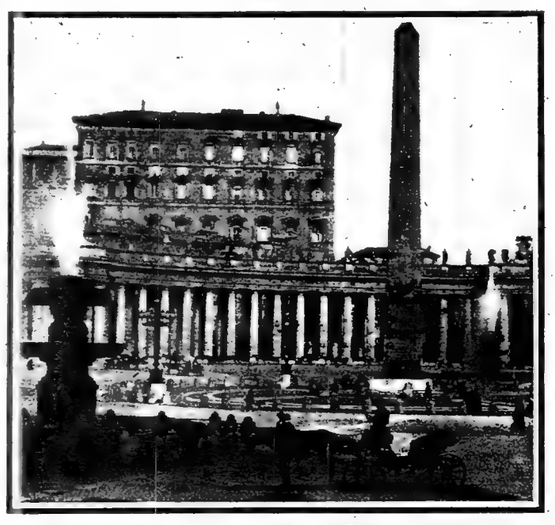

The portion of the Vatican containing the Pope's private apartments, which are situated on the second floor above the colonnade.
(From Stereograph, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.)

Pope Pius X. taking his morning walk with his private chaplain, Monsignor Pescini, a customary part of the Pope's regular programme.
(From Stereograph, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.)

The private library of Pope Pius X., who may be seen seated at the further end of the table.
(From Stereograph, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.)

THE DANGER TO THE VATICAN.

It has just been discovered that the Papal Palace is practically falling to pieces. The Pope's own apartments are seriously threatened and he has been obliged to remove temporarily to his Summer villa in the Vatican inclosure. To repair the cracked and bulging walls and make the building safe will require at least $100,000.

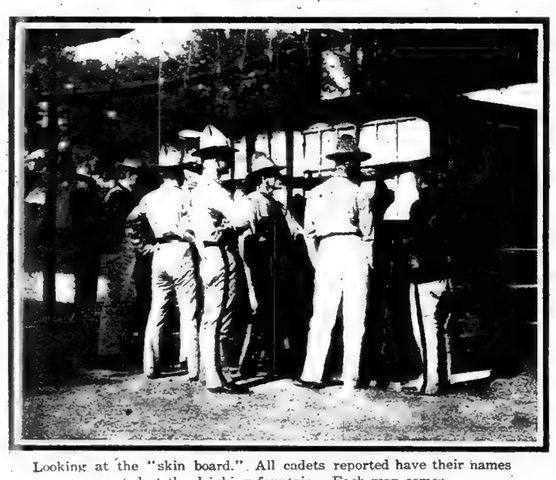

Looking at the "skin board." All cadets reported have their names posted at the drinking fountain. Each man comes here to look for his troubles.

After taps (10 P. M.) a cadet is occasionally dragged out of his tent while asleep, a sport often indulged in at the camp.

Five hundred cadets at dinner, Capt. Franklin, U. S. A., in charge of the mess. It costs only 63 cents per day for Uncle Sam to board a cadet.

Turning out for dress parade. Each cadet has from sixteen to twenty pairs of white duck trousers, which must be kept immaculate without break or blemish.

When a cadet gets a "make," (becomes a company officer,) the first day he qualifies is one of trials. He is put under the hydrant by force.

Doing somersaults in midair while being tossed up in his blanket.
(Photos by Beasley.)

SUMMER CAMP LIFE AT WEST POINT.

During the hot months the cadets at the West Point Military Academy enjoy a welcome respite from the rigorous discipline of the Fall and Winter. While the military discipline is still enforced the tent life permits a freedom unknown in the dormitories.

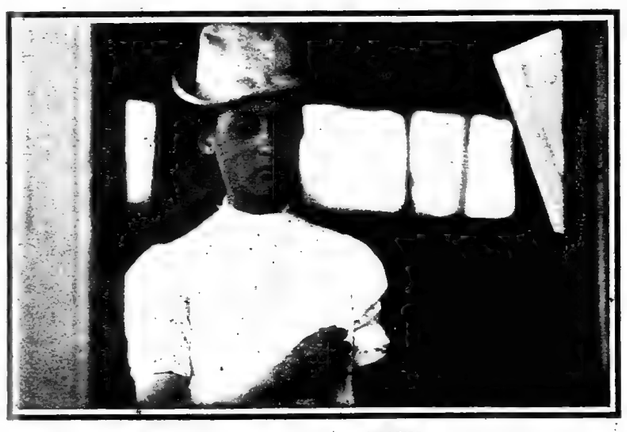

CAPT. MAUD JENSEN.

AT THE WHEEL OF THE MAJOR ULRICH.

POLISHING THE BRASSWORK.

NEW YORK'S WOMAN TUGBOAT CAPTAIN.

Capt. Maud Jensen, twenty-three years old, said to be the only licensed woman Captain in the United States, commands the tugboat Major Ulrich, which supplies water and ice to the harbor craft, her principal customers being the wealthy yachtsmen. Captain Maud is a young woman of great vivacity, with merry brown eyes and sunburned cheeks. She is an expert helmswoman, and with Engineer Pelton constitutes the full complement of the little vessel. On the unexpected death of her father, the tug's former owner, she determined rather than dispose of it to continue the business herself, so boldly facing the examiners she passed creditably and became the present skipper.
(Photos by Hemment.)

COUNTESS DE LUBERSAC,
Who was Miss Constance Livermore of New York.
(Photo Copyright 1906, by H. W. Sierichs.)

MISS SYLVIA DE GRASSE FOX,
Well known in New York and Philadelphia.

MRS. SAMUEL R. HONEY,
Formerly Miss Florence Hunter.

MRS. GEORGE CORNWALLIS-WEST,
Who was Miss Jennie Jerome.
(Photo by Langfier.)

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY, HERE AND ABROAD.

CHILLINGHAM CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.
Seat of the Earl of Tankerville, who married Miss Leonora Van Marter.

SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF DONEGAL, BELFAST.
The Marquis married Miss Violet Twining.

COWDREY RUINS AND MOAT, SUSSEX.
Owned by the Earl of Egmont, who married Miss Kate Howell of South Carolina.

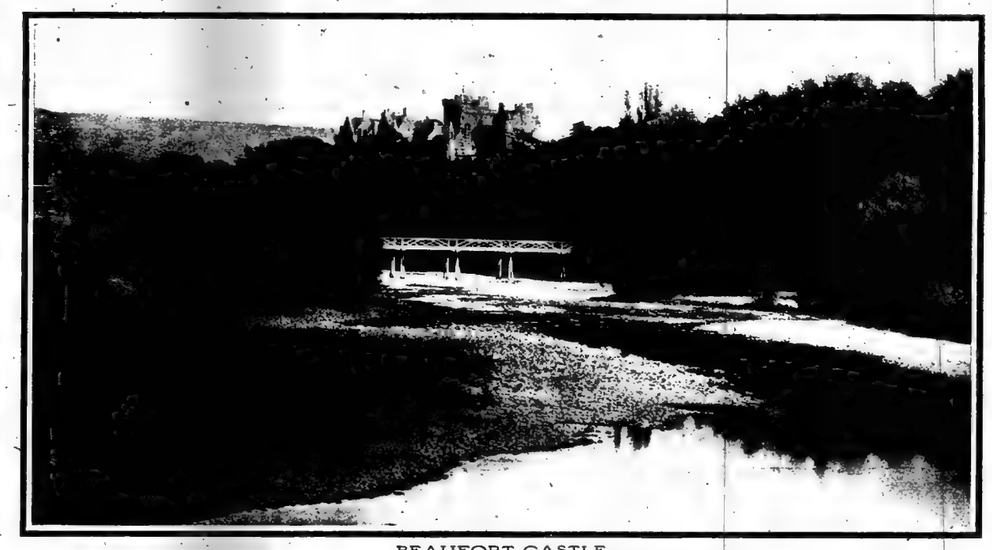

BEAUFORT CASTLE.
Seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, who married Miss May Goelet.

SOME BRITISH HOMES OF AMERICAN GIRLS.

Beautiful and historic residences presided over by four of America's daughters.

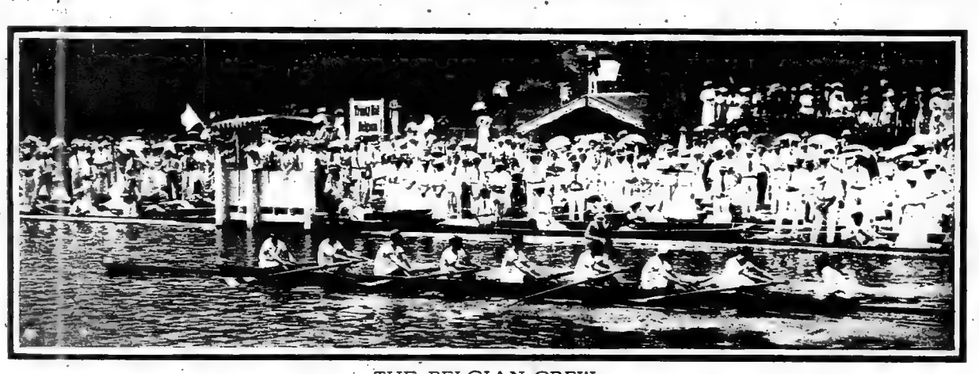

THE BELGIAN CREW
which beat Trinity Hall by 3 lengths in the final for the Grand Challenge Cup.

LADIES' PLATE AT HENLEY.
Christchurch (Oxford) beating Christ's College (Cambridge) in the first heat.

THE UMPIRE'S BOAT.
Clearing stream and marking out the course.

SCENE ON THE THAMES AT HENLEY.
In place of steamers many of the spectators use light flat bottom boats ranged on both sides of the river.

THE RACES AT HENLEY, ENGLAND.

The contests on the Thames in England are, like the similiar contests on the Thames in New England, events of importance to both the collegiate and social worlds, and are regarded by the English as gala events.

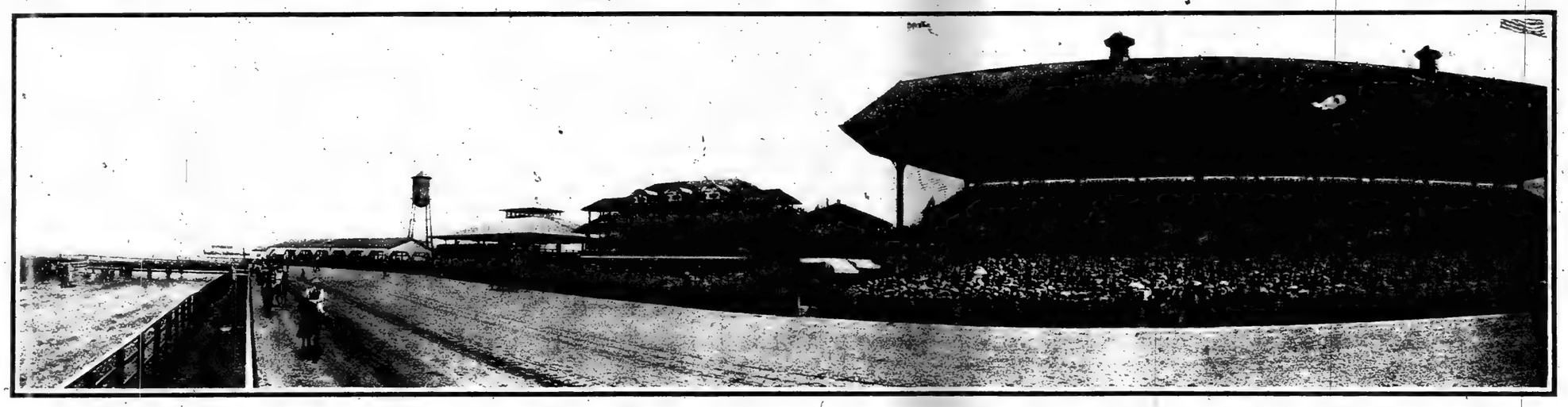

VIEW OF THE GRAND STAND, CLUBHOUSE AND PADDOCK AT BRIGHTON BEACH, PACKED TO THEIR UTMOST AS THE HORSES GO TO THE POST, WHILE THE MULTITUDE INSPECTS THEM AS THEY PARADE BY.

RAM'S HORN.
Winner of the Brighton Handicap.

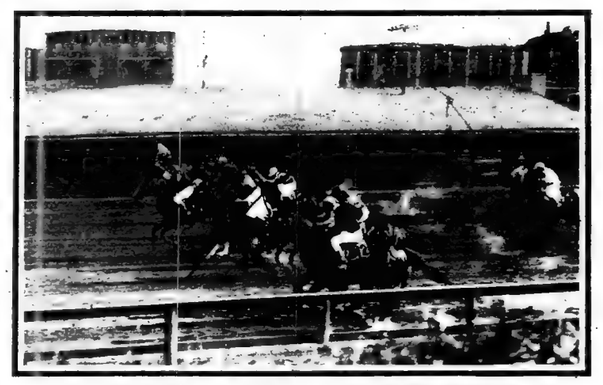

THE START OF THE BRIGHTON HANDICAP.
Showing what happened to Kuroki when he propped himself as the barrier arose.

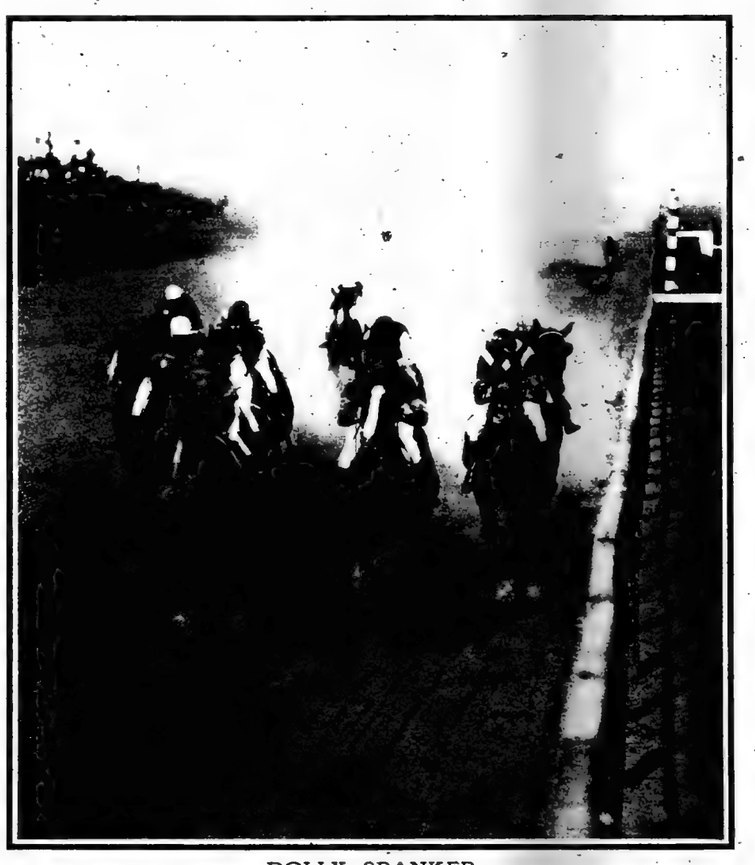

DOLLY SPANKER
Leading the field at the ¾-mile pole. Dandelion, Whimsical, Flip Flap, Hamburg Belle, and Ram's Horn are closely bunched, making a bid for position as they near the turn for home. Kuroki in the distance.

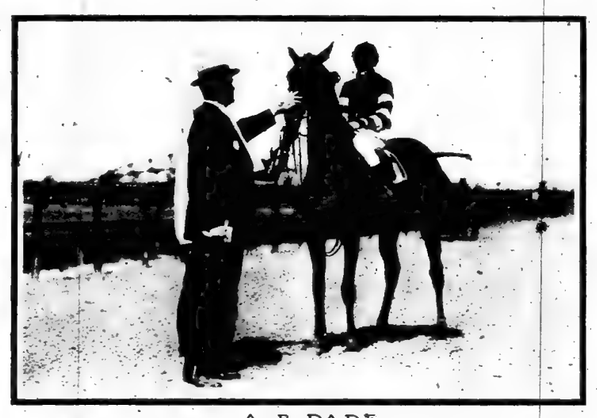

A. B. DADE.
How the new starter at the Brighton Track gains the confidence of a nervous and high strung animal.

START OF THE SECOND RACE.
Coming out the six-furlong chute, just after the start, Nannie Hodge, Edna Jackson, and Tiptoe (the winner) racing head and head for the lead.

THE BRIGHTON HANDICAP.

Ram's Horn wins the $25,000 prize from First Mason and Tokalon in the race of Saturday, July 14, the last and best of the famous Spring Handicaps run on the Metropolitan courses. Thirteen horses, including two added starters, ran for the great prize.

(Photos by Hemment.)

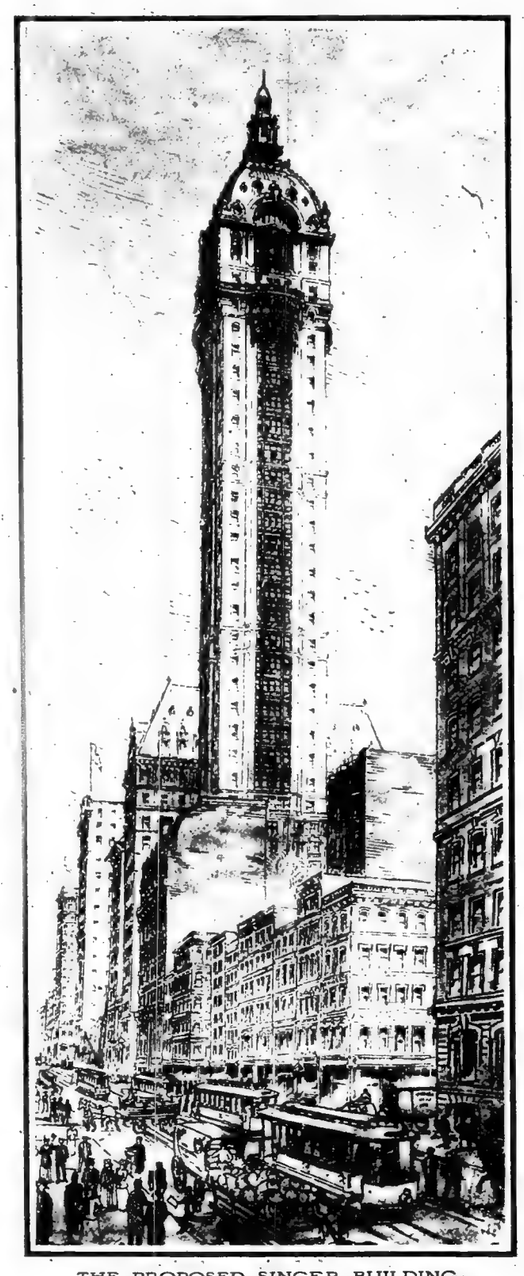

THE PROPOSED SINGER BUILDING.
It will be thirty-six stories, making it the highest office building in the world.

West Street Building.
West Street, from Albany to Cedar Street. It will be twenty-three stories high and will cost $2,000,000.

City Investing Company Building.
Broadway, near Cortlandt Street. It will cost $7,000,000.

The Trinity and United States Realty Buildings,
Broadway, from Cedar to south side Thames St. These two buildings together will cost $4,000,000.

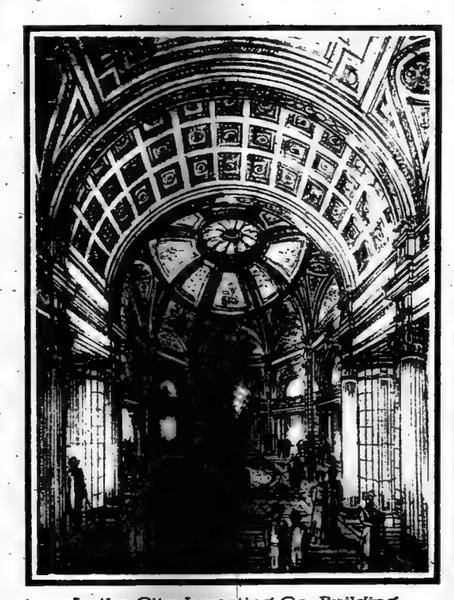

In the City Investing Co. Building.
This will be the finest office building arcade in the world.

BUILDING NUMBER 1 WALL STREET.
To be erected on the most expensive plot of ground in the world. Each floor will rent for $5,000 a year.

NEW YORK'S NEWEST SKYSCRAPERS.

Proposed marvels of architecture and building construction, involving an expenditure of many millions of dollars.

Photographs from Underwood & Underwood, New York.

Main building at Ellis Island, where all immigrants are received. The tenders which land them from the ocean steamers are seen in the foreground.

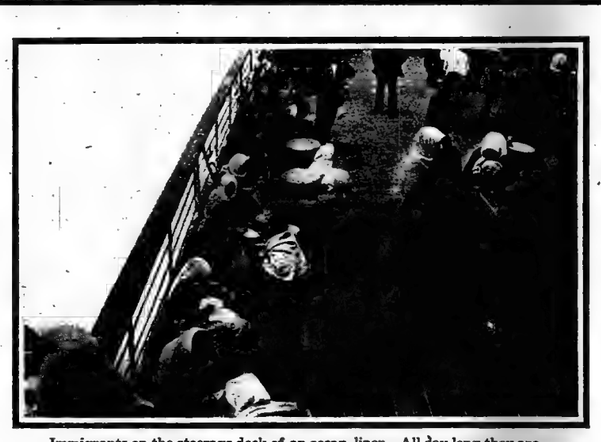

Immigrants on the steerage deck of an ocean liner. All day long they are busily engaged in preparing meals.
(Photo by R. L. Dunn.)

On the roof of the main building at Ellis Island. Getting air and exercise during a period of detention.

A group for deportation. These immigrants are returned at the expense of the steamship line which brought them.

Entering the examination room. Each holds his ticket or other papers, which must be vised by the officer in charge.

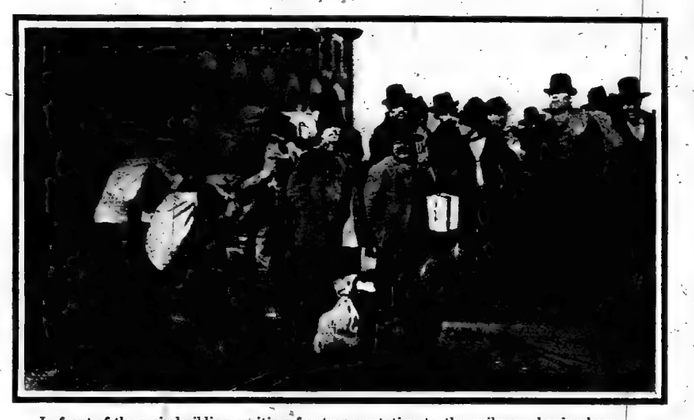

In front of the main building waiting for transportation to the railways, having been passed and destined for the West.

FUTURE AMERICANS.

The close of the fiscal year, June 30, shows that 1,000,000 immigrants have entered this country through the Port of New York alone.
(Photos by Heinrick.)

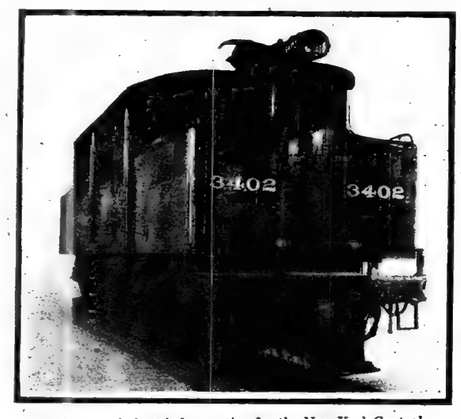

175,000-pound electric locomotive for the New York Central Railroad, 37 feet long, 10 feet wide, 13 feet high, with eight driving wheels. It is capable of pulling a train of fifteen cars at a speed of more than sixty miles per hour.
(Photo by R. L. Dunn.)

The Union Pacific No. 7, shaped like a torpedo and designed for steep gradients. Its average speed will be thirty-four to thirty-six miles per hour and is well protected against dust.

GIANT ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

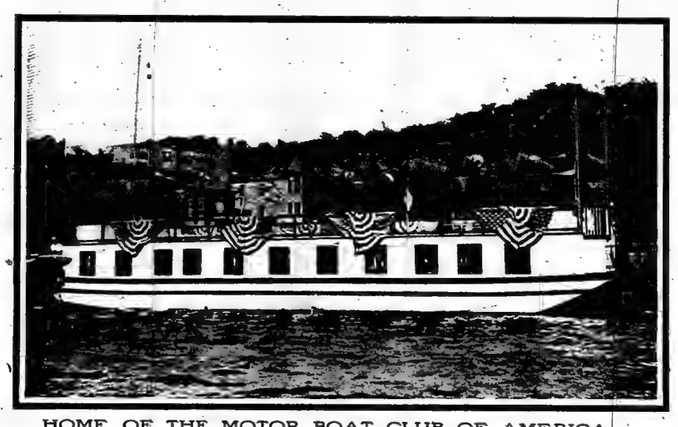

HOME OF THE MOTOR BOAT CLUB OF AMERICA.
It has a handsome interior, being finished in white enamel with mahogany trimmings, with green silk window curtains and white silk trimmings. The upper deck is arranged for awnings and the interior is also decorated with potted palms.
(Photo by Lazarnick.)

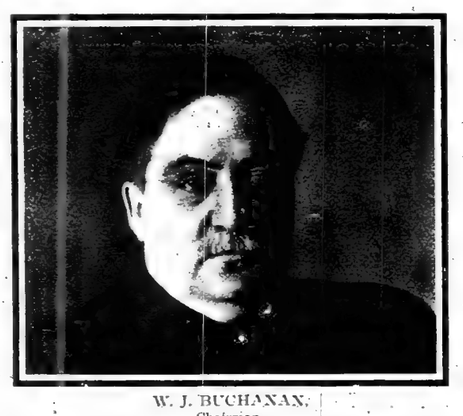

W. J. BUCHANAN,
Chairman.

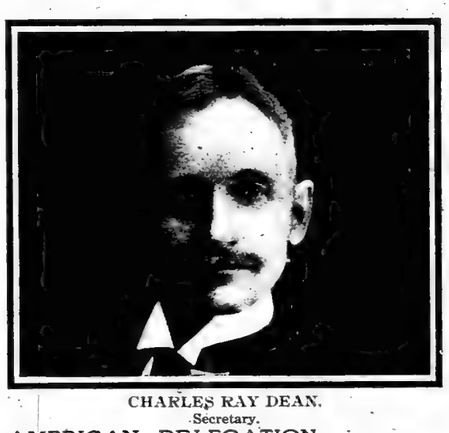

CHARLES RAY DEAN,
Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE U. S. PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATION
(Photos from Waldon Fawcett.)

MRS. LESLIE CARTER-PAYNE.
(Photo by Sarony.)

WILLIAM L. PAYNE.
(Photo by Hall.)

THE PAYNE-CARTER WEDDING.
Mrs. Leslie Carter was married to William L. Payne in St. John's Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, N. H., Friday, July 13.

THE "CARNIVAL IN VENICE" AT HAPPYLAND.
Kiralfy's spectacle, one of the principal features of Happyland, which was recently opened to the public at South Beach, Staten Island's new amusement park.
(Photo by J. C. Hemment.)

A HIGH DIVE AT THE CULVER NAVAL SCHOOL.
The Summer Naval School at Culver, Ind., bids fair in thoroughness of instruction to rival the National Academy at Annapolis. Aquatic life in every form is a part of its curriculum.

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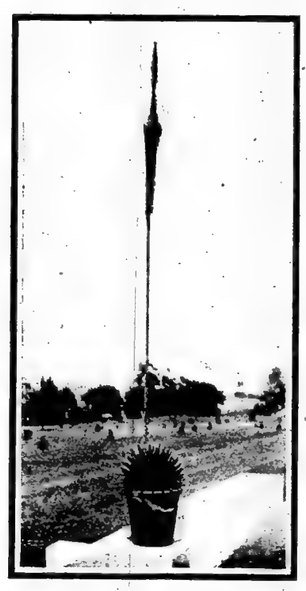

A CENTURY PLANT IN BLOOM.
A rare and curious spectacle, seen for the second time in this country. This plant, of the Queen Victoria variety, is in the New York Botanical Garden at Bronx Park. It is known to be at least 30 years old, and when the bloom has reached its maturity it will die.

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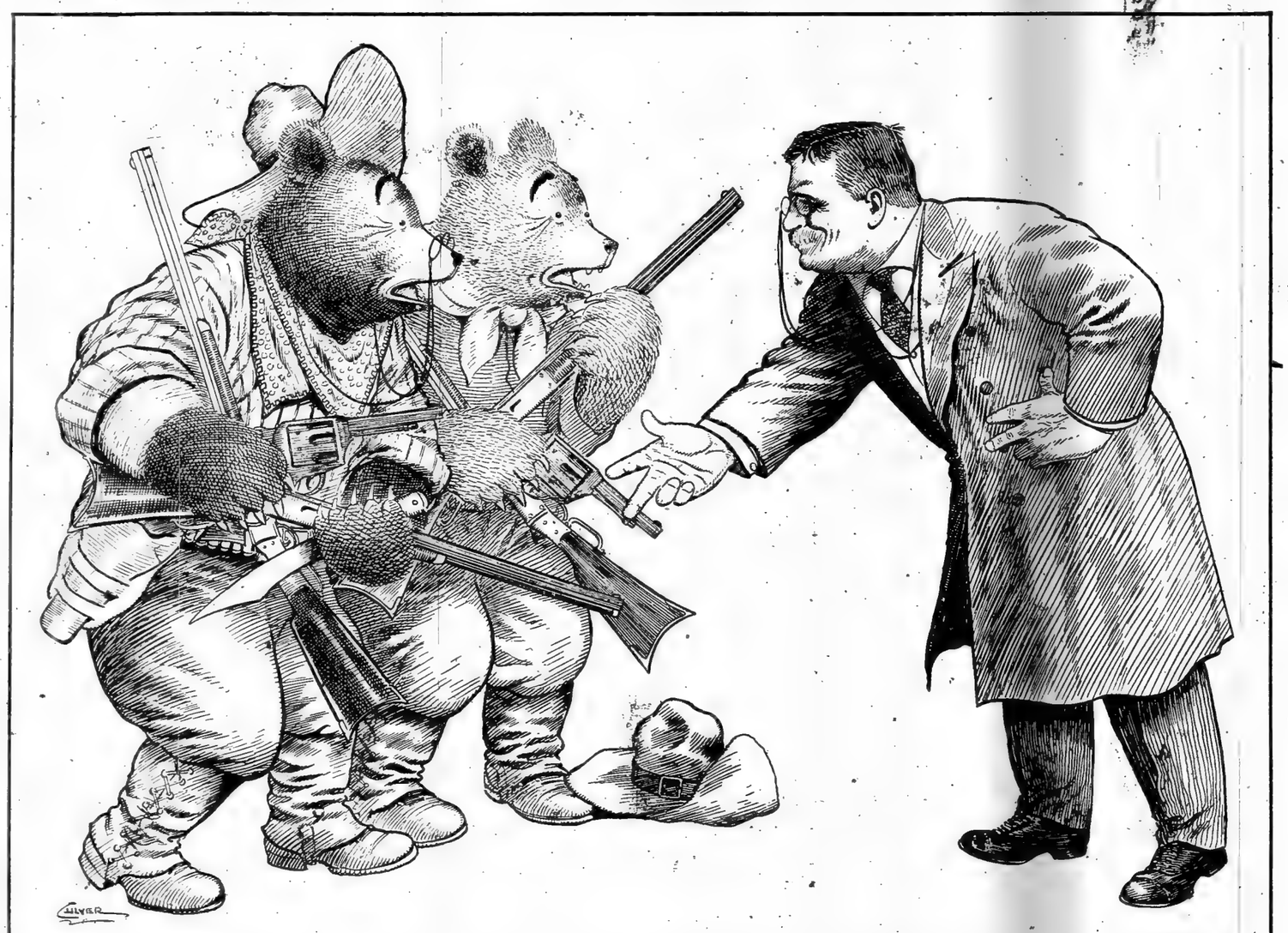

They stepped inside and the man they saw looked them over from head to paw, and with outstretched hand and smiling face he gave them welcome to the place. Said TEDDY—G, when he caught his breath, "I thought this call meant certain death. We armed ourselves with loaded gun when we struck this town of Washington."

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS

(Copyright, 1906, by Seymour Eaton. All rights reserved)

By PAUL PIPER

XXIX

THE BEARS COMPLETE THEIR TOUR OF THE EAST

When the Bears arrived in Washington
They set out at once to buy a gun.
They bought three guns and pistols ten
And suits and belts like fighting men.
When dressed complete then off they went
To the house where lives the President.

When they reached the grounds and the entrance gate
No one was near to make them wait.
The news had spread round everywheres
Of this visit planned by the Roosevelt Bears.
A policeman dodged behind a tree
When he got first sight of TEDDY—B.
Detectives wise with eagle eye
Didn't stop to ask the reason why
But ducked their heads behind a wall
And got under cover one and all.
A doorkeeper in gold and black
Said, "Wait a minute till I come back."
And lawyers bold and statesmen brave
Who make the President behave
Moved out of sight as quick as wink;
To offer help they didn't think;
But they were hunters just the same
Though hunting bears wasn't quite their game.
The boys who answer the call of bells
Lost all the breath they use for yells
In crossing lawns in serious fright;
They ran for home with all their might.
And secretaries, three or four,
Got under desks down on the floor
When they saw the Bears at the entrance door.
But one little lad who was playing round
When he saw the Bears, he stood his ground
And stepped up bravely to TEDDY—G
And said, "Who is it you want to see?"
Said TEDDY—G in his kindliest way,
"We have traveled East and have come to-day
To see the hunter who doesn't scare
And who isn't afraid of man or bear."
The Bears by the lad were keenly eyed
And he said as he beckoned them both inside:
"My Dad's in here; but wipe your feet;
I think you're the kind he likes to meet."

They stepped inside and the man they saw
Looked them over from head to paw
And with outstreched hand and smiling face
He gave them welcome to the place.
Said TEDDY—G, when he caught his breath,
"I thought this call meant certain death.
We armed ourselves with loaded gun
When we struck this town of Washington,
For here 'twas said we'd surely see
The man who chased bears up a tree
And with both eyes shut on darkest night
Could hit a bear and win a fight."
"To stand your ground," said TEDDY—B,
"Is the thing that we Bears like to see;
If fighting's trump or simply fun,
We stand, eyes front, and never run;
But those men of yours who guard your fort
Should be taken West for a little sport
And taught the things you learned out there
When climbing mountains chasing bear."
But he simply laughed at what they said
And joked of stories he had read
In newspapers of things they'd done
On their journey east to Washington.
They talked away for an hour or two
Of hunting trips and friends they knew,
And this country wide and its cities great
From Boston Hub to the Golden Gate.
The Bears were asked to come next day
At an early hour to have a play
On the White House grounds and in children's tent
And to breakfast with the President.

This visit o'er they started out
To see the buildings all about:
The Capitol with its rounded dome
Where the U. S. Senate makes its home,
And congressmen from every State
Gather in halls to deliberate;
The Treasury with its vaults of gold
As much as a dozen trains could hold
And silver too and crisp bank notes
Enough to load a hundred boats;
The Library with its pictured halls
And books stored high within its walls;
The gardens with their trees and flowers,
And a museum where they stayed for hours;
And last of all built straight and high
A shaft that stands against the sky
Set off with stones which good friends sent
In memory of a president.

TEDDY—G said he would like to see
That famous little cherry tree
And get some cherries red and sweet
To take back home to give a treat
To the big raccoon and the mountain goat
And the old cougar and the young coyote,
To make them square and help them try
To tell the truth and not to lie.
So off they went that day at three
Out in the country the farm to see
Where George's father used to stop
And where the boy learned how to chop.
They found the place as the guide books said
And the cherry stump but no cherries red;
The stump was there and the hatchet too
And neither looking very new.
Said TEDDY—B when these things he saw
And took the hatchet in his paw:
"Of all the shrines of history
Which you and I came East to see
This spot right here I say is trump;
This hatchet and this cherry stump."
TEDDY—G said he would like to try
Little George's axe on a tree near-by
To prove to the world that he could do
A trick like that and own up too.
And chop he did an apple tree
And left a note where all could see.
"This tree was chopped by TEDDY—G."

They breakfasted the following day
With the President and had their play
For an hour before, from early dawn,
With boys and girls upon his lawn.
They asked the President if he
Would come out West their home to see;

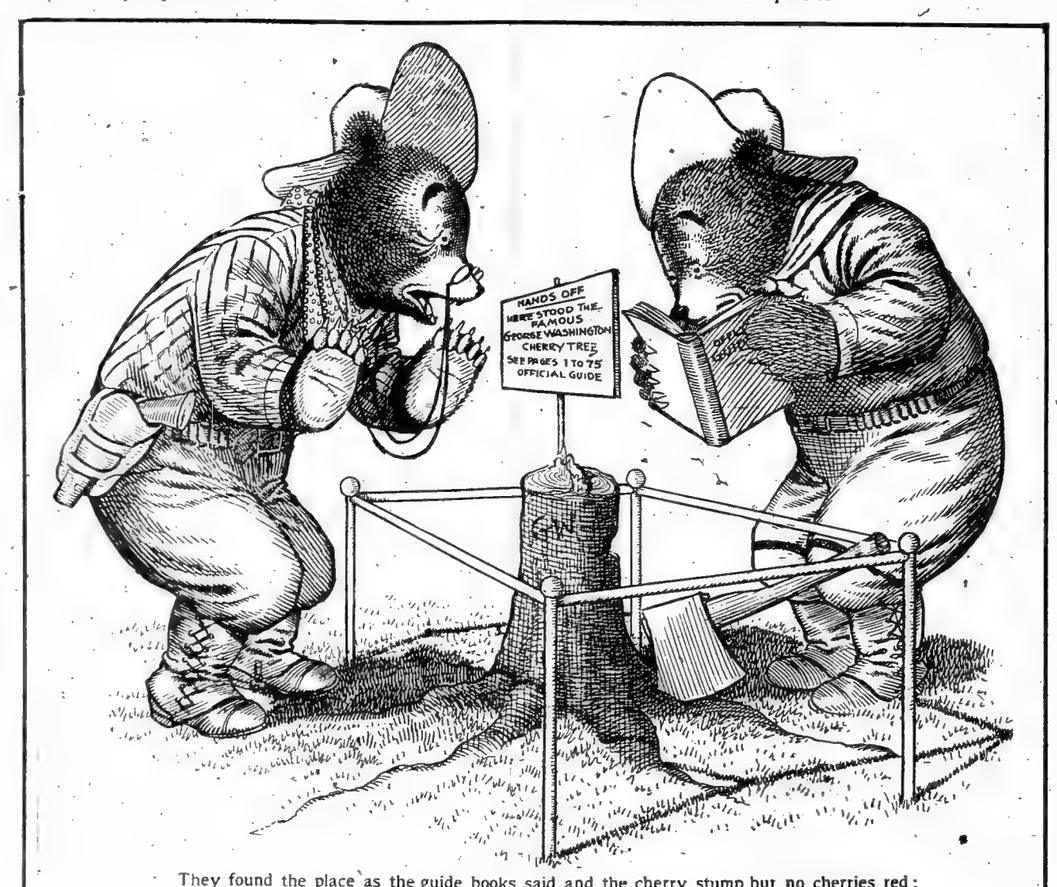

They found the place as the guide books said and the cherry stump but no cherries red; This stump was there and the hatchet too and neither looking very new.

Said TEDDY—B, "We'll treat you white
And put you up both day and night
With grizzly bears and panthers wild
And give you sport not quite so mild
As driving Congress with its load,
Or riding horseback down the road."
"This strenuous life," said TEDDY—G,
"Is too hard work by half for me;
I'll start back home this very day
And for a month at home I'll stay
And rest my eyes and sleep and eat
And get down again on all four feet."
Said TEDDY—B, "Our journey's through:
There's nothing left to see or do.
We were treated well everywhere we went
And we have seen the President.
And now for home that's what I say;
But I mean to journey back this way
To take a boat for London town
To see the king and his golden crown."

The reporters called that afternoon
When they heard the Bears were going so soon
And begged a column at least of news
About their trip and plans and views.

TEDDY—B wrote out in boldest hand
These lines that all can understand:
"To the boys we say be always gay,
And with jolly play fill every day.
Be brave, be true, be square and white,
And don't forget to your friends to write.
And to the girls: We've no advice;
You're everyone both sweet and nice.
And to all the people whom we've met
Please say we leave, with much regret,
For our mountain cave and brook and tree."
Signed "TEDDY—B and TEDDY—G."
As their train pulled out an army band
Played airs well known o'er all the land
And boys and girls waved their good-byes,
And tears filled many children's eyes.
TEDDY—B called back to the crowd that he
Would come East again each one to see,
And TEDDY—G said he'd do his best
To treat them well if they came out West.

(*The End*)

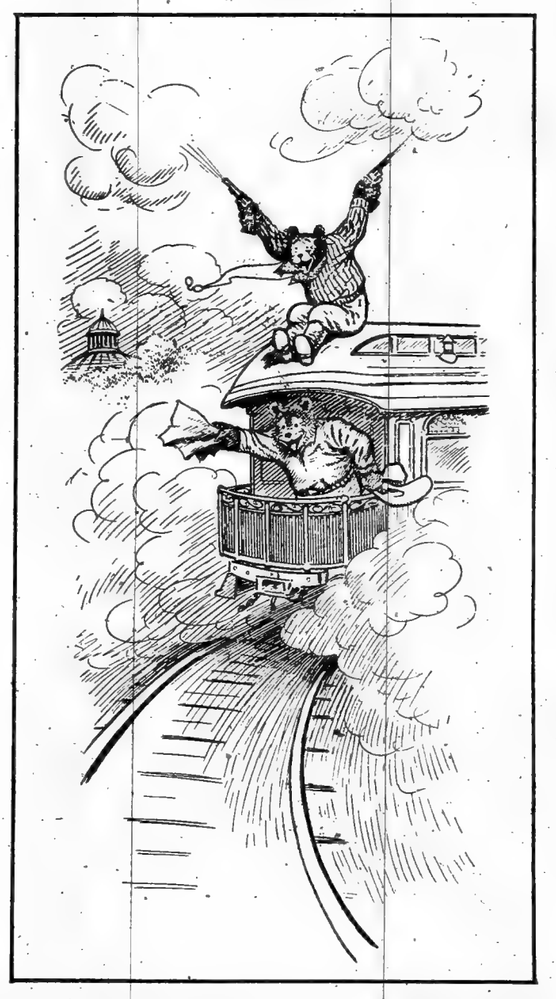

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; fair to-morrow.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,711. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1906.—36 PAGES, In Three Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

$5,819,580 BOND AWARD TO S. BYERLEY, CLERK

Central Park West Man Figures in Federal Canal Issue.

REFUSES TO TALK ABOUT IT

Fisk & Robinson Get $15,000,000 of the Issue—The Average Price is Above $104.

In an apartment at 428 Central Park West lives Samuel Byerley, who, according to the City Directory, is a clerk. On the records of the Treasury Department in Washington Mr. Byerley stands as the successful bidder for $5,819,580 of the new issue of Panama Canal bonds. Whether he is representing some large financial interest in this transaction or has made a plunge on his own account, Mr. Byerley refused to say last night.

When the bids for the Panama bonds were opened in Washington on Friday, several bids of Mr. Byerley were found among them. Three were for $1,000,000 each at 104.125, 103.990, and 103.975. Each of these came within the figures under which awards could be made, although their average was not so high as that of the other two big bidders, Fisk & Robinson of New York and the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Afterward, according to the Washington dispatches, another Byerley bid was found, this time for $5,000,000 at 103.867. This bid was the lowest on which awards were made, and on it the New Yorker got only $2,819,580 of bonds. It was announced, however, that in case of default of some of those to whom awards had been made Mr. Byerley would get more.

No business address is given opposite Mr. Byerley's name in the City Directory, and his name does not appear in any of the financial directories.

When a reporter called last night at the Byerley flat, on the first floor of 428 Central Park West, near 103d Street, Mr. Byerly talked through a young woman. He refused to say whether his bids had been made for his own or another's account. Neither would he say where he was employed as a "clerk."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Awards under the $30,000,000 issue of Panama Canal bonds were made to-day, the average price realized by the Government being above $104.

Fisk & Robinson of New York get half the issue, Samuel Byerley of New York gets $5,819,580, and the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia $3,000,000. Should some of the bidders default, Mr. Byerley will get over $2,000,000 more under his lowest bid, which was for $5,000,000 at 103.867.

Secretary Shaw was asked to-night if he knew who Byerley was. He replied in the negative. Other Treasury Department officials were asked the same question, and all denied all knowledge of the man. Some of them were a great deal surprised and much interested when informed that Byerley was a "clerk." They wanted to know where he worked and who his employer was.

Mr. Shaw has not made any investigation of the standing of the bidders, nor has he made any formal allotment. He will make his allotments on Aug. 1, and before that date the bidders must put up the premiums. The Secretary has the right to reject any and all bids, and he will reject any for which the bidder has not put up his premium by Aug. 1. If a bidder pays his premium there will be no investigation into his antecedents, place of employment, or personal character; if he does not he will not get the bonds.

Byerley was at the bottom of the list, having just squeezed within the limit, and for some reason there is an idea here that some of those above him are likely to drop out by failing to produce the premium between now and Aug. 1. On just what that theory rests nobody seems to know, or at least nobody is willing to say.

The awards above $30,000 were:

Fisk & Robinson, New York City—$5,000,000 at 104.23; $5,000,000 at 104.10; $5,000,000 at 103.89. Total, $15,000,000.

Samuel Byerley, New York City—$1,000,000 at 104.125; $1,000,000 at 103.990; $1,000,000 at 103.975, and $2,819,580 at 103.867. Total, $5,819,580.

Merchants' National Bank, Philadelphia—$1,000,000 at 104.16, $1,000,000 at 104.16; $1,000,000 at 103.92. Total, $3,000,000.

Victor Spanner, East Orange, N. J.—$800,000 at 104.31.

John H. Waring, Washington—$800,000 at 103.875.

John W. Mitchell, Washington—$500,000 at 104.

Eva McLain Meding, Washington, $500,000 at 104.

Henry H. Deane, Jacksonville, Fla.—$400,000 at 104.07.

M. J. Dyke, Windber, Penn.—$200,000 at 104.56, and $200,000 at 104.06.

B. H. Warring Washington—$300,000 at 104.125.

Palmetto National Bank, Columbia, S. C.—$300,000 at 103.875.

Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore—$100,000 at 104.109 and $200,000 at 103.875.

Columbia National Bank, Buffalo—$300,000 at 104.

H. G. Bonner, Windber, Penn., $200,000 at 104.50.

Keystone National Bank, Pittsburg, $200,000 at 104.

First National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyoming, $150,000 at 104.

Yankton National Bank, Yankton, S. D., $150,000 at 104.

Second National Bank, Jersey City, $150,000 at 104.

First National Bank, Grafton, W. Va., $150,000 at 104.

German-American National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind., $130,000 at prices ranging from 104.31 to 103.01.

Frank L. Kuhn, Cleveland, $100,000 at 104.75.

Tiffin National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio, $100,000 at 104.

Windber National Bank, Windber, Penn., $75,000 at 104.

First National Bank, Pearlsburg, Va., $75,000 at 104.

First National Bank, Crete, Neb., $60,000 at 104.

National Bank of Barre, Vt., $50,000 at 104.0625.

First National Bank, Pendleton, Oregon, $50,000 at 104.25.

First National Bank, Portsmouth, N. H., $50,000 at 104.

First National Bank, Oswego, N. Y., $50,000 at 104.10.

First National Bank, Hopkinsville, Ky., $50,000 at 104.

Mr. Robinson of the firm of Fisk & Robinson of New York, the largest buyer, and Mr. Ayers of the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia, the third largest buyer, had a conference at the office of Secretary Shaw this afternoon in reference to the price they would ask for such bonds as they did not wish to retain for themselves, and 104 4 plus 3 per cent. interest after Aug. 1 was agreed upon. As the bonds pay 2 per cent., the buyer will have to pay 1 per cent. interest after Aug. 1.

Secretary Shaw to-day said that he was especially gratified at the patriotic spirit manifested by a great many of the bidders. They were willing, he said, to subscribe for the bonds even at a high rate, in order to show their appreciation of the Government's efforts to build the canal in the shortest possible time. He said that many private persons had put in bids for comparatively large amounts, and it might take several days to ascertain whether all of these parties would be able to pay for the bonds.

The Secretary will at once designate as Government depositories all National banks whose bids were $103.50 or better, irrespective of whether their bids were successful or not, and in this way he expects to put into circulation at least $20,000,000. This will leave the Treasury cash in splendid shape and enable the Secretary to meet any money stringency this Autumn with another distribution of $20,000,000 or less. For the present deposit of $20,600,000 the Secretary will require the deposit of Government bonds as security, and it is expected that in this way a large part of the present issue of twos will be absorbed.

WEDS W. R. TRAVERS'S WIDOW

F. C. Havemeyer, Jr., Married to the Former Miss Harriman.

Frederick C. Havemeyer, Jr., son of Henry O. Havemeyer, was married to Mrs. Lillie Harriman Travers, divorced wife of the late William R. Travers and daughter of Oliver Harriman, at noon yesterday by the Rev. Father Michael C. O'Farrell, pastor of Holy Innocents Church, at 126 West Thirty-seventh Street. The ceremony was performed at the parsonage, 139 West Thirty-sixth Street, the only witness being Henry Havemeyer, the bridegroom's brother.

Mr. Havemeyer is a Catholic and Mrs. Travers is a Presbyterian. The fact that she was divorced was not in question, because of the death of her husband. The wedding was a quiet one. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer drove away. Their honeymoon plans were not divulged.

The former Mrs. Travers is a younger sister of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who was formerly Mrs. Samuel S. Sands and who upon the death of Mr. Sands married Louis M. Rutherford. Mr. Havemeyer's bride is also a sister of Mrs. S. H. Olin, whose first husband was the late William E. Dodge. Oliver H. Harriman is her brother.

Mrs. Havemeyer was divorced from Mr. Travers in Rhode Island. She sailed for Europe before the news of the divorce had been made public. In the following Autumn Mr. Travers committed suicide. He had been suffering from melancholia. He left a large fortune to his sisters and niece. Returning to America the following Winter, Mrs. Travers was active in Newport society. She lived at Newport for several weeks this Summer, having apartments with her brother, Robert M. Harriman, at the Dennison cottage, in Catherine Street. She left there for New York early last week, the understanding being that she would sail for Europe soon for an automobile tour.

Mr. Havemeyer has been to Newport frequently this Summer as a guest of his sister, Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow.

TROLLEY WIRE AROUND A CAR

Brooklyn Passenger Burned in a Novel Accident.

The trolley pole of a Brooklyn Crosstown car of the Erie Basin line jumped the wire at Willoughby Avenue and Pearl Street last night. In some unknown way, when an attempt was made to replace the wheel the wire snapped and twined around the pole.

The accident was not noticed for a minute as the car forged ahead under power, but finally the pyrotechnic display from the pole and the roof of the car attracted the attention of the conductor. The car was brought to a standstill, but by this time the electric fire from above was so startling that the passengers became panic stricken.

The car was well filled with passengers and most of them jumped to the street. In the scramble several persons were hurt. Frank Donnelly of 242 Carlton Avenue came in contact with the live wire and sustained severe burns of the left arm.

When the car stopped it was found that the cable for nearly a block had been torn down and was emitting electric flame. So great was the excitement around the scene of the accident that a policeman called the reserves from the Adams Street Station.

The wire was still sputtering when the reserves arrived. After the crowd had been forced back a hurry call was sent to the Brooklyn Hospital for an ambulance. The surgeon who arrived found that none of the passengers, with the exception of Donnelly, had suffered serious injury. The trolley wire continued to sputter and emit fire for nearly an hour, when employes of the company arrived and repaired the damage.

GOURDAIN PLANS HIS JAIL.

Warden and Guards Engaged—Preparing to Give Back Money.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Louis A. Gourdain, who has been vainly trying to have himself put in the Illinois State Prison, came back to Chicago this afternoon with several new ideas. He said he would start at once building his "penitentiary annex" at Joliet and have it all ready in case the United States Supreme Court fails to grant his desires.

"Monday I will start to give away $4,000,000 to persons who have lost money investing in my enterprises, which the Government has held illegal. I figure that I have taken in from $800,000 to $1,500,000 a month in the last five years. I shall post notices to that effect in every Post Office in the United States. That's the only way I can get a list of the names.

"While in New York I engaged a warden and an assistant warden for my penitentiary annex. They will leave jobs in another prison. I'll pay them double the salaries of those officials in the Joliet Penitentiary. I have hired six Chicago men as guards. They will receive double the salary of guards at Joliet.

"I will have plans and specifications for my prison annex on Monday. Architect Campbell of Joliet is preparing them. The prison will be 40 by 40—a replica of the one owned by the State.

"I will make shoes, shirts, and coats, and shovel coal in my little penitentiary."

American Princess Chimay Not Dead.

PARIS, July 21.—The announcement published in London and New York that the Princess Chimay, formerly Clara Ward of Detroit, Mich., is dead, is erroneous. The report was founded on the death here of Princess Pierre Caraman Chimay, wife of the Belgian Minister to Luxemburg.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS Caledonia, Glasgow, July 14.

DREYFUS IS DECORATED WHERE HE WAS DEGRADED

Cross of the Legion of Honor Pinned on His Breast.

OFFICERS CONGRATULATE HIM

Ceremony in the Courtyard of the Military School—An Attack of Heart Weakness Afterward.

PARIS, July 21.—In the presence of a distinguished military assemblage Major Alfred Dreyfus, wearing the full uniform of his rank, this afternoon received the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

The ceremony, which took place in the courtyard of the Military School, was rendered doubly impressive by being held on the very spot where the buttons and gold lace were stripped off Dreyfus's uniform and his sword was broken twelve years ago.

The decoration of the Major assumed the aspect of a notable demonstration. His brother officers, who were prominent figures in various stages of the controversy, were among the spectators, and outside the circle of troops stood Mme. Dreyfus and the little son of Dreyfus, Brig. Gen. Picquart, who shared in the court's acquittal of the famous prisoner; Anatole France of the French Academy, and Alfred Capus, and other literary men, who aided in Zola's campaign for a revision of the first trial.

Previous to the ceremony Major Dreyfus was presented to Gen. Gillain, commander of the First Division of Cavalry; Gen. Percin, and other prominent officers, who warmly shook hands with him, testifying their satisfaction at his return to the army. The officers then repaired to the courtyard, where trumpeters sounded four calls announcing the ceremony.

The courtyard, from which the general public were excluded, as the ceremony was purely official, was encircled by two batteries of the Thirteenth Artillery, commanded by Col. Targe, who made the recent discoveries at the War Office leading to the rehearing of the case against Dreyfus and his acquittal.

Gen. Gillain, accompanied by a number of army officials, entered the circle with trumpets and drums sounding. Major Dreyfus took up a position by the side of Col. Targe, while Gen. Gillain, stepping into the centre of the circle, announced the decoration of Targe as a Commander and Dreyfus as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Dreyfus and Targe, with their sabres drawn, then advanced to the centre of the troops, taking a position before Gen. Gillain. The latter first bestowed the decoration on Targe, and then, turning to Dreyfus, the General said:

"In the name of the President of the Republic and in virtue of the powers intrusted to me, Major Dreyfus, I hereby name you a Chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honor."

After pinning the cross on Dreyfus's breast and felicitating him on his well-earned honor, the General gave the Major the military accolade, the trumpets sounding and the spectators applauding. Dreyfus briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

The troops then defiled before Gen. Gillain, Dreyfus occupying the post of honor on Gen. Gillain's right, Col. Targe and the other Generals being stationed on his left.

When the march past was completed the trumpets again sounded four calls, announcing the close of the ceremony, which had lasted only about five minutes, and Dreyfus and Targe were immediately the centre of an eager crowd of officers and friends. One of the first to reach Dreyfus was his little son, who rushed forward and threw his arms around his father's neck, sobbing violently.

The officers who had not taken official part in the ceremony also came forward to greet their comrade. As Dreyfus received the well wishes of his relatives and the officers, his face, usually impassive, twitched with emotion, and it was with difficulty that he preserved his soldierly calm.

Turning to Anatole France, Dreyfus said:

"I thank you more than I can say, you who have always struggled for my cause."

M. France replied:

"We merit no thanks, for what has been done was in the interest of right and justice. We felicitate you all the more since so many others who have struggled for justice have died before it was attained."

Col. Targe terminated his felicitations by conducting Major Dreyfus to the officers' quarters, where Mme. Dreyfus was waiting for him. The meeting between the husband and wife was most affectionate, the spectators withdrawing to permit them to be alone.

Shortly after this Dreyfus, accompanied by his wife and son, emerged from the Military School and entered a carriage. As the Major appeared the crowd in front of the main entrance gave him a hearty ovation, waving handkerchiefs and shouting "Vive Dreyfus!" "Vive la République!" "Vive l'Armée!"

The carriage was then driven swiftly in the direction of Dreyfus's home. On reaching his residence the Major, who is affected with heart weakness, suffered a violent attack, but thanks to his strong will power the faintness soon passed away and he was able to receive Procurator General Baudouin and Brig. Gen. Picquart, to whom he expressed his sincerest thanks for their exertions on his behalf.

FERRYBOAT RAMS HER SLIP.

Three Hurt at the Gates by a Boost Given by the Tide.

While making her slip at the foot of Liberty Street early yesterday morning the Jersey Central ferryboat Bound Brook rammed the bridge with such force as to cause the injury of three persons just outside the entrance gate.

The tide, the cause of the trouble, carried the boat with great force into the slip, the shock of the impact throwing several of the passengers to their knees, while two persons outside the entrance were injured by flying timbers. The third person was hurt by having his left leg run over by a wagon. The horse attached to it became frightened at the noise of the collision.

The injured were Julius Modeska of 865 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; John Jones of 144 Perry Street, Manhattan, and Joseph Kepstein of 386 Johnson Avenue, Jersey City. They were sent to their homes. None of the passengers on the boat was hurt, nor was the vessel injured in any way.

LINER FINLAND ASHORE.

Red Star Steamship Starting for New York Grounds in the Scheldt.

FLUSHING, Holland, July 21.—The Red Star Line steamship Finland, Capt. Apfeld, which sailed to-day from Antwerp for Dover and New York, is ashore in The Scheldt.

Assistance has been sent to her.

COOLER SUBWAY NEXT MONTH

Plant at the Bridge Will Reduce the Heat Eight or Ten Degrees.

The new plan for cooling the Subway station at the Brooklyn Bridge, involving a draught of air, the temperature of which will be lowered by water pumped from two driven wells at the north end of the station, will be put into operation early next month.

The cooled air will be forced by electric fans through ducts which will run along the ceiling of the Subway above the station platforms. In this way it is expected that the temperature will be reduced from eight to ten degrees.

The temperature of the water will be from 52 to 62 degrees and the combined water output of the wells will be 40 gallons a minute. The coils which will receive the water will have a surface sufficient to cool 75,000 cubic feet or more of air a minute. The four fans will be nine feet in diameter.

FOUR BATHERS DROWNED.

Father Lost While Trying to Save His Daughter at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21.—Four bathers were drowned in the surf within one hour late to-day. The dead are:

Thomae, Robert L., aged 49, Camden, N. J.

Thomae, Miss Helen D., 13 years, Camden, N. J.

Sharpless, C. W., 28 years, Jenkintown, Penn.

Whitlock, Walter N., 57 years, 205 East Grace Street, Richmond, Va.

Connected with the double tragedy in which the Thomaes were drowned are several peculiar circumstances.

The two entered the water shortly after 5 o'clock. Mrs. Thomae did not don a bathing suit, but sat on the shore watching the father give the little girl her first lesson in swimming. Finally, tired with the exercise, Thomae went upon shore and joined his wife. Helen remained behind, wading in the water that did not reach her waist. The first inkling Mr. Thomae had of her danger was when he heard a cry of "Papa! papa! Help me!"

Before he could reach his daughter a swirling current had carried her beyond his depth. Striking out, he managed to reach her side, and, seizing her bathing suit, attempted to swim ashore.

For fully ten minutes he struggled in the waves, but becoming exhausted, the father sank, still clutching the bathing suit of the now lifeless girl. The life guards used every effort to rescue the two, but were unable to do so because of the heavy undertow.

Sharpless and a friend were bathing, when the former got beyond his depth. He was carried out by the tide, and before the life guards could reach him life was extinct.

Whitlock was ill when he entered the surf, and he was not missed by friends until the body was washed upon the beach.

HAVE BURGESS ARRESTED.

Suterville's Constable Also Held on Engineer's Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

McKEESPORT, Penn., July 21.—The trouble which began last week between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Borough of Suterville broke out in a fresh place to-day, when the Burgess of Suterville and his brother, the town constable, were placed under arrest charged with assault and battery by two engineers whom they had been instrumental in fining for alleged fast running of trains through the borough.

John Burton and Newton Hurley are the engineers appearing as prosecutors. A few days ago they were dragged from their engines, they assert, by Burgess William Oberdick and his brother, Edward Oberdick, the town constable, and haled before a Squire, who fined them each $19 and costs for fast running of their engines. The engineers affirm that the Burgess and his brother beat them in making the arrest. The hearing has been set for Monday.

The Council of Suterville had passed an ordinance regulating the speed of trains to fifteen miles an hour while passing through the borough, and Burgess Oberdick made an attempt to enforce its observance.

DAYLIGHT HURTS WIRELESS.

Continuous Arctic Day Interferes with Service in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It has long been known that wireless telegraphy is easier at night than in the day, but that fact was lost sight of in the establishment of that method of communication in Alaska, between Fort Michaels and Nome, where it had been found impossible to maintain a cable owing to the ice movements and currents.

Reports to the War Department now show that for the first time trouble has been experienced in working the system in Alaska, and as the trouble was coincident with the beginning of continuous day north of the Arctic Circle that fact is supposed to account for the difficulty. However, it is said that the interruption has never extended over the whole day at any time.

ZION SALARIES, $1 A YEAR.

Amount Allotted to All City Officials by the City Council.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—After to-day the salaries of Mayor, Chief of Police, City Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Works, City Attorney, Fire Marshall, City Collector, Commissioner of Health, and Aldermen of Zion City will be $1 a year, the City Council having passed an ordinance to that effect.

Some time ago citizens presented a petition asking that several of the high-sounding offices be dispensed with as a matter of economy, but the Council took this means to accomplish the same end. The actual work of a number of the officials is done by deputies or assistants, to whom small salaries are paid.

HIS SUIT REJECTED, HOTEL MAN A SUICIDE

R. T. Sullivan of the Blossom Heath Inn Shoots Himself.

DIED IN GIRL'S APARTMENT

It Is Said That He Wanted Miss Jessica Buck to Break Her Engagement to Dr. B. H. Waters.

Robert T. Sullivan, manager of the Blossom Heath Inn, on the road between White Plains and Larchmont, N. Y., died from the effects of a pistol wound in the head, in the apartment of Miss Jessica Buck, at 211 West 101st Street, yesterday, under circumstances which are to be investigated by Coroner Shrady and the police of the West 100th Street Station.

According to what the police were told by Dr. B. H. Walters of 59 West Thirty-sixth Street, an employe of the Health Department, who was a friend of Sullivan, and Dick Walker, the dead man's negro valet, Sullivan shot himself at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The police were not informed of the shooting until 9 o'clock last night. They are not satisfied with the story of the affair as it came to them, and Coroner Shrady, upon their advice, decided to hold up the funeral and make an investigation.

Sullivan had been missing from the Blossom Heath Inn for several days. He told Charles B. Fleming, the proprietor of the place, that he was going to New York. He didn't say why he wanted to go to the city. When Sullivan failed to return yesterday Fleming decided to send Walker to New York to hunt for him. He gave the valet the addresses of several places, including the Milford apartment house, where Miss Buck lived, and told the negro to bring the manager back to the inn.

Walker, according to what he told the police last night, found Sullivan about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Miss Buck's apartments. He said that Sullivan had known Miss Buck for two years, and was in love with her. It was said, however, that Miss Buck was engaged to marry Dr. Waters.

When the valet found Sullivan he told him of Fleming's anxiety, and asked if he did not wish to return to the inn.

"All right, Dick," Sullivan is reported as having answered. "I'll get ready at once." Walker said that Sullivan then stood before a looking glass to adjust his collar.

"This collar isn't fit to go out in," he said. "Dick, go out and get me another." The valet was away about five minutes. When he came in, he said, Sullivan spoke to Miss Buck.

"Well, we'll have one more drink before we go," he said to her. "Go out and get some cracked ice and I'll mix it." Miss Buck, according to Walker, went into the kitchen of the apartment to get the ice. Then Sullivan told Walker to go to an adjoining room for his coat.

While Walker and Miss Buck were both out of the room they heard two shots. They ran in and found Sullivan upon the floor with blood flowing from a wound in his right temple. He had a revolver in his right hand.

Miss Buck, according to Walker's story, immediately ran out of the house. She is said to have gone to the home of a friend on Lexington Avenue. Walker said he locked the door and went to a telephoned and called up Dr. Waters. He said that Dr. Waters came to the house, and after examining the body decided to notify the police of the West 100th Street Station.

It was 9 o'clock when notification of the suicide was received at the station, however, and the police thought it a peculiar case.

Coroner Shrady was notified, and after hearing the story told by Walker and Dr. Waters, decided to hold the case open. Walker said he learned that Sullivan had had luncheon yesterday with Dr. Waters and a Mrs. Peters, Sullivan's sister.

Dr. Waters said late last night:

"My engagement to Miss Buck was announced to our personal friends a few days ago. Mr. Sullivan, who was an estimable young man, had long been attached to Miss Buck, and felt the matter very keenly."

Coroner Shrady, in searching Sullivan's clothes, found a bankbook showing deposits exceeding $500 in the First National Bank of Mamaroneck, N. Y. The amount of a racing slip, which showed that a bet had been lost by Sullivan, nearly counterbalanced the deposit account.

At 2 o'clock this morning the police had not found Miss Buck. Manager Fleming at the Blossom Heath Inn telephoned into the city that he did not believe that Sullivan had killed himself because of unrequited love. He said that Sullivan had been depressed for some time, but he could not assign any reason for the man's melancholy.

JEWELS AND VALET GONE.

Alexander R. Peacock Fears He Trusted His Man Too Far.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—Alexander R. Peacock, who was one of Andrew Carnegie's younger partners, has been robbed of diamonds and other jewelry valued at several thousand dollars. He accuses his valet of the theft.

Mr. Peacock has figured in several exciting episodes, one a dash across the continent in a special train. Last May he decided that he would have a valet, and so went to New York and engaged Fred Bennett, 24 years of age, then at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Peacock found him all that had been represented. In fact, he was so pleased that he trusted the man with all of his valuables and gave him the freedom of his mansion. Bennett, in his spare moments, romped with the Peacock children.

By and by various articles disappeared. Several servants were suspected and were discharged. Several days ago Mr. Peacock left the city, and Bennett was practically in charge. Peacock's secretary visited Detective Headquarters this morning, after a record trip in Mr. Peacock's red automobile, and reported that the Peacock diamonds had been stolen and also that Bennett was missing.

Forty-nine Jersey City Saloons Quit.

The Jersey City Excise Board notified Chief of Police Murphy yesterday that they had put forty-nine saloons out of business by refusing licenses to the proprietors on the ground that the places they kept were disorderly. The patrolmen were furnished with a list of these places with instructions to close them. They agreed to sell only "soft" drinks.

FLEET THREATENS MUTINY.

Russian Sailors at Sevastopol Make Demands—Soldiers Arrested.

SEVASTOPOL, July 21.—A meeting of 2,500 sailors from the warships here to-day drew up economic demands for presentation to Admiral Skrydloff.

Unless these demands are fulfilled the men say the whole of the Black Sea fleet will revolt.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Two squadrons of dragoons and hussars have been sent to Kronstadt, where there is a recurrence of the ferment among soldiers and sailors.

Fourteen men of the Second Battalion of the Preobrajensky Regiment, including two non-commissioned officers, have been arrested for agitating and conveyed to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

BRYAN'S DAY WITH CROKER.

Stud and Kennels of the Latter's Farm Near Dublin Inspected.

DUBLIN, July 21.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan have arrived here.

They spent yesterday with Richard Croker at Mr. Croker's farm, near Dublin. Mr. Croker had invited a number of his American and local friends to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, and the day was spent in inspecting the stud and kennels.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan expect to be back in London to-morrow evening.

MRS. McCLURG IS A PILOT.

Gets Papers Enabling Her to Navigate the Great Lakes.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Mrs. Ogden McClurg of this city, a daughter-in-law of the late Gen. A. C. McClurg, to-day received final papers as pilot and master on the Great Lakes. She is the first woman to receive such papers on the lakes.

Mrs. McClurg is now the Captain of the Sea Fox, the McClurg steam yacht, a boat of 74 tons.

PLAN TO GET ROCKEFELLER.

Prosecutor Says He Would Be Arrested on His Golf Links.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Prosecutor David of Hancock County, where the State has taken action against John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company for alleged violation of the Valentine Anti-Trust law, to-night told how he would proceed. After a conference with Prosecutor Wachenheimer in Toledo he said:

"Unless John D. Rockefeller, through his attorneys, enters his appearance in Findlay and gives bond, the Sheriff of Hancock County will make an honest and vigorous effort to arrest him. If he comes to Ohio he must either submit to arrest or enter an appearance and make bond.

"There is no desire on the part of the Hancock County authorities to inconvenience Mr. Rockefeller, but if he comes to the State and refuses the alternative I have mentioned he will be arrested even on his own golf links if found there."

WIRELESS FROM WELLMAN.

He Hopes to Start on His Aerial Voyage in the Middle of August.

DANE'S ISLAND, Spitzbergen, by Wireless Telegraphy to Hammerfest, Norway, July 21.—Wireless communication has been opened from this place, 700 miles from the pole.

Everything is progressing favorably at Camp Wellman. The balloon house is under construction.

Walter Wellman hopes to start on his aerial voyage toward the pole by the middle of August.

WOULDN'T SPEND GOLD.

Mortality Among Canal Laborers Leads to Decision to Pay in Silver.

PANAMA, July 21.—Henceforth the Panama Canal Commission will pay all laborers in silver.

It seems that simultaneously with the previous decision to pay the men in gold the mortality among the West Indian laborers increased considerably, and rumor has it that in many instances the negroes have preferred practically to starve to spending the gold coin, little of which they had ever seen.

BIG GAS WELL NEAR ALBANY.

Men Boring for Water Cause a Terrific Explosion.

ALBANY, July 21.—For many hours a stream of natural gas has been spouting from a well on the farm of James Hilton near Voorheesville, about twelve miles southwest of Albany.

The gas was discovered while the well was being bored yesterday afternoon. With a terrific explosion it burst forth, throwing stones and sand 200 feet into the air. This morning the pressure was reduced somewhat, but the gas still continues to rush from the well. The boring of the well had advanced about 150 feet when the gas came.

AMERICA GOOD ENOUGH.

Conclusion of Old Mr. Chapman After Meeting a Chill in England.

Gideon Chapman of Washington, Penn., who is 87 years old, returned yesterday from his first visit in fifty-five years to Colchester, England, his birthplace. He is sorry he went.

The old man, who is reputed well-to-do, said his relatives, of whom there were only a few left in Colchester, looked with suspicion on him when he appeared there several weeks ago, and it was not until they learned that he was well off in a worldly sense that their welcome warmed.

Everything in the old country had changed since he was there last, Mr. Chapman said. As much as he loved England, he said, he loved America better now. Pennsylvania was good enough for him.

The Cunarder Etruria, the vessel in which Mr. Chapman returned home, was the first of the transatlantic liners to reach New York this year via the northerly, or shorter, course. She made a splendid run, her time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook being 6 days, 5 hours, and 55 minutes.

For people who are in a hurry and yet want perfect comfort in traveling, "America's Greatest Railroad," the New York Central, offers unequalled facilities.—Adv.

DUMA DISSOLVED; ARMY IN CAPITAL

Martial Law Declared—Dictatorship May Be the Next Step.

NO PARLIAMENT TILL MARCH

Czar's Decision Taken at a Conference Attended by the Grand Dukes and Trepoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 22.—Russia's first experiment in parliamentary government came to an ignominious end to-day with the promulgation of two imperial ukases, the first dissolving the present Parliament and providing for the convocation of its successor on March 5, 1907, and the second proclaiming the capital of Russia and the surrounding province to be in a "state of extraordinary security," which is only infinitesimally different from full martial law. This measure of safety is to provide for the outbursts which undoubtedly will be provoked by the dissolution of the Duma. It is now but a step to a dictatorship.

The texts of the two ukases, both of which are addressed in the stereotyped form to the Ruling Senate, are as follows:

According to Paragraph 105 of the Fundamental Law we order the Imperial Parliament dissolved, and fix the time for the convocation of the newly elected Parliament as March 5, 1907.

Regarding the time for the new elections to the Imperial Parliament we will later issue special indications.

The Ruling Senate will not fail to take proper measures to place this into effect.

Peterhof, July 21. NICHOLAS.

In consideration of a report of the Council of Ministers presented to us regarding the necessity in the future for the preservation of order and public safety in the City and Province of St. Petersburg, we consider it necessary to declare in the above city and province, instead of the state of reinforced security which now prevails there, a state of extraordinary security. The Prefect of the City and the Governor of the Province are intrusted with the rights thereto appertaining.

The Ruling Senate will not fail to take proper measures to place this into effect.

Peterhof, July 21. NICHOLAS.

With these orders, which were promulgated at 3 o'clock this morning, Emperor Nicholas by a stroke of the pen set Russia back to where she stood two years ago—in the full grip of autocracy and irresponsible government—wiping out for six months at least the whole structure of Parliament, erected at such cost.

There is little doubt that the convocation of the new Assembly will be still further postponed unless the new Parliament promises to be more amenable than the present.

The delay in fixing the time for the elections seems to indicate a decision to change the present basis of suffrage to a basis of universal suffrage, by means of which the advisers of the Emperor hope to swamp the educated Liberals, the Socialists, and the workmen with the vast mass of the peasantry.

The only uncertainty is the coming storm—when and where will it break? The advocates of the "mailed fist" believe that by dissolving Parliament and provoking a collision now they will find the revolutionary leaders unprepared for an uprising, whereas further delay would give the Revolutionists the time needed to organize and to continue the corruption of the army.

There are no precedents in Russian history for the execution of an order of prorogation, but Monday probably will find the Tauride Palace in the possession of the military and the surrounding streets held by the Emperor's Guards.

The Constitutional Democratic caucus adjourned before the news of the dissolution of Parliament was received, but the information has already reached the leaders of the party. A meeting has been summoned for to-day to discuss procedure and whether they shall attempt, like the French Third Estate, to continue existence as a revolutionary body in defiance of the sovereign's will.

A large part of the Province of Kieff, where armed uprisings are anticipated in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament, has been placed under martial law.

It is positively asserted that on Thursday an imperial ukase authorizing the dissolution of Parliament was signed, and was to be enforced yesterday, but on Friday the execution of the ukase was postponed.

Last night a final conference on the subject was held at Peterhof. Exactly who was present cannot be learned, but it is understood that the Grand Dukes, Gen. Trepoff, and other Court officials, and one or two Ministers were at the palace.

Evidently the Government is not blind to the fact that the dissolution of Parliament will be accompanied by riots and bloodshed, if nothing worse. Troops are being massed at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other centres, and, in addition to the Guard Regiments which were hurriedly marched into the capital on Thursday night, the entire Twenty-third Division of Infantry arrived here yesterday afternoon from Pskoff.

The arrival of the additional troops at the capital was followed by the strengthening of the patrols throughout the industrial quarters, where the workmen yesterday were greatly excited by the complete suppression of the Socialistic press. Orders were issued to all printing offices to notify the Chief of Police immediately of any attempt to set up the address of the lower house to the country. The temper of the masses can be judged by the fact that mobs resisted the closing of the offices of the Socialist papers on Friday night and that at meetings of the proletariat organizations of Moscow it was resolved to make the dissolution of Parliament the signal for a general strike.

The Socialists and the Group of Toil in Parliament prepared for the present emergency. They drafted an address for issuance to the country the moment the dissolution was declared.

Bloodshed on a large scale, with a dictatorship in the background, is considered to be the inevitable sequel of the dissolution of Parliament, but the supporters of dissolution declared that the

Emperor must take the risk, arguing that new elections might give different results, and, in any event, that it was better to fight than abjectly to surrender to the revolutionary Parliament.

A prominent Minister said last evening:

"What alternative is left? Parliament has demonstrated its incapacity for constructive work and has been engaged simply in inflaming the population to anarchy. Last night the police captured a nest of terrorists, in which they found two members of Parliament actually discussing a list of persons condemned to be assassinated. We believe the Russian people are growing tired of anarchy and political murder. Why, the price of a policeman's life has fallen at Warsaw to 30 kopecks, (15 cents,) and it is easy to hire an assassin for that sum.

"Russia is not like foreign countries, where when one Government falls another is ready to take its place. Here the masses are politically uneducated. The Government represents the thin veneer of civilization which covers the country, and if it is removed there is nothing to replace it. The Government must hold on until a stable régime is assured or anarchy will supervene."

M. Yermoloff, ex-Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Conservative Centrists in the Lower House, who several weeks ago vainly tried to form a Coalition Ministry, refused last night, before the news of the Czar's decision was known, to believe that the Emperor would dissolve Parliament immediately. He was without hope, however, that a conflict could be avoided.

"The situation is so complicated," he said, "that it is impossible for any man to predict the course of future events, but I feel safe in predicting two things: First, that Russia will come to a Constitutional basis; second, that there will be no great revolutionary cataclysm in the sense that foreigners anticipate. People abroad talk of the coming revolution in Russia while failing to understand that a passive revolution has been in progress for forty years.

"The active revolution began with the assembling of the first Zemstvo Congress a year and a half ago. The present travail is only a natural accompaniment of the birth of the new order of things. The main obstacle to the work of the peaceful reconstruction of the State is the implacable attitude of the different elements which are fighting the Government.

"Of course it is useless to expect anything from the extreme revolutionists, whose object is not reconstruction, but the destruction of the whole fabric of the Government. The more intelligent of the Constitutional Democrats, however, from whom much might and has been expected, instead of accepting the elementary principle of practical politics that progress is made by a compromise, committed the mistake of thinking that they could ride on a revolutionary whirlwind into power. Two weeks ago they could have had the Ministry if they had been willing to discard what was impractical in their programme. Now that the Extreme Left has definitely broken with them they begin to appreciate their blunder."

"There is much truth in the contention of the Government that Parliament no longer represents the real sentiment of the country. The masses are not so revolutionary as is represented. The peasants, it is true, are 'land mad,' and the Socialists are filled with dreams of an unattainable Utopia. The occasion imperatively calls for practical men and practical measures. The people must not go on harboring false hopes. If the agrarian programme of the extremists were adopted there would not be enough land in Russia to satisfy the peasants, and the projected Socialistic labor laws would ruin the country industrially.

"Personally, I can see little hope of a reconciliation or real constructive work, either with the present Parliament or the Goremykin Ministry. With a new Cabinet and a new Parliament a settlement is possible. The future is fraught with sad and deplorable possibilities. Riots and other disorders in the cities and agrarian excesses in the country will continue to characterize the political readjustment, and the Government may be driven to a dictatorship, but the country is too big for a general simultaneous uprising."

The arrests on Friday in the office of the Misln were not connected with press offenses, but because a sitting of the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party was being held there. M. Solomka, the editor of the paper, who is a member of Parliament, hid three of the leaders of the party in his room, and two of them escaped. Important documents were found.

The two who escaped were M. Chernoff, field general of the revolutionists and head of their Central Committee, and his leading lieutenant. The troops and police occupied all the exits from the building so quickly that M. Chernoff was unable to escape through any of these, but while confederates barred some of the doors in order to draw the attention of the searchers in other directions Chernoff and his lieutenant dropped from a second-story window into a crowd of workmen in sympathy with his party and were spirited away in a carriage before the police were aware that they had escaped.

Prince Rutskollubitski, Chamberlain of the Court, and one of the descendants of Rurik, the reputed founder of the Russian monarchy, has been stripped of all Court honors on account of his revolutionary connections.

The murderer of Gen. Kozloff denies that he is a Jew. He says he is a Russian, named Vassilieff. The prisoner has been transferred to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

BOURSES FEAR A PANIC.

Mere Prediction of the Czar's Action Caused a Slump on Friday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 21.—The stock markets yesterday intimated impressively what they would do in case the conflict in Russia should develop into a revolution. Whoever reflects upon what took place here yesterday will be inclined to acclaim the conservative London financiers, who for months, by their advice and example, have kept investors and speculators mindful of the dangers to the European monetary and stock interests lurking in Russia's internal situation.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg predicted action by the Government that, it was believed, would provoke a popular uprising, and a wave of apprehension and nervousness swept over the Continent. It was not a tremendously big wave and it did not cause a panic anywhere, but it did bring about considerable selling of Russian securities on the Continental bourses and in London for Continental account, and of course the weakness of Russians, brought about in that way, was bound to produce sympathetic weakness in pretty much everything that is dealt in in the European markets. It certainly made weak holders feel like giving up their securities.

Suppose Monday's dispatches should inform the world that the Russian Empire was actually in the throes of a great revolution: what would happen in the stock markets of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and London? Something very serious, without a doubt. If consols went to 86¾ on account of a forecast, where would they stop if Russia should really experience revolution and bankruptcy?

Having written this much, it seems to me quite unnecessary to write more concerning this week's money and stock markets. John Bull still waits on the Russian Bear, and the only change in the situation is that he appreciates more fully than at any previous time the wisdom and actual necessity of his waiting.

FOUND 5 SENSELESS MEN AND OVERTURNED AUTO

William P. Mason and Other New York Business Men Hurt.

RAN OFF ROAD IN DARKNESS

Doctor Discovered and Quickly Aided Them—Mr. Mason Seriously Hurt and Long Unconscious.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 21.—Five New York men were injured in an automobile accident near this city this evening. William P. Mason of 142 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, had his nose, left hand, left shoulder joint, and collar bone broken and is in the Thrall Hospital here in a serious condition. The names of the other four men were not given, but it is said that they are New York business men. They were badly cut and bruised.

Dr. Todd Smith of Chester was going in an automobile along the State Road, between Chester and Goshen, to-night when in the semi-darkness he saw a dark object at one side of the highway. He investigated and found an overturned automobile, under which were three men, all unconscious. Two more lay in the ditch near by, also unconscious.

Dr. Smith with difficulty pulled the men from underneath the car and set to work on all of them. Four of the men regained consciousness, and it was found that beyond cuts and bruises they were not seriously injured. Another automobile came up, and the occupants assisted Dr. Smith.

It was learned that the whole party had been staying at the Red Swan Inn at Warwick, twenty miles from here. The four men least injured got into one automobile and returned to the inn. Dr. Smith took Mr. Mason, still unconscious, into his machine and came to this city as fast as possible. At the Thrall Hospital an examination showed badly broken bones, but there were no indications that he had been internally injured.

So far as can be learned, the accident occurred because the driver of the automobile lost control on a hill, and on a sharp incline on one side of the road the machine slewed and overturned. The occupants of the car say that they do not know how the accident occurred.

William P. Mason is a broker, with offices at 142 Duane Street. He is a member of the Hamilton and Crescent Athletic Clubs. He has been spending the Summer with his wife near Middletown.

FOUGHT SHORT-CHANGE MAN.

Three Strangers Got Mrs. Frank's Money, but She Held On to One.

A smooth young man who said, when it was all over, that he was Arthur Livingston of 634 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, went into the little dry goods store of Mrs. Sophie Frank, at 1,706 First Avenue, last night, along with two other young men. According to her story, told to the police, Livingston asked for two collars. He offered a $20 bill in payment, urging her all the time to be in a hurry. She went to the money drawer, bringing back three $5 bills, four $1 bills, and the proper silver.

All this time the three men kept urging the woman storekeeper to hurry, so that she gave over the $19.75 to one of Livingston's companions. He had pulled back the twenty-dollar bill and had told her to get him two hatpins in a hurry. She got them. She then began to realize that she hadn't gotten the twenty-dollar bill she should have received at first and asked where it had gone.

"I don't know where it has gone," she quotes Livingston as saying. "Here's a ten-dollar bill; get me two fives quick."

She got that, too, and gave it to the young man, so muddled had become her mind.

"Oh, all my money seems like it is going away," she cried.

And then, she says, Livingston put his hand in her money drawer and took out all that was there, about $80. The other two young men ran, but she caught Livingston, fought him, shut the door, and turned to face him. They fought, he with his hands full of her notes, she screaming. The money was torn to bits; showcases were upset and broken. Then Policeman Downey of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station came in and arrested Livingston on the charge of larceny.

REFORM IN NEW ROCHELLE.

Taxpayers' Committee to Investigate the City Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 21.—Following the arrests of four New Rochelle Republican Aldermen, charged with attempting to sell their votes in connection with granting a franchise to the Atlantic Telephone Company and the recent report of the experts employed by Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, which practically declared the city bankrupt, the taxpayers are about to begin a rigid investigation into every department of the City Government. This announcement was made to-day when ex-Senator W. H. Lynn, who was Chairman of a recent taxpayers' meeting held to appoint a committee of five to commence the investigation, named the following men to serve: James D. Perkins, Frederick W. Livermore, Marcus W. Duryea, John Holden, and T. H. Robinson. These men are all heavy taxpayers. They have never been identified with politics.

A corps of six expert accountants will start on Monday to determine New Rochelle's exact financial standing. It is known that Columbus O'Donnel Iselin is the prime mover behind the investigation and will see the work through.

The four indicted Aldermen have retained John B. Stanchfield as their senior counsel and Samuel F. Swinburne as junior counsel.

LEPER ON SPECIAL TRAIN.

Forced Into Freight Car and Nearly Famished for Food.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—George Rossett, a Syrian leper from Beirut, who is on his way to the institution for lepers on North Brother Island, New York, left Brunswick, Md., on a special freight train at 5 P. M. to-day. He is expected to reach New York Sunday night by way of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

His journey through Maryland excited serious apprehension. He was put into an empty boxcar on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Evitt's Creek by the police without interference from the employes. At Brunswick the nearly famished man was provided with food and water.

On receipt of the report that the man intended to come to Washington Dr. Fowler of the Health Department established sentinels on the outskirts of the city to intercept him.

Bull Run Shaft for Brooklyn Troops.

The design for a monument to the memory of members of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn who fell at Bull Run in the civil war has been accepted. A committee will go to the field on Wednesday to select a site. The monument will be dedicated on Sept. 29.

9 DROWN AFTER COLLISION.

Steamer Runs Down at Vancouver Craft Bearing Business Men.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 21.—Nine persons lost their lives this afternoon in Burrard Inlet when the steamer Chehalis was run down and cut in two by the steel steamer Princess Victoria, which was leaving for Victoria and Seattle.

The Chehalis had on board a party of fifteen, bound for the oyster beds at Blunden Harbor, on the northern coast of British Columbia. The party included the owners of the beds and representatives of the British syndicate which contemplates purchasing them.

The missing are:

Mrs. R. H. BRICE, wife of the Vice President of Native Oyster Company.
HILDA MASON, a girl.
BARNETT BENWELL, a boy.
Dr. HUTTON of Rockbay Hospital.
P. J. CHICK, Secretary and Treasurer of the Native Oyster Company.
W. H. CRAWFORD, deckhand.
TWO JAPANESE FIREMEN.
CHINESE COOK.

The tug Chehalis had been chartered for a three weeks' trip. The party of fifteen on board, including the owners of the oyster beds, Dr. Hutton and G. Shallcross, representing the English capitalists, and several of their friends. When she entered the Narrows, at the entrance to Burrard Inlet, the incoming tide swung the Chehalis across the channel.

The steamer Princess Victoria, following closely behind, crashed into the Chehalis and cut the tug in two. The Princess Victoria immediately stopped, threw over life preservers, and lowered boats, picking up six persons. These were brought back to Vancouver. It is almost certain that there are no more survivors.

LOST ALL; WIFE A SUICIDE.

Husband, Ruined by Gambling, She Leaps from Window to Death.

Sam Greenberg and his young wife, Rebecca, were a happy and prosperous couple down on the lower east side up to about six months ago. Sam worked hard and was attentive to his wife and their two children. One day a friend told him he had a chance to make money easily.

"Come with me," said the friend. "I've got a good thing on the races."

"Sure," replied Sam, "count me in; I'm always ready to make money without working for it."

They went to a poolroom near by and placed a wager on a horse race. They won, and Sam liked it. He thought he could do it every day, and tried.

It was the same old story, however, with Sam as with others. He lost constantly thereafter, and at the same time got the gambling fever. He neglected his family and quit work to gamble.

In three months he owed rent where he was boarding with his wife and children and they were evicted. Things went from bad to worse until his wife went to Magistrate Moss, who on her complaint sent Sam to Blackwell's Island. A few days later the wife attempted suicide by inhaling gas. She was unsuccessful.

Yesterday she jumped out of the third-story back window of her rooms, at 250 Second Street. Her sister found her dead. Sam is still on the island.

SUED BY LABOR UNION.

Railroad Official Accused of Violating Law in Discharging Telegraphers.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—J. M. Scott, Chief Train Dispatcher of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, with headquarters in this city, was arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal William Blades, charged with violating Section 10 of the act of June, 1898, entitled "An act concerning carriers engaged in inter-State commerce and their employes." He was released on $200 bonds pending a hearing next Saturday by United States Commissioner Henry Cassin.

The affidavit upon which the warrant for Scott's arrest was based was made by H. B. Perham, President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. He says that Edwin L. Rowe, a telegrapher living at West Point, Ky., but employed in this city by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, was dismissed by Scott in April, 1904, because of his affiliation with the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

He makes further affidavit to the effect that in April, 1904, Scott discharged another telegrapher, named V. Poynter, of Princeton, Ky., because the latter was a member of the Telegraphers' Union. Poynter was stationed at Cave City, Ky.

HUNT FOR GIRL'S BODY.

Hundreds Will Try to Clear Up the Belchertown Mystery.

BELCHERTOWN, Mass., July 21.—With a determination to cover carefully every square foot of ground around the chain of three ponds near which Miss Winzola M. Goodell was last seen three weeks ago, Darius E. Clark, Sheriff of Hampshire County, has completed plans for a systematic search to-morrow.

Besides 27 deputies, he will have a volunteer band of about 300 men and women from this and surrounding towns, who will explore all parts of the 100 acres of wild land surrounding the ponds. The territory will be divided into squares, and each person will have a specified portion to explore.

William Orlando, a contractor, will explode 100 pounds of dynamite in the upper pond where Miss Goodell is supposed to have gone rowing.

The discovery was made to-day that the stone which had been used as an anchor for the boat Miss Goodell used was missing. This stone weighed fifty pounds, and was fastened to the boat by a wire of the kind used for baling hay. There is a suspicion that the stone was attached to the girl's body by her supposed slayer.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW ORDER.

Navy Department Calls for Immediate Reports on Violations.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry, in accordance with the directions of the President, to-day issued an order to all officers having supervision of work done for the Government, directing that the eight-hour law be strictly enforced.

Inspectors and other officers are ordered to report any violation of the law at once. No attempt is made to construe the law or recite its provisions and determine whether it applies to various kinds of work done for the Government.

ARREST FOR STANDING STILL.

Angry Lawyer Quickly Released at the Tenderloin Station.

Capt. O'Brien of the Tenderloin Station gave special orders to his men last night to arrest all persons loitering on street corners. Half an hour after the men had gone on duty Patrolman Connell arrested William K. Hartpence, a lawyer, giving the address 348 West Twenty-first Street, on a charge of standing on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. After hearing the facts Sergt. McCann released Hartpence. The lawyer said he would prefer charges against the policeman.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS GROWING VERY HOPEFUL

And Some Republicans Seem to Fear Disaster This Fall.

PARTY SPLIT BY BOSS SYSTEM

And the New Liquor Law Has Alienated German Voters—Gloom at State Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—Several Republicans eminent in the councils of the party in the State have this week stated privately to their friends that they fear the loss of the State to the party in the Fall elections. With this will go, they profess to fear, the United States Senatorship in the joint meeting of the Legislature next Winter.

In the eleven years since they seated John W. Griggs as Governor an unbroken series of triumphs has given the Republicans absolute control of the State Government, of all but two—rural—counties, and of nearly every city, town, and village in the Commonwealth. That the end of all this may be near is feared by the Republican leaders seems clear from the warnings they have sounded in the newspapers all over the State. They have sent word to all the faithful that they must fight their hardest and shoulder to shoulder if they would stave off a Democratic sweep.

The factors which they are frank enough to say menace the supremacy they have enjoyed all these years are the split that has been brought upon the party by the Colby fight against the boss system and the agitation which has arisen over the Sunday-closing and high-license movements. The reformers have been making rousing tours in all the counties. The contest between Lentz and Colby over Essex's seat in the State Senate made that pivotal county theirs a year ago. They have since so stirred Passaic that the organization men there say they fear the reformers will beat them at the September primaries. Hudson, where Mayor Fagan first planted the anti-boss standard, they say, seems bent on giving her preference to their candidates over the Dickinson candidates. Similar conditions, they declare, exist in Middlesex and Union Counties. The Democrats say the feeling between the two factions is so bitter and resentful that neither will see its rival's candidates win at the polls if they can help it. In Essex, if Lentz men are nominated, the Democrats aver, Colby men will knife them, and if Colby's ticket prevails Lentz will fall upon it. It is expected that either side winning at the primaries will be confronted in every county with an independent ticket put afield by the other side, and the consequent division of the party vote must open the way for Democratic pluralities in most of them.

The Republican managers now freely admit that the Sunday-closing agitation has hurt them in many ways. The Democrats have gone to the trouble to make a canvass among the German voters, and they report that the latter from Bull's Ferry to Cape May are leagued to battle against the Republican ticket in State, county, and city. So great is the pessimism among Republicans that a prominent State official was heard to say yesterday that he feared that not a single German ballot will be case for a Republican nominee anywhere in the State next November. The Germans hold the balance of power in the great counties of Hudson, Essex, and Passaic, and in the smaller counties of Mercer and Union. The labor men all over the Commonwealth will vote solidly against the Republican nominees, say the Democrats.

An incidental make-weight in the campaign against the Republicans is the candidacy of the President of the Prudential Insurance Company for the United States Senate, at a time when the public mind is inflamed over insurance scandals and the great moneyed aggregations. And a thing that makes this incident of added importance, as a factor in the controversy, is that Gov. Stokes's partisans in the Senatorial struggle are fostering it as a dominant campaign issue right in the Republican camp.

In the Congressional contests the Democrats say they expect to beat Representatives Wayne Parker, in Newark; Howell, in the Third District; Allen, in Passaic, and Van Winkle, if he runs, in the Ninth (Jersey City) District, and with Hammill, their candidate in the Tenth District, to have in the next Congress at least five, instead of the one—McDermott—who speaks for them there now.

WON'T HELP IN MURDER CASE.

Mrs. Horner Refuses Information to Her Son-in-Law's Attorney.

Mrs. Bartley T. Horner of Northport, L. I., yesterday refused to assist Martin W. Manton, the new attorney assigned to defend Dr. James W. Simpson, who is charged with the murder of his father-in-law, Bartley T. Horner, last December.

When Manton visited the Horner house he was met at the door by Mrs. Horner.

"I am Mr. Manton, assigned by the court to defend Dr. Simpson," he said, "and I would like to see the rooms in which the tragedy was enacted."

"You cannot enter the house," said Mrs. Horner.

"But it is really necessary, in order that I may intelligently defend my client." Then, it is said, the door was shut in his face.

Manton declares he will seek an order from the Supreme Court that will give him a right to force his way into the house.

GIRL FOUND IN A SWAMP.

She Had Been Without Food for Forty-eight Hours.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., July 21.—Miss Lea Langevin, daughter of a cotton weaver of Albion, was found lying in the bushes on the edge of a swamp in the outskirts of the city last night, and is in a critical condition at the Woonsocket Hospital to-day.

The girl when found was not able to move, having been under the bushes, ill and without food, for forty-eight hours. The doctors said her condition was due to shock and exposure. She recently returned to her home after an absence of years. Her parents could offer no explanation of the affair.

$45,000 Mill Fire in Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 21.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the building in which were the plants of F. Shumacker & Co., tapestry manufacturers, of 152 Fifth Avenue, New York, and Baker & Schofield, silk manufacturers. The fire originated in a loft where a quantity of tapestry was stored. Shumacker & Co.'s loss will exceed $30,000 and Baker & Schofield's loss will reach $15,000. The building was owned by the New Jersey General Security Company.

FOE OF UNION SUSPENDED.

W. A. Miller Was Once Reinstated by President Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of the bindery of the Government Printing Office, was to-day suspended from duty, on charges of insubordination and insolence.

A former suspension and dismissal of Miller was the immediate cause of the issuance by President Roosevelt of the order declaring the Government Printing Office and all places where workmen are employed by the Government to be "open shops." Miller was discharged in May, 1903, after the Bookbinders' Union had expelled him. He appealed to President Roosevelt and was reinstated.

Since then it is said that the union has been camping on Miller's trail, with the determination to oust him sooner or later. A short time ago charges were made against him, but were investigated and dismissed.

In this case, the friends of Miller say that he was stirred into his display of insubordination by the acting foreman, Ashton, and that the latter went so far as to lay hands on him before he was provoked into the language complained of, which is said to have been, "Don't put your hands on me." Ashton suspended him, whereupon Miller retorted, "You had better read the President's order," and left the building.

MID-JULY AT BAR HARBOR.

The Resort Now in the Midst of Its Summer Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 21.—Mid-July is always the busy season and society seems to be making up in grand style for its earlier inactivity. Kebo, the Swimming Club, the Reading Room, and all the other resorts have been working overtime this week, and even the most casual observer could ascertain by a cursory glance that Bar Harbor is right in the thick of its Summer festivities. Dinners, luncheons, and teas have been given with a lavish hand this week, while outdoor sports, golf, bathing, tennis, driving, and yachting have come in for their share of attention.

A large number of cups have already been presented for the various classes of the Horse Show by interested members of the Summer colony. Of course, the list is by no means complete, as a large number of other trophies will be given, and in some classes cups and plate will be given both for first and second places. The list of donors thus far includes W. Butler Duncan, Gen. Edward Morrell, Augustus C. Gurnee, Clement B. Newbold, Miss Bowdoin, Capt. Thomas Bush, Francis Burton Harrison, the Malvern Hotel, W. H. N. Voss, who will offer the Secretary's Cup; Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, and Countess Laugier-Villars.

Kebo was a busy place Saturday. The golfers were out in force and the brisk weather made the course thoroughly enjoyable. All through the day the links were dotted with little groups of players. In the forenoon there was the usual handicap contest, the match this time being a choice score contest.

The Swimming Club dance Saturday evening was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season, and was largely attended. It was perhaps the first event of the season when society has really had a chance to get together as a whole, although there have been numerous private dinners and dances. The younger society set, which has been coming to the foreground this season, was out in force, as well as a large number of the older folk. The sunburned yachtsmen from the visiting Eastern Yacht Club were also present in large numbers, a fact which insured men enough to go around.

Before the hop several dinners were given, including one of twelve covers by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss of New York. Frederick R. Sears, third, of Boston also entertained a party of sixteen.

The usual series of weekly hops at the Malvern began Wednesday of this week. These dances, which have always been most popular, will be continued throughout July and August. The music will be furnished by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

An addition to the fleet of motor boats here this Summer is a cruising launch of thirty-five tons, owned by Warner M. Leeds of New York, which came to the harbor this week. The boat is seventy-five feet over all, with a large cabin, and is very fast, although hardly as speedy as Edgar Scott's flyer.

One of the big events of the season will be the athletic meet, to be held under the auspices of the Horse Show Association at Robin Hood Park Aug. 11. The events will include the usual dashes, hurdles, half-mile and mile runs, jumps, and weight events.

The prize lists for the Dog Show are out, and entries have been coming in fast at the office.

R. B. Cutting and family of New York came Friday, and have opened Bowling Green, in Eden Street, which they have leased for the season.

The first race of the eighteen-footers Saturday resulted in a win for the Hayaku, owned by Harold I. Sewall; the Mouse, owned by Dave H. Morris, coming in second, and the Acanthus, H. L. Eno, and the Witch, G. K. Travis, finishing in the order named. There was less than two minutes' difference between the leader and the second boat, and but six minutes between the first and last boats to finish. The race was fast and exciting throughout. The boats are all of one design and will hold weekly championship races each Saturday during the season. The boats will be ranked on the percentage system, but no boat with less than six starts will be eligible for the cup. An individual prize for each weekly race will also be given. Other eighteen-foot boats will be invited to join the weekly races and compete for the prizes, but the championship cup will be confined to boats of the one design.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Milliken gave a dinner and bowling party Thursday evening in honor of their son, Foster Milliken, Jr. The guests included the Misses Cushman, Smith, Lawson, and Shepard, and Messrs. Shepard, Gill, and Fleitmann.

Postmaster Fennelly has received word that a portion of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron would arrive at Bar Harbor about the 22d, and directing him to hold mail for them.

A dainty lunch was given Wednesday at the cottage of Mrs. Franklin Ellis of Washington. Covers were laid for sixteen, and the table decorations were lavender iris, sweet peas, and anemones.

Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Blair of New York entertained a small party at dinner at their cottage, Blair Eyrie, Thursday evening. Covers were laid for twelve.

Dropped Dead in Asbury Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 21.—T. M. Woodey of Petersburg, Va., dropped dead to-night in the exchange of the Plaza Hotel as he was about to speak to the clerk. He was 55 years old. Death was due to heart disease.

Ice Machine for Sale.

Parties owning the complete machinery for a plant of 25-tons capacity of ice daily will dispose of same under a satisfactory guarantee as to quantity and quality by an improved system, demonstrated to be the most economical in the market. Prompt delivery and installation can be arranged.

W. D. JOHNSON,
P. O. Box No. 44, New York City

CITIZENSHIP CARRIES PAUPERISM TO INDIANS

Land Speculators Grow Rich on the White Earth Reservation.

GET FARMS ON MORTGAGES

Half-Breeds, Released from Government Guardianship on June 21, an Easy Prey to Schemers.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.—With the minds of the 5,000 Indians on the White Earth Reservation, in Northern Minnesota, muddled by liquor and their eyes dazzled by the sight of money, the value of which they do not appreciate, the Government allotments recently given to them are rapidly passing into the hands of the land speculators. If the present campaign is maintained, the reservation as a home for Indians will soon be a thing of the past.

The Indians are full-fledged citizens and can buy liquor easily. When drunk they become easy victims of the unscrupulous land agents. Detroit City, in Becker County, and Manhnomen, in Norman County, are the scenes of the bitter competitive war for the Indians' land.

"Skin the Indian" is the motto in these towns, and the Indians, knowing that they can no longer live the wild life of their forefathers, have decided to become "civilized" by drinking to excess and squandering their money on trinkets which have no value save as playthings for children.

The law making the half-breed Indians citizens and allowing them to sell their allotments of land went into effect on June 21 last. For the first time in their lives the Indians can live as they please, and the land speculators, knowing that they were not dealing with the Government, were on the ground ready to open the campaign. Apparently nobody wanted to buy Indian lands, but every one was willing to loan a little money on them at a fair rate of interest.

The mortgages are hastening the downfall of the newly made citizens. It suits the Indian best, for he believes he will continue to hold his land and the money indefinitely. Of course the mortgage is the best thing for the speculators, for they have in it a valid defense, with their ready offer to return the money when it is paid.

On the day the law went into effect the mortgages began to show up. The Indians wanted money quickly, and they found no trouble in getting it. Convinced that they were full-fledged business men, because they were no longer under the eye of the Government, they listened to the offers of money attentively. The land speculators were wise enough to allow the Indians to visit the saloons. Then they talked business. If the Indians had no ready money with which to buy liquor, it came to them mysteriously, and was thankfully received. For several days it was hard to find a sober Indian. In the meantime the mortgage business was progressing rapidly.

An average of eleven mortgages has been filed every day with the Recorder of Deeds at Detroit City since June 21, and undoubtedly many others have been signed and are in the hands of attorneys or of the men who loaned the money. Approximately 250 farms have been taken from the Indians in this way. Most of the mortgages are for short terms, and the lands will sooner or later fall into the hands of the mortgagees. The Indians, knowing little or nothing of farming, are not cultivating their land, and have no other source of income. Each received from the Government an allotment of eighty acres. Only 1,500 full-blooded Indians are under the control of the Indian agent, Simon Michilet. The rest of the tribe seem to be condemned to pauperism.

FOOTPADS STOP WOMEN.

But Mrs. Bauer Lashes Her Horse and Frightens Them Away.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 21.—On the way home from a visit to friends at Jamaica to-day three women were held up by footpads at Hempstead Turnpike. They escaped by the quick wit of Mrs. Barbara Bauer of Hempstead, who was driving. The other two women were Mrs. E. C. Espach, wife of a Presbyterian minister at Belmont, and Miss Minnie Kuhn, her niece.

One of the men seized the horse's head while the other two attempted to enter the vehicle. Mrs. Bauer lashed the horse with the whip and it started with such a jolt that the man at its head was thrown from his feet. Miss Kuhn was thrown out.

The screams of the women frightened the other two men, and they ran away. The women drove here at full speed and reported the matter to the police. A search is being made for the three men.

W. M. WILSON'S FATAL ERROR.

Grasped Steering Wheel of Auto That Hurled Him to Death.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—Louis Block, the local manager of the Ford Automobile Company, who was injured in the automobile accident yesterday in which Walter M. Wilson was killed and four persons, including Mr. Block, were injured, to-day made the following statement as to the cause of the accident:

"The rear wheel struck a rut and swerved slightly. Mr. Wilson became excited. He thought we would be ditched. He deliberately grasped the steering wheel. The steering gear on the car worked wonderfully easy and the instant he touched the wheel I threw my weight in the opposite direction to counterbalance his foolish act. It all happened in two seconds. The machine shot about at right angles and into the trolley pole."

Mr. Block had three ribs fractured and was severely bruised. At the hospital to-day it was stated that Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Charles Schweibert probably would recover.

Dry Cleaning

makes the gown or robe nice enough to wear at any time or on any occasion. It beautifies and preserves.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.
Established 1819. **Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment**

585 Madison Av. / 708 " " / 992 " " / 1064 " " } Dry Cleaning applies to Men's garments as well.

28 other stores in New York & Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

McHUGH | 9 West 42d Street, Opp. New Library.

CLEARS THE DECK FOR FALL TRADE.

OFFERING

200 Floss Pillows in Dimity: at 75c

25 College Pillows: 10 Cat Cushions: at 1.00

100 Seat Cushions for Willow Chairs: at 1.25

50 Colonial Wool Rugs; 100 Ragstyle Rugs: 2.00

500 Rolls Wall Paper (French and English): at 5c

Quick buyers invited.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., At the Sign of the "Popular Shop." (Trade Mark Regd.) | NEW YORK.

No dentifrice like SOZODONT. Why? Because its mission as an Alkaline Antiseptic Liquid Dentifrice is to permeate the gums and mouth and penetrate the minutest crevices of the teeth, neutralizing and removing mouth acids, antisepticising and cleansing the entire tooth structure.

Its fragrance is delicious and lasting.

THINK WHAT THE AUROPHONE
Would Have Meant to Beethoven.
IF YOU ARE DEAF
It means Beethoven and all the world of music for you.
No EFFORT to hear with it.
THE MEARS EAR PHONE CO.
1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SOCIETY AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 21.—The social season at this resort is now approaching its zenith, and the Meadow Club is nightly the scene of much entertaining and gayety. Among those who are the most lavish entertainers are: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Motley, Miss Steward, Miss Margaret Beeckman, Campbell Steward, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Soley, Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, Jr.

George R. Schieffelin, who expected to pass the season abroad, has now engaged a cottage at Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, who recently returned from Europe, will pass the remainder of the season at this resort.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark have been entertaining on a liberal scale at Overdune, their pretty country seat. Among their guests at a recent house party were Miss Cornelia Harriman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman; Miss Havemeyer, daughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer; Seward Webb, Walter Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Jr.

Golf seems to have regained much of its old time popularity here, and the links are daily the scene of spirited contests. Among the most enthusiastic votaries of the game are Shepard K. De Forest, Judge Horace Russell, J. Kelcalf Thomas, Adrian H. Larkin, Robert H. Roberts, J. Bowers Lee, Albert B. Boardman, and Newbold Edgar.

The following officers have been elected for the Village Improvement Society: President—Dr. Albert H. Ely; Vice Presidents—Dr. Peter B. Wyckhoff, Albert J. Post, Henry P. Robbins, Henry F. Herrick, Horace Russell, and Samuel L. Parrish.

POINT PLEASANT PLEASURES.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 21.—Fishing and sailing on the Manasquan River continue popular among those who are making their Summer home here, and crabbing has also had its devotees. Among the most persistent of the fishermen is Kenneth Holmes of Orange, who spends every day at the inlet, and frequently makes good hauls.

The first of the morning concerts for the benefit of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital Auxiliary was held on Wednesday morning on the porch of Mrs. Matthews's home. Miss Mitchell, T. Francis Crowley, and Mrs. Lowenthal were the artists who volunteered their services. The next concert will be held on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Nestor Sanborn entertained a number of their friends at a clambake at the inlet one night this week. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Kuhne, Mrs. Trask, Mrs. Belleville, Mrs. Warner, C. V. Sanborn, and Mrs. Bloodgood.

Chief Justice Gummere of the New Jersey Supreme Court is a cottager here. William Clarke, Riparian Commissioner, is another well-known Jerseyman who is a cottager.

Dr. John Guiteras of Cuba, the expert on yellow fever, has opened his Point Pleasant cottage. Dr. Guiteras is Dean of one of the Cuban colleges, and he has returned to the island for a short time, leaving his family here.

Burnham & Phillips

The Enormous output of our Establishment for the past month has been surprising but very gratifying.

Reason:—We are closing out the cloths for two stores in one

Suitings that were $32 to $35, now $20

Suitings that were $40, now $25

$9 Trousers now $5

High-Class Tailoring Only.
119 and 121 Nassau St., N. Y.

OUR SEASON'S REDUCtion brought the crowds, and that was a part of our plan.

We found ourselves in a peculiar position, having a stock of imported goods for two stores, and only one store now in which to place them.

Our reputation for exclusive, high-class tailoring will be carried out in all the Suitings and Trouserings that we make during this sale.

KNABENSHUE'S AIRSHIP TAKES A SPIN IN THE WET

Strikes a Foul Wind and Heads for the Elevated.

CROWD LEAPS AT THE ROPE

Luckily Falls Short, So the Aeronaut Does More Stunts—Flight to Governors Island Promised.

Since Roy Knabenshue, the Toledo aeronaut, sailed around the Times Building last Summer, the city has been regaled with balloon expeditions in the upper air until a gas bag against the heavenly prospect excites no more comment than it would among Parisian boulevardiers.

But ballooning is one thing and the Ultima Thule of ballooning—the airship—another. When Knabenshue announced that he would give a demonstration of the powers of his airship yesterday, 10,000 persons crowded to the Speedway to see it. Knabenshue, who admits that he is not in the business for his health, said he would charge admission to the Polo Grounds, at 157th Street and Eighth Avenue, whence the airship was to start. But only a hundred or more persons paid the admission, the thousands preferring the vantage point of the Viaduct and "Deadhead Hill," where the small boy views the baseball games.

As early as 2 o'clock, the Viaduct and Speedway were crowded. Knabenshue brought his machine out of the tent in the adjoining field and began a demonstration which, from first to last, was fraught with features peculiar to the habits of the common, or housetop, sparrow. Knabenshue's tent is in Manhattan Field, but the performance was scheduled to take place over the fence in the Polo Grounds. Knabenshue, mounting his machine, flew up, soared over the fence, and alighted in the exhibition grounds.

Taking his stand at the western end of the field, the aeronaut waited for the crowd to come. Unfortunately, and as already explained, the crowd came not. But the rain did, and rain not only adds to the weight of a silk bag, but cools the gas and condenses it. The result was that a balloon envelope full of hydrogen had to be brought over the fence to replenish the depleted store of the airship.

Meantime a crowd of enthusiastic aeronauts had assembled. There was Dr. Thomas, of course, and Charles Walsh, a newcomer from Paris, who has made six ascensions there. Walsh expects to make a few trips himself as a pilot of the clouds.

Crowds Cheer Successful Flight.

Knabenshue got into his seat in the framework of his airship, and adjusted the balance of the machine.

"Stand back, please!" he cried.

There was an expectant rustle among the crowd as it tumbled to the right and the left. Knabenshue's assistant unhooked the last bags of sand, then placed their own weight upon the machine.

"Now!" cried the skipper of the airship. Almost immediately it dipped forward, and arose gracefully in the air.

From the crowds on the Speedway and the Viaduct, from the passengers on a stalled train in the yards of the Interborough road, and from the scores of employes on the Putnam Division tracks arose a great cheering as the machine-driven ship of the clouds sailed into her element. No windjammer ever sailed from an old English port with a greater send-off.

But the voyage was of short duration, although in its flight the airship did all that was expected of it. Knabenshue let it rise to a height of 100 feet, then easily circled the Polo Grounds. Then the aerial navigator turned his airship's head and drove her against the wind. She responded, and after a short trip tacked and dived to the shelter of the buildings.

Up she went again, and the skipper put her on the port tack. She responded to the canvas helm finely, but failure came when Knabenshue tried to bring her to on the wind. The airship held her own for a moment, but that mystery of which only birds know the secret baffled her. She hung, shivered, and dipped, while the motor snapped and the propeller twirled. Then the airship jibed and fell away in the direction of the Interborough tracks.

Nearly Hits Elevated Tracks.

Knabenshue, seeing that he had struck a foul wind, threw out his guide rope, waving to the passengers of the stalled train to catch it. He feared that his airship would strike the elevated tracks. But the cigar-shaped envelope arose, and Knabenshue warned them not to touch the rope. Several rushed to seize the rope, but hundreds who had been reading of the danger attending the grabbing of an aeronaut's rope called to them to desist.

The airship, now under control, again rose to a height of 200 feet and chugged merrily ahead in the direction of the Speedway. The height of the ship over the Polo Grounds was equal to the level of the Speedway.

Knabenshue drove the airship in that direction, crossing the thoroughfare with his rope trailing. Thousands had seen the aeronaut wave away others who had tried to seize the rope, and many drew back now. But Knabenshue wanted the rope to be caught. The gas in the balloon, condensing rapidly, had not sufficient lifting power to take the machine over the Jumel Mansion at that point. The aeronaut waved his hand to the crowd, which immediately surged toward him, all eager to help pull down the airship, which was brought to the Speedway in a few minutes.

Triumph to End With.

From the roadway in front of the Jumel Mansion to the Viaduct, Knabenshue's airship was drawn in triumphant progress. At the middle of the viaduct, however, Knabenshue called a halt. The Manhattan Field was 300 feet below, and it was a long way around to get to it.

"Guess I'll fly it," said the aeronaut.

With the assistance of the crowd he had his machine hoisted on the parapet. Then a gentle push, and like a sparrow on a housetop, Knabenshue hopped off and descended gently to the field where his machine is usually stored in a tent.

The time of the flight was ten minutes. Knabenshue said that he could have stayed up much longer, but did not see the use. He was not in the business to give people everything for nothing. Next week, he said, he would sail from the Polo Grounds to Governors Island and back. He added that he thought his demonstration of the dirigible balloon should convince people that the day of the flying machine had come.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Walsh both expressed their satisfaction with the feat accomplished by Knabenshue.

"It's great!" said Thomas.

"It is, as one would say, a stunt," said Walsh.

Rash Little Boy Hurt.

Six-year-old Willie McClain, who lives in the five-story tenement at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, alongside the Haymarket, hearing that Roy Knabenshue was to make his flight over the city, perched himself on the fourth-floor fire escape yesterday and watched for him. The little fellow thought he saw the airship in the sky and, walking too near the opening in the escape, fell to the ground. He is in the New York Hospital and will probably die of internal injuries.

Just as they were lifting Willie into the ambulance he opened his eyes.

"I seen it," he said.

Then his eyes closed again.

CITY ATTORNEY MURDERED.

Ex-Senator Moody's Son Shot by Gamblers—Appeal for Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

SHOSHONI, Wyoming, July 21.—Gov. Brooks to-day was asked for a company of State troops to be rushed to Shoshoni to assist in keeping order. All day the town has been in the hands of a mob, and in the last twenty-four hours three men have been killed.

Shoshoni is the point of registration for the opening of the Shoshoni Indian reservation, and the town is full of homeseekers, gamblers, and cowboys. So flagrant became the gambling evil that City Attorney Moody ordered all gambling stopped. The gamblers threatened revenge, and last night as Moody was entering his front gate he was assassinated, three men firing shots into his body.

Immediately afterward the same men killed James Anderson, who had witnessed the Moody murder. Posses were formed and the murderers have been pursued ever since. If caught they will be lynched.

Moody was the son of ex-United States Senator Moody of South Dakota. This afternoon a cowboy killed an unknown gambler who had attempted to fleece him. The cowboy was not arrested.

All gamblers have been ordered to leave town, and have until Sunday night to get out.

Up to a late hour to-night Gov. Brooks had not replied, but soldiers are expected in Shoshoni Sunday evening. The troops can come from Sheridan, Cheyenne, or Lander in less than one day's time.

$100,000 GRAFT IN YONKERS.

Mayor Coyne Digs Up Streets and Finds Water Pipes Improperly Laid.

Yonkers, according to an announcement from the City Water Board last night, has been robbed of more than $100,000 by dishonest contractors.

The matter came up in a communication from Mayor Coyne. In laying water pipes for the board contractors are supposed to go five to six feet under the ground. The Mayor said he had been informed by an employe of the board that in no case had this depth been reached. It was learned that after receiving the complaint and having consulted counsel, Mayor Coyne, with Commissioner Cooper, Inspector Smith, who was said to have made the complaint, and a number of laborers, visited the Seventh Ward and began to make an examination.

Then a careful measurement was taken in about a dozen cases, every one of which showed that the terms of the contracts had not been lived up to, the required depth not having been attained in any of the trenches inspected and for which the city paid. In some places the pipes were down only about one-half the required measurement.

This work, it is declared, has been going on for some ten or twelve years. The pipes will have to be relaid in many streets, it is said. Engineer Baldwin said it was the duty of Supt. Peene to see that the pipes were properly laid. Supt. Peene is in Denver.

DON'T WANT THE BAR'S AID.

Brooklyn Circular Opposes Its Acting on Bench Nominations.

A circular issued last night to the members of the Brooklyn Bar Association shows that there is strong opposition to the attempt of a Citizens' Committee to enlist the help of the lawyers of Kings County in the election of an independent ticket for the vacancies in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, to be filled next Fall. No name is signed to the address, but it is evident that it has been written by a supporter of either Senator McCarren or ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. Both of these leaders have expressed the view that judicial office should be the reward of party service.

The circular declares that the men behind the movement are the legal representatives of certain gas and railway corporations and that they will expect substantial returns from those elected by their influence. They have, it is alleged, chosen the Summer as the time for calling a meeting of the Bar Association, because many of the members are away on their vacations, and they hope to have a small gathering of those whom they feel they can, one way or another, influence and control.

SMALL CHANCE OF BIG STRIKE

The Building Unions Seem to Have Had All the Idleness They Want.

It was announced yesterday that the unions under the arbitration agreement, far from showing any disposition to disregard the agreement and to strike on behalf of the plumbers, are generally in favor of long agreements. It was stated at the Building Trades Club that two of the unions, the Mosaic Workers and the House Movers, had just accepted long agreements under an award of a Special Arbitration Committee.

Roswell D. Tompkins, Secretary of the Associated Building Trades, denied yesterday the reports that the Consolidated Board of Business Agents would order a general sympathetic strike in support of the plumbers. The officers of some of the unions said that the building unions have had all they want of strikes in the past three years.

Colbyites Equal Tax League.

A Republican State League for Equal Taxation began in Newark, N. J., yesterday to plan a campaign. Those attending were W. P. Martin, C. U. H. Whitbeck of Bergen County, G. M. Beringer of Camden, Lathrop Anderson of Essex, Andrew Krim of Hudson, W. B. Prichett of Middlesex, C. F. Axtell of Morris, G. L. Record, Gardner Colby, W. F. M. Morgan, H. C. Hines, and H. B. Ayres.

Mutual Life Robbed of Stamps.

Thomas Rogers, 20 years old, of Brooklyn, and George Whitefield, 21 years old, of Manhattan, porter and clerk in the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, were arrested last night on the charge of stealing $39 worth of postage stamps from the company four days ago. They were locked up in Police Headquarters.

Held for Stealing St. Regis Silver.

Henry Glarnen, a waiter of 207 West Twenty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Florence De Leleu of 359 West Forty-fifth Street, were arrested by Detective Kennedy of the hotel force last night for stealing and receiving silverware and table linen belonging to the St. Regis.

Grape-Nuts Pudding

Try one for DESSERT.

WILSON URGES CRUSADE AGAINST BAD MEAT

Says State and City Officials Should Watch Local Plants.

FEDERAL CONTROL LIMITED

Applies Only to Concerns Doing an Inter-State Business—Examinations for Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Discussing the new meat inspection law to-day Secretary Wilson said that there was considerable misapprehension regarding its scope. It does not, he said, apply to any slaughtering and meat packing houses except those doing an inter-State business.

"If the people of this country," said the Secretary, "want to be assured that the meat that goes into their homes from those establishments doing a purely State and local business is clean and wholesome, they should enter upon a crusade for a general cleaning up. I am powerless myself to act.

"Quite recently I went through some of these houses not embraced within the Federal law, and found them in a nasty, dirty condition, and in some cases using diseased animals. It is my one regret that the Federal law does not reach them, but I earnestly hope the State and city officials will look after them as rigorously as we propose to look after the others."

Applicants for posts as Meat Inspectors were examined to-day in 198 cities of the country. The examination was provided and conducted by the Civil Service Commission, and approximately 3,000 men struggled with problems of good meat and bad.

Of the whole number of men who took the examination, perhaps only 500 will be needed immediately. It is expected by Secretary Wilson that he will have no serious difficulty in procuring from among those who were examined to-day the requisite number of competent Inspectors. He expects to have his force ready to begin work by Aug. 1.

At the instance of the Secretary, the examination was made essentially practical. He wants men who have experience in judging the quality of freshly killed meat. It is expected that most of the Inspectors will be recruited from the ranks of the slaughter house workers themselves. Their work will be in the cutting, canning, sausage, lard, oleo, beef extract, dry salt, and sweet pickling rooms of the big packing houses.

ACCIDENT, NOT MURDER.

Mystery of Double Drowning Cleared by Finding of Hedening's Body.

Special to The New York Times.

NETCONG, N. J., July 21.—The body of Fritz Hedening was found in Lake Hopatcong this morning by Hudson Maxim, proprietor of the Laurel House.

Hedening took Hermie Schatz of Brooklyn, a waitress at the Laurel House, out boating on the evening of July 4 and neither returned. Next day three men from Newark, who were camping on the lake, saw the boat floating upside down. Near it was the body of Miss Schatz. She had been drowned in two feet of water, but her body bore no marks of violence.

Hedening could not be found, and the opinion was freely expressed that he had murdered the young woman and run away. The discovery of his body, within three-quarters of a mile of the place where Miss Schatz was drowned, is taken to show that there was an accident. In some way the boat was upset, and both its occupants were thrown into the water.

An inquest will be held by the acting Coroner, August Reimburg.

WOULD OUST ICE CONCERN.

St. Louis Official Brings Suit Against a Combination.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Quo warranto proceedings were begun to-day in the Circuit Court by Circuit Attorney Sager against the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company to compel a forfeiture of its charter on account of an alleged unlawful consolidation of seven companies. The suit also asks $72,100 damages for the time that the consolidation has been in effect.

The petition asserts that when the consolidation took effect the capital stock of the company was represented as $1,800,000, and all paid up by the stockholders, whereas the money was not paid in for it, and the company was simply formed by the new company taking over the assets of seven companies.

NO JAIL FOR ICE LAWYERS.

Circuit Court at Toledo Quashes Sentence on Attorneys.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 21.—The Circuit Court to-day reversed Judge Kinkade in the contempt proceedings against Attorneys Tracy, Brown, and Smith, who represented the Ice Trust and who were sentenced to jail by the Common Pleas Court.

The lawyers were dismissed.

BLACK WOULDN'T BE SENATOR

So Louis F. Payn Says He Heard the ex-Governor Tell a Woman.

Gov. Higgins, State Chairman Odell, and Louis F. Payn of Chatham Four Corners were all in town yesterday. Gov. Higgins dashed across town to the Pennsylvania Ferry at Twenty-third Street, and lost himself after buying a ticket for Atlantic City. Mr. Odell came from Newburg for conferences, notably one with Mr. Payn, who had just returned from a visit to ex-Gov. Black at his farm, in Freedom, N. H.

Gov. Higgins and Mr. Odell were both reticent about their intentions, but Mr. Payn added another verse to the harmony chorus, which differed from the rest in that it told how all Republicans were already together, and now had only to "mingle." He denied that he had been sent as an emissary to Freedom to get ex-Gov. Black to join the harmony choir.

"All I want," said Mr. Payn, "is an efficient leader. I don't care whether it's Platt, Odell, Fassett, Dunn, or any one else. So far as I know there is no difference at all in the party. Odell and Platt may have had some spats in the past, but they weren't serious."

The talk about Odell's successor he also said is a long way in the future. Then he talked of his visit to Freedom farm.

"Gov. Black and I did not even talk politics," said Mr. Payn. "I don't believe he would let any one talk politics to him now. I went to visit him just as I have done every year. The only politics I heard was when a woman caller told him she had seen a reference in a Boston paper to his candidacy as Senator. Then the Governor flared up.

"'I'm not a candidate for United States Senator,' Gov. Black told her. 'If the Legislature was entirely made up of Republicans and they named me without opposition, I would not accept. I am on earth to practice law. I am not a candidate for the Senate, and there's not a man on earth who dares say I am with authority.'"

"Not a thing to say about politics," was what Mr. Odell said.

FREE MARRIAGES ILLEGAL.

So Jersey Acting Mayor Can't Perform 'Em—Some Bogus Proposals.

Acting Mayor James W. McCarthy of Jersey City, who announced that he would perform all marriage ceremonies free until July 28, when Mayor Fagan will return, and who also said he would himself take a wife if the right girl came along, was advised yesterday by John J. Mulvaney, County Attorney, that any ceremony he performed would be illegal.

"Under the act of 1902," said Mr. Mulvaney, "revising the law concerning marriages, the Mayor of any city may perform marriage ceremonies, but that prerogative pertains to the office, and is what is known as an extra municipal function. The statutes regulating the powers and duties of an acting Mayor limit his functions strictly to municipal matters, and the performance of a marriage ceremony is not one of them."

Up to the time the Mayor's office closed no candidates for free matrimony had appeared at the City Hall. As to well-circulated stories about women who sent the acting Mayor proposals of marriage, he did get some letters, but they were written by clerks in the City Hall, and the addresses given proved to be vacant lots.

O'KEEFFE BACKS FLAHERTY.

They Say They'll Work Together on Abuses at Coney Island.

Sheriff Michael J. Flaherty, who recently stirred up the politicians in Brooklyn by declaring that Kenneth F. Sutherland was reviving the old McKane political methods at Coney Island, and who warned Sutherland that he would exercise the authority of his office to put a stop to such practices, called on Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe yesterday afternoon and had a long talk with him about conditions on the Island.

The Sheriff has asserted that policemen and saloon keepers are being threatened and intimidated into joining the new Sixteenth District Democratic Association on the Island. He discussed this report with Commissioner O'Keeffe and is understood to have laid certain facts before him. Both the Sheriff and the Commissioner said after the conference that they had agreed to work together with regard to Coney Island.

The Commissioner assured the Sheriff that he would investigate personally any case of alleged persecution of saloon keepers or intimidation of policemen by politicians at the seaside resort.

Slept for Eighty-one Hours.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 21.—Mrs. Cora Marter of this place awoke to-day from eighty-one hours' continuous sleep, and conversed with friends. The doctors are puzzled over the case.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:20 A. M.—637 Hudson Street; Thomas Carroll; damage, $25.

5:05 A. M.—40 Dover Street; Whitehead & Ware; damage, $25.

10:35 A. M.—486 Seventh Avenue; H. G. Williams; damage, $25.

11:30 A. M.—306-308 East 103d Street; owner unknown; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—327 East Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

1:40 P. M.—216 Canal Street; Moe Levy; no damage.

6 P. M.—678 East 162d Street; Frank Kraemer; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—334 East Thirty-first Street; Joseph Hogan; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—108 Macdougal Street; Mrs. Tuci; damage slight.

11 P. M.—546 West Nineteenth Street; Marie Kantler; damage slight.

Vantines The Unusual Store

Premature Shipments

ORIENTAL RUGS

Compels following

Sweeping Reductions

130	Daghestans,	Average 3.6x5.0;	were 14.00;	now 10.00
125	Fine Shirvans,	" 3.8x5.6;	" 25.00;	" 16.50
100	Heavy Mosul and Guendje,	" 3.8x7.0;	" 22.00;	" 16.00
100	Fine Guendje,	" 3.9x7.6;	" 28.00;	" 20.00
100	" Kazaks,	" 4.3x7.0;	" 35.00.	" 25.00
50	" Persian Hall Runners,	" 3.6x13;	" 40.00;	" 28.00
75	Fine Antique Persian Irans,	" 5.0x9.0;	" 75.00;	" 40.00

50 Large Size Oriental Rugs

For Dining Rooms, Libraries, Parlors or Halls

Sizes 8x12 to 12x16.4

Prices, 40.00 to 80.00

A. A. Vantine & Co.

B'way, Bet. 8th & 19th Sts.

Broadway, Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We have discontinued our departments devoted to Silks, Velvets, Plain and Fancy Linens, Linings, White Goods, Dress Cottons, Dress Goods, Blankets and Bed Coverings. They have been sold collectively to Messrs. Frederick Loeser & Co., of Brooklyn.

Why? Perhaps you have watched a gardener trim a bush. You have seen him clip the lesser bud, so that all the strength and vigor of the stem might go to the greater and healthier growth.

So it is with us. When our business was founded we were alone in Herald Square. We were compelled to satisfy every demand. Now we have neighbors, and others on their way—famous merchants who make dry goods their specialty. Ours is, and has been;

Garments and Personal Requisites for Men, Women and Children.

In the future, as at our advent, we shall devote ourselves exclusively to that specialty. Root and stem, every atom of our strength will be spent to earn for us the right to term ours

The Biggest Shop in the States Devoted to Apparel and Personal Requisites for Men, Women and Children—the biggest in scope, capacity and extent.

May we invite your interest to the new order of things with the assurance of mutual and material benefit?

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Further and More Radical Price Reductions

INVOLVING

Summer Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts for Women

The revision of prices is general and generous—the greater part of our entire collection of Summer garments is involved.

Lingerie Dresses for Women

Formerly $18.50 to $65.00. At $10.50, $14.50, $21.50, $29.00, $34.50

Linen Coat Suits for Women

Formerly $15.00 to $65.00. At $8.75, $12.50, $15.00, $24.50

Tailored Suits for Women

Formerly $29.50 to $48.00. At $14.50 and $19.50

Tailored White Wool Suits for Women

Formerly $29.00 to $75.00. At $14.50, $19.50, $29.00

Satin Rubber Raincoats for Women

Formerly $37.50 to $58.00. At $25.00, $29.50, $39.50

TOGETHER WITH

$5.50 and $6.00 Fancy Shirt Waist Dresses at $2.75

White Lawn Dresses in short sleeve models, both waist and skirt trimmed with laces and embroideries.

$6.50 to $10.00 Washable Lingerie Dresses at $3.95

Three hundred White Lingerie Dresses, fashioned of mulls, lawns, handkerchief linens and batistes, in a series of twenty different styles, with skirts and waists elaborately trimmed with laces and embroideries.

White Linen Skirts at $2.95, $3.95, $4.95. Natural Linen Tourist Coats at $5.00.

Cloth Tourist Coats, Advance Models, at $12.50, $15.00.

A Clearance of Summer Undermuslins

When a sale such as this has for its object an absolute clearance, our disposition is to go to extremes with the reduction of prices. In every specific instance you save a third of what the garments would cost in the regular course of business.

GOWNS, Special, $1.00, 1.19, 1.39, 1.98 of nainsook, low neck, chemise model or open front model, with short kimono sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, embroidery and ribbon.

CHEMISES, Special, 79c., $1, 1.19, 1.50, 1.98 of nainsook, in a number of skirt trimmed models, with Empire, square or round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, embroidery, beading or ribbon.

DRAWERS, Special, 50c., 79c., $1, 1.19, 1.98 of nainsook, with deep umbrella ruffle, edged with French embroidery, Valenciennes laces and insertions; ribbon trimmed.

COVERS, Special, 79c., $1, 1.19, 1.39, 1.98 of nainsook; French models, trimmed with lace, embroidery and lace combinations, beading and ribbon.

PETTICOATS, 79c., $1.00, 2.98 of soft finished cambric, plain tucked ruffles, embroidery or lace trimmed.

COMBINATION GARMENTS.

COVER & SKIRT, Special, $2.50, 3.95 trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

COVER AND DRAWERS, Special, $3.25, 4.95, 5.50 of nainsook or lawn, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

The Midsummer Clearance Waists and Blouses

A clearance in the fuller significance of the term, since it includes practically every waist that our stock affords, from a simple tailored garment to the elaborate blouses of fine laces and embroideries. Every waist has one thing in common—the price reduction of a third to almost one-half. The following list is merely indicative and not at all representative of the extent of the clearance.

Sheer Lawn Waists, Special at $1.25

Entire front elaborated with Swiss embroideries, collar and cuffs tucked and edged with Valenciennes lace; open back, short sleeve model.

French Mull Waists, Special at $2.50

with pointed yoke of German Valenciennes lace followed by fine embroidery; low neck, open back, short sleeve model.

Peter Pan Waists Special at $1.75

Two models—one of fine linen with high turn over collar and long sleeves, the other of sheer lawn with entire front of fine Swiss embroidery; soft roll collar and cuffs.

Silk Outing Waists, Special at $2.75

Of China silk, with broad tucks extending to the shoulders, open front, short sleeve model, with soft roll collar and cuffs.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

50c. Lisle Vests at 35c.

3 GARMENTS FOR ONE DOLLAR

They are the standard Kayser vests, which always command fifty cents. Fashioned of highly mercerized lisle thread in pink, sky blue or white, low neck, sleeveless, elaborately trimmed at the neck and shoulders with deep lace and silk ribbon. Sizes 4, 5, 6.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

25c Black Stockings 18c

FOR WOMEN, 3 PAIRS FOR 50c

Summer stockings, one of black gauze lisle thread, highly mercerized, and the other of fine gauge black cotton, both with reinforced soles, heels and toes.

50c Summer Stockings at 32c

Fashioned of black gauze lisle thread, with garter top, or of sheer black cotton, with spliced white soles, both with reinforced soles, heels and toes.

DIAZ WILL PROTECT FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO

Threatens to Execute Leaders of Outbreaks Against Them.

PEOPLE FEAR AMERICANS

View with Jealousy Great Influx of Men and Capital—Families Returning to United States.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 21.—A dispatch from Mexico quotes President Diaz as saying:

"The Americans need have no fear of being banished from this country, and I propose taking immediate action to suppress attacks upon foreigners. A few executions of the leaders will put an end to any persecutions by Mexicans and summary work will be made of every person found guilty of crime."

The President further expressed his friendly feelings toward Americans and said that Mexico owed much to American enterprise and capital. Mexican authorities declare the uprising has been fostered not by labor agitators, but by disgruntled Mexicans and enemies of the Diaz administration. However, the ignorant Mexicans have taken advantage of conditions, and many indignities have been offered to Americans and Englishmen. Hundreds of foreigners are flocking to Mexico City from inner parts and American employes are quitting the country.

A report from Sonora says that trouble is brewing there, and the Mexican prisons are crowded with natives who assaulted foreigners. All the foreigners are heavily armed and the women and children are being sent across the border into Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The anti-American sentiment in Mexico is said by Americans recently resident in Mexico to be the result of the great influx of Americans and American capital in the past few years. In the northern and western States of Mexico the Americans are getting the upper hand everywhere, and in Chihuahua and Sonora the natives believe that it is only a question of time when both States will be entirely under American control. It is said that in a business way this state of affairs has practically come about already.

In Sonora a short time ago, it will be remembered, there was a fierce outbreak and an attempt to massacre the Americans, and it was a couple of days before the mob could be subdued, though the Federal Government co-operated in every way with the Americans.

The natives are said to believe that the history of Texas is being repeated in Chihuahua and Sonora. These two States are mining and timber districts, and the Americans are crowding in there and developing the mines and exploiting the timber. Both States are on the northern border and far to the west.

President Diaz's policy is favorable to the Americans, but it is said that when he dies his successors will be unable to control his people, and that present developments indicate that even now Diaz will have his hands full.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—E. J. Mathes, one of the party of fifty-two American men, women, and children who left Mexico because of anti-foreign threats and passed through New Orleans late last night en route to Cincinnati, said:

"One of the most alarming features of the situation is the fact that the Mexican servants have joined in the anti-foreign movement and the wives of the foreigners are in mortal terror of their families being poisoned. I was reluctant to leave the country, but I simply could not resist the pleadings of the members of my family. I am now taking them to our former home in Ohio.

"The anti-foreign movement is strongest in the northern and central portions of Mexico, where the natives have been wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by agitators and agents of revolutionary societies. Along the Rio Grande border the movement is not so strong, because the Mexicans fear the Texans, who know how to shoot.

"The educated class of Mexicans is not in sympathy with the anti-foreign movement, but is in a hopeless minority. The army is recruited from the lower classes and cannot be relied upon. The uprising is scheduled to occur in September, and it will probably be necessary for the United States to throw an army across the border in order to protect American citizens.

"The anti-foreign contingent has grown to such an extent that I do not believe that the Mexican Government can cope with it successfully."

Other members of the party include men with their families bound for Kentucky, Tennessee, and States further East.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN WEDS.

Marries Miss Ivy Dundas—Enormous Crowds Cheer the Couple.

LONDON, July 21.—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, this afternoon Austen Chamberlain, son of Joseph Chamberlain, was married to Miss Ivy Dundas.

Few society functions in the past have attracted so much popular attention. Enormous crowds thronged the approaches to the church, which was crowded, and gave the bride and bridegroom an enthusiastic reception. Joseph Chamberlain was not present, being confined to his residence by a bad attack of gout.

Both Houses of Parliament were well represented, and the presents were unusually numerous and costly. King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Prince and Princess of Wales being among the donors.

A FRENCH GUNBOAT ASHORE.

Grounds In Course of Manoeuvres—Torpedo Craft Also Run on Rocks.

L'ORIENT, July 21.—In the course of the naval manoeuvres to-day the gunboat Lance, steaming at fourteen knots in a thick fog, ran on a ridge of rocks near here.

The efforts made to refloat her have proved unsuccessful.

Two torpedo boats which were accompanying the Lance also ran on the same ridge, but were refloated at high water.

BATTLE IN SENEGAL.

French Lose Fifteen Men Killed and Two Officers Wounded.

PARIS, July 21.—Unofficial advices from Senegal say that a severe fight has taken place between natives and French troops.

The French lost fifteen men killed and two officers wounded.

Troops Kill Anti-Jewish Rioters.

KALUGA, July 21.—Anti-Jewish disturbances broke out in the village of Spasdelensk to-day. A mob beat Jews and plundered their houses. The troops fired a volley, killing two of the plunderers and wounding many others. Order was restored.

SUES ITALIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

Countess Wants Support for Alleged Son of King Humbert.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, July 21.—A dispatch from Rome says that the Countess Hercolani has begun an action for damages against the royal family of Italy.

The Countess says that the late King Humbert supported her and their son until the King was assassinated.

Since the King's death, the Countess further states, she has been unable to obtain any allowance from the royal family, and she is now in the utmost need.

It is expected that the hearing of the case will take at least a fortnight on account of the large number of witnesses to be examined.

KILLED A BARON IN JAIL.

Keeper Was Explaining the Mechanism of a Pistol to Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, July 21.—In a penitentiary in this city recently a keeper accidentally killed a prisoner, Baron Ernst von Fritschen.

The keeper was explaining to the Baron, who had been arrested on a charge of fraud, the mechanism of a pistol, when the weapon was discharged and the bullet pierced the Baron's heart.

The keeper to-day was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

FOUGERE GOES FREE.

Conviction on the Charge of Shoplifting in London Is Quashed.

LONDON, July 21.—The convictions on May 10 of Mlle. Fougère, the dancer, and her husband, Albert Girod, on the charge of shoplifting were quashed to-day by the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved.

The Judges held that inadmissable evidence had been submitted.

Eugénie Fougère Girod, who gave her age as 30 years, and Albert Girod, her husband, were found guilty at the City of London Sessions at Clerkenwell on May 10 of stealing articles of wearing apparel from a London shop.

Mlle. Fougère said in evidence that she took the articles in question by mistake and unknowingly carried them away with other things she had in her hands. She did not know that she had them until after she had left the shop. Asked why she did not return the things, she said she did not like to go back, but intended to pay for them later on.

Mlle. Fougère had been appearing at the Oxford Music Hall, where she earned a very large salary. The case attracted much interest in London, and general sympathy was felt for the French dancer.

Sentence was deferred, and on May 11 the prisoners were admitted to bail.

PIRACY A VICEROY'S FAULT.

Outrages in China Said to be Due to Lax Administration.

HONGKONG, July 21.—At a meeting of the China Association to-day the matter of piracy was discussed. The association passed the following resolution:

"The Hongkong branch of the association desires to record its opinion that the recent outrages on shipping in the West River were directly due to the lax administration of the Viceroy of Canton. We impress upon the London Branch of the Association the need of making representations in the matter to the Foreign Office."

The Chairman of the meeting described the Viceroy's attitude to representatives of foreign rights as "casual to a degree," adding: "He is influenced by the new wave of chauvinism, animated by the mandarins, which is sweeping over the empire." The Chairman urged the removal of the Viceroy.

KING EDWARD HIS SPONSOR.

Duke of Manchester's Second Son Christened in the Chapel Royal.

LONDON, July 21.—King Edward was one of the godfathers of the Duke of Manchester's second son, who was christened this morning in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. His Majesty was represented by Earl Granville, a Lord in Waiting.

The other sponsors were Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, father-in-law of the Duke, and Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, mother of the Duke. Mississippi water, brought over for the occasion, was used at the christening.

The mother was indisposed and unable to be present. A fashionable gathering attended the ceremony.

Catholics Buy Episcopal School.

Announcement of another purchase of real estate by Bishop McDonnel of Brooklyn was made yesterday. St. Catharine's Hall for Girls, at 286 to 292 Washington Avenue, which was under Episcopal Church management, is after this to be a Catholic School. It will become a free parish school.

Thomas E. Stillman Better.

LISIEUX, Department of Calvados, France, July 21.—Thomas E. Stillman, the New York lawyer, who was injured in an automobile accident near here July 18, is slightly improved to-day. The doctors do not consider him to be out of danger, but they take a more hopeful view of his condition.

Killed by Bomb He Was Carrying.

MILAN, July 21.—A bomb carried by a workman named Enrico Spada exploded in his hands to-day. Spada was mortally wounded, and his wife, who accompanied him, was seriously injured.

TAKE THE CAR AHEAD? NOT HE

Even the Motorman Balked This Time—Persuaded After a Block.

The worm turned against the much-criticised "car-ahead" system yesterday morning. Even John McCarthy, a motorman on a south-bound Eighth Avenue trolley car, rebelled against the rule.

The trolley lines in this borough have a plan by which in case of a collision in which a motorman is held by the police the driver of the following car must leave his own and take the car ahead. Such a situation arose in Eighth Avenue, near 125th Street. A car in charge of Daniel Turner collided with Angelo Malletta's delivery wagon, and threw John Argratti of 407 East 124th Street, Malletta's assistant, to the ground, damaging his head. Turner was ordered by the police to leave his car, and McCarthy, the motorman of the car following, was told to take the car ahead and run it downtown.

"I won't do it," declared McCarthy, with emphasis.

"Car ahead!" yelled half a dozen passengers on McCarthy's car, appreciating the situation. "Car ahead. Get a move on now! Take the car ahead."

McCarthy scowled but refused to move. Passengers and policement became indignant at his obstinacy, but he persisted in sticking to his post. For half an hour he stayed there, until there was a real block, and an inspector appeared and ordered him, under threat of dismissal, to obey the rule. He finally capitulated.

"Car ahead! Car ahead!" yelled the elated crowd. "We'll give you a dose of your own medicine."

Then the block was raised.

SAY GUATEMALANS SHOT ALL THEIR PRISONERS

Salvadoran Papers Assert That None Were Spared.

TERMS OF THE PEACE TREATY

Disarmament in Eight Days—Convention of Friendship to be Negotiated Within Two Months.

SAN SALVADOR, Friday, July 20.—The Salvadoran newspapers indignantly accuse the Guatemalan troops of having killed the Salvadoran prisoners as soon as they were captured.

The papers say that Gen. Cristales, when the amistice was signed, returned to the Guatemalan Army all the captured officers and soldiers of Guatemala, but the Guatemalans were unable to take a corresponding step because all the prisoners they had captured had been shot.

The newspapers call the attention of the civilized world to this alleged action on the part of Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—American Ministers Merry and Combs to-day advised the State Department that Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador had signed the following articles of peace:

Article 1. Peace established; withdrawal of armies in three days; disarmament in eight days.

Article 2. Exchange of prisoners; the release of political prisoners; general amnesty recommended.

Article 3. Vigilant watch over emigrados in order to prevent abuse of asylum.

Article 4. To negotiate a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation within two months.

Article 5. Any difficulties over the treaty and all future concrete complaints between the three countries shall be submitted to arbitration to the President of the United States and the President of Mexico.

Article 6. This treaty is made with the moral sanction of the mediating nations and others assisting at the conference, namely, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The State Department has no advices as to when and where the three nations will hold the meeting to negotiate a formal treaty of friendship in accordance with the articles agreed upon. It is believed by diplomats that the negotiations will be conducted either in Mexico or the United States.

The recognition in the articles of Costa Rica and Nicaragua as constructive parties to the peace conference is regarded by State Department officials as very significant in that it really makes all five Central American Governments parties to the peace negotiations.

The closing chapter of the peace negotiations was marked by the exchange of congratulations between the participants in the efforts to terminate the dangerous state of affairs in Central America. The plenipotentiaries themselves sent cable messages to President Roosevelt and President Diaz, and President Roosevelt and President Diaz returned graceful acknowledgments of these tributes, and then exchanged personal messages of congratulation. The underlying expression was that the Marblehead peace compact would be historical in Central America, as it certainly would go far to prevent any hostile collision between the small sister republics for many years to come, constituting, as it did, a warning to each that the great northern republics had a very strong and selfish interest in the maintenance of peace.

OYSTER BAY, July 21.—Messages of congratulation on the peace treaty were sent to-day by President Roosevelt through the State Department to the Presidents of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

The President expressed the hope that all future disputes between the three countries might be settled by arbitration without recourse to arms.

OUR DELEGATES REACH RIO.

Secretary Root to Arrive at the Brazilian Capital on July 26.

RIO JANEIRO, July 21.—The American delegates to the International American Conference, with the exception of Van Leer Polk, have arrived here.

Secretary Root is at Pernambuco, on board the United States cruiser Charleston, and will reach Rio Janeiro on July 26.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Baron Rio Branco, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, advised the Brazilian chargé in this city, Gurgel Do Amaral, by cable to-day that the third Pan-American conference at Rio Janeiro will be formally opened at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. The opening was to have been to-day, but because of the lateness of the arrival of the steamer Byron, which carried the American delegation and the representatives of a number of other countries, it is assumed that the delay of two days was thought necessary.

In his dispatch to the embassy in this city Baron Rio Branco said great preparations were being made for the reception of Secretary Root, who is expected in Rio Janeiro on July 26. Several thousand Brazilian students will lead the demonstration in honor of the American Secretary. The President's palace in Petropolis, the Summer Capitol, in the mountains near Rio Janeiro, will be at Mr. Root's disposal, and while in Rio Janeiro he will be entertained in the famous Abrantes Palace, the most historic building in the republic.

Ill Marines Arrive in Boston.

BOSTON, July 21.—The cruiser Columbia arrived to-day from Panama by way of Porto Rico, bringing 300 marines, of whom 165 are suffering from malaria. Nineteen of this number are very seriously ill and not one of the 165 is fit for duty. The indisposed marines were taken to the Naval Hospital in Chelsea.

Hibernians Elect Officers.

SARATOGA, July 21.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians completed its National Convention to-day after electing these officers: President—Matthew Cummings, Boston; Vice President—John E. Reagan, St. Paul; Secretary—James C. Carroll, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer—John F. Quinn, Joliet, Ill.

Avoid Exertion

In hot, stuffy weather

Get a Telephone

and let it run your errands.

New Low Rates

now in force.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

NAFTAL MURDER TRIAL.

Alleged Slayers of Aged Woman to Face a Jury To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 21.—Not since the trials of Laura Biggar for conspiracy with others in attempting to obtain the greater part of the large fortune left by Henry M. Bennett and of David Lamar, the broker, for hiring New York thugs to assault a coachman who had affronted him, has a case in the Monmouth County courts attracted so widespread interest as that to be begun here on Monday, when Frank Perdoni, fruit vender, and Howard F. Morris, a theatrical man, will be put on trial for the murder of Mrs. Mary Naftal at Asbury Park on Dec. 18.

The Naftal family is wealthy. None of the children was living at home when the crime was committed, and Mr. Naftal was visiting his son in New York, leaving Mrs. Naftal, 80 years old, alone in their second-story apartments in Main Street. She was known to carry large sums of money about with her and also valuable jewels. In the afternoon of Dec. 18 the body of Mrs. Naftal was found upon the bed covered with a mattress, and her hands and feet bound tightly with sash cord. There were indications that she had been chloroformed. Her jewelry and a sum of money, about $10,000 in all, were missing.

A reward of $2,000 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers. Three days later Perdoni and Morris were arrested for the murder.

Though the men are poor, some of the most eminent lawyers in the State have been engaged to defend them. Ex-Judge William H. Hoffman, E. W. Arrowsmith, Robert P. Bell, and Charles E. Cook will represent Perdoni and Edmund Wilson and S. A. Patterson will appear for Morris. Justice J. Franklin Fort will preside at the trial. The evidence is altogether circumstantial.

PRANK MAY KILL A BOY.

His Rahway Friends Lasso and Drag Him Till He's Unconscious.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, July 21.—During an attack by a crowd of mischievious boys upon a lawn party at the home of James K. Day, on Hamilton Street, last evening, Bert Marson, a boy Sergeant of the Rahway Cadets, was so badly hurt that he may die.

Marson was taking tickets at the gate of Mr. Day's lawn, when some of his friends tried to rush past him without paying the entrace fee. Marson prevented them doing so.

A few minutes later he was lassoed around the waist with a rope, and the crowd of boys hauled him from his seat and dragged him on his back over the ground.

His screams were not heard by the guests at the lawn party, but one of them finally saw the boy as his playfellows were dragging him across a field.

The boy was unconscious when rescued, and his condition is said to be serious.

To Open Packing Houses In England?

LONDON, July 21.—The London newspapers report that a number of Chicago meat packers contemplate opening packing houses and warehouses in this country. They add that sites in Lancashire and London are being inspected, but no names are mentioned.

CHICAGO, July 21.—At the offices of the leading packers in this city it was said to-day that nothing was known of any move to establish packing houses in England.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

Store Closes 5 P. M.; Saturdays at Noon.

MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

ANOTHER LOT OF

Satin and Twilled Foulard Silks

From our Wholesale and Retail Stocks.

A large variety of handsome designs and fashionable colors, including polka-dots.
Regular $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 qualities, yard, 50c

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

All Linen Suitings (36 inch)

10,000 YARDS, in most fashionable shades of Blue, Helio, Gray, Tan, Biscuit, Reseda, Brown, also White. Regular value 40c., yard, 25c

French Hand-Made Lingerie.

A recent shipment of plain and handsomely embroidered and lace-trimmed pieces, very latest models; also exquisite three-piece sets in fine Nainsook and Linen, at unusually attractive prices.

DRAWERS,	1.25 to 19.50
CORSET COVERS,	3.00 to 7.50
CHEMISES,	3.00 to 22.50
NIGHT DRESSES,	3.75 to 35.00
SKIRTS,	2.50 to 87.00
THREE-PIECE SETS,	15.00, 19.50, 25.00 to 150.00

ON MONDAY, JULY 23D, WILL BE HELD

The Following Special Sales

Alpaca Petticoats, Accordion plaited, tucked ruffle, also full tucked flounce. Colors and black. Regularly $4.00, 2.75

White Taffeta Silk Petticoats in a variety of styles, fine grade, suitable for wear with Summer and Lingerie Dresses. Regularly $7.50 and $8.00, 5.00

Washable Waists

WAISTS of sheer Lawn, long and short sleeves, lace trimmed,	1.50
WAISTS of fine Lawn, embroidered panels and lace yokes,	2.25
WAISTS of Hand Emb'd Handkerchief Linen. Regularly $6.00,	3.50
HAND-MADE IMPORTED WAISTS, high grades, Formerly $14.00 to $125.00,	10.00 to 65.00

Women's High Grade Suits. The remaining stock of Voiles, Taffetas, Panamas and Foreign Fabrics; to close, 27.50, 37.50

Taffeta Coats, Eton and three-quarter length; also balance of imported models, at decided reductions from former prices.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS

Women's Neckwear, Parasols, Laces, Infants' Wear

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Broadway & 19th Street

HIS TAXES REJECTED SO THAT HE CAN'T VOTE

Odd Plight of an Irishman Naturalized in Rhode Island.

BUYS LAND IN DESPAIR

Appeals to Mayor, Governor, President, and Bourke Cockran, Who Give Him Varied Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 21.—That nothing is certain save death and taxes is an axiom that has been exploded in this city in the case of Luke O'Connor, a citizen who possesses taxable property upon which he has vainly endeavored to be assessed for the past five years.

Mr. O'Connor is an Irishman, who came to this country within the past decade. He speedily became interested in the politics of his adopted country, and when he saw a notice of the Tax Assessors calling upon all property owners to make out a statement, he sent in his list, quite sufficient for voting purposes, and rested in the belief that all was well. When the time came to pay the tax, however, O'Connor got the surprise of his life. He was curtly told by the City Treasurer that the only tax he would be required to pay was the poll tax. A check sent later for the amount that would be due on his property was returned to him.

When the time for the collection of the poll tax came around O'Connor refused to pay it. He was arrested and taken to jail, where he was incarcerated several weeks before changing his mind. Upon quitting the jail he sued the City of Pawtucket and the City Treasurer, jointly and separately, but was unable to get a lawyer to push his cause.

Undaunted by these rebuffs, O'Connor appealed successively to the Mayor of Pawtucket, the Governor of the State, the President of the United States, and to Bourke Cockran, who was born in the same county in Ireland. He got an evasive answer from the first, was ignored by the second, received a note from Secretary Loeb stating that the President disapproved of the action of the Tax Assessors and advising him to appeal to the State courts, and, lastly, was advised by Mr. Cockran to move out of the locality.

Each year after his arrest O'Connor appeared before the Assessors at the proper times, armed with his bankbook showing possession of the $200 required of a personal property voter, and each year he has been turned down. He declares our political system "rotten," and says that instead of coming to the "Land of the Free," as he supposed, he has found here less liberty than in any land he has visited.

O'Connor's plight is due to the fact that Pawtucket is ruled, like most other Rhode Island cities, by a ring, which controls the Board of Tax Assessors and jealously guards the list of personal property voters who alone may select their creator, the Board of Aldermen. Unless a man is known to be "all right" he finds it very difficult to be registered. On the other hand, if he is a "regular" there are not lacking persons who will "pay his taxes," all unknown to himself, and he will find himself in full possession of the coveted franchise, with no effort or expense on his part. The Mayors of the cities, for whom all citizens may vote, are almost invariably Democrats; the Common Councils and Boards of Aldermen are in each case overwhelmingly Republican, while City Treasurers and Boards of Tax Assessors practically have life tenures of office.

Within the past week O'Connor has purchased a lot of land in this city for exactly $200, and Pawtucket is watching with interest his next attempt to pay his taxes.

Frederick Loeser & Co

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M.; Closes at 5 P. M.

The Whole Great Dry Goods Stock OF Saks & Co. of Manhattan

In the Greatest Sale Ever Held in America

THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT concerning a splendid stock of Dry Goods that it has ever been the privilege of any store to make. We shall start to-morrow the greatest Sale of the kind ever held in America.

The goods comprise the entire new stock of Dry Goods assembled for this season by Saks & Company of Broadway and Thirty-third Street, Manhattan. They include

Silks Velvets Linens Towels Sheets Linings
White Goods Dress Cottons Dress Goods
Linen and Lace Pieces Blankets and Bed Coverings

Immense as the stock is, we have gone still further, and to make it complete, to make this the greatest sale of the kind ever held, we have searched the market, exerted to the full the great purchasing power of the Store and enriched the Saks stock with thousands of dollars worth of other goods bought under price. It makes altogether

A Quarter of a Million Dollars Worth of New Dry Goods to Sell for a Fourth to More Than Half Under Regular.

The magnitude and importance of this offering dwarfs all precedent. There has never been a Sale like it. There may well never be another to equal it. For these goods are all new, fresh, of the highest grades and in the newest styles. Nothing better could be found anywhere. There is enough splendid merchandise to make the entire stock of many important stores.

Saks and Company decided to give up all their Dry Goods departments in order to devote themselves more particularly to their specialty—ready-to-wear apparel. It was perhaps natural that they should turn to Loeser's in this emergency. The stock is immense. Other stores would hardly dare to add to their own regular stocks a quantity so great. Other stores could hardly hope to secure for the Saks goods so quick and certain a dispersal. But the Saks stock is fine. No store has carried a more notable line of merchandise. No store has owned a stock of Dry Goods which we would offer to our patrons with more confidence.

Last Fall, as is well remembered, we sold the Journeay and Burnham stock of Oriental Rugs, China and similar wares. Now we offer the Saks stock of Dry Goods. These events are significant. It is significant that stores of the Saks and Journeay and Burnham class should first turn to Loeser's when the prompt distribution of great quantities of merchandise is concerned. It is significant that the great Loeser Sales should be persistently, even if ineffectually, imitated. And in the successful management of these broad movements, with the economies they present to our patrons, is found one of the chief differences between Loeser's and other stores.

We have not only bought the Saks goods, but we have also taken the Saks employes who sold these goods and joined them to our regular organization. Vast as the Sale will be, you will find the same thorough, good service for which the Loeser Store is famous. The Saks people know their stocks and believe in them. You will find them as enthusiastic as you will be over the great reductions in price.

The Sale of all these goods is to be speedy. They have been marked at low prices beyond all precedent—low enough to turn an ordinarily dull month into one busier than the busiest. No room for details. But come as early as possible to the Store to-morrow.

Everything Is Ready and We Start To-Morrow

The Great Summer Furniture Sale.

Biggest and Best Sale of the Kind Ever Held.

Prices a Fifth, a Fourth, a Third, Even Half Under Usual.

THE SUMMER FURNITURE SALE—known generally as the August Furniture Sale—will start here to-morrow. The Furniture is ready, our preparations are complete and we see no reason to delay the Sale any longer.

Thousands of people are waiting for this news. Hundreds have been asking us when the Sale would begin. The Loeser August Furniture Sale is classic. During many years it has been the great event of the Summer. During many years it has had a host of imitators, but no rival. And to-day we announce the sale with more than ordinary enthusiasm, because it is the best and biggest Sale we ever held, and because it has been the most difficult Sale to make ready of any in our experience.

Furniture costs a great deal more to make than it used to cost. To be sure, the market is still flooded with "cheap" Furniture, and you will find that sort of Furniture a-plenty in many of the sales announced with a flourish of trumpets at this season. But the Western Furniture makers who produce the kind of Furniture we buy have found it increasingly difficult to keep prices down.

These were the conditions we met—conditions which have tried every resource of this great Furniture business. We cannot help being enthusiastic over the success of our plans and work.

You will find in the Sale that starts to-morrow morning:

1. *More and Finer Furniture Than We Ever Exhibited at One Time.*
2. *Variety Enough to Suit Every Possible Taste and Need.*
3. *The Loeser Guarantee of Quality Back of Every Piece.*

We give no details to-day. It would be impossible to adequately represent the immense stocks and the wonderful variety. Come to-morrow and see for yourself. You will find every piece of Furniture in the Sale tagged with a red tag that plainly shows the saving. You will find the sort of Furniture you want has been reduced in price. You will find that in economy for YOU this is the greatest Furniture Sale you have ever known.

INDIA, HOME OF COTTON, STILL WEAVES BY HAND

Millions of Archaic Looms Supply Bulk of Empire's Cloth.

NATIVES' MARVELOUS SKILL

Record of a Piece of Muslin 20 Yards Long and 1¼ Yards Wide Weighing 14 Ounces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Consul William T. Fee writes from Bombay, saying that by those who have devoted much thought to the matter it has been determined with considerable certainty that India is the original home of cotton, and from there it spread gradually westward, and possibly also eastward. Mr. Fee continues:

"The manufacture of cotton in India dates back to its earliest history. There are allusions to it connected with India in the Bible. In old Sanskrit records mention is made of its being used in India nearly 3,000 years ago. At the time of Alexander's invasion of India the dress of the Hindus was described as consisting largely of calicoes, pure white or having figures. Among the imports into Europe during the first century, enumerated by the elder Pliny, muslins and calicoes from India are described as of superior quality.

"Perhaps the earliest notice of cotton is by Herodotus about 450 B. C., who speaks of the trees of India bearing as their fruit fleeces more delicate and beautiful than those of sheep, and of the Indians using them for the manufacture of cloth. From India cotton cloth was gradually introduced into Greece, Rome, and Sicily before the Christian era. Cotton awnings were used in the theatre at the Apollinarian games, and Caesar afterward covered the Roman Forum with them, as also the sacred way from his own house to the Capitolian Hill, which is said to have appeared more wonderful than the gladiatorial exhibition itself.

"The cotton fabrics of the Hindus have been excelled in fineness and excellence only by the productions of the most perfect machines of modern times. By these people were made the fine muslins known to the Greeks by a name which referred to their coming from the borders of the Ganges.

EARLY CALCUTTA FABRICS.

"The City of Calicut, on the Malabar Coast, which, with Surat, was an ancient cotton mart for the supply of the more western nations of Asia, gave its name to the variety of the fabric known as "calico." Some qualities of these were 'so fine that one could hardly feel them in the hand, and the thread when spun is scarcely discernible.' A single pound of thread was spun out to a length of 115 miles. Dacca, once a considerable and wealthy city, lying to the northeast of Calcutta, sent out from its looms in the early centuries those wonderful tissues of fine muslins made from a staple too short to be woven by any machinery, named on account of their fineness 'Abrawan,' or 'flowing water,' and 'Shabnam,' or 'evening dew.'

"Even after the advent of the English in India, there is an instance recorded regarding the fineness of a piece of muslin of 20 yards long and 1¼ yards wide, weighing only 14 ounces. With the rudest of implements the Hindu women spun those almost impalpable threads and wove fabrics that for fineness of quality have never been successfully imitated elsewhere. With the decay of the native Hindu Courts, the chief customers, the demand ceased, and the manufacture has entirely stopped. Dacca to-day exhibits little more than a ruin.

HAND AND POWER LOOM WEAVING.

"Weaving in India divides itself into two branches—hand-loom and power-loom weaving. The proportion of hand-loom made cloth to power loom is fully 2 to 1. That is, there is about twice as much hand-loom cloth made in India as there is power-loom made cloth. Hand-loom weaving is the most important indigenous industry in India to-day. According to the census of 1901 there were 2,700,000 hand-loom weavers, and something more than that number of dependents, or somewhere like 6,000,000 of people are dependent upon the hand-loom industry for their livelihood.

"This ancient industry has suffered greatly from the introduction of machine-made goods, and yet it is still possessed of considerable vitality, as the above figures show, and does not remain as but a shadow of its former self, as seems to be the fashion to talk of this industry. It is very doubtful indeed if at any former time a much larger number of people were engaged in it. The population of India has more than doubled during the past century. The general increase in wealth and improvement in the standard of living will probably account for the enormous importation of cotton goods rather than to credit it to a corresponding lessening in the products of the Indian looms.

"This village industry of the hand loom gives means of livelihood not only to an immense number of the weaving class, but affords means of supplementing the incomes of agriculturists, the backbone of India, who usually employ themselves on hand looms when field work is unnecessary, and also when, owing to famine, drought, or excessive rains, agricultural operations are not possible.

"The hand weavers of India have already greatly suffered by the competition with the power looms and by the change in the taste of the people, and, doubtless, the present is only a mild forecast of what is yet to come. To meet the ever-increasing stress of competition they can only offer to work at lesser wages and for longer hours. By enlisting the services of their wives and children and by leading lives of monotonous, arduous toil, they have managed to survive. It has only been in late years that any effort has been attempted to better their surroundings, and, as far as I am able to inform myself, the efforts made on behalf of the weaver to improve his condition or the hand loom have, as yet, resulted in nothing material.

"The native hand loom is of an archaic pattern, the apparatus and methods used by the hand weavers are centuries old. It is claimed that in preparing the warp the hand loom weavers are incapable of winding more than two threads at a time, though the simplest improved mechanical devices would enable them to increase their abilities by fiftyfold.

"If a man, by reason of superior training and with the aid of improved machinery, can do five or six times as much work as the man without such aids, can there be any doubt as to the results? The latter may cheapen its wage and lengthen its day of labor, and even impress child labor in its struggle for existence, but only to the purpose of again proving that it is the quality of labor, and not quantity, that wins.

"If the power loom weaver would improve himself and become able to work the power loom with as great efficiency in India as is done in America or England, then the hand-loom industry would become rapidly extinct.

COMPETITION AND LABOR.

"If the power-loom weaver would improve himself and increase his capacity to attend more looms than one he would soon outdistance the output of the hand loom. It is because he confines himself to only one loom that he brings down the power loom to the producing capacity of the hand loom. In competition, other conditions being equal, it is the skillful and intelligent labor that wins out. The Lancaster weaver attends four and six looms, while the Indian works only one and tries to make good by long hours and less wages. It is not a question of machinery, because the mill machinery at Bombay is as good as at Lancaster, both being substantially all English make.

"It is a common saying that labor in India is plentiful and cheap. There can be no doubt but that it is plentiful and patient, too, as the day is long, but my observation teaches me that it is not cheap. The daily wage of an individual is very small, it is true, but the daily work done is small in proportion. The system, methods, and number required to perform a given work are such that it is fully as expensive in result as in most any other country.

"It was stated by Mr. Johnson, President of the upper Indian Chamber of Commerce, in a paper prepared for the industrial conference of the Indian National Congress held at the City of Benares in December last, that under the present conditions an Indian weaver working seventy-two hours a week turns out at the very best only seventy pounds of cloth, while the European, working fifty-four hours, can turn out 468 pounds.

"It costs in Lancashire the equivalent of 2 1-3 cents to make a pound of coarse cloth such as is worn by the lower classes in India. This figure does not include the cost of the cotton or the yarn, but simply the cost of making the cloth and all processes previous thereto, including such items as wages, stores, and coal. In India a similar cloth would cost at least 2 5-6 cents, but the cotton or yarn in these cloths is so much cheaper in India than in England that the higher cost of production in India is more than made up in the price of the raw material. That is one of the reasons why England cannot compete with India in coarse goods; but if this difference were to disappear, which it does on the finer counts, then India could not compete at all.

All the superior grades and finer fabrics of cotton-made goods are imported into India. Few, if any, are made here; hence along this line of goods there is little, if any, competition. In the coarser qualities of cotton cloth and cotton yarn up to 30s. counts, and to the making of which the short staple cotton of India is especially adapted, the Bombay mills have an advantage of home-grown cotton at its door. This means the amount of the transportation charges in her favor were the raw cotton carried to Europe and then manufactured into cloth and again brought back to India."

NEWPORT WAKING UP.

On the Brink of Its Real Season of Life and Gayety.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—While Newport has not yet quite reached the liveliest phase of its season, the past week has afforded a foretaste of what may be expected in August, when the season is really on. A number of additional cottages have been opened, leaving only a few which are not occupied, and the number of those giving entertainments has been largely increased. The arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Mills, Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. Ogden Mills, Mr. Robert Walton Goelet, and, at the end of the week, Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

Among those who have given their first entertainments of the season during the past week are Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. M. G. Chapin, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, and Mrs. Glen Collins. Next week will see others added to the list, and before many days the social gayeties will be in full swing. It is true there have been but few large entertainments, but the dinners and receptions are becoming more pretentious and with a larger number of guests.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman gave the first dinner Thursday in honor of her daughters, who, although introduced last Winter in New York, had never been introduced in Newport, and on Aug. 3 will give a dinner in honor of Miss Constance Whitney Warren, who makes her formal début at Newport this Summer, and whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, will give her a large coming-out party at their residence on Ocean Avenue.

Miss Zabriskie, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Titus Zabriskie, will be formally introduced at a reception to be given at her mother's Summer residence, Zabriskie House, on Catherine Street, next Tuesday afternoon. Miss Catherine Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Stewart, will spend August with Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingstone Beeckman, and will, during the month, have her introduction into Newport society.

Tennis continues to attract at the Casino courts. The first of three tournaments was played this week, and these will continue almost uninterruptedly for several weeks until the national tournament claims the use of the courts and the attention of the Summer residents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, after a short stay at their Newport villa, have left for Scotland to spend the shooting season.

Mrs. L. Townsend Burden has as yet done no entertaining, although she has been at her villa, Fairlawn, for several weeks. Mrs. Burden has arranged a series of dinners for August.

Lady Herbert, who came from Europe with Mrs. Ogden Goelet, will spend the month of August with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, and will be the recipient of many social favors.

Mrs. Robert Goelet is expected to arrive shortly from Europe in her steam yacht Nahma and will occupy her villa on the Cliffs for the first time in several Summers. Mrs. Ogden Goelet, whose villa, Ochre Court, adjoins that of Mrs. Robert Goelet, is also expected to do considerable entertaining.

STROUDSBURG'S BIG SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 21.—Never before in its history has this resort entertained so many visitors thus early in the season. All the houses are more than comfortably filled and bookings extend far into the Fall. A most prosperous season is assured all the resort keepers.

The Rev. H. S. Hastings, rector of Christ Church, Stroudsburg, is making arrangements to take the choir boys of his parish on a camping expedition for two weeks. The site that will probably be chosen is along the Delaware River, about four miles above Delaware Water Gap.

The Saturday evening dance at the Highland Dell was much enjoyed by many guests. Melick's orchestra furnished the music, and will do so during the remainder of the season. A special musical programme was rendered Sunday evening.

Social functions have increased with the large influx of Summer girls and boarders, and there is something going on at all times at the different resorts. Golfing, tennis, riding, and driving are some of the features that while away the visitor's time during the day, while at night a concert, musicale, dance, or a euchre helps to pass the evening. Mountain climbing, too, is more than popular with the Summer boarders.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—First Lieut. G. F. Jenks, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Forts Adams, Wetherill, Greble, Getty, and Kearney on official business pertaining to the inspection of the seacoast armament and the work of mechanics thereon.

First Lieut. J. H. Griffiths, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is detailed for duty with the organized militia of the District of Columbia as instructor during its tour of duty at the camp of instruction at Mount Gretna, Penn.

First Lieut. T. M. Know, First Cavalry, is assigned to duty as Acting Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Ingalls during the voyage of that transport from Manila to New York.

Second Lieut. W. J. Buttgenbach, Fourth Infantry, is detailed to enter the class at the Infantry and Cavalry School, at Fort Leavenworth.

First Lieut. O. W. Pinkston, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General for assignment to temporary duty until Nov. 1, when he will report to the Medical Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for assignment to duty.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: First Lieutenants—G. W. Sager, to the Eighteenth Infantry; Thorne St. Rayer, Seventeenth Infantry; F. B. Eastman, Twenty-fifth Infantry; K. S. Snow, Ninth Infantry.

The retirement of Col. L. V. Cazalarc, Artillery Corps, at his own request after over forty-three years' service, is announced.

The retirement of Col. O. E. Wood, Artillery Corps, at his own request after forty-three years' service, is announced.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral F. W. Dickins, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. T. Constein to the Chicago.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Brooklyn at Gloucester, Maryland at Provincetown, Virginia at Orient Point, Dolphin at New York, West Virginia and Tacoma at Tompkinsville, Wilkes, Stockton, and Nevada at Annapolis, Newark, Florida, and Arkansas at New London.

Sailed—Stringham, from Norfolk for cruise; Choctaw, from Norfolk for Washington; Charleston, from Para for Pernambuco; Marblehead, from San Jose for Acajutla.

RAIN MARRED MEET AT ELKWOOD PARK

Heavy Track Makes Running and Trotting Contests Uninteresting.

BION GIRL'S INAUGURAL CUP

Dan L., Favorite, Beaten in the Feature Event of Day—Five Favorites Won In Mud.

The inaugural race meeting of the Elkwood Park Steeplechase and Pony Racing Association, held yesterday on the track near Long Branch, N. J., was marred by rain, which fell incessantly throughout the day. A splendid programme of ten events had been arranged, nine of which were decided on a track which was a veritable mire. Despite the inclement weather, the grand stand was comfortably filled, and the Summer colony from Long Branch, Asbury Park, and the surrounding country was well represented. The novelty of witnessing running races in New Jersey proved an attractive magnet, and brought back memories of Monmouth Park, when racing was in its zenith.

The Inaugural Cup for trotters and pacers was the feature of the light harness events. Twelve entries were originally scheduled, but only half of that number started. Two Speedway performers, Virginia and King, were among the competitors, but both were outclassed. Dan L., which was purchased by Charles McCue of Seabright last Wednesday for $2,000, was a hot favorite. In the first heat Dan L. led to the stretch, when Bion Girl came up with a rush and won by a couple of lengths. Dan L. led all the way in the second heat, and won easily. The third and deciding heat found Dan L. a 2 to 5 favorite, but the track, which by this time was covered with water, was not to his liking, and Bion Girl won by a dozen lengths pulled to a jog.

Nearly a dozen runners and jumpers entered in the races arrived at the grounds too late owing to the fact that they missed the Long Branch boat, and as a result several of the events were limited to not more than four entries. Two steeplechases formed the feature of this part of the programme, the Elkwood and Hollywood. A. C. Blume's Come On won the Elkwood event by a dozen lengths, and Charles Pfizer's Gypsic romped home an easy winner in the Hollywood Steeplechase. In five out of the six events the favorites landed the money, but the races were somewhat tame, the horses winning easily. Summaries:

Hunters' Flat Race; purse, $125, and silver cup; one mile and a half on the flat.—Won by Dressmaker, b. m., (R. Barnfather;) William F. II., ch. g., (A. Wheeler,) second; Silver Twist, ch. g., (W. H. Wildey,) third. Adjutor, b. g., (S. Van Schaick;) Rosebank, b. m., (L. Batjer;) Barneystone, ch. g., (C. D. Levey,) and Pastime, ch. m., (M. Colford,) also ran. Time—2:47.

Galloway Race; purse, $125, and silver cup; six furlongs.—Won by Virginia Frances, b. m., (T. Mangan;) Miss Bessie Fullum, b. m., (P. Taylor,) second; Simper, b. m., (S. Van Schaick,) third. Nami Boy, ch. h., (O. W. Coleman,) also ran. Time—1:24¼.

Elkwood Steeplechase; purse, $250, and a silver cup; about two miles and a half.—Won by Come On, b. g., (A. C. Blume;) Kersey, b. g., (L. Batjer,) second; Sandowne, ch. g., (R. L. Smith,) third. Time—6:35.

Pony Race, 14.3 hands and under; purse, $125, and silver cup; four furlongs.—Won by Victory Belle, ch. f., (A. Pinkerton;) Simper, b. m., (S. Van Schaick,) second; Princess, ch. m., (P. F. Collier,) third. Whirlwind, b. g., (J. W. Hunt,) also ran. Time—0:53.

Hollywood Steeplechase, for qualified hunters; purse, $250, and silver cup; about two and one-half miles.—Won by Gypsic, b. g., (Charles Pfizer;) Tobosa, br. m., (L. Batjer,) second; R. B. Sack, ch. g., (S. J. Halloway,) third. Time—5:09.

Flat Race, for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $200; one mile and a sixteenth.—Won by Gallant, b. g., (T. E. Mannix;) O. K., b. g., (T. Billingham,) second; Miss Modesty, ch. f., (G. Henry,) third. Time—1:59.

Class A, trotting; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Country Boy, ch. g., (A. P. Sherman)	1	1
Senator, b. g., (J. Guire)	2	2
The Lad, b. g., (E. Jackson)	3	3
Formosa, b. m., (G. Stengel)	4	dr

Time—2:26½; 2:26¼.

Class B, pacing; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Comet, br. g., (R. Marshall)	1	1
Dan Howard, br. g., (L. Ketcham)	2	3
Executive, br. g., (J. H. Campbell)	3	2

Time—2:23; 2:24.

Inaugural Cup, free-for-all, trot or pace; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Bion Girl, b. m., (J. Scully)	1	2	1
Dan L., b. g., (C. McCue)	2	1	2
Virginia, ch. m., (W. L. Kilpatrick)	3	4	
Northern Star, b. g., (J. E. Meyer)	4	3	
The King, b. g., (M. L. Simon)	5	5	
Daisy Steele, b. m., (L. Rommel)	6		

Time—2:14¼; 2:18; 2:29.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Active Preparations for Busy Season—Corinthians' Strong Aggregation.

Association football promises to become more popular this Fall than ever, and the visit of the famous Corinthian team from London will give a great impetus to the game. Last Fall the Pilgrim team attracted considerable attention to the game, and all the games played by the Britishers, both in this country and Canada, were well attended, St. Louis drawing as many as 20,000 persons to one game.

In point of playing strength the Corinthians are much superior to the Pilgrims. The former is one of the leading Association clubs in England, while the Pilgrims were more of a Zingari team, the members belonging to different organizations. The Corinthians have played together for several years, and are able to show the game in all its scientific phases. Sixteen players will constitute the Corinthian organization, of which number G. C. Vassell, D. O. Corbett, S. H. Day, F. S. Harris, H. Morgan-Owens, D. G. Wright, C. Wreford-Brown, and M. Morgan-Owens are termed Internationals, which means they have played in one or more matches between the representative teams of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

The remaining members of the team, who are G. S. Harris, R. O. Craig, D. H. Willett, C. P. Page, F. R. May, W. G. Finnis, and T. S. Rowlandson, are regular playing members of the club. The visitors will play a schedule similar to that of the Pilgrims, lasting about six weeks—from about Aug. 17 or 18 to Sept. 9 or 10. Two games will be played in New York Sept. 6 and 8, the former on Staten Island and the latter on the American League or Polo Grounds. The games played in this city will be under the auspices of the New York State Football Association, which will also select the teams to meet the visitors.

At the last meeting of the New York State Football Association another new organization was launched, to be known as the Amateur Association Football League, with the following membership: Cameron Football Club, Hollanders' Football Club, Swiss Football Club, Carlyle Football Club, Fifeshire Football Club, Favorites' Football Club, Critchley Football Club, Burns Football Club, Boys' Club Football Club, Brooklyn Football Club, and West End Rangers. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—F. H. Tabor; Vice President—E. O. Challenger; Secretary and Treasurer—N. Agar. The next meeting of the new organization will be held at the Boys' Club Aug. 2.

Championship Swimming Races.

The National senior outdoor swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on Sept. 13, 14, and 15, under the auspices of the Missouri Athletic Club. The arrangement of events is as follows:

Sept. 13—440-yard championship, 200-yard championship breast stroke; plunge for distance championship, 50-yard junior, 200-yard intermediate, water polo.

Sept. 14—220-yard championship, one-mile championship, 100-yard back stroke championship, 100-yard junior, 50-yard intermediate, relay race, (200 yards, four men entered, each man to swim 50 yards,) water polo.

Sept. 15—100-yard championship, 880-yard championship, 220-yard junior, 100-yard intermediate, fancy diving championship at three heights, 10, 20, and 30 feet; relay race, water polo.

FINE FISHING AT RANGELEY.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 21.—Never have there been so many people in this part of the wilderness. The fishing has never before continued so late for those who troll. One day last week a New Yorker—E. Ledelley—made a remarkable catch. Mr. Ledelley fishes without a guide, but he brought six record salmon to net in one day. One of them, a five-pounder, jumped into his boat and another jumped over his boat.

Thirty salmon have been taken the past week by the guests at this hotel alone.

Game is very plentiful about this part of the country, and a big buck deer was killed by an incoming passenger train recently.

BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

Prizes Aggregating $5,000 Will Be Offered for the Annual Event.

The sum of $5,000 in money and plate is offered in prizes for the annual Bay Shore Horse Show, which will be held on the club grounds at Oakwood Park, L. I., Aug. 2, 3, and 4. Among the special prizes to be awarded at this year's show are the $500 Eagle Cup for pairs, the $250 South Side Cup for tandems, the James H. Hyde $250 Cup for four-in-hands, and the Knierim Cup for the best gig horse.

The cross-country jump that proved to be one of the features of last year's show will also be repeated. The four-in-hand competition for the James H. Hyde Cup, which was won last year by Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, should again furnish an interesting contest. The four-in-hands will start from Oakdale, at the gate of the South Side Sportsmen's Club, and finish at the club grounds, a distance of about seven miles.

The entry list, which gives every indication of breaking the record, will close to-morrow with Secretary George A. Ellis, Jr., Bay Shore. Among those who have already entered their horses are Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Gerken, J. Campbell-Thompson, Miss M. C. Maxwell, Edward Knierim, Allan Pinkerton, Mrs. E. Ladew, Bird S. Coler, Howard Willetts, W. H. Moore, Sidney F. Holloway, and other members of the Long Island Summer colony.

The Executive Committee having this year's show in charge are: Charles F. Hubbs, Chairman; Samuel T. Peters, James H. Hyde, Simon F. Rothschild, George A. Ellis, Jr., J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Edward C. Blum, and H. R. Brinckerhoff. The judges for the show are George Willing, Philadelphia; Robert A. Fairburn, Westfield, N. J.; Reginald W. Rives, New Hamburg, N. Y.; James G. Marshall, and E. T. H. Talmage, New York, and Samuel Willetts, Brooklyn.

In view of the success of the race meeting and athletic sports held by the association on July 4 it has been decided to hold a similar meet Labor Day, Sept. 3.

MRS. GERKEN REFUSES AWARD

New York Horsewoman Piqued at Defeat of Newsboy.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21.—The close of the Horse Show here to-day was marked by some clever judging and the attendance of a large crowd. Mrs. John Gerken did not fare so well as on the preceding day. In the harness class for horses exceeding 14 hands something of a surprise was created when C. W. Watson's Ringing Bells secured the blue over Mrs. Gerken's Newsboy. On the previous day the awards were directly the reverse. Mrs. Gerken showed her displeasure by driving from the ring before the second ribbon could be pinned on her horse. In the tandem class Mrs. Gerken's Newsboy and Shopgirl were beaten by Alfred G. Vanderbilt's The Youngster and Polly Prim.

The same horses also won the blue for Mr. Vanderbilt in the class for harness pairs between 14.2 and 15.3 hands. David Dunlop's Confidence got the blue in the hunters' class for lady riders, beating the Westchester Farm's Red Raven. E. T. Stotesbury's Preferred won in the roadster class. Joseph Larocque, Jr., won in the saddle class with Somerset, and the Westchester Farm's Onerios captured first place in the judging of hunters and jumpers.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 21.—Heavy rains this morning around the Berkshires delayed many tourists in automobiles en route for the Hills. The weather cleared up this afternoon and allowed baseball, which was watched by a large number of the cottagers.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren and Miss Romola Dahlgren of New York are guests of the Misses Varnum at the Rogers cottage.

Mrs. William D. Sloane entertained at luncheon at Elm Court this afternoon.

Miss Elizabeth Shotter of Savannah, Ga., who has been abroad for some time, arrived at Shadow Brook this afternoon for the season.

Miss Marjorie Cheney, who has been a guest of Miss Goodman, has returned to South Manchester, Conn.

BILLIARDISTS PLAN FOR AMATEUR TOURNEY

National Body Fostering Game Throughout Country.

CLUBS TO APPLY FOR MEET

Liederkranz Wants Championship, Which May Again Be Held In Western City.

Amateur billiardists are already preparing for their next annual championship for National honors, and a meeting was held last night with the intention of attracting new entries from various sections of the country. The meeting was that of the special committee appointed by the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, and was held at the Liederkranz Club, Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. The committee comprises J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, Chairman, Liederkranz Club; Edward W. Gardner, Acquackanonk Club, Passaic, N. J.; Dr. A. B. Miller, Amateur Billiard Club of New York; Charles S. Norris, Chicago Athletic Association; D. J. Burtis, Amateur Billiard Club of New York, and Dr. Leonidas L. Mial, New York City. A letter was prepared to be sent immediately to clubs of prominence throughout the country, requesting them to apply for the next holding of the National championship, to be held during February, 1907.

The object of this is to ascertain the possibility of holding the next tournament in a city in which the meeting has not previously been held. At the present time this appears desirable to the members of the committee, as there is the prospect of an unusual number of professional tournaments and matches in this city and Chicago during the coming season. Philadelphia, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and even San Francisco are talked of as among the cities where the championship may be held outside of New York. It is believed that if a more central point is selected a greater number of entrants from the Western States and the Pacific Coast may be obtained.

The tournaments under the present National governing body for the game have been held at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn; at the Liederkranz Club, New York; and in 1905 and 1906 at the Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago. So far the only formal application for the tournament that has been received is that of the Liederkranz Club, although one of the most prominent of the athletic clubs of this city has signified its intention of making an application, provided it is possible for the organization to make the necessary arrangements for a playing hall and the accommodation of the visiting competitors. The application of the Liederkranz Club states that that club offers the use of its fine concert hall, which seats 1,000 spectators, for the two weeks necessary to the playing of the tournament matches.

That the scope of the National association had become much broader was made evident last night by the statements of Chairman Poggenburg, the ex-amateur champion. A majority of the larger clubs throughout the country that are interested in billiards are affiliated with the association, while it has many individual members. It now has charge of all meetings of any National importance and passes upon the amateur standing of all entries for such tournaments. It is proposed this year, for the first time in the history of holding the championship, to have the entire management of the tournament directly under the National association officials. These officials will act in connection with the committee of the club which holds the meeting, and thus obviate any of the minor irregularities which have caused friction in some of the previous contests.

It was hoped that Wilson P. Foss and Martin Mullin might be won over to compete in the next championship, which would take on additional interest by their entry. Among those who appeared to be assured contestants were mentioned a new aspirant for the honors, T. Mortimer S. Rolls of the Arts, Union League, and the Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia, and also Charles Wright, San Francisco; Calvin Demarest, Chicago; Charles Conklin, Chicago; Edward W. Gardner, and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg. Dr. Mial is said to be an almost certain entry if the matches are held in this city.

In the letter being sent out to the clubs throughout the country it is requested that they reply before Oct. 1, and also that they state whether or not they would be in a position and willing to hold the tournament of 1908 and 1909, if it is impossible for them to hold the meeting next February. In this way it is expected that it will be possible to designate the club and place of holding the championship for the next three years to come, and so afford to organizations and players ample time to make their preparations and arrangements.

The officers of the National Association are Frank J. Howland, President, Chicago Athletic Association; Dr. A. B. Miller, Vice President, Amateur Billiard Club of New York; Lincoln Brunn, Secretary, Liederkranz Club, and G. O. Rudolphy, Treasurer, Leiderkranz Club. They will hold office until the annual meeting of the association the first Monday of January, 1907. At that time plans for the furthering of the interest of the game are in preparation and will be submitted to the members. It is said that these plans will cause the association to be ranked as one of the most effective governing bodies of any sport or game in this country, if not in the world.

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This is one of the most astonishing offerings we have been able to make during this remarkable Mill and Factory Sale.

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This Handsome $30 Brass Bed for $21.

This is the very bed that others are advertising as a wonderful special $35.00 value for $25.00. Our price is only **$21**

It is exactly like the illustration; has massive continuous 2-inch posts and heavy fillers and is finished with the finest English lacquer.

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$18.00 Brass Beds for	$12.00	$3.00 Enameled Beds for	$2.00
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$45.00 Brass Beds for	$30.00	$18.00 Enameled Beds for	$12.00
$60.00 Brass Beds for	$40.00	$22.50 Enameled Beds for	$15.00

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SUMMER WRAPPERS AND KIMONOS

of Dotted Swisses, Challies, Plain and Figured Lawns, **$2.50, 3.95, 4.50, 6.25**

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PRINCESS COMBINATIONS, MARGUERITE CHEMISES, EMPIRE NIGHT ROBES, GUIMPES AND UNDERBODIES.

And in addition, to-morrow:

Night Robes,	at	98c,	$1.25,	1.85
Drawers,	"	59c,	75c,	98c
Corset Covers,	"	55c,	69c,	85c
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TAFT'S LUCK.

Since the law declares that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for laborers employed in Federal undertakings, we do not see that Secretary TAFT had open to him any other course than to give orders that the law be obeyed. The issuing of the order, to be sure, mollifies GOMPERS and pleases "labor," but that is just a piece of luck. Those persons who hoped for the nomination of Mr. TAFT by the Republicans in 1908 have felt that he needed just such a stroke of good fortune. When DEBS was raising Cain out West it befell Secretary TAFT, then on the bench, to issue certain injunctions forbidding strikers to indulge in their gentle pastimes of arson and train wrecking. For this reason "labor" has regarded him with a sour and sullen countenance. But now that he has issued orders that all Inspectors of his department must report any violation of the eight-hour law, and that army officers in charge of Government work must observe the law, his account with "labor" is squared.

Mr. GOMPERS condones TAFT, but he condemns the President. For three years and a half, he declares, he has vainly besought Mr. ROOSEVELT to take notice of the continued violation of the law. The President promised "immediate attention," but nothing was done. The Secretary of War has taken precisely the action GOMPERS prayed for.

There is one saddening reflection. This order will increase the anxieties of Vice President FAIRBANKS and Secretary SHAW. They have of late been compelled with growing alarm to take notice of the behavior of Secretary TAFT. Having comforted themselves with the belief that he was going upon the bench, an intention which took him entirely out of the path of their ambitions, they learned with dismay that he would soon make another trip to the Philippines. That is an administrative, not a judicial, errand. It was natural to conclude that the Secretary was looking ahead. Things have transpired, too, concerning the President's views about his Secretary of War and the Republican nomination that have been a cause of gloom in Fairbanks and Shaw circles. All the time the Ohio injunctions have been hopefully put forward as fatal to the Taft "boom." In the simplest way in the world, quite in the line of his official duty, and probably without much thought as to the effect of the order upon his political fortunes, Mr. TAFT cancels the injunctions from his record, and his name is magically removed from the blacklists of "labor." Why can't FAIRBANKS and SHAW have a little of the luck? They tug away with tireless industry upon the inflation of their respective booms, and nobody lends them a hand.

THE CRIME OF MURDER.

We are getting the very bad reputation of not giving our murderers their just dues. That impression of our criminal jurisprudence is becoming somewhat prevalent at home. Recorder GOFF sternly reproved a jury the other day for bringing in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, which he declared was not adequate to the case. Here are his words to the jury:

> There has been a miscarriage of justice in this case. The evidence clearly showed the crime of murder in the second degree at least, and in all probability a verdict of murder in the first degree would have been sustained by a higher tribunal. However, this jury has arrogated to itself the verdict of manslaughter, which is not adequate to the case.
>
> No wonder there is an epidemic of murder in this community, as the newspapers speak of it, when the juries fail to do their duty, as the jury failed in this case. This shirking of their full duty on the part of jurors in murder cases seriously threatens the prevalence of law and order in this city.

Ex-President ANDREW D. WHITE, in an address before the Cornell University Summer School on Friday, had this to say of New York's treatment of its murderers:

> While the number of murders is rapidly increasing, the procedure against them is becoming more and more ineffective, and, in the light of recent cases in New York and elsewhere, is seen to be a farce.
>
> One of the worst results of these cases is the growing opinion among the people at large that men with money can so delay justice by every sort of chicanery that there is a virtual immunity from punishment for the highest crimes.

It is not altogether fair to the assassins themselves. They observe the highly uncertain course of our criminal law, and are lulled into a false sense of security. They do their victim to death believing that through the ingenuity of counsel, the bewildering testimony of "experts," or the pusillanimity of a jury they will somehow get off. A community that lets its murderers escape is altogether unjust to itself and to its individual members. It is guilty of contributory negligence if it lets the belief spread abroad that the deliberate killing of a human being involves no greater risk than a few years' detention in an asylum for the criminal insane—perhaps not that, since in a recent murder trial the accused was acquitted, though the whole effort of the defense had been to prove, not innocence, but insanity. New York looks to its District Attorney and its courts to dispel the impression that the death chair has become a disused piece of furniture.

NIAGARA SUBJECT TO DIPLOMACY.

Canadians are rejoicing that the Niagara permits signed by Secretary TAFT for the transmission of electricity from the Ontario side of the Falls to the United States limit the amount to 50,000 horse power. That solves the Canadian cheap power question, while it saves the Falls from further encroachment. More than that, by allowing Canada plenty of power for home use it provides the working basis for a treaty.

Mr. TAFT has announced that the permits granted are only temporary, and will be made permanent only after thorough investigation. Permanency, by the way, in this case simply means the period in which the Niagara act remains in force, which is three years; meanwhile a treaty with Great Britain may be negotiated settling forever the question of regulation to preserve the scenic grandeur of Niagara Falls and the rapids. The fact that during the intervening three years no electrical power may be used in this country except at the discretion of the Secretary of War enables the Administration to furnish ample assurance to the Canadian Government of its sincerity in the policy of guarding this unique international asset.

"ELECTRIFYING" THE CENTRAL.

Time was, and that not so very long ago, when a serious project on the part of the "Vanderbilt system" of "electrifying" or otherwise modernizing its suburban traffic would have electrified the local public. In the transcontinental competition the system was commonly "all there." It would have been a tremendous reproach to it if it had not been. For it had by nature the readiest and most available road from the Atlantic seaboard to the interior of the continent. The one rift in the Appalachian chain, coinciding with the head of navigation on the Hudson, as HORATIO SEYMOUR used never to be tired of pointing out, in conjunction with the harbor of New York, fixed the "metropolitan" position of the city, and made it forever impossible that any other city of which the communication with the "hinterland" had to be carried on across the mountains could compete with it. But, besides the peril of inefficiency attaching to "dynastic" railroads as well as to other hereditary forms of government, it for a long time seemed impossible for the "far-sighted" managers of the Central to see what was under their noses.

It is gratifying that they should have at last come to perceive the possibilities of the traffic under their noses. The promise that the suburban traffic of the system within the zone of commutation is to be electrically conducted by and after the middle of October will cheer up a great many people. The Central's humanity to man, even thus belated, makes countless thousands rejoice. Without doubt the "Harlem improvement," now a full generation old, was a great work in its day, is a great work to-day. It was a work of necessity, designed to obviate the promiscuous and expensive killing of "innocent third parties," at the grade crossings between Forty-second Street and the Harlem River. But it has become a horrible daily ordeal for the commuter. For the New Yorker, whether a Summer commuter or a "week-ender," fixing the site of his "villeggiatura," it is not too much to say that the determination of thousands of him as to his Summer residence has been decided adversely to the northward on account of that ordeal. And the determination of a large number of "actual settlers" has been adversely fixed by the same consideration. All this on account of the awful heat, the awful fumes, and the awful smells of the Harlem tunnel, which things are either created or aggravated by the belchings of the locomotives and the imperfect combustion of their coal. These deterrents to the northward passage being removed or mitigated, we may reasonably expect a "boom" in suburban real estate to the northward.

But the effect of the "electrification" will not be suburban only, but urban also. Park Avenue is the "finest" street below Central Park, by reason of its width and openness. The disadvantage of residence there has been the noise and the fumes of the passing trains, which forbid the inhabitants, if at all of a nervous turn, to attain their full share of sleep at night or to keep their windows open in the Summer time. This nuisance will be entirely done away with by the completion of the transformation. The change will not, however, amount to a "boom," for the reason that the change has already been discounted and that the boom has already occurred. The prices at which lots on upper Park Avenue are now held are the prices which they may perhaps be expected to be worth after the electrical operation of the tunnel has been successfully conducted for five years. But who can quarrel even with that, since it proves the faith of New York in the future of New York, and that "our beautiful National optimism" is supplemented by a local optimism no less beautiful.

GORKY AND AMERICA.

It is interesting to remark that Prof. ZUEBLIN of the University of Chicago has rushed to the reinforcement of Prof. GIDDINGS of our own Columbia in the contention of the latter that the procedures of the American, or possibly, more specifically, of the New York public, toward MAXIM GORKY and his female companion have been disgraceful to the country, or to the municipality, as the case may be. Our readers will recall that the persecution consisted in the refusal, by various keepers of hosteiries, to entertain a gentleman traveling and living maritally with a lady who was quite notoriously not his wife. Prof. GIDDINGS, if we remember aright, described this behavior on the part of the publican or publicans as a "social lynching." Prof. ZUEBLIN roars us somewhat more mildly. All that he has to say is that when GORKY and the lady, whose name we forget, except that it is certainly not GORKY by the laws of any land, were "ejected from the hotels," "a third of the Americans there were in a much more objectionable marital state than he." It may be wished, and even demanded, of professors that they should define their terms and verify their statistics. What, specifically, does the Chicago professor mean by a "more objectionable marital state" than that of GORKY? What, again, was the statistical inquiry which enabled him to say with such precision that "a third of the Americans" abiding in the hotel from which GORKY and the Russian lady were excluded were in that "state"? Can it be possible that the professor was "just talking," and did not take pains to inform himself what, or what about?

It is not the publican, aiming only at the "respectability" of his house, who is responsible for this "social lynching." It is civilized society in general which thus protects itself. Of course, any casual mutineer may sympathize with any other mutineer, and induce or compel, if he be able, his own womankind to recognize a woman who is socially irrecognizable. That is his affair and theirs. But why the American people should be held up to odium by certain among themselves for protecting society in exactly the same way in which it would be protected in any other civilized country is more than the plain man can make out. The plain man comes to suspect that there are persons, even occupying professorial chairs, who do not abound in what is justly called "common sense."

One notes with interest that our late guest himself has allowed his reception, or the absence of it, to chill him and to rankle in his bosom. On his first arrival he acclaimed America as the promised land, and dilated in interviews upon the sense of liberation he detected in the very countenances of the population. Since his experience with the American publican, representing the American public, it is so interesting to observe that he has entirely changed his note, and now finds us, to our own great astonishment, the most enslaved of all peoples. If we could trust his wisdom, the right thing for these hundreds of thousands of Russian exiles who have fled hither would be to flee back again. Happily, every line of this American jeremiad, which appears in the current Appleton's, while, partly by reason of an admirably sympathetic translation, it vindicates him as an artist, equally discredits him as a social philosopher. But Prof. GIDDINGS and Prof. ZUEBLIN do not profess to be artists. They "profess" only to be social philosophers.

EXIT THE ROOSEVELT BEARS.

The vanishing from the public gaze of the Roosevelt Bears if it does not eclipse the gayety of nations diminishes in a degree that of one of them. As bears go, they have had a considerable season of prominence, and from their amiability and versatility have propitiated public regard in a degree which their kind have seldom equaled. Their exploits as set down by the artist and poet go to show that there is a good deal of fun in a bear as well as various aptitude and engaging social qualities. Put in the position of doing what men do, these fine examples of their kind showed an equality to all situations; social, sportive, spectacular and other, and Mr. Roosevelt himself, in all likelihood, could not have done much better. Time makes ducks and drakes of human game, preserving of the proudest fabrics thereof fragments which seem of little account while the brightest trophies are lost. In some far-off age it may come about that the Roosevelt legend is preserved alone by its bears; "and all the rest forgot for which he toiled." In the season of their withdrawal and eclipse preparatory to their possible reappearance in some glorified form, like those which jealous Juno transformed out of the sons of Calisto and Jupiter set in permanence in the sky, THE TIMES feels entitled to exult that under its guidance their appearance before the public has been so successful and left such a bright and pleasant train of ursine remembrances. They have gone into history as the most famous of their species in modern times, and perhaps in the matter of celebrity even antiquity's roster of its prize plantigrades does not show their equal. Their coming was welcomed, and that is a good reason why their departure should be sped, but the afterglow of memory which they leave outshines all the fireworks of the circus.

In their case the praise which Artemas Ward bestowed on his kangaroo that "he was an amoosin' little cuss" should justly be doubled. Hail and farewell! The spirits of the generation are let down several pegs now that they are gone.

THE MAKING OF PAUPERS.

Mr. BURNS, the trades union member of the British Cabinet, is having much trouble with the administration of the law for the relief of the unemployed, which comes directly under his supervision. The chief difficulty he meets is the effect of Government relief upon the character of those applying for it. The numbers advance readily enough; the applicants are each year rather less capable than the year before. In the same line he finds that the work done by those to whom employment is given by the Government is never better than fair and from that to bad. His instincts as a man of energy and efficiency, who has literally worked his way to his present position of honor and influence, revolt against the tendencies of which he finds constantly increasing proof. He promises to make a thorough study of the situation and see what can be done in the next year to check these tendencies.

The problem is exceedingly complex, not only with reference to the measures for the relief of the unemployed, but with reference to the whole system of Government relief for poverty and—as the plan now most strongly pushed contemplates—the prevention of poverty. This system embraces the care of paupers in institutions, the giving of aid to the needy in their own homes, the supply of medical attendance, the care and feeding of poor school children, and it is pressed in the direction of accident insurance and insurance against poverty in old age. The trouble with the whole series of measures is that the tendency is strong and growing stronger to sap the energy of those that are helped, to check the desire to save, to destroy self-respect and sense of responsibility, and to instil into the natures of a great mass of men and women a sort of morbid appetite for aid from the public. As is shown in an admirable series of articles in The London Spectator, the Government in its various branches and by various indirect but effective means is engaged unquestionably in manufacturing paupers. And it is not merely raising up a class of paupers, it is spreading the spirit of dependence among what have been the most sturdy and trustworthy elements in the population of the United Kingdom.

For those who are helpless or partially so through no fault of their own, it is conceded that help in some adequate way and degree must be provided. They cannot be allowed to starve or to go unclad and unsheltered. If they are completely helpless, the task is relatively simple and easy. The real difficulty is in the cases of those who are partially or temporarily dependent. How much aid they shall have, in what form, under what conditions, without destroying their willingness and capability to do for themselves what they really should do, and without making their status attractive to others similarly situated—that is the series of questions that present themselves with increasing insistence. For it is plain that any system that weakens the industrial forces of the community on the one hand, while increasing the burdens of taxation on those who do work, must in the end be disastrous. In the United Kingdom the situation is surrounded with peculiar difficulties by the recent pressure of the increased element of the unemployed. Mr. BURNS seems alive to the fact that so far the measures to relieve this pressure have tended pretty decidedly to add to it. The question confronting him and the Ministry is whether this tendency is not inherent and incurable.

CHARLEMAGNE'S TOMB.

CHARLEMAGNE lay in the tomb at Aix la Chapelle which he had appointed unto himself well-nigh two centuries before the curiosity of an imperial successor violated it and let the light revisit again the withering countenance of the conqueror, "lying with his urns and ornaments," but not yet quite ready to "slip into ashes and be seen no more." What mousing Emperor OTTO wanted that he thus raked the bowels of the imperial tomb, clawing among its trophies and treasures, need not now be dwelt on too curiously; the deed and its impelling motive are fallen in the shrouding dust of a thousand years, pretty nearly, and are of no further interest to the generations of the living. Other explorers tampered with the tomb afterward, OTTO's precedent no doubt being held for a justification. Documents which some of them left go back about to the time of America's discovery; a later one is marked with the beginning year of our civil war—1861. The present Emperor who ordered the recent opening of the tomb will no doubt add new muniments and records when he puts back those he has taken away for perusal. Besides the documents thus removed, a forced loan was made of woven fabrics of old centuries, comparable, it may be, in the richness of their embroideries and grace of their designs to any of those which embellished the Roman period on the eclipse of which the sun of CHARLEMAGNE'S renown arose. These will come back again duly when the purpose of their withdrawal is served, and it would not be surprising if they were accompanied by modern examples of the weaver's and embroider's craft—not that such textile flattery could soothe the dull, cold ear of the ancient mummy thus enshrouded, but because, for one reason or another, they might be found interesting by the crowned or uncrowned violators of the sepulchre in after ages. The dead, if they have in life wrought any memorable deeds, have little chance of remaining for long periods unmolested in their graves. Even the builders of the biggest pyramids hiding their sepulchral chambers in the very heart of the stony mass built to imitate and rival mountains could not thus assure for their relics security from violation. They are scattered near and far, along with showmen's imitations of them, and nobody remembers the pompous pretensions which in life they flourished forth. Probably when CHARLEMAGNE'S relics are as old as those of RAMESES or SETI nobody would think anything about their violation. Dust are our frames and gilded dust our pride, in spite of all antiseptic cerements, looking "only for a moment whole and sound," let the embalmers do what they may.

CHARLEMAGNE'S place is and will remain among the mightiest of the earth, though he ushered in no tremendous epoch, as ALEXANDER did, who preserved the civilization of the West and marked out the channels of the world's commerce and the lines of its dominion for two thousand years; or CAESAR, who headed the most stupendous line of magistracy which appears in history. But he wrought as his age permitted, and no more trenchant sword or sceptre of more imperious command was ever wielded. Oriental HAROUN, ruling from the Gardens of Bagdad and radiant amid its shrines of fretted gold, could not, so far as power and genius were concerned, hold a candle to him. They interchanged gifts and tokens of high friendship, some of them yet authentically subsisting, and the muse of history decrees that they shall be remembered together. It would have been an impressive sight and touched with a deeper purple the romance surrounding both if the shade of HAROUN, with cimeter and battle-axe, could have appeared beside the Aix la Chapelle sepulchre the other day to warn the violators away. "E'en such a shape so wan and ominous drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night," and if there is any reason why such opportune spectres should all be monopolized by antiquity, one would like to know what it is.

Deductions from the Plaza Murder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most impressive—the most tremendous—fact in connection with the Plaza Hotel murder, is one which, I think, has never been fully and clearly brought before the public. It is as simple and as undeniable as that two and two make four.

Here were thirty-two men belonging to an organization. Acting in what they considered the interest of that organization, they planned and executed a deliberate and most brutal murder. They were all concerned in this—every one. Each individual man was as truly a deliberate murderer as if he alone had committed the crime. These were not picked men, selected because each one was a known criminal. They were merely the members of the union who happened to be on that job.

Now, if any other men from that labor union had been there, would not they have been just as willing to commit the same crime? It is impossible to believe otherwise. Consequently we are face to face with the fact that this labor union—this one at least—is an organized band of murderers.

What are we going to do about it? Will these men be punished as they deserve? Of course each one deserves the penalty of death, nothing less. Is not this country strong enough to enforce its laws? W. L.

Rochester, July 20, 1906.

The Case of the Two Tents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question asked by "Common Sense" in to-day's issue of THE TIMES is one that any person of common sense is justified in asking. That ministers do make just such foolish remarks we all know. We need to exercise a great deal of patient charity with them; they are developing as they go along, just like the rest of us, but some go slower than others!

Had the Baptist Church tent gone down the minister would probably have had nothing to say. That his remark was thoroughly selfish and conceited is about the best judgment that can be given. I will venture to say that the Lord "owned" as much of the circus tent as of the church tent. I think THE TIMES reported that Mr. Pawnee Bill, in order to save many people, caught the fall of one of the tent poles, and by so doing dislocated his shoulder.

The comparison of the spirit of the two men at the time of the storm speaks for itself. Is "Common Sense" answered?

New York, July 20, 1906. H. M. MOORE.

Electricity on the Free List.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of July 20 that the Secretary of War has granted permission to certain power companies at Niagara Falls to transport daily into the United States, free of duty, 50,000 horse power of electricity.

The Edison Company in this city, to large consumers, charges $60 per horse power for its current. The current, therefore authorized to be entered duty free is of the value of $1,500,000.

By what authority can the Secretary of War defeat the customs laws of the land? What is the Secretary of the Treasury for?

There is a duty on coal from Cape Breton Island and from Pictou. By consuming this coal on Canadian soil can the product be entered duty free? A PROTECTIONIST.

New York, July 21, 1906.

Singular and Plural.

From The London Chronicle.

It is a question of taste and fancy whether one should make two bites of a cherry, but we all really make two bites of the word "cherry" when we use it in the singular. The original English version of "cerise" was "cheris" or "chiris," which was mistaken for a plural, so that "cheri" or "chiri" was soon manufactured as a singular. Exactly so has "pea" come into being as a false singular obtained from the supposed plural and true singular "pease." "Sherry" for "sherris" is another case, and "shay" from "chaise," "Chinee" from "Chinese," and "corp" from "corpse," are others in vulgar speech. Similarly, "riches" is really a singular, of which "richesses" was the old plural.

A GREAT AMERICAN BANK.

Ambitious Plan to Control the Finances of South America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one of the Latin-American republics owes large sums of money in Europe; the influence exerted by the debt, public and private, is indeed powerful. The debt is enormous; the countries of South and Central America in 1903, according to data published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, owed the sum of $1,607,955,016. The debt has considerably increased since that date. In interest alone, on that debt the Latin-American countries pay to Europe annually the sum of $85,000,000, or more, without counting the other charges imposed by European financiers.

By means easy and practicable, the United States can attain absolute predominance in the whole Latin America, and without inflicting any direct injury by aggressive means on European or Asiatic interests, such as would be the case if a Pan-American high protective tariff, barring out European and Asiatic products, were established, and further, such predominance can be acquired by the United States, without Government intervention, solely by individual initiative operating through financial co-operation.

The organization of an American International Bank with a capital, say, of $1,500,000,000 or upward, would respond to the aspirations of North America and the pressing needs of Latin America.

The necessary capital could be raised by sale of shares, the par value of which should not exceed $5,000 each, subdivided, as is done in South America, into subshares or coupons, say, of $1,000 each. The shares should be divided into twenty groups, corresponding to the twenty countries, and the allotment of shares could be made pro rata to the population of each country.

Stock could be sold to the Government, public corporations, partnerships, private companies, or individuals, to any extent desired within the limit of shares assigned to any one country. If it should happen that the number allotted to any country was not bought, the unsold share could then be sold in other American countries where they so desire.

The bank could have its principal office in New York, with a branch in each of the capitals of the Central and South American republics. The branches could establish agencies as authorized by the laws in the more important cities of each country (United States, owing to its present well-established banking system, excepted) as the necessities of commerce demanded.

One of the first operations that the bank should undertake should be the purchase of Government bonds, issued for the foreign debt of the republics. If the negotiations were skillfully handled they could be obtained at an average price of 40 per cent.

Once the bank should become owner of the international debt of South America the Government that so desired could turn over to the bank the administration of some part of its revenues in order to guarantee the payment of interest and secure the gradual amortization of the debt. The Government would naturally have an interest in seeing the revenues paid, since, being stockholders in the bank, it would have a part returned to them in the form of dividends.

The branches of this great bank, to be established in each country, should be organized on similar lines to the "Caja Hipotecaria" (Mortgage Bank) of Chile. The general capital of the bank would, except under special circumstances, be distributed among the branches in a proportion corresponding to the number of shares taken by the respective countries. Such shares would, of course, be negotiable. The general capital of the bank in circulation, together with the local banking movement of each branch, would increase the number of business transactions and powerfully stimulate agricultural live stock breeders and other industries, and, consequently, commerce in general.

The corporation would be organized in the United States and each branch would be operated in accordance with the charter and by-laws in so far as they are not contrary to the laws of the country wherein established. Provisions could easily be adopted in the countries by the laws of each branch, that would avoid any conflict.

Better results than might be obtainable by the ordinary methods could be had by a special constitution of the Board of Directors. There should be one Director for each country represented, elected by the stockholders in that country; but each of them should have the right to as many votes as there are shares held in the country he represents, each full share entitling him to one vote. This Board of Directors could have the power prescribed by the charter and by-laws. As soon as the capital stock had been subscribed the shareholders in each country would assemble and elect deputies to a general assembly of stockholders, held in New York, that would draw up the by-laws of the bank.

This great bank would operate in the same way as all other financial institutions of the kind in the world, but with the difference that its field of actions, instead of being confined to a village, city, State, province, or nation, would extend over a whole continent, and it would be animated by more lofty purposes than the mere desire to make money. F. P.

New York, July 21, 1906.

A Light from Texas.

Houston Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the remarkable incidents of the present campaign is the withdrawal of J. W. Campbell, who was a candidate for the Legislature from Cooke County. Mr. Campbell and his opponent, Mr. Blanton, were to make a talk at Burns, a little town in Mr. Campbell's end of the county. Mr. Blanton led off with his talk, in which he was highly complimentary to his opponent and in which he confined himself to a discussion of the issues without indulging in any sort of personality save in compliment. At the conclusion of Blanton's talk Mr. Campbell arose, and instead of answering, he said: 'Gentlemen, I have listened attentively to what Mr. Blanton has had to say. I approve of what he stands for. He has had experience, and I will ask you to return him to the Legislature. I'm a pretty good farmer and will go back to the farm. What I'm interested in is having a good man in the Legislature.

English Lads Spry with Coal.

From The London Mail.

His Majesty's ship Euryalus, returning from the manoeuvres, made an interesting record in coaling. Twelve hundred and four tons were got into the bunkers in eight and a half hours, an average of 141.6 tons an hour, the best hour giving 165 tons. Seeing that the Euryalus is a training ship, and that the work was done by boys, this is a splendid record.

Airships for the French Frontier.

From The London Express.

Two airships of the Lebaudy type are to be stationed by the French authorities on the German frontier, and it is believed that ultimately every frontier post will be provided with similar ships.

Courage.

From The Washington Star.

"Does your boy Josh take after you?"

"Some," answered Farmer Cornstassel. "He doesn't like work any more than I do. The only difference is that he has the courage of his convictions."

FACTS FOR MR. SINCLAIR.

Fatal Results of Efforts to Raise Babies on the Co-operative Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one who is acquainted with the life and work of my good friend Mr. Upton Sinclair will for a moment doubt his sincerity and devotion to the cause of suffering humanity. It would be most unfortunate if the vulgarity and noise of his campaign of self-advertisement should obscure his better self from a not too discriminating public.

If Mr. Sinclair and any number of his friends choose to co-operate in the purchase and management of their homes, that is no business of anybody except themselves. Mr. Sinclair, however, has made it everybody's business by the offensively noisy manner in which he has claimed public attention for the private business of himself and friends. May I, therefore, trespass upon your space very briefly, to call the attention of Mr. Sinclair and others interested to a matter of vital significance—the fact that the co-operative care of children has always meant co-operative slaughter?

Had Mr. Sinclair been half as familiar with the history of co-operative home colonies, co-operative nurseries, and the like as he is with the conditions in the meat packing trade he would have known that long and sad experience has clearly shown that no amount of science and skill can adequately take the place of maternal care and affection. Many years ago the managers of the Enfants Trouvés in Paris entertained notions similar to Mr. Sinclair's, that children could be brought up "scientifically" in buildings "specially devised for the purpose" and free from all the "dangers and discomforts of the homes of their elders"; there were boards of "women directors," trained nurses, physicians, and kindergarten experts, all à la Sinclair. What happened is familiar history to all students of the subject. The children died like flies. In the finest and best-equipped institution in the world, with very efficient and devoted management, the babies died at an alarming rate, and the placing of the children in the homes of ignorant women, foster mothers, resulted in a rapid and startling decrease in the infantile death rate. In Australia a paternal State tried the "expert" raising of babies, with like results. In Naples the experiment of raising babies by "experts" was tried for some years. Everything was done which science could devise for the health of the little ones, but the mortality was enormous. In the first nine years, out of 2,259 infants received 1,831 died.

The Masachusetts Infant Asylum, always managed with conspicuous care, has had a very unusual experience. By boarding out all children as far as possible the death rate has been reduced from something like an average of 30 per cent. to less than 5 per cent. If Mr. Sinclair and his friends will take the trouble to ascertain the facts relative to the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island, New York City, they will learn without difficulty that, in one of the most splendidly appointed institutions for the "expert" raising of children ever devised, with no lack of conscientious "women directors," little babies died at a much more alarming rate than in the very crowded and unwholesome tenements. When at last a good woman had the inspiration of suggesting that an ignorant mother was better than the most perfect institutional ingenuity, and the plan was tried of boarding the little ones out with poor women, mostly Italians, there was an enormous decrease in the death rate.

Mr. Sinclair and his confrères will not have to read far into the history of child saving to find that co-operative, "expert" raising of children is but a euphemistic alternative for "expert child slaughter." I am not interested in the long list of amateurish questions which Mr. Sinclair has deemed necessary to submit to those who would join his "colony," but I am interested in, the fate of the children. To propose "expert" communal child raising, in the light of the tragic experiences so universally encountered, is to propose child murder upon an extended scale. Personally, I would many times rather let either of my children take his chance in a Mott Street tenement than in a co-operative nursery.

May I add that while my comrade Mr. Sinclair has done his best to emphasize the fact that his colony scheme bears no relation whatever to Socialism, yet, because of his prominence as a Socialist, many persons persist in connecting the scheme with the Socialist propaganda? The Socialist movement does not stand for wholesale infanticide—even by experts in co-operative colonies!

JOHN SPARGO.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 20, 1906.

Character of Victim No Defense for Murder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first defense of a murderer has generally been to blacken the character of his victim, and no doubt much money will be so used in Thaw's case. But it is sad to see a clergyman lending a hand, and more surprising to find Anthony Comstock helping on the work. But if Mr. White had been all which was at first charged I fail to see in it any defense for the slayer. The girls whom he was accused of corrupting were not connected with Thaw, nor was he in any sense the champion or avenger of those mythical creatures. ATTORNEY.

New York, July 21, 1906.

In Massachusetts.

From The Boston Transcript.

A farmer must not touch a deer, no matter how much it may be trampling and devouring his crops. He may, however, drive it out of his fields, if he can do so without hurting its feelings.

THE TRIUMPH OF A "STAY AT HOME."

When all my neighbors went away
This Summer to the sea
And left Our Street alone and dull,
I railed at poverty.
I didn't ask to go abroad,
I simply longed to roam
On shore or mountain—anywhere—
'Twould be a change from home!

My days went by, unhappy quite.
Alas! that Fate perverse
Should grant me such a lack of funds
And fill my neighbor's purse!
Ah, if but once I might enjoy
A few weeks by the sea,
Or breathe my fill of highland air,
How happy I should be!

My friends all kindly wrote to me,
The "poor thing left in town,"
And then I realized my luck
Did not deserve a frown;
For Mrs. Smith was "starved to death,"
Miss Gadder's lot was worse—
"The sea breeze quite refused to blow,"
E'en for her well stuffed purse!

"No fishing—not a single bite—"
(Except mosquitos bold,
And they from early morn till night
Did not relax their hold!)
The beds were hard, the weather hot,
The golfers criticised
The links. It seemed that things were not
Just what were advertised!

'Twas then I found, that happier far
Than those who yearly roam
Are they who change of air have not,
But board and bed AT HOME!!

MAZIE VIRGINIA CARUTHERS.

SEA NEARLY SWALLOWED AUTOS AT LONG BEACH

Instead of Racing, the Machines Sank Deep in the Sand.

PLUCKY MISS EMILY POTTER

She Was Soaked Helping to Pull Out Her Half-Buried Car—A Horse Aids, Too.

Three automobiles had narrow escapes from being submerged by the incoming tide at Long Beach yesterday afternoon. Their owners had driven down from the city, attracted by the announcement of a novel series of races on the beach. A severe storm drove every one to shelter about noon, and the salvage of motor cars, strung out at various points along the shore, constituted all the sport that was had for the rest of the day.

One of these cars, a twenty-four horse power Peerless runabout, was to have been driven by Miss Emily Potter. It got so badly stuck in the wet sand near the starting point that it required the efforts of the only horse in sight around the beach and a score of men to pull the machine high and dry to safety. In this novel experience of rescuing an automobile from the Atlantic Miss Potter showed an energy that put to shame the good intentions of some of the men, who were more interested in keeping their shoes dry than pulling altogether on the rope.

Long before the solitary horse hove in sight, as it had been pulling W. C. Trageser's French car out of as bad a plight lower down the beach, Miss Potter, with Jack Rutherford, who owned the machine; C. A. Hudson, who had an Oldsmobile runabout entered for the races; Louis Haight, the amateur four-in-hand driver, and a few other husky workers had been tugging ineffectually at the wheels for half an hour. Miss Potter, who is a comely athletic-looking girl of 18, stuck to the task with the grit of a genuine sportswoman. Her shoes were soaked, her white gown and silk automobile duster were wet up to her knees, and as the eddying waters receded her feet were often buried deep in the sand.

Miss Potter had been driving the car when it stuck. In an effort to turn around she had backed the machine too far down the beach, and its sloping hind back received the full brunt of the waves. At this critical moment one of the spectators raised the shout, frequently so galling to the automobilist:

"Get a horse! Get a horse! It's coming now."

Sure enough, a horse that once was white, drawing a rickety open cart and driven by a native beachcomber, was plodding slowly up the beach. The rear wheels of the automobile were by this time up to the hubs in sand. The engine was pointed up the beach, but ten minutes more would have brought the salt water up to the cylinders.

"Hey, there, give us a lift, will you?" called out young Rutherford. The man sized up the situation, grunted assent, and backed his cart down into the water and made the proper rope attachments. By this time several hundred persons had arrived on the scene, which was a good mile above the Long Beach Hotel. The sight of Miss Potter, wet, bedraggled, but with flushed cheeks and working harder than most of the men, led a number of young men attired in outing flannels to splash through the water and mass themselves for a mighty push in the rear of the machine.

Miss Potter grasped one of the forward wheels, and at the word there was a powerful amount of pulling, tugging, and pushing, and the car moved forward a few inches. Once more was the white horse urged on, and this time the wheels rose from their beds of sand, and amid cheers the car was hauled far up the beach.

"I don't know how much that horse is worth," remarked Miss Potter, "but it was a lovely looking horse to me," and then she was led away by some friends to the hotel for dry clothes.

Meanwhile every one forgot the white horse and its owner. Suddenly a friend of Rutherford's asked, "Did any one pay that man?"

"Why, no, we clean forgot it."

Up the beach ran the two men, yelling at the top of their lungs for the beachcomber to stop.

"He thinks they want him to tow them down, and he's had enough of automobiles," said one spectator, and so it seemed, for the white horse never stopped. After running a quarter of a mile the young men caught their rescuer as he stopped to pull from the tide a particularly fine log, and the gift of a few crisp bills was the greatest surprise he had experienced in many days.

The machine was run down to the hotel, and toward evening came back to the city.

Mr. Trageser, who is Secretary of the Steam Copper Works in this city, was less fortunate with his car, a big Clement-Bayard with a canopy top. After it had been pulled out of the water, the beach was so soft where it was stalled that it was impossible for the motor to start the car. There was nothing to do but to wait until low tide, which would be about midnight. Mr. Trageser, who had brought down a party to witness the races, walked off to the hotel and pondered for the rest of the day upon the delights of automobiling at the seaside.

A big six-cylindered Ford car that was to have raced sank so deep in the sand from long standing that when an effort was made to move it there was trouble. It took nearly fifteen minutes to get the car out of its sandpit, and it was only accomplished then by the assistance of a little Oldsmobile car that took the place of a horse in this case and did good service.

"Will there ever be any races on this beach?" one of the dummy officials was asked after the excitement had subsided.

"Perhaps so, if we can get the weather and the tide and a few others things just as we want them," was the reply.

2 CASPAR HODGSONS. MAYBE.

One, Who Is Sued by Miss Byrnes, Says He Didn't Cause Her Arrest.

Speaking of a suit begun against him in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Mary Byrnes for $15,000 damages, Caspar W. Hodgson of Park Hill, Yonkers, said last night that there was a good deal about it that needed unfolding. He refused to go into details concerning the case until he files his answer in court.

Mary Byrnes, her petition says, is a resident of Westchester County, but sues in the Federal Court on the ground that the defendant is really a resident of California and she of 258 West Thirty-seventh Street. The Directory gives "Caspar W. Hodgson" as having a business address as an "agent" at 82 Fifth Avenue and a residence at Park Hill, Yonkers, but the Caspar Hodgson who admitted last night that he was the defendant in the Byrnes suit said that the Fifth Avenue agent wasn't he at all; that he must have a namesake in the city.

The plaintiff alleges that she was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station June 15 last, and was tried in the West Side Court on the charge of having stolen linen and books from the defendant to the value of $40. She was discharged, her petition says, and she brings suit for $15,000 damages for the humiliation she sustained by reason of the alleged false arrest.

Mr. Hodgson said last night that he didn't have Mary Byrnes arrested June 15. Mr. Hodgson said that the plaintiff was not a former servant of his.

COWCATCHER KITTENS.

Jersey Youngsters Go A-Traveling Like the Roosevelt Bears.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 21.—Two lively black kittens without a white hair on either were playing about the roundhouse below Red Bank, on the main line of the New York & Long Branch Railroad, early this morning. Just as one of the engines was about to start one chased the other up the cowcatcher, and both sat there unnoticed.

The engine steamed down to Point Pleasant, and there hitched up to one of the fast New York expresses and brought it along. The kittens rode all the way down and back sitting staidly enough in the middle of the pilot plate, just below the headlight, but causing no little excitement among the railroad men and passengers who spied them.

As they were already far from their mother's care before they were discovered and seemed to be enjoying the ride, they were not molested until the flier reached East Long Branch. Then one of them had enough and dropped off when the train train stopped.

The other stayed where he was until the end of the run. Then he was taken in charge by Pier Supt. Ridgway. The wires having carried unofficial announcements of the kittens' progress, it was not long before an inquiry came from down the line as to what should be done with the other.

"Don't separate 'em. Send him up by the next train," was the answer.

The babies seemed glad to get together again, but they were hungry. One of the steamers was at her pier, but a quick inspection of her commissary stores showed nothing more appetizing than condensed milk. The kittens still mewed pitifully, so by an and by an idle engine went clanging down the long pier, around the foot of the hill into the town. When she came back she brought a bottle of mixed cream and milk.

The kittens to-night are on the pier in a chicken net inclosure lest they should try to continue their wanderings by sea with less happy result.

One of the kittens traveled 65 miles and the other 58 miles on the cowcatcher, according to the railroad men's figures.

SEAL HO! AT ELLIS ISLAND.

And Doctors Went Hunting—Resent Questions About the Result.

"Ain't that a seal? Sure it is—sure as I'm alive," stammered an Ellis Island employe to Dr. Long of the Marine Hospital Service yesterday morning.

Dr. Long looked, and sure enough, floundering about in the water, on the flats back of Ellis Island was what looked for all the world like a big West Indian seal. Dr. Long called two of his assistants, Drs. O'Toole and Bryant, and pointed out to them the strange sight.

Ten minutes later the three were off in a rowboat to catch the seal. They had a long boathook and about two hundred fathoms of clothesline along with which to tie the seal after they cornered it.

An hour later the seal hunters got back to Ellis Island. A throng awaited them at the pier, all anxious to see the seal that everybody was sure the doctors would capture. The rowboat made fast alongside the pier, but there was no seal in sight.

"Just an old log. Now don't ask any more questions," said Dr. Long, and he started for his office at a rate estimated variously at from a mile to a mile and a half a minute.

SAILORS MAY PLAY SUNDAY.

Massachusetts Legislators to Consult with Admiral Evans.

ROCKPORT, Mass., July 21.—The legislative committee appointed to codify the Sunday laws is expected here to-morrow to consult with Rear Admiral Evans and the officers of his fleet.

At this conference it is hoped to do away with the difficulties the North Atlantic squadron met at Provincetown, where the sailors were forbidden to indulge in sports on Sunday.

In honor of Admiral Evans and the other officers of the North Atlantic fleet assembled in Rockport Harbor, the citizens of Rockport and North Shore cottagers tendered a complimentary banquet this evening. The banquet was held at the Turk's Head Inn, and was attended by about 100 civilians and 50 naval officers, the latter resplendent in full dress uniforms.

CARTER-BELASCO PEACE?

Denied by Mr. Roeder Because He Never Heard There Had Been Trouble.

Every day recently has brought out a new story about the relations between David Belasco and Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne. Yesterday's contribution was a rumor that all differences had been amicably settled and that preparations for Mrs. Carter's new play would go on serenely.

Benjamin F. Roeder, whose avocation recently has been the denial of the story that Mrs. Carter, in the vehemence of her declarations, cut her hand on his ink bottle, said last night that he didn't know anything about the affair.

"Why, I didn't know that Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter had ever had any trouble," he said in surprise.

HAMMERSTEIN FEELS VOICES.

And Is Going to Try Out a Few This Morning for His Opera Chorus.

Oscar Hammerstein will choose a grand opera chorus at the Lew Fields Theatre this morning at 9 o'clock. Girls with aspirations for operatic careers have been invited, and many aspirants are expected. When Mr. Hammerstein told about the "try-out" last night a reporter asked him who would pick out the good voices.

"I'll pick 'em out," said Mr. Hammerstein. "I've made a careful study of harmony and I know a good voice when I feel it."

The successful applicants will take part in the grand operas which are to be produced at the Hammerstein new opera house in West Thirty-fourth Street.

Doings at Manhattan Beach.

There is to be a Summer festival at Manhattan Beach next Thursday, which will include a floral parade, with floats containing children representing flowers, several cages of wild animals, and other things. The press agent announced last night, evidently under a misapprehension, that "ginrickshaws" containing beautiful women would also be a feature of the parade.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Richard Carle has written a new play, "The Hurdy Gurdy Girl," and has asked Carrie De Mar to take the leading role. The play will be presented at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, about the middle of the season.

Whoever can reach a $5 bill held high in the hand of Machnow, the Russian giant, at Hammerstein's Roof Garden to-morrow night, may have the bill. The man who tries to get it has the privilege of standing on a chair. It seems so safe that the same opportunity will be offered every night.

"The King of Diamonds" will be performed at the Third Avenue Theatre on Saturday evening.

"Mizpah," a Biblical play, will begin a run at the Academy of Music in September. It is by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Luscombe Searelle.

At the benefit for the Hebrew Infant Asylum to be given at Arverne, L. I., next Thursday the following will appear: Hattie Williams, Jefferson D'Angelis, Tom Wise, Lee Harrison, Beatrice Bertrand, Amy Lesser, Henry Lee, Ethel Byron, Barney Fagan, Stein and Evans, Maurice Klein, Andrew Mack, and James Sullivan.

Andrew Carnegie will be one of the characters in "The Measure of a Man," which Daniel V. Arthur will produce this Fall. In the play the steel man will scheme against his own octopus.

DIES IN MADISON SQUARE SEEKING OPEN-AIR CURE

Woman Sat Night and Day for Two Weeks on a Park Bench.

SAID SHE HAD NO HOME

Evidently a Person of Refinement, She Tried to Tell Her Story as She Died.

For the last two weeks a sad-faced woman had spent most of her time on a bench in Madison Square Park. As she disturbed no one, but seemed always to be resting with half-closed eyes, the policemen did not disturb her.

She would sit by the hour as if dreaming, watching the carriages and automobiles pass up and down Fifth Avenue. She seldom moved unless to make room for some one else, who might want to sit on the same bench. The policemen at first watched her with some interest. As time went on, however, they grew so accustomed to her presence that they paid little attention to her. Yesterday morning a man told Patrolman E. J. Connell that there was something the matter with the woman. Her head had fallen back and she was gasping for breath. An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital. When it arrived Dr. Gochie said the woman was dead. The account of the incident on the blotter of the Tenderloin Police Station reads:

"8:40 A. M.—Unknown woman, 45 years old, 5 feet 5 inches, 130 pounds, light hair and complexion, black cape and hat, gray skirt, black stockings and shoes, Madison Square Park, died suddenly and without medical attendance. Supposed to be Lizzie Robinson, no address."

No one has called at the Morgue to take away the body, which will be buried in Potter's Field. On the woman's clothes neatly embroidered was the name Lizzie Robinson. There was no other clue to her identity. Beside her on the bench lay two pasteboard boxes containing a change of clothing. This bore the initials "L. R." The woman was greatly emaciated. Her hands were well kept and her clothing was of good material.

Michael Keegan, a cab driver, who stands at that point, arrived as the body was being taken to the Morgue. He said that he had watched the woman from the first, when she appeared in the park two weeks ago. He had taken her to be a woman of refinement, and wondered why she sat all alone, hour after hour and until late at night in the park. He said he had noticed that she coughed a good deal and that there were two red spots on her cheeks. Her eyes, once when he spoke to her, seemed unnaturally bright, and he said he thought that she was suffering from consumption. A few days ago he asked her if there was anything he could do for her. In thanking him she explained that she sat in the air because she believed it would do her good. As she did not seem to want to talk further he left her to herself.

A man who said he was Louis Kauffman of 334 West Twenty-second Street said he had noticed the woman seated on the bench two weeks ago. He often had occasion to go through the park, he said, sometimes as late as 10 o'clock at night. He had always found the woman there. On several occasions he had seen an elderly woman feeding her milk, so that he was persuaded she had friends and that she was staying in the open as a cure for her disease.

When he was passing yesterday morning, he said, he noticed that the woman was in a paroxysm of coughing. She was so weak after this that she could scarcely keep her seat. He spoke to her and she told him that she had no place to go. The man said that he left her to get aid from the United Charities at Twenty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, but they said they could do nothing. He then called up Bellevue Hospital and they notified the New York Hospital.

He returned to the woman. She had thrown back her head and was trying to tell him something, but she could not make herself understood. When the ambulance came Lizzie Robinson, who had enjoyed such sunshine and starlight as Madison Square affords, had died in a drizzling rain while trying to tell a stranger her secret.

"SICK FRIEND" SWINDLE.

It Is Worked on the Pier as the Liner Is About to Sail—Failed Yesterday.

The "sick friend" swindle is now recorded on the police roster of confidence games. It was worked yesterday on an unsuspecting traveler at the Anchor Line pier just before the Furnessia sailed.

A smartly dressed young man walked up to a prosperous-looking second-cabin passenger and greeted him.

"I have a favor to ask of you," he said in a most engaging tone. "I have a sick friend as a first-cabin passenger, and I want you to look out for him on the way over. He will pay your expenses as a first-cabin passenger."

"With pleasure," responded the easy second-cabin traveler.

Just then another smartly dressed man came up and spoke to the man with the "sick friend."

"I have just examined your friend," the second man said, "and I find that he's in good shape and will need little attention."

"Fine! doctor," replied the other, "that's good, and now how much is the bill?"

"Oh, just a trifle of $100," replied the physician.

"My, that's bad," replied the first man. "Well, here I have a check for $300; the ship is about to sail and you must have your money right away as you are going over, too. By the way, my friend, laddressing the second-cabin passenger,] can you cash this check. You'll be paid by my friend as soon as you get aboard?"

"Certainly," replied the easy passenger again. "Here's the money."

He was about to hand it over when Detectives Moody and Leeson, who had been watching proceedings, stepped up and arrested the two smart young men and another near by, who was suspected of being an accomplice. They said when locked up that they were John Daniels, James Ray, and William Ward.

RANIC WHEN TRAINERS FIGHT.

Audience at Bostock's Alarmed by a Row Between Employes.

Just as 500 men and women were applauding Gaillard, the lion tamer for Bostock at Dreamland, Coney Island, at the conclusion of his performance with a trained lion last night, they saw Arthur Owens, an assistant tiger trainer, run from behind the inclosed stage with blood flowing from a cut on his face.

For a moment as the man ran the audience hesitated, but when somebody shouted that there was trouble among Bostock's animals they arose as a unit and struggled to get out.

"The animals are loose," cried some one.

"Get out quick!" yelled another, "the lion and the tiger are mixin' it up and they're comin' our way."

In less time than it takes to tell of it the Bostock theatre was vacant, except for a handful of employes who ran back to the dressing rooms where they found Gaillard also bleeding from a wound on the head.

Bostock, upon investigating, found that Owens and Gaillard had been fighting and that immediately the latter stepped from the cage after his act Owens had attacked him with an iron bar, hitting him over the head and body and breaking one of his ribs. Gaillard drew a revolver and, using it as a club, struck Owens over the right ear.

Bostock had Owens arrested on a charge of intoxication and assault. Gaillard says that Owens started the fight without provocation.

WONDERS OF TWO STATES.

Hot Air Reminiscences Apropos of Yesterday's Rainstorm.

A Texan, a man from Northern Wisconsin, and a native New Yorker stood looking out of the front doorway of a Times Square hotel yesterday afternoon in the rain.

"It gets dark in New York in a Summer rain, doesn't it?" observed the New Yorker to the others when the storm was at its height and the skies were black. "I wonder—"

"Huh," interrupted the Texan disdainfully, "that's nothin'. Why, compared with a Texas sky in a hot weather storm this New York darkness, my dear Sir, is as the aurora borealis to Judgment Day. Why, down in Texas when we have a storm in Summer it gets so dark the chickens go to roost at 9 o'clock in the morning. The hens lay two eggs, against the regular schedule of one per day, at times like that, because they get two naps in twenty-four hours. The clouds are so close you can reach out and grab 'em. Say, you don't know Texas, do you?" continued the Southern man, growing enthusiastic. "Why, down in my country the hogs are so fat we have to put them on roller skates because they can't move otherwise. The eagles down there are red, white, and blue, an'—"

"Pshaw, that's nothing," interjected the man from Wisconsin. "You talk about nature's phenomena? You have to go to Wisconsin to see that sort o' thing. Take the mosquito crop up around the lakes where the lily pads thrive. Why, the malarial bird is so thick up there that you can go out into the woods any moonlight night, and you'll swear there never was a moon. Swing a paddle and it sounds as if you'd hit a side of beef with a baseball bat. Slash a bowie knife through the air and it'll drip with blood—"

"Come on, men," interrupted the New Yorker with a yawn, "we've got something better'n that right in the house here, an' its principal ingredients ain't hot air either. They only cost three for 40 cents, straight or high, and I'll buy."

They adjourned.

ART NOTES.

This month's Burlington Magazine contains an article on the Oppenheim Collection, recently acquired by J. Pierpont Morgan and loaned by him to the South Kensington Museum. Eight of the finest objects in it are pictured in collotype prints. The most interesting of the illustrations is that showing a superb specimen of Henri Deux ware included in the collection. This piece is one of the finest, if not the finest, of the extant examples of that rarest of wares. Even such a collector as the late Henry G. Marquand was never able to acquire a single piece of Henri Deux pottery, and it is doubtful if another specimen of it will ever come into the market.

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Other articles in the Burlington are "Modern Pictures in 1906," by Bernard Sickert, in which the exhibition of the Royal Academy and the two Salons in Paris are sharply criticised; Prof. Holmes's second article on "Rembrandt as an Etcher," "Colored Pottery of the Renaissance in the Austrian Country," by M. L. Solon, and articles by Lionel Cust, Aymer Vallence, and Charles Ricketts on early German art. In the American section of the magazine Frank J. Mather, Jr., has an article on "The Puzzle of Recent Auction Prices."

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The Architectural League of New York is holding a midsummer exhibition at the American Fine Arts Society Building. The drawings exhibited are those submitted in the competitions for St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and for the new theatre to be built on Eighth Avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets.

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At Aeolian Hall a recently completed work by George Grey Barnard is on view. The subject is "The Prodigal Son," a group of two figures in marble, half life size, to be reproduced in heroic size for the new Pennsylvania Capitol at Harrisburg. The work was done by Mr. Barnard at his studio in France.

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There seems to be some doubt as to the actual intention of Duveen Brothers in regard to the Hainauer collection. According to some reports, they are willing to sell the collection as a whole if an acceptable offer is made on behalf of a British public institution; according to other accounts, they will absolutely refuse to consider offers for the collection in its entirety, but will sell it piece by piece, giving the first refusal of the best pieces to the British museums. Dr. Wilhelm Bode, who assisted the late Herr Hainauer to form the collection, is furious because it was allowed to leave Germany. "It is scandalous!" he exclaimed when he heard of the purchase by the Duveens.

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The London Speaker regards the appointment of D. S. MacColl as Keeper of the National Gallery of British Art as a slap in the face for the Royal Academy, and in particular as a protest against the administration of the Chantrey Bequest. It says the Academy has lost its prestige with all who are at all interested in art; although crowds may attend its exhibitions, they go quite as much to scoff as to admire. The Speaker adds:

"Nothing has done so much to produce this loss of prestige as the administration of the Chantrey Bequest. Even people who do not profess to know a good picture from a bad one have been startled to find that the Academy has purchased with the Chantrey fund about twenty pictures from their own exhibition for one from elsewhere. This year, after the findings and recommendations of Lord Lytton's committee, it was supposed that there would be some signs of reform. The Academy, however, proved itself incorrigible. It had received the recommendations of the committee politely, but proceeded to act as before, disregarding the many signs of its waning prestige and of the growing disapproval of the public.

"It will be interesting to see whether it disregards this last sign, the most striking and significant of all. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the National Gallery of British Art is very closely connected with the Academy, since a great number of the pictures in that gallery are purchased by the Academy. Thirty years ago a candidate for the keepership of that gallery supported by the Academy would have been pretty sure to be chosen. Now the candidate chosen is not only not connected with the Academy, but is most generally known as its severest critic upon the very point of its connection with the National Gallery of British Art. For some years Mr. MacColl has been protesting against the manner in which the Chantrey Bequest was administered. But for his protest Lord Lytton's committee would probably never have been appointed, and he gave evidence before that committee. He has never shown any sign of modifying his opinions. Indeed, only a week or two ago, and after he had become a candidate for the office to which he has now been appointed, he published an article criticising the recent purchases for the Chantrey Bequest as strongly as he has criticised any former ones. If the Government had not shared his opinions that article would surely have made his appointment impossible. His appointment proves that the Government does share his opinions, and it is therefore a direct rebuke to the Academy."

The appointment of Sir Charles Holroyd as Director of the National Gallery is universally welcomed by the British press. It is believed that the post would have been offered to Roger E. Fry had he not accepted the curatorship of paintings in the Metropolitan Museum of Art here.

Edward C. Wayburn Sued for Divorce.

Mrs. Agnes Wayburn has brought an action in the Supreme Court against Edward C. Wayburn, the theatrical manager, for an absolute divorce. She names Corene Uzzell, an actress, as the corespondent. Mrs. Wayburn, two years ago, brought suit for a separation on the grounds of cruelty and desertion. Wayburn then sued for divorce, naming eight correspondents. These suits are still pending.

MURPHY FAMILY GRIEVES FOR CONFISCATED PETS

Bronx Zoo Wardens Seized Two Trained Song Birds.

RELEASED THEM IN THE PARK

It Is Unlawful to Hold Native Birds in Captivity—Murphy Thinks His Pets Will Return.

Nicholas Murphy of 4,754 Third Avenue goes about the task of quenching the thirst of his neighbors with but a shadow of his former cheerfulness since the Game Wardens have taken away his two pet birds. Many other persons in the Bronx fear that they may be visited by the men sent out from the Zoological Park to take away their songsters on the ground that they are native birds illegally held in captivity.

Back of Murphy's bar his two birds were singing at noon yesterday. The midday trade was over and Murphy was taking a brief siesta. Mouth open he, too, was singing, but in a less tuneful way. His dog slept at his feet. The sunlight flickered on the floor where two kittens played, and the barroom was a place of peace and slumbering happiness.

Suddenly the kittens scampered away and the dog awoke Murphy with a growl. Two men entered the saloon and walked up to the bar.

"We've come for those birds," one of the men said. Murphy slipped behind the bar to be within reach of his club and close to the money drawer.

"Not on your life," Murphy said, thinking the men meant to rob him. The Wardens then showed him their shields.

"But what have my poor birds done?" Murphy asked.

The officers explained to Murphy that he was liable to arrest and might under the law be fined $50 for keeping native birds in a cage. Murphy told the Wardens that he had bought the birds a year and a half ago from an Italian, and he had trained them to do tricks for the amusement of his customers.

Opening the cage door, the birds readily hopped on to his hand. One was a red-breasted robin and the other a blue starling. Nicholas put them on the bar and commanded them to "fall in." They stood side by side.

"Right by twos, march," was the next command.

Obedient to it they wheeled and advanced until commanded to halt. They were rewarded with worms taken from a small tin can back of the cash register.

The Wardens said they were sorry, but that the law compelled them to liberate the birds. They said they should release them in Bronx Park.

"Don't do that," pleaded Murphy. "They would starve in the park. They are just like babies. If the cats do not get them the other birds will kill them."

But the Wardens carried away the birds in their cage to the Bronx Park, where they released them. The two birds flew to a low limb on a beech tree, where they huddled together like lost children. The Wardens took back the cage to Nicholas, who has put it in a front window, with fresh water and food, in the hope that his birds may find their way home if they get hungry.

If the birds do not come home by this morning, Murphy intends to go to the park to feed them if he can find them.

Coroner Robert F. McDonald, who is not a lawyer, but who has assimilated some legal knowledge in the course of his duties, has assured Murphy that if the birds insist on staying about his place the Game Wardens cannot make him drive them away. All he has to do is to leave the door of the cage always open, which would mean that the birds are not held in captivity.

Mrs. Murphy is not as sanguine as her husband over the return of the birds. She says that as soon as they meet birds of their own kind their pets will be as lost to them as if they had never been loved and spoiled.

CHANGES AT SEA GIRT CAMP.

First Brigade Begins Its Tour of Duty —Church Services To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP STOKES, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 21.—With the departure this noon of the members of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., and Battery B of Camden there came a complete change of camp, for the Second Brigade has now finished its tour of duty, and is succeeded by the First Brigade, of which the Fifth Regiment, with headquarters at Paterson, and which came to camp to-day, is a constituent part.

At the same time that the Fifth Regiment, Col. Edwin W. Hine commanding, took possession of the tented city the members of Battery A of East Orange, commanded by Capt. Oscar H. Condit, occupied the tents vacated by Battery B of Camden.

The boys of the battery had marched from East Orange, taking two days for it, and when they arrived in camp they were all pretty well fagged out.

Gen. Quincy O. Gilmore of the Second Brigade, who with his staff has been occupying the brigade headquarters, left to-day, to be succeeded by Gen. Edward A. Campbell of Newark and the First Brigade staff.

Before Col. Collins and his regiment left camp, Gov. Stokes and Gen. Gilmore complimented him on the fine appearance which the regiment had made while in camp.

Weather permitting, there will be a church service again to-morrow on Robin Lawn, in front of the Governor's cottage, at which Capt. Charles W. Gulick of Montclair, the Chaplain of the regiment, will lead. Music will be furnished by the regimental band.

The Fifth Regiment of Paterson arrived during a severe storm, and every one and everything in camp were soaked completely. The tent floors of the staff officers were all afloat and the campground was a miniature lake.

Battery A of Orange started to-day to march to camp. The men must have been out in the storm, but nothing had been heard from Capt. Condit up to a late hour to-night. He is due to arrive at noon to-morrow.

ROOSEVELT SONS IN ACCORD.

President's Cousins Will Settle Father's Estate Amicably.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, N. Y., July 21.—As joint executors of the will of their father, the late Robert B. Roosevelt, the two brothers, John E. and Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., met to-day in the office of Appraiser J. T. Losee, at Patchogue, L. I., to hear his announcement as to the valuation of the Roosevelt estate. Owing to complications, no decision could be reached to-day. Appraiser Losee said that it might take a week to reach a decision.

The Roosevelt brothers seemed to-day to have put aside all personal differences. They assumed a friendly though strictly business attitude in the appraiser's court. To avoid further annoyance by constant interviews at their Meadow Croft country seat at Sayville, John E. Roosevelt has taken his wife on an automobile trip on Long Island.

Charles Bliss, the Human Fly, Dead.

MADISON, Wis., July 21.—Charles Bliss, known a generation ago as the "Human Fly," died here to-day. He was 80 years old. Bliss originated the trick of walking the "ceiling." He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and traveled for years with the Dan Rice shows. At one time he, his five sons, and three daughters were all performers with the same circus.

CITY TO GET HOTEL PROFITS.

First Hostelry Rebuilt in San Francisco Opens Under Odd Conditions.

One of the most striking exampels of the hustle that characterizes the rebuilding of San Francisco will be shown in the opening to-morrow of the St. Francis Annex. Although a temporary structure, this first of San Francisco's new hotels will be fitted with all modern conveniences.

The hotel is situated in the centre of San Francisco's famous tropical park, Union Square. Permission for this site was obtained from the Park Commissioners. In return for the privilege the hotel company is pledged to turn over to the city all profits returned from the operation of the hotel, these profits to be used for the future improvement of the park.

This is said to be the only case on record of a hotel built and operated on private capital for the benefit of the city.

MRS. MEAGHER LEFT $2,000.

Irish Brigade Leader's Widow Bequeathed It to a Young Friend.

WHITE PLAINS, July 21.—The will of Mrs. Meagher, widow of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, who led the Irish Brigade through the civil war, was filed for probate to-day. She leaves an estate of only $2,000. The sword and scabbard of her husband goes to his nephew, Thomas F. Meagher of San Francisco.

After giving small bequests of jewelry and mementoes to friends, the residue of her estate she bequeaths to Thomas M. Durkin of Rye, whom she designates as a "dear young friend." She says she so wills it "in gratitude and appreciation of many kindnesses shown me by Mr. Durkin, his continued services and valuable advice in directing and carrying out business matters in my behalf, which needed good judgment and diligent attention, and because I have the highest respect for him as a young man of high moral character and noble impulse."

MISS E. B. WILMARTH DEAD.

New Rochelle Painter Succumbs Suddenly in California.

PASADENA, Cal., July 21.—Miss Euphemia B. Wilmarth of New Rochelle, N. Y., a painter, was found dead in the bathroom of her residence in Pasadena to-day. Her forehead was crushed and she was lying in a pool of blood, which led to the supposition at first that she had been killed.

It was found, however, that death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. In falling she had fractured her skull.

Miss Wilmarth was about 50 years old and was the daughter of the late John F. and Caroline B. Wilmarth. They had four children, William H., who died some years ago, and three daughters, the Misses Julia and Euphemia and Mrs. Thomas G. Hall. Early in the Summer Miss Euphemia left her home in New Rochelle for California to study the landscape. She did not state when she would return, but her friends thought that the late Fall would find her back in New Rochelle.

Jefferson Davis Talesman Dead.

RICHMOND, Va., July 21.—Frederick Smith, colored, one of the panel of twenty-four jurors summoned to try Jefferson Davis for high treason against the United States, died in the city home here to-day. He was nearly 90 years old.

Obituary Notes.

CLAYTON R. PARKHURST, aged fifty-eight years, a lawyer and prominent Republican politician of Scribe, Oswego County, died yesterday.

REID GANTT, a lawyer of Hot Springs, Ark., was found dead in bed yesterday from heart disease. He was the author of the present Arkansas "Jim Crow" law.

CHRISTIAN STROEBEL of the jewelry firm of Lake & Stroebel of Waterbury, Conn., died yesterday, aged 40 years. He was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic State ticket in 1904.

HENRY ADAMS, formerly a prominent business man of Adams, Mass., and up to two years ago a manufacturer of Rockville, Conn., died at his old home in Adams yesterday. He was sixty-nine years old.

ISAAC W. EDSELL, for many years a Port Warden of New York, died at Pearl River, Rockland County, yesterday at the age of 77. He was long prominent in Republican politics in Rockland County.

WILLIAM H. WATSON, wholesale ice dealer, whose home was at 138 Keap Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday night at his country home in Staatsburg, N. Y. He was 49 years old, and was born in Ulster County, N. Y. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

ELISHA ADELBERT STILL died yesterday at Holyoke, Mass., in his fifty-sixth year. He was a thread merchant, with offices at 260 Broadway; Vice President of the American Trust Company, and a member of the Wool Club. His New York home was 348 Central Park West.

ALMAN BARRETT, of Alman Barrett & Co., the Chicago impresarios, died on Thursday after six weeks' illness of acute indigestion, in the Hotel Somerset, 150 West Forty-seventh Street. He was to have managed the concert tour of Mme. Nordica this year. His funeral will take place in Chicago.

GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT, a civil engineer, died at his home in Ossining yesterday. He was 84 years old. Mr. Cartwright served several terms as Trustee and President of the Village of Sing Sing, was Warden of St. Paul's Church, and a Vestryman of St. Mary's Church in Scarborough.

To Give East Siders a Holiday.

Father Curry of St. James's Church has planned a midsummer festival to be held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park to-morrow under the auspices of St. James's Union for the benefit of wage earners in his parish who couldn't afford a vacation. A camp has been selected in the Adirondacks, where those whom the entertainment will help to a vacation will go.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Warm weather continued over all districts except on the Pacific Coast, with the temperatures still higher, as a rule, than on Friday. At Walla-Walla, Washington, the maximum was 108 degrees, while temperatures of more than 90 degrees were general.

There were thunder showers, but in the extreme West the weather was generally clear.

Warm weather will continue for the next few days, except in the Northwest, where rising pressure will probably cause some moderation.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh south to southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh south to southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh south; Gulf Coast, light to fresh and mostly south; lower lakes, light to fresh and mostly southwest; upper lakes, fresh southwest to west.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Sunday; Monday, fair; light to fresh southwest winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Sunday, showers in east portion; Monday, fair, warmer in north portion; fresh southwest winds.

Western New York—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; wind, fresh southwest.

Western Pennsylvania—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	73	74	4 P. M.	82	77
6 A. M.	69	74	6 P. M.	80	75
9 A. M.	74	76	9 P. M.	74	74
12 M.	79	68	12 P. M.	73	72

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 75; maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 11:15 A. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 12 noon. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers: Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, and Washington Post.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

TAKE WARNING

from the revelations of the Beef Investigation! Packing houses are not the only concerns needing inspection.

Who makes your ginger ale and other soft drinks?

You can be certain of absolute purity and unquestioned quality if you order

NEW YORK BOTTLING CO.'S

(LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE)

HIGH GRADE GINGER ALE

and OTHER

Carbonated Thirst Quenchers.

"THE KIND THAT'S FIT TO DRINK."

40 Years' Test.

75% Increase

The best evidence of the Philadelphia PUBLIC LEDGER'S remarkable progress as an advertising medium lies in the fact that at no time since it was established, 70 years ago, has its circulation been as large or its influence as pervasive as it is at present.

In the past four years its circulation has increased 75%, and is still growing.

AMERICANS ARE BEATEN BUT STILL HOLD PLACE

Play Loosely in the Field and Are Weak at Bat.

GIANTS IN THIRD POSITION

Pittsburg Scores an Easy Victory Over World's Champions—Brooklyn Won from Chicago.

Both of the New York teams were defeated yesterday, and while the Americans were not deposed from second place, the world's champions lost their position by being beaten by Pittsburg. The surprise of the day was the defeat of the National League leaders at the hands of the Brooklyns, who, after being shut out for six innnings, scored six runs in the seventh and final innings and finally won by a score of six to three.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 6; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 8; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	5	3	9	7	10	10	50	.617
New York	8	—	4	7	4	8	7	10	48	.558
Cleveland	6	7	—	6	9	8	6	6	48	.593
Chicago	8	4	8	—	6	7	8	9	45	.542
Detroit	3	4	4	9	—	7	9	8	44	.537
St. Louis	2	4	7	6	7	—	6	10	42	.512
Washton.	4	5	4	4	1	2	—	10	30	.370
Boston	5	2	4	1	3	2	1	—	20	.241
Games lost	31	33	33	38	38	40	51	63		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	6	8	11	6	10	9	60	.698
Pittsburg	5	—	5	7	10	6	11	9	53	.639
New York	5	2	—	12	8	8	9	8	52	.634
Philadelphia	1	5	4	—	5	10	9	11	42	.488
Cincinnati	3	4	5	4	—	8	7	6	38	.442
Brooklyn	3	4	2	2	4	—	3	8	33	.398
St. Louis	5	4	2	5	8	4	—	5	33	.375
Boston	3	—	5	4	4	8	4	—	28	.333
Games lost	26	30	30	44	48	50	55	56		

DONAHUE STOPS AMERICANS.

Detroit's Pitcher Too Much for Griffith's Men, Who Are Beater 6 to 1.

If all the pitchers of the Detroit team are in as good form as Donahue showed yesterday the outlook for the success of the Greater New Yorks in any of the four games of the series is not very encouraging. But Donahue's work was of a rare description, and to him was chiefly due the victory of his team. But four hits were recorded against him, and only one man, Chase, got so far as third base in the nine innings. Furthermore, Chesbro, in the sixth inning, was the first batsman to hit a ball to the outfield, a fly to Jones. On the other hand a combination of hits and errors, with Chesbro and Clarkson in the box, gave the Detroits six runs to one for the New Yorks.

Chase's failure to hold a thrown ball and a wild pitch resulted in one run in the first inning, and a double, a single, and Thomas's bad throw two more in the sixth. Thomas's fumble of a thrown ball by Keeler gave the visitors two more runs in the eighth. Then Clarkson supplanted Chesbro, and two doubles in succession netted the sixth run for Detroit. The New Yorks' only run was due to a base on balls, outs of Williams and Moriarty, and Delehanty's single.

Before play began Catcher McGuire received as a present a handsome diamond-studded locket, with this inscription: "Presented to James T. McGuire by the New York fans as a token of esteem and appreciation for years of faithful service. July 21, 1906."

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	2	1	1	0	0		
Payne, cf	1	2	1	0	0		
Schaefer, 2b	0	2	1	4	0		
Crawf'd, rf	2	1	0	0	0		
M'Intire, lf	1	1	1	1	0		
Coughlin, 3b	0	0	2	1	0		
Lindsay, 1b	0	1	13	0	1		
O'Leary, ss	0	1	2	7	0		
Warner, c	0	0	6	1	0		
Donahue, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	6	9	27	15	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, ss	0	0	1	2	3	0	
Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Chase, 1b	1	1	10	1	0		
Will'ms, 2b	0	1	3	5	1		
M'Iarty, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		
Del'h'ty, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Hoffman, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Thomas, c	0	0	1	1	2		
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	0	0		
*Yeager	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	1	4	27	13	4		

*Yeager batted for Chesbro in the eighth inning.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

First base on balls—Off Donahue, 2; off Chesbro, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 7. Struck out—By Donahue, 5; by Clarkson, 1. Three-base hit—O'Leary. Two-base hits—Jones, Payne, Schaefer. Stolen base—Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Crawford, Coughlin. Hits—Off Chesbro, 7 in eight innings, off Clarkson, 2 in one inning. Wild pitch—Chesbro. Hit by pitched ball—By Chesbro, 1. Umpires—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	2	1	0	1		
Jones, cf	1	2	0	1	0		
Isbell, 2b	0	1	1	1	0		
G Davis, ss	0	1	2	3	0		
Donlin, lf	0	1	1	8	0		
Dogherty, lf	0	0	0	4	0		
Sullivan, c	0	0	5	1	0		
Tannehill, 3b	0	0	3	0	0		
White, p	0	1	1	4	0		
*Rohe	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	7	24	12	2		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	2	0	0	0		
Armbr'st, cf	0	2	5	1	0		
H Davis, 1b	0	1	7	2	0		
Seybold, rf	0	0	3	0	0		
Murphy, 2b	0	1	3	2	1		
Cross, ss	0	3	2	0	0		
Knight, c	0	1	0	1	3		
Powers, c	1	1	5	0	0		
Plank, p	1	1	4	0	0		
Total	3	12	27	14	1		

*Batted for White in the ninth inning.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 10. Stolen bases—H. Davis, G. Davis, Isbell. Two-base hits—Cross, (2,) G. Davis. Three-base hits—Hartzel, Plank. Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Tannehill. Struck out—By Plank, 3; by White, 4. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 2; off White, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

PITTSBURG TROUNCES GIANTS

Taylor and Ames Battle Hard, and the Final Score Is 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—The Pittsburgs won to-day's game from the New Yorks, 8 to 2, and incidentally pushed the world's champions out of second place and took that position themselves. "Mike" Lynch, who never had much success against the Giants, went into the box for the locals. In spite of his wildness he pitched nice ball, the bases on balls he gave not proving costly except once, when one run resulted. Taylor, who started to pitch for the Giants, was wild and was batted freely. Ames, who relieved him in the sixth inning, was no improvement, and all the bases on balls and errors were costly, resulting in runs in almost every inning. The feature of the game was the wonderful one-hand catch by Leach of Dahlen's liner in the fourth inning. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	2	2	2	4	0	
Beaum't, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Clarke, lf	1	1	1	1	0		
Wagner, ss	2	1	3	4	0		
Nealon, 1b	1	0	13	0	0		
Ganley, rf	2	3	1	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	2	5	0		
Gibson, c	0	1	6	5	0		
Lynch, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	8	9	27	14	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bres'han, c	0	0	6	2	0		
Shannon, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Seymour, cf	0	1	2	0	0		
McGann, 1b	1	5	10	1	0		
Devlin, 3b	1	1	0	3	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	3	5		
Strang, rf	0	0	0	0	1		
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	2	1	1		
Taylor, p	0	0	1	0	1		
Ames, p	0	0	0	0	0		
*Browne	0	0	0	0	0		
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	8	24	13	2		

*Batted for Taylor in the sixth inning. Batted for Ames in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	—8
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Wagner, McGann, Taylor, Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Lynch. Stolen bases—Wagner, Strang, (2.) Double plays—Wagner and Nealon; Leach, Ritchey, and Nealon. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 5; off Taylor, 2; off Ames, 4. Struck out—By Lynch, 4; by Taylor, 2; by Ames, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Gilbert. Wild pitch—Ames. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; New York, 6. Hits—Off Taylor, 5 in five innings; off Ames, 4 in three innings. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Sh'kard, lf	1	0	2	0	0		
Schulte, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Hofman, 1b	1	0	9	2	0		
St'f'dt, 3b	0	1	0	2	0		
Tinker, ss	0	1	2	1	2		
Evers, 2b	1	3	2	4	1		
Kling, c	0	0	9	1	0		
Brown, p	0	2	1	2	0		
*Gessler	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	9	27	10	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	0	4	1	0		
Casey, 3b	0	2	1	5	1		
Lumley, rf	1	0	2	0	0		
Jordan, 1b	1	0	9	0	0		
Hummel, 2b	2	1	2	2	1		
M'C'thy, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Lewis, ss	1	3	1	3	0		
Bergen, c	0	0	7	1	0		
St'klett, p	0	0	0	5	0		
Total	6	7	27	17	2		

*Batted for Brown in the ninth innigs.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	—6
Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hit—Schulte. Three-base hits—Evers, Lewis. Sacrifice hit—Slagle. Stolen base—Lewis. Double play—Maloney and Hummel. Struck out—By Brown, 9; by Stricklett, 2. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 1; off Stricklett, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	2	3	4	0		
Kelley, lf	0	1	0	0	0		
Jude, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Beal, 1b	0	1	10	0	0		
Delehanty, 3b	0	0	1	0	0		
Siegle, cf	0	1	5	0	0		
C'coran, ss	0	0	8	3	0		
Schlei, c	2	3	2	3	0		
Fraser, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	9	30	11	0		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	2	3	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	0	3	4	0		
Titus, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
C'tney, 3b	0	0	2	4	0		
Magee, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Doolin, ss	0	1	2	2	0		
Bransf'd, 1b	0	1	10	0	0		
Doolin, c	0	0	0	0	0		
Sparks, p	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	1	5*	28	12	0		

*Fraser out for interference; two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Siegle. Three-base hit—Titus. Sacrifice hits—Fraser, Delehanty. Stolen bases—Huggins, Kelley, Schlei. Struck out—By Fraser, 1. Bases on balls—Off Fraser, 8; off Sparks, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Conway.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, cf	2	2	4	1	0		
Bennett, 2b	0	1	3	1	0		
Mertes, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Grady, c	0	0	7	1	0		
Noonan, 1b	1	1	9	0	0		
Marshall, rf	0	2	1	1	0		
Host'ter, 3b	1	0	1	1	0		
M'Bride, ss	1	0	1	4	1		
Brown, p	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	5	7	27	11	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brid'l, ss	0	2	1	3	0		
Tenney, 1b	0	1	10	1	1		
Brain, 3b	0	0	0	2	0		
Bates, cf	0	1	0	0	0		
Howard, lf	0	1	4	0	0		
Dolan, rf	0	0	2	0	1		
O'Neill, c	0	0	4	3	0		
Stroebel, 2b	0	0	2	1	0		
Pfeffer, p	1	1	1	1	0		
Total	1	6	24	11	2		

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Burch, Pfeffer, Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Bennett, Howard. Stolen base—Bates. Hit by pitched ball—By Brown, 1; by Pfeffer, 1. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1. Struck out—By Brown, 6; by Pfeffer, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	6	15	4
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	0	

Batteries—McCann and Butler; McGinley and Woods.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	8	7	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

Batteries—Fertsch and McAuley; Case and Carisch.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

Batteries—Adkins and Byers; Pappalau and Dillon.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	6	8	2
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	7	2

Batteries—Crohin and Barton; Milligan and McAllister.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	3
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	9	11	2

Batteries—Hardy and Barton; Brockett and McAllister.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	46	31	.597	Rochester	37	36	.507
Jersey City	42	29	.592	Montreal	39	38	.506
Baltimore	38	33	.535	Providence	34	42	.442
Newark	35	33	.515	Toronto	21	50	.296

VAN CORTLANDT GOLF MEET.

Open Champion Smith Will Compete There in Professional Tourney.

Alex. Smith, the Nassau Country professional and the new open golf champion of the United States, has consented to compete in the two-day professional tournament that has just been arranged for the Van Cortlandt Park links on July 31 and Aug. 1. The competition will be seventy-two holes medal play, and half a dozen prizes will be given. A purse of $400 has already been secured by the committee, and it is expected the total will reach $500 or over on the day of the tournament. In addition to the prizes for the leading places in the event, a purse of $25 will be presented each day for the best thirty-six-hole score.

The professional tournament held on the Van Cortlandt links last year was so successful that a number of the golfers who are active players on the public course determined to hold the second annual event this season. Park Commissioner Cruikshank gave his permission for the use of the course for that purpose. The links will be open to the public, and it will afford an excellent opportunity to witness the playing of some of the best professionals in the country. Efforts are being made to have Willie Anderson, the ex-open champion, come on from Chicago. Among the notables expected to compete are George Low, Bernard Nicholls, Jack Hobens, Isaac Mackie, Alexander Campbell, and George Strath.

The committee in charge of the event consists of Charles H. Kirchner, William H. Beers, H. E. Pyrke, William C. Freeland, and G. G. O'Connell. The details of the tournament will be arranged by Bernard Nicholls, who recently assumed charge of the golf house at Van Cortlandt and has become the professional of the course.

NEW STEEPLECHASE TRACK.

Permanent Home of United Hunts Association to be Near Belmont Park.

The United Hunts Steeplechase Association has begun work on the new course directly across the Hempstead Turnpike, opposite the main entrance to Belmont Park. A grand stand will be built, and the course will be about a mile in circumference. Work will be pushed so as to complete the course for the Fall meeting. The success of the past two meetings of the association led to a desire for a permanent home. The sale of Morris Park race track for building purposes made it doubly necessary to secure an available site for a permanent course if the annual Fall meeting was to be held this year. Fearing the owners of the different properties under consideration might hold out for a big price the committee did not announce its plans until everything was adjusted.

One of the features of the Fall meeting will be the Military Steeplechase, in which officers from the various military stations in and around New York, West Point, and other centres, will compete. The event is indorsed by the military authorities at Washington, Gen. Fred D. Grant, and the staff in the East, and all the leading army officers. Assurances have been received which make the event a most successful one, and insure for it a permanent place on the programme of the association.

It is probable that a novel plan may be introduced at the first meeting of the association at the new track. To avoid a clash in dates with the other racing associations the steeplechase meeting at the new track may begin at 10 o'clock, while the horse flyers. Under such a plan cross-country enthusiasts would have a chance to witness their favorite sport at the new track and then after luncheon go to Belmont Park in the afternoon.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Robert Boyle, trainer for M. Kraus, was fined $200 by the Brighton Beach Stewards yesterday for failing to have the horse Melbourne Nominee in the paddock at the regulation time. Melbourne Nominee having been posted as a starter and a jockey having made weight to ride him, while the horse figured in the betting on the race when he was not at the track at all. The trainer contended that some mistake had been made, as he had ordered that the horse be scratched, but the Stewards held him responsible for the mistake.

Water Pearl, the top weight in the Neptune Stakes, failed to keep his engagement to run in that race because of a slight lameness. His trainer, J. J. Joyner, stated that the trouble was only a trifle, but that it was enough to kept the colt in the barn in view of the fact that the track was in very bad condition.

P. J. Dwyer has sold to Woodford Clay the English-bred horse Knight Errant, 5 years old, by Trenton-St. Mildred, for stud purposes, and Knight Errant has been shipped to Kentucky.

Francis R. Hitchcock, one of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, has bought on private terms from A. J. Joyner the nine-year-old horse Advance Guard, and has presented him to The Jockey Club's bureau of breeding. Advance Guard, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, by Enquirer, raced four seasons and won forty-eight races and a total sum of $61,254. He was bought by Trainer Joyner for $1,500 at the sale to dissolve the partnership between E. R. Thomas and Alex. Shields.

BALLOT WON IN MUD WITH HIGH WEIGHT UP

Voter Colt Carried 125 Pounds and Captured $7,500 Stake.

HANDICAP FOR DISHABILLE

Flying Virginian Took the Curragh Chase at Brighton Beach—Gold Coin Disqualified.

The Brighton Beach race course looked like a canal, and the stands still were dripping from the noon downpour when the Saturday half-holiday crowd began to assemble, but the threatening weather seemed to make absolutely no difference in the attendance, for somewhere near 20,000 visitors witnessed the racing, and made a rather poor average in the attempt to pick winners on public form.

Seven races were on the programme, three of these being stakes, and good-sized fields ran for most of the events in spite of the water-covered and muddy track.

The chief event of the afternoon, the $7,500 Neptune Stakes, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, lost something of its interest because of the withdrawal of Water Pearl, which was announced to oppose James R. Keene's Ballot, but the fixture made a good contest in spite of the absence of Water Pearl, and a very popular result was achieved when Ballot, carrying a penalty of three pounds, or 125 pounds in all, and conceding 18 pounds each to the lot that opposed him, came from the rear through the flying slush and mud, and won in a well-contested race. Berwick broke first, with Ballot second, but both fell back in the first half furlong, Aletheuo and Don Enrique going to the front together, and racing head and head to the last turn, where Aletheuo slipped away a half length in front, just as Ballot began to close from third place. On the turn into the stretch both Ballot and Don Enrique went in close to the rail, and there was a slight jostle against Aletheuo just as the horses straightened out for the run home, Aletheuo then dropping back while Ballot drew out to the front, and won, ridden out, by a length, with Don Enrique second, a neck before Aletheuo.

For the Islip Handicap, at a mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds and upward, the Western mare Dishabille started favorite at 8 to 5 over a field of six runners. Dishabille, ridden by Troxler, led off, but in the run to the stand the first time was passed by Cederstrome and Coy Maid, which galloped in that order around the paddock turn and through the back stretch, where Dishabille moved up to them again, and on the far turn showed in front. Tokalon and Von Tromp began to close on the same time, Tokalon getting up beside Dishabille on the stretch and forcing her to the whip, but never being able to head her, Dishabille, ridden out, winning by a half length, while Tokalon was six lengths away from Von Tromp, third.

In the race for the Curragh selling steeplechase there was a steady support for Flying Virginian, though Patagonian was selected by the form followers. Flying Virginian justified the plunge by taking the lead early in the race, and galloping out in front all the way, winning easily by half a dozen lengths from Patagonian, which was second throughout.

Gold Coin, at 10 to 1, made all the pace in the fifth race, and delighted his backers by finishing first by a neck after a jostle against Voladay on the stretch, but the Stewards ruled that Gold Coin had fouled Voladay and disqualified the 10 to 1 chance and gave the race to Voladay, putting Lord Badge second and the favorite, Charlatan, third.

Athens squeezed home first by a head for the opening race after a smart brush with the 60 to 1 chance Mortiboy, and The Clown, at 10 to 1, romped out in front all the way for the closing event. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Athens, 99, J. J. Walsh, 5-1, 2-1	4	2	1h
Mortiboy, 97, Beckman, 60-1, 20-1	5	3	2h
El Capitan, 102, L. Smith, 30-1, 10-1	9	4	3½
Citrona, 99, Notter, 6-1, 2-1	2	1	4
Norfolk, 102, Horner, 6-1, 2-1	14	5	5
Belchamber, 107, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	3	6	6
Incachee, 102, Koerner, 8-1, 3-1	8	7	7
Narelle, 110, J. Jones, 30-1, 10-1	7	8	8
Colonel Jack, 107, Perrine, 6-1, 2-1	6	11	9
Fish Hawk, 94, C. Ross, 20-1, 8-1	11	10	10
Diebold, 105, Coleman, 20-1, 8-1	13	12	11
Crimson Clover, 108, Raynor, 60-1, 20-1	1	9	12
Economy, 104, Sewell, 4-1, 8-5	10	13	13
Doctor Lee, 99, J. Hennessy, 40-1, 15-1	12	14	14
Stay Tnere, 94, Reidel, 100-1, 20-1	15	15	15

Time—1:08 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 2 years, by The Greek-Ruralia. Owner, Marice Kraus. Trainer, R. Boyle.

SECOND RACE.—The Curragh Stakes, a steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, selling; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	1½	F.
Flying Virginian, 153, G. Williams, 8-1, even	4	1	1h
Phantom, 140, Ray, 3-2, 2-5	2	2	2½
Patagonian, 146, E. Heider, 4-5, out	3	3	3dis
Divider, 153, Roberts, 40-1, 7-1	1	4	4

Time—4:31 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. g., aged, by Terrifier-Bessie. Owner, Mr. Cotton. Trainer, M. Smart.

THIRD RACE.—The Islip Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	⅞	F.
Dishabille, 114, Troxler, 8-5, 3-5	1	1	1½
Tokalon, 118, Bedell, 4-1, 7-5	5	2	2h
Von Tromp, 105, Radtke, 10-1, 3-1	4	3	3½
Cederstrome, 97, Brussel, 7-1, 5-2	2	4	4
Coy Maid, 90, Koerner, 10-1, 4-1	3	5	5
Brancas, 108, Shaw, 15-1, 6-1	7	7	6
Agile, 111, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	6	6	7

Time—1:54. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. m., 4 years, by King's Counsel-Night Gown. Owner, George C. Bennett. Trainer, C. A. Mulholland.

FOURTH RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	S.	⅛	F.
Ballot, 125, Radtke, 8-5, 3-5	2	3	1h
Don Enrique, 107, Horner, 5-1, 8-5	3	2	2h
Aletheuo, 107, Miller, 5-1, 7-5	5	1	3h
Berwick, 107, J. Martin, 7-1, 2-1	1	4	4
Marathon, 107, Koerner, 7-2, even	4	5	5

Time—1:15. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Voter-Cerito. Owner, J. R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
*Gold Coin, 91, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	1	1	1h
Voladay, 106, Shaw, 3-1, 8-5	9	2	2
Lord Badge, 103, McDaniel, 10-1, 4-1	10	3	3¾
Charlatan, 102, Radtke, 8-5, 7-10	6	5	4
Cholk Hedrick, 98, C. Ross, 8-1, 3-1	2	4	5
Veribest, 99, J. Harris, 7-1, 5-2	5	6	6
Reidmoore, 93, Noone, 12-1, 5-1	7	7	7
Sahara, 89, Brussel, 30-1, 10-1	8	8	8
Evie Green, 91, J. Hennessy, 10-1, 4-1	11	9	9
Merlock, 91, Horner, 60-1, 20-1	4	10	10
Lackey, 95, Koerner, 30-1, 10-1	3	9	11
Melbourne Nominee, 94, Notter, 30-1, 10-1	Withdrawn		

*Disqualified.

Time—1:48 4-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner, Voladay, b. h., 4 years, by Faraday-Alti Vola. W. Cahill, owner and trainer.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
King's Daughter, 114, Miller, 11-5, 4-5	1	1	1h
Sir Russell, 88, Brussel, 4-1, 1-2	3	2½	2
First Premium, 118, Bedell, 13-5, even	5	4	3d
Handzarras, 117, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2	3	5	4
Avaunteer, 104, Sewell, 20-1, 6-1	4	7	5
Robin Hood, 114, Shaw, 20-1, 6-1	2	2	6
Bryan, 109, Koerner, 5-1, 7-5	7	6	7

Time—1:14 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner b.

RECORD FLEET RACES IN LARCHMONT OPENING

Yankee's Topmast Splintered During Storm and She Retires.

QUEEN WINS FROM ELMINA

Brewster's Schooner, However, Outsails Maxwell Boat—Effort Beaten —109 Yachts Enter.

With a record entry of 109 yachts, Larchmont Race Week opened yesterday with the best showing that it has ever made in the history of the club. A tremendous thunderstorm, following a series of squalls and followed by a virtual calm, alone prevented over 100 boats actually crossing the line. As it was, eighty-one started in the various classes, and up to a half hour after sunset, when the time limit expired, seventy-six had finished.

During the thunderstorm a bolt of lightning struck the topmast of the sloop Yankee and, splintering the mast, put her out of commission. Harry L. Maxwell, her owner, was in the clubhouse at the time, and when he went on board he at once reported his withdrawal to Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. Rainbow was then withdrawn, and the Commodore, with Secretary Cormack, went aboard the schooner Queen, to race with J. Rogers Maxwell. Yankee, under mainsail and jib, then headed for City Island, where a new mast will be stepped in the boat in time for to-morrow's races.

The squall and the lack of wind prevented Arthur F. Luke's Corona getting to the line. In consequence, J. Rogers Maxwell's Queen and F. F. Brewster's Elmina II. raced alone. It also delayed Elmina from reaching the line, and she was 8 minutes and 8 seconds behind Queen in starting. When she did get away, although led around the course by her rival, she outsailed Queen at every point, and was only 3 minutes and 14 seconds behind at the finish. She actually outstripped Queen by 2 minutes and 54 seconds, and, having only 40 seconds to allow her, should have won the race on the merit of her performance by a satisfactory margin.

The two boats sailed a 15¼-mile course in the light wind in just under four hours. Harry F. Lippett's Weetamoe, which headed the big sloops, outpaced the pair over the same distance. She beat E. D. King's Neola and F. M. Smith's Effort in her class by big margins.

The other winners were J. E. Van Hagen's Surprise, Addison Hanan's Nautilus, W. W. Swan's Cadeaux, E. F. Luckenbach's Sue, W. H. Childs's Joy, J. B. Palmer's Nalad, Howell Sayre's Maryola, J. J. Esser's Houri, D. J. Levitt's Vivyen, Charles Pearson's Grade, C. W. Ratsey's Pup, J. N. Champion's Grilse, Philip Marquand's Skidoo, G. A. Corry's Big Bug, C. E. Starr's Nilo, C. Oliver Iselin, Jr.'s, Fannie, and W. L. Diaz's Kenoshi.

The summary:

SCHOONERS—NINETY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:40 P. M. Course, 15¼ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Queen, J. R. Maxwell	5:37:45	3:57:45
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	5:40:59	4:00:59

Corrected time—Queen, 3:57:05; Elmina, 4:00:59. Queen wins by 3 minutes and 54 seconds.

SLOOPS—SIXTY-EIGHT-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:50 P. M. Course, 15¼ miles.

Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	5:44:56	3:54:56
Neola, E. D. King	5:55:54	4:05:54
Effort, F. M. Smith	6:16:53	4:26:53

Corrected time—Weetamoe, 3:54:56; Neola, 4:05:54; Effort, 4:25:40. Weetamoe wins by 10 minutes and 58 seconds.

SLOOPS—FORTY-EIGHT-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:55 P. M. Course, 11¼ miles.

Irondequoit, H. Mason Raborg	5:23:20	3:28:26
Eleanora, T. W. Darr	5:26:20	3:31:26

Corrected time—Irondequoit, 3:23:26; Eleanora, 3:31:20. Irondequoit wins by 8 minutes and 3 seconds.

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:55 P. M. Course, 11½ miles.

Surprise, J. E. Van Hagen	5:10:16	3:15:16
Mimosa III., Trenor L. Park	Withdrew	

SLOOPS—NEW YORK THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:05 P. M. Course, 15¼ miles.

Nautilus beat Atair, Alera, Dahinda, Adelaide, Neola, Minx, Cara Mia, Banzai, and Phryne:

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 2:05 P. M. Course, 5¾ miles.

Cadeaux, W. W. Swan	4:51:20	2:46:20
Tomboy, Adrian Iselin 2d	4:52:20	2:47:20
Rascal III., S. C. Hopkins	4:53:39	2:48:39
Chinook, Robert Mallory	4:53:31	2:48:31
Tartan, Allan H. Firie	4:53:32	2:48:32
Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	4:54:50	2:49:50
Indian, William Gardner	5:04:08	2:59:08
Pretty Quick, A. Bryan Alexander	5:19:26	3:14:26
Busy Bee, S. T. Wainwright	5:19:42	3:14:42

Race without time allowance. Cleaan wins by 1 minute 2 seconds.

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:15 P. M. Course, 5¾ miles.

Sue, E. F. Luckenbach	4:47:45	2:32:45
Jigatep, F. J. Havens	4:49:23	2:34:23
Crescent, J. B. O'Donohue	4:50:10	2:35:10

Race without time allowance. Sue wins by 1 minute 38 seconds.

LARCHMONT ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.

Start, 2:15 P. M. Course, 5¾ miles.

Houri, J. H. Esser	5:03:42	2:48:42
Dorothy, L. J. Spence	5:11:38	2:56:35
Follette, L. A. Garvey	5:13:43	2:58:43
Vaquero, Dr. William Stump	5:20:01	3:05:01

Race without time allowance. Houri wins by 7 minutes 53 seconds.

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 2:10 P. M. Course, 5¾ miles.

Rube, G. P. Granbery	4:52:30	2:42:30
Nahal, Dr. J. B. Palmer	4:56:29	2:46:29
Marguerite, W. P. Clark	4:57:41	2:47:41
Anoha, D. Y. Pendas	4:58:15	2:48:15
Thelema, Dr. C. E. Black	5:02:14	2:52:04
Firefly, M. B. Pendas	5:17:46	3:07:46

Corrected time—Nalad, 2:35:05; Thelema, 2:40:41; Rube, 2:42:30; Anona, 2:45:04; Marguerite, 2:47:40; Firefly, 3:02:05. Nalad wins by 5 minutes 36 seconds.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 2:10 P. M. Course, 5¾ miles.

Howdy, George Mercer, Jr.	4:36:31	2:46:31
Maryola, Howell P. Sayre	4:37:41	2:47:41
Scamp, Warren Murdock	4:38:52	2:48:52
Grasshopper, H. A. Proe	5:09:21	2:59:21
Monsoon, B. B. Stoddard	5:32:44	3:22:44

Corrected time—Maryola, 2:14:21; Howdy, 2:44:51; Scamp, 2:55:02; Grasshopper, 2:59:21; Monsoon, 3:12:45. Maryola wins by 30 seconds.

SLOOPS—TWENTY-TWO FOOTERS.

Start, 2:20 P. M. Course, 5¾ Miles.

Joy, W. H. Childs	4:52:31	2:32:31
Spider, Hendon Chubb	4:54:03	2:34:03
Soya, W. A. Stevenson	4:55:06	2:35:06
Sketta, G. H. Church	4:56:30	2:36:30
More Trouble, Richard Childs	4:57:41	2:37:41
Ugeemah, A. B. Clementa	5:04:50	2:44:50
Paumonak, F. B. Currier	5:10:46	2:50:46
Miss Modesty, C. B. Seeley	5:20:12	3:00:12
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	5:21:27	3:01:27
Kim II., H. I. North	5:26:25	3:26:25

Corrected time—Joy, 2:32:31; Spider, 2:34:03; Soya, 2:35:06; Sketta, 2:36:30; More Trouble, 2:37:41; Ugeemah, 2:39:52; Kim II., 2:36:30; Okee, 2:37:45; Miss Modesty and Kim II. not rated. Joy wins by 1 minute 32 seconds.

The elapsed times of the other boats were:

Sloops, eighteen footers—Vivyen, D. J. Levett, 2:57:22; Mist, R. F. Clarke, 3:17:4.

Catboats—Grace, Charles Pearson, 3:00:45; Louie Bell, G. J. Williams, 3:12:07; Nancy, H. W. Paret, 3:20:38; Arline, R. E. Rendel, 3:25:44.

Manhasset one-design sloops—Puff, C. W. Ratsey, 3:05:35; Arizona, G. W. Kear, 3:11:59; Chickadee, W. P. O'Neill, 3:22:11; Ahoy, J. G. Torney, 3:31:19; Foxy Dew, H. C. Ward, 3:40:37.

Seawanhaka knockabouts—Grilse, J. N. Champion, 2:29:09; Dipper, H. H. Van Rensselaer, 2:36:06; Gloria, H. P. Brown, 2:42:34.

American dories—Skidoo, Philip Marquand, 3:04:45; Taurog, G. G. Fry, 3:20:17; Faraway, A. G. Fry, 3:30:44.

Manhasset bugs—Big Bug, G. A. Corry, 3:31:46; Lady Bug, W. P. French, and Dragon Fly, Clarkson Cowls, not timed.

Riverside one-design sloops—Nilo, C. S. Starr, 2:27:07; 18 and 5, John Tyson, 2:29:09; Dooley, J. G. Porter, not timed.

Small Entry at Bensonhurst.

In the midsummer race of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club on Gravesend Bay yesterday the Haviland yawl Sakana defeated La Cubana in the first division, Quest won the race for Class Q boats, and Gamma was first home in the S Class. The catboat Martha M. won the last division of the regatta. The yawls sailed a twelve-mile course and the other divisions eight nautical miles. The summary:

YAWLS—CLASS P.

Start, 3:05. Course, 12 miles.

Boats and Owners.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Sakara, Haviland Brothers	5:34:50	2:49:50
La Cubana, J. H. Ives	6:28:10	3:23:10

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 3:10. Course, 8 miles.

Quest, F. J. Havens	5:06:40	1:53:40
Mary, Max Grundner	5:10:45	2:00:05
Careless, R. Rummell	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start, 3:50. Course, 4 miles.

Gamma, T. Platt	5:29:30	1:39:40
Beta, Snedeker & Campbell	5:30:48	1:40:48

CATBOATS.

Start, 3:53. Course, 4 miles.

Martha M., R. Moore	4:58:40	1:05:40
Cygnus, Dillingham & Goodman	5:29:47	1:36:47

200 YACHTS TO CRUISE.

New York Yacht Club Event Will Be Biggest in History.

The biggest fleet in the history of the New York Yacht Club cruises will join the squadron at Glen Cove on Aug. 2 for the start of the annual event this year. One-third of the yachts that are enrolled in the club will leave Glen Cove on the morning of the 3d for Morris Cove, and the accessions along the route will bring the number up to over 300 vessels when the squadron reaches Newport for the Astor and King's Cup races. The list of racing yachts will be bigger than in any previous cruise, the measurement certificates filed with the Regatta Committee indicating an unusual participation, with all classes of racers represented. It is likely that there will be entries in every class of schooners and sloops with the single exception of Class F boats—single-stickers of over 100 foot racing length.

The addition to the club fleet among the racing schooners alone indicates the unusual interest centring in the big contests off Newport. The schooners Constellation, Chanticleer, Constance, and Taormina have been added to the fleet from the Eastern lists since last year, and the schooners Shiyessa and Dervish will be on hand at the King's Cup races, although they are not enrolled in the club fleet. It is not unlikely that the sloops Gloria, Wasp, and Athene will appear at Newport as well, though Gloria alone is eligible for the King's Cup. If Gloria races she will be the only international entry, hailing, as she does, from Cape Breton.

The schooner lists of the club furnish twenty-nine boats for the cruise, although all of them are not likely to race. There will be four Kaiser Cup racers go at least a part of the way. These are Wilson Marshall's Atlantic, George Lauder's Endymion, Dr. Lewis Stimson's Fleur de Lys, and Edward R. Coleman's Hildegarde. These, if they should race, will be the only Class A schooners entered, outside of Roy A. Rainey's Invader and Francis Skinner's Constellation.

In the ninety-foot class there will be a strong showing. Probably seven yachts will go to the line. F. F. Brewster's Elmina, J. Rogers Maxwell's Queen, Arthur F. Luke's Corona, Robert P. Doremus's Lasca, Seymour L. Husted's Crusader II., C. Howard Clark's Sayonara, and John F. Harris's Chanticleer are the seven, while F. Lewis Clark's Emerald is likely to start. Emerald and Sayonara are, of course, auxiliaries.

Converse D. Marsh's Rosemary and Charles Smithers's Muriel, James B. Ford's Katrina, Henry C. Tinker's Palestine, Frederick T. Adams's Sachem II., Dallas C. Pratt's Sea Fox, and Lorenzo D. Armstrong's Grampus complete the third and four classes, while L. J. Callanan's Elipse, W. S. Eaton's Taormina, C. W. Nason's Adromeda, and E. B. Havens's Quickstep complete the fifty-five footers. Then there are Henry G. Tobey's Agatha, H. H. Howland's Mavis, and Robert Olyphant's Venona in the smaller classes. Besides these as yet unclassified are T. O'Conor Sloane's Gavalia, Frank Sturgis's Betty, Henry G. Squires's Norseman, David Banks's Water Witch, John Cockcroft's Kismet, and John Hays Hammond's Wayfarer.

The list of auxiliaries is formidable: H. W. Putnam's Ariadne, R. T. Wainwright's Cachalot, F. L. Perin's Enterprise, J. T. Pratt's Grilse, H. T. Sloane's Idler, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, G. G. Haven's Invincible, George Mercer's Seneca, J. & O. Harriman's Mohican, A. De Goicouria's Vencedor, A. C. Bostwick's Vergemere, Henry Bacon's Alsacienne, W. T. Colbron's Witoco, and John T. Masury's Resolute, among others.

The single stickers show quite as well. With W. E. Iselin's Vigilant and W. G. Brokaw's Sybarita leading, there are Commodore Vanderbilt's Rainbow, H. L. Maxwell's Yankee, seventies; H. F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, E. D. King's Neola, F. M. Smith's Effort, E. W. Clark's Irolita, sixties; F. L. Ames's Shark, R. W. Emmons's Humma, S. R. Anthony's Doris, F. M. Hoyt's Isolde, Gordon Dexter's Eelin, fifties; Burton Hart's Kestrel, A. H. Morris's Gardenia, Robert Toland's Pelegrina, E. F. Cole's Mimosa II., W. C. Hubbard's Palladin, Cord Meyer's Altair, F. W. Paramore's Rosalie, forties; S. E. Vernon's Vivian II., G. F. Dominick's Joker, E. D. King's Spasm, H. G. S. Noble's Phantom, G. H. Mason's Leda, thirty-threes, and thirties, Alera, Atair, Banzai, Caprice, Carlita, Dehinda, Adelaide II., Jig Step, Maid of Meudon, Neola II., Tabasco, and Phryne.

National Regatta Programme.

The thirty-fourth annual championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 10 and 11. The usual programme of twelve races will be decide, the entries for which will close July 28, two weeks before the regatta, with Fred R. Fortmeyer, Post Office Box 740, New York City. All races except the eight-oared shells and senior international fours will be one mile and a half with turn, while the eights and international four events will be the same distance, straightaway. The headquarters of the National Executive Committee at Worcester will be the Bay State House. The list of events follows: Intermediate single scull shells, Association senior single sculls, championship senior single sculls, intermediate double scull shells, senior double scull shells, intermediate pair-oared shells, senior pair-oared shells, intermediate four-oared shells, senior four-oared shells, international four-oared shells, intermediate eight-oared shells, senior eight-oared shells. The absence of an octuple sculls race, which was the feature of last year's regatta, is due to the lack of interest in the event this year.

Oldfield Wins Auto Races.

DETROIT, Mich., July 21.—The finals in the Wolverine Sweepstakes, for a purse of $2,500 in gold, furnished the feature of the second day of the automobile races at the State Fair track. Barney Oldfield, Albert Webb, and C. A. Coey of Chicago were the three drivers left in this event after yesterday's preliminaries. Coey was pitted against Oldfield in the three-mile semi-final. Oldfield won the heat after an exciting finish in 3:18 4-5. The final heat was at five miles, with Oldfield and Webb. Oldfield succeeded in pulling ahead slightly in the stretch of the last mile, and won by about three feet. The time was 5:11 1-5, the second and third miles being done in one minute flat.

So Long II. Takes Final Race.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 21.—The motor boat So Long II., owned by George Hasbrouck of New York, winner of the two heats in yesterday's handicap race, won the third heat this afternoon, taking the first prize. Vingt-et-Un II., owned by W. S. Kilmer, was second, and Canard, owned by J. H. Morgan of New York, third. The winner's time over the fourteen-mile course was 36 minutes 44 seconds. The free-for-all race, twenty-one miles, was won by Too Easy, also owned by Willis Kilmer, in 1 hour 7 minutes 59 seconds, beating the Canard. Vingt-et-Un II. was run down in the free-for-all race by the Got-to-Go, owned by W. B. Hayden of New York, a hole stove in her hull, and the boat narrowly escaped sinking.

La Mascotte III. in the Water.

F. C. Havens's twin-screw cruising motor boat La Mascotte III. was launched successfully at Morris Heights on Friday and will be given a time trial by the Seabury Company this week before delivery. The yacht is built from Henry J. Gielow's designs, and is 84 feet over all, 75 feet 9 inches on the water line, 18 feet beam, and 3 feet 6 inches draught. The hull is of wood construction, built with low trunk cabin surmounted by a double brass rail around the top, fitting the roof for a promenade deck. A canvas awning covers this.

The pilothouse is arranged forward with the dining saloon aft of it. The saloon is convertible into a cabin, being equipped with two extension berths on either side. Aft of the saloon is a stateroom on either side, with connecting toilet room. The engine room and galley follow, and then the crew's quarters, while finally there is a large after deck.

The motive power is furnished by two four-cylinder gasoline engines of 80 horse power each. A speed of fifteen or sixteen miles an hour is expected.

AUTO TOUR A SURPRISE IN ABILITY OF CARS

Rough Roads, Hard Usage, Yet Twenty Have Perfect Scores.

AMERICAN DRIVERS PRAISED

Cowpaths, Is Charles Glidden's Definition for Mohawk Valley Highways —Lessons of the Run.

Will it be possible to award the Glidden Cup on the basis of perfect scores in accordance with the rules laid down by the American Automobile Association committee on the present tour? is the question that is now being asked with considerable interest by automobilists who have closely watched the progress of the run since it started from Buffalo on July 12.

With about twenty cars on the perfect score list and about two-thirds of the 1,140-mile journey finished at Quebec, the probabilities are that so many contestants will be enabled to claim the trophy under the rules when the tour ends at Bretton Woods, in the White Mountains, next Saturday that the committee will be forced to exercise the greatest tact, in addition to fine figuring on best performance, in making the award. The balance of the tour, however, is by no means smooth going. There are long stretches of narrow, rough, and arduous roads to be traversed in getting out of Canada and entering Maine, and then through the woods of Maine, skirting the Androscoggin River to the Rangeley Lakes. Many pitfalls, therefore, remain to occasion an appreciable reduction in the ranks of the leaders. On the other hand, only four touring days remain. The cars will not resume their journey from Quebec until Tuesday morning, and Friday will be spent at Rangeley. It is also doubtful if the roads yet to be encountered are any worse than those already traversed through the Mohawk Valley and the Adirondacks.

The remarkable endurance of so many cars and the rare driving ability of the contestants are the two points that stamp themselves prominently in the success of the tour thus far. Georges Dupuy, a French automobile expert who is accompanying the tour, said, after the cars had arrived at Elizabethtown, in the Adirondacks:

"In no part of France do automobilists find such roads and such figurations of country, and I do not hesitate to say that certain high-class vehicles I know of, built for the splendid French highways, that are three times as wide as the accidental American roads, would have reached the Adirondacks with broken springs or bent axles or cracked cylinders."

On the driving ability of the native chauffeurs he is equally enthusiastic.

"Here in America," he says, "is born a new generation, a new school of cool-blooded and adroit 'devils' that are going to astound the world before long in international competitions. But it must be understood that whatever their racing successes may be in the future, they will remain kings on their own narrow, rutty, dusty roads."

That the constitutional amendment authorizing the use of $50,000,000 within the next few years in the building and improvement of good roads was not passed in vain has been amply demonstrated in the present tour. Charles J. Glidden, the donor of the trophy, remarked after the run through New York had been finished:

"The Governments of Java and Ceylon would consider themselves disgraced by any such cowpaths as we have been over. They are not only full of ruts, bumps, and mud holes, but are in many places so narrow as to be positively dangerous. As for hills, the method of surmounting them most popular in this State seems to be to select the steepest point, and then construct a road straight up to the summit without paying any attention to the grade. The excuse offered, that portions of the State are mountainous, and that therefore the grade must be excessive, is a very poor one. Surely no one will claim that New York State engineers have problems of grade more difficult to work out than are found in Switzerland or Southeastern France, yet the laws of Switzerland and France forbid the building of a road with a grade of over 10 per cent. The scenery along the Mohawk Valley is not excelled in Japan, except in the vicinity of Fujiyama. That in order to enjoy it one must risk life and limb because of the miserable roads is, to my mind, a crying shame."

That less than a dozen cars have been obliged to withdraw is in itself another noteworthy fact in showing the ability of American machines to withstand hard usage. Webb Jay's car caught fire, due to carelessness in taking on gasoline the first day, and was practically destroyed, but a new car was shipped to him from this city, and at Saratoga he resumed the trip as a non-competitor. H. E. Shiland had axle troubles with his Buick car on the first day and had to go back. A. A. Russel dropped out with his forty-horse-power Harrison car at Saratoga for new springs. H. D. Newman, driving a twenty-four horse power Packard, dropped out owing to an injury to his mechanician. George Watson Beach of the committee dropped out with his Packard at Montreal. Others who retired for various causes were Thomas F. Moore, English Daimler; C. Y. Knight, Silent Knight; J. W. Breyfogle, fifty horse power Gearless; J. A. Mechaley, twenty horse power Pope-Hartford, and Mrs. Fred Krug of Mineola, who was following the tourists in a ten-horse power car.

VANDERBILT CUP RACE PLANS

Quarters Being Rented Along the Course—Changes May Be Made.

Automobilists who are watching everything of interest connected with the coming Vanderbilt Cup race will be glad to learn that several manufacturers who have entered cars have already secured quarters and are making active preparations for an early try-out of their cars on the Long Island roads. The Maxwell-Briscoe Company rented training quarters a few days ago on the Jericho Turnpike. The twelve-cylinder and eight-cylinder cars being built for the race are making admirable progress in the factory. Only one, that which makes the better showing in the trials, will be entered in the elimination race to pick the American team. The Maxwell Company admits outright that these are freak machines, and that this is the first year such cars have been built in the Tarrytown workshops. It is believed that some principles, however, will be evolved from these cars, if successful, that may be utilized in regular stock machines.

The road conditions on Long Island have been carefully studied within the past month by several members of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, and it is believed that two or three slight changes in the old route may be suggested to the board at the meeting next month after the return of Chairman Jefferson De Mont Thompson. While the association has made no definite announcement of the course, it is practically understood that the course as used last year will be adopted again.

AUTO CLUB AT ASBURY PARK.

Active Steps Being Taken to Make Carnival in August a Success.

The Asbury Park Automobile Club, which was organized a few days ago, has received applications for membership from so many owners of cars along the Jersey shore that papers for incorporation under the laws of New Jersey are being prepared. Richard A. Martin has been elected Secretary, and a general meeting of the members will be called in a few days to elect permanent officers for the year.

The new club expects to take an active part in furthering the success of the automobile carnival, which will be held at Asbury Park from Aug. 22 to 25. In former years this event has been held at Long Branch, but better facilities have been secured this season at Asbury Park, and it is believed that a larger number of machines will be entered for the parade and other events.

The automobile exhibit will be held in the Arcade Building, on the Boardwalk. This boulevard runs parallel with the Boardwalk and will be used for the automobile sports, such as gymkhana events, and the usual prize floral parade will be a noteworthy feature. It is also planned to have a fuel test. One dollar's worth of gasoline will be supplied to each car, and the car that goes the furthest with the supply will be declared the winner.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

Metropolitan Clubs Preparing for Struggle in Championships.

Field and track athletics will form a prominent feature of sports in the metropolitan district during the next two months, and already the leading clubs which foster this department of athletic competition are girding up their loins for a battle for first place honors. The announcement that the National Amateur Athletic Union championship meet will be held in this city in addition to the junior and senior title struggles has added considerable interest, and plans are already under way for a revival of the days when sprinters, distance runners, and weight throwers drew thousands of spectators to the annual contests in which the New York Athletic Club, the Manhattan Athletic Club, and a score of other organizations entered their best performers in the hope of winning the local championship.

Not in the palmiest days of athletics in New York have the metropolitan athletic organizations been worked up to the pitch of enthusiasm which is apparent at present. The junior metropolitan championships will be held on the Pastime Athletic Club Oval, Ninetieth Street and East River, the last Saturday in August. The senior metropolitan and junior and senior National championships have been awarded to the New York Athletic Club, and will be held at Travers Island, the senior metropolitan, Sept. 1; the junior National, probably Sept. 6, and the senior National, Sept. 8.

There is considerable speculation as to whether the revival in athletics is pronounced enough to support four championships within three weeks. Secretary Sullivan and the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union are doing their share toward stirring up a revival, and the enthusiasts are being depended upon to do their share.

One of the most important elements of success is the rivalry between the New York Athletic Club and the Irish-American Athletic Association, and makes it certain that there will be lots doing at the different meets. The determination of Western clubs to show their best hand adds a further element of interest. The Chicago Athletic Association, the new Illinois Athletic Club, and the Missouri Athletic Club will send on their star men to meet the flower of the East.

The clubs in this section of the country have been recruited so plentifully of late with college athletes that the National meet will resemble an intercollegiate contest with added features. Practically the whole of the University of Pennsylvania track team will be entered, as well as many stars from other universities. Not only have the clubs done a lot of proselyting in the colleges, but several good men from England and Ireland have lately been enrolled in the New York clubs.

The meet at Travers Island in September will be in every sense of the word a National gathering of athletes, such as has seldom been seen in this city for years. With all this array of talent there are bound to be many high-class performances in the various events, and it will be no surprise if several of the records go to smash.

FAST TENNIS ON WET COURTS.

Westfield Doubles Reach Finals—Montclair A. C. Beat Kings County.

Lively competitions in the open lawn tennis doubles on the courts of the Westfield Club, Westfield, N. J., yesterday brought a number of the pairs up to the fourth round. Considerable interest centred about the match in which C. Miller and B. Berry, the pair of the Ilderan Outing Club, defeated E. S. H. Pendergast and William B. Cragin, Jr., of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club. Cragin recently won the singles championship of his club, but he was in poor form yesterday and his side lost in straight sets by the score 6—4 and 6—3. All of the country clubs represented in the East Jersey Lawn Tennis League entered pairs for the newly offered Westfield Cups and the semi-finals of the meeting will be contested next Saturday. The summary:

Men's Doubles.—First Round—C. Miller and B. Berry, Ilderan Outing Club, defeated C. M. Price, by default; M. Goldman and partner, Westfield Club, defeated O. Knight and H. Knight, Fanwood Club, 7—5, 6—0; A. S. Wrenn and C. Wrenn, Westfield Club, defeated E. P. Daggett and A. F. Cooley, Bergen Point, 6—1, 0—3, 3—3; E. S. H. Pendergast and William B. Cragin, Jr., Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated G. W. Jacques and K. M. M. Boorman, Ilderan Outing Club, 5—7, 6—1, 10—8; H. M. Bartlett and F. W. McAnneny, Fanwood Club, defeated R. B. Shipman and partner, Middlebrook Golf Club, 6—4, 6—4; M. S. Charlock and H. McK. Glazebrook, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated George P. Smith and George A. Antonides, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3; J. B. Close and C. McKenzie, Plainfield Country Club, defeated L. A. Bancker and R. A. Miller, Cranford Golf Club, 1—6, 8—6, 6—3; E. Alpers and F. A. Taggart, Westfield Club, defeated Le Roy Reeder and H. O. Owen, Hamilton Club, 7—5, 5—7, 6—1; E. E. Ferris and L. H. Ferris, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated G. Collier and V. B. Miner, Cedarbrook Golf Club, 6—0, 6—0; Wylie Brown and H. J. Cochrane, Plainfield Country Club, defeated A. L. West and R. A. West, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6; K. D. Miller and partner, Roselle Casino, defeated R. M. Black and C. C. Edgar, Ilderan Outing Club, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; F. W. Goddard and H. Carter, Plainfield Country Club, defeated L. Dunham and H. L. Robinson, Ilderan Outing Club, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6; W. H. Connell and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated George Christy and Lindley Christy, Newark Bay Boat Club, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; M. W. Ely and N. S. Schroeder, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated C. H. Kyte and partner, Westfield Club, 6—0, 6—2; Thomas Wrenn and C. T. Thomas, Cranford Casino, defeated L. H. Palmer and partner, Westfield Club, 6—2, 6—2; F. Anderson and H. Merrihew, Westfield Club, defeated C. F. Randall and W. J. Heineke, Bergen Point, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

Second Round—C. Miller and B. Berry, Ilderan Outing Club, defeated M. Goldman and partner, Westfield Club, by default; E. S. H. Pendergast and William B. Cragin, Jr., of Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated A. S. Wrenn and C. Wrenn, Westfield Club, 6—1, 7—5; M. S. Charlock and H. McK. Glazebrook, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated H. M. Bartlett and F. W. McAnenny, Fanwood Club, 6—0, 6—2; J. B. Close and C. McKenzie, Plainfield Country Club, defeated E. Alpers and F. A. Taggart, Westfield Club, 6—2, 6—2; E. E. Ferris and L. H. Ferris, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated Wylie Brown and H. J. Cochrane, Plainfield Country Club, 6—2, 6—3; A. L. West and R. A. West, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated K. D. Miller and partner, Roselle Casino, 6—3, 6—3; M. W. Ely and N. S. Schroeder, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated W. H. Connell and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—4; Thomas Wrenn and C. Thomas, Cranford Casino, defeated W. F. Anderson and H. Merrihew, Westfield Club, 6—0, 6—4.

Third Round—C. Miller and B. Berry, Ilderan Outing Club, defeated E. S. H. Pendergast and William B. Cragin, Jr.; Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—4, 6—3; M. S. Charlock and H. McK. Glazebrook, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, defeated J. B. Close and C. McKenzie, Plainfield Country Club, 6—1, 6—1; F. W. Goddard and H. Carter, Plainfield Country Club, defeated E. E. Ferriss and L. H. Ferriss, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—2, 6—2; M. W. Ely and N. S. Schroeder, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Thomas Wrenn and C. Thomas, Cranford Casino, 6—4, 6—4.

Between the showers the players of the Montclair Athletic Club won two out of the three matches played yesterday afternoon in the postponed series of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League championship. They met the players of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club on the courts of the latter organization, Brooklyn. Frederick G. Anderson of the Kings County Club won his match with Otto H. Hinck, Montclair, by the score of 6—0, 6—1, and 6—4.

The first of the points won for the Montclair Athletic Club was scored in the singles by Frank B. Hague. He defeated George A. Antonides, Kings County, in straight sets by the score 7—5 and 8—4. Hinck and Hague then paired in the doubles and defeated George A. Antonides and Frederick Heitkamp, Kings County, after three hotly contested sets, by the score 8—6, 6—3, and 6—4.

Cup for Hackensack Golfers.

The first half of a handicap tournament for a cup given by F. Crassous was played yesterday on the links of the Hackensack Golf Club. The competition calls for a 36-hole match and the final 18 holes will be played next Saturday. A. L. Allen led the field yesterday with a net score of 76 from 12 handicap. The best gross score was 83, made by W. D. Moffat, E. H. Eypper, and George B. Williams. The leaders are:

A. L. Allen, 88, 12, 76; George B. Williams, 88, 6, 77; E. H. Eypper, 83, 6, 77; W. D. Moffat, 83, 4, 79; T. T. Leonard, 95, 12, 83; E. A. Brinckerhoff, 97, 14, 83; I. V. Stewart, 93, 10, 83; G. R. Marshall, 94, 10, 84; W. H. Watt, 91, 7, 84; C. Morrell, 92, 8, 84; H. F. Kennedy, 100, 16, 84; H. W. Sykes, 109, 24, 85; A. Z. Hill, 95, 8, 87; L. L. Robbins, 100, 12, 88.

Sanford Wins Golf Championship.

NOROTON, Conn., July 21.—R. D. Sanford of the Wee Burn Club won the golf championship of Connecticut to-day on the links of the Wee Burn Club by defeating Dr. Carl E. Martin of the Fairfield County Club of Greenwich in a thirty-six-hole match by 2 up and 1 to play. Sanford led by two holes at the conclusion of the morning round. Before the close of the morning play a hard thunderstorm arose, which prevented any low scoring.

Kramer to Ride at Vailsburg.

Frank L. Kramer, the world's champion cyclist, will make his first appearance this season on the Vailsburg board track this afternoon, when he will compete in the five-mile handicap and half-mile open events. The feature of the programme will be a ten-mile handicap, one-mile open, and half-mile novice races.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:46 Sun sets...7:26 Moon sets...8:15

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:59	8:13	1:57	1:52
Governors Island	8:07	8:24	2:33	2:20
Hell Gate	9:50	10:17	4:05	3:52

Arrived—Saturday, July 21.

SS Tennyson, Barbados, July 16.
SS New York, Southampton, July 14.
SS Hugoma, Lobos, July 14.
SS Etruria, Liverpool, July 14.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, July 13.
SS Esperanza, Havana, July 17.
SS Graecia, Santa Marta, July 13.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, July 14.
SS El Monte, New Orleans, July 16.
SS City of Macon, Savannah, July 18.
SS Oregonian, Philadelphia, July 20.
SS Seneca, Manila, May 11.
SS Clara, Trieste, June 22.
SS Llandaff City, Swansea, July 4.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, July 20.
SS George Farwell, Jacksonville, July 17.
SS Yoruba, Cardenas, July 9.
SS St. Quentin, Montevideo, June 26.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 18.
SS Coamo, Ponce, July 12.
SS Consuelo, Hull, July 8.

Reported by Wireless.

SS New York, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless passing Nantucket at 10:20 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 7:30 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 160 miles west of Scilly at 6 P. M. yesterday. Due at Plymouth about 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Potsdam, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 70 miles south of Sable Island, N. S., at 5:40 P. M., yesterday. Due at her pier about 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A More Favorable Bank Statement Than Expected.

On the Appearance of Which the Market Became Dull at the Better Prices—Fresh Strength at the Closing.

Bullish expectations respecting the bank statement were more than realized. The returns from the Clearing House were more favorable than could have been hoped for, showing a gain of $11,762,000 in cash holdings, whereas the known movements of money had indicated a gain of only about half that sum. The one thing that detracted from the favorable aspect of the statement was an increase of $9,485,300 in loans, for which no satisfactory explanation could be given. The advance in the stock market beginning Thursday could not have caused it, for owing to the average system by which the statement is compiled only a small percentage of the increase in loans due to that cause could be reflected in the bank returns. The increase of loans and the gain in cash together were reflected in an increase of $20,807,200 in deposits, so that reserve requirements were increased $5,201,800, but there was still left out of the cash gain $6,560,000 to be added to surplus reserve, bringing the total of surplus reserve up to over $10,000,000 as compared with a surplus reserve of a little less than $15,000,000 for the corresponding week of last year. It compares, however, with a surplus of over $50,000,000 for the corresponding period of two years ago.

The stock market continued Friday's advance during the first hour and a half of yesterday's session, though with somewhat less enthusiasm; after the appearance of the bank statement it remained almost motionless until in the last five minutes, when the bull element essayed a demonstration in the leading issues, notably Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, and the United States Steel issues. The last-named securities have not had their share in the market's recent improvement. On the strength of this bank statement the bull forces expect to carry the rise into the coming week, and will try doubtless to open the market up on Monday morning. It may be remarked in passing that there has been some good selling of stocks on this level of prices.

The test of the market will come in the next two or three days. It is a question to what extent the general commission house public will respond to the improvement. Its response so far has been limited and brokers generally maintain a skeptical attitude. The short interest has been pretty well eliminated, and if there is not a considerable increase of general buying to take its place the technical position of the market will have been weakened by the rapid advance of the last few days.

WABASH'S BUFFALO STATION.

The Road Acquires the Hamburg Canal Strip for a Site.

The belief that the Hamburg Canal strip in Buffalo, recently purchased by Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, was acquired in the interest of the Wabash Railroad, seems to be definitely confirmed by the announcement made in Wall Street yesterday that the bonds of the Buffalo Terminal Association, organized in connection with the purchase of this land, are to be guaranteed by the Wabash Railroad.

It is understood that the newly acquired land will be used by the Wabash as the site for a large passenger station.

RECORD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Striking Showing by 96 Lines, with Decreased Charges.

The net earnings of ninety-six railroads for the month of May, according to the figures compiled by The Financial Chronicle, show an increase of $8,467,865, or 11.20 per cent., over the corresponding month of 1905. The gross earnings of these same roads amounted to $116,804,506, an increase of $9,517,444, equivalent to 8.99 per cent. It is thus seen that the improvement in net has been at a more rapid rate than the improvement in gross. In other words, with expanding business the railroads were able to handle traffic at a relatively lower cost. This showing is more remarkable because of the fact that many railroads were affected by the coal strike in the bituminous fields, which was in progress during the month of May.

For five months ended May 31, 96 roads show gross earnings of $554,232,484, an increase of $69,005,846, and net earnings of $162,721,876, a gain of $32,681,686. These gains in gross and net earnings for the five months' period are the largest ever recorded. The gain in gross is about two and a quarter times the gain reported in the corresponding period in 1906, while the gain in net is three and a half times as large.

$250,000 BANK JUDGMENT.

Entered Against 101 Federal Bank Stockholders for Stock Liability.

An omnibus judgment was entered in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze, attorneys for Leo Schlesinger, receiver of the Federal Bank, against 101 stockholders in the bank, for their liability up to 100 per cent. as stockholders.

The total amount is $250,000 and $6,432 costs. Among them are David and Louis R. Rothschild, for $55,000; Henry Fraser, William M. Woods and Robert A. Doolittle, $33,300; Louis Haase, $10,00; Hyman Stoff, $5,000; Lizzy Carraway Nash, $5,000; Henry M. Goldfogle, $1,500, and James E. March, $500.

CUMBERLAND NOTES SOLD.

$15,000,000 Realized Will Be Used to Build Connecting Railroad.

The Cumberland Corporation, the recently organized holding company for the Clinchfield Coal Company of Virginia and the South & Western Railway, of which the coal company owns the control, has sold, it was learned yesterday, $15,000,000 of six-year 5 per cent. notes. The proceeds will be used to complete the South & Western Railway to a connection with the Seaboard Air Line at Rutherfordton, N. C.

The road runs at present from Johnson City, Tenn., to Spruce Pine, N. C., a distance of sixty-four miles. With the extension a new outlet will be made for the Clinchfield coal at the cost of building less than fifty miles of new railroad.

The Clinchfield Company owns 118,000 acres of bituminous coal lands in Virginia on the line of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and has other holdings of coal lands in the West Virginia fields, which bring the total acreage up to about 300,000 acres. The new holding corporation's capital comprises $25,000,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock, all paid in, and $25,000,000 common stock. Besides the ownership of the Clinchfield Company and the South & Western Railway, the company owns a block of the Seaboard Railroad's stock. The buyers of the notes are Speyer & Co., Blair & Co., and the Old Colony Trust Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, July 21, 1906.

Total sales July 21, 1906..... 325,892
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 159,281,420
Corresponding date last year..... 147,775,711

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16¾	16¾	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
97⅜	97⅞	21,700	*Amalg. Copper Co.	98	98⅝	97⅜	97⅝	− ⅛
22½	23	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23½	+2
35½	35¾	500	Am. Car & Foundry.	35½	35¾	35½	35½	...
29½	30	100	Am. Cotton Oil.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
64	64¼	2,000	Am. Ice Securities.	64	64½	64	64½	...
18¼	19½	100	*Amer. Linseed Co.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅞
6⅜	70	800	*Am. Locomotive Co.	70	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	− ½
112	114½	100	*Am. Locomotive pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
145¾	145⅞	6,700	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	145½	146⅛	145½	145⅞	+ ⅜
131⅞	132	2,800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131	132	131	132	+1
34¼	34½	500	*Am. Woolen Co.	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34¼	+ ¼
101⅝	102	300	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ½
247¾	246	18,800	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	246	248	245½	248	− ¼
88⅝	88¾	3,800	At., Top. & S. F.	88⅝	88¾	88⅜	88⅝	...
99½	100	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
117½	117⅝	7,600	Baltimore & Ohio.	117½	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅛
92	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	−1
74⅝	74⅞	19,800	Brook. Rapid Transit.	74⅛	75	74⅛	74¾	+ ⅝
13½	14¾	100	Brunswick City.	14	14	14	14	+ ½
150½	150⅝	500	Canadian Pacific.	159⅛	159½	150½	150½	+ ½
36½	37	1,700	Central Leather Co.	36	37	36	36⅞	+ ⅝
56¼	56½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	− ⅛
17	17¼	300	Chi. Great Western.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅜	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	− ⅛
178½	178⅝	16,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	177½	179	177½	178½	+1
188	190	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	188½	188½	+2½
197	197½	750	Chi. & Northwestern.	196⅞	197¾	196¾	197¾	+1½
168	170	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	169	169	169	169	+1
3⅞	4⅛	200	Chi. Union Traction.	4	4	4	4	− ⅛
13¾	14	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	− ¼
40¾	40⅞	4,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	...
34¾	34½	100	Colorado & Southern.	34⅜	34⅞	34⅛	34½	− ⅛
48	49	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	...
18¼	18½	100	Colum. & H. C. & I.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	+ ¼
19¾	20	117	Corn Products Ref.	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19¼	...
212½	213	200	Delaware & Hudson.	213	213	213	213	...
40½	40⅝	100	Den. & Rio Grande.	41	41	41	41	− ½
84½	85	200	Den. & Rio G. pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ½
57	57⅝	600	*Distillers Securities.	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57¼	+ ½
35½	38	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	36	36	36	36	+1
41	41⅛	4,400	Erie	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41	...
77⅜	77½	200	Erie 1st pf.	77¼	77¾	77½	77½	+ ½
69	69¼	800	Erie 2d pf.	69½	69⅝	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
163	165	100	General Electric	163	163	163	163	− ¾
200½	201½	500	Great Northern pf.	201	202	201	202	+1
47½	50	100	Havana Electric	48	48	48	48	...
82¼	83½	100	Homestake Mining.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	− ¾
178	179	100	Illinois Central	178	178	178	178	...
37⅛	38	3,000	Interb-Met.	36½	38½	36⅛	37⅝	+1¼
75½	77	800	Interb.-Met. pf.	75½	77	75½	76⅝	+2
18¼	18½	400	International Paper.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	− ⅛
42	43	100	Int. Steam Pump.	42	42	42	42	+2
81	82	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	82	82	82	82	...
26	26½	100	Iowa Central.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
51	51¾	100	Iowa Central pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	− ⅛
51	52	200	Kan. City South. pf.	51	51	51	51	+1
60	60½	300	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	60	60	60	60	...
141	141¾	600	Louisville & Nash.	141¼	141½	141	141	+ ⅛
65	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	65½	66	65½	66	+1
151½	154	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	151¼	151¼	151	151	−3
163	171	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	170½	171	170½	171	− ⅝
32½	32¾	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	− ⅛
66⅜	66⅞	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	67	67	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
91	91½	500	Missouri Pacific.	91	91⅝	91	91⅝	+ ⅛
74½	75	1,400	*Nat. Lead Co.	74½	75	74¼	75	+ ⅛
137	140	900	*N. Y. Air Brake.	137	137⅞	136⅞	137½	+ ¼
133½	133½	900	New York Central.	133½	133½	133⅛	133⅜	+ ½
87	88	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87½	87¾	87½	87¾	+ ½
...	...	100	*N. Y. & N.J.Tel.rgts.	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
46	46⅛	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	46	46¼	46	46	...
199	200	2,900	Northern Pacific.	200	201	200	200	−2½
130	132	100	Pacific Coast.	132	132	132	132	...
35⅝	36	400	Pacific Mail.	36	36	35½	35¾	...
127⅝	127⅞	10,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	127⅜	127⅞	127¼	127¾	+ ⅝
89⅜	90¼	400	People's Gas, Chi.	90	90¼	90	90	+ ½
30½	41	500	Peoria & Eastern.	40	40	39	39	+ ½
50	54	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+1½
47⅜	47½	2,600	Pressed Steel Car.	46	47⅝	46	47⅝	+ ⅞
97	98	25	Pressed Steel Car pf.	97	97	97	97	...
124¾	124⅞	41,100	Reading.	123⅜	125	123⅝	124⅞	+1¼
92½	93	100	Reading 1st pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	− ⅛
26¼	26½	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	26⅜	26⅝	25⅝	26	− ⅛
24⅛	24¾	700	Rock Island Co.	24	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅝
61½	62	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	62½	62½	61½	61½	−1¼
71½	72	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron.	72	72	72	72	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅜	49,200	Southern Pacific.	70⅜	71¼	70¼	71¼	+1
34⅞	35	3,400	South. R'way ext.	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+ ½
150½	151	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	150½	151¼	150½	150¾	+ ¼
27½	28	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	...
46½	47	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	46½	46⅞	40½	46⅞	− ½
112½	113½	100	Twin City Rap. Trans.	113	113	113	113	+ ½
147⅛	147¼	40,000	Union Pacific.	146⅜	147¼	146⅜	147¼	+1⅛
58	58¾	100	United R'ways Inv.	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
69¾	72	100	United R'ways Inv. pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ½
46¼	46½	700	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	46⅝	46⅞	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅛
42	42¼	900	U. S. Rubber.	41¾	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	29,700	U. S. Steel.	35½	36	35⅜	36	+ ¾
102⅞	103	4,900	U. S. Steel pf.	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅞	...
45¼	45⅝	400	Wabash pf.	45⅜	46	45⅜	45⅞	+ ⅝
44¾	45⅛	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	45	45	44⅞	44⅞	− ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, July 21, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,877,300	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$17,890,000	$2,602,000	$1,717,000	$16,206,000	$1,477000
2,050,000	2,690,000	Bank of Man. Co.	22,810,000	4,028,000	2,403,000	26,830,000	...
2,000,000	1,504,600	Merchants' Nat.	11,015,000	2,720,900	1,023,800	14,230,700	50,000
8,000,000	3,465,000	Mechanics' Nat.	10,632,000	3,683,000	1,875,000	19,716,000	541,000
1,500,000	4,072,300	Bank of America.	23,504,800	3,746,600	2,546,100	25,268,900	...
1,000,000	328,400	Phenix Nat.	6,579,000	1,409,000	188,000	5,819,000	993,400
25,000,000	19,400,300	National City	155,021,200	35,630,700	10,472,100	150,252,600	5,898,500
300,000	7,748,500	Chemical Nat.	24,185,000	4,072,000	2,017,900	23,715,600	...
600,000	439,200	Merch. Exch. Nat.	6,116,300	1,474,800	610,000	6,710,000	210,900
1,000,000	2,307,000	Gallatin Nat.	9,071,300	809,700	636,600	5,720,000	982,700
300,000	156,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,563,800	486,800	88,300	2,711,700	49,900
700,000	390,400	Mech. & Traders'.	6,230,000	983,000	788,000	6,861,000	...
500,000	604,200	Greenwich	5,279,400	853,300	744,600	6,025,000	...
5,000,000	4,548,300	Am. Exch. Nat.	26,986,000	3,855,500	1,716,300	19,455,800	4,513,400
25,000,000	13,008,400	Nat. Bank of Com.	138,511,400	14,268,800	15,488,100	116,816,700	12,996600
3,000,000	−4,628,400	Mercantile Nat.	21,027,200	3,608,200	1,355,200	18,491,600	2,216,200
422,700	679,100	Pacific	3,515,300	348,200	421,100	3,524,400	...
1,000,000	1,030,000	Chatham Nat.	5,748,000	570,900	908,100	5,755,100	43,900
200,000	453,100	People's	2,238,700	89,500	601,200	2,681,800	...
2,000,000	2,041,200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	14,888,600	2,610,600	1,242,600	14,451,800	50,000
3,000,000	7,622,400	Hanover Nat.	49,596,500	9,392,000	7,343,300	59,843,400	1,784,900
1,000,000	1,133,900	Irving Nat.	7,981,000	1,528,000	383,800	7,631,000	249,100
2,550,000	789,500	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	18,354,200	8,076,800	1,613,700	18,228,100	1,558,100
500,000	833,200	Nassau	5,310,300	407,800	435,200	5,347,584,00	...
1,000,000	1,458,300	Market & Ful. Nat.	6,890,500	1,346,000	683,400	6,837,600	38,600
2,000,000	662,100	Metropolitan	9,653,700	2,350,300	313,400	10,012,700	...
2,000,000	3,578,300	Corn Exchange	35,599,000	6,636,000	4,470,000	43,573,000	...
750,000	1,154,400	Oriental	9,624,600	1,563,600	482,400	9,444,800	...
1,500,000	7,008,900	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,890,000	3,947,000	1,498,000	21,064,000	44,000
3,000,000	7,764,800	National Park	69,129,000	17,156,000	3,728,000	79,307,000	2,965,000
250,000	119,000	East River Nat.	1,189,500	243,100	136,500	1,353,300	49,000
3,000,000	3,063,400	Fourth Nat.	18,327,500	2,847,400	2,623,300	20,648,400	50,000
800,000	1,673,100	Second Nat.	10,303,000	812,000	1,795,000	10,379,000	289,000
10,000,000	17,277,100	First Nat.	86,658,400	19,656,800	2,410,700	75,794,000	7,291,100
1,000,000	900,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	9,252,500	-2,032,400	363,100	9,154,300	633,400
250,000	776,200	Bowery	5,619,000	557,000	305,000	4,106,000	...
200,000	842,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	4,849,300	978,800	489,300	5,002,000	50,000
750,000	577,600	German-American.	6,958,300	704,000	385,700	6,774,200	...
1,000,000	5,731,600	Chase Nat.	49,263,100	12,314,400	1,698,900	55,660,300	927,900
100,000	1,789,500	Fifth Avenue	9,846,500	2,406,100	533,900	11,356,100	...
200,000	778,200	German Exchange.	3,213,600	210,000	836,000	4,138,000	...
200,000	904,700	Germania	4,502,200	501,500	741,500	5,420,100	...
300,000	1,565,800	Lincoln Nat.	12,541,500	1,485,200	2,077,500	13,906,000	296,900
1,000,000	1,344,800	Garfield Nat.	7,796,000	1,716,100	388,700	7,949,900	50,000
250,000	457,600	Fifth Nat.	2,945,000	584,500	161,100	2,977,600	243,500
1,000,000	1,084,600	Bank of Metropolis.	10,263,300	1,391,800	665,000	9,803,400	...
200,000	811,600	West Side	4,319,000	836,000	389,000	4,740,000	...
1,000,000	1,170,600	Seaboard Nat.	15,974,000	2,806,000	1,766,000	16,847,000	218,000
500,000	680,300	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,628,000	820,000	640,000	5,322,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,161,800	Liberty Nat.	10,248,400	1,304,000	664,200	8,012,800	992,200
1,000,000	533,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	6,189,100	1,469,700	383,700	7,250,700	...
1,000,000	239,100	New Amst'd'm Nat.	5,824,400	709,700	562,200	6,490,100	50,000
350,000	639,800	Astor Nat.	4,775,000	966,000	181,000	4,691,000	350,000
108,650,000	127,127,500	Total, Nat. banks.					
14,322,700	22,380,900	Total, State banks.					
117,972,700	149,508,400	Total	1,045,608,700	193,066,300	87,509,500	1,044,739,200	47,903,400

*As per official reports: 35 National banks, June 18, 1906; 18 State banks, May 16, 1906.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 21 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,262,100.00	$35,900.00	$33,900	$69,400.00	$69,100.00	$1,235,000.00
Colonial	100,000	3,650,800.00	102,700.00	$15,800	759,800.00	296,400.00	4,876,200.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	787,200.00	48,700.00	36,200	80,400.00	211,800.00	1,124,700.00
Columbia	300,000	6,754,000.00	292,000.00	264,000	532,000.00	3,800.00	7,212,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	5,975,000.00	675,800.00	52,500	374,900.00	26,000.00	3,730,500.00
Fidelity	200,000	984,920.00	16,577.00	58,935	85,385.00	.....	999,187.00
14th Street	500,000	5,504,300.00	199,800.00	353,500	345,600.00	37,000.00	6,299,000.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,784,300.00	248,300.00	208,100	246,400.00	235,000.00	5,365,900.00
Jefferson	500,000	4,345,400.00	10,200.00	265,100	121,400.00	159,100.00	4,230,100.00
Mt. Morris	250,000	3,040,200.00	179,400.00	82,300	251,100.00	57,400.00	3,473,600.00
Mutual	200,000	3,813,778.00	21,144.00	220,972	200,519.00	58,292.00	3,690,239.00
10th Ward	200,000	3,169,540.00	25,153.00	305,100	328,785.00	.....	3,747,584.00
Plaza	100,000	3,635,000.00	203,000.00	192,000	185,000.00	.....	3,844,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,652,700.00	18,200.00	152,400	79,700.00	212,100.00	1,930,100.00
State	100,000	12,695,000.00	808,000.00	403,000	1,144,000.00	609,000.00	14,847,000.00
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,227,200.00	808,600.00	14,600	147,700.00	56,600.00	1,329,500.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,500,000.00	39,000.00	236,000	192,000.00	2,000.00	2,950,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,801,200.00	65,200.00	149,700	120,400.00	124,800.00	2,151,300.00
Union Exch.	750,000	7,484,000.00	373,800.00	191,800	200,500.00	600,000.00	7,373,300.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wash. Heights	100,000	872,700.00	15,320.00	38,580	129,200.00	.....	771,030.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,387,650.00	40,000.00	275,500	155,800.00	55,500.00	3,791,000.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	2,609,900.00	28,700.00	220,000	173,100.00	210,100.00	2,992,000.00
Broadway	150,000	3,023,520.00	11,236.00	200,200	209,803.00	72,768.00	3,164,623.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,875,300.00	162,100.00	81,100	367,200.00	34,000.00	2,238,700.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,720,300.00	461,400.00	144,700	663,200.00	293,800.00	5,252,400.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	10,424,400.00	220,000.00	774,000	1,317,100.00	180,600.00	12,598,500.00
Nassau	750,000	6,027,000.00	240,000.00	484,000	1,024,000.00	.....	6,354,000.00
Nat. City	300,000	3,327,000.00	137,000.00	422,000	504,000.00	177,000.00	4,044,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,520,988.00	20,939.00	110,011	45,977.00	204,131.00	1,803,165.00
Union	1,000,000	10,375,000.00	358,000.00	718,000	1,619,000.00	1,392,000.00	13,168,000.00

JERSEY CITY.

First Nat.	400,000	4,610,100.00	165,100.00	320,400	1,584,300.00	653,000.00	5,631,500.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,800,159.00	86,603.00	77,027	136,036.00	77,057.00	2,427,439.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,817,250.10	55,077.67	98,388	354,392.22	24,161.57	2,046,475.22

HOBOKEN.

First Nat.	110,000	2,719,900.00	161,200.00	21,500	162,600.00	186,600.00	2,656,400.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,497,350.00	43,780.00	44,390	71,300.00	94,000.00	1,585,270.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,752,269.00	23,535.00	140,089	253,889.00	498,421.00	3,512,061.00

BOSTON MANUFACTURING STOCKS

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—Following were this week's sales of manufacturing stocks:

1.	Bates Mfg. Co.	180½	
25.	Bigelow Carpet Co.	112	
25.	Cabot Mfg. Co.	62½	
78.	Clinton Mills Co.	5	
11.	Cocheco Mfg. Co.	141	
11.	Everett Mills	125	
16.	Franklin Co.	104	
8.	Hamilton Mfg. Co.	681¼@682½	
5.	Hill Mfg. Co.	37	
35.	Merrimac Mfg. Co.	44½	
21.	Merrimac Mfg. Co. pf.	86¾@87¾	
1.	Nashua Mfg. Co.	175	
17.	Winthrop Mills Co.	100	
10.	Waltham Watch Co.	115	

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Banks Gain Nearly $12,000,000—Surplus Increases Over $6,500,000.

The actual figures of yesterday's bank statement went far beyond the favorable estimates which were current on Friday. That the showing would be a satisfactory one was very generally expected. It had not been anticipated, however, that the gain in cash would amount to almost double the estimated gain, based on the known movements of currency. Instead of the $6,000,000 or thereabout which the banks were supposed to have gained, the bank statement showed that the cash holdings increased during the week by $11,762,000. Deducting from this the $5,201,800 increase in legal reserves, due to an increase of $20,807,200 in deposits, there was left an increase of $6,560,200 in surplus reserves. This item now stands at $10,391,000, which is a higher figure than that recorded in any week since Sept. 9 of last year. With the exception of 1904, when cash accumulated in New York owing to a lull in general business, the surplus reserve is larger now than at the corresponding date in any year since 1901.

Loans increased by $9,485,800, bringing that item up to $1,045,668,700. Loans and deposits are now less than $1,000,000 apart, the deposits, according to yesterday's statement, amounting to $1,044,739,200. United States deposits showed a decrease of $1,780,500, which is about half of the amount which the New York banks returned to the Government last week, a discrepancy due to the average system.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 22, 1905, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1906.	Increase.	1905.
Capital	$117,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	149,608,400	.....	139,492,800
Deposits	1,044,739,200	$20,807,200	1,177,303,200
Circula'n	47,903,400	*663,100	48,918,200
Total	$1,360,223,700	$20,154,100	$1,481,776,900

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,045,668,700	$9,485,800	$1,126,366,700
Specie	193,066,300	10,125,000	220,190,500
Leg. ten.	87,509,500	1,637,000	89,100,000
Total	$1,326,244,500	$21,197,300	$1,435,666,200
Res. held	$280,575,800	$11,762,000	$309,299,500
Leg. res.	261,184,800	5,201,800	294,340,550
Surp.	$19,391,000	$6,560,200	$14,949,950

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—Call money is still easy in the local market, but time loans hold firm. Business generally is quiet.

Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@6½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent. New York funds, 15@16 2-3c. discount. Clearings, $26,390,763. Balances, $1,572,554. Sub-Treasury debit, $75,780.

For the week: Clearings, $158,159,903. Balances, $11,603,322.

Shannon Copper advanced to-day to 9¾, but the other coppers and the general list were quiet. Complete list of transactions is as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. T.

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

BULL—We seem at last to be getting together a surplus reserve. The banks on Saturday reported a surplus of over $19,000,000, as compared with a little less than $15,000,000 for the corresponding week of last year. The smallness of this fund has been one of your strongest points against the market.

BEAR—It is high time the banks were showing a larger surplus reserve, when in a few weeks the interior will begin to call upon New York for its balances. I wish you to note that there has been no relaxation in rates for time money over the end of the year. Brokers are bidding 5½ per cent. for such accommodations, and the money is offered at 5¾ per cent. A year ago this week money over the end of the year was quoted at 3¾ to 4 per cent., with free transactions at 3½ per cent. When you come to think of laying out a bull campaign in stocks there is a great deal of difference between paying 3¾ or 5¾ for your money. A year ago you could borrow six months' money at 3½ or 4 per cent., and buy stocks yielding you more. You can't do it now. You have to pay more for your money than the stocks yield.

BULL—But money on call and for short periods on time is cheap enough.

BEAR—That kind of money will do for those who are operating merely for turns, but for a sustained campaign on the bull side men must have cheap money for the longer periods.

BULL—But you assume to say that time money for the longer periods is going to remain above 5¼ per cent. There are things which might alter the money market situation. Foreign exchange is in our favor, our bankers are bidding aggressively for gold, and we may reasonably begin to anticipate a very large surplus of exportable foodstuff.

BEAR—On the other hand, we know that the demands of general business upon our money market are increasing, that it is going to take more money than usual to move this season's crops, that the Chicago banks are not as well prepared as usual to meet the Autumn requirements, that railroad and other corporations have been obliged to borrow money privately at 5½ to 6 per cent., because they could not sell new securities, and that corporations are now bidding for money over the end of the year in competition with brokers. I think there will be a demand for all the money that can be procured between 5 and 6 per cent. for at least the rest of this year. I still maintain that there is not enough money in sight to meet general requirements and finance at the same time a bull speculation in stocks.

BULL—There is somewhere a fable of an ass who waxed fat and kicked. The land is fat and Wall Street is pessimistic. You may hold as you like about money, but it seems to me that our crops will offset a lot of unfavorable factors. It will take the railroads of the Northwest at least two years, first, to haul out the stuff raised in their region this year and then to haul back what is bought with the proceeds. I think Wall Street has not realized yet what we have in the way of crops. Read what H. V. Jones said yesterday on returning to Minneapolis: "The Northwest wheat crop will be safe in from ten days to two weeks. The present promise is for an enormous yield. Only a calamity can change this prospective result and there are no unfavorable indications as yet. If the crop mature the railroads will be unable to take care of the business and will take fifteen months or more to market it. Oats and flax are also in fine condition and promise to break the record. Corn is coming forward nicely. This means greater prosperity in the Northwest, an overflowing business for elevator companies and it should mean a large export business in flour, for the United States will have a surplus above home needs of over 300,000,000 and with Canada about 400,000,000. In fact the United States and Canada have the promise of almost a billion bushels of wheat. No such outlook has ever been in prospect on the American continent. It will be a great year ahead for the jobbers and manufacturers, retailers and railroads." Do you know what such crops mean? They make towns over-night. I grant you that there are unfavorable factors in the situation, but when was a stock market situation ever free from unfavorable factors? The question is, how much that is unfavorable will these crops offset? In my judgment they will outweigh pessimism in the end.

BEAR—These very things, all making for tangible prosperity, are calculated to embarrass a bullish speculation in securities. Why have new securities become almost unsalable? Why is there a mass of undigested securities in Wall Street amounting to something like $8,000,000,000, as nearly as we can estimate it? Why have prices been declining since last January in the face of expanding business, rising earnings, and all that? One reason is that people are too busy making money outside of Wall Street to become interested in stock market speculation. Another is that Wall Street has been asking too much for its goods; the returns upon capital employed in outside investments being greater than those upon securities. In 1902 they tried to tell us that the country had gone on a 3½ per cent. investment basis, which wasn't true. Money got to be worth more than securities, and securities declined

BULL—You are bearish because you think there is going to be too much business; you say it would be good for business to let down somewhat, and yet if we should begin to see signs of a contraction in business you would become terribly excited about it and feel more bearish than ever.

BEAR—Theoretically some letting down in business would be generally desirable, a statement which you will hear in high banking quarters, but after business has been running at high pressure for so long it is apt to have a violent reaction. That's the way it works.

BULL—We have the tangible facts on our side. Barring politics this coming Autumn, the Russian situation, and the tightness of money, there is positively nothing to cause people to want to sell stocks. The Fall elections are still too far off to count heavily in stock market calculations. The Russian situation is not likely to cause a panic, and as for money, we can afford to pay even 6 per cent. for money with which to buy equities in many of those corporations. The value of equities in the Western railroads will be increased many millions of dollars by this year's crops.

BEAR—The subject of politics enters more prominently into the calculations of the larger interests than is generally supposed. The possibility of a serious political upheaval has not been absent from the minds of eminent financiers since the municipal election last Autumn in this city. One thing the matter with the United States Steel stocks is that people are beginning to be afraid of the securities of highly protected industries. I know of men who have sold out their Steel securities for no other reason than that they fear a tariff agitation of serious consequence. This corporation is making a profit of as much as 100 per cent. on some of its products, particularly steel rails, and a tariff reform agitation would bring these things out.

BULL—You borrow anxiety from the future.

BEAR—And get wisdom from the past.

BULL—Coming back to the present, you had the worst of it in the stock market last week. You were waiting to be convinced that the market could go up; too many of you were of the notion that it couldn't on any account go up, and there has been a pretty substantial recovery from the low prices.

BEAR—There was, I believe, a concerted effort to advance prices last week. Some of the important bear interests had covered up and wanted a good recovery on which to resume their selling. You had their assistance. You had also the assistance of certain banking interests who went out of their way to encourage the idea of a rise in prices prior to the beginning of the Autumn outflow of currency. From all the bull talk I have been hearing these last three or four days, I might get the impression that some of your people are a little too anxious to get prices up.

BULL—There are going to be several weeks of very cheap money. The right people have been buying stocks aggressively.

BEAR—The test of your market will come when the short interest has been reduced to nominal proportions, and general buying is needed to take its place. I think this test will come within a week. Your bull forces got the good bank statement they were looking for and are evidently intending to carry the movement further on Monday, but if the commission house element does not respond with more enthusiasm than has so far been manifested, your bulls will have nobody on whom they can sell out. There has already been some good selling by those who came in at the tail end of the decline and bought stocks for this turn. I predict that the supply of stocks will steadily increase as prices advance from last week's closing level. You have driven in a large short interest, the borrowing demand for stocks has fallen off materially, and if you do not get more general buying than I have so far seen, your market will flatten out again.

BULL—The selling pressure is off. There has been no serious liquidation here for ten days. I think it has run its course. If I am right in thinking so there is no reason why we should not have an August rise.

BEAR—I am willing that you should take all the risks, and when you get them up in August I shall help you to sell. There is no telling, of course, how far this movement may carry. Under the right kind of leadership a great deal can be accomplished in a few weeks. I have seen an incredible amount of distribution in the space of two or three weeks under favorable conditions, but that is possible only when you get a ready response from the commission house element. It is my present opinion that the bear crowd will get its next leverage against the market when call money begins to tighten up.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reportde yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Can pf	53¼	53¾	53¼	53½
35	Am. Chicle	180½	180½	180½	180½
5	Am. W. P. pf.	23	23	23	23
20	Federal Sugar.	40	40	40	40
100	Fed. Sugar pf.	73	73	73	73
200	In. M. Mgr. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
200	Mackay Cos.	71⅞	72	71⅞	72
100	Mack. Cos. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
350	U. C. Mfg. pf.	98	98	97½	97½

RAILROADS.

800	Chi. Subway	45¼	45¼	44	44¼
100	C. Creek Cen.	92	92	92	92
100	C. Creek C. pf.	73	73	73	73

MINING STOCKS.

700	B. Coal, w. i.	31½	31¾	31½	31¾
100	Cum.-Ely Min.	7	7	7	7
200	Fur. Creek Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Gold Hill	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
700	Granby Con.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2,800	Greene Con. C.	21⅛	21⅝	20⅝	20¾
200	Greene Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Greene G.-S	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Guan. Con	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
800	Micmac G. M.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
350	M. Co. of A.	$1.23	$1.25	$1.23	$1.22
300	Mitchell Min.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
200	Mont.-Sho.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
500	Nevada Con. C.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17¼
530	Nevada S. & M.	2½	*2⅜	2½	2½
1,200	N.-U. M. & S.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3
500	Nip. Mines Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	F. Metals Corp.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
500	Tenn. Cop. Co.	40	40	39⅞	39⅞
1,800	Tonopah Ext.	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	5⅞
500	Union Cop. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	United Copper.	62⅝	62½	62¼	62⅜
500	United M. Corp.	53	55	53	55

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½
20,000	G. B. S. B. 2d 5s	37¼	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
1,000	West. Elec. 5s., w. i., and int.	97	97	97	97

*Odd lots.

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The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, July 21, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

Stocks.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	Am. Can	6¾	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
2,200	Am. Can pf	53¾	52⅞	53½	+ ⅝
194	Am. Chicle	180½	177	180½	+ 1½
2,300	A. De F. pf	$1.05	90c.	$1.05	−15
55	Am. Tobacco	360	350	355	+ 5
75	A. W. Paper	37⅜	34⅝	37½	− ⅛
50	A. W. Paper pf	23	23	23	− 1
25,400	Bay State Gas	⅜	¼	⅜	..
52	B. Con. Mk. pf.	111⅞	111	111⅝	−2⅛
550	C. B. S. Brew	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅛
200	Cent. Fdy. pf.	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
100	Con. Refrigerat.	5	5	5	..
20	Federal Sugar	40	40	40	..
550	Fed. Sugar pf.	73	72½	73	..
200	Gug. Explor	225	220	225	−50½
300	Gug. Exp. rts.	3	3	3	− 1
1,100	Hav. Tobacco	20¾	17½	18⅜	− 2½
700	Int. Mer. Mar.	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
2,800	Int. M. M. pf.	25¾	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
120	Lord & Taylor	122	121½	122	+ 1
15	L. & T. pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅝
15	Mar. W. of A.	42	42	42	+ 1½
732	Mackay Cos.	72	71¼	72	+ 1
2,800	Mack. Cos. pf.	72¼	71	71⅝	+ ⅜
100	N. Y. Transp.	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
1,825	N. Y. E. S. Bat.	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
100	Otis Elev. pf.	100	100	100	..
10	Stand. Mill. pf.	32	32	32	+ 2
224	Standard Oil	600	590	600	+ 2
50	S. Elb. Land	5½	5½	5½	..
1,000	United Cigar	44⅜	41½	44⅜	+ ⅜
400	Un. Cigar pf.	98	97½	97½	− ½

RAILROADS.

11,800	Chi. Subway	45¼	41	44¼	+ 2¼
220	Gr. Creek Cent.	92	80½	92	+ 3
255	C. C. C. pf.	73	70	73	+ 2½
50	Lehigh Valley	75	75	75	+ 1
1,000	Man. Transit	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
2	No. Sec. stubs	250	250	250	+18½

MINING.

200	Alaska Mining	2⅜	2	2⅛	− ⅛
4,750	Boston Copper	25½	24	25⅛	+ 1⅛
850	Brit. Col. Cop.	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
4,350	Butte Coalition	31¾	29	31⅝	+ 5⅜
700	Cobalt Agent.	½	7-16	..	..
5,610	Cum.-Ely Min.	7⅛	6½	7	+ ½
500	Dav. D. E., w. i.	15½	15½	15½	+ 3½
300	Dom. Cop. new.	2⅜	2¼	2¾	..
2,000	Furnace Cr.	2⅝	2¾	2¾	− ¼
100	Furuya Mining.	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
9,800	Gold Hill Cop.	3	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
30,800	Greene Con. C.	21½	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
900	Greene Con. G.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
1,405	Greene G.-Sil.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅜
4,200	Granby Con. M.	11⅝	10¼	11⅝	+ 1¼
1,100	Guanajuato Con.	5⅝	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
6,400	Micmac Gold M.	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
3,830	Mines Co. of A.	$1.25	$1.22	$1.23	− 1
2,420	Mitchell Min.	5½	4¾	4⅞	− ⅛
450	Mont.-Sho. new.	14	11¼	11¾	− 2
6,300	Nevada Con.	17½	16⅜	17¼	+ ¼
2,085	Nev.-U. M. & S.	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
5,400	Nev. M. & S.	3¼	2⅞	3	..
100	Newh'e M. & S.	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
10,800	Nipissing Min.	5⅝	5⅜	5¼	..
525	Precious M. Co.	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
1,100	Tennessee Cop.	40	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
200	Tintic Mining.	6⅜	6	6	− ¼
18,100	Tonopah Exten.	6½	5⅜	5⅝	− ⅜
2,600	Union Copper.	1¾	1⅛	1⅜	..
7,700	United Copper.	64¼	62¼	62⅝	− 1¼
1,000	Utah Apex.	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
1,970	Utah Copper.	27½	26	27	+ 1¾
6,700	United Mine C.	55	41	55	..

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. S. F. 6s, w. i.	88¼	88¼	88¼	− ½
10,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	..
1,000	B'klyn U. G. 4s	130	130	130	−2½
42,000	C. B. S. Brew.	..	..	..	..
	2d 5s	78	78	78	− 8
12,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	76½	76	76½	..
10,000	N. J. T. D. & Imp. 5s	78	78	78	..
1,000	Nassau Elec. 4s	107½	107½	107½	..
5,000	Pub. S. C. ctfs.	67¾	67¾	67¾	− 1
23,000	St. D. & F. 5s	101	98	101	+ 8¼
10,000	West. El. 5s.	97¼	97	97	..

‡Sells cents per share.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Saturday, July 21, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis Chalmers.	16½	16½	16½	16½
2,620	Amal. Copper.	97¾	98¾	97¾	97¾
90	Am. Car & F.	35½	35½	35½	35½
130	Am. Locomot'e.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾
530	Am. Smelting.	145⅝	146¼	145⅝	146⅜
330	Am. Sugar	131¼	132½	131¼	131⅞
60	At., T. & S. F.	89	89	88¾	88¾
450	Balt. & Ohio	117⅝	118	117⅜	117⅝
620	Brooklyn R. T.	74¼	74⅝	74¼	74⅝
50	Cent. Leather.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
10	Ches. & Ohio.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
2,020	C., M. & St. P.	177¼	179	177¼	178⅝
870	Col. Fuel & I.	49⅝	50¼	49⅜	49⅞
820	Erie	40⅞	41¼	40⅜	41
370	Inter. Met.	28¼	28¼	28	28
10	Louis. & Nash.	141⅞	141⅞	141½	141½
10	N. Y. Central.	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜
580	Pennsylvania	127½	127⅝	127⅜	127½
20	Pressed S. Car.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
7,860	Reading	123⅜	126	123⅜	124⅝
10	Republic Steel.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
90	Rock Island.	24	24¼	24	24
1,830	Southern Pac.	70¼	71¼	70¼	71⅛
100	Southern Ry.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
3,920	Union Pacific.	146¼	147⅛	146⅜	147⅛
2,800	U. S. Steel.	35½	36	35½	36
470	U. S. Steel pf.	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅞

26,450

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 21, 1906.

U S 2s, reg. 1930 10,000 104
Imprl Jap Gov 6s, steri ln, 2d ser 12,000 98¾
4½s, steri loan 2,000 94¼
2d series 1,000 91⅛

Adams Expr 4s 500 102
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000 91
Am Ice Secur 6s 7,000 88
Am Tobacco 4s 1,000 77⅝
5,000 77¾
At., T. & S F adjst 4s 4,000 94¾
B & O gold 4s, reg 1,000 102¼
B R Tr ref conv 4s 10,000 93⅜
43,000 93½
10,000 94
Cent Br Ry 4s 5,000 94½
Ches & O gen 4½s 4,000 107½
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s 1,000 97⅝
5,000 97¾
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 100⅝
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s 1,000 93⅞
4,000 93¾
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 1,000 76½
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 3,000 102⅛
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A 2,000 76¾
Consol Tob 4s 2,000 78
Del & Hud cnv 4s 5,000 108
Dist Sec Cor 5s 13,000 86
Erie 1st gen 4s 2,000 90½
Erie cnv 4s 11,000 103
Interboro-Metro 4½s 60,000 85¼
10,000 85¼
35,000 83¾
Int Paper cnv 5s 5,000 94⅜
Ken Cent 4s 5,000 100
L Erie & Wn 2d 5s 2,000 110¾
Lo & Nash unif 4s 1,000 100½
Mex Cent 1st inc 5,000 18½

N Y Cen & Hud Riv gen 3½s 7,000 98
17,000 95¾
N Y Dock Co 4s 4,000 95
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s 5,000 92¾
Northn Pac 4s 2,000 104¼
2,000 104⅛
registered 6,000 103¾
500 103¾
Ore Sh Line 1st 6s 2,000 124
1,000 123¾
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s 1,000 95
Penn conv 3½s 23,000 97
115
2,000 93⅜
43,000 93½
61,000 93⅜
Peo & East inc 4s 3,000 71½
3,000 72
Reading gen 4s 5,000 90¾
St L Sthwn con 4s 1,000 76
St L Ir Mt & So, R & G div 4s 6,000 92¾
So Pac 1st ref 4s 10,000 95
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s 2,000 95
2,000 94
U S Steel Corpor sink fund 5s 17,000 97½
17,000 97⅝
1,000 97½
30,000 97¾
registered 2,000 97½
Un Rys of S Fr 4s 10,000 80¼
Union Pac 1st 4s 10,000 103⅛
Wabash deb B 6s 10,000 79½
5,000 79¾
10,000 79½
13,000 80
10,000 79⅜
Wab Pitts Ter 1st 2,000 88⅞
Wab Pitts Ter 2d 2,000 36¼
10,000 36½
7,000 36½
Westn Maryl 4s 1,000 85½
West Shore 4s 5,000 105½

Net changes of 1 per cent or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am Ice Sec deb 6s..1¼ | Peo & East inc.....1

There were no declines.

Total sales July 21, 1906 ..... $865,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 424,672,300
Corresponding date last year 629,500,200

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅝	104½
2s, c., 1930	103⅝	104½
3s, r., 1918	102¼	103
3s, c., 1918	103	103¾
4s, 1918, sm.	102¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅝
4s, c., 1907	103¾	103¾
4s, r., 1925	128½	129½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130¼
D. C. 3-65s	110	..
Philip'ne 4s	100¾	..
Adams Exp	240	260
Alb. & Sus	247	..
Alle. & W	145	..
Allis-Ch. pf	45	49
Am. Ag. C.	22½	24
A. A. C. pf	90	94
A. B. S. pf	..	87½
A. C. & F. pf	..	99¾
Am. Coal	170	190
A. C. O. pf	90	93½
Am. El. Sec	29	31
Am. Exp	222	230
Am. G. T.	8	9
A. H. & L.	6	6½
A. H. & L. pf	..	29½
Am. L. Co. pf	..	42¼
Am. M. Co. ctfs	..	8¾
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs	..	26½
Am. Pn. S.	30	40
A. P. S. pf.	70	80
A. S. & R. pf	..	116
Am. Sm. pf., B	..	98¾
Am. Snuff	150	200
Am. Sn. pf.	100	104
Am. St.	10	10½
A. S. F. pf.	42½	43½
A. S. R. pf.	138	138
Am. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & T.	130	132
Am. Tob. pf.	99½	100
Ann Arbor	30	40
Atl. C. L.	136	137½
Beth. Steel.	22	22½
Beth. S. pf.	75	87
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	120	130
B. R. T.	135	145
B. & R. & P. pf.	..	140
B. & S. pf.	80	88
But'k Co.	40	63
Canada So.	67	68
Cent. L. pf.	101½	102
C. N. J. R.	220	225
C. & S. A. Tel.	140	150
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	150
Chi. G. W. pf.	A.	74
C. G. W. d.	80½	81
C. I. & L. pf.	..	80
C. & N. W. pf.	225	230
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	176	185
C. T. & T.	13½	14
C. T. & T. pf.	..	27
C., S. & C. pf.	..	125
C., C., C. & St. L.	92½	93
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	115
C., L. & W.	90	97¾
C., L. & W. pf.	..	105
Cleve. & P.	174	..
Cleve & P. sp.	..	106
C. F. & I. pf.	..	90
C. S. 1st pf.	68	68½
Consol. Coal	70	..
Corn Pr. R. pf.	..	70¾
D., L. & W.	485	530
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	15
Det. & M.	55	70
D. & M. pf.	88	100
Det. South.	7	10
Det. S. pf.	25	35
Det. U. R.	90½	92¼
Dia. Match.	119	121
D., S. S. & A. pf.	17	17½
Elec. S. B.	08	10
E. & T. H.	08	72
Ev. & T. H. pf.	..	90
Fair. R. P. pf.	..	150
F. M. & S.	145	150
F. M. P. S. pf.	..	91½
Ft. W. & D. City	..	100
Gen. Ch. Co.	74	80
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	..	102
G. & S. T.	120	..
H. B. Claflin.	108	118
H. E. R. pf.	..	90
Hock. Val.	126	134
Hock. V. pf.	94½	95½
Ill. C. R. R.	160	84
I. P. Co. pf.	83½	84
Int. Power.	48	60
Jol. & Chi.	179	..
Kan. & M.	66	71½
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	..	79½
Kan. C. So.	23¾	24½
K. & D. M.	10	15

	Bid.	Asked.
K. & D. M. pf.	..	50
L. E. & W. Co. pf.	70½	77
Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W.	29	31
L. E. & W. pf.	80	88
L. W. C.	50	60
Long Island.	64	70
Man Beach.	5	7
Man Elev.	147	149
Md. C. pf.	90	..
Met. St. R.	103	107½
Mich Cent.	185	200
Mich S. Tel.	50	52
M. St. P. pf.	92	93½
M. & St. L. pf.	90¼	95
N. C. & St. L.	136	140
Nat. Bis.	65½	69
Nat. B. pf.	117	118
Nat. Enam.	16¾	17½
Nat. En. pf.	84	80
Nat. L. pf.	101¼	101⅝
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	30¼	39¾
N. O. & M. 2d pf.	19	20⅜
N. Cent. C.	85	45
N. Y. & N. H.	192	193
N. Y., C. & St. L.	66¼	67
N. Y., L. & W. 1st pf.	115	120
N. Y. D. Co.	35	42
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	83
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	125	135
Nor. & W. pf.	90	92¾
North Am.	93½	94
Ont. Mining.	2½	3
Pac. C. Co. 1st pf.	100	108
Pac. C. Co. 2d pf.	180	138
Pitts. Coal.	14	14½
P. C. & St. L.	77	82
P. C. & St. L. pf.	100	108
P. Ft. W. & C.	174	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	..
Pullman Co.	221	224
Quicksilver.	1¼	2
Q'kill'r pf.	3¼	4½
R. R. Sec.	..	..
Rg. Cent. stock ctfs.	90	93¾
Ry. St. Sp.	49¾	50
R. S. S. pf.	99	99¾
Rdg. 2d pf.	..	95
Rens. & Sar.	200	206½
R. I. & S. pf.	95¼	96½
R., W. & O.	180	183¾
Rut. and pf.	51	62
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	71
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	41½	43½
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	187
St. L. S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	130½
St. L. S. W.	21	22½
St. L. S. W. pf.	..	..
S. S. S. & I. pf.	50¼	51½
So. Pac. pf.	117¼	117½
So. Ry. pf.	97½	98¼
Texas Cent.	50	..
T. P.	27	29
T. P. L.	75	77
Third Av.	124	128
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	33	33½
U. B. & P.	7	9
U. B. & P. pf.	70	72
Un. P. pf.	93½	95
U. S. C. I. F. & F. pf.	90	92
U. S. Exp.	120	128
U. S. Leath.	9	13
U. S. L. pf.	103½	116
U. S. R. & Imp't	75½	77½
U. S. R. & Ref.	35¾	37
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	74½	76½
U. S. R. 1st pf.	106	107
U. S. R. 2d pf.	77	80
Vand. R. R.	85	95
Va. Car. Ch.	34	36
Va. Car. Ch. pf.	107	107¼
Va. I. & C.	40¼	41½
Vul. Det.	8½	9½
Vul. D. pf.	50	60
Wabash.	19¼	20
W. F. Exp.	280	300
West. Md.	37	38
West. U. T.	91½	92
Westinghouse assenting.	151	156
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	185
W. & L. E.	17¼	17⅝
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	37	40
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	25
Wis. Cent.	23	24

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

Company and Period.	Amount	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Atch., Top. & S. Fé pf. (semi-annl.)	2½	Aug. 1	June 29	Aug. 2
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 5	
Balt. & Ohio com. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Balt. & Ohio pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 1	
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record Aug. 15	
Canada Southern	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 30	
Central of New Jersey (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 17	
Cornwall & Lebanon	3	July 31	Holders of record July 21	
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 18	Aug. 2
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 25	Holders of record July 13	
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 20
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 28	Holders of record June 30	
Louisville & Nashville (semi-ann.)	3	Aug. 10	July 20	Aug. 10
Mahoning Coal Co. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 30	
Mahoning Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 30	
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 28	Holders of record June 30	
Nash., Chat. & St. L. (semi-ann.)	2½	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
National R. R. of Mexico 1st pf.	1	Aug. 10	July 31	
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record Sept. 15	
New York, Ont. & Western	2	July 30	July 20	July

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THE HOTEL BEECHWOOD,
SUMMIT, N. J.
72 trains daily. Up-to-date nearby resort for N. Y. business men. Cuisine unexcelled. All amusements. Music. Booklet. H. C. Armstrong, Prop.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with bath; opens June 16th. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the Beach. Booklet. E. M. Richardson.

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THE TREMONT, SEA GIRT, N. J.
Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; Summer rates. S. Hinkson Woodward.

Lake Hopatcong.

AMERICAN HOUSE, Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey.
Excellent German table; modern improvements; boating, fishing, auto shed; special June rates. F. GERARDS.

Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. —Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

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HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
In the pines; 2 block from ocean; capacity 100; bathing, boating, fishing. J. H. RISDON.

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Moderate Rates and First-Class Service.

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FAIRVIEW HOUSE, Chatham, N. J., Morris Co.—An hour from New York. Commutation $6.80. Picturesquely situated. Modern improvements. Excellent table. Bowling, Golf, Tennis. Reasonable terms. Booklet. J. E. Beerbower.

MARYLAND.

Deer Park Hotel,
DEER PARK, MD.
This famous hostelry on the superb plateau of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, known as the "GLADES," opened June 23, after a most complete renovation of the entire property, making it new throughout. The twelve private cottages were refurnished, and the thirty-third year of this beautiful mountain resort finds it more prepossessing and enjoyable than at any time in its history.
The popularity of DEER PARK is due to its desirable altitude, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of reach of malaria and mosquitoes; and its magnificent parking of 500 acres of forest and lawn, and miles of perfectly kept roadways, affords most delightful surroundings.
It is thoroughly modern as to improvements and equipment, with Bowling Alleys, Billiard Rooms, Tennis Courts, Golf Links, Swimming Pools, Livery, etc., and the delightful rooms and excellent cuisine are not surpassed. No mountain resort equals it for accessibility.
Only eleven hours' ride from New York, with a choice of three through trains daily, via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
For rates in hotel, annexes, or cottages, or illustrated booklets and floor plans, apply to W. E. BURWELL, Manager,
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Daily (except Sun.) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

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THE WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES
at Jefferson, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, now open for the Summer season.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

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Coolest resort on the Coast; all modern conveniences; daily connection; 4½ hours from New York City via Long Island. Surf bathing, fishing, and golf. Send for booklet.
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SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; beat and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, &c. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

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THE ELTON
WATERBURY, CONN.
OPEN ALL YEAR.
"The most attractive hotel in New England."
167 ROOMS. 70 BATHS. FIREPROOF.
Beautiful Scenery. Fine Drives.
An ideal Summer resort, and the favorite stopping place for Automobilists en route for the Berkshires, Boston, and all New England points.
Send for booklet. ALMON C. JUDD, Mgr.

TOKENEKE BEACH INN,
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One hour from New York; yachting, bathing, golfing, driving, fishing. Apply on premises, or at 28 West 25th Street.

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RED LION INN | TWO FINELY APPOINTED HOTELS IN THE BERKSHIRES. | HEATON HALL
Matchless Scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Driving and Automobiling. Superb Golf Course. Allen T. Treadway, Prop. W. G. Havill, Mgr. N. Y. Office, Hotel Longacre, West 47th St.

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Centre of the Berkshire Hills; elegant location; every attraction; booklet. Geo. Boardman.

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Moderate Rates and First-Class Service.

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Oak Grove House, Boothbay Harbor, Me. W. F. REED, Prop.
Beautiful location, overlooking bay; excellent service; bowling, pool, boating, bathing. Open June 20; booklets.

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Mountain Spring Hotel & Cottages, **Lake Dunmore, Vt.,** in the Green Mountains.
Elevator, Electric Lights. Orchestra. Bass Fishing, all outdoor sports. Special inducement to families and young men. Booklet.
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LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

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COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $30 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

Excellent accommodations at "Overlook," Morristown, N. J., 1½ miles from station; 24 acres; gardens, orchards; terms, $10-$15 per week. Telephone 438.

A few adults can be accommodated; excellent table; fresh vegetables, fruit, eggs, milk; tennis; 15 minutes from links; $16 two, $10 for one. Box 299 Ridgewood, N. J.

Mount View Farm—Boarders wanted on fruit farm adjoining Lake Mohonk; terms from $5 to $7. Address for particulars, A. Quick, New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y.

53 Fremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, with board; convenient all lines of travel, just the place year round.

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Broadway, corner 41st St., N. Y. City.
Every modern convenience. Rooms and apartments, with baths, for transients and permanent guests; restaurant a la carte. Moderate rates.
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REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

FLORENCE HOUSE
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER, NEW YORK CITY.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms singly or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $4.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON
BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND
NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, St. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St. 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night, Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 5:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats 2:30.) Ret. lvs. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:03 night (except Sats.) Sun. lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lvs. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE
Going J

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

In contrast to the week ended July 14 this last one has been exceedingly dull. In the real estate offices there is the atmosphere of dullness and indolence to be expected at a time when the population of New York is divided into two classes—those who are out of the city and those who want to be. Brokers are all agreed that business is dead for a time, and they do not expect any change in the general situation for five or six weeks.

The curiosity excited by the sale of Isaac Stern's Fifth Avenue residence to an unknown purchaser nearly two weeks ago has remained unsatisfied. At first it was thought that some one of the Gould family—perhaps the Countess de Castellane—was the purchaser, but that has been denied. It is a Californian, who brought the deal to a close by telegram, and that is as much as can be found out at the offices of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., through whom the sale was made.

One interesting bit of real estate news last week was that of Andrew J. Kirwin's intention to build again in Twenty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Recently he built a loft building at 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, and sold it. Now he has bought a plot on the same side of the street, further west, and is going to erect an eleven-story building. It will be ready for use by Jan. 1, 1908.

A few of the sales of private residences last week are worthy of attention. Supreme Court Justice James A. Blanchard bought from Isaac Untermyer 18 East Ninety-second Street. Mrs. John H. Hanan sold 146 Riverside Drive. Robert J. Lee sold 112 West Seventy-eighth Street. John B. Haskin bought 36 West Eighty-sixth Street, Dr. David Friedman 197 Lenox Avenue, and J. Cooper Mott 966 Lexington Avenue.

Reports from the suburbs show that activity there has not entirely come to an end. In Queens plans for buildings to cost many hundred thousand dollars have been filed within the last few days, tenements and apartment houses becoming more popular in that section with every day that passes. The Ridgewood section of Newtown is being built up with entire blocks of this kind of buildings. Noticeable in the recent business in the suburbs is a shifting of investment interest from sections off the direct transit lines to sections already benefited by transportation facilities.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Whitehouse & Porter have leased for the Verplanck estate to Revillon Frères 26 and 28 West Thirty-fifth Street, for twenty-one years at a net rental of $20,000 a year. The plot has a frontage of 40 and a depth of 99 feet. The Revillon Building adjoins No. 28. Revillon Frères will alter the new buildings just bought and will themselves occupy the ground floor.

Calculated on a 5 per cent. basis, property renting at $20,000 is worth $400,000. Not quite a year ago one of the houses, Nos. 26 and 28, sold for $87,500, so that its value has more than doubled since then.

Madison Avenue Flat Sold.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for Charles A. Stein to S. May, an electrician, 992 to 996 Madison Avenue, at the northwest corner of Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story flat, with stores.

Washington Heights Transfer.

I. Davis has sold for the Miller Realty and Construction Company to the Stuart Realty Company, the northeast corner of 140th Street and Hamilton Place, a new six-story apartment house, on plot 100 by 108.6, irregular, for about $225,000.

Sale Near Fifth Avenue.

Charles Berlin & Co. have sold to L. Epstein, through Benjamin Moss as broker, 8 East 112th Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 27 by 100.

On the East Side.

Hyman I. Barnett, as attorney, has bought for Hyman Silberman from Louis Whitehouse 115 Lewis Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100. A. I. Kantrowitz and David Goldfarb were the brokers.

Max Peaty has sold to Louis Kaufman 11 Rutgers Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Morris Nudelman has sold to Simon Lasarowitz 149 and 151 Broome Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 37.9 by 100.

Frank Feldberg bought 514 East Twelfth Street, a five-story tenement, and has resold it to James Barron.

Charles B. Gumb has bought from Lydia Scott 210 East Twenty-second Street, a three-story brick building, with stores, on lot 25 by 98.9, 147 feet east of Third Avenue.

Charles Berlin & Co. have sold for Miss Regina Schlesinger to L. Gottschall 408 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Mark Jalonack 635 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 24.8 by 80.

Further North on the East Side.

Collins & Collins have sold for the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company 124 East Fifty-fourth Street, a two-story brick stable, on lot 25 by 100.4.

E. Loewenthal has sold for Annie H. Koenan to the Herbert Realty Company 519 East 110th Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 20 by 100.11.

I. Davis has sold for Siris & Malzman to the Stuart Realty Company 320 East 126th Street, a five-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 99.11.

On the West Side.

B. Flanagan & Son have sold for Emily K. Goodwin 411 West Twenty-second Street, a four-story flat, on lot 16.8 by 98.9.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have sold for Samuel Harris 500 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 16.8 by 100.5.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Katherine Kenney 155 West 129th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

In the Bronx.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from A. Ronn a plot, 100 by 100, on the southeast corner of Rosewood Avenue and Bartholdi Street. The same firm has sold to a Mr. Richard a lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Carlisle Place, 200 feet south of 213th Street; also, to a Mr. Benedetto, a lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Maple Avenue, 75 feet south of 215th Street.

William Loeb & Co., in conjunction with M. Miller, have sold for A. & C. Brown 314 and 316 Cortlandt Avenue, a five-story apartment.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company reports the following sales in Broadway-Flushing: George Rogers, 4 lots, $2,600; Charles C. Sievers, 3 lots, $6,200; Hermann K. Brendlan, 4 lots, $7,400; John H. Ferrit, 3 lots, $1,800; Frederick E. Beal, 3 lots, $1,800; Dr. John E. Dick, 4 lots, $2,600; Miss Anna Conley, 3 lots, $2,000; Eveline L. Spencer, 6 lots, $2,400; Ella H. Frenkel, 6 lots, $3,400; Herman Droge, 4 lots, $3,400; Arthur W. Jenkins, 3 lots, $2,040; Elnora T. Reilly, 3 lots, $2,400; Frank D. Sofield, 3 lots, $2,400; Charles L. Fones, 4 lots, $3,200; Dr. William Manz, 4 lots, $2,600; Harry L. Gold, 3 lots, $1,800; Henry D. Lott, 8 lots, $6,000; Margaret H. Shoemaker, 4 lots, $2,600; John Campbell, 3 lots, $1,800, and William Quirk, 3 lots, $1,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed Yesterday for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Columbia St, s e corner of Houston St, for a six-story brick flat, 50x67.6; D. Felgenshon of 1,070 Madison Av, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $50,000.

70th St, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x69.2; Steiman Realty Company of 200 East 116th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $76,000.

122d St, 247 to 251 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 42x87.11; Furman, Wolfisch & Gertner of 280 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $45,000.

German Place, n w corner of Westchester Av, for a two-story brick freight house and office, 382x40; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Dwight R. Collins, architect; cost, $60,000.

220 3d St, n s, 235 ft e of Barnes Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x48; James Ceburne of 223d St, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, architect; cost, $4,000.

223d St, s s, 155 ft e of White Plains Road, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x50; Mary Capodilupo of Courtlandt Av and 149th St, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $9,000.

Willow Av, e s, from 136th to 137th St, for a five-story and basement brick factory and warehouse, 200x250; International Manufacturing Company, premises, owner; L. R. Kaufmann, architect; cost, $150,000.

Jefferson St, e s, 1,050 ft n of Morris Park Av, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20x50; Thomas Scott of Amethyst St, owner and architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

112th St, 47 and 49 East, to two five-story brick tenements; I. Rosenwasser of 808 2d St, owner; O. Raissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

103d St, n s, 138.9 ft e of Madison Av, to a two-story brick synagogue; Congregation Nachlass Ziwi of 1 East 117th St, owner; S. D. Cohen, architect; cost, $5,000.

2d Av, 868, to a five-story brick tenement and store; A. W. Finger, premises, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

By Joseph P. Day.

Land under water, east shore of Harlem River and west shore of Ward's Island, about 3½ acres, 705 ft w of road shown on Bridges map; about 1 acre of land on south shore of Harlem River at Little Hell Gate, 413 ft w of boundary line between Lots 1 and 2 on Bridges map; nearly three acres of land on south shore of Little Hell Gate, 149 ft w of boundary line between Lots 1 and 2 on Bridges map; foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee; due on judgment, $6,871.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

By Joseph P. Day.

53d St, 353 West, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5, four-story brick tenement, two-story brick tenement in rear; partition sale, Adam Wiener, referee.

James Slip, 1, s w corner of Cherry St, 24x86.2, four-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, Peter Schmuck, referee; due on judgment, $10,797.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 153, n s, 345 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.10, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Guggenheimer, referee; due on judgment, $2,419.

Madison Av, 2,039 and 2,061, n e corner of 130th St, 90.11x95, five-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, William H. Wadhams, referee; due on judgment, $5,803.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. George's Crescent, w s, 355.6 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 25.4x155.8, irregular, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Isaac Phillips, referee; due on judgment, $1,176.

SATURDAY, JULY 28.

By Joseph P. Day.

Edgemere, L. I., 143 seashore lots on Wave Crest, Spray View, and Edgemere Avs; public auction sale on premises.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 21.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, centre line at s line of farm of James R. Whiting, containing 1 571-1000 acres; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to Gyulo Armeny... $3,150

GREYSTONE AV, centre line, 160.9 ft from e s of Riverdale Av, containing 1 916-1000 acres; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to Francis W. Pollock.... 5,000

GREYSTONE AV, centre line, 160.9 ft from e s of Riverdale Av, containing 2 331-1000 acres; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to Francis W. Pollock.... 3,900

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AV, centre line at n line of farm of James R. Whiting, containing 1 930-1000 acres; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to Francis W. Pollock.... 3,000

215TH ST, centre line, at centre line of Oxford Av, containing 2 47-1000 acres; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to Edward J. Gallagher and others.... 7,000

235TH ST, centre line, at centre line of Netherland Av; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to Edward J. Gallagher and others.... 8,100

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, e s, at 117 235th St, containing 1 384-1000 acres; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to Jacob Herb.... 8,600

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, e s, 289.4 ft s w of 235th St; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to Henry R. Knopf.... 8,650

NETHERLAND AV, centre line at centre line of 235th St, containing 2 292-1000 acres; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee, to George F. Hartmann.... 6,050

94TH ST, n s, 118 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.8; Mary Habes to Francis X. Habes 1

50TH ST, 146 West, 19x102.2; Lizzie Eder to Adolph Platky. (mtg $16,000).. 100

BROADWAY, 528; James L. Barclay, trustee, to Gertrude G. Ullman and others.... 1

2D AV, 223-231, s e corner of Giuseppe Labriola to Mary Simon, (mtg $25,000).... 1

35TH ST, s s, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9; Arthur W. Saunders to Ver Planck estate, (mtg $110,000).... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 646, 25x100; Eugene Vallens to John J. Fowers, (mtg $27,500).... 100

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 145th St, 50x74; 145th St, s s, 74 ft e of Willis Av, 25x50; James J. Kennedy to William Oppenheim and another, (mtg $15,000).. 100

20TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Decatur Av, 40.9x117.5; John Miles to Amanda B. Manee, (mtg $10,000).... 100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 21.9 ft e of Marmion Av, 75x100; Daniel G. Griffin to E. H. White, (mtg $4,500).... 100

MATILDA ST, e s, 100 ft s of 239th St, 100x150; Catherine Emily J. Madden and another, (mtg $2,853).... 100

2D ST, Lots 500 to 502, map of Laconia Park, 75x100; Estelle A. Moore to Edward Quist.... 100

MOTT AV, w s, 31.7 ft n of 149th St, 43.4x91.9; William C. Ormiston and others, executors, to Florence M. Moen, (mtg $16,500).... 15,000

149TH ST, n s, 80.4 ft w of Mott Av, 18.7x82.10; William C. Ormiston and others, executors, to Florence M. Moen, (mtg $4,500).... 5,000

FAIRMONT PLACE, 21.9 ft e of Marmion Av, 75x100; Tremont Avenue Land Company to Daniel C. Griffin, (mtg $4,500).... 100

COURTLANDT AV, 814 and 816, e s, 48.5x92; Abraham Brown and others to Charles S. Levy, (mtg $40,000).... 1

BELMONT, Jefferson St, 25x100; Everybody' Land Company to William Ufland, (mtg $500).... 100

LOT 12 and part of Lot 11 of Cebris Park, 33x101; Mary A. Ford to Rosina F. Berndt, (mtg $2,700).... 1

138TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 75 x99.11; Albert Pelser to Moses Matthews and another, (mtg $88,250).... 100

164TH ST, 163 East, 25x100.11; Henry Hett to Harris Taschman, (mtg $7,500) 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 101st St, 25.1x79.1; Anna Goldstein and another to Bertha B. Rosenzweig and another, (mtg $40,500).... 100

2D AV, n e corner of 112th St, 40.11x80; Joseph Wolf and others to William Wolf, 2-3 part, (mtg $50,000).... 100

HOWARD ST, 34, 25x119.6; Virginia Danziger, individually, to John J. McDonall, (mtg $25,000).... 50,000

EAST BROADWAY, 65, 23x75; Isidor Cohn, referee, to Harry Elias and another.... 35,000

1ST AV, 1,118 and 1,120, e s, 50x95; Shapiro, Levy & Starr to Isaac Shapiro and others, ½ part, (mtg $40,500).... 100

1ST AV, 1,118 and 1,120, e s, 50x95; Shapiro, Levy & Starr to Louis Levin, ½ part, (mtg $40,500).... 100

182D ST, s s, 156.3 ft e of Washington Av, —x—; Walter Smith to the Hillside Realty and Construction Company.... 1

DALY AV, e s, 260 ft s of Tremont Av, 130x150; Charles S. Levy to Charles Brown and another, (mtg $11,-000).... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 648, 25x100; Eugene Vallens to John J. Fowers, (mtg $27,-500).... 100

29TH ST, s s, 306.3 ft e of 2d Av, 22.4x99.9; James J. Kennedy to Harris Weinstein, (mtg $10,000).... 100

7TH AV, s w corner of 127th St, 80x80; Charles Lane to Marx G. Rieser, (mtg $80,000).... 100

1ST AV, 1,118 and 1,120, 50x95; Jacob Hymes to Shapiro, Levy & Starr, (mtg $40,500).... 100

SAINT NICHOLAS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 50x100; George W. Wickersham, trustee, to Maurice Simmons.... 24,000

32D ST, 16 West, 16.10x98.9; Frederick H. Storrs to Harry H. Kutner, (mtg $....).... 1

—ST, 16 West, 16.10x98.9; Harry H ner to Jacob Wolf, (mtg $32,000).... 1

2[illegible] n e corner of 229th St, 51.6x105, Lakefield; Nathan Levkowitz to William E. Shoemaker, (mtg $550).... 100

LOTS 236 to 259, map of Unionport; Thomas F. McLaughlin to William J. Hyland.... 100

22-27TH ST, w s, rear of Lot 660, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Anna A. Williamson to Emil Leske.... 100

BARCLAY ST, 7, 25x75; Margaret E. Baird and others to Annie E. Strong.. 1

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, w s, 328.5 ft n of lands of Mrs. Cox, —x—; Christian F. Gennerich to Henry Kroger.... 1

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, w s, at w s of old Riverdale Av, —x—; Isabella M. Ewen and others to Henry Kroger.... 1

MONROE ST, 260, 25x97.3; Solomon Metzner to Morris Goldberg and another, (mtg $26,000).... 100

52D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Harry N. Kohn to Lina Well, (mtg $17,950).... 100

81ST ST, 324 East, 20x68.9; 81st St, 328 East, 20x68.9; Maria C. Kelly to Frederick Vogel, all title.... 23,750

20TH ST, 148 East, 25x108; Jacob L. Lissner to Kenneth M. Murchison, (mtg $20,000).... 100

GORE LOT 75, map of Wakefield; Joseph Weisman to David M. Levy, (mtg $2,200).... 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 198.1 ft n of 182d St, 25x75.5; Martha F. Schorer to P. Hagerman, (mtg $7,800).... 100

LOT 235, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Julius Lewine to Christian Schumacher.... 100

LOT 285, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Gerard Roberts, referee, to Julius Lewine.... 700

LOT 19, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Mabel Bernhart.... 100

LOTS 78, 79, and 176 to 178, map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Filomena Copolla.... 100

MORRIS AV, n w corner of North St, —x—; Martha F. Schorer to Frank A. Schorer, (mtg $10,000).... 100

223D ST, centre line, at centre line of Oxford Av, —x—, containing 4 616-1,000 acres; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr, referee, to Henry W. Hayden and others.... 15,400

ELLISON AV, e s, 350 ft s of Latting St, 25x142.6; G. O. Johnson to Theresa Hoffman, (mtg $500).... 100

FOX ST, e s, 200 ft n of Home St, 188.6x irregular; Philip Bauer to Irving Realty Company, (mtg $88,300).... 100

FORD ST, n s, 370 ft w of Webster Av, 19.4x100; Leopold Hutter to Mosholu Realty Company.... 1

S ½ of Lot 103, and n ½ of Lot 107, map of Union Hill, Powell farm, 50x 100; William P. Neary to Elizabeth Lewis.... 1

S ½ of Lot 108, and n ½ of Lot 107, map of Union Hill, Powell farm, 50x 100; Elizabeth Lewis to Frank Marrone.... 100

BRYANT ST, e s, 150 ft n of 172d St, 50x100; Adele Le Blhan to Otto Pahle, (mtg $2,250).... 100

BROOK AV, 1,468, 25x100.7; Charles Schneider to Fannie King, (mtg $11,-000).... 100

LOTS 145 and 146, map of building lots near Williamsbridge, 50x100; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Angelo Fierro, (mtg $1,280).... 100

LOT 825, map of Van Nest Park; Otto Pohle to Elizabeth Schur, (mtg $5,500). 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 123 ft n of 182d St, 25x99.11; Martha F. Schorer to Henrietta Hahn, (mtg $7,750).... 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 78 ft n of 182d St, 25x66.2; Martha F. Schorer to Henrietta Hahn, (mtg $7,500).... 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 22.11 ft n of 182d St, 16.8x61.9; Martha F. Schorer to Henrietta Hahn, (mtg $7,500).... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

MOEN, Florence M., to William C. Ormiston and others, Trustees; Mott Av, w s, 31.7 ft n of 149th St, 16.6x 80.11, due May 8, 1909, 6 per cent.... $1,500

MOEN, Florence M., to William C. Ormiston and others, Trustees; 149th St, n s, 80.4 ft w of Mott Av, 18.1x 82.10, due May 8, 1909, 6 per cent.... 2,300

MOEN, Florence M., to William C. Ormiston and others, Trustees; Mott Av, w s, 47.7 ft n of 149th St, 16.6x 81.8, due May 8, 1909, 6 per cent.... 16,000

MOEN, Florence M., to William C. Ormiston and others, Trustees; Mott Av, 561, due May 8, 1909, 6 per cent.. 1,600

SIMON, Mary, to Giuseppe Labriola, 24 Av, 2.282, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 6,000

ARMENY, Gyulo, to Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee; Spuyten Duyvil Road, centre line at s s of farm of J. Whiting, —x—, contains 1 511-1,000 acres, 3 years.... 1,575

AVITABILE, Andrea, to E. H. Ogden Lumber Company, 1st St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.5, demand.... 3,500

BECKER, William H., to Grace C. Marvin; Lexington Av, w s, 300 ft s of Lot 100, —x—, due March 2, 1911.. 6,500

HERT, Jacob, to Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., referee; —x—, contains 1 384-1,000 acres, 3 years.... 4,000

OTTENSOSER, Fannie, to Theodore Greentell; 183d St, 118 West, prior mtg $18,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 4,000

RIESER, Max G., to Charles Lane; 7th Av, 2,132 to 136, S lots together, in size 59.9x80, S mtgs. each $6,000, due Aug. 1, 1909, 6 per cent.... 18,000

RIESER, Max G., to Charles Lane; 7th Av, 2,138, due Aug. 1, 1909, 6 per cent.... 9,000

McDONALD, Joseph J., to Virginia Danziger, executrix; Howard St, 34, due July 1, 1909, 6 per cent.... 10,000

ADLER, Emil, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Houston St, 308 East, due as per bond.... 20,000

ADLER, Emil, to Amelia Mawgr; Houston St, 308 East, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year.... 5,000

SIMMONS, Maurice, to George W. Wickersham; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 50x100, 2 years, 5½ per cent.... 22,000

DAVIS, Joseph H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 93d St, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8, demand, 6 per cent.... 24,000

ELIAS, Wolf, and another to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, trustee; East Broadway, 65, 3 years.... 24,000

LEVY, Charles S., to Abraham Brown; Courtlandt Av, 814 and 816, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 10,000

UFLAND, William, to Everybody's Land Company; Boyd Av, e s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 214

WOLF, William, to Joseph Wolf and another; 2d Av, n e corner of 120th St, 40.11x80, prior mtg $50,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 17,500

GODFREY, Mary A., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 56th St, 361 West, due March 1, 1909, 5½ per cent.... 16,000

LESLEY, Dora M., to Margaret S. Hull, executrix; Sydney, 126.3 ft s of Westchester Av, 29x358.11; Kappoch St, n s, at w s of Lot 5, partition map, action Stevenson vs. Lesley, —x—, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 5,000

EDGAR, George, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Longwood Av, s s, 99 ft e of Hewitt Place, 4 lots, each 39x100, 4 mtgs, each $28,000, due as per bond.... 112,000

EDGAR, George, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Longwood Av, n w corner of Hewitt Place, —x—, due as per bond.... 42,000

EDGAR, George, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Hewitt Place, n e s, 57.7 ft n w of Longwood Av, 39x100, due as per bond. 24,000

EDGAR, George, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Longwood Av, n e corner of Hewitt Place, —x—, due as per bond.... 45,000

EDGAR, George, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Dawson St, n w corner of Longwood Av, 107.5x4, due as per bond.... 40,000

EDGAR, George, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Longwood Av, n s, 41 ft w of Dawson St, 2 lots, each 39x107.5, 2 mtgs, each $28,000, due as per bond.... 56,000

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to William Seidman; Hughes Av, e s, 45 ft s of 188th St, 2 lots, together in size 51.4x87.6, 2 mtgs, each $3,000, 2 years.... 6,000

ARNOLD, Rasha, to Henry Sillcocks; Topping Av, e s, 196 ft s of 176th St, due Dec. 1, 1906.... 20,500

BLUMENTHAL, Leah, to Frederick Hack, 121st St, s s, 321 ft w of 7th Av, 2 lots, each 18x100.11; 2 mtgs, each $3,500, due as per bond.... 7,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 114th St, s s, 118.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 21.4x100, 5 years.... 42,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 114th St, s s, 139.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 40.8x100.10, 5 years.... 42,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 114th St, s s, 78 ft e of Lexington Av, 40.8x100.11, 5 years.... 42,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Frank Hillman and another; 122x irregular, prior mtg $126,000, demand, 6 per cent. 16,404

VALLUS, Eugene, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 646 and 648, 2 lots, each 25x100; 2 mtgs, each $27,500, due as per bond... 55,000

MILLER, Samuel, to Isaac Schmeidler; Carmine St, 60 and 64½, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 85,000

MILLER, Samuel, to Isaac Bachrach and another; Carmine St, 60 and 64½, demand, 6 per cent.... 23,500

HILLSIDE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Lillian W. Schiff; 182d St, s s, 84.8 ft e of Washington Av, 18x99.3, 3 years.... 8,000

HILLSIDE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Eureka Realty Company; 182d St, s s, 86.3 ft e of Washington Av, 18x99.3, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1

HILLSIDE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Eureka Realty Company; 182d St, s s, 86.3 ft e of Washington Av, 18x99.3, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 100

HILLSIDE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Eureka Realty Company; 182d St, s s, 86.3 ft e of Washington Av, 18x65.4, prior mtg $7,600, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,500

BERNHARDT, Mabel, to Adee Park Realty Company; Lot 19, map of Adee Park e of Botanical Gardens, 3 years.... 600

CIPOLLA, Filomena, to Adee Park Realty Company; Lots 78, 176 to 178, map of Adee Park e of Botanical Gardens, 3 years.... 2,650

VOGEL, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 324 East, due as per bond.... 8,000

VOGEL, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 328 East, due as per bond.... 8,000

SCHROVER, Martha, to John J. Cox; Valentine Av, e s, 50.4 ft n of 182d St, 16.8x64, prior mtg $4,000, due as per bond.... 1,250

SCHROVER, Martha, to John J. Cox; Valentine Av, e s, 39.8 ft n of 182d St, 16.8x63, due as per bond.... 1,250

SCHROVER, Martha, to John J. Cox; Valentine Av, e s, 123 ft n of 182d St, 25x99.11, due as per bond.... 1,250

SCHROVER, Martha, to John J. Cox; Valentine Av, e s, 148 ft n of 182d St, 25x71.9, due as per bond.... 1,250

ROTH, Lena, and another to Simon Katzenstein; Brook Av, w s, 25 ft s of 145th St, 25x90, prior mtg $14,000, due July 16, 1910, 6 per cent.... 6,500

DELANEY, Peter, to Aaron O. Whaley; Kingsbridge Av, w s, 48 ft n of 234th St, 37x117, 3 years.... 1,000

SHOEMAKER, Wilmer E., to Nathan Levkowitz; 229th St, n e corner of 2d Av, 105x51.6, due Oct. 10, 1907, 6 per cent.... 750

MARION, John B., to William H. Deady; Lot 74, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year.... 1,000

QUIST, Edward, to Estelle A. Moore; 2d St, s s, Lots 500 to 502, map of Laconia, 75x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent.... 1,750

ALTIERI, Mary, to Hyman Sonn; Boone St, 82, demand, 6 per cent.... 3,650

GUIGLIANO, Antonetta, to J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company; Villa Av, n e corner of 204th St, 25x82, 1 year, 5½ per cent.... 2,000

PLATSKY, Adolph, to Lizzie Eiler; 90th St, 148 West, due May 20, 1907, 6 per cent.... 3,000

WOLF, William, to India Wharf Brewing Company; 2d Av, 2,340 and 2,842, demand, 6 per cent.... 8,500

TASCHMAN, Harris, to Paul T. Kammer; 104th St, 103 East, 5 years.... 13,000

ZEE, Herman, to Joseph Eckert; 135d St, 965 East, 5 years.... 3,500

GRIFFIN, Daniel, to Tremont Avenue Land Company; Fairmount Place, n s, 21.9 ft e of Marion Av, 75x100, 2 years, 5½ per cent.... 4,500

GLICK, Hyman, and another to Rockland Realty Company; 153d St, n s, 195 ft w of Elton Av, 75x100, due June 30, 1907, 6 per cent.... 9,000

DALED REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Barnet Levy and another; 127th St, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11, prior mtg $56,500, 6 years, 6 per cent.... 10,500

SCHENKLIN, Samuel, to Realty Mortgage Company; 163d St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.6, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 45,000

REED, Bessie E., to Thomas W. Cassidy; 184th St, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x99.11, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 3,500

ARNDSTEIN, Moser, to Joshua Velleman; Beckman Av, e s, 294.9 ft s of St. Mary's St, 40x101.3, 5 years.... 20,000

MARX, Max, to Adolph H. Benthein and another; Vermilyea Av, n e corner of Isham St, 148.2x91.6, 8 years.... 14,000

BAAS, Ferdinand J., to Eugene Vallens; Amsterdam Av, 648, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,400

BRAUN, Maria W., to Willimart A. Robinson; Washington St, 840, 3 years.... 50,000

GRAHAM, Martha, to City Mortgage Company; Wilkins Place, e s, 281.6 ft n of Jennings St, 53.5x100, demand, 6 per cent.... 40,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 138; M. Larkin & Son against Abraham E. Bamberger, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.... $477

GRAND ST, 376 and 378; Norfolk St, 152 and 154 M. Langsam & Son against the State Bank, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.... 96

LUDLOW ST, 177; Barnet Silverman against Philip Posener, owner; Max Zimmerman, contractor.... 180

114TH ST, 407 and 409 East; Pelham Operating Company against New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.... 186

NORFOLK ST, 52 and 54; Pelham Operating Company against the State Bank, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors 96

64TH ST, 117 East; Pelham Operating Company against Henry M. Chapin, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors 66

CHRYSTIE ST, 133; Pelham Operating Company against Abraham E. Bamberger, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.... 52

73d ST, 24 East; Kemin & Leahy against Abraham M. Stein, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.... 1,200

153D ST, s s, opposite Sheridan Av, 40x 241.6; Russell & Stoll & Co. against New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, owner and contractor.... 446

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Miner for the People.

1—Howard Post
2—Giuseppe Pandolfi
Vincenzo Morturano
3—James Thomas
4—John O'Brien
Pleadings
1—Thomas E Bulger
2—Theodore Herman

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People. No day calendar.

1—Jervey S Weathers
2—John Pamakes
Mary Ellis
4—Manfred Reisman
5—Fritz Sulz
6—Vincent Triscole
7—Domenico Fogelodomo
8—Alfano Mactranco
Frank A Carpenter
Frank Greico
Saveria Merola
9—Charles Watson
Max Fried
Joseph Fineman
10—Andrew Neuberger
11—George Rogers
12—William Casper
Charles Strauss
13—Harry Cohen
14—Harry Cort, alias
15—Wesley J Essex

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term. 110

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Henry C. Kelley vs. Turbine Engine Co.—Merrill E. Gates, Jr.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re Oakland Place—George Rubenstein. Holtz vs. Holtz—Mortimer Stiefel.

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NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only at 5:00, from 23d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich, Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lve. ft. E. 22d St., week days 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 8, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 345, 472, 1,181 and 1,364 Broadway, 225 Union Sq., 128 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,

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Without Taking a Long, Tiresome Trip.

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Can you think of anything better than this Property?
Then why allow an opportunity like this to slip by?

On Saturday, July 28, 1906, at 3 P. M., at

EDGEMERE,

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143 Select and Restricted Seashore Lots,

Sale to take place on the Premises, Rain or Shine.

EDGEMERE has an extensive ocean frontage, with a Beach that cannot be excelled by any along the Atlantic Coast.

EDGEMERE faces directly South and receives the full influence of the prevailing winds, which makes it one of the coolest sections in this part of the country, as the winds generally blow from the Southwest.

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The magnificent EDGEMERE CLUB HOUSE, Stable, and Garage, and a large number of unoccupied houses are on this property, and the continuous demands for Cottages far exceed the supply. There are also Tennis and Squash Courts on these premises.

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Sixty Per Cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years, which can be paid off on sixty days' notice after 1 year.

Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York, and Policies delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

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EDGEMERE has the advantage of not only being restricted itself, but also of being in the heart of a large restricted district many miles in length.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY:

You can reach the property by Boat from WALL STREET, or 34TH STREET FERRY to LONG ISLAND CITY, and then by Express Trains, which make the trip to EDGEMERE in 30 minutes. Also by Electric Trains from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, in 30 minutes.

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JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

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JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

Positive Auction

SATURDAY, JULY 28TH, 1906

AT ONE O'CLOCK ON THE PREMISES, RAIN OR SHINE.

195 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS

(AVERAGING OVER 25x100 FEET EACH.)

Manor Road, Cherry Lane

BROOKSIDE, EGBERT, CURTIS, AND PARK AVENUES AND RAYMOND PLACE.

MANOR PARK

West New Brighton

STATEN ISLAND

1ST WARD, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, CITY OF NEW YORK.

LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS

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Sewers and Water Mains in Most of the Streets

CAREFUL RESTRICTIONS IN THE MIDST OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

The future of the property is assured as the neighborhood is already established as one of the most desirable and fashionable in the borough.

Many of the plots overlook Brooks Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, which is a proposed city park site.

ALL TITLES INSURED

without expense to purchasers by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.

TO REACH THE PROPERTY take at St. George any trolley car marked Castleton Avenue, Brighton Heights, get off at the property; or take the Rapid Transit and get off at West New Brighton, and then any trolley car on Broadway and get off at the property.

Luncheon at noon under great tent. Music during the sale.

Maps and further particulars from J. F. SMITH, 165 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, Staten Island, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 187 Broadway, New York, and 211 Montague Street, Brooklyn. (1932.)

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Office, 451 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

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55 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

ON THE PREMISES, LOCUST, MONTAUK AND ROOSEVELT AVS., TWO BLOCKS FROM ST. ALBANS STATION, ONE MILE SOUTH OF JAMAICA, AT

ST. ALBANS,

QUEENS COUNTY, N. Y.,

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906,

AT 3:30 P. M.

Sixty (60) per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years. Titles insured free to purchaser.

Cement sidewalks. Music to enliven the occasion. Take electric motor car, leaving Flatbush Av. Station at 2:38 and Long Island City at 3:02 P. M., to attend this sale.

For maps, passes, and full particulars address the Auctioneer. Sale positive, rain or shine.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

Sea Gate.—Beautifully located plot near Atlantic Yacht Club; bargain. Hertwig, 254 Marlborough, Flatbush.

AUCTION SALE AT PALISADES PARK

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 2 P. M.,

ELEGANT RESERVED LOTS.

Choicest lots in the borough on Broad Av., Highland Av., and Hilliside Av.; sale rain or shine; at your own price, for cash down or monthly installments if desired; write for map. PALISADES REALTY CO., 40 8th Av., N. Y.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Choice Staten Island Property.

21 acres on high ground, near station and fronting macadamized turnpike; particularly desirable for subdivision; price only $21,000; terms reasonable. Address Attorney, Post Office Box 952, New York.

WATER FRONT FOR SALE,

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We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

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To be sold in various size parcels, also a 15-Room up-to-date Cottage, located

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29th St. and Broadway
42d St. and Broadway

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE PREMISES

THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

and about two acres,

at HOLLYWOOD PARK, WEST END, N. J.,

(Known as the William Hoey Estate.)

SATURDAY, JULY 28TH, 1906, at 12 o'clock M., RAIN OR SHINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This elegant cottage is one of the handsomest structures at ELBERON, WEST END, directly opposite the Hollywood Hotel, and known as Cottage No. 8, containing 23 light and large rooms, with elegant and exquisite furnishings, most of which were collected by Mr. Hoey, former President of Adams Express Co., during his travels in Europe; surrounded by beautiful lawns and spacious drives, and within about 3 minutes' walk from depot.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY.—By boat at the foot of West 42d Street or Cedar Street to Atlantic Highlands, or via Penn. R. R. or New Jersey Central R. R. to West End Station. Caretaker on premises.

SIXTY PER CENT. OF PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 4½ per cent. for THREE YEARS.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Maps and further information can be obtained at office of above auctioneer.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

BY ORDER OF THE

REALTY ASSOCIATES,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1906,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

266 VALUABLE CANARSIE LOTS,

Ave. L and Remsan Ave.,

E. 86th, E. 87th, E. 88th, E. 89th and E. 91st St.,

CANARSIE,

32d Ward, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

Close to the Canarsie Extension of the Kings County Elevated Railroad.

STATION AT AV. L.

Five-cent fare to Manhattan. Property also accessible by the trolley lines on Rockaway Av. Avenue L macadamized. Water mains on Avenue L. Excellent grade. Property within a short walk of Canarsie Landing and the new City Park.

All Titles Insured Without Any Expense to Purchasers by

THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

Lots May Be Paid for in

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS,

Or With a Discount of Five Per Cent. for All Cash.

Maps and additional information from the REALTY ASSOCIATES, 176 Remsen St., Brooklyn, or JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., 211 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 187 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOUNTAIN LAKE FARM.

225 acres, $1,800; spring-watered pasture for 20 cows and 100 sheep; smooth and comparatively level fields, cutting 35 tons good English hay; valuable orchard; 300 barrels of apples in season; plenty of wood and timber for farm, and $600 or $600 worth can be sold at near-by barrel factory at $4 per cord; neat 8-room house; piazza; broad view of lake and mountains; barn, 40x62; stable, 20x24; sheep-shed and henhouse; buildings in good repair and supplied with never-failing running spring water; ½ mile to village; to settle estate, only $1,800, with $1,000 down. Details in "Strout's List, No. 34," mailed FREE. E. A. STROUT, Dept. 1, 150 Nassau St., New York.

For sale, in the beautiful Village of Great Barrington, on the very best street in town, a very desirable and attractive 2-story house, with ell; hot-water system heats whole house; bathroom and all modern conveniences; large stable, three single and one box stall, room for several carriages; nearly one acre of ground; apples, pears, cherries, and currants in abundance; great view from verandas of house; I will sell this attractive place for $6,500, and on easy terms. Address H. C. Woodin, Great Barrington, Mass.

For Sale—50 miles from Grand Central Station, gentleman's farm and country place; 45 acres; small lake and stream; two houses; one just finished; 18 rooms and bathroom and 10 rooms and two bathrooms; steam heat, gas, hardwood floor, &c.; suitable for hotel, boarding house, or institution; price $23,000. SYLVIA CARTER, 115 East 34th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

COTTAGE, seven rooms; plot 50x100; also cottage, 12 rooms, 100x160; stable and all improvements; located at Rutherford, N. J.; sell or exchange for Bronx lots. CRANSTON, 620 West 25th St.

Exchange $5,000 cash and 47 improved suburban building lots, free and clear, for greater New York income property. Levine, 378 Broadway. Telephone 4168 Franklin.

REAL ESTATE.

Estimates Wanted

For improving a large tract of land in the city of Mt. Vernon. Cutting streets, grading, concreting sidewalks, planting trees, etc.

CHESTERFIELD LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.
4,025 THIRD AV., N. Y. CITY.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—In Skaneateles Village, on the lake shore, property belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. C. J. Porter; land, dwelling house, boat and ice house. For particulars address (Miss) M. W. Burdsall, Skaneateles, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

LIFE BUILDING 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.

Furnished apartment; parlor alcove and bath. Also apartment, 2 rooms, bath, and 4 rooms and bath; from October 1st, unfurnished.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street.

A VARIED LINE OF PROPERTY

suitable for investment or speculation in thriving sections of the city, on and adjacent to main thoroughfares; apartment houses, elevator and non-elevator; business buildings, private houses, and building lots; lists on application.

N. L. & L. OTTINGER,
31 NASSAU STREET.

Must Sell Immediately—Near 116th St. and 8th Av., $4,500 cash, five-story double, 25x100, 5 rooms and bath, 2 stores and basements; rent $3,200; price $31,000. A. H. Zeligsohn, care A. M. Schwartz, 110 West 111th St.

S Mortgage Loans; Titles Searched; reasonable charges. Schleimer Bros., Lawyers, 6 Wall. S

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY, TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

865 2d Av.—5-story tenement; mortgage $21,000; price $25,500; rent $2,700. Lippner, 116 Nassau.

West Side.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS

We have nearing completion twelve 4-story American basement dwellings, north side of 141st St., between Convent and Amsterdam Avs.... These houses will be finished in the very best manner and will be sold at Moderate Prices. Those contemplating the purchase of a modern dwelling would do well to investigate this section, (which is restricted and one of the best in the city).... Select your house now, and we will have it ready for you when you return from the country in the Fall.... Price, terms, and full particulars on application. Brokers protected.

Picken Realty Co.
OWNERS ON PREMISES, OR
360 West 125th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Av.

BELOW 57TH ST., WEST SIDE, FOUR-STORY FACTORY, 150 H. P. ENGINE, ABOUT 50 BY 200; EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT, AND 75 BY 100, ONE-STORY 25 FEET HIGH; POSSESSION; SATISFACTORY PRICE; SPLENDID SHIPPING. PETER A. & MARTIN LALOR, 621 BROADWAY.

Factory, West Broadway.—6-story, basement, 75x100; power boilers, engine, elevators, electric lighting, sprinkler system; $145,000; mortgage, $80,000, 4½%, 9 years to run. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

137th St., near 7th Av. Driveway.—47x100; 3-story and basement, with extension; private block; eleven rooms, two baths; must be seen to be appreciated; by permit only. C. F. Heitmann, 2,472 7th Av., near 144th St.

5th Av. Corner, near 113th St.—Five-story triple; guaranteed rents, $6,500; price, $70,000. C. F. Heitmann, 2,472 7th Av., near 144th St.

Lenox Av., near 114th St.—Double flat, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; stores; price, $48,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

69th St., Near Columbus.—83x100.5, with 5 4-story and basements; good for hotel apartment; will sell for ground value. Wm. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

East Side.

FOR SALE ON 118TH ST.

KEY TO THE CORNER

3-story and basement building.

PRICE $7,250

Inquire personally only, Aarons, 715 6th Av. Telephone 3102 Bryant.

22d St., Near 3d Av.—3-story building, 25x38.9; subject mtge. $13,000 at 5% for 5 years, and lease for 3 years; easy terms. What am I offered? Wm. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

A three-story brownstone dwelling on East 118th St., 10 rooms and bath; new plumbing; mortgage to suit; price to quick buyer, $6,500. J. R. Vaccarelli, 348 East 114th St.

New-law 5-story apartment house, just completed, on Jackson Av., near 156th St.; lot 25x77.8; bargain; $23,000. C. Geo. Seiboth, 1,971 1st Av.

$50,000 at 4% to loan, first mortgage, Manhattan property. W Box 150 Times Downtown.

$1,000 to $25,000 cash for security to lease two tenements on the lower east side, or will purchase. W Box 168 Times Downtown.

Builders—Chrystie St., plot 50x186, with building loan; for lofts, shops, or music hall; price $95,000. Wm. Halperin, 218 Canal St.

Tenement on 3d Av., near 35th St.—5-story 10-room house; price, $32,000. Dunn & Morley, 40 West 23d St.

$45,000.—6th St., near Avenue B.; 5-story, 2 stores; rent, $4,400; mortgage at 4½%; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

88-85 Cannon St.—Rents about $7,800; mortgage $63,500; price $77,000. Frank's Shoe Store, 138 6th Av.

Private house, 3-story brick, corner Park Av., $15,000. Charles Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Must Sell.—East 81st St.; 15-room brownstone private house; principals. Lewi, 695 B'way.

Below 14th Street.

NEW MODERN LOFT BUILDING, NO. 59 BANK ST.—6-story, all improvements; elevator; extra fire line; heavily timbered; 14,000 square ft. floor space. C. S. Robinson, Owner, 39 Hancock Place, New York City.

45 St. James St., adjoining corner Madison, 25x59; real value $17,000; will sell for $14,000. Geo. F. Patton, 218 Canal St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

LOOK FOR HAHN Two-family house; 11 rooms, 2 baths, Gleason estate, near Westchester Av. Trolley and proposed Subway extension; price $5,800; cash $2,000; Westchester Av., near 174th St. Open Sunday.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

A Bargain.—Must be sold, little cash required, balance at 4½ per cent.; within 3 minutes Subway station, Prospect and Westchester Avs.; elegant 3-story brick dwelling; handsomely decorated; finished different hardwoods; full lot; restricted neighborhood. Owner, Box 40 Times, Harlem.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

Bargain!—Finest detached 2-family house on Anthony Av., Mt. Hope, Tremont's most desirable residential section; extra deep lot, 15 rooms, 2 baths; owner leaving country; must sell; $10,000. George E. Buckbee, 708 Tremont Av.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Bargain—One-family cottage, in choice section, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, all improvements, 50x100; beautiful garden, shrubs and trees, near Subway; price $5,500; $1,500 cash. Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sundays.

Lots.—Cheap lots near Westchester Av., from $500 to $1,000, on easy terms. Call and see me. Geo. A. Devine, 174th St. and Westchester Av.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG, 2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Bedford Park detached one-family house, 9 rooms, bath, all improvements, overlooking Bronx Park; rent $35 per month. Inquire Owner, 3,126 Webster Av.

$100 CASH, balance monthly payments, buys fine lots, 213th St.; price, $700 each; open Sunday.

EDWARD POLAK, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Bathgate Av., near 174th St., one block from "L" station and trolley; modern five-story flat, 50x102x116; four families on floor; six rooms, bath each apartment; fireproof; rents $7,320; price $60,000. Kerby, 722 Tremont Av.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

A 2-family dream, cheap, 14 Nelson Av., near McComb's Dam Park; open for inspection. Conway & Corcoran, 50 William, afternoons.

1,347 Vyse Av., Bronx—Private house; mortgage $5,500; price $7,000. Lippner, 116 Nassau.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted to rent 2 or 3 adjoining houses for family boarding purposes between 20th and 59th Sts., Lexington and 9th Avs. J. H. S., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

Wanted to rent a four-story dwelling, unfurnished, west side, between 68th and 80th Sts. J. H. S., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

MANY A RICH MAN

owes his wealth to taking advantage of opportunities. Fortunate speculation brings riches to many. There is no surer means to wealth than high-class New York City real estate. It can't be stolen, lost, or burned up. It's there as long as the world stands.

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

offers you a chance to-day to make

300% Profit Within 2 Years

The Blackwell's Island Bridge, the Belmont and Pennsylvania tunnels will soon make it practically an extension of Manhattan. Trains will run from Broadway to Elmhurst Heights in 9 minutes for 5 cents. Builders are already erecting large numbers of choice Colonial cottages. This ideal high ground is being quickly taken up for homes of New York's teeming millions. Your future is on the way. Meet it half way by

INVESTIGATING TO-DAY TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

Queens Manor at Queens

NEW YORK CITY

600 RESTRICTED LOTS

With all city improvements and four years to pay. Buy lots now and by the time your last installment is paid values will be doubled.

WATER, ELECTRICITY, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, TROLLEY, 46 STEAM AND 50 THIRD-RAIL TRAINS DAILY, PUBLIC LIBRARY, FREE POSTAL DELIVERY, MACADAM ROADS, CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND HIGH, HEALTHY LAND. All grades established by Evans Bros., Civil Engineers. Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free to purchaser. No taxes the first year.

Get free tickets from agents wearing cards "Queens Manor," meeting following trains:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
E. 34th St., N. Y., 1:50 & 3 P. M.	E. 34th St., N. Y., 1:50.
Flatbush Av. (3d rail local,) 1:24, 2:24, 3:24 P. M.	Flatbush Av., 10:46 A. M., 12:10, 1:11, 2:10 and 3:30 P. M.
Nostrand Av., 4 minutes later.	Nostrand Av., 4 minutes later.
East N. Y., 8 minutes later.	East N. Y., 8 minutes later.

Come direct and fare will be refunded. Agents always on the Manor.

Write for maps, booklets, full information and free tickets.

READ REALTY COMPANY

Telephone 996—Main. 44 Court Street (Temple Bar), Brooklyn

PRICES GO UP ON JULY 23D.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET, "HOW FORTUNES ARE MADE."

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.
150 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
PHONE 5547 BEEKMAN
MILTON S. KISTLER, President. T. I. McNEECE, Sec. & Treas.

For Sale or Rent, Flushing—Best location; frame house, filled in with brick; in perfect condition; nine good rooms on first and second floors, bathrooms, etc.; abundant servants' rooms in third story; $900 per annum. W. B. Lawrence.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pleasantville Heights

Only a short ride from Grand Central Station on the Harlem Railroad.

We Are to Have Direct Rapid Transit.

With the Running of Electric trains, which is to begin soon, the increase in value is bound to come.

LOTS FROM $175 AND UPWARD.

WILL DOUBLE IN A SHORT TIME.

We Furnish Loans to Builders.

All city conveniences—fine hotels, excellent stores, markets, churches, Public High Schools, up-to-date fire department, water, electric lights, etc., at hand. Property is restricted. Fare 11c. 30 trains day and night. Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. of New York, free of charge. Lots and plots sold on easy terms.

Call or Write for Booklet and Passes.

COMMUTERS' REALTY CO.,

240 Broadway

Branch Offices

33 E. 125th St. 125 W. 40th St.
2663 Third Ave. Near 142d St.

Open evenings, including Saturdays.

MT. VERNON HOMES
MY SPECIALTY.

List of desirable houses furnished on application. Write and give your requirements as to size of house and lot and amount of cash you will invest.

Bargains $4,000 to $30,000
Rentals $35 and upwards.

WILBUR DE REVERE,
163 First St., Mount Vernon, N.Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.

GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT,

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND

Choice plots for home seekers or for investment. Write or call for description, tickets, &c.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone, 6,000 Cortlandt.

MOHICAN PARK

Lots, at Dobbs Ferry Station, 20 minutes out on electrification of Hudson River Railroad; all improvements; easy terms; commutation 10c. Greatest opportunity. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Farm for sale on the heights of Scarsdale; 250 acres; 400 feet above tidewater; overlooking Sound for 15 miles, surrounding country for 20 miles. R. Rutledge, 75 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

At Sacrifice.—Nine-room house, all improvements; plenty ground. Owner, Box 122, Mount Vernon.

Westchester Co. farms, villas, homes; 40 years selling Hudson River property. See Travis & Sons, 203 Broadway, 2,169 Courtlandt.

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

House, 9 rooms and bath; located on one of the most fashionable avenues in the town on a corner lot 50x100, with all improvements, sewer, water, gas, electric light, bath; furnace; price, $5,800; terms arranged to suit purchaser. Address for particulars Charles S. Colden, Whitestone, Long Island.

REAL ESTATE.
OUT OF CITY.

FOR SALE

IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PART OF

Litchfield County, Conn.,

small hotel and four handsome cottages

ON A TRACT OF SIXTY ACRES; elevation of 1,000 feet overlooking two lakes, with large frontage on one. The land is well laid out and property has been well cared for. This hotel has been successfully operated for a number of years past, to its capacity, and can be seen at present in full operation. The property offers great inducement for either the enlargement of the hotel or sub-division of the property into cottage sites. It is adjacent to and lies between three of the most attractive villages in Connecticut and within easy access of the Harlem division of the N. Y. Central Railroad, two and one half hours of New York City. Can be purchased at a low figure.

Further particulars, photograph views at

(789) **GEO. R. READ & CO.,**
No. 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

For Sale.—Country seat for city gentleman, with 54 acres; Orange Co., N. Y.; one mile from Erie Ry. station; 65 miles out; 20 acres natural meadow; two never failing streams; buildings all new; stable accommodations for 35 head of stock. "An ideal home." Cheap for cash. Address Box 58, Bullville, N. Y.

An attractive Summer home in the beautiful hills of Sullivan County, New York, one-half mile from Monticello, a 12-room house, 2 barns, 60 acres, twenty of which are woodlands; price $6,000. Completely furnished, including piano. Elevation about 1,900 feet. Apply to owner, A. Schroeder, 39 Cortlandt St., New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—A.—A.— A.—A.—A.—

STUDIOS.

Southeast corner 6th Av. and 55th St.—Light store, studio floors; large show windows; one with north skylight; steam heated.
24 East 23d St.—Half second floor.
68 West 46th St.—1 floor studio.

STORES.

218 Centre St.—Store and basement.
Southeast cor. Broome-Suffolk Sts.—Store-basement.
41 Bowery.—Store and basement cellar.

LOFTS.

24 East 23d St.—Half first loft studio; skylight; elevator service.

BASEMENTS.

968 6th Av.—Basement.
906 6th Av.—Basement.
802 6th Av.—Basement.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

NEW MODERN LOFT BUILDING, NO. 59 BANK ST.—Six-story, all improvements; elevator; extra fire line; heavily timbered; 14,000 square feet floor space. C. S. Robinson, Owner, 39 Hancock Place, New York City.

Studios and offices to let in Broadway Studio Building, No. 2,231 Broadway, N. Y.; very desirable location; Subway station same block, 79th St.; steam heat and elevator. Apply to Thomas Dimond, No. 128 West 33d St.

ADJOINING 4TH AV.
114 EAST 28TH ST.,
NEAR SUBWAY STATION.

Elegant light showroom and office in new fire-proof building; moderate rentals. Apply on premises.

Desk room; stenographer; telephone; modern office building near Broadway and 23d St., with every convenience. A Box 183 Times Downtown.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE!

Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room. EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Store to let, with living rooms, opposite schoolhouse; good terms to desirable party. Apply janitor, 117 Edgecombe Av., 140th St., one block west of 8th Av.

FIFTH AVENUE,

N. E. Cor. 28th St. Open for inspection.

Building, 3 stories, 40x50 feet, at 511 West 45th St., (rear;) suitable for light manufacturing. Havilah M. Smith, 243 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, studios; 131 East 34th St., elevator; rent, $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Investment Wanted.—Several Manhattan tenements or flats, or good corner; have $30,000 cash; full particulars and lowest price requested to receive consideration. Address Investor, Box 95 Bloomfield, N. J.

Desire $36,000 first mortgage at 5 per cent. for term of 3 or 5 years on elegant 5-story triple flat, 91st St., near Lexington Av. Principals call. Read, 40 West 34th St.

Wanted—Hotel, 125 rooms, stables, outbuildings, 50 acres of land, preferably near lake or stream within one hour of city. Address L. A. Malkiel, 116 Nassau.

Owners—Send promptly particulars private houses; clients waiting; quick sales. Levine, 16 East 97th St.

Would like to lease half dozen buildings in good locality; business property preferred. A. Kosofsky, 753 6th Av.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Owners, we sell, rent, manage and insure property. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th St.

Owners—Send particulars of property for sale. A. Roth, 941 East 163th St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO

JAMAICA

It is the centre of the vast transit developments that are creating a new order of things in the Borough of Queens.

In a couple of years it will be a great railroad centre and distributing point for all of Long Island. Its rapid growth is assured.

Lots in the town of Jamaica are now being sold by the front foot, purchases having been made last Spring at prices ranging as high as $100 a front foot.

By the time trains are running through the East River tunnels the present outskirts of Jamaica will be built up solidly with houses, and prices will then be asked for a lot which an acre may be had for to-day.

IN CEDAR MANOR

A new development immediately outside of the old Jamaica village and within 10 blocks of where lots are selling for $100 a front foot,

We offer for sale a Limited number of lots

for $300 to $600 each.

Terms, $25 Down, Balance $5 a month.

TITLES FULLY GUARANTEED.

The $600 lots front on New York Avenue, on which runs a double track trolley line. Within one block of the property a new railroad depot is being built which will bring this plot within 20 minutes' ride of 34th Street.

The property is beautifully situated, and especially adapted for residential sites.

THE HOUSE AND HOME CO., 202 East 23d St., New York City.

18 East 125th St., N. Y. 1911 Broadway, Brooklyn.

395 Bridge St., Brooklyn. 824 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Broadway-Flushing

You can now buy beautiful lots close to the new station, with macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, shade trees, gas, water, and electric light for

FROM $400 TO $600 PER LOT

which are certain to double in value when the transportation improvements are completed.

Broadway, Flushing, has both railroad and trolley service, with a five-cent fare to Manhattan. It is now only twenty minutes from East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and will be only fourteen minutes from Herald Square when the Pennsylvania Tunnels are completed.

Douglas Manor

You can now buy some of the choicest lots in Douglas Manor with a fine view of Little Neck Bay, with macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, shade trees, hedges, city water, and electric light for

FROM $250 TO $500 PER LOT

Surrounded on three sides by Little Neck Bay, and covered by grand forest trees, Douglas Manor is absolutely the most beautiful spot on Long Island.

Send for maps, beautiful colored views, and free tickets to visit the property.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 WEST 34TH STREET. Tel. 114—38th.

A Fortune Awaits Those Who Buy Now at

TERMINAL HEIGHTS.

14 Minutes by Trolley, with Sewer and All City Improvements.

Send for Booklet to-day, which contains maps and views, relative distances, showing exact location of the new transportation routes.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

You can make no better or sounder investment. Improvements are being rapidly pushed and building operations of a most extensive kind have begun.

Lots Are Sold on Easy Payments or Discount for Cash.

QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION,

1123 Broadway. Telephone 4813 Madison Sq.

GREAT BARGAIN IN

Hempstead Lots.

PARK SQUARE LOTS in Hempstead, L. I., are the best and cheapest lots ever offered on Long Island. Special sale of these fine lots this week. SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Send at once for particulars and new maps, "25 Miles around New York."

L. W. Spear Company,

171 BROADWAY, - - - - - - NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

QUEENSBORO HILL

SEE THAT HILL!

AT THE QUEEN OF QUEENS

FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND

Visit Queensboro Hill Before Making Your Real Estate Investment.

60 TRAINS DAILY. TROLLEY EVERY 5 MINUTES.

LOTS $250 UP. 30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Broad cement sidewalks, shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR of beautiful illustrations, full particulars.

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LOTS 25x100 AND LARGER.

$125 Up; $10 Down; $6 Per Month.

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Between Babylon and Lindenhurst.

Situated on the Merrick Road and Wellwood Av., 3 minutes' walk from railroad station and Great South Bay.

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Temple Bar Building, 30-44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Telephone 1057 Main. Branch Office, Babylon, N. Y. Tel. 67 Babylon

ROCKAWAY PARK

ON THE ATLANTIC. IN GREATER N. Y.

The Pearl of the western section of the Rockaways. Between the Ocean and Jamaica Bay.

Express from L. I. City, Brooklyn Bridge, and Flatbush Av. electric trains.

Ideal Seashore Residence. Restricted. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS PAID FOR BY COMPANY. Over 150 cottages newly built.

LOTS $700 UP

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

10 Per Cent. Off for Cash Sales.

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N. B.—Prices subject to change without notice.

The demand for seashore property so near City Hall is increasing. Nature's supply is limited. Do not wait for completion of tunnels. Now is the time to buy.

Apply for Maps and Particulars to

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182 Broadway (Corbin Bldg.) and 111 John St., N. Y., or at our R. E. Office on the property.

SHORE FRONT BARGAIN

70 acres, with over 1,000 feet frontage on Long Island Sound, two hours from the city; located on main highway and suitable for gentleman's country place or for subdivision. Farmhouse and other buildings, cultivated fields, woods, cliffs, sandy beach. This is positively the cheapest piece of shore front to be had on Long Island.

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American-born citizens can secure large four-lot building sites free. American Colony, Bellport.

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$5 Down Monthly

Buy Acres Get Rich

NEVER TOO HOT TO MAKE MONEY

ONE-HALF ACRE

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Small Farm For Little Money

NEW YORK CITY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUBURB.

HOME OF MILLIONAIRES. RIGHT ON THE BAY.

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10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF BY PAYING ALL CASH.

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Each of these days at 10:30 o'clock from Long Island City and Flatbush Av. station, B'klyn.

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A Restricted Private Park

Large frontage on the picturesque shore of Manhasset Bay. Deep water at low tide. Sandy bathing beach. Attractive surroundings. Thirty-eight minutes to Manhattan. Handsome illustrated booklet and terms on application. Free Transportation. Our carriages meet trains at Manhasset Station.

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GO TO-DAY TO "ROBIN WOOD"

AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

500 HOME SITES

situated on Hempstead and Freeport Trolley, only a few minutes from Hempstead Village.

The finest lots in Hempstead for a home. Will double in value within a year, on line of great improvements.

$100 Upward—Reasonable Terms, $10 Down, $5 Monthly.

Liberal discount for cash, or 60% can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at 5%.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

Get tickets of agents at station.

Sale days, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Trains leave E. 34th St., L. I. R. R., 1:50 P.M. } week days. Flatbush Av. Station, 2 P.M. }

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Full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

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Bought and Sold by C. E. CLAY, 9 Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

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Big money for good men on new realty development; backed by large capital; extensive advertising and elaborate improvements. Best proposition yet; state qualifications. Address Responsible, Box 123 Times Downtown.

Freeport.—205 lots, not humbug lots, 20x100, but 25x135; worth $400 each, $82,000; property mapped, restricted; streets made; shade trees; 2 fronts trolley; grade perfect; excellent surroundings; must sell immediately; $30,000; speculators' opportunity. Maps, particulars, William P. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Eastport.—874 acres, mile depot, adjoins Eastport Club; good soil; several miles road front; only large available tract unsold; $20 acre; correspondence solicited. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Great Neck, L. I.—8 blocks from depot; seven rooms, bath, all improvements; electric light; shade trees; rent or sell, a bargain. Address owner, Alfred Bradley, residence opposite.

30 acres at Bayport, Long Island, with fine country house and buildings, on Merrick Road; immediate possession if desired. E. A. Tredwell, 147 Nassau St.

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Overlooking Little Neck Bay, Douglas Manor Station, three superb lots at low price. Room 134, 116 West 39th St.

Hollis Terrace.—Full particulars at Stewart Realty Co.'s New York office, 1,402 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St. 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath. Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

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Tel. 70 River. 674 Columbus Av.

802 6th Av.—Six-room flors.
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75-77 West 44th St.—4-5-room floor, $28-$45.
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Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

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818 TO 828 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartments of 4 and 7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel 2018—38th.

"THE BERWYN."

306 WEST 93D ST.

Apartment of 8 unusually large, all light rooms and 2 baths; elevator and all modern improvements. Rent, $1,200. Apply to Owner or Janitor, on premises.

$55. 243 WEST 135TH ST. $55.

Unequalled for Price.

Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

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Choice 6-room apartments, $50; high-class; elevator service; fine entrance; one block from Subway. Superintendent, 126 West 127th St., or Bierhoff & Co., 48 West 125th St.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH $32-$38.

Large, light rooms, steam and hot water; L and Subway stations convenient. Inquire 144 West 103d, or R. Levers, 376 Lenox.

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200 West 82d St., high-class apartment of 6 rooms and bath; every modern improvement; every room light; reasonable rent. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

At The Manitour, 221 West 141st St., near "L" and Subway; four, five, and six large rooms and bath; day and night elevator service; telephone, electricity; $30, $47.50. Apply Supt.

For Small Families.—Five large, light rooms and bath, all improvements; house entirely done over; rents only $22-$24. Inquire 448 Lenox Av., or R. Levers, 376 Lenox.

104th St., 69 West—$38 to $42, 6 rooms and bath, exposed plumbing, steam and hot-water supply; private hall; station block; select private families only.

$19-$23, corner flat, all four and five rooms, tiled bath, all improvements; steam, hot water; 125 Edgecombe Av., block west 8th Av. 140th St. L station.

Four rooms, bath; newly decorated; one flight; suitable dressmaker; $23; another, $21. 609 Columbus Av.

102d St., 306 West.—Single fireproof apartment, 8 rooms, overlooking drive; rent, $85. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

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66th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

8 West 65th St., Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,000 UNDER VALUE.

Unusually attractive Northern New Jersey home, 11 rooms, plot 100x145; exceptionally accessible by two routes; city improvements; mortgage, $4,500; low interest. Owner, Room 1,502, 277 Broadway.

$3,900; $800 cash; handsome new house, plot, eight rooms, bath, latest improvements; dining room paneled, plate rail, fine fixtures, colonnade arches, open nickel plumbing; HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, half hour out. STROHM & CO., 429 6th Av.

To Let.—Netherwood, N. J., large house, steam heat, electric light, all improvements; charming location on leading avenue; extensive view; two acres in lawn and shade; stable, &c. J. R. H., Box 156 Times, Downtown.

A.—A Cottage, seven rooms; plot 50x100; also cottage, 12 rooms, plot 100x100; stable and all improvements; located at Rutherford, N. J.; terms to satisfy buyer. CRANSTON, 629 West 25th.

FARM FOR SALE.—SIXTY ACRES, LARGE HOUSE; TENANT HOUSE; EIGHT HUNDRED FRUIT TREES; TELEPHONE; PRICE, $5,000. BOX 35, PRINCETON, N. J.

Two new one-family houses, all improvements; year rental $600; price $5,500. E. R., 163 Armstrong Av., Jersey City, N. J.

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APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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THE SAXONY,

250 WEST 82D ST.

8 large light rooms and 2 baths; Rent, $1,800 per year.

THE FORRES,

251 WEST 81ST.

Corner apartment, 7 light rooms and bath; Rent, $1,300 per year.

103 & 105 WEST 77TH ST.

Private house block; 7 rooms and bath; Rent, $50 to $55 per month.

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43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

Apartments, 147 East 30th St.

Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat; hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $48 to $50.

Schermerhorn Model House, 354 East 66th St., corner 1st Av. Apartments of 3 and 4 large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; rents, $17.50 to $24.00. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

A.—Stuyvesant Park Section; Evarts and Senate, 231-5 2d Av., 5 and 6 rooms; hall and telephone service; $40-$38. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

60th St., 248 East.—Elegant parlor floor and basement, private block; $60. Bellamy, owner, 1,030 3d Av. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $16. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Modern apartments, 138 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $55 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Brooklyn.

246 67th St., Bay Ridge.—6 rooms and bath; all light; rent reasonable to small, select family. J. Kampe.

Bronx.

Boston Road, 1,272, Facing McKinley Square.—Select apartments; five sunny rooms, bath; modern improvements; electric lighting throughout; rent, $24.

Bronx.—Lady to share apartment, high-class house; use of kitchen; $12 monthly. Box 124 Times Downtown.

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A HOUSE

READY FOR OCCUPANCY, ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON PLOT 50x100 FT.; OAK AND CHESTNUT FINISH, 2½ STORIES, 7 ROOMS, BATH, COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES, PARQUET FLOORS, LARGE CELLAR, VERANDA, CEMENT WALKS; 2 MINUTES FROM DOUBLE TRACK EXPRESS TROLLEY SERVICE; SEWER, WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT; MACADAMIZED STREETS, SIDEWALKS, ETC., AT

MORSEMERE.

PRICE $5,900; TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER; LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. TAKE FRANKLIN OR 42ND OR 130TH ST. FERRIES AND TROLLEY, OR 23RD ST. AND CHAMBERS ST. FERRIES AND N. R. R. OF N. J. BOOKLET AND TRANSPORTATION FREE.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.

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STOP PAYING RENT.

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company, Times Building, Broadway & 42nd St., N. Y.

PEERLESS CRANFORD

is no misnomer. Swept by mountain breezes. Always cool and inviting. Shady streets. Beautiful Rahway River. Ideal canoeing. Golf grounds, fine Club House. Absolutely pure water. Unexcelled record for health. Every city convenience. Every country comfort. On main line of Central R. R. of New Jersey. Ferries, Liberty and West 23d Streets. All new double decked boats. Time 40 minutes. 55 trains daily. Commutation, 10½ cents. In the very best location we have a few choice lots and plots remaining unsold, for cash or on monthly payments. Houses can be erected on your own plans ready for occupancy by November 15th next if you BUY NOW. A good part of the cost can remain on mortgage if you wish. Write us for booklets and free railroad tickets.

MANOR REALTY CO., CRANFORD, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.

200 FEET ABOVE

and overlooking lower New York Bay. The most sightly property on New Jersey Coast.

Plot 300x400 Feet.

Comfortable house, 14 rooms, stables, and outbuildings, fruit, and shade.

MUST BE SOLD to close an estate.

Located near Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey. Inquire Room No. 1,903, No. 21 Park Row.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—Beautiful home, bargain, perfect condition; corner, 271x323; house 14 rooms, including bath and laundry; all improvements; new barn; beautiful lawn; shade, fruit, garden, walks, driveway, &c.; purchaser can retain 121 front and 323 depth with buildings and subdivide and sell corner, 150x328. Descriptive circular, with views and price, mailed on application. S. F. Douglass, 246 Washington St.

Why are the hills of Bergen County the best place to live? Because the ground is high, and healthful; air is dry; schools are fine; delightful surroundings; low prices; only 45 minutes to Chambers St.; I offer houses and plots with every improvement on astonishingly easy terms; send for illustrated book. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

A.—Suitable boarding, roadhouse, or private residence; large house, 17 rooms, improvements; barn; four acres lawn and garden; river front; three blocks depot and trolley to Newark and Hoboken; flagged sidewalks; 14 minutes by rail; Lyndhurst, adjoining Rutherford, N. J.; might exchange. E. D. CORDTS, 235 Broadway, 11 to 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy cook, laundress, waitress. Flaherty's Employment Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Rler.

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SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By first-class French seamstress; good dressmaker; by the day. 176 Christopher St., city.

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STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; willing to work painstaking, and reliable; willing to work hard; references. Anxious, Box 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Miss Morris, 141 Times Downtown.

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Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, stock brokerage; 9 years with present employers; strictly sober, industrious, and painstaking; age 30; salary moderate. P Box 312 Times, Times Square.

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BUTLER and VALET.—(Swiss;) single; first-class city references. Address John, 253 East 31st St.

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COACHMAN or HELPER.—Can ride and drive well; single or pair; can furnish good references; am English, aged 35 years. H. Rice, 429 Dunham Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN, with established jobbing trade, city and out-of-town, for ladies' belts and bags, wants position on commission basis. "Belts," Box 152 Times Downtown.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Country; a young man on a gentleman's place to make himself useful. W., Box 124 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

JAPANESE wants position as school boy; city or country. Oku, 41 East 19th St.

WANTED—First-class journeymen coat and pants makers to leave city. 116 Java St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR ON THE LARGEST NEW YORK DAILIES AND CAN FURNISH REFERENCE AS TO ABILITY FROM SAME, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. R BOX 148 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 25, high inventive ability is open for position Aug. 1st; I want to apply my talent only with a concern where the chances for rapid advancement are excellent; salary no object; excellent references; no objection to leaving city. Address M. Y., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—High grade; fine table; Summer rates.

88TH ST., 259 WEST.—Lovely home in exclusive private family; library, literary, and artistic atmosphere; sunny room and bedroom; $25 for two; $30 for three; no more desired; references.

93D ST., 153 WEST.—Exceptionally light, airy, well-furnished room; select home; parlor dining room.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms to rent with board. Transients.

26TH ST., 154 EAST.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

135TH ST., 624 EAST.—Comfortable room and board, convenient location; cheerful surroundings; terms moderate; please call.

MADISON AV., 678, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Out-of-Town.

Several artists or literary workers (ladies) can have reasonable board with lady artist near the beautiful Chesapeake; references exchanged. Address A., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

WANTED by two young ladies (sisters) room, with board; prefer large room, southern exposure, on same floor with bath; highest references exchanged; state price. Address M. L., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

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25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select neighborhood; low rates; Summer transients.

28TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large comfortably furnished front room; moderate terms.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric light; private baths; transients; business parlor; telephone.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; near Times Square; low rates; Summer transients.

44TH ST., 200 WEST. (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; running water; every convenience; $2.50 up; private house.

90TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room, overlooking Hudson; Subway express; references. Stuart.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Four bright, airy, rooms, singly or en suite; light housekeeping if desired; Summer rates. Inquire 4 P. M.

118TH ST., 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable room; running water, wardrobe, tiled bath, in select apartment; Subway and surface cars; $3. Allen.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 426.—Large, light room, furnished, with set bowl and bath, in private family; price, $3.00. F. E. Dixon.

LENOX AV., 426, Near 131st St.—Handsomely furnished large, airy front room; moderate; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms; excellent table; special rates; references; Southerners.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Airy, sanitary Summer house suites; single rooms; electric light; references, Pepper's.

34TH ST., 140 EAST, near 5th Av.—Rates for Summer; exceptionally clean, cool rooms; plenty hot water; telephone; transients.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant hall room; reasonable.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; Summer rates; telephone 4257—38th.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

Mount Vernon.

UNION AV., 81, Mount Vernon.—Large furnished room, suitable for one or two persons, in private family, two blocks from trolley and train; terms moderate. M. K.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Wanted—By osteopathic physician, three furnished or unfurnished rooms, running water; southern exposure; between 6th and Madison Avs., 42d and 59th Sts. K. S., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Stenographers.

WANTED—A number of capable young women stenographers for temporary and permanent positions. Call The Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man to assist bookkeeper in wholesale house; must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures. Address, stating experience, references, and salary expected, F. W. P., Box 140 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, want a number of bright girls to act as parcel wrappers; experience unnecessary. Apply to Superintendent of Department of Wrapping, basement.

WANTED—Woman, single, thirty-five to forty, good at figures, plain, neat writer, Gentile, living at home. Address, with references, own handwriting, Manufacturing Jeweler, Box 881, New York City.

WANTED—An excellent position is open to intelligent, conscientious women who will devote a few hours daily to real estate work. Apply, between 10 and 4, Mrs. Stephens, Room 202, 41 Park Row.

WANTED—Artists, thoroughly experienced in water color or satin work; none others need apply. Write, stating experience, L. T., 1,864 Broadway.

WANTED—Artists who are thoroughly experienced in painting on celluloid; none others need apply. Answer, stating experience, F. M., 1,864 Broadway.

WANTED—A young woman in the office of a publishing house; must be accurate at figures. Address Box 116 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

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Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Canadian woman; first-class laundress; shirts, collars; ladies' fine dresses; best personal reference. Miss O'Keefe, 218 East 55th St.

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NURSE.—A mother who is a college graduate and expert kindergartner, having two children of her own, is willing to take outdoor charge of a few children in the city from 1 to 5:30 o'clock for a nominal sum. Address Recreation, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

WANTED—An experienced salesman for New York City, one who has an established trade and can make arrangements at once with a leading Philadelphia silk house. Silk, Box 335 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Capable young men stenographers for temporary and permanent positions. Call The Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—A bright Christian boy of good family in the office of a manufacturing concern; one who writes a good hand and can figure quickly and accurately; wages, $4.00, with good chance of advancement. Manhattan, Box 112 Times Downtown.

MAKING A BUSINESS of securing high-grade business positions, we learn of openings which the individual does not hear about himself. Write for plan. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq.

WANTED—Men understanding Spanish and Portuguese languages, to be sent to foreign countries; must be men of ability; references required. T. S., Box 147 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A young man with some experience to assist on books; must be quick and accurate. Address, stating salary, C. F., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Rule manufactory requires good rule framers on squares. Address for particulars to Belcher Bros. Co., Irvington, N. J.

WANTED—Boy or young man for general office work; must be intelligent and write a good hand. R. Kipp, 222 East 24th St.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

POUR MILK IN GUTTERS TO SAVE BABIES' LIVES

Hundreds of Quarts Seized by Health Board Inspectors.

THEY SAY IT IS IMPURE

Kept Warm It Breeds Bacteria More Dangerous Than Milkman's Adulteration.

In the interest of the city's health in general and particularly that of the babies, Inspectors of the Health Department have been keeping a more vigilant watch than usual over the milk brought into the city. In the present hot spell, thousands of quarts of milk have been destroyed by order of the Inspectors, because of various forms of adulteration and improper temperature. It is no uncommon sight to see an Inspector stop a milkman on the street and examine his stock in trade.

One scorching day this week an Inspector in Amsterdam Avenue hailed a man who was driving a wagon containing some forty large cans of milk. After carefully examining the milk in every can the Inspector decided that all of it contained more bacteria than the law allows.

"Pour all that milk into the gutter," was his order to the milkman. "That may prevent a few people getting sick and a few babies from passing away altogether."

The milkman angrily protested, but the Inspector was firm. He refused to leave the vendor of milk until the contents of the last can were dumped into the gutter and a river of milk was flowing down the nearest sewer.

Observation has shown that milk can be safely kept for twenty-four hours in a temperature of fifty degrees Fahrenheit. Bacteria increase by compound ratio as the temperature rises above that point. Members of the Health Department have come to the conclusion that impure milk is the cause, when there is an increase in the child death rate in hot weather, and they attribute the impurity principally to the fact that the milk has been kept in a temperature above 50 degrees.

To prevent the neglect of milkmen to cool their milk properly, Inspectors visit all the receiving stations and creameries and also the farms where the milk comes from. The Inspectors have found that the largest quantity of milk that becomes unfit for use is sold in the stores of small grocers, bakers, and delicatessen dealers. They have made many seizures in such stores within the last week. Often the milk seized has not become sour, but it is dangerous for babies as it has been kept in too warm a place.

PLUNGING HORSE KICKS HER.

Hoofs of a Runaway Injure Mrs. Carr as She Sits in Her Carriage.

Daniel Kehon of 420 West Twentieth Street, a driver for Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, horse dealers, was trying out a green horse with a light wagon, going west though Twenty-second Street, yesterday. The horse became frightened at a passing automobile and bolted, plunging into a runabout in which Frank Carr of 105 Grand Street, Brooklyn, the manager of a theatre, and his wife were seated.

The horse reared on its hind legs when near the carriage and struck Mrs. Carr in the stomach with one of its hoofs. The blow would have knocked her out of the runabout had not her husband held her.

The accident happened in front of the Masonic Club, 12 West Twenty-second Street. Members of the club ran to the assistance of Mrs. Carr and carried her into the clubrooms. Dr. Peters of 8 West Thirty-sixth Street attended her there. He said that although the injury was painful, it was not serious

Mrs. Carr was taken home in the runabout by her husband. No arrests were made.

Tourists to Go Round the World.

Frederick Villiers, the war correspondent, artist, and traveler, has arranged to conduct a party of tourists around the world. The tour will include a visit to the battlefields of Manchuria and a stay in Japan, China, and Korea. The party, which will start westward from London in August, will return via the Suez Canal, completing the circle of the globe.

FIRST AID

to those seeking lost articles is offered by the Lost and Found column of The NewYork Times.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

Bill for Advertisement Sent After Insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Finds Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Monday night, near 12d and 6th Av., between 11 and 4 A. M., old mine diamond ring, deep setting; liberal reward. Jno J. Sullivan, 203 Broadway.

LOST—At New Canaan, Conn., a Scottish terrier; answers to the name of Chum. Reward will be paid for his return to Dr. Jas. W. McLane, New Canaan, Conn.

LOST—Dog, wire-haired fox terrier, small, around 39th and 6th Av.; liberal reward. Miss De Witt, 110 West 39th St., Hotel Hollywood.

LOST—On 3d Av. "L," Tuesday night, July 17, box of lantern slides, bound by shawl strap. Bring to Mr. Chambers, 213 East 123d St., and get reward.

LOST—Check book, on Reade St., N. Y.; reward offered. H. Bischoff, 313 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Jersey cow, strayed from home. Finder please return to T. Hayes, Ocean Av. and Avenue M.

LOST—Gray and red parrot; reward. J. T., 156 5th Av.

$10 REWARD.—Gold fob, snake design around stone. Room 1,500, 31 Nassau St.

LOST—July 18, on Columbus Av., between 84th and 81st, elevated station, a gold mosaic bracelet. $10 reward for return to Dufource & Co., Floor L, Produce Exchange Building, N. Y.

LOST—Diamond fob, initials L. R. on back, at American League Park, on Monday afternoon; liberal reward. Leo. Rullensohn, 49 Lafayette Place.

LOST—Garnet cuff button, between 92d St. and Central Park West, 81st St. and Times Square Subway station, or in Times Building, Wednesday morning; suitable reward. Return to Mr. Sanchez, 15th floor, Times Building.

$100.00 REWARD—Lost, diamond and sapphire link bracelet, Friday evening. McLean, 204 West 55th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Envelope containing coupons of the New Amsterdam Gas Co. and St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Reward for return of same. Charles T. Tery, 100 Broadway.

LOST—Bankbook No. 189,802, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

SPITE WORK, GUARDSMEN SAY

Permission Refused Company K of the Eighth Regiment to Encamp.

Members of Company K of the Eighth Regiment, commanded by Capt. E. Steiger, were indignant yesterday, when they found that they could not encamp at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday night to stay until this evening. They have been preparing for the event for the last six weeks, and had invited a number of guests to witness the evolutions this afternoon.

It seems that Capt. Steiger asked permission of Col. James M. Jarvis, about two months ago, to take his company into camp. The Colonel is said to have refused at first on the ground that as the regiment was not considered in good enough condition to go to the State camp, he did not see why Company K should go to Van Cortlandt. He finally consented, however, and allowed the company $50 from regimental funds.

This amount would not cover all the expenses, but the company agreed to chip in the balance. Their enthusiasm received a heavy shock when they learned that Col. Jarvis had informed Capt. Steiger last Friday night, that he could not allow the company to go to Van Cortlandt Park, as previously agreed, because brigade headquarters would not allow the expenditure of regimental funds for the purpose.

A member of the company who would not allow his name to be used said:

"The whole thing is simply a case of spite. You see Capt. Steiger, belongs to the anti-Jarvis body of officers, which is in the majority. If any thing worse was ever done to discourage a body of National Guardsmen than the action against Company K, I should like to know it."

PLAN A NEW CUSTOMS COURT.

Congress Will Be Asked to Create It for Tariff Suits Only.

Customs officials and importers are interested in a movement just begun for the creation of a Customs Court of Appeals, which will take the place of the Federal Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in the determination of tariff issues.

While the projectors have made no public announcement regarding the new court, its general characteristics are known. At its next session Congress will be asked to pass a bill creating an Appellate Court of Customs, with a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, and it will be the business of the court to decide all tariff issues passed upon by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Under the present procedure all appeals from judgments of the Board of Appraisers go to the Circuit Court and later to the Court of Appeals.

If the proposed measure becomes a law all customs disputes will be referred to the Board of Appraisers, the Customs Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court. It was said yesterday that there would be a decided advantage in having tariff litigation adjudicated in such a tribunal rather than in the present Federal courts. Another argument for the creation of the special Customs Court lies in the fact that $4,000 importers' protests are pending on the files of the Board of Appraisers.

MUCH ADO OVER SHIRT STUDS.

Chicagoan, After Much Red Tape, Gets Back Duty on His Jewelry.

The American Express Company, scored yesterday against the customs officials of Chicago, when the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down an elaborate decision holding that the customs officials in that city erred in assessing a 60 per cent. duty on two shirt studs and a pair of eyeglasses.

The evidence showed that the owner of the articles went abroad and took his belongings with him. When he returned, he forgot the studs and glasses. Later, they were forwarded to him, and although the articles were accompanied by a declaration from him that they were goods of American production, the Chicago custom officials exacted duty. In his decision for the Board, Judge Hay says that in view of the fact that the articles were left in a foreign country by accident, they are properly entitled to be returned to the owner in this country duty free. The Board directs the Collector at Chicago to return the duty collected. The value of the articles is less than $10.

THIEVING BANK CLERK HELD.

National Park's Loss Only $150—Yarns That It Was Bigger Denied.

Edward Frost, the clerk in the teller's department of the National Park Bank at 214 Broadway, who was arrested on Friday night, was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning charged with stealing $150 of the bank's funds. He was held in $2,500 bail for further examination on Tuesday.

Officials of the bank denied absolutely rumors that the amount taken by Frost was large and that he had worked with an accomplice. This official statement was issued:

"With reference to the alleged defalcation on the part of an employe in the teller's department of the National Park Bank, an official of that institution stated to-day that the amount involved is $150, as indicated in some of the morning papers. It is a plain case of abstraction of funds and there are no accomplices."

It is understood that the $150 was a part of the petty cash.

BULLETS AND TOY BALLOONS.

Both Flew and an Innocent-Looking Lad Looking On Was Shot.

A dozen young men at 108th Street and Third Avenue stopped a peddler with a bunch of toy balloons yesterday afternoon and bought all his stock.

"Here fellers," said one of them with a balloon in his hand, "we'll let 'em float and then we'll bet on which goes the highest before it busts."

"All right," cried the rest, "let 'em go."

They did. But when it came to deciding the bet there was a dispute, which began with fists and ended with revolvers. A dozen shots were fired, one bullet striking seven-year-old George Feister of 1,955 Third Avenue, who was looking on. He was taken to Harlem Hospital with a hole in his right thigh.

The police of the East 104th Street Station were able to arrest only one of the participants. He said he was John McNamara of 1,827 Park Avenue.

SEIDENBERG HOUSE AFIRE.

Gardener Organized a Bucket Brigade and Put Out the Blaze.

The Summer home of Henry Seidenberg in North Broadway, Tarrytown, was struck by lightning in the heavy storm which passed over Tarrytown about noon yesterday. Mrs. Seidenberg and a party of guests were in the house at the time and all felt the bolt, but were not severely shocked.

The upper floor caught fire and the gardener organized a bucket brigade and had the fire under control before the Fire Department arrived. Mrs. Seidenberg said the lightning struck the electric light or telephone wires. The Seidenberg house has been robbed three times and struck by lightning once.

The storm did great damage in the vicinity of Tarrytown, the estates of John D. and William Rockefeller being badly washed.

Pacific Press Plant Burned.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 21.—The entire plant of the Pacific Press Publishing Company, at Mountain View, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $350,000; insurance, $100,000. The stock in the company is owned by Adventists throughout the country.

TWO MRS. THAWS CORDIAL AT A TOMBS MEETING

Mrs. Harry Still Upholds Her Husband's Choice of Counsel.

HARTRIDGE GETS HIS PAPERS

Olcott Firm Reports That the Few Documents Kept from Him Are of a Confidential Nature.

Mrs. William Thaw and her son's wife met and kissed in front of Harry K. Thaw's cell in the Tombs yesterday, and the onlookers decided that the differences between them in regard to the retention of ex-Judge Olcott as Harry Thaw's counsel were not so great as to destroy their friendly relations.

When young Mrs. Thaw went to the Tombs in the morning to pay her daily visit to her husband, she found Mrs. William Thaw and her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, already there. Instead of retiring, as she did when the mother first saw Harry on her return from Europe, the prisoner's wife hastened forward to greet her and Mrs. Thaw more than met her half way. The two women embraced and it was noticed that the eyes of both were moist as they parted.

A family council followed, at which the question of lawyers and methods of defence was again discussed. It was said that no animosity was shown by either side when the controversy was renewed as to Harry Thaw's action in retaining Clifford W. Hartridge. The young man's mother again pleaded that he should put himself entirely in the hands of the Olcott firm, and follow their advice in requesting the appointment of an insanity commission, but Thaw did not change his position, and his wife took his part, as before.

When the mother found that it would be futile to argue the matter further, she and her daughter withdrew, leaving Evelyn Thaw alone with her husband. She remained with him about half an hour, and the result of their talk was apparently satisfactory to her, for she came downstairs in good spirits, and smiled pleasantly as she replied to the questions of the reporters. The crowd on the sidewalk was not so great as on the day before, and she reached her carriage without trouble.

The controversy between the Olcott firm, and Thaw's personal counsel, Lawyer Hartridge, appears to be nearing an end. At the Olcott offices it was said yesterday that all the papers in the case would be put in Mr. Hartridge's hands on Monday. The delay had been necessary owning to the large mass of documents which had to be gone over and sorted out, and there were many communications in the lot of such a private nature as to make Judge Olcott feel justified in retaining them. In this class, for instance, were personal letters from distinguished lawyers giving advice or information. These it would be a breach of confidence for the firm to show to any one else.

The whole matter will doubtless be settled in the Supreme Court on Monday, when Justice MacLean will continue the hearing on Hartridge's motion calling upon the Olcott firm to show cause why it should not turn over all the papers to him. As regards the reports of alienists which Hartridge said were being kept back from him, this statement was issued at Judge Olcott's office yesterday:

"We have not given those reports to Mr. Hartridge, for the excellent reason that they do not exist. The only thing of the kind was a very brief note from Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton. This was rather a memorandum than a report, and merely stated that he had seen Harry Thaw and would continue his investigation of his condition later. This important document has already been sent to Mr. Hartridge."

Mr. Hartridge was asked yesterday how his client was standing the effects of his imprisonment. He said that the prisoner was too busy to be disturbed by his surroundings.

"He is working just as hard as he can to help me with his case," said the lawyer. "He doesn't leave himself a spare moment in which to brood over what the future may have in store for him. He is so interested in planning his defense with me that the hardships he has to bear [Mr. Hartridge said this most sympathetically] do not wear on him as they would if he were idle all the time. His cell is filled with papers and documents of all sorts connected with the case, and on these he is almost constantly at work."

Thaw expects no visitors to-day. He will have everything he wants to eat, plenty of water to drink, and good cigars to smoke, and he will probably be able to put in the day without company.

Justice MacLean is expected to give his decision to-morrow on the writ obtained by the defense to restrain the District Attorney from proceeding further in his investigations or from examining any more witnesses in the case.

WOMEN INVADE ELLIS ISLAND.

225 Teachers from Columbia See How Immigrants Are Handled.

Just before closing time yesterday afternoon 225 school teachers, mostly women, swooped down on Ellis Island. They were from all parts of the country, and are the students at the annual Summer School at Columbia University.

Assistant Commissioner of Immigration Murray met the teachers and showed them through the various departments, after which luncheon was served to them by Harry Balfe, the Ellis Island caterer. The day was rather an unlucky one for the teachers' visit, because few immigrants were on the Island, only one ship getting in on Friday and only one yesterday.

WALDORF GUEST A SPITTER.

Didn't Know It Was Illegal Here—Magistrate Lets Him Go.

Frederick Marchell, a Chicago merchant staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, charged with spitting on the Thirty-third Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road. He told the Magistrate that he was unaware that an anti-spitting ordinance existed. The Magistrate let him go.

Frank Stautmeister of Hoboken was fined $1 and O. F. Kauffman, a jeweler, of Reading, Penn., was fined $2.

Cranston-Thomas's Brief Freedom.

Fred Cranston-Thomas, who has been in the Tombs on a charge of grand larceny in connection with his operations as a grain broker, was released yesterday on $2,000 bail. As soon as he left the courtroom he was again arrested in an action against him by William H. Seaman to recover $2,100, which Seaman claims Cranston-Thomas obtained from him by representing that he could make 2 per cent. weekly on the investment.

Five Patients in Ambulance Crash.

An automobile ambulance from the New York Hospital, containing five transfer patients, while making the turn from East Twenty-sixth Street into the gate of Bellevue Hospital, collided with the gate post yesterday afternoon. The five patients were tumbled together, and Dr. Burrows, who had charge of them, was thrown from his seat. The ambulance was damaged.

AUTO MENACES ARMY MULE.

If the Former Succeeds in Army Manœuvres the Latter Must Go.

Acting under instructions from the War Department, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who will command the concentration camp of the regular army at Mount Gretna, Penn., this Summer, will make a thorough test of the automobile, the object being to determine whether or not the time has arrived for the substitution of motor and gasoline propelled vehicles for those now in use in the army, which are drawn by horses and mules. In order to determine this important question the Government has purchased a number of automobiles, some of them of the heavy truck type, several electric ambulances, and a touring car, the latter to be used by the commanding officer in the field.

Gen. Grant said yesterday that the automobile trucks were already being tested, the troops from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and those from Plattsburg Barracks, who are now on the march, being accompanied by several of the big motor-driven vehicles. The trucks are loaded exactly as are the animal-drawn wagons, and on the outcome, to a great extent, will depend the fate of the famous army mule.

Gen. Grant is not at all certain that the test of the auto truck will prove entirely satisfactory at Mount Gretna, owing to the mountainous character of the country there. When it comes to pulling heavy wagons up mountain sides, he is inclined to think that, in a fair test, the mule will win out against the automobile conveyance. On good roads and in flat countries, however, he thinks that the automobile will prove a very useful contrivance.

The automobile ambulance will also be thoroughly tested at Mount Gretna, the War Department having ordered several of the vehicles sent there. This vehicle, army officers think, will prove very useful, and there seems little doubt that the electric ambulance is destined to become a fixture in the regular army, both in peace camps and on the fields in time of war.

The other type of auto to be tested is a touring car, in which Gen. Grant will go over the fields covered in the manoeuvres. This experiment is also looked on favorably.

Gen. Grant will leave for Mount Gretna this week, arriving there about next Thursday, which will be a day or two ahead of the regulars. He goes on ahead in order to familiarize himself with the country, and also to make an early inspection of the work that has been going on for several days, preparing the camps for the troops.

AUTO RAID IN THE PARK.

Detectives Had Bingham's Machine and Held Up Five Speeding Cars.

Police Commissioner Bingham called Detective Sergeants Mallon, Law, and Scanlon to his office on Friday morning.

"Take my automobile outside," he ordered, "and go up to Central Park and put a stop to the scorching that's going on up there."

The three raced up to the Park. They had hardly entered when they saw Robert Crawford, a commission merchant of 300 Central Park West, driving four women up the East Drive at the rate of twenty miles an hour, as they estimated it. Crawford and the women were taken to the West 108th Street Station. Sergt. Devery demanded $100 bail, but Crawford hadn't money enough.

"Here," said one of the women, producing half a dozen diamond rings, "take these for security."

"Pardon me, Madam," replied Devery, "but this is a police station, not a pawn shop. Besides, they may be near-diamonds for all I know."

Then Crawford finally sent to the All Night Bank in Fifth Avenue and had a check cashed.

Next the detectives found William I. Fickling of 154 East Fifty-seventh Street running, they said, at the rate of forty miles an hour. They arrested him.

Going over to the west side of the Park they caught Charles C. Valentine of 181 West Eighty-fifth Street racing with Patrick J. Dealy of 1,126 Hudson Street, Jersey City. There were five women in each car, and the police said that all of them were singing and laughing as they drove at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

Finally the three arrested John Barr, a merchant of 271 West Fortieth Street, for motoring at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Court yesterday fined Crawford, Fickling, Valentine, and Dealy $10 each and Barr $5.

CHOKE AND ROB A CHINAMAN.

Thieves Take Clothes and Money in His Williamsburg Restaurant.

Two robbers attacked Chi Hang Low, proprietor of a restaurant in Havemeyer Street, near Broadway, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning, choked him, and took $160 in cash, two suits of clothes, and an opium layout.

The Chinaman was alone in his restaurant when the thieves entered. When Chi Hang Low went to them to get their order one of the men seized him by the throat and dragged him into a rear room. The other broke open his trunk and ransacked it; then both ran to the street. The Chinaman rushed to a front window and cried for help. A crowd of men pursued the robbers, but they escaped. Policemen from the Bedford Avenue Police Station arrested four men in a clubhouse and held them on a charge of vagrancy. Later they were taken to the Lee Avenue Court, where they were discharged, as the Chinaman could not identify them.

ELLIS ISLAND CLOSED.

No Inspections To-day and Steamship People Are Angry.

The steamship people are very angry about the new rule promulgated by Commissioner of Immigration Watchorn just before he sailed for Europe, the effect of which will be that on Sundays there will be no inspections of immigrants on Ellis Island.

The new rule requires the steamship companies to keep immigrants on board ship over Sundays, and they do not like the additional expense of providing for them an extra day.

The rule, however, will not be in effect long. The impression on the island is that as soon as the hot weather ends Sunday inspections will be resumed. Ellis Island employes have always worked on Sundays, and until the order was issued by Commissioner Watchorn they hardly knew what a holiday was. To-day will be the first Sunday on which business on the island will be suspended.

NAVAL RESERVES OFF TO SEA.

First Battalion Off for a Week's Cruise on the West Virginia.

The First Battalion of the New York State Naval Reserves boarded the cruiser West Virginia at Tompkinsville yesterday and sailed south on its annual cruise. The cruise is to last a week. The first three days will be spent on the sea, the fourth in target practice on the Chesapeake Bay, and the last three in returning home.

The battalion is under command of Lieut. J. H. Barnard, with Capt. C. H. Arnold in command of the ship. The reserves will live the routine life of regular jackies while on the cruise.

Sixty-four per cent. of the men on the enrollment had reported for duty when the ship sailed.

LIGHTNING HITS YACHT AT LARCHMONT RACE

Thunderstorm, Mild Here, Sweeps the Anchorage.

YANKEE'S TOPMAST WRECKED

Cutter Had to be Withdrawn from the Regatta—Several Small Boats Filled by High Seas.

Just before the regatta at Larchmont yesterday, opening the club's annual race week, a terrific storm, which in this city amounted to only a slight shower, broke over the harbor. Squall after squall swept the anchorage, which in a less secluded place would certainly have meant the wreck of a number of yachts lying there. As it was, a lightning bolt struck the big racing cutter Yankee and splintered her topmast. The electricity ran down the mainmast of the yacht, melting some of the bolts in the hull. Fortunately, the accident occurred before the yachtsmen had left the pier for their boats.

The storm came up out of the southeast. No sooner had the first gust spent its fury than seemingly from every quarter of the compass fresh squalls sprang up, accompanied by an electric display of terrific force. Lightning played all around the inlet, and bolt after bolt struck close at hand, followed by great peals of thunder that reverberated from shore to shore.

The rainfall was so heavy that it was impossible to see the waterfront fifty yards away. One bolt struck the flagstaff directly in front of the clubhouse and splintered its top, while green flashes followed the staff to the ground.

As the rain lightened it was seen that the great waves rolled up by the wind had filled several of the small boats, while one of the smaller yachts had been sunk at its moorings. When the weather finally cleared and a start was signaled for the regatta, Harry L. Maxwell went aboard the Yankee to prepare her to race. He found the boat too badly damaged to sail, and at once notified Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt and the Regatta Committee of the yacht's condition. He then took her under mainsail and jib to City Island to step a new mast in her in time for to-morrow's regatta. Commodore Vanderbilt, left without a competitor, also withdrew the Rainbow and went aboard the schooner Queen to sail a race with J. Rogers Maxwell.

It was just such a storm as the one which on last Tuesday sank the big schooner yacht Wayward at her moorings in Indian Harbor and came near doing the same thing to the ocean racer Endymion.

LIGHTNING HITS A CHURCH.

Stuns Pastor and Family and the Sexton at Port Jervis.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 21.—The Methodist church in this village was damaged by lightning during a thunderstorm this forenoon. A bolt of lightning struck a brick chimney and traveled down one of the iron rods that hold it in place and made a large hole in the slate roof. The rain poured down a pillar to the pulpit. Some wires run through the belfry and the lightning traveled along these and rang the bell.

The Rev. Wesley Martin, the pastor of the church, and his wife and daughter Reba, who were in the parsonage adjoining, and the sexton, J. C. Drake, who was in the main auditorium, were shocked, but soon recovered.

LIGHTNING HITS GOLFERS.

Burns Two Tournament Players at New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 21.—While James Simes of the Montclair Country Club and William H. Edwards, whose business address is 64 Broadway, Manhattan, were competing in the golf tournament at the Wykagyl Country Club in New Rochelle during the heavy thunderstorm to-day, they were struck by lightning and rendered unconscious. Both players were seriously burned and remained in a comatose state for several hours.

Simes and Edwards were playing when the storm started, and at first did not seem to mind the rain. As it increased, however, and the lightning became frequent, they started from the third hole to a near-by tree. The moment they reached the tree a bolt of lightning struck it and them.

Caddies carried the men to the clubhouse, where Dr. Pope was summoned. It was discovered that Simes was burned from the hip to ankle, while Edwards was badly marked. The physician put the men to bed, and late to-night they were allowed to go home.

ARREST FOR RASH SHOOTING.

Police Think They Have the Man Whose Bullet Killed on July 4.

Morris Shappiro of 90 Sheriff Street was shot and killed while driving a wagon in 101st Street, between First and Second Avenues, on July 4.

The police of the East 104th Street Station were unable to find any one connected with the shooting until last night, when they arrested Russell Dewerth of 393 East 131st Street on suspicion.

Dewerth says he did not do the shooting, but knows who did. He declined to tell the police about it.

WAR OF PRESBYTERIANS.

Injunction Obtained Against Cumberland Presbyterians in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21.—Judge Childress of the Circuit Court to-day granted an injunction restraining all of those who still claim to be Cumberland Presbyterians from interfering in any way with the services or property of the Presbyterian Church, formerly known as the Cumberland Presbyterian.

The bill asking for the injunction was prepared under the supervision of the Committee on Pastoral Oversight, appointed by the last Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly. Dr. Ira Landrith, Moderator of that Assembly, is named as the complainant, together with the heads of the Cumberland Presbyterian boards and other prominent persons. The principal defendants are the Rev. J. L. Hudgins and the Rev. T. H. Padgett of Tennessee, the Moderator and stated clerk of the body, which was organized at Decatur, Ill., after the Cumberland Assembly adjourned, and which styled itself "The True Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly."

The restraining order applies to the whole of Tennessee and was granted as prayed by the complainants, to prevent a multiplicity of lawsuits.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., July 21.—The controversy between the unionists and loyalist factions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church over the question of union with the Presbyterian Church is at fever heat in this section. Last night a part of "loyalists," headed by the Mayor, made their way to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and nailed up the door.

Remnants of New Goods.

We sacrifice them this time of the year to make room for our Fall stock. Make a selection of Suit to order, $18. Coat and Trousers, $16. Trousers, $5. We line them with alpaca, and they must be perfect in every detail or they remain here.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

NOTED CROOK WANTED IN CORWIN JEWEL CASE

Police Think Arthur James Was Concerned in the Robbery.

McVITTY DINNER GUESTS

Woman Defendant Gives the Names of Those at Her Party—Prisoners Held in $5,000 Bail.

Alfred M. King, bookmaker, and Mrs. Elizabeth McVitty, who were arrested on Thursday in connection with the fifty-thousand-dollar Corwin jewel robbery, were rearraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court yesterday morning and held in $5,000 bail each for their appearance on Monday. This action was taken at the request of Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, and in the face of protests by lawyers for the persons under arrest.

King and Mrs. McVitty were represented, when the case was called, by Daniel O'Reilly and Aaron Levy. The lawyers objected to the adjournment asked by Mr. Corrigan and demanded a formal complaint instead of the short affidavit signed by Detective Sergeant O'Connor. Before passing on this point the Magistrate asked the Assistant District Attorney if Mrs. Halsey Corwin, complainant in the robbery, was in court. She was in the building, Lawyer Battle said on her behalf that he had advised her not to swear to a formal complaint, but that she would be a "willing witness."

Magistrate Mayo directed that she be suppoenaed. Mr. Corrigan saved the court the trouble of this step by going after her. He was absent from the courtroom only a minute. When he reappeared Mrs. Corwin, strikingly dressed, and wearing more jewels than the average woman owns, was with him.

At the request of the Magistrate, Mrs. Corwin rehearsed in full the story of her doings on the night of her loss. She told of going to Mrs. McVitty's home in the early morning after a dinner party and of putting her jewels on the mantel shelf. When she awoke, she said, the jewels, which she valued at $50,000, were gone. Mr. Corrigan argued that the facts established a prima facie case of larceny against Mrs. McVitty and asked that she be held.

Supt. Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Agency was the next witness. He said that a maid in the employ of Mrs. McVitty had told him that King was at the McVitty apartments on the night of the dinner and on the following morning when the jewels were missed. At King's hotel the detective said he had learned that the suspect had not been in his room on the night of the robbery.

When Mrs. Corwin and Supt. Dougherty had been heard, Magistrate Finn was asked by Mr. O'Reilly to fix Mrs. McVitty's bail at a smaller sum than $5,000, the figure requested by Assistant District Attorney Corrigan. The Magistrate took the matter under advisement, but decided to name $5,000 as the amount of bail in which he would hold both of the accused.

Before this decision was reached Mr. O'Reilly recited what he declared to be Mrs. McVitty's story of the night on which the jewels vanished. He said that Mrs. Corwin, Mrs. McVitty, and Nettie Burns, with the defendant King, had dined at Burns's Restaurant. After dinner the three women left King and went to Mrs. McVitty's rooms, where they waited until they went to the Glenmore, where they were to dine with a Mrs. Moulds. When they reached the Glenmore, Mrs. Moulds, Mrs. Halpin, and Miss Franch were there and these other guests arrived:

Phoenix Ingraham, Jr., Dr. Otis, Dr. Boland Lee, Dunbar Wright, J. Payne, William Mohr, Frank Lazarus, Judge Townsend, Winnie Burden, James Kernochan, Harry Vincent, Mrs. Newton, and Marjory Stevens. The party lasted until daybreak. Mrs. McVitty took Mrs. Corwin home with her. They had been drinking champagne and punch all night, she said. The next morning Mrs. Corwin complained of the loss of the jewels.

The police are looking for an all-around confidence man who is known to them as Arthur James. They believe that he is concerned in the robbery. He is known to the authorities all over the United States and has the distinction of being "the best-dressed crook in the country." It is said of him that his wardrobe never comprises less than many thousand dollars' worth of clothes, and that he keeps a valet busy seeing that his clothing is immaculate.

Jones was arrested in April for swindling Benjamin Curtis Tower, son of a Boston lawyer, out of $6,000 in a betting scheme. William Anderson, alias Foster Middleton, was arrested as James's accomplice, but both men were released, the Magistrate saying that the victim was equally guilty in intent with the prisoners.

ELOPERS MUST GO BACK.

They're from Germany and Consul General Has Them Deported.

Robert Hanesler, who is said to be well known as an architect in Bad Nauheim, Germany, and a woman who admits that she has a husband living at Bad Nauheim, are on Ellis Island awaiting deportation, though they have plenty of money.

They arrived on Friday on the French liner La Provence. They were booked as man and wife, and it was through the intervention of the German Consul General at this port that they were held up by the immigration authorities.

The woman, whose real name is Mrs. Dora Meyer, told the Ellis Island authorities that she simply could not live with Herr Meyer any longer, and that as she loved Herr Hanesler very much, she decided to elope with him. She said she had left several children in Germany.

Both will be sent back to Germany on La Provence next Thursday morning.

KILLED DUSTING A SHAFT.

Porter on Top of an Elevator Crushed by the Car.

Michael Zellen of 12 Washington Street stood on the top of a slowly ascending elevator in the Wall Street Exchange Building, 48 Exchange Place, yesterday afternoon, dusting the shaft. As he approached the fifth floor his foot slipped and he became wedged between the car and the wall.

Before William Dale, the conductor, could stop it, the elevator had crushed him to death. Dale was locked up at the Old Slip Station on a technical charge of homicide.

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"23" THE MYSTIC SIGN ON NEGRO FLATHOUSE

Whites Preparing to Escape from 525 West 151st Street.

JOB FOR PLUCKY JANITRESS

Woman Who Refused to Hang the Sign Calling for Colored Tenants Hired by a Rival Landlord.

No red-lettered sign hung on the front of the apartment house at 525 West 151st Street yesterday to advertise the fact that colored tenants were wanted there. The ashes of the sign which was put up on Friday afternoon were lying in the street near Amsterdam Avenue, to the gratification of the hundreds of white persons who live in 150th, 151st, and 152d Streets, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

The fifteen families in 525 were preparing yesterday to move out, following the notice received on Friday from Louis Meyer of 320 Broadway, the owner of the house, to the effect that it had been leased to Philip A. Payton, agent of the "Afro-American Realty Company," which proposes, as Payton and Meyer informed the tenants, to fill the house with negroes.

The boys of the neighborhood, some of whom assisted in burning the obnoxious sign, went all through the house Friday night marking in big characters on every door and under every letter box in the vestibule this mystic sign: "23."

Few of the tenants at 525 went to bed before 4 or 5 o'clock yesterday morning. They gathered in small groups in the streets and talked over the threatened invasion. They denounced the renting of apartments to negroes in the heart of a white settlement as an outrage. The opinion prevailed that the lives of the negro tenants in the house wouldn't be pleasant.

Indignation wasn't confined to the tenants that had to move out to make room for the negroes. It extended to owners of property near by and to the persons that live in adjacent houses. The back yard of No. 525 opens into the back yard of the corresponding house on 152d Street. The tenants were indignant over there.

Herman Raabe's Sons, who used to own No. 525 and who still own No. 527, are greatly exercised over the renting of the premises to the Afro-American Realty Company. One rumor had it that Louis Meyer, who bought No. 525 about a year ago, hadn't found it a paying proposition and wanted to sell it back to the persons he bought it from or to other owners of near by property. Mr. Meyer could not be seen yesterday at his house. He was said to be out of the city.

Wide discussion has been caused by several cases where a negro agent told of the leasing of a house in the midst of a white settlement, giving wide notice of his intention of moving in negroes. The negroes, it is said, never moved in.

Mrs. Roth, who refused to serve as janitress in a negro house, was joyful yesterday.

"I haven't been here long," she said. "I never was a janitress before I was brought here by Mr. Meyer. I have been sick, and I actually haven't got money enough to move again, but I couldn't take that offer last night. To-day I was offered the same position just next door, at No. 527, where there are white people, and it will only cost me a little to move."

TRAINER FESSENDEN BITTEN.

French Poodle Seizes His Hand and Leg in the Street—Animal Killed.

"Wally" Fessenden, who is well known to turfmen as the trainer of his own horses and the winner of long-priced bets, was bitten by a dog at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. He was walking along the street near the Whitney House, when a French poodle bit him on the left hand and leg. The dog was supposed to have belonged to Mrs. John McCormick, whose husband is also a turfman.

Dr. Petit cauterized the wounds, and expressed the opinion that no danger from them need be expected. Policeman McCormick finally killed the dog after firing two shots at it.

TENDERLOIN'S NEW STATION.

Police to be Housed in Four-Story Structure Built Like a Fortress.

The plans which have been approved by Police Commissioner Bingham for the new Tenderloin police station have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy by R. Thomas Short, as architect for the city. The new station will be directly opposite the present old station, and on a site part of which was occupied by the famous Tenderloin Club, founded when "Tom" Reilly was police chieftain of the Tenderloin.

The drawings represent a massive edifice of four stories and a mezzanine floor, with a façade of granite-trimmed brick, fashioned like a fortress, with battlemented cornices at the second story and roof. The building will have an arched entrance in the centre, flanked with torch lamps set in the walls, and protected by a heavy iron gate. It is to have a frontage of 85 feet and a depth of 92 feet, and will have a central court at the rear for light and ventilation.

Part of the first floor and the mezzanine floor are to be the headquarters of the Inspector assigned to the Tenderloin district. Both these floors will contain muster rooms for the men. The upper floors are to be fitted as dormitories, finished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. The building is to cost $154,000.

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1906.

Part Three
Magazine Section

WAITING FOR THE DIRT TO FLY AT PANAMA

THE CANAL ZONE REVISITED—CHANGES NOTED AFTER TWO YEARS.

BY ANNIE S. PECK.

Impressions Made Upon an Unprejudiced Observer — Improvements in Conditions Which She Found—Yellow Fever Scare Over, but Malaria is Universal—Colon Shows Signs of Betterment —How the Canal Workers Are Cared For.

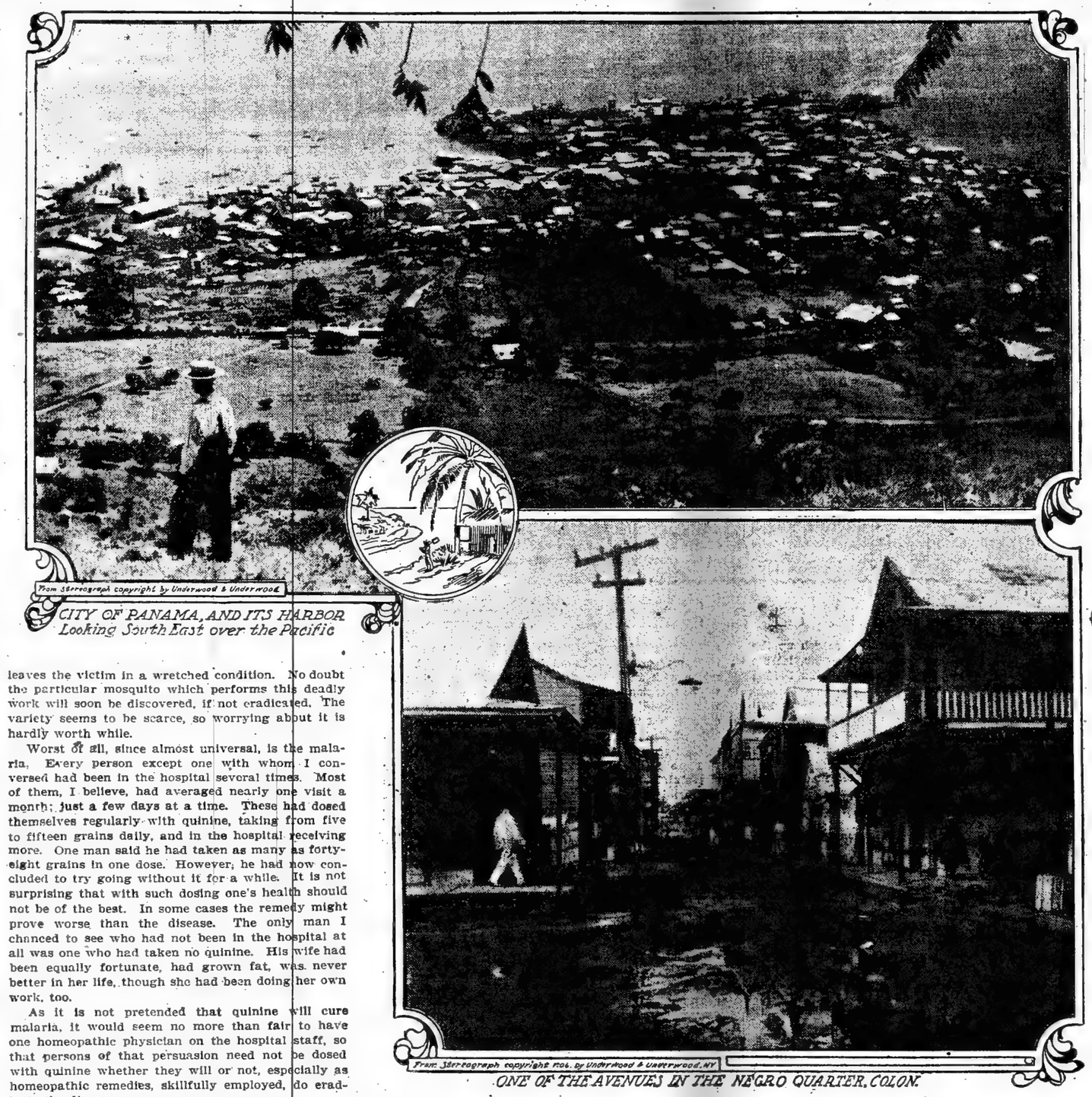

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CITY OF PANAMA, AND ITS HARBOR
Looking South East over the Pacific

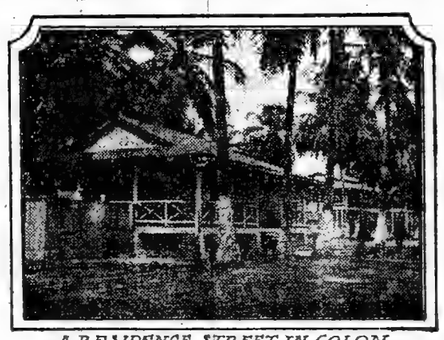

A RESIDENCE STREET IN COLON

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ONE OF THE AVENUES IN THE NEGRO QUARTER, COLON.

THE traveler who visited the Isthmus several years ago begins to observe changes on the way down. Formerly many staterooms on the steamship were unoccupied; nearly half the passengers were South Americans, the rest forming a pleasant little party for the week's voyage. Now the boats are crowded, two persons in almost every room, the dining tables are filled to overflowing. Men are largely in the majority, nearly all being in the employ of the Canal Commission, some going down for the first time, others returning after a six or eight weeks' vacation. Most of the women on board are wives of men already on the Isthmus going to join their husbands. While a large proportion of the canal employes are gentlemanly as well as intelligent, others are so ignorant or careless of the ordinary requirements of civilized life as to cause considerable grumbling on the part of subordinate steamboat officials over the changed conditions.

The two recently acquired steamships of the Panama Company, the Colon and Panama, are much larger than the others, the rooms are comfortable, and the table satisfactory to the majority of passengers—doubtless as good as should be expected in view of the fact that so many were being carried for little or nothing. Those, however, who pay full fare find some fault, especially with the price, since, in proportion to the distance traveled and the quality of fare and service, it is at least half as much again as for crossing the Atlantic.

Most of the ordinary travel southward now goes by the Royal Mail steamships, which sail fortnightly and are said to furnish superior accommodations; but to one desirous of information in regard to affairs at Panama, a voyage on the old line offers greater advantages.

Among the returning employes the general opinion seemed to be that conditions on the Isthmus are reasonably satisfactory and that matters are progressing as well as could be expected. If dissatisfied, obviously they would not have returned. Such persons, however, form but a small proportion of those who have gone down. More than three-quarters of these, I was told, come home in disgust within a few weeks or months. This statement, the judgment of a single individual, may be an exaggeration, but it is evident that if conditions of life on the Isthmus were better understood, many persons might be saved much time and trouble and the Government much waste of money.

* * *

Yet, whatever may be said in regard to life in a tropical climate, some persons will find it much worse than they expect, others better. While the temperature is never so high as it occasionally reaches in New York, being nearly the same all the year around, it soon becomes monotonous, if not unendurable. The excessive humidity, often nearly 100 per cent., adds much to the discomfort. Certainly I never felt so limp and wretched as during four days spent in Colon in 1903. Of all the places I had ever visited, this seemed to me the worst. At Panama the humidity is less, the rainfall only half so great. At either place a person doing nothing may be fairly comfortable. There is a breeze much of the time, and in that one may move about or do office work without suffering. But to walk in the sun or to take any physical exercise brings discomfort to many. No sunstrokes, however, occur, and the nights are usually cool enough for sound sleep, providing the rooms are so arranged as to permit a draught of air. In some places even a blanket is required. Persons who enjoy our hottest weather may find the climate agreeable, but for myself, whether married or single, I should prefer to live on $1,000 a year at home rather than on twice that amount on the Isthmus.

The copious rains, averaging above 120 inches annually in Colon, add to the unpleasantness, though they sometimes cool the air. The rainy season, during which there are usually several showers a day, lasts eight months, from May to December, but this year there had been little rain before our arrival, May 31, which seemed to be the signal for a deluge. There was a shower about noon. It rained smartly for half an hour on the way across. At Panama we were greeted with another shower. For an hour it poured; for the next it merely rained. In the night it rained again, next morning about two hours, but kindly ceased in time for us to take the train for La Boca and embark on the Limari in comfort. Naturally the great amount of rain must interfere with operations on the canal. Outside work is impossible during the heavy showers. Labor was suspended even on the covered dock at La Boca. We may criticise the slowness of the natives, the talk of mañana, but there is much excuse for it. If the energetic Yankee labors here as he does at home, without regard to the enervating climate, he is likely soon to suffer. To keep one's self up with stimulants is suicidal. If it is well to avoid strong drinks anywhere, it is doubly advisable here.

To those who do not object to the climate, the question of health is of primary importance. The yellow fever has had more prominence than it really deserves. Undoubtedly we should all prefer not to have it, and the efforts of Col. Gorgas and the Sanitary Department to eradicate it completely from the Isthmus have been absolutely necessary and worthy of all praise. While I am not so sanguine as to believe that there will never be another case on the zone, it is evident that the danger from this cause is slight, and that if the present careful supervision is continued a serious epidemic is improbable. However it may have been in times past, the malaria and the chagres, or pernicious fever, are more to be dreaded now. Some years ago it was said that in the rainy season persons died of the yellow fever in four or five days, in the dry season of the pernicious fever in twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Fortunately the latter sort is not very common, since if not fatal it leaves the victim in a wretched condition. No doubt the particular mosquito which performs this deadly work will soon be discovered, if not eradicated. The variety seems to be scarce, so worrying about it is hardly worth while.

Worst of all, since almost universal, is the malaria. Every person except one with whom I conversed had been in the hospital several times. Most of them, I believe, had averaged nearly one visit a month; just a few days at a time. These had dosed themselves regularly with quinine, taking from five to fifteen grains daily, and in the hospital receiving more. One man said he had taken as many as forty-eight grains in one dose. However, he had now concluded to try going without it for a while. It is not surprising that with such dosing one's health should not be of the best. In some cases the remedy might prove worse than the disease. The only man I chanced to see who had not been in the hospital at all was one who had taken no quinine. His wife had been equally fortunate, had grown fat, was never better in her life, though she had been doing her own work, too.

As it is not pretended that quinine will cure malaria, it would seem no more than fair to have one homeopathic physician on the hospital staff, so that persons of that persuasion need not be dosed with quinine whether they will or not, especially as homeopathic remedies, skillfully employed, do eradicate the disease.

There are no hospital expenses, and an allowance of a few days each month is made for sick leave, but beyond this absence from duty is accompanied by loss of pay. A few persons may escape malaria altogether, while one who is sent to the hospital nine times in four months may be pardoned if he takes an early departure.

Satisfactory quarters are provided gratis for all; nice little houses accommodating one or two families for the married people who wish to keep house. As a rule, it would seem that the wives are willing to accompany or follow their husbands. This speaks well for the American girl, lately so often accused of being selfish and extravagant. One or two exceptions I heard of. A certain young man who desired his wife to come down wrote for her repeatedly in vain. At last he got up a little scheme. A friend of his in the zone wrote to a friend at home lamenting the infatuation of this man for a pretty girl down there. In a very short time his wife appeared upon the scene. After due greetings inquiry was made in regard to the charming girl, when it was discovered that she existed in imagination only. Thereafter all was happiness and bliss. Another man, less shrewd, had been less successful. After ten months of saving he had gone home to bring down his wife, but she positively refused to come, and he was returning alone, a very disgusted husband. What he was going to do about it did not appear, but he could hardly be considered blameworthy if he cut off her supplies.

* * *

Some of the men also keep house, having a mess of ten or twelve, and one or two servants. The others live at a company boarding house, where meals at 30 cents each are provided. The principal fault found with these was the monotony of the fare and the lack of fresh vegetables. The cooks were all right, they said, but the provisions were not sufficiently varied. When, however, the plans for cold-storage facilities are carried out, fresh vegetables will supersede the tin cans. The local market is poorly provided, even worse than formerly, on account of the difficulty of procuring labor. The wages paid on the canal are so much higher than elsewhere that laborers have been drawn from the farms. Were it not for this, some persons might find it profitable to go to the Isthmus and raise vegetables for the large army of employes. The soil is extremely rich, and almost everything will grow here several crops annually. It is probable that with equal wages some laborers would prefer farm work, and there might still be a good margin of profit. A young man who had been keeping house informed me that he had been able to procure fresh vegetables and fruit sufficient for health, though the former were expensive. Of fruits he especially recommended mangoes, as beneficial to digestion, two a day keeping a person in excellent condition.

The amount of office work required, formerly seven hours daily, is now increased to eight. Some persons are obliged frequently to work overtime, others almost never, according to whether it is needful to finish up matters at a definite moment. There is a good deal of liberality in the way of vacations as well as of sick leave, and one may either take a short vacation frequently or save up until he can have two or three months at a time.

The pay is by no means excessive, unless it be for a few of those who receive more than $5,000 and who do not spend much time on the Isthmus. One man said that the pay for subordinates in general was only 25 per cent. more than they could get at home, (little enough, to be sure;) but that there was greater opportunity for advancement, as so many drop out. Then, too, there is the advantage of furnished quarters, the housekeeping apartments being supplied in abundance, with everything needful. Moreover, there is little temptation to spend money, so that a great part of the salary may be saved. The same kind of clothing, mostly thin washable material, is worn all the year round. There is no society with a large "S" unless in Panama, and not much there. In the city are saloons in plenty and other opportunities for dissipation, which unfortunately have been too well improved, but it is said that the morale of Americans there has changed somewhat for the better.

It is doubtless largely owing to the lack of proper amusement that so many become homesick and return. Persons accustomed to spending several evenings a week at a theatre or in other social gayeties find it very dull. One who is fond of reading or playing a game of whist, or who enjoys the society of his wife every evening may be contented, but others are likely to become dissatisfied. The question of amusement as well as of food is so closely connected with health that it deserves and has received the consideration of the Government, and before long opportunities for recreation will no doubt be provided in the various settlements along the line. A Sojourners' Club recently organized in Panama is highly appreciated by its members. But all these things take time. Even Americans cannot turn the world upside down or make the desert to blossom like the rose while you wait, unless indeed you wait for a considerable period.

Every one had only good words for Chief Engineer Stevens, and, strange though it be, the comments concerning former Engineer Wallace were equally favorable. Both were regarded by their subordinates as thoroughly competent and able men, in spite of their difference of opinion as to the type of canal. The belief most generally expressed was that the lock canal is favored by Stevens and others especially because they think it can be finished more quickly, and they would like to see it through, but that sooner or later a sea-level canal will be constructed. It is even maintained by some with apparently good show of reasoning that the sea-level canal, on account of its greater simplicity, may be finished as quickly as the other, while the fact that the lake for the control of the Chagres could be off the line of the canal would be highly conducive to safety.

* * *

Some years ago Colon was described by a writer as being "the filthiest, unwholesomest, most disorderly, repulsive hole of a place in all Christendom." After my first visit I did not feel disposed to contradict the gentleman; but while it has not been transformed into a paradise, I am sure he would not say that now. Within the last year, even within six months, there has been a vast change for the better. The main street, though not paved, has been raised and hardened. Here the houses look much the same, but at Christobal, the point on the right as we come to the dock, there has been great activity. The number of cottages has been doubled if not quadrupled. The two houses erected for Ferdinand de Lesseps and his son have been moved close together, and are occupied by the higher officials on this side. A hotel or boarding house of three stories was approaching completion. All of the houses have broad piazzas, some of which are closed in with netting, while all of the doors and windows are similarly protected. This part of the town is occupied exclusively by Americans.

* * *

Over at the opposite end of Colon is another section equally pretty, but with fewer dwellings. Here are the homes of the leading railroad officials and the Washington House, where formerly a few stray guests were entertained, but now reserved exclusively for employes. Just beyond is the Episcopal Church, and then the new hospital, built on stilts, we may say, right over the water. There is a coral reef further out on which the waves break so that they roll in harmlessly to the shore, the water under the buildings being only a foot or two in depth. The buildings were but one room wide, so that, with windows on both sides, the sea breeze must make the patients very comfortable. One could wish that a hotel might be similarly placed.

A drive through the back streets revealed great improvements in progress. Here is the famous drainage ditch of which so much has been written, now extending across the island to the sea on either side and containing sea water a few feet deep. Arrangements were incomplete, but it is planned to have a current forced through so that there will be a regular flow in one direction or the other. Many swamps had already been drained and filled, and while there were still a few pools of stagnant water, these were obviously disappearing with great rapidity. The celebrated steam shovel was now busily at work, and scenes of activity, including the tearing down of old shanties, were on every hand. A few holes remain in some of the back streets, but for the most part the roadways were in excellent condition.

On the journey across the Isthmus there were similar evidences of improvement and activity. The car, however, was badly crowded, many persons standing most of the way. This was said to be of daily occurrence. There were two cars of the second class, but only one of the first class, carrying quite as many people as the other. It seemed rather extraordinary to pay more and then have to stand, as did many of the men. The cars, too, were the same old shacks, with no means of ventilation save the windows, and when these are closed on account of the rain it is decidedly unpleasant. Doubtless they will have new coaches and enough of them some day, but they have been rather slow. Two years seem long enough to have built a good supply.

Along the line are many villages on the hillsides, where work of one sort or another is going on, and soon all of the American employes will be removed from Panama and located in more healthful quarters. It speaks well for the spirit of the men that every one seemed to think that he was situated in the most desirable place, except the man from Corozal. The hotel there, subject of much discussion, is obviously on low ground, though there are hills enough close by. A resident declared that the land certainly was swampy and wet during the rainy season; that Col. Gorgas had been opposed to erecting the building there, but that the influence of the owner of the land had prevailed. A few rows of posts designed as the foundations of an annex which remains unbuilt would seem to indicate that Mr. Bigelow's criticism had not been utterly false and vain.

At Panama the changes are as obvious as at Colon, though whether it has yet become the health resort promised two years ago by Mr. Le Prince (unless it be for the residents of Guayaquil) I am not prepared to assert. How we did use to rattle over the muddy, ill-paved streets full of holes half a foot deep! Now a fine, smooth roadway well paved with bricks leads from the station to the principal plaza, and others in various directions. The work of the sanitary brigade in slaying mosquitos and in introducing a good supply of excellent water is known to all.

* * *

There is, however, no change at the leading hotel except as to price. The menu at dinner consisted of soup, fish, beefsteak pie, veal cutlet, and purée, roast beef and lettuce salad—the last two quite uneatable—a bit of sweets, coffee and cheese. The luncheon was similar. The breakfast is coffee and rolls. The rooms are uncarpeted, save for a strip in front of each bed. Mine, on the top floor, was supplied with three pools of water, one having come in the window, which has no protection but blinds; the other two through the roof. Luckily, the bed escaped, but in the morning I found some of my clothing rather damp, though I thought I had placed it out of range. The $3.50 gold formerly exacted seemed quite sufficient for such accommodations, but now the price, at least to Americans, was $4 gold per day. One gentleman who looks rather Spanish and speaks the language fluently, was charged only half as much, the reason for which, unless there is a special price for South Americans, remains a mystery. A good American hotel, with prices corresponding to the accommodations, would be a boon to travelers.

I had hoped to visit Gorgona, where large machine shops are located. Paraiso, the headquarters of the sanitary department, Empire, and Culebra, as also to look up my acquaintances at the Ancon Hospital, but for once the ship southward sailed too soon, and a more extended observation of the Isthmus was deferred until my return.

Coney Island as It Used to Be

"THE place is solitary and has a wild charm. The moon shines magnificently over the sea, which roars loudly, agitated by the wind. Small fires, in rows and circles, shine out on the sands by the sea or among the trees on the shore. These are brushwood fires, in which clams (a kind of large mussel) are roasted for suppers on the sands. The weather is cool and the bathing refreshing. We all enjoy ourselves, and are all happy."

So wrote Frederika Bremer away back in the fifties, less than a decade after Charles Dickens wrote, in his "American Notes," that he had just visited some of New York City's institutions situated on an island, but whether it was Long Island or Rhode Island he could not remember. Miss Bremer was quite positive that that lonely shore she described was Coney Island, and we are willing to take her word for it, especially as it is supported by the testimony of many of Manhattan's elderly inhabitants.

"When I was a little shaver," said the gray-bearded man, "there was only one old slow-poke of a horse car plying between Brooklyn and Coney Island, and that was so long in making the trip that those who could afford it preferred to hire carriages. In Winter time the road to the island was a favorite route for sleighing parties, and then the end of the route was what in those days was known as 'Van's,' the old Van Sicien farmhouse and tavern, where the pleasure-seeker paid a dollar for his dinner, and got the worth of it in 'chicken fixings,' vegetables, and pie. Even in Summer there were many visitors who never went further than Van's, as they could get all the sea air they wanted, and between there and the breakers was a long stretch of deep, unshaded sand. However, family parties sometimes made their way down to the beach and picnicked there, letting their children dig in the sand, just as those children's grandchildren are doing to-day.

"There were no toboggans or merry-go-rounds to make the place noisy in those times; the sandwich seller was not there, and, thanks to the photographer's art being then in its infancy, one was not driven crazy with, 'Walk right in and have your picture taken!' To think of what we escaped in those good old times, when there were no trolleys and no iron steamboats emptying their olla podrida crowd on the beach, is enough to make a man shed tears over what looneys speak of as 'advancing civilization.' It is the hope of some I have talked with that Coney Island may yet be legislated into unquestionable respectability, but no matter what may be done for it, it can never again be what it was when I was wearing my first pair of red-topped boots."

By the Way

A man is apt to slip up, even on a pavement of good intentions.

Many a girl is having her imagination cultivated instead of her voice.

Education is largely a matter of environment. Parrots never go to Sunday school.

Tell a man he is in his prime and he will feel complimented. Tell a woman and she will feel that you are casting reflections on her age.

Will the House of Lords Provoke a Crisis?

R. C. Lehmann, M. P., Discusses a Question That Is Agitating the Public Mind in England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 11.—The Education bill still drags its slow length through the committee stage in the Commons. To-day, by the aid of the automatic "guillotine," we have polished off Clauses 9 to 13 and have done a good slice of work for the progress of the measure. The Opposition still continue to take innumerable objections and to move as many amendments as time permits, but all the fire and vigor have gone out of their fight, for the substantial parts of the bill are disposed of and there remains but little that sectarian zeal can fasten upon. Indeed, the question that is now being asked is, not in what shape the bill will pass the House of Commons—that is practically settled—but what the House of Lords will do with it when it reaches that august assembly.

Now, the House of Lords, it must be remembered, though it is in no sense a representative body dependent upon the will of any body of electors, yet possesses, in all matters except one, powers which are co-extensive with those of the representative and democratic House. It has no power in what are called money bills, that is to say, it cannot impose any charge upon the public funds, but it can initiate any other bill, and no such bill can be submitted for the royal assent until it has passed through all its stages of first and second reading, committee stage, report stage, and third reading, in both houses.

Consider what this means. The House of Commons changes its constitution and its majority according to the will of the electorate expressed at a general election. The House of Lords remains immutable from generation to generation; for, though Liberals are from time to time converted into peers, they are so few as hardly to affect the dominant majority in the house to which they are consigned. The House of Lords has some 570 members, and only 84 of these describe themselves as Liberals. The House of Commons has 670 members, and of these only 157 are Conservatives.

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When there is a Conservative majority in the Commons and a Conservative Government is in office, everything moves easily between the two houses. No matter what may be the character of the bills sent up to it, the House of Lords passes them with a docile acquiescence which has earned for it the title of the annex of the Carlton Club. Bills which if they had come from a Liberal Government would have provoked a fury of resistance are passed by the Lords without a murmur; but when the scene changes and a Liberal Government assumes office, the temper of the Lords changes too, and a constitutional crisis is never very distant. The great Reform bill of 1832 was passed into law only after the Cabinet had received from King William an assurance that, if necessary, a sufficient number of new peers should be created to insure the passing of the bill. The threat was enough; a large number of recalcitrant peers stayed away, and the bill eventually went through after a period of violent popular agitation throughout the country. Since then, whenever a Liberal Government has been in power, the Lords have provoked crisis after crisis by rejecting or mutilating or withstanding Liberal measures, and now, after ten years of uninterrupted Conservative predominance in the Commons, the old question has come to the front again.

John Morley long ago, in a phrase that has become classic, spoke of mending or ending the House of Lords. The words are easily said, but to carry out either alternative is difficult, if only for this reason, that, short of a revolution, the House of Lords cannot be mended or ended without its own consent. And, beyond that, the alteration of a Constitution which is not embodied in any written document, but depends upon tradition and customary practice, is not so simple a matter as it might appear at first sight. In the last resort, if the Lords push resistance to its extreme limit and continue to defy the House of Commons in regard to a measure on which the country backs the Government, they can only be overcome by being swamped with new peers pledged to vote first for the obnoxious measure, and next for such a Constitutional alteration as shall for the future limit the veto enjoyed by the House of Lords. To do this effectually under the present conditions would require the creation of at least 430 new peers. Can you imagine the conflict of feelings in the breasts of 480 stern and unbending Radicals who might be asked to assume the titles and trappings of the aristocracy in order to assert democratic principles with overwhelming force?

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Such are the anxieties which are agitating the minds of men with regard to the Constitutional position of the House of Lords. In the meantime the Lords are amusing themselves as best they may, while waiting, if I may say so, for their natural food in the shape of the bills sent up from the House of Commons. Yesterday, for instance, they organized a merry little attack on the financial administration of the London County Council. It gave Lord Camperdown, an alarmed and middle-aged peer, an opportunity to utter various gloomy prognostications as to the impending ruin of London by the extravagance of London's administrators; but at the end of it all nobody seemed one penny the worse.

To-day the stage properties were changed, and Field Marshal Lord Roberts, supported by Lord Milner, drew the attention of their lordships to our unpreparedness for war. In other words, they advocated universal military service. The conjunction of these two as protagonists is not without significance and pathos. Both have held high and conspicuous office, and both are failures. Both have been the objects in their time of exaggerated adulation, and both have lived to see the country as a whole turn from them and from the ideals for which they have stood with an impatience bordering, in the case of Lord Milner, on disgust. South Africa, that distracted land which is producing for us day by day an ever-fresh crop of embarrassments, is at once their monument and the grave of their reputations. Lord Roberts officially declared the South African war to be ended, and himself returned to England, when there were still eighteen months of hard fighting and disasters to be endured by our armies. It was he who initiated the barbarous policy of farm burning, which is now denounced even in the history of the war published by The Times newspaper.

That policy endeavored to terrorize the Boers into submission by destroying their homes and laying waste their land. It merely drove them to desperation and nerved them to a more violent resistance. It led directly to the formation of the concentration camps, (how thoughtlessly did we declare against this kind of warfare when Gen. Weyler employed it in Cuba!) and, by means of the concentration camps, to the deaths of many thousands of Boer women and children. As for Lord Milner, his failure is even more striking. He and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain (and Lord Milner to an even greater degree than Mr. Chamberlain) are primarily responsible for the war and for the incompetence and profligate waste of life and treasure that were associated with it. His policy is discredited, and the mass of the people, having recovered their sanity, are not in a mood to pay much attention to his utterances.

Even in the House of Lords these two gentlemen to-day produce but little effect. The electors of the country are faced with the fact that we are spending some sixty-six millions sterling annually on armaments, that our finances have been thrown into disorder by the wastefulness of the last few years, and they are determined that expenditure shall be reduced in order that the heavy burden of taxation may be alleviated. Lord Roberts and Lord Milner forget that we are an island. They hold that it is not sufficient that our navy should be, as it is at the present moment, far more powerful than the combined navies of any two other powers. They want in addition to plunge us into universal and compulsory military service, after the pattern of the great military powers of the Continent of Europe. They might just as well cry for the moon.

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From Lord Milner to Mr. Chamberlain the transition is natural and easy. During the past few days the City of Birmingham has abandoned itself to the celebration of Mr. Chamberlain's seventieth birthday anniversary. There have been meetings, processions, and banquets, and the hero of the occasion has delivered several characteristic speeches. It would be churlish on the part of those who are opposed to Mr. Chamberlain (and they are the great majority of the people of the United Kingdom) to grudge him such consolation as he may find for all his disappointments in the devotion of the inhabitants of Birmingham. They have been celebrating a remarkably variegated and in many respects instructive career.

Mr. Chamberlain has in his time held and expressed every kind of political opinion. He has been a republican, a Radical, a Home Ruler, and an ardent and argumentative supporter of free trade. He is now a violent imperialistic jingo, a strong opponent of Irish self-government, and an out-and-out protectionist. He used to attack the House of Lords as an assemblage of men who toil not, neither do they spin. He now defends that body and looks to it to thwart the popular House. He once preached with energy the doctrine that ransom must be paid by those who are allowed to possess land for the security and the privileges afforded to them. He has been in almost supreme power for ten years and has not done a stroke to redress the inequalities of our feudal land laws. A determined impulsiveness, one might almost say a rash precipitancy, has marked his course. Egotism, violence, and scorn have urged him on. Yet he has never really been and is not now a strong man, for strong men deliberate warily and end by executing their projects, while Mr. Chamberlain, having lightly abandoned one belief after another, has added failure upon failure to the sum of his achievements.

In the present House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain is, in spite of the efforts of the tariff reformers, a detached and solitary figure. In the mere game of political chicane he has been outmanoeuvred by Mr. Balfour. He commands no support, and his stormy interventions in debate, though they always embitter controversy, only serve to show how distasteful his personality and his opinions are to the great majority of the people's representatives. It is just to say that his bodily vigor and his mental powers show but little diminution. His face, in its set expression of scorn and anger, bears marks of the strife through which he has not unwillingly passed, but in other respects time has dealt lightly with him, for his step is alert, his figure is that of a young man, and no gray hair is to be seen on his head. In his animosities, too, he is as young and as violent as ever.

There is nothing to add to the account I gave you last week of the Egyptian executions except this, that Sir Edward Grey has declared they occupied one hour, and not three. For the rest, he has promised to lay papers before the House as soon as the full official report comes to hand. R. C. LEHMANN.

Phases of New York as a Summer Resort Described by Richard Barry

THE four hundred get away, but how about the four million? They stay right where they are, planted in the greatest Summer resort, as it is the greatest Winter resort, of the known earth—New York!

Of course, many of them think it's not a resort, but a penitentiary, and some say it's an asylum. The bevy of Tennessee beauties declare it a joy, the rival carload of Kentuckians clap their hands in delight, Col. Watterson assures us it is the only place he knows for the proper admixture of a mint julep, (and who, pray tell, knows more of certain subjects than the Colonel?) a hundred thousand visitors tramp the great white way each night and have the itch of notoriety with the blare of fame megaphoned into them by day, and half a million splash the spray over all grades of social ease from Coney to Far Rockaway.

In short, as Rabelais would say, New York is a microcosm. Into its vast maw all things are poured, and from it nothing emerges—except satiety. And satiety draws unto itself all the envy and all the attention of those happy mortals who don't know they are happy, and who, not knowing, thus make the wheels go round.

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Why do the papers give so much attention to that satiety which yawns at Saratoga and Narragansett, which drags itself in yachts along the coast of Maine, which stings itself inside with novels and outside with mosquitos through the pleasure places of Jersey?

Will no social reporter arise to record the pleasure doings of our four million? The green ways of the sylvan Bronx are more prolific of Summer matches than the drives of Newport, and the Little Church Around the Corner can boast more if not so celebrated matches as have been recorded in that reverberating New Hampshire town where Witte and Komura signed a declaration of peace, little dreaming that thence would emanate the resounding Carter-Belasco declaration of war.

Of course one hears of the roof gardens and the beaches and—when the "yellows" sometimes get loose—of the foetid east side tenements where the children play mumbledy-peg under the night-blooming garbage pail, and where high society takes its fling in a can-rushing soiree.

But there is the vast other underworld of ingenious device to fight the heat waves and woo the unwary maiden. In lieu of an organization to bring this gorgeous underworld to the light of day I may wander willy-nilly. So, lest I be tempted to tell of the Winter resort of the Governor of Borneo at Sandakan, or describe how the missionaries of China march up the resort hill and down again at Pau-Ting-Fu, let me confine myself to just two of New York's hidden Summer shows.

Let these two instances be well selected so you may fairly grasp at least the edge of this vast problem of the four million. Summer is not the time for complete analysis, but it is an ideal time for curiosity. Come, ye curious, and follow on.

First, we will go over to the Doitoften Club and get their recipe.

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The object of the Doitoften Club is suicide—in the most delightful way. The club has a coat of arms which consists of a cigarette rampant over a cocktail couchant. The motto is "Sic semper nihil," which, liberally translated, means, "In me and on you."

The members of this club are all elect members of the American Academy of Immortals (the parent organization, not the renegade Elbert Hubbard cult.) They are chosen from among the masters of the modern art movement in America. Allied with some wielders of the brush are some wielders of the pen, while the mascot of the academy is well described as "an inoffensive poet." Interviewed on the subject they one and all declare that New York is the highest reach of their ambition as a Summer resort, and that the Doitoften Club stifles all their longings for the Adirondacks and Connecticut.

Incidentally, it may be here remarked that in the sub-cellar of the Doitoften Club and not in the aforesaid Adirondacks and Connecticut are born those poetic conceits which so delight rural America in the special garden numbers of the Spring magazines.

The Pontifex Maximus of the Doitoften Club is James Moore, otherwise known as "Squire Jim," inventor of the catchwilly frog, the noodle-painted zoo, and the cotton elephant. Each month the Art Director is renewed, not because of the fierceness of the pace, but because the Doitoftens demand originality, whatever the price, and great as is the originality of the individual members (they embrace the most original men in America) the club originality is infinitely greater.

For the present month the Director is a well-known poster artist—he who created the billboard Bonnie Maginn—a master of the higher art expression of the chorus lady. One of the masterpieces of his later method, which shows him at the height of that free-and-easy swing which paralyzed the advertising world, adorns the club banqueting room.

Regular meetings are held every evening, and sometimes oftener, especially in the afternoon, though record is yet to exist of a meeting held before noon, with the exception of one stale morning, of which mention is carefully guarded, when Squire Jim was obliged to get up at the hideous hour of 10 o'clock that the inoffensive poet might pursue a roulade which had flown from his window to a neighboring balcony.

More intimate description of this extraordinary organization is not to be intrusted to a large public which might include unsympathetic souls. Suffice it to say that among the numerous worlds which go to make up the Greater New York the world genius finds in the Doitoften Club a Summer resort which amply atones for lack of seascape and mountain air. Housed in a fine old mansion on Twenty-third Street, hard by that celebrated dwelling where the Jersey Lily once held her superior court, the Doitoftens, flanked by the enticements of both high and low balls, mellowed by the flow of sarsaparilla and the puff of corn tassels, while away the merry hours and look with evil eye on the coming of Winter.

And now for that other device with which the Summer New Yorker beguiles the time—I mean woos the maiden. For, after all, Summer resorting boiled down means simply two things—killing time and getting the girl. The Doitoftens publish a de luxe volume on the first branch of the industry. Of the supplementary branch, which many readers may consider the more important, I only yesterday came across what will appeal to every one as the final word.

This discovery was, I may say, startling, but the more I have thought about it the more I have seen that it is doubtless the surest cure obtainable for the Summer resort evil, viz., ennui.

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Here is how I stumbled onto the great panacea. It was down in Billy's snake store in Roosevelt Street, on the site of the old hang-out that Donald Dean used for so many years and from which he sent forth the largest python and the largest boa constrictor ever in captivity.

We were talking over old times—Billy and I—with Bostock at the Pan-American, when in came a sharp-faced fellow wearing a blouse and his trousers hitched up with a string, who asked Billy if he had any blacksnakes.

Billy jerked his finger toward a drawer that went under a counter over at the side of the store under the monkey cages and went on talking with me. But I couldn't keep my eye from the fellow. That off-hand request for blacksnakes and Billy's off-hand reply struck me as so odd. Roosevelt Street, as you know, is about as down-hearted a specimen of a municipal thoroughfare as one could find in New York, and this customer fitted in well with the street. I wouldn't have been surprised to find a dirk in his belt or a slug-shot under his blouse.

The customer lounged over to the drawer as if he'd been there before, yanked it open with a jaunty bang, and rammed his hand in among as foul a squirming mess of reptiles as a man ever wants to see.

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So far as I was concerned that ended the talk on the irrelevant subject which seemed uppermost in Billy's mind. There was a drawer full of live snakes pulled out into the light just as a farmer would pull out a drawer full of peas, and a chance sport sorting the lot the way a carpenter would pull out a hinge.

"Is this the best you've got?" the sharp-faced fellow asked finally. Then Billy walked over and I followed. Billy rummaged around in the lot that was apparently a bargain sale and finally hit on one that suited his fancy, though I couldn't detect whether he looked on it as a damaged piece or as hefty goods.

"Here's a nifty boy," he said to his customer with the take-it-or-leave-it air of a monopolist who knows there is no other stock of like goods in the block.

The sharp fellow took the reptile, which immediately began crawling up his arm, and stroked it down the back while it spat out its aspirate tongue. You may be sure that I stepped conveniently aside.

"All right," said the sharp fellow, winding the snake up as he would a coil of rope and sticking it in his side pocket. "How much?"

"Fifty cents," said Billy.

The fellow handed him half a dollar and walked out. Billy rang up the register, put the coin in the till, and turned to talk with me. I gasped.

"What's he going to do with the blacksnake?" I asked.

Billy looked at me with a shrewd gleam. "Don't you know?" said he.

I shook my head.

"You don't learn everything then over in them countries where you've been—eh?"

Still I shook my head, and then Billy deigned to explain.

"That's one of my regular lines of trade," he said. "I'm making a specialty of blacksnakes this Summer—fine business, that—a regular boomer, one of the neatest strokes the snake trade's had in a long time. I keep a regular line of farmers from over on the Palisades busy most of the Summer filling my blacksnake box. I guess there must be half a dozen on my list now that come in here once a week. I pay ten cents apiece for the tikes and sell 'em for fifty—good margin that, eh?"

"Yes. But what is that fellow going to do with that snake he bought?"

"You don't know that?" There was still a roguish gleam in Billy's eye—the sort of gleam there is in the eye of the Summer boarder who first discovers that rabbits don't climb trees.

Still I shook my head.

"Then I'll tell you," said Billy. "That fellow looks like a tough, don't he? Well—he's not. He's a truck driver and he lives over near the docks—wouldn't hurt a mouse, nice, steady fellow, easy as you please, and he gets $3 a day and saves half of it, going to be married in the Fall.

"That's not the kind for a snake, you say. So in comes the joke. Now you see that fellow can't go to no Summer resort, except perhaps Coney Island one night once in two weeks. What he does get is Corlear's Hook Park every evening when the sun goes down.

"To-night Joey—that's his name—will stroll over to Corlear's with his girl and they'll sit down on one of the benches. There'll be a lot of people around—it's awful crowded this time of year—and everything'll be all right until it gets pretty dark. Then the mothers'll drag the yelling kids off to bed and it'll get a bit quieter. Probably there'll not be anybody on Joey's bench but him and his girl.

"About this time Joey'll want to drop his arm around back. You can bet the girl's saying nothing. It'll go a good bit, too, but Joey's a nice sort; so's the girl—well, there's limits.

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"It's then that Joey's other hand slips into his pocket where the blacksnake's been hiding all this time. You see, a blacksnake's the best for this work, because its bite can't hurt nobody, and, besides, it don't crawl too much except in the open.

"You get the idea now?"

"What?" said I.

"Why, he simply drops the snake in the girl's lap and it's worth half a dollar to help her out of the fix."

"I'll be—"

"But Joey and his girl can't go to no Summer resort. And do you think that just because we're poor down here on the east side that we're going to let them Newport swells do all the monkey tricks and have all the snake sport there is?"

RICHARD BARRY.

Bonci, Rival of Caruso, Interviewed In His Italian Home

IS Mr. Alessandro Bonci in Florence?" was one of the first questions I asked my friends when I reached that beautiful city.

"Yes: he is just back from Spain, where he had a tremendous success," was the reply.

Immediately I took steps to meet the tenor, who is considered in Europe a rival of Caruso. It was an easy affair, as my friend was well acquainted with Mr. Bonci. Therefore, on a very fine day in May I called at his villino outside of Florence. He was waiting for me, and received me in a most chevaleresque way.

Mr. Bonci is not tall, but he is well formed and his personality is interesting. He is a young man, and full of enthusiasm.

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"You cannot imagine how happy I am to come to America," Mr. Bonci said. "Curious to say, I had been negotiating with Mr. Grau before Mr. Caruso was known in the United States, but we could not come to terms. I did not care to be obliged to make a long contract, as I prefer to be free and tour the world. After Mr. Grau it was Mr. Conried who wanted me, but I decided if I were to come to America I should come not in a company where there was already another well-known tenor, as it would have been rather a delicate affair to compete with Mr. Caruso, though our method of singing and our repertoire are rather different. Therefore I refused Mr. Conried's proposal. This year I had another offer from Mr. Conried, but I accepted Mr. Hammerstein's instead, as it was more favorable."

"In what opera will you make your début?" I asked.

"I hope in the 'Puritani' of Bellini," he replied, "but it is very hard to get the soprano to sing in it. The one who makes the best Elvira is Mme. Marcella Sembrich, and we have sung together in this opera many times at different places, including London at the Covent Garden. Other favorites of mine are 'L'Elixir d'Amour,' 'Don Giovanni,' 'La Bohème,' 'Rigoletto,' &c."

"Do you come from a musical family?" was my next question.

"Yes and no," Mr. Bonci answered. "All my people were music lovers; but none has entered the profession. Not even my brother, who has a remarkable voice, cared for the stage.

"I was born in Cesena in the Romagna. When very young I entered the choir as a soloist. I had an excellent training in sacred music, which later developed my taste for the works of the old composers, and my voice is better adapted for this class of singing. My people were against my following the musical profession. One day it happened that a gentleman came to the church where I was singing and was much impressed with the quality of my voice. After the service was over this man called me aside and said:

"'You little fair-haired boy, how would you like to become a great singer?'

"I was so surprised that I looked up and answered quickly: 'Papa does not wish me to go on the stage, Sir; but I am going to run away from home if father will not change his mind.' My friend was much amused and asked me my name and address, which of course I gave him.

"A few days after my father took me to Ancona. What was my surprise when I found myself face to face with my gentleman friend of the church.

"'Here is my little boy, Mr. Mascagni,' said father.

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"'What! Mr. Mascagni, the great Italian composer?' I asked almost without a breath.

"Yes, it was the real Mascagni that just by chance had come to Cesena and to our church. Our composer was then Director of the famous Conservatory of Music, Lyceo Rossini, in Pescaro, near Ancona.

"As he told me in later years, that morning when he had heard me sing he discovered in my voice so many good qualities as to justify him to encourage my work. I owe to him, indeed, everything that gives me this opportunity to come to America.

"I had only one teacher, and afterward I studied by myself. It is not so easy to master an opera. The music and the words one learns comparatively quickly, but the little details, which are the base of your success, are tedious and hard. It takes me almost a year to master one part.

ALESSANDRO BONCI.

"It is very wrong indeed for a young student to change often his teacher, as he is then apt to lose his voice and interest. Good teachers should be like doctors with their patients. There should be a great deal of sympathy between the master and his pupil in order to accomplish good results.

"There are several sources to which the tone painter may resort for what might be termed primary colors, but the human voice has very few sources. Sentiment is to the voice what fragrance is to the rose. It must express a human desire, a belief, or an emotion, otherwise it is but an empty sound. Science can teach us to produce rich sounds, but the artist, if he has not the musical soul, will never impart the magical power of spontaneous creation.

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"Music is every day becoming more widespread, and what an influence it has on our emotions and ideas! It can arouse and calm the most violent passions as well as the gentlest sentiments. What a power it must exercise on man! Music soothes, relieves, recreates, and elevates the people.

"I practice faithfully every day. As a rule I do not care very much for modern music, though we have to-day many clever composers. About ten years ago I left the conservatory and made my début at the Teatro Regio di Parma. I had planned not to go too fast, but to start at the bottom of the ladder. The opera was 'Falstaff,' and I played the small part of Fenton. Immediately I was engaged to play Faust at the Teatro del Verne in Leghorn. Next I played at La Scala di Milan in 'Puritani.'

"From that night my success was assured, and I found that offers of engagements came freely, instead of my having to solicit them. I went directly to St. Petersburg, then to Vienna, Berlin, Lisbon, Madrid, London, &c., and everywhere I met with tremendous success. 'I have sung everywhere, even in South America and Australia, except the United States, but I do hope to be there next October."

Mr. Bonci leads a simple life, and he is fond of horses and dogs. He has a beautiful St. Bernard dog which follows his master everywhere. Mr. Bonci is also an experienced chauffeur, and every day takes long trips in his automobile. His wife is a charming woman and, like her husband, is fond of music, and does all she can to aid him in his work.

I had occasion to go through Mr. Bonci's beautiful home. Everywhere there are souvenirs of his successes arranged with much taste.

A few nights after visiting his home I met Mr. Bonci at a benefit for some Italian institutions, and there I had the pleasure of hearing him sing. I then well appreciated his style of singing, which should not be compared to that of Caruso. Mr. Bonci's voice is so melodious and full of sentiment that I could well appreciate his statement later that he avoided the rôles which required heavy, dramatic singing. But his voice is so wonderfully penetrating that one feels it through his soul.

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I asked Mr. Bonci for his general views on music.

"There is no music in nature, neither melody nor harmony. Music is the creation of man. He does not reproduce in music any combination of sounds he has ever heard or could possibly hear in the natural world. As the painter transfers to his canvas the forms and tints he sees around him, the musician seizes the rough element of sound and compels it to work his will, and having with infinite pains subjugated and tamed it, he is rewarded by discovering in it the most direct and perfect medium in all nature for the expression of his emotions. The painter's art lies upon the surface of the world, but the musician's art penetrates the surface.

DIRCE ST. CYR.

Wonders of the Petrified Forest of Arizona

One of Nature's Mysteries Which Amazes the Layman, Fascinates the Geologist, and Inspires the Poet.

ADAMANA, Arizona, July 18.—Arizona is the land of enchantment.

A spell is laid on sod and stone,
Night and day are tampered with.

It is the region in which the gods have held high carnival. Every journey one may take, every trail one follows, leads into strange and fascinating locality; and Adamana, the gateway to the petrified forest, has its own spellbinding power for the tourist. Adamana consists of a pump, the station, and two bungalows, in one of which very comfortable entertainment is offered, and in the other of which dwells a character whom all travelers meet, Adam Hanna, a distant relative of the late Mark Hanna, the original settler of this region. For a long time the place was known as Adam Hanna's, and when, with advancing civilization, this designation became too colloquial for an up-to-date twentieth century world, the elision of two or three letters gave the present attractive name—Adamana.

It was the witching hour of 5 A. M. when I left the comfortable ease of a Pullman sleeper to stop over at Adamana and visit the petrified forest. Left to myself, I should have emulated the example of the man who journeyed to the north pole to see a sunrise that occurred only three days in the year. On the first two mornings he refused to rise on the plea of the further extension of his opportunities; on the third, when his servant reminded him that it was the "last call," he turned over and philosophically remarked that he would come again next year. But the dusky porter allowed me no such margin for reflection, and I was standing in some wonderful place east of the sun and west of the moon, and the long train was vanishing in the distance almost before I knew whether I had exchanged the land of dreams for the land of day and daylight realities—this weird and mystic panorama of the infinite desert, of the bluest of turquois skies already lighted by the blazing splendor of the June sunrise, and the grotesque, uncanny buttes scattered at intervals all over that vast plain. The intense silence was unbroken save by the voice and footstep of the man representing the little bungalow termed the Forest Hotel. Contrary to one's preconceived ideas of an Arizona desert, the morning was cold, and the blazing fire and hot coffee were most grateful. But where was the "Petrified Forest"? one marveled. Away on the horizon gleamed an evanescent, palpitating region of shimmering color. Yet this was not the "quarry of jewels," but the "Bad Lands," which have at least one redeeming virtue, whatever their vices—that of producing the most aerial and fairylike color effects imaginable.

John Muir, the well-known California naturalist, with his two daughters, has been passing the Winter at Adamana, living in a tiny green adobe house of two rooms and a tent adjoining by the side of the bungalow that does duty as a hotel. All Winter Mr. Muir has been exploring the entire region, and he has discovered another petrified forest, twelve miles from the one heretofore known, one whose prevailing tone of color has led him to name it the "Blue Forest." This one is on the borders of the Bad Lands, six miles south of the station, while the other is six miles to the north.

It was Miss Wanda Muir—her quaint name coming from her mother, the daughter of a Polish nobleman—who drove me out to this marvelous "forest" of stone. A graduate of Berkeley College, and the constant companion of her father in his wanderings, Miss Muir was indeed an ideal guide, and under her hand the two horses sped along over the rough, stony ground at a pace to set every fibre tingling. One of the features of the Arizona desert is the arroya, a dry stream, a ready-made river, so to speak, minus the water. Some of these even have a stream of flowing water, only it is under the bed of the river rather than on top of it, for Arizona is the land of magic and wonder and of a general reversal of accepted conditions.

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"Sometimes in driving out here," said Miss Muir, "a cloudburst comes up, and on returning the horses have to swim this dry stream. Once the water was so high it came into the wagon." Not infrequently when we go out to the forest some one comes dashing after us on horseback to warn us to get back as quickly as possible, or the torrents of water from a sudden cloudburst will cut us off altogether, perhaps for a day and night." The pleasing uncertainty of life in Arizona may be realized from this danger of being suddenly drowned in the arid sands of a desert, and being confronted with a sudden Lodore that descends from the heavens on a midsummer noon. Arizona is the land of surprises. No known laws of meteorology, or of any form of science, hold good here. The mountain peak transforms itself into the bottom of a sea, and the sea suddenly upheaves itself in air and figures as a mountain. Arizona is nature's kaleidoscope. It is the land of transformation.

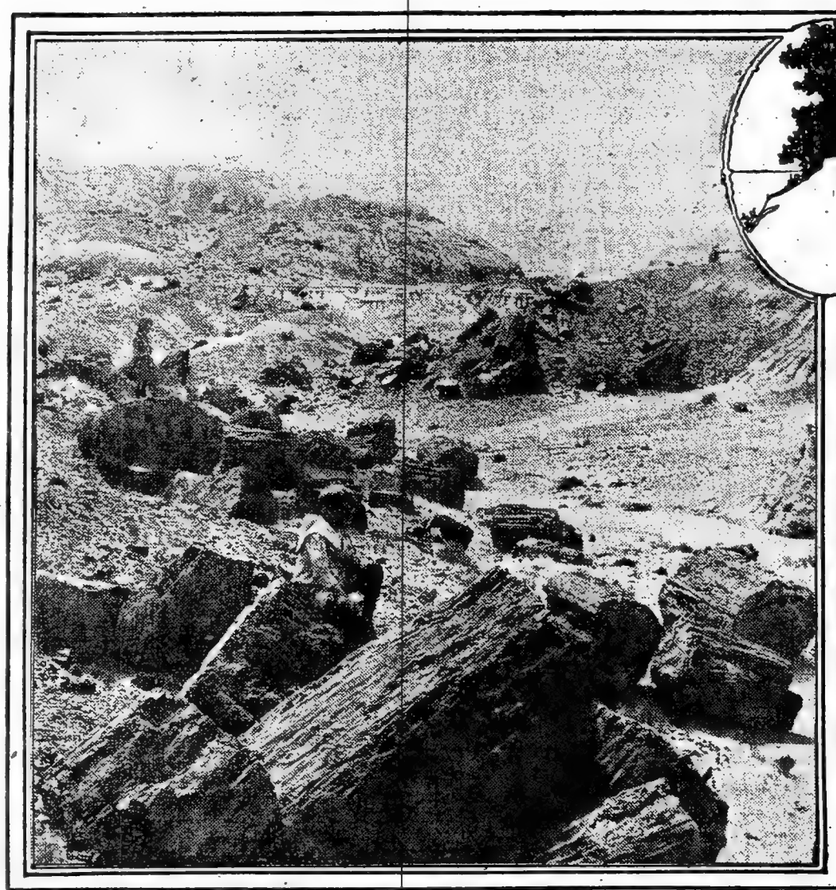

Agatized Ruins of a Great Primaeval Forest, near Adamana, Arizona.
FROM STEREOGRAPH COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD N Y

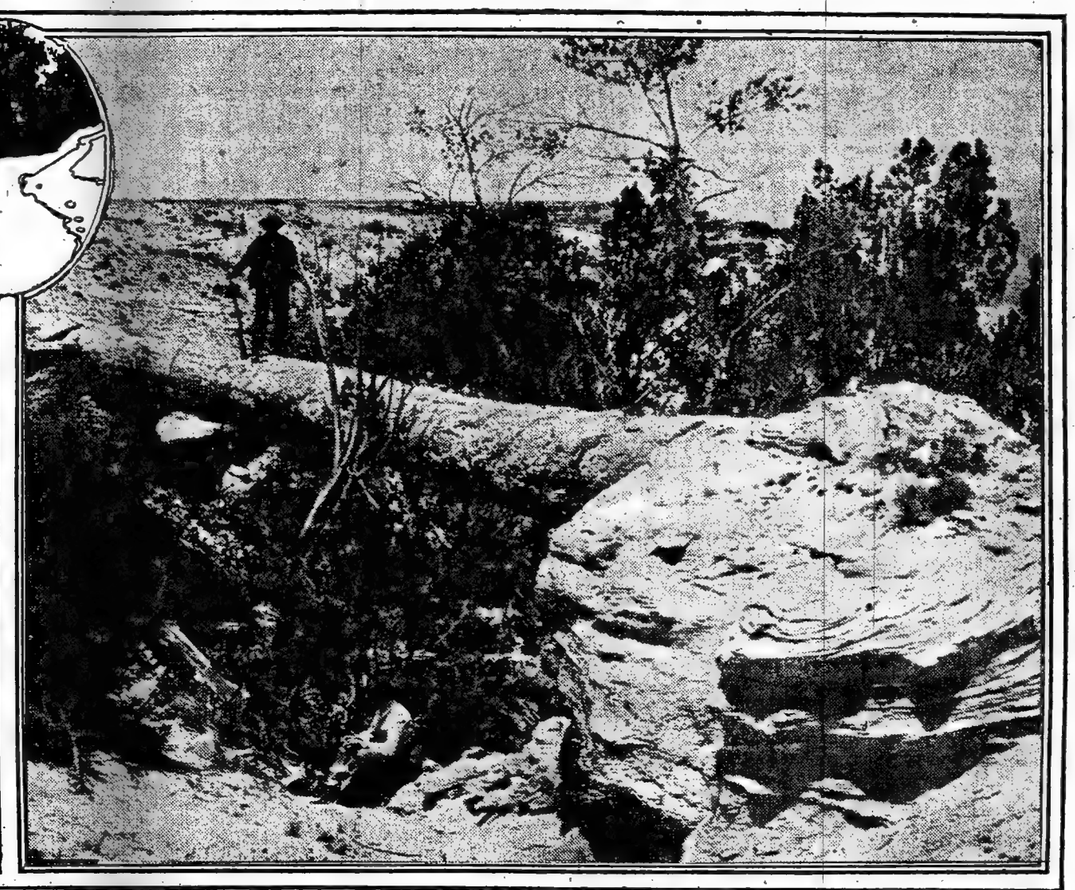

A Fallen Monarch of an Unknown Age, Petrified Forest, Arizona
FROM STEREOGRAPH COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD N Y

* * *

There are three petrified forests, each separated by a mile or two, the first reached by a drive of some six miles, while the third is more than twice as far. The second is the largest and the most elaborate, and in the aggregate they cover an area of over 2,000 acres. The ground is the high rolling mesas, and over it are scattered, "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," the jewel-like fragments of mighty trees in deposits that are the wonder of the scientist. From the huge fallen tree trunks, many of these being over 200 feet in length and of similar proportions in diameter, to the mere chips and twigs, the forests are transmuted into agate and onyx and chalcedony. Numbers of these specimens contain perfect crystals. They are vivid and striking in color—in rich Byzantine red, deep greens and purples and yellow, white and translucent, or dark in all color blendings. Great blocks of agate cover many parts of the forest. Hundreds of entire trees are seen. When cut transversely these logs show the bark, the inner fibre, and veining as perfectly as would a living tree. And over all these fallen monarchs of a prehistoric forest bends the wonderful turquois sky of Arizona, and the air is all the liquid gold of the intense sunshine.

At Tiffany's in New York may be seen huge slabs and sections of this petrified wood under high polish. A fine exhibit of it was made at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and I had the pleasure of presenting a specimen to Rodin, the great sculptor, who was incredulous of the possibility that this block of onyx could have been wood. Through all the forests are these strange rock formations called buttes, rising in the most weird and uncanny shapes from the sand and stones and sagebrush of the vast desert. What a treasure ground of antiquity! This region, which seems a plain, is yet higher than the top of Mount Washington, and the altitude insures almost perpetual coolness. Scientists seem to agree in the theory that the petrified forests are a deposit, and that the trees have not grown on the land they now cover. Wherever they grew, it is believed a mighty sea arose—perhaps as the present Salton Sea in Southern California—and engulfed them. Subsequent ages washed down mineral deposits; other ages buried them in sand; again floods came and washed them down and on; and then the mighty waters subsided, erosion set in, and the result we now behold. Had Emerson some clairvoyant perception of all this wonder region when he wrote:

And many a thousand Summers
My gardens ripened well.
And light from meliorating stars
With firmer glory fell.

I wrote the past in characters
Of rock and fire the scroll;
The building in the coral sea;
The planting of the coal.

And thefts from satellites and rings
And broken stars I drew;
And out of spent and aged things
I formed the world anew.

* * *

All around this high plateau rise on the horizon surrounding cliffs to the height of 150 and more feet, serrated into ravines and gorges, variegated with the sandstone formations in all their shimmer of colors, and indicating that this basin was once the bottom of a sea.

It is the paradise of the ethnologist as well as of the geologist. Besides cliff ruins and hieroglyphics almost anywhere, by chance may one find traces of submerged walls, and following these, a man with an ordinary spade may dig up prehistoric pottery, skeletons, beads, and rings, and occasionally necklaces. The pottery, both in design and in scheme of decoration, shows a high degree of civilization. Who were these prehistoric peoples who had built their pueblos and created their implements and pottery and were already old when Plymouth Rock was new? Much of the symbolic creation here still awaits its interpreter.

* * *

From these millions of tons of glistening, shining blocks and segments and tree trunks the tourist is not now allowed to carry away specimens carte blanche, as formerly. The Petrified Forests are now a Government reservation, although not yet one of the Government parks. Small specimens, within a reasonable amount, are permitted the tourist as souvenirs.

Sitting on the little piazza in the evening I watched a panorama of kaleidoscopic wonder. Afar to the horizon the Bad Lands shimmered in a faint dream of colors under the full moon. The stars seemed to hang midway in the air, and frequent meteors blazed through the vast, mysterious space.

Adamana is seventy-five miles west of Gullup, in New Mexico, the nearest large town. It is nine hours from Albuquerque, the metropolis of New Mexico, and five hours distant from Flagstaff, to the west. All the thousands of acres of desert lands about require only water to render them richly productive. But water is unattainable. There are no mountain ranges near enough to produce water storage, and unless the twentieth century scientists discover some way of creating rain, these arid regions must remain as they are. Yet even here American life and energy and progress are seen. The scattered settlers unite in maintaining public schools six months in the year, and with only from twelve to twenty pupils the teacher is paid from $75 to $80 a month—more than twice the salary paid in the country schools in New England. In this little bungalow here at Adamana, where Mr. Stevenson, the guide and guardian of the Petrified Forests, makes tourists strangely comfortable in their desert sojourn, I find a piano, a well-selected little library, and young people whose command of the violin and piano offer music that is by no means unacceptable. The children get music lessons—no one knows how; they are eager for any instruction in language, and acquire French and Spanish in some measure, and in all ways the National ambition is sustained. From Albuquerque comes a daily paper and only one day behind date the Los Angeles papers arrive. One is not out of the world, even on the Arizona desert.

And now the journey to the Grand Cañon, the greatest scenic marvel of the world. The route itself is picturesque. Flagstaff, with its observatory founded by Prof. Percival Lowell of Boston, where the astronomers are—or think they are—discovering wonderful details on Mars: Cañon Diablo, one of the strange fissures in the earth, and to the south is Meteorite Mountain, where, apparently, a gigantic meteor struck the earth, imbedding itself hundreds of feet, making a vast crater with a high surrounding rim. Portions of the meteor itself have been excavated and one specimen submitted to Sir William Crookes, is said by him to contain diamond formation.

* * *

At Williams, one hour beyond Flagstaff, one takes the branch road over the rolling mesas and among the beautiful purple peaks of the San Francisco mountains, for the Grand Cañon.

Every journey in Arizona seems to lead into an enchanted world, and one can but feel with the poet—

I have supped to-night with gods.
I will not go under a wooden roof.

LILIAN WHITING.

Giving the City Toiler a Taste of the Joys of Rural Life

FOR the first time in the history of this great city there is being demonstrated the fact that there are New Yorkers who love the ground and God's free air sufficiently to cultivate the soil and live in the open if opportunity affords. Moreover, the demonstration further attests the fact that such a life is full of money-making possibilities. The one big point not yet solved and the one of supreme importance at this stage of the experiment is to find more land that can be used under the present conditions. There are plots of ground suitable all about, but the owners are indifferent or unknowing, and many of them are very hard to reach.

The experiment is the free farm garden enterprise of the New York Association for the Cultivation of Vacant Lots. The old Burke farm, belonging to the Astor estate, away up in the Bronx, running along the Bear Swamp Road on one side and the White Plains Road on another, is the scene of the activities that have the delight of novelty to New Yorkers and the substantiality of thoroughness to recommend them to the trained eye of the professional farmer. More than twenty families are living on the ground in big, comfortable housekeeping tents. There are children in almost all of the families, but the tents are scattered over twenty acres or more, and there is room for every one and for all to be as exclusive as they desire. Even the children have a share of work to do and are the happier for it.

* * *

The association back of the enterprise is not an incorporated one. It is made up of men who got together at the suggestion of Bolton Hall, a lawyer at 56 Pine Street, where is the association's office as well. Howard Payson Wilds is the Chairman of the association, and H. V. Bruce is the Superintendent. The men who have done the work and formed the association do not care to be known as philanthropists. "We are just busy fellows who have had our chance and want to help give a chance to others who are not getting it in this big, overcrowded city," said one of them simply and convincingly.

The grant of the land was obtained in April. It is a pretty piece of country, but it had never been tilled, and weeds and stones as well as brush higher than a man's head had dominion. But W. F. Syska, who has had farming experience in the Far West and in Europe, was engaged to reduce the wild to a tillable farm. It was a bit late to start farms for this year, but the weather conditions have been favorable and, combined with the fixed energy of the new farmers, have helped wonderfully in making up for the late start. The one great disadvantage, however, is incalculable because it barred hundreds of applicants from receiving grants of tracts for this season. But there is more ground to be cleared, and the association and Mr. Syska are hoping to get it in readiness this Fall—that is, if the grant is made for another year, as indeed all hope for.

Mr. Syska cleared and plowed the land. Then the association advertised that any one desiring to cultivate ground free of rental charge could have the privilege for the asking—and the maintaining of the garden already begun. Only 20 per cent. of those who applied could be accommodated. Some of these live on the ground in the big tents; many live in the Bronx and can go to their garden patches almost daily if they desire; still others live down town in Manhattan and are obliged to spend 10 cents each way for carfare and one hour and a quarter every time that they go to their patches. But all the farms look almost equally well, and there are no traces of neglect anywhere. Of course, that is a part of the only contract entered into between the association and the gardeners, and neglect would mean forfeiture of what has now come to be regarded as a genuine treasure.

The necessary implements, all seeds, and young plants are supplied by the association. Expert instruction also is free, and Mr. Syska is consulted at all times about conditions and requirements. He, with his wife and six little children, lives in the only house on the place—a house that looks to be a hundred years old.

The quiet reserve with which each resident farmer acknowledges an introduction places these people at once in the social class. These are people of dignity, whose innate sense of refinement has not been killed by poverty which has overtaken a few. But a chance is all that they ask. They have native force enough to do what is further required in order to command success.

Not the slightest attempt has been made by any one to encroach upon his neighbor's garden, but all are united in the purpose of preventing any trespassing, and in the spirit of mutual helpfulness and co-operation there is nothing lacking.

The one great difficulty has been that of carrying water from the spring pump to the various tents. There has been only one pump, but this week a new one is to be installed. Next Spring the association hopes to have Croton water, with frequent taps, throughout the entire tract. There have been enough rainstorms to care for the gardens, but a dry spell would work great damage, as it would be impossible to carry water enough to save the produce.

* * *

Some of the gardens—those owned by the people living downtown—are cared for only Saturday afternoons and Sundays, when the gardeners take with them enough food to last over that they may stay near their patches overnight. It is a bit pathetic, but it is beautiful, and possibly it is the beginning of the solution of the problem of congestion in some parts of this great teeming city. One housewife, whose husband has been ill from a serious fall, tends the garden as well as her home in the tent while he goes to town for treatment and to look for work. She is the mother of four pretty children, two of whom help in the garden and one of whom is a little father, caring for the babe of two Summers, who is pretty fretful at times.

"We hope that we shall never need to go back into the city to live," said the mother, who had been such a pretty woman in the years before the strain came. "I used to think that the city was the best place for poor people, as it afforded such fine opportunities of educating the children, but now I see that the country is the place of greater growing opportunities and more real home life, and if we can only find a permanent place where we can make things grow and where my little boys will be free from the contamination of city street children, I shall be content with a humble lot and shall be appreciative that I was given another chance to get back to Mother Earth before it was too late for me to care for her as we all should care."

An Italian from the lower east side has one of the most remarkable of all the gardens, and one that is a model of care, despite the fact that he works in town all week and goes up late Saturday afternoon. But he works even into the night and is up at the first break of day. He saw that he might have a little corn if he planted a row down the path through his plot, and this he has done to the amusement of all the other gardeners to whom he never speaks and from whom he expects nothing at all.

A social club of east side girls from the University Settlement has the only flower garden on the tract. They raise the flowers to send to the various Hebrew charities throughout the city. They are working girls, but they spend Saturday and Sunday at the farm, where in two tents are six cots each, and where they cook and eat out of doors. They have hammocks under the trees, and on Sunday afternoon are surrounded by a dozen or more of their friends who visit them.

A school teacher makes her tents, three of them, the headquarters for her pupils who are continuing nature studies under her tutelage during the Summer months. Hers is a thrifty garden, from which no produce is sold, as it all goes to the homes of the boys who are working during vacation, but who helped to plant the garden before school closed last month. The teacher had intended going to Europe this Summer, "but this is so much better, and to be in touch with my boys all Summer is such a satisfaction," she said, with shining eyes and a look of deep affection.

* * *

Old men are among the colonists, and that they are happy men is easily guessed after a few moments' conversation with them.

A little negro, Rocco, who is the "kinkiest-headed boy in the Bronx," according to the word of the farmers, is the mascot, and a dear little boy he is, running all day on errands to and from the Syska house, carrying messages, and helping out in a hundred ways in which a willing boy can make himself useful.

Many of the farmers are not trying to make money, but just a living from their vegetables, and others are farming for the almighty dollar and are realizing it. They know that if they can make any money this year, after the late beginning, they are assured of more next season. So it is with an eye to the future that the experiment is watched with double eagerness.

There are daily applications from people living in Brooklyn as well as from residents in all parts of Manhattan for admission to the farm, but no way has yet been devised of increasing the surface of land, and that is what is needed. Real estate agents have not been able to help, although they have expressed sympathy with the plan. They cannot grant the use of vacant lots in their care without getting at the owners first. For the most part these owners are rarely getatable by men who can present the cause of the people who would till the land if they could get the land to till.

New York attempted this experiment before, but without success. Now, however, the conditions are liberal and common sensible enough to have people feel that they are free in their work. Moreover, as it is now conducted, the plan appeals only to the thrifty who are eager to learn any lesson of betterment in life.

Musings of the Gentle Cynic

Too many nightcaps are apt to go to a fellow's head.

Nothing trains a man's memory like lending money.

The people who tell their troubles are never gifted with a sense of humor.

After an old maid reaches a certain age she regards marriage merely as an opportunity for a girl to throw herself away on some man.

Turn about is fair play, except with a doctored roulette wheel.

Some people's only idea of an ancestor is an old gentleman with gout.

Many a man would rather be right than be President, but it is quite possible to be neither.

A Chicago society leader tells me that it is getting to be quite fashionable in Packingtown to have dinner at supper time.

In spite of the bookbinders, most books are bound by precedent.

Dyspepsia is a handy thing on which to blame a naturally bad disposition.

The average man hates to play poker with a bad loser almost as much as with a good winner.

There are men who labor under the delusion that if they should hide their light under a bushel the whole world would be dark.

A Faithful Portrayal of Things as They Are Not

Midsummer Night's Millennial Dream from Which It Was Sad to Awaken.

At breakfast my wife told me that the cook had asked to have her wages reduced, because she could not make vol-au-vent à la financière.

"And she has given up her day off," added my wife, "in order to take lessons in advanced cooking."

"How like Bridget!" I remarked, with feeling, looking up from the morning paper. "And by the way, dear," I added, presently, "are you going to the city to shop to-day or do you intend to wait until next bargain day?"

"I hate to shop on bargain day," answered my wife, "the stores are so empty and lonesome that they frighten me. I'll go to town to-day."

"Then we'll meet for lunch," I said, "and go to the theatre."

* * *

After arranging about where we were to meet, I started for the station, pausing an instant for a glance back at our dear little suburban home. I had become acquainted with Valley Corner through an advertisement, and had bought a small lot of land there. Then I had proceeded to build a house according to the directions given in a magazine. Instead, however, of its costing me $500, as the magazine said it would, the house only cost $497. So we spent the $3 left over on two orchestra seats for the grand opera.

As usual, I covered the distance from the house to the Valley Corner railroad station in ten minutes. On the circular of the real estate agent who had sold me the lot, the time to the station was given as twenty-two minutes.

"You see, I figured it this way," the agent had told me. "I took the time of the average pedestrian—ten minutes—as a minimum. Then I timed a pair of lovers over the same distance. They did it in thirty-four minutes. So it seemed to me fair to call it a twenty-two-minute walk. Do you think that right?" he had asked anxiously, "or shall I call it thirty-four minutes flat, and not mislead even young lovers?"

But I said that twenty-two minutes sounded right to me, so he had allowed it to stand in his Valley Corner circular.

My train arrived exactly on time at the Grand Central, and I was soon speeding downtown on a Subway express, drinking in the delicious air, and listening with delight as the name of each stop was clearly enunciated by those trained elocutionists the guards. I had often envied these men their work. How pleasant it must be, I had thought, to consecrate one's days to urbanity; to stand, smiling, on the platforms, fanned by the cool breeze, calling out to hurrying people: "Take your time, if you please!" or "Kindly step slowly there!" It seemed to me one of the most agreeable and elevating vocations imaginable.

Upon my arrival at Wall Street I returned the guard's courteous nod of farewell and hastened to a broker's office, where I intended to leave some money to be used for speculation in stocks.

"I cannot accommodate you," said the broker, kindly but firmly.

"Why not?"

"You seem inexperienced. The risks are great. Should I take your money and lose it for you, imagine how I should suffer. No, young man. I have to consider my conscience."

"But—"

"It cannot be." The broker laid his hand on my shoulder. "You are what we old Wall Streeters call a lamb," he said. "Whenever one of you strays down here we show him his mistake and send him rejoicing on his way. Do not thank me," he continued in a kindly voice, "I am merely doing my duty."

Deeply affected, I thanked him again and left his office. On the sidewalk outside I almost ran into John D. Rockefeller, who was talking jovially with a group of small oil dealers. Thomas W. Lawson joined them presently. Impressed at the sight of two so prominent men, I approached, hoping to overhear a few words of wisdom.

"Won't you lunch with me?" asked Lawson of Rockefeller.

"I never lunch," said the oil magnate, sadly, "and besides, I have an engagement to show the McClure people over the Standard Oil Building. Better join us, Tom. Ah, here they are." With a delighted smile he advanced and greeted a party of friends, headed by Ida Tarbell. In a moment they were all chatting pleasantly together.

* * *

Arriving at my office I looked through my mail, disposed of a few important matters, and closed my desk shortly before noon, it being Saturday. I had some difficulty in persuading my stenographer to quit work.

"These half holidays are so provoking," she pouted. "Just as I was breaking myself of the Coney Island habit, too."

After some argument she agreed not to stay later than 3 o'clock.

As I reached the street I hailed a newsboy.

"Give me an afternoon paper," I said.

He looked offended.

"Tain't after 12 yet," he remarked icily. "Mornin' papers—all this mornin's news."

Abashed, I bought a morning paper and passed on. As I had plenty of time, I decided to ride uptown on a surface car. I hailed a Broadway motorman, who promptly stopped, looking back solicitously before he turned on the power again, to see if I was safely aboard. The conductor came along after a few minutes and asked me, in a few well-chosen words, for my fare.

* * *

"Can't I give you a transfer to-day?" he inquired, as he rang in the fare, "I can assure you that you will find our Twenty-third Street route most attractive. Or you may alight at Astor Place and take an interesting ride through a fine residential district on our Madison Avenue line. Or, by taking our picturesque horsecars on Duane or Spring—"

"Much obliged for your courteous offers," I interrupted, "but I desire to go straight up Broadway."

"Pleased and honored to have your company, Sir. Let me know if there is anything I can do for you. Should you desire to smoke, the rear seat is at your service. Chambers Street! Do you wish to alight, Madam? Let me assist you. Fine day, is it not? So gratifying, after the heavy rain. All aboard, if you will be so good!"

Affable as the conductor certainly was, the motorman had even greater charm of manner.

"Excuse my violent ringing of the bell," he called out to a truckman in front of him, "but I have to attract your attention to the fact that you are delaying me. Kindly swerve a particle to the right and eternally oblige yours truly."

"Certainly—beg your pardon," rejoined the burly truckman. "Didn't know you was so near, pard. My mistake. Gid ap! Very sorry, old fellow."

"Don't mention it," said our affable motorman. "Fine day, ain't it?"

The truckman agreed that it was, and we bowled along on our way uptown. But our progress was not rapid. Our motorman was so chivalrous that we came to a full stop every time he even suspected that a woman intended to cross the street in front of the car.

"Ladies foist, you know," he said in his jovial way during one of his many stops. "A feller has to stop for the fair sex. Noblesse obliges him to, you know."

And thus, with thoughtful act and pleasant talk, the car crew lightened the monotony of the trip uptown. As I alighted they gave me their numbers and asked me to come again, which I promised to do.

I lunched with my wife, paid the check, and started to tip the waiter.

"Couldn't accept it, Sir," he said. "I appreciate your kindness and understand the spirit in which your tip is offered, but—I couldn't accept, Sir—couldn't do it."

So I had to pocket the tip.

At the theatre my wife and I were particularly well pleased with the acting of one of the actresses. Although she had nothing to do but bring in a card on a salver in the first act, and carry away some dishes from a table in the third act, her perfect poise and admirable technique were apparent to all; in fact, her exit with a salad bowl in Act III. provoked tremendous applause.

"Who is she?" I asked a gentleman beside me.

"She is the star," he replied. "You can see that by the way she dodges the limelight and avoids the centre of the stage."

* * *

Entering into conversation with the gentleman, I found him singularly well informed on stage matters.

"Would you ever think to look at her," he said, alluding to the star, "that last week she lost a string of pearls, a family heirloom, which she valued above all else?"

"No indeed!" I exclaimed. "But why haven't I heard anything about it? Why wasn't it mentioned in the papers?"

The gentleman looked at me with some surprise.

"Mentioned in the papers?" he said; "why should it be?"

Later I learned that he was the star's press agent. His principal duties, he informed me, were keeping her name out of print and calling the public's attention each year to her age.

Between the acts, as we stood in the lobby, he pointed out a few celebrities.

"There's Ogden Armour," he said, indicating a man approaching us.

As I looked, Armour buttonholed a young man.

"Let's go out and eat a ham sandwich," he suggested.

"All right," agreed the other.

"That young man is Upton Sinclair," whispered the press agent. Then he nudged me, as a man hurried past us toward the street.

"There goes Samuel Hopkins Adams," he said; "he has the patent medicine habit."

Presently Norman Hapgood sauntered out with Col. Mann and exchanged nods with David Graham Phillips, who was standing in a corner telling a humorous anecdote to Senator Aldrich.

"And now I must go behind the scenes," announced my friend the press agent; "Belasco and Frohman want to talk with me about their new joint production for next season. As the play is by no means a good one, they wish me to inform the newspapers of that fact at once."

With a bow he excused himself.

* * *

Shortly after that the performance came to an end, the company, with the exception of the star, answered a curtain call, and I hailed a hansom and drove with my wife to the Grand Central. When I handed the driver a dollar, he promptly called my attention to the tariff which he carried, and insisted on returning me fifty cents. My wife and I walked through the smokeless, dustless, cinderless waiting room to the ticket office.

"Two for Valley Corner," I said. Then I fumbled in my pocket for the price, but the ticket agent shook his head at me.

"Needn't pay this month," he said.

"Why not?"

"The last dividends were simply scandalous," he told me with a blush; "there's not a railroad in the country that isn't ashamed to take the money."

"And so tickets are free this month?"

"They are."

"To any place?"

"Yes. Did you say two for Valley Corner?"

"No. California."

The fellow who swears off sometimes comes to a full stop, but more often to a semi-colon.

New York Policeman with Thirty-one Rescues from Drowning to His Credit

REGULAR patrons of the bridge cars going over to Brooklyn every evening have had their attention attracted many times to three Italian street cleaners who, as sure as sunset, march up Park Row and at the entrance to the big East River span confront a tall, heavily built Roundsman who does duty there. Approaching the policeman with every evidence of deference and respect, the trio of mud pushers stand at "attention" in conscript military style, and give a right hand salute from the tips of their Woodbury helmets.

"Thank-a you; we thank-a you, ver' much-a."

"Ah, g'wan," is usually the laconic reply from the businesslike-looking Roundsman; "g'wan and ferget it."

The three Italian street cleaners then back off smiling in radiance. The performance has come to be such a regular part of the evening's programme at the bridge entrance that a man went up to a Police Sergeant the other day and asked him what it all meant.

"What does it mean?" he replied with surprise. "Why, don't you know? Sure, that's John Quinn, a Roundsman of the Brooklyn Bridge Squad; the great life-saver of the New York police force. He's the goods when it comes to jumpin' into the river for dippy people who don't know what they're doin' or for despondent men and women who want to quit the game."

The inquirer went over to Quinn and sought to get him to tell how he had saved the three Italians. Quinn didn't want to talk about it at first, but finally consented.

On the night of March 27, 1897, Quinn was standing in South Street, near Coenties Slip. Suddenly he heard cries for help coming from the river. Running to the end of the pier he saw three men struggling in the water. They were screaming for help and splashing helplessly about in the cold water. Quinn immediately dropped his hat and nightstick and dived off into the river. Swimming close to one of the men he grabbed him by the coat collar and admonishing him to keep still swam with him back to safety. Then Quinn went after the second man, who was nearly dead. The second Italian, while almost unconscious, gave Quinn the death grip, but the strong Irishman was equal to the occasion, and, fighting the Italian off, grabbed him, as he had done with the first, and hauled him to the pier. The third man was going down for the last time when the Roundsman, almost breathless, stiff with cold and his heavy uniform almost dragging him below the surface, caught hold of his hair and, holding his face above water, hauled him to where the other two exhausted Italians lay. The third man was unconscious when rescued. Yelling for assistance a rope was offered and Quinn helped lift the three Italians to the top of the pier, when they were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. The three Italians, none of whom could swim, had been knocked off a scow.

In telling this story there was an element of pathos as well as heroism in Quinn's recital.

"It was rainin' pretty hard, and aside from that I was pretty wet," he said sadly. "While I was there a-talkin', Larry Powers, the other 'Rounds,' comes along.

"'What's up?' says I.

"'The Sergeant at the station wants to see you,' says he, 'an' I've been huntin' the precinct for you.'

"'Well,' says I, 'you might have foun' me down there in the river. I've been havin' troubles of me own. I've just saved three Dagoes, and I've got 'em over to the Hudson Street Hospital.

"'That so,' answered Powers, kind o' sad like, and turnin' his face away. 'God has a peculiar way of fixin' them things,' says he. And then he looks away again.

"'What's up?' says I, beginning to suspect somethin'; 'out with it Larry, old boy.'

"He didn't answer for a moment, then, sort o' taking a brace, he looks around and says in a kind o' whisper: 'John, I thought I'd leave the Sarge to tell you about it, but I've got to follow his instructions,' he said. Then, after a moment's hesitation: 'John, your wife's just died.'

"Afterward I calculates on the time, and I finds that my wife died just as I was fishin' the last of the Dagoes out of the river."

* * *

Quinn has more rescues to his credit than any other man on the force, and the fact that he has received thirty-one medals for live-saving—each medal representing a life—hasn't made any difference in his demeanor or manner. He doesn't display his medals, for Quinn isn't that kind of a man. He just keeps them home in a plain wooden box out of sight and out of mind. Behind each medal is an interesting story of an act of heroism performed in the East River, but Quinn is loath to talk about them.

For many years Quinn was attached to the Old Slip Squad and did duty along the East River front from Wall Street to the Battery. The majority of his rescues, however, were made at Pier 5, although when he was attached to the Twentieth Precinct he jumped into the North River at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street to save the life of John Betz. Police Commissioner Partridge placed his name on the police roll of honor for this act. Long before that time Quinn had his name on the roll of honor at Police Headquarters. In fact he had only been on the police force six days when he jumped into the river to save a woman who had attempted suicide. For that he was honorably mentioned. Of the medals he has received only seven were presented by the Police Department.

Quinn was appointed to the force March 10, 1894, and assigned to duty at the Old Slip Police Station. He was made a Roundsman four years later, when he had made seventeen river rescues. By that time he had become so accustomed to dragging people from the river that when he made a rescue his only record of it would be the inscription of the person's name and address. Then he would forget all about it. Quinn never kept a record of the exact number of lives he has saved, for as each notebook became full of records of this and other items of police duty he would throw it away. The record on the police blotters tells of thirty-one cases. Here is the way some of the official records read:

"Patrick Halpin, laborer, residence 322 West Thirteenth Street, attempted to commit suicide by jumping from Pier 7, East River, 6. A. M., April 23, 1896; rescued by Officer John Quinn, who jumped into the river and swam with Halpin to dock, then landing his man safely in Hudson Street Hospital. Witnesses, Daniel Christensen, 172 Hamilton Street, and Nicholas Tully, 304 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

"Frank McLaughlin, 35 years old, accidentally fell overboard from Bridgeport boat at foot of Pike Street, 2 A. M., May 17, 1896. Rescued by Officer John Quinn, who swam with man all the way to Pier 6, East River, lifted McLaughlin to pier, and then took him to Hudson Street Hospital.

"Patrick Murray, 31, boatman, residing at Troy, N. Y., attempted to commit suicide by jumping into river from canal boat B. T. Helwane, lying at Pier 6, East River, at 2:50 A. M., June 16, 1896. Rescued by Officer John Quinn; taken to Hudson Street Hospital, thence to Centre Street Court, arraigned before Justice Flammer, who sent him to Bellevue to have his sanity inquired into.

"Edward Ronan, fell off Pier 6 into East River 4 A. M., Aug. 29, 1896; rescued by Officer John Quinn; taken to Hudson Street Hospital."

Thus the list goes on, but not telling the real story behind each rescue.

"Although civilized countries," says The Baltimore American Medical Journal, "have reduced their gross death rates 50 per cent in the past fifty years, it will not be in the power of man to divide the present death rate by two in the next 500 years. If tuberculosis, which is the largest cause of adult deaths, were to disappear to-morrow, the death rate of Baltimore would fall less than two points. If typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and whooping cough should also completely disappear we should raise our gain to two and a half points."

Child Labor in the South as Miss Beeks Found It—A Kind Word for Mill Owners

FROM time to time a sensational report of conditions of labor in the Southern cotton mills has made tender-hearted women think twice before purchasing cheap cotton fabrics and ready-made underwear at the sales. Visions of ill-treated men and most especially pale women and emaciated children weaving and spinning in stifling atmospheres have come to the bustling female crowds around the bargain tables and made the wonderfully cheap widths of sheetings, all machine hemmed, seem like tainted things. Gowns and petticoats, daintily ruffled and sometimes grookedly stitched, have suddenly appeared to become accursed.

"No, I never buy those cheap cottons at the bargain sales," a woman will say. "Tiny children, weak, thin, stunted in growth, cowed to submission by brutal foremen and Superintendents, have spun that cotton into lengths during the watches of the night, and there is bad luck in the wearing of them."

* * *

It was to view with single eye and unprejudiced mind the conditions under which such goods are manufactured in the South, to learn the manner of living among the mill operatives, to study the ways of their employers, and to make the acquaintance of the women and children who form so large a part of those employed, that Miss Gertrude Beeks took her notebook and camera a few weeks ago and went from mill town to mill town and village to village in the South. Now she has returned to New York with a brighter and more encouraging story than many of those who knew of her mission had dared to hope for.

Miss Beeks is Secretary of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation. Quickness of perception and alertness help to make up the first impression one receives of her. One is convinced that she would not be backward in calling attention to and trying to right the wrongs of any mill operative, while at the same time she would note and appreciate instantly the good points of an employer and whatever he might be doing for the well-being of his workers.

In talking with Miss Beeks one gets a very pleasant impression of progress in the South and of betterment in the condition of the cotton mill workers. Her outlook, in general, is optimistic, though always supported by the facts she has to recite.

"What about child labor and the tiny tots who spin at midnight?" she was asked.

"Certainly," she replied, "I found too many children employed in the mills, but it is well to look into the cause of their presence before offering criticism. Child labor was prevalent upon the farms until industry became organized, and labor for the cotton mills was recruited from the farming districts, principally the isolated mountainous regions, so it was but natural that the parents should send their children to the mills. In the economic development of the South remedial legislation has not kept pace with industrial progress, nor has public sentiment educated the parents to the point of sending their children to school instead of putting them to work in the mills.

"A general prosperity has been brought about by the cotton industry, and the question arises as to whether it would have been better to have left the people in pauperism and illiteracy than to have taken them into the manufacturing districts where they could secure an industrial training, with pay, which insures a livelihood, uplifting them by elevating influences and securing an education for the majority of their children!"

"But how do the children become educated if they spend their time working in the mills?"

"The majority do not work in the mills. Look at this photograph taken in one town. Here are 650 children of mill operatives, outside the school which they attend. Such a school is kept in session eight months in the year through the interest and at the expense of the mill owners. Here is another photograph of a primary class; here are small tots in kindergarten vegetable gardens, and what do you think of this kindergarten cakewalk?"

A brighter and happier looking crowd of children than those depicted in the photographs one would scarcely find in the most prosperous of Northern farming districts. Another photograph was shown giving a couple of dozen school children as dinner toters. It was explained that the hours were so arranged that during the midday hour the small sons and daughters of the mill operatives could go home and get pails and baskets of luncheon to carry to their parents in the mills, returning again to their studies in the afternoon.

* * *

"Is anything being done to prevent child labor altogether?"

"It probably could not be done. Several of the mill men stated to me that there would always be some child labor, for, said they, 'we will always have to provide work for the poor, and if we did not let the children work it would be utterly impossible for some men to care for their very large families.'

"But attacks should not be leveled at the cotton mills alone. Child labor on the farms, in the homes, and in the mills always existed, and the condition is the same, generally speaking, to-day, although it should not be.

"When the State has provided no proper way to care for the poverty-stricken, it is a debatable question how far criticism should be offered for their presence in the mills."

Asked if some of the mill owners not employ children merely out of charity, in order to help their parents, Miss Beeks told of a little 7-year-old child of a widow who was hired to sweep, although the sweeping had to be gone over afterward. Another little girl was allowed to work in the mill with her grandmother because otherwise she would have been obliged to go to the poor house. A woman whose husband had died of consumption asked to have her child in the mill with her, having no place to leave it during the day. It was a question of having the child or of refusing her work.

* * *

"Are the child labor laws carried out as they should be?"

"In South Carolina and Alabama," said Miss Beeks, "child labor laws have recently been secured which provide that no children under 16 can work in the mills at night, and none under 12 in the daytime, with the exception of the child of a widow, who furnishes an affidavit to the effect that the support of the child is needed. In that case even a child as young as 10 may work. A mill Superintendent in Georgia stated: 'When competitors are working to get help from one mill to another, it is pretty hard to tell a man he shall not work his children. The only way to handle this question is through compulsory education, which will place all the mill men upon the same basis. Now, while we did not in former years employ children shown by certificates to be under 12, or who appeared to us to be under 12, I shall frankly state that we have not observed that rule since labor became so scarce.'"

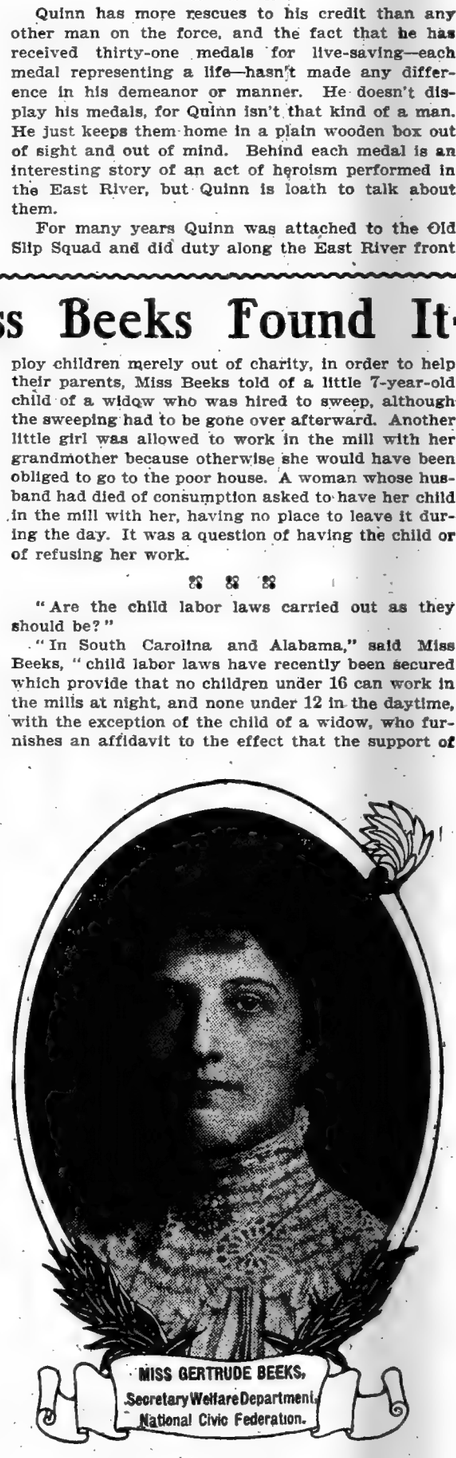

Asked if those children who do work appeared thin and emaciated and if their hands usually lacked a finger or two, as sometimes stated by sensational reports concerning Southern conditions, Miss Beeks stated that the children in the mills were not rosy-cheeked, but were more or less pale, but that only two children whom she saw in the eighteen mills she visited could be called thin, and those were not thin in the faces, but thin of arm.

"The pale complexion which all millworkers have is largely due to the lack of nourishing food. When both father and mother work in the mills there is no one to care for the home, and the family is likely to subsist upon cold canned foods. But now domestic science teachers are being employed by many of the mill owners to instruct the people how properly to prepare the food."

* * *

In regard to children with fingerless hands Miss Beeks found in one mill where 1,400 persons were employed one child of 11 who lost the first joint of the second finger in picking waste from the gears which a fellow-worker had uncovered in violation of the strict rules which provide that the operatives shall not clean their machines when in motion.

"The records," said she, "showed comparatively few accidents, and it is not fair to say that there are hundreds of children of 8 years of age losing their fingers."

Most interesting and encouraging is Miss Beeks's description of the facilities for recreation among the millworkers. Dance pavilions, swimming pools, ball games, gymnasium outfits provide entertainment in many of the mill villages at the expense of the mill owners. One employer has turned a cemented tank of water, necessary for manufacturing purposes, into a swimming pool for the Summer season, expending $300 in equipment. The mill operatives use the pool free of charge, while citizens of the town are charged 10 cents apiece for a swim.

Most of the mill villages visited by Miss Beeks are in South Carolina or Georgia, and at these places she refers to the conditions under which the operatives work as "unusually well lighted and ventilated, heated in Winter and cooled in Summer." She found one employer having his ribbed windows replaced with clear glass "to please the employes, because they like to look out," adding in an aside, "I would, too!"

In two mills there were emergency hospital rooms fitted up with operating tables and stretchers. One mill owner provided a trained nurse to visit all the families in times of illness, and one has an isolation hospital for use in times of epidemic.

* * *

"But there is criticism which I must make," went on Miss Beeks. "It is of the bad ventilation and poor janitor service in connection with the toilet arrangements, and lack of elevator service. Of course some of the toilet rooms at the ends of the mills are well ventilated by windows and the exhaust system, but others are in the centre of the mills with no provision for ventilation. I would also urge the necessity of introducing rest rooms in the mills, for in some cases girls were seen sitting upon the landings of the staircases waiting for work. But in the main, generally, I would say that the mills I visited were unusually sanitary, comfortable work places."

Speaking of the homes of the operatives she referred to the model mill villages with their dainty painted, shuttered houses, surrounded by trees, and had immediately a contrasting photograph to show of a village all unpainted and treeless.

"However," she continued, "generally the premises are extremely neat in the cotton mill villages, and only in the homes of the new arrivals from the primitive districts are the interiors of the cottages unclean. Many a housewife could take lessons in cleanliness from the home of the average mill operative. Where they still exist, the old clapboarded houses are being remodeled with weather boarding or torn down and replaced. Some of the new houses are being finished with walls of wood fibre, and where not included in the original plans porches with railings are now being added."

"What are the most pressing needs now concerning the millworkers of the South?"

"In South Carolina legislation is needed to provide for compulsory education and the appointment of truant officers. There should be more factory inspection to strengthen the child labor law. There should, too, be an amendment in the child labor law to increase the age limit from 12 to 14, and the requirements concerning birth registration and marriage license should be more stringent.

"A great deal of unfair criticism has been showered upon the mill owners, yet, in spite of this, they are giving food, shelter, and industrial training to these illiterate descendants of the first inhabitants of the colonies, and through their Welfare work are a great civilizing influence among the millworkers."

News from Other Lands in Portrait and Story

A Literary Savonarola in Italy---First Public Appearance of Tosti---Renewed War on the Absinthe Habit---Adventurous Career of Kini Mati.

ANTONIO FOGAZZARO

FRANCESCO PAOLO TOSTI

THE LATEST PARIS PROPHET

Fogazzaro, Author of the Italian "Robert Elsmere."

READERS of English will shortly have the opportunity to judge of the Christian Democratic movement in Italy as set forth through the work of the greatest literary exponent of the movement, Antonio Fogazzaro. Fogazzaro may be considered a literary Savonarola, for in his novel "Il Santo," he attacks not the faith of the Church, but the way it is administered. Indeed, his novel bears about the same relation to modern Catholicism as hierarchically administered as "Robert Elsmere" did to the Church of England. "Il Santo" has been placed by the Curia on the Index Expurgatorius, just as "Robert Elsmere" was excluded from Anglican libraries. The author has bowed to the decision and will issue no further editions of his book. Christian Democrats, however, have accepted "Il Santo" as their gospel.

As Liberal and Orthodox Catholicism are not at war with each other in this country, the publication of "The Saint" will not, of course, arouse the controversy that it did and still does in Italy. Here the chief interest of the novel will centre about the story told and the manner of the telling. It is the first novel by Fogazzaro to make its appearance in an authorized edition, if not, indeed, in any translation whatsoever. For the novelist has usually dealt with themes which were indigenous to the Italian soil, and whose artistic excellencies did not seem sufficiently superior to warrant the transportation of these themes to a foreign land and their translation into an alien tongue. Still, there is no doubt that Fogazzaro is the greatest living Italian novelist, and to read his books after a course of Gabriele d'Annunzio is, as Luigi Villari says, "like coming out of a sewer and finding one's self on an Engadine plateau."

Fogazzaro's genius matured slowly. His early poems, "Miranda," "A Sera," and others in the collection called "Valsolda" give no intimation that, at the age of fifty-four—only ten years ago—he was to win the primacy of modern Italian fiction by his "Little Ancient World," ("Piccolo Mondo Antico,") a story dealing with the Austrian domination in Northern Italy between 1848 and 1859. This was succeeded by "Daniele Cortis," in which an alliance between the Quirinal and the Vatican is to inaugurate a great era of social reform. In "The Little Modern World," which followed, the author carries the idealization of simple faith still further through the son of the hero of his first novel. "Il Santo" brings the struggle between Christian Democracy and dogmatic Christianity to the very Vatican itself.

Italian critics are pretty generally agreed that Fogazzaro's defect as a novelist is that he writes his books with a purpose and makes his principal characters personify his own views and expound, as he himself would with his friends, his own theories. Fogazzaro, in spite of the occasional Ibsenesque character of his more dramatic episodes, is an idealist par excellence. His eyes are ever on the future, and he dreams of a time when representatives from all the religions of the world shall meet as brethren to do homage to the universal fatherhood of God. In fact, "Il Santo" opens with such a scene.

Signor Fogazzaro lives removed from the world in a beautiful villa a few minutes' walk from Vicenza. It is an ancient structure, but all has been modernized save the dining room, which preserves its Pompeiian decorations and furnishings. The silence of the place is profound, save for the occasional note of a bird, the hum of bees, or the dropping of leaves.

Tosti May Visit America

AFTER forty years spent in England, interrupted only by rare visits to his native Italy, Francesco Paolo Tosti, the distinguished and popular composer, is again in the land of the Abruzzi, where he finds a hearty welcome from his old friends, among whom are Gabriele d'Annunzio and Francesco Paolo Michetti. Tosti is "doing" the Milan Exposition in Lombardy, and his visit has served the occasion for the King of Italy to confer upon him the Grand Cross of the Crown of Italy.

Unless his plans suffer interference, Signor Tosti contemplates visiting this country in the Autumn. Here his songs under their English titles are perhaps more widely known among chamber music singers than those of any other Italian composer: Who has not heard sung "Come to My Heart," "Forever and Forever," "At the Convent Gate," "We Have Loved, Tell Them!" "Ask Me No More," "Let It Be Soon," "Good-bye," and "Help Me to Pray"?

The story how Tosti first came before the public eye is here told for the first time. In the early seventies the widow of the American sculptor, Crawford, then the wife of Terry, the artist, occupied a villa at the Bagni di Lucca. This was before her son, F. Marion Crawford, wrote "Mr. Isaacs," before he had even contemplated his visit to India. There were many music lovers in the place, and young Crawford, who then sang unusually well, had for his intimate friend the late Augusto Rotoli, who was later to become a writer of popular songs, a distinguished choirist in London, and finally as the composer of a "Roman Festival Mass" one of the most prominent members of Boston's musical circle. The young men frequently had impromptu concerts at the villa when the neighborhood was ransacked for unknown native talent.

On one occasion they badly needed a tenor. "I will produce him," said Rotoli. The day before he had heard some one singing in a rich tenor voice at a neighboring hotel. The owner of the voice was sought out and asked if he would sing at Mrs. Terry's musicale that evening. When the time came, Signor Rotoli pushed forward a slim, diffident youth and announced him to the company as Francesco Paolo Tosti of the Abruzzi, "who will one day become the greatest tenor of his age." The prophecy was not fulfilled, but a strong attachment grew up between the two composers, who were soon to rival each other as writers of popular Italian songs. In 1876 they went to London together, where Tosti has since resided.

To improve singing in the British army and to do away with the usual canteen songs, Surgeon General Evatt suggests that regimental choral societies should be formed and the singing of the German soldiery taken as a model.

* * *

According to statistics recently published on bibulous England, accumulated since the Licensing Act of 1904, the percentage of licenses for public houses per 10,000 of the population fell from 34.36 to 29.67, almost every year showing some reduction.

* * *

The Automobile Club de France is about to start a series of tests of various motors to determine which are the worst offenders in the matter of emitting offensive smoke. The club has a laboratory and is inviting competition by which some apparatus may be devised for the absorption of the odorous fumes.

A Turco-Austrian Dispute in Inception

LIVELY and threatening telegrams are being exchanged between Constantinople and Vienna over the arrest of an Albanian revolutionary leader, which occurred at Trieste the other day. The man arrested is Kini Mati, who has long been sought for by the Turkish Government. Under an assumed name, he had for some time dwelt in Trieste, where he might have continued to live in security had not a domestic scandal in which he played a part caused his apprehension by the police and the establishment of his identity. In the little Albanian quarter where he lived he had already attracted the attention of his neighbors by his herculean stature and masculine beauty and his talent for improvising sentimental songs, although no suspicion that he was the notorious Kini Mati ever transpired.

Some years ago the Turkish Government offered £300 (Turkish) for the capture of Kini, or £100 (Turkish) for his head. He wandered about Albania and came as far as Scutari, where he performed several acts of revenge without being discovered by the Turkish gendarmes. He is animated by the deepest hatred against the Turks. His friends regard him as a hero. Formerly he was a member of the band of the ill-fated Nozkda, who was killed in a fight with Turkish troops. Kini resolved to avenge him, and with some comrades attacked the Turkish barracks on the coast near Scutari. Six or seven Turks were killed after a four hours' fight. He was also an ardent adherent of the Pretender, Aladro Kastridta, and two years ago he brought fifteen Albanian nobles to Trieste to see the Pretender. During the last months he had been in communication with Boris Sarafoff.

It is believed in Trieste that the Austrian Government will not give Kini up to the Turks, as no formal extradition treaty exists between Austria and Turkey. Moreover, Kini is to be regarded, not as a common criminal, but as a political offender.

Just before his arrest Kini remarked to the woman with whom he had been living in Trieste, and who had left her husband: "My arms seem frozen; some misfortune awaits me." The woman consulted the cards, which foretold something evil, and an hour later Kini was arrested.

France and Bulgaria

WHAT Lord Cromer has suggested for Egypt France has carried out in Bulgaria—capitulations have been done away with. This was achieved in a rider attached to the new Franco-Bulgarian treaty, and negotiated unknown to Frenchmen living in that Balkan State. These Frenchmen are indignant over the concession.

They point out that, although the commercial advantages obtained by the treaty are incontestable, yet they are relatively of minor importance, since French exports to Bulgaria only amount to $600,000 a year. On the other hand, the inconvenience which will be caused to Frenchmen resident in Bulgaria by the abolition of Consular jurisdiction is described as excessive. Since France loaned Bulgaria $90,000,000, only in part secured on certain monopolies, numerous lawsuits have been begun and are still pending between the Bulgarian Government and French citizens, which fact might have been used to secure a more favorable treaty.

Now, on account of the abolition of the Consular courts, all that the foreign litigants can do is to trust to the good feeling of the Bulgarians, although the prospect of litigation seems more interminable than ever.

There is, however, a chance still left, for important negotiations are going on for a loan to Bulgaria for the conversion of the debt, and there is every probability that the matter will be brought to a successful conclusion. It is hoped that the French diplomatic agents will take advantage of the good feeling caused by this loan to press home the claims of their compatriots.

Geisha Girls as Jockeys

A REMARKABLE event took place at Shinobadza, Japan, on May 21, which, if emulated, will revolutionize horse racing throughout the world. Mlle. Satsuko, a geisha girl, mounted upon a three-year-old mare, caused the mare to run a mile in 1:50. Other geisha girls also rode as jockeys, but their mounts did not make such good time.

For several months past the riding master of the Shinobadzu School has been training some Tokio geisha girls, including his daughter, Mlle. Satsuko, to ride as jockeys in the open races which occurred on May 21. The experiment as shown by the results was most successful. The geisha-girl jockeys, who averaged between 70 and 80 pounds in weight, made most admirable horsewomen, clinging to their mounts in the most approved style, and urging them with whip and caresses to do their utmost. The girls were found to be alert and active and took a keen enjoyment in riding. Other things being equal—as seems to be proved—their light weight will make them the most successful jockeys in the world.

Financial Aspect of the Bagdad Railway

AS the Bagdad Railway must inevitably be the leading factor in all future international complications in the Near East, some information concerning its present state and financial condition may be of interest to those who follow the cable dispatches in regard to the rapidly completing Russo-English entente, the Austro-German alliance, which will some day take the place of the Dreibund, and the Pan-Islamic movement in Egypt, the development of which is so feared by Lord Cromer and Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister.

The last annual report, drawn up in Berlin by the Directors of the railway company for presentation to the shareholders, states that the total length of the first section of the railway now being worked is 200 kilometers, or, approximately, 125 miles. The traffic on this short section is managed on behalf of the Bagdad Company by the Anatolian Railway Company, which is also a German enterprise. The gross receipts from conveyance of passengers and goods amounted to $64,660. The Imperial Ottoman Government paid the company $114,800 on account of the kilometric guarantee. The company possessed at the end of 1905 10 locomotives, 13 passenger coaches, 6 luggage wagons, a restaurant car, 171 good trucks, and 2 snowplows. The net profit for the year 1905 amounted to $227,300, enabling the Directors to declare a dividend of 6 per cent.

In view of the fact that the net profits exceed the gross receipts and the amount received from the Turkish Government for the kilometric guarantee, it is not clear from what source the additional receipts were derived. The report of the Anatolian Railway Company for the year 1905 has been published and shows that a total of 1,032 kilometers, or, approximately, 650 miles, were worked in that year. These lines are from Haidar-Pasha to Angora, from Eski-Shehir to Konia, and from Hamadie to Ada-Bazar. The total net profits amounted to $583,375, yielding a dividend of 6 per cent.

The Siren of La Prensa

FOREIGN articles have from time to time appeared in American papers with the brief line, "Copyrighted by La Prensa," under the caption. The meaning of this line has been the subject of some speculation even in the newspaper offices where the article bearing it has been used.

La Prensa is the greatest and most influential paper in South America. Its offices are in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, situated in a magnificent building in the Avenida. This building is said to be one of the most imposing in the world. It has a tower crowned by a great golden statue of a young woman representing the Spirit of the Press.

The proudest possession of La Prensa is a 5,000 horse power steam-operated siren. Whenever there is an appalling disaster—the death of a crowned head or other event of worldwide interest—whoop! goes La Prensa's siren, and is heard for a while throughout the city. The local Government exacts a fine for this performance, $100 per minute, with a minimum of $200, and if the fine is not paid on the nail the charge is double, so when one man is sent to operate the screecher another is sent running with a two-hundred-dollar bill to the courts. The next operation is to drape the above referred to young woman's torch with red velvet in case of a catastrophe; with crape in the event of a death. All this causes the most extraordinary sensation.

Charlemagne in His Tomb—From Gustav Dore's Drawing.

Combatting the "Green Peril" in France

THERE may be fewer drunkards in France than in America, but there are practically no total abstainers there. Any one may open in Paris without license a "brasserie," or saloon, and keep it open until 2 o'clock in the morning without fear of interference from the police, provided one's customers be orderly. If you ask the proprietor what sort of drink he sells most of, he will unhesitatingly say coffee and milk and light beer and wine. If pressed further, he will admit that he sells more absinthe than he did a few years ago.

It is this increase of the absinthe habit which the scientists of France are doing their best to combat. After the day's work is done, or at a few minutes before 6, everybody in France is supposed to drink a glass of water in which has been dropped a small quantity of the pernicious green liquor. M. Poincaré, Minister of Finance, now proposes to raise the excise duties on absinthe in order to make it less popular.

It may be a fact not generally known that absinthe is three times more toxic than cognac of the same alcoholic strength. In 1901 the consumption in France amounted to 6,534,000 gallons, and in 1904 increased to 7,898,000 gallons; and the consumption of other intoxicants similar to absinthe increased from 1,078,000 gallons in 1901 to 1,232,000 gallons in 1904; so that, without taking into account the continuance of the increase, the annual consumption of absinthe in France amounts to almost a quart per head of the population. If one assumes that one person in every 200 is addicted to the habit, one finds that he gets through the astonishing quantity of two quarts of poison every three or four days.

The effects of the poison are seldom noticed by the ordinary observer, but they are abundantly evident in the decrease of the population, the increase of insanity, and the result on the physical and mental well-being of the race. Nearly all the poverty and most of the worst crimes may be put to the account of the absinthe habit; it is the "green peril" which menaces France. Naturally, M. Poincaré's first object in increasing the excise duty upon it was to increase revenue, but it is almost certain that he hoped by increasing the price to diminish the consumption as well.

The Sea Serpent Slain

WHILE the sea serpent is problematical, the contents of zoological museums show that there are many well-known "sea snakes," which occasionally come near enough to the shore to frighten bathers or near enough to marine craft to inspire monstrous yarns in the sailor's mind. They form the family of Hydrophidae and number some fifty species. One of these huge water snakes recently startled some people bathing on the beach at Beny-Belaid, in Algeria. In their happy ignorance of the sea-serpent tradition they killed it.

It was first seen squirming about in the water about 200 yards from shore. Soon the whole population was in an uproar. The young Arabs came on horseback armed with axes, knives, and guns, and the old men, the women, and children came to look on. The warrior huntsmen went out, plunging and splashing, to meet the monster. The latter turned and wriggled toward them as though wishing to give battle. Two shots were fired at it, and it wriggled and groaned and made as though to flee. Two more shots, and it plunged toward the shore and half buried itself in the sand. Thereupon the natives, men, women, and children, attacked it with all kinds of weapons and killed it. The beast was then hauled out of reach of the waves by eighty young men pulling side by side. Two hours later only its skeleton remained, the natives having hacked all the flesh away.

According to the communal report, the animal was 17 feet long, and its girth was about 10 feet. It weighed about four tons. Its bones are exceptionally hard; indeed, it is said that a lead bullet from a rifle will flatten itself on the animal's forehead.

The New Simple Life in Paris

THE REV. CHARLES WAGNER, the famous French Protestant pastor, and advocate of the simple life, has a rival in his own Paris. He still preaches, as he has for the last twenty-three years, in the little church in the Rue des Arquebusiers, near the Place de la République, but outside large crowds collect to hear another expounder of a still more drastic simple life.

It is a Jonah who has appeared in the streets of Paris summoning the people to dietary repentance. He is a picturesque figure, with flowing locks, and is dressed in a simple robe. He is an educated man called Salomanson, and a Netherlander by birth. He was formerly Consul in Belgium and a merchant in Java. He believes that well-being is not the means of happiness, and says that now he is satisfied and happy with the money that he formerly spent on cigars. He is a vegetarian.

Charlemagne's Tomb and the Kaiser's Ambition

THE opening of Charlemagne's tomb the other day by the order of the Kaiser recalls an episode in the latter's early imperial career. Wilhelm von Hohenzollern is not the Emperor of Germany, (der Kaiser von Deutschland.) He is simply the German Emperor (der Deutsche Kaiser.) And yet he has always coveted the former title, and had scarcely succeeded to the throne than he set about in an extraordinary manner to acquire it. He would have the mantle of Carlus Magnus fall upon him and be known as "the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation."

The German imperial title is in the gift of the Princes forming the German Federation of States—kingdoms, principalities, duchies, &c. The young King of Prussia paid a visit to the heads of these States and acquainted them with his ambition. On his return to Berlin the Court costumer and jeweler were set to work manufacturing a crown, sceptre, and cloak after the design of those borne by Charlemagne. The crown and sceptre, however, were merely in model papier maché form when the potentates from the German States arrived in Berlin to listen to a speech from his Royal and Imperial Majesty on his illustrious ancestor, Charlemagne, and why he, Wilhelm, should be considered as the worthy successor of the illustrious Carlus Magnus.

Young Wilhelm made his speech, which was received with a certain amount of amiable forbearance, and the Princes were beginning to show signs that he might realize his ambition, when, in closing, he looked them sternly in the eye and called them his "vassals."

That was too much. Up jumped the Prince of Lippe-Detmold, with a look that was even sterner than his presumptuous, self-appointed overlord. "No, your Majesty, not your vassals. We are your allies, if you like, but never your vassals!" he exclaimed. The potentates present shook themselves free from the oratorical influence of Wilhelm's speech and decided that they would not make him the Emperor of Germany.

It was a severe blow to the young man's pride and ambition, but the experience was not quite to be obliterated. The Kaiser gathered up the replica of Charlemagne's mantle, the papier maché sceptre and crown and sent for the Court photographer, before whom he posed in the insignia which were never to be legally his.

The invasion of Charlemagne's tomb, as described in an Aix-la-Chapelle dispatch last week, may be the prelude to another attempt on the part of Wilhelm to have the German Princes reconsider their decision of 1889 so that he may exchange the title of German Emperor for that of Emperor of Germany, even though he misses the grander title that was his illustrious ancestor's—the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation. To give that title substance, Italy and Austria as well as France would be asked to yield their territory.

Tribulations of a Seer

A BUSINESS woman who owns a large shop in the Faubourg St. Denis, Paris, has had an experience with Léontine Gaucharon, who describes himself as a "cartomancienne," descended from the Pharaohs of Egypt. Mlle. Gaucharon has been arrested.

The business woman recently lost a valuable watch and offered a reward to the finder. Then it was that the descendant of Egyptian monarchs appeared upon the scene and said that she would not only help to find the watch, but also a treasure secreted by an Italian, one Vicenzo, who was guillotined during the great Revolution.

"Vicenzo buried a coffer in your very house," said the swindler to the business woman. "I was reminded of the fact by reading your advertisement in the newspapers." It was then agreed that Mlle. Gaucharon should ply her divining rod in the dark all over the business woman's premises. Before beginning operations, however, she asked for a bit on account, and received $200. Then she worked the divining rod in the dark and found Vicenzo's coffer with papers in it. From these documents it appeared that the treasure was secreted in a property on the borders of Vincennes Wood.

"After we get the treasure we can look for your watch," said the descendant of the Pharaohs to the business woman, who advanced another $200, and commissioned Mlle. Gaucharon to enter into negotiations for the purchase of the property at Vincennes. This series of swindles would doubtless have continued for some time to come, but the business woman told some of her relatives the other day about the treasure-hunting expedition and they had the adventuress arrested.

Fridtjof Nansen, Diplomat

DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN, whose picture appears to-day in THE NEW YORK TIMES Pictorial Supplement with three of his distinguished compatriots, is Norway's first Minister to the Court of St. James's. As a lecturer in the United States he will be recalled as a beau ideal of a Norseman, while the mental and moral characteristics revealed in his books make him altogether the personification of the best qualities of his race.

Nansen, the giant explorer, the lecturer before scientific societies and the public, the writer of both scientific and popular books, is hardly the man whom one would expect to "lie abroad for his country's good." He is new to diplomacy and diplomacy is new to him. But from the broader point of view of intellectual achievement there does not seem to be anything incongruous in the substitution of the rôle of diplomat for that of explorer and scientist. He is certainly the "biggest" Norwegian that King Haakon had to send. Diplomatic tension between Downing Street and Christiania is not likely to be strained, but at least "the new diplomacy" instituted by the late John Hay as American Secretary of State has had enrolled a most distinguished advocate who may be expected, if the occasion arises, to change the old adage and "tell the truth abroad" in spite of all consequences.

An interesting judgment has just been given by the Civil Tribunal of the Department of the Seine. A tenant claimed compensation from his landlord on account of the insanitary condition of his lodging. The court appointed an expert, and, after receiving his report, ordered the landlord to pay 550f.

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"After having been neglected since the age of stage coaches," says The London Brewers' Gazette, "the rural inns of England have every prospect of entering upon a new phase of usefulness. This is largely due to the advent of the automobile, which is rapidly dividing the activity of our highways."

The Summer Veranda Woman an American "Institution"

"An Englishwoman in New York" Discovers Her and Compares Her Repose with the Activity of the Average British Woman.

SHE sat on the veranda and rocked back and forth.

"It is so hot!" she sighed.

"Yes, a bit sultry," I agreed.

"There are not enough hammocks," she continued.

I looked about the lawn, which was strewn with them in colors variegated, red and yellow, pink and orange, blue and green, red and crushed strawberry. I had been gazing at the pink and orange hammock for a long while. It was like a delightful bulldog—so ugly that it fascinated one; but it was getting on my nerves, for now a woman in a blue dress was swinging in it. I reflected that if I had been wearing a blue dress I would not, under the most strenuously compulsory laziness, have swung in that pink and orange hammock without having distributed among all the women of the veranda a sure cure for seasickness.

"There are only seven hammocks," said she, half-defiantly, as though she read my opinion that already there was a superfluity of hammocks.

"Yes, seven," I assented, with roving eye, counting the stringed rocking machines.

"And there are nineteen women boarders here all day long."

"Yes," I reiterated reminiscently, "all day long."

"Next Summer when I leave the city I shall take my own hammock, but even then I suppose somebody else will always be sitting in it, and it's not so pleasant to always be throwing them out."

"It would be difficult in some cases," said I, "for instance, if the unauthorized occupant were a heavyweight."

"Like that!" she tittered, nodding toward the woman in blue.

"I jumped up and gave a preparatory stamp to my good broad heels, admired the symmetry of my square toes, and gloried in the ankle length of my skirt.

"I've an ambition to walk on the banks of the Hudson and view the Palisades. Will you come for a walk?" I asked.

"It's so much trouble to hold up my skirts," she replied.

"Yes, those, of course!" I returned scornfully.

I stopped suddenly, then grew courageous and continued:

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"I have been thinking how I should love to see you in a ballroom. You'd look exquisite there, and nothing in the world to change of your costume except to snip off the top of your bodice with the scissors to make it low enough."

"You like my gown?" she asked excitedly.

"Certainly—in a ballroom! It is the perfection of daintiness and taste for a grand occasion. But change it for something ugly or sensible and come for a walk."

"There isn't time before dinner."

"Nonsense, there are two hours and a half. We can do eight miles quite slowly and calmly, and then return in time to dress for dinner."

"Eight miles! You must be a mad woman—no, I forgot, you're only an Englishwoman! Well! I must tell that joke to my husband. It will amuse him."

"I expect it will!" I laughed, and I swung off alone.

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It is not as pleasant to walk alone, unless one is in meditative mood, as in company, but I have found there is no company to be had in a Summer boarding house except on Saturdays and Sundays, when the men come down. I have noticed that the New York man, during his flying week-end trips to his family, does not take kindly to the veranda. Tired as he is with the hot week in the city, he demands a boat, a fishing line, and a cigar. Only under protest does he sit on the veranda with his wife. He is essentially manly, and manliness and a Summer boarding house veranda really seem to be incompatible.

As the woman said, there were nineteen of them at this one place—nineteen veranda and hammock women, doing nothing as hard as they possibly could. I have visited four of these Summer boarding places so far, and am becoming quite well acquainted with the veranda woman.

To me she is a mystery, in a sort of way. She upsets all my notions of the American type of womanhood. These very women, in New York, are the most energetic. They have seemed to me at times to be veritable household slaves, even more than busy Marthas. I wonder if in Summer the reaction sets in, and if in this way the law of compensation works out its ends.

Like the lilies of the field, spinning not, toiling not, and arrayed more gloriously than was Solomon ever, they seem to be taking no thought for to-morrow or next Autumn. They live to rock and swing and dress and undress.

The problems of life seem far from them. If they have no children—and so many of them have none—they seem to be care free for the present, except at the numerous times of dressing, when it becomes a real tragedy to get their bodices fastened properly in the back.

"Oh, I do miss my husband so!" exclaimed one of the veranda women as she started to her room to dress for the fourth time that day. "He had got so he never missed a hook nor a button. In the Fall I suppose he'll be all thumbs again."

This view of a husband as a mere buttoner of bodices was too much for my English ideas concerning the dignity of man, and I said consolingly:

"Never mind. Perhaps some kind-hearted woman in New York is keeping him in practice against your return."

"Did you think the coffee was quite up to the mark this morning?" asked one woman of another on the veranda.

"Well, I wasn't sure if it was the coffee. I did notice that the cream was concentrated. I shall leave. I will not stay where they have condensed milk or concentrated cream."

Over in another corner, wearing pale green organdie over silk, steadily, though wearily, fanning herself, a woman of thirty or thirty-five was saying:

"No, I heard her say that they only gave four towels a week, including the bath towel. That is for one person, of course. She allowed two extra face towels and another bath the two days my husband was here. It's not enough—I say it's not enough."

"Speaking as one who has lived in boarding houses all my life," chimed in another woman, "I want to say I have always demanded one clean towel every day and two clean wash cloths."

"Wash cloths! Why it's not customary to supply them, too, is it?" asked one who has evidently come rather new to boarding house life.

"I always get them," returns the superior woman who has lived in boarding houses all her life.

"It was not lamb. You can't fool me. It was a sheep—a prize sheep kept years and years because some little girl loved him. Then the little girl grew up and married, and they killed the sheep, and we have had him to eat. Oh, I know lamb even by the odor of the gravy."

"Have you seen the new boarders? Yes, the woman wears pink most of the time. She must know there isn't another color she'll look under forty in. Some women are so sensible about the choosing of colors. The husband always wears a blue shirt. Yes, he comes from the city every night. Devoted? Oh, I don't know that that proves it. In my opinion, it is cheaper to store the furniture and be near the city where a man can make his home than to leave him to shift for himself in a flat or a house."

"Is that novel good for anything? Let me look at the end. I always look at the end before I read the beginning. If it ends badly, what is the use of reading it? No, I don't care for that sort of literature. I wouldn't let my young daughter read it."

"For my part, I think hot biscuits in the Summer are not necessary. Toast is better. No, I can't say that I do think the tea is the best. To be sure, I have a cheap room, but I pay the regular price for table board, and I demand proper tea. Dollar a pound? Well, what of it? Some people think because they put a lump of ice and a chunk of lemon in a glass of tea, they can serve any sort of dried leaves that comes along. The tea should be of the best, whether iced or hot."

"Well, personally, I find the supporters separate from the corset the best for giving real grace to the figure, but I will admit they are less comfortable."

"Certainly, I do not approve of young girls receiving garter purses from their gentlemen friends. What! You let her do it? I suppose I must say no more, but my opinion is unchanged."

"I tell you it was not maple syrup. It was melted brown sugar. Why call it maple when it isn't?"

"Hammock! She's always in the hammock. I'm going to ask the landlady if she has paid rental for the hammock. The rest of us have to put up with hard chairs on the veranda. Not a cushion. Were you ever in a place before where there was not a single chair cushion?"

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So they chat, the women of the veranda. One listens in vain for a really enlightening, even enlivening conversation. Where is the bon mot, the repartee, the sparkling jest, the wise saying, the instructive remarks upon the latest good book? They almost rival Spanish women in empty idleness. One almost wishes they would do a bit of fan flirting. Even that is better than gossip and a mind attuned only to the little happenings of boarding house life.

These are women not rich, not poor, who desire to be in the country, but not too far from New York City. There are libraries in the villages where they are boarding, but only the most trashy literature seems to appeal to them. I see them toss down the daily papers after reading and talking over the most sensational features of the latest sensational murder case. Ask them at night what they have done during the day and they must truthfully say:

"Dressed and undressed and sat on the veranda."

We English are, in the main, more punctilious in the matter of dress than are the Americans, though let us at once admit that our women are not so stylish, but for the number of gowns put on and put off during the day we cannot come up to the half of the number donned by the Summer veranda woman. My own point of view is that, unless one is ailing and requires a wrapper at first on rising in the morning, three changes during the day are sufficient for the most cultivated and fashionable woman. On getting up she will don her morning or street dress. This will be tailor-made, with cotton shirt in warm weather. In the afternoon something more dressy and dainty, a thing of lace and ruffles, is required. And then for evening, full dress. This latter we don even at our cheaper summering places. It is a habit with us. If we cannot afford a smart evening gown, we will despairingly cut off the top of our tailor-made or turn it in and sew lace across our chests, and make ourselves the laughing stock of our chic American friends. But three gowns a day is our usual limit, even when we live absolutely up to the full standard of English punctiliousness.

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Now, low dress not being the rule here, except for very smart and very important occasions, one would suppose that two dressings a day would be the rule at the Summer boarding house. Not so. At the four where I have been staying there has been a continual changing of gowns. At first, before breakfast, there comes a morning wrapper. Then a breakfast jacket. Afterward what is known as the morning shirtwaist suit. Then a dressing with a high lace collar for luncheon. In the middle of the afternoon another change is made, and at dinner time still another. And through the halls and corridors there has resounded the frantic appeal:

"Will somebody fasten me up? Oh, will somebody see what's the matter with my waist in the back?"

Walking to see the natural beauties of the surroundings, picnicking trips into the near-by woods, athletic exercises, a stretching of legs and limbering of muscles, all are greatly neglected, and only occasionally do I find a brave woman to accompany me in my jaunts abroad. Half of them are in the country without a single short skirt or broad boot, not a dress but has its silk dust-ruffle sweeping the village pavements.

This lackadaisical Summer idleness—one would almost call it laziness—of the many American women who are now gathered about on the verandas just outside New York, sets them forth in another of their inconsistencies. To be sure, there have been days when it has seemed that to stir and exert one's self was to fall to the ground from overheat, but these are only occasional days, and the veranda woman is holding her position on the coolest afternoons. I have longed to see her take up bridge or billiards if she will not walk or row or ride.

Driving does not give her body exercise, nor does watering, while the woman bicyclist one scarcely sees during a Summer, a fact greatly to be deplored.

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There are tragedies, too, on the veranda, some that a bit of exercise might prevent or lessen.

I have one in mind now. All day long on a boarding house veranda not many miles from New York, sits a young woman, large-eyed, sad-eyed, never smiling, seldom speaking, though at her side is a maid companion hired for the express purpose of "cheering her up." Every night the woman's husband comes from town, smilingly greeting her, and only a nod, never a smile in return. They sit at a table in a corner with meals altogether different from those served at the long table in the centre. Great jugs of cream, luscious berries, bread made to order, a special brand of butter, strengthening extracts of malts and stouts, delicious claret cups, artistic-looking salads, try to tempt the woman to heartiness and cheer. A year ago she must have been pretty. Now she is plain, though her every feature is perfect. Her hair is glossy and would wave except for her insistence upon the application of a wet hairbrush by the maid companion. She dresses once a day, always in plain black, with never a bewitching ruffle nor coquettish end of lace. Every morning the husband's cheery "Good-bye, dear!" rings across the veranda half hopefully, half discouraged, for now it is five months since this woman's baby died, and she has not smiled since!

Pinned to her plain black collar is a brooch of the baby's photograph and containing his hair clipped from him when in the coffin. He was three months old when he died, and after five months the mother does not smile.

Somehow one wants to shake the woman in black, pinch her, tell her that her mirthless life is a life of sin more terrible than almost any other sin of which one may conceive. For there is the dead child's father to think of, and the future children which she should take to her heart and mother. One would tear from her the horrid black robe and robe her in the pink which would brighten her skin and lighten her eyes. One would unroll her hair and scatter its tresses to the sun till the god of light brought back the waves and careless curls. One would make her laugh till the veranda rang with echoes. One would take even the brooch from her throat and place it tenderly, lovingly away. And then one would have her fall upon her knees confessing her sin both to her husband and her God.

For greater sin hath no woman than this—the spoiling of the life of the man who loves her, the refusal to look up and be glad and hide her heartache.

MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

Houston's Interesting Experiment in Municipal Government and How It Is Working

HOUSTON, Texas, July 19.—The City of Houston has been under the commission form of government for one year, and there is no sort of disposition to go back to the old system. The commission form of government was adopted only after a most vigorous fight by the old régime of politicians. The whole subject was thoroughly thrashed out in advance, and it was decided that the new form of government could be no worse than the old, and might be better, and it has proved itself worthy.

Under the old system the Government consisted of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen elected by the city at large, but representing wards; Tax Assessor and Collector, City Marshal, City Treasurer, Health Officer, and Street and Bridge Commissioner, all elected for a term of two years, and each practically independent of the other if he did not care to work in harmony. Each of these officials appointed his own force, though the appointments had to be made through the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen, hence it paid each of them to stand in with the Mayor and a majority of the Aldermen. The Mayor had a large number of places to give out, and the Aldermen saw to placing their favorites in the various departments by a system of swapping support with the Mayor or the heads of departments. A man once placed was safe to stay until the end of his patron's term, no matter whether he did his work or not.

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Under the new system the elective officers are a Mayor and four Aldermen, elected by the city at large and without regard to subdivisions, the ward lines having been abolished. The remainder of the city's employes are appointed by the Mayor, with the confirming power lying in the board. But the very greatest reform instituted under the commission form of government lies in this very fact. There are no longer "terms" for any of the city officials save those five named. The rest are employed by the month, just as are the employes of any corporation, and are subject to removal without notice if they do not perform the work for which they are paid. It doesn't take an impeachment trial to get one of them out. He can be notified that his services are no longer needed and dropped from the pay roll. If the commission had accomplished nothing more than this it would have been a success.

Under the old form of government the Mayor and the officials except the Aldermen were supposed to give their whole time to the city, but few of them did so. Under the new plan the Mayor is paid $4,000 per annum and each of the Commissioners $2,400, and they must devote their whole time to the city's business. The salaries paid the other officials are good, but not extravagant. They are about what would be paid by a private corporation for similar services.

In the past there has been a lot of petty grafting; the city has never had any money on hand. Bond issue after bond issue when improvements were needed have piled up the public debt until it takes half the revenues from all sources to pay the interest and to provide the sinking fund. So far as known but one issue of bonds of the city has ever been paid when it became due, and that has been by the commission within the month.

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The commission has cut off the graft to a great extent. The police officers had a scheme for taking prisoners sure to be convicted before a Justice of the Peace, the officer getting $4 or $5 out of the case if the fine was paid. The other cases were carried to the City Court. Now the policemen get no graft of this sort and all cases go to the City Court. That is just an instance.

No improvements had ever been made for the city out of the general revenue. It always took a bond issue. The commission has promised three miles of vitrified brick paving, (and has bought the brick,) three new schoolhouses to have an aggregate of thirty rooms, an extension of the sewer mains and other things for the coming year, all to be paid for out of the current revenues and without any bond issue. In fact, the contract for one of the schools has been let at a cost of about $35,000.

The revenues of the city give about $700,000 for general revenue purposes during the year. Under the old system the sum did not meet the expenses, and when the commission took hold there was a floating indebtedness of $385,000 and no money in the Treasury. Within seven months it had cleaned up this debt and pays the current bills as promptly as any merchant. In addition, there has been expended $30,000 in repairing bridges which had for years been regarded as unsafe, and even dangerous. No former administration could find the money to do this, and instead ran the risk of damage suits for killing or maiming the citizens, rather than cut off the revenues of the political favorites who chanced to be in with the administration.

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Only a few days since there died in Chicago the man who was Mayor of the city during the carpetbag régime of 1870-74. He died a millionaire. Under his administration the city paid $500,000 for a City Hall that was afterward rebuilt (it burned) for less than $80,000. That was only one item. The illustration gives a pretty good insight into what sort of a Government Houston had for a long term of years. In more recent times the City Government has expended thousands of dollars for such modern necessities as a garbage crematory, and it was out of service in a year because of incompetency in handling it and because there wasn't any money for the favorites in having such a thing on hand. A big plant to dispose of the sewage of the city was built at a cost of many thousands, and when the commission took hold of it it was nearly ruined and was of no practical use. Yet a few thousand dollars and a bit of common sense and a lack of politics have put it in shape where it is doing the work it was intended for.

In the paving that is to be done during the coming year the city will do the work without the intervention of a contractor. In the past the paving that has been done has cost twice what it should; or, to state it in another way, for the price paid the city has secured only half the paving it was entitled to.

Under the old régime the paved streets were dirty and out of repair, while the unpaved streets were almost impassable after a heavy rain—not at all an uncommon occurrence. Under the new order of affairs the paved streets are kept cleaned and are being put in repair as quickly as possible, while the unpaved streets are kept ditched and graded as nearly as may be, and there is always a passable street within a short time, even if a flood has fallen.

Under the old régime politics prevented the attempt to compel property owners to build sidewalks; under the new scheme sidewalks are to be built and paid for or the property owner will be subject to a criminal penalty, it being a misdemeanor punishable by fine to disregard an order to put down a sidewalk.

Under the old order of things policemen and firemen were appointed for terms of two years, and if removed during that time could recover the salary they didn't earn, unless they were removed by court process; in fact, a number of policemen did recover judgments against the city. Under the new system the firemen and policemen are hired by the month, and if they don't come up with their work they don't stay even to the end of the month.

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Under the old plan it was nobody's business to see that property was on the assessment rolls or that the duplication of assessments was corrected. The commission has already inaugurated a system of bookkeeping whereby it is not possible to duplicate assessments, and practically impossible to prevent the assessment in the name of the owner of record. Considerable property has already been brought out from concealment and placed on the rolls. This is all due to the fact that it is somebody's particular business now to see that it is done.

The rendition of property for taxation is also being equalized. In the past Aldermen constituted the Board of Appraisement, and it depended largely upon the conscience and the pull of the property owners as to the percentage of the market value that was placed upon the rolls. The commission has raised everybody indiscriminately, though the amounts vary. The renditions are not yet equalized, but it takes a strong showing to get a reduction, and favoritism plays very small part. If the property is really assessed at 65 per cent. of the price it could be sold for, the valuation of the owner is accepted, but if not up to that mark there is an inquiry to find out what the market value is, and a note is made for future reference.

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The commission is the result of the years of misgovernment, graft, extravagance, and malfeasance in office of the Cities of Houston and Galveston. Galveston was the first to adopt the plan; it was carefully studied by Houston, and has been adopted and even improved upon. Dallas will adopt it next year when the Legislature gives its sanction. Beaumont is in line for the same thing. Waco sentiment is very strongly in favor of such a change, and good citizens of Fort Worth and San Antonio are even now agitating the question. The question will probably be submitted to the referendum in Beaumont and Fort Worth next Fall.

Houston has the referendum system as an adjunct to the commission. It requires a petition with 500 signatures to have a referendum election, but this is not a hard matter to secure. No franchise may be granted if the necessary petition is presented until it has been voted for by the qualified voters. It is proposed to vote early next year on instituting the Los Angeles system of the "recall," so that not only an elective official may be ousted from office by a popular vote, but so that the citizens may pass judgment upon any appointive officer as well.

To sum it up: The commission is a success in Houston for the reason that it provides a business system for conducting the affairs of the administration, centralizes the duties and the responsibilities of the officials, enables the taxpayers to keep account of what is being done and how it is being done.

Hark to the Mournful Plaint of a Broadway Restaurant Orchestra Leader

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.

HATH it? Who sits by a table in a restaurant and listens to it as it is played in this city may well ask, Hath it? It indeed may "soften rocks, or bend the knotted oak," but not in the way that the poet's fancy suggested. Rather, to-day, it is as the ironic parodist wrote:

Music hath charms to rouse a savage.
To split the ear and read a cabbage.

In the rush of life in this city and the very speed of its gayety, one does not often pause to think of the change and decay of things, except, perhaps, when the lady has failed her appointment and one is forced to sit—gloomy, naturally—by a double-decked but singly fared table. Then, with the gloomy disgustedness, may come memories, and with them airs that are sadly yet sweetly at variance with the orchestra's jangle. Then comes the sudden amazement, and the question:

"What has happened to the music of the world since—since then?"

There was "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt," and "All in the Downs," and the bits of German opera and a snatch of "Sally in Our Alley." And memory is not too young, perhaps, to trace the change through "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Balfe and Planchette's "Cloches de Corneville," and the plunge into the motley uproar of ragtime and silly "Waltz-Me-Around-Again-Willie" stuff and musical phrases that please for a moment, then bore, then so exasperate that the dinner is spoiled before it is served.

Perhaps one is irritated then, but still wondering why it should be that he was not irritated before and why it is that most of the other diners seem to enjoy this razzle-dazzle of melody. And one may wonder, too, how this orchestra leader, who must have had an excellent education in music, plays such rubbish and why he looks uneasy when some misguided one asks for the death scene from "Peer Gynt."

A misguided one who sought the reason for these things brought a terrific frown to the brow of the conductor, then a sardonic smile, then an expression of sympathy and a mental outreaching of a hand.

"If you really want to know," said he, "the musical taste of the people of this city—indeed, of this country—has been ruined by the outpouring of cheap music, the grab for a hit and quick returns—even as the literature, art, and drama of the country are in a fair way to be ruined by the outpouring of five, ten, and twenty cent novels, the smart motto passe-partout, and the 'Why-Maiden-Aunts-Never-Marry' type of melodrama.

"It is the commercial spirit of the country—that spirit the outcome of which is so much discussed—that is at the bottom of it all. In European restaurants they do not ask musicians to play the things a student loves, but over there they ask for Rossini and Liszt, the 'Traeumerei,' and so forth, the things the healthy mind, musical or unmusical, likes without wild enthusiasm. But here it is 'Good-Bye, Somebody or Other' and 'Meet Me Where the White Lights Flicker,' and if one tries to play a little music the boss comes along and scratches his head. Not that he does not know good music from bad, but he is here to please the people, and the people are pleased accordingly. Why, I sometimes think my instruments are becoming so used to the Broadway lilts that all we musicians must do is to give them the start and they will do the rest, like a sewing machine when you squeeze the pedal with your feet.

"And the reason for all this is the mind of the music publisher. In Germany we musicians—and publishers there are musicans—strive always to the masterpiece. In France they are not so good. In England they are worse, and in America they are worst of all. The idea seems to be: Print what the mind will grasp first; print what will bring in the money first, and—hang music!

"Mind you, I do not say that the people like it best. They ask for 'The Rosary' and 'Hearts and Flowers.' But many—very many—of them know of no other music. They came here before they could afford good music, and when a little affluence came and they could dine at a place where one might expect good music, the publisher was there first with his 'More-to-be-Jollied-than-Treated' stuff. The musical taste of the city is the result."

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

The conductor was asked how it was that the orchestra of the good restaurants played the stuff which they held in such contempt. A shade of sadness crossed the musician's face.

"If we led in the matter of music for the people, it would be different, but there are a dozen outside influences which make the stuff popular, and then we are compelled to give the people the only things they know and the only things they think they want.

"There are songs at theatres that are whistled in the galleries by paid whistlers; there are stereopticon slides supplied by the publishers of the trash to vaudeville singers, so that you have drama and washy sentiment and the privilege to sing cheap melodies to the accompaniment of an orchestra—the worst enemy of good music—all working to spread the disease.

"Then you have barrel organs and hand pianos supplied, free of charge, with cylinders of this stuff. Then you have the phonographs and the one-cent arcades shrieking it at every street corner. Do you blame the people for catching the disease? Do you not understand why, when the people come here, they want 'Waiting in the Lurch,' and stare disapproval when the misguided one asks for Handel's 'Largo'?

"I receive here every other day half a dozen new pieces, vocal and orchestral. You know the style of the song. It generally ends with 'To her these crool words he did say,' and goes on to chant of 'you' and 'true' and 'love' and 'stars above,' with an occasional imitation folk-song beginning 'Down on the something.' I got one to-day entitled 'Will You Love Me When I'm Bald?'

"The orchestral music begins with something classic. I have often been astonished that the composers of such opening bars could not realize how much talent they had and were wasting. Often, too, I have been deceived, in trying a piece, into believing that I had found 'something.' But now I know that after the fourth or sixth bar the thing will drop into that lilt which sends a chill through the heart of a half-decent musician.

"But," asked the interviewer, "where do you get all the stuff—as you call it—that you play?"

Again the sad smile.

"We musicians," was the answer, "are in the same class with stereopticon artists and barrel-organ grinders. It is sent to us, as I said, in reams every other day. It costs the publishers about 1½ cents per copy to produce, and once it is made popular the sales in the retail stores are at 25 cents per copy. Few of the hundreds of pieces turned out ever catch on, but the few that do recoup for the loss otherwise.

"Oh, it pays, I have no doubt. And, as I told you, anything that is at all catchy will go with the means taken to advertise it. It costs them little; it costs us nothing, for the people must have music. It is years since I have bought a piece of music, for hardly anything worth while has come out, and all my repertoire was built when I was a student. In fact, when one of these dear old pieces is called for, it takes me about fifteen minutes to find it and brush the dust off the parts."

The conductor broke off suddenly and put his hand in a pocket. He produced two pieces of thick, colored paper profusely decorated with lettering.

"Here is an example in a minute of what I have been trying to explain for fifteen minutes," he said. The first piece read: "Be a booster and boost B—B—'s big song hit, 'Not Because You Are Ungainly.'"

On the back of this was written, "When the right girl comes along." The second piece of paper, in the form of a detachable coupon, read: Please play 'Not Because You Are Ungainly.'"

"That coupon," said the conductor sadly, "is to be handed to the leader of the café or restaurant which you happen to visit in the evening. Go back to your seat now. For a wonder there has not been a request. I will play you something."

That strain again' It had a dying fall:
O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odor.

And—what had the conductor been talking about? [illegible] heard four persons applaud.

PLAYBILLS FOR THE WARM WEATHER

JOSEPHINE LOVETT IN "THE LION AND THE MOUSE," LYCEUM

MAUD FULTON IN "MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE," MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF

ETHEL MARIE PARKER GREEN ROOM CLUB REHEARSAL, NEW YORK THEATRE, TONIGHT

VENTRILOQUISM is not for stage purposes only. Arthur Prince, who displays his talent on Hammerstein's Roof these nights, once did his trick so effectively that a whole ship's crew nearly mutinied. He did it for a joke, but when he found how serious the consequences were he decided not to tell anybody what manner of man he was, and to this day a dozen sailors are ready to swear they heard a voice from the realm of spirits.

It happened on a coastwise steamer. Prince was a passenger without any friends on board. Just before the boat left its pier a company of pantomimists trooped up the gangplank. They were on tour, and were making a long jump from one coast town to another. One of their "props" happened to be a coffin, and when it was not in use on the stage it served as a packing box in which everything from a fine-tooth comb to an overcoat was carried.

When the crew of the boat saw the coffin being borne on board they were frightened and angry at the same time. The top was strapped on, and they thought the coffin contained a dead body. It is a superstition of sailors that bad luck comes to the ship that puts to sea with a dead man. The crew chose a spokesman to protest to the Captain.

The pantomimists gathered around as the sailor told his grievances, and they championed their coffin. There was no dead body in it, they said, and so it didn't come under the rule excluding coffins. Prince was standing by, silent, listening to the squabble. As the quarrel lulled for a moment all hands were startled to hear a voice coming from inside the coffin:

"Let me out, let me out!" it screamed. "I'm stifling, I can't breathe, let me out!"

Everybody moved away from the coffin. The sailors were in panic.

"It's alive!" they exclaimed. They demanded that the coffin be taken off the boat. The pantomime troupe, though they had been startled at first, insisted that there was nothing in the coffin but old clothes. The Captain was scratching his head in puzzlement. Then the voice came from the coffin again:

"Let me out of this box! They're trying to bury me alive! Don't let 'em do it!"

By the time the last words were uttered the coffin had nearly the whole deck to itself. Even some of the actors who had helped pack it would not venture nearer than ten yards. But a bolder one said he would open it. He took out a pocketknife, ran to the coffin, and began to whack the leather straps. The wails continued to come from inside and the passengers looked on in fear. At last the lid was off and the old clothes were displayed. Captain, crew, and passengers handled them to make sure they were not human.

The Captain said that lifting the lid had satisfied him, and the coffin stayed on the boat. The sailors grumbled, however. Body or no body, they said, there was something supernatural about it. No good could come to a boat that carried a voice that came from nothing but old clothes.

They proved to be right. There was a collision two days later and the passengers had to be carried over the side to another vessel. Prince, who was responsible for the voice, had intended to divulge the secret, but when he saw what a rumpus he had created he changed his mind. And nobody ever found out that a ventriloquist was on board.

* * *

Al Leech, who appears on the New York Roof in "Seeing New York," persuaded Wilton Lackaye to go to Ellis Island with him the other day. Leech said he had heard a lot about the immigration system, and wanted to see it for himself. During the trip Lackaye enlightened his companion by discussing ethnology. On the way back from the island the actors fastened their eyes on a group of newly arrived Italians.

"Now, just let me illustrate," said Lackaye, "what I have said about the ignorance of one patois on the part of Italians who speak another. In addition, I'll show you how little the average Italian peasant knows of the Italian language in all its purity. I'll just talk to those two fellows there in purest Milanese."

Lackaye began to talk some sort of language. Leech didn't know what. Neither did the Italians, apparently, for they shook their heads in bewilderment. Lackaye, undaunted, was just warming up, so to speak, when one of the immigration officials tapped him on the shoulder.

"You see that sign?" he asked, pointing to a placard on the wall. This was how the placard read:

"The Government insists that immigrants shall be treated with every kindness and consideration."

* * *

George M. Cohan, who is appearing in "The Governor's Son" at the Aerial Gardens, is put down as catcher on the Actors' Baseball Club, which is to play the Managers' Club at the American League Park next Saturday afternoon. His friends say that the "Yankee Doodle Boy" is a "warm article" on the diamond. Edmund Breese is scheduled to pitch and others on the Actors' Club are De Wolf Hopper, Louis Mann, Thomas W. Ross, Richard Carle, Wilton Lackaye, J. J. Corbett, and Frederic de Belleville. Some of the managers who have promised to play are Sam H. Harris, W. A. Brady, Frank McKee, Otis Harlan, "Sandy" Dingwall, Alf Hayman, and Henry B. Harris.

The proceeds of the game will be turned over to the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children. Sam H. Harris was the man who first proposed the baseball game as a benefit. Frank Farrell has given the free use of the grounds. It is expected that there will be a large crowd present to encourage the actors and the managers in their struggle. The umpires will be Hollis Cooley, Harry Mittenthal, and Henry J. Goldsmith. Tickets will be sold at the leading hotels and ticket agencies.

* * *

"Mamzelle Champagne", will begin its fifth week on the Madison Square Garden Roof to-morrow night.

* * *

The Green Room Club will give its third annual full dress rehearsal at the New York Theatre this evening. The first part of the programme will consist of a performance by the Green Room Club Minstrels. Then come variety features by Sam Bernard, George M. Cohan, Raymond Hitchcock, Henry Lee, Ethel Levey, Marshall P. Wilder, James J. Corbett, Helena Frederick, Billy Clifford, Victor Morley, Charles Dickson, Clifton Crawford, Aubrey Boucicault, and others. Maurice Levi will direct the orchestra and Ned Wayburn will act as stage director.

* * *

Marie Wainwright and Frank Sheridan will appear at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre this week in a sketch called "Our Baby." Harry Davenport will do a monologue, the Four Rianos a grotesque acrobatic act, and the Rappo Sisters some Russian dances. Others on the bill are Dean Edsall and Arthur Forbes in "The Two Rubies," Cunningham and Smith in a comedy sketch, Myers and Rosa, Flo Adler, Carr and Lind, the Barrows, and Al Burton.

* * *

The headliners at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week are the Karno Pantomime Troupe from London. They will appear in "The Mumming Birds," or "A Night in an English Music Hall." Milton and Dolly Nobles will present "Why Walker Reformed," a sketch. Miss Merrie Osborne has a specialty entitled "The Devilish Delightful Diseuse." Others on the bill are the Lavine-Cimmaron Trio, Besnah and Miller, Burke and Dempsey, and Frederick, the slack-wire man.

* * *

"Moths," a dramatization of Ouida's story, will be presented at Keith and Proctor's 125th Street Theatre this week. Miss Beatrice Morgan and Paul McAllister will be at the head of the cast; supporting them will be Agnes Scott, William Norton, Robert Cummings, and Dudley Hawley.

* * *

"The Lion and the Mouse" will continue at the Lyceum and "The Social Whirl" at the Casino.

* * *

"His Honor the Mayor" must leave the New York Saturday night. They say it has played to $10,000 a week on the average. McIntyre and Heath in "The Ham Tree" will replace it Monday night, July 30.

* * *

George A. Blumenthal says he has proved that it is profitable to keep the West End Theatre open all the Summer. This week he is going to present "Lost in New York," a melodrama by Leonard Grover. "Handsome scenic effects" are promised.

* * *

Rigo's concerts are still given at the Harlem Casino every night. The gypsy violinist and his Royal Imperial Court Tzigane Orchestra have "made good" in Harlem.

* * *

"The Gambler of the West" will be offered at the American Theatre Saturday evening. It is a sensational melodrama, in which the hold-up of a stage coach and the throwing of knives at a heroine bound to a tree are not the only exciting incidents.

* * *

New arrivals at the Eden Musée are the singers who appear with the Royal Italian Orchestra.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

The man who tells the world about Dreamland says that the rain hasn't hurt the business at all, that no matter what the elements do, "the public has got to see Dreamland." The "Fall of San Francisco," "Creation," and "Pharaoh's Daughter" are still the principal features. Bostock's animals, of course, are always favorites. The Moki Indians still do their weird snake dances. Victor's Royal Italian Band supplies the music.

* * *

Luna Park has surrendered to the roller skating craze. Thompson & Dundy have thrown open what they say is the coolest and most inviting rink in New York. There are 50,000 square feet of floor space. Thousands were present at the opening of the rink last night. Luna Park's steady features, "The Great Train Robbery," "The Mountain Torrent," "The Dragon's Gorge" and others are as popular as ever.

* * *

"Happyland," at South Beach, S. I., got a late start, but is making up for lost time. The attendance has been increasing steadily since the opening day. "A Carnival of Venice," greatest of all the attractions, is now in perfect shape. The "Happyland" management has announced that inmates of orphan asylums and other charitable institutions will be admitted free if they come in a body.

* * *

Trixie Friganza will appear at the Manhattan Beach Theatre in "The Girl from Paris" this week. Others in the cast are Josie Sadler, Daisy Green, Alexander Clark, and Mazie Follette.

* * *

For the purpose of increasing the Firemen's Benevolent Fund several special performances will be given at Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach, this week. Thursday there are to be a May pole festival and daylight fireworks for Sunday school children. Saturday will be Italian night, and the Italian Consul General has been invited to attend with his staff.

* * *

Next Sunday will be Gilmore Day at Manhattan Beach. Both the Manhattan Beach Theatre and Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre will be turned over to the Gilmore committee. A night performance will be given at the amphitheatre and an afternoon and a night performance at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. Among those who will take part in the memorial entertainment are De Wolf Hopper, Adele Ritchie, Henry E. Dixie, Maud Raymond, Trixie Friganza, Blanche Ring, Hubert Wilkie, Joseph Coyne, Macklyn Arbuckle, Frederick Bond, Joseph Welch, and volunteers from Frank Damrosch's People's Choral Union. The sale of reserved seats will begin at 4 o'clock next Saturday afternoon at the Manhattan Beach and Oriental Hotels.

DEAN EDSALL AT KEITH AND PROCTOR'S UNION SQ. THEATRE

Mme Morelli, Leopard Trainer in Mundy's Animal Show at Luna Park.

Trixie Friganza in "The Girl from Paris," at Manhattan Beach.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Berlin newspaper makes the following comment on the presentation of "Cymbeline" in that city:

"The performance of 'Cymbeline' arranged by Mrs. Pospischil was given yesterday, and to it a certain artistic charm may be credited. Shakespeare's 'Cymbeline' is one of the Englishman's dramas which is performed in Berlin very seldom. In fact, it has not been performed on any Berlin stage for fifteen years, so that every performance must awaken a special interest. If a person allows the words and scenes of this romantic play to impress him for a quarter of an hour, his astonishment is awakened that this drama is so little known on German stages. This poetry—the naïve and clear nature of which is full of freshness, imagination, and thought, the characteristics of which are so strong and full of human qualities—this poetry, we repeat, acts on the hearer with unweakened charm. To be sure, 'Cymbeline' cannot be presented on the stage of to-day without changes, but if the play is shortened intelligently—a task which is not too difficult—it may always be sure of poetic success, if presented before an audience which is not aesthetically spoiled."

* * *

Another Berlin paper gives the following account of Sarah Bernhardt's discovery of a new author. The reference to America in the opening lines and the editorial note at the end are somewhat interesting.

"Hardly had Sarah Bernhardt left the Land of the Dollar and returned to her beloved Paris when she made a wonderful discovery. The newest thing reported of her is the discovery of an unknown dramatic author, to whom she ascribes great talent and of whose work she expects as great results as from the dramas of Rostand. Réné Fraudet is a red-blooded young poet, who wrote a three-act drama in verse entitled "La Nuit Perverse," and wanted to dedicate it to Sarah Bernhardt.

"But since the young author was without influential friends and without connections it was difficult to attract the attention of the famous tragedienne. In his despair he determined upon a bold deed in order that his manuscript might not lie unread (like so many others) in the waste paper basket of the 'divine Sarah.' With his drama under his arm he betook himself to the dwelling of Mme. Bernhardt, refused to be frightened off by the inhospitable servants, and waited till she appeared. Then he besought her to listen to his work. The tragedienne bade him return in the evening, and gave him leave to read his play to her and a few friends. When he had finished she said to him:

"'Edmund Rostand came to me in this same way, and read aloud his first drama. Your play is beautiful and poetic, and it will be presented at my theatre and by me this very Winter.' (Noble Sarah!—Editor.)"

Annoyed by the Window.

The late Joseph Parker of London, while a brilliant speaker, was also very eccentric. He went once to a town in Lancashire to preach the "annual sermon" on behalf of a new church which was being erected. The services were held in the old building. This was rather dilapidated, and the windows had frosted glass which had accumulated the dust of years. In the midst of a beautiful peroration he turned around and, pointing his finger to a window in the upper corner of the building above a gallery, said, "Like the sun streaming in through yonder window, which would shine all the better if it were cleaned."

A HOT-WEATHER ENLIVENMENT.

IT was about Fourteenth Street that the other passengers on the smoking-on-the-four-rear-seats car began to take a lively interest in the doings of the Heavy Citizens. The First Heavy had been talking in a large, intimate tone to a companion who left the car at this point. The First Heavy proffered an amiable request to the tired conductor looking to the loan of a match for a cigar which had flickered out during the earnestness of the conversation. The conductor shook his head indifferently.

"Company ought to supply its patrons with matches on demand," said the First Heavy with elephantine good humor. The conductor scowled sourly.

The First Heavy looked around for help. "Too bad you haven't got a match," he continued to the conductor. "I find the match is an admirable invention to have around when you want a light. Nothing seems to be able to take its place."

The conductor snapped the starting rope viciously. The First Heavy took in the only other man on his seat and sighed, because the only other man wasn't smoking. But in the seat just back of him was the Second Heavy, and the Second Heavy was smoking a cigarette. The matchless devotee of the weed hailed this discovery with proper joy. He leaned over and asked him confidentially and confidently for a match.

"Haven't got one," said the Second Heavy.

The First Heavy was disappointed. "Bum cigarette smoker not to have a match," he advanced with fat joviality.

The Second Heavy pondered a moment. Then he decided to be aggrieved. "Who you calling a bum?" he blurted.

"What's that?" asked the First Heavy, immensely astonished.

"You said I was a bum," repeated the Second Heavy. "Don't you say that again. I don't like it. It peeves me."

"Aw, tut, tut," said the First Heavy; "I didn't say you were a bum."

"Yes, you did. You said I was a bum cigarette smoker."

The First Heavy considered. Then, "You are a bum cigarette smoker," he said, pleasantly. "You haven't got a match, have you? You must be a bum cigarette smoker."

"Don't you say that again," said the Second Heavy, threateningly. "I'll have to throw you off the car if you do."

"Who—me?" asked the First Heavy, with an admirable semblance of surprise. "Why, say, son, you couldn't throw my little boy off a car, and he's only 8 years old."

The Second Heavy climbed over the back of the seat and clutched a couple of hundred pounds of his critic. They panted and glared and budged each other as much as two inches this way and that. Then the 125-pound conductor stepped wearily to the scene of activities. "Say, if you two kids don't stop fooling, I'll throw you both off," he said.

The Second Heavy climbed back to his seat.

"Bum cigarette smoker!" said the First Heavy, tauntingly.

"I told you I'd throw you off the car," said the Second Heavy, vainglioriously.

When the First Heavy got off at Thirty-third Street he shook his fist and called, "Bum cigarette smoker!"

The Second Heavy leaned out and answered shrilly, "Bum cigar smoker!"

The 125-pound conductor rang the bell so violently the motorman turned around and two old ladies in the front seat nearly fainted.

Danger in the Clouds.

"I'se worried to death 'bout my daughter, Mary Magdalene," said an old colored woman to the curate of the parish. "She jes' lives up in de clouds de whole time."

"Well, there's no great harm in that," replied the minister, encouragingly.

"Yaas, Suh, dere sutinly is. Suppose she gits hit by one o' dese yere flyin' machines?"

AMUSEMENTS

AERIAL GARDENS A TOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE WEST 42ND ST. EVES 8.20
KLAW & ERLANGER Mgrs SAM H. HARRIS presents
GEO. M. COHAN ENSEMBLE OF 50 In His Merry Musical Melange
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KLAW & ERLANGER Mgrs LAST 8 TIMES AT THIS THEATRE ALFRED E AARONS PRODUCTION
HIS HONOR THE MAYOR WITH BLANCHE RING AND THE ENGLISH PONY BALLET
Direction of William Raymond Sill
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NEW YORK ROOF: — AT 8:30 — **TO-NIGHT**
CARRIE DE MAR, AL LEACH, and 70 others from "SEEING NEW YORK."
—with—
NED WAYBURN'S RAIN-DEARS, SALERNO, PUNGO & LEO, RENO & CO., and **THAT QUARTET**
OTHER NIGHTS AT 8:30: **SEEING N.Y.** 8th Week of the Spin Thro' Girl-Land.
with Carrie De Mar, Al Leach, Clifton Crawford and cast of 70.
NED WAYBURN'S RAIN-DEARS SIXTH WEEK.
LAST WEEK SALERNO Still Throwing Things, " Catching "
INZA & LORELLA KLEIN, OTT BROS. & NICHOLSON.
AND **THAT QUARTET** FOUR MEN WHO SING.

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3D ANNUAL FULL-DRESS REHEARSAL **THE GREEN ROOM CLUB**
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Dean Edsall & Arthur Forbes, Morrow & Schelib'g, Flo Adler
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Cunningham & Smith, Josie & Willie Barrows, Al Burton, Myers & Rosa and others.
SADI ALFARABI | RAPPO SISTERS
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KARNO PANTOMIME Troupe, The Mumming Birds
BEDINI and ARTHUR, MERRI OSBORNE.
Lavine-Cimmaron Trio.
Ben Welch, Besnah & Miller, Burke & Dempsey Frederick, others. Nights, 15 to 75c. Extra Feature.
Milton & Dolly Nobles.
To-day & Night—Marie Wainwright, Bert Leslie, Met. Op. Trio, Caron & Herbert, 10 others.
125TH ST. MATS. DAILY, ALL SEATS 15, 25c. PHONE 1250 HAR.
First Time Here. "MOTHS."
Miss Morgan, Scott, Jewell, Mr. McAllister, Norton. Vaud. between acts. Nt. 15, 75.
Reception Mat. Wed. Souvenir Mat. Thurs.
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Miss Raflin's Monkeys, 6 Musical Cuttys, Tom Hearn, Spook Minstrels, Lalla Selbini, Rice & Prevost, Collins & Hart, Camille Trio, Sharp Bros., others.
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MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE & AMPHITHEATRE.
FIRST TIME ON A SUNDAY NIGHT. RESERVED SEATS FOR FOURTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
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Geo. M. Cohan, C. / De Wolf Hopper, C. F. / Louis Mann, 2d B. / Edmund Breese, P. / Jim Morton, R. F. / Thos. W. Ross, S. S. / Richard Carle, 3d B. / J. J. Corbett, 1st B. / Wilton Lackaye, L. F. / Frederic De Belleville, Capt.
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BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
Ferari's Wild Animals.
Bathing Beach Unsurpassed.
Fun All Along the Pike.

AMID THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Lenox the Stopping Place for Many Automobile Touring Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 21.—The younger set has found the boat club cool and inviting during the heated spell of weather, and afternoons one may see many motoring or riding down to the little clubhouse in the pine woods. Thursday the Hotel Aspinwall boat house was opened for the season, Manager Seavey giving a tally-ho party to the lake, where aquatic sports were held. Every day hereafter the coach will leave the hotel during the afternoon for the lake.

Thousands of automobiles are now passing through the Berkshire hills, which by reason of the excellent system of highways are becoming a favorite route from New York and Boston. Every hotel in the section has its share of the patronage of the tourists, some of whom remain for a week or more, making runs to the Lebanon Shakers, into Vermont, and through the hills, while others after a day's sightseeing pass on to other sections.

Interesting news has been received from Paris, where Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop are spending the Summer, automobiling and ballooning with friends in the American colony. Mr. Bishop is to qualify as a balloon pilot, and will bring to Pittsfield in September a large balloon in which he will take up members of the Lenox colony. The Aero Club of America has established a station in Pittsfield, and Mr. Bishop is determined to popularize the sport. Mrs. Bishop made a number of ascents with Count de la Vaulx this Summer.

Senator and Mrs. W. Murray Crane have been spending their early honeymoon at Mount Pleasant, fishing in the streams and lakes about Windsor. Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming was their guest at luncheon on Monday.

Mrs. Alfred de Cordova of New York is expected in Lenox the first of next week from Paris. Mr. de Cordova is now spending his second Summer at Hotel Aspinwall.

The ladies of the cottages have organized a Wednesday afternoon whist club, which will meet at the residences of its members during July and August. Mrs. Joseph W. Burden entertained the club this week at Under Ledge.

Morning riding parties are a new diversion in the hills. So many of the young people ride mornings that it was decided to join in a company three mornings each week for gallops over the hills. The start of the riders is one of the interesting sights of the day, and the number of riders is constantly growing.

Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf opened her residence, Windyside, on Friday for an afternoon song recital by Miss Edith Rodgers of New York. The patronesses were Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mrs. John H. Hammond, the Misses Barnes, and Miss Gertrude Parsons.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moller of Lakewood, N. J., have been in Lenox this week. Mr. Moller came to try the golf links, on which he has played annually for several years. He will be a contestant in the annual tournament, which will be held the week of Sept. 4.

Mrs. Edmund Nash and the Misses Nash returned to Rye, N. Y., this week, after a fortnight in Lenox. They were guests of the Misses Shotter at Shadow Brook for the early part of their stay, and then spent a week at the hotel.

All of the important fixtures for the Fall season have been settled and the dates announced. The annual tournament of the Stockbridge Golf Club will be held the week of Aug. 26. On Labor Day, Sept. 3, the annual races of the Berkshire Hunt will be held at the Lee Pleasure Park. This is the most spectacular event of the Lenox season. On Sept. 4 the annual Lenox golf tournament will begin and Sept. 14 the Lenox Horse Show will be held. The hunt meets are now being arranged and will begin early in September, and continue until into late October. Various cottagers have been invited to entertain the hunt and its allied members at breakfasts following the chase of the fox.

Clock golf is the amusement of the time at Hotel Aspinwall, where a course has been laid out under the cool white birches. Monday morning Mrs. S. J. Clark of New York gave a tournament, in which the contestants were the Misses Eliza and Constance Griggs, Miss Elizabeth Clark, the Misses Jeannette and Gertrude Butler, Miss Marguerite Schley, Lyman and Charles Butler, Donald, Harold, and Robert Gibson, and Walter Singer. Miss Margaret Schley and Miss Jeannette Butler won the trophies, which were presented by John H. McKay.

SWIMMERS AT LONG BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 21.—There are an unusually large number of strong swimmers at Long Beach this Summer and almost every afternoon finds them holding all sorts of impromptu races in the surf. The girls are quite proficient. Miss Edna Hutchinson, one of the cottagers, is the equal of many of the best swimmers of the sturdier sex.

The first amateur theatrical performance of the season was given here tonight in the theatre of the Long Beach Hotel. The production was a vaudeville show, dignified by the title of a carnival mélange, and was a testimonial tendered to Pitt Rivers by the patrons of the Long Beach Hotel in recognition of his services in coaching and assisting at many of the pastimes entered into by the Summer residents of this resort. The entertainment was novel and the settings were original and beautiful.

An amateur minstrel show is expected to be arranged for Friday evening, July 27.

The chief social function here this season took place Friday evening in the assembly ballroom. The occasion was the complimentary cotillion given the patrons of the Long Beach Hotel by Col. and Mrs. A. E. Dick. The cotillion commemorated the tenth anniversary of Col. Dick's administration of affairs of the Long Beach Hotel and it was called the tin wedding.

GIRLS FLOCK TO SEA GIRT.

Uniforms of National Guardsmen the Magnet for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 21.—Pretty girls, and thousands of them, from all the resorts along the New Jersey shore, have been attracted to this resort during the past week, and will continue to be by the uniforms of the New Jersey National Guardsmen. The Second Regiment of Trenton and Battery B of Camden have had possession of the tented city until to-day, when they were succeeded by the Fifth Regiment of Paterson and Battery A of East Orange.

All manner of activity has been required of the sojourners on the State Reservation. There have been drills, parades, band concerts, and rifle-shooting exhibitions, to say nothing of the dinners and other informal affairs given by the Governor and his staff for their friends. It has been a gay week, and there is every promise that the same conditions will continue to exist until camp closes, two weeks from to-day.

Gov. Stokes has been the host at several dinners. Monday night he entertained State Treasurer and Mrs. Frank O. Briggs, Secretary of State Samuel C. Dickinson of Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Roebling, Jr., and many others. He also entertained a party on Sunday night. On Wednesday night the staff of the Governor and Quartermaster General gave a dinner in honor of the latter official at the Ross-Fenton Farm.

Negligee and Other Robes

IN these days woman spend but little time indoors, yet the indoor negligee is dear to the truly feminine heart. What woman is there who does not revel in her graceful, trailing house gown with thin material, sweeping sleeve draperies, and low cut neck, so delightfully cool, so charmingly graceful, well suited to conceal the deficiencies as well as to add beauty to the human form—whether divine or ugly. The Summer resort woman has but little use now for the tea gown, but the woman who stays in town—and there are many of comfortable means who prefer being with their husbands until they, too, can take a Summer vacation—has much need of them, for she can wear them at almost any and all times indoors, and if she wishes to feign a slight invalidism and there is no one to dine but her own family she can strain a point and wear a low-necked negligee at the dinner table and look so cool and so attractive that her other half would feign have her pretend every night, at every dinner hour, to be slightly indisposed, but still able to sit up and eat.

There are delightful little Empire negligees with the neck well rounded out and short puffed sleeves that might lead any man to suppose they were Summer dinner gowns. Others have angel sleeves that cover the arms for three or four inches only and then sweep back, the sleeves dripping with lace ruffles, and these lace ruffles need not be expensive. The effect is what one strives for in these garments.

* * *

A little Empire negligee in an organdie with a white ground covered with sprays of small mauve lilacs and dull green leaves has a Dutch neck, the circular yoke of which has eight quarter-inch tucks down the front and a similar number in the back. A half-inch edging of Valenciennes is set on the top, and to this is attached an inch-and-a-half-wide edging of the same lace, plain where it joins the edging, but the upper edge forming a ruffle around the neck. On each point of the edge ruffle is fastened a tiny loop three-quarters of an inch long, through which a half-inch lilac-covered velvet ribbon, the same color as the loops, is run, and this is knotted in the front into a bow with innumerable loops.

This yoke, of course, forms the upper part of the robe, and to it is attached the body of the gown, which is shaped in slightly under the arms and has six narrow plaits down the centre front; otherwise the robe is gathered around the top. In the centre back the yoke is cut up in a sharp point, and here the organdie is gathered in full, and makes a graceful straight sweep down the back. An inch-wide Valenciennes lace insertion joins the body and the yoke, and to the lower edge a three-inch ruffle of the lace is joined, falling over the body. The lace insertion is slashed and buttonholed at intervals, and through these slashes lilac-colored velvet ribbon is drawn, tying in the front with a long-looped bow and ends that come to the knees.

The sleeves are short puffs of the organdie finished in deep flounces made up of Valenciennes insertion edged with three-inch ruffles of the same lace. There are four-inch wide insertions joined together with two insertions running lengthwise

Dark red chip with red ribbon.

at the inner arm seam. Two more insertions that do not meet at the elbow, but are slanted off from the under-arm seam, come next, and to the lowest of these and curving up to the inner arm is the wide ruffle.

The skirt of the robe falls and ends in a deep Spanish flounce, much deeper in the back than it is this flounce that makes the train. This flounce is joined to the body by an inch-wide insertion. Another inch-wide insertion is set in at the top of the three-inch hem at the bottom of the flounce. This robe hooks invisibly down the front under the centre of the six narrow plaits or tucks. These tucks extend down the deep, straight ruffle even. This robe is easily copied and suitable for house wear at almost any hour. It is also delightfully cool for country wear, and is a Parisian model seen by the writer in

Black green straw hat with cherries and foliage.

the wardrobe of a woman who has only lately arrived from abroad with trunks rich in sartorial treasures.

Another charming robe is in pale blue India silk of fine quality, the sort that will clean or even launder beautifully. Valenciennes is used as its decoration. It has a square neck, the sides coming to the base of the neck and the depth of the square opening from the neck down in the centre back and the front being, say, five inches. There is a square yoke of Valenciennes insertions. All the insertions run straight across, and where they terminate to outline the square neck opening an inch-wide edging of the same lace is used as a finish. Joined to this deep square yoke is the Empire girdle of heavy white imitation Irish crochet, lined with the silk. This girdle goes straight across the front, but in the back points downward quite a little in the centre, having floating from the lace point two long ends headed by a flat rosette of white liberty satin. The silk is joined to the heavy lace by a beading of lace a half inch wide, through which narrow white liberty satin ribbon is pulled. The silk is shirred several times below this at half-inch intervals, in groups of two shirrings close together.

The robe is not very full and is slashed in the centre front from the yoke down and opens over panel of the same silk, having latticework insertions of narrow Valenciennes. This panel is finished at the bottom by six narrow ruffles headed and edged with narrow lace. The bottom of the robe has a four-inch hem, and above this three two-inch tucks are the only trimming. The yoke opens down the centre front, two narrow insertions of heavy lace forming the dividing line. The sleeves are rather large, single puffs to the elbows, where they are gathered on and a drapery of the rose-colored silk is joined to them. This drapery forms a long point at the back seam, and runs up to nothing at all at the inside seam. It is gathered on quite full to the elbow band of heavy white lace. The drapery is a shawl shape, that is, the shape of a shawl cut from point to point diagonally across. It is bordered by a narrow insertion of Valenciennes, to which a two-inch ruffle of the same lace is joined. This lower sleeve is of course not in the way when the hands are raised, as they fall back like an angel sleeve.

White swiss makes charming morning or afternoon negligees. It does not muss like organdie, as the dots give it much more body. Plumetis is another good negligee material. The white materials can be easily tubbed, and come out as attractive as ever, and mull batiste, handkerchief linen, and swiss appeal to most women. The white china and India silks will yellow in the washing unless most carefully done, and soap should never directly touch them, although certain sorts may be dissolved in the water. The German Valenciennes is a most durable lace, not expensive, and for all ordinary purposes answers as well as the expensive real lace.

Sprays of pale-colored flowers, with dull, light-green foliage, are lovely in the thin materials for all sorts of house gowns, and suggest the country with its flowers and leaves even more than the pure white. A woman of taste can, with the aid of a few good illustrations, evolve attractive house gowns, if she have the necessary mechanical skill; if not, then a good seamstress may be depended upon to do the negligee justice. Even the best gowned of the ultra Newport set have many frocks made in their own houses by a seamstress who charges a modest sum per day for labor.

* * *

A simple little tussore costume has a round length skirt with six side plaits in the centre front, three turning from each side toward the centre. These are released at the knee line. The sides are cut circular, and in the back are four overlapping side plaits, two on each side, turning toward the centre and invisible save from underneath. The six-inch hem has two rows of machine stitching a half inch apart in self color around the top.

The little coat is made almost tight, and is a cutaway with skirts. The side fronts do not meet, even when pulled toward each other. The collar is a simple coat affair in velvet, a darker shade of blue than the silk. Underarm seams fit the coat there, and on each side of the fronts, just above, at and below the waist line, are large cabochons covered with the blue silk and embroidered in blue.

The sleeves are moderately large coat sleeves; at least they are built on coat-sleeve lines, but end just below the elbows with turned back, flaring cuffs of velvet. Each sleeve shows six half-inch tucks at the inside seam between elbows and shoulder seams, and these extend to the side centre, giving a fullness at the back.

A hat to be worn with this is white chip, with the crown entirely of lilies of the valley and their foliage, and having two long, sharp black quills thrust through the left side, the ends projecting out as far as the front brim, and those at the back slanting upward. A simple embroidered white batiste blouse, with elbow sleeves, goes with it, and long white glacé gloves.

* * *

A simple muslin, rather heavier than organdie, and having a pale-green ground strewn sparingly with black designs the size and shape of robins' eggs, has a skirt with a gathered top, gored to hang full at the bottom, where it touches the floor, and trimmed with ruffles of the material edged with narrow Valenciennes lace.

At the bottom of the skirt there is a straight ruffle eight inches wide, with an inch-wide heading. The ruffle is shirred twice at the top, a half inch apart. An inch-wide Valenciennes edging finishes the bottom, and a half-inch edging the top. At the knees there are four bias ruffles, each an inch and a half wide, each edged with half-inch edging and each ruffle an inch from the one next it. These ruffles form curving lines around the skirt.

The bodice is a surplice in both back and front, and is tight under the arms. Valenciennes edges the opening around the top and extends down the overlapping side of each surplice, forming a ruffle effect. A guimpe of Valenciennes, with medallions of Irish crochet, fills in the top. The sleeves are full single puffs to below the elbows, and from each elbow depends a six-inch circular ruffle of the muslin, edged with a tiny ruffle of Valenciennes; on this circular ruffle is set two one-inch bias ruffles of the muslin, edged with quarter-inch Valenciennes. One of these is set back a half inch from the edge, and the other is an inch above it. The girdle is white liberty satin ribbon, with long ends down the back.

* * *

A heavy white linen frock has a circular top that extends to the knee line, and to this is joined another circular section by a band of heavy white wash lace an inch and a half wide. At intervals of twenty inches along the upper line of this lower circular piece three-cornered insertions of Irish crochet are let in, one edge joining the insertion. There is a deep hem at the bottom. The coat is very odd. It has a back made of one straight piece, but just below the shoulders in the back its fullness is gathered in, and two shallow inward turning plaits go to the end of the coat skirt, and each plait is held down by a dozen or more white buttons. Where it is gathered there is a large chou or rosette of white faille ribbon. Each front is also of one straight section, and these join the back extension under the arms. At the waist line the sections separate and both the back and the front are cut back to show an inch-wide cross section at the top, and this widens to several inches below the waist line. This narrow, inverted battlement effect is emphasized by an inch-wide insertion of heavy lace matching that in the jupe. This insertion goes all the way around the coat, up the slashed sides, and across the battlement top. In each corner of these coat skirts there is also a triangular-shaped piece of lace like those in the jupe, only smaller, and set in in the same way with, however, the bottom, instead of the top edges, joining the insertion.

The coat has no collar. The lace insertion is set back an inch and a half from the edge, which is finished by a facing reaching the insertion. The fronts hang straight, the upper edges being slightly rounded at the top.

The sleeves end at the elbow and are in full, circular skirt effect, smooth at the top and flaring very much to the elbows, where they terminate. These sleeves are slashed twice in the same way that the coat skirts are, and form three sections. The inner insertion is used across the ends and up the slashes. These sleeves are tacked invisibly to white muslin undersleeves or linings shaped like the sleeves and having two-inch ruffles of Valenciennes attached to their edges and peeping out in the slashes and also below the bottom of the linen sleeves.

* * *

A rather elaborate and oddly trimmed gray voile, over paler gray taffeta, was seen Monday. The circular skirt had several fine plaits, almost tucks, at the centre front and also at the back. The skirt just escaped the floor and had a four-inch hem. Five inches above this hem ovals of gray faille on silk were inserted. These were perhaps seven or eight inches long and were set in frames of Irish crochet roses, these roses being edged on each side by a fine narrow plaiting not over a third of an inch wide in picot-edged ribbon. Running through these ovals, passing under these floral frames at one's side and passing up over the other side to form a sharp point before it descended to go under the next edge of the succeeding oval frame, was a band of smaller, flatter crochet roses set on a band of the faille edged with the picot-ribbon plaiting. The top was a coat bodice with vest and stock of Irish crochet and a waistcoat of pale yellow silk, partially concealed by a knotted scarf of cream-colored lace ending just below the bust line in a knot with full ruffle ends that extended to the girdle. This girdle was gray faille drawn through a hollow oval-shaped buckle in Etruscan-finished gold. The little coat has its top plain on the shoulders, the ends being plaited in at the bust line and doubled up, making a double ruffle three inches deep, over which was set a downward pointing ornament in gray passementerie. The jacket body fitted the figure under the arms and over the bust, darts extending from the fullest part of the bust to the bottom, and below the bust the coat flared out a little and formed a blue V coming just below the girdle. A band of Irish crochet roses set in the ribbon plaiting outlined each side point and slanting up toward the under arm seams went on up the centre back, where the two met and formed an upward turning V. The coat was cut away from below this back, and the V in the back was three inches above the waist line. Attached to this band and deepest in the back—ending at the points of the side front in sharp points, and making a straight line across the back—was a fine accordion plaiting of gray taffeta merely hemmed at the lower edge.

The sleeves were large, rather melon-shaped puffs set in the shoulder seams with small box plaits. Midway between shoulders and elbows were inserted straight bands of the crochet roses set in bands of picot-ribbon plaitings. The sleeves ended a little below the elbows in quite wide cuffs made of two rows of the heavier roses, and plaitings with a narrow ruffle of yellow lace drooping from them.

The hat to go with this was a small gray

Pale blue organdie with Valenciennes insertions.

chip, pointed over the face, the brim faced with gray velvet, which also banded the crown and was trimmed with shaded yellow plumage and a long yellow aigrette plume.

* * *

Among the simple dinner and evening gowns for the young matron or maid is one in the finest of white dotted swiss combined with valenciennes and cluny lace. It is on princess lines, and is divided from the top of the low corsage to the bottom of the slightly trailing skirts into panels of plain shirred swiss and graduated ruffles of combined valenciennes and cluny. The corsage, which partially covers the shoulders, is decorated with a fichu formed of a wide valenciennes insertion edged at the top with a two-inch edging of cluny, and is finished at the outer edges by two ruffles, a six-inch ruffle of the valenciennes, partially covered by a four-inch and very scant cluny ruffle. The ends meet in the centre front, and the fichu terminates in points, the ruffle ends fall in drooping cascade effect to and slightly below the waist line. The sleeves are short, single puffs of valenciennes lace finished by four cluny ruffles.

The swiss panels extending up from the waist line are shirred at, below, and also above the waist line to fit into the figures, the shirrings being a quarter of an inch apart. At the waist line these panels are two inches and three inches across by five at the bust line and widen at the bottom of the skirt to nine inches. The ruffle panels are formed of scant, flat puffs of all-over valenciennes lace, with insertions of narrow cluny, and are finished by cluny and valenciennes ruffles alternately. These combination flounces and ruffles vary from those twelve inches wide at the bottom to the very flat ones ending at the waist line. The ruffled panels on the bodice are formed of inch-wide ruffles of valenciennes and cluny, two of valenciennes to one of cluny. The robe has two foundation slips, one of palest cool blue and the other of delicate green china silk.

* * *

A pale green organdie has white roses and sprays of slightly darker green leaves scattered over it. The skirt is a circular with four side plaits at the back, is of round length, full around the feet. Inch-wide valenciennes lace is let in in Greek key design six inches from the four-inch hem, and cutting this is another of the Greek key designs coming down from above. The bodice is cut with a squared Dutch neck, rather low, as it is a dinner gown and is gathered into a narrow band at the waist line. Irish crochet lace, forming a deep, wide V is set on the corsage, so that the side ends extend under the arms to the top of the under-arm seams, and the centre points come down over the narrow green velvet waist band and outline a sharp, short point below the girdle in the centre front. A similar piece is set on the back. Over the shoulders are straps of the organdie shirred in gathered tucks that form little ruchings a quarter of an inch high and half an inch apart. Across the top of the corsage is arranged a scarf of pale green tulle caught in crisp folds. This goes under the arms to the centre back, where it first forms a chou and then two long ends twelve inches wide fall to the end of the skirt. Two bands of inch-wide green velvet ribbon go across each end and a tiny spray of white button roses with green leaves is fastened flatly to each—these weigh down the ends. Tiny button roses are caught here and there across the front in the green tulle.

The sleeves are full puffs of pale green tulle with tiny white roses here and there in the crisp puffs, which are set on a foundation of plain white organdie, and two ruffles, one six inches deep and the other four, of valenciennes lace fall to the elbows.

* * *

An extremely smart coat, Parisian of course, in dark green taffeta has a coat collar of darker green panne velvet. The top of the coat starts like any plain coat, but ends in the centre front at the bust line, where one side crosses the other and is caught there by a large silver cabochon. The coat is cut away below the bust, slanting back to the sides and then down the sides to the bottom of the skirt, which ends far below the knees. A seven-inch flounce of beurre colored lace is set in under the edge of these cutaway fronts, being joined to the coat an inch back from the edge. Darts are taken in the coat at the sides and the under-arm seams, shaping it in somewhat to the body. The sides form points and the bottom edge curves up a little and then descends again to a deep point in the centre back. In the back the coat is slightly fitted in Empire effect with a three-inch girdle of green velvet across the back, ending at the under-arm seams, to which it slants down slightly, and the coat is gathered to it in the centre back.

The sleeves start at the shoulder seams like any plain coat sleeves. Just above the elbow at the inner seam they flare a little. At this seam they end at the elbows, and are then cut out to form a drooping tab in the back some eight inches wide that ends half way between the elbows and wrists. This square end is scalloped slightly at each side and also up at the bottom, so that the two side ends form sharp points. Three deep flounces of white lace fall from the inside of these sleeves, the lowest reaching the wrist, being very wide. The narrowest ruffle does not show below the tab back of the sleeves, and the second one ends midway between the termination of this and the third. These lace ruffles are all joined directly to the sleeve lining. A fine cordlike silk braid finishes the edges of these sleeves and also goes all around the coat.

MARIE WELDON.

White mull frock with lavender spots. White hat with lavender poppies.

The Genuine Article.

Kicker—Many food products are under suspicion.

Bocker—Yes; but they don't seem to adulterate the bridge jam.

Paris and Her Salon

Scenes of Closing at the Great Annual Art Fair---Some Mention of America's Contingent---General Situation of French Painting and Sculpture.

ONE of the many picture galleries in the Grand Palais des Arts was witness to a scene which takes place every year, but is always interesting to the big art world of Paris, the solemn distribution of medals and awards at the close of the Salon. Established on a dais are the chiefs of the Société des Artistes Français, flanking the President, who is the painter Tony Robert-Fleury, and the Under Secretary of State for the Fine Arts, Dujardin-Beaumetz, also an artist. In the same front rank are Marc Varenne, representative of the President of the Republic; the painters Maignan and Davant, as well as Jean Paul Laurens, Cormon, and Henry Havard, Inspector General of Fine Arts, who is also a writer on the arts, and behind them appear such well-known artists as Rochegrosse, F. Humbert, Pascal, Carlès, Tattegrain, and the members of the different juries.

The room is filled with men and women, not brought there from curiosity as to which artists shall receive the prizes, for that was known long ago, but from a desire to see the recipients and congratulate the lucky ones. For, strange to say, it is still regarded as an honor to get medals in the Old Salon, and must still afford some substantial results to those who belong to the honored.

This is remarkable, after seeing the picture which has won the Grand Honor Medal—"La Joie Rouge," by Georges Rochegrosse, in all its size, vulgarity, and repulsiveness. One examines these very respectable old gentlemen on the dais with curiosity to see if there is any indication in their faces for reasons that avail to explain why they should admire a picture which represents, apparently, the dreams of a homicidal maniac. Men who stand in the embers of a burning building grind their teeth and menace with crooked fingers a bevy of women opulent in charms, more or less lead-colored as to skin, and more than careless of their draperies, who are getting away from them as fast as possible. Fiends on horseback, flames from villages, smoke and panic fill the big canvas. It is the noisiest if not the most noisome picture out of 1,734 in the forty-two galleries. Doubtless it is well to moralize over man's bloodthirstiness, but the painter who attempts the task will have to be of a very different calibre from M. Rochegrosse, whose hysterics approach perilously the verge of the absurd.

Some of these artists wear the time-honored soft painter's hat of the seventeenth century and a few the special top hat of the Quartier Latin, high of crown, flat of brim, which has never died out in Paris and of late has come to be a favorite badge of the artist of a certain age.

They are a well-mannered, kindly crew, congratulating the young fellows as they march up like schoolboys to receive their medals with a warmth of gesture that is not simulated, greeting some with subdued handclapping and generally enjoying the situation in pleasant fashion. M. Robert-Fleury speaks feelingly of the deaths of Bouguereau, Paul Dubois, and Henner. Two sculptors are applauded when they are handed their medals of honor, namely, Antonin Carlès, for a monument to Commandant Hériot, a work of very ordinary ability, and Georges Bareau for a high relief, "The Vision of the Poet," and a marble figure, "Awakening of Mankind," symbolical pieces with some beauty. J. A. Godefoy gets the medal of honor in architecture and V. L. Focillon in engraving and lithography.

Among the fifteen winners of the second-class medal are two Americans, H. O. Tanner, whose religious pictures and nocturnes are pretty well known in New York, and Aston Knight, son of Ridgeway Knight, who held an exhibition of his work last season in New York. Among the twenty-six to receive medals of the third class is Charles Warren Eaton, whose "Afternoon, Winter" and "Effect of Fog" uphold very delightfully the reputation of American landscapists. In sculpture Androw O'Connor takes a second-class medal for his portrait of Gen. Lawton and a head of Daphne in bronze. Conspicuous in the immense covered court where the sculpture for the most part is displayed stand the equestrian statue of Gen. McClellan by Frank MacMonnies, a quiet, dignified piece of work, but not very interesting. Victor D. Brenner, the medalist, has turned his hand to large sculpture since his coming to Paris, and shows portrait busts of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and of a young woman. These, together with a design for a fountain by Miss Edith Yandell, seem to be all that Americans have shown in this year's Old Salon. Miss Yandell's theme is a young satyr teasing tortoises.

There are twenty-five Americans in this Salon, of whom four take medals. Frank Boggs has Paris townscapes; H. S. Bisbing a shore view, "Behind the Dunes"; Hubert Vos his portrait of her Majesty, the Dowager Empress of China, which, by the way, was not placed on the line, although such honor is usually accorded to portraits of sovereigns; F. A. Bridgman has an Algerine garden and a scene of masqueraders at Monte Carlo; H. S. Hubbell shows his "Poet of the Latin Quarter" so much admired when it appeared in New York; George Hitchcock a "Calypso" and a scene in Brabant; Charles Sprague Pearse a "Young Girl of Picardy"; Henry Snell a Winter landscape, and Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner Bouguereau a portrait of her husband seated before his easel while an angel behind him is about to stay his hand. It is called L'Appel d'en Haut."

The close of the Old Salon finds a pretty unanimous decision that it is the worst yet—but we've heard that so often that no one cares. Practically, the New Salon and the Old are one exhibition; for you only realize that you have strayed into t'other by finding that your catalogue numbers and those on the frames will not gee. And since the New (inclusive of musical composition and arts and crafts) contains 2,525 entries and the Old nearly 1,000, the tourist who has to do his Paris in a few days becomes addled very soon and escapes as fast as possible. Yet what a splendid setting does not the French Republic give to this annual Kermes or Vanity Fair of the arts! Viewed from the Alexander Bridge, with your back to the gilt dome of the Invalides—the silent bateaux mouches scooting up and down the Seine—banked behind by the deep green of trees along the Champs Elysées, the two palaces for the exhibition of art works make a very grand and imposing scene. Gilded statues, Corinthian columns, marble groups, magnificent terraced approaches, domes and cupolas—this permanent record of the Exposition of 1900 is a witness to the wisdom of encouraging the fine arts, whatever we may think of their condition just now. Perhaps it is owing to these magnificent externals that France is able to carry her prestige in art through these barren years which open the twentieth century.

Painting is certainly at low ebb. Exceptions to that mediocrity which baffles one in the Old Salon are some of the series of wall paintings by Henri Martin for the Capitol in Toulouse, which have a gallery to themselves. Frank Ball has a fine interior with peasant girls and brass milk pails; Vergeaud a well-turned form of the old subject, "Visit to the Grandparents"; Balestrieri a row of five "types" seated, "Waiting to See the Publisher"; Tony Robert-Fleury a small historical scene, "Marie Antoinette Praying on Her Bed the Morning of Her Execution," simple and natural; Ponchin, rich effects of sunset on a lake; Devambez a vaulted tavern interior with men stupefied by drink, yet fine in tones; Cauvy, rich effects of oranges and camel's hair shawl in a figure of a fruitseller; Cancaret (who has received from the Society of Friends of the Luxembourg Museum a traveling scholarship) a not too successful "Woman Asleep," and Bonnat an excellent portrait of M. Bischoffsheim. We may note Miss Louise Abbema's figure called "Roses of Trianon," Mme. Colin-Libour's pensive cowgirl, and Jean Béraud's attempt to depict an eviction of nuns.

Neither is the sculpture up to the mark. Just as in painting, here there is more to interest one in pictures of still life, so in sculpture the small pieces are the best. Some of the statuettes and medals are very charming.

Americans are better represented in the New than in the Old Salon, as might well be in view of the fact that this Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, founded in 1890, has twenty-five Americans on the lists of its members and associates. Americans exhibiting in the New this year number nearly twice as many as in the Old Salon. They include Eugene Vail, Alexander Harrison, E. P. Ullmann, Elmer Schofield, Julius Rolshoven, Miss Elizabeth Nourse, Sarl Melchers, Mrs. MacMonnies, Childe Hassam, F. C. Frieseke, Miss Florence Esté, Howard G. Cushing, Walter Gay, Charles Forbes, and Gutzon Borglum.

Among the eccentrics whose works are seen in New York are Albert Baertsoen of Ghent, Eugene Carrière of the misty figure groups; Frédéric Montenard of the vivid green Mediterranean and highly purple shore; Charles Milcendeau of the grisly nocturne, "The Night Huntsman"; Jean Veber, who paints broad farce—fat men leering at obese women, rustic husbands beating their wives, &c.; Steinlen of the posters, who contributes figures of miners in the Pas de Calais done in charcoal and pastel, and Iwill, another placardist and caricaturist, who sends nocturnes and gray drawings of Venice. Fritz Thaulow has some good and some poor paintings and several engravings. Nothing appears from Sargent, Dannat, Alexander, Cecilia Beaux, Saint-Gaudens, or Abbey; although they are members or associates.

The New Salon began at the Champ de Mars with very liberal terms to foreigners; but as time went on a good many of the privileges accorded them under the Presidency of Meissonier were withdrawn. Americans no longer figure on the juries and scarcely have a chance to vote.

Establishments of artists cannot escape the general fate of falling into the hands of men who are thinking more of the present than the future, more of politics than art or the best interests of the artist world. And so it happens that although the New Salon continues some of its early practices, such as hanging all of a man's works in one place, more and more each year its exhibitions approach those of the Old Salon by becoming duller and more formal.

Oddly enough, it is the New Salon which has accepted a deplorable full length of Kaiser Wilhelm by Félix Borchardt of Berlin, a Wilhelm in hunting costume on the top of a heather-clad hill, outlined against a pink sky. Perhaps the subject forbade all possibility of refusing the picture. It has the proud distinction of being one of the least artistic of all the varied portraits of the Emperor, a martyr to bad portraitists.

These two organizations having their exhibitions at the same time, practically under one roof, the question naturally comes, Why should they continue separate? There is no impassable gulf between the Old and New Salons now, if indeed there ever was one. Along with more foreigners the new encourages more consistently the various shades of impressionism. Yet this Old Salon has not scrupled to take Plein-airists and Luminists, Symbolists and outright freaks, along with the old guard which never dies and never surrenders.

A merger such as New York has seen between the Society of American Artists and the National Academy is of course talked about here; but there are lions in the way. The Government buys pictures from the New as well as the Old Salon and the five grades in the Legion of Honor may be won in both Salons. There are other things in the shape of privileges and advantages which would disappear along with a merger, or rather would be confined to fewer individuals.

If we consider the growth of the art world, perhaps two Salons are not too much for present conditions; but they were better held at different seasons and made to represent each a distinctive view in art. That the New Salon encourages the arts and crafts and also musical composition gives it to some extent a character of its own, but otherwise there is little difference. One may say that the new is not so benumbing in its mediocrity as the old—that's all. But it must be a long while before the "national" society, pressed as it is by lack of funds, shall come to the point of joining forces with the comparatively rich "French artists," who feel themselves strong, besides, in their belief that age tells and they are, after all, the only genuine century plant among the art societies.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Society at Home and Abroad

SELDOM has there been a duller week in any of the "social" centres. Perhaps, after all, town has been as lively, socially, as any other place. At Newport the weather has been muggy, and the only entertainments have been dinners and luncheons and small affairs. Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are helping along bravely. Even the Casino dances have been poorly attended. The future will provide a charity entertainment, a few teas, and dinner dances, but up to the present writing nothing of a general character has been planned. The Marble House ball, which is to take place in late August, and which may, after all, be an exclusive and not a large affair, is the only function so far announced. The yacht races will draw a crowd, and from then until the Horse Show Newport will have its innings. But cottagers and villa owners are making their stays shorter each year, and Newport to-day is much like Cowes, where a fortnight constitutes the season. There has been little gossip, and the marriage of Mrs. Roche and Mr. Batonyi has excited only a mild interest. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burden, who were in England last week, have been reported from Paris on the eve of a tour. Mr. and Mrs. Batonyi have announced that they are to return for the Newport Horse Show in September.

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Col. John Jacob Astor was booked to sail on Wednesday last for a Summer abroad. It seems definitely settled now that the Astors will not be represented at Newport this year. Mrs. Astor will return very late and will perhaps give one dinner in September. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her brother have their villa at Aix les Bains. Mrs. Astor has been in London, but she has not been taking any part in the gayeties of the season now in its wane. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are yachting and Miss Van Alen shows no disposition to return to America. It is an open secret that Wakehurst is on the market. Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor are visiting friends, and their Summer will be passed at various resorts from the coast of Maine to the mountains of Virginia. Newport may see them in Horse Show time. The Newport carnival in the second week of August will be a village affair, and not one in which the fashionable world is interested.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet has not given any large entertainments as yet. She will have some dinners in August, but at present the health of Richard Wilson, Jr., her brother, is such that the Wilson family are not caring to mix much in the whirl of society. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are taking a leisurely series of cruises in their yacht. Commodore Vanderbilt will be on deck during the yacht races in August, and Mrs. Vanderbilt will then probably give something. Commodore Gerry is to have a large number of guests on the Electra.

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Narragansett continues an attraction for Newport people, who go over to the Casino for luncheon and dinner. Southampton has its little world, and this year will resume the Horse Show. The Meadow Club has its dinners and its dances, and there is a meeting of the residents on the beach in the morning, where the bathing has been exceptionally fine. Among those who entertain at Southampton this year are Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Judge and Mrs. Horace Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Archibald Gracie, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese.

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There has been more travel abroad this year than for a decade. Even in midsummer the ships are crowded. Much of this is owing to the auto-car craze, which has proved fatal to the watering places. People either remain at home, at their country seats, or take long excursions in auto cars, stopping a day or so at the resorts, or else go abroad and steam through France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, and Northern Italy. August brings the shooting in England and Scotland. Among those who are to take part in country house parties in the Highlands are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Bend, Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Law, Miss Isabel May, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., Amadee De Pau Moran and the Misses Moran, Mrs. John Wilmerding and her son, E. Coster Wilmerding; Mr. and Mrs. James K. Maddux, Mrs. W. E. Strong, George D. McCreery, Mrs. Kip McCreery, Miss Caroline Morgan, and Miss Rhett.

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The Horse Show at Atlantic City has attracted a number of the coaching set. There have been present Alfred Vanderbilt, who drove a daily coach to the grounds; Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, the Messrs. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr. The Bayshore Horse Show will take place in August. At the same time the polo season will begin at Newport, and among the players will be R. Livingston Beeckman, Alfred Vanderbilt, Ogden Mills, Jr., and Robert Collier.

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The engagement of the week is announced from abroad. It is that of Miss Margaret Knower, youngest daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, to Viscomte Alan Suzanne of Paris. Viscomte Suzanne is a distant relative of the Draytons of Philadelphia. The Vicomte Suzanne was one of the attendants at the wedding of Miss Constance Knower to J. Coleman Drayton Winter before last. Miss Margaret Knower, like her sister, Mrs. Drayton, is a beauty. She is olonde in coloring, with exquisite complexion. The Knower family is historic in New York. Mrs. Knower was a Miss Allen. She and Miss Knower are abroad, and it is said that the wedding will take place in Paris in September.

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The marriage of Mrs. Rosalba Beecher Collins, formerly the wife of Clarence Lyman Collins, to Lloyd G. Hartshorne on Thursday last was an item of interest. Mrs. Collins was the stepmother of Miss Edith Collins, the beautiful ward of Chauncey M. Depew, who married and has been divorced from Prince Czaygowski, once connected with the Turkish Ministry at Washington. The Princess's mother was Miss Clark, daughter of the late Horace Clark and a granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. Mrs. Collins, after her husband, Clarence Collins, had obtained a divorce, married the Count de Surbevielle. She died abroad about ten years ago. Mr. Collins's second wife was Miss Rosalba Beecher, at one time a singer at the Casino. This is the present Mrs. Hartshorne. The second Mrs. Collins had many friends in New York in the musical set and recently made her début in grand opera abroad. A divorce on the ground of incompatibility took place between herself and Mr. Collins.

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The wedding of Miss Edith Lawyer, daughter of the late Dr. W. P. Lawyer, and Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., will take place on Aug. 25. Robert Livingston Schuyler is to be his brother's best man. Shortly after their marriage the young couple will sail for Europe en route to Bucharest, Roumania, where Mr. Schuyler will assume the duties of Consul General and Secretary of the Legation, to which he has been recently appointed.

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There was a large gathering of well-known people in society in town on Thursday at the Church of the Incarnation for the funeral of Miss Isabelle Cameron, youngest daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron. Miss Cameron was a tall, handsome girl, and one of the most popular in New York society. She was remarkably gifted and clever and had made her mark as an artist and had written with much success for the magazines. Miss Cameron's sisters were the Misses Margaret and Katherine Cameron and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, and her elder brother, Duncan Cameron, married Miss Mary Turnure, who died last year. There is still another brother, Donald Cameron. The Camerons have been identified with Staten Island, where they have a country seat, Clifton Berley. Their town house, which was sold a few years ago, was on Madison Avenue, near the church at which the funeral took place. Among those who were present at the Church of the Incarnation on Thursday were several of the Newport cottagers, including Mrs. Lillie Harriman Travers and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas.

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J. Pierpont Morgan arrives from Europe this week. The Corsair is in commission, and Mr. Morgan will pass the Summer at his country seat in the Highlands, coming to town and cruising along the coast. Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., have gone to Magnolia, Mass., on a visit. Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton will remain for part of the Summer at their new cottage at Tuxedo, into which they moved recently.

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At the close of the London season many Americans have been entertaining. Mrs. Mackay gave her concert at her residence in Carleton Terrace. Mme. Eames, Mlle. de Lussan, and M. Renaud of the Opera sang, and Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, played. With Mrs. Mackay, who was in white with her famous diamond collar, was the Princess Colonna di Stagliano, her daughter, who wore a gown of dull cloth of silver. The guests included Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Ridgeley Carter, Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, who has made a furore in London with her beauty; Lady Newborough, the Earl and Countess of Orford, Gen. Baden Powell, and Lord Fairfax.

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Mrs. Virginia Benedict, daughter of the late Frederic Coudert, has left London for the Continent. Mrs. Benedict has been the guest in London of Lady Cooper, sister of J. Henry Smith. At the third drawing room Mrs. Benedict and Lady Cooper were presented in the general circle. After the Court, invitations were sent out in the names of Lady Cooper, Lady Donegall, and Lady Orford for a reception at 26 Grosvenor Square. Lady Evelyn Baring of New York was presented at the same Court by the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Barings have been put into mourning by the death of Hugo Baring's sister.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Neilson have been taking the cure at Carlsbad. Among other Americans at the same place a week ago were Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, and Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binney, and George Gould were at Aix les Bains, and Mrs. Joseph Stickney was at Vichy.

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Lady Evelyn Guiness, who has been in America for some time, and who has a London house this season, gave a dance last week. Ambassador Henry White of Italy took a town house for a few weeks and has been entertaining. Mrs. White and Miss Muriel White are with him. The death of Lady Curzon has made quite a difference in the plans of many Americans who were to entertain at the end of the season. Her mother, Mrs. Leiter, and her sisters, Lady Suffolk and Mrs. Colin P. Campbell, are all abroad. Mrs. Leiter has been in Scotland.

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Mr. and Mrs. John J. Waterbury and the Misses Waterbury are touring in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are to take a several weeks' tour on the Continent in their auto car. Miss Isabelle May will be their guest. Mrs. Vanderbilt will not be at Newport at the time that the fair for a charitable purpose will be given on her grounds. Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman sailed last week for the Continent.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud will go abroad for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Reynal with Paul Gibert Thebaud, Jr., are at the Mansion House, Fisher's Island, where are also Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kinghorn, Miss Beardsley, the Misses Wilmerding, and Mrs. Hoy of Morristown. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal have gone to the White Mountains for the month of August.

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An engagement of much interest rumored from London is that of Miss Evelyn Blight, daughter of Atherton Blight of Newport and Philadelphia, to Mahlon Sands of London. Miss Blight is the sister of Mrs. Gerald Lowther, whose husband represents the British Government in Morocco, and Mrs. William Payne Thompson. Mahlon Sands is the son of the late Mahlon Sands of New York. Mahlon Sands, the father of young Sands, was killed by being thrown from a horse in Rotton Row years ago. His mother was a Miss Schermerhorn. Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson went abroad about a month ago, and it was reported that they were among the victims of the Salisbury disaster, but fortunately this was not true. Miss Blight's mother was a Miss Greennough, and her grandfather was the famous sculptor. The Blights have a villa at Newport, which is unoccupied this Summer.

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From San Francisco came the announcement of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Ellis, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parmelee Ellis, to Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in this city. The wedding will take place in San Francisco on Sept. 6. The bridegroom-elect is a relative of the Sloane family of this city and lives with his parents at 13 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Sir Percy Sanderson will take his annual vacation in England. He sailed yesterday. He will return in the Autumn. Center Hitchcock will arrive from Europe the first week in August and will go to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong are expected in Newport in late August. They have been abroad since early Spring and had decided not to open their villa this year.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., will leave Paris for the south of England shortly. They have taken a house in the country for the Summer and Mrs. Henry Clews will be their guest. She sailed recently for the other side. Miss Lota Robinson of Baltimore is to spend August with Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Newport.

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Mrs. J. Borden Harriman will remain abroad until late in the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman keep their country place at Arden open, but Mr. Harriman and Miss Mary Harriman have been on a yachting cruise. J. Inslee Blair has been entertaining in the Adirondacks. Among the members of a recent party there were James M. Waterbury, Jr., and George L. Wrenn, Jr.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip, who are at Cedarhurst, will pass the month of August at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding and Miss Wilmerding are at Newport for a few weeks. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt was in town last week, after returning from Atlantic City to meet her mother, Mrs. French, who has gone to Newport to open her villa for the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Phelps Eno sailed on Thursday for several months abroad. On the same ship were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Yale Dolan, Thomas Wanamaker, and Rodman Wanamaker. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day have sailed for a six weeks' stay in England. Mrs. Henry B. Livingston and the Misses Livingston are on the Continent, and Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick and Mrs. Chadwick are to sail on Aug. 4.

Personal and Otherwise

THACKERAY'S Lord Steyne is said to have been a pen portrait of an ancestor of Lord Yarmouth, who married Harry Thaw's sister. The Lord Yarmouth whose picture was painted in Steyne married Mlle. Fagniana, who inherited from George Selwyn £30,000, £150,000 from another man, and still another immense sum from Fagniana.

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Queen Victoria of Spain ordered among other wraps for her trousseau a Colleen coat of cream colored Galway frieze, made by the nuns of the Convent of Mercy, Gort, Ireland. This wool is very soft and dainty, as well as warm, and her Majesty's order was a happy advertisement for the work of the nuns.

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Among the many quaint rings worn by the Countess di Brazzi (formerly Miss Slocum of New Orleans) is one carved before the time of Christ, and at that time belonging to one of the Roman Emperors. It is a blue stone with a head carved on it.

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King Sisowath's sacred dancers, who danced before Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Longworth in Paris, and who were mentioned last Sunday in this column, tell in pantomime the story of a fairy princess, who, walking in her father's garden, was captured and carried off by the Prince of Giants. This capture is followed by the raising by her father, the King, of an army, followed by the pursuit of and battle with the Prince. The Prince, however, wins out, and incidentally makes conquest of a goodly number of nymphs. In this case the story by no means paints the reward of virtue, but quite the contrary. The ravishing giant is fearfully attired, and wears a wonderfully ugly mask. In addition to the heroine and her friends and the giant and his, there is a small chorus of women who sing at intervals, and a running accompaniment in alleged music beaten on copper and bamboo instruments. The dancing is peculiar, being a sort of wriggle like the movement of creeping things to avoid the sun, and staccatic movements as "disjointed," as an observer writes, "as those of a wooden doll."

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Prof. Fridtjof Nansen's home near Lysaker, Norway, is unique. He designed it himself. Its hall is of sufficient size to hold 200 guests. The dining room, however, is the wonder of the house, for here the famous Norwegian artist, Erik Werenskjold, has been for some years painting its decorations. His work on the upper walls represents historical Norwegian scenes, and is wonderfully decorative and of great merit.

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Mrs. George Cornwallis West, whose portrait will be found in the Pictorial Supplement, was Miss Jennie Jerome of New York. Her first husband was Lord Randolph Churchill. Several years after his death she married Mr. West, who is many years her junior. Mrs. West is still one of London's American beauties. She is a cousin of Mrs. William Fanshawe and several other well-known New York Jeromes.

Mrs. Samuel R. Honey was Miss Florence Hunter of England. Her marriage to Mr. Honey was celebrated in Italy last Spring, and the two are now visiting Mrs. Honey's relatives in England. They will make their home in Italy. Mrs. Honey is a typical English blonde, with blue eyes, golden hair, and a peaches and cream complexion. Mr. Honey's daughter, Miss Mary Honey, was married last November in Grace Church to Josiah Quincy of Boston. S. Robertson Honey, Mr. Honey's son, lives in New York. Mr. Honey has so long been prominently identified as a lawyer and in politics with Newport and New York that his decision to live abroad will keenly disappoint many of his friends.

The Countess de Lubersac was Miss Constance Livermore, daughter of the Baroness de Selliere by her first husband. She has been visiting her here with her husband. They came over to attend the wedding of her brother, Philip Livermore, to Miss Iselin. Her elder brother, John R. Livermore, who married a Miss Brooks, died about the first of May. The Countess has lived in Paris much of her life, but spent a Summer at Newport just before her engagement to the French nobleman was announced.

Miss Louise Frith is a daughter of L. Edward Frith. Her mother, who died several years since, was a Miss Morgan. Miss Frith made her début a year or two ago. She is a niece of Mrs. Charles Du Vivier, and is related to many well-known families. She is tall, slight, and blonde, with charmingly unaffected and agreeable manners. The Friths are spending the Summer at Bar Harbor.

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The Baroness Burdett-Coutts's recent celebration of her ninety-second birthday brings this famous woman again before the public. It has been almost generally forgotten that as Miss Angela Burdett-Coutts she was a bridesmaid to Queen Victoria, and it was "Good Queen Vic" who, thirty-five years ago, created her a Baroness. At that time there was not a single peeress in her own right in the three kingdoms, but shortly after that Lady Bergers succeeded to a barony, and there are now at the present time ten peeresses of England and two—Lady Kinloss and Lady Gray—of Scotland.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is the oldest peeress in her own right; the youngest is Lady Clifton, who is a tiny girl of six, and who succeeded as seventeenth holder of the barony when but a few months old. Two years ago, on the birthday of the oldest peeress, the tiny Lady Clifton sent her a cluster of pink roses, the attached card containing the words: "From the youngest Baroness to the oldest Baroness in England."

"The Baroness," as she is generally termed, succeeded soon after her majority to the fortune of her grandfather, Thomas Coutts, the banker. At the same time she became the principal partner in the banking house of Coutts & Co. This fortune she dedicated to the service of the poor. She was also the daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Burdett, M. P.

Her Stratton Street, Piccadilly, house is filled with quaint furniture, and contains many curios from all countries.

Her home is at Highgate, however. She is a devoted lover of animals, and this is plainly seen at Highgate.

She never, until quite recent years, missed a private view at the Royal Academy or a first night at the theatre, being always a patron of art and the drama. A friend of the late Sir Henry Irving, she is also a friend of others of note on the stage.

Among the Baroness's friends of to-day are the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and many others distinguished for other than high official place. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Palmerston, and others of the bygone generations were in their day her friends.

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Guy Dawnay, son of Mr. Lewis and Lady Victoria Dawnay, whose engagement to Miss Cecil Buxton of England has just been announced, is a nephew of Lady Minto, well known here and at Newport, and now Vicereine of India. He is a nephew also of Lord Grey, now Governor General of Canada, succeeding the Earl of Minto.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Tranby Croft, who helped to make poker popular in English smart society, also presented puffball and billiard buff to that bored contingent. She is credited with a most kindly heart and as not having an enemy in the world. Among her beautiful jewels is a three-row necklace of immense pearls, a large feather made of diamonds, and a fleur de lys of large diamonds. She is extremely fond of flowers, has a rose house, a rose garden, and many pergolas covered with crimson rambler roses, wistaria, and clematis. Tranby Croft is one of the most agreeable houses in England at which to be a guest.

* * *

Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Ronalds's daughter, and sister of Lorillard Ronalds, who married Miss Strong, has a new ballet that was produced in June at the Alhambra, in London. She is slightly lame, and so is Evelyn, Duchess of Wellington, and as both were married in 1882 they were termed "the lame brides of 1882." Mrs. Ritchie is slight and small. She has invented a number of puzzles of the pigs in clover sort, and many small fancy articles. Her musical talent is probably inherited from her mother, whose fine singing voice is well known, although she sings little of late years. Mrs. Ritchie's home is in Cadogan Place, near that of Mrs. Ronalds.

Trial by Jury.

For the first time in the history of Shoshone County a jury composed entirely of women heard the evidence in the case. Both plaintiff and defendant asked permission of the court to have a jury composed of members of their own sex. * * * The array of women subpoenaed as jurors was young and good looking.—News Item.

SCENE: A plain square room. In the centre a pine table around which in varied postures of interest sit twelve jurywomen.

A Young Thing in Pink, suppressing a giggle—Now, Mrs. Jones, you are forewoman, you know; isn't that an absurd word—forewoman? It sounds like a golf term, somehow, doesn't it? Anyhow, you are to tell us what we must do and how we are to do it. I declare I felt so nervous when that man shouted out, "Ladies of the jury, what is your verdict?" I could have cried. So absurd of him to expect us to come to any conclusion sitting there in the courtroom with all those people looking at us. I for one was glad enough when we were permitted to retire. I was just dying to see if my hair had come out of curl [sweeping the room with her eyes.] Well, upon my word! there isn't a vestige of a mirror in this room. Now, isn't that more like a man, to send twelve women into a room without a mirror?

Mrs. Jones (a florid matron at the head of the table)—My dear Isobel, how you do run on. I suppose I should call you to order. You know we are here to consider our verdict. But, as you say, it is provoking not to have a mirror. John told me I had a peck of starch on the tip of my nose as I left home, and I'm not a bit sure I've brushed it all off yet. I felt instinctively that the courtroom would be hot, though I'd never seen the inside of one in all my life before, have you? (chorus of "Never!" from the twelve) and so I thought I'd prepare for the emergency of a shiny nose. Now you, Mary Wright, are the luckiest person I know of in that respect. Your skin always looks velvety no matter what the weather. It's a great blessing, my dear.

* * *

Mary Wright (simpering with pleasure)—But then I haven't your beautiful coloring, my dear Mrs. Jones. I heard it remarked on only yesterday. Mrs. Clapp was saying—

Mrs. Jones—The cat! Nothing pleasant, I'll wager. But really, ladies, we must get down to business. I can hear those poor men shuffling their feet impatiently in the next room. What a fine-looking man the attorney for the (timidly) defense—isn't that what you call it—is, isn't he?

Jane Nibbs (shamelessly)—My dear, he's a perfect beauty. I love that square-cut effect in jaws, don't you? My brother John went to college with him, and he says he's a splendid all-round fellow, whatever that may mean.

Isobel (with a pout)—Yes; but he's engaged. Isn't that stupid? You couldn't guess the girl in a hundred trials, so I'll tell you. It's that dull-looking, blouzy, freckle-faced Mary Wrenn. (Chorus of protests.) Now, what do you suppose he can find to admire in her? And they really say he's desperately in love.

Mrs. Jones (with authority)—Well, my child, there's absolutely no accounting for men's tastes. He looked at you so often and with such an approving eye while he was making his speech, Isobel, that I quite fancied it was your own engagement you were about to spring on us. But, my dears, this is so irrelevant. We must consider our verdict. (Pounding the table with her knuckles and breaking up several groups of eager talkers.) Now, let's see. We've got to come to some conclusion as to whether Mary Rollins was justified in striking Rebecca Barnwell over the shoulders with her parasol for copying her model hat. For my part—but I don't believe I have my say in the matter till you all decide, have I? Isn't there some—er—rule or something to that effect?

Delia Digges (with alacrity)—I think she was perfectly right. Mary Rollins doesn't buy but one new hat a season, her husband is as close as sticking plaster, and after saving up all her money and taking a special trip to New York to put it into a Virot model, I think she showed great self-control not to kill Rebecca Barnwell for copying it in marked-down chip and feathers. (Sets her lips uncompromisingly.)

* * *

Jane Nibbs (severely)—It was disgracefully unladylike, that's what I'd call it. I think Mary should be punished to the full extent of the law for losing her temper. Rebecca Barnwell is as poor as poverty, and I think it's the very least Mary could do to let her copy a hat which will descend to her cook in another six months. It's getting positively embarrassing, by the way, to tell Mary and the cook apart, so far as their hats are concerned. I spoke most cordially the other day to Mary's hat on her cook's head before I realized that the face under it belonged to the Mogul of the kitchen. If Sarah chooses to share the Virot in future with the cook, that's her lookout, and surely—

Mrs. Jones—Excuse me for interrupting you, my dear, but—Delia, weren't you telling Jane something about a mark-down sale somewhere?

Delia Digges (enthusiastically)—At Guggenheimer's, Mrs. Jones. You never saw such bargains in all your life. Ribbons that have tortured our pocketbooks selling for a mere song. There's a pink sash ribbon 14 inches wide that would make your Dorothy look like a little wild rose, and only 60 cents a yard. I took the liberty of telling them to put it aside for you till noon to-day.

Mrs. Jones (looking hastily at her watch)—And it's now half past eleven. I've just time to get there. (Rises.)

The Twelve—But what about the verdict?

Mrs. Jones (much confused, plumping down hastily in her chair)—Oh, I really beg your pardon, ladies. I've been trying all Summer to buy a pink sash for Dorothy and it put everything else out of my head. (Imploringly:) Won't you decide on something right away so I can go and get that ribbon before it is gobbled up?

Jane Nibbs—Yes, do. I am wild to buy some of the wash ribbon I saw advertised this morning. Only three cents a yard. Usually five is the very least I can get it for. Hurry, girls. What do you say, guilty or not guilty?

Isobel—Rebecca is so poor.

Delia Digges—And Mary does need a lesson, you know.

Mrs. Jones (rising again)—Then it's guilty, is it? Very well, my dears. Let's go in and get it over with as soon as possible. Even if Mary never speaks to one of us again, we can still count on Sarah for bridge and a chafing dish now and then.

Exeunt omnes. CALLY RYLAND.

Grafting On the Theatres

Some of the Methods by Which People Try to Get Tickets Without Paying for Them.

"THE arrest of a woman for forging the names of well-known players to requests for theatre tickets," said the business manager of a Broadway theatre, "gives only a glimpse of the grafting in tickets that is practiced, or at least attempted, at every playhouse along Broadway. There is hardly a day that one or more requests from grafters are not received at this house. I know a case where a collection of the letters was kept. They all bore different signatures and addresses, but were in the same handwriting. Sometimes the fakes are discovered through the writing or residence of the alleged applicant being known at the theatres. But it is not hard to spot these fakes, anyway. In a little while you come to sense them, and it is very seldom that your instinct goes wrong.

"Instances like this, of an actor signing the name of another actor to requests, are rare, I am happy to say. For one reason, it is unnecessary. If business warrants, many theatres are liberal in extending courtesies to actors, even those of minor importance. Their own signature and card is quite likely to bring a pass. There are actors probably who sell these passes to the cut-rate men in the cigar stores, but this form of grafting is not extensive.

"Most of the fake requests come from persons who claim to be connected with some newspaper or other publication. The press agent handles these, and any Broadway press agent can tell you no end of stories of the fakes he has ferreted out. The publicity which the theatres get from the press opens them to any member of the staff of a reputable publication using dramatic matter. Of course, none of the reputable publications abuses the privilege. Several of the big dailies have rules forbidding their employes to ask for theatre tickets under penalty of dismissal. Others ask the theatres to honor requests only when signed by the dramatic editor. But the names of these papers are taken in vain by an army of grafters, and there are a lot of minor publications that seem to exist, if they exist at all, only that their editors may go to the theatre without paying.

"The other day a man came in here and presented a card bearing a reproduction of the heading of a big New York paper. The press agent listened to his request for seats, and asked him to wait a moment. Then he telephoned the paper and was informed, as he expected to be, that no one of the name given was employed there. He asked the man to bring a letter from the dramatic editor. Naturally, that was the last heard of him.

* * *

"Sometimes the fakirs don't get off so easily. A chap with a card of a similar sort happened into the press agent's office at another theatre when its only occupant was a dramatic reporter on the paper the grafter claimed to represent. The grafter made a fatal mistake. He thought the reporter was the press agent, and put his bid for passes up to him. The reporter asked him who the city editor of the paper was, and a few more questions that he ought to have been able to answer but wasn't. Then he disclosed his identity and despite the fellow's pleadings called a cop and had him arrested. The grafter spent the night in the Tenderloin Station, but the complaint wasn't pressed in court.

"The smoothest grafter was a gentlemanly chap who said he wrote for two newspapers published here in a foreign language. He had an engraved visiting card with 'dramatic critic' of the two papers written in ink. That looked suspicious, so he was told the seats would be sent by mail. The two papers were called up, and both stated that the man was an impostor. The pass was not mailed. About six weeks later the same chap came in again. Maybe he'd forgotten his former visit or thought we had. At all events, he produced another card and told the same story. He was reminded that we'd heard it before, and what the papers had said was stated plainly. The man expressed great surprise, said there was some mistake that he'd have rectified, and bowed himself out. He was so decent about it that we thought he mightn't be a fakir after all. The next day, however, came a letter from a man whose name corresponded with that on the card, saying that he'd heard some one was using his visiting cards around the theatres, that neither he nor the other man was connected with the papers in question, and that we'd oblige him by turning the man down hard.

"A well-dressed man with an English accent wanted seats on the strength of a card that said he was the correspondent of a syndicate of English papers and gave as his address one of the biggest hotels in town. He was told to come back in the evening, but he must have scented trouble, for he did not appear. If he had he'd have met the hotel's detective. A hotel address was also given by a young fellow who brought in a request signed with the name of an actress. There was no address in the letter. The man said that the seats could be mailed to the hotel. They weren't, as the hotel people said the actress wasn't there. The next day the man came in to ask why he hadn't got the tickets. He was told, and then he explained that the actress merely took her meals there, but lived at another address, which he gave. We never investigated further. It may have been all right, but appearances indicated otherwise.

* * *

"Until a man gets into business he has no idea of the number of daily, weekly, and monthly publications that exist in Greater New York and its vicinity. He gets letters from papers unknown to the newspaper company or the newspaper directory. He rarely sees the papers themselves—that is, the queer ones—but he does see letter heads that tell all about them. Pasted on the letter is generally what purports to be a clipping from a paper, a few lines of type matter extolling your attraction. I've had these 'clippings' soaked off sometimes and found the other side of them blank. The paper existed only in its letterhead and the galley of type that some printer who probably shared in the graft had set up. If the graft hadn't been so petty steps would have been taken to stop it. As it was, we simply took no notice of the requests, but they continued to come week after week for some time, the 'editor' evidently expecting we would fall to the scheme sooner or later.

"When the press agent can't identify an applicant offhand he sometimes writes asking the reasons that entitle him to ask for seats. One chap who posed as a 'special correspondent' wrote in answer that he supplied news to several important out-of-town papers, which he mentioned. It happened that they were papers having their own special correspondents here. One of them, at our request, telegraphed his papers asking if the statement was true. A wire came back saying that the applicant wasn't known there.

"Here's a card that turns up every now and then. The man who presents it seems not to mind being turned down. You see, it says he's the dramatic correspondent of The Boise (Mont.) Herald. If he had a better knowledge of geography he'd be a better fakir. He'd know that Boise was in Idaho, not Montana. When he ordered these cards from some east side printer I suppose he fondly hoped that each of them would be good for $4 worth of tickets. As his scheme works out, his cards are the deadest sort of a giveaway.

"There's a man who's all kinds of a crook and confidence man, and whose face is known to every detective in town. He's been exposed in the papers many times. I didn't think that he'd bother with such small game as theatre tickets till he came in here and demanded to see the manager. Nobody else would do for him, and we had hard work to keep him from interrupting a conference in the manager's private office. He said he wanted some tickets, and mumbled something about being correspondent for a London paper. He had a much-soiled document which he would not let go of as credential. I knew him by sight and reputation, so I called him by name and told him to get out quick unless he wanted to be arrested. He was out on the street before I had finished speaking.

* * *

"Forged passes are another form of grafting. The grafters who forge get hold of a genuine pass somehow and then counterfeit it. There have been several arrests for that, however. Box office men are quick to detect such forgeries, especially as most passes nowadays are written in regular forms instead of on any old bit of paper.

"A funny incident occurred one evening, when a very young man presented a letter signed with the name of a man whose position permits of his getting theatre tickets for the asking. The letter requested us to give two tickets to his son. It was badly spelled and awkwardly written, and wouldn't have fooled anybody. We got the man on the telephone and told him of it. He said the boy was probably his son, to whom he had given such letters, and who had most likely written this one himself. The boy owned up that this was so, and went away in great excitement. I'd like to have heard the lecture he got when he went home.

"As long as there are theatres and free tickets to them there will be grafters, but the line is drawn pretty tight nowadays, and the game is harder to work. Blocking the grafters is part of the fun of the business."

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This Advertisement appears Sunday only.

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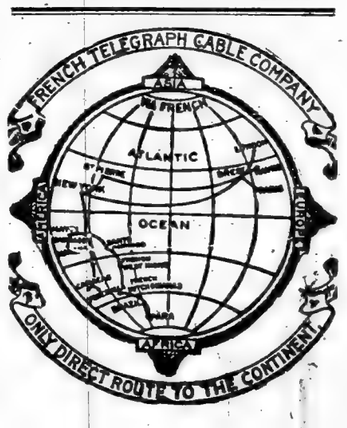

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ACKER, MERRALL, CONDIT CO. Grocers and Druggists.

Seashore, Lake Side, Woodland, and Mountain

On the St. Regis Lakes

Delightful Weather Keeps Cottagers and Campers Out of Doors

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 21.—The week at Paul Smith's and in the camps along the St. Regis Lakes has been one of marked activity. Nearly every camp has a house party of young people, and the lakes are dotted daily with the boats of pleasure seekers.

The first contest of the St. Regis Yacht Club will be held this week, and the unusual number of active members who are in camp this Summer gives promise of some exciting contests over the club course on Upper St. Regis Lake. The first business meeting of the season was held this week, when J. Insley Blair, whose name was proposed by William Rauch, E. F. Milliken, proposed by Dr. George Fales Baker, and William Barnum, proposed by Judge William K. Townsend, were elected to membership.

The Rev. Philomene F. Sturgis has joined the ranks of the successful fishermen at Paul Smith's and brought in a fine string of trout Saturday.

The delightful weather and the excellent condition of the highways in this section have been favorable to coaching and motoring, and many parties have visited Paul Smith's this week. The largest coaching party of the season was that of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duncan Moir, who have a camp on Colby Pond, and who entertained a score of friends with a ride on their four-horse brake and a beefsteak dinner.

Members of the coaching party were Mr. and Mrs. Moir, Miss Jean Moir, A. D. Moir, Jr., Mrs. F. H. Wiggins, Miss Wiggins, Miss Annie Wiggins, F. H. Wiggins, Jr., Miss Coleman, Louis Wiggins, Carl M. Shamberg, Witmer Russell, Mrs. William P. Howell, Miss Powell, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. Dangler, Mr. Dodge, William Coleman, and N. Coleman.

Mrs. Clarence Britton entertained Miss Julia Maffitt, Mrs. Willard Kimball, George S. Munger, Richard Van Wyck, Charles R. Henderson, Jr., and Robert T. F. Lane at Camp Kamambi at a dinner party in honor of Mr. Lane's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Maffitt and Miss Maffitt entertained Mrs. Allan H. Dixon and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson at dinner at Paul Smith's Sunday.

William Hall Penfold and William Rauch left their St. Regis camps this week for a brief fishing trip in the preserve of the Restigouche Club, in Canada, of which they are members.

E. C. Lackland, who spent the Spring at Paul Smith's, is occupying a tent, Otto's Grotto, at a point on Lower St. Regis Lake opposite the hotel. Mr. Lackland was much disturbed one night recently when some animal prowled around his tent and awoke him by upsetting all the tinware in his camp outfit. He is an expert sailor and makes his trips across the lake to the hotel in a large sailboat.

Mrs. M. B. Barber, Mrs. C. H. Paine, and Miss Paine are at Paul Smith's for the Summer and are occupying their day camp on Lower St. Regis Lake in connection with their apartments at the hotel.

Among the campers who arrived this week are Mrs. Tiffany, Harold Phelps-Stokes, Robert Garrett, William Slade, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, Henry L. Hotchkiss, and Coleman Carnegie.

E. H. Harriman was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Trudeau at their cottage the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Vail, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Kendall, Major F. A. Kendall, and Miss Kate Kendall, who are spending the Summer at the Kiwassa Club on Lake Kiwassa, enjoyed a coaching trip to Paul Smith's.

Fishermen at Fulton Chain are in high spirits and have thoroughly demonstrated that the fishing here is of the best. Gustav Carls of New York, who is an expert fisherman, has taken his twentieth bass from these waters, and several of his catch weighed as high as two pounds. On a recent trip to Third Lake Creek Mr. Carls caught sixty-three fine brook trout. Coleman Sherman and G. S. Clarke have been making record catches and have taken so many bass that they have completely lost count.

The one-day excursions to Raquette Lake and Blue Mountain Lake, by way of the Fulton Chain, have been inaugurated, and bring large crowds of tourists to these resorts weekly.

SARATOGA'S CONVENTIONS.

Ancient Order of Hibernians Given a Royal Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 21.—Saratoga has never before been so gayly decorated for any convention as it was this week for the National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Everywhere have been displayed pennants and flags of the new and old countries.

A holiday spirit has been in the atmosphere beginning with last Saturday, when the Glidden tourists laid aside their struggle for a day and enjoyed a quiet Sunday.

The Hibernians began arriving on Saturday, and by Tuesday thousands were in town. A most efficient local committee extended Saratoga's hospitality, and the Irishmen knew how to use it.

The New York Association of Master House Painters and Decorators began their twenty-first annual session on Tuesday, and continued their meetings for three days.

Two hundred regulars of the Twelfth Battalion of United States Artillery, stationed at Plattsburgh, invaded the village on Wednesday afternoon and encamped over night on Maple Avenue. They were followed by 700 men of the Fifth Infantry, from Plattsburgh. The soldiers will join the manoeuvres at Mount Gretna, Penn.

Over twenty pedestrians, members of the Auburn Young Men's Christian Association, with Secretary G. C. Mitchell, arrived here on Tuesday evening. Wednesday morning they resumed their walk toward Lake George.

The Clark Textile Company will open for operation its model factory, situated on the former site of the Empire Spring, on Aug. 1. The employes of the Sidney plant will visit the new building in a body on Saturday, July 28.

A service installing the Rev. George B. Spalding, Jr., formerly assistant pastor to Dr. Parkhurst, as pastor of the New England Congregational Church, was held last Tuesday evening. A large number of out-of-town ministers attended, prominent among them being the Rev. Dr. George B. Spalding of Syracuse, father of the pastor.

The organ recital given by Edward F. Hawk, organist of Bethesda Church, was enjoyed by a Summer audience.

Townsend H. Fellows of New York, assisted by Edgar H. Priest of Washington, has charge of the rehearsals for "Pine Tree," which is to be produced at the Town Hall Theatre in August. Chauncey Olcott and Romeo Fenton will appear between the acts. The proceeds are to go to the benefit of the Saratoga Hospital.

The Flower and Fruit Mission is arranging a card party to be held in the Windsor parlors on the morning of July 27 for the benefit of the free bed in the Saratoga Hospital.

The Women's Association have again provided a public playground for children in Excelsior Woods. Weekly concerts are to be no small part of the attractions.

Trolley tracks will not cross Broadway this Summer owing to dissatisfaction concerning the agreement on the part of the new management under James H. Caldwell.

SPEEDY MOTOR BOATS.

They Are Attracting the Attention of Thousand Islands Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, July 21.—The fifty-third annual convention of the New York State Press Association was held at the Columbian Hotel at Thousand Island Park this week and closed with the election of officers for the ensuing year. Those elected were: President—W. B. Collins of Gloversville; Vice Presidents—Oscar Woodruff of Dansville, W. P. Peters of Brooklyn, J. H. Pollard of Seneca Falls, and W. H. Greenhow of Hornellsville; Secretary and Treasurer—A. O. Bunnell of Dansville; Executive Committee—H. J. Knapp of Auburn, J. S. McArthur of Granville, W. J. Kline of Amsterdam, W. B. Green of Patchogue, and W. O. Green of Fairport.

The first motorboat races of the season were held under the auspices of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, near Alexandria Bay last Saturday afternoon. The course was around Whisky Island three times, the total distance being twenty-one miles. The only race was a free-for-all, which was won by the So Long II., owned by S. H. Hasbrouck of New York. This was the first race this boat has been in, it having been built during the past year. The time was given out as 48 minutes 16 seconds. The P. D. Q., owned by George C. Boldt, Jr., also of New York, came in second in good time and Mr. Boldt is well pleased with his new racer.

The Roma, owned by Mr. Louis Hunt of Brooklyn, which is considered to be one of the fastest boats on the river, came near being destroyed recently. The owner, accompanied by two other men, was approaching the dock at Alexandria Bay when a lighted match dropped from the hand of one of the men and ignited the oil. They ran into the dock, however, and had the flames smothered before any serious damage was done.

The principal guest at the Walton House at Clayton is United States Senator Amos Smith of Indiana, who has been here for a couple of weeks. Senator Smith is a great fisherman, and nearly every day he brings in a good catch.

Mme. Renard of New York is in charge of a party which is at the Hamel cottage, on Murray Isle, for the season. In the party are Miss Coune, Miss Schuilates, Arthur Renard, and Harry Mason, all from New York.

Mrs. B. B. Hamlin, Jr., a well-known society woman of New York, is at the Edgewood Hotel for the season. Other New York guests at the Edgewood are Mrs. Arnold Krakauer and Miss A. B. Glazier.

At the Hubbard House at Clayton there are at least fifty people from New York City, including many well-known business men. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Cannon, Miss Cannon, and Miss Rose of New York City composed a party which is making an extensive land and water trip. They arrived at the Hubbard Tuesday afternoon on their private yacht, after making the trip up the Hudson, through Lake Champlain to Montreal, and to Clayton by way of the St. Lawrence. At this place they were met by their chauffeur and touring car, in which, after spending the day at the Hubbard House, they left for Richfield Springs.

A. M. Swanstrom and H. Fred Inglehart are the Regatta Committee of the Westminster Park Yacht Club, which is planning some yacht races for Saturday. The boats entered are Idunno, Peter Pan, A. M. Swanstrom; Cornpopper, H. F. Inglehart, and Dragon, Dr. T. S. Phillips. Several other New Yorkers who own boats at this place intend to compete for the cup trophy.

The Regatta Committee of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, C. L. Hayden, New York; O. W. Rafferty, Pittsburg, and R. H. Eggleston, Jr., of New York, announce the premier race of the club for Aug. 4. At that time there will be races for all sorts of motor boats, divided into different classes.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

Season Unusually Prosperous and Summer Guests Unusually Gay.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 21.—The height of the season has been reached, and there never was a time when so many people were gathered here as now. The crowd of visitors, besides being unusually large this season, is also unusually gay, especially at the Hotel Breslin.

The festoons of incandescent lights by which the Breslin piazza is illuminated at night present a most attractive spectacle and add to the enjoyment of an evening promenade.

Mrs. William B. Hawkins of Brooklyn gave a dinner of twelve covers at her cottage on Wednesday night.

A jolly party has been arranged by Mrs. Clarence B. Dolan of Brooklyn for Thursday in honor of her husband's birthday.

Among the enthusiastic golfers seen daily on the links are Miss C. Ketcham, Miss L. Kitchell, Miss H. Walsh, Miss E. Stevens, Miss L. Thacher, Miss B. Collins, Mrs. H. B. Stanley, Mrs. H. Evans, Mrs. R. C. McGuire, Miss K. Henderson, Miss Rhodes, who have won many honors on the golf links, are members of the ladies' team at Ampersand.

The high temperature of the water the past week has stimulated interest in aquatics, and William Townsend accomplished the difficult feat of swimming across the lake and back. Miss Frances Sayre of New York is easily one of the leaders in this sport at the Ampersand.

Major F. A. Kendall, Miss Kate Kendall, Mrs. Lee, and Mrs. Vail, who are spending the Summer at Lake Kiwassa, were members of a dinner party at the Ampersand this week.

One of the coaching parties of the week at Ampersand was that of Mrs. E. G. W. Reitz, Mrs. G. S. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Otto T. Langbein, Miss Pauline Langbein, and O. T. Langbein, Jr., who visited Paul Smith's and toured the St. Regis Lakes.

Milton C. Work and his friends at Wigwam and Wigwam, Jr., are repeating their fishing successes of last season and daily bring in fine catches. The banner catch of the party thus far was sixty-two pounds of lake trout as the result of one day's fishing.

MASSAWEPIE FISHERMEN.

They Are Enjoying Fine Sport and Making Record Catches.

Special to The New York Times.

MASSAWEPIE, N. Y., July 21.—The Hotel Childwold, on Lake Massawepie, is the scene of much activity. Golf matches, baseball games, and dinner parties follow each other in rapid succession.

Major Henry Dorr, who is entertaining W. H. Shelton and William Allen Hayes at Camp Sorghum, was accorded a reception under the birches on the lawn at Childwold Wednesday by the visitors at the hotel and camps. Major Dorr previously entertained the guests at a dinner al fresco at his camp.

Fishermen at Childwold have been active and their efforts have been rewarded by fine catches. Dr. Harry S. Greenbaum and F. S. Blun caught a fine string of fish while fishing in the Raquette River near Childwold Friday. The largest of the catch weighed eight pounds.

W. H. Shelton caught a four-pound lake trout Tuesday, and A. Saks, who was fly-casting, brought in twelve nice brook trout. The honors of the season, however, go to Mr. Martin, who took an eleven-pound lake trout from the waters of Lake Massawepie.

Visitors to the Hotel Childwold find a nine-hole golf course with natural hazards about a mile from the hotel, and practice links on the lawn in the rear of the hostelry. A competent instructor is in charge and the ancient game has many devotees here. Among those who take much interest in this sport are Walter M. Carlebach, Herbert Carlebach, Miss Anita Blun, F. Melville Blun, Miss Gertrude Eldredge, Dr. Harry S. Greenbaum, Miss Gans, Leman Gans, and K. Wallach.

A birthday lawn party was given to the children in honor of Miss Muriel Stiefel Saturday.

Archery is one of the amusements which meet with favor at Childwold, and a lawn bowling court is to be added to the list of sports, which includes almost every form of entertainment that one might wish for.

BY LAKE PLACID WATERS.

Automobilists Revive Talk of Motor Car Line to Westport.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, July 21.—An interest in automobiling, which has been steadily developing in the Adirondacks, received fresh impetus this week, when the tourists in the Glidden party passed through the outskirts of the mountains on their run to Bretton Woods. Guests at the different hotels in this resort who are interested in the sport and familiar with the country through which the tourists passed say that so far as the Adirondacks are concerned the tour has demonstrated beyond all doubt that the automobile can be safely and satisfactorily operated anywhere. Up to now the few who have succeeded in driving their machines over the mountains to this resort have been regarded as adventurers or persons anxious of making a display.

The Glidden tour has served to open the eyes of many as to the possibilities of automobile travel in the Adirondacks, and the project to establish an automobile stage line between this village and Westport, on Lake Champlain, which was sneered at as visionary some time ago, has been revived. The claim is made that the project has the support of New York financiers and will probably materialize. The route it is proposed to follow lies through the heart of the Cascade Lake region and the preserve of the Cascade Lake Club, of which the Governor and Attorney General are members. There is at present a regular mountain stage running over the route and the trip takes all day. This fact prevents many people from making it. Should the project to establish an automobile line materialize, many of the visitors to this place would each season avail themselves of the opportunity to conveniently take this trip through one of the most picturesque portions of the Adirondacks.

While the city has been sweltering, the weather here has for a large portion of the week been delightful, and the guests of the different hotels have availed themselves of the opportunity to climb Whiteface and others of the mountains about here. One party of thirty from Whiteface Inn made the ascent of Mount Whiteface the other day. The party was headed by John Duff and was accompanied by five guides.

The Inn has been a very busy resort this week, for, in addition to the regular guests, a large company of Pittsburg insurance men, accompanied by their families, has been stopping there. They have had a jolly good time all week long, boating, swimming, fishing, and tramping the forests about the Inn.

The golf tournaments which are a feature of the outdoor life here in Lake Placid were this week resumed, a match being played over the links of the Whiteface Inn and another over the Stevens House links. That on the links of the Stevens House was an 18-hole handicap event, and was participated in by all the good players at the hotel, among them Victor Young, Allan R. Hardie, W. J. McConvill, T. H. Redfield, W. G. Thomas, and Raymond F. Stevens.

A number of coaching parties have arrived in Lake Placid this week, one of them, including Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marshall and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Foster of New York, making their headquarters at the Ruisseaumont Hotel while here.

At the Grand View much attention is being paid to the amusement of the guests indoors as well as out, by Mrs. Parkes, wife of Thomas Parkes, the proprietor. Many pleasant little card parties and socials have been arranged, a very enjoyable whist party being held last Monday evening, for which suitable prizes were given by Mr. Parkes.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Martindale of New York this week joined Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Martindale at Whiteface Inn. The Misses Fraser were joined at the Stevens House by Mrs. William H. Foote. J. W. Smitley spent one day this week with his brother.

AUTOS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 21.—Automobiles are constantly gaining in favor in the Adirondacks and the number of auto parties in and about this section is increasing daily. The chug-chug of the machines is so common that the horses are becoming accustomed to it.

James L. Banks, Jr., has an auto car at the Inn this Summer and treats his friends to daily rides over the mountain highways. Mr. Banks and F. H. Humphreys visited Paul Smith's and the St. Regis Lakes on one of their recent excursions.

Miss Alice M. Howland, Mrs. F. H. Howard, and Miss L. S. King visited Saranac Inn in their Franklin touring car this week.

One of the coaching parties of the week was that of John P. Stampfer, F. Russ, A. Helms, M. J. Sullivan, and John Kelly, who visited Saranac Inn Friday.

J. F. Fairlamb of New York and F. E. Barbour of Montreal visited Saranac Inn this week, toured the Upper Saranac Lake, and went to Paul Smith's by the water route known as the Seven Carries.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Ketcham and Miss Helen Sherrill made the trip from Long Lake through the Raquette River to Upper Saranac Lake with guides and are spending some time at the Inn.

James Buell Munn, who, with Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., is at the camp of Dr. Munn, caught a large trout in Upper Saranac Lake this week. F. J. Firth, who is at The Birches, brought in an eight-pound pike Saturday.

Mrs. F. E. Frismuth has leased the Blagdon cottage at Saranac Inn, and is here for the season. The Blagdon cottage is an interesting feature at Saranac Inn, for the little log camp which formed the original building, and which has been carefully preserved in the construction of the modern cottage, was the abode of ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who spent their honeymoon here.

CAMPERS ON FULTON CHAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

FULTON CHAIN, N. Y., July 21.—The contract has been awarded for the construction of two miles of highway from Big Moose station to Twitchell Lake, one of the many charming bodies of water in this locality. There are many camp sites on Twitchell Lake, and the Men's Club of Holy Cross Church has a clubhouse here, which will be rendered much more accessible by the new road.

Several canoeing parties have been stopping at Fulton Chain prior to starting on the trip to the northward. The Fulton chain of eight lakes, with their numerous bays and points, attract many canoeists in the Summer. E. S. Durkee and E. S. Augsbury have been camping on Fourth Lake preparatory to a canoe trip which will eventually bring them to the St. Lawrence River. Their camp outfit consisted of a canvas-covered cedar canoe, sleeping tent of balloon silk, and aluminum cooking utensils, all of which can be arranged so as to be easily carried around water falls and over woodland trails.

Dr. I. O. Woodruff and Dr. S. P. Cash sport.

ADIRONDACK BASS PLENTIFUL.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., July 21.—The small-mouthed black bass thrives in Adirondack waters, and is undoubtedly the coming game fish in these lakes and streams. All kinds of bait are used, but the angleworm is favored by the majority of fishermen. This form of bait is not common in the Adirondacks, and the experienced anglers often find it advisable to bring the bait to the woods with them. In the Lower Saranac Lake the bass fishing still continues good, and E. G. Thedford, who has the record of a goodly number of these fish this Summer, brought in another fine string Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Trembly recently entertained Count von Wengersky and Dr. von Carpe at dinner at the Algonquin.

Dr. Trembly, John Harding, and Lee Gray have been consulting with Charles M. Eeaton of the Ampersand in regard to a gun club, with grounds on Lake Avenue. It is proposed to make the events here an annual feature for the Summer resorts, and to open them for the Winter colony.

Daniel R. Hanna, who has a jolly party at his camp near the Algonquin, has launched some fast sail boats, and takes the lead in this branch of Adirondack sport.

ON INDIAN CARRY LINKS.

Special to The New York Times.

WAWBEEK, N. Y., July 21.—Visitors to the Wawbeek find the Indian Carry golf links much improved this season, and are taking up the game with much fervor. D. R. Leslie is one of the enthusiasts, and Sherwood R. Ferris of Lakewood, who is in camp on Deer Island and who won the open golf tournament two seasons ago, is playing in good form.

Graham Douglass, the well-known polo player, is at Blythmere, the Summer home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunn Douglass, on Upper Saranac Lake, after an enjoyable house party at Ferris Meig's camp, on Follensby Pond.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Frissell of New York have joined the house party at Bungalow Bay, where Mr. and Mrs. John H. Towns, Mrs. S. M. Swenson, and Mr. and Mrs. Eric Swenson are spending the Summer.

The Wawbeek Orchestra, under the leadership of Albert Wycherly, the well-known New York director, gave an excellent concert of favorite classics Sunday evening.

GOLFERS AT SARANAC LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 21.—Nearly all last season's golfers are now at the Ampersand on Lower Saranac Lake, and several new players are here to add strength to the team. Herbert Wallace of New York, is a member of the golf team and plays shortstop on the baseball nine. F. Middlebrook of New York is another notable addition to the golf club, and Miss Roma Husciton and Miss Anna W. B. Robertson, and Miss L. Bishop of New York. They have all entered the three-day tournament set for next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kountze of New York arrived from Newport in their automobile on Thursday and are domiciled in their cottage, Breslin Park. They will give a dinner and dance to a party of friends from Newport, Lenox, and Bernardsville on Tuesday night. They launched their new handsome yacht Speedy this week, and on Thursday night entertained a large party of friends on board.

Four-in-hand driving is popular with cottagers this season. Among those who have given coaching parties this week are Mrs. C. Bishop, Mrs. C. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. P. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. K. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ulmann, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Burton, M. Dutton, C. Anderson, and Miss B. Mitchell of New York.

On next Saturday afternoon a four-in-hand coaching parade will take place in Breslin Park, in which twenty-eight four-in-hands will participate.

Mrs. S. V. Hawley, who has the finest stable of horses here, gave a coaching party on Wednesday afternoon. The run to Budd's Lake was made in record time.

Miss Nellie Emmerson of New York, who was awarded three blue ribbons for her fine exhibits at the New York Horse Show, is one of the best whips seen on the boulevard here. She attracts much attention owing to her skillful handling of the reins.

Alfred Von Tilzer of New York has distinguished himself as the champion fisherman of Hopatcong. On Monday he made a catch of sixty-seven black bass, one weighing six pounds.

One of the prettiest and most successful events of the season was the cotillion given in honor of Miss Hattie Runkle of New York and Miss Grace B. Caldwell of Brooklyn at Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hackett's cottage on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bradford of Brooklyn are entertaining largely this week at their cottage.

The fad of giving moonlight drives has been inaugurated by Mrs. S. Stokes of New York.

OLD ORCHARD CROWDS.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., July 21.—Old Orchard has been a busy place this week. It is estimated that more than ten thousand persons visited the resort last Sunday and everything is on the go. It was a very quiet and orderly crowd, however, and everything moved along smoothly.

Athletic sports, as at so many Maine resorts, are in the ascendancy here. Baseball, auto races, and bowling are the favorites. These are in addition to the bathing, which enjoys its usual vogue, the beach being crowded at all hours of the day.

The Gables, at Bay View, was opened this week by the owners, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Bumpus of Philadelphia. Mrs. Mary G. Connell of Philadelphia is occupying the Wayside cottage. The Misses Gilldender of Philadelphia are in the Sunset View Cottage at Squirrel Island.

Monday evening there was the usual bridge whist party at the Casino. It was well attended.

(Photo by L. E. Shattuck.)

Checking Glidden Tourists at Elizabethtown, N. Y. Charles J. Glidden Stands Talking with William E. Wright in the Knox Car at Left of Picture.

Nordica at Ocean Grove

Prima Donna to Sing in the Auditorium There on Aug. 1

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 21.—Musical Director Morgan announced this week that, after four years' pleading, he had succeeded in engaging Mme. Nordica, the Wagnerian soprano, for the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 1. The songstress will sing in the Auditorium.

Last Monday evening the National Choir of Sweden sang to an audience numbering over 8,000, and Mr. Morgan expects to introduce Nordica to 10,000 auditors. This is the first time in her professional career that Mme. Nordica has ever stayed in America during the Summer to sing. She is the niece of "Camp Meeting" John Allen, a pioneer Methodist.

The graduating exercises of the Summer Sunday School Assembly were held Thursday evening in the Auditorium. The commencement address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Mead of Newark, N. J., one of the Faculty. The diplomas were awarded by Bishop James N. Fitz-Gerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association. Yesterday was Pennington Seminary Day. Graduates of that institution turned out in full force at the three assemblies. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley of New York, the Rev. Dr. Frank Moore, President of Pennington Seminary; the Rev. John Handley of Long Branch, and Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson of New York, President of the Board of Trustees.

Children's day will be observed to-morrow. In the morning an illustrated sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. R. F. Y. Pierce of Scranton, Penn. In the evening there will be choruses, responsive readings, recitations, drills, and marches, and Director Morgan has arranged a special programme of music for the day.

This evening in the Auditorium a concert of old songs was given. Next Saturday evening the cantata "My Redeemer" will be rendered.

The National Sunshine Society will meet in annual conference next Monday. On the following day the National Woman's Suffrage convention will be in session. The New Jersey Woman's Christian Temperance Union will convene Wednesday, and the remainder of the week will be given over to the National Temperance Society. The annual temperance sermon will be preached a week from to-morrow by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar of Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City, will preach the evening sermon.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, had charge of the Young People's meeting in the Temple twice this week. A feature of this service is the vested choir of fifty women singers.

LONG BRANCH LIVELY.

Not Since Monmouth Park Days Has It Entertained More Strangers.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 21.—Not since the racing days at Monmouth Park, more than five years ago, have there been so many new faces seen at this resort as at present. For the past two weeks there has been a big demand for cottages and rooms at the different hotels and boarding houses, and to-day there is scarcely a cottage or room to be had. With racing at Elkwood and the Horse Show, which commences at Hollywood next Wednesday, to last the remainder of the week, there will be plenty of amusement for the cottagers and hotel guests.

Leon Cottentin, manager of the West End cottages, will give a garden party to his guests and the Horse Show people on the opening night of the show. The Casino at the West End is being put in readiness for that night, and will be handsomely decorated.

The improvements on the ocean front are progressing rapidly, and by Aug. 1 a good stretch of board walk will be completed and the new Casino well under way. Every afternoon and evening many of the cottagers and hotel guests journey to Ocean Park, which faces the ocean driveway, to enjoy the music which is rendered daily.

The city officials have made the announcement that they have appropriated an extra $3,200 for the immediate erection of two new public pavilions, one to be built directly opposite the West End Hotel site, at West End, and another opposite Laird Avenue. Each pavilion will hold about 400 persons.

There will be still more pavilions built upon the ocean bluff in the near future, all of which will add to the beauty of the driveway.

Mrs. Norman L. Munro of New York, who formerly owned all of Norwood Park, has leased a cottage at Monmouth Beach for the remainder of the Summer.

Next Tuesday evening the management of the Hollywood Hotel will give a garden party and a vaudeville performance for the benefit of the Washington Heights Hospital in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Griffin of New York are among the recent cottage arrivals at Long Branch.

Mrs. Samuel Ballenberg of New York, who is summering on Chelsea Avenue, entertained a number of her friends this week in honor of her niece, Miss Louise Feigenbatt, who has just announced her engagement to Alex Geiger of New York.

A dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Russell West at their Chelsea Avenue cottage on Wednesday night in honor of Mrs. Edward Hulshart, who is about to leave for her home in Lakewood.

Proprietor Pannacci of the Pannacci Hotel gave his guests a dance at his hostelry on Thursday night.

Next Wednesday evening a benefit concert will be given the Long Branch Police Benevolent Association by the management of the Pleasure Bay Theatre.

ASBURY ACTIVITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 21.—One thousand dentists from New Jersey and adjoining States were here this week. The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Dental Society was the magnet which drew them. The dentists made the Hotel Columbia their headquarters, and the business meetings, which ended yesterday, were held in the Beach Auditorium.

The Retail Merchants' Association of New Jersey met at the Grand Avenue Hotel Tuesday and Wednesday. Before adjourning the delegates enjoyed a shore dinner at Port-au-Peck. The New Jersey State Union Summer School for Christian Endeavor Workers was held this week in the First Presbyterian Church. Hundreds of Endeavorers were present. The final session was held last evening.

The old athletic ground in North Asbury Park, owned by James A. Bradley, is to be converted into a recreation park for visitors. The baseball diamond and bicycle track and the grand stand are being improved, the remaining portion of the plot is to be filled up with tables and rustic seats, and the public will be permitted to use the new park at will. It is situated on the south bank of Deal Lake, and is an ideal spot for picnic parties or open-air events.

Asbury Park's beach is no longer littered with the garbage from New York, thanks to the kick registered with the Manhattan authorities by Gov. Stokes and President Mitchell of the State Board of Health. The abatement of the nuisance has brought about a revival of surf bathing by the hotel guests and cottagers, who for weeks refrained therefrom.

Automobilists continue to flock to Asbury Park. The local garages are filled to their capacity every evening, and the roads in and about the resort are alive with machines from sunrise to midnight.

A mass meeting has been called for next week to arrange for the appointing of committees to solicit subscriptions for the proposed memorial to the late Frank L. Ten Broeck, Asbury Park's first Mayor.

Free concerts by Pryor's band and the opening of the galleries in the Asbury Avenue Casino to the public are two innovations introduced this week by the Public Grounds Commission, after a lecture from Mayor Atkins. The free concerts are to be given every Sunday afternoon throughout the season.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, July 21.—The season at Atlantic Highlands, which this year is one of the gayest in the history of that picturesque resort, was brilliantly opened last Saturday with the Annual Governor's Hop at the Casino. The ballroom of the clubhouse on the bluff, overlooking Sandy Hook and the open sea, was tastefully decorated with yacht pennants, burgees, signal flags, and giant palms, and a cool breeze blowing from the ocean made dancing very enjoyable.

TENNIS EXPERTS TO COMPETE

Spring Lake Looking Forward to Its August Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 21.—On Monday, Aug. 6, the annual tennis tournament on the courts of the Spring Lake Casino will begin, and it is expected that a large number of out-of-town devotees of the game will compete. Rufus Reeves, who has charge of the arrangements, has already received many applications from prospective competitors, and he reports that the tournament gives promise of being the largest ever held here. The winner will have the privilege of challenging Theodore Roosevelt Pell of New York, who last year won the challenge cup. There will be silver cups for the winners in both the mixed doubles and the men's and women's doubles.

The first cotillion of the season was danced on Thursday morning at the Casino by about fifty of the young women of the Summer colony. The building was especially decorated for the affair. The committee which arranged for it consisted of Miss Edith Collins of Philadelphia, Miss Christian Wells of New York, Miss Rouzer of Newark, Mrs. J. M. Schoonmaker of Pittsburg, Mrs. A. C. Ritchie of Lakewood, and Mrs. Clarkson Runyon of Elizabeth.

The hotels are all enjoying prosperous times and the cottages are all occupied. At the New Monmouth, Breakers, Gray Swan Inn, Allaire, Palmer House, Wilburton, and Colonial there are full houses this week. Plans are being made for the annual horse show, and already nearly $500 has been raised toward meeting the expenses of the event.

ATLANTIC CITY HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 21.—The Horse Show has occupied the centre of the stage here the entire week. Everything else, with the exception of the surf bathing, has been obliged to take a back seat. Because Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was obliged to take out a hackman's license everybody took additional interest in the big coach and four which he drove from the Hotel Windsor to the Horse Show grounds every afternoon and evening during the last three days of the week.

Mr. Vanderbilt, although obliged to secure the license, balked when it came to a matter of wearing the metal license number on the lapel of his coat like other drivers, so the objectionable badge was obliged to lie in the pocket of Charles Wilson's coat during their stay in the city.

Nobody in this city is envious of the job held by State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Daniel L. Smith. He has been in Atlantic City for nearly a week, and in that time has been doing everything in his power to compel autoists to meet the demands of the last New Jersey law. Last Sunday, during a drizzling rain, he sat on the fence at the meadow boulevard, stopping every machine that came across, and taking a sandwich for dinner. After all he did not find among eighty autoists one that had not complied with every requirement of the new law.

CAPE MAY AT ITS BEST.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 21.—This week has been an exceptionally busy one so far as social events are concerned. The days are spent on the golf links, or in sailing, fishing, and bathing, and the nights in all manner of social pleasures.

Phillip Henry Sheridan Cake, the well-known tennis expert, is arranging for a tennis tournament to begin on July 25, in which the plays will cover a week's time. Tennis experts from all sections of the country have promised to take part in this affair. The courts on the Stockton Hotel lawn will be used. If there are too many players for that particular court the court on the golf links will be used in addition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has donated to the Young Men's Christian Association of Cape May several acres of ground upon which considerable money is being expended to make three additional courts, but these will hardly be ready for use next week.

A team from the Cape May Golf Club will meet a team from the Atlantic City Golf Club, and prizes will be awarded to the team which wins two games out of the three. Every season this struggle has occurred, and a lively interest is taken in them by the admirers of both teams.

WITH BELMAR YACHTSMEN.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 21.—Yachting and social events at the Belmar Club have helped to pass the time pleasantly during the week, and dances at the club and Columbia and Colorado Hotels tonight wound up a week full of enjoyment. At the yacht club there have been many gatherings and sailing parties, especially on the hot days in the early part of the week, were much in vogue. Many new boats have been put in the water during the past two or three weeks.

Bathing, both in the pool at Gordon's and the surf, has been very popular.

Bowling is a favorite sport, and at the club a cup is offered for the person making the highest score of the season. F. J. Sutton of Trenton thus far has the highest score, one of 219.

The first race at the yacht club for the Season Cup was sailed on Saturday, and the Lilly, owned by Harry Sutton and sailed by Capt. Howard V. Chamberlain, was the winner.

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News and Personal Notes From the Summer Resorts

Sleeping Under Blankets

Stamford Visitors Keep Cool and Laugh at Hot Wave Stories

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, July 21.—This town is experiencing most delightful weather, and visitors from the cities and from other resorts are pleased with nights so cool that sleeping under blankets is comfortable and days that are ideal for all outdoor sports. The constantly increasing number of Summer guests here gives indisputable evidence that the season is nearing its height, and from now until Labor Day the crowds will grow greater.

The first session of the conference on good government, under the auspices of the Utsayantha Long House, was held in the Stamford Opera House on Wednesday evening. The opening address was made by the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart of New York, who spoke on "Civic Righteousness."

At the morning session on Thursday after an opening address by the Rev. L. P. Tucker, President of the Long House, an organization was effected by the election of officers for the conference, and a general discussion of many topics pertaining to the cause of municipal reform followed. Letters were read from District Attorney Jerome, Gov. Folk, Secretaries Taft and Root, John Wanamaker, Senator La Follette, Joseph H. Choate, Mayor Weaver, and many others expressing their sympathy with the movement.

On Thursday evening Clinton N. Howard of the National Reform Bureau at Washington spoke on "Sore Spots of the Nation." At the last general session of the conference on Friday morning resolutions were discussed and adopted denouncing many forms of public evil and approving heartily of various aspects of the present political reform movement. The conference closed with a public address on Friday evening by the Rev. George W. Peck, D. D., of Albany.

Summer life at Churchill Hall and the Rexmere has been very gay this week, and all the social doings of the resort centre at these hotels. There was a large attendance at Churchill Hall on Sunday evening for the sacred concert given by the Johnson Orchestra of New York. The special feature of the programme was a soprano solo rendered by Miss Clare Cunningham of Brooklyn. Miss Cunningham's selection was "Your Eyes So Dear," by Howard Bennett, the well-known New York composer, who is stopping at Churchill Hall this Summer.

At a point progressive euchre party given at the Westholm Monday evening the successful contestants were Edgar Williams, Mrs. M. T. Conover, and Miss E. C. Smith.

The first ball of the season at the Ingleside was given by the management on Thursday evening, and proved an especially attractive affair. The music was excellent and at the close of dancing supper was served.

The largest progressive euchre party of the season at the Madison was given in the parlors on Saturday evening. The players included guests of the Madison and many of their friends from the cottage colony.

George Ainslee and Frank Ainslee of Brooklyn arrived at this house on Sunday in a large touring car, having made a fast run from New York by way of Poughkeepsie and Catskill.

Mrs. E. C. Hanford, Mrs. H. J. Bauer, Miss De Beixedon, Miss Elizabeth L. Koues, and Samuel A. Meeks were the prize winners at the regular weekly progressive euchre party held at Greycourt Inn on Monday evening.

Simmons, John Hoffman, E. S. Barclay, and G. B. Merchon.

Straw ride parties are growing in popularity and more than one starts out nightly from Mount Pocono.

The best bowling tournament of the season was contested Friday between the Meadowside and Mount Pocono teams. Each team had its crowd of rooters, and the bowling academy was the scene of much applause whenever either side made a brilliant play. The match was won by the Meadowside team. A return game will be played early next week on the Meadowside alleys.

Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania and the Rev. Loring W. Batten, rector of St. Mark's Church, New York, the latter in charge of Trinity Church, this place, enjoyed a trout fishing expedition Monday evening and both were fortunate enough to secure fine strings.

A reception to President L. G. Fouse of Philadelphia, a lecture by Dr. Whitaker of the Northeastern Manual Training School, a book reception directed by the Woman's Association of the Pines for the increase of the school library, an evening of moving pictures, and a concert by the Pines Orchestra, under the direction of August H. Roderman, Assistant Director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, have filled the evenings of the week at the Pocono Pines Assembly and Summer School.

IN THE CATSKILLS.

The Mountains Never Sheltered More July Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 21.—The past week has broken all records in the way of arrivals in the Catskills. On Saturday the first train in the morning brought a large crowd from New York. The Hudson River Day Line boat had the biggest crowd of the season on Saturday, and every stateroom on the Kaaterskill of the Catskill Evening Line was filled Saturday evening. Indeed, 100 passengers were unable to secure staterooms. A careful estimate of the number of people here places the number at over 30 per cent. more than were here at this period last year.

Baseball at Cairo, tennis and golf at Haines Falls, automobiling and yachting at Catskill, coaching at Tannersville and Hunter, and boating on the Kaaterskill lakes have made the week pass quickly.

The dispatch boat Dolphin of the United States Navy, having on board Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, attracted much attention early in the week. On Monday evening Secretary Bonaparte and his party, after sending on a load of baggage, left the boat, going to Hudson in the tender. From Hudson the party went to Lenox, Mass., where they will spend the week.

The concert at the Mountain Summit House Saturday evening was most successful from an artistic standpoint. The numbers rendered by Signor Sirmo Locagli, Miss J. L. Wilterdink, and Alma von Winterfeld were especially pleasing.

The proposal to introduce a line of automobile stages between Tannersville and Hunter is meeting with approval, and it is very likely that some time soon the plan will be put through.

The Kaatsberg Amusement Hall, at Hunter, is nearly completed. The St. Charles Hotel, at Hunter, had a large number of arrivals. Indeed, the house is filled. Washington Inn, at Phoenicia, is one of the busiest places in the western Catskills.

Tennis players are here in force. Among the admitted experts are Miss Gertrude Fife, Miss G. Henry, Miss M. J. Frank, H. Proskey, D. W. Binns, and F. C. Joslin.

WITH THE GLIDDEN TOURISTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., July 21.—Three hundred automobilists, entrants in the third annual tour of the American Automobile Association, took possession of the Hotel Champlain last Tuesday, and until they departed, on the following morning, the place was filled with motor-car talk, while the grounds were filled with the fragrance of gasoline.

It was an interesting spectacle to see the long procession of automobiles climb the winding road that leads to the hotel, and the guests spent most of the day on the west piazza watching the work of "checking off."

In the evening the Troy Vocal Society, forty strong, which is enjoying its annual vacation here, gave a concert, followed by numerous supper parties in the grotto.

The delightful weather in this region is proving a boon to automobile tourists, many of whom, although not members of the Glidden Trophy tour, are going over the road laid out for the contestants, from Buffalo to Bretton Woods.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 21.—With its magnificent ocean view, its surf bathing, and its picturesque landscape, the Pier was never more attractive than in these warm days of midsummer.

The recent rains, which deluged New England have been succeeded by well-nigh perfect days and nights, and made the country in this region as fresh and green as it is in Springtime, while the country roads are in ideal condition for automobiling.

With the coming of typical July weather and the sultry heat of midsummer, Summer tourists have poured into the Pier during the past week in great numbers.

The hotels have a large number of guests, with the prospect of full houses on the opening of the polo season at the Point Judith Country Club on July 30. Apropos of the Country Club and the polo season, all sorts of entertainments and numerous dinners and luncheons have been planned for the polo season, which runs from July 30 to Aug. 10.

The annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the club was held during the past week, resulting in the re-election of P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia as President.

Eben S. Draper, Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, with Mrs. Draper and Bristow Draper, are at the Mathewson for July.

The semi-weekly children's fancy dances at the Mathewson are a conspicuous feature in Narragansett's life, and are attended by all the juvenile element at the Pier. The Monday and Friday evening hops in the big ballroom are also among the prominent social events here.

PLAY TENNIS TO MUSIC.

Sojourners at Richfield Springs Enjoy Unusual Facilities.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 21.—The tennis courts in the Spring Park are most frequented in the mornings, and many a spirited game is played to the gentle accompaniment of the Berkeley-Waiontha orchestra, which plays in the Aldrich bandstand near by. These courts are open, only to the members of the tennis club, which already has quite a large membership.

The courts at the Waiontha Club are also in first-class shape, and now that the Berkeley-Waiontha orchestra plays there on Wednesday and Saturday of each week they will probably be more used. Robert W. Tailer's action in loaning the orchestra on these occasions and also for the concerts in Spring Park is much appreciated.

The musicale and tea at the club on Saturday was a delightful affair, and drew a representative crowd.

J. D. Ibbotson has rented his handsome residence in Church Street, which is known by the attractive title of Tarry-a-While, to Miss Elizabeth Cox of Spuyten Duyvil, who has been a guest at the Kendallwood. Miss Cox took possession this week.

The Music Committee of the Board of Trade of this village has secured the Remington Arms Glee Club of this village for two concerts, which will be given in the Spring Park on Saturday afternoon and evening.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, who are staying at the Berkeley-Waiontha, are delighted with Richfield and its environs and spend much of their time in walking.

Mrs. Robert W. Tailer, who was much of an invalid when she came here in June, is improving in health.

George W. King, who is the President of the New York State Society of American Artists, is entertaining his daughter, Mrs. Fitch, and her two children at his home near West Main Street.

Miss Wackerhagen of Brooklyn is visiting Miss Louise Shields, the daughter of United States Commissioner Shields.

Mrs. John J. Hopper, Miss Ruth Hopper, and Miss Dorothy Hopper have arrived from New York at the Berkeley-Waiontha.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Christy of Philadelphia, who have been staying in the Adirondacks, came to the Cary cottages last week.

Mrs. Jefferson K. Clark, Mrs. Julia Clark Voorhis, Miss Eleanor G. Voorhis, and Samuel W. McGuire of New York have registered at the Tuller.

NEWS OF SHARON SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, July 21.—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Baker and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Burton of Gloversville are occupying Pavilion Cottage, which they have rented for the remainder of the season.

The first progressive whist party of the season was held Friday evening under the management of Mrs. Silverstein of New York. A large number of players participated and the contest was unusually close.

The Trinity Episcopal Church fair, which has come to be recognized as one of the leading social events of the season, will be held in the Pavilion parlors on Thursday afternoon and evening next.

An enjoyable whist party was held at the Sharon House on Monday evening and was participated in by sixteen of the best whist players at this hotel. The winners of the prizes were Mrs. Oaks, Mrs. Salitsky, Mrs. Normdoff, and Mrs. Petskit.

The first of a series of private theatricals was given on the Manhattan Hotel stage Tuesday evening. The juvenile play, "Little Red Riding Hood," was rendered in a charming manner by fifteen of the young guests at the hotel. The Sunday band concerts are as usual attracting large crowds of excursionists from near-by towns.

ON MOUNT POCONO.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., July 21.—With the unusually large list of arrivals during the past week most of the hotels and boarding houses are now well filled. Beautiful weather has prevailed and life out of doors has been most agreeable.

Golfing is one of the leading attractions here, and crowds of Summer visitors are on the links daily trying to reduce their previous scores. Arrangements are now being made for a tournament between the Montanesca and the Pocono Mountain House guests, to be played some time next week.

Mrs. Lane, who is registered at the Belmont, gave a very enjoyable euchre party to a number of her friends last Saturday evening. There were fifteen tables. The prize winners were Mr. Eckhoff, Mr. Welher, Mrs. Charles Frank, and Miss Julia Welher.

The military euchre held at the Mount Pleasant House Friday evening was one of the functions of the season. Souvenirs were tendered the winners, Mrs. William Bechtold, Miss A. P. Abbott, Miss V. M.

GERMAN CAMP MEETING.

Expected to Bring 1,000 Visitors to Sea Cliff.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 21.—The week has been a busy one, especially for the beach resorts, any other sport than bathing being out of the question. While it has been said that the place had not its usual quota of visitors, this week has seen many arrivals, and by the 1st of August every house is likely to be filled to overflowing.

At Camp Duryea there are 105 boys in camp, and they are having a splendid time. Some of them came with their parents, who have rooms near by and take their meals at the mess hall, but there are a large number of unattached boys who are looked after by those in charge of the camp. The descipline is very good, and the boys, though full of spirit, behave very well, not only in camp, but on the street.

At the Yacht Club this week they have followed the usual routine of Monday bridge, Wednesday euchre, and Saturday evening concert. The affairs are well attended and the club is having a most successful season socially.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Baird, Mrs. George W. Baird, and Miss Marjorie Baird are at the Sound View for the season.

The annual fair of St. Boniface Church opens on Monday evening at the church. The Summer people who attend the church are interested in the fair and will help with the tables. Among them are Mrs. Loren M. Black, Mrs. John J. Dillon, Mrs. C. E. Silkworth, Mrs M. Pomares, and Mrs. A. Monestel.

The Plaza Park Hotel closed its doors on Thursday on account of the severe illness of the proprietor and manager. The Plaza guests went to the Richardson when the larger house closed.

A children's party given for the little ones at the Sound View, was one of the funniest events of the season, and thoroughly enjoyed both by the little people and the older ones who looked on. Through the generosity of some of the visitors prizes were provided for all the participants.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gries, Miss Tilly Gries, and Miss Louise Gries are visitors here for the season.

German camp meetings will be held at the Tabernacle the beginning of August. It will last a week, and will be followed by a two days' session of the Summer school, also at the Tabernacle. The camp meeting will bring in the neighborhood of 1,000 people to the place.

SHELTER ISLAND SPORTS.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., July 21.—The past week at this resort has been one bewildering round of dinners, musicales, and dances, and the season is splendidly fulfilling its early promise of success.

At the hotels card parties have been a feature of evening entertainment. At one party recently given there were 400 contestants.

The harbor has presented a picturesque appearance during the week, through the large number of yachts which have been anchored there. Among them were the steam yacht Zoraya, Miss Atala Thayer; the schooner Cachelot, Richard Mansfield; the steamer Viking, the Sly Syren, owned by E. N. Searles; the steam yacht Kismet, F. M. Smithers; the steamer Susquehanna, W. J. White; the schooner Andromeda, owned by C. W. Nason, and the Ingar, owned by C. H. Mathesen.

The yacht Normana recently brought a jolly party to the Manhanset. Among those on board were Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Thébaud, Miss Pillott, C. H. Thwaitt, and W. S. Scott.

Tennis and golf are rivals for popularity here, and the courts and links are in constant use by the enthusiastic followers of these games. The coming tournaments are already arousing much anticipatory interest, and speculation is rife as to the probable winners.

AT THE EDGEMERE CLUB.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEMERE, L. I., July 21.—The Edgemere Club is well filled with guests, and the Summer days are occupied with real healthful pastimes.

Thomas W. Morehead is arranging a bridge whist tournament to take place soon.

Besides the Edgemere contingent there were many representatives from the neighboring resorts at the musicale given in the club on Wednesday evening. The programme was received with manifested interest.

A sale of cottage sites will take place next Saturday.

BRETTON WOODS VISITORS.

Present in Record-Breaking Numbers —New Hotel Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 21.—The Mount Washington Hotel, which opened on Saturday with over a hundred guests, has since had a large list of arrivals, and by the week-end will be more than half filled. Another week will find no room for late comers. A visitor at the opening was Gov. McLane of New Hampshire, who, with Mrs. and Miss McLane and the members of his council and their wives, came up to spend Sunday and assist in the opening festivities.

The number of New York people touring with motors is so great as to tax the Mount Washington Hotel garage to its capacity. Nearly every one who comes, however, deserts the auto for a trip by cog railway up the steep incline of Mount Washington, a trip that never loses its interest, no matter how often it may be taken.

Many Mount Washington and Mount Pleasant guests have been fishing with tolerable success in the Ammonoosuc River, near Bretton Woods. The trout rise well to the flies this season, and some large brook trout have recently been taken.

O. J. Smith, President of the American Press Association, is with Mrs. Smith and the Misses Smith at the Waumbek, at Jefferson, for the season. Miss Smith was winner at a putting match on the Waumbek green on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Taylor of New York, with Mrs. Mary Taylor and Irving and Adele Taylor, have taken a suite in Starr King cottage at the Waumbek for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence of New York are guests at the Waumbek until the end of August. Miss Emily Vernon Clarl of New York and W. H. Phyfe are also here. Mr. and Mrs. Frank De K. Huyler and Master Frank Huyler of New York are at Mountain View cottage, which they will share with the Gaines family for the season.

Mrs. H. Wilbur Tillinghast of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Obrig at the Waumbek. Mr. and Mrs. William H. D'Oller, former guests of the Waumbek, have returned for the season, accompanied by Mrs. W. H. Lippincott.

Mrs. L. J. Belloni of New York, who was Miss Louise Havemeyer, has arrived at the Cherry cottage, accompanied by Miss Sadie Belloni and her married daughter, Mrs. George McLaughlin of New York.

Jared W. Bell and Miss Edith Bell are New Yorkers here for a long stay. Miss Bell is interested in all athletic sports.

Mrs. E. Pardee and Mrs. Musgrave of New York, E. Bayard Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. David C. Halstead, and Miss Coles of Manhattan, Mrs. A. Scott Cameron of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mahan and Miss Marguerite Mahan of Brooklyn are spending some time at the Waumbek.

Riding is a popular sport, and a party out on Wednesday included G. A. Saunders, M. Frank, Miss Frank, Harold Frank, August Klipstein, and Willie Munro, all of New York.

New York arrivals at the Maplewood include Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Dennison, W. B. Ballou, Mrs. Ballou, and Miss Katherine Ballou, who are just back from Europe for a season there.

Mrs. E. T. Maynard and Charles Fetrich of New York, the latter on the Columbia tennis team, are at the Maplewood for the season. Other tennis players there are Dr. Tenney, M. Johnson, Francis Lippett, Eleanor Fink, Mrs. Davidson, and Mrs. Hardwick, all of New York.

Francis E. Palmer and Harold Brown, both of New York, brought a party of friends from Maplewood over to Bretton Woods, where they visited the Mount Washington. The party included Dean Palmer, Harold Palmer, Charles Brown, Charles Fink, the Misses Willard, Frances Lippett, Ina Knight, and Helen Newcomb.

Among the diversions of the past week at Maplewood have been several spirited tennis matches, golf tournaments, informal dancing, and a children's party on Wednesday.

CONCERT FOR GOOD ROADS.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUE HILL, Me., July 21.—Following the example set by the Kneisel Quartet last Summer, which was productive of excellent practical results as well as much pleasure, the musical colony at Blue Hill has planned another concert, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the improvement of the road between Blue Hill village and Parker's Point.

The performers, all of whom hail from New York, include Thomas Tapper, a pupil of the famous Leschetitzky of Vienna; Mr. Kneisel himself, his associate, J. von Theodorowicz; Miss Bach, violinist; Mrs. Krehbiel, soprano, and H. E. Krehbiel, musical editor of The New York Tribune, who will present a study of folk-song in America, illustrated by slave songs from Kentucky and creole songs from Louisiana and Martinique.

The patronesses include Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Mrs. A. L. Thomas, Mrs. Alexander Henderson, Mrs. Howison, Mrs. C. S. Truax, and Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin of New York; Mrs. C. H. Bartlett of Westfield, Mass.; Mrs. H. T. Fowler of Providence, Mrs. George F. Cochrane, Mrs. Holden, and Mrs. J. C. Rose of Baltimore, Mrs. John Teagle, Mrs. W. J. Rich, and Mrs. A. W. Johnson of Cleveland, Mrs. Victor I. Strobel, Miss Obert, Miss Adelaide Pearson, and Mrs. George Clough of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Lusk and Mrs. Riggs of St. Paul. The concert will take place Friday, Aug. 3.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., July 21.—Bathing in the waters of Arverne's beautiful beach has been the most popular pastime here during the week. In the midst of the merriment among the billows, however, there came near being a fatal accident last Tuesday. Philip Muck, one of the cottagers, was caught by the undertow and carried seaward beyond his depth. He realized his imminent danger and cried for help, whereupon he was rescued by Otto J. Frank.

An entertainment was given at the Arverne Hotel on Tuesday evening by some of the women patrons. Mrs. N. Jacobson sang the flower song from "Faust," Miss Silvia Hausinger rendered a number of whistling solos, Paul H. von Moltke gave a violin solo, Miss Gertrude Schwartz a vocal number, and Miss Kissam several well-rendered recitations.

The Arverne-by-the-Sea Association will hold a meeting at the Arverne Hotel next Monday for the purpose of electing officers. One of the objects of the association at present is trying to induce owners of property to plant shade trees.

The Hotel Majestic held its regular euchre on Tuesday afternoon. It was one of the popular veranda affairs, with more than a score of players.

A Japanese ball was a picturesque event at the Arverne Hotel Ocean Casino on Wednesday evening.

The hotels and cottages are crowded, and Arverne seems to be a veritable Happyland.

MOUNT EQUINOX BREEZES.

They Keep Manchester Sojourners Delightfully Cool, Despite Hot Wave.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 21. — Cool breezes from Mount Equinox have tempered the hot wave here and made life pleasant. Indeed, Manchester benefits, for Summer visitors have been pouring in on every train, and a large number have come in motor vehicles.

The attraction on the Ekwanok Country Club links this week has been the annual open scratch tournament for the Taconic, Battenkill, and Ondawa Cups. There was a large entry list. A qualifying round of eighteen holes at medal play was held on Thursday morning, and the first sixteen continued in match play for the Taconic Cup. The second sixteen competed for the Ondawa Cup. The losing eight of the first sixteen played for the Battenkill Cup. The finals for all three cups are being played to-day. In addition to this an open handicap is in progress. Prizes are offered for the best gross and net scores.

Early in the week interest was centred

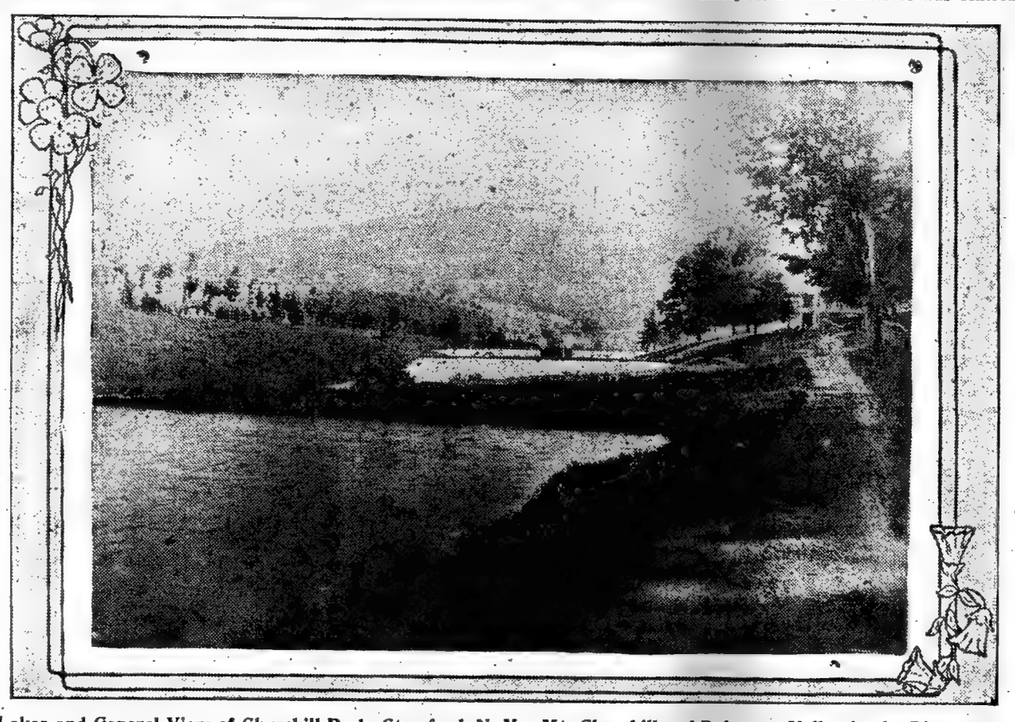

Lakes and General View of Churchill Park, Stamford, N. Y. Mt. Churchill and Delaware Valley in the Distance.

in the Fifteenth United States Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Col. F. H. Hardie, which camped here Tuesday on the fair grounds while en route from Fort Ethan Allen to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where the troops will entrain for Mount Gretna, Penn. The regiment consists of eleven troops, over 600 men and about 650 horses, and is in heavy marching order.

The dance at Music Hall Saturday evening was well attended. Miss Florence Taylor of Brooklyn entertained the young ladies of the hotel and cottage contingents at tea on Thursday afternoon at Lone Pine.

Mrs. J. Harrington Walker, Hiram Walker, and Caldwell Walker of Detroit, Mich., who are spending the Summer at Magnolia, Mass., made the run from Magnolia in their touring car and spent Sunday here. They were accompanied by the Misses Hoyt, who have been visiting them, and whose guests they were while here.

On Friday of last week Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Janney of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Thacher of Albany took a trip to the Adirondacks in their motor car, returning Sunday night.

Congressman J. S. Sherman and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill Sherman, T. M. Sherman, Mrs. E. S. Babcock, and Mrs. L. B. Moore of Utica, N. Y., were among the automobilists to arrive at the Equinox House this week. They came in two cars.

Miss Upham of Washington and Frank Billings of New York City have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Isham of New York City at Ormsby Hill. A party composed of Mrs. Isham, Miss Upham, Mr. Billings, and Miss Thistle of New York City, who is visiting at the Rev. George H. Smyth's, climbed to Deer Knoll on Mount Equinox.

Automobilists to arrive at the Equinox House this week were L. M. Richmond of New York and William Frew of Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Toel of New York, Congressman and Mrs. J. S. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Sherrill Sherman, T. M. Sherman, Mrs. E. S. Babcock, and Mrs. L. B. Moore of Utica, N. Y.; E. A. Durant of Albany and Capt. Brooks of Greenwich, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Martin of Albany, George A. Stone of Troy, and Sanford Cluett of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Richmond, A. F. Warren and Miss Warren of Brockton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Floyd of Williamstown, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Whittemore and Miss Whittemore of Burlington, Vt; Mrs. F. G. Morse of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Shanboker of Lansdowne, Penn.

FAR ROCKAWAY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 21.—Miss Alice Sherman and Miss Sadie Whelan united efforts as hostesses in giving a card party last Saturday at Miss Sherman's home. Dancing ended the evening.

The Tack-a-Pou-Sha's recent opening ball was one of the most successful affairs ever held at that hotel. The gowns of the women were unusually effective.

Miss Elizabeth F. Hague of Manhattan is spending the Summer at the home of her brother, Albert E. Hague, on John Street.

Surf Lodge, No. 389, Knights of Pythias, which held its last meeting of the Summer recently, will resume its sessions Friday, Sept. 7.

Mr. Gordon Knox Bell, Vice President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is among the Summer sojourners here.

Miss Anna McCarthy was recently the hostess at a lawn tea at her residence.

The Felicia Home will shortly be benefited by an attractive entertainment.

The hotels are enjoying one of the most prosperous Summers in many seasons.

Motor Car Parties

A Feature of Life at the Different Summer Resorts

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 21.—One of the most successful auto trips that has ever been made to Atlantic City from a distance was accomplished in the early part of the week by J. M. Murdock, who came all the way from Johnstown, Penn., in a 24 horse power Packard without a mishap of any kind. Except when he crossed the river in his machine, the engines never ceased to work well from the time he started from his own home until he arrived at the Hotel Sterling. In Mr. Murdock's party were Norman Humphreys, Ray Smith, Milton Murdock, and Elmer E. Conrath, all well-known residents of Johnstown.

Another successful run was made by Foster Bradley, who came all the way from Cincinnati by one of the most circuitous routes he could take. The only trouble he experienced was with a punctured tire, which happened shortly after he started from his home. The trip occupied eight days and was made in a Packard machine. Mr. Bradley had as his guests Joseph Lidden, Alfred Tracy, and Leo R. Bowen.

George W. Dimeling and a party of friends, including his brother, John Dimeling, H. A. Gearhart, and A. A. Maitland, came over to the shore during the early part of the week in almost record-breaking time. The distance of 400 miles was covered in eighteen hours. They made the dust fly as they passed through the Pennsylvania towns, but had to come down to the slow speed when they struck Jersey. The party has been spending the week at the Hotel Loraine.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, July 21.—One of the novel amusements in vogue here this season is the automobile paper chase, with dinner for the entire party at some hotel down the coast as the stake.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Childs, in their thirty-horse power Winton, succeeded in overtaking the hare last Sunday despite the fact that a thirty-minute start had been given him and that the confetti-sowing machine had been driven across half a mile of plowed ground and pasture land in order to put the pursuers off the trail.

David McClure, in a Pope-Toledo, was the hare, while the hounds were Gordon Miller in a twenty-two-horse power Buick and Herbert Hazelton in a twenty-four-horse power Packard. In the party were Miss Lee, Miss McClure, Miss Marion Tillotson, Miss Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Jewett, and Miss Miller.

LAKE GEORGE, July 21.—A large automobile party en route for Montreal and the Thousand Islands stopped over night at the Fort William Henry House this past week. The party, which is making the trip in two large French touring cars, includes Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Duke, the Misses Mary and Belva Duke. A. B. Duke, and R. B. Duke, all of New York. B. N. Duke is connected with the American Tobacco Company.

J. Q. Rice, Wells Rice, G. C. Kimball, and Frank J. Parker, all of New York, made up another touring party that remained over night at this hotel. Montreal was the destination of this party.

The Misses Nolan, Redway, and Sargent of New York, Boston, Mass., and Plymouth, N. H., respectively, with Walter Rittler of Venice, Italy, and A. G. Norton of Summerville, Mass., the chauffeur, are making an interesting tour of the Northeastern States and Canada. The auto, a Packard touring car, was run on the boat at Bolton, to be carried through to Baldwin, where the party would conclude their tour of over 6,000 miles, covering a period of time slightly less than six weeks. The chauffeur drove the auto to Lake St. Joseph, Canada, the furthest point north reached by a motor car. The party had expected to reach Lake St. John, but was unable to do so on account of the lack of roads.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 21.—Automobiling is constantly increasing in popularity. Dr. Charles E. Carter of New York drives an auto car along the country roads almost every day.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wetzel of New York, who are at the Darrow cottage for the Summer, enjoy many excursions in their Stoddard-Dayton car, and Mr. and Mrs. James, who are with them for several weeks, drive out often in their Reo.

A party from Utica, which made the trip in a Pope-Toledo, came down last Sunday, and dined at the Tuller. The party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Mundy and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jefferson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Shuler were over from Amsterdam on Saturday in a Pope-Hartford and registered at the Berkeley-Wawirtha.

Another automobile party recently arrived at the Berkeley-Wawirtha included Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Huyck, Miss Huyck, F. Lovett of Albany, and Mrs. J. B. Moore of Syracuse.

LENOX, Mass., July 21.—Mr. and Mrs. William V. Kelly of Chicago, touring in a luxurious 40 horse power Panhard car, arrived at Hotel Aspinwall this week. With them were Phelps Kelly and Mrs. J. M. Phelps, also of Chicago.

Another touring party to arrive from New York included Mr. and Mrs. George L. Nichols, Mrs. Charles F. Chickering, Miss Ruxton, Miss Nichols, and W. V. C. Ruxton. Mr. Nichols drove a 30-horse power Packard, which negotiated the steepest grades with ease.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Carstairs and Miss L. U. Carstairs of Philadelphia, who arrived from Philadelphia, were in a 30-horse power Simplex. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Ruprecht, and J. S. Todd of New York, touring in a Panhard and a Pierce-Arrow car, were among the large company of automobilists at the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge this week.

Frank L. Gunther and Franklin M. Gunther of New York, in a 50 horse-power Thomas car, en route for Montreal, Canada, arrived in Lenox on Wednesday.

Another party, en route to York Harbor, Me., in a 50 horse-power Ford, consisted of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Meyer, Miss Marion R. Meyer, Charles A. Meyer, and Mrs. Charles G. Taylor.

PAUL SMITH'S, July 21.—Miss M. E. Nolan, Miss Eleanor Redway, Miss Louise Sergeant, and Count Walter Rittler visited Paul Smith's this week. The party came from Montreal in their 50-horse power Packard car, and after spending a few days at this popular resort continued their trip to New York, via Glens Falls. The trip from Montreal to Paul Smith's was made in one day, and from there to Glens Falls took only one day more, owing to the improvements which have been made in Adirondack highways this Summer.

CATSKILL, July 21.—During the week a resident of Catskill, accompanied by a well-known Brooklyn party, made an automobile record that will probably not be broken for some time. Mr. Amos Post and Mr. Edson Post of Catskill and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rasch and Miss Mary Grace Rasch of Brooklyn composed an automobile party Sunday, to try a new four-cylinder Franklin motor, which Mr. Post was demonstrating. The party made the run from Cairo to East Windham, eight miles, of a steep climb, in thirty-five minutes, which, all things considered, is a remarkable run.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 21.—Narragansett is rapidly becoming a rendezvous for automobile parties, and the Mathewson the meeting place for most of them.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren M. Salisbury, with their son, and John W. Kitchen are at the Mathewson, coming from Chicago in their big Mercedes car.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Duchette, C. A. Duchette, and Harold Duchette of New York arrived at the Mathewson in their Mercedes machine early in the week.

Another New York auto party at the Mathewson was composed of R. W. Rodman, G. F. Brooks, and G. G. Rodman.

AT NORTHEAST HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., July 21.—The first of the new Rockend hops was held Saturday evening. While it was early in the season for these dances, there is no doubt that they will be very successful later on.

Outdoor sports, always popular here, are holding favor well this season. Sailing seems to command the greatest attention, while the swimming pool is well filled every morning. A baseball team has been formed by the Summer guests which will play a series of matches with teams from the other resorts on the island. The tennis courts and golf links of the Country Club are in daily use.

The new Village House will be ready for use this week and will be a great benefit to the resort in every way.

The first hop of the season came off at the Kimball House Monday of this week and was well patronized, as has been the case since the inauguration of these popular dances.

Mrs. Leverett Bradley entertained a few of the younger set at her home Wednesday evening. Charades were followed by dancing.

BIG CATCH OF BLUEFISH.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH JAMESPORT, L. I., July 21.—Fishing has been the most popular outdoor pastime at this resort during the past week, and large catches of bluefish and kingfish were made. The party to achieve the largest catch was that of Commodore Eb. Wier of Brooklyn, which brought in nearly forty bluefish.

Several swimming matches are being planned for the near future. There is much rivalry among the young women at the resort in this regard. Miss J. W. Taylor of Brooklyn won the championship for long-distance swimming last year.

Euchre parties are the most popular sources of diversion in the evenings at the Great Peconic Bay House. Among the recent prize winners were H. B. Brush and Miss R. H. Taylor.

The "Maxwell"

"WELCOME TO CAR NO. 41."

This sign greeted the MAXWELL car, entry No. 41, the **ONLY 1905 CAR in the 1906 GLIDDEN TOUR,** on its arrival at Elizabethtown. This is the MAXWELL car which finished with A PERFECT SCORE in the 1905 Glidden Tour, and which has been driven ever since by its owner. Thus far this car which is the lowest powered car entered has A PERFECT SCORE.

The MAXWELL 4-cylinder car entered in the contest for the Deming Trophy also has A PERFECT SCORE, although it has stopped at least a dozen times to pull other higher-powered cars out of mud-holes.

The MAXWELL SPEEDSTER, loaned as a pilot car, is still **doing business,** and, although this is only a 10 H. P. car, MADE THE FASTEST TIME of any car between Buffalo and Auburn.

MAXWELL cars are sold under the positive guarantee that AS GOOD A CAR CANNOT BE SOLD AT A LOWER PRICE.

MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Members American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association.

Hy. Mayer Goes Abroad--He Visits Holland.

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THERE NEVER WAS AN ARTIST WHO CAME TO HOLLAND WHO DIDN'T PAINT THE CHURCH AT KATWYK.

AN ENCOUNTER.
"KAN U ENGELSCH PRATEN?"
"EH?!"
"PARLEZ VOUS L'ANGLAIS?"
"EH?"
"SPRECHEN SIE ENGLISCH?"
"EH?"
"DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?"
"WHY THE DEUCE DIDN'T YOU SAY THAT RIGHT AWAY?"

PICTURE OF A POLICEMAN ON DUTY IN THE PEACEFUL HAGUE.

BOTH (SOTTO VOCE): "HOW CAN HE WALK IN THEM?"

ON THE ISLAND OF MARKEN.
MOTHER (CALLING): "TRIENTJE, PUT ON YOUR COSTUME QUICK, THE TOURISTS ARE COMING."

"GIVE ME A LIGHT?"

HOW SOME AMERICANS TRAVEL. AN ACTUAL SCENE.
THE GIRL WHO READ ROBERT ELSMERE ON THAT BEAUTIFUL BOAT TRIP TO THE ISLAND OF MARKEN.

Hy. Mayer THE HAGUE JULY '06.

THINGS WE DON'T SEE IN NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day, fair Tuesday; fresh to northwest winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,712. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CZAR'S CABINET OUT; DUMA FLEES RUSSIA

Talk of Meeting in Sweden—Exodus of Foreigners.

ENVOYS MAY ASK WARSHIPS

Peasants Are Expected to Rise and General Strike Is to Paralyze Empire—Rioting in Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 23.—Momentous events in quick succession have followed the imperial ukase dissolving the Duma. M. Stolypin has succeeded Premier Goremykin, and all the Ministers have placed their resignations in M. Stolypin's hands. It is the general belief that a dictatorship must soon come. Serious rioting in the capital has begun, and foreigners are fleeing from the city. The members of the Duma are departing for Finland, and if they are prevented from meeting there they say they will go on to Sweden. Hundreds of revolutionary agitators have been arrested in St. Petersburg. It is believed that a general strike throughout the empire is about to be declared.

An imperial ukase relieves M. Goremykin of the Premiership and appoints M. Stolypin Premier. M. Stolypin will also retain his present post of Minister of the Interior.

It is stated positively that the new Parliamentary elections will be based on universal suffrage.

The trains last night were filled with foreigners leaving Russia. There were several conferences of diplomats yesterday in regard to the advisability of asking for warships, or at least of hiring steamships to take off foreign subjects in case of necessity, but no concerted action was decided upon.

Fighting in St. Petersburg.

About midnight there were rumors of fighting at the Narva Gate, where the massacre of the followers of Father Gapon took place eighteen months ago yesterday. The troops there are said to have fired several volleys, and it is reported that there were a number of casualties.

In the Sedovia quarter last night crowds with stones had the gendarmes and police on the run, when a squadron of Cossacks came to the rescue and charged and dispersed them with their whips. The troops fired three volleys in the air.

The trouble grew out of a raid on a teahouse by "Black Hundreds." A regular battle with stones ensued. Three officers and a number of policemen were wounded and scores of persons were badly beaten by the Cossacks, but no one was killed.

Other collisions occurred late last night in Nicholevsky and Pushkin Streets. At the Semlnovsky barracks a crowd gathered and broke the windows with a shower of stones, whereupon a detachment of cavalry appeared and charged and dispersed the crowd with the flats of their swords. A number of persons were badly cut.

Duma Members Depart.

Some time ago, when dissolution seemed imminent, the various groups of the Opposition virtually agreed to follow the example of the French States General and meet, if driven out of the Tauride Palace, wherever and whenever circumstances dictated until a Constitution was firmly established.

After a hurried secret conference yesterday morning it was decided, on account of the possibility of the meeting being broken up and the members being arrested, that they should go immediately to Finland and decide upon the future course to be pursued, and small groups left yesterday afternoon and evening by train.

It is the plan of the members of Parliament to assemble at Viborg. They have drawn up a proclamation to the people saying that if the authorities prevent them from assembling there it is their intention to take a steamer and go out into the Gulf of Finland, and, if pursued by warships, to go to Sweden.

Even Count Heyden, the leader of the Right, and other members of the Right are understood to have departed.

There was no demonstration yesterday at the Tauride Palace, which was in possession of the military. No one was allowed to enter the building. Upon a column in front of the palace the ukase dissolving Parliament was posted during the day. It is understood that a search of the building was made in the belief that it was mined ready to be blown up at 1 o'clock this morning.

There will be no final session of Parliament to hear the ukase ordering the dissolution of the Duma. If members attempt to enter the Tauride Palace to-day they will be stopped by the troops.

Capital Packed with Troops.

The capital is packed with soldiers and resembles an armed camp. On Saturday night additional troops were brought in and disposed of according to plans previously adopted. These reinforcements included four infantry regiments of the Chevalier Guard, hussars, mounted grenadiers, and a battery of machine guns.

The troops occupy the railroad stations and the bridges across the rivers and canals, and the patrols of both police

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CZAR TO DIE, HE SAYS.

Social Democrat Leader Declares He Has Been Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis, July 22.—Victor L. Berger, leader of the Social Democrats of this city, said to-day that he had received private information from New York City that Czar Nicholas II. of Russia had been condemned to death and that his assassination was only a matter of a short time.

Berger refused to give the name of his informant, but said other Russian leaders had been condemned the same way and the verdicts in every case had been carried out to the letter. He continued:

"The only chance for the Czar to save his life is to flee the country immediately. If he remains even a short time it will be too late."

2,000 NEARLY IN A RIOT.

Rumpus at Battery with Too Few Boats for Crowd—Police Called.

About two thousand men, women, and children were almost in a riot in Battery Park yesterday morning because they were unable to take a boat ride. As early as 6:30 o'clock great crowds of men and women, with children trailing behind them, began to flock into the park from all sides. They carried boxes and baskets and were dressed for a day's outing. Some of them made for Pier 1 to go to Coney Island, but the major portion of them, as it appeared, had set yesterday for a trip to Long Branch and down the Shrewsbury River.

The Patten Line was not as well equipped as on preceding Sundays for carrying the crowds. The steamship Patten having been disabled in collision with a Coney Island boat several days ago, the line was one boat short. The steamboat Inspectors were also on hand, and were keeping a rather close watch on the departing boats to see that they were not overloaded. They held up the Elberon and the Little Silver for a time, uncertain whether to allow the crowd on board of them to go or not, but finally decided that they were strong enough to carry the passengers they had on board.

By 8 o'clock the crowd about the Patten Line sheds at the Battery was so large that it became unmanageable. The boats for Midland Beach also leave that pier. The men and women who desired to go to that resort were not so numerous yesterday as were those who wanted to go down the Shrewsbury. But, being held out of the inclosure of the boatshed, they soon discovered that by pretending to take the Midland Beach trip they could get a chance to climb aboard one or the other of the Shrewsbury boats.

The barkers and policemen, among them Boatman William Quigley, found that they were being overwhelmed. Word was sent to the Church Street as well as the Oak Street Police Station, and fifteen reserves were sent to Battery Park. By the time they arrived the great crowd of pleasure seekers were wrangling and shouting at the top of their lungs. The Patten Line attendants were being called all sorts of names.

"You're skins! Frauds!" the crowd was yelling.

In vain did the attendants try to reason with the crowd that there were not boats enough to accommodate them all. The boats start from the foot of Eleventh Street and the North River, and the Patten Line boats were already so crowded when they reached the Battery that no more passengers could be taken on there. Then the crowd grew furious.

The policemen refrained from using their clubs, but they had to draw them to get the crowd in order and get the people to go away. It was said that it was the largest crowd the Patten Line has ever had to deal with.

LEPER IS TURNED BACK.

Authorities in Philadelphia Have Him Sent South Again.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—George Rossett, the Syrian leper, sat in a box car on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks near Thirty-sixth and Wharton Streets to-day. There he spent most of the day, an object of timid curiosity on the part of the residents of the neighborhood, a problem to the officers of the Board of Health.

Director Coplin and Chief Abbott were out of town. Dr. A. A. Cairnes, Chief Medical Inspector, at first ordered the man sent to the Municipal Hospital; then, before any movement had been made in line with these instructions, countermanded the order, and announced that the railroad company over whose lines he had reached the city would be compelled to take him out of the State. He left the city late to-day, going South.

Shunned by every one, cast off by his relatives in Elkins, West Va., the unfortunate man, who is only 21 years old, has been attempting to make his way to his home in Beirut, Syria, from which city he came four years ago. He has $300, yet no man dared approach him to-day to touch his money. When he reached the railroad yards at 10 o'clock in the morning he had been without food ten hours. Kindly policemen got him food and water.

A dispatch from Washington said that the man had been shipped from Elkins to the institution for lepers at North Brother Island, New York. The man himself said this was not true.

He expected to make his way, hidden in freight cars, to some port, and there stow himself in the hold of a ship and so cross the ocean.

On his arrival in America he went to Waterford, Me., where he worked in a cotton mill more than a year. Then he drifted about, finally going to Elkins.

The disease came upon him without warning. He says that no other member of his family ever suffered from it.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—According to officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad George Rossett, the Syrian leper, has to all intents and purposes a free pass good on any of the company's freight trains he may desire to use. The railroad company, though regarding him as a trespasser, has instructed employes not to touch him, and denies all responsibility for him. If he leaves the premises of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad here the police will turn him over to the officers of the Health Department, who will compel the railroad to remove him from Baltimore.

Lightning Hits a Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 22.—Miss Elizabeth Walsh, of Troy, N. Y., was struck to-day by a bolt of lightning. It traversed her whole body, but did not seriously injure her.

Miss Walsh was visiting at the home of J. J. Larkin. During a thunderstorm she leaned her elbow on a mantel. A bolt of lightning struck the chimney, ran down to her elbow, up her arm, and down her left side and out of her foot, tearing a hole in the floor. Her shoe was torn off.

She fell unconscious, but after two hours recovered and is all right except for a broad red streak which marks the course of the lightning through her body. Several others in the house were badly shocked.

SUBWAY TRAIN DERAILED; LINE TIED UP FOR HOURS

Passengers in Panic as Cars Jump Track at Bridge Curve.

STRUCK THE STEEL PILLARS

Only a Bad Shake-Up, but All Trains Stalled for Miles—Imprisoned Passengers Swelter.

The Subway was blocked for several hours yesterday afternoon, after an uptown express train jumped from the track on the curve just north of the Fulton Street station, shortly before 3 o'clock. Traffic was crippled as far north as Ninety-sixth Street for more than an hour, and below Eighteenth Street local trains were stalled for about an hour and express trains to the bridge for about an hour and a half.

The road was finally cleared between the bridge and Ninety-sixth Street stations, after two hours of work by employes of the Interborough Company, but it was 6 o'clock before trains were running south of the Brooklyn Bridge to South Ferry.

The train that caused the trouble left the Fulton Street station with about 100 passengers in its five cars. On the curve which swings from the Fulton Street to the Brooklyn Bridge stations the two wheels on the rear truck of the second car left the rails. Amid shrieks of the women and alarming cries from the men the car swerved from the rails, carrying those behind it with it, and swung with a thump against the steel pillars which separated it from the adjoining track. The crash was heard plainly at the Bridge and Fulton Street stations. There was a flash vivid as lightning as the brushes on the cars left the third rail.

The motorman applied his brakes vigorously, and managed to bring the train to a standstill after the cars had cut deep, long furrows in the roadbed. Then the passengers, who were much shaken up, but in no way injured, were told to get out of the cars and walk back to the Fulton Street station. This they did, stepping warily along the tracks under the trainmen's admonition to "look out for the third rail." At the station they were pulled up on the platform. The agent gave them tickets and told them they could find cars ahead at the bridge station that would take them uptown. Then the agent notified his superiors of the accident.

Shortly after this the block alarms in all the stations below Eighteenth Street rang and spelled out in the code of the company this message:

"Block, Fulton, up."

The agents then rummaged around among their belongings in their ticket booths and hauled out signs, which they put up in the windows of their booths above the "How many?" signs. These signs read:

"Line blocked. No trains running."

In the meantime all local and express trains below Eighteenth Street were stalled. As soon as the officials of the company were notified of the accident they turned off the feed current below Eighteenth Street by throwing switches in the power houses at Fifty-third and Spring Streets. After an hour the locals were run down to the City Hall loop and sent back up town, but the expresses did not move for an hour and a half or more.

The suffering of the passengers in both classes of trains was intense. At first they merely tried to learn what was the matter by looking out of the windows. "Why don't they move?" asked the women. Under the stuffy heat of the place, which made the mercury sizzle around the 90-degree mark, the passengers began to make a move to escape. Most of the trains were stalled about fifty feet from the stations—just a tantalizing distance. They despaired of getting out of the Subway by walking to the stations and just sat back in their seats and sweltered, the men venting their feeling in expletives and the women saying unpleasant things about the company. The people in the expresses were doubly angered when, after an hour of weary waiting, they saw the locals pull away into the darkness, leaving them behind.

Meanwhile unsuspecting persons who were not warned by the signs entered the cars above the Eighteenth Street station only to stop abruptly in the darkness after going forward a few stations. Thus the trains kept piling up until between the bridge station and Eighteenth Street there were about ten expresses. Above Eighteenth Street to Ninety-sixth Street there were few cars, for when the company was notified of the accident, it started to switch downtown cars back up town at that point. After a while, the expresses were run down to the bridge station and there switched back uptown. Their passengers rushed hurriedly to the street to seek relief after their trying experience. In a short time after this traffic was restored above the bridge station.

Below this station there was not a train running to South Ferry. As the trains approached the station platform guards would cry out: "All out, here," and the people would troop out with wondering eyes.

"How can we get to South Ferry?" they would ask, and the guards would reply: "Up stairs on the street." Several of the passengers did not take kindly to this idea. One irate old gentleman marched up to the guard and asked: "Why are you holding back all of those trains. I want to get to Staten Island?" The guard explained that he was not holding back the cars, and the old man pushed his way through the crowd grumbling.

While all this was going on the company's wreckers were trying to put the derailed train back on the tracks. After three hours of effort they succeded, and traffic was restored. The Subway officials would give absolutely no information as to the cause of the accident or the amount of damage done.

An unknown negro was instantly killed in the Subway at 142d Street and Lenox Avenue yesterday by being run over by a south-bound train.

The police are of the opinion that he was attempting to walk back from the station at 145th Street to the one at 135th Street, where there is a negro colony. Evidently, the police think, the man missed his station in a train, and was carried to 145th Street. The body was badly mangled by the train. Motorman Edward Fitzgerald was arrested. He was released on $1,000 bail.

Three Drowned in a Storm.

DULUTH, July 22.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McArthur and Miss Florence Tostevin, of Superior, were drowned in Superior Bay last night during a severe electrical storm. They were in a small boat half way between Oatka Beach and Nemadji River when the craft was capsized.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

BUILDING TWICE DYNAMITED.

Blown Up at Midnight Last Night—Discharged Drivers Blamed.

For the second time in three months the front doors of 177 and 179 Duane Street were almost blown in by dynamite last night, ten minutes before midnight. It is believed that both attempts originated with striking drivers discharged by the firm of Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, wholesale grocers, the occupants of the building.

While the explosion last night did only about $250 worth of damage, the report could be heard four blocks away, in the Leonard Street Police Station. After the excitement was over an old tomato can, blackened and torn, was found. It is believed to have formed the shell of the bomb.

Policeman Walsh, at Washington and Duane Streets, heard the crash of glass falling from the windows of the ground floor of the building and from the skylight of the frame awning in front of the building.

An examination of the door of 179 revealed that about a foot and a half of the bottom of the door had been blown out. The door was cracked through the middle.

A still alarm was turned in to Engine Company 27 in Franklin Street. With axes and crowbars the firemen effected an entrance to the building, which had apparently not been damaged.

According to the police about three months ago a similar bomb was exploded before one of the doors of the building. It was believed at that time that some of the discharged drivers of the firm had put the bombs in position.

ROOT GETS A SOAKING.

Secretary Lands at Pernambuco and Delivers a Speech There.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, July 22.—The United States cruiser Charleston, bearing Secretary Root and his party to the Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, which arrived here on July 20, lies anchored in the roadstead. The sea is rough, and the Secretary was the only member of his party to come ashore in the launch to-day. He was thoroughly soaked before he reached the landing.

Mr. Root received an ovation here. He made a speech to a large assemblage, in which he referred to the friendship between the United States and Brazil. He made a comparison between the histories of the two countries, referring to the struggles of each with Indians and enemies from the Old World.

The coaling of the Charleston has been proceeding slowly on account of the roughness of the weather. The cruiser will leave here for Bahia, where she will make a short stop, and from thence go to Rio Janeiro, where she is due about July 26.

RIO JANEIRO, July 22.—The Pan-American Conference will be opened to-morrow.

At 2 P. M. there will be a Te Deum in the Cathedral. The reception of the delegates by the President of Brazil will take place at 4 P. M., and the Congress will be officially opened at 8 o'clock in the evening.

GASOLINE LAUNCH ABLAZE.

Man Jumps Overboard and Is Drowned —Three Men Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—One man is dead and three are badly burned as the result of a gasoline launch taking fire on Saturday night off Goodspeeds, on the Connecticut River, a few miles below Middletown. William Hayes of East Hartford was drowned, and Joseph K. Russell, John J. Johnson, and William Nolan, all of this city, were burned.

Sixteen were in the party which left East Hartford Saturday afternoon in the launch Minnie K., owned and run by George A. Koshefsky. The intention was to go to Saybrook, at the mouth of the river, remain there over night, and return this afternoon.

The accident was caused by somebody dropping a match in the boat, while the stopcocks were open. In an instant there was a flash and the whole boat seemed ablaze. Hayes jumped into the water, and although he was known to be a good swimmer and three of his companions tried to save him, he was drowned, and his body could not be recovered.

The fire in the launch was quickly extinguished.

EXAMINING ICE SITUATION.

Attorney General Mayer May Take Action in a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 22.—Attorney General Mayer, who has been spending the past week at his camp, Wapiti, on Oseetah Lake, near the Ampersand Hotel, was asked to-day what was being done in the matter of the prosecution of the American Ice Company.

"Nothing has developed in that matter," replied Judge Mayer, "and nothing is likely to develop until next week. I shall be in New York on Tuesday. So far as my office is concerned, the only thing to be said is that the situation is being examined into."

He refused to say whether he agreed or disagreed with the District Attorney that the initiative in the case must be taken by the Attorney General.

FELL ON PALISADES ROCKS.

Yetso's Skull Crushed by Slipping Through Steep Stairway.

Philip Yetso, 20 years old, was perhaps fatally hurt yesterday afternoon. He was on his way from his home at 2 West Nineteenth Street, Weehawken, down the stairs which lead from the Palisades to the river. The stairs consist of about twenty flights of twenty risers each.

The young man was going down two steps at a time, when he suddenly pitched forward and fell through the railing. He struck among the rocks thirty feet below, his skull was crushed in, and he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken.

Allan Liner Hibernian Damaged.

LONDON, July 22.—The Allan Line steamship Hibernian, Capt. Imrie, which left London July 21 for Montreal, has returned to London, damaged on her starboard side, having been in collision off Beachy Head with the German steamer Warnow.

$250,000 Fire In Leather Plant.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—The plant of the United States Leather Company at Prentice, Wis., was damaged last night to the extent of $250,000 by fire.

NEW C. & O. LIMITED—10:55 A. M. Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner. New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Offices, 90, 245, 362 Broadway and 243 Fifth Av.—Adv.

$151,724,854 DECREASE IN NEW LIFE INSURANCE

Also $98,548,766 Increase in Terminated Policies in 1905.

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS

Assets of the Companies Increase $196,647,227 and Incomes Also Go Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 22.—Compared with 1904, it appears that in 1905 the life insurance companies doing business in New York State issued 83,390 policies less than last year, and that the amount of insurance written decreased $151,724,854. There were 70,934 more policies terminated in 1905 than in 1904, and $98,548,766 more insurance.

These facts are set forth in the forty-seventh annual report of the State Superintendent of Insurance, just issued. It states that the terminated policies are scheduled as follows:

	Number.	Amount.
Deaths	50,280	$123,052,831
Maturity	12,263	28,401,579
Expiry	94,203	171,800,983
Surrender	82,636	191,416,029
Lapse	315,854	452,709,491
Change	4,926	57,538,123
Not taken	96,987	170,831,828
Total	657,159	$1,196,501,744

The policy record for 1905, the industrial business not included, shows that the New York State companies issued 597,379 policies, insuring $966,848,898, and terminated 480,250 policies insuring $785,982,331, while the companies of other States issued 420,338 policies, insuring $766,252,613, and terminated 226,900 policies insuring $410,319,413. The aggregate of these figures is 1,017,717 policies issued, insuring $1,733,101,511, and 657,159 policies terminated, insuring $1,196,744,000.

On Dec. 31, 1905, the gross assets of the insurance companies doing business in this State were $2,651,316,714.08, an increase of $196,647,227.45, as compared with the previous year. Of this amount New York State companies have $1,590,990,206.98, an increase of $104,305,100.64. The aggregate of premium notes and loans showed an increase of $1,065,934.21 during 1905, while deferred and uncollected premiums have increased $1,850,700.25.

The liabilities of the New York State companies as reported are $1,368,242,050.96; companies of other States, $920,788,461.73. For New York State companies the gross surplus (including $3,965,000 of capital) is $84,804,500.28, special funds; $138,015,252.31; companies of other States, surplus, (including $7,975,500 of capital) is $88,152,885.64, special funds $31,385,150.73; aggregate surplus and special funds, $362,357,797.96.

The income account gives the New York State companies $361,744,172, an increase over 1904 of $17,278,887; the companies of other States, $257,681,206, an increase of $21,402,621. This makes the gross income $619,425,468, and the gross increase over the income of the preceding year $38,681,509. The net excess of income over disbursements for 1905 was $221,594,987.15, while in 1904 it was $200,694,283.18. The total premium income for 1904 was $469,542,922.04; for 1905, $492,532,465.91.

The disbursements of 1905 footed $397,830,481, an increase of $17,780,805, compared with the preceding year; $179,795,588.12 was paid for claims, $42,366,560.78 for lapsed and surrendered policies, $55,794,581.72 in dividends to policy holders, $1,021,836.27 on supplementary contracts not involving life contingencies, $833,366 in dividends to stockholders, $65,981,641.32 for commissions, $37,972,379.17 for salaries and medical examiners' fees, and $34,058,527.87 for miscellaneous purposes. This classification shows that $258,978,506.90 was paid to policy holders, while the cost of management, including dividends to stockholders, was $138,851,914.36.

The 42 casualty and fidelity companies reported assets on Dec. 31, 1905, to be $78,546,287.64; liabilities, except capital, $37,598,977.96; capital, $19,710,100; net surplus, $21,237,209.68; income, $48,335,214.11; disbursements, $42,349,166.20.

NO PEACOCK GEMS STOLEN.

Four Handkerchiefs and a Briar Pipe Found in Valet's Trunk.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Capt. James Egan of the Bureau of Detectives and a score of his men, who worked all day yesterday on the diamond robbery at the home of A. R. Peacock, are so disgusted to-day that they won't talk to each other. The alleged diamond robbery, resulting, as it was charged, in Fred Bennett, Peacock's valet, getting away with $50,000 worth of diamonds, has dwindled down until the net loss now represents four linen handkerchiefs, which Peacock bought in Paris; a briar pipe, of which Peacock was very fond, and half a dozen of Peacock's favorite brand of cigars.

Bennett's trunks were found at the Union Depot early this morning and taken to Police Headquarters. Then Peacock's private secretary, who had reported the robbery, was summoned. The trunks were opened amid an awful silence. Finally, at the bottom of one of them, carefully wrapped in a soiled shirt, were found the belongings of Peacock. The secretary gleefully pounced upon them, and after a while admitted that, so far as he knew, they were the only things that had been stolen.

Capt. Egan said a lot of things to the young man and then sent his tired detectives home.

NEW COTTON DEFIES PESTS.

Louisiana Board Believes It Can Stop Destruction by Boll Weevils.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton which is said to be immune from the attacks of the boll weevil and other like pests has been grown by the Louisiana State Crop Pest Commission. The new variety of the staple is known as Triumph cotton.

Entomologist Wilmot Newell of the commission has made public the result of experiments. For two years the commission has been experimenting on its farms in the Red River and the Mississippi bottom lands.

Mr. Newell, who returned from the Red River farm yesterday, says that the Triumph cotton planted there has now passed the stage where it can be damaged by the boll weevil, and has made more than a half bale to the acre, with prospects of still more. The drought of last month and the incessant rains of this month have had no bad effect on the growth of the plant. The bolls are extremely large, some of them being 5½ inches in diameter.

The experimental farm in the Mississippi bottom lands north of Baton Rouge is giving equally gratifying results with this variety of cotton.

Hotel Martinique Dining Rooms, B'way and 33d St. Same management as St. Denis Hotel.—Adv.

25 MAY BE DEAD IN WRECK.

Seaboard Air Line Trains in Collision in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 22.—Seaboard Air Line passenger train No. 44 was in collision with an extra freight train one mile west of Hamlet to-day, and from eighteen to twenty-five persons are reported to have been killed.

The dead and injured are being taken to Rockingham.

The wreck occurred at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The trains collided head-on. Engineer F. B. Lewis of Hamlet, and his fireman, Thomas Hill, were killed, and from eighteen to twenty-five passengers, most of them negroes, according to the reports received here, lost their lives, while the list of injured is reported to reach twenty or more.

Only a few of the dead have been identified. A special train was made up to carry the dead and injured to Rockingham. The wreck was caused by misunderstanding of orders. Both engines and nearly all the coaches and box cars were demolished. The track is completely blocked.

Hamlet is one of the principal stations on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Division of the Seaboard, and is 110 miles west of Wilmington.

NORFOLK, Va., July 22.—A dispatch received at the Seaboard Air Line general offices here says that so far 19 dead bodies and 23 injured persons have been taken out of the wreck at Hamlet, N. C.

Train 44 is a through train, north-bound from Florida to New York, passing Hamlet, which is a junction point.

ROCKEFELLER GOING TO OHIO.

Is Expected to Arrive at His Cleveland Home on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 22.—Unless his present plans are changed, John D. Rockefeller is coming to Cleveland to spend the latter part of the Summer. He is expected to arrive in Cleveland some time Saturday, over the Lake Shore Railway, accompanied by his physician, Dr. H. F. Biggar.

Great preparations are being made at Forest Hill for his return, after an absence of nine months.

LINER FINLAND UNDAMAGED.

Refloated Without Assistance, She Resumes Her Trip to New York.

DOVER, England, July 22.—The Red Star Line steamer Finland, Capt. Apfeld, which went ashore Saturday in the Scheldt, got off without assistance and arrived here to-day.

The Finland left Dover at 3:25 P. M. to-day for New York.

3 HURT ON SCENIC RAILWAY.

Car at Hartford Breaks Its Cable and Hurls Occupants Out.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—Three persons were injured, one it is thought fatally, by a car on the scenic railway in Luna Park here breaking from its cable and dashing backward down an incline and throwing the three occupants out.

The most seriously injured is William McGrath, who lies in the hospital here in an unconscious condition with a compound fracture of the skull. The others injured are Margaret Turner and John Youell. The former is suffering from a broken jaw and the latter from a broken rib.

JAPANESE AT ELMENDORF.

Two Tokio Boys Here to Study American Breeding Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22.—Two Japanese boys, sons of M. Hayshi of Tokio, have arrived here to work about the stables housing the famous Salvator, Star Ruby, Watercress, and other great horses at the Elmendorf Stud in order to learn the method of breeding thoroughbred horses.

They came to America with letters of introduction to James B. Haggin, and he sent them to his Kentucky farm. It is the wish of their father to establish a breeding stud in Japan and run it according to American ideas.

T. E. STILLMAN IS WORSE.

In Critical Condition, but Paris Doctors Hope for Recovery.

LISIEUX, France, July 22.—Thomas E. Stillman of New York, who was injured in an automobile accident here July 18, passed a restless night.

The surgical report this morning stated that his condition was very grave, serious internal complications having supervened, causing the greatest anxiety on account of the patient's age. During the day Mr. Stillman's condition continued critical, but late this evening the symptoms were more favorable. The doctors, after a consultation, considered the patient's recovery possible.

BOY CAMPERS DROWNED.

Heir to Fortune Dies in an Adirondack Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 22.—Howard Easton Smith, the 15-year-old son of Easton Smith of this city, was drowned Saturday in Indian Lake, in the Adirondacks. Dispatches say the body has been recovered and is on the way home. Charles Barker, 17 years old, of Bridgeport, is also said to have been drowned.

Both boys were with a party from Taft School which was summering in the woods. Young Smith would have inherited a large fortune from his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

WISHED HE'D DIE FIRST.

And Peter Girth, Volunteer, Has Died Before Bayonne Gets Paid Firemen.

When he heard a month or so ago that his city was about to install a paid fire department in place of the volunteer firemen Peter Girth of Bayonne, a former chief in the volunteer department and the oldest fireman in the city, said:

"I hope I'll die before I see a paid fireman in Bayonne."

He died yesterday. The paid department will not be installed until Sept. 3.

Girth was 80 years old. At one time he was Street Commissioner of Bayonne, and had the record of being the only man who ever did the work and still turned back a balance from the street fund to the City Collector. The year he did that, the Common Council reduced his salary for the next term.

RUSSELL SAGE DIES LEAVING $80,000,000

Famous Financier Borne Down by the Weight of His 90 Years.

A MARVELOUS MONEY GETTER

His Fortune So Invested That His Death Is Unlikely to Affect the Stock Market.

Russell Sage, nearly 90, and the possessor, according to general estimate, of a fortune of $80,000,000 or more, accumulated during a long career as one of the foremost figures in Wall Street finance, died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his country house, at Lawrence Beach, L. I. The cause of death was general debility and old age. On Aug. 4 he would have reached his ninetieth birthday.

Mr. Sage passed quietly away in a state of unconsciousness. By his bedside were Mrs. Sage, Col. J. J. Slocum, her brother; Dr. Theodore Janeway and Dr. Carl Schmuck, the physicians in attendance, and the trained nurse.

Mrs. Sage last night was reported to be bearing up well under her bereavement. She was a good deal worn by the strain of the last few days, but was calm and resigned. She is under the care of her own physician, Dr. B. Bryson Delavan of 1 East Thirty-third Street.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church, Far Rockaway. The burial will be at Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y.

Mr. Sage had been at Lawrence since July 3. He had not been in good health since the Spring and Mrs. Sage thought that the change to the sea air would do him good. No one supposed at the time that he left the city that he was near his end, and it was believed that he would quickly gain strength at his country house. The journey from New York was made by automobile, and the aged financier was attended by Dr. Theodore Janeway, Dr. Carl Schmuck, a local physician, and a trained nurse.

Mr. Sage Seemed to Improve.

The fatigue of the journey was borne very well and for a time Mr. Sage seemed greatly benefited by the change in his surroundings. The house at Lawrence Beach was excellently fitted for his needs. It has been in his possession for seventeen years, although it had not been used for four years.

It is large, bright, and airy. On every side are deep verandas which enabled Mr. Sage to get plenty of fresh air without exposure to the sun or wind. After his arrival at Lawrence he never actually left the house, but he moved about freely from room to room and spent hours every day sitting out in sheltered spots on the verandas.

For a time he seemed to be in better health and spirits. He took a great interest in the passing ships, and often called Mrs. Sage's attention to them, and he was always pleased to recognize any of his friends as they drove past on Ocean Avenue. He was under the constant care of Dr. Theodore Janeway, Dr. Edward G. Janeway, and Dr. Carl Schmuck. Among his other visitors was the Rev. Dr. Sage Mackay, pastor of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, of which Mr. and Mrs. Sage had been members for many years.

Mr. Sage had no idea that his end was near. Attacks of weakness had, however, warned those around him. A particularly severe seizure took place at 11:30 o'clock Friday night, and from that time he began to fail rapidly. Still he recovered consciousness. He was bright and cheerful on Saturday and continued to show interest in everything which went on around him.

Unconscious Sunday Morning.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning another attack came on, and he fell into a state of coma. Dr. Theodore Janeway was in the city, but was summoned at once, and the Rev. Robert G. Leeton, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Far Rockaway, was also sent for.

Mr. Sage never recovered consciousness, and in spite of a few moments of temporary rally passed away quietly in his sleep. It was a case of the wearing out of the body by old age.

Dr. Carl Schmuck spoke last night about Mr. Sage. He said that he was remarkably well preserved and retained his full height to the last.

The beginning of the end came when Mr. Sage caught a chill. He did not respond to stimulants, and serious developments at once ensued.

The End Was Painless.

"His end," said Dr. Schmuck, "was most natural. It was the burning up of the last drop of oil in the lamp, and there was absolutely none of the agony of dissolution. First Mr. Sage fell asleep; from sleep he passed into coma and from coma into death."

It was learned that for the last six months Mr. Sage had to some extent lost the power of maintaining a connected conversation. Still he could answer persons and was fully aware of what was going on around him. The presence of Mrs. Sage always gave him pleasure, and he was ever ready to welcome her with a smile and to take her by the hand.

From the time that Mr. Sage became

unconscious yesterday morning Mrs. Sage never left his side. For six long hours she sat by his bed, holding his hand and watching him draw his feeble breath. Dr. Schmuck was also constantly on watch, and felt from time to time the flutterings of the pulse. As it was evident that even the minutes were numbered, two of the servants, who had been with Mr. Sage for over twenty years, Delia and Rebecca, were summoned. They stayed until the last sign of life had flickered out and Dr. Schmuck had told Mrs. Sage as gently as possible that all was over.

Dr. Schmuck paid a tribute from his personal knowledge to Mr. Sage. He said:

Mr. Sage Not a Mean Man.

"It has often been alleged that Mr. Sage was a mean man. After many years of close association with him I can say this is not true. If he was careful of every expenditure it was because he was a man who realized the value of detail. He understood that every dollar has its value, and was consequently careful of how he spent even trifling sums.

"It was in his home and his own family circle that he appeared at his best. He was considerate of every one who came near him, and tried to save them trouble and inconvenience. I know that the misrepresentations of the newspapers and their lack of understanding of his point of view often hurt him deeply."

For some little time after the end the fact was not generally known. It was only when some of the neighbors, among whom are the Rhinelanders and the Beadlestons, called to inquire after the invalid that his death was publicly announced.

Sympathetic references to it were made last night by the Rev. Robert G. Leeton at the evening service of the First Presbyterian Church, Far Rockaway, and regret was expressed by the congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Sage have attended the church whenever they have been at Lawrence, and have contributed largely to the funds for the erection of the new church to which Mrs. Sage presented the bell.

Dr. Delavan was asked last night if he could say anything about Mr. Sage's will. He replied that he had no doubt that everything had been put in order and all business arrangements were completely made. Mr. Sage had not consulted a lawyer for some time, and so in all probability it will be found that he had made every preparation for his demise.

No Marked Upheaval Likely.

It is also probable, according to Dr. Delavan, that it has been so contrived that the death of the capitalist will not have any dangerous effect upon the stock market. In spite of the large loans that he had out it is not supposed that there will be any sudden calls made by the estate. The money will be withdrawn as the notes mature in the ordinary course of business. Dr. Delavan said he could not venture any estimate as to the extent or disposition of Mr. Sage's fortune, as he was always extremely reticent about his affairs, but he was quite sure they would be found in perfect order.

The pall bearers at the funeral to-morrow will be William P. Dixon of Chiselhurst, Abbett A. Brinckerhoff of Far Rockaway, George C. Rafe of Lawrence, M. P. Lawrence of Lawrence, A. J. Newton of Far Rockaway, John J. Lawrence of Lawrence, Franklin B. Lord, and Dr. Carl Schmuck. All of these were closely associated with Mr. Sage, and many of them are members of the church at Far Rockaway which Mr. Sage helped to organize.

His Will Made Years Ago.

The keenest interest is likely to be manifested in the disposition made by Mr. Sage of his large property. It was said yesterday that the financier made a new will several years ago, but not the faintest hint of its provisions is known even among his friends. There have not been wanting those, however, who have suggested that it may be a surprising document.

Among those who are most anxious to learn its provisions are many distant relatives of Mr. Sage in up-State counties. Some of these, it is known, are ready to make a contest, if there is even the faintest chance of their obtaining a share of the estate.

It is understood that not long ago he gave a power of attorney to his brother-in-law, Col. J. J. Slocum, for the purpose of lending out money. For this reason there will probably not have to be a calling of outstanding loans for the settlement of the estate. Moreover, there will be no difficulty experienced by those to whom he lent money against bonds in getting their collateral back if they need it before the estate is finally wound up.

WALL STREET'S VIEW OF IT.

Mr. Sage's Death Unlikely to Affect the Market Greatly.

Had Mr. Sage's death occurred at the culmination of a bull market, its effect in Wall Street might have been more serious. But a market which has just had a fall of a dozen to a score of points is pretty secure against a sharper shock than his departure is fitted to cause.

There are better reasons for this than the fact that he had practically retired from business for several years. He was never in business in the sense that Gov. Flower was. Mr. Sage's money has assisted manipulations, but, except in his earlier years, the conditions were those of safety for Mr. Sage, and he was not the manipulator. Neither is it likely that any pools will be embarrassed by withdrawal of his accommodations. There will be no meeting of the Clearing House to put Mr. Sage's house in order. Whatever loans he made—or rather any loans which were made for him—will cause no embarrassment for two reasons: The loans are so desirable that other lenders will be glad to replace them, and those accommodated by him are, of habit, spry upon their feet and ready for contingencies and application of the strict letter of the loan.

It is in this aspect of lender that Mr. Sage's death chiefly, if not solely is important to Wall Street. His business capacity was great of its sort, but it was not creative, so that nothing is lost which will cause intrinsic harm. No enterprise will be checked by his absence personally.

Mr. Sage was never a combiner like the elder Vanderbilt, nor a reorganizer like "the House on the Corner," nor a creator of an industry like Rockefeller or Belt. With them something more would die than the power to sign checks and make shrewd engagements. And yet it has just been seen that even the death of one of the men of the creative class, whose loss is irreplaceable, passed with hardly a ripple due to it, although the conditions were more favorable for trouble in London than here.

In another respect also there is likely to be a difference rather than a resemblance between the deaths of two men who died so closely together and whose names were synonyms for wealth. Belt's fortune, placed at a billion by irresponsible estimators before his death, shrunk to a half billion before his will was read, and his executors allow it to be understood that it may not much exceed $50,000,000. Mr. Sage's fortune is likelier to exceed expectation than to fall below it. And it will be good money, less easy to explain away.

It is true that here another surprise may be sprung, but it is unlikely, because Mr. Sage never understood modern high finance, and was unsurpassed as a judge of values, despite some recent hard experiences unworthy of his prime. But no one is in position to speak positively, for Mr. Sage never had a partner, and kept his own counsel with the completeness which that characteristic implies. He had been heard to say that he was worth scarcely $25,000,000, but those who heard him would have been glad to have possessed their estimate of the balance beyond his own calculation, which may have had reasons for its making. One who never overestimated the goods of others was not likely at least to overestimate his own.

There is a story that in one year Mr. Sage made $10,000,000 in puts and calls. It may be true, but the possibility of such a profit implies a possibility of corresponding losses. Some will recall more or less authentic accounts of expedients by which he avoided such bad bargains as even he sometimes made. That was a long time ago, before his business assumed its later characteristics when he left risks to others, and before the recent term of prosperity added great unearned increment to whatever anybody possessed.

Millions grow fast under such conditions, and Mr. Sage's millions are likely to be so highly liquid that Wall Street will give itself a minimum of anxiety as to how its affairs are mingled with Mr. Sage's.

MR. SAGE'S LONG LIFE.

Born in the Country's Infancy, He Achieved Power and Great Wealth.

Of all the very rich men in Wall Street in recent years, Russell Sage was reputed to be able to put his hands on more ready money in a shorter time than any other financier. Yet among them none shrank more instinctively from publicity.

While men who were no richer than he were engaged in spectacular enterprises, Mr. Sage was going quietly along, attending to his own business in his own way, collecting profits unostentatiously, and taking tribute from the very men who were deepest in the world of speculation.

Born in a wilderness, his childhood passed in poverty, and denied in early youth any but the commonest education, Sage was independently well-to-do at 20 years, a successful politician at 30, and a leader in Congress at 36.

Abandoning the political arena after his experience in Congress to return to the business world, he was within a few years of his death one of the powerful figures in the world of money and money's adventuring. How much he was worth when death came none may say definitely.

Had Perhaps $80,000,000.

Let half a dozen men, each of them reputed a judge of fortunes, make guesses as to the estate left by Mr. Sage, and the chances are that the estimates would vary anywhere from $50,000,000 to three times that sum. It will probably be found to be about $80,000,000.

It is almost impossible to draw a comparative picture of the conditions which surrounded Mr. Sage in early manhood and those of his declining years. He was born on Aug. 4, 1816, in the little settlement at Shenandoah, Verona Town-Township, Oneida County, New York. James Madison was then President of the United States, and the country had not recovered from the shock of the war of 1812. There was not a millionaire in the United States. There were no railroads, and little that would be classed to-day as machinery. There were no magazines and few newspapers. Only the larger cities, like New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, boasted libraries, and these were private.

When He Started Out in Life.

Russell Sage was 2 years old when the first steam power press was set in motion in this or any other country. The discovery of the first coal mine antedated his birth by but ten years. The first gas was manufactured in the year of his birth. He was 13 years old when matches were placed on the market. At that time he was a salesman in a country store run by his brother, and pins were worth $1 a paper.

He was 14 years old when the first railroad was built in the United States, and cast his first vote before the first steamship crossed the Atlantic. When he was a boy such cities as Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Detroit, Omaha, Nebraska, San Francisco, St. Paul, and hundreds of others more conspicuous were not in existence.

The boy, who little dreamed of the bewildering changes which were to take place, became before he died one of the master spirits in the world of finance and industrial and mechanical enterprises. The boy to whom the railroad came as a marvel bordering on the miraculous lived to become a heavy stockholder in a railroad mileage which would girdle the globe. No man ever lived who was a more active participant in changes so widespread and momentous as those which have been a part of the life of Russell Sage.

The ancestors of Mr. Sage were of Connecticut extraction. The family, on both sides, had been well established in that State for several generations. When the West began to attract the people of New England, among the first to respond to the call of the new country were his parents, Elisha Sage and Prudence Risley.

Elisha Sage was a man of parts. He had served through the war of 1812, and when he heard of the livelihood to be won by enterprise in the then unknown country he packed his belongings in an ox wagon and started out. He traversed the central part of New York and finally came to the little settlement of Shenandoah. There he stopped to rest, and there his son Russell came into the world.

The house in which he was born was torn down years ago, but the old barn attached to the place yet stands and has been used of late years as a tinker's shop. Two years later the family moved to Durhamville, and there, on a farm, Russell lived until he was 12 years old. His father died in 1854, after Russell had amassed more than $1,000,000 and had been twice elected to Congress.

Russell was the youngest of a family of six children, who drifted away from the farm while he was a child. From the time he grew old enough to work he was busy with those tasks which form part of the life of a boy on a farm, doing chores and such other duties as his strength permitted. Work agreed with him. His father was by no means a rich man, but he was able to take care of those dependent upon him, and the lad never lacked for creature comforts.

"While I was on the old homestead, though," Mr. Sage once declared to a friend, "I never remember seeing or handling money."

Saw the Building of the Erie Canal.

The event which made the first great impression upon the boy was the building of the Erie Canal. The State authorized the construction of the waterway in the year of his birth and the canal was completed when he was nine years old. It ran through Oneida County not far from the Sage farm.

"Whenever I had a chance," he was fond of saying in his later years, "I watched the men at work on it. Even as a child I had a great faith in the enterprise and a clear idea of its route and object. It was a red-letter day with me when they let the water into the ditch and I watched it rise to its level."

The interest taken by young Sage in this work undoubtedly had much to do with the close attention he paid to matters of transportation when he grew old enough to take part in the doings of the world himself.

Once in a while the boy made a trip to Oneida Lake, which was but a few miles from his home, and enjoyed a day's fishing. Recreation, however, was seldom sought by him. His thoughts were occupied with the more serious aspects of life. Sometimes he played ball with the boys of the neighborhood, but very seldom. As he was wont to explain after his name had become a household word, he never needed outdoor exercise while a youngster. The work he had to do gave him enough.

At the age of twelve, when most boys are at school or on the playground, he left the farm and went with his brother to Troy. While at home he had learned to read and write, but that was all he had been able to do in the way of educating himself.

Founded His Fortune on This Resolve.

"I do not recall that at this period of my life," Mr. Sage said on one of his recent birthdays, "I had any particular ambition. About the only thing I made up my mind to early was that I would not be a poor man. I said to myself I would succeed in whatever I undertook. I saw poverty all around me and dreaded it, adopting as my motto an old saying of my father's that 'any man can earn a dollar, but it takes a wise man to save it.' I saved the first dollar I ever earned, and from that time to this I have never owed a single cent that I was not ready to pay when it became due."

The brother by whom he was employed in Troy was Henry Risley Sage. His first wages were $4 a month and board. There was hard work and plenty of it for him to do. He was busy by 6 o'clock in the morning and was never at leisure before that hour in the evening. On Saturday nights he was often kept in the store until 12 o'clock. The building in which he worked yet stands at Hutton and River Streets, in Troy.

The Troy of that time was a straggling village. Instead of the huge factories which now line the Hudson there were a few wooden houses. New York City, now but a few hours removed, could then be reached only after a long and often a dangerous journey.

In those days Troy had achieved little more than the dignity of a trading post and outfitting station for those sturdy adventurers who were pushing West from New England.

Never Had a Boyhood.

"Boyhood?" once mused Mr. Sage, when he was asked for his reminiscences of that period of his career. "I don't suppose I ever had any. It was nothing but work. After I went into my brother's store I realized that I was lacking in education and determined to spend a part of my small earnings in attending night school. Of the $4 wages I got on the first of every month I paid $1.50 to my teacher. I soon learned bookkeeping and the more intricate problems in arithmetic. I managed to borrow some books on history and read all the papers I could get my hands on. I had no time for anything else."

The Sage store was an old-fashioned grocery, with a barroom attachment. The sale of liquor formed an important part of the business, and it was often Russell Sage's duty to tend bar. At the end of a year his wages were raised $2 a month. When he was 15 years old he was making $4 a week. He saved almost every cent.

Across the street from the store were two vacant lots, which he made up his mind to own. They cost him $200, which it had taken him several years to save. In this period of his activities he was something of a horse trader. Horses, as in all new lands, were in great demand, and there was no shrewder judge of horseflesh anywhere than the grocery clerk. He made more money with every deal and bought more land.

With some of his profits he bought a sloop, which he navigated from Troy to New York. He handled a lot of horses on commission, and landed them safely in this city. Here he disposed of them to advantage, studied market conditions, and sailed home with a cargo of provisions. The trip netted him $700, and he quit his clerkship as soon as he reached home, entering into partnership in a new store with another brother, Elisha Montague Sage. In less than two years he was able to buy his brother out.

In 1839 a temperance wave swept the country, and it was necessary to do away with the liquor end of his store. This reduced the profit of the business. He sold out at a good price, and found himself, at the age of 22, worth at least $25,000 in cash and owning several tracts of land, with two stanch sloops as another asset.

Did Not Drink or Smoke.

In all the time he had sold liquor he had never touched a drop himself. He had handled many a cigar and piece of tobacco across his counters, but he never smoked or chewed. It is related of him that on one occasion he attempted a cigar. It made him sick, and he never tried tobacco again in any form.

Finding himself, after having barely attained his majority, with what was in those days reckoned a fortune, with no expensive habits and possessing great frugality in the matter of his expenditures, he cast about him for some new line of activity. It was but an advancement along natural lines that he should enter into the commission business, with New York connections. In the course of a very short time the firm controlled several branches of trade not only in Troy, but in Albany.

As early as 1850 Russell Sage launched out on broader lines in the transportation business. In 1852, as a member of the Troy Common Council, he took a leading part in the sale of the Troy & Schenectady Railroad, then owned by the city, and which is now a part of the New York Central. A little later he became a large owner in the La Crosse Railroad, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

In his early life Mr. Sage was deeply interested in public life and took a prominent part in politics in New York State. While residing in Troy in 1845 he was an Alderman. Afterward, for seven years, he was Treasurer of Rensselaer County. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National Convention of the Whig Party and took a foremost part in nominating Gen. Zachary Taylor for the Presidency.

He was nominated for Congress in 1850, but was not elected. Two years later, however, he was successful at the polls, and in 1854 was re-elected by the overwhelming majority of 7,000 votes. After serving this term he decided that there was more future for him in business life than in the political world, and took no further part in public affairs.

More Ready Money Than a Bank.

"I keep more ready money at my command than any bank," was a favorite saying of Mr. Sage. That he kept a ready tongue as well was shown by an incident in his political career which he "got out of because it did not pay." It was in 1847, and it won for him the lasting friendship of Gen. Zachary Taylor, who afterward became President of the United States. The occasion was a banquet, and Mr. Sage publicly challenged the statement that the guest of honor, Gen. John A. Wood, "was the real hero of Buena Vista." He contended that the real Hero was Gen. Taylor.

In the National Convention of the Whig Party the next year Mr. Sage, after seeing that Mr. Clay was beaten for the Presidential nomination, supported Gen. Taylor and made the motion to have His nomination made unanimous. When Gen. Taylor was elected President one of the problems he had to face was the rivalry between the anti and pro-slavery leaders. The situation caused considerable friction over the nominations made by Senator Seward for important New York offices, and Mr. Sage went to Washington in the Senator's behalf. When he visited the President the friendship existing between them won a complete victory for Seward.

In Congress Mr. Sage served upon the Ways and Means Committee. He supported the Kansas and Nebraska bill and opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. It was through his efforts that the home of George Washington, at Mount Vernon, was taken in hand by the Government.

Sage Enters Wall Street.

About the beginning of the war, in 1861, he began to operate in Wall Street, and since 1863 he had been a resident of New York City. He obtained a seat on the Stock Exchange and soon became a power to be reckoned with in the financial world. He was closely associated with Jay Gould.

It would be hard to point to a man who took a greater part in the development of American railroads. During his career he achieved the Presidency of no less than twenty railroad corporations. He was long the only survivor of the original Board of Directors of the New York Central. He was connected in an official capacity, at one time or another, with the Iowa Central, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, Wabash, Texas & Pacific, Troy & Bennington, Troy & Boston, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Manhattan, and other railroads.

Other enterprises in which he had been active are the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Importers and Traders' National Bank, Western Union Telegraph, Gold and Stock Telegraph, International Ocean Telegraph, New York Mutual Telegraph, American Telegraph and Cable Company, Standard Gas Light Company, and the Fifth Avenue Bank. He was one of the founders of this bank—the only one living for several years prior to his death.

The first office Mr. Sage opened in New York was in William Street, where he started a business of dealing in railroad stocks, which he later extended until he dealt in nearly all of the stocks listed on the Exchange. He was the originator of the system of the sale of privileges, and became famous as a dealer in puts and calls. He was also a large lender of money to the men in the Street.

Caught in Grant & Ward Crash.

His success soon became proverbial. It is said of him that only once did he sustain any great loss in Wall Street. That loss is variously reported at from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000 at the time of the failure of Grant & Ward, in 1884. He was at his office the next morning at the usual hour and met his losses promptly and without a murmur.

One of the features of Mr. Sage's Wall Street career was his friendship with Jay Gould. However ruthless these two men were in their dealings with others, they were themselves the closest of friends.

Their trust in each other in their dealings was implicit. The fortune of either was ready to help the other out. Mr. Sage was the more astute of the two, in the opinion of many financiers. They were both promoters of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which was later merged with the Western Union.

The simplicity of Mr. Sage's life and the plainness of his dress were proverbial. It is said of him that the usual price he paid for his suits of clothes was $12, and that he regarded any expenditure for this purpose over that sum as rank extravagance. The plainest fare was good enough for him, and while he was making his thousands a day in the Street his luncheons cost no more than did those of his office boy.

Norcross Throws His Bomb.

On Dec. 4, 1891, a maniac attempted to kill Russell Sage in his office at 71 Broadway, which was on the site where now the Empire Building stands. The maniac was Henry L. Norcross of Somerville, Mass., whose identity, however, was not discovered for some time, and then by a reporter.

He attempted to effect his purpose by throwing to the floor a dynamite bomb which he had concealed in a black satchel which he carried. Norcross was blown to pieces. Mr. Sage's secretary, B. F. Norton, was also instantly killed, and Mr. Sage and eight others who were in the office were more or less seriously injured.

Among them was W. R. Laidlaw, Jr., a clerk for John Bloodgood & Co., the bankers, who asserted afterward in a number of suits which he brought against Sage that he had saved the banker's life because Sage, when he saw that Norcross was about to throw his bomb, interposed Laidlaw's body between himself and Norcross.

Laidlaw's suits, which were among the most celebrated ever tried in the courts here, were based upon the statement that Mr. Sage had placed his hand on Laidlaw's shoulder and swung him around so as to protect himself against the bomb-thrower. It was contended that this constituted an assault, for which the banker was liable.

Norcross, who gave the name of Wilson at the time, entered the banker's office shortly after noon. He sent his card in to Mr. Sage, and the latter came out of his private office, where he was in conference with his broker, and talked to the man in the public office.

Not much more than a sentence had been uttered by Norcross before Mr. Sage saw that he was in the presence of a lunatic. As he tried to edge away the man handed to him a typewritten statement in which he said that unless $1,200,000 was handed to him at once he would blow up the building with dynamite, and kill every one in it. Mr. Sage, from his own testimony afterward, said that he did not believe the man really meant to do any harm, and so he waved him off as he had done other cranks in times past. As he did so Norcross cried: "Well, then, here goes!" and, raising his arm high in the air, threw his satchel to the floor.

The Office Was Wrecked.

Instantly there was a terrific report, and the office was a wreck. Norton, the secretary, was blown clear through the window and landed in the street below. Of the others, Laidlaw was the most seriously injured. His flesh was lacerated by splinters and flying glass, and he was badly cut about the head. He is lame to this day from the effects of the injuries he received. A reporter traced Norcross by means of a button from his clothing bearing the name of his tailor.

When Laidlaw brought his suit against Mr. Sage Joseph H. Choate appeared as his counsel, and the cross-examination to which he subjected Mr. Sage is still the talk of the lawyers and others who were present. Mr. Choate himself described it as "skinning an intellectual eel."

The action was for $50,000, and was non-suited at first on a technicality. The Appellate Division ordered a new trial, and $25,000 was awarded to Laidlaw. Mr. Sage appealed, and another trial was ordered, when Laidlaw got $45,000. This was again set aside by the courts, and the case was never brought up again.

Sage is said to have sworn that he would never pay Laidlaw a cent, and that he would keep the litigation in the courts as long as he lived rather than pay any damages. The suit, of course, dies with him.

Mr. Sage was twice wed. His first wife, whom he married in 1841, died in 1867. She was Maria Winn, daughter of Moses L. Winn of Troy. In 1879, two years after the death of his first wife, he married Margaret Olivia Slocum, daughter of Joseph Slocum of Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Sage is descended from Col. Henry Pierson of Sag Harbor, N. Y., whose name is identified with the first measures, about 1847, for the establishment of the public school system.

Mrs. Sage, who survives, is a graduate of the Troy Female Seminary, founded by Emma Hart Willard. One of the finest buildings connected with any educational institution of its kind in the country is the dormitory of the seminary, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Sage in 1895 and known as Sage Hall.

The gift of this dormitory was one of the few with which Mr. Sage's name has been identified. He was not known as a generous man, and the charities to which he subscribed were not numerous. At the time of his death he was connected with these companies in the capacity shown:

Mr. Sage's Many Interests.

Albia & Centreville Railroad Company, President, Treasurer, and Director.
American Telegraph & Cable Company, Director.
Chattanooga Southern Railroad, Director.
Consolidated Coal Company, St. Louis, Director.
Empire & Bay State Telegraph Company, President and Director.
The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, Director.
The Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, Director.
The Importers & Traders' National Bank, Director.
The International Ocean Telegraph Company, Director.
The Iowa Central Railway Company, Director.
The Lookout Fuel Company, Director.
The Manhattan Railway Company, Director.
The Minnesota Railway Construction Company, Director.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Director.
The New York Mutual Telegraph Company, Director.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Director.
The Poughkeepsie & Eastern Railway Company, President and Director.
The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, Director.
The Shore Line Railway, New Brunswick, Director.
The Texas & Pacific Railway Company, Director.
The United States Guarantee Company, Director.
The Wabash Railway Company, Director.
The Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Company, Director.
The Western Union Telegraph Company, Director.

Mr. Sage was not a believer in clubs. The only organizations on which his name ever figured in the membership list are the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Society of the Genesee.

AN EMPLOYE'S REMINISCENCES.

Police Sergeant McAdam Tells of Mr. Sage's Former Lunch Parties.

Police Sergt. James McAdam of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was grieving over the death of Russell Sage last night. The Sergeant believes himself the possessor of the only autograph recommendation ever written by Mr. Sage. He pulled the letter—a yellow and faded bit of paper—out of his desk and told this little preliminary story about it:

Before he joined the force McAdam was for several years in Mr. Sage's employ. In 1897, being then a Sergeant at the Elizabeth Street Station, with a good record behind him, McAdam asked the Police Commissioners for promotion to a Captaincy.

"What recommendations have you" the Commissioners asked.

"Well, I have a letter from Russell Sage," answered the Sergeant, producing his prize.

"Let us see this marvel," demanded Theodore Roosevelt and Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who were members of the board. "You're the only man in America who ever got such a letter from Russell Sage."

McAdam was told later that had his application been put in a day earlier he would have obtained his Captaincy. For Mr. Sage, not content with his general letter of recommendation, which he had written years before for McAdam, also wrote personally to Gen. Grant in his interest.

"I expected Fred to stand by me better than that," McAdam reports Mr. Sage as having said when told of the action of the commission. Ulysses S. Grant was a constant visitor at the old Sage offices at 80 Broadway.

McAdam's letter, written on cheap letterhead such as one sees in small village grocery stores, is dated Sept. 14, 1881, and is as follows:

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have known James McAdam, the bearer of this, for several years past, and have always considered him honest, capable, and efficient as an assistant broker. I think he could and would adapt himself to any business he would undertake. I therefore cheerfully recommend him to any one in need of such a young man. RUSSELL SAGE.

"I remember," said McAdam last night, "a room on the fourth floor of the building which used to be at 80 Broadway, into which no man ever went when Russell Sage was there except myself, Jay Gould, Cyrus W. Field, J. R. Dillon, Washington E. Connor, and Giovanni Morosini. I never stayed in there long at a time.

"It was the room in which the six men named had luncheon served every day between 1 and 2 o'clock, or where they served them themselves, rather. For no waiter was ever allowed in that room while the picnic was on.

"A caterer each day stocked the room with materials for luncheon. Then the six men came in, closed the doors, and for an hour waited upon themselves, like boys on a hunting expedition. Now and then Ulysses S. Grant or some other very good friend of the six would be asked to join them.

"How did I get in? At that time I was an assistant broker, and my brother and I did considerable work for Mr. Sage. Five of the financiers apparently forgot the market for the time being when they went into their banquet room; they rarely wanted to know the ups and downs in prices on 'Change between 1 and 2 o'clock. But the sixth never forgot it. And he was Russell Sage, of course. It was my business to bring to him the market changes in that hour and to run back to his chief broker with his orders.

"The door being always locked, I had a signal tap that called Mr. Sage to open it. He'd always drop his knife and fork immediately to study the noted market changes. Sometimes he'd casually mention a change to the others. But when he penciled his orders at the bottom of the letter to his chief broker he'd screen what he wrote with his hand, like a gambler hiding his cards.

"That was always a signal for a little quiet fun for the others. Jay Gould would wink at Fields, and all the others would grin. But they'd never laugh out. And when Mr. Sage had sealed his orders and picked up his knife and fork once more the faces of the five wore no trace of the smiles that had just left them.

"After the six had finished and had left the room the caterer and his men would come in and clear up the debris. Then the room would be closed until the next day.

"Those waiterless lunches went on as long as I worked down there as an assistant broker, which was until 1881, when there came an absolute stagnation of business with the death of Garfield. Then I left the business for the police force. But the lunches of the six kept on for some time after that. I don't know just how long."

It is evident from the manner in which he talks of his former employer that Sergt. McAdam regarded Mr. Sage as a high model in the stock world, a model it behooves all ambitious and sensible young brokers to study. And McAdam studied Mr. Sage. The financier's smile was a rare and a baffling thing to the young broker. "He never did anything more than smile," says McAdam.

"It was no effort for me to be quiet, uncommunicative, mysterious, and never to exaggerate," the Sergeant continued. "It was natural for me to talk slowly—and seldom. But Mr. Sage's smile—I could never get onto that.

"Not that it was a freakish smile. It was just like that of anybody else—a little drier, perhaps—only I never could tell when to put it on. Downtown Mr. Sage rarely smiled except when he lost, and not always then. I remember once or twice when he smiled because he won. But you never could tell exactly what his smile meant, nor when it would come. Others might well have thought him greatly pleased with the world and fortune's treatment of him, when in fact he was raging within himself."

"Was his smile good to look at?" was asked.

"Yes, if you didn't know what it meant."

WATTERSON TALKS OF HIM.

Doesn't Think He Was Mean, and Expects His Will to be a Surprise.

Henry Watterson, a lifelong intimate friend of Russell Sage, was informed of his death by a TIMES reporter last night at the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

"I knew Russell Sage from my early boyhood," said Mr. Watterson. "When he first came to Congress from the Troy district, a very rugged pine knot apparently from the backwoods, with a young wife, he lived at Willard's Hotel, where my father's family made their abode.

"I called him 'Uncle Russell' from the time I was 12 or 13 years old until I last saw him ten or twelve years ago. During the Presidency of Dr. Green in the Western Union Telegraph Company—that is, for twelve or fifteen years—I constantly met him at luncheon. He was always the same exuberant, affectionate, and apparently simple-minded man I had known in my childhood.

"I never asked him for any money. I never had any business dealings with him, but his public character with respect to money has always been a mystery to me. I can not and do not believe that Russell Sage, in his nature, was what we are used to calling a mean man. I prefer to believe that he was an eccentric man, performing through his whole life a gigantic joke upon public opinion, which he disdained, and it is my belief—anyhow, it is my hope—that his will will be the greatest joke because it will be the greatest surprise of all."

Your Funds

awaiting investment will draw interest if left with us in the interim.

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HARLEM BRIDGE RUNAWAY.

Tug Scares Coach Horses and Three Persons Are Injured.

A policeman, a driver, and an occupant of a coach were injured yesterday afternoon when a team attached to a closed carriage ran away on the Willis Avenue bridge across the Harlem River.

The coach contained George Kelly, his wife, and three small children, and was driven by Theodore Napp of 2,667 Second Avenue. The harness broke while the carriage was crossing the bridge and Napp stepped down to mend it. A tug passing under the bridge blew its whistle and the animals bolted, knocking down the driver and severely injuring him.

The horses ran down to 123d Street, and on the way Kelly tried to stop them. He fell and was bruised. Policeman Kingsbon of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station jumped on the back of the coach at 124th Street and managed to climb on the roof. He then got into the driver's seat and grabbed the reins, bringing the horses to a stop. His hand was badly cut.

NEARLY LOST SAVING BABY.

Mrs. Maynard, Who Cannot Swim, Jumps In After Her Daughter.

Mrs. William D. Maynard, who is stopping at the Classon Point Hotel, in the Bronx, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday as the result of her efforts to rescue her two-year-old daughter Katherine, who had fallen overboard from the hotel pier. Although Mrs. Maynard succeeded in keeping herself and the child afloat until help reached them, she was in a serious condition last night as the result of the shock. The child is none the worse for her experience.

Mrs. Maynard and her daughter had walked out to the end of the 200-foot pier when some one called to her. As she turned she let go the child's hand, and her little daughter slipped off the end of the pier into the water. Several men who saw the accident made no attempt at a rescue, and so Mrs. Maynard, who cannot swim, jumped overboard without hesitation. The tide runs strongly at this point, and she had much difficulty in keeping herself and the baby afloat until Cornelius Quinn, a lifesaver stationed at the near-by bathing beach, launched a boat and dragged the almost unconscious woman and baby into it.

HISTORIC HOTEL TO GO.

Pettit's Hotel Once Sheltered Washington—Owners In Dispute.

Pettit's Hotel, at Jamaica, L. I., which in its day sheltered George Washington and other noted men, has been sold and is to be torn down to make way for business buildings.

The building was sold to one person and the land to Van Sicklen Brothers. Stephen Van Allen bought the hotel, and an arrangement was made whereby the building was to stand for a certain length of time. It had a saloon license, and Van Allen rented the building to Paul Gesche. He conducted the place until a short time ago, when he moved out, owing to the license being taken away by Van Allen.

While they were wrangling Van Sicklen Brothers, owners of the land, levied on the building, because it had not been removed according to contract.

Henry Whitehouse has the contract to tear down the hotel, but cannot touch it, and there appears to be no way to settle the misunderstanding except by an appeal to the courts.

GORHAM CO. CHANGES PLAN.

Stockholders to Vote on Abandonment of Union with Silversmith Co.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, July 22.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Gorham Manufacturing Company has been called for Aug. 1 to consider the abandonment of the proposition to unite the Gorham Company and the Silversmith Company of New York.

The notice of the meeting sent to the stockholders by Secretary J. F. P. Lawton is accompanied by a circular explaining that this course is advised by the company's attorneys, also that negotiations are under way for the sale of the stock in other companies owned by the Gorham at a figure approximating $1,627,440.

This plan of procedure is due partly to the decision of the United States court enjoining the Directors of the Gorham Company from the proposed action.

H. Guggenheim Accused of Speeding.

Fifteen-year-old Harry Guggenheim of the well-known Guggenheim family was arrested on the Richmond Road, in Staten Island, late yesterday afternoon, charged with driving an automobile at a rate of forty miles an hour. His brother Edward, who was in the machine, gave $100 bail for him. They were on their way from Manhattan to the Summer home at Elberon, N. J.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:15 A. M.—2,093 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
1:20 A. M.—309 East Houston Street; Jacob Held; damage, $5.
2:40 A. M.—44 West Sixty-second Street; White Motor Car Company; loss trifling.
3:20 A. M.—165 Lenox Avenue; owner unknown; loss, $500.
10:35 A. M.—23 Pitt Street; Jacob Kusensky; loss trifling.
12:45 P. M.—1,462 Amsterdam Avenue; William Kirchues; damage, $50.
1:30 P. M.—31 West Third Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
3 P. M.—1,764 First Avenue; Harry Shapiro; loss trifling.
3:50 P. M.—1,725 First Avenue; owner unknown; loss trifling.
8:40 P. M.—61 Cortlandt Street; Kalil Restaurant Company; damage trifling.
8:50 P. M.—3 West Forty-second Street; W. G. White; damage, $1,500.
9 P. M.—162 Essex Street; Herman Kuffman; damage, $100.
9:20 P. M.—47 Broad Street; Francis Fitch; damage, $5,000.
9:50 P. M.—987 Eighth Avenue; John Reisenweber; damage slight.

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SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A delightful addition to the bath in warm and sweaty weather.

Invigorating in hot climates.

Allays the irritation caused by mosquito bites and for a thousand other useful household purposes.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

AT GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS, 25c. PER LARGE BOTTLE.

Scrubb & Co., Limited, 405 Greenwich St., N. Y.

English

LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York

Tenement or Sea Breeze? Will you answer this question for

$2.50 One Week — A teething baby? An overtaxed mother? An underfed shopgirl? A sick seamstress? A weak school child? A failing grandmother?

$125 — 500 mothers and children for one glorious day?

Let us tell you ways to buy happiness with $1—$5—$25—$50—$100—$1,000 for the suffering poor of 3,000 families known to us to-day. R. S. Minturn, Room F, 105 East 22d St., will acknowledge gifts and answer inquiries.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor 1843 1906

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316 Broadway

FLYING AUTO'S GEAR BROKE.

Cause of Accident in Which New Yorkers Were Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 22.—It was learned to-day that broken steering gear was the cause of the automobile accident near here last night, in which several New Yorkers were injured. The machine was going along at a fast pace when the gear gave way, and Lewis Southwick, a Harvard student, who was driving it, was unable to stop it before it pitched over at the side of the road. All the occupants were afterward found unconscious.

William F. Mason of 140 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, who had several bones broken, was doing well in the Thrall Hospital to-day. No internal injuries have developed.

The others who were in the machine were Francis H. Southwick of 81 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, whose son was driving the machine; William Mason, a shipping merchant, of 166 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and Randolph Caplin, a friend of young Southwick. None of them was seriously hurt, and all are at the Red Swan Inn, at Warwick.

LIGHTNING KILLS FIVE.

Score of Persons Also Injured In Grandstand at a Ball Game.

MANITOWOC, Wis., July 22.—Five persons were killed and more than a score injured this afternoon by

BENDER AND PRESCOTT GUILTY, MAY BE REMOVED

Civil Service Board Reports on Political Assessment Charges.

FINDS LAW WAS VIOLATED

Fiscal Supervisor and Deputy Received Contributions from Employes—Passage of White Bill Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 22.—Fiscal Supervisor Harry H. Bender has been found guilty of violating the provisions of the State civil service relative to political assessments, and his Deputy, Herbert F. Prescott, of having disregarded certain prohibitions of the law, by the State Civil Service Commission, composed of Charles F. Milliken, Roscoe C. E. Brown, and John E. Kraft.

On June 22, 1905, the State Civil Service Commission received from the New York Civil Service Reform Association a request to conduct an investigation relative to the enforcement of Section 24 of the civil service law in the Department of the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities. Mr. Bender fought the Civil Service Commission when it undertook the investigation, contending that the commission did not have the power to investigate, and that if a crime had been committed it was the duty of the District Attorney to proceed. The matter was taken to the Court of Appeals, where the contention of the Civil Service Commission that it had the power to conduct an investigation was upheld.

As the result of that investigation the State Civil Service Commission finds that the law was violated, and has set forth the facts in a lengthy report to Gov. Higgins.

Edwin A. Doty, who was transferred to another department from Mr. Bender's at reduced pay after he had refused to contribute to the campaign fund, furnished the evidence on which the Civil Service Association caused the investigation to be undertaken. The report states that on behalf of Mr. Bender and Mr. Prescott evidence documentary and oral was submitted to show the animus on the part of Mr. Doty in making the complaint and to prove that the proceedings begun by the Fiscal Supervisor for his removal were not due to his refusal to make a political contribution, but to incompetency and annoying personal traits.

The commission says that "with that phase of the matter" it has no concern. "The Civil Service Commission consented to the transfer of Mr. Doty to the Department of Agriculture, thus terminating by consent of all parties removal proceedings. The causes which may have led to the complaint are not material to the issue."

The counsel for Mr. Bender and Mr. Prescott in their briefs attack the credibility of Mr. Doty and lay great stress upon the contradictions between his testimony and that of ex-Assemblyman Thompson and Senator L'Hommedieu. The difference, the commission says, does not seem significant upon examination. No denial was made to Mr. Doty's testimony that Mr. Prescott repeatedly asked him for a contribution.

Counsel for Messrs. Bender and Prescott urged that the acceptance of contributions voluntarily placed in their hands in their office did not violate the law, since they did not "receive" them within the meaning of that word as used in the statute, but acted as mere agents of the contributors. To this the commission says:

> But can it be said that Mr. Bender and Mr. Prescott had no more to do with the handling of the public employes' money than a mere messenger might have done? Mr. Bender, as the Treasurer of the County Committee, was an official agent of the political body for whose benefit the contributions were made, and hence cannot be considered the mere agent of the other party to the transaction. He was not in any sense the banker of his subordinates. * * * Mr. Bender was the superior of the contributor, with power to dismiss him, and as he did not distribute money in his hands according to the subordinate's definite order, but received from the subordinate checks which he indorsed and deposited, and the disposition of the proceeds was completely in his power from the time he took the checks. So far as any evidence of instruction or agency goes, he might have given the money to the County Committee instead of to the State Committee.
>
> As for Mr. Prescott, the theory of passive agency scarcely holds. * * * Mr. Prescott was not acting as an agent of the contributors when he approached them, and gave notice of the contributions being in order, and even gave his own receipt for money. It is to be noted, however, that the present record fails to show whether or not he received in his office the particular contributions which he solicited.

The commission points out that it has no power to enforce the law, and that its duty has been performed when it has investigated and reported its findings to the Governor, with whom the power of removal rests.

"With reference to the law itself," it continues, "study of its practical operation shows that though the salutary provisions of the statute are sweeping, the discovery of violations or evasions is not easy. Therefore, the commission calls attention to the recommendation of its last annual report and to the bill in accordance therewith introduced into the Legislature by Senator White and Assemblyman Prentice, providing for an annual statement by civil servants of their political contributions to enable the public to know if Government departments are being exploited and fixed proportions of salaries collected from large bodies of public employes.

"The enactment of such a measure would efficiently supplement the law's provision against the assessment of such employes for political purposes, and would act as a safeguard against any wholesale collection of assessments, however disguised."

It is believed, now that Mr. Bender cannot resign his office, the report having been handed to the Governor, and that the only thing that the Governor can do is to remove him.

Mr. Bender was appointed Fiscal Supervisor on June 9, 1902, when the office was created by Gov. Odell. It was this appointment which created the breach between ex-Gov. Odell and Republican Leader Barnes of Albany. The salary of the office is $6,000, and the term five years.

OUT AGAINST HAFFEN.

Michael Hecht Wants to be Leader in the Thirty-third District.

At a meeting at 830 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, last night, Michael Hecht announced his intention of being a candidate for the leadership of the Thirty-third Assembly District, Borough President Haffen's own. Michael Garvin is now the leader. Hecht is making a campaign against "one-man power" in the Bronx. A committee was appointed empowered to seek headquarters for the Hecht boom:

For Places in the Civil Service.

The State Civil Service Commission will hold examinations in all parts of the State on Aug. 18 for a number of important positions. The last day for filing applications for these positions is Aug. 13. The commission has been unable to obtain a sufficient number of eligibles for assistant civil engineer, leveler, trained nurse, and woman officer, and qualified applicants for these positions have an excellent chance of appointment, the Chief Examiner at Albany says. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Chief Examiner of the State civil service at Albany.

Sailor Drowned Off Yacht Yacona.

Max Lenton, a German sailor, fell off the yacht Yacona of the Columbia Yacht Club yesterday, and was drowned. The yacht was anchored at the foot of West Sixty-eighth Street. The owner of the yacht is H. Clay Pierce.

Shirt waist ruffs, 35c.
BEAUTIFUL waist adornments in daintily designed patterns on fine, sheer lawn—complete assortments — prices 35c., 50c., 59c., 69c., 75c. up to 95c.

Toilet specials
JUST what you want for Summer use. Note the extremely low prices:—
Idealia Florida Water—price for oz. bottle....35c
Roger & Gallet's Rice or Talcum Powder—pkg. 14c
Roger & Gallet's Extracts—all odors—at, per oz 52c

Dress shields, 3 prs. 25c
PRINCESS BRAND dress shields—pure white—long or short flap—guaranteed washable and impervious—in Notion Dept.— 3 pairs for..... 25c

Pillow cases at 9c
BARGAINS of great interest to hotels and furnished room houses:—
8,500 Pillow Cases; hemmed, 45x36; formerly 12c. to 16c.; reduced to close at. 9c
59c. Bed Sheets, size 9-4; reduced to close at. 49c

Golf nets—2 for 25c
BALANCE of great purchase of hand-made large golf nets, all colors, on sale in the notion department to-day at 2 for..... 25c

Remarkable July Clearance bargains

Store closes at 5:30 P. M. daily—Saturdays at 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Radical price cutting Before inventory

Sale of women's white net and point d'esprit dresses at $15.
OF course it's only during a July clearing sale that you can secure such stylish dresses at so low a figure, but the lines are broken, and the rule of the house is, reduce the price and close out broken lines and odd lots regardless of loss.

125 $25 dresses in this lot at $15.—There's nothing more comfortable and dainty for midsummer wear than a dress of white net or point d'esprit, and this lot includes the most desirable styles of the season—made with fancy silk ribbon belts and trimmed in fine lace and insertion—regular $25 grade at $15. Third Floor. $15

Women's $21 two-piece dresses, $10.
An immense assortment—perhaps 200—fine two-piece dresses—white sheer lawns, figures, organdies, dimities—trimmed in lace insertion and edging.... $10

$15 linon & rep coat suits, $7.50—Smart little Eton models—plainly tailored or trimmed with applique lace, in white and colors.

Up to $65 suits and dresses, $25—Just a few gowns and suits remaining at this wonderful reduction—some slightly soiled from handling; others discontinued models from early in season, and a few are odd samples. Suits that sold up to $65 at $25.

4.50 shirt waist dresses at 1.95
Lot of fine white lawns and dimities and a few chambrays—various style trimmings.

Women's 3.95 skirts at 2.50
At a price at which any woman can use several. In fine white English rep—excellent model.

2,500 yards 36-inch black taffeta, 69c.
FIRST lot we offered at this figure went so quickly that we hastened to secure the balance of the maker's stock—some 2,500 yards. Main Floor.
They're really wonderful values, for they're a full yard in width—highly finished and rich black—recommended for wear. The regular price is $1 per yard, but owing to a few imperfections, such as a dropped thread or something of that kind, that does not injure the wearing quality, we secured them at slightly more than half price— 69c 69c

27-inch $1 black peau de cygne, 79c.
Most desirable black silks for waists and dresses—highly finished—fine black.

19-inch black guaranteed taffeta, 50c.
New, perfect silks—"Wear guaranteed" woven or selvedge—75c. grade.

24-inch imported black foulard, 59c.
For cool Summer dresses—highly finished—rich, jet black—splendid value.

July clearing sale of dress goods.
EVERY piece in our entire stock from which a single yard has been sold goes into this sale at greatly reduced prices. It's the most radical clearance ever attempted in the dress goods line, Additional counter space secured and an extra large force of salespeople to help wait on the customers promptly. Main Floor.

45c **65c all wool plaid and check suitings at 45c** Wide range of all the richest color combinations of the season. Neat plaids, broken checks, invisible overplaids in the popular gray worsteds. 45c

59c plain English mohairs at 39c. | 65c to 75c dress goods, yard 39c.
TWO EXCEPTIONAL OFFERS IN DESIRABLE BLACK DRESS GOODS.
65c all wool Panama and serge, 39c. | $1.50 unfinished worsteds, 89c.

Clearing sale of shirt waists, 50c
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY Waists that we have decided to close out at a loss—a variety of good styles, all of which sold for more than double. Second Floor.

140 tailored shirts, long sleeves, linen color percale and a number of lawn waists—1.25 to 1.75 grades to close at 50c.

Fine linon lawn and batiste waists
With three rows of very fine embroidery—collar and cuffs of embroidery—three-quarter sleeves—specially priced for the July sale at 1.50

Batiste waists at $1.98
Elaborately trimmed with val. lace and tucks, several styles—made to sell for a great deal more but it's clearing up time and all go 1.98

General clearance muslin underwear, house gowns, sacques & infants' wear
LOWEST prices of this great clearing sale to-day—final reductions to dispose of all the broken lines, odd lots and all soiled and mussed garments. Cost of materials and making not covered. Immense lots, including all kinds of muslin underwear, house gowns, sacques, infants' and women's garments. Second Floor.

19c for regular 29c. CAMBRIC DRAWERS—made with full hemstitched ruffles.

39c for 75c. CORSET COVERS—fine nainsook, with laces, beading, ribbon.

25c for 39c. Nainsook CORSET COVERS—with rows of lace insertion and edges, beading and ribbon,

50c for $1 CORSET COVERS.

98c for $1.50 NIGHT GOWNS, CORSET COVERS and DRAWERS.

1.25 for $1.75 NIGHT GOWNS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS & SKIRTS.

75c. SKIRTS for 59c

Petticoats.
98c for $1.50 WASHABLE PETTICOATS; best ginghams and chambrays; circular flounces; bias strappings and tucks; plain colors and pretty stripes.
$1.25 wash skirts; best gingham; bias strappings; to close..... 75c
$2.50 heatherbloom percaline petticoats; two tucked ruffles, with tucks above; black only..... 1.75
$2.75 heatherbloom taffeta skirts; cluster of tucks; extra dust ruffles; gray, navy, black; white..... 1.98

Infants' wear.
25c. for 39c. infants' slips of nainsook.
65c. for $1 infants' nainsook slips.
50c. for children's lawn dresses.
68c. for $1 children's colored dresses.
$1 for $1.50 children's Russian dresses.
50c. for 75c. children's wash hats.
50c. for children's Dutch bonnets.
12c. for children's 19c. drawers.
25c. for children's cambric drawers.
25c. for children's skirts of muslin.
59c. for children's night gowns.

Dressing sacques.
75c. DRESSING SACQUES, in pretty lawns—figures and designs—reduced to close at. 29c
$1.25 long kimonos of figured and striped lawns..... 69c
$1.50 dressing sacques of colored Swiss and lawn—some lace trimmed..... 89c
$2.95 negligees of figured lawns—embroidery trimmed—good models 1.98
$3.95 house gowns of colored lawns—dainty flowered effects... 2.95

Great Sale of $1 Belts at 25c.
ALL previous belt sales are dwarfed by comparison with this purchase sale of a surplus stock of 50c., 75c. and $1 belts at 25c.

Several thousand belts turned over to us by a maker of national fame at less than cost of production—the very latest styles at a fourth and a half the regular price. Main Floor.

The most fashionable belts of the season are offered you in this sale—leather belts—kidskin belts—silk belts in black, white, brown, tan, patent leather and suede—many with fancy buckles and back pieces to match. It's the best opportunity of the year, and we expect to sell the entire vast collection to-day. 25c

Belts to match any color shade
of gown—not an undesirable style in this entire collection. No cheap belts in the lot—grades ranging from 50c., 75c. up to $1—all marked at the one price..... 25c

Silk & cotton wash goods
NEVER in our experience have we ever offered such values as these at 12½c. To be sure it is a remnant sale—but the assortment of fabrics and colors is as complete as if you had selection from a regular stock, and pieces run from two yards up to ten, with many alike. Don't miss this great saving. The lot consists of Main Floor.

15,000 yards, in plain and fancy colors, 12½c | Silk Printed Organdies, Silk Warp Eoliennes, Silk Warp Jacquards, Half Silk Checks, Half Silk Crepe de Chines, Silk Mulls. | 15,000 yards, 20c. to 50c. value, at 12½c

25c. White Poplinette reduced to, per yard, 15c.
3,500 yards of white poplin, soft finish—one of the most popular white dress fabrics of the season for waists and dresses—25c. quality for to-day's selling—yard..... 15c

Elbow length gloves, $1.
ALL fashionable garments for women are made with short sleeves—and you MUST have long gloves or be conspicuously out of style. Main Floor.

Notwithstanding the prevailing scarcity, we have just secured a large purchase considerably under price, and because of our policy of sharing every advantage with our customers we place them on sale at but a slight advance over cost to us. $1

Imported silk lace, taffeta and mercerized gloves—
white and every desirable shade for Summer wear—FULL ASSORTMENT IN ALL SIZES—sold elsewhere at $1.50 and $2.00—special for to-day at, per pair..... 1.00

Great embroidery sale.
JUST when we thought we had about reached the end of the most remarkable series of embroidery sales ever enjoyed by the people of New York comes this purchase of 15,000 yards, the entire surplus stock of a large St. Gall house.

The importer who contracted to dispose of the maker's overstock found it impossible to handle the goods so late in the season, and turned them over to us at the Custom House. No finer embroideries made, including dainty embroidered bands up to 9 inches wide in the latest effects of baby Irish, English eyelet and Oriental embroidery, suitable for trimming waists, costumes, white jackets, etc., in three lots. Regular 50c., 65c. and 75c. grades, at, yd..... 39c 48c., 39c. and 29c. 29c

5,000 yards allovers and waistings.
Every desirable style of the season. Patterns suitable for waists, embroidery jackets and boleros, emb. hats, &c., 98c., $1.48, $1.98 grades.....59c., 98c. 1.48

1.50 embroidered flouncings at 95c. Main Floor.
27 inch widths for children's dresses and flounced costumes. Newest Oriental, eyelet, blind and copies of French handwork; also wide scallop effects. $1.50 to $2.50 grades.....95c., 1.25 and 1.45

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Corsets, 1.59.
HIGH-GRADE Corsets, but since they're slightly mussed we place a reduced price on them for immediate clearance. Second Floor.

Flexibone Moulded Corsets—
In coutil, silk and medium weight broche—all white, blue and pink—medium and long—small tapering waist line—very strongly boned—trimmed with satin ribbon and lace—sizes 18 to 30—some slightly soiled—regularly sold at from $2.50 to $3.50. At 1.59

Manufacturer's surplus stock of women's Oxford ties, 1.85 and 2.35.
STOP and consider what an enormous quantity of shoes there must be in the overstock of a maker whose daily output is 10,000 pairs of shoes. We cannot mention the name, yet you can make a shrewd guess when we tell you that there are no other shoes in America so widely advertised or so favorably known. Second Floor.

$2.35 They excel in all points of excellence—in style, in comfort to the feet, in durability. Though you have plenty of time to wear Summer shoes yet, the maker had reached the end of his season, and makes the sacrifice in order to clear his shelves to the last pair. $1.85

Plenty of white canvas ties
Assortment includes plenty of white canvas Ties, now in the height of their popularity; also tan and black kid—gun metal calf—patent colt and kid. Last shipment includes a fresh instalment of sizes—about half price—1.85 and 2.35.

Children's shoes reduced
Biggest values in New York—550 pairs, odds and ends, of children's shoes, at..... $1.00
2,000 pairs of Footshape Tan and White Shoes reduced to close—sizes 3 to 8, 1.35; 8½ to 10½, 1.50; 11 to 2.....1.75

Negligee shirts at 89c. Main Floor.
TO reduce our stock of high grade Negligee Shirts before inventory we offer $1 to $1.50 Shirts at..... 89c

Madras, percales and zephyr weights — plain and pleated bosoms—attached or detached cuffs—popular shades and patterns—all sizes—regularly $1 up to $1.50. For one day only at 89c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

White embroidered robes. Main Floor.
WITH positive assurance from the Fashion authorities of Paris that the white embroidery and lace trimmed robes will be even more popular during the Autumn and Winter for wear at fashionable house parties, the importance of this sale becomes evident.

It's a brand new assortment just opened up.

$30 robes reduced to 17.50
$42 robes reduced to 24.75
$55 robes reduced to 37.00

No finer embroidery and lace trimmed robes imported this season—50% less than regular cost.

Choicest effects of the season.
The one, two and three flounce robes—tucked and shirred effects, French batiste all-over embroidery. Oriental work in fine batiste—English eyelet and Oriental combinations—fine French lawn robes, with eyelet flounces and bands—copies of French hand work on fine batiste—Irish lace combined with Oriental embroidery—embroidered linen trimmed with Irish laces, &c.

95c. batiste laces to-day at 39c.
Over 5,000 yards of dainty, rich imported batiste laces at less than original cost to manufacture. Newest combinations of soft French batiste and Baby Irish lace—of rich Oriental embroidery, of fine Cluny and Venise laces, of batiste with copies of French hand work—Batiste and English Eyelet combinations, in bands, laces, irregulars, medallions, insertions, &c. Usually 95c. to $2.98, at, yard, 39c., 50c., 98c. 50c 39c

Important pure food specials.

ARMOUR'S BEST SMOKED HAMS—Selected, mild, sugar cured; average family size; lb..... 13½c

PEAS—Royal Stuart, extra tender Telephone Peas; dozen, $1.50; 2-lb. can..... 13c

ROYAL DINNER COFFEE—Extra Fancy Blend of Old Government Java and Arabian Mocha, delicate, rich flavor; 10 lbs., $2.35; 4 lbs., $1; lb. 28c

BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON—Squire's Dry, mild New England cured, 3½ to 6 lb. strips; lb..... 16c

CHOPPED SWEET PICKLES.—Royal Stuart, to serve with Cold Meats, Fish, &c.; 20-oz. bottle..... 20c

EXTRA QUALITY FRESH MADE CREAMERY BUTTER—Freshly made daily from rich cream; 5-lb. stone crock 1.22

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Finest quality, solid cold packed fruit; 12c. can..... 8c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Highland brand, rich, creamy kernels; dozen, 80c.; 12c. can..... 7c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Hunter brand, extra sifted, tender, mealy peas; dozen, $1.15; can..... 10c

COFFEE—Stuart blend of genuine Manheling Java and real Arabian Mocha; richest flavored coffee; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

COFFEE—Golden Santos; imported coffee; fresh roasted daily; 10 lbs., $1.50; lb.... 16c

SUCCOTASH—Royal Stuart, extra fine Lima beans and Maine sugar corn; per dozen, $1.50; can..... 13c

HIGH GRADE TEAS—India, Ceylon, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Gunpowder and all our 80c. and 90c. varieties; 5 lbs., in fancy tea caddy, $2.85; lb.. 60c

MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI—Fine quality of broken macaroni; 10-lb. wood box... 38c

CAROLINA HEAD RICE—Fine quality, White River district; 10 lbs., 57c.; 5 lbs., 29c.; lb..... 6c

ROCK SALT or refined table salt; finest quality; bushel.... 47c

MOTHER'S OATS—The popular breakfast cereal of pure white oat flakes; 10c. pkg.. 8c
Save Coupons for Premiums.

ARMOUR'S PURE LARD—Kettle rendered; 3-lb. pail, 33c.; 5-lb. pail, 59c.; 10-lb. pail.. 1.18

COTTOLENE—Fairbank's celebrated shortening; 2 lb. pail, 19c.; 4 lb. pail, 37c.; 10 lb. pail 93c

QUAKER PUFFED RICE—Packed by the American Cereal Co.; 3 large packages.... 25c

DUFFY'S SPARKLING CIDER—Guaranteed absolutely pure; non-alcoholic; quart bot., 20c.; pint bot..... 20c

NEW PINEAPPLES—Booth's extra quality, grated or sliced Florida pineapple, 1906 pack; doz., $2.70; 2 lb. can..... 23c

FIGS—The popular Goddess brand Portuguese; finest imported figs; regular 40c., 3 lb. can..... 29c

NEW STRAWBERRIES—Victory brand; extra preserved whole fruit; per dozen, $2.10; can..... 18c

CALIFORNIA ASPARAGUS TIPS—Old Glory, extra quality; fresh green tips; dozen, $3.25; can..... 28c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart, cream of Maine packing; dozen, $1.40; per can..... 12c

GARDEN GROWN TEAS—Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and all our 50c. and 60c. mixed teas; 3 lbs., $1.10; lb... 40c

TOMATOES—Royal Stuart, extra hand picked, selected, red, ripe tomatoes; doz., $1.60; mammoth 5½ inch can..... 14c

NEW IMPORTATION SPECIAL SAMPLE TEAS—Imported to sell at 40c. and 50c. per lb., some as high as 60c.; Oolong, mixed, English Breakfast, 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 28c

NEW ASPARAGUS—Extra fancy, large, white, peeled, colossal spears, Oyster Bay Asparagus; doz., $7.50; qt. jar..... 65c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart, pure cream of tartar Baking Powder; equal to any 40c. brand; 5 lb. can, $1.49; 1 lb. can, 20c.; ½ lb. can..... 15c

FRESH GROUND SPICES—Absolutely pure Black Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, and Ginger; lb..... 23c

VANILLA EXTRACT—Royal Stuart quality—triple strength; 3-oz. bottle, 85c.; 4-oz. bottle, 45c.; 2-oz. bottle..... 23c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart—all varieties, including Raspberry and Strawberry; guaranteed absolutely Pure Whole Fruit and refined granulated sugar; doz., $2.90; 1-lb. glass jar..... 25c

July china clearance
NEVER did our basement china section afford such values. Our most popular dinner sets reduced a full third. Rare bargains, too; in plates, cups, saucers, &c. Basement Salesroom.

100-piece porcelain dinner set —with rich gilt decoration. Regularly $18.00; at..... $8

100-PIECE PORCELAIN DINNER SET, with neat flower decoration—touched up with gilt. Reg. $15. At.....$10

100-PIECE LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SET—spray decoration—every piece stippled with gold. Reg. $35. At.....$25

100-piece Austrian china dinner set—several decorations to select from. Reg. $15 and $18. Choice..... $12

Cottage or breakfast porcelain, 10c.
900 dozen pieces of decorated English porcelain, for cottage or breakfast use, with landscape views. Cups, Saucers, Bowls, Pie Plates, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Soup Plates, up to 25c. grades..... 10c

100 dozen fancy china plates at 25c.
Fine decorations—some border and some spray. Some Austrian china, some Theo. Haviland; all sizes, from the small bread and butter plates to the large dinner plates; regularly 35c. to 75c.; choice..... 25c

100 doz. china cups and saucers.
Fine Austrian china, with pink rose decoration. Excellent value at 25c. To-day..... 15c

Canning season now at hand.
EXPRESS FRUIT JARS.....Pts., 75c. doz.; Qts., 85c. doz.
LEOTRIC FRUIT JARS.....Pts., 90c. doz.; Qts., 1.10 doz.
Jelly Tumblers, tight fitting tin top, ½ or ½ pt. size; doz., 25c.

CHINA GETTING READY FOR A BIG EXPLOSION

Foreigners in the Flowery Kingdom Secure at Present.

ARMY NOT YET DANGEROUS

Yuan Shi Kai the One Official with Initiative—Educational Question a Grave One—The Boycott.

PEKING, June 20.—China is a volcano. Just now one sees a puff of smoke here and there, but some day there will be an explosion. And then again some day the volcano will be explosive no longer.

Close observers not in Peking, because Peking is not the place to get the real news concerning China, but foreigners living resident in the interior, in Shangtung and Chi-li, through which I traveled recently, often 100 miles from anywhere and unarmed, put the explosion nine years hence. Educated Chinese bring it nearer.

For the present, however, the American in China is as secure as he would be in his home in the United States. Financial interests may or may not be threatened. If they are they have themselves and the politicians to blame, but it is well understood in official and other circles that it is useless, at least, to kill foreigners. There is a general running after foreign things and (superficially) foreign ways. Men having foreign training are in demand. The same men had to run for their lives in the Boxer times.

At the same time there is anxiety to shake off foreign control of everything—partly from a new feeling of national pride and partly from a desire (natural also) to keep the good things for themselves. Misgivings for the future are based on fear of an anti-dynastic rising, probably on the part of the Radicals; this would become partly anti-foreign and would in any case mean anarchy.

There are a great many "armies" in China, but the only one that counts is Yuan Shi Kai's "northern army." Certainly the men of North China are splendid material, and the officers at Wei-Hai-Wei have been more than satisfied with the performances of those in the "First Chinese Regiment." There, however, they were under British officers. The Germans made a complete failure in trying to train men at Tsing-tau. At present the army is an immense advance on the old thing. If they can get good officers and make the men believe them good and teach the infantry to shoot, the Chinese Army would go far.

As far as any one man rules China, that man is Yuan Shi Kai, Viceroy of Chi-li. He means well, but speaks no foreign language. He caused the coup d'état when the Empress Dowager resumed power and was made Governor of Shantung as a reward.

Then the Boxer trouble began. He honestly preserved order in his province to the best of his ability, and tried to protect foreigners. He hustled the Boxers out of Shantung and so indirectly caused them to go on to Peking. Each Boxer leader claimed to be invulnerable. Yuan said: "My bodyguard shall shoot you. If you are invulnerable you shall command the troops of this province," and shot the man as a warning. Then, so, should the Emperor come back to power, Yuan might want to take refuge on a foreign gunboat. He therefore may be said on two lines of argument to be unlikely to countenance anti-foreign movements.

The "American boycott," never seriously affected the interior. A few items of United States imports came into the interior in smaller quantity pro tem. It was a question for the ports, particularly those in the south.

A serious question is the educational one, which gives rise to the "Young China" movement. This is founded on conceit, the basis of the Chinese student character. They are about one-quarter educated and think they know it all. The students are, of course, "agin" the Government and may any time become a serious menace. The feeling is not anti-foreign, but rather anti-dynastic.

There is a very general belief among the "reformers" that with a reasonably strong army China can defy Europe. They only see the surface of Japanese methods and the surface of their success. The real trouble is that China wants to do things much too fast, but should this tendency subside there need be no more trouble at all. Certainly there is none just now.

KRAMER WON AND LOST.

National Cycling Champion's Wheel Breaks Down at Vailsburg.

There was but one feature at the Vailsburg board track yesterday, the half-mile race for professionals, which was won by Kramer. The five-mile professional event was deprived of interest because of accidents to the wheels of Kramer and Krebs, which compelled them to drop out of the race. The National champion broke his saddle after riding but a few laps, and was compelled to quit, while Krebs was forced out early in the game by a broken chain. The five-mile professional race was won easily by Kramer, who defeated Krebs by nearly a wheel's length. Ashurst finished third and Ruppercht fourth. The Bedell brothers did not take part in the events of the day. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice, Won by Robert Eberle, National Turn Verein, Newark; Frank Harenberg, Newark, second; M. Canton, Newark, third. Time—1:16.

One-Mile Open Amateur.—Won by D. Makay, Newark; A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, second; James Zanes, Newark, third; H. Vanden Bruss, Edgecombe Wheelmen, fourth. Time—2:21 1-5.

Half-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; Floyd Krebs, Newark, second; Alfred Ashurst, Newark, third; Edward Ruppercht, Bay View Wheelmen, fourth. Time—1:20 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by J. T. Haskins, B. C. W., (100 yards); A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, second, (220 yards); Thomas Smith, N. T. V. W., (70 yards,) third; Edward Seifert, Vailsburg, (240 yards,) fourth. Time—4:22.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Charles Small, Newark, (140 yards;) Edward Ruppercht, Newark, (100 yards,) second; George Glassen, Newark, (200 yards,) third; Alfred Ashurst, Newark, (70 yards,) fourth; John King, Newark, (250 yards,) fifth. Time—10:54 2-5.

Parent Race, Amateur Teams, Unlimited Distances.—Won by Thomas Smith, N. T. V. W., and A. C. Spain, Bloomfield. Distance—8 miles and 3 laps. Time—1:[illegible].

TENNIS TIES DECIDED.

Dewhurst and Watson Win Westchester Cups for Doubles.

The play-off of the triple tie for the Westchester Cups for the lawn tennis doubles results in Edward B. Dewhurst and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., winning the trophies yesterday on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. The most surprising thing in connection with the matches was that it was regarded by the experts that another reversal of form had been added to the long list of the past ten days. In the final of the play-off of the tie Dewhurst and Watson met George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald Fincke, and defeated the veterans in three straight sets. The score was one-sided, as Dewhurst and Watson only allowed Wrenn and Fincke to win a total of seven games for the three sets, the result being 6—1, 6—4, and 6—2 in favor of Dewhurst and Watson.

Earlier in the day Dewhurst and Watson defeated Theodore Roosevelt Ball and Harry Torrance three sets to one by the score of 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, and 9—7.

There was an abundance of lively lawn tennis play yesterday on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. Of the regular tournament matches those in Class A and Class B singles, handicaps, were the most interesting. The summary:

Class A, Handicap, Singles.—Preliminary Round—F. W. Pelzer, minus 15, defeated H. A. Clinkenbronner, minus half 15, 8—6, 6—2.

First Round.—W. B. Spencer, scratch, defeated J. S. Lowdwick, minus 15, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; E. C. Seed, scratch, defeated L. M. Brigham, scratch, 12—10, 6—3; F. W. Pelzer, minus 15, defeated C. M. Hall, Sr., minus half 15, 6—3, 6—2; J. H. Williams, minus 15, defeated S. B. Camp, minus half 15, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Class B, Handicap Singles.—First Round—J. H. Hinds, minus half 15, defeated P. Nalfne, scratch, 12—10, 6—3; W. L. Van Wagenen, minus half 15, defeated F. Ecker, minus half 15, 6—2, 6—1; S. C. Wrenn, minus half 15, defeated S. Sanborne, scratch, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; A. H. Doty, Jr., minus half 15, defeated J. R. Miller, minus half 15, 6—2, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round.—J. H. Hallock, minus half 15, defeated W. L. Van Wagenen, minus half 15, 6—4, 9—7.

COULDN'T OPEN MANCHURIA.

Hayashi Says Japan Has Been Handicapped—Pushing Preparations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

TOKIO, July 22.—Viscount Hayashi says that Southern Manchuria will probably be opened at the beginning of September.

Japan, says the Viscount, is making every possible effort to that end, but the conclusion of peace saw 1,250,000 Japanese troops and non-combatants in Manchuria, whom it was necessary to supply from home, and this has absorbed the machinery of communications and impeded the steps for opening the province in spite of Japan's earnest and unchanging desire to give practical effect to the policy of equal opportunities.

It is possible, says the Viscount, that some Japanese tradesmen have taken advantage of the situation to sell Chinese merchants goods nominally destined for the troops, but such abuses are inevitable and constitute no index of the official policy of Japan. It is perfectly competent for Japan to defer the opening of Manchuria till the end of the treaty period for evacuation, but her constant wish to realize the open door policy impels her to hasten the preparations. If Manchuria is opened in September the legal period will be anticipated by seven months.

Viscount Hayashi thinks Japan deserves the world's gratitude instead of its suspicion.

HANY WINS ROAD RACE.

Fifty-Mile Course Record Broken by Five Scratch Men.

With a field of fifty starters in the fifty-mile road race of the Century Road Club of America, with five men riding from scratch and breaking the record for the course, the annual contest run over the Merrick Road course from Valley Stream to Seaford and return yesterday was considered a great success.

The race was won by Frank H. Hany of the Park Cycle Club, who started with an allowance of 45 minutes and rapidly overhauled the limit men. Once in the lead, assumed in the tenth mile of the race, Hany was never headed, and he came home with a comfortable lead over his nearest competitor. He rode the course within ten minutes of the best previous time, and the scratch men would have had to do some phenomenal work to have been in the hunt with him.

William Miller, a club mate of Hany, was the second man to finish. He had 30 minutes' handicap and covered the course in 2 hours 28 minutes and 45 seconds actual time. H. Hintze, from the same mark, was next behind him 33 seconds later, and H. J. Baum of the Tiger Wheelmen finished fourth.

KILKENNY MEN'S GAMES.

Gaelic Football and Athletic Contests at Celtic Park.

Gaelic football and athletic sports furnished a good afternoon's sport yesterday at Celtic Park, Long Island City, at the annual games of the Kilkenny Men's Social and Benevolent Association. Teams of boys from Brooklyn and New York played the first football game, the former winning by the score of 8 to 0. Wexford won the second game from Sligo by 19 points to 6.

In the two-mile handicap Tucker of Mayo started from scratch, with the three other contestants on the 100-yard mark. After the first mile Tucker and Holleran of Mayo had the race to themselves. The former drew away in the last half and won by a hundred yards. Halleran fainted as he crossed the tape at the finish. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Lee, Kilkenny; Wilkinson, Tipperary, second; Purcell, Galway, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Tucker, Mayo, (scratch;) Halleran, Mayo, (100 yards,) second. Time—10:13.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Purcell, Galway; Lee, Kilkenny, second; Wilkinson, Tipperary, third. Time—0:24 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by C. Brown, West Meath; McGovern, Kilkenny, second; Ryan, Tipperary, third. Time—5:08.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Purcell, Galway; Wilkinson, Tipperary, second; Brower, West Meath, third. Time—0:57.

Gaelic Football.—Brooklyn boys defeated New York boys, 8 to 0; Wexford defeated Sligo, 19 to 6.

MOTT HAVEN A. C.'S NEW HOME

Athletic Grounds at South Brother Island Opened with Games.

The Mott Haven Athletic Club opened its new Summer home at South Brother Island yesterday with the monthly games. The grounds have been laid out attractively, and an eight-lap track built. The place offers splendid bathing facilities, with a long stretch of water for aquatic sports. A big crowd attended the opening, and a programme of seven events furnished good sport. The feature was the two-mile handicap, which was won by B. Mann from the twenty-five-yard mark. The winner took the lead at the end of the first half mile, and finished strong, with plenty to spare.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:47 | Sun sets...7:25 | Moon sets...8:51

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:38	8:53	2:36	2:34
Governors Island	8:50	9:06	3:10	3:04
Hell Gate	10:42	10:59	4:42	4:36

Arrived—Sunday, July 22.

SS Leander, Santiago, July 15.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, July 14.
SS Plant Neptune, Barbados, July 13.
SS Coronda, Havana, July 17.
SS Gut Heil, Havana, July 17.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Colon		12:00 M.
Rabenfels, Port Natal		

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Moltke, Naples		9:00 A.M.
Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Cherokee, Dominica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Graecia, Inagua	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cenrense, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		8:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ocean	Ymuiden ..... June 22
El Valle	Galveston ..... July 16
Arkansas	Copenhagen ..... July 5
Carpathia	Gibraltar ..... July 12
Vaderland	Antwerp ..... July 14
Minnehaha	London ..... July 14
Hilarica	Colon ..... July 17
Zulia	Curacao ..... July 16
Geestemunde	Shields ..... July 9
Smolensk	Rotterdam ..... July 12
Potsdam	Rotterdam ..... July 14

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen ..... July 17
Carmania	Liverpool ..... July 17
Oscar II	Christiania ..... July 14
Wimbleton	Cardiff ..... July 9
Jamaica	Santa ..... July 17
Cametense	Para ..... July 12

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Pretoria	Hamburg ..... July 14
Baltic	Liverpool ..... July 18

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Cassel, at Bremen, July 20.
SS Republic, at Liverpool, July 21.
SS Umbria, at Queenstown, July 22.
SS St. Paul, at Plymouth, July 22.
SS Romanic, at Genoa, July 17.

Sailed.

SS Finland, from Dover, July 22.
SS Lucania, from Queenstown, July 22.
SS Canopic, from Genoa, July 22.

Passed.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam, for New York, passed Dover.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

CHICAGO TAKES GAME; GIANTS DID NOT PLAY

Leaders Make Slight Advance by Beating Brooklyn.

QUAKERS DEFEATED TWICE

Americans Wind Up at Home on Wednesday and Then Go to Cleveland.

All the Eastern teams in the National League, with the exception of the champion New Yorks, were scheduled to play yesterday, and all were beaten. Brooklyn again proved troublesome to Chicago for five innings, but in the sixth inning the wild pitching of Scanlon and hard and safe batting gave the leaders five runs—more than sufficient to win. Cincinnati took both games of a double-header from Philadelphia, while St. Louis found no difficulty in defeating the tail-enders from Boston.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Cincinnati, 13; Philadelphia, 8.
Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	8	8	11	7	10	9	61	.701
Pittsburg	5	—	5	7	10	6	11	9	53	.639
New York	5	2	—	12	8	8	9	8	52	.634
Philadelphia	1	5	4	—	5	10	6	11	42	.488
Cincinnati	4	5	4	6	—	8	7	6	40	.465
Brooklyn	3	4	4	3	2	—	7	8	36	.393
St. Louis	5	4	2	5	3	4	—	6	34	.382
Boston	3	3	5	4	4	3	4	—	28	.320
Games lost	26	30	30	46	48	51	55	57		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	5	3	9	7	10	10	50	.617
New York	8	—	4	7	4	8	7	10	48	.593
Cleveland	6	7	—	6	9	8	6	6	48	.593
Chicago	3	4	8	—	6	7	8	9	45	.542
Detroit	3	4	4	9	—	7	8	8	44	.537
St. Louis	2	4	7	6	7	—	6	10	42	.512
Washington	3	5	4	4	4	7	—	10	37	.370
Boston	5	3	1	3	2	1	5	—	20	.241
Games lost	31	33	35	38	38	40	51	63		

CHICAGO WON IN AN INNING.

Strong Batting with Bases on Balls Cost Brooklyn the Game.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Chicago leaders defeated Brooklyn in the sixth inning to-day, scoring five runs on two bases on balls, a steal, two singles, and two doubles. Lumley's great hit to the clubhouse, McCarthy's double, and two errors scored the visitors' three runs, the only inning in which they were able to touch Pfiester. The notable feature of the game was the fact that Jordan had only two put outs at first base. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	3	0	0	
Sheckard, lf	1	0	2	0	0	
Schulte, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Hofman, lb	0	0	8	0	0	
Kruger't, 2b	0	1	0	2	0	
Tinker, ss	1	0	1	0	2	
Evers, 2b	0	1	4	3	1	
Moran, c	0	0	9	0	0	
Pfiester, p	0	0	0	4	0	
Total	6	5	27	11	3	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	1	5	0	0	
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Lumley, rf	1	2	1	0	1	
Jordan, 1b	1	0	2	0	1	
Hummel, 2b	0	0	3	0	0	
McCarthy, lf	1	1	3	0	0	
Lewis, ss	0	1	3	1	1	
Bergen, c	0	0	6	2	0	
Scanlon, p	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	3	5	24	5	4	

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	-	6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—McCarthy, Tinker, Evers. Home run—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Casey. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Lumley, Schulte. Double play—Tinker, Evers, and Hoffman. Struck out—By Pfiester, 6; by Scanlon, 5. Passed ball—Moran. Bases on balls—Off Pfiester, 1; off Scanlon, 1. Hit with ball—Tinker. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	1	2	3	5	0	
Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Jude, rf	3	2	2	1	0	
Deal, 1b	1	1	11	1	0	
Del'h'ty, 3b	2	2	1	2	1	
Siegle, cf	1	1	2	0	1	
Corcoran, ss	2	3	3	2	0	
Schiel, c	2	4	4	0	0	
Weimer, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	13	16	27	13	2	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Lush, cf	1	2	2	0	0	
Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	2	0	
Titus, rf	0	1	2	0	1	
C'tney, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	
Magee, lf	0	2	2	0	0	
Doolin, ss	1	0	1	0	3	
P'nst'd, 1b	2	2	8	0	0	
Doolin, c	2	2	6	0	2	
Richie, p	0	0	1	4	0	
*Donovan	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	8	12	24	7	7	

*Batted for Richie in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	7	-	13
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	-	8

Two-base hits—Corcoran, (2,) Schiel, Gleason, Branasfield, Magee. Three-base hit—Schiel. Sacrifice hits—Deal, Siegle. Stolen base—Jude. Double play—Corcoran, Huggins, and Deal. Struck out—By Weimer, 4; by Richie 3. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 2; off Richie, 3. Hit by ball—By Weimer, 2. Wild pitches—Weimer, 1; Richie, 2. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	2	3	0	0	0	
Kelley, lf	2	1	5	0	0	
Jude, rf	2	2	1	0	0	
Deal, 1b	1	2	1	0	0	
Del'h'ty, 3b	2	2	0	0	0	
Siegle, cf	0	1	6	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	3	0	
Schiel, c	1	1	2	3	0	
Ewing, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	10	11	21	0	0	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Lush, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	1	1	
Titus, rf	0	0	1	0	1	
C'tney, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	
Magee, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Doolin, ss	0	2	1	5	1	
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	
Donovan, p	0	0	2	3	0	
Roy, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Pitger, p	0	0	0	3	0	
*Doolin	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	3	7	18	12	6	

*Batted for Pittinger in seventh inning.

Cincinnati	3	3	0	3	0	1	-	-	10	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-	3	

Hits—Off Roy, 6 in one and one-third innings; off Pittinger, 5 in four and two-thirds innings. Two-base hits—Deal, Siegle, Lush, Courtney. Sacrifice hit—Ewing. Stolen bases—Deal, Delehanty, (2.) Double plays—Corcoran, unassisted; Doolin and Bransfield. Struck out—By Ewing, 2; by Roy 1; by Pittinger, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 3; off Pittinger, 3. Hit with ball—By Pittinger, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Conway.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, cf	0	1	0	0	0	
Bennett, 2b	2	2	1	0	0	
Mertes, lf	1	2	1	0	0	
Grudy, c	0	3	13	2	0	
Noonan, 1b	0	2	12	0	1	
J.M'h'll, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Host'ter, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	
M'Bride, ss	1	1	1	3	0	
Beebe, p	0	1	1	1	0	
Total	4	18	27	11	1	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	0	0	4	0	0	
O'Neill, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	
Brain, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	
Bates, cf	1	0	1	0	0	
Howard, lf	0	2	0	0	0	
Dolan, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Needh'm, c	0	0	8	0	0	
Strobel, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	
Young, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	1	2	24	12	0	

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	-	4
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Grudy. Home run—Bennett. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Beebe. Stolen bases—Mertes. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 2; off Young, 2. Struck out—By Beebe, 13; by Young, 7. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Boston, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	4	4

Batteries—Moriarty, McAuley, and Shea; Case and Carish.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Pardee and Shea; Walters and Steelman.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	5
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	-	7	2

Batteries—McNeil and Byers; Burke and Dielon.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	46	31	.597	Montreal	40	38	.513
Jersey City	42	29	.592	Newark	35	35	.500
Baltimore	38	34	.528	Providence	34	42	.447
Rochester	39	36	.520	Toronto	21	50	.296

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N.Y. American vs. Detroit.—Adv.

THE unnoticeable in dress is the kind that most men prefer. To shun extremes and fads in clothing, to be dressed so that no one is able to recall just what you have on, is a mark of good taste.

For men of all ages, BROKAW creations represent the highest type of excellence in clothes.

Summer Suits $15 to $40.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

BIG STAKES THIS WEEK AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Absence of Popular Jockeys Will Hamper Betting Systems.

BRIGHTON JUNIOR ELIGIBLES

"Special" Race Proposition Put Up to the Horsemen and Purse Offered If Horses Are Ready.

Three of the most important stakes of the remainder of the Brighton Beach Summer meeting are scheduled for this week—the Test Handicap, one mile, for three-year-olds and upward, set for Thursday, coming first, with the $15,000 Brighton Junior, the richest fixture of the Brighton meeting for two-year-olds, and the $10,000 Brighton Steeplechase as the chief attractions of Saturday.

The weights for the Test Handicap, together with the weights for the new fixture, the $14,000 Invincible Handicap, sequel to the Brighton Handicap, both are due to-day, the horses to be weighted for the Test including Ram's Horn, Hamburg Belle, Tokalon, Dandelion, Klamesha, Accountant, Minnie Adams, Tiptoe, and Inquisitor. The Brighton Junior, at six furlongs, with penalties and allowances, has among the fifty-eight entries eligible for the race about all the best two-year-olds that have figured as winners of the important stakes of the Spring, and gives every promise of bringing about another meeting between the cracks of the James R. Keene and Sydney Paget stables. Mr. Keene's six entries for the Brighton Junior include both Ballot, which must take up a five-pound penalty, and Superman, which will carry three pounds extra, while the Paget entry includes both Water Pearl, with five pounds penalty, and Charles Edward, with three pounds penalty.

The special race planned by C. J. Fitzgerald to bring out the best of the horses in training at a mile, with an extra prize should the Brighton track record be beaten and a further premium should a new world's record for the distance be established, still is under consideration, but the announcement by Mr. Fitzgerald that the Brighton Association is ready to offer a big purse if the trainers of the horses the race was designed for are ready to run has put the proposition before the horsemen for decision. Two of the horses that ran in the Brighton Handicap, Hamburg Belle and Flip Flap, still are suffering from injuries received in that race, and they are entries that practically are necessary to the success of the plan for the special race. Neither of the mares was severely hurt, however, and it is quite likely that they will be ready to race again before the two weeks left of the Brighton Beach meeting have passed, and that they may be engaged in a field including Ram's Horn, Tokaion, Whimsical, Orphandale, Accountant, and Dandelion.

Racing for the week will start in this afternoon with two notable elements in the making of results absent in the rival jockeys Miller and Radtke. Miller will be missed for only the two days of his suspension by the Stewards on Saturday, but Radtke has gone to join Trainer "Bub" May at Saratoga, and his return to ride at Brighton Beach is doubtful, even though he is under a contract to ride for James R. Keene of second call. Trainer May, who took the horses of Paul J. Rainey to Saratoga to prepare for the Summer meeting there, sent for Radtke to join him, and the boy left yesterday afternoon. Knapp, who figured last season as a rider whose success won support for all his mounts, also is away taking a rest, and it seems that for a time at least the followers of the successful riders in betting "systems" will have to find some new guide for their speculations.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by jockeys that have never ridden a winner; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
*Arabo	104	*Lady Ellison	99
*Amberjack	104	*Woolwich	94
Novena	101	Ocean Spray	94
*Easy Street	101	Miss Gliff	92
*Varieties	101	*Delmore	92
*Freckman	101	*Matin	92
*Ancestor	99	*Earl Rogers	92
*Sonoma Belle	99	*Evie Green	91
*Del Carina	99		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field.

Kassil	155	Thistledale	148
Bound Brook	152	Pure Pepper	140
Oro	145	*Tamora	132

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Dolly Spanker	126	Far West	108
Klamesha	124	Diamond Flush	88
Nannie Hodge	110	Belle of Portland	86
Hamburg Belle	102	Sheepshead	85

FOURTH RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of entry, May 26; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

*Tourenne	107	Judge Post	102
J. C. Core	104	Alethono	102
Monfort	102	Sally K	94

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; one mile.

Corn Blossom	112	The Clown	104
Preen	112	Bryan	103
Flaxman	108		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Yorkist	110	Preciosa II	110
Vaquero	110	Eudora	110
Adelinette	110	Belle of Iroquois	110
Beauclere	110	Will Do	110
Sea Salt	110	Shade	110
Teneo	110	Hazeltine	110
Valley Belle	110	Lady Vincent	110
Sally K	110	Waterspeed	110
A. Loretta Daly	110		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FEW BRUSHES ON SPEEDWAY.

Saturday's heavy rains left their mark on the Speedway yesterday, and only a few horsemen ventured out. The track was heavy, and the brushing was below the usual average. For the second Sunday in succession Nathan Straus was an absentee, and the spectators who have become interested in the speeding of his Highwood and Ted were disappointed. Topsey and Alice Carr were both on

FEDERATION OF LABOR FORMALLY IN POLITICS

Campaign Programme Issued for Trades Unionists.

WAR ON ALMIGHTY DOLLAR

Straight Labor Men to be Named for Congress—Legislative Friends of Workmen to be Supported.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which recently began active operations in the political field by making war upon Littlefield of Maine in an effort to capture his seat in Congress, issued to-day its general "campaign programme" addressed "To all organized labor and friends in the United States." It sets out that the trades-union movement has kept and proposes to keep pace with the rapid changes in industrial affairs, and that the working people cannot hope to maintain their rights on a progressive position in the varying phases of modern society unless they organize, "and exercise all those functions which, as workmen and citizens, it is their privilege and their duty to exercise."

"Several Presidents of the United States have, in their messages to Congress, urged the passage of equitable legislation in behalf of the working people, but Congress has been entirely preoccupied looking after the interests of vast corporations and predatory wealth. Congressmen and Senators in their frenzied rush after the almighty dollar have been indifferent or hostile to the rights of man. They have had no time and as little inclination to support the reasonable labor measures the enactment of which we have urged, and which contained beneficent features for all our people without an obnoxious provision to any one.

"Patience ceased to be a virtue, and on March 21, 1906, the representatives of labor presented a bill of grievances to the President and those responsible for legislation or the failure of legislation in Congress, reciting the failure or refusal of the party in power to adopt or enforce legislation in the interests of the toiling millions of our country. After setting forth labor's grievances and requests and urging early action, we closed that now famous document with this statement:

"'But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and support of our fellow-citizens.'

"The relief asked for has not been granted. Congress has turned a deaf ear to the voices of the masses of our people; and, true to our declaration, we now appeal to the working people, aye, to all the American people unitedly, to demonstrate their determination that this Republic of ours shall continue to be of, for, and by the people, rather than of, for, and by the almighty dollar.

"To make this—our movement—the most effective the utmost care should be taken to nominate only such union men whose known intelligence, honesty, and faithfulness are conspicuous. They should be nominated as straight labor representatives, and stand and be supported as such by union men and their friends and sympathizers, irrespective of previous political affiliation. Wherever it is apparent that an entirely independent labor candidate cannot be elected, efforts should be made to secure such support by indorsement of candidates by the minority party in the districts and by such other progressive elements as will insure the election of labor representatives.

"In order to systematically carry out the policy and work necessary to this campaign the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has selected the following members as the 'Labor Representation Committee': Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell, Frank Morrison."

GOMPERS ASSAILS CANNON.

Says Speaker Is at Head of Machine Labor Must Fight.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, might be described as the principal speaker at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, where the question of going into independent politics was discussed. Mr. Gompers came to the city on Saturday, and it was said then that his visit here was in order that he might attend the picnic of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, to which he belonged, and not to speak at the Central Federated Union meeting.

Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. Gompers came prepared to speak when the political question, which was made a special order of business, came up, and was escorted to the platform.

Mr. Gompers began by saying that he had no personal interest in the matter further than any of the delegates. He wanted it to be understood that he had no case of his own to submit and no axe to grind.

"I may say," he said, "that it is not essential that there shall be absolute unity among organized labor upon the local demands in the political campaign. It would be unwise to insist on this because it would be an impossibility. There can be the widest divergence of opinion consistent with a unity of opinion as to the trades-union movement. By following the general trend of thought you will accomplish more than by looking to every one to have exactly the same opinion.

Mr. Gompers thought that in the platform suggested the plank prohibiting the use of the injunction process in labor disputes by the enactment of a new law to be too sweeping.

"What we have to fear," he said, "is not the power of injunction by the courts, but the perversion of the power of injunction. It is impossible to secure anything for the interests of labor so long as those in power in Congress remain in power. There are many members of Congress, who, individually are sympathetic when it comes to the labor movement, but who collectively have neither heart, soul, nor mind. They belong to the machine, and we must break up this machine. The engineer general of the machine is genial 'Uncle Joe,' and he has more levitry in his nature toward organized labor than any other man I know of. I am glad that your action follows so closely the lines that I have set out."

Delegate De Veaux asserted that when William R. Hearst ran for Mayor 95 per cent. of the votes cast for him were cast by organized and unorganized labor. That showed how solid labor could be when it chose.

Then Mr. Gompers spoke briefly. He took occasion to reply to some of the delegates, and was inclined to be personal with Delegate Abrahams, who talked back. Gompers said he knew there were plenty of honest men, and he would prefer to be fooled by a rascal than to believe that there was no honest man.

Abrahams retorted and began to talk about his experience. He knew what he was talking about, he said.

"All I can say," said Gompers, "is that your knowledge is so great as to overtop the combined knowledge of all the workingmen in the country except yourself. I am sorry to see a counterpart in the year 1906 in this hall of Diogenes, who existed over two thousand years ago."

The allusion to Diogenes took the last vestige of fight out of Abrahams, who looked worried and anxious. Gompers replied to another delegate who said that a man without a party was like a dog without a collar.

"I have no party," said Gompers, "and I am not a dog."

The discussion was postponed until next Sunday, when it will be made a special order of business.

CZAR'S CABINET OUT; DUMA FLEES RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

and gendarmes have everywhere been doubled.

The work of gathering in revolutionary agitators began immediately after the ukase placing St. Petersburg in a "state of extraordinary security" was promulgated. Hundreds of arrests were made before daylight yesterday.

The news of the dissolution of Parliament is traveling fast in the country, and the general expectation is that the peasantry, accepting the dispersal of Parliament as the final blow to their hopes, will rise en masse.

As for the proletariat organizations, they have been preparing for months for just such provocation to declare open war.

Plans for the Strike.

The Social Democrats and the Group of Toil in Parliament have made the most elaborate preparations to repeat the tactics of last Autumn, and paralyze the country with a general strike. But the plans at this time have been perfected with much more deliberation and involve not only the paralysis of cities, telegraphs, railroads, and all means of communication throughout the empire, but also a complete strike of peasants in the country.

It is confidently believed that the loyalty of the troops has been so shaken that the military supports of the Government will give way, and that when put to the test the army will be divided against itself. The people and the Government now stand face to face, and upon the loyalty of the army depends the immediate issue.

Even should the Government succeed in "getting on the lid," the victory probably will only be temporary and simply confine the steam for the final explosion. No one doubts the severity of the storm which will arise in the country in response to the Emperor's dispersal of the men whom he welcomed two months ago in the Winter Palace as the "best men in Russia"; but the die is cast. The Government has elected to fight.

The powers conferred upon M. von der Launitz, Prefect of Police of this city, and M. Zinovieff, Governor of the province, by the ukase ordering a "state of extraordinary security," are little short of those of petty dictators. Searches and arrests can be made without process of law, newspapers can be forced to suspend publication, and persons can be deported by administrative order without trial. Public and private meetings are forbidden. Those arrested may, if it is desired, be tried by military courts and summarily executed.

The only real difference between "extraordinary security" and full martial law is that power is exercised by the so-called civil instead of the military authorities.

It is impossible to describe the consternation with which the Constitutional Democrats learned the news of the dissolution of Parliament. Although it had been predicted for the past three days, the ukase was received by them with amazement. The Government undoubtedly calculated on catching the members of the Duma off their guard, but if it expected to strike terror to their hearts it has failed.

A council of workmen's deputies has already been elected at Moscow, and, with a similar council here in conjunction with the Group of Toil of Parliament, a rising of the people will be engineered. The leaders at a recent meeting in Moscow issued instructions to branch organizations throughout the empire warning them against premature divided action and instructing them, when the signal was given, to extend the strike gradually and carefully, avoiding collisions at the beginning. M. Chernoff, who escaped on Friday from the offices of the Misla when a raid was made upon a sitting of the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party which was being held there, is regarded as one of the proletariats' most skillful leaders.

While M. Stolypin, who succeeds M. Goremykin as Premier, is undoubtedly a much stronger man than his predecessor, he probably will be unequal to the task of piloting the country through the revolutionary upheaval which is ahead.

To Try to Appease the Mujiks.

It is the intention of the Government to follow up the dissolution with the promulgation, under authority of the Fundamental Law, of the Government's agrarian programme, in the hope that it will somewhat appease the peasants and give the Government a majority in the next Parliament.

The vacillation which existed at Peterhof even to the last moment is evident from the fact that two drafts of the ukase declaring St. Petersburg in a state of extraordinary security were ready. The stronger one, which proclaimed full martial law, was discarded at the eleventh hour.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the events connected with the dissolution of Parliament is that the Government carefully avoided notifying the representatives of the foreign powers of what was coming. No word of official warning was received even by the representative of Russia's ally, France. The only intimation that something was about to happen was the appearance of guards at the embassies, legations, and Consulates shortly after midnight Saturday.

Yesterday morning notes were sent explaining the measures taken to protect the foreign representatives. Up to last evening no other communication had been transmitted to them.

The representatives of the powers were busy yesterday dispatching long telegrams to their Governments advising them of the sudden and serious turn of events.

Kaiser Is Accused.

Last night stories were industriously spread that the Emperor's final decision to dissolve Parliament was not taken until he had communicated with Berlin. According to one story a member of the German Embassy went to the telegraph office on Saturday night and engaged a wire for direct communication with Emperor William, and only after the arrival of a 1,000-word dispatch from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas was the ukase finally signed. The inference intended to be drawn is that Emperor William is Emperor Nicholas's evil genius and false adviser.

The trouble with this story is that the sovereigns would not be forced to resort to such roundabout methods of communication, as direct wires are available at Peterhof. Besides, the story is traceable to sources which usually seek to make Emperor William responsible for all Europe's ills.

The status of the Council of the Empire seems to be in doubt. The ukase does not mention it, but whether this was by design or oversight has not yet been made plain. It is said that the Council is considered to be in recess, but that special departments of the Council, composed of appointed members, will continue sitting. No new elections for the Council will, it is added, be held.

CZAR APPEALS TO MUJIKS.

Promises Land—Says the Duma Was a Cruel Disappointment.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—An imperial manifesto issued to-night is regarded both as a threat and an appeal to the millions of mujiks to join in suppressing the revolution under a promise of land. Many Liberals consider this a direct incitement of the "Black Hundreds." Following is the text of the manifesto:

"We called the representatives of the nation by our will to the work of productive legislation, confiding firmly in divine clemency and believing in the great and brilliant future of our people. We expected benefits for the country from their labors. We proposed great reforms in all departments of national life. We have always devoted the greatest care to the removal of the ignorance of the people by the light of instruction and to the removal of the burdens of the people by facilitating conditions of agricultural work.

"A cruel disappointment has befallen our expectations. The representatives of the nation, instead of applying themselves to the work of productive legislation, strayed into a sphere beyond their competence and have been making comments on the imperfections of the fundamental laws, which can only be modified by our imperial will. In short, the representatives of the nation have undertaken really illegal acts, such as an appeal to the nation by Parliament.

"The peasants, disturbed by such anomalies, seeing no hope for the amelioration of their lot, resorted in a number of districts to open pillage, destruction of other people's property, and disobedience of law. But our subjects ought to remember that improvement in the lot of the people is only possible under conditions of perfect order and tranquillity. We shall not allow arbitrary, illegal acts and shall impose our imperial will on the disobedient by all the force of the power of the State.

"We call on well-disposed Russians to unite for the maintenance of legal power and the restoration of peace to our dear fatherland. May calm be re-established in the Russian land. May God help us realize the chiefest of our tasks, that of reform of the lot of the peasants. Our will on this point is unshakable, and Russian husbandmen, without other peoples' property being encroached upon, will be supplied, in cases where the peasants' lands are too small, with legal and honest means for the enlargement of their property. Representatives of other classes will, at our request, devote all efforts to the realization of this great task, which will be performed definitely in a legislative manner by a future Parliament.

"In dissolving Parliament we confirm our immutable intention of retaining this institution, and in conformity with this intention we appoint March 5, 1907, the date for the convocation of the new Parliament by a ukase addressed to the Senate.

"With an unshakable belief in divine clemency and the good sense of the Russian people, we shall expect from the new Parliament a realization of our efforts by their introduction of legislation in accordance with the requirements of regenerated Russia.

"Faithful sons of Russia, your Emperor calls on you to unite with him for the regeneration of the holy fatherland."

NOT A RETURN TO ABSOLUTISM.

Czar Intends to Adhere to Principle of Popular Representation.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—Gen. von Schwanebach, Controller of the Empire in an interview to-night gave the Government's explanation of the motives for the dissolution of Parliament. In most emphatic fashion he tried to impress upon The Associated Press correspondent the idea that dissolution did not mean a return to the old régime, and that the Emperor had not abandoned his purpose to introduce a representative Government in Russia.

"You can tell the American people," said Gen. von Schwanebach, "that this step was forced upon the Government as the only way of extricating the country from the horrible reign of blood and terrorism which prevails. The dissolution of the present Parliament does not mean a return to irresponsible absolutism. The past is dead forever.

"From his Majesty's own lips I can assure you that he still believes in the principle of popular representation, and firmly intends to adhere to it; but he became convinced that the present Parliament was elected under abnormal condition, and did not represent the true sentiment of the country, and that it was necessary to make another appeal to the nation."

"What is the history of the ukase?" was asked.

"Ever since the assembling of Parliament," the Controller replied, "the intransigeant temper displayed convinced us (meaning the Ministry) that the principal object of those in control was to make it the centre of revolutionary agitation instead of settling down to constructive work, and that therefore sooner or later its dispersal would be necessary. But we wished to wait until its incapacity and true rôle burned themselves into the minds of the people. As we anticipated, Parliament proceeded to write its own death sentence by demonstrating that it neither was nor desired to be a legislative body, but simply a revolutionary tribunal. Nevertheless Emperor Nicholas continued to hope for a change of tactics, and only consented to dissolution when every other alternative had been exhausted.

"Ten days ago his Majesty was prepared to accept a Parliamentary Ministry; but the Constitutional Democrats by their mad insistence on impossible conditions deliberately rejected the opportunity. Thereupon the Emperor conferred with men of all shades of political opinion—dozens of them every day—and finally became convinced that dissolution was imperative."

"Does the delay in announcing the date for the new elections involve the intention of a change in the basis of representation to universal suffrage?" was asked.

"Not necessarily," replied Gen. von Schwanebach. "On that point no definite decision has been taken."

"Where do you anticipate that disorders will break out?"

"Certainly not in St. Petersburg. Probably they will be worst in the south. I am convinced that the army is loyal. The dissensions which occurred among the troops have not sapped their fidelity as a whole, and once they are engaged against revolutionaries who do not hesitate to resort to the throwing of bombs, they will do their duty."

"What is the Government's intention in the matter of suppressing street rioting or an armed revolt?"

For answer Gen. von Schwanebach raised his arms in imitation of a soldier bringing his rifle to his shoulder, adding "but in orderly fashion," recalling the opinion he expressed at the time of the rioting last October that bullets and bayonets were the kindest means for ending the trouble.

Gen. von Schwanebach was not certain what other changes in the Cabinet were involved in the accession of M. Stolypin to the Premiership. All the Ministers, he said, had placed their resignations at the disposal of M. Stolypin, as he was entitled to make any changes he deemed wise.

Gen. von Schwanebach pointed out that M. Stolypin was not a bureaucrat of the old school and never could be induced slavishly to attempt to execute a policy of repression like that which marked the careers of Ignatieff and Plehve. Of M. Goremykin, the retiring Premier, the General said he was well-intentioned, but too old and inactive to cope with the situation.

The General said there would be no final meeting of Parliament to-morrow to hear the ukase ordering its dissolution. "The life of Parliament has terminated," he declared. "A session to-morrow would simply be made the occasion for seditious speeches, perhaps necessitating bloodshed. If the members attempt to enter the building they will find it in the possession of troops."

Gen. von Schwanebach declared that the members of Parliament would not be arrested either for their acts or speeches in Parliament, however treasonable these might have been, as they were covered by legislative immunity; but he did not conceal the purpose of the Government hereafter to hold the members strictly accountable for open acts of treason.

In conclusion the General expressed the hope that the dissolution of Parliament, bad as it looked, would turn out for the best, and did not hide the joy with which the Government at the present moment would welcome the support of the Constitutional Democrats.

OUTLAW PARLIAMENT'S PLANS.

Two Hundred Members at Viborg—An Appeal to the People.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 23.—The following dispatch has been received from a representative of The Associated Press who accompanied the members of Parliament to Viborg. It is dated Viborg, midnight:

"Two hundred members of Russia's outlaw Parliament are gathered here at the Hotel Belvedere awaiting the arrival of Count Hayden, M. Stakovich, and other prominent members of the Right before opening the session at which will be adopted a manifesto that the people be summoned, and that they stand by the dispersed Assembly members of all shades of opinion, especially the Constitutional Democrats, Group of Toil, and Social Democrats.

"Present among the members here are M. Mouromtseff, President of the House; Prince Peter Dolgoroukoff and Prof. Grodeskul, its Vice Presidents, and other officers.

"The meeting will be called to order as a regular session of Parliament. The dining room of the hotel, where the members are assembled, is in great contrast to the imposing surroundings of the Tauride Palace. It is crowded to suffocation with excited and perspiring Deputies, who are gathered according to party affiliations and informally caucusing and debating tactics and discussing the text of their appeal, for which a general drafting commission is now being chosen.

"There is a strong possibility that all parties will come to an agreement on the appeal, as the Radicals are not disposed to insist on an overviolent manifesto demanding the immediate summoning of a constituent assembly by revolutionary means, to which the Constitutional Democrats object.

"The Constitutional Democrats appear to be downcast over the dissolution of Parliament, but the members of the Group of Toil and the Socialists are in an exceedingly combative mood.

"The corridors of the hotel are crowded with correspondents and sympathizers with the members of Parliament. Among these latter are a number of the members of the Council of the Empire.

"A crowd gathered in the adjoining streets, but there was no demonstration.

"The correspondent telephoned at 8 o'clock this morning that the session had adjourned until 8 o'clock. No definite action was decided upon, but it was resolved in principle to adopt an address to the people stating that the time for action had come, in view of the unconstitutional procedure of the Government, but appealing to them not to resort to measures which would entail bloodshed.

GREAT MUJIK RISING FEARED.

General Jacquerie Likely—Plans for a National Strike Perfected.

MOSCOW, July 22.—The greatest consternation was created here by the news of the dissolution of Parliament.

It is expected that this action will result in revolutionary outbursts throughout Russia. Its effect on the peasantry is especially dreaded. It is feared that, under the spur of the proletariat organizations, which probably will order a general strike, they will immediately begin a general Jacquerie.

At a meeting of over 400 delegates of proletariat organizations on Friday final preparations for a general strike were perfected. The Council of Workmen's Deputies elected to act with the Council in St. Petersburg and the Group of Toil of Parliament passed a resolution declaring that if the Government dispersed Parliament and engaged in repression the proletariat organizations would support a mass movement of peasants and a general strike in all industries and on the railroad and telegraph lines in Russia.

Branch organizations were notified to await the signal by telegraph in order that there might be no chance of a fiasco. The strike is based on the demand for universal suffrage, which, the leaders declare, should decide the future form of government in Russia.

A special warning was issued to put the strike in force gradually and peacefully and assurance was given that at the proper time a majority of the troops would join the movement.

FRENCH CONDEMN THE CZAR.

The Temps Says the Dangers of the Crisis Are Immeasurable.

PARIS, Monday, July 23.—The dissolution of the Russian Parliament causes widespread comment and disappointment in this city.

Sentiment in all quarters, including Governmental circles, is unanimous concerning the unwisdom of the action of Emperor Nicholas and the gravity of the situation resulting therefrom. The Temps expresses this view when it says this morning:

"The Emperor's counsellors have committed a fault which is probably irreparable. The dissolution of Parliament and the postponement of its next meeting to March 5, 1907, means that Parliamentary guarantees have been completely suspended for seven months. The Government dismissed the Assembly without attempting anything in the nature of loyal collaboration, probably hoping that time would change the current of events before the next session. Emperor Nicholas, though personally sincere, was obliged to choose for or against Parliament, and his counsellors prevailed upon him to decide to violate the promise he made when convoking Parliament, whose votes have not justified the present measure of dissolution.

"The future, therefore, is dark. The people had confidence in the Emperor. What will become of that confidence now? Perhaps it is vainly hoped that a Chamber elected in another manner can be more easily controlled; perhaps it is thought possible, by means of repression, to prevent a meeting of a new Parliament altogether. The Government's lack of courage in carrying out the new and difficult régime has placed the country in a crisis the dangers of which are immeasureable and the end of which cannot be foreseen."

The Socialist journals make violent attacks upon "Czarism."

ODESSA JEWS IN PERIL.

Massacre Feared Owing to Killing of a Cossack in a Street Fight.

ODESSA, July 22.—The Jewish population here are again in the greatest anxiety in consequence of the following incident:

An intoxicated Cossack wandered through the Jewish quarter brandishing his sabre and shouting "Death to the Jews!" An old Jew, fearing a disturbance, endeavored to pacify the Cossack, who replied by striking out with his sabre, without, however, injuring the old man. Bystanders intervened and in a melée which followed the Cossack was killed.

The authorities attached much importance to the affair and charged the entire Jewish population with premeditated murder. The Prefect ordered the rabbi to warn Jews not to appear in the streets during the funeral of the Cossack, as otherwise there possibly would be a massacre. He said the Cossacks were greatly irritated against the Jews, owing to the murder of their comrade, and that both he and the Governor General would do their best to restrain the wrath of the Cossacks, but he could not guarantee to prevent a fresh outbreak.

The greatest alarm is felt and the streets are deserted.

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SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NEW YORK

Making Complaints

We have moved the "Bureau of Adjustments" from the basement to the main floor and have given it a few extra telephones. We've made it much easier to get at—and we beg you, if cause arises, to get at it.

Of course we are sorry to get complaints, but we would be sorrier yet *not* to get them if you felt like making them. Perhaps it never occurred to you that one of the greatest problems—if not *the* greatest problem—in running a big store, was not a question of merchandising or of finance or of organization, but simply the question of *how to know when things are being done wrong.*

We have keen eyes and an eager appetite for faults, and we hunt for them as most men hunt for money. But with all our care and watchfulness there is no doubt that our customers see many things that we *ought* to know, but don't know.

Won't you tell us, please?

(Continued, last column.)

A Sample Line of Pretty Corset Covers at Special Prices

A VERY prominent manufacturer of muslin underwear, who has a reputation in the trade of never having turned out an unworthy garment, has sold us a sample line of corset covers at about

One-Third Less Than Regular Prices

The goods go on sale to-day at the same ratio of reduction. They will prove a tempting lot for women to pick over and choose from. All are made from nainsook, in French model, trimmed with lace, insertion and embroidery, embellished with ribbons. The prices will be

$1.25, 98c, 75c, 59c and 49c

Add one-half to those figures to get the regular prices.

Extra Size Undermuslins at Special Prices

These are night gowns and drawers cut extra large and full, not only in sizes for women of large build but in the smaller sizes as well. Especially desirable in hot weather.

Drawers—Of good cambric or muslin; deep umbrella ruffle with hemstitched hem; others have pretty embroidery trimmed ruffles; at *75c, 69c, 59c, 49c* and **39c**

Night Gowns—Of fine muslins or cambric; deep Hubbard yoke, in a number of pretty styles; at *$1.25, 98c, 89c* and **75c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Remedying Complaints

The only complaint that will hurt us is that which we don't remedy, and the only complaints we will not remedy are those that never get to us.

This store began, ten years ago, with the ambition to do the largest business in New York. We've got that business—now we want to be the *best* store as well as the biggest; not best in the sense of grand and pompous and expensive, but best in *service to the public*, best in courtesy, best in delivery, most comfortable, safest. Best in real *economy* we are now and have always been. On the other points we believe we are best also; but whatever we *can* improve we are keenly anxious to improve.

We'll be honestly grateful for your complaints, because they are finger-posts to perfection.

Here Go All Women's and Children's White Shoes

EVERY day has its own new feature in this Midsummer Shoe Sale. This for to-day has especially strong interest.

All the Best White Oxfords for Women at $1.95

This will prove a suberb lot to choose from, as it includes the very best white shoes that can be obtained for the money. Among them are white "Sea Island Linen" Shoes, with four silk eyelets, Gibson toes and fine silk ribbon laces; if you paid $5 a pair you could get nothing finer. In these we offer a choice among eight styles in welt or turn soles and all sizes.

Women's White Gibson Ties, 98c

These are chiefly shoes that have sold all the season at $1.50, but among them are all that remain of our best pink and blue canvas Oxfords, formerly sold at $2. All sizes in the lot.

All Misses' and Children's White Shoes, 69c and 98c

This is the heaviest reduction, within our knowledge of the shoe business, that has ever been made so early in the season. We include every pair of Misses' and Children's White Shoes and Oxfords in the store. There are button and lace shoes and Gibson and Blucher Oxfords in all sizes up to the largest size for young women. The values will average twice the sale figures for to-day.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear)

Refrigerators and Ice Chests

WHILE the thermometer is climbing upward and these are in greatest demand, we choose to cut 20 per cent. off our regular low prices.

These remarkable reduced prices are on our celebrated "Model" brand refrigerators and ice chests—the best that can be bought at any prices. They have been in use in thousands of homes for years and the great number we have sold so far this Summer is proof of the popularity the "Model" has attained.

"Model" Refrigerators and Ice Chests have charcoal lining, which entirely absorbs all odor from food or from artificial ice; are easiest to keep clean; easiest to get at; durably built; good looking and retain ice longer than any other refrigerators or ice chests on the market. Space limitation makes it impossible for us to list the sizes and prices—'tis enough, however, that you know that our regular prices are reduced 20 per cent. to-day.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

Wilton Rugs Reduced

Everybody who knows anything about rugs knows that Wilton rugs are the most durable floor coverings sold at moderate prices. To-day we will put on sale a limited assortment of manufacturers' samples in choice designs and colors at a saving of dollars on each rug. Sizes for rooms of any dimensions.

Regular Price.	Size.	To-day's Price.
$47.50,	10.6x12	$41.50
$45.00,	9x14	$39.50
$40.00,	9x12	$34.75
$35.00,	9x12	$29.50
$35.00,	8.3x10.6.....	$29.75
$30.00,	8.3x10.6.....	$25.50
$22.50,	6x 9	$17.50
$19.50,	4.6x12	$14.50
$17.50,	3x15	$12.50
$6.75,	36x63	$4.75
$3.75,	27x54	$2.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Read This List of Bargains in China and Cut Glass

IN the ten years that we have been supplying china and glassware for the tables of New York people we have never printed a more interesting list than the one below. In large clearance movements we may have occasionally printed longer lists, but never one which included better values. Read them:

DINNER SETS—Of fine Austrian china; each set consists of 100 pieces; complete service for 12 persons; your choice of four dainty floral designs; a very special purchase makes it possible to sell these sets at nearly half what their regular selling price would have been; regularly $17.50..... **$10.95**

DINNER SETS—Of fine French and Haviland china; greatly reduced in price because they are slightly incomplete; just one or two unimportant pieces missing; read over the following list; every set means a wonderful saving to you:

Haviland Set of 90 pieces; regularly $32.50, at..... **$15.00**
Limoges Set of 93 pieces; regularly $27.50, at..... **$15.00**
Limoges Set of 99 pieces; regularly $25, at..... **$15.00**
Limoges Set of 93 pieces; regularly $35, at..... **$19.75**
Limoges Set of 93 pieces; regularly $42, at..... **$25.00**
Limoges Set of 95 pieces; regularly $67.50, at..... **$39.50**

DINNER SETS—Of fine decorated porcelain; 100 pieces; complete service for 12 persons; in two styles; one a pink floral spray design, at..... **$7.75**
The other, a neat gold border decoration, at..... **$8.75**

TOILET WARE—These are odd pieces of prettily decorated toilet articles at prices less than the plain white; a good opportunity to match up your toilet set:

Covered Slop Jars at..... **95c**
Wash Basins at..... **49c**
Covered Soap Dishes at..... **15c**
Mouth Ewers at..... **15c**
Covered Chambers..... **49c**
Mugs at..... **10c**
Brush Vases at..... **10c**

ROCKINGHAM TEAPOTS—English; beautifully decorated; in many pretty shapes and sizes; regularly 30c to 55c, at..... **25c**

Cut Glass

Handsome pieces at exceptionally low prices. Read the list over carefully:

LEMONADE JUGS—3-pint size; new shape; value $5..... **$3.95**
FRUIT OR SALAD BOWLS—8-inch size; value $5..... **$3.50**
FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS—8-inch size; value $3.75..... **$2.50**
FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS—9-inch size; value $7.50..... **$5.95**
NAPPIES—5-inch size; with or without handles; value $1.50..... **$1.15**
NAPPIES—6-inch size; with or without handles; value $2.25..... **$1.45**
SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—value $4..... **$2.95**
SUGAR AND CREAM SETS—value $5..... **$3.95**
CELERY TRAYS—value $3.75..... **$2.75**
TABLE TUMBLERS—half-pint size; value $7.50; dozen..... **$4.75**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Front.)

More Long Gloves

We have just received 2,800 pairs of women's black silk taffeta mosquetaire gloves, full 16-button length, which we will sell to-day at..... **98c**

Also 60 dozen 12-button length white suede mosquetaires, which we will put on special sale to-day at... **$1.35**

In addition to these we have just received from our foreign office some advance shipments of our early Fall importations of gloves which we will sell as follows:—

GLACE MOSQUETAIRE GLOVES—16-button length, in black, white, mode, champagne and light tan, $2.65; 12-button length, black or white, $2; 8-button length, black or white..... **$1.75**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Center.)

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DISMISSING THE DUMA.

The dismissal of the Duma by the Czar is on its face an act of sheer defiance to the Russian people, and the promise to summon another Assembly eight months from now must be regarded as a device to mislead foreign opinion. Such an Assembly must be elected on the same basis as the present one, or on a more liberal basis, or on a narrower. When the Duma was arranged, the basis of suffrage was adapted to the desire of the Government to secure the greatest possible degree of control. The plan failed utterly because, by some process never fully explained, the opponents of the Government were so thoroughly and skillfully organized that the great body of delegates to the Duma were chosen by them, leaving the Government in a miserable minority. It seems nonsense to suppose that the Government can hope to do any better in another election, except on a much narrower basis, and that, in the present state of sentiment in Russia, would be adding fuel to the flame of revolution.

The Czar has tried the experiment of popular representation on a scale and in a form his advisers led him to expect would be manageable, and it has proved completely unmanageable. He goes back to arbitrary military rule, declares the capital substantially in a state of siege, calls in his most trusted regiments, starts the arrest of the leaders of discontent, suspends the press, and in effect recalls every promise he has made, blasts every hope he has aroused, and opens between him and his people the old impassable gulf. But in the meantime his people have learned much. They learned last Summer that his armies and fleets had been hopelessly and in some cases disgracefully beaten by a nation they had been taught to despise. They have learned that the rich nations of the world doubt the stability of his rule, tighten their pursestrings, and will lend to him only on usurious terms. They have seen regiments, then garrisons, and crews of ships mutiny against his authority, and the most docile and unquestioning army of the world manifest with relative impunity an insubordination that three years since would have been followed by the swift death of all offenders. They have seen the Czar, in his despair, turn, or profess to turn, to them, asking advice and aid and the support of his "children." And now they see their representatives driven from their chamber and the old harsh rule re-established. And this at a moment when their hopes had been raised to the highest. Famine and bloodshed prevail in whole provinces, and to the cry of his suffering and disturbed people the Autocrat responds only with defiance and repression. The best of the courses open to him would have been desperately difficult; he has chosen the very worst.

RUSSELL SAGE.

One thinks instinctively, at the news of the death of RUSSELL SAGE, of the curious study his life would have afforded to such a genius as that of HONORE BALZAC, among whose creations it is not impossible to find striking analogies with the departed financier. It was one of the great Frenchman's professed principles in the construction of the personalities he depicted that each should represent a fixed idea, should be the type of which that idea was the essential and constant motive. With merciless analysis, with opulent and almost wasteful expenditure of incident and environment, the novelist developed the career that should express the nature and the influence of this central and dominating quality until the students of his works are not unaccustomed to meet in the streets of New York or London and in the opening of the twentieth century those to whom he has introduced them.

So far as the public knows, Mr. SAGE's fixed idea was the "making" of money, and for the greater part of his life the making of money by the methods of the old-fashioned money lender. Necessarily in this vast and rapidly growing country this occupation interested the money lender in many enterprises of considerable pith and moment and gave him a certain power in shaping policies and determining principles of administration. But that part of his career was not conspicuous, and the public knew little and cared less concerning it. His function as a lender was, however, notorious, and his attitude toward it was readily recognized. It was hardly one that inspired affection or marked respect. Neither, on the other hand, did it inspire special animosity, such as grew up about many of Mr. SAGE'S associates, widely known to be engaged in larger affairs, though not in affairs resulting in larger accumulations.

People generally regarded him with a certain amusement, which he was not at all disinclined to encourage. He elected to take himself, in public, very much as his reputation presented him, and handed out to those seeking him various morsels of worldly wisdom that fitted extremely well with the impression made by what was known of him. He had a slightly grim pleasure in attributing his very extraordinary wealth to the persistent use of small means, to the patient practice of the minor arts and virtues of the money getter. There was nothing grandiose or imaginative about his professed views of the conduct of the business of accumulation, as there was nothing broad or showy in his manner of conducting himself. The inherent and lasting efficacy, in his line, of prudence and industry and parsimony was the thing he professed to have unquestioning and unflagging faith in. "By the saving of candle ends and sich," he taught that success was in the long run certain; his own devotion to this cardinal truth was so faithful, and his run was so unusually long, that his success was very great.

SECRETARY SHAW'S SUCCESS.

Secretary SHAW is being congratulated upon all sides on his success in floating an issue of Government 2 per cents at a premium, something without precedent in the financial history of any country. We add our own felicitations to him personally, and regret that the country will have the bill to pay. That the bill must be paid is certain. The gentlemen who are paying more for the bonds than they are worth are patriots, all honorable men, and capable of contributing to the country's relief in times of need. This is not one of those times. The Treasury and the Nation are enjoying an excess of prosperity, and there is no excuse for asking contributions in aid of any public enterprise. Nor will any contributions be made voluntarily. The difference between the fair worth of 2 per cents and the artificial price obtained for them will be paid by somebody, and not the less certainly because it will be paid unawares, if all goes well, and paid with rack interest in the way of general embarrassment if anything goes wrong. And a very plain matter is made so obscure that our Republican friends will shuffle out of their responsibility in the latter case, and will claim inordinate credit if Providence once more tempers the financial tempest to the American lambs.

We suppose there is no necessity of demonstrating that about 104 is not a fair price for 2 per cent. bonds at this time. Less was bid on Friday for bonds having every quality of the Panamas, and the better for their longer maturity. There is no 2 per cent. investment money offering in the market, neither in New York nor in the world. Our credit is impregnable, but as pure credit it is no better than that of other nations which cannot float threes at par. Whoever is capable of thinking that these bonds are wanted for the income they yield is capable of any self-deception. But if they are wanted for anything except their yield their price reflects not the credit of the United States, but the opportunity to levy upon somebody a toll which is legal in form but extortionate in effect. The successful bidders are thinking not of the 2 per cent. which they will receive, but of the uncertain per cent. which they will demand from those who, under our system, will have to pay more than they should for accommodations that they have a right to expect at a lower price.

These bonds are wanted, of course, as a basis of National bank circulation, and they have a scarcity value because the law forbids bank circulation to be issued in better and cheaper ways. The banks could ease the money market a trifle more by lending directly the money they must pay for the bonds. But here the juggle begins. The Secretary does not compel the bonds to be entirely paid for; part of the price is left with the purchasing banks. Moreover, the money already loaned to the banks by the Treasury—there have been times when that simple phrase would have caused thought if not fright—is under notice of recall unless these bonds are deposited as security for the loan. The banks simply had to have these bonds at any price, and they know very well who will pay the excess cost.

Is any American proud of these facts? Is any one too blind to see that this shuffling and juggling is beneath Government finance, except in times of war, or embarrassment like Russia's? Are not such doings worthier of a water-logged trust, with kited promissory notes, and a total indifference to what may happen day after to-morrow? And is that an unfair description of our Treasury finances, with $336,401,454 of pure fiat "money" in the form of a forced loan outstanding and nearly double that in the form of credit money printed upon silver? Ought we not as a Nation to blush when we read in the concurrent telegrams that benighted Japan is paying off its war notes already, whereas ours are outstanding after a generation—of Republican administration at that? And ought any one to blush more than those intelligent gentlemen who in their private capacities teach exactly what we preach, and in their capacity as National bankers congratulate Secretary SHAW upon his success in doing what they declare is inconsistent with National interests?

WHY, SURELY?

In the course of a speech before the "Business Men" of his vicinity ex-Senator GEORGE E. GREEN of Binghamton, speaking of the recent action of the President and Congress relating to the packers, asked with a show of indignation:

> Why the necessity of putting Federal employés and appointees over lifelong, experienced business men, whose money, talents, and reputations are all at stake, to guarantee business integrity?

Is it safe to assume that a Government employé, usually underpaid, and of possibly questionable or no experience, selected perhaps because of political influences, can affix the stamp of genuineness, of reliability, to the everlasting pacification of and satisfaction to the American or foreign public when its sense of humor or intelligence is aroused? Should not the guarantee of the integrity and the honor and business capacity and good sense of business men afford at least equal security?

We do not know at precisely what age Mr. GREEN has arrived, but if he is not old enough to have heard, he must have read of arguments fatally like these employed in defense of the system of human slavery. How, it used to be asked, can it be credible that the slave owners whose property and prosperity are directly involved, would really stick to the system of slave labor if free labor would actually be better for them? And how can any one suppose that a master would maltreat or injure a slave whose efficient and cheerful labor is indispensable to the raising of his crops and the maintenance of his household? The questions now sound a little silly, but not nearly so silly as those that Mr. GREEN asks. Undoubtedly honesty of the highest grade does in the long run pay, but there are "business men" in considerable numbers who are such fools that they cannot see it.

Again Mr. GREEN betrays a curious ignorance as to the mode of selection or the probable qualifications of the Government Inspectors. They are not underpaid. They are not selected because of political influence. They are chosen after a searching competitive examination, and the law requires that the use of any political influence in their behalf shall be regarded as prejudicing them. Their examination is framed to bring out their experience, and it counts substantially in the rank they attain. There are passages in the public career of ex-Senator GREEN which do not lend authority to his views on a question of official responsibility, or make him an especially effective apologist for the offenses of the packers.

GEN. PICQUART, HERO.

There are two attributes which more than others enlist human sympathy and enthusiasm for the hero—power to maintain unequal conflicts, mastery of tragic situations. GEORGES PICQUART, General of Brigade, attached to the staff of the Military Governor of Paris, possesses these attributes in a fascinating degree.

When in May, 1896, the "petit bleu" convinced him of the culpability of ESTERHAZY and the absolute innocence of DREYFUS, his unequal struggle against fearful odds began. At first it was mental. He naively urged the great truth upon his superiors, Gens. GONSE and DE BOISDEFFRE. They played with him as the wicked in high places can play with the trusting and sincere. His insistence continued; they sent him to the barbaric frontier of Tripoli, whence few French soldiers return alive. In the meantime ESTERHAZY had been accused by the brother of DREYFUS, was placed on trial, and PICQUART was recalled to testify. Imagine his amazement when he found that he, not ESTERHAZY, was the defendant; that his evidence against ESTERHAZY must remain hidden, and that he himself must answer the charge of forging the "petit bleu." At the Zola trial he again sought to make the great truth known. The civil Judge rebuked and insulted him. The Generals present also rebuked and insulted him and ordered him to hold his peace. Here again was the great truth smothered. These were the combats against fearful odds.

But PICQUART has also been master of tragic situations. After HENRY'S confession and death, a revision of the Dreyfus case became inevitable, and the Supreme Court summoned PICQUART and ordered him to break the silence which, as a soldier, he had hitherto maintained. Then ZURLINDEN, although he could no longer bid PICQUART hold his tongue, conceived the idea of turning his words to naught. He would have a military court convict PICQUART of forgery and thus invalidate his evidence before the Supreme Court. Possibly he hoped that something else might happen. Soldiers sent to arrest PICQUART found him before a civil court, where he was being tried on another charge. The Magistrate was about to surrender him to the military authorities when PICQUART arose and said in a solemn voice:

> To-night I shall sleep in a prison cell—possibly in the cell of the unfortunate HENRY—but I wish it distinctly understood that if I be found dead in that cell with a rope or razor beside my body I shall not have committed suicide. I am not the sort of man who kills himself.

But ZURLINDEN was also beaten at another point. For the first time in the history of the Third Republic the Supreme Court stretched forth its arm to protect a military witness. It ordered the court-martial which was to try PICQUART to be indefinitely postponed.

In the courtroom at Rennes PICQUART sat calm and even smiling as, for the first time, he was permitted to reveal the great truth. Hour after hour he spoke, as though he were delivering a lecture at the Ecole de Guerre. Once he asked for documents in the case. These were refused. "It does not particularly matter," he said simply. "I will recite them from memory." He did so. With deliberate, unerring precision, he unraveled the truth from the maze of telegrams, indictments, reports, orders which composed the stock in trade of the conspirators. He revealed forgeries, brushed aside what was unnecessary and insignificant, proclaimed what was vital to the establishment of DREYFUS'S innocence, and made the great truth shine forth in dazzling clearness. In his simple civilian dress he appeared a greater soldier than the most bemedaled General present. The impression he produced turned into ridicule the final verdict of the court—DREYFUS guilty of treason "with extenuating circumstances." The other day on the dueling field, Picquart, one of the best pistol shots in France faced his old general, Gonse, received his fire looking him full in the face, and then lowering his weapon walked disdainfully away.

We do not say that there was only one Picquart in the French Army—only one mind in which, linked with the taught conviction that truth must be subordinated to duty, was the supreme belief that the former would ultimately prevail. It does not particularly matter. One PICQUART sufficed. And now that he has reaped the reward of his unequal struggle and mastery, we must look a little beyond the popular attributes of the hero to find the dominant lesson of his adventurous experience. No breach of discipline was ever charged against him. He bore all and suffered all, and finally conquered all like a soldier.

There is nothing at all novel in the policy announced by Commissioner BINGHAM as to policemen who do not come up to the physical requirements. He can unquestionably drop them at the end of the probationary term, and ought to do so. The powers of appointing officers in this respect are very generally misunderstood or misrepresented, the latter for the purpose of discrediting the system of appointments on competitive examinations, but the law and the rules are entirely clear as to the matter. There should, however, be no difficulty in getting an adequate physical examination of candidates, and we very much doubt if the Civil Service Commission has been neglectful in this regard. If it has, the Commissioner of Police has only to make that fact clear to secure a reform.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Murder Trials Farcical.

Dr. ANDREW D. WHITE, speaking at the Cornell Summer School last week, asserted the necessity for changes in our methods of conducting criminal trials, in order that the conviction of rich murderers may not be practically impossible and that of the poor ones dangerously uncertain. "While the number of murders," he said, "is rapidly increasing, the procedure against them is becoming more and more ineffective, and, in the light of recent cases in New York and elsewhere, is seen to be a farce." The remedy proposed by Dr. WHITE is the abolition of appeals "based on mere technical matters and errors of trial Judges in trifling matters of procedure and the like, which have nothing to do with the question of guilt or innocence."

The suggestion has force, for it is known to all who have given the subject any attention that the protection intended for the innocent, and desperately needed by them in other days, has now been transformed into what amounts to protection for the guilty. To abolish the right of appeal on "technicalities," however, would be certainly difficult, and almost certainly dangerous, and we incline to the opinion that more murderers would be convicted, and convicted more promptly, if the abolition were that of capital punishment. Far from all of us are yet convinced that the death penalty for those who kill is either excessive or useless, but the disinclination to have any part in imposing it is already widespread and is fast becoming general. It is true that, with the law as it is, many of our murder trials are farcical in both progress and result, the "benefit of the doubt" is carried absurdly far, and many a criminal whose guilt is known to all gets no punishment at all, or less than he should, simply because the gallows and "the chair" have become too horrible for modern contemplation in any except cases of particular atrocity. When women are the murderers, it is openly admitted by Governors and others that only a "colorable excuse" is needed to save them from the legal penalty.

In other words, the spirit of the law has already been changed, and only the letter remains. That, too, might as well go. While we have any criminal procedure at all, some sorts of technical errors will have to be recognized as valid basis for appeal, but it will never be very hard to send the known murderer to prison if that is all that can be done to him. And perhaps money does not count as much as Dr. WHITE fears. The Terranova girl had no money.

Graves Are in the Way of Progress.

Up to very recently one never read of any attempt to do anything in a modern way in China without hearing of difficulties due to the incidental necessity of disturbing the graves with which that ancient and densely populated country is of course extraordinarily well provided. These abodes of the departed have there been particularly troublesome to the would-be builders of railways, and it has hitherto taken all the authority of mandarins who have been thoroughly "sean" to render possible the construction even of short lines without causing too many and too dangerous riots among the people who objected to having the sleep of their ancestors broken. The absurdity of taking this view was always easily apparent to us—when it was taken by the Chinese villagers—and there has naturally been much sympathy for the unfortunate concession holders and contractors whose desire to improve, civilize, and enrich the Chinese Empire was thus brought to little or naught.

But here comes a curious story from no further away than Connecticut that has a curiously Chinese sound. President MELLEN of the New Haven Road, addressing a meeting of Middletown merchants in reference to some proposed improvements they wanted his company to make in that part of the State, said that the Middletown cemetery presented the most difficult problem he had ever met in his career as a railroad man—and President MELLEN has built railroads out West, where problems are neither few nor easy. He told the committee that J. P. MORGAN, being a large stockholder in the road, had "put his foot down" and declared that there should be no disturbance of that cemetery, because he had discovered that some of his own ancestors were buried there. And Mr. MORGAN was not alone in his opposition. "I have letters," said Mr. MELLEN, "from every Daughter of the American Revolution in the United States begging me to respect the dead, to let the dead rest, to honor the memory of the departed, and I don't know what not. It is certain now that what improvements we contemplate on the Air Line will not be through Middletown, but below it."

When the Chinese hear of this—if they ever do—no doubt they will wonder why we are so scornful of "ancestor-worship," as we will insist on calling their veneration of the dead. As a matter of fact, of course, the Chinese, who have a philosophy instead of a religion, and do not worship anything in particular, differ from us on the grave question chiefly in guarding, or trying to guard, all their dead with the care we bestow upon a few. As usual, their consistency is inconvenient and expensive, but it is not exactly ridiculous; perhaps not as absurd as our inconsistency.

Is It Mercy or Is It Fear?

According to report, the soldiers in St. Petersburg are using blank cartridges in cases where the street mobs do not seem to be especially strong or determined. That marks a startling change in Governmental methods and ideas, for such leniency with rioters was never heard of before in the Russian capital. Its exact meaning is doubtful, but the explanation of timidity on the part of the bureaucrats seems more probable than the alternative theory that they have become more humane. However that may be, the use of blank cartridges is a tactical mistake so far as concerns the maintenance of what is called "order" in Russia, and it looks a good deal like the beginning of something approaching the end of the old system. The revolutionists may be killed, but certainly they cannot be suppressed, or even frightened by the explosion of gunpowder in small quantities that do no damage. Perhaps the soldiers have been provided with this worse than futile ammunition for fear of what they would do if better armed.

DISGUSTED BRITON.

Writes to "Answers" About Wicked Americans—Editor Invites Reply.

From Answers.

In an age which is frankly commercial, in which the nations of the earth live by the peaceful arts of commerce, it may be admitted that the country which is the most grievous offender against the laws of common business honesty may be fairly accounted the wickedest. And on this basis one country alone among the civilized peoples of the world stands branded as the worst. That country is the free and independent United States of America. Russia has long been held up to obloquy as the master villain of humanity; but Russia's offenses, bad—rankly bad—as they undoubtedly are, are largely political. The people are under the heel of the aristocrat, and the aristocrat, as is the manner of his kind, uses the people for his own purpose. But political tyranny is not so degrading as the tyranny of trade, and there are few among us who would not prefer the life of a Russian mujik to that of a Chicago meat packer.

In the light of recent revelations, it would seem that scarcely one of the much-vaunted American concerns is worthy to be trusted. Take finance. What finance is so corrupt and unscrupulous as American finance? Across the Atlantic the financier is nothing worthier than an unscrupulous trickster, with a heart of a tiger and the brain of a swell mobsman. The hairless old money-maniac who has built up for himself the biggest fortune the world has ever known upon a foundation of lies and deceit—for the "secret rebates" are nothing less than these—is a figure for honest men to shudder at.

Who was the man who tried to "corner" the world's bread, to so manipulate the corn markets that people should have to sue to him for the commonest necessity of life? An American. And did this notable figure of American finance ever allow the prospect of the millions of starving men, women, and children who would not be able to pay the price he meant to demand for his corn when he had got it all to interfere with his plans? Not one iota! If they had to starve, that would be their look out. Business was business.

Fortunately, he failed; but only because another of his tribe grew jealous of the millions which would have flowed into his pockets had he succeeded. This could not be allowed; no one must live who would not bow the knee to millionaire No. 2, and so the weight of his big bags of gold was brought to bear upon the man who meant to starve the world if he could, and the big bags crushed him, whereupon villain No. 2 was acclaimed the deliverer.

And now the deliverer in his turn has treated the world to the spectacle of the gentle art of millions-making by the aid of consumptive slaves, who scrape filth from floors and drains and cesspools, and turn it into food for people.

Is anything in America sound? One's thoughts roam from the nightmare of the insurance scandals to the terrors of the wheat pit, from the pitiful Standard Oil Company to the blatant Tobacco Trust, the corrupt police, Civil Service, and politicians, and what is the conclusion to be arrived at?

Acute Phonographomaniacs Uptown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Over the way from my home in an otherwise quiet street on the upper west side there are a family and a phonograph. Every evening at about 9 o'clock when I am sitting down to read or write the family assembles in the second-floor front room, opens the windows, and the phonograph begins to operate. The selections are a vile mixture of street band tunes and comic opera degeneracies: The nasal tones are heard of a brutal creature who sings in disgusting doggerel about "the grand old rag," meaning the august flag of our Union, or else asks to be "remembered to Herald Square" with a sneaky sentiment that is nauseating. A negro sings some horror of simian chuckles and laughter. A woman with a brassy voice whines "Waiting at the Church," with its low suggestion of the cockney music hall. A wench whistles some ragtime monstrosity to a band obligato, and so on, over and over again, for an hour and a half at least.

Now, what should I do? It is a nuisance, and all decent people should unite to abate it, yet I hesitate to drag them (and myself) to the police court. Should I call on the Board of Health to suppress them? They are obviously so lost to the decencies of life that they doubtless think themselves public benefactors.

New York, July 18, 1906. SUFFERER.

TOO FREE USE OF THE CLUB.

Criticism of the Police for Unnecessarily Severe Handling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you are wise in only using the weapon of ridicule in your editorial treatment to-day of the incident of the arrest and fining of the Russian giant for appearing publicly in Central Park and attracting a crowd. There is no section of our Penal Code warranting such a procedure. As you very pertinently remark, should Machnow undertake to employ a lawyer instead of a press agent he would be able to show that his rights had been invaded.

But the incident suggests a broader criticism touching police methods, and especially as to the readiness of patrolmen with their clubs. I have often wondered that our press pays so little attention to this detestable abuse of authority. On the slightest provocation, no matter how light may be the offense for which the arrest is made, the policeman whips out his club and uses it in deadly fashion. We read constantly of drunk and disorderly persons clubbed to insensibility for resisting arrest. And, worst of all, the clubbing is generally over the head, where fractures of the bones may so easily prove fatal.

Were it necessary to cite specific cases, I might take the very recent incident at the Long Island Railroad ticket office, foot of East Thirty-fourth Street. Two young men, neither over 18 years of age, were "cutting up" somewhat noisily, though it does not appear that any one had complained of them as acting disorderly. We only know that the policeman on duty there warned them to desist from their demonstrations, and on being disobeyed resorted to sterner methods than verbal remonstrance. In the struggle that ensued one of the resistants bit the policeman's finger or fingers, and was promptly clubbed over the head.

Now this was evidently one of the cases where good horse sense was needed. A little mild expostulation might have curbed the youthful exuberance and saved unpleasant publicity all around. A policeman of ordinary common sense and right feeling would have taken the young men aside and given them a little fatherly talk, in nine cases out of ten more effective than rough usage.

At all events noisy "cutting up" is not a crime that merits skull-cracking, and a policeman who cannot manage such a case otherwise is unfit for his position. For that matter the policeman physically unable to handle the ordinary youth of 18 without use of the club has no business on the force.

I am not of those who like to abuse the police, or who deny that the force has been much improved under Gen. Bingham and his predecessor, Mr. McAdoo. But this indiscriminate use of the club has become so much a matter of course that its original purpose has been lost sight of. It was never intended that the club should be employed in other than circumstances of the direst peril, such as capturing or overcoming resistance on the part of one guilty of felony, or during a riot, or other conditions of great public danger. Its use under lesser circumstances is a confession of inefficiency that ought to be punished by dismissal.

T. B. CONNERY.

New York, July 17, 1906.

EVENING DRESS IN DAYTIME.

At Least One Occasion Where It Is Always Worn in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the proper costume for a man to wear at functions of ceremony held during the daytime? was a question debated in your issue of yesterday. On the Continent of Europe you said, and your observation is correct, that men wear evening dress (full dress) at daytime ceremonial functions.

Permit me, however, to call your attention to at least one instance in which evening dress is worn during the daytime in England itself. At "Farm Street," the "Jesuits' Church," in London, there is a procession of the blessed sacrament around the church on the feast of "Corpus Christi"; four gentlemen of rank (and the initiated well know that the Roman Catholic nobility are the ultra-aristocrats of England) bear the canopy over the blessed sacrament. These gentlemen are habited in full evening dress with white kid gloves. The writer remembers having frequently seen Lord Petre and other men of equal or higher rank perform this office.

It is interesting to note that the Petre family were indirectly responsible for the "No Popery riots" of "Lord George Gordon," chronicled by Dickens in his "Barnaby Rudge." George III., accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, Mansfield, happened to be caught in a rainstorm in the neighborhood of Thornby Hall, the seat of the Petre family, and took refuge there. They were courteously received, and the King asked his Lord Chancellor how was it that so distinguished a gentleman as his host never appeared at Court. It was explained to him that it was because of the existing severe laws against the Catholics—explained to him that, though the Petres had been the owners of the property where the King was being then entertained for several hundred years, Lord Petre was not the legal owner. As a matter of fact, the legal owner was a Protestant barber, who lived in a neighboring town. Incidentally, all honor to the barber for not violating his trust, it being against the English law for a Catholic to hold real estate.

The King was so astounded that through him a bill was passed giving Catholics the right to lease property for thirty-one years. This caused the riots in 1780.

A. HEARTWELL MAGRATH.

New York, July 18, 1906.

Dusty Riverside Drive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have often been tempted to take some steps to endeavor to bring about better conditions than exist on Riverside Drive and in the park adjoining. It has been my custom to walk from Seventy-second Street to about Ninety-sixth Street every day, and I have about made up my mind to seek some other promenade. The driveway is inadequately sprinkled, in fact, at 7 o'clock last night, for instance, as the automobiles rolled by, as they do in great numbers, the clouds of dust which they raised behind them made sitting on the drive unbearable. The walk along the west side was exceedingly dirty, as it usually is, and I was finally forced with others to go home, as it was impossible to obtain any seats in the park.

I am not a member of the West Side Association, but if I were I certainly should devote all my efforts to compel whoever is responsible for such conditions to properly water the drive and to keep the walks and benches clean and not permit the present neglect. There is certainly no part of the city that is more beautiful, and it will be a great boon to all west siders when this condition is remedied, which I trust and believe it will be after the appearance of this letter in your widely read paper. WEST SIDE.

New York, July 20, 1906.

Death His Ruling Passion.

From The London Express.

Determined to commit suicide, a man at Bochum (Germany) severed one of his veins, poured petroleum over his clothes and set it alight, and then jumped from a window of the third story of the factory where he was employed.

CONGRESS FUND, $1 A HEAD.

We Grant Mr. Sherman's Request for a Free Advertisement.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
1,133 Broadway.
New York, July 21, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are anxious to obtain individual co-operation of Republicans throughout the country in favor of the election of a Republican Congress. Practically we have but a few weeks for effective work. In every community there are earnest Republicans who are willing to co-operate if they are thoroughly posted on the policy of the work of the Republican National Congressional Committee. We shall be under obligations if you will print the inclosed notice.

We regret that our financial condition is such that we are unable to place this notice as an advertisement, but shall take pleasure in sending you all of the publications issued by the committee during the campaign without charge.

Yours very truly, J. S. SHERMAN,
Chairman.

[Inclosure.]

TO REPUBLICANS:

We are anxious to have every Republican in close touch and working in harmony with the Republican National Congressional Committee in favor of the election of a Republican Congress.

The Congressional campaign must be based on the administrative and legislative record of the party, and, that being so, Theodore Roosevelt's personality must be a central figure and his achievements a central thought in the campaign.

We desire to maintain the work of this campaign with popular subscriptions of $1 each from Republicans. To each subscriber we will send the Republican National Campaign Text Book and all documents issued by the committee.

Help us achieve a great victory.

JAMES S. SHERMAN, Chairman,
Post Office Box 2,063, New York.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Is Public Sentiment Gradually Abolishing It?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion in your paper as to the value of expert testimony is certainly a timely one. But it seems to me that the evil consequences which may follow from the admission of expert testimony in capital cases are due not so much to the inherent wickedness of the experts as to our unenlightened way of dealing with criminals. Capital punishment is at war with our ideas of justice, mercy, and charity, and therefore will have to give way, sooner or later.

In fact, it is giving way gradually; for in many cases in which the plea of insanity is interposed nobody for a moment really believes in it, but it nevertheless serves as a convenient way for the jury to escape from the awful duty of sending a man to the electric chair.

What we are really witnessing is the slow but sure relegation of capital punishment. But as no science, including the law, is greatly helped by its adoption of fictions and subterfuges, it seems that the sensible thing to do is to abolish openly and legally the antiquated capital punishment, and to substitute in its place modern and scientific methods of dealing with criminals. JOSHUA SPRAYREGEN.

New York, July 19, 1906.

At the Mercy of Ignorance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fate of Joseph Kirby in the Leonard Street Police Station, as published in Tuesday's issue of your paper, ought to lead to a careful investigation. According to the account Kirby was found on the sidewalk at West Broadway and Chambers Street unconscious. Ambulance Surgeon Lesher pronounced it a case of intoxication, and the policeman who summoned him to the scene took the victim to the station, where he was locked up in a cell. Subsequently he died, no doubt a victim of heart failure and the stupidity of the surgeon and police.

Similar cases occur daily in this city—more so during the Summer than Winter, and many lives are unnecessarily sacrificed.

Being a victim of heart disease, I can speak intelligently of the freaks of that organ and their result. I am often overcome by dizziness so suddenly that I cannot even grasp the arm of a friend who may be by my side. At times those attacks pass off as suddenly as they come on, and I can go along without further inconvenience; at other times I am lost to myself completely for a few minutes, falling on the floor or sidewalk, wherever I chance to be. These attacks make me unsteady on my legs, which is due to weakness and not to liquor, as I have not taken anything intoxicating for over twenty-five years. In any of these attacks I may be found unconscious on the street by a guardian of the peace and pronounced intoxicated by a surgeon, through ignorance or indifference, and subjected to a like fate as Kirby's. A GOOD SAMARITAN.

New York, July 18, 1906.

Immigration Laws Sufficiently Restrictive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the mind of the writer there seems to be no occassion whatever for the enactment of any additional restrictive immigration laws. The existing law is restrictive enough. It very properly prohibits the landing of criminals, dependents, habitual paupers, women of bad character, those afflicted with contagious or other incurable diseases, and other undesirable classes of immigrants. It does all in the way of selection that should be done, and is even more restrictive than it should be. It seems, if any legislation is needed, it would be a modification of the existing law rather than its amplification. The aim of the legislators should be distribution rather than restriction. The restrictionists should be content with having secured the passage of a stringent Naturalization act affording full protection to our citizenship.

New York, July 18, 1906. M. J. KELLY.

An Incentive to Dishonesty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are a number of places in this city, particularly among the large downtown office buildings, where unused postage, revenue, and other stamps may be sold for cash. This fact has been for years and is still conspicuously placarded in Printing House Square during the rush hours of the morning when clerks and office boys are hurrying to their duties.

I desire to call attention to this evil and hope it may be discontinued. These signs indicate how easy it is to convert stamps into money, and they unquestionably lead many a young fellow into ultimate ruin, beginning with a few petty thefts and ending the Lord only knows where! W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, July 19, 1906.

A Great Invention Awaiting Aid.

From The Natal Mercury.

Silverton Road, Berea, Durban.

Sir: As an old experimentalist I have discovered a way to increase the speed of marine vessels indefinitely, making them the fastest means of transport in the world. I cannot afford to get wide patent rights, nor can I exhibit a model, without divulging my secrets. Do you think that any of your readers would be able to tell me how to get the matter taken up? I am, &c.,

ROBERT BROWN.

HER WAY.

She went and sat upon his knee—
The act was somewhat unexpected;
She kissed him, yet I saw that he
Remained morose, almost dejected.

I wondered that there were no smiles,
No brightening at his wife's caressing;
I am a bachelor, and wiles
Of womankind are past my guessing.

But when we two friends met again
A little later at the club,
He did not offer to explain
Except by showing me the "stub."

LURANA W. SHELDON.

HAMMERSTEIN STUDYING TO BE AN IMPRESARIO

Hasn't Dignity Enough Yet, He Says, but Feels It Coming.

TRIES OUT CHORUS SINGERS

Men and Women Applicants for the Manhattan Opera Company Tested at the Victoria Theatre.

The Manhattan Grand Opera House, Oscar Hammerstein's new venture, will open Nov. 10. The new impresario is still trying out applications for positions in the chorus of the Thirty-fourth Street house. About twenty-five men and twenty women came to the Victoria Theatre yesterday morning. Mr. Hammerstein heard them run the scale and sing fragments of their favorite songs, while he puffed a long cigar and expressed his approval or disapproval.

The chorus has not been selected yet, but a little booklet already in print about the new opera house says it will number 100, the recruits coming from "both Italy and New York." The booklet also says that "it is conceded by those familiar with musical and operatic affairs in America and Europe that the artists comprising the grand ensemble, personally selected by me, [Oscar Hammerstein,] are without exception the foremost celebrities of the grand opera stage."

Looking forward to the time when the booklets will be distributed to the public, a paragraph says that "in every respect the superiority of the Manhattan Grand Opera House Company to the already existing grand opera is readily apparent."

Oscar Hammerstein is President, Vice President, Secretary, and everything else of consequence in the new grand opera company; therefore he speaks for the company. And speaking for the company yesterday Mr. Hammerstein had nothing but sympathetic things to say about Mr. Conried, the man he considers his rival.

"What is his name?" Mr. Hammerstein asked, referring to Mr. Conried, but confessing his inability to remember it. "Oh, Conried, that is it. I wish him no bad luck. I hope he will continue in the condition of affluence which he enjoys at the present time."

But the new impresario couldn't help shaking his head doubtfully.

"Far be it from me to wish that he should return to his old trade. No, no, not that; I could not wish it."

He waited a moment, and a newspaper reporter finally asked:

"Why, what was that?"

"Well, I guess it was making rat traps in Hungary. No, I should not want him to go back to that."

The chorus of the Manhattan Grand Opera House will be organized by next Monday. The new impresario says that about 50 of the 100 persons needed for it will come from Italy, where they have had excellent training. The others will be obtained here. He began testing the applicants from this city several weeks ago. There were more than a hundred candidates for chorus jobs at the start.

The new impresario sat in a box in the dim theatre yesterday morning when the applicants were ready to sing for him. A piano had been wheeled to the stage, and a single drop curtain shut off the front of the stage from the bald brick walls in the rear. The drop was a little ragged; it was two feet nearer the floor on one side than on the other. It represented a scene in a wheat field, and garnered sheaves lay in a little dell.

All was peaceful in the little valley before the singers came on. One could almost hear the low drone of a bumble bee, buzzing about the piles of grain. By the time the fifty singers had struck their highest notes the little dell lost its atmosphere of calm.

Most of the applicants among the women were Americans. Almost all the men were Italians. Mr. Hammerstein said that the persons who sang yesterday had had long and excellent training in singing, though they lacked stage experience.

The try-out started with a young woman on the stage, who stepped in front of the little dell and began a life and death struggle with the flower song from "Faust." After the first ten words Mr. Hammerstein flipped his cigar, turned down his thumb, and called out:

"Enough! Away from the stage. Give the fellow with the books your name."

A very tall Italian, with his hair oiled and his frock coat newly pressed, sang a note or two in most impressive style, but he, too, was stopped by the impresario. A short-haired Italian boy, the cut of whose clothes showed that he was not long from his native land, sang beautifully. Later on, finding that he should have to rehearse at night, he pleaded with Mr. Hammerstein to let him know exactly on what nights the rehearsals would be held, so he that he could decide whether or not to sign the contract.

"Go away, my boy, and don't ask me such foolish questions," exclaimed Hammerstein. "I cannot tell what nights we shall rehearse; maybe every night until you fellows and lanes know something. If you cannot get off every night if necesssary, why, then, don't sign the contract."

The boy walked round and round in a circle for a long time. Finally he signed the contract.

Up and down in the dark spaces beside the orchestra seats walked two dozen Italians, each whistling or humming the thing he thought would most surely impress the new impresario. Now and then two'd bump into one another, but they kept on rehearsing just the same.

Hammerstein only cared to hear the scale from some of the applicants. Time and time again the singers would hand the pianist some music and would begin to roll their eyes, whereupon the impresario would yell down from his dark box:

"Cut it out. Only the scale. Only that."

A greasy haired fat boy, wearing eyeglasses, jutted out in front of the gathered golden wheat, and let fly in a high tenor voice. He clasped his hands and wabbled his head. He felt called upon to act as well as sing. When he had finished he seemed to stoop down as if he would gather up an imaginary bouquet.

"Now, look at that," Hammerstein said. "That tenor is poor by himself. In a chorus, grand. I tell you, these Americ'n voices are grand; I shall train them up. That is what I like about most of these men. They haven't been on the stage, and I can train them myself. They will grow up with me."

When all the men and women had had a hearing, Hammerstein called them all to the stage to look over the contracts. One little snub-nosed girl signed and then bore'd away with her escort. She was bubbling over with happiness. "Isn't it lovely, Arthur!" she cried. The man did not seem so sure of it.

All those who signed contracts wanted to know if some clause could not be put in, whereby they could have a small part, or serve as understudy to somebody. That made the new impresario mad. He stormed around the applicants, and smoked innumerable cigars.

"What I lack in this business," he confided to the newspaper men, "is dignity. I have not the dignity that an impresario should have. I haven't the dignity that Conried has. But I shall get it; I shall get it pretty soon."

HYENA BIT OFF HER FINGER.

Woman, Therefore, Sues Bostock for $15,000.

Because a hyena in Bostock's Arena, at Coney Island, bit off one-half of the index finger of her left hand, Mrs. Anna Richardson of 621 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, has brought suit, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, against Bostock for $15,000.

In her affidavit Mrs. Richardson alleges that on or about June 9 she was attacked by one of Bostock's hyenas, which she says was walking through the arena at Coney Island.

BYERLEY EXPLAINS BOND BID.

Clerk Was Acting for Large Financial Interests in Getting Award.

Samuel Byerley of 428 Central Park West, to whom has been awarded $5,819,580 worth of the $30,000,000 issue of Panama Canal bonds, declared yesterday that he was acting for large financial interests.

"Yes, I am a clerk," he said at his home. "I am employed by one of the larger Wall Street concerns, and it is for them that I am acting as buyer of these bonds. As soon as I have received official notification by mail of the awards to me I shall name the concern for which I acted as a bidder."

"The company had good reasons for buying through an agent, but I cannot tell you anything about that. I cannot say anything, in fact, until I receive official notification of the awards, although I confirmed the newspaper story this morning in a talk with Secretary Shaw over the telephone. There will be nothing to conceal about the transaction."

Victor Spanner, to whom was awarded $600,000 worth of the new bonds, lived up to a few weeks ago on the top floor of an apartment house at 141 West 111th Street. His neighbors thought that he was a clerk of some kind, although they couldn't tell by whom he had been employed when he had lived there.

It was said at the 111th Street house that Mr. Spanner had moved to East Orange. A dispatch from there last night said that he could not be found. His name was not in the Directories of either of the Oranges. The Washington dispatch telling of the award to Mr. Spanner also gave his address as East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Secretary Shaw heard from Samuel Byerley to-day about his bid for Panama Canal bonds.

Byerley called the Secretary up on the long-distance telephone. He wanted to know whether if he put up the premium in the required time he could have the bonds. Secretary Shaw assured him that he could. The Secretary said there would be no discrimination among the bidders whatever. All those whose bids were successful have to do is to comply with the terms. They must put up the full premium they bid by Aug. 1, and those who do that will get their bonds.

The Secretary has not learned anything as to the identity of Byerley, or of those for whom he was bidding.

SUGGESTS SUBWAY SCENERY.

Station Agent Thinks Polar Effects Would Keep Passengers Cool.

Harry Earle, the uptown station agent in the Times Square Subway Station, looks with skeptical eyes on those who complain of the heat in the underworld. Mr. Earle has a remarkable imagination, and with this gift he also enjoys the ability of a philosopher in directing the use of it in practical directions.

"Why," he exclaimed last night, "I just imagine it is very pleasant down here ard never let the day man leave a thermometer in this box office when he clears the desk for me at night. I wouldn't look at such a thing this kind of -er-pleasant weather.

"The Subway is not at all as bad as some people say it is. Why, if the company would only put in a few ferns at the stations and some soft, cool looking lights people would never think of heat. A scenic effect in the tunnels would serve to take the minds of people away from the weather. A good scheme would be to plan the scenery to give the traveler the idea of a globe trip from pole to pole. At the Battery they could suggest antarctic effects, with a few seals and a tank or two of ice cakes.

"In the South, say at Fourteenth Street, we could have cotton plantations and a few darkies singing 'Marster's In De Col' Col' Groun.' You see, cold, cold ground would make people shiver. Times Square I'd make the tropics. All of these bare pillars could be twined with boa constrictors—stuffed ones, of course. We could sprinkle alligators around and have pools for frogs and gnks and things between the tracks. The foliage would be rank but beautiful.

"As we speed further north we would approach the Bronx to the sound of sleigh bells, and the Harlem we would step out at his station to greet a smiling walrus, a polar bear or two, and some more seals. People would be half frozen all Summer, and would be petitioning the company to have the heat turned on in the cars at the arctic and antarctic zones. In fact, imitation icicles could be tacked on the cars and sleigh bells attached to the handles of the choppers, thus saving the expense of real ice and the employment of Swiss bell ringers."

Mr. Earle removed his coat and passed his handkerchief over his brow.

"Imagination's everything," he added. "You don't have to suffer from the heat unless you want to."

MRS. McLINOCK OPERATED ON

She Was Injured While Trying to Restrain a Demented Patient.

Mrs. J. A. McLinock, wife of Dr. J. A. McLinock, the bacteriologist and milk expert who aided the Board of Health of Philadelphia in ridding the trade of fraudulent milk dealers, was operated on in the German Hospital yesterday for an abscess. The operation was performed by Dr. Reich, who was Prince Henry's surgeon. He believes that Mrs. McLinock will recover.

Mrs. McLinock, who is a graduate of the Universities of Virginia and of Pennsylvania, was nursing a patient in a family in Philadelphia about a year ago when she received an injury which resulted in her illness. Her patient, who was suffering from nervous diseases, attempted to jump from a window, and Mrs. McLinock was hurt in restraining her. She was formerly Miss Gilfether, and is well known among Philadelphia society women.

WOMAN LAWYER HEARS OF PEONAGE IN FLORIDA

Immigrants Maltreated on a Turpentine Farm Ask Her Aid.

MISLED BY ADVERTISEMENTS

Mrs. Quackenbos Says That Fifty Men Newly Landed from Europe Were Tricked Into Slavery.

Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, the woman lawyer of 3 Fifth Avenue, tells of forty or fifty immigrants to this country who are living in Florida in a state of peonage and who have applied to her for aid. Mrs. Quackenbos in speaking of the case yesterday said:

"These unfortunates, having read advertisements that they could get employment in Florida which would pay them $1.25 a day with all expenses for transportation to the scene of the work paid by the employers, applied to the employment agency mentioned in the advertisement, which received $4 a head for their engagement. Many of them were fathers of families out of work, and were glad of any opportunity for employment that presented itself. Most of them had just reached this country and some of them were mere boys.

"How many of these expeditions have been organized I do not know, but I do know that at least forty men were shipped from here to Jacksonville, Fla., early in June. They had been told that it was but one day's journey by water, and they knew so little of our laws that they did not sign any contracts with their employers which would define their rights or specify the amount of their pay. They allowed themselves to be shipped like so many oxen, to work as their employers saw fit.

"The weeks passed, and nothing was heard of them. No money came home to their families. About two weeks ago the first news came from them, in the person of one of the members of the June expedition, Joseph Wilensky, 53 years old. His back was seamed with the marks of the lash, and he was in a pitiable condition. When he left he was a strong man, capable of the hardest kind of work. He came back sadly broken. He is unfit for any kind of labor, and will never be the man he was before he sought a living for his family in Florida.

"He told a pathetic story of his experiences. With the others he started on the long journey. In Jacksonville they were met by an agent of the concern which had hired them. He took them to the little town of Palatka. There they were crowded into wagons and driven fifty miles to Buffalo Bluffs, where they were told that their work would begin in three days. They arrived on a Friday and were sheltered in miserable huts. There were no beds or chairs, and they had to sleep on matting. They had no food, and when they asked for it they were told that they could buy it at the company store and that this would be deducted from their wages. Their protests were laughed at.

"They had to eat, so they paid 15 cents for a box of sardines, 10 cents for crackers, 10 cents a pound for sugar, and even 5 cents for a glass of water. Monday they were told that their time to work had come. They were taken into the swamps and made to carry tubs there, where, waist-deep in foul water, they tapped the trees for turpentine, collecting it in the tubs. When they fainted from exhaustion, cold water was thrown over them, and if they did not immediately get back to work they were flogged by the negroes. They were tormented with innumerable insects and rapidly fell sick with fever.

"There was talk of rebellion, but the negroes were armed and the sufferers were weak and exhausted. One young man named Goldberg protested that he would rather die than continue the work and he was beaten over the back until he was half dead.

"Wilensky said that one day he had managed to escape, but that he had not gone far when he was caught and brought back. He managed to get a letter sent North to friends, who forwarded to him an order on the Western Union for $30. The Superintendent took $20 of this money, asserting that he owed it to the company. He got to Jacksonville, where Jews gave him enough money to get back to New York.

"Since then Samuel Fink, who is in prison at Palatka charged with owing the company money and refusing to work for them, managed through Leonard Jacobson, a friendly merchant, to get word to his brother-in-law, M. Freeman of 35 South Third Street, Brooklyn, in which he told much the same story of peonage as Wilensky. He said that he had been sentenced by a local Magistrate, a member of the company, to imprisonment under the Florida debtors law until October. Mrs. Quackenbos sent $130 to a Mr. Cheeney, the United States District Attorney, but this was returned with the statement that he was away on his vacation. The money will now be sent to the merchant, who will be asked to keep the prisoner with him as a witness against the company. The families of the others, who are still working in the swamps and getting further into debt to their employers, are without the means to aid in the relief of their menfolk. The following is a copy of the affidavit on which Fink was committed:

STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF PUTNAM.

Before me, M. I. Coxe, County Judge in and for said county, personally came George F. Burwell, who, being duly sworn, says that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1906, in the county aforesaid, one S. Fink, having entered into a written contract with Hodges & O'Hara to do and perform certain service and labor for them, to wit, work on a turpentine farm or sawmill, did by false promises and with, at the time, the intent to injure and defraud the said Hodges & O'Hara, and in consideration of said promises obtained from the said Hodges & O'Hara money, merchandise, and transportation in the sum of $20.40, and did on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1906, abandon the service of the said Hodges & O'Hara without just cause, and without first paying said money or paying for said merchandise or transportation, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and the dignity of the State of Florida.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1906.

[Seal.] M. I. COXE.
GEORGE F. BURWELL.

A third case came to light yesterday in the shape of a letter forwarded through Jacobson, the merchant, to Kalman Belogratsky of 115 Essex Street. The letter is from Jacob Lerner. He is eighteen years old and left Kishineff three months ago for this country. In his letter the young man writes:

"Try to save me, dear cousin. Maybe it will be useless and we will never see one another again. They have fooled me to this place, where I cannot escape. I am beaten because I am not strong enough to carry big boards, and the beating does not give me any more strength. For twenty days I have been sick with fever. They will not let me go. The company says that I owe money for food. Try, try and release me. Colored men with guns guard me and I cannot escape This is worse than Russia, and I thought it was a free country."

SUCH MUSIC IN PITT STREET!

Rival Venders Start Phonographs with Love Tunes to Attract Trade.

Pitt Street, between Grand and Broome, is now known as the place of noises. All the airs that are dear to the ears of the east side there mingle in a mighty roar until late in the night. As yet there has been no complaint to the Health Department because, though the street is narrow and the average family has not less than five children, neither the heat nor the crowded quarters have disturbed the nerves of the community and there is not a case of illness on the block. The people are happy with the noises that have recently been added to their pleasures through a war among the candy stores.

It all began a week ago, when Sam Berger placed in his store a phonograph. This ground out, in its metallic way, all the tunes that are favorites with the boys and girls, and naturally the young men bought candy for their sweethearts from Berger. His store on the corner of Broome Street became the lovemaking centre of the neighborhood.

Isaac Davis of 9 Pitt Street could not stand for this competition, and bought a larger phonograph with a longer sound funnel. This had one cylinder that brought the crowd flocking to his place of business. This was the favorite: "Chasan und Kalla Mozzel Tof." The children can dance to this to their hearts' delight. The older couples can hold hands without being discovered because of the crowd, and it is not difficult to slip an arm around a waist without being too conspicuous.

The new machine helped Samuel Cohen, whose store is just across the street. He profited by the overflow, and did not have to pay for anything.

Learning last night that Berger is to get a still larger singing machine, Cohen, who believes in fair play, means to rent a piano hand-organ, warranted to play with emotion "Kim, Kim Smelke a Heim." The news has filled the healthy, happy community with untold delight.

NEWEST B. R. T. MUDDLE.

Only Alternate Trains Run Across Brooklyn Bridge—Jam Results.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company found it impossible to handle the crowds at the Brooklyn Bridge last night. Under a new plan only alternate trains from Coney Island and the suburbs were run through to Manhattan. Other trains were stopped at the Sands Street Station, which is above the bridge station at the Brooklyn terminal. Passengers from these latter trains were compelled to transfer at the station below to the trains that were going to Manhattan. This merely resulted in packing cars already filled.

When the homeward rush from Coney Island started about 7:30 the new plan began to get itself into difficulties. The trains for Manhattan could not carry away the crowds on the stations. There was much crushing and jamming to enter the cars. Children, tired out after their day's outing, and fretful babies began to cry. Their parents contributed their share to this turmoil by expressing their opinion of the company.

"The bridge cannot accommodate the trains that should be run from Coney Island and the suburbs on Saturdays and Sundays," said a conductor in explaining the difficulty. "The company, to overcome this difficulty, have instituted the plan of sending alternate trains across the bridge."

While the jam was at its worst a crowded car of the Bergen Street line took fire while crossing the Bridge, and before it was run to the Manhattan terminal the women passengers were in a panic.

Roundsman Farrell and Policemen McConville and Rempe soon put out the flames with fire extinguishers and the car was taken back to Brooklyn "dead."

ARRESTS DUE TO POLITICS.

Six Newsboys the Victims of Discrimination, Union Alleges.

Complaint was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by Delegate Debs of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union that six boys and women had been arrested for selling newspapers at the Williamsburg Bridge. They had a license, according to Debs. He believed, he said, that the arrests were made on behalf of a political organization.

The women were at once released on bail and the boys were arraigned before Magistrate Finn and discharged. A committee was appointed to carry the complaint to Police Commissioner Bingham.

SALOON TOO NEAR COURT.

Jingling of Glasses Led to Arrest of the Proprietor's Son.

"Three up; four dark and three lights; two highballs." These and other exclamations from bartenders in the saloon of John Hartman, at 10 Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, proved annoying to Police Magistrate Higginbotham in the Lee Avenue Court yesterday. The saloon adjoins the Court House.

Magistrate Higginbotham had a particularly heavy calendar of abandonment cases. Some of them had been adjourned from time to time for nearly a year. Sunday was set for the hearing because it would not inconvenience husbands who had a job. As a result the courtroom was jammed with men, women, and children. It was hot and tempers of litigants and Magistrate were not improved by the jingling of glasses next door.

The Magistrate sent word into the Clymer Street Police Station that something should be done to stop the noise.

Detectives McGaughlin and Minnerly had no difficulty in getting drinks from Albert Hartman, the saloon keeper's son. They arrested Hartman and the noise ceased. He was released on bail.

Dr. Cheney Buried in Florence.

FLORENCE, July 22.—Services over the body of the Rev. Dr. Cheney of Detroit, Mich., who was accidentally killed in the elevator shaft of the Hotel Europe, were held in the cemetery here to-day in the presence of more than 100 Americans. Several addresses were made and appropriate hymns were sung, and the body was interred.

Lady Curzon's Body at Kedleston.

LONDON, July 22.—The body of Lady Curzon was removed to-day to Kedleston for burial with the simplicity which her relatives desire shall mark the obsequies. When the coffin was borne from Carlton House terrace and placed in the hearse, the blinds in the neighboring residences were drawn and spectators uncovered.

WATTERSON SPEAKS FOR P. S. GILMORE BENEFITS

Tells of His Association with the Great Bandmaster.

MANY CONCERTS PLANNED

Committee Meets at Manhattan Beach to Complete Arrangements for Raising a Fund for Mrs. Gilmore.

The project to raise a memorial fund for the benefit of the widow and daughter of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore was launched at the Manhattan Beach Hotel yesterday. About eighty admirers and former patrons of the famous bandmaster listened as Henry Watterson explained the object of the proposed Gilmore Memorial Concerts. A series of concerts to be held in all the larger cities of the United States has been planned. The opening concert will be held on Sunday, July 29, at Manhattan Beach, the scene of Gilmore's greatest activity and of most of his musical triumphs. Mr. Watterson in a short speech praised Gilmore and his work. He said among other things:

"A series of musical performances in commemoration of the late Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore and for the benefit of his family has been arranged to be given in the larger cities of the country. The first of these performances will be had here at Manhattan Beach the coming Sunday. The others will follow in the early Autumn. We are met on the spot made luminous and famous by the genius and personality of the dead bandmaster, to testify by our presence the affection we bore him, to show our approval of the plan to secure an independence for his dear wife and daughter, and to wish the organizers and managers of the movement godspeed upon their labor of love.

"With this brief statement I might take my seat, confident that the public will do the rest; but before I sit down I must rid my heart of some of its burdens of memory. The last twenty-five years of his life, Patrick Gilmore and I were very close friends. He had sympathized with the mischance which had diverted me from what, he thought, might have been a successful career in music to one in another calling, at that time quite beyond my aspirations and hopes. Many cases of fellowship arose between us. His death came as a personal bereavement to me, as to millions of his countrymen who did not know him as I knew him. Surely of him it cannot be said, 'How soon we are forgotten when we are gone.'

"There is scarcely an object hereabout that does not recall him; superb in all his aspects and attributes, his "stick" at once the baton of the Field Marshal and the wand of the magician. The noisy surf as it rolled in upon the beach, the endless tramp, tramp, along the piazzas did not daunt him. He rose above the elements. His brass was more than a match for the ocean. His guns thundered defiance to the footsteps. Which of us cannot still hear the strains of "The Boulanger March" or of "The Star-Spangled Banner" making a monkey of the winds and waves, while the battery, parked among the flower beds outside, joined the resistless encore.

"But music notes and bank notes are rarely convertible terms. Patrick Gilmore's gifts of song and his grace of action and utterance were warmed by the blood of his birthhood, were radiated by the fantasies of artistic temperament. He was generous to a fault. In a friendly altercation over the division of a club bill, I once told him that he was 'a preposterous host and an impossible guest. It was literally the truth. Yet it may be doubted whether, with the vast outlay and uncertain returns of his great organization, he could ever have saved any considerable amount of money.

"The lack of fortune as the result of thirty years of matchless and public service must not be set down to improvidence. He was honorable and upright, as he was a princely man, and when the people of the United States remember the debt they owe him they will rally to the support of the movement we inaugurate here this day; here where he showed New Yorkers the glory of New York as the city of the Summer sea.

"Paris, Berlin, and Vienna are inland. Barcelona, Marseilles, and Naples are side shows. London has nothing better than Brighton and Margate. None of them can compare with that iridescent coast line which extends westward from Sheepshead Bay to Sea Gate, or, shall I say, from Eel Cove to Norton's Point."

ROSY HARD COAL OUTLOOK.

Operators Issue Statement Saying There's Not a Cloud in Sky.

To show the condition of the anthracite coal fields two months after the close of the recent suspension, the following statement was authorized on behalf of the anthracite coal operators yesterday:

"The labor situation in the anthracite region is to-day one of profound peace. In all the active collieries mining is progressing satisfactorily. Fully 90 per cent. of the workers who absented themselves, as a result of the suspension ordered by President Mitchell on April 1 and discontinued on May 18, by agreement with the operators, have returned or been replaced. The output of anthracite for June was 5,676,018 tons, only slightly below the output for June, 1905.

"The agreement extending the operation of the award of the Anthracite Strike Commission until April 1, 1909, has been accepted in entire good faith. Merchants who furnish household and other supplies to the miners are again carrying full stocks, and operators are making plans for extensive improvements, to meet the increasing physical difficulties in producing coal.

"No more striking indication of the salutary effect of the continuance of the Anthracite Commission's award has appeared than the very active—and almost successful—effort on the part of a large number of delegates at the Carbondale convention of District No. 1 last week to reduce the size of the paid corps of organizers of the Mine Workers' Union—a resolution to secure this end, although strenuously fought by President Mitchell himself, was only defeated by a vote of 63 to 45.

"The contention of the miners proposing the reduction was that so many paid officers were not needed under the circumstances and were an unnecessary burden on the organization.

"The Board of Conciliation has actively renewed its work of adjusting the grievances of the mine workers. During the three years of the board's existence its decisions have been, in the main, well received by both sides. Through its action the petty strikes of former years have practically ceased to occur. The board has amended its rules so as to reach a speedy determination of all complaints presented, and now sits practically continuously from day to day whenever its calendar requires."

MUSIC MUST BE ALL UNION.

No Non-Union Bands to be Allowed in Labor Parade This Year.

The question of union music at the coming Labor Day parade of the Central Federated Union came up at yesterday's meeting of the central body on the receipt of a letter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which has been asked to take part in the parade, asking if the Catholic Protectory Band would be in the parade.

The presence of this band in the last Labor Day parade caused a brief strike of the musicians just before the parade started. The band, however, continued in the parade to the end.

The Chairman said that the Musical Mutual Protective Union would be in the best position to reassure the teamsters on the question of union music. The teamsters will meet to-morrow night, and a committee will call on them and assure them that the music will be all union this year.

ROUND UP OF STORE ROBBERS

Wholesale District Gang Arrested, Together with an Alleged "Fence."

The police of the Mercer Street Station started a crusade on Saturday against a gang of robbers that have been working the wholesale dry goods district and brought five prisoners before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The robbers have been particularly bold. They have been in the habit of driving covered wagons up to the establishments which close at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and after all the employes had gone of robbing the places.

Policemen Barnetz, Reach, Malone, and Stechler were on watch on Mercer Street at about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon for just such attempts when a covered wagon with no name on it drove up to 207 Mercer Street. Three young men were in it. They held a consultation on the sidewalk and tried the door of the building. Then they discovered they were watched and hurried away in the wagon. The policemen chased them through the city, following in trolley cars. They overtook the wagon at First Avenue and Fourteenth Street and placed its occupants under arrest.

The men gave their names as Moe Burns, Nathan Steinburg, and Jose Hoffman. The police claim they are notorious crooks and ex-convicts. In the wagon were found bags and a jimmy. Magistrate Barlow held the prisoners in $2,000 bail each for examination.

After they returned to their espionage of the district the policemen saw another covered wagon without a name on it stop at Lafayette and Fourth Streets. They arrested the driver, who said he was William Bell. At the station house, the police claim, he made admissions to them which caused them to arrest Max P. Lampert, who keeps a store at 208 East Fourteenth Street. They say further that they found $2,000 worth of goods in Lampert's store which were taken from a Broadway establishment a week ago. They arrested Lampert as the "fence" on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

While the policemen were rummaging through Lampert's place to get evidence, a young man entered with a bolt of silk worth $100. He acted suspiciously, and was arrested. He said he was Henry Hittner of 294 East Third Street. Policeman Barnetz says that Hittner told him he had systematically robbed his employers, the Empire Cloak and Suit Company, for four years. Magistrate Barlow held Hittner in $1,000 and Lampert in $2,500 bail for examination.

Patrolmen Barnetz and Reach were later attracted to 22 Bond Street by cries coming from the first floor. They found Isidor Neuman, who has a furrier business there, struggling with a young man who, he claimed, had entered the fur establishment of David Lakofsky, across the hall. The police found a number of cloaks bundled up ready for removal, and arrested the young man. At the station house he said he was Julius Lankofsky, 19 years old, of 133 Stanton Street, and brother of the proprietor of the place he had entered. The police found his father, who entered a charge of attempted burglary against his son. He said his son had cashed a $150 check and failed to return the money. Magistrate Barlow held Julius in $2,000 bail for examination.

ICE CREAM SODAS UP.

Increase Due to Rise in Ice and Beaus Are Sad.

The swains in the Bronx have joined the army of trust busters, and will apply their energies to bringing the Ice Trust to its knees. The price of ice is responsible, so the Bronx dealers say, for the sudden rise in the price of ice cream soda and ice cream.

Consternation was caused in the ranks of the beaus yesterday when some of the popular places along upper Third Avenue put out signs that on account of the continued increase in the price of ice cream soda hereafter would be 8 cents instead of 5 cents a glass, as heretofore, and that plates of the frozen sweets would be boosted from 5 and 10 cents to 10 and 15 cents.

In most of the confectionery shops throughout the city the price of ice cream has been raised 5 and 10 cents a quart since the Ice Trust put ice up.

GEN. KODAMA DEAD.

He Was Field Marshal Oyama's Chief of Staff in the Russian War.

TOKIO, July 22.—Gen. Baron Kodama died here this morning.

Lieut. Gen. Baron Gentaro Kodama was born in 1855 and was a Samuri of the Chenshu Clan. He was Governor General of Formosa and Chief of Staff of Field Marshal Oyama in the Russo-Japanese War. He was made Vice Minister of War in 1898 and founded the Kodama Public Library at Tokuyama.

Gen. Kodama was educated at Rutgers College and has been called the "Genius of the Japanese Army." His wife, Sutematsu Yamakana, was educated at Vassar.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. David B. Woodruff.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—Capt. David B. Woodruff of Macon, Ga., Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, died here suddenly to-day. He was seventy-seven years old.

Obituary Notes.

EARLE SMITH, manufacturer and banker, of Waterbury, Conn., died in that city yesterday, aged 79 years.

CHRISTIAN STROBEL died yesterday at Waterbury, Conn. He was a jeweler, and was well known for his activity in State politics.

REECE M. OBERTEUFFER, private secretary to George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, died in Philadelphia yesterday. He was about 38 years of age.

Yesterday's Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived on the White Star Line steamer Cedric yesterday from Liverpool were: V. S. Andrews, T. C. Beeley, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Butler, J. Collins, William Duthie, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Evans, F. H. Foster, and Dr. A. Hoef.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Thunder showers were general east of the Mississippi River, except in New England and the extreme section of the lake region. In the West there was no precipitation, except a few light and widely scattered thunder showers. Temperatures have fallen considerably in the Upper Mississippi Valley, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Elsewhere, except on the Pacific Coast, they continued high, but fell considerably during the thunderstorms of the afternoon.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Monday; cooler in north portion; Tuesday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

New England—Showers Monday; cooler, except in East Maine; Tuesday fair, cooler; fresh west winds.

Western New York—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	70	70	4 P. M.	74	85
6 A. M.	68	70	6 P. M.	74	78
9 A. M.	74	75	9 P. M.	72	77
12 M.	76	86	12 P. M.	70	..

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78; at 8 P. M. it was 77; maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 5 A. M.; humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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DEFENDS THE SPENDTHRIFTS.

Dr. Lydson Attacks Rockefeller and Has a Good Word for Thaw.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Dr. G. Frank Lydson, a well-known alienist, is out with a letter, in which he attacks some of the declarations of Prof. Zeublin of the University of Chicago in recent lectures on the leisure class, anarchy, and the distribution of wealth.

"Progress depends on ambition," he says. "Ambition is fed by gold. If rewards are not in sight men will not strive and progress will cease. A curb should be put upon the excessive accumulation of wealth, but, if its accumulation be allowed, then I stand for the right of the rich man to spend it to suit himself.

"I hold that men like 'Coal Oil Johnny' and his ilk are world benefactors compared to the founder of the Chicago University. The former threw his money to the winds and died broke. The degenerate son of a millionaire is a benefactor of his race as compared with his father. It is a pity that Rockefeller has not a spendthrift son to antidote the baleful influence of his sire by redistributing his wealth. Harry Thaw, the spender, has done more for the equalization of wealth than has young Rockefeller, the Sunday school teacher. The degenerate is an evil with the soul of good in it.

"So long as conditions are as they are, hurrah for the free spenders in the Amalgamated American Order of the Golden Pig!"

FUNERAL OF WALTER S. LOGAN

Many Mourners at Church Services—John De Witt Warner Speaks.

The funeral of Walter S. Logan was held yesterday afternoon at the Central Presbyterian Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Harman of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. An address was also delivered by ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, who spoke feelingly of Mr. Logan as his friend of many years.

The church was filled with mourners. The pall bearers were John De Witt Warner, Charles W. Dayton, Col. John C. Calhoun, Donald McLean, Prof. George A. Treadwell, Charles H. Nettleton, Edward Howard, and Frederick S. Lamb. Among numerous organizations represented were the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which Mr. Logan was President, and the Peace Society.

The interment will be at Washington, Conn., Mr. Logan's former home.

Chief Rabbi of Palestine Dead.

JERUSALEM, July 22.—The death is announced of Jacob Eliachar, chief rabbi of Palestine, at the age of 92.

MARRIED.

HOW—LOWING.—On Thursday, July 19th, at St. James's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., Isabelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Henry Lowing, to Richard Willis How.

DIED.

BOEHM.—At Homburg, Germany, on Thursday, July 19, Ida, beloved wife of Abraham A. Boehm.

FLOYD-JONES.—At her home, Fort Neck House, Massapequa, L. I., on 22d day July, 1906, in the 88th year of her age, Mary Louisa, widow of Honorable David Richard Floyd-Jones and daughter of the late George W. Stanton, Esq., of Albany, N. Y.

Funeral at Grace Church, Massapequa, on Tuesday, July 24th, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

GREENFIELD.—On Saturday, July 21st, 1906, Henry, son of the late John V. and Elizabeth Greenfield, aged 70 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Av., on Tuesday, July 24th, at 4 P. M.

HITCHCOCK.—At Salisbury, England, on July 1st, Frances Ford Hitchcock, widow of Luman N. Hitchcock and daughter of the late Hon. Jacob W. Miller.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, July 23, at 5:15 P. M.

HOLLIDAY.—In Liverpool, England, July 21, 1906, Marie Antoinetta, wife of Rev. Dr. William O. Holliday and daughter of the late Alanson Trask.

MacNICHOL.—Suddenly, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Friday, July 20, 1906, Harry Elwood MacNichol, husband of Anna Maria Louise Malone MacNichol, formerly of Brooklyn.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 6 Hudson Terrace, Dobbs Ferry, on Monday at 1 P. M. Interment Woodlawn. Carriages will meet D., L. & W. train leaving 23d St., Christ

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street is prone at times to take an extremely selfish view of prosperity. The speculator says, in effect: "Of what use is all this prosperity which we hear about incessantly if prices decline on it?" He forgets, no doubt, that he has already had a large share of that prosperity; that the capital with which Wall Street financed its bull market is now urgently wanted elsewhere—wanted to finance prosperity. The country is bidding more for money than the better class of securities yield the investor.

Large corporations, both industrial and railroad, needing money to increase their facilities for doing business, are obliged to borrow money privately on notes at 5½ and 6 per cent. because they cannot sell new securities on favorable terms. It was reported last week from Chicago that two railroad corporations had borrowed $7,000,000 there at 5½ to 6 per cent. This merely suggests what corporations everywhere are doing. The aggregate of such borrowing is enormous. In the meantime there is a congestion of unsalable bonds in Wall Street. Corporations having new financing to do are told by bankers that they must hold off; the market is in no condition to receive new issues. Many financial plans have been temporarily shelved on this account. Merchants are borrowing more money than ever before and are finding it harder and harder to get accommodations. Jewelry manufacturers are fairly swamped with orders, but competition has obliged them to extend credit much beyond the limits formerly observed, and they in turn require more credit. They are borrowing money to buy gold for manufacture. It is becoming more and more difficult to finance speculative building operations. Institutions which employ their capital almost exclusively in this field are all "loaned up," the limit of their resources having in many instances been already reached. All this is prosperity—intense prosperity. It explains why there is not enough money to finance expanding business and support at the same time a bull speculation in stocks.

The crops so far are simply splendid. New Winter wheat is coming forward in very large volume, the receipts at Chicago alone amounting last week to from one-half to three-quarters of a million bushels a day, and the wonderful thing about this new wheat is its quality. More than 95 per cent. of it is up to contract grade. As a result of this crop, business is beginning to boom afresh in the Southwest, and the demand for money increases accordingly. The outlook for Spring wheat is almost as good, notwithstanding reports of rust. In ten days the Spring wheat harvest will begin, and if the crop turns out as well as expected there will be a new boom in the Northwest, entailing enlarged requirements for money and credit. It is going to take a great deal of money merely to move this year's crop to market, to say nothing of the general business that follows. It will take the Northwestern roads perhaps two years to clean up this season's crops, and their earnings naturally will continue to increase, but it takes money to finance such prosperity, and the more money that is needed in the country the less there will be for Wall Street.

The legitimate business of the country is straining the machinery of credit. On the other side of the case there is the fact that foreign exchange is more favorable to Wall Street than has been the case before for many years at this season, and our bankers are in a position to draw heavily upon the world's store of gold. Gold amounting to $2,600,000 was taken last week in London and Australia, and as our bankers continue to bid aggressively for gold wherever it appears, there is a strong probability that we shall get a large part of the $5,000,000 gold to arrive in London this week. Moreover, the indications are that we shall have a large exportable surplus of foodstuff as a result of this year's harvest, and unless the foreign shortage has been greatly overestimated, there will be a demand for this surplus at good prices. It has been estimated that we shall have an exportable surplus of 800,000,000 bushels of wheat, which, at 80 cents a bushel, would be worth $240,000,000.

If money were the only problem confronting the stock market, the situation would be awkward enough, indeed, but Wall Street could face it with fortitude, feeling confident that the outcome would be well worth waiting for, but there are other problems. One of the most conservative Stock Exchange houses in the Street writes: "For one thing it cannot be denied that the aggressive policy of the Federal authorities in the investigations and prosecutions of corporations of late has excited a feeling of widespread concern, and this remark is made without regard to the merits of any of the particular cases in question. It cannot be denied that many of the greatest financial interests of the country have been antagonized, and it is not to be supposed for a moment that the individuals and parties under attack have viewed the proceedings with equanimity and without resentment. Multi-millionaires are human, after all. Then, again, there is some uneasiness as to the political developments of the Autumn. A new House of Representatives is to be elected, and a defeat in November of the party of the Administration would be taken as presaging a return to power of the Democratic Party at the next Presidential election. In that event the industries of the country would have to reckon upon a revision of the tariff, and here, at all events, is one contingency that is discussed in conservative banking circles. * * * In high banking circles these matters, in more or less elaborated form, together with the close monetary situation, are advanced as affording sufficient reasons for proceeding cautiously in the field of speculation and investment. A rather curious consensus of opinion may be heard in such quarters, that it would be just as well for the financial situation at large if business would slacken down, and that liquidation in the market for securities should continue."

These are some of the reasons why a great deal of private and organized capital has been withdrawn from the support of securities. There are yet others. Recent legislation affecting the prerogatives of corporations has given rise to problems compared with which the uncertainty which preceded a final decision in the Northern Securities case seems almost insignificant. This Northern Securities decision was awaited with all manner of misgivings, and when it came the financial community discovered all at once that the effect of an adverse opinion from the United States Supreme Court was not by any means calamitous. It was afterward referred to as a blessing in disguise, and securities, which had been greatly depressed while the uncertainty existed, entered upon an advance which lasted more than two years. These new problems may be as happily solved, but there is nothing that so intimidates capital in the stock market as uncertainty. What are the coaler railroads going to do with their coal properties? Here is a vast and complicated problem. There has now been raised a question as to the right of the large industrial corporations to own and operate inter-State railroads, as some of them do. Now that railroad rebates are to be discontinued, the favored shippers show a disposition to turn on the railroads and demand open rates as low for everybody as the private rates previously granted to them. This places the railroads in an awkward position. They may say that they cannot afford to do it, but the big shippers may say, in retort, that if they were able to haul goods at one rate for the 20 per cent. of favored shippers, they probably can afford to haul at the same rate for everybody, and it is not improbable that these big shippers will testify against the railroads before the several State commissions, using the favors hitherto received from the railroads against those railroads. There is very little gratitude in business.

It was said a week ago that so long as the selling pressure remained off the market an aggressive bull element would probably continue to work for higher prices, and perhaps make headway. That is precisely what happened last week. There was no renewal of the selling pressure. The market was extremely dull during the first half of the week, but took life gradually, and began on Thursday to advance. On Friday it broadened somewhat on rising prices, and some enthusiasm was produced by the knowledge that certain prominent financial interests were encouraging the idea of a further recovery prior to the beginning of the outward movement of money some time after the middle of August. These same interests, it is perhaps well to remember, were buyers of stocks at lower prices, coming in at the worst of the decline to support their securities. Sentiment turned sharply about toward the end of the week and became as bullish as previously it had been bearish, bears and bulls working together on the bull side—the bears for a higher range of prices on which to renew their selling, and the bulls for a market on which to sell long stocks. These abrupt changes of superficial sentiment are well understood. Things are a deep blue one week and take on a rosy tint the next, traders shifting from one set of reasons to another and back again with amazing facility. The underlying situation does not change in the least. The effect of the recovery toward the end of the week was greatly to reduce the short interest. The borrowing demand for stocks fell off materially.

Curiously, too, news influences toward the end of the week were much less favorable than they had been. Thus, on Friday, in the face of very disturbing news from London, rumors of trouble as a result of the continued slump in Russian bonds, the decline in consols, &c., our stock market was buoyant, and whereas previously one stock after another had declined on the announcement of increased dividends, Amalgamated Copper advanced upon the failure of the Directors to increase the dividend beyond the rate of 1½ per cent. regular and ¼ extra for the quarter. It is believed in some quarters that the regular dividend on this stock is not likely in the future to be increased beyond the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, that is, 1½ per cent. each quarter, and that all over this amount will be declared in the form of extra dividends.

Owing to the extent to which our money market depends upon foreign gold and credit for relief, the Russian situation is being watched with anxious interest. The state of Russian affairs is causing all Europe extreme uneasiness. Russian bonds declined last week to the lowest price yet touched. The new loan declined to a big discount, and consols in the London market declined sharply, presumably under liquidation obligatory upon those who will have to make the Aug. 1 payment on subscriptions to the latest Russian loan. It will not be the policy of our bankers to carry their campaign of gold buying to the point of arousing opposition abroad, but even with this qualification it is not improbable that something like $20,000,000 will be taken before the present import movement is brought to a close.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Government Bureau's Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Federal Weather Bureau's forecast for the cotton States for Monday and Tuesday is as follows:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday, light to fresh winds, mostly southwesterly.

Eastern Florida, Western Florida, and Alabama—Occasional showers Monday and Tuesday, variable winds.

Mississippi—Showers Monday in southern, fair in northern portion. Tuesday fair, warmer in southern portion, variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair, slightly cooler Monday. Tuesday fair.

Arkansas—Fair Monday, slightly cooler in western portion. Tuesday fair.

Tennessee—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Monday. Tuesday fair.

TENDENCY IN ENGLAND TOWARD IMPROVEMENT

Some Recent Signs of Depression Disappeared Last Week.

WARRANT IRON IS DEARER

Satisfactory Business in Finished Iron and Steel Reported from Most Districts—Copper Goes Up.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say that the industrial and trade reports for last week show that the prevailing tendency was toward better markets. Some signs of depression observable in the previous week disappeared. The values of raw material were generally well supported. Manufactured articles were in good request at prices occasionally higher.

Wheat, both c. i. f. and spot, was partially dearer. Flour was steady. Maize was firm. Barley was dearer. Oats were easy.

The cotton trade was very slow for the raw material, with holders more willing to sell. Yarns had a good market and were well sold at satisfactory prices. There were increased bids for cloth from Eastern markets, but at prices mostly unworkable. The general business was fairly good.

Native wool was again steadier, but business was difficult. The colonial wool sales closed above expectations, especially for cross-breds. Tops were well held. Yarns were active. Woolens were in increasing request. Clothing factories were fully employed.

Copper improved on better support and covering by bears. Tin was fairly steady, with a slight advance. Lead and spelter were dearer. The quotations for warrant iron were raised, owing to better inquiries, but hematite was quiet. For finished iron and steel satisfactory business was reported in most districts. Barrow had a quieter market for steel products.

SLUMP IN RUSSIANS IN PARIS.

Insurance Troubles May Discourage Investments in Americans.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, July 22.—The most pronounced feature on the Bourse last week was the pronounced fall in Russian stocks. Increased uneasiness was shown respecting this group. The weakness of Russians affected the entire market to some extent.

French rentes were influenced by the general tone, but showed resistance. The prorogation of Parliament has helped rentes, but private capitalists are still nervous about them, and at the slightest movement on their part fluctuations will take place.

Spanish railway stocks were buoyant on the rumor of the amalgamation of several Spanish lines.

Japanese fours of 1895 were in firm demand.

Copper stocks improved. South Africans were steady but quiet.

One result of the issue of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds in Paris has been to bring a variety of offers of United States railway bonds from American bankers. In the present mood of French investors to place a portion of their capital beyond the influence of unwelcome legislation such investments ought to have found a ready market, but the American insurance difficulties are not without influence at the present moment.

BERLIN BOERSE APATHETIC.

No Real Improvement Expected While the Russian Crisis Lasts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, July 22.—The attitude of the Boerse toward business last week was distinctly apathetic. There were no movements of importance and no significant price changes. Nobody knows when this state of affairs will end, and the industrial stock market resume its normal activity.

The feeling prevails that there can be no real improvement until there is an appreciable amelioration of the situation in Russia, and of this amelioration there is not the slightest sign. Both politically and financially Russia is in a bad way, according to the judgment of German financiers.

As the result of a considerable reflux into its coffers the financial position of the Imperial Bank has steadily improved, but notwithstanding this reinforcement the Bank's position is weak as compared with the corresponding periods of other years. This circumstance, combined with the consideration that next month preparations will have to be made for the Autumn settlement, would seem to preclude all possibility of a reduction of the official rate of discount. In Berlin financial circles there is strong misgiving that it will not be found possible to effect any reduction this year.

LONDON BANK RESERVES.

Suggestion That the Joint Stock Banks Hold a Larger Amount of Cash.

A matter which is receiving considerable attention in the London financial papers at present is the proposal for the maintenance by the joint stock banks of a larger cash reserve. Coming so soon after the passage of our own trust company reserve law the discussion of the subject in London is particularly interesting. As a means of bringing about the maintenance of a larger reserve the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, has suggested that the practice of the Bank of England in issuing weekly statements be followed by the other London banks. The publication of such statements, it is believed, would be influential in bringing about the establishment of a larger cash reserve even in the absence of any former requirement that the joint stock banks keep in their own vaults in the shape of cash a certain percentage of their deposits.

It will be interesting to note the course of this movement in London. The banking system there has for so long depended upon the central bank idea, the Bank of England being regarded as the custodian of the reserves of other banks, that it would appear that considerable effort will be needed to persuade the joint stock banks to maintain reserves of their own. The questions involved seem in many ways similar to those which were under discussion here between the trust companies and the banks before the passage of the recently enacted trust company reserve law.

ARMOR PLATE CONTRACTS.

May Result in Combine of Manufacturers, According to Pittsburg Rumors.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—There is much talk here of a combination of the armor-plate industries of the country—of those of Pennsylvania at least, which practically means the armor industry of the country. There is no denying that the division of the last big armor contract by the Government was most displeasing to the Carnegies and the Bethlehem people, and the rumor that these two companies have made a proposition to the Midvale Steel Company, which got half the big plum, to come into a combine after this order is filled is accepted as true here. It is noted that the head of the Midvale Steel Company has not denied the rumor that he has been approached. The rumors here go further. It is understood that it is to be made an object for the Midvale Steel Company, now erecting its ten-million-dollar plant below Pittsburg, not to continue in the construction of its armor plant. Figures, if figures are wanted, can be shown the new steel company, proving that an armor plant is little more than a white elephant on the hands of any company, with its semi-occasional contract and the plant lying idle most of the time.

It is believed that neither the Carnegie nor the Bethlehem people wanted any armor contract very badly at the price they had put on it, to say nothing of the price per ton named by the Midvale people and to which the Carnegie and the Bethlehem people had to come to get even their one-fourth. The rate of $340 per ton at which the plate is to be furnished holds no inducement to the big companies, and it is known that both these companies debated some time as to whether or not they would accept the one-fourth at the price laid down by the Government—the rate at which the Midvale people had agreed to take the whole contract.

That it was within the power of the Carnegie company and the Schwabs to hold up the Government contract to a certain extent by refusing to accept even part of the contract at the reduced prices is believed here by those in a position to know the entire inside of the armor plate industry. The facilities of the Midvale Steel Company for getting out the entire order of 7,388 tons on time were not sufficient, it is thought, and even had the entire contract been let to the Midvale Company, the Bethlehem people or the Carnegies, possibly both, would probably have been called in to make some of the plate. It is understood at Homestead even now that part of the contract let to the Midvale people will be worked up in the big Homestead plant.

And now the understanding here is that the three big companies have gotten together and have decided that each and all have had enough of the throat-cutting business and that hereafter there should be no such low rates as $340 per ton for armor plate. It is asserted that at this price there is not a fair return on the money invested. True it is that John W. Gates years ago offered to make armor plate for the Government, to build his own plant, and produce the plate at $240 per ton, just $100 per ton less than the present contract has been let for, but it must be remembered that there were several conditions attached to this offer. One was that he was to be given all the armor-plate work of the Government, and that he was to be guaranteed all this work for the term of twenty years.

The Gates people never went further than the offer, however, as the Congressional committee sent to Chicago to look into the facilities for the plant which the Illinois Steel Company had promised to erect came back and reported them as inadequate, and this was the last ever heard of it. It is not doubted that either the Carnegie, the Bethlehem, or the Midvale people could turn out armor plate at the price named by Mr. Gates if guaranteed all the Government work for twenty years, but when there is to be scrambling for contracts and uncertainty of work for the expensive mills, the armor plate people, especially at this end of the State, do not care for the business at the price quoted.

There have been very few sales in iron and steel this week. The Summer vacation is still on for the buyers, and while the mills are running full tilt and crowding in all the working hours possible in a day there have been no big sales reported. There is no pig iron to be either sold or bought, and there appears to be a lull in the steel rail market. There was an evident effort on the part of some power to bear the ferro manganese market this week, but without good effect. The price remains at $95, in spite of an effort to cut it to $80 in the face of big orders yet unplaced.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKET.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, if the European dispatches are to be credited, has been so mollified by the balmy air of France that he has taken the public into his confidence and thrown down the gauntlet to tax assessors in New York and elsewhere throughout the land. He is quoted as saying that the estimates of his great wealth which have been so freely circulated here and abroad were pure fabrications, adding that instead of being a billionaire, as he was credited with being, he was worth barely $300,000,000. The ground for surprise in all this is not that we should, after all, have discovered that our best-known millionaire is, as a matter of fact, worth barely $300,000,000, but that Mr. Rockefeller should have been willing to weaken his credit by such an admission of poverty. Seemingly the balmy air of France has very much the same effect upon Mr. Rockefeller's willingness to take the public into his confidence as the less balmy air of Cleveland. It has frequently been noted that Mr. Rockefeller's journeys to that city have been followed by numerous colloquations with representatives of the press, which have been in marked contrast with Mr. Rockefeller's reticence while in New York. Perhaps, however, it should be said that the influence of the balmy air of France has been felt not so much by Mr. Rockefeller himself as by the representatives of French newspapers, who doubtless would have been glad to have Mr. Rockefeller tell them just how much he was worth, even though the telling should dispel the popular belief in the actual existence of a billionaire.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, who as Chairman of the Allis-Chalmers Company has been directing the affairs of that company, and who carried through the financial plan recently proposed by the Directors, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the stockholders to the scheme, is regarded as a very shrewd bargainer, his connection with the Northern Pacific incident notwithstanding. A story is told to the effect that Mr. Adams once acted as the representative of J. P. Morgan in negotiations with President Jewett of the Erie Railroad. It appears that Mr. Adams accomplished his mission, although at first Mr. Jewett was little disposed to meet Mr. Morgan's views on this particular matter. Mr. Jewett had scarcely consented to do what he was asked before he regretted his decision. He felt, however, it was too late to go back on his word. Instead he took precautions against falling again into the same trap by sending word to Mr. Morgan that the next time he wanted anything done, he, Mr. Jewett, would be thankful if Mr. Morgan sent some one who was not quite as smart as Mr. Adams.

THE PASSING OF REBATES

A Railroad View of Inter-State Commerce Act Amendments.

OLD AND NEW LAW COMPARED

Some Estimates of the Extent to Which Special Privileges to Shippers Were Granted in the Past.

It is the opinion of some close students of railroad legislation that the significance of the recently enacted rate regulation bill lies, not so much in the lodgment in the Inter-State Commerce Commission of power to fix railroad rates, as it does in the fact that the passage of this law heralds a period of the enforcement of statutes which in many respects had been allowed to become dead letters. It has been universally admitted that not the rates themselves, but the discrimination between shippers, has been the foundation of the discontent which has found expression in the enactment of a new law governing the relations of railroads and other transportation companies and shippers. The new law, by imposing the penalty of imprisonment for infractions of the law and by clarifying certain features of the old law, which were more or less obscure, has gone a long way in the direction of forcing the railroads to deal fairly with all shippers, without unjust discrimination. Such in spirit was the intent of the old law. The new law differs not in the intent but in the method of carrying it out.

That stricter enforcement of the law regulating the relations of the railroads and shippers rather than radical changes in the law itself was what was needed is very clearly shown by the results of certain recent prosecutions under the old law. Of late shippers have been called to account as equally guilty with the railroads, in breaking the law of the land against special privileges to individual shippers.

"Railroads and shippers must be treated alike in cases wherein they violate the law. This is so both under the law and under any code of morals. Both shippers and the railroads must understand that however artful the scheme there is equal intelligence which will uncover and expose its negligence. And if railroads and shippers doubt this they will do well to remember that they are playing against stakes of large fines and judgment of imprisonment. And in playing the game they take all the chances." Thus Judge McPherson of the United States Court, in passing sentence recently upon shippers and railways convicted at Kansas City of infringing the law against rebates, gave expression to the equal responsibility of shippers and the railroads.

Even in advance of the operation of the new law there has been a vast betterment in the matter of the abolition of rebates. Some railroad officials of wide experience even go to the extent of saying that rebates are a thing of the past. Certainly there has been a great diminution both in the amount and the frequency of such illegal favors to shippers. Any accurate estimate of the extent to which rebates were granted to shippers during the time when the system was very generally followed by the railroads, in many cases with a freedom which showed that the law against them was regarded as a dead letter, seems impossible. Some railroad officials, however, have made estimates which they declare to be conservative, although startling in amount. It is the belief of some railroad Presidents that the rebates granted by the railroads in the past have amounted on an average to not less than 5 per cent. of the gross earnings of the railroads, or to about $100,000,000 a year. Others inclined to greater conservatism say that the amount which is probably being saved to the railroads by the discontinuance of rebates is about $50,000,000 a year. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., formerly President of the Wabash Railroad, is among the railroad men of wide experience who believe that the amount exceeds $50,000,000.

The amount the railroads are saving by the abolition of rebates means practically just so much added to their net earnings, except in the cases where rates are reduced in some proportion corresponding to the amount of the rebates previously allowed to shippers. Such reductions seem particularly probable in cases where practically all the shippers on certain lines were given a concession from the published rate. It is said by railroad men that in some instances, although rebates were given, there was no discrimination, inasmuch as all shippers had come to know and to demand the rebates which in the beginning were granted only to a favored few. It is interesting to recall that some months ago a movement was under way among a number of railroads in the Central West to make a reduction of about 10 per cent. in the rates on a large number of commodities, for the purpose, it was privately explained, of giving to shippers as low a rate as they had actually enjoyed while rebates were allowed.

The estimate of 5 per cent. of the railroads' gross earnings as the amount of the rebates granted annually to shippers, while very large, does not seem impossible when viewed in the light of the statements on the subject of rebates made by railroad men who are in a position to speak authoritatively. One well-known railroad President said last week that in the past the rebates granted by one railroad about whose affairs he was personally informed amounted to fully 10 per cent. of the road's gross earnings. In referring to this fact he pointed out that the abolition of rebates was an event of great importance to the stockholders of the railroads. Any probable reduction of rates by the Inter-State Commerce Commission under the authority recently conferred upon it would, in his opinion, he said, fall far short of the amount which in past years had been allowed the shippers in the form of rebates.

President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, one of the railway men who took the most advanced position in regard to amended railroad legislation, has prepared an interesting abstract of the provision of the old Inter-State Commerce act and of the law which has just been put on the statute books. In laying emphasis on the fact that the important parts of the new law are the sections which strengthen the hands of the Government against the granting of rebates by the railroads, rather than those which provide for the direct regulation of rates, Mr. Stickney says in his comments on the abstracts of the two laws:

"It is evident that the time has come when both carriers and shippers must obey the inter-State commerce law. The abstract does not embrace the provisions which empower the commission, under certain specified conditions, to determine the reasonableness of rates, because the prime purpose of the law is not the making of rates by the commission, but to prevent one shipper deriving an advantage over another shipper."

In further discussion of this point President Stickney says:

"The schedule of rates is the foundation of all the provisions of the law which are intended to prevent one shipper gaining an advantage over other shippers. All the penalties of the law against giving and receiving discriminations have direct relation to the schedules of rates. Hence the requirements of the law in respect to making and publishing the schedules of rates are the fundamental provisions, and should be studied with care."

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BURCH, BAILEY & COMPANY.—We, MARK H. BURCH, of the Town of Allenhurst, Monmouth County, in the State of New Jersey; BENJAMIN F. BAILEY, of the Town of Cranford, County of Union, in said State, and WILLIAM M. SPERRY, also of said Town of Cranford, county and State aforesaid, having formed a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is BURCH, BAILEY & COMPANY.

2. That the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the County of New York, in the State of New York.

3. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is a general dry goods commission business and buying, selling, and dealing in all classes of dry goods.

4. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are: MARK H. BURCH, whose place of residence is in Allen Avenue, in the Town of Allenhurst, in the State of New Jersey; BENJAMIN F. BAILEY, whose place of residence is 9 Claremont Place, in the Town of Cranford, in the State of New Jersey; and WILLIAM M. SPERRY, whose place of residence is 604 Linden Place, in the Town of Cranford, in the State of New Jersey.

That MARK H. BURCH and BENJAMIN F. BAILEY are the general partners and WILLIAM M. SPERRY is the special partner of said firm, and all of said partners are of full age.

5. That the amount of capital which the special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars in cash.

6. That the time at which said partnership is to begin is the 2d day of July, 1903, and the period at which it shall terminate is the 30th day of June, 1909.

In witness whereof we have made, signed, and acknowledged this certificate, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, this 27th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and six.

In the presence of Milton Gustavus Bucky.
MARK H. BURCH, [Seal.]
BENJAMIN F. BAILEY, [Seal.]
WILLIAM M. SPERRY, [Seal.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 27th day of June, 1906, before me personally came MARK H. BURCH, BENJAMIN F. BAILEY, and WILLIAM M. SPERRY, known to me, and by me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
MILTON GUSTAVUS BUCKY,
Notary Public, New York County, N. Y.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
BENJAMIN F. BAILEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate. That the sum of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars specified in said certificate to have been contributed by WILLIAM M. SPERRY to the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid into said firm in cash.
BENJAMIN F. BAILEY.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1906.
MILTON GUSTAVUS BUCKY,
Notary Public, New York County, N. Y.
W. BENTON CRISP, Attorney, 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

CREIGHTON & BURCH.

The copartnership heretofore existing and conducting business under the firm name and style of Creighton & Burch terminated by liquidation on the 1st day of July, 1906. The business conducted by it will be carried on hereafter at the same place by BURCH, BAILEY & COMPANY, who will sign in liquidation for the former firm,
CREIGHTON & BURCH.
10 and 12 Thomas Street, New York City.
W. BENTON CRISP, Attorney, 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

SALES OF STOCK FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 21, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 3,028,110 SHARES.

Range for Year 1905. High	Low	Range for Year 1906. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, July 21. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change.	Week's	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 21. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 21, '06.
24¼	13	27⅜ Jan. 24.	16 July 3.	16½	16¾	— ¼		**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000	.....	..	..	16½	17⅛	16	16½	16	2,000
68	40½	67 Jan. 24.	45 July 17.	45	49	— 1⅝		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	45	45	43	45	58	100
111¾	70	118¼ Feb. 13.	92⅜ July 13.	97⅜	97⅞	+ 4½		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	May 28, '06.	$1¾	Q	93⅞	98⅝	93½	97¾	82⅝	348,810
29⅛	20	34⅞ Jan. 27.	20 July 3.	21½	22½	+ 2		American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	21½	22	21¼	22	23¼	600
39½	23	35 Jan. 6.	20½ May 2.	22½	23	+ 1⅜		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	23½	21¼	23½	..	300
43⅝	31	47½ Jan. 24.	32¾ July 13.	35½	35¾	+ 1½		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	1¼	..	34½	35½	33¾	35½	35¾	8,110
104½	91½	105 Jan. 24.	95½ July 13.	99½	100½	+ 1½		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	99½	100½	99¾	99¾	98¾	300
40⅝	27¾	44¼ Jan. 11.	28 May 2.	29½	30	+ ⅞		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	28¾	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	29¼	1,200
14	9¾	13⅜ Jan. 15.	7⅝ May 2.	8	9	+ ¾		American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	8½	8½	8½	8½	6¾	100
55½	29	59 Jan. 25.	27 June 26.	28½	29½	+ ⅛		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	28½	30	28½	29½	30	900
36	24⅜	35¼ May 10.	35¼ Jan. 2.	64	64¼	+ 5⅞		American Ice Securities Co.	100	18,016,700	.....	..	..	58¾	64½	57⅝	64½	27	30,500
23	15¼	20¾ Jan. 22.	17⅜ May 7.	18½	19½	+ ⅛		American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18½	..	100
48⅜	36	51⅜ Jan. 19.	38⅝ May 4.	41½	42½	+ 2⅜		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sept., '00.	1¾	..	40	42½	40	42½	..	300
76⅞	53	78½ Jan. 3.	53¾ May 2.	69¾	70	+ 1½		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	67⅜	70¾	67⅛	69¾	46½	86,900
122⅜	103⅜	120¼ Jan. 16.	110½ May 2.	112	114½	— ½		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '06.	1¾	Q	114	114½	114	114½	112	200
....	....	64 Jan. 24.	33¼ July 18.	38⅝	5	— ⅛		American Malting Co., tr. rects.	...	11,603,900	.....	..	..	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅝	5	400
....	....	29⅞ Apr. 5.	25 Jan. 5.	26½	27	+ ⅞		American Malting Co. pf., tr. rects.	...	13,241,000	.....	..	..	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	*25	100
170⅜	75⅜	174 Jan. 18.	138½ May 2.	145¾	145⅞	+ 3		American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	143¼	146¼	141¾	145⅞	115½	84,950
137	111¼	130 Jan. 12.	114 June 28.	116	117	+ ½		American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	116½	116	115¼	116	110⅞	500
102	97¼	101⅜ Jan. 18.	98¾ July 13.	..	98¾	— ⅞		American Smelting Sec., pf. B.	100	30,000,000	June 1, '06.	1¾	Q	98⅞	98⅞	98¼	98¾	98¾	100
18⅝	6⅞	15¼ Jan. 27.	10 Apr. 30.	10¼	11	+ 1		American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	10½	11	10½	11	9⅝	500
67⅛	38⅜	53¼ Jan. 17.	40 May 2.	42½	43½	+ 1½		American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	42	44	42	44	39	200
154⅜	130	157 Jan. 8.	127¼ May 2.	131⅝	132	+ 3		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	129	132	129	132	137	13,420
141	133	140 Jan. 19.	132¼ Apr. 30.	133	138	+ 2		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	133	135	133	135	139½	900
147	131	144⅝ Jan. 19.	130 July 18.	130	132	+ 1		American Tel. & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	July 15, '06.	**2¼	Q	130	130⅜	130	130⅜	139⅝	200
109⅜	91⅞	109 Jan. 22.	96 July 3.	99½	100	+ 1⅜		American Tobacco Co. pf new.	100	78,089,100	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	98½	100	98½	100	97	2,000
47½	20⅝	48 Jan. 6.	32 June 30.	34½	34½	+ 1½		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	33¾	34½	32⅝	34¼	37½	2,260
108¼	93¼	110⅝ Jan. 24.	101 July 13.	101½	102	— 1⅜		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,900	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	101½	102	101½	102	104	715
295	100½	300 Feb. 13.	223½ May 4.	245¾	246	+ 20½		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jul 18,'06.	$1.87½	Q	220½	248	223¼	246	108	195,720
93⅝	77⅜	96⅞ Jan. 18.	83⅜ May 2.	88⅜	88¾	+ 2½		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '06.	2	SA	86½	80	86½	88⅝	84	41,325
105⅝	99	106 Jan. 3.	95¾ July 3.	99½	100	+ ⅛		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,198,500	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	100	100	99¾	100	102¼	1,300
170	120	167¾ Jan. 20.	131⅜ July 3.	136	137½	+ 8½		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	July 10, '06.	3	SA	133	137½	133	137½	156½	4,450
117	100½	119¾ June 21.	105¾ May 2.	117½	117⅝	+ 1⅞		**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,580,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2½	SA	115⅞	117⅞	115⅝	117⅝	112½	54,923
100	95⅜	99½ Jan. 5.	92 June 27.	92	93	— 1		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†60,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	92¼	93	92	92	98	525
....	....	25¾ June 29.	22 July 11.	22	22½	— 1		Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	23	23	22	22	..	600
91⅝	66⅞	94⅜ Jan. 26.	71 July 12.	74⅜	74⅝	+ 2¼		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	72¾	75	71⅝	74⅜	67½	119,930
22	10⅛	21⅜ Apr. 14.	13¾ July 9.	13½	14⅝	+ ⅞		Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	15¼	100
60⅝	50	70 May 9.	40 Apr. 16.	40	63	..		Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	Q	55	55	40	40	56	45
74⅞	67	70⅞ Jan. 8.	63⅝ June 30.	67	68	+ 3¼		**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	1¼	SA	68	68⅞	68	68⅝	..	200
177¾	130⅜	177⅝ Jan. 19.	150½ May 2.	150½	159⅜	+ 1		Canadian Pacific.	100	101,400,000	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	158⅜	160	158⅜	159½	149⅜	4,900
....	....	158 June 22.	153⅜ July 3.	..	..	+ 3¼		Canadian Pac. cfs., 1st in. pd.	....	.....	.....	..	..	157	157	157	157	..	100
47⅛	40	49⅞ Jan. 24.	34½ July 3.	36½	37	+ ⅞		Central Leather Co.	100	38,110,900	.....	..	..	35	37	35	36⅞	44	4,500
103⅞	102¼	107¼ Jan. 24.	100 July 3.	101½	102	..		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,533,900	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	101½	101½	101	101	104	1,225
233	190	239⅞ May 24.	204 May 2.	220	225	+ 11		Central Railroad of N. J.	100	†27,431,800	May 1, '06.	2	..	220	223½	220	223½	201	700
60¼	45⅜	62¼ Jan. 23.	53⅛ May 2.	56¾	56⅞	+ 1⅜		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,793,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	55	56¼	55	56¼	52	5,800
25¾	17½	23⅝ Jan. 20.	16 June 28.	17	17⅜	+ ⅛		Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	.....	..	..	16⅞	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	19½	1,800
37⅜	20	39⅝ Jan. 22.	23 July 21.	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅜		Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	22,687,400	.....	..	..	25¼	25⅞	25	25⅞	31¾	2,500
89	33⅜	80½ Jan. 17.	80 July 13.	80½	81	— ½		Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15, '06.	2	SA	80½	80½	80½	80½	85	100
187½	168⅛	198 Jan. 22.	153¾ May 2.	178½	178⅝	+ 5		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 30, '06.	3½	SA	173½	179	173⅝	178½	176¾	139,600
198	168	198 Jan. 24.	177¼ May 2.	188	190	+ 4½		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,654,400	Apr. 30, '06.	3½	SA	184	190	184	188½	188	550
240	190½	240 Jan. 15.	192 Apr. 27.	197	197½	+ 1¼		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	75,170,100	July 2, '06.	3½	SA	196½	197¾	193½	197¾	200	2,950
225	150	198 Jan. 15.	168 June 28.	168	170	+ 1		Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	†21,403,200	Feb. 20, '06.	3½	SA	169	169	169	169	168	300
20	7⅜	18¼ Jan. 19.	9⅜ Apr. 19.	13½	14	+ 1		Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	12	14	12	14	..	300
42½	17⅛	42⅜ Jan. 22.	27 Mar. 15.	27	29	— 1½		Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	*28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	38½	100
13⅞	6	13⅜ Feb. 20.	3⅞ May 21.	3⅞	4⅛	..		Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	4	4¼	4	5	..	1,800
54	30⅝	47½ Mar. 12.	11⅞ July 12.	13⅝	14	+ 1⅜		Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	12¼	13½	12¼	13¼	30¾	800
111	90	106⅜ Jan. 15.	96¼ May 2.	92½	93	+ 1⅜		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	35,597,600	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	90¼	92⅞	90½	92⅝	95¾	2,000
121¾	115	118 Jan. 23.	110 July 19.	110	115	+ ⅞		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '06.	1¾	Q	110	111	110	111	115	200
50	38	53⅜ Jan. 26.	40¾ May 2.	43¾	44⅞	+ 3¼		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,133,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	47	50¼	46¼	49¾	44	50,000
80¼	22¼	87 Jan. 24.	23½ Jan. 4.	84	84½	+ 2½		Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	.....	..	..	32¼	34½	32½	34¼	27⅝	7,400
69¾	52	73¾ Feb. 20.	66½ Apr. 30.	68	68½	..		Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 2, '06.	2	SA	68	68¾	67⅜	68¼	60⅝	800
55	32¼	57⅝ Jan. 12.	45 May 2.	48	49	+ 1⅞		Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	47½	48⅞	47½	48¾	38½	2,700
20	11⅞	20⅝ Feb. 1.	18 May 2.	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛		Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,025,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	18	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	13¼	1,400
214	175	181¾ Jan. 23.	13.5 Apr. 27.	188⅜	189¼	+ 1⅞		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '06.	1	Q	137½	139	137½	139	190	1,420
....	....	28 Apr. 2.	19¼ July 13.	19¾	20	+ ⅛		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	48,901,600	.....	..	..	19	20	19	19¼	10	1,190
....	....	85⅜ Apr. 2.	74½ May 2.	76⅜	78	+ ⅝		Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,186,600	July 10, '06.	1	Q	77½	78¼	77⅜	77⅜	47⅛	925
240¾	178¼	231 June 12.	189 May 2.	212½	213	+ 8		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,955,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	207	213	206⅞	213	190¼	5,200
498½	335	560 May 24.	437⅜ May 2.	485	530	— 35		Del., Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 20, '06.	2½	Q	495	530	490	530	890	900
39⅜	37¼	51⅞ Jan. 26.	36⅝ May 2.	40½	40⅝	+ 2¼		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†88,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	41½	39¼	41	31⅞	3,400
91¼	83¼	91½ Jan. 22.	83¼ July 3.	84½	85	+ 1¼		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,705,700	July 16, '06.	2½	SA	84½	85	84½	85	85½	700
96½	76½	102 Feb. 8.	90¼ July 16.	92½	..	..		Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	May 1, '06.	1¼	Q	90⅝	91⅞	90¼	91	92½	640
54½	34⅞	67⅝ May 9.	51 Jan. 30.	57	57⅝	+ 2½		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,435,700	Apr. 27, '06.	1	Q	55½	57⅝	55½	57¼	41⅝	4,300
22⅜	11¾	22⅞ Jan. 11.	13 July 13.	17	17½	+ 1		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	17	16½	17	14	300
46⅜	21	45 Jan. 11.	32 Apr. 28.	35½	38	+ 1¼		Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	33¼	36	33¼	36	28	400
52⅜	37½	50⅜ Jan. 16.	38⅛ May 2.	41	41⅛	+ 2¼		**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	39¼	41⅞	38⅞	41	44⅝	52,100
85¼	74⅞	83 Jan. 15.	77 May 2.	77⅜	77½	+ 1½		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '06.	2	SA	76½	77¾	75⅞	77¼	82¾	10,300
78⅝	55⅞	76⅝ Jan. 16.	62¾ Apr. 27.	69	69¼	+ 3½		Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '06.	2	SA	68½	69¾	66½	69¼	71	5,750
96	83	88 Feb. 6.	80 July 13.	80	90	+ 5		Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2½	SA	85	85	85	85	..	100
110½	75	112⅞ Jan. 22.	91 July 3.	91½	94½	+ 1½		**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	93	93¼	92½	93¼	90½	800
107¼	101	106¾ Feb. 27.	103 Mar. 28.	102	104½	+ 1½		**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	11,000,000	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	104½	104½	104½	104½	104¼	100
192	169	181¾ Jan. 9.	160¼ July 13.	163	165	+ 2¾		General Electric Co.	100	54,306,200	July 16, '06.	2	Q	163¾	163	163	163	175	400
335	236	348 Feb. 9.	275 May 2.	290½	291½	+ 6		Great Northern pf.	100	149,543,000	May 1, '06.	1¾	Q	287½	293¾	287	292	287	11,400
38¼	15	51 May 11.	33½ Jan. 19.	47½	50	+ 2		**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	46	48	46	48	49	1,000
97¼	90	99⅝ June 1.	93 May 2.	94½	95½	+ ¼		Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 16, '06.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	93¼	200
82	72	83 Mar. 10.	80½ Jan. 24.	82½	83½	+ ⅝		Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	June 25, '06.	50c	M	83	83	82¼	82¼	..	300
183	152¾	184½ June 7.	164 May 2.	178	179	+ 3		**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 1, '06.	$3½	SA	175	178	175	178	167	2,057
....	....	55⅝ May 10.	33⅜ June 27.	37½	38	+ 1½		Interborough-Metropolitan	100	92,360,100	.....	..	..	36¾	38½	35½	37¾	..	9,610
....	....	87⅜ May 10.	70⅜ July 3.	76	76½	+ 2¾		Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,284,600	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	73¼	77	73¼	76⅜	..	2,900
25½	18½	26¼ Jan. 15.	17 July 2.	18¼	18½	+ ⅛		International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	17½	18½	17⅜	18¾	18⅞	4,025
88¼	76	90 Jan. 12.	82¼ Mar. 15.	83½	84	+ 1¼		International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	84	84	83½	83⅞	78¾	400
40⅞	26	60 May 8.	27 Jan. 2.	42	43	— 1		International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	44	44	37	42	28	1,500
88⅜	78½	92 May 14.	79 Jan. 11.	81	82	+ ½		International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '06.	1½	Q	81¾	82	81¼	82	83¼	1,200
32	24	34⅜ Jan. 12.	24 June 28.	26	26½	+ 1½		Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	24¾	26¼	24¾	26¼	27⅝	800
61	50	63¾ Jan. 13.	48 July 17.	51	51¾	+ 1½		Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	May 1, '00.	1½	..	48	51¾	48	51½	51	1,800
58⅜	29¼	76 June 8.	52 Mar. 7.	66	71½	+ 5		**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	†9,000,000	.....	..	..	71	71	71	71	..	100
36¼	22⅛	37⅝ Jan. 5.	22¾ July 3.	23⅝	24¼	— ¼		Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	23¼	24	23¼	23¼	..	800
70	52	71 Jan. 5.	49 July 12.	51	52	+ 1¾		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,600,000	.....	..	..	49½	51	49½	51	57¼	2,600
63	10	68 Jan. 15.	54⅞ July 6.	60	60½	+ 1⅝		Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	58⅜	60	58¾	60	33¾	4,100
47½	28¼	44⅞ Jan. 12.	27½ July 3.	29	31	+ ¼		**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	..	100
157⅜	134½	156½ Jan. 19.	136¼ May 2.	141	141¾	+ 3½		Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 9, '06.	3	SA	140¼	143½	140	141	143½	12,400
175	161	164 Jan. 26.	147½ July 14.	147	140	+ ⅞		**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	35,200,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	148	148	148	148	165⅜	110
26	18¼	26⅝ Jan. 10.	18⅝ May 2.	20	20¾	+ 1		Mexican Central.	100	59,126,100	.....	..	..	19⅜	20¼	19⅝	20¼	20¾	1,800
155	140	200 July 17.	140 Mar. 19.	185	200	+ 27		Michigan Central.	100	†18,738,000	Jan. 20, '06.	2	SA	179	200	179	200	..	800
84⅜	56½	84¼ Jan. 11.	54 July 6.	65	67	+ 1		Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	65¼	66	64⅝	66	..	1,100
106	86	100¾ Jan. 8.	90 Apr. 27.	90¼	95	+ 1		Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 16, '06.	2½	SA	92½	92½	92½	92½	..	200
145	89½	164 Mar. 24.	131½ Jan. 4.	151½	154	+ 1		Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,600,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2	SA	152	154	151	151	122¼	1,500
173	148	183¾ Jan. 11.	166½ Apr. 30.	169	171	— ⅜		Minneapolis, St. P., & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	3½	SA	170½	171	170½	171	..	200
39½	24	40⅝ Jan. 12.	29 May 2.	32½	32¾	+ 1½		Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	.....	..	..	31½	33	31½	32¾	28	8,100
73	56¼	74⅜ Jan. 18.	64¼ Apr. 27.	66⅜	66⅝	+ 1½		Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '06.	2	SA	66¼	67	66	66¾	63	1,900
110⅞	94½	106⅜ Jan. 20.	85¼ May 2.	91	91½	+ 2⅜		Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	July 20, '06.	2½	SA	89¾	91½	89¾	91⅝	97⅝	11,700
62½	52	71¼ Feb. 9.	62 May 2.	63½	66	+ 1¼		**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	July 14, '06.	1	Q	65	66	65	65¼	55	820
120⅝	110	118¾ Feb. 10.	113¼ Jan. 5.	117	118	+ 1¼		National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,504,500	May 31, '06.	1½	Q	117½	118	117½	117¾	112½	300
31¼	11	19¾ Jan. 15.	7⅜ May 2.	16¾	17½	+ ⅞		Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	..	..	16	17½	16	16⅝	22	1,160
80⅜	24½	93⅜ Jan. 16.	68 May 2.	74½	75	+ 3		National Lead Co.	100	20,715,600	July 2, '06.	1	Q	72	75	72	75	43⅝	8,000
101¼	97⅝	106¾ Jan. 19.	100¼ June 27.	101½	101¾	+ ⅜		National Lead Co. pf.	100	20,750,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	101	101½	101	101¼	105¼	300
45	33⅛	41 Mar. 14.	36 Apr. 27.	39½	39⅝	— ½		National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	28,832,900	.....	..	..	39	40	39	39	37	600
24⅜	17⅜	21⅝ Feb. 24.	18¼ June 16.	19	20⅜	+ ¼		National R. R. of Mxico 2d pf.	100	21,989,000	.....	..	..	19½	19½	19½	19½	20	100
168⅜	140	163¾ Jan. 5.	133 July 12.	137	140	+ 1¼		New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 18, '06.	2	Q	135½	139½	135½	137½	149	2,810
167¾	139¾	156¾ Jan. 8.	127⅜ July 2.	133⅜	133½	+ 4⅜		New York Central.	100	149,200,100	July 16, '06.	1¼	Q	129½	133½	129	133⅜	143½	12,900
76¼	42	73¼ Apr. 17.	59 Mar. 5.	60½	67	+ 4½		New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	....	†14,000,000	.....	..	..	63	67¾	63	67	47	7,500
95	74	91⅜ Jan. 9.	80 May 3.	87	88	+ 7¾		New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	3	A	83	87¾	83	87¾	81¼	2,300
215⅜	192	208⅝ Jan. 19.	190 July 10.	192	195	..		New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	83,377,100	.....	..	..	193	193	193	193	202	20
....	....	2¾ July 3.	2 July 6.	..	..	— ⅛		New York & N. J. Telephone rights.	....	.....	.....	..	..	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2½	..	1,075
64	40⅜	57¼ Jan. 27.	43¾ May 2.	46	46¾	+ 2		New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	July 31, '05.	1½	..	46¼	47⅝	45½	46	50⅝	4,000
88⅝	78	93½ Feb. 1.	84 Feb. 28.	87	87¾	+ 1¼		Norfolk & Western.	100	†66,000,000	June 15, '06.	2	SA	86½	87⅝	86½	87¼	83½	6,700
107	95⅝	107 Jan. 12.	91½ July 14.	91½	92	+ 2¾		North American.	100	29,773,700	June 1, '06.	1¼	Q	92	94	92	94	98½	1,750
216¼	165	232½ Feb. 14.	170¾ May 2.	199	200	+ 3¾		Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	May 1, '06.	1¾	Q	198	201¾	197	200	199½	26,600
109¼	78¼	142 June 5.	69¾ Jan. 5.	130	132	+ 6		**Pacific Coast.**	100	7,000,000	May 1, '06.	1½	Q	123¼	135	128	132	..	3,900
109	84	135 May 8.	105¾ Jan. 10.	130	138	+ 6		Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	4,000,000	May 1, '06.	1½	Q	128	129	128	129	..	200
53¾	33	51½ Jan. 19.	28¾ June 29.	35⅜	36	+ 4½		Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,

COTTON OPINIONS.

Sentiment Grows Bearish as New Crop Approaches Maturity.

T. A. McINTYRE & CO.—The legitimate spot situation on the existing supply and demand conditions is sufficiently strong to sustain prices until we have advanced far enough into the new crop season to insure beyond a doubt the probability that the new crop will be over 12,000,000 bales. In the present bearish temperament of the trade here and at Liverpool as well as in New Orleans and throughout the South the general disposition is to believe in the prospects for a big crop, and no substantial support or outside buying is likely to come in until something has occurred to change this view of the situation. It is our opinion, however, that the next Government crop report, due on Aug. 3, should make the average condition of the crop not better than 81 per cent. against 83.3, the estimated condition a month ago and about 82½ per cent. the average Aug. 1 condition for the past ten years.

SPRINGS & CO.—It will be recalled that at this time last year the trading was large in volume, owing to the unfavorable crop conditions, and consumers, both domestic and foreign, were large buyers of the Fall options in order to provide for future requirements, but no such activity exists at the present time, and the long interest in the market is largely concentrated in the hands of the local bull clique who are holding on in the hope that crop damage or a crop scare will enable them to liquidate without loss. The remnant of the old crop is selling at a good price, which is more due to the gradual marketing and indifference of holders than to active demand on the part of consumers. We are still of the opinion that the consumption is being overestimated for the coming year, but it will probably not be realized until we enter the next cotton season. As we approach the end of the cotton year it becomes more evident that there can be no cotton famine and a fair surplus will be carried over into the next year. The course of prices, therefore, hinges entirely upon crop developments during the next six weeks. The next Government report, which will be announced on Aug. 3, is looked forward to with great interest, and will no doubt have considerable effect, but in the meantime it is more than likely that some low condition reports prepared by private individuals will be issued and circulated with the view of causing the short interest to cover and stimulating an advance. In our judgment, however, any advance prior to the next Government report will prove only temporary.

MARSHALL, SPADER & CO.—Really good crop news has not had full effect, and much has been made of reports of damage in certain sections by excessive rains, and also considerable importance has been attached to the increasing strength of the statistical position. The market appears to have an excess of long interests, and while a demand for good cotton exists the local stock is sufficient in volume and low enough in grade to hold prices down. The cotton goods division of the dry goods trade is in a strong position. Buying is not on a heavy scale for home consumption, but stocks are moderate and optimistic views prevail. Under existing conditions we do not expect the market to show strength unless crop news turns unfavorable, inasmuch as the local stock will continue to be for sale and act as a pressure on the market until shipped out to spinners. New crop deliveries will shortly come in relief of Southern spot markets.

BARTLETT, FRAZIER & CARRINGTON—It seems to us that, considering the bearish character of the recent news, the market has acted very steady, particularly as to the new crop months, in which there is perhaps one of the largest short interests against prospective crops that there ever has been at this season of the year. These sales, of course, have been made solely as the result of the expectations of a large yield and the fact that the price was considered a fair one. Any serious deterioration in the outlook, while the majority of indications continue to point toward a big requirement, would naturally cause the covering of some of these sales as well as induce fresh support.

HUBBARD BROTHERS & CO.—Liverpool was disappointing this morning, and with a better weather prospect the market showed weakness at the opening. A regaining of losses followed on local buying and a desire to even up accounts at the week end. Trading was of the usual local nature, with no feature of importance. The condition of the crop will soon have a marked effect.

BAILEY & MONTGOMERY—On all depressions the market rallies easily, showing that the short interest is willing to accept profits when opportunity offers, and for the immediate future we look for nothing but a scalping market.

MILLER & CO.—The weather throughout the cotton belt is generally clearing, and we shall soon reach the end of complaints of too much rain. The short interest was greatly reduced on the recent rise, and the bull leader is believed to have disposed of a good deal of his load at the same time. A new and weak element has absorbed the cotton thus thrown over, and the market is in a considerably weaker position as a result.

ATWOOD VIOLETT & CO.—At the beginning of last season the world's mills had to take something over 600,000 bales to replenish their reserves, which had been depleted by the famine in the year before. Taking this out of last season's figures, it will be seen that takings this season indicate an actual consumption equal to last season up to the same date. As the world's mills under normal conditions have taken between July 1 and Sept. 30 about 2,000,000 bales of American, or an average of 154,000 bales weekly, the same quantity taken to the end of this season (six weeks) would add 924,000 bales to the 10,934,000 bales already taken, making a total for the season of 11,858,000 bales. The amount yet to come into sight does not promise to be more than 150,000 bales. Therefore the amount to be carried over promises to be exceedingly small.

A. NORDEN & CO.—The market has had rather a firm undertone during the week, but with very little animation and unimportant fluctuations. The public is not in it, and the daily transactions on the Exchange represent principally the daily scalps of the floor traders. The fact is that the situation has been too uncertain to encourage a positive stand in either direction. There is no doubt that in the greater part of the Cotton Belt the crop continues to make good progress and the plant has reached the middle of July in excellent condition, with every promise of a fine yield, so that it would be imprudent to ignore the probability of much lower prices during the months of heavy movement, unless there should be quite a change in that prospect. On the other hand, the fact is not lost sight of that in the Atlantic States the crop has deteriorated seriously, with further rains practically all this week, and that people are nervous as to what might happen if, during the relatively long time during which the crop will still be subjected to possible dangers, the outlook in the balance of the belt should also become less favorable. People still have before them the ravages of the boll weevil in former years, the ease with which the crop can be ruined by an August drought, and the general opinion that this is a late crop, more than usually exposed to being caught by an early frost. Looking purely at the crop question, we would be inclined to favor the latter view, and to advise buying, on the chance of something happening to the crop in the States where the outlook is still good, but aside from the question of supply, the general financial, industrial, and political situation is not good enough to warrant bulling cotton. On confidential information from Europe we wired our active customers advising selling, and we think that, barring an absolute crop disaster, it will be well to adhere to the bear side for the present. The possibilities of the situation in Russia alone, with the tremendous effect on the international money market of an actual armed conflict, are sufficient to offset many bullish features.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Copper Producers Satisfied with Outlook—A Rumored Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 21.—Speculators in copper shares are in an uncertain mood, owing to the recent course of the market, but mine owners appear unconcerned, even complacent, despite temporary price declines. The fact is that producers are sold so far ahead that they have no cause for anxiety. It is undoubtedly true also that no decrease in the price of the metal is likely. The margin between the demand and the supply is so small that no overproduction or flooding of the market seems possible.

A Massachusetts man of large means who has been consulting Banner, the Ohio weather prophet, quotes that seer as prophesying a good stock market for the balance of the year and a higher one in 1907. Good times, Mr. Benner says, will continue, and the price of iron will not decline. Such is the consolation traders in Coppers are seeking these days.

Messrs. Eugene N. Foss, Galen L. Stone, and R. W. Pillsbury, the New England Directors of Greene Consolidated, are likely, so report has it, to protest against the declaration of a dividend at the next meeting, unless it shall be clearly shown that the money has been earned.

News came this week of a big strike in the famous Minnie Healey mine at Butte. This is one of the Butte Coalition properties. The vein struck is in the east workings, and is said to be thirty feet wide and to contain six feet of ore averaging 8 per cent. copper. The United Copper Company worked the west side of the property before selling to the Coalition, not knowing that the east was better than the west side. It is announced that the Butte Coalition Company has sold the Belmont mine to the Anaconda, which will use it for hoisting purposes.

Salt Lake advices are that the Nevada Consolidated and the Cumberland-Ely properties are to be merged. As the Guggenheims control both, this consolidation has been expected.

News from the lake includes the announcement that No. 1 shaft of the Allouez has been opened to the seventh level and that values are exceptionally good. The new No. 2 shaft is in process of construction.

There are rumors of the coming purchase by the Quincy of the Arcadian tract traversed by the Kearsarge lode. The Michigan mine broke its record by turning out 197 tons of mineral last month. The Isle Royale's exploration shaft on Section 12 has not reached copper at 350 feet, and will go deeper. Crosscutting at the 200-foot level of the new shaft recently opened on the Arcadian property has revealed five lodes in the 115 feet that it has been extended to the eastward or foot wall side of the shaft. All of these lodes show more or less copper. There is no diminution in the copper values exposed by the Adventure Company's new shaft, No. 4. The showing of No. 2 shaft of the Tecumseh is reported excellent.

Most recent advices from Globe are that at Arizona Commercial the fifty level drifts which were started at 100 feet from the shaft are in good ore two feet thick. The fifth level crosscut is still in quartzite at 175 feet from the shaft.

The company which is to develop the claims in the Huachua Mountains (thirty-five miles west of Bisbee) which were mentioned in this correspondence recently, has been formed in Butte with a capital of $1,250,000. Several officials of Amalgamated are interested. The name of the incorporation is the Butte and Arizona Company.

Ore shipments from the Shannon mine have been resumed and the company will turn out this month about the usual 1,000,000 pounds. Activity continues in this stock. A $5,000,000 incorporation is announced from Portland, where Messrs. F. W. Batchelder of Weston, Mass.; William F. Moller of Boston, C. A. Hight, and P. E. Coyle of Brookline, Mass., and others have organized the Peruvian Mining, Smelting and Refining Company.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 20, 1906	$11,982,727
Week ended July 21, 1905	10,393,309
From Jan. 1, 1906	420,276,806
From Jan. 1, 1905	393,184,785

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 17, 1906	$11,571,733
Week ended July 18, 1905	10,219,488
From Jan. 1, 1906	337,086,867
From Jan. 1, 1905	286,942,759

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 20, 1906	$134,811
Week ended July 21, 1905	143,682
From Jan. 1, 1906	46,160,744
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,223,513

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 20, 1906	.....
Week ended July 21, 1905	$2,845
From Jan. 1, 1906	5,769,874
From Jan. 1, 1905	37,681,947

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 20, 1906	$134,811
Week ended July 21, 1905	140,777
From Jan. 1, 1906	40,391,370

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1905	$31,458,434

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 20, 1906	$71,221
Week ended July 21, 1905	244,231
From Jan. 1, 1906	1,382,134
From Jan. 1, 1905	2,044,961

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 20, 1906	$996,947
Week ended July 21, 1905	598,352
From Jan. 1, 1906	31,106,316
From Jan. 1, 1905	18,128,936

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 20, 1906	$925,726
Week ended July 21, 1905	354,120
From Jan. 1, 1906	29,724,182
From Jan. 1, 1905	16,083,975

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 20, 1906	$205,532
Week ended July 21, 1905	387,863
From Jan. 1, 1906	47,542,878
From Jan. 1, 1905	8,268,474

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 20, 1906	$996,947
Week ended July 21, 1905	601,197
From Jan. 1, 1906	36,875,740
From Jan. 1, 1905	55,810,883

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 20, 1906	$791,415
Week ended July 21, 1905	233,684
From Jan. 1, 1905	47,542,409

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1906	$10,667,136

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 21, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
America	1,500,000	11	S	July 2, 06	515	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 06	250	255
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	700	750
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Battly Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	323	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 2, 06	165	175
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 2, 06	700	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	300	315
Chelse. Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	100	200
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	S	July 2, 06	4100	4200
Cit's Cent'l. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 2, 06	140	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 06	265	272
Coal & Iron Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	250	..
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 2, 06	650	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	400	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	180	183
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 06	350	360
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 2, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 06	3300	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	Q	July 2, 06	340	..
First National	10,000,000	9½	Q	July 2, 06	700	725
Fourteenth St.	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 06	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	212	220
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 06	375	400
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($15)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 06	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	420	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	290	..
Hamilton	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	225	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	510
Imp. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 2, 06	560	590
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Internat. Ex'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Jefferson	500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	210	230
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	520
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	1500	1700
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 2, 06	290	300
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	8	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	240	255
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 2, 06	172	178
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June, 1906	395	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 06	235	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	205	215
Nat. Bk. of N. A.	2,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	..	290
New Am. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	200	225
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	300	315
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 06	200	205
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 16, 06	170	180
Ninth Nat. ($50)	200,000	2½	Q	June 30, 06	345	355
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 06	240	..
Park National	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	..	480
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 06	300	325
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	.....	190	200
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 2, 06	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
Security	100,000	50	S	July 2, 06	2000	..
58th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	225	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Feb., 1906	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	109	114
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 2, 06	400	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 06	180	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 06	480	500
Bd. & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2	Q	May 15, 06	375	400
Bowling Green	1,000,000	10	S	July 15, 06	450	465
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	May 5, 06	160	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	400	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 2, 06	2050	2150
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	385	395
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	265	275
Commonwealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	85	100
Empire	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	310	315
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	480	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1, 06	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	..	565
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	205	275
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	July 2, 06	xx320	335
Fulton	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	325	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	225	232
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 06	345	365
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	2	S	July 2, 06	1200	..
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	3	Q	July, 1906	185	190
Lawyers Title In.	4,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	295	300
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1906	295	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 06	475	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 06	..	850
Metropolitan	2,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	590	600
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	800	825
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Feb., 1906	260	270
National Surety	500,000	3	S	July, 1903	135	150
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	3	S	June, 1906	1000	1075
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 06	190	200
New York	3,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	710	725
People's Trust	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	335	350
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 06	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	S	Jun 30, 06	590	610
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 2, 06	180	190
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	8	S	June 30, 06	745	755
Union	1,000,000	12	Q	Apr 10, 06	1875	1400
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	S	Mar 30, 06	450	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1325	1360
Van Norden	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 06	..	325
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	415	435
Williamsburg	700,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	223	235
Windsor	100,000	..	..	Dec 31, 03	250	265

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1	Q	May 1, 06	115	118
Do preferred.	9,396,900	1½	Q	May 1, 06	99	100
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	5-16	⅜
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	98	100
Brklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	100	103
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	7
Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	69	71
Cons. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	1½	S	July, 1906	100	102
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1906	92	97

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	$500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	130	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	July, 1906	1200	1500
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July 5, 06	..	120
Germ. Alliance	400,000	6	S	July 5, 06	200	..
Germ. Am.	1,500,000	15	S	July 5, 06	480	510
Germania ($40)	1,000,000	5	S	July 5, 06	330	400
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	140	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	July 10, 06	475	500
Nassau ($50)	200,000	6	S	July, 1906	125	200
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	..	40
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	250	300
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr. 3, 06	150	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1906	..	140
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1906	..	180
Phe'ix, Bkn. ($50)	1,500,000	5	Q	July, 1906	..	310
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	5	..	July, 1906	..	120
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	..	100
Wchester ($10)	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	30	S	July, 1906	400	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2½
Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	35	40
Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	109	110
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Mar 15, 06	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	88	91
N. Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	July, 1906	108½	109½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 2, 06	35	45
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June 1, 06	80	90
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 2, 06	26½	28½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	91½	93½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Can	$41,233,500	..	..	.....	6¼	6¾
Do preferred.	41,233,500	1¼	Q	July 2, 06	53	54
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	July 20, 06	175	180
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	$1.06	$1.10
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	$2.00	$2.25
Do combined.	.....	..	..	.....	3⅜	3⅝
†Am. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	Jun, 1906	102½	104½
Am. St. F. 5s	3,500,000	3	S		88	89
Am. Tobacco	40,242,200	2½	Q	June 1, 06	360	370
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	July 16, 06	34	37
Do preferred.	1,048,800	1¾	Q	July 16, 06	94	98
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	22½	24
††Dols5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1906	85	85½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Bliss & Co., E. W., ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	July 1, 06	135	150
Do pf. ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	July, 1906	125	135
Bord. U. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 06	172	176
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 06	110	113
Boston Copper	4,500,000	..	..	.....	24⅝	25⅛
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	$2,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	7½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 2, 06	140	148
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1½	S	Mar 1, 06	14	18
Do preferred.	1,287,200	8½	S	Mar 1, 06	67	70
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	17	19
††Dols.	3,863,000	..	S	May 1, 06	78	80
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M		425	..
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Apr 27, 06	50	..
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	43⅝	44⅛
Con. Refrig'ing	17,500,000	..	..	.....	4⅞	5¼
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1¾
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	9	12
Do deb. 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	..	28½
Crip. C'k Cent.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 20, 06	90	92
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1	Q	July 20, 06	71	73
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	8	Q	Dec., 1890	10	15
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	15	19
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	7	9
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 06	39	45
Granby Cons.	13,550,000	3	..	May 15, 06	11⅝	11¾
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Jun 30, 06	20⅜	20⅝
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	2½	2⅝
Guanajuato Con	1,925,000	..	..	.....	5⅜	5⅝
Guggenheim Ex	13,000,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 06	210	220
Hall Signal	1,896,500	1½	Q	July 2, 06	90	100
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18½
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Houston Oil	20,000,000	3	..	.....	7½	8¼
Do preferred.	7,500,000	2	..	.....	25	45
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,333,400	..	..	.....	9⅝	10¼
Do preferred.	52,366,800	..	..	.....	25⅞	27
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2¼	S	June 1, 06	76½	77
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	1	Q	June 1, 06	32¾	34
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	-pr., 1906	60	66
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,400	..	..	.....	60	65
Lan. M'type ($20)	4,827,240	2	..	Apr 23, 06	14	15
Mackay Cos.	41,000,000	1	S	July 2, 06	71½	72
Do preferred.	35,000,000	1	Q	July 2, 06	71¾	72
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	3
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2⅛
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 06	193	195
Mitchell Mining	5,000,000	1	B	Mar 10, 06	4⅞	5
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	6¾
Nor. Sec. stub	3,954,000	..	S	.....	237½	250
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	S	Apr 16, 06	46	49
Do preferred.	5,489,800	1½	Q	July 15, 06	98	102
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3¾
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	67	72
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Proc. & Gamble	9,000,000	3	Q	May 15, 06	360	370
Do preferred.	2,250,000	2	Q	July 14, 06	202	208
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 06	145	155
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 06	107	109
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,921,000	$4	Q	July 1, 06	290	310
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	2	Q	June 1, 06	510	530
Stand. Coupler	1,200,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 06	42	47
Do preferred.	1,300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 06	120	130
Stand. Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do preferred.	6,900,000	1	S	Apr 12, 06	28	32
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1906	78	79
Standard Oil	97,500,000	$15	Q	Jun 15, 06	595	600
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 06	38¾	40
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	6	6½
Tonop. Ext. ($1)	928,423	15

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended July 21, 1906.

BONDS.

Week ended July 21, 1906.

Sales Wk Ended July 21, $3,984,000	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	103¾	102½	103¾	5½
Albany & Susquehanna 4½s	109	110⅛	109	110⅛	21
American Hide & Leather 6s	90⅝	91	90½	91	11
American Ice Securities 6s	86⅝	88	86¾	88	8
American Telephone & Telegraph 4s	90⅜	90⅞	90⅜	90⅝	3
American Tobacco 4s	77½	77⅝	77½	77¾	146
American Tobacco 6s	111¾	112	111½	112	143
Ann Arbor 4s	90	90	90	90	17
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	190
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94⅜	95¾	94⅜	94⅝	16
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	93	93	92	92	10
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	100⅜	100¾	100⅜	100⅝	142
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99⅝	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	33
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	91½	92⅜	91½	91⅝	59
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94¼	94¾	93½	93⅞	32
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	37
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	90⅜	90¾	90⅜	90½	75
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	93¾	94	92⅝	94	187
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	108⅞	109	108¾	108¾	14
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	107½	107¾	107½	107½	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 6s	119½	119⅝	119½	119½	20
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Central Branch Railway 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Central of Georgia 1st Inc 5s	98	98	98	98	1
Central of Georgia 2d Inc. 5s, stamped	90	90	90	90	5
Central Leather 5s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99⅝	36
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102	102	101⅞	101⅞	20
Central Pacific 4½s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118	118	117¾	117¾	15
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛	45
Chicago & Alton 3½s	77½	77½	77½	77½	2
Chicago & Alton 6s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	97¾	98⅛	97¾	97¾	107
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	97¾	98	97¾	98	20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Southwest. Div. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91⅛	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101⅛	90
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	103	103	103	103	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	117	117	117	117	4
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	5
Chicago & Indiana Coal 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	6
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	1
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s reg	101	101	101	101	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93¾	21
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	90¾	91	90⅝	91	14
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	15
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	76½	76½	76	76½	10
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	121	121	121	121	5
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	131	131	131	131	2
Chicago Term. Transfer 4s, coup. off	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4s	102	102⅛	102	102⅛	18
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	77	77	76	76⅝	36
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	76	77	76	76⅝	28
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Colorado Southern 4s	94	94	93¼	93¾	9
Colorado Midland 4s	72½	72½	72	72	12
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	139	139	139	139	16
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	78¼	78¼	77½	78	8
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	107⅝	108	107¼	108	116
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Detroit United con. 4½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Distillers' Securities 5s	85¾	86	85½	86	46
East Tennessee reor. lien 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
Erie general lien 4s	90	90½	90	90½	20
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	94½	95	94¾	95	7
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100	40
Erie convertible 4s	102	103	102	103	31
Erie 1st consol. 7s	131½	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	37
General Electric 5½s	89½	89½	89⅛	89½	5
Georgia Midland 3s	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	1
Green Bay deb. B	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	3
Havana Electric Ry. 5s	93	93¼	92⅞	93¼	15
Hocking Valley 4½s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	8
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	85¼	85⅜	85	85¼	371
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	5
International Paper conv. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	11
International Traction 4s	79	81	79	81	25
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	83	83	82¼	82¼	9
Kansas City Southern 3s	73	73	72⅜	72⅜	11
Kings Co. Elevated 4s, stamped	93½	93½	93½	93½	18
Kentucky Central 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Laclede Gas of St. Louis ref. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	18
Lackawanna Steel 5s	104	104	104	104	3
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	32
Lake Shore deb. 4s	98¾	99⅜	98⅜	98⅜	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	100	100¼	100	100¼	1
Long Island unified 4s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	5
Long Island ref. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100⅜	100⅝	100½	100½	37
Manhattan consol. 4s	101¼	101¼	100¾	101¼	17
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	111	111	110⅝	110⅝	18
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76	76	75½	75⅝	1
Mexican Central 1st income	17⅞	18⅜	17½	18⅛	71
Mexican Central 2d income	15	15	15	15	6
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light consol. 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100⅜	99⅜	100	134
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	88½	88⅝	88½	88¾	4
Missouri Pacific 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	11
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103⅝	104	103¾	104	6
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	94¼	95	94½	95	1
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	121	121	121	121	2
National Starch 5s	75	75	75	75	15
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	83¼	83½	83¼	83½	13
New Orleans Ry. & Light 4½s	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼	17
New York Central deb. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	100
New York Central gen. 3½s	95¾	96	95¾	95⅝	5
New York Central gen. 3½s reg	94⅜	94½	94⅜	94⅜	20
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	89¾	90⅛	89¾	90	7
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s reg	88	88	88	88	1
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
New York & Harlem 3½s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	14
New York Dock 4s	94¾	95	94¾	95	4
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	87½	87½	87	87	6
New York Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
New York, Susque. & West. term. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100¼	100⅜	100	100⅜	23
Norfolk & Western, Pocahon. C. & C. 4s	92½	93	92½	92⅞	12
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104¼	104	104¼	100
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	102½	103½	102½	103½	181
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	77¼	77⅝	76¾	76⅞	23
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½	9
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	95⅛	95⅝	95	95	112
Oregon Short Line 6s	124	124	123¾	123⅝	3
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	23
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	96⅜	97	96½	97	56
Pennsylvania Co. gtd. 3½s, Trust Co. ctfs.	96½	96½	96½	96¼	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	93¼	93⅝	93½	93⅜	756
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	14
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	71	72	71	72	21
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	110	110	110	110	1
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¼	5
Reading gen. 4s	99⅞	100½	99⅝	99⅞	101
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94⅛	13
Rio Grande Western coll. tr. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅞	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	113½	114	113½	114	8
St. Joseph & Grand Island 4s	90	90	90	90	5
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	114	114	114	114	3
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. R. & G. 4s	92½	92¾	92½	92¾	9
St. Louis & Iron Mount. unif. & ref. 4s	89⅝	89¾	89½	89½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	82¾	82¾	82	82½	41
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	95⅛	3
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	76	76	76	76	1
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	86	86	86	6
Seaboard Air Line 4s	87	87	86¾	86¾	9
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100¼	101	100	101	4
Southern Pacific 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	42
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	95½	95¼	95	95	171
Southern Railway 5s	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	6
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98¼	1
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	95	95	95	95	12
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R., Birm. Div. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	2
Third Avenue 5s	115½	115½	115½	115¼	3
Third Avenue 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	9
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81½	82	81½	82	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	3
Under. El. Rys., London, prof. shar. 5s	95½	95½	94	94	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅛	103⅛	103	103⅛	210
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	102⅝	102⅝	102	102	97
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	79¾	81	79¾	80¼	130
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	93	93	93	93	3
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	97½	97⅝	97	97½	399
United States S. Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	97½	97¾	97½	97½	3
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	95	95¼	95	95¼	5
Wabash, Toledo & Chicago 4s	92	92	92	92	4
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	84	84	83¾	83¾	5
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	36½	36¾	36¼	36¼	94
Wabash 1st 5s	114¾	114¾	114½	114½	13
Wabash debenture B 6s	77¾	80	77¾	79½	332
Wabash 2d 5s	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	42
Western Maryland 4s	85	85½	85	85½	24
West Shore 4s	105½	105½	105	105½	14
West Shore 4s reg	104½	104½	103⅝	103⅝	2
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	105¼	105¼	103¾	103¾	1
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	13
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89½	90	89½	90	25
Total sales					$6,405,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s, reg	104½	104½	104	104	30
Imperial Japanese 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99½	99½	108½
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	99	99	98⅝	98⅝	106½
Imperial Japanese 4½s	94⅜	94⅜	94½	94¼	80½
Imp. Japanese 4½s, 2d series	91¼	91¼	90⅞	91⅛	123½
Imp. Japanese 4s, K., L. & Co. ctfs	82¼	83	82¼	83	92½
Republic of Cuba 5s	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	16
United States of Mexico 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	7½
United States of Mexico 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Total sales					$569,000

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	20
Grand total					$6,984,000

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104½	July 17	103⅜	Jan. 11	104	July 21
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	104½	Mar. 10	103	Jan. 15	101⅛	Jun. 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103¾	Mar. 27	102¾	July 3	102¾	July 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	104⅛	Mar. 13	102¾	July 2	102¾	July 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129⅞	Feb. 28	129	May 21	129	May 21
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	132¼	Apr. 4	129½	May 3	129⅝	July 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	104⅝	Mar. 26	102½	Feb. 7	102⅝	July 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103¾	Apr. 4	102¾	May 23	103¾	Jun. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small.	104¼	Mar. 28	102	Jan. 15	104¼	Mar. 28
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924. F. A.	118	Jun. 12	117½	Jun. 14	117½	Jun. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934. Q. F.	111	May 8	109½	Jan. 30	111	May 8
Phil. Is. p. w. & Imp. reg. 4s, 1935. Q. M.	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. J.	101½	Mar. 22	98¾	July 14	98⅝	July 14
United States of Mexico 4s	95⅝	May 18	92⅜	Jan. 2	94½	July 15
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¼	May 8	105	July 20
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	101½	Mar. 30	97¾	May 8	99½	July 20
Imp. Japanese Gov. 2d series	101¼	Apr. 2	97¼	Apr. 30	98¾	July 21
Imp. Japanese Government 4½s	95¾	Feb. 2	90½	Feb. 28	94¼	July 20
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d series	93¼	Jan. 9	90½	Feb. 28	91⅛	July 21
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, £-L. temp. ctfs.	88	Jan. 12	82	July 8	83	July 20

State Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama currency fund 4s. J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18, 1906
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.					102¾	Oct. 28, 1905
North Carolina special tax. A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913. J. J.	96¼	Mar. 13	95¼	July 11	95¼	July 11, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg.					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	30	Feb. 28	20	Jan. 11	24¼	July 18, 1906
Va. fund. debt 2-3s, 1901. J. J.	36¾	Jan. 19	94¾	Mar 28	94¾	Mar. 28, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					93	Sep. 28, 1904

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 21	$1,020,418,222	$70,222,215
July 14	1,074,310,415	88,042,520
*July 7	1,879,429,150	95,525,859
June 30	1,312,300,968	71,109,547
June 23	1,766,633,748	58,638,889
June 16	1,769,245,063	98,514,397
June 9	1,732,508,786	93,697,038
*June 2	1,581,508,923	71,660,637
May 26	1,665,808,110	86,599,885
May 19	1,928,702,798	75,040,382
May 12	1,943,995,859	94,581,756
May 5	2,680,218,488	95,894,441
April 28	1,905,575,014	84,860,200
April 21	2,120,247,271	85,573,125
April 14	2,044,054,940	77,080,209
April 7	2,225,527,028	84,959,074
March 31	1,707,120,411	70,019,180
March 24	1,981,933,866	99,240,448
March 17	1,906,688,650	95,499,500
March 10	1,840,576,806	90,230,100
March 3	2,186,660,226	91,952,867
*Feb. 28	1,589,457,652	84,979,029
*Feb 17	1,910,830,210	98,841,359
Feb. 10	2,084,310,472	70,798,462
Feb 3	2,061,901,157	72,857,296
Jan. 27	2,194,544,045	87,800,650
Jan. 20	2,633,534,228	92,985,922
Jan. 13	2,804,347,802	94,108,576
*Jan 6	1,990,177,458	77,300,582
*Dec 30	2,292,770,459	76,991,771
Dec 23	2,108,696,650	64,595,407
Dec 16	2,254,003,471	69,728,986
Dec 9	2,263,928,625	65,025,009
Dec 2	2,105,535,046	70,007,021
*Nov 25	1,954,105,924	77,102,872
Nov 18	2,029,707,551	78,403,778
Nov 11	2,151,172,696	72,421,876
Nov. 4	1,960,042,158	74,642,381
Oct 28	2,041,497,014	80,855,723
Oct 21	1,872,184,105	70,329,093
Oct 14	1,731,008,977	71,877,793
Oct 7	1,747,552,391	80,408,776
Sept 30	1,693,004,495	84,520,115
Sept 23	1,590,275,951	68,274,193
Sept 16	1,555,931,268	90,830,351
*Sept 9	1,415,186,722	68,236,953
Sept 2	1,090,117,458	57,300,582
Aug 26	1,574,201,966	70,697,924
Aug 19	1,631,644,744	70,342,612
Aug 12	1,565,946,678	66,809,191
Aug 5	1,587,448,809	78,760,884
July 29	1,402,125,714	77,208,939
July 22	1,430,283,258	71,157,608

*Five days

Largest daily exchanges on record at the New York Clearing House, $686,884,-891, on Jan. 3, 1906, comparing with $508,-537,409, the previous high record, made on May 10, 1901. Largest daily exchanges in 1905, $701,624,045, on May 2; in 1904, $403,-403,787, on Dec. 2; in 1903, $500,420,954, on Jan. 2. The largest weekly New York clearings in 1905 were $2,347,246,026, in the week of March 4; in 1904, $2,290,046,043 in the week of Dec. 3. The largest weekly clearings on record were those of the week of May 11, 1901, when the total was $2,853,085,385. The heaviest monthly clearings last year were those for November, $8,542,670,211, comparing with the high record of $9,325,432,425, in May, 1901. The smallest daily clearings last year were on April 22, $125,636,237, and in 1904, $102,-875,709, on April 11. The smallest weekly clearings in 1905 were $1,365,940,578, in the week of Aug. 12, and in 1904, $851,349,718, in the week of Feb. 27. The smallest monthly clearings in 1905 were those of June, $6,735,310,119, comparing with $4,-429,865,092, the lowest total of 1901, made in February.

Clearing House Comparisons.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 21, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906.	1905.	P. C.
New York	$1,348,776,528	$1,177,242,262	+14.5
Boston	131,709,149	120,154,009	+ 9.7
Philadelphia	122,545,525	105,272,569	+16.4
Baltimore	21,977,846	19,802,171	+10.6
Chicago	186,158,988	161,004,795	+15.6
St. Louis	48,387,393	46,721,954	+ 3.6
New Orleans	12,774,848	14,460,593	—11.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,872,381,468	$1,644,811,353	+13.8
Other cities, 5 days	845,972,684	818,627,984	+ 3.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,218,354,152	$1,963,439,337	+13.0
All cities, one day	465,011,283	400,097,983	+13.7

Total, all cities, for week	1906.	1905.	1904.
	$2,683,365,435	$2,372,437,320	$2,112,229,024

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jy. 21	$2,683,365,435	$2,372,437,320	$2,112,229,024
Jy. 14	2,730,844,048	2,114,014,233	
Jy. 7	2,851,015,480	1,823,804,815	
Je. 30	2,706,346,500	2,539,637,434	1,827,393,624
Je. 16	2,786,546,953	2,371,128,290	1,890,359,927
Je. 9	2,770,691,958	2,425,262,278	1,762,092,892
Je. 2	2,485,102,771	2,415,333,358	1,650,187,383
My 26	2,647,092,418	2,737,366,055	1,768,972,978
My 19	2,917,570,546	2,729,250,785	2,007,476,804
My 12	2,930,312,249	2,547,017,622	1,990,400,349
My 5	3,700,343,469	3,272,745,440	2,191,761,452
Apr 28	2,950,952,468	3,192,051,088	1,700,038,191
Apr 21	3,164,514,569	2,868,980,432	1,912,308,338
Apr 14	3,060,389,958	3,068,158,300	1,970,098,890
Apr 7	3,353,903,102	3,046,510,689	2,002,117,200
Mr 31	2,952,834,285	2,780,035,882	1,824,520,105
Mr 24	2,658,364,064	2,706,505,038	1,903,717,600
Mr 17	2,900,016,177	3,011,849,861	1,918,589,049
Mr 10	2,805,343,746	2,657,458,289	1,755,772,460
Mr 4	3,358,376,425	2,947,047,145	1,938,886,033
Feb 24	2,820,027,870	2,560,817,634	1,907,795,285
Feb 17	2,978,422,325	2,364,250,534	1,876,925,842
Feb 10	3,134,020,060	2,671,889,484	1,817,417,219
Feb 3	3,701,353,008	2,805,830,178	2,125,168,016
Jan 27	3,568,089,284	2,477,478,024	2,081,457,708
Jan 20	3,749,001,517	2,912,537,881	2,171,463,754
Jan 13	3,764,170,834	2,730,640,017	2,227,800,021
Jan 6	3,560,580,397	2,845,002,259	2,413,979,304
	1905.	1904.	1903.
Dec.30	$3,049,270,653	$2,151,145,573	$1,946,677,875
Dec.23	3,398,674,251	2,570,125,839	1,888,309,339
Dec.16	3,421,982,195	2,910,220,458	2,078,300,181
Dec. 9	3,225,716,806	3,291,348,845	2,193,055,157
Dec. 2	2,907,495,097	3,367,861,131	2,282,995,566
Nov.25	3,096,278,141	2,643,741,846	1,746,860,919
Nov.18	3,399,803,041	3,231,578,528	2,067,093,810
Nov.11	2,975,797,559	2,529,051,836	2,006,374,505
Nov. 4	3,133,413,690	2,946,352,965	1,977,906,029
Oct.28	2,903,265,232	2,828,903,662	1,041,442,902
Oct.21	2,826,800,221	2,889,384,747	2,015,359,540
Oct.14	2,802,704,447	2,461,184,424	2,027,395,485
Oct. 7	3,107,094,620	2,673,363,264	1,977,197,677
Sep.30	2,650,158,481	2,190,068,315	2,228,903,412
Sep.23	2,560,517,066	2,031,356,028	1,861,588,947
Sep.16	2,519,659,309	2,260,590,827	1,840,347,178
Sep. 9	2,241,541,789	1,716,104,850	1,448,786,941
Sep. 2	2,534,011,734	1,968,210,925	1,737,908,820
Au. 26	2,410,915,454	1,737,573,563	1,540,019,457
Au. 19	2,518,598,024	1,570,214,581	1,865,338,319
Au. 12	2,230,577,996	1,748,209,024	1,922,960,626
Au. 5	2,525,078,486	1,790,698,982	2,048,919,290
Jy. 29	2,279,033,613	1,814,567,371	2,003,291,071

Largest clearings last year were $3,421,-982,195 in the week ended Dec. 16, and the smallest, $2,230,577,996, in the week ended Aug. 12. Largest clearings on record were $3,764,170,834 in the week ended Jan. 13, 1906, comparing with the previous high record of $3,680,967,393 for the week ended May 11, 1901.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6	$371,000	$11,003,250	$14,686,975
Jan. 13	12,803,650	24,459,275	33,181,750
Jan. 20	16,784,575	23,739,200	26,972,675
Jan. 27	16,829,850	26,979,550	25,129,050
Fe

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAG HARBOR, L. I.

Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $20 and upward. Address JOHN M. MORRIS. Telephone, 15—Sag Harbor, L. I.

THE PARK INN
ROCKAWAY PARK, LONG ISLAND.
17 Miles Out in the Atlantic.
"From Bay to Ocean."
A high-class Summer home near by for busy business men. Now open. Finest Beach and Bathing Pavilion on Atlantic Coast.
CHARLES A. CARRIGAN, Prop.
Tel. 165 Hammels.

ORIENT POINT INN,
Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 28.
H. D. ALBAUGH, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

SAGAMORE HOTEL FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
Facing ocean. Beautiful view. Baths. Upper and lower covered plazzas. Music. Dinner parties and transients accommodated. OTTO STURCHLER.

EDGEWATER HOTEL,
W. R. Selleck, Huntington, L. I.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York to
HOTEL
KAATERSKILL
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
ELEVATION 3,000 FT. ALWAYS COOL.
CAPACITY 1,200.
OVER $20,000 HAS BEEN SPENT on IMPROVEMENTS during the Winter. ORCHESTRA. GOLF LINKS. TENNIS COURTS. BOWLING ALLEYS. LIVERY. BEAUTIFUL DRIVES.
CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
GERMAN RATHSKELLER.
100 ROOMS WITH BATH. ELEVATOR.
Under same management as in former years. Address Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Mountain Spring House, Pine Hill, Ulster Co., N. Y., 1,700 feet above level of sea; newly remodeled and refurnished; modern improvements; first-class American and Hungarian cooking. L. Eckstein, Proprietor.

The Katsberg Park Hotel, near annex, bowling alleys, pavilion, and rathskeller; music; unexcelled cuisine; booklet. Henry Moser, Hunter, N. Y.

Adirondacks.

HOTEL AMPERSAND,
IN THE HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS.
YOU MUST SEE
LAKE PLACID to see the
BEST OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$50,000.00 IMPROVEMENTS.
New improvements completed July 1. Hotel will open, perfect in every detail, July 14. Electric lights. New sanitary Plumbing throughout. Everything modern and up to date.
H. S. CLEMENT, Pres. and Manager.

A—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $4.

Hudson River Counties.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE OR
Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. Nov. to Oct.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.
Now open. 30 minutes from Grand Central.

PARKHILL INN-ON-THE-HUDSON,
Yonkers, N. Y.; delightful Summer home for business men; auto accommodations; open all season

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, &c. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Block Island, R. I.—The Manisses—15 miles at sea; 4½ hours from N. Y. via L. I. R. R.; booklets. N. Y. representative, Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., City

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.
Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country, 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
D. SIMPSON, Manager.
Asst. Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

THE ELTON
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OPEN ALL YEAR.
"The most attractive hotel in New England."
167 ROOMS. 70 BATHS. FIREPROOF.
Beautiful Scenery. Fine Drives.
An ideal Summer resort, and the favorite stopping place for Automobilists en route for the Berkshires, Boston, and all New England points.
Send for booklet. ALMON C. JUDD, Mgr.

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One hour from New York; yachting, bathing, golfing, driving, fishing. Apply on premises, or at 25 West 25th Street.

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Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Penn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.,
open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

POCONO MT. HOUSE.
MT. POCONO, PA.
Capacity, 250; elevation, 1,824 ft. Riding school, 15 horses; orchestra, golf, all amusements; booklets. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Owner and Prop.

Pike County.

THE SWIFTWATER. Elevation 1,600 ft. Electric light. Private baths. Steam heat. 200-acre park. Booklet. Swiftwater P. O., Penn.

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HOTEL HARGRAVE,
72D ST., WEST.
REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

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A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

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SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland. Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $50 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

58 Fremont St., Bloomfield, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, with board; convenient all lines of travel, just the place year round.

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LAND OF EVANGELINE

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SUMMER RESORTS.

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HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.
Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

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HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Virginia Av. and Beach. Capacity 300; elevator; private baths, &c.; $10 up weekly; $2 up daily; booklet.
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HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

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SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
25 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 900 feet. Opens May 19.
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Eircham-Bloomingdale, on shores of beautiful North West Arm, Halifax, N. S. Bathing, boating, fishing, driving. Send for circular. F. W. Bowes, Prop.

EXCURSIONS.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON
BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND
NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, St. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.
NEW HAVEN LINE, Str. Rich. Peck, week days. Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.
CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.
(Choice of Ten Tours—"All Expenses" plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips... $52.50
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Send for circular.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Brklyn, Fulton St. (Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St. 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

Scandinavian American Line
Large Fast Twin Screw Passenger Steamers
Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Sailing from New York at noon.
1st Cabin $60.00 and upwards, 2d Cabin $47.50.
OSCAR II.....Aug. 2, Sept. 13
C. F. TIETGEN.....Aug. 9, Sept. 20
HELLIG OLAV.....Aug. 16, Sept. 27
UNITED STATES.....Aug. 30, Oct. 11
For Tickets apply to Local Agents, or to
A. E. JOHNSON, 1 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHREIBER, MENDEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MENDEL SCHREIBER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dexter, Osborn & Fleming, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1906. JOSEPH DEUTSCH, Executor. DEXTER, OSBORN & FLEMING, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York City.

WILCOX, AARON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON M. WILCOX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Howland, Murray & Prentice, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1906. THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY. CHARLES S. WILCOX, Executors. HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Executors, 35 Wall Street, New York.

McCLENAHAN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McCLENAHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1906. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Executor. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20. E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 241, 673, 1,181 and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 149 Fifth Ave., 849 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON
OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 1 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.
BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River), $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.
JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 42d St.	9:00 "
" West 129th St.	9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts
USE THE
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p. m.; Sundays, 9.25 a. m., 12.0, 3.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestra. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and H.R., $2.20.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island, Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Daves & Sam Voozimeo, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:53, 3:10, 3:30, 5:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*LAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—bSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M.; Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 125 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
V. Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. W.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:23 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
*3:22 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*9:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
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AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
New York.....July 28 Philadelphia.....Aug. 11
St. Louis.....Aug. 4 St. Paul.....Aug. 18

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEHAHA.....July 28, 11 A. M.; Aug. 25
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 4, 5:30 A. M.; Sept. 1
MESABA.....Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Sept. 8
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Vaderl'd..Jy.28,10:30AM Zeel'd..Aug.11,10:30AM
Finland..Aug.4,3:30 PM Kroon'd..Au.18,2:30 PM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N.R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..July 25,10 AM Majestic..Aug. 8, 10 AM
Cedric, July 27, 9:30 AM Celtic...Aug. 10, 10 AM
Baltic....Aug. 1, noon Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.; Sept. 25; Nov. 8
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 18, noon
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..July 31, 11 AM Kaiser...Sept. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 7, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Se. 18, 5:30 AM
K. Wm. II...Aug. 21, 5 AM Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 5 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 4, 7 AM Kaiser...Oct. 9, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen, July 24, 10 AM Barbar'ss..Aug. 23, 10 AM
P. Ailce, Aug. 2, 10 AM Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM
Fried'h, Aug. 9, 10 AM *Main....Sept. 6, 10 AM
Kurfuerst, Aug. 14, 10 AM Fr. edrich. Sept. 13, 10 AM
*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
P. Irene..July 28, 11 AM K. Luise. Sept. 15, 11 AM
K. Luise. Aug. 11, 11 AM K. Albert. Sept. 29, 11 AM
K. Albert. Aug. 25, 11 AM P. Irene. Oct. 13, 11 AM
P. Irene. Sept. 1, 11 AM K. Luise. Oct. 27, 11 AM
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North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Patricia..July 28, 10 AM *Waldersee..Aug. 11
Amerika....Aug. 2, 3 PM Kaiserin A. V..Aug. 17
*Pretoria...Aug. 4, 5 AM *Pennsylv'ia..Aug. 25
Bluecher....Aug. Amerika....Aug. 30
*Via Dover for London & Paris

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
‡Moltke.....July 24 ‡Moltke.....Sept. 11
P. Adalbert.....Aug. 4, 5 AM P. Adalbert.....Sept. 25
‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.
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OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

CUNARD LINE
From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria..July 28, 10 AM Umbria..Aug. 11, 10 AM
Carmania..July 31, noon Caronia..Aug. 14, noon
Lucania..Aug. 4, 2 PM Campania..Aug. 18, 2 PM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers:
CARPATHIA..July 31, 1 P.M.; Sept. 25; Nov. 20
SLAVONIA...Aug. 28, 11 A. M.; Oct. 16; Dec. 4
PANNONIA.....Sept. 11, noon; Oct. 30, Dec. 13
Vernon H. Brown, G. A.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Caledonia..July 28, noon Columbia..Aug. 11, Noon
Astoria..Aug. 4, 10 AM Furnessia..Aug. 18, 3 PM
Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50, and upward according to accommodations & Steamship. For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.
Potsdam...Aug. 1, noon Statendam, Au. 22, 10 AM
Noordam..Aug. 8, 6 AM Ryndam, Aug. 29, 10 AM
N. Ams'm, Aug. 15, 10 AM Potsdam...Sept. 5, 6 AM
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

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OLD POINT COMFORT
Is a Most Attractive Trip
Express Steamships of the
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leave Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., New York, every week-day at 3 P. M., arriving at Old Point following morning. Steamer for Washington leaves same evening.
Through tickets returning from Washington by rail or water.

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DAILY SERVICE
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Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Winter cruise to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

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RAILROAD.
Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. Chicago Special. *9:55 A. M. Pittsburg Day Express. *10:55 A. M. The Pennsylvania Limited.—Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. *1:55 P. M. St. Louis Limited. *1:55 P. M. Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Express. *3:55 P. M. Pennsylvania Special. 18 hours to Chicago. *4:55 P. M. Chicago Limited. *5:55 P. M. Western Express. *6:25 P. M. St. Louis and Cincinnati Exp. 7:55 P. M. Pacific Express. *8:25 P. M. Cleveland and Cin. Exp. *9:55 P. M. Pittsburgh Special.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
*7:55, 8:20, *8:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25 "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, *3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*3:25, *3:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—*8:25 P. M. daily. CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—*7:55 A. M. week-days, *10:55 A. M. and *4:55 P. M. daily. FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—*7:25 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily. ATLANTIC CITY—9:55 A. M., *1:25 Saturdays only, and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M. CAPE MAY—1:55 P. M. week-days, 6:05 A. M. Sundays. LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, (4:00 from Desb. & Cort. Sts. only) 7:40, 8:55, 10:55 A. M., 12:25 P. M. week days only except Long Branch) (1:25 Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25 (4:25 except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, *7:25,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE AT PALISADES PARK

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 2 P. M.
ELEGANT RESERVED LOTS.
Choicest lots in the borough on Broad Av., Highland Av., and Hillside Av.; sale rain or shine; at your own price, for cash down or monthly installments if desired; write for map.
PALISADES REALTY CO., 40 8th Av., N. Y.

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For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

865 2d Av.—5-story tenement; mortgage $21,000; price $25,500; rent $2,700. Lippner, 116 Nassau.

Bargains.—Cold water tenements; little cash; also for lease. Koppel Bros., 369 West 28th.

West Side.

BELOW 57TH ST., WEST SIDE, FOUR-STORY FACTORY, 150 H. P. ENGINE, ABOUT 50 BY 200; EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT, AND 75 BY 100, ONE-STORY 25 FEET HIGH; POSSESSION; SATISFACTORY PRICE; SPLENDID SHIPPING. PETER A. & MARTIN LALOR, 621 BROADWAY.

A three-story and basement dwelling,
126 WEST 87TH ST.
FOR SALE; HOUSE IN A1 CONDITION; parquet floors, bay-window front, 2 bathrooms. E. H. HESS, 907 Broadway.

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137th St., near 7th Av. Driveway.—17x100; 3-story and basement, with extension; private block; eleven rooms, two baths; must be seen to be appreciated; by permit only. C. F. Heitmann, 2,472 7th Av., near 144th St.

5th Av. Corner, near 113th St.—Five-story triple; guaranteed rents, $6,500; price, $70,000. C. F. Heitmann, 2,472 7th Av., near 144th St.

Lenox Av., near 114th St.—Double flat, 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; stores; price, $43,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Attention!—$1,500 cash; price $17,000; elegant 3-story and basement dwelling; extra deep; immediate possession; very suitable for doctor, &c. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Attention!—Vicinity 15th St. and 8th Av.; elegant 3-story-and-cellar flat in good order; rental $3,450; price $34,000. Investigate. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

East Side.

FOR SALE ON 118TH ST.
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3-story and basement building.
PRICE $7,250
Inquire personally only, Aarons, 715 6th Av. Telephone 3192 Bryant.

A three-story brownstone dwelling on East 118th St., 10 rooms and bath; new plumbing; mortgage to suit; price to quick buyer, $6,500. J. R. Vaccarelli, 348 East 114th St.

Big Paying Investment!—East Twenties, near 3d Av.; old tenements; present actual rent $3,950; if slightly improved will rent for $5,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

$50,000 at 4% to loan, first mortgage. Manhattan property. W Box 150 Times Downtown.

$1,000 to $25,000 cash for security to lease two tenements on the lower east side, or will purchase. W Box 168 Times Downtown.

$46,000—6th St., near Avenue B.; 6-story, 2 stores; rent, $4,400; mortgage at 4½%; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East 8th St.—Elegant improved 20-family tenement, with ranges and boilers; price $43,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

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Below 14th Street.

NEW MODERN LOFT BUILDING, NO. 59 BANK ST.—6-story, all improvements; elevator; extra fire line; heavily timbered; 14,000 square ft. floor space. C. S Robinson, Owner, 39 Hancock Place, New York City.

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WILL ERECT IN DESIRABLE LOCATION IN THE BRONX
any building on frontage of 50 ft. or over for responsible tenant who will lease same for long term.
For further particulars see
S. COWEN, 3917 East 178th St., Near Westchester Av.

LOOK Two-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, Gleason estate, near Westchester Av. Trolley and proposed Subway extension; price $5,800; cash $2,000; Westchester Av., near 174th St. Open Sunday.

HAHN

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Lots.—Cheap lots near Westchester Av., from $500 to $1,000, on easy terms. Call and see me. Geo. A. Devine, 174th St. and Westchester Av.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
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$100 CASH, balance monthly payments, buys fine lots, 213th St.; price, $700 each; open Sunday.
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E. 34th St., N. Y., 1:50 & 3 P. M. Flatbush Av. (3d rail local,) 1:24, 2:24, 3:24 P. M. Nostrand Av., 4 minutes later. East N. Y., 8 minutes later.	E. 34th St., N. Y., 1:50. Flatbush Av., 10:46 A. M., 12:10, 1:11, 2:10 and 3:30 P. M. Nostrand Av., 4 minutes later. East N. Y., 8 minutes later.

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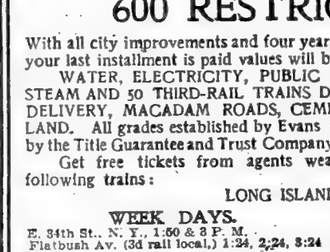

PRICES GO UP ON JULY 23D.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
"HOW FORTUNES ARE MADE."
MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.
150 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
PHONE 5547 BEEKMAN
MILTON S. KISTLER, President. T. I. McNEDER, Sec. & Treas.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO
JAMAICA.

By the time trains are running through the East River tunnel the present outskirts of Jamaica will be the main section of the city.

IN CEDAR MANOR,
a new development within ten blocks of where city lots are selling for $100 a front foot, we offer a limited number of lots from $300 to $600 each. Terms, $25 down and $5 a month. TITLES FULLY GUARANTEED. HOUSE & HOMES CO., 202 East 23d St., New York City.

WESTCHESTER FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND

Choice plots for home seekers or for investment. Write or call for description, tickets, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone, 6,000 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station, monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

MOHICAN PARK

Lots at Dobbs Ferry Station, 20 minutes out on electrification of Hudson River Railroad; all improvements; easy terms; commutation 10c. Greatest opportunity. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 43th St.

Westchester Co. farms, villas, homes; 40 years selling Hudson River property. See Travis & Sons, 203 Broadway, 2,169 Courtlandt.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS.

New house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, toilet, hardwood floors and trim; excellent neighborhood; convenient to station; cheap, $12,000; easy terms.
WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,
"Headquarters for Westchester Real Estate."
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Mt. Vernon Bargain.—Extra well built new three-story dwelling; lot 50x100; price $11,000; terms easy. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—50 miles from Grand Central Station, gentleman's farm and country place; 45 acres; small lake and stream; two houses; one just finished; 16 rooms and bathroom and 10 rooms and two bathrooms; steam heat, gas, hardwood floor, &c.; suitable for hotel, boarding house, or institution; price $23,000. SYLVIA CARTER, 115 East 34th St.

OWNERS AND AGENTS.
The announcement of your apartments to rent inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will be brought to the attention of thousands of homeseekers.—Adv.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Manhasset Point

A Restricted Private Park

Large frontage on the picturesque shore of Manhasset Bay. Deep water at low tide. Sandy bathing beach. Attractive surroundings. Thirty-eight minutes to Manhattan. Handsome illustrated booklet and terms on application. Free Transportation. Our carriages meet trains at Manhasset Station.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT CO., 149 BROADWAY. | TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO., 11 EAST 42d ST.

QUEENSBORO HILL

SEE THAT HILL!
AT THE QUEEN OF QUEENS
FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND
Visit Queensboro Hill Before Making Your Real Estate Investment.
60 TRAINS DAILY. **TROLLEY** EVERY 5 MINUTES.
LOTS $250 UP. 30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.
Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Broad cement sidewalks, shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR of beautiful illustrations, full particulars.
CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2287—38th St., New York
Take East 34th St. Long Island Ferry, then train or trolley to Main St. Station, Flushing. Our agent will direct you.

Special Excursion SUNDAY

LOTS 25x100 AND LARGER.
$125 Up; $10 Down; $6 Per Month.

BABYLON PARK

Between Babylon and Lindenhurst.
Situated on the Merrick Road and Welwood Av., 5 minutes' walk from railroad station and Great South Bay.
The proposed trolley will pass our property via Welwood Av. and Merrick Road, thereby assuring largely increased valuations.
Maps and literature upon application.
Our agents will meet prospective purchasers any week day by appointment and will furnish free excursion tickets.
Brooklyn and Suburban Realty Co.
Temple Bar Building, 40-44 Court St., Telephone 1107 Main. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Branch Office, Babylon, N. Y. Tel. 64 Babylon

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NEW MODERN LOFT BUILDING, NO. 59 BANK ST.—Six-story, all improvements; elevator; extra fire line; heavily timbered; 14,000 square feet floor space. C. S. Robinson, Owner, 39 Hancock Place, New York City.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE!
Will share suite of offices with responsible party, or will let desk room. Inquire of EISENBERG, 150 NASSAU.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

THE SAXONY,

250 WEST 82D ST.,
8 large light rooms and 2 baths; Rent, $1,800 per year.

THE FORRES,

251 WEST 81ST.
Corner apartment, 7 light rooms and bath; Rent, $1,300 per year.

103 & 105 WEST 77TH ST.

Private house block; 7 rooms and bath; Rent, $50 to $55 per month.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 2,259 Broadway.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
Tel. 79 River. L. M. SMITH. 674 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

318 TO 328 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartments of 4 and 7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel 2918—38th.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH $32-$38.

Large, light rooms, steam and hot water; L and Subway stations convenient. Inquire 144 West 109d, or R. Levers, 376 Lenox.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

For Small Families.—Five large, light rooms and bath, all improvements; house entirely done over; rents only $22-$24. Inquire 448 Lenox Av., or R. Levers, 376 Lenox.

To Let—150 West 126th St.—Seven-room apartment; good private location; suitable for small family. Call see it. Janitor on premises.

To Let.—302 Columbus Av., 8 large room apartment; steam heat, hot water; few like it; rent $48 per month.

68th St., 188 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

8 West 65th St., Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.
If you have $80.00 and can spare $8.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.
MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

Bargain! 8 elegant extra large lots near Belmont Park and school; price $1,000; no reasonable offer refused. Price, 3d Av., 138th St.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOUSE
READY FOR OCCUPANCY, ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON PLOT 50x100 FT.; OAK AND CHESTNUT FINISH, 2½ STORIES, 7 ROOMS, BATH, COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES, PARQUET FLOORS, LARGE CELLAR, VERANDA, CEMENT WALKS; 2 MINUTES FROM DOUBLE TRACK EXPRESS TROLLEY SERVICE; SEWER, WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT; MACADAMIZED STREETS, SIDEWALKS, ETC., AT
MORSEMERE.
PRICE $5,900; TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER; LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. TAKE FRANKLIN OR 42ND OR 130TH ST. FERRIES AND TROLLEY, OR 23RD ST. AND CHAMBERS ST. FERRIES AND N. R. R. OF N. J. BOOKLET AND TRANSPORTATION FREE.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

STOP PAYING RENT.

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.
We have one at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.
(SEE IT TO-DAY.)
Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.
Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company
Times Building Broadway & 42nd St. New York.

Bargain!—Corner in Avenue D, Bayonne; $1,500 cash necessary. Norbert Landau, 161 East 4th St., N. Y.

Ridgewood.—124 Irving St., 8 rooms; $6,000; improvements; rented; grounds; exchange. Ackerman, 271 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

$250,000 TO LOAN
on 1st, 2d, and 3d mortgages. Reasonable rates and short notice.
GOLDBERG & WOLFSON, 132 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners—Send promptly particulars private houses; clients waiting; quick sales. Levine, 14 East 97th St.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Owners, we sell, rent, manage, and insure property. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 43th St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights, Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700 Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See next Sunday edition.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

One and two family cottages for sale in Borough Park, frame or brick; small cash; easy terms; also business property for investment, with 25% income.

The Stone-Aronson Realty Co.
4,103 Ft. Hamilton Av.,
BOROUGH PARK, BROOKLYN.
Stop at 44th St. Station.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

LIFE BUILDING 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $800 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

Fitted with the incomparable MONARCH CUSHIONS.
Indorsed by all the prominent Billiard Experts in the world, professional and amateur.
PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
Salesrooms, 227 and 229 4th Av., corner 19th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the HULL-CAMP COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 9,104.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and whom it may concern:
Pursuant to an order duly made by this court and entered herein, the Receiver of the estate of said bankrupt will sell certain property belonging to said estate in the following lots:
LOT NO. 1.
The stock of plumbers' and steam fitters' fittings, iron pipe, etc.
LOT NO. 2.
The machinery, machinery attachments, belting, pulleys, shafting, etc.
LOT NO. 3.
Stock of furnaces.
LOT NO. 4.
Office furniture, fixtures, and safe, etc.
All of said property is upon the premises occupied by the bankrupt at Nos. 125-7 Worth Street and 61-3 Centre Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City; said property may be inspected on July 23d, 24th, 25th, 1906, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Separate sealed bids will be received for the property described in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, above; and sealed bids will also be received for the entire property described in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, above. These bids must be submitted to the Receiver, at the office of Henry W. Sykes, his attorney, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 26th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by the Receiver.
Creditors are invited to attend and advise as to the acceptance of the bids.
All bids must be accompanied by a certified check, or cash, for ten per centum of the amount bid, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid to the Receiver within two days thereafter.
The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
A list of the property to be sold will be on said premises for the inspection of prospective purchasers.
Should the Receiver reject all or any bids submitted, the property remaining unsold will be sold at public auction on the premises aforesaid by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on July 30th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.
Further information may be obtained from the attorney for the Receiver.
Dated New York, July 19th, 1906.
C. ROCKLAND FYNG, Receiver,
No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE UNITED States District Court for the Southern District of New York, held at the Court rooms thereof at the Federal Building, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of July, 1906. Present, Hon. Charles M. Hough, Judge.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LIGHT, Alleged Bankrupt.
Upon the involuntary petition filed herein, and upon the annexed affidavit of William F. Allen, from which it appears that the said alleged bankrupt is not within the district, and that personal service of a subpoena herein cannot be made upon the said alleged bankrupt within the district, now upon motion of James, Schell & Silkman, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is
Ordered, That the said Abraham Light do appear at the court, at a stated term thereof, to be held in the Southern District of New York, at the Court House, Federal Building, Broadway and Park Row, on the 2d day of August, 1906, and answer, plead, or demur to the said petition herein, and it is further
Ordered, That service of this order be made by publishing it in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, the last of such publications to be on the 23d day of July, 1906, and by mailing a copy of this order and said petition to the last known place of abode of the said Abraham Light on or before the said date of first publication.
C. M. HOUGH, D. J.
Dated New York, July 12, 1906.

NO. 9,029.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDELHOFF BROTHERS & COMPANY, a Corporation, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Edelhoff Brothers & Company, a corporation, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Edelhoff Brothers & Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
Dated July 18, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

23D ST., 234 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; running water; bath; first-class table board.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—High grade; fine table; Summer rates.

99D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally light, airy, well-furnished room; select home; parlor dining room.

145TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, large and small, to rent, with board; references.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms; excellent table; special rates; references; Southerners.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms to rent with board. Transients.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

135TH ST., 624 EAST.—Comfortable room and board, convenient location; cheerful surroundings; terms moderate; please call.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED by two young ladies (sisters) room, with board; prefer large room, southern exposure, on same floor with bath; highest references exchanged; state price. Address M. L., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

22D ST., 37 WEST.—Cool, large room; bath; breakfasts; living or studio; piano; reception room; reasonable. Studio No. 2. Janitor.

25TH ST., 26 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; select neighborhood; low rates; Summer transients.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric light; private baths; transients; business parlor; telephone.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; near Times Square; low rates; Summer transients.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $8-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; running water; every convenience; $2.50 up; private house.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room, overlooking Hudson; Subway express; references. Stuart.

118TH ST., 74 WEST.—Cool, comfortable room; running water, wardrobe, tiled bath, in select apartment; Subway and surface cars; $3. Allen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms with modern conveniences; permanently or transiently; references.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Airy, sanitary Summer house suites; single rooms; electric light; references. Pepper's.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large and small room; bath; telephone; references.

54TH ST., 140 EAST, near 5th Av.—Rates for Summer; exceptionally clean, cool rooms; plenty hot water; telephone; transients.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant hall room; reasonable.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; Summer rates; telephone 4267—38th.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,306 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 863 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Men understanding Spanish and Portuguese languages, to be sent to foreign countries; must be men of ability; references required. T. S., Box 147 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A young man with some experience to assist on books; must be quick and accurate. Address, stating salary, C. F., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Katsup maker, who understands processing tomatoes and manufacturing katsup; state experience and salary required. Katsup, Box 149 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Rule manufactory requires good rule framers on squares. Address for particulars to Belcher Bros. Co., Irvington, N. J.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; city apartment or country; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy cook, laundress, waitress. Flaherty's Employment Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Rler.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Colored, fine family washing to do at home; shirts and collars done equal to new; all kinds fine washing done; reference. Mrs. Washington, 234 East 70th St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; willing to work painstaking, and reliable; willing to work hard; references. Anxious, Box 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Miss Morris, 141 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience, covering several lines; excellent education; All references. Aitken, Box 153 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; good education; ambitious, bright; willing to learn. Eager, Box 183 Times, Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or HELPER.—Can ride and drive well; single or pair; can furnish good references; am English, aged 35 years. H. Rice, 420 Dunham Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (23) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER.—For five years head man in zinc works, capable to establish, start, and run similar establishments, desires position in the United States; A1 references. Address B. F. 350 Agence Havas, Brussels, Belgium.

YOUNG MAN, 24 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS ADVERTISING SOLICITOR ON THE LARGEST NEW YORK DAILIES AND CAN FURNISH REFERENCE AS TO ABILITY FROM SAME, WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE. R BOX 148 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) lately arrived from England, well educated, desires responsible position; has been in business during whole of career; would not object to travelling; references. M. J. B., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

Responsible parties desire to represent manufacturers in capacity of mfrs' agents in Louisville and vicinity. R. G. Vaughan, 100 W. Main, Louisville, Ky.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
BloomingdaleS
LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Your Opportunity!
Great Piano Sale.
We offer Walters Pianos at a Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.
If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured, at about half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

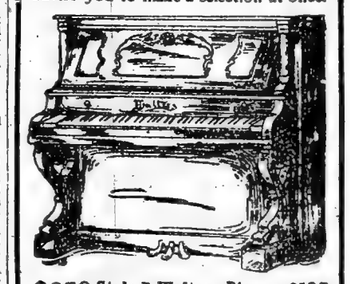

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos	$235
$500 Style D Walters Pianos	$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos	$300
$700 Style E Walters Pianos	$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO, SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET	$450
$1,000 Walters Baby Grand Pianos	$600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week
No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.
Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.
Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.
UPON REQUEST our representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

A SUMMER SALE OF FINE PIANOS,
Both New and Slightly Used.
200 to select from. (Uprights and Grands). Nearly every prominent make in America represented. Prices of uprights $100 to $250. Grands from $250 to $450. Easy monthly payments if desired. Write for Special Catalogues, with prices and terms.
Greatest Piano Bargains in New York.
JACOB DOLL & SONS,
Piano Manufacturers.
Showrooms, 92 Fifth Av., Near 14th St.

BIDDLES-S WAREROOMS

SEEKS HEIR TO $700,000; MAY BE PIRATE GOLD

Mr. Cox Offers $1,000 for News of Henry Pollexfen.

HIS FATHER WAS MURDERED

Retired Sea Captain Had a Trunk Filled with Spanish Coins, Cox Says—They Were Stolen.

John Cox of England has offered a reward of $1,000 for information which will lead to the discovery of one Henry Pollexfen. He wishes to inform Mr. Pollexfen that he is the owner of an estate of something like $700,000. To a TIMES reporter Mr. Cox said yesterday that he thought under the circumstances Mr. Pollexfen ought not to give him much trouble in the search.

Mr. Cox arrived on La Provence Friday, and is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. He says that he is connected with an agency which is in the business of tracing lost persons. The agency was employed by a London firm of lawyers having charge of the estate of Mr. Pollexfen's father, the late Capt. Henry Pollexfen, who was murdered in London last November. Because of the peculiar circumstances surrounding the crime, the murder created a sensation in London, and the London newspapers contained long articles on it for weeks.

"How do you intend to conduct the search?" Mr. Cox was asked.

"I'm going to visit all the large cities in the country, where I'll advertise in newspapers and get in touch with the police and city officials," he replied.

"But I've been partly nonplused already," continued Mr. Cox. "I lost the principal clue I had yesterday in Fifth Avenue while going to have it photographed. It was an old Spanish coin, which with a watch and chain was taken from the old Captain's body after he was murdered. On one side of it was a picture, which is believed to be that of the son. I placed great confidence in the coin in helping me in the search, and have offered a reward for its return."

Mr. Cox said that he had nothing to do with the criminal end of the case, but that he knew about the murder and the developments which followed.

"Young Pollexfen," he said, "came to this country to seek his fortune five years ago, when his father was Captain of a tramp steamer and, it was believed, possessed of little or no wealth. The father and son soon lost track of each other. A year ago the Captain retired from a seafaring life and went to live at a cheap London lodging house, which was conducted for persons who had once been wealthy. The proprietor had a hobby for looking after people who had seen better days.

"It was not believed that the Captain was particularly wealthy, although in the last few years of his life he spent a good deal of money. One night last November he disappeared from his lodging house, and the next morning his body was found in an excavation in a near-by street. The investigation showed that the contents of a trunk, which the Captain kept locked in his room, were gone. Nobody knew what was in the trunk but a middle-aged maiden lady whom he intended to marry. She said that he once opened the lid and showed her a mass of old Spanish gold coins, valued at £25,000. It was later learned that he had deposited in London banks nearly $700,000.

"At the Coroner's inquest a West Indian negro, who had stuck to Capt. Pollexfen through thick and thin, testified that on several occasions he and the Captain, unknown to the rest of the ship's crew, had removed heavy chests from an isolated West Indian island. From this statement and the fact of the Spanish coins, which were stolen, it is believed that the Captain obtained his wealth through learning of treasure hidden by Spanish pirates.

"It has not yet been proved who committed the murder, but a youth named Phillip Masters is held on suspicion. On the night of the murder he obtained a room at the same lodging house that the murdered man lodged in, and early the next morning he was seen walking nervously about the excavations where the body was.

"'Aren't you going to level off that mound?' he asked the foreman of the gang of workmen, pointing to a mound of earth that covered the body.

"'What the devil is that to you?' growled back the foreman; but later he did level the mound and found the dead Captain.

"Before the murder young Masters was almost penniless, but afterward he dressed in expensive clothes and frequented fashionable clubs. The young man had evidently come of a good family, but had wasted his money."

Miss Gould Aids a Student.

Special to The New York Times.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., July 22.—Claude E. Palmer, an employe of the Missouri Pacific shops here, who has been working his way through the University of Kansas, has been notified that he has been appointed to an endowed scholarship in the New York School of Applied Sciences through the influence of Miss Helen Gould.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Saturday evening, July 21st, from East 26th St. to Claremont restaurant, diamond horseshoe pin, forty-five small stones; liberal reward. John T. & James A. Farley, Windsor Arcade, 46th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Last Tuesday, on 9th Av, north-bound "L" train, a small black leather sample case. Deturn to 40 Fulton St. and get reward.

LOST—Monday night, near 42d and 6th Av., between 11 and 4 A. M., old mine diamond ring, deep setting; liberal reward. Jno J. Sullivan, 205 Broadway.

LOST—At New Canaan, Conn., a Scottish terrier; answers to the name of Chum. Reward will be paid for his return to Dr. Jas. W. McLane, New Canaan, Conn.

LOST—Dog, wire-haired fox terrier, small, around 39th and 6th Av.; liberal reward. Miss De Witt, 110 West 39th St., Hotel Hollywood.

LOST—On 3d Av., "L," Tuesday night, July 17, box of lantern slides, bound by shawl strap. Bring to Mr. Chambers, 213 East 123d St., and get reward.

LOST—Check book, on Reade St., N. Y.; reward offered. H. Bischoff, 313 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Jersey cow, strayed from home. Finder please return to T. Hayes, Ocean Av. and Avenue M.

LOST—Gray and red parrot; reward. J. T. T., 156 5th Av.

$10 REWARD.—Gold fob, snake design around stone. Room 1,500, 31 Nassau St.

LOST—July 18, on Columbus Av., between 84th and 81st, elevated station, a gold mosaic bracelet. $10 reward for return to Dufourcq & Co., Floor L, Produce Exchange Building, N. Y.

LOST—Garnet cuff button, between 92d St. and Central Park West, 91st St. and Times Square Subway station, or in Times Building, Wednesday morning; suitable reward. Return to Mr. Sanchez, 15th floor, Times Building.

$100.00 REWARD—Lost, diamond and sapphire link bracelet, Friday evening. McLean, 204 West 55th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 88th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Envelope containing coupons of the New Amsterdam Gas Co and St. Louis Southwestern R. R. Reward for return of same. Charles T. Tery, 100 Broadway.

HOBOKEN NOT SO DRY.

Other Towns in Jersey Generally Obeyed New Sunday Law Yesterday.

There were signs yesterday that Hoboken was falling from grace. To those who have been watching the effect of the so-called Bishops' act upon the Sunday liquor trade, it has always been recognized that among the Germans of Hoboken was likely to be the first break-away from the strict enforcement of the regulations. Yesterday it was admitted that the town was not as dry as it had been on the other two Sundays since the act went into force, and that there were a number of back doors opened to the initiated.

All this has come about through the inaction of the Licensing Board. The clause in the act dealing with the screens is very contradictory, but it may be read so as to demand the order of the Licensing Board before the screens have to be removed and the saloons opened up to the public so as to show there is no deception. This view was taken by the Hoboken Magistrates, and as the local license authorities have not issued a ukase in favor of peekaboo screens, the police have been unable to try to enforce them. Consequently most of the bars were yesterday as carefully screened from the public gaze as if they had been filled with drinkers. Most of them were not, but a few of them were, and as the police of the municipality are all known to the bartenders, it was impossible for them to gain admission to obtain evidence.

As it was, they arrested three men, one of whom had been accused the Sunday before of the same offense, but the three were discharged through lack of evidence. Another was arrested for having his saloon wide open and selling soft drinks. He will be arraigned not under the Bishops' law, but one of the old statutes known as the Vice and Immorality act, which forbids the opening of any licensed premises on Sunday for any purpose. Its enforcement may lead to a demand on the part of the saloon keepers for the impartial closing up of all stores on Sunday, of which there have been suggestions in several of the New Jersey cities. On the other hand, unless the police can prevent the saloons from carrying on a soft drink trade, they are sure that it will be impossible for them to prohibit alcoholic beverages.

In Jersey City and Newark the law was very generally observed, and there were only three or four arrests in either municipality. The greatest help to the police are the saloon keepers themselves. As their association has declared for a strict observance of the law and a grand protest at the next elections, they are keeping a strict watch upon each other. In several cases where a saloon has opened its back door in the good old-fashioned way some rival publican has hastened to the telephone and given the police the tip.

A new Excise Board comes into office at Newark to-morrow and a good deal of speculation is going on as to its attitude toward the question. It is not believed, however, that the new Commissioner will be more lenient than those who were called upon to put the law into force in the first instance, and it is believed that the two long lines of thirsty men and boys who form every Sunday night by the water fountain on the corner of Broad and Bank Streets will continue to typify the drought of the city for many weeks to come.

In Paterson a number of the saloons openly sold soft drinks without molestation. There were no arrests for violation of the law.

An official of the Central Railroad said yesterday that the Passenger Department of the road had sold so many tickets from Newark to New York in the last three Sundays that extra supplies of tickets had to be sent for business on Mondays. The exodus from Newark was presumably of the thirsty, who got in New York what they couldn't get in Jersey.

STALLED BY POOR GASOLINE.

Motorists on Long Island Complain of Standard Oil Output.

Automobilists out for long distance spins over Long Island roads yesterday complained loudly at many garages that the new grade of gasoline known as auto-gasoline, furnished by the Standard Oil Company, did not give proper service. Many persons were compelled to abandon their machines in the neighborhood of Lawrence, Cedarhurst, and Far Rockaway.

The new grade of gasoline was put on the market about the middle of last month. It sells for 16 cents a gallon, where the old grade sold at 32 cents a gallon. The general complaint about the cost of the old grade brought about the manufacture and marketing of the new grade.

"We are unable to get the old grade any longer," said D. E. Lenox, proprietor of the Lawrence garage, yesterday, "and the new grade is hardly better than common stove gasoline. All through this part of the island the automobile owners and chauffeurs are complaining. My customers are after me all the time. The new grade does not vaporize, and the greatest trouble is experienced in getting the machines going and keeping up the amount of power they call for. But we can do nothing but accept what the Standard Oil Company chooses to offer us."

At Lawrence it was reported that more than 20 machines were having trouble and that many of the chauffeurs had given up trying to make their runs and had stored the automobiles.

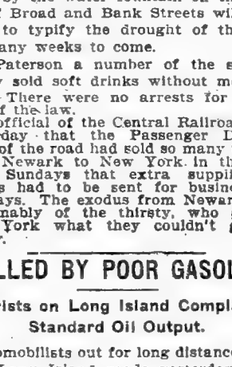

The coolest discovery of men's modern dress.

Knee drawers of feather-weight fabrics.

Cotton rep, 50c.; cotton gauze, 75c.; nainsook, lisle or balbriggan, $1; linen or lisle, $1.50; silk and cotton mixture, $2; Deimel Linen-Mesh, $2.75.

Sleeveless "athletic" shirts complete the coolest undersuit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

MOTHER BEGGED WHITE TO SAVE HER DAUGHTER

Get Her Away from Thaw, She Contantly Urged.

SAID THE GIRL HATED HIM

Possible Motive for the Murder Revealed by Letters to the Architect from Mrs. Holman.

Clifford W. Hartridge, personal counsel for Harry Kendall Thaw, who killed Stanford White, would not discuss letters written by Mrs. C. J. Holman, mother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, to the architect, which were made public yesterday.

"If you tell me where the letters came from," he said to reporters, "I will tell you what I think of them."

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, in her room at the Hotel Lorraine, referred callers to Mr. Hartridge, and when a note was sent to her husband, in the Tombs, asking that he say whether or not the charges contained in the letters are true, the messenger came back with word that there was "No answer."

The publication of the letters, coming almost simultaneously with the return of Assistant District Attorney Frank P. Garvan, who has charge of the Thaw case, unquestionably means that the friends of the late Stanford White believe the time has come at last when they should tell what they know in his behalf.

In these letters Mrs. Holman denounces Thaw as a scoundrel, a villain, and a man with murderous intent, while the daughter, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, is called by her mother "inhuman."

In one of them Mrs. Holman tells of an interview she had with Thaw while they were in Paris, in which he forced her to sign an affidavit to the effect that he had never intended to make her daughter his wife.

Thaw was well aware that White had been in Mrs. Holman's confidence from the time Thaw met the girl he was later to marry, and that there was no page of the relations which existed between Evelyn Nesbit and himself which was not known to the man he shot and killed on the Madison Square Roof Garden.

Why Thaw Hated White.

The prosecution has all along contended that Thaw cherished a vengeful rage against White because of the opposition, passive and otherwise, he had encountered from that source in pursuing the chorus girl. He was aware that White knew that he had not married Evelyn Nesbit abroad, as the girl had told her stepfather, but that the marriage was not performed until Pittsburg was reached.

Thaw knew, too, that White was in full possession of the facts regarding the affidavit made against him by Evelyn Nesbit, and it will, in all likelihood, be a part of the theory of the prosecution that this knowledge furnished a strong motive for the murder. With White out of the way, so the State will say Thaw argued, there would be none to reveal certain passages of his life with the Nesbit girl.

Intermixed with the letters of Mrs. Holman are letters from her husband, Evelyn Nesbit's stepfather. In all of the letters Mrs. Harry Thaw is referred to as "Florence," although she was known to her friends in New York as Evelyn.

In Mrs. Holman's letters she pleads with White to get her daughter away from Thaw.

One of the most important letters bears the simple date "Friday," but it was written in the latter part of 1903. It reads:

Dear Mr. White: Your letter received. Will send Florence's letter as you desired. When we first went to Paris and met Thaw he and Florence quarreled continually. We were—at least, I was—miserable. I expected each day to hear her say we would return to America. Thaw came to me, and asked me to sign a paper. The article was that he did not intend to marry Florence. I thought as she hated him so I was doing the right thing. I do hope something can be done to save her from him. He does not intend to marry her. I would rather see her dead.

I only hope, when she heard about the paper, that her pride will save her. Very truly,

E. F. NESBIT.

According to the letters Mrs. Nesbit had considerable trouble with Evelyn Nesbit in the latter part of 1903. In one of them she refers to her daughter as inhuman. This is the letter:

Howard wrote Florence that the doctor here prescribed an electric battery for my arms. She was inhuman as to answer that she would do nothing until I gave the order for the furniture. I do not want it. All I wanted when I went to you was to save it from Thaw who, I was told, intended to destroy it. I hope to be able to come and get what few things I possess, as I suppose she would throw away all my belongings. I will send you her most inhuman letter. She should be told my lost health is due to her brutal treatment.

White Paid the Bills.

This letter, as do many others in the lot, corroborates the stories which have reached the District Attorney's office to the effect that White posed as the good angel of the Nesbit family. The Howard referred to by Mrs. Holman is Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw's brother, now a boy of 18, whose tuition bills, the prosecution has been informed, had been paid by White from the time he knew the family until the very day of his death. In a letter written about this time Mrs. Nesbit thanks White for some candy and flowers sent by him.

In a rather long epistle to White, which was written early in 1904, Mrs. Nesbit, who was then engaged to marry Holman, wrote to White for advice, reciting indignities she had suffered at Thaw's hands, and saying:

Thaw is doing all this against me because he knows he is guilty of murderous treatment of me while I was abroad. Mr. White, it is not right for me to stay away here, and let him do as he is doing and me keep quiet. If he is not guilty, why should he try to do so much against me?

This letter refers to a Pittsburg trip taken by her daughter after the return from Europe, which Holman wrote to Mrs. Nesbit was taken for the purpose of seeing a lawyer about what "she had said about Thaw in Paris."

In November, 1904, when Thaw came back to this country with Evelyn Nesbit, and so much space was devoted to the couple in the newspapers, Mrs. Nesbit wrote White:

Begged White to See Her.

The morning papers say Florence is in New York. If the coward won't say she is honorably his wife please try to get to see her and talk sense to her and have her understand the awful light he has placed her in before the world.

This was shortly after Mrs. Nesbit had become Mrs. Holman. In her need, though, she still turned to White. Following the first letter on the subject of the reported marriage she wrote White a second time, saying:

Oh, Mr. White, please do try to talk to Florence. She is too young to understand how she is being wronged.

A third letter from Mrs. Holman reads:

The Pittsburg papers are full of reports concerning Thaw and Florence being married. Do you think the reports from London are true?

Oh, the awful position he has placed her in before the world. She should rather die than receive any favor from him after this. He has given the world to understand she is nothing more than his fool. I am almost crazy.

In another letter Mrs. Holman says:

I am indeed sorry if Florence has married Thaw, but if, after all this newspaper talk, she is not married, it would be awful. I am awfully worried and am afraid it will end shabbily for her as he is such a villain. If you hear anything won't you let me know?

About this juncture Mrs. Holman made another futile attempt to get the goods in storage referred to in an earlier communication. She wrote that her husband told her it "would take stormy and legal actions to secure the goods on storage, consequently your name would have to be brought in, and that would please Mr. Thaw too much. Rather than involve you we will let the matter drop, although it makes my heart ache to have the beautiful things going to ruin."

In one of the letters written while Evelyn Nesbit was in Paris with Thaw for the second time, after leaving her mother, quarreling with the man she was to marry, making an affidavit against him and effecting a reconciliation, Mrs. Holman, then Mrs. Nesbit, for it was before her second marriage, made this significant request of White:

I hear Florence has gone to Paris again. I did hope you would get her away from Thaw. I hope and pray you won't give up trying. Tell me, is there any hope of getting her away from Thaw? Please write.

In another letter, signed E. F. N., Evelyn's mother asked White for money to pay a hotel bill.

Thought Her Son Was Suspicious.

There is a letter from Holman, written after his marriage to Mrs. Nesbit, and a letter in which Mrs. Nesbit before that marriage wrote that she was afraid her boy Howard was beginning to suspect that something was wrong between his sister and Thaw.

One of the very last letters is written from Pittsburg signed by Mrs. Holman, and addressed to "Dear Mr. White." Speaking of her daughter she says:

She says she is not married. Oh, how horribly she has disgraced us all! I am heartsick and Mr. Holman feels it so. People in Pittsburg talk awfully and the men hate Thaw so. The wretched beast sent articles to the papers of Pittsburg, but the editors would not print them because they knew me. He did all he could to say something so as to give him a chance to publish that awful story he has made up saying I sold my daughter. I certainly did not.

White Consulted A. H. Hummel.

There is included in the correspondence a letter from Abraham H. Hummel, which proves that he was consulted by White about his relations with the Nesbits. The letter was written on March 22, 1904, and reads:

Dear White: The entire spirit of Mrs. Holman's letter is high-minded. I like the way she has voluntarily surrendered the claim for fear that fighting about the goods might bring about publicity. It would be best for you to do nothing further in the matter except to reply to Mrs. Holman's letter: "Dear Mrs. Holman: Thanks for your sentiments in the letter of the 20th inst."

With the publication of the letters came the announcement that the affidavit drawn up by Evelyn Nesbit against her husband is still in existence, and that it was drawn in Hummel's office at the instigation of White.

Mr. Garvan, when he resumes the handling of the Thaw case to-day, will make every effort to obtain all the letters, as well as the affidavit, and to have Mrs. Holman agree to come to New York and testify against Thaw. That she and her daughter are not on speaking terms would indicate that Mr. Garvan might succeed.

MRS. HOLMAN ADMITS THEM.

But Is Ordered Not to Talk About Her Letters.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Mrs. Holman, mother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, admitted early to-day that letters purporting to have been sent by her to Stanford White, discussing the relations of her daughter with Harry K. Thaw before he became the girl's husband, were authentic.

"I want it understood that I had no hand in the making public of those letters," said Mrs. Holman at her home. "Those letters have not been in my possession, and if the people down in New York saw fit to publish them, that was their business, not mine. That is all I have to say on the subject."

Soon after Mrs. Holman had given this interview Roger O'Mara, the detective friend of Harry K. Thaw, went to her home and had a long conversation with her. When he departed O'Mara gave positive orders that Mrs. Holman should see no one, particularly no reporters. Charles J. Holman, her husband, said later:

"Mrs. Holman has absolutely nothing more to say on this matter. There may come a time when she will have a statement to make, and then we will have it made, but at present there is nothing to give out."

It was evident from the tone of those at the Holman house that the making public of the letters was not taken unkindly there. Close friends of Mrs. Holman are saying to-night that the letters are a vindication for her; that she has been resting under the suspicion that she favored the suit of young Thaw for her daughter; that she angled for the young man and his money.

The letters show that she was against Thaw and did all in her power to keep her daughter out of his clutches.

The publication of one of the letters has brought out a story here that Mrs. Holman was driven to write one of them by extreme cruelty on the part of Thaw to her daughter. It is even charged now that he whipped the girl frequently.

It was also made known to-day that the mysterious woman whom the Thaws some time ago let it be known had been barred from further connection with Evelyn the moment she became Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, was her mother, Mrs. Holman. This had been inferred because it has been no secret that Mrs. Holman parted for life with her daughter at the time she became Mrs. Thaw. The elder Mrs. Thaw snubbed Mrs. Holman in the study of the Pittsburg pastor, and since that time until a few days ago there has been no resumption of relations.

Within the last week, however, Evelyn Thaw sent a letter to Mrs. Holman. The contents of that letter have not been revealed, but it is thought it may have been in reference to the unfounded report that Mrs. William Thaw, on landing in New York, decided to cast the young wife adrift, as having been the cause of all the trouble.

Some interest has been aroused here within the last week by the work of two strangers who seem to be accumulating evidence about Harry K. Thaw's escapades in years past. While there is no direct evidence that they have come from the office of District Attorney Jerome in New York, there is a strong suspicion that that is the case. Within the last few days one of the two stationed himself at the main door of one of the biggest restaurants in the downtown district and made inquiries about Thaw of all who entered.

MERCY FOR BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Wife Induces Court to Reduce His Sentence for Trying to Kill Her.

Charged with having attempted to kill his wife by endeavoring to throw her into the East River and, failing in that, firing three shots at her, none of which took effect, Osmond Jacobson, a Norwegian, forty-nine years old, who has charge of a brick barge at the foot of East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Moss, in the Harlem Court, yesterday.

To the surprise of Policeman Sherry of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who arrested Jacobson, the woman pleaded with the Magistrate to allow her husband to go. The policeman protested, saying:

"Your Honor, when I arrested this man he had made four attempts to kill his wife. He tried to throw her overboard from the barge and then emptied three chambers of a revolver at her."

Magistrate Moss sentenced the prisoner to Blackwell's Island for three months. The woman, however, grew hysterical and finally appealed to the court to free her husband on the ground that she was about to become a mother. Magistrate Moss then reduced the sentence to a fine of $10. Jacobson could not pay and was locked up.

SEASIDE RESORTS THRONGED.

Between 400,000 and 500,000 Persons at Coney Island Yesterday.

Coney Island had yesterday what the natives said was the biggest crowd that has visited it this season. They declared that from 400,000 to 500,000 persons visited the resort in the course of the day. Judging from the throngs in the surf, in the streets, and in the dance halls the natives' estimate cannot be far out. The cars running to Coney Island and the neighboring resorts were crowded almost to the point of suffocation all day. The electric trains from the Brooklyn Bridge also carried more passengers than they could comfortably accommodate.

The bathing pavilions presented an interesting sight. From early morning until sundown persons waited in long lines to enter the doors. Early in the afternoon many of the pavilions stopped selling tickets, they were so crowded.

In spite of the crowded condition of the Island, the police had a comparatively easy time of it. There was really only one thing that troubled them, "the canary bird game." The police suppressed this game a week ago. Yesterday it bobbed up again in a new guise. Two men were arrested for operating booths where it was being played.

Good Garb Going

(IT GOES BECAUSE IT'S GOOD.)

This special lot of our famous Garb is almost gone, but if you call *this week* we can fix you out nicely.

$30.00 the Suit Former Prices $40—$45—$50

Fifth Ave. and 42d St., 5 Doors West — HANSEN & SHACKLETON, TAILORS

This Season's Remnants.

Regardless of their former prices, Suit to measure $18. Coat and Trousers $16. Trousers $5. Garments must be perfect in every detail or they remain here.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

MATTINGS

Pre-Inventory Sale.

REGULAR $7.50 ROLLS FOR $5.00
REGULAR 10.00 ROLLS FOR 7.00
REGULAR 15.00 ROLLS FOR 11.00

SUMMER

FURNITURE.

OUR ENTIRE LINE OF WEATHERED OAK, GREEN RUSH, REED AND RATTAN SUITS, SETTEES, AND ODD PIECES

AT ⅓ REDUCTION.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 18TH and 14TH STS.

NEW YORK'S PASSENGERS CHEER A CREW'S RESCUE

Exhausted Sailors Saved from a Water-Logged Bark.

KEPT AFLOAT BY PUMPING

American Liner Brought Over Many Passengers from the Deutschland, Which Was Damaged.

The American Line steamship New York reached this port yesterday from Southampton with eleven members of the crew of the Norwegian bark Undal on board. The Norwegian sailors were rescued by men from the New York after having spent two days and nights at the pumps in an effort to keep their waterlogged craft afloat. The Undal was sighted by the New York on July 19. The American Line ship also brought forty-three passengers from the Deutschland, which was damaged while leaving the pier at Dover on July 13. The body of Mrs. Hitchcock, who died from injuries received in the Salisbury wreck, was also on board.

The Undal was sighted by the officers of the New York about 175 miles south of Sandy Hook Lightship. The bark was flying the international distress signal. The sea was calm, and the steamship was able to approach within hailing distance of the waterlogged craft. When the ships had drawn near enough together so that he could be heard, Capt. Gabrielson of the Undal called to Capt. Roberts of the New York through a megaphone.

"This ship can last only a few hours longer. The hold is rapidly filling with water," he cried.

The New York lay to on the lee side of the sinking bark. A small boat was lowered in charge of Chief Officer Turner with nine men at the oars. By the time this first boat got to the Undal she had already sunk so low that only her rail was visible above water. Half the Undal's crew were rescued in the New York's life boat, and the others were taken to the New York in one of the Undal's boats. The passengers gathered on the deck of the New York to watch the rescue. Capt. Gabrielson of the Undal was the last person to leave his ship, and as he climbed down into the life boat the passengers on the New York cheered him. The New York's sailors set fire to the bark to prevent its becoming a derelict.

The sailors of the Undal were completely exhausted when they reached the New York. According to their story, the bark sprang a leak on the night of July 17. At first they worked in relays at the pumps. Then the water began to get the best of them and the entire crew had to pump without stopping for rest. They could not have held out much longer, they said.

The Undal sailed from St. John's, New Brunswick, for Newport, England, on July 15. She was built in 1896. She was loaded with lumber.

The passengers from the Deutschland said that the accident to that ship was due to the breaking of a hawser from one of the tugs which was helping to guide the ship. The Deutschland bumped into the side of a granite bulkhead, staving in her bow on the starboard side.

A few passengers who went over on the New York and stayed on board the ship instead of taking the special train which was wrecked at Salisbury returned on the New York yesterday. They said that one or two of those who were killed in the wreck expressed the fear that they would never reach home again. Besides the body of Mrs. Hitchcock, that of Henri P. Du Bois, an art critic, who died at sea of heart failure on Thursday last, was also on board.

Among the other passengers were Stroben Bey of Turkey, who declared that the unrest in his country was almost as bad as that in Russia; Gen. W. E. Doster, Col. J. Elverson, M. Klaw, Mr. and Mrs. Seth F. Low, D. J. R. Watson, and M. J. Molina.

TENDERLOIN DRYER.

O'Brien Satisfied That the Law Is Being Enforced—Four Arrests.

The Tenderloin's saloons were closed tight all day, although there were rumors that those acquainted with the proprietors could get in by the back doors. The police looked into these rumors and declared them untrue.

They also went to the big Broadway hotels and found that they were not violating the excise law. Capt. O'Brien and Sergt. McCarthy, after making a tour of the precinct from noon to 8 o'clock, to find out if the men under them were doing their duty, came back satisfied with the enforcement of the law.

Yet with all this work the police managed to catch four saloon keepers napping.

ADVERTISE YOUR APARTMENTS in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which reaches thousands who are seeking new apartments—Adv.

Note This Week's Uncommon Bargains.

Semi-Ready

CLOTHES FOR MEN

Prices Reduced 35%.

THIS MEANS TO YOU.

Your tailor's $40.00 Suit for $13.00.
Your tailor's $80.00 Suit for $27.00.

This Semi-Annual Reduction Sale is an event of importance to men who appreciate style and quality in clothes.

Semi-Ready are tailor-made clothes, made up to fit every size and type of form, ready for the final "try on," so as to be

Finished to order in 3 hours.

We never carry goods over from season to season, so

CUT PRICES TO COST

Our	$20.00	Suits, now	$13.00
"	25.00	" "	17.00
"	30.00	" "	20.00
"	40.00	" "	27.00

It will pay you to buy for next season, even if you have no need now, because our prices, always half your tailor's price for the same article, are now less than ⅓ of tailors' prices.

R. A. CAMPBELL,
Broadway at 11th Street.
The large man has no trouble with us.

ROCKAWAY POLICE FIND TWO MISSING HEIRS

One Was Sergt. Shea's and the Other Came from Hoboken.

BOTH STRAYED FROM PARENTS

Twenty Thousand Persons Hunted for the Policeman's Baby—Other Boy Was Carried Off by a Wave.

Most persons who went to Rockaway Beach yesterday heard the story of how little Johnny Shea, the four-year-old son of Sergt. John Shea of the Rockaway Beach Police Station, disappeared from his home at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. As the boy is a bright little fellow, who was in the habit of making friends with everybody, it was believed at first that he had been kidnapped. Again it was suggested that he might have fallen into Jamaica Bay. As the boy was the pet of all the Rockaway policemen they searched for him diligently all day. At 6 o'clock last night he was still missing. The news that young Shea was missing spread rapidly, and finally the visitors to the beach joined in the search, and for several hours more than 20,000 persons were engaged in hunting for the boy.

At dusk a policeman arrived at the station house carrying a big bundle. Two small feet were sticking from beneath a huge coat. The policemen in the waiting room rushed out and cheered.

"Found at last!" shouted Patrolman Kenny, removing the big coat from the barefooted bundle. Then a little fellow, without any clothes on, hopped out. He wanted to go home to his mother, he said.

The policemen looked at the boy. Then suddenly they stepped back a pace and exclaimed:

"That's not the Shea boy!"

"I'm Tommy Toumey," said the little fellow. "Me been swimmin'. Big water hill carried me away jest when mamma weren't lookin'."

"One of the women who was searching for the Sergeant's boy found this little chap naked on the beach near Belle Harbor," explained the policeman. "She thought he was the missing boy, and scooped him in. He was lying on the sand, wet and shivering. She put her husband's coat about him, and I brought him here."

"Where do you live?" inquired Sergt. Shea, who had been worrying all day over the disappearance of his own boy.

"No. 514 Gran' Street, Hoboken," answered the little fellow.

Half an hour later two policemen came in, carrying Sergt. Shea's boy, who had been missing for twelve hours. They had found him playing in the sand at Hammell's Station, the railroad station next the one where the Sheas live. Persons on the beach who had brought luncheon to the seaside had fed the child and he was happy. So was his father, the Sergeant, who had just sent out a general alarm, asking all stations to look for a kidnapper.

While Sergt. Shea was showering kisses on his boy, an excited man ran in. The excited man tearfully told the Sergeant that his boy had disappeared from the beach four hours earlier. His boy was 5 years old, he said, and the boy's mother had taken off his clothing to let him play in the water.

"I suppose you can give us a description of your boy," said the Sergeant.

"I can," was the reply.

"Well," said the Sergeant, "we have a boy here about 5 years old, who has red hair. He is attired in a birthday suit. He says he's from Hoboken."

"That's my boy!" gasped Mr. Toumey.

Then when Tommy Toumey was handed over there was a handshaking contest between Toumey and Shea.

CITY BREVITIES.

While swimming with several companions in the Hudson River off the foot of West 116th Street, yesterday, Howard Campbell, 15 years old, of 1,442 Park Avenue, was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Mrs. Margaret Brennan of 267 Third Avenue tried to alight at the corner of Twenty-first Street from a Fourth Avenue car, in which she had been riding. She fell into an excavation and was taken to New York Hospital, suffering from internal injuries.

The body of James Peters, a watchman, was found in the rear of the new Harlem Hospital building at 136th Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday. The police think he fell from a third-story window.

HOPE

NEW YORK

TROUSERS CUT from ENDS

Monday, July 23.

Sale Opens To-day.

Entire floor east of Chambers St. entrance is arranged for this Unique Trousers Event.

Twelve window displays showing the Woollens; the Trousers marked with each size. You can select what you want at a glance. We show more Trousers in the displays alone than some dealers carry in their whole stock.

Trousers for men of every taste, shape, height and weight. Trousers for hot or cool weather. Trousers for dress, business, outing and rest. All equipped with the Hand-E-catch Drawers Supporters.

$2.55

Broadway, cor. Chambers
Stewart Building.

A dollar saved is a dollar made.

Now is the time to make big money.

Big reductions in every department at all three stores.

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REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."
The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK Last Week. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet.

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"SEEING NEW YORK." Ned Wayburn's
"RAIN-DEARS," Salerno, THAT Quartet

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100 CASINO GIRLS
YOUNG, HANDSOME STYLISH GIRLS.
The kind for which the Casino is famous. Previous stage experience not essential. Good salaries. Apply Casino stage door, (39th Street and Broadway,) to-day, from 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
TO-NIGHT—RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.
FIRST MIDSUMMER FESTIVAL.
THURSDAY, JULY 26.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
HAPPYLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

RICO PLAYS EVERY EVENING AT THE HARLEM CASINO,
124th St. and 7th Av.
Table d'hote, 75. Sat. & Sun., $1.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

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LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42 St., B'way & 7 Av.
Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev. 8:15.
Arthur Prince, Machnow, Dronza, Pictures of Royal Marriage at Madrid, etc.
Daily Mats. (Roof Bill) Victoria Theatre.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
300 Time Aug. 6 THE LION AND THE MOUSE

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, the Musical Success, 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c., Res. $1, $1.50.

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "Moth's" & Vaudeville.

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HURTIG & SEAMON'S Metropolis Thea. Roof. Vaudeville Carnival. Old Heidelberg in the Air. Res'd Seats 50c. In case of rain, perf. in Theatre.

WEST END Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 25c. "LOST IN NEW YORK."

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds

VOL. LV...NO. 17,713. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FIGHT FOR SAGE FORTUNE IS SAID TO BE CERTAIN

But Mrs. Sage Would Avoid Contest and Settle with Relatives.

MAY BE LONG LEGAL BATTLE

The Widow Would Get Dower of $30,000,000 in Any Event—The Funeral To-day.

The will of Russell Sage will not be made public until after Mr. Sage has been laid at rest in the little Oakwood Cemetery at Troy to-morrow. Following the filing of the document in the Surrogate's office, it was said yesterday by a person familiar with the affairs of the dead financier that a contest is almost certain. It is understood that the relatives will fight in the courts to have the will thrown out.

A man who was in Mr. Sage's confidence and knew his testamentary plans declared last night that it now looked as if there would be a long legal battle over the Sage estate, although if Mrs. Sage is permitted to have her own way about it, a settlement will be made with the relatives, who, it was said, have been ignored in Mr. Sage's will.

Mrs. Sage Averse to a Contest.

But, as the informant of THE TIMES said, Mrs. Sage will not be permitted to handle the Sage millions as she would like. Her co-executors, it was said, at least one of them, would fight for the upholding of the Sage will. Mrs. Sage is disposed to make a satisfactory settlement with her husband's relatives rather than have a contest in the courts. Some of the relatives who, it is said, are not mentioned in the will, yet who believe they are legally entitled to share in the Sage fortune, Russell Sage had not seen in years.

The man who said last night that there would be a contest over Mr. Sage's will declared that it was already known to the attorneys for the executors and the legal advisers of Mrs. Sage that the contest would be based on certain facts concerning a person who is considered by the proponents of the will as mentally unsound. This contention, it was said, would be used as the opening wedge for the legal battle over Russell Sage's millions.

THE TIMES's informant added that even if the will was broken, Mrs. Sage would still get a large share of the estate, one-third or her dower right amounting to more than $30,000,000. This sum Sage's relatives could not keep from Mrs. Sage, and she would use a large portion of it in carrying on her charitable work. It was evident from what was said about the Sage will by this man that some of the lawyers interested expected to see Mr. Sage's wishes set aside.

Planned to Give All to Charity.

A rumor that Mr. Sage's will provided for the distribution of the bulk of his fortune among charitable and religious institutions could not be verified yesterday. In fact, a man who ought to know said that Mr. Sage intended to give his vast fortune to charity, but waited until it was too late to change certain plans he had made years ago. That he really did give considerable money for charitable purposes during his lifetime was made known yesterday by his intimate friends, who declared that Mr. Sage never turned down an appeal for aid unless he was convinced that the object of the appeal was not worthy of his beneficence.

Henry Clews, the banker, who was familiar with Mr. Sage's method of doing things, said that Mr. Sage had contributed much money to charity during his lifetime, although the public had only learned of his gift of an endowment fund of $100,000 for Sage Hall in the Willard School for Girls at Troy, the school of which Mrs. Sage is an alumnus. Mr. Clews intimated that Mr. Sage had contributed a large sum to Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, Mr. Sage's physician at Lawrence, L. I., said last night that he knew of a great many instances in which Mr. Sage had given money for charitable objects.

The Worthy Never Turned Down.

"I know it for the reason that he never refused any such appeal I made to him," said Dr. Schmuck. "Of course, whenever I went to him with an appeal for some particular charity he wanted to know all of the details, and he would inquire minutely into everything concerning the appeal, so that he might know for himself whether the object was a worthy one. He would take up the matter and go over it carefully, asking about this and that, and when thoroughly convinced that the object was a worthy one he would say, 'Draw on me for $500.'

"But he was not the sort of man the papers painted. He was continually giving up, but, as I say, he wanted to know the ins and outs concerning each and every appeal to him. I know nothing whatever as to the contents of Mr. Sage's will, and it is no time to talk of that now. Mrs. Sage is not thinking of that. I saw her this afternoon and she arranged for the funeral services to be held in the afternoon to-morrow, so that any of Mr. Sage's business friends who desire to attend may do so, the hour being set at 4 o'clock to give them a chance to get here. Just now there are so many of his friends out of town that they could not

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BUILDING FALLS; MANY DEAD.

Eight Bodies Found in Ruins at South Framingham.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., July 23.—Two walls of a partially constructed brick and cement building collapsed today, and the tangled mass of iron beams and brick carried down more than a score of workmen. Nine were taken out alive and late to-night the bodies of eight men had been taken out. Eight more are missing.

The known dead are Charles G. Blight, foreman; Patrick Pendergast, Frank Driscoll, and Fred Hardy, masons; Remo Marschi, James and Joseph Drought, laborers. One body taken out is unidentified. Frederick Cunningham, Neal O'Brien, Henry L. Sawyer, South Framingham merchant; Lamburgo Silva, Peter Louis, Petri Curti, Romeo Vincenzo, and Villi Onest are missing.

G. M. Amsden, owner of the building, had his leg broken.

In the middle of the afternoon, after suddenly cracking, a side wall and most of the front wall fell with a roar. Scores of passersby rushed from the débris only to return when they heard the cries of the injured. An alarm of fire was rung in, and word was sent to the camp ground, where the Ninth Regiment of the State Militia was on its annual tour of duty. The work of rescue was begun at once.

Members of Company D of the Ninth Regiment by order of Gen. Whitney performed guard duty and other work about the ruins. Regardless of the shaky condition of the walls, they assisted the firemen in getting out such of the injured ones as were near the top of the mass, and shored up the walls so that the work of digging could be carried on with comparative safety.

The building was a three-story structure in process of erection at the corner of Concord and Kendall Streets. It had a frontage of 150 feet on Concord Street, and was 75 feet deep. The construction materials were brick, steel, and cement, the front being of light-colored brick and the sides and rear of cement, with interior beams and braces of steel.

When the accident happened there were between thirty-five and forty men at work in the building. Few of these escaped injury.

While there are numerous rumors to-night as to the cause of the accident, no official statement has been made. The physician who attended Mr. Amsden, the owner of the building, refused to allow him to be interviewed. Mr. Jensen, the contractor, left for his home at Natick soon after the accident. He had suffered a fracture and bruises, and placed himself under the care of a physician, who would not allow access to him.

MRS. CRANE SAVES CHILDREN.

The Justice's Wife Drags Girls from Water—All Three Fall Exhausted.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 23.—The ten-year-old daughter of Justice Frederick E. Crane of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, who has a Summer home here, went in bathing with a young girl companion in Great South Bay to-day. Both of the girls jumped off a pier in water which they had estimated to be about two feet deep. It was much deeper, however, and when waves began washing over them they cried for help.

Mrs. Crane heard their cries, and rushing to the pier jumped, fully clothed, to their rescue. For five minutes she had a hard struggle with the two children.

Her wet skirts clung to her and all three were about exhausted when she finally dragged them ashore. Then all three fell to the beach. Restoratives were applied and Mrs. Crane and the two children were taken to their cottage, where they recovered.

BROOKLYN GIRLS DROWNED.

Sophia and Corinne Piddian Lose Their Lives in Lake George.

HULET'S LANDING, Lake George, N. Y., July 23.—Sophia and Corinne Piddian of Brooklyn were drowned this afternoon while boating on the lake.

Accompanied by their brother, J. Piddian, and Stanley Lynch of Olyphant, they started from this place in a light boat, and had rowed about a mile up the lake near Agnes Island, when the boat was capsized by a heavy squall and all were thrown into the water. The men clung to the boat and tried to rescue their companions. They were unable, however, to reach them, and both girls sank. Two campers put out in a skiff and succeeded in rescuing Mr. Piddian and Mr. Lynch.

NEW KINNAN CASE WITNESS.

A Man urns Up with Important Testimony in Murder Mystery.

That he had found a new witness, a man who corroborates one of the most important points of the testimony given by Mrs. Mary Shippo, the most important witness in the inquest into the murder of Mrs. Alice Kinnan in the home of her mother, Mrs. Louise W. Stenton, at 2,468 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, on June 8, was the statement made last night by Coroner McDonald; who conducted the investigation.

The Coroner refused to make known this man's name, or to say what was the point in Mrs. Shippo's testimony which he corroborated. He said that he had directed the man to go to the District Attorney's office, which now has the case in charge.

Coroner McDonald said this man came to his house voluntarily yesterday and offered to tell what he knew about the murder. The Coroner said that the man had good reasons for not coming forward before, and intimated that one of these reasons was that the man was out of this State, and as soon as he returned to this jurisdiction presented himself to the Coroner.

What appeared at the inquest to be the most important part of Mrs. Shippo's testimony was her statement that when she found Mrs. Kinnan bleeding from the blows that crushed her skull and dying on the piazza of the Stenton house, and asked who struck the blows, Mrs. Kinnan muttered faintly something about "That devil lawyer."

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Prinzess Alice, Bremer, July 14.

Reported by Wireless.—Steamship Carmania, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconsett, Mass., at 11:30 P. M. yesterday when 150 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 6:15 P. M. to-day.

The Southwestern Limited
is a luxurious train to St. Louis and Cincinnati by the NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "America's Greatest Railroad." Leaves New York every day at 2:04 P. M.—Adv.

WE'LL ANNEX DOMINGO, FOREIGN CREDITORS SAY

Expect the United States to Pay Insular Republic's Debts.

WILL NOT SCALE CLAIMS

Talk of Attaching the Customs Revenue Deposited in the National City Bank.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 23.—The annexation of Santo Domingo and the payment of all claims against that island republic by the United States of America was confidently predicted to-day by a London banker with whom I talked on the outlook for British holders of Dominican bonds. "Your country," said the banker, "certainly will see to it that outstanding claims against Santo Domingo are settled. Whether President Roosevelt was right or wrong, his arrangement will stand. Your country can't turn tail now and say to the European creditors: 'We are not going on with our scheme. Collect your own debts.' Your country would be ashamed to do that. Besides, if it should be done, action by European powers would follow that would be intolerable to your people.

"No European power will be allowed to get a foothold in Santo Domingo, but that island will be a part of the United States of America before many years. All Europeans having large financial interests in Santo Domingo believe that."

I had invited the banker's attention to a New York dispatch forecasting the settlement of the Dominican debt this Autumn on a basis of reduction of claims by about 50 per cent. for cash. The dispatch said that the scheme contemplated that America should continue to collect the customs duties of Santo Domingo.

"I understand," said the banker, "that it is planned to convert the Dominican debt by an issue of bonds in a measure guaranteed by America. It would not be a direct guarantee, but would be a distinct understanding that the United States of America would undertake that the customs revenues should be applied as far as necessary to the payment of interest on the bonds and the creation of a sinking fund that would extinguish the principal in fifty years, say.

"Eventually the bonds would become direct obligations in your country. When you annex Santo Domingo you will have to pay her debts."

I asked the banker if the British bondholders would consent to reduce their claims in order to get a settlement.

"No," he replied. "Over $800,000 of Dominican money, collected by President Roosevelt, belongs to the Improvement Company under the arbitration award of 1904. We can attach that money, and, depend on it, if necessary, we will do that, and take other strenuous action in resistance to any attempt to reduce our claims, and no doubt the British Government would support us."

The same position is taken by the council of foreign bondholders, whose Secretary, James P. Cooper, said to me to-day:

"Our view is that British holders of Santo Domingo bonds would not entertain the idea of further cutting down their claims. They assert that their claims already have been heavily scaled down, and are indignant that the payments secured to the Santo Domingo Improvement Company under the international arbitration award of July 14, 1904, should so long continue to be withheld by the action of the United States Government. They consider that they would be legally entitled to attach their share of the funds which have been accumulating for fifteen months in the National City Bank in New York. They believe, however, that there should be no difficulty in making an amicable arrangement which would satisfy all classes of creditors at less cost to Santo Domingo than at present. They insist, however, that their special rights should be respected."

TORE SKIRT INTO BANDAGES.

Woman Cared for a Boy Run Over on Lexington Avenue.

A well-dressed woman, who was a passenger on a car which had run over and mortally injured six-year-old Frank Denathies, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, last night, tore her linen underskirt into strips to make bandages for the injured boy. By the time the ambulance arrived the youth was bandaged as expertly as a surgeon could have done it. The boy died soon after he was admitted to the hospital.

Young Denathies, who was playing in the street with a number of companions, ran in front of the car just as the conductor gave the signal to go ahead. The boy was knocked down and dragged about ten feet before the car was stopped.

The boy's left leg had become wedged under the fender, and it was seen that the car would have to be raised before he could be released. One of the women passengers crawled under the platform of the car and bandaged the boy's wounds with strips from her skirt.

By this time some heavy crowbars had been obtained and the car was raised and backed away. The woman carried the boy to the sidewalk and sat down on the curbstone with the child's head in her lap.

In the meantime word had been sent to the boy's home at 1,158 Third Avenue, and just as the ambulance arrived the boy's mother reached the place where he lay. She grew hysterical, and was taken away in the ambulance as she refused to leave the side of her son. John Adler of 70 East Ninety-ninth Street, the motorman of the car, was arrested, and later released under $1,000 bail.

Count Tolstoy Is Not Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—There is no foundation for the report that Count Leo Tolstoy is ill.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

LONGWORTH AUTO ACCIDENT.

Congressman and His Wife Thrown Out and Bruised.

WUERZBURG, Bavaria, July 23.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth were thrown out of their automobile yesterday, but beyond the jolt and a bruise or two they suffered no injuries, and reached their destination, Bayreuth, to-day in time for the opening of the opera.

The Longworths had passed through Wuerzburg yesterday morning, and when a short distance out of the town the steering gear of their car refused to work, and the automobile, which was going at a rapid rate, careened off the road and fell down a short embankment into a ditch. The chauffeur, after a short wait, obtained a carriage, in which they returned here and took a train for Bayreuth.

BAYREUTH, Bavaria, July 23.—Several hundred Americans were present here to-day at the opening of the thirtieth year of the Wagner jubilee. All Europe was strongly represented. Herr Motti was the conductor. Alfred Bary sang the part of Tristan and Marie Wittich that of Isolde.

SYRIAN LEPER ESCAPES.

Starts on Foot from Baltimore, Headed for New York.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 23.—George Rossett, the Syrian leper who was stopped by the Philadelphia authorities while endeavoring to make his way to the leper colony at North Brother Island, New York, and by their orders sent back to this city, where he arrived to-day, escaped this afternoon.

Once free he started afoot along the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in another endeavor to reach New York. It is reported to-night that he has been located at Golden Ring, Md., where he was found asleep in a box car.

GOLD BRICKS TO SELL.

Patsy Goldbrick Asked Bostonians Only $40,000 Apiece for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 23.—"Gold bricks to sell for $830,000" was the offer of a man who said he was Patsy Goldbrick. He carried them roped to his shoulders up and down State Street this morning. But customers were wanting.

Patsy offered one of his bricks for sale at $50,000, and said that if any one would come around to-morrow to purchase them all he could have the seven at $40,000 apiece.

He says that he is just back from the California mines, where he got possession of his gold. He was not at all discouraged by the lack of enthusiasm on State Street, and stated that he will be there all of to-morrow if any one wishes to make a deal with him.

Goldbrick is a small man, with full beard, red face, ragged clothes, seedy brown straw hat, nervous, and incessantly smoking cigarettes of his own manufacture.

He showed no evidence of his wealth, he said, because he was waiting to convert it into cash, when he would get a shave, new clothes, and a cane. If he had time, he said, he might investigate automobile prices.

"Although I have disposed of many bricks in Chicago," he said, "I thought I would give Boston the chance this time."

HAD TO USE CARGO FOR FUEL.

Italian Steamship Ran Out of Coal on the Way to This Port.

The Italian steamship Alberta Treves from Mediterranean ports was obliged to drop anchor in the lower bay yesterday morning owing to lack of fuel to bring her to her pier. The steamship sailed from Almeria, Spain, on July 4. Adverse winds and head seas together and a scant supply of coal greatly retarded the vessel's speed. On nearing the American coast on July 21 the coal bunkers were almost empty. The Chief Engineer husbanded every pound of fuel.

On Sunday evening steam was running low, and it was found necessary to turn some of the ship's wooden derricks, dunnage, ladders, and all the wood and lumber aboard. This being insufficient, the Captain was compelled to broach the cargo, and ten large bales of licorice root were hoisted out of the hold and lowered into the fireroom, with the result that the steamship succeeded in reaching her anchorage in the lower bay. The tugs America and Ferguson towed the steamship to the city yesterday afternoon.

CONGRESS MEETS AT RIO.

Pan-American Delegates Praise the Peace of the Marblehead.

RIO JANEIRO, July 23.—The Pan-American Congress held its first session in the St. Louis pavilion beginning at 8 o'clock this evening. The delegates were enthusiastically cheered by great crowds of people. Joaquin Nabuco, Ambassador of Brazil to the United States, was chosen Permanent President of the Congress.

After the adoption of a vote of thanks to the Governments of the United States and Mexico for their work of pacification in Central America and of felicitation to the republics whose differences have been adjusted through the good offices of the United States and Mexico, the Congress adjourned until to-morrow.

ACTING MAYOR STILL MODEST

Won't Use the Full Powers That Came to Him Yesterday.

Thirty days having elapsed since the departure of Mayor McClellan on his vacation trip, Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday became Mayor de jure as well as Mayor de facto, with full power of removal and appointment. Park Commissioner Herman, in honor of the day, sent a number of potted palms and plants to the Acting Mayor's office.

"I have no intention of exercising my new powers," said the Acting Mayor. "In fact, the added responsibilities have only served to make me feel more humble."

PRAISE STEEL BUILDINGS.

German Experts Find That They Can Withstand Earthquakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Three prominent German engineers and builders—Karl Eckermann of Leipsic and L. Von Frege and Joseph Stulz of Berlin—have been studying the effects of the recent earthquake and fire for several German scientific societies.

"We have found," said Eckermann yesterday, "that your structural steel frame, or Class A, building successfully withstood the shock and meets all requirements from the earthquake standpoint. A more liberal use of reinforced concrete in buildings here is desirable."

REPUBLICANS TO FIGHT ON STAND-PAT PLATFORM

Oyster Bay Conference of Leaders Adopts Programme.

PROSPERITY THE SLOGAN

Roosevelt in Full Accord with Policy Adopted—Congress Campaign Directed from Here.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 23.—The Republican Congressional campaign next Fall will be conducted on a stand-pat platform.

With increased activity in those States where the party control is believed by the leaders to need strengthening, Republican orators are to urge uninterrupted control of the lower branch of Congress on the ground that the country is prosperous and that a change in the political complexion of the House of Representatives will jeopardize the present satisfactory conditions.

Tariff revision is to be consented to only at the hands of the friends of the protective system, and with the record of the party's representation in the House during the last session as a basis for action, the party managers, after opening headquarters in the St. James Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, will go before the country with a completed plan of campaign.

This plan of campaign was outlined to-day when the President gave a luncheon in honor of Speaker Cannon, Representative James S. Sherman of New York, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, and Representatives Loudenslager of New Jersey and McKinley of Illinois, respectively Secretary and Treasurer of the committee. The luncheon and conference lasted for over an hour, and when it had concluded the President's guests were in good humor.

Secretary Loeb, on behalf of the President, gave out this statement: "The plans of the Congressional campaign were gone over thoroughly, and the President expressed himself as being in entire accord with the ideas of the committee."

Speaker Cannon made this announcement: "I should like to say that the conference was highly satisfactory and that the Congressional campaign is not bad."

Chairman Sherman said: "The President's keen interest is a valuable asset to the campaign. I shall open headquarters at the St. James Building on Wednesday, and from that time up to the election in the Fall our work will go on without interruption. I shall give my entire time to the direction of affairs in New York. Mr. Loudenslager and Mr. McKinley will be with me."

Mr. Sherman added that the list of campaign speakers thus far selected included Secretaries Taft and Shaw, Speaker Cannon, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, and several other Senators, as well as the whole Republican membership of the House.

The participants in the conference admitted that there was a feeling of unrest in some of the Republican strongholds throughout the country, but they expressed confidence that the dissatisfied element will get in line before election.

Speaker Cannon is to go to Illinois at once. The new primary system is to be tried in his district for the first time this year. He hasn't attended a nominating convention there in twenty years, but he will be on hand on Aug. 19, when the Republican nominee will be selected. Later he will go to Maine to participate in the September campaign, and will try and help his friend, Representative Littlefield, who is having trouble.

When the Speaker, with Representatives Sherman, Loudenslager, and McKinley, arrived at Oyster Bay to-day they went direct to the President's home, where Mr. Roosevelt was awaiting them.

"How are conditions and what are you to talk about particularly?" Mr. Cannon was asked.

"Now, my friend," replied Mr. Cannon, "if you want any information ask Jimmy here." Then he threw his arm about Mr. Sherman, who laughed.

"Well," replied Mr. Sherman, "I'll lay down my hand right here. I don't know anything at all."

"Remember, Jimmy," exclaimed the Speaker with a laugh, "even a pair of deuces beats ace high."

Mr. Sherman then said that there was no particular phase of the situation to be discussed, but that the conference was to be held to outline a general programme.

"We'll stand on our record," said Mr. Cannon. "What can the Republican Party do but stand on its record?"

"Will there be any revision of the tariff during the next session?" he was asked. Mr. Cannon made no reply.

Mr. Sherman said that the President would in no sense be a leader in the campaign, but would co-operate as heartily as he could. Representative Cocks of Westbury, L. I., took the party in tow after the conference and guided them to his home, where they had dinner.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania arrived in time to participate in the latter part of the conference. He declined to talk.

SOME CHICAGO DEFINITIONS.

Legal Terms as Understood by Candidates for Policemen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Seven hundred and ninety examination papers of would-be policemen are in the hands of the Merit Board. Here are some definitions:

HOMICIDE—"Leaving wife or children under 16 without a home;" also a "person committing himself;" also "to ruin a person's face."

PERJURY—"Unjustly defaming the character of another;" also "trying to beat the State law."

ALIBI—"An additional name to a person;" also "false oath."

GAMING—"Killing game without a license;" also "making fun of people."

FELONY—"A case in which a person may try to get what is unlawfully due to him, such as money."

One writer was slightly hazy as to the duty of a policeman in caring for an injured man. When asked to "state the duty of an officer when he finds a person seriously injured as the result of an accident," he added tersely "arrest that person."

"Carrying concealed weapons is a hold-up man," wrote another.

ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM—MEMPHIS.
Through Pullman service via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

KING OF SPAIN'S FEAT.

Rode a Horse Into His Mother's Drawing Room—She Fainted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, July 23.—The exuberant spirits of young King Alfonso of Spain appear to have undergone no moderation as a result of his marriage.

According to advices received here from Madrid he rode a horse yesterday up the stairs of the palace and into the drawing room of the Dowager Queen, who was so startled that she fainted.

WELLMAN TO ROOSEVELT.

First Wireless Message from the Arctic Sent to the President.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 23.—A dispatch was received by President Roosevelt to-day from Walter Wellman, who is at the head of the airship expedition to the north pole. The dispatch reads:

Hammerfest, July 21.

Roosevelt, Washington:

Greetings, best wishes, by first wireless message ever sent from arctic regions.

WELLMAN.

WRECK ON GREAT NORTHERN.

Fifteen May Have Been Killed Near Elk, Washington.

SPOKANE, Washington, July 23.—At least nine lives were lost, and possibly fourteen or fifteen, in a disastrous wreck on the westbound Great Northern Flier near Elk, Washington, this evening.

ROCKEFELLER WON'T RESIST.

His Appearance Entered in Criminal Case in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

FINDLAY, Ohio, July 23.—Attorney Troup of Bowling Green, representing John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company, came to this city this afternoon and entered the appearance of Mr. Rockefeller in the criminal case before Judge Banker by Prosecutor William L. David, charging him and the company with violating the anti-trust laws of Ohio.

This action was a surprise to the officials, who had been led to believe that Mr. Rockefeller would not appear voluntarily. Mr. Rockefeller is now in the position he would have been had he been arrested and brought to this city. He is bound by his lawyer to appear for trial when wanted, which, according to Mr. David, will be in the early part of September.

FLEET TO VISIT OYSTER BAY.

President Will Review Evans's Ships on Sept. 3.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Roosevelt will review the Atlantic fleet on Sept. 3 at Oyster Bay. The President will be aboard the Mayflower, which is now at Santo Domingo, but will return before the date for the naval review.

The fleet will consist of the first and second divisions of battleships and a squadron of cruisers under command of Rear Admiral Evans. Rear Admirals Davis and Brownson will command divisions. A tentative programme of manoeuvres will be prepared at the Navy Department and submitted to the President for his approval.

MIZNER AGAIN IN CHICAGO.

His Wife's Friends Immediately Rally to Prevent a Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Wilson Mizner arrived in Chicago from San Francisco this evening, and when Mrs. Mizner's friends learned of his arrival they guarded her at the Yerkes mansion, 3,201 Michigan Avenue.

Emphatic denials that Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner is in Chicago came from the Yerkes mansion. Mrs. Mizner has only recently recovered from a dangerous operation, and has lived in absolute exclusion since. Her friends feared results from the sudden appearance of her husband.

Mizner was found at the Auditorium Annex, and when asked if there was to be a separation said:

"No; not that I know of. Things are all right as far as I know. We expect to be together in New York soon."

TYPHOID AMONG MIDDIES.

Three Members of New Class Taken Ill on Cruise.

ANNAPOLIS, July 23.—Typhoid fever has developed among the members of the new fourth class at the Naval Academy.

Eugene Thorp of Louisiana, J. H. Smith of Ohio, and Edward Webb of Louisiana have been taken to the Academy for treatment. They were taken ill aboard the practice ship Severn, on which they, with about 100 other plebes, recently sailed for a practice cruise.

THEATRE FOR MISS JOHNSON.

Mayor's Daughter May Try Out Plays in a New House.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson has been elected a Director of the company that is erecting the Majestic Theatre on West Twenty-fifth Street, and is largely interested in the venture. It is said that he bought stock so that his daughter, Miss Bessie, might have a theatre in which to try her plays.

The young woman has already written two plays, one of which is to have a New York production in the holidays. Miss Johnson expects to devote most of her time to playwriting, and her friends think she could produce her works in the new West Side theatre.

REJECTED ARMOUR MEAT.

So Cavalry on the March Had to Do Without It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 23.—The Fifteenth Cavalry, which is marching from its garrison at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to Mount Gretna, Penn., was without fresh meat yesterday in its camp at Schodack Centre, Columbia County.

Eight hundred pounds of beef furnished by Armour & Co. under contract was rejected by the Commissary. He called on the local agent here for more beef, but the agent refused to fill the order. The soldiers were to have had beef steak and onions for dinner, but had to eat their onions plain.

Armour's agent declares that the meat was in good condition when delivered to the commisary officer, but was allowed to lie around for six hours. When asked why the second order was not filled he replied that the Armours do not send out meat on approval.

DUMA URGES REVOLT AS IT IS DISPERSED

Moderates Join Radicals When Menaced by Bayonets.

MANIFESTO TO THE NATION

Calls on People to Refuse to Pay Taxes, Be Soldiers, or Recognize Future Loans.

VIBORG, Finland, July 23.—The curtain dropped this afternoon on the final act of the drama of Russia's first Parliament when, under the spur of the threat of Gov. Rechanberg to use military force to end the session, and with troops already converging on the Hotel Belvedere, where the meeting was held, the assembled members of the lower house, 186 in number, hurriedly adopted and signed an address to the people which is thoroughly revolutionary in its nature, elected a perpetual Executive Committee headed by Prince Paul Dolgoroukoff, Vice President of the House, to carry on the work of liberation, and adjourned, amid characteristic Russian embracing and kissing.

A few members, including President Mouromtseff, Ivan Petrunkevitch, and Count Heyden, returned to St. Petersburg by evening trains. The Constitutional Democratic cohorts intend to go to St. Petersburg in a body in the morning, but many of the radical members, fearing arrest on their arrival at the capital, will remain for the present in Finland or return by roundabout routes.

The address, which bears a remarkable similarity to the manifesto framed by the Council of Workmen last November, which landed its authors and the editors of eight St. Petersburg newspapers in cells of the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, strikes the Government in its most vulnerable point, by declaring that the Administration, and not Parliament, is responsible for the delay in the settlement of the agrarian question, and by proclaiming a cessation of payment of taxes and of military service and repudiation of future loans. The address is as follows:

"TO THE PEOPLE FROM THEIR POPULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

"Citizens of All Russia: Parliament has been dissolved by ukase of July 21. You elected us as your representatives and instructed us to fight for our country and freedom. In execution of your instructions and our duty, we drew up laws in order to insure freedom to the people. We demanded the removal of irresponsible Ministers who were infringing the laws with impunity and oppressing freedom. First of all, however, we wanted to bring out a law respecting the distribution of land to working peasants and involving the assignment, to this end, of Crown appanages, monasteries, and lands belonging to the clergy, and compulsory expropriation of private estates.

"The Government held such a law to be inadmissible, and upon Parliament once more urgently putting forward its resolution regarding compulsory expropriation Parliament was dissolved.

"The Government promises to convoke a new Parliament seven months hence. Russia must remain without popular representation for seven whole months, at a time when the people are standing on the brink of ruin and industry and commerce are undermined, when the whole country is seething with unrest, and when the Ministry has definitely shown its incapacity to do justice to popular needs. For seven months the Government will act arbitrarily and will fight against the popular movement, in order to obtain a pliable, subservient Parliament. Should it succeed, however, in completely suppressing the popular movement, the Government will convoke no Parliament at all.

"Citizens, stand up for your trampled-on rights, for popular representation, and for an imperial Parliament. Russia must not remain a day without popular representation. You possess the means of acquiring it. The Government has, without the assent of the popular representatives, no right to collect taxes from the people nor to summon the people to military service. Therefore you are now the Government. The dissolved Parliament was justified in giving neither money nor soldiers. Should the Government, however, contract loans in order to procure funds, such loans will be invalid. Without the consent of the popular representatives the Russian people will never acknowledge them and will not be called upon to pay them.

"Accordingly, until a popular representative Parliament is summoned do not give a kopeck to the throne or a soldier to the army. Be steadfast in your refusal. No power can resist the united, inflexible will of the people.

"Citizens, in this obligatory and unavoidable struggle your representatives will be with you."

Until the last moment it seemed that the desire for unanimous adoption of the manifesto would be wrecked. There were sharp differences between the Constitutional Democrats and the Revolutionists, the latter wishing to proclaim the House in perpetual session and abrogate the allegiance of the people, while the Constitutional Democrats favored the declaration of a pacific general strike without resort to revolutionary measures as a protest against the Emperor's dissolution of Parliament.

The psychological moment which changed the minds of the Moderates was the arrival of Gov. Rechanberg with the curt command to disperse or take the consequences. Then, even the more conservative of the Constitutional Democrats, such as M. Petrajitsky and Prof. Hertzenstein, who had made speeches in favor of moderation, struck hands with the radicals, and the whole assembly forswore amendment or debate and adopted the foregoing address. The Socialists on their part withdrew the proviso that the House constitute itself a constituent assembly and compromised on the election of a permanent Executive Committee.

With the exception of Count Heyden,

Michael Stakovitch, and the Polish delegates, every member present signed the address. The Polish delegates said that they had no credentials to advise the Polish nation as to future tactics, and that they could not participate in directing the Russian people, but that all their sympathies were on the side of Russian revolution.

Immediately after the announcement of Gov. Rechanberg that the meeting of members of Parliament must disperse a detachment of infantry was marched past the Hotel Belvedere to give emphasis to the threat to employ troops to enforce the order of dispersal.

It is reported that arrangements have been made at St. Petersburg to greet the Deputies on their arrival there with a formidable demonstration in their favor, and that a general strike may be declared; but on these points the utmost secrecy is maintained.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—A rumor was spread to-night that the Government had decided to take advantage of the pretext afforded by the revolutionary address to the people by the Deputies who assembled at Viborg and lodge its authors in the fortress.

A large crowd gathered at the Finland station to-night, where the Deputies were expected to arrive, but only a few appeared, and these were not molested and neither was there a popular demonstration. Among the arrivals were President Muromtseff and Ivan Petrunkevich. The former came on a local train, entirely unattended. M. Petrunkevich, filled with the revolutionary spirit, claimed for the Constitutional Democrats the credit for the text of the appeal.

Copies of the appeal to the people are in the hands of all the St. Petersburg newspapers, but it will scarcely be printed to-morrow for the reason that a detachment of police is posted at the door of every newspaper printing office in the city, with orders not to permit any papers to leave the building until authorized by the censor. The authorities hope by equally vigorous measures to prevent the publication of the appeal in other cities and in the meantime to nullify the fears of the people as to the possible effect of the appeal.

Police to-night are posted at the lodgings of M. Sedelnikoff and M. Ilyn, awaiting the return of those revolutionary delegates who already have involved themselves by seditious acts since the dissolution of Parliament.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Talk of One Made Up of Various Elements—Wholesale Arrests.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—A few days may witness the constitution of a "Provisional Government" composed of an enlarged Council of Ministers, with the inclusion of conservative members of the dispersed lower house of Parliament, Councilors of the Empire, and men influential in the life of the Emperor who can be induced to accept Ministries without portfolios and contribute their authority and advice to the hard-pressed Government.

This is the solution to which Premier Stolypin and the members of his Cabinet, who realize the enormous nature of the task of tiding over the country during the tempestuous era that is now dawning, are turning, and it was the subject of deliberation at a meeting of the Cabinet last night, and again this evening. It is learned that a majority of the Ministers have become converts to the idea, and that its adoption depends upon the success of M. Stolypin in inducing men like ex-Finance Minister Shipoff, Count Heyden, ex-Commerce Minister Timiriaseff, and M. Guchkoff to compromise their future by allying themselves with such a "King's Council." Shipoff and Guchkoff already have been approached.

A ukase will soon be issued fixing the date of elections for Parliament for the first week in December, Russian style, and as an additional guarantee that the principle of poular representation will not be abandoned, another edict will be issued proroguing the Council of the Empire until the convocation of the new Parliament without, as was prophesied Sunday night, calling new elections for elective members.

Meanwhile the masses of the Russian people, slow of thought and action, have not yet roused themselves to the gigantic upheaval which is sure to follow the dissolution of their Parliament. Minor disorders are reported from half a dozen cities. An incipient anti-Jewish outbreak at Odessa has been checked by the police. A sympathetic strike has been begun at the Kharkoff Railroad shops, which may inaugurate a general tie-up of communications, but St. Petersburg, Moscow, and most of the other great centres are still calm on the surface, thought boiling and seething beneath.

More than a thousand arrests of workmen, agitators, and revolutionary suspects were made in St. Petersburg last night. The railroads leading out of the city have been placed under martial law, and the gendarmes search the passengers and baggage on all trains for arms and political documents. Systematic military perquisitions for political agitators, and especially members of the proletariat organizations, are in full swing. Among the persons arrested are a number of terrorists on whom were found photographs of their intended victims, as in the case of Gen. Kozlov's assassin.

Not only the Tauride Palace, but the gates of the park leading to it, are closed, and the surrounding streets are alive with gendarmes and secret police. In the courtyard of a neighboring barracks of one of the Guard regiments the correspondent saw two companies drawn up in marching order and shortly afterward he met a travel-stained detachment of Gray Cuirassiers galloping in from Krasnoye-Selo Camp. With the regular garrison there are now more than 60,000 troops massed in the city, including forty battalions of infantry, practically the entire cavalry of the Guard, a division of infantry of the Guard, a field battery, four other batteries, and four companies of machine guns.

Meetings Prohibited.

Upon all the dead walls are pested proclamations of the Prefect of Police ordering all proprietors of houses, porters and door guardians to obey and aid the police in case of disorders, prohibiting meetings, public or private, without permission; prohibiting the collection of money for illegal purposes, the distribution of proclamations, the raising of flags, and singing in the streets.

The hall of the Economic Society, as well as other halls where assemblages have been frequent, are closed and under guard. A meeting of engineers was broken up at 2 o'clock this morning and a score of persons were arrested.

The Prefect of Police placed police officers in the newspaper offices last night to see that they did not transgress the limits of the law under threat of confiscation of their issues. This accounts for the comparative mildness of the press comments this morning. Even so the edition of the Rech was seized soon after it left the press.

The Rech terms the dissolution of Parliament incredible, in view of the events of the past year, and says:

"It is true that a new Parliament has been summoned, but in the present temper of the population it is meaningless. With the shattering of the hopes of the people falls the prestige of the principle of popular representation. If the 'best men in the country,' as the Emperor called them, could not restore tranquillity, what chance has the discredited Ministry to prevent an elementary explosion? The old methods of repression can only result in untold horror.

"We profoundly regret what must follow, but the conscience of Parliament, which tried to avoid a conflict, is clear. The blood of the martyrs will not be upon its shoulders. Parliament has not sat in vain. It has strengthened the cause of liberty and proved to Europe that the Russians are not barbarians, but are fitted for self-government."

The Novoe Vremya says that the population has learned to look to Parliament as the protector of its aspirations for liberty and justice, and accepts the Imperial manifesto as an assurance that the principle of popular representation has not been abandoned.

FIRE ON THEIR OFFICERS.

Mutinous Artillerymen Attack an Officers' Club.

WARSAW, July 23.—A band of mutinous artillerymen from the fortress at Brest-Litovsk (130 miles south of Grodno) to-day fired on the officers' club, where there were many officers gathered. The officers exchanged shots with the mutineers, and two of the former were killed. The mutineers finally were surrounded by infantrymen and arrested.

A feeling of depression prevails in Warsaw in consequence of the news from St. Petersburg. The Socialists have issued proclamations advocating refusal to pay taxes, the withholding of recruits, and revolution.

SARATOFF, July 23.—All the newspapers of this city have been suppressed. There were dozens of arrests last night. Immediate and widespread revolutionary outbursts are expected throughout the Volga Provinces.

KHARKOFF, July 23.—The news of the dissolution of Parliament has been followed by much rioting in this city. The excitement was increased by the escape of forty prominent politicians who had been thrown into prison on Saturday night. Twenty persons were killed and wounded in the effort for their recapture. The mob threw stones at the police and soldiery, and many were wounded.

KISLOVDSK, Caucasus, July 23.—The announcement of the dissolution of the Russian Parliament provoked a revolutionary demonstration in the streets of this city to-day. Thousands of people participated, carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs.

NO STOCK EXCHANGE PANICS.

Dissolution of the Duma Had Been Discounted on the Bourses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 23.—The Stock Exchanges of Europe were not disturbed so seriously to-day by the news of the dissolution of the Duma as some persons had expected. Probably this was because the event was discounted a few days ago.

Berlin was more upset than any other financial centre. The Boerse there was greatly excited in the early hours, and it looked for a time as though panic conditions might prevail and the entire market go to pieces. Later, however, there was a recovery, and when the day closed it was found that the depreciation in stocks had not been enormous.

Paris was quieter than Berlin, but the course of the market there was not much different from that of the German metropolis.

London took the news from St. Petersburg quite philosophically. Russian bonds fell heavily, but the market in the new script was freer than for some time, and the stock offered was readily absorbed at the low figures. There was a good deal of selling for foreign and especially German account.

London is not overloaded with Russian securities, and will not suffer from an acute crisis in Russia so much through the fall in those securities as through a general sag in the market. To-day the effect of the Russian declines upon the general market was not great.

FALL IN RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

Governments and Industrials Decline in Paris and Berlin.

PARIS, July 23.—The financial effect of the imperial manifesto is causing apprehension, as one of the chief inducements to the taking up of the last Russian loan was the Government's assurance of the quieting of internal disorders by co-operation with Parliament.

Members of the Bourse, however, urge calmness, declaring that if the situation remains another week without an outbreak Russian securities will be stronger than before, as the agitations incident to the debates in Parliament will have been removed and the Government will then have demonstrated its ability to maintain order.

Offers of the last issue of Russian 5s were so numerous at the opening of the Bourse that operators were overwhelmed and unable to post the official quotations of the early hours. Finally the quotation appeared at 81, or a loss of 4f. 50c., against Saturday's closing price, 85f. 50c., and 88f. 90c. when the coupons were paid a week ago. All other Russians were similarly affected, bonds of 1904 losing 19f. and 4s of 1901 losing 3f. 60c.

Industrials participated in the decline, Sosnowice, which was 1,345 on Saturday, going down to 1,280; Briansk declining from 394 to 374; Hartmann, 839 to 782, and Matzoff, 1,108 to 1,002. The entire market showed a sympathetic reaction, French rentes losing 27 points. Shares of the large credit establishments dealing in Russians also fell heavily.

The general market recovered toward the close, but Russians continued to fall.

BERLIN, July 23.—Opinions concerning the internal affairs of other countries are formed slowly here, and consequently the recent events in St. Petersburg have not yet been analyzed by the persons most competent to judge. The financial houses took immediate alarm, and Russian funds and stocks were sold heavily on the Boerse to-day, Russian imperial 4s losing 4 points and Russian Bank securities 5½ points.

VIENNA, July 23.—The news from Russia has created an exceedingly pessimistic impression in political and financial circles here. Russian rentes to-day declined 4.3 points.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—There was a very excited session of the Bourse to-day and a general scramble to realize, but, while prices continued to fall until the very end, everything closing at the lowest quotations of the day, there was no actual panic.

All issues suffered, industrials and bank shares falling as much as 25 to 30 points. Governments opened off widely from Saturday's close, from half a point to 1½ points, imperial 4s closing 1⅞ down, at 69, the lowest point in their history. Fives closed at 82, against 83⅞ on Saturday.

The opinion on the Bourse was divided as to whether a gigantic upheaval will occur.

TO DESTROY THE DYNASTY.

Russian Refugees in Berlin Hear of a New Plot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, July 23.—Russian refugees here have received private advices from Russia announcing a fresh outbreak of the revolution for next week.

Nihilists and Socialists have united in a plot to destroy the dynasty.

JEWS FEAR MASSACRE.

Terror in Odessa—General Outbreak Planned for July 28.

LONDON, July 23.—Israel Zangwill, President of the Jewish Territorial Organization, has received a telegram from Russia to the effect that the country is on the eve of new massacres of Jews, which have been fixed for July 28, the anniversary of Russia's conversion to Christianity. Arms, it is added, are being distributed and leaflets are being scattered, inciting massacres in the name of religion.

The message closes with an appeal for the assistance of Europe to prevent bloodshed.

ODESSA, July 23.—The Jews here, who are in a state of panic, fearing an anti-Jewish outbreak as the result of the killing of a drunken Cossack, sent a deputation to-day to Governor General Kaulbars.

"I vouch for my soldiers, but I am unable to say what the Cossacks or Christian civilians might do," he said to the deputation.

Cossacks this morning looted three Jewish shops.

At midnight the inhabitants were moving in masses through the centre of the town, where the hotels were overcrowded. Cossacks have declared that they will to-night slaughter all the Jews in Prokhorovskaya Street, where their comrade was killed.

GERMANY TO HOLD ALOOF.

Report That with Austria She May Intervene in Russia Denied.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Foreign Office has investigated officially the origin of the report, first started last Winter, that Germany and Austria might intervene if the internal disorders in Russia increased. The report was traced to a Russian Government source at Warsaw and was circulated with the object of frightening the Radical and Polish elements.

The North German Gazette to-day contains a semi-official denial, coupled with the hope that Germany will maintain that reserve and avoidance of one-sided views which under the policy of the Government becomes a duty, and expressing a lively wish that the Government and people of Russia will find a way out of all their internal difficulties.

PARIS, July 23.—The Russian situation absorbs the attention of officials, the public, and the press of Paris. In official circles the dissolution of Parliament was unexpected, some of the latest advices reaching the Foreign Office indicating the probability of a compromise Ministry in which members of the lower house would participate.

Officials here are cautious in criticising the turn of events owing to the political relations existing between France and Russia, but it is freely admitted that French sentiment universally condemns the dissolution of the representative branch of Parliament.

Much attention is given in high quarters to reports of intrigue by certain European powers preceding the dissolution, the prevailing view here being that Emperor Nicholas's course was influenced by counsels outside of Russia.

AMERICAN STORES BLOWN UP.

Bombs Thrown at Branches of Singer Sewing Machine Company.

BEUTHEN, Silesia, July 23.—Bombs have been thrown at the branches of the Singer Sewing Machine Works at Sosnowice and Bendzin, doing great damage and injuring a number of workmen. Military cordons have been placed around the buildings. A state of panic exists at Sosnowice.

At the office of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in this city it was said that the Singer Company has only branch stores in Sosnowice and Bendzin. A representative of the company said that its loss would not be extensive. The company had received no information from those places.

Sosnowice and Bendzin are in Russian Poland, near the Silesian border. They are factory towns, five miles apart, with a population of about 20,000 people each.

LONG LIVE THE DUMA! BRITISH PREMIER CRIES

Inter-Parliamentary Conference Wildly Cheers the Sentiment.

RUSSIANS REGRETFULLY QUIT

Cheers for Bryan, Who Offers a Resolution to Further Peace—Greeting from the King.

LONDON, July 23.—Scenes of excitement marked the opening to-day of the fourteenth meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster, which was attended by 500 adherents of peace from all the Parliaments of Europe, as well as several of those of the Western Hemisphere.

Lord Weardale, (Sir Philip Stanhope,) who had opened the proceedings, had specially addressed to the Russian delegates his preliminary words of welcome, whereupon the entire attendance had risen in a body, and, turning toward the Russians, had cheered them to the echo. Amid great commotion Maxim Kovalevsky, a member of the lower house of the Russian Parliament, announced that he and his colleagues, representing until yesterday the youngest Parliament in the world, would be obliged to withdraw in consequence of the dissolution of the body they were officially appointed to represent.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman, who responded to Lord Weardale's address of welcome, carried away by a sudden access of enthusiasm, shouted:

"La Duma est morte! Vive la Duma!"

Again the assembly leaped to its feet, with a storm of cheering that continued for fully two minutes. The American representation was headed by Congressman Richard Bartholdt, while William J. Bryan occupied a seat on the platform.

Roosevelt a Worker for Peace.

Lord Weardale, in his opening address, incidentally mentioned President Roosevelt's having been associated with the delegates in the work of peace.

"The advocates of peaceful methods of settling international differences, the friends of conciliation and justice," he said, "are day by day gaining ascendency in all civilized countries. The apologists of war no longer occupy the first place in the public eye. We may and do admire the bravery of the soldier and the sailor, the skill of the great General or Admiral, but the world is beginning to respect even more the wise statesman who seeks the solution of international differences in the application of the principles of conciliation and justice rather than by the ruthless agency of the sword. We in this union can pride ourselves in having initiated the movement which led to the constitution of The Hague Tribunal."

Premier Campbell-Bannerman reminded his hearers that King Edward had always been a great advocate of peace. The British Government, he added, was in entire sympathy with the object of the conference, whose work had already aroused among the nations a strong feeling in favor of peace. The world had far too long been nothing less than a huge military camp.

The Premier especially greeted the members of the Russian Parliament present and also paid a tribute to Emperor Nicholas, who had done so much toward the enhancement of ideas of peace. It could, he thought, be safely asserted that the Russian Parliament, although dissolved, was sure to again come into existence. He hoped that at the next peace conference at The Hague a general act would be drawn up providing for the submission of all questions of dispute without restriction to The Hague Tribunal for the universal good of humanity.

Greeting from the King.

The Premier then announced that King Edward had authorized him to offer the members of the conference hospitality in his name, and to assure them of the interest his Majesty took in this historic meeting.

Count Apponyi, the Hungarian Minister of Worship, characterized the Premier's speech as a "direct message from King Edward, the latter announcing on his own initiative his complete adhesion to the work of the conference." The Count went on to say that the British Premier's appeal for the relief of Europe from the burdens of their military budgets could not be fruitless. The Parliaments must follow suit.

On Count Apponyi's suggestion a telegram was sent to King Edward as follows:

The Interparliamentary Conference received the King's adhesion with profound gratitude. May he long be spared to promote the welfare of his people and the cause of international peace.

Prof. Kovalevsky rose, but some minutes elapsed before he could gain a hearing, so prolonged was the cheering. Finally, in a voice somewhat broken with emotion, he announced the necessity for the withdrawal of the members of the Russian Parliament. He said:

"We came here in behalf of the Russian nation to partake in the great work of the conference. The Russian people desire peace. The mission of the Russian Parliament was to snatch a great people from a régime of violence and substitute for it a sense of reality, liberty, and justice. We hoped to take an active part in your work, but our mission comes to a sudden end, as our Parliament having been dissolved we are no longer official representatives. Our sympathy remains. We return home with the determination to continue the great struggle for freedom, liberty, and justice."

The announcement of the withdrawal of the Russian delegates was met with a storm of protests and shouts of "No! No!" and attempts on every side to induce the Russians to remain, but the latter insisted that they no longer had any official status and must leave England for Russia this evening and return to the "battlefield." The Russian delegates then left the hall.

Model Arbitration Treaty.

Lord Weardale, who had in the meantime been elected President, had some difficulty in getting the excited delegates quieted, but ultimately attention became absorbed in the discussion of the reports of the commissions on the American proposals for an international congress and a model arbitration treaty to be submitted to the next conference of The Hague.

Mr. Batholdt expressed particular gratification at the solution suggested by the committee appointed at Brussels of this most perplexing problem. The scheme to convert the next Hague Conference into a permanent body, which would meet at stated periods, and to create a council for the codification and development of international law, he considered to be so thoroughly practicable and timely that no well-disposed Government could object to it. In conclusion Mr. Bartholdt said:

"What we want is a world organization and a system of law in order to replace arbitrary power in international relations."

The former Austrian Minister of Commerce, Von Plen, then presented the report of the Brussels Commission, giving the proposed model treaty of arbitration. He said that, while it was impossible to recommend the American proposal in its entirety, some of the features were good, notably the means by which it proposes to decrease the cost of arbitration. He moved the adoption of the model treaty as amended by the commission, together with a recommendation urging on the powers that when arbitration is impossible to have recourse, singly or jointly, to the mediation of a third power before declaring war.

Resolution by Bryan.

At this juncture William J. Bryan rose, his appearance being heartily cheered.

"I cannot see," he said, "that people have any justification in killing each other before investigating the question involved. There is no question of the sufficient importance of this. I want to move an amendment to Herr Von Plener's recommendation, to be appended to the commission's report. It goes further than his without going too far. This is my resolution:

"'If a disagreement should occur between contracting parties, which in the terms of the proposed arbitration treaty need not be submitted to arbitration, they shall before declaring war or engaging in any hostilities whatever submit the question to the Hague Court or some other impartial international tribunal for investigation and report, each party reserving the right to act independently afterward.'

"This resolution I put in order that there shall be no more shedding of human blood."

Mr. Bryan's amendment and Herr von Plener's recommendation were supported by the German delegates, and will be discussed to-morrow.

Congressman T. E. Burton of Ohio, Vice President of the American delegation, moved the inclusion in the treaty that questions relating to consular and diplomatic privilege and the collection of debts shall be submitted to arbitration.

This was agreed to, and the report of the commission appointed at Brussels to prepare a model arbitration treaty for presentation to the powers and the second Peace Conference at The Hague was adopted.

The meeting also adopted the following proposals of the council:

"First—That it would be advantageous to give The Hague Conference a more permanent influence in the organized functions of diplomacy, and that the powers should agree in establishing periodical meetings of the conference.

"Second—That in naming their representatives to the second Hague Conference the powers may usefully give them instructions to ascertain the best means of constituting a consultative commission charged with the duty of preparing the codification and development of international law."

Prince Hilkoff, a member of the Russian delegation from the upper house of Parliament, this evening announced his intention to remain and participate in the work of the conference. It appears that Count Benkendorff, the Russian Ambassador here, urged the former Minister of Railways to adopt this course. The Prince has been appointed a member of the International Council.

A British address of sympathy with the Russian people and Parliament is being circulated. Already the signatures of many persons have been obtained.

All the newspapers comment on Premier Campbell-Bannerman's address, and especially his phrase, "The Russian Parliament is dead. Long live the Russian Parliament!"

The more conservative journals consider this latter undiplomatic and indiscreet; others diplomatically correct the interpretation to suit the Emperor of Russia, while the Liberal organs characterize it as a blend of high courage and deep caution, nothing over which diplomacy can stumble.

Henry Norman, in The Daily Chronicle, says that the phrase, considering by whom it was said, and when and where, will echo around the world.

DYNAMITERS LET OFF EASY.

Small Fines, Merchants Say, Have Aided Alleged Unionist Outrages.

The dynamite explosion early yesterday morning at the wholesale grocery establishment of Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, at 177 and 179 Duane Street, which employs non-union drivers, revealed the fact that the Merchants' Protective Association feels that the courts in this jurisdiction do not impose sufficient penalties upon union men convicted of assaulting non-union men to discourage the practice. The police believe that yesterday morning's explosion was instigated by union truck drivers, and the firm and the Merchants' Protective Association share this conviction.

The Merchants' Protective Association, representing an invested capital of about $100,000,000 and comprising almost every wholesale dealer of every description downtown, has been since December last fighting the union truckmen, who until recently were members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. It was then that the union truckmen demanded a general unionization of all the wholesale stores, including that of Clark, Chapin & Bushnell. Their demands were pretty generally refused, and when they struck many of the wholesalers filled their places with non-union men.

It was said yesterday by a prominent member of the Merchants' Protective Association that since December there had been nine convictions of union men on charges of assault out of ten arrests. But, it was argued, the penalties imposed in most cases were so light that they practically amounted to no punishment at all. He cited two cases tending to prove this. In January John Koch, a non-union driver for the Clark, Chapin & Bushnell firm was assaulted and badly beaten with an iron pipe by John Smith, a union man. The case had five hearings in the court before finally being settled, and then Smith, who was tried before Justice Deuel and two associates in Special Sessions, was sentenced to serve thirty days and pay a fine of $25. Later, George Atkins, another non-union driver, was almost murdered on the Erie pier of the North River, and John Bliss, who was convicted of the offense, was sentenced by the same court to serve five days. The members of the association explained that both cases were those of murderous assault, and that the penalties imposed were entirely too light. The effect, he said, was to protect the assailants and to encourage the system. He said the police and the District Attorney's office had both discharged their duties faithfully, but that justice hadn't been done in the courts.

The explosion early yesterday morning demolished the iron sheathing leading to the cellar of Clark, Chapin & Bushnell's place, and the front doors of the building were badly damaged. The police could find no clue to the dynamiter.

This is the second attempt which has been made to dynamite Clark, Chapin & Bushnell's premises. Last March some one threw a bomb into the shipping clerk's office of the building and did considerable damage. The firm believes that union truckmen, whose organization the firm declined to recognize last Winter, declaring for the open shop for teamsters, is responsible.

"We are members of the Merchants' Protective Association," declared a member of the firm yesterday, "and we and that association will fight the union teamsters to a finish. We don't intend to be imposed upon, and we won't be frightened by dynamite. We are in the fight to stay."

HOUSESMITHS SURRENDER.

Lose Their Strike and Will Go Back to Work.

The Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, which has been out on strike for the last seven months, decided last night to go back to work. The decision was reached at a meeting which was held at Bohemian Hall, in Seventy-third Street, between First and Second Avenues.

It means unconditional surrender on the part of the union. The men were getting $4.50 a day, and they struck for $4.80. Similar strikes are being conducted in other cities, and men in most of them are said to be still out on strike.

It was recently discovered, however, that the large interests which were opposing the strike had concentrated all their efforts to break the strike in New York City, and were sending large numbers of strike breakers here. The strikers felt that they could no longer oppose these non-union workers. They were accordingly advised by the Advisory Committee of the National union to go back, and they will resume work this morning at the old figure. About 2,000 men were out.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:35 A. M.—43 and 45 Broad Street; John O'Donnell; damage, $5,000.

4 P. M.—318 East Ninety-fourth Street; Lawrence Helder; damage, $125.

8:03 P. M.—20 Morningside Avenue; C. M. Solomin; damage, $800.

9:10 P. M.—164 East 125th Street; Byck Brothers; damage, $50.

Dry Cleaning

does more than merely cleanse the soiled or overused garment. It preserves the fabric as well.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.,
Established 1819. *Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.*

585 Madison Ave.
708 " " "
992 " " "
1064 " " "
} Tailor's bills are cut in two when Men's Clothing is cleaned.

28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

FIGHT FOR SAGE FORTUNE IS SAID TO BE CERTAIN

Continued from Page 1.

possibly reach here by morning, so the hour set is 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

Details of the Funeral.

Dr. Schmuck said that the coffin would be opened in the First Presbyterian Church in Far Rockaway, where the funeral services are to be held. After the services Mr. Sage's remains will be brought to Long Island City, the mourners coming on a special train with the body. After crossing to Manhattan the funeral procession will proceed to Mr. Sage's home on Fifth Avenue, where the body will be kept over night. Then another funeral procession will be formed and proceed to the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street, where a special train will be waiting to take the funeral party to Troy, where the interment will be at Oakwood.

The services at the little church in Far Rockaway will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Andrew Hageman, assistant to the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay of the Collegiate Reformed Church of St. Nicholas in this city, who will deliver the eulogy. Dr. Hageman will be assisted by the pastor of the Far Rockaway Church, the Rev. Robert Graham Leetch, and the Rev. Lyman D. Calkins, a former pastor of the Far Rockaway church. The music for the funeral services will be directed by Prof. John Archer, organist of the Westminster Church of Detroit, Mich., who is spending the Summer at Far Rockaway.

At the request of Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Gertrude Stein Bailey, contralto of Dr. Mackay's church, will sing in the quartet, with Mr. Beach, the tenor of Dr. Parkhurst's church; Mrs. Beach, soprano, and John Ruth of Far Rockaway, basso. Before the corpse is removed from the Sage Summer home at Lawrence, a simple prayer will be offered up at the house by the Rev. Lyman D. Calkins. At the church the congregational hymn, "Peace, Perfect Peace," will be sung. The Rev. Mr. Leetch will read from the Scriptures, the quartet will render "Hark, Hark, My Soul," and then there will be a second reading from the Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. Hageman, who will then deliver the eulogy. After another anthem, "Peace I Leave With You," the Rev. Mr. Calkins will offer prayer, and this will be followed by the congregation singing "I Would Not Live Alway."

A Great Crowd Expected.

The police reserves of the Far Rockaway Station will be on hand to see that the direct members of the Sage family are cared for and properly seated, as the little church only holds 200, and it is expected that several thousand of Mr. Sage's friends will be on hand to view the remains before the casket is closed. Mrs. Sage will occupy a seat in her pew on the right side of the centre aisle.

Mr. Sage's offices on the fourth floor of the building at 81 Nassau Street were kept open yesterday until the close of the stock market at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Early in the day De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Charles A. Gardiner, appeared at the Surrogates' office in the County Court House and held a lengthy conference with Surrogate Thomas. Mr. Nicoll said that Mr. Gardiner was the attorney for Dr. Charles P. Munn and Charles W. Osborne, the coexecutors, with Mrs. Sage. Mrs. Sage's attorneys are the De Forest Brothers. Mr. Nicoll applied to the Surrogate for an order permitting the executors to continue Mr. Sage's business pending the filing of the will. He explained that this was necessary as Mrs. Sage had declared that under no circumstances would she give any thought to her husband's business affairs or finances until after Mr. Sage had been laid at rest. Surrogate Thomas told counsel to go ahead and conduct Mr. Sage's business as it had been going, and that he, the Surrogate, would sign the official order later.

Wall Street Loans Safeguarded.

It was then decided to keep Mr. Sage's offices open during the market hours, as there were clients who had loans to take up. Checks which came in made out to "Russell Sage" were returned with instructions to have them made out to "Russell Sage or the Mercantile Trust Company." In this way the trust company practically carried on the dead financier's business so far as receiving money was concerned, but no new business was taken up, although the announcement was made that the cash on deposit with the Mercantile Trust Company and other institutions would be available for all practical purposes so that Wall Street would not suffer.

De Lancey Nicoll explained that no information concerning the will would be given out until Mrs. Sage consented to it. Henry De Forest, of counsel for Mrs. Sage, made a similar statement. The will, which was drawn up by the late Almon P. Goodwin of the firm of Goodwin, Vanderpoel & Thompson, had been left in the private safe of Henry Thompson, who is now out of town. Mr. Thompson's partner, Augustus J. Vanderpoel, who is spending his vacation at Marblehead, Mass., said there yesterday that he could not make public anything concerning the Sage will, as it would be a breach of professional etiquette.

Col. J. J. Slocum, Mrs. Sage's brother, who was Mr. Sage's confidential man, held a long consultation with Lawyers Nicoll and Gardiner yesterday. It was said that they discussed the probability of a contest over Mr. Sage's will and the effect such a contest might have on the stock market. Mr. Sage's death, however, had no effect on the market yesterday, but it was thought that a contest over his will might yet affect securities.

The one thing agreed on, however, was that the will would be filed in this county, where Mr. Sage had his city residence, and not in Nassau County, as some persons believed, where he had his Summer home. The estate, it was estimated, would reach the ninety-million-dollar mark. This information came from Wall Street.

Down on Long Island, at Lawrence, where Mr. Sage died, everybody was discussing the affairs of the dead financier, but no one excepting Mr. Sage's most intimate friends believed there was any truth in the rumor that the bulk of Mr. Sage's fortune would go to charity.

Mrs. Sage, who was prostrated over her husband's death, declined to see any visitors who called at the Sage Summer home, but during the day she was able to hold a long conference with Dr. Schmuck, her husband's physician, and Dr. David Bryson Delavan, her own physician, who had gone down from Manhattan to see her, and who was present on the previous day when Mr. Sage died. Some persons believed that the physicians, who were the intimate friends of the Sages, had been called in to talk over the Sage will, but this was not the case. The will was not mentioned during the visit of the doctors.

While they were at the house many telegrams of condolence were received by Mrs. Sage. In fact, there were so many that Mrs. Sage could not read them all, but she asked the physicians to express her thanks to the senders.

HARPERS BOOKS

The Awakening of Helena Richie

By Margaret Deland.

It is difficult to speak in terms of self-restraint in talking of Mrs. Deland's great book. The reviewers themselves find it hard to hold their enthusiasm within sober limits. The plain fact is that this is simply a really great novel—great in theme, in literary texture, and in the wonderful simplicity of its art. "A perfect book," says the *N. Y. Times*, and it is as perfect as it is tremendous in the onward sweep of the story.

As for Helena Richie herself her story might be called the story of a pure woman. There are those who will not understand her, a few who may condemn her, but nearly every man and woman will love her, and love her each in his own fondest way. The story rises to emotional heights and depths. It shows how good American fiction can be.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Many men cling to the wing from year's start to year's end. Here's a capital shape for the grilling summer days.

It's Linen, looks as cool as it feels, and feels as cool as it looks.

Cotton collars soon blister and peel under the laundryman's pounding.

"H. & I." collars are "Warranted Linen," and cost you no more than the cotton kind.

2 for 25c. Quarter sizes.

Booklet "Linen Facts" free for a postal.

HENRY HOLMES & SON
Factory, Troy, N. Y.

Our REGISTERED PHYSICIANS will Examine your Eyes—without charge.
Glasses only if needed—$2 upward.
223 Sixth Ave., 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
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J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
Established Nearly 30 Years.

Tenement or Sea Breeze?

Will you answer this question for

$2.50 One Week — A teething baby? An overtaxed mother? An underfed shopgirl? A sick seamstress? A weak school child? A failing grandmother?

$125 — 500 mothers and children for one glorious day?

Let us tell you ways to buy happiness with $1—$5—$25—$50—$100—$1,000 for the suffering poor of 3,000 families known to us to-day. R. S. Minturn, Room T, 105 East 22d St., will acknowledge gifts and answer inquiries.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Poor. Condition of the Poor. 1843. 1906.

SOZODONT
Cleanses & Beautifies
TEETH

THE HIGHEST RATIO

The PUBLIC LEDGER'S circulation, being largely distributed directly into the homes of Philadelphia's substantial masses, is a circulation that constitutes a higher ratio of selling power than any paper published in Philadelphia. Its circulation is greater now than at any time in its 70 years' history.

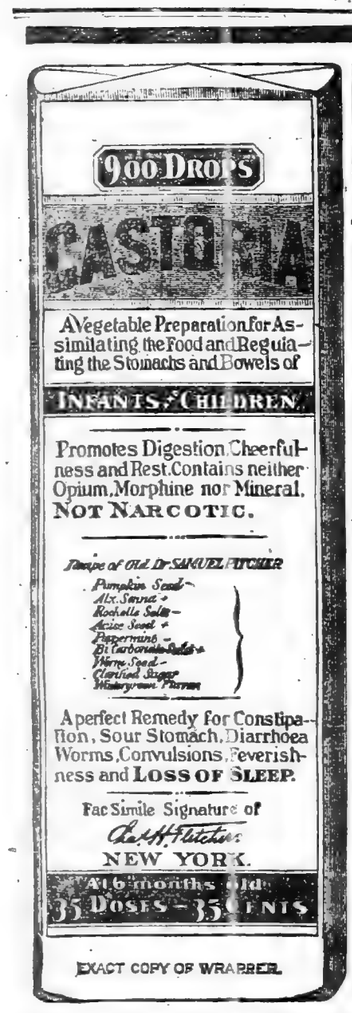

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

¶ This Company is authorized by law to execute trusts of every description, to act as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, under will or appointment of court. Particularly organized to care for investments in real and personal property, to collect incomes and obligations. During your lifetime it will act as your agent, and at your death it will administer your estate.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

¶ No matter which letterhead you may prefer—printed, embossed, engraved or lithographed—it will not only look better, but will create a better impression if you specify

Old Hampshire Bond
"Look for the Water Mark"

¶ Your printer knows. Ask him politely but firmly to use it.

FORGED A CERTIFICATE OF THE UNION PACIFIC

Voucher for 50 Shares Offered to a Michigan Bank.

EXCHANGE SENDS WARNING

Officials Fear Another Big Swindle, but the Work Is Clumsy and Apparently by a Novice.

A stock forgery that may develop into a swindle of greater proportions than the Norfolk and Western stock counterfeiting case last Winter was made known in the financial district yesterday. An official announcement was sent out over the Stock Exchange ticker stating that "Certificate No. 9,658, for fifty shares of Union Pacific common stock, dated Sept. 14, 1905, in the name of Marvin J. Hannahs, purporting to be signed by E. H. Harriman and Alexander Millar, without official titles, and bearing what purports to be the seal of said company, is a forgery. It is not known that there are any other forged certificates."

This meagre statement was somewhat amplified by Mr. Millar, who is Secretary of the company, yesterday afternoon. As the forged paper was not found, there is still some doubt whether it was made on a genuine blank stolen from the railroad or struck from a counterfeit plate. Until this is definitely learned, it will not be known whether there is an organized gang at work, as was the case in the Norfolk & Western swindle, or whether there is only one forged certificate afloat.

Mr. Millar said that the company had first heard of the forged paper about ten days ago when an inquiry was received from a Michigan bank asking whether Marvin J. Hannahs was the holder of record of Certificate No. 9,658 of Union Pacific common stock. The transfer clerks in the company's offices could find no record of such a stockholder and the bank was so informed.

The Michigan bank officials then sent to the company a description of the certificate, from which it was seen at once that the certificate was a forgery and perhaps a counterfeit. This news was wired to the bank with instructions to hold the paper and the man who had presented it. The railroad officials learned that the bank had already given up the certificate and allowed the person who presented it to get away. All that is known at the New York office of the Union Pacific about the forgery and attempted swindle comes from the Michigan bank.

Secretary Millar refused to divulge the name of the bank at which the paper had been presented, and, so far as is now known, no other forged paper has been found. The story that Secretary Millar gets from the Michigan bankers is that the certificate was presented as collateral for a loan by a man who described himself as the Marvin J. Hannahs in whose name the stock stood. The amount demanded on it was large.

A genuine fifty-share certificate at yesterday's market price would be worth about $7,400. The bank officials, for some reason not made clear to Mr. Millar, grew suspicious of the genuineness of the paper. They took the precaution of holding the loan in abeyance until they could have the paper checked off on the transfer books of the company. Why they allowed "Marvin J. Hannahs" to take back the forged paper and escape Mr. Millar was not able to explain.

The description of the certificate which Mr. Millar received from the bankers, while it does not show positively whether or not the certificate is a counterfeit as well as a forgery, gives evidence of gross carelessness on the part of the forgers. The most striking difference between the description and a genuine certificate is the fact that the forgery bears the name of E. H. Harriman. Mr. Harriman, Mr. Millar explained, never signs stock certificates, and he himself, whose name also appears, has not signed one in about ten years.

Another glaring discrepancy that would appear at once to any one familiar with Union Pacific stock is the presence of the seal accompanied by the name of the road on the paper. The seal is never affixed to stock certificates, Mr. Millar said. From these facts Mr. Millar assumed that the forgery was a poor one and not likely to be the work of an organized gang.

A man familiar with the engraving and printing of stocks and bonds said yesterday that it was hardly likely that if the certificate was a counterfeit such a bungle would have been made in the matter of the seal and the signatures. In that case, he said, the counterfeiters, having an original certificate to work from, would at least have the main features of the work correct, and would not be likely to make additions to the correct form of the paper. On the other hand, if a blank certificate had been stolen and filled out by the thief, he might easily, in ignorance of the real form, have signed the names of the President and Secretary of the company and added the seal.

In the Norfolk & Western stock swindle, C. Augustus Seton and his gang had a counterfeit plate engraved by a bankrupt company. The form of the genuine certificates was followed exactly and the signatures were clever forgeries. The swindle was detected only because of the failure of the bankrupt company to copy the genuine certificate exactly in the fine detail of the engraving. A number of years ago the Union Pacific lost many thousand dollars through the forgery of bonds, which were then more simply printed and more easily counterfeited than the issues of to-day.

LADY CURZON BURIED.

Wreaths Sent by King and Queen and President Roosevelt.

LONDON, July 23.—The body of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, who died July 18, was buried to-day in the family vault in the quiet village churchyard of Kedleston, in the presence of only the immediate relatives. Bishop Weldon, who was Bishop of Calcutta while the Curzons were in India, officiated.

Among the masses of flowers were wreaths from President Roosevelt, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people. Simultaneously a memorial service was held at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, which was numerously attended. The King, Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Gen. Kitchener were all represented, and many of the Cabinet members and former Cabinet members, Ambassador Reid, Mrs. Reid, Ambassador Henry White, and the other Ambassadors and Ministers in London were present, as well as many members of the American colony and American visitor.

Americans Decorated by France.

PARIS, July 23. The Foreign Office announces that the Order of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed on the following Americans: Officers, Henry Cachard, former President of the American Chamber of Commerce; Walter Gay, the artist, who resides in Paris, and James Deering of Chicago. Chevaliers—Dr. Ernest Laplace of Philadelphia and Walter Berry, Attorney of the United States Supreme Court, Washington.

No argument is needed when

Grape-Nuts

FOOD is served for Breakfast.

MANY FOODS ADULTERATED.

Indian Health Board Found 389 Out of 889 Articles Impure.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—The May bulletin of the State Board of Health, showing adulteration of foods and drugs, is being mailed to county health officers throughout the State, and to dealers who are selling products which have been found by the State chemist to be impure.

Following is the list of baking powders condemned by the board as containing phosphate powder or alum phosphate powder and all pronounced as "low grade" or "very low grade:"

BRAND AND MANUFACTURER.

Clabber—Hulman Coffee Co., Terre Haute.
Yukon—Reid, Henderson & Co., Chicago.
Purity—Sheridan & Co., Pittsburg.
Cameo—Cameo Baking Powder Co., Chicago.
Empress—Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis.
New York Stores Phosphate—Pettis Dry Goods Co., Indianapolis.
Whipped Cream—George J. Hammel, Indianapolis.
Pure Cream Tartar—M. J. Stewart, Indianapolis.
Imperial—Criterion Mfg. Co., Indianapolis.
Clabber—Pullman Coffee Co., Terre Haute.
Queen Flake—Northrop, Robertson & Currier, Lansing, Mich.
Bon Bon—J. C. Grant Chemical Co., St. Louis.
Egg—Egg Baking Powder Company, New York.
Kenton—Kenton Baking Powder Co., Cincinnati.
Bon Bon—J. C. Grant Chemical Co., East St. Louis.
M. O'C.—M. O'Connor & Co., Indianapolis.
Calumet—Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago.
Jersey—Dayton Spice Mills, Dayton, Ohio.
Lyon—Wabash Baking Powder Co., Wabash.
Bayers' Delight—Grocers' Supply Co., Indianapolis.
Reliable—Eddy & Eddy, St. Louis.
Olympia—Canby, Ach & Canby Co., Dayton.
Purit—Sheridan & Co., Pittsburg.
Elk—Rethwisch & May, Columbus.

Chemical analyses showed that each of the following meat products was preserved with borax and was therefore illegal murder under the pure food law:

ARTICLE AND MANUFACTURER.

Vienna Sausage (Red Star)—Cicero Canning Company, Chicago.
Distilled Deviled Ham—Underwood Company, Boston.
Potted Turkey, (Columbia)—Mullen Blackledge Company.
Dried Beef, (Wedding Ring)—Bloomington, Ill.
Chicken Tamale—Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.
Codfish, (Shredded)—J. N. Bearsley Sons, New York City.
Frankfurter Bratwurst—Gabriel Trat Company, Frankfurt-on-Main.

The board found that each of these samples of sweet corn contained saccharine, which is a preservative and illegal:

BRAND, MANUFACTURER OR WHOLESALER.

Winore Kerneled—Winore Can Co., Dayton, Ohio.
Premier—Francis Leggett & Co., New York.
Wishbone—J. F. Humphreys Company, Bloomington, Ill.
Holly—Walsh, Boyle & Co., Chicago.
King—Grafton Johnson, Greenwood, Ind.

INVADED A DEATH CHAMBER.

Father Tried to Throw His Daughter's Body from a Window.

Charles Anderson, a laborer of 66 East 133d Street, went to the home of his wife and three children, from whom he is separated, at 1,952 Park Avenue, Sunday afternoon. Entering the parlor, where the dead body of his eighteen-year-old daughter Amelia lay in a coffin preparatory to her funeral, Anderson seized the body and tried to throw it out of the window into the street. Three men in the house held him until Policeman Burbridge of the West 126th Street Station arrested him.

Before Magistrate Moss in the Harlem Court Anderson's daughter Lillian said that her sister had died at St. Luke's Hospital on Saturday night. Her father, crazed from drink, ran into the house, she said, and drove his wife and children away with an uplifted chair. Their screams brought the men in the house to their aid. The men entered the parlor just as the father was about to drop his daughter's body from the window.

"You are an inhuman monster," said Magistrate Moss to Anderson when the latter was arraigned. "My only regret is that there is no adequate punishment for your crime. What punishment should I give you?"

"A life sentence, your Honor," said Anderson.

"I wish I could," the Magistrate replied. Anderson was held in $500 bail to keep the peace for six months, and not being able to furnish bail was committed to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island to serve his term.

22 KILLED IN COLLISION.

Railroad Operator Blamed for Wreck on Seaboard Air Line.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 23.—In the wreck on the Seaboard Air Line Railway last evening, between Hamlet and Rockingham, N. C., twenty-two persons were killed and twenty-four injured. A local passenger train and a freight train met head on. The accident is said to have been due by the failure of the operator at Rockingham to hold the passenger train.

Eight white persons and forty-one negroes were killed. The crews of both trains were either killed or injured. The two engines met with such force that they were both demolished. The baggage car and the second-class coach on the passenger train were also smashed, and some of the freight cars were crushed.

The officers of the company are still investigating. They say that the operator at Rockingham is an experienced man, and has been in the employ of the company for several years.

MRS. McVETTIE AND KING FREE

No Proof That They Took Mrs. Halsey Corwin's Jewels.

Mrs. Elizabeth McVettie and Albert M. King, the bookmaker, who had been held in connection with the jewels which Mrs. Halsey Corwin says were stolen from her and which she valued at $50,000, were discharged in the Tombs Court yesterday. The evidence against them was insufficient. Supt. Dougherty of the Pinkertons said he had no further proof of the guilt of the prisoners, but asked that they be placed under bail as witnesses, as he expected to make an arrest soon. This Magistrate Mayo refused to do.

Mrs. McVettie at once disappeared in an automobile with a party of friends. She snubbed Mrs. Corwin as she went out of the room.

A scene that touched many of the onlookers occurred in the court room when William H. McFadden, a railroad conductor, caught sight of Mrs. McVettie, who is his daughter. The pair embraced affectionately and both wept for some moments.

King had a good deal to say when he got outside. To the reporters he gave dark hints of a terrible scandal that he says he is soon to spring on the public. He knew nothing that would reveal the whereabouts of Mrs. Corwin's jewels, however, he said. The Pinkertons think if they could find a young man known as "Baby" James they might get a clue.

TRIES TO SWIM TO CONEY.

After Dodging Many Vessels, Brady Is Found Exhausted in the Bay.

John Brady of 21 Water Street was picked up yesterday afternoon by the cutter Manhattan of the Revenue Service, in an exhausted condition, in midstream half way between the Battery and Governors Island. Thinking that the man might be a deserter or an escaped prisoner, he was taken to Governors Island, where it was found that he was neither. So he was sent back to this city.

According to Brady, he started with six other young men on a wager to swim to Coney Island. The others grew frightened and turned back. Brady thought that he might have made the journey, if he had not become exhausted while dodging the many craft in the bay. He said that he had been in the water for an hour and a half.

POLICE CONSPIRACY, SAYS SCHMITTBERGER

Inspector to be Tried, Following Raids Over His Head.

SAYS PLAN IS TO "DO" HIM

His Attorney Savagely Attacks Bingham and Hints at Persecution of McAdoo's Friends.

It was announced at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon that charges had been preferred against Inspector Max Schmittberger, who was transferred from the Tenderloin on July 2 to Staten Island. The charges allege neglect of duty in connection with several places that were raided over his head as gambling houses and poolrooms. The Inspector's attorney said they were the outcome of a conspiracy of his enemies.

The Inspector was called up from Stapleton, S. I., his present headquarters, to hear the charges. He acknowledged that he was to be tried on three charges next Thursday at 10 o'clock. The charges cover four typewritten pages, but the Inspector says they are "technical" and he feels confident that he will beat them. His attorney, in a statement issued last night, attacked the Bingham régime. Commissioner Bingham refused to discuss the charges.

There was much speculation as to whether charges would be preferred also against Capt. William H. Hodgins on the same grounds upon which complaint was made against his Inspector. He was Captain of the Tenderloin precinct on June 29, when the raids responsible for Schmittberger's trial were made. The raids were all in his precinct, although he was away at the time.

Three days after the "furniture van" raids both Hodgins and Schmittberger were transferred, the former going to City Island, exchanging places with Steve O'Brien. Up to the time he was sent out of the Tenderloin Hodgins had gloried in a fine record.

Those who are acquainted with the methods of Commissioner Bingham do not think it follows necessarily that charges will be made against Hodgins.

The "furniture van" raids, which were admittedly the cause for the transfer of Schmittberger and Hodgins, and for the charges against the Inspector, were made on the afternoon of June 29. Besides catching several handbook men, the "furniture van" squad raided four places as alleged gambling houses and poolrooms.

It was said after the raids that there was a scheme on foot to "do" Schmittberger. His supporters said that the men who led the "furniture van" campaign were his enemies, one of them having been fined heavily because of charges by the Inspector for neglect of duty.

Inspector Schmittberger wasn't feeling jubilant over the coming trial last night, although he expected to beat the charges. He thought it was impolitic to tell what he thought of them, but his attorney, George A. Voss of 149 Broadway, asserted without reservation that the charges were the outcome of a conspiracy of the Inspector's enemies to get him out of the way, an outcome, he went on, which the Inspector had expected and had prepared to meet. He gave out the following statement last night:

"Inspector Schmittberger is charged with making false reports in vouching for the accuracy of reports made by Capt. Hodgins, while both were in command in the 'Tenderloin,' regarding three houses in West Fifteenth Street, West Thirty-sixth Street, and West Forty-first Street.

"The charges are technical in nature, and I don't believe they would ever have been made but for the fact that there is a job on to do him by his enemies.

"It seems as if the present administration has no use for any officer who honestly performs his duties, or who was in any way friendly with the former Commissioner.

"Curiously enough, no charges have been made against Capt. Hodgins. It seems to me, speaking as the Inspector's attorney, as if there is a conspiracy on foot against him.

"We have been watching for these charges, and expected them, and were prepared for them. We are prepared to face them when the Inspector goes before the Commissioner, which will be on Thursday, July 26."

SHIFTING HEADQUARTERS MEN

Bingham Says He Believes in Changing Around Subordinates.

Police Commissioner Bingham said yesterday morning that he intends to gradually remove from Police Headquarters every man among the subordinates who was there when he took office. Some of the men who have become fixtures in the building, he continued, would be sent out to do street duty. He believes in the practice of changing the men around, he said. Following this announcement five men who have been on duty at Headquarters were sent to stations. One or two of the policemen transferred had been at Headquarters for many years.

LEAKING GAS KILLS TWO.

Quarter-in-Slot Meter Works with Deadly Effect.

Two deaths for a quarter is the grim record of a slot meter in the flat of Mrs. Catherine O'Rourke at 214 East 120th Street. The victims were Mrs. Jane Shields, 52 years old, a nurse employed on Randall's Island, and Hermann Gerken, 28 years old, a clerk. Both were boarders in the flat.

A week ago Sunday night the meter in the O'Rourke flat ran out after the majority of the household had gone to bed. In the early hours of the morning somebody put another quarter in the meter and the gas began to flow through the jet in the room where Gerken slept. He had left the gas burning when he went to sleep.

Several hours later Mrs. O'Rourke awoke to find the flat filled with gas and traced it to Gerken's room. He was found unconscious and was removed to Harlem Hospital, where he died several hours later. Mrs. Shields, who occupied an adjoining room, was also overcome by the gas, but on being revived refused to go to the hospital.

On Friday last she grew rapidly worse and, lapsing into unconsciousness, was removed to Harlem Hospital, where she died yesterday afternoon from the effects of gas poisoning.

REBUTTAL IN HARTJE CASE.

Letters to Coachman Are Admitted After a Hard Fight.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Testimony in rebuttal was begun in the Hartje divorce case to-day.

Letters said to have been written by Helen Scott to Tom Madine, the coachman corespondent, were brought forward as an issue. Fragments of the letters were declared by Attorney Edward Hartje, brother of the libellant, to have been taken from the sweepings in Madine's room in the Hartje stable. The letters purport to show that Miss Scott gave "Tom" memoranda concerning his testimony at the trial.

The letters were admitted only after a hard fight, but the Court said they would have little weight.

Expert Percifford Fraser testified that the writer of those letters was Helen Scott. He also testified that the writer of the "dear Susie" letters was Mrs. Hartje.

MEN who are too busy to study up details of fashion, and yet who appreciate the difference between what is correctly stylish and what is ordinary, can safely trust themselves in our hands.

Anything in hats, gloves, and canes bought in our store can be worn with the mental satisfaction that comes from the consciousness of being dressed in good taste and refined style.

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
Fulton and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

ROOSEVELT PRAISES SHAW.

Pleased by Bids for Bonds—Banks to Get Deposits.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary Shaw has received the following letter of congratulation from the President at Oyster Bay upon the success of the recent sale of Panama bonds;

"My Dear Secretary:

"I congratulate you heartily on what you have accomplished with the Panama bonds. It is an excellent price for them, and the country is fortunate in your success.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Unsuccessful National bank bidders for the bonds at $103.50 and upward to-day were designated as Government depositaries. All Government, Philippine, and Hawaiian bonds will be accepted as security for these deposits, but no other securities. The banks which will receive more than $100,000, as shown in the list given out by Secretary Shaw to-day, are:

Merchants', Philadelphia	$2,500,000
Merchants', Baltimore	300,000
Columbia, Buffalo, N. Y.	100,000
First, Cheyenne, Wyo.	100,000
First, Hopkinsville, Ky.	500,000
Kristone, Pittsburg	100,000
Palmetto, Columbia, S. C.	150,000
Hamilton, Chicago	200,000
National Commercial, Chicago	100,000
Fort Dearborn, Chicago	100,000
Drovers', Chicago	100,000
National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk Va.	200,000
Second of Washington	500,000
National Commercial, Albany	100,000
Merchants', Providence	250,000
United, Providence	150,000
Merchants', New Bedford, Mass.	100,000
North Adams, North Adams, Mass.	100,000
Eliot, Boston	100,000
Chapman, Portland, Me.	100,000
First, Baltimore	200,000
Merchants' National, New York City	200,000
Washington, Pittsburg	100,000
Mechanics, Providence	100,000
Marine, Buffalo	300,000
Hanover and Associates, New York City	1,400,000
First, Oakland, Cal.	100,000
People's, Scranton, Penn.	100,000
Central, Buffalo	100,000
San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas	100,000
American Exchange, New York City	200,000
Citizens, Baltimore	100,000
Corn Exchange, Philadelphia	100,000
First, Hamilton, Ohio	100,000
Fifth, Cincinnati	100,000
Danville, Danville, Ill.	200,000

The total amount of the bids for the bonds is ascertained to have been about $145,000,000, or over fourteen times the amount to be sold.

BURNED LAUNCH MYSTERY.

Man Reported Drowned May Have Been Killed Otherwise.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 23.—The body of William Hayes of Burnside was found floating in the Connecticut River late to-day. He was reported to have been drowned Saturday night, during the burning of the launch Kittie M., on which he and a number of companions were making a trip to Saybrook.

The body was brought to this city late to-night by order of the Medical Examiner and taken to the rooms of a local undertaker. Medical Examiner Calef will perform an autopsy on the body to-morrow morning.

The right eye of Hayes appears to have been punctured and the eye driven back into the socket. At the corner of the eye is a wound which might have been made by some sharp instrument.

The nose is also bruised. Dr. Calef does not think that the wounds are such as would have been caused by the propeller of the boat.

The body was found about eight miles above the point where it was said the boat was burned.

UNCLE LEFT HIM $2,000,000.

Saloon Keeper Gave Away His Little Properties and Departed.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Tenn., July 23.—J. R. Miller, a Bristol saloonkeeper, has fallen heir to $2,000,000 by the will of his uncle in Wyoming. Miller left here yesterday to take charge of the estate. Before leaving he made his partner, W. O. Trenor, a present of his half interest in their saloon here, worth $1,000, and gave away other valuable property to his friends.

Miller's uncle left Bristol eighteen years ago for Wyoming with his ticket and $9 in his pocket. He went to that State and became interested with Senator Clark in the copper mining business and became immensely wealthy.

A telegram received by others in Bristol corroborates Miller's report.

Ohio Commission Visits Sea Breeze.

The Ohio State Commission on Tuberculosis, consisting of Dr. C. O. Probst, W. D. Guilbert, State Auditor; Wade H. Ellis, Attorney General, and Frank L. Packard, architect, who are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, yesterday visited Sea Breeze, Coney Island, to inspect the salt-air treatment of children suffering from bone and gland tuberculosis there. A commission from Indiana visited the institution a few days ago.

$76,019 Tax on Field's Estate.

The inheritance tax upon the property left by the late Marshall Field in this State, which amounted, according to the appraisal filed some days ago in the Surrogates' office to $7,501,00[illegible], was yesterday fixed by Surrogate Thomas at $76,019.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Capt. R. B. Powers, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio.

The board at Fort Assiniboine, Mon., appointed for the examination of officers for promotion, is dissolved.

Capt. R. F. Walton, Sixth Infantry, is detailed for duty with the militia of Tennessee during the term of its encampment at Chickamauga Park, Ga., Aug. 11-27.

Second Lieut. B. Taylor, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Wakefield, Mass., and report to the commanding officer, Eighty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, for duty during the tournament of the New England Rifle Association to be held at that place from July 23 to 28.

The Navy.

Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt to the Franklin, Norfolk.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Brooklyn, at Boston; Marblehead, at Acajutla; Marietta, at Monte Christi; Stringham, at Norfolk; Choctaw, at Washington; Don Juan de Austria, at Samana; Columbia, at Boston; Dubuque, at Sanchez; Mayflower, at Macoris; Galveston, at Tongku; Wolverine, at Alpena.

Sailed—Baltimore, from Melbourne for Sydney; Maryland, from Boston for New York; Rhode Island, from Newport News for Gardiner's Bay; De Long, from Norfolk for Solomons; West Virginia, from Tompkinsville for Gardiner's Bay; Paul Jones, from San Francisco for Santa Barbara; Paducah, from Macoris for Sanchez; Charleston, from Pernambuco for Bahia; Florida, from New London for Newport; Abaranda, from Lambert Point for Narragansett Bay.

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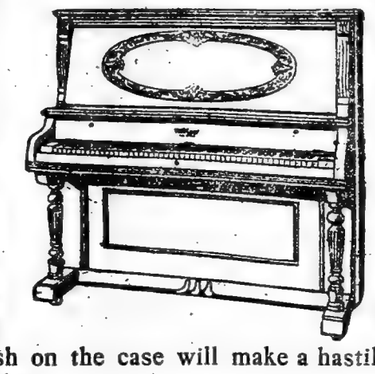

No Charge for "Time Payments" No Interest No "Extras"

Free Delivery; a Revolving Stool to match piano; a Protection Cover, and a Year's Tuning.

No amount of varnish on the case will make a hastily and cheaply constructed piano *sound* like a good piano.

The merit of the WOLFNER is not confined to its handsome case. No musician can fail to be impressed with its rich, sweet, singing TONE and its perfect scale. It is these, above all else, that distinguish a satisfactory piano.

The WOLFNER'S tone is not only good when you buy the piano, but it *stays* good. Nothing but the very best and most conscientious workmanship can produce a tone that *lasts*. With ordinary care your descendants of the next generation will find the Wolfner as pure and ringing in tone as you find it to-day.

We ask no money down. We will deliver a Wolfner free to any address on your simple promise to pay ONE DOLLAR A WEEK.

The Wolfner is only one of the famous pianos we handle. Among the others are

The Boardman & Gray *The J. T. Brooks*
The Erard *The McPhail* *The Kirchhoff* *The Caldwell*
The Wonderful "Simplex" Piano-Player
The "Simplex" and Boardman & Gray Player-Pianos

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Great Pacific Northwest

SIXTY DOLLARS (from Chicago $75) for the round trip from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Portland, Tacoma and Seattle, with YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK via Gardiner Gateway *en route*. Visit Scenic Alaska from Puget Sound. No more delightful summer trip.

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W. F. MERSHON, G. A. P. D.,
319 Broadway, New York.

LINER RAMS A SCHOONER.

Vaderland Cuts a Fishing Boat In Two, Then Takes Up the Crew.

The Red Star liner Vaderland brought in a story of collision and rescue off the Georgian Banks on her arrival yesterday. The steamer was plowing her way through the fog when she struck and cut in two the 43-ton schooner John A. Allen. The Allen was on a trip for sword fish and hailed from Portland, Me. Her two parts sank instantly, carrying with them the belongings of Capt. John P. Toothaker and his crew of six. Hearing the steamer's fog horns, the men had just time to man twe dories. They followed the liner, rowing as hard as they could in the white water churned up by the steamer and tooting the fog horns in their dories, and were picked up by boats lowered by the Vaderland.

On the steamer they were supplied with dry clothing. The passengers took up a collection for the men and raised $160. They were sent to their homes in Portland last night, as one of them put it, "Glad that we are alive, although we have lost all our belongings."

Capt. R. C. Ehoff of the Vaderland, his officers, and the wireless telegraph messenger aboard denied that the collier Lebanon had tried to communicate with them by wireless while out searching for a derelict—a neglect which was reported by the officers of the Lebanon to Washington.

Dog Show for Asbury Park.

The first annual dog show of the Asbury Park Kennel Club will be held in the Beach Auditorium Aug. 22 and 23. The premium list is an extensive one and unusually good prizes are offered. Several of the best judges in the country have been secured for the show, and indications point to a successful exhibition. Entries will close Wednesday, Aug. 1, with Arthur F. Cottrell, Secretary, Asbury Park, N. J.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only. For sale by all reliable druggists.

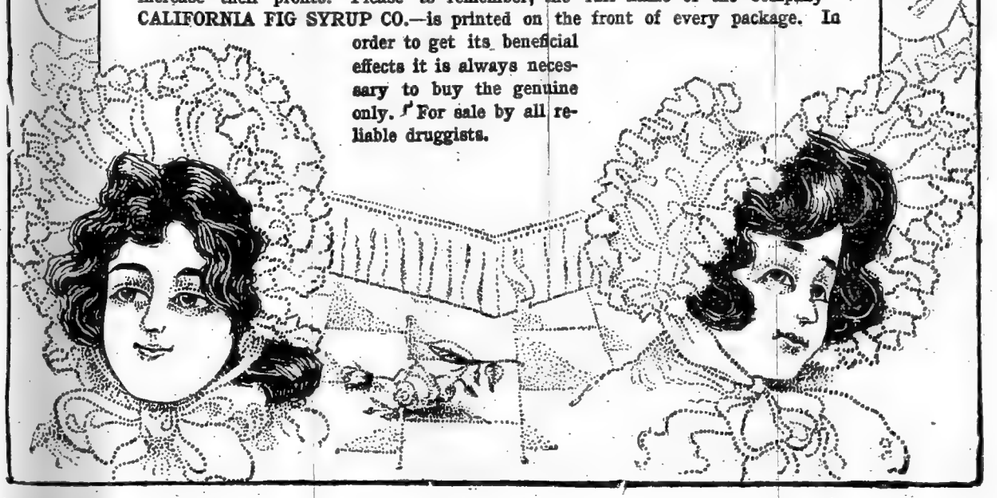

AMERICANS' FINE PLAY WINS FROM DETROIT

Too Strong at the Bat for Michigan Team.

GIANTS ARE EASILY BEATEN

They Score Only One Run to Seven for Pittsburg—Brooklyn Defeats Chicago Again.

The Greater New Yorks' victory over Detroit yesterday gives them a clear title to second place, Cleveland having been beaten by Boston. The champion Athletics met with one reverse in their double-header with Chicago, being shut out in the first game, and accorded the same treatment to their opponents in the second. In the National League the champion New Yorks received their second straight defeat at the hands of Pittsburg, and Chicago, for the second time out of three games played, was worsted by the Brooklyn team. Donovan's men gained their victory by batting Overall unusually hard.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Detroit, 2.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 3; Cleveland 1.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 7; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	5	4	9	7	10	10	51	.614
New York	8	—	4	7	5	8	7	10	49	.598
Cleveland	8	7	—	6	3	7	6	8	48	.585
Chicago	4	4	8	—	6	7	8	9	46	.541
Detroit	2	4	9	4	—	7	8	8	44	.530
St. Louis	3	4	7	4	4	—	6	10	42	.506
Washton	4	5	4	4	1	3	—	10	31	.378
Boston	2	3	2	3	2	1	5	—	21	.250
Games lost	32	33	34	39	39	51	51	63		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	6	8	11	7	10	9	61	.603
Pittsburg	5	—	6	7	10	6	11	9	54	.643
New York	5	5	—	12	8	5	9	8	52	.623
Philadelphia	1	5	4	—	10	6	11	12	48	.488
Cincinnati	4	5	4	6	—	8	7	6	40	.435
Brooklyn	4	4	4	4	2	—	8	8	34	.400
St. Louis	5	4	2	5	8	4	—	6	34	.378
Boston	3	—	5	4	4	8	5	—	29	.337
Games lost	27	30	31	46	48	51	56	57		

AMERICANS BAT AND WIN.

Clever Pitching by Hogg Also Aids in Detroit's Defeat by 4 to 2.

Despair was pictured in the faces of the "rooters" at American League Park yesterday, when the Detroits began the game with the Greater New Yorks by batting Hogg's delivery for five consecutive safe hits and scoring two runs, but when Hogg settled down and held the visiting batsmen under subjection, while the New Yorks were indulging in hard and effective batting, despair was turned into joyousness. Hogg's reversal of form after the damaging first inning was surprising. He struck out eight men, and only three batted him effectively in the remaining eight innings, but the hits were too scattering to be serviceable. Not a run was scored by Detroit after the first inning, and the manner in which Killian began business with his usually good left hand was not very encouraging to the local players. In the third inning, however, they mastered his delivery to the extent of two runs, and at the finish led by 4 runs to 2.

Only one error was charged against the eighteen players during the game, and that was committed by Chase in the sixth inning, when he allowed the rather harmless ball of Jack Warner's to pass him. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	3	7	0				Conroy, ss	1	2	2	4		0	
Sch'fer, 2b	1	2	0	2				Keeler, rf	1	3	2	0		0	
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	1	0				Chase, 1b	0	1	8	1		1	
M'Intire, lf	0	1	3	0				Will'ms, 2b	1	1	1	2		0	
C'ghlin, 3b	0	2	1	4				Mor'ty, 3b	0	1	2	1		0	
Lind's'y, 1b	0	0	7	0				Del'h'ty, lf	0	1	2	1		0	
O'Leary, ss	0	0	3	0				Hf'man, cf	0	0	1	1		0	
Warner, c	0	0	2	0				M'Guire, c	0	0	8	0		0	
Killian, p	0	0	0	3				Hogg, p	1	2	0	4		0	
Total	2	9	24	9				Total	4	11	27	13		1	

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Bases on errors—Detroit, 1. First base on balls—Off Hogg, 6; off Killian, 3. Struck out—By Hogg, 8; by Killian, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Detroit, 10. Two-base hits—Williams. Delehanty. Sacrifice hit—Moriarty. Stolen base—Jones. Double plays—Delehanty and Williams; Hogg, Conroy, and Chase. Wild pitch—Hogg. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	0	0	0			Hartsel, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0			Armb'r'r, cf	0	2	1	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	0	1	0	1	0			H. Davis, 1b	0	0	7	1	0		
G Davis, ss	0	0	2	5	0			Seybold, rf	0	1	1	2	0		
Donohue, 1b	0	0	6	2	0			Murphy, 2b	0	2	3	2	0		
Dgh'ty, lf	2	2	2	0	0			Cross, ss	0	0	0	2	0		
Sullivan, c	1	2	4	2	0			Knight, 3b	0	0	2	1	0		
Tan'hill, 3b	0	1	3	1	1			Oldring, 3b	0	1	2	4	0		
Owen, p	0	0	2	2	0			Bowers, c	0	0	3	3	0		
								Coombs, p	0	0	0	5	0		
Total	4	7	27	13	1			Total	0	7	27	20	0		

Chicago	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Armbruster, Isbell. Two-base hits—Isbell, Dougherty, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Sullivan, (2.) Double plays—Coombs and Knight; G. Davis, Isbell, and Donohue. Struck out—By Coombs, 1; by Owen, 4. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 4; off Owen, 1. Passed ball—Bowers. Hit by pitcher—Isbell. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	2	1	0			Hartsel, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Jones, cf	0	0	3	1	0			Armb'r'r, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	0	0	2	2	0			H. Davis, 1b	0	1	10	0	0		
G Davis, ss	0	0	1	2	0			Seybold, rf	1	3	0	0	0		
Donohue, 1b	0	1	8	0	0			Murphy, 2b	0	2	5	3	0		
Dgh'ty, lf	0	2	0	1	0			Schreck, c	1	2	2	2	0		
Sullivan, c	0	0	8	0	0			Cross, ss	1	0	3	4	0		
Tan'hill, 3b	0	1	1	1	1			Oldring, 3b	1	0	1	1	0		
Altrock, p	0	0	1	2	2			Dygert, p	0	0	0	4	0		
								Bender, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	0	6	24	10	3			†Lord	0	1	0	0	0		
								Total	5	11	*26	15	0		

*Donohue out, hit by batted ball. †Batted for Dygert in seventh inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Two-base hits—Armbruster. Sacrifice hit—Armbruster. Struck out—By Dygert, 1; by Bender, 1; by Altrock, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dygert, 3; off Altrock, 1. Hits—Off Dygert, 5 in 7 innings; off Bender, 1 in 2 innings. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	0	5	0	0			Flick, rf, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Parent, ss	0	0	0	3	0			Elkson, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Stahl, cf	1	2	2	0	0			Turner, ss	1	2	3	7	0		
Ferris, 2b	0	1	3	3	0			Lajoie, 2b	0	2	2	3	0		
Hoey, lf	1	2	1	0	0			Rossman, 1b	0	1	11	0	1		
Freeman, 1b	1	1	9	1	0			C'g't'n, lf, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Morgan, 3b	0	1	1	2	0			Barbeau, 3b	0	1	2	2	0		
Arm'str, c	0	0	4	1	0			Kitt'dge, c	0	0	4	0	0		
Dineen, p	0	0	2	2	0			Tinsley, p	0	0	0	4	1		
Total	3	7	27	12	0			Total	1	6	24	16	2		

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Freeman, Stahl. Sacrifice hits—Freeman, Morgan. Stolen bases—Rossman. Double plays—Lajoie, Turner, and Rossman; Barbeau and Rossman; Dineen and Freeman. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 1; off Townsend, 2. Struck out—By Dineen, 4; by Townsend, 4. Passed ball—Armbruster. Wild pitch—Townsend. Time—One hour and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Connolly.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Altizer, ss	2	2	3	4	0			Niles, rf	0	0	5	0	0		
Stanley, rf	1	0	2	1	0			Jones, 1b	0	1	10	2	1		
Nill, cf	0	1	3	0	0			Stone, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Cross, 3b	0	1	1	3	0			Hemp'll, cf	1	1	0	0	0		
And'son, lf	1	1	1	1	0			Wallace, ss	1	2	5	2	0		
Sch'fly, 2b	0	1	6	0	0			O'Brien, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		
Stahl, 1b	0	1	18	1	0			Hart ll, 3b	0	3	1	2	1		
Heydon, c	0	0	6	3	0			O'Connor, c	0	0	11	2	0		
Falk'g, p	0	0	0	0	0			Powell, p	0	2	2	2	0		
Total	4	9	39	27	0			Total	2	10	*37	12	2		

*One out when winning run was scored.

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Three-base hit—Stanley. Sacrifice hits—Stanley, Jones, O'Brien. Stolen bases—Altizer, Cross, Schlafly, (2.) Stahl, Hemphill. Double play—Falkenberg, Schlafly, and Stahl. Left on bases—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 10. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 7; off Powell, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Falkenberg, 2. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 6; by Powell, 10. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

GIANTS WERE OUTPLAYED.

Wiltse Batted Hard by Pittsburg, Who Won by Score of 7 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Pittsburg beat New York again to-day in a game that was rather one-sided, the score being 7 to 1, and by this victory the home team tightened its hold on second place a little more firmly. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	2	2	2	1	0			Bresna'n, c	0	0	1	3	0		
Beaum't, cf	1	2	4	0	0			Browne, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Clarke, lf	1	1	2	1	0			Shannon, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss	1	0	0	4	0			Seymour, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Nealon, 1b	0	1	12	1	0			McGann, 1b	0	0	17	0	0		
Ganley, rf	0	1	2	0	0			Devlin, 3b	1	1	1	6	1		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	1	0			Dahlen, ss	0	2	0	3	1		
Phelps, c	0	0	2	1	0			Gilbert, 2b	0	0	2	3	1		
Leifield, p	2	2	0	5	0			Wiltse, p	0	0	2	1	0		
Total	7	9	27	14	0			Total	1	7	24	21	3		

Pittsburg	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	—7
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Leach. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Beaumont, Clarke. Stolen bases—Clarke, Wagner. Double play—Clarke and Ritchey. First base on balls—Off Leifield, 2; off Wiltse, 1. Struck out—By Leifield, 2; by Wiltse, 1. Passed ball—Phelps. Wild pitches—Leifield, 1; Wiltse, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	2	1	0	0			Maloney, cf	1	2	2	0	0		
Sh'kard, lf	0	0	2	0	0			Casey, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		
Schulte, rf	1	3	0	0	0			Lumley, rf	0	2	3	4	0		
Chance, 1b	0	1	11	2	0			Jordan, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	1	1	0			Hummel, 2b	1	1	1	2	0		
Tinker, ss	0	0	1	5	0			M'Carthy, lf	1	2	1	0	0		
Evers, 2b	1	1	1	1	0			Lewis, ss	1	1	3	2	0		
Kling, c	0	1	9	3	1			Ritter, c	0	1	7	0	0		
Overall, p	0	0	1	3	0			M'Intire, p	0	1	0	1	0		
*Gessler	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	3	8	27	15	1			Total	4	13	27	6	0		

*Batted for Overall in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Evers, Kling, McCarthy. Three-base hits—Schulte, 2. Sacrifice hit—McCarthy. Stolen bases—Maloney, Lumley, (3,) Lewis. Struck out—By Overall, 9; by McIntyre, 7. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 1; off McIntyre, 1. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, cf	0	2	3	0	0			Erid'll, ss	0	1	3	4	0		
Bennett, 2b	0	0	3	1	0			Tenney, 1b	2	4	15	0	0		
Mertes, lf	1	2	2	0	0			Brain, 3b	0	1	0	3	0		
Grady, c	0	1	3	3	0			Bates, cf	2	3	2	0	0		
Beckley, 1b	0	0	2	0	0			Howard, lf	0	2	2	0	0		
J. M'Gl'n, rf	1	1	0	2	0			Dolan, rf	0	1	3	0	0		
Hostetter, 3b	0	0	2	4	0			O'Neill, c	1	0	1	0	1		
M'Bride, ss	0	1	2	3	0			Strobel, 2b	0	1	1	6	0		
Egan, p	0	0	2	3	0			Dorner, p	0	1	0	2	0		
Noonan, 1b	1	1	6	2	0										
Total	3	8	27	18	0			Total	5	14	27	15	1		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3
Boston	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Tenney, Strobel, McBride. Three-base hits—J. Marshall, Noonan. Sacrifice hits—Strobel, Brain. Stolen bases—Mertes, Tenney, Brain. Hit by ball—By Egan, 1. Wild pitch—Egan. Bases on balls—Off Egan, 4. Struck out—By Egan, 2; by Dorner, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

			R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	9	2
Toronto	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	—5	9	1

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	—5	5	2
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	8

AT BUFFALO.

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	6	2
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	7	1

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

Handzarra Beats Klamesha and Dolly Spanker.

The races at Brighton Beach yesterday resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Earl Rogers, 92, Pickett, 7-1, 5-2	4	1	1h
Delmore, 92, Goldstein, 8-1, 3-1	9	2	2h
Sonoma Belle, 99, Lenahan, 60-1, 20-1	12	3	3h
Lady Fillison, 99, Lauby, 4-1, 8-5	1	4	4
Varietes, 101, Gargan, 6-1, 2-1	5	5	5
Ocean Spray, 94, B. Williams, 5-1, 2-1	10	7	6
Ancestor, 99, Finnegan, 5-1, 2-1	3	6	7
Amberjack, 104, W. Burns, 60-1, 20-1	11	10	8
Evie Green, 91, Whiteley, 12-1, 5-1	13	11	9
Easy Street, 101, R. Lee, 20-1, 8-1	6	13	10
Del Carina, 99, Coane, 20-1, 8-1	7	12	11
Miss Gliff, 92, McGovern, 200-1, 60-1	2	8	12
Matin, 93, Beckman, 50-1, 15-1	8	9	13
Freckman, 101, Preston, 50-1, 15-1	14	14	14

Time—1:47 3-5. Start bad. Won ridden out; place same. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Sain-Sister to Uncle Bob. Owner, E. Schreiber. Trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; the full course, about two miles and a half.

	S.	2	M.	F.
Pure Pepper, 146, Mr. Page, 8-1, even	1	2	1½	
Oro, 148, Ray, 18-5, 6-5	3	1	2hd.	
Metamora, 132, Bemish, 50-1, 12-1	4	f	3	
Round Brook, 152, Terry, 9-5, 3-5	5	*		
Thistledale, 148, Gallagher, 4-1, 2-5	2	*		

*Fell.

Time—5:20 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. g., aged, by Pepper-Virgie. Owner, H. S. Page. Trainer, James Newman.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Handzarra, 114, J. Martin, 9-2, 6-5	2	1	1h
Far West, 108, H. Cochran, 20-1, 7-1	5	2	2½
Dolly Spanker, 120, Koerner, 6-1, 8-5	6	3	3h
Mamie Hodge, 116, L. Williams, 3-1, 9-10	1	4	4
Klamesha, 124, Sewell, 6-5, 1-2	4	5	5
Belle of Portland, 86, J. Bergen, 120-1, 30-1	3	6	6
Diamond Flush, 88, Brussel, 40-1, 10-1	7	7	7

Time—1:13. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. m., 4 years, by Handsel-Elzarra. F. P. Van Meter, owner and trainer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
*Tourenne, 107, Finn, 6-1, 8-5	3	½	1h
Monfort, 102, Koerner, 4-1, even	4	1	2d
J. C. Core, 104, Horner, 9-10, 1-8	1	3	3d
Judge Post, 102, J. Hennessy, 7-1, 2-1	5	4	4
Sally K., 94, Alexander, 8-1, 5-2	2	5	5

Time—1:07. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner Monfort, ch. c., two years, by Ornament-Eleanor. Owner, R. T. Wilson, Jr. Trainer, T. J. Healey.

*Disqualified for foul.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Flaxman, 106, Horner, 20-1, 5-1	3	1	1n
Corn Blossom, 112, Travers, 10-1, 2-1	5	4	2d
Ryan, 103, Sewell, even, 1-3	4	2	3½
Preen, 112, Koerner, 2-1, 3-5	2	5	4
The Clown, 114, Hagan, 8-1, 8-5	1	3	5

Time—1:40 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. h., 4 years, by Rough and Ready-Mistral II. Owner, J. A. Wernberg. Trainer, F. B. Van Meter.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies and geldings, maidens; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Belle of Iroquois, 110, Sewell, 8-5, 7-10	3	1	1½
Yorkist, 110, Myers, 7-2, 7-5	1	2	2d
Lady Vincent, 110, Hagan, 10-1, 4-1	12	5	3h
Suada, 110, Troxler, 10-1, 4-1	5	4	4
Vaquero, 110, McDaniel, 6-1, 2-1	6	3	5
Beaudere, 110, Koerner, 20-1, 8-1	10	6	6
Sea Salt, 110, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	8	7	7
Adelinette, 110, Horner, 50-1, 20-1	14	11	8
Anna Loretta Daly, 110, C. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	2	9	9
Waterspeed, 110, Brussel, 6-1, 2-1	4	6	10
Temerer, 110, McFadden, 50-1, 20-1	7	10	11
Hazeltine, 110, Notter, 40-1, 15-1	9	12	12
Valley Belle, 110, J. Harris, 50-1, 20-1	11	13	13
Preciosa II., 110, Fitzgerald, 100-1, 40-1	13	13	14

Time—1:08 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. f., two years, by Ben Strome-Passion Flower. Owner, Patchogue Stable. Trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Python	110	Eltopia	107
Oyama	110	Music Box	107
Ticker	110	Greeting	107
Clovercrest	110	Snow King	107
Chandos	110	Great	107
Waterbearer	107	Miss Ogden	105
Comedian	107	Goldie	105
Dr. Dix	107	Fatinitza	105
Stoic	107	La France	105
Firebrand	107	Blue Pigeon	105

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Arcite	115	Smiling Tom	105
Kentucky Beau	112	Dominator	105
Penvarris	112	Chas. G. Gates	105
Montgomery	110	Tony Bonero	105
Allerion	107	Treasure Seeker	105
Roswell	105	Pretty Michal	102
Vox Populi	105		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1905 or 1906, special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Caronel	115	King Henry	102
Bowling Bridge	115	Water Tank	102
Mistress of Rous.	110	Cressina	100
Lone Hand	102	Belle of Pequest	100

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes of $7,500, for three-year-olds, allowances; one mile and a quarter.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Kuroki	120	Albert F.	111
Belmere	120	Flimnap	111
Samson	116	Royal Scot	111

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Logistilla	120	Red Friar	108
Bobbie Kean	122	Geranium	107
Lotos Eater	114	Rubric	98
Maxtar	103	Sailor Boy	93

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Yowric	107	Sam Rice	102
Milcat	105	*Loring	100
Gallant Dan	102	Whig	99
San Dorsey	102	Somnus	99
Royal Breeze	102	Fish Hawk	98
Thistleseed	102	*Sweet Kitty	94
Clements	102		

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
*Belcast	107	*Woodwitch	99
*Al Powell	107	*L'Amour	97
Flowaway	103	*Rifleman	97
Mary Hall	102	*Umbrella	94
Halton	102	*Our Own	94
Tony Bonero	102	*Mintberia	94
Kestrel	99		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIS COUP WAS SUCCESSFUL.

Western Horsemen Win Heavily on Jerry Wernberg's Flaxman.

The most successful betting coup that has been accomplished this season went through yesterday at the Brighton Beach race track when Jerry Wernberg's Flaxman won the fifth race. Flaxman in the early betting was the last outsider in a heavy betting race, and odds as long as 60 to 1 were laid against him, small bets being placed steadily until 20 to 1 was the ruling price. Late in the betting there was a rush to back the horse at any price, and when the horses were on the track and going to the post 10 to 1 was taken as long as the bookmakers would lay it.

NEW CLUBHOUSE FOR N.Y.A.C.

Members Vote to Spend $125,000 on Building at Travers Island.

By an almost unanimous vote the members of the New York Athletic Club last night decided to build a clubhouse at Travers Island, at a cost of $125,000, to replace the one that was burned down. It is expected that the new clubhouse will be ready for occupancy by next Spring. The meeting to determine action on the proposed club

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:48|Sun sets...7:27|Moon sets...0:26

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:24	6:54	3:16	3:18
Governors Island	6:34	7:50	3:56	3:58
Hell Gate	12:27	11:43	5:32	5:20

Arrived—Monday, July 23.

SS Carpathia, Gibraltar, July 12.
SS Geestemunde, Shields, July 9.
SS Banes, Port Antonio, July 17.
SS Vaderland, Antwerp, July 14.
SS Venetia, Kingston, July 15.
SS Swanley, Hany, July 16.
SS Jamaica, Nipe Bay, July 7.
SS Alliance, Colon, July 16.
SS Antilla, Santiago, July 14.
SS Verona, Kingston, July 16.
SS Zulia, Curacao, July 16.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, July 20.
SS Mae, Newport News, July 21.
SS Potsdam, Rotterdam, July 14.
SS Arkansas, Copenhagen, July 5.
SS El Valle, Galveston, July 17.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Moltke, Naples	9:00 A.M.	
Bremen, Bremen	10:00 A.M.	
Arapahoe, Charleston	3:00 P.M.	
Monroe, Norfolk	5:00 P.M.	
Cherokee, Dominica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oruecia, Inagua	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cearense, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

La Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esparanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Mar, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
C. of Atlanta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

†Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ocean	Ymuiden	June 22
Minnehaha	London	July 14
Smoland	Rotterdam	July 14
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	July 17
Carmania	Liverpool	July 17
Oscar II	Christiania	July 17
Wimbleton	Cardiff	July 9
Cametense	Para	July 12

DUE TO-MORROW.

Pretoria	Hamburg	July 14
Baltic	Liverpool	July 18

DUE THURSDAY.

Brooklyn City	Swansea	July 12
Brilliant	Rotterdam	July 14
Algonquin	Charleston	July 19
City of Memphis	Savannah	July 23

Reported by Wireless.

SS Baltic, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Cape Race, Newfoundland, at 2 P. M. yesterday, when 150 miles southeast of that point. Due at her pier about 8 A. M. Thursday.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 9 P. M. yesterday, when 140 miles east on Nantucket. Due at her pier about 2:30 P. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Southampton, July 23.
SS Koenig Albert, at Genoa, July 21.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Plymouth, July 23.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, at Bremen, July 22.
SS Italia, at Leghorn, July 21.
SS Pavia, at St. Michael's, July 22.
SS Tagus, at St. Michael's, July 23.
SS Bulgaria, at Hamburg, July 22.
SS Montevideo, at Vlissingen, July 18.
SS Amerigo, at Antwerp, July 21.
SS Germania, at Marseilles, July 21.
SS Umbria, at Liverpool, July 22.
SS Merchant Prince, at River Plate, July 20.
SS Indramayo, at Manila, July 21.
SS Columbia, at Glasgow, July 22.
SS St. George, at Singapore, July 23.
SS Hanley, at Newport, July 23.

Sailed.

SS Prinz Adalbert, from Naples, July 21.
SS Graf Waldersee, from Boulogne, July 23.
SS Fried. der Grosse, from Cherbourg, July 23.
SS Koenigin Luise, from Gibraltar, July 23.
SS Sunniva, from Saetia, July 23.
SS Orinoco, from Kingston, July 21.
SS Afghan Prince, from Shields, July 21.
SS Elisa Marie, from Shields, July 21.
SS Narragansett, from Shields, July 22.
SS Noordam, from Boulogne, July 22.
SS Athalie, from Barcelona, July 16.
SS Prometheus, from Rotterdam, July 20.

Passed.

SS Zeeland, New York, for Antwerp, passed the Lizard.
SS Gallia, Marseilles, for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Luisiana, Naples, for New York, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BENDER-MARTIN COMPANY.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Bender-Martin Company, manufacturer of the advagraph and other mechanical devices at 101 Elm Street, fixing his bond at $2,000, on the application of Edward H. Buncker, a creditor for $11,000. The liabilities are $17,000 and assets $6,000.

MOTOR ENGINE COMPANY.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed William S. Bennet receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Motor Engine Company of 6 Wyman Street, fixing his bond at $2,000. The liabilities are $45,458 and assets estimated at $8,000 market value. Most of the assets are at the factory at Mariner's Harbor, S. I., the factory is on rented ground, the company is in arrears for rent, and it was feared the landlord might dispossess it.

FRANKLIN HALLET & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of Franklin Hallet & Co., importers at 52 and 54 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, was held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, and Benjamin Solomon was elected Trustee, with a bond of $1,500. None of the partners was present. Mr. Hallet resides in Liverpool and John D. James, the New York partner, it was stated, had gone on a long voyage, and was not expected back for two months.

CONSTRUCTIVE SHEET METAL WORKS.—Deputy Sheriff Cruise has received two executions against the Constructive Sheet Metal Works of 880 Eleventh Avenue, one for $353 in favor of C. Striffler & Co. and the other for $125 in favor of Eglerton Brothers & Co. When the sheriff went to the place to make a levy he was informed that they had sold out to another company a few weeks ago. The business was incorporated in December, 1903, with a capital of $20,000, and made chiefly cornices and skylights.

SOLOMON & GOLDSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris A. Solomon and Harry Goldstein, who compose the firm of Solomon & Goldstein, manufacturers of clothing at 27 and 29 West Fourth Street, by Charles L. Greenhall for these creditors: Hardt Vor Bernuth & Co., $500; Albert Robertson & Co., $900, and Louis Rubenstein & Co., $600. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Edward M. Thomas receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $7,000. Mr. GreenhaH said that the liabilities are $50,000 and assets $2,000.

SAMUEL LIPFELD.—Samuel Lipfeld, dealer in women's and children's furnishing goods at 611 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,872 and assets of $1,003, consisting of stock, $1,500; fixtures, $100, and cash in banks, $3. Among the creditors are Rudolph Eck, $2,853; Henry Horn, $656; H. Rehlenberg & Co., $466; Frankenthal Brothers, $308, and Brown, Durrell & Co., $353. He has been in business six years, and was also a traveling salesman. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Josiah T. Newcomb receiver of the assets on the application of Louis Lichtenberg, representing some of the creditors.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor.

BURKAN, Meyer—L. Ehrenberg	$512
BECHER, Herman—W. J. Anderson	135
BELKE, Charles and Philip Wolfe—N. Y. Tel. Co	26
DANAHER, John J.—M. S. Mudder	469
DAVIS, Wolford—A. Jansen	2,126
EAGLESON, Thomas J.—J. Seeman et al	112
SAME—J. D. Stout & Co	96
FALVEY, Frank A.—G. Flencke et al	223
FISHER, Erwin C.—L. F. Roberts & Sons	614
GROSSMAN, Jacob—C. M. Lorie et al	1,000
GOEBRING, Edward—M. Hallet, ex'x	261
HOWE, Charles F.—N. Y. Tel. Co	23
KOSTER, John—J. F. Harrington	119
LAWRENCE, Wm. B.—N. Jacobson	250
MACDONALD, Heber—J. Uttmann Lithographic Company	3,318
MORRIS, M.—Am. Wood Co. of N. Y., possession of property and costs	5,386
MANTONE, Peter—N. Y. Tel. Co	22
MANN, Isaac—Same	32
NACHEN, N.—J. H. Meyer et al	40
PENNELL, Fred M.—J. D. Tryon	133
PROSKEY, Alexander—F. W. Honnewell et al., trustees	34
REED, J. S.—Wilson Building and Embellishment Co	38
RANDOLPH, Sam F.—M. Donohue	119
STERN, John—H. Sperling	30
SANCHEZ, Carlos N.—H. T. Seiferi	65
STRAUSS, Harry N.—N. Y. Tel. Co	26
SIPTZ, Minnie—Same	70
STRIFF, Matthew, Jr., and Daniel E. Finn—Fidelity Loan Association	172
TOLPIN, Nathan—N. Y. Tel. Co	27
TIENKEN, John H.—J. Meurer	74
TILFELDER, Wm.—N. Y. Tel. Co	34
VENSCK, Wm. L.—E. Chase	575
WASHBURNS, Evelyn S.—T. Noonan	66
WOLFMAN, Henry—N. Y. Tel. Co	43
YOUNG, Alexander C.—N. Y. Tel. Co	47
ZOELLNER, Carl—Met. Printing Co	188
AFRO-AMERICAN REALTY CO.—A. Jackson, costs	140
WELLS REALTY LAND AND CONSTRUCTION Co.—J. H. Meyer et al	538

Satisfied Judgments.

BULTMANN, Anna—United Construction Company, June 28, 1906	$521
DURYEA, Mary L.—J. P. Storm, April 4, 1904	423
HILLSON, Samuel—A. Rustgarten, Feb. 14, 1906	70

EXCURSIONS.

$2.50 TO AtlanticCity AND RETURN
Sunday, July 29, 1906
Pennsylvania Railroad
SPECIAL TRAIN
Leaves West 23d Street.....6:45 A. M.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets } .....7:00 "
RETURNING
Leaves Atlantic City.....7:00 P. M.
J. R. WOOD GEO. W. BOYD
Pass. Traffic Manager - General Pass. Agent

DAYLIGHT TRIPS ON
BEAUTIFUL LONG ISLAND SOUND
NORWICH LINE. On Mondays only, St. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.
NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 79, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 8:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.
BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, str. lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats., 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.
CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

MAUCH CHUNK
Switchback & Glen Onoko
July 29
EXCURSION via
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Special train from West 23d St. Station; 8:20 a. m. Liberty St. Station, 8:30 a. m.
Adults.....$1.50
Children.....75
Switchback 50c. additional.

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.
Choice of Ten Tours—All Expenses" plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips.... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips.... $52.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips.... $75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 14-Day Trips.... $105.00
Send for a circular.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Str. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. 9:30; 9:30 A. R.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:30, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

COUNTRY BOARD.
SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager. Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $30 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

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COOK'S VACATION TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE SAGUENAY, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.00...Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5.
9-day trip, $75.00...July 17, 31; Aug. 14, 28.
13-day trip, $100.00...Aug. 2, 30.

BERMUDA
Delightful 10-day Ocean trips from New York Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 12, 26, etc. Choice of 5 Hotels.....$47.50
Many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets for All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
245 AND 1,200 BROADWAY AND 649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.
Saratoga Springs.
Saratoga Hotel Kensington
Under New Management.
Elevator. Rooms with private bath. Centrally located, fronting Congress Park and a few minutes' walk to Race Course.
Palmer & MacDowell, Props.
Winters—Hotel Magnolia, St. Augustine, Fla.
A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $4.

Catskill Mountains.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y.
Opens June 15. 2,000 feet above sea level. Modern improvements, sanitary plumbing, electric lights. Rooms single or en suite, baths. In connection large casino, indoor amusements; large dancing pavilion. Open for inspection for guests to select rooms. For information and booklet, address H. S. Mollner, Hunter.
Mountain Spring House, Pine Hill, Ulster Co., N. Y., 1,700 feet above level of sea; newly remodeled and refurnished; modern improvements; first-class American and Hungarian cooking. L. Eckstein, Proprietor.
Bonnie View Cottage, Pine Hill.—One of the most ideal locations in the Catskill Mountains; house has all modern improvements. For particulars apply Mrs. E. J. Bertrand, Prop.
HUNTER HOUSE Hunter, N. Y. Elevation 1,800 ft. Electric lights; baths unsurpassed; Kosher cuisine.
O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets. Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. B. O'Hara's Son, Manager.

Thousand Islands.
THE COLUMBIAN
1000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands; excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open June 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

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MORLEY'S
In the Heart of the ADIRONDACKS.
Two large hotels and cottages, overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. One hotel just built. All new furniture. Trout fishing, boating, bathing, bowling, pool, tennis, orchestra, house physician. Sanitary plumbing. Pure spring water. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in September. Artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.
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At the famous Ausable Chasm. New and modern in all appointments; grand scenery; ideal drives and walks; golf and tennis; our own dairy and gardens; pure artesian well water; special rates to families and parties; cottages to rent. Write for terms.
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Ausable Chasm, N. Y.
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Situated on beautiful Schroon Lake. Homelike and Select.
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A delightful Summer resort; yachting, fishing, excellent sailing; surf and still water bathing; superior music; attractive rates; descriptive circular. ADDITIONAL express trains to Moriches this season, making only two stops.
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Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.
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Five miles at sea. Automobile parties accommodated. Road map on application. Always cool. Send for illustrated booklet.
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Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.
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Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.
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Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 28.
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See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.
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See Sunday's Times
New York's Most Accessible Resort.
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Schillings Atlas Hotel, Seaside Sta., Rockaway Beach. Dancing, bathing, bowling. Excursions accommodated.
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Elevation 1,200 Feet. Accommodates 350.
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NEW GRANT HOUSE, Stamford, New York.
Opens June 1st. One of Stamford's Leading Summer Homes. Table unexcelled. Exquisite music. Special rates for June. Owen C. Becker, Prop.
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The Knolls, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.; FARM, CHOICE ACCOMMODATIONS; GOLF. ACCOMMODATE 25; $9-$10.
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Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.; Shawangunk Mts., 2,000 ft.; near Sam's Point; $6 to $10 per week; excellent table; tennis and croquet; booklet. H. A. Burger.
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"Across the Islands and Beyond," the handsome souvenir book published by the Rutland Railroad, will be sent on receipt of ten cents in postage by Gen. Southern Pass. Agt., 1216 B'way, N. Y., or Gen. Pass. Agt., Rutland, Vt.
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Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 506 Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board and passenger fares.
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GRANLIDEN HOTEL, Lake Sunapee, N. H.
Finest hotel in New Hampshire; entirely new this season; fishing the best; golf, tennis, boating; good livery and fine roads; steam heat, and open until October 1st.
Write for circular. W. W. Brown, Granliden Hotel, Sunapee, N. H.
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A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
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Coolest resort on the Coast; all modern conveniences; daily connection; 4½ hours from New York City via Long Island. Surf bathing, fishing, and golf. Send for booklet.
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This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, &c. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.
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RED LION INN | TWO FINELY APPOINTED HOTELS IN THE BERKSHIRES | HEATON HALL
Matchless Scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Driving and Automobiling. Superb Golf Course. Allen T. Treadway, Prop. W. G. Havill, Mgr. N. Y. Office, Hotel Longacre, West 47th St.
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TOKENEKE BEACH INN, Rowayton-on-the-Sound, Conn.
One hour from New York; yachting, bathing, golfing, driving, fishing. Apply on premises, or at 28 West 25th Street.
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Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.
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The Ideal Shore Resort.
No other resort on the coast combines the beauties of suburb and seashore; here are lawns reaching almost to the sea, and broad shaded avenues for driving. It is the great Summer convention city because of its beauty and many advantages; boardwalk finished to Deal Lake; the many beautiful lakes afford excellent facilities for sailing and fishing; hotels large, modern, and complete in their appointments. Free from that crowd which "takes in the show for a day."
ABSOLUTELY NO MOSQUITOS
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ASBURY PARK, N. J. OPEN ALL YEAR.
Finest location on the ocean front.
Suites of rooms with baths. S. KEMPE.
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Now open after extensive addition; private baths, elevator, etc.; booklet. THOS. NOBLE.
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Atlantic City
3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St. 9.30 A.M. daily (12.30 P.M. Sat.), 3.20 P.M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A.M. daily (1.00 P.M. Sat.), 5.40 P.M. except Sun.
HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.
Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.
SEASIDE HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.
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HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Virginia Av. and Beach. Capacity 300; elevator; private baths, &c.; $10 up weekly; $2 up daily; booklet.
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HOTEL RIO GRANDE
New York Av. and Beach; Fireproof; running water & 'phone in rooms; elevator; coach meets trains. Moderately priced. J. Paul Kilpatrick.
Bernardsville.
SOMERSET INN
35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
BEN. B. PHELPS, Manager.
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.
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WINSLOW INN.
Thoroughly modern; 60 acres, private grounds; all outdoor and indoor amusements; garage, cafe, and grill; 32 minutes from Atlantic City, 95 minutes from Philadelphia. Booklet. S. S. Farnham.
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PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. —Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

SUMMER RESORTS.
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Spring Lake.
WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA, Spring Lake, N. J.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with bath; opens June 16th. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.
THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J.
Directly on the Beach.
Booklet. E. M. Richardson.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.
WATER GAP HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2 1-2 hours from N. Y. via Dela. & Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $25,000. Elevators, electric lights, Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives. Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.
Mount Pocono.
POCONO MT. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
Capacity, 250; elevation, 1,824 ft. Riding school, 15 horses; orchestra, golf, all amusements; booklets. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Owner and Prop.
Pike County.
THE SWIFTWATER. Elevation 1,600 ft. Electric lights. Private baths. Steam heat. 200-acre park. Booklet. Swiftwater P. O., Penn.
BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
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NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
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EXCURSION

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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LABOR'S BLACKLIST.

Mr. GOMPERS's encyclical to the faithful exhorting them to strive for the defeat of Congressmen who were unfriendly to labor bills is musty with age. We fancy he has revamped for this use some harangue of the old, old days, before Mr. ROOSEVELT, Mr. LAWSON, and Mr. SINCLAIR got the corporations "on the run." Surely there is no sense or present pertinency in Mr. GOMPERS's assertion that labor legislation failed because "Congress has been entirely preoccupied in looking after the interests of great corporations and predatory wealth." Looking after? Yes, there was something of the kind, we believe. The Beef Trust and the railroads were "looked after" in a way that gave them great pain, and the Standard Oil Company came under Congressional notice when the free alcohol bill went through. Then, too, Congress took a whack or two at predatory wealth. Rate fixing falls in that category, and so does the Pure Food bill, for adulteration is depredation of the consumer's pocket.

It may be that Congress felt that these measures, being indisputably in the interest of all the people, were considerably more important than Mr. GOMPERS's anti-injunction bill, which is hostile to the interests of pretty nearly all the property owners in the country. The Gompers bill of grievances recites "the failure or refusal of the party in power to adopt or enforce legislation in the interest of the toiling millions of our country." Mr. GOMPERS is destitute of the authority to speak for any such numbers. The American Federation of Labor is made up of unions that in 1901 were credited by the Industrial Commission with a membership of 950,000. Mr. JOHN MITCHELL says these unions have now 2,000,000 members. But even if they have, and adding 500,000 union men not in the Federation, the total is still less than 9 per cent. of the 30,000,000 toilers in the country. Will Mr. GOMPERS have the hardihood to say that Congress at its last session was indifferent to the interests of the 10,000,000 farmers in the United States?

The Federation's blacklist is a fresh testimony to "labor's" position as a class at war with the rest of the country's population. Mr. GOMPERS appeals for the defeat of Representative LITTLEFIELD of Maine, of Mr. MCCALL of Massachusetts, of Mr. BARTHOLDT of Missouri, and of many other Members of the House who by reason of honorable and useful public service enjoy the respect and the confidence of the country. Because they disagree with Mr. GOMPERS about the merit of his bills "labor" marks them for slaughter. Members of trades unions, as a class, are urged to vote them down in their districts.

This is very far from patriotism, and even as warfare it is unfair and ignoble. It is every whit as selfish, as arbitrary, and as evil in method and tendency as the tactics employed by the protected manufacturing interests and by the great corporations in their efforts to defeat candidates unfriendly to their purposes. "Labor" seeks the attainment of its own ends by measures it has always unsparingly denounced when resorted to by "predatory wealth."

WHAT WILL THE GOVERNOR DO?

Mr. BENDER, Fiscal Supervisor of Charities, holds an office of peculiar nature, requiring special qualifications as to probity and fidelity to legal obligations. He was appointed in 1902 for a term of five years "to examine into all matters connected with the financial management and to revise all estimates for supplies" for the State charitable and reform institutions. The State Civil Service Commission, consisting of two Republicans and a Democrat, has just unanimously reported to the Governor that Mr. BENDER has "disregarded" four of the five prohibitions of the civil service law with reference to political contributions.

He has exercised his official influence to induce contributions. He has received contributions from his subordinates. He has written a letter and sent it to a public office for the purpose of collecting a political subscription. He has taken part in a request to a public servant to make a political contribution. The civil service law specifically provides that a violation of any of its provisions by any person in the civil service of the State "shall be considered a good cause for the dismissal" of the offender. The Commission, of course, has no power of removal; the Governor has that power, and in this instance it is his plain duty to exercise it. Mr. BENDER has clearly, according to the statements of the Commission, violated the law, has permitted and encouraged his subordinates to violate it, and has prostituted his official influence in defiance of the express prohibitions of the statute.

On the face of the facts it would seem that Mr. BENDER has also been guilty of a misdemeanor, and that his case should be submitted to the Grand Jury of Albany County. But that is a matter that can be attended to later. The question of immediate and urgent importance is, What will the Governor do? It is a little absurd to have in a position of especial trust, charged with investigating the financial management of institutions of charity and reform, a man who is shown officially to have disregarded, evaded, and openly violated the law and to have committed these offenses in the interest of his own political party, in the machine of which he held at the time the office of Treasurer. The continuance of such an evildoer in such an office would at best be a scandal. It is all the more a scandal because BENDER has exhausted every legal trick to prevent the facts being investigated by the Civil Service Commission, prolonging his efforts by carrying the case to the Court of Appeals, though he was defeated at every step, and though the propositions of his lawyers were, to the lay mind, ridiculously inconsistent with the plain interpretation of the statute. We trust that the Governor will promptly remove him.

THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Passive resistance and not armed revolt is the policy of the dismissed Duma. The appeal to the people finally issued exhorts them to treat the autocratic Government as without authority in the absence of the representatives of the people, barred by bayonets from their assembly hall. Not a kopeck for the tax gatherer, not a soldier for the army, is their cry, and they justify this counsel by the assertion that the taxes are without lawful sanction, and the use of the army mere arbitrary oppression, since the Duma has been dismissed. This stand was taken finally only when word came from St. Petersburg that martial law was to be declared in Viborg and the members of the Duma arrested.

It is not easy to see how the people's representatives could halt short of this policy, under the conditions in which they found themselves, and the fact that the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats were unready to go so far, until the troops were at their very doors, shows how much the Czar's Government might have done had it been willing to work with the conservative elements. It was obviously impossible for the Duma to set up a rival Government. They had no machinery of administration, and though the army is undoubtedly divided, and its devotion to the Czar is uncertain, anything like organized and aggressive resistance under the authority of the Duma was impossible. On the other hand, the policy defined by the address of the Duma throws an immense burden on the actual machinery of government, if it is followed by any considerable number of the people. Even if the army be not immediately and greatly weakened, stubborn and continued refusal to pay taxes will not only stop supplies to the Treasury, but very greatly increase the cost of doing business on account of the measures of compulsion that will become necessary.

Everything now depends on the degree to which the Russian people are prepared to follow the course proposed by the Duma. They have it in their power practically to paralyze the Government and to subject it to great and steadily aggravated pressure. The task will be difficult and attended by great sacrifices. It is impossible to predict how large a part of the people will undertake it and bear, and help each other bear, these sacrifices. But, if the number is at all in proportion to the manifest discontent, the Government will be forced to yield. Meanwhile there is the temper of the extremists also to be reckoned with. It is only too likely that rioting, plunder, and assassination will promptly increase, and the mass of the people be turned toward obedience to the Government, however arbitrary and repressive its conduct, as the only safeguard of the order on which daily life depends. The next move of the Czar and his advisers will be awaited with intense interest.

LIFE INSURANCE IN 1905.

If any ordinarily well-informed person were asked to give offhand his impression of the life insurance business last year he would be apt to say that it was not a very good year. There have been better years, speaking simply upon the face of the figures, but it may be doubted whether there have been better, everything considered. The moral gain is not expressible in figures. Disregarding this element, and despite all discouragements, there has been actual growth, instead of the retrogression which doubtless most expected. This is best shown by tabulating the figures of the reports to the State Department of Insurance, as published in THE TIMES on Monday:

INCREASE 1905 OVER 1904.

	New York Companies.	All Co.'s Doing Business in N. Y.
Assets	$104,505,100	$196,647,227
Income	21,402,621	88,681,509
Excess inc'me over disb'sements	.....	20,000,704

The totals rather than the growth give the best idea of the immensity of this interest. The gross assets of New York companies alone are $1,590,990,206, and of companies doing business in New York $2,651,316,714. The gross surplus of all companies is $172,957,385, and of New York companies $84,804,500. Each class has also special funds against specific unmatured liabilities. The gross income was $619,425,468, including for New York companies $361,744,172. The New York companies' income was larger than that of the United States so recently as 1897, and the income of all companies far exceeds the expenditures of the United States in 1905, which were $567,411,611, a contribution being taken from the cash in the Treasury till to make good a deficit of $23,987,752. The world's production of gold in 1905 was under $400,000,000, and lacked little of being double the railway dividends of all United States railways. The total issue of National banknotes on the first of this month was $560,747,105, and the expenditures upon common schools in the United States for a year were only $252,804,081. Only by such comparisons can the importance of insurance be gauged. The insurance interest is so concentrated, and the dispersion of taxes is so broad, that speaking with regard to monetary considerations alone, those who are interested in insurance are more interested than they are in regard to Government finances, even if the local be added to the National.

Yet it must not be supposed that the events of last year did not leave their mark. It is best traced in the policy record. Policies written were 83,396 fewer, and the new insurance written decreased by $151,724,854. As growth would have been normal, this measures the harm done to the institution of insurance. This is a real loss to the community, for there is no substitute for insurance. Where a breadwinner dies and his dependents receive a few pitiful deposits in a savings bank instead of the handsome lump sum which those same deposits paid as premiums would have secured, they indeed receive a stone instead of bread in a literal sense. The total amount of policies terminated was 657,159, covering $1,196,501,744. This is less appalling than appears. Some $324,000,000 terminated according to the terms of the contracts, a handsome total which measures the benefits of insurance rather than the effects of the year's housecleaning in shaking confidence. Nor is this effect reflected solely in the surrenders of 82,636 policies, covering $191,416,929. Surrenders are constantly occurring, for purely personal reasons, and it is only the abnormal excess above current surrenders which has any relation to last year's incidents. The lapsing of 315,854 policies for $452,759,491 must be construed similarly, with the additional consideration that many lapses are of business not to be considered seriously, the policies having been taken rather with reference to the agents' commissions than to intention to persevere. And it is necessary to repeat that this diminution of totals does not signify weakening of the companies. Every bona fide insurer who retires takes a loss, and conversely every insurer who persists profits by such retirements through the effect in solidifying the companies' business. Large as the declines are, they relate to so much larger totals that the proportion is not excessive, and is along the lines of moderation and soundness inculcated in last Winter's legislation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Went Without What He Didn't Want.

Men are telling over, now, all the old stories illustrative of the fact that Mr. SAGE was what kindly New Englanders would call "snug" or "nigh" and unkindly ones "mean." Though it is doubtful if all of these stories are literally true, in a general way many of them seem to be well authenticated, and beyond any question Mr. SAGE carried into later life, when he had a great fortune, habits contracted by him in the days when a dollar meant a good many days of hard work. There is, however, little reason for saying, as many do, that he denied himself this, that, or the other thing that to men far less rich are held to be either necessities of life or the only means to happiness.

We ourselves incline to the opinion that he never denied himself anything that he really wanted—anything that he considered worth in the comfort or pleasure he could get from it the price it would have cost. In what, therefore, on the last analysis, did Mr. SAGE differ from those whose expenditures from smaller resources were considerably larger? There is no sacrifice in going without what one does not want, and there is no report that Mr. SAGE did that any more than does the most ostentatious liver or the wildest spendthrift. It would be interesting, too, if one could know how much Mr. SAGE would have had to spend on what may be called his personal budget in order to escape all the half-humorous, half-disdainful comment he received. As it was that budget has not been exactly small for a good many years, for, quietly as he lived, he occupied an expensive house on an expensive street, and from it he retired to a house in the country whenever he felt the need of recuperation.

The fact is that the savings to which attention was so often called were on little things, and he could have lived like other rich men of simple tastes for not many thousands, or even hundreds, a year more than he spent in living exactly as suited him. The real miser goes hungry and cold for the sake of piling up worthless money—usually in very small amounts. Mr. SAGE never did that. He ate according to his appetite, dressed according to his needs, as he understood them—certainly nobody else was better informed—and he used his money constantly instead of hoarding it for sterile contemplation. There was in him, too, something of the sporting instinct, for, cautious as he had the reputation of being, he was as ready as another to take large chances when they were of a kind he thoroughly understood.

Marriages Here and Abroad.

Considering the frequency with which young men, and old ones, too, for that matter, marry in this country women who have had to earn their own livings, there is excuse for the wonder expressed by The Medical Journal at the amount of comment and gossip these unions excite here. "In Europe," it says, "where those who have inherited wealth are taught and really believe that they are of superior clay to the class of inherited poverty, and the latter assent to the teaching, such alliances may well cause a slight shock, diluted perhaps with some pleasure at the condescension of the man. In our country, however, where one family can hardly have the 'pas' of another by a single century, astonishment is ridiculous and out of place."

Perhaps The Medical Journal itself supplies the explanation of the marriages, if not of the talk they cause, when it notes the fact that as yet comparatively few, even of our richest men, lead idle lives. That tends to bring them into more or less close acquaintance with women who work in one way and another, and propinquity does the rest, here as everywhere else. And really we are not half so much astonished at these marriages as we pretend to be. They are remarkable—or remarked—chiefly because so many of the novels on which we were brought up treated them as something out of the regular course of nature and especially romantic, which they are not at all, as we all very well know when we stop to think. Anyway, the plan is good, and its opposite, as most strikingly illustrated among the royal families in Europe, while hardly as alarming in its results as is commonly believed, still does not commend itself to imitation, close or remote.

In the article from which we have quoted it is stated that "the haughty Austrian aristocracy, which considers the nobility of France and England as upstarts, and ostracizes any member who marries into a family much younger than the Caesars, is not as a class strong and healthy. It is from Austria in great measure that our circuses secure their giants and midgets, a fair proportion of whom are illegitimate, and many other of the various 'freaks,' objects of interest certainly, but hardly of pride. Intellectually we do not think that the statesmen of Austria, Spain, and Russia are the equals of those of France and the United States, while the English commoners have given a remarkable account of themselves."

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

A Denial That Retail Dealers Extort Unreasonable Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article of Friday about the prices of automobile supplies I am sure will have a wrong impression on your readers. It is stated there that these goods can be purchased from hardware dealers at much lower prices than from the retail auto dealers, whereas, as a matter of fact, hardware dealers carry as a rule no automobile supplies except perhaps wrenches, screwdrivers, and other articles that are suitable for many lines of business.

The unnamed automobilist states that gasoline, which he admits costs in quantities 12 7-10 cents a gallon from the Standard Oil Company, can be had at 12 7-10 cents from the hardware dealer. The usual price at retail for gasoline is from 18 to 20 cents per gallon, which would seem to be fair when it is taken into consideration that the auto supply dealer must put in special equipment in which to store it, pay a fee to the Fire Department, and also increased insurance on his entire stock, besides high rent and other expenses. Does your contributor expect to buy from the dealer at cost or when the dealer's expenses are figured less than cost?

Take also the case of carbide, which the law requires must be sold in sealed cans, not to be opened by the dealer, and kept in stock not over 100 pounds at a time, in a special fire and water proof iron tank. The cost to the dealer in salable-sized cans of, say, 10 pounds is much more than 5 cents per pound, and it is retailed almost universally at $1 for 10 pounds. A fee must be paid to the Fire Department for a permit, and, taking everything into consideration, this price is reasonable.

In the comparison of prices given on lamps, jacks, &c., no account is taken of the fact that retail dealers cannot buy in sufficient quantities to get the bottom price from the makers, but must secure their supply from the jobber, who is entitled to a profit also.

Generally speaking, the prices in the first column would seem to be the list (not selling) prices, printed by manufacturers and the second column the prices the jobbers charge the dealer.

In conclusion I may add that there may be isolated cases in which small dealers "hold up" transient customers, but as a rule the profit asked by reputable dealers is as fair as in any other line I know of.

The article you printed is certainly misleading, to put it mildly.

P. R. ROBINSON.

New York, July 23, 1906.

A Free Trader Badly Puzzled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A writer signing himself "A Protectionist" figures out in your paper of yesterday that 50,000 horse power of electricity, transported daily into the United States at Niagara free of duty, valued at $80 per horse power, (the price charged in New York,) would be worth $1,500,000. I don't see how he gets this result; but I don't find his arithmetic any more incomprehensible than much of the protectionist logic.

He also questions Secretary Taft's right to "defeat the customs laws of the land" by permitting the importation of this power. But is there any duty on "juice," as I believe the linemen call it? If Congress has not levied any such duty, no official can collect it.

A FREE TRADER.

New York, July 23, 1906.

New York News Ladies.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

News ladies have almost reached the stage where they will require maids, because in this progressive age an exquisite toilet and spectacular effect is the drawing card for some of the hundreds of feminine vendors of newspapers in Gotham. Sometimes when a man is purchasing an "exter" from a newslady the thought strikes him, "Oh, if me mudder would only see me now!" then he pigeontoes himself away. What would a Pittsburg newsie think of a young woman in peek-a-boo shirt waist, Yvette Guilbert gloves, Mamselle Champagne slippers, with possibly a touch of rouge on her cheeks, selling papers which she carries in a portfolio?

Air Chargers.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The first battle in airships had been fought.

"I hear," said one officer, "that the General was in the very thick of the fight."

"Yes," responded another officer; "he had sixteen gasbags punctured over him."

BOYCOTTING A LABOR UNION.

Georgia Town Adopts Novel Tactics to Suppress Labor Agitators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The South is afflicted with labor troubles as well as other parts of the country, but they deal with these troubles in a different and more effective way, I think.

The inclosed clipping from The Savannah Morning News of this date, however, indicates a new remedy for overbearing labor organizations even in this section.

C. M. CRAIG.

Savannah, Ga., July 21, 1906.

[Inclosure.]

DUBLIN, Ga., July 20.—The days of the Dublin Bricklayers' Union are nearly over. A fight on the union has commenced. Practically every mechanic in the city has signed an agreement not to work on any job inside the incorporate limits of Dublin where a member of the Dublin Bricklayers' Union is employed, and nearly every contractor in the city has agreed not to employ members of the union. In addition to this, nearly all of the property owners have signed an agreement not to employ any mechanic or bricklayer who has not signed an agreement not to work on a job where a member of the union is employed.

MISS IDE'S BIRTHDAY.

Robert Louis Stevenson Gave Her His —Mr. Roosevelt Has the Reversion.

From The Philadelphia North American.

Miss Annie H. Ide, who will become the bride of Congressman Bourke Cockran of New York, is a daughter of Governor General Henry Ide of the Philippines. Gen. Ide was the Commissioner at Samoa some fifteen years ago while Robert Louis Stevenson resided there.

Miss Ide complained to Stevenson that she had been born on Christmas day, and was defrauded of her right to have a very own birthday.

Thereupon Stevenson wrote the following letter, the original of which is treasured by Miss Ide:

Vailima, Samoa, June 19, 1891.

Dear Mr. Ide: Herewith please find the document, which I trust will prove sufficient in law. It seems to me very attractive in its eclecticism; Scots, English, and Roman law phrases are all indifferently introduced, and a quotation from the works of Hayes Bailey can hardly fail to attract the indulgence of the bench. Yours very truly,

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

I, Robert Louis Stevenson, advocate of the Scots bar, author of "The Master of Ballantrae" and "Moral Emblems," struck civil engineer, noble owner, and patentee of the palace and plantation known as Vailima, in the Island of Upolo, Samoa, a British subject, being in sound mind and pretty well, I thank you, in body.

In consideration that Miss Annie H. Ide, daughter of H. C. Ide, in the Town of St. Johnsbury, in the County of Caledonia, in the State of Vermont, United States of America, was born, out of all reason, upon Christmas Day, and is therefore out of all justice denied the consolation and profit of a proper birthday.

And considering that I, the said Robert Louis Stevenson, have attained an age when we never mention it, and that I have now no further use for a birthday of any description;

And in consideration that I have met H. C. Ide, the father of the said Annie H. Ide, and found him about as white a Land Commissioner as I require;

Have transferred, and do hereby transfer, to the said Annie H. Ide all and whole my rights and privileges in the 13th day of November, formerly my birthday, now hereby, and henceforth, the birthday of the said Annie H. Ide, to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the same in the customary manner, by the sporting of fine raiment, eating of rich meats, and receipts of gifts, compliments, and copies of verse, according to the manner of our ancestors;

And I direct the said Annie H. Ide to add to the said name of Annie H. Ide the name Louisa—at least in private—and I charge her to use my said birthday, with moderation and humanity, et tamquam bona filia familia, the said birthday not being so young as it once was, and having carried me in a very satisfactory manner since I can remember.

And in case the said Annie H. Ide shall neglect or contravene either of the above conditions, I hereby revoke the donation and transfer my rights to the said birthday to the President of the United States of America for the time being.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of June, in the year of grace eighteen hundred and ninety-one. (Seal.)

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Witness, Lloyd Osbourne.
Witness, Harold Watts.

Demoralizing Effect of Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first and most conspicuous of the moral influences of money, as they are developing themselves in our actual society, is a consequence of, the undeniable but prodigious fact that most rich people are radically convinced that to be rich is in itself a merit.

It is amazing, but it is so.

There are persons of this description who positively scorn other people because they are not rich too; who look upon dollars as the one test of merit, and who regard poverty as a condition of low inferiority, if not, indeed, of absolute degradation and disgrace.

It is deplorable, but it is so.

To ask such persons, men or women, to believe that their money is nothing but a mere accident, a simple hazard of the game of life, would be like telling them that two and two make five; they could not comprehend it—the allegation would surpass their understanding. Of course, your plutocratic readers will laugh and quote Voltaire: "It is more easy to write about money than to have it; and those who have it laugh at those who can only write about it."

Yes, it is laughable, and it is so.

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

New York, July 21, 1906.

Where Liberty Becomes License.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with interest and satisfaction a protest against the covering of Dr. Parkhurst's old church with theatre posters. A few months ago you kindly printed a protest of my own against the selfish and irreverent spirit which prompted the use of the old landmark at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway for advertising. It is time a halt was called the same as though it were a trespass on religious liberty or free speech.

This seems to me to be the right and wrong of the matter. As far as personal feeling is concerned, permit me to add that such a mercenary spirit is exceedingly indecent and the next thing to insulting. W. S. W.

New York, July 22, 1906.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A typographical error in my letter which you publish to-day makes me describe the experience of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum as "unusual." On the contrary, it was quite usual—which word I used. JOHN SPARGO.

Yonkers, July 22, 1906.

Digging Bait.

From The Providence Journal.

The boy wanted some worms for bait. He had selected a promising spot, a shady and lowlying knoll, but though he had been digging now for fifteen minutes not a single worm had has spade turned up.

"Here, sonny," said an old angler, "take this chunk of soap and make me a quart or two of soapsuds."

The boy brought the suds, the old man sprinkled them over the ground, and then he in his turn began to dig. It was amazing. Here where the boy before had not found a single worm the old man now discovered them in dozens.

"You can find worms 'most anywhere, sonny," said the old man, "if you wet the ground with soapsuds first. The soapsuds draws them, the same as molasses draws flies. A weak mixture of blue vitriol and water will do the same thing also."

TURBINES FOR BATTLESHIPS.

British Navy Will Make an Experiment with the Dreadnought.

LONDON, July 23.—The first official announcement concerning the battleship Dreadnought is contained in a White Book on naval construction of the last year, issued to-night.

After thorough consideration from every point of view, the White Book states, experts had no difficulty in arriving at a decision to adopt turbines, which are considered more advantageous for seagoing speed, providing sufficient stopping and turning power and for purposes of quick and easy manoeuvring. The speed is designed to be 21 knots. The bunker capacity is 2,700 tons, with which the Dreadnought can steam 5,800 sea miles at economical speed and 3,500 miles at 18½ knots.

Besides the ten 12-inch guns announced, the Dreadnought will have twenty-seven 12-pounder quick-firing anti-torpedo boat guns and five submerged torpedo tubes. In the arrangement of armament six of the big guns are mounted in pairs on the centre line of the ship and the remaining four are mounted in pairs as broadsides. Thus, eight 12-inch guns can be fired on either broadside and four, and possibly six, can be fired simultaneously ahead or astern.

In view of the modern potentialities of torpedo boats and considering especially the chances of a torpedo attack toward the end of a battle, the anti-torpedo boat guns are widely separated, so that the whole of them cannot be disabled by one heavy shell. Special attention has been paid to protection from submarine explosions.

The estimated cost of the Dreadnought, including guns, is $8,987,785.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Naval officers here do not take kindly to the notion of turbines for warships, although there has been no official decision on the question, except by inference.

When the bids were opened recently for the new battleships Michigan and South Carolina the builders submitted estimates for both turbines and reciprocating engines. The turbine bids were all passed over by the board, and reciprocating engines were contracted for.

It is the sentiment among naval officers here that it will be just as well to let the British authorities go ahead with the experiments on the Dreadnought and try out the turbines. Then if they are found to be successful it will be time enough for us to follow the lead.

MORE DEATHS ON RAILROADS.

Total of 1,126 in Three Months—Fewer Passengers Suffer.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The railroad accident bulletin, which has just been issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the three months ended March 31, 1906, shows the total number of casualties to passengers and employes to be 1,126 killed and 17,170 injured. This is an increase of 17 in killed and 52 in injured over those reported in the preceding three months.

The number of passengers and employes killed in train accidents was 274, a decrease of 46. There were 1,921 collisions and 1,589 derailments, of which 289 collisions and 167 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines, and roadway by these accidents amounted to $2,824,785.

In closing the bulletin says: "The most disastrous accident reported in the present bulletin, a collision causing 34 deaths and injuring 24, was due to the striking failure of the train dispatching system. A telegraph operator at a small station, who had been on duty all day and more than half the night, fell asleep, and on awakening misinformed the train dispatcher as to what had occurred while he was asleep."

FRANCE'S TRADE WITH US.

Total of $107,240,547 of Exports for Year Just Ended Breaks Record.

PARIS, July 23.—Statistics collected by the United States Consulates throughout France and tabulated by Consul General Mason show that exports from France to the United States for the year ended June 30 reached the record-breaking total of $107,240,547, an increase of $18,823,473, or 17 per cent. over the previous year.

All the great commercial centres except Lyons, Havre and Calais increased their shipments to the United States. The decrease at Lyons is chiefly due to the development of the silk industry in the United States and a corresponding reduction in the demand for French silk.

An Unnecessary March.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice the following headlines in your issue of Friday: "Heat Knocks Out Cavalry—Fifteenth Regiment Men and Horses Suffer Terribly on Long March." May I ask if any reason exists for such refined cruelty to our brave boys of the United States Army as is recorded in the dispatch which follows the heading quoted? In a time when war made such horrors necessary they were tolerated, but why subject men and horses to such cruel usage now? "G. A. R."

New York, July 21, 1906.

Found Out.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Oh, George!" exclaimed the fiancee, "there's liquor on your breath! Suppose father should find out that you drink."

"He found out to-day," replied the accepted lover.

"Oh! how did he find out? What did he say?"

"He said, 'George, what're you goin' to have?'"

OUTCLASSED.

The bullet wept in silence and the poinard's falling tears
Betokened abdication after reigning many years;
The cannon's mouth was rusted and the sword was thrown aside
Upon a heap of rubbish, where in anguish deep it cried.
The shipwreck sat and brooded by the old, unloaded gun,
The kerosene can wept because its little day was done,
While striding proudly onward like two Kings where vassals are
Went the haughty streptococcus and the mighty auto car!

The poison in its vial shrank, for no one came to drink,
And Mars in jealous fury could but idly sit and think.
He used to be so deeply feared, so terrible and grim,
But Death in latter days had found but little use for him.
The open switch could barely speak—a frog was in its throat—
The microbe in the milk was dumb and could not sing a note,
For all of them were needless now, as outworn servants are,
Beside the streptococcus and the mighty auto car!

"I had a victim spotted," said the dagger with a frown,
"But just before I got him a big auto ran him down!
I used to have some business, but let accident befall,
And it seems to me the strepto and the auto get it all!"
The coal hole half acknowledged that it used to have a share,
But the auto left it nothing, which was hardly fair or square;
And all of them admitted that each break or bruise or scar
Was of the streptococcus or the mighty auto car! J. W. FOLEY.

LISTS NOT JUGGLED, PEABODY DECLARES

Mutual Not Trying to Deceive Policy Holders, He Says.

REFORMERS MAY GET NAMES

Meeting To-morrow May Insist on Four Committeemen Remaining on Mutual Ticket.

President Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company issued this statement yesterday about the lists of policy holders which the company has filed under the requirements of the new insurance law:

"There is no truth whatever in the story that the Mutual Life lists of names contain any intended errors. The lists as filed at Albany contain the names and addresses so far as they exist in the records of the company.

"Changes of residence since the issue of policies and not noted in the records of the company by the policy holders, of course, the management has no means of tracing or correcting.

"It is also untrue that the company is engaged in the preparation of another list.

"It was not in the power of the company to make any better or more accurate list than it has already made. The statement that there was any intent to mislead policy holders is untrue, and is obviously issued for a wrongful purpose."

It was explained at the Mutual Life yesterday that the meaning of Mr. Peabody's statement that the Mutual is not preparing another list is that the stencils bearing the names and addresses of the policy holders, which are now being made at a cost of $20 a thousand to the company, are not officially considered "a list." Their only use, it was added, was for addressing envelopes. The Mutual's management has not yet decided whether it will allow the International Policy Holders' Committee to obtain copies of these stencils, which it is planned to have corrected from time to time as errors in the lists as filed are discovered.

It is understood that the International Policy Holders' Committee does not care whether a correct "list" of the policy holders in the official sense of that word is furnished to it, or the corrected stencils, for the purpose to which the committee intends putting such a "list" as it may obtain is identical with that for which the Mutual is having the stencils made, namely, addressing envelopes.

The Trustees of the Mutual will hold their regular monthly meeting to-morrow. At this meeting it is possible that the question of recognizing the protests of the four International Committee members nominated on the Mutual's administration ticket, against standing as candidates against their will, may come up for discussion, but from what could be learned yesterday, the Mutual's administration appears still to be of the mind that under the new law, if a man is nominated by anybody else for a Trustee of a mutual insurance company in this State, he is obliged to stand for election whether he likes the company he is in or not.

The fact that the Mutual Life has been losing between $200 and $300 a week by thefts of stamps came out yesterday in the Tombs Court, when Mason Young, Jr., of 55 Cedar Street, chief clerk for the company, made a statement to that effect before Magistrate Mayo in an appeal to the court to punish severely two employes of the company.

The prisoners were Thomas Rodgers, 20 years old, of 21 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, and George Whitefield, 41 years old, of 235 East Seventy-second Street. Both men described themselves as porters in the employ of the company. They pleaded guilty to stealing stamps of the value of $81 from a drawer in Room 503, 34 Nassau Street. Magistrate Mayo committed both to the Tombs in default of $500 bail each for trial in Special Sessions.

CALLS RAILROADS RULERS.

Churchill Says the Boston & Maine Governs New Hampshire.

Special to The New York Times.

CORNISH, N. H., July 23.—Winston Churchill, the novelist, who is a candidate for Governor of this State, said to-day:

"The domination and prostitution of Government by railroads and other corporations are unquestionably the greatest political evil we have to face in the United States to-day. The situation in New Hampshire is in a sense unique in that we are dominated by one railroad, the Boston & Maine.

"The system which they have gradually worked out to govern New Hampshire has in it some elements of genius. Under it the people of the State have apparent autonomy, and the iron under the velvet glove is but occasionally felt. It therefore has taken many years for the people of the State to realize their condition, but there is abundant evidence that they realize it now. The movement of the Lincoln Republican Club was started so late that it is doubtful whether we shall have time to rouse the State this year before the caucuses which occur in four weeks, but although our active campaign began only on Friday the movement is fast gaining strength.

"We have only about seven out of some seventy-five papers in the State in our favor. Most of the rest of them are subsidized. The railroads flood the State with passes and our citizens are required to sign a receipt acknowledging the pass as a retainer. The first qualification of all candidates for office is their acceptability to the Boston & Maine. The lobby, which is identical with the machine, is composed wholly of men connected with that railroad. They pick candidates for all important offices and the candidates pay their own campaign expenses.

"The chief innovation in my campaign is that of appealing directly to the people with the platform of the Lincoln Republican Club, which no doubt you have seen. If it is not conceivable that the people of the State can elect representatives who will care for the people's interests and conscientiously guard the legitimate interests of the corporations, American Government is a failure."

PULAJANES KILL AMERICANS.

Constabulary Driven Back with Loss of an Officer and 13 Men.

MANILA, July 23.—A detachment of constabulary, Lieut. Williams commanding, encountered a band of 600 Pulajanes near Buraen, on the Island of Leyte, yesterday (Sunday) morning. Lieut. Worswick, twelve privates, and Civilian Scout McBride were killed. The constabulary were driven back. The Pulajanes captured fourteen rifles and two revolvers. The bodies of Worswick, McBride, and ten privates were recovered.

Reinforcements of constabulary have been sent from the nearest station. Major Neville, commanding the military, has ordered a company of the Twenty-fourth regular infantry to be hurried to the scene. Major Neville reports that there are from 400 to 1,000 Pulajanes in the field.

ANOTHER McCLURE COMPANY.

A further defection from the ranks of the S. S. McClure publishing interests was revealed yesterday through the incorporation at Albany of H. H. McClure & Co. The concern is capitalized at $10,000 and it will carry on a publishing business.

H. H. McClure, who is a nephew of S. S. McClure, editor and publisher of McClure's Magazine, has been the editor of the newspaper syndicate conducted by the S. S. McClure Company. The other incorporators are E. S. McClure, who has also been connected with the S. S. McClure Company, and D. A. McKinlay, who was associated with McClure, Phillips & Co. until Mr. Phillips withdrew from the firm early last Spring.

At that time Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, and practically the entire editorial staff of McClure's Magazine withdrew with Mr. Phillips. Nothing could be learned last night of the new company's plans.

HARVARD CREW TO ROW CAMBRIDGE ON THAMES

Plans Quietly Made for Race to Take Place on Sept. 14.

COURSE 4 MILES 3 FURLONGS

Crimson Eight Will Be the One That Beat Yale, with One Man Out.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Arrangements have been practically concluded for a race on the River Thames, England, between the Harvard University crew which defeated Yale at New London last month and the Cambridge University crew, which beat Oxford last April. The race will be rowed over the Oxford-Cambridge course, which extends from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and three furlongs. The Cambridge men have suggested two dates, each of which will be satisfactory to them, Sept. 8 or 14. The Harvard men will choose the latter.

Several members of the Harvard eight are now in Europe, and will join the other members of the crew, who will sail on the Cedric on Friday. The only one of the crew who cannot go at that time is Morgan, No. 8. He is attending the Harvard Summer school, the session of which will continue until Aug. 14. On the following day he, too, will sail for England, and will arrive in time to have three weeks in the boat with his associates. In the meantime he will row every day on the Charles River and will keep in condition.

Two of the men from the Harvard freshman eight, Falkner and Lunt, will go as substitutes. In addition there will be Manager Emerson, Assistant Manager Whitney, "Charlie" Hart, the boat keeper, and Dr. Manahan, who for two years has looked after the physical condition of the Harvard oarsmen.

Coach Wray, who has had charge of the Harvard eight, will go to England with his men. It is understood that the Englishmen will not object to Wray, as the coach of the Harvard eight.

Negotiations looking toward a race have been under way for several weeks. The Harvard interests on the other side of the water have been looked after by F. L. Higginson, Jr., who was Captain of the Harvard crews of 1899 and 1900, and is now in business in London, and also by Rudolph C. Lehmann, the well-known English oar and coach, now a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Lehmann came to this country and coached the Harvard University crews in 1897 and 1898, and since then he has taken a very lively interest in Harvard rowing. The race with Cambridge has been arranged chiefly through his efforts.

The Harvard men want it distinctly understood that the race on the Thames next September will not be for the international championship or anything of the kind. They cheerfully acknowledge the pre-eminence of Cornell and make no pretensions to superiority over any crew except the one they defeated at New London last June. The race in England will be purely for sport's sake. The Harvard men say that incidentally they hope to gain from their English opponents some additional knowledge about rowing.

Very little is known here about the arrangements which have been made on the other side for the quarters and training of the Crimson oarsmen, but these matters will be attended to by the Harvard representatives in London. The Harvard men expect to go to the Thames at some place above London, as they will arrive in England Aug. 4 they hope to have time enough to become acclimated.

The make-up of the Harvard crew will be as follows: Stroke, O. D. Filley; No. 7, D. A. Newhall; 6, R. L. Bacon; 5, J. Richardson; 4, G. G. Glass; 3, G. Morgan, Jr.; 2, S. W. Fish; bow, R. M. Tappan; coxswain, F. M. Bladgen.

$10,000 FOR HORSE FOUNTS.

Unknown Philanthropist Makes Gift Through Humane Society.

A philanthropist, who for the present is desirous of concealing his identity has made a gift of $10,000 to the New York City Humane Society, to be used in putting up granite drinking fountains for horses in the public streets. The gift was made through Dr. John Winters, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals.

The designs of the fountains are to be artistic and suited to the localities in which they will be erected. An artist was designated by the donor, and he has already designed four of the fountains. The cost of the fountains, it is said, will range from $250 each upward. It is expected that twenty-five or more of the fountains will be erected as soon as possible after the sites are designated and the designs approved.

THE JOHN DALY PLACE SOLD.

Summer Hotel to be Erected on Site of Famous Long Branch Resort.

The late John Daly's famous place on Ocean Avenue, Long Branch, is to become the site of a Summer hotel. The purchaser is Siegfried Lezchiner, a Newark real estate dealer.

The report that the property had changed hands has been current for several days. Mr. Lezchiner confirmed the purchase when seen yesterday. The deal, he said, would be formally closed to-day.

The new owner said he intended to erect a fine Summer hotel on the property. The Daly house is one of the show places in Long Branch. It has a frontage of 450 feet on Ocean Avenue. The sale includes the former clubhouse, which the promoter expects to use for a Casino. The property covers 825 feet on South Bath Avenue, and adjoins Arthur Hearn's Italian gardens.

"THE GIRL FROM PARIS."

Two Weeks' Engagement Begun at Manhattan Beach Last Night.

Edward E. Rice presented "The Girl From Paris" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre last night. The piece will stay there two weeks. Trixie Eriganza is at the head of the cast, taking the part of Julie Bonbon. There was a large crowd at the opening performance last night, and the revival scored a success.

Alexander Clark played the part of Ebenezer Horne, and a shining light in the church, and Marie Mintz played the part of Mrs. Honeycomb. Others in the cast were Daisy Greene, Grace Gibson, Charles Giblyn, Lily Vansdale, Edwin Chapman, Ethel Jewett, Jack Raffael, Irene Cameron, Inez Bauer, Mildred Sanford, and William M. Armstrong.

RATTLESNAKE PETE DEAD.

Famous Scout and Indian Fighter Passes Away in Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, July 23.—Rattlesnake Pete, formerly a Deputy United States Marshal in Wyoming, and a noted scout and Indian fighter, died at his home in Ishawooa, Wyo., Saturday.

His real name was William H. Liddard, and he came from Acton Green, England, when a boy. He was with Gen. Miles as a scout during the early days, and got his sobriquet from the General because of his hatred of rattlesnakes and his care in killing them whenever he had an opportunity.

He was Superintendent of the Indian Congress at the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition, and had charge of the Indians at other expositions.

TRAVELING CIRCUS BAGGED.

Four Russian Acrobats, Doing Street Stunts, Land in Station House.

"The Traveling Acrobats," Russians, who do various stunts on the streets, came to grief last night, when they were locked up in the Tenderloin Station charged with disorderly conduct. Policeman Dwyer arrested the four men for attracting a crowd on Sixth Avenue, and when he told them to pick up their apparatus and go they flip-flapped harder than ever.

The wandering actors gave their names as follows: Max Hilderbrand, 32 years old; Jacob and Max Rosenweig, 17 and 45, respectively, and George Feldton, all of 304 Watkins Street. Hilderbrand is the star of the team, and was indignant when arrested. He offered to do tricks for the Sergeant.

The policeman came upon the four men about 6 o'clock at the corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue. They had a strip of carpet laid out on the pavement, and Hilderbrand was holding a chair on the tip of his chin while he held Feldton with his left hand, swinging him in a circle. Jacob, the youngest member of the team, was juggling with lighted sticks, which he tossed skilfully from one hand to the other. Max Rosenweig, the oldest member of the party, was creaking out tunes from an antiquated hand organ and passing around a little wicker basket for contributions from the crowd.

Policeman Dwyer had warned the team not to attempt to perform any more, so while Max Hilderbrand was in the throes of a "bend the crab" Dwyer went over and welted him hard on the back with his stick. Max continued jumping about on his hands and maintaining his equilibrium. The policeman then arrested the whole circus save Hilderbrand. Policeman Knierim had come along, and he started after Hilderbrand, who saw him come, and by a series of tumbles eluded him.

Up Sixth Avenue to Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, ran Max, where he tumbled once too often, striking the pavement at the policeman's feet. He was arrested.

"Why did you continue when the officer hit you with his club?" inquired Sergt. McCarthy at the station house.

"I didn't feel it," said Hilderbrand. "You see, Serge, my trousers are padded in the back, so as to save me when I am doing my tricks, in a tough neighborhood if the boys throw things at me and try to break up the show. So I didn't mind it and went right on with the stunt."

At the station house nearly a pail full of pennies were taken from the clothing of the old man. A list of the material on the blotter read:

"One organ, one tambourine, four sticks, one rug, and one oil can.

FRIEND OF GRANT DEAD.

Major Egan's Life Ends at Bellevue After an Operation.

Major John Egan, a veteran of the civil war, who was a close personal friend of Gen. and Mrs. Grant while the General was President, died early yesterday morning at Bellevue Hospital after an operation for concussion of the brain. He had reached his seventieth year on the day of his death.

Major Egan received the injury to his head last Sunday. While attempting to cross Sixth Avenue between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets he was struck by a Sixth Avenue car. Dr. Brannan of 11 West Twelfth Street was called to attend him at the boarding house of Miss Brayson, 47 West Twelfth Street, where he had lived for several years. When the doctor saw that Major Egan did not improve he advised his removal to St. Vincent's Hospital. He was taken there on Wednesday evening.

On Friday morning Egan's condition had improved to such a degree that Miss Brayson was going to the hospital to take him home. She received a message, however, saying that he had been transferred to Bellevue Hospital. Major Egan was operated on last Sunday, and never rallied from the shock.

At the boarding house last night a woman said she was Mrs. Egan. She could tell little or nothing about the Major, however, Miss Brayson answering most of the questions. It was learned that the Major and Mrs. Egan had not been living together for the last five years. Mrs. Egan has been with a sister at Hartford, and came to this city when she received news of her husband's death. There is one son, Gilbert, who is 34 years old and is a consulting engineer. Mrs. Egan could not tell the whereabouts of her son last night.

Major John Egan was a graduate of West Point of the class of '62. He served through the civil war, and was wounded in the leg at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was made a prisoner. He was incarcerated in Libby Prison for seven months, but escaped and lived in the fields for two months before he reached his friends. He was promoted for bravery on the field of battle from time to time. Later he was stationed at Fort Wadsworth and at the Presidio in San Francisco.

Since he Major had retired he had lived a quiet life, working on a history of the civil war and the part he played in it. It is understood that he left a will, the contents of which are not known. His body will be buried at Plattsburg, N. Y., on Thursday morning.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bogert of East Seventeenth Street, who are spending the Summer in Europe as usual, have been in Lucerne, Switzerland.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones's large dinner on August 3 will be followed by dancing. The entertainment will be for her daughter, Miss Sadie Jones, who made her début last Winter. The guests will be from the younger set.

***

Mrs. William P. Douglas and her daughter, Miss Sybil Douglas, who recently returned from abroad, have arrived at Bar Harbor, where they will spend the remainder of the Summer.

***

Mrs. Hughes-Hallett has returned to Dinar from Paris, and is to give a number of small entertainments during August.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothea Miller, a daughter of Capt. Jacob W. Miller and Mrs. Miller, to James Otis Post, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post.

***

Mrs. Marion Story is entertaining at her Westchester home her mother, Mrs. John Munroe of Paris.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield have left Tuxedo for Bar Harbor, where they will spend the rest of the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and the latter's daughter, Miss Frances Fell, are automobiling on the Continent.

***

Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Winston (Miss Margaret Lloyd) are expected to return from Europe this month or early in August, and will visit Mrs. Winston's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, at Bernardsville.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Marquis de Lucors and Prof. McClenahan Among Those Sailing To-day.

Among those sailing on the Bremen for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Benzl, Mr. and Mrs. Buchta, C. A. Felber, Dwight E. Robinson, Joiina A. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Taylor, all of New York, and the Rev. Frederic A. Rupper, S. J., of Santa Clara.

Among the passengers on the Moltke, which sails to-day for Genoa via Gibraltar and Naples will be:

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Alsop, Mr. and Mrs. Coster, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Embree, Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Hull, Marquis and Marchioness Alfred Ducmet de Lucors, Prof. and Mrs. R. S. McClenahan, Charles P. Russell, and M. P. Young.

HEIR TO PIRATE GOLD FOUND, HE SPURNS IT

Curse on It, Pollexfen Fears, and $750,000 to Go to Charity.

LOCATED BY DROPPED COIN

If You Don't Believe This Story, Ask Mr. Cox, the English Lost Heir Hunter.

John Cox, the English attorney and agent with a mission for lost heirs, departed yesterday afternoon from the Waldorf-Astoria for Boston to meet Henry Pollexfen, who claims the $750,000 in broad Spanish pieces which his father, the late Capt. Henry Pollexfen, is said to have discovered on a sunny isle where Capt. Kidd or some other bold buccaneer had hidden them.

The tale of how Mr. Cox got into contact with Pollexfen of Boston is not less curious than the story of the old sea dog, Capt. Pollexfen, murdered in the newest of London's thoroughfares, and ends in the most approved story-book style, with the promise to convert the 'tainted money' to the service of religion.

Mr. Cox represents a concern in London, which will for a consideration hunt the world over to discover those to whom money is due. When the company received a commission to produce the heir to the fortune in doubloons, for which Capt. Pollexfen was murdered last May in Kingsway, London, it at once turned to this country. Cox came and began his search by dropping on Fifth Avenue the only piece of evidence of the missing heir he possessed. It was a gold coin, bearing the likeness of a young man and the single word "Henry."

In such a contretemps there was nothing to do but to advertise, and accordingly in three of New York's papers appeared the offer of a reward of $1,000 for information as to the whereabouts of Henry, son of the murdered Capt. Pollexfen, and of a reward described as "suitable" for the dropped gold piece.

Such an advertisement brought its result. First yesterday came a response by telephone to the Waldorf, where Mr. Cox lodged, from a William Pollexfen. He did not appear to have any particular claims to the cash, except his title to the same good old Cornish name, and Mr. Cox was satisfied with giving him an appointment for an interview.

Here's Romance Enough.

A few minutes later a long-distance telephone rang, and then Cox knew that his search across the ocean had met with its due reward. A voice from Boston declared that Anthony Didring was speaking and that Henry Pollexfen himself was standing by his side. The voice went on to say that Mr. Didring had been in New York on Saturday afternoon and had taken a stroll up Fifth Avenue.

As he passed the corner of Thirty-third Street he noticed a gold coin lying on the sidewalk, and stooped to pick it up. He remarked that it bore the features of a young man upon it, but he did not pause to consider them. He thought it was merely a "lucky piece," put it in his pocket, and went on.

Later Mr. Didring looked at it more closely and a little later read the advertisement. He realized that Henry Pollexfen was a man he knew, and that the coin in his pocket was undoubtedly that to which the notice referred.

Then Mr. Didring left the 'phone, and Mr. Pollexfen took up the story. Mr. Cox had been already sufficiently surprised by the turn his search had taken, but he was still more amazed by the first words of his missing heir. Instead of eagerly setting forth his identity, as do most people to whom unexpected fortunes are promised, Mr. Pollexfen began:

Spurned the Pirate's Gold.

"First, let me assure you that not one halfpenny of this money will I convert to my own use. For many years I have devoted all my life to religion, and I fear that the guilt which clings to the amassing of this gold by the bloody pirates of old would pollute the hands of all who handle it for their private purposes.

"Perhaps the fate of my unhappy father is only one more instance of the Nemesis that pursues those who care too much for the root of all evil.

"I have made up my mind. If my claim to this vast sum can be proved, part of it I will devote to the hunting down of those who slew my poor father, and the rest shall be devoted to the sacred cause of charity. My resolution is irrevocably taken."

After this preamble Mr. Pollexfen proceeded to give Mr. Cox an appointment at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, last night, to allow the production of proper proofs of his identity. It is to keep this appointment that Mr. Cox left the city yesterday afternoon.

According to the brief account of himself which Henry Pollexfen communicated to Mr. Cox over the telephone he is the son of the late Capt. Henry Pollexfen of London. Five years ago he left his father. He had, indeed, a hereditary yearning for the sea, but he manfully resisted it. His thoughts turned to holier things, and he therefore slipped away, while his old father was on a voyage to the South Seas, and never let him know what had become of him.

In his search for the higher life he decided to come to the United States to earn his living as best he might. He dreamed that upon the boundless prairies of the West his soul would be exposed to less temptation than in more crowded centres. But some one told him of Boston and thither he went to find his peace in religious work.

Meanwhile Capt. Pollexfen, after forty years of the sea, retired, and announced that he had acquired a fortune. It seems that really he had discovered the hiding place of the store of an old-time pirate. From this he packed $750,000 in a trunk and settled down to end his days in quiet in Kingsway, London.

Robbers got wind of his possessions and they burst into his rooms, stole $125,000 of the money, and murdered the old mariner. Yet still what he had left was so heavy that it took three men to carry away the chest in which it was contained. If Mr. Cox is satisfied that the Henry Pollexfen of Boston is the true simonpure article, all this money will come to him.

BOSTON, July 23.—Henry Pollexfen, who is said to be heir to the pirate's hoard, according to the statement made in New York to-day, by John Cox, an English attorney, is not, it is believed, a resident of Boston. It was said at the Hotel Touraine to-day that a room was being reserved for Mr. Pollexfen, but that he had not yet arrived.

TO BANISH EX-CIRCUS HORSE.

Jerry, Now Drawing an Ambulance, Cannot Forget His Ring Experience.

For the good of the service, Jerry, the waltzing ambulance horse, who has long bothered the Bellevue Hospital surgeons and drivers by his antics, will be to-day transfered to Fordham Hospital in the Bronx. The long runs in that district will, it is hoped, cure him of his impish tricks.

Jerry used to be a circus horse. He can't seem to get over the effects of the three-ring tent, where he used to prance around the tanbark circle with a bespangled equestrienne on his broad back. When he goes on a call the old habits return to him, and he prances in a way that is exceedingly disturbing to the surgeons and the patients.

Music of any kind, from a street piano to a brass band, is sure to stop him instantly and start him into a prance. Yet he's a good horse otherwise, and banishment for a time, it is hoped, will make him forget his circusing career.

G. B. SHAW MAY VISIT US.

Dramatist Asked to See "Caesar and Cleopatra"—Mr. Klaw's Plans.

George Bernard Shaw is about to invade the land which he rebuked for its "Comstockery." Marc Klaw says so, and he has just returned from Europe, where he talked with the dramatist and invited him to visit America next Fall. Forbes Robertson and his wife, Gertrude Elliott, are going to appear in the Shaw play, "Caesar and Cleopatra," at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Oct. 29, and Mr. Klaw wants Mr. Shaw to sit in a box that night.

The manager made known yesterday many of his plans for next season. They include plays serious and plays frivolous. A production of "Ben Hur" that will be an improvement over any former one will be seen some time during the season. Many of the plays already seen in New York will be revived.

"We have secured from George Edwardes," said Mr. Klaw yesterday, "an option on 'See-See,' which has achieved success at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London. The piece was originally done in Paris under the title of 'The Third Moon.' We have bought the rights to all of Mr. Edwardes's attractions, excepting those that may be produced at Daly's Theatre, for five years. The productions made at Daly's belong to the Daly estate.

"Mr. Shaw is busily engaged rehearsing Mr. Robertson and Miss Elliott in 'Caesar and Cleopatra.' This is a play written in the satirist's best vein, and it will unquestionably attract a great deal of attention in New York and other American cities."

The performances of "Caesar and Cleopatra" will follow the engagement of H. B. Irving, a son of the late Sir Henry Irving, which opens at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Oct. 1. In a note sent to Mr. Klaw the day before he sailed Mr. Shaw said: "From what I have seen of the rehearsals of 'Caesar and Cleopatra' I feel quite easy about the enterprise. In fact, I think Forbes Robertson is going to make the sort of success that comes only three times in a century."

Mr. Klaw said he had made arrangements with Frank Curzon of the Prince of Wales Theatre to exchange English and American attractions.

PURITY OF FRENCH STAGE.

Paris Offer to Put on Free Show Here to Correct False Impressions.

France wants to show America the falsity of the belief held by some persons that immorality rather than art has possession of the French stage. Demonstrations may be given at the Astor Theatre, in Times Square, if the managers agree. Wagenhals & Kemper are the lessees of the Astor Theatre, which is to open this season. Yesterday they got the following letter from the "International Department of Dramatics," Paris:

The governmental movement for the purification of ideas relative to French art is now quite definite. This concerted effort will demonstrate practically to the people of all countries that a crying shame has been done to France by leading many millions of people to believe that immorality rather than art has possession of the stage of France. The international movement to counteract this belief has established an American section. This section has decided to begin its American work by offering a Ballet Feerique, a grand spectacle, not for money-making purposes, but simply to establish a principle. It is the purpose to present this spectacle during the day, beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning, two days each week. Admission is to be by invitation only and without cost, all expenses to be borne by the department here. So much is said in explanation.

The department now desires to know whether this experiment can be tried at the Astor Theatre in New York. This is desired by the department because the Astor Theatre is a new institution, untrammeled by tradition, and because the department has been led to believe that the establishment is to be conducted along artistic lines.

Allow me, in the name of the department, to remain, with many courtesies, your respectful servant,

HENRI BLONDEL, Regisseur Generale.

Wagenhals & Kemper have asked their representatives in Paris to investigate the source of the letter. The proposition seems to them, they say, "somewhat vague."

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY.

Machnow, the Russian giant, is still the feature of Hammerstein's roof show. Next week Ernest Hogan and his thirty-five "Minstrel Mokes" will be there. Dziria, the Hungarian dancer, will also begin her engagement next week.

Marie Wainwright is the headliner at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre this week. Others are the Four Rianos, Hoey and Lee, Edsall and Forbes, and Morrow and Schelberg.

"The Mumming Birds," a pantomimic travesty on a night in a London music hall, was presented yesterday at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Mitton and Dolly Nobles appear in "Why Walker Reformed."

Ouida's "Moths" was performed at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. Beatrice Morgan appeared as Vera, Agnes Scott as Fuschia, and Paul McAllister as Lord Jura.

Inza and Lorella, acrobats, are on the New York Roof this week. The latter was formerly in the team of Johnson, Davenport and Lorella. This is Inza and Lorella's first New York appearance. Another new number is Kleinn, Ott Brothers, and Nicholson, musicians. "Seeing New York" continues, with two new songs by A. Baldwin Sloane.

George M. Cohan is still at the Aerial, atop the New Amsterdam, in "The Governor's Son."

"Mamzelle Champagne" has begun its fifth week on the Madison Square Garden roof.

"The Lion and the Mouse" is at the Lyceum, "The Social Whirl" at the Casino, and "His Honor, the Mayor," at the New York. The last goes to Wallack's next Monday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Addison Burkhart, who wrote "The Runaways," played at the Casino three years ago, is "Americanizing" the English extravaganza "The Blue Moon," in which James T. Powers is to be the star.

"The Moon-Man" is the title of the new comic opera by Baldwin Sloane and Campbell Casad, a magazine writer.

Miss Lillian Corbin, a niece of Lieut. Gen. Corbin, United States Army, retired, will appear in "The Virginian" at the Academy of Music on Aug. 9. She has had experience in amateur theatricals in Washington.

John Cort has engaged Charles Kent, C. Jay Williams, Lucius Henderson, Harry Levian, Gregory Rodgers, Ruth Allen, Virginia Brissac, Mary Dwyer, Florence Robinson, and Fanny Cannon to appear with Florence Roberts in "The Strength of the Weak."

A midsummer festival will be held at Manhattan Beach on Thursday. There will be May pole dances by Sunday school children, and a procession of floats bearing elephants, lions, and many other animals. Daylight fireworks will be a feature.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Showers continued in the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The Northwest high area has diminished considerably, but temperatures have fallen appreciably in the middle slope, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the greater portion of the lake region. They are again rising in the Northwest.

There will be showers Tuesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, probably continuing Wednesday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh west; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and mostly south to southwest; Gulf Coast, light to fresh and mostly south; lower lakes, light to fresh northwest to north, becoming variable; upper lakes, light to fresh and variable.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh west winds with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh west winds.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warm Wednesday; variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermomter at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	71	74	4 P. M.	70	81
6 A. M.	66	73	6 P. M.	70	84
9 A. M.	74	75	9 P. M.	67	76
12 M.	66	77	12 P. M.	67	75

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 1:15 P. M.; minimum, 73 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

WOMAN TAKES BURGLAR; HER THIRD THIS MONTH

The Janitress Finds Him Robbing a Twenty-ninth Street House.

SEIZES HIM BY THE NECK

Then Mrs. Evans Holds Him, Deaf to His Pleadings, Until the Police Arrive.

Mrs. Esther Evans, janitress of the apartment house at 128 East Twenty-ninth Street, was in the Yorkville Court yesterday a second time within a month with a burglar she had captured. The two she caught first have already "been sent up the river," she said last night, "and the third is waiting for examination under a $1,000 bond."

Mrs. Evans was alone in her basement room yesterday at noon when she heard one of her "open-door" bells ring. They sound whenever the door to any of the apartments opens. Whenever she hears one of them she whistles up the proper tube as a prearranged signal, and if she doesn't get the answer, she goes to the apartment to investigate. This is only a part of her system, which also requires the use of a series of bells, her watchdog, and her husband, Henry Evans.

"But Henry had nothin' to do with this to-day," she said last night. "Henry he was away to-day. It was only me that caught him."

The "open-door" bell Mrs. Evans heard yesterday noon was from the third floor apartment, occupied by Mrs. Caroline Stokes and her daughter, who are away at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Evans whistled up the Stokes tube. No answer came back. The burglar was at work opening the door with a jimmy at the time. The first two burglars Mrs. Evans had caught had come out of that apartment, and so the janitress lost no time in going to the drug store at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue. She asked Police Headquarters for help.

Going back to the house, she rang the bells of all the apartments. That is a signal for all tenants who are at home to look out for danger. They are expected to look through their rooms and then to assemble in the hall with whatever weapons they can lay hands on. Having thus arranged for the immediate gathering of the tenants to cut off the enemy's line of retreat, Mrs. Evans went charging up the stairs.

The burglar must have smelled danger in the air, for, although he had opened the door, he had decided to retreat before he had gotten anything. Mrs. Evans met him coming out. He was a small young man. She seized him by the throat, telling him what she thought of him. He didn't make much of an effort to escape, for he saw the assembling of the tenants as provided for in Mrs. Evans's system. He declared he hadn't taken a thing, which was true, and begged Mrs. Evans to turn him loose before the police arrived.

The young man promised that he would never come around her house again if Mrs. Evans would let him go. His entreaties were beginning to tell on the sympathies of some of the women tenants, who stood about armed with hatpins, bootjacks, bulldog pistols, and antique old-style bayonets that they used for ornament, but Mrs. Evans would not turn him loose.

Then Detectives Hart and Higgins came in from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where notice had been sent of Mrs. Evans's appeal from Police Headquarters. The prisoner told the police his name was Joseph Miller. He first said he lived at 403 East Eighty-second Street, but later declared that this address was fictitious, and that he really lived in Boston, where his father, a clergyman, resides with his family. Mrs. Evans appeared in Yorkville Court later in the afternoon against him. He was held in $1,000 bail for an examination to-day by Magistrate Cornell.

"The funny thing to me," added Mrs. Evans last night, "is that these burglars seem to want something mighty bad out of the Stokes apartment. The two I caught June 29 were in there. One of them said his name was Miller, the same as the young fellow gave to-day, and they declared they were looking for the apartment of a 'Mr. Williams.' That's what the one said to-day, too.

"Now, remember, My husband Henry was here June 29, but he wasn't here this afternoon. Although I don't want any notoriety, which I hate, I must say that it was only me that caught him."

The tenants at 128 East Twenty-ninth Street feel entirely safe now. Mrs. Evans's experiences have made the janitress abnormally careful, and that coupled with her system, her dog, and her husband, will be a sure preventive of the burglar evil, so the tenants believe. Mrs. Evans was a bundle of nerves last night as a reporter put his foot on the first step leading down to the basement from the sidewalk.

"Who is that?" cried Mrs. Evans. She rushed out, with her watch dog and her husband, Henry. Peering through a grated door she asked for credentials. Very reluctantly she opend the iron door.

"This is my husband, Henry," she said, pointing to a burly man who towered above her, "but he wasn't here this afternoon. Henry, he was away."

KICKS FOR HIS NATIVE LAND.

Fleming's Donkey Won't Tolerate Insults to Ireland.

It's worth a person's life to shout "God Save the King!" down in Water Street near Gouverneur Hospital nowadays. And any one in the neighborhood who wishes to proclaim that Ireland is not the greatest and best country in the world had better take out accident insurance.

For Shamus O'Brien stalks at large in that region, and there's not a man, woman, or child that dare say not say black is white if Shamus wanted him to, for he has a way of kicking that is positive if not convincing.

Shamus is an Irish donkey that was brought over a few weeks ago by William Fleming. Fleming took the wiry, sharp-eyed little brute to Johnnie Dun's livery stable, at 618 Water Street, near the hospital.

"Will he kick, Billy?" Johnnie asked.

"Will he?" whispered Fleming. "Say, if you want to see a real kick just say something uncomplimentary about Ireland and you'll understand what genuine kickin' is."

Fleming then showed off some of the donkey's fine points.

"Come here, O'Brien," said the master. Shamus responded with a promptness that showed he had been well trained.

"Croppy lie down!" exclaimed Fleming. Then both of them broke for cover and stayed there for five minutes. When they finally did venture out again Fleming squared himself by singing "The Wearing of the Green."

It was not long before Shamus had ingratiated himself in the neighborhood. Policeman McDonald of the Madison Street Station is one of his greatest friends, and has him on exhibition before patients at the hospital every day.

"Sure," said McDonald, "he's the first real harp that's come to this country that hasn't made application for a job on the force. And just think of him, with all his sense, and then of some of the cops that's swinging clubs about town!"

MORE ROOM FOR THE AILING.

New Building of the Sanitarium at Rockaway Park Dedicated.

The new building of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park was dedicated on Sunday, speeches being made by Jacob H. Schiff, Acting Mayor McGowan, the Rev. Herbert F. Farrell, Judge Healy, Controller Metz, ex-County Clerk Edward Kaufman of Brooklyn, and Maximilian Toch.

Mr. McGowan expressed his surprise and pleasure at finding such a large charitable work conducted so capably and with so little ostentation.

Mr. Schiff declared that wealthy men should not be thanked for their gifts to charitable institutions, as they exercised simply a temporary stewardship over the means in their possession, and owed it to their weaker and poorer brethren to distribute their wealth judiciously for the benefit of humanity.

Dr. Samuel Kohn, the President of the sanitarium, called attention to the fact that the institution has 400 beds, and that between 25,000 and 30,000 children from the tenements will be taken to the sea shore during the season. A visiting staff of physicians has been appointed to aid the house staff in caring for the sick children, who are kept in the sanitarium until they have recovered.

The sum of $1,600 was subscribed toward the maintenance of the sanitarium.

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JOHN RICHMOND GIBB DEAD.

Brooklyn Merchant the Third in His Family to Die in Fourteen Months.

John Richmond Gibb, a member of the firm of Frederick Loeser & Co., proprietors of the big department store at Fulton and Bond Streets, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at Magnolia, Mass. Mr. Gibb went to Magnolia about ten days ago to spend a month there. He was taken suddenly ill on Saturday, and died the following morning at the hotel where he was stopping.

Mr. Gibb's death was the third in his family within the last fourteen months. Howard Gibb, a brother of John Richmond Gibb and head of the Loeser firm, died at the Hotel du Rhin, in Paris, in June of last year. Last August John Gibb, father of the two and a member of the firm of Mills & Gibb, Manhattan, died at his Summer home, in Islip, L. I. The body of John R. Gibb was brought to Brooklyn yesterday, and the funeral services will be held at the home of Mr. Gibb's mother, at 218 Gates Avenue, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Out of respect to Mr. Gibb's memory, the big Loeser store will be closed all day to-day.

John Richmond Gibb was born in Brooklyn, and was 47 years old. He was educated at the Adelphi Academy, in that borough, and after being graduated from there entered the establishment of Mills & Gibb, the dry goods importing firm of Broadway and Grand Street, Manhattan, of which his father was a member. Mr. Gibb remained actively with Mills & Gibb until last February, when he became junior partner of Frederick Loeser & Co., of which firm his brother, Arthur Gibb, is now the head.

Mr. Gibb's home was in the Gregorian, at 42 West Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and he also had a country residence at Islip, L. I. He was a member of many clubs. His wife, a son, John Gibb, and two daughters, the Misses Dorothy and Ruth Gibb, survive him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Lila Wetherbee Good.

Mrs. Lila Wetherbee Good, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wetherbee of 615 Fifth Avenue, died at the Summer residence of her parents in the Berkshires on Sunday night. Mrs. Good's illness was brief, and resulted from acute indigestion. She was 29 years old, was born in San Francisco, and came to New York with her parents in 1882. She was educated in Miss Brown's School and the Brereley School in New York. Mrs. Good was a member of the Wyantenuck Golf Club, a Director of the Housatonic Agricultural Society Horse Show, and an enthusiastic automobilist. Her father, C. L. Wetherbee, is the proprietor of the Hotel Buckingham, New York. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from St. James's Church, Great Barrington.

The Rev. John H. McCrackan.

Word has been received from Munich, Germany, of the death of the Rev. John H. McCrackan, rector of the American Church of the Ascension in that city. The Rev. Mr. McCrackan was born in New York in 1856, and was educated in Europe. On his return to this country he entered Trinity College and was graduated in 1882. His first call was to Christ Church, in Hartford. He was assistant to the Rev. William F. Nicholas, now Bishop of California. His health failing, he made a trip to Europe, and later to California. He had a charge in Rome, and three years ago became Chaplain of the church in Munich. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

Mrs. Floyd-Jones.

Mrs. Mary Louisa Floyd-Jones died on Sunday at her home, Fort Neck House, Massapequa, L. I. She was 88 years old. Mrs. Floyd-Jones was the widow of David Richard Floyd-Jones and the daughter of the late George W. Stanton. Mr. Floyd-Jones was at one time Lieutenant Governor of New York. The family settled on Long Island in 1660. The house in which Mrs. Jones died was built in 1770, and has been, with the exception of the years of the War of Independence, in the possession of the family ever since. It was confiscated by the British and restored to the family by the Federal Government when the war was over. The funeral will be held in Grace Church, Massapequa.

Judge John J. Flaherty.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 23.—Judge John J. Flaherty of the Superior Court of Essex County, and formerly a Democratic leader, died at his home here to-day. He was 47 years old. In 1904 Mr. Flaherty became Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in that year William L. Douglas was elected. Gov. Douglas appointed Mr. Flaherty to be Harbor and Land Commissioner, but he gave up this post after a short time in order to accept the Judgeship of the Superior Court.

Louise Marcelli.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23.—Louise Marcelli, an actress, whose home is in New York, died here this morning of cancer. Miss Marcelli, whose name in private life was Mrs. Butterfield, was the daughter of a Cleveland business man. Her youth was spent in this city. Her home in recent years had been in New York, where her m

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Advance in Face of the Russian Situation.

Abrupt Recessions in the Last Hour—None of the $5,000,000 Gold Received at London Taken for Wall Street.

For three days Wall Street has had the only bull market in the world. Last Friday prices were advanced sharply in the face of disturbing developments abroad, on Saturday they advanced a little more, and yesterday, with Russian securities demoralized on the other side of the water and all Europe in a state of suspense, our bull movement continued. This would seem almost like international philanthropy. There has doubtless been some selling here for foreign account, those desiring to liquidate securities naturally seeking the market on which securities can be sold to best advantage.

The advance yesterday in foreign exchange, making further gold imports immediately impossible, notwithstanding a decline in gold at London, probably could be attributed more to general uneasiness over the Russian situation than to sales of stocks here for foreign account, but at all events, it prevented our bankers from getting any part of the $5,000,000 gold which arrived at London from South Africa. It was predicted last week that the greater part of this gold would be taken on bids from Wall Street. Bankers here were heard to say that the gold could have been taken if it had been wanted badly, and that gold can be drawn to this side at will, if the necessity arises, but obviously the difficulties of the foreign markets will make it harder for our bankers to import gold, especially from France.

The stock market opened down nearly 1 per cent. in response to a lower set of quotations from the American quarter of the London market, but it was apparent that the bull element was still in control of the Stock Exchange situation. Supporting orders were distributed through the list, and aggressive buying succeeded the initial weakness. Before the end of the first hour the active list was back to about Saturday's closing, and subsequently fresh improvement, very pronounced in some cases, was scored under the leadership of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Reading, American Sugar, the United States Steel shares, Anaconda, and a few other stocks. The market maintained its strength until the last hour, when profit taking, partly natural in view of the advance and partly influenced by dread of what might happen abroad overnight, caused abrupt recessions. The list of net changes for the day shows about as many declines as advances. Some of the leading issues, notably Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, closed unchanged, after unwonted activity on rising prices during the greater part of the day.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central District and Printing Telegraph Co.
German-American Bank.

SPECIAL MEETING.

M. & J. Schmidt Co.

NO MORE GOLD ENGAGED.

European Selling of Stocks Here Causes Sharp Rise in Exchange.

The expected engagements of gold in London for import to New York were not made yesterday, owing to a sharp advance in foreign exchange, which made it unprofitable to carry through such transactions. Demand sterling, which for many days had ruled in the neighborhood of 4.8450, rose abruptly to 4.8515, which is the sharpest movement that has occurred in foreign exchange in many weeks.

The disturbed conditions of foreign markets, due to the situation in Russia, was the chief cause of the upward movement in exchange. As no effort was made by New York bankers to obtain gold in London, there was a decline of 1d. in the price of bar gold to 77s. 9⅝d. This decline, however, was more than offset by the 65-point advance in sterling exchange.

Selling of stocks in this market for London account was one of the results of the disturbance of the foreign markets which contributed directly to the stronger position of the exchange market. The amount of gold which actually arrived in London yesterday, according to the day's cable advices, fell short of $1,500,000, a much smaller amount than had been estimated last week. Next Monday's arrivals, it is said, will reach a very much larger sum.

$5,000,000 SHORT LOAN.

Big Telephone Company Borrows on Three and Six Months' Notes.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, according to advices received in Wall Street yesterday from Boston, has borrowed from banks $5,000,000 on notes running from three to six months. It was explained that this borrowing was in anticipation of the receipt of funds which will be provided by the underwriters of the recent bond issue.

Last Spring the American Telephone and Telegraph Company sold $100,000,000 of convertible bonds to a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It was provided at the time of the sale that payment for the bonds was to be made in installments extending over all of this year and part of next. Two calls of 10 per cent. each, yielding $20,000,000, have already been made upon the members of the underwriting syndicate, and another call for 10 per cent. is expected to be made in October.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal for both spot and future delivery made gains of 10s. in the London market yesterday, compared with the closing prices of Friday. The final quotations were: Spot, £81 5s.; futures, £80 7s. 6d. Pig tin closed strong at an advance of £1 5s. for spot and £1 10s. for futures at £169 10s. and £169 respectively. Lead was off 2s. at £16 11s. 6d. Spelter was unchanged at £27. Iron warrants were firmer at 50s. 1d. for standard foundry and 50s. 4½d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange for spot delivery yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	Bid. Monday.	Asked. Monday.	Bid. Friday.	Asked. Friday.
Lake	18.37½	18.62½	18.37½	18.62½
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Castings	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Lead	..	5.75	..	5.75
Spelter	5.95	6.05	5.95	6.00
Tin	36.87½	37.20	36.55	36.80

Mikado Will Take Six Private Roads.

The Japanese Government, it was announced yesterday, has fixed the dates on which it proposes to acquire the six private railroads authorized by both houses of the Diet last March. The Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo and the Kobu Tetsudo will be taken on Oct. 1, 1906; the Nippon Tetsudo and the Ganyetsu Tetsudo on Nov. 1, 1906, and the Nishinari Tetsudo and the Sanyo Tetsudo on Dec. 1, 1906.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 21, averaged 7.02 cents per pound.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, July 23, 1906.

Total sales July 23, 1906..... 959,570
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 160,240,990
Corresponding date last year..... 148,187,983

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16¼	16½	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Co.	16½	17	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
45½	46	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	46	47	46	47	+2
97⅝	97¾	75,400	*Amalg. Copper Co.	97	98⅞	97	97⅝	— ⅛
21	22	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	22	22	22	22	...
24	24½	900	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	23¼	24⅝	23¼	24½	+1
35	35¼	3,600	Am. Car & Foundry	34½	35⅝	34½	35¼	— ⅛
100	100⅝	100	Am. Car. & Found. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅝
29⅞	30	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
29	30½	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
63¾	63⅞	5,000	Am. Ice Securities	63½	64¼	63½	63⅞	— ¼
41½	43	400	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	42	42¾	42	42½	+1½
69⅜	70	8,700	*Am. Locomotive Co.	69⅛	70⅝	69⅛	70	+ ¼
30	40	200	Am. Pneu. Service	32	32	32	32	— ½
145¾	146	25,500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	145¼	147½	145	145⅝	— ⅛
116¼	116½	300	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	116½	116¼	116¼	116½	+ ½
..	98	200	*Am. Sm. Sec. pf., B.	97	97	96½	96½	—1⅝
10¾	11	300	Am. Steel Foundries	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
134¼	134½	21,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	131⅞	135⅝	131⅝	134	+2
135	138	300	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	134	136	134	136	+1
99⅝	99¾	400	Am. Tob. Co. pf.	99½	99½	99¼	99½	— ½
34	34¼	1,600	*Am. Woolen Co.	34	34½	33⅞	34	— ⅛
102⅞	103	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	+ ½
246¼	247	48,900	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	244	249	242⅜	247	+1
88⅝	88¾	18,200	At., Top. & S. F.	88½	89½	87⅞	88⅝	— ¼
135¾	136⅜	900	Atlantic Coast Line	136½	137	136	136	—1½
117¼	117⅝	29,900	Baltimore & Ohio	116¾	118⅝	116½	117¼	— ⅝
22	23½	200	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	...
75¼	75¾	48,900	Brook. Rapid Transit	73⅝	76¼	73⅝	75⅛	+ ⅜
120	130	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	126	126	126	126	+1
150⅜	159⅝	4,500	Canadian Pacific	158¼	160	158¼	159½	...
36½	37	3,700	Central Leather Co.	36	37¼	35½	36⅝	— ⅛
55¾	56¼	3,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¼	56⅝	55¼	56	— ¼
17	17¼	1,400	Chi. Gt. Western	17	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
25⅜	26	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
179⅛	179¼	49,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	177¾	180⅝	177¼	179¼	+ ⅝
197⅞	198	300	Chi. & Northwestern	198⅛	198¼	198	198¼	+ ⅝
27¼	20	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	...
92¾	93	300	C., C., C. & St. Louis	92½	93	92½	93	+ ⅛
48¾	49	13,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48⅞	50¼	48¼	48⅞	— ⅛
33¾	34	2,300	Colorado & Southern	33⅜	34⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅜
68¼	68½	400	Col. & South. 1st pf.	68¼	68⅝	68	68⅜	+ ⅛
49	50	1,000	Col. & South. 2d pf.	48¼	49½	48⅛	49½	+ ⅝
18½	19	400	Colum. & H. C. & I.	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅝
140	141	3,300	Consolidated Gas	139¼	141	139¼	141	+2
213	213¼	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	212½	214⅜	212½	213	...
40	40½	300	Den. & Rio Grande	41	41½	41	41⅜	+ ⅛
57	57⅜	1,100	*Distillers Securities	57⅛	57½	57⅛	57⅜	...
33	33	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	35	35	35	35	—1
41¼	41⅜	13,800	Erie	40½	41⅜	40½	41¼	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅜	1,500	Erie 1st pf.	77	77½	77	77¼	— ⅛
69¼	69⅝	800	Erie 2d pf.	68⅛	69½	68⅛	69¼	...
145	165	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	150	150	150	150	+7
93½	94½	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1½
164	164½	100	General Electric	163¾	165¾	163¾	163¾	+5
293	293½	4,900	Great Northern pf.	290	295	290	293½	+1½
46¾	48⅞	100	Havana Electric	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝	— ⅛
..	89	100	Havana Electric pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅝	— ⅞
178	179	500	Illinois Central	178½	179	178½	179	+1
37½	38	4,000	Interb.-Met.	37½	38¼	37⅛	38	+ ⅛
76⅛	76½	1,400	Interb.-Met. pf.	75½	76⅝	75½	76⅛	— ⅛
18	18¼	1,000	Internat. Paper Co.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
83	83½	200	Internat. Paper pf.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅜	83½	— ⅝
45	46	3,100	Int. Steam Pump.	43	46	43	45	+3
83½	84	200	Int. Steam Pump pf.	83	84	83	84	+2
26	27	200	Iowa Central	26½	27	26¼	27	+ ⅜
51½	52½	800	Iowa Central pf.	52	52½	51¼	51½	...
23¾	24½	100	Kan. City Southern	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅝	+ ⅛
51	51⅜	300	Kan. City South. pf.	51⅛	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜	+ ⅜
60⅛	60½	600	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	59⅜	60⅜	59⅜	60⅛	+ ⅛
29	32	100	Lake Erie & Western	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
140¾	140½	4,300	Louisville & Nash.	140⅝	141⅞	140⅝	140½	+ ⅛
20	20½	100	Mexican Central	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
64	67	100	Minn. & St. Louis	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¼
153	155	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	152	153	152	153	+2
170	171	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	171	171	171	171	...
32½	32¾	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	33	33	32¾	32¾	...
66½	67	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
91¼	91½	2,900	Missouri Pacific	91	92	91	91¼	— ⅛
73¾	74½	5,100	*Nat. Lead Co.	74½	75½	74	74	—1
101½	101⅝	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅜
137	140	100	*N. Y. Air Brake	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	— ⅛
133¼	133½	2,700	New York Central	132¾	133½	132¼	133¼	— ⅛
60½	67	1,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67	67½	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅞
..	..	720	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rgts.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
45½	45⅞	2,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
87⅝	88¼	2,000	Norfolk & Western	87	88¼	87	87⅝	+ ⅛
93	94	900	North American	94	94½	94	94	...
201¾	202	11,900	Northern Pacific	199	203	199	202	—2
34¼	34½	300	Pacific Mail	35	35	34½	34½	—¼
127¼	127½	35,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	127	128½	126⅞	127½	...
46¾	47	2,500	Pressed Steel Car	46⅞	47⅝	46½	46½	— ⅞
222	225	200	Pullman Company	222	222	222	222	...
50	50½	1,400	*R'way Steel Spring.	50	50½	50	50	— ½
125⅛	125¼	111,500	Reading	124¼	126⅝	124	125¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	26⅜	2,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
95	96	1,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	95½	96⅛	95	95¼	— ⅜
24	24½	3,000	Rock Island Co.	23½	24¼	23½	24	— ⅛
61½	62¼	600	Rock Island Co. pf.	62	62½	61⅜	62	+ ⅛
49⅜	51	1,000	St. Louis Southw. pf.	50½	50½	50	50	— ½
71½	72¼	1,000	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	71¾	72¼	71½	71½	...
71½	71¼	90,900	Southern Pacific	70⅞	72⅜	70⅝	71¼	...
34⅜	34½	11,500	South. R'way ext.	34	35	34	34½	...
98	98¼	200	South. R'way pf., ext.	98½	98¼	98½	98⅜	— ⅛
150	151	1,450	Tenn. Coal & Iron	148	151	148	150	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅞	2,500	Texas & Pacific	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	— ⅛
75	77	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	76⅝	77	76⅝	77	—2
32⅝	34	100	Tol. R'ways & Light	33	33	33	33	...
27¼	28	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	...
45½	40¼	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46¼	— ⅝
112¼	113	200	Twin City Rap. Trans.	113¼	113¼	113	113	...
147⅛	147¼	103,600	Union Pacific	146⅜	148⅞	146¼	147¼	...
57½	58½	200	United Rys. Inv.	57	57½	57	57½	— ⅜
69	70	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	69	69	69	69	— ¼
46½	47	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	46½	47¼	46½	46¾	...
90	92	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅝
122	130	100	U. S. Express	123	123	123	123	+2
35	86¾	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	36½	36½	36½	36¼	+ ¼
43¼	43½	1,800	U. S. Rubber	43	44	43	43½	+1⅛
35⅜	35⅞	88,300	U. S. Steel	35½	36⅜	35⅜	35⅞	— ⅛
103½	103⅝	43,200	U. S. Steel pf.	102½	104	101⅞	103⅝	+ ⅛
33	34½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	33	35	33	35	+2
107	107½	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
44½	45⅝	200	Wabash pf.	43⅜	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
91	92	200	West. Union Tel.	91	91½	91	91½	— ⅛
17¼	17⅝	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
23½	24½	200	Wheel. L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	—1
22⅝	24	100	Wisconsin Central	23	23	23	23	— ¼
45¼	46	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅞

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for four and five months and 5½ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $154,911,627; balances, $7,867,514; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $342,208.

The local banks lost $1,930,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $3,514,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 55 points higher, at $4.8515@$4.8520. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8225, and cables at $4.8560@$4.8565. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@$4.82⅝.

Continental exchanges were quoted: Francs, 5.21⅞ for long and 5.18¼ less 1-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 15-16 and 94 18-16, guilders, 40.04.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—5c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .90, 500 Golden Anchor at .53@.54, 300 Jim Butler at 1.12@1.13, 100 Mexican at .70, 300 Ophir at 3.40, 200 Savage at .74, 300 Tonopah Belmont at 5.00.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The market was fairly active and strong until the final hour, when there was an easing off in prices all around. Reading was the leader, but considerable activity was also displayed by Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and United States Steel. The Lehigh Navigation issues were more conspicuous than for a long time past, a good demand for them existing, but offerings were scarce.

Total sales 38,052 shares. The list of transactions:

Sales.			High.	Low.	Last.
10	..	Am. Cement	7	7	7
100	..	Am. Sugar Ref.	132⅜	132⅜	132⅝
20	..	Am. Ice	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
600	..	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	74⅜	73⅞	74⅜
454	..	Cambria Steel	34⅝	34¼	34⅜
500	..	Easton Con. Elec.	35	35	35
305	..	Elec. Co. of America.	11⅜	11⅜	11½
100	..	Elec. Storage Battery.	69	69	69
130	..	Erie	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜
10	..	General Asphalt pf.	36½	36½	36½
2,272	..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	78½	77	77¼
2,500	..	Lehigh Navigation	103	103	103
370	..	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	104	103⅝	104
100	..	Marsden	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
91	..	Pennsylvania R. R.	64	63⅝	63⅞
2,347	..	Philadelphia Electric.	8 1-16	8	8 1-16
3,730	..	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	31	29⅜	30⅝
100	..	Philadelphia Trac.	90	90	90
16,345	..	Reading	63 5-16	62	62 11-16
100	..	Southern Pacific	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝
100	..	Southern R. R.	35	35	35
150	..	Tonopah Mining	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
247	..	Union Traction	63½	63¼	63½
941	..	United Gas Imp.	83⅜	83	83¼
6,860	..	U. S. Steel.	36¼	35⅝	35⅞
20	..	Westmoreland Coal.	94	94	94

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 23.—Money was cheap and plentiful in the market to-day and the demand was fair. Discounts were firm. The Bank of England secured this week's gold arrivals without any competition from America.

Trading on the Stock Exchange started depressed and nervous, the Russian news causing a general marking down of prices. There was not much business, buyers being few. Consols fell ⅝. Home rails and other British securities sagged in sympathy, but a general hardening occurred later. Consols recovered ¼ of a point. Russians fell to 10½ per cent. discount, the unfavorable Paris advices accentuating the early depression and causing flatness in other foreigners.

Americans started well on the favorable Bank statement, but could not resist the general heaviness and lost nearly a dollar in the forenoon. Later New York bought, a marked advance occurred, and prices closed firm at the best prices of the day.

Kaffirs were very firm on good buying by big houses.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102¼.

Bar silver steady at 30 5-16d. per ounce. Gold premium at Madrid, 10.65.

Gold bars, 77s. 9⅝d.; American eagles, 76s. 4½d.

Bullion amounting to £79,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87 1-16	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account	87⅛	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	12½	242½	246	— 3½
Atchison	91	88⅛	88⅝	— ⅜
Can. Pacific	163⅜	158⅝	159½	— 1½
St. Paul	183	177⅜	178½	— ⅝
Erie	41⅞	40⅝	41	— ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	79¼	77	77¼	— ⅛
Ill. Central	182½	177¼	178	— ⅝
Louis. & Nash.	147	142¼	141 ex	— 1½
N. Y. Central	136½	132½	133⅝	— ⅞
Pennsylvania	65½	127⅜	127⅝	....
Reading	64½	124½	124⅝	— ⅜
So. Pacific	73¼	71⅛	71¼	— ⅛
Union Pacific	151¾	146⅝	147¼	— ⅜
U. S. Steel	36⅝	35⅞	36	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	105⅝	102⅝	102⅞	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	0	Esperanza	8	16	0
Tomboy	1	4	3	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	5	6	Strat. Ind.	0	4	0

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 23.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was very agitated, Russians falling heavily, bonds losing 19f. and imperial 4s falling to 360, causing a general reaction. Later the market became calmer, there was a slight upward movement, and at the close the tone was better, with the exception of Russians, which were still declining.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 460. The private rate of discount was 2 11-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f. 65c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for checks.

BERLIN, July 23.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was depressed owing to the dissolution of the Russian Parliament.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Stocks Steady, but Dull on the Curb.

Chicago Subway Advances 1¼ Points —Greene Copper Suffers Fractional Decline.

Mining stocks were rather dull on the curb market yesterday. Of the better-known issues Greene Copper was the most active. The trading in it was about evenly balanced, and resulted in only a fractional advance. The stock is the object of considerable speculative interest, owing to the prevalence of rumors, here and in Boston, of a contest for control. The pressure under which the price recently yielded sharply has apparently been removed.

The tone of the general market was firm, speculative initiative being influenced by the bullish feeling generaly existing in Wall Street. Chicago Subway advanced 1¼ points on active buying. There was some fresh speculation in American Can issues, coming chiefly from Western Stock Exchange houses.

Eleven shares of Standard Oil stock sold at 599.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Am. Can pf.	5⅝	5⅝	53⅝	53⅝
17	Am. Chicle	181	181	181	181
1	Am. Tobacco	375	375	375	375
100	Am. W. P. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
2,200	Bay State Gas.	⅝	⅝	5-16	5-16
300	Gug. Explo. Co.	224	226	224	225
300	Havana Tob.	18½	18½	18¼	18½
300	Mackay Cos.	72	72	71¾	71¾
11	Standard Oil	599	599	599	599
300	Un. Cig. Mf.	44½	45	44½	45
300	U. C. Mf. Co. pf	97½	97½	97¼	97½

RAILROADS.

2,600	Chicago Sub.	44	45¾	44	45¼
20	Crip. Cr. Cent.	91	91	91	91
100	Crip. Cr. C. pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
5	No. Sec. stubs.	237½	237½	237½	237½

MINING STOCKS.

400	Boston Copper.	25	25	25	25
100	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
700	Butte Coal., w.i.	31	31½	31	31
900	Cumb.-Ely Min.	7	7¼	7	7⅛
100	Davis-Daly es-tate, w. i.	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
800	Gold Hill	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,600	Granby Con.	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11¼
4,300	Greene Con. Cop	20⅜	20¾	20¼	20¾
1,200	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
250	Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,350	Micmac Gold M.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
600	Mines Co

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

It seems that bad news is what is needed to put the stock market up.

***

Many acute critics are distrustful of the market because of the strenuous nature of the recovery. Not only has it been too rapid, they think, on technical grounds, but too obviously the result of manufactured sentiment. Ten days ago when prices were 3 to 8 points lower all around, there was no encouragement to buy stocks. Bankers from one end of the Street to the other held conservative views about the market and were apparently out of sympathy with any idea of an aggressive speculation on the bull side. The first symptoms of a change of heart were recognized shortly after the return from abroad of an eminent banker who had been absent for a considerable time. Influential houses which had been unable to see anything on the bull side of the market began all at once to talk more hopefully, and then banking authorities one by one began to be quoted privately as moderate bulls, or, at least, as having abandoned some of their discouraging opinions. About the middle of last week it was evident that strong hands had taken hold of the market. There were rumors of important buying first in one stock and then in another.

***

The last bear day in the market was Thursday, July 12. The leaders of the recovery so far have been the Harriman stocks and St. Paul, in which there has been an average advance of between 8 and 9 points. At yesterday's highest prices Union Pacific showed an advance of 8⅝ points from the low of July 12, Southern Pacific an advance of 8⅞ points, and St. Paul an advance of 8½ points. Through the active list there have been such other recoveries as nearly 25 points in Anaconda, 8⅞ points in Reading, 5⅜ points in Pennsylvania, 5¼ points in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 6½ points in Amalgamated Copper, 3½ points in Steel common, and 4½ points in Steel preferred. About two-thirds of this recovery has been made in the last three days, the aggressive movements on the bull side beginning on Friday. The advance has been accompanied by concerted efforts to swing sentiment around. The foreign situation has been wholly disregarded. The market, many think, has presented a somewhat unnatural or artificial appearance.

***

The movement so far is experimental. It has been supported almost entirely by professional and semi-professional speculators, in whose hands stocks do not stay sold. It is a question whether the tactics now employed on the bull side will create a market sufficiently broad to permit of a satisfactory distribution of stocks in the next three or four weeks. The response from the commission houses up to this point has been discouraging. Brokers as a rule take a skeptical view of the market, caution their clients against loading up with stocks, and hold generally to the idea that the object of the manipulation is to get a higher range of prices on which those who overstayed the bull side may sell. Respected opinions are extremely at variance. It is not uncommon to find opposing views in the same house, not in commission houses only, but in banking houses. A good deal of the bullish inspiration appears to be coming from Harriman sources.

***

The high price made for Southern Pacific in January was 72⅞. It sold yesterday at 72⅜. The stock is being bulled on the hope of a dividend either in August or September, and the earnings are said to justify dividends, but for some singular reason there has been no report of Southern Pacific earnings since last February. No one in authority seems willing to be committed to a prediction that dividends will be begun on the stock this year. Those who ought to know talk vaguely about it, and cannot be brought to the point of saying yes or no. There has always been more or less of the like quibbling on the subject of Southern Pacific dividends. Persons who declared authoritatively not so long ago that no dividend would be declared this year now go so far as to say that considerable pressure may be brought to bear upon the management to induce it to make a distribution to the shareholders, but as to whether or not the management is likely to yield they decline to give a positive opinion. Bullish information on the stock comes from inside sources; the only objection to it is that everybody seems to have it.

***

It is rumored that the Lawson crowd covered a big line of short stocks in the first part of last week and the latter part of the preceding week, and has since been working on the bull side of the market. Perhaps this would account for the shrieks that issued from the Lawson camp ten days ago. Folks were desired to sell their stocks at the lowest prices—Amalgamated Copper around 93.

***

The plans of the bull element probably were upset by the foreign news, and instead of getting a high opening on which to take profits in the customary manner it had to come in with large supporting orders. This support was of an aggressive kind and had the effect, as on Friday, of arresting the desire to sell. Prices ran off a little less than 1 per cent. in the average during the first fifteen or twenty minutes, but before the end of the first hour they had recovered to about Saturday's closing level. The leaders from this time forward were Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, the United States Steel stocks, Reading, and one or two specialties, notably Sugar and Anaconda. Before 10 o'clock word was sent out that it would be dangerous to sell stocks on a weak opening, for if the market opened down it would go considerably higher before the close, which it did. Profit-taking in the last hour, following a good deal of genuine selling which had taken place on the advance, caused prices to react rather sharply. Union Pacific closed down 1¼ points from its highest, Southern Pacific 1⅛, Reading 1⅜, and St. Paul 1⅜.

***

Amalgamated Copper was one of the laggards. It closed at a fractional decline.

***

From the noise that was made on the bull side one would have supposed that great headway was being made, but an examination of the list of net changes will show that there were about as many net declines as advances. Of the leading issues Union Pacific and Southern Pacific closed unchanged, Steel common closed at a fractional decline, Steel preferred closed at a gain of ¾ per cent., Reading closed up ⅜ per cent., St. Paul closed at an advance of less than 1 point, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit saved only ⅛ of its gain. Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania closed fractionally lower than on Saturday.

***

There is an epidemic of bull tips. They refer to nearly every active stock in the list. St. Paul will sell at 200, Southern Pacific common at 90 or 95, Steel common at 40 in a few days. Baltimore & Ohio at 125 this week, &c.

***

It is easy to attach distorted importance to abrupt changes in the market's aspect, such, for instance, as occurred in the last hour of yesterday, and yet the manner in which prices reacted 1 to 1½ per cent. under profit taking, the volume of transactions being smaller on this reaction than they had been on the advance, indicated the absence of continuous commission house buying. The market looked much less broad with prices declining than it had looked while they were advancing. There is, in fact, very little general or outside buying. The profit taking in the last hour was probably more urgent on account of the unsettled state of things abroad than would otherwise have been the case. Many traders were afraid to carry stocks over night.

***

Much is heard of the urgent need of corporations for money. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has borrowed $5,000,000 in Boston on notes in anticipation of the October instalment of 10 per cent. on its recent $100,000,000 bond issue. This bond issue, like all the others recently brought out, is moving very slowly, which, of course, is for the underwriters to worry about. A lot of new financing has been shelved owing to the state of the investment market. Corporations are advised to defer bringing out new securities and tide themselves over by borrowing on notes. In Chicago, according to reports, a great deal of money is being loaned on wheat at 6 per cent. In spite of these indications there are some shrewd bankers in Wall Street who maintain that the money market outlook is somewhat clearer. On this point good opinion is about evenly divided. Some bankers look for easier money and others believe that any relaxation in time rates over the end of the year is highly improbable.

***

Bankers here and undoubtedly also abroad are depending much upon the stolid nature of the French investor. It is the decline in the new Russian loan that hurts most. It sold yesterday at a discount of 11 per cent. The next instalment on this loan is due Aug. 1.

***

Many critics of the market hold that a slower improvement would have been more convincing. The change in Wall Street from extreme pessimism to aggressive optimism has been rather too abrupt.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 23.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	July 21, '06.	Increase for Week.	July 22, '05.
Loans	$181,424,000	$2,032,000	$103,527,000
Circulation	7,670,000	83,000	7,645,000
Deposits	140,592,000	*541,000	140,975,000
Due banks	68,767,000	*234,000	75,831,000
U. S. dep'ts.	2,024,000	*566,000	1,388,000
Due from agents	20,486,000	358,000	21,454,000
Exchanges	13,231,000	*322,000	11,866,000
Due from others	22,735,000	68,000	21,889,000
5% fund	387,000	2,000	388,500
Legals	16,418,000	225,000	19,147,000
Specie	6,493,000	492,000	6,963,000
Res've excess	2,577,857	840,286	3,389,572
N. D. excess.	9,151,857	487,286	8,733,572

*Decrease.

The local money market continues very quiet, with the tone still easy on call, although little if any change is noted in time rates. There is no evidence, however, of the accumulation of money. Enormous demands seem to be awaiting the first sign of ease. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 10c. discount; clearings, $18,662,817; balances, $1,004,946; Sub-Treasury debit, $133,396.

The local market opened strong all around, but price changes were but nominal. Around midday in sympathy with the strength in New York the market became perceptibly stronger, and buying orders made their appearance throughout the list. Daly-West, Copper Range, Osceola, and Amalgamated were the features, at one time showing advances of a point each.

The market as a whole holds strong, and offerings are generally easily absorbed. The closing was at a slight reaction. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,500	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	92½	92½	92½
200	N.Y., N. H. & H. 3½s	110½	110½	110½
4,000	Union Pac. 4s, 1947	102½	102½	102½
5,000	West. End 4s, 1915	103¾	103¾	103¾
2,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	100	100

RAILROADS

4	Atchison pf.	100½	100½	100½
7	Boston & Albany	244	244	244
1	Boston & Lowell	239	239	239
4	†Boston & Maine	169	169	169
2,103	Boston & Me. rights	30c.	15c.	25c.
50	Boston & Worcester	28	28	28
51	Boston & Wor. pf.	79	77	79
50	Massachusetts Elec.	19	19	19
30	Mass. Elec. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾
58	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	193¾	193¾
4	Old Colony	203½	203½	203½
1,205	Union Pacific	148	146½	148
110	West End	95	95	95
24	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

352	American	131¼	130	131¼
72	New England	131½	131	131½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼
100	Am. Locomotive	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
900	Am. Pneu. Service	15⅞	15	15⅞
350	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	35	34	34
2,245	Am. Sugar	135⅝	131⅞	134½
56	Am. Sugar pf.	134½	133½	134½
10	Am. Woolen pf.	102¾	102	102¾
636	*Massachusetts Gas.	58	57⅛	57½
14	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	87½	87½
3	Pullman	221½	221½	221½
10	Reece	10	10	10
15	Swift & Co.	104½	104¼	104¼
15	United Fruit	109½	109½	109½
90	United Shoe Mach.	79	78½	79
10	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
2,995	U. S. Steel	36¼	36	36
448	U. S. Steel pf.	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝

MINING.

7,006	Amalgamated	98¾	97	97¾
30	Allouez	32½	32¼	32½
140	Atlantic	15	14½	15
200	Bingham	28¼	27½	28
150	Boston Con.	24½	24½	24½
960	Butte Coalition	31¾	31	31
19	Calumet & Hecla	685	685	685
108	Calumet & Arizona	110	110	110
10	Centennial	22	21¼	22
600	Con. Mercur	50c.	50c.	50c.
1,050	Copper Range	71½	70¼	71
617	Daly-West	17¾	16	17
60	Franklin	16¾	16½	16½
500	Granby	11½	11¼	11½
1,106	Greene Con.	20⅝	20	20⅝
35	Isle Royale	17	16¾	17
40	Michigan	13½	13½	13½
60	Mohawk	61½	61½	61½
110	Mon. C. & C. rcts.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
150	Nevada	17⅜	17¼	17¼
768	*North Butte	85½	85	85¾
112	Old Dominion	38½	38	38½
607	*Osceola	103	101	102½
20	Parrot	25½	25¼	25¼
61	Quincy	84½	84½	84½
10	Rhode Island	3¼	3¼	3¼
680	Shannon	9¾	9½	9½
20	Tamarack	93	93	93
220	Trinity	8¼	8½	8¼
45	U. S. Smelting pf.	45¼	45	45¼
520	*United Copper	62⅜	61⅝	61⅞
430	Utah	55	54½	54½
30	‡Winona	5	5	5
49	Wolverine	138	138	138

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Light selling of Western Stone stock on the local Exchange worked to depress the price to 29½ to-day. Last week the stock sold above 32. Subway was fairly active early around the recent level of 45. Telephone sold at 119. Swift's continued around 104. Northwestern Elevated 4s went at 91.

Money, 5@6 per cent.; New York exchange, 5c. premium and par.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	American Can	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	American Can pf.	53¾	53½	53¾
0	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	50	50	50
950	Chicago Subway	45¼	45½	45
24	Chicago Telephone	119	119	119
15	Illinois Brick	47½	47½	47½
104	Kansas City Railway	58	58	58
100	Kansas City Railway pf.	88	88	88
10	Milwaukee Brewing pf.	21	21	21
210	National Biscuit	65½	65⅜	65⅝
189	National Biscuit pf.	118	117½	117½
5	Quaker Oats pf.	103	103	103
450	Street's Stable Car	28	28	28
210	Swift & Co.	104⅜	104	104
75	United Box Board pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼
225	Western Stone	31	29½	30

THE COTTON MARKET.

Large Holders Sell Out on Fear of Russian Crisis.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Occasional showers Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

Eastern Florida—Occasional showers Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh south to west winds, becoming variable.

Western Florida and Alabama—Occasional showers Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Mississippi—Showers in southern, fair in northern, portion Tuesday; Wednesday, fair; light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tennessee—Fair in western, showers in eastern, portion Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Some large holders of new crop options took fright yesterday at another decline of 2 to 4 points in the Liverpool market due to the Russian situation, and sold out several thousand bales of cotton in the local market. Wire houses were heavy sellers early in the session, mostly on stop orders; local bears renewed their attack, and the immediate result was a break of 13 to 15 points. August went down to 10.01, October to 10.17, and December to 10.25. On the decline leading shorts covered, and Wall Street bears bought, while there was some covering for foreign account. Prices recovered 4 to 5 points from the lowest and closed 9 points off for August at 10.05, 11 points lower for October at 10.21, and 10 points down for December at 10.30.

Liverpool advices were bearish for the moment, but predicted a turn toward the end of the month on the expectation of a larger spot business then and a probability that spinners would call for large quantities of cotton already engaged.

Later returns made last week's sales of print cloths at Fall River total 800,000 pieces on contracts, deliveries extending from twelve to fifteen weeks. The spot sales were large, and would have been larger were the goods to be had. Manchester reported a good home business at steady rates, with some demand from the Mediterranean and South America.

The Liverpool spot sales were 4,000 bales at 3 points decline to 6.03d., against 5.98d. last year. Futures opened barely steady and unchanged, and closed quiet at 2 to 4 points decline.

	12:15 P.M.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-August	5.74	5.73	5.77
August-September	5.60	5.65	5.69
October-November	5.57	5.56	5.59
December-January	5.56	5.56	5.58
March-April	5.61	5.60	5.63

Southern spot markets were dull to steady and unchanged ⅛ decline at Norfolk. The local spot market was quiet at 10 points decline, to 10.90, against 11.40 last year; 1,700 bales were delivered on contract.

Manchester reported yarns quiet and cloths moving slowly.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.	Yr. Before
5,003	5,855	13,604	4,728

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,733,241	9,880,988	7,109,428

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.	Yr. Before
2,036	3,107	16,975	2,477

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,303,158	8,303,186	5,929,510

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.	Yr. Before
235,382	240,715	431,885	126,605

Cotton Opinion.

Theodore H. Price estimates the yield of cotton from the 1906-7 crop by States as follows:

North Carolina	610,000
South Carolina	923,000
Georgia	1,554,000
Florida	50,000
Alabama	1,207,000
Mississippi	1,428,000
Louisiana	735,000
Texas	2,832,000
Arkansas	816,000
Tennessee	295,000
Indian Territory	412,000
Oklahoma	340,000
Missouri	45,000
Virginia	17,000
Total	11,232,000

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	10.40	10.42	10.31	10.34	10.44
February				10.35	10.45
March	10.51	10.51	10.44	10.44	10.55
July	10.00	10.03	10.01	10.02	10.09
August	10.10	10.10	10.01	10.05	10.14
September	10.20	10.21	10.14	10.15	10.24
October	10.28	10.30	10.17	10.21	10.32
November		10.28	10.20	10.23	10.34
December	10.35	10.38	10.25	10.29	10.40

Market closed steady. Estimated sales, 475,000 bales. New Orleans closed steady, July 4 points lower at 10.99, October 8 points off at 10.19, and December 10 down at 10.21.

WANT COTTON INSURANCE.

Boston Companies Offer Lower Rates on New York Risks.

The cotton, woolen, rubber, and industrial mutual insurance companies of Boston are bidding for the insurance on cotton stored in the Bush Terminal Company's warehouses in Brooklyn, offering, it was said yesterday, to take the risks at the low rate of 12½ cents on $100. The present rate exacted by local companies is 35 cents. The Boston companies say they have carried insurance on Southern cotton mills and stocks for years, and assert in a letter to the Bush Terminal Company that the average cost is only about 10 to 12 cents on $100.

This rate, of course, does not apply at present to cotton stored in the American Dock Company's warehouses on Staten Island, where so many fires have occurred recently, or in the New York Dock Company's stores. The Bush Stores in Brooklyn are at present the only ones equipped with sprinklers and such appliances as the New York Fire Insurance Exchange prescribes for the better protection against fire.

Whether the American Dock Company will make such alterations in its Staten Island property before Sept. 1 to comply with the new insurance rate schedule to go into effect at that time has not yet been announced. The New York Cotton Exchange Warehouse Committee and Special Insurance Committee are expected, however, to take some action in the matter very soon.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The wheat market yesterday was irregular on account of conflicting news at home and abroad, and showed practically no change in the final prices from the close of Saturday. At one time the market was off ½@c. and at another a fraction above Saturday's close, but news was so evenly divided that the trade was not inclined to take many chances either way. The Liverpool market was ⅛ to ¼d. lower at the close and the Continent also weaker, with the exception of Berlin, which closed ¼ to ⅜ mark net higher. The cash market in New York closed easy, as follows: No. 2 red, 82½c, elevator, and 82⅞c. free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87⅛c. and No. 1 hard. Winter, 83⅛c, latter new, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—From the start corn showed a disposition to advance, and after a strong market all day closed here ⅞c higher than Saturday. The advance, which came in face of good weather, an increase of 706,000 bushels in the visible, and reports from reliable sources in Kansas to the effect that the yield promised to be one of the largest ever raised in that State, was attributed to the holding policy of farmers and further anxiety among shorts. Receipts at interior points were 523,000 bushels, compared with 548,000 bushels last year, and estimated for Tuesday at Chicago, were light. World's shipments, according to Broomhall, were 4,071,000 bushels, compared with 4,899,000 bushels the previous week. The cash trade on export account amounted to three loads. No. 2 corn in New York closed 56¾c. elevator, and 57½c. free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 59c., and No. 2 yellow, 58¼c. free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
July	82⅞	82¾	82¾	83¼
September	83⅛	82 9-16	82¾	83¼
December	85⅝	84⅛	85⅛	85½
May	87⅝	87 3-16	87⅜	87½
Corn—				
July	..	..	56⅜	55⅜
September	..	..	57½	56½
December	..	..	56⅝	54½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
July	76¼	75⅜	76½	75½
September	77	76	76¾	76⅜
December	79	78½	78⅝	78⅝
Corn—				
July	50⅝	49½	50¼	49⅝
September	50½	49½	50¼	49⅝
December	48¼	47 1-16	47⅜	47½
Oats—				
July	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	33½
September	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	32⅜
December	33⅝	33	33⅛	33½
Lard—				
September	$8.95	$8.85	$8.92	$8.85
October	9.00	8.90	8.97	8.90
Ribs—				
September	9.25	9.15	9.25	9.15
October	9.02	8.90	9.02	8.90
Pork—				
September	17.35	17.25	17.32	17.30

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 23, 1906.

Impri Jap Gov 6s, steri loan
3,000 99½
2,000 99⅝
5,000 99½
7,000 99⅝
2d series
1,000 98⅞
5,000s5F 98⅝
3,000 98⅝
5,000 98⅞
5,000 99
9,000 98⅝
4½s, steri loan
5,000 94½
1,000 94
500 94½
2d series
4,000 90⅝
16,000 90⅝
11,000 90⅞
500 91¼
1,000 90⅝
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% steri loan
4,000 82½
Repub of Cuba 5s
9,000 105½
1,000 106
U S of Mexico 4s
1,000 94⅝
No Car con 4s
2,000 101
Tenn settlement 3s
2,000 95¾
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 91
Am Tobacco 6s
7,000 112
2,000 112½
Am Tobacco 4s
8,000 77⅞
20,000 77⅞
9,000 78
At, T & S Fe gen 4s
2,000 103½
2,000 103⅜
45,000 103¾
conv 4s
5,000 100½
5,000 100⅝
2,000 100⅞
Atl Coast Line 4s
5,000 99⅝
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
1,000 102⅞
5,000 103
1,000 102⅞
1,000 102⅞
S W div 3½s
4,000 90⅝
B Rap Tr gold 5s
1,000 105
refg conv 4s
13,000 93⅜
7,000 93⅞
Bklyn Union Elv 1st
3,000 108⅜
4,000 Tr 109
Buffalo Gas 5s
2,000 71
Buff & S 1st ref 4s
3,000 95½
Cana So 1st 5s
24,000 100⅞
Cen Branch Ry 4s
5,000 94
Cent Leather 5s
6,000 99⅝
1,000 99½
C of N J gen 5s
5,000 125⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 102
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 87
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Ill div 4s
8,000 101¼
10,000 101⅛
1,000 101¼
joint 4s
8,000 97⅝
1,000 97⅝
9,000 97⅛
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 100⅝
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refund 4s
28,000 93⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
4,000 77
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
10,000 76
10,000 76½
18,000 76⅝
5,000 76¾
1st 5s, Ser B
5,000 76¾
5,000 76⅞
Col & So 1st 4s
2,000 93⅞
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
10,000 141
Del & Hud cnv 4s
10,000 107¾
Erie 1st con 4s
3,000 99⅜
Erie conv 4s
4,000 102½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
8,000 94½
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
1,000 17
Havana Elec Ry 5s
4,000 93¾
24,000 94
Interboro-Metro 4½s
41,000 85¾
2,000 85⅝
6,000 85¾
15,000 85⅛
Int & Gt N 1st 6s
2,000 116½
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s
1,000 105¼

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Con Gas deb 6s..... 2 | L & W B ext 4½s.. 1½

DECLINED.

Buff & Susq 4s..... 1 | Lex Av & P Fy 5s. 1¼
C. B & Q. D div 4s. 1½ | Met St ref 4s..... 1¼

Total sales July 23, 1906..... $1,441,000
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 426,113,800
Corresponding date last year..... 631,146,700

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Monday, July 23, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Allis-Chal. pf.	17	17	17	17
15,320	Amal. Copper	97	98⅞	97	97⅝
430	Am. Car & F.	34½	35¾	34½	35¼
10	Am. Ice	64	64	64	64
620	Am. Locomo.	69½	70⅝	69½	69⅝
2,920	Am. Smelting	145	147½	145	145⅞
3,430	Am. Sugar	131⅝	135½	131⅝	134
10	Am. Woolen	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
200	A. T. & S. F.	88½	89¾	88½	89½
2,120	Balt. & Ohio	117	118¾	116⅞	117½
5,750	Brook. R. T.	78⅛	78	73⅞	75½
10	Can. Pacific	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞
30	Cent. Leather	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36½
20	Chi. Con.	17	17	17	17
6,650	C., M. & St. P.	177⅝	180½	177½	179½
5,290	Col. Fuel & I.	49	50½	48½	49
2,640	Erie	40⅝	41⅝	40⅜	41⅜
50	Inter.-Met.	38	38½	38	38½
40	Louis. & Nash.	141½	141½	140¾	140⅝
520	Mo. Pacific	91¾	92½	91¾	91¾
30	Nat. Lead	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝
20	N. Y. Central	133½	133½	133½	133½
10	N. Y., O. & W.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
40	Norf. & West.	87	87¼	87	87¼
110	Pacific Mail	35	35	34⅞	34⅞
2,520	Pennsylvania	127¼	128¼	127	127⅝
90	Reading 1st pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
40,060	Reading	124½	126⅜	124	125⅛
20	Rep. Steel	26	26	26	26
70	Rock Island	23½	24	23½	23⅞
7,480	So. Pacific	70⅝	72⅜	70⅝	71⅝
400	Southern Ry.	34⅝	36	34¼	34⅞
40	Texas Pacific	31½	31⅝	31½	31½
17,190	Union Pacific	140¾	148⅝	140⅝	147⅜
20	U. S. Rubber	43	43	43	43
14,030	U. S. Steel	35½	36¾	35¾	35⅞
3,040	U. S. Steel pf.	102¾	103½	102½	103½

131,320

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$172,084,749
Gold coin and bullion	116,914,224
Gold certificates	40,487,480
Silver coin and bullion	8,031,684
Silver certificates	5,923,976
United States notes	10,121,651
Treasury notes of 1890	16,746
National banknotes	12,971,153
Total receipts this month and year	38,179,718
Total expenditures this month and year	49,710,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$565,656,869
Silver dollars	477,238,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,272,000
Total	$1,050,166,869
General funds	183,750,796
Deposits in National banks	83,790,681
In Philippine treasury	4,177,552
Awaiting reimbursement	127,428
Current liabilities	99,761,708

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½
2s, c., 1930	104	104½
3s, r., 1918	102¾	103
3s, c., 1918	103	103¾
3s, 1918, sm.	103¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103	103⅜
4s, c., 1907	103	103⅜
4s, r., 1925	128½	129½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½
D. C. 3-65s	110	..
Philip'ne 4s	100¾	..
Adams Exp	240	260
Alb. & Sus	247	..
Alle. & W	145	..
A. A. C. pf	90	94
A. B. & A. pf	..	107½
Am. Coal	170	180
A. C. O. pf	90	93½
Am. D. Tel	25	35
Am. Exp	226	230
Am. G. T.	8	9
A. H. & L.	6	6½
Am. L. Co.	18½	19½
Am. Loc. pf	114	115
Am. M. Co. ctfs	3½	4
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs	26½	27
A. P. S. pf	70	80
Am. Smelt	100	200
Am. Sm. pf	100	105
A. S. F. pf	42	43
Am. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & T.	128	133
Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann Arb. pf	70	80
A., T. & S. F. pf	93½	100
B. & O. pf	92	93½
*Beth. S. pf	73	87
B. A. L. pf	110	..
Brunswick	15	15
B., R. & P.	135	145
B., R. & P. pf	140	180
B. & S. pf	80	88
But'k Co	40	65
Canada So	67	68
Cent. L. pf	101½	102
C. R. R. of N. J	222	224
C. & S. A. Tel	140	150
C., B. & Q	200	..
C., C., C. & St. L	..	150
Chi. G. W. pf., A	73	74
C. G. W. d.	30½	31
C., I. & L. pf	80	90
C., M. & St. P. pf	183	180
C. & N. W. pf	215	230
C., St. P., M. & Om	168	173
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf	176	185
C. T. & T.	13½	14½
C. Un. T.	4	4½
C. U. T. pf	12½	13½
C., S. & C. pf	125	140
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	110	115
C., L. & W.	90	97½
C., L. & W. pf	103	114½
Cleve. & P.	174	..
Cleve & P. spl	106	100
C., F. & I. pf	77½	90
Consol. Coal	70	..
Corn P. R.	10	19⅜
Corn Fr. R. pf	70⅝	78
D., L. & W.	500	530
D. & R. G. pf	83	85
D. M. & F.	24	..
D.	15	24
Det. & M.	55	70
D. & M. pf	88	100
Det. South	7	10
Det. S. pf	25	35

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dullness in the Real Estate Market Continues—No Important Transactions Reported Yesterday—Some Trading in Apartment Houses and Tenements.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for W. E. D. Stokes 332 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 20 by 60 by 100.

Big Apartment House Sold.

Huston & Ashari have sold for Thomas Simpson 611 to 617 West 112th Street, a six-story apartment house known as the Maranamay, on lot 87 by 101. The price was about $225,000. The same brokers sold a similar house adjoining.

Sale of House Near Times Square.

The McVicker-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for the Medcef Eden Realty Corporation to George Forbes 147 West Forty-fourth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on lot 16.8 by 100.5. Mr. Forbes already owns No. 145.

On the East Side.

L. Kolmer and S. Segall have sold for L. A. Goldstein to Wexler & Posner 86 Madison Street, a tenement on lot 25 by 100.

J. Dimand & Co. have sold for M. Frank and S. Lipschitz to H. Strasburger 304 Henry Street, a five-story tenement on plot 24 by 95.

F. Vazzana & Co. have leased to a client 3 Cannon Street, a seven-story tenement, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $16,200.

S. Fine has sold for Max Borck 716 Fifth Street, a six-story tenement on lot 29 by 100.

M. F. Lookstein & Silverman have sold 316 and 318 East Fourteenth Street, a seven-story building; also for Zenes & Brooks to Schenkman & Brown 332 and 334 East Fourth Street; also 210 and 212 Eldridge Street for Schenkman & Brown to Zenes & Brooks.

William Oppenheim has sold to the Bathgate Realty and Construction Company a plot 100 by 99 on the north side of Twenty-ninth Street, 182 feet west of First Avenue.

Further North on the East Side.

R. Hattenbach and M. Marx have sold for a Mr. Ryan to C. Brown 173 East Ninety-third Street, a four-story and basement flat, on lot 20 by 100.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for S. T. Slater to a client 179-185 East 100th Street, two six-story apartment houses, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $75,000.

Jacobs Robbins has sold through Arthur S. Coxe to Henry W. Resler 59 East 100th Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

George Brettele & Son have sold for M. A. Noxon 280 Pleasant Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling.

S. Fine has sold 221 and 223 East 118th Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 20 by 100.

B. & D. W. Blumenthal have sold for Patrick Keenan to the Herbert Realty Company 5th East 110th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 20 by 100.

E. V. C. Pesola & Co. have leased for the Stone Realty Company to Ferdinand Cefola 2,317 First Avenue, a five-story double tenement, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

Greenwich Village Sales.

S. Jaffe & Co. have negotiated for Jacob Levy to Joseph Dobkin 117 and 119 Perry Street in exchange for four lots on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue.

Joseph J. Kiernan has sold for Tessie Capperilli to Morris Grossman 13 Jones Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100. The house has been sold three times in the last year.

E. V. Pesola & Co. have sold for Pepe Brothers and D. Gallo to Shapiro, Levy & Starr 57 Carmine Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 55.

On the West Side.

John Peters & Co. have sold for Frankel, Washman & Bruder 345 West Sixteenth Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 92.

Jacob Herb has sold 324 West Forty-third Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

A. W. Miller & Co. have sold for the Bauer estate 443 Tenth Avenue, a four-story building, on lot 25x by 100.5. This property has not changed hands before in twenty-five years. A. W. Miller & Co. have also sold for George Latour 542 and 544 West Forty-seventh Street, two six-story triple flats, on plot 50 by 100.

J. C. Hough has sold to Ferdinand Hans 638 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

In the Bronx.

William Loeb & Co. have sold a plot 100 by 150 on the east side of Daly Avenue, 200 feet south of Tremont Avenue.

The Geiszler-Haas Realty Company has bought from Sarah A. Sneder twelve lots on Ash and Beach Avenues, Laconia Park.

Brooklyn Sales.

The Stone-Aaronson Realty Company has sold to a Mr. Gancher two cottages on Forty-sixth Street, Borough Park, also, for A. Zitomer, two brick houses on Thirty-eighth Street. The same company has bought the southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street and Sixteenth Avenue.

The Gurian Realty Company has sold to W. Weber 1,264 Fortieth Street, Borough Park. The same company has bought the southeast corner of Fortieth Street and Twelfth Avenue, a three-story building, with stores.

Joseph J. Kiernan has sold the following Brooklyn property: For Sorensen Brothers to Peter Putz, four lots on Sixty-second Street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Avenues; for Patrick Lynch to Patrick Paul, a plot with a frontage of 125 feet on Sixty-fifth Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues; to James F. Bannon, two lots on Twelfth Avenue, 20 feet east of Sixty-seventh Street, and to George W. Gillon, a lot on Sixty-fifth Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed Yesterday for New Structures in Borough of Manhattan.

35th St, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, for an eight-story and basement brick and stone store and loft building, 80x114.6; Benwit, Teller & Co. of 56 and 58 West 23d St, owners; Simon B. Eisendrath, architect; cost, $120,000.

35th St, 231 to 241 West, for an eleven-story office building, 125x88.10; McGraw Realty Company of 114 Liberty St, owner; Radcliffe & Keller, architects; cost, $296,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

125th St and 7th Av, s w corner, to four five-story private dwellings; M. G. Rieser of 427 Third Ave, owner; George Keister, architect; cost, $75,000.

Bridge pl, 329, to a five-story brick tenement; Dr. Joseph Graf of 708 8th St, owner; G. Reissmann, architect; cost, $8,000.

54th St, 424 West, to a five-story brick tenement; Julia Walter of 1781 East 174th St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 23.

20TH ST, 208, 210, and 316, each 21.2x92.5; 5th Av, n w corner of 113th St, 25.2x100; Nassau St, 63, w s, 22.6x irregular; Armand J. Carroll and wife to Henry Goost, 1-6 part.....

20TH ST, 208, 210, and 316, each 21.2x92.5, 5th Av, n w corner of 113th St, 25.2x100; Nassau St, 63, w s, 22.6x irregular; Harry Goost to Armand J. Carroll and wife, 1-6 part, all title.....

125TH ST, 2 to 6 E 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Mary A. Brenan to Marks Moses, (mtg $9,000).....

130TH ST, 106 West, 20x99.11; Marks Moses to Mary A. Brenan, (mtg $10,-500).....

145TH ST, 361 West, 20x99.11; Emanuel Hellenbeck to Bertha Wolf and another, (mtg $10,500).....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 23.5 ft n of 120th St, 36.8x88.3x30.11x80.3; Morris Haber to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $29,000).....

47TH ST, 37 East, 25x98.9; Paulin Goodman and another to Morris J. Feinberg and another, (mtg $36,000).....

4TH AV, s w corner of 18th St, 42x78.7; Daniel I. Bradley to Ellen M. Hennessy, ¼ part.....

LOT 235, map of portion of Hunt estate; Mary Walsh to Jacob Cohen.....

SHEIL ST, s s, 225 ft w of Tilden Av, 50x100; Mary E. Gedney to Simon C. Wolff.....

LOTS 503 to 506, map of Laconia Park; Clarence E. Gilmore to George F. Keep, (mtg $1,475).....

GRANT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 80.10 x208 to w s of Morris Av 70.7x207; Louis Weinstein to Sally Weinstein, (mtg $23,580).....

BAILEY AV, e s, 274.4 ft n of lands of Reed, 250x100.7; Lazarus Fried and others to Albert Mamlock.....

HEATH AV, w s, 279.3 ft n of lands of Reed, 250x100.7; Lazarus Fried to Phyllis Posner.....

LOT 217, map of Van Nest Park; Sadie M. Gorton to Desiderio Trinlai, (mtg $3,500).....

4TH AV, s e corner of 46th St, 100.5x145.6; 4th Av, n e corner of 45th St, 100.5x145.6; Guarantee Trust Company of New York to New York State Realty and Terminal Company.....

LOTS 120, 124, 125, 183, 188, 189, and 190, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate; Sound Realty Company to A. Shatzkin & Sons.....

LOT 107, map of 108 lots of Coster estate; H. P. Rose Company to Cecilia Penny.....

ARTHUR AV, 2,483, w s, 25x118; Matteo Cifaldi to Antonio Capo, (mtg $3,750)..

6TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Avenue B, 20x 90.10; George P. Herrmann to Louis P. Derfon.....

LEXINGTON AV, Lot 69, map of Ruser estate, 25x87.6; H. P. Rose Company to Giuseppe Gelovinnio.....

OGDEN AV, 1,152, e s, 25x115; Jacob Zeidman to Max Goldwasser and another, (mtg $6,200).....

WEBSTER AV, n w s, 63.6 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 63.10x45.11x65.4x 47.10; Emma V. Van Zandt to Luke S. Van Zandt.....

1ST AV, s s, lot 7 and part lots 4 and 5, map of Olinville, 180.2x300x248x312; John Stahl and another to Henry Stahl

1ST AV, s s, part lot 15, map of Olinville, 100x100; John Stahl and another to Henry Stahl (mtg $6,000).....

1ST AV, e s, part lot 14, map of Olinville, 100x100; John Stahl and another to Frederick Stahl.....

1ST AV, s w corner of 2d St, 100x100, map of Olinville; John Stahl and another to John Stahl.....

10TH AV, s s, 100 ft we of Bronx Terrace, 55x—x—x63.8, map of Wakefield; John Stahl to Frederick Stahl.....

177TH ST, n s, 248 ft e of Pleasant Av, 70x100.1; Samuel M. Hoffberg and others to Montefiore Realty Company (mtg $28,000).....

2D AV, 2.245, w s, 28.11x90; Rosario Caruccl to Felice Giunta (mtg $15,000).

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, part lot 147, map of Morrisania, 70x118x70x116; Joseph Salomon to Charles Agman (mtg $26,-500).....

60TH ST, 236 West, 25x100.5; William Rabinowitz to Leopold D. V. Shea (mtg $10,750).....

LOT 36, map 426 of Williamsbridge Station; Irving Realty Company to Giuseppe Russo (mtg $400).....

LOTS 759, 760, 761, map of Vyse estate; Meta A. Wetterer to William R. Rose

LOTS 759, 760, 761, map of Vyse estate; William R. Rose to Marcus Nathan..

ROBIN AV, s s, 200 ft n of Tremont Road, 5x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Mary Tucker and others.....

110TH ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Abraham D. Weinstein to Bertha Zueter (mtg $38,000).....

1ST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 84th St, 20x77.10; Charles B. Gumb to Aaron Rothman (mtg $20,000).....

85TH ST, 423 East; William Koechlin to Frederick Schempf (mtg $12,000).....

VANDAM ST, 95 and 97, n s, 49.11x100.11; Susan H. Gussenheimer to Louisa A. Davids.....

144TH ST, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Samuel M. Hoffberg and others to Montefiore Realty Company, ½ part, (mtg $27,500).....

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5; Florence Finn to Lawson C. Rich, quitclaim.....

WILLOW LANE, s w corner of Gainsberg Av, 50x93.6x50x91.11; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Angelina Squitiere.....

TREMONT ROAD, n s, 75 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Amsterdam Av, w s, 125 ft n of Tremont Road, 25x 100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Thomas Hamilton.....

ROAD from Westchester to Pelham Bridge, w s, at s e corner of land of J. Sands Secor, runs s 175x w 600x n 175x e 500; Israel Gore to Alexander Walsh.....

DYCK ST, 40, s s, 25x80; Francis Hustace to Alexis P. Bartlett.....

35TH ST, 422 West, 25x98; Mary Marrin to Samuel H. Spacher, quitclaim

137TH ST, s s 166 ft e of 8 Av, 15.6x 99.11; Annie E. King to Louis Kean (mtg $11,000).....

WEBSTER AV, e s, 91.3 ft n of 189th St, 23x100.11x10.1x105.8; Therina T. Barnard to John F. Steeves and others, quitclaim.....

NATHALIE AV, w s, 564.11 ft n of lands of Reed, 55x irregular; Heath Av, e s, 558.7 ft e of lands of Reed, 55.2x irregular; Heath Av, w s, 529.3 ft n of land of Reed, 55x10.7; Bailey Av, e s, 521.4 ft n of land of Reed, 55x100.7; Lazarus Fried and others to Martha Roman, all liens.....

ADAMS PLACE, w s, 159.4 ft s of 183d St, 19.8x80; Peter Riefer to John Lofink, ½ part (mtg $4,550).....Omitted

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTER, Solomon to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; Thompson St, 110 and 112, 3 years.....38,000

ALTER, Solomon, to Henry De F. Weeks; Thompson St, 110 and 112, prior mtg $25,000 3 years, 6 per cent..5,000

ALTIERI, Rosa, to American Mortgage Company of Baltimore; Daly Av, w s, 353.8 ft s of 177th St, 50.6x120.....2,500

APPOLLO REALTY COMPANY to Sam Golding; 116th St, s s, 193 ft w of 2d Av, 71x100.11, 1 year, 6 per cent.....60,000

A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (Inc.,) to Sound Realty Company; Lots 183 and 188 to 190, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate; 4 mtgs, each $460, 3 years. 1,840

A. SHATZKIN & SONS, (Inc.,) to Sound Realty Company; Lots 120, 124, and 125, map of 329 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 mtgs, each $300, 3 years.....1,800

BARTLETT, Alexis P., to Francis Hustace Lane and another; Dey St, 49, 3 years, 4½ and 5 per cent.....60,000

BLOCH, Isidore, to Bertha Ahrens; Hester St, s s, 58.2 ft w of Allen St, 29.2x76.3, 3 years.....26,000

BLOCH, Isidore, to Bertha Ahrens; Hester St, s s, 58.2 ft w of Allen St, 29.2x76.3, 5 years.....26,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Joline R. Merritt, executor; 144th St, n s, 225 ft w of Holland Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 4,000

COHEN, Jacob, to Henry C. Merritt; Van Nest Av, n e corner of Holland Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent.....3,500

DEFAA, Louis, to George F. Herrmann; 6th St, n s, 70 ft w of Avenue B, 20x80.10, 5 years.....10,000

DUGGAN, Nellie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 185th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x84.6, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

ENNIS, Ephraim L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 97th St, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 18.11x 100.11, 3 years.....10,000

FEINBERG, Morris J., executor, to Pauline Goodman and another; 14th St, 97 East, prior mtg $36,000, due Jan. 1, 1914, 6 per cent.....900

FLAM, Isak, to Jacob Cranzier; Delancey St, 46, due Oct. 20, 1907, 6 per cent.....12,000

FRANK, Roberta F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49th St, 225 to 231 West, prior mtg $110,000, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent.....38,000

GARIBALDI Realty and Construction Company to North American Mortgage Company; 152d St, s s, 176.5 ft e of Morris Av, 50x117, due as per bond...35,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Suffolk St, w s, 275.11 ft s w of Rivington St, 25.1x 100, 1 year, 6 per cent.....$8,000

HAMILTON, Thomas, to Bankers Realty and Security Company; Tremont Road, n s, 75 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 100; Amsterdam Av, w s, 125 ft n of Tremont Road, 25x100, Tremont Terrace, 1 year.....400

HILLSIDE REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Edward Anderson and others; 182d St, 84.3 ft e of Washington Av, 72x37.9, demand, 6 per cent...425

KAHN, Samuel, to John F. Calder; 94th St, 70 East, 1 year, 6 per cent...35,000

KEAN, Louis, to Annie E. King; 137th St, s s, 166 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years.....3,000

KROGER, Henry, to Christopher F. Gennerich; Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, w s, 238 ft n of land of Mrs. Cox, 3 years.....10,000

LEVY, David M., to Joseph Weisman; 223d St, s s, gore, Lot 75, map of Wakefield, prior mtg $900, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,300

NATHAN, Marcus, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Charlotte St, n w corner of Jennings St, due as per bond; 6,000

PORTMAN, Isaac, to Jacob B. Engel; 18th St, 417 East, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

RECTOR, &c., of St. Simeon's Church to American Church Building Fund Com., a corporation; Sheridan Av, s w corner of 169th St, 5 years, 5% per cent.....7,000

RUSSO, Giuseppe, to Irving Realty Company; Lot 33, map of building lots in 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge Station, due June 21, 1907, 6 per cent.....2,000

SAMUELSON & RUBIN, a corporation, to North American Mortgage Company; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x107.10, due as per bond.....10,000

SHEA, Leopold D. V., to William Rabinowitz; 60th St, 230 West, prior mtg $10,700, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,300

APARTMENTS TO RENT.

Advertise them in The New York Times, the recognized medium for apartment advertising. —Adv.

STOKES, Thomas, to Ann Stokes and others; West End Av, e s, 60.8 ft s of 88th St, 20x100, due April 21, 1907, 4½ per cent.....10,000

WOLF, Simon C., to Adelaide Burlando; Sheil St, s s, 225 ft w of Tilden Av, 50x100, Laconia Park, 3 years, 6 per cent.....800

WOLF, Simon C., to Adelaide Burlando; Sheil St, s s, 225 ft w of Tilden Av, 50x100, Laconia Park, 1 year, 6 per cent.....300

ZIMMERMAN, Charles, Jr., and another, to Christopher H. Werner; 153d St, n s, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 75x 100, prior mtg $38,000, demand, 6 per cent.....3,000

ZUCKER, Bertha, to Abraham D. Weinstein; 110th St, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, prior mtg $33,000, 6 years, 6 per cent.....1

ZUCKER, Bertha, to Abraham D. Weinstein; 110th St, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, prior mtg $38,000, 6 years, 6 per cent.....11,000

1

Mechanics' Liens.

182D ST, s s, 84 ft e of Washington Av, 72x75; Andrew Larsen against Hillside Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor.....100

NORFOLK ST, 52 and 54; H. C. Clausen Iron Works against State Bank, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.....$84

GRAND ST, 376 and 378, and Norfolk St, 52 and 54; C. W. Klappert's Sons against State Bank, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.....100 17,757

NORFOLK ST, 54; George Brown & Co. against State Bank, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.....22,892

153D ST, 36 and 38 West; George Brown & Co. against S. L. Hine and others, owners; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.....1 18,665

114TH ST, 407 and 409 East; George Brown & Co. against New York City Extension and Missionary Society of M. E. Church, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.....100 2,778

64TH ST, 117 East; George Brown & Co. against Henry M. Chappell, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.....650

122TH ST, 456 and 458 West; Jacob Cohen against William Soltz, owner and contractor.....100 1,620

5TH AV and 120th St, n e corner; Warner Elevator Manufacturing Company against Collins Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor..1 116

AVENUE A, 167; Max Zwerdling against John Doe, owner; —— Wechselbaum, contractor.....625

BROADWAY 1,555; Strauss & Co. against Thomas J. Shanley and others, owners; Co-operative Advertising Company, contractor.....100 25

NORFOLK ST, 52 and 54; Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against State Bank, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.....100 183

125TH ST, 118 West; M. Abbott's Sons against Edward D. Farrell and others, owners; Sexsmith & Hauser Company, contractors.....100 253

100 258

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FORSYTH ST, 124; Harry Levy against Sam Etlinger and others, July 6, 1906..$75

13TH ST, 510 East; Bois Sheet Metal Stair Company against Julius Tishman and others, April 5, 1906.....1 270

182D ST, s s, 84 ft e of Washington Av; Anderson & Co. against Hillside Realty and Construction Company, July 18, 1906.....100 415

182D ST, s s, 84 ft e of Washington Av; Charles Baxter & Son against Hillside Realty and Construction Company, June 29, 1906.....100 500

AMSTERDAM AV, and 138th St, n w corner; John Furlong and others against James G. Wallace and others, Aug. 22, 1905.....2,300 213

100

Lis Pendens.

137TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Cypress Av, 100x100, and 128th St, s s, 118 ft e of Cypress Av, 100x 100, two actions; Thomas Dwyer against Samuel Strasbourger and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Hardy & Shellabarger.100

17TH ST, 440 to 446 West; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against James C. Cady and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. McKeen.1

5TH AV, s s, Lots 360 and 361, map of Wakefield, Bronx; Patrick Dwyer against Patrick Butler and others, (action to enforce contract;) attorneys, Stilwell & Decker.100

L. 530, map of Section B, Vyse estate, Bronx; Sophia Gorsch against Charles Weber, Jr., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. M. Bode.1

3D AV, 2,505; Antonio Bonagur against Isaac Boehm and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.1,600

121ST ST, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Abram G. Abramson against Rachel Cohen and others, (specific performance;) attorney, C. Stein.1

PARK AV, w s, whole front between 40th and 41st Sts, and Avenue B and 16th St, s w corner, 129.1x170x irregular; Van Norden Trust Company, executor, against John H. Murphy and others, (partition;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.365

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Townsend & Wyatt, Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. H. Gordon, dress goods and silks; 325 Broadway; Hotel York.

Simonds & Adams, Fall River, Mass.; W. C. Hoyt, cloaks and infants' wear; 88 West Third Street; Hotel York.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Hand, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Aram, B., Cincinnati, Ohio; piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; L. E. Cochrane, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss J. Webb, ladies' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel York.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; A. Goldsmith, clothing; Hotel York.

Kelly Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. S. Ellis, silks and dress goods; 530 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Weil Brothers & Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Weil, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, dry goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Griggs, H. S., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Kline, Eppihiner & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Rieser, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; J. F. Tobias, upholstery goods; 317 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. J. Brock, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; H. Rosenau, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Weisser, Low & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. A. Low, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. H. Schode, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Baer, Kranacher & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. L. Baer, silks; Hotel Woodstock.

Hundley Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. A. Graham, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Young-Smith-Field Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Young, dress trimmings; Grand Hotel.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Marks, silks and ribbons; A. Jonas, hats; Miss G. Stewart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Long, M. F., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; millinery; Mrs. C. W. Williams, ribbons; Hotel Woodstock.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; W. Gerber, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Woodstock.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gessing, domestics; 377 Broadway.

Bennett Company, Omaha, Neb.; Mr. Malone, hosiery; Mr. Metzger, notions; Mr. Baldrige, cloaks and suits; Mr. Kromer, dress goods, silks, and wash goods; 320 Church Street.

Donaldson, William, Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Edington, carpets; C. E. Fisher, drugs, C. E. Sharon, notions and trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; V. P. Watson, hosiery and gloves; W. Beveridge, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. L. Berry, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Peters, boys' and children's clothing; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodstock.

Burkhardt Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Burkhardt, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

McAuslan & Wakelin Company, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. H. Buzbee, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, neckwear and jewelry; Hotel Netherland.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. E. Gill, gloves; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Miller, upholstery goods; H. & Clarke, upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street.

Troxler, L., Company, Dayton, Ohio; J. K. Hershey, notions, laces, and ribbons; 817 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. A. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 375 Broadway; Hotel Woodstock.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. W. Kuhn, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, O. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Morgan, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gans, S., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. S. Bailey, notions and linens; 143 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. E. Keller, books; 2 Walker Street.

Allman & Putnam Company, Massillon, Ohio; G. Mellon, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Oregon; C. Savage, dress goods and woolens; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

"Maison Blanche," New Orleans, La.; M. H. Gradwohl, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohl, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Oppenheimer, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Keller, cloaks and millinery; Miss E. Koltinsky, muslin underwear; Hotel Wellington.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. Quirk, ladies' suits; 377 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; V. H. Hutchison, cloaks, suits, and waists; 459 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Prince George Hotel.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Sheas silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Prince George Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. O. Sproul, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Prince George Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. Shields, books; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Prince George Hotel.

Smith, T., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Vinal, general buyer; Miss K. Jones, cloaks and suits; Miss M. Cary, infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Prince George Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. Conn, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street, Prince George Hotel.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. T. Gilmer, domestics; J. M. Arthur, dress goods, silks, and wash goods; D. Heilman, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; Mr. Heisenberg, notions, laces, and leather goods; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Gordon, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Heilprin, L., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Friedlander, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Hagerdon, A., Gadsden, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; I. Wise, cloaks, suits, and waists; F. Wolff, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Corcoran, carpets; 31 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss M. A. Flaherty, millinery; Miss E. H. Greenough, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Broztell.

Dallett & Gross, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Dallett, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Phelps, candy; 31 Union Square; Hotel Earlington.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens and lace curtains; J. W. Bunce, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. D. Healy, dress goods and cloths; J. A. Krouse, upholstery goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Broztell.

Fletcher, H. F., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; Hotel Seville.

"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, suits; Hotel Breslin.

Fineberg, C., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Fineberg, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Frank & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Frank, cloaks, suits and waists; Hotel Breslin.

Gallagher Hat Company, Zanesville, Ohio; J. Gallagher, hats; Hotel Albert.

Kraft, A. L., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Cory, notions and laces; 4 Washington Place; St. Denis Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions, hosiery, and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Company, Macon, Ga.; H. Macon, millinery; L. Walker, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, and waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

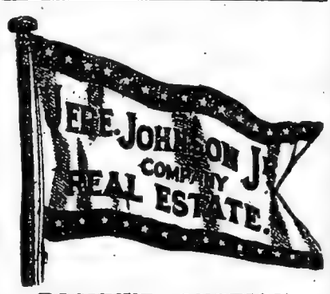

POSITIVE AUCTION
SATURDAY, JULY 28th
ONE P. M., ON THE PREMISES.
195 CHOICE LOTS
AVERAGING OVER 25x100 FT. EACH.
MANOR ROAD, CHERRY LANE
BROOKSIDE, EGBERT, CURTIS AND PARK AVS. AND RAYMOND PL.
MANOR PARK
WEST NEW BRIGHTON
STATEN ISLAND
CAREFUL RESTRICTIONS.
THE PROPERTY IS IN THE MIDST OF HANDSOME RESIDENCES.
SEWERS AND WATER MAINS
IN MOST OF THE STREETS.
MANY OF THE PLOTS OVERLOOK BROOKS LAKE, A BEAUTIFUL SHEET OF WATER, WHICH IS A PROPOSED PARK SITE.
All Titles Insured
WITHOUT EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS BY THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE CO.
LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN
Monthly Instalments
OR WITH A DISCOUNT OF 5% FOR ALL CASH.
TO REACH THE PROPERTY, take at St. George any trolley car marked "Castleton Av., Brighton Heights," get off at the property; or take the Rapid Transit and get off at West New Brighton, and then any trolley car on Broadway and get off at the property.
Luncheon under great tent at noon. Music during the sale.
Maps and further particulars from J. F. SMITH, 165 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton, Staten Island, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO., 187 Broadway, New York, and 211 Montague St., Brooklyn.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Residence Property at
BELMAR, NEW JERSEY
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
Wednesday, August 1st, 1906
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, N. Y., the substantially built 2-story and attic frame house, with plot of land, situate corner of First Avenue and A Street, 100 by 170 feet, including 100 by 150 feet, immediately in front, to Riparian Line on Shark River. Surf bathing 600 feet from house. Further particulars of the Auctioneer, No. 55 William Street, N. Y.

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AT
PALISADES PARK
WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 2 P. M.,
ELEGANT RESERVED LOTS.
Choicest lots in the borough on Broad Av., Highland Av., and Hillside Av.; sale rain or shine; at your own price, for cash down or monthly installments if desired; write for map. PALISADES REALTY CO., 49 8th Av., N. Y.

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1,904 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Builders of all classes of buildings and fireproof structures,
Factories and Power Houses;
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Complete machinery equipments designed and installed.
Contracts made for work in any part of U. S. on a basis of actual economical cost.

$500,000.00 AT 4½%
TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES.
ALSO LARGE SPECIAL FUND
for second mortgages, building loans, leaseholds, undivided interests, contingent interests and riparian rights.
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REAL ESTATE
62 Cedar Street.
4½% TO 5½%
A. W. McLaughlin & Co.
BROKERS and Dealers in MORTGAGES
128 Broadway.
Mortgage Loans; Titles Searched; reasonable charges.
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$5 Down Monthly

Buy Acres Get Rich

ONE-HALF ACRE

$250

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NEW YORK CITY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUBURB.
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Fine Fishing. Fine Bathing. Fine Yachting.

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ONE HALF ACRE $250 BUY NOW 5 NICE CITY LOTS $125

$5 Down Monthly — HOW EASY — $5 Down Monthly — Never Miss It — $5 Down Monthly

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF BY PAYING ALL CASH.

WATER FRONTS $625 $10 Down. $10 Monthly.

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WEDNESDAY. SATURDAY. SUNDAY.
Each of these days at 10:30 o'clock from Long Island City and Flatbush Av. station, B'klyn.
ON SUNDAY TWO TRAINS, 9 AND 10:30 A. M.
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GENTLEMEN'S ESTATES
with and without improvements

SUMMER HOMES
all over the Island

SHORE FRONTS ESPECIALLY
of all sizes and locations.

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A HOUSE

READY FOR OCCUPANCY, ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON PLOT 50x100 FT.; OAK AND CHESTNUT FINISH, 2½ STORIES, 7 ROOMS, BATH, COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES, PARQUET FLOORS, LARGE CELLAR, VERANDA, CEMENT WALKS; 2 MINUTES FROM DOUBLE TRACK EXPRESS TROLLEY SERVICE; SEWER, WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT; MACADAMIZED STREETS, SIDEWALKS, ETC., AT

MORSEMERE.

PRICE $5,900; TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER; LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. TAKE FRANKLIN OR 42ND OR 130TH ST. FERRIES AND TROLLEY, OR 23RD ST. AND CHAMBERS ST. FERRIES AND N. R. R. OF N. J. BOOKLET AND TRANSPORTATION FREE.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

STOP PAYING RENT.

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.
(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

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Bargain!—Corner in Avenue D, Bayonne; $1,500 cash necessary. Norbert Landau, 161 East 4th St., N. Y.

Ridgewood.—124 Irving St., 8 rooms; $6,000; improvements; rented; grounds; exchange. Ackerman, 271 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE—CITY. REAL ESTATE—CITY.

QUEENSBORO HILL

AT THE QUEEN OF QUEENS
FLUSHING, NEW YORK CITY
SEE THAT HILL! Profit by TO-DAY'S Opportunity.

60 Trains Daily — FULL LOTS $250 to $600 No Higher — Trolley Every 5 Minutes

30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Shade trees on every avenue and street only 30 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR of beautiful illustrations, full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2257—38th St., New York
Representative to show property every day.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS
We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

$150,000 TO LOAN
on 1st, 2d, and 3d mortgages.
Reasonable rates and short notice.
GOLDBERG & WOLFSON, 132 Nassau St.

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Exchange $5,000 cash and 47 improved suburban building lots, free and clear, for greater New York income property: Levine, 373 Broadway. Telephone 4165 Franklin.

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Prof. Dalton, 23 West 44th and Battery.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

Boat to visit the warships. West 44th St., N. R.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EVERITT, ANN ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Walter M. Everitt, George W. Everitt, John L. Everitt, Lucy Everitt Pinard, Edward S. Everitt, Henry L. Everitt, Richard L. Salisbury, Mary L. Hebberd, Eva H. Everitt, Jessie C. Everitt, Blanche E. Hill Simmons, Georgetta M. Everitt, Edward W. Everitt, M. Louisa Everitt, John L. E. Pell, Georgette P. Jenkins, Margaret Louise Salisbury, Horace F. Hutchinson, Richard B. Kelly, Lincoln A. Stuart, the executors, heirs, and next of kin of Ann Eliza Everitt, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Horace F. Hutchinson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date August 17th, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Eliza Everitt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Proponent, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEAD, WILLIAM J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine A. Mead, Annie L. Shinkle, Mary F. Dwyer, Elizabeth J. Lalor, Ida Mead, Helen Mead, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM J. MEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 18th day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles H. Lalor, as Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the [L. S.] said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWNING, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HEARN, EDWIN R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin R. Hearn, Elizabeth A. Hollister, Lillie Lee Hearne, Mary Frances Christopher, Edwina Hearne Christopher, Stanley Pitkin Christopher, Jr., Annie T. Heise, Frances Adele Hearne Heise, Rudolph John Heise, Jr., Annie Katherine Hearne Heise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the thirty-first day of July, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of William H. Hearne and Frank J. Hearne, as trustees of the estate of EDWIN R. HEARN, deceased, filed in the office of the Surrogate of New York County on the 16th day of June, 1906, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th [L. S.] day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DAVID BENNETT KING, Attorney for Trustees, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jel9-law6wTu

SCHMIDT, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 26 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1906. CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, LUDWIG HOPPENSTEDT, Executors. H. LEWINSON, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

SARASOHN, KASRYEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KASRYEL H. SARASOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 309 Broadway, Room 602, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1906. BERTHA SARASOHN, Administratrix. ABRAHAM H. SARASOHN, Administrator.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CROWN SILK PETTICOAT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 24th, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 265 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of petticoats, silks, satins, machinery, electric plant, desks, cutting tables, &c. JAMES R. SLOANE, Receiver.

PASCAL & PASCAL, Attorneys for Receiver, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

Apartments, 147 East 30th St.

Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat; hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $48 to $50.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

A.—Stuyvesant Park Section; Evarts and Senate, 231-5 2d Av., 5 and 6 rooms; hall and telephone service; $40-$58. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON
318 TO 328 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartments of 4 and 7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel 2918—38th.

PORTSMOUTH
38-44 WEST 9TH ST.

Choice large, light apartments of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, elevators, hall boys, &c.; rent only $960. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH $32-$38.

Large, light rooms, steam and hot water; L and Subway stations convenient. Inquire 144 West 103d, or R. Levers, 976 Lenox.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST. one block Rap. Tran. station (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

At The Manitou, 221 West 141st St., near "L" and Subway; four, five, and six large rooms and bath; day and night elevator service; telephone, electricity; $30, $47.50. Apply Supt.

For Small Families.—Five large, light rooms and bath, all improvements; house entirely done over; rents only $22-$24. Inquire 448 Lenox Av., or R. Levers, 976 Lenox.

66th St., 126 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.
577 EAST 150TH ST.
Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath, hot-water supply.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
RENTS $16 TO $20.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

LIFE BUILDING 21 WEST 31ST ST.

For rent, two rooms and bath; immediate possession, or from October 1st; $600 upward; meals served in rooms. Apply William Harvey.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Flat of four large rooms, nicely furnished, for housekeeping; hot water. Parrowt, 110 West 61st St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS
We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

$150,000 TO LOAN
on 1st, 2d, and 3d mortgages.
Reasonable rates and short notice.
GOLDBERG & WOLFSON, 132 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exchange $5,000 cash and 47 improved suburban building lots, free and clear, for greater New York income property: Levine, 373 Broadway. Telephone 4165 Franklin.

Builders' Opportunity!—For exchange, elegant plots, ripe for immediate improvement. Price, 3d Av., 138th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

SWIMMING.

SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT.
Prof. Dalton, 23 West 44th and Battery.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &C.

Boat to visit the warships. West 44th St., N. R.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EVERITT, ANN ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Walter M. Everitt, George W. Everitt, John L. Everitt, Lucy Everitt Pinard, Edward S. Everitt, Henry L. Everitt, Richard L. Salisbury, Mary L. Hebberd, Eva H. Everitt, Jessie C. Everitt, Blanche E. Hill Simmons, Georgetta M. Everitt, Edward W. Everitt, M. Louisa Everitt, John L. E. Pell, Georgette P. Jenkins, Margaret Louise Salisbury, Horace F. Hutchinson, Richard B. Kelly, Lincoln A. Stuart, the executors, heirs, and next of kin of Ann Eliza Everitt, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Horace F. Hutchinson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date August 17th, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ann Eliza Everitt, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Proponent, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEAD, WILLIAM J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine A. Mead, Annie L. Shinkle, Mary F. Dwyer, Elizabeth J. Lalor, Ida Mead, Helen Mead, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM J. MEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 18th day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles H. Lalor, as Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the [L. S.] said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWNING, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PAM & STEINWEG.—In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of Honorable Charles M. Hough, District Judge, the undersigned, will sell the property, assets, and effects of the firm of Pam & Steinweg, consisting of ladies' cloaks, suits, and waists, now contained in the following described premises: 2,772 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City, the department owned and operated by Pam & Steinweg in the department store southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and 74th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City; the department owned and operated by Pam & Steinweg in the department store situated at 1,331 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania, including all their right, title, and interest in the leases of said premises, at private sale, as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted to the undersigned at his office, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of July, 1906, at 12 M., at which time and place said bids will be opened by the receiver, and all creditors are hereby notified to attend at said time and place to express their approval or disapproval of the acceptance of any bid received.

Bids must be made separately for the effects in each of said stores. All bidders will be required to deposit a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of their bids. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and if bids for the contents of any of said stores are rejected, the property on which such bids are rejected will be sold at public auction at a date to be fixed, notice of which auction sale will be given as required by the order of sale.

The property may be inspected at the premises above described on July 26th and 27th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned or his attorneys.

Dated New York City, July 23, 1906.
EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver, 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
CHARLES H. BROAS, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
J. S. LEISENRING, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,132.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK C. CRUGER, individually and as a member of the firm of F. C. Cruger & Co., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Frederick C. Cruger, individually and as a member of the firm of F. C. Cruger & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Frederick C. Cruger, individually and as a member of the firm of F. C. Cruger & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, July 23, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,987.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GENNO KLOPFER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Benno Klopfer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1906, the said Benno Klopfer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, July 21, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,129.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT SLOANE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Robert Sloane of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Robert Sloane was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, July 23d, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK M. ESPER, Bankrupt.—No. 9,113.

To the creditors of Frederick M. Esper of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Frederick M. Esper was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the third day of August, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1906.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE MASSEY, GEORGE WILLIAM KEMP, and EDWARD KEMP, copartners in business under the firm name or style of Lanman & Kemp, Plaintiffs, against RAOUL AUERBACH, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 11, 1906.
EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To Raoul Auerbach:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and P. O. Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VITTORIO MARCIGLIANO, plaintiff, against ANGELINA MARCIGLIANO, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and that in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 29th, 1906.
ANDREW C. MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 78 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Angelina Marcigliano:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 7th, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1906.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1906.
ANDREW C. MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
73 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FITCHIE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FITCHIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of March, 1906. WILLIAM LANGDON, Executor.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

All Cars Transfer To Bloomingdales Lexington To 3rd Ave 59th To 60th St.

Your Opportunity!

Great Piano Sale.

We offer Walters Pianos at a Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured, at about half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

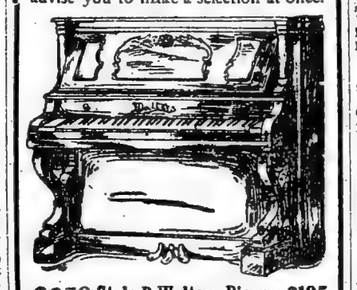

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$235
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos.....$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET.....$450
$1,000 Walters Baby Grand Pianos..$600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

A SUMMER SALE OF FINE PIANOS, Both New and Slightly Used.

200 to select from, (Uprights and Grands). Nearly every prominent make in America represented. Prices of uprights $100 to $250. Grands from $250 to $450. Easy monthly payments if desired. Write for Special Catalogues, with prices and terms.

Greatest Piano Bargains in New York.

JACOB DOLL & SONS, Piano Manufacturers. Showrooms, 92 Fifth Av., Near 14th St.

BIDDLE'S-3 WAREROOMS

$75 Elegant Upright Steinway Bargain. $95 Easy terms; rents $3. 7 East 14th St.

$75 Sale This Week Two Bargains. Rents $8. $110 977 3d Av., Near 59th St.

$100 will secure for you an upright; was rented 3 months. Pick from 60. 6 West 125th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 558-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

HARDMAN

Very attractive special Summer prices in pianos. Almost all makes, slightly used. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Estab. 1842. 138 5th Av., near 19th St.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,

72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

FLORENCE HOUSE

4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER, NEW YORK CITY.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms singly or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $4.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Moesman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS. All Makes. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Lowest prices, Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 3870 Cortl.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 248 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Daves & Sam Voozimeo, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; delicious Southern cooking; moderate; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally light, airy, well-furnished room; select home; parlor dining room.

129TH ST., WEST.—Two fine separate bedrooms; sitting rooms as well; every convenience; excellent table; private family; for two, $14-$17. A. B., Box 7 Times Harlem.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, large and small, to rent, with board; references.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms; excellent table; special rates; references; Southerners.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms to rent with board. Transients.

MADISON AV., 673, 684, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED by two young ladies (sisters) room, with board; prefer large room, southern exposure, on same floor with bath; highest references exchanged; state price. Address M. L., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

Young gentleman desires board and room, upper west side; reasonable terms; references given. Address C. Trenkel, General Delivery, Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; running water; telephones; Summer rates.

22D ST., 37 WEST.—Cool, large room; bath; breakfasts; living or studio; piano; reception room; reasonable. Studio No. 2. Janitor.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric light; private baths; transients; business parlor; telephone.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; running water; every convenience; $2.50 up; private house.

61ST ST., 110 WEST.—One parlor, bedroom adjoining; hot-water supply; convenient to cars. Parrowt.

90TH ST., 251 WEST.—

RACE TRACK THIEF MAULED BY BETTORS

Snatched Money, from a Bookmaker at Brighton Beach.

WON ON THE LAST RACE

Critchley Was Being "Paid Off" When He Seized the Cashier's Roll and Tried to Escape.

The unluckiest thief who ever tried robbery on a New York race track attempted to snatch a bookmaker's "bank roll" at the Brighton Beach course yesterday just after the last race had been run.

The attempt failed, but the failure did not in the least interfere with the sport that was furnished for the betting crowd and the bookmakers' "outside" men, as the ex-prizefighters and baseball players who hustle bettors about the ring in a pretense of reporting betting prices and ring transactions are termed.

The bank roll snatcher's bad luck began when he fixed on the last race for his attempt, for that was the one time in the afternoon when the "outside" men were all idle and looking for amusement.

A score or more of them, standing back of the line of bettors who were cashing in their bets on the winner of the last race, saw the snatching, while a hundred or more bettors also witnessed it, and took part in mishandling the robber when he was captured.

The snatcher was a small, sharp-featured young man, who all the afternoon stood around the station of Bookmaker "Pat" Shannon and watched the movements of Shannon's cashier. This was "Meyer" Lounsberry, who makes it a practice to hold a big bundle of money in his hand when paying bets and strip out the bills that are needed as they are called for.

The snatcher was said by the Pinkerton men to have selected Lounsberry as a victim because it looked as if it would be easier to rob him than the cashiers who follow the old custom of keeping their money in the regulation tin box.

The snatcher just before the start of the last race bet $40 with Shannon on the favorite, which proved to be the winner. The bet was made at even money.

After the race the snatcher was one of the first men in line to collect his winnings. He did not even wait to get what was due him legitimately, but the moment Lounsberry displayed his cash he made a grab for it. The cashier was taken by surprise and the thief got the money.

He darted into the crowd at the back of the betting ring. The "outside" men who saw the robbery caught the thief almost immediately. He was knocked down and kicked about until the race track detectives came to his rescue.

The money was scattered under foot, but it was all subsequently recovered. The thief was taken to the race track police station, where he gave his name as Joseph Critchley of East Newark, N. J.

The race track police said that the robbery was the first that ever had been attempted under the modern conditions of race track betting.

MIDSUMMER POLITICS.

Platt Thinks Black Not a Candidate for Senate—Odell Conference.

Although Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell were both in the city yesterday, they did not meet, principally because Mr. Odell was kept particularly busy at State headquarters holding political conferences with leaders from all over the State. Senator Platt will not be in New York again until Thursday, and when Mr. Odell went to Newburg at 6 o'clock he said he did not know when he would be down again.

Senator Platt said yesterday: "I really believe that Black is not a candidate for the United States Senatorship. I believe he intends to stick to the practice of law."

Mr. Odell was asked his opinion of Congressman Sherman's plan to solicit $1 subscriptions to the Republican Congressional Committee fund from Republicans throughout the country.

"Well, there's a lot of them, sure," he said. "If they respond as they should it would make a neat little campaign fund."

PRAYED FOR CADDIES, TOO.

Pastor Didn't Forget Those Who Deliver Sunday Desserts.

In a prayer delivered to his congregation in the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, Sunday, the Rev. John M. Thomas made a plea for the poor delivery boy who has to deliver ice cream on Sunday to the curtailment of his own enjoyment of the day. Mr. Thomas's remarks spoiled many a dessert yesterday. He said:

"O God, the father of all men, we pray for those who are compelled to labor on this day of rest and refreshment; for men on trains and those serving on street railways; for servants in hotels and small boys on golf courses; especially are we minded at the present to pray for the poor fellows now engaged in delivering ices and ice cream to our homes for our enjoyment of the Sabbath."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$75 REWARD.—Lost Saturday evening, July 21, from East 26th St. to Claremont Restaurant, diamond horseshoe pin, 45 small stones. John T. & James A. Farley, Windsor Arcade, 46th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Monday morning, between 55 8th Av. and 13th St. Post Office, a large black pocketbook, with sum of money; finder please return to Mrs. Hornbeck, 55 8th Av., and receive reward.

LOST—Yellow leather wallet, containing maps and papers of no value except to owner. Return to Phelps, Room 708, 277 Broadway, and receive reward.

LOST—In Times Building lavatory, Monday afternoon, a lady's diamond ring. Finder please return Times Publication Office, Times Square.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of black, violet enameled pin, two diamonds. Bates, 225 West 80th.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "F. L."; reward if returned to 560 5th Av., Room 611.

LOST—Garnet cuff button, between 92d St. and Central Park West, 91st St. and Times Square Subway station, or in Times Building, Wednesday morning; suitable reward. Return to Mr. Sanchez, 15th floor, Times Building.

LOST—July 18, on Columbus Av., between 84th and 81st, elevated station, a gold mosaic bracelet. $10 reward for return to Dufourcq & Co., Floor L, Produce Exchange Building, N. Y.

LOST—Monday night, near 42d and 6th Av., between 11 and 4 A. M., old mine diamond ring, deep setting; liberal reward. Jno J. Sullivan, 203 Broadway.

LOST—Dog, wire-haired fox terrier, small, around 39th and 6th Av.; liberal reward. Miss De Witt, 110 West 39th St., Hotel Hollywood.

$100.00 REWARD—Lost, diamond and sapphire link bracelet, Friday evening. McLean, 204 West 55th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 55th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Check book, on Reade St., N. Y.; reward offered. H. Bischoff, 313 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Jersey cow, strayed from home. Finder please return to T. Hayes, Ocean Av. and Avenue M.

LOST—Gray and red parrot; reward. J. T. T., 156 5th Av.

$10 REWARD.—Gold fob, snake design around stone. Room 1,500, 31 Nassau St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 178,652, Harlem Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

FIRE BADGES REDEEMED.

Owners of Old Metal Emblems Get $5 for Them at Headquarters.

The last of the old-fashioned metal fire badges, which were called in by order of the Commissioner some time ago, were redeemed at Fire Headquarters yesterday. the owners received $5 for each of them, the amount required as a deposit when the badges were issued. New badges made of linen with a heavy coating of celluloid will be supplied to those who are entitled to them. The linen badges will cost $1.

The old badges were recalled at the request of Chief Croker, who complained that his men were greatly hampered in fighting fires by the number of persons having fire badges admitting them within the fire lines who had no business there. Most of these were so-called "buffs," men who attached themselves to engine houses and followed the apparatus to fires for the sake of the excitement of watching the men at work. There will be no more badges issued to persons of this sort.

The new badge is blue, with a white Maltese cross bearing the following inscription:

"1906. Police. Will admit bearer within fire lines, but not within buildings. John H. O'Brien, Commissioner."

As the money received in return for fire badges comes out of the pension fund, that fund will be greatly depleted by the difference in price between the old emblems and the new ones.

ACROSS THE SEA TO WED.

Miss Pellem Marries Old Sweetheart Six Hours After Arrival.

To wed the man of her choice, Miss Maude Pellem of Panzance, England, arrived in this country yesterday morning on the steamer New York, and six hours later became the wife of Frederick Phillips, a Montclair carpenter, whom Miss Pellem had been brought up with in the little English fishing village.

Phillips left his sweetheart nearly three years ago, promising to send for her when able to provide her with a home. A few weeks ago he wrote to her to join him, as he had a home ready for her.

Phillips was the first to greet Miss Pellem when the steamer reached her pier, and the couple proceeded at once to Montclair, where they were married by the Rev. Alanson Q. Bailey, assistant rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will reside in North Willow Street, Montclair.

CONCRETE SKYSCRAPER NEXT

Eleven-Story Office Building Will Be the First of Its Kind Here.

Plans for the first lofty concrete office building in Manhattan were filed yesterday with the Building Department. The McGraw Realty Company is to put it up on the north side of Thirty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The building will be eleven stories high. The plot acquired for it has a frontage of 126 feet and a depth of 98 feet.

Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University designed the building. The angles will be latticed together, and the girders, beams, and floor slabs will be reinforced with steel rods. The building will be constructed two stories at a time. On the façade will be ornamental panels of copper.

No announcement of the cost of the building has been made, but one estimate puts it at $200,000.

SHOPPERS HURT BY AUTO.

Auto Demonstrator Arrested for Knocking Two Women Down.

While crossing Forty-third Street, at Tenth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Ebby Bernesberg, 50 years old, of 341 West Fifty-third Street, and Mrs. Annie Gross, 45 years old, of 451 West Fortieth Street, who were out shopping, stepped in front of an automobile driven by Philip Marcen, an automobile demonstrator.

Both women were knocked down and run over by the car, Marcen not being able to stop in time. Mrs. Bernesberg had her right ankle broken and Mrs. Gross suffered from a lacerated left shoulder and contusions of the left elbow. They were taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Marcen was arrested on a charge of reckless driving and was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow.

BRIDGE LOOP DISCUSSION.

R. T. Committee to Meet Thursday to Consider Various Plans.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Rapid Transit Commission will meet on Thursday afternoon to discuss the amended resolution passed by the Board of Estimate for a loop between the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Bridges.

The amended resolution leaves it to the Rapid Transit Commissioners to determine whether the connection shall be by elevated loop or by some other means of communication. The meeting will be held behind closed doors, but it is possible that there may be another public hearing on the matter before the Rapid Transit Commissioners, should this be deemed necessary or desirable.

We've lighted on a bird of a bow tie sale.

7500 bows, of such a variety! You'll understand that when we tell you it represents the cut-up of the short ends left from a fine scarf maker's good season.

The favorite "bat-wing" shape; full 33 and 35 inch lengths.

Not one less than half dollar value, while fully 1500 of them are regular 75 cent quality.

25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

THAW'S LAWYER FAVORS EMOTIONAL INSANITY

Hartridge Said to Regard That as His Client's Safest Plea.

ONLY CHANCE FOR ACQUITTAL

The Holman-White Letters Are Held to Strengthen Thaw's Defense Under This Plea.

There is every reason to believe that Clifford W. Hartridge, who is now firmly established as Harry Kendall Thaw's chief counsel, has decided to adopt the defense of emotional insanity and that he will endeavor to clear his client on this plea. This defense, it is contended, gives Thaw his only chance of escaping the penalties of the law or an indefinite stay in the asylum for the criminally insane at Matteawan.

The letters of Mrs. Nesbit-Holman to Stanford White, which have been made public, are held by Harry Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit Thaw to be more in favor of the accused than of the State. This opinion is shared by Mr. Hartridge. The man who killed Stanford White believes, with his wife and lawyer, that every word contained in the letters to the dead architect prove that it was to the interest of the chorus girl's mother to urge White to try and win Evelyn back from Thaw. They point to the fact that the mother and her son, Howard, were recipients of White's bounty, while Thaw's generosity was limited to the girl. They show further that Thaw knew of the efforts which were being made to win the woman he was later to marry away from him. The letters, considered in this light, may be offered as evidence tending to prove a situation so unbearable as to render Thaw, for the time being irresponsible.

It is not probable that Thaw's lawyer contemplates using the letters in support of the theory of justification. Under the laws of New York there are but two justifications for homicide, self-defense and insanity in some form or other. Mr. Hartridge realizes this.

Emotional insanity was the defense originally contemplated for Thaw by ex-Judge Olcott, but his views may have changed with the return of Mrs. William Thaw. His retention by the family is regarded as indicating that he intends to apply for a lunacy commission on behalf of the mother and her other son, Josiah C. Thaw. Such a course, it is positively known, is in accord with the wishes of the family, as it would preclude the raking over in open court of the details of the White shooting and the incidents leading thereto.

The supremacy of Mr. Hartridge as Thaw's leading counsel was thoroughly established yesterday morning when Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, signed an order directing the delivery to him of all papers held by Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge in the Thaw case, and in its possession at the time Thaw discharged the firm.

When the hearing on Mr. Hartridge's application was called before Justice MacLean the Olcott firm was represented by Terence J. McManus, who said that all the papers in the Thaw case had already been turned over to Thaw's personal counsel, and that there was no objection to the court signing the usual formal order. Mr. Hartridge thereupon handed up the order, which was signed later in the day.

The order directs Frank S. Black, W. M. K. Olcott, and W. H. Bonynge to "forthwith deliver to Harry K. Thaw or to Clifford W. Hartridge, his attorney, all papers, documents, affidavits, statements, letters, telegrams, and copies of the aforesaid in any wise affecting or bearing upon the preparation of the defense to the indictment heretofore found by the Grand Jury against Harry K. Thaw for the felonious killing of one Stanford White."

Mr. McManus said that the order had already been complied with. Mr. Hartridge appeared somewhat doubtful. It now is said that he has as yet received no inkling of the findings of Drs. Hamilton and Dana, the alienists employed by ex-Judge Olcott to test Thaw's mental condition.

No formal report has ever been made by either physician, although both of them have informally stated that Thaw was not in his normal mind. Dr. Hamilton, it is understood, has submitted a letter briefly stating his findings, and this letter was turned over to Mr. Hartridge after the proceedings in court. When the formal report of the alienists is made, however, the chances are that it will go to ex-Judge Olcott, as counsel for Mrs. William Thaw. Mrs. William Thaw did not come to New York yesterday. She stayed in Roslyn with her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie. She will probably visit her son either to-day or to-morrow.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw caused food for speculation by driving to the Twenty-third Street railroad station yesterday morning. She waited there for the arrival of the passengers from a Pennsylvania train from Pittsburg. Roger O'Mara, ex-Chief of Police of Pittsburg, and now in the employ of the Thaws as head of the detective force working on the preparation of the defense, appeared. He hastened to the electric hansom in which the younger Mrs. Thaw was seated, and, entering it, was driven with her to the Tombs.

He admitted there that the publication of the letters written to White by Mrs. Nesbit-Holman was directly responsible for his presence in New York. With the young wife, he went directly to Thaw's cell and held a conference with the defendant, which lasted some little time. When he left he said that there was no statement to be made, but that Mr. Hartridge might have something to say later in the day.

The peculiar part of this episode is that O'Mara is supposed to be aligned with ex-Judge Olcott and Mrs. William Thaw. At any rate, he has been reporting to Olcott heretofore. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw is in thorough accord with her husband and Hartridge's management of the defense.

Mrs. Harry Thaw left the Tombs with O'Mara, but returned, still accompanied by the detective, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon. They went to Thaw's cell again and were joined a little later by Mr. Hartridge. They left before the lawyer, leaving him with his client. They awaited him in the main corridor of the prison. The three were then driven together to Hartridge's office.

Both the members of the District Attorney's staff and the defense are greatly puzzled as to the source of the Mrs. Nesbit-Holman letters. It is certain that they did not come directly or indirectly from the White family. De Lancey Nicoll, who was one of White's closest friends, said he was not aware that the letters were in existence. He felt sure, until he was reminded that A. H. Hummel had written a letter of advice to White regarding one of the missives that Hummel wasn't either.

RUMORS OF A DIVORCE.

Mrs. Harry Thaw Said to be Gathering Evidence in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—It is reported here that Mrs. Harry Kendall Thaw is gathering evidence to be used in obtaining a divorce from her husband. The rumor that Mrs. Thaw is contemplating this action has become so persistent that it is openly discussed in the circles formerly frequented by Mrs. Thaw here. Some persons close friends of Mrs. Harry Thaw have been gathering material which could be used against young Thaw in a divorce court. The persistency with which they are working gives weight to the story.

It is said that just before the Harry Thaws left Pittsburg for New York on their last trip Mrs. Thaw said that her life was not a happy one and that she was tired of it. She is said to have declared that she would soon be free to go back to her former associations.

When Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's attention was called last night to the rumor that she was preparing to apply for a divorce from her husband she sent back the laconic statement from her apartments in the Hotel Lorraine:

"Such reports are perfectly absurd."

CONSOLIDATED GAS HOLDINGS

Secretary Tells of Its Investments at Referee's Hearing.

Robert A. Carter, Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company, was called to the witness stand yesterday when the hearing was resumed before Arthur H. Masten as referee, in the procedings brought by the company to have the 80-cent gas law declared confiscatory and unconstitutional.

Mr. Carter, in reply to questions by Charles F. Mathewson, counsel of the Consolidated Gas Company, told of the capitalization of the company and of its tangible property, which he put at $47,000,000, including the franchises. The present outstanding stock is $80,000,000, but the company has the right to issue $100,000,000 stock.

Mr. Carter proceeded to give the investments of the Consolidated Gas Company in other companies for the purpose of showing that there has been a large increase in the tax assessments on such property as the corporation is using for gas-making purposes since Oct. 31 last year. There was an objection raised to this by Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr and Senator Page, who represents Attorney General Mayer. They declared that the question before the referee was not what the company's investment is to-day, but what it was when the Legislature fixed the 80-cent gas rate.

The Consolidated Company's investments in the stock of other corporations, Mr. Carter testified, was $53,041,000. Mr. Burr asked the witness to prepare a full statement of the various stocks and was met by another objection from Mr. Mathewson.

The hearing will go on to-day.

GET OUT, SAID McGOWAN.

T. A. Adams, Man with a Grievance, Ordered to Quit Mayor's Office.

T. A. Adams, President of the United Cold Storage and Manhattan Refrigerating Company, was invited to leave the office of Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday. He had come to file a complaint against Chief Nichols of the Bureau of Franchises, whom he accused of having threatened to put him out of business.

"How about this?" said Mr. McGowan to Mr. Nichols over the telephone, outlining the charges while Mr. Adams was listening.

Mr. Nichols replied that Adams was not telling the truth, that he had called the attention of the Corporation Counsel's office to the fact that Adams's company was laying pipes in the streets without a franchise, and that he, after obtaining legal advice, had instructed Mr. Adams to take the pipes up.

After having heard Mr. Nichols's explanation, the Acting Mayor asked Mr. Adams to furnish proof of his charges.

"Mr. Adams, upon being asked if he still stuck to his story, said that he did, but that he was not yet prepared to submit proof of his statement," said the Acting Mayor. "Then I asked him to leave the office and bid him good day. I had told Mr. Adams that if he could furnish proof I would consider his complaint."

INVESTIGATE WOMAN'S DEATH

Body Secretly Removed from East 55th Street House Not Yet Identified.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy and Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station continued yesterday the investigation into the case of Annie Schmidt, whose body, they allege, was secretly removed from a house in East Fifty-fifth Street early Sunday morning. The autopsy revealed that the woman died as the result of an illegal operation.

Dr. Mullenhauer, who, it is alleged, signed the death certificate permitting the burial of the body, voluntarily called upon Assistant District Attorney Murphy yesterday. He was asked to make a statement of what he knew of the case, but requested to have his lawyer present when he did so. The request was granted, and he will make the statement this morning.

Neither the Assistant District Attorney nor the police are satisfied that Annie Schmidt is the correct name of the dead woman. Her body had not been identified at the Morgue at a late hour last night.

DIVORCED, REMARRIAGE VOID.

Court Holds Mrs. Turner Couldn't Take a Second Husband.

William C. Turner was yesterday granted an interlocutory decree, annulling his marriage to Ida G. Turner, by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court, upon the report of John V. McAvoy, the referee appointed by the court to take testimony and submit his findings in the case.

Mrs. Turner first married Frank L. Perley in 1884. She was divorced by Perley in Chicago in 1893. She married Turner in this city in 1895. Turner, in his suit, asked that his marriage to Mrs. Perley be annulled on the ground that the Chicago court had no jurisdiction over the parties to the suit, and that for this reason the decree granted Perley was invalid, and that she therefore had a husband living when she married him.

Referee McAvoy found that the Chicago courts had jurisdiction over the parties, but held that, as the law of the State of New York bars divorced persons from marrying again in the lifetime of the plaintiff, Mrs. Perley was not in a position to marry Turner, and that on this ground the marriage to him was void.

UNION OFFICERS INDICTED.

Members of Parks's Local Charged with Selling False Cards.

The Grand Jury returned indictments for larceny yesterday against Benjamin E. Moore, President of Local No. 52 of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union; Sam Platt, the Secretary, and Louis Jeffkin, a member of the union. This is Sam Parks's old organization. The three indicted men are accused of selling fraudulent cards to applicants for membership in the union. Platt is now in the Tombs under $5,000 bail. The other two men are at large, and have been sought for weeks by detectives from the District Attorney's office.

Windolph to Lead in Ninth District.

A conference of the leading Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District was held last night at 265 West Thirty-fourth Street to discuss the merits of the respective candidates for the Republican leadership of the district. It was unanimously resolved to support Aqueduct Commissioner John P. Windolph as against Herman Joveshof. Windolph has been elected to every office he ran for. He has been Assemblyman, Alderman, and Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, and for ten consecutive years the Republican leader of the old Eleventh Assembly District.

GOOD NEWS for the Coffee-wreck

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

109 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, cor. Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1187 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 5th Ave., near 42d St.
90 Nassau St., near Fulton St. Only Brooklyn Store.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

July 24th.

Young's correct Soft Felt Hats and Outing Caps supply vacation comfort without sacrifice of style. Trifling expense.

Young's Hats

KNOW BETTER MADE

Greatest Value

Are the remnants that accumulate daily, formerly sold for Suits to order $20 to $50, now $18, lined with alpaca that we guarantee. The style and value must be fully up to your expectation or they remain here.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

ANOTHER RECORD FLEET RACES AT LARCHMONT

Sixty-four Yachts Sail Long Course in Spanking Breeze.

YANKEE IS AGAIN DISABLED

Leads Rainbow 15 Miles Until Accident Occurs—Queen Beats Elmina Badly —Weetamoe Sails Fine Race.

The Larchmont Yacht Club had another record-breaking day yesterday. Sixty-four yachts came to the line for the regular series races, the largest number that has ever been started by any club in America outside of the open regattas. Nature, which frowned so persistently on the opening of race week on Saturday, smiled most auspiciously on the second day. The wind blew fresh and true from the start to the finish of the race, and never have yachts had a better day's sailing.

Only one thing occurred to mar the occasion. The ill-luck that beset the seventy-foot sloop Yankee on Saturday pursued her again yesterday. Fresh from City Island, where she had stepped a new topmast from the Mineola, she started against Commodore Vanderbilt's Rainbow and outsailed her for fifteen miles of the thirty and one-half-mile course. She was leading by a minute in a luffing match to make the home mark when a green hand borrowed from the Atlantic let go the preventer backstay, and by a miracle she escaped having a second topmast taken out of her. The mast raked forward, and the strain snapped a foot off the port spreader, putting her hopelessly out of the race. As quickly as she could she dropped her balloon jib and her staysail, and then, coming up in the wind, lowered her clubtopsail. Then under working jib and mainsail she headed for home.

The Corona was again an absentee, and Queen and Elmina raced in the big schooner class. The two boats got away to the finest start ever seen. Queen to windward and Elmina with a better headway came for the line together and crossed identically on the second together. But Elmina in an effort to break out both balloon jib and balloon staysail at once lost her staysail sheet and Queen drew ahead. From that time she drew steadily away, and rounded the first time 7 minutes and 18 seconds ahead, and the second time with a lead of 12 minutes and 20 seconds. With her allowance she won by nearly 14 minutes.

The sixty-footer Weetamoe won in her class, and sailed a remarkably good race. She covered the course in 4 minutes and 18 seconds slower time than the Rainbow, and beat Neola by nearly 12 minutes.

Stuyvesant Wainwright with Cara Mia led a fleet of ten New York thirties home, beating Phryne only by 8 seconds, however. Allan Pirie on Tartan beat nine raceabouts over the course, Chinook finishing 2½ minutes behind. G. P. Granbery's Rube led the handicap class home and won, Maryola leading the second division. Louis G. Spence's Dorothy beat the Larchmont twenty-one footers home, while R. P. Clarke's Mist, W. L. Diaz's Wawa, J. W. Tornow's Ahoy, Commodore Starr's Nile, and Thornton Smith's Skeeter won in their classes.

The Atlantic Yacht Club boats again won easy victories in their classes, though the usual results were reversed between them. J. B. O'Donohue's Crescent led the twenty-seven footers home, and W. A. Barstow's Soya the twenty-twos. Summary:

SCHOONERS—NINETY FOOTERS.

Start, 11:40 A. M. Course, 30½ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.
Queen, J. Rogers Maxwell	5:00:40	3:20:40
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	3:12:30	3:32:30

Corrected time—Queen, 3:18:51; Elmina, 3:32:30. Queen won by 18 minutes 39 seconds.

SLOOPS—SEVENTY FOOTERS.

Start, 11:55 A. M. Course, 30½ miles.

Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	3:10:06	3:23:06
Yankee, H. L. Maxwell	Disabled.	

SLOOPS—SIXTY-EIGHT FOOTERS.

Start, 11:50 A. M. Course, 30½ miles.

Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	3:19:24	3:29:24
Neola, E. D. King	3:31:10	3:41:10
Valdé, F. M. Hoyt	3:42:21	3:52:21
effort, F. M. Smith	Withdrew.	

Corrected time—Weetamoe, 3:29:24; Neola, 41:10; Isolde, 3:35:30. Weetamoe wins by 11 minutes 46 seconds from Neola.

SLOOPS—NEW YORK ONE-DESIGN THIRTY FOOTERS.

Start, 12 M. Course, 15½ miles.

Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	2:26:42	2:26:42
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	2:28:54	2:28:54
Neola II., G. M. Fynchon	2:28:02	2:28:02
Adelaide II., Adee brothers	2:28:30	2:28:39
Dulsinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	2:29:21	2:29:21
Nautilus, Hanan brothers	2:29:31	2:29:31
Minx, Howard Willetts	2:30:50	2:30:50
Alera, A. H. and J. W. Alker	2:32:54	2:32:54
Bansai, C. D. Mallory	2:33:28	2:33:28
Atair, J. E. and J. E. Mayer	2:37:45	2:37:45

No time allowance. Cara Mia wins by 8 seconds from Phryne.

RACEABOUTS.

Start 12:05 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Tartan, A. H. Pirie	2:17:57	2:12:57
Rascal III., S. C. Hopkins	2:19:25	2:14:25
Chinook, Robert Mallory	2:21:26	2:16:26
Tomboy, Adrian Iselin, Jr.	2:21:47	2:16:47
Cadeau, W. W. Swan	2:23:36	2:18:24
Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	2:24:50	2:19:50
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	2:25:02	2:20:02
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley	2:25:29	2:20:29
Indian, William Gardiner	2:20:01	2:25:01

No time allowance. Tartan wins by 1 minute 28 seconds from Rascal III.

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN FOOTERS.

Start, 12:15 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Crescent, J. B. O'Donohue	2:10:27	2:04:27
Jigstep, F. J. Havens	2:21:05	2:06:05
Regina, F. G. Stewart	2:21:50	2:06:56
Sue, E. F. Luckenbach	2:25:15	2:10:15

No time allowance. Crescent wins by 1 minute 38 seconds from Jigstep.

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE FOOTERS.

Start, 12:15 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Dorothy, L. G. Spence	2:35:46	2:20:46
Houri, J. H. Esser	2:37:27	2:22:27
Vaquero, Dr. Wm. Stump	2:43:20	2:28:20
Follette, L. J. Garcey	2:43:58	2:28:58

No time allowance. Dorothy wins by 1 minute 41 seconds from Houri.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

4.00 Oxfords at 2.97

Russet and Black Calf.

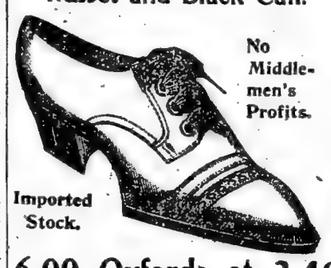

No Middlemen's Profits.

Imported Stock.

6.00 Oxfords at 3.49

With Shoe Trees FREE.

Patent Leather, Russet, and Black Calf.

We want to close out the small lots—See these prices.

Patent Leather Oxfords at 1.98.

All small sizes—Our own 4.98 Shoes.

"Emerson" Patent Leathers, 2.39.

Slightly Imperfect, Broken Sizes.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Buy by the Mark.

Wearing these days a Redman collar you are in touch with comfort.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars Shirts

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Street

HURLED INTO CREEK BY CAR.

Little Boy Drowned, Motorman Not Stopping—Coney Island Accident.

Six-year-old William Murphy, who lived with his parents at 108 Neptune Avenue, Coney Island, was knocked into Coney Island Creek at Gravesend Avenue, yesterday afternoon, by a Nostrand Avenue car, and his body had not been recovered at a late hour last night. The car which struck him continued on its way to Coney Island without even stopping to see what harm had been done the boy. The police made no arrests.

William, with his brother Theodore, 8 years old, and another child, Lulu Gerhard, who lives at Tompkins Walk and the beach, went to the meadows back of Coney Island Creek in the afternoon to pick flowers. They were returning home along the tracks of the Culver route of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit when the Nostrand Avenue car overtook them. Theodore and Lulu stepped quickly to the other track. William, moving with less speed, was struck by the running board. He fell into the creek, where he probably was drowned.

The police sent for the Inspector at the station. He told them the motorman of the car was Edward Candidus of 573 Woodbine Street. The motorman had left the Culvert terminal for the city when they arrived.

The boy's parents searched the creek for the body, but there was no trace of it up to a late hour.

COURTNEY IN BAD HEALTH.

Famous Rowing Coach May Have to Submit to Operation for Rupture.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 23.—Charles E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell crews, left to-day for Wyalusing, Penn., his old fishing grounds, where he will meet Dr. Brown, the famous Washington specialist, and consult with him regarding the rupture he received while lifting a heavy stove into a baggage car just before the Cornell oarsmen left for the late regatta at Poughkeepsie. Courtney's condition has improved since June, but he still suffers much pain, and at last has decided to consult a specialist and at the same time enjoy a little fishing, of which he is very fond.

If Dr. Brown determines that the coach should submit to an operation, Mr. Courtney will go to the private sanitarium of Dr. Wakeley in New Jersey. The latter has a Summer cottage on the shore of Cayuga Lake, near Union Springs. Courtney's birthplace, and the two are close friends. In the event of an operation, Dr. Morris of New York also will be called in to assist. Courtney has been worrying over his impaired health, and it was this more than any other thing which induced him to ask for his release as coach for Cornell.

HOPE NEW YORK

TROUSERS CUT FROM ENDS

Tuesday, July 24th.

RAIN AND FOG

Does not interfere with the purchasing public when they believe that they will get SOMETHING UNUSUAL.

Yesterday's crowds—all day long proved it. They expected and found

The Unusual in Trousers.

Trousers for men of every taste, shape, height and weight. Trousers for hot or cool weather. Trousers for dress, business, outing and rest. All equipped with the Hand-E-Catch Drawers Supporters.

$2.55.

Broadway, cor. Chambers St.

STEWART BUILDING.

When, As Now, You Can Get

Semi-Ready CLOTHES FOR MEN

at the Reduction Sale now going on, with you get the

GREATEST BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS TAILORING

ever offered. Men of taste, who are used to their custom tailor's work, will find their suits duplicated at

⅓ of the Money.

We never carry goods over from season to season, so—

CUT PRICES TO COST

Our $20.00	Suits, now	$13.00	
" 25.00	" "	17.00	
" 30.00	" "	20.00	
" 40.00	" "	27.00	

It will pay you to buy for next season, even if you have no need now, because our suits are tailor made clothes, made up to fit every size and type of form, ready for the final "try on." Being Semi-Ready they are fitted to you, with a fit that is perfection, and are ready to be finished for your wear in 3 hours.

WE GIVE YOU NOW

Your tailor's $40.00 Suit for $13.00.
Your tailor's $80.00 Suit for $27.00.

This is not a sale of odds and ends, but of our entire stock.

R. A. CAMPBELL,

Broadway at 11th Street.

The large man has no trouble with us.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL! MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE and Pain's AMPITHEATRE Fireworks.

Seats & boxes now on sale (11 A.M. to 11 P.M.) at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, for the

P. S. GILMORE

Mammoth Testimonial Musical Festival

NEXT SUNDAY & NIGHT, JULY 29

300 Lyric and Dramatic Artists from the Prominent Theatres, Grand Orchestras, Military Bands, and Enormous Chorus. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, $2; boxes $10 and $20. Direction J. P. Carter & J. W. Morrissey.

AERIAL GARDENS. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

Best Seats $1. With Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet Last 7 times here. Next week, Wallack's. Next Monday (Seat Sale Thursday)—Mo-Intyre & Heath in "The Ham Tree."

N. Y. ROOF—ROOF-PROOF FUN

"SEEING NEW YORK," Ned Wayburn's "RAIN-DEARS," Salerno, THAT Quartet

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For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

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Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.

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"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."

Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

MANHATTAN BEACH

RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS.

PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.

FIRST MIDSUMMER FESTIVAL

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.

HAPPYLAND

KIRALFY'S "VENICE"

FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT

DREAMLAND

Take Iron Steamboats.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev. 8:15. Arthur Prince, Machnow, Dronza, Pictures of Royal Marriage at Madrid, etc. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill) Victoria Theatre.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER

LUNA PARK

32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIR

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day; fair to-morrow; wind easterly.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,714. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1906. —FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

$22,000 STEEL GRAVE FOR RUSSELL SAGE

Guards and Electric Alarms to be Added Precautions.

WILL TO BE FILED THURSDAY

A Contest Is Confidently Predicted as Soon as the Document's Provisions Become Public.

It will be difficult, should any band of criminals make the attempt, to steal the body of Russell Sage as that of A. T. Stewart was stolen years ago.

Mr. Sage's body will be buried to-day in a burglar-proof grave of chilled steel, equipped with an automatic electric burglar alarm system. The steel grave, which weighs six tons, was shipped to Troy yesterday morning, and set in place in the little Oakwood Cemetery.

After the body has been interred to-day the grave will be closed, and cannot be opened again unless by means of some powerful agent, such as nitro-glycerine or dynamite. The cost of the steel grave alone, outside of its equipment, was $22,000, which, added to the other funeral expenses, will bring the total cost of burying Mr. Sage close to $35,000.

Will Be Guarded Night and Day.

After Mr. Sage has been buried to-day a guard will be placed near his grave, and remain on duty day and night. It was the intention at first to erect a guard-house, to be connected with the burglar-proof grave, but this idea was abandoned when a representative of the National Casket Company explained to the Sage family that the guard was unnecessary, as the grave had been constructed with an automatic lock, so that upon closing it it locked itself from the inside and could not be opened again except from the inside.

To get inside it would be necessary to bore through it with a diamond drill, as it was built of superimposed layers of chrome steel and soft steel. It was also explained that the great weight of the steel grave would preclude the theft of grave and body, too, as derricks would have to be used to remove it.

Mr. Sage's body rested last night in a mahogany coffin in the front drawing room of his city home, at 632 Fifth Avenue. It had been brought to the city on a special train of two cars, which left Far Rockaway at 5:50 o'clock last evening, after the funeral services, which were held in the First Presbyterian Church at Far Rockaway.

The Will Was Not Read.

It was believed by many that Mr. Sage's will would be made public after the funeral services, but Mrs. Sage had declared that she would not listen to such a plan, so those who were anxious to learn just what disposition would be made of the $80,000,000 left by the financier were disappointed.

The will probably will be filed in the Surrogate's office in this county to-morrow. If it is filed it is confidently predicted that a contest will follow, as Mr. Sage's relatives in Troy have been practically ignored by Mr. Sage for several years. In fact, they were not even invited to the funeral services yesterday.

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the funeral services really began at Mr. Sage's Summer home in Lawrence, L. I. The services at the house were attended by Mrs. Sage, Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, who was Mr. Sage's physician wherever the aged financier stopped at his Lawrence home; Dr. David Bryson Delavan, Mrs. Sage's physician; Dr. Charles L. Munn, J. J. Slocum, Mrs. Sage's brother, and a few close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Sage from Lawrence and Cedarhurst.

The Rev. Lyman D. Calkins, former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Far Rockaway, offered the farewell prayer at the house, and the coffin was then carried to the hearse waiting on the road in front of Mr. Sage's Summer home. The mourners came out and entered their carriages after the pall bearers. Mrs. Sage was leaning on the arm of her brother, Col. Slocum. The Rev. Dr. Andrew Hageman, assistant to the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of this city and the Rev. Robert Graham Leetch, the pastor of the Far Rockaway Church, assisted in conducting the funeral. There were about thirty carriages in line.

Tolled Once for Each Year.

The funeral procession wended its way through Lawrence to Far Rockaway to the little church where Mr. and Mrs. Sage worshipped in the Summer months. It was 4 o'clock when the hearse stopped at the church door. Then the church bell was tolled 89 times, once for every year of Mr. Sage's life.

The Rev. Dr. Leetch, followed by the other two ministers, led the funeral party into the church. After them came the pall bearers carrying the coffin and then the honorary pall bearers marching behind. They were Elbert A. Brinkerhoff of Far Rockaway, George C. Rand, Newbold T. Lawrence and John L. Lawrence of Lawrence, L. I.; William F. Dixon of Cedarhurst, Franklin B. Lord, Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, and Albro J. Newton.

Among the others there were the attorney for the Sage executors, Charles A. Gardiner, and his counsel, De Lancey Nicoll; Henry W. De Forest, of the firm of De Forest Brothers, counsel for Mrs. Sage; Henry Clews, the banker; Frank J. Gould, Charles W. Osborne, Mr. Sage's confidential man and one of the executors under the Sage will; Gen. McAlpin, John T. Terry, and Edward Townsend. There

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MAJOR McCAWLEY, ILL, WEDS.

President's Aide Marries Mrs. Davis, Frelinghuysen's Daughter, in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Major Charles Lawrie McCawley, United States Marine Corps, aide to the President, and conspicuous in Washington society, was married to-night in the Providence Hospital to Mrs. John Davis.

The wedding took place at 8 o'clock at the hospital, where during the last five weeks the bridegroom has been ill with typhoid fever.

The service was read by the Rev. Edward Slater Dunlap, assistant rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Davis was given in marriage by her son, J. Bancroft Davis. Woodbury Blair, a lifelong friend of both Mrs. Davis and the bridegroom, acted as best man for Major McCawley, the only other witness to the ceremony being Dr. Monte F. Cuthbert, Major McCawley's physician and intimate friend.

Despite the fact that the marriage took place in the hospital with the bridegroom too weak to rise even during the brief ceremony, an atmosphere of gayety prevailed. Flowers filled the room and clusters of blossoms in jars and vases decorated the passageway.

Mrs. Davis wore an embroidered batiste of white trimmed in lace. Her large black hat was trimmed with ostrich plumes, and in her hand she carried a cluster of purple orchids.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party broke up, Mrs. McCawley going to her home in New Hampshire Avenue. She denied herself to several friends who called in the course of the evening.

Mrs. McCawley, who is about fifteen years older than her husband, was the widow of Judge John Davis of the Court of Claims of the District of Columbia, and formerly President of the Metropolitan Club. His death occurred about five years ago.

As Miss Sallie Frelinghuysen, Mrs. McCawley was a reigning belle in Washington society, continuing her social successes through the administration of President Arthur, when her father, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, was Secretary of State.

In addition to her son, J. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. McCawley has a daughter, Elizabeth, now the wife of John Cabot Lodge, youngest son of the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

MAN RIDES ON WATER.

Mitchell Goes Down North River on a Tricycle.

There was a performance on the North River yesterday which exceeded the wildest dream of the most imaginative salt. Some imagined they were actually seeing a man walk on the surface of the water. Others who were a trifle nearer to the queer object thought it might be a giant mosquito. The object, though, was neither of these two things. It was John H. Mitchell, the stage mechanic at the Casino, trying his tricycle boat.

Mitchell has constructed a machine that is a tricycle and a boat combined. It consists of three little boats, the one in front being used as a rudder. On this triangular float is a seat upon which the inventor sits, and by means of his feet supplies the propelling power. The propeller is a three-bladed affair and is guided by handlebars.

Mitchell says he can make five miles an hour on it. He didn't quite do that yesterday. In its perfected state the inventor predicts that men and women will be taking bicycle or tricycle rides to Coney Island on the surface of the water with only ships and tugs to dodge.

Mitchell mounted his marine tricycle at West Eighty-third Street about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. All the way down to Cortlandt Street there was nothing to mar his onward progress but the wash of the boats whose pilots wanted to get too near to the odd-looking object. At a distance only the upper part of a man, who seemed to be walking on the surface of the river, was visible.

Mitchell said he would arrive at Pier 1 North River at 3 o'clock. At Cortlandt Street something happened to the machine. The press agent for Mitchell said that the teeth had been worn off one of the ratchets. Certain it is that the propeller wouldn't work. For a time Mitchell was in grave peril. Capt. John Winand of the tug E. M. Millard rescued Mitchell and his invention and put him off at Pier 2. That is the Lehigh Valley pier, and Supt. Peterson, who is in charge of the property, would have none of the inventor and his machine. So Mitchell had to move on again. Winand helped him fix his tricycle, and into the water Mitchell went with his machine again.

The inventor got as far as Pier A, where he had another mishap. For this there is no explanation. The machine simply wouldn't work, and Mitchell was again in peril.

The Harbor Squad went to his rescue. Two boats were put out and Mitchell was once more rescued.

"It's a success all right," Mitchell declared. "The trouble is that in the construction of the machine I have had to use old scraps for material. With good new stuff I will open the eyes of those who laugh at me now."

BROOKLYN SIDEWALK FALLS.

Cars Tied Up by a Landslide in the New Subway.

About fifty feet of the sidewalk along the north side of busy Fulton Street, Brooklyn, dropped into the subway extension yesterday afternoon. No person was hurt, but a small panic spread and traffic on eleven of the borough's trolley and elevated lines was suspended for more than half an hour.

It was about 2 o'clock when the sidewalk in front of 529 Fulton Street, occupied as a men's furnishing goods store, began to settle. Persons passing over the pavement felt it falling and ran in all directions. The movement continued and within a few minutes the sidewalk in front of 529 and the two stores immediately adjoining had fallen into the excavation.

The supports for the elevated and Subway tracks were examined by engineers of the Cranford & McNamee Company, the contractors, after the accident, and it was found that they were still solid. Traffic was then resumed.

The cause of the cave-in had not been positively ascertained last night, but one of the engineers said that the condition of the earth indicated that the sewer connection in front of 529 had broken and caused a flood which cut out the earth from under the sidewalk.

Equinox Ginger Champagne—Equinox Finest Non-Alcoholic Beverage.—Adv.

TAX STAMP SWINDLERS GET $250,000 IN A YEAR

Five Arrests Made by State Secret Service Men.

OPENED A WALL ST. OFFICE

Ringleaders Caught After Months of Work — Many Clerks and Office Boys Corrupted.

Five arrests of stock tax stamp swindlers were made in the financial district by State Secret Service agents yesterday which the Stock Exchange authorities consider of greater importance than any recent arrests in the criminal history of the Street.

It is not because of the money involved, though it is estimated that the gang has cleaned up close to $250,000, that so much importance is attached to the arrests, but because of the wholesale corruption of clerks and office boys that the swindlers have accomplished in the year over which their operations have extended.

The chief of the State Secret Service in Wall Street said yesterday that his men have proof of the complicity of the employes of thirty-five Stock Exchange houses in the thefts, and in some cases of as many as five clerks and boys in a single office. It is the intention of the State to prosecute none but the instigators of the swindle, this agent said yesterday, and the clerks and office boys mixed up in the affair will be left to be dealt with by their employers.

That the State tax of 2 cents on every share of stock sold has been a source of petty thieving and graft has been known to the Stock Exchange authorities almost as long as the tax stamps have been used, which was a year last June. It was not until five months ago, however, that it became evident that there was an organized gang at work, and the newly created State Secret Service Department started after the swindlers.

Wall Street uses about $20,000 worth of the State tax stamps to cover an average day's business, and the task of attaching these stamps to the sales slips and canceling them is intrusted almost entirely to petty clerks. With Stock Exchange houses, which seldom handle less than 100-share lots of stock, the average stamp is of the denomination of $2, and they run up to the $20 denomination. The temptation to thievery or fraud is consequently strong.

When the law first went into effect there were many complaints from brokers of thefts of stamps and a number of arrests have been made from time to time for these peculations. The stolen stamps were invariably disposed of to dealers, whose advertisements, borne by sandwich men, of "stock tax stamps bought and sold" are daily seen in the financial district.

There has been no let-up in the activity of the dealers, though the thefts of stamps have practically ceased, and the Secret Service men were at first at a loss to account for the source of supply.

Examination of the stamps attached to sales slips in the brokers' offices showed that the stamps, especially those of the red two-dollar denomination, varied in tint.

This led to the conclusion that there was a gang of counterfeiters at work and the investigation was carried on along this line until the contract printer came down from Albany to examine the detectives' collection of $2 stamps of varying hues of red, and acknowledged that the varied tints were the output of his own shop.

The Secret Service men made the discovery about this time that the ink used by the State Printer, unlike the special inks from which the Federal postage stamps are printed, will resist the chemicals ordinarily used to wipe out indelible ink stains.

Experiments proved that it was possible by the use of chloride of lime and hot water to wash canceled stamps free of all trace of the canceling marks which the law requires brokers to make on the tax stamps when they are affixed to the sales slips. It was impossible to tell the washed stamps from those fresh from the distributing agency except for the absence of the gum.

This knowledge convinced the Secret Service men that it was stamp washers and not counterfeiters they must look for, and in order to get in touch with the gang the agents opened up an office in the financial district last March and advertised by the same methods that are used by half a dozen dealers downtown that they bought and sold tax stamps.

By underbidding the regular agents of the crooks the Secret Service men got the business of the five men who were arrested yesterday and learned about the workings of the gang.

The stamp washers, they found, made a practice of hanging around the lunch rooms and street corners, where the petty clerks congregate in the noon hour, and getting acquainted with the boys. They supplied those who were willing to listen to their proposition with a stock of washed stamps which they were instructed to substitute for the stamps received from their employers for attachment to the sales slips.

The washers either sold their phony goods to the boys at about half price or supplied free, paying at the rate of about $1 for $2 in new stamps.

The collections were made usually once a week from each office. The stamp washers took the unused stamps procured in this way to the dealers and sold them at a liberal discount. The dealers in turn sold them at anywhere from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. off to clerks and messengers from brokerage houses who had the duty of buying stamps for their employers.

A number of brokerage houses have been unwittingly aiding the swindlers, it was said yesterday, through the grafting tendency of clerks who were not mixed up with the stamp workers, but took advantage of the offers of the stamp dealers to put a percentage of profit on all their employers' stamp purchases.

During the time the Secret Service agents were playing at stamp dealers they got acquainted, they believe, with pretty nearly every dishonest clerk and office boy in the financial district.

"Whenever we had a sure case against a boy," the Chief of State Agents said yesterday, "we quietly went to his employer with a word of caution and had the temptation put out of his reach. In this way we avoided springing the trap prematurely, and we've got together the finest line of character sketches of embryo crooks that was ever built up.

"We don't think most of these young fellows realized that they were acting dishonestly. They thought they were simply doing the State, and it didn't matter as long as their employers didn't suffer."

The five men arrested yesterday were taken in on warrants issued by Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court. They are:

William O'Reilly, age, 23, of 377 Degraw Street, Brooklyn.

Patrick King, 16, of 372 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

C. M. Lawrence, 21, of 16 North Henry Street, Brooklyn.

Frederick Thompson, 53, of 56 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Luke McSherry, a retired fireman, of Hoe Avenue, the Bronx.

The State Tax Department has no intention of going further with the swindle than the prosecution of the stamp washers. An agent of the department said yesterday that the fact that washed stamps were used on a sales slip would not invalidate the transaction.

WM. ROCKEFELLER IS HOME.

Standard Oil Press Bureau Makes His Arrival Known—Came Via Quebec.

The news that William Rockefeller, whom Wall Street believed to be still nursing his health in Europe, is now at his residence at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson was sent over the ticker yesterday through the Standard Oil press agency. The announcement was brief and did not make known the date of Mr. Rockefeller's return.

Mr. Rockefeller went abroad about six months ago, suffering from an affection of the throat. Early in the Spring the report was current in Wall Street that he was ill of cancer and in a precarious condition. This was positively denied at the time by a friend of the family, who made the statement that Mr. Rockefeller's health was everything that could be desired barring his throat trouble. What the nature of this ailment is has never been authoritatively told.

All that could be learned at the Standard Oil Building of Mr. Rockefeller's return was that he had arrived at Tarrytown "a few days ago," by way of Quebec. This route was chosen, it was said, not so much to avoid the publicity attaching to his landing on a New York pier as to shorten the sea voyage as much as possible because of the effect the strong salt air had on Mr. Rockefeller's throat.

Mr. Rockefeller has not been at 26 Broadway since his return, and no information regarding his health was obtainable from the Standard Oil's press bureau beyond the statement that Mr. Rockefeller is much better than when he went away.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 24.—William Rockefeller, with Mrs. Rockefeller, landed at Scarborough Station this afternoon and was driven to Rockwood Hall, his country seat at Tarrytown, in an automobile. Efforts to get an interview with him were fruitless. Reporters were referred to 26 Broadway for all information. It was said, however, that Mr. Rockefeller's health had greatly improved. One of the men on the estate declared:

"Mr. Rockefeller never looked better. He is in fine health and spirits. He was glad to see us all, and said he was very happy to be back at Rockwood, his favorite residence."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., came to town this afternoon and went to see his uncle and to-night there was a reunion at Rockwood Hall. Every one seemed in the best of spirits.

BOY STOLE BABY LIONS.

Tucked Two Under His Blouse at Boston Animal Kindergarten.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—The mystery surrounding the theft of two baby lions from the kindergarten at Paragon Park was cleared away to-day when a member of the Summer colony at Point Allerton called at Paragon Park and confessed that his twelve-year-old son, who had become imbued with the idea that he must become a lion tamer, had stolen the animals and kept them unknown to his parents in a shed. When one of the lions died, as a result of being overfed, he confessed his theft to his mother.

The father offered to reimburse the kindergarten for any reasonable amount on condition that his son should not be prosecuted. He paid $175.

At the kindergarten a baby leopard, two baby lions, two dachshunds, two rabbits, a baby bear, and monkey were placed on a low table and the children are allowed to play with them. Two weeks ago the lad from Point Allerton paid a visit to the park. He played with the pets for hours, and when the attendant was out of sight slipped the two baby lions under his blouse and started for home.

SIX HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Horse Bolts in Second Avenue, but Policemen Stop Him at Last.

Six men were injured yesterday afternoon when a horse attached to a delivery wagon became unmanageable and ran nine blocks southward on Second Avenue from Twenty-fourth Street.

Frederick Westheimer was driving the horse, which was owned by George Meyer of 803 Westchester Avenue, in the Bronx. An automobile at Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue frightened the horse, and it galloped down the avenue, dodging cars and other vehicles.

Then one of the reins snapped, and Westheimer tried to climb over the dashboard. When Seventeenth Street was reached, the horse swerved toward the sidewalk and collided with a lamppost. The top of the wagon was ripped off, and Westheimer was thrown under the horse. His ankle was sprained.

Patrolman Frank H. Hawkins of the East Twenty-second Street Station was standing at Sixteenth Street. He ran to the horse and managed to get hold of the harness, holding on until Fifteenth Street was reached. There Patrolman John P. Foley of the same precinct ran to Hawkins's aid. Foley finally dragged the horse to the pavement.

Hawkins's knees and back were scraped and bruised. James O'Brien of 240 East Twenty-third Street had his ankle sprained, and George Ralston of Indian Territory was injured about the legs while trying to stop the horse. James L. A. Rosa of 337 East Fourteenth Street and Christopher F. Smith of 320 East Twenty-first Street were also cut and bruised.

COSTLY MILK IN CANAL ZONE.

Poor Supply at 30 Cents a Quart—American Dairies Needed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—American dairy and stock farms are needed in the Panama Canal Zone, according to a report from Consul J. C. Kellogg to the Bureau of Manufactures. Milk is sold at from 20 to 30 cents, gold, per quart, and is usually watered before it reaches the consumer. Poor as it is, the demand exceeds the supply.

The average price of beef is from 20 to 25 cents per pound, gold, and the quality very poor. Cattle are protected by a tariff of $10 a head on steers and $8 on cows, the United States Government, however, being exempt in importing for canal purposes.

New Bedford Cars Stop.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 24.—Street car service in this city ceased five hours before the regular stopping time to-night as the result of a strike of 200 employes of the Union Street Railway Company for an increase in wages, recognition of the union, and shorter hours.

The company was able to keep several of the lines open during the day, but was unwilling to take the risk of subjecting passengers to possible violence during the evening. There were several demonstrations about the car barns as the last cars were hauled in about 6 o'clock, and two arrests were made.

Hotel Martinique Dining Rooms, B'way and 32d St. Same management as St. Denis Hotel.—Adv.

MURPHY FINDS HEARST IS A "POSSIBILITY"

But He Is Not Expected to Try to Elect the Leaguer.

W. F. CONNERS FOR CHAIRMAN

That Is Said to be a Part of a Deal Which May Save the Face of the Democratic Party.

After weeks of dickering with William R. Hearst, the Independence League candidate for Governor, Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall said yesterday that it was "not impossible" that his organization would nominate Hearst at the convention of the Democratic Party. This is regarded as the most significant statement that Mr. Murphy has yet made. While he was careful to say that he was not yet committed to Hearst, he made it quite as plain that he had the Independence League listed well up among the possibilities.

Last night Cord Meyer, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, issued a call for a meeting to be held at the Hoffman House at noon on Aug. 1 to fix the date and place of the next Democratic State Convention.

Mr. Murphy's declaration followed a conference he had in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday with William F. Conners of Buffalo, who is looked upon as the Hearst mouthpiece in the western part of the State, and is also the candidate for State Chairman. Mr. Murphy's declaration is also believed to carry with it that he has thrown his support for this office to Conners. In fact, it was said on the highest authority yesterday that Mr. Murphy has been ordered by certain interests to withdraw his support from Patrick F. McCabe of Albany, for whom he declared himself when he talked of having a meeting of the State Committee called early in July.

The opinion was generally expressed yesterday that if Mr. Murphy was for Hearst it was for the purpose of knifing the Independence Leaguer should he become the nominee of the Democratic Party. It was also hinted that the result of the conference between Murphy and Conners might be, if Hearst becomes the nominee, Mr. Conners, while nominally supporting Hearst and continuing his pre-convention shouting for him, would also be a party to the knifing process. It is only through a plan like this, it was pointed out, that Mr. Murphy could keep his control of Tammany Hall and prevent a virtual disintegration of the Democratic Party, an occurrence generally looked for should Hearst run independently.

What Tammany fears most is that if Hearst should run on the Independence League ticket, with the organizations he has created throughout the State, the Democratic nominee as a result of the apathy existing in the ranks would run third in the race. Then the party would cease to be a party for at least two years, and would lose even its right to name half of the Board of Election Inspectors or be represented on any bi-partisan boards.

This is what Murphy fears. It would be impossible for him to control an organization which had lost even that patronage. If Hearst, however, became the regular Democratic nominee the patronage that goes to the second party by law would be saved to it next year whether Hearst was defeated or elected. No secret is made of the fact that the interests behind Murphy, and from whom he takes his orders, do not want Hearst as Governor. The plan is therefore to nominate him first and knife him afterward.

It was generally understood that the signatures obtained for calling a meeting of the State Committee to put in McCabe as Chairman were collected in the Ryan-Belmont interests. It was then the intention of these interests to oppose Hearst's candidacy on the regular Democratic ticket, and McCabe was asked to declare against Hearst. He refused to do so, asserting that while he would not declare himself one way or the other he would support the nominee of the convention no matter who he might be. This did not meet the view of the persons interested, and they cast about for some one to take McCabe's place.

William F. Sheehan, representing the merger interests, went to Buffalo last week and closed a deal with Conners by which the interests took over several trolley roads which Conners was building out of Buffalo. One was to Erie, and there were others to points in New York and Pennsylvania. Conners was unable to finance them himself.

Almost simultaneously with the completion of this deal came the announcement that Conners was candidate for State Chairman. McCabe demanded that Murphy call Conners off, but Mr. Murphy pleaded that he did not intend at this time to bring about any factional disturbance. Later Mr. Murphy got direct instructions, and McCabe was notified several days ago that he need expect no support in the committee.

State Chairman Odell, who has been making a great deal of capital out of the Hearst sentiment in the State, would also prefer to have only two tickets in the field. Any cutting of Hearst would then naturally be in favor of the Republican ticket, for there is only a bare possibility of an independent Democratic ticket should Hearst be the regular Democratic nominee. It is also understood that the interests with which Mr. Odell is allied have made their peace and a compact with those which control Mr. Murphy's action, and that the situation is clearly understood between the two leaders.

"I had a talk with Conners," said Mr. Murphy after yesterday's conference. "He is surely a red-hot Hearst man. He is also a candidate for the State Chairmanship. There wasn't anything particular about the talk we had. You know I always see Conners when he's in town."

"Will you support him for the Chairmanship?"

"I have not committed myself on that score. There's no vacancy yet, so why should I commit myself?"

"What do you think of Hearst's chances for the nomination on the Democratic ticket?"

"I have no opinion to express at this time."

"Do you think it possible that Hearst would have Tammany's support in the convention in view of the fact that Hearst opposed the ticket last Fall and has done his best to disorganize Tammany?"

"Yes, it's possible. It's quite possible for him to be the candidate. I'm not committing myself, mind you, and I don't say that Tammany would be for Hearst, but I do say that his opposition to our ticket last Fall will not of itself make it impossible for Tammany to support him for Governor in the convention."

"Is there any significance in that addition 'in the convention'?"

"None at all," said Mr. Murphy.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

CLOSE 20 SLAUGHTER HOUSES

Philadelphia Health Officers Condemn Plants as Unsanitary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day announcement was made that twenty slaughter houses, recently condemned as unsanitary, had closed permanently.

Sixteen other establishments were improved by order of the board, and the owner of one slaughtering house, who refused to obey the mandate to improve his plant, was ordered prosecuted.

GIANT ICEBERG SIGHTED.

Steamer Ionian Reports One Near Straits of Belle Isle.

MONTREAL, July 24.—What is said to be one of the largest icebergs ever seen in the Atlantic Ocean was sighted and measured from the steamer Ionian on her last trip, just outside the Straits of Belle Isle.

It measured 200 feet high, and was moving southward right in the track of navigation.

CARMANIA'S SHORT TRIP.

The New Turbine Liner Crosses in 6 Days and 10 Hours.

The Cunard liner Carmania, which arrived last evening from Liverpool, took the shortest course across the Atlantic, and made the trip in 6 days 10 hours and 21 minutes, which is about two hours ahead of her record. On board were the bodies of Mrs. L. H. Waite, Mrs. C. W. Elphicke, C. F. McMeekin, and John E. McDonald, victims of the Salisbury wreck.

Among the passengers were Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Lady Wilson and T. Sharkey, pugilist.

WANTS ITS TAXES CUT.

Union Club Asks for a Writ—Would Like $250,000 Dropped Off.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, on the motion of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, granted a writ of certiorari yesterday, returnable on the first Monday in October, directing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to show cause why their assessment of the property of the Union Club, 1 East Fifty-first Street, should not be reviewed and reduced.

The club complains that the amount of the assessment, $1,250,000, is too high by at least $250,000, when compared with the assessments imposed upon properties similarly situated.

PRIEST INVENTS AIRSHIP.

Asks Apostolic Delegate for Leave to Apply for a Patent.

The Rev. Joseph Aulino, an Italian priest attached to the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, in Orange, N. J., has applied to the Apostolic Delegate at Washington for permission to apply for patent on an invention by means of which he says the navigation of the air can be accomplished. He says that with his invention it will be possible to drive a balloon in any direction that the aeronaut may desire.

Father Aulino says he has the idea partly protected in Italy, but that he will not divulge anything about his design or plan until he has received permission to take out a patent.

When his papers are filed, he says, he will be more specific.

PAPERMAKERS TALK STRIKE.

Say the Trust Must Grant Eight-Hour Day by Aug. 6.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Papermakers in the thirty-three mills of the International Paper Company in the United States and Canada have given notice that they will go on strike on Aug. 6, unless their working hours are reduced to eight a day, without reduction in the scale of wages.

The Papermakers' Union will hold a meeting in New York on Monday to form a plan of action. The International Paper Company has been preparing for just such a situation.

CROSS WHEN HIT BY TRAIN.

Aged Farmer Tells Crew They May Hurt Somebody Some Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—James Garth, 70 years old, a farmer of Webster Groves, was hit by an engine and knocked down the railroad embankment fifteen feet this afternoon. The train crew offered to assist him, but he angrily refused.

"Del gone it," he said, "why don't you fellows look out? You'll hurt somebody some day."

After the train had started on again Garth got in the middle of the track and continued his journey.

HIT BY AUTO, WANTED SODA.

Girl's Appetite All That Needed Attention After Accident.

Six-year-old Annie Fischer of 405 West 128d Street started out yesterday evening to take a baby belonging to a neighbor for a ride in his go-cart in Morningside Park. An auto knocked her and the baby into the gutter. When she was picked up she said:

"I wants an ice cream soda."

Nothing could be found about her that needed attention except her appetite, and that was soon put right. The baby wasn't hurt either.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER HERE.

The Steamer Smolensk Was with Rojestvensky in the East.

The steamer Smolensk of the Russian Volunteer Fleet arrived yesterday from Libau and Rotterdam with five cabin and 615 steerage passengers. The steamer was built by Hawthorn, Leslie & Co. at Newcastle in 1901. During the Russian-Japanese war she was an auxiliary cruiser and later a collier attached to Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet in the Far East. She is now to be one of the Russian Volunteer Fleet planned before the war.

A reception to the public will be held on board the new Russian steamer on Friday evening at 7 o'clock. She is docked at Bush's Stores, Brooklyn, and will sail next Saturday.

The Longworths at Carlsbad.

CARLSBAD, July 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth arrived here this evening and were welcomed at the Hotel Savoy by all the members of the American colony. Lord Westbury gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth at the hotel to-night. Prince Francis of Teck was present.

Stylish glasses for correcting all visual defects fitted at Spencer's, 17 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

CZAR AND PEOPLE PREPARE FOR BATTLE

Premier Declares War on Revolution—Coercion Everywhere.

ORDER FOR STRIKE AWAITED

Cossacks Refuse to Disperse Meetings in St. Petersburg—Jews Slain in Odessa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Premier Stolypin has not yet had time to indicate the general direction of his policy, but I understand that he owes his present position to a promise to pacify the country with prudent measures of reform while holding the reins of power very strongly.

The dissolution of the Duma was decided upon ten days ago, after the failure to form a Constitutional Democratic Ministry, and, it should be observed, before the Duma even began to discuss the appeal to the people, so Sunday's Imperial manifesto, in this as in many other respects, distorts the facts.

As to the policy to be pursued in the event of the dissolution of Parliament, two schemes were proposed. The first was Count Ignatieff's, whose unwieldy figure always looms up at a critical moment as an augury of fierce repression, and who this time proposed the crudest form of reaction, a military dictatorship. The second was that of M. Stolypin, who outlined his plan in the manner I have described and is now dealing with the problem of how to prevent the wheel of reaction from running too far down hill. His amiable intentions are revealed in an attempt to induce prominent public men, members of the October League, to join the Cabinet. M. Guchkoff, leader of the Moscow Octobrists, categorically refused, but overtures are being made to others, who may consent on the condition of the speedy restoration of a representative system.

I have reason to believe that the Constitutional Democrats, in spite of the revolutionary manifesto, would feel obliged by a sense of public duty to accept even now offers that might be made to them to form a Cabinet on the condition that a new Parliament were convened on the basis of a universal suffrage law. They would further make acceptance dependent upon the reconvening of the first Duma for the purpose of drafting such a law.

Forced Into Extreme Reaction.

For the present, however, all these suggestions for a moderate Cabinet have little value, for M. Stolypin is rapidly being forced in the direction of extreme reaction. To-day he was confronted with the problem of how to deal with the revolutionary Deputies who, with ex-Assistant Minister Prince Urussoff among them, returned from Viborg bringing with them the historic manifesto. Wisely, from his own point of view, he did not create a sensation by having them arrested publicly at the railway station on their arrival, and the Deputies, to their astonishment, were able to disperse quietly to their lodgings, but notice had been sent to the Governors reminding them that the late Deputies are no longer immune, and it is expected that many of them will be arrested quietly.

In St. Petersburg the Constitutional Democratic Club was closed this evening, as was the printing office of the Nasha Zhizn. Public meetings are forbidden, and the leading politicians of Russia are at present busily consulting in private. For the present Premier Stolypin seems disinclined to use excessively strong measures in the capital and to be awaiting developments.

It is still uncertain how far the troops are to be relied upon. They are frequently to be heard declaring that they will not fire, and the Governor of St. Petersburg Province, Gen. Zinovieff, has issued a circular requesting the Zemstvo executives to use their influence to maintain order, as he desires to avoid the application of violence.

News from the South indicates that M. Stolypin, in spite of his good intentions, will find himself driven to extreme reaction. In Odessa a pogrom has broken out and still continues. Only last Friday, at the last sitting of the Duma, Prof. Schepkin declared that the headquarters of the anti-Semitic organization in Odessa were the Governor General's Staff and that in his printing works were printed the Black Hundred proclamations. Anti-Semitic agitation is now openly encouraged, and a terrible recrudescence of the pogrom movement is feared.

In Tiflis there is a general strike and the beginning of an insurrectionary movement.

Meyer Family to Leave Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The exodus of foreigners continues. Mrs. Meyer, wife of the American Ambassador, and their children will leave on the Northern Express to-morrow.

A meeting of the recently reorganized Council of Workmen was held in secret to-night. It was attended by delegations representing all the important factories in St. Petersburg, deputies from the League of Leagues, and representatives of the Social Democratic and Social Revolutionary parties. The meeting accepted a proposition from the Socialist Group of the dissolved lower house of Parliament to unite with it in the formation

of a central organization to direct a strike movement throughout all Russia.

The Constitutional Democratic Club and two other political clubs were closed tonight by order of the police authorities. A caucus of Constitutional Democrats was being held at the first-named club when it was closed. Prince Paul Dolgorukoff, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee appointed at Viborg on Monday, has called a meeting of that committee, which will arrange a secret caucus to-morrow to discuss further tactics. Moscow Constitutional Democrats recommended the summoning of a national convention of the party, but this will scarcely be allowed by the authorities.

Meetings are being held to-night in a dozen houses in St. Petersburg, and just across the frontier railway employes, peasants, Socialists, and revolutionists of different shades of opinion are discussing the best plan of action against the Government.

The police at Moscow to-day attempted to capture all the delegates to the Workmen's Council, but succeeded in arresting only fourteen.

A telephone message from Moscow says that a great popular demonstration, organized by the leaders of the workmen as a preliminary to the strike, took place in the streets there to-day, but in pursuance of the plan decided on care was taken to keep within peaceful limits, and there was no interference on the part of the police or troops.

The immediate declaration of a general strike is meeting with opposition in the Workmen's Council at Moscow. One faction wishes to wait until there shall come a spontaneous development from the southern movement, and in the meantime continue a propaganda in the army and in the villages.

The railway employes of the Warsaw district are ready to strike, and are awaiting the signal from Moscow. According to advices which reached Warsaw to-day the strike will begin on Saturday. The tracks, bridges, and railroad offices in Warsaw are strongly guarded by troops.

Premier Orders Repression.

War against revolution was proclaimed to-day by Premier Stolypin in a telegram addressed to the Governor Generals, Governors, and Prefects throughout Russia and to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, who are ordered to strike and spare not in efforts to preserve order, and crush "the enemies of society." Included in this category, as shown by the events of the day, are not only Revolutionists and Socialists, but also the educated Liberal and landed classes represented in the Constitutional Democratic Party, whose clubs everywhere have been closed, and all the progressive newspapers, which are not permitted to lift their voices anywhere in the land.

Premier Stolypin's telegram is as follows:

In conformity with instructions received from the Emperor with a view to obtaining full co-operation between the different local authorities, I hereby inform you that the Government expects you to exercise vigilant and untiring supervision over your subordinates so that order may be promptly and definitely restored. Disturbances must be suppressed, and revolutionary movements must be put down by all legal means. The measures you take must be carefully considered.

The struggle begun is against the enemies of society and not against society itself. Consequently wholesale repression cannot be approved of. Imprudent and illegal acts are likely to give rise to discontent instead of conducing to calm, and cannot be tolerated. The intentions of the Emperor are immutable. The Government firmly desires to assist in the amendment of the legal procedure, and the laws hitherto enforced, which no longer serve their purpose. The old regime will be regenerated, but order must be fully maintained. You must act on your own initiative, as you are invested with responsibility. Firm and vigorous steps taken on these lines will doubtless be upheld by the best part of society.

The manifesto bears a remarkable similarity to the earlier compositions of Ministers of the Interior Plehve and Bouligin, and the reactionary press has had slight difficulty in reducing it, as was done with yesterday's imperial manifesto, into an appeal to the "League of Russian Men" and other old-school Russians to rise and smite all the progressive classes.

Old Methods In Force Again.

It is already certain that there is consternation among the bureaucrats over the magnitude of the task they have assumed. The Government knows of no method of repression except force, and all the old bureaucratic machinery has been placed in operation. Domiciliary searches continue in all quarters of the capital, the prisons are already filling, and the old blind system of attempting to conceal from the people what is happening has been adopted.

The censorship of the press has been reestablished with a vigor unknown since the days of the late M. de Plehve, accompanied by the wholesale confiscation of newspapers. No word of the proceedings of the members of Parliament at Viborg, or of the address adopted, has been permitted to be published. Telegrams from the provinces telling of the universal indignation aroused by the dissolution of Parliament and even those from abroad outlining public opinion in foreign countries have been emasculated or suppressed. The editions of the Reich, Strana, and Twentieth Century were confiscated as they left the press this morning.

At two meetings last night, one near the Narva Gate and the others in the Viborgski district, across the Neva, the Cossacks sent to disperse them refused openly to do so and fraternized with the workmen. This is partially confirmatory of the Revolutionists' boast that the troops will not fire again on the people.

The strictest censorship over news of military disorders is maintained. As an example, the mutiny at Brest-Litovsk on July 23, when a band of artillerymen from the fortress fired on the Officers' Club, killing two officers, has been transformed into a fire, destroying the house of the Officers' Club.

Military Dictatorship Plan.

The way has been prepared for a military dictatorship by a proposition now under consideration at Peterhof to create an Advisory Council to assist the Emperor. Premier Stolypin Gen. Trepoff, and others to-day conferred with his Majesty upon this subject. On the surface the scheme is to form such a Council out of the members of the Council of the Empire and Conservatives and Liberals, and also, possibly, several Constitutional Democratic leaders, with the purpose of reassuring the population of the sincerity of the Government's future intentions. M. Stolypin evidently believes sincerely that the plan is achievable, but it is certain that few of the Constitutional Democrats will brave the charge of open treason in giving co-operation to any Government measure after the step to which they committed themselves at Viborg. The plan, therefore, seems to be a deliberate plot of the Court Camarilla to induce the Emperor, who shows weakness and vacillation in the present crisis, when energy and nerve are imperative, to entrust the direction of affairs to such a Council, and while nominally retaining the authority of the Council, the Camarilla would gradually absorb its power and exercise a virtual dictatorship.

MM. Shipoff and Guchkoff, and practically all others who have been approached, have refused flatly to participate in the enlarged Cabinet proposed. Of the members of the late Parliament, only Prince Nikolai Lvoff of Saratoff, who, though a Constitutional Democrat, is a personal friend of Premier Stolypin, is understood to have given the plan favorable consideration, and it is said to-night that he probably will accept a ministry without a portfolio.

Even before the declaration of the dissolution of the lower house of Parliament the War Office had perfected its plans for handling expected disorders, both military and civilian. Gen. Muller Zakomelsky, who suppressed the Sevastopol revolt and co-operated with Gen. Rennenkampf in the reduction of the Siberian rebellion last Winter, was recalled from the command of a corps and placed at the disposition of the War Office, to be used wherever trouble may first be manifested.

Both the Government and the revolutionists expect this outbreak in the south and that it will roll northward to the two capitals. This may induce the proletariat organizations to postpone the declaration of a general strike from St. Petersburg until contagion is borne up from the south. The railroad men, however, are anxious to have this strike declared at once. Members of the railway employes' union with whom The Associated Press correspondents here and in Moscow have talked declared that they were ready to walk out at the first call from the League of Leagues, with which the union is federated.

Agrarian disorders have broken out in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. The estate of Gen. Baron Fredericks, Aide de Camp to the Emperor, forty miles from the capital, has been plundered by peasants. Gen. Fredericks asked for troops from Gatchina, but was informed that the situation was too serious to permit of the changing of the present military dispositions.

A bomb factory in which was a quantity of loaded bombs was discovered in Moscow to-day. The owner of the house and the bombmakers were arrested.

CZAR SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Trepoff and Pobiedonostzeff Also Condemned by the Terrorists.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Proclamations announcing that the death sentence has been imposed on the Emperor, Gen. Trepoff, M. Pobiedonostzeff, ex-Procurator General of the Holy Synod; Gen. Orloff, the "pacificator" of the Baltic Provinces, and others have been scattered over part of Peterhof.

The Terrorists are said to have succeeded in nailing copies of the proclamation on the doors of Gen. Orloff's and Gen. Trepoff's quarters.

LET THE DUMAISTS GO HOME.

Police Don't Arrest Them on Their Return to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Over a hundred of the members of Parliament who yesterday issued an address to the country reached the Finnish Railroad station here from Viborg at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A crowd of several thousand persons gathered there before the arrival of the train, but a heavy force of gendarmes hurried the people into the streets, whence they were driven away by mounted gendarmes. Several arrests of suspects were made in the crowd, but the orders of the police were evidently limited to preventing a demonstration, the cavalry in a neighboring barracks not appearing.

The last car of the train was occupied by the members of the Group of Toil, and had red flags flying from the windows as it rolled into the station. Prince Paul Dolgorukoff and M. Nabukoff headed the members as they marched out in a body through lines of police. A few friends who managed to obtain admittance to the station greeted the parliamentarians warmly, but they feared to engage in any demonstration which might have justified the arrest of the members, who fully expected to be surrounded and marched off to prison. They appeared grave, but resolute.

On the train it had been arranged that the members of the various groups, if not arrested, should hold a caucus this evening and confer on the next step. There seems to be practically no difference of opinion now. They have gone too far to retreat, stand irrevocably committed, and must march on. The only question is as to what the next step will be and how far it will go.

Address Secretly Printed.

Before leaving Viborg it was arranged through underground revolutionary channels to distribute the address to the country. Hundreds of thousands of copies of it have already been surreptitiously printed. The address as printed for distribution bears 181 signatures, but two-score have signed since the printing.

A representative of The Associated Press who was on the train with the members reports that the members of the Group of Toil occupied third-class carriages and the Constitutional Democrats second-class carriages. Only Prince Ivoff, M. Stakovich, and Count Heyden, who declined to sign the address, occupied a first-class carriage. The entire journey was spent in caucasing the different groups. At the stations on the way here the "Marseillaise" and other patriotic songs were sung.

It has been decided that the members shall not leave St. Petersburg unless they are expelled. They will attempt to continue holding meetings and will keep in communication with the proletariat organizations. Several members of each group left the train at Terioki with power to take certain action in the event of the arrest of their colleagues.

The members of Parliament therefore have already opened an alliance with the purely revolutionary organizations. The opinion is almost unanimous that they must have immediate recourse to the only weapon at their disposal, namely, a general political strike for the purpose of paralyzing the Government.

Expect to be Arrested.

The most serious immediate problem confronting the Government is what to do with the members of the outlawed Parliament. There have been isolated arrests of members in various parts of the country, and it is difficult to see how the Government logically can avoid arresting all who participated in the Viborg meeting. The members fully expect to be lodged in prison.

The names of the members of the Permanent Executive Committee, which is headed by Prince Paul Dolgorukoff, as well as its future plans are kept secret, but it is virtually prepared to assume the rôle of a Provisional Government should developments make such a course advisable. Such an intention is not publicly acknowledged, but all the groups participating in the address to the country realize the gravity of the stand they have taken.

"We carefully avoided summoning an active revolution," said one of the leaders to-day. "We stand committed before the country and the world to the limit of passive resistance. Further than this we did not go."

The members of the Group of Toil and their allies, the proletariat organizations of St. Petersburg, were in active consultation last night and this morning. While they fully indorse the Parliamentary address to the country, so far as it goes, they consider it to be a half-way measure and hold that it should be followed up by an appeal to the army, preparatory to an uprising, which they consider inevitable. Such an appeal will probably be issued immediately.

The Polish members of Parliament have issued a formal statement expressing full sympathy with the struggle for a constitutional régime on a democratic basis, but adding that they prefer to consult their constituents before committing Poland.

VIBORG, July 24.—In the course of the night the members of the outlawed Russian Parliament received word that two of their number had already been arrested, namely, Father Koyarkoff, at Voronezh, and a Cossack Deputy, M. Kharlamoff, at Rostoff-on-Don.

The authorities are also understood to have orders to arrest several Social Democrats, especially a priest named Afanasieff.

Both Father Koyarkoff and M. Kharlamoff distinguished themselves by preaching revolution from the rostrum of Parliament, the latter being especially bitter in his denunciation of the use of his people in massacring their Russian brethren.

JEWS KILLED IN ODESSA.

Exodus from the City—Infantry Used Against Cossacks.

ODESSA, July 24.—Serious disturbances occurred in the remote quarters of Odessa late last night.

Two Jews were killed and eight were wounded in Stepoval Street to-day.

There has been no actual pogrom as yet, but drunken Cossacks endeavored to instigate an anti-Jewish massacre in the industrial suburb of Maldovanka. They were scattered by infantry, who instantly cordoned the Jewish quarter and threatened to annihilate the Cossacks. The latter were withdrawn to their barracks by their Commandant's order.

Five hundred terror-stricken Jewish families of Maldovanka sought refuge in other parts of the city to-day.

Owing to the rapid fall in Russian Government securities, the local State Bank to-day stopped paying out money to Jews who wanted to leave the city. Nevertheless, a feverish exodus abroad by rail and ship has begun.

Governor General Kaulbars declares that the troops of the garrison are held well in hand. Public opinion discredits this statement.

Wholesale political arrests continue at Kieff and Kharkoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—It is feared that the outbreak at Odessa is but the first of a series of anti-Jewish disturbances throughout the country.

The reactionary local authorities, who, up to the present, have been held in leash with the greatest difficulty, consider the dissolution of Parliament to be a repressive measure and the signal for the unloosing of the mob on the Liberals and Revolutionists.

LONDON, July 24.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Odessa, timed 3:50 P. M., says:

"Anti-Jewish outbreaks have commenced here. A number of persons have already been killed or wounded.

"Cossacks and rowdies are plundering the deserted Jewish houses and shops.

"On Srednaia Street three Jews were killed and three were wounded in attempting to defend their property, while the police looked on.

"Another bloody conflict is now reported to be in progress in Stepoval Street.

"The whole city is in a state of panic. Many of the inhabitants are fleeing.

"The Black Hundreds are distributing bloodthirsty proclamations in the streets."

ARMY ON A WAR FOOTING.

Russian Officers on Leave of Absence Are Recalled.

VIENNA, July 24.—Russian officers spending leaves of absence at Austrian watering places have been ordered by telegraph to return to Russia.

The orders point out that threatening conditions make it necessary to place the army on a war footing.

CZAR'S SOP TO THE FINNS.

Amnesty for Political Offenses—Fines to be Returned.

HELSINGFORS, July 24.—An imperial manifesto has been received here granting amnesty for all political offenses committed previous to the manifesto of Nov. 17, 1905. All fines for such offenses have been canceled and will be repaid.

The amnesty also covers illegal acts of Russian officials during the attempted Russification of Finland.

SINGER CO. REFUSED TO PAY.

Revolutionists, Failing to Get Money, Threw Bombs.

SOSNOWICE, July 24.—Simultaneously at noon yesterday bombs were thrown into four stores of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, located here, at Bendzin, at Zawierse, and at Czenstochau, wrecking each of the shops and wounding many persons.

The bomb throwers were agents of the Polish Socialistic Party, which made the Singer Company an example of what may happen to others for refusing to contribute to the revolutionary cause. Emissaries of the party asked the representative of the Singer Company's Polish branch to pay a certain sum for the benefit of the party. The agent refused to do so and was informed that the shops would be destroyed.

In each instance a man entered the store and ordered the women and clerks to leave. Details are still lacking, but it appears that in some instances the employes refused to leave and the bombs were thrown without any further parley. In the Sosnowice branch eight persons were injured, one of whom will lose his eyesight. Four persons were arrested here, including the man who is believed to have thrown the bomb.

Intense excitement prevails here and Cossacks are patrolling the streets. Almost a reign of terror exists, as other business houses have been threatened, and the public has little confidence in the power of the police to prevent fanatical deeds of violence in the name of liberty.

RUSSIAN BONDS AGAIN LOWER.

Industrials Also Fall—Fours Lose a Point in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, July 24.—The new Russian loan continues to fall on the Stock Exchange and was quoted to-day at 12 per cent. discount.

PARIS, July 24.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was again animated, but Russians held their own during the first hour. Russian bonds opened at a slight advance, gradually reaching 462. New fives of 1905 went off slightly, fluctuating near 79.40. Fours declined and then steadied at 70.

Russians held their own until London advices showed a further decline. This caused new offers, but there was no serious decline, imperial fives of 1906 closing at 78.75, and fours of 1901 at 67.90. Russian bonds resisted the depression, losing only one franc during the day.

Russian industrials continued downward, Sosnowice closing at 1,280, Briansk at 352, Hartman at 760, and Matzoff at 965.

French rentes were affected, but the purchase of considerable amounts for the Government's account steadied the market. Rentes closed at 96.60.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was not so excited as yesterday.

A fairly successful effort was made to stay the fall in industrial and private shares generally, but the steady liquidation of Government securities continued throughout the day, imperial fours ending the day a point lower, at 68, and fives losing two points, closing at 80.

MOTHER'S DIAMONDS STOLEN.

Son Now Arrested Charged with Breaking Into Father's Safe.

While a crowd around him was urging him to go on "trying the rifles" at Fort George, Karl Laredo, 18 years old, was arrested last night on a charge of having stolen diamonds valued at $1,760 from his mother, Mrs. Christiana Laredo, of 42 East Houston Street.

The boy disappeared on May 16 after the safe in his father's cigar store on the northeast corner of Houston and Mulberry Streets had been broken open. When arrested he had only a few dollars in his pocket.

The police expect to make other arrests, as they believe the boy robbed the safe under the influence of outsiders.

Prisoners of War Not Killed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Charges made in Salvador that Guatemala could not comply with the terms of the Marblehead pact relating to the exchange of prisoners of war because such prisoners had been killed by the Guatemalan forces are denied in a dispatch Mr. Munos, the Guatemalan Minister, received to-day from his Government. All prisoners of war already have been exchanged.

If Unable to Leave Town

these hot days pass your time in peace, comfort and coolness with the aid of iced White Rose Ceylon Tea. Hot if preferred. Refreshing either way. Try it. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Blend of Perfection.

$22,000 STEEL GRAVE FOR RUSSELL SAGE

Continued from Page 1.

were about seventy-five other friends of Mr. Sage who arrived on a special train from New York, together with a number of persons from Cedarhurst, Lawrence, and Far Rockaway.

Many Neighbors Sent Flowers.

Many of these sent wreaths of roses and floral pieces made up of flowers from their private greenhouses. John T. Meehan, the restaurant man from Park Row, who has a Summer house at Cedarhurst and who was a personal friend of Mr. Sage, was also there.

While the mourners were entering the church the Rev. Dr. Leetch recited "I Am the Resurrection and the Life," and when the coffin had been placed in front of the altar the church quartet sang "Peace, Perfect Peace." Then followed the invocation and the Lord's Prayer. The quartet then sang the anthem "Hark, Hark, My Soul," and the Rev. Dr. Hageman read from the Scriptures and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Leetch, who offered a prayer. The hymn "I Would Not Live Alway" was sung by the quartet, and after Scriptural reading by the Rev. Dr. Leetch the Rev. Dr. Hageman delivered a eulogy on Mr. Sage. He said in part:

"I wish to speak a word, this afternoon, of appreciation of the high and strong traits of character possessed by Mr. Sage to the very close of his long and useful life. I believe that the grace of God more than anything else made and kept him what he was in his integrity and unswerving uprightness.

"We do not have to search very far to find elements in his character which made him the man he was. Perseverance, push, punctuality, were dominant features. Whether in the little store in Troy or in the legislative halls at Washington or in daily business in the "Street," to succeed was his motto and constant effort. And many to-day can rise up and declare how they were helped by his wise and prudent use—in their behalf—of that with which God blessed him.

"As to his home life. None was more pure and sacred. It was his castle. We would not penetrate into its sacred inclosure, but I shall always love to recall his fondness for, and his devotion to, his own fireside. Here, indeed, he showed himself as the devoted husband—sympathetic, tender, kind, and true. Love was the bond which bound unto accordant minds for these nearly forty years. And all that was done for him during these months of failing strength was deeply and lovingly appreciated."

The Coffin Opened.

After Dr. Hageman's address the Rev. Dr. Calkins offered prayer, the quartet sang "Peace I Leave with You," and Dr. Leetch pronounced the benediction.

The coffin was then opened, and every one who desired passed around it and looked upon the face of the dead financier. Many who had been unable to get into the little church while the services were going on took advantage of the opportunity of passing in after the coffin was opened. The floral pieces were then placed in open carriages by the funeral director, Charles S. Medler, who is sexton of the Collegiate Church, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, this city, where Mr. Sage worshipped with his wife while in town.

The coffin was put aboard a special train at Far Rockaway, and about seventy persons, most of whom were men, rode back to town with the body. Another hearse was waiting to take the coffin from Long Island City to Mr. Sage's Fifth Avenue home.

Only about twenty persons went to the house on Fifth Avenue. They included the physicians attending Mrs. Sage. She bore up through the ordeal bravely until she returned to her city home, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Then Mrs. Sage complained of feeling exhausted, and under the advice of her physicians she retired to her room to rest.

In view of the fact that a rumor had been set afloat that an attempt might be made to steal the body, Police Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station sent two men to the Sage home on Fifth Avenue with instructions to remain on duty all night.

The guard will be kept on watch until Mr. Sage's body is removed to Troy this morning. The coffin will be taken to the Grand Central Station and placed aboard a special train, which will leave for Troy at 9:30 o'clock. It will be accompanied by Mrs. Sage, her brother, Col. Slocum; the Rev. Dr. Hageman, De Lancey Nicoll, the honorary pallbearers, and the Sage physicians.

Six Pinkerton detectives will accompany the funeral party to Troy, and will remain on duty there for several days.

When Charles Medler, the sexton of Mr. Sage's church, was questioned about the rumor that an attempt might be made to carry away Mr. Sage's body, he said that Mrs. Sage had decided to be on the safe side and had ordered a burglar proof grave.

"It is made of chilled steel," said the sexton, "and cannot be opened except from the inside once it is closed. It was obtained through the National Casket Company and was made in Central New York. It is a burglar-proof grave and not a vault. In the first place it was suggested to Mrs. Sage that, in view of the fact that A. T. Stewart's body was stolen for a ransom, it might be well to guard against another such outrage, so the steel grave was decided on. It is 7 feet 2 inches long and almost 3 feet deep and 42 inches wide.

It has been sunk in the Sage plot in the Oakwood Cemetery at Troy. Into this steel grave the coffin will be lowered, after the steel grave has been lined with evergreens. The coffin, which is of solid mahogany, is lined with copper.

The inscription on the silver plate of the coffin is very simple, being "Russell Sage, 1816-1906."

Mrs. Sage's counsel, Henry De Forest, said yesterday that there was reason to believe that there would be a contest of Mr. Sage's will. He said he had heard rumors to that effect, and with the other counsel in the case was preparing to meet such a situation. It would be surprising if there was not a contest, he said. Where so much money was at stake contests were to be expected.

Mrs. Sage, however, did not fear a contest. Even if she were not adequately provided for in the will, counsel said, the law would give her her rights. She is entitled to one-third of Mr. Sage's realty, anyway, and to one-half of his personal property.

"After Mrs. Sage gets her share," said the lawyer, "you may depend upon it there will be plenty left to fight for, probably $40,000,000."

None of the lawyers would discuss the report that Mrs. Sage feared for the safety of Mr. Sage's body in the Troy cemetery.

Stewart Grave Robbers in Troy.

The fact was recalled, however, that the police in their search for A. T. Stewart's body were led to Troy by a clue furnished by an Italian sculptor named Giuseppe Sala. He had told the police here that the grave robbers were living in Troy and he expressed a willingness to point them out.

Superintendent of Police Walling sent detectives to Troy with Sala. They found that he had been telling the truth, but they were unable to catch the robbers.

A. T. Stewart's body was stolen for a ransom. The grave in St. Mark's Churchyard was found empty on the morning of Nov. 8, 1878. The robbers wrote that they wanted $200,000 for its return. Judge Hilton declared that he would not pay a cent, but would make an effort to have the grave robbers taken into custody.

Then the matter was dropped and no more was heard about the case until a report was circulated that Mrs. Stewart had paid a large sum and that the body of A. T. Stewart had been placed at rest in the crypt originally built for it at Garden City, L. I. It was declared, however, that the body was never returned.

HEIRS RETAIN BRACKETT.

TROY, July 24.—It was recalled here to-day that some time ago Russell Sage sent for James H. Sage of this city and had him procure a list of all the heirs at law residing in Troy. From this fact it is thought that the dead financier had intended to provide for them in his will. The heirs residing in this city are Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, a niece; James H. Sage, Albert Sage, and Charles Sage, nephews, who are children of the late William Sage, a brother of Russell Sage.

James H. Sage, who is a member of the firm of Sage & Gaffney, produce dealers, said this afternoon:

"There have been many rumors afloat that Mr. Sage and his relatives were not on good terms, but this I wish to deny. He was always ready to assist any of his relatives when they were in need, but he believed in their working out their own existence. Nothing will be done until after the will is offered for probate, and perhaps not then."

Mr. Sage was in Saratoga yesterday and retained Senator Brackett to look out for the interests of the Troy heirs.

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AIM ONLY AT FINES IN OIL TRUST CASES

Federal Prosecutors Will Charge Misdemeanor, Not Felony.

ELKINS LAW TO BE INVOKED

Possibly General Conspiracy Statute Also—Officials Look for Better Results from This Course.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 24.—Fine instead of imprisonment is the punishment likely to be asked by the United States Government for those found guilty of lawbreaking in connection with the oil industry.

It was learned on excellent authority to-day that the proceedings soon to be instituted in Chicago in connection with the Federal inquiry will class the offense as a misdemeanor instead of a felony. Fine and imprisonment, or both, attend conviction on the latter charge, while a fine alone is the punishment for the former. This decision, it is learned on the same authority, will do away with any Grand Jury inquiry in Chicago. Instead, the District Attorney of Northern Illinois, if present plans are adhered to, will simply "file information," in legal parlance, against the accused men or concerns. They will be then haled into court as in an ordinary civil case, and if the trial results in their conviction they will be fined.

District Attorney Sullivan left Cleveland for Chicago to-night to confer with District Attorney Morrison and Assistant Attorney General Pagin. He refused to tell the object of his journey, but in well-informed quarters it was learned he had been summoned to take part in a conference at which the methods to be pursued under the new plan of campaign will be agreed upon.

The decision thus to change the line of attack is of National import. The Department of Justice at Washington, it is learned, has decided that results can best be obtained under this new plan. The infliction of heavy fines under the Elkins law or the general conspiracy statute, it is held, will not only satisfy the ends of justice, but at the same time have a salutary effect in curbing illegal discrimination and rate favoritism or trade oppression in future. It is also believed that the results aimed at can be more speedily reached than if an attempt were made to put offenders behind prison walls.

CHINATOWN IN THE BRONX.

There's a Plan Afoot to Move It There from Mott Street.

As a result of the project to have a city park on the site of the present Chinatown, a movement is on foot to establish a Chinatown in the Bronx. Since the beginning of the agitation to drive the Chinese from Mott Street and vicinity, a large number of Chinamen have moved to the Bronx, and there is already a colony of them near 100th Street and Second Avenue.

Several wealthy Chinese merchants have been negotiating with Bronx property owners and real estate men in the last few days for the purpose of establishing another Chinese colony in the vicinity of 140th Street and Morris Avenue.

Residents in the Bronx are divided in their opinion as to the effect that a Chinatown will have upon the community.

"I have no antipathy to the Chinese," said Alfred E. Davis, former President of the North Side Board of Trade, yesterday, "and I believe that residents in the Bronx need fear no evil from the Chinese if the tenement house laws are properly enforced."

Julius Haas, a real estate operator, is bitterly opposed to a Bronx Chinatown. "The Bronx," he said, "is a city of homes and a Chinese colony will be a great detriment to the community. I intend to fight any proposition to establish such a colony in this neighborhood."

J. Homer Hildreth, President of the Bronx Bar Association, said he preferred Chinese to Italians, and he expressed the belief that with a proper enforcement of the tenement house laws there would be no objections to a Chinese colony.

POISONED BY CHILD'S BITE.

Boston Doctor Dying from Hurts Received in Treating Diphtheria Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—Dr. Edward H. Place, house physician at the City Hospital, is dying here to-day as a result of a successful attempt he made to save the life of a child patient who was choking to death from black diphtheria.

The physician was passing through the diphtheria ward when, seeing a little child gasping for breath, he ran a long silver tube down its throat, enabling it to breathe. As he was withdrawing the tube the child bit the forefinger and second finger of the doctor's right hand.

This was on June 20. Blood poisoning set in a few days later, and the condition of the hand grew rapidly worse, so that to-day the physicians at the City Hospital in attendance upon Dr. Place diagnosed his case as that of blood poisoning in its worst form. His death is momentarily expected. The child is rapidly recuperating.

PAUPER HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

Irish Almshouse Inmate Gets Brooklyn Recluse's Money.

James Nolan, an aged inmate of an almshouse in the County Wexford, Ireland, according to Public Administrator Bristow of Brooklyn, is heir to the fortune of $200,000 left by Patrick White, who died in the Mansion House, Brooklyn, on May 2. Until Nolan was heard from, it looked as if all of White's property would go to the State, no relatives of the man having appeared.

Nolan declares he is a first cousin of White. The latter, who came to this country from Ireland in 1844, wrote letters at intervals to relatives in the old country. One of these, it is asserted, was Mary Nolan, a sister of White's father. Mrs. Nolan had five children, two of whom, James and Patrick, survive. Among White's effects were found several letters from Mrs. Nolan, who is now dead. Through these Mr. Bristow was able to find James Nolan.

That Clearance Sale of

Men's Summer Suits

Reduced from $22, $20, $18, $17 & $15 to

$12.75.

There's a well defined purpose for this event. And it is this:—

We have determined that every suit designed for this season must not be carried over until next. Hence the reduced price, $12.75.

Included are suits of blue serge, gray worsteds and cassimeres, black Thibets and fancy cheviots in single and double breasted sack models.

Wm. Vogel & Son,

Broadway, Houston St.

French Shriner & Urner Extra Quality

Men's Shoes.

We Announce Our Half Yearly CLEAN-UP SALE of Men's Extra Quality Shoes and Oxfords

Reduced to 3.85, 4.35 and 4.85,

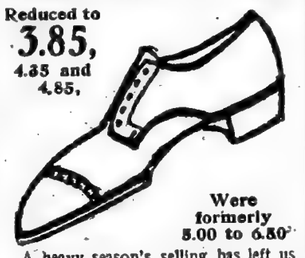

Were formerly 5.00 to 6.50

A heavy season's selling has left us with many broken lines, which we now offer at reduced prices.

All sizes in some style or other, and every pair a bargain,

Come Early for Best Selections.

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER,

153 Broadway, near Liberty.
365 Broadway, cor. Franklin.
1,263 Broadway, bet. 31st & 32d.
149 W. 42d St., just off of Broadway.
BROOKLYN—867 & 506 Fulton St.
PHILADELPHIA—1229 Chestnut St.
Agencies Throughout the U. S.

LESS INFANT MORTALITY.

Saving in Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases and Its Cause.

Infant mortality in New York from diarrhoeal diseases has fallen off in the eight weeks of Summer so far gone by from 2,070 the same period last year to 1,475. In 1904 the mortality in these weeks was 1,898. These dark lines show better than anything else how great proportionately the saving has been:

Deaths of children under five from May 28 to July 22, 1905—2,070:

Number expected this year, allowing for increase in population—2,159:

Actual number—1,475:

These figures show the mortality in detail:

For Week Ended—	Under 1 Yr.	Between 1 and 2.	Between 2 and 5.	Total Under 5.
June 2, 1906	45	6	6	*54
June 3, 1905	33	8	2	43
June 4, 1904	..	..	..	38
June 9, 1906	47	3	5	55
June 10, 1905	50	14	3	67
June 11, 1904	..	..	..	49
June 16, 1906	60	12	10	82
June 17, 1905	65	11	8	84
June 18, 1904	..	..	..	44
June 23, 1906	96	17	4	117
June 24, 1905	123	17	12	152
June 25, 1904	..	..	..	98
June 30, 1906	141	18	7	166
July 1, 1905	221	32	4	*261
July 2, 1904	..	..	..	288
July 7, 1906	239	32	13	284
July 8, 1905	311	38	10	359
July 9, 1904	..	..	..	401
July 14, 1906	296	37	17	350
July 15, 1905	383	57	14	454
July 16, 1904	..	..	..	397
July 21, 1906	329	28	10	367
July 22, 1905	540	90	20	650
July 23, 1904	..	..	..	583
Total, 1906	1,253	153	72	1,475
Total, 1905	1,726	276	73	2,070
Total, 1904	..	..	..	1,898

*These discrepancies in totals are so given in the official reports.

This remarkable decrease in the deaths of children under 5 years old is attributed by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which supplies the accompanying table, to the educational campaign undertaken this Summer by the press, the Department of Health, and the fresh-air agencies for teaching mothers the life-saving value of fresh air, clean food, and clean bodies.

The saving in the lives of babies, the association contends, should be increased to a gain of from 1,200 to 2,000 over last year's mortality figures if the work is continued through the half dozen weeks that remain of Summer.

The association points out that to bury the babies that would have died so far this Summer in the ordinary course of events, allowing for the proportionate increase of population, would have cost their parents between $35,000 and $45,000. This would be twelve times the cost of the milk inspection system to the city for a whole year.

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WALL TENTS

8 oz. duck, complete, poles and pins.
7 ft. x 7 ft. $6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft. 7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft. 9.68

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The Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency and Economy

The "Eddy" Our standard for a quarter Century.

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130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York

FIELD ESTATE TAX DODGING.

Chicago Official Says $2,633,000 Was Removed to New York.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Corporation Counsel James Hamilton Lewis, in a letter sent to-day to the Board of Review, which passes upon the assessments in this city and county, charges that the managers of the estate of the late Marshall Field removed to New York stocks and bonds valued at $2,683,000 for the purpose of taking them from the jurisdiction of the local taxing body.

The letter of Mr. Lewis was written in reply to a letter sent to the Board of Review by William G. Beale, counsel for the Field estate, in which Mr. Beale declares that the stocks and bonds in New York are not assessable in Chicago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:10 A. M.—21 Avenue C; Jacob Scholnitz; no damage.

1:45 A. M.—105 East 136th Street; Rovitch Brothers; damage trifling.

3:40 A. M.—170 Nassau Street; New York Sun; damage trifling.

6:15 A. M.—249 West Forty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage $5.

6:45 A. M.—550 East Seventy-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage unknown.

10:35 A. M.—9 First Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

11:15 A. M.—123 West Third Street; Joseph Farnie; damage trifling.

11:35 A. M.—259 Henry Street; Jacob Price; damage, $50.

12:05 P. M.—Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street; R. H. Macy & Co.; damage, $1,000.

12:15 P. M.—1,621 Lexington Avenue; Nicholas Banks; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—1,384 Park Avenue; Mary Messenger; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—353 West Seventy-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

7:40 P. M.—89-91 Second Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—4 Cooper Square; Aaron Markowitz; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—540 East Seventy-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

8:45 P. M.—246 East 128th Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

DIGNITY IN SILVER

The knives, forks, spoons, etc., that lend dignity to feast or luncheon are

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Famous for generations as the best wearing silver plate made.

When buying silver dishes for extraordinary occasions, ask for those of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

MAY TEST THAW'S SANITY IN A CIVIL PROCEEDING

Plan Would Perhaps Avoid a Trial for Murder.

NO PRECEDENT FOR IT HERE

Civil Inquiry, Anyway, Could Deal Only with the Prisoner's Mental State at the Time of Examination.

The case of Harry Kendall Thaw, who killed Stanford White, will in all probability furnish within the next few weeks a situation entirely new in the annals of jurisprudence of this State. From the first the case has supplied surprises. Now Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, the original counsel for the defense and at present the attorneys for Mrs. William Thaw, intend to apply to the Supreme Court, as a civil tribunal, for the appointment of a lunacy commission to pass upon the sanity of Thaw.

In the event that the plan succeeds the Criminal Court, when the Thaw case is tried, will be confronted by a civil order adjudging the accused incompetent. This situation, so far as the lawyers consulted yesterday know, has never arisen in a murder case here, but they were of the opinion that the result would be the consignment of Thaw, by order of the Criminal Court, to the insane asylum at Matteawan.

The fact that such a plan has been mapped out by lawyers for the Thaw family will be news to Thaw and his personal counsel, who expect the case to go to trial in General Sessions or at a special term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Oct. 15. All witnesses subpoenaed by the State have been summoned to appear in General Sessions on Oct. 1, but the understanding is that an agreement has been tentatively reached by which the trial will go over until two weeks later.

May Not Call Thaw's Wife.

The plan of the defense has been practically mapped out by Attorney Hartridge, who is working night and day in making ready. If the case were to go to trial tomorrow it is hardly likely that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of the defendant, would be called to the stand, unless as a witness for the State. She not only made a full statement as to her relations with Stanford White and with the man she later married to ex-Judge Olcott, while the Olcott firm was still in charge of the Thaw defense, but after Mr. Hartridge was substituted she supplemented the story by such additional incidents as she recalled later.

It is not believed, however, that she could materially benefit the defense if she took the stand, and in the event that she did she would be subject to severe cross-examination by the prosecution. It was also learned yesterday that Mrs. Nesbit-Holman, her mother, would not be a witness. Mrs. Nesbit-Holman is beyond the reach of the District Attorney as long as she remains out of this State, and the state of her feelings toward her son-in-law, Thaw, is so clearly indicated in her letters to Stanford White that there is no likelihood that she will be asked by the defense to testify.

As counsel for Mrs. William Thaw, or, for that matter, any other relative of the accused, Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge may apply in the Supreme Court for a lunacy commission. This explains their continued activiey in gathering testimony and expert opinion bearing on the prisoner's sanity.

Explains Mrs. Thaw's Attitude.

The attitude of Mrs. Thaw, the mother, is also explained. From the time she landed in New York, something like ten days ago, she has firmly declined to have anything to do with Mr. Hartridge, or to recognize him in any way as her son's attorney. On the other hand, she has had consultation after consultation with the Olcott firm.

When the expected application for a lunacy commission is made in the Supreme Court it can almost be taken for granted that it will be opposed by Thaw, through Mr. Hartridge and the lawyers associated with him. Such opposition would not entail any jeopardy of Thaw's interests, inasmuch as the commission to be asked from the Supreme Court could only pass upon the mental condition of Thaw at the time of the examination, while the plea of emotional insanity would only involve his state of mind at the time of the commission of the crime. If found sane at the time of the examination by the Supreme Court commission, the emotional insanity plea would still hold good.

Mrs. William Thaw still hopes to win her son over to her way of thinking and to convince him that it would not only be provocative of much raking over of scandal, but extremely dangerous, to go before a jury. With her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, she visited him in the Tombs yesterday and pleaded with him long and earnestly to no avail.

There were tears in her eyes when she left his cell, and it was evident that she had passed through what had been to her a bitter scene. It was only by evident effort that she maintained her self-control and she leaned heavily upon Mrs. Carnegie's arm as she passed through the prison corridor and to the street, where her electric hansom was waiting.

The street was filled with a pushing, jostling crowd, and the police had a difficult time clearing a way for them. It was finally necessary for the reserves to threaten the curious ones with their clubs before they could open a passage for the two women.

Thaw Not Defendent.

The idea that Thaw is dependent upon his mother for every cent received by him over an annual allowance of $2,500 was denied yesterday. It was said that, no matter what Thaw did, he would continue to draw $80,000 a year. This figure was fixed at a family council and agreed to by all the Thaw heirs. The agreement was duly drawn, signed, and witnessed, so he will not suffer for lack of funds unless he is declared incompetent and a guardian appointed to administer his affairs. In that event his interests would be protected financially, and, in case of another commission, at some later time, and a decision that he had regained his sanity, he would come into possession again.

Thaw's first visitor yesterday was A. Russell Peabody, Mr. Hartridge's partner, who looked over the mail. Mrs. Harry Thaw arrived at 10:30, and was with her husband when the elder Mrs. Thaw and Mrs. Carnegie arrived. She remained in the corridor before his cell while the mother and sister talked to the prisoner, but did not attempt to take any part in the conversation, remaining out of earshot.

The wife remained after the mother and sister left for perhaps half an hour. As she was leaving she was asked if there was any truth in the Pittsburg report regarding her intention to procure a divorce. She seemed stirred when she denounced the report as absolutely absurd, saying that her love for her husband had never been so great.

"Will you be a witness at the trial?" she was asked.

"You will have to see Mr. Hartridge about that," was her reply.

Detective Sees Olcott.

Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective, called on ex-Judge Olcott yesterday morning and talked with him. Then he joined Mrs. Harry Thaw at Mr. Hartridge's office, and together they went to the Tombs. The prison was reached shortly after 1 o'clock. O'Mara had no pass, but said he wanted to see Thaw. The Warden told him it would be better if he obtained a pass, and finally the detective said that he would send the message he had to deliver by Mrs. Thaw. Mrs. Thaw went up alone to see her husband, O'Mara waiting down stairs. When she came down they left together.

Mr. Hartridge said yesterday afternoon that there was no significance in the visit of O'Mara to the Olcott office.

"Mr. O'Mara is a friend of the whole Thaw family," he explained, "but he is working with me."

Mr. Hartridge was up until 2 o'clock yesterday morning running down evidence offered to the defense. There are scores of letters containing such offers in every mail, and whenever they appear promising Mr. Hartridge looks into them personally.

District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan are expected to return to-day from their Southern trip. They will bring with them added activity in the preparation of the prosecution's case. A new witness appeared yesterday in the person of a woman about 40 years old. Her appearance indicated that she was a housekeeper. She went straight to the office of Assistant District Attorney Turnbull and talked with that official for an hour.

Private Detective with Her.

That she was a witness in the Thaw case was shown by the fact that she was escorted by Detective Bergoff, who was employed by Stanford White at the time the architect learned that Thaw was having him shadowed.

A stenographer was in attendance during the woman's talk with Mr. Turnbull. Neither Mr. Turnbull nor any member of the official staff would say who she was or what was the purpose of her visit.

The episode aroused added comment by reason of the fact that the order issued by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard restraining the District Attorney from further investigating the Thaw case apparently does not apply to voluntary witnesses.

Late yesterday afternoon, after the last visitor had taken leave, a note was sent to Thaw asking him if, in view of the conflicting stories published about his case, he would not make a statement clearing matters up.

"Let them print all the stories they want to," he said. "They are only making fools of themselves."

JEROME ON THAW.

District Attorney Says Dr. Hamilton Has Another "Thilnk" Coming.

DEER PARK HOTEL, Md., July 24.—William Travers Jerome, District Attorney of New York, who said to-day that now that he had a vacation he intended to enjoy it fully, completed the Southern end of it to-night at Deer Park, the famous resort on the summit of the Alleghanies. Mr. Jerome and his assistant, Mr. Garvan, left late to-night over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for New York.

A statement by Dr. Hamilton, published to-day, to the effect that Harry Thaw is insane, was shown to Mr. Jerome, who said:

"So far as Dr. Hamilton's opinion in the Thaw case is concerned, this is probably one of the extremely numerous cases in which Dr. Hamilton will be afforded an opportunity to take another think."

Mr. Jerome was averse to talking politics. Although the guest of Col. John T. McGraw, Democratic leader in West Virginia, he said he had never affiliated with politicians, and as a consequence he knew little of their ways and wiles. He had all his life been with the man "who goes it alone."

"Neither my trip South nor my visit here has the slightest political significance," he said. "I went to Georgia because I felt highly honored and complimented by the invitation of my professional brethren to address the Bar Association of the State, and I went to Alabama to visit the home of one of my assistants, of whom I am very fond and who was on his way home to spend his vacation. My assistant Garvan had been for a long time singing to me the praises of Col. John T. McGraw of West Virginia, an old friend of his, and when Col. McGraw insisted upon our stopping off on our way home and spending a day with him I was only too glad to do so.

"It seems to me extraordinary that any effort is made to give political color to my trip. I can only account for it by assuming that the heat of the Summer has entirely destroyed the sense of humor which I left behind me when I went South."

Col. McGraw owns what was once the Summer home of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, formerly Democratic Vice Presidential candidate.

On the green in front of the Deer Park Hotel this afternoon, Col. McGraw and Messrs. Jerome and Garvan indulged in schoolboy play. The sport they liked most was wrestling, "catch-as-catch-can." Mr. Garvan triumphed over both. In falling Col. McGraw twisted his ankle, and this evening is limping in consequence.

Mr. Jerome intends to be away from his office until about Aug. 1. He expects to join Mrs. Jerome at their Summer home in Connecticut on Thursday.

THINK BYERLEY ACTED ALONE

Wall Street Confident He Has No Backing for His Bond Bids.

The identity of Samuel Byerley, the successful bidder for $5,800,000 of the new Panama 2 per cent. bonds, was discovered yesterday. He is a clerk in the accounting department of the American Express Company, at 65 Broadway. Whether or not Mr. Byerley has financial backing sufficient to take up his allotment of bonds if he does not succeed in disposing of his privilege before the Treasury Department calls on him for funds is as much a mystery as when his name first came out from Washington among the successful bidders last Saturday.

The information bureau at the express company's office was kept busy yesterday explaining that the company had not gone into the banking business, but the clerk who has brought down upon himself an embarrassment of fame refused to come out of the shelter of the inner offices. At his modest flat at 428 Central Park West he was equally retiring last night.

The conclusion Wall Street has reached is that Mr. Byerley got his allotment of bonds at the risk of nothing more than the two-cent stamp that carried his bid to Washington. No deposit was required from bidders by Secretary Shaw, and it was recalled yesterday that in times past citizens unknown to the banking world have turned a similar trick to this and made money, but those bond issues sold rapidly up to a handsome premium over the price at which they were issued.

The new Panama 2s were quoted yesterday at around 104.40. Mr. Byerley's bids were 104.125 the first million, 103.990 on the second million, 103.975 on the third million, and 103.867 on the remaining $2,819,580 allotted him. If he could get the market price for his rights to the bonds he would lose on the first million and make an increasing profit on each successive lot. At an even 104 his total profit would amount to less than $3,000. If he is to get the bonds he must pay in his cash before Aug. 1.

YACHT WAKIVA SEIZED.

Violated Porto Rican Quarantine Regulations and Was Fined $100.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 24.—The yacht Wakiva of New York, chartered by M. H. Dodge for a West Indian and South American cruise, and whose destination is Rio Janeiro, was seized by the United States authorities here to-day for violation of quarantine regulations in entering the harbor from St. Thomas, D. W. I., without flying the quarantine flag.

Prof. John Bassett Moore is a member of the party. The yacht was released on payment of a fine of $100.

Why Wash Out the Stomach?

MAN-A-CEA, the MAN-GA-NESE Natural Spring Water. Simple, Tasteless, Absolutely Harmless (Not a Purgative Water). Dislodges, Dissipates, and Carries the Mucus through the natural channels, and immediately restores Good Digestion, and

Cures these troubles where all else fails.

Catarrh of the Stomach

Gastritis, Indigestion, Acidity, Gases, Pains, Distress After Eating, Excess of Mucus, Nausea.

You Can Stop Your Suffering To-day

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.

and All First-Class Grocers and Druggists.

ARMED BURGLARS FLEE WHEN WOMAN SCREAMS

Had Threatened to Shoot Her in a Harlem Flat House.

THEY HIDE IN A CHURCH

But the Neighbors Hauled Them Out and Marched Them Off to Jail.

Two armed burglars were put to flight by a woman's screams, when they attempted to rob a Harlem apartment house early yesterday morning.

Their exit was so hurried that they abandoned their kit and weapons, fell over one another in their efforts to get out of a window, and finally sought refuge in a church, where they were discovered hidden under a pile of old furniture and rubbish.

The would-be burglars, who said they had just arrived from Boston "without the price of a plate of beans," hit upon the big Rappahannock apartment house, at 29 and 31 West 119th Street, as a likely place for a robbery. They singled out the apartments of Oscar Raphael, a broker, who, with his wife, Annie Rraphael, and their two-year-old child Arthur, live on the ground floor.

The windows of the Raphael apartments are on a level with the sidewalk, with a deep areaway in front of them. It is not hard for a man to swing over the areaway to the windows. The Bostonians accomplished this without difficulty, and, landing on a broad window ledge, they jimmied open the window and got into the apartment.

It was about 3:30 o'clock in the morning. The Raphaels, big and little, were asleep in a bedroom behind the parlor. Mr. Raphael was awakened by something cold pressed against his face. As he opened his eyes and started to sit up a man bent over him and whispered: "Keep still or I'll blow the top of your head off."

Raphael kept still, but the threat might better have been left unuttered, for it brought Mrs. Raphael out of a sound sleep and proved to be the undoing of the unwelcome visitors.

The man with the pistol pointed it at Mrs. Raphael's head and said that there was danger that it might go off unexpectedly. Mrs. Raphael replied with a series of screams that aroused the entire house.

For a moment the housebreakers did not know what to do. Then they were struck by a panic and rushed for the open window, knocking over tables and chairs in their hurry to reach it. With long leaps they cleared the areaway, and landed in a heap on the sidewalk.

By this time dozens of heads were bobbing from windows, and somebody fired several shots. The Boston visitors ran up the street to the Lenox Avenue Union Church, where they dodged down a side alley to the apartments of Charles Bender, the janitor of the church, in the rear of the edifice. The janitor heard them, and came forward with a light to see what was wrong.

"We've got to hide here," said one of the men, "and you'd better show us where we'll be safe, or we'll fix you in short order."

Bender pointed to a small room that is used as a kitchen. The Boston pair scrambled in and made haste to conceal themselves under some old furniture.

By this time the neighborhood was aroused and Policemen Collins and Cohen of the East 126th Street Station, who had heard the shots, appeared. They rapped for assistance and began a search of the block. Reaching the church, they discovered the open door and, entering with a light, found the fugitives hidden under the pile of furniture.

Drawing their revolvers, the policemen ordered the men to throw up their hands and surrender. They obeyed meekly, and were marched to the police station, where they gave their names as Joseph Lang, a printer, and John Kelly. In the Harlem Court yesterday they were held in $2,500 bail each for trial on charges of attempted burglary and felonious assault upon Mr. Raphael.

HOUSESMITHS MEET A SNAG.

No Re-employment Until Open Shop Is Nationally Agreed To.

A hitch arose yesterday over the re-employment of the members of the Housesmiths' Union which has unconditionally declared off its strike against the Allied Iron Trades Association. The association resolved that, until the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, of which the Housesmiths' Union is a local, puts the National Association of Erectors of Structural Iron and Steel, the union formed by the employers, on the same basis as the local union, none of the members of the local union will be re-employed.

Walter Drew, commissioner of both the Allied Iron Trades Association and of the National Association, said last evening that the strike against Post & McCord had not been declared off, though the firm is in the Allied Iron Trades Association. This is because the housesmiths' international body still takes the stand that it took last October that Post & McCord are members of the American Bridge Company, against which there had been a National strike, which is still supposed to be in progress.

"The open shop must be agreed to Nationally," said Mr. Drew, "before we can re-employ the men who have been recently on strike."

50 YEARS' TEST, STILL THE BEST

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 15 William St., New York, N. Y.

"IRON MAN" ARRESTED BY ORDER OF MAYOR

Giants' Pitcher Punched Peitz During the Game in Pittsburg.

BAD FEELING AMONG PLAYERS

The Mayor of Allegheny Will Personally Appear Against McGinnity at To-day's Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—One of the bitterest fights that ever marred a baseball game occurred here to-day when "Iron Man" McGinnity struck Heine Peitz, Pittsburg's catcher, and a lively set-to followed. Mayor Charles F. Kirschler of Allegheny ordered the arrest of the New York player when the police seemed indisposed to take any action in the matter. "Arrest that man," cried the Mayor from his grandstand box; "I will appear against him myself." And McGinnity was taken in charge and driven away to the police station in a patrol wagon. At the station he was released on bail offered by a New York man who accompanied him.

The row occurred in the fourth inning. Peitz had been nagging at McGinnity from the coachers' box all during the game. A splendid opportunity was given to him when McGinnity and McGann had an argument over a ball which the pitcher thought the Captain should have fielded. Peitz guyed the big fellow unmercifully until the latter left his box in the fourth inning, and coming to the coachers' box struck the catcher in the eye.

Peitz replied in kind, and both players were soon on the ground pummeling each other without mercy. The players of both teams and the police had difficulty in separating them, and when both arose they were bleeding freely.

Hank O'Day ordered both from the grounds, and it was then that Mayor Kirschler arose and ordered that McGinnity be taken in charge. The 8,000 people who were watching the game were in an uproar of excitement over the incident, and kept up a running fire of abuse during the remainder of the game.

The feeling between the two teams has been bitter at all times, and never more so than in the present series. What precipitated the row to-day is not known, but Manager Fred Knowles of the New York team said after the game that McGinnity claims that Peitz called him a vile name. This Peitz denies. Both men will likely be disciplined.

Killed In Gasoline Tank Explosion.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24.—By the explosion of a supposedly empty 40,000-gallon tank of gasoline at the works of the Standard Oil Company in Durham, N. C., to-day, Louis Holloway, 20 years old, was killed, and Tom Lunsford, a negro, was so badly burned that he will die.

ALL HAIR ON FACE AND ARMS

permanently removed; no electricity, poison, pain; 36 years' experience. Protected by law. Beware of those who copy my ad. See Mme. Julian before you try anything.

Trial treatment at office, $1.

MME. JULIAN, 123 5th Av., (20th St.)

The Sportsman's Paradise

and the gem of America's mountain scenery are found in the famous

Kootenai Country

of southern British Columbia. The region between the Rocky and Kootenai ranges is a tangled mass of mountains and living glaciers with glistening lakes and leaping streams, all combining to make this favored region the grandest in America for the Tourist and Sportsman.

William Randolph Hearst, the great journalist, says of this region:

"I have seen the most beautiful lakes in Italy and Switzerland, and all those lovely spots, but I have never seen anything finer than the Kootenai Lake and the Arrow Lakes. We had a delightful time. This was my first trip through there."

ON THE LINE OF THE

Great Northern Railway

"THE COMFORTABLE WAY"

Stop off at Spokane

For detailed information in regard to low rates, hotel accomodations, game, etc., call or address

W. M. LOWRIE, General Eastern Agent, 379 Broadway.

Inquire for sailing dates of G. N. S. S. Minnesota and Dakota and N. Y. K. Steamships from Seattle to Japan, China, and the Orient.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Store closes 5.30 P. M. daily—Saturdays 12.30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

Our great mid-Summer sale of toilet requisites.

NONE of our great pre-inventory sales appeal to a wider clientele than this sale of toilet goods—none that offer greater inducements. Prices reduced to less than wholesale. All mail orders promptly filled. Main Floor.

*Packer's tar soap, 2 for..... 25c

ROGER & GALLET RICE POWDER—Violet or heliotrope, pkg..... 14c

*Williams's shaving soap, cake..... 4c

HAZARD HAZARD TOOTH POWDER—Bottle..... 12c

*Colgate's cashmere or caprice extract, oz... 35c

WOOD FRAME STANDING MIRRORS—French plate glass..... 49c & 59c

LUNDBORG'S GOYA LILY or EDERINA EXTRACT—oz... 38c

VANETA—The most delicate and lasting perfume; oz..... 69c

*Munyon's witch hazel soap, cake..... 7c

*Allen's footease..... 15c

IDEALIA SAGE—cures dandruff; 33c and..... 59c

PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE; 40c., 80c..... 1.55

*Coke's dandruff cure 37c & 59c

AMERICAN PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN; 16-oz. bottle. 48c

HYGIENIC BATH SALT—violet perfumed..... 20c

ROGER & GALLET'S TALCUM POWDER..... 14c

HOT-WATER BOTTLES, warranted; 2-quart, 49c.; 3-quart. 59c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD RAPID-FLOW FOUNTAIN SYRINGE; guaranteed for one year; 2-quart, 79c.; 3-quart..... 95c

*Bath sprays—5 ft. rubber tubing—Reg. 69c., at..... 49c

BADGER HAIR SHAVING BRUSHES; values to $1.00.. 39c

CRETON COVERED TRAVELING WRAPS for toilet articles; reg. 98c., at..... 79c

RUBBER LINED WASHRAG CASES..... 19c

*Fehr's talcum powder—perfumed or carbolated. Box..... 10c

Manicure goods.

HARNISH NAIL ENAMEL..... 24c

ORANGE WOOD STICKS, hoof shape; doz..... 10c

NAIL BUFFERS; reg. 25c..... 19c

EMERY BOARDS; per dozen..... 4c

FLEXIBLE NAIL FILES, all sizes; 25c. value..... 15c

ROSE NAIL BLEACH, with orange stick..... 19c

Toilet brushes.

FRENCH HAIRBRUSHES, long or short stiff bristles; values to $1.25; for this sale..... 75c

MILITARY BRUSHES, stiff bristles; special value, pair... 98c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD'S SANITARY TOOTHBRUSH, perforated back..... 21c

KEEP CLEAN HAIRBRUSHES, very special value..... 48c

CLOTH BRUSHES, good quality. 39c

NAIL BRUSHES and HAND SCRUBS—real bristle..... 10c

FRENCH TOOTHBRUSHES, values to 25c..... 12c

BATH BRUSHES — detached handles—good quality..... 45c

Perfumes and toilet waters.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD'S VIOLETTE DE PARME WATER, 4 oz., 25c.; 8 oz..... 50c

*Roger & Gallet Vera Violette extract—oz..... 65

IDEALIA EAU DE TOILETTE, ROSE or CARNATION, very refreshing, 6 oz. bottle 90c., 8 oz..... 1.15

KAISERIN COLOGNE..... 23c

MENTHOL HEADACHE COLOGNE..... 25c

POWDER BOOKS, takes the shine off the nose; 25c. value 10c

MIRO DENA SKIN FOOD, the best preparation of its kind on the market; jar 50c. and..... 1.00

IDEALIA COLD CREAM, strictly pure; jar 10c., 20c. to 69c

IDEALIA WITCH HAZEL CREAM, for tan or sunburn.. 19c

CUCUMBER AND ELDER FLOWER CREAM, for whitening the skin; jar 15c. and..... 35c

MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL CREAM, in tubes, for traveling..... 10c

IDEALIA VIOLETTE TALCUM, large size box..... 15c

FLORENTINE ORRIS, for sachets..... 25c

IDEALIA SACHET ENVELOPES, Rose or Carnation; regular price, 25c..... 10c

DENTISEPTINE TOOTH POWDER, large bottle..... 17c

CALDER'S TOOTH POWDER; travellers' size..... 5c

COUDRAY'S VIOLET RICE POWDER..... 8c

Soaps.

TURKISH BATH SOAP, 4c. cake; dozen..... 45c

JUNIATA TOILET SOAP, large size cake, dozen..... 35c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD'S VIOLETTE DE PARME SOAP, box..... 19c

GREEN CASTILE, 3-lb. bars, best quality..... 25c

IDEALIA OLIVE OIL CASTILE, 2½ lb. bar..... 33c

IDEALIA CASTILE, 6 cakes, in box..... 25c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

2d week of the great shoe sale.

TO SELL the surplus stock of an immense factory, producing 10,000 pairs daily, is not the work of a day. Therefore come prepared to find practically as good range of styles and sizes as when the sale started. Second Floor.

Never in the history of our store has such shoe selling been seen. Many women frankly say they are buying for next Summer, for good shoes at nearly half price are good investments any time, and doubly so now, with the price of leather and shoes soaring upward. A dark nut-brown tan kid, in two styles,

$2.35 $1.85. Black and tan Russia calf, glaze kid, patent colt and almost every style toe, heel and pattern imaginable. Two lots—$1.85—$2.35. $1.85

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale housefurnishings and china.

WE have decided that to-day every item in the basement of this big store must contribute its share toward establishing the low price record for high quality housefurnishings for 1906. Take advantage of these savings. Basement.

$18 Austrian china dinner sets, 13.50.

Made of finest Austrian china with violet decoration—100 pieces to the set—good value at $18, but too many in stock. Will sell 50 per cent. of them at 13.50

50 doz. Austrian china mayonnaise bowls and plates—value 25c, at..... 15c

50 doz. Austrian china salad bowls—richly decorated—regular 25c, at..... 18c

300 doz. thin-blown table tumblers—regular size—regular 59c; per dozen..... 44c

Lemonade sets of decorated glass—rich floral effects—regular $1.50; special at..... 95c

Burnt match receptacle with chain..... 5c

Glass salt shakers with celluloid top..... 5c

500 doz. water tumblers—not thin blown, but the kind for common use; at, per dozen..... 24c

4 gal. porcelain lined water coolers—reg. $3.25..... 2.50

10 gal. porcelain lined water coolers—reg. $7.25.... 6.00

4 qt. Peerless ice cream freezer—reg. $2.85..... 2.45

4 qt. Gem ice cream freezer—reg. $2.75..... 2.45

$2.85 nursery refrigerators—lined with galvanized iron—packed with mineral wool—has water compartment and nickel plated faucet..... 2.39

Guaranteed garden hose.

3 ply, 25 ft.—regularly $2.50, special to-day at.... 1.75

3 ply, 50 ft.—regularly $5.00, special to-day at.... 3.40

5 ply, 25 ft.—regularly $3.50, special to-day at.... 2.50

5 ply, 50 ft.—regularly $7.00, special to-day at.... 4.85

Hardwood hose reels—special to-day at..... 43c

Hose nozzles—stream or spray, reduced to..... 25c

$14.25 refrigerator — Apartment house style, ice chamber door—54x20½x28 inches.. 10.25

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Curtain and upholstery sale.

LAST days of the great clearance. Previous low prices liberally discounted, for we are determined not to count odd lots, remnants or summer fabrics at inventory. Lowest prices ever named for high class seasonable merchandise.

Tapestries at clearance prices.

Oriental tapestry—$2.00 quality—per yard..... 98c

Verdure tapestry—$2.50 quality—per yard..... $1.40

Silk gobelin tapestry—$3.50 quality—per yard..... $1.95

Remnants—50% reduction—2,000 short lengths, comprising plain denim, cretonne, sateen, slip cover material, awning stripes, swiss, madras, gimps, pillow rope, fringes, etc.

10c to 15c materials—per yard..... 3c

19c to 30c materials—per yard..... 5c

35c to 50c materials—per yard..... 10c

Fourth Floor.

Green painted veranda blinds—The well-known "Komi" brand—absolutely fast color—complete with rope and galvanized pulleys.

8 screens—4x8 ft.—were 1.50, now..... 75c

4 screens—10x10 ft.—were 4.00, now..... $2.00

6 screens—12x10 ft.—were 5.00, now..... $2.50

Bamboo porch screens—Durable outside bark of the bamboo—rope and pulleys with each screen.

3 screens—4x8 ft.—were 85c., now..... 40c

9 screens—6x8 ft.—were $1, now..... 50c

2 screens—8x8 ft.—were $1.50, now..... 65c

2 screens—12x8 ft.—were $2.00, now..... $1.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Pure foods economically priced.

H. & E. Standard. Refined granulated Sugar; 25-lb. sack..... $1.13

Hams. Squire's New England sugar-cured, thoroughly smoked hams; averaging 10 to 12 lbs., lb.. 14c

Smoked ox tongue. The finest quality delicately smoked well trimmed tongues; lb..... 14c

COFFEE—Royal Dinner—Extra quality Mocha and Java Coffee; rich flavored, delicate aroma; 10 lbs., $2.35; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

COFFEE—Waverly Blend of Mocha and Java, fresh roasted Coffee; 10 lbs., $1.90; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 22c

GARDEN-GROWN TEAS—All our regular 50c. and 60c. Oolong, English Breakfast or Mixed Teas; 5 lbs., $1.90; lb..... 40c

HIGH-GRADE TEAS—English Breakfast, India Ceylon, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and all our regular 50c. and 60c. Teas, mixed to suit the purchaser; 5-lb. fancy tea caddy, $2.85; lb..... 60c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart; finest grown Corn in Maine; dozen, $2.40; 2-lb. can..... 12c

PICKLES—Old Virginia; all varieties; 15c. bottle 10c

GLOSS STARCH — Cameron quality—gives a brilliant lustre to all linens; 6-lb. wood box..... 39c

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUITS—Just received from the National Biscuit Co.'s ovens. Fresh and crisp: Uneeda Milk, Zu Zu, Lemon Snaps, Graham, Uneeda, Biscuits, Oysterettes.. 7 packages, 25c

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Cameron, large fancy California Peaches, in pure refined sugar syrup. Dozen, $2.25; 2½-lb. 25c. can..... 20c

NEW PINEAPPLE — Booth's finest Florida grated Pineapple. Dozen, $2.70; can..... 23c

ITALIAN PRUNES — Imperial size; large orchard grown; lb..... 12c

SCOURING SOAP — Simpson Crawford's Nonpareil Brand. Equal to any brand on the market. Dozen, 50c.; cake..... 5c

OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart quality; triple clarified; gallon can, with faucet, $2.75; ½-gallon can, with faucet, $1.50; large bottle.... 70c

Cereta wheat food. The ideal sterilized granulated white wheat cereal. Made by the manufacturers of Quaker Oats. Regular 10c. large pkg..... 7c

SIFTED PEAS — Hunter Brand of tender, sweet, extra Sifted Peas; reg. 15c, 2-lb. can..... 10c

GRANULATED HOMINY — Schumacher's fresh-milled; 5-lb. carton..... 16c

JERSEY TOMATOES — Royal Stuart, finest, red ripe, hand-picked Tomatoes, grown in Jersey; dozen, $1.60; 5⅝-inch mammoth can..... 14c

ARMOUR'S PURE LARD—Kettle rendered; 3-lb. pail, 35c.; 5-lb. pail 59c.; 10-lb. pail..... 1.18

BAKING POWDER — Stuart Brand of Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder; equal to any 40c. brand; lb. can..... 29c

Wines and liquors.

BALTIMORE PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $1.95; full qt. bottle.. 63c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co., vintage 1890; regular $1.25 size bottle; special..... $1.00

BLACKBERRY BRANDY—Extra quality; highly recommended for medicinal use; gallon, $3.00; full quart bottle..... 88c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY—Eight years old; gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle..... 75c

PORT, SHERRY, Angelica, or Muscatel; all popular vintages; gallon, 95c., $1.50, $2.00; full quart bottle, 35c., 55., and..... 65c

LAGER BEER, PILSNER. Bottled and sterilized for family use; 1 dozen bottles..... 60c

ADOPTS BRYAN RIDER TO ARBITRATION TREATY

Inter-Parliamentary Conference Warmly Approves His Views.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant Comments on Germany's Mistaken Rivalry of Our Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 24.—Homer Bassford, special staff correspondent of The St. Louis Republic, who is accompanying Mr. Bryan on his European tour, cabled to his paper to-night as follows:

"It is a fact of impressive importance that two Americans, William J. Bryan and Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, dominated the second day's session of the Congress of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration.

"Seated beside Lord Weardale, the Chairman, were the two distinguished Americans, while in the audience near by were former Gov. D. R. Francis of Missouri, Col. Moses C. Wetmore, Breckenridge Jones, and L. D. Dozier, all of St. Louis.

"The announcement was made by former Austrian Minister of Commerce von Plener that it was agreed to submit a resolution offered by Mr. Bryan yesterday with the proposed model treaty of arbitration drawn up by the Brussels Commission. The text of the resolution read:

"'If a disagreement should arise between the contracting parties, which is not one to be submitted to arbitration, they shall not resort to any act of hostility before separately or jointly inviting, as the cause may necessitate, the formation of an international commission of inquiry or mediation on the part of one or more friendly powers. This requisition will take place if necessary according to Article 8 of The Hague Convention for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts.'

"Mr. Bryan was in splendid voice as he rose to speak on the resolution, and during his speech he was continually interrupted by cheers. It was at the conclusion of his address, however, that the Nebraskan carried his audience completely away. He had just finished an earnest plea to stay the hand of war, when, assuming a dramatic attitude and pointing his finger at a painting illustrating the death of Admiral Nelson hanging opposite to where he stood, Mr. Bryan said in a voice full of touching earnestness:

"'There is as much inspiration in a noble life as in a heroic death.'

"The scene following this climax was well-nigh indescribable. Delegates from every section of the room rushed forward to congratulate Mr. Bryan on his masterly speech. They shook his hand warmly and assured him of their support of his amendment. The resolution was then put before the conference and unanimously adopted.

"When the Chairman introduced Mr. Bryan to the assembled delegates a profound stillness came over the house as the Nebraskan stepped forward. He was listened to with the greatest attention by his cosmopolitan audience. His methods captivated his hearers and his words were so inspiring as to bring victory to the measure he and Mr. Bartholdt advocated.

"In urging the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Bryan said that it was on the lines of the memorable and epoch-making speech delivered yesterday by the Prime Minister. The resolution dealt with questions affecting the honor and integrity of a nation. The first advantage of the resolution was that it would secure an investigation of the facts, and if the facts could but be separated from the question of honor, the chances were a hundred to one that the parties to the suit would settle both the question of fact and the question of honor.

"A second advantage of the resolution was that it would give time for calm investigation. The great questions ought to be settled not by passions but by deliberations.

"A third advantage would be to give opportunity for a mobilized public opinion for the compelling of a peace settlement, and that was an advantage not to be overlooked. He considered the resolution a long step in the direction of peace.

"'Public opinion,' continued Mr. Bryan, 'is going to be more and more a power in the world. One of the greatest statesmen my country has produced—if it were not immodest so to call him, the greatest statesman the world has produced—Thomas Jefferson, once said that if he had to choose between a Government without newspapers and newspapers without a Government, he would rather risk the newspapers without a Government. You may call it an extravagant utterance, yet it presents an idea, and that idea is that public opinion is a controlling force.'

"'I am glad that the time is coming when public opinion will be more and more a controlling force. I am glad the time is coming when the moral sentiment of one nation will affect the decision of other nations. I am glad the time is coming when the world will realize that war between two nations affects others beside themselves. I am glad the time is coming when the world will not stand idly by while two nations settle a difference without proposing that it shall be settled by peaceful means.'

"Mr. Bryan concluded by declaring that permanent peace could be established only upon the foundation of the brotherhood of man.

"The outline of the home-coming reception to be given Mr. Bryan at St. Louis and Kansas City has been agreed to and he is looking forward with much pleasure to his visit to Missouri.

"The present plan is that Mr. Bryan will make speeches in both cities early in September, perhaps about the 10th. He will reach New York Aug. 29, to go almost at once to Lincoln, and from there, after a brief rest, to Missouri.

"One thing that has impressed me since my arrival is the fact that every man in England seems to know and admire Mr. Bryan.

"Englishmen of the lower classes are notably ignorant in all the branches aside from those in which they are particularly concerned. You will find a good cab driver who knows London in its every irregular cranny, but he cannot tell you the distance to Liverpool. You will find a porter who can handle baggage to the King's own taste, but he doesn't know whether there is ever to be a train for Edinburgh.

"I have yet to find an English train servant with a knowledge of the distance to the next town, with the exception, of course, of the station master and Inspector. Yet all of these chaps know of Bryan."

LONDON, July 24.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, head of the French delegation, at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference opened the debate to-day on the limitation of military and naval forces, declaring that if the powers were undecided among themselves how to act for their common interests they would be forced to do so, first by bankruptcy and then by revolution.

The limitation of armaments had no connection with the chimera of disarmament. The arguments against disarmament were based on the augmented expenditure of the powers. The augmentations in the United States were due to the unfortunate example of Europe, but in proportion to the population the American forces had not been increased unreasonably and the expenditure had been augmented proportionately, the armaments proving the inaptitude of the Americans to transform themselves into a nation of soldiers.

Germany, continued Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, commits the grave fault of struggling with the United States for naval pre-eminence, and thus divides her energies, both on land and sea, uselessly, for the American States are united and inaccessible, while the States of Europe are divided and will always be menaced by the possibility of a coalition against them.

A resolution was agreed to in principle urging that the question of disarmament be placed on the programme of the next peace conference at The Hague. The exact wording of the resolution will be discussed to-morrow.

Congressman D. L. D. Granger of Rhode Island, was elected Vice President of the American delegation for the coming year, and Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri and T. E. Burton of Ohio, were elected members of the International Council.

WORLD'S LARGEST GARAGE.

It Will Be Built in Upper Broadway at a Cost of $650,000.

A six-story automobile garage which it is said will be the largest in the world is to go up at Broadway and Sixty-fourth Street. The building will cost about $650,000, and will be large enough to hold more than 1,500 machines at once.

For a long time Robert Goelet has been holding the site, and real estate men have been speculating as to his intentions for it. The determination to lease the land for a garage will be no less interesting to automobile enthusiasts than to real estate men.

The structure will have 180,000 square feet of floor space, and four large elevators will carry the cars from one floor to another. Frank M. Andrews, the architect, said yesterday that the building would be absolutely fireproof, according to the requirements of the Bureau of Buildings.

The garage will stretch 173 feet along Broadway, and will have a frontage of 110 feet on Sixty-fourth Street. The style of architecture will be French Renaissance. The exterior will be of white glazed brick and white terra cotta.

The name of the company that has leased the plot and will erect the garage has not been made public. Besides running a large establishment, it will let out space to smaller automobile concerns. There will be a very large window area, so that cars may be seen to best advantage from the street.

CARS PLUNGE INTO LAKE.

Spreading Rails Caused Disaster on the Great Northern Road.

SPOKANE, Washington., July 24.—The latest estimates have it that nine persons perished in the wreck of the fast mail train on the Great Northern Railroad a mile and a quarter east of Camden, Washington, thirty-five miles east of this place, last evening, when the locomotive, mail, baggage, and smoking cars left the rails on emerging from a tunnel and, plunging over the seventy-foot embankment, were submerged in the waters of Diamond Lake. Eight persons were seriously hurt, and a score of others suffered bruises. Spreading rails are supposed to have caused the accident.

The known dead are:

N. EDWARD MUNSON, engineer, Hillyard, Washington.
FRANK BELL, fireman, Hillyard.
CHARLES DANNERS, mail clerk, Spokane.
GEORGE R. STRICKLAND, express manager.
GEORGE HOWARD CURTIS, lumberman, Spokane.
T. J. DOLBOW, Spokane.
Unidentified man at Buchanan's undertaking rooms; has brown mustache and wears an Odd Fellows' pin.

Only two bodies, those of George H. Curtis and T. J. Dolbow, passengers, both of Spokane, have been recovered. The engine is believed to be sixty or seventy feet under water, and the bodies of Engineer Munson and Fireman Bell may not be recovered for days. It is thought the mail and baggage cars, with the bodies of Mail Clerk Donner and Baggageman Strickland, may be recovered before night. An official statement given out to-day named the following as those most seriously injured:

Edward Newcomb, C. J. McHills, James Durbin, Thomas Wainch, Luker Milnkeeonic, all of Spokane; John Lord and wife, Seattle; Elmer E. Hill, Colfax, Washington.

MAY BAR AMERICAN SURETY.

Kansas Attorney General Says It Restricts Bonding Business.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24.—The American Surety Company, one of the largest and most powerful bonding companies in the United States, which does a very large business in bonding railroad and express company employes, may be barred from doing business in Kansas. C. C. Coleman, Attorney General, rendered an opinion to C. H. Luling, Superintendent of Insurance, to-day, saying that it was clearly within the power of the State's Insurance Department "to compel this company to comply with the State's laws or to declare its certificate and right or to do business in the State forfeited." As a consequence the American Surety Company is cited to appear before the Superintendent of Insurance and show cause why its certificate should not be revoked.

The point of the Attorney General's opinion is that the American Surety Company is a trust in that it restricts employes of the Pacific Express Company and the Missouri Pacific Railway Company from being bonded in any other company, that should a man be discharged for any misconduct he is forever blacklisted, and is therefore unable to obtain further employment in any concern the surety bonds of which are controlled by the American.

Insurance Company Quits California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., has withdrawn from California and given notice to all its agents to cease writing business here. The matter of the personal liability of stockholders, a mooted question, influenced the company in its decision. The company's loss in the fire which followed the earthquake was $7,500,000.

Philippine Contract Labor for Hawaii.

MANILA, July 24.—The Philippine Commission has adopted a resolution favoring the scheme of the Hawaiian Planters' Association to transport Filipino laborers and their families to Hawaii to work under contract in the sugar plantations. Albert F. Judd, representing the planters, arrived in the Philippines two months ago, and after making an investigation of the labor conditions presented to the commission a statement of the conditions and needs of Hawaii.

Ammon Must Stay in Sing Sing.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down a unanimous decision yesterday, dismissing the appeal made to the court last month for the discharge of "Col." Robert A. Ammon from Sing Sing.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DESOLATION AND GLOOM STILL IN SAN FRANCISCO

Remnant of the Population Dwindling Day by Day.

MONEY AND LABOR LACKING

Prediction That the Place Will Be a Boardwalk Town for at Least Twenty Years.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The heroic citizens of San Francisco, who have recently gone through such a terrible ordeal, are at the present time in a state of doubt and despair regarding the rebuilding of their beloved city. Thousands of families left directly after the catastrophe, and the remnant of the population is dwindling day by day. Enthusiasts, when found, claim that there are over 100,000 persons in the city to-day, while their more disgruntled brethren believe that 70,000 would be nearer the mark. It is very difficult to get at the exact figures, as the people are so scattered, and the city officials do not wish to give out the facts if they had them.

The insurance companies have been very slow in paying the claims made upon them, and it is an open question if some of them are financially able to fulfill their obligations. This keeps things back. Directly after the fire the people of San Francisco were full of courage and a strong determination to construct a beautiful city on the ashes of the old town. Then came a long wait and the dispute with the insurance companies which is still dragging on its weary way through the columns of the local papers.

Real estate men rushed into the town like vampires while it was still smoking and endeavored to raise the price of lots into fabulous figures. That rush was soon over, and most of the real estate men departed whence they came. Three months have elapsed since the great earthquake, and the remaining people who dwell amid the ruins of San Francisco are full of despair and gloom at the scene of utter desolation around them. Heaps of debris and fire-cracked walls meet the eye on every side.

The air is laden with fine dust, which fills up the lungs and dims the eyesight of pedestrians. Men who are at work in the streets and ruins wear huge goggles to protect their eyes. At the foot of Market Street there is a good deal of bustle and activity, caused by the arrival and departure of passengers by the Oakland Ferry. In other sections of the business quarter there are blocks of blackened ruins where the streets are impassable and not a human being can be seen. At the time when all help was needed the coast sailors of San Francisco struck for more wages. They are the best-paid seamen in the world and receive $45 per month. As the city was in ruins and the people broken spirited by their misfortunes, the sailors demanded $50 a month instead of $45.

Then the plumbers went on strike, and they were followed by the truck drivers, who felt that they should have some share of the high rates of transportation charged in the city. All this trouble has tended to increase the feeling of despair which has settled upon the most enthusiastic citizens, and made them realize that a crisis is at hand, which will be decided in a very short time.

Either money and labor must be brought into San Francisco and a vigorous start made to rebuild the town, or else the majority of the people will leave the city to its fate. The Relief Committee is openly accused of graft for political purposes. It is charged that it is selling flour for $2 less a barrel than it can be shipped into the city, and that bales of blankets are being sold to the invading dealers as they arrive. The committee has 10,000 barrels of flour on its hands, which was sent in from different towns. In speaking of the conditions now existing in San Francisco a prominent merchant said:

"The outlook seems very hopeless at the present moment. People who were optimistic at first have had time to look around now and realize what they are up against. Personally I think that it will take at least forty years to rebuild the city—there is so much to be done. Thousands of tons of rubbish have to be removed, all these tottering walls must come down, roads have to be reconstructed, and an entirely new city built. The cleaning of the ground alone is a gigantic task. We need more work and less talk.

"For the next twenty years," said the merchant, "San Francisco will be a boardwalk town, and then it will commence to grow into a solid, beautiful city. This will only happen, however, if some encouragement and help is given to the people now when they need it most. There are numbers of men here who are only waiting for a chance to sell their real estate and get away. At the present time there is no encouragement for any one to come her and invest money. The business outlook is very bad, and there is not much prospect for any return for years to come for invested capital. We must have labor, and have it at once. The Japanese arrive here from Honolulu every week by the steamers, but they do not stop. The Japs prefer to work in a town where the money comes easier. They are looking for soft jobs and not hard work. It is better to import Chinese coolies rather than abandon the city. We want thousands of men to get to work, clean up the streets, and remove the ruins so that reconstruction can be commenced on a large scale."

To the passengers who arrive by the great transpacific liners from the Orient San Francisco presents a pathetic spectacle. As the steamers near the wharf startling exclamations of surprise and regret are heard from the passengers on the promenade deck when the ruins of famous buildings are recognized in the distance. Back up from the river front nothing but block after block of ruins meets the eye of the traveler. The small groups of workmen scattered about and the trolley cars bumping over the upheaved roadways make the desolation of San Francisco more apparent to the stranger. Even the Custom House officials appear to be disheartened by their dusty surroundings and treat the passengers very leniently and courteously. So far there are no hotels in the city worthy of the name, and passengers spend the night on board the steamers until they can secure train accommodation to their homes.

Ancient sea-going craft mounted on wheels and drawn by weird-looking attenuated steeds convey tourists around the ruins at the rate of $2 an hour.

Apart from the Post Office, Palace Hotel, City Hall, and other public buildings, the principal interest centres in the ruins of Chinatown. The loquacious drivers point out the remains of josshouses and lodging houses with several stories below the surface of the roadway. Here and there brand-new board buildings have been erected to serve as cheap restaurants or barbers' shops. Their appearance in isolated spots reminds one of a mining camp. There is plenty of food for all the people of San Francisco now, and heaps of work. Occasionally a cheery optimist may be seen sitting on a heap of rubbish declaiming in loud tones his heroic determination to wait in San Francisco and see the new city grow up. These are generally very young men, who have not met any serious troubles.

The gloom has been slightly lifted since July 5, owing to the reopening of the liquor emporiums. Before that date the hardy laborer had nothing to quench his thirst when at work in the dust-choked streets. Water even was hard to get. Only citizens with a big pull carried flasks for refreshment purposes in their pockets.

In the big room which goes the whole length of the first floor of the ferryhouse, at the foot of Market Street, about 300 energetic railroad clerks are busy night and day. They alone do not seem to have been affected by the disaster or general gloom.

The immense crowds of travelers constantly arriving from the East and West are handled without a hitch. The Overland of the Southern and Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads goes out heavily laden daily. Sight-seeing trolley cars are put on to take tourists to see the ruins when special trains arrive.

The refugee camps in the various parks are well organized, and the people have taken to camp life very kindly. The climate of San Francisco, with its cool breezes, lends itself to outdoor life, but amid the destroyed sections it is not so refreshing. One cannot live entirely on pulverized mortar. The most optimistic people believe that a steady boom will soon take place in San Francisco, and that it will continue to spread until the city is rebuilt. These enthusiasts claim that it will take twenty years, but the more conservative citizens believe that fully twice that period will elapse before San Francisco is herself again.

Seattle is reaping the advantage of the disaster, and is going ahead with huge strides. Oakland is also prospering, and her big chiefs are trying to get a lot of the business and shipping shifted over from San Francisco. They claim that Oakland has the water frontage and the railroad terminals.

HARTJE ARRESTS PROMISED.

Witness Says He Found "Dear Edith" Letter in the Street.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—From the statements made by Assistant District Attorney John S. Robb to-day there are new sensations promised in connection with the Hartje divorce case. Mr. Robb said to-day that as soon as the Hartje case was submitted to the court there would be arrests. It is rumored that if any one goes on the stand in the Hartje case and testifies that he broke open "Tom" Madine's trunk arrests will follow, and in all probability they will be made in the court room.

After several hours devoted by counsel for Augustus Hartje to the endeavor to prove the Susie Wagner letter was written by Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, who denied writing it, the evidence in rebuttal of Mrs. Hartje's defense took a new turn to-day. B. B. Smith, an insurance agent, swore that he found the "Dear Edith" letter in the street, and after consulting an attorney gave it to Edward G. Hartje, brother of the plaintiff.

Silas Canady, a negro from Washington, D. C., testified that Blanche Ashby, a former servant of the Hartjes, who in her deposition says she never observed anything improper about Mrs. Hartje's conduct, told him subsequently that she lied. Canady's testimony came just before the adjournment, but he was put through a rigid cross-examination by John Freeman for Mrs. Hartje, during which he became confused several times.

One of the alleged Helen Scott letters was made public to-day, although it had not been read in court. It is a letter to "Tom" Madine, the coachman corespondent in the case, and purports to show that Helen Scott "coached" him as to the testimony he was to give in court.

KING TO RECEIVE AMERICANS.

Mining Engineers Meet with a Cordial Welcome in England.

LONDON, July 24.—The joint meeting of members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the British Iron and Steel Institute opened at the Institution of Civil Engineers here to-day with a large attendance.

The Americans were heartily welcomed by President Hadfield, who in the course of a speech announced that King Edward would receive a deputation of the Americans July 27. Robert W. Hunt of Chicago replied in behalf of the visitors.

The delegates and visitors spent the afternoon in visiting the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, the London County Council's generating station at Greenwich, and the hall of the Worshipful Company of Armourers and Brasiers in Coleman Street. In the evening a reception in their honor was given by Lord Mayor Morgan and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House.

SQUADRON WAS FOG BOUND.

Enters Bar Harbor After Lying Off Mount Desert Rock Several Days.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 24.—The division of the North Atlantic squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, consisting of the cruisers Minneapolis, Des Moines, Denver, and Cleveland, which has just returned from Europe, came into port about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon and dropped anchor in the upper harbor for an extended stay.

The ships were expected last Friday, but owing to the extremely foggy weather have been lying off Mount Desert Rock for the past few days waiting for a favorable chance to enter the harbor.

Rear Admiral Bradford went on the retired list last Saturday, and will probably haul down his flag on the Minneapolis to-morrow.

FATHER HELD AT INQUEST.

Inquiry Into Death of Boy Whose Body Was Found in Woods.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 24.—When the inquest to determine the manner of the death of young John Streub, the twelve-year-old boy whose body was found concealed in the woods near Housatonic, was adjourned this evening until to-morrow, Emil Streub, the boy's father, was detained as a witness. The man was taken down stairs to the lock-up in the basement of the Town Hall, where the inquest was held.

The authorities refuse to say why this was done, but, although the proceedings of the inquest were private, it was understood that the examination of the witnesses elicited some evidence of a sensational nature. The testimony of many of them concerned the movements of the father of the murdered boy.

REARDON SUCCEEDS McCALL.

Retiring Alderman Says He Doesn't Want to be Senator.

John J. Reardon was formally installed yesterday as Alderman from the Thirtieth Aldermanic District, to succeed John T. McCall, who resigned. The installation ceremonies were gone through with at the special meeting called for the purpose of considering the ice situation.

Alderman Douil, from Manhattan, and Alderman Downing, from Brooklyn, praised John T. McCall, who was present and blushed. Downing, who is a Republican, went so far as to say that McCall, who was the Democratic leader of the board, had developed into a statesman while exercising that function.

Alderman McCall, in delivering his valedictory, said he wanted to clear himself from the suspicion of having an eye on the Senatorial nomination from the Eighteenth District.

American Conference Honors Root.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24.—At to-day's session of the International American Conference Baron de Rio-Branco, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Secretary Root were elected honorary Presidents. The conference will reconvene July 26.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

Higher Prices Prevail

Government statistics show that the cost of living was greater last year than at any time during the last sixteen years. In 1905 prices averaged nearly thirty per cent. higher than in 1897.

Through all this period our charges for title insurance have remained the same, notwithstanding the greatly increased expense of conducting our business.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital & Surplus, - $11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York.
185 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica.
Brooklyn Banking Dept., 186 Montague St.

TOBEY
ESTABLISHED 1856
CHICAGO
HAND MADE FURNITURE

Tobey Handmade Furniture.

If a man really likes what he has to do he will make every effort to realize his ideal.

This is why we are able to produce such beautiful and charming furniture. Every cabinet maker in our workshops is a master workman—an artist to his finger tips—and he has the finest materials procurable to work with. He is unrestricted as to time, and is able to give every detail ample care and attention. As a result Tobey Handmade Furniture is as perfect as it is possible for human skill to produce.

The Tobey
Furniture Company
11 West 32d Street

Time to Come In

¶ A community whose thrift is proverbial—whose citizens individually own more real property pro rata than any other large community in the world—is a desirable field for bankers and brokers.

¶ The growth and strength of Philadelphia's financial institutions are marvelous. The majority of them have for years been regular advertisers in the PUBLIC LEDGER.

¶ A word to the wise is sufficient.

BRYAN STILL DINING OUT.

LONDON, July 24.—William J. Bryan to-day lunched with Moberly Bell of The London Times. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan dined with Lord and Lady Weardale. They will dine with James Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to-morrow, and with Ambassador and Mrs. Reid on July 27.

The Irish residents of London will give Mr. and Mrs. Bryan a reception on July 28. T. P. O'Coner, President of the United Irish League of Great Britain, presiding. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will probably start for the Continent on July 29.

Renominate John Sharp Williams.

JACKSON, Miss., July 24.—The Democratic Executive Committee of the Eighth District to-day formally declared John Sharp Williams the party candidate for Congress from that district.

Summer Emergencies
sickness, accident, or whatever they may be, demand prompt aid.
By Telephone
aid can be summoned instantly.
Rates are low.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Day Street

Frederick Loeser & Co
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn
Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M.; Closes at 5 P. M.

The Saks and Company Dry Goods
Are Bringing All Brooklyn to Loeser's.

IS IT THE MIDDLE OF SUMMER? Is it the dullest season of the year? If you were one of the thousands who thronged the Loeser Store on Monday, you would say rather that it was the busiest of all busy seasons and Loeser's far and away the busiest of all busy stores.

But the occasion is extraordinary—unprecedented. We are selling the whole new stock of Dry Goods bought for this season by Saks and Company of Broadway and Thirty-third Street, Manhattan. We bought that whole stock when Saks and Company decided to give up the Dry Goods end of their business. We have added thousands of dollars' worth of other new goods, just purchased from other sources, and together the stock makes

$250,000 Worth of New Dry Goods for a Fourth to Half Under Usual Prices.

Brooklyn has never before known such a Sale. It is practically an invitation to you to choose from the complete, perfect, up-to-date stock of one of the distinctively fine stores of the country and pay a fourth to a half less than the store's regular prices.

We knew that the Sale would arouse widespread enthusiasm. But the tremendous response of our Public and the great crowds which fill the Store as this is written cannot but make us feel a certain definite satisfaction in the broad PUBLIC CONFIDENCE in Loeser's.

It was perhaps natural that Saks and Company should turn first to Loeser's when an immense stock such as theirs was to be disposed of. Few other stores would have dared to undertake such a Sale—and especially at this season. Our confidence in the appreciation by our Public of the opportunity has been already justified. The goods are selling almost as fast as we can get them marked and to the counters. And from day to day the opportunities will continue—chances for economies which we believe have never been equaled.

The stock is immense and to-day you will find practically as great choosing in

SILKS, VELVETS, LINENS, SHEETS, TOWELS, LININGS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS COTTONS, LINEN AND LACE PIECES, DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS AND BED COVERINGS.

And throughout these splendid stocks you will find prices a fourth to half less than regular.

Our Best and Biggest Summer Furniture Sale.
In Volume, Variety and Values Unprecedented.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FURNITURE. The hundreds who filled the broad Furniture floors in response to the opening announcement of the Sale, and the records as nearly as they can be gathered at this time, indicate the largest enthusiasm ever aroused by any Furniture Sale in the Store's history. The great Furniture event of the Summer is in full swing.

We are more than usually enthusiastic about this Furniture Sale. The kind of Furniture which Brooklyn people expect at Loeser's costs more than it used to cost. Makers may be very willing to help, but they cannot do the impossible, and so, in the crop of "Furniture Sales" that are always exploited at this season, it is well to be sure that you are getting GOOD FURNITURE as well as low prices.

We are enthusiastic because this Sale—like all previous Loeser Sales—is made up of the best Furniture made in this country; because the stock is broader and finer than we ever assembled before and because we are again able to offer this Furniture at

A Fifth to Full Half Under Regular Prices.

So we say that NOW is the time to buy Furniture—while the stocks are at their broadest and best, and while there is the chance to make your money go further than it will at any other season.

The Sale is complete—including every sort of Furniture for every room in the house but the kitchen. To-day we give instances:

Bureaus.
Mahogany.
$18, reg. $22.50 | $48, reg. $60
$25.50, reg. $32 | $89.50, reg. $112
$36, reg. $44 | $120, reg. $240
Tuna Mahogany.
$24, reg. $30 | $48, reg. $60
$30, reg. $42 | $76, reg. $96
$120, reg. $170
Birch.
$21.50, reg. $27
$27.50, reg. $34.50
$38.75, reg. $46 | $44.75, reg. $56
Maple.
$22.50, reg. $28 | $44, reg. $55
$57.50, reg. $72
Golden Oak.
$7.25, reg. $9 | $21.75, reg. $26
$8, reg. $10 | $27.50, reg. $35
$12.75, reg. $16 | $35.25, reg. $44
$56, reg. $70

Chiffoniers with Mirrors.
Golden Oak.
$10.50, reg. $13 | $20.25, reg. $25.50
$13, reg. $16 | $7.50, reg. $9.25
$16, reg. $20 | $29.75, reg. $37
$49.50, reg. $62.
Maple.
$17.50, reg. $22. | $28.75, reg. $36
$21.50, reg. $27.50 | $35.25, reg. $44
Tuna Mahogany.
$15, reg. $18 | $32, reg. $40
$25.75, reg. $31 | $72, reg. $90
Birch.
$17.50, reg. $22 | $28, reg. $35
$39.50, reg. $48
Mahogany.
$15.25, reg. $19 | $40, reg. $50
$18.50, reg. $23 | $52.75, reg. $66
$24, reg. $30 | $72, reg. $90
$31.25, reg. $39 | $65, reg. $135

Parlor Suites, Five Pieces.
$31, reg. $46. Mahogany finish frames, covered with velour.
$28, reg. $42. Mahogany finish frames, covered with velour.
$34, reg. $45. Mahogany finish frames, assorted covers.
$42, reg. $57. Mahogany finish frames, assorted covers.
$59, reg. $85. Mahogany finish frames, covered with velour.
$68, reg. $90. Mahogany finish frames, assorted covers.
$82.50, reg. $110. Mahogany finish frames, assorted covers.
$95, reg. $142. Mahogany finish frames, covered with tapestry.
$154, reg. $205. Mahogany frames, assorted covers.
$268.50, reg. $335. Mahogany frames, covered with damask.

Library Suites.
$118, reg. $148. Three pieces, mahogany, covered with velour.
$143, reg. $190. Three pieces, mahogany, covered with damask.
$132, reg. $165. Three pieces, golden oak, covered with velour.
$176, reg. $220. Three pieces, mahogany, covered with damask.
$70, reg. $108. Three pieces, mahogany, covered with tapestry.
$265, reg. $390. Three pieces, mahogany, covered with velour.

Parlor Suites, Three Pieces
$18, reg. $24. Mahogany finish frames, assorted covers.
$15.50, reg. $23. Mahogany finish frames, covered with damask.
$29.50, reg. $39. Mahogany finish frames, inlaid, assorted covers.
$39, reg. $52. Mahogany finish frames, inlaid, assorted covers.
$42, reg. $62. Mahogany finish frames, covered with damask.
$54, reg. $80. Mahogany finish frames, covered with damask.
$60, reg. $80. Mahogany frames, covered with tapestry.
$74, reg. $92. Mahogany frames, covered with damask.
$90, reg. $120. Mahogany frames, assorted covers.
$119, reg. $148. Mahogany frames, covered with damask.

China Closets.
Golden Oak.
$13.50, reg. $17 | $22.50, reg. $28
$16.75, reg. $21 | $28, reg. $35
$19.25, reg. $24 | $44, reg. $55

Crystal Closets.
Golden Oak.
$29.50, reg. $37 | $80, reg. $100
$39.75, reg. $53 | $92, reg. $115
$58.50, reg. $73 | $108, reg. $135
$72, reg. $90 | $148, reg. $185
Mahogany.
$41.50, reg. $52 | $88, reg. $110
$68, reg. $85 | $102, reg. $128

Sideboards.
Golden Oak.
$29.50, reg. $37 | $86.25, reg. $108
$36.75, reg. $46 | $96, reg. $120
$42.25, reg. $53 | $112, reg. $140
$54.25, reg. $68 | $136, reg. $170
$62.50, reg. $78 | $152, reg. $190
$70, reg. $88 | $295, reg. $425
Mahogany.
$38.25, reg. $48 | $84, reg. $105
$61.25, reg. $78 | $95, reg. $150
$72, reg. $90 | $228, reg. $285

Third, fourth and fifth floors.

BONDS FOR GAS PLANT USED TO BUY SECURITIES

The Consolidated Issued $20,000,000 6% Debentures.

STOCKHOLDERS GOT THEM

Witnesses Testify Before Referee That the Public Pays for Triple Set of Officers and Engineers.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday before Arthur H. Masten as referee in the proceedings begun by the Consolidated Gas Company in the United States Circuit Court to have the 80-cent gas law declared unconstitutional Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr started out to show that by far the greater part of the company's capital was invested in stocks and securities instead of in gasmaking.

Robert A. Carter, Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company, resumed the witness stand, and Mr. Burr continued his cross-examination begun on Monday. A feature of this was the part which had to do with the issue of $20,000,000 of 6 per cent. debenture bonds by the company on July 1, 1904, and the purchase of Government bonds and stock of the City of New York paying from 3½ to 4 per cent. with the proceeds.

The bonds were of the $1,000 denomination. They were distributed on a pro rata arrangement among the stockholders of the Consolidated, with the proviso that they should be exchangeable for the stock of the company at par—ten shares for one bond. Consolidated stock at the time was selling at 204, 104 above par, and was going up. Mr. Carter admitted that $19,857,000 worth of these plums had been distributed, and that the rest remained in the treasury.

Said Money Was for a Plant.

It has been said on behalf of the company that the money received from the sale of the debentures was urgently needed for the construction of the Astoria gas plant. Here is a question asked by Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr in reference to the deal:

"In regard to this $20,000,000 issue of debenture bonds, was not the result of that to provide a bonus for the stockholders instead of getting money for construction purposes?"

Counsel for the company objected, but was overruled.

"I cannot figure it out that way," replied Mr. Carter.

"Well, how do you figure it out then?" asked Mr. Burr.

"Well, to what extent do you mean?" asked the witness.

"This issue of $19,000,000 odd debentures," said Mr. Burr.

"It was not a distribution among the stockholders. The stockholders paid that much money into the treasury of the company before they got the bonds."

Mr. Carter said the investment in United States bonds and city stock was only a temporary investment, anyhow, and that the securities were realized upon by degrees as money was needed for Astoria construction.

"Is it not true," asked Mr. Burr, "that the Consolidated Gas Company has $67,000,000 of its capital invested in securities which only yield a net interest of 1½ per cent?"

"I should not want to say that without consulting records. I have no figures here, but I will find out," said Mr. Carter.

$61,738,634 in Securities.

After consulting the condensed balance sheet, which is in evidence, Mr. Carter then figured out that, including the investment in securities, obligations, and city stock, the amount was $61,738,634.

From the earnings on the rest of its capital, which is invested in the gasmaking business, the company has been able to pay 8½ per cent. on its outstanding stock of $80,000,000 and the interest on its bonded indebtedness. The line of cross-examination by Mr. Burr was for the purpose of showing that with the present rate for gas the company was earning enough to pay large dividends on all its stock by using only a small part of its capital for the purpose of manufacturing gas. That will be used as an argument to show that the eighty-cent rate by no means is confiscatory.

Mr. Burr asked the witness some questions regarding an entry of $7,788,000 which is set down on the balance sheet of the Consolidated Gas Company as the value of franchises owned by the several companies merged into the Consolidated at the time of the consolidation.

"What does that represent?" asked Mr. Burr.

Mr. Carter was rather hazy about it, but thought it stood largely for "good-will."

On re-direct examination Charles F. Mathewson asked the witness if he did not know as a matter of fact that this sum represented the value of the companies' rights to operate in the streets. The question was answered in the affirmative.

Franchises to be Attacked.

It is known that the franchises of many of the so-called constituent companies of the Consolidated will be attacked before the hearing is closed on the ground that they expired years ago. Both Mr. Burr and Senator Page and ex-Assistant District Attorney Gans, representing Attorney General Mayer, objected on the ground that it had not been shown that these companies had any right to operate in the streets.

"I assumed such rights existed, because we are exercising them right along," said Mr. Carter with a smile.

Mr. Burr got the witness to admit that the Mutual, the Standard, and the New Amsterdam Gas Companies, which are owned by the Consolidated and separate only in name, all had their own organizations, consisting of officers and engineers.

"You have then three complete organizations besides what is known as the Consolidated, with a triple set of officers and engineers, incurring a triple expense?" asked Mr. Burr.

Mr. Mathewson objected to this question, but was overruled.

"I should not call it a triple expense," said Mr. Carter then. "We would have to have Superintendents at the various plants anyhow, whether they were operated direct under the Consolidated or as now under the other companies."

"The salaries of all these three sets of officers are charged up against the manufacture of gas?"

"I should not say that they are charged against the manufacture of gas. They are charged against operation."

"But the charge of operation is charged up against the cost of manufacture, is it not?"

"No, it may be charged against distribution, too," said Mr. Carter.

All Charged to the Consumer.

"Why split words," said Mr. Burr. "It is all charged up against the consumer in the end?"

"Against the revenues of the company, yes Sir," said Secretary Carter.

Mr. Burr asked Mr. Carter to produce a copy of the inventory of the Consolidated Gas Company's properties. He was rather surprised when Mr. Carter told him no such inventory had ever been made. The witness said it might take fifteen months to get up one.

"Why," said Mr. Burr, "how was it possible for Chief Engineer Bradley, who was a witness here, to testify in minute detail as to the value of the various plants, if there be no inventory, and it is such a laborious process to get one up?"

Mr. Mathewson objected to the question and was sustained, but after it had been put in a different form, the witness was permitted to answer and said that it would not be difficult for a gas engineer of Mr. Bradley's experience and ability to tell on short notice what it would cost to produce a certain plant, and that was the basis on which his testimony had been given.

Mr. Burr repeated his request of the day before that the company be required to produce its books to show what had been paid for oil and coal used in the manufacture of gas for the last twenty years. Mr. Mathewson said this request was unreasonable, and added that he was having prepared at the company's office a detailed statement regarding the cost of manufacture of gas for the last year, and that Mr. Burr would have to be satisfied with that unless Referee Masten ruled otherwise. The referee said he would not issue wholesale orders for the production of the company's books, but might order the production of the books for a year or so if proper foundation was laid for the application by Mr. Burr.

About Customers' Deposits.

Mr. Burr wanted to know what was done with the money the consumers are required to put up as security before they can get a supply of gas from the company. These deposits amount to some $900,000. Theoretically they carry interest.

The witness said the deposits were not put in a separate fund, but were where they could be available for current expenses. Mr. Carter said the company had a working capital of $1,000,000.

"Why is it necessary to carry such an enormous working capital?" asked Mr. Burr.

"The company has great expenses," asserted Mr. Carter. "To have anything less, I consider, would be sailing too close to the wind."

"Is any part of it used in stock transactions?" asked Mr. Burr.

"No, I did not have that in mind," said the witness. "I should say $1,000,000 is a reasonable working capital."

Mr. Carter, in answer to a question on dividends, said these dropped from 7 to 6 per cent. in 1886, when the Legislature fixed $1.25 as the rate for gas.

"The company made the same assertion then as it does now that the rate was confiscatory?" asked Mr. Burr.

"I cannot say as to that," said Mr. Carter.

Later it was shown that in 1899, with a bitter rate war on between the Consolidated and its allies and the New Amsterdam Company, which then was independent, and the price of gas as low as 65 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, the Consolidated was able to declare a dividend of 5½ per cent.

The hearing will go on to-day.

8-HOUR LAW DIFFICULTIES.

President's Order May Put an End to Government Contract Work.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The application of the President's order relative to the enforcement of the eight-hour law in the case of Government contract work has proved more difficult in the case of the War Department, owing to its more complex machinery than with the Navy Department.

The opinion among the executive officers who have to do with public works is that the rigid application of the President's eight-hour order will sound the death knell of the whole system of Government contract work, and that hereafter the Government will be obliged to hire its own labor and carry on the public works under its own superintendence and Inspectors.

The contractors are now working in keen competition with the Government in many places, and, it is said, are barely holding their own. The application of the eight-hour law, according to executive officers here, will oblige them to do one of two things—increase the price of their bids for Government work to a point beyond the Government estimates, in which case the department would do the work itself, or reduce the wages of the laborers and mechanics to make their productive capacity correspond dollar for dollar to their employes engaged on private work at ten hours per day.

FOUR MEN BLOWN TO PIECES.

Five Also Injured by Explosion in a Powder Mill.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT UNION, Penn., July 24.—Four men were killed and five injured to-day in an explosion in the powder and dynamite house belonging to Jesse O. McClain, near Robertsdale, Huntingdon County.

The magazine was situated about half way between Robertsdale and Woodvale, the southern terminus of the East Broad Top Railroad and from it the miners daily obtained the necessary explosives for use in the mines. To-day a number of miners went into the powder house and a moment later the whole place was blown to pieces. It is supposed that one of the men was smoking and through carelessness ignited the powder.

TROOPS AFTER PULAJANES.

Two Battalions of Infantry Sent to Aid the Constabulary.

MANILA, July 24.—Gov. Ide has requested military aid to punish the Pulajanes in the Province of Leyte. A battalion of the Eighth Infantry from Iloilo and a battalion of the Fourth Infantry from Camp Domus have been sent to the assistance of the constabulary.

Gen. Allen expected possibly to conduct a campaign in Cebu, but the ladrone chief and forty-eight men have surrendered, and Gov. Osmena reports that there are no more outlaw bands there, and that the island is completely pacified.

The ladrone leaders, Montalon, Sakay, Villefuerie, Devega, Carreron, and Natividad have pleaded guilty to the charges of bandolerism at Cavite.

Two Killed by Train Near Rutland.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 24.—In attempting to drive across the tracks of the Rutland Railroad in the outskirts of the city late to-day Vernon H. Reed and Mrs. Mattie Whitton, both of Shrewsbury, were killed, and Frederick Bissell of Shrewsbury was seriously injured. The three persons failed to notice the coming of the northbound train from Boston until too late.

BINGHAM MAKES KNOWN SCHMITTBERGER CHARGES

He Is Accused of O K-ing Reports He Knew Were Untrue.

CAPTAIN HODGINS LET OUT

His Friends Happy and Hope He Will Be One of the New Inspectors.

The details of the charges on which Inspector Schmittberger will be tried next Thursday morning are contained in a letter from Chief Inspector Moses W. Cortright to Commissioner Bingham, which was made public yesterday. It indicates that Capt. Hodgins, who was in charge of the Tenderloin Station while Schmittberger was Inspector of the district which includes the precinct, will not be tried on the same charges as have been preferred against Schmittberger.

The Captain was transferred to City Island on the day that his Inspector was exiled to Staten Island. Both went as a result of the "furniture van" raids by Headquarters men on poolrooms and gambling houses in the Tenderloin.

It was prophesied on Monday, when news of the Inspector's coming trial got out, that Hodgins would be tried on the same charges. The friends of Hodgins were jubilant yesterday, for, previous to his transfer, the Captain had a very fine record, and he is high in the list of eligibles for an Inspectorship. Three Inspectors will be appointed within two months.

The charges have to do only with one of the four places raided on June 29—the house at 187 West Forty-first Street. Schmittberger will have to defend himself against accusations of conduct unbecoming an officer, conduct injurious to the public peace and welfare, neglect and disobedience of orders, of the rules of the Police Department in general, and particularly of five that are specified; making false reports to the Police Commissioner, neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, failure to enforce the laws in his inspection district, and failure to maintain discipline in the force under his command.

After the eight charges come fifteen specifications covering the ground on which the charges are founded. The gist of them is that a poolroom was running at 187 West Forty-first Street for several months previous to and up to June 30, two days before the Inspector's transfer to Staten Island; that Capt. Hodgins duly reported this in his April, May, and June reports; that the Inspector approved the reports without investigating to see if they were true, and that he, having reason to know the condition of his district, falsely reported that it was in good condition in his April, May, and June reports.

Inspector Schmittberger says the charges are technical, and he expects to overcome them. George A. Voss of 149 Broadway, his lawyer, declares that the charges are the result of a conspiracy to "do" Schmittberger.

The Inspector's friends also hint that back of the whole affair is the long and bitter enmity of the old men in the department against the Inspector for his testimony in the Lexow investigation.

Fine Lobsters Off Montauk.

MONTAUK, L. I., July 24.—Lobsters have appeared in great numbers off the coast here, and the trawl and pot fishermen are bringing in heavy catches. The lobster catches were very light here earlier in the season.

POSTAL EXPENSES SMALLER.

March Quarter Deficit $1,967,109 Less Than Last Year's.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Acting Postmaster General Hitchcock expressed gratification to-day that the expenditures on account of the service of the Post Office Department for the quarter ended March 31, 1906, showed a material decrease from those of the corresponding quarter of last year.

The total receipts for that quarter were $44,864,329. Out of this sum, $6,114 was paid on account of previous years. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the quarter was $285,114. For the quarter ended March 31, 1905, the excess of expenditures over receipts was $1,967,109, a saving on the last quarter of more than $1,750,000.

Special Sale
Men's Summer Shoes

Tan, Pat. Leather and Black Calf Oxfords, - - - - - - $4.75
Were $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00.

Calf Oxfords, - - - - - - - $3.75
Were $5.00.

Tan, Pat. Leather Kid and Calf Oxfords, - - - - - - $2.75
Were $3.00 to $5.00.

Our Regular Stock Goods. Usual Guarantee.

Only 15 minutes from Cortlandt St. via 6th Ave. Elevated.
Sixth Av., N. E. Cor. 19th St.

Alexander

A Matter of Disposition

The organizers of the American Cigar Company knew what good cigars *ought* to be—and how to produce them: That's *one* thing to consider.

They invested millions of dollars to provide the equipment that was required to make cigar manufacturing a modern industry. That's another thing worth noting.

They were united in agreeing that the only way to succeed was to produce only the finest cigars of every blend—to maintain quality without the slightest variation and to keep prices down to the lowest notch that modern business system could make possible. That's *disposition*—the keynote of the whole business.

Now we have been offering some pretty strong claims for the cigars that are sold under the "Triangle A". We could keep right on publishing the longest and strongest list of claims ever applied to cigars; we could publish them every day in full pages in every newspaper in the country—and we could, no doubt, work up a huge business. But do you think for a minute that the sale of "▲" cigars would show the healthy, steady and rapid increase it *does* show unless "Triangle A" cigars were pretty near what we *claim* them to be?

Not much! We know well enough that even if we were not *disposed* to do it we would have to make our cigars back up our claims or *somebody else would get the business.*

MERIT ▲ MARK
Insures Honest Cigar Values

We can't make it any plainer than that. We have built up the biggest and most revolutionary cigar business in the world on the basis of *honest value*, and already it has proved that it pays.

The American Cigar Company manufactures a large number of brands of different blends to suit individual tastes. Among them you are sure to find a blend to suit you now and another to suit you when your taste changes.

The NEW Cremo
Victoria Size—5¢

represents the policy of giving improved values at lower cost, through our new scientific methods of manufacture. The best quality that can be produced and sold for 5c.—equals the average 3 for 25c. cigar.

You are safe in buying any brand bearing the "▲" (Triangle A) merit mark, including the following:

New Continental Bouquet
Now 4 for 25c.

Smokettes *A 5c. Cigar for* **3c.** **Royal Bengals—Little Cigars** *Box of 10—15c.*

Sold by all dealers who give good values

American Cigar Company, Manufacturer

FOOD.

BACK TO PULPIT

What Food Did for a Clergyman.

A minister of Elizabethtown tells how Grape-Nuts food brought him back to his pulpit: "Some 5 years ago I had an attack of what seemed to be La Grippe, which left me in a complete state of collapse, and I suffered for some time with nervous prostration. My appetite failed, I lost flesh till I was a mere skeleton, life was a burden to me, I lost interest in everything, and almost in everybody save my precious wife.

"Then, on the recommendation of some friends, I began to use Grape-Nuts food. At that time I was a miserable skeleton, without appetite and hardly able to walk across the room; had ugly dreams at night, no disposition to entertain or be entertained, and began to shun society.

"I finally gave up the regular ministry, indeed, I could not collect my thoughts on any subject, and became almost a hermit. After I had been using the Grape-Nuts food for a short time I discovered that I was taking on new life and my appetite began to improve; I began to sleep better and my weight increased steadily; I had lost some fifty pounds, but under the new food régime I have regained almost my former weight and have greatly improved in every way.

"I feel that I owe much to Grape-Nuts and can truly recommend the food to all who require a powerful rebuilding agent delicious to taste and always welcome." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. A true natural road to regain health, or hold it, is by use of a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream morning and night. Or have the food made into some of the many delicious dishes given in the little recipe book found in pkgs.

Ten days' trial of Grape-Nuts helps many. "There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

We Sell More Coffee Than Is Sold at Retail Anywhere Else in America

THAT statement isn't a mere "say so." We don't make statements like that carelessly or without knowing exactly where we stand. We have built up the largest retail coffee business that is done under one roof in this country by doing business this way:

Buying selected grades only and in enormous quantities.
Buying at first hand, saving all intermediate profits.
Selling for the lowest prices we possibly can.

We handle only the choice, selected grades, especially in the Old Crop Mandheling Javas, the Arabian Mochas, the fine, rich, Mexican coffees and the mellow Bogota and Maracaibo products.

Coffee sold here is fresh-roasted *daily,* and blended to suit customer.

Compare the coffee bought here under the advantages outlined above with that sold at higher prices by the average grocery store, which, aside from being loaded with jobber's or wholesaler's profit, can never be of the *first selection* given only to heavy purchasers, and often stands for several weeks after roasting before being sold.

Royal Yacht Club After-Dinner Coffee
Mandheling Java and real Arabian Mocha makes the best Coffee obtainable.
10 lbs., $3.65 | 5 lbs., $1.85 | 2½ lbs., $1.00 | lb., 40c

Mocha and Java Coffee
Our celebrated old Dutch blend of fine imported coffees; 25 lbs., $6; 10 lbs., $2.35; 4½ lbs., $1; lb..... 25c

Granulated Sugar
H. & E. Best refined; 10-lb. cotton sack, 47c; 25-lb cotton sack $1.18
Limit 1 sack to each purchaser.

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—The Original Popular Blend; sold only in the Siegel Cooper Store; 25 lbs., $6; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 28c

COFFEE—Old Government Java and Mocha; 25 lbs., $7; 10 lbs., $2.80; 3½ lbs., $1; lb..... 30c

GUADARALI COFFEE—Mandheling Java and Arabian Mocha, blended the "way you like it;" 23 lbs., $8; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 34c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Siegel Cooper's Favorite Blend; 25 lbs., $4.75; 10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1; lb..... 22c

GOLDEN SANTOS COFFEE — Extra Fancy Old Crop; 10 lbs., $1.90; 5¼ lbs., $1; lb..... 20c

MARACAIBO COFFEE—Fancy Cucuta; 25 lbs., $4.15; 10 lbs., $1.65; 6 lbs., $1; lb..... 18c

TEAS FOR ICING—English Breakfast, Formosa Oolong or India Ceylon; 5 lbs., $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.65; lb..... 60c

SAMPLE TEAS—English Breakfast, mixed and all varieties usually sold at 35c; 5 lb., $1.10; lb..... 25c

MIXED TEAS—Ceylon, Formosa Oolong, and all 50c varieties; 5 lbs., $1.85; lb..... 40c

FORMOSA OOLONG TEA—English Breakfast and all $1 varieties; 10 lbs., $6.85; 5 lbs., $3.50; lb..... 76c

FAMILY TEAS—Mixed, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, and all 40c varieties; 10 lbs., $2.40; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 28c

Maracaibo Coffee
or Fresh Roasted Santos Coffee, 10 lbs., $1.45; 5 lbs., 75c.; regular 20c quality, lb..... 15c

Oatmeal
Ceres Brand, kiln dried, fresh rolled oats, 25c family carton..... 19c

New Potatoes
Finest Long Island ripe, sound potatoes; barrel, $2.65; bushel, 90c; peck..... 25c

Maine Lima Beans
Augusta Canning Co.'s Popular Fern Brand; case 2 doz., $1.35; doz., 80c; reg. 10c can..... 6c

Another Chance to Get a Fine Wilton Rug--Any Size--Cheap

THE "regular prices" quoted below were our own prices before this stock-adjusting sale began.

We give an excellent choice in designs and color effects at these low prices as well as promising to find any size rug you want, if it is a size made as all.

Regular Prices.	Size.	Reduced to	Regular Prices.	Size.	Reduced to
$47.50,	10.6x12.0.....	$41.50	$30.00,	8.3x10.6.....	$25.50
$45.00,	9.0x14.0.....	$39.50	$22.50,	6.0x 9.0.....	$17.50
$40.00,	9.0x12.0.....	$34.75	$19.50,	4.6x12.0.....	$14.50
$35.00,	9.0x12.0.....	$29.50	$17.50,	3.0x15.0.....	$12.50
$35.00,	8.3x10.6.....	$29.75	$6.75,	36x63.....	$4.75
			$3.75,	27x54.....	$2.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

New Pictures at Cost

DON'T confuse this sale with the usual "clearance" or "pre-inventory" offer. These are new pictures, fresh from the manufacturers' hands, their paper unsoiled and the frames untarnished.

The subjects are varied and excellent—a choice is given of every imaginable class of picture, from the comic prints for "den" or cafe to the best reproductions of the grandest old masters.

Prices Are Sensational, Beginning at 11c

and in no case representing more than the actual cost of making the picture and framing it.

There is no excuse for any bare walls when good, artistic decoration can be secured at such prices as these.

On the Main Aisle will be found a collection of Etchings, Artotypes, Colored Pictures, Carbons and Water-Colors in gilt, black and green frames. Prices from 11c upward. The following are in the Picture Store, Third Floor:

LOT 1—This lot consists of over 2,000 subjects. Each picture is neatly mounted. They are in brown or gilt frames, with matched metal corners. Would be good value at 25c; today..... 11c

LOT 2—These are in one-inch gilt and brown frames, and there is a large assortment of subjects to choose from. Some colored pictures and some photographs—copies from famous paintings; made to sell for 30c; reduced to..... 19c

LOT 3—The "Yard of Flowers," in 1½-inch gilt frames, with matched metal corners; outside size 11x34; fifty different subjects to select from; sold regularly at 75c; to-day..... 45c

LOT 4—Pictures in 3-inch gilt frames, with matched metal corners; each picture is handsomely matted; variety of subjects is larger than in any sale we have ever had; every picture is colored; regular $1.50 and $2 values for..... 98c

LOT 5—500 photographs—copies of the finest paintings; in 1½-inch dark oak frames, and each one is matted; regular $1 value..... 50c

LOT 6—Only fifteen in this lot—hand-colored pictures in gilt frames, and water-colors; the regular value is $5; reduced to $2.50

LOT 7—Pastels, water-colored photographs, and mirrors in different styles of frames; not one in the lot was made to sell for less than 75c; to-day..... 47c

LOT 8—Fancy pictures in gilt frames—pastels, water colors and the famous cardinal pictures; regular $2 values for..... $1

LOT 9—Choice lot of pictures, comprising carbons, blue prints, hand-colored pictures; all in dark frames; regular $2 value for..... $1

LOT 10—Hand-colored pictures in fancy frames; sold regularly up to $5; reduced for today to..... $1.75

LOT 11—Water-colors and artotypes in green and gilt frames; some have gilt mats; regular $2 value for..... 98c

LOT 12—This lot is unusually interesting, as the values are about five times as much as we ask today. They are mostly dining-room and library pictures..... $2.35

LOT 13—Twenty-five fancy framed pictures for parlors; all artistically framed; values range from $2 to $4.50; special..... $1.50

LOT 14—These are parlor pictures and mirrors; regular $8 to $12.50 values for..... $6

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Center.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE REPUBLICAN "RECORD."

All Winter long and far into the Summer President ROOSEVELT strained at the freight-rate gnat. In two hours and three-quarters by the clock at Oyster Bay on Monday he swallowed the tariff camel. An adult gnat tips the scales at about one-hundredth of a gramme, while a double-humped Bactrian camel in good condition will weigh 1,000 pounds. That ratio of weight is just about the ratio of importance to the American people of the Railroad Rate bill issue and the tariff reform issue. But while Mr. ROOSEVELT kept the country in an uproar and Congress in turmoil over rate fixing, he put the seal of his authoritative sanction upon the stand-pat policy submitted to him by Speaker CANNON and Congressman SHERMAN at the Summer capital day before yesterday.

The Dingley schedules are to be kept inviolate, the Republican Party will "stand upon its record." It is, in truth, a voluminous record. On that roll stands the Steel Rail Trust, which, under a duty of nearly $8 a ton, exacts $28 a ton for rails here and sells them abroad for $21. The Harvester Trust, which is protected by a 45 per cent. duty and can afford to smile at Federal prosecution, also adorns the record. The Sugar Trust, lately under accusation of picking up stray pennies in rebates, stands high upon the roll. There are scores of them, all fed and favored by the tariff at the consumers' cost, and not one is to be molested. The cost of living, only infinitesimally affected by any railroad overcharges that the Hepburn act will reach, is in a multitude of ways increased by protective duties and the extortions they foster, but the President agrees with Mr. CANNON that the Republican programme must hold out no hope of relief. Then there are the manufacturers themselves, whose efforts to reach foreign markets are hampered by duties on raw materials that raise the cost of production, they must content themselves with the home market or sell their exported surplus at sacrifice prices.

Upon all alike the Oyster Bay conclave serves notice that the tariff is not to be touched. The party will appeal to the country upon the record of the last session. Secretary SHAW, Speaker CANNON, Senator BEVERIDGE, and the other orators of the campaign will grow eloquent over the blessings of rate regulation, of the Pure Food act, and of meat inspection, though the Speaker will let the others do most of the talking about meat. Upon the tariff not a word. Well, that will do for Pennsylvania, but will it do for Massachusetts, where the Republican demand for free hides and other free raw materials has become so insistent that Representative MCCALL told the House that if Massachusetts had believed last Fall that the tariff was not to be taken up for revision at the next session of Congress the State would have gone Democratic? It did go Democratic in 1904, and Gov. DOUGLAS made his campaign on the tariff issue. District Attorney MORAN is probably to be the Democratic candidate this year, and he has elements of popularity that, reinforced by Republican impatience with Senator LODGE and his unsatisfactory response to the demands of his constituents for a revision of the Dingley duties, may carry him to the Executive chair. It might be prudent to get out a special edition of the Republican Campaign Book for circulation in Massachusetts.

The policy of standing pat is likely to get a sour welcome in Iowa. Secretary SHAW's influence has there been impotent against Gov. CUMMINS and his "idea." A Republican orator who should talk to the Iowa farmers about the "record" exclusively would expose himself to annoying interruptions. They would want to know what was to be done about the tariff. There again the Campaign Book might do more harm than good. We printed the other day Mr. SHERMAN'S humble and virtuous appeal for one-dollar subscriptions to the campaign fund. No more ten-thousand-dollar checks from the New York insurance companies. No more "fat frying." Would it not be the height of effrontery to ask contributions from the trusts and corporations that the President has been subjecting to the pains and perils of indictment and prosecution? What answer, for instance, would Mr. ROCKEFELLER make to a letter from Mr. SHERMAN suggesting that in the case of the Standard Oil Company the dollar contribution might be considered incremable?

In our judgment the popular subscription plan will not meet the party's campaign needs, which are going to be heavy in certain States. Mr. ROOSEVELT, we are told, is to be the inspiring central figure in the Congressional fight. There are communities in which he would be a powerful auxiliary, but his adherence to the stand-pat policy would make his active co-operation a doubtful factor in States where the burden of Dingleyism has grown unbearable. The Republicans will need money. That is the way they have always made their campaigns, notably their tariff campaigns, and in the Congressional contest this Fall they will be forced to take the rôle of defenders of the tariff. They may win on the record the party has made. It would be astonishing if all that great majority were swept away. But if they lose or come near losing, THEODORE ROOSEVELT will throw the stand-pat idea to the winds and send a tariff reform message to Congress next December.

BOLSTERING BAD BANKING.

The success of the Panama bond issue is now commended as an object lesson in the value of our present system of bond-secured banknote circulation in providing a sure market for Government bonds, thus serving as an upholder of Government credit. We did not know that our Government credit was in need of being upheld at this time. Conceivably it might need support at some future critical time, as it has in the past, and it would seem to us prudent to reserve this resource for an emergency resembling that which gave birth to the system.

It is sure that any utilization of such resources is an exhaustion of them to that extent. Japan issued $75,000,000 of war notes in Manchuria. If there had been such an amount outstanding it would have been difficult to float an equal amount—a total of $150,000,000. Japan has now redeemed five-sixths of its issue, and is almost prepared to make a fresh issue in case of necessity. More of our war notes, greenbacks, were outstanding last New Year's than in 1863, and it would be undesirable if practicable to double their total. Our credit is good not because it is a support of a system of banking universally condemned, but because we have paid off half of our war debt, and have splendid resources. We could borrow another billion or two billions of dollars easily, but not so easily as though we did not owe nearly a billion now. The worst of all reasons for preserving a National debt is that it may be made a basis of a bad system of banking.

One banker, remarking the assistance the Treasury has been to the money market, embarrassed not by its own excesses but by bad laws, has actually expressed a wish for taxation which should place the Treasury in position permanently to use a larger surplus in a similar manner. This would create a necessity that there should be a surplus in the Treasury, and would assure a crisis whenever the surplus failed, as it has in very recent years under conditions of great prosperity. A business reverse will come speedily enough without assuring it by law. Such teaching is discouraging.

THE DUMA CANNOT DIE.

There was something strikingly impressive in the spontaneous cry of the British Premier to the Russian delegates retiring from the Inter-Parliamentary Conference: "La Duma est morte! Vive la Duma!"

The first suggestion as to such a demonstration on the part of the head of the British Government with regard to the affairs of a foreign nation is that it was excessively imprudent and even impertinent, and one can readily imagine the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs addressing a sharp inquiry to the British Foreign Office. But the reply would be prompt and conclusive—that Sir HENRY simply put in exclamatory form the announcement of the Czar that another Duma would be called to meet in March of next year. With that reply the Russian Government would have to rest content, unless it were determined to find trouble, which is unthinkable at present. Yet how far short of a full and true interpretation of the Premier's words, as they were uttered and as, undoubtedly, they were intended, this would be. What the English statesman from the bottom of his warm heart meant to do, and with the happiest inspiration did do, was to place the Duma on the same plane as the Czar, the principle of popular representation on the same level as the divine right of sovereigns by inheritance. The world knows that each King in his generation passes, but the formula of announcement implies that the authority of royalty cannot die, or its continuity for a moment be interrupted. The words of Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN were the swift and sudden expression of the profound conviction that a Parliament once instituted cannot in its essence perish.

Nor can the utterance be dismissed as impulsive and unreflective. The sentiment underlying it is too deeply rooted in the British mind. Sir HENRY is today, by virtue of his office, the embodiment of the authority of the "Mother of Parliaments," chosen by a process that works as smoothly as the circulation of healthy blood in the arteries of a strong man, but a process slowly developed in centuries of national life, involving armed struggle and the shedding of blood. No one in all the world of public life could have given expression to the thought with the same weight. But the thought is in the hearts of all men in every free nation, and the Czar and his advisers would do well to give heed to that fact.

To some extent it is apparent that they are doing so. When the members of the Duma returned to St. Petersburg yesterday it was with the full expectation that they would be arrested by the police, and whatever risk of liberty or of life that involved they were ready to face. The police did not disturb them. The crowds that awaited them were dispersed, but with no show of unnecessary force, and the legislators were permitted to leave the station and regain their homes or lodgings. They had been guilty deliberately of the utmost form of insubordination, short of armed attack, that could be offered to the Czar and his Government. They had acted in the capacity of a lawful and authoritative Legislature. They had denounced the Government of the Czar as without sanction of law. They had called on the people to withhold the payment of taxes or the rendering of military service. They had warned the world that loans to the pretended Government would be illegal and would not be paid. The proclamation in which these unpardonable offenses were embodied they had had printed and circulated through the secret agencies of known revolutionary organizations. In every possible way, save by actual violence, they had defied the Autocrat and invited imprisonment, banishment, even death—penalties sure to have been inflicted only a few years ago for acts of insignificance compared to these. But the Czar hesitates. He may yet undertake the extreme application of the old policy of repression. For the moment he dares not. In his loneliness and sore distress he too seemingly feels that the Duma cannot die.

In the same subdued spirit is the letter of the new Ministry to the Governor General and Governors in the fifty provinces of European Russia. "Wholesale repression cannot be approved of," "imprudent and illegal acts are likely to give rise to discontent," And, finally, "you must act on your own initiative, as you are invested with responsibility." It is the note of timidity.

"REINFORCED CONCRETE."

Of course, artificial stone is common enough in New York as a building material. Some architectural purists may say much too common, considering the way in which it is employed. By which we mean that it is commonly used in imitation of stone ashlar, and that joints are cut in the continuous mass of concrete to imitate the divisions of masonry in which each separate stone is limited in its dimensions, both by the convenience of quarrying and by the convenience of transportation.

But this use of concrete as an independent building material has not very much to do with the modern use of "reinforced concrete," in which the cement is simply an envelope for a skeleton of metal, whether in the form of girders, of rods, or of "threads." This construction has been mainly confined to engineering works, especially bridges. But its capabilities have been utilized also in works of architecture. Elsewhere than in New York they have been quite extensively utilized in that way. But the announcement of an eleven-story steel-frame building with a concrete envelope, such as has now been designed by Prof. BURR, and is about to be erected on the west side, is, we believe, a novelty in New York architecture.

It is odd that the announcement of this innovation in New York should so precisely coincide, in point of time, with the announcement from San Francisco of the opinion of the German visiting and inspecting engineers that reinforced concrete is the most available material for the reconstruction of San Francisco. The German engineers had, naturally, particularly in view the protection of buildings from earthquakes. But for protection against commoner dangers the new system appears to be equally efficient. Given the necessity, which is assumed on the part of all builders of skyscrapers, of the protection of metal against its two chronic enemies of oxidation by atmospheric influence and of distortion by fire, it seems clear that concrete, manufactured on the spot, has great advantages over stone or brick or terra cotta, which must be brought from a distance in masses subdivided with a view to transportability. Scientifically, there seems to be no objection to it. Artistically, there seems to be no objection to it, provided the inclosing material, or envelope, is treated according to its own nature and not in imitation of the materials which have to be brought by parcels to the place at which they are to be used. It is to be hoped that the novelty may commend itself by artistic as well as by scientific appropriateness.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Our London correspondent has given us the opinions of sundry London bankers who hail with delight what they regard as the coming American protectorate over, and even annexation of, Santo Domingo. We here do not know so much as they assume about either the protectorate or the annexation. But we here are much interested in their assumption that, as soon as the United States assumes the regulation of any country, the obligations of that country are no longer to be scrutinized, but are to be accepted at their face, whether value has been received for them or not.

It is true that these London bankers, who might equally be Berlin bankers, Paris bankers, or Hamburg bankers, have some ground for assuming that Uncle Sam is "an easy mark." The price of Dominican securities, we remember, jumped suddenly from somewhere or nowhere to par upon the announcement that the United States had undertaken the regulation of the affairs of Santo Domingo. But, really, there is no foundation for these chortlings in so far (and we have reason to believe that that is very far) as they are not founded on fact. "I may be a desperate villain," said a man rather violently implicated in the Tweed ring, whom somebody attempted to blackmail on account thereof; "I may be a villain, but I have not yet lost my sense of a business transaction."

Of course, we all know the ordinary course of events in the republics to the south of us. Some European creditor, manufacturer, banker, what you will, observing a republic, or at least the chief thereof, in difficulties, and short of ready money, takes a gambler's, or rather a usurer's, chance, supplies the broken man with immediate resources, and takes his obligations at the rate of five hundred per cent. for the money actually advanced. The debtor, of course, defaults, as it is the nature of such debtors to do. But then the usurious creditor demands of the navy of his nation to collect the face value of his claim. Which, speaking the language of ethics, is outrageous, and, speaking the language of mathematics, is "absurd."

Outrageous and absurd is the expectation of the foreign creditors of Santo Domingo that they are going to be paid in full, which is to say, at the face of their demands, because a solvent indorser has taken a friendly receivership of the Dominican Republic to avoid a hostile receivership. It cannot possibly be so. We may be rich. We may be friendly. We may even be "easy." But we are not so easy as all that. In justice to our "sense of a business transaction" we are really bound to look into the claims against the Dominican Republic, and to see that they are properly "scaled down" on the immutable basis of "value received."

HELPING THE BABIES.

Under the most favorable conditions the infant children of the poor have an unequal struggle for existence in their crowded tenement homes, and during the hot weather of Summer it is not strange that they should succumb in unusually large numbers to the combined influences of high temperature, foul air, and improper feeding.

The Children's Aid Society, through the Sick Children's Mission, is rendering timely and very effective service to these sick and suffering children. In many instances the parents of the children are so poor that they cannot pay for the services of a private physician nor for medicine and nourishing food, and so ignorant that they do not know how properly to care for and feed their children. It is in such emergencies that the organized medical charity of the Children's Aid Society comes into beneficent operation and in connection with other Summer charities does much to reduce the infantile death rate of the city.

Experienced physicians have been assigned to the poorest quarters of the city, ready to respond to all applications for medical attendance made either personally or by letter at the headquarters of the Sick Children's Mission, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or at the society's industrial school buildings, and druggists at convenient points have agreed to fill all prescriptions at first cost to the mission.

To maintain this charity on its present large scale funds are greatly needed. Checks should be drawn to the order of Mr. A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, and sent to 105 East Twenty-second Street.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Urging a New Secession.

Having learned from the Secretary of the American Medical Association that anybody is eligible to membership in that body who is of good standing in the constituent State societies, The Texas Medical Journal finds its worst fears justified as to the company a Southern doctor might find himself in at the annual banquet of the association, and it clamors loudly for a new secession. "In Texas," it says, "the negro is not eligible, under our by-laws, either to State or county medical societies, and can never be affiliated with the medical profession of Texas. The Southern people—the medical men of the South—cheerfully accord to him all that is coming to him. We grant him all civil, political, and religious rights, but the line is drawn—and will never relax—at social and scientific affiliation with him. The time has come for the Southern States to secede from the American Medical Association and establish a Southern Medical Confederacy. Who will start the organization of a Southern Medical Association?"

In only a single Northern organ of the medical profession, and that a minor one, have we noticed any reference to this matter, and yet it raises some decidedly interesting questions, delicate and difficult, indeed, but not on that account to be ignored. Is or is not the negro intellectually competent to practice medicine? Is there a place for him as a doctor and is he filling it? If the answers are affirmative, there will be some difficulty in finding an excuse for refusing to recognize him as a doctor among doctors. Several, perhaps most, of the Northern State medical societies admit him to full membership, and that carries him into the American Association if he wants to go there. The suggestion of dividing the doctors of the country, as some of its churches were until recently divided, by a geographical line that is also a color line is very distinctly absurd. So is the idea of coupling social and scientific affiliations, as the Texan editor would admit if he stopped to think, for a moment, about something else than the awful possibility of finding himself seated at an association dinner in the same room with a negro or even in a chair beside him.

It is only fair to note, however, that the Texan is almost as indignant over the number of what he calls "pathies" that are admitted to representation in the association as he is at its failure to exclude black practitioners, and in that, at least, he will get a good deal of Northern sympathy.

Like a Feat of the Olden Times.

King ALFONSO, riding his horse up the palace steps and into his royal mother's drawing room, makes a picturesque and interesting figure. It is one more than slightly anachronistic, to be sure, but Kings are that too, in their very essence, and it does no harm for one of them to aspire to consistency instead of pretending to take himself seriously as the ruler of a nation. The Queen Mother, according to the dispatches, fainted when her son entered in a fashion so startling, but that is hardly reason for condemnation of the princely stunt. In extending his ride so far the King may have wrecked a little furniture, and marred a polished floor, but the performance may have done much to make him liked by his people, and he may, just possibly, have had that object in mind when he charged the stairs.

THE UNHIRED GIRL.

An Element in the Problem of the Social Experimenters at San Francisco.

From The San Francisco Call.

The sometime hired girl will not hire. A millionaire banker remarked in a tone of almost personal injury and obvious grievance at a meeting of the Finance and Relief Committee last week that it was almost impossible to secure his accustomed tale of domestic servants under existing conditions in San Francisco. His bereavement has excited a great deal of sympathy, mingled with something that approaches indignation over the suspension of normal conditions. When a man finds that his money is not good the situation comes near to personal insult.

It is an embarrassment that grows naturally out of the experiment in Socialism that San Francisco is conducting under the tutelage of the amiable Dr. Devine, Schiff Professor of Social Economics in Columbia University. We seem to have created without warning and beyond expectation a leisured class, male and female he created them—Dr. Devine.

A lady who has taken a large and active part in the philanthropic work directed by Dr. Devine reports that she had good places staked out for 200 domestics servants in Los Angeles shortly after the fire, and—would you believe it?—she found herself unable to fill the bill. In fact, she found it difficult to scare up thirty candidates for places in the kitchens of Los Angeles, notwithstanding the bait of free transportation that she offered, and, indeed, she relates with some natural indignation that she recognized her own former cook in the lady who led the forlorn hope on the fortress of Capt. Kilian, United States Army, who has been described as "a grocer in boots and spurs." She no longer owned the cook.

Perhaps no popular misfortune was ever treated so scientifically. Time was when a great calamity left the survivors to claw out the best way they could without help from anywhere, but now they find themselves arisen to the dignity of a scientific problem in social economics which can only be solved by importing trained workers from Chicago to assist the transcendental Dr. Devine. We are made material for original research.

It may take another convulsion of nature to reconcile the cook.

Another Menace to Health.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the Board of Health should put a stop to the positively injurious method of cleaning the great buildings throughout this vast city. This method of scraping these buildings fills the air full of fine stone particles, which enter the lungs of those forced to breathe this gritty air. This thing should be stopped at once before the death rate is rolled up.

ALEXANDER SPOTTSWOOD DANDRIDGE.
New York, July 24, 1906.

City Dumps in Riverside Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in to-day's paper from "J. H. L." has brought to my mind another nuisance which exists at Riverside Park, viz.: the maintenance of the city "dumps" at the foot of Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets. Cannot THE TIMES do something to have them removed or wake up the west side taxpayers into some action for their removal?

New York, July 20, 1906. A. S.

Fifth Avenue Like a Village Street.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is not a single street in Gotham that unbends so much on a sultry night as does that portion of Fifth Avenue lying between Forty-second Street and Central Park. The atmosphere of country or at least suburban ease is contributed by the comparatively large number of bareheaded women in white frocks one sees in the avenue; by the lounging attitude of the young men one sees in the open hacks, and more particularly by the comparatively few men in evening dress one sees through the windows of the smart restaurants. Every one who walks, drives, or uses the avenue lounges along in a fashion more often to be seen in a village street than on the most famous thoroughfare in America, and even the soft brilliancy that streams from the curtained windows and the open doors of the all night bank does not disturb the repose of the spectacle. The final touch of relaxation is added by the caretakers of the dwelling houses along the street, the men sitting in the porches in their shirt sleeves and their women folk in old wrappers, gossiping with visitors of their own social rank and the idling policemen. It is Fifth Avenue, to be sure, but it might as well be a street in darkest Suburbia.

A Cold Northern Light.

From The Boston Globe.

An interesting sidelight on the high-ice situation is the fact that Kennebec River icemen can find no purchasers for their crystal treasure, stacked with a view to just the present shortage, except the American Ice Company. And as that concern has no competitor, it naturally sets its buying price to suit itself.

Russell Sage.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

This, then, is the sum and substance of the fame of this multi-millionaire of 90 years, that with extraordinary skill and unwearying industry, he piled dollars upon dollars until he had a hundred millions—and kept it all till the hand of death was laid upon him.

Talking Behind Her Back.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Don't you know, dear," said his wife, sweetly, "that it is wrong to talk behind a person's back?"

He was trying to button her waist at the time, and really there seemed to be provocation for his remarks.

All In the Family.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Confound it all," said the elderly gentleman who was dining with a chorus lady, "with that actress at the corner table is my grandson. The young puppy!"

"Oh, it's all right," retorted the fair damsel. "He's with my grandmother."

SWIFT & CO. DEFENDED.

John Brisben Walker Tells the President About His Investigations.

New York, July 24, 1906.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

Dear Sir: Twelve days since I forwarded to you a carefully prepared report covering more than 130 typewritten pages, upon the conditions prevailing at the Chicago stock yards, and within that one of the great packing houses examined. As the conclusions would tend to place in its proper light a portion of an industry which has been included in a sweeping condemnation, sent out under authorization of the Executive Mansion, I had hoped that it would receive your personal consideration; or be given to the public to judge on its merits. But nearly two weeks have elapsed, and, beyond your Secretary's formal acknowledgment, no attention has been given.

My investigation was made in the most thorough manner. I availed myself of every source of information in addition to the most searching personal examination. My report goes over the conditions in minute detail and shows that an extraordinary injustice has been done in placing in one category all the packing houses of Chicago, good, bad, and indifferent, and publishing to the world, as applying to all, charges of the most injurious character—charges which are certainly without truth so far as they concern Messrs. Swift & Co.

That the report of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds has been given to the press of Europe and America as applying to all the packing houses, without qualification, has worked great injustice.

What would be thought of the generalization which, endeavoring to describe our American newspapers, would ascribe to all the faults of the blackmailing weekly or least scrupulous daily?

When an error has been committed, it is all the more important that reparation should be made, however embarrassing, to acknowledge the mistake, and every hour that this is delayed makes the situation more deplorable.

Permit me, therefore, Mr. President, to call your attention in a few words to the substance of the conclusions arrived at as the result of more than twelve days given up interruptedly to this work. I found:

First—That the report of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds conveys wrong and misleading inferences in every important particular, so far as it pertains to the establishment in which my investigations were conducted.

Second—That the examinations which I have made into the affairs of Swift & Company show conclusively that their business is conducted upon a basis of the highest character, with but a single exception. This exception concerns "rebates," which presumably this house took, as it was engaged in a keenly competitive trade, and must have gone out of business if it had refused to carry on its affairs with the same advantages for shipment possessed by its rivals. This was made a matter almost of necessity by the failure of the several Presidents of the United States to enforce the inter-State commerce law and the Elkins act.

For that is what a failure to execute the laws means; that not only is dishonest advantage given over the people, but honest men living up to the letter of the law must be driven from business by their more unscrupulous competitors.

In discussing this subject with the President of the Swift Company he asked me, in reply to one of my own inquiries regarding rebates, "What would you have done?"

The answer was easy. "Refuse rebates and denounce those Presidents of the United States who, for long years, after the passage of the Elkins law, allowed it to stand practically a dead letter on the Statute books; because, if not actually themselves conniving at fraud they at least allowed themselves, through fear of political consequences, to be intimidated."

In condemning those who have been accepting rebates, the American public should "put it up" to where it really belongs—to the officials who made the law a dead letter. Let us have a "square deal" for all, Mr. President.

Third—I found that there was not a share of this company's capital stock that had not been paid in one hundred cents on the dollar—no "cats and dogs," no trademarks, no "good will" of any kind, but honestly invested capital without sneakery or subterfuge.

Fourth—I found the business managed on the basis of extraordinary skill, apparently every scientific economy being practiced, and best of all, as I show clearly in my report, the public getting the benefit of these economies.

Fifth—I found that the profits to the stockholders, over a long series of years, had been but 7 per cent., and that there were some 6,000 holders who divided this.

Sixth—That this dividend of 7 per cent. represents a charge made to the public on all business done by the company of less than 2 per cent., namely, 1.9 per cent.—this figure representing, on the meat sold to the public, a charge of only one-sixth of a cent per pound—a surprisingly low, a wonderfully low, figure.

Seventh—I found that the surplus of the company was moderate, almost dangerously small, considering the volume and the intricacies of the business transacted.

And the salary of the President of the company for directing 20 kinds of great manufacturing plants, in seven cities, 360 branch houses scattered all over the world, sending 1,500,000 telegrams, borrowing $20,000,000, and doing more than $200,000,000 of business a year, had been but $15,000 for many years—this year raised to $20,000, which is less than one-fifth that of the annual compensation and allowances of the President of the United States.

Lastly, I found the business under thorough and seemingly honest hygienic inspection, and handled in a careful, cleanly way, from the slaughter line to the shipping car.

All this I found, Mr. President, after having started in with the ideas at that time commonly accepted by the public, that this business was conducted by robbers, despoiling the people at every turn by secret, sneaking, unfair, and unjustifiable means.

When I had finished, and the extraordinary conclusions recited here began to force themselves upon me, I mentally took off my hat in apology for my mistake. And as France has done to Dreyfus, America should do in the case of this victim of its ill thought.

If a great business is being conducted in a fair, manly, straightforward way, upon a basis of profit that is almost less than reasonable, considering the haphazard of manufacturing, the people of the United States should hail such a one with acclaim—not try to ruin it with undeserved opprobrium.

This business and the business of every farmer and stock grower has been injured by a wanton disregard of the facts, and the American people must see that reparation is made.

To you, Mr. President, I addressed my report of what I had found, believing that you would generously give full and fair consideration to statements as favorable to this industry as others had been injurious. The circumstances under which I accepted an invitation to investigate this matter are explained in my original letter to you. In that I pledged my honor that it had been a labor disinterestedly performed—a public service, for which there had been and could be no payment of any kind. You are not asked, however, to accept this as having any bearing upon the subject. The facts I give are all specific. Any fair-minded man can put his hand on any of the data given and disprove them if false.

It remains with you, Mr. President, to see that justice is done.

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

Ups and Downs of the Greatest Manufacturing Business in the World.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Twenty-four months ago there were 30,000 holders of United States Steel common and preferred quivering on the nettles of prolonged anxiety, oppressed by gloomy forebodings as to whether or not "Little Steel" would sink into zero and pass off the earth entirely, and consumed with the fear that "Big Steel" would pass its dividend, never to be resumed. Yet the clouds of doubt which hovered over the steel outlook lifted entirely within a year and disclosed a future surpassing in brilliant results, volume of output, and aggregates of net earnings eclipsing the high-water mark figures of 1901 and 1902.

Verily the unsophisticated American small investor lacketh gumption and longheadedness! The steel market has, in fact, been through these recurrent slumps of inactivity ever since Bessemer was first blown in the States, and these slump trade periods have in fact fooled and misled scores of the most astute and calculating veterans in the business. In truth, it was just at such trying times that the ultra-shrewd Carnegie would step up and buy in his competitors' properties.

Weak hearts quake and go to pieces utterly in panic periods, and the far-sighted have ever profited at the expense of the former since the world began. And to an unlimited degree has it been so in the steel business. Here we have the future of steel writ large against the sky, where all who run may read, and still there be fools who will not see it. The steel business is the greatest industry of modern times, and its largest interests at home and abroad are in the hands of the most intelligent and able minds in the world of manufacturing. Here is an industry which peculiarly belongs to the people of the United States, whose aggregate finished output has almost doubled each decade! Measured by decades or semi-decades even, the improvement, the progress made, the totals piled up are absolutely incomparable; no other industry has such a record of achievement to show.

The future of steel is more than brilliant, and the holders of the securities of the "leading interest" of this country cannot fail to reap large rewards if they but exercise reasonable patience.

W. H. GIVEN.
The Wawbeek, Upper Saranac Lake, New York, July 23, 1906.

"A Fairly Trained Architect."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask: "Has the Long Island Railroad Company a fairly trained architect, &c., at its disposal?" Perhaps the following will enable you to answer the question. Once upon a time an advertisement was inserted in the daily papers for a position as architect. Among several replies was one from the Long Island Railroad offices at ——, requesting the advertiser to call. He did so and was informed that a steady position was open to a man possessing the following qualifications: He must be a good draughtsman, thorough in iron, steel, timber, and masonry construction; must be able to compute strains in roofs, bridges, trusses, arches, &c.; must be able to design railroad stations, round houses, signal towers, coal hoists, and temporary bridges; must be able to list materials, including every bolt and washer; he must be able to go out on the works and lay out and superintend, and must be able to run a transit and a level; he must be willing to work eight hours on Saturday and nine hours on other days, Sundays if necessary; SALARY, $75 per month.

Now, Mr. Editor, did you ever see anything blend together so harmoniously as your intolerable, bilious, yellow, terra cotta trimming and this long green bargain counter offering?

YELLOW TERRA.
Brooklyn, July 24, 1906.

System in Treasury Bookkeeping.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quite interested in your editorial in Saturday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES relative to the Treasury bookkeeping.

Upon the appointment of the Keep Commission, it was understood that in their work of systematizing the various departments of the Government they would employ a business systematizer who had had experience in the solution of such problems as they were supposed to consider.

I have had considerable correspondence with Mr. Keep and Mr. Pinchot, and find that they would like to employ an expert to assist them, but cannot do so on account of the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation for this, according to the President's recommendation.

If President Roosevelt would realize, as you do, that the Treasury needs a systematizer and a modern system of accounting, instead of these problems being considered by public officials who have not received the necessary training for this work, some action would be taken which would result in the establishing of a scientific system along the lines of that now enjoyed by mercantile and manufacturing institutions. HAROLD A. WRIGHT.

New York, July 23, 1906.

Did Donatello Execute This Work?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will any reader of THE TIMES tell me whether Donatello or any other noted artist ever made a metal statue or bas-relief of St. Cecilia, the patroness of music? And if there is such a statue or bas-relief, I would like very much to know where the original is—in what museum or private collection.

I have searched all books bearing on the subject that are in the Carnegie Library here without ascertaining whether there is such a piece of sculpture in existence or not. The Assistant Librarian advised me to communicate with the Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and I did so, but received no acknowledgment whatever. So now I appeal to the public through your valuable paper, and hope some one kindly disposed will give the information I am seeking. C. G. R.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 23, 1906.

Cost of Fresh-Air Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Saturday's issue I read the letter from Ballington Booth appealing for aid for the poor children of the city. In that letter the cost of sending one child away to Connecticut for one week was estimated at $5. I had about made up my mind to send them such an amount as I thought my means would allow, when upon looking through Everybody's for August I saw the appeal of Mr. Cutting, the President of the New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and as their estimate was just one-half that of Ballington Booth's, I sent my donation to Mr. Cutting. Why should there be such a difference?

READER OF THE TIMES.
New York, July 24, 1906.

TROUBLES.

I have lost a thousand dollars
"At the track" and "in the Street";
I have certain obligations
That I don't know how to meet.
My wife is with her mother,
And I am left alone—
(You never know how much a man endures!)—
I have troubles, gentle reader,
Many troubles of my own,
I beg of you, please do not mention yours.

What's the use of talking trouble?
'Tis a bore and fit for boors.
I have troubles, you have troubles,
But it's "please don't mention yours,"
For, though you are my brother,
I will leave you all alone—
(We like a man who silently endures!)
We have troubles, gentle reader,
Many troubles of our own,
I beg of you, please do not mention yours.

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

LAX REGULATIONS BRING LEPERS TO NEW YORK

Health Board Has No Plan for Handling the Disease.

OLD COLONY DISCONTINUED

Meanwhile George Rossett, the Syrian Leper, Is Still Held Near Baltimore.

George Rossett, the Syrian leper who left Elkins, West Va., several days ago bound for New York, where he had planned to take ship for his native land, escaped from a box car at Baltimore on Monday night. He was recaptured, however, and according to reports received last night was under guard in a freight car in that city. Since leaving Elkins last Thursday he has been shifted around from city to city by health authorities to the alarm of persons in the towns in which he was reported to be

But the leper will have no trouble when he gets to New York, which has come to be regarded as the Mecca for lepers from adjoining States and foreign countries because of the stand of the local Board of Health in letting patients so afflicted go about the city without interference. So far as can be ascertained, the Board of Health holds that leprosy is not contagious, so that little or no attention is paid to it here. The question as to whether the disease is contagious has never been definitely established, but several years ago the local health authorities decided to take the chance of letting lepers run at large in the city.

If it had not been for the prompt action of the Jersey health authorities, the leper from West Virginia would have reached this city. The young Syrian was ordered to leave Elkins. He was put off the passenger train at Cumberland, Md. He took a freight for Baltimore, where the authorities shipped him to Philadelphia. Philadelphia wanted to send him through to New York, but the Jersey health authorities said he couldn't cross that State. He was sent back to Baltimore, where he escaped.

A TIMES reporter tried to get some definite statement at the Board of Health office yesterday as to the reason for doing away with the leper isolation camp on North Brother Island. That the general attitude of the board is against considering leprosy a contagious disease is shown by the fact that the 100 lepers said to be in New York are not isolated. None of the health officials would say that the disease is not contagious, however.

In October, 1907, four lepers that had been confined within an isolation camp on North Brother Island for about a year escaped one night in a boat that had been left conveniently near them. They came to New York, and no effort was made either to isolate them again or to get them out of the city. The matter was discussed at length by the Board of Health, and Dr. Wilson, President of the board at that time, got the following four doctors to report as to whether it was wise to let lepers run loose in New York: George Henry Fox, H. J. Piffard, E. R. Bronson, and A. R. Smith.

In an interview Dr. Wilson said that no effort would be made to catch the lepers that had escaped, because he relied implicitly on the report of his committee of doctors to the effect that in the climate of New York leprosy is not contagious, although it might be infectious. The report said the United States should look after lepers.

A TIMES reporter tried to find out yesterday what precautions the Board of Health is now observing in regard to leprosy. Dr. Blauvelt, head of the Division of Contagious Diseases, sent him to Dr. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent. Dr. Roberts asked him to see Dr. Darlington, who was not in his office, being represented by Secretary Clark. Secretary Clark said that all the board had done in the matter at any time could be ascertained by consulting the proper reports, and that the reporter should see Dr. Gilfoyle, who is guardian of the public reports.

Dr. Gilfoyle, however, said he couldn't tell what to look for until Assistant Chief Clerk Roberts should look in his files and direct him how to go about finding the report. Roberts said he couldn't give the information without special permission from Dr. Darlington's office, and the reporter found himself back in Mr. Clark's presence.

"Oh, these things are open to the public," explained Secretary Clark. He went over and told Roberts that he might give the young man anything he had regarding the board's action in the matter of leprosy—if he had anything. "Of course," he continued, "you can't give him anything if you haven't anything." Roberts did not have anything, he said.

At the time the Board of Health decided to abolish the isolation camp for lepers on North Brother Island the International Conference on Leprosy at Berlin was deciding that the disease is contagious, that it is often transferred from a patient to a man not previously afflicted with it through the medium of mosquitos and fleas, and that climate hasn't a great deal to do with the disease except in so far as it is encouraging or discouraging to the propagation of the medium through which the disease is transferred.

Dr. A. S. Ashmead of 456 West Twenty-fourth Street, formerly chief medical adviser to the Government of Japan, where there are many lepers, has made a life-long study of leprosy. He was in a large measure responsible for the International Conference at Berlin, and he is now treating a number of cases in New York. He is a vigorous opponent of the theory that leprosy is not contagious and of the idea that climate has anything to do with the spread of the disease.

"I should judge that there are 100 lepers now in New York City," he said yesterday afternoon. "The idea that this city's favored climate makes the spread of the disease impossible here is absurd. It has been shown that beyond a question of doubt the bacilli of leprosy are transferred from one person to another by mosquitos and fleas. I have recently taken up the case of a young man living in East Twenty-fifth Street, who is afflicted with leprosy, although he never left New York. As the disease is not hereditary, he must have caught it from somebody here."

"The history of leprosy," went on Dr. Ashmead, "is that it is brought into a new country. It takes fifty years for the seeds to take root, and then after some 200 years it becomes, in many cases, epidemic. It is about that now in Colombia. Forty years ago there were 4,000 lepers in that country; now there are 40,000. Almost every member of the Colombian Cabinet has leprosy in his family. It has increased alarmingly in this country, to which other countries are sending their lepers. New York is the Mecca for them, because there are no restrictions on them here. Whenever the health authorities anywhere near New York find a leper, they ship him here quickly."

Dr. Ashmead said that Norway has sent 216 lepers to this country. The Government maintains a hospital there for the care of leprosy. It is cheaper to get them out of the country than to support them for life. Many lepers come from China, Japan, Cuba, and the Philippines, Dr. Ashmead holds. Not a few American soldiers have returned from the American colonies with leprosy. There are 400 lepers in Louisiana alone. Some two years ago bills were passed by Congress for the establishment of several leprosy camps or hospitals. They have not been established yet.

There are sections in this country, according to Dr. Ashmead, where the disease has already become endemic, and there leprosy is spreading alarmingly. The only wise course for a young country to adopt, in his opinion, is to establish camps or hospitals and to force all lepers found in the country to go there and live. In that way, he continues, the disease might be stamped out, or at least reduced to a minimum of danger.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 24.—George Rossett, the Syrian leper, is still at Golden Ring, Md., where he was examined by City Bacteriologist Stokes and Dr. John S. Fulton, Secretary of the State Board of Health, who, after microscopical examination of diseased tissues taken from the man's body, pronounced his case genuine leprosy. Dr. Fulton, however, says that the Syrian's disease may be said to be practically non-communicable in this climate. Rossett's present desire is to make his way to Palestine, where there is a stream, the miraculous power of which, he believes, will heal him of his affliction.

The health authorities will care for Rossett as well as possible at Golden Ring until arrangements can be made for conveyance to some of the leper colonies.

BARS JOKES ON THE DELUGE.

Sandwich Man Wears a Turban, but He Draws the Line at Puns.

The heat of yesterday forenoon told on a sandwich man, whose beat runs from Times Square to Twenty-third Street, on Broadway. His sign proclaimed the attractions of a spectacle based on the Biblical accounts of a long spell of rain in the time of Noah, the shipwright.

The man was old and bearded, and his job required him to dress in the flowing garments of ancient times. He wore a red turban, which sat cruellerlike on his venerable pate.

Turban, gaberdine, and flapping signs made the sandwich man weary. Pulling up his gown at the side he fished from his pocket what money he possessed, counted it, and decided to spend a nickel.

The prophet of advertising started for a saloon, but on the threshold paused. It did not seem altogether the thing, but his desire to refresh himself prevailed. As he started to enter through the narrow swinging doors another thirsty citizen started in.

"After you, Sir," said the old man, for his signs were in the way.

"No," replied the other, quoting with a grin the words of a history maker, "after me the del—"

"Excuse me, Sir," said the Noahic advertiser, "but I face that joke every day."

At the bar the bartender addressed the sandwich man familiarly, thus:

"What'll it be, Isaiah?"

"I ain't Isaiah," replied the weary ancient. "Isaiah's on the job below Twenty-third Street. I'm Jeremiah. Give Jeremiah a large beer with a low collar!"

GEORGE C. TYLER'S PLANS.

He Tells of Miss Robson's Season and Rostand's New Adaptation.

George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday and explained the doubts cast on the newness of Edmond Rostand's play, "The Lady of Dreams." He does not say that it is new, but declares that it is unknown to the English speaking stage.

"We are not going to do merely an Anglicized version of Rostand's 'La Princesse Lointaine,'" said Mr. Tyler, "but a version entirely different from the one acted in France. Arrangements were made with Rostand a year ago for certain alterations in the original play."

Eleanor Robson is to be the star in the production of the adapted play. Beginning on Sept. 20, at the Liberty Theatre, she will appear in a series of dramas.

"Her opening play," Mr. Tyler said, "will be 'Nurse Marjorie.' During the season Miss Robson will give 'Susan in Search of a Husband,' adapted by Eugene W. Presbrey from Jerome K. Jerome's story; Miss Graves's 'Tina,' a one-act play, and 'Agatha,' a play by Mrs. Humphry Ward and C. Haddon Chambers. Mrs. Ward will make her first visit to America to see the performance.

"'The Girl Who Has Everything,' by Clyde Fitch, which was given on the road last season, will be in the repertoire. Another play will be Leo Dietrichstein's version of Robert Grant's 'Unleavened Bread,' Haddon Chambers's play, 'The Tyranny of Tears,' will be produced in December or January.

"Yvette Guilbert and Albert Chevalier will arrive here in October for a tour of six weeks. After a London engagement Miss Ellis Jeffreys will also come to America for a season."

FOR "THE PRINCE OF INDIA."

Klaw & Erlanger Engage Mme. Ristori's Nephew for the Title Role.

Klaw & Erlanger engaged yesterday Mario Majeroni, a nephew of Mme. Ristori, to play the title rôle in "The Prince of India." It was also announced that the play would open at the Broadway Theatre Sept. 24.

Mr. Majeroni is the son of the Italian actor who appeared in "The Old Corporal" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in 1878, and afterward in A. M. Palmer's production of "The Banker's Daughter."

The younger Majeroni made his first appearance in Australia in 1893. Afterward he played with Brough and Boucicault and with Wilson Barrett and Nance O'Neill during their Australian tours.

SOLD 1-CENT CIGARS.

Holland's Home-Made Cheap Perfectos Led to His Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 24.—Herman Holland, a South River Hungarian, was locked up last night charged with selling cigars on which no revenue tax had been paid. Holland, who was a clerk in Burt & Smith's grocery, made the cigars and sold them to fellow-Hungarians at a cent apiece.

He did such a large business that revenue officers made an investigation and obtained a warrant for his arrest. Inspector Voorhees of Elizabeth went after Holland only to find that he had vanished. The inspector found between 2,000 and 3,000 cigars in Holland's room.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers of Morristown, N. J., are at Monmouth Beach.

***

Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt and Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt are at their Seabright cottage.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Grant B. Schley, Jr., (Miss Jane Plummer,) who sailed on July 17 for Europe, will spend several months abroad.

***

Mrs. William H. Davidge and her daughter, Miss Davidge, have a cottage at East Gloucester, Mass., for the season.

***

Miss Cecelia Beaux, the portrait painter, is one of the colony of artists at East Gloucester.

***

Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell is at Northeast Harbor, Me., for the Summer.

***

Miss Alice Ogston Marquand is visiting Northeast Harbor as the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Ogston. Allan Fullerton, Miss Marquand's fiancé, is also a guest of Mrs. Ogston. He arrived early in July and will sail for England the latter part of August.

***

Miss Ethel Folsom will have her benefit for the Mountain View Sanitarium at Lenox on Saturday. There will be tableaus and music.

***

Reginald E. Wigham sailed yesterday on the Bremen for Paris.

***

The Countess Festetics has gone to Carlsbad. Her mother, Mrs. Louis Haggin, who is in Paris, will sail for New York the last of this month.

***

John E. Parsons has just ordered a forty-horse-power automobile in France. It will be Mr. Parsons's first motor car.

***

Cornelius N. Bliss has purchased one of the cottages at the Profile House, Franconia Notch. The former owner was John Kendrick Bangs.

***

Mrs. William Lehr and her daughter, Miss Frances Lehr, the mother and sister of Harry S. and Robert Lehr, are spending the Summer abroad. Mrs. Lehr has sold her Baltimore house, on Chase Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cheston Morris, (Miss Anna Hughes Parker,) who were married a few days ago, will make a tour of Europe before settling at Penlynn, their Pennsylvania home. Mr. Morris's first wife was a relative of the Maries of this city.

***

William G. Rockefeller has returned to Bay Pond, the park in the North Woods belonging to his father, William Rockefeller, from a fishing trip in Canada. Mrs. Rockefeller is also at the camp.

***

Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson is expected to arrive from Europe on Sept. 17, and will go at once to South Coventry, Conn.

THOUSANDS OF HOUSESEEKERS choose their apartments after consulting the announcements in The New York Times.—Adv.

CHARLES FROHMAN HOME, HAS MANY NEW PLAYS

Ellen Terry and Charles Wyndham Coming Here Next Winter.

A NEW COMEDY BY BARRIE

Yvette Guilbert Will Be Seen Here in a New Play by Lundau—Frohman's New London Theatre.

Charles Frohman returned from Europe yesterday with an assortment of theatrical news. When he stepped off the Kronprinz Wilhelm and took a good look around, he said:

"Well, I find that the size of two things has greatly increased since I left here. One of the things is the City of New York. The other my theatrical enterprises in America and England."

And forthwith he proceeded to tell what his companies are to do in New York this season.

"First of all," said Mr. Frohman, "I am to bring Miss Ellen Terry over in January for a farewell American tour of four months. I have never known any actress so eager to come here as Miss Terry is, and it is chiefly for sentimental reasons. She will appear in George Bernard Shaw's 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion,' in which she was seen as Lady Cecily Waynflete in London. Miss Terry will be seen, too, in 'Nance Oldfield' and 'The Good Hope.'

John Drew will open his season at the Empire Theatre on Sept. 3 in Pinero's play, 'His House in Order.' This play is going to run through the Summer in London. The Hudson Theatre will open on Aug. 8 with Henry Arthur Jones's new four-act play, 'The Hypocrites,' and this will be its first production on any stage. The author is now on his way here for the rehearsals. Mr. Jones is also writing a play for Francis Wilson, to be produced after that actor finishes in 'The Mountain Climber.'

"In the Winter Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore will bring their London company to New York. Besides their repertoire they will present 'Captain Drew on Leave.'

"At the Savoy some day in the last week of August William H. Crane will be seen in a four-act play called 'The Price of Money,' by Alfred Sutro, who wrote 'The Walls of Jericho.' Lorrimer and Potter are also at work on a new play, 'Old Gorgon Graham,' for Mr. Crane.

"I will open Wallack's Theatre on Sept. 1 with 'The Judge and the Jury.' Ida Conquest has been engaged to play the part of Maquita. The scene of the play is laid at Dos Bravos, N. M. If William Collier gets back from Australia in time I shall open the Garrick Theatre with a new play by him and Grant Stuart. Positive announcement of this opening will be made this week.

"I have obtained the next comedy by J. M. Barrie. Augustus Thomas will have a new comedy for me in September, and George Ade is to let me have his next play. The next play of Capt. Robert Marshall, author of 'The Second in Command,' comes to me. Alfred Sutro is writing a new comedy for me. I will also present Fay Davis in 'The House of Mirth,' by Clyde Fitch and Mrs. Edith Wharton. Mr. Fitch has finished a new four-act comedy to be produced in Cleveland in October, with Clara Bloodgood in the leading rôle. Other plays which I will produce are 'The Harlequin King,' 'Marjorie Strode,' and 'Dr. Wake's Patient,' and one by the De Mille brothers.

"Kyrle Bellew, under the joint management of Mr. Dillingham and myself, will appear in 'Brigadier Gerard,' which I have obtained from Conan Doyle.

"While in Paris I arranged to produce 'Sherlock Holmes' in French at the Ambigu Theatre there. I bought the comedy 'Triplepatte,' which has been running 200 nights at the Athenée Theatre. Other plays I got in France are a comedy called 'Les Plumes du Geai,' 'Qui Perd Gagne,' by Alfred Capus, and Henry Bernstein's new play, 'Les Fauves.' Mme. Le Bargy will create the woman's rôle in this last.

"I am arranging for Mme. Yvette Guilbert to play in English in both England and America. She will have a dramatized version of George Moore's 'Esther Waters' and a play by Paul Gundau. In September Mme. Guilbert will produce 'L'Eau Trouble' in Brussels.

"Miss Maude Adams will return to New York in 'Peter Pan.' Miss Ethel Barrymore will tour the country in 'Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire,' and will then come to New York in a new play by H. V. Esmond. William Gillette will appear here in 'Clarice,' and George Ade is to supply me with a new comedy. Otis Skinner, after touring in 'The Duel,' will come to New York with a new play. I am to have new plays by Henri Lavedon, author of 'The Duel'; Pierre Berton, Pierre Wolfe, Frederic de Croisset, and Anthony Mars. I have also the play called 'Crainqueville,' which is produced this evening at the Garrick Theatre in London under the name of 'Down Our Alley.'

"I am to have a new musical play for Sam Bernard; also 'The Beauty of Bath,' which is now at my Aldwych Theatre, in London. Charles McLellan, author of 'Leah Kleschna,' has agreed to write me a musical comedy for New York and London, called 'Nellie Nell,' the music to be supplied by Ivan Caryll. Other attractions that I have obtained are a new musical play by Tristan Bernard and Cosmo Hamilton, called 'The Hoyden'; a new musical play by Seymour Hicks, a musical comedy called 'The Dairymaids,' now running at the Apollo Theatre, London; a new musical play by Paul Potter and Edgar Smith, called 'Our Girl'; the Chinese musical play called 'The Third Moon,' and a new musical play by Harry B. Smith, the music of which will be by Ludwig Englander.

"Edna May will stay in London another season, and then she will come to New York.

"For my London attractions I have the following stars: John Hare, Cyril Maude, Seymour Hicks, Marie Tempest, Ellalaine Terriss, Irene Vanbrugh, and Huntley Wright. The London theatres in which I am interested are the Duke of York's, the Aldwych, the Vaudeville, the Comedy, and the new theatre which is being built after the design of the Empire Theatre in New York. This new house will be ready by Christmas, and I am going to London for the opening night. I have fifteen companies engaged to tour through England next season."

When Mr. Frohman finished telling his plans, Al. Hayman, his General Manager, told him that he would have to go to Atlantic City to-day to attend the final rehearsals of "The Little Cherub," in which Hattie Williams is to appear at the Criterion Theatre on Aug. 6.

Hackett Engages Fields Theatre.

On the eve of sailing for Europe, James K. Hackett said yesterday that henceforth the Lew Fields Theatre will be called the Hackett Theatre. The Fall season will open there Aug. 27 with the English farce "The Little Stranger," by Michael Morton. Curzon & Hackett will be the managers.

HELD FOR STOPPING WORK.

The Tribune's Engineer Said to Have Endangered Life.

James Vallely, Chief Engineer for The New York Tribune, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday charged with "endangering life by refusing to work," an offense under Section 673 of the Penal Code.

Vallely was accused of having deserted his post at The Tribune building on the night of July 14 last when all the electric lights in the building were extinguished and the presses on which The Tribune was being printed stopped for lack of power. Later it was discovered that the fires under the boiler had been "dumped."

William R. Bryant, assistant manager of the Tribune Association, swore that because of Valleley's action 22,500 out-of-town Sunday readers of The Tribune had failed to get their paper the next morning. He said that after Vallely had left his post a delegation from the Eccentric and Standard International Engineer's Union called on him and ordered them out of his office.

Magistrate Mayo held the engineer for examination on Aug. 2.

COCHEMS FOR CONGRESS.

Ex-Harvard Strong Man Plans Family Campaign.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24.—Senator La Follette's primary election law is causing some queer election contests, particularly in the primaries. In the Spring the conditions which it developed made it possible for Sherbie Becker, the boy Alderman, so to surprise the people of the city by the unique campaign he made that they voted him into office. He has a rival now, however, for Henry F. Cochems, a La Follette supporter, who wants Congressman Stafford's seat in the House of Representatives, proposes to emulate the Becker fight.

Cochems is only a year older than Becker, and he has a reputation of National extent as a football player and strong man. He was on the best football team the University of Wisconsin ever produced, and the year he was graduated made the All-America team which Caspar Whitney picked. He then went to Harvard, where he broke all records in the tests of all-around strength, his mark never since having been equaled. He has two brothers, twins, Carl and Eddie, both like himself good football players, and both musicians.

Carl Cochems is on his way to Europe to fill an operatic engagement, and has decided to stop here until Sept. 1 to help his brother down Stafford. He will go on the platform every time Henry is to address a meeting and sing for the farmers or the city people, as the case may be. Eddie, who is blessed with a fine baritone voice, will help Carl, and the two will be assisted by W. F. McRae, a Waukesha amateur of local fame. The song which will be rendered will be written by Eddie Cochems, the music arranged by Carl, and the topics, of course, will be political. Eddie has a reputation as a wit as well as a musician and football player and a lawyer, so the combination is expected to draw great crowds to the Cochems meetings.

SPEAKER CANNON AT CONEY.

With Senator Penrose and Others He Views Island Delights.

Speaker Joseph Cannon had the time of his life yesterday. He went down to Coney Island with other distinguished legislators as the guest of Congressman Calder of Brooklyn, and behaved as though he had never heard of Rate bills and the tariff.

In the party were Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Congressmen Laudenslager, Joseph S. Sherman, McKinley, W. F. Cocks, William M. Calder, and George H. Greenia. They started from the Waldorf-Astoria in touring cars, and devoted their first attention to Steeplechase Park. Then they went over to Sea Gate for dinner, and returned to sample the attractions of Luna Park.

They witnessed the Great Train Robbery, and the Speaker was taken behind to see Miss Laura Ormond, the sweetheart of the road agent. As he gazed upon her, Speaker Cannon remarked sentimentally:

"As I sat among the spectators I was very glad I was only a spectator, but now—well, I think I would rather like to be a robber."

Next the party shot the chutes, and then visited the ballroom. The bright lights, the seductive music, and the smooth floor stirred the Speaker's blood. In a moment he had grasped Senator Penrose firmly by the waist, and together they spun around in what was understood to be a waltz.

Dreamland came next. Creation and the Tower were visited, and the party returned to New York on a special car on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

TROUBLES AT CAMP STOKES.

Labor Dispute and Steady Rain Make Life Miserable at Sea Girt.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP STOKES, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 24.—Labor troubles have descended upon Camp Stokes, and only the powers of persuasion of Capt. Harry Salter, the City Clerk of Trenton, have prevented serious disturbances. The colored cooks, tired of having the floors of their tents converted into miniature lakes, appeared at the Quartermaster's headquarters this morning and threatened to go on strike unless their troubles were lessened.

Capt. Salter attempted to pacify them, and only after a long talk, in which every argument which he could think of was brought to bear, did he finally induce them to go back to work, with the understanding that wooden floors were to be put down in their tents.

In the meantime the officers feared that their men would complain because they are working under such adverse weather conditions. Rain, nothing but rain, has been on the weather man's card ever since the arrival of the Fifth Regiment at Sea Girt, and the men are getting tired of it. Yesterday afternoon they were caught in a shower while on parade, and their uniforms were soaked through. When they returned to the tents they found that they were also wet through. When a violent thunder shower came up in the middle of the night and was followed by a cold northwest wind early this morning, the Paterson and Orange men started to complain.

Between the showers yesterday afternoon three women had a foot race in front of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Andrews's quarters. The women's names could not be learned, but one of the men said they were from Paterson. At the end of the race Lieut. Col. Andrews presented a mirror to the winner.

Gov. Stokes and the members of his staff keep close to shelter to-day.

Assemblyman Burnett Renominated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 24.—Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett of Canandaigua was renominated to-day at the Republican County Convention. Congressman Payne and Senator Raines were indorsed.

WORKING GIRLS' HOTEL WILL OPEN AUGUST 1

Trowmart Inn Intended for Women with Small Salaries.

NOT A MONEY-MAKING SCHEME

Its Projector Plans Eventually to Turn the Institution Over to the Management of Trustees.

The Trowmart Inn, Abingdon Square, for business women, will open on Aug. 1. As far as the guests are concerned, it will be a business proposition; as far as its proprietor, William R. H. Martin, owner of the Hotel Martinique, Thirty-third Street and Broadway, is concerned, it will be a generous attempt to meet a real social need without a cent of profit to himself.

The hotel has cost Mr. Martin several hundred thousand dollars—exactly how many he will not say. It will offer accommodation to workingwomen who earn less than $15 a week and who are under 35 years old. For $5 a week, if a girl lives by herself; for $4.50 if she chums with another, she will have a bright, clean, airy bedroom and breakfast and dinner. Moreover, she will have the use of the public sitting rooms, a piano and pianola, and library.

This rate, it is thought, will be just sufficient to pay running expenses and provide a maintenance fund. On the one hand, there is to be no endowment fund; on the other, Mr. Martin does not intend to take any return on his outlay. After the hotel has been open a year and it is an established success he intends to hand it over to Trustees. It will then be able to demand exemption from taxes, and this may allow a reduction in the rates.

"I do not want," said Mr. Martin yesterday, "to have the rates so low as to allow the employers to take advantage of it. For instance, it is not my purpose that they shall be able to say to their employes that as they can get such cheap rates at the Trowmart they intend to cut their wages down. I think the women should pay just about as much as they are paying at present, but that they should get a great deal more for their money."

That they will do so is proved by the fact that among the other conveniences supplied will be a sewing room, with machines, cutting tables, and stoves for irons, and a laundry with ironing facilities, running hot and cold water, and a steam-heated drying room. In addition, among the guests will be a woman physician, whose services will be always available at lower rates than are ordinarily charged.

Mr. Martin explained as follows his reason for fixing 35 as the age limit after which women will not be admitted:

"I think that women of 35 can look after themselves. The need of a hotel for them is not so great, and I shall discriminate in favor of the younger ones. I do not think that the girl who is working needs any particular looking after, and there will be no rules as to their conduct. Of course, if any of them want advice we shall be glad to give it, but to force it upon them would be to defeat our purpose. The guests will have a perfect right to receive their men friends in the ground floor. There are sitting rooms provided for that purpose. But no men will be allowed to go upstairs."

References will be asked of all permanent guests, but stress is laid in the prospectus upon the fact that for those who come for a night, no matter at what time of night, no questions will be asked. A few rooms are to be kept for transients, and no woman will be turned away to take her chances of the streets while they last.

A number of inquiries have been received already from women anxious to get rooms. The hotel stands close to the shopping district and within easy reach of the business offices, and its guests will find it most conveniently situated.

"I expect there will be a good many things for me to learn," said Mr. Martin, in conclusion, "about running a hotel for women. For instance, I am not very clear about what sort of books to get for the library. It will not be a very large one, and I do not want to fill it with books so heavy that no one wants them, or with mere trash on the other hand. But I shall learn by experience, and, I trust, make the scheme a success."

WAITER COULDN'T SEE JOKE.

How His Lack of Humor Landed a Convivial Pair in Jail.

"Jack" Jaffray of Irvington-on-the-Hudson and his friend Frederick Preston had time in the course of an enforced journey from Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station on Monday night to reflect upon the uncertainty of a joke. Jaffray and Preston, after dining with some friends at a restaurant, tried to have fun with a waiter, whose facial pulchritude, according to their view, was not what it should be.

"You ought to get that visage half-soled, my lad," one of the young men observed.

"Likewise," rejoined the other, "chloroform it so that it won't make a noise and take it over to the railroad station and let one of those pet twenty-ton locomotives dally with it." This and other remarks led to some rather demonstrative conduct upon the part of the restaurant waiters, who combined in a flying wedge and rushed Jaffray and Preston to the street via the fifty-yard front-door line. Policemen Boyle and Fitzpatrick were awaiting the pair when they emerged, and extending the welcome hand escorted them to a night's lodging in the Tenderloin Station. "Jack" Dunston, proprietor of "Jack's" restaurant, bailed them out.

In the West Side Court yesterday Magistrate Steinert looked them over and decided that they had been punished enough.

"Ever been arrested before?" he asked.

"Never, your Honor," replied Lawyer O'Reilly for the two young men.

"Discharged," said the Magistrate, "and, young men, behave yourselves."

You will scarcely believe a soda cracker can be so perfect until you taste the one perfect Soda Cracker—

Uneeda Biscuit

So deliciously baked—so tender and flaky—so wonderfully preserved by a moisture proof package. It is the only *real* Soda Cracker.

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Dillon Wallace has kept his compact with Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., made during that first tragic exploration in the Labrador wild. The story of how, by great privation and adventure in the unknown northern wilderness, he carried out Hubbard's plans and more, is not only the most remarkable exploring story of recent times, but, as well, a remarkable tribute by Wallace to the memory of his friend.

The attached coupon is worth 50 cents to you.

The Long Labrador Trail

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Kindly send me THE OUTING MAGAZINE for eight months, containing the entire story of Dillon Wallace's, "The Long Labrador Trail," which Begins in THE OUTING MAGAZINE for August. Enclosed find $1.50.

The Outing Magazine for August

The Outing Magazine for August

¶ "The Long Labrador Trail," by Dillon Wallace.
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The Outing Magazine for August

25 CENTS A COPY — $3.00 A YEAR

ORDER NOW—THE BALANCE OF POWER, one of the most notable novels of the year.

WON ALL THE SPEED POOLS.

A. Dolpher Made $2,700 in Wagers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The one absorbing topic of conversation among the passengers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, was the good luck of A. Dolpher, said to be a resident of Philadelphia. One of the passengers said he was convinced that if Mr. Dolpher had fallen overboard he would have come to the surface with a handful of greenbacks. Mr. Dolpher would not say much about himself, but he admitted he had won $2,700 in pools in the course of the trip.

The pools were based on the estimated speed of the ship. Mr. Dolpher put up $5 for each of the five pools and won them all. The winner said he purchased his numbers at auction. On the first day he bought number 380, the second day 560, and the next 557. The other numbers were 558 and 520. These numbers came the nearest to the number of miles logged by the ship on the day they were bought.

Charles Frohman, George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co., and Theodore Kremer headed the theatrical contingent on the boat.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. George W. Atherton.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., July 24.—Dr. George W. Atherton, President of the Pennsylvania State College, died at his home here to-day. George W. Atherton was born in Boxford, Essex County, Mass., June 30, 1837. When he was 12 years old his father died, his mother and sisters being dependent upon him for support. He first worked on a farm, and then in a mill, and later went to teaching at the country school. Later on he worked his way through Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale, where he was graduated in 1863. He served in the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers during the civil war, and had held professorships in the Albany Boys' Academy, St. John's College at Annapolis, and Rutgers College. Prof. Atherton served on the commission to investigate the Red Cloud Indian Agency in 1875, and was Chairman of the committee to digest and revise the State system of taxation of New Jersey in 1878. He was also made the First Vice President of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. He had been at the head of the Pennsylvania State College Faculty since 1882.

Mrs. Susanna W. Ely.

Mrs. Susanna Wierman Ely died at Bryn Mawr, Penn., yesterday, in her fifty-third year. She was the wife of Theodore Ely and the mother of Mrs. Charles Lewis Tiffany of New York.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL PERKINS, a retired merchant of Jersey City, who was spending the Summer at Kennebunkport, Me., with his wife and daughter, died there yesterday. He was 77 years old.

The Rev. J. G. JOHNSTON, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church in Jersey City, died at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., yesterday from general debility. He was 55 years old and was born in New York City. He left a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

WILLIAM M. CLARK, General Eastern Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who died on Monday, will be buried to-morrow; the funeral services being held at his late home, 183 Boulevard Avenue, in Summit, N. J. Mr. Clark was 62 years old. He was President of the Pleasure Drivers' Association.

Col. JAMES NEILSON POTTER, formerly of New York, died on July 22 at Stratford-on-Avon, England. He had lived abroad for a number of years, and had a villa at Dinard, Brittany. He was 65 years old. A widow and two daughters survive him.

JULIUS RUGER, a portrait painter well known in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 35 Troy Avenue, that borough. Mr. Ruger was 66 years old and a native of Oldenburg, Germany. He served in the civil war with the Thirteenth New York Regiment. He studied art at the National Academy of Design. His wife, five sons, and three daughters survive him.

Mrs. ROSAMOND HOLMES ILSLEY died on Monday at her home, 228 West Fifteenth Street, and will be buried to-morrow afternoon in Greenwood Cemetery. She was 70 years old, and was the widow of Stillman Ilsley and a daughter of Dr. Abraham D. Wilson. At the time of his death, ten years ago, Mr. Ilsley was a dealer in real estate. A son, Charles B. Ilsley, and a daughter, Mrs. Joseph P. Thompson, survive her.

THOMAS KECK, a retired leather merchant, died yesterday morning at his home, 31 West Twelfth Street, after a long illness, at the age of 72 years. He was born in Allentown, Penn. In 1859 he established the firm of Keck, Mosser & Co., leather merchants of New York and Boston, and continued a senior member of that firm until last Fall. He was twice married. His second wife and six children by his first wife survive him. The burial will be in Allentown.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—There have been showers in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Arizona. Elsewhere the weather was generally clear.

Temperatures are slightly below the season's average over the Eastern half of the country and generally above to the westward. It will be warmer Wednesday in the Upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys and warmer Thursday in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States. It will be cooler Thursday in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Winds along the New England and the Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh and mostly north to northeast; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and mostly southwest; East Gulf Coast, light and variable; West Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; lower lakes, light east to southeast; upper lakes, light to fresh and variable.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light to fresh north to northeast winds, with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday, fair, warmer in the interior; light to fresh north to east winds.

New Jersey—Fair Wednesday, except showers on the coast; Thursday, fair, warmer; light north to east winds.

New England—Fair in west, showers in east portion Wednesday; Thursday, fair, warmer in east portion; fresh northeast to east winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, fair, warmer; light east to southeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, fair, warmer; light north to east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	67	73	4 P. M.	78	78
6 A. M.	67	72	6 P. M.	75	74
9 A. M.	70	74	9 P. M.	76	73
12 M.	73	75	12 P. M.	71	72

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 11:30 A. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 4:30 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

A Complete Novelette

By

EDITH WHARTON

Author of "The House of Mirth," appears in the

FICTION NUMBER

(AUGUST)

SCRIBNER

DIED.

ADAMS.—July 23, 1906, Adelaide F. Adams, aged 57 years.
Services were held at the funeral chapel, 241 and 243 West 23d St. (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ALLABEN.—At Elkins, West Va., Tuesday, July 24, 1906, Nancy Montague, beloved daughter of Marshall and Nancy Allaben.

DAVEY.

EAST OVERPOWERS WEST ON BASEBALL FIELDS

Takes Seven of Nine Games Played in Major Leagues.

AMERICANS LEAD DETROIT

Champion New Yorks and Chicagos Beaten Three Straight—Brooklyn In Fine Form.

Seven of the nine games played yesterday in the major leagues resulted in the success of Eastern teams, the Westerners being completely shut out in the American League. The Greater New Yorks achieved a well-earned victory over Detroit, and after their double-header to-day with the Wolverines will make another tour to the West. The champion Athletics had no trouble in defeating the Chicago team, but Cleveland was worsted twice by the Boston tailenders. In the National League the Giants met with the third consecutive reverse at the hands of the Pittsburgs, and Chicago was treated likewise by the Brooklyns. The Cincinnatis are creeping up on the Quakers, while St. Louis, which was downed again yesterday by Boston, is dangerously near the last place in the race.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 9; Cleveland, 2.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 10; Chicago, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York, (2 games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Philadelphia	—	6	5	5	9	7	10	10	52	.619
New York	8	—	4	7	6	8	7	10	50	.602
Cleveland	6	7	—	6	9	6	6	6	48	.571
Chicago	4	4	5	—	6	7	8	9	46	.535
Detroit	3	5	2	9	—	7	9	8	44	.524
St. Louis	2	4	7	6	7	—	8	10	42	.500
Washing'n	4	3	4	3	1	4	—	10	32	.388
Boston	5	3	4	3	2	1	5	—	23	.287
Games lost	32	36	36	40	40	42	61	83		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	10	6	8	11	7	10	9	61	.685
Pittsburg	5	—	7	7	10	6	11	9	55	.647
New York	5	2	—	12	8	8	9	8	52	.619
Phila'phia	1	5	4	—	5	10	6	11	42	.472
Cincinnati	4	5	4	7	—	5	7	8	41	.461
Brooklyn	5	4	3	4	2	—	7	5	40	.407
St. Louis	5	4	2	3	8	7	—	6	34	.374
Boston	8	5	6	4	4	7	8	—	30	.345
Games lost	28	30	32	47	48	51	57	57		

CHASE SCORED ONLY RUN.

Newton's Puzzling Pitching and Excellent Support Too Much for Detroit.

The Greater New Yorks deserved their victory over the Detroit team yesterday by 1 to 0, for their splendid work in the field, coupled with Newton's effective left-handed delivery, was entirely too much of a handicap for the Michigan men to overcome. But there were times when one or two of the local players disported themselves indifferently, and it would only have taken a hit or two on the part of the visitors to have produced a different result.

Chase practically won the game for the New Yorks. In the eighth inning, with the fleet-footed Jones at second base and only one man out, Crawford smashed the ball terrifically toward Chase, but the Californian made a remarkable one-handed stop, and caught the runner at first. In the ninth inning he ran nearly to the seats at right field, and caught O'Leary's fly ball, which ended the game, and the distinction was accorded to him of making the only run of the game. This came in the eighth inning, when the limber first baseman batted safely, notwithstanding the fact that O'Leary stopped the ball. On Williams's sacrifice he reached second, and Moriarty followed by putting up a fly to Crawford. The outlook at this time, with two out, was not very encouraging, but Delehanty, for the first time in the game, batted through Mullen toward Schaefer, and while the latter threw to first Delehanty was declared to be safe. In the meantime Chase did not lose a moment, and by fine base running landed at the plate from second base in safety.

The New Yorks should have scored in the fifth inning had Kleinow been alive to the situation. Both he and Newton batted safely, and Conroy's sacrifice advanced them a base. Keeler hit a slow, bounding ball well over to the first base line, which was gathered by Mullen and thrown to dirt. Keeler almost beat the ball, but the surprising thing of all was that Kleinow made no attempt to get home, and the inning went for naught. There were two other favorable chances for the local men to tally, one in the first inning, when Chase was at third and Williams at second, and two were out. Moriarty, however, struck out. In the seventh inning "Willie" Keeler spread consternation in the ranks of the "rooters" by popping up a fly to Schaefer and leaving two on bases. Chase and Newton led at the bat, while Hoffman was totally unable to do anything with Mullen, striking out three times.

So well did Newton perform in the box, and aided by admirable fielding, only two Detroit players reached third base throughout the nine innings. The score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Schaefer, 2b	0	1	4	3	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	1	0	2	1	0
Lindsay, 1b	0	2	8	1	1	0
O'Leary, ss	0	1	1	3	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	5	2	0	0
Mullen, p	0	1	0	3	0	0
Eubanks, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	7	24	13	1	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, ss	0	1	2	3	3	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	1	2	11	2	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	1	4	3	0	0
Moriarty, 3b	0	1	0	2	2	0
Del'hanty, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hoffman, cf	0	1	3	1	0	0
Kleinow, c	0	1	5	1	0	0
Newton, p	0	2	0	2	0	0
Total	1	10	27	13	5	

Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Newton, 2; off Mullin, 2. Struck out—By Newton, 3; by Mullin, 5. Left on bases—New York, 9; Detroit, 7. Two-base hit—Schaefer. Hits—Off Mullin, 9 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Eubanks, 1 in one-third inning. Sacrifice hits—Conroy, Williams, Schaefer, O'Leary. Stolen bases—Conroy, Chase, (2,) Williams, Delehanty. Hoffman, McIntyre, Lindsay. Double plays—Conroy and Chase; O'Leary, Schaefer, and Lindsay. Wild pitches—Newton, 1, Mullin, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	2	0	0	1
Jones, cf	0	0	2	2	0	0
Isbell, c	0	1	4	0	0	0
G. Davis, ss	0	0	1	4	0	0
Donahue, lb	0	1	6	0	0	0
Doscher, lf	1	0	1	3	0	0
Rohe, 2b	0	0	3	3	0	0
Tannehill, pb	0	1	3	0	0	0
Fat'son, p	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	1	3	24	12	1	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	4	0	0	0
Arm'tr, cf	1	1	1	4	0	0
H. Davis, 1b	2	2	7	1	0	0
Seybold, rf	1	3	1	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	0
Schreck, c	1	2	2	2	2	1
Cross, ss	1	1	5	1	1	0
Coakley, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	0
Bender, p	0	1	0	2	2	0
Total	7	12	27	10	2	

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Philadelphia ..... 3 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 ..—7

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

Baseball To-day. Two games. First game called 2 P. M. American League Park, L. Y. Americans vs. Detroit.—Adv.

Stolen bases—Davis, Seybold. Double plays—Rohe and Donohue; Patterson, Rohe, and Donohue; Itohe, G. Davis, and Donohue. Struck out—By Bender, 2; by Patterson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 1; off Patterson, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	0	1	4	6	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	0	2	2	0	0
Hoey, If	0	1	1	0	0	0
Freeman, 1b	2	2	10	1	0	0
Morgan, 3b	1	2	2	2	2	0
A'ruster, c	0	1	6	1	0	0
Young, p	1	1	1	2	0	0
Total	5	9	27	12	0	

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	0
Jackson, lf	0	0	0	6	0	0
Turner, ss	1	1	1	0	1	0
Hess, cf	0	0	0	0	0	1
Laj'e, 2b, ss	0	2	3	4	1	0
Rossm'n, 1b	0	0	9	0	1	0
Con'ton, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
B'beau, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	0
Buelow, c	0	2	2	2	2	1
Joss, p	0	1	0	2	0	0
Total	1	7	24	15	5	

Boston ..... 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 ..—5
Cleveland ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Turner, Lajoie, Morgan, (2,) Flick. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Hayden. Stolen base—Freeman. Double play—Flick, Lajoie, and Rossman. First base on balls—Off Joss, 1. Struck out—By Young, 6. Wild pitch—Joss. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	2	2	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	0	3	2	1	1
Stahl, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	1	4	1	0
Hoey, lf	2	2	3	0	0	0
Freeman, 1b	2	1	5	1	0	0
Morgan, 3b	2	2	3	1	1	1
Peterson, c	0	2	7	2	1	0
Tannehill, p	2	1	1	1	0	0
Total	9	12	27	11	4	

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, 2b	1	2	2	3	3	0
Jackson, lf	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hess, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Lajoie, ss	0	0	3	2	2	0
Rossman, 1b	0	1	9	1	1	1
Cong'it'n, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Barbeau, 3b	0	0	0	4	2	1
Buelow, c	0	0	0	2	1	0
Rhoades, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Bells, p	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total	2	8	24	14	7	

Boston ..... 0 0 1 4 2 0 0 2 ..—9
Cleveland ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Sacrifice hits—Parent, Freeman. Two-base hits—Freeman, Eells, Hoey. Home run—Morgan. Stolen bases—Stahl, Hoey, Freeman. Hits—Off Rhoades, 9 in five innings; off Eells, 3 in three innings. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 3; off Rhoades, 1; off Eells, 3. Struck out—By Tannehill, 7; by Rhoades, 1; by Eells, 1. Passed balls—Buelow, Peterson. Wild pitch—Tannehill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Connolly.

AT WASHINGTON.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Altiser, ss	0	0	4	4	1	
Stanley, rf	1	0	2	0	0	
Nill, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Cross, 3b	1	1	1	3	0	
Anderson, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Schlafly, 2b	0	0	1	5	0	
Stahl, 1b	0	0	10	0	1	
Wakefield, c	0	0	7	0	0	
Smith, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	3	3	27	13	3	

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Jones, 1b	1	1	12	1	0	
Stone, lf	0	2	2	0	0	
Hemphill, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Wallace, ss	0	1	1	3	7	1
O'Brien, 2b	0	3	1	1	0	
Hartzell, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	
Koehler, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	
Spencer, c	0	0	1	2	1	
Howell, p	0	0	1	4	0	
Total	2	9	24	15	2	

Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—3
St. Louis ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Sacrifice hits—Stanley, Nill, Koehler. Stolen bases—Anderson, Stone. Double play—Schlafley, Altiser, and Wakefield. Left on bases—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 9. First base on balls—Off Smith, 2; off Howell, 2. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Howell, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

GIANTS FALL DOWN AGAIN.

Leever Keeps Hits Scattered, While McGinnity Is Batted Freely.

Special to The New York Times

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 24.—For the third time in succession the Pittsburgs defeated the champion New Yorks to-day by a score of 4 to 3. It was a closely played contest, in which the local team did the more scientific batting and was backed up by sharp fielding. After the fourth inning McGinnity of the New Yorks and Peitz of Pittsburg had a fight on the field, the result being the arrest of McGinnity, who first made the attack, for disorderly conduct.

New York was the first to score in the second inning. Seymour tripled and he tallied on Gibson's bad throw. Pittsburg, however, made two in her half of the second. Nealon and Ganley both made singles and went along on Ritchey's sacrifice. Gibson hit past first, scoring both men. This was the hit which McGinnity thought McGann should have captured and which started all the fuss.

Pittsburg scored two more in the fourth. Nealon and Ganley both hit and Ritchey advanced them. Gibson scored Nealon on the "squeeze play" and was safe himself at first. Ganley took third on the play and scored on Leever's out at first.

Ames went into the box for McGinnity had been sent to the station house and pitched nice ball, but could not overcome the lead which the home team had taken. In the seventh inning McGann scored on his own single, a stolen base, and Devlin's single. In the eighth the New Yorks made a dying stand, but could get only one run. Dahlen singled and was worked around to third on two outs, when Bresnahan tripled, scoring him. All that was now needed to tie the score was a hit or an error, but Browne was easy and the rally was spoiled. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	2	2	1	0	
Beaum't, cf	0	0	1	1	0	
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Wagner, ss	0	0	1	3	0	
Nealon, 1b	2	2	11	0	0	
Ganley, rf	2	3	4	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	5	0	
Gibson, c	0	1	4	2	0	
Leever, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	4	8	27	13	1	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bres'han, c	0	1	3	1	0	
Browne, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Shannon, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Seymour, cf	1	1	0	0	0	
McGann, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	
Devlin, 3b	0	2	3	4	0	
Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	2	0	
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	4	2	3	
McGinnity, p	0	0	1	1	0	
Ames, p	0	0	1	1	0	
Total	3	7	24	13	1	

Pittsburg ..... 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 ..—4
New York ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—3

Three-base hits—Bresnahan, Seymour. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, (2,) Ritchey, (2.) Stolen bases—Ritchey, McGann. First base on balls—Off Ames, 3. Struck out—By Leever, 3; by McGinnity, 1; by Ames, 2. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; New York, 2. Hits—Off McGinnity, 7 in four innings; off Ames, 1 in four innings. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf, lf	0	0	2	1	1	
Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	1	0	
Schulte, rf	0	0	3	0	0	
Chance, 1b, 2	1	1	10	1	0	
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	2	3	0	0	
Hofman, ss	0	1	1	6	1	
Evers, 2b	0	0	4	4	0	
Kling, c	1	0	1	1	1	
Lundgren, p	0	1	0	1	0	
Reulbach, p	0	1	1	3	0	
Gessler, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	6	27	18	3	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	1	1	4	0	0	
Casey, 3b	2	2	0	2	1	
Lumley, rf	2	1	2	0	0	
Jordan, 1b	3	1	9	0	0	
Hummel, 2b	0	1	4	4	1	
McCarthy, lf	0	3	2	0	0	
Lewis, ss	0	1	3	4	0	
Ritter, c	1	0	6	1	0	
Eason, p	1	2	0	1	0	
Total	10	12	27	12	2	

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—3
Brooklyn ..... 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 5 0—10

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hit—Eason. Home run—Jordan. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Ritter, Lewis. Double play—Hofman, Evers, and Chance. Struck out—By Eason, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, 4; off Reulbach, 3; off Eason, 4. Hit with ball—By Reulbach, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	3	1	4	1	
Kelley, lf	0	0	3	0	0	
Jude, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Deal, 1b	0	1	7	1	0	
Del'h'ty, 3b	1	1	0	0	1	
Siegle, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	1	4	1	1	
Schlei, c	0	0	4	2	0	
Liv'n'ston, c	0	0	6	0	0	
Wicker, p	1	0	0	2	1	
Total	4	8	27	9	4	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	7	0	0	
Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	1	0	
Titus, rf	2	1	1	0	0	
Courtney, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	
Magee, lf	0	2	2	0	0	
Doolin, ss	0	0	0	4	0	
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	11	1	0	
Doolin, c	0	2	0	0	0	
Duggleby, p	0	1	0	2	0	
*Lush	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	9	24	10	0	

*Batted for Duggleby in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 ..—4
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Magee, (2,) Delehanty, (3.) Base hit—Jude. Sacrifice hit—Kelley. Double play—Schlei and Corcoran. Struck out—By Wicker, 6. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 1; off Duggleby, 2. Wild pitch—Duggleby. Passed ball—Schlei. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Carpenter.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Bennett, 2b	0	1	4	4	0	
Meyers, lf	0	0	3	1	0	
Grady, c	0	2	6	2	0	
Beckley, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	
J. Marshall, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Hostet'r, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	
M'Bride, ss	0	0	0	3	0	
Karger, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	0	4	27	13	0	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	1	0	4	1		
Tenney, 1b	0	2	12	1	1	
Brain, 3b	0	0	2	0	1	
Bates, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Howard, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Dolan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
O'Neill, c	0	0	7	0	0	
Stroebel, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	
L'daman, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	1	4	27	12	2	

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Boston ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hit—Hostetter. Double plays—Hostetter, Bennett, and Beckley; Bridwell, Stroebel, and Tenney. Stolen base—Bennett. Bases on balls—Off Karger, 1. Struck out—By Karger, 7; by Lindaman, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

									R	H	E
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	3
Toronto	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	6	0

Batteries—Moren and Butler; McGinley and Woods.

AT NEWARK.

									R	H	E
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0
Rochester	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	11	0

Batteries—Fertsch and McCauley; Case and Steelman.

AT BUFFALO.

									R	H	E
Privodence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Hardy and Barton; Fraser and McAllister.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	48	31	.608	Montreal	38	36	.513
Jersey City	42	31	.575	Newark	36	36	.500
Baltimore	38	34	.528	Providence	34	44	.436
Rochester	40	37	.519	Toronto	23	50	.315

PULLIAM TO OWN A CLUB.

Report Also Says That Hart Will Be League's President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—James A. Hart, until a few months ago President of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, may become President of the National League in the near future. Harry C. Pulliam, tired of the cares of office and unable to resist the fascinations of the game, will, it is said, become owner of the Boston National League Club. Hugh Duffy, now manager of the Philadelphia team and always a Boston idol, will be made manager of the Boston Nationals, and will get a powerful nine together to work with. That is the way the slate is fixed, according to the best inside information. When this story is diffused there will be hurrying and scurrying and wild denials, but it will work out that way, just the same.

Mr. Pulliam has for some time been seeking a chance to make more money, being an active participant in the excitement of the sport, and get rid of official cares. The place, however, was not open. The clubs were either too well fixed as they were or else were not inviting fields. The situation at Boston right now offers a golden opportunity. While the National League team of that city is down and out Collins's American Leaguers, the pets of the Boston "fans," are in a bad way, and the world loves a winner. If a crack National League team could be put into Boston the old-time patronage would return, and the town would again be one of the old League's best friends. Hence the decision of Pulliam to buy out the Bostons.

The Boston Club is owned by old men, tired of the game. Pulliam can buy the plant reasonably, and the capitalists of the National League will furnish him the wherewith on long time notes.

According to information received from Boston to-night the President says there is absolutely no truth in the report that there will be a change in ownership of the Boston National League team.

DAN R. DROPS DEAD.

Famous Pacer Was Being Tried Out on Pittsburg Track.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Dan R., the famous pacer who had a record of 2:01¾, dropped dead of heart disease at the Brunot Island track here this afternoon. The horse was brought to this city last Friday by Edward Benyon of Cleveland with the understanding that if the pacer could come near equaling his former mark he would be purchased by a prominent Pittsburg man. A short time ago Mr. Benyon refused $10,000 for him.

This afternoon the horse did not appear to be in good condition, but made the last quarter in 0:29¼. He was driven by Dave G. McDonald, general manager of the Brunot Island track. Just as he finished the quarter the horse stumbled and fell. When McDonald reached his side he was dead.

Dan R. made his mark of 2:01¾ at Providence, R. I., in 1903.

PLANNED NAFTAL ROBBERY.

Accomplice of Man on Trial for Killing Old Woman Testifies.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 24.—Howard F. Morris was the principal witness today against Frank Perdoni, the fruit vendor of Asbury Park, who is on trial here for the murder of Mrs. Mary Naftal of Asbury Park. Morris, who was arrested with Perdoni, testified that Perdoni had suggested that they should join in robbing the Naftal home, and that he, Morris, offered to bring a man down from New York to help Perdoni in the undertaking.

The day after the body was found he said he met Perdoni and remarked to him that it was all right to have taken the valuables from the old woman, but that it was not right to kill her.

Perdoni, Morris said, replied: "How funny that when we were talking about this woman only a couple of days ago that somebody should have got in ahead of us."

Patrick Egan, who lived with Perdoni, testified to hearing him talking with some man whom he did not recognize, in the hall at 12:30 o'clock on the night of the murder.

With this the prosecution rested, and the defense announced that it would put in no evidence. The case will probably go to the jury to-morrow. No evidence was brought out to show what became of $7,500 worth of jewelry and $1,800 cash that Mrs. Naftal is known to have had upon her on the night of Dec. 13 last, when she was killed by being beaten and chloroformed in her room.

CRAZY MAN ON A CAR.

Sundry Adventures of a Sea Gate Hotel Keeper in Manhattan.

Charles J. Dillon, once an associate of Riley Grannan, the turf plunger, was guilty or several escapades in Manhattan yesterday which eventually landed him in the insane ward in Bellevue. His wife says she has procured papers for his commitment to Bloomingdale which she will execute to-day.

Dillon was formerly the proprietor of the Sea Cliff Inn at Sea Gate Coney Island, and has been living there ever since he sold the property. On Monday night he told the police that last Friday night Dr. Woodbury, the dermatologist, had attempted to enter the dining room of the inn in a bathing suit. The Sergeant said he was crazy and arrested him. Yesterday he was taken to court and paroled in the custody of his wife and Dr. P. I. Nash of Coney Island.

Dr. Nash brought him to Manhattan to have him examined by an alienist. They boarded a south-bound Columbus Avenue trolley car. Suddenly Dillon began to use abusive language. Dr. Nash tried to quiet him, but Dillon knocked him down. The women and the children on the car screamed for help.

Detective Sergeant Armstrong was on the car and arrested Dillon after a fight. Magistrate Steinert in the West Side Court again released him in the custody of Dr. Nash. In a short time Dillon had eluded Dr. Nash, and was at large without a custodian.

He walked into the stables of the New York Cab Company on Thirty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue, about 9 o'clock last night and called up his wife at Coney Island on the telephone. His wife called up the company and begged for Dillon's arrest, so the police got him again.

Mrs. Dillon went to the Tenderloin Police Station and had her husband sent to Bellevue.

WON'T RETIRE CAPT. DOOLEY.

Police Surgeons Report He Is in Good Physical Condition.

At his own request Police Captain Robert E. Dooley of the Hamilton Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was ordered before the police surgeons to be examined as to his fitness to perform further police duty. The surgeons reported yesterday that they found him in good general physical condition.

Since his trial on charges preferred by Inspector Schmittberger Capt. Dooley is said to be anxious to quit the police force, but he cannot now do so.

GOURDAIN CHANGES HIS MIND.

Thinks Better of Going to Jail This Hot Weather and May Go Yachting.

JOLIET, Ill., July 24.—Louis A. Gourdain, who says that he is seeking to have a penitentiary sentence against him enforced, has suddenly left Joliet with his wife and son and all baggage. He went away to-day on a Rock Island west-bound train.

It is reported that he has gone to New Orleans to board his yacht.

SIX CHOICES BEATEN AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Belle of Pequest Was the Only Successful Favorite.

SAMSON TOOK THE IROQUOIS

Kentucky Beau, Yowric, and Mintberia Were Winning Two-Year-Olds—Handicap for Rubric.

The promise of the Brighton Beach racing programme was so different from the results realised yesterday that patrons of the seaside course were dazed and much subdued when the racing ended with a record of six favorites beaten. No great profits were made by the bookmakers, however, as "good things" were successful in every race where the favorite failed, and the winners were well backed straight through the card, these winners including two Western horses, Kentucky Beau and Yowric, the latter backed from 8 to 1 down to 5 to 1 at post time.

The single successful favorite was the stout-hearted three-year-old filly Belle of Pequest, which, after fighting out after the

HARBOR SPORTS ENGAGE THE LARCHMONT FLEET

Thousands Visit Clubhouse for Ladies' Day Festivities.

RACES FOR HISTORIC COLORS

Rowing, Swimming, Canoeing, and Water Polo Interest the Crowded Lawns.

Simultaneous with the booming of the gun from Commodore Wilson Marshall's flagship Atlantic there burst out on the morning breeze at Larchmont yesterday more than 5,000 flags and pennants from the 200 yachts lying in the harbor off the clubhouse, and the annual ladies' day of Larchmont Race Week was officially opened. There is no function just like Race Week in America, and no factor of Race Week enjoys a wider popularity than ladies' day. More than 1,000 guests are entertained annually by the club on that occasion, and there is always a generous representation of the club membership. Yesterday was no exception, and the commodious clubhouse and spacious grounds surrounding it were taxed to their capacity.

There were the annual races for the Hen and Chickens, Dauntless, and Execution Colors. The first, presented by ex-Commodore Gillig, are contested by four-gig crews from the fleet in the harbor. There were two contestants yesterday—from F. F. Brewster's Elmina and from Seymour L. Husted's Crusader. Elmina's boat won by four lengths over the three-mile course, finishing the distance in 27:18.

The Dauntless Colors, presented by Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, were raced for by five pair-oared gigs over a mile course. Vice Commodore Fred M. Hoyt's crew, from the cutter Isolde, won by six lengths from Seymour L. Husted's Crusader, with Oliver Harriman's The Kid, Harry L. Maxwell's Yankee, and George W. Scott's Xara following. The Execution Colors, for dingheys, brought twenty-one boats to the line, George E. Ide's Cara II. carrying off first honors by a narrow margin from Harry F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, with F. F. Brewster's Elmina, R. T. Wainwright's Cachalot, and the others well bunched behind. Summary:

GASOLINE LAUNCHES UNDER 21 FEET.
Course, 3 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Ladona, E. T. Greacen	3:27:16	4:09:46	33:30
Flora Bell, H. W. Eaton	3:27:15	4:00:58	33:43
Irolita, E. W. Clark	3:27:19	4:05:13	37:54
Cachalot, R.T. Wainwright	3:27:05	4:05:02	38:07
Similar, E. L. Hopkins	3:27:18	4:05:09	38:51
Genevieve, C. S. Starr	3:27:14	4:09:16	42:02
Cara II., George E. Ide	3:27:17	4:11:33	44:16
Paladin, W. C. Hubbard	3:29:00	4:12:40	43:40

Corrected time—Flora Bell, (20½ ft., 3 H. P.) 33:24; Ladona, (20 ft., 4 H. P.) 33:30; Irolita, (18 ft., 2 H. P.) 37:11; Cachalot, 16½ ft., 3 H. P.) 37:36; Similar, (14 ft., 2 H. P.) 37:50; Genevieve, (12 ft., 2 H. P.) 41:01; Paladin, (14 ft., 2 H. P.) 42:30; Cara II., (14 ft., 1½ H. P.) 43:13. Flora Bell wins by 7 seconds

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES UNDER 21 FEET.
Course, 3 miles.

Atlantic, W. Marshall	3:27:35	4:03:41	36:06
Crusader, S. Husted	3:27:53	4:03:39	35:46

Corrected time—Atlantic, (21 ft., 4 H. P.) 36:06. Crusader, (18 ft., 2 H. P.) 38:07.

HEN AND CHICKENS COLORS—FOUR-OARED GIGS.
Course, 2 miles.

Elmina, F. F. Brewster	4:15:15	4:42:34	27:19
Crusader, S. L. Husted	4:15:15	4:43:23	28:08

Elmina wins by 49 seconds.

DAUNTLESS COLORS—PAIR OARED GIGS.
Course, 1 mile.

Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	4:47:00	5:04:45	17:45
Crusader, S. L. Husted	4:47:00	5:05:34	18:34
The Kid, O. Harriman	4:47:00	5:06:39	19:39
Yankee, H. L. Maxwell	4:47:00	5:06:58	19:58
Xara, G. W. Scott	4:47:00	5:07:43	20:43

Isolde wins by 49 seconds.

Execution Colors for Dingheys.—Won by George E. Ide's Cara II., 5:20:38; H. F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, 5:21:22, second; F. F. Brewster's Elmina, 5:21:40, third; R. T. Wainwright's Cachalot, 5:21:50, fourth; E. W. Clark's Irolita, Commodore Vanderbilt's Rainbow, Henry C. Eaton's Ladona, S. Starr's Genevieve, W. C. Hubbard's Paladin, E. L. Hopkins's Similar, Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia, H. L. Maxwell's Yankee, C. E. Proctor's Cactus II., Trenor L. Park's Alibi, S. F. Vernon's Vivian II., Howard Willett's Tekla, and Ralph Derr's Ralah finished in that order.

Swimming, 75 Yards, Boys Under 10 Years.—Won by E. Knivels, D. F., Kermans second. Time—1:12.

Swimming, 75-Yard Handicap.—Won by T. E. Webb, (3 seconds.) L. B. Goodwin, (scratch,) second. Time—1:06¼.

Tub Race.—Won by F. Harding, W. W. Swan second. Time—0:21 4-5.

Obstacle Race for Canoes.—Won by W. W. Swan and J. A. Mahlstedt, E. F. Reynolds and W. Jackson second. Time—2:17 4-5.

Swimming, 300-Yard Handicap.—Won by L. B. Goodwin, (scratch,) L. R. Mulvey, (20 seconds,) second. Time—5:34 1-5.

ROCKAWAY WINS IN POLO.

Meadow Brook Loses Close Game for Great Neck Challenge Cup.

Rockaway beat Meadow Brook yesterday in the second game for the Great Neck challenge cup, played on the field of the Great Neck Polo Club, Long Island. The victors were allowed one goal by handicap, but each side earned an equal number of goals, 7. Each team also lost fractions of goals by penalties, the final score standing 7½ for Rockaway and 6½ for Meadow Brook. La Montagne, Chauncey, and P. F. Collier did good work for the Rockaway contingent, and Hazard was accurate in making several goal shots. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., rode fast and carried the ball well for Meadow Brook, but his team support was not the equal of former games, and although the team fought hard in the last two periods to make one goal more than Rockaway, the steady playing of the Cedarhurst men prevented its accomplishment. The third game in the series will be played to-day between Great Neck and Squadron A. The teams and score:

MEADOW BROOK.	4	ROCKAWAY.	
E. S. Reynal	4	W. A. Hazard	3
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8	R. La Montagne, Jr.	5
R. J. Collier	4	D. Chauncey, Jr.	6
C. Dixon	2	P. F. Collier	3
Total	18	Total	17

Summary: Goals earned—Rockaway, 7; Meadow Brook, 7. Allowed by handicap—Rockaway, 1. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ¾ of a goal; Meadow Brook, ½ goal. Net score—Rockaway, 7½; Meadow Brook, 6½. Referee—Sidney C. Love.

RUGBY TEAM MAY VISIT US.

If Details Can Be Arranged England Will Send Players.

There is a chance of a team of English Rugby football players visiting the United States next year. There has been a strong movement on the part of friends of the game on both sides of the Atlantic to secure its introduction into America if the universities and colleges will seriously take it up, and steps are now being taken to ascertain what reception such a movement would meet with here. To this end President J. Rowland Hill of the English Rugby Union, which governs the game on the other side, has addressed the Chairmen of the Faculty Advisory Committees of the various leading universities to learn their temper on the matter, and if the replies received are favorable to the undertaking a team will be sent across.

These letters have gone to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, California, Oregon, and Washington, and to a number of other friends of the game throughout the United States, among these latter M. de Brough Whyte, who has been actively trying to introduce the game at Columbia, of which college he is an alumnus.

There are many who would like to see the game introduced on this side of the water and a still greater number who would welcome the visit of an English team aside from the chances of introducing the game here. These are hopeful of the success of the inquiry

PROPOSALS.

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y., July 18, 1906.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 11 A. M. August 7, 1906, for repairing Gr. Mr. Wharf. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals will be marked "Proposals for Repairing Wharf" and addressed Quartermaster.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty on the Products of Petroleum Defined—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Eugene G. Hay, the Board of United States General Appraisers partially sustained yesterday a claim filed by Frank Bergeresch and a score of other New York importers, regarding the imposition of countervailing duties on paraffin, a product of crude petroleum. The question at issue turned on the interpretation to be given the proviso to Paragraph 628 of the Dingley act. The board holds that the products of petroleum shall pay a duty equal to that imposed upon like products by the country where such products are manufactured.

The board denied claims filed by Brown, Durrell & Co. and others, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Harburger & Stack and others, and A. Steinhardt & Brother, New York; Davies, Turner & Co., Boston; A. Vicento & Co., San Juan; Wilfred Schade & Co., St. Louis, and W. N. Allison, Detroit.

Protests sustained were filed by A. C. Jevons and Worthington, Smith & Co., New York; the Nicholas Burke Company, and H. T. Cottam & Co., New Orleans; C. E. Austin & Co., Bangor, Me.; G. C. Cochlan, Port Huron, Mich., and Keiser & Boasberg, Buffalo.

Joseph Wilckes, Hawley, Green & Engel and others filed protests, which were sustained in part.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WILLIAM GERKEN.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 11 against William Gerken, grocer, at 1,331 Second Avenue, on consent of all his creditors.

HIRSCHBERG BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Hirschberg Brothers, manufacturers of belts and importers of fancy goods at 97 Bleecker Street, show liabilities $13,737 and nominal assets $19,004, consisting of stock, $7,000; machinery, $4,497; accounts, $4,567, and $2,000 cash in the Bowery Savings Bank assigned to the Greenwich Bank as collateral security. The Greenwich Bank is a creditor for $2,800, of which $2,000 is secured. Among the creditors are the Cooper Exchange Bank, $2,043; John & Burganer, $1,071; Atlas Embroidery Works, $1,048, and North & Judd Manufacturing Company, $895. David Hirschberg owes $565 for personal taxes in 1903.

THE STANDARD BELT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Toperosky and Benjamin Ross, manufacturers of fancy leather goods under the style of the Standard Belt Company, at 8 Greene Street, by these creditors: H. E. & C. D. Williams, $386; L. B. Wasserstrom, $102, and Winslow Brothers & Smith Company, $53. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and since July 1 have transferred cash to certain creditors. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Herbert M. Johnston receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $500. The liabilities are $6 000 and assets $2,000. They began business in June, 1903, dissolved partnership on Nov. 23, 1904; each continued alone until June 5, 1906, when they became partners again.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Frank C. Allen of 184 Summer Street, an advertising agent, has filed a petition in bankruptcy indicating that he owes $23,466.78, and owns property worth $405. All but $150 is unsecured

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARGILAGOS, Alfred A.—N. Y. Tel. Co.	$23
BERNSTEIN, Isaac—Same	34
BREEN, James—John B. Haskin	84
CLASON, Augustus—Dietterich Fink	44
COSTELLO, Owen—Am. Radiator Co	317
EOSCELL, Herbert P.—Florence B., and Morton S.—Robert Hill	108
COOPER, Harry B.—N. Y. Tel. Co	25
CONNINGTON, Geo.—John H. Hudson	79
DUKE, Alice W.—Auto Renting Co	253
DE MOTT, E.—Edwin H. Sayre et al	408
DORLAN, Frank J.—N. Y. Tel. Co	27
EISTELL, Gustav—Same	23
FREEBORN, Geo. W.—Emily Henry	61
FOWKES, Horatio—N. Y. Tel. Co	23
FREEMAN, Tracy L.—Fairbanks Co	224
FINMAN, Jacob—Wm. T. Neely et al	144
FILSON, Arthur M.—J. H. Lehrmann	54
SAME—Same	184
FAWCETTE, Chas. W.—Craft C. Carroll	82
FIELDER, Harvey C.—N. Y. Tel. Co	91
GROSSI, Anchise—N. Y. Tel. Co	68
HUTCHINGS, Minnie—C. Van Oden Hughes	88
HANES, Sanford C.—Nicholas V. Cantasano et al	261
HOYT, Colgate—Edward Blewett et al	209,536
KRABS, Harry—Julia W. Hay	97
KOLB, Morris—Herman Isaacs	616
LAWLESS, Robert—Weld G. Trail, costs	97
SAME—Same	819
LICHTENBERG, Joseph—David Shuldiner	204
SAME—Same	436
SAME—Same	294
LECHOWSKY, Lena—Morris Dicker et al	30
LEVENSON, Abe—Edward W. Bull	113
LEVINE, Jacob—Singer Mfg. Co. et al., costs	45
LINKKY, David A.—Herman Isaacs	616
MORTON, Randolf J.—Ida Pelty	77
MILLER, Carl—Joseph Well	255
O'CONNOR, Patrick—Robert Hill	45
RHUM, Julius—Julia W. Hay	97
ROBINSON, Isaac, (not summoned)—W. Saraydarian	78
REICH, Bernard—I. Schneider et al	8,165
ROBINSON, Frederick—R. J. Metzler	750
REINER, Louis—A. E. Klotz Fireproofing Co	164
SELIGMAN, Samuel—Julia W. Hay	97
STEIMAN, Michael—W. Saraydarian	73
SCHWARTZBARD, D.—A. Berkowitz et al	22
SCHMITZ, F.—Geo. B. Burnett et al	96
SCOTT, James—Weld G. Trail	319
SAME—Same, costs	97
SPENCE, Mary—Moses Sahlein	60
SIMMEL, Wm.—Morris Solomon	48
STEINBERG—Jacob H. and Alexander—Wm. Gratz et al	602
TAYLOR, Frank M.—F. J. Stoe	279
TUCKER, C. H., Jr.—O. Ames & Son	70
UNDERHILL, Adn. L.—H. Lieber & Co	42
WEINSTEIN, L. N.—J. Terra Cotta Co	173
WEISSMAN, A.—Douglas Phonograph Co	203
COSMOPOLITAN FASHION CO.—Wm. L. Geisler	88
BIGELOW & HINDS CO.—J. Buelles-bach	575
THE KENVIL CO.—P. W. Vallely	51
AMERICAN SURETY CO. OF N. Y.—Wm. C. Haight	11,961
CLEANO CO.—N. Y. Telephone Co	28
ART GLASS CO.—Same	23

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BOSS, Israel—S. Jarmulowsky, July 11, 1906	$128
DOUGHERTY, Michael J.—J. F. Dougherty, June 22, 1906	134
HAZELL, Jesse—J. A. S. Gregg, June 27, 1900	2,258
SAME—G. E. Palliser, Feb. 14, 1900	330
NELSON, Charles R., and John J. Palmer—J. Murray, Dec. 19, 1905	60
SANDERS, Charles W.—J. J. Salke, Nov. 22, 1905	297
THE N. Y. & H. R. R. CO. and N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO.—A. Siegel, July 24, 1901	235

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—First Lieut. A. H. Bryant, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the Seventh to the One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery. He is relieved from duty at the Military Academy Sept. 1.

Capt. J. W. Gulick, Artillery Corps, will visit the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company for the purpose of studying the manufacture of armor and ordnance material.

First Lieut. D. B. Lawton, Sixteenth Infantry, will remain on duty with the Thirtieth Infantry until the close of the camp of instruction at Fort Riley.

Capt. E. A. Hickman is assigned to the Fourteenth Cavalry and First Lieut. F. Keller to the First Cavalry.

Capts. I. L. Fradenhall, A. W. Kimball, G. A. Nugent, and F. W. Cole, Quartermasters, are ordered to Manila for temporary duty.

The Navy.

Commissioned: Rear Admiral S. W. Very, from July 22; Lieuts. J. B. Gay and L. S. Cox, Jr., from June 7.

Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich to home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hannibal, at Port Richmond; Marietta, at Puerto Plata; Scorpion, at Turk's Island; Baltimore, at Sydney; Florida, at Newport; De Long, at Solomon's; Paul Jones, at Santa Barbara; Abarenda, at Narragansett Bay; Paducah, at Sanchez; Princeton, at Victoria.

Sailed—Wilkes and Stockton, from Annapolis for Solomon's; Brooklyn, from Boston for League Island; Preble, from Bremerton for Esquimault; Lucas, from Newport for New York.

Illinois Central Meeting Oct. 17.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Notice was posted to-day that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held in the company's office in Chicago on Oct. 17. To permit personal attendance at the meeting, each holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the company will be entitled to free transportation over the company's lines during the week of the meeting, according to the established custom of the road.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:49|Sun sets..7:23|Moon sets...0:58

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:07	10:18	3:58	4:05
Governors Island	10:20	10:34	4:27	4:36
Hell Gate	12:13	12:27	5:59	6:08

Arrived—Tuesday, July 24.

SS Minnehaha, London, July 14.
SS Oscar II., Christiania, July 14.
SS Carmania, Liverpool, July 17.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, July 17.
SS Francesca, Palermo, July 10.
SS Smolensk, Rotterdam, July 12.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 23.
SS Cametense, Para, July 12.
SS Carib, Georgetown, July 19.
SS St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, July 11.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, July 18.
SS Wimbledon, Cardiff, July 10.
SS Mexico, Havana, July 21.
SS Rygja, Havana, July 19.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, July 23.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Graecia, Inagua	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cearense, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		8:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

La Provence, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Mar, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
C. of Atlanta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool		9:30 A.M.
Daggry, Campeche	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Yucatan, Tampico		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Mobile		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Caribbee, Trinidad	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ocean	Ymuiden	June 22
Pretoria	Hamburg	July 14
Baltic	Liverpool	July 18

DUE TO-MORROW.

Brooklyn City	Swansea	July 12
Brilliant	Rotterdam	July 14
Algonquin	Charleston	July 24
City of Memphis	Savannah	July 23

DUE FRIDAY.

Carolina	San Juan	July 21
El Dia	Galveston	July 21
City of Macon	Savannah	July 24

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Zealand, at Dover, July 24.

Sailed.

SS Parima, from Demerara, July 28.

Passed.

Saint Laurent, for Havre, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 25.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

8207—Matthew-H. Du Bois
8080—Solomon Goldberg
8053—Nora A. Smith
8726—Samuel Burnett
7694—Marks Friedman
8736—Herman Rosenson
8545—Yetman Trans Co
9028—Joseph Goodman
9049—Daniel J. McCauley
8192—John Press
8112—Carl L. Lindskog
8676—Emma Kahn
9027—Oren R. B. Leidy
8187—Marcus Schnitzer
7001—William E. Woodend
8204—Herman Hochheiser
8333—Greenstein & Kirsch
8743—Morris P. Hart
8992—Matteo Barbagelato
8921—William Wallace
8232—Melville B. Raymond
Cases under objection.
8256—Clarence E. Rood
8709—Julius Lemle
9017—Henry F. Eberhardt
8936—I. and B. Bohm
8104—Albert C. Wilcox
8343—Salvatore Ammaturo
7760—Herch Geduld
8423—Israel M. Glick
Adjourned for cases.
8907—Julius Kohn
8264—M. & A. Lewis
8717—Abraham H. Smith
8798—Hy Schaff
7488—Ed Schwarz
8227—Joseph Lacov
8710—Andreas Bornkessel
8761—Hy Samuels
6022—Hyman Gattle
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In re Harry Ackerman
In re Charles E. Haff
In re Maurice Gamprecht
In re Hirschberg Bros
In re Glick & Rechtman
In re Borough Bronze Co
In re Rudinger & Klapper
In re Greenstein & Co
In re A. C. Wilcox & Co
In re Chicago Clothes Dry Works
In re Wm. A. Lothmer
In re Joseph Boderman
In re Joseph Simon
In re United Education-al Co
In re Internat Library Co
In re Long, Johnson & Maher
In re Manfred Wanckel
In re Amelia Krauss
In re James L. Thomas
In re Wm. J. Griffiths
In re Thomas F. O'Rourke
In re Joseph Lichtenberg
In re Thomas C. Melands
In re M. Hirschfield
In re J. Solatar & Co
In re Jane A. Sarles
In re Hutner & Sohensal
In re Max Lichtwitz
In re Lilian M. Kukel
In re Kean & Schwed
In re J. Solatar & Co
In re Fred W. Daub
In re Lautman Bros
In re Henry Shall
In re F. Boos & Bro
In re J. Solatar & Co
In re Max Permansky
In re Weinreb & Merker
In re Diggs Fire Ex Co
In re Hirsh & Smith
In re Julius Lemle
In re Alfred M. Lamar
In re Auto Lighter Co
In re Photo Elec Eng Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until July 31.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Bridget O'Donnell, Pierce Frisby, Arthur R. Atkins, George Farrell, Solomon J. Nathan, Meta Wilkens, Charles H. Albers, John H. Borchers, Hannah Prendergast, Gertrude Weiss

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.
Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Miner for the People.

1—Joseph Rosenberg
2—Giuseppe Pandolfi, Vincenzo Morturano
3—Gong Cew
4—Elias Banks
5—Siro Magni
6—James Reilly
7—Everett C. Lawson
8—Barney Kaufman
9—William Brown
10—Howard Post
Pleadings.
1—Thomas E. Bulger
2—Michele Reller
3—Edward Weedon
4—Frederick Thompson
5—Thomas Barnett
6—Charles Friedman
7—Edward H. Smith
8—Thomas Scott
9—Peter Duros
10—Antonio La Vianco
11—Lee Joe
12—Ching Sun
13—Joseph Berkowitz
14—Joseph Goldberg

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People.

1—Vincent Triscole
2—Alfano Mactriazo, Frank Greico, Saveria Merola
3—Otello Crezzo
4—Abrahan Kaplan
5—Yanne Cregan
6—George Rogers
7—Andrew Neuberger
8—Eva Williams
9—Charles Watson, Max Fried, Joseph Fineman
10—Louis Grossman, William Grossman
11—Albert Conrad
12—Childo Raffaele
13—Harry C. Cobb, alias Frank A. Carpenter
14—Abraham Kleinrock
15—Jervey S. Weathers

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Horn vs. Horn, Eisner vs. Horn—Frank Cochrane and Maurice Meyer. American Mills Company vs. Feigenbaum, Waterbury Buckle Company vs. same—H. B. Hammond.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, July 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—City of N Y—Fleckes
2—Harboray-Keating
3—Marino-Woodbury
4—Abramson-McClellan
5—Greene Scannell
6—Groff-Hill
7—Weston-Casein Co
8—Kasper-Standard Gas Light Co
9—In re Tone
10—In re Hoett
11—In re Hoehn
12—Feldman-Feldman
13—Clement-Maurer
14—Robertson-Damsky
15—Shaff-Rosenberg
16—Treffenberg-Treffenberg
17—In re Huntington
18—Hartridge-Mayer
19—Anderson-N Y & Harlem R R
20—Devlin-McAdoo
21—In re Hearst
22—Riordan-Riordan
22½—Same-same
23—In re Burkhardt
24—Liger-Marseilles Hotel Co
25—Weintraub-Ullman
26—Lucast-Wills
27—Dickerson-Haight
28—Spivack-Jacobowits
29—Bevensee-Bevensee
30—Heffler-Goldman
31—In re Jefferson Tammany Club
32—Adams-Rhoades
33—Kopetzky-Jacobs
34—Treffenberg-Treffenberg
35—Maher-Seaman
36—Hicks-Hicks
37—Flagg-Bogart
38—Gillin Print Co-Rathbone
39—Lombard-Lombard
40—Grandmont-Smaling
41—Reed-Cent Const Co
42—Saver-Saver
43—In re Cushing
44—Kelly-Smith
45—O'Donohue-Smith
46—Same-same
47—Gottlieb-Cooper
48—Stern-Stern
49—Leszusky-Ross
50—Kane-Hyman
51—In re Schwan
52—Pickett-Michaels
53—Gugel-MacDonnell
54—Same-same
55—In re Brewster
56—West-Consol Gas Co
57—Rebecchi-same
58—Mackowitz-N Union Gas Co
59—Freeman-Consol Gas Co
60—Koch-Standard Gas Light Co
61—Kasper-same
62—Dalin-same
63—Spinner-same
64—Schlesinger-same
65—Katz-Freeman
66—Tillotson-Towhe
67—Rutherford Realty Co
68—People, &c-Somme
69—Frawley-Daly
70—Lawrence-Cammeyer
71—Frei-Frei
72—Knickerbocker-Conger
73—In re Parker
74—Tausey-Lockwood
75—Chebra Kadisha, &c-Erste Dalkoor, &c
76—Am Reality Co-Wilson
77—Katz-Freeman

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In re Joseph Simon
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In re Internat Library Co
In re Long, Johnson & Maher
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In re Amelia Krauss
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In re Weinreb & Merker
In re Diggs Fire Ex Co
In re Hirsh & Smith
In re Julius Lemle
In re Alfred M. Lamar
In re Auto Lighter Co
In re Photo Elec Eng Co

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

Your Opportunity!

Great Piano Sale.

We offer Walters Pianos at a Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured, at about half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

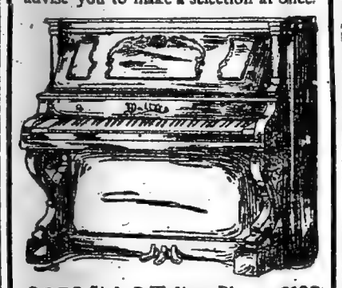

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$285
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos.....$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET.....$450
$1,000 Walters Baby Grand Pianos..$600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

A SUMMER SALE OF FINE PIANOS,

Both New and Slightly Used.

200 to select from, (Uprights and Grands). Nearly every prominent make in America represented. Prices of uprights $100 to $250. Grands from $250 to $450. Easy monthly payments if desired. Write for Special Catalogues, with prices and terms. Greatest Piano Bargains in New York.

JACOB DOLL & SONS,
Piano Manufacturers.
Showrooms, 92 Fifth Av., Near 14th St.

BIDDLES-3 WAREROOMS

$75 Elegant Upright Steinway Bargain. $95 Easy terms; rents $3. 7 East 14th St.

$75 Sale This Week Two Bargains. Rents $3. $110 977 3d Av., Near 59th St.

$100 will secure for you an upright; was rented 3 months. Pick from 60. 6 West 125th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 536-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

HARDMAN

Very attractive special Summer prices in pianos. Almost all makes, slightly used. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Estab. 1842. 138 5th Av., near 19th St.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Forzimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

INSTRUCTION.

City.

Going to school? Write to-day for information; high grade advantages vicinity of New York and entire country. School Agency, 700-41B Park Row, New York, N. Y.

INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART
Reopens Oct. 15, 1906. Frank Damrosch, Director. Catalogue from Registrar, 54 Fifth Av.

Teacher for arithmetic and grammar wanted by a young man; state terms. G Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Out-of-Town.

1841 1906

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

(Fordham, New York City)
Under direction of Jesuit Fathers.
College and Preparatory Classes Begin Wednesday, September 12.

Law Department—42 Broadway, New York City.
Medical Department—Fordham, N. Y.
REV. D. J. QUINN, S. J., Pres.

COLLEGE OF ST. ANGELA

New Rochelle, New York
Ursuline Nuns

Half hour

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
City of New York Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.
BANKERS
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Investment Securities

We are offering a special list of investments, including Convertible Bonds, Short Term Notes and Collateral Trust Bonds, and Other Bonds Yielding 4½% to 6% and Over. Write for descriptive Circulars.
Also write for copy of our Transcontinental Railroad Map.
Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office: Albany, N. Y.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Exchange Takes Notice of the Russian Situation.

Prices Move Sluggishly, Making Little or No Response to Domestic News Influences—A Reactionary Tendency.

The argument must fit the market. The "Russian situation" was generally referred to yesterday as the reason for the stock market's hesitation and weakness, but prices previously had been advancing in the face of that trouble, seeming to disregard it. Those to whom this disparity was suggested yesterday replied that the situation appeared to be getting worse, but the chances last week and on Monday of this week were that it would tend rather to get worse than to mend, and yet the stock market was advanced by aggressive manipulation. Russian securities declined yesterday to the lowest prices so far reached, the new loan going to a heart-breaking discount, but optimistic London correspondents reported a tendency on the part of other markets to break away from this ominous influence. A good many stock market bulls have tried to make light of the Russian trouble, but nevertheless a panic in Russian securities would probably have disastrous effects, the more pronounced here owing to the extent to which our market is dependent upon foreign credit and gold imports.

Domestic news influences were without any apparent effect. The Government's weekly weather report showed a need of rain in some parts of the corn region, but the lack of it so far is evidently not serious. New York could well have spared some of the rain it has been having. The Union Pacific earnings for May were reported. The gross showed an increase of $950,060 over the same month of last year, and the net an increase of $328,184. Also there was reported from the West a semi-official estimate of the gross earnings of the Southern Pacific for the last fiscal year, placing the total at $100,000,000, or about $5,000,000 greater than those for the preceding year. At the Norfolk & Western meeting H. C. Frick and L. C. Weir were elected Directors in place of two Pennsylvania representatives withdrawing. Norfolk & Western stock did not move one way or the other in response to this announcement. It would be interesting to know if the Pennsylvania Railroad's policy of withdrawing its accredited representatives from the boards of other roads will lead it to scale down its investments in the securities of such other roads.

Fluctuations in the stock market were of no apparent consequence. Prices rallied moderately in the first hour, and then declined slowly under scattered selling. Few of the active stocks changed as much as 1 per cent. net. Union Pacific closed down ⅝ per cent. and Southern Pacific closed unchanged. These were the best supported stocks. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was actively sold, ostensibly on misgivings as to the forthcoming decision relating to the "single fare" agitation. Amalgamated Copper was heavy throughout the day. The United States Steel stocks lost all of their buoyancy.

There is still no relaxation in interest rates over the end of the year. The banks are losing money again to the Sub-Treasury.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Automatic Electric Co. of Chicago.
Consolidation Coal Co.
United States Graphite Co.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
Central Oil Co.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool.
Goodwin Car Co.
Homestake Mining Co.
Huntington & Broad Top Mountain Railroad on preferred.
Mexican Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.
Rock Run Fuel Gas Co. on preferred.
Street's West Stable Car Line on common.
Trenton Potteries on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Cincinnati Street Railway.
Pictorial Review.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

NEW BANK OF MEXICO.

Speyer & Co. About to Found One Under a Concession.

Speyer & Co., together with the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, are about to establish a new bank in the City of Mexico. Richard Schuster, a member of the Speyer firm, returned to this city yesterday from Mexico after having completed the plans for the establishment of this new institution. The new bank will do business under a concession from the Mexican Government, final action on which is expected within a few days. It will have a capital of 10,000,000 pesos, equivalent to $5,000,000 gold, and will be allied with some of the most powerful of the existing Mexican banking institutions.

It is proposed to take over the Banco Aleman Transatlantico, an institution in which the Deutsche Bank has been interested for many years past. The capital for the new bank is to be supplied partly by American interests represented by Speyer & Co., partly by Mexican interests, and the balance by European interests, including the Deutsche Bank.

The Banco Nacional, the national bank of Mexico, has taken a large share in the new concern, and an officer of that institution will be one of the Directors. Other Directors will include a number of the leading bankers and the other business men of Mexico. The Deutsche Bank and Speyer & Co. will also be directly represented on the Board of Directors.

The establishment of a bank in Mexico under the auspices of Speyer & Co. is particularly interesting owing to the close relations which have existed between the Mexican Government and the Speyer firm. In fact Speyer & Co. have from time to time acted as fiscal agents of the Mexican Government.

LONDON UNDERGROUND CALL.

Syndicate Demands Third Payment of $6,250,000 for New Work.

A call was issued yesterday to the subscribers to the London Underground syndicate for a third payment of 25 per cent. on the company's stock. The amount of the issue is $25,000,000, (£5,000,000,) upon which $12,500,000 has already been paid.

When this third call is turned in, the company will have received from the proceeds of its sale of stock a total so far of $18,750,000. The proceeds of this third call will be used to carry on the work of construction that has been in progress for some time.

Part of the London Underground system has been in operation for some time. Several additional sections are expected to be completed in the very near future. It will be a year or more, however, before all the work that has been laid out will be finished.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,940,386, compared with $11,571,733 in the preceding week and $8,829,914 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregated $348,628,255, against $295,772,673 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, July 24, 1906.

Total sales July 24, 1906..... 668,662
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 160,849,652
Corresponding date last year..... 148,521,092

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16⅝	17	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Co	16½	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
47	47½	900	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	46	47	46	47	...
96⅞	97	62,800	*Amal. Copper Co	97⅞	98⅝	96½	97	− ⅝
34⅝	34⅞	900	Am. Car & F. Co	35	35	34½	34⅝	− ⅛
99¾	100¼	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	− ⅛
29⅜	30¼	900	Am. Cotton Oil	30	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
62¾	63	6,800	Am. Ice Securities	63¾	63½	61½	61⅞	−2
69¾	70	3,900	*Am. Locomo. Co	70	70¾	68⅞	70	...
30	40	200	Am. Pneumatic Serv.	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31⅞	− ⅛
144⅞	145¼	11,700	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	146	146⅞	144⅝	145	− ¾
10½	11	100	Am. Steel Foundg	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...
133⅝	134	5,600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	135	135¾	133¾	134	...
99⅜	99⅞	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	99¾	99⅝	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
33½	33⅝	365	*Am. Woolen Co	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅜
102⅞	103	515	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	102⅝	103	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅜
244	244½	35,350	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	246	246½	242¼	244	−2
88½	88⅔	5,950	Atch., Top. & S. F.	89	89	88½	88¼	− ⅛
99½	99¾	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100	100	99½	99½	− ⅛
135⅞	136	100	Atlantic Coast Line	135⅝	136⅝	135⅝	135⅝	− ⅞
116⅝	117	6,500	Baltimore & Ohio	117½	117⅞	116⅝	116⅞	− ⅝
21	23	100	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	...
74⅛	74½	55,420	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75⅛	76	73⅝	74⅛	−1
160	160¼	21,600	Canadian Pacific	159½	161¼	159⅝	160	+ ½
36	36⅛	200	Central Leather Co	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅜	...
101	102	200	Central Leath. Co. pf	101½	101½	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
220	224	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	222	222	222	222	−1½
55¼	56	20	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	56	56	56	...
17	17¼	350	Chicago Great West.	17	17	17	17	...
178⅝	178½	45,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	179¼	180⅛	178	178⅝	− ⅜
187	188½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	189	189	189	189	+ ½
194	195	100	Chicago & Northw	197¼	197¼	197¼	197¼	−1½
12	14¼	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	13	13	13	13	−1
12	14	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	13	13	13	13	− ½
48	48¼	12,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48¾	49⅝	47⅝	48	− ⅝
34	34½	800	Colorado & Southern	34	34½	34	34¼	+ ⅛
49	50	500	Col. & South. 2d pf	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+ ¼
18⅜	19	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	...
18½	20	100	Corn Prod. Ref. Co	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅝
211	212	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	212½	212½	210½	211	−2
39¼	40	1,100	Denver & Rio Grande	40	40¼	40	40	−1½
82½	84½	12	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
56½	57	450	*Distillers Securities	57	57	56½	56½	− ⅝
33	37	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	36	36	36	36	+1
40¼	40⅝	11,200	Erie	41¼	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	− ⅞
76⅞	77¼	1,100	Erie 1st pf	77½	77½	77	77	− ⅞
164	165	1,000	General Electric	164½	164½	164	164⅛	+ ⅛
290	291	8,200	Great Northern pf	293½	294	290	290	−3½
36⅝	36⅞	300	Interbor.-Met	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	−1⅝
75⅞	76	500	Interbor.-Met. pf	76	76½	75⅞	75⅞	− ⅛
45	46	2,400	Internat. Steam Pump	45¾	46	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅝
83	84	200	Inter. Steam Pump pf	84¾	84½	83¾	83⅞	− ⅛
25½	26½	50	Iowa Central	26	26	26	26	...
59⅞	60	600	Knick. Ice, Chicago	59½	60	59½	59⅞	− ¼
75	77	100	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
139⅝	140	1,700	Louisville & Nash	141¾	142¼	139⅝	139⅝	− ¾
20	20½	300	Mexican Central	20	20	20	20	− ⅛
64	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis	65½	65½	63¾	65½	+ ⅛
151	152	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	151½	158	151½	153	...
32⅞	33	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	32⅞	33½	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
66½	67	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	66½	67½	66½	67½	+ ½
90½	91	1,800	Missouri Pacific	91	91½	90⅝	90⅝	− ⅞
116½	117⅝	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	117	117	117	117	− ⅛
16½	17¼	310	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
73⅞	74	1,800	*National Lead Co	74	74⅜	74	74	...
39¼	39½	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	39½	39⅝	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
135	140	800	*New York Air Brake	137½	137⅝	137½	137⅝	+ ⅛
132	132¼	1,800	New York Central	133½	133½	131¾	132	−1½
66⅛	67	350	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	− ⅜
...	...	1,140	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
45¼	46	700	N. Y. Ont. & West	46	46	45½	45½	− ⅝
87	87¼	1,300	Norfolk & Western	87	87¼	87	87	− ⅝
200	200½	8,800	Northern Pacific	202	202⅝	199¾	200¼	−1¾
128	132	100	Pacific Coast	130	130	130	130	−2
34½	35	1,000	Pacific Mail	34	34½	34	34½	...
126¾	127	17,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	127⅝	127⅞	126⅝	126⅞	− ⅝
89	89½	800	People's Gas, Chicago	90	90	89½	89½	− ⅝
45½	46	1,450	Pressed Steel Car	46½	46¾	44⅜	45⅝	− ⅝
124	124½	70,600	Reading	125	126¼	123⅝	124	−1¼
25¼	26	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	25¾	26	25¼	25½	− ⅛
94⅝	96	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	95	95	95	95	...
23⅝	23⅞	1,100	Rock Island Co.	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
62	62¼	100	Rock Island Co. pf	62	62	62	62	...
50¼	51	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
71	71¼	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	72	72¼	71½	71½	...
71⅛	71½	64,000	Southern Pacific	71¾	72	70	71½	...
34⅝	34½	2,100	Southern Ry. ext	34⅝	34¾	34¼	34⅜	− ⅛
98½	98⅝	500	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
150	150½	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	151	151	151	151	+1
31	31⅜	200	Texas & Pacific	31¾	31¾	31	31	− ⅝
27½	28	100	Tol., St. L. & West	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ⅛
46	47	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	46¾	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
146⅜	146¾	53,500	Union Pacific	147⅛	147⅞	146¼	146⅝	− ⅛
69¼	70	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	70	70	70	70	+1
46	46½	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ½
35	36	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	35½	35½	35	35	−1½
73	77	600	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	74½	74½	72½	72½	−4½
42½	42¾	600	U. S. Rubber	43½	43⅞	42½	42½	− ½
106	107	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	106½	106½	106	106	+ ½
35	35¼	46,500	U. S. Steel	36	36¼	35	35	− ⅛
103	103¼	16,300	U. S. Steel pf	103½	103⅝	102⅝	103¼	− ⅛
33	34⅞	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
40	48	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	40	40	40	40	...
18¾	19½	100	Wabash	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
44⅜	45	600	Wabash pf	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45½	− ⅛
152	156	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	154	154	154	154	+1

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Bessemer Pig Is Scarce and Prices Firm—Heavy Steel Bookings.

The scarcity of Bessemer pig iron, according to trade advices from Pittsburg, is reaching an acute stage, through the shutting down of additional furnaces. The Crucible Steel Company's No. 1 furnace, which has been in blast for four years, has been blown out for repairs. Four other furnaces, with a daily capacity of 1,500 tons, have been or are about to be added to the list.

Bessemer pig, for delivery within two months, sells easily at $17.75. Basic and foundry iron are also firm, and steel billets continue to sell for top prices.

The Carnegie Steel Company is reported to have entered orders last week for about 45,000 tons of steel rails. The Southern Railway Company ordered 30,000 tons and the Lehigh Valley 5,000 tons for delivery next year. The American Bridge Company continues to book important orders, and large contracts for pipe are pending. The Burmah Oil Company of India is in the market for 275 miles of eight to twelve inch pipe.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made trifling advances in London yesterday, spot closing at £81 10s. and futures at £80 10s., advances of 5s. and 2s. 6d., respectively, over the closing prices of Monday. Pig tin closed strong at an advance of £1 12s. for spot and £1 12s. 6d. for futures, at £171 2s. 6d. and £170 12s. 6d., respectively. Lead was slightly higher at £16 12s. 6d. Spelter was unchanged at £27. Iron warrants were strong at 50s. 6d. for standard foundry and 50s. 9d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.87½	18.62½	18.87½	19.62½
Electrolytic	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Castings	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Lead	...	5.75	...	5.75
Spelter	5.95	6.05	5.95	6.00
Tin	37.40	37.50	36.87½	37.20

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent, nominally, for thirty days, 3⅝@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, 4⅛@5 per cent for four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5⅛@5⅜ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $313,420,242; balances, $11,842,591; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $189,463.

The local banks have lost $1,080,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $4,085,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points higher, at $4.8520@$4.8525. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8220, and cables at $4.8560@$4.8565. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.21⅞ plus 1-64 for long and 5.15⅞ plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 95 11-16 less 1-64 and 94 13-16; guilders, 40.08.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—50@15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¾d per ounce and in New York at 64⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Gold Anchor sold at .57@.58, 200 Hale & Norcross at .92, 500 Jim Butler at 1.13, and 150 Ophir at 3.55.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 24.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day for the payment of a call of $5,000,000 of Irish land stock. Discounts were firm in view of the uncertain Russian situation.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday's closing improvement was fully maintained and further fractional gains were secured in consols and home rails under more confident operations. New Russians closed 11⅜ per cent. discount after being 11½ per cent.

Foreigners generally were dull in sympathy with Paris.

Americans opened steady. A moderate amount of business was transacted during the forenoon at a fraction over parity. Later the receipt of New York's opening advices caused a rally, but near the close realizations were responsible for a slight setback and an easier finish, with Canadian Pacific as an exception, the latter being the feature of the strength developed during the afternoon.

Kaffirs were again dearer.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102.

Bar silver closed firm at 30½d per ounce.

Gold premium at Lisbon 2.25.

Bullion amounting to £69,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87⅛	...	...	+1-16
Consols, account	87⅛	...	...	...
Anaconda	12⅝	242½	247	− 4½
Atchison	91⅝	88⅝	88⅞	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	165⅝	160½	159½	+ 1
St. Paul	184½	178½	179¾	..
Erie	42⅛	41¼	41¼	..
Erie 1st pf.	79⅛	77	77¼	− ⅛
Ill Central	183½	178¼	179	− ¾
Louis. & Nash.	147⅛	143	140½ex.	− ⅛
N. Y. Central	137	133	133¾	− ¼
Pennsylvania	65¾	127	127⅜	− ⅛
Reading	64⅝	125¾	125¾	..
Southern Pacific	73⅝	71¾	71¾	− ⅛
Union Pacific	151⅝	147	147¼	− ⅛
U. S. Steel	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞	− ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	106⅜	103¾	103⅝	− ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	0	Esperanza	0	16	9
Tomboy	1	4	3	Dolores	1	18	0
El Oro	1	5	3	Stratton's Ind.	0	4	0

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 24.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened calm, with Russians steadier. Later there was renewed repression in Russians with heavy offers toward the close, which was weak.

Russian imperial fours closed at 67.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 459.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 60c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, July 24.—On the Boerse today domestic securities were firm. Russians opened higher, but afterward dropped to yesterday's level.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—Incorporated to-day:

Improved Metal Decorating Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—A. Roenisch, Carlstadt, N. J., and H. Wertheim and Benjamin Levy, New York.

West Envelope Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—James West, Brooklyn, and R. C. Powell and E. J. Prindle, New York.

Solon Palmer, New York, (toilet waters;) capital, $50,000. Directors—E. Palmer, L. D. Kerney, and H. Holton, New York.

Times Square Amusement Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. C. Wayburn, M. Hart, and A. S. Engel, New York.

Sellwell Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Maximilian Morgenthau, J. Frank, and S. E. Jacobs, New York.

Leo Rex Canning and Preserving Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. Node, L. Duret, and H. Possenti, New York.

Charles A. Taylor Company, New York, (amusements;) capital, $5,000. Directors—C. A. Taylor and Lauretta Taylor, Mount Vernon, and F. P. Robertson, New York.

M. Fleischman, Incorporated, New York, (candy;) capital, $15,000. Directors—M. H. Marks, New York, and C. R. Contler and R. C. Harrison, Brooklyn.

Stanford-Crowell Company, Ithaca, (advertising signs;) capital, $75,000. Directors—W. H. Crowell, A. E. Kennedy, and A. G. Stone, Ithaca.

Interborough Supply Company, New York, (general commission business;) capital, $2,500. Directors—E. B. Corey, Far Rockaway, and C. J. Barry and G. A. Corey, New York.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 24.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day for the payment of a call of $5,000,000 of Irish

PENNSYLVANIA MEN LEAVE N. & W. BOARD

Two Representatives Withdraw Because of Criticism.

A RESULT OF LATE INQUIRY

The Pennsylvania May Also Lessen Appearance of Its Control of Certain Other Railroads.

The Pennsylvania Railroad withdrew yesterday two of its representatives from the Board of Directors of the Norfolk & Western Railway. It was learned that this action was taken in order to disarm to some extent the criticism that has been leveled against the Pennsylvania Railroad by reason of the fact that it has controlled absolutely a majority of the Directors of the Norfolk & Western.

William H. Barnes and John B. Thayer were the two representatives of the Pennsylvania who left the Norfolk & Western. They were succeeded by Henry C. Frick and L. C. Weir, President of the American Express Company. Mr. Barnes is a Director and Mr. Thayer a Director and the Fourth Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The withdrawal of these men, it is very generally admitted, will have only a nominal effect upon the relations existing between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Norfolk & Western. It is not believed that the Pennsylvania contemplates disposing of the Norfolk & Western, which it controls, and the two roads cannot in any sense be regarded as being divorced by the mere withdrawal of two of the Pennsylvania's representatives from the board. Three Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, John P. Green, James McCrea, and Samuel Rea, are still Directors of the Norfolk & Western.

The recent investigation before the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad with the coal companies along its lines and with other coal-carrying roads, it was said yesterday, was directly responsible for the decision of the Pennsylvania to lessen its apparent control of the Norfolk & Western Directorate. The witnesses before the Inter-State Commerce Commission were questioned closely regarding the intimate relations existing between the two roads, and in the hope of forestalling further inquiries along these lines, the Pennsylvania, it is said, decided to lessen its hold on the management of the Norfolk & Western.

This action on the part of the Pennsylvania, it was said in some quarters yesterday, foreshadows a similar withdrawal of some of the Pennsylvania's representatives from the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio. It has even been rumored that the Pennsylvania is planning to dispose of some of its Baltimore & Ohio stock in order that it might forestall a possible action to compel it to give up its control of that property.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, directly or through its subsidiary companies, owns over $32,000,000 of Norfolk & Western stock, out of a total issue of about $87,000,000. The stock owned by the Pennsylvania, together with that held by interests friendly to it, probably represents an actual majority.

H. C. Frick, who was elected a Director yesterday, is a large individual holder of Norfolk & Western, and Mr. Weir represents other holders of a large amount of the company's stock.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—The local money market is practically unchanged. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 12½c discount; clearings, $26,842,030; balances, $2,885,804; Sub-Treasury debit, $54,196.

The market for the copper shares opened strong, but with no marked feature outside of a fractional advance in Amalgamated. After the initial trading the market turned dull and a slight reaction was seen, Amalgamated losing its early advance and making a further decline to 96⅜, closing at 97. Greene Consolidated continues to be weak and freely offered at declining prices, a good part of the selling apparently emanating from New York sources.

The market closed firm. Complete list of transactions is as follows:

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel.	91⅛	91⅛ 91⅛

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison	88½	88½	88½
12	Boston & Albany	244	244	244
11	Boston & Lowel	239	239	239
78	†Boston & Maine	168	168	168
2,998	Boston & Maine rights. 25c.	14c.	16c.	
8	Boston and Providence	306	306	306
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	118	118	118
13	Fitchburg pf	139	139	139
10	Mass. Electric pf	68	68	68
72	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194
5	Norwich & Wor. pf	228	228	228
16	Old Colony	203	203	203
425	Union Pacific	147⅝	146¾	146½
5	West End pf	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

92	American	131½	130½	131
40	Cumberland	115¼	115¼	115¼
4	Mexican	4	4	4
27	New England	131	131	131

MISCELLANEOUS.

55	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	93	93	93
350	Am. Pneu. Service	15¼	14⅜	15
65	Am. Pneu. Service pf	35	34½	35
637	Am. Sugar	134¾	133¼	134
20	Am. Sugar pf	134½	134¼	134½
557	Am. Woolen pf	103¾	102	103
8	General Electric	165¼	165	165¼
535	*Mass. Gas	57	56	56½
11	Mass. Gas pf	87½	87	87
5	Pullman	223	223	223
10	Seattle	75	75	75
10	Seattle pf	100½	100½	100½
80	Swift & Co.	104½	104½	104½
5	United Fruit	109½	109½	109½
57	United Shoe Machine	79½	78¾	78¾
70	United

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The sinful railroads, which are now obliged to discontinue the practice of rebating, find that the "big shipper" is ungrateful for past favors received. It is estimated by competent authorities that about 20 per cent. of the business of some railroads is contributed by shippers who have hitherto been powerful enough to extort rebates. Now, instead of paying willingly the full rates, these same shippers are already demanding in some localities that rates be lowered on the other 80 per cent. of the business, or, in other words, that everybody be permitted to ship at the rates which previously were quoted only to themselves. If the railroads could be compelled to do this they would lose on all their business what hitherto they have lost on but 20 per cent. of it. The railroads may say: "We cannot afford to make such rates for everybody. We could afford to make them to you because we were getting full rates on the other 80 per cent. of our business." The big shipper may retort: "Well, can you convince the State Railroad Commissions of that?" Thus, if the big shippers could foment an agitation for lower railroad rates they would be able to put the railroads on the defensive before State Railroad Commissions and introduce very damaging evidence. It would be an awkward predicament for the railroads.

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James J. Hill is expected down from the Northwest this week, and J. Pierpont Morgan will arrive from Europe probably within forty-eight hours. According to a dispatch received yesterday from St. Paul, the principal purpose of Mr. Hill's visit to New York is to settle the Great Northern's ore deal with the United States Steel Corporation. This matter has been on the shelf so long that it must be somewhat the worse for shop dust, even though it remains all wrapped and sealed in the original package, and there is uncertainty in many minds as to how it will stand inspection. It certainly has not increased enormously in value since it was laid away to await, first, the adjournment of Congress and then the "propitious time." A few days ago Judge Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, sailed for Europe—on the same day that Mr. Morgan sailed for home—and on taking his departure he said that no early announcement of the ore deal need be expected. It would be interesting to have the thing forced to an issue. It is not understood that the opposition of the Standard Oil contingent to this deal has abated. The aggressive members of the 26 Broadway party are near at hand, or will be in a few days. Even John D. Rockefeller is on his way home. William Rockefeller has returned. Mr. Rogers is at his office.

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There has been no separate demonstration in the Morgan stocks incident to the homecoming of Mr. Morgan, although it is understood that the "Morgan interests" have recently taken a somewhat more friendly interest in the market.

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On the subject of "coppers," Hayden, Stone & Co. of Boston say: "Can unhesitatingly recommend the purchase of the better class of copper stocks as an investment, but the time is not yet ripe for an advance, and buying for speculation will be disappointing. There is a wide discrepancy between copper share earnings and prices. Either the former must recede or the latter advance. It looks to us as if prices would rise to a level corresponding with earnings, but think it safer to wait until conditions are more settled."

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As a 3 per cent. stock, Southern Pacific would now be selling at about a parity with Union Pacific.

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Talk of a dividend this year on Southern Pacific common has become so strong that it cannot be repudiated with impunity. Persons who have believed all along that there would be none, basing this belief upon the word of bankers, now incline to the opinion that the management may yield to pressure and meet the demand of shareholders for a cash distribution. Even bankers may change their minds or be changed in their opinions by those whose interests they represent. Outside bankers who steadfastly denied the probability of a dividend on the stock this year have so wavered as to cable to Europe that they have been too sure. This uncertainty is productive of speculation, and it gives the few who really know what is to be done a considerable advantage in the market. Each time Southern Pacific has crossed 70 rumors of an early dividend have been widely circulated, and this time they have been stronger than ever. There lingers a suspicion in some minds that the distribution, if any, will take the form of rights to subscribe for more preferred stock at par. Indeed, some who have been bulling the stock of late say that there will be either a dividend or the equivalent of one, meaning that in lieu of a dividend such rights will be forthcoming. But certainly an increase of the amount of preferred stock ahead of it would be no abiding bull argument on Southern Pacific common.

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The circulation of false rumors has ceased to be very effective in the market, and the disappointment in every case has reacted on those responsible for misleading the Street.

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It was announced yesterday that Henry C. Frick, whose name the bull element has been using perhaps too freely of late, had been elected to the Norfolk & Western Directorate; only 1,300 shares of the stock were traded in, and it closed at a decline of five-eighths of 1 per cent.

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There has been evidence of quiet liquidation in Louisville & Nashville.

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Transactions in the stock market yesterday fell off about one-third from Monday's volume, and there was somewhat of a reaction from the bullish enthusiasm of the preceding day. Stocks were not pressed for sale, but were freely supplied on bids, said brokers, so that it seemed easier to buy than to sell. The market reflected the selling which had previously been done on a scale-up, and also some which appeared to be following prices down. Although the trading was much narrower than on Monday, there was room for a considerable distribution of stocks on the reaction. Houses that had been working actively on the bull side were reported to be selling quietly, so scattering their orders as to distribute the pressure evenly through the list of active issues. The most aggressive selling occurred in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Amalgamated Copper was heavy, but not conspicuously weak. St. Paul reacted sharply. There was a fairly good market for the Harriman stocks. Southern Pacific closed unchanged. Union Pacific closed ⅝ per cent. down.

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The bull element did a shrewd thing on Monday, when it took hold of the United States Steel issues, the lagging of which had given rise to unfavorable comment. The demonstration, however, was ill-sustained. In the forenoon yesterday, when the general list was showing strength, the Steel shares were noticeably heavy.

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The strength of our market since the middle of last week in the face of distressing foreign developments has been perfectly in keeping with past performances. The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war was awaited with bated breath, in Wall Street as in every other financial centre, but once hostilities had begun our bull market continued, and within a week people who had said that prices could not advance if war occurred were explaining that, temporarily, at least, the event was extremely bullish on this country, since it created an urgent demand for materials at war prices, &c. Then again, shortly after the conclusion of peace, when Russia appeared to be on the verge of a revolution, our market disregarded the weakness of foreign markets and continued, with few interruptions, to advance.

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The most discouraging thing about the market from a bullish point of view is the attitude of the commission houses. Brokers have been unwilling to follow the advance. They have been hostile toward the whole movement, have pointed out the weaknesses of the manipulation, and have declared that the only excuse for it was the desire of certain interests to make a market on which to sell stocks before money should get tight. They have generally referred to the movement in terms of distrust and suspicion. If there was any possibility of awakening outside interest, brokers have stood in the way. Even houses of the so-called speculative order, such as cater to a nimble clientele, have discouraged trading except on a scalping basis, and several of the more prominent of these houses were outspokenly bearish yesterday in their advices. In a bull campaign the support of brokers is almost essential.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg., 1930	104	104½
2s, coup., 1930	104	104½
3s, reg., 1918	103	103¾
3s, coup., 1918	103¾	104¼
3s, 1918, sm.	102¾	..
4s, reg., 1907	103	103¾
4s, coup., 1907	103	103¾
4s, reg., 1925	120¼	130¼
4s, coup., 1925	130¼	131½
D. C. 3-65s	116	..
Philip'ne 4s	100¾	..
Adams Exp	240	260
Alb. & Sus	247	..
Alls. & W.	145	..
Am. Ag. Ch.	22	25
A. A. C. pf.	90	94
Am. B. S.	21¾	24
A. B. S. pf.	..	87½
Am. Coal	170	190
A. C. O.	90	95½
Am. D. Tel.	25	39
Am. Exp.	223	232
Am. G. T.	8	9
A. H. & L.	6	6½
A. H. & L. pf.	..	..
Am. Ice	29	30
Am. L. Co.	18	19
A. L. C. pf.	41	43
Am. Loc. pf.	113	114
Am. M. Co. certs.	3¾	4
Am. M. Co. pf. certs.	26½	27
A. P. S. pf.	70	80
A. S. & R. pf.	116	117
A. S. pf., B.	95½	97
Am. Snuff	200	240
Am. Sn. pf.	102	102½
A. S. pf.	42	43
A. S. R. pf.	184	188
Am. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & T.	128	130
Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann A. pf.	70	80
B. & C. pf.	92	93
Beth. S. pf.	75	87
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. Gas	120	130
Bruns. City	13	15
B., R. & P.	135	145
B., R. & P. pf.	140	150
B. & S. pf.	80	88
But'k Co.	40	63
Canada So.	67	68
C. & S. A. pf.	140	150
C., B. & Q.	200	..
Chi. G. W. pf.	..	150
Chi. G. W. pf., A	73	74
C. G. W. pf., B	..	..
C. & E. I. pf.	25½	26
C. G. W. 4s	80½	81
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. & N. W. pf.	220	230
C., St. P., M. & Om.	165	175
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	170	185
C., St. P. & T. pf.	26	29
Chi. U. Tr.	4	4½
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140
C., S. C. & St. L.	91	93
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	113	115
C., L. & W.	90	97½
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114¾
Cleve. & P.	174	..
Cleve. & P. asp.	106	109
C. F. & I. pf.	77½	90
C. G. Stat. pf.	68	69½
Cons. Coal	80	..
Cons. Gas	140	140¾
Corn Pr. R. pf.	76¾	78
D., L. & W.	500	535
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	15	25
Det. & M.	55	70
D. & M. pf.	88	100
Det. South.	7	10
Det. S. pf.	25	35
Det. U. Ry.	90¾	91½
Det. Match.	110	121
D., S. S. & A.	16¾	17¼
Elec. S. B.	..	86
Erie 2d pf.	68¾	69½
Ev. & T. H.	65	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90
F. M. & S.	145	165
F. M. & S. pf.	91¼	94½
Ft. W. & D. City	100	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	74	80
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	102	104½
G. & S. T.	120	..
H.B. Claflin	108	118
Hav. E. Ry.	40¾	49
H. E. R. pf.	88½	90¾
Hock. Val.	132½	133¾
Hock. V. pf.	94¾	95¾
Homestake	82¾	88½
Ill. Central	178	179
Ill. C. L.	101	..
Int. P. Co.	17½	18
I. P. Co. pf.	81	83½
Int. Power	48	60
Iowa C. pf.	51	52
Jol. & Chi.	179	..
Kan. & M.	67	71
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79½	80
Kan. C. So.	28½	29¾
K. C. So. pf.	51	54¾
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
Lacl. Gas	..	40
Lacl. Gas pf.	95	105
L. E. & W.	20	81
L. E. & W. pf.	80	86
L. & W. C.	50	60
Long Island	64	70
Man. Beach	6	7
Man. Elev.	147	150
Md. C. pf.	100	..
Met. St. R.	102¾	107½
Mich. Cent.	180	200
Mich. S. Tel.	50	..
M. S. T. pf.	91	92½
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	169	171
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	166	167
N. C. & St. L.	135	140
Nat Biscuit	66	68
Nat. En. pf.	84	88
Nat. L. pf.	101½	101¾
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18¾	20½
N. Cent. C.	85	42
N. O. R. & L.	..	82¾
N. O. R. & L. pf.	..	70½
N. Y. & N. H.	192	195
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	88
N. Y. Co.	33	42
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	92	93
N. Y., L. & W.	123	133
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	125	135
Nor. & W. pf.	90	93
North. Am.	93	93½
Out. Mining	2½	3
P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
P. C. 2d pf.	128	133
Peo. & E.	37½	40
Pitts. Coal	13¼	14½
Pitts. C. pf.	50	55
P. C. C. & St. L.	77	82
P. Steel Car	..	..
P. Steel Car pf.	103	103
Pressed Steel Car	17¾	..
Pressed Steel Car pf.	72	..
Pullman Co.	222	225
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Q'ksil'r pf.	8¼	4½
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent.	172	173
Rock Isl.	90	93¾
Ry. St. Sp.	49½	50
R. S. S. pf.	98	99¾
Rdg. 1st pf.	..	93
Rdg. 2d pf.	..	95
Rens. & Sar.	200	206½
R., W. & O.	180	184
Rutland pf.	51	62
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	71¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	42½	46¼
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. certs.	..	157
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf.	120	136¼
St. L. & W.	21	21½
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	106	115
So. Pac. pf.	116¾	117½
So. R., 1st & Ches. pf.	90	96
So. R. & Mo.	62	63
So. R. & Mo. pf.	135	140
Standard Milling	7¾	8
Standard Milling pf.	28	32
Standard Oil	595	599
Tennessee Copper	39¼	40
Tinde Mining	6	6¼
Tonopah Extension	5¼	5¾
Tonopah Mining	18½	19¼
Trenton Potteries	..	15
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	93
Trenton Potteries deb.	..	70
Union Copper	1¾	1¾
United Cigar Mfg.	44½	45½
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	97½	97¾
United Copper	61¼	61¾
United Copper pf.	..	89
United Mines Corp.	53	55
Union Typewriter	..	..
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	..	..
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	..	122
Utah Apex	5¼	5¾
Utah Copper	25	26
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 24.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,400	Cable Consolidated	45	45	45
100	Crucible Steel	11¾	11¾	11¾
850	Crucible Steel pf.	76½	76	76
3	Fireproofing	6¾	6¾	6¾
7	Fireproofing pf.	27½	27½	27½
100	Independent Brewing	16	16	16
15	Ind. Brewing pf.	42	48	43
130	Mfrs. L. & H.	30¾	30¼	30¾
2	Monongahela Water	32	32	32
10	Ohio Fuel	36½	36½	36½
4,950	Ohio Tonopah	28	27	28
90	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54	53¾	54
12	River Coal pf.	22	22	22
140	Sewer Pipe	28¾	28¾	28¾
545	Tonopah Extension	5¾	5¼	5¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	103	102¾	103
175	West. Electric 2d	77¾	77½	77½

BANKS.

10	Iron City Trust	120½	120½	120½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$171,745,127
Gold coin and bullion	99,255,927
Gold certificates	39,186,500
Silver coin and bullion	7,544,380
Silver certificates	6,545,787
United States notes	10,155,638
Treasury notes of 1890	14,409
National banknotes	12,866,917
Total receipts this month and year	89,572,142
Total expenditures this month and year	51,410,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$506,078,860
Silver dollars	477,748,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,271,000
Total	$1,001,097,889
General fund	182,852,126
Deposits in National banks	84,161,590
In Philippine treasury	4,177,552
Awaiting reimbursement	133,928
Current liabilities	99,586,071

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Dull and Irregular on the Curb.

Greene Copper Unresponsive to Announcement of Strike at Cananea —Chicago Subway Down Again.

The dullness of the curb market yesterday, in which the total transactions in industrials were less than 8,000 shares, was somewhat enlivened by active selling of Tonopah Extension shares, which were apparently pressed for the market. Transactions of 8,000 shares resulted in a drop of from 5⅝ to 5¼, but a recovery of ⅛ was made at the close. An official announcement from the offices of Col. Greene made during the height of the trading of the discovery of a new vein of ore in the mines at Cananea met with no response in the market. The trading in Greene Consolidated Copper stock was in fact lighter than has been the case in weeks, and the price fell off ¼ point, but recovered before the close to 20¼, even with the opening. Chicago Subway lost a good part of its gain of Monday on trading in 3,300 shares, closing at 44¾. The list generally rose and fell within narrow limits and irregularly, following closely the changes of sentiment on the Stock Exchange.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Can pf.	54	54	54	54
200	Am. Dist. Tel.	$1.10	$1.10	$1.07	$1.07
30	Am. De. W. comb	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
615	Am. W. F. pf.	23	23¾	21	21¾
200	Fed. Sugar pf.	72¾	73	73¾	73
180	G. B. S. Brew.	9¾	10	9¾	10
100	Hous. Oil tr. r.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
230	Int. M. M. pf.	25¾	26¾	26¾	26½
900	Manhat. Con.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾
50	Mack. Con. pf.	95	72	72	72
500	Man. Transit.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
200	Un. Cigar Mfg	44¾	45	44¾	45
RAILROADS.					
3,300	Chi. Subway	45¼	45¾	44	44¾
25	Crip. C'k Cent.	89½	89½	89¼	89½
15	Crip. C. C. pf.	71	71	71	71
MINING STOCKS.					
850	Boston Copper	24¼	24¾	24	24½
500	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3,200	B. Coal, w. i.	80¾	80¾	20¼	20¼
200	Cobalt Argen.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
600	Cumb.-Ely M.	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
1,100	Dur. Cr. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	Gold Hill	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
800	Granby Cons.	11⅝	11⅝	11	11
4,000	Greene C. Cop.	20½	20¾	20	20¾
20	Greene Gold.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,500	Gr. Gold-Silv.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Guanajuato C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,200	Micmac G. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Mines C. of A.	$1.20	$1.20	$1.20	$1.20
500	Mines Secur.	7-32	7-32	7-32	7-32
300	Mitchell Min.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Mont.-Shosh.	11	11	11	11
525	Nevada C. C.	17	17	17	17
2,000	N.-Y. Mex. S.	3¾	3¾	3	3¼
900	Nipissing M. C.	5⅞	6	5¾	5¾
100	Pr. Met. Cor.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Tenn. Cop. Co.	40	40	40	40
8,000	Tonopah Ext.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
500	Union Cop. Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	United Copper	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
400	United M. Cor.	55	55	54	54
500	Utah Apex	6	6	5¾	5¾
800	Utah Copper	25½	25¾	25	25
BONDS.					
$10,000	A. W. P. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
10,000	G.B.S.H. 2d 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
20,000	I. M. M. 4½s	76½	76½	76½	76½
8,000	W. E. 6s w. i. and interest	97	97	97	97

*Odd lots.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 24. Bid.	July 24. Asked.	July 23. Bid.	July 23. Asked.
American Can	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
American Can pf.	52½	53½	53½	54
American Chicle	179	183	176	180
American Chicle pf.	108	110	106	110
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	$1.06	$1.10
Am. De F. W. combined	8¼	8¾	..	..
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	100	100¾	100	100¾
Am. Malting 5s	102½	104½	102¾	104½
Am. Steel Foundry Co.	89½	89¾	89	89¾
Am. Tobacco	860	870	865	875
Am. Writing Paper	3	4	3¾	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	21	22	22½	23½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	86	85	85½
Bay State Gas	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Borden's Cond. Milk	..	..	172	176
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	110	113	110	113
Boston Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	25¼
British Col. Copper	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅞
B'klyn Un. Gas deb. 5s	..	..	128	133
Butte Coalition, w. i.	30¾	30¾	31	31½
Central Foundry	4	5	4	5
Central Foundry pf.	16	19	17	19
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	43½	44½	44¾	45¼
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	1¼	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	..	..	27½	28½
Copper Securities	..	..	88¾	89
Cripple Creek Central	89	91	88	92
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	70	73	71	73
Cumberland-Ely Mining	7	7¼	7	7¾
Diminion Copper	..	..	2¼	2⅝
Federal Sugar	39	41	38	43
Federal Sugar pf.	74	74	72½	73½
Empire Steel pf.	36	42	37	42
Furnace Creek	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
G. B. S. Brewing	9¾	10	9¾	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 6s	63	68	63	68
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	87½	87¾	87¼	87½
Giroux	7⅝	8	7⅝	7¾
Gold Hill	2⅞	3	2¾	2⅞
Granby Con.	11	11¼	11¼	11⅝
Greene Con. Copper	20¼	20¾	20¼	20⅝
Greene Con. Gold	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
Guanajuato Con.	5	5¼	5¼	5⅜
Guggenheim Explor'n.	210	220	224	227
Hall Signal	90	100	90	100
Havana Tobacco	18½	21	18	19
Havana Tobacco pf.	25	35	25	35
Houston Oil	7¾	8¼	7½	8¼
Houston Oil pf.	25	45	25	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	9½	10	9¾	10¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	25	28½	25¾	26
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	76¼	76½	76¼	76¾
International Salt	32½	34	32¾	34
International Salt 5s	60	65	60	66
Lackawanna Steel	60	65	60	65
Lehigh Valley	..	..	73¾	74¼
Mackay Companies	71¼	72	71¼	72
Mackay Companies pf.	71¼	72	71¼	72
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2¾	3
Miomac G. M.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mines Co. of America	$1.15	$1.25	$1.20	$1.25
Mines Securities	..	..	¾	¾
Mitchell Mining	4¾	5	4½	5
Mont.-Sho. con., new	10	11½	..	..
Nevada Con. Copper	17	17¼	17	17¼
Nevada S. & M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3	3¼	3	3¼
Newhouse M. & S.	..	..	4	5
N. J. Term., Dock & L.	..	..	40	41
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	..	..	110	112
N. Y. Transportation	6	6¾	6	6¾
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	..	..	45	60
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.	..	..	60	70
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼
Nor. Securities stubs	225	250	225	250
Otis Elevator	46	49	46	49
Otis Elevator pf.	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.	2½	3¾	2½	3¾
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	72	72	67	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	14	17	14	17
Precious Metals Corp.	5¾	6	5½	6
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	285	310	285	310
Seaboard Company	25	29	25	29
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	84	88	84	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	54	58	54	58
Standard Milling	8	10	8	10
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	..	..	78	79
Standard Oil	595	599	592	598
Tennessee Copper	39¼	40	39	40
Tinde Mining	6	6¾	6	6¼
Tonopah Extension	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Tonopah Mining	18½	19¼	18¾	19½
Trenton Potteries	..	..	15	20
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	..	93	97
Trenton Potteries deb.	..	..	70	75
Union Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
United Cigar Mfg.	44½	45½	44¼	45½
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	97½	97¾	97½	97¾
United Copper	61¼	61¾	61¼	62
United Copper pf.	..	..	89	97
United Mines Corp.	53	55	55	57
Union Typewriter	..	..	93	96
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	..	..	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	..	..	122	126
Utah Apex	5¼	5¾	5¼	5½
Utah Copper	25	26	26½	26½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97	96½	97

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week July	$115,654	$102,821	$92,903
From Jan. 1	2,889,567	2,539,370	2,260,652
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Shore line: Second week July, $7,207; from July 1, $16,778.			
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	307	280	261
2d week July	40,898	48,155	30,980
From July 1	85,430	86,041	66,784
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,517	2,517	2,486
3d week July	522,477	472,842	469,941
From July 1	1,472,975	1,292,221	1,305,227
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for June—	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings	661,980	573,928	88,052
Exp. and taxes	408,726	465,187	33,539
Net earnings	163,254	108,791	54,463
Gross, 12 mos	7,752,892	7,060,887	692,005
Exp. and taxes	5,818,571	5,354,963	463,608
Net, 12 months	1,934,321	1,705,924	228,397
UNION PACIFIC for May—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	5,414	5,354	5,344
Gross earnings	5,668,931	4,716,869	4,551,769
Exp. and taxes	3,286,543	2,654,631	2,618,200
Net earnings	2,380,388	2,062,238	1,933,569
Gross, 11 mos	61,774,201	54,103,189	50,661,882
Exp. and taxes	33,656,088	28,968,311	27,740,442
Net, 11 months	28,118,178	25,146,878	22,921,420

THE COTTON MARKET.

Liquidation Continues on Further Disorders in Russia.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Occasional showers Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday in northern portion.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair, warmer Wednesday; Thursday, fair.

Arkansas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Tennessee—Fair Wednesday; warmer in western portion; Thursday, fair.

Russian disorders induced further liquidation in the local cotton market yesterday, although strength in Liverpool prices inspired a little confidence at the start and prices opened 2 to 3 points better and gained 1 to 4 more. The disquieting reports came after the English market had closed for the day and prices here gradually receded 7 to 9 points, closing at about the bottom. August broke the 10-cent mark, trading at 9.99 and finished at 10 cents. October closed at 10.16 and December at 10.25.

The weekly weather bureau said that damaging local storms accompanied the heavy rainfall in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, but beyond that the report was considered rather favorable. Fifteen Texas towns reported the receipt of first new cotton and gins were said to be in operation. Although not enough new staple had come into sight to weigh on the market, indications pointed to an earlier movement from that quarter than was expected, and this went far toward outweighing the statistical position as an influence.

On the other hand, there was further inquiry from China for manufactured goods and sheetings and print cloths were reported ⅛ to ¼ cents higher. Liverpool cables were optimistic and were accompanied with buying orders, chiefly for October and December delivery. Local shorts covered early in the day, and there was some bull support in evidence. Later, however, the same interests turned sellers, and Wall Street added pressure, while spot interests bought January options.

Liverpool spot sales were 6,000 bales at 6.03d., against 6.07d. last year. Futures opened steady and unchanged, and closed quiet and unchanged to 2 points higher.

	12:15 P. M.	Close.	Prev. Close.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Transactions in the Realty Market Yesterday—Eightieth Street Dwelling Sold—Slight Trading in Tenements.

Philip Eckel has sold to Sophie Switzer 211 West Eightieth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Dwelling Near Broadway Sold.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Eugene Vallens to E. E. Mencham 258 West Ninety-ninth Street, a four-story American basement building, on lot 18 by 100.

On the East Side.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for the estate of Emil Calman the four-story building 290 Pearl Street, on lot 22.5 by 125. The Charles F. Noyes Company has also leased for Abbot A. Lowe the three upper floors of 31 to 33 Burling Slip to the National Type Company for a term of ten years.

Lischinsky, Rosen & Lischinsky have sold for Bondy & Kramer 71 Mangin Street, a six-story building, on lot 25 by 100.

M. B. Freedman has sold for Fassman & Deplow 323 to 327 East Sixty-second Street, two six-story tenements, each on plot 51 by 100.

Williams, Grodginsky & Haft have bought 344 to 352 East Seventy-seventh Street, five four-story flats, each on lot 25 by 102.2. They have resold No. 344 to 348 to Doll & Johnson and No. 350 to a Mr. Lohman.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the estate of Charles A. Acton 205 East Eighty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 102.

In Eastern Harlem.

Kupperstein & Lowenfeld have sold 125-133 East 108d Street, five three-story dwellings, on plot 77 by 100, for a Mr. Lease to Lowenfeld & Prager.

In the Greenwich Village.

Williams & Grodginsky have sold to a Mr. Sullivan the northeast corner of Bedford and Downing Streets, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 75.

In the Bronx.

Samuel Williams has bought through Jacob Leitner from Harry Lehr a plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Washington Avenue, 94 feet south of Wendover Avenue.

Weissman & Tipper have sold for Matthew Hicks a lot 25 by 100 on the south side of 135th Street, west of Cypress Avenue.

D. L. Tobias & Son have bought from Emma A. Forth 746 East 171st Street, a two-story frame house, on lot 16 by 100.

A. Schatzkin & Sons have sold to a Mr. Katz a lot 25 by 100 on the north side of 22d Street, east of Sixth Avenue, to Giuseppe Carto, a lot 23 by 125 on the west side of Rosewood Avenue, north of Bartholdi Street; to a Mr. Gabrielle, a lot 25 by 100 on Corsa Avenue, east of Sixth Avenue, and to a Mr. Davidson a plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Ash Avenue, south of Corsa Avenue.

S. Picard sold through Mrs. Brodsky 176 West 135th Street, and Mrs. Brodsky has resold it to a client of Nash & Jones.

Brooklyn Sales.

Lischinsky, Rosen & Lischinsky have sold for Levick & Freedman to Weinberg Brothers, 31 Ames Street, Brooklyn, a four-and-a-half-story brick building on lot 25 by 100; also, for Janover Brothers, 1,934 Douglas Street, a three-story brick building; also, for a Mr. Strongin to Silberstein & Goldstein, a three-story house on Douglas Street, near Pitkin Avenue.

D. Freiman has bought from L. Kaufman 146-151 South Fourth Street, six-story building in course of construction, on lot 50 by 100. J. Lenkowsky & Chonanus were the brokers.

Kupperstein & Lowenfeld have sold 519 Myrtle Avenue, a four-story double flat on lot 25 by 100, for I. Horowitz to Silverman & Gitzky; also, 719 De Kalb Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 30 by 100, for Capt. Seith to a Mr. Goldstein; also, 1212½ Sumner Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 16 by 100, to a Mr. Levy; also, 1,443-1,445 Bedford Avenue, a four-story double flat and a four-story single flat, on plot 48 by 107, for I. Horowitz to Resenson; also, 753 Myrtle Avenue, a two-story frame business building on lot 27 by 70, for J. Clark to A. H. Kuge.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Through the Matt J. Ward Company the United States Hotel Company of Baltimore has sold a controlling interest in its stock to Charles H. Ruhl for $65,000. Mr. Ruhl has taken possession of the hotel as President and General Manager.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for a term of years 1,671-1,673 Lexington Avenue, at the southwest corner of 103th Street, and 60 West 128th Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Land under water, east shore of Harlem River and west shore of Ward's Island, about 1½ acres, 100 ft w of road as on Bridge's map; to J. Albert Simmons $7,075

About 1 acre of land on south shore of Harlem River at Little Hell Gate, 418 ft w of boundary line between Lots 1 and 2 on Bridge's map; to J. Albert Simmons 1,175

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed Yesterday for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

1st Av, 2,132, for a seven-story brick loft and store, 25x85; G. Rossano of 339 East 107th St, owner; C. Cavinato, architect; cost, $35,000.

90th St, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, for a two-story brick bakery, 55.8x100.5; N. A. Cushman, owner; C. F. Rose, architect; cost, $25,000.

Manhattan St, 81-88 and 87-89, for four six-story brick flats and stores, 40x87; H. & E. Maran of 70 Nassau St, owners; S. Sass, architect; cost, $172,000.

76th St, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, for four six-story brick tenements, 37x87.5; J. Bolton of 112 West 103d St, owner; L. C. Maurer, architect, cost, $160,000.

Avenue C, n e corner of 4th Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; James Reynolds of Avenue C and 5th St, Unionport, owner; Thomas L. Newman, architect; cost, $5,000.

Avenue C, s e, 32 ft n of 5th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8x55.6; James Reynolds, owner; Thomas L. Newman, architect, cost, $15,000.

185th St, s w corner of Hughes Av, for a two-story brick tenement, 25x60; John Marese of 2,378 Arthur Av, owner; Moore & Landsdell, architects; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

ALLEN ST, 136, to a five-story brick tenement and store; H. Klein and L. Enoch, premises, owners; M.* Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

10TH AV, 767 and 769, to a five-story brick factory; J. Hecker of 235 West 99th St, owner; F. M. Small, architect; cost, $10,000.

1329 1st, 40 East, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Harris, premises, owner; N. Langer, architect; cost, $5,000.

2D AV, 2,207, to a four-story brick tenement and store; H. J. Hogust of 623 West 141st St, owner; R. Rohl, architect; cost, $7,500.

CANAL ST, 417, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; T. Schreiber of 93 Canal St, owner; F. W. Leeftan, architect; cost, $5,000.

141ST ST, 187 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. A. Levi, premises, owner; J. C. Levi, architect; cost, $5,000.

167TH AV, n e corner of 15th St, to a six-story brick bakery; National Biscuit Company of 400 West 15th St, owner; B. G. Zimmerman, Chicago, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 24.

PURCHASE [illegible] n s, Lot 105, [illegible] Lorillard Park, 2x11x102.2x25x112.10; [illegible] Edison to Katie M. Robinson 100

CHARLES ST, 151, s s, 20x90, Herman Joseph to Jacob Levy; mtg $12,500 100

CLARK, [illegible] s, 20 ft n of 118th St, 20.4 x100; Margaret L. Zborowski, executrix, to Charles H. and Edward A. Tidgeon 5,500

COLES LANE, n w corner of Poe Place, 40x70; Mary C. Fitzgerald to Otto L. [illegible] 100

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x100; Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue Realty Company to Hunter Wykes, (mtg $641,067) 100

DESBROW PLACE, w s, 150 ft n of De Milt Av, 100x300; Robert Marshall to William W. Penfield 1

FAILE ST, 1,428, e s, 250.8 ft n of Intervale St, 20x100; American Real Estate Company to Mary Guggenheim 100

HESTER ST, 127 to 131, n s, 60.1x80; A. H. Pincus to Louis Crieger and another, (mtg $79,500) 150

IRVING PLACE, s s, 79 ft s of 17th St, 46.1x116.1x irregular; Mary D. Owens to the City of New York 90,000

JOHN ST, 75, n s, 25x90.11x25x99.11; Elizabeth R. Whittingham, widow, to the South Manhattan Realty Company.

KING ST, 20, s s, 25.11x100; Adam Wiener to John Morris and another, (mtg $38,250) 100

LOT 339, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate; George McCaughan to Henry S. Maidhoff 1

LOTS 84 and 85, map of Woodlawn Heights; Daisy B. Cohen to Adele Goldberg ....

LOTS 11 and 12, revised map of Seneca Park, 50x97x50x96.9; Thomas Sexton to Walter W. Taylor 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,740, w s, 20x62.10; Samuel Heen to Maria D. Hasill, (mtg $13,000) 100

LONGWOOD AV, part of Lot 61, map of Edward Young at Springhurst; Theresa Dietz to Theresa Ulrich 1

MONROE ST, 266, s s, 25.5x97.7; Isidor Wexler and others to Isaac Morita, (mtg $36,300) 100

PLOT 45 ft w of White Plains Road, at point 845 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs w 100 x n 25 x e 100 x s 25; Augusta Baker to Onofrio Maniscalo, (mtg $2,000) 100

PART of plots 5, 6, and 7, map 531 of Samuel Thompson, contains 3 18-100 acres; Florence L. T. Braker to Frederick W. Parsons, 1-7 part, B. & S. 1

PART of Lot 889, Block I, not used for street; George A. Noonan to Henry S. Maidhoff, quitclaim 1

RIVERDALE AV, e s, 177.8 ft s of centre line of Graystone Av, contains 1 774-1000 acres; Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., to Harriet Hayden 6,900

RIVINGTON ST, 501, s s, 125 ft e of Cannon St, 25x80; Tola Guaswith and another to Samuel Weisel and another, (mtg $16,000) 100

ROBIN AV, e s, 250 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to William Hagemann 2,300

SILVER ST, n s, 67.8 ft e of West Farms Road, 25.1x154.4x25x156.2; Esther E. Hanlon to Mark H. Brown..

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 325 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; the Hawthorne Building Company to Louis Barth, (mtg $52,500) 100

SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER TURNpike, w s, 25.11 ft s e of 2d St, 37.11x 112.10x37.6x115.6; Longin P. Fries to Jennie A. O'Ryan, (mtg $7,000) 100

TOPPING AV, e s, 200 ft n of 174th St, 75x95; James Buckley to Ella Gundlach 100

TREMONT ROAD, n w corner of Pilgrim Av, 148.4x251.5x208; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Elmer M. Kimball 100

TAYLOR ST, Lot 328, map of Van Nest Park; Frederick Rieper to Morris Kaplan, (mtg $5,000) 100

VALENTINE AV, w s, 324.8 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x98.7; Jacob Taub to Dennis H. Stokes, (mtg $2,500) 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 190.2 ft w of Wales Av, 45x124.11x irregular; Mercury Realty Company to Samuel Breuer and another, (mtg $48,000) 100

3D AV, w s, 50.8 ft n of 142d St, 50.8x 100; Ede Levenson to George Pfister, (mtg $53,000,) ½ part 100

3D AV, 3,870, e s, 25.125; Hyman Dickstein to Lester Antler, (mtg $14,000) ..

3D ST, n e s, 125 ft w of Thompson St, 50x109; Adelina H. Palmenberg to William F. Palmenberg and another, undivided right, title, and interest 1

4TH ST, 64 East, 25x105.6; Jacob Corday to Joseph L. Rosenberg, (mtg $24,500) 100

5TH ST, 418 East, 25x97; Michael Henig and others to Julius Berkowitb, (mtg $25,000) 1

6TH AV, 24, e s, 116.6 ft s of 4th St, 18.8x97x17.4x98; Jennie Guttenberg and another to William Guttenberg, (mtg $8,000) 14,000

7TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue D, 40x 97.8; Rudolph Popper to Herman I. Lurie, (mtg $48,500) 100

7TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Avenue D, 100x 210 to 6th St; Elizabeth Pratt and another to Emma A. Wolfrath, (mtg $4,000) 1

7TH ST, s s, Lot 136, map of Unionport, 100x216, to n s of 6th St; Edward Haight, Jr., to Franklin C. Aibee

7TH AV, s e corner of 136th St, 49.11x 125x irregular; Realty Transfer Company to Solomon Simon, (mtg $65,000).

9TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 93.8; Herman Hoffman to Samuel Tarber, ½ part, (mtg $15,500) .....

11TH ST, 346 East, 25x94.9; Samuel Roginsky and others to Nathan Freuder, (mtg $26,000) .....

12TH ST, 75 ½ ft e of Lot 328, map of Unionport, 100x108; Emma A. Wolfrath to Arnold Timmerhaus, (mtg $2,500) .....

23D ST, s s, 172 ft w of 9th Av, 20.6x 98.9; Charles R. Christy to Charles W. Rainbow, (mtg $21,000) .....

28TH ST, n s, 254.2 ft e of 2d Av, 40x 98.9; C. Joshua Epstein to Isaac Silberberg, (mtg $51,875,) ¾ part .....

88TH ST, s s, 245.6 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; 57th St, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Henry F. Friedgen to Emma W. Wingate, 1-10 part, all title, (mtg $5,000) .....

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 22x 98.9; Michael Dreier and another to John Hoge, (mtg $34,000) .....

50TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 1st Av, 20x90; Arthur G. Nathan to Nathan Hellmann, ½ part, quitclaim .....

50TH ST, 54 West, 20x100.5; Robert Connor to Ralph M. Holzman, (mtg $63,000) ..... Omitted

50TH ST, 414 East, 20x90; Bertha Nathan, widow, and others to Rachel Hellmann, ½ part .....

50TH ST, 414 East, 20x90; Jacob Levy, referee, to Nathan Hellmann, ½ part..

70TH ST, s s, 161 ft w of Avenue A, 38x100.5; Hyman Manheim and others to Harry M. Stoff, (mtg $50,000) .....

70TH ST, s s, 161 ft w of Avenue A, 38 x100.5; Simon Lefkowitz to Hyman Manheim and another, (mtg $46,500)..

74TH ST, 164 East, 18.9x102.2; Robert H. E. Elliott to the Renaissance Realty Company, (mtg ½ of $24,000) .....

74TH ST, 166 East, 18.9x102.2; Robert H. E. Elliott to the Renaissance Realty Company, (mtg ½ of $24,000) .....

74TH ST, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x 68.2; Robert H. E. Elliott to the Renaissance Realty Company; (mtg $10,000) .....

78TH ST, n s, 152.10 ft w of 3d Av, 41.6 x102.2; Harry Gleich and another to John A. Clayton, (mtg $60,000) .....

78TH ST, n s, 104.4 ft w of 2d Av, 41.6x102.2; Max J. Kramer and others to John A. Clayton, (mtg $60,000)..

78TH ST, n s, 104.4 ft w of 2d Av, 41.6x 102.2; John A. Clayton to Anna M. Dwyer, (mtg $60,000) .....

78TH ST, n s, 152.10 ft w of 2d Av, 41.6x102.2; John A. Clayton to Anna M. Dwyer, (mtg $60,000) .....

81ST ST, s s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 16x102.2; W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., to W. Bayard Cutting, (mtg $20,000) .....

90TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of Columbus Av, 35x100.8; Isidor H. Alexander to Mary Friegner, (mtg $40,000) .....

92D ST, n s, 204.5 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.8; Isaac Untermyer to James A. Blanchard .....

109TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of Park Av, 17x 100.11; Aaron Appell to David Skrilow, (mtg $11,000) .....

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 57x 100.10; Barnet Goldfern and another to Samuel B. Cooper, (mtg $52,500) ....

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 57x 100.10; Samuel Cooper to Louis Levin and another, (mtg $70,000) .....

114TH ST, s s, 201.10 ft e of 3d Av, 36x100.11; Michael McGrath to the M. Fine Realty Company .....

114TH ST, 230, s s, 320.6 ft e of 6d Av, 25x100.11; Bertha Bank to Georg A. Hofmann, (mtg $20,000) .....

180TH ST, s s, 122 ft e of Boulevard, 50 x99.11; American Ice Company to Frank Dorrenbacher, (mtg $10,000) ....

135TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 50x100; Harry M. Stoff to Samuel Cohn, (mtg $85,200) .....

133TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 50x100; Samuel Cohen to Harry M. Stoff, (mtg $47,500) .....

135TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 50x100; Harry M. Stoff to Hymon Manheim and another, (mtg $47,500) ....

148TH ST, 511 East, 25x90.6; Georga Kohlenbusch to John Friedrich, (mtg $24,000) ..... Omitted

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Hymon Manheim and others to David Lang, (mtg $14,000) .....

149TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; David Lang to Joseph R. Scheinberg, (mtg $18,500) .....

158TH ST, s s, 113.11 ft w of Union Av, 50x75x irregular; Max Sternberg to Augusta B. Fromm .....

163D ST, 972 East, 20.7x94.8; Timothy F. Sullivan to William Fairle, (mtg $5,000) .....

166TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Brook Av, 30x96; Gennaro Caldarelli to Edward Ruehl, (mtg $19,500) .....

176TH ST, s w s, 150 ft s e of Broad St, 25x100; Harry A. Graham to Margaret E. Malcolm, (mtg $10,000) .....

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44x99.11; Winslow Realty Company to Catharine G. Burke and another, trustees, (mtg $40,000) .....

178TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Morris Lebus to August Dieper, (mtg $3,600) .....

180TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Webster Av, 25.8x100; James B. Kilsheimer, Jr., to Mosholu Realty Company .....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAM, James, to James Adam and another, trustees; 18th St, 209 ft n of 8th Av, 20x100, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 11,400

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; Riverside Drive, e s, 525 ft n of 122d St, 25x80. 1 year $12,000

AVITABILE, Andrea, to Minnie A. Indelli and another; 99th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 124.8x100.5, due Sept. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,450

ANTLER, Lester, to Hyman Dickstein; 3d Av, 3,870, prior mtg $14,000, due Aug. 15, 1909, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BLANCHARD, James A., to Sallie M. Blanchard; 923 St, n s, 204.5 ft e of 8th Av, 26.3x100.8, demand, 4 per cent. 40,000

BERNSTEIN, Mitchell, and another to Philip Siegel; 136th St, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 49.9x99.11; 136th St, s s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent. 8,000

BRODMERKEL, Thomas, to Bernheimer & Schwartz; 45th St, 468 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

BUTLER, Josephine E., and another to Louise Constable and others, executors; 83d St, n e corner of Riverside Drive, 83.8x52.2, due Nov. 1, 1909, 4½ per cent. 100,000

BUCKBEE, George E., to Christian P. Roos; Grand Boulevard, e s, 149.10 ft n of 187th St, 75x irregular, 5 years., 6,000

BROWN, Mark H., to North Side savings Bank; Silver St, n s, 87.8 ft e of West Farms Road, 25x154.4, due June 30, 1907, 3½ per cent. 35

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION at Manhattanville to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Convent Av, r w corner of 131st St, 146.1x127.6, 1 year, 4 per cent. 160,000

CLAYTON, John A., to Mitchell Valentine; 78th St, n s, 15.10 ft w of 2d Av, 2 lots, each 41.6x102.2, 2 mtgs, each $45,000, 5 years. 90,000

CLAYTON, John A., to Max J. Kramer and another; 78th St, 152.10 ft w of 2d Av, 2 lots, each 41.6x102.2, 2 mtgs, each $15,000, 2 prior mtgs $45,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 30,000

COHN, Samuel, to Hayman Stoff; 136th St, s s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, each $6,150, 2 prior mtgs, each $19,600, due June 30, 1908 12,300

COOPER, Samuel B., to Barnet Goldfein and another; 109th St, 809 East, installments, 6 per cent. 8,750

COOPER, Samuel B., to Barnet Goldfein and another; 109th St, 805 East, prior mtg $26,250, installments, 6 per cent. 8,750

CRIEGER, Louis, and another to Alex H. Pincus; Hester St, 127, prior mtg $50,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 29,500

D'AURIA, Pasquale, to Rosanna Fiehan; Lot 589, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,700

DIPPOLITO, Nicola, and another to G. De Clocke; s ½ of Lot 442, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,800

DOLL, Anthony, Jr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Kelly St, 45, due as per bond 6,000

DAVIS, Joseph, to Bowery Bank for Savings; 121st St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x95.11, 5 years; 4½ per cent. 95,000

DIENER, August, to Morris Lebas; Lot 92, map of Neill estate, prior mtg $3,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

FENDER, Nathan, to Samuel Rozinsky and another; 11th Av, 546, due April 20, 1909, 6 per cent. 2,000

FAIRLIE, William, to Timothy F. Sullivan; 163d St, 972 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

FREUNDLICA, Morris, and another to Andrew Wilson, trustee; 86th St, 340 East, 3 years. 28,000

FRIEDRICH, John, to George Kohlenbusch; 148th St, 611 East; 5 years, 5½ per cent. 6,000

GLAUBER, Emanuel, and another to Caspar Barnmann; Union Av, 612, 3 years 10,500

GOODSTEIN, Harry, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Willow Av, s e corner of 138th St, 100x225, due as per bond 24,000

GUNDLACH, Ella, to James Buckley; Topping Av, e s, 200 ft n of 174th St, 75x95, due Nov. 15, 1906, 4½ per cent. 2,200

GUGGENHEIM, Mary, to American Real Estate Company; Faile St, 1,028, 5 years. 8,000

HAGEMANN, William, to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Robin Av, e s, 250 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x100, Tremont Terrace, 3 years. 1,150

HERMAN, David, to United States Trust Company; Lenox Av, e s, 50 ft s of 136th St, 49.11x100, due as per bond. .. 60,000

HERMAN, David, to United States Trust Company; Lenox Av, s e corner of 136th St, 50x100, due as per bond. 80,000

HEILMAN, Nathan, to Henry Nathan, trustee; 50th St, s s, 140 ft e of 1st Av, 20x90, ½ part, 5 years. 4,000

HEILMAN, Rachel, to Bertha Nathan and others; 50th St, s s, 140 ft e of 1st Av, 20x90, ½ part, 5 years. 4,000

HERZIG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 84th St, 305 East, due as per bond 7,500

IASILLI, Maria D., to Samuel Hess; Lexington Av, w s, 80.4 ft s of 107th St, 20x62.10, due Aug. 1, 1911, 6 per cent. 5,100

KERRISON, Philip D., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 56th St, s s, 161 ft e of 6th Av, 16x100.5; 3 years, 4½ per cent. 33,000

KERR, Margaret A., to Amelia B. Lazarus; 46th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5, due Nov. 1, 1908 1,600

LANG, David, to Hyman Manheim and others; 149th St, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, due April 20, 1908, 6 per cent. 4,500

LEICHNER, Lena, to Levi Munson; Avenue C, 297, 5 years. 5,000

MEYER, Albert, to Albert Junge; Southern Boulevard, 847, prior mtg $13,000, due Jan. 20, 1908. 900

MUTUAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Andrew Wilson, trustee; 173d St, s s, 137.6 ft e of 11th Av, 37.6x100, 3 years. 32,000

O'HARA, Richard J., to Charles V. Culyer; Barker Av, s e corner of Elizabeth Av, 100x125, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

OLVEIRA, Jane C., to Thomas A. McGee; Amsterdam Av, 407, prior mtg $22,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

PASINSKY, Henry, to William Jay, executor; Elizabeth St, 255, 257, 259, and 263, 4 mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 90,000

PAPE, Annie, to Clarence C. Ferrig, Lot 248, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, due Jan. 24, 1907, 6 per cent.... 100

POLLOCK, Francis W., to Sarah T. Umpleby, executrix; Spuyten Duyvil Av, centre line, at centre line of 235th St, contains 1 916-1000 acres; Greystone Av, centre line, at s s of Lot A, map of lands in partition action of Hayden vs. Arnold and others, contains 2 331-1000 acres; 235th St, centre line, at centre line, contains 1 930-1000 acres, 3 years. 6,000

RAINBOW, Charles W., to Charles R. Christy; 23d St, s s, 172 ft w of 9th Av, 20.6x98.9, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,050

RYAN, Jennie A., to Longin P. Fries; Southern Westchester Turnpike, w s, 25.11 ft s e of 2d St, 37.11x112.10, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,500

RUBENSTEIN, Louis, to Ernest Ruff, Eldridge St, 141 and 143, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 800

RICKARD, Catharine A., to Eastchester Savings Bank of Mount Vernon, N. Y., Cross St, s s, 125 ft e of Ninnieford Av, City Island, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,700

SCHROEDER, Catharine, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, 6, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000

SEAMAN, Elizabeth C., to American Security Company; 37th St, 15 West, due Dec. 1, 1906 25,000

SCHORER, Martha, to Louis Gates; Valentine Av, 2,224, 1 year, 6 per cent. 800

SKRILOW, David, to Aaron Appell; 109th St, 74 East, 1 year, 6 per cent... 1,000

SIMON, Philip, and another to Walter S. Gurnee and others, trustees; 136th St, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, 5 years 52,000

SIMON, Philip, and another to Sol Simon; 136th St, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, prior mtg $52,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 18,000

SIMON, Philip, and another to Sol Simon; 7th Av, s e corner of 136th St, 49.11x75, prior mtg $70,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

SIMON, Philip, and another to Greenwood Cemetery; 7th Av, s e corner of 136th St, 49.11x75, due Aug. 1, 1911... 70,000

STICKNEY, Mary A., to Patrick Dunn; Madison Av, 1,903, prior mtg $11,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

SOUTH MANHATTAN REALTY COMPANY to Henry A. C. Taylor; John St, 73, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 65,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Margaret L. Zborowski, executrix; Clay Av, s s, 210 ft n of 169th St, 80.4x101.10, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 4,000

THE M. FINE REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 114th St, 216 and 218 East, 1 year. 16,000

VAN ALLEN, Isaac C., to Samuel G. Dayton; City Island Av, e s, 100 ft s of Ditmar St, 103.6x225, City Island, 5 years, 6 per cent. 1,600

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Lily W. Beresford, trustee; Madison Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 50x100, 3 years. 60,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Lily W. Beresford, trustee; 109th St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 38.9x100.11, 5 years. 40,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to John E. Marsh and another, executors; Madison Av, n e corner of 109th St, 50.11x 100, 5 years. 85,000

WILSE, Otto L. F., to Abner K. Durham; Poe Place, n w corner of Cole's Lane, 70x31.8, 5 years. 2,000

WILSE, Otto L. F., to Mary E. Fitzgerald; Poe Place, n w corner of Cole's Lane, 70x31.8, prior mtg $2,000, 3 years 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 156; William Williams against Samuel Leder, owner; Spies & Betholz, contractors $110

114TH ST, 407 and 409 East; White Fireproof Construction Company against the New York City Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors. 760

106TH ST, 311 East; Antonuccio & Damtano against Giuseppe Milano, owner; Charles Martin, contractor.... 48

149TH ST, s s, whole front between Tinton and Union Avs, 200x100; Mike Gerome against John Doe, owner; Raffaelo Figuritto, contractor. 50

HUGHES AV, e s, 45 ft s of 189th St, 125x—; National Mantel Looking Glass Company against the Belmont Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor 111

34TH ST, 331 and 333 East; Michael Wielandt against James E. Brandt and Michael Voecoli, owners and contractors. 1,340

MADISON AV, 1,772 and 1,774; Morris Levin against Julian Benedict, owner and contractor 6,000

BROADWAY, 1,611; Jacob Foster against Walter J. Salomon, owner; Bernhard Muhsold, contractor..... 60

5TH AV, n e corner of 126th St, 100x 130; Pietrowski & Romap Company against the Collins Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor 462

BELMONT AV, 2,127 to 2,141; Max Feid against Aron & Mendelsoim, owners and contractors 650

18TH ST, 417 East; Jacob Spector against Isaac Portman, owner; M. H. Feder, contractor 858

10TH AV, n w corner of 14th St, 25x100; Webster Manufacturing Company against Lewis S. Chanler and Winthrop A. Chanler, owners; Henry E. Armstrong, contractor. 80

GRAND ST, 378 and 378; Norfolk St, 62 and 54; United Damp Proofing and Painting Company against the State Bank, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors 460

114TH ST, 407 and 409 East; United Damp Proofing and Painting Company against the New York City Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 700

144TH ST, 4 s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 82x99.11; Frank J. Dahlmeyer against the Psaty-Edelson Construction Company, owner; Joseph Eiseman, contractor 18

152D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; Frank J. Dahlmeyer against the Psaty-Edelson Construction Company, owner; Joseph Eiseman, contractor 80

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WEST END AV, 878; Charles K. Barnum and others against Amelia Drake and others, Feb. 24, 1906 311

WEST END AV, 878; John Fulton against Amelia Drake and others, Feb. 27, 1906. 1,505

WEST END AV, 878; Charles H. Darnstadt against Amelia Drake and others, Feb. 20, 1906. 505

WEST END AV, 878; Sommerfeld & Riesner against Amelia Drake and others, Nov. 10, 1905. 125

WEST END AV, 878; Thomas I. Crane and others against Amelia Drake and others, Oct. 28, 1905 206

156TH ST, n s, whole front between Jackson and Forest Avs; The Union Stove Works against Katz-Polacek Realty and Construction Company, July 17, 1906. 888

LENOX AV, e s, whole front between 138th and 139th Sts; Maresqa-Walsh Tile and Marble Works against Meyer Frank and others, July 16, 1906. 675

MADISON AV, s w corner of 96th St; Crane Company against Cades Realty Company and others, April 12, 1906, by bond 84

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 978 to 982; Max Feld against Frank Frankel and others, July 12, 1906, by deposit. 56

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 978 to 982; James A. Irving against Frank Frankel and others, July 12, 1906, by deposit. 524

PARK AV, e s, 45 ft s of 50th St; Bossert Electrical Construction Company against New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and others, July 14, 1906, by deposit. 279

Lis Pendens.

JACKSON ST, 69; Louis Daum against Sigmund W. Barnard, (specific performance;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

18TH ST, 15 and 17 West; Marietta Benoit against Languagal Printing Company and others, (action to establish lease;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

74TH ST, n s, 218 ft e of 1st Av, 41.8x75x41.8x 79.6; Simon Uhlfelder and others against Jacob Siegel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, — Silverstein.

70TH ST, 422 and 424 East; Rosa Sciner against Simon Lefkowitz, (specific performance;) attorney, J. L. Kornicker.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, AUCTIONEER,
Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City,
will sell at Public Auction on the premises the handsome residence,
and about two acres,
AT
HOLLYWOOD PARK, WEST END, N. J.,
(known as the William Hoey Cottage,)
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—This elegant cottage is one of the handsomest structures at ELBERON, WEST END, directly opposite the Hollywood Hotel, and known as Cottage No. 8, containing 23 light and large rooms, with elegant and exquisite furnishings, most of which were collected by Mr. Hoey, former President of Adams Express Co., during his travels in Europe; surrounded by beautiful lawns and spacious drives, and within about 3 minutes' walk from depot.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY.—By boat at the foot of West 42d Street, or Cedar Street to Atlantic Highlands, or via Penn. R. R. or New Jersey Central R. R. to West End Station. Caretaker on premises.

SIXTY PER CENT. OF PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 4½ per cent. for THREE YEARS.

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Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Maps and further information can be obtained at office of above auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
By order of Henry W. Bookstaver, Esq., Referee.
VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER,
S. E. Cor. Ferry & Cliff Sts.
Known as Nos. 46 and 48 Ferry St. and Nos. 70 and 72 Cliff Street,
3-story brick Dwelling, with store, and 5-story Brick Storehouse thereon,
Size, 55.2x50.11, more or less.
70% MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR 5 YEARS AT 5%.
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
Thursday, August 2, 1906,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, Esq., Att'y for Plaintiff, 8 Chambers St., N. Y. City.
Maps and further

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HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

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$100 Upward—Reasonable Terms, $10 Down, $5 Monthly.

Liberal discount for cash, or 60% can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at 5%.

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Richmond Hill, L. I.—Two-family house, 12 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; mortgage $4,000; $1,000 cash buys it; mortgage can remain. Fred Phillips, real estate, Richmond Hill, L. I.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—By private family; dwelling house on three or five years' lease of ten rooms or more; east or west side, south of 23d St. Address Dr. A. Caccini, Washington View, Washington Square.

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Owners, we sell, rent, manage and insure property. O'Shea & Klein, 326 West 48th.

BANKRUPTCY. AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHOTO-ELECTRO TYPE ENGRAVING CO., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 26, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 232 William St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fine lot of lenses, negatives, gem cutting machines, 4 Campbell cylinder presses, motors, printing presses, type, cameras, cutting machines, chemicals, furniture, fixtures, &c. LINDSAY RUSSELL, Receiver. THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMILIE S. CLARKE, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 25, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of unfinished coats, suits and waists, laces, silks, embroideries, &c. HARRY HARRIS, Trustee. ELEK JOHN LUDWIGH, Attorney for Trustee, 200 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,047 - IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENNO KLOPFER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Benno Klopfer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1906, the said Benno Klopfer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, July 21, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Size of lots, 25x150.

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Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Modern apartments, 138 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.

5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.

Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.

Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

HARLEM LIBRARY

32 WEST 123D ST.

Apartments of one and two large light rooms and bath; rents, $150 to $480.

Including steam heat, service, and light. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

318 TO 328 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartments of 4 and 7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent on premises or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel 2918—38th.

$55. 243 WEST 115TH ST. **$55.**

Unequalled for Price.

Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST., one block Riv. Dr. Tran. station, (Manhattan St.) New, elegant apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

At The Manitou, 221 West 141st St., near "L" and Subway; four, five, and six large rooms and bath; day and night elevator service; telephone, electricity; $30, $47.50. Apply Supt.

86th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

143d St., 267 West.—Five, six rooms; inducements; reasonable, desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

112th St., 256 West.—Four, five, six rooms; reasonable, desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED.

RENTS $16 TO $20.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARGARETTE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTE A. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of John F. Coffin, No. 6 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, 18th day of April, 1906. MARTIN J. KEOGH, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 6 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STIX, YETTE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YETTE STIX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of February, 1906. ROBERT L. STIX, OTTO L. STIX, Administrators, with the will annexed, of the estate of Yette Stix, deceased.

SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Administrators. Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOUSE

READY FOR OCCUPANCY, ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON PLOT 50x100 FT.; OAK AND CHESTNUT FINISH, 2½ STORIES, 7 ROOMS, BATH, COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES, PARQUET FLOORS, LARGE CELLAR, VERANDA, CEMENT WALKS; 2 MINUTES FROM DOUBLE TRACK EXPRESS TROLLEY SERVICE; SEWER, WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT; MACADAMIZED STREETS, SIDEWALKS, ETC., AT

MORSEMERE.

PRICE $5,900; TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER; LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. TAKE FRANKLIN OR 42ND OR 130TH ST. FERRIES AND TROLLEY, OR 23RD ST. AND CHAMBERS ST. FERRIES AND N. R. R. OF N. J. BOOKLET AND TRANSPORTATION FREE.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.

Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

STOP PAYING RENT.

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at **LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB,** 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company, Times Building, Broadway and 42nd St., New York.

Why are the hills of Bergen County the best place to live? Because the ground is high and healthful; air is dry; schools are fine; delightful surroundings; low prices; only 45 minutes to Chambers St.; I offer houses and plots with every improvement on astonishingly easy terms; send for illustrated book. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

$3,900; $800 cash; handsome new house, plot, eight rooms, bath, latest improvements; dining room paneled, plate rail, fine fixtures, colonnade arches, open nickel plumbing; HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, half hour out. STROHM & CO., 429 6th Av.

Bargain!—Corner in Avenue D, Bayonne; $1,500 cash necessary. Norbert Landau, 161 East 4th St., N. Y.

Ridgewood.—124 Irving St., 8 rooms; $6,000; improvements; rented; grounds; exchange. Ackerman, 271 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Flat of four large rooms, nicely furnished, for housekeeping; hot water. Parrowt, 110 West 61st St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1906. Present—Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice. In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of the WIGHT-EASTON-TOWNSEND COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Arthur M. Waitt and Charles W. Hubbard, Jr., as directors of the Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, having its principal office located the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 24th day of April, 1906, and the 1st day of May, 1906, respectively; and on reading and filing the affidavit of Arthur M. Waitt, verified the 24th day of April, 1906, and the affidavit of H. Gordon Pierce, verified the 24th day of May, 1906, and due service having been made upon the Attorney-General of the said petition, schedule, affidavits and the proposed order with notice of this motion,

Now, upon motion of Fox, Pierce & Rowe, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in the corporation show cause before this Court, before Arthur Hurst, Esq., who is hereby appointed Referee for that purpose, at his office Number 116 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 15th day of August, 1906, in the Albany Argus, published in the City of Albany, and in the New York Times, published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, in which county this order is entered; and be it further

Ordered, that Arthur M. Waitt, of Number 120 Riverside Drive, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, be and he hereby is appointed temporary receiver of all of the property of the Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, as provided in Section 2423 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with power to carry on the business of said company so far as is necessary to continue and complete the performance of the contracts of said company, but not to enter into any new building contracts; and he is hereby directed to deposit in the Lincoln Trust Company all funds of the corporation not needed for immediate disbursement; and that upon giving a bond in the sum of twenty-thousand dollars, ($20,000,) with two sufficient sureties of an approved surety company, he shall take possession of all of the property of said company, and enter upon the performance of his duties; and it is further

Ordered, that upon filing the said bond, the bond heretofore and on the 8th day of February, 1906, filed in the office of the County Clerk of New York County, by the said Arthur M. Waitt, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) be and the same hereby is canceled, and the obligations of the Federal Union Surety Company, therein contained, are hereby canceled. Ent. H. B. J. S. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.—This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the BOONE CEREAL COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 20th day of July, 1906, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this 20th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six.

HORACE G. TENNANT, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

23D ST., 334 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished; running water; bath; first-class table board.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; delicious Southern cooking; moderate; references.

129TH ST., WEST.—Two fine separate bedrooms; sitting rooms as well; every convenience; excellent table; private family; for two, $14-$17. A. B., Box 7 Times Harlem.

129TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large front room; good board; references.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, large and small, to rent, with board; references.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms; excellent table; special rates; references; Southerners.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms to rent with board. Transients.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Convenient Bridge, ferries, and cars to beaches; table guests; telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—With strictly private family, accommodation for young, single gentleman; no other boarders or roomers; bedroom and parlor, or large single front room; location between 72d and 116th Sts., Broadway and Riverside; references exchanged. Box D 120 Times Downtown.

WANTED by two young ladies (sisters) room, with board; prefer large room, southern exposure, on same floor with bath; highest references exchanged; state price. Address M. L., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; running water; telephones; Summer rates.

22D ST., 37 WEST.—Cool, large room; bath; breakfasts; living or studio; piano; reception room; reasonable. Studio No. 2. Janitor.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electric lights; transient; business parlor; telephones.

44TH ST., 200 WEST. (Opposite Hotel Astor.) —Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH ST., 110 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; running water; every convenience; $2.50 up; private house.

61ST ST., 110 WEST.—One parlor, bedroom adjoining; hot-water supply; convenient to cars. Parrowt.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room, overlooking Hudson; Subway express; references. Stuart.

115TH ST., 415 WEST.—Light, airy, comfortable room, bath; Subway; private family. Rowlands.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; terms moderate. Apartment 3.

East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms with modern conveniences; permanently or transiently; references.

20TH ST., 325 EAST.—Large furnished room in private house; references required. N. Behan.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Airy, sanitary Summer house suites; single rooms; electric light; references. Pepper's.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large and small room; bath; telephone; references.

54TH ST., 140 EAST, near 5th Av.—Rates for Summer; exceptionally clean, cool rooms; plenty hot water; telephone; transients.

42D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant hall room; reasonable.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; Summer rates; telephone 4257—38th.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms, $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms, $16-$32; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, young lady, in wholesale hardware office; some knowledge of German desired; salary $7 to commence. C Box 149 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED.—Outdoor pleasant employment, "Line of Real Estate"; work only few hours daily; our lady agents are doing well on commission. Mrs. Stevens, Quick Transit Realty Co., 41 Park Row, Room 204.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Scotch herring firm opening branch in New York require first-class salesman for Aberdeen canned herring, Scotch and Holland cured herrings, Irish and Norway mackerel, and some knowledge of German herring trade; state experience and references; only those who have been in the trade need apply. P., Box 311 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—An experienced salesman for New York City, one who has an established trade and can make arrangements at once with a leading Philadelphia silk house. Silk, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Real estate salesman; capable and neat-appearing man to sell suburban real estate; excellent opportunity. Call until noon. Bosca R. E. Co., Times Building.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer; young woman, Christian, American, high school graduate preferred, who is an experienced operator on Oliver machine; salary $8-$10, with advancement. Call to-day. G. S. Chace, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 740 Sixth Av., 2,806 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Draftsman; we must secure at once a competent draftsman, who is a good letterer and willing to go to Cuba; $1,500 and transportation. Call or write to-day. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Boys over 17 years, to learn the printing business. Apply Robert Gair Co., Factory No. 2, Washington and Plymouth Sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A man to run a gasoline lawn mower and keep it running; good wages for a good mechanic. Address F. O. Box 288, Bayside, L. I.

WANTED—Rule manufactory requires good rule framers on squares. Address for particulars to Belcher Bros. Co., Irvington, N. J.

WANTED—Chandelier draughtsman; good salary to competent man. Address T. H., 90 Eighth Av., New York.

WANTED—Elevator boy; good chance; wages, $8. Apply Colombia Coffee Co., 3d Av., near 128th St.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID &c.—Chambermaid, plain sewing, or care of child; best references. Harlow, 101 West 82d St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; city apartment or country; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 814 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy cook, laundress, waitress. Flaherty's Employment Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Rier.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; willing to work painstaking, and reliable; willing to work hard; references. Anxious, Box 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Miss Morris, 141 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; no shirk; wants real work; neat in person and typewriting; $8-$10. Miss R., Box 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience, covering several lines; excellent education; A1 references. Aitken, Box 152 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; good education; ambitious, bright; willing to learn. Eager, Box 183 Times, Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—J. Wm. Marshall, (expert,) M. I. C. A. 1895, audits, investigates, reports, &c. 150 Nassau St. (Tel. 5220 Beekman.)

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Young man, careful driver, experienced; good reference. J. L., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man ($2) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, (28,) for past 2½ years connected with advertising department of one of the large New York dailies, experienced solicitor, also familiar with clerical and correspondence work, desires position with newspaper or advertising agency. Address X Y Z, 1,364 Broadway.

ENGINEER.—For five years head man in zinc works, capable to establish, start, and run similar establishments, desires position in the United States; A1 references. Address B. F., 350 Agence Havas, Brussels, Belgium.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position in office; A1 references; honest and obliging. Energetic, 72 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) lately arrived from England, well educated, desires responsible position; has been in business during whole of career; would not object to traveling; references. M. J. B., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG GERMAN, 19 years old, speaking English and French, experienced in office work, would like position with an American house. Box G 307 Times, Times Square.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on rst. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.

A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.

Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) **$2.25**

PROVIDENCE direct, **$1.25**

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER direct, **$1.00**

TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.

Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO.

'Phone 500 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.

" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "

" West 42d St.....9:00 "

" West 129th St.....9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts

USE THE

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 51, Foot W. 42d St.:	Ft. Cedar St. N.R.	Boats leave Pier 10,
9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p. m.; Sundays, 9.35 a. m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.	

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.

Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TO ALBANY.—

Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.

$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.

$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.

Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.

Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, West Desbrosses, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.

Orchestra. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 3 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St.

Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

PLANT LINE OCEAN TRIPS

To Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Stanch, sea-going steamers leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, at noon, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown, and Sydney, and the celebrated Bras d'Or Lakes, providing delightful vacation trips, varying from

One Night at Sea to a Foreign Land, to a Six Days' Cruise of 1,400 Miles for $18.

For "Canadian Gems" booklet, colored map, etc., write to A. W. Perry, Gen. Mgr., Plant Line, Commercial Wharf, Boston.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 29, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains are protected those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—¶MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8

ICE TRUST OFFERS TO OPEN ITS BOOKS

Independents Help Keep Prices Up, Investigators Declare.

MAYER STARTS AN INQUIRY

Board of Aldermen Criticises District Attorney Jerome for "Attempt to Shirk Responsibility."

Following an offer of the American Ice Company to open its books to an anti-trust investigation, Attorney General Mayer announced yesterday that he had set going an investigation to find out if the law is being violated.

The Committee for Cheaper Ice, composed largely of prominent east side residents, which has been making a searching investigation into the methods of the so-called independent dealers all over town, made its report yesterday to the main body of the organization, and the mass of evidence collected was sent to District Attorney Jerome for such action as he may consider judicious. The investigation committee says it has sent to Mr. Jerome what it considers absolute proof that the independents and the trust are in a combination to keep up prices and falsify conditions as to the available supply of ice.

The Board of Aldermen also took the ice matter up at its meeting yesterday. Mr. Jerome was severely criticised on the ground that he had tried to shirk the responsibility of an investigation. He advised the board that it had better put the matter in the hands of the Attorney General. The Attorney General, however, has nothing to do with any criminal prosecution of the Ice Trust.

Alderman Peters of Brooklyn moved that District Attorney Jerome's letter stating that the Attorney General had better facilities to make an investigation than he had should be laid on the table. He said that Mr. Jerome was trying to shirk his duty, and that at the next meeting of the board he would move that the matter be put in the hands of District Attorney Clark of Brooklyn, "who is an honest man," he shouted.

Wesley M. Oler, President of the American Ice Company, called on Attorney General Mayer yesterday and renewed his offer to let the State authorities see the company's books. Mr. Mayer told Mr. Oler that the investigation would be begun at once. Some of the books will be examined at the company's offices and others at the office of the Attorney General.

Acting District Attorney Smythe was told of President Oler's statement that he had written Mr. Jerome on July 2 offering to give him a free field in investigating the company's methods. Mr. Smythe refused to comment on the matter, saying that he preferred not to discuss the subject while Mr. Jerome was away. The District Attorney is expected back to-day.

The Committee for Cheaper Ice presented the following report at its meeting at 41 Park Row yesterday:

The sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Cheaper Ice Committee begs to submit the report of its investigations in the following:

That from the 19th to the 23d day of July, 1906, the committee in person made and caused to be made 68 specific purchases of ice from the different ice wagons operating in the tenement districts. Of all the 68 purchases not one was weighed by the ice dealers. We caused each piece to be weighed in our presence immediately upon the purchase with these results: Nineteen ten-cent pieces of ice obtained from wagons of one concern each weight from 15 to 25 pounds, giving an average of 65 cents per 100 pounds. Twenty-three ten-cent pieces of ice from two other concerns weighed from 14 to 21 pounds, making an average of 70 cents per 100 pounds. Twenty-six purchases of six different wagons of one concern were at the rate of fifteen-cent pieces—the wagons refusing the sell ten-cent pieces—and each of these pieces weighed from 23 to 34 pounds, averaging 58 cents per 100 pounds. Thus, the average price of all the ice purchased by us as above, was at the average of 62 cents per 100 pounds.

This result conclusively contradicts the statement of last week made by President Oler of the American Ice Company that the large consumers are charged 35 cents per hundred, and that in answer to why he excepts families from the 35 cents per hundred rate, he said: "Because the families that stay in town during the Summer are mostly those who cannot afford to go away. Presumably they are families who are not wealthy, and I want to do the best I can for them. I try to do my duty by the consumers to whom an advance would be a hardship.

In addition to the exorbitant price, the ice sold in the tenement district is "untrimmed," and the weight as found by us included on each piece the snowy trimmings from two to four inches in depth, which is known to have no duration.

We noted, however, that the bulk of the business among the tenements is conducted by the so-called self-styled independent concerns and other than by the American Ice Company, and we feel that it is incumbent upon this committee not to overlook these independent concerns—the retailers—among whom there is as clear a compact to force the prices up and to keep them up as there is among the trust companies, with the additional evil that where the independents are raised 15 cents on the hundred by the trust, they send the prices up to the small consumer from 25 cents to 62 cents, the fifteen-cent raise to them inducing a thirty-seven-cent raise to the consumer.

We have ascertained from authentic sources that so far from there being an scarcity the trust deliberately and artificially maintains a dearth limit as an excuse to curry public sentiment. We beg to be excused from reporting details leading to our foregoing conclusions, as well as authentic information in our possession, as we deem it to the best advantage of the cause that we first submit these to the District Attorney of this county.

Dated New York, July 24, 1906.

MAYER SCHOENFELD,
C. F. COHRNREICH, M. D.,
JULIUS FISCHER,
Sub-Committee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Bank Book No. 142,308 of Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 187,331, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Left ebony cane Rockaway Park station, July 15. Reward if returned to 512 6th Av.

LOST—Bank Book No. 11,682, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Tickets; Hastings-Mt. Hope commutation book of Cohen; reward. Room 1,302, 140 Nassau St.

LOST—Map of property located in Queens County, left in electric train, L. I. R. R., Monday about 5 P. M.; reward. Return to H. T. Meany, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Purse with $30; reward to finder. Room 134, Hotel Belleclaire.

LOST—Garnet cuff button, between 92d St. and Central Park West, 91st St. and Times Square Subway station, or in Times Building, Wednesday morning; suitable reward. Return to Mr. Sanchez, 15th floor, Times Building.

LOST—July 18, on Columbus Av., between 84th and 81st, elevated station, a gold mosaic bracelet. $10 reward for return to Dufourcq & Co., Floor L, Produce Exchange Building, N. Y.

LOST—Monday night, near 42d and 6th Av., between 11 and 4 A. M., old mine diamond ring, deep setting; liberal reward. Jno J. Sullivan, 203 Broadway.

LOST—Yellow leather wallet, containing maps and papers of no value except to owner. Return to Phelps, Room 708, 277 Broadway, and receive reward.

LOST—Dog, wire-haired fox terrier, small, around 39th and 6th Av.; liberal reward. Miss De Witt, 110 West 39th St., Hotel Hollywood.

$100.00 REWARD—Lost, diamond and sapphire link bracelet Friday evening. McLean, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of black, violet enamelled pin, two diamonds. Bates, 225 West 80th.

LOST—Check book, on Reade St., N. Y.; reward offered. H. Bischoff, 313 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Jersey cow, strayed from home. Finder please return to T. Hayes, Ocean Av. and Avenue M.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "F. L."; reward if returned to 500 5th Av., Room 611.

$10 REWARD.—Gold fob, snake design around stone. Room 1,500, 31 Nassau St.

LOST—Gray and red parrot; reward. J. T. T., 156 5th Av.

LOST—Bank Book No. 15,517, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

DENOUNCE QUIGG AS BOSS.

Fifteenth District Republicans Don't Want Him as Leader.

The Enrolled Republican Organization of the new Fifteenth Assembly District, which has opened headquarters at 256 West Eighty-first Street and is supporting Harry W. Mack as leader against Lemuel Ely Quigg, has issued an appeal to Republicans in the district. This appeal denounces Quigg as a boss, and calls on the enrolled members of the party to see to it that he is defeated at the primaries in September.

The circular, which is signed by seventy-five Republicans of the district, says that those who have the best interests of the party at heart are amazed and shocked at the new Platt-Odell-Quigg combination. It continues:

We appeal to you to work with us to continue the honest and efficient administration of Mr. Parsons, and to prevent Mr. Quigg or the man behind whom he may hide, as he has done in the past, from becoming leader of our district and our representative in the County Committee.

KINNAN WITNESS INVISIBLE.

Person Who Was to Produce New Evidence Hasn't Appeared.

The new witness who Coroner McDonald said was to prove of such importance in the Kinnan murder case did not appear at the District Attorney's office yesterday. According to reports he was expected there to shed what light he could on the case, but Acting District Attorney Smythe said he had not heard of or seen the witness, nor did he know what sort of testimony he was going to contribute.

Coroner McDonald had said that his new witness would corroborate Mrs. Shippo's testimony that Alice Kinnan had muttered just before her death, when asked who attacked her, something about "That devil lawyer."

HILL COMING TO SEE MORGAN.

The Great Northern Ore Deal May Be Closed When They Meet.

James J. Hill is expected here from the West on Friday. Dispatches from St. Paul yesterday said that Mr. Hill is on his way to New York, where he will meet J. P. Morgan, who is now on his way home from Europe, having sailed from the other side last Wednesday.

The purpose of the meeting, according to these dispatches, is to close the negotiations for the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation. This arrangement has been discussed for years, and every time Mr. Hill has come to New York report had it that his visit was for the special purpose of closing this deal. There is no present indication that the matter is any nearer a conclusion now than it was weeks or even months ago.

DIVED 60 FEET ON LAND.

Salvatore, Seeking Death, Thought He'd Land in the Harlem.

Despondent because he was out of work and unable to send for his sweetheart whom he left in Italy a year ago, Donato Salvatore of 325 East 115th Street attempted to commit suicide early yesterday morning by jumping off the viaduct at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue.

He fell sixty feet, but the force of his plunge was broken by two trees. While driving over the viaduct John Carlin, a broker living in Audubon Park, heard groans coming from below. He called Roundsman Gallagher of the West 152d Street Police Station, and they found Salvatore.

He said he had meant to end his life, but had jumped from the viaduct thinking he was going to land in the Harlem River. He probably will recover.

WALTER REID & CO. FAIL.

Contractors Say $167,674 Is Due Them on Uncompleted Work.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Walter Reid & Co., building contractors, who have an office at 156 Fifth Avenue. Among the contracts they now have in hand are for the new State Bank, at 376 Grand Street, which is to cost $102,744, and for the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 407-409 East 114th Street, to cost $35,197.

The known liabilities of the firm are $117,771, and there are thirty-five other claims, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. The nominal assets are $168,124, and consist of $150 on office furniture, $300 on scaffoldings, and $167,674 which will be due on contracts on ten buildings when they are completed.

Among the creditors are the Fifth National Bank, $22,700; Candee-Smith-Howland Company, $11,148; E. Bradley Currier Company, $7,897; Power-Brown Plastering Company, $7,150; Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, $7,000; Kertscher & Co., $6,425; William Somerville, $4,555; T. B. McCoy & Son, $4,342; A. B. See Electric Elevator Company, $3,724; E. T. Electric Company, $3,500, and P. F. Corbin, $3,327.

Walter Reid, the senior partner, in addition to firm debts of $83,420, has individual liabilities of $24,000. His nominal assets are $41,856.

Alexander Reid is liable for firm debts to the amount of $18,000 and personal debts of $211, and has $10 in cash. Mechanics' liens for more than $80,000 have been filed against the firm in the last few days.

Most men buy them anyway without thinking how much an extra pair of flannel trousers really saves their suit trousers.

Flannel trousers, $3.50 to $8.

When it's very hot your neck seems to swell.

That's one time for a quarter size larger collar—one of the two for a quarter kind.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

MUTUAL TRUSTEES PASS ON NOMINATIONS TO-DAY

Will Decide Protests of Four Unwilling Candidates.

CONSCRIPTION, SHOOK SAYS

Question of Allowing Policy Holders' Committee to See Stencils Will Also Be Passed On.

The Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company at their meeting to-day will have to decide two questions which have an important bearing on the policy holders' campaign. One is whether the Mutual administration will heed the protests of the four members of the International Policy Holders' Committee who were nominated without their knowledge on the administration ticket, and the other is whether the stencils now being made for addressing envelopes sent out by the management in its own campaign for re-election will be placed at the disposal of the policy holders with whatever corrections may be made as the errors in the lists filed at Albany are weeded out.

These are the stencils which President Peabody of the Mutual held on Monday did not constitute a "list." George R. Scrugham, organization manager of the International Policy Holders' Committee, who is not particular whether it be a "list" or stencils, so long as the committee gets something from which it may correctly address the policy holders in sending out its literature, had something to say yesterday about Mr. Peabody's distinction.

From Mr. Peabody's reply to Mr. Scrugham, it was judged downtown that the Mutual administration intended keeping the stencils for its exclusive use in the campaign. They cost about $20,000 to make, in addition to the original cost of the lists.

May Refuse to Remove Names.

The indications were yesterday that the Mutual Trustees would refuse to strike the names of Col. Shook, Harlow N. Higinbotham, Gen. Tracy, and Judge Gray off the administration ticket, despite the fact that all four of the committeemen have filed protests against the use of their names, and individually, as well as through the Executive Committee of the International Committee, have instructed counsel to take the necessary legal steps to get them off. Such refusal by the Mutual will precipitate a legal battle, as the International Committee's counsel have been making ready for mandamus or similar proceedings directed at the State Superintendent of Insurance for use in case the Mutual management continued in its present course. In the case of mandamus proceedings it would be sought to compel the State Superintendent to strike the four names of the International Committeemen from the ticket.

Col. Shook arrived in the city yesterday and did not hesitate to express his opinions about the unwarranted use of his name on the administration ticket.

Col. Shook Calls It Martial Law.

"The present management of the Mutual Life," said Col. Shook, "is the only power in America that undertakes to declare martial law and suspend the writ of habeas corpus in peace time. The conscript act that it is attempting to enforce is so broad that men like Gen. Tracy and myself, who are over 60 years of age, are in effect forced on its ticket. It does not limit its right of conscripting citizens to New York, but goes to Delaware, Illinois, and Tennessee to recruit its forces.

"We believe that the real power which has been in control of the affairs of this company, and which put in office the men who when caught it then deposed, is still seeking to dominate. It was this power we are constrained to conclude which caused men of conscience to retire from the Board of Trustees months ago, when they found themselves in a minority in advocating measures to the highest and best interests of policy holders. We cannot see it otherwise than that if we were elected on the ticket proposed by the administration we would find ourselves in a hopeless minority and unable to do more than raise a voice of protest to policies disregardful of the policy holders' interests.

Could Go Further Than Ever.

"It is neither logical nor safe to trust a second time those who have once been false. If they should succeed at this time in deluding the policy holders to again blindly trust them, they could then proceed to greater lengths than ever, in the consciousness that by the occasional offering of a sacrifice, and by specious promises, they could at any time avert an uprising of policy holders, and with the further satisfying thought that after this only a portion of the Trustees will be elected during any one year, and if they can control the election this time there will be no need to fear for the future. It is therefore up to the policy holders now or never to take control of their property and have it run in their own interest."

Bishop Charles C. McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal Church also came to New York yesterday to confer with the International Committee workers here. He was unable to attend the first meeting at which the organization was effected on account of church engagements, and is now personally acquainting himself with the work of the committee and with several of its members whom he has not met previously. Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana will come to New York on a similar mission early next week.

This is what Mr. Scrugham had to say yesterday of Mr. Peabody's distinction between new "lists," which the Mutual Life is not having made, and new stencils, which it is having made:

Corrections for Own Use Only.

"Mr. Peabody has frankly proclaimed that the present management has no interest in the names of the policy holders on their books, and in the same breath announces that they are correcting their list for their own use in sending out their own literature, but will not make these corrections on the public record at Albany or furnish them to the Policy Holders' Committee.

"This is the most ingenuous admission yet made by these gentlemen. It is an open statement that they as Trustees of the policy holders' funds are keeping and propose to keep for their own use information which they possess solely as Trustees for the benefit of the policy holders. They are treating the owners of the funds, whose custody only is intrusted to them, as children, who may use the information to which they are entitled for dangerous purposes."

Mr. Peabody was laconic in his reply to Mr. Scrugham.

"I have read the statement of Mr. Scrugham submitted to me," he sent out on a typewritten slip from his inner office, "and have no comment to make on it except that I am unable to find a single truthful statement in it so far as it refers to me."

SAYS GILLETTE IS LIABLE.

But His Counsel Declares Mutual's "Yellow Dog" Fund Was Small.

Decision was reserved by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday upon a demurrer interposed by Dr. Walter R. Gillette to the complaint served upon him by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was formerly a Vice President, in a suit for an accounting for moneys received by him and expended for what was known as the "Secret Service Fund," and also for an accounting as to moneys paid by the company on vouchers signed by him while acting as Vice President.

Solomon Hanford of Choate, Hanford & Larocque appeared for Dr. Gillette, and James McKean for the insurance company.

Mr. Hanford argued that two causes for action were improperly joined. He said he did not deny the company was entitled to an accounting for the moneys expended by Dr. Gillette out of the so-called "Secret Service Fund," of which he said Dr. Gillette had returned to the company a balance of $8,000 remaining in his hands. Mr. Hanford said this fund never amounted to more than from $12,000 to $15,000.

There was a separate cause of action, Mr. Hanford argued, in which Dr. Gillette was asked to account for moneys paid out on vouchers of all descriptions signed by him, and he declared the joining of these two causes of action was improper and fatal to the complaint. He demanded that the causes of action be separated or the complaint dismissed.

Mr. McKean held the action was properly brought, and cited several decisions to show that the two causes of action could be coupled together. He said there was no question but that a court of equity could inquire into all the allegations made as to the conduct of the defendant while acting in a fiduciary capacity as a Trustee and officer of the insurance company.

Justice MacLean said it appeared to him that the only charge against Dr. Gillette on the second cause of action was that he had kept the vouchers in a slipshod manner. He reserved decision.

MUTUAL LIST FINISHED.

620,000 Names of Policy Holders Have Been Transcribed.

ALBANY, July 24.—The copying of the names of the policy holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for the International Policy Holders' Committee was finished by the addressing company this afternoon. The work was done in thirty-four hours, 620,000 addresses being copied, and the addressing company representatives asserted to-day that they would have finished Saturday but for the strike of the copyists last week.

The addressing company is now at work in New York City on the list of policy holders of the New York Life. This was made possible by the New York Life Company giving to the International Committee access to its list of names.

P. O. MEN IN POLITICS.

Mr. Willcox Explains the Reasons for His Order Against Partisanship.

William R. Willcox, the Postmaster of New York, denied yesterday published statements that he had issued an order prohibiting the department employes taking part in politics in any way. What he has done it to reissue an official circular with the notification sent out in May of last year by Postmaster General Cortelyou containing the sections of the Civil Service act regarding offensive partisanship by men who held Federal offices, and the letter addressed by President Roosevelt to the Civil Service Commission in June, 1902, on the same subject.

"I issued this circular twice last year," Mr. Willcox explained, "in September, before the primaries, and again just before the elections, and I am doing the same thing now. It is true that some of the Superintendents have ordered their subordinates to sign it, but that is only so that I may be sure that everybody has had the matter called to his attention.

"I frequently find, when some one is up for dereliction of duty, he pleads that he has not heard of a regulation which has been posted in his office. If, however, each employe is required to sign the official notice, there can be no doubt that he has been properly informed.

"The Federal office holder is between the devil and the deep sea. A few days ago the newspapers said the employes of the Post Office were to be ordered to act in such and such a way at the next election. Now that I try to insist upon the observance of the law on the subject, I am accused of gagging the postal employes. But I intend that the order shall be obeyed strictly."

WIDOW'S DOLE LOST.

Mrs. Sullivan Had Just Drawn Her Fireman Husband's Endowment.

When James Sullivan, for twenty years a fireman, died a few weeks ago his widow, Mrs. Agnes Sullivan of 1,034 Park Avenue, fell heir to $1,000 as her endowment from the Fire Department Insurance Fund. Mrs. Sullivan collected the money yesterday, and, stowing 100 $10 bills in a wallet, put that in a handbag and started to the Greenwich Savings Bank, at Sixteenth Stret and Sixth Avenue, to deposit it.

While changing cars at Fifty-ninth Street she discovered that the purse containing the money had disappeared. She ran to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and told Capt. Handy about it. Two detectives were detailed to find the money, but late last night they had not come upon a trace of it.

Mrs. Sullivan doesn't think she was robbed. She says she probably dropped the purse. Her handbag caught in her dress and flew open getting on or off the Lexington Avenue car to change to Fifty-ninth Street.

She has two small children, and the money is all she has in the world.

VILLARD WILL SUIT SETTLED.

Mrs. Bell's Action Against Her Father's Estate Discontinued.

After years of litigation in the courts the two actions brought by Mrs. Helen Villard Bell against the estate of her father, Henry Villard, have been terminated. Decrees to that effect were filed here yesterday. The suits are discounted by mutual consent and stipulation. The orders are approved by Judge Keogh.

Henry Villard died at his home in Dobbs Ferry Nov. 12, 1900. His will, besides some fifty minor bequests, gave his widow $1,250,000, to each of his two sons, Harold and Oswald, more than half a million outright, and to his only daughter, Mrs. Bell, only $137,000. A part of that was tied up.

Mrs. Bell, who lives in Germany, sought to have the will set aside on the ground that undue influence caused her father to leave her less than her just share of his estate. The action was directed against her mother, Mrs. Fannie Garrison Villard, her brothers, Horace White and Charles A. Spofford, and others.

TALK OF A GOLD PEN TRUST.

Significant Changes in the Firm of Aikin, Lambert & Co.

A reorganization of Aikin, Lambert & Co., 19 Maiden Lane, was announced yesterday. A possible combination of the gold pen and fountain pen manufacturers is reported. Two of the oldest officers of the corporation, H. A. Lambert and J. B. Shea, sold this stock, and a part of this stock was bought by W. I. Ferris of the L. E. Waterman Company. James C. Aikin was elected President.

Representatives of the two companies said that Mr. Ferris made the purchase of stock purely as an investment, and that there is no prospect of any combination of the fountain pen manufacturers, of whom there are nearly a score in New York.

Jeweler Hartstein Settles.

The creditors of David Hartstein, the jeweler at 4 Avenue C, decided yesterday to accept 40 cents on the dollar in settlement of their claims, 10 per cent. to be paid in cash and the remainder in notes. Hartstein owes upward of $30,000, according to the statement of the committee which investigated his accounts. The debts are mostly to diamond importers.

NO IRONWORKER SAW WATCHMAN MURDERED

All Hard at Work When Butler and His Comrades Were Attacked

EVADE CORONER'S QUESTIONS

Cullen and O'Toole, the Two Injured Watchmen, Tell of the Attack on the Three.

Union ironworkers, deep of chest, strong of limb, and active as squirrels, are, nevertheless, shortsighted and hard of hearing, so witnesses from the Housesmiths' Union are trying to make Coroner Acritelli and his jury believe. The Coroner began yesterday his inquest into the killing of Watchman Michael Butler and the assault on his two companions on the seventh floor of the new Plaza Hotel. The union witnesses said they saw nothing of the murder and assault.

Confined within a radius of 60 feet or so, they had a clear view of everything that might happen on their floor. Yet they were all so busy that a fight offered no attraction whatever to them to delay their labors even for a moment. And by a peculiar process of elimination deducted from this testimony the three watchmen were engaged against each other in mortal combat right in the midst of the ironworkers, unseen and unheard, despite the honest testimony of one man who told the Coroner that he and his gang never looked for trouble, but that they didn't hesitate to take care of it when it came their way.

Because of this attitude of the ironworkers on the stand yesterday, Deputy Assistant District Attorney Turnbull is having difficulty in making out a case against the prisoners. There was another important setback for the prosecution when Cullen, one of the watchmen assaulted, in the face of his previous sworn identification of all the men held for homicide and felonious assault, told the Coroner yesterday that his mind was hazy and that he wasn't positive that he had picked out the right men. He was able to identify only two of them. O'Toole, however, stuck to his original identification and again recognized the four men held for homicide who, he said, had first truck him down with their fists and a monkey wrench, and had then beaten Butler.

The substance of the testimony of half a dozen ironworkers examined yesterday was that Butler had fallen from the seventh to the fifth floor while trying to go down a ladder. They did not know why he should want to leave the floor, they said, or that Cullen and O'Toole had been assaulted. The ironworkers were represented at the hearing by C. M. Kiefer of the firm of Townsend & Kiefer, and the Allied Iron Trades, of which the George A. Fuller Company is a member, was also represented. No evidence was introduced to indicate that the Fuller Company was responsible, directly or indirectly, for the trouble.

Patrick Flynn, an ironworker, testified that he had noticed a button upon the watchman's coat signifying that he was a member of the Knights of Columbus. They gave the grip to each other and then passed on. He said that suddenly some one had shouted that "one of the fellows had fallen." He walked over and looked down, where he saw Butler lying on the floor below. One of the ironworkers was giving him a drink of water. He hadn't seen any trouble, he said.

"Didn't you know that there was a fight?" asked the Coroner.

"I've since learned that there was a fight," was the reply.

"What! Didn't you even see a gathering of men?"

"No, I was too busy hooking beams. The first I knew of any trouble was when O'Toole came over to our water barrel and washed the blood from his mouth and nose. He was bleeding, but that was all. He didn't seem to be hurt much."

"Did you know that there was a feeling against these men?"

"Well," replied Flynn, vaguely, "I knew there was a kind o' feeling, but I didn't pay much attention to it. I didn't hear the trouble, but after I saw O'Toole bleeding I saw some of the boys over in the corner of the building laughing. They seemed to be enjoying something."

"Did you resent the presence of the watchmen?"

"No, we didn't resent it, but we didn't want them there. We didn't want to be watched like a lot of criminals."

"Didn't you think it a part of your obligations as a Knight of Columbus to warn Butler that he was in danger?"

"Far be it from me," replied the witness, dramatically, "to think that anything like that was going to happen. I certainly would have warned him."

James Dunn, another ironworker, said he did not see any of the trouble, but had seen twenty-five men or more scatter from a group where something was happening.

"Your back was turned at the time, wasn't it?" inquired Mr. Kiefer.

"Don't tell this witness how to testify," interrupted the Coroner. "Let him volunteer that his back was turned."

"Yes," answered Dunn, "my back was turned, and I didn't know what was going on."

Thomas Nolan, a third ironworker, said he hadn't seen anything of a fight.

"Did you look for a fight?" asked the Coroner.

"No, I don't look for a fight," replied Dunn, "but when I do, I generally get it and attend to my share. I didn't see any one gather," continued the witness, amid laughter, "and I didn't see any special officers on the floor. I didn't see anybody bleedin'. I didn't see anything until the police came up on the floor. Jimmy O'Malley was on my right, Paddy O'Flynn on the left, Dan McTammany was in front, and Jerry Driscoll was catchin' bolts—"

"He's the man," interrupted the Coroner, "who could drop a bolt if he should happen to forget to catch it?"

"Yes, but he didn't drop any that day."

"Did any bolts fall on the special officers?"

"I didn't see any special officers," was the answer.

James O'Malley testified that he had heard no talk of resentment among the ironworkers. He didn't hear of anybody being assaulted, he said, but had seen O'Toole stagger to a water barrel to wipe blood from his face.

"Was there a formal meeting of the men after the trouble?" the Coroner asked.

"There was a kind of gathering," he replied, "and we agreed to quit because four of the boys had been arrested."

"Did you see or hear of anything unusual happening on the building about the time of the fight?" asked Mr. Turnbull.

"Unusual?" replied the witness, in surprise. "Why, no, I didn't know that anything unusual had happened until afterward."

William Beatty, another ironworker, said he had seen Butler slide down a girder to the floor below or further.

"I saw Butler talking with Joe Carmody. They were walking toward the girder where Butler slid down. They were gesturing, and as near as I could gather, Carmody was showing Butler how to get off the floor. I didn't see anybody strike the watchman. I saw Butler grasp the girder, and he went down. That's the last I saw of him until somebody told me he was lying on the floor below. Then I looked down and saw him."

O'Toole then took the stand and said: "I walked up to Butler when I reached the building on the morning of the assault. Just as I was talking somebody threw a bolt at us. Soon afterward another followed it. I can identify two of the men here, Kufen and George Smith, as being the men who threw the bolts."

Cullen, in testifying, said that when he and Butler reached the building a man in a gray uniform said to them:

"I will go up with you." Then, Cullen said, the man in gray changed his mind. "Go up," he ordered, "and scatter about the building."

"After we got up," continued Cullen, "we met a man who belonged to the Knights of Columbus and talked with him. Then we started to go down, but when we reached for a ladder it had disappeared. The workmen wouldn't let us have a ladder, saying they had only one, and it was in use. I tried to bribe a water boy to get one for us, but he refused. It was at this time that Butler walked away, and I didn't know any more after that. I was down and out."

Cullen was then asked if he could identify any of the men who had been arrested. Previously he had identified all seven, but on the stand yesterday he said his eyesight was bad and he could pick out only two.

The hearing then adjourned until this morning.

The "lily-line"

of the new 1906 figure—the long flowing, graceful contour—is best attained and maintained when, in place of a corset cover, you wear a

De Bevoise Brassiere

The perfect bust supporter and close fitting corset cover combined. Made of most durable fine batiste, lace trimmed and slightly boned. It pulls down snugly over the figure, fastens to the corset clasp with a straight front tab, eyeletted, confining the bust with no pressure to its proper place. Comes well above the top of corset in back, holding the flesh and shoulder bladen in place.

Look closely at the illustration. Realize how the "De Bevoise Brassiere" smooths the lines of the figure.

Better still, get one—(not a substitute, but a genuine De Bevoise)—and see for yourself the improvement that it gives. Under a sheer lingerie waist the effect is charming. Whether you wear $2 corsets or $25 corsets, it will add to your appearance and comfort far beyond its cost.

The De Bevoise Brassiere is $1 at your dealer's

Same shape, trimmed more elaborately, $1.50, $2 and $3.

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GREATEST BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS TAILORING

ever offered. Men of taste, who are used to their custom tailor's work, will find their suits duplicated at

1/3 of the Money.

We never carry goods over from season to season, so

CUT PRICES TO COST

Our	$20.00	Suits, now	$13.00
"	25.00	" "	17.00
"	30.00	" "	20.00
"	40.00	" "	27.00

It will pay you to buy for next season, even if you have no need now.

WE GIVE YOU NOW

Your tailor's $40.00 Suit for $13.00.
Your tailor's $80.00 Suit for $27.00.

This is not a sale of odds and ends, but of our entire stock.

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The large man has no trouble with us.

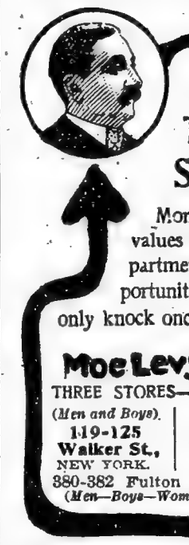

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(Men—Boys—Women and Girls)

CAMPHOR CHEMIST ARRESTED

Parke, Davis & Co. Accuse an Alleged Inventor of Larceny.

Charged specifically with misappropriating $2,250 from Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing chemists, Walter K. Freeman, a chemist, was taken to Police Headquarters last night from Oscawana, N. Y., and locked up, charged with grand larceny.

The amount involved, according to Herbert Turrell, a member of the firm, is $15,000, which Freeman, it is alleged, obtained from his employers for the building of a laboratory in Rutherford, N. J., where it was proposed to develop a process of making camphor out of chemicals.

Freeman was arrested by Detective Farley of the Central Office. Farley found Freeman superintending the building of a Summer home. He took his arrest coolly and declined to make a statement.

In the complaint it appears that Freeman was employed by the firm last Fall. He had only been there a few days when he spoke of his alleged camphor discovery, and the firm became interested in it.

The firm, after Freeman left its employ, started a civil suit against him to recover money advanced, but a few days ago obtained a warrant.

FELL OFF THE GANGPLANK.

Six Longshoremen Had All They Could Do to Pull a Heavy Jeweler Up.

Charles Bates, a jeweler of Providence, R. I., made a misstep in going up the gangplank of the New Line steamer Kennebec just before she sailed from the foot of Market Street, and, losing his footing, fell into the river.

The cry "Man overboard!" was heard by two policemen of the Madison Street Station who were on board to investigate a small robbery committed the night before. One of them, Thomas McDonough, ran on deck and jumped in, clothes and all, to save the man.

Bates weighed about 300 pounds, and McDonough had all he could do to keep him afloat. Roundsman Specht, who was with him, got a rope, and with another man tried to pull Bates out. But Bates was too heavy. It took six longshoremen to accomplish the job.

Bates was taken on board and attended by the ship's surgeon and the Kennebec sailed away with him. His wife was frantic when she saw him struggling in the water.

Telephone Companies Merge.

ALBANY, July 24.—A certificate filed with the Secretary of State to-day certifies the merger of the St. Lawrence Telephone Company, the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Oneonta Telephone Company, the Milford Telephone Company, and the Madrid Telephone Company, under the title of the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company. The certificate is signed for the Central New York Company by Hiram P. Stevens of Syracuse as Vice President.

HOPE NEW YORK

TROUSERS CUT from ENDS

$2.55

Wednesday, July 25th.

Astonishment!

Every section of the Trousers Store crowded. Exclamations of surprise continuous.

Cause: Fabrics and tailoring of a high order. Individual shrinking of each part. Cut on our "Symmetrical Patterns." To fill a gap they were made during the dull season (naturally better and for less money).

TROUSERS THAT FIT,

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Broadway, cor. Chambers, Stewart Building.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.
REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. S. GILMORE DAY
At Manhattan Beach
NEXT SUNDAY, JULY 29TH
John P. Carter, Director. Jas. W. Morrissey, Mgr
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
IN THE THEATRE, MATINEE AT 4:30 and 9 P. M. IN PAIN'S FIREWORKS AMPHITHEATRE FOR THE FIRST TIME ON A SUNDAY AT 8 P. M.
RESERVED SEATS FOR 14,000 PEOPLE.
Mammoth Testimonial. Musical Festival
IN HONOR OF P. S. GILMORE.
Following is the unrivalled list of popular favorites who will appear in their operatic successes, at all three performances:

BLANCHE RING,	De Wolf HOPPER,
Henry E. DIXEY,	ADELE RITCHIE,
ADA LEWIS,	HUBERT WILKIE,
BLANCHE DEYO,	Marion ARBUCKLE,
ROSS & FENTON,	FREDERIC BOND,
JOSEPH COYNE,	R. E. GRAHAM,
MAX FIGMAN,	Trixie FRIGANZA,
Maude RAYMOND,	JOSEPH WELCH,
NED NYE,	HARRY VOKES,

Together with Grand Opera Stars and Distinguished Soloists, including:—Julia Allen, Mrs. Cecilia Niles, Estelle Wentworth, Mr. James Francis Cooke, Cecilia Winter, Harry McClaskey, and Andreas Schneider in the gems of "FAUST," "CARMEN," "MARTHA," and "RIGOLETTO."
Also volunteers from THE PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION. FRANK DAMROSCH, Director. GRAND ORCHESTRAS & MILITARY BANDS.
The sale of Seats and Boxes for all performances now in progress at the Manhattan Beach and Oriental Hotels.
Prices 50c, $1, $1.50 & $2. Boxes $10 & $20.
Also at Tyson's, Rullman's, and McBride's.
Orders by mail addressed to the Director or Manager, 32 East 42d Street, will be honored immediately.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50. NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY. Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet Last 6 times here. Next week, Wallack's. Next Monday (Sec' Sale Thursday)—McIntyre & Heath "The Ham Tree." N. Y. ROOF—ROOF-PROOF FUN "SEEING NEW YORK," Ned Wayburn's "RAIN-DEARS," Salerno, THAT Quartet

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; showers to-morrow; southeasterly winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,715. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

A SCORE OF MEN NEEDED TO LOWER SAGE COFFIN

Incased in Steel, It Was Buried at Oakwood Cemetery.

BRIEF SERVICE AT THE GRAVE

Mrs. Sage There to the Last—Police Guard at the House Now Withdrawn.

Incased in a chilled steel burglar-proof coffin, or, as the undertaker described it, a chilled steel burglar-proof grave, the body of Russell Sage was buried yesterday in the Oakwood Cemetery, overlooking the Hudson River, near Troy. It required more than a score of men to lower the heavy steel coffin into the wide grave prepared for it. The coffin was constructed at Mrs. Sage's request, to prevent a repetition in her husband's case of a robbery similar to the one when A. T. Stewart's body was stolen many years ago. There were no electric wires attached to the coffin, as it was said there would be, but it was asserted that the grave would be equipped with a burglar alarm system later.

The ceremonies in the cemetery were very simple. The clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Hageman, assistant to the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay of this city, recited, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and the members of the family and intimate friends then stepped forward, glanced into the grave and went away. The funeral party came back to New York on the Saratoga and Montreal Special, leaving Troy at 5:05 o'clock in the afternoon. They reached the Grand Central Station at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Sage went directly to her home, at 632 Fifth Avenue.

There were but a few persons in the neighborhood of the Sage home in Fifth Avenue at the time the body was removed to the train which was to carry it to the cemetery. The body, inclosed in a copper-lined mahogany coffin, lay in the front drawing room of the house, where it was put on its arrival from the Sage country place at Lawrence Tuesday night. Two policemen had stayed on guard at the house all night. At 8 o'clock they were relieved by two others, as there had been rumors that some attempt might be made to interfere with the funeral arrangements.

Soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning the coffin containing the body was carried from the house and put in a hearse. Mrs. Sage then came out, leaning on the arm of her brother, Col. John J. Slocum. Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, Mr. Sage's physician, assisted Mrs. Sage into a carriage which followed the hearse. The others in the funeral party were Major Herbert Slocum, United States Army, and his young son; Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Butterfield, the Rev. Dr. Hageman and Mrs. Hageman, Mrs. Charles P. Munn and her son, Dr. Davis Bryson Delavan, Mrs. Sage's physician; three trained nurses, and the Sage family servants. In five coaches the party was driven to the Grand Central Station. There eight policemen in uniform from the East Fifty-first Street Station were waiting to keep back any crowd that might assemble. They had little to do as the funeral party attracted little attention.

The coffin was removed from the hearse and carried by the undertaker's porters through the baggage room to an elevator. In that it was taken to the station platform, where the funeral car had been attached to the Saratoga and Montreal Special train scheduled to leave at 9:45 o'clock. Mrs. Sage, leaning on the arm of Col. Slocum, passed through the waiting room and entered the compartment of the car assigned to the family. The other members of the party followed without attracting any particular attention. A newspaper reporter who tried to climb aboard the funeral car was compelled to step back by a wave of Col. Slocum's hand.

The train started on time and reached Troy at 1:30 o'clock. There, at the new railroad station, five carriages and a hearse were in waiting. The coffin bearing a few floral pieces was put into the hearse. Mrs. Sage and the other members of the party entered carriages, and the funeral started for the cemetery.

At the cemetery about fifty men and women were gathered near the granite shaft which marks the grave of Mr. Sage's first wife. Opposite the shaft a large tent had been erected to shield the mourners from the sun's rays. The coffin was carried on the shoulders of porters to the grave. There the burglar-proof case rested on timbers that spanned the grave. The case was a steel box more than seven feet long. The coffin was put in it and the bolts fastened. Mrs. Sage, who stood alone at the foot of the grave, stared at the self-locking mechanism which protruded above the edges of the case.

After the coffin has been incased in the burglar-proof box four men put the heavy steel cover upon it. As they pressed the cover down there came a snapping of bolts. The steel coffin cannot be opened again from the outside.

After the case had been closed ropes were put under it. Men then raised it an inch or two until the timbers spanning the grave could be removed. Then the coffin was lowered into the grave, and the final services were held as described above.

Mr. Sage's will, it was said yesterday, will be filed for probate to-morrow morning in the Surrogates' office in this county. The police guard about the Sage home in this city was removed after the funeral party left for Troy.

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BOY KILLS DESPERADO.

Dad Moonshiner Took Fatal Liberties with a Mail Carrier.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 25.—A dispatch from Marshall says that Hiram Wilson, a well-known mountain desperado, has been shot and killed by "Fred" Sams, 17 years old, a mail driver. The people of the surrounding country are making up a purse for Sams as a reward for his act. He has not been arrested, and the officials may not trouble him.

Wilson had been drinking and wandering about the country, making trouble. He met "Fred" Sams, who was carrying the mail between Shelton, Laurel, and Flagpond, Tenn. He presented his pistol and made the lad alight, and then got into the buggy Sams had been riding in. He thought the boy was harmless, but the boy was not. When Wilson turned his head young Sams pulled his pistol, fired once, and the desperado was dead.

Wilson had killed several men. He killed a man named Honeycutt in Yancey County, and the trial attracted great attention. It was removed to Haywood, and Wilson's friends threatened to make trouble. He was acquitted and returned to Yancey to resume illicit distilling, which had been his means of livelihood. So great was the fear of him that he conducted a still openly in his yard.

He killed his brother "Zeb" Wilson in Yancey four years ago. "Zeb" the day before had been elected State Senator for the Counties of Yancey, Madison, and Mitchell. Hiram demanded the loan of "Zeb's" horse, and this being refused, an altercation ensued, and "Zeb" was shot to death. Hiram asserted that "Zeb" first assaulted him and was acquitted.

He went back to distilling, but Judge B. L. Long had him indicted for it and gave him four years in the penitentiary. He was sent to Raleigh in chains with a guard of fifteen men to prevent rescue. He stayed in the prison only about a year, being pardoned on the petition of Yancey County people. He then went back to distilling.

DOCTORS UP IN BALLOON.

Take Instruments to Test the Effects on Heart and Lungs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Drs. Samuel J. Ottinger and T. Chalmers Fulton ascended this afternoon in the balloon Orient from the Point Breeze Athletic grounds. Their object was to study each other's heart, blood, and lung action at various altitudes. They took many scientific instruments, some of which had been loaned to them by the Government.

Five thousand persons witnessed the ascent. The physicians had enough air in the bag to keep them up sixteen hours, and their idea was to stay that long.

The aeronauts descended at 7:30 o'clock at a point near Media. They telephoned their safety to their families, and said that they would have been "traveling yet" had they not been becalmed at a height of more than 20,000 feet. This height, they said, was the greatest ever attained in America. They declared that all their experiments had been successful.

SAM SLOAN BREAKS DOWN.

Forced to Leave Passengers at Rockaway, Many Without Money.

Something went wrong with the machinery of the steamboat Sam Sloan last night, and her Captain ran her to the Fifth Avenue Pier at Rockaway Park and announced to the crowd on board that the boat could go no further.

The passengers who had spent the day at the beach, and of whom fully two-thirds were women and children, were put off there and forced to take Long Island Railroad trains to Brooklyn.

Many of the passengers were without enough money to carry them to their destinations, and did not know any one from whom to obtain a loan. Several policemen lent these stranded ones enough to carry them through. After some delay all were started on their trip to Brooklyn.

Just what happened to the Sam Sloan was not known at Rockaway Park, but it was reported that one of her boiler tubes leaked and made it impossible to keep up steam.

IOWA FOR TARIFF REVISION.

Republican Platform Will Say It Is Time to Change.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, July 25.—It is understood that the Republican State platform will contain a declaration in favor of the protective tariff and the protective principle, but it will be a revision platform. Recognition will be given to the fact that, as the present schedules were made nine years ago, there have been changes of conditions, and that it is the duty of the Republican Party in Congress to investigate the tariff schedules and reduce them where too high.

A flat declaration will probably be made that certain schedules are too high. The declaration may even embrace a proposal for abolishing the schedules where it is found the industry is monopolized and that competition has ceased.

The plank relating to corporation interference in politics will be in emphatic declaration against the practice.

TORPEDO SINKS A BOAT.

Seamen Learn How Much Driving Power the Missiles Have.

NEWPORT, July 25.—A Whitehead torpedo fired from the dock at the torpedo station in practice to-day struck and sank a boat in which four seamen gunners were seated. A lifeboat rescued the seamen.

The torpedo was not charged, but was driven with sufficient force by compressed air to break a hole in the boat at a distance of 800 yards. The men were stationed on the range line to pick up the spent torpedo and by mischance they got in the way of it.

NEW PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

Vice President Monte Is Chosen to Succeed Senor Riesco.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 25.—The electoral delegates to-day chose Pedro Monte President of the Republic of Chile for a term of five years.

Señor Monte is at present the Vice President of Chile. He will succeed Jermain Riesco, who was elected five years ago.

NEW C. & O. LIMITED—10:55 A. M. Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner, New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Offices, 96, 248, 362 Broadway and 243 Fifth Av.—Adv.

JOHNSON DEFIES COURT AND TEARS UP TRACKS

Cleveland's Mayor May Be Sent to Jail for Contempt.

SURPRISES STREET RAILROAD

Leads Large Gang of Men to Remove Rails and Refuses to Obey an Injunction.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson to-day openly disobeyed an injunction issued by Judge Ford of the Court of Common Pleas and as a result he may be sent to jail for contempt. He has been cited to appear before the Judge to-morrow morning and show cause why he should not be committed.

Mayor Johnson's defiance of the court occurred while he and a big force of men under his direction were tearing up the tracks of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company on Fulton Road, between Loraine Street and Franklin Circle. This work was done in pursuance of the Mayor's fight for a 3-cent fare.

The company more than a month ago was directed by the City Council to take up its tracks in Fulton Road and remove them to the east side of the street to make room for tracks of the Forest City Railway Company, which was recently organized to operate lines on a 3-cent fare basis. The Mayor is supposed to be heavily interested in this concern.

This morning at 7 o'clock the Mayor led 200 workmen to Fulton Road and they began tearing up the tracks. Chief of Police Kohler was there with a large number of officers. The action had been carefully planned and the company was taken completely by surprise. Before it was able to get an injunction three-fourths of the half mile of single track between the points named had been ripped out and thrown to one side of the street.

The gang of workmen had been increased to 400, and rails, ties, and dirt were flying at a rate that surprised even Engineer Clark of the Cleveland Electric.

"Where did you get these men?" he asked of Mayor Johnson. "I wish we could get a gang that would tear out tracks at that rate."

Judge Ford at 10:30 issued a restraining order on request of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, directed against the City of Cleveland, its officers, and the Forest City Railway Company. It restrained them from further tearing up the track and ordered them to replace it in the condition in which they found it. Mayor Johnson was served with the court's order at 11:30, but put it in his pocket and ordered the work to proceed.

Attorneys for the aggrieved company immediately drew up a petition to Judge Ford asking that Mayor Johnson be cited for contempt. Meanwhile the work of tearing up the tracks was completed and preparations at once begun to lay the tracks of the other company.

Judge Ford late this afternoon issued a citation against the Mayor requiring him to appear in court to-morrow morning to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Mayor Johnson's action to-day was the boldest he has taken in his fight to force the Cleveland Electric Railway Company to cut its fare to 3 cents. The company has offered seven tickets for 25 cents, but Johnson says it is too late for any compromise, and that the new 3-cent line being built will soon have its cars running.

PALMA PARDONS AMERICANS.

Miss Brown and Two Men on Isle of Pines Are Liberated.

HAVANA, July 25.—President Palma this evening pardoned Miss Millie Brown, L. C. Giltner, and William Augustine, Americans, residing in the Isle of Pines, and a message was immediately sent by wireless telegraph ordering their release. The pardon is the outcome of efforts of Chargé d'Affaires Sleeper, who obtained the promise of Secretary of Justice O'Farrill to recommend clemency if the trio would promise not to again violate the American military order prohibiting private telegraph wires. Mr. Sleeper communicated with the prisoners by wireless telegraph and all replied: "Certainly we authorize effort to secure our pardon and promise not to violate Military Order No. 50."

In the meantime the Mayor of Nueva Verona telegraphed to Havana that he had extended the hospitality of his home to Miss Brown, but that she had declined pending the arrival of her parents to-morow from Havana. Her mother, who arrived here this week from the United States, said to-night that she would insist on paying the fine imposed on Miss Brown, on the ground that she could not permit her daughter to be used by American revolutionists for the purpose of creating sympathy with their cause.

GAVE $150,000 TO WRONG MAN

Bellboy on a Crowded Railway Station Makes a Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Through the mistake of Alonzo Kimberlin, a bellboy at the Terminal Hotel, a suit case containing $150,000 in currency and non-negotiable stocks and bonds belonging to William Bender, Jr., of Mankato, Minn., was lost at Union Station Tuesday afternoon. It was recovered in time for Bender to take a train this morning for Anderson, Ind.

Bender, intending to depart on the Big Four for Anderson, had Kimberlin carry his grip for him when he went to the ticket office at noon Tuesday. While standing there the bellboy lost sight of Bender. Another man, looking for the porter who had his suitcase, rushed through the crowd around the ticket window and seeing Kimberlin waiting with a suit case, walked up to him and said:

"Come on, I'm ready now."

The man was dressed like the one who employed Kimberlin, and the bellboy gave the suitcase to him. Some lively telegraphing followed the discovery of the mistake, and the suit case finally was recovered at Litchfield, Ill.

Fast trains to Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis by West Shore Railroad. Ask a West Shore ticket agent for particulars.—Adv.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

HANGING ON A STEAMBOAT.

Maryland Authorities May So Prevent Lynching of a Negro.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—With the greatest possible secrecy William Lee, the negro under sentence of death for assaulting two women in Somerset County some weeks ago, was to-day placed aboard the steamer Governor R. McLean of the Maryland oyster navy and started for Somerset County to be executed.

It has been repeatedly declared that the residents of the Eastern Shore will never permit the negro to be legally executed, and threats of burning at the stake have been freely made.

After the crime Lee fled to the eastern shore of Virginia, and to protect him from Maryland pursuers he was taken to Norfolk under guard of Virginia militiamen. Then he was brought to this city, tried and convicted promptly. The law gives a convicted murderer twenty days between the day of conviction and his execution. This period expired to-day.

On board the Governor McLean the officers took a gallows, coffin, and all other necessary things, and it is said that the execution will take place on board the steamer as soon as possible after the waters of Somerset County are reached.

ROCK FALLS IN NEW TUNNEL.

Foreman Killed and Four Hurt at Forty-fifth Street.

The collapse of a mass of rock, weighing fifteen tons, and a scoop and crane in the New York Central tunnel at Forty-fifth Street and Depew Place, about 9 o'clock last night killed a workman and injured four others.

The gang of twenty workmen, most of them Italians, were digging in a hole seventy feet below the street. Most of them were under the ledge of rock when it fell without warning. The scoop and crane were carried down with it.

George P. Tontine, the foreman, was buried under a mass of stone, and Charles Vessine, Tony Javeonelli, James Barksdale, and Henry Saunders were knocked down.

There was a panic among the fifty or more laborers who were in the vicinity, and all made a rush for the street by way of a narrow stairway. The police found Tontine's body under a pile of rock. The others had dragged themselves away from the wreck.

When a surgeon examined the body he said Tontine was dead. His skull had been crushed. Vessine and Barksdale were removed to the Flower Hospital, the former with an injured leg and the latter with severe scalp wounds. Javeonelli was taken to Bellevue with a sprained ankle. Saunders was able to go home.

The police declare that the rock had been loosened by a heavy blast. They arrested Henry A. Lowrey, the Superintendent, who lives at 461 Lexington Avenue. Coroner Shrady will hold an inquest to-day.

BELLEVUE TREATS A MONKEY.

It's H. H. Rogers's Yacht Mascot—Broke Arm When Stealing.

Toby, an accomplished ring tail monkey owned by H. H. Rogers and making his home on the Kanawha, the Standard Oil man's yacht, was received as a patient at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Toby's weakness, it seems, is to appropriate what isn't his'n. Cornered on a shelf in the gallery by the cook yesterday he fell backward and fractured his left arm. The yacht Captain, knowing that Toby was a favorite of Mr. Rogers, had the gig lowered and took the monkey to Bellevue Hospital.

There Toby presently found himself on the operating table. He was put under ether and the arm was set in a plaster cast.

When the doctors had half completed their task, the monkey came out of the ether and began to cry like a baby. He was held fast till the plaster had set, and then was bundled up and out of the hospital.

COULD FIGHT DREADNOUGHT.

New American Battleships Have as Powerful a Broadside.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—There is no great enthusiasm among many of the naval officers in regard to the construction of an American ship which will equal the huge British battleship Dreadnought.

It is pointed out that the United States now has under construction two ships, the Michigan and South Carolina, which are equal to the Dreadnought in broadside battle. They can fire eight 12-inch guns on either side, and that is all that can be done by the Dreadnought.

The British vessel could fire six 12-inch guns dead ahead, whereas the Michigan and South Carolina could fire but four, but it is pointed out that very little fighting is done head-on, and that the effective fighting of a battleship is her broadside.

The advantage of the English ship is in her greater speed, but she has a disadvantage in a larger target surface. Naval officers generally seem to think that there is very little difference in the effectiveness of the Dreadnought and the Michigan and South Carolina.

LEPER STILL IN A BOX CAR.

Maryland Authorities Appeal to New York to Take Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The Baltimore County authorities now have George Rossett, the Syrian leper, on their hands. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the city authorities decline to have anything more to do with him, and he is now in his box car, where he seems contented.

Dr. Fulton of the State Board of Health has written to Commissioner of Health Darlington of New York, with a view to having Rossett placed on North Brother Island.

The leper has been informed that he will be kept in his car for only two or three days at most, and consequently believes that his being held up is merely an incident in connection with his trip to his native land.

Dr. Fulton is of the opinion that the leper may live for fifteen years.

Delaware County for Hearst.

DELHI, N. Y., July 25.—The Delaware County Democratic Convention to-day instructed delegates for Hearst. The delegates are John G. Mare of Walton, Charles R. O'Connor of Hobart, and Gilbert Jackson of Delhi.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL,
via Pennsylvania Railroad; rock ballast, dustless roadbed. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Other fast trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

GOSLIN, MASTER THIEF, IS HIDING IN PARIS

The Police Know It, and His Arrest Is Soon Looked For.

WALDO, THERE, MAY HELP

Wall Street's Most Successful Crook Traced Through a Woman Whom He Went to Havre to Meet.

Alfred R. Goslin, whom the police and many victims of certain get-quick-rich schemes would very much like to see here, is now in Paris.

Word to this effect was received in Wall Street yesterday from a confidential messenger of certatin financial interests which are interested in keeping warm the trail of the master thief of New York's under world, and steps were taken which are not unlikely to lead to his arrest and extradition to this country to answer the three charges of grand larceny which are pending against him here. He will hardly be aware that his hiding place is known until it is too late for him to execute one of the famous disappearances for which he has been famous in the police traditions of half a dozen cities on this side of the water.

A woman was unconsciously responsible for Goslin's discovery after two months or more of apparent security in the French capital. She is believed to be the stenographer whose name figured conspicuously in the disclosures that followed his arrest last Spring. Goslin and this woman had seen much of each other; so much, in fact, that his wife had left him, and, according to report, had prepared to begin divorce proceedings against him. The stenographer was thought to know a great deal more than she ever told the detectives who quizzed her on different occasions about the manifold swindles that her employer had managed south of Fulton Street. About the time he jumped his bail in the grand larceny proceedings she disappeared, and was heard of no more.

A week ago, however, a Wall Street man who knew Goslin was sent across the water with the errand, among others, of seeing if there was any trace there of the much-sought crook. In Paris Goslin spent his boyhood, and he has since lived there from time to time when life became a little hot for him on this side of the water.

Now luck, which seemed to desert Goslin when he was arrested in connection with the Western Gold Mining Company swindle last Spring, was still against him in this. It happened that the ex-stenographer, whom the detective pro tem. had not previously recognized, was on the steamer that his pursuer crossed on. Goslin was on the pier at Havre. When he met her the Wall Street man recognized them both.

Goslin and the woman, who is hardly more than a girl, were followed to Paris, where they passed as man and wife. It is believed that they are making their headquarters at the house of Goslin's mother, who has become reconciled to her brilliant son since he made his first start in life by chloroforming her and stealing her jewels.

Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo is now in Paris on a vacation. Prompt communication with him could cause Goslin's arrest in a few hours. It is taken for granted that the necessary steps will be taken to this end and also to secure Goslin's extradition, once he is arrested, for the New York authorities.

If Goslin is finally brought over here and tried, the police and the District Attorney's office are confident that they can convict him on enough charges of swindling and theft to keep him in Sing Sing for most of the remainder of his life. The particular case on which he was awaiting trial when he jumped his bail was instigating the theft of a $10,000 certificate of United States Steel stock, which a tool of Goslin's stole from a New York Stock Exchange house, where he had obtained employment, and sold through a confederate in Boston.

This was not, however, the charge on which Goslin was originally arrested. It came as a result of a general clean-up of his doings organized by James D. W. King, a financial investigator; Henry C. Quinby, a lawyer, and Detective Bernard McConville of the Central Office. These three men had long been on Goslin's trail together and succeeded in catching him in an attempt to swindle a Western mine owner who was interested in a property known as the Western Gold Mining Company.

This arrest uncovered the "brokerage" firm of Bernard Uhren & Co., which had long been a "stall" for Goslin enterprises, and led to a long trail of other disclosures in which practically every dupe that Goslin has had working for him in the past ten years around New York, turned against him and told what he knew. The final blow came when Goslin's offices in Nassau Street, as well as his West End Avenue house, were searched and papers obtained which tied him to most of the notable financial swindles that have been worked down town in the last decade.

CHICAGO WANTS ROOSEVELT.

Republicans Plan to Offset the Effect of Bryan's Speeches.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—To offset the benefit which the Democratic local ticket will receive from the visit and speeches of William Jennings Bryan in Chicago in September, it is proposed to get President Roosevelt here for a speech following the Bryan reception before election.

The county authorities acting through Senator Cullom, are endeavoring to have Mr. Roosevelt present at the laying of the corner stone of the new county building, but it is desired that he do something more distinctly political, and members of the Hamilton Club believe their organization is in a position to extend an invitation, which the President would be likely to accept.

$500,000 Fire at Leeds.

LEEDS, Thursday, July 26.—Fire started in the heart of this city late last night and was still burning fiercely early this morning. The damage thus far is estimated at $500,000, including the Great Northern Hotel, which the conflagration is threatening. No casualties are reported.

SATURDAY SPECIAL TO ATLANTIC CITY
Via Pennsylvania Railroad every Saturday until September 1, inclusive. Leave New York 1:25 P. M., arrive Atlantic City 4:30 P. M. Parlor cars, dining car, and coaches.—Adv.

ZOO ANIMALS POISONED?

A Jaguar Is Dead and Rajah the Lion Narrowly Escaped.

Since Sunday several of the most valuable animals in the Zoological Gardens have been made strangely ill. On Tuesday night a jaguar died under circumstances which lead the keepers to believe that somebody has been distributing strychnine among them.

The jaguar showed symptoms of strychnine poisoning. An analysis of his stomach will be made to-day to determine the exact cause of his death.

On Sunday night Rajah, the Nubian lion, the pride of the Zoo, was affected. For two hours or more he lay in a knot in the corner of his cage. His was the first case to be noted, but he recovered.

Yesterday morning a clouded leapard was similarly taken ill. For a while it was thought he would die also, but he recovered.

Keeper Dillon, while making some repairs yesterday to that part of the lion's cage in which a wildcat is kept in captivity, was attacked by the animal and had to shoot it to save himself.

NOT A POLITICAL TRIP.

Roosevelt Won't Discuss Politics in Pennsylvania Speeches.

OYSTER BAY, July 25.—President Roosevelt is not to make any political speeches in Pennsylvania this Fall.

To correct an impression that he is to speak in Pittsburg and Philadelphia in support of the Republican State ticket, Secretary Loeb to-day explained that the President some time ago promised to make a speech at Harrisburg, Oct. 4, when the new State Capitol building is to be dedicated. He has also promised to speak at the York County Fair, at York, Penn., on the same day.

Neither of these speeches will be political in character, and they are the only speeches he will make in Pennsylvania.

AGNES CHASES A BUTTERFLY.

But She Slips from a Fire Escape and Is Picked Up Dead.

Little Agnes Sieuberth of 605 West Fifty-sixth Street was taken for a day's outing by her aunt, Mrs. Agnes Wilken, to an apartment house at 36 St. Nicholas Avenue. Little Agnes climbed out on a fire escape on the fifth floor, while Mrs. Wilken wasn't looking. A butterfly flew by her.

"I'll catch you," exclaimed the child, reaching out to do so.

The next moment she slipped. When her aunt picked her up on the pavement below she was dead.

SEVEN HURT IN EXPLOSION.

One Man Dies and a Leather Mill in Newark Is Destroyed.

One man was killed and six were injured by the explosion of a tank of naphtha at the leather factory of Matthew Caffrey & Sons in Newark yesterday. The explosion was followed by a fire that destroyed the plant. The loss will be about $50,000, covered by insurance.

Matthew Caffrey, the proprietor, and his three sons, John, Matthew, Jr., and James, were helping three workmen mix a kettle of varnish. The heat from the kettle caused the explosion of the naphtha.

James Caffrey, who was 17 years old, was burned, and died in St. James' Hospital last night. The others were burned about their heads and bodies.

MARSH "SPOOK HOUSE" SOLD.

A Philadelphia Doctor Plans to Have a Sanitarium There.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—The famous "spook house" on Benton Avenue, this city, formerly occupied by Luther R. Marsh, the noted lawyer, was sold to-day to Dr. B. B. Kinne of Philadelphia. He will turn the mansion into a sanitarium.

Several weeks ago an effort was made to sell the property at public auction, but no bidders appeared. Superstitious people asserted that the house was haunted. Dr. Kinne is said to have made a bargain.

The property belonged to the estate of Clarissa J. Huyler, the alleged medium, who for years duped Marsh. It was here that Mrs. Huyler dictated the greater part of one of Marsh's well-known books, "The Voice from the Patriarchs."

TOM WATSON A DEMOCRAT.

Will Return to the Party to Help Hoke Smith for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 25.—It is said here on the authority of Congressman Thomas Hardwick that Tom Watson, Populist candidate for President in 1904, will make an address at Thomson, his home, on Friday, in which he will announce his return to the Democratic Party in order to support the candidacy of Hoke Smith for Governor.

Smith is running on a platform which has for its object the disfranchisement of the negroes. Smith is also fighting what he calls the "ring and railroad" domination of the Georgia Democracy.

Watson has already advised all Populists to go into the Democratic primary on Aug. 22 and vote for Smith.

DROPS 40 FEET TO FREEDOM.

Boy Falls from a Window of Newark Home, but Is Recaptured.

Ten-year-old Alec Zeltner of Morris Avenue, Newark, made a daring escape on Monday night from the Newark City Home, at Verona. He dropped forty feet from a third-story window in the dormitory of a cottage in his nightshirt.

The boy landed in a flower bed, made his way to the woods north of the home, and spent the rest of the night there. He went to Newark on Tuesday, and was caught there yesterday and returned to the home.

Though the boy was committed to the home only two weeks ago his stay is crowded with incidents. He escaped four days after his arrival, and went home. His parents notified Superintendent Heller, who sent an officer to get the lad. He escaped from the officer while on his way back to the institution. He was recaptured by the Newark police and taken back to the home on Sunday night.

THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED,"
Leaving New York at 1:55 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at St. Louis on time, 4:30 P. M., 314 days out of 365.—Adv.

RUSSIA IS CONCEALING MUTINIES AND RISINGS

Censorship Prevents World from Knowing What Is Going On.

STRIKE MAY BE POSTPONED

Some Leaders Advise Caution—$250,000,000 Loan to Keep Up Prices of Bonds Reported.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—No word of the military disorders is now permitted to be published. It is also difficult to obtain a true picture of conditions in the interior owing to the embargo on press dispatches.

The refusal of the authorities to send troops to save the estate of Baron Fredericks, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, forty miles from the capital, which was plundered by peasants yesterday, seems to indicate that, until the danger is passed, it is the intention of the War Office to keep the troops concentrated in the cities, and protect the lines of communication between here and Moscow and St. Petersburg and the frontier, so that in the event of serious troubles in the army troops can retire on St. Petersburg, where the last stand will be made.

Before the Emperor finally signed the ukase ordering the dissolution of Parliament War Minister Rudiger and Count Palatzyn, Chief of the General Staff, each submitted a written opinion that the army could be relied upon.

Premier Stolypin announced to the Council of the Empire that he had obtained from the Emperor special powers for Admiral Skrydloff for the purpose of restoring and maintaining order and discipline in the Black Sea Fleet. The Admiral, who departed to-day for Sevastopol, told The Associated Press that his first task would be to investigate the arrests of sailors and liberate those who were unjustly sent to prison. He intimated that he considered the officers largely to blame for the mutinous spirit of the crews. The Admiral took with him a new naval Procurator, to see that justice is done in future court-martials. Admiral Skrydloff said he had learned that Admiral Rojestvensky and Capt. Clado would probably be restored to the roster of the navy.

The papers of all the political and workingmen's clubs have been seized, and the lodgings of a number of members of Parliament, including M. Siedelnikoff, have been searched.

M. Salomkoff, a member of the outlawed Parliament and editor of the Misla, whom the police intended to arrest, has fled to Finland.

Every club in St. Petersburg, except the gambling institutions, has been closed.

In the provinces the suppression of newspapers and the arrests of agitators continue unabated. Increased disorders among the peasants are reported from Kostroma. In Orel Province the peasants on the Crown estates are reported to be in revolt.

The proposed general political strike still hangs fire and this encourages the belief on the part of the bureaucracy that the Government's coup d'état has been successful.

Many of the proletariat leaders, backed by the Group of Toil and the majority of the Constitutional Democrats, are insisting that the die must be cast. The Social Democrats have already given their vote in favor of calling a general strike no later than Monday, but some of the workmen's unions, considering how limited are their resources, shrink from facing the ordeal of starvation and bayonets. Anticipating an extensive movement among the peasants in the south, they urge delay until the tide of revolt sweeps northward. The political leaders are feverishly meeting and conferring in secret, like conspirators.

A dispatch from Moscow says it is reported, but the report is not confirmed, that the Workmen's Council there has decided in favor of a general strike, to begin next Saturday. The indications, however, point more and more to the postponement of the threatened strike until the Government shall be less and the country more prepared for such an event—until the harvest is finished and the revolutionary movement develops spontaneously among the idle peasantry. What news has been received from the provinces to-day indicates that conditions are scarcely ripe for an upheaval except in the famine districts. The strategists of the revolutionary councils are laboring with the hotheads to induce them to defer the call for a general strike until it can come as a supplement to the movement already under way. A definite decision will be reached within a day or two in the reorganized Council of Workmen.

Prince Paul Dolgorukoff's Permanent Parliamentary Committee held sessions to-day, but the greatest secrecy is maintained in order to prevent the Government from getting wind of the decisions. Prince Dolgorukoff arrived in Moscow to-night to consult with his party associates relative to the tactics to be pursued by the committee and to obtain further signatures to the address to the people, which has now been subscribed to by 218 ex-Deputies.

In the meantime Government notes, inspired by Premier Stolypin, are being busily issued, assuring the public of the Government's honorable intentions to "continue the liberal régime." But the fair words fall on deaf ears. The Rech scoffs at the idea that an era of liberal reforms can be inaugurated by the wholesale suppression of newspapers, the restoration of the censorship, perquisitions, arrests, the prohibiting of meetings, &c.

Discussing the financial situation, the Rech to-day points out that the quotations of Russian securities here and abroad are not a true barometer. The paper adds that a financial crash is impending, as the Government is resorting to Count Witte's old system by which millions are used in Berlin and Paris as well as in St. Petersburg to bolster up Russian bonds.

The Rech will say to-morrow that the recovery on the Bourse to-day was due to a loan of $250,000,000 by the Mendelssohns to sustain prices.

MOSCOW, July 25.—In view of the decision of the Moscow Constitutional Democrats to summon a national congress, the Governor General announced to-night that the meeting would not be allowed and that Deputies to the late Parliament would not

be permitted to participate in meetings or to present to their constituents accounts of their activities in Parliament.

OFFICER SLAIN IN WARSAW.

Stabbed in the Street — Spectators Allow Assassins to Escape.

WARSAW, July 25.—Col. Salamatoff was stabbed to death here to-day. The assassins escaped.

Salamatoff, who was assistant to the Chief of Gendarmes of the Province of Warsaw, had been active in the repressive measures. He was walking in Mokotowska Street at noon when he was attacked by two men, who stabbed him several times and then, as the Colonel sank down dying, walked quickly away in different directions, the spectators not trying to stop them.

A plan to kill Governor General Kritnitsky was frustrated to-day. The would-be assassin, who was heavily armed, resorted to bribery and then to force in order to remove the guard from the route by which the Governor General was to pass, but failed. He was arrested.

Lawlessness here is assuming alarming proportions. Daring thefts and robberies with violence are of daily occurrence. The police maintain a passive attitude.

LUBLIN, July 25.—The gas workers here have gone out on strike and the city streets are in darkness at night.

LODZ, July 25.—The newspapers here have been forbidden to publish anything about the acts of Parliamentary representatives of the people, under threat of the suppression of the papers and the arrest of the staffs.

MACHINE GUNS IN MOSCOW.

Semi-Martial Law—Anti-Semitic Papers Distributed Free.

MOSCOW, July 25.—The massing of troops in this city continues. The radiating railroad lines are carefully guarded and the whole city is under semi-martial law. In addition to the regular troops guarding the Nicholas Station, the terminus of the line connecting Moscow and St. Petersburg, a machine-gun detachment is on duty there.

Tens of thousands of copies of the Bieche, a Black Hundred paper, containing most provocative articles against the Jews and Revolutionists, are being distributed gratis in the streets. An article describing how a meeting of "Russian patriots" received the news of the dissolution of Parliament says the "true sons of the Fatherland fell on each other's necks and wept tears of joy."

An editorial in the paper glorifies the dispersal of the "revolutionary assembly of Jews and Jewish sympathizers," adding:

"The prayers of the people have at last found an echo in the heart of the Emperor. Arise, Orthodox Russians! Take care that the next Parliament is not an assembly of Jews and Revolutionists, but a State institution willing to work in harmony with the autocratic Emperor and the fundamental law. Sons of the Fatherland, rejoice in your victory, but remember that the Jewish hydra has a hundred heads and that many heads yet remain to be cut off."

The article concludes with assurances that a repetition of the revolutionary outbreak of last Autumn is impossible, as Count Witte, "Count of Sakhalin and protector of the Jews," has fallen, and the men who are now in control will know how to suppress the Jews and Revolutionists.

BANDITS ROB UNCHECKED.

Caucasus Government Helpless—Tartar-Armenian Fighting.

TIFLIS, July 25.—In consequence of revolutionary terrorism the administration of the Viceroyalty of the Caucasus has been completely paralyzed, and officials are resigning in large numbers.

Bandits roam about at will, even in the daytime, in Tiflis and its suburbs exacting tribute. One band has made a systematic collection of $2.50 from each peasant. In the Government of Tiflis the country paths are in complete ruin owing to the suspension of industry and agriculture.

News was received here to-day of troubles between Armenians and Tartars in Erivan and Shusha. In Erivan order was restored after a large number of Tartars and Armenians had been killed or wounded.

In Shusha the infantry were unable to subdue the Tartars, who killed Armenians in the vicinity of the Governor's residence and fired on the Governor's quarters. The artillery is now in action. Two soldiers have been killed.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES DUMA

Says It Tried to Usurp Executive Power and Incited Disorders.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Premier Stolypin to-night authorized the official St. Petersburg agency to issue the following statement to the foreign press:

"From the very first days of its existence the Lower House of Parliament overstepped all the limits of law. In its reply to the speech from the throne modification of the fundamental law was demanded in the shape of suppression of the Council of the Empire and the creation of a responsible Cabinet. By its agrarian programme, based on the expropriation of land, the House raised hopes that could not be realized, and weakened the respect, already enfeebled, for the property of others. In the speeches of its members the House consistently discredited the Government, which it even accused of organizing pogroms and disorders. By sending a deputation to Bialystok it openly aspired to usurp executive power.

"Fourteen Deputies appealed to the people, inciting disorders, a step which called forth no expression of disapprobation from the House. In the last moments of its existence the House declared that the Government had acted illegally in explaining to the population the nature of the agrarian project proposed by itself, and decided to address a manifesto to the people persuading them not to believe in the Government regarding the question, but to await its settlement by Parliament. Several members also undertook journeys to the interior of Russia with the object of supporting agitation, their appearance being followed by renewed disorders, pogroms, and strikes.

"All these causes necessitated the decision to dissolve the House."

The Associated Press yesterday received the following dispatch:

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Answering your telegram addressed to the Prime Minister, I am directed to say that the Central Press Administration informs us that St. Petersburg and the provinces received the news of the dissolution of the Duma calmly. The Emperor firmly intends realizing the reforms proclaimed in his manifesto of Oct. 30. The dissolution of the Duma was indispensable, as the first body of delegates pursued tendencies which threatened to prevent the peaceful development of reforms in the empire.

"BELLEGARDE."

SHOT ON GERMAN TERRITORY.

Man Killed by a Cossack Guard—Body Dragged Across the Frontier.

KATTOWITZ, Prussian Silesia, July 25.—A Cossack frontier guard yesterday afternoon shot a man, presumably engaged in smuggling, on Prussian territory. The guard then dragged the body across the boundary line and fled on seeing some farm laborers approaching.

Another account is to the effect that a bookkeeper, who was walking unwittingly too close to the Russian line, on being challenged by a guard ran and was shot down twenty yards over the Prussian side.

SELF-DEFENSE A CRIME.

Seventy Odessa Jews Arrested for Committing It.

ODESSA, July 25.—All is quiet here to-day.

In the disturbances yesterday two Jews were killed and seventeen were wounded. Twenty-seven shops were wrecked.

The presence of Gen. Grigorieff, the Prefect of Odessa, and Gen. Karakozoff, commanding the troops, who were quickly on the scene, caused stringent measures to be taken to protect the lives and property of all classes.

The hospital to which the wounded were taken was visited by Gov. Gen. Kaulbars.

About seventy Jews have been arrested on suspicion of belonging to a self-defense organization.

PARIS, July 25.—The International Israelite Alliance, whose headquarters are here, has addressed a letter to Foreign Minister Bourgeois asking that French warships be sent to Odessa for the purpose of protecting the Jews against another massacre. The signers of the letter include a number of members of the French Institute and of the French Academy.

M. Bourgeois has not yet replied, but no ships can be sent owing to the fact that the Dardanelles are closed by treaty to the warships of foreign powers.

The correspondent at Odessa of the Matin reports that the Governor has ordered the population to give up their arms. The correspondent adds that panic reigns in the city owing to the threats of the Cossacks to recommence massacres, and that trainloads of people are leaving. Twenty-five battalions are patrolling the streets. There have been 600 arrests.

NEW REVOLT IN COURLAND.

Celebrated Castle in Flames — Two Columns of Troops Advancing.

MITAU, July 25.—Rempten Castle, near Tukum, one of the finest and most ancient castles in Courland, is in flames.

Armed revolutionists are again in possession of the surrounding country.

Two columns of troops are advancing, respectively, from the east and west.

RIGA, July 25.—Nine thousand factory workmen here struck work to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—A recrudescence of the revolution in the Baltic Provinces is reported.

CONSTANTINE IS CAUGHT.

Man Accused of Murdering Mrs. Gentry Held at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 25.—A man who has been under arrest here for a week was identified to-day as Frank J. Constantine, 25 years of age, who is wanted in Chicago for the murder of Mrs. Louise H. Gentry of Chicago.

The prisoner was arrested at Tivoli, a little town twenty-five miles above this city, by Deputy Sheriff Archy Hoffman. He had been working as timekeeper for a contractor at Tivoli, but when watched he suddenly left. He had a sweetheart at Tivoli and by his letters to her the Deputy Sheriff located him in New York City. Constantine made an appointment with his sweetheart and when he arrived a week ago Hoffman met him. He was immediately brought to the county jail and placed in confinement.

He says his name is Fritz Constantine, and denies he is the man wanted. A young woman from Chicago, who gives the assumed name of Ellen Schreiber, a cashier in a Chicago restaurant, came here this morning, and positively identified the prisoner.

Constantine has admitted that he served time in the Elmira Reformatory for conviction on a charge of burglary in the third degree.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The murder of Mrs. Gentry was one of the series of brutal crimes against women committed in this city early in the year. No motive for the crime has ever been discovered. Constantine and Mrs. Gentry are said to have been alone in the apartment at the time her throat was cut. He was a boarder in the Gentry apartments.

A. W. Gentry, the husband of Mrs. Gentry, who is a prosperous business man, offered large rewards for the arrest of Constantine, and numerous men have been arrested.

SILVER TRUST NOT DEAD YET.

The Goodnow Concern Added to the Gorham Companies.

Another addition to the group of silverware companies affiliated with the Gorham Manufacturing Company has been made, according to an announcement yesterday. This is of special interest, because of the pending litigation between the Holbrook and Gorham interests.

The William B. Durgin Company, one of the manufacturing companies owned by the Gorham Company, has within a few days bought the business of Goodnow & Co. with a factory in Boston. Barton B. Jenks, President of the William B. Durgin Company, was formerly one of the principal owners of the Boston concern whose plant will now be combined with the Durgin works at Concord, N. H. The sale is said to indicate that the plan of bringing the big silverware companies into closer relations has not been abandoned.

JAPANESE SAILOR DROWNED.

And the Morgue Keeper Thinks There May Be a Reward for Him.

The body of a Japanese sailor, found yesterday afternoon in the North River at the foot of 155th Street, is in the Harlem Morgue unclaimed and unidentified.

Morgue Keeper Walsh, after viewing the body yesterday, recalled that about a month ago a private detective left with him a description of a Japanese, and said that, if the Morgue keeper would let him know if he came across a body answering the description, he would receive a reward. Soon afterward, according to Walsh, a man who said he was connected with the United States Secret Service, left a similar description.

Walsh has destroyed both descriptions, but he now thinks they fitted the body.

FALLS FROM THE ELEVATED.

Stengel Strikes a Wagon, Rolls to the Ground, and Walks Away.

Peter Stengel of 31 Delmonico Place, Brooklyn, was a passenger yesterday on an elevated train bound from Coney Island to Manhattan. The train stopped at the Adams Street station, and was just pulling out when Stengel found that he wanted to alight. He suddenly arose from his seat, pushing the conductor aside, opened the gate to the platform, and jumped.

Missing the platform, Stengel dropped between it and the tracks and fell to the street. A covered wagon was passing. Stengel landed on top of it, and rolled to the ground. Then he stood up, shook himself, said he would not need the services of a physician, and walked off.

Society Women Say

of White Rose Ceylon Tea that it's the "correct thing," "delicious," "sustaining" and "invigorating." They strongly recommend it. A trial would add your testimony. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Worthy of Preference.

ROW IN MUTUAL BOARD ON UNTERMYER LETTER

Minority Support Objections of the International Committee.

COL. SHOOK GETS A WRIT

To Show Cause Why Names of the Four Antis Shall Not Come Off Administration Ticket.

The Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company at their July meeting yesterday received a protest from Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Committee, against the Mutual officials' attitude toward the efforts of the policy holders to obtain correct lists and a notification that if the Trustees did not hold the officers responsible for the policy holders' money spent in distributing campaign literature for the administration ticket, the International Committee would look to the Trustees for the recovery of such expenditures.

A lively session followed. There was a certain minority in the meeting which did not approve the policy that has marked the Mutual's administration since H. H. Rogers took charge of naming a ticket of Trustees a couple of weeks ago, and it made its views heard with such vigor that President Peabody of the company, returning to the McCurdy policy of secrecy, undertook to close all the usual channels of information as to the doings of the board. The fact that there had been a warm discussion, however, came out in less than an hour after the board had adjourned.

Minority Support Policy Holders.

It is understood that there are a few Trustees who feel it would be better policy to meet the policy holders frankly in the matter of the lists, and who, in addition, do not hold that the Mutual will advance its cause by trying to keep the four members of the International Committee on its administration ticket in spite of their protest. They are in a small minority as compared with the contingent in the board which turned the naming of a ticket over to a committee of which Rogers was Chairman, but they made themselves heard yesterday.

Mandamus proceedings were started yesterday by Col. Shook, acting for himself and Judge Gray, Gen. Tracy, and Mr. Higinbotham of the International Committee who are on the Mutual's ticket, to make Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey take their names off the official list, which was filed at Albany last Wednesday. Judge Blanchard granted an order directing Mr. Kelsey to show cause at Albany on Saturday why the names of the members of the Policy Holders' Committee should not be removed from association with those of the administration nominees whom they have condemned for their past and present course in the Mutual Life.

Mr. Untermyer couched his letter of protest to the Mutual's board in vigorous terms. He recalled the fact that since March 20 he had been making ineffectual attempts to obtain the co-operation of the Mutual in getting its list of policy holders for the committee, and that in the end the company had filed at Albany a list of policy holders so incorrect as to addresses as to result in the disfranchisement of a large part of the policy holders if it should be used in mailing the official ballot. Mr. Untermyer then declared that representatives of the International Committee have seen certain lists that have been prepared by agents in two of the large cities in the country which had street addresses in detail, and that comparison of these lists with those filed at Albany showed that the vast majority of the street addresses had been stricken off or omitted from the Albany list.

His protest continued:

Mr. Untermyer's Protest.

We have been reluctantly compelled to give up all hope of securing anything like fair treatment from the officers of your company. As an instance of the attitude of your President on this subject, permit me to refer to an incident that happened within the last forty-eight hours.

It was charged by a representative of the International Committee that although your company at great expense prepared these lists for filing at Albany, you have now contracted at the rate of $20 per thousand for stenciling the lists, and that this work is being done in your building by the Rapid Addressing Machine Company. We have detailed information as to the contract that was made and the work that is being done. Mr. Peabody is reported in this morning's papers as denying the statement of our representative in that respect. We know that literature is now being mailed from these stencils, which we claim to be campaign literature, intended to secure the re-election of your nominees out of the treasury of the company. The denial of the fact that such a stencil list is being made is grossly inaccurate. I regret that it has become necessary for us to characterize the performance in such language, but it is the only way in which we can adequately express the situation.

We beg herewith to notify you that unless your board will repudiate the action of your officers in incurring the expense of stenciling these lists, and will forthwith require that such expense be assumed by those responsible for incurring it, we shall hold the Trustees personally liable for the money thus squandered, and that proceedings to that end will be begun, and we ask that you will be good enough to take action upon this protest at your meeting to-day and advise us of the result.

We have also had frequent occasion to complain to the Superintendent of Insurance of the printing and distribution at the policy holders' expense of literature paid for at advertising rates under the guise of news matter, and of advertisements extolling the management and intended to influence the policy holders to vote for the nominees of the administration in the forthcoming election.

Calling the attention of the Mutual's Trustees to the fact that the various protests filed with the Superintendent of Insurance have been forwarded to the Mutual, according to advices from that official, Mr. Untermyer says:

We herewith respectfully beg to request that you require the return to the treasury of the company of the moneys thus expended by irresponsible therefor, and beg of you notify you that in default of such action proceedings will also be begun to enforce restitution of these moneys.

We do not question the right of your company to appeal to the policyholders in support of the administration ticket, but we submit that it is an imposition upon the policyholders to use their money in the attempt to defeat them in their declared purpose of securing a radical change in the management.

The policy holders are bearing the expenses of their campaign, and the members of the administration who are opposing them should pay the expenses of such opposition out of their own pockets.

The letter concluded with a request that the Trustees take action on it at yesterday's meeting, but no word of such action was received up to last night.

Col. Shook's Petition.

The petition for mandamus proceedings directing Mr. Kelsey to refrain from allowing the names of the four international committeemen to remain on file with the administration lists was presented to Judge Blanchard by Alvin Untermyer, representing the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall. The petition is made personally by Col. Shook for himself and his three associates, and sets forth, first, the organization of the Mutual, that there are some 500,000 policy holders interested in the result of the elections and $470,000,000 of assets involved in the contest. The petition recites in detail the provisions of the Armstrong law governing the elections of mutual companies, which, it declares, were made necessary by the abuses that had obtained, and, after telling of the organization of the International Committee, it quotes from the address which the committee issued at its first meeting to show that it would be impossible for men who signed that address to serve with the old management on the board of either the New York or Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Recalling that the Mutual's ticket has been named on July 17 upon the report of a nominating committee of which H. H. Rogers was Chairman, the petition declares:

Your petitioner alleges on information and belief that this committee reported for the first time to the Trustees at their said meeting, and Mr. Rogers, as Chairman, presented a list of proposed candidates for the ticket, which list contained the names of Col. Shook, Judge Gray, Gen. Tracy, and Mr. Higinbotham. Neither Gen. Tracy, Judge Gray, Mr. Higinbotham, nor your petitioner was ever consulted by the Trustees, nor any of them, as to the use of their names as candidates on said ticket. Their hostility to the re-election of the old Board of Trustees, or any one who might be nominated of them, was well known to the Trustees. The Trustees knew that one of the chief purposes of the International Policy Holders' Committee was to nominate Trustees in opposition to any Trustees that might be named by the old management and to use their best efforts to defeat either the re-election of the old Trustees themselves or their nominees.

Board Nominated Before It Met.

The petition proceeds to show that Mr. Thummel of the legal department of the Mutual Life was in Albany at the office of the Superintendent of Insurance with the certificate, and that he must have left New York with that certificate executed before the board met, the purpose being to show that Mr. Rogers's committee had, in fact, nominated the board before the board itself had met. Next it is recalled that immediately on hearing of the action taken by the board, the four members of the committee protested and refused to become candidates or to permit the use of their names. It then recites in full the telegrams of protest sent by Mr. Untermyer to the Superintendent of Insurance and the answer of the Superintendent in which it was stated:

This department is not believed to have power to remove such record from its files nor to compel an amendment thereto, nor to interpose in any manner except upon direction of the court.

The Petition continues:

Twelfth—Your petitioner alleges on information and belief that the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, well knowing that your petitioner and his said associates were opposed to any ticket that might be named by the Trustees, and would use all efforts in their power to defeat the election of such ticket, caused the names of your petitioner and his said associates to be placed upon said administration ticket for the purpose and with the intent to confuse the policy holders of the company in the coming election and to deceive them into the belief that the administration ticket represented the International Policy Holders' Committee, and for the further purpose of enabling the remaining members on the administration ticket, in case of the election thereof and the declination of your petitioner and his three associates to serve, to select four persons to fill the vacancies caused by said declinations.

It is declared that these acts of the Trustees were in violation of their duty, which they owed to all the policy holders, to permit the policy holders with the aid of the International Policy Holders' Committee to nominate a ticket of their own and to have a fair election, and to have an administration ticket which should be a bona-fide ticket, containing only the names of policy holders who were willing and ready to serve. To this Col. Shook adds:

Your petitioner and his three associates have at no time approved of the management of the Mutual Life as the same has been conducted by the Board of Trustees nominating said administration ticket, but they have expressly condemned the management.

NEW YORK LIFE CHANGES.

Oscar S. Straus Off the Board—French Policy Holders' Committee.

The International Policy Holders' Committee announced yesterday that Congressman William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids, Mich., had become a member of that body. The French policy holders' committee was also announced yesterday. Its members are: Charles Roux, ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies and President of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique; Leopold Mabinneau, President of the Social Museum; Lee Higginson, Henri Gounouilhon, and Pierre Baudin, ex-Minister of Public Works. The Executive Committee of the International Committee will hold a meeting here next Tuesday.

The Trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company held an adjourned meeting yesterday and accepted the resignation of Oscar S. Straus from the board with appropriate resolutions. Mr. Straus's announced intention was originally to continue in the New York Life until the Fall elections, but the statement issued by the company declared that his resignation was dated May 9. James H. Eckels of Chicago, who made speeches two years ago in defense of H. H. Rogers against the Lawson attacks, was elected a Trustee yesterday, as was Julius Fleischman of Cincinnati, who served for two years as Mayor of that city, having been nominated by the Cox machine. Seth M. Milliken was nominated for Trustee to succeed James A. Blair, and John Reid was nominated to succeed Mr. Straus.

The New York Life will continue to do business in France. The Trustees passed a resolution yesterday directing the officers of the company to apply to the French Government for registration under the new French law. This law requires that all foreign life insurance companies shall maintain in France large reserves against the French business, not only that which is to be written in future, but that which has been written in the past.

AN INDORSEMENT OF N. Y. LIFE.

Criticism Leads to the Revelation of How It Came About.

The editorial criticism of John H. Converse, Alba B. Johnson, George B. Burnham, Jr., and S. M. Vauclain, members of the firm which operates the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, for their conduct in indorsing the administration ticket of the New York Life Insurance Company, has prompted the giving out for publication of the correspondence which led to the indorsement. The letters were exchanged between Harold Peirce, Philadelphia agent of the New York Life, and the officials of the locomotive company. Here they are:

To Mr. John H. Converse, Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, Mr. Alba B. Johnson, Mr. George Burnham, Jr.:
50 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs: As I have secured insurance for you from time to time in New York Life Insurance Company on which you pay it annually over $68,000, I would be extremely obliged if you would advise me as to your opinion of the administration ticket for Trustees to be voted for on Dec. 18 next. Yours, very truly,
HAROLD PEIRCE.

Mr. Harold Peirce:
222 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 7th inst. asking our opinion of the administration ticket for Trustees New York Life Insurance Company, to be voted for on Dec. 18 next, we would state that as men who pay your company over $68,000 per annum we are not only in favor of said ticket, but deem it to the best interest of every policy holder that it should be elected. Yours, very truly,
JOHN H. CONVERSE,
ALBA B. JOHNSON,
(Per John H. Converse, attorney.)
GEORGE B. BURNHAM, Jr.,
S. M. VAUCLAIN.

The editorial referred to Mr. Converse and his friends as "four officers of the Locomotive Trust." The Baldwin Locomotive Works is an independent concern which has always refused to go into the trust.

TORTURED A LITTLE GIRL.

Man Sentenced to Fine and Imprisonment for Cruelty.

ITHACA, July 25.—James Morris, who with his housekeeper, Rosella Halenbeck, was arrested, charged with cruelly treating the latter's seven-year-old grandchild, Reina, was to-day found guilty and sentenced to six months in the Monroe County penitentiary and a fine of $50.

Mrs. Halenbeck turned State's evidence and testified that Morris horsewhipped the child, suspended her by the arms for twenty minutes, and locked her up in a dark closet, where she was found by the Rev. Mr. Butts.

BURGLARS SEEK PAPERS TO BE USED IN COURT

Oothout Home Again Searched for Documents in Will Contest.

VALUABLES LEFT UNTOUCHED

In the First Burglary the Widow Was Assaulted—Grandchildren Fighting for Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 25.—For the second time the Summer residence of the late Samuel N. Oothout, the wealthy brewer of this city, has been entered by burglars with the evident object of obtaining possession of personal papers that would be valuable in the contest of his will brought by his grandchildren.

When the house was first invaded a few months ago no attempt was made to obtain money or other valuables, but a desk was pried open. As the burglars started to leave the place they were intercepted by the widow, who was then its sole occupant. She was felled with a violent blow on the back of the head and left unconscious. From that time Mrs. Oothout has lived at a hotel. Though the widow's lawyers professed to have theories as to the identity of the assailants, no arrests were made.

Entrance was gained yesterday by prying open a window on the lower floor. Silver plate and other valuables were left untouched, but a large number of papers were taken from a secretary. By climbing the pillar of a front porch the burglars reached the study on the second floor, and it was ransacked. From the bathroom the burglars made their way to a large attic, where the contents of chests of papers were scattered about. A large picture of Mr. Oothout was thrown into the centre of the room.

As the doors connecting the bathroom with the rest of the floor were locked the burglars descended, and climbing a side porch, entered the library where the safe was located. A file of papers was taken here, and the door of the safe, which was not locked, was left ajar. In the room a candle was found which had dripped grease all about the house. The burglars took many check books and receipts.

The contestants to the will are California grandchildren, who were cut off with $10,000 each, the balance of the property going to the widow. It is alleged that she exercised undue influence over the aged testator. A will made in 1908 has been broken by a recent verdict of a Supreme Court jury after a trial lasting five weeks. A partition action begun this week will bring the will of 1901 up as an issue, and it has been hinted that the second burglary was made with a desire to gain possession of this document. It is said that the will is still in the possession of the widow's attorney.

BAYONNE'S GIRL MESSENGER.

She's as Good as Six Boys Delivering Dispatches, Her Boss Says.

Though Bayonne has not yet succeeded in getting the women policemen whom Mrs. Goldzier, in a petition to the Mayor, demanded it has a Western Union girl messenger in regular service.

Some time ago when Manager Titus of the Western Union office at West Eighth Street complained of the laziness of the boys, Hilda Reiss, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the Central Railroad matron at the West Eighth Street Station, declared she could deliver messages just as well as boys. A position was given her, but the Superintendent at headquarters did not think it looked well to have girl messengers and she was let go.

Recently Manager Titus persuaded the Superintendent to let him put Hilda on regularly as a messenger, and now she sits with the boys awaiting calls. The manager says she can deliver as many messages as six boys. She rides a bicycle when out delivering dispatches, and during her ten hours of service daily she wears a uniform consisting of a blue skirt, blue flannel shirtwaist, and a blue yachting cap with the Western Union badge above the peak.

Hilda spends her spare moments in studying telegraphy. She wants to be a telegraph operator, she says.

GERMAN FOOD ADULTERATION

Many Products Found to Contain Dangerous Substances.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—German food adulteration is the subject of a report received by the Bureau of Manufactures from Consul Brittain of Kehl.

Dr. Jackenack of Berlin states that there were in Germany in 1888, 1,400 prosecutions for adulterating food products; in 1898 the number had increased to 3,000; in 1901 to 3,586, and in 1903 to 6,000.

With increased stringency in the inspection laws it was discovered that many large and reputable German firms were carrying on privately special departments of their factories, where regular chemists were employed scientifically to adulterate their food products.

Thirty Berlin butter manufacturers were summoned before the courts for an almost incredible adulteration of their wares, and the German papers have frequently published accounts of the manufacture in Strassburg and elsewhere of sausages from spoiled meat, colored and doctored with chemicals. Few weeks pass in Strassburg without the arrest of market women for adulterating butter.

Wines, chocolate, coffee, brandy, and medicines have been found to contain absolutely dangerous substances used for adulteration. Cosmetics and perfumes contain many foreign ingredients. In fact, according to a Strassburg paper, there seem to have been very few manufactured food and drink products which have not been the subject of adulteration on the part of the German manufacturers.

FIELD TAXES, $2,147,000.

Illinois Board Assesses Large Sums on Estate for Other Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The decree of the Board of Review in the contest over taxes on the Marshall Field estate was announced to-day. Unless the trustees overthrow this decree by an appeal to the courts the estate must pay $2,147,000 in personal property taxes this year. The total includes the current tax assessment on a valuation of $25,000,000 and back taxes since 1899, with a penalty of 10 per cent. interest.

The reviewers put a value of $105,000,000 on the estate as a basis in estimating the taxes for past years. After announcing the result of the investigation, President F. W. Upham of the board said that he believed the amount would be paid without protests in the courts.

A PARSONS BOOM DOWNED.

Samuel Strasbourger Defeats It in His Republican Club.

A resolution indorsing Congressman Herbert Parsons for the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee was defeated at a meeting of the Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District last night. The meeting was held in the clubrooms at 101 West 127th Street. The resolution indorsing Mr. Parsons was offered by Henry E. Andrews. Samuel Strasbourger opposed, and it was lost by a vote of 63 to 56. The outcome was an Odell victory.

OUR short sleeved Golfing and Riding Waists have proved great favorites with ladies who believe in making an "outing" worthy the name. See that your trunk contains some of these before you start on your Summer trip.

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MAJOR McCAWLEY BETTER.

Soldier Who Married Mrs. Davis in a Hospital Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mrs. McCawley, the bride of Major Charles L. McCawley, United States Marine Corps, and formerly the widow of Judge John Davis, will remain in her New Hampshire Avenue house until the first week of August. It is hoped the condition of Major McCawley, who is recovering from typhoid fever, will be sufficiently improved by that time to permit of his removal to Bar Harbor, where Mrs. McCawley's cottage is already in readiness to receive them. He is better to-day.

It had been persistently rumored for several years that the brilliant daughter of ex-Secretary of State Frelinghuysen was engaged to the aide to the President. This rumor was persistently denied by both.

Mrs. Davis returned from Bar Harbor about three weeks ago because of the serious reports of Major McCawley's condition. The wedding having been set for July 24 in Bar Harbor and the plans having been kept secret, it was decided suddenly that the date should not be changed and the ceremony was performed.

The bride of Major McCawley has been known through many social seasons in Washington. She was probably the most brilliant and most important hostess during the Administration of President Arthur, when her father was a member of the Cabinet and she the bride of a promising lawyer. She acted many times as hostess for the President in the White House, when his sister, Mrs. McElroy, was absent. The President frequently dined at the Davis home, which was the centre of a brilliant social régime. Judge Davis died about five years ago.

Major McCawley has been one of the most important factors in Washington society centring about the White House. He acted as special social adviser to Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, Miss Hagner, because of his familiarity with Washington people and functions. During the Roosevelt Administrations he has made the introductions to Mrs. Roosevelt at the receptions in the White House, and it is his hand which has guided all official and unofficial entertainments there.

It was Major McCawley's sword, proffered at the opportune time, that Miss Alice Roosevelt used to cut the bride's cake at her wedding with Representative Longworth.

During his illness Major McCawley's room in the hospital has never been barren of flowers, and many times they overflowed into the corridor outside.

WESTINGHOUSE CO. ROW.

First Stockholders' Meeting in Nine Years—The Minority Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—The stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company held a meeting here to-day. It was called an annual meeting, though it was the first of the kind held since July 28, 1897.

The minority stockholders, who assert that they have been long ignored, made heated remarks, and finally brought about a test vote. Finding themselves outnumbered, they did not try to beat the slate of officers which had been prepared, and which went through. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception of James Hazen Hyde, who is succeeded by T. W. Siemon, and Frank H. Taylor, whose place is taken by W. D. Upgraff.

One complaint was that the company had bought $6,300,000 in bonds of the Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Company at double its value, as James Carothers, one of the minority stockholders, put it. George Westinghouse was not at the meeting.

The Westinghouse officials say that all the trouble at the meeting was started by small brokers who own one or two shares of stock and who seek to hammer down the stock in order that they may buy on the fall.

LOW REPUDIATES 'MEMBERS.'

Affidavits of ex-Mayor and M. K. Jesup in New England Society Contest.

Ex-Mayor Seth Low, who as candidate for Vice President of the New England Society had the support of both "regulars" and "members," the two contending factions within the organization, has made an affidavit in behalf of the regulars and repudiating his nomination by the members. The affidavit was filed yesterday with Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court, before whom the latter faction have made application for a review of the election.

Mr. Low in his affidavit says:

"This use of my name (as a candidate on the members' ticket) was wholly without my knowledge and against my wishes. I should never have permitted my name to be used upon any ticket except the regular ticket or for any other office except that of Second Vice President."

Morris K. Jesup, who was candidate for President on both tickets, makes a similar affidavit.

AVOIDED INHERITANCE TAX.

Connecticut Man Left No Estate, Having Transferred His Property.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 25.—When Christian Stroebel died a few days ago he left no will. Now it is announced that he left no estate, and that all his property had been transferred to his brother and maiden sister long before his death. The State suffers in the loss of the inheritance tax, which in this case would have been 3 per cent.

Mr. Stroebel's big jewelry store is in the possession of his brother, who, with stocks and real estate, received in all about $80,000.

Miss Emma J. Stroebel received among other things the Stroebel home in Willow Street, all his insurance, and stocks.

Wealthy Connecticut men, it has been noted frequently, have conveyed their property since the tax law went into effect fifteen years ago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

7:25 A. M.—883 Lafayette Street; James Fitzgerald; damage, $1,000.

12:25 P. M.—26 Willett Street; Annie Stang; damage, $300.

2:40 P. M.—2 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

2:45 P. M.—149 West Ninety-eighth Street; damage, $1,000.

4 P. M.—231 East Eighteenth Street; Edward Duffy; damage, $100.

4:15 P. M.—319 Water Street; Mrs. Benny; damage trifling.

7:53 P. M.—528 West Nineteenth Street; Strauss Brothers; damage, $100.

8 P. M.—153d Street and Brook Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—49 West Twenty-ninth Street; Elias [illegible]; damage trifling.

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makes the gown grow old gracefully, which means that during its life it is practically like new.

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remember that the going away of thousands for whom the poor wash and clean and sew, the dullness of trade, the closing of many church sources of relief, the debilitating heat and humidity, all this adds to our task of aiding the poor, both by material relief and by fresh-air outings.

Every $2.50 you send will take from a foul, stifling tenement, to a whole week of bracing, restful, fresh air and abundant food at Sea Breeze, a worn-out mother or an underfed shop girl, an aged seamstress, a fading baby, a delicate school child.

$100 will give 400 boys and girls one glorious day at the shore, their only Summer day off the streets.

$25,000 needed to complete the season's work, which reaches 20,000 who are most carefully selected. If you prefer, your gift will be used to take comfort and sunshine to those bedridden or otherwise confined—we know 700 such homes. Details if desired.

Send checks and inquiries to R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 210 105 East 22d Street.

N. Y. Association for Improving the 1843 Condition of the Poor. 1906

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A STRICTLY MODERN ROMANCE

Police Asked to Prevent Romeo from Turning Lochinvar.

Curtis Day is a youth of Catlettsburg, Ky. He fell in love with Luda, the seventeen-year-old daughter of D. H. Ankrin. Ankrin is one of the great men of the Kentucky town, but the young suitor is rich himself. Indeed, there was nothing against him, apparently, but that antipathy which often exists between young lovers and stern fathers.

When Curtis called on Luda the father ordered him out of his garden. Then he sent Luda North to the Oaks Mansion in the Steinway section of Long Island City. There Luda's aunt has a rest sanitarium and in the calm surroundings the girl was expected to forget her romance.

Recently Curtis discovered where Luda was and crept into the garden at night. Whether there was a casement scene is not recorded, but it is certain that the aunt discovered Curtis sighing among the trees and looking wistfully at Luda's window. The aunt, who sides with the irate father, wanted the young man to go back to the blue grass. He replied that he was determined to get his bride.

Luda being determined that she will marry none but Curtis, and having the openly expressed sympathy of some others who are taking the rest cure at the mansion, the aunt has now asked the police to keep a sharp look-out around the house in case the Romeo decides to play Lochinvar.

TO BUILD TWO NEW SCHOOLS.

They'll Have Baths, Gymnasium, Kindergarten, and Cooking Rooms.

Two new public schools for the east side were provided for by the Executive Committee of the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday. One of these schools, for which the contract has already been awarded to George Hildebrand, will be at Jackson and Madison Streets, and cost $386,888. Work on this school will be begun at once.

Plans for a school at Stanton and Forsyth Streets were approved, and the bids will soon be advertised. Each school will have baths, a gym

THAW WILL GO TO TRIAL, HIS CHOSEN LAWYER SAYS

And There Will Be No Commission of Any Kind for Him.

NEW TALE AGAINST PRISONER

Masseuse White Sent to Paris to Rescue Miss Nesbit from Thaw Says She Saw Her Beaten.

"There will be no commission, civil or criminal, applied for in the case of Harry Kendall Thaw to inquire into Thaw's sanity," declared Clifford W. Hartridge, personal counsel for the man charged with murdering Stanford White, late yesterday afternoon.

"Do you speak for the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge in declaring that no commission will be applied for in a civil proceeding?" Mr. Hartridge was asked.

"No, but I am personally certain that Mr. Thaw will go to trial when his case is called, and that he will be acquitted."

"Will he plead emotional insanity?"

"I do not propose at this time to outline the theory of the defense. It is enough that he will go to trial and that he believes, with me, that he will walk out of court a free man."

"Will Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, his wife, be put upon the stand by the defense?"

"I do not care to discuss that point, either. I have been quoted as saying that she would not take the stand. I never said anything of the kind. When I was asked about it the other afternoon all I would say was that nobody need be too sure that she would be called as a witness for the defense."

It came out yesterday that the witness who voluntarily appeared before Assistant District Attorney Turnbull on Tuesday afternoon was Miss Anna Crane, a masseuse. She told Mr. Turnbull about Thaw's behavior toward Evelyn Nesbit in 1904, when he was with the chorus girl in Paris. According to Miss Crane, Thaw treated the woman who is now his wife with unheard of cruelty, whipping her until her body was covered with welts and bruises. Mr. Hartridge was asked about this story.

"If the newspapers wish to print the allegations of every woman who wants to get her name in the papers," he said, "it is no fault of the defense. There is not a word of truth in the charges attributed to the woman in question."

Jerome Back for a Moment.

Notwithstanding Mr. Hartridge's statement there are still many lawyers who believe that Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge do intend to apply to a Judge of the Supreme Court for a commission to pass on Thaw's sanity. Not a member of the Olcott firm would discuss the subject yesterday.

"We are not telling our plans," was the declaration of one member of the firm.

District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan returned yesterday morning from the South. Mr. Garvan has been in charge of the preparation of the prosecution's case against Thaw. Mr. Jerome will personally manage it at the trial. Neither Mr. Jerome nor Mr. Garvan went back to work. The District Attorney was only in the Criminal Courts Building long enough to answer a question put to him regarding the report of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who has pronounced Thaw insane.

"Dr. Hamilton, if he has made such a report," said Mr. Jerome, "will find himself in the position which is not strange to him, of having another think coming."

Mr. Garvan was only a casual visitor at the building. He wouldn't talk business at all. He will be in his office this morning at 10 o'clock, ready to interview any voluntary witnesses in the Thaw case who may appear. The writ of prohibition granted by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court does not apply to witnesses who are willing to tell what they know without having been subpoenaed.

The testimony of Miss Crane, who was discovered by Detective Bergoff, will, if given to a jury, present a picture of conditions almost unbelievable. The woman, who is about 50 years old, was sent to Paris, she says, by Stanford White to rescue Evelyn Nesbit, whom she had known previously, from Thaw's clutches. White, she described, in prefacing her story, as a kind man, who was interested in Evelyn Nesbit's career, but equally interested in the career of her brother.

"The day before I got to Paris," she said yesterday, "the Nesbits, mother and daughter, had been separated by Thaw. He had put Mrs. Nesbit out of the apartments they had just off the Champs Elysees, and had acted like a madman. She was almost destitute, and had it not been for the assistance of a newspaper writer, a woman, who had gone abroad with her, would have been without food or lodging. This writer subsequently cabled Mr. White for funds, which were forthcoming."

"He Will Kill Me," Evelyn Said.

"Oh, do not leave me," Miss Crane declared that the girl had cried to her. "He will kill me, and I am afraid."

"The first thing she did when we were alone," the woman masseuse continued, "was to show me her body, which was simply covered with bruises and discolorations, the result of blows which she said had been inflicted by Thaw. Before I left her I know that she was telling the truth.

"Harry Thaw is a monster, and anybody who has lived in the same house with him will agree with me. I believe he is a lunatic, and so did Florence (Miss Nesbit) when we finally got away from him and took a steamship to New York.

"When I tell of the beatings administered to Florence by Thaw I am simply telling what I saw with my own eyes. Twice, when I tried to interfere, he struck me, again and again. It was simply frightful. He gave Florence very little money, being apparently afraid that she would leave him. When he went out he would lock us in. He frequently, so I learned, met other women outside.

"One night he brought a vulgar French-woman into the apartment, and this was the only time I ever saw Florence rebel. She rushed at the intruder, and there was a lively hair-pulling match. Thaw enjoyed it, and for several days was quite nice—so nice that Florence almost made up her mind to forgive him.

"But this spell of gentleness did not last long. He soon began again to abuse her, raving about men with whom Florence had been acquainted in New York. He often spoke of Mr. White, but never, in my presence, in a threatening manner. Finally he consented to Florence's return to the United States.

Confirms Story About a Suit.

"She had cabled her mother the boat we were on and when we reached New York—Thaw accompanied us as far as London—we were met by Mr. White's automobile and went to his office, where her mother was waiting. Several days later the girl visited Mr. Hummel's office, and she made a statement about the treatment to which she had been subjected by Thaw. This statement was to be used in a suit for $50,000 damages for breach of promise and assault.

"Some three months later I heard that Thaw was back in America, and was again pursuing Florence. I was so worked up over the part I had played in their affairs that I did not go near them again, but concerned myself with my old customers."

The statement of Miss Crane, if it be substantiated, will go far toward clearing up the story about the affidavit, which has figured so much in the Thaw case. Mr. Turnbull refused to confirm the woman's story as emanating from his office.

Mrs. Harry Thaw visited her husband in the Tombs at her usual hour yesterday morning. She was dressed all in white. A. Russell Peabody and Clifford W. Hartridge were already with him when she arrived. They went away before she did, but Mr. Hartridge returned later in the day.

LETTERS OF STANFORD WHITE

To Evelyn Nesbit's Mother, in Demand—They Are Safely Locked Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—Additional interest in the Thaw case was aroused here today by the reappearance of Detective Roger O'Mara, who has been retained by Harry Thaw personally to care for this end of his affairs. O'Mara was called to New York last Sunday by Mrs. Harry Thaw after publication of the letters of her mother to Stanford White, and had several conferences with Thaw and his wife in the Tombs.

One of the first moves made by O'Mara on reaching Pittsburg was to have another conference with Mrs. Charles J. Holman. The conference was not long, and O'Mara did not seem in a good humor on reaching his office after it. The first question asked of him was whether or not he intended that Mrs. Holman should go to New York to the trial.

"Oh, I don't know anything about that woman," angrily replied the detective. "I don't think she will cut much figure, anyway, in the trial."

In spite of the assertion of O'Mara that he does not think Mrs. Holman of much account in the case, the fact stands out that he has spent a great deal of time in quizzing her within the last week, and there is a rumor here that the Thaw attorneys would be very much pleased to get their hands on the replies which Stanford White made to Mrs. Holman's letters, and which the Pittsburg woman has and says she will hold until the proper people ask for them.

Whether a cash offer has been made for the letters or not cannot be learned here. They are said to be looked in a safe deposit vault, and it is asserted that an attorney employed by Mrs. Holmen has the key.

Detective O'Mara gave it as his opinion to-day that Harry Thaw would very soon yield to his mother's wishes in regard to the character of his defense.

"Harry will yield to his mother's wishes, I'm sure," said O'Mara. "There is nothing to be gained in this case by fighting her."

THAW CHAUFFEUR FOUND.

Long Sought by Olcott Law Firm—Turns Up at Pomfret, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—Detectives in the employ of Harry K. Thaw have been in this city for several days seeking Herbert Francis, a former chauffeur of the Tombs prisoner. They learned to-day where he is.

Francis had been employed recently as a chauffeur by George N. Clemson, a manufacturer and inventor. Soon after the murder of Stanford White the man threw up his job with Mr. Clemson and left the city. The detectives learned to-day that he is at Pomfret, Conn.

Francis was Thaw's chauffeur a little over a year and is regarded as a most important witness by the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. The firm has gone to great expense to find him.

RAILROAD'S HEAD SUMMONED.

President Peters of the Long Island Must Answer for Smoke Nuisance.

A summons was served yesterday afternoon on President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad requiring him to appear in the Police Court in Long Island City on Aug. 3 to answer to complaints against the nuisance caused by the burning of soft coal in the company's locomotives.

A number of engineers employed on the road have been arrested recently charged with violating the smoke ordinance, but in each case Magistrate Connorton has paroled the accused man, declaring that the officers of the railroad were the persons against whom the complaints should be directed.

George Costello and William Utecht, firemen on the road, were arraigned before Magistrate Connorton yesterday by policemen attached to the Sanitary Squad and accused of burning soft coal. The Magistrate told the policemen that he would not entertain charges of the kind against minor employes of the company, and advised them to arrest President Peters and other officers if they found that the law was being violated.

Later in the day the policemen obtained a summons for President Peters, which was served at his office in Long Island City. It was for his appearance in court a week from to-morrow.

ACCUSES FIREMEN OF THEFT.

Countess Makes Charges Against Hackensack Volunteers.

The Volunteer Fire Department of Hackensack, composed of 150 prominent citizens, is accused of stealing valuable souvenirs while putting out the flames in a warehouse in that city. The charges are made by the Countess Castelmenado, who lives in Teaneck, a few miles from Hackensack.

The Countess, who is a niece of the late William Walter Phelps and a daughter of Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, stored $50,000 worth of valuables in Walter Simpson's warehouse before going to Europe some time ago. These valuables included many family heirlooms and Oriental curios willed to the Countess by her father. Fire broke out in the warehouse on June 25, and the Hackensack Fire Department was officially complimented for its work in putting out the flames. The Countess asserts that upon her return from Europe she applied for her property, and found that a number of the curios and family heirlooms were missing. Walter Simpson, the proprietor of the warehouse, made no report of any articles having been lost in the fire. The Countess Castlemenado put the matter in the hands of her lawyers, Mabie & Maidment of Hackensack. She charges that the amateur firemen took the souvenirs, and she has instructed her lawyers to begin proceedings to recover her property. The case, it is said, may be brought to the attention of the September Grand Jury.

It is said that the Countess Castelmenado's action has already brought results. Several articles, it is asserted, have been quietly returned to her by firemen whose names are not divulged. A silver teapot has found its way home, and a pair of gold-mounted opera glasses and a Japanese album. Among valuables that are still to come, however, are two Japanese images presented to Gen. Van Buren by the Mikado.

Some of the firemen declare that if any of their number took souvenirs of the big fire they were so damaged that they could not have been of any use to the Countess. Others say that persons in the crowd watching the fire took the things and not the firemen.

¶ Are your affairs in proper shape? Have you made your will? Is it in a safe place? Are you sure that its provisions will be carried out?

IT is the province of a Trust Company to attend to these matters.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

CALLS B. R. T. ARREST A WALL STREET PLOT

Court Told That Coler and Others Conspired to Affect Stocks.

HAD THEIR OWN OFFICER

MacFarlane's Case, Sheehan Adds, Will Be Used to Start a Report of Reduced Fares—and Profits.

William F. Sheehan, attorney for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, declared before Justice Gaynor in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn yesterday that the recent arrest of Dr. Thomas J. MacFarlane for refusing to pay a 10-cent fare from Coney Island to the Bridge, on a Culver line car, was "part of a conspiracy hatched in Wall Street and participated in by Bird S. Coler, Stephen J. Baldwin, MacFarlane's lawyer, and others to affect the railroad company's stock." The case was up on a writ of habeas corpus to prevent Dr. MacFarlane from being locked up.

After declaring that the conductor of the train didn't order MacFarlane's arrest and that MacFarlane had provided his own policeman for the occasion, Sheehan pointed toward Messrs. Coler, MacFarlane, Baldwin, and the policeman, who were in court, and said:

"These men knew of the railroad company's orders to prevent conductors from causing arrests. They had their own man handy for the occasion. I charge that this is a put-up job, and that these gentlemen are all in the conspiracy.

"Their motives," continued Mr. Sheehan, "are to protect, not the pockets of the public, but the manipulators of Wall Street. I can show it. There are men representing Wall Street in this court now taking down this proceeding, and soon the Wall Street tickers will be telling of the effort that is being made to have the fares of the B. R. T. reduced. This must be enough to convince your Honor that there is a suspicious atmosphere surrounding this case.

"Section 89 of the railway law gives Mr. Baldwin his remedy if he wants it. No crime has been committed, but this proceeding has been cooked up to get the case before your Honor in the hope that you will say something to influence the State Board of Railways or to affect the securities in Wall Street. I cannot prove this truth here because this is not the proper forum.

"You must see that the railway company has done every thing possible to prohibit the arrest of people. This policy of making indiscriminate arrests, I agree, is an outrage and should be stopped, but there should also be public condemnation for the men who put up jobs for their own selfish ends."

As Mr. Sheehan sat down Mr. Baldwin jumped to his feet to reply. He was visibly excited.

"I thought," he declared in angry tones, "that the lawyer of the railway company might advance some legal arguments, and I was ready for them. But he does not appear as a lawyer. He comes here indignant from his toes to his scalp, and indulges in vituperation that shows he has no law to stand on. Instead of reading law he reads orders from the railway company.

"He talks about my being connected with Wall Street," continued Mr. Baldwin, growing more angry. "Think of it, this man who knows every inch of it. Who is it that comes into this forum to talk about a put-up job? William F. Sheehan."

Mr. Sheehan joined in a request for the release of MacFarlane, who was paroled in the custody of his counsel pending a decision. Justice Gaynor will decide, it is said, whether the railroad company shall charge a 5 or a 10-cent fare to Coney Island.

100 DRIVERS ARRESTED.

It's Flood's Way of Teaching Them to Stop Their Teams Properly.

Inspector Flood is making an effort to encourage the strict observance of all traffic regulations. His men now seem to be particularly anxious to teach drivers that they must leave their wagons with the right side to the curb. Several men especially detailed from the Inspector's office, assisted by the traffic squad on the west side, arrested more than a hundred drivers on the "wrong-side" charge yesterday.

All day they kept streaming into Jefferson Market Court. The work of education began at 9 o'clock and didn't slow up until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Most of the drivers were fined $1; those who talked back to the policemen were fined more. Nearly forty drivers were arrested in the Tenderloin alone.

The crusade has only started, the traffic men say, and it will be kept up until the drivers observe the regulations to the letter.

LONDON MEAT REGULATIONS.

Health Officers Want Dates on Tins and Preservatives Are Barred.

LONDON, July 25.—The health officers of the metropolis have formulated proposals regarding canned goods for the consideration of the various borough authorities.

The most important clauses provide that the name and address of the manufacturer and the date of canning be impressed on all tins; that 1 per cent. of each consignment shall be opened on importation and examined before the goods are marketed, and that food intended for canning shall be inspected by an independent official prior to being canned.

The use of preservatives is strictly prohibited.

PLUMBERS MAY END STRIKE.

Will Meet To-day to Talk Over the Terms—Plasterers Won't Quit.

The strike of members of Plumbers' Union No. 2 may be ended to-day or to-morrow. A meeting will be held to-day to talk over the matter. The plumbers say the only way the strike can be settled is for the strikers to take out cards of Local Union No. 2 and apply for work unconditionally.

An attempt was made yesterday to get the plasterers to strike in sympathy on a building at Eighty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, but they refused to quit.

Jeweler Replevins Diamonds.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received a writ of replevin for $2,500 for thirty-two uncut diamonds which were purchased from Arnstein Brothers & Co. by James E. Curran in a town in Ohio on July 7. It was alleged that he was insolvent. The Sheriff found twenty-three of the diamonds in possession of Smith & North of 14 Maiden Lane, who received them as collateral for notes.

E. D. Price Heads Theatrical Concern.

E. D. Price was appointed business manager of the Inter-State Amusement Company yesterday. The concern was organized recently for the presentation of musical and dramatic works. Among the subscribers to the $250,000 capital are Charles Frohman, Al Hayman, Daniel Frohman, Frank McKee, A. L. Erlanger, William Harris, Isaac B. Rich, S. F. Nixon, William A. Brady, George C. Tyler, Henry W. Savage, and George M. Cohan.

FATHER HELD FOR MURDER.

Emil Streub, Whose Little Son Was Found Killed, Is Arrested.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 25.—Emil Streub, father of the twelve-year-old boy whose body was found in the woods near Housatonic about two weeks ago, was arrested late this afternoon on a warrant charging him with the murder of his son. That action was taken at the close of a two-days' inquest into the boy's death.

The father had been subjected to a rigid examination the greater part of yesterday and to-day, but, with the exception of a few minor details, his testimony, it is said, was unshaken.

On July 9 the Streub boy left home with another lad named White, bound for Torrington, Conn., where they expected to obtain work in a factory. Upon reaching Great Barrington Streub decided to return to his home in Housatonic, while White adhered to his original plan of going to Torrington, where he secured employment. Streub disappeared almost immediately after parting from White, and his body was not discovered until Sunday, July 15, when searchers found it concealed beneath a pile of bushes, which had been cut and placed over the body. The autopsy showed that there were two fractures of the skull, either of which would have proved fatal. A long spike was found in the bushes nearby. This spike, it is thought, was the implement with which the murder was committed.

It is understood that the arrest of the father is based upon testimony of neighbors at the inquest relative to the attitude of Streub toward his son.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Asbury Park Fruit Vendor Found Not Guilty of Killing Mrs. Naftal.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 25.—After lying in the County Jail here for seven months, Frank Perdoni, who kept a fruit stand in Main Street, Asbury Park, was acquitted to-day of the murder of old Mrs. Mary Naftal, whose body was found beaten, bound, and chloroformed in her rooms just across the street from Perdoni's stand last December. Jewels worth $7,500 and $1,800 cash had been taken and have never been traced.

The jury deliberated from 12:06 to 1:25 o'clock. Howard F. Morris, who shared Perdoni's imprisonment, testified that he and Perdoni had planned to rob the Naftal home, but denied that he had had any part in the actual crime, or that he knew that Perdoni had. The rope with which Mrs. Naftal was bound was found to be similar to that of Perdoni's awning, a piece of which had been cut out.

The block in which Mrs. Naftal lived is the main thoroughfare to the squalid negro and foreign settlements across the railroad tracks from Asbury Park, and Mrs. Naftal, though alone much of the time, made it a practice to sit in her doorway night after night decked in her gems.

The charge of Chief Justice Gummere was distinctly favorable to the prisoner. Perdoni and Morris were both released.

The Suit Clearance Sale
At VOGEL BROTHERS
Continues with more Worsted Suits added to those reduced
to $13.50
Formerly $20, $18 & $15

The demand was too brisk for the original reduced lots to last long—so we've added more from "higher up" to the $13.50 worsted suits.

Grays predominate, but they're in every shade, from light to dark, and every pattern from the monotone to the plaid.

Single and double breasted sack models with every style knack of the season.

Vogel Brothers
[illegible] St. At 8th Ave.

Store Closes 5:30 Daily.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

Store Closes Saturdays 12:30.

A sale of high quality undermuslins that all New York women should attend.

BY all means the most important event of its kind in point of quality and quantity; and, so far as the savings are concerned, we do not hesitate to say that never in your recollection have such bargains been offered. We must sell out all broken lines before inventory, and to facilitate matters we've reassorted all incomplete lots with crisp new merchandise, fresh from the manufacturer, with prices on all reduced one-third, one-half and two-thirds from regular values. Corset covers, drawers, night gowns, walking skirts, dressing sacques, kimonos, negligees, house gowns and infants' wear—all reduced.

Second Floor.

15c for 25c. cambric corset covers—full French shape, trimmed with lace edge. Splendid value at 25c.; special for to-day at 15c.

25c for 39c. corset covers—10 different beautiful styles—handsomely trimmed with rows of lace, lace edges, beading and ribbon.

39c for 65c. corset covers—made of fine nainsook, trimmed front and back with rows of pretty lace, beading and ribbon.

50c for 85c. corset covers—nainsook, excellent values—elaborately designed with insertions of lace, edges, beading and ribbon.

19c for 29c. cambric drawers trimmed with full umbrella ruffles—never sold for less than 29c. Very special value for to-day.

25c for 45c. cambric drawers—ten splendid styles, made with full ruffles—trimmed with lace insertions and edges, embroidery and tucks.

50c for $1 cambric and nainsook drawers—full umbrella flounces—trimmed with lace insertion, ruffles of lace, embroidery and tucks.

Infants' wear.
25c. for 39c. infants' nainsook slips.
65c. for $1 infants' nainsook slips.
50c. for children's lawn dresses.
68c. for $1 children's colored dresses.
50c. for 75c. children's wash hats.
50c. for children's Dutch bonnets.
12c. for children's 19c. drawers.
25c. for children's cambric drawers.
25c. for children's skirts of muslin.
59c. for children's night gowns.
50c. for children's fine cambric skirts.

50c for 20 different styles in night gowns—regular 75c. values—well made of cambric—low V and high neck effects, with trimmings of lace, embroidery, tucks and ribbons; unusually good value at 75c.; special to-day at 50c.

59c for 89c. night gowns—of cambric—trimmed with lace, embroidery and tucks. Well finished throughout.

98c for $1.50 night gowns, drawers and corset covers—lace and embroidery trimmings.

98c for $1.50 walking skirts—made of cambric—handsomely trimmed with wide lace, insertion and edges, embroidery ruffles and tucks—regularly $1.50; special at 98c.

Dressing sacques.
75c. Dressing sacques, pretty lawns—figures and designs—to close at..... 29c
$1.25 Long kimonos of figured and striped lawns.... 69c
$1.50 Dressing sacques of colored Swiss and lawn... 89c
$2.95 Negligees of figured lawns—emb. trim'd... 1.98
$3.95 House gowns made of fine colored lawns—with dainty flowered effects—special at..... 2.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

10,000-yard sale of embroidery remnants.

FINAL price reductions of the greatest sale of embroideries ever held in this store—greatest in variety as well as in lowness of price. Two and three times as much value as these prices suggest.

Main Floor.

The embroidery business this season has far exceeded in volume that of any previous year, and the accumulation of remnant lengths is naturally very large.

Every style of embroidery manufactured by the leading St. Gall makers are included in this sale. All this season's newest effects in bandings, skirtings, corset cover widths, insertions, edgings, beadings and ruffling widths. Dainty patterns for all manner of elaboration.

3c yard for 9c. embroideries.

10c yard for 20c. embroideries. 15c yard for 29c. embroideries.

19c yard for 39c. embroideries.

Long gloves at 79c.

A DELAYED shipment just arrived from a Chemnitz maker, whose gloves are recognized as the finest made.

Main Floor.

Had they come a few weeks earlier, we could have sold them at $1, but our July clearing sale is in progress now, and the price has been reduced accordingly.

Mostly black and white Milanese lisle mousquetaire gloves—regularly $1 quality—special for to-day at, per pair..... 79c

Regular Price 15c
Sale Price 8½c.
14,400 pair dress shields.
This is the fourth big purchase of the Princess Dress Shields this season; they give eminent satisfaction and are absolutely guaranteed by us.
Pure White, Washable, Impervious.
Long flap or short flap.
3 pair for 25c

Summer toilets.

LETTUCE cream—excellent for sunburn, and a cake lettuce soap free..... 19c

Idealia cold cream, special to-day at 10c., 20c. and 69c.
Meadowbrook toilet water, very special value at 39c.
Roger & Gallet's violette de parme water—4 oz., 75c.; 8 oz., 1.37.
Munyon's witch hazel talcum, special to-day at 10c.
Ideal talcum—3 boxes 25c.
Rubber bath sponges, 19c. to 95c.
Bath brushes, detachable handles, specially reduced to 25c.
15c. Turkish bath mitts, pair 10c.
French tooth brushes, drummers' samples, val. 40c; special for to-day at 19c.
Hair brushes, excellent values, 25c.
Hot water bottles, warranted, specially priced for to-day: 2 quart, 49c.; 3 quart, 59c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual shoe sale

WOMEN'S high-grade low shoes reduced. A factory whose daily output is 10,000 pairs has sold us its overstock at about half price.

Second Floor.

While it is merely an incident in their stupendous operations, it is regarded as a big undertaking in retail circles to absorb so great a floor stock twice a year.

Our shoe section last week, this week and probably for a week or more has been and will be the Mecca for thrifty women. All styles, every leather in tan or black, white canvas and colored canvas. All to go at $1.85 and $2.35.

$2.35 $1.85

Clearing go-carts.

OUR July clearing sale has been inaugurated. Finest carriages a baby ever rode in at exactly half price,

Third Floor.

$10 reclining go-carts, $5—Strong, comfortable and stylish; steel springs and axles; rubber tired wheels; adjustable back and foot rest; reduced from $10 and $15.

$15 reclining go-carts, $7.50—One of the handsomest styles made; fine reed bodies, steel springs and axles; adjustable back and foot rest; regular $15 grade; specially reduced for this sale to $7.50.

Sample go-carts at half—Floor samples, high grade go-carts and carriages; best quality reed bodies; some with parasols; values from $25.00 to $45.00, reduced to $12.50 to $22.25.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's trousers at $3.

THESE trousers sell regularly for $4, $5 and up to $6, but in this instance these figures come under the influence of our July clearing sale—hence the price is $3.

Second Floor.

Those who desire to piece out the season with an extra pair of trousers will be greatly benefited by this sale.

Twice a year we hold this trousers sale. Every pair strictly merchant tailored—having the correct hang and fit, such as your tailor would give you.

This sale is reinforced by all our odd pairs of trousers taken from our regular stock, embracing all the desirable fabrics in fashionable patterns. Men's trousers that sell regularly at $4, $5 and $6—all reduced to $3

Pure groceries.

Sixth Floor.

Garden-Grown Teas. 50c. GRADE. All varieties mixed to suit the purchaser; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb., 38c

Walter Baker's Breakfast Cocoa. Half-lb. can, 16c.

H. & E. Crystal Domino Sugar. 5-lb. carton, 31c.

COFFEE—Stuart Blend of Mandheling Java and Real Arabian Mocha; delicate flavor, rich aroma; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb.... 35c

COFFEE—"Waverly" fresh roasted Java and Mocha; 5 pounds, $1.00; pound... 22c

TEAS—Extra choice Young Hyson, Oolong, Japan, Gunpowder and all our 50c. varieties, mixed to suit purchaser; 5 lbs. in fancy caddy, $2.85; lb.... 60c

QUEEN OLIVES—Royal Stuart; extra fancy, large Spanish Queen Olives; 20-oz. bottle, 50c.; 16-oz. bot., 45c.; 14-oz. bot. 30c

ASPARAGUS TIPS—Gold Dust, Cal., young, tender green tips; delicious on toast; doz., $3; can 26c

FRESH GARDEN SPINACH—"Victory"—Extra Quality; no grit or dirt; dozen, $1.15; 15c. can... 10c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Cameron Brand—Sweet, tender, creamy corn, doz., 90c.; 12c. can... 8c

BUTTER—Fresh Creamery, true grass flavor; 5-lb. stone crock.. $1.25

PORK AND BEANS—Walker's; flavored with tomato sauce and Chili gravy; 10c. can..... 7c

PURE FRUIT SYRUP—Royal Stuart—all flavors, including strawberry and raspberry; qt., 40c.; pint... 22c

WEEK'S ORIGINAL PERFECT ICE CREAM—All popular flavors, including vanilla, lemon, chocolate; 15c. package.... 10c

ARMOUR'S PURE LARD—Kettle rendered; 3-lb. pail, 38c.; 5-lb. pail, $1.18; 50c.; 10-lb. pail.

VANILLA EXTRACT—Royal Stuart—"Triple Strength; 2-oz. bottle, 85c.; 4-oz. bottle, 45c.; 2-oz.... 23c

BONELESS SARDINES—Royal Stuart—Extra quality selected French fish; 38c. can..... 32c

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Solid cold packed fruit; 12c. can..... 8c

BLACK PEPPER—Guaranteed pure, fresh ground; pound..... 22c

MACARONI—Popular "Reaper" brand; 10c. carton..... 6½c

CLARET LEMONADE—Invigorating, nourishing; quart, 40c.; pint 22c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Royal Stuart quality. This guarantees the finest tomatoes grown in Jersey. Dozen, $1.60; large mammoth 3¾-in. can.... 14c

PEAS—Royal Stuart Extra Fancy Telephone Peas; doz., $1.50; can 13c

SPRING GARDEN SPINACH—Boyle's "Victory" brand; extra quality; no grit or dirt; dozen, $1.10; regular 13c. 3-lb. can..... 10c

ENGLISHMEN DELIGHTED AT BRYAN'S ELOQUENCE

Address on Tuesday Regarded as Best in London in Years.

ANOTHER SPEECH YESTERDAY

Nebraskan Applauded at Luncheon to Interparliamentary Delegates—Union's Sessions End.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 25.—Homer Bassford, staff correspondent of The St. Louis Republic, to-night cabled to his paper as follows:

The sessions of the Interparliamentary Union came to a close to-day, when, after protracted debate, a resolution was adopted expressing the hope that the next Hague Conference would define contraband of war as restricted to arms, munitions of war, and explosives; reassert the principle that a ship carrying contraband of war may not be destroyed, and affirm that private property shall be as immune on sea as on land from destruction by a belligerent. The text of the resolution reads:

"The second Hague Conference should:

"First—By treaty define contraband of war as being restricted to arms, munitions of war, and explosives.

"Second—Reassert and confirm the principle that neither a ship carrying contraband of war nor goods aboard such ship not being contraband of war may be destroyed.

"Third—Affirm that even between belligerents private property should be as immune at sea as it is on land."

Another resolution adopted urges the discussion by The Hague Conference of means whereby the "intolerable expenditures on armaments" shall be reduced.

Ambassador Reid, William Jennings Bryan, and Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri were among those who lunched with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Loreburn, to-day. The host proposed a toast to the union, in which he said it was his belief that there was a universal craving for peace among the nations and that this craving was very pronounced in England. He then turned his attention to Mr. Bryan and complimented him on his eloquent speech of yesterday, at the same time expressing his sympathy with Mr. Bryan's utterances and his hearty approval of the amendment introduced by him. The Lord Chancellor's remarks evoked prolonged applause from the delegates.

In the afternoon about half the members of the union and their wives visited Windsor Castle, King Edward having extended an invitation for them to do so. To-morrow at noon Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bartholdt will be presented to the King in special audience.

This evening Mr. Bartholdt addressed the members of the Foreign Press Association at a banquet given in honor of the visiting Parliamentarians at the Hotel Cecil.

Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri called upon Mr. Bryan at the Hotel Cecil this evening. Mr. Francis had no idea that Mr. Bryan would be in London when he arrived. Mr. Bryan's itinerary as originally planned calling for his presence on the Continent at this time. The two men had half an hour's informal chat, but not all to themselves. There was a constant stream of visitors to Mr. Bryan's rooms, all wishing to meet personally the man who yesterday delivered an address which the English papers concede to have been the best here in years. Nearly all the British journals published Mr. Bryan's speech in full this morning, and the Nebraskan, whose door is open to all visitors, was besieged all day by callers. He has received numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters applauding his utterances.

Mr. Bryan was the guest of James Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland, at dinner to-night.

LONDON, July 25.—The decision as to the time and place of the next conference of the Interparliamentary Union has been left in the hands of the International Council. It is expected that it will be held in Berlin in 1908.

At the luncheon at the House of Lords to-day, Ambassador Reid, the French Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Home Secretary Gladstone, Chief Secretary for Ireland Bryce, William Jennings Bryan, and Prince Hilkoff were among the distinguished guests.

Mr. Bryan made the hit of the occasion with a brilliant piece of word-painting, describing the glories of peace, his text being that a noble life is better than death on the battlefield. Prolonged applause greeted the speech.

At to-day's session of the Interparliamentary Union Representative Bartholdt read a paper by Diego Mendoza of Colombia extending an invitation to the union to hold its session in 1910 at Bogota, the capital of Colombia. The paper was in part as follows:

"The year 1910 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of Colombia, achieved through the leadership of Simon Bolivar. His final military victory was won at Ayacucho and resulted in the liberation of all South America from subjection to Spain. This brought the whole of that great continent under the modern dispensation in government, whose cardinal principle is government by the people.

"As Colombia has had some part in promoting the progress of the parliamentary principle, and in three years will be celebrating the centennial of her independence, it seems that the Colombian Congress will have a sort of historic right and duty to be the host upon that occasion of the Interparliamentary Union.

"In testimony of our devotion to the cause of representative government and of our sympathy with the proposal that this form of government shall be provided as soon as possible for the conduct of international affairs, as a member of the Colombian House of Representatives I have the honor to extend to the Interparliamentary Union a cordial invitation to hold a session at Bogota during the year 1910 as the guest of the Colombian Congress, and in the event that no session of the union is to take place during that year, then during the year previous or subsequent, at the pleasure of the union.

"Assuring the union that its reception in South America in honor of the centennial of our independence will be as warm as that which was accorded to it in North America during the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase, I beg that the union will consent now to come to Colombia and test the hospitality of Spanish America to the grandest political design of our times."

500 Cigarmakers Strike.

About 500 cigarmakers have gone on strike in the factory of E. Regensburg & Son, Canal and Elizabeth Streets, in sympathy with the shop steward, who is a sort of inside walking delegate. He says he was told that he must choose between his job and the union. He walked out, the rest following. The employers say the steward wanted to be specially favored. This was refused.

WILL SOLVE THE PROBLEM
when a coffee drinker is ailing—
POSTUM
10 DAYS

RAILROADS FIGHT REBATE.

Charge the Union Pacific with Giving One on Grain.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—An order was made to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission on petition of the Chicago Great Western, the Burlington, and Santa Fé Railways for a rehearing in the matter of allowances to elevators by the Union Pacific.

The petitioners allege that the Union Pacific entered into a contract with Peavey & Co., under which the latter company erected grain elevators at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Kansas City for the transfer of grain for the public from incoming cars of the Union Pacific to outgoing cars of the connecting lines at these terminal points of the Union Pacific, and for this service the Union Pacific agreed to pay Peavey & Co. 1¼ cents per hundred weight.

The complaining railroads allege that the facts are "the elevators of Peavey & Co. were not built for such purposes, and never have, to any considerable extent, if at all, thus transferred grain for the public, but were built and have been used solely and exclusively for their own use in the grain trade."

Chairman Knapp of the commission pointed out that, in the opinion of the railroad petitioners, the arrangement between the Union Pacific and Peavey & Co. gave the latter grain buyers and handlers distinct advantage over their competitors located on other lines of railroad, inasmuch as they received, according to the petitioners, pay for handling their own grain.

PUNISH FILIPINO REBELS.

Pulajanes Lose 150 Men in Fight with American Force.

MANILA, July 25.—Advices received here from the Island of Leyte say that a large band of Pulajanes yesterday attacked a column of constabulary and regulars commanded by Capt. George H. McMaster of the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

The engagement, which took place near Baneun, resulted in the Pulajanes being repulsed with the loss of 150 men. The troops and constabulary suffered no losses.

The fight took place in thick underwood and lasted thirty minutes, when the Pulajanes fled. They are said to have numbered 500 men, and were armed with guns and bolos. They charged the American column three times. The latter was composed of 50 constabulary, commanded by Capt. Neville, and 26 colored soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanded by Capt. McMaster.

Since the fighting of yesterday the column has not struck the Pulajanes again.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A dispatch dealing with the recent fight between the Philippine constabulary and the Pulajanes in Leyte and the punitive action of the regular troops was received at the War Department from Gen. Wood at Manila to-day.

Sudden outbreak Pulajanes occurred Island of Leyte a few days since. Two constabulary detachments defeated; loss 12 in one instance, 15 other, with arms. One constabulary Lieutenant killed.

On application Governor General for use troops, under President's order July 3, have directed Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding Department of the Visayas, rush enough troops to scene of trouble to smother outbreak promptly.

Telegram from Department of the Visayas this morning reports engagement between detachment Twenty-fourth Regiment, United States Infantry, and constabulary and 300 Pulajanes. Enemy's loss 150; our loss one constabulary Sergeant wounded. No occasion anxiety.

STEVENSON'S SAMOAN HOME.

German Government May Buy It for the Use of the Governor.

BERLIN, July 25.—The Foreign Office is considering the purchase of the house at Vailima, Samoa, formerly owned by Robert Louis Stevenson as a residence for the Governor.

The house was sold by Mr. Stevenson's heirs to Herr Kunst, a merchant of Hamburg. It was partially destroyed in the native rebellion of 1898, but was rebuilt by Herr Kunst, and is the finest residence on the island.

Herr Kunst died recently, and his heirs offered the property to the Government. Gov. Solf recommends the purchase of the house.

DREYFUS AT THE ELYSEE.

Received by President Fallières—Reinach Accompanies Him.

PARIS, July 25.—President Fallières returned to the Elysée Palace to-day from Rambouillet and received Major Dreyfus, who was accompanied by Joseph Reinach, one of his stanchest supporters. The reception was a marked compliment to the reinstated officer.

Major Dreyfus is about to start for Switzerland on two months' leave of absence.

STORM DESTROYS A CHURCH.

Great Damage Done Along the Franco-Italian Border.

CHAMBERY, France, July 25.—A cloudburst, accompanied by lightning, to-day destroyed the church at Les Chavannes, about thirty-five miles from here.

The church bells were melted into a solid mass. A number of persons were injured. An enormous amount of damage was done along the Franco-Italian border.

Railway traffic by way of Mont Cenis is interrupted.

Castellane Hearing Oct. 17.

PARIS, July 25.—The court has definitely decided that the suit of Countess Boni de Castellane against her husband for divorce shall be heard on Oct. 17 or on Oct. 24 if the parties are not ready on the first date. The hearing of the suits of the Count's creditors, in which they are seeking to hold the Countess liable for the obligations incurred by the Count, is fixed for the same days.

Queen Wilhelmina Improving.

THE HAGUE, July 25.—Queen Wilhelmina passed a good night and her condition this morning is satisfactory.

Longworths' Visit to Bayreuth.

BAYREUTH, July 25.—Congressman and Mrs. Longworth, after automobile excursions to Karlsbad, Franzensbad, and Marienbad, will return here for a four days' performance of "The Ring of the Nibelung."

HOUSESMITHS IN NEW FIGHT.

Workers Taken Back Put Out Again Because All Strikes Were Not Ended.

Another surprise was sprung yesterday on the housesmiths, who have declared off their seven months' strike unconditionally, by the Allied Iron Association. Members of the association who had taken back their striking employes discharged them.

They had taken them back on the assumption that the strike had been declared off on all the contracts, but discharged them when they found that the strike was still on at the contracts of members of the National Association of Erectors of Structural Iron and Steel in this city.

The members of the National Association, whose contracts are still affected by the strike in this city are the Pennsylvania Steel Company, McClintock & Marshall, the George A. Fuller Company, the Pittsburg Construction Company, and the American Bridge Company. The strike against Post & McCord is also still on.

The employers say none of the strikers shall be re-employed until the strike is declared off on every contract in New York.

SIR ROBERT HART QUITS THE SERVICE OF CHINA

Has Directed the Maritime Customs for Nearly 50 Years.

RESENTS THE RECENT EDICT

His Resignation Indicates That the Chinese Mean to Control the Customs Themselves.

PEKING, July 25.—Sir Robert Hart, who is stopping at the seaside, has written to a friend in Peking that he has finished his work for the Chinese customs and proposes to devote a few months to arranging his affairs and then to retire to England.

Sir Robert's decision appears to confirm the other indications that the new Customs Board proposes to assume executive duties. No one expected that Sir Robert would accept a secondary position in the service he has directed for nearly half a century.

A Chinese imperial decree issued on May 9 appointed Tieh-liang Administrator General and Tang-Shao-yi Assistant Administrator of the entire Customs of China, including the Imperial Maritime Customs under Sir Robert Hart, whose staff, Chinese and foreign, was placed under their control. Tieh-liang is director of the army reorganization scheme, and it was declared that his appointment was obviously made with the expectation of diverting customs revenue to military uses.

Great Britain immediately protested. The present maritime customs administration is the result of treaties signed by China and confirmed by her in the loan agreements of 1896 and 1898, which provide that "the Chinese Imperial Government undertake that the administration of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service shall remain as at present constituted during the currency of the loan"—that is to say, until 1943.

China made an evasive reply, and after further British representations made another reply, which was regarded as equally unsatisfactory. On June 2, however, the Wai-Wu-Pu sent a third note to the British Legation repeating and reaffirming the text of the customs articles of the 1896 and 1898 agreements. The imperial edict of May 9 remained in force, however, and Englishmen in Peking criticised the action of the British Government in accepting China's third note as satisfactory. Dr. Morrison in a telegram dated June 5 said:

"Considerable apprehension as to the future is felt throughout the Customs Service now that it is known that the British Government have accepted as satisfactory the explanation of the customs edict and the reaffirmation of certain agreements which were in existence at the time of the issue of the edict.

"China is badly in want of money for the payment of her troops, the numbers of which have been inflated out of all proportion to the revenue. Large sums granted for customs administrative uses, lighthouse construction, and revenue cruisers are lying to the credit of the Inspector General, as has been the practice for many years, in a British bank. Tieh-liang, the senior of the two pluralists appointed to control the customs, is President of the Board of Revenue and Director of the Council of Army Reorganization. The Chinese now state that it is his intention to transfer these moneys to the bank of the Board of Revenue, and that then they will immediately be applied to the payment of the troops. Such a transference must not be permitted."

Sir Robert Hart has made of the Chinese Maritime Customs administration an organization which is regarded as one of the most perfect of its kind in the world. His assistants include men of various nationalities, merit being the only consideration in making appointments. Sir Robert himself is spoken of as having become almost a Chinaman, and none of his friends until the recent edict was issued ever supposed that anything but his death would end his service for the Chinese Government.

BRIEF STRIKE OF A. D. T. BOYS

Manager Soon Squelched One in the Produce Exchange Building.

All the American District Telegraph boys employed in the Produce Exchange Building were at their posts on time yesterday. They arrived before 8 o'clock, and were waiting before the door of the American District Telegraph office when Manager Shea came to work. Such unwonted punctuality aroused Mr. Shea's suspicions. He made up his mind to be ready for trouble. It was not long in coming.

As soon as Mr. Shea entered his office "Warsaw" Lipman came to him on behalf of the other boys, and told him that the messengers had made up their minds that they were to get more pay and less work or they would quit work.

"Boys," said Mr. Shea, "I agree with you that we should settle this thing at once. I won't keep you waiting a single minute. You're all fired."

Within fifteen minutes twenty boys from the other branch offices in the financial district had taken the places of the strikers and business went on as usual, except for the hooting of the discharged boys whenever one of the strike breakers made his appearance. The new messengers were big and most of the strikers were small, so the latter decided not to interfere with the boys that had taken their jobs. Manager Shea said yesterday that all the boys in his office were making from $6 to $7 a week.

NOT IN A BONDING TRUST.

National Surety Company Says It Competes with the American Company

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., on Tuesday, said that C. C. Coleman, the Attorney General, had rendered an opinion that the Insurance Department of Kansas could compel the American Surety Company to comply with State laws, or declare its Kansas certificate forfeited on the ground that it is a trust, in that it restricts the employes of the Pacific Express Company and Missouri Pacific Railway from being bonded in any other company.

The employes of the Missouri Pacific Railway, it was announced yesterday, are bonded by the National Surety Company of this city. President Joyce of the National Surety Company said:

"The National Surety Comapny is in no way controlled by the American Surety Company. As a matter of fact, the companies are competitors for business, and there is in no sense a community of interests; nor is it true that employes of the Missouri Pacific Railway are blacklisted by the National at the instance of the American Surety Company."

Hid Stolen Diamond in Her Stocking.

Holly William, a sixteen-year-old girl, was locked up in Police Headquarters in Bayonne last night charged with stealing a $175 diamond ring from Mrs. Frielander of 449 Avenue D, her employer. Left alone in the house she removed the stone from its setting in the ring, which Mrs. Frielander left in her room. The police got a confession from the girl after questioning her for an hour, and she finally produced the diamond from her stocking.

NERVOUS WOMEN
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
It quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache, and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

LAMBERT
Atterbury System Clothes
Final Reduction
The enthusiastic response to our public announcement of the sale of Atterbury System Clothes has partly depleted our lines at the lower prices. To bridge the deficiencies, we have unhesitatingly filled the gaps with suits of higher grades and re-arranged them and
Have Again Reduced Prices
Many $30 Suits
All $25 Suits
All $20 Suits
$14.75
All $35 Suits
Some $30 Suits
$18.75
All of our $40 and $45 Suits are now marked $23.75
"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."
Stores open Saturdays until 6 P. M.
We also sell Men's Satisfactory Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes.
3 STORES
183 Broadway, Near Dey Street Subway Station.
LAMBERT
39-41 Cortlandt St., Bet. 6th and 9th Ave. "L" Stations.
Also at New Haven, Conn.

Mid-Summer Sale

New-York's most popular stores present you New York's smartest-styled, best-made and best-value clothes in greatest assortment at smallest prices.
Suits that were up to $15. Good style, fabric and workmanship made these wonderful values at regular prices..... $9.50
Suits formerly up to $18. At original prices better in every way than usual $18 garments.... $11.50
Suits formerly up to $25. Smarter models, better fabrics and better tailored than any other garments at prices considerably higher..... $14.50
Choice of blue serge, black or mixture 2-piece, 3-piece or walking suits, formerly up to $28. The kind of clothing not usually found at bargain prices.... $17.50
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near B'way, New York City.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., cor. Third Ave.

JEALOUS MAN SHOOTS 3 INNOCENT PERSONS

One May Die of a Shot Intended for Deve's Fleeing Sweetheart.

LAY IN AMBUSH FOR HER

She Wouldn't Marry Him and He Said She Would or Die—She Is Unhurt.

In an attempt to kill a young Italian girl who had refused his offer of marriage Salvatore Deve, an Italian laborer, fired four shots at her in front of the West 100th Street Police Station yesterday, missing her and shooting three innocent persons.

His victims, one of whom may die, were Abraham Nefsky, 21 years old, of 87 Goerck Street, shot in the abdomen.

Calagero Farace, 40 years old, of 129 West 100th Street, shot in right thigh.

Elizabeth Diegan, 21 years old, of 147 West 100th Street, shot in the left leg.

Nefsky and Farace were taken to J. Hood Wright Hospital, the former in a critical condition. Miss Diegan was taken home by friends, as her injury was comparatively slight.

Deve's intended victim was Terese Lodito, a pretty young dressmaker of 147 West 100th Street, who has only been in this country about twelve months. For several days she had been at work for a customer at 1 West 101st Street. Deve met her almost nightly and annoyed her with his attentions and demands that she marry him. The girl refused his offers and threatened to have him arrested if he did not stop bothering her. Then the Italian became jealous, accusing her of having another sweetheart and swearing that if she did not marry him she would never be any other man's wife.

Terese laughed at his threats, but the Italian was desperate, and early yesterday morning hid in an alleyway and waylaid her as she left her home. The street is a busy one and the sidewalks were crowded at the time with men and women hurrying to their work.

Unconscious of her danger the girl approached the alley, and as she reached it Deve stepped out in front of her armed with a revolver.

"If you won't marry me you'll never marry anybody else" he shouted, as he raised the revolver to fire. His hand shook, however, and his aim was so poor that instead of hitting his intended victim the shot went across the street and struck Miss Diegan in the leg. She fell to the ground unconscious, more from fright than from injury.

Terese screamed and ran toward the station house followed by the Italian. Nefsky was at that moment passing the station house steps and the second shot fired at the fleeing girl missed her and struck Nefsky in the abdomen.

Nefsky fell directly in the path of the girl, who turned abruptly and ran east, the Italian still pursuing. As the girl reached the opposite side of the street Farace ran out of his barber shop to see what was the matter and got a bullet in his thigh.

Screaming with terror the girl continued running east toward Columbus Avenue, followed by Deve, who fired a fourth and fifth shot, both of which went wild. By this times the reserves of the West 100th Street Station, led by Sergt. Devery, were in pursuit of the Italian.

Seeing that the girl was about to escape him Deve raised his revolver to fire a last shot, but as he did so a citizen tripped him and he rolled headlong into the gutter on Columbus Avenue. Before he could regain his feet the police were upon him and he was marched back to the station house, where his victims were carried.

All identified him, and later he was taken to court and held to await the result of their injuries.

HURT ON DIVIDING LINE.

Wherefore Three People Suffered While Another Ambulance Was Called.

James Huntley of 328 West Forty-eighth Street, backed his dirt wagon against the south curb of Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where some excavating work is being done, yesterday afternoon. A west-bound car hit the wagon. The shock of the collision tore away the front end of the car, turned the wagon over and felled the horses to the ground.

Francesco Uticello and Joseph Larose, laborers, were badly injured, and Mrs. Edna Lewis of 347 East Eighty-first Street, an actress, who occupied a front seat in the car, was thrown to the floor, her head hitting against the sharp edge of the seat. She was rendered unconscious.

The horses got on their feet and were about to dash through the crowd when Policemen Heaney and Lang caught them. Heaney sent in a call for a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. The three injured persons were taken into the old Harmony Club across the street. Uticello's leg was broken and he was badly cut and bruised all over his body.

Dr. Barker came with the ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Seeing that the accident had happened a few feet to the east of Sixth Avenue, his boundary line, he refused to attend the injured men. He did examine Mrs. Lewis's hurts and offered to take her to the hospital. He also told Heaney to send in a call to Flower Hospital.

Dr. Nevin came from Flower Hospital and attended to the two laborers. He said things about Dr. Barker.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—First Lieut. J. S. E. Young, Ninth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, relieving First Lieut. W. G. Heaton, Thirteenth Cavalry, who will join his regiment.

Transfers.—First Lieut. J. C. Minus, from the Twentieth to the Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. J. Randolph, from the Tenth to the Twentieth Infantry; First Lieut. C. G. Lawrence, (Captain Philippine Scouts,) from the Fourteenth to the Twentieth Infantry, and First Lieut. S. C. Leasure, from the Twentieth to the Fourteenth Infantry.

Capt. J. Hagood, Artillery Corps, will proceed to New York to consult with Lieut. Col. W. L. Marshall, Engineers, and Lieut. Col. G. P. Scriven, Signal Corps, on the subject of fire control installation in the artillery district of Southern New York.

Major A. Cronkhite, Artillery Corps, is detailed as an acting Inspector General, Atlantic Division, for duty as assistant to the Inspector General.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Hess, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at the Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn.

Lieut. Col. P. S. Bomus, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to Sea Girt, N. J., on business pertaining to the National matches to be held at that place.

Saks & Company
Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.
A Series of Important
Week End Specials for Men
Garments and dress requisities which comfort demands, of a character which good taste sanctions and at prices from one-third to one-half less than standard. The entire series is offered for Thursday, Friday and the half day Saturday.
$1.50-$1.75 Negligee Shirts, $1.15
Not shelf decorations, but high-grade shirts which have just left the hands of the man who made them. His label identifies them and establishes the true worth of the shirts—$1.50 and $1.75.
Coat Models, with plain and wide or narrow plaited bosoms, cuffs attached, fashioned of printed and woven madras and percale in conservative stripes and designs;
Every Straw Hat in the Shop
That Did Command From $1.50 to $2.50
at 95 Cents.
$6, $7 & $8 Oxfords for Men at $3.50
How may you know them to be worth from six to eight dollars? By the brand. It is famous from coast to coast and never identifies a shoe that costs less than six dollars.
Why the extraordinary price concessions? Because of this: they are the manufacturer's samples and oxfords which are marked with minute imperfections that a superficial examination never will reveal.
The Models—Bluchers, Lace Oxfords, Button Oxfords and Yale Ties with low or Cuban heels.
The Leathers—Patent Calf, Colt and Kidskin—French waxed and Gun Metal Calf—Vici Kid—tan Russia Calf and Vici Kid.
50c Colored Handkerchiefs, 25c
Enough linen threads to make the silk more firm and serviceable. Light gray, blue and tan grounds with white jacquarded figures, crossbars and stripes.
Undershirts & Drawers—Clearance
Formerly $1.00 to $1.50. At 50c.
Standard garments of which we have not a complete series of sizes in each style. If you can be content with a shirt that is worth a dollar and drawers for service with it that are worth one-fifty, the opportunity is quite extraordinary.
Long and short sleeve shirts and regular drawers of balbriggan, lisle thread, mercerized lisle and fancy weaves.
50c Silk-and-Linen Scarfs at 25c
Reversible four-in-hands with enough linen threads woven with the silk to make the scarfs launder well. Light blue, gray, lavender and tan with stripes and individual figures.
35c Black Lisle Half Hose at 25c.
SIX PAIRS IN A BOX FOR $1.25
Did we depend upon the home market instead of going abroad for the half hose, we, too, would be compelled to charge thirty-five cents. Fashioned of extremely sheer black lisle thread, with reinforced soles, heels and toes.
Tan and Black Lisle Half Hose at 50c.
SIX PAIRS IN A BOX FOR $2.50
About as sheer in texture and fashioned of lisle as fine as good service will permit. Reinforced soles, heels and toes.
Bathing and Swimming Suits.
First in favor with the young fellows are the sweater-knit swimming suits, because they hold no more water than a sieve, and their elasticity promises absolute freedom. In navy edged with white, or gray edged with black. $5.00
Worsted Swimming Suits in navy, trimmed with red or white, $2.50. And a better grade at $2.95.
Bathing Suits of heavy cotton in navy, trimmed with red or white. Special at 85c.
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Denver Colo. Springs Pueblo Kansas City Chicago St. Louis
Colorado Excursions
Very low round-trip rates all summer
Why not visit the cool Rockies?
It's an ideal vacation trip.
Go the Santa Fe way.
Santa Fe
Ask for our booklet "A Colorado Summer"—also details of rates and service. Address Santa Fe agent. 377 Broadway, New York City.

The Navy.

Capt. G. A. Merriam, to navy yard, New York, for duty as ordnance officer.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Shipley, to navy yard, Boston, as ordnance officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Maryland at New York, New Jersey at Bradford, Marietta at Monte Cristi, Chicago and Boston at Santa Barbara, Sylph at Oyster Bay, Uncas at navy yard, New York; Rhoda Island at Greenport, Preble at Victoria, Minneapolis, Denver, Des Moines, and Cleveland at Frenchman Bay, and Scorpion at Monte Cristi.

Sailed—Charleston, from Bahia for Rio; Tacoma, from Tompkinsville for wreck; Paducah, from Sanchez for Macoris; Nero, from Bradford for Newport News.

THINK WHAT THE AUROPHONE
Would Have Meant to Beethoven.
IF YOU ARE DEAF
It means Beethoven and all the world of music for you.
No EFFORT to hear with it.
THE MEARS EAR PHONE CO.
1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Browning, King & Company

$1.35

We've 60 dozen Imported Madras Negligee Shirts to sell in a hurry at $1.35.

They're made from odd lengths of the makers' Spring and Summer lines.

Regular $2 and $2.50 goods to which we've added some of our $2.50 and $3 Shirts.

Plain and Pleated bosoms in an unlimited assortment of limited patterns.

A few Suits in Fancy Patterns and Blue Serges, the odds and ends of this season's stocks.

$12.00.

Some were as high as $28; none less than $18.

B&K

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn.

IF IT'S H&I IT'S LINEN

Tip-top for summer in town, among the mountains, at the shore—fit for any place, any time.

Say good-bye to your tie troubles, for the "slip-easy" band will end them.

If your collars wilt in use or crack in the laundry, it's pounds to pence they're cotton. Wear only Linen collars, and assure yourself that they are Linen by looking for the mark "H. & I."

2 for 25c. Quarter sizes.
Booklet "Linen Facts" free for a postal.

HENRY HOLMES & SON
Factory, Troy, N. Y.

Summer Requisites

Field Glasses. Every style for Racing, Yachting or Touring. The Zeiss prism binoculars are the finest field glasses made. Prices **$10.00** and upward.

Cameras and Kodaks, Photo Outfits complete for vacation. Low-priced during the season. Some as low as $1.00.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 West 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WALL TENTS

8 oz. duck, complete, poles and pins.

7 ft. x 7 ft. $6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft. 7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft. 9.68

Tents, any size, any style, made to order.

CAMPING GOODS

YACHT AND LAUNCH SUPPLIES, BOATS, DORIES.

Hopkins
119 CHAMBERS ST.

Eighteen Classifications

The 18 different pulses of the business community from which the income of a newspaper is derived are

REAL ESTATE	APARTMENTS
FINANCIAL	SPECIAL NOTICES
RELIGIOUS	MORTGAGES
AUCTIONS	STORAGE
RESORTS	EDUCATIONAL
PUBLICATIONS	DEATHS
STEAMSHIPS	MARRIAGES
DIVIDENDS	INSTRUCTION
LEGAL	WANTED

In Philadelphia the PUBLIC LEDGER leads all the papers in these classifications.

Think!

CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily over the
UNION PACIFIC R. R.

EXPERT CHEMIST JAILED, TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF

He May Have Made Poison Out of Materials in His Cell.

HAS MANY VALUABLE SECRETS

Drug Manufacturers Feared Priceless Formulae Would Be Lost If He Died, but He Will Recover.

Walter K. Freeman, who was arrested on Tuesday charged with misappropriating $2,500 from Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing chemists at 90 Maiden Lane, tried to kill himself in a cell at Police Headquarters early yesterday morning. It is supposed that he took morphine or some similar drug. Whatever it was, Freeman, through his knowledge of drugs, took the exact quantity to accomplish his purpose. He would have died in a few minutes had not Doorman Burden noticed the condition of the prisoner while passing his cell. The doorman called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. It was said there late last night that he will recover.

Freeman is reputed in the drug trade to be a veritable wizard in combining chemicals. He has frequently performed marvelous feats. His skill as an expert chemist is only rivaled by his ability to persuade even the masters in the art of manufacturing chemicals for medicinal and mercantile use that he possesses secrets of great value, among them the making of camphor from the cheapest materials. This particular secret so interested Herbert Turrell and others of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co. that Freeman was supplied with $15,000 to build a laboratory at Rutherford, N. J. The laboratory did not materialize, and finally a civil suit was brought against the chemist. Later the criminal charge was pressed, with the result that Freeman was taken from his home at Oscawana, N. Y., Tuesday evening to Police Headquarters.

As he seemed despondent, asserting that if time had been given to him he could have made for the firm and himself vast sums of money, the greatest care was taken in searching him for fear that he might have some poison about him. Seeing that he did not go to sleep and seemed to suffer deeply the humiliation of his position, the doorman watched the prisoner closely. Finally he stretched out on his bench, and appeared to be asleep.

Shortly before 7 o'clock the doorman saw that the man was ill, and, being unable to rouse him, sent for an ambulance. The surgeon found the man in a serious condition and hurried him to St. Vincent's Hospital. His respiration was a fraction less than three a minute, the pupils of his eyes were contracted, and he showed every evidence of morphine poisoning. The most powerful restoratives were used and oxygen applied, with the result that after several hours' work Freeman partly revived. He was subjected to every known annoyance to keep him from falling asleep again. His heart continued strong, although he was in danger of falling into coma.

The man's known skill with drugs led the physicians to suspect that he had taken something in addition to the morphine, which seemed to baffle their efforts. He would make no other reply when questioned than to say that if they would let him alone he would make everybody rich through cheap camphor. In the drug trade there still lingers a strong suspicion that the man really has a secret of large monetary value that will die with him if the physicians at St. Vincent's fail to bring him around.

That Freeman had carefully planned suicide in the event of his arrest is the belief of the police, as they have learned that about a week ago he made application for an insurance policy of a far greater amount than his means would warrant. They are of the opinion that he manufactured the poison in his cell, but just how that could be done they do not attempt to explain, as they do not know of any poisonous element in the paint or the aluminium-coated bars of the cell.

Desk Sergt. Harrett said that when the man was brought to Headquarters he appeared to be in the best of health. He certainly at that time had taken no drug. He seemed most despondent, he said.

Mr. Freeman's wife and son were summoned from their home in Oscawana and are now at the hospital. Their only wonder is that the poison was not instantaneous in its effect, as they say Freeman was accustomed to have not only in the laboratory, but in his home, little vials which he said would kill almost instantly.

The chemists and manufacturers of chemicals, among whom Freeman was widely known, say that he was positive that he could make camphor by a synthetic process at a price which would have rapidly made him rich. The hope is that the secret will not die with him.

Freeman is known to have had other chemical secrets of value, about which he said very little. He was most secretive, fearing that he might give a hint which would put some one else in possession of his knowledge. For this reason it is believed that he never put his formulae on paper as an inheritance for his family. More than once he has said that if he did not get money enough to start his work on a sufficiently large scale he would go to his grave without helping a world that would not help him.

Freeman, in addition to his regular employment as an expert chemist, was constantly experimenting, using a large part of his income for this purpose. He is said to have had little idea of the value of money. Among his friends he was known as the "magnificent dreamer," but this did not mean that he had not accomplished valuable work in his career as a chemist.

SCHOONER A FLOATING MINE.

What If a Liner Had Struck the Bonavista in the Fog!

With hundreds of packages of explosives on board, any one of them powerful enough to blow her up, the little Danish schooner Bonavista sailed into port yesterday, after a voyage from Hamburg that lasted forty-nine days. The voyage, Capt. Christensen, skipper of the Bonavista said, was about half and half, that is, part of it was good sailing and the other just the reverse.

Time and again the Bonavista poked her nose into gales, and it was while riding the big combers that skipper and crew thought about what might happen if any of those so-called packages got too severe a jolt.

Capt. Christensen is both owner and master of the Bonavista. On two or three occasions when beating his way through a heavy fog Capt. Christensen said he heard the sirens of liners, but he was always on the lookout, he added, and was never in much danger of being run into by any of them.

"Explosives dangerous," said the skipper, "you say? Why, I don't know. They put 'em in packages very carefully and put cushions on top of the packages and then we pack them below very tightly. The packages we have are packed so tight that you couldn't move them with a derrick unless you knew how. When you know how, though, it's as easy as sliding down a greased pole."

Senator Colby's Taxes Raised.

The West Orange (N. J.) Board of Tax Assessors has finished fixing valuations on town property, and an increase of $1,000,000 over last year's figures is shown. Major Carl Lentz, Republican boss of Essex County, is one of the State tax officials. Senator Everett Colby, the Major's arch-enemy, lives in Llewellyn Park, and it is said his assessment has been raised $15,000.

Ice Combination in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., July 25.—In a decision which will be made public to-morrow Attorney General Sturdevant, it is understood, holds that an unlawful ice combination exists in Lacrosse. He also holds that ice is a necessity of life.

HOW GRAFT WAS DIVIDED.

Convicted Undertaker Testifies in the Buffalo Graveyard Scandal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—Rowland J. Conover, the undertaker who removed the bodies from the old North Street Cemetery, took the stand in the trial of John W. Neff, former Auditor of Erie County, when it was resumed at Warsaw this morning. Neff is charged with grand larceny. Conover, who has already been convicted on similar charges, is the chief witness for the people.

Conover told of several meetings with Neff and Supervisors Jackson and Stock at which the "graveyard deaf" was arranged.

"We computed a rate of $24.42 for each body removed," said Conover in the course of his testimony. "They proposed that they get $6.42 of this amount and leave me $18 per body."

"Did you agree to that?" asked the Assistant District Attorney.

"I did," replied Conover. "The proposition was put in writing and the document was given to Supervisor Gibson."

Describing the method of dividing the spoils, Mr. Conover said that one warrant for $29,304 was drawn. With Gibson, Jackson, and Neff he went to the County Treasurer's office. Neff carried the warrant. County Treasurer Murray drew two checks, one for $11,154 and the other for $18,150. Conover indorsed both checks and came away leaving the one for $11,154 lying on Murray's desk. Several warrants were cashed and divided in this way.

COLD IN SEA GIRT CAMP.

Soldiers Sleep in Their Overcoats Under a Chilly Night Wind.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 25.—The National Guardsmen from Paterson enjoyed fair weather to-day, after having experienced three rainy days and an extremely cold night last night. A chilly wind blew in from the ocean, and although many of the men slept in their uniforms and overcoats, they were stiff from cold before morning and turned out for the first roll call like a lot of stiffened veterans.

It has long been a source of wonder why the State should seemingly set a higher valuation upon the services of the enlisted man than it does upon the services of a commissioned officer. This idea has been accentuated in the past week to the officers of the Second Regiment of Trenton and the Third Regiment of Camden, and especially the mounted officers, by the receipt from their respective Quartermasters of bills for the hire of the horses they used while in camp.

Before the Dick bill was adopted the State was in the habit of allowing the mounted officers $2 a day for horses for six days, although the officers usually had to pay for eight days, the time actually in camp. Now, however, the allowance is only $8 for the entire week. With the enlisted man, however, the State pays him the difference between the regular army pay and $1.50. Under the present system it often happens that a mounted officer not only has nothing for his week's work, but he is out of pocket from $6 to $10.

TO HUNT DOWN FEUDISTS.

Big Posse Ordered to Invade Mountain Stronghold of Kentucky.

BRINKLEY, Ky., July 25.—Judge Gardenor of the County Court has ordered the summoning of a posse of 300 men to bring in a party of feudists, dead or alive, from Beaver Creek.

Sheriff Hays left Hinchman to-day for Beaver Creek, where certain members of the Hall and Martin families, under indictment on the charge of murder, have been defying the authorities for some time. The Halls are at the home of "Dick" Hall, the wounded leader of their faction. Wyatt Martin is hiding in the mountains.

Both leaders are surrounded by armed mountaineers, and if the Sheriff attempts to make any arrests a fight is expected.

CANNOT RENT ASSAY OFFICE.

So Smelting and Refining Work Will Be Done in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Controller of the Treasury has decided that no part of the funds appropriated for the Assay Office or for smelting and refining can be used for renting temporary quarters for carrying on this work in New York City pending the occupation of the new building authorized by Congress at its last session.

The Treasury Department has decided to move to the Philadelphia Mint such part of the force as is necessary for the smelting and refining work and continue operations there until the new building in New York is completed.

The present building will be razed as soon as the work can be transferred to Philadelphia. The Assay Office proper, used for the purpose of receiving gold deposits, &c., will continue at New York in its present building until the building in the rear for smelting and refining is completed, when it will also be torn down and a new office building erected.

AUTO UPSET IN TOUR.

Lawn Saved Passengers from Injury—Good Roads Through Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 25.—The participants in the National automobile tour are unanimous in starting that from the standpoint of good roads and magnificent scenery to-day's run from Jackman to this place, 93 miles, was the best since the start. The schedule called for an average of 16 miles and hour, and no difficulty was experienced in maintaining it. The only points lost by contestants for the Glidden and Deming trophies were the result of a considerable loss of time due to tire and mechanical troubles.

The most spectacular accident of the tour, and which escaped almost by a miracle serious results, occurred to-day. Palmer Abbott, the New Orleans amateur, who was driving his 28-30 Oldsmobile, upset in attempting to take a sharp curve at the bottom of a steep hill. He has gained the reputation of being one of the most daring drivers in the Glidden contest, and has caused no end of talk by the way he takes turns and tears down hills. He had a perfect score until yesterday, when two punctures and the continuous uphill work cost him four points. His accident to-day was on Nelson Hill, a half mile short of the checking station at Bingham. Although an hour ahead of time he came down a hill at a forty-mile-an-hour speed. He attempted to take a sharp turn at the bottom, and his car skidded, upset, and rolled over twice. Abbott ducked under his steering wheel and escaped unhurt. His mechanician and two passengers, J. Melhig and David Weil, were thrown through the air and landed on a soft lawn in front of a farmhouse. All escaped with a few bruises and torn clothes. One wheel was smashed and the rear axle bent. Another Oldsmobile, the one driven by Ernest Keeler, provided a new rear wheel and the axle was straightened in a nearby blacksmith's shop, and Abbott arrived at the checking station with twelve minutes to spare.

The first few miles after leaving Jackman were up-hill work, and then came a continuous descent for over twenty miles until the Kennebec River was reached. The roads through the mountains were natural gravel and equal to fine macadam. The scenery was magnificent, the air cool and bracing, and laden with the sweet smelling fragrance of forest vegetation. After reaching the Kennebec River the route followed its banks, crossing and recrossing the beautiful mountain stream until Waterville was reached.

Fifteen cars now have perfect scores for the Glidden cup. They are: N. H. Van Sicklen, Apperdon; L. F. Retre, Stearns; E. Kirk, Thomas; G. M. Davis, Thomas; George Soules, Pope-Toledo; W. C. Walker, Pope-Hartford; F. H. Flinn, Pierce Willam Wright, Knox; C. F. Barrett, Columbia; Percy P. Pierce, Pierce; A. E. Hughes, Pierce; Ernest Keeler, Oldsmobile; C. Burman, Peerless; F. E. Wing, Warman; G. G. Buse, Packard.

The two survivors with perfect scores for the Deming cup are C. W. Kelsey, Maxwell, and Augustus Post, White.

To-morrow's run will be to Rangeley Lakes, 105 miles.

YOUR VACANT APARTMENTS
should soon be full, if advertised in The New York Times.—Adv.

A Fixed Income

There is great satisfaction in knowing for a certainty that your money is invested where a fixed and handsome income is assured.

We sell tax exempt mortgages on New York City real estate the title of which has been insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Upon these mortgages we give a guarantee which eliminates every element of uncertainty.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000.
176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

HEARST STILL WISHES HIS BALLOTS PRESERVED

Opposes Motion to Have Mayoralty Votes Destroyed.

WILL CONTINUE CONTEST

His Counsel Offers to Build New Boxes to Replace Those Containing Last Election's Papers.

There were some new developments yesterday in the stale history of Hearst's Mayoralty contest. Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts asked Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court, in Special Term, to vacate the order to seal up and preserve the ballots of the last election, which was obtained by Mr. Hearst when he declared that he had been counted out.

At that time Mr. Hearst wanted the militia called out to watch the ballot boxes. Yesterday he sent Clarence J. Shearn, his lawyer, to oppose the motion of the Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Shearn said that the Court of Appeals and the Legislature had held that there could not be any recount and that Mr. Hearst's remedy lay in quo warranto proceedings. Attorney General Mayer had refused his consent to the beginning of quo warranto proceedings.

"The Legislature refused to let us have a recount," said Mr. Shearn, "on the ground that we had our remedy in quo warranto proceedings. Now that permission to begin such proceedings has been refused us, the next Legislature will surely grant us a recount. The last Legislature was under a misapprehension. But what good will it do us to appeal to the next Legislature if the ballots, which are the only evidence of Mr. Hearst's election, are destroyed?"

Mr. Shearn called the attention of Justice MacLean to the fact that there was a contest pending between J. G. Phelps Stokes, the Municipal Ownership candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. McGowan, the present incumbent. He said Mr. Stokes's evidence would be destroyed if the ballots were burned.

"But, your Honor," said Mr. Butts, "the Board of Elections will need those ballot boxes. There's going to be another election soon."

"Mr. Hearst will provide the board with a set of new ballot boxes," said Mr. Shearn.

"Make that offer in writing?" said Justice MacLean.

"Certainly," said Mr. Shearn. And he committed his offer to writing then and there. About 2,000 boxes will be needed. They will cost about $3,000.

"Can you make this offer a little more formal?" said Justice MacLean after he had read the document.

"We'll make it as formal as the court desires and deposit security right here and now," said Mr. Shearn.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Butts was greatly surprised by Mr. Shearn's offer.

"We emphatically reject Mr. Hearst's offer to participate with public officers in the discharge of their duties," he said. "For eight months Mr. Hearst has been trying to write into the election law dangerous provisions in violation of the laws of this State. The Corporation Counsel has met him and defeated him at every point and will continue to do so.

"If it was not for the respect I have for this gentlemen, [indicating Mr. Shearn,] I should say that his remarks have been made for the purpose of getting them into the public press and inflaming the populace. Why, your Honor, within ten minutes we will find this speech in the papers he represents."

Justice MacLean took the papers and reserved decision.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LAUTMAN BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Lautman Brothers, manufacturers of women's waists at 70 Wooster Street, show liabilities of $12,011 and assets of $5,000 cash in the hands of the receiver. Among the creditors are Meyer, Aaronson, $4,200; I. L. Kull, $1,100; W. B. Conrad, $1,099; Boessneck, Broesel & Co., $839, and F. C. Schwab & Co., $618.

JOSEPH BODERMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Joseph Boderman, manufacturer of boys' clothing at 40 Great Jones Street, show liabilities of $7,765 and nominal assets of $2,000. He said he had a stock worth $2,000 to $3,000, which was seized under an attachment by Barnett Salzman. Among the creditors are the American Woolen Company, $2,000; E. R. Hawkins & Co., Philadelphia, $900; Lawrie, Mann & Drowne, $650; Rockdale Woolen Company, $500, and the Alexander Silk Mills of Passaic, N. J., $400.

HENRY W. CANE.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on May 22 against Henry W. Cane & Co., (corporation,) a manufacturer of clothing at 46 East Fourteenth Street, on consent of all the creditors, a settlement having been made at 30 cents on the dollar in cash. The liabilities were $115,000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Thomas, in the United States District Court, granted discharges to the following bankrupts yesterday:

Julius and Rudolph Bohm of Julius Bohm & Brother, life insuance brokers, formerly at 18 Park Row, with liabilities $587,488.

Yetman Transmitting Typewriter Company, 220 Broadway, whose President, Charles V. Spier, was mysteriously killed at his home in New Brighton, S. I., on May 7; liabilities $155,397.

Nora Smith of 472 West 145th Street, wife of a builder, with liabilities of $67,505.

Abraham H. Smith, shirtwaist manufacturer, 15 Waverley Place; liabilities $12,000.

M. Lewis & Son, importers of furs, 41 East Ninth Street; liabilities $22,911.

Matteo Barbagelato, restaurant, 40 New Bowery; liabilities $967.

Matthew H. Du Bois, druggist, Blooming Grove, N. Y.; liabilities $1,007.

Henry F. Eberhardt, foreman, 766 Forest Avenue; liabilities $284.

Marks Friedman, clothing manufacturer, 25 Freyth Street; liabilities $4,490.

Solomon Goldberg, clerk, 17 Ludlow Street; liabilities $2,155.

Belle Heyman, formerly a dealer in hats, 6 Cortlandt Street; liabilities $5,376.

Oren R. B. Leidy, 33 West Twentieth Street; liabilities $8,048.

Carl L. Lindskog, painter, 184½ East Seventy-second Street; liabilities $2,459.

Daniel J. McCauley, liquors, 65 Elm Street; liabilities $16,261.

William Wallace, blacksmith, 200 West Eighteenth Street; liabilities $3,898.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUDLEY, Francis H.—C. E. Keniston.. $25
BRUNO, Sophia and Charles—Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co..... 461
BRUNO, Charles—Same 415
BROWN, George—Julius J. Millner..... 547
BARTELS, John—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co..... 375
SAME—Same 457
BARD, Wm. A.—Alcohn Co..... 44
BARCKER, Chas. A.—N. Y. Bureau of Information, costs 181
SAME—Louis A. Proudfoot, costs..... 118
COHEN, Louis C.—Benjamin Davis..... 217
CLARK, Willard—Alcohn Co..... 131
FRIEDMAN, J. S.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 31
GAINSBURG, A.—M. A. Burnham et al.. 108
HOFLER, J. H.—Drope & Maynard Co. 44
HAZEN, Wm. P.—Alcohn Co..... 44
HEGEMAN, Joseph—Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Co. of N. Y..... 522
HOWARD, Susan A.—R. Gordon et al.... 68
HOLDEN, L. E.—R. A. Keasbey..... 175
JENKINS, Norbune—Alcohn Co..... 44
JANES, Wm. H.—E. Thompson Co..... 169
KLEINFELD, Morris—Benjamin Davis. 217
KLUNG, Fritz—Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co..... 87
KIERNAN, Thos.—Wm. S. Bainbridge.. 79
KAMBER, Bernard—Max Rosen et al... 49
KAUFFMAN, E. John—James E. Stiebbert 65
LESSER, Arthur W.—Conrad H. Pinches 108
LEVENE, Harry and Joseph—Max Kaempfer 02
LONG, Thomas J.—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co..... 457
SAME—Same 375
MARTIN, Fred—Decauville Automobile Co. 437
SAME—Same 437
SAME—Same 478
SAME—Same 116
MANN, Alfred C.—Kopf-Engel Co..... 404
MENGES, Morris C.—Aspell & Co..... 44
McDONALD, Thomas J.—International Textbook Co..... 189
NORMOYLE, Michael—J. W. Fiske Iron Works 224
PETRELLA, Michele—Edm. Kohn et al. 83
ROUIS, Raphine—Wm. T. Emmet..... 79
ROSS, Wm. H.—Eugene A. Bofinger, costs 163
ROSENTHAL, Julius C.—Anthony G. Ibbeken et al..... 100
RUDDOCK, Mary C.—Jas. Beggs & Co. 331
SNYDER, Bernard—Citizens' Trust Co. of Brooklyn 22
SHAPIRO, Louis—N. Y. Tel. Co..... 71
SEARS, Clarence A.—Same..... 44
SACHEUS, Ralph J.—Alcohn Co..... 77
STANLEY, Arthur L.—Same..... 465
SISKIN, Hyman—Simon Doyne..... 2,378
SCHEFER, Carl—Daniel M. Barr..... 2,378
SCHRAMM, William—Same 95
SPRINKLE, Zackay T.—Henry Eggers et al. 29
SMITH, Samuel A.—N. Y. Tel. Co..... 2,378
VOGEL, Herman—Daniel M. Barr..... 27
WITKOV, Anna—New York Telephone Company 80
WHITTEMORE, John J.—New York Telephone Company 82
WEINSBERG, Nathan—New York Telephone Company 251
MILLIKEN BROTHERS—Jacob Van Arsdale 77
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.—Alfred Allen Watts Company 3,150
CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY OF New York—Frederick W. Neuweller.. 81
MONROE CLUB—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company 29
WHITE DIAMOND WATER COMPANY —New York Telephone Company.... 178
NEWSBOYS' COMPANY—New York Telephone Company 27
AMERICAN NEWSBOYS COMPANY—New York Telephone Company..... 1,021
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—United States Fireproof Account Book and Box Company 234
THE WESTMINSTER PRINTERY—James Beggs & Co.....

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when judgment was filed.

CORDAY, Jacob—Levy, Oct. 21, 1897, (canceled) $486
CHURCH, Byron W.—Bridgeport Motor Company, April 3, 1906..... 103
DALY, Cornelius—M. Kommer, June 22, 1906 882
HORWITZ, Samuel—I. Blumberg, Oct. 5, 1896, (canceled)..... 669
STUEBER'S J. Edward—New York Telephone Company, Jan. 17, 1905, (vacated) 100
HORWITZ, Samuel—G. L. Jaeger, Oct. 21, 1896, (canceled)..... 156
MOE, Andrew E.—H. Cohen, March 14, 1903 1,461
MARX, Magdalena—H. G. Silleck, Jr., June 26, 1906..... 186
PERRY, William H.—L. Maconsey, July 11, 1906 31
PHIPPS, Edward H.—The Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, Jan. 25, 1906 640
REICH, David—Department of Health, June 13, 1906, (vacated)..... 262
RAYNOR, Gilbert W.—P. C. Geffe, Jan. 21, 1898..... 559
SMITH, Harry M., and Redman Pearson T. Kirkwood, Feb. 16, 1906, (vacated) 186
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—C. Horstall, Oct. 11, 1905, (vacated).. 9,567
THE KENVIL COMPANY—E. H. Van Ingen, July 17, 1906..... 653
METROPOLITAN EXPRESS COMPANY —N. G. Rieser, April 27, 1906..... 75
ROSSITER, MacGOVERN & CO.—Bowery Bay Building and Improvement Company, July 17, 1906..... 26
ROSSITER, MacGOVERN & CO.—Bowery Bay Building and Improvement Company, July 17, 1906..... 151

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE 18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES NEW YORK

$1.50 "Two-in-One" Waists for $1

BOTH of these pictures are of one waist—you really get the benefit of two styles and almost the wear of two waists for the price of one. You can wear this waist either in short sleeves and low neck or long sleeves and high neck style, as you please. You simply attach or detach the separate collars and sleeves which go with this garment.

Made of a very fine quality of white lawn; beautifully trimmed with insertions of open-work embroidery; Val. lace edge and French tucks; made with detachable stock collar, shield and deep cuffs which are charmingly tucked and lace-trimmed. Regularly sold for $1.50; specially priced at..... $1

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Six "Big Store" Bargains in Aprons and House Dresses

ONLY six are mentioned, but they represent sixty or more that are almost as much deserving of space. The whole House Wear Section is in the pre-inventory throes, and bargains are as thick as currants in a cake.

These are our *regular* goods, mind you, not "sale stuff."

We have very little to do with garments that have been especially made for bargains. These are our own goods, carefully selected, carefully made, honest and excellent. But the prices are all "special."

House Dresses—of good quality percale and in a variety of pretty patterns; skirts cut very wide with deep hem, and waists neatly trimmed... 98c

House Dresses—of percale, excellent quality, in pretty, washable patterns; made in one and two piece effects. Two very pretty models..... $1.50

House Dresses—(as illustrated) of fine percale in washable patterns; skirts cut exceptionally wide with deep hem; Dutch neck and short sleeves..... $1.75

Nurses' Dresses—of finest quality gingham, in the correct regulation style; plain colors and stripes..... $1.95

Same style in white..... $2.25

White Lawn Aprons—Several very good styles; all good models with deep hemstitched hem and liberal tie strings; regularly 25c; each... 19c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Women's Summer Dresses $1.50 to $2.25 Values 95c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

Necessities or Luxuries—*The Big Store's Big Grocery Saves Money on Both*

IT makes no difference whether you have all the money that you need to buy the rarest and richest viands that the world can produce, or whether you must make your housekeeping money go as far as you can possibly stretch it—in either case this is the place to do your marketing. With both necessities and luxuries we follow the same rule—to get the best the market affords; to sell as low as we possibly can.

The new telephone rate makes it cheaper to do your shopping with us by telephone than to pay carfare. Perfect service here. Call 4000 Chelsea.

JUST OUT—FREE "Modern Housekeeping and Food News" for August is just out, and we will give a complimentary copy to all patrons. Write or send for FREE copy.

Succotash The Celebrated Marcellus brand, fancy New York State pack; regularly 13c; special for to-day, can..... 8c

SQUIRE'S HAMS—These celebrated New England Hams are English mild sugar-cured; their mild, delicate flavor commends them to families desiring the best. 10 to 12-lb. sizes; lb..... 13½c

Imported Sardines Durand's, packed in pure olive oil; halves, dozen, $2.10; regular 25c can..... 18c

TOMATOES—Fancy cold packed, red ripe fruit; case 24 cans, $1.85; dozen $1; 3 cans... 25c

CONCENTRATED SOUPS—Libby's best quality, all varieties, including tomato; doz., 95c; can..... 8c

SAMPLE TEAS—Gunpowder, English Breakfast or Mixed Teas; 5 lbs., $1; lb..... 23c

MIXED TEAS—English Breakfast and all 50c varieties; 5-lb. caddy, $2; lb..... 43c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—C. C. brand; tender, sweet peas; case 2 doz., $2.25; dozen, $1.15; can..... 10c

JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE—Siegel Cooper's Favorite Blend; 10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1; 22c lb..... 22c

MOCHA & JAVA COFFEE—The original popular blend; sold only in the Siegel Cooper Store; 3 lbs., $2.35; 6 lbs., $1.20; 4 lbs., $1; lb..... 28c

TEAS FOR ICING—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, India Ceylon, and all 75c varieties; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.65; lb..... 60c

MARACAIBO COFFEE or rich Golden Santos Coffee; 10 lbs., $1.60; 6¼ lbs., $1; lb. 17c

PICKLING VINEGAR or pure cider vinegar; gallon, including jug, 30c; quart bottle.. 12c

TABLE SALT—Fountain quality, double refined, 100-lb. sack, 85c; 8-lb. sack..... 10c

HEAD RICE—Best quality Carolina; 10 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., 38c; 3 lbs..... 25c

SUGAR CORN—Milford and Fairy Queen brands; sweet, tender corn; case 2 dozen, $1.85; dozen, $1; 3 cans..... 25c

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MR. BRYAN IN LONDON.

Mr. BRYAN never appeared to better advantage than when in advocacy of international arbitration he addressed the Interparliamentary Union on Tuesday. He is a convinced opponent of war, and his subject was peace, or, what is the same thing, the means of averting war. The speaker and the theme had the entire sympathy of the audience, and Mr. BRYAN'S climax, when, pointing to the painting of NELSON'S death scene he declaimed, "There is as much inspiration in a noble life as in a heroic death," must have recalled to Americans present the triumphant moment of the "cross of gold" passage in the Chicago speech ten years ago.

At his best Mr. BRYAN on his feet could not fail to please a British audience, but upon this occasion he won the enthusiastic applause of a cosmopolitan assemblage. The people of this country will rejoice to have been so creditably represented, and they are permitted to enjoy the somewhat novel pleasure of agreeing with every word Mr. BRYAN said. A resort to a commission of inquiry and mediation before taking up arms is a counsel of such wisdom and beneficence that there can hardly be two opinions about it in fully civilized lands. The further declarations of the Union in respect to limiting contraband to actual munitions of war, and to the exemption from the risks of war of private property at sea, are no less sound and salutary. They are in accord with the modern view that war is a public relation between Governments which should as little as possible affect private subjects or citizens of the belligerent Powers.

THE HOUSESMITHS' DEFEAT.

The housesmiths who struck for an advance of 30 cents a day, and were beaten, thought that they had nothing to do but to pick up their tools. They have had a severe rebuff. Their unfeeling employers insist upon their right to employ whom they will. Says their spokesman: "The open shop must be agreed to nationally before we can reemploy the men who have been recently on strike." The strikers therefore have suffered a political and financial defeat, although they employed means of coercion against employers and fellow-workers which passed the bounds of the permissible in any cause, good or bad.

This cause was bad. There is no longer room for difference of opinion about it. As regards the demanded increase of wages, that is settled by the demonstrated readiness of others to accept what the strikers refused. And there can be no defense of a strike against the right of others to work, irrespective of wages, and in support of a demand to dictate whom employers shall employ. The right to work is not limited to trades unionists. The housesmiths know it now, and the anthracite miners recently learned it. To use the language of The United Mine Workers' Journal, "A strike cannot be won unless the reason for it appeals to public sympathy. * * * A strike must be based upon grounds of justice and reason, and to remedy conditions that will bear the scrutiny of the just and the misrepresentations of the unjust." This was not such a strike, and the defeat of the strikers calls for no sympathy. That the union is weakened by this defeat is apparent. How have the men fared? If they have been able to secure other work they have lessened their losses, but their surrender indicates that they have not evaded the penalty of their rashness. Such of them as have not been able to find other work have lost seven months' wages, say 170 days, at $4.50, or $675. That was what they risked to gain an advance which, if gained, it would have required 2,250 days to recoup the realized loss. It was a rash hazard, not to mention that they lost their jobs besides. A job paying $4.50 daily returns $1,350 a year, which at 5 per cent. is the income upon an invested capital of $27,000. Each striker was a capitalist to that extent, having his investment in himself. His employer's enterprise was mortgaged to pay that sum before a penny of profit could be realized. Yet, instead of seeing that their interest lay in co-operating and sustaining their employers, they declared war against both their employers and their fellow-laborers. A bad strike has come to a good end locally, and all labor should profit by the example.

NO PHAGOCYTES.

From JOHN KELLY or even RICHARD CROKER to CHARLES F. MURPHY is a pretty sickening drop, but from HORATIO SEYMOUR, DEAN RICHMOND, SANFORD E. CHURCH, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN to WILLIAM F. CONNERS of Buffalo is a sheer plunge of at least one million miles. Yet Mr. CONNERS and Mr. MURPHY, the one "representing" up-the-State Democracy and the other speaking for Tammany Hall, have the presumption to come together in conference over the acts and resolves of the Democratic Party in the State of New York and newspapers print and men actually attend to what they are pleased to say about the possibility or the probability that Mr. HEARST will be the party's nominee for Governor!

Time was when it would have been impossible that two stable boys in a back alley should have seriously discussed such a candidacy as that of Mr. HEARST; or if they had chanced to be overheard in such a colloquy meetings would have been appointed and pamphlets issued to deplore the debased state of public opinion, and the chief men of the party would have taken counsel how to lift the thoughts of the Democracy to worthier levels. In the general gossip of the nursery it is now and then disclosed that certain babies catch every disease that is going, while others smilingly flaunt a contented immunity in the face of the pathogenic legions. Why is it that the Democratic Party falls a prey to all infections and offers a helpless hospitality to every germ that wriggles into its neighborhood? Secession seized upon it forty-six years ago, and it was not on its feet again for twenty-four years. While in that debilitated state it fell a victim to greenback inflation and then went and got its system full of free-silver bacilli. It is always ailing, and seems really to invite invasion from every malady. And now it is undergoing a virulent attack of HEARST. If it survive that, with the Conners and Murphy complications, why, then, nothing ever can kill it.

There is the Republican Party, old, wrinkled, and, we honestly believe, full of sin, that never catches anything but the offices. O, the canting hypocrisy, the false pretenses, the fooling of the people of which that grand old party has been guilty! But doesn't it do it well? It puts forward its best men, its most enticing principles, it wins the people's confidence, and then continues its traffic in privilege and goes on selling indulgences to the interests that give of their extorted substance to keep it in power. All the while it respects the Democracy's monopoly of infection, for its own health is insolently fine.

In the human make-up there is a watchdog of sanitation called the white corpuscle of the blood, but in respect of his special function of eating up disease germs known as the phagocyte. He and his kind troop up and down the system, fighting the evil germs. They bite their heads off singly, surround them in blocks of five or more thousands, cut off their supplies, browbeat and abuse them, and, save only when they are of compelling numbers and ferocity, shoo them out or reduce them to a condition of innocuousness. The Democratic Party, we suspect, is destitute of phagocytes. Had its blood abounded, as the Republican ichor appears to abound, in these vigilant preservers, it would have been spared the ills that have so often disabled it, and it would not have contracted Mr. HEARST.

The Democracy will become immune again, it will be restored to the vigor of its first half century, if it will be at pains to get some principles. They are the germ destroyers of political parties. They must be sound, saving, vital, and they must be stuck to. The party has been prone to forget its ancient faith as often as any voluble itinerant has climbed over the fence with new preaching. There is nothing Democratic in Mr. HEARST'S doctrines. He may with his following enter the shell of the party, but he will find it untenanted. Democrats in the old sense could have nothing to do with him.

But where are the old-time Democrats? What are they doing to resist the Hearst invasion and save the party name, the party honor?

TWO BOND SALES.

The United States has just placed 2 per cent. bonds at 104, while New York City yesterday was obliged to consider par for 4 per cent. bonds, and cannot place any considerable quantity above 102. A distinguished bank official who predicted that similar bonds in a few years would bring 125 did not see his way to bid as much as the average upon behalf of his institution. Perhaps the market is going backward to get a good start. The Controller is said to be disappointed, and well he may be, for he has a lot of borrowing to do, and is making a record which will long stand as a black mark in New York's annals.

It should be said in his behalf that he did not have Secretary's SHAW'S cards to play. His predecessor was understood to allow bidders upon city loans profits "on the side," and the New York State Controller at the present time is floating canal bonds with incidental privileges besides those nominated in the bond. All bonds so floated bring a factitious price, which makes unfair comparison with bonds placed without such aids. Very probably it may be said that New York City 4 per cents are worth more than they brought, just as the United States 2 per cents are not worth their price merely as bonds. That New York City's credit is suffering can hardly be denied when its 4 per cents bring approximately the price of its 3½ per cents three years ago. The monetary situation has something to do with it, for all bonds are declining in some degree. But first place cannot be given to this consideration for two reasons—the decline in New York City bonds is consistent and persistent through years, which happen to be concurrent with deterioration in its local politics, and because the United States bond sale, with offerings to take $445,000,000, shows that there is plenty of available cash for those making approved appeal. There are two reasons why New York City's appeal is unapproved. It is spending too much money, and its financial statements are not in good form to display either the city's real resources or what use it is making of its income. As the law forbids the issue of bonds below par, or for more than 4 per cent., a present quietus is put upon many schemes of public improvement agitated most loudly by those whose politics is of the sort harmful to New York City's credit, as now in some degree appears.

ENFORCING THE RAILWAY LAW.

There is a refreshing whiff of originality about the proposal to name a railway President as Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. There are some foreign precedents for it, but the United States practice has been different. We have had Northern Commissioners, and Southern, and Republican, and Democratic, and Labor, but never before a railway man. What possible objection can there be to naming a man who knows something practically about the subject, from experience upon the railway side? It is nothing against the old Commissioners that originally they were lawyers, and Judges' sons, and politicians with influence behind them. A long and checkered experience has taught them something, and now they are beyond suspicion of contamination by companionship with hardened railway men. They cannot be hoodwinked so easily as when this subject was fresh, and there are tricks in the game which can best be exposed by getting the help of the rogues to catch the rogues. Carrying out this idea, it would be well to put a shipper upon the commission also. The rebate giver and the rebate taker together would be in a minority, and their arguments upon moot points would enlighten their colleagues in a novel manner.

The suggestion of President STICKNEY for this duty is as interesting as the idea itself. He has sometimes been called, genially, "The Pirate," from the hearty manner in which he has slashed rates to get business. He is not the man to be tempted by the salary. The opportunity to do a public service would be the chief inducement for him to accept duties which are more important than the law itself. He is upon record as saying that administration of the law is more important than the enactment, and that the new law will be no better than the old unless it is better executed. He knows how shippers are enticed away, and how they corrupt railway managers, and he has an idea that the best way to prevent such abuses is to make rates knowable to all men. Now only experts know what rates are, and large shippers pay big salaries to men who know how to do things which other shippers are not keen enough to manage. If, indeed, the time has come when both carriers and shippers must obey the law it will be only because the holes in the new law will be stopped more efficiently than the holes in the old law, through which the traditional coach and four have been driven with scandalous ease. The bearings of these remarks are in no way contingent upon Mr. STICKNEY'S specific nomination. Another railway President of similar ideas would serve as well.

THE INHERITANCE TAX.

Among the various devices adopted by the Legislature of this Commonwealth to enable "up the State" to defray its share of the State expenditure at the expense of "down the State," the inheritance tax is one of the least objectionable. The latest revisers of the State Constitution took order that "up the State" should continue to control "down the State," even though "down the State," meaning this metropolitan community, should come, as it promises to come, to overwhelm "up the State" by numerical superiority. To "milk" the city may be said to be the common political object of the State. To that end are such measures as the Raines excise law, which has yielded results so utterly unforeseen by its author, and the stock transfer tax, of which the city bears the burden and "up State" receives the benefits. The inheritance tax law is on a different basis. Millionaires who pursue the pleasing and perjurious practice of "swearing off their taxes" can no longer pursue that pastime, as they cannot longer pursue any other when once they die. In consequence of which sundry millionaires have changed their legal residences to States in which they quite notoriously do not reside for the very purpose of shirking their public duties after they are dead, even as they shirked them while living, by evading the laws of the State of New York.

But this particular tax, even though it be the product of the jealousy of "up State" toward "down State" is not burdensome. If a millionaire, at no other expense than that of some wear and tear of conscience, can avoid his share of the public burdens while alive, the law provides that he can no longer evade that share when he is once dead. The inheritance tax of the State of New York does in effect provide that when the devolution of an estate from one holder to another happens, the State can recover what it may have lost from the secretive tendencies of the late possessor.

The most "modern instance" of this truth is the distribution of the estate of the late RUSSELL SAGE. We have no reason to reflect upon the honesty and the public spirit of the deceased. For all we know, he may have furnished a shining exception to the rule of evasion among his fellow-multimillionaires. But the fact remains that he is about, if not quite, the richest man who has died childless in the State of New York since the inheritance tax law was enacted. It is estimated that the State will get its million out of the estate, even though the whole estate should go to the widow, while any bequests to remoter kindred will pay an amount which may reach five millions. This is in line with like laws on the part of nearly all civilized countries. It does insure that a rich man who has succeeded in shirking his share of the public burdens while he was alive shall be made, through his estate, to shoulder them after his death, and then the State is able to catch the estate at the moment of devolution.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A railway accident due to intentional disregard of orders is alarming but remediable. The one at Salisbury (England) fell into that class. No more trains will be run at that speed upon that curve, and there will be no more accidents like that which killed a score of Americans. The Americans killed by railways in America are sacrificed, on the other hand, oftentimes to deficiencies of apparatus and to congestion of traffic upon overworked single tracks. For example, the score killed in the accident reported on Monday owe their deaths to "the failure of the operator at Rockingham to hold No. 44 for the extra freight train."

This official explanation gains significance when contrasted with the Inter-State Commerce Commission's remarks upon the killing of thirty-four passengers, the worst accident of the last quarter. The Commission attributes it to "the striking failure of the train-dispatching system." It will be seen that the cases are alike in this respect. Why were there not in both cases automatic apparatus to check failures of duty by careless dispatchers? Mere orders to dispatchers to be more careful ought to be reinforced by the block system, as the Inter-State Commission repeats it has frequently recommended.

Recommendations reinforced by such shocking proofs of necessity will be attended to eventually, and meanwhile passengers have a remedy in their own hands independent of any official or legal process. Preference should be given to roads which have the best records, and self-interest would give offending railways a motive for action more cogent than any the courts have at their command.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Precaution Carried Very Far.

As RUSSELL SAGE all his life sedulously and successfully avoided useless expenditures and those that had no other excuse than sentiment or fashion, it is well for his peace of mind that he does not know about the purchase for $22,000 of a "steel grave" in which to put the body which served him so long and so well before it wore out at last. Perhaps he would have approved of this expenditure, on the ground that it was a needed precaution against the possibility of a greater payment to ghoulish blackmailers, but that is not very likely, for it involved an assumption that Mr. SAGE would himself have made such a payment for such a reason. No one, of course, can say whether he would have done it or not, for sentiment develops in the most unexpected minds, but—well, he was an extremely practical man, and it is hard to conceive of him either as yielding to the demands of grave robbers or as going to great expense to make grave-robbing an impossibility.

Yet the impulse to protect the dead is among the deepest and strongest of human instincts, and reason is almost helpless against it. Everybody admits the existence of good arguments by the dozen in favor of cremation and against inhumanation, but the digging of numberless graves still goes on, to the peril of the living and at an expense that becomes a real burden upon National resources as the population of a country grows dense. Incinerations are, however, slowly increasing in number as the years go on, and they are now almost nowhere objects of the horror and denunciation that they once, and not long ago, so often excited.

Burial in such a mass of steel as that provided for Mr. SAGE is excusable only by special circumstances, such as may fairly enough be said to exist in the case of a man with a National and international reputation for the possession of millions. It antagonizes every one of the modern ideas as to the judicious disposition of the dead, and it is fortunate indeed that such measures for the attainment of safety are within the reach of very few and within the imaginable need of only a group much smaller. It is a curious, and grimly humorous, fact that in most of the descriptions of this "steel grave" repeated mention is made of the impossibility of opening the great box "except from the inside." This intimates that the locking contrivance could be released "from the inside." By whom?

Chinatown in the Bronx.

According to report, New York's Chinese are quietly establishing a new Chinatown up in the Borough of the Bronx, and it is said that the movement in that direction of the most foreign of our foreigners has been hastened by the proposal to make a small park where now stand the crowded tenements they occupy. The news will be received with disquietude by most inhabitants of the Bronx, and doubtless they will find many arguments with which to emphasize their objections to such neighbors. First of all they will say that if we must have a Chinatown at all it had better remain where it is, among conditions that have been slowly adapted to its existence, than be transferred into what is distinctly a residence part of the city, to which thousands and thousands of people with moderate means are turning their eyes as offering the possibility of something approximating a "home," as distinguished from a "flat," which is, after all, merely a place in which to live.

But the Chinese pay their way wherever they go, and it will be hard to find an excuse for forbidding them to buy land or rent houses in any part of the city where the owners of real estate find the money of Chinamen acceptable. Like other widely differentiated immigrant groups, they gather in a "colony," and every "colony" is more or less objectionable—a municipal peril and a municipal nuisance. The Chinese "colony" is usually worse in some respects than any of the others, though the individual Chinaman commonly succeeds in giving to white observers the impression that he is a very quiet, industrious, and harmless person. Experience has proved to us that he is not always that, and when grouped with his kind he is apt to act as if he were amenable to no laws except some very queer ones of his own invention and enforcement.

Every American Chinatown, we believe, has illustrated this peculiarity to a degree more or less unpleasant, but we can hardly pass an ordinance to the effect that not more than one Chinese family shall live in any one block. Without such a regulation the Chinese will flock together and reproduce as nearly as they can the conditions with which they were familiar at home. Up in the Bronx they would be out of the way of some of us, but very much in the way of others. They will probably do as they choose, moving in their own mysterious manner and attending carefully to their own mysterious affairs.

Draws the Line at Just Thirty-five.

Among the few rules of the new Trowmart Inn, the most notable one—and it is very notable indeed—is that which bars guests above 35 years of age. We do not know whether the ban applies only to women just arriving or is also to be applied to long-time tenants as well, but in either case we foresee difficulty in its enforcement. Will the landlord put his guests and would-be guests on oath before he questions them as to their years, or will he accept their unsolemnized assurances, or will he rely on his own judgment? Women are not quite so secretive about their ages as they used to be, but to the great majority of them it is still a subject to be avoided, especially in the decade which is divided by 35. And why does the owner of the Trowmart draw the line at just that point? He says that a woman as old as that ought to be able to get along without the specialized quarters it is his aim to provide for girl workers, but is it not a fact that they are rather more than less likely then to need and seek precisely what he offers? This question deserves a lot of consideration and discussion, and we feel almost sure that it will get all it can stand after news of this peculiar regulation spreads abroad.

SWIFT & CO.'S DEFENSE.

Why Should the President Recognize Mr. Walker's Report?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice the letter of John Brisben Walker to the President in this morning's issue, wherein the President is taken to task for not recognizing a special report by him laudatory of Swift & Co. By what official authority does he think his report ought to be accepted? And what cause for grievance can he claim that it is not? The President cannot be recognizing reports from this, that, and the other private authority, (which would mean that "private authority" would soon mean paid advertising matter.)

As a class, the packers are in the wrong, and some few, but very few, will have to suffer the penalty for the whole.

NON-GULLIBLE.

New York, July 25, 1906.

Bas-Relief of St. Cecelia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through your paper this morning I learn for the first time that "C. G. R." has requested information at the Metropolitan Museum of Art regarding a metal statue or bas-relief of St. Cecilia by Donatello "or any other noted artist." In reply I beg to say that I do not know of any such work, and I doubt if there is any dating from the Renaissance period. Casts of the famous relief of St. Cecilia belonging to Lord Wemyss, of which there is a copy in this museum, look as if the original might be of metal, but as a matter of fact it is of a slaty stone. This has been popularly, but incorrectly, attributed to Donatello, though it belongs to his period. Dr. Bode—who calls it St. Catharine—thinks it by Desiderio da Settignamo. In the South Kensington Museum there is a terra-cotta bust by Donatello, supposed to represent St. Cecilia, of which "C. G. R." may see an illustration in the library of the Metropolitan Museum.

EDWARD ROBINSON,
New York, July 25, 1906. Acting Director.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "C. G. R.'s" letter in to-day's paper asking if there is a bas-relief of St. Cecilia, by Donatello, anywhere, I beg to state that there is such a bas-relief in bronze in the South Kensington Museum, (Victoria and Albert Museum,) London. It is by Donatello. There is a very good copy of it in the Bargello in Florence, Italy, with which the original is often confused.

C. M. F.
New York, July 25, 1906.

Not Pleased with New York Weather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has New York and vicinity a rainy season? The wet season in Cuba is certainly much less trying. Two years ago I spent two weeks here and in New Jersey in July. A dense fog delayed us two nights and a day down the bay. When I landed it rained steadily for three days, and after a spell of fearful, depressing heat, with terrific thunderstorms at night, there came three chilly days, when the thin-blooded Jersey commuters lit wood fires and wore topcoats to the train. Last Winter I spent a few days here of raw, wretched discomfort, freezing outside and stifled in overheated trains and houses. Half my friends had colds or pneumonia or nervous prostration. None of their children was healthy, and the doctor's bills of each family of two or three would have made the fathers of the average baker's dozen in the British Isles insane.

On my way back to Cuba from London I am again wondering. After a scorching day (July 2) at Atlantic City the persistent days of damp, rain, chill, humidity, all jumbled, have sent me back here, and New York and Morristown between them have added new records of fog, rain, and general discomfort. Why, our maligned British climate is a perfect king to this, and I will never quietly hear Americans from the Eastern States condemn it again. Even Cuba is ten times more healthful than this jumble of alternate burning and shivers and stupendous extremes.

A SCOTCH GIRL.
Morristown, N. J., July 24, 1906.

Not Getting Much.

From The Washington Star.

"A man should not be proud because he is rich."

"Of course not," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "Nowadays we're looking for sympathy."

BRITISH AND AMERICANS.

Evidence of Friendliness by One Entitled to Speak.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The weekly half-page letters from "An Englishwoman in New York," printed by you on recent Sundays, have all seemed to me quite pleasant and profitable reading, but the good sense and good humor exhibited in her article of July 8 impel me to write a formal appreciation of her success in supporting the opinion "that most of the proofs show a greater love of the English for Americans than of the Americans for the English."

If a thousand of our citizens who have invaded Britain within the past two years could be haled into court and compelled to "make a record of the number of days they spent on that island, the places they visited, and the opinions they formed in regard to the friendliness of the inhabitants," a tabulation of these personal statistics might supply a basis for an intelligent generalization. On the other hand, the chance impressions of a single individual invader have little representative value, for it is always easy to offset them with the opposite impressions of some other traveler who seems equally intelligent.

Nevertheless, as I have personally seen more of the island during five years of the present century than the great majority of its natives have seen of it during all the years of their lives, I feel free to proclaim my belief in their friendliness. From Sept. 15, 1905, (when I left this port for Liverpool,) to March 21, 1906, (when I landed here again from Buenos Aires,) I was almost continuously under the British flag, and the people whose talk I listened to were almost all of them Scotch or English. During this period of 180 days I drove a bicycle for 88 days, making a trail 2,507 miles long, which extended through all the counties of Scotland, save two, (1,880 miles,) and crossed England from Newcastle to Bristol and Southampton, and I lodged at more than 100 British hotels.

In 1902, also, the British flag waved over me from Feb. 10 to June 28, and within these 139 days I drove the bicycle along the roads of Ireland for 40 days (1,205 miles) after a dozen short rides with it at Liverpool and the Isle of Man, during the last three weeks of April. In 1901, between May 4 and July 17, a period of 74 days, I drove the bicycle 70 days in a circuit of 1,508 miles through the southern counties in England, beginning and ending at Southampton, whence I sailed homeward on the eighty-third day. These three tours show a total of 402 days under British authority, afloat or ashore, and 5,220 miles traversed by bicycle.

As the machine itself was a nickel-plated affair of the lofty pattern in vogue in 1879, and as I always wore a white flannel suit while driving it, more Britishers gazed upon me during those 200 touring days than gazed upon any other contemporary American. If they really disliked my nationality, therefore, I could hardly have helped observing some token of their dislike. I was a shining mark. I was the central and dominating feature of the moving landscape from morn until night. But if the traditional cry, "'Eave 'arf ha brick hat 'im, 'Arry!" ever reached my ears, the tone of it was jocular and not hostile.

A quarter of a century before this I lived continuously in London, at 33 St. James's Place, from December, 1875, to April, 1876; and as I patronized a different restaurant every day of this period, I saw at least some new Londoner every day. I had made four earlier visits to London, between October, 1871, and June, 1872, and I watched the enormous crowds at the university boat race and at the Derby of 1872. My luck in gaining a place on the rigidly guarded press boat for the former spectacle was due to the disposition of the authority in control "to stretch the rule because I was an American."

It thus appears that, as a young man as well as an old one, I have brushed against the British considerably; and perhaps it may give cumulative weight to my argument to add that I studied them also in Canada and Bermuda in 1883-4; that I voyaged from Nova Scotia to Duluth and back in British or Canadian ships in the Autumn of 1904, and that in 1903-4 I made a Canadian trail of 712 miles on the high bicycle—stretching from Brockville to Cornwall, Ottawa, Toronto, and Niagara.

I should hardly have indulged in all these experiences unless I had been uniformly well treated by the British and unless my country had been uniformly well spoken of by them. So far as my observation goes, "it is of great advantage to be known as an American," not only when "in London," (as "M. M. M." says in your paper,) but when living anywhere else in Britain. "Why is it," she asks, (considering the good-natured tolerance everywhere accorded to people who wish to fly the American flag in that country,) "that a feeling of dislike is engendered when an Englishman or an Englishwoman tries to display a Union Jack in New York, except it be that we English are in a measure the victims of an unrequited love?"

During my thirty years in New York I have sometimes put a similar question to myself, when I have read in the papers of real or pretended hostility shown to a display of the British flag, here or elsewhere, on gala occasions. "To placate the Irish vote" is the most plausible answer I could ever conjure up to account for such silliness; and yet this theory is not quite satisfactory. Politicians undoubtedly try to win popularity by professing to abhor the sight of any emblem traditionally hateful to the Irish; but, even outside the range of such sordid inspiration, there may be found sighs of a sort of Anglophobia which prevents otherwise rational citizens from accepting displays of England's flag with the same polite indifference which rules them when the flags of France and Germany are displayed. If it were possible for my compatriots universally to understand how tolerant and good natured the English everywhere are in regard to this flag business, I am sure they would learn to be equally polite.

After traveling in Italy, Greece, Russia, and Turkey in 1901, and in Asia and Africa in 1902, I felt that I had "reached home" when I trod the soil of England; and perhaps the occasional display of the American flag added to this homelike feeling. How much longer, then, are we to withhold a corresponding pleasure from the British when they seek our shores after roaming in regions whose inhabitants are "too ignorant to speak the English language." A good answer to this query is supplied by the following extract from a letter on the editorial page of THE TIMES of July 19: "Apathy from want of knowledge is the rule in both countries; love and hatred are both exceptions. An Englishman's regard for us and our regard for the English are both in proportion to acquaintance. Affection exists where the latter is great, and nowhere else."

A YALE GRADUATE OF 1860.
New York, July 24, 1906.

The Khedive Climbs Mount Saleve.

From The London Express.

GENEVA.—The Khedive, accompanied by his suite, climbed the Saleve, 3,000 feet high, yesterday, and enjoyed the magnificent view of the Mont Blanc range. He will leave shortly for Divonne.

NEW YORKERS AND HORSES.

Harm Done to the Cause of Animals by Exaggerated Complaints.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, as one for many years keenly interested in animal welfare, express commendation of your recent article, "Treatment of the City's Horses"? More harm than good is done the cause of animal kind by groundless or exaggerated complaints. One writer recently dwelt hysterically on a case of abuse, the nature of which he failed to specify. My observation, based on an extreme fondness for animals, is very close, and I assert without hesitation that there is less cruelty to horses practiced in New York, in proportion to the number employed, than anywhere else in the world, excepting possibly, England. The authentic accounts I have had of established cruelties in other countries cause New York's consideration for its horses to seem tender.

I also wish to indorse the views of W. C. Deming, on "A Duty the Police Neglect." The prime and most important function of all such organizations as the S. P. C. A. is the invoking of the law, and the main effort should be directed to the securing of efficiency of action by the regularly appointed law officers. The average policeman is a willing aid when called upon, but he is not trained to such a judgment as would insure initiative action. Here is a field for work by the society—a system of police instruction that would constitute nine out of ten policemen effective agents under the law. The society has the power, and with a corps of "plain clothes" inspectors of its own to see that the law is enforced by the uniformed police of the city the scope of the S. P. C. A. would be immensely broadened.

I am a member and supporter of the society, not a critic. J. W. EDMONDS.

New York, July 21, 1906.

Bad Feature of Baseball Management.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a reader, who appreciated the liberality shown by you, in reports given of various sporting events, to venture a suggestion relative to baseball. It is undeniably a most popular game, as is evinced by the excellent attendance at matches, both of the National and American series.

There is, however, ground for criticism of the management, under whose government it is permissible to retire certain of any team, making substitution therefor from another team by way of exchange or trade. This involves, at times, the payment of money. Such a method of improvement, or deal, is possible at any time in the season. The prevalence of such a practice will unquestionably diminish the interest now manifest, for it cannot but have a tendency to create the belief that the club having the largest means and best pull will be in a position to secure the best material wherewith to obtain supremacy. When such methods prevail all true interest naturally lapses, the league being constantly subject to changes which cause the clubs affected to lose their identity and preclude all familiar reference to them or their individual players.

In view of this would it not be advisable to enact a prohibitory or restrictive law, applicable to all clubs for a fixed period after the beginning of each season? EQUITY.

New York, July 24, 1906.

Quinine as Cure for Malaria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Annie S. Peck in last Sunday's TIMES, writing on the Panama Canal Zone, says it is not pretended that quinine will cure malaria. Of course not. No medicine will cure a snakebite if one keeps right on letting the snake bite him. The same with malaria. Quinine will not cure if the patient keeps right on being bitten by the mosquito which causes it, but, like one who is continually being bitten by the snake, he will become immune from the poison by and by.

Science has demonstrated that quinine is the only specific for malaria. This fact is conceded the world over. What a field for the homeopath if, as she says, their remedies will eradicate the disease. J. M. COOGAN.

Wellsville, N. Y., July 24, 1906.

For Commissioner Bingham.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How long, O Police Commissioner Bingham, wilt thou continue to abuse our patience? New York is daily witnessing the disgraceful spectacle in front of the Tombs Prison of the congregation of a great crowd of idle and vicious classes seeking to gratify a morbid curiosity by harassing the mother and wife of Harry Thaw. The shame of it! and Bingham "twenty miles away." It is the duty of the Police Department to compel these ruffians to "move on." It would seem that there is more than one city department whose head should "wake up."

IRVING WARD.

New York, July 25, 1906.

Too Much!

From The Minden (La.) Signal.

We have followed the plow, wielded the hoe, served time on the public roads under an austere overseer, swept the back yard, worked the garden, churned the butter, washed the dishes, nursed the baby, and performed other various and sundry disagreeable tasks in our time without a murmer, but when it comes to cleaning streets under three lady bosses—excuse us, please. Just the thought of such a catastrophe is enough to give a man the "buck-ague."

INGRATITUDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Drain your glasses, mates, and listen to
this highly thrilling tale:
Once Jasper Noggin, second mate, was
swallowed by a whale.
Within that monster Jasper found a most
commodious room,
Where incandescent lights dispelled the
suboceanic gloom;
Upon the great cetacean's ribs there
hung a telephone;
A siphon and a whisky jug stood on another bone;
A hammock, too, was swinging from two
rusty lengths of chain;
But Jasper neither drank nor slept—he
merely sighed for Maine.

Gayly pour the potent grog in!
Drink a health to Jasper Noggin,
Pride and boast of Androscoggin,
In the Commonwealth of Maine.

In spite of all the comforts in that well-appointed fish,
A sight of terra firma was the occupant's sole wish;
In spite of all the luxury of modern hotel life,
All Jasper did was grumble for a glimpse of home and wife.
In vain the whale, in anger, telephoned:
"Just look around!
You're treading on historically celebrated ground.
Read the notable inscription that is carved upon my spine—
(A bit beyond the chandelier)—'H. Jonah, Palestine.'

Gayly pour the potent grog in!
Drink a bumper, Jasper Noggin,
Pride and boast of Androscoggin,
To H. Jonah, Palestine!"

But Jasper 'phoned: "Forget it!" and
the whale in fury cried:
"With modernest improvements I have
fitted my inside;
Artistic whale oil paintings all the walls
within me line,
The carpet is of really unimpeachable
design,
And yet my parlor boarders soon grow
violent or sad—
This one's as cross as Jonah! Hang the
terra firma fad!"
And he sobbed in fishy sorrow, and he
sighed in fishy pain,
And he landed Jasper Noggin on the furthest coast of Spain.

Gayly pour the potent grog in!
Drink a health to Jasper Noggin,
Pride and boast of Androscoggin,
Stranded on the coast of Spain.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

SAN FRANCISCANS REFUTE A PESSIMIST

And the Records Support Their View of the City's Condition.

PEOPLE HAVEN'T GIVEN UP

Clearing House Returns Prove It—School Census Shows It—Population Has Been Underestimated.

A far more favorable view of the prospects and present condition of San Francisco than that taken by a correspondent whose letter was published in THE TIMES yesterday is held by New York representatives of San Francisco interests. They hold that the city is making as rapid strides to recovery as can be expected; more than this, that the buoyant courage displayed by its inhabitants in the face of earthquake and fire is already abundantly justified.

Particular exception was taken by San Franciscans here yesterday to the statement that the city's population of 425,000 has dwindled to 100,000, or even 70,000. Against this they can quote the public estimate of Gen. Greely that about 375,000 remain. Moreover, it is declared that the railways from the time of the disaster to June 1 did not carry away more than 70,000.

The returns of the United Railroads Company, the street car combination of San Francisco, show much the same result. The company made a close study before the fire of the distribution of population, and it says that the destroyed districts only harbored from 125,000 to 150,000 persons, and these alone were affected.

Presuming that the same ratio between earnings and population still obtains as before the catastrophe, the actual number of persons within the city limits should be 360,000. The number of street cars has been reduced by 60 per cent., but the number of passengers carried per diem by only 20,000. Last Sunday the company actually transported 360,000 people, and its earnings tell a story of continuously returning prosperity. In May, this year, the company took in $325,512; in May, 1905, $591,966; in June, this year, $444,947; in June, 1905, $553,642; in the first two weeks of July this year, $226,120; in the same period of July, last year, $264,902.

San Franciscans Commute Now.

A similar result is shown by the estimate of Eugene L. Lezinsky, a member of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, now in New York. He believes that perhaps 100,000 clerks and others dependent upon the businesses temporarily interrupted by the fire have left the city. He also believes that a number of the well-to-do inhabitants have, for a time become residents of the near-by cities, such as Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Fruitvale, San Mateo, and others. But they have not deserted San Francisco in any sense. Their interests are there, and they are only waiting for a resumption of normal conditions to return. At most they have become commuters instead of residents, and no doubt their fares still go to the street car company and explain the difference between Mr. Lezinsky's estimate and the company's.

Still more conclusive evidence that the population of San Francisco is by no means dispersed is the fact that when the schools were reopened last Monday, on the very first day, in spite of the demoralization of ordinary life, not less than 60 per cent. of the children enrolled before the fire were present. If it be reckoned that 25 per cent. of the former inhabitants are now living in the suburban districts the actual loss of population shown is a bare 15 per cent.

Normal Clearing House Returns.

Of all the guides to business conditions the Clearing House returns are the most authoritative. In spite of the fact that for a month the San Francisco banks were closed the decrease in the returns for the first six months of the year over the same period in 1905 was only 2.7 per cent. For the week ended June 28, 1906, the decrease from the same week last year was a bare 1.5 per cent.; for the week ended July 7 there was actually an increase over last year of 11.3 per cent., the amount being $33,909,681, as compared with $30,397,604; for the week ended July 14 the decrease was 1.2 per cent., from $37,528,217 to $37,090,320, although New York showed a decline in the same period of 2.6 per cent.

"San Francisco is merely waiting for the payment of her insurance to go right ahead," said Mr. Lezinsky. "At first there was an attempt to form a combine of all the companies to settle losses at a flat rate of 75 per cent., but nearly half of them, including the largest companies here and the English companies, stood out and declared their intention of paying 100 cents on the dollar. These will hand over the money as soon as the losses can be adjusted. Between the others and the State Insurance Commissioner there is in a measure a conflict about the 75 per cent. settlement, and I fear that it looks as if most of the cases will have to go into court. But it must be remembered that there has not been a single bank failure with all the terrific strain through which the banks have passed.

Temporary Buildings Up.

Mr. Lezinsky went on to discuss the chances of rebuilding. He expressed the opinion that there is not likely to be any great haste in the matter. The large stores have established themselves in temporary buildings in Van Ness Avenue, Filmore Street, the Hayes Valley and the Mission district, and have taken three-year leases on these lots. It may easily be as long as that before the burned out section is rebuilt.

"The idea is," said Mr. Lezinsky, "to carry out the Burnham scheme. A few years ago Daniel H. Burnham, the architect of the 'White City' of the Chicago Exposition, was employed by the city to formulate plans for remodeling San Francisco. His scheme would have cost $48,000,000 and was impracticable then. But now the greater part of the area he wished to alter has been swept by the fire, and it will be possible to fulfill his ideas at a very much reduced cost.

"I believe that very little will be done until the debris is removed, and that will take two years. Then the property owners will set to work with a will and follow Mr. Burnham's ideas. First to be rebuilt will be the Columbia Theatre, at the corner of Van Ness Avenue and Geary Street, at a cost of $400,000."

The United Railroads Company expects rebuilding to begin sooner than Mr. Lezinsky. The company thinks it depends more upon the speed with which the insurance money is paid and the plans can be prepared. For the latter there has yet hardly been time. Naturally a man, investing several hundred thousand dollars in a structure, considers many things before he decides upon a plan.

Labor Scarce, Strikes Natural.

Then there is a scarcity of labor at present. Perhaps work for 20,000 men exists, and only a third are forthcoming. But there is no doubt that they will be obtained from somewhere, and it is expected that after Sept. 1 rebuilding will begin in earnest.

Mr. Lezinsky, in talking with THE TIMES reporter yesterday, discussed the strikes.

"Of course there have been strikes," he said. "But did you ever know of strikes in bad times? The way San Francisco looks upon them is that they show that the workmen know there is the money to pay them higher wages. The very occurrence proves that the situation is clearing. Why, real estate values are rising all the time. It is stated that for the St. Ignatius property John Wanamaker and the Marshall Field estate are in negotiation with the Jesuits as the site for a great department store. For every dollar taken out by those who have left the city $100 is coming in from some other quarter."

City Will Still Be Queen.

"It is outrageous," continued Mr. Lezinsky, "to insinuate that the optimism of the citizens is caused by the reopening of the saloons. They have been allowed to resume business under high license and other regulations since July 4 because normal conditions are returning. But one of the fine things about the management of the crisis was the prohibition of the sale of all liquor from April 18 to July 4. Insinuations of graft against the Relief Committee are absurd. James D. Phelan, the Chairman, gave $1,000,000 out of his pocket to the fund. Men like him, Edward Devine, Gen. Funston, and Gen. Greely, are not going to stoop to petty graft.

"There was some criticism of their sale of 100,000 barrels of flour to Horace Davis, a large miller. It had been sent by Minneapolis, and the Relief Committee had no means of using it. So they disposed of it by private contract for about $2.50 a barrel. They were sharply criticised, so they canceled the sale and advertised for bids. The second sale brought in about $3.60. Then Minneapolis complained that the flour was worth $3.90 at her own mills, without counting the freight. There may have been a lack of business ability about the transaction, but there was certainly no graft."

City Will Still Be Queen.

Mr. Lezinsky concluded with an expression of fervent confidence in the future of San Francisco. "The young men will rebuild it in the spirit but with greater success than their fathers, the forty-niners," he declared. "We admit that Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Sacramento, Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego, and all the cities of the coast are benefited by the impetus to their local trade. But what of it? It will make the whole coast prosperous, and San Francisco is bound to rise, a yet greater city, still more worthy of her proud title, the 'Queen of the Pacific Coast.'

"In our hour of disaster we have been helped and sustained by the sympathy and practical aid of all parts of the United States. We recognize our debt, and we are confident that with the continuance of that brotherly feeling we will soon regain our old prosperity and be in a position to repay it if ever the time comes."

WHO'LL BURY THE CAT?

Three City Departments at Odds, and Tenants Insist on a Funeral.

In the hallway of an apartment house in West Fifty-fifth Street there used to be a cat. The cat died right there a few days ago, and as a result there is no good feeling between the janitor and the tenants of the apartments, all of whom threaten to leave.

Not that the janitor is to blame, poor man. That cat had carried turbulence into nearly every department in the city. The janitor, after a row with one of the tenants, said that he did not know where to turn to get an undertaker for the cat. He said, too, it was against the law for him to drop the body in another apartment house hallway or leave it in the street.

But the tenant did not believe it. He got the policeman on the corner, and told him about the cat which had passed away.

"Try the Health Department," said the policeman, turning his back to the situation.

But the Health Department had views on the case, too. The board contended that any apartment house with less than ten families in it was not in its jurisdiction. The Tenement House Department was appealed to, and grew angry.

"Go back to the Health Department with your dead cat," the complainant was told.

"But they won't have it."

Then the two departments got on the wire at one another. Whose duty was it to lay that cat where the wicked cease from troubling? They couldn't agree, except on one point. It was most assuredly up to the Building Department.

The Building Department absolved itself when they heard this. What had the department to do with a dead cat in a hallway? It had nothing to do with a tenement house after the bricks and mortar had been put together.

The three departments got into another wrangle. What was a tenement house? The Building Department said it was any building occupied by three or more families. The Health Department said it had its own ideas of a tenement. The Tenement Department begged pardon for pretending to know what a tenement was, but mildly suggested that they come back to the original subject—the cat.

But they came to no agreement, and now the matter may be referred to the City Club, which, however, is on a vacation. When it returns and decides the grievous question the cat may be requiesced.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury, the Misses Waterbury, and Mrs. Duncan Campbell stopped in London for a fortnight before going to Paris. They will spend several weeks in Switzerland.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Hone and their daughter, Miss Hester Gouverneur Hone, have opened their Bar Harbor cottage for the season.

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There is an interesting colony of artists at East Gloucester, Mass. Miss Cecilia Beaux, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Collier, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Frost have cottages there. Among the writers at the resort is Mrs. Eliabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. Mr. Ward is also there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne have a cottage at Northeast Harbor, Me., for July and August. Percy Pyne second and M. Taylor Pyne are with them.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Bowdoin, who will arrive on Aug. 25 from abroad, will go at once to Elberon.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Baylies and Miss Adelaide Baylies are at Bedford.

***

Mrs. Henry C. de Rahm second, who was Miss Dana, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Dana, at Manchester, Mass. Miss Dorothy Goodale, whose engagement to Allston Dana, a brother of Mrs. de Rahm, was announced a short time ago, is also a guest of the Danas.

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Mr. and Mrs. L. Graeme Scott are the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell, at Southampton. They have just returned from a trip abroad.

***

Miss Natalie Knowlton and Miss Isabel Tilford have been the guests of Miss Sallie Dixon at Dr. Dixon's Southampton cottage.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell are at Southampton, where they will spend a good part of the season.

***

Mrs. Nelson Perin and her daughter, Miss Marie Louise Perin, are at Watch Hill, R. I., for the Summer.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will not open her villa at Newport this season, but on her return from abroad next month will take apartments at the White House, in Newport.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Mrs. I. Townsend Burden gave to-day her first entertainment of the season, a luncheon for thirty ladies. Mrs. Burden has arranged to give dinners on Aug. 3, 8, and 16 at Fairlawn.

The Pridge Club gave its first dinner this evening at the Bungalow, on Ocean Avenue, formerly the property of the late William R. Graves. The building was decorated with palms and the table decorations were of yellow allamandas. Covers were set for sixteen and at the conclusion bridge was played.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz gave a dinner at his villa on Ridge Road to-night, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at dinner at Seaverge.

Mrs. Jesse Tyson of Baltimore is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter at the Gilbert cottage.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry left to-day on a short cruise on the steam yacht Electra.

HOPE FOR CANCER CURE FROM NEW DISCOVERIES

English Experts Inoculate Against the Disease in Mice.

TRYPSIN DR. BEARD'S REMEDY

It Has Been Tried on Mice and Men and Cancerous Growths Have Been Destroyed.

LONDON, July 25.—As the result of experiments with mice the Superintendent of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Laboratory announced to-day at a meeting of the subscribers to the fund that the prospects of discovering the origin of cancer were more hopeful than ever.

Experts, he added, are now able to reproduce in mice all the features of spontaneous cancer and to protect healthy mice from the consequences by inoculation. Out of 100 mice inoculated to produce the disease ninety developed tumors, but in the protected animals no tumors occurred.

It has also been found that the body fluids of protected mice injected into mice with experimental cancer retarded the growth of well-established tumors. The Superintendent pointed out that the experiments must be carried further before it can be ascertained whether they will have a bearing on the treatment of the disease in mankind.

TRYPSIN USED SUCCESSFULLY.

Dr. Saleeby Tells of Experiments with Both Mice and Men.

Belief that a remedy for cancer has been found is expressed by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F. R. S., the well-known scientist and author of London, in an article in the August number of McClure's Magazine, issued yesterday. He describes the results of the researches into the cure of cancer made by Dr. John Beard, lecturer in comparative embryology in the University of Edinburgh, who has devoted over twenty years to the study of tumors, malignant and benign. The article was corrected and approved by Dr. Beard.

Dr. Saleeby does not assert that absolute certainty has been attained, but he does say: "The giving of the widest and most immediate publicity to these facts seems to be a proceeding from which it would be cruel and cowardly to refrain, even though absolutely dogmatic and final statements cannot yet be made, and even though one may be accused of rushing in where wiser people fear to tread. If the cases I have seen be not miraculous in the common sense of the term—that is to say, due to Divine interference with natural law—one has no choice but to speak."

Dr Beard's theory of the method by which cancer appears in the human body is given in the article. Dr. Beard holds that the cells, of which it is formed, have always been in the body, and only under exceptional conditions awake to malignant activity. They may be destroyed or, as he puts it, "digested" by means of trypsin.

To establish this Dr. Beard inoculated several mice with cancer and then treated two with trypsin. One of these was accidentally killed after four injections in ten days.

"The microscopical examination," says Dr. Saleeby, "demonstrated that every single cell of the tumor was in degeneration, fully half of them being represented by shapeless masses of particles, probably remains of nuclei, and all the rest were mere skeletons of cells. Even these seemed in very many cases to be crumbling and falling rapidly away, as though in a hurry to quit the scene.

"The treatment of the second mouse lasted for twenty-one days, when it was killed, since on that day one of the untreated mice died of its tumor. In the case of that mouse the tumor was as large as the last segment of a man's thumb, while in the treated mouse it was only as big as a lentil. Microscopically this latter apology for a tumor was in advanced degeneration, shrinking away to nothingness and quite harmless. Even without further treatment the tumor would have, in all probability, been absorbed shortly or its remains cast out."

Dr. Saleeby goes on to describe two cases of the administration of trypsin to man and the excellent results obtained. "I have personally watched," he says, "from the first the treatment of a case of cancer in an outlying district of London. The surgeons had pronounced the case inoperable and the patient was evidently sinking. Writing two days less than four weeks after the tentative and partial commencement of treatment by trypsin, I am able to report that, so far as all the indications go—and they are abundant—the tumor has already been killed outright. The patient is on the high road to recovery, though some difficulty is yet to be apprehended by reason of the poisonous action of the disintegration products of the growth. So far as my small experience goes, this is certainly the most amazing thing I have ever seen."

Of another case Dr. Saleeby says it "has been under treatment for six weeks, three successive operations having been performed by a distinguished surgeon, who declined to undertake a fourth. In this case it is possible to say, even at this stage, not only that the growth of the tumor has been arrested, but that it is now dead. The patient is apparently making a rapid recovery, and it is expected that in a few weeks more no signs of the tumor will be discoverable."

Of the methods of application of trypsin too little experience has been had to permit of dogmatism, and Dr. Saleeby suggests that it may be administered by the mouth, under the skin, and, where possible, by local application. Its application to healthy persons, judging by the experiments made upon mice, seem entirely innocuous. It has, moreover, the virtue of being already well known to the medical profession and of being readily obtainable anywhere. Experience alone will show whether the long-desired remedy for the awful scourge of man has been discovered, but so certain is Dr. Saleeby of the value of this new method that he writes:

"The facts which I am to recount may be due to a series of miraculous interventions with the course of nature. Or they may be no facts, but dependent upon the simultaneous loss of reason by the various persons who have observed them. There are now too many of them, and they are too consistent for any one to believe that they are to be explained by a series of unprecedented coincidences. The other hypothesis being incredible, I, for one, have no choice but to believe that I am now privileged to describe a number of facts, our knowledge of which not merely marks an epoch in embryology, but promises to put an end forever to what is perhaps the most appalling of all the ills that flesh is heir to."

FIFTY YEARS A PASTOR.

The Rev. Dr. Doolittle Tells What He Has Done in Half a Century.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 25.—The Rev. Dr. Philip M. Doolittle, who has finished his fiftieth year as pastor of the Reformed Church at North Branch, told his parishioners to-day at an interesting celebration of the anniversary what he has accomplished during his long pastorate.

He told them he had preached 5,899 times at home and abroad for his pastorate, solemnized 234 marriages, baptized 423 infants and adults, and officiated at 513 funerals. He said he had baptized the grandchildren of some persons he had married and had seen one of these grandchildren grown up and marry, and had finally preached his funeral sermon.

He also said he had ministered to five generations of several families and personally knew six generations of one family.

JEROME AND THE ICE TRUST.

What's the Use of Prosecuting? He Asks—Mayer Examining Books.

District Attorney Jerome refused yesterday, after his return from his vacation trip in the South, to make any statement concerning the ice situation. He declined to comment on President Oler's letter to him giving him the widest scope in examining the books of the American Ice Company, and would not say what he would do, if anything, concerning the evidence of collusion between the trust and the independent dealers which the Cheaper Ice Committee sent to him on Tuesday night.

It was learned, however, that before Mr. Jerome went South some of his friends urged him to take action against the Ice Trust, if for nothing else than the moral effect such action would have. To this he is reported to have said:

"What's the use? There is no law under which the members of the Ice Trust can be reached. Some such action was begun against the Tobacco Trust and every one knows what came of it."

When he was reminded that District Attorneys in other parts of the country had taken action against the icemen, he said that the situation here was different, and that as one concern here controlled the ice situation action for conspiracy was impossible. Yesterday, when it was pointed out to him that the charge of conspiracy was based largely on the alleged collusion of the trust with the outside dealers, Mr. Jerome refused to comment further.

At the office of the Attorney General it was stated yesterday that the offer of President Oler to examine the books of the company had been accepted and that the work was now in progress. Just how far it had gone and what had been discovered the Attorney General refused to discuss. It is said, however, that part of his investigation will have to do with the ice supply of the trust through the State.

Wesley M. Oler, President of the American Ice Company said yesterday:

"But for this company, the price of ice in New York would have been $1 a hundred this year, as it was the last time ice was short, as it is this year. We want the people with us next year, and the year after that, and we want them to understand and believe that this company will treat them with fairness."

THE LEGLESS MAN FLED.

After Starting a Fight Among Two One-Armed and One One-Legged Men.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 25.—Abram Spicer of this town has only one leg. He was strolling along the platform of the Lackawanna station this afternoon when he encountered a man who had lost both legs. The two had never seen each other before, but struck up a conversation and strolled into the St. John's Hotel. When Spicer and his companion entered they found a man with no right arm talking to the proprietor, Mr. Diffin, who lacks a left arm.

"Well, we're a bunch," said Spicer as the four lined up.

"Mebbe you haven't noticed," said the one-armed stranger, "I've lost my right arm. Diffin's lost his left. You've lost your left leg, and if it wasn't that our other friend has lost both his legs one might say that there's exactly one man missing."

"As it is," retorted the legless man, "there are only two and three-quarters in the entire company."

"No," said Diffin, who saw that the smallest fraction was getting angry. "My friend means that we're five, only the other man's away at present."

"Well," said the one-armed stranger, "you can make all the fun you want, but it's a pretty serious thing. I always thought I was about the most unfortunate man alive."

"You've got nothing to kick about," said the man with no legs.

"Oh, you can't kick either," snapped the one-armed stranger.

That settled it. The man with no legs shot forward on his crutches and landed in the waistcoat of Diffin's one-armed friend. Diffin, who resented the introduction of the legless stranger, went for Spicer, according to the allegation.

Amid a mixture of walking canes, crutches, and flapping sleeves two one-armed men fought against those shy of legs. It is said that a pistol was drawn.

Everybody was more or less damaged in the end. Spicer came out worst. He received several cuts, which he charges in a warrant obtained later, were inflicted by Diffin. The intelligent one-armed man vanished. So did the man with no legs. As the latter left both of his crutches, the police are wondering where he went.

"BILLY" MAKES A RECORD.

He's an Ambulance Horse, and He Tries, but Sometimes It's Too Late.

Race tracks may have their records and there may be automobiles that run ninety miles an hour, but the east side in the vicinity of Sixty-fourth Street and Avenue A scoffs at both. They know "Billy," and that name to them is synonymous with the word nonpareil, when speed is under consideration.

Billy is an ambulance horse at Flower Hospital. The east siders call him a flier, and they can prove it. Now Billy made a run only yesterday that showed his mettle.

A call came to the hospital at 5:40 o'clock last night for an Italian laborer who had been caught between two cars at Forty-fifth Street and Park Avenue and badly injured.

"It's a case of life and death," said the message, "so hurry up."

"Sure," said the hospital "we'll put Billy on that job."

They did, and Billy entered into the spirit of the thing. He jumped to the scene of the accident, more than twenty blocks away, in five minutes. When the Italian, Santa Repon, had been put in the ambulance, the horse raced back and made the return trip in another five minutes. But in the hospital the man died.

It was a record run, and Jack Myers, the driver, rubbed Billy down after it and gave him an extra measure of oats, saying as he did so:

"We got there all right, didn't we, Bill? Sure, you did your best, old man, but the man died on us after all."

In reply Billy looked up with his soft eyes in a way that meant as plain as could be, so Jack Myers says:

"Well, Jack, I did my best to save him. You know I'm always ready to bring 'em home in record time. I'm sorry."

Ball Game to Help Crippled Children.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Band of sixty pieces will play at the actors' and managers' baseball game at the American League Park on Saturday. The game will be played as a benefit for the Home for Destitute Crippled Children and the band will head an automobile parade to the grounds from the New Amsterdam Theatre at noon.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Frohman has decided on Aug. 6 for the opening of "The Little Cherub," with Hattie Williams, at the Criterion. William H. Crane will appear in "The Price of Money" at the Garrick instead of the Savoy on Aug. 29. Rose Stahl will be at the Savoy Sept. 3.

Dzirla, the Hungarian dancer who won success in Paris and London, will appear on Hammerstein's Roof next Monday.

Despite the rumors of a chorus girl famine, the Shuberts announce that they will have 1,200 chorus girls under their management this season. This is a larger number, they say, than was ever before on the payroll of any manager.

Elsie Janis, who came in on the Carmania late on Tuesday, started yesterday for Chicago to join "The Vanderbilt Cup" company.

Men who say they can explain the telepathic powers of "The Fays," mind readers, are going to be on the New York Theatre Roof on Monday. Samri S. Baldwin, who used to be something of a mind reader himself, will have an "expose." The act is to be known as "The Flamaturgists."

Henry Arthur Jones's plays will be presented at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre this season. The stock company will give "Mrs. Dane's Defense," "The Middleman," "The Dancing Girl," "The Bauble Shop," and "The Case of Rebellious Susan."

George Marion, Henry W. Savage's general stage manager, will arrive on the Baltic to-day. He has been arranging for the Paris productions of "The Yankee Consul" and "The Prince of Pilsen."

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Convenient for tourists.

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I. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

WOMEN TAKE HONORS AT LONG BRANCH SHOW

Mrs. Gerken Celebrates Birthday by Winning Three Blues.

MRS. ELLIOTT'S LOLITA WINS

Vanderbilt's Tandem First in Big Class—Young De Cernea's Plucky Riding Cheered.

Mrs. John Gerken and Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott carried off the honors at the opening day of the thirteenth annual exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, held yesterday at Hollywood Park, Long Branch. Mrs. Gerken won three blue ribbons and one yellow, while Mrs. Elliott was first twice and fourth once. Mrs. Gerken's success was timely, as yesterday was her birthday, and each time she appeared in the show ring she was loudly applauded.

The crowd was late in putting in an appearance, and it was not until after 4 o'clock that the broad sweep of lawn in front of the grand stand appeared to advantage. Among the promenaders and boxholders were:

Gen. T. T. Eckert, Dr. J. M. F. Egan, Mrs. J. M. B. Grosvenor, Col. H. C. Clowry, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hughes, Fred Lewisohn, Anthony N. Brady, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Miss Marion Halloway, Jacob Rothschild, James T. Hyde, Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Loew, Jacob Wertheim, Randolph Guggenheim, Isidor Wormser, Isidor Straus, Henry Seligman, Col. M. J. O'Brien, Franklyn Copeland, Miss Oelrichs, Walter Patten, D. Le Mar, Thomas Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carr, Miss L. Anderson, Miss V. Williamson, D. Dunlop, J. Gethin, C. Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Hughes, Miss Antoinette Morrell, Eimer M. More, Miss Virginia Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harsen Rhoades, W. J. Campbell Thompson, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, ex-Gov. Edward Murphy, Fred Gerken, Miss Helen Alexander, Harvey S. Ladew, Miss Garner West, Miss Beatrice Frotheringham, Charles K. Fownes, Miss Gertrude Gebert, Mrs. Dorothy H. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Bissell, Miss Maud Seelig, Leo De Witt Speyer, Mrs. Lotman Strauss, Mrs. W. J. McCurdy, Joseph Larocque, Jr., Mrs. George D. Wolff, Singleton Van Schaick, J. W. Harriman, and Miss A. Schwab.

The victory of Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott's four-year-old combination horse, Lolita, was the feature of the day. Exhibited in three classes Lolita won two blues and a white ribbon.

Young Edward De Cernea showed remarkable pluck in the pony class, children to ride. He rode Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's entry, Just Out, which bolted. The pony circled the track twice and then showed signs of tiring. Young De Cernea then forced the runaway around the track a third time, and was loudly applauded for his clever riding. The runaway robbed the young rider of the blue ribbon, which went to George Watson, Jr.'s, Welsh Princess, the judges ignoring Just Out and Carr Brother's Parsley, the only other entries.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's exhibit was in the tandem class, which he won with Polly Prim and The Youngster, with J. W. Harriman's Laughing Water and Chieftain second. Summaries:

Combination Harness and Saddle Horses.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's b. g. Surprise, 15.3 hands, 6 years; Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's b. m. Lady McDonald, 15.3 hands, 6 years, second; W. A. McGibbon's br. m. Belle McDonald, 15.2½ hands, 4 years, third; Mrs. W. S. Elliott's b. m. Lolita, 14.3½ hands, 4 years, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, Not Exceeding 13 Hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's b. s. Doncaster Model, 11.3 hands, 9 years; George Watson, Jr.'s, blk. m. Welsh Princess, 12.2 hands, 8 years, second; J. W. Harriman's br. m. Lady Eccles, 13 hands, 6 years, third; Carr Brothers' b. m. Lady Carlton, 12.3 hands, 5 years, fourth.

Novice Class, Gigs, Amateurs to Drive.—Won by W. A. Jamison's blk. m. Jet, 15.3 hands, 7 years; J. Campbell Thompson's m. s. Oxford King, 15.2½ hands, 5 years, second; Mrs. John Gerken's blk. s. Gerkendale Prince, 14.3 hands, 5 years, third; Miss Maud Selig's b. g. Eglentine, 15.1½ hands, 7 years, fourth.

Roadsters, to be Shown Before Wagons.—Won by Elsinore Farm's ch. m. Sadie McGregor, 15.3 hands, 9 years; W. J. Butterfield's b. m. Miss Banahan, 15.2 hands, 7 years, second; J. Campbell Thompson's br. m. Belle Earle, 15.2 hands, 7 years, third; W. P. Drewry's b. m. Nellie B., 15.1 hands, 8 years, fourth.

Saddle Horses, Over 14.2 Hands and Not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Won by Mrs. W. S. Elliott's b. m. Lolita, 14.3¾ hands, 4 years; Joseph Larocque, Jr.'s, blk. m. Roxana, 14.3½ hands, 6 years, second; W. A. McGibbon's gr. m. Mandeline, 14.3½ hands, 5 years, third; John H. Donnelly's ch. g. Daytona, 14.3 hands, 6 years, fourth.

Harness Horses, Over 14.1 and Not Exceeding 15 Hands; Thomas A. Maitland's Prize.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3 hands, 9 years; Miss Maud Selig's b. g. Lion, 15 hands, 7 years, second; J. Kerr Brauck's Mignotte, 15 hands, 8 years, third; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Co.'s b. m. Remember Me, 14 hands, 8 years, fourth.

Ponies Under Saddle, Not Over 14 Hands.—Won by George Watson, Jr.'s blk. m. Welsh Princess, 12.2 hands, 8 years, and other places withheld.

Harness Horses, to Lady's Basket Phaeton.—Won by Tonzo Sauvage's b. m. Blue Belle, 15.2½, 6 years; Elsinore Farm's blk. g. Blue Grass Boy, 15.2, 8 years, second; Miss Maud Selig's b. g. Eglentine, 15.1½, 7 years, third.

Saddle Horses, not over 15.1 hands, ladies to ride.—Won by Mrs. W. S. Elliott's b. m. Lolita, 14.3¾, 4 years, (owner); J. W. Donnelly's ch. g. Daytona, 14.3, 6 years, (Miss Belle Beach,) second; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Mayo, 15.1, 6 years, (owner,) third; Miss Beatrice Frotheringham's Ladybird, 15, aged, (owner,) fourth.

Tandems.—Won by Alfred G. Vanderbilt's b. m. Polly Prim, 15.3, 9 years, and b. m. The Youngster, 15.2, 5 years; J. W. Harriman's br. m. Laughing Water, 15.2, 6 years, and Chieftain, br. g., 15.2, 5 years, second; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company's br. g. Costly Comfort, 15.2½, and br. g. Exclusive Luxury, 15.2½, third.

Hunters and Jumpers.—Won by Westchester Farm's ro. g. Jack Frost, 16.2, aged; Thomas Mangan's b. g. Hillerios, 16, 9 years, second; Westchester Farm's b. g. Red Raven, 16, 6 years, third.

Single Horses for Station Work.—Won by Tonzo Sauvage's ch. g. Hyacinth, 15.3½, 7 years; Miss Beatrice Frotheringham's b. g. High Flier, 16, aged, second.

A Series of Articles on Educational Topics

will appear in The New York Times six successive Saturdays, beginning next Saturday, July 28. The subjects treated are of vital importance to parents and guardians and to others interested in the training of boys and girls. The first article, next Saturday, will be an answer to the question: "How Much Science Should be Taught in the School?" by Prof. William Hallock, Ph. D., Columbia University. Among later articles will be "The Gymnasium in the Boys' School," by William Skarstrom, M. D., Columbia University; "The Education of the New York Boy," by Leslie J. Tompkins, Assemblyman and Professor of Law, New York University; "How to Get Simplified Spelling Into the Schools," by Brander Matthews. The announcements of leading educational institutions will appear in these issues, and should prove a great aid to those making school plans. Order in advance from your newsdealer. The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

CENTURY AUGUST

Beginning a Novel of Adventure

"RUNNING WATER"

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GOOD STORIES

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY NUMBER

SET A MATCH TO THE AUTO.

Small Boy Just Wanted to See It Blaze, and He Did.

C. Hoffman, chauffeur for Clayton S. Goss, who lives at Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, got an opportunity yesterday of realizing the depths of mischief that runs in the make-up of some small boys.

Hoffman left the machine standing in front of 149 West Ninety-eighth Street and went to lunch. While he was gone the small boy came along and evolved the idea of making a bonfire out of the automobile. He had heard that gasoline could burn. He borrowed a match from a passerby, who afterward told of it, and applied it to the tank of the machine.

Firemen from the hook and ladder company at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street put out the blaze, but not before the automobile was badly damaged. The small boy got away, but the police think they know him.

GIBED AT A POLICEMAN.

"Beat It," Said the Small Boy—And He Did (with Him) to a Cell.

Policeman Richard Birmingham of the West 125th Street Station walked down Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon in plain clothes, and at 126th Street came upon a crowd of boys playing "cat." Just then one of the boys hit the "cat" a good whack, and the wooden missile flew through the air, and came in contact with Birmingham's nose. There it stopped abruptly and dropped to the sidewalk.

"You ought to know better than to play 'cat' out here on the street," said Birmingham, turning to the boys. "Some day you'll put somebody's eye out."

"Aw, 28, beat it!" cried one of the tallest boys, who did not know Birmingham was a policeman.

Taking the hint Birmingham grabbed the boy, and 'beat' it around to the police station with him. The boy was locked up. He is Ernest Gobel, 14 years old, of 285 West 126th Street.

DIVIDEND DESPITE FIRE.

Glens Falls Company Also Pays Losses in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—At the one hundred and thirteenth annual meeting of the Glens Falls Insurance Company at Glens Falls to-day a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent. was declared.

Reports showed that the company's loss by the San Francisco calamity exceeds one million dollars, of which more than half has been paid. Reports also showed assets of $4,299,410 and net surplus over capital and liabilities of $1,715,282.

SANDBAG HIT CHORUS GIRL.

She Now Sues Klaw & Erlanger for $50,000 for Her Injuries.

Marie Bertha, an actress, known on the stage as Margery Bond, is suing Klaw & Erlanger to recover $50,000 damages for injuries sustained by her in the English spectacular production, "Mother Goose."

Miss Bond declares that she was a chorus girl in "Mother Goose," and that a six-pound bag of sand used as a balance for ropes behind the scenes fell on her during a performance on the night of Dec. 24, 1904. The bag struck her on the neck and caused incurable traumatic hysteria. Miss Bond says she will never be able to again appear as a chorus girl.

Obituary Note.

Mrs. IDA F. PUTNAM ADAMS, wife of F. H. Adams, a reporter of this city, died on Tuesday at Rensselaerville, Albany County, N. Y. Mrs. Adams on her father's side was a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam of Saratoga, and on her mother's side of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States. Her funeral will be held to-day. The burial will be in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—There have been showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Oklahoma, Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Southern Utah, and Northern Arizona. Elsewhere the weather was generally clear.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh east to southeast winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday; warmer in interior. Friday, showers; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair Thursday, Friday, partly cloudy; light east to south winds.

The temperature recorded for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	67	67	4 P. M.	78	80
6 A. M.	62	66	6 P. M.	76	75
9 A. M.	71	70	9 P. M.	70	73
12 M.	75	77	12 P. M.	66	72

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 74; maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 6 A. M.; humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and

AMERICANS WIN TWICE FROM DETROIT TEAM

Field Finely and Bat with Telling Effect in Both Games.

GIANTS SCORE A VICTORY

Take Last Contest of Western Tour at Pittsburg — Will Play To-day at Home.

The baseball fields of the major leagues, which have been the scene of operations for a little more than two weeks, will be changed around for the next three weeks, the Eastern teams of the American League playing in the West, while the Western teams of the National League will be disporting themselves in the East. Yesterday the champion Athletics and the New York Americans celebrated their going away by scoring a double victory, while Washington made the third Eastern team to win. In the National League the champion New Yorks succeeded in defeating Pittsburg, making the net result of their Western tour eight victories out of fifteen games played. To-day the New Yorks will begin a four-game series with Cincinnati, which will be followed by meetings with St. Louis, Chicago, and Pittsburg, in the order named.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Detroit, 4.
New York, 9; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 0
Cleveland, 3; Boston, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Pittsburg, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentages
Philadelphia	—	6	5	7	9	7	10	10	54	.628
New York	8	—	4	7	8	5	7	12	52	.612
Cleveland	6	7	—	6	9	8	6	7	49	.576
Chicago	4	4	8	—	6	7	8	9	46	.523
Detroit	3	4	4	9	—	7	9	8	44	.512
St. Louis	2	4	7	6	7	—	6	10	42	.494
Washington	4	5	4	4	1	5	—	10	33	.393
Boston	1	3	3	2	1	1	5	—	23	.264
Games lost	32	33	36	42	44	48	51	64		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentages
Chicago	—	10	6	8	11	7	10	9	61	.685
Pittsburg	5	—	7	7	10	6	11	9	55	.640
New York	5	3	—	12	8	8	9	8	53	.624
Philadelphia	1	3	4	—	5	10	6	11	42	.472
Cincinnati	4	6	4	7	—	5	7	8	41	.461
Brooklyn	3	4	2	2	8	—	8	8	35	.407
St. Louis	3	4	2	5	8	4	—	6	34	.374
Boston	3	1	5	4	4	8	6	—	30	.345
Games lost	29	31	32	47	48	51	57	57		

TWO GAMES FOR AMERICANS.

Bat the Detroit Pitchers Hard and Win by 5 to 4 and 9 to 0.

Ten thousand persons saw the New York Americans beat Detroit two games at American League Park yesterday, the first game by 5 to 4, after ten innings, and the second by 9 to 0. The New Yorks started off a little badly in the field in the first game, and in a couple of instances in the second game mistakes occurred, but otherwise their work was of the highest order. It was in batting, however, that the local men excelled.

In the second game two accidents occurred that for a time looked serious. While standing on the pitcher Umpire O'Loughlin tried to dodge a low throw by McGuire to second, but the ball struck him squarely on the back of the head and he dropped apparently lifeless to the ground. The players at once went to his relief, but he shortly arose, and seeing Schmidt at third base shouted, "Go back to first!" In the fourth inning Chase stumbled and fell hard to the ground while trying to catch a foul ball, and for a few moments the indications were that the great first baseman had either broken his arm or twisted an ankle. He sustained only a slight sprain, however, but it caused him to limp, and in the eighth inning he withdrew and Kleinow took his place.

Jones's safe hit, with Delehanty's fumble, a base on balls and Coughlin's single gave the Detroits a run in the first inning of the first game, which the New Yorks duplicated on a base on balls, Chase's out, and Williams's good single. Lindsay's single, O'Leary's sacrifice, and Moriarty's fumble gave the visitors the first of their two runs in the second, and two singles and Delehanty's wild throw tallied the second. The New Yorks equalized the score in their portion of the same inning. Delehanty was hit by a pitched ball, was advanced to second on Hoffman's out, and scored on Kleinow's single. Orth's out placed Kleinow on second, and Conroy sent the little catcher across the plate. The Americans took the lead in the seventh inning with three singles by Conroy, Keeler, and Williams. The Detroits managed to tie the score in the ninth through lucky circumstances. The New Yorks ended the game quickly in the tenth inning. Keeler placed a long hit to O'Leary, and Chase smashed the ball to the score boards, scoring Keeler with the winning run.

Good, strong batting and splendid support to Chesbro were the elements that enabled the New Yorks to gave such a one-sided beating to the Michigan men in the second game. On one or two occasions the visitors were near to the point of scoring, notably in the fourth inning, when there were three men on bases and none out. But they could not touch Chesbro's delivery. Every man, with the exception of Hoffman made one or more hits, and they were of a kind that were turned into runs. The scores:

DETROIT.	R	BH	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	3	2	1	0	Conroy, ss	1	2	1	4	0
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	Keeler, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Chase, 1b	0	1	16	1	0
McIntire, lf	0	0	1	2	0	Williams, 2b	0	1	1	5	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Moriarty, 3b	0	2	2	3	1
Lindsay, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Delehanty, lf	1	0	3	0	2
O'Leary, ss	0	1	1	4	2	Hoffman, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	0	6	0	Kleinow, c	1	1	8	1	0
Eubank, p	0	1	0	3	0	Orth, p	0	0	0	3	0
Siever, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	4	7	*27	15	0	Total	5	14	30	18	3

*None out when winning run was scored.

Detroit	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
New York	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5

Runs—Conroy, Keeler, Chase, Williams, Kleinow. Bases on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 3; off Eubanks, 1; off Siever, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 2; by Siever, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 7. Two-base hits—Moriarty, Chase. Sacrifice hits—O'Leary, Siever. Warner. Stolen bases—Williams, Jones, Coughlin. Base hits—Off Eubanks, 4 in two innings; off Orth, 10 in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Siever, 1. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	BH	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	1	Conroy, ss	1	3	0	2	1
Schaefer, 2b	0	1	1	0	1	Keeler, rf	2	2	3	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	0	1	1	0	Chase, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
McIntire, lf	0	1	2	2	0	Kleinow, c	0	0	1	1	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	1	1	3	1	Williams, 2b	0	1	4	1	0
Lindsay, 1b	0	0	6	0	1	Moriarty, 3b	1	3	2	2	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Delehanty, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Schmidt, c	0	2	5	6	0	Hoffman, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Donahue, p	0	0	2	2	0	McGuire, c	1	3	7	0	0
						Chesbro, p	1	2	0	2	0
Total	0	5	24	16	4	Total	9	16	27	10	2

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	—9

Bases on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 5; off Donahue, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 6; by Donahue, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 9. Two-base hits—Moriarty, Delehanty. Double play—Crawford and Lindsay. Wild pitch—Chesbro. Passed ball—Schmidt. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	BH	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Altizer, ss	1	2	2	2	0	Niles, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Stanley, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Nill, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Stone, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	Hemphill, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Anderson, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Schaly, 2b	0	1	5	3	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Stahl, 1b	0	0	8	0	1	Kisinger, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Heydon, c	0	0	4	0	0	O'Connor, c	0	0	5	0	0
Patten, p	0	0	0	4	0	Glade, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	6	27	13	1	Total	0	6	24	9	1

Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hits—Stanley, (2.) Stolen bases—Altizer, (2.) Anderson, Schlafly, Stahl. Left on bases—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off Patten, 1; off Glade, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Struck out—By Patten, 5; by Glade, 4. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON	R	BH	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	3	0	0	Flick, 2b	1	2	1	3	1
Parent, ss	0	1	1	5	0	Jackson, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Stahl, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Lajoie, ss	0	0	3	4	1
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	0	0	Rossman, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Hoey, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Congalton, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Freeman, 1b	0	0	11	1	1	Hess, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Morgan, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Barbeau, 3b	0	1	1	1	1
Armour, c	0	0	5	2	0	Buelow, c	0	1	8	2	0
Harris, p	0	0	0	4	1	Bernhard, p	0	1	0	1	1
Total	2	3	27	12	2	Total	3	8	27	12	4

Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Sacrifice hit—Lajoie. Two-base hit—Buelow. Stolen bases—Congalton, Flick. Double play—Flick, Lajoie, and Rossman. First base on balls—Off Harris, 1; off Bernhard, 1. Struck out—By Harris, 5; by Bernhard, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Evans.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO.	R	BH	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	1	1	0	Hartsel, lf	0	3	3	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	4	1	0	Lord, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	0	0	0	1	H. Davis, 1b	1	1	12	1	1
G. Davis, ss	0	0	2	5	0	Seybold, rf	2	2	3	0	0
Donahue, 1b	0	0	10	0	1	Murphy, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
Dolan, c	0	0	1	1	0	Cross, ss	1	0	2	3	3
Sullivan, c	1	2	4	1	0	Oldring, 3b	0	2	2	0	0
Tannehill, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	Powers, c	0	0	2	0	0
White, p	0	1	1	4	0	Plank, p	0	0	2	3	0
Total	1	4	24	14	2	Total	5	9	27	10	8

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	..	—6

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen bases—G. Davis, Seybold. Two-base hits—Oldring, Sullivan. Home run—Cross. Sacrifice hits—Powers, White. Double plays—Plank and H. Davis; Sullivan and G. Davis. Struck out—By Plank, 2; by White, 3. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 1; off White, 1. Passed ball—Powers. Hit by pitcher—Sullivan. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	BH	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	BH	PO	A	E
D'Gherty, lf	0	0	3	0	1	Hartsel, lf	1	1	2	1	0
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Lord, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Isbell, 2b	1	2	1	4	0	H. Davis, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
G. Davis, ss	1	1	1	7	0	Seybold, rf	0	1	0	1	1
Donohue, 1b	0	0	10	1	1	Murphy, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Hahn, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Schreck, c	1	1	4	1	0
Sullivan, c	0	1	2	0	0	Cross, ss	0	1	1	0	0
Tannehill, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	Oldring, 3b	0	0	1	0	1
Owen, p	0	1	0	2	0	Waddell, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Rohe	0	0	0	0	0	Coombs, p	1	2	0	3	0
†O'Neill	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	2	5	24	18	2	Total	4	8	27	9	2

*Batted for Hahn in ninth inning. †Batted for Owen in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Tannehill, Isbell. Two-base hits—Hartsel, G. Davis, Lord, Sullivan. Sacrifice hits—Sullivan, Lord, Hartsel. Double plays—Seybold and H. Davis; Hartsel and H. Davis; Coombs, Schreck, and H. Davis. Struck out—By Coombs, 8. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 3; off Coombs, 2. Hits—Off Coombs 5 in eight and one-third innings. Hit by pitcher—Isbell. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

MATHEWSON BACK TO FORM.

Famous Pitcher Had Pittsburgs at His Mercy and New York Won.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—New York had sweet revenge on the Pittsburgs this afternoon, and after having been drubbed three days in succession turned the tables and administered a shut-out to the local team. Pittsburg "fans" have declared that McGraw would not dare put Mathewson in against Pittsburg on account of his physical condition and the fact that the locals were always more or less gay with his benders. But McGraw did dare, and Mathewson was there with the goods. He was the Mathewson of old, and there never was a time during the contest that he did not have the game under control. "Deacon" Phillippe started in to pitch for the locals, but it was apparent from the start that it was his off day. At the end of the fifth inning he retired in favor of Lynch, and, although the latter pitched well, the damage had been done by that time, and the three runs that had been made off "Phil" were enough to win.

In the fifth inning McIlveen, a college pitcher who was tried in one game, but who will go to the Washington, Penn., team on Saturday, batted for Phillippe and hit safely. Leach singled, but Sheehan had to take his place on account of a wrenched knee. Beaumont was an easy out, and the side was retired. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	BH	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	2	3	4	0	Bresnahan, c	1	1	6	1	1
Shannon, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Browne, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Tenney, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Shannon, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Clarke, l	0	0	4	0	0	Selym'r, cf	0	2	4	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	2	0	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Nealon, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	Devlin, 3b	0	2	1	2	0
Ganley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	2	1	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	3	4	1
Phelps, c	0	0	4	1	0	Mathewson, p	0	0	0	2	0
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	2	0						
*McIlveen	0	1	0	0	0	Total	3	9	27	12	2
Lynch, p	0	0	0	2	0						
†Meier	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	0	5	*27	10	1						

*Batted for Phillippe in fifth inning.
†Batted for Lynch in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Ritchey, Phelps, Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Shannon. Stolen base—Leach. Double play—Devlin, Gilbert, and McGann. First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 1; off Mathewson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Phillippe, 1. Struck out—By Phillippe, 2; by Lynch, 1; by Mathewson, 6. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; New York, 5. Hits—Off Phillippe, 7 in five innings; off Lynch, 2 in four innings. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Conway. Time of game—Two hours.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

Providence	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	0
Jersey City	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—8	9	2

Batteries—Cronin, Josselyn, and Barton; Foxen and Butler

AT BALTIMORE.

		R	H	E
Newark	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	1	
Baltimore	3 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 *—7	9	1	

Batteries—Moriarity and Shea; Mason and Byers.

AT MONTREAL.

		R	H	E
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	6	1	
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2	5	1	

Batteries—Kissinger and McManus; Whelan and Raub.

AT TORONTO.

		R	H	E
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	12	3	
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	11	3	

Batteries—Case and Carisch; McCarthy and Slattery.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	48	32	.600	Rochester	40	37	.519
Jersey City	43	31	.581	Newark	36	37	.493
Baltimore	39	35	.527	Providence	34	45	.430
Montreal	42	38	.525	Toronto	23	50	.315

THE MAYOR APOLOGIZED.

Allegheny's Boss Orders Case Against McGinnity Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—The McGinnity episode had an echo here to-day which was almost as exciting as was the fight between the big New York pitcher and "Heine" Peitz yesterday afternoon at the ball park when they came together with their fists. McGinnity left for his home last night without waiting for a hearing which it had been said was set for this morning. There was no hearing, of course, and it is understood that Secretary Knowles of the New York team received his ball money back last night and was told that McGinnity need not appear.

It transpires now that Mayor Kirschler stirred up quite a hornet's nest in Allegheny when he ordered the arrest of McGinnity yesterday. The Pittsburg Club people had ordered Superintendent of Police Glenn not to arrest McGinnity, but Kirschler ordered it done.

An official of the local club begged Kirschler to attend to his own business, at least to allow McGinnity to ride to the station in a carriage instead of the wagon. This the doughty Mayor would not allow. Later Frank J. Torrance, the political boss of Allegheny, took a hand and said the prosecution of McGinnity must not continue. Later Mayor Kirschler apologized to the Pittsburg Club for his interference.

Abbaticchio Is Out of Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—The management of the New York Baseball Club failed in its efforts to land Edward Abbaticchio, and that star fielder will not sign a contract. Abbaticchio explained this afternoon to John T. Brush that his hotel business at Latrobe is improving in such a satisfactory manner that he cannot afford to take a chance of losing it. At the last License Court the Judge told him that he would grant him a license on condition that he would not play professional baseball.

Famous Shipbuilding Yard Reopens.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 25.—The Shooter's Island Shipyard Company, with W. G. Dickey at its head, has succeeded the firm of Townsend & Downey at the shipyards on Shooter's Island, where the Kaiser's yacht Meteor was built, and has put 300 men to work. It is understood that the new company will build and repair ships for the Standard Oil Company.

SALVIDERE WAS ADDED AND WON THE MONTAUK

Hitchcock Colt Cleverly Beat Hot Favorite Electioneer.

NIGGER MIKE AT 100 TO 1

Kassil Captured the Steeplechase at Brighton Beach and Angler Took the Handicap.

Electioneer, the same handsome, big two-year-old that spoiled a well-planned betting coup by his green behavior in his only earlier race ten days ago, took rank with the "hard luck" horses of the year at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, when, after beating the field that had been named to start overnight, he still lost the Montauk Stakes because an added starter, Salvidere, dropped up to beat him. On his running in his former race the form followers settled on Electioneer as a sure winner of yesterday's stake, and he went to the post favorite at 5 to 4 on in a field of five. McCarter, conceding ten pounds each to all the others, started second choice, while Salvidere, backed by his stable connections and that part of the public which takes the adding of a horse to a race as a tip that he is thought good enough to win, went to the post at 6 to 1.

On a fairly fast track McCarter broke first and went on in the lead with Salvidere, second at the start, lapped on him, Electioneer again breaking sluggishly and being outrun in the first part of the contest because he did not appear to know what was wanted of him. Salvidere, a neck behind McCarter to the last turn, there drew away in the lead, with Electioneer, hard ridden, fourth, and fighting on from behind, while McCarter already was beaten.

In the stretch Electioneer straightened out under the whip and settled down to running in a style that took him up from fourth place to Salvidere's side, but, strong as the favorite closed, Salvidere had too much advantage for Electioneer to overcome, and the added starter, hard pressed to the end, won by a length and a half, with Electioneer second, a scant length before Don Enrique, third.

Electioneer was one of four favorites that were defeated in the course of the afternoon, the upsets starting in the first race, which went to the 100-to-1 chance Nigger Mike, ridden by "Mickey" Crimmins and owned by J. J. Kenny of the Bowery. Nigger Mike was well up all the way, and after Lady Pride, pacemaker for the first three furlongs, tired, Nigger Mike took command and lasted out in front long enough to win by a head from Lad of Langdon, the favorite, Moyea, not being placed.

In the steeplechase over the short course the first favorite of the day succeeded when Kassil in the last round of the field rushed to the front and held his place to the end, winning cleverly by four lengths from Grandpa, which led until Kassil made his move for the race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Nigger Mike, 110, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1	4	1	1h
Lad of Langdon, 110, Miller, 12-1, 5-1	3	2	2½
Smiling Tom, 110, Horner, 6-1, 2-1	7	4	3d
Sandy Creeker, 110, L. Williams, 30-1, 10-1	2	3	4
Linnepee, 110, Baird, 20-1, 8-1	6	5	5
Lord Lovat, 110, Koerner, 15-1, 6-1	8	7	6
Gild, 107, H. Cochran, 100-1, 30-1	11	10	7
Lady Pride, 107, J. Harris, 100-1, 40-1	1	6	8
Moyea, 110, Sewell, 5-2, even	15	18	9
Plausible, 107, Dugan, 30-1, 10-1	5	8	10
Alverson, 110, Dozier, 20-1	13	12	11
Waterbury, 110, Shaw, 12-5, even	12	11	12
Coolie, 107, McDaniel, 50-1, 20-1	14	16	18
Narelle, 110, J. Jones, 50-1, 20-1	16	14	14
Tos, 110, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	6	9	15
Pierrott, 110, Radtke, 8-1, 3-1	10	15	16
Knockaire, 108, C. Smith, 100-1, 100-1	17	17	17

Time—1:07 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Shapfel-Gertrude. Owner, J. J. Kenny. Trainer, J. W. Healy.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, the short course; about two miles.

	S.	¼.	F.
Kassil, 147, Terry, 8-5, 7-10	6	2	1h
Grandpa, 164, Mr. Hayes, 2-1, 4-5	6	2	2½
War Paint, 109, W. Wilson, 12-1, 4-1	1	3	3d
Python, 150, Davidson, 15-1, 6-1	2	4	4
Arabo, 156, Pending, 40-1, 12-1	5	*	
Yama Christy, 151, Gee, 8-1, 3-1	4	*	
Onteora, 167, Finnegan, 8-1, 2-1	3	*	
The Doctor, 137, Donohue, 12-1, 4-1	8	†	

*May Woodhouse, 135, Turnbuirke, 100-1, 30-1
*The Lexington Leader, Huppe, 60-1, 20-1
*Three—1:21 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Lissak-Hessie. Owner, A. Stokes. Trainer, W. Garth.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¼.	F.
Embarrassment, 101, C. Ross, 7-1, 5-2	12	4	1s
Earl Rogers, 94, Koerner, 15-1, 6-1	1	1	2d
Pegerion, 101, L. Williams, 7-1, 5-2	4	2	3h
Champlain, 101, Hagan, 30-1, 10-1	8	3	4
Benevolent, 94, Miller, 3-1, even	6	5	5
Mary Morris, 93, Horner, 8-1, 3-1	5	6	6
Gold Coin, 91, Notter, 20-1, 8-1	9	7	7
Little Scout, 106, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	3	9	8
Phalanx, 110, Travers, 30-1, 10-1	2	8	9
Caesman, 103, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1	10	10	10
Carew, 94, McDaniel, 30-1, 10-1	3	11	11
Klingsor, 96, Keyes, 20-1, 8-1	13	12	12
Melbourne Nominee, 97, J. J. Walsh, 100-1, 30-1	15	13	13
Gold Badge, 92, White, 100-1, 40-1	11	14	14
Orly II., 111, Troxler, 5-2, even	7	*	

*Fell.

Time—1:46 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. h., 6 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Flash-in-the-Pan. Owner and trainer, W. A. McKinney.

FOURTH RACE.—The Montauk Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Salvidere, 106, Sewell, 6-1, 6-5	2	1	1½
Electioneer, 107, J. Martin, 4-5, 1-4	4	4	2½
Don Enrique, 107, Horner, 8-1, 8-5	5	3	3h
McCarter, 117, Miller, 3-1, 7-10	1	2	4
Dan Buhre, 107, W. Knapp, 40-1, 8-1	3	5	5

Time—1:13 4-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner ch. g., 2 years, by Belvidere-Sallie of Navarre. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, J. E. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	⅞	F.
Angler, 107, Sewell, 2-1, 4-5	2	1	1½
Outcome, 112, Miller, 6-1, 2-1	4	2	2d
Corrigan, 90, Sandy, 6-1, 2-1	5	3	3h
Tartan, 100, Koerner, 5-1, 2-1	1	4	4
Cederstrome, 106, Horner, 7-1, 5-2	3	5	5
Agile, 114, Shaw, 3-1, even	6	6	6

Time—1:53. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner br. c., 4 years, by Hindoo-Alga. J. D. Odom, owner and trainer.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Cressina, 105, Horner, 5-2, even	6	2	1h
Pythia, 105, Coleman, 2-1, even	3	1	2d
Mollie Donohue, 105, Crimmins, 10-1, 4-1	2	3	3d
Bribery, 115, Sewell, 50-1, 20-1	10	5	4
Ballotta, 115, Radtke, 4-1, 8-5	9	6	5
Cassandra, 115, W. Knapp, 20-1, 8-1	8	7	6
Verbest, 115, J. Harris, 20-1, 8-1	5	8	7
Vas, 105, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	1	9	8
Nicctas,

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, July 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

2—Great Eastern Tel Co-Eidwell
5—Decece Co-American Sanitary Works
6—Auto Switch Co-Cutler H Mfg Co
8—La Compagnie, &c-Luyties Bros
9—Auto Switch Co-Cutler H Mfg Co
11—Smith-Boston Bridge Works
12—Drummond-Tiffany & Co
13—Weiller-Erhardt
14—Pass & Seymour-Korn & Gately
15—No Union Gas Co-Mayer
16—Cent Un Gas Co-same
17—Bates Mach Co-Wm A Force & Co
18—In re Silberstein
19—In re Johnson
20—Bonsall-Peddie & Co
21—Same-Strauss
22—Same-Am Spec Co
23—Same-Simpson-Crawford Co
24—N Y Phono Co-Edison
25—Nat Waist Band Co-Helle
26—Kemper-Sup Com mander & c
27—Nat Cas Reg Co-Grobet
28—Bird Archer Co-No Am C & E Co
29—Saxlehner-Eisner
30—Library Bureau-Globe Wernicke Co
31—Same-Yawman & Erbe Mfg Co
32—Hy A. Worthington, corp-Alberger Condenser Co
33—Cole-Puritan Water
34—Foster Hose Supporter Co-Cohen

STATE COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, July 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Am Sight Seeing Co
2—Weinberger-Frank
3—Hannagan-City of New York
4—Reynolds-same
5—Smith-Chapin
6—Daggett-Hale
7—City of N Y-Assoc Billposters, &c, Co
8—Struth-Scheuber
8—Browne-Crockett
9—N Y Inst for Deaf & Dumb-Crockett
11—O'Donnell-Baker
12—Gruhe-Herrell
13—Sugden-McAdoo
14—Fleischmann Const Co-Martin
15—Hubar-Hubar
16—Richardson-Richardson
17—Tonis-Tonis
18—Treffenberg-Treffenberg
19—Bankers' Surety Co-Rothschild
20—In re Kuhn
21—In re Export League
22—Fowler-Terhune
23—In re U S Fid & G Co
24—Von Felde-Von Felde
25—Man & Hudson R R-Jackson
26—Everett-Int St Ry
27—In re Spofford Av
28—In re Randall Av
29—In re West 23d St
30—In re Audubon Av
31—In re Jerome Av
32—In re W 207th St
33—In re Barretto St
34—Daggett-Dale
35—Nolan-Vehslage
36—In re Lizouri
37—Thomas-Cooper
38—Ross-Rose & Co
39—Doty-Beckworth
40—In re Livingston
41—Liguori-Hercules Realty Co
42—In re Arthur Av
43—Barber Asphalt Pav Co-Metz
44—Am Textile Spec Co-Foerster
45—In re Ferritella
46—Henry-Henry
47—Frost-Bram
48—In re Berg
49—In re Jutta
50—Wahlheimer-Press Pub Co
51—Tillotson-Towne
52—In re Cushing
53—People, &c-N Y Bdg L B Co, (Lots 395 and 396)
54—Same-same (278 Nostrand Av)
55—Same-same, (409 55th St)
56—Koch-Standard Gas Light Co
57—Kasper-same
58—Freedman-Consol G Light Co
59—Door-Newman
60—Henry-Henry
61—In re Daly
62—Ross-Ross
63—In re Katz
64—Jessiohn-Goldsmith
65—Hartridge-Mayer
66—Greenberg-Warden
67—Feldman-Feldman
68—In re Bocaude
69—Lawrence-Cammeyer
70—Chebra Kadisha, &c-Erste Dzikaover, &c
71—Rutherford Rty Co-Cook
72—Zgill-Heidt & Son
73—Afro-Am Realty Co-Wilson

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until July 31.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Therese Philoseney,
Hiaora Loughlin,
Marie Vysckal,
Zackary T. Benson,
James Higgins,
Jeremiah Richards,
Jacob Hill,
Wm. M. Graves

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Mimer for the People.

1—Elias Banks
2—Biro Magni
3—Frank Wicham
4—Tonio Orlando
5—James Thomas
6—Vincent Williams
7—Gong Cew
8—James Reilly
9—Everett C. Lawson
Pleadings.
11—Thomas E. Bulger
12—James McNamara, Walter F. Fanny, John Smith
13—William Gedell
14—John Milvey
15—Emil Jiran, John Skarlanda
16—Harry Sharlop
17—James W. Chalman
18—Edward Frost
19—Thomas Rogers, George Whefield
20—Patrick McDonald
21—Domenico Panettieri
22—Michael Glanz
23—Nicholas Daurla
24—Salvatore Villani
25—Peter J. McLear

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People.

1—Pietro Vella
2—Arthur Sessa
3—Domenico Fogelo-Sirna
4—Charles Clark, John Doran
5—Joseph M. Brennan
6—Morris Bender
7—Adolph Neumark
8—Samuel Leibgold
9—Joseph Sturin
10—Semah Ostel, alias Simon Ostel
11—Manfred Reisman
12—Mary Ellis
13—Giuseppe Bracco
14—Chiddo Raffaele

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Fallon vs. Barry—Edmund J. Tinsdale.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Keepers vs. West Virginia Bridge and Construction Company—Frank Hendrick. In re Lovensohn—Charles H. Murray.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lace Wearing Apparel Dutiable at 60 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by W. B. Howell, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by Einstein, Wolff & Co. of New York, it being held that lace wearing apparel is dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. The importers maintained that the merchandise should be admitted at 50 per cent.

General Appraiser Howell also wrote decisions affirming the action of Collector Stranahan in levying duty at the rate of 60 per cent. on so-called featherstitch braids imported by George Borgfeldt & Co., Strauss Brothers & Co., and Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., New York.

The board overruled a protest filed by Middleton & Co., New York, and sustained claims by B. Ulmann & Co., and Calhoun, Robbins & Co., New York.

EXCURSIONS.

BELLEWOOD

DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK $1.00 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

Children 50 cents.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:30 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A. M.; Liberty St., Jersey City (Penn. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily, except Sunday, by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Leave, Easton (N. Y. the Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; West 42d St., 9; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie 4:30 P. M. DANCING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Steamers Rockaway and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. 9:30, W. 42d St. 9:45, 10:15 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12 and 5:00, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturdays and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y. foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:40, 9:40, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

NORTH BEACH

Frequent Boats East 99th and 134th Sts.

Free Fireworks Thursdays

Aug. 7th—Baby Show and Parade

EXCURSIONS.

EVERY SUNDAY DURING JULY

EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO MIDWAY PARK

THE NEW EXCURSION RESORT, NEAR GOSHEN, N. Y.

Sixty miles from New York City, on the beautiful WALLKILL RIVER. All the attractions of a first-class AMUSEMENT PARK, including VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

GOSHEN Round Trip $1.00

5 cents by Trolley to Midway Park from Goshen.

Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25, Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30, Jersey City 9:10 and 9:50 A. M. Returning leave 8:30—8:45 P.M.

$2.50 TO Atlantic City AND RETURN Sunday, July 29, 1906 Pennsylvania Railroad SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves West 23d Street, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 6:45 A. M. 7:00 "

RETURNING

Leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.

J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass. Agent.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful Long Island Sound

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, &c. New London exc. Thrs. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good rest. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE. lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night, Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 3:45 P. M. Sats. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Thrs. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 8:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport, 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

BLOCK ISLAND, $1.50 EVERY SUNDAY.

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND STEAMER GREENPORT.

Special Express train, with parlor cars, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Sta., 8:25 A. M.

Returning, leave Block Island 5 P. M.

Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Staterooms, Music, and Refreshments on Steamer.

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.

Choice of Ten Tours—"All Expenses" plan.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips $52.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips $75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 14-Day Trips $105.00

Send for a circular.

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SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charle. Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $30 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

Sky Farm, Neversink, Sullivan County.—Elegant large rooms; running water, bath, open plumbing throughout; table unsurpassed; particulars. H. G. Sprague, Proprietor.

Excellent accommodations at "Overlook," Morristown, N. J., 1½ miles from station; 24 acres gardens, orchards; terms $10-$15 a week. Telephone 438.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE, and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE SAGUENAY, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.

8-day trip, $58.00. Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5.
9-day trip, $75.00. July 17, 31; Aug. 14, 28.
13-day trip, $100.00. Aug. 2, 30.

BERMUDA

Delightful 10-day Ocean trips from New York Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 12, 26, etc. Choice of 5 Hotels..... $47.50

Many other pleasant Summer Tours.

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Two large hotels and cottages, overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. One hotel just built. All new furniture. Trout fishing, boating, bathing, bowling, pool, tennis, orchestra, house physician. Sanitary plumbing. Pure spring water. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in September. Artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

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HOTEL AUSABLE CHASM

At the famous Ausable Chasm. New and modern in all appointments; grand scenery; ideal drives and walks; golf and tennis; our own dairy and gardens; pure artesian well water; special rates to families and parties; cottages to rent. Write for terms.

J. HENRY OTIS, Gen. Mgr., Ausable Chasm, N. Y.

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TAYLOR HOUSE and Cottages Situated on beautiful Schroon Lake. Homelike and Select. For particulars address C. F. TAYLOR, JR., Manager, Taylors on Schroon, N. Y.

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ROMANTIC MORICHES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

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Center Moriches, Long Island.

A delightful Summer resort; yachting, fishing, excellent sailing; surf and still water bathing; superior music; attractive rates; descriptive circular. ADDITIONAL express trains to Moriches this season, making only two stops.

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T. E. McIVER, Manager.
N. Y. office, Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

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The ideal territory for an outing; 250 miles of coast line on ocean, sound & bays. "LONG ISLAND SUMMER RESORTS," a booklet of Hotels and Boarding Houses; postage, 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," illustrated descriptive book, postage 8 cents. Free on application, or mailed on receipt of postage by Gen'l Passenger Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 5th Av., N. Y. City.

HOTEL NEW POINT

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

80 miles (1 hour) from New York City. SEASIDE AND COUNTRY COMBINED. THE INN NOW OPEN. HOTEL opens June 27. Always cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Automobiles accommodated. Terms moderate.

E. A. HATHAWAY.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

Five miles at sea. Automobile parties accommodated. Road map on application. Always cool. Send for illustrated booklet.

A. E. DICK, Manager.

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Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; table accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address JOHN K. MORRIS. Telephone, 18—Sag Harbor, L. I.

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Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Beautifully situated on narrow point of land between Long Island Sound and Gardiner's Bay. House surrounded by fine old shade trees. Unsurpassed fishing, boating, bathing. Always cool. Booklet. J. C. TUCKER, Manager.

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ELDERT AV. AND THE OCEAN,

Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

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Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

Opens for reception of guests June 28. D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.

See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

SHOREHAM INN,

Shoreham, Wardenclyffe, L. I. Select family hotel; beautiful location; rates moderate.

B. M. MAIZE, Prop.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, L. I. See Sunday's Times New York's Most Accessible Resort.

The Elderthurst Hammels Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH. Luke Eldert, Prop.

Schillings Atlas Hotel, Seaside Sta., Rockaway Beach. Dancing, bathing, bowling. Excursions accommodated.

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Saratoga. The Grand Union

For Particulars, address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ALSO OF THE HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 66th to 67th St., New York City, AND THE IROQUOIS, Buffalo.

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Under New Management.

Elevator. Rooms with private baths. Centrally located, fronting Congress Park and a few minutes' walk to Race Course.

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A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $4.

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MIZZEN TOP HOTEL AND COTTAGES,

on summit of QUAKER HILL, Pawling, N. Y. Elevation 1,200 Feet. Accommodates 350. Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. 90 minutes by rail from Grand Central Station; 3 miles by stage. Elevator, rooms with bath, etc. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Booklet.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Prop.

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Hotel Ferncliff

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Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. both hotels

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PARKHILL INN-ON-THE-HUDSON, Yonkers, N. Y.; delightful Summer home for business men; auto accommodations; open all season

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NEW GRANT HOUSE, Stamford, New York.

Opens June 1st. One of Stamford's Leading Summer Homes. Table unexcelled. Exquisite music. Special rates for June. Owen C. Becker, Prop.

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Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.; Shawangunk Mts., 2,000 ft.; near Sam's Point; $6 to $10 per week; excellent table; tennis and croquet; booklet. H. A. Burger.

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Hotel Rita, North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Second season; modern improvements; own farm products. Send for booklet.

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Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*SARATOGA & MONTREAL EXC.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

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9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

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WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

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Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Chi. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*8:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

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AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

New York.....July 25 | Philadelphia....Aug. 11
St. Louis.....Aug. 4 | St. Paul.....Aug. 18

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N. R.

MINNEHAHA.....July 28, 11 A. M.; Aug. 25
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 4, 5:30 A. M.; Sept. 1
MESABA.....Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Sept. 8
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.

DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)

Vaderl'd..July 28, 10:30 AM | Zeel'd...Aug. 11, 10:30 AM
Finland..Aug. 4, 3:30 PM | Kroonl'd..Aug. 18, 2:30 PM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

Cedric, July 27, 9:30 AM | Celtic....Aug. 10, 10 AM
Baltic.....Aug. 1, noon | Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM
Majestic..Aug. 8, 10 AM | Teutonic..Aug. 22, 10 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

CRETIC.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.; Sept. 25; Nov. 8
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 18, noon

FROM BOSTON:

CANOPIC..Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne

Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.

Potsdam..Aug. 1, noon | Statendam..Aug. 22, 10 AM
Noordam..Aug. 8, 4 AM | Ryndam..Aug. 29, 10 AM
N. Ams'm..Aug. 15, 10 AM | Potsdam...Sept. 5, 6 AM

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.

Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

ORIENT Clark's 9th Annual Cruise Feb. 7, '07, 70 days, by chartered S. S. "Arabic" 16,000 tons. 2 Tours Round the World. Write Barre Express. F. C. CLARK, 96 B'way, N. Y.

JAMAICA Special twelve-day excursion to Jamaica and return, including two days hotel. $65

COLON Fast and commodious steamers of 6,000 tons, single trip..$70

ORINOCO.....July 28 | ATRATO.....Sept. 1
TAGUS.....Aug. 18 | LA PLATA.....Sept. 15

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Pier 50 N. R., foot West 12th St.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.

FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent, 605 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone 4456 Gramercy.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SOHER, MINNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNIE SOHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1906.

DAVID L. PHILLIPS, Administrator.

Where the Bass and Trout Hide!

Our little booklet on "FISHING and SHOOTING" not only tells you where bass and trout, but other game fish abound. It also tells of the FINEST HUNTING GROUNDS on the American Continent.

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E. V. SKINNER, A. T. M., 1 and 458 Broadway and 281 Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK.

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ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y.

Opens June 15. 2,000 feet above sea level. Modern improvements, sanitary plumbing, electric lights. Rooms single or en suite; baths. In connection large casino, indoor amusements; large dancing pavilion. Open for inspection for guests to select rooms. For information and booklet address H. S. Mollner, Hunter.

Mountain Spring House, Pine Hill, Ulster Co., N. Y., 1,700 feet above level of sea; newly remodeled and refurnished; modern improvements; first-class American and Hungarian cooking. L. Eckstein, Proprietor.

Bonnie View Cottage, Pine Hill.—One of the most ideal locations in the Catskill Mountains; house has all modern improvements. For particulars apply Mrs. E. J. Bertrand, Prop.

O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. B. O'Hara's Son, Manager.

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Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

A Garden Washed by the Sea.

The only shore resort in New Jersey where nature has declared war upon this pest, and the only spot officially recognized to be free from mosquitos by the State Entomologist. You can here enjoy the delights of the shore with none of its unpleasant features. Broad shaded driveways, Lawns spreading down almost to the water's edge. A chain of lakes which in beauty and extent are unequaled along the entire coast. Sailing and fishing facilities. Within fifty miles of New York City. Cool, attractive, exhilarating. For further particulars address BOARD OF TRADE, Asbury Park.

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Now open after extensive addition; private baths, elevator, etc.; booklet. THOS. NOBLE.

Atlantic City

Atlantic City

3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central Passing Through Lakewood.

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St., 9.30 A. M. daily (12.50 P. M. Sat.), 3.30 P. M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A. M. daily (1.00 P. M. Sat.), 3.40 P. M. except Sun.

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Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,

CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

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And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.

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PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N. J.—Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 54.

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THE ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the Beach. Booklet. E. M. Richardson.

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Catskill Mountains.

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Mountain Spring House, Pine Hill, Ulster Co., N. Y., 1,700 feet above level of sea; newly remodeled and refurnished; modern improvements; first-class American and Hungarian cooking. L. Eckstein, Proprietor.

Bonnie View Cottage, Pine Hill.—One of the most ideal locations in the Catskill Mountains; house has all modern improvements. For particulars apply Mrs. E. J. Bertrand, Prop.

O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets, Lexington,

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A World-Wide Recovery, Our Market Leading.

Rapid Advances Here in All Active Issues—Disappointing Result of the City's Bond Sale Announced Too Late to Affect Sentiment.

All foreign markets recovered yesterday from the depression of preceding days, the most pronounced movement of this sort taking place in Kaffirs at London, and our market made rapid headway toward a higher price level, closing at advances of 1½ to 4 points in the active issues. The buying was the most aggressive and also the most enthusiastic that has so far been seen on this advance. Although the gains were general, nearly everything sharing in the further improvement, the activity was not so well distributed. Thus, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul contributed nearly one-third of the total transactions. These are the stocks which have led the recovery up to this time, and speculative interest continued yesterday to converge upon them. In the afternoon a demonstration was made on the bull side of Atchison common, probably by the same interests that have been working to advance the others.

Evidence of aggressive manipulation on the bull side of the stock market is not necessarily objectionable to practical observers. Movements do not occur spontaneously. They are the result of initiative. The object of such manipulation is to awaken general interest and induce miscellaneous buying, and when the interest and the buying follow the chances are that the movement will succeed. Otherwise it is doubtful. No campaign of this sort may be said to have got beyond the experimental stage until the commission houses do begin to take hold, and if the argument is correct up to this point, then it must be conceded that the present movement is still experimental, for commission houses so far have taken relatively an insignificant part in the speculation. There is no telling what may yet happen. There is never any telling at what psychological moment the general public will awake from its lethargy and become possessed of a desire to engage in speculation, but certainly it has not yet begun to manifest the first symptoms.

Money on call and for short periods is still accessible to brokers on favorable terms, but money over the end of the year is scarce at 5½ to 6 per cent.

The most important announcement of the day came too late to affect stock market sentiment. That was the result of the New York City bond sale. An average price of about 101 for the new 4s, as compared with 108 for a similar issue last February, is a striking commentary upon the condition of the investment market. Bond dealers were hoping for much better results, fearing that if the bonds sold under 104 the effect upon other investment securities, or, rather, upon the demand for them, would be unfavorable. Wall Street is trying to have a bull movement in stocks, otherwise equities, when investment securities are practically unsalable. There is a great mass of undigested bonds. Any bullish inspiration which may have been drawn from the high price obtained by the Federal Government for its 2s last week will likely be offset by this contrast. Everybody has known, of course, that the price paid for the Government 2s was no index to the investment market.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Allis-Chalmers Co.
Amalgamated Copper Co.
Butte Electric and Power Co. preferred.
West Pennsylvania Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETING.

State Bank.

WELLS-FARGO IN COURT.

Stockholders' Suit for an Accounting Will Be Argued To-day.

The fight of the minority interests in Wells, Fargo & Co. for an accounting of the Harriman stewardship, which has extended over the last few months, has progressed from controversial correspondence to the courts. Mandamus proceedings will be argued before Supreme Court Justice White in Brooklyn this morning in which Robert Pomeroy and Albert Josephson, two stockholders, seek to compel the officers of the company to allow an inspection of the concern's books.

Mr. Pomeroy is a member of the committee of minority stockholders organized by Walter C. Stokes & Co. and is the owner of 1,000 shares of stock. Mr. Josephson owns 100 shares. Samuel Untermyer will appear for them. The suit is directed against the company, President Evans, and Secretary Parsons.

Besides an inspection of the books, Pomeroy and Josephson seek information regarding the company's earnings for the last five years and an exact statement of the financial condition of the concern. They declare that the earnings have exceeded 82 per cent. for several years and were over 40 per cent. last year, and make allegations similar to those of Stokes & Co. to the minority stockholders. The condensed balance sheet furnished by the Directors a few weeks ago, it is said, does not furnish a complete statement of the company's assets.

NO ERIE PITTSBURG LINE.

Denied That Road Is Seeking an Entrance—Directors Fail to Meet.

The absence from town of a number of the Erie Directors prevented yesterday the holding of the scheduled meeting of the board of that company. The declaration of the quarterly dividends and other matters of importance were to have come before the board. The report that the Directors were to have taken up yesterday the question of obtaining an entrance into Pittsburg for the Erie Railroad was said by an official of the road to be without any basis.

While the entrance of the Erie and several other roads into Pittsburg has been talked about in one form or another for a long time it was denied that any plans are now under way, so far, at least, as the Erie is concerned, looking to the establishment by the Erie of a line of its own into Pittsburg.

ST. PAUL'S PACIFIC LINE.

Directors Will Talk Over Plans for Financing It To-day.

The Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, at their meeting to-day are expected to consider the plans for financing the company's Pacific Coast extension. Whether or not an announcement of these plans is likely to be made to-day could not be learned yesterday. It is admitted that the matter is in such shape that a definite decision may be reached at any time.

It was said yesterday that a majority of the Directors have arranged to attend to-day's meeting. William Rockefeller, who recently returned from Europe, is expected to be there. If he goes it will be the first St. Paul meeting at which he has been present in about a year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, July 25, 1906.

Total sales July 25, 1906..... 737,312
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 161,589,864
Corresponding date last year..... 148,842,560

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
16⅝	17	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	...
47½	48¼	400	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	47¼	47¾	47¼	47½	+ ½
98¾	99	70,500	*Amal. Copper Co	97⅞	99	97⅝	98¾	+ 1⅝
21	24	400	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	22½	22½	22½	23½	+ 1½
24	25	1,300	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ¾
35¼	35⅝	2,000	Am. Car & F. Co	35⅛	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
99¾	101	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
8	9	200	*Am. Grass Twine	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
62½	62⅝	3,200	Am. Ice Securities Co	62⅝	63½	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅝
19½	20	300	*Am. Linseed Co	19	19½	19	19½	+ ½
70⅝	70¾	4,400	*Am. Locomo. Co	70¼	70¾	70	70½	+ ½
4	5	100	*Am. Malt. Co., t, r	4	4	4	4	+ ¼
26½	27	400	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., t.r.	27	27	27	27	+ ¼
146⅝	146¾	22,700	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	145⅝	149⅝	145⅝	146½	+ 1½
117	117½	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	117	117	117	117	+ ½
10½	11	100	Am. Steel Founds.	10¾	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
43¾	44	100	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	43	43	43	43	— 1
136⅞	137	14,220	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	134½	137	134½	137	+ 3
99⅜	100	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	99½	99⅞	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
34⅓	34½	1,400	*Am. Woolen Co	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
102⅞	103	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
248	248½	21,900	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	245¼	248¼	245¼	248	+ 4
90¼	90⅝	14,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88⅝	90⅝	88⅝	90¼	+ 2
100¾	101	426	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	+ ½
135½	136¼	300	Atlantic Coast Line	136	136¼	136	136¼	+ ⅛
117⅝	117⅞	12,500	Baltimore & Ohio	117⅝	117⅞	117	117⅞	+ 1
...	...	300	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	...
74⅜	74⅞	35,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¼	75¼	74	74¾	+ ⅝
163⅜	164	19,200	Canadian Pacific	161½	164	161⅝	164	+ 4
...	...	200	*C. P. sub.c.,1st in. pd.	159	160	159	160	+ 3
36½	37	200	Central Leather Co.	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	...
101½	102	100	Central Leath. Co. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
56½	57	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅜	56⅝	55⅝	56½	+ ½
17⅝	17½	2,100	Chi. Gt. Western	17	17⅞	17	17½	+ ¼
181	181¼	48,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	179¼	181¾	179¼	181¼	+ 2⅛
188	190	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188¾	189	188¾	189	...
196	196¾	1,100	Chicago & Northw	195¼	196¾	195	196½	— ¾
4	4¼	10	Chicago Union Trac	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
92¼	93	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	93	93	92⅞	92¼	— ⅞
49⅜	49⅝	7,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49	49⅝	48⅝	49⅜	+ 1¼
34⅜	34½	3,900	Colorado & Southern	34	34⅝	34	34⅜	+ ⅞
69½	70	1,200	Col. & South. 1st pf	68¾	70	68¾	70	+ 1⅝
49⅞	50	1,900	Col. & South. 2d pf	49¾	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅞
18⅞	19	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron	18	18	18	18	+ ⅞
139¾	140	1,515	Consolidated Gas	140¼	140¾	139⅞	139⅞	+ ⅛
19½	20	610	Corn Prod. Ref. Co	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ 1⅛
212½	213½	500	Delaware & Hudson	212½	213¾	212½	213	+ 2
42½	42⅝	6,700	Denver & Rio Grande	40¾	43	40¾	42⅝	+ 2⅜
91¾	92	100	Detroit United Ry.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ⅛
56⅞	57⅜	200	*Distillers Securities	57	57	57	57	— ¼
17	17½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	41½	7,000	Erie	40⅝	41⅝	40⅝	41⅜	+ 1
77½	77¾	300	Erie 1st pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅜
69⅝	69⅞	700	Erie 2d pf	68¾	69½	68¾	69½	+ ⅝
166¾	167¾	400	General Electric	165	166¾	165	166½	+ 2½
292¼	293	1,900	Great Northern pf	292	292¾	292	292½	+ ¼
89	89⅞	200	Havana Electric pf	89	89	89	89	— ⅝
178	179	200	Illinois Central	179	179	179	179	...
37½	37¾	2,000	Interbor.-Met	37	38¾	37	37⅜	+ 1⅛
76½	77	900	Interbor.-Met. pf	76	76⅞	76	76⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	200	Internat. Paper Co	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
45⅜	46⅛	1,412	Int. Steam Pump	45	45⅞	45	45⅛	— ⅛
26½	27	800	Iowa Central	25⅝	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅞
51	52	200	Iowa Central pf	51⅛	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅜
24½	24⅝	100	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	+ 1¼
52	52⅜	800	Kansas City South. pf.	52	52⅝	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅞	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago	60	60½	60	60½	+ ⅛
80	82	100	Lake Erie & West	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ 1½
141⅝	141½	4,400	Louisville & Nash	139¾	141⅞	139¾	141½	+ 1⅝
148	150	234	Manhattan Elevated	148	148	148	148	...
20½	20½	1,700	Mexican Central	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
189	193	100	Michigan Central	190	190	190	190	— 10
60	67	100	Minn. & St. Louis	64½	64½	64½	64½	— 1
152	153	800	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	153½	153½	152	152	— 1
33⅝	33⅞	4,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅞
67⅞	68	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	67½	68⅛	67⅝	68¼	+ ⅞
92½	92½	2,500	Missouri Pacific	91	92⅝	91	92¼	+ 1⅛
66⅝	67	1,500	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	65⅝	67¼	65⅝	66½	+ 1¼
117	118	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	+ ¾
83	88	100	Nat. En. & Stamp. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	— 2
73½	75½	8,900	*National Lead Co.	74	75⅝	74	75½	+ 1½
...	...	900	*National Lead Co. pf.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	...
38⅞	39¼	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
133½	133⅝	1,200	New York Central	132	133½	132	133½	+ 1½
66	68	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	66	67	66	66¾	+ ½
...	...	800	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
46⅜	46½	800	N. Y. Ont. & West	46	46⅜	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
87½	88	1,000	Norfolk & Western	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅝
94	95	1,150	North American	93¾	94½	93	93	— 1
202	202⅝	5,400	Northern Pacific	201	202¼	201	202¼	+ 2
130	132	200	Pacific Coast	132½	132½	130	130	...
...	...	800	Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
128½	128¾	13,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	127½	128⅝	127½	128¼	+ 1⅜
90¼	91	900	People's Gas, Chicago	90¼	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅛
46⅜	46⅝	400	Pressed Steel Car	46	46¼	46	46⅞	+ ⅞
49	50	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	...
98¼	99¾	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
120½	120⅞	60,100	Reading	124⅜	126¼	124⅜	126⅜	+ 2⅛
26⅝	27¼	2,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	+ 1¼
96	97	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	96	97	96	97	+ 2
24⅜	24½	6,600	Rock Island Co.	24	24¼	24	24⅜	+ ⅝
62½	63	1,200	Rock Island Co. pf.	62¼	63	62	63	+ 1
...	...	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	+ 1½
22	22½	600	St. Louis Southw.	21¼	22⅜	21¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅞	1,700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	50½	51⅜	50¼	51	+ ⅛
72	72½	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	72	72¼	71⅝	72¼	+ ⅜
98,800	73⅜	73⅜	Southern Pacific	71⅝	73⅝	71⅝	73⅜	+ 2⅛
15,700	35½	35⅝	Southern Ry. ext.	34⅜	35⅞	34⅜	35⅝	+ 1⅛
...	99	99¼	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
152	152⅜	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	151¼	152¼	151¼	152¼	+ 1¼
31⅜	32	1,500	Texas & Pacific	31¼	32¼	31¼	32	+ 1
124	128	100	Third Avenue	125	125	125	125	— 1
28¼	29	1,600	Tol., St. L. & West.	27¾	29½	27¾	28¾	+ 1
47	47¾	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47	47½	47	47	...
112⅝	114	200	Twin City R. T.	113	113	113	113	...
148¾	148⅝	6,200	Union Pacific	147½	149¼	147¼	148¾	+ 2¼
98	94	700	Union Pacific pf.	94¼	94¼	94	94	...
58½	58⅝	400	United Rys. Invest.	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58¼	+ ⅜
69½	70	510	United Rys. Inv. pf.	70	70¼	70	70¼	+ ⅛
47	47¾	1,400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	46½	47¾	46¾	47	+ ⅞
78	78½	500	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	77½	79	77	79	+ 2½
75	75¼	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	75	75	75	76	+ 2½
43¾	44	1,065	U. S. Rubber	42¾	44	42¾	44	+ 1½
36½	36⅝	58,700	U. S. Steel	35½	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+ 1⅜
104½	104⅝	28,200	U. S. Steel pf.	103½	104⅝	103¼	104½	+ 1
34	34⅞	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	...
58⅝	59	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	59	59	59	59	— 1
45½	46	200	Wabash pf	46⅜	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
23⅝	24	800	Wisconsin Central	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
40¾	46¾	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	46	46¾	46	46¾	+ ⅜

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

$7,552.43 judgment against William F. Lennon, docketed May 28, 1906, New York County Supreme Court; $8,055.22 judgment against Anna H. Lennon and William F. Lennon, docketed May 28, 1906, New York County Supreme Court, $16.

25 shares Merchants' Refrigerating Company, New York, $100 each, 201.

25 shares Merchants' Refrigerating Company, New York, $100 each, 200.

50 shares Metropolitan Bank, $100 each, 160.

5,250 shares International Condenser Company common; 3,250 shares International Condenser Company preferred; $60,000 promissory note of the International Condenser Company to the order of Gomer E. Highley, dated July 9, 1904, $10,000.

$1,000 Ferdinand Munch Brewery 6 per cent. mortgage bond, due April, 1911, 80.

100 shares Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Company, $50 each, $38.12½ per share.

277 shares United States Graphotype preferred; 1,108 shares United States Graphotype common, $500.

50 shares the L. Martin Company, Jersey City, N. J., $100 each, $32.50 per share.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@5 per cent. for four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5¼@5⅝ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $280,942,778; balances, $12,829,421; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,804,271.

The local banks have lost $1,878,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $3,647,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weaker. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 20 points lower, at $4.85@$4.8505. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8210 and cables at $4.8540@$4.8545. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: France, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.18⅛ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅝ less 1-32 and 94¼; guilders, 40.06.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—10c discount @ par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¾d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .72, 175 Consolidated California and Virginia at .89, 200 Comstock at .14, 1,000 Diamondfield at .37, 400 Mexican at .75, 700 Mohawk at 1.55@1.70, 800 Savage at .73.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 25.—Money was dearer and in increased demand in the market here to-day in preparation for Stock Exchange payments. Discounts were quiet and firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange continued cheerful, the effect of the Russian scare having worn off. Consols and home rails were being quietly purchased for investment at hardening rates. Consols eased near the close on realizations. The foreign section was quiet in the absence of Paris support. Russians improved to 103¾ per cent. discount, but eased later, closing at 11¼ per cent. discount.

Americans opened dull, but dealers marked up quotations to a fraction over parity during the forenoon. A small amount of business was transacted at hardening prices, and later the improvement made further progress under New York support. The market closed firm at the best quotations of the day.

Kaffirs were buoyant on buying by influential houses.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102⅜.

Bar silver quiet at 30¼d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.85; Lisbon, 12.25.

Bullion amounting to £19,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	87 1-16	...	...	1-16
Consols, account	87 1-16	...	...	1-16
Anaconda	12⅝	246	244	+ 1
Atchison	91⅜	88⅞	88¼	+ ⅝
Can. Pacific	161¾	165¾	160	+ 2½
St. Paul	180½	179¾	178¾	+ ⅝
Erie	42¾	42¾	41⅞	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf	79½	77	77	...
Illinois Central	183½	178¼	...	...
Louis. & Nash	147¾	145	139⅝	+ ¾
N. Y. Central	137	133	132	+ 1
Pennsylvania	127¾	127¼	126¾	+ ⅜
Reading	64½	125	124	+ 1
Southern Pacific	74⅞	73¾	71⅜	+ 1⅛
Union Pacific	153⅞	147¾	146⅝	+ 1⅛
U. S. Steel	36⅜	85¾	88	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	106⅜	103¾	103¼	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	0	Esperanza	3	15	0
Tomboy	1	4	3	Dolores	1	18	9
El Oro	1	5	3	Stratton's Ind.	0	4	0

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 25.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was much improved, Russians steadily advancing, though a considerable amount of the purchases are understood to be the result of an agreement of the principal holders to sustain the market by active buying. New imperial 5s advanced and closed at 79.05. Russian bonds of 1904 were quoted at 464, against 459 yesterday, a gain of 5f, and imperial fours gained 60c.

The entire market shared in the improvement, internationals generally being strong and moving upward. There were some realizations toward the close, which was calm. The prevailing view is that the dangers of a serious outbreak in Russia have been averted.

M. Raffalovitch, the Russian financial agent, conferred lengthily to-day with the leading banks, which it is said were prepared to intervene to the extent of $10,000,000 to prevent an undue depression, which, however, is no longer considered necessary.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 68.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 464.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 75c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 25.—On the Boerse to-day the general tendency improved. Russians were 1 point higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sudden Strength in Industrial List.

Havana Tobacco Leads with Gain of 1½ Points—Mining Shares Firm but Dull.

The strength of the Stock Exchange was sharply reflected in the outside securities yesterday in the firmer tone of stocks and renewed activity in the industrial list, in which there were some substantial gains. Havana Tobacco had a sudden burst of activity which resulted in a net gain of 1½ points on trading of 2,200 shares. The price rose from 19 to 19¾. Higher prices followed the trading in practically every other issue which appeared in yesterday's market. The mining shares, despite the strong tone of the market, were comparatively dull. Transactions of 8,000 shares in Gold Hill were the largest of the day. This stock sold up from 2⅞ to 3¼ for a "buyer 10" contract. United Copper sold 1,100 from 61⅝ to 62⅝. Greene Consolidated Copper moved only fractionally. The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Am. Can pf	83	*83½	83	83½
150	Am. Chicle	180	181	180	181
100	Am. D. F. W. T.	$1.05	$1.05	$1.05	$1.05
1	Am. Tobacco	375	375	375	375
120	Am. W. P. pf	*22½	23	22½	23
2,500	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
180	G. B. S. Brew.	9⅞	*10	9⅞	10
2,300	Haw. Tobacco	19	20¼	19	20½
200	Haw. Tob. pf.	35	35	35	35
200	In. Mer. M. pf.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅞
200	Mackay Cos	72	72	71½	71½
165	Mack. Cos. pf.	71⅞	*72	71⅞	72
100	Me. Steamship	30	30	30	30
200	U. Cigar M. Co.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45
700	U. G. M. Co. pf.	97½	97½	97¼	97½

RAILROADS.

500	Chi. Subway	44½	45	44½	45
50	C. Creek Con.	90¼	90½	90½	90½
100	C. C. C. pf.	71	71	71	71¾
4	M. Soc. stubs	250	250	250	250

MINING STOCKS.

400	Boston Copper	24½	24¾	24½	24¾
500	B. Col. Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	E. Coal. w. i.	30¾	30¾	30½	30½
200	Cobalt Argent.	7-18	7-18	7-18	7-18
500	C.-Ely Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
520	Fur. Creek Cop.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,950	Giroux Mining	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
3,000	Gold Hill	2⅞	3¼	2¾	2⅞
50	Granby Con	11	11	11	11
1,100	Greene Con. C.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
300	Greene G. W.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
510	Guan. Con	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,800	Micmac Gold M.	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
500	Mines Co. of A.	$1.22	$1.22	$1.20	$1.20
100	Mitchell Mining	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
285	Mont.-Shos	*11¼	11¾	10½	10¾
900	Nevada Con. Co.	17¾	17¾	17	17¼
910	Nev. S. & M.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅞
1,500	N.-U. M. & S.	3	*3⅛	3	3⅛
1,700	Nip. Mines Co.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
100	Precious M. C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Tenn. Cop. Co.	40	40	40	40
1,700	Tonopah Ext.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
1,000	Union Con. Co.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
1,100	United Copper	61¾

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The handling of the stock market compels admiration, whether you believe in it or not. The bull interests show great determination, and a point to their credit is that they do not seem afraid to take stocks. On Friday and Saturday of last week they had a market on which it was possible to take profits disregretly, but on Monday, when confronted with an alarming foreign situation, they were not unwilling to take back what they had sold and as many more as might be necessary, and the consequence was that the desire to sell abated within an hour and prices advanced that day. On Tuesday's reaction they were still willing to take stocks freely, and yesterday they asserted their control of the situation in a highly effective manner. Manipulation of this sort inspires speculative confidence, even though it may not appeal to the outside public, and as has been demonstrated on other occasions, the professional and semi-professional elements alone are capable of supporting a considerable speculation without any general public. The leadership is easily recognized. Most of the bullish inspiration has been coming from the Harriman interests, whose stocks have held the foreground throughout this advance; the Morgan interests also are moderately bullish, but less aggressive, and the 26 Broadway people are believed to have favored the movement.

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The advance has not been opposed by any of the big bears, most of whom appear to have been working temporarily on the bull side. Those who have not taken part in the movement have kept their hands off, waiting for a higher level on which to sell, and willing that others should take the risks of putting prices up. Several very aggressive operators who were bearish a fortnight ago have assisted on the bull side.

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It is perhaps more than a coincidence that the market began to advance in a positive manner under the leadership of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul immediately after the meeting of the Union Pacific Directors on Thursday of last week. The only information vouchsafed concerning what went on at this meeting was that the authority to declare the next dividend on Union Pacific had been delegated to the Executive Committee, which in itself was no exciting matter, but the meeting had hardly adjourned before aggressive buying appeared in the Harriman stocks and also in St. Paul, and it has continued steadily ever since. Wall Street does not know yet what took place at this meeting. The lack of knowledge excites speculative interest and insures a hearing for almost any sort of plausible rumor. It was reported yesterday, on no idle authority, that a decision had been reached to declare a dividend on Southern Pacific, and also to bring out a new issue of preferred stock. There have been, first, rumors of a dividend and then of an issue of new stock, but nobody has supposed that both things might be done.

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Atchison common, which had been a laggard for some time, was bought heavily by the Harriman following. Whether this buying was inspired from the same sources as that in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, or originated incidentally, was a debatable question. Those who appeared in it have essayed several movements in Atchison in the recent past, which were rewarded with indifferent success. It is a stock that has not bulled profitably of late, and yet it is a stock on which there are a great many bulls.

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It was deplored, even by some enthusiastic bulls, that the Hippodrome house should be trying to buy stocks as high as it could, and at the same time disseminating information wildly on Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and St. Paul.

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One report put forth yesterday to explain the recent change of feeling in the stock market was that the 26 Broadway people had made up with the Administration.

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There was a quarter of an hour in the late trading yesterday when a tape reader might have supposed that the manipulative orders had suddenly been withdrawn in order that the bull forces might see what manner of market they were making, or how it would act if left to itself. Prices declined abruptly on small transactions. St. Paul, for example, went from 180½ to 180 on one transaction of 300 shares. When prices had shaded off ½ per cent. all around, the aggressive buying was resumed.

***

Southern Pacific common sold yesterday at 73¾, the highest point reached since the disastrous fiasco of Mr. Keene's bull campaign in 1902. Its highest price since then until yesterday was 72¾, made in January of this year. Mr. Keene is generally supposed to be very active again on the bull side of the stock. It was the "leader of the market" yesterday. Those who are bulling the stock wildly at this level, following what they believe to be good buying, were evidently not advised as to the character of the buying when the stock was 10 points lower, or, if they knew that the stock was being well bought at the lower figures, they had not the same confidence in the property that they have now when they see the stock very active above 70. There must be a few persons in Wall Street who really know what the management intends to do, both about the dividend and the rumored issue of new preferred stock. It is incredible that they were selling their stock as low as they could three or four weeks ago, and are now buying it as high as they can. There are a great number of persons who can afford to sell the stock above 70, and that is why it is possible for so many other people to buy it—on what they do not know. The transactions on a level 10 points lower were normal; now the stock suddenly becomes the most active feature of the whole list.

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Amalgamated Copper will sell ex-dividend 1¾ per cent. to-day.

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It is expected that the meeting of the St. Paul Directors to-day will be followed by an official announcement of the company's financial plans. Similar expectations have preceded each of the recent meetings. In one or two instances they were warranted, and in the others they were raised by speculators themselves possessing no idea whether an announcement was probable or not, but who could nevertheless circulate rumors to support what they were doing in the stock. One reason why an announcement is seriously expected to-day is that the Standard Oil interests in the property are better represented than has been the case on any previous occasion.

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Wall Street is going through all the motions of having a bull market, but the public is not trading.

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A canvass was made yesterday of twenty or more important Stock Exchange houses with a view to learning if the improvement in prices during the last week or ten days had awakened any general interest. The answer in nearly every case was disappointing. More than half of the houses reported that there was not the slightest response from outside. Others reported variously that there was a small increase in business, a slightly better inquiry, symptoms of reviving interest, but no fresh business, &c. Only one house reported a pronounced increase in business, and there were special reasons for that. The buying power, so far, has come principally from a highly speculative element. Commission houses have taken little part in it. If the commission houses were taking on many stocks it would show in the demand for call money. The bull element hopes, of course, to get its general response at still higher prices, and argues with some reason on its side that it is yet too soon to expect the commission houses to take hold of the market. At a level 3 to 5 points higher, they say, the outsiders will begin to trade, because the spectacle of advancing quotations will become at length irresistible. It is true that the public has been captivated by those tactics on other occasions, even against the experience of operators well versed in the public's ways, but if there is going to be no relaxation in the rates for time money over the end of the year, money on call and for short periods may be expected to tighten up a few weeks hence, and if the bull element had failed in the meantime to get a public on which to sell its position this would be rather awkward.

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With all other granger railroad stocks strong Chicago Northwestern declined 2 points.

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The Morgan stocks became very strong yesterday, especially Erie, Southern Railway and United States Steel common.

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The strength of the United States Steel issues yesterday imparted to the general market a better tone. The earnings for the second quarter of this year will be published next week, and if they are anywhere near as large as the estimates, a sustained demonstration in the Steel securities would naturally be looked for.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—The local money market does not change much. There seems to be a more liberal supply of time money, but at higher rates.

Call loans, 3½@4 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent. New York funds, 12½c. discount. Clearings, $27,234,750. Balances, $1,738,643. Sub-Treasury debit, $58,271.

The local market opened firm, reflecting the advance in the New York list. Copper shares were rather inclined to be quiet, but there was an improved volume of trading in the general list. Amalgamated was the feature in the copper list advancing to 98⅞, a good part of the buying being for New York account. Toward the close coppers became stronger in sympathy with the better tone developing in the New York list, and higher prices were seen all over the board. A renewal of activity was witnessed in Massachusetts Gas, a large demand appearing for the stock and advancing it to 59⅜.

The close was strong and at around the highest prices of the day.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	American Bell Tel. 4s.	98½	98¼	98¼
3,000	Amer. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	91½	91¼	91½
20,000	At., Top. & S. F. 4s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s.	97¾	97¾	97¾
10,000	Illinois Steel 5s, 1910.	100	100	100
6,000	Japanese 2d 4½s.	94¼	94¼	94¼
5,000	Mexican Central 4s.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s.	98	98	98
2,000	West End 4s, 1915.	100¾	100¾	100¾
6,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s.	100	100	100

RAILROADS.

100	Atchison	88½	88⅛	88⅛
60	Boston Elevated	152	152	152
31	Boston & Lowell	239	238	250
31	†Boston & Maine	168	167	167
3,319	Boston & Maine rights.	10c.	7c.	8c.
85	†Boston & Wor. pf.	80¼	80¼	
450	Boston & Wor. rights.	9c.	9c.	
25	Mass. Electric	19	19	19
16	Mass. Elec. pf.	68¾	68	68½
56	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194½	194	194
165	Union Pacific	148¾	147¼	148¾

TELEPHONES.

423	American	182	181	181¾
12	New England	131	131	131

MISCELLANEOUS.

8	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	93¼	93	93
801	Am. Pneu. Service.	15¼	14½	15
43	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	35	34¾	34¾
1,582	Am. Sugar	136⅝	134⅜	136½
2	Am. Sugar pf.	134¾	134¾	134¾
820	Am. Wool	34¾	34¼	34½
144	Am. Wool pf.	103¼	103	103¼
3	*Edison	237	237	237
110	General Electric	166½	165	166½
4,277	*Mass. Gas	59¾	57	59⅜
171	Mex. Gas	87¼	87¼	87¼
5	Pullman	223	223	228
25	Seattle pf.	100½	100½	100½
11	Swift & Co.	104	103¼	103¼
326	United Fruit	110	109½	109¾
431	United Shoe Machine.	80	78¼	80
11	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30	30	30
2,790	U. S. Steel	86¼	85¼	86⅜
298	U. S. Steel pf.	104	103¼	104
50	West End Land	55c.	55c.	55c.

MINING.

7,614	Amalgamated	98⅞	97¼	98⅜
60	Allouez	32	31⅝	31⅝
15	Arcadian	2½	2½	2½
50	Atlantic	14¾	14	14¾
115	Bingham	28	28	28
50	Boston Consol.	24½	24½	24½
440	Butte Coalition	31	30	30¼
80	Calumet & Arizona	111	110	111
2	Calumet & Hecla	685	685	685
100	Centennial	21½	21½	21½
100	Cons. Mercur	50c.	50c.	50c.
700	Copper Range	71	70½	71
166	Daly-West	17	16½	17
140	Franklin	16½	16¼	16½
50	Granby	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞
1,508	Greene Cons.	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
90	Michigan	12⅝	12½	12⅝
85	Mohawk	61¼	61	61¼
922	North Butte	85⅝	85	85⅝
110	Old Dominion	38¼	37	38¼
20	*Osceola	103	103	103
35	Parrot	25¾	25¼	25¼
4	Quincy	85	85	85
180	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9½
5	Tamarack	94	94	94
10	Tecumseh	10	10	10
390	Trinity	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
335	U. S. Smelting	54½	54	54½
137	U. S. Smelting pf.	45	45	45
700	*United Copper	62¼	61⅝	62¼
830	Utah	54⅝	54	54⅝
65	†Winona	5	4⅝	5
143	Wolverine	145½	143	145½
75	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	75c.

*Ex dividend. ‡Assessment paid. †Ex rights.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKETS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—There was an early spurt of buying orders in National Biscuit common stock on the New York market to-day, carrying prices from 65¼ as of yesterday, to above 67. On the local Exchange the effect was a rise on small trading to 66½.

Some small orders were executed on local elevated stocks. South Side rising to 97⅞ on an odd lot order and Northwestern common from 24½ to 25 in the early trading. The negotiations for the Elevated merger may have been an influence on the market, though they are proceeding slowly.

Shipbuilding common eased to 65¼ after the dividend declaration. Biscuit got up to 67 in this market. Subway rallied to 45. Match sold at 120 again, and Western Stone regained a point of its recent loss and sold at 31.

New York Exchange, 5c discount. Money, 5½@6 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
900	American Can pf.	53¾	53½	53½
150	American Shipbuilding	66	65¼	65¼
10	Chicago Pneumatic Tool.	50	50	50
110	Chicago Subway	45	44	45
20	Chicago Title & Trust	108½	108¼	108¼
270	Diamond Match	120	119½	120
24	Illinois Brick	48	48	48
75	Kansas City Railway	58	58	58
575	National Biscuit	67	65¾	67
10	National Carbon pf.	120	120	120
800	Northwestern Elevated	25	25	25
150	People's Gas	99¾	99¼	99¾
10	Quaker Oats pf.	103	103	103
150	South Side Elevated	97⅞	97¼	97½
275	Street's Stable Car	28	27¾	28
375	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104½
650	United Box Board	1½	1½	1½
405	United Box Board pf.	10½	9¾	10½
40	Western Stone	31	31	31

Financial Note.

A report of the Apollinaris business, issued by the London company, shows that in addition to paying dividends, and, after writing off advertising expenses, the company this year will add $100,000 to its reserve fund, which will then amount to $600,000. An additional $100,000 will be carried forward as undivided profits.

Wall Street Men

May leave subscriptions and advertisements for The New York Times at the Wall Street office, 39 Broad Street. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Telephone 2065 Broad.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Shorts Cover on the Idea That a Temporary Rally Is Due.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Occasional showers Thursday and Friday; light to fresh easterly winds.

Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississi, i—Showers Thursday and Friday; variable winds.

Louisiana—Showers Thursday. Friday partly cloudy, showers in eastern portion; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Showers Thursday, except fair in Western Oklahoma, warmer. Friday fair.

Arkansas—Partly cloudy Thursday, probably showers. Friday fair.

Tennessee—Fair Thursday, showers at night or Friday.

Liverpool closed firm at a moderate decline of 1@2 points yesterday. This created the impression here that there was a more cheerful feeling abroad over the Russian situation for the moment, at least, and attention was again directed to the crop. Further heavy rains in Eastern Texas and the bull leader's monthly report making the condition of the plant 71.2 per cent. up to July 19, against 74 last month and 69 last year, induced considerable covering for a turn in the local cotton market, and prices at one time showed a gain of 5@9 points over the previous close, August trading up to 10.05, October to 10.24, and December to 10.34.

Early in the session a prominent local commission house sold a lot of August contracts, forcing that option down to 9.95, and the later months sympathized to the extent of 1@8 points from the opening. October traded at 10.14, and December down to 10.23. At this stage some local bears conceived the idea that the market was due for a temporary rally, and on their covering, aided by some Liverpool buying and bull support, prices crept up to 10@11 points from the lowest. August reached 10.05, October 10.24, and December 10.34. Wall Street sold steadily on the rise, and at the top prices early buyers turned, but there was enough support to hold the market within 1@2 points from the highest until the close. In New Orleans the July option broke 12 points, while the later months advanced 7.

Fall River reported sales overrunning production, and New Hampshire and Maine mills announced wage advances. The export market was reported firm, but less active than last week. The local cotton goods market was active and firm, and mills were said to have large contracts and were refusing orders at old prices.

The Liverpool spot sales were 5,000 bales at 2 points decline to 6.01d, against 6.09d last year. Futures opened quiet at 2 points decline, and closed firm 1@2 points net lower.

	12:15 P. M.	Close.	Previous Close.
July-August	5.72	5.73	5.74
August-September	5.55	5.56	5.57
October-November	5.55	5.56	5.57
December-January	5.55	5.55	5.56
March-April	5.59	5.59	5.61

Southern spot markets were dull and easy to steady and unchanged. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10.90, against 11.15 last year; 101 bales were sold for consumption.

Manchester reported yarns quiet and cloths quiet but steady.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
8,831	2,811	17,690	4,882

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,743,137	9,923,021	7,115,581

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
3,736	2,340	29,400	374

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,878,128	8,552,994	5,931,887

STOCKS

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
231,055	239,693	423,878	180,690

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	10.30	10.37	10.29	10.36	10.30
February	10.31	...	...	10.37	10.31
March	10.40	10.48	10.40	10.47	10.40
July	10.00	10.05	10.00	10.00	10.00
August	9.99	10.05	9.95	10.04	10.00
September	10.09	10.15	10.07	10.15	10.10
October	10.17	10.24	10.14	10.23	10.16
November	10.18	10.20	10.20	10.25	10.18
December	10.24	10.34	10.23	10.32	10.25

Market closed steady. Estimated sales 50,000 bales. New Orleans closed steady, July 12 points lower, at 10.88; October, 7 points higher, at 10.23, and December, 7 points up, at 10.25.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—Not much difficulty was experienced by the bulls in putting wheat prices up yesterday, as much of the news was favorable to such a turn, but in attempting to get profits during the last hour the whole advance of ⅝@⅞c was lost, prices closing ⅛c under the previous night. The room element sold out when it had a fair profit, and large holders followed in the afternoon. All of the foreign markets were higher, Liverpool showing ⅜@⅝d net rise. Unless export business picks up, the trade generally do not anticipate much advance from the present level, as the trade seems to be getting tired of the oft-repeated rust complaints from the Northwest, which do not seem to get any satisfactory confirmation. Cash wheat in New York was about steady, closing as follows: No. 2 red, 82¾c elevator and 83¼c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87¼c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 84⅝c f.o.b. afloat.

CORN—The trade had another surprise in corn by reason of a cent advance at the West and about ½c rise here, the local market closing about ½c net higher, after some realizing in the late session. Small receipts and an increase of crop complaints seemed to be at the bottom of the advance. Chicago arrivals were very light both for the day and the estimates for Thursday. In private advices it was claimed that the weather is too dry in western parts of the belt and that unless rain comes soon the crop will be threatened with considerable damage. Liverpool was up ¼d, but sent few buying orders. Cash corn in New York closed firmer, as follows: No. 2 corn, 58c elevator and 58½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 white, 60c, and No. 2 yellow, 59½c free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
July	83⅜	83⅛	83¼	83⅝
September	83⅞	83⅜	83¼	83⅜
December	86¾	85⅝	85 11-16	85⅝
May	88⅝	88	88	88
Corn—				
July	...	...	57⅝	57¼
September	58¼	58⅛	58¼	57⅝
December	...	...	56¾	56⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
July	76½	75⅝	75½	76⅝
September	77½	75⅝	76⅞	76⅝
December	79⅝	78⅞	79	79⅛
Corn—				
July	51⅞	51½	51½	51¼
September	52	51½	51⅝	51
December	49⅝	48¾	49	48⅝
Oats—				
July	36	35½	35⅝	34½
September	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝
December	35	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛
Lard—				
September	$8.97	$8.92	$8.95	$8.97
October	9.02	8.97	8.97	9.05
Ribs—				
September	9.32	9.17	9.15	9.27
October	9.07	8.97	8.97	9.05
Pork—				
September	17.30	17.15	17.22	17.32

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Local trading was just about as active as it was yesterday, with the same stocks—Reading and United States Steel common—furnishing the bulk of the business. Some of the inactive issues came into prominence by substantial advances over last previous sales. Philadelphia and Erie was up 5 points, General Asphalt 1, Lehigh Coal and Navigation unassented 7, the assented stock 4¾, and United Companies of New Jersey 1. Westmoreland Coal was off ½. The list generally was firm at fractional gains.

Total sales, 26,133 shares. The list:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper	98	98	98
100	American Cement	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75⅛	74¾	75⅛
10	Cambria Iron	49½	49¼	49½
600	Cambria Steel	34⅝	34½	34⅝
15	Delaware Ins.	20	20	20
664	Elec. Co. of America	11¾	11⅝	11¾
200	Erie	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
10	General Asphalt	9	9	9
100	Lake Superior Corp	18¾	18¼	18¾
5,054	Lehigh Valley	76	75⅜	76
424	Lehigh Navigation	110	108	109¾
620	Lehigh Nav. tr. offs.	110¾	109½	109¾
85	Pennsylvania R. R.	63 15-16	63⅜	63 15-16
25	Philadelphia Electric	8	8	8
20	Phila. & Erie R. R.	70	70	70
420	Phila. Rapid Transit	30½	30⅜	30½
60	Philadelphia Traction	99	99	99
13,290	Reading	63¼	62¼	63¼
250	Southern Pacific	73¼	73	73½
200	Susquehanna Steel	...	...	¼
100	Tonopah Mining	18¾	18⅜	18⅜
263	Union Traction	63½	63⅜	63½
19	United Cos. of N. J.	255	255	255
460	United Gas Imp.	83½	83¼	83½
6,615	U. S. Steel	36⅛	35¾	36⅛
225	Warwick Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	Westmoreland Coal	93½	93½	93½
93,880				

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	538	538	509
3d week July	$111,234	$173,077	$164,380
From July 1	316,246	519,233	422,792
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	2,100	1,602	1,602
3d week July	141,400	92,900	.....
July 1-July 21	416,300	268,400	.....
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,776	8,563	8,183
3d week July	1,806,000	1,015,000	969,000
From July 1	3,051,000	2,042,000	2,948,000
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,470	2,460	2,398
3d week July	396,200	386,200	294,800
From July 1	1,115,100	995,600	869,400
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,159
3d week July	111,600	108,000	86,500
From July 1	323,400	306,800	256,000
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
3d week July	53,313	49,105	43,463
From July 1	159,314	150,144	134,486
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	799	642
3d week July	67,595	65,226	54,466
From July 1	202,676	197,110	165,550
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,042	3,042	2,991
3d week July	412,291	370,756	307,875
From July 1	1,133,808	1,009,158	888,380
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,891	5,849	5,718
3d week July	879,000	853,000	734,000
From July 1	2,315,554	2,210,876	2,543,471
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week July	36,000	55,000	.....
From July 1	85,315	115,942	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,451	1,441	1,306
3d week July	172,894	184,500	146,401
July 1-July 21	501,905	492,251	428,178
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,514	7,195	7,196
3d week July	1,055,642	987,257	864,442
From July 1	2,988,114	2,716,085	2,512,160
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,826	1,826	1,767
3d week July	220,790	180,427	165,043
From Jan. 1	7,199,853	6,168,583	5,922,144
WESTERN MARYLAND—			
Mileage	536	477	477
3d week July	99,523	88,418	.....
From July 1	208,083	256,551	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	488	488	488
3d week July	90,017	93,396	.....
July 1-July 21	283,305	283,289	.....

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, July 25, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,950	Amal. Copper	97⅝	98⅞	97⅜	98⅝
150	Am. Car & F.	35¾	36⅜	35¾	35¾
20	Am. Ice	62½	63	62½	63
280	Am. Locomotive	70	70⅞	70	70⅜
2,310	Am. Smelting	142½	143¾	142¾	146¼
1,710	Am. Sugar	134¾	137	134⅜	137
800	At., T. & S. F.	88½	90¼	88½	90¼
820	Balt. & Ohio	117⅜	117⅞	117	117⅜
5,990	Brooklyn R. T.	74½	75¾	74½	75
350	Can. Pacific	161¼	163¼	161¼	163¼
20	Ches. & Ohio	55⅞	56	55¾	56
270	Chi. Gt. West.	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞
6,270	C., M. & St. P.	179¾	181¾	179¾	181¾
1,000	Col. Fuel & I.	48⅝	49½	48¾	49½
10	Den. & R. G.	40½	40½	40½	40½
590	Erie	40⅝	41⅜	40¾	41⅜
30	Int.-Met.	38⅝	38⅝	38	38½
40	Louis. & Nash.	141¾	141¾	141¼	141¾
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	33½	33½	33⅜	33½
150	Mo. Pacific	90⅞	92½	90⅞	92½
80	Nat. Lead	73¾	75	73¾	75
10	N. Y. Central	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼
20	N. Y., O. & W.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
680	Pennsylvania	127⅜	127⅞	127⅜	127⅞
13,100	Reading	124⅜	126¼	124½	126¼
80	Rep. Steel	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝
80	Rock Island	24	24½	24	24½
12,210	Southern Pac.	73⅜	73⅝	71¾	73⅜
1,490	Southern Ry.	34⅝	35⅜	34½	35½
50	Texas Pacific	31¾	32⅜	31⅜	32⅝
16,290	Union Pacific	147½	149⅛	147¾	149
10	U. S. Rubber	43	43	43	43
9,720	U. S. Steel	35 4	36⅝	35¼	36⅛
4,100	U. S. Steel pf.	103¼	104½	103¾	104⅝

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, July 25, 1906.

Impri Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan
7,000 ..... 99⅝
16,000 ..... 99¾
2d series
10,000 99
4½s, sterl loan
35,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000 ..... 94⅞
21,000 ..... 94½
2d series
2,000 ..... 90⅝
1,000 ..... 90⅝
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4½ sterl loan
12,000 ..... 82½
Repub of Cuba 5s
10,000 ..... 105½
U S of Mexico 5s
500 ..... 98¾

Am Hide & L 6s
2,000 ..... 90⅝
Am Ice Secur 6s
500 ..... 87½
8,000 89
500 88
Am Tobacco 4s
500 ..... 78½
2,000 ..... 78½
6,000 ..... 78⅝
9,000 ..... 78½
Am Tobacco 6s
11,000 113
10,000 ..... 112⅞
2,000 ..... 112¾
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 90
At, T & S Fe gen 4s
85,000 ..... 102⅞
10,000 103
adjustment 4s
1,000 ..... 94⅝
stamped
5,000 ..... 93½
conv 4s
10,000 101
5,000 ..... 100⅝
12,000 101
2,000 ..... 101⅛
5,000 ..... 101½
7,000 ..... 101⅝
At, T & S F war for subs 1st instl 25% paid conv 4s
10,000 ..... 100⅜
10,000 101
10,000 ..... 101¼
Atlan Coast Line 4s
8,000 ..... 99⅞
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
18,000 103
So Wn div 3½s
500 91
500 91
500 91
500 91
5,000 ..... 90⅝
5,000 ..... 90¾
B R Tr ref conv 4s
2,000 94
Bklyn Un Elv 1st
4,000 ..... 108⅝
6,000 ..... 108⅝
Canada So 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 100⅞
Cen of Ga 2d inc 5s
10,000 89
stamped
5,000 ..... 89½
Cent Leather 5s
7,000 ..... 99¼
Cen of N J gen 5s
10,000 126
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 101⅝
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 ..... 96⅞
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Ill div 4s
3,000-c 101¼
26,000 ..... 101⅛
Ill div 3½s
4,000 ..... 91¼
joint 4s
8,000 ..... 97⅞
8,000 98
5,000 ..... 97⅞
85,000 98
Chi & Ind Coal 5s
1,000 115
Chi & N Wn deb 5s, 1933
8,000 113
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
3,000 ..... 100¼
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
10,000 ..... 93⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
1,000 ..... 76⅞
1,000 ..... 76⅝
23,000 ..... 76½
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
2,000 ..... 102¼
St L div 1st
1,000 ..... 99⅝
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
1,000 ..... 76⅞
10,000 ..... 76¾
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 72⅝
Col & So 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 93⅞
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
10,000 141
Consol Tob 4s
3,000 78
Det Un Ry con 4½s
3,000 94
10,000 ..... 94½
Dist Sec Cor 5s
1,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85⅝
3,000 85
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
10,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000 ..... 94⅝
Gr Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
2,000 17
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s
3,000 ..... 106⅞
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000-3 ..... 104½
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s
2,000 100
Interboro-Metro 4½s
20,000 85
7,000 ..... 85¼
Inter Paper 6s
2,000 ..... 109⅜
3,000 ..... 109½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 .....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The City Buys a Plot for a New Library—The Seagrists Add to Their Forty-second Street Holdings—Other Dealings by Brokers.

William A. Martin has sold to the City of New York 9 and 11 West 124th Street, a plot 47 by 101. On the plot are one frame and one brick building. The latter was formerly the residence of ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton. The houses will now be torn down to give place to a Carnegie branch library. The present Harlem Library is at 32 West 123d Street, and will be abandoned when the new building is completed.

Seagriats Buy on Forty-second Street.

R. S. Treacy & Son have sold for Miss Mary Fitzpatrick to F. K. Seagrist 315 West Forty-second Street, a lot 25 by 100. This will give F. K. Seagrist and Theresa Seagrist a frontage of 250 feet on Forty-second Street and will make theirs the largest holdings on the street, next to those of the New York Central Railroad.

Rent Loft in Old Tiffany Building.

The Moss Realty Company, owner of the Tiffany Building in Union Square, has rented the third loft to I. Isaac & Co., neckwear dealers, for $150,000 for ten years.

Sale in Lower Second Avenue.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Hamilton Fish Webster the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Eighteenth Street, two four-story brownstone buildings, on plot 34.8 by 98.

Sale of West End Avenue Dwelling.

A. E. Barrett has sold for the estate of Calvin Stevens 237 West End Avenue, a five-story dwelling on lot 17 by 82.

Upper Fifth Avenue Transaction.

The Germania Life Insurance Company has sold 2,081 Fifth Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 80.

96th Street House Changes Hands.

Mrs. Philip Latz has sold for Jacob Goldflam to Emanuel Hochheimer 49 West Ninety-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 21 by 100.

Prince and Minetta Street Deals.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for a client 64 Prince Street, a three-story building, on lot 25 by 54, adjoining the southwest corner of Lafayette Street.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold 2 Minetta Street, a three-story brick flat, on lot 25 by 60.

Sale in East 34th Street.

M. H. Beringer & Co. have sold for a client to Julius Sternfeld, 317-321 East Thirty-fourth Street, three four-story tenements on plot 64 by 99.

On the East Side.

L. Davis has sold to Byke & Lowensohn 142 Suffolk Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Lucia Liquori to Shapiro, Levy & Starr, 13 Hamilton Street, a five-story tenement.

Simon Lazerowitz has sold 217 Forsyth Street, a seven-story tenement, on lot 27 by 125.

L. Kolmer & S. Segall have sold for D. Friedman and Apotheker to H. Mendetz, 353 East Tenth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

David Strauss has bought 640 East Eleventh Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 91.

John Peters & Co. have sold for James P. Kein 410 East Fifteenth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 108.

Further North on the East Side.

Bloodgood, de Saulles & Talbot have sold for Henry B. Riggs to a client 269 Lexington Avenue, at the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 80.

Mrs. Philip Latz has sold for Dr. Meierhof to Albert Peiser property on the west side of Third Avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets.

In Eastern Harlem.

Nevins & Perelman have sold the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of 102d Street, 128 feet west of Lexington Avenue, to Richman & Greenfield.

Louis Bleier of M. M. Singer's office has sold for Dr. Samuel Hess to Maria D. Iasilli, 1,740 Lexington Avenue.

B. Schwarzer has sold for W. Meilis to A. Weinberger the East 110th Street, a five-story double flat, and the house was resold to the Rev. Dr. Zinsler.

Nevins & Perelman have sold 2,410 to 2,414 Second Avenue, three three-story buildings, on plot 60 by 80, to Friedman & Smith.

On the West Side.

William A. Hearg sold 138 and 140 West Seventeenth Street to the Garfield Building Company and has resold the property to E. J. Garway.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for Mrs. Mary McEntegart the five-story tenement at the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, on lot 25 by 75.

Mrs. M. E. Claussen has bought 287 West 100th Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 15 by 100.

Charles H. Kohler has sold for Jacob Mattern 107 West 103d Street, a five-story flat, on lot 19 by 101.

Lawton & Rogers have sold 607 and 609, West 181st Street, a house and stable, on lot 50 by 100.

Lubetkin Brothers have sold to M. M. Heller 823 West Forty-third Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

In the Bronx.

Charles Wynne has sold to e Mrs. Baer 717 East 134th Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

Werner, Singer & Freedman, in conjunction with Bert G. Faulhaber, have sold 188 Lincoln Avenue, a five-and-a-half-story house, on lot 25 by 100.

Miscellaneous Notes.

William Peters & Co. have sold to Martin Wellbrock a cottage on lot 50 by 100 on Clason Avenue, near West Farms Road; also, for a Mr. Pahle to Elizabeth Shur a three-story dwelling on Taylor Street, near Morris Park Avenue, the buyer giving in exchange two lots on Bryant Street, near 172d Street.

R. Crystal & Son have leased, through Nathan Weiss, the entire six-story building 141 to 145 West Seventeenth Street, on plot 66 by 92, for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $250,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

358 St, 358 West, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25.100.5, four-story brick tenement, two-story brick tenement in rear; plaintiffs sale, Adam Wiener, referee; Estate of Settlement Company.. $18,100

James Slip, 1, s w corner of Cherry St, 24.8.2, four-story brick tenement and store; foreclosure sale, Peter Schnuck, referee, to the plaintiff..... 11,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed Yesterday for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Avenue A, w s, 102 ft n of 75th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 51.1x87; P. Levenson of 114 East 75th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $30,000.

116th St, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x86.11; Isaac Imperatore of 227 6th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $70,000.

58th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, for a six-story brick flat and store, 44.10x87.5; S. Pomeranz of 98, Water St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $14,000.

White Plains Av, n w corner of 233d St, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25x75x90; George L. Sunderman, premises, owner; George Hoffman, architect; cost, $6,000.

182d St, n s, 75 ft e of Morris Av, for a two-story brick church, 57x75; Church of the Comforter, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $20,000.

Barnes Av, w s, 30 ft s of 219th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x57; Jacob Diehl of 219th St and Barnes Av, owner; Charles Reynberg, architect; cost, $12,000.

Bryant Av, w s, 75 ft n of Jerome St, for two three-st ry brick dwellings, 20x55; Hawthorn Building Company of 108 Broadway, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $12,000.

Briggs Av, w s, 250 ft e of 4th Av, for a one-story frame stable, 20x31; David Auerbach of 200 West 113th St, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $750.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

75th St, 61 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; S. Aronson, premises, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $5,000.

59th St, s s, 9th to 10th Av, to a two-story brick hospital; Roosevelt Hospital, owner; W. W. Smith, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 25.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 350 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Oscar Paulson..... 1

AVENUE A, 1,364, e s, 51.3 ft s of 73d St, 25x98; Land and Mortgage Company Bohemia of New York City to Leopold Walter and another to Edwin J. Walter..... 1,000

BROADWAY, 947, w s, 65.5 ft n of 21st St, 21.4x irregular; 4th Av, n e corner of 20th St, 23x90; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 114th St, 59.2x108.8; Leopold Walter and another to Edwin J. Walter..... 1,000

BRUGGS AV, 2,036, e s, 22.8x71.2x22.7x 70.8; William H. Wright to Joseph Berlin, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

CHERRY ST, 152, n s, 20.2x irregular and interior lot; Samuel Dubovsky to Max Zion and another, (mtg $12,000).. 100

CEDAR AV, w s, 200 ft n of land Lewis G. Morris, 25x100.3; Henryton Suden to — Wohlmann..... 100

CROTONA AV, 2,070, 24x100; Elizabeth Zwonetschek to Hermann Trompeter, (mtg $5,300)..... 100

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.6; Jacob Katz to Joseph Jacobs, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 980, 26.8x98.8; Frank F. Frankel to Olgar Hirsh, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 973, s s, 170.2 ft e of Grove St, 27.2x94.6; Frank Frankel to Bertha Hirsh, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

ZULETTE AV, s s, 375 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Fred M. Weiss to Joseph Newman and another..... 100

GANZ, Jacob, 2,395, s s, William E. Diller to Julia Huerstel, (mtg $8,000) 100

HENRY ST, 130 ft w of Jackson St, 25x 94.10; Adolf Press to Mayer Lince, (mtg $32,300)..... 100

HUSTON ST, 402, n s, 20x53.1 to 2d St; 2d St, 295, n s, 20.2x90.4; Jacob Brown to Abraham Posner, (mtg $16,400)..... 100

HULL, AV, s e s, 107.4 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; Henry W. Korndorfer to Mary F. Levings, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

HULL AV, s e s, 107.4 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; Mary F. Levings to Marion Lobbett, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

JONES AV, w s, 400 ft n of Jefferson AV, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Joseph Devlin..... 1

JONES AV, w s, 425 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Joseph Devlin..... 1

KOSSUTH AV, e s, lots 45 and 46, map of 98 lots, map of South Mount Vernon, 80x100; Nellie and Frank Blokus to Christian H. Werner..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,846, n w corner of 114th St, 61x42.11; Abe Rosenthal to Harry Rosenthal..... 68,500

LOTS 302 to 306 and 271 and 321, Map 329, Schieffelin estate; Alexander Stevens to J. R. Brown, (mtg $3,377.50). 1

LOTS 34 and 35, Map 1,105 Bruner estate; John B. Arnold to Franklin D. Seward, (mtg $2,100)..... 1

LOTS 14 and 15, map of 108 lots, Coster estate; H. P. Rose to Jacob E. Reiss.. 1

LOT 30, map of 108 lots, Coster estate; H. P. Rose to Frank Russo..... 1

LOTS 33 and 34, map of 108 lots, Coster estate; H. P. Rose to Francesco Squilante..... 1

LOTS 37 and 38, map of 108 lots, Coster estate; H. P. Rose to Pasquale Raimo. 1

LOTS 24 to 27, amended map of Adee Park; Adee Park Realty Company to Edward Brennan..... 1

LOT 98, Map 143 of Wakefield; Sound Realty Company to J. H. Myers..... 1

MADISON ST, 242, e s, 25.6x90; Esther Rosenberg to Joseph Levine, (mtg $42,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 86th St, 25.8x138.10x irregular; Edward V. Loew, Jr., to Franklin J. Wood, (mtg $200,000)..... 100

MADISON AV, —, s, 25.5 ft n of 101st St, 25.2x84.7; Minnie Israel and another to Amalie Gonzales, (mtg $23,500)..... 100

MOTT ST, 90, 25x100; Lena Brinberg and another to Max Levy, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 158th St, 25x89.2, to Railroad West, 427.9x101.10; Isaac Rubenstein to Peter Wolff, (mtg $7,800.) ½ part..... 1

NAPIER AV, n w corner of 225th St, 50x100; Andrew Johnson to Mary Gottschalk..... 100

PEARL ST, 290, s s, 25x88.9x21.6x88.9; Robert F. Tyson to Albert H. Frankel and another..... 100

PLOT 140 ft e of White Plains Road x 1,070 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Herman Tuchman and others to Samuel Storch, (mtg $3,250)..... 100

PROSPECT PLACE, n e corner of 42d St, 17.1x58; Ellen C. Reilly, devisee, to Morris Weinstein..... 100

PRATT AV, s s, 271 ft s of Nelson Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Olive Russell..... 1

ROAD from New York to Westchester Locks, n e corner of road leading to New York, 40.3x93.3x48x111.9; Isaac Bunker to Monah Mc Morgan..... 100

ROBINS AV, e s, 100 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Patrick Brick..... 100

ROBINS AV, e s, 125 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Patrick Brick..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 227, 25x100; Samuel Haber to Simon Bauner, (mtg $29,000).. 100

ROSELLE ST, w s, 95.4 ft n of Silver St, 25x128; Longih P. Fries to Frederick M. Weiss, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

SOUTH ST, 152, w s, 24.6x70.6x irregular; Ess Ess Realty Company to The Marina Metal and Supply Company, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

SYLVAN PLACE, 3, 4, and 5, w s, 46 ft n of 120th St, 80.10x95.1x irregular; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Samuel Grodginsky, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 201.4 ft n of 184th St, 25x107.1; Thomas J. L. McManus and another, executors, to Cecilia A. Clinton..... 1

THOMPSON ST, 231, w s, 80.4 ft s of 3d Av, 24.1x75x irregular; Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another to Ida Machiz, (mtg $26,000)..... 2,275

THOMPSON ST, 231, w s, 80.4 ft s of 3d Av, 24.1x75x irregular; Ida Machiz to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

VYSE AV, 1,137, w s, 20x100; Abraham A. Silberberg to Lillie Leichtman, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 96 ft n of 168th St, 21.6x140; Alice Hall to Rudolf Broier..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, at line between Lots 51 and 52, map of Morrisania, 25x123.8x25x123; Washington Av, s s, 25 ft e of above line, 25x 124.4x25x123.8; Washington Av, e s, adjoining, 25x—; Harris Danzig and others to the Diamond Construction Company, (mtg $19,500)..... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, 910 to 914, corner Robbins Av, 76.6x79.11x12.4x110; Peter Kiefer to Atlas Investors Company, (mtg $90,000)..... 100

2D AV, 2,387, w s, 71.10 ft n of 122d St, 20x87.6x irregular; William Gerzog to Philip Wirth, (mtg $23,500)..... 100

2D AV, 2,410 to 2,414, e s, 40 ft s of 124th St, 60x80; Elizabeth Wood to Abraham Nevins and another..... 100

3D ST, 60 East, 22.9x101.5x22.9x101.4; Louis Katz and others to Selig Caslip and another, (mtg $36,000)..... 100

4TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 56.3x96; Abraham Samuels to —— Leipzig and another, (mtg $83,000)..... 100

107TH AV, e s, 40.5 ft s of 35th St, 24.8 x100; Rebecca S. Mills to Bernhard Lohmann..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 21.1x 92; William Rau to William N. Heard, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 521.1 ft w of 6th Av, 21.1x 92.11; Jesse Reilly and others to William N. Heard..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 42.2x 92.1; William N. Heard to E. J. Galway Building Company, (mtg $30,000) 1

35TH ST, s s, 460 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Samuel H. Anspacher to Rudolph Federroll, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

43D ST, 323 West, 25x100.5; Emma A. Condie and another, individually and as executors, &c., to M. H. Keller, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

46TH ST, n s, 334 ft w of 2d Av, 26x 100.5; Jacob Katz to Joseph Jacobs, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

64TH ST, s s, 132.6 ft e of Park Av, 17.6x100.5; Joseph T. Low to Henry G. Sanford..... 100

70TH ST, 20 West, 20x100.5; David F. Meyer to Miriam H. Nathan, (mtg $22,500)..... 100

70TH ST, 321 and 323 East, 50x100.5; Samuel Engle to Julius B. Ikelheimer and another, (mtg $26,500)..... 100

730 ST, n s, 100 ft e of Av A, 25x102.2; Charles Hammel to Lena Hill, (mtg $12,500)..... 100

85TH ST, n s, 250.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25.7x101.6; Alexander Wiener to Bernard Lang, (mtg $25,750)..... 100

102D ST, 305, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Jozsef Fried and another to Esther Reich, (mtg $26,650)..... 100

107TH ST, 208 East, 21.10x100.11; Harry A. Thnor to Fanny Klein, (mtg $9,000) 100

114TH ST, 153 and 155 East, 40.8x100.10; Philip Tenzer to Clara Heyman, (mtg $75,000)..... 100

114TH ST, 94 and 96, s e corner of Park Av, 34.10x100.11; Hyman Levin to Samuel Ramsfelder, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

114TH ST, 94 and 96, s e corner of Park Av, 34.10x100.11; Samuel Ramsfelder to Emanuel Cohn and others, (mtg $62,500)..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 78 ft e of Lexington Av, 40.8x100.11; Jacob Binder and others to Samuel Zirinsky, (mtg $55,000)..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 118.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 40.8x100.10; Jacob Binder and another to Caroline Cohn, (mtg $55,000)..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 159.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 40.8x100.10; Jacob Binder and another to Philip Tenzer, (mtg $55,000). 100

115TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Susannah Bauer to Isaac Mannheimer, (mtg $20,500)..... 100

124TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x50.5; Ella Gillon to Edward Gilon.... 100

125TH ST, 22 East, 20x100.11; American Mortgage Company to Emma S. Hart, (mtg $21,000)..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 17.6x 99.11; Twenty-seventh Street Company to John F. Haase and another, (mtg $9,500)..... 100

138D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 24.9x99.11x irregular; Philip Lien and another to George Oken, (mtg $33,000). 100

151ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 323.1 to Riverside Drive x irregular; City Real Estate Company to Realty Mortgage Company and others..... 100

165TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x65.8; Peter Alexander to Rowland Patterson..... 7,000

177TH ST, s s, 173 ft e of Madison Av, 27x125; Jules T. A. Peyrot and another, executors, to Dorothea J. Young..... 8,000

197TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 25x116; Michael J. Gilleran to Valentine Behringer..... 100

240TH ST, n s, Lots 189 to 192, map No. 1, Hyatt Farm; Ella L. Hebberd to John F. Coffin, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

240TH ST, Lots 315 and 316, map of E. K. Willard, 40x100; A. B. Hardy to Harriet F. Stubing..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALHEIDT, Conrad, to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees; Washington St, 703 and 704, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 45,000

ATLAS INVESTORS' COMPANY to Peter Kiefer; Robbins Av, e s, at s s of Westchester Av, prior mtg $80,000, 5 years..... 16,500

BAUER, Simon, to B. Goldstein; Rivington St, 227, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years 6 per cent..... 11,000

BERLIN, Joseph, to William H. Wright; Briggs Av, 2,036, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,000

BROJER, Rudolph, to Alice Hall; Washington Av, 1,237, 3 years..... 3,500

BUSWORTH, William G., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Madison Av, 309, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 65,000

BROWN, John, to Rockland Realty Company; 149th St, n s, 180 ft e of Brook Av, 120x75, 1 year, 6 per cent. 55,000

BASS, Hattie F., to Edward D. Douglas and another, executors; 9th Av, 60, 2 years..... 10,000

BOROWSKY, Samuel, to Isabel H. Bangs; 118th St, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 45x100.11, 5 years..... 45,000

COOPER, Morris, and another to Walter S. Gurnee and others, trustees; Pearl St, 290, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Crotona Parkway, e s, 439.1 ft s of 177th St, 137.2x219.8, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 40,000

CONLON, Michael F., to Gerhard Fiedderman; 27th St, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg $25,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

COHN, Caroline, to Jacob Bender and another; 114th St, s s, 118.8 ft e of Lexington Av, —x—, 1 years, 6 per cent. 13,000

DAY, Christopher C., to Mary L. Day; 1st Av, n w corner of 23d St, 24.8x75, ¼ part, prior mtg $3,200, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 1,600

DAY, Christopher C., to Joseph P. Day; 1st Av, n w corner of 23d St, 24.8x75, ¼ part, 1 year, 4½ per cent, prior mtg $3,200..... 1,800

DEVLIN, Joseph, to Land Company A of Edenwald; Jones Av, w s, 425 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, Edenwald, 3 years 250

DOLMBERG, Jennie, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163d St, 844 East, due as per bond..... 8,000

E. J. GALWAY BUILDING COMPANY to William Rau; 138 and 140 West 17th St, due Jan. 24, 1908, 6 per cent.. 15,000

FLAGG, Minnie E., to Ferdinand Daehne; Marion Av, w s, 19.8 ft s of 193d St, 80.9x77.8, 4 years..... 7,500

GERMAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Mary Eckert; 144th St, n s, 223.9 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

GOODSTEIN, Harry, and another to John B. Hasslacher; 100th St, 142 West, 5 years..... 22,000

GOLDBERG, Jacob, and another to Ravitch Brothers; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 138th St, 100x100, prior mtg $154,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GOLDBERG, Adele, to Daisy B. Cohen; Lots 229 and 231, Map No. 1, partition sale of part of Hyatt farm, near Woodlawn, 3 years..... 1,770

GRODGINSKY, Samuel, to Moritz L. Ernst and others; Sylvan Place, 3, 4, and 5, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,950

GOTTSCHALK, Mary, to Ida Bruder; 235th St, n w corner of Napier Av, 50x 100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,000

GONZALES, Amalie, to Minnie Israel and another; Madison Av, 1,473, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 750

HIRSH, Olga, to Eastern Crown Realty Company; Fairmount Place, 980, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,250

HIRSH, Bertha F., to Eastern Crown Realty Company; Fairmount Place, 978, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,250

HEARD, William N., to Maro H. Mack; 17th St, s s, 521.1 ft w of 6th Av, 21.1 x92.1, 5 years..... 15,000

HERMAN, David, to the State Bank; Lenox Av, e s, 50 ft s of 136th St, 49.11x100; Lenox Av, s e corner of 136th St, 50x100, prior mtg $14,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 30,000

HERMAN, David, to Louis Nieberg and another; Lenox Av, e s, 50 ft s of 136th St, 49.11x100; Lenox Av, s e corner of 136th St, 50x100, prior mtg $44,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

HELLER, Martin M., to Euphemia E. Kennedy and another; 43d St, 323 West, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

KOTZEN REALTY COMPANY to Max Kotzen; 6th St, 713, 715, and 717 East, due April 24, 1907, 6 per cent..... 6,000

KOTZEN REALTY COMPANY to Max Kotzen; 13th St, 523 to 527 East, due Feb. 15, 1907, 6 per cent..... 24,000

KOREF, Ignatz, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Avenue B, s e corner of 14th St, 68.9x88, demand..... 50,000

LEWINE, Joseph, to Esther Rosenberg, Madison Av, 242, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 13,000

LEVINGS, Mary F., to Henry W. Korndorfer; Hull Av, s e s, 107.4 ft n e of 205th St, 25x101, 2 years, 5½ per cent.. 1,000

LANG, Bernhard, to Alexander Wiener; 219 East 85th St, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750

LANDIN, Charles, and another to Augustin B. Fletcher and another, trustees; 146th St, s s, 112.6 ft w of 8th Av, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 80,000

LOHMANN, Bernhard, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, w s, 40.5 ft s of 35th St, 24.8x100, due as per bond..... 14,000

MAYER, Isaac, to City Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 173d St, —x—, prior mtg $162,475, demand..... 84,725

MYER, Joseph H., to Sound Realty Company; Lot 98, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Elizabeth M. Zerega and others, trustees; Thompson St, 281, 3 years..... 22,000

MARINE METAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY to Sigmund John; South St, 152, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

McCAUL, Thomas F., to Sarah Gear, executrix; Cauldwell Av, n e corner of 136th St, 90x201, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 4,500

McCAUL, Thomas F., to Frank Murphy; Cauldwell Av, n e corner of 136th St, 90x201, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,700

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to Elizabeth Wood; 2d Av, e s, 40 ft s of 124th St, 60x80, 3 years..... 26,500

O'LEARY, James, to Mary C. Crane; Ernescliff Place, s s, 138.3 ft w of Lisbon Place, 25.2x102.6, 3 years..... 3,500

PETTINATI, Frank, to Thomas P. Hawley; Avenue A, n s, Lot 68, map of new village of Jerome, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

PSATY, Max, and others to Annie Maguire; Broome St, 80, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 20,000

PATTERSON, Rowland, to Peter Alexander; 165th St, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x65.8, 3 years..... 6,000

RAMSFELDER, Samuel, to Hyman Levin; Park Av, n e corner of 114th St, 94 and 96, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 17,500

REINISCH, Caroline, to Eliza C. Waterbury; Cambreling Av, 2,315, 3 years... 3,000

REMINGTON, Annie, to the Hamilton Bank; Columbus Av, n s, 25 ft w of Garfield St, 50x100, due Jan. 23, 1907, 6 per cent..... 6,000

ROSENZWEIG, Ignatz, to Joseph M. Wentz; Washington Av, w s, 225 ft n of 170th St, 50x145, demand, 6 per cent..... 42,000

RUTENSTEIN, Nathan, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Eldridge St, 141 and 143, prior mtg $37,600, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 18,000

SCHMEIDLER, Adolph, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 80th St, 222 and 224 East, 2 lots, each 25x100.8, 2 mtgs. each $19,000, 5 years. 38,000

SANGER, Rachel, to Jacob Levy; 111th St, 80 East, prior mtg $4,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SANFORD, Henry S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 64th St, 114 East, due as per bond..... 23,000

SEITZ REALTY COMPANY to George G. Uthe; Webster Av, w s, 501.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 3 years..... 9,000

SCHEER-GINSBERG REALTY AND Construction Company to Title Insurance Company; 100th St, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 lots, each 41.8x 99.11, (3 mtgs. each $40,000,) 5 years. 120,000

SCHEER-GINSBERG REALTY AND Construction Company to Title Insurance Company; 152d St, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 lots, each 41.8x 99.11, (3 mtgs. each $38,000,) 5 years. 114,000

SHERWOOD, William, to Maria H. Bodly; 160th St, n s, 125 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100, 3 years..... 3,500

SONNEBORN, Gertruth, to Christiana Jacobs; Tinton Av, w s, 152.8 ft s of Cedar St, 26.4x135, 3 years..... 3,000

SONNEBORN, Gertruth, to August G. Bell; Tinton Av, w s, 152.8 ft s of Cedar St, 26.4x135, 3 years, 6 per cent. 800

TENZER, Philip, to Jacob Bender and another; 114th St, s s, 159.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 40.8x100.10, prior mtg $72,000, 1 years, 6 per cent..... 13,000

TeODUPEEK, Herman, to Elizabeth Givonotschek; Crotona Av, 2,070, installments, 5½ per cent..... 1,800

YOUNG, Dorothea J., to Charles Dorn and another; 177th St, s s, 173 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 5,000

YOUNG, Dorothea J., to John T. Bauer and others, trustees; 177th St, s s, 173 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WALLENSTEIN, Jacob J., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 62d St, 59 West, due as per bond..... 21,000

WERNER, Chris, to Charles T. Marvin; Kossuth Av, s e corner of Comcord St, 2 lots, each 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prospect Place, n e corner of 42d St, 58x 17.1, 3 years..... 6,000

WOOD, Franklin C., to Edward V. Loew, Jr.; Madison Av, s w corner of 89th St, prior mtg $200,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 51,500

ZERINSKY, Samuel, to Jacob Bender and another; 114th St, 78 ft e of Lexington Av, 40.8x100.11, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 13,000

Mechanics' Liens.

NORFOLK ST, 52 and 54; Thomas Crump against State Bank, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 595

31ST ST, 119 and 121 East; John J. Cunningham against Irving Press, owner; Varick Construction Company, contractor..... 170

73D ST, 24 East; Buehler & Lautzer against A. N. Stein, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 3,700

182D ST, s s, 84.3 ft e of Washington Av, 72x67.8x72.11x72.11; Charles Izmiirian against Hillside Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 40

150TH ST, 151st St, 8th Av, and Macomb's Dam Road, whole block; A. E. Klotz Fireproofing Company against William Soltz, owner and contractor..... 115

73D ST, 24 East; Lieberman & Sanford Company against Abram N. Stein, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors 1,200

TIMPSON PLACE, e s, 100 ft n of 144th St, 144x85; T. R. De Lacey Company against Ajax Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 745

CHRYSTIE ST, 133; Empire Cornice Works against Abram E. Bamberger, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractor. 209

CHRYSTIE ST, 133; Adam Hapfel against Abraham E. Bamberger, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.. 1,147

1ST AV, 124; O. Reissmann against E. G. Schoenberg, owner and contractor. 85

64TH ST, 117 East; Adam Hapfel against Henry M. Chappel, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 82

STANTON ST, 161; Jacob Katz against Samuel Katz and Beckie Levitch, owners; Louis Sherman, contractor..... 460

72D ST, 46 East; William Somerville against Oscar L. Richard, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 250

78D ST, 24 East; John Morrow against Abraham N. Stein, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 230

114TH ST, 407 and 409 East; John H. Scully Bluestone Company against New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 384

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 178th St, 86x145; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Henry Fox, Oliver Ravelet, and Max Levington, owners; Fowler Heating and Plumbing Company, contractor; Otto H. Maydag, sub-contractor..... 98

28TH ST, 114 and 116 East; Toscani Brothers against Frederick C. Zobel, owner and contractor..... 156

33D ST, 38 and 40 West; Toscani Brothers against Waldorf Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 65

65TH ST, 125 and 127 East; William L. Crav against Laura B. Lee, owner; Frederic S. Lee, contractor..... 3,002

175TH ST, 721 East; Alonzo H. Magee Company against Swann & Buscall, owners; Empire Heating Company, contractor..... 165

PROSPECT AV, 730 and 732; Charles M. Gray Marble and Slate Company against Sugarman & Glick, owners and contractors..... 135

PROSPECT AV, 730 and 732; Federal Tiling and Mantel Company against Sugarman & Glick, owners and contractors..... 130

72D ST, 46 East; Adam Hapfel against Oscar L. Richard, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 81

114TH ST, 407 and 409 East; Bogert & Carlough Company against New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 291

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 154th St, 100x100; Alexander Olson against John J. Hearn Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 200

FOREST AV, 964 and 966; Edward R. Riley against Emanuel Solomon, owner; Dooley & Johnson Company, contractors..... 60

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,365; Barnet Mason against Magdalena Marx, Nov. 1, 1905..... 145

181ST ST, 524 West; Louis Bornstein against Samuel M. Hofberg and others, June 14, 1906..... 151

HUGHES AV, e s, 45 ft s of 185th St, 125x100; William Adams & Co. against Belmont Realty and Trust Company, Jan. 6, 1906..... 2,845

VALENTINE AV, e s, 89 ft n of 182d St, 210x100; August Heil against Martha F. Schorer and others, May 11, 1906..... 195

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 138th St, extending to 127th St and Lawrence St; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Bernheimer & Schwarts Pilsener Brewing Company, July 19, 1906..... 98

Lis Pendens.

COOPER AV, e s, Lots 46, 47, and 48, map of William Cooper estate, Bronx; John Young et al. against Levine A. Y. Haymen et al., (action to cancel deed;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

113TH ST, 224 and 226 East; Henry Altman against Biagio Pernatti, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, P. Hillinger.

TIFFANY ST, e s, intersection with s w s of 169th St, 150x45.11x79.6x146.2; Arthur Knox against Flood Construction Company et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. A. Knox.

2D AV, n e corner 85th St, 46.2x72; Katie Lauber against Samuel D. Davis, (action to remove encroachment;) attorney, J. Kohler.

MADISON ST, 456, Bronx; Benjamin F. Foster, trustee, against Hyman Rosenfeld, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. V. Schavrien.

43D ST, 106 West; Jesse I. Eppinger et al. against Sadie Schles

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$5 Down Monthly

NEVER TOO HOT TO MAKE MONEY

$5 Down Monthly

Buy Acres Get Rich

ONE-HALF ACRE

$250

10 ORDINARY CITY LOTS

Small Farm For Little Money

NEW YORK CITY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SUBURB.
HOME OF MILLIONAIRES. RIGHT ON THE BAY.

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ONE HOUR OUT. 30 TRAINS A DAY. 12 CENTS COMMUTATION.

1,000 ACRES OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Fine Fishing. Fine Bathing. Fine Yachting.

Two Great Bargains Unequaled.

ONE HALF ACRE $250 BUY NOW 5 NICE CITY LOTS $125

$5 Down Monthly | HOW EASY | $5 Down Monthly | Never Miss It | $5 Down Monthly

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF BY PAYING ALL CASH.

WATER FRONTS $625 $10 Down. $10 Monthly.

THREE GRAND FREE EXCURSIONS.
WEDNESDAY. SATURDAY. SUNDAY.
Each of these days at 10:30 o'clock from Long Island City and Flatbush Av. station, B'klyn.
ON SUNDAY TWO TRAINS, 9 AND 10:30 A. M.
FREE TICKETS AND MAPS NOW READY.

WM. H. MOFFITT Realty Company,
192 Broadway, Cor. John, N. Y.

Manhasset Point

A Restricted Private Park

Large frontage on the picturesque shore of Manhasset Bay. Deep water at low tide. Sandy bathing beach. Attractive surroundings. Thirty-eight minutes to Manhattan. Handsome illustrated booklet and terms on application. Free Transportation. Our carriages meet trains at Manhasset Station.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT CO., 149 BROADWAY. | TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO., 11 EAST 42d ST.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

LOT SALESMEN

Big money for good men on new realty development; backed by large capital; extensive advertising and elaborate improvements. Best proposition yet; state qualifications. Address Responsible, Box 123 Times Downtown.

Richmond Hill, L. I.—Cottage, newly decorated; good location; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; will take $1,000 down, balance monthly or quarterly payments. Fred Phillips, real estate, Myrtle and Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill.

For Sale—Two plots, 50x100, close to station of rapidly improving tract. 30 minutes from Herald Square; great possibilities; bargains for cash. Walton, 145 East 16th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

48 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily, including meals; two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

123d St., 212 East.—5 rooms, bath, ranges, and boilers; light; $17. Inquire janitor.

West Side.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

318 TO 338 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartments of 4 and 7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel 2018—38th.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST., one block Rap. Tran. station, (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

At The Manitou, 221 West 141st St., near "L" and Subway, four, five, and six large rooms and bath; day and night elevator service, telephone, electricity; $30, $47.50. Apply Supt.

83d St., 329 West.—Eight rooms, elevator, electric light, overlooking drive; rent $960. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

66th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 9 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

112th St., 256 West.—Four, five, six rooms; reasonable, desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

143d St., 257 West.—Five, six rooms; inducements; reasonable, desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Richmond Hill, L. I.—Two-family house, 12 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; mortgage $4,000; $1,600 cash buys it; mortgage can remain. Fred Phillips, real estate, Richmond Hill, L. I.

West Side.

RICHMOND HILL

27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.

Handsome corner apartment of six extra large, light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; only one left; possession Oct. 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

FLATS, 5 LIGHT ROOMS, bathroom, steam heated, hot water supplied, $20 to $24. 544 West 126th St., near Broadway, one block Subway station.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.
Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath, hot-water supply.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
RENTS $16 TO $20.

New model flats in Wilkins block, Wilkins Av., 170th St., Boston Road; 4, 5, 6, corner 7 rooms; low rents; two blocks north Freeman St. Subway station; three from new school. Rule & Bach, Agents, premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

To Rent—Furnished, for nine months or longer, beautifully situated house at Greenwich, Address "Fine View," Greenwich, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily, including meals; two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Flat of four large rooms, nicely furnished, for housekeeping; hot water. Parrowt, 110 West 61st St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PAM & STEINWEG.—In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of Honorable Charles M. Hough, District Judge, the undersigned, will sell the property, assets, and effects of the firm of Pam & Steinweg, consisting of ladies' cloaks, suits, and waists, now contained in the following described premises: 2,772 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City, the department owned and operated by Pam & Steinweg in the department store southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and 74th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City; the department owned and operated by Pam & Steinweg in the department stores situated at 1,331 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania, including all their right, title, and interest in the leases of said premises, at private sale, as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted to the undersigned at his office, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of July, 1906, at 12 M., at which time and place said bids will be opened by the receiver, and all creditors are hereby notified to attend at said time and place to express their approval or disapproval of the acceptance of any bid received.

Bids must be made separately for the effects in each of said stores. All bidders will be required to deposit a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of their bids. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and if bids for the contents of any of said stores are rejected, the property on which such bids are rejected will be sold at public auction at a date to be fixed, notice of which auction sale will be given as required by the order of sale.

The property may be inspected at the premises above described on July 26th and 27th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned or his attorneys.

Dated New York City, July 23, 1906.
EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver,
68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
CHARLES H. BROAS, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
J. S. LEISENRING, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

QUEENS. FOR SALE. | QUEENS. FOR SALE.

DON'T PUT IT OFF

To-day may be the turning point in your fortune. You can make it so by judicious investment of your savings. High-class New York City Real Estate is the sign post.

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

is the destination. It's the choicest high-class property within a radius of

4 MILES OF HERALD SQUARE

In two years this property will be forever bound to Manhattan by three transit lines over and under the East River, which means

9 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY, MANHATTAN FOR A 5c. FARE.

The rapid rise in values will be unprecedented. Don't you want to be in it?

COME! INVESTIGATE TO-DAY OUR

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN & the ROPERTY

TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 387 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

Queens Manor at Queens
NEW YORK CITY

600 RESTRICTED LOTS

With all city improvements and four years to pay. Buy lots now and by the time your last installment is paid values will be doubled.

WATER, ELECTRICITY, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, TROLLEY, 46 STEAM AND 50 THIRD-RAIL TRAINS DAILY, PUBLIC LIBRARY, FREE POSTAL DELIVERY, MACADAM ROADS, CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND HIGH, HEALTHY LAND. All grades established by Evans Bros., Civil Engineers. Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free to purchaser. No taxes the first year.

Get free tickets from agents wearing cards "Queens Manor," meeting following trains:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
E. 34th St., N. Y., 1:50 & 3 P. M. Flatbush Av. (3d rail local,) 1:24, 2:24, 3:24 P. M. Nostrand Av., 4 minutes later. East N. Y., 8 minutes later.	E. 34th St., N. Y., 1:50. Flatbush Av., 10:46 A. M., 12:10, 1:11, 2:10 and 3:30 P. M. Nostrand Av., 4 minutes later. East N. Y., 8 minutes later.

Come direct and fare will be refunded. Agents always on the Manor.
Write for maps, booklets, full information and free tickets.

READ REALTY COMPANY
Telephone 996—Main. 44 Court Street (Temple Bar), Brooklyn.

A Fortune Awaits Those Who Buy Now at

TERMINAL HEIGHTS.

14 Minutes by Trolley, with Sewer and All City Improvements.

Send for Booklet to-day, which contains maps and views, relative distances, showing exact location of the new transportation routes.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

You can make no better or sounder investment. Improvements are being rapidly pushed and building operations of a most extensive kind have begun.

Lots Are Sold on Easy Payments or Discount for Cash.

QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION,
1123 Broadway. Telephone 4813 Madison Sq.

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOHN WATTS de PEYSTER TOLER and others, Defendants.—Notice of sale in partition.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated July 9, 1906, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on July 10, 1906, I, the undersigned, the Referee in the said interlocutory judgment named, will sell separately at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the third day of August, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street distant two hundred and forty-nine (249) feet eight (8) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Ninth Avenue and the southerly side of Thirty-third Street; thence running southerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, parallel with the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street and along the said centre line of the block, four inches; thence northerly, parallel with the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street, distant along the same five hundred and thirty (530) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; thence running westerly, along the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street, four (4) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eighth Avenue distant ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue and the northerly side of Thirty-first Street; running thence westerly, parallel with the said northerly side of Thirty-first Street and along the centre line of the block, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue, one (1) inch; thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of Thirty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to a point on the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, distant ninety-eight (98) feet eight (8) inches southerly along the same, from the southerly side of Thirty-second Street; running thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue one (1) inch to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all of the estate, right, title, and interest of each and all of the parties to this action in the said premises, free from any claim of interest or lien on the part of any of the said parties.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.
EDWARD MENOCAL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold as described above, the said premises having no street numbers:

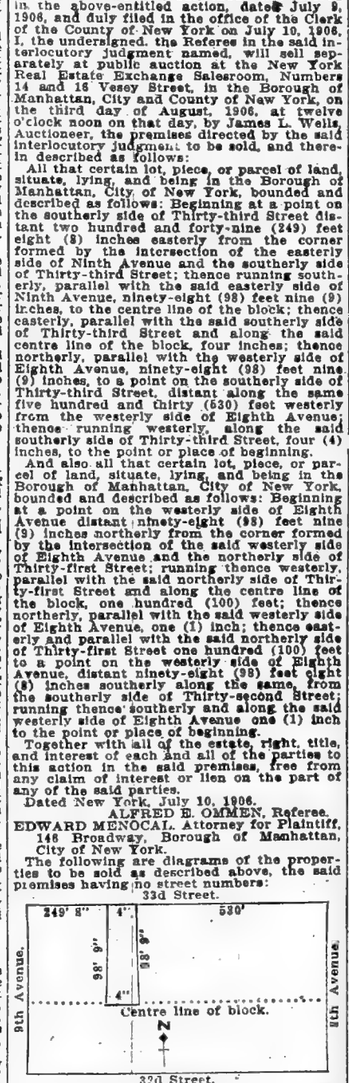

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COPPER KING OF ARIZONA.

The property has passed to a syndicate. All known stockholders have been apprised. Should there be any stockholder who has not received a notice, if they will communicate with T. F. GILBANE, Trustee, Providence, R. I., on or before the first of August, an explanation will be made.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEARN, ALFRED W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Julia Frances Elign Hearn, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as executor of the last will and testament of ALFRED W. HEARN, deceased, and as trustee under said last will and testament; the Comptroller of the State of New York, Katherine E. Horandt, nee Oliffe of New York; Beatrice Jessie Broadbent, Jerome Ronco, the Poor of Mentone, the Mayor of Mentone, the Treasurer of Mentone, Orazio Lorenzi, Mrs. Emilie Hirsbrunner, formerly Emilie von Warthburg; Emilie Le Maitre, Lilly Bradhurst Field, Frances Pearsall Field, Augustus Bradhurst Field, Jr., Malcolm Graham Field, Douglass Hollister, Louise Hollister, Ida Hollister, Maynard Hollister, Thompson Hollister, Eliza Maynard Taylor, William Ross Hollister, Cornelius T. W. Hollister, Francis Sackett Hollister, Cavalier Hargrave Jouet, Belinda Hearn Jouet, Henrietta Arnold Jouet, George Hearn Peniston, Anna De Haven Walden, Eugene Arnold Peniston, Albert E. Peniston, Mary Arnold Galbraith, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Louis Vermilye Davison, as executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Williams Hearn, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, and that a decree be made that the said Louis Vermilye Davison upon complying with the decree may be discharged as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and relieved from all further responsibility thereunder and from all liability to any person interested thereunder as such executor as aforesaid.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JACK, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Minnie Bolze, George Bolze, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIA JACK, also known as Sophia Jorge, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George Jorge of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing, dated November 25th, 1905, and May 13th, 1906, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophia Jack, also known as Sophia Jorge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CHIPMAN, ELIZABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Chipman, Albert C. Chipman, Alberta M. Jones, Evelyne McLean, Elmer Durfee, Anna Durfee, Amelia Durfee, Gertrude Durfee, and Mary Durfee, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZABETH CHIPMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank M. Cate of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Chipman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.]
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO

JAMAICA.

By the time trains are running through the East River tunnel the present outskirts of Jamaica will be the main section of the city.

IN CEDAR MANOR,

a new development within ten blocks of where city lots are selling for $100 a front foot, we offer a limited number of lots from $300 to $600 each. Terms, $25 down and $5 a month. TITLES FULLY GUARANTEED. HOUSE & HOMES CO., 202 East 23d St., New York City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the HULL-CAMPE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 9,104.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt and whom it may concern:

Pursuant to an order duly made by this court and entered herein, the Receiver of the estate of said bankrupt will sell certain property belonging to said estate in the following lots:

LOT NO. 1.

The stock of plumbers' and steam fitters' fittings, iron pipe, etc.

LOT NO. 2.

The machinery, machinery attachments, belting, pulleys, shafting, etc.

LOT NO. 3.

Stock of furnaces.

LOT NO. 4.

Office furniture, fixtures, and safe, etc.

All of said property is upon the premises occupied by the bankrupt at Nos. 125-7 Worth Street and 81-3 Centre Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City; said property may be inspected on July 23d, 24th, 25th, 1906, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Separate sealed bids will be received for the property described in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, above; and sealed bids will also be received for the entire property described in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, above. These bids must be submitted to the Receiver, at the office of Henry W. Sykes, his attorney, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 26th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by the Receiver.

Creditors are invited to attend and advise as to the acceptance of the bids.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check, draft, or cash for ten per centum of the amount bid, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid to the Receiver within two days thereafter.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A list of the property to be sold will be on said premises for the inspection of prospective purchasers.

Should the Receiver reject all or any bids submitted, the property remaining unsold will be sold at public auction on the premises aforesaid by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on July 30th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M.

Further information may be obtained from the attorney for the Receiver.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1906.
C. ROCKLAND TYNG, Receiver,
No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL LIPPELD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, August 3, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 611 Second Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings, ladies' waists, skirts, desks, fixtures, &c.; also the lease of the store at 611 Second Avenue, which expires May 1, 1907; lease can be seen any day before day of sale at the office of Louis Lichtenberg, 320 Broadway, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Stock is open for inspection on the 1st and 2d days of August, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOSIAH T. NEWCOMB, Receiver.
LOUIS LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHOTO-ELECTRO TYPE ENGRAVING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 26, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 232 William St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fine lot of lenses, negatives, gem cutting machines, 4 Campbell cylinder presses, motors, printing presses, type, cameras, cutting machines, chemicals, furniture, fixtures, &c. LINDSAY RUSSELL, Receiver. THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

Above sale has been adjourned to Monday, August 6, at same time and place.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—THOMAS H. ROYSTON, Bankrupt.—No. 9,077.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas H. Royston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 25, 1906.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3d., 24c.; 7d., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

21ST ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small cool rooms, with excellent board; low Summer rates.

51ST ST., 188 WEST.—Medium and small rooms; delicious Southern cooking; moderate; references.

129TH ST., WEST.—Two fine separate bedrooms; sitting rooms as well; every convenience; excellent table; private family; for two, $14-$17. A. B., Box 7 Times Harlem.

129TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large front room; good board; references.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, large and small, to rent, with board; references.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms; excellent table; special rates; references; Southerners.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms to rent with board. Transients.

22D ST., 42 EAST.—Large and small rooms; best board; two, $18 a week.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Convenient Bridge, ferries, and cars to beaches; table guests; telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED by two young ladies (sisters) room, with board; prefer large room, southern exposure, on same floor with bath; highest references exchanged; state price. Address M. L., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; running water; telephones; Summer rates.

22D ST., 37 WEST.—Cool, large room; bath; breakfasts; living or studio; piano; reception room; reasonable. Studio No. 2. Janitor.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electric lights; transient; business parlor; telephones.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

58TH ST., 360 WEST.—Furnished rooms, ground floor; hot water, bath.

61ST ST., 110 WEST.—One parlor, bedroom adjoining; hot-water supply; convenient to cars. Parrowt.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Exceptionally cool front room, overlooking Hudson; Subway express, references. Stuart.

115TH ST., 415 WEST.—Light, airy, comfortable room, bath; Subway; private family. Rowlands.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 426.—Large, light room, with set bowl and bath, in private family; price $3. Dixon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

East Side.

20TH ST., 325 EAST.—Large furnished room in private house; references required. N. Behan.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Airy, sanitary Summer house suites; single rooms; electric light; references. Pepper's.

34TH ST., 140 EAST, near 5th Av.—Rates for Summer; exceptionally clean, cool rooms; plenty hot water; telephone; transients.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant hall room; reasonable.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high-class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; Summer rates; telephone 4257—38th.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (Cor. 61st.)—Beautifully furnished large and small suites; very convenient location; block Central Park; Summer prices; single rooms, $8-$10, with superior board; double rooms, $16-$22; transients accommodated. American.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

YOUNG MAN desires room with refined family near Washington Square; references. Permanent, Box 147 Times Downtown.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A lady wants, Sept. 1, large unfurnished room in private house below 59th St.; no housekeeping. Address, with terms, R. N., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED.—Outdoor pleasant employment, "Line of Real Estate"; work only few hours daily; our lady agents are doing well on commission. Mrs. Stevens, Quick Transit Realty Co., 41 Park Row, Room 204.

WANTED.—A few bright girls will be taught making men's neckwear in our workrooms and paid while learning. Stag Brand, 32 Union Square East, Reliance Building.

WANTED—Neckwear operators and turners on men's neckwear. The Stag Brand, 32 Union Square East.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Scotch herring firm opening branch in New York require first-class salesman for Aberdeen canned herring, Scotch and Holland cured herrings, Irish and Norway mackerel, and some knowledge of German herring trade; state experience and references; only those who have been in the trade need apply. P., Box 311 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—An experienced salesman for New York City, one who has an established trade and can make arrangements at once with a leading Philadelphia silk house. Silk, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Clothing salesman, manage retail store outside city; one with credit, experience preferred; opportunity. Call 5th floor, No. 67 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $44 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—College men; large manufacturing concern in New Jersey wants two young college graduates of first-class appearance as assistants to one of the chief executives; must be graduates of absolutely clean record; preferably of one of the small colleges. See Mr. Twombly, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper; experienced man for assistant bookkeeper and general office work. Answer in own handwriting, giving references and salary wanted. H Box 309 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—An experienced magazine man to take the advertising control and business management of a monthly periodical having a circulation of 15,000. Address A. B. C., P. O. Box 263, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Bank clerk of experience in an adjoining town to act as teller, &c. Address, stating age, experience, and reference, H. James, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A bright, trustworthy Protestant American boy, about 18 years old, for general office work; must be well educated; references required. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—A man to run a gasoline lawn mower and keep it running; good wages for a good mechanic. Address P. O. Box 288, Bayside, L. I.

WANTED—Correspondent for prominent house; able to handle collections; salary $30. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Elevator boy; good chance; wages, $8. Apply Colombia Coffee Co., 3d Av., near 138th St.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent cook; private family; best city references; no washing. 125 West 128th St., Smith's bell.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; city apartment or country; investigated references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th St. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy cook, laundress, waitress. Flaherty's Employment Bureau, 435 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 Rier.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take charge and bring up on bottle; reference; wages $30 month. Hegstedt, 878 Third Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

All Cars Transfer To Bloomingdale's Lexington to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Your Opportunity!

Great Piano Sale.

We offer Walters Pianos at a Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured, at about half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

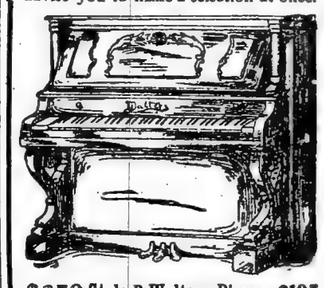

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos	$235
$500 Style D Walters Pianos	$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos	$300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos	$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET	$450
$1,000 Walters Baby Grand Pianos	$600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

A SUMMER SALE OF FINE PIANOS,

Both New and Slightly Used.

200 to select from. (Uprights and Grands). Nearly every prominent make in America represented. Prices of uprights $100 to $250. Grands from $250 to $550. Easy monthly payments if desired. Write for Special Catalogues, with prices and terms.

Greatest Piano Bargains in New York.

JACOB DOLL & SONS,
Piano Manufacturers.
Showrooms, 92 Fifth Av., Near 14th St.

BIDDLES-3 WAREROOMS

$75	Elegant Upright Steinway Bargain. $95 Easy terms; rents $3.	7 East 14th St.
$75	Sale This Week Two Bargains. Rents $3.	$110 977 3d Av., Near 59th St.
$100	will secure for you an upright; was rented 3 months. Pick from 60.	6 West 125th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

HARDMAN

Very attractive special Summer prices in pianos. Almost all makes, slightly used. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Estab. 1842. 138 5th Av., near 19th St.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER HALL, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Expert remodeler, Summer dresses; $1.50; will call evenings; references. Satisfaction, Box 850 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; willing to work painstaking, and reliable; willing to work hard; references. Anxious, Box 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven

CITY IS TO ATTACK SOME GAS FRANCHISES

Their Validity to be Questioned in the New Inquiry.

CALL FOR ORIGINAL PAPERS

Copies of 1823 Grants Insufficient—Cost of Gas in Tanks to Trust About 33 Cents.

That the franchises of some of the companies which were merged into the Consolidated Gas Company in 1884 will be the subject of attack by the Attorney General and the city in the proceedings instituted by the company to have the eighty-cent gas law declared unconstitutional was made plain yesterday, when the hearing was resumed before Arthur H. Masten, the referee.

Lawyer Charles F. Mathewson, counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company, offered in evidence a copy of the franchise granted the New York Gaslight Company in 1823, which had been entered upon the record of the proceedings before the Gas Commission several months ago. The New York Gaslight Company was one of the companies that went to form the Consolidated.

Both Senator Alfred R. Page and ex-Assistant District Attorney Gans, who represent the Attorney General, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, who represents the city, objected to the introduction of the copies.

"On behalf of the city," said Mr. Burr, "I would like to say that, inasmuch as we have raised a special defense based on the question of the validity of these franchises, we shall demand the right to inspect the original documents."

A clerk from the office of the company was present with a lot of documents that seemed almost to fall to pieces with age. But none of the original franchises was introduced in evidence at yesterday's session.

From the question of franchises Mr. Mathewson passed to the question of the cost of manufacturing gas and introduced in evidence the agreements between the Consolidated Gas Company and the Mutual, Standard, and New Amsterdam companies for the delivery of gas last year. The Consolidated acquired nearly one-third of all the gas it sold to consumers in this city from these companies, which are owned or controlled by the Consolidated. Mr. Mathewson explained that the figure at which the gas was purchased from them represented merely the cost of labor and constituent materials of the product, with from 8 to 10 per cent. added.

Then Mr. Mathewson introduced a tabulated statement which had been prepared over night by Robert A. Carter, Secretary of the Consolidated, and showing the cost of gas sold by the company.

From this statement it appears that the gas the company manufactures itself really comes higher than the gas the company buys from the other companies. Mr. Carter, who was on the witness stand, testified, reading from the statement, that the gas manufactured by the company direct last year stood in a net cost of 33.70 at the holder, while that purchased from other companies under a so-called "agency agreement" stood in 32.42 per 1,000 cubic feet at the holder.

The company has not as yet had an opportunity to show what it costs to carry the gas through the mains and services to the consumer's burner. The cost, however, is very high, according to the claim put forward by the company at the earlier proceedings, which have had to do with the cost of gas—high enough to duplicate the manufacturing cost or more.

Senator Page cross-examined Mr. Carter at considerable length on bookkeeping methods of the company, and then the hearing was adjourned until Aug. 6.

DON'T PROCRASTINATE
If you have lost anything

REMEMBER

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Sunday, July 22, at Deisle's restaurant, ruins of Allaire, N. J., gold vanity box, initials in diamonds, "S. W. F."; liberal reward offered and no questions asked. Mrs. Jacob Field, Hollywood Hotel, Hollywood, N. J.

LOST OR STOLEN—$40 reward for the return of a pocketbook containing papers and turquoise and diamond scarfpin; no questions asked. Martin Schenck, Albert Hotel, 11th St., University Place.

LOST—Monday afternoon, between 42d St. and Long Island City, a lady's silver-handled black silk umbrella. Finder please communicate with R. G., P. O. Box 172, Manhattan; reward.

LOST—Gold watch and fob; both bearing initials, "A. L. K."; $25 reward and no questions asked if returned to A. L. KNOEPKE, 417 Lafayette St., near 4th St., New York City.

LOST—A large alligator handbag on Broadway car near 43d St.; reward will be paid for return to H. Holley, Hotel Dunlop, 149 West 44th St.

LOST—Package of papers in manilla jacket; name W. D. McLean on outside. Reward if turned to owner at Hotel Victoria.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Bracelet, each spangle a $2.50 gold piece; reward. Kohn, Falk's cottage, Far Rockaway.

LOST—One pearl earring in Broadway Subway express Wednesday morning; suitable reward to finder. Moyer, 936 West End Av., N. Y. City.

FOUND—Wednesday morning, brooch, John St. Subway entrance. Room 1,006, 35 Nassau St.

LOST—July 18, on Columbus Av., between 84th and 81st, elevated station, a gold mosaic bracelet. $10 regard for return to Dufourcq & Co., Floor L, Produce Exchange Building, N. Y.

LOST—Monday night, near 42d and 6th Av., between 11 and 4 A. M., old mine diamond ring, deep setting; liberal reward. Jno J. Sullivan, 203 Broadway.

LOST—Dog, wire-haired fox terrier, small, around 38th and 6th Av.; liberal reward. Miss De Witt, 210 West 39th St. Hotel Hollywood.

LOST—Tickets; Hastings-Mt. Hope commutation book of Cohen; reward. Room 1,302, 140 Nassau St.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of black, violet enamelled pin, two diamonds. Bates, 220 West 80th.

LOST—Check book, on Reade St., N. Y.; reward offered. H. Bischoff, 315 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Jersey cow, strayed from home. Finder please return to T. Hayes, Ocean Av. and Avenue M.

LOST—Left ebony cane Rockaway Park station, July 15. Reward if returned to 512 6th Av.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "M. L."; reward if returned to 500 5th Av., Room 611.

$10 REWARD.—Gold fob, snake design around stone. Room 1,500, 31 Nassau St.

LOST—Purse with $30; reward to finder. Room 134, Hotel Belleclaire.

LOST—Gray and red parrot; reward. J. T. T., 156 5th Av.

LOST—Bank Book No. 11,682, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 15,517, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 14,063, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped, kindly return to bank.

SUGAR MAN RECALCITRANT.

Trust Auditor Must Produce Records Wanted by U. S. Grand Jury.

W. E. Foster, the general auditor of the American Sugar Refining Company, was before Judge Hough of the United States District Court yesterday as a recalcitrant Grand Jury witness. He is under examination in connection with the investigation which the United States Grand Jury is making of a number of trunk railroad lines, which are suspected of granting rebates to the Sugar Trust.

No formal presentment was made to the court in regard to Mr. Foster's alleged recalcitrancy. Daniel W. Sisson, Foreman of the Grand Jury, explained to Judge Hough that Mr. Foster had failed to produce certain books and data demanded of him under a subpoena duces tecum. Mr. Foster told the court that he had not refused to produce the books. He declared that some of the data required by the Grand Jury were not in his possession. A part of them, he said, were in the safe of the President of the company. He would produce the books and papers, he said, on condition that they were returned to him at the end of each day's session so that he could restore them to the officials who had charge of them.

United States District Attorney Stimson, who represents the Government in the present investigation, informed Judge Hough that the production of the papers named in the subpoena was essential to the Grand Jury's investigation, and that it could not proceed without them. Judge Hough told Mr. Foster that the Grand Jury could not enter into a stipulation to return the data as he demanded, and that unless the books and papers were produced by 10:30 o'clock this morning he would consider an application to punish him for contempt of court.

It is said that Mr. Foster's refusal to produce the data demanded on the ground that another official of the company has possession of them is a plan to force the Grand Jury to subpoena that particular official, so that he can demur to any indictment that may later be returned against him, on the ground that he was compelled to produce evidence against himself in violation of his constitutional rights.

CONNERS CRYING HEARST.

Everything, in Fact, is Going According to the Murphy-Conners Plan.

William J. Conners of Buffalo continued his pre-convention booming of William R. Hearst yesterday, according to the plan mapped out. Mr. Conners announced that he would remain here a few days longer and in that time would probably see Charles F. Murphy again and use his powers of persuasion to induce the Tammany leader to declare squarely for Hearst. Mr. Conners never batted an eye when he said this.

"Hearst can carry the State Convention without Tammany," he declared, "but of course it would be better to have the city joined with the up-State Democrats so that the nomination may be made unanimous. The New York men will get in line before long, as soon as they see the way things are drifting."

When asked about his own candidacy for Chairman of the State Committee Mr. Conners was as bashful as a débutante. He said he did not like to discuss it as long as there was a Chairman and a call for the meeting on Aug. 1 had been sent out.

Mr. Murphy's statement about Hearst being a "possibility" has stirred Tammany Hall so much that there was a throng of the leader's followers at the Wigwam yesterday to discuss the matter with him. Mr. Murphy, however, did not appear and the waiting braves took it out in guessing what the boss meant. Some thought it was a move to get McClellan in line, while others pointed to the story in yesterday's TIMES and winked significantly.

ARRESTED ON LANDING.

Immigrant from Sweden Charged with Robbing His Employer.

Samuel Boris Schroekowsky, a resident of Lidköping, Sweden, was arrested at Ellis Island yesterday by United States Marshal Frederick Bernhardt on a complaint signed by the Swedish Consul General at this port.

Schroekowsky is wanted to answer the charge of selling at ruinous prices the stock of a clothing merchant by whom he was employed. According to the complaint, he pocketed the proceeds and fled to this country. When searched Schroekowsky had about $1,273 in American money in his pockets.

The prisoner was arraigned yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Shields, who remanded him without bail to the Tombs to await the arrival of extradition papers from Stockholm.

EXPRESS AGENT ACCUSED.

Money Order Employe of Adams Company Arrested for $2,500 Shortage.

Webster Depuy, 35 years old, money order agent in the Adams Express Company branch at 309 Canal Street, was arrested yesterday after he had been summoned to court by Magistrate Mayo on the request of Amador Andrews, general agent of the company.

Andrews told the court that Depuy's accounts showed discrepancies amounting to more than $2,500. Bail was fixed at $1,000, and the examination set for July 30.

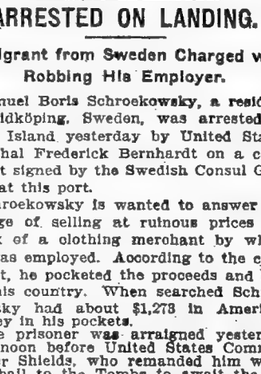

This is no "yaller dog" sale.

We've held nothing out, but have thrown into a bargain sale every single one of our youths' suits, sizes 32 to 35 chest.

641 serge suits.

300 summer mixture suits.

511 outing suits—coats and trousers.

Prices were from $14 to $24.

$10 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

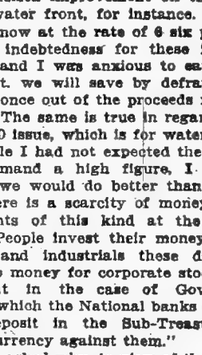

Boys can step up, too.

All our boys' long trouser suits go in, sizes 29 to 31 chest.

244 suits, not so many, but just as big bargains.

Serges, mixtures and outings.

Prices were from $13 to $20.

$8 now.

Other tempters are youths' Norfolk suits at $6; youths' bicycle breeches at $2.50; youths' separate worsted and flannel trousers at $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

BIDS FOR CITY BONDS THE LOWEST IN YEARS

A Trifle Above Par Is Offered for Most of the 4 Per Cents.

DROP OF ABOUT EIGHT POINTS

January Issue Averaged 108.52—Land Speculation and Heavy Call for Funds the Cause.

Disappointing results attended the sale of $12,500,000 corporate stock and bonds for which the sealed bids were opened yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission, held in Controller Metz's office.

The bids touched the lowest figures in years and were not of sufficient number to take up all of the issues. So disappointed was Controller Metz that he will endeavor to induce some of the bidders to put in additional bids for some of the issues.

To the great demand for money throughout the country, due to the great activity in business and heavy real estate speculation is attributed the small number of bids and the low rate offered.

The bonds were divided into three classes, running for ten, twenty, and thirty years respectively. All were of the 4 per cent. denomination. The bids touched the low-water mark in recent years. There was only one bid at 105, and that for only $20,000 worth of the securities. Some small bids were for 104 and fractions over, but the majority of the bids ran from 102 all the way down to par. The average was a little under 101.

The last sale of 4 per cent. bonds was held on Feb. 15, this year, when $20,000,000 worth was floated. The average price for these bonds was 108.52, rendering 3.65 per cent. return for the investment. Those bonds, however, were to run for a period of fifty years.

The largest bid was sent in by Harvey Fisk & Son. It was for $11,500,000 worth of the bonds covering the thirty-year and the twenty-year issue, but not including the ten-year bonds. In detail the bid was as follows:

100.135 for all or any part of $5,000,000, and the following bids each for $100,000 worth of the securities or any part of that amount: 100.265, 100.387, 100.527, 100,637, and 100.887; 100.777 was bid by the firm for $1,500,000 or any part thereof.

For the first time in recent years the awards were not made immediately upon the opening of the bids. This was explained by Deputy Controller McCoey, who said that an effort would be made to induce some of the bidders on the thirty-year bonds to substitute for these bids bids for the shorter term issues. There were not sufficient bids to take up the issue of the ten-year bonds, though this was only for $1,000,000, and from statements made at the Controller's office it was left to be inferred that the same was true in regard to the twenty-year bonds, though the total amount of this issue was only $500,000.

Controller Metz made no effort to disguise the fact that he was keenly disappointed in the result of the sale, though his expectations in regard to it had not been very high.

"I knew it was a bad time to float these bonds," said the Controller, "but the bonds were issued in the case of the thirty-year batch to cover the cost of public improvements of a permanent nature, such as schools and docks—the vast Chelsea improvement on the North River water front, for instance. We are paying now at the rate of 6 six per cent. on the indebtedness for these improvements, and I was anxious to earn the 2 per cent. we will save by defraying the cost at once out of the proceeds from the bonds. The same is true in regard to the $500,0000 issue, which is for water supply.

"While I had not expected these bonds to command a high figure, I had expected we would do better than we did. But there is a scarcity of money for investments of this kind at the present time. People invest their money in real estate and industrials these days and have no money for corporate stock. It is different in the case of Government bonds, which the National banks can take and deposit in the Sub-Treasury and issue currency against them."

When asked why, in view of the success which attended the flotation of the fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds last February, the present thirty-year issue had not been made a fifty-year issue also, the Controller said he did not wish to have these bonds mature at the same time as the others.

In all there were twenty-eight bids. Some of the other bids were as follows:

National City Bank, 100.51 for $1,000,000 or any part of that amount.

Paul Beardsley, $1,000,000 in four lots of $250,000 each at 100.15, 100.27, 100.557, and 100.77.

Bankers' Trust Company, six lots of $117,000 each at rates ranging from 102.07 to 101.05.

Mackay & Co., $500,000 in five $100,000 lots at 101.63, 101.89, 102.01, 102.27, and 102.37, respectively.

Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, $200,000 at 101.77, and $200,000 at par.

J. H. B. Redbaum, eight lots for $25,000 each, bids running from 101.78 to 101 flat.

William Salomon & Co., $125,000 at 102.25.

Charles G. Gates & Co., $25,000 at 104 and $25,000 at par.

Laidlaw & Co., $25,000 in $5,000 lots, bids running from 101.56 to 100.78.

Wadsworth & Wright, four lots of $80,000 each at 104.49, 104.40, 104.25, and 104.01.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., $50,000 at 103.50.

Chisholm & Pouch, $20,000 at 103.81, $10,000 at 103.61, $10,000 at 102.72, $10,000 at 101.56, and $10,000 at 101.11.

Henry J. Dorr, two $5,000 lots at 102.07 and 102, respectively.

The ten-year issue, which proved so unpopular, consisted of assessment bonds issued for park and street opening purposes. The other issues were corporate stock for permanent improvements. It is likely that the Controller will announce his awards to-day on the highest bids. He may possibly reserve the rest for a future sale when conditions may be more favorable.

Here is a table showing previous bond sales for purposes of comparison. All these bonds, except the $20,000,000 issue last February and one in January, 1901, carry interest at 3½ per cent. The February issue was 4 per cent. bonds and the issue of January, 1901, was 3 per cent. bonds.

Date of Sale.	Amount.	Average Price.	P. C. on Investment.
1906—			
Feb. 15	$20,000,000	108	3.75
1905—			
April 24	$2,000,000	100.712	3.499
April 24	3,000,000	100.081	3.497
Nov. 28	12,500,000	100.017	3.475
1904—			
Jan. 20	10,000,000	100.23	3.49
March 24	3,000,000	100.10	3.495
May 5	37,000,000	100.18@100.94	3.468
November	25,000,000	102.41	3.40
1903—			
Jan. 22	7,500,000	104.56	3.51
March 5	2,500,000	104.29	3.32
April 9	2,500,000	103.28	3.36
May 12	3,000,000	104.33	3.32
July 22	3,500,000	102	3.41
Nov. 19	7,500,000	101.05	3.450
1902—			
Feb. 18	3,000,000	107.51	3.19
May 6	4,992,000	106.37	3.23
June 26	4,667,000	105	3.28
Nov. 11	7,550,000	106.23	3.24
1901—			
Jan. 30	3,125,000	101.46	2.93
March 25	2,500,000	110.31	3.03
May 14	5,895,000	104.27	3.20
June 17	3,057,000	106.57	3.21
Sept. 16	3,000,000	103.15	3.36
Oct. 29	3,600,000	107.27	3.17
Dec. 12	7,891,000	106.29	3.22
1900—			
Nov. 20	5,333,965	110.713	3.024
Dec. 26	3,565,000	112.117	2.982

THINKS PRAYER CURED HIM.

Davis Declares Five Doctors Said He Would Die of Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 25.—Believing that he has been cured of consumption by prayer after several local physicians, backed by specialists, had given him up, Charles H. Davis of 35 Water Street is telling this story of his recovery. He is a member of a Morristown faith cure band and is employed at mason work. He said to-night:

"Last Fall I was taken sick with pneumonia which was followed by hasty consumption. Five doctors said I had it. For five months I was under the doctors' care, but every day I grew worse. Finally a member of the Apostolic Church asked that they might hold a prayer meeting in my house. I consented. They came and prayed with me. The second time they came they laid hands on me. That night the fever left me and I slept better than I had for months before. Next morning when the doctor came he could not understand why my fever had left so suddenly, and said it was a miracle. Instead of giving God the glory I praised the doctor and my fever returned. Then one of the brethren told my family that he felt that God was going to bring me down to where the doctors would have to give me up. From that day I grew worse. One day the doctor told my family I was dying. God's people had not given me up and God heard them. The doctor said that one lung had been destroyed and that the other was greatly affected. Two or three days after that he said he did not understand why I was not dead. A few days later a Government doctor came from Newark to examine me for a pension. He said I had consumption and that I would never be able to get up. About a week from that time I was able to walk out and eat with my family. I was hurt in the shoulder about twenty years ago. The arm became paralyzed and four doctors said I would never have the use of it. At prayer meeting one Friday night I asked prayers for my arm and on Sunday morning I was able to swing it all around my head. This I had not been able to do for years."

CLUBBED SICK INSPECTOR.

Youth Out Early for His Health Meets Alleged Brutal Policeman.

Frederick De Forest Crozier, a prominent resident of South Orange, N. J., announced yesterday that he would immediately seek legal redress for the clubbing of his son, Howard Crozier, by Special Policeman James Turner. Young Crozier was clubbed and then arrested by Turner at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Magistrate Roll will hear the case to-day.

Young Crozier has been ill, and his physicians have advised that he remain as much out of doors as possible. The elder Crozier, who is connected with the Public Service Corporation, got for Howard a position as lamp inspector, so he would have to be on duty between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning and in the evenings. Yesterday was his first day, and soon after 3 o'clock in the morning young Crozier left his home, at 54 Riggs Place, accompanied by his little brother, Kenneth.

On Montrose Avenue they were to meet an Italian who was looking after the lamps, and the man not appearing, they waited for him. According to Crozier, Turner came along and with an oath demanded to know what the two were doing there. Kenneth, he says, started to explain, when Turner roughly grasped Howard and dealt him a crushing blow on the head, tearing his scalp and knocking him half senseless to the ground. Young Crozier says that after he was borne to the ground the policeman beat him with his nightstick. He was then taken to the station.

Turner says that Crozier had replied to his questions by saying that it was none of his (Turner's) business what he was doing on the street. "I just tapped him on the head, then," said Turner.

July 26th

A yachting cap for the seashore whether you have a yacht or not. Correct style and solid comfort in outing headgear of all sorts at at trifling cost.

605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
99 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

A Bargain, Including Quality

The remnants we are now selling: Suit to order $18. Coat and Trousers $16. Trousers $5. Materials, trimmings and workmanship are of the highest standard. If you think otherwise, they remain here.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Buy by the Mark.

Ice formed in a tank is ice all right, but like cloth bleached in a vat, it does not last.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars Shirts

SAYS FULLER COMPANY BROUGHT ON TROUBLE

Opinion of a Union President at Midair Murder Inquest.

IRONWORKERS STILL EVASIVE

Saw No Violence, Nor Heard Any—One Says He Wouldn't Stop Work for an Earthquake.

Not even an earthquake can disturb a member of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union when he is at work. One of them said so yesterday when Coroner Acritelli, angered by the unanimity with which the witnesses among the ironworkers at work on the Plaza Hotel have stuck to the statement that they saw no disturbance when Michael Butler, the special watchman, was killed, and O'Toole and Cullen, two others, were assaulted there on July 11 last, asked sarcastically if there was anything which could have happened to draw their attention from their labors.

"Did you see anything of the trouble which happened within fifteen feet of your post?" the Coroner asked Daniel McTammany, a member of the union, who was testifying.

"No, I didn't see anything of it," he replied.

"You were attending to your work; you always attend to your work?"

"Yes, Sir," McTammany said.

"You wouldn't notice it if there was an earthquake or anything like that?"

"No, I wouldn't," replied the witness coolly.

When Edward Rice, another ironworker, took the stand the Coroner again became sarcastic.

"Something happened near your derrick that morning, didn't it?" he asked.

"If it did, I didn't see it," was the reply.

"As a matter of fact you weren't particularly anxious to see anything, were you?"

"I don't know," Rice answered.

"Don't you honestly think that the Fuller Construction Company was getting too much work from the union that morning? You all appear to have been very busily engaged."

"No," the witness replied.

"Did anybody assault anybody?"

"Not that I know of," was the bland response.

"Why were these special watchmen assigned to the building?" the Coroner asked William Irwin, another ironworker.

"I don't know," he said.

"Now, didn't you think that when these watchmen were put on the seventh floor that their presence would interfere with your sport of throwing bolts about the building?"

"No," the witness responded.

Harry S. Ferguson, President of Local 40 of the union, said he believed the watchmen were put on the building to incite trouble.

"Can't you understand," declared Ferguson with spirit upon being cross-examined, "that those men were sent up there as decoys to spoil our chances of settling our labor troubles?"

"How do you know that?" asked Deputy Assistant District Attorney Turnbull, jumping to his feet.

"I know it prevented us from getting back into the arbitration agreement," Ferguson asserted. "I can't prove that the Fuller Company was trying to foment trouble. It's only my opinion."

William Ross said he had seen Watchman Cullen assaulted by four or five men, but he was unable to identify them. Martin J. Carmody, the man who had been seen talking to Butler just before the latter was killed, said that he was trying to show Butler how to leave the floor. "On my advice," he declared, Butler slid down a pillar. That was the last I saw of him. I told him he was in a bad place and advised him to get out. He was pale and frightened and was anxious to do so."

James Crotty, a patrolman attached to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, testified that Butler, in his presence, at the Flower Hospital, had identified George Smith, John Behan, Enright, and Kufen, the four men held for homicide, as those who had assaulted him. Crotty's testimony was corroborated by Policemen Grady, O'Connor, and Glerey. They said that Butler's mind was clear when he identified his assailants.

The Coroner's hearing will be concluded to-day. Thus far the only testimony going to show that Butler was murdered is that given by the watchman upon his death bed. The other two watchmen did not actually see him killed, and none of the ironworkers will testify as to the manner in which he met his death.

Jerome and Garvan Home; One Ill.

District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan returned to town yesterday afternoon from their Southern trip. Mr. Garvan came back with cramps in his stomach. Neither would talk on any subject connected with the office business. Mr. Jerome went to his country home at Lakeville, Conn., last night, till Aug. 1.

Wallach's Sale
3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Standard Black and Blue Serge and Unfinished Worsted Suits—⅓ off

A Third Off is easy to figure—and all these HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Summer Suits in staple black and blue are Serges and unfinished Worsteds, marked in plain figures. Do your own ciphering, or refer to this:

$30.00	Suits now	. .	$20.00
$25.00	" "	. .	$16.66
$20.00	" "	. .	$13.33
$18.00	" "	. .	$12.00

and $15.00 HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Black and Blue Summer Suits now $10.00

Some Fancy Summer Suits still here at $8.00.

Good Garb Going

(IT GOES BECAUSE IT'S GOOD.)

This special lot of our famous Garb is almost gone, but if you call *this week* we can fix you out nicely.

$30.00 the Suit Former Prices $40—$45—$50

Fifth Ave. and 42d St., 5 Doors West
HANSEN & SHACKLETON TAILORS

HOPE NEW YORK

TROUSERS CUT from ENDS

Thursday, July 26th.

How Can They Do It?

That's the question you hear from the crowds as they are lined up in front of the windows at the Hope corner.

ANSWER—The majority of the cloths were milled for the tailoring trade and sold by woolen jobbers at $2.37½ to $2.87½ per yard.

But we secured the ends of 1¼ to 18¾ yards on a basis of by the pound—at less than the price of raw wool.

Pick the $2.55 Trousers

BROADWAY, Cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Straw Hats—Prices are at the Lowest Ebb. We Want a Complete Clearance.

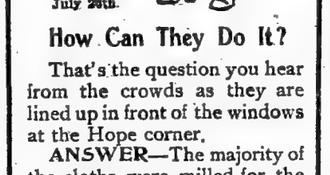

"Heath's" Sennet Hats, 1.15
With imported fancy silk bands. Regular value 2.50.

2.00 English Splits at 95c
In nobby flat brims.

2.40 Mackinaws, Reduced, 1.49
Smart rolled brims, hand finished.

2.00 Fine Milans at 1.25
Hand finished, soft rolled brims.

$10.00 Panamas at 4.80
Caps for the Yacht, Golf and Auto, 50c., 95c., $1.75.

DERELICT MENACES LINERS.

The Deering Sighted in Midocean in Path of West-Bound Steamers.

The derelict schooner John S. Deering of Bath, Me., which was abandoned at sea six months ago and has been floating about in the Gulf Stream, has drifted over three thousand miles since she was deserted by her crew. The White Star liner Cevic, in yesterday from Liverpool, reported the Deering had been sighted on July 18, bobbing up and down in the waves, at a point about 1,000 miles west of Queenstown.

Capt. Clarke of the Cevic said that the derelict was low in the water, only the stumps of her main and fore masts showing. She was directly in the track followed by the west-bound liners, he said, and is a very dangerous menace to navigation. The schooner, he added, was slowly drifting eastward.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
Best Seats $1. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet
Last 4 times here. Next week, Wallack's.
Next Monday (Seats Now on Sale)—McIntyre & Heath in "The Ham Tree."

N. Y. ROOF—ROOF-PROOF FUN
"SEEING NEW YORK," Ned Wayburn's
"RAIN-DEARS," Salerno, THAT Quartet

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
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"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

MANHATTAN BEACH
RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS CO.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks, 8 P. M. Every Eve.
FIRST MIDSUMMER FESTIVAL
To-day, THURSDAY, beginning at 3 P. M.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
HAPPYLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.
BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42 St., B'way & 7 Av.
Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev. 8:15.
Arthur Prince, Machnew, Drouss, Pictures of Royal Marriage at Madrid, etc.
Daily Mats. (Roof Bill) Victoria Theatre.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

NORTH BEACH
Free Fireworks To-night
Aug. 7th—Baby Show and Parade

Keith —and— Proctor's
UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50
23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50.
125th St. "Mothe" & Vaudeville.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, the Musical Success. 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c., Res. $1, $1.50.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. SEAT SALE TO-DAY
OPENING NEXT MONDAY. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
800 Time Aug. 6
THE LION AND THE MOUSE

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups
CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour
Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Alcock

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
Bathing Unsurpassed.

SEASON OPENS SATURDAY NIGHT.
AMERICAN THE GAMBLER OF THE WEST.
WEST END. 3:15 & 8:40. LOST IN N. Y.
Next Week—LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

CAR WRECKS AMBULANCE.

Driver Jumped, Patient Uninjured—Only Doctor Hurt.

An ambulance of the J. Hood Wright Hospital was wrecked at Eighth Avenue and 140th Street yesterday afternoon by an empty south-bound trolley car. The ambulance, with John B. Gibney driving, and with Dr. Halpin on the back, was carrying Antonio Belangre, who had fallen and broken his leg, to the hospital.

As the ambulance reached the corner of Eighth Avenue on 140th Street Motorman Burns applied his brakes as if about to stop. Seeing this Gibney tried to cross the street, but the car leaped forward, and Gibney jumped and was unhurt. Before Dr. Halpin could do so the ambulance was knocked over. Halpin was bruised, and the injured man escaped serious injury. The horse was badly cut.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers in afternoon or to-night; probably to-morrow.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,716. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

IRONWORKERS FREED BY CORONER'S JURY

Verdict Declares That Butler's Death Was Accidental.

FULLER COMPANY UPHELD

Acritelli Says Concern Had a Right to Employ Watchmen — Some Accused Union Men Rearrested.

The jury which has been inquiring into the death of Michael Butler, the watchman who was killed on the Plaza Hotel on July 11, decided yesterday afternoon that Butler met his death by accident, and that the seven ironworkers, members of the Housesmiths' Union, who have been held at the Tombs without bail on a charge of homicide should be exonerated.

Coroner Acritelli in his charge to the jurymen after all the testimony had been submitted acknowledged that the George A. Fuller Company, which is constructing the building, was entirely within its rights in putting special watchmen over the ironworkers, and that any opinion that the watchmen had been put there to cause trouble should be ignored. The verdict in substance was: "We find that Michael Butler came to his death by virtue of injuries received by an accidental fall at the building in course of construction known as the new Plaza Hotel."

Immediately after the verdict was announced three of the prisoners, Walter Smith, Terrence H. Kane, and John Connor, were discharged, no evidence having been offered to connect them with the assaults. The other four, George Smith, John Enright, William Kufer, and John Behan, however, were immediately rearrested and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station on a charge of felonious assault preferred by William O'Toole, one of the watchmen, who had testified against them. They will have a hearing on the new charge in the Tombs Court this morning.

The jury's verdict came as a natural conclusion to the unanimous statement of ironworkers who had been called as witnesses by the District Attorney that they had neither heard nor seen any fight at the time Butler met his death. Several witnesses for the defense, members of the union, testified yesterday that they had seen Butler walk to a pillar on the seventh floor of the building and step upon the edges of two planks, which ripped, throwing him to the floor below.

The jury accepted this evidence in the face of testimony offered by Dr. Alfred Stewart of Flower Hospital, who testified that Butler, on his dying bed, had told him that the ironworkers had attacked him, and that he had been thrown from the seventh floor. Dr. Case of the hospital seemed to think that contusions on Butler's body had been caused by a fall rather than by blows.

Harry McDowell, an ironworker, offered important testimony. He told the jury that he had seen Butler walking slowly and carefully along a beam on the seventh floor, evidently intending to go below.

"As I looked up from my place on the sixth floor," he said, "I saw Butler step upon the ends of two planks backed up against each other. The further ends of both planks shot up in the air when he put his weight on them, and the man shot down past me to the fourth floor. The planks fell with him."

Daniel Conahan and Thomas McCormick testified to the same effect. Kufer, Enright, George Smith, and Behan were examined in turn, and denied that they had had any trouble with Butler, or that they had been anywhere near him when the man fell. They declared that Butler's identification of them at the hospital had been more or less vague.

At the end of their testimony Coroner Acritelli briefly charged the jury, saying among other things:

"It is your duty in reaching your verdict to consider only the testimony relevant to this inquest, and therefore you should discard the testimony given by Witness Ferguson as to the motives of the Fuller Company in putting the special officers on their job. The Fuller Company was well within its rights in doing so, and its motives are not to be questioned in this inquisition."

The jury was out half an hour. The court room was crowded with ironworkers and their wives when the jury reported their verdict. The audience cheered when the foreman read the verdict.

It was said yesterday at the Building Trades Club that the George A. Fuller Company has employed 100 members of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union on the Plaza Hotel, which is to be rushed to completion. The Fuller Company is not a member of the Allied Iron Trades Association, but it is a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, with which the former is affiliated, and the news that the firm had members of the union at work again on this hotel caused surprise.

When the general strike of the housesmiths was declared for $5 a day and the open shop was declared in the trade the Fuller Company was allowed to employ the members of the union because the Plaza Hotel was held to be an emergency contract.

The housesmiths had been receiving $4.50 a day before they made the demand, and the Fuller Company, with several of the independent contractors, employed members of the union at a compromise rate of $4.80 a day. After the killing of the special watchman, Butler, all the union housesmiths quit. Later some non-union men were employed.

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TREASURY GETS A SHOCK.

Toledo, Ohio, Fails to Use All Its Allowance of Federal Pork.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—An amazing thing has come to light. An appropriation for the purchase of a site for a Federal building has not been entirely used by the city named as the beneficiary by Congress, and as if that were not sufficiently astounding, it was an Ohio city, to wit, Toledo, that exercised such unheardof self-restraint.

Never before since Congress went into the business of rolling pork barrels has such a thing occurred. Not only is the appropriation always exhausted, but in 95 cases out of each 100 the city, village, town, or hamlet comes back to the next Congress clamoring for an increase. It is a new mark that Toledo has set. Officials of the Treasury Department were dumfounded when they received the notification. They had no word of any sudden wide-sweeping civic reforms in the Ohio city. It was not until some one recalled that Toledo had been the home and battleground of "Golden Rule" Jones that any explanation for the marvel was found.

It seems that Congress appropriated $200,000 for the purchase of a Post Office site in Toledo. Negotiations were under way when the modest and self-renunciatory city learned that another site than the one at first chosen would do just as well. The old negotiations were broken off and a new dicker made. Thereupon there bobbed up in Toledo an owner of real estate desired by the Government, who did not demand every cent the Government would pay. He actually sold his lots to Uncle Sam for $64,000 less than Congress had appropriated. The Treasury Department is just beginning to recover from the shock.

G. D. PACKER PAYS WIDOW.

Settles Breach of Promise Suit by Giving Up Over $25,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—Gibson D. Packer of Pittsburg, who was formerly counsel for the Carnegie Steel Company and who made $1,000,000 when that concern was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation, has settled the suit brought against him by Mrs. Mary I. Vetter, a young widow, for $100,000 damages for breach of promise to marry. That the suit had been withdrawn was admitted this afternoon by J. Rodgers McCreery, attorney for Mrs. Vetter, and by Thomas M. Marshall, who represented Mr. Packer. Neither would state the exact terms of the settlement, but both admitted that Mr. Packer pays a little over $25,000

Mrs. Vetter in her complaint alleged that she had been courted by Packer for eight years and that she promised to marry him three years ago, after which he furnished a handsome home for her in the East End. She alleged that he had put off carrying out his agreement to marry her, and had finally told her that he could never carry out his agreement, whereupon she brought the suit. After entering the suit Mrs. Vetter left her home in the East End, and has since been living in New York City. She has a son 13 years old.

SUB-TREASURY NEEDS DIMES.

Mint Closed and Banks Pile Them Up, Fearing a Shortage.

The Sub-Treasury has been obliged for several days to refuse full measure to banks who apply for dimes in quantities, delivering to individual applicants only enough to supply their needs for a few days at a time.

It is not on account of any real shortage that dimes cannot be distributed freely, the officials say, but because nearly every bank in New York wishes to keep what it has and lay up more against the possibility of a shortage. The Philadelphia Mint, where most of the small silver that reaches New York is coined, has been closed for repairs, and the news of this, the officials say, is responsible for the greed of the coin clerks in the banks to keep the small coins.

Another factor in the situation is the activity of a concern that makes a business of counting and putting up in paper rolls the nickels, dimes, and pennies of a good many banks and transportation companies. This concern has been piling up dimes, the officials suspect, in the hope of disposing of them at a premium. Whether or not this is so, the Sub-Treasury officials cannot say. It is certain that very few dimes are coming in for redemption.

The Philadelphia Mint is scheduled to start again next week with an extra force at work, and will be able to turn out dimes by the carload a few days later.

GAYNOR WILLING TO RUN.

But Won't Make the Race If Hearst Wants the Nomination.

Ex-Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn, who has long been a friend of Justice William J. Gaynor and has frequently discussed the political situation with him, said yesterday that he believed Justice Gaynor was an available candidate for Governor, but that he would not run if William R. Hearst desired the nomination.

"In matters concerning Justice Gaynor," said Mr. Swanstrom, "he wishes to speak for himself, if he has anything to say. I will, however, say that our close acquaintance gives me a knowledge of his views on some matters, and I think he would not object to my stating them in a general way. I believe that Justice Gaynor is not only an available candidate, but the only available candidate.

"I can say definitely that Justice Gaynor will not run if Mr. Hearst wishes to. I can also state definitely that if Mr. Hearst does not run Justice Gaynor can be persuaded to accept a nomination for Governor. All he needs is to be shown that it is for the best interests of the party and the State that he should run."

Mr. Swanstrom would not say whether he thought Justice Gaynor would run if he received only an Independence League nomination, but he seemed to belief that the Justice would not consent to be the candidate on that ticket alone.

Young Borden a Policeman.

OCEANIC, N. J., July 26.—Howard Borden, son of M. C. D. Borden, who has a Summer home here, has just received an appointment as a policeman from the Township Committee of Shrewsbury Township. Mr. Borden will serve without pay and will assist in enforcing the automobile law. He owns an automobile himself. He was compelled to file a bond in $300 for the faithful performance of his duty.

Hotel Martinique Dining Rooms, B'way and 32d St. Same management as St. Denis Hotel.—Adv.

FIGHT FOR SAGE ESTATE MAY BE STARTED TO-DAY

The Executors Are Divided as Well as the Heirs.

TWO WILLS SAID TO EXIST

When One Is Offered for Probate Today 25 Nephews and Nieces Will Take a Hand.

The will of Russell Sage will be filed for probate in the Surrogates' office today, if Mrs. Sage is well enough to affix her signature to the petition accompanying the will. A second will may be filed later. It was said yesterday on good authority that two wills were in existence when Mr. Sage became ill.

At any rate, there will be a contest over the first will filed. It will be brought by relatives of Mr. Sage who now live in Troy. Each of the Troy relatives will seek to get a share of the Sage fortune, which is estimated variously from $63,000,000 to $93,000,000. This, it was explained yesterday, was the situation so far as the estate of Russell Sage was concerned. Mrs. Sage is willing to compromise with the claimants and avoid a contest if possible. Mr. Sage's known nephews and nieces number twenty-five.

The lawyers interested in the matter were not inclined to give any information about the will yesterday, although they all practically agreed that there would be a fight over Russell Sage's fortune. One lawyer, who said he represented a Sage relatives living up the State, declared that the situation was such that even the executors cannot agree, and that as a result Mr. Sage's wishes could not be fully carried out even if the Sage relatives did not take a hand in the fight.

The only lawyer who was in a position to talk authoritatively on the subject was De Lancey Nicoll. He is counsel for Charles Gardiner, the attorney for two of the executors. The counsel for the third executor, Mrs. Sage, is Henry De Forest of the De Forest brothers' law firm.

Mr. Nicoll said under no circumstances would he discuss the will until after it had been filed. A member of the De Forest firm issued a similar statement. Any information concerning the will that came from another source was not authentic, the lawyers said.

At Mrs. Sage's home, 632 Fifth Avenue, it was said that she was not strong, and that she was simply willing to agree to anything that the lawyers and relatives might decide.

"The lawyers and relatives will never be able to agree, because there are too many lawyers and too many relatives," one friend of the Sage family said. "In this State, aside from Mrs. Sage, there are twenty-five relatives. None of these has been mentioned in the will that is to be filed on Friday, but the mother of one of them, Mrs. Fannie Chapin, is mentioned. Mrs. Chapin was Mr. Sage's sister. She is dead.

"Mr. Sage had four brothers, William C., Elisha, Henry, and Elizur. All are dead. Their children will make a fight for the millions left by Russell Sage, and for many years the contest is likely to be carried on in the courts.

One version had it that Dr. John P. Munn, who was Mr. Sage's physician for many years and his confidential adviser, has been ignored in the will.

What is certain is that none of the statements in reference to the Sage will can be verified until the will is filed for probate in the Surrogates' office. Until it is filed the public can take its choice of these versions: First, Mrs. Sage is to get all the Sage fortune; second, she is to get half, the other half to be distributed among Mr. Sage's relatives in the manner prescribed by the State laws for such distribution; third, that all of the Sage fortune is to go to the Salvation Army and the Charity Organization Society of this city; fourth, that it is left in trust for the use of Mrs. Sage during her lifetime, and on her death is to go to the Sage relatives.

STORM'S HAVOC IN ST. LOUIS.

Lightning Starts Seven Fires—Passenger Boat in Peril.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—A terrific wind and rain storm struck St. Louis and vicinity this afternoon. Lightning started seven fires in different parts of the city. A colored man, name unknown, was blown from his wagon under a passing fire engine and killed. Electric wires were blown down, sheds and a few frame houses were demolished, and a number of people were hurt by debris.

The excursion steamer Liberty, filled with pleasure seekers caught in the storm near Alton, Ill., was driven through the Mississippi River at uncontrollable speed and dashed into a dike on the Missouri side. Rocking and toppling, with the terrorized passengers huddled in the cabin, the prow of the boat was forced on the Government dike, while the force of the wind hurled chairs into the river from the deck and shattered the cabin windows.

The boat held firmly on the dike, however, and when the storm had abated sufficiently the Government boat Lucia transshipped the passengers and landed them in Alton.

$7,000,000 CITY HALL UNSAFE.

San Francisco Police Ordered to Remove Their Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 26.—The City Hall, which cost $7,000,000, was formally declared unsafe at the meeting of the Board of Public Works yesterday, and notice was served on the Police Department that its station in the building must find other quarters. The building was condemned throughout.

The position which the British insurance companies with an earthquake clause in their policies have decided to take with regard to the settlement of their losses in this city by the representatives of the Commercial Union, Palatine, Reliance, and Norwich Union Insurance Companies is summed up as follows:

"It is the desire of the insurance companies to make good the actual loss suffered in every case in which legal liability is not doubtful. It is not possible at this time to specifically name the particular cases coming within this class, but we say that it is our understanding that there are such losses, and as to these the companies will pay in full upon the ascertainment and adjustment of the amount of fire loss as distinguished by earthquake damage until accompanied by fire."

Wyoming County for Hearst.

PERRY, N. Y., July 26.—The Wyoming County Democratic Convention to-day indorsed W. R. Hearst for Governor. Delegates to the Congressional, Senatorial, and Judicial Conventions were uninstructed.

AUTO KILLS PRINCE MURAT.

His Grandfather Lived in Bordentown and Married an American.

MUNICH, July 26.—Prince Eugène Murat was killed to-day by the overturning of his automobile while he was on the way to Karlsbad.

Prince Eugène Michel Joachim Napoléon Murat was a son of Prince Louis Napoléon Murat, a brother of the present head of the family. Prince Eugène's grandfather was Prince Lucien, younger son of Joachim Murat, King of Naples. Lucien fled to the United States in 1825 and became an American citizen, marrying Miss Caroline Georgina Frazer of Bordentown, N. J. The couple for a time kept a boarding house at Bordentown. Prince Lucien returned to France with his wife in 1848 and died in Paris in 1878. His widow died the following year.

Prince Louis Napoléon is Prince Lucien's youngest son. Prince Eugène was the elder of Louis Napoléon's two sons. His mother was formerly the Princess Maria Orbeliani of Russia and married Louis Napoléon in 1873.

Prince Eugène was born in 1875. In 1899 he was married to a daughter of the Duke of Elchingen. The Prince leaves three children. He lived in the Rue Jean Goujon in Paris.

ROCKEFELLER TRIAL SEPT. 4.

Date Fixed for Criminal Action—Bond for the Oil Man.

Special to The New York Times.

FINDLAY, Ohio, July 26.—John D. Rockefeller will be placed on trial before a jury here Sept. 4. This date was fixed to-day by Judge Banker and the Prosecutor.

Mr. Rockefeller's attorney, James O. Troup of Bowling Green, to-day appeared before Judge Banker and gave a $1,000 bond for his client's appearance on that date. The bond was signed by George P. Jones, cashier of the First National Bank here.

Prosecutor David said he would try Mr. Rockefeller first and other officers of the Standard Oil Company later. The charge against them is violation of the Valentine anti-trust law.

Attorneys for the Standard Oil Company to-day filed a motion to quash the information filed against the company. They give the following reasons: First, because a prosecution would not lie under an information, and that the only means to accomplish it would be through an indictment; second, that the affidavits of Prosecutor David were not sufficient; third, many and distinct offenses were charged in a single count, and the information, therefore, was bad.

FREIGHT WRECK KILLS THREE

Spreading Rail Throws Engine Down Embankment in Jersey City.

A spreading rail on the Erie Railroad caused the wreck of a fast freight train and the death of three men at Brunswick Street, Jersey City, last night. The men were Harry Chrisman, engineer; Herman Moloski, fireman, and Asa Paddock, 23 years old, a brakeman. All were residents of Port Jervis, N. Y.

The freight train was No. 87, and consisted of twenty-seven cars drawn by Engine No. 1,674. The train left the freight yards shortly after 6 P. M. bound for Buffalo. At Brunswick Street the engine left the rails, which had spread at that point, and turned turtle.

As it rolled down the embankment, which is about fifteen feet high, Chrisman and Moloski, who were on the engine, were thrown out and killed. Several of the cars buckled. Paddock, who was caught between two of them, was crushed to death. Henry Stevens, the conductor, was thrown from one of the cars, but escaped with a few bruises.

Freight traffic was suspended for several hours, it being nearly midnight when the wreck was cleared away, but passenger traffic was not interfered with.

MAY BE EJECTED FROM JAIL.

Prisoner Would Stay to Force Accuser to Pay for His Keep.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—Peter Erb, the contractor and former Public Works Inspector, who is in jail on a capias issued as the beginning of a $25,000 damage suit brought by Herman Schepke, refuses to leave his cell at the county jail.

Under the Michigan law, his bonds have been fixed at $1,000, and the papers were promptly signed by Erb's friends, but the prisoner announces that he will remain in the jail where his accuser will be compelled to pay the expenses of his keeping under the law until the case comes to trial. Sheriff Burns is in a quandary, as he cannot receive any payment for the care of the prisoner after the bond is signed, and Erb is now technically at liberty.

The Sheriff has informed his prisoner that he will refuse to feed him hereafter, and that unless he vacates his cell he will be ejected from the jail by force to-morrow morning by Deputy Sheriffs.

Erb, who is 60 years old, is being sued for alienating the affections of Schepke's wife, who is 28.

DRESS SET ABLAZE BY MATCH

Woman Imperiled at Brighton Track by Smoker's Carelessness.

Mrs. Mary Jones of 6 Madison Street, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from being burned to death in the grand stand at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. The other spectators in the stand were greatly excited by the accident, and only prompt action by the race track police averted a panic.

Some person in the row of seats above the one in which Mrs. Jones was sitting dropped a lighted match so that it fell on her skirts.

Mrs. Jones and her companions were studying the entries for the next race and they did not notice that her clothing was on fire until a man in another part of the stand called their attention to the rapidly spreading blaze. Mrs. Jones tried to put out the fire with her hands, but her efforts were unavailing. Edward Jones, her son, went to her aid and crumpling the blazing linen into a compact bundle, beat it with his hands until he put out the fire. His hands and face were severely burned before he succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Mrs. Jones was also slightly burned. They were treated by the physician in attendance at the track.

Six Children at a Birth.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26.—At Kingston, in Williamson County, this State, a colored woman yesterday gave birth to six children. The children are well formed and all were doing well at last accounts.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

YONKERS JUDGE SENDS AUTO OWNER TO JAIL

George W. Bryant Gets Two Months in the Penitentiary.

TERM SAME AS CHAUFFEUR'S

Court Says Stern Measures Must Be Taken to Check Speed Violations—Auto Collided with a Carriage.

George W. Bryant of 116 East Eighth Street, this city, was sentenced to two months in the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday by City Judge Joseph H. Beall of Yonkers, and to pay a fine of $50. Last week Judge Beall sentenced Bryant's chauffeur to two months in the penitentiary. Both men were arrested on July 1 after having collided with a carriage containing Mrs. A. Hewison and ex-Supervisor Thomas A. Browne on Central Avenue in Yonkers. The carriage was standing on the roadside, and one automobile had passed it safely before Bryant's machine collided with it. Judge Beall, in sentencing Bryant, delivered a lengthy opinion on the need of checking violations of the speed laws by automobilists. His opinion is in part as follows:

"The criminal liability of an owner of an automobile who may be present in the car at the time of the commission of a crime of this character is governed by the same principles of law that apply to any other employer under similar circumstances, and the question must be determined by the application of these principles to the facts of each individual case.

"Under the penal code, if the owner, present or absent, commands, incites, encourages, or perhaps permits with full knowledge thereof, one under his employ and control to violate the penal law in the management of the owner's property, he is subject to the penalties of the law and may be proceeded against as a principal. It is an unsound statement of law to say that if the owner of an automobile should direct his chauffeur to drive the machine, irrespective of consequences, to a specified point at a highly excessive and dangerous rate of speed, and if the latter, acting upon these instructions, should do so, thereby endangering the safety and lives of all others using the highways, the employer could escape from the consequences of his command and of his participation in the violation of the law.

"I find the defendant guilty of a violation of the section of the city charter above referred to. In considering the sentence to be imposed the court is moved by several conditions, and prejudice against automobiles is not one of them. The automobile is here, and to stay. But it must be under such proper legislative regulations duly enforced by the courts as will insure safety to the persons and property of others. The majority of automobilists recognize this. Upon the careless minority, as evidenced in the case of this defendant, fines have proved to be ineffectual. I now sentence the defendant Bryant to two months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50, or if not paid to be imprisoned one day for each dollar thereof."

Bryant was not taken to the penitentiary, but detained at Police Headquarters while his counsel hastened before the County Court to enter an appeal so that his client could be released pending the higher court's ruling. Some time later Bryant was released on bail. When Judge Beall first went on the bench he was inclined to be lenient with violators of the speed ordinances. Recent accidents have changed his attitude, however.

AUTO CHASES AN AUTO.

First Machine Had Caused a Bad Accident Near Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 26.—J. M. Sproul and Mrs. Joseph Fisher were nearly killed to-day as the result of a runaway accident caused by an automobile which frightened their horse. The man in the machine kept right on, regardless of the suffering and damage he had caused, and was chased for eight miles by another automobilist, who, however, was unable to overtake him.

Mr. Sproul and Mrs. Fisher, who live in New Hampton, were driving along a lonely country road near here, when a huge red automobile came racing behind them. The machine was going at a very rapid rate, Mr. Sproul said afterward, panting and hissing like a fire engine.

Just as the auto came abreast of the rig it seemed to make more noise than before, and a cloud of steam was blown into the face of the horse, which bolted, swinging the light buggy from one side of the road to the other and finally overturning it. Mr. Sproul and Mrs. Fisher being hurled out. The woman's arms were broken and she was injured internally. Mr. Sproul, who is 70 years old, was badly injured internally.

The runaway horse dashed on down the road, dragging the buggy behind him, topside down, until it was broken into pieces. The animal was badly cut before a farmer succeeded in stopping him.

John H. Morrison, Secretary and Treasurer of the Madden File Company, happened to pass along the road in his automobile. Seeing that some farmers were running to the assistance of Mrs. Fisher and Mr. Sproul, he started in pursuit of the automobilist who had caused the accident and who was racing away at full speed. He followed the chase for eight miles, but lost the trail at a crossroad.

Meanwhile the injured man and woman had been taken to a neighboring house, whence later they were removed to Thrall Hospital here. The farmers are indignant over the case, which is not the first of its kind. They declare they will carry revolvers and shoot at automobilists who refuse to stop when they see they are frightening horses along the roads.

MAHARAJA SEES CONEY.

He Saved That Till the Last—Is Going Home To-day.

The Maharaja and the Maharani of Baroda, who have been touring the United States for the last ten weeks in search of information and health, put off their visit to Coney Island until the last. Returning yesterday from a swing through the Western States and parts of Canada, they registered at the St. Regis and went to Coney Island in the evening. They sail to-day on the Cedric for home.

After seeing "The End of the World" the Maharaja wanted to know why Americans turned so much to amusements having a Biblical tinge.

Equinox Ginger Champagne—Best. Principal grocers. N. Y. Tel. 6151 Franklin.—Adv.

CZAR'S AIDE A SUICIDE.

Prince Ineretinsky Sent Wife for Revolver and Shot Himself.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Prince Ineretinsky, an aide de camp of the Czar, committed suicide there last night.

The Prince went home intoxicated and asked his wife for a revolver. The Princess thought he was joking and fetched the weapon. The Prince then shot himself in her presence.

HELSINGFORS POLICE STRIKE.

Are All Discharged and the Citizens Will Try to Preserve Order.

HELSINGFORS, July 26.—This city is without police protection owing to a strike of patrolmen on all the beats.

After a conference between the authorities and citizens to-day it was announced that the strikers had all been discharged, and that the residents would undertake the preservation of order until the organization of a new police force.

TRAMP SHOOTS A SHERIFF.

He Was Resisting Arrest at Wading River—Stillwell Will Die.

Special to The New York Times

BAITING HOLLOW, L. I., July 26.—Deputy Sheriff George A. Stillwell of Wading River was shot this evening by a man whom he was arresting as a tramp. The bullet is lodged in Stillwell's head and he cannot recover.

The man resisted arrest and Stillwell called E. A. Payne to his aid. They were getting the best of the tramp when he drew a revolver, fired, and escaped. A search for him is in progress in the woods and fields to the west and south of the village.

FELL FROM HOTEL WINDOW.

Bookmaker Killed Early This Morning at Martin House.

Francis R. Reynolds, a bookmaker from St. Louis, fell from the fifth story of the Martin House, at Fortieth Street and Broadway, soon after midnight this morning. Reynolds was sitting in his night gown on the sill of his room, which was in the rear of the building, when he fell.

A man named Sass, a friend of Reynolds was in the office of the hotel talking to the clerk when the accident occurred. He went to an apartment house at 170 East Eleventh Street, where Mrs. Reynolds is stopping, and notified her of husband's death. An ambulance from the New York Hospital was summoned, but the man was dead when it arrived.

BAD BLOCK ON THE BRIDGE.

Stalled Train Left Both Tracks Useless—Girl Trampled On in Crush.

Traffic on all trains on the Brooklyn Bridge was tied up during the rush hour last night by the blowing out of a fuse on an elevated train. On the outgoing platform the crush was so great that Miss Agnes Dodge of Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, was knocked down and trampled upon. Dr. Bryant took her to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from shock and contusions.

On the train, which was stalled near the Manhattan anchorage, many of the passengers insisted on climbing to the roadway. Others waited for the block to be lifted.

From 5:45 o'clock until 6:10 no trains were run either way, and hundreds of persons had to wait or take trolley cars to Brooklyn.

BALLOON TRIP BY MOONLIGHT

Dr. Thomas Plans an Ascent with His Wife After Sunset.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas of 172 West Seventy-second Street announces that on the first night of the full moon, other conditions permitting, he will take a moonlight balloon trip. Dr. Thomas says he hopes to make new records for time and distance. He is having his balloon, the Nirvana, overhauled for the test.

He will carry a new water anchor, designed by Knabenshue, which is intended to take in water gradually, so as not to check the speed of the balloon too rapidly. Dr. Thomas's companions will probably be Mrs. Thomas and Mr. Knabenshue. There will be a full moon on the night of Aug. 4.

A KIPLING POLITICAL POEM.

Government's Plan to Give Votes to the Boers Is Denounced.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—The Standard this morning publishes a stirring poem by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "South Africa," which The Standard calls "an eloquent yet condensed statement of the British case" in that country. It is a satire on the Government's alleged haste to frame new Constitutions for the South African colonies, under which some persons fear that Boer ascendency will again be established in the Transvaal.

Mr. Kipling reminds Englishmen of the price paid to loose "the yoke 'neath which our brethren lay," and condemns the alleged treachery by which the colonists will be again betrayed into the hands of the Boers, saying:

Our rulers jugglingly devise
To sell them back again.

In this connection it is said that the Government's plan contemplates securing a majority of British representatives in the proposed Transvaal Legislative Assembly. Nevertheless the Opposition in the House of Commons will vigorously fight the proposed Constitutions.

WILL NOT AID LA FOLLETTE.

Ex-Congressman Stephenson Does Not Want Lenroot for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

MARINETTE, Wis., July 26.—Senator La Follette has lost, temporarily at least, his strongest and wealthiest supporter, ex-Congressman Isaac Stephenson, who for five years has run a daily paper in Milwaukee in the interest of La Follettelism. Mr. Stephenson announced to-day to J. J. McGillivray, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, that he would not personally or through his paper favor J. L. Lenroot, La Follette's candidate for the nomination.

Mr. Stephenson wanted State Senator Hatten nominated, but La Follette insisted on Lenroot, and Stephenson decided to remain impartial, thus leaving Gov. Davidson, who is seeking nomination, in the lead, for without a city paper to support him it is thought that La Follette's candidate must lose.

RUSSIAN BOND BUYERS BACK OUT OF BARGAIN

Financial Crash Is Threatening the Government.

CAPITAL OUTWARDLY CALM

1,500 Soldiers and Sailors Swear to Aid the People in the Event of a Revolution.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—If there had been no Duma one might be excused for thinking that the position of Russia at the present moment was not very serious. The tranquillity of the capital is extraordinary. St. Petersburg seems to have relapsed into the languor of the Summer routine, which had been rudely disturbed this year by the irruption of the representatives of the nation.

The violent popular outbreak so confidently predicted as the immediate consequence of the dissolution of the Duma has not occurred, and the friends of the Government are plucking up courage to assert that the bold act of dissolution was a most prudent act after all. The bureaucratic ideal of external tranquillity seems to have been attained. No fiercely radical speeches vex the ear, no violent newspaper articles meet the eye, no loud accusations against the authorities keep the popular mind in perpetual unrest.

As a matter of fact this strange stillness is more portentous than a hundred revolutionary processions. The long pent-up discontent that found expression in Duma debates and thousands of articles during the period of the comparative freedom of the press is now driven to seek other outlets. This period of stillness is to a large extent a period of seeking and organization, and in the course of not many weeks the emancipatory movement will manifest itself in less innocent forms than diatribes.

M. Alladin in this morning's Rech sums up the situation perhaps somewhat too confidently. He says: "The people as a whole is displaying only the semblance of indifference. Like its favorite hero Ilya of Murom, it has merely stopped to meditate awhile, and within it is accumulating invincible force. Full of courage, it refrains for the present from displaying its sentiments. All is silent. In the air there is not the slightest movement." The Rech is the only Progressive paper permitted to appear.

Arrested Deputy Freed.

The ex-Deputies have not yet been arrested, and when the Cossack Deputy Sedelnikoff was yesterday arrested by mistake he was speedily released on receipt of instructions from the police authorities. Premier Stolypin wishes to act for the present as though the Viborg congress had never been held, and though the Moscow Prefect strictly prohibits the printing of the alleged criminal proclamation of the ex-Deputies, the perpetrators of the crime are suffered calmly to walk the streets of St. Petersburg and consult together at their pleasure.

The number of ex-Deputies who have appended their signatures to the Viborg manifesto now amounts to 213. The total number when all the anticipated signatures have been obtained will probably be over 230, a little less than half the total number of the Duma Deputies. All the Deputies belonging to Prof. Rovalivsky's small party have signed, and all but three of the Deputies belonging to the Constitutional Democratic Party. The Labor Group is much less fully represented, while a large number of unattached peasant Deputies left St. Petersburg before the Viborg decision was known.

The manifesto is already being clandestinely circulated with great energy. To-day it was sold by newsboys in the streets of St. Petersburg. It is too early to judge the probable effect of the manifesto on the peasantry.

M. Stolypin is still busy getting together a Cabinet. The report that M. Guchkoff had refused a portfolio was untrue. The Octobrists are now a distinctly Ministerial party, but they will not be the more popular for that, nor is M. Stolypin's Cabinet likely to be more effective as a result of the inclusion of the Octobrist leaders, for with all their ability and sense of public duty they are placing themselves in a position where their hands will be tied.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—For the last forty-eight hours the central committees of the Social Democrats, Social Revolutionists, Peasant League, Railroad Men's Union, and Telegraphers' Union, and the Military Committee have been conferring, both separately and jointly, with the Parliamentary groups, not only on the question of calling a general strike, but actually on the question of attempting a counter coup d'état by setting up a Provisional Government.

The decision on the question of a general strike is, it is believed, still hanging fire. In addition to other reasons, the conditions in the famine districts are advanced as a new argument against a strike, as the peasantry would resent the tying up of the railroads, upon which they are dependent for grain to keep them from starvation.

Practically all the proletariat organizations, including that of the railroad men, but not including the telegraphers, have already pronounced in favor of setting up a Provisional Government. The members of the Group of Toil and the Social Democrats of the outlawed Parliament believe that another course is open, and are irrevocably committed on the surface, with the Constitutional Democrats, to discountenancing any active revolutionary step, but secretly they have agreed to support or join in it if it can be successfully inaugurated.

Over a hundred of the Deputies met last night in Finland, under the Presidency of Prof. Milukoff. Conferences

were held by representatives of other groups this afternoon and to-night. The determining factor in the decision may be the report of the Military Committee, for after past experiences the conspirators realize that if the troops do not come over at the summons for an uprising the only result would be to lead the people to slaughter. The extent of the support which a revolutionary movement will receive from the army is therefore vital.

At Helsingfors on Tuesday night 1,500 soldiers and sailors of the garrison took an oath to fight on the side of the people.

It is quite apparent to disinterested observers that the Government in entering on its present policy made a perhaps fatal blunder in lacking the hardihood to arrest the members of the outlawed Parliament, which left them personally free to conduct a conspiracy against the Government. When the plot is complete and the signal has gone forth arrests will be useless.

The Government is using every means at its disposal to create the impression, both at home and abroad, that the crisis has been successfully passed. Much stress is laid on the importance of the capture of a number of revolutionary ringleaders at Moscow. The Government's sudden access of optimism is in reality traceable to the consternation over the disastrous fall in Russian securities at home and abroad. The one thing which the Government cannot do without is money, and the whole future depends on its ability to continue its foreign loan operations. The second installment of the big loan negotiated prior to the assembling of Parliament is due on Aug. 1, and the outlook in Russia has frightened the holders into refusing to pay in any further cash.

Financiers Frightened.

The situation has evidently caused quite as much alarm among the financiers who underwrote the loan abroad as it has at the Treasury here. Finance Minister Kokovsoff has been bombarded by telegrams from French, English, and German bankers, urging on him the necessity of supporting the market. This accounts for the activity of the Government bankers in bidding up prices on the Bourse here and at Moscow.

The efforts of the Government bankers succeeded in keeping prices moving up on the Bourse again to-day. Government issues at one time were 2 points higher. In spite of the active bidding of the bankers, however, a flood of offerings caused prices to relapse, and at the close imperial fours were quoted at 70½ and fives at 83⅝. Industrial shares were nervous, fluctuating widely, owing to the fear of a general strike.

There are indications that the Government, following the complete surrender to the demands of Finland, will seek to propitiate Poland and the Baltic Provinces by concessions for the purpose of divorcing them from the revolutionary movement in Russia proper.

The Ministry of Railroads received word to-day of several attempts to destroy railroad bridges.

The police are becoming more active in breaking up meetings in the capitals. To-day they invaded a conference of St. Petersburg Aldermen in a private house, and placed all of those in attendance under arrest for five hours while the house was searched and the papers in it were examined.

LONDON, Friday, July 27.—The correspondent at Copenhagen of The Daily Telegraph says that information received from Captains of Danish and foreign steamers is to the effect that the Russian revolutionists still continue to smuggle arms and ammunition into Russia.

Many cargoes of ammunition, the correspondent says, have been discharged on the Finnish coast.

STOLYPIN FOR STRONG REFORM.

Says the Revolutionists Must First of All Be Suppressed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—"Strong-handed reform," was laid down by M. Stolypin as the keynote of his administration in an interview to-day in which the new Premier expressed his confidence that this policy, with the aid of the "innate patriotism of the masses" and the army, which, "in spite of all reports, is still loyal and reliable," would tide the country over until the convocation of the next Parliament. He emphasized, as did Controller of the Empire Schwanebach on Sunday, the belief that the outlawed Parliament was neither representative nor capable of constructive work.

M. Stolypin spoke with special scorn of the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats, not attempting to conceal his impression that the quasi-respectability of the party was but a cover for insincerity and truckling with the worst elements of the revolution. They did not, he declared, honestly believe either in a general expropriation of land or in complete amnesty. Their advocacy of these things was merely a campaign cry.

The Premier stated that the members of Parliament were not arrested for signing the Viborg manifesto, because that would have merely conferred a mild and much desired martyrdom on them, but they would be promptly held responsible for the slightest attempt to preach to their constituents seditious doctrines, such as refusal to pay taxes or furnish recruits to the army.

M. Stolypin gave the interview at the Summer residence of the Minister of the Interior on Aptekarsky Island, in the Neva, near St. Petersburg. He said, speaking feelingly:

Says There Was No Coup d'Etat.

"There has been no coup d'état, and nothing has been done which was not in accordance with the prescribed constitutional methods. The Emperor was empowered by the fundamental law to dissolve the Duma, and there was no other course open to his Majesty. The Duma, as a whole, was a dying body, and the most merciful treatment was its prompt dispatch, terminating its unprofitable existence."

Continuing, M. Stolypin said the Emperor's recent words had shown that Parliament's agrarian manifesto was the last straw which caused the "Cadets" (Constitutional Democrats) bubble to burst, but the whole proceedings of Parliament during the last few weeks had rendered its closing inevitable if the Emperor's authority was still to be recognized in Russia.

In reply to a question as to the rôle of the "Cadets," M. Stolypin answered that the party included many dilettanti and doctrinaires without policy or political substance. He differentiated between the really serious, patriotic members of the party and those whose sole aim was to oust the Government and the Emperor, and whose inherent weakness was so patent even to themselves that they daily made greater concessions to the Revolutionists both inside and outside of Parliament. He considered that the tendencies displayed by the "Cadets" as a body were highly dangerous, to use no stronger word.

Asked to what extent the counteraction was likely to go, M. Stolypin replied:

"At the present moment three policies are open to the Emperor and his advisers: First, reaction; second, impassivity toward the threatened revolution; third, a policy of strong-handed reform. It is the last-mentioned upon which the Emperor has resolved and upon which we have entered. A policy of reaction is the furthest removed from his Majesty's wishes, but the Revolutionists must be thwarted before there can be any possibility of deciding on a definite basis for a stable future.

"I, personally, place implicit reliance on the innate patriotism and civic sense of the masses of the nation. I believe that the Emperor's appeal to them, backed up by constant evidences of good faith and honest endeavor on the part of his Majesty's representatives, will result in the extinction or at least in the effective repression of the anarchical forces."

Repression a Necessity.

As to the suppression of newspapers and wholesale arrests, M. Stolypin said:

"Arrests, expulsions, and other measures by administrative order are indispensable under the present circumstances. They doubtless will be manufactured into an outcry, but during popular misrule of intimidation and menace it would be impossible to compel witnesses to appear before the regular courts. The newspapers suppressed were purely and simply revolutionary organs, whose appearance would not be countenanced in any country in the world."

M. Stolypin gave the correspondent to understand that until last month he had considered a compromise regarding the Cabinet possible, if not probable. The members of Parliament might have received certain portfolios, but all the party exigencies of the "Cadets" could not for a moment be admitted.

M. Stolypin declined to express an opinion on Parliament's demand for general land expropriation. He said:

"The interests of the peasants lie near the Emperor's heart. His Majesty and those closest to him admit the justice of many of the claims of the peasants, and nothing will be left undone to solve the agrarian problem in a spirit of sympathy, generosity, and equity. I believe the peasants will recognize this when the details of the land proposals are fully explained to them with the aid of local commissions nominated from among those enjoying the confidence of the peasantry. When the Cabinet is complete we will come forward with an exhaustive programme covering the land question and other subjects demanding immediate solution."

In the course of a long conversation M. Stolypin discussed the vicissitudes of the régimes of the late Interior Minister de Plehve, ex-Interior Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky, and Count Witte. While dissociating himself entirely from de Plehve's ideals, M. Stolypin expressed the opinion that a policy of benign inactivity was equally inadequate to solve the stupendous problems facing Russia. What was needed was a well considered programme with the intention and will to carry it out. The worst resource was dallying with all parties and all policies.

Laughs at the Viborg Manifesto.

The Viborg manifesto M. Stolypin described as an "opera bouffe" production, unworthy of criticism. He laughed at the idea that the Government had not arrested the signatories of the manifesto because of fear. To have arrested them, he declared, would have made martyrs of them in the eyes of the undiscerning and gratified their petty vanity. No steps, he said, would be taken against the members of Parliament unless they attempted to agitate in their own constituencies or elsewhere in Russia. If they did that they would be promptly arrested.

The Premier spoke even in stronger terms than Gen. Trepoff regarding the loyalty of the army. He said that the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch and all the other commanding officers vouched for the devotion of an overwhelming proportion of the troops. M. Stolypin reiterated that he considered the dissolution of Parliament to have been the only course it was possible to take, adding that he would not have accepted the Presidency of the Council of Ministers if he had not thought so.

Continuing, M. Stolypin said that the instructions just issued to the Governors were, in a sense, his estimate of the situation. He believed that strength was required and not reaction; humanity, not cruelty; good sense, not hysterical promises. The Premier said he had no doubt concerning the future.

The Emperor, the Premier asserted, had expected the best from Parliament. Until almost the last he hoped it would work in conjunction with the Government toward the regeneration of Russia, and he had dissolved it with the utmost reluctance, and only when it was seen that nothing useful could be expected from it.

M. Stolypin pointed out that the late Parliament as a whole was not representative of the country. It included far too many professional and amateur agitators, who had no stake in their own constituencies or in the country generally.

In conclusion the Premier said:

"There are two distinct movements in Russia. The first is social, and includes the labor and agrarian problems. The second is political. The former has all our sympathy, and will be the object of our most attentive study. The second will be dealt with as circumstances dictate.

"Force is required in all countries to suppress a revolution; but I repeat, and cannot repeat too strongly, that reaction finds no place in our programme and that all the reforms consistent with the highest spirit of liberalism will be carried out when the ground is prepared."

BANDITS AT WORK IN MOSCOW.

Rob a Jeweler's Store—Train Held Up in the Outskirts of Warsaw.

MOSCOW, July 26.—Illustrative of local conditions is the fact that to-day ten armed men entered a jeweler's store in Tverskoe Street, one of the principal business streets of this city, seized several thousand dollars' worth of gems, and escaped.

There have been no arrests.

WARSAW, July 26.—A daring robbery was perpetrated this morning on the Vistula Railway in the outskirts of Warsaw. Armed revolutionaries stopped a passenger train by pulling the emergency brake. After assuring the passengers that no harm would be done to them, the robbers uncoupled the locomotive and a van containing several strong boxes filled with the cash receipts of various stations.

The gendarme in charge was killed and the engine driver was forced to proceed to a spot where the line passes through a wood. At a given signal thirty armed men appeared, broke open the boxes, abstracted $7,500, and decamped.

PRIEST VISITS LEPER.

Syrian Sufferer Guarded In His Box Car at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—The Syrian leper is now in care of the Baltimore County health authorities, and Drs. William D. Corse and John W. Harrison have undertaken to look afer him. The leper remains in his box car, coming out when he pleases, but two officers detailed to prevent his escape take turns by day and night in guarding him. There is little danger, however, of his trying to get away. He is very weak.

This afternoon Futher A. Gamp, a Catholic priest, came to visit him. He said he had no fear of contagion and prayed with and for him for some time. Those who came to see him remained at a respectful distance while the priest communed with the leper. The latter insists he can be healed if permitted to go to his home in Syria, but the outlook, from his standpoint, is not encouraging.

The State Board is still negotiating to send him to some colony where he can be cared for.

DREYFUS NOT STRUCK.

Report That He Was Assaulted at Military Club Denied.

PARIS, July 26.—An official denial was issued to-day to the rumor that Major Dreyfus had been assaulted yesterday by a brother officer at the Military Club.

In an interview Major Dreyfus declared that he was absolutely astonished at the rumored incident, which was an invention throughout. He added that the time he spent at the Military Club was most agreeable, his comrades according him a most cordial reception.

The officers who participated in the diner intimate that they intend to hold an inquiry into the matter in order to disclose the motive leading to the circulation of the rumor.

FISHED FOR GREENBACKS.

Man Held for Bank Robbery Is Said to Have Used a Bent Pin.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—Jesse Moffatt, a resident of Laurens, went into the First National Bank of Oneonta this morning, and, it is charged, when the teller was not looking, fished in a pile of bills with a bent pin on a stick.

An alarm was given by the assistant cashier, B. Cook Broadfoot, but Moffatt ran, and was able to reach the hills before it was known what direction he had taken. He was found two hours later at his home, four miles away, by a policeman from Laurens. Moffatt was taken to the bank and identified, and then taken before Justice Sewell. The bank officials state Moffatt succeeded in getting only a few dollars.

The Lock that Would'nt Curl

That was nothing but stubbornness. The wise yield attentiveness and thus widen wisdom. We are writing the best LIFE INSURANCE contracts. Be a "won't curl" if you wish. Otherwise ask for details. Vastly interesting.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Tatlock, President

SAILOR'S WIFE BRINGS HER TROUBLES TO JEROME

Her Disappearing First Has Turned Up Again.

AND HER DAUGHTER HAS GONE

Kidnapped, She Says, by the Father Who Had Another Wife, and Let the Second Marry Again.

A middle-aged woman, who said she was Maggie Brady of Staten Island, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday to tell that she had been married twice; that she had found out that her first husband had also been married twice, and that he had bobbed up, after fifteen years of silence, and kidnapped her pretty sixteen-year-old daughter, showing no inclination, however, to kidnap the seventeen-year-old son, Samuel. Hers is mainly a sea story.

"Samuel Milligan Nelson was a seafaring man," said Mrs. Brady to a TIMES reporter last night. "He married me on Staten Island some twenty years ago, when I was but a girl of 17 or thereabout. He wanted to sail away as chief officer of the Eugenia, and he wanted me to go away with him. My mother thought I should stay at home for a year, at least, and Samuel got mad and went away and stayed for four days.

"Then he came back, we made up, and I did sail away with him in the Eugenia. He became master of the bark Electric Light after that, and we went to many countries. We sailed about for five years, I being always with him. Our two children were born on shipboard.

"Five years after we were married I left him at Bordeaux to come home and see my people. I stopped at Liverpool to see Samuel's home folks, and there I found out that he had been married before he ever met me, and his wife had two sons, John and another. They must be awfully old now.

"Well, I wanted to see that woman mighty bad, so I persuaded one of Samuel's sisters to take me where I could see her.

"'I'm from New York,' I says to her, 'and I'd like to make up to you.'

"'Why, for what?' she says to me, turning and looking down on me just like that; for I guess she had been a pretty woman in her day.

"Well, we made it up, anyway, and we talked about Samuel. I told her Samuel was a bad egg, and she told me he was, too, and advised me not to depend on him much. I liked her, so when I went away I bought her a new outfit of clothing, and we were good friends.

"I came back to live with my mother's people for a while, bringing my boy and girl with me. I waited for a letter from Samuel; I kept hoping that he'd either come home or let us hear from him, as his children were growing up and had to be sent to school, and all that. I never got a line from him, and I went to work as a stewardess myself on a ship.

"I kept hoping that Samuel would write me. I went along Water Street and asked about him. I talked with people on all sorts of ships in port. At various times I heard he was dead. Miller & Haughton, shipowners, said they had heard he was dead. More than that, he had left $5 in the Seaman's Bank. I kept going there to ask if Samuel had ever written about it. When I heard he hadn't I thought sure he was no more.

"About two years ago, thinking Samuel had died, I married Edward Wood, a steward on the boat I was on. I loved him, and we were very happy. But last Summer, when I came home from a trip, I went to my home on Twelfth Street, and saw a man sitting all hunched up on my steps. When he looked up I knew who it was.

"'Is this you, Samuel, after all these years?' I says to him.

"'Yes, it's me,' he answered, cool as you please.

"'I want to see my children,' he says to me.

"'All right,' I says. 'Come in and see them.'

"Agnes, our girl, looked at his picture and then at him, saying: 'Yes, it is my father; I'll kiss him.' But Samuel, our boy, said: 'No, I won't shake his hand; I don't know him; he has been away too long.'"

Capt. Nelson, his wife said, stayed around the house a few days after that, and then went away, saying he was going to England. She thought he was gone for good, and was happy over that. But the turning up of Capt. Nelson interferred with the harmony of Wood and his wife. He is now away. His wife says the actions of Nelson made him sick, and that he is now in a hospital in Jacksonville, Fla. Some of her relatives say they do not know where Wood is.

"Samuel left us," said the wife continuing her story, "but he left trouble behind. He had told our girl that he had plenty of money; that she needn't work anywhere, and that she ought to be a lady, she was so pretty. So when I'd get her a place she wouldn't hold it. I'd scold her about it. She'd say, 'I don't have to work; some day he's coming back and make me a lady.'

"Well, he did come back this June. He found out that I was living at 433 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City. He came and wanted to see the children. He wanted to take the girl, but I didn't want to give her up. He showed a check for $4,000, and Agnes, our daughter, had her head turned then for sure. He still told her she was too pretty to work, that she ought to be a fine lady, and that if she'd go with him to San Francisco he'd make her one. He never let me hear him tell her that, but Sammy told me.

"One day over a week ago he asked to take Agnes out and buy her a watch and some gloves. He bought her a $3 pair of gloves. He told her to pin her hat under her dress and get ready to run away with him. I heard about it one day when he was in the house, and ordered him out. He said he'd go, but he'd take Agnes. I grabbed her around the neck, he took hold of her and all together we rolled down four flights of stone.

"A policeman came, so it all got into the court. The magistrate put her in St. Joseph's Home, where we both could see her, but from which neither of us was to take her. That was last week. Last Sunday I went to see her. She had been stolen away by Samuel and two of his friends. I heard of her in Little Twelfth Street, but I couldn't find her there. I don't know where he is and I don't know where she is, and I'm nearly crazy. Walk, walk, walk. I go all day, and I cannot find her. Go out, please, I must cry now; I haven't cried to-day."

FOLK GREETS REPUBLICANS.

Missouri Governor Addresses the Convention of His Political Opponents.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 26.—John Kennish, Assistant Attorney General, was nominated for the long term and Judge James L. Neville of Springfield for the short term, by the Republican State Judicial Convention here to-day.

Gov. Folk delivered an address of welcome.

"While we differ politically," he said, "I welcome you as chief executive of the State. I have tried to be Governor of no class, but of all the people of the State. Parties should not attempt to win by partisanship, but because they stand for something that is good for the people."

HAS TYPOTHETAE BACKING.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 26.—A $300,000 mortgage on property of the American Machine Typesetting Company here was filed yesterday in the Town Clerk's office. It is held by the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York to secure a bond issue. John MacIntyre, Secretary of the United Typothetae of America, is President of the company, the offices of which are at 320 Broadway, New York.

It is proposed to conduct a technical school for typesetting and the general business of typesetting machines. At the time of the printers' strike in New York last Winter Mr. MacIntyre started on behalf of the Typothetae a school for compositors at 407 Broome Street, New York. It turned out enough skilled men to assist the employing printers materially.

It is believed that the Typothetae, who have offices in the same building as the American Machine Typesetting Company, are behind the scheme, and are planning to make their position still more independent of the unions.

MRS. HARTJE ATTACKED.

Pulled Across Sidewalk by a Man When Leaving Court.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—Just after leaving the Court House to-day, following the adjournment of the hearing in the Hartje divorce case, Mary Scott Hartje, the respondent in the case, was attacked by an unknown man on the street. Despite the crowd about the Court House at the time and an attempt to pursue him, the man made good his escape through an alley in the vicinity of the Court House.

Mrs. Hartje left the building accompanied by Mrs. Alexander W. Slocum, who has been Mrs. Hartje's constant companion throughout the hearing. The women were on their way to the office of John Freeman, Mrs. Hartje's counsel. They had gone a few steps from the Court House when a man having the appearance of a mill worker thrust out his arm and, grabbing Mrs. Hartje, dragged her across the pavement, saying: "Mary, come with me."

Screaming with fright, Mrs. Hartje managed to escape from the man and found refuge in Mr. Freeman's office.

In the meantime the crowd stood about apparently paralyzed at the incident. The man started to run, and soon eluded those who took up the chase. Some few moments later Mrs. Slocum pointed out a man as the assailant and he was arrested, but released when Mrs. Hartje said he was not the man.

To-day was the first since the hearing that Mrs. Hartje has appeared on the street without a detective being near. At her own request the detectives were dismissed from protecting her.

At to-day's session of the trial counsel for Augustus Hartje called witnesses to refute the story told by Coachman "Tom" Madine to the effect that while Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje was in Memphis Hartje met a blonde woman in Schenley Park and took her to his home in the carriage driven by Madine.

Josephine Wright testified that Hartje had never visited her, that she only knew him by sight, and had never spoken to him.

The unusual spectacle of a husband giving evidence that if produced in a criminal court would tend to convict his wife of a crime, the punishment for which is imprisonment in the penitentiary, was seen this morning. Wilbert Ashby, husband of Blanche Ashby, formerly a domestic in the Hartje household, swore that his wife had told him she had lied in the deposition she made for Mrs. Hartje, and that money had been promised to her for doing so. Ashby also swore that his wife has told him that Mrs. Hartje had declared to her she was sorry she had not returned to live with Hartje when he asked her to go back to him. At this statement Mrs. Hartje showed more astonishment than she has exhibited at any of the testimony hitherto.

In cross-examination a letter which Ashby had written to Mrs. Hartje was placed in evidence. In it he told Mrs. Hartje that if "she could pay Blanche for speaking for her Hartje could do the same." This took some of the wind out of the sails of the Hartje side, as all the testimony on that point had been to the effect that Ashby had written that if Mrs. Hartje could pay Blanche for "lying" Hartje could afford to pay for the truth.

MISS GOODELL'S BODY FOUND.

Girl Missing Since July 6 Believed to Have Fallen Out of a Boat.

BELCHERTOWN, Mass., July 26.—The body of Miss Winsola Goodell, who disappeared from her home on July 6, and for whom search has been made continuously since, was to-day found by the young woman's father in the pond which had been dragged so many times fruitlessly.

The father, State Detective Hodges, and other officers who have been investigating the mystery of the girl's disappearance, believe that her death was purely accidental, and this opinion seems to be confirmed by the finding of a handkerchief tightly clutched in her right hand. Shortly after the report of the disappearance of Miss Goodell was first given out, a railroad brakeman, William Bailey, said that on the afternoon of July 6, the day of the girl's departure from her home to go rowing on the pond, his train passed the pond about 4:40 o'clock and he saw a girl standing in a boat and waving a handkerchief at the train.

This circumstance, with the finding of the handkerchief in the dead girl's hand, is considered as clearly pointing to accidental drowning. It is supposed that while standing she overbalanced herself and fell out of the boat.

MAYOR JOHNSON IN COURT.

Hearing Postponed—City Promises to Obey Court's Order.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Mayor Johnson and W. J. Springborn, Director of Public Service, appeared before Judge Ford in the Common Pleas Court to-day to answer to the charge of contempt, filed against them yesterday by the officials of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company. It was alleged that they were in contempt, because they failed to obey an injunction issued by the court restraining them from tearing up the tracks of the Cleveland Electric Railway in Fulton Street.

The courtroom was packed to the suffocation point. Motions were made to quash the injunctions and the contempt proceedings, and after hearing arguments Judge Ford decided that the whole matter should be postponed until next Tuesday in order to have the merits of the question brought out. The Court held that the Mayor should have observed the injunction when it was served and ordered that any further work in Fulton Street cease forthwith.

The attorneys for the city promised that the Court's order would be obeyed. Track laying was begun in Fulton Street early in the day by the Municipal Traction Company.

FALLING PLATE KILLS TWO.

It Crushes Workmen When a Cable Breaks at the McAdoo Tunnel.

One man was instantly killed yesterday morning and another was so badly injured that he died two hours later when a steel plate fell to the deck of a craneboat at one of the shafts of the McAdoo tunnel near the foot of York Street, Jersey City.

John Gallagher, with five companions, went to work on the craneboat shortly after daylight. A cable of the crane broke and the piece of steel fell and struck Gallagher.

Several feet away stood Franko Ballisto of Jersey City. One end of the plate grazed him, throwing him to the deck of the boat. At the City Hospital it was found that both of Ballisto's legs had been broken and he died within a few hours.

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The Sale of the Season in Men's Summer Suits

Just such values as these below earn for this sale the foremost position among all sales. Not only the low prices must be considered, but the character and style of the garments as well.

$20, $18, $17 and $15 Worsted Suits
Reduced to **$13.50**

To appreciate to the full extent this offer you must know that these suits are of thin, cool worsteds in shades of gray and patterns of plaids, stripes and plain twills. You must also know that they are fashioned in the very latest manner, the coats being long, with graceful, shaped backs, deep side or centre vents and all the other knacks of style. They were all formerly $20, $18, $17 or $15. Now reduced to $13.50.

These $15 Two-Garment Suits—Splendid Bargains
At **$9.75**

If you count comfort, style and good fabrics desirable qualities for your vacation suits, then these two-garment suits are just what you want. They're of gray velour cassimeres and flannel of many patterns in light and dark tones. And no mark of style missing. Specially reduced price, $9.75.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. At 8th Ave

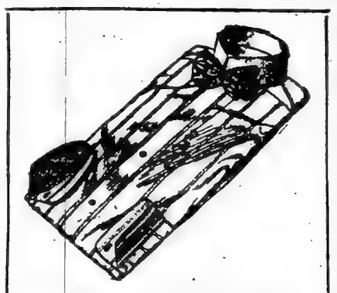

A Shirt for Every Man in This Sale of 200 Dozen

$1, $1.25 & $1.50 Negligees
at **79c**

A great host of shirts—200 doz.—yet every one is perfect, clean, fresh and handsome. And there are so many styles, colors and patterns that you'll want a few of them to put in your vacation grip.

Every Straw Hat in the House
Reduced to
95c
Former prices $2, $2.50 & $3.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. At 8th Ave

J. P. MORGAN'S BAGGAGE HAD THE RIGHT OF WAY

So the Baltic's Passengers Say; They Were Forced to Wait.

SIR PURDON CLARKE RETURNS

He Denies That Retouched Pictures In the Metropolitan Were Damaged In the Process.

Some of the 287 saloon passengers who arrived on the White Star liner Baltic yesterday declared that after her gang planks were up the passengers were kept on the ship an extra five minutes or so in order that the baggage of J. Pierpont Morgan, who was among the 287, might be taken off the ship before the rush off the steamer began. The White Star people were quite positive that no such thing happened, but the passengers insisted.

If the Baltic's passengers were detained so that Mr. Morgan's baggage could be taken off before the pier was crowded, the financier apparently did not know it. He seemed the most satisfied man among those who came down the gangplank, and was not in any hurry to get away. He remained on the pier probably twenty minutes. His yacht, the Corsair, was moored at the end of the pier waiting for him, and as soon as the customs officers finished with him he went aboard her and sailed for his Summer home on the Hudson.

In addition to Mr. Morgan the Baltic brought over Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Charles Hercules Read, Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum; Niels Grön, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Kane, Lady Alice Mahon, Franklin MacVeagh, W. H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, Reginald H. Schenck, Baroness Ray von Wrede, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler S. Wheeler, Mrs. Lyman T. Goff, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McCutcheon.

Mr. Morgan looked in the best of health. He was met by his son, J. P. Morgan, Jr. Mr. Morgan answered in laconic fashion a few questions put to him by the reporters who met the Baltic at Quarantine and on the way up the river fired a few questions at long range at him. He said he had heard of Russell Sage's death by wireless, and that while the news came as a surprise, he had nevertheless realized that Mr. Sage was failing rapidly, and that his death might be expected at any time.

Mr. Morgan denied the story that on March 23 he left Italy on account of a plot of certain antique dealers, who thought his presence might mean that a lot of the art treasures now there might come to this side of the ocean if he was allowed to prolong his visit. He refused to discuss his reported purchase of Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Lady Farren for $200,000, neither did he have anything to say about the report that Steel common would declare a dividend next week. He did not take any stock in the stories about the decline of the Russian bonds. He saw no reason for their failure, it was said.

Sir Purdon Clarke said more than did Mr. Morgan. His visit to Europe had been a combination of recreation and business, he said. Its objects were really of little interest to the public just now. He visited London, Paris, and Zurich, inspecting the museum at the last-named place for the purpose of getting ideas to be used in the designing of the new buildings to be erected for the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"I cannot understand," said Sir Purdon, "how the report that the Metropolitan was to purchase the Kann collection got out. The Directors had never thought of purchasing the collection. Along this line, however, the event of the year was the sale in Berlin of the Mainau collection. In Germany there was much feeling displayed, I understand, over the fact that the collection was not disposed of in a more public way, and that it had been allowed to go to a purchaser outside of Germany."

Sir Purdon also denied the reports that any of the pictures in the Metropolitan Museum had been damaged in being restored. He had gone through the whole matter carefully, he said, and had found that Mr. Frey had not damaged the pictures.

The bidding of millionaires for pictures, he admitted, had caused exaggerated prices, but he said he was not worried over this, for after all most of the pictures eventually get to the museums, either by gift in life or after death by bequest.

Mr. Read said that he had nothing to say for publication. He was here on pleasure, and that was all.

Colby Men's City Ticket.

At a conference of the Colby Republicans in Newark at the New Auditorium last night, a city ticket was practically decided on. Alexander M. Linnett will be the Colby men's choice for Mayor. Candidates for the Board of Works will be William Mungle and Benedict Prieth.

Mrs. Madden Becomes Mrs. L. V. Bell.

Louis V. Bell, the broker, who before election frequently acts as stakeholder in large political bets, was married in this city on Monday to Mrs. Annie McGrue Madden, the divorced wife of John E. Madden, the horseman. The couple were said to be staying at the Gotham Hotel when marriage notices were sent to the newspapers last night, but at the hotel it was said that they were not there.

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Have Again Reduced Prices

Many	$30 Suits	**$14.75**
All	$25 Suits	
All	$20 Suits	
All	$35 Suits	**$18.75**
Some	$30 Suits	

All of our $40 and $45 Suits have been marked down to . . **$23.75**

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."

We also sell Men's Satisfactory Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes.

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3 STORES

183 Broadway, Near Dey Street Subway Station.

LAMBERT

39-41 Cortlandt St., Bet. 6th and 9th Ave. "L" Stations.

Also at New Haven, Conn.

RAILWAYS SMASH RATES ON GRAIN AND FLOUR

Engage in a Fierce Cutting Contest in All Directions.

STARTED BY GREAT WESTERN

Just Thirty Days Before the New Inter-State Commerce Law Goes Into Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The railroads have entered upon the worst rate war in the last decade, smashing grain and flour rates as they never have been smashed before. Although it is early for grain to move, doubtless a large quantity will be brought out by these low rates.

The situation has been acute since the Great Western reduced the rate from the Missouri River to Chicago to 10¾ cents, and refused further to absorb the elevator allowance, but announced its intention of doing the elevating free in its own elevators. This cut caused the demoralization of the rates clear into Nebraska, and it also resulted in the Union Pacific, against which road Stickney was aiming his blows, extending the elevator allowance to all elevators on the Missouri River, instead of giving the Peavey Company the monopoly.

The Great Western, however, was not content with the havoc it wrought, apparently, for a few days ago it announced a cut in the flour rate to 8 cents, or 2¾ cents less than the grain rate, and another howl was raised by the railroads. The cut was made, it was said, to obtain an especially large shipment, but the Rock Island stole a march on the Great Western and got the shipment away from it.

Things moved fast in the rate situation to-day. The St. Paul Road announced a reduction of the grain rate from the Missouri River to 8 cents to meet the reduction in the flour rate made by the Great Western, and that brought the cut clear across the Mississippi River and into Illinois. No sooner was this announcement made than the Wabash got busy, and succeeded in dragging the Eastern roads into the mêlée by cutting the rate clear through from the Missouri River to New York to 18¾ cents instead of the old rate of 23 cents. This cut caused a total reduction of 5 cents.

There being no through rate quoted on grain from the Missouri River to the seaboard, the new Wabash rate is made up of 8 cents to Chicago and 10¾ cents beyond. There is no provision for an elevation allowance on the river. The other Eastern roads have not had time to meet this rate yet, but it is expected that they will do so the first thing in the morning, and it is not at all unlikely that they will even cut the Wabash rate between Chicago and the seaboard.

While the Wabash was making this move, the Great Western added a little fuel to the fire late in the afternoon by announcing a cut in the coarse grain rates from the river to Chicago to 7 cents, or 1 cent lower than the rate quoted by the other roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The effect of the new rate law on rate wars such as the grain rate fight now on among the Western roads is not clear. The provision covering the reduction of rates says:

"No change shall be made in the rates, fares, and charges or joint rates, fares, and charges which have been filed and published by any common carrier in compliance with the requirements of this section, except after thirty days' notice to the commission and to the public, which shall plainly state the changes proposed to be made in the schedule then in force and the time when the changes in rates, fares, and charges will go into effect."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:05 A. M.—2 and 4 Birmingham Street; Louis Krulowitch; damage, $350.

12:45 A. M.—951 Second Avenue; Samuel Blaith; damage, $500.

3:20 A. M.—272 Seventh Avenue; J. Castorora; damage, $200.

3:15 A. M.—488 East Seventy-fourth Street; Lena Swartz; damage, $15.

10:10 A. M.—92 Henry Street; Meyer Hauftman; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—55 Oak Street; Michael Santangelo; damage, $300.

12:55 P. M.—66 Rutgers Street; Adolph Preckels; no damage.

3:15 P. M.—637 East 140th Street; Joseph Tatone; damage trifling.

6:25 P. M.—Roof of Herald Square Theatre; owner unknown; damage, $10.

7:15 P. M.—1,151 Second Avenue; Samuel Cohen; damage, $1,000.

7:30 P. M.—163 Orchard Street; H. Showman; damage, $5.

8:16 P. M.—2,398 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

10:45 P. M.—173 East Ninety-ninth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

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Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

¶ Your printer knows. Ask him politely but firmly to use it.

REPUBLICAN SAYS HOPE LIES IN BRYAN TALKING

His Interviews on Delicate Topics Spoil Democratic Harmony.

SILENT, WOULD BE INVINCIBLE

American Politician, Visiting London, Says Roosevelt May Run in 1912, but Not Next Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 26.—"We Republicans are afraid of Bryan," a famous American politician said to me this afternoon, and in saying that he expressed the view of a number of other American politicians whom I have met within the last few days.

"Our hope of defeating him," continued the man I met to-day, "is based more than anything else on the expectation that he will wreck his chances of election to the Presidency by the indiscreet use of his mouth and pen. If he could be locked up somewhere for about two years, out of the reach of newspaper men, and his pronunciamentos to the American public could be censored by some person of good horse sense, the probability is that he would be invincible in 1908.

"What we Republicans pray for is that he may talk and write continually, and grow steadily in radicalism and rampancy. He does not stand so well as he did before he gave out that interview in which he resentfully protested against the base charge that he was a new man, a conservative man, and not the same old Bryan we licked in 1896 and 1900. That was a silly interview. It hurt Bryan and helped us. We want him to keep on interviewing himself. He put his foot in his mouth in that interview and we want him to keep it there.

"What he said the other day will not hurt him with some of his party, but it already has given a knockout blow to prospective harmony. Just at the moment when it began to look as though all factions of his party would line up for him, he did the silliest thing conceivable. He erected a monumental silver calf and held a memorial service in honor of his old foolish self. It was grand for us Republicans.

"Bryan as a conservative reformer would be very hard to beat. As an apostle of discontent, wilder eyed than ever, according to his own testimony, he'll be, comparatively speaking, an easy mark."

"Will Roosevelt run against Bryan?" I asked.

"No. Roosevelt may run in 1912, but not 1908. He realizes that his candidacy then would be impossible. He is not so much a popular idol as he was, and he knows that if he should violate his pledge not to run in 1908 there would be a strong reaction against him. Taft is talked of, but he couldn't be elected.

"We Republicans must wait a while before picking our man. We'll be all the better off for waiting, but the Democrats can't wait. Bryan is their man. He has the thing nailed down, and is sitting on it. We're afraid of him, but not so afraid as we were three weeks ago. Let him interview himself three or four more times and hold a great Bryan memorial service in New York next month, and we probably shall come into such a blissful state that our teeth will not chatter as they do now every time we hear his name."

MR. BRYAN VISITS THE KING.

They Talk on the Peace Conference at a Private Interview.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 26.—Homer Bassford, staff correspondent of The St. Louis Republic, to-night cabled his paper as follows:

"'By special request of King Edward, Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, escorted William J. Bryan to Buckingham Palace at noon to-day, where he was received in private audience by the King. For twenty minutes King Edward, Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Reid were engaged in earnest conversation, principally concerning the peace conference, in which King Edward is very much interested. He expressed himself as delighted with the results so far obtained, and congratulated Mr. Bryan upon the part he took in the meetings just closed. The King appeared to be in splendid health.

"Later in the day nearly 100 of the other delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Congress, among whom were Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, T. E. Burton of Ohio, Rockwood Hoar of Massachusetts, who represented the United States, and the President and Secretary of each group from the various countries represented, were received by the King, who, dressed in ordinary attire, stood before the throne, and as each member was introduced his Majesty warmly grasped his hand, remarking to those most prominent in the movement that they could not be better employed, and assuring them that he was in entire accord with their work in the cause of peace.

"Mr. Bryan received to-day by cable an invitation to attend a reception planned in his honor by the citizens of Louisville. He has not yet decided what reply to make the Kentuckians, but if it will not conflict with plans already made, he will accept. He will surely visit St. Louis and Kansas City about the middle of September under the auspices of the Democratic State Committee of Missouri.

"On Saturday night Mr. Bryan will leave Harwich by steamer for The Hague, spending several days in Holland. Before leaving London Mr. Bryan will receive a large Irish delegation headed by John Redmond."

Police Protection at Primaries.

John R. Voorhis, President, and Charles W. Page, Secretary of the Board of Elections, conferred with Police Commissioner Bingham yesterday regarding the approaching primaries. After the conference the three men said that they had merely arranged for police protection. The primaries will be held on Sept. 18, Oct. 8, 9, 13, and 15 will be registration days. Election day is Nov. 6.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Silver with a distinctive individuality is easily identified by the well known mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
Knives, forks, spoons, etc., bearing this mark are the best obtainable.
You may be sure of the best, if, when buying dishes, you ask for those made by
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY has controlled the manufacture of
The VENUS
Pencils
Therefore it accomplishes what it was made to do unfailingly:—
Writes smoothly—(ease).
Lasts a long time—(economy).
Erases cleanly—(neatness).
17 Degrees 6B to 9H.
AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO.
NEW YORK.
If the Venus Pencil is wanted with indelible lead, ask for Venus "Copying" No. 165.

French Marble Mantels
French and Italian
Andirons Fire-Screens Etc
Wm H. JACKSON COMPANY
Union Sq. North
29 E. 17th ST.

BRYAN'S VICE PRESIDENT A CABINET COUNCILOR

Congressman Towne, Who Wants the Place, Tells Leader's Plan.

SECOND MAN A REAL POWER

Representative Says Mr. Bryan Would Establish a Precedent That Would Have to be Followed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, now a Tammany Congressman from New York, to-day admitted that he would be in a receptive mood if the Vice Presidential nomination happened around his way.

"Of course, this is no time to accept a nomination for the Vice Presidency," said he, "but my friends tell me they are pushing the boom, and that it seems to be taking very nicely. When the nomination is actually tendered it will be time to accept it, but the idea has its attractions. I have no desire to remain in Congress indefinitely. I should be glad of the opportunity to make the fight, and I believe I could help the ticket considerably."

"Would you accept the Vice Presidential nomination on any but a Bryan ticket?"

"No, I would not. Mr. Bryan and I are friends, and I believe in him politically. Besides, I know that Bryan has determined, if ever he is elected to the Presidency, to make his Vice President a member of his Cabinet Council. Bryan's Vice President will be asked to participate in the discussions which concern the welfare of the country, and it will be a precedent that all future Presidents would have to follow."

"Do you think Mr. Bryan could get the conservative vote?" he was asked.

"Why," replied Mr. Towne, "Bryan is one of the most conservative men in either of the two great political parties. Bryan never would have rushed into print with the packing house scandals. He would have accomplished the same cleanliness and the same protection to the American Republic without bringing down on the heads of persons who were in no way responsible for the conditions the loss of millions upon millions of dollars.

"That is what I call radicalism, and it is against such disregard for the welfare of the American people that the Democracy will wage war in 1908."

FUND FOR BRYAN RECEPTION.

Anti-Trust League Committee Says It Will Need $5,000.

Until yesterday the Bryan Reception Committee, made up of the men named by the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, has gone on its way preparing for the reception to W. J. Bryan without thought, apparently, of the expense that would be entailed in carrying out the plans adopted. Yesterday President Hoge gave out a copy of a letter which he said he had received from Mr. Bryan, in which Mr. Bryan said that he was in accordance with the view of the committee that subscriptions to pay the cost of the reception would be collected, none of them to exceed $50, and that $1 subscriptions would be preferable.

Like other letters that it was alleged Bryan had sent to the league, this one was not made public in its original form, but through Mr. Hoge it was announced that the committee deplored the fact that Mr. Bryan placed any limit on the subscriptions, as it would make it harder to collect the full amount to defray the expenses, which it was said would be about $5,000.

The league also announced that all subscriptions above $5 would be acknowledged, and contributors of smaller sums could see the list if they wished.

MISSING BOY'S BONES FOUND.

Had Lain in a Gas Tank Well for Three Years.

NEWBURG, N. Y. July 26.—After mourning for over three years for her son Charles, who she thought had been kidnapped, Mrs. James Flanagan of Fishkill Landing identified to-day parts of the clothing of the skeleton of a three-and-a-half-year-old boy found at the bottom of a gas tank well last night.

Employes of the local gas plant were working at one of the three retorts when an iron fitting dropped from the side wall to the bottom of the well. In grappling for the fitting they pulled up a child's overcoat. Further investigation revealed the remnants of the body of the little Flanagan boy.

The child had evidently fallen from the top of the brick wall when the tank was high and the body was crushed by the heavy weight when the tank was lowered. A short time ago the body of an Italian infant was found in the well.

Knapp Renominated for Congress.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 26.—The Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District at Watertown to-day renominated Charles L. Knapp for Congress.

Leishman Presents New Credentials.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—J. G. A. Leishman, the American Ambassador, to-day called on Tewfik Pasha, the Foreign Minister, and presented his new credentials.

Last bargain Friday before inventory.

Elbow gloves.
PRE-INVENTORY Clearance of long lace lisle, long Milanese lisle and long suede lisle gloves in black, white, gray, mode and brown; regularly $1; special at..... 69c
Main Floor.

Store closes at 5:30 P. M. daily—Saturdays at 12:30.
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Bathing shoes, 25c.
ABOUT 750 pairs lace and strap sandals—foot form fitting—white and black — children's, women's and men's. Pair, 50c. and... 25c
Bathing caps, 25c, to $1.25.
Main Floor.

Pre-inventory sale of misses' apparel.

THE values we are offering during this sale are positively astounding, bearing absolutely no relation to real worth or former price. Nothing but the necessity for quick clearance of stock could justify such extensive price-cutting, for the garments are stylish, beautifully made, and the assortment is large enough to make selection a pleasure.
Third Floor.

Clearing misses' $20 to $30 dresses at $12.75.

Splendid lot of up-to-date styles in organdy, net and point d'esprit dresses—dainty party or evening costumes—clean and fresh as the day they were made—exquisitely trimmed with the finest laces and insertion—extra drop skirts—bodice and skirt entirely trimmed. Not a dress in this lot that sold below $20; many as high as $60. Illustration on the right shows one of the styles. All at the reduced price, for quick clearance, $12.75..... $12.75

Girls' $2.50 and $3.50 dresses, 95c.—All this season's goods—Anderson ginghams, stripes and checks—fine chambrays—dainty lawns—high or low neck, and variety of other styles—sizes 6 to 14 years..... 95c

Clearing girls' dresses, $1.75—A well-assorted lot selling up to $5. Sheer white lawns—elaborately trimmed with Swiss emb. and tucking—pretty figured dimities—the heavier linens—all colors; sizes 6 to 14.. $1.75

Clearing girls' $7.50 dresses, $2.95—Beautiful fine imported pique and English rep—dainty white and figured lawns—guimpe style—Russian and Dutch effects—in all colors; 6 to 14 years..... $2.95

Clearing misses' $2.95 skirts, $1.95—In white imported rep, beautifully tailored—a garment every young lady should have for outing purposes—suitable for golf and tennis.

Misses' and junior dresses, $4.95—Odds and ends—one and two piece dresses in white and colors; also a few linen coats, suits and some net, up to $18.75..... $4.95

Misses' white linen coat suits—Prince Chap style, well-tailored, double breasted, notch collar, patch pockets, plaited skirts, great saving at..... $6.50

Mull and organdy dresses—For misses, juniors and children, in white and colors, dainty trimming effects, fine laces and edging, up to $16.50 grade..... $8.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Rare bargains in val. laces.

THE demand for dainty French and German val. laces is increasing from day to day. Practically every kind of garment calls for val. laces. Cool, white Summer dresses, waists, etons, boleros, hats, &c.—all have soft ruffles of val. lace.
Main Floor.

75c. val. laces, at 39c | $1 val. laces at 55c

A big shipment just opened up—secured them at less than cost to manufacture—great variety of styles in numerous matched widths of edgings and insertions—very latest designs.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Clearing sale of hosiery.

WE'D rather sell below cost and clear up this section than inventory the large stock of broken lines of high grade hosiery now on hand. Four items which you buy at bargain prices.
Main Floor.

Women's lace striped stockings, black and white, per pair..... 15c

Women's split foot stockings, reduced to, per pair..... 15c

Men's fine black cotton half hose, full fashioned, pair..... 19c

Children's fine ribbed stockings, black lisle thread, double knee, heel and toe—broken assortments—reduced to, per pair..... 15c

75c for $1.50 outing and lawn waists.

TWO remarkable bargain lots at 75c for Friday shoppers. Waists that sold from 1.25 up to 1.75, marked regardless of original cost at 75c.
Second Floor.

Lot 1—1.50 outing waists, 75c.

These waists are made of good quality lawn, with 6 half-inch tucks down the front; pocket, turn-over collar and cuffs; a jaunty outing waist that sold readily at 1.50. For quick clearance 75c

Lot 2—1.75 sheer lawn waists, 75c.

In this lot are gathered a lot of sheer lawn waists that sold at 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75; neat styles, trimmed with embroidery, tucks and lace. Slightly soiled, so we take them from regular tables and reduce them to..... 75c

Lawn and batiste waists—Six styles in fine sheer lawn and batiste waists, with embroidered fronts and Val. lace and insertion at 1.50 and..... 1.98

75c. belts, 15c.

BALANCE of that great purchase which we placed on sale Monday at 25c.—sold about half at that price—now they're 15c.
Main Floor.

All kinds of belts—Kidskin, suede, patent leather and silk, in black, white, brown, tan — will match the color of your new gown—50c. and 75c. grades..... 15c

Corset sale.

A FAVORITE with women who appreciate comfort and elegance is the Flexibone Moulded Corset; fine broche and batiste; 18 to 30—$3 grades—slightly soiled..... 1.48

La Beaute corsets—Odds and ends—23 to 31—regularly $4—now.. 1.98
Second Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Pre-inventory shoe clearance $1.

THE greatest shoe values ever offered in New York—shoes that bore price marks of $3 up.
Second Floor.

Tell all your friends of this shoe sale. The accumulation is large, and while the sizes in every style are broken, it will be an easy matter to select a good fit from among some of the many styles included..... $1

Those whose sizes are 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 in narrow widths are particularly fortunate. Styles in the main are black kid and patent leather, but there are some tans and some white canvas. $3 and $3.50 shoes—collected all in one group at, per pair..... $1

Children's shoes, 75c and $1—These were $2 to $3 per pair, but it's the clearing-up time, and we are not counting the loss—two big lots at, per pair, 75c and $1.

Sneakers in black, some tan and white—a quick clearance—sizes 6 to 10½, 49c; 11 to 2, 59c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A special list of pure groceries

Temptingly priced for to-day and to-morrow.

Maracaibo Coffee, Finest Cucuta fresh Roasted coffee—25c. quality; 6 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 17c

Special Sample Tea, imported to sell at 40c. lb.; Oolong, English Breakfast or mixed; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 23c

Extra fancy Creamery Butter, made daily from richest cream; 3-lb. stone crock..... 73c

Drake's celebrated pound cake. Plain, Marble, Citron, Raisin and Iced Lady Cake; 3½ lbs., 50c.; lb. 15c

H. & E. standard refined granulated sugar. 10-lb. cotton sack..... 48c

QUAKER PUFFED RICE—Three packages..... 25c

CAROLINA HEAD RICE—Fine quality; grown in the White River District; 10 lbs., 57c.; 5 lbs., 29c.; lb.. 6c

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Sucano Brand—Packed in pure refined sugar syrup; dozen, $2.25; 25c. can.. 20c

BARTLETT PEARS—Monroe Brand—Large bright halves, pure refined sugar syrup; doz., $1.70; can. 15c

HOMEMADE CAKE—Pure fuit layer cake; three layers; 30c. cake..... 20c

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE—Fully matured; finest quality; lb..... 28c

FULL CREAM CHEESE—Herkimer Co. finest selected cream cheese; lb..... 16c

COFFEE—Stuart Blend Mandheling Java and real Arabian Mocha; has rich, delicate flavor; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

HIGH-GRADE TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, India Ceylon, Japan, and all our regular 80c. mixed varieties, mixed to suit purchaser; 5 lbs. in fancy tea caddy, $2.85; lb. 60c

ARMOUR'S PURE LARD—Kettle rendered; 3-lb. pail, 38c.; 5-lb. pail, 59c.; 10-lb. pail..... 1.18

QUEEN OLIVES—Royal Stuart, large Spanish Queen Olives; 20-oz. bottle, 60c.; 16-oz. bottle, 45c.; 14-oz. bottle..... 30c

VANILLA EXTRACT—Royal Stuart; triple strength; 8-oz. bottle, 85c.; 4-oz. bottle, 45c.; 2-oz. bottle 23c

TRYPHOSA JELLY—The Ideal Table Jelly; popular flavors; dozen, $1.15; package.. 10c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Finest red ripe tomatoes grown in Jersey; dozen, $1.70; large Mammoth 5½-inch can..... 15c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart; finest corn packed in Maine; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can..... 12c

Wines & liquors.

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gal., $2.85; full quart. 75c

OLD CROW WHISKEY; 7 years old; gal., $3; case 12 qts., $10; full quart..... 89c

HAUT SAUTERNE—Jules Mornan & Co., Bordeaux, France; 12 qts., $6.50; qt. 65c

PORT—SHERRY—Muscatel and Angelica, Los Gatos Vineyard Co.; gal., 94c., $1.50 $2.25

GINGER ALE—Morgan's Extra Quality Sparkling Ginger Ale; dozen..... 92c

LAGER BEER—Pilsner—Bottled and sterilized, for family use; dozen pints..... 60c

Great purchase of 50c corset covers, 25c.

THE wonderful saving overcame our hesitancy about laying in stock so late in the season—at a time when we have cut prices a third and more on regular stock for quick clearance before inventory. Maker had just 2,000 of them and sold them to us at less than he paid for actual materials.
Second Floor.

They're high-grade corset covers, and you'll notice at a glance their superiority over the cheaply made garments that are usually sold at about this figure—made of dainty sheer materials—prettily trimmed in front and back, with rows of laces, beading and ribbon. Regularly 50c and over. Sale price..... 25c

25c for 50c drawers—twenty excellent styles—made of muslin and cambric.

50c for $1 drawers—15 styles, made of cambric and nainsook—full umbrella flounces—handsomely trimmed.

15c for 25c corset covers—made of cambric—full effects, finished with lace edge.

50c for night gowns and corset covers—rows of lace and embroidery, tucks, beading and ribbon.

98c for 1.50 walking shirts—of fine cambric—full flaring flounces—trimmed with rows of lace insertion, tucks and wide edges—others have deep ruffle of embroidery and tucks.

$12.50 buys any man's suit in the house.

THE best clothing manufactured in this country—the famous Kuppenheimer brand included. We intend to close out the entire balance of our Summer stock before inventory, and suits that sold up to $30 are marked for to-day at $12.50.
Second Floor.

$20 suits
$25 suits
$27.50 suits
$30 suits
} $12.50

The assortment is very large and every suit is fashioned in the season's latest approved models, including a few English walking suits for semi-dress—in worsteds, tweeds, Scotch mixtures, cheviots, cassimeres, French flannels, blue and black serges, the popular grays, and all other smart Summer fabrics—skeleton, quarter, half or full lined—all sizes and weights.

Special—About 500 men's outing suits, coats and trousers, faultlessly tailored from the most serviceable tropical fabrics; regularly $15, reduced to..... $9.75

Clearing all wash hats and caps at half—50c. Tam o' Shanters, auto and beach, in linen, duck, poplin, pique and crash; all colors 25c

TWO SETS OF LAWYERS WORKING TO SAVE THAW

Black's Firm Continues to Gather Proof, at Mother's Request.

TALE OF CRUELTY DENIED

Story Attributed to Masseuse and Rumor of Scheme to Dominate White by Hypnotism Both Untrue.

The last doubt that Harry K. Thaw will face a jury for killing Stanford White was dispelled yesterday. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge will apply for no commission, civil or otherwise, to inquire into his sanity unless he returns his case to their hands, and Thaw himself is more determined than ever to keep them out of the case and to rely on the defense prepared by Clifford W. Hartridge and such lawyers as Mr. Hartridge may select.

The idea of applying to a Justice of the Supreme Court for a commission was thoroughly canvassed, it is understood, by the Olcott firm and rejected. Mrs. William Thaw, the mother of the defendant, believes that no effort should be spared to gather every bit of evidence in her son's behalf that is extant. She believes further that when Lewis L. Delafield, acting in her behalf, employed Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge he did wisely.

When her son dismissed the firm retained by her she made a personal appeal to Mr. Olcott to continue in the case. The firm accordingly are going ahead, just as if they were retained by Thaw himself, and if he persists in his apparent determination to stick to Mr. Hartridge, Mr. Hartridge or such lawyers as he may choose to conduct the case when it comes to trial will have the benefit of every fact gathered by them.

If Mr. Hartridge goes to trial on the plea of emotional insanity Mrs. Thaw will feel that there has been no item overlooked in the gathering of proof to substantiate the plea.

Mr. Hartridge is working eighteen hours out of every twenty-four on the case. He is leaving no stone untured to gather evidence, but the mother thinks that the help of the Olcott firm is needed. Up to date she has not even spoken to Mr. Hartridge.

The mother, with her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, and her son, Josiah C. Thaw, visited Harry Thaw yesterday morning. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the wife, was at the cell when they arrived. In contradistinction to her behavior on previous occasions, when the same situation arose, she did not withdraw. The conference was general, the wife, mother, sister, and son being apparently on the best of terms.

Mrs. Harry Thaw, however, did not leave the Tombs with her mother-in-law. The friendliness of her greeting—she kissed the elder woman when they met in front of the cell, and the caress was returned—led to the report that the entire policy of the defense had been changed, and that an agreement had been reached as to the policy to be pursued. It was even reported that Mrs. William Thaw had visited Mr. Hartridge.

This report was entirely without foundation. As a matter of fact, the situation has not changed in the slightest. The mother tried as hard yesterday morning to win Harry Thaw over to her way of thinking as she had done at any of her previous visits, and with just as little success. The wife sides with her husband still. When she left the Tombs Mrs. William Thaw, with Mrs. Carnegie and her son, Josiah, went to ex-Judge Olcott's office, where they were in consultation with that lawyer for more than an hour. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw went to Mr. Hartridge's office.

Miss Crane, the masseuse, who was credited with a story of alleged cruelty on the part of Thaw while he was with Evelyn Nesbit prior to their marriage in Paris, yesterday denied having said that Thaw had been cruel in any way, and that she did not tell the story which was attributed to her when she was before Assistant District Attorney Turnbull was yesterday established.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan was in the Criminal Courts Building throughout the better part of the forenoon, and until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He examined no witness in the Thaw case, and will hardly do so until after the Supreme Court makes a final ruling on the writ of prohibition applied for by Attorney John B. Gleason, which is now pending final decision.

Thaw's personal lawyer, Mr. Hartridge, said late yesterday afternoon that he had known all along that there was no truth in the story attributed to Miss Crane, the masseuse, or in a tale published yesterday regarding a course of hypnotic study by Thaw to "acquire mental control of Stanford White."

This story was the cause of much amusement in the office of the District Attorney yesterday afternoon. It was regarded in the same light as the offer of the humanitarian who is ever willing to contribute $10,000 or any other sum to spread a knowledge of the art that the world may be correspondingly benefited.

Mr Hartridge, by the way, has been busy consulting lawyers regarding the best defense to put in. It was learned from the best authority yesterday afternoon that he would endeavor to prove emotional insanity.

Russian Ship to Dine Russians.

A small dinner will be given to prominent Russians of this city and to shippers on board the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk this evening. To-morrow afternoon the steamer will be open to public inspection from 2 to 6 o'clock. No cards of admission will be required. The steamer is off Forty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, which may be reached by ferry from the Battery. She will sail on Sunday morning.

FOOD.

"A Toothsome Flavor"

True for you, there's no treat in the crisp, nutty, delicate, sweet taste of Grape-Nuts served with thick rich cream. (Don't spoil the food by trying to cook it. That work is done perfectly at the factories.)

The cream should soften it a bit, but not enough to excuse the enter from at least a few good earnest "chews," for old Dame Nature sends rich blessings to the long chewer. Of course the one with weak teeth can soften the food with milk down to a mush if necessary, but the good old Dame doesn't smile quite so cheerfully on them.

You know children and adults must use the teeth and grind freely to make them grow strong and to preserve them. Then the act of chewing brings down the much-needed saliva from the gums, and that helps amazingly in the digestion of foods of various kinds.

The saliva is not so much required with Grape-Nuts, for this food is pre-digested, that is, the starch turned into a form of sugar in the process of making, and that helps give it the fascinating flavor.

Grape-Nuts people are healthy and enjoy good things. "There's a reason."

LID ON IN THE MUTUAL.

There Are Rumblings Underneath, However, Caused by Minority Trustees

The Trustees of the Mutual Life, it became known yesterday, are so divided over the policy that President Peabody and his immediate associates in the Board of Directors have pursued toward the policy holders' movement that no decision has been reached as to what reply may be made to the letter filed with the board by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee on Wednesday. Mr. Peabody yesterday maintained the deep silence which has characterized him since the nominating committee of which H. H. Rogers was Chairman named the four International Committeemen on the administration ticket of Trustees, and the word in the Mutual Building was that the "lid" was on tight so far as news of the doings of the Trustees was concerned.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 26.—Attorney General Mayer, speaking of the mandamus proceeding that has been brought to remove the names of four men from the administration ticket of the Mutual Life Company, said:

"I know nothing of this beyond what I have read in the papers. The sole desire of the State officials is to follow out such interpretation as the courts may place upon the insurance law, without becoming embroiled in any of the controversies of the contesting parties."

BATTLE ABOARD CANALBOAT.

Capt. Martin Shot One Boarder and Stunned the Other.

Capt. Charles Martin of the coal barge Eureka, owned by the Berwind & White Coal Company, proposes to be master aboard his own craft. He proved this yesterday morning, when two longshoremen jumped on the roof of his deckhouse by shooting one of them, Joseph Erhart, through the shoulder and knocking the other, Tom Tuarett, senseless with a capstan bar.

The belligerent Captain was arrested, but it was necessary for the police to impress a tugboat before they could effect the capture. Martin was well satisfied to remain aboard his boat, and announced that he was prepared to hold the gangplank against all comers. It was only when beleaguered from the water side that he surrendered.

The two longshoremen are employed by the Red Star Line, and were warping a barge alongside the Eureka at Pier 14, foot of Fulton Street, when there came a bump. The deckhouse roof of the Eureka had been newly painted, and Capt. Martin was proud of the paint. When the bump came Tuarett jumped to the top of the deckhouse to shove the barges apart, and scratched the paint. A row ensued and Martin brought his capstan bar into use. Tuarett fell senseless, and Martin was drenching him with water when Erhart went to the rescue. Then Erhart was shot.

The Captain, his temper cooled, was arraigned in the Tombs Court. He said that he was acting in self-defense, and was paroled to await the result of Erhart's injury.

TWO NURSE GIRLS DROWN.

Seen in the Surf at Rockaway Beach, Both Vanish.

Two girls were drowned early yesterday morning while bathing at Rockaway Beach. Both were nurses. One of them, Anna Jantzen, 16 years old, was employed by Mrs. Jacob Sternberg; the other, Anna Gross, two years her senior, by Mrs. Sylvester Mayers.

It was the custom of the two girls to enter the surf before their workday began. Usually they were accompanied by Peter Martenin and Panos Xanthol, employes of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club. Yesterday the escorts were late. While they were dressing they looked out of their window and saw the girls wading out to sea. The tide was low, and the men believed that they would be able to join the girls before their bath was over.

They hurried to the beach, but when they reached the shore the girls were nowhere to be seen. Their footsteps leading into the water were plainly discernible. They gave the alarm, and several of the members of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club responded. Far out at sea Anna Jantzen's cap was found floating.

At low tide the Far Rockaway beach slopes gently for a long distance from shore. Then there comes a sudden descent into twelve feet of water. Neither Anna Jantzen nor Anna Gross could swim, and it is believed they walked off the ledge and were drowned.

Anna Jantzen left an aunt, Johann Beret of 200 Amsterdam Avenue, and an uncle, E. Weber of 1,002 Oakland Point, the Bronx. Anna Gross leaves a sister, Mrs. J. Miko, of 194 Second Street.

COWCATCHER KITTENS' MATE.

Traveling Youngsters from Fast Express Attack a Coal Train Tramp.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 26.—The two black kittens which arrived on the Jersey Central pier last week after traveling, between them, more than 100 miles on the cowcatcher of the steamboat express, resented with tooth and claw to-day the intrusion of another kitten that arrived on a coal train which followed a trainload of Fresh Air children in from Chapel Hill.

The newcomer traveled all alone. Nobody knows where he came from. He was as black as the others when he landed, but after he had washed up in Supt. Ridgway's office he proved to be white with gray stripes. He was being thoroughly thrashed by the cowcatcher twins when a saucer of milk was put into the chicken-netting inclosure on the pier, bringing about a truce.

WOMAN'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

She Had Declared That Knock-Out Drops Had Been Given to Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 26.—Suspicious circumstances in the death of Mrs. May Vinton, 36 years old, of this city, which occurred near Springfield ten days ago, have aroused the authorities and led to an investigation. She went to the home of her sister, complaining of feeling bad, and said knock-out drops had been given to her in Waterbury and that her diamond rings and jewelry were missing. She was removed to a hospital in Springfield, where she died.

Mrs. Vinton was a Waltham woman who worked at watchmaking and earned a good salary. She was heard to speak of a young man named Harry of Waltham just before she died.

JEWELRY MAKER A SUICIDE?

Winthrop B. Harris Found Dead in His Office in Orange, N. J.

Winthrop B. Harris, senior member of the jewelry manufacturing firm of Harris, Whitlock & Weeldon of West Orange, was found dead in his office yesterday with gas escaping from a tube near his head.

He had been dead for some time, and the indications point to suicide, though no cause has as yet been ascertained why he should wish to kill himself. It is supposed that Harris came into the office last night, and seating himself in a chair put the end of a tube from a gas stove in his mouth and fell off the chair when unconsciousness came.

GRABBED TRANSFER PADS.

Levine Started His Own Distributing Station and Was Arrested.

Benjamin Levine, a sixteen-year-old office boy, did not like the slow way of Agent Jerome Breckner in giving out car transfers to impatient passengers at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway in the rush hours yesterday. Levine grabbed three pads of transfers out of the agent's pocket, and set up a distributing station a few feet away. When the press of business had subsided the transfer agent chased the boy and had him arrested. He was locked up, charged with petit larceny.

VANDERBILT GOT GATE AT LONG BRANCH SHOW

His Prize Horses Defeated in Three Classes.

LEHMAN STRAUSS'S PAIR WON

Flurette and Babette Score Over Polly Prim and The Youngster—Chieftain Downs Lady Kathryn.

The unusual spectacle of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's champion harness pair, Polly Prim and The Youngster, being shown the gate was the feature of the second day of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association at Hollywood Park, Long Branch, yesterday. The decision of the judges created a mild sensation, as the Vanderbilt pair was almost unanimously picked by horsemen and spectators when the entrants lined up in the centre of the ring for final selection. It was Mr. Vanderbilt's first appearance at the show, and as he drove Polly Prim and The Youngster around the tanbark track they were never seen to better advantage.

It was not until after nearly an hour that Lehman Strauss's bay mares Flurette and Babette, were ordered to the front of the judges' stand to receive the blue ribbon. The horses showed unusual style, quality, and action, and were admirably driven by "Jack" Palmer. The pair is well matched both in size and gait and made a fine showing. Before the first effects of the surprise had worn off another was sprung, when the red ribbon was awarded to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company's handsome acting pair of brown geldings, Costly Comfort and Exclusive Luxury. Albert De Cernea handled the reins well and exhibited the pair to the best advantage. The verdict of the judges was well received.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Vanderbilt met with another defeat when his famous chestnut mare, Lady Kathryn, was placed third in the runabout class.

One of the biggest crowds that ever attended a horse show at Long Branch was on hand, the grand stand and lawn presenting an animated scene. The appearance of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt with their party, which included Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Loew and Richard F. Carman, was the signal of an outpouring of the society element now sojourning on the Jersey coast. Among the prominent persons present were:

Mrs. Samuel W. Hassell, S. Howard Willett, Sidney F. Holloway, Mrs. Robert Sims, Charles Fournier, William S. Stewart, James T. Hyde, C. Asa Francis, W. E. Hildreth, Col. R. C. Clowry, George M. Pullman, Mrs. I. R. Benjamin, Miss Elsie W. Ladue, Mrs. Edward Steindler, Mrs. A. D. Moulton, Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Mrs. Gordon Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hughes, Mrs. Elliott L. Smith, Mrs. John Harper Davidson, W. K. Devereaux, Gen. T. T. Eckert, Frederick Gerken, Tonzo Sauvage, Walter Ferguson, Randolph Guggenheim, Col. M. T. Barrett, Miss Virginia Morrell, Homer Morgan, E. H. Reynolds, Mrs. David Dunlop, Mrs. Lehman Strauss, W. A. Beadleston, Dr. J. M. F. Egan, Mrs. Edward Knierlem, Mrs. Alfred Amy, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheim, Mrs. Robert Washington, Miss Pauline Hoffman, Mrs. Henry Moss, Mrs. P. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Warburg, Mrs. Albert De Cernea, Frederick Lewisohn, M. J. Drummond, George B. Hulme, Thomas F. Maitland, H. V. Colt, Miss K. Boose, Mrs. Jacob Fields, Mrs. W. F. Dessar, Former Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur L. Meyer.

Summary of the awards:

Ponies, over 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands.—Won by Elsinore Farm's ro. m. All Thers, 13.2 hands, 4 years; Mrs. John Gerken's b. s. Torchlight, 13.1 hands, 7 years, second; Elsinore Farm's ch. g. Duty, 13.1 hands, 5 years, third; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's spt. m. Just Out, 14 hands, 6 years, fourth.

Pairs of horses, shown to runabouts, Stivers prize.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3 hands, 9 years, and Shopgirl, ch. m., 14.3 hands, 7 years; J. Campbell Thompson's ch. g. Gold Leaf, 15.1 hands, 7 years, and w. m. Silver Leaf, 15.1 hands, 8 years, second; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's b. m. Remember Me, 14.3 hands, and b. m. Don't Forget, 14.3 hands, third.

Single horse shown to lady's basket phaeton by ladies.—Won by M. L. and A. S. Schwartz's b. g. The Spider, 15½ hands, 4 years, (Mrs. Gordon Hughes;) Tonzo Sauvage's b. m. Bluebell, 15.2½ hands, 6 years, (Mrs. Charles K. Fownes,) second; Miss Maud Seelig's g. g. Lion, 15 hands, 7 years, (Miss Beatrice Frotheringham,) third.

Pair of high steppers, over 15.1 hands.—Won by Lehman Strauss's b. m. Fleurette, 15.1¼ hands, 7 years, and b. m. Babette, 15.1½ hands, 6 years; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's br. g. Costly Comfort, 15.2½, and br. g. Exclusive Luxury, 15.2¼, second; John Doyle's br. g. Banker, 15.3¼ hands, 6 years, and b. g. Broker, 15.3½ hands, 7 years, third; J. W. Harriman's br. m. Laughing Water, 15.2 hands, 6 years, and br. g. Chieftain, 15.2 hands, 5 years, fourth.

Pairs of roadsters, three years old and upward.—Won by W. J. Buttfield's b. m. Miss Banahan, 15.2 hands, 7 years, and b. m. Miss Wescott, 15.2 hands, 6 years; Elsinore Farm's ch. m. Sadie McGregor, 15.3 hands, 9 years, and b. m. Enid, 15.3 hands, 5 years, second; J. Campbell Thompson's blk. g. Count, 15.1¼ hands, 6 years, and blk m. Countess, 15.1½ hands, 7 years, third.

Saddle horses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by J. W. Harriman's ch. m. Corinne, 15.2 hands, 7 years, (Miss Belle Beach,) J. W. Harriman's blk. g. Petroleum, 15.2 hands, 7 years, (J. H. Donnelly,) second; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Mayo, 15.1 hands, 6 years, (Mrs. Gerken,) third; W. A. McGibbon's g. g. Village Boy, 15.1 hands, 5 years, (owner,) fourth.

Gig horses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by J. W. Harriman's br. g. Chieftain, 15.2 hands, 5 years; Alfred G. Vanderbilt's b. m. The Youngster, 15.3 hands, 5 years, second; Lehman Strauss's b. m. Flurette, 15.1¼ hands, 7 years, third; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company's b. m. Lady Vanity, 15.1 hands, fourth.

Ponies under saddle, not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Thomas J. Carr's b. m. Dainty Miss, 14.1 hands, 5 years; Carr brothers' b. m. Parsley, 14 hands, 5 years, second; J. H. Donnelly's g. m. Daisy, 14.1 hands, 6 years, third; Miss C. B. Schwartz's ch. m. Sunlight, 14.2 hands, 6 years, fourth.

Hunters and jumpers, to be shown over fences, to be ridden by ladies.—Won by Westchester Farm's ro. g. Jack Frost, 16.2 hands, aged; Dick Donnelly & Co.'s b. g. Rifle, 15.3 hands, aged, second; J. E. Davis's b. g. Nimrod, 16.1 hands, 6 years, third; Westchester Farm's b. g. Red Raven, 16 hands, 6 years, fourth.

Park teams, to be shown to drag or coach or body brake.—Won by A. G. Vanderbilt's first team, driven by owner; A. G. Vanderbilt's second team, driven by C. W. Wilson, second; J. Campbell Thompson's team third.

Runabout class for horses not under 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by J. Campbell Thompson's ch. g. Gold Leaf, 15.1 hands, 8 years; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy, 14.3 hands, 9 years, second; A. G. Vanderbilt's ch. m. Lady Kathryn, 15.1 hands, 7 years, third.

Racing prize for ponies not exceeding 14.2 hands—Four furlongs.—Won by Miss Corinne R. Schwartz's ch. m. Sunlight, 14.2 hands, 6 years; John Freeland's br. m. Brown Thunder, 14.2 hands, 7 years, second; G. Howard Duval's ch. m. Ard Belle, 14.2 hands, 7 years, third.

Mrs. Gerken Will Not Exhibit Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 26.—It was made known here to-day that Mrs. John Gerken will not exhibit her horses at the Bay Shore Horse Show this year. Mrs. Gerken, it is said, felt very keenly her lack of success in ribbon winning at Bay Shore last year, and apparently thought she had been discriminated against. On the final show day she withdrew her horses entirely. Word came to Bay Shore to-day from Long Branch, where Mrs. Gerken is exhibiting, that she positively refused to enter.

FINE TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Singles Reach Semi-Finals and Doubles Are Near Completion.

BOSTON, July 26.—With some of the best contests seen in the tournament, the singles at Longwood to-day reached the semi-finals and the doubles are within one match of the same stage. In the singles the survivors are W. J. Clothier, F. G. Anderson, E. B. Dewhurst, and Karl Behr, while in the doubles to-day's winners were H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, W. J. Clothier and W. A. Larned, and R. N. Dana and E. T. Gross.

In every one of the four singles matches important players were matched. W. J. Clothier met the Crescent Athletic Club champion, C. M. Bull, Jr., and, as expected, scored an easy victory in straight sets. F. G. Anderson met J. D. E. Jones, the Rhode Island player, and won handily in straight sets. Karl Behr defeated Irving Wright, but not until the Canadian champion had taken him sixteen games in the first set, and deuce was called several times in the other two, while E. B. Dewhurst put out Robert Le Roy in one of the hardest fought five-set matches seen in tennis this year.

Dewhurst was in splendid form and outplayed the New Yorker clearly on his driving game. By repeated passes he took the first set, 6—3, but lost the second on errors when Le Roy played back to the base line. Mistakes cost him the third as well, but he steadied down, and in the fourth and fifth, by brilliant returns and passes, he won each by a score of 6—3.

After winning a place in the fourth round, H. C. and C. F. Johnson, the Staten Island players, were put out of the doubles by Clothier and Larned. The international players were in fine form, but the Johnson boys pressed them hard for their win. F. G. Anderson and J. D. E. Jones were put out by H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander.

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Coat and Trousers, fashioned of minimum weight tropical fabrics in stripes, plaids, mixtures and monotones as varied as though the season had just begun.

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At 13th St., at Canal St., near Chambers St.

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BATTLE WITH JAIL BREAKER.

Arthur Farrell Again Escapes, After Shooting at Pursuers.

OLEAN, N. Y., July 26.—Arthur Farrell, who escaped from Auburn Prison two years ago, where he was serving a sentence for safe robbery, turned up in Olean to-day, and after a running fight with the police escaped. His companion, who says his name is Thomas Burns, was captured. He will answer no questions.

The two men were together when Capt. Hassett, Chief Swift, and Deputy Sheriff Steele came upon them. Farrell's partner was thrown into a buggy with Steele, while Swift and Hassett pursued Farrell. The officers fired nine shots at Farrell as he fled behind houses and over fences. Farrell returned the fire with six shots, and as he was crossing a street he took two shots at Deputy Steele, who had his companion in the buggy, a revolver against his head.

Farrell escaped over a fence. It is believed he has hidden in the block, and the

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SWEETHEARTS DIE TOGETHER.

Boy and Girl Announce Suicide Pledge and Carry It Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Clasped in each other's arms and each carrying the other's picture, the bodies of Gustave Kathke, 19, of 3,635 North Seventh Street, and Ella Miller, 18, of 3,630 North Seventh Street, were found to-night, floating in the Delaware River, between the Chestnut and Market Street wharfs.

After having striven for four years to gain the consent of the girl's parents to their marriage they had made a suicide pledge, boldly announced it, and then carried it out.

The girl's playing of the piano was the feature of a concert Tuesday night, but hardly had the applause which greeted the performance subsided before she slipped out of the hall on her way to die. She had already penned a note announcing to her mother her determination. Kathke about the same time told a friend that it was the last time they would be together and then he made arrangements for his funeral. He named the undertaken and laid particular stress upon the request that eighteen American Beauty roses be laid upon his coffin.

PLANS FOR N. Y. Y. C. CRUISE

Include Ocean Race from Vineyard Haven to Sandy Hook.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club issued yesterday its directions for the annual cruise of the club. Rendezvousing at Glen Cove on Thursday, Aug. 2, each succeeding day until Aug. 11 will be occupied by a race with the exception of Sunday, the 5th when the fleet will lie at New London. The cups offered and the distances to be sailed are:

Rear Commodore's Cups—Offered for the run from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, Aug. 3; two for schooners, two for sloops, with full time allowance, thirty-nine and a half miles.

Vice Commodore's Cups—Offered for the run from Morris Cove to New London, Aug. 4; two for schooners, two for sloops, full time, thirty-nine miles.

Commodore's Cups—Offered for the run from New London to Newport, Aug. 6; two for schooners, two for sloops, full time, forty miles.

Astor Cups—Offered for best corrected time over Astor Cup courses, thirty-seven and a half or thirty-eight miles; one for schooners, one for sloops, full time, open to fleet, Aug. 7. Entries at Newport until 8 A. M. of day.

King's Cup—Offered for best corrected time over Astor or new King's Cup courses, thirty-seven and a half, thirty-eight, thirty-five and a half, or thirty-five and a quarter miles; one for mixed class, full time, schooners rating at 85 per cent., sloops at 100 per cent., yawls at 93 per cent. Open to all American yachts. Entries at Newport until 10 A. M. Aug. 6. Race Aug. 8.

Navy Challenge Cups.—Offered for the run from Newport to Vineyard Haven, Aug. 9. One for schooners, one for sloops; full time; 37 miles.

Navy Alumni Cups.—Offered for the run from Vineyard Haven to Newport, Aug. 11. One for schooners, one for sloops; full time; 37 miles.

Owl and Gamecock Colors will be raced for Aug. 10 at Vineyard Haven, and if sufficient entries are received races will be contested at Newport on Aug. 8 for yachts too small to compete in the King's Cup race.

It is also planned to start from Vineyard Haven on Aug. 10 a race to Sandy Hood Lightship, in which such cruising yachts as Atlantic, Endymion, Fleur de Lys, Hildegarde, and similar boats may compete. Prizes will be given on every day for all regular classes with regular ratings and for special auxiliary classes as well.

MERCHANT DECLARED INSANE.

Kirschbaum Thinks He Owns 100 Stores in This City.

Lawyer Myron H. Oppenheim was appointed a committee of the estate of Bernie Kirschbaum by Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday on the application of Mrs. Alyce Kirschbaum, his wife. Kirschbaum has been declared insane by a Sheriff's jury. He is a member of the wholesale clothing manufacturing firm of Abe Kirschbaum & Co., 826 Broadway.

The appointment of a commission in lunacy was requested on June 14, when the wife, through her lawyer, told Justice Blanchard that her husband believed that he owned 100 stores in New York, and that he had just won $75,000 on a horse race. The Sheriff's jury found that Kirschbaum was insane, and the appointment of the committee of the estate followed.

GOV. HIGGINS VISITS CAMP.

Goes from Spring Lake, Where He Is Staying, to Sea Girt.

CAMP STOKES, Sea Girt, N. J., July 26.—Governor's Day brought a large party from Trenton, but there was little talk of politics. The visitors watched the drills, strolled down and looked over the rifle range, and amused themselves until luncheon in many ways, finally returning to the Executive cottage. After luncheon they saw Gov. Stokes mount his horse and review eight or nine hundred khaki-clad men, and all departed feeling refreshed after their day's jaunt.

Sea Girt will have six or seven hundred more soldiers within a short time, for the Third Regiment, Boys' Brigade of America of Pittsburg, is coming to camp.

Gov. Higgins of New York was an unofficial visitor at dress parade last night, having come over from Spring Lake, where he is making a short stay.

Among the guests entertained to-day by Gov. Stokes were the Peruvian Minister, wife, and daughter; United States Senator Dryden, Willard P. Morgan of Camden, State Controller Frank O. Briggs of Trenton, State Treasurer and Dr. H. C. H. Herold of Newark. Lieut. Col. Peter Bamus, who will act as executive officer at the National match in August, visited the rifle range to-day.

Entries for Hudson R. R. A. Regatta.

Entries for the Hudson River Rowing Association, which will be held to-morrow on the Riverside Drive course, closed yesterday, and a good regatta is assured. In the junior single gigs seven entries were received, while six clubs will be represented in the four-oared barge race. The double gig event closed with five representatives, and all the other races on the programme have made an excellent showing with entrants. The first race will be called at 6 P. M. sharp.

United States Senator Allee Commends Richardson & Robbins' Boned Meats

In a speech before the Agricultural Committee of the United States Senate, J. Frank Allee, the able Senator from Delaware, said:

"I am especially proud of the Richardson & Robbins Company of my home town, in whose packing house I as a boy worked under the immediate supervision of the founder, Alden B. Richardson. There the greatest care was taken to give the public only the best material, handled in the cleanest and best manner. I can assure you that I have visited this factory several times each year since then, and I find they have never relaxed in the slightest degree their supervision and care for cleanliness nor lessened their purpose and desire to give the consumer the best of everything. The policy adopted then and pursued ever since has caused the business to grow to enormous proportions."

Richardson & Robbins' potted chicken, turkey, ham, tongue and tinned luncheon meats have had a place on the finest tables in New England for three generations. Their good will is something that money cannot buy.

Every step in the production of Richardson & Robbins' tinned meats is under the direct personal supervision of the firm. Every nook and corner of the plant is open to the public, and as clean as a new pin. Every meat is tinned in a special sanitary can that opens with a key. Every can is sterilized.

Ask your dealer for Richardson & Robbins' potted chicken, turkey, ham, tongue, curried fowl, boned chicken and luncheon meats. Insist on the label "R. & R." It is your safeguard. *Ask anybody from Delaware.*

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$70 to Spokane, Wash. and return, and $65 to Helena, Butte and Anaconda and return with same privileges—all over the

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8 oz. duck, complete, poles and pins.

7 ft. x 7 ft. $6.00

7 ft. x 9 ft. 7.13

9½ ft. x 12 ft. 9.68

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BYERLEY'S BOND BIDS NET HIM ABOUT $10,000

His Rights Are Taken Over by Fisk & Robinson.

PROMOTION IN STORE, TOO

Return on an Investment of a Two-Cent Stamp Makes Wall Street Drudges Envious.

Samuel Byerley seemed the luckiest man in town to the long run of Wall Street office grinds when news came out yesterday that he had disposed of his allotment of $5,819,580 worth of new Panama 2 per cent. bonds at about $10,000 clear gain on his risk of nothing more costly than a two-cent stamp. It was also said that there was prospect of his being further rewarded for his shrewdness by promotion from his small clerkship in the accounting department of the American Express Company to a place in the office of the Treasurer.

What Mr. Byerley thinks no one outside of his family has been able to find out. As soon as the negotiations for the sale of his bond rights were completed yesterday morning he hurried home with the good news to his waiting family in the little flat at 429 Central Park West. He left behind him at the express office a rumor that the Byerley family would invest part of the $10,000 in a trip to Europe. At any rate he will not be back at the daily grind of the express office for possibly two months.

Fisk & Robinson are the final purchasers of Byerley's bonds, or, more properly, of his right to buy them, which cannot be taken up until Aug. 1. They were successful bidders for $15,000,000 of the $30,000,000 issue, and with Byerley's allotment will have more than two-thirds of the total. The deal was made through J. S. Bache & Co., to whom the express clerk went as soon as he knew of his success.

Neither Bache & Co. nor Fisk & Robinson would tell the exact amount paid for the rights, but it is known that the final purchasers gave something less than the rate of 104.40, at which they are offering the new twos for sale. Bache & Co., Wall Street guesses, received at least the usual broker's commission of one-eighth of 1 per cent.

Since it is undoubtedly an advantage to Fisk & Robinson to take Byerley's bonds out of competition in the market with their own allotment, it is thought that they were content with a small discount on the price of 104.40 which they have established for the Panama twos, and it was considered a fair guess in bond circles yesterday to put the rate paid for the Byerley bonds at 104.30. In round numbers this would give the express clerk a profit of about $25,000, out of which there would be due to Bache & Co. something like one-half—or $12,500—as a commission.

Whether his profits were above or below $10,000, however, the sum he will clear is a handsome return for a little study of bond market conditions and the price of the paper, envelope, and stamp that carried his bid to Washington.

That his figures were something more than a lucky guess was generally conceded in Wall Street yesterday. When the call for bids was made it was generally understood that Secretary Shaw expected the issue to sell at 104. Byerley bid 104.125 for $1,000,000, which compares with 104.23 for $5,000,000 allotted to Fisk & Robinson. That firm's bids for the balance of their allotment were 104.10 for $5,000,000 and 103.89 for $5,000,000. The remaining Byerley allotments were: $1,000,000 at 103.990, $1,000,000 at 103.975, and $2,819,580 at 103.867.

Another point of view of the clerk's achievement, expressed by a banker whose ideas of financial ethics may be considered by some rather out of date, puts a less commendatory construction on the affair.

"If Mr. Byerley's bid was made at the risk of nothing more than the postage," this man said yesterday, "who would have paid for the loss to the Government had the issue been less successful? Wall Street has assumed that Mr. Byerley had no capital to back his bid, and he has said nothing to the contrary. If for some reason the bonds failed to meet a great demand and the rights did not command a premium what would have been the Treasury Department's redress? Upon Mr. Byerley's failure to take up his bid the Government would have been obliged to offer his allotment to new bidders, and might have to sell them at much less than was originally offered by the responsible bidders next in line below the express clerk."

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S DEALS.

Validity of Its Acquisitions in Massachusetts May Be Tested.

BOSTON, July 26.—Gov. Guild made public to-day correspondence which passed between him and the Railroad Commissioners relative to the question of the holding of stock in subsidiary corporations by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Chairman James F. Jackson of the Railroad Commission wrote the Governor that there could be no question that steps should be taken to test the validity of the action of the New Haven Road in acquiring control of stocks of Massachusetts street railway companies. He stated also that the board was ready to aid in the prosecution of such proceedings as should be deemed appropriate by the Attorney General.

The Governor has transmitted a copy of Chairman Jackson's letter to Attorney General Dana Malone, who now has the matter under consideration.

The question of whether the present laws prevent control of Massachusetts railways by foreign companies is the basis of the recent correspondence, the Governor having asked the Railroad Commission to make an inquiry.

DEATH IN CLUB FAMILY.

Postpones Boxing Bouts After Change of Police in the Tenderloin.

Before Police Inspector Schmittberger was succeeded by Inspector Druhan in the Tenderloin, the Longacre Athletic Club advertised boxing bouts to come off last night. Last night, when the police were preparing to make a call there, members who attempted to enter the clubrooms were informed that a revered relative of one of the principals was dead, and that in respect to his memory the bouts had been postponed.

Avoid Exertion

In hot, sticky weather

Get a Telephone

and let it run your errands.

New Low Rates

now in force.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street

This Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Suits at $12.75

Involves Garments That Were $22, $20, $18, $17 & $15.

And now you may have your pick of them at the reduced price.

Every garment is fashioned with our "Concave" shoulder and "Closefitting" collar, and with every other knack and innovation of style.

There are suits of blue serge, gray worsteds, cassimeres, fancy cheviots and black Thibets in single and double-breasted sack models. And all were specifically designed for this season.

Wm. Vogel & Son,

Broadway, Houston St.

KEPT POLICE AND CROWD AWAY WITH SHOTGUN

Demented Man Shot Bold Officer Who Entered His House.

THEN MEEKLY SURRENDERED

Listened to Advice of Lawyer and Was Whisked Off to Hartford Jail In an Auto.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 26.—His house surrounded by several thousand men, including a large squad of policemen, none of whom dared to try to capture him by force, John W. Dwyer, who last night shot and perhaps fatally wounded Policeman Edward W. Beecher, who had attempted to serve a commitment paper from the Probate Court on him, meekly surrendered, on the advice of his lawyer, after he had held the big crowd at bay for many hours.

Dwyer was stationed at a window, with his magazine shotgun in his arms, and practically defied the police and the crowd, which began to gather around his house at an early hour in the morning. Early in the day Dwyer called out to the police that he would like to consult with his lawyer, S. E. Clark, and accordingly the attorney was sent for. Attorney Clark made his way to the house alone, and had a long talk with Dwyer, during which Dwyer agreed to surrender. Soon the attorney and his charge came out of the house, and, entering an automobile, were driven to Police Headquarters, where Dwyer was locked up, pending the outcome of Policeman Beecher's wounds.

Dwyer became unbalanced two years ago, due, it is said, to excessive use of liquor. A conservator was appointed for him by the court, and he was sent to a hospital for treatment. When apparently cured of his mental trouble he was allowed to return to Hartford, and resumed work at a building trade. Recently, it is said, he began to drink heavily, and on the first sign of mental excitement friends made an application to the Charity Board to have him brought under the care of the Probate Court.

The Judge yesterday gave to a law firm an order for Dwyer to appear for a hearing on the question of his mental responsibility to manage his own affairs. Deputy Sheriff Foote was sent to Dwyer's home, in Park Street, to serve the paper. Mr. Foote says that after a short conversation Dwyer reached for a revolver which was in his pocket, and fired at him three times. The shots all went wild, and Deputy Sheriff Foote ran out of the yard.

Later in the evening the Police Department was notified of the incident, and five officers were sent to the house. In the meantime Dwyer had armed himself with a rifle. He had permitted his son, William, who is a student at Trinity College, to come in to talk with him, but all other members of the family had to keep away. The police officers tried to enter the house, but were warned by the family that Dwyer would shoot them without warning, so they went to a nearby Fire Department house and changed their clothing for old apparel, with the intention of skirmishing about the house, to try to find an entrance.

The house stands alone, and windows on three sides command all approaches. On the fourth side is the barn, and here the officers took shelter. During the evening Officer Edward Beecher succeeded in getting into the house, and walked into the room in which Dwyer was sitting, with a magazine shotgun across his knee. Beecher tried to argue him into submitting quietly to arrest, but Dwyer ordered him out and raised his gun. The officer left. Shortly after midnight Beecher got into the house again, and Dwyer fired, the shot entering Beecher's side. The wounded man staggered outside, where he was picked up by the other officers and carried to the hospital.

DAVID B. SICKELS BANKRUPT.

Financier, Once Prominent, Consents to the Filing of a Petition.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David B. Sickels of 100 Broadway by these creditors: Andrew J. Cole, $650; Joseph N. Francolini, $150, and Andrew Harper, $200, all for money lent to him. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on July 19 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and his willingness to be declared bankrupt. Mr. Sickels lives at 49 West 119th Street. He has been well known in financial circles for many years. He was formerly Vice President of the American Surety Company and receiver of the Harlem River Bank. Among the companies in which it is said he has been an officer or Director are the Corporation Liquidating Company, Doremus Automatic Vending Company, Great Eastern Telephone Company, New Era Publishing Company, and the Universal Trust Company. Several judgments have been entered against him in the past few years.

Nothing but

clean financial advertising is published in the financial advertising columns of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

Nothing but

book ads. are published on the book review pages of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

The standard raised by the Philadelphia PUBLIC LEDGER has established its unassailable position.

HAS ALIBI, CONSTANTINE SAYS

Man Accused of Gentry Murder Says He Was In New York at the Time.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 26.—The man who was identified yesterday as Frank J. Constantine and accused of the murder of Mrs. Louise H. Gentry in Chicago on Jan. 6, to-day declared that he was at work as a street car conductor in New York City on the day of the murder. He worked continuously as a conductor there, he said, from Dec. 28 to Jan. 16, when he was dismissed, having had three accidents while on duty. From Jan. 4 to 13 he said he was on night duty on the Third Avenue line.

He declared that he put in his application for work at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue on Dec. 27, and on the following day was put to work. The time slips in the office of the company ought to substantiate his alleged alibi, he said.

He again asserted that his name was Fritz Constantine, and that it was his brother Frank who was wanted by the Chicago police.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—Acting Gov. Lawrence Y. Sherman to-day issued a requisition on the Governor of New York for the return to Chicago of Frank J. Constantine, wanted on the charge of murdering Mrs. Gentry.

Mrs. Rosina Constantine, the mother of the young man under arrest in Poughkeepsie, said to be Frank J. Constantine, lives at 309 East 111th Street, where she keeps a little grocery store.

Both Mrs. Constantine and her daughter, Clara, insisted that a great mistake had been made in the identification of the young man. They were very sure that he couldn't have committed the crime, as he had never been in Chicago. His brother, who, they say, was the one suspected of the crime, has been absent since last October, and they do not know where he is.

LEE HANGED ON AN ISLAND.

Steamer Engaged to Foil Mob That Wanted to Burn the Negro.

CHRISFIELD, Md., July 26.—William Lee, the colored youth who was sentenced to death in Baltimore three weeks ago for assaulting two women in Somerset County, and who had been threatened with lynching, was hanged by Sheriff Brown to-day on Smith's Island, in the presence of his deputies and a few witnesses. The mob that had threatened to burn Lee at the stake was completely outwitted by the Sheriff.

Although it was necessary to carry out the sentence in Somerset County, the scene of the crime, the exact place of execution was kept secret, even from those who were to accompany the Sheriff and culprit as deputies and witnesses.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE BIG STORE—A CITY IN ITSELF

"MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN"

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

J. B. GREENHUT, PRESIDENT.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NEW YORK

$9.25 Reclining Go-Carts $6.95

If we had more of these, the price would be higher—it's only because this style has been sold down to less than forty in number that we make a clean-up price on them.

The former price, $9.25, was as little as has ever been marked on go-carts of this character, and we have sold several hundred at that price, which shows what our public thought of them. There's nothing whatever the matter with them to balance against the $2.30 clipped from the price—they are in their original wrappings, clean, fresh and new.

Very good models indeed, with reed body, reed reclining back, reed adjustable dash, patent snap-on, rubber-tired wheels.

Only 35 are left; there'll be more than that many mothers here after them before noon. Better be among the early ones if you want one.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Center.)

"Call 4000 Chelsea"

THAT phrase is beginning to be as well known as that other famous expression which is associated with The Big Store from one end of the country to the other—that phrase of national usage—"Meet Me at the Fountain."

"4000 Chelsea" is our telephone number, and nothing that The Big Store has done in recent years has perplexed the average merchant so much as our energetic effort to make it easy for people NOT to come into the store.

The *average* store wants crowds—wants to look busy. Its best bargain efforts are almost always marked "No mail orders filled." If you want the article you have to come to get it—and perhaps buy something else. In other words, in the average store the bargain is a *means to an end*—and the end in view is merely to gain a larger attendance.

It was that kind of store that couldn't understand why we made it easy for people to pick up our bargain offers without coming near us at all.

The reason is that The Big Store is far beyond all necessity for crowd-bringing. Our problem is rather how promptly, smoothly, and comfortably to care for those who come to us habitually. Our bargains are not "baits"—they are natural and logical merchandise occurrences and everybody is welcome to a share. And the telephone system is merely another Big Store effort to make things easy and convenient for the public.

Summer Waists

Reduced for To-day

THIS is our regular just-before-stock-taking reduction. It affects more than five thousand Summer Waists, and gives a choice at lowered prices from a bargain lot that is bigger than the entire stock of a good many good-sized stores.

All are waists of our own careful selection, chosen to be representative Siegel Cooper Co. values and styles. The materials are chiefly sheer white lawn and batiste, but the variety in designs is almost endless.

The majority are lingerie waists, very richly trimmed with lace and embroidery, in an assortment of designs that covers the best efforts of the season. But there are hundreds in tailored styles—the top-notch of fashion and good taste.

The scale of reductions follows, but no list of figures can convey the right idea of the beauty, variety and desirability comprised in the garments offered:

$1 Waists at 75c
$1.25 and $1.50 Waists at $1
$1.95 to $2.50 Waists at $1.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Axminster and Velvet Carpets

A Clearance Sale

EVERY yard of what we offer today in this sale is high-grade and every pattern desirable.

A glance through the list of items that follows will convince you that these prices are meant to clear our floor of these carpets and rugs quickly:

Axminster Carpets—choice patterns and colorings; regularly $1.50; to-day $1.10
Axminster Carpets—our regular $1.10 grade 85c
Velvet Carpets—high-grade wool velvets; regular $1.10 value 89c
Velvet Carpets—in parlor and bedroom designs, with borders to match; regularly 85c; to-day 65c
Tapestry Brussels—short lengths suitable for room or hall, in 2 grades; regular 60c grade 45c
Regular 45c grade 35c
Matting Rugs—in two sizes; regular $1.50 fancy figured Crex matting rug; size 3x6 ..... 98c
Regular 75c fancy straw matting rugs; sizes 3x6 ..... 59c
Linoleum Remnants—short lengths in desirable patterns 23c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

$10 Dinner Sets $5.95

and Other China and Glassware Bargains

WE have some fine English Porcelain Dinner Sets and several other excellent pieces of fine China and Glassware, which we are enabled to offer at exceptionally low prices, because there are only a few of them. We do it to clear them out quick.

We call particular attention to the first item, which presents a very rare opportunity—a real $10 set for $5.95.

Dinner Sets—Fine English Porcelain; 100 pieces; complete service for 12 persons; every piece perfect; two colors from which to choose—both in a neat underglaze border design; good value at $10; now $5.95
Plates—5,000 Austrian China decorated plates in assorted sizes and designs; former prices were 15c to 35c; your choice at 10c
Plates—2,000 Austrian and French China decorated plates in assorted sizes and designs; former prices were 45c to 75c; your choice at 25c

Cups and Saucers—Fine thin Austrian China after-dinner and chocolate cups and saucers; regularly 25c to 45c; at 15c
Cups and Saucers—Fine French and Austrian China cups and saucers in assorted designs and shapes; regularly $1.75 to $2.50 at $1; regularly $1 and $1.25 at 50c
Bathroom Sets—Austrian China; 5 pieces, complete; assorted designs; regularly 75c and $1; at 45c

Pressed-Glass Tableware

Lemonade Sets—Decorated Bohemian glass; jug and six tumblers on tray; reg'ly 95c; at 69c
Punch and Fruit Bowls—10-inch; regularly 79c; at 50c
Flower Vases—12-inch; regularly 25c; at 15c

Fruit and Salad Bowls, Celery Dishes, Rose Bowls, Sugar Bowls, Cream Jugs, Butter Dishes, Syrup Jugs, Oil Cruets and Tall Comports; your choice at 15c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Front.)

Girls' Sailor Dresses

And Bargains in Misses' Wear

ALL these are straight reductions from our own regular prices—and our own regular prices were low.

The styles are settled in advance as correct, once it is stated that the garments are from our own collection. Clean, snappy, glorious Big Store bargains!

Girls' Sailor Dresses—A beautiful assortment of dresses, of gingham, in a number of assorted and desirable colors; suitable for any number of occasions; prices up to $1.85; at 75c
White Princess Dresses—For misses; they are charmingly trimmed with lace, made of the very daintiest and prettiest of white materials; you have never seen prettier dresses sell at the regular prices of these, $13.75; to-day only $6.50
Girls' Reefers—Made by one of the best manufacturers in town; carefully cut, excellently put together; regularly $3.95; to-day $2.25
White Wash Skirts—A smart plaited model; made of good quality of materials; special to-day $1.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Good Trunks

Reduced Prices for To-Day

ONE of the very best trunks we have ever sold gets its regular prices cut from $1.25 to $2 on each size. It is not only convenient and good looking, but durable as well. Made of the very best material, as are all our trunks, and will stand the hardest slamming a baggage man can give it. Here are the sizes and prices:

Sizes	28	30	32
Regularly	$5.25	$5.75	$6.25
Special	$4.00	$4.40	$4.85
Sizes	34	36	38
Regularly	$6.75	$7.25	$7.75
Special	$5.25	$5.65	$6.65

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Rear.)

Exceptional Offers in Upholsteries

THESE are things that you need right now or that you will need very soon. You'd better take advantage of this splendid opportunity while it lasts. It's true they are odd lots, but you'll be able to find the kind you want, as there is such a good variety of attractive styles offered in each lot. The prices in some cases have been reduced almost to half. Read over this list; they all mean wonderful savings:

Gobelin Tapestry—variety of colors; former selling price $3 a yard; now $1.49
Cotton Tapestry—variety of patterns and designs, suitable for furniture covering; former price $1.29 a yard; to-day 69c
25 Odd Portieres—several different designs; former price $1.25 each; now each 75c
25 Pairs Portieres—assorted colors; fringed top and bottom; former price $6.75; now a pair, $5

12 Lace Bed Sets—insertion and lace edge; former price $3.50; now $2.75
25 Cluny Lace Curtains—full width, 3 yards long; regular price $4 a pair; now $2.25
20 Bonne Femme Curtains—Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Bonaz designs; reduced from $5.75 and $7.50 each to $3.50

Odd pairs of Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains at 25 per cent. below regular selling prices.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Front.)

$1 Elliot Razors at 50c

TWO weeks ago, in a similar sale, we sold nearly 1,000 of these razors in a few hours. They are the Wm. Elliot & Co.'s famous $1 Razors, known everywhere for their superior quality. Made of best quality German steel, hollow ground; perfect, keen-cutting edges that will particularly delight those men who combine the disadvantages of a thin, sensitive skin with a strong, stiff beard. We *guarantee* every one. If it doesn't prove satisfactory, bring it back—we will gladly give you a new razor or refund the purchase price.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

$3 and $4 Suits for Boys at $2

A FINAL and decisive clearance movement that will positively clear our counters of these stragglers to-day. And to round the assortment of sizes and fabrics we have added to what is left of our $3 and $4 lines 150 brand new $3 suits purchased last week.

Practically a full choice of the season's best fabrics. All sizes.

Norfolk Jacket Suits—Knickerbocker trousers; 7 to 13 years.

Double-Breasted Belt Suits—Knickerbocker trousers; 7 to 13 years.

Double-Breasted Suits—Plain trousers; 7 to 15 years.

Sailor Blouse Suits—Sailor collar; bloomer trousers; 4 to 10 years.

Russian Blouse Suits—Sailor collar; bloomer trousers; 2½ to 8 years.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

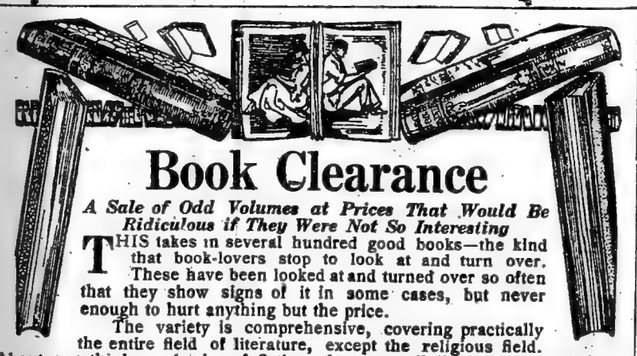

Book Clearance

A Sale of Odd Volumes at Prices That Would Be Ridiculous if They Were Not So Interesting

THIS takes in several hundred good books—the kind that book-lovers stop to look at and turn over. These have been looked at and turned over so often that they show signs of it in some cases, but never enough to hurt anything but the price.

The variety is comprehensive, covering practically the entire field of literature, except the religious field. About one-third are books of fiction, the rest well divided among works of science, travel, history, and biography. Can't begin even to outline the scope in titles. You'll have to come in and turn over the piles for yourself.

But here are the reductions—a significant story:—

Books Published at 25c to 75c. .. 10c | Books Published at 75c to $1.25 .. 25c | Books Published at $1.50 to $2.50 49c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Center.)

Summer Shoes

Way Under-Priced

Any Pair of Tan Shoes for Men $1.45

The lowest regular price on any shoes in this lot was $3, the highest $5. By far the majority are *our own* regular $3.50 shoes. Anything, as long as it's tan, goes at $1.45. All sizes are represented, although there are not all sizes in every style.

The Best Tan Oxfords for Women $1.45

The lowest regular price on the shoes now marked $1.45 was $2.50; the majority are our own $3.50 shoes, and there are some $5 shoes to be had at this price. Choice of light calfskin or dark kidskin. Assortment of sizes still pretty good.

This will be about the last chance you will have, however.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

WOMEN SHOOT AT SOLDIERS.

Farmer and Family Drive Off Men Who Attempt to Serve Papers.

LADYSMITH, Wis., July 26.—James Hedrington, who cares for the dams of the Mississippi River Logging Company on the Thornapple River, arrived here to-day from the Cameron Dam and reports that an encounter took place yesterday between John F. Dietz and family and six militiamen, said to be from Milwaukee. The militiamen accompanied Sheriff Gyland of Sawyer County in an attempt to serve legal papers on Dietz. One militiaman was shot three times, and Clarence Dietz, a son of John Dietz, was shot in the head. The recovery of the militiaman is doubtful. The women of Dietz's household took part in the shooting.

Dietz, a farmer, for a long time has held possession of Thornapple Dam, preventing the driving of several million feet of logs belonging to the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company. The logs, it is said, are rotting, and the company has for some time been endeavoring to have Dietz served with papers compelling him to show cause why the company should not be allowed to drive the logs.

The effort to capture Dietz has been abandoned for the present.

T. E. Stillman's Condition Grave.

LISIEUX, France, July 26.—Thomas E. Stillman of New York, who was injured in an automobile accident near here on July 18, is worse to-night, and his condition is regarded as grave.

TARS IN LIVELY BOAT RACE.

Cruiser Newark's Men Beat Arkansas Crew at New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 26.—An exciting rowing race took place this afternoon between crews from the United States cruiser Newark and the monitor Arkansas.

The race was rowed in the ships' cutters, and the start was made near the central pier of the big Thames River bridge, and the finish was off the New York Yacht Club station, a distance of nearly three miles. A strong easterly wind and tide favored the oarsmen.

Both crews got away together, but the superior watermanship of the Newark's men soon forged their boat to the front, and the lead was held until the finish, when the Arkansas men found themselves beaten by a dozen boat lengths. The race ended close to where the cruiser Newark and the monitors Arkansas and Florida lay at anchor. Scores of sailors were perched in the towers and on the crosstrees of the Newark, and cheered lustily for their victorious shipmates.

About $1,500 changed hands on the race, it is reported, the men aboard the Florida sharing the loss with the sailors aboard the Arkansas.

Produces Sugar Trust Books.

W. E. Foster, general auditor of the American Sugar Refining Company, who was before United States Judge Hough on Wednesday for failing to produce books asked for by the Federal Grand Jury, produced the books yesterday.

A Series of Articles on EDUCATIONAL TOPICS

WILL APPEAR IN

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Six Successive Saturdays, Beginning

TO-MORROW, JULY 28.

The subjects treated are of vital importance to parents and guardians and to others interested in the training of boys and girls. The first article to-morrow will be an answer to the question: "How Much Science Should be Taught in the School?" by Prof. William Hallock, Ph. D., Columbia University. Among later articles will be "The Gymnasium in the Boys' School," by William Skarstrom, M. D., Columbia University; "The Education of the New York Boy," by Leslie J. Tompkins, Assemblyman and Professor of Law, New York University; "How to Get Simplified Spelling Into the Schools," by Brander Matthews.

The announcements of leading educational institutions will appear in these issues, and should prove a great aid to those making school plans.

Order in advance from your newsdealer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That Fit to Print."

STILL ACTIVE AT 100.

Mrs. Carpenter Insisted on Cutting Her Own Birthday Cake.

Mrs. Margaret E. Carpenter of 1,102 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated her one hundredth birthday yesterday. Surrounded by her family, she spent the day receiving congratulations. In the evening she presided at a concert and party held in her honor.

Mrs. Carpenter entered into all of the fun incident to the celebration. She insisted on serving the birthday cake herself. The cake was decorated with 100 pink and white candles. Fourteen of her children and grandchildren were with her throughout the day.

Mrs. Carpenter was born July 26, 1806, on a farm near Fonda, N. Y. She married when she was 22 years old and moved to Utica. Soon afterward she went to Brooklyn and she has lived there ever since. Her husband died twenty years ago at the age of 89.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE KILLING POLICY.

It has been the intention of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to extend its present system by the construction of new lines reaching large undeveloped areas of the borough where recent activity in real estate dealings has foreshadowed growth of population and development of traffic. This purpose the company has now abandoned because of the persistence of the borough authorities in obstructing its plans. "How this movement has been defeated," says President WINTER, "and the supplying of transportation facilities to outlying districts made still more remote by the interposition of one obstruction after another is a matter of public knowledge."

The obstructionist in the case is Mr. COLER, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, elected last Fall on the Municipal Ownership ticket by the free suffrages of that enlightened electorate. The canceling of the plans for new lines may bring ruin to real estate companies depending for the sale of their lots upon the creation of transit facilities. It will disappoint land owners and the traveling public whose petitions the company was preparing to grant. But the loss and inconvenience cannot be blamed upon Mr. WINTER or his company. The responsibility is, immediately, President COLER'S, more remotely it belongs to the voters who last Fall took it into their heads to settle accounts with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company by electing a Municipal Ownership Borough President. They are now tasting the fruits of what Mr. WINTER calls the "killing policy manifested through the refusal to grant privileges or the imposition of such terms and conditions as necessarily preclude their acceptance." Mr. COLER'S "killing policy" thus adds a new triumph to its former success in defeating the Pennsylvania Railroad's plan for a connecting line from Bay Ridge to Long Island City, with freight terminals and much incidental development of assessable valuations.

President COLER and the Hearst contingent in Brooklyn will rejoice over this victory. They would cheerfully commit the city to the building of the electric lines the Rapid Transit Company abandons. That is not so easy. Governments have no capital. They have credit, and so can command capital. But when the authority of government has been committed into the hands of unsteady and unsafe men, worse yet, when the people themselves become unsteady, reject sane counsel, and exhibit a temper of hostility to property, capital retires in distrust to its coffers or seeks more secure investment. Recent New York City bond sales tell the story. Capital cannot be expected to supply the funds for its own extermination.

President WINTER'S announcement is timely and symptomatic. The unsteady and the unsafe have been having great sport with capital of late. The spectators have appeared to enjoy the chase hugely, and the evident or presumed sufferings of the quarry have evoked only delighted applause. But the soberer part of the public is beginning to see that it is mighty costly fun, and that its own share of the expense may become ruinous. Believing itself to be a looker-on, it suddenly discovers that it is right in the track of the merry hunters and in serious danger of getting trampled on.

Between the complex mental processes of President ROOSEVELT and the somewhat plain thinking of BIRD S. COLER there is a world of difference, but the "killing policy" so successfully applied in his narrower field by Mr. COLER bears a notable resemblance to the course the President has pursued and is still pursuing toward the great corporations. It is hardly necessary to repeat here what THE TIMES has said in deserved praise of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S efforts to enforce the country's laws against corporations that have misused their privileges for extortion and wrong. There he has done his duty and the State a service, but the laws he has invoked for those ends have been long on the statute books. We put in quite another category and regard with a different feeling his restless seeking out of new remedies, his consuming ambition to extend the Federal power, and his desire and purpose to establish a system of Government meddling, regulation, and control over the business of the country. He has by no means abandoned his project of Federal licenses for all corporations doing an inter-State business, and report credits him with plans for the amendment of our laws and institutions requiring for their development and execution a period of time extending beyond his present term of office.

It is this apparently unconquerable determination of the President to bring the great industries of the country under political control, to put all business "into politics," that keeps alive the feeling of apprehension with which property interests regard his tireless activities. For unquestionably if he persists he will presently discover that his policy, like Mr. COLER'S, is a "killing" one, a policy of death and disaster. The business men of this country are not all engaged in "grafting," in conscienceless extortion and the evasion of the law. The innocent have a right to demand that procedure against the guilty shall not work injury to them, and they may justly resent a theory of Government supervision manifestly based upon the assumption that every business man and corporation is a malefactor. The immediate and marked change in public sentiment toward Mr. BRYAN following upon the publication of his sensible article on Socialism and other conservative utterances, the fact that the country's conclusion that he would be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1908 produced no disquiet or apprehension, Republicans even venturing the opinion that he would be a safer President than Mr. ROOSEVELT, and the sudden reversion to earlier and less favorable views about Mr. BRYAN when he declared in London that he was "more radical than in 1896," ought to give the President and his party sufficient warning of the present state of conservative opinion in the country. The belief is growing that the "killing policy" has been pursued quite long enough. When the pursuit of predatory [illegible]tal has engendered a taste for the pursuit of all capital, it is time, in the interest of rich and poor alike, to call a halt.

THE PANAMA LOCKS.

In Science appears the address of Prof. WILLIAM H. BURR of the Canal Commission in regard to the conflict between the lock and level plans. Mr. BURR argues in favor of the level plan, just as though the lock plan had not been definitely determined upon by Congress and the Administration. It is a scientific and convincing address, and yet current events supply practical considerations not less cogent. Thus we read in a telegram from Port Colborne, Ontario, that "the steamer Nepigon carried away three gates of Lock 16 in the new Welland Canal this morning. The rush of water also carried away the two headgates of Lock 15." And only shortly before, according to recent mails, the steamship Cassia, 676 tons net, swerving from her course, carried away the Irlam locks of the Manchester Ship Canal.

These boats and these canals are playthings compared with the Panama traffic and construction. Steamers of five times this tonnage—and soon ten times—will require to ascend locks in series like a staircase. Fancy a steamship falling down stairs, and flooding a valley. Imagine the disturbance to commerce when the entire canal is incapacitated by damage to a lock. And consider how immensely the chance of such things is increased by the growing use of turbine steamers, which are not so easy to stop or start as the reciprocating type. It is only the other day that the Deutschland ran into her pier because of a misunderstanding between the bridge and engine room. She would have carried away any lock masonry, although the solid earth stopped her. Will none of these things happen in the Panama Canal? Accidents happen in the Suez Canal, but they are not of the sort which we are preparing to lessen the usefulness of the Panama Canal.

THE FUTURE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

We have printed a letter from a special correspondent at San Francisco which may very well have seemed to many readers to give too gloomy an outlook for the future of that town. It is gratifying to observe that the letter has had the effect of eliciting indignant patriotic remonstrances from various San Franciscans, past, present, or future. The true question is whether our correspondent's view of the case really represents the view of the remaining inhabitants of San Francisco. Our correspondent may be unduly pessimistic. We trust he is. For surely of all the cities of our land, with all their several and beautiful optimisms, their unfeigning faith in the future, San Francisco is the first in its unquestioning belief in that future. As RUDYARD KIPLING has written it down:

Or West to the Golden Gate
Where the blindest bluffs hold good, dear lass,
And the wildest tales are true,
And the men bulk big on the Old Trail,
Our Own Trail, the Out Trail,
The Trail that is always new.

That is the last community in the United States from which we should expect signs of discouragement and of unfaith in the future.

The truth seems to be that San Francisco is just now undergoing the ordeal of that critical period of reconstruction when men's minds are divided between hopes and fears and when the fears "seem to have it." There was no such time after the great fire of Boston, by no means comparatively so extensive as this latest destruction of San Francisco, but quite as extensive, comparatively, as the burning of the business heart of Baltimore. There was no such time after the wiping of the old Chicago off the face of the earth. Chicago was gone, but the forces of nature which had fixed the great port of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Chicago River were still in operation. So long as they continued in operation, it was the universal belief of Chicago that Chicago could not die. Insurances, Eastern credit, Eastern capital, came speedily and steadily to the relief of the stricken city. It was the general belief, in and out of Chicago, that it was the predestinated site of a great city, which made the rebuilding of Chicago a certainty. After the first thirty days there never was a doubt about it in Chicago, nor, for that matter, outside of Chicago.

If our correspondent rightly reflected the prevailing temper of the people of San Francisco, what is there for us to say but to apply to them the Scriptural apostrophe, "Oh, ye of little faith." For just as in Chicago the same natural forces that made it great survived the fire and made it greater, so in San Francisco the same natural forces that fixed the site of the great city that is gone fix the site of the greater San Francisco that is coming. Ten years before the discovery of gold, almost as many years before the Mexican war, RICHARD HENRY DANA, in that classic, "Two Years Before the Mast," after skirting that coast from San Diego northward to the Canada line, laid it down with a safe prescience that if that then wild country should ever become settled and civilized, the shores of the Bay of San Francisco would be occupied by the metropolis of the Pacific Coast. It was a sure and safe prophecy. It has already been fulfilled. It is quite true that, many hundred miles to the northward, new settlements, harbors unseen of DANA, have been found, and new commerces unforeseen of DANA have arisen. But it remains true that the "shores of the Bay of San Francisco" still constitute the natural site for the great port of the Pacific; that on those shores one of the great cities of the world will stablish its site. Why should these Californians, otherwise so undiscourageable, be discouraged by a small and temporary lull in the rebuilding of their great port? "If hopes are dupes, fears may be liars." Let the San Franciscans cheer up.

HELPING THIEVES AND HINDERING TRADE.

A Post Office official is under arrest in Brooklyn for issuing money orders which were subsequently cashed at their face and for larger sums than he entered in his accounts. He is under charge of profiting by the difference in 119 transactions, and it is not known in how many more. The specific case occurred last February, an interval sufficient to cause some surprise that he limited himself to a mere hundred transactions, and that he did not depart at his leisure. He is nominally short in his accounts over $11,000. It does not clearly appear whether he issued the orders to himself, or to confederates, or to genuine applicants whose money did not reach the department. The Government will lose nothing, as the accused man is under bonds, and in any case the total is not alarming, although described as the largest in the history of the department.

Public interest does not lie in the specific case, but in the disclosure that the boasted system, whose perfection stands in the way of a more convenient substitute, is a humbug. This statement would be too sweeping were the present case isolated, but it is only a little while ago that a similar case occurred in the Fourteenth Street station in this city. A young woman clerk issued orders correct in form for $100 each, deposited $1 each in her cash account, and faded away. If occasional cases like this are reported locally, how many really occur throughout the Nation is known only to the department where the accounts focus. And yet last session of Congress, as at many preceding Congresses, the old straw was thrashed over again, and the objections to making any change were revamped. The perfection of the system is known only behind the Post Office windows. The nuisance is better known to the customers in front of the windows.

It is safe to say that there breathes no man or woman with soul so dead as not to feel resentment at the unnecessary bother about getting or cashing money orders. They are only to be had at few places, at limited hours, and after an amount of routine discouraging to those who are unable to send office boys to stand in two or three lines and waste too many minutes. And when the order is obtained there is an equal amount of bother about using it for those not having bank accommodations. The official safeguards regarding transmitting the order to the payee are habitually and generally violated, and the payee who is not in the habit of dealing with them is annoyed by restrictions which banks find unnecessary to use to safeguard the negotiation of bank checks.

Not all of the public impatience is justified. There are and in some cases must be distinctions between postal money orders and bank checks. Banks do business only with known customers, and upon known signatures. The Post Office engages to pay cash over the counter under conditions making necessary precautions against mistakes or fraud. And there are difficulties, rather theoretical than practical, it is true, regarding ordering disbursements of cash by an agency not in the banking or exchange business. Still, when this is admitted the objections made are inferior to four reasons not summed up in what precedes, but which may be gathered from what follows: Obviously the worse the Government system of making mail exchanges of money the more business of the sort will be done by banks and express companies. Both of them are making hay while the sun shines, and the proposal to create competition for them becomes more difficult as time goes on. But the pressure for greater convenience in doing business by mail will also continue to grow, and when the subject recurs these incidents will serve to illustrate that the merits of the old system are largely theoretical, and that the objections are real and practical, and felt by the Government as well as by the department's customers. In time this will appear even to those who are able to discover insuperable objections to any new departure, while they are unable to work without mishap the system which they declare perfect, or at least beyond improvement.

SIR ROBERT HART.

There is nothing surprising in the announcement of the retirement of Sir ROBERT HART from the post of supervising the Chinese customs, which he has held for a matter of half a century. He has turned his seventieth birthday, and he is entitled to take his ease. Doubtless that is the full significance of a retirement which has no "political significance." Doubtless Sir ROBERT was imposed by British influence upon that strange, belated, helpless great country which he has served for this half century of years. But it has been in the interest of China, not less but even more than in the interest of Britain, that he has labored for this half century. Among the many curiosities of that curious land not one is more curious than the contrast between the standard of official and the standard of private morality. There is no merchant on the face of the earth whose standard of honor is higher than that of the Chinese merchant. There is no official on the face of the earth whose standard of honor is lower than that of the Chinese official. Viceroys, administrators, local officials of all kinds and degrees, once admitted to the civil service through the medium of an irrelevant literary examination, proceed to aggrandize themselves by "squeezes." It is a horrible arraignment of the Chinese system that LI HUNG-CHANG should have died, as he did, "the richest man in China."

It was this system that Sir ROBERT HART was appointed or "imposed" for the purpose of reforming. And he did reform it. He did the work in China more spectacularly done by Sir EVELYN BARING in Egypt. It is really amazing, the capacity of the well-born and well-bred Briton for administrative work. Darkness is, at his coming, light; confusion, order in his path. By hypothesis, he is not so well-educated a man as his German rival, for instance. But the Briton has that practical sagacity, in spite of exterior appearances, that saving tact, which does enable him to get on with strange and outlandish races, and which has made Great Britain the chief of the colonising races. We ourselves have not yet established, with our comparatively recent exploitation of the Antilles and the Philippines, anything approaching the British record of efficiency in these things. And, among the servants of Great Britain "in partibus" Sir ROBERT HART is entitled to and is sure of a high and honorable place.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Mystery of the Mountains.

A dispatch from the North Carolina mountains told yesterday of the shooting by a seventeen-year-old mail carrier of a desperado with a long record of killings. The man forced the boy from his wagon at the pistol point, and then carelessly looked away, instantly to receive a bullet through his heart. So far there was nothing very remarkable about the tale, considering its place of origin, but difficulty of comprehension began when the dispatch said that the people in the surrounding country were so delighted with the outcome of the affair that they were raising a purse for the young mail carrier. At least twice before the man thus unceremoniously slaughtered had been arrested and tried for murder. In both cases the evidence against him seems to have been convincing, but juries of his neighbors, presumably including some of those who are now raising the purse, acquitted him, and when he was sent to prison for illicit distilling they had him pardoned out before his sentence was well begun. Why?

It is hard to escape the conclusion that while the inhabitants of that region dislike a man who is given to frequent massacre they have their doubts about the utility of the law, and do not care to see even such a person as this come under its condemnation. They prefer to have him killed by a boy of 17, who thinks he needs killing and is willing to do it without any tiresome formalities. One other theory suggests itself—the theory that there was a general fear, either of the desperado himself or of his friends and clan, and that the present demonstration of gratitude is prompted by relief that at last somebody has summoned up the courage to perform a long-neglected task and was incautious enough to bring upon himself its consequences, legal and other—especially other.

It is not easy to make out whether these mountain feudists are brave or cowardly. According to the notions held beyond the ethnic eddy or backwater in which they live, they are sometimes one and sometimes the other in curious and puzzling alternation. They will fight with desperation, but they fight from ambush whenever they can, and they seem to hold assassination to be the best way to settle a personal quarrel. Apparently it brings no social stigma there on those guilty of it, and when they get killed themselves in the same manner all accounts are squared except as regards the surviving relatives. The situation, if this is a correct description of it, is a pretty bad one, and it doesn't seem to be improving with any great rapidity.

Sarcasm from the South.

A humorous and cynical joy has been found by The Charleston News and Courier in the excitement recently shown by some uptown New Yorkers when they learned that an apartment house in a street that thought a good deal of itself had been sold to and was to be occupied by negroes. The News and Courier wants to know why we object to neighbors like these, and declares that we ought, instead, to be filled with rejoicing.

"The purchase," it says, "of desirable property in the choice residence sections of New York City is one of the best indications we have noted of the opportunities awaiting the negro in the North. Instead of being distressed by this evidence of negro thrift, the lovers of the race and the philosophers of the press should feel greatly encouraged. After a few years the negroes in New York will have prospered so greatly that they will possibly be able to establish numerous residences along the Riverside Drive, and every elegant home acquired by the negroes in the Northern cities will be encouragement for larger additions to their colored population."

And The News and Courier would speed the day! We needn't worry a bit, it says, about the fields in the South, left untilled because the negroes have gone North; the fields will somehow get cultivated. Nor need we be anxious lest the negro find himself unable to adapt himself to the rigors of a Northern climate; he is doing it successfully more and more every year, and this purchase of an expensive house on a good street is one evidence that the black brother can get along all right in this part of the country. "There are enough of him to go around," says The News and Courier, reassuringly, "with many to spare, and the more numerous and steady his emigration northward the more certain the relief of negro congestion in the South."

Few Southern papers talk in this strain, and agents in search of negro laborers sometimes have experiences little indicative of the congestion mentioned. As a hit at our inconsistencies, however, the article has its merits, and others than the man who wrote it can enjoy them—not too hilariously, of course, but with a gentle smile, beautifully covering a firm determination to hit back again at the first opportunity.

A Slow Way and No Way at All.

Magistrate CONNORTON of Long Island City will have his reward, no doubt, for refusing to hold for trial locomotive engineers arrested for burning soft coal and for insisting on having brought before him the responsible officers of the offending railway. Everybody knows, moreover, that the officers, not the engineers, really are to blame for creating this part of the general smoke nuisance. But everybody also knows as well as does the Magistrate that it would be equally effective and much easier to convict and fine the directly implicated employés, and that therefore his stern demand is rather obviously a case of "playing politics." The arrest of engineers interrupts the road's service, and, if persistently continued, would lead to action; bringing the officials into court is right enough in its way, and the spectacle will not cause the public to shed any tears, but it means indefinite delay and litigation, during which the locomotives are likely to go on smoking furiously.

But, after all, doing anything is better than doing nothing, and the unfortunate commuters who pass through the Park Avenue tunnel would be glad to have even a Magistrate Connorton on their side. They are a patient lot, those commuters, and their hopes are so high for permanent relief of their woes in the near future that they are inclined to stand almost anything this Summer, but their sufferings in the last few weeks of hot and humid weather have been well-nigh unendurable. The fact that only the outward journey involves asphyxiation shows plainly enough that locomotives can be run through the tunnel without causing much discomfort—shows that it is all, or mostly, a question of the condition and material of the engine fires. Just because the trouble will soon be over is not a good reason for allowing it to continue until the electrical installation is completed.

TROWMART INN—A LAMENT.

A Woman Who Is Almost Sorry She Is Not Eligible as an Inmate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be heard in a matter that is not even distantly related to a grievance? It has appeared to me that nobody addresses your columns except to air a wrong, or else that the contented epistles are sequestrated. Although you would hardly suspect it from my preamble, the matter that has moved me to this epistolary adventure (and it requires no small amount of courage; such acts have made history) is the Trowmart Inn. Nothing that I could say in commendation of that institution and of its founder would, as it seems to me, be exaggerated. There has long been a great need for just such work among our philanthropists. There is so much that must be done for the very poor that the needs of the middle class—that class that makes up the bone and sinew of our civilization—are quite overlooked. The children of the poor are sent to the country to spend the hot Summers, while the children of the middle class, too sensitive and jealous of their self-respect to accept the charity that the poor accept as their right, are left to swelter, perhaps to die, in the hot city. And this only serves as an instance.

When I consider what the girls will enjoy at the inn I can almost find it in my heart to regret that my present salary renders me ineligible for participation—no girl will ever be barred by so elastic a consideration as her age. And surely Mr. Martin must have had the advice of some good woman, for how else could he have known how dear to the heart of all girls are the little economies that must be practiced with a small salary, and are delighted in when a large salary makes them unnecessary? Oh, Mr. Martin! Why, oh, why did you not evolve this plan when I was working for $8 a week and paying $6 for the privilege of freezing and starving in a boarding house? I believe I have a grievance, after all.

A. M. C.

New York, July 26, 1906.

Word and Deed.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"We believe in striking while the iron is hot."

With this expression of sentiment San Francisco unions quit work before the ruins had had a chance to cool.

LEPROSY AND ITS DANGERS.

There Is Said to Be No Occasion for Alarm—Many Cases Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Leprosy is not contagious in any ordinary sense of the term. It is not contagious in the course of ordinary social intercourse; so that there is absolutely no danger in treating these sufferers humanely and ministering to their wants. All the evidence goes to show that in our climate, at all events, lepers do not communicate the disease to others. To my personal knowledge, we have always, for twenty-five years past, had lepers among us; yet fresh cases have not arisen. We see them in our clinics and societies every year; but they all come from regions where the disease is endemic—from China, the Sandwich Island, and Southeastern and Southern Europe, &c. Even Father Damien's case, supposed to be an undoubted instance of self-sacrifice and infection, has latterly been doubted. It is claimed that he came from a leprous family and was already infected when he went to Molokai.

In 1883, when I was interne in the City (Charity) Hospital, we had three lepers in the skin ward; one of them worked daily on one of the department steamboats. At the present time I have a leper in my ward at the same institution; he has been there two years, at least. These patients, and others like them, have lived in the ward, have associated with the others, and have been dressed by the nurses. I believe that there has always been a case or two there; yet there has never been any danger of infection. Two years ago I accidentally saw a case far advanced in the disease that had never been detected. She was a Sicilian woman who had been here twelve years. During most of this time she had kept a grocery store in a crowded section of the city; she lived in a two-room tenement with her husband and six children; she had the disease before she came to this country; and no one had been infected.

Of course, I am not prepared to say that a person married to a leper might not in the course of years contract the disease; but I am so convinced of its practical non-contagiousness that I should not hesitate for a moment to live in the same house with one. It is cruel and benighted to fly from such patients as if they were plague-stricken, to imprison them in box-cars and hand them food at the end of a stick, and to deny them the ordinary attention and care due to the sick and indigent.

It must not be forgotten, also, that leprosy, while practically incurable, so far as our present knowledge goes, begins insidiously and lasts for many years, during which time the patient may be in no way incapacitated from work. It is, in fact, so slow that the great majority of the patients here do not die of the disease, but of other affections, just as other people do. A man of means who did not apply for public relief could undoubtedly conceal his disease, and there is no reason to doubt that this occurs. The cases among the poor only come to our hospitals and clinics, for they are deprived of the power of earning their living by comparatively slight disabilities.

From every point of view the danger of a leper to his surroundings are infinitesimal, compared with that from a consumptive or one affected with blood poisoning. I believe in leper colonies, to which, however, only patients willing to go or unable to support and care for themselves should be sent.

The prevalent fear of leprosy is Biblical in its origin. Yet it is by no means certain that the Hebrew word that the Septuagint translators rendered as "lepra" is the disease in question at all. Certainly, if it does mean that, other things were included; for leprosy is not white as snow, and is not cured suddenly; and we know nothing of leprosy of houses and clothes. So, also, to-day in some South American countries the common and harmless discolorations of the skin, exaggerated cases of which are exhibited here as "leopard boys," &c., are called leprosy, so that when we hear that there are 50,000 lepers in one of these lands the statement must not be taken literally.

Let us, then, treat the lepers sensibly and humanely; their lot is hard enough without our ignorance rendering it unbearable. Forbid their immigration, if you will; let other countries take care of their own unfortunates. Establish country colonies for those that are public charges here; for our hospitals are not suitable places for an affection that may last thirty years or more. We can thus take part in the world-wide search for a remedy for the disease, which will, I hope, ultimately be found.

WILLIAM S. GOTTHEIL, M. D.

New York, July 25, 1906.

Gov. Higgins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You want to know if our amiable Gov. Higgins will not turn out Civil Service Commissioner Bander for violating laws he is appointed to enforce. That's funny! Don't you know he is not that sort of a Governor? He likes his own office and prefers to hold on.

You can draw conclusions from what I will now tell you. In May a Superintendent of Public Buildings of the State was wanted, especially as a State Library costing $4,000,000 was to be put up. Opportunely there came to the Capitol a Watertown retail druggist and proffered his services for the job. No inquiry was made or perhaps thought of as to the connection between a vendor of pills and squills and one whose calling has to do with marble and mortar. But that was wholly immaterial, for everything in these days hinges on votes. Now, it happened that Watertown was prating ever since one of its citizens holding the office of Forest Commissioner was hustled out, and the Governor was quick to see a way out of that trouble by making a deal. And so it happened that the little coterie which carries Jefferson County's vote in its pocket agreed to be mollified if the drug man was given the appointment—and presto, it was done. Now, however, the folks who do the actual voting are all laughing at the joke and wondering if the goods will really be delivered. Facts seem much the other way. The receipt of how to cook a hare is in point.

JEFFERSON.

Adams, N. Y., July 25, 1906.

Subway Cures for "Souses."

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Subway has two new cures for the souse. During this hot, sultry weather the rubicund-nose gentleman rides on express trains with a suspicious frequency. "I should think that fellow would ride 'L' this kind of weather," said a passenger to a Subway guard, pointing to a man who was carrying excess baggage. The guard grinned and said: "Don't tell the company who told you, but we have two hot weather cures for the man who looks too often in the long, tall glass filled with cracked ice and other things. The first cure is: The souse gets in the rear car where the gentle breezes seldom blow and boils out. It's not exactly a Turkish bath, but it's a good imitation for a nickel. As soon as the water oozes out of him he walks through to the first car and takes the cold-air application. You know the fondness of the jagged one for cracked ice about his head the day after. Well, in the first car, where the door is open, it's the same thing. The patient pokes his head out in the aisle so the wind will catch it. They say the cooling sensation beats real ice refrigeration. A few times up and down the line on an express train does more good than one dollar's worth of ice at the present price. Sometimes a man gets on with a real, live jag. We steer him into the first car, the cold wind is allowed to whistle about his ears a few trips, and when he gets off he doesn't wabble and looks more like a human being."

A REPLY TO MR. WALKER.

Financial Considerations Not the Point of the Neill-Reynolds Report.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I use your columns to reply to Mr. John Brisben Walker's letter addressed to President Roosevelt and appearing in your issue of the 25th inst. in which he tells the results of his investigations in the Chicago stockyards and particularly about Swift & Co.?

My Dear Mr. Walker:

If I remember correctly, the substance of the Neill-Reynolds report was the unsanitary conditions existing and the methods employed in most packing houses in the preparation of certain products, and I might say I have faith enough in Messrs. Neill and Reynolds to believe their statements to be substantially correct.

In your letter, (which occupied a full column,) much to my disappointment you devoted less than five lines to the most essential point—namely, the cleanliness (or the uncleanliness) of the meat packing house of Swift & Co., and their manner of preparing, inspecting, and packing their products, while the balance you used in discussing facts uninteresting to the public at large; i. e.: How well the President of Swift & Co. earns his salary, the dividends and the surplus of the company, &c.

What do the majority of persons care what his salary amounts to or what the dividends are? The all-important question and what we are most interested in is the purity of the meat we consume. Quality first, and the conditions that govern the prices may be considered as a secondary factor in the matter.

Granting that you did find, upon investigation, that the law was strictly complied with and the work performed in a perfectly sanitary manner, was it not because the packers had ample time for a cleaning up since the exposures, and had profited thereby?

Swift & Co. and other concerns may be living up to the full requirements of the law and be taking precautionary measures in their packing houses at the present time, but have you sufficient proof that they were doing precisely the same at the time the Commissioners and Mr. Sinclair made their startling exposures?

I have enough confidence in you to believe that politics have not prompted you to make your investigation and report adverse to the Neill-Reynolds report. In fact, I consider you too fair-minded a man and writer to allow political differences to jump to the foreground.

But I cannot understand why the investigations differ unless it be due to the fact that the conditions have had a remarkable change.

R. P. WHITCOMB.

Bayonne, N. J., July 26, 1906.

Will Vote for Hearst—the Reason.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am going to vote for Hearst.

No statesman talks with such truth and pathos of the sorrows of the poor and none strikes to the heart of the evils which oppress the land with such unerring judgment as he. Hypocrites like—well, I won't get personal—seek to make the poor contented and dull for their own selfish ends, but we know our inalienable rights are being violated, and we know who will redress our wrongs. Listen while the champion of the people speaks:

"Many a poor woman works all through the week, painfully, to take care of her children, to send tobacco and other pitiful gifts to some man in jail. * * *

"Her only chance of seeing him is Sunday—FOR SHE MUST WORK EVERY OTHER DAY.

"But the administration of a republic's prisons shuts the doors in her face on Sunday. She cannot come in."

The Republic has indeed drifted far from the path laid out by our fathers if we cannot discharge our social duties toward our friends who are temporarily detained, on Sundays as well as on weekdays.

A. J. L.

New York, July 26, 1906.

Words of Commendation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had hoped before this to make the time to write to you of my hearty appreciation of what seems to me a notable service done by you in pointing out in your admirable editorial of July 23 the false basis of credit assumed for the United States in connection with the price of its 2 per cent. bonds.

May I also add to this a word of appreciation of your editorial on Gen. Picquart? It is well for these times to have such splendid moral persistence as his lifted up into the light.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

Lake George, July 25, 1906.

Raze It to the Ground!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Raze it. Raze it, even from the foundation thereof!" The advice THE TIMES gives to the Long Island Railroad Company is good. The color is very bad, but in perfect harmony with the design. Won't you advise the company to give the poor draughtsman a vacation and employ an architect?

A PASSER-BY.

New York, July 26, 1906.

Donatello's "St. Cecilia."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the inquiry of "C. G. R." anent Donatello's "St. Cecilia," I would say that H. D. Sedgwick in his "Short History of Italy," Page 238, mentions that in the collection of Donatello's works in the Bargello, Florence, there is a lovely bas-relief of St. Cecilia, but he does not state the material of which it is made. I have a copy in plaster.

A. H.

Stockbridge, Mass., July 26, 1906.

"BACK TO OLD AUNT MARY'S."

Now we read in song and story of the reminiscent glory of the woods and fields of boyhood, as in fancy we go back,
Back in dreams to old Aunt Mary's, back to bees and huckleberries, back to apples, plums, and cherries, back to haymow, field, and stack;
And the poet at this season for some psychologic reason feels the conscious guilt of treason if he fails to take his pen
And achieve his rhythmic duty of extolling woodland beauty and his verses always end with "Could I but go back again!"
Some would go "back to the wildwood, in the innocence of childhood"; some are headed for the orchard where the apples in the sun
Swing and ripen, richly, redly, while the bird songs in a medley fill the air with mellow music and the days pass one by one;
Some would go back with fine fancies, to Aunt Mollie's, Jane's, or Nancy's—(all our poets seem to have a stock of aunts that never fail!)
And when evening shades are falling and the whippoorwill is calling—(every poet has a whippoorwill!)—you know how goes the tale!
But forgive these fancy-revels, and forgive us dreaming devils, who, from seventh-story windows may look out upon the street
Where men sweat and steam and swelter, where the world seems helter-skelter, if we dream of creeks and hollows where the grass is cool and sweet;
If we dream that we are going where the Summer flowers are blowing and where husbandmen are mowing in the clover red and white,
If we write a verse whose fancies carry us back to Aunt Nancy's, for it comforts us and gives us half an hour of delight!

J. W. [illegible]

NEW SAN FRANCISCO TO ECLIPSE THE OLD

Work of Rebuilding on a Grander Scale Than Ever.

WORK FOR ALL WHO WANT IT

Of the Thousands Who Fled the City Most Have Returned and Business Is Booming.

The steady progress made by San Francisco in its recovery from its great disaster and the hopefulness of the city's outlook were described to a TIMES reporter yesterday by William A. Dundas of the firm of Weinstock, Lubin & Co., who has just returned from the West. Mr. Dundas was able to quote statistics to show that his picture of conditions was in no way overcolored. As he sees it, it will be only a few months before "S. F.," as its inhabitants term it, has entirely repaired the damage done by fire and earthquake.

Mr. Dundas spoke first of the city's present population. He estimates that within the first thirty days after the catastrophe 125,000 persons left San Francisco. Most of them stopped in suburban cities, such as Alameda and Oakland. A few did go East, but they were the exception. For a time Oakland was very thickly populated and the merchants took care of as many as 75,000 persons very creditably. Naturally this created great prosperity in the city, and business conditions were abnormal.

Recently there has been a steady stream of persons returning to San Francisco, and the railway statistics show that over half of those who left have already returned. The trolley lines, too, have done their share. Within two weeks of the earthquake the United Railroads had restored their principal lines in the unburned district, and already with the exception of the Jackson and California Street routes, the city has as good transportation facilities as ever it had.

Large Stores Are Doing Business.

Speaking of the business conditions, Mr. Dundas said: "They are already excellent. With one exception all the large establishments are doing business in temporary structures. On Van Ness Avenue have located the Emporium, Raphael, Weil & Co., Newman, Lebison & Co., O'Connor, Moffat & Co., the City of Paris, R. D. Davis & Co., and many others. Their structures may be merely temporary frame structures, but the volume of their business exceeds their expectations. Take the Emporium, for instance. In the first place it put up a building around the Hecht residence; now it is adding another structure larger than the original one, and is remodeling that. Large, modern show windows are being put in, and this in itself shows how brisk business is.

"Then on Filmore Street are Rosenthal & Co., Roos Brothers, and Lilienfeit & Co., all of whom have erected magnificent temporary structures, equipped in the most modern fashion. The first dry goods store to open after the fire was Weinstock, Lubin & Co. They chose the corner of Post and Filmore Streets, and already find their premises are every day more inadequate to accommodate their customers. Before the disaster they used to employ eight buyers; now they have twelve, and their prosperity is anything but an exceptional thing. A block lower down the street is another important dry goods house, Livingston Brothers, and they, too, have found their business increasing.

"There are many reasons for this activity in both wholesale and retail business. One of the principal ones is the great prosperity of the mechanics and laboring men. They are all in full employment, and often work overtime, and more are arriving from different parts of the country all the time. The statistics of the savings banks show that the wage earners are laying by more than in the days before the earthquake."

"What grades of goods are you selling?" Mr. Dundas was asked.

"It is not too much to say that the quality of merchandise demanded has created worldwide surprise," Mr. Dundas answered. "Very naturally, after the earthquake the storekeepers supposed that the majority of the inquiries would be for the cheaper grades. They discovered, however, that only the medium and better class articles were wanted. At the present time both the men and women are well and stylishly dressed. Most of their clothes are new, and the city is maintaining its reputation of being the best-dressed community in the country. To give you an idea of the kind of goods wanted, I may mention that the women are asking for more long kid mousquetaire gloves at $3.50 a pair than we can supply. This shows that San Francisco is in no sense a 'dead one.'"

Mr. Dundas went on to talk of the few strikes there have been, and declared that they were the exception. The plumbers and the gas fitters have demanded higher wages, but the other trades have done nothing of the sort. The Council of Federated Trades adopted a resolution against asking an advance in rates and adhered to its declaration.

"There is a good deal to tempt an artisan at the present time," said Mr. Dundas. "Mechanics are so few, in comparison to the work to be done, that they could easily obtain a good deal more money than they do. It was the offers of the master plumbers that enabled the men to gain an extra $2 a day, but it is a common thing for men to refuse to leave their old employers even when offered an extra $5.

Only Steel or Concrete.

"As for the delay in starting to rebuild," said Mr. Dundas, "it is partly caused by the resolution of the authorities to allow in the business section the erection of only steel or steel and concrete buildings. Experience has proved that these resisted more successfully than any other material both the fire and earthquake. There has been no unnecessary delay in preparing the plans for the new buildings. Architects are at work on them now, and the contracts have been let for the larger steel and concrete structures. All this takes time.

"The great prosperity of the steel and other building material industries may cause some delay, but there is no doubt that within five years the chief streets will have assumed shape again on magnificent lines. Until then the merchants will be content with their present temporary locations.

"The removal of the débris is going forward as rapidly as possible. Within a year there will hardly be a vestige of it left. Much of it can be utilized for filling-in purposes in the south end of the city, and to facilitate its transportation to that point spur lines are being built in the burned-out districts."

Insurance conditions, according to Mr. Dundas, are becoming much brighter. The stand taken by a large percentage of the larger companies to pay their losses at 100 cents on the dollar is having a good effect. An organization has been formed among the merchant policy holders with Henry Weinstock at its head, to protect their interests, and to compel companies not showing a right disposition to deal fairly by their customers. If they do not come up to their obligations, it is the intention to publish their names throughout the country. At the same time the organization recognizes that there are two sides to every question, and it proposes to take notice of those merchants who show an inclination to make unjust claims.

Hotel Accommodations Ample.

But even at the present time there is no need of visitors to be afraid that they will not find ample and comfortable hotel accommodation in San Francisco. The influx from outside is sure to be large, as the rebuilding operations will bring many from all parts of the country, and the hotel keepers have already taken measures to provide for it. The St. Francis Hotel Association has set up a temporary frame structure in Union Square, and in addition expects to have a large part of its old building ready for guests by the beginning of November.

The Fairmount Hotel, the interior of which was destroyed by fire, is a regular hive of industry, and with hundreds of men employed will open its doors within seven months. The historic Palace Hotel, the property of the Sharon estate, has already formulated its plans, and its manager, Mr. Kirkpatrick, is determined that the glories of the famous old court shall be outdone by the new structure.

In addition the large apartment houses and boarding houses of the lower end of Van Ness Avenue have in many cases been converted into hotels, and the restaurants for which San Francisco has ever been famed are doing business in the old way, if on new stands. At well-known resorts like Taitt's and the Tavern, now on Van Ness Avenue, the cuisine is as perfect and the accommodation as comfortable as if earthquake and fire had never driven them from their old quarters.

As far as the health of the city goes, Mr. Dundas states that the statistics of the Board of Health show that conditions are actually better now than in normal times. Sufficient water for all practical purposes has been provided everywhere, and the Spring Valley Company has worked zealously to restore its plant. Plans have been drawn up for the construction of immense reservoirs in the hill districts of the city, so as to provide a deluge of water in case of fire. In the residential sections life has returned to its ordinary course. The outdoor kitchen is a thing of the past, and electricity, gas, water, and chimneys are found now in every house.

Refugees Much Fewer.

"The number of refugees in the camps," went on Mr. Dundas, "was at one time 150,000, but it has dwindled very largely. The military authorities have reduced the number of camps and they are now only to be found in Golden Gate Park, the Presidio, and a few of the city parks. Not more than 12,000 are being taken care of in this way at the present time, and their numbers are reduced day by day. For the Winter the intention is to erect temporary structures, and those who remain will be as comfortable then as they are under canvas now. But with ample employment awaiting all those willing to help themselves there will be a further falling off in the number of refugees before that time.

"There has been a certain amount of criticism of the method of the distribution of the relief funds. But it was not well founded. Mayor Schmitz, with the committee appointed to take charge of the work, has labored zealously to see that the funds were turned to the best practical use. With them acts an advisory committee appointed by the Mayor, which has been of the greatest service.

"The principal subject of complaint," explained Mr. Dundas, "was that a certain amount of flour had been sold instead of being distributed. How unjust it was will be recognized when it is remembered that flour is useless to refugees who have no fires for the baking of either bread, cake, or pastry, and that there was already a free distribution of bread by the commissary department, which had already sufficient supplies of flour for its own use."

Of all the many generous acts done to relieve the distress, the greatest, said Mr. Dundas, was that of Raphael Weil. Out of his own pocket he paid for thousands of ready-made suits of clothing, and any women in need had only to come to his house to be fitted out. They were of thoroughly good quality, worth from $15 to $25 a piece, but no questions were asked and no conditions imposed, and thousands of women had their necessities provided for by this one man.

In conclusion, Mr. Dundas strenuously maintained that so far as earthquakes are concerned San Francisco has nothing more to fear for many years to come. "Beginning on April 18," he said, "the city and some of the suburban towns were shocked as they never have been before. At the moment it resembled nothing so much as a dog shaking a rat. On many days after there were slight shocks, which were in themselves of no importance and which diminished steadily in violence.

"For the last six weeks these vibrations have entirely ceased and the earth has settled down permanently to its proper resting place. In the matter of earthquakes history seldom repeats itself. It is over 100 years since there is any record of such a shock as this memorable one.

"Citizens of San Francisco have already ceased to think of these tremors. They have begun to build for all time to come. It would be foolish to lie awake at night waiting for another earthquake, which in all probability will never again occur within the lifetime of any who has suffered in this recent calamity."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

F. L. Higginson, who recently arrived from Europe, has left Pride's Crossing for Metapedia, Quebec, where he will spend several weeks fishing.

***

Col. Edward C. Morrell and Mrs. Morrell are at Bar Harbor for the Summer. They have a cottage there which they usually occupy in the Summer unless Mrs. Morrell goes to one of the Continental spas.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Bonner have left Richfield Springs for Paul Smith's, where they will spend the rest of the Summer.

***

Dr. Walter Eyre Lambert and Mrs. Lambert, who sailed early in the month for Europe, will return in September.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park, Dr. Roger McMichael, Mrs. McMichael, and their daughters have been staying at the Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, who have been at Mr. Eustis's country place near Leesburg, have taken the Malmaison villa at Quogue, L. I.

***

Mrs. Walden Pell has left her country home at Esopus, N. Y., for Monmouth Beach.

***

Mrs. Henry Bischoff and her daughter, Miss Betty Collamore, are booked to sail on Aug. 1 for Europe, where they will remain two months.

***

Lady Musgrave of England has decided to sell her cottage at Stockbridge, Mass. The residence is the last of her property in this country.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke G. Voorhees (Miss Maude C. Folsom) are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom at Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley, their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran, and their son, Stirling Postley, and his wife are a family party in Geneva, Switzerland.

***

Mrs. D. Percy Morgan (Miss Parsons) and her little daughter have gone to Canada.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Halsted Crane and Walter Beverley Crane are spending the Summer at Mendham, N. J.

HOFF—BELLEW.

Announcement has just been made of the marriage of Mrs. Alice Victoria Bellew, widow of Frank P. W. Bellew, "Chip," the caricaturist, to Frederick G. Hoff of Philadelphia.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. D. Sexton of the North Presbyterian Church, Washington Heights, at the residence of the bride's mother.

Children's Day at Manhattan Beach.

Nearly 20,000 persons journeyed to Manhattan Beach yesterday for the first midsummer festival at the resort. Maypole contests by children, balloon races, and a flower parade were features of the celebration. Animals from Ferraral's Brighton Beach show, several elephants sent by Thompson & Dundy, and hundreds of children were in the parade. An illumination of the grounds and fireworks added to the liveliness of the evening.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry J. Hadfield has been engaged to play in Viola Allen's production of "Cymbeline." He was with Charles Hawtrey in "The Message from Mars." Sidney Herbert has also been engaged for "Cymbeline."

Al Leech, who is in the cast of "Seeing New York," is to be the star in R. Melville Baker's musical piece, "Girls Will Be Girls," again this season. The following season William A. Brady and Joseph Hart will present him in "The Pedagogue Adrift."

Charles Frohman brought with him from Europe phonographic records of musical comedy time and last night at the rehearsal of "The Little Cherub," a phonograph played the tunes and the singers learned them from that. Mr. Frohman liked the method so much that he cabled to Seymour Hicks to send him records of all the new song "hits" as soon as they are sung in London.

GAS LEAGUER IN TROUBLE AND METER KNOCKED OUT

Mr. Washburn Hadn't Followed That Injunction's Fate,

AND HE STOOD FOR HIS RIGHTS

Difference of Opinion as to Whether He or the Gas Man Was Assaulted, but Somebody Was.

Having joined a newspaper league against dollar gas early in the Summer, when the eighty-cent agitation was at its height, Albert L. Washburn, a young man employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, sometimes sat in his little flat at 815 West Fortieth Street and thought what he would do to the first gas Inspector or collector who should ruthlessly try to tear from him the rights he believed he possessed after reading the gas league literature.

Mr. Washburn weighs a little over a hundred, but his wife doesn't, and she was with him against the coming encroachments mentioned in the gas league literature. Albert, Jr., is a little over a year old, but of course he wasn't counted in on the fight.

Soon after the eighty-cent gas law was passed by the Legislature the company began to change the quarter-in-the-slot meters so that its customers could proportionately get more gas for 25 cents than they had under the dollar rate. It had not changed all the meters when the United States Circuit Court decided that the company could go on charging the old rates until the law was passed upon by the courts, which will be a long time from now.

The gas company straightway began changing its meters back to the $1 schedule, giving receipts for money taken out of the meters and telling the customers that in case the law should be upheld 20 per cent. of the money collected now would be refunded. Then the newspaper gas leagues were formed.

All leaguers having meters which had been changed to the 80-cent schedule were to let the league obtain injunctions against the gas company restraining it from restoring the old schedule. Many such temporary injunctions were obtained in the State courts, but they were subsequently nullified by the decision of the United States court that the company could continue to charge its old rates. Many of the gas leaguers, though, didn't know about the practical nullification of their injunctions.

A. L. Washburn was one leaguer who thought he had a full-fledged everlasting injunction, and he was proud of it. He instructed his wife how to hold her hand over the dial, and thus foil the collector. For some reason the collectors for several weeks didn't offer any resistance to Washburn, and he was still more confirmed in his faith that the rights told about in the league's early literature were his everlastingly.

But yesterday morning a gas man having on his cap "No. 25" and weighing about 200 pounds went over to the Washburn flat. A. L. Washburn stood up on the bath tub and held his hand over the dial.

"Take your hand away," commanded No. 25. "I've got to change that meter back to the dollar rate."

"Never," declared Washburn.

Then they fought. Mrs. Washburn put down Albert, Jr., and picked up a sadiron. No. 25 fled from the house. After this the stories differ.

Washburn vows that No. 25 beat him over the arm and in the mouth with a pair of pincers, then kicked his wife down, and nearly stepped on little Albert, Jr., who was picked up just in time by Mrs. Marie Josephine Ponce, who lives across the hall. Washburn says No. 25 kept kicking at and hitting him and his all the way out to the street.

No. 25 took refuge in a barber's shop across the way and there Washburn tried to get Policeman O'Brien to arrest the gas man. O'Brien wouldn't do it, telling the complainant to go to court and get a warrant.

No. 25 went back to his headquarters at 114 West Forty-second Street and reported that he had tried to change Mr. Washburn's meter in accordance with law and orders from the company; that he had met with violent resistance in the performance of his duty; that he had been attacked and had fled from the house.

Leaguer Washburn says he is going to prefer charges against O'Brien and get warrants for the arrest of No. 25, and that he will never let a gas man into his flat to change the meter again. Incidentally in the scuffle the mechanism of the meter was so knocked out of joint that the leaguer may now burn any amount of gas without one foot of it being registered.

DINNER OF VOICELESS POETS.

Seventy-five Bohemian Spirits Eat and Hear Themselves Think.

Seventy-five pilgrims to Bohemia, the State that never existed, gathered in the Café Moretti, in West Thirty-fifth Street, last night. They ate spaghetti and drank red wine, and called themselves the Poets' Club.

Oddly enough there was not a poet among the gathering. It was composed of artists who were embittered, space-writers who despised Sunday papers, and aesthetes, who, for art's sake, wear flowing collars and sunburst ties. After the style of true Bohemia, it was a Philadelphia treat.

Ardeen Foster, describing himself as an author of many plays, novels, and plain tales, is the moving spirit of the Poets' Club. There are no officers. Asked by a reporter how many poets were present Mr. Foster said:

"Literally speaking, there are no poets here. But we are all poets in the true sense of the word. One does not need to write rhyme to be a poet. Thought and the trees and the sunshine make voiceless poets of us all. Let me show you a list of my three latest publications."

Besides voiceless poets, there were many clerks and business men there. Some chopped up the spaghetti and were reprimanded by the others, who said that the true Bohemian way was to roll it on a fork. An Italian waiter who was called in to umpire a dispute of this kind admitted that in his country they scooped it up in a spoon, and consumed it as it came until the line broke. Then the spoon again.

At the end of this reckless feast a debate was started relative to "The Great Unwashed." In it was heard much contradiction, especially from the women members. It was finally granted that "The Great Unwashed" was an error of speech.

RHINOCEROS BROKE BONDS.

Freed Herself While Being Operated On in Bronx Zoo.

They operated on Cleopatra, the two-horned rhinoceros at the Bronx Zoo yesterday. Before the park surgeons came to her inclosure she lay huddled up in a corner of the den nursing her jaw, in which an abscess developed several weeks ago. The veterinary operated on the animal two weeks ago, but he did not succeed in relieving the trouble.

Yesterday when the doctor was ready the keepers approached her den with coils of rope in their hands. As they came near Cleopatra raised herself on her haunches, and gave a fierce bellow. One of the men made a loop in the end of a rope, and threw it over her head. Another noose was thrown around one of her legs. This was continued until the animal was bound fast. The surgeon then entered the den. This time he did not give the animal anesthetics as he had done two weeks before.

As he cut into the abscess Cleopatra raised her body as much as she could, and broke her head free from the ropes. The keepers and the veterinary got out of the cage in a hurry. With her horns she broke first one rope and then another until she was entirely free. The operation of binding the animal was gone through with again, and this time the ropes held and the veterinary was able to successfully complete the operation.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE ARTICLE OF THE MONTH

GORKY FACES HIS CRITICS

The most amazing indictment of American "MORALITY" ever penned by a foreigner. For the first time, Maxim Gorky replies to those who have condemned him.

A Few Quotations:

"The Statue of Liberty! There is green rust on the dark bronze."

"In the hand of the statue blazes, not the torch of liberty, but the dollar."

"Nowhere have the people appeared to me so unfortunate, so thoroughly enslaved to life as in New York, and nowhere have I seen them so tragi-comically self-satisfied."

"Americans make themselves ridiculous if they pride themselves on their society."

"The rude vigor of political and social youth is fettered by the rusty chains of the old Puritan morality bound to the decayed fragments of dead prejudices."

This is only one of many features of APPLETON'S FOR AUGUST

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ANOTHER SHUBERT THEATRE.

Independents and Syndicate Now Evenly Matched Here.

The theatre being built at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street has been acquired by the Shuberts. It is to be called the Lincoln Square Theatre and will be opened Oct. 1 under the management of Walter N. Lawrence. The Shuberts now have seven playhouses in New York. They are the Princess, Herald Square, Lyric, Casino, Majestic, Lincoln Square, and the Hippodrome.

Harlem theatres excepted, the Lincoln Square is the furthest north in New York. When the Majestic was built on Columbus Circle, three or four years ago, the theatre wiseacres shook their heads and said it was a dangerous experiment. It was too far uptown, off the beaten track, they said. It proved a success, however, drawing a large patronage from the population of the upper west side. The Shuberts are confident that the Lincoln Square's location will make its appeal to the same section even stronger.

The house will seat about 1,600 persons. It will have the most modern equipment in the matter of fire escapes and exits. There will be two balconies.

The acquisition of the new theatre by the Shuberts makes the number of so-called anti-trust houses equal to the number controlled by the theatrical syndicate and affiliated interests. The theatres controlled by the syndicate and by managers generally supposed to be on good terms with it are as follows:

Liberty, New Amsterdam, New York, Criterion, Hudson, Lyceum, Knickerbocker, Garrick, Manhattan, Broadway, and Daly's.

Including one which will probably be finished about Jan. 1, the Shubert-Belasco-Fields interests control the following:

Lyric, Casino, Herald Square, Belasco, Princess, Joe Weber's, Stuyvesant, Majestic, Lincoln Square, Madison Square, and the Hippodrome.

The theatres which are open to any attractions, trust or anti-trust, which the managers see fit to take in are:

Wallack's, Garden, Astor, Academy of Music, and Bijou.

DAVID BELASCO'S PLANS.

Mrs. Carter-Payne Isn't Mentioned, but Rumor Says They're Friends.

A notice telling of David Belasco's plans for Blanche Bates was sent out yesterday, but there was nothing in it about Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne, and attempts to find Mr. Belasco were unavailing. At the Hotel Wellington a caller got the usual answer: "Not in." The stage doorkeeper at the Belasco Theatre said Mr. Belasco hadn't been around for days.

Blanche Bates will open her season at the Belasco Theatre on Aug. 6, appearing in "The Girl of the Golden West," which completed a ten months' run at the same house on July 6. The announcement says that the play "will remain at the Belasco Theatre for a limited engagement."

It is generally accepted as true that the Belasco-Carter quarrel—if there ever was a real one—has been made up and that Mrs. Carter-Payne will continue to act under Mr. Belasco's management.

PLAY FOR MISS CROSMAN.

She Will Be Seen in "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy" on Sept. 3.

"All-of-a-Sudden Peggy," which ran for the greater part of last season at the Duke of York's Theatre, in London, has been selected by Maurice Campbell for Henrietta Crosman, who will open her season in September with this play. It is by Ernest Denny, and the title part was done in London by Marie Tempest under the direction of Charles Frohman.

Mr. Campbell plans to continue Miss Crosman in this play until the production of "Pilgrim's Progress," in which she will play Christian, is ready. This will probably not be until some time in April or May.

Miss Crosman has a brogue again as in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" in the new piece. She will open her season in Newburg on Sept. 3.

NEW THEATRE FOR BRADY.

He Says He Will Have One Built on the Site of the Manhattan.

William A. Brady, who has leased the Manhattan Theatre until the Pennsylvania Railroad wants to raze it, announced yesterday that he would lease and manage a new house to be built on the same site after the completion of the tunnel.

The new theatre is to be the New York "home" of Grace George, Wilton Lackaye, and Robert B. Mantell. Mr. Brady expects to see it completed by Nov. 1, 1908.

Gadski Coming for a Concert Tour.

Loudon G. Charlton, who returned from Europe on the White Star liner Baltic yesterday, said he had signed Mme. Gadski for an American tour of thirty concerts, Mme. Sembrich for thirty-five concerts, and David Bispham for a concert tour. Caesar Thomson, the Brussels violinist, and Elsa Rengger, the Swiss 'cello player, he had also signed for American tours.

REV. C. M. WINCHESTER DEAD.

Funeral Urn with Inscription Had Been Sent to Him by a Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—The Rev. C. M. Winchester, who died at his home, in Middletown, N. Y., to-day, had for some time possessed the urn in which his ashes are to be placed. During his long suffering with disease he insisted upon being cremated, and arranged all details for the ceremony after his death.

A boyhood friend in Providence sent him his funeral urn. It is of classic design, with handles of hammered antique bronze. Inside is a brass receptacle, holding, perhaps, two quarts, in which the ashes themselves will be deposited. On one side is a silver plate with this inscription:

Phoenix Engine Company; F. and A. M.; G. A. R.

Angels ever bright and fair
Take, O take me to your care.

Here repose the ashes of
The REV. CHARLES M. WINCHESTER,
A Christian Minister.

Providence, R. I.; Boston, Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Middletown, N. Y.

This is a gift of undying love from Charles H. George, Providence, R. I.

Mr. Winchester was pastor of the Methodist Church in Providence for several years, and was also in charge of the Sailors' Bethel, in the same city. From there he went to Boston and took charge of the Boston North End Mission. Later he engaged in church work in Brockton, Mass., until the organization of the Christian Church at Middletown, where he was pastor for more than twenty years, with the exception of a year which was spent at Dayton, Ohio, in charge of the Christian publishing house.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

H. C. Brokmeyer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—H. C. Brokmeyer, former Lieutenant Governor of Missouri and at one time acting Governor, died at St. Luke's Hospital to-day. He was born Aug. 12, 1826, near Minden, Prussia. Coming to the United States at the age of 18, he worked in New York as a bootblack. He was educated in college at Georgetown, Ky., and at Brown University. In 1875 he was Democratic Lieutenant Governor, and from 1876 to 1877, during the illness of Gov. John S. Fox, he was acting Governor. In the latter capacity he attracted considerable attention by pardoning "Dick" Little, a convicted member of the "Jesse James Road Agents."

Edward J. O'Flyn.

Ex-Water Registrar Edward J. O'Flyn of Brooklyn died yesterday at his home, 149 Greene Avenue, that borough. He was born in this city in 1845, and for some years was in the employ of J. R. Jaffray & Co., in Manhattan. After holding appointive posts in the different departments of the old City of Brooklyn Government, he became Water Registrar in 1886, holding the place for several years. Mr. O'Flyn was for years active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn. He was Vice President of the Parkway Driving Club and a member of the Carlton and Constitution Clubs. His wife survives him.

Obituary Notes.

Col. A. J. SMITH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, died yesterday at Harriettstown, N. Y. He was 66 years of age. Last October he was elected President of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents.

JACOB MEYER, 72 years old, a retired silk importer, died on Tuesday night, at his home, 29 East Sixty-third Street. He was born in Minden, Germany. Mr. Meyer was a member of the Liederkranz and a Trustee and honorary member of the German Social Scientific Society.

WILLIAM F. MENGER, head of the firm of W. F. Menger & Son, blanket manufacturers in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 14 Devoe Street, that borough. He was 73 years old and a native of Germany. Three sons and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, widow of Capt. A. C. Johnson, a steamboat commander once in the employ of Commodore Vanderbilt, died in Brooklyn on Wednesday night. She was nearly 90 years old, and was pensioned years ago by the Vanderbilt family. Nine children survive her.

JAMES BRADY, former manager of the Brady Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday night in his Summer home at Lake Sunapee, N. H. He was born in Canada sixty-nine years ago, and during the civil war was an Inspector of Ordnance at the Springfield Arsenal. He retired from business eight years ago. His wife and a daughter survive him.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There have been local thunderstorms along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts, in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Western Nebraska. There were also light rains along the Southern New England Coast. Elsewhere the weather was generally partly cloudy.

High temperatures prevailed in the plains States and Rocky Mountain region. They were more moderate over the Eastern half of the country, although as a rule somewhat higher than on Wednesday. There will be local showers Friday in the northern and eastern upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, extending during Friday night and Saturday into the Middle Atlantic States and Western and Northern New England.

It will be cooler in the Northwest; elsewhere temperature changes will be irregular.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh northeast to east; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east to southeast; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh southeast to south; East Gulf Coast, light and variable; West Gulf Coast, fresh south; lower lakes, light and mostly south to southwest; upper lakes, fresh south to southwest, except east on Western Superior.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh winds, mostly east, with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Friday afternoon or night and probably Saturday; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday showers; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

New England—Fair Friday, except showers in southeast portion; showers Saturday; fresh variable winds, mostly east.

Western New York—Showers and cooler Friday afternoon or night; Saturday, partly cloudy, probably showers in east portion; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Friday; Saturday partly cloudy; light to fresh winds, mostly southwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	63	67	4 P. M.	79	78
6 A. M.	63	65	6 P. M.	77	75
9 A. M.	71	69	9 P. M.	73	71
12 M.	76	74	12 P. M.	68	70

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 75.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 72; maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 5:30 A. M.; humidity, 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

HARPER'S Magazine

AUGUST FICTION NUMBER

The AUGUST FICTION NUMBER of *Harper's Magazine* was published only seven days ago—one of the largest editions ever printed. In these seven days the sales have been so great that it is now certain that the supply will be exhausted. The entire edition has passed out of the publishers' hands. In the opinion of the publishers the reason for the great success of the AUGUST *Harper's* is this: *The Magazine from cover to cover is probably the most interesting, the most readable, and the most beautiful Magazine ever published.* There are

9 Great Short Stories

in the AUGUST *Harper's*, and among them are five humorous stories. These five stories alone would make the Magazine a notable one, but in addition to them there are other stories by such writers as W. D. Howells, Joseph Conrad, James Branch Cabell and Alice Brown and the first installment of a two-part story by

Mark Twain

This is the story of a child and a horse—in which humor and pathos are mingled as only Mark Twain knows how.

The articles of the number are just as interesting and unusual as the stories. They are by the most distinguished authors and scholars, and cover every field of human interest.

Pictures in Color

There are eighteen pages of illustrations in color and tint in the AUGUST *Harper's*—including the first of Howard Pyle's wonderful "Pictures from Thackeray."

If you wish to secure a copy of this beautiful magazine, it will be necessary to get it at once.

MARRIED.

BELL—MADDEN.—On Monday, July 23, 1906, at New York City, by the Rev. George S. Webster, D. D., Annie Megrue Madden to Louis V. Bell.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, July 25, 1906, at Cold Spring, N. Y., Mary Alice, daughter of the late Rev. Charles S. and Mary A. Brown.
Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Frank P. Dalzell, on Friday, July 27, at 3:30 P. M.

DE LHERBE.—On Wednesday, July 25, 1906, Dorothy Maud, daughter of Emile J. and Wilhelmina De Lherbe.
Funeral at 149 East 51st St., Friday, 8 P. M.

DRUMMOND.—At Lake Mombasha, Orange County, N. Y., July 26, Rose E., beloved wife of Michael J. Drummond.
Funeral from her late residence, 148 West 76th St., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, where a requiem mass will be celebrated on Saturday, July 28; at 10 A. M.

FENNER.—At South Orange, N. J., on July 24, 1906, Mary, daughter of the late Henry and Mary Fenner.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion on Friday at 11 A. M.

FORSHAY.—On Thursday, July 26, at his residence, 202 West 83d St., Jacob H. Forshay.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRITZSCHE.—After a brief illness, Hermann T. Fritzsche of Leipzig, Germany, passed away at Marienbad, Tuesday, July 24, 1906, in his 63d year.

HEWLETT.—At Litchfield, Conn., July 26, John Mitchell Hewlett, son of the late Thomas and Mary Howell Hewlett, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I., on Saturday, July 28, at 10 A. M.

LE VIEN.—On July 25, Florence M., beloved wife of Chris L. Le Vien and daughter of Jacob C. and Ella Warner.
Services at 241 West 23d St., July 27, at 8:30 P. M.
Trenton (N. J.) papers please copy.

MEYER.—On Tuesday, July 24, 1906, Jacob Meyer, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, 29 East 63d St., on Friday, July 27, at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On July 26, 1906, at his late residence, 152 West 105th St., Wm. Sayre, son of the late David B. and Sarah A. Smith.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

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CONTENTS:

EVENTS IN THE LARCHMONT RACE WEEK. The Queen, J. R. Maxwell's winning schooner. A critical moment in the tub race. The canoe obstacle race. The canoe tilting race. Start of the swimming race.

SUNDAY SERVICES FOR THE FLEET.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE SEA. Miss Emily Potter saves her auto from the incoming tide when stuck in the sand at Long Beach.

THE BRIEF WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA. Views of the Presidents and principal cities in the three belligerent countries, and the U. S. cruiser Marblehead on which the peace treaty was signed.

THE BERNE CONFERENCE. The International Conference in Switzerland.

STAGE FOLK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PORTRAITS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

WHERE JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER WILL SPEND THE SUMMER.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB'S PALATIAL HOME. Interior views showing the famous model, trophy, billiard, lounging, and grill rooms.

THE FLOOD IN LONDON. Interesting scenes after the great rainfall.

MEN OF THE HOUR IN FOREIGN LANDS.

J. P. MORGAN'S ART ACQUISITIONS. The Oppenheim Collection which Mr. Morgan has recently purchased.

ANCIENT RUINS UNEARTHED IN PARIS. Sculptures, columns and tablets from the walls of ancient Lutetia.

LATEST BRYAN PICTURES.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Revolutionists and speakers at Terioky.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK AT THE BRIGHTON TRACK.

NEW YORK vs. PHILADELPHIA. The annual inter-city cricket games at Livingston, S. I.

THE CENTURY ROAD CLUB RACES AT VALLEY STREAM. Winners in the five-mile contest.

LITTLE-KNOWN SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK. United States Wireless Telegraph School at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, training New York's firemen, and school for police candidates.

THE YELLOW PERIL IN SOUTH AFRICA. Views of the so-called "Yellow Peril" as it is in actual life in the South African mines; a story in pictures.

The Cockran-Ide Betrothal.

The King's Cup.

Improvements in Lower Manhattan.

New York Central Fire Service Train.

Summer Scenes Among New York's Poor.

Views at the Great Resorts on the Jersey Coast.

Notable Russian Buildings.

The Assouan Dam as a Point of Strategic Importance.

Fraeulein Barbara Krupp and Her Fiance.

Russell Sage.

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CHAMPIONS IN FRONT BY A SMALL MARGIN

Have Difficulty in Beating Cincinnati by 2 to 1.

AMERICANS HAVE OFF DAY

Begin Western Tour To-day at Cleveland—Brooklyn Defeated by St. Louis Team.

The champion New Yorks were the only Eastern team in the National League to win yesterday, and they had some difficulty in conquering the Cincinnatians, who were beaten by a score of 2 to 1. After their rather excellent showing in the West, the Brooklyns did not do as well as was expected against the St. Louis team, and went down to defeat by 7 to 4. Both Chicago and Pittsburg won, making the relative positions of the three leading teams unchanged. Only two American League games were played yesterday, the tailenders, Washington and Boston, being worsted. To-day the real conflict between the East and West will begin, when the Greater New Yorks will have Cleveland as an opponent and the champion Athletics will face Detroit.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 13; Washington, 4.
Detroit, 7; Boston, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	6	8	11	7	10	10	62	.633
Pittsburg	5	—	7	8	10	9	11	9	59	.644
New York	6	12	—	9	8	9	8	8	54	.628
Philadelphia	5	5	4	—	7	10	9	11	42	.407
Cincinnati	4	4	7	7	—	8	7	6	41	.456
Brooklyn	5	4	4	2	5	—	8	8	35	.402
St. Louis	5	4	5	5	8	7	—	6	35	.380
Boston	4	5	5	4	4	6	7	—	30	.341
Games lost	28	31	32	48	49	72	57	58		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	5	7	9	8	10	10	54	.628
New York	8	—	4	7	8	8	7	10	52	.612
Cleveland	6	7	—	6	9	8	7	7	50	.581
Chicago	4	4	8	—	6	7	8	9	46	.523
Detroit	3	4	4	9	—	7	8	9	45	.517
St. Louis	2	5	6	7	6	—	6	10	42	.494
Washington	4	5	4	4	1	5	—	10	33	.388
Boston	3	3	4	1	2	1	5	—	23	.281
Games lost	30	38	38	42	42	46	52	65		

GIANTS' GAME BY 2 TO 1.

Bat Fraser Freely, but the Hits Mainly Were of Little Use.

The reconstructed Giants, with their recent acquisitions from the West—Seymour and Shannon—celebrated their homecoming at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and there were fully 5,000 persons present to greet them. Starting off with two runs in the first inning and five safe hits, the indications were that the champions would win by a good margin, but while they rolled up an aggregate of fourteen hits throughout their eight innings, they were unable to get another man across the plate after the first inning, and at the finish the score was but 2 to 1 in their favor. In every inning except the fifth, when the batsmen were retired in consecutive order, the champions were obliged to retire with men on bases, fourteen in all being left—two in the first, two in the second, one in the third, two in the fourth, two in the sixth, three in the seventh, and two in the eighth.

The local men's all-night ride from Pittsburg seemed to have affected their fielding, for at times it was a little off color, but this was offset by Taylor's masterly pitching, who, in this instance, attended strictly to business. Ably coached by Bresnahan, the mute schoolmaster pitched one of the best games of his career, and kept the hits of the Western men down to five. Had he received proper support the Cincinnatians would not have secured their lonely tally, but two mistakes in the fourth inning enabled Jude, the Indian, to score.

The Giants began to bat Fraser from the time that Bresnahan hit the ball safely to left field in the first inning. Browne's hit was too puzzling for Deal, and the runner reached first. Both men were advanced by Shannon's sacrifice, who was thrown out at first by Fraser. Seymour sent the ball fast to right field, scoring Bresnahan and afterward Browne, Seymour giving a pretty exhibition of dodging between the bases before he was finally retired, making the second man out. The hitting did not end there, for McGann placed the ball to right field and Devlin bunted safely. Dahlen, however, ended the suspense by giving Siegle a chance, which was accepted. Bresnahan made another hit in the second inning, and so did Gilbert, but Taylor, Browne, and Shannon were easily retired. It looked like a run in the third inning when Seymour opened with a double, but when he attempted to score on Dahlen's steal he was put out.

Jude scored the only run for the Cincinnatians in the fourth inning. He was declared safe at first on a hit to Dahlen, the latter throwing just a little wide, but it looked as if the ball had beaten the runner. On McGann's pass of Delehanty's hit Jude reached third, and finally scored when Delehanty stole second base. In the previous inning Corcoran hit safely, and got second on Seymour's fumble. Livingston was placed at first on called balls, and when Bresnahan overthrew to McGann to catch Livingston off base, Corcoran went to third, where he was left. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	1	3	8	0		
Smoot, lf	0	0	0	0	2		
Jude, rf	1	0	1	1	0		
Deal, 1b	0	1	0	1	2		
Delh'ty, 3b	0	1	2	3	0		
Siegle, cf	0	0	4	0	0		
Corcran, ss	0	2	1	2	0		
Livingston, c	0	0	4	1	0		
*Schlei	0	0	0	0	0		
Fraser, p	0	0	0	1	4	0	
Total	1	5	24	16	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bresn'n, c	1	2	5	1	1		
Browne, rf	1	3	2	0	0		
Shan'n, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Soym'r, cf	0	2	0	0	1		
McGann, 1b	0	2	13	0	1		
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	4	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	2	0	2	0		
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	2	5	0		
Taylor, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	2	14	27	16	4		

*Batted for Livingston in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Bases on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Fraser, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Fraser, 2. Left on bases—New York, 14; Cincinnati, 6. Two-base hits—Seymour, Huggins. Sacrifice hit—Shannon. Stolen bases—Jude, Delehanty, Corcoran, (2.) Double plays—Dahlen, Gilbert, and McGann, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Johnstone. Time—of game—Two hours.

AT BROOKLYN.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, cf	1	0	1	0	0		
Bennett, 2b	1	1	2	2	0		
Barry, 3b	1	1	0	0	0		
Mertes, lf	1	1	1	1	0		
Grady, c	0	2	1	4	0		
Beckley, 1b	1	2	10	0	0		
Marshall, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Wiskt'r, ss	0	1	1	3	1		
Rhodes, p	0	2	0	3	0		
Total	7	10	*26	17	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	2	2	2	0	0		
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		
Dooley, rf	1	2	3	0	0		
Jordan, 1b	0	1	6	0	0		
Alperman, 2b	0	0	4	2	1		
McCarthy, lf	0	2	4	0	0		
Lewis, ss	0	0	4	1	0		
Butler, c	0	0	3	1	0		
Fraser's, p	1	0	0	3	1		
Total	4	7	27	8	2		

*Lumley declared out for interference.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1—4

Two-base hits—Hoelskette, Beckley, Lumley. Three-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Casey. Stolen bases—Barry, Mertes, (2,) Maloney, (2,) Lumley, (3,) Jordan. Double play—Pastorius, Alperman, and Jordan. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off Pastorius, 3; off Rhodes, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Rhodes, 1. Struck out—By Pastorius, 2; by Rhodes, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Conroy.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	1	1	0	0	0		
Sheehan, 3b	0	0	0	1	1		
B'mont, cf	1	1	2	1	0		
Clarke, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss	2	1	3	4	0		
Nealon, 1b	1	0	16	0	0		
Ganley, rf	1	0	2	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	0	4	0		
Gibson, c	0	0	1	2	1		
Willis, p	0	0	2	1	2		
Total	7	7	27	12	0		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	5	0		
Titus, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
C'tney, 3b	0	0	0	2	1		
Magee, lf	1	1	4	0	0		
Doolin, ss	1	1	2	8	0		
Ens'd, 1b	0	1	15	0	0		
Doolin, c	0	0	0	0	1		
Donovan, c	0	2	2	0	0		
Sparks, p	0	0	0	3	1		
*Lush	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	8	27	18	3		

*Batted for Sparks in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 7. Stolen bases—Ganley. Two-base hits—Magee, Donovan. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Willis, Ritchey. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Willis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 1; off Willis, 1. Wild pitch—Willis. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	5	0	0		
Sh'kard, lf	1	1	3	0	0		
Schulte, rf	1	1	2	0	0		
Chance, 1b	2	1	12	1	0		
St'rd, 3b	0	0	1	0	1		
Kling, c	0	0	1	1	0		
Taylor, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	6	5	27	15	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bridw'll, ss	0	0	5	4	2		
Tenney, 1b	0	1	10	0	1		
Brain, 3b	1	1	1	1	2		
Bates, cf	0	0	4	1	1		
Howard, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Dolan, rf	1	2	1	0	0		
Hoey, 1f	1	2	2	0	0		
Fiman, 1b	0	1	11	1	0		
Morgan, 3b	1	0	2	1	2		
O'Neil, c	0	1	2	2	1		
Strobel, 2b	0	0	3	8	0		
Pfeffer, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	4	9	24	15	6		

Chicago	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0—6
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—O'Neil and Steinfeldt. Three-base hit—Dolan. Stolen bases—Tenney and Chance 2. Double play—Bates and Brain. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 4; off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

EASY FOR CLEVELAND.

Crippled Team Has Sport with Washington Pitchers and Wins, 13 to 4.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—The crippled Clevelands bunched nine of their twenty-one hits in the third inning, driving Hughes from the box and winning easily. Hess eased up when the game was won and Washington scored. The batting of Hess and Lajoie was a feature, each making four hits. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, 2b	2	2	0	3	0		
Jackson, lf	1	2	1	0	0		
Lajoie, ss	1	4	4	4	1		
Rossm'n, 1b	2	1	13	1	0		
O'galton, rf	1	2	0	0	0		
Joss, cf	1	1	2	4	0		
Barbeau, 5b	1	0	0	3	0		
Buelow, c	2	2	2	5	0		
Hess, p	2	3	4	0	2		
Total	13	21	27	13	1		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Altizer, ss	0	1	1	2	0		
Stanley, rf	1	3	0	0	0		
Nill, cf	0	0	4	0	0		
Cross, 3b	0	3	1	1	0		
And'son, lf	0	2	1	0	1		
Schaefly, 2b	0	0	1	2	1		
Stahl, 1b	0	1	12	0	0		
Heydon, c	2	2	8	1	0		
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Kitson, p	1	1	0	3	0		
Total	4	13	24	9	2		

Cleveland	0	0	8	0	0	1	2	2	—13
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1—4

Hits—Ten off Hughes in 2 1-3 innings; 11 off Kitson in 5 2-3 innings. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Barbeau, Flick, Hess, Stanley. Three-base hits—Rossman, Kitson. Sacrifice hit—Joss. Double plays—Lajoie and Rossman; Lajoie and Rossman. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Kitson, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Washington, 8. Struck out—By Hess, 4; by Hughes, 1. Wild pitch—Kitson. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	8	1	0	0		
Sch'fer, 2b	2	1	4	4	1		
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	4	1	0		
M'Intire, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	1	0	0		
Lowe, 2b	0	0	2	3	0		
Mundy, c	0	0	7	0	0		
O'Leary, ss	1	1	3	4	1		
Warner, c	2	1	3	2	0		
Killian, p	1	0	1	3	0		
Total	7	8	27	17	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	2	1	0	1		
Parent, ss	1	2	1	2	1		
Stahl, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Ferris, 2b	1	0	2	4	0		
Hoey, lf	1	2	2	0	0		
Foreman, 1b	0	1	11	1	0		
Morgan, 3b	0	0	2	1	2		
Peterson, c	0	0	4	3	0		
Young, p	0	1	0	6	2		
*Tan'hill	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	4	9	24	15	6		

*Batted for Young in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0—7
Boston	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4

Two-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Lindsay, Killian, 2. Stolen bases—Schaefer, Lindsay, Parent, 2; Ferris, 2. First base on balls—Off Killian, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Boston, 6. Struck out—By Killian, 2; by Young, 4. Double play—Killian and Schaefer. Passed balls—Peterson, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Evans.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R	H	E
Providence	0	0	0
Jersey City	1	0	0

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4

	R	H	E
Providence	1	3	3
Jersey City	9	1	1

Batteries—McCloskey and Barton; McCann and Butler.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R	H	E
Newark	0	7	2
Baltimore	4	7	4

Newark	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Batteries—Pardee and McAuley; Burchell and Byers.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Buffalo	4	7	0
Montreal	0	3	2

Buffalo	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0—4
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Brackett and McAllister; Leroy and Raub.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E
Rochester	4	6	1
Toronto	5	8	2

Rochester	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—4
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Batteries—Mitchell and Wood; Walters and Steelman.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	49	32	.605	Montreal	41	39	.513
Jersey City	44	31	.587	Newark	38	38	.500
Baltimore	40	34	.541	Providence	34	46	.425
Rochester	40	38	.513	Toronto	24	50	.324

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The Stewards of the Brighton Beach meeting yesterday investigated the peculiar circumstances attending the leaving of Victoria B., favorite in the third race, at the post. The filly, ridden by Koerner, went back in the betting, and that fact caused the suspicion that the mishap which beat her might have been due to fraud. The jockey, a boy who has a clean record, answered the Stewards to their entire satisfaction, and the trainer, P. Coyne, and other horsemen put the blame on the filly. The Stewards were convinced that there was no intentional wrongdoing, but they fined Koerner $25 for presuming to judge the start himself.

In the first sixteenth of a mile of the closing race at Brighton yesterday, and just when the horses were directly in front of the judges' stand, in Line ridden by J. Harris, fell while in the middle of a big field of horses, and Harris was pitched before the feet of about half the field. His horse rose and galloped on after the field, but Harris remained where he fell until all the horses had passed, when he was picked up practically unhurt.

Frank O'Neill, formerly the foremost jockey riding in the East, who retired from riding about a month ago, achieved his first victory as an owner, with his own colors up, when Woolwich, carrying O'Neill's pink jacket and pink and black blocked sleeves and black cap, won the last race at Brighton Beach yesterday.

The plan of the Cavanagh Special, the turfmen's train, which has been put on regularly for a number of years for all big jumps in the place of racing, has been announced for the trip to Saratoga. Tickets and parlor car seats can be purchased from John Cavanagh at the race track until Thursday, Aug. 2 for the special, which will leave Grand Central Station at 1:30 P. M. and the 125th Street station seven minutes later on Sunday, Aug. 5, the day before the opening of the meeting.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Eddie Ware	117	Tire 102
Botanist	112	Smiling Tom 102
Captain Emerich	112	Waterfall 102
Shackle	104	Royal Ben 102
Tourenne	102	

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Confessor	103	Snow King	104
Robin Hood	108	Varieties	104
Apollo	107	Van Ness	104
Toscan	107	Lucy Young	102
Yada	107	Incantation	102
D'Arkle	104	Pink Garter	102
Woodsaw	104	Mistress of Rolls	102
Gambrinus	104	*Fleur de Marie	97
Blytheness	104	*Azelina	97

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; penalties and allowances; one mile.

First Premium	126	Elevation	102
Clovercrest	110	Princess Royal	100
Waring	103	King Henry	97
Hot Toddy	105	Firebrand	97
Pleasant Days	103	Nemesis	95
Riggs	102		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Red Friar	112	Hanover Hornpipe	103
Lotus Eater	111	Corrigan	103
Corn Blossom	111	Sailor Boy	94
Belle of Pequest	107		

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a quarter.

Tyrrell	106	Modest	98
Corrigan	106	*Embarrassment	96
*Tartan	104	Jennie McCabe	96
Little Scout	103	*Lelia	96
Lord Badge	98		

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Sphinx	107	Carrigo	107
Jennie Wells	107	Remiss	107
Revenue	107	Anna Loretta Daly	107
Illusion	107	Willdo	107
Manila	107	Economy	107
Curly May	107	Princess Carrie	107
Lady Ogden	107	My Lady	107
Citrona	107	Lady Vincent	107
Miss Spooner	107		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

COY MAID, AT 20 TO 1, WON TEST BY A HEAD

Filly Beat Bedouin in a Hot Finish for Mile Handicap.

FOUR FAVORITES DEFEATED

Jaunty and Woolwich Were the Successful Choices at the Brighton Beach Track.

The Test Handicap, the mile race which is responsible for the record performance at the distance, the 1:38 of Hermis, at the Brighton Beach track, fell short of the time mark in its eleventh running yesterday, but the stake nevertheless produced one of the best contests of the seaside Summer meeting, with a decidedly sensational result, when Coy Maid, at 20 to 1, snatched the victory by a head from Bedouin, after all the better-backed horses had been disposed of at the head of the stretch.

The start, made directly in front of the grand stand, was an uncommonly interesting spectacle, and excited the spectators nearly as much as the finish, the horses being delayed at the post for several minutes, chiefly because of the fractiousness of Inquisitor. The send-off was perfect when Starter Dade sprung the barrier, the nine horses going away abreast, with Kiamesha and Bedouin the first to show out of the crowd, Kiamesha swinging over to the rail in the run to the paddock turn and going on in front, while Aeronaut and Coy Maid, head and head, dropped in behind her, a scant length before Fine Cloth, Tip Toe, and Bedouin, with Ram's Horn and Lady Savoy trailing and dropping to the rear from the moment that the race was begun.

Around the first turn and through the back stretch Kiamesha led at a moderate pace, with Aeronaut plainly waiting on her, and the positions of the others practically unchanged. On the far turn Inquisitor went up alongside Bedouin, and as the horses made the turn to the head of the stretch, with Kiamesha and Aeronaut still in front, Inquisitor began a rush for the lead that rapidly took him up to Kiamesha, Aeronaut falling back beaten just as Inquisitor got up to the pacemaker.

Bedouin made his move for the lead a few strides further on, but had to go wide to get around the horses on the last turn, and entered the stretch lapped on Inquisitor and Kiamesha, running in that order, with Coy Maid hardly a length away and running on the rail.

As the horses straightened out for the run down the stretch Kiamesha suddenly gave it up, and went back to the crowd coming on behind her, Ram's Horn at that point in the race making a move which seemed to give him a chance for the first time in the contest. Inquisitor was in front then, and looked to be winning to the last furlong pole, where both Bedouin and Coy Maid challenged him anew, whips then being at work on all of the field. In this rush around the turn told on Inquisitor the final struggle and he dropped back as Coy Maid and Bedouin went up to him, Coy Maid then showing in front, and, with Bedouin closing rapidly on her, winning, under extreme pressure, by a head, Bedouin was second, a half length before Inquisitor, which beat Kiamesha a half a length. The time was 1:39 3-5. The gross value of the stakes was $4,245, of which the winner's share was $3,495. In three other races of the afternoon the post favorites were beaten, making a record of four failures for popular form. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Jaunty, 104, Miller, 9-5, 4-5	2	1	1½
Orphan Lad, 107, L. Williams, 5-2, even	12	7	2½
Dunvallo, 102, Baird, 20-1, 8-1	5	2	3¹
Affinity, 102, Horner, 20-1, 8-1	7	4	4
Umbrella, 102, Koerner, 5-1, 2-1	10	5	5
El Capitan, 102, L. Smith, 15-1, 6-1	1	6	6
Ponerine, 90, Keyes, 60-1, 20-1	6	8	7
Dominator, 102, Finn, 8-1, 3-1	3	3	8
Be-O-Wa-Wa, 104, H. Cochran, 100-1, 40-1	13	13	9
Vintoh, 99, Brussel, 20-1, 8-1	9	10	10
Jim Leonard, 102, Notter, 30-1, 10-1	8	9	11
Yukon, 107, Travers, 100-1, 40-1	11	12	12
Crimson Clover, 94, Alex, 15-1, 6-1	4	11	13

Time—1:13 4-5. Start poor. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Ingoldsby-Tweedledum. Owner, W. H. Landeman. Trainer, K. Patterson.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Druid, 101, Horner, 4-1, 8-5	4	1	1¹
Miss Billie, 97, Keyes, 8-1, 3-1	5	2	2²
Grevilla, 97, Koerner, 8-1, 3-1	1	4	3h
Dalvay, 108, J. Martin, 13-5, even	11	7	4
Charlatan, 100, Miller, 18-5, 7-5	12	6	5
Blennenworth, 106, McGee, 6-1, 2-1	6	8	6
Colonel White, 106, Crimmins, 20-1, 8-1	2	5	7
Telephone, 101, Finn, 8-1, 3-1	3	3	8
Suffice, 101, Gordon, 40-1, 15-1	10	9	9
Ebony, 106, C. Ross, 12-1, 5-1	8	10	10
Little Woods, 103, J. J. Walsh, 40-1, 15-1	9	11	11
King Henry, 90, Rowan, 25-1, 10-1	7	12	12

Time—1:46 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. m., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Merdin. Owner, J. A. Wernberg. Trainer, F. B. Van Meter.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Loring, 112, J. Martin, 3-1, even	1	1	1¹
Laura A., 107, Miller, 3-1, 4-5	4	4	2³
Suada, 104, McGee, 15-1, 5-1	2	2	3¹
Woodwitch, 107, Sewell, 7-1, 5-2	3	3	4
Grace George, 107, Baird, 20-1, 8-1	6	5	5
My Addie, 104, Chandler, 50-1, 20-1	9	7	6
Our Own, 107, W. Knapp, 40-1, 15-1	8	6	7
Hazeline, 104, Notter, 50-1, 20-1	7	8	8
Inoffensive, 104, Doyle, 50-1, 20-1	8	9	9
Victoria B., 104, Koerner, 7-5, 3-5	*		

*Left at the post.

Time—1:06 2-5. Start poor. Won driving; place easily. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Bowling Brook-Argenta. Owner and trainer, Frank Brown.

FOURTH RACE.—The Test Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Coy Maid, 98, Koerner, 20-1, 8-1	4	4	1h
Bedouin, 109, Shaw, 5-1, 2-1	2	3	2½
Inquisitor, 106, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	3	1	3½
Kiamesha, 107, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1	1	2	4
Fine Cloth, 95, Brussel, 20-1, 8-1	6	5	5
Tiptoe, 104, Horner, 7-1, 5-2	9	7	6
Ram's Horn, 124, Sewell, 4-1, 2-1	8	8	7
Aeronaut, 111, J. Martin, 18-5, 7-5	5	6	8
Lady Savoy, 104, McDaniel, 50-1, 20-1	10	9	9

Time—1:39 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. m., 4 years, by Kingston-Bonnie Gal. Owner, Kenilworth Stable. Trainer, J. I. Smith.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Com

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:51|Sun sets..7:21|Moon sets..11:02

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:49	11:57	5:26	5:58
Governors Island	—	12:00	5:52	6:22
Hell Gate	—	1:53	7:24	7:54

Arrived—Thursday, July 26.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, July 18.
SS Epsom, Shields, July 11.
SS Prins Willem I., Port-au-Prince, July 20.
SS Tronto, Calcutta, May 23.
SS New York, (tank,) Rotterdam, July 14.
SS America, Port Antonio, July 20.
SS Oak, Baracoa, July 20.
SS Queen Eleanor, Baltimore, July 24.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, July 23.
SS Wilhelmina, Port Tampa, July 22.
SS Algonquin, Charleston, July 24.
SS Uller, Barbados, July 17.
SS Maraval, Port of Spain, July 13.
SS Wiedenfels, Calcutta, June 5.
SS Altai, Inagua, July 2.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, July 25.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Cedric, Liverpool		9:30 A.M.
Daggry, Campeche	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Yucatan, Tampico		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Mobile		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Caribbee, Trinidad	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*N. York, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London		11:00 A.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp		10:30 A.M.
Prinzess Irene, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Patricia, Hamburg		10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coronda, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Uller, St. Kitts	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Siboney, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Orinoco, Kingston	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Horatius, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Smolensk, Rotterdam		
Caledonia, Glasgow		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Monroe, Norfolk	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Brooklyn City	Swansea	July 12
Brilliant	Rotterdam	July 14
Carolina	San Juan	July 21
El Dia	Galveston	July 21
City of Macon	Savannah	July 21
Pretoria	Hamburg	July 13
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

La Lorraine	Havre	July 21
Lucania	Liverpool	July 21
St. Louis	Southampton	July 21
America	Cherbourg	July 20

DUE SUNDAY.

Lucio	Naples	July 18
Matanzas	Havana	July 24
Finance	Colon	July 21
Seguranca	Havana	July 14
Standard	Shields	July 14

Reported by Wireless.

SS Auguste Victoria, outgoing, was in wireless communication with the Marconi Station at the Lizard at 7:25 P. M. yesterday, when 265 miles west of that point; due at Plymouth about 1:00 P. M. to-day.

SS Ryndam, outgoing, was in wireless communication with the Marconi Station at the Lizard at 7:45 P. M. yesterday, when 115 miles west of that point; due at Boulogne about 9:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Bermudian, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless as 171 miles southeast of the Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M. yesterday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Byron, at Pernambuco, July 21.
SS Terence, at Liverpool, July 26.

Sailed.

SS Majestic, from Queenstown, July 26.
SS Grecian Prince, from Barbados, July 24.
SS Nord America, from Genoa, July 25.
SS Gwent, from Sfaxis, July 24.
SS Hotham Newton, from Antwerp, July 25.

Passed.

SS Victorian, for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.
SS Gerty, from New York, for Trieste, passed Sagres.
SS Ramsay, Yokohama, for New York, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A new board is appointed, consisting of Col. C. Morris, Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. W. H. Comegys, Deputy Paymaster General; Lieut. Col. G. M. Dunn, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. D. M. Appel, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. J. M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. T. Campbell, Recorder, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it at San Francisco. The old board is dissolved.

Major T. H. Slavens, Quartermaster, upon the completion of the inspection at Fort Riley, will return to Fort Leavenworth to consult with the Chief of Staff and the Quartermaster General, and then proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Col. J. B. Greer, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Wool, Va., on business pertaining to the proof firing of six-inch disappearing carriages at that place.

Major C. E. Hardin, Twentieth Infantry, will report to Col. Morris, President of an army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination by the board.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander C. H. Harlow to Pittsburg, Penn., for duty in charge of recruiting station.

Lieut. Commander W. W. Gilmer to the Illinois as executive officer.

Lieut. H. A. Pearson to the Illinois as navigating officer.

Lieut. C. L. Arnold to the Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Stockton at Annapolis, Dubuque at Santo Domingo City, Paducah at Macoris, Florida at New London, Des Moines at East Lamoine, West Virginia at Greenport, and Brooklyn at League Island.

Sailed—Hannibal, from Port Richmond for Monte Cristi; Jos Austria, from Sanchez for Samana; Uwas, from New York for Bradford; New Jersey, from Newport for Gardiner's Bay; Preble, from Victoria for Bremerton, and Hercules, from Norfolk for Annapolis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; P. Casnary, millinery; 81 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Keck & Mackin, Johnstown, N. Y.; W. T. Keck, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods; C. Truscott, furnishing goods; Hotel Grosvell.

Kline Brothers, Reading, Penn.; I. Kline, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. E. Dyatt, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Gutman, cloaks and suits; M. Gutman, jewelry, leather goods, and notions; Hotel Breslin.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; L. Pollock, dry goods; 75 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strange & Warner Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Strange, millinery; 821 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. F. Calkins, furs; Hotel Marlborough.

Good, Kerr, S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; F. Hanauer, notions, laces, and ribbons; 558 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, corsets, and white goods; 21 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Marlin-Dalton-Gilmer Company, Winston, N. C.; J. L. Gilmer, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Klein Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; I. Blow, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hellman, dress goods; Astor House.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte City, Mon.; F. E. Churchill, furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill., G. E. Smith, neckwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Titche-Goettinger Company, Dallas, Texas; H. Thymer, domestics; 621 Broadway.

May Cloak and Suit Company, Denver, Col.; D. I. Goldstein, hosiery and furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Woodstock.

Taylor, J. Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Pauschert, woolens; 487 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Grauman-Hunchey-Gross Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. E. Hunchey, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; 550 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Goldsmith, J., & Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Wolff, dress goods and silks; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufer, Smitting & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Kaufer, notions; 121 Prince Street; Hotel Grenoble.

Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; C. H. Eastman, furnishing goods and muslin underwear; 73 Spring Street; Hotel Woodstock.

Mailley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. Bridges, cloaks, suits, and waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Woodstock.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; W. M. Nash, domestics; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Burke, FitzSimons, Hone Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Manion, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Friedman, S. M., Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. M. Friedman, carpets; Hotel Woodstock.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. I. H. Wright, hosiery, gloves, and white goods; 72 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ROBERT SLOANE.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Robert Sloane, a grocer at 510 Hudson Street and 312 Tenth Avenue.

CHARLES E. JOHNSTON.—Charles E. Johnston of Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $4,401 and no assets. The debts were contracted in New York City in 1897 as a partner in the firm of Mueller & Krabow, builders. He owes $308 to the City of New York for personal taxes.

DAVID KLEPPEL.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an attachment against David Kleppel, furrier, of 51 East Tenth Street, for $710, in favor of Edward Kann, which was granted on the ground that he had disposed of part of his property. The Sheriff found some furs, but they were claimed by a third party, who said they were on consignment. He began business in February, 1905.

HARRY ACKERMAN-MARCUS SCHNITZER.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has granted discharges from bankruptcy to Harry Ackerman, clothing manufacturer, formerly at 93 Canal Street, who filed a petition on April 27, 1900, with liabilities of $89,042, and to Marcus Schnitzer, lawyer, of 21 Park Row, with liabilities of $29,661.

SOLOMON & GOLDSTEIN.—A meeting of creditors of Solomon & Goldstein, clothing manufacturers of 27 West Fourth Street, was held yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel. Solomon Levi, attorney for the firm, submitted a statement showing liabilities of $46,000 and assets of $18,000, but did not make any offer of settlement, as he preferred to have the creditors decide what the firm can pay. A committee of three creditors was appointed to make an examination and report a basis of settlement.

JOHN OSBORN SONS & CO.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court yesterday signed an order increasing an allowance to $1,000 to Maxwell C. Katz, attorney for W. E. S. Griswold, trustee for John Osborn Sons & Co. (Corporation,) wholesale liquor dealers, formerly at 90 West Broadway, for his work in a long litigation which resulted in the recovery of enough assets to pay the creditors in full. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the corporation on Nov. 9, 1904. The liabilities were $4,229.

VARICK CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Varick Contracting Company, builders, of 314 Madison Avenue, by these creditors: Julia D. Martin, as executrix of the estate of John L. Martin, $14,270 for money loaned to the company; Joseph Miller, $1,224 for work and materials, and John J. Cunningham, $417 for work and materials. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on July 24 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company was incorporated on May 1, 1904, with a capital stock of $15,000. John L. Martin, the President, Treasurer, and principal owner of the company, died on June 13 last. Several mechanics' liens have been filed against it in the past few days.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOBOW, Hyman—N. Y. Edison Co.	$60
BRETTON, Frederick W.—Aeolian Co.	104
BROCKMAN, Julia—Sophie McGrover et al., costs	104
COHEN, Henry—N. Y. Edison Co.	17
CORCORAN, Emma, admx.—City of N. Y., costs	119
CAHILL, David—Francis V. Green, costs	07
CHAPMAN, Wm. O. and Robert—N. Y. Telephone Co.	37
CASHMAN, John C.—Hannah Stark	55
DANZIGER, Nathan—J. Edw. Simmons et al.	18
DISTASIO, Onofrio—N. Y. Telephone Co.	37
DE MENO, Nicolo—Dept. Health	260
DURNBERG, Wm. H.—Joseph M. Fishel et al.	112
FURBER, Chas. W.—Gilbert Plowman et al.	105
FEELEY, Matthew M.—Morris Rosenberg et al.	70
FLEISCHER, Charles—N. Y. Telep. Co.	20
FELSTYNE, Max, (not summoned)—Robert W. Hebberd	125
FOERSTER, Emil C.—Gottfried Piel	1,022
FESSENDER, Samuel—Wm. L. Walker	220
FULLING, Lottie—Sophie McGrover et al., costs	104
GUTZZELL, Howard C.—Jacob Sinolensky	35
GOLDBAUM, Wm. B.—N. Y. Telep. Co.	84
GOODMAN, Solomon—Robert W. Hebberd	125
GRUNEWALD, Albert—Herman Geller	80
GILBERT, D. Marie—Manhattan Leasing Co.	544
HATTERMANN, John H.—Anthony P. Guntzer	122
HERMANN, Theodore—People, &c.	1,000
HARDMAN, Annie, (not summoned)—Dept. Health	260
HENRY, Wm. F.—Robert Griffin Co.	64
HULLBRITT, Minnie—Sophie McGrover et al. costs	104
KAPLAN, Moses—Albert Haas	217
KRIMSKY, Emil J.—N. Y. Tel. Co.	55
LEVITSKY, Isaac—Louis Arnheimer	129
LEVY, Lillie—Brooklyn Bank	543
SAME—Same	544
LEVITIN, Wolf—N. Y. Edison Co.	112
LYON, Elizabeth—City of N. Y., costs	300
LIGHT, Samuel—J. Martin White et al.	455
LANG, Marie A.—Emanuel Spallman et al.	32
MUNCH, William—Emily Munch	4,392
SAME—Sophie Munch	374
SAME—Emma Munch	374
SAME—F. A. Munch	374
MARTENSON, Julius—People, &c.	1,000
MANICE, William, executor—City of New York, costs	300
MOHL, William—N. Y. Edison Co.	77
MELIA, John—Dept. of Health	260
MAHONEY, Jeremiah F.—John H. O'Brien, costs	20
MEYERS, George—N. Y. Tel. Co.	60
MICHAEL, Samuel H.—Same	60
MULDBERG, Michael—Same	60
MAYER, Augusta—Sophie McGrover et al.	104
McPHERSON, Don Shelton—N. Y. Tel. Co.	486
PREZEWORSKY, Herman—N. Y. Tel. Co.	34
PEPPER, Geo. E., (not summoned)—N. Y. Edison Co.	77
POST, Samuel B.—E. J. Willis Co.	488
PERSON, Chas. O.—O. Morris & Co.	121
PECK, Robert W.—P. R. Sweet	412
PADDELL, T. F.—City of N. Y., costs	70
PREISS, E. and Louis—Sophie McGrover et al., costs	104
POWER, Francis R.—Peter Young	205
REA, Emma S. and Frederick F.—Brooklyn Bank	1,043
RICHEY, David—N. Y. Edison Co.	45
ROTHSCHILD, Henry—W. Marcuse	86
REMSEN, Chas., executor—City of N. Y.	300
ROSENBERG, H.—S. McGrover, costs	104
SEELY, Isaiah—Chas. E. Ring	012
STORM, T.—S. McGrover et al., costs	104
STAFFORD, B. A.—Morris Goldberg	94
SCHAPIRO, S.—F. V. Burton et al.	36
SAYLES, Neille V.—J. M. Delaney	1,034
SAYLES, Henry L.—Same	1,035
STRAUS, Louis—W. R. Koller	11,356
SAME—Same	5,678
TROTTA, Pasquale—A. Altieri	456
TWOMBLY, Wm. I.—Isaac Frank	148
SAME—Same	145
TEUREL, Henry A.—Geo. M. Warner	180
TOOP, Henry R., (not summoned)—N. Y. Telephone Co.	35
MAC LEVY CO.—Brooklyn Bank	544
SAME—Same	545
ART PLATING CO.—N. Y. Edison Co.	152
BRONX STEAM LAUNDRY—Oswego Maize Produce Co.	59
THOMAS REESE, JR., CO.—J. E. Ogden	320
MERCHANT TAILORING CO.—N. Y. Edison Co.	102
QUEBRADILLAS MINING CO.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	50
TIDE WATER BUILDING CO.—John Mulvey, costs	99
THE TURRISS ENGINEERING CO.—Wm. A. Pitt	2,121

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

DA SILVA, Moses and Isaac, and Henry Gobetz—G. Coon, Nov. 6, 1887 $360
DOHERTY, Patrick H.—Estate of Bradish Johnson, July 10, 1906 1,241
GALEVITZ, Louis—D. Levinsky, June 8, 1905 303
JAY, William—F. A. O'Donnell et al., April 24, 1906 60
SAME—Same, April 24, 1906 70
SAME—Same, July 7, 1906 105
MALZ, Ernest—J. H. Finegan, July 16, 1906 31
McFETRIDGE, Wm. H.—Edward P., Georgiann, and Martha G., and Mary E. Burger—F. M. Marks, June 21, 1906 1,155
SCHLESINGER, Henry W., and Henry V. Blum—C. H. Wilson et al., June 20, 1906 768
SCHUZ, John L.—I. Benyakar, Nov. 17, 1905 718
TILLMAN, John—R. A. Whittemann et al., Jan. 29, 1902 1,083
SAME—Same, Jan. 29, 1902 1,083
SAME—Same, May 10, 1902 1,118
WITT, Samuel—S. Jacobs et al., Oct. 17, 1904 142
WOODWARD, Robert S.—H. A. Latham, July 6, 1906 371

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COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, July 27.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hill-Knauf
2—Clement-Cohen
3—Haight & Freese-Am. Surety Co
4—Fitzpatrick-Un Bldg M Co
5—Morton-Ansbacher
6—Shuges-Walker
7—Aiken-Aiken
8—Thompson-Thompson
9—In re 40th Av and 51st St
10—In re E Houston St
11—Jester-Fulton Furnace Co
12—Freilich-Leber
13—Tappin-Raymond
14—In re N Y Tel Co
15—In re W 18Tth St
16—Duffy-Duffy
17—In re Admiral Principle Mining Co
18—McGirk-Kelly
19—London & River Pl Bank-Carr
20—Oak-Oak
21—In re Huntington
22—Textor-Textor
23—In re Hoehn
24—Aiken-Bacon
25—Kugel-Kugel
26—Jonasson & Co-Pease
27—In re Thompson
28—In re Depew
29—Clement-Maurer
30—Mut Spec Co-Geselschaft, &c
31—Haight & Freese Co-Am Surety Co
32—Peet-Peet
33—Brown-Richmond Cedar Wks
34—Shaff-Rosenberg
35—Hayden-Sugden
36—Same-Arnold
37—In re Smith
38—In re Smith, (Morris Av)
39—City of N Y-Risch Mfg Co
40—First Pres Church-Kennedy
41—Mfrs Comm Co-Anderson
42—McLoughlin-Collins Bldg & Const Co
43—In re Schwan
44—Appelbaum-Star Ice Co
45—Chebra Kad'he, &c-Erste Dzikover, &c
46—Keepers-West Virg Bdge & Const Co
47—Weir-Dempsey
48—Franklin-Wallach
49—Thomas-Schloss
50—Same-same
51—Same-same
52—Weir-Taylor
53—Odell-Taylor & Son
54—Schelling-Snelling
55—City of N Y-McClurg & Sons
56—Machiz-Essner
57—Seymour Hotel Co-Hopkins
58—In re 10th Av & 51st St
59—In re E Houston and 24 Sts
60—May-Metz
61—Gruber-Terrell
62—Rogers-Ingersoll
63—Menchen-McKee

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until July 31.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House.

Wills for probate.
At 10 A M
Clarence W Meade
At 10:30 A M
Edward A Crane
Edith N Ingraham
Eliza Roberts
Edward Corrody
Armand D Troxell
Caldwell W McAllister
Carl Ordemann
John McMahon

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Miner for the People. Motion calendar.

1—Samuel Platt
2—Wm Goldschmidt
Trial calendar
1—Gong Coon
2—Frank Wickham
3—Frank Oars
4—George Pollock
5—Walter Olsen
6—Jakob Koch
Pleadings
7—Thomas E Bulger
8—Edward Frost
9—Joseph Lang
John Kelly
10—Karl Bonsall
11—Charles Murphy
12—Ernest Paul
13—Mary Crosbie
14—Louis Cohen
15—John J Flood
John Linskey
Richard Shea
William S Peters
16—Jacob Shaw
17—Bennett Hirschfield
18—May Davis
19—Joseph Willis
20—Lera Salena
21—Joseph Ruggiero
22—Joseph N Anthony
23—William H Cogan
24—John Huebschmann
25—Giuseppe Cavacini
26—Nick Salena
27—John De Piro

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Appleton and Marshall for the People.

1—Bauany Kuwashima
2—Abraham Lockowowits
3—James McBride
4—Charles Morris
5—Peter J McLear
6—Chiddo Raffaele

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Abraham Zalkar vs. Nakli Samin—Harry L. Herzog.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Edelson vs. Marks—George E. Plunkett.

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NEW HAVEN LINE, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night; Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

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IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Low Output Expected to Continue Present Prices.

The strength of the iron market is the main subject of comment in trade circles at this time. There seems to be no doubt of the entire recovery of the market from the conditions which brought about the slump in June, and which sent the price of Southern foundry iron down to $13. President Maben of the Sloss-Sheffield Company is reported in advices from Birmingham as saying that his company has sold 60,000 tons at $13.50 since that time, and is no longer asking for business at this price, which he continues to quote because his plants are already booked to their full capacity for the next three months. Some small lots of Birmingham iron are reported to have sold on a $14 basis. Production is reported to be below normal, and for this reason the trade looks for a continuation of the present prices.

In the Pittsburg district foundry grades continue to mount upward. Valley furnaces have advanced quotations 50 cents, to $17, for No. 2 foundry, Valley Forge, or $17.85, Pittsburg, with some reports of prices 25 cents higher. It is estimated that 10,000 or 15,000 tons have been sold in the Pittsburg market within the past four or five days.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Further slight advances were made in copper metal in the London market yesterday, spot closing at £83 and futures at £81 10s., gains of 10s and 5s respectively from the last quotations of Wednesday. Pig tin closed weak at a recession of £1 5s for spot and £1 3s for futures, at £169 and £168 12s 6d respectively. Lead was up 1s 3d, at £16 16s 3d. Spelter was up 5s, at £27 5s. Iron warrants were strong at 51s 3d for standard foundry and 51s 6d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Bid. Thursday.	Asked. Thursday.	Bid. Wednesday.	Asked. Wednesday.
Lake	18.50	18.62½	18.37½	18.62½
Electrolytic	18.25	18.37½	18.12½	18.37½
Castings	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Spelter	5.95	6.00	5.95	6.05
Tin	36.00	36.05	37.35	37.40

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Another Bull Day Both Here and Abroad.

Heavy Profit Taking in Some Securities and Fresh Buying in Others—The Steel Shares Take Precedence.

Although the rapidity of the advance of the last five or six days and the means that have been employed to influence sentiment bring the movement under conservative suspicion, serving to keep alive the belief that the so-called big interests are in haste to get a higher level of prices on which to distribute stocks, before money begins to tighten up, it can hardly be denied that a broader market is being developed. While it is true that the response so far from the general public has been limited, that from speculative quarters has been fairly enthusiastic, and for a while this alone will suffice.

The bull element evidently is determined to carry the movement further. Throughout the forenoon yesterday the market showed that unevenness which reflects heavy profit taking in some stocks, offset by fresh buying in others, and it was the prevailing opinion among good traders that some reaction was in order. Southern Pacific, which had been the leader of the advance, was heavily sold, but its relative weakness was offset by the continued strength of Union Pacific. At intervals the market was dull, and when it was in this condition prices were inclined to sag, but in the last hour aggressive buying was renewed in the United States Steel shares, Union Pacific, Atchison, and other stocks. There was an impressive exhibition of strength at the closing, the United States Steel stocks and Union Pacific leading. Southern Pacific and St. Paul were the only important issues that closed at net declines. Each showed a fractional loss.

No attention was bestowed upon the New York City bond sale, reported too late on Wednesday to touch stock market sentiment. The significance of a 4 per cent. tax-exempt New York City bond selling under 101 was entirely disregarded in speculative quarters, although there were bankers who affirmed that such a commentary upon the state of the investment market might well abate bullish enthusiasm. Wall Street was greatly more interested in the gangway remarks of Mr. Morgan, the significance of Mr. Rockefeller's return, and matters of such personal import. Nothing came of the St. Paul meeting except the regular dividend, and it was said officially that there was no necessity of raising money for the present, on account of the Pacific Coast extension. This caused some selling of St. Paul, which had been advancing on talk of "rights."

Foreign markets were all improved. Russian securities recovered sharply. The Bank of England left its rate of discount unchanged, and showed a slight decrease in proportion of reserve to liabilities. In some quarters there was reported a slightly easier tone in time money over the end of the year, though there was no quotable change in rates. Considering the bullish speculation now proceeding in the market, the ease of money on call and for short periods arouses some curiosity.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Nassau Trust Co., Brooklyn.
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
Distillers Securities Co.
National Glass Co., on preferred.
Osceola Mining Co.
Tennessee Copper Co.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Mears Ear Phone Co.

ROUTINE ST. PAUL DIVIDEND.

3½ Per Cent. Semi-Annual Rate Offered—No Action on Coast Line.

The Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad met yesterday and declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the company's common and preferred stocks. They took no action in regard to the financing of the road's extension to the Pacific Coast.

William Rockefeller attended the meeting, as did H. H. Rogers, and when it was over they left the St. Paul offices together. In response to an inquiry concerning the financing of the Pacific Coast extension, Mr. Rockefeller said, "They have so much money in there that they don't need any more."

This has been the explanation for months of the St. Paul's postponement of its financial plan. Although the road has already put millions into its Pacific Coast extension, including the cost of terminal property, it has been able to finance the undertaking so far out of its treasury resources. No intimation could be gained yesterday in regard to the probable time of the announcement of the financial plan.

Reports have been current recently that the St. Paul Railroad will not own its own line all the way to the Pacific Coast, but that for a part of the distance it will use the tracks of the Union Pacific and other roads. The only basis for these reports, it was learned yesterday, is the fact that at certain points, where it has been found to be mutually advantageous, arrangements have been made for the St. Paul to use the Union Pacific track and that of other lines, but only for short distances. The trackage so used is an extension to the Pacific Coast.

The statement is made very positively that the St. Paul will have its own line to the coast. It was explained that the arrangements for the use of the tracks of other roads could not in any sense be regarded as establishing an alliance between the St. Paul and the Union Pacific, such as had been rumored.

SPEYER IN MEXICAN BANK.

He, H. C. Pierce, and Jacob Langeloth Will Be Directors.

James Speyer, Henry Clay Pierce, and Jacob Langeloth are to be the American Directors of the Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry, the new institution that has been formed in Mexico under the auspices of Speyer & Co. and the Deutsche Bank.

As was announced the other day, the new bank will have a capital of $5,000,000 gold, and will be closely associated with the Banco Nacional, which is one of the largest stockholders in the new institution. The Vice President of the Banco Nacional, Pablo Macedo, is to be one of the Directors of the Bank of Commerce and Industry.

The other Mexican Directors are to be E. N. Brown, President of the National Railroad of Mexico; Guillermo Landay Escandon, Hugo Scherer, Ernesto Otto, Rodolph Stoecker, Franz Boker, Oscar Braniff, J. B. Body, and Martin G. Ribon.

In addition to these and the American Directors three German Directors will be chosen by the Deutsche Bank. The Bank of Commerce and Industry will, as already announced, take over the present Banco Aleman Transatlantico, which heretofore has been the Mexican agency of the Deutsche Bank.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	48,560,000
Treasury notes increased	1,380,000
Other securities decreased	55,220,000
Notes in circulation decreased	69,000,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, July 26, 1906.

Total sales July 26, 1906 901,315
From Jan. 1, 1906 162,488,179
Corresponding date last year 140,315,348

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
245	265	10	Adams Express	250	250	250	250	...
17½	17¾	2,700	Allis-Chal. Co., x r	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
49¾	49¾	1,200	Allis-Chal. Co. pf., x r	48¼	49⅞	48¼	49⅞	+ 2⅞
98¼	98¾	64,550	*Amal. Cop. Co., x d	97½	98¼	97⅝	98⅛	+ 1⅛
24	24½	700	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	24	25¼	24	24¼	+ 1
24½	25	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	25	25	25	25	- ½
...	86¾	400	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf	87	87	87	87	- ¾
36⅝	36½	2,900	Am. Car & F. Co	35⅝	36½	35⅝	36⅜	+ ⅞
99¾	101½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	101	101	101	101	+ 1
30	30½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	...
8	8½	300	*Am. Grass Twine	8	8¼	8	8¼	- ⅜
28	30	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
62¼	62½	2,400	Am. Ice Securities	62⅝	62¾	62⅝	62¾	+ ½
19	20	100	*Am. Linseed Co	19	19	19	19	- ½
70⅝	71	3,400	*Am. Locomo. Co	70⅜	70⅝	70⅝	70⅞	+ ⅜
113	114	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	114	114	114	114	- ½
146¾	146⅞	13,500	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	146⅜	147	146	146⅝	+ ½
117½	117⅝	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	117⅜	117⅜	117½	117½	+ ½
136⅜	136¾	5,200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137	137⅜	135¾	136⅝	- ¾
99½	100	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99¾	- ⅛
34½	34¾	900	*Am. Woolen Co	34½	34½	34	34⅞	+ ⅜
102⅞	103	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	- ⅛
249	249½	24,100	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	249	249½	247	249½	+ 1½
91½	91¾	26,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	90½	91¾	90⅝	91¾	+ 1
100¼	100½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100	100¾	100	100⅝	+ ⅝
136	137	800	Atlantic Coast Line	136½	137	136½	136⅞	+ ⅜
118¼	118⅝	21,400	Baltimore & Ohio	118¼	118⅝	117⅝	118¼	+ ⅜
21½	22½	200	Bethlehem Steel	22½	22½	22	22	...
73⅞	76	24,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75½	76	74¼	76	+ 1½
163⅜	163⅞	6,100	Canadian Pacific	163⅞	164	163¼	163⅝	- ¼
36¾	37	900	Central Leather Co	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¾	...
100¾	102	100	Central Leath. Co. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	- ⅝
57½	57¾	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	56⅝	57¾	56¾	57½	+ 1
17⅝	17½	400	Chicago Great West	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	- ⅜
25¾	26	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	25⅞	25½	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
181	181¼	64,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	182	182¼	179⅝	181	- ⅝
189	191	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	189	190	189	190	+ 1
197½	198	1,400	Chicago & Northw	197	198	197	197¾	+ 1¼
180	190	100	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf	180	180	180	180	+ 4
94	94¼	2,000	C., C., C. & St. L	92⅞	94½	92⅞	94½	+ 2⅜
51⅞	52	37,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	50	52	49½	52	+ 2½
34½	34½	1,600	Colorado & Southern	34⅝	34⅝	34	34¼	- ⅛
40½	50	400	Col. & South. 2d pf	49¾	49¾	49¼	49½	- ⅝
18½	19	600	Col. & H. C. & Iron	19¼	19¼	18¾	19	+ 1
138½	139	400	Consolidated Gas	140	140	138½	138⅝	- 1¼
19¼	20	400	Corn Products Ref	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	...
214⅜	215	1,600	Delaware & Hudson	213¾	215¼	213¾	215	+ 2
43⅜	43½	2,900	Denver & Rio Grande	43	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
85	86	600	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	85	85	84⅞	85	...
92	93	250	Detroit United Ry	91½	92⅝	91½	92⅝	+ ⅞
57¼	57⅝	100	*Distillers Securities	57	57	57	57	...
16⅝	17½	300	*Dul., S. S. & At	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
41⅞	...	18,800	Erie	41¾	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
78	78¼	600	Erie 1st pf	78	78¼	78	78¼	+ ⅛
85	95	800	Evans. & T. H. pf	85	87	85	87	+ 2
165	166	400	General Electric	167	167	165¾	165¾	- ¾
204½	205	5,900	Great Northern pf	293	295	293	295	+ 2½
126	132	100	Hocking Valley	126	126	126	126	+ 5
95	96	200	Hocking Valley pf	95¼	95¼	95½	95½	+ ½
179½	180	300	Illinois Central	179	180	179	180	+ 1
37⅞	38	1,000	Interbor.-Met	37½	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	400	Interbor.-Met. pf	76¾	76¾	76	76¼	- ⅜
17½	18½	400	Internat. Paper Co	18½	18⅞	17½	18	+ ¼
83	83¼	100	Internat. Paper Co. pf	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+ ⅛
47	47½	3,300	Internat. Steam Pump	46	48	46	47½	+ 2
86	87	1,000	Inter. Steam Pump pf	85	86¼	84	86¼	+ 2⅜
26	27	100	Iowa Central	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
51	52	200	Iowa Central pf	52	52	52	52	+ ½
80	81	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	- ½
25	25½	200	Kansas City South	24½	25	24½	25	...
53	54	400	Kansas City South. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	- ⅛
60¼	60½	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago	60½	60⅝	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
31	32	200	Lake Erie & West	31½	31½	31½	31½	...
82	90	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	86	86	86	86	- 1
142¼	142½	8,600	Louisville & Nash	141	142¼	141	142¼	+ 1
20½	20¾	750	Mexican Central	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
63	65½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	63	65	65	65	+ 1
153	153	800	M., St. P. & S. M	152	153	152	153	- 1
33⅞	34	2,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	33⅝	33¾	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
68	68¼	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	68½	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
92⅝	92¾	6,600	Missouri Pacific	92¼	93	92¼	92⅝	+ ⅛
66¾	67	700	*Nat. Biscuit Co	67	67	66¾	67	+ ⅛
17	17½	300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
83	88	10	Nat. En. & Stamp. pf	82	82	82	82	...
76⅞	76	2,850	*National Lead Co	75¾	75¾	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅛
101¼	101⅝	100	*National Lead Co. pf	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	...
141½	144	1,700	*New York Air Brake	138	141⅞	138	141	+ 3⅛
135	135¼	4,000	New York Central	134¼	135	134⅜	135	+ 1½
66	67	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	67	67½	66½	66½	- ¼
...	...	100	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
46¾	47	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	46¼	46¾	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
88¾	88½	2,000	Norfolk & Western	88¼	88½	88¼	88¾	+ ⅛
93½	94	100	North American	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
203¾	204	8,100	Northern Pacific	202½	203¾	202½	203¾	+ 1¼
130	132	100	Pacific Coast	131⅝	131⅝	131⅜	131⅝	+ 1⅝
34⅝	35	500	Pacific Mail	34½	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
129⅜	129½	31,800	Pennsylvania R. R	128½	129⅝	128½	129⅝	+ 1⅛
90½	91	222	People's Gas, Chicago	91	91	90½	90½	- ⅛
47¾	48	1,335	Pressed Steel Car	46½	47¾	46½	47¾	+ 1⅛
98	98½	500	Pressed Steel Car pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
50⅜	51	400	*Ry. Steel Spring	50⅜	51	50¼	51	+ 1⅛
127½	127⅝	109,900	Reading	126⅞	127¾	126⅞	127⅝	+ 1⅛
27⅞	27½	2,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
97½	98	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	97	98	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	2,900	Rock Island Co.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅜	...
62¼	62½	300	Rock Island Co. pf	62	62	62	62	...
21½	22½	300	St. Louis Southw	22½	22½	21⅜	21⅜	- ⅛
51½	52	1,000	St. Louis Southw. pf	50⅜	52	50¼	52	+ 1
73½	73⅝	2,300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	72½	73⅝	72½	73⅝	+ 1⅜
73	73¼	74,400	Southern Pacific	72⅝	73¼	72¼	73⅛	+ ⅝
35⅜	35⅞	8,300	Southern Ry. ext	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅜
98	99½	200	Southern Ry. pf., ext	99	99	99	99	...
152½	153	1,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	152⅝	153⅜	152⅝	153½	+ 1⅛
33	33¼	5,400	Texas & Pacific	32½	33½	32½	33¼	+ 1⅛
28⅝	29¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
47	47½	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	47	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛
113	113¼	525	Twin City R. T	112⅞	113½	112⅞	113¼	+ ⅛
150⅛	150¼	81,600	Union Pacific	149	150⅞	148⅝	150⅞	+ 1¼
94	95	100	Union Pacific pf	94	94	94	94	...
58¼	58⅜	100	United Rys. Invest	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	...
47½	47¾	2,100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ⅜
91	92	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	91⅞	91¾	91⅝	91¾	+ ⅞
73½	75	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	75	75	75	75	...
43	44	700	U. S. Rubber	44	44¼	44	44	...
105½	106½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	106¼	106¼	106½	106¼	...
38¼	38⅝	134,100	U. S. Steel	38⅞	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅛
105⅛	105¼	36,100	U. S. Steel pf	104¾	105¼	104¾	105⅛	+ 1
34⅜	36	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	35	36½	35	35½	+ ⅜
40½	41½	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	41	41	40	40	...
19⅞	20⅛	400	Wabash	19½	20¾	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
46⅜	46¾	600	Wabash pf	46	46¾	46	46⅞	+ ⅛
91⅜	92¼	400	Western Union Tel	92	92	92	92	+ ½
153	154	200	Westinghouse El. & M	154	154	153	153	- 1
17	18	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
23¾	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	24	24	24	24	...
24¼	24½	500	Wisconsin Central	23¾	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+ ½
46¾	47¼	200	Wisconsin Central pf	47¼	47¼	47	47	+ ½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $271,808,287; balances, $12,101,957; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,749,121.

The local banks have lost $1,709,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $3,784,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 10 points lower, at $4.8490. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8210 and cables at $4.8525@$4.8530. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ plus 3-64 for long and 5.18¾ less 5-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 95⅜ and 94⅝ plus 1-64; guilders, 40.05.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—10c discount @ par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 65c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 125 shares of Alice sold at 2.50, 1,000 Elkton at .46, 150 Horn Silver at 2.00, 800 Jim Butler at 1.15, 500 Mexican at .70, 20 Ontario at 2.50, 200 Ophir at 3.60, 200 Tonopah Extension at 5.62½.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	87 7-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	87 7-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	12⅞	250	248	+ 2
Atchison	93¼	90¾	90¼	+ ½
Can. Pacific	169	184	184	...
St. Paul	187½	182½	181¼	+ 1
Erie	43⅛	41¾	41⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	80	77½	77½	...
Ill. Central	184½	179¼	179	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash.	149	144¾	141¼ex	+ ½
N. Y. Central	139	135	133½	+ 1½
Pennsylvania	66¼	128½	128½	+ ¼
Reading	66¼	128½	128⅜	+ 2⅛
So. Pacific	75	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	154	148¾	148⅞	+ ½
U. S. Steel	38¼	37⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	107⅝	104½	104¼	+ ¼

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	0	Esperanza	3	15	7½
Tomboy	1	4	3	Dolores	1	18	9
El Oro	1	5	8	Strat. Ind.	0	4	0

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 26.—Money was dearer and in increased demand in the market to-day, owing to the payment of a call for $5,000,000 of Canadian Pacific stock and preparations for the month end. Discounts were firm.

Prices on the Stock Exchange continued to display strength in all departments, but speculative issues closed below the best quotations of the day. Russians followed the general upward movement, with a rise of 1¾ points. Consols and home rails attracted investors, while foreigners hardened on the more encouraging Paris news.

Americans were active and strong. They opened above parity, and advanced further on good buying. United States Steel, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Canadian Pacific received the most attention. Later, prices gained further on New York support, and closed strong at a fraction below the best of the day.

Copper-shares were dearer, in sympathy with the metal.

Kaffirs were buoyant early, but eased later.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102½.

Bar silver dull at 30 1-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.85; Lisbon, 2.50.

Bullion amounting to £22,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £13,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 26.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was excellent. Russians were buoyant, advancing and causing general firmness throughout. Internationals later had a period of calm, and then there was a renewed demand for Russians, which closed very firm. New imperial 5s opened at 82.80 and closed at 83.45, a net advance for the day of 4f 40c.

Consolidated bonds of 1904 gained 12f, recovering the ground they previously had lost. Other Russian securities were similarly affected. French rentes participated in the advance.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 72.50, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 476.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 97½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 26.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were generally higher, Russians gaining 2 points.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, July 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	79,925,000
Treasury deposits decreased	70,550,000
General deposits decreased	19,200,000
Gold in hand increased	1,350,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,250,000
Bills discounted decreased	40,600,000
Advances decreased	4,500,000

Wall Street Men
May leave subscriptions and advertisements for The New York Times at the Wall Street office, 39 Broad Street. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Telephone 2065 Broad.

HITCH IN RETIRING WABASH DEBENTURES

Bankers to Submit Modifications of the Original Plan.

TOO MUCH CASH REQUIRED

Underwriters Reluctant to Carry Out the First Proposals in the Face of Money Market Conditions.

The plan for the retirement of the debenture bonds of the Wabash Railroad, which was definitely agreed upon some time ago between the Bondholders' Committee, the railroad, and the bankers who were to underwrite the new securities, is likely to be modified in some particulars before the official announcement of the plan, according to reports yesterday.

A meeting of the debenture Bondholders' Committee, of which Henry Evans is Chairman, and of the bankers and lawyers representing the Wabash Railroad will be held next Monday. It is expected that the bankers will then submit a modified form of adjustment to the debenture bondholders.

According to information obtained yesterday by some of the debenture bondholders, the proposed change in plan is intended to relieve the underwriting bankers of the necessity of supplying quite as much cash as they might have been called upon to supply under the plan which was outlined some time ago. The original proposal was to issue 70 per cent. in new 4 per cent. bonds, 50 per cent. in Wabash preferred, and 50 per cent. in Wabash common for the debenture B bonds. It was provided that the holders of the bonds, instead of accepting the new securities, could, if they chose, surrender their debentures for 90 per cent. in cash. The reluctance of the bankers to carry out the plan along these lines in the face of present money market conditions has been the chief cause of the long delay in the official announcement of the plan. It looks now as if some way may be found to obviate the necessity of such a large cash payment without at the same time offering the debenture bondholders any lower terms than those which have already been accepted by a majority of the debentures.

Whether or not the plan contemplated will increase the percentage of securities offered for the debentures or modify the original proposal in some other way could not be learned yesterday. Indeed, no direct confirmation of the proposed change in the plan could be had from those interested in the negotiations. All that Henry Evans, Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, would say on this point was that there had been no change in the plans so far as the committee was concerned, and that he could not speak for the bankers. If the bankers desired a change in the plans, he assumed, he said, that they would present their proposals at Monday's meeting.

One of the bankers interested in the proposed underwriting said yesterday that nothing definite in regard to the retirement of the debentures had as yet been decided. This statement seems to confirm the report that a change was to be made in the plans. The original plan had at one time been agreed to by all parties concerned, including the bankers themselves, and was, in fact, approved by the Directors of the Wabash Railroad. The statement by this banker yesterday that the matter was not yet in definite shape indicates that questions in regard to the retirement of debentures which had already been decided have been reopened. Members of the debenture Bondholders' Committee, however, are still of the opinion that the retirement of the debentures will be accomplished without any serious delay.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104¾
2s, c., 1930	104	104¾
3s, r., 1918	103	103½
3s, c., 1918	103⅝	104¼
3s, 1918, sm.	102¾	
4s, r., 1907	103	103¾
4s, c., 1907	103	103¾
4s, r., 1925	129	130
4s, c., 1925	130	131
D. C. 3

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Seldom at midsummer has there been such a gathering of the "big men" in Wall Street. Came first James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, whose return was unannounced even in his own institution until a wireless message was received from off shore. Followed William Rockefeller, who had been absent a long time. He returned secretly and announced himself from Tarrytown. J. P. Morgan arrived yesterday. John D. Rockefeller is only a day or so behind him on another steamer. James J. Hill is expected down from the Northwest this week. H. H. Rogers has been here right along, representing the interests of the Standard Oil group of capitalists. John D. Archbold, E. T. Bedford, and F. Q. Barstow, also of the Standard Oil crowd, are here. E. H. Harriman is very much in evidence. As a rule, at this season, these men are at the four ends of the earth. It has long been the custom, indeed, to declare in advance the dividends which are to be announced in the Summer time, so that these distinguished gentlemen, or most of them, may leave formal duties behind them. The man in the Street hardly knows what to make of it. He is perhaps inclined to think that their presence is bullish because the stock market has been advancing to welcome them. It has been advancing, indeed, ever since the return of Mr. Stillman. It is construed as a bull argument on matters general that the 26 Broadway folks should be here, and not somewhere else; that they should have come home to face, if necessary, a certain Ohio Sheriff and any others. It may be taken for granted that there is more than a coincidence in the presence of these distinguished financial persons.

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The list of absentees narrows down to a few names, notably that of Arthur Housman. How can there be a bull market without him?

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A few days ago Wall Street wouldn't listen to any bull news, though there was no lack of it. Prosperity was an old story. The good crop prospects, what did they amount to? Big railroad earnings, heavy bank clearings, enormous steel orders, immense balance of trade, these belonged to a fiscal year that had passed. They might as well have belonged to the last century. Wall Street saw nothing but Roosevelt, and his name suggested reaction, reduction, rate regulation, rumpus, and ruin. Everything good was reason for pessimism. But presto, change! Now even a crisis in Russia doesn't cause alarm. Roosevelt is a mere country gentleman, living somewhere on the north shore of Long Island. Seems to be a pretty good fellow, too; has a plan for a stand-pat campaign, or something of that kind. The money market? Pshaw! The Secretary "has the situation well in hand." All of a sudden Wall Street has become enthusiastic about the wonderful crop situation, the great chance for selling our surplus abroad, the hold we have on Europe's gold chest, and the promised $39,000,000 earnings of the United States Steel Corporation. Prosperity again is a word to conjure with. The bull rumor pervades the Street, and for the first time in months is welcomed with open arms.—Wall Street Journal.

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The same folks who bought stocks on a scale-down are now selling on a scale-up.

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The market goes up as it went down—continuously, without normal reactions, just as on the down tack it moved one way all the time, without normal rallies. It is, at least, consistent.

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There is some curiosity to know why there was not enough demand from the savings banks to make the New York City tax exempt 4 per cent. bonds worth more than 101. The truth is said to be that the savings banks have their money actively employed in real estate.

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There was heavy profit taking yesterday, chiefly, of course, in the stocks which had led the advance, but this was offset by fresh buying in other stocks. A big line of Southern Pacific was put upon the market in the first hour, and from this and other liquidation the stock was unable to recover during the day. It closed at a fractional decline, in contrast with a net advance of 1¼ per cent. for Union Pacific. Southern Pacific has been the bull crowd's monument for the last week, Union Pacific keeping pace with it, and, naturally, its behavior yesterday would have aroused misgivings had not equally aggressive buying appeared in other quarters. Union Pacific reached the highest point of this recovery so far, selling at 150¾, and its great strength probably facilitated extensive profit taking in Southern Pacific.

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The United States Steel stocks were turned to the bull side of the market with pronounced effect. Morgan brokers were the heaviest buyers, one alone taking, according to floor estimates, 12,000 shares of the common stock. The movement was based partly upon expectations of a fine report next week covering the second quarter of the year and partly upon the bullish sentiment supposed to attend the homecoming of Mr. Morgan. A good part of the advance was engineered at the expense of the short interest, which has been, and probably is still, very large. While sentiment was so bearish in Wall Street, Steel common was regarded as about the safest short sale in the list. The bull crowd, now having the advantage on its side, declares, or did so declare, after the close of trading yesterday, that the stock would be put to 40 this week at the expense of the bears. The boast was made that a large short interest had been started at 38. The stock touched 38⅝ and closed at the extreme top, showing a net advance of 1⅝ per cent.

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Wall Street is now oversupplied with bull tips.

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It is believed that an operator who has been one of the most aggressive factors on the bull side of Southern Pacific, got out of his line yesterday.

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The personal attendance of H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller at the St. Paul meeting yesterday led Wall Street confidently to expect some announcement concerning the financing which the company is supposed to contemplate on account of its Pacific Coast extension, and when it was reported that nothing had been given out beyond a routine dividend declaration St. Paul stock, which had been up to 182, broke sharply to 179¾. It rallied subsequently, and closed down but a small fraction for the day. The stock has been bulled on talk of rights to subscribe for new securities; now it is officially said that the company is in no immediate need of money and that no new financing will be announced at this time. This disappointment came just after 2 o'clock, and the market was inclined at first to take it in ill part, but almost immediately the buying movement was resumed in an aggressive manner, converging chiefly on Union Pacific and the Steel shares. The market closed with an exhibition of pronounced general strength, most active issues at the extreme top.

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If one man alone knows what will be done as a matter of fiscal policy by a great corporation, and not only knows, but can change his mind about it over night, he has an advantage in the stock market which is too obvious to require emphasizing. And if that man speculates heavily in stocks, as several such men do, he has all Wall Street, even his bankers, at a disadvantage. There are several very prominent corporations in which one man's say is final. St. Paul is one. The Amalgamated Copper Company is another. There is at this moment one man who knows whether a dividend will be paid on Southern Pacific common, whether there will be an issue of new Southern Pacific preferred, and whether the Union Pacific dividend will be increased. And if his mind is made up on these points he might change it. This man is supposed to be one of the most active factors on the bull side of the stock market. Brokers supposed to be acting for him have been buying stocks openly. Houses with which he is supposed to maintain relations have been predicting much higher prices for Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul. Every 100-share trader in the Street knows all this, and every tout who distributes tips has the same information.

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There is evidently a contest going on for control of the market in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The advantage is first on one side and then on the other. Neither faction seems to be able to make headway.

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No doubt those who have been bulling St. Paul in expectation of "rights" will find fresh inspiration in the statement that there is no immediate necessity for issuing new securities with rights.

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Traders have begun to fight the advance. The result is that the short interest is being continually renewed as prices advance. Only a few weeks ago the same traders were fighting the decline, buying stocks each day for the recovery that did not come, just as now they sell stocks daily for the reaction that does not come.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—While local money rates are unchanged, there seems to be a slightly easier tone apparent. Money is in a trifle better supply, and a little greater confidence is expected. Bankers, as a rule, however, remain very conservative.

Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 15c discount. Clearings, $26,335,139; balances, $2,588,519; Sub-Treasury debit, $107,568.

The local market opened active and strong, arbitrage issues being the leaders during the early trading. A goodly number of buying orders made their appearance in Alloues, causing this stock to advance a point during the first hour, and the rest of the list showed gains of from ¼ to ¾. Amalgamated was a feature of strength and almost regained its dividend. A good part of the buying in this issue apparently emanated from New York. The general market for copper shares closed strong and at around the highest prices for the day.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	American Tel. 4s	91½	91½	91½
1,000	Bur. & Mo. ext. 6s	108	108	108
500	C. R. & Mo. R. 1st 7s	122¾	122½	122½
500	Central Vt. 1st 4s	88	88	88
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Dominion Coal 5s	100	100	100
3,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	98	98	98
1,000	West End 4s, 1915	100¾	100¾	100¾

RAILROADS.

771	Atchison	91	90	91
2	Boston & Albany	244	244	244
6	Boston & Maine	187	187	187
4,232	Boston & Me. rights	10c.	7c.	7c.
170	Boston & Wor. rights	10c.	8c.	8c.
2	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158	158	158
4	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	117½	117½	117½
212	Massachusetts Elec.	19¾	19	19¾
312	Mass. Elec. pf.	69¾	69	69
26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194¼	194¼	194¼
330	Union Pacific	150	148¾	150
46	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

312	American	132¾	131½	132½
100	Mexican	35¾	34½	34½
15	New England	131	131	131

MISCELLANEOUS.

210	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	93	92½	93
560	Am. Pneu. Service	15	14¾	15
250	Am. Sugar, pf.	134	134	134
987	Am. Sugar	137	135¾	136¾
5	Am. Sugar pf.	136	136	136
198	Am. Woolen pf.	103¾	102⅞	103¾
3	Edison	238	238	238
665	Mass. Gas	89¾	88½	88¾
197	Mass. Gas pf.	98	97¾	98
40	Pullman	223	223	223
5	Reece	10	10	10
5	Seattle	75	75	75
14	Seattle pf.	100¾	100	100
63	Swift & Co.	104¾	104¾	104¾
76	United Fruit	110	109½	109¾
20	United Shoe Machine	50	50	50
90	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30	30	30
4,252	U. S. Steel	38¾	38¾	38¾
637	U. S. Steel pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾

MINING.

5,505	*Amalgamated	98	97¼	98
540	Alloucz	33	32	32½
1,140	Atlantic	14¾	14	14¾
100	Bingham	28½	28½	28½
60	Bonanza	50c.	50c.	50c.
840	Butte Coalition	30¾	30	30⅝
65	Calumet & Arizona	111	111	111
9	Calumet & Hecla	685	685	685
50	Centennial	22	21½	22
915	Copper Range	71¾	71	71¼
245	Daly-West	17	17	17
25	Franklin	16¾	16¾	16¾
165	Granby	11⅝	11½	11½
174	Greene Cananea	21	20½	20⅝
100	*Guanajuato	5¼	5¼	5¼
125	Mass.	7	6⅞	6⅞
50	Michigan	12¾	12½	12½
700	Mohawk	61	61	61
250	Nevada	17½	17½	17½
1,285	*North Butte	83¼	83½	83½
200	Old Dominion	30	29¾	30
155	*Osceola	103½	103	103½
45	Parrot	25½	25¼	25½
5	Phoenix	50c.	50c.	50c.
50	Quincy	85	85	85
200	Santa Fe	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
610	Shannon	9½	9⅜	9⅜
53	Tecumseh	10	9¾	10
1,585	Trinity	8¾	8½	8⅝
5	U. S. Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
465	U. S. Smelting	56	54⅝	55
400	U. S. Smelting pf.	45¼	44	45¼
40	United Copper	22¾	22½	22¾
10	United Copper pf.	89½	89½	89½
410	Utah	54¾	54¼	54¾
115	Victoria	6½	6½	6½
120	*Winona	7¼	7	7¼
410	Winona (cash)	5	4¾	4¾
50	Wolverine	145¼	145	145

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid. ‡Ex rights.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thur.	Wed.		Thur.	Wed.
Alta	.06	.06	Ken. Con.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	L. W. Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.08	.08	Mexican	.69	.70
Belcher	.23	.23	Occid. Con.	.75	.74
Best & B.	.08	.08	Ophir	3.40	3.45
Bullion	.21	.20	Overman	.10	.10
Caledonia	.24	.24	Potosi	.12	.12
Chal. Con.	.12	.12	Savage	.05	.05
Challar	.10	.11	Sierra Nev.	.04	.03
Confidence	.50	.52	Silver Hill	.20	.21
C. C. & V.	.86	.88	Standard	2.00	2.00
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.20	.22
Con. Point	.09	.10	Utah Con.	.05	.03
G. & Curry	.08	.07	Yellow Jacket	.07	.08
Hale & N.	.90	.92	Silver bars	.65¾	.65¾
Julia	.08	.06	Drafts, sgt.	.02½	.02½
Justice	.04	.04	Telegraph	.05	.05

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@51½.

TONOPAH.

	Thurs.	Wed.
Belmont	5.12.	5.12
Cash Boy	.15	.15
Golden Anch.	.50	.51
Home	.15	.15
Jim Butler	1.12	1.12
McNamara	.70	.70
Midway	2.20	2.17
Montana	2.50	2.82
North Star	.43	.42
Ohio	.27	.28

GOLDFIELD.

Adams	.06	.05
Atlanta	.17	.17
Dixie	.07	.07
Goldfield M.	.12	.14
Jumbo	1.07	1.07
Kendall	.53	.50
Mohawk	1.67	1.70
Red Top	1.15	1.10

	Thurs.	Wed.
Sandstorm	.43	.50
St. Ives	.39	.40

MANHATTAN.

Man. Broncho	.10	.10
Man. Cons.	.75	.72
Man. Cowboy	.07	.07
Man. Dexter	.43	.43
Man. L. Joe	.04	.04
Man. Mining	.07	.07
Mustang	.14	.12
Pine Nut	.18	.10

BULLFROG.

Bullf'g Min.	.37	.37
Bullf'g N. B.	.39	.39
Eclipse	.85	.80
Gold Bar	1.02	1.00
Orig. Bullf'g.	.13	.13
Stimpson	.28	.28
Tramp	1.27	1.22

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13½	14	Lexington	3½	3¾
Banner	3⅜	3½	Moon Anch.	2⅜	3
C.-K. & N.	5	8	Mollie Gib.	5	5½
C. & C. Cons	5⅝	6¼	Nevada	3	4
Dante	5¾	5¾	New Haven	2¼	2¾
Ida Jackpot	8½	9	Old Gold	2⅜	3
Elkton	4⅞	5	Pharmacist	4½	4⅝
El Paso	44¾	45	Portland	140	147
Findlay	7½	7¾	Rose Maud	2¾	3¼
Gold Dollar	8	8½	Rose Nicol	2¼	3
Golden Cycle	75	85	Sample	8¾	9
Sovereign	7	7½	Un. Gold	9	10
Isabella	22½	23	Vindicator	92	97
Jackpot	25½	26	Work	12¾	13¼
J. Johnson	5	10			

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sluggish but Strong Market on the Curb.

Havana Tobacco Continues Its Upward Movement—Mining Stocks Dull but Strong.

The upward movement of curb stocks was continued yesterday in a moderately active market, which sympathized closely with the strength displayed on the Stock Exchange. The movement in Havana Tobacco, initiated Wednesday, was continued, and advanced the price of the common stock for a net gain of ¼ point, after sales of 2,600 shares. The preferred, in which transactions of 600 shares were recorded, sold from 35 up to 36½. Outside of the business in Havana Tobacco, the industrial list was dull. Mining shares, though showing strength in what transactions appeared, were sluggish, and the total of sales was light. Greene Consolidated Copper sold from 20⅞ down to 20⅝, on trading of 2,400 shares. The general tone of the mining market continued strong.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can pf.	54	54	53¾	53¾
47	Am. Chicle	181½	181½	181½	181½
200	Am. De F. W. Tel.	$1.05	$1.05	$1.02	$1.02
353	Am. Tobacco	380	390	380	380
25	Am. W. P. pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Cent. Foundry	5	5	5	5
170	Fed. Sugar pf.	*73	73	*71¼	72¾
245	G. S. Brew.	9¾	10	9¾	10
200	Guggen. Ex. Co.	220	226	220	222
2,600	Havana Tobacco	21	21½	20½	21¼
600	Havana T. pf.	35	36½	35	36½
700	Int. M. M. pf.	26	26¾	25¾	26
500	Mackay Cos.	72	72½	71¾	72½
375	Mackay Cos. pf.	72	72	71¾	72
100	Manhat. Tran.	3	3	3	3
300	Un. Cigar Mfg. Co.	44¾	45	44¾	45

RAILROADS.

300	Chicago Subway	45	45½	45	45½
25	Crip. C. Central	89½	89½	89½	89½
42	Crip. C. C. pf.	72	72	72	72

MINING STOCKS.

200	Boston Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅞
2,700	Butte Coal., w. i.	30¼	30½	29¾	29⅞
1,400	Cumb.-Ely Min.	7⅛	7¼	7	7⅛
700	Fur. Creek Cop.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
150	Giroux Mining	7⅞	*8	7⅞	8
1,500	Gold Hill	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
510	Granby Con.	11¾	*11¾	11¼	11⅝
2,400	Greene Con. C.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝
25	Greene Gold.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
450	Greene Gold-Sil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
825	Guan. Con.	5¼	5¼	*5	5¼
1,375	Mic. Gold Min.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
1,700	Mines Co. of A.	$1.22	$1.24	$1.22	$1.23
100	Mitchell Mining	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
325	Mont.-Shoshone	11¾	11¾	11	11
1,100	Nev. Con. Cop.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
1,810	Nev. S. & M. Corp.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
5,610	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,000	Nipissing M. Co.	5⅜	†5⅝	5⅜	5½
100	Precious M. Cor.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,600	Tonopah Ex.	*5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Union Cop. Co.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,600	United Copper.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¾
400	Un. Mines Corp.	57	58	57	58

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. S. F. 6s	89	89	89	89
1,000	Am. W. P. 5s	85	85	85	85
45,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 6s	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾
7,000	West. El. 5s, w. i., and Int.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼

*Odd lots. †Buyer 60.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 26. Bid.	Asked.	July 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6⅝
American Can pf.	53	54	52½	53½
American Chicle	180	182	180	182
American Chicle pf.	106	110	106	110
Am. De F. Wireless	$1.00	$1.05	$1.00	$1.05
Am. De F. W. combined			3½	3¾
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98	99¼	100	100¼
Am. Malting 6s	102	102½	102¾	104½
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	89	90	88	90
Am. Tobacco	380	400	360	375
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23¾	24½	23	24
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	86	85	86
Borden's Cond. Milk			109	110
Boston Copper	24½	25	24¼	24⅝
British Col. Copper	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
Butte Coalition, w. i.	29⅝	30	29⅞	30¼
Central Foundry	4	5	4	5
Central Foundry pf.	10	16	10	16
Central Foundry 5s	80	78	80	80
Chicago Subway	44	45¼	44	45
Con. Rubber Tire				1¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.				9
Con. Rub. Tire bonds			27½	
Cripple Creek Central	89	91	89	91
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	70	73	70	73
Cumberland-Ely Mining	7	7¼	7	7¼
Federal Sugar	39	41	39	41
Federal Sugar pf.	72½	73¾	72	73½
Empire Steel pf.	36	42	37	42
Furnace Creek	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
G. B. S. Brewing	9¾	10	9⅝	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	37½	37½	37¼	37⅝
Giroux	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Gold Hill	2⅞	3	3	3½
Granby Con.	11¾	11⅞	11	11½
Greene Con. Copper	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
Greene Con. Gold	2⅛	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	1⅝	1⅞	1¾	1¾
Guanajuato Con.	5⅛	5¼	5	5⅛
Guggenheim Explor'n.	215	230	215	230
Hall Signal	90	98	90	100
Havana Tobacco	20½	21½	20	21
Havana Tobacco pf.	35½	38	32	36
Houston Oil	8¼	8¾	7⅝	8½
Houston Oil pf.	35	45	37	42
Inter. Mer. Marine	10	10½	10	10¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	26½	26¾	25¾	26
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	76⅝	76¾	76¼	76¾
International Salt	32¾	33⅛	32½	34
International Salt 5s	60	66	60	65
Lackawanna Steel	60	65	60	65
Mackay Companies	72½	73	71¼	72
Mackay Companies pf.	71⅝	72	71⅝	72
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mimac G. M.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Mines Co. of America	$1.20	$1.25	$1.15	$1.23
Mitchell Mining	4¾	5	4½	4¾
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	10½	12	10½	11¾
Nevada Con. Copper	17½	17¾	17¼	17⅝
Nevada S. & M.	2¼	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3¼	3½	3	3¼
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest			110	112
N. Y. Transportation	6	6¾	6	6¾
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.			45	50
N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. pf.			60	70
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜
Nor. Securities stubs	257½	262½	250	262½
Otis Elevator	46	49	46	49
Otis Elevator pf.	98	102	98	102
Pope Mfg. Co.	2¼	3¾	2¼	3¾
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	67	72	67	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	13	17	14	17
Precious Metals Corp.	5½	6	5¼	6
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	285	310	285	310
Seaboard Company	25	29	25	29
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	85	88	84	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	55	58	54	58
Standard Milling	8	10	8	10
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s			78	79
Standard Oil	592	599	592	598
Tennessee Copper	39	40	39½	40
Tintic Mining	5¾	6¼	6	6⅛
Tonopah Extension	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
Tonopah Mining	18½	19½	18¾	19½
Trenton Potteries			15	20
Trenton Potteries pf.			93	97
Trenton Potteries deb.			70	75
Union Copper	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
United Cigar Mfg.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾
United Copper	62¼	63	62¼	62⅝
United Copper pf.			96	97
United Mines Corp.	57	59	55	58
Union Typewriter			90	96
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.			122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.			122	126
Utah Apex			5⅞	5⅞
Utah Copper	25⅜	25¾	25	27
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	97¼	97⅝	97	97¼

THE COTTON MARKET.

Prices Yield to Clearing Weather and Better Crop Accounts.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North and South Carolina—Occasional showers Friday and Saturday; light to fresh east to south winds.

Georgia—Occasional showers Friday and Saturday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Occasional showers Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Friday, showers in northern portion, cooler in northwest portion; Saturday showers; fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Showers and cooler Friday; Saturday, partly cloudy, showers in northern portion.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair, warmer Friday; thundershowers and cooler at night or Saturday.

Arkansas—Fair Friday; Saturday, probably showers and cooler.

Tennessee—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Friday; Saturday, probably showers.

The local cotton market was dominated yesterday by crop accounts which were remarkably brilliant, and despite a better feeling in Liverpool, prices lost their rally of the previous day. August sold down to 9.94, October to 10.15, and December to 10.24, the declines ranging from 8 to 10 points from the previous close. The market was two points better at the start for new crop positions on a 5-point advance in the price of spot cotton in Liverpool and an early 2 to 3 point rise in futures, which was later lost following weakness here.

Leading bears were heavy sellers again yesterday and the bull leader estimated that the short interest in the New York market alone was over 1,000,000 bales and 3,000,000 bales in Liverpool. Opinions were freely expressed around the room that the crop was turning out unusually large, and one distinguished broker offered to bet $1,000 against $10,000 that the yield would exceed all records.

A very trustworthy local authority issued a report covering North and South Carolina, indicating that more good than harm had been done by the heavy rains, as the crop was too far advanced to be overtaken by weeds, and that, with the gradual clearing during the past two weeks removed all danger of shedding from a sudden dry and hot spell. A Southern crop expert said that the weather during the week had been beneficial over 60 per cent. of the cotton belt, and only 5 per cent. of the area had suffered from excessive moisture, while the balance of the crop had held its own. The Southern Cotton Buyers' Association figured the Texas condition at 90 per cent. against 84.5 per cent. last month. The local talent reckoned that this would make the Government figures about 87.5 per cent., and indicated a yield of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 bales in that State.

Advices from North Carolina said that cotton mill operatives were opposed to the introduction of foreign labor to work the idle parts of machinery and that a strike had been declared. A Liverpool cable said: "Lancashire amply supplied till middle September and even beyond. Early movement may precipitate decline." The local cotton goods market was reported as gaining in strength and more active, except in the export division. There were more China inquiries, but the figures were too low.

The Liverpool spot sales were 5,000 bales at 3 points advance, to 6.06d., against 5.93d. last year. Futures opened steady at 2 to 3 points advance, and closed quiet at 1 point decline to 1 point advance.

	12:15 P. M.	Close.	Previous Close.
July-August	5.77	5.74	5.73
August-September	5.68	5.65	5.65
October-November	5.58	5.55	5.55
December-January	5.57	5.54	5.55
March-April	5.62	5.59	5.59

Southern spot markets were dull and easy to steady and unchanged to 1-16 decline at Augusta, Ga., and ¼ at New Orleans. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10.90, against 11.05 last year; 93 bales were sold for consumption and 100 bales were delivered on contract.

Manchester reported yarns quiet and firm and cloths quiet.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
6,290	2,422	12,784	2,178

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,749,427	9,936,755	7,118,109

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
None.	4,888	10,635	450

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,376,128	8,363,329	5,931,837

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
236,306	235,862	410,072	125,609

Cotton Opinion.

A. O. BROWN & CO.—Favorable weather and fear of further Russian outbreaks are the principal bearish features. But there is yet time for the crop to receive a serious setback, and there is at least a possibility that the revolution in Russia may yet work itself out through more peaceful and orderly channels.

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	10.37	10.38	10.29	10.29	10.36
February	..	..	..	10.30	10.37
March	10.49	10.49	10.42	10.41	10.47
July	10.08	10.03	10.03	9.92	10.00
August	10.03	10.03	9.94	9.95	10.04
September	10.17	10.18	10.08	10.06	10.15
October	10.25	10.25	10.15	10.16	10.23
November	..	10.22	10.20	10.18	10.25
December	10.34	10.35	10.24	10.25	10.32

Market closed steady. Estimated sales 300,000 bales. New Orleans closed steady, July 15 points lower, at 10.73; October 7 off, at 10.16, and December 7 down, at 10.18.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The wheat market was irregular over a narrow range of prices all day, and at the close showed ¼c net decline to ⅛c net advance. Most

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, July 26, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
310	Allis-Chalmers.	17⅝	17⅝	17	17⅛
15,160	Amal. Copper.	97⅞	98¾	97⅛	98⅝
180	Am. Car & F.	36⅝	36⅝	35½	36⅜
10	American Ice.	62⅞	62⅝	62½	62⅝
150	Am. Locomot.	70½	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝
1,490	Am. Smelting.	136⅞	137	135¾	137
840	Am. Sugar.	137	137½	136	137
080	A., T. & S. F.	90⅝	91	90⅛	91
1,410	Balt. & Ohio.	118⅝	118⅝	117⅞	118⅝
0,080	B'klyn R. T.	75	76⅛	74⅞	76⅛
270	Can. Pacific.	164⅜	164⅜	163	163¾
50	Chas. & Ohio.	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛
90	Chi. Gt. West.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
10,520	C., M. & St. P.	182	182	180	181½
11,050	Col. F. & I.	50	52⅜	49⅝	52⅜
10	Den. & R. G.	43	43	43	43
2,230	Erie.	41⅝	42	41	42
50	Louis. & Nash.	141½	142⅜	141½	142⅛
50	M., St. P. & T.	34⅝	34⅝	33½	33⅝
470	Mo. Pacific.	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅞
30	N. Y. Central.	134½	135⅛	134⅜	135⅛
10	N. Y., O. & W.	46½	46½	46½	46½
1,440	Pennsylvania.	128½	129⅛	128	129⅛
40	People's Gas.	91	91	91	91
60	Pr. Steel Car.	46¾	47⅛	46⅞	48⅞
25,740	Reading.	126⅝	127⅝	126⅛	127⅛
90	Rep. Steel.	26⅞	27	26⅜	27⅛
240	Rock Island.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
1,400	Southern Pac.	73⅜	73⅝	72⅝	73
1,050	Southern Ry.	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35⅜
170	Texas & Pac.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜
16,600	Union Pac.	148⅞	150⅛	148⅜	150⅛
40	U. S. Rubber.	44	44½	43¾	43⅞
32,410	U. S. Steel.	38¾	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
6,500	U. S. Steel pf.	104⅜	105⅛	104⅝	105⅛
60	Wabash.	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝
30	Warwick Steel.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
120	Westmoreland Coal.	93½	93½	93½	93½

135,440.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The market was more active than for some time past. Business, too, was very much better distributed, and while Reading and United States Steel common were the leaders in activity there was more animation in Lehigh Valley, United Gas Improvement and Cambria Steel. Prices displayed considerable strength. Electric Storage Battery advanced 1, Lehigh Valley 1, and United Gas ⅝. Pennsylvania Salt was off 1½ and Pennsylvania Steel ½. There was more commission house business than usual of late.

Total sales, 87,229 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Cement.	69½	69½	69½
10	Cambria Iron.	40½	40½	40½
942	Cambria Steel.	35	34⅜	34½
130	Con. Traction.	70	70	70
433	Electric Co. of Am.	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
115	Electric Storage Bat.	70	70	70
220	Erie.	41½	41¼	41½
50	Lake Superior Corp.	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
3,565	Lehigh Valley R. R.	78½	77½	78¼
10	Lehigh Nav. t. ctfs.	109½	109½	109½
2	Minehill R. R.	65½	65½	65½
514	Penn. R. R.	64 7-16	64 7-16	64 7-16
137	Penn. Salt Co.	113	118	118½
14	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	106	106	106
100	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49¾	49¾
12	Philadelphia Electric.	8	8	8
50	Phil. & Erie R. R.	70	69	70
200	Phil. Rapid Transit.	30½	30½	30½
14,600	Reading.	63 11-16	63½	63 11-16
10	Reading 2d pf.	40	40	40
400	North. Central.	24½	24½	24½
500	Southern R. R.	35½	35½	35½
100	Susquehanna Steel.	1	1	1
400	Tonopah Mining.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
5	Union Traction.	63½	63⅜	63⅜
1,265	U. G. Imp. Co.	98	98½	98⅞
12,080	U. S. Steel.	38¾	38⅝	38¾
100	U. S. Steel pf.	105	105	105
100	Wabash.	20	20	20
30	Warwick Steel.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
120	Westmoreland Coal.	93½	93½	93½

CHICAGO STOCK MARKETS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—In the quiet local trading in the stocks to-day an early feature was the sale of Chicago Edison at 188. The stock was ex dividend 2 per cent., July 21; hence the price practically is equivalent to 190. This is the same as the low record reached a fortnight ago, the lowest price since 1900. South Side Elevated improved a little over yesterday's advance by selling at 98. Swift's was firm in small lot trades. Box Board preferred was steady.

In the afternoon Metropolitan Elevated jumped ahead sharply and sold up to 70 on rumors that the deal for merging it with the other roads was about closed. Shipbuilding was firm. North Chicago sold up 2 points. Western Stone turned easy.

New York exchange 5c discount. Money, 5½ to 6 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	American Can.	7	6⅞	7
20	American Can pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
100	Am. Shipbuilding.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
100	Black Mountain.	8	8	8
75	Chicago Edison.	188	188	188
10	Chicago Pneu. Tool.	50	50	50
450	Chicago Subway.	45½	45	45½
60	Diamond Match.	119½	119½	119½
100	Hubbard Elliott.	32½	32½	32½
100	National Biscuit.	67	67	67
48	North Chicago.	36	35⅞	36
10	Quaker Oats pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
380	South Side Elevated.	98	98	98
25	Street's Stable Car.	28	28	28
10	Street's Stable Car pf.	99	99	99
132	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104
150	United Box Board.	1½	1½	1½
570	United Box Board pf.	10	9⅞	9⅞
40	Western Stone.	80½	80½	80¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Consolidated Cotton Duck issues continued in demand and made further gains in prices. The common stock was firm at 13, at which price only a small amount was taken yesterday; the preferred gained a full point to 36, and the Cotton Duck 5 per cent. bonds, after gaining a full point, to 57, reacted to 56½.

Shares, 1,650; bonds, $121,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Lynchburg W. 4s.	1934 102	102	102
4,000	At. C. L. cons. 4s.	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	A. C. L. R.R. m4s ctf.	92	92	92
6,000	Chas. W. Carolina 6s.	111	111	111
1,000	Ga., Car. & N. 5s.	110	110	110
1,000	Norfolk & Car. 5s.	116½	116½	116½
5,000	Seaboard 4s.	87	86¾	86¾
1,000	Western Maryland 4s.	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,000	Wilmington & W. 5s.	115	115	115
6,000	Lexington R. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾
8,000	United Rys 4s.	92	92	92
23,000	United Rys. inc.	72¾	72½	72¾
5,000	United Rys. ctfs.	71¾	71½	71½
8,000	Breweries inc.	37	36¾	37
41,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	57	56½	56½

STOCKS.

250	Seaboard Co. common.	28½	28½	28½
1,135	Cons. Cotton Duck.	13	13	13
200	Cons. Cotton Duck pf.	36¼	35¾	36
84	Security Storage & T.	128	128	128
20	Breweries.	9¾	9⅝	9⅝

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 26.—Incorporations to-day:

Newland Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. Kanasky, A. S. Schomer, J. Wolf. New York.

McDowell Scales Company, New York, (machinery;) capital, $25,000. Directors—E. A. Montfort, E. L. Barney, Dr. C. A. Hegeman, New York.

Codington Company, New York, (restaurant;) capital, $300,000. Directors—L. M. Codington, Somerville, N. J.; W. R. Codington, Plainfield, N. J.; F. M. Codington, New York.

Paris-McDougall Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. W. Jards, E. A. McDougall, E. I. Gray, New York.

Buchanan Plow and Implement Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. F. Buchanan, C. O'Connor, W. F. Hunnicutts, New York.

Ginsburg Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Esther Ginsburg, E. and B. Ginsburg, New York; M. H. Piercy, Jersey City.

Howland Hook Land Company, New York; capital, $2,400. Directors—G. F. Hedges, Arleigh Pelham, New York; T. C. Watkins, Brooklyn.

Smith Rowe Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Oscar Smith, Alfred Peterson, Edenwald; Oscar Johnson, New York.

Gustat A. Johnson Building Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Director—H. J. Fenwick, G. A. Johnston, Brooklyn; Joseph Brewster, New York.

Lancaster and West Chester Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. D. Ranck, Elwood Townsend, H. E. Hess, Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania-Long Island Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—D. L. Smediker, F. E. Roth, J. S. Larkin, New York.

Seaver Brothers, Brooklyn, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. A. Seaver, D. B. Seaver, F. A. Seaver, Brooklyn.

Porto Rico Express Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. G. Mead, Jr., Cushing; W. F. Farrell, E. A. Pfeffer, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Newark Block Lighting Company, Newark; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—James M. Seymour, Jr., David Seymour, Thomas Thompson.

D. Haverstick, Trenton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Daniel V. Haverstick, Ivan L. Darling, Drew V. Trimmer.

The Kline-Buss Smokeless Explosive Company, Atlantic City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Peter A. Kline, George E. Buss, Isaac E. Rowley.

The R. G. Pratt Company, Hackensack; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Benjamin C. Pratt, Henry B. Pratt, Jr., Emma D. Pratt.

The Van Buskirk Building and Cement Company, Hackensack; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Elmer Van Buskirk, Herman Abbeneeth, Charles Fleischman, Frederick Fleischman.

The Egner-Wildanger Chemical Company, Manahawkin; capital, $120,000. Incorporators—Frederick B. Egner, Warner Wildanger, Horace E. Young, John Ringe, Jr., Thomas Biddle Ellis.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Archibald C. Gunter Sells Fifty-second Street House—New Docks for Westchester Creek—Madison Avenue Transaction—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Archibald C. Gunter, the author, has sold to Gustavus L. Lawrence 66 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, 180 feet east of Sixth Avenue.

Sale of Forty Lots in Bronx.

Henry M. and Joel H. Ribeth, in conjunction with Sherman Buhre, have sold for William J. Hyland to George Keller 40 lots facing Westchester Creek and Pelham Avenue. The buyer intends to bulkhead the property on Westchester Creek and build docks.

$400,000 Madison Avenue Deal.

R. Wilmarth Appleton has sold for E. V. Loew the Hotel Brunswick, a seven-story building at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, for about $400,000. The property has a frontage of 25 feet on Madison Avenue and 138 feet on Eighty-ninth Street.

On the East Side.

Abraham Levinstein has sold to Ida Machiz 245 Monroe Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 27 by 95.

Mandelbaum & Paepke have leased for Elizabeth McColgan for a term of years 207 and 209 Mott Street, two six-story buildings, on plot 50 by 100.

Leon S. Altmayer has sold for the Zwickert estate 340 First Avenue, a four-story tenement, on lot 22 by 58. The property was recently sold at auction to Fred Zwickert for $12,500.

John Peters & Co. have sold for Frank Hertel 245 East Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, with two rear buildings, on lot 22 by 172.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have sold for Marcus Rosenthal to Lazarus Haness 814 East Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story double tenement, on lot 22 by 100. The property will be altered soon.

Further North on the East Side.

Passman & Seplow have sold to Morris Morrison 323 to 327 East Sixty-second Street, on plot 51 by 100.

Williams & McAnerney have sold for William B. Lunn 158 and 160 East Seventy-ninth Street, two four-story flats on plot 40 by 102.2.

J. R. Vacoarelli & Co. have sold for I. A. Tamor and Pauline Kaplan 225 East Ninety-ninth Street, a six-story tenement on lot 37 by 100.

H. Jackson has sold for Jacob Till to Louis Rand and D. Bernstein 429 and 431 East 117th Street, a seven-story flat on plot 37.6 by 100.11.

On the West Side.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have sold for a client 16 to 22 Minetta Street and 21 Minetta Lane, five three-story brick tenements on plot 80 by 75.

Peter P. Sherry has sold for David and Harry Lippman to Mrs. Hattie Fox Bass 60 Ninth Avenue, a four-story building on lot 18 by 100.

Further North on the West Side.

Palmer & Finneran sold to Jacob Herb 324 West Forty-third Street, a six-story flat on lot 25 by 100, and have resold it to an investor.

Kells & Delaney have leased to the City of New York for a term of years 590 Amsterdam Avenue.

The McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Eugene Vallens 254 West Ninety-ninth Street, a four-story American basement dwelling on lot 16.8 by 100, to John J. Crawford.

John R. Davidson has sold for L. P. Henryson the northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and 101st Street, a five-story triple flat with stores on plot 27.6 by 100.

Calder & Levy and Sheldon & Becker have sold for Jonas B. Weil and Jacob Wolf 527 and 529 West 124th Street, a seven-story apartment house on plot 52 by 100.11.

In the Bronx.

J. W. Gallubier has sold for E. Schultz to James Burns 1,298 Intervale Avenue, a three-story frame flat on lot 27 by 70, irregular, adjoining the southeast corner of Freeman Street.

W. S. Patten and J. L. Van Sant have bought from the Riley estate the plot 75 by 100, irregular, at the northeast corner of Nelson Avenue and 166th Street. Walter S. Auld was the broker.

E. Eichelberg has sold for a client 286 Willis Avenue, a four-story building on lot 25 by 100.

Frederic W. Schneider has sold for Tessie Rothennel 923 East 183d Street, a two-story dwelling on plot 50 by 100.

E. Eichelberg has sold for M. C. Rupf 1,160 and 1,162 East 169th Street, at the southeast corner of Fox Street, a three-story dwelling on plot 77 by 45.

Wants Partition Sale.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by Schuyler Hamilton against William Pierson Hamilton and others, trustees, for the partition and sale of the northwest corner of Broadway and Barclay Street, a store and office building, on plot 46 by 140.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Samuel Otto and Frank Krefetz have bought 250 and 252 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, two double flats on plot 50 by 100. Samuel Otto and Samuel Witt have sold 676 and 678 De Kalb Avenue, two four-story double flats on plot 50 by 100.

L. & A. Pincus have bought from William Cahill the plot 200 by 223 at Grey Oaks, St. Andrew's Station, S. I.

Benjamin Solomon has bought from A. C. Albert a tract of forty acres at Brookhaven, L. I. He will put up fifty buildings to be sold on the installment plan.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

112th St, 153, n s, 345 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.10, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Guggenheimer, referee; to Golde & Cohen..... $9,025

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Lewis St, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87; Weinberg & Perelman of 247 Canal St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $70,000.

Hull Av, w s, 251 ft p of Woodlawn Road, for five two-story and basement frame dwellings, each 20x38; Morton M. Green of 1,040 Clinton Av, owner; C. W. Ruhl, architect; cost, $25,000.

St. Lawrence Av, w s, 181 ft s of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x55; William Orr of 75 St. Lawrence Av, owner; P. H. McDonough, architect; cost, $4,000.

Decatur Av, w s, 220 ft s of 205th St, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21x56; Annie M. J. Muller of 3,158 Decatur Av, owner; Gustave P. Muller, architect; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

West St, 193 and 195, to six-story brick offices and loft; G. Vintschger, premises, owner, Ross & Boorkam, architects; cost, $50,000.

58th St, 319 to 323 East, to four four-story brick tenements; Vincent Realty Company of 302 Broadway, owner; A. J. McManus, architect; cost, $5,000.

Market Slip, 87, to a five-story brick furnished-room house; F. Jacobson of 338 East 111th St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

76th St, 422 East, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Bruder of 78 West 114th St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

2d St, 173, to a five-story brick tenement; G. W. Folsom of Lowell, Mass., owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, 782; Benjamin Wechsler to Margaret C. Magan, (mtg $20,000)		100
AVENUE B, 172; Emanuel Schwal to Jacob Feinberg, ½ part		100
AVENUE A, 270; Aaron Aorutis to Samuel Sobel, (mtg $10,750)		100
CHERRY ST, 340, and Montgomery St, 784 and 786; Samuel Levy and others to Gerson Krimsky, (mtg $104,000)		100
CHERRY ST, 346, and Montgomery St, 64 and 66; Gerson Krimsky to Samuel Gluchlich and others, (mtg $104,000)		100
COURTLANDT AV, 766; Charles Schel to Louis Lese		1
CONVENT AV, s e corner of 130th St; John O. Baker to James J. Dunn		1
DELANCEY ST, 102½; Max Schenkman to Harry Burnett, (mtg $21,924.83)		150
EAST BROADWAY, 301; Isidore Jackson to Morris Fisher, (mtg $20,000)		100
HOUSTON ST, s s, 53.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 25x75; Magdalena Kuhner and another to Isaac Rothfeld, (mtg $14,500)		100
KING ST, 28, s s, 400 ft e of Varick St, 25.11x100; Adam Wiener to Fannie Bernstein, (mtg $38,250)		100
LOT 88, map of J. Gleason; Joseph J. Gleason to Aaron W. Tallman and another		100
LOTS 132 to 137, map 1,099; Chelsea Realty Company to William E. Paine, (mtg $0,210)		100
LOT 39, map No. 396 of 250 lots, Thompson Rose estate; John Snyder to Andrew J. Snyder		100
LOTS 14, 15, and 16 Matson S. Arnow estate at Westchester; Henry C. Mapes to Longin P. Fries and another		1
LOTS 14, 15, and 16, Matson S. Arnow estate at Westchester; Longin P. Fries and another to the Chester Improvement Company		100
LOT 267, map of Pugsley estate, Unionport; John Reardon to Julia L. Reardon		100
LOT 41, Map 376 of Thompson Rose estate; Marie Weber to August Schaufele		100
LOT 154; New York Catholic Protectory to Richard H. Arnold and another		1,100
LOT 97 on Map 143 of Wakefield; Sound Realty Company to Louis Playt		100
LAFAYETTE AV, w s, 128.6 ft n of Fordham Av, 50x120.6; James Reynolds to Rosanna Farrell, (mtg $2,200)		100
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 41.11 ft n of 44th St, 19.6x75; Edw. H. Borrmann to Edmund A. Hurry		1
MANHATTAN AV, w s, 100.4 ft n of 118th St, 25x100; Sigmund Gutfreund to Francis Dewald, (mtg $20,500)		100
MORRIS AV, 2,068; Herman Hunecke to Rose N. Malone		1
MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, 6; Mary C. Zerchan to Joseph Soltan, (mtg $31,000)		1
MONROE ST, 280, 282, and 284, n e of Scammel St, 26.9x94.5; Abraham Levenstein to Ida Machis, (mtg $26,000)		100
MULFORD AV, s w corner of Alice St, 25x100; Josephine A. Murray to William N. O'Donnell		100
ORCHARD ST, 186, e s, 25x87.6; Samuel Zaleschitz to Sarah Neidel, ¼ part, (mtg $37,000)		100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 175 ft s of 122d St, 25x200; Charles M. Rosenthal to Wm. J. Dean, (mtg $25,000)		100
RIVINGTON ST, 333 and 335; Abraham Schulder and another to Jacob Hyman, (mtg $55,700)		100
SIMPSON ST, e s, 222.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Katie Zorn to Jacob G. Riedel, (mtg $7,000)		100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 325 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Louis Barth to Harry Held, (mtg $32,500)		100
VALENTINE AV, w s, 618.8 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x96.6; Walter F. Baker to Frank L. French, (mtg $2,500)		100
VYSE AV, 1,135; Abraham A. Silberberg to Dora Goodman, (mtg $8,000)		100
1ST AV, 115; Eva Schneider to William E. Scheer, (mtg $20,000)		100
2D AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 82d St, strip 0.6x100; Valentine Lapp to Elizabeth Peterson and others		100
2D AV, 2,401; Jennie Goldstein to the John G. Hupfel Brewing Company, (mtg $36,000)		1
2D ST, 116, 242.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Sander Frankel and another to Bernard Gordon and another, (mtg $47,500)		100
3D ST, 107 East; Abraham Meller to David Podolsky and another, (mtg $22,000)		100
3D AV, 3,802; Isador Lobroezynski to Philip Zuckerman, (mtg $19,000)		100
3D AV, s e corner of 117th St, 75.8x100; John H. Degelman to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $90,000)		100
3D AV, 2,135 and 2,137; Alfred C. Bachman to Philip Aronson		100
3D AV, e s, 253.5 ft s of Franklin Av, 25.11x87.8; Joseph Corbett to Ida Daniel, (mtg $15,500)		100
3D ST, 197; Margaret Duckgeisohel to Abraham Meller		100
5TH AV, 2,163; Julius Davidson to Aaron Simon		100
6TH AV, 155; Otto Maier to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $15,000)		100
8TH AV, 2,455; Martin Ungrich to A B C Realty Company, (mtg $13,000)		100
9TH AV, 60; Edward Douglas and another, executors, to Hattie F. Bass		100
13TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Avenue C, 25x106, Unionport; Louis Nathan to Mary E. Kavanagh, (mtg $2,330)		100
13TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4x103.8; Dora John to Sara A. Horwitz, (mtg $45,600)		100
27TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; Edmond Hearn and another to Ellen J. Mooney		100
34TH ST, 314 East; Rose Side to Marcus Rosenthal, (mtg $10,500)		100
50TH ST, 231; Mitchel Levy and another to George Geffers, (mtg $42,000)		100
52D ST, w s, 389 ft e of 1st Av, 20x62.9; the J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company to David Klein		100
74TH ST, n s, 101 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.6x102.2; Alfred N. Barnes to Herbert C. Pell, (mtg $12,500)		100
76TH ST, 365; Benjamin Guth to Sarah Ressler, (mtg $14,000)		100
78TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Reisler Freundenheim Realty and Construction Company to Davis Brooks, (mtg $23,000)		100
85TH ST, s s, 142 ft e of Avenue A, 37.4x102.2; John Tillman to George Ehret, (mtg $24,600)		1,500
102D ST, 410; Philip Hunt to George Wittmann and another, (mtg $7,000)		16,800
103D ST, 202 and 204, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av; Julius Weinstein to Aaron Adler, (mtg $44,000)		100
110TH ST, s s, 125 ft from Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Agnes A. Cording to Wolf Mellis, (mtg $16,000)		100
110TH ST, 126 East; Wolf Mellis to Jacob J. Zinsler, (mtg $22,000)		100
110TH ST, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Wolf Mellis to Jacob J. Zinsler, (mtg $22,000)		100
119TH ST, 118, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.10; Samuel Williams and another to Moritz L. Ernst, (mtg $20,000)		100
122D ST, 231; Margaret Knight to Isaac Kahn, (mtg $8,000)		100
133D ST, 223 West; Leopold Katzenstein to Meyer Mayer		100
133D ST, 9; Otto Polinsky to Mosee Hauptman, (mtg $19,500)		100
133TH ST, n s, 464 ft e of 7th Av, 26x99.11; Pauline Seerman to Jacob E. S. Strauss, (mtg $25,500)		100
163D ST, 100 ft e of Broadway, 265x99.11; Joshua Silverstein to Leonard Weill, (mtg $80,000)		100
179TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; John Lenzen to Charles A. Bornberg, (mtg $30,000)		100
200TH ST, s w corner of Bainbridge Av, 30.8x100; Marie Paley to Victor Klingenbeck		100
200TH ST, s w corner of Bainbridge Av, 30.7x100; Helen R. Miller to Marie Paley		100
207TH ST, s w corner of Perry Av, 25.4x107.7; Marcus Nathan and another to John Stanton, (mtg $1,250)		100
227TH ST, s w corner of 5th St, 165x114; Bertha Brandstein and another to Samuel Levy, (mtg $3,800)		1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

A. B. C. REALTY COMPANY to Martin Ungrich; 8th Av, 2,455, prior mtg $13,000, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 11,500

ALTMAN, Henry, to Isidore Rosenstein; 99th St, 58 and 60 East, 2 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

ADLER, Aaron, to Julius Weinstein; 103d St, 202 and 204 East, prior mtg $44,000, 6 years, 6 per cent. 17,000

ARONSON, Philip, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 2,135 and 2,137, due as per bond 32,000

AVITABILE, Andrea, to Alonzo Jackson; 101st St, s s, 250 ft w of Forest Av, 50x95.2, due April 1, 1907 35,000

ALHAMBRA REALTY COMPANY to Henry Burnett; Eldridge St, 210 and 212, prior mtg $60,000, due Oct. 25, 1906, 6 per cent. 3,717

ARNOLD, Richard H., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lot 154, map of property of second part, 3 years 770

ALLEN, Augustus H., and another to Manhattan Savings Institution; Park Av, w s, 22.2 ft s of 86th St, 20x70, due as per bond 18,000

BACHMANN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 2,139, due as per bond 17,000

BACHMANN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 117th St, 206 East, due as per bond 10,000

BACHMANN, Alfred C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 2,141, due as per bond 27,000

BERLINER, Julius, and another, to Yetta Cohen; 100th St, n e corner of 1st Av, 172.6x100.11, prior mtg $157,400, due Jan. 25, 1907, 5 per cent. 11,000

BROOKS, Davis, to the Reisler-Freudenheim Realty and Construction Company; 78th St, s s, 110 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 8,500

BERGEN, William C., to Henry Grubenbecher; Derry St, s s, 50.4 ft s of Mosholu Parkway, 25x110, 3 years 7,000

BEGRISCH-SCHORN REALTY AND Construction Company to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; Freeman St, n s, 125 ft e of Stebbins Av, —x—, demand, 6 per cent. 47,000

BLOCH, Louis, and another to Anna M. Goebel; 6th St, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, 25x90.10, 5 years 28,000

BOOTH, William H., to Edgewater Realty Company; Lots 242 and 243, map of property of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,120

COPEMAN, Robert E., and another to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 3d Av, 1,390 to 1,308, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 90,000

CAGLIOSTRO, Antonio, to Italian Savings Bank; Mulberry St, 130, 3 years 26,000

DUNN, James J., to John O. Baker; Convent Av, e s, at s s of 136th St, 19x150, 3 years 90,000

DILLON, Frank J., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Park Av, n w corner of 40th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

E. J. GALWAY BUILDING, a corporation, to Garfield Building Company; 17th St, 138 and 140 West, demand 80,000

FRENCH, Frank L., to Albert Baker; Valentine Av, w s, 610.8 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x96.6, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,200

FOLEY, Catharine, to Lamont McLoughlin; Broadway, e s, 151.6 ft n of centre line of 175th St, 26.6x125, prior mtg $4,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 533

FISHER, Morris, to Isidore Jackson; East Broadway, s e corner of Scammel St, 24x79.4, demand, 6 per cent. 14,500

GUTMAN, Leo B., and another to Scholle Brothers; Park Av, 950, due July 1, 1911, 4 per cent. 25,000

GIOCCHIO, Benedetto, to William Jay, executor; Baxter Av, 10 and 12, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000

HURRY, Edmund A., to Edward A. Borrmann; Lexington Av, e s, 41.11 ft n of 44th St, 19.6x75, 3 years 18,000

KLAFF, Louis, to the Sound Realty Company; Lot 97, Map of Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 2,000

KLEIN, David, to the J. C. G. Hupfel Brewing Company; 52d St, 420 East, due Nov. 25, 1906 5,000

KELLY, Michael J., to Elise Boyd; 1022, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 25.5x99.10, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 1,500

KNAPP, John H., to Margaret Mahan; Post Av, n e corner of Hawthorne St, 100x100, 1 year 2,500

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Charles Cohen; 124th St, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11, prior mtg 55,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Charles Cohen; 124th St, s s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

LEONARD, Michael J., to James Rozell; 38th St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.1, prior mtg $5,000, due Nov. 29, 1907 2,000

LESE, Louis, to the American Mortgage Company; Courtlandt Av, 760, 1 year 5,000

KLEINFELD, Isaac, and another to Max Raab; Houston St, 137 East, demand, 6 per cent. 11,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, 1,094 and 1,096, 1 year 22,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, 1,094 and 1,096, prior mtg $22,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to American Mortgage Company; 58th St, 302, 1 year 9,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 158th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 17,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 158th St, 50x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 32,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 158th St, 50x100, prior mtg $32,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Ams

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Manhasset Point

A Restricted Private Park

Large frontage on the picturesque shore of Manhasset Bay. Deep water at low tide. Sandy bathing beach. Attractive surroundings. Thirty-eight minutes to Manhattan. Handsome illustrated booklet and terms on application. Free Transportation. Our carriages meet trains at Manhasset Station.

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FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights
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Houses sold on monthly payments.
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Richmond Hill, L. I.—Two-family house, 12 rooms and 2 baths; all improvements; mortgage $4,000; $1,900 cash buys it; mortgage can remain. Fred Phillips, real estate, Richmond Hill, L. I

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Lots, at Dobbs Ferry Station, 20 minutes out on electrification of Hudson River Railroad; all improvements; easy terms; commutation 10c. Greatest opportunity. O'Shea & Klein, 328 West 48th St.

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White Plains.—Attractive 10-room house; all improvements; near station; high ground; price, $7,000; $3,000 cash.
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NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Fruit Farm.—Situated near Lake Mohonk. Apply Miss Ella Lucy, New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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Southern farms, suburban property, business investments, farms on salt water. Grant Parish, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—By man of best reference, tenement house or two; rather, on three or five years' lease, around 23d St. or 116th St. F. Caviglio, 406 East 24th St., N. Y. City.

Have any amount cash to invest, cold-water flats; must be reasonable. Send full particulars. N. Leavy, 1,420 51st St., Brooklyn.

We are in the market for 5-story, 4-family tenements, with equities up to $8,000. Dessauer & Werdenschlag, 200 Broadway.

Owners—Send promptly particulars private houses; clients waiting; quick sales. Levine, 16 East 97th St.

Summit Kensico Av. Hill.—One acre, four blocks to trolley; $1,600. Hendrickson, White Plains.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. E. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Ample cash looks for investment Manhattan old or new tenements. Simon Osserman, 30 Broad.

Single flat, upper west side, ready; buyer. Send full particulars Simon Osserman, 30 Broad.

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TO LOAN ON 1ST MORTGAGES.
HENRY BRODER, 299 B'WAY.

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1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—RUDOLPH SCHREIBER, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK OHMEIS and Katie Ohmeis; his wife, and Zeleman Adams and "Mary" Adams, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real given name being unknown to Plaintiff, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 31st, 1906.
LOUIS COHEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
O. and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants Zeleman Adams and "Mary" Adams, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real given name being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of June, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York.

Dated New York, June 29th, 1906.
LOUIS COHEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
O. and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

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1,190 MADISON AV,
Handsome large, light corner apartments; seven rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

A—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator

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151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath.
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318 TO 328 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartments of 4 and 7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel 2918—38th.

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46-50 WEST 97TH ST.
A very desirable light apartment of four rooms and bath; without kitchen; rent $600; elevator and steam heat; possession Oct. 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST., one block Rap. Tran. station, (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate. At The Manitou, 221 West 141st St., near "L" and Subway; four, five, and six large rooms and bath; day and night elevator service; telephone, electricity; $30, $37.50. Apply Supt.

FLATS, 5 LIGHT ROOMS, bathroom, steam heated, hot water supplied, $20 to $24. 544 West 126th St., near Broadway, one block Subway station.

1024 St., 306 West.—Single fireproof apartment, 8 rooms, overlooking drive; rent, $85. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

66th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Newly decorated four rooms, bath, hot water, one flight; $28; another $21. 609 Columbus.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,960.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CRITERION HOTEL COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Criterion Hotel Company of the City and County of New York and District aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1906, the said Criterion Hotel Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 61 William Street, New York City, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
July 26, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HERMANN LUTJEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hermann Lutjen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 18th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 27th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—EDWIN E. DARRAGH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin E. Darragh, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 12th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 27th, 1906.

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A HOUSE

READY FOR OCCUPANCY, ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON PLOT 50x100 FT.; OAK AND CHESTNUT FINISH, 2½ STORIES, 7 ROOMS, BATH, COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES, PARQUET FLOORS, LARGE CELLAR, VERANDA, CEMENT WALKS; 2 MINUTES FROM DOUBLE TRACK EXPRESS TROLLEY SERVICE; SEWER, WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT; MACADAMIZED STREETS, SIDEWALKS, ETC., AT

MORSEMERE.

PRICE $5,900; TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER; LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. TAKE FRANKLIN OR 42ND OR 130TH ST. FERRIES AND TROLLEY, OR 23RD ST. AND CHAMBERS ST. FERRIES AND N. R. R. OF N. J. BOOKLET AND TRANSPORTATION FREE.

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Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

STOP PAYING RENT.

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one, at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.
(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights LAND COMPANY
Times Building, Broadway and 42nd St., New York.

Farm for Sale—598 acres, 2 miles of Branchville, Sussex Co.; homestead; $4,800; closing estate. P. Morris, Newton, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Lofts, 50x60, 243 West 47th St., adjoining Times Square; good lease, low rents; automobile, storage, manufacturing. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS. All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than manfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 8870 Cortd.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 289 Broadway, Rooms 2 and 4.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 335 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 80th.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Forzimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOHN WATTS de PEYSTER TOLER and others, Defendants.—Notice of sale in partition.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 14th, 1906, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on July 10, 1906, I, the undersigned, the Referee in the said interlocutory judgment named, will sell separately at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the third day of August, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street distant two hundred and forty-nine (249) feet eight (8) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Ninth Avenue and the southerly side of Thirty-third Street; thence running southerly, parallel with the said easterly side of Ninth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, parallel with the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street and along the said centre line of the block, four inches; thence northerly, parallel with the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, to a point on the southerly side of Thirty-third Street, distant along the same five hundred and thirty (530) feet westerly from the westerly side of Eighth Avenue; thence running westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-third Street, four (4) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Eighth Avenue distant ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue and the northerly side of Thirty-first Street; running thence westerly, parallel with the said northerly side of Thirty-first Street and along the centre line of the block, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue, one (1) inch; thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of Thirty-first Street one hundred (100) feet to a point on the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, distant ninety-eight (98) feet eight (8) inches southerly along the same, from the southerly side of Thirty-second Street; running thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Eighth Avenue one (1) inch to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all of the estate, right, title, and interest of each and all of the parties to this action in the said premises, free from any claim of interest or lien on the part of any of the said parties.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.
EDWARD MENOCAL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold as described above, the said premises having no street numbers:

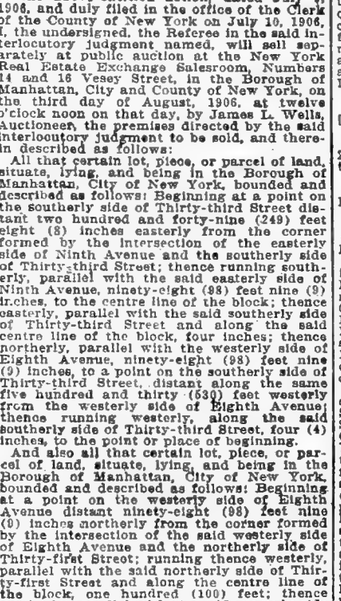

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

HALIFAX: ENGLAND'S AMERICAN STRONGHOLD IN

NOVA SCOTIA

LAND OF EVANGELINE

via the
SHORT SEA TRIP
ON THE
Dominion Atlantic Railway Co.'s
SUPERB EXPRESS STEAMSHIP
PRINCE ARTHUR
SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY.
For rates, sailings, tickets, illustrated literature, apply to
MUNSON S. S. LINE, Gen. Agts., 82 Beaver St., New York
THOMAS COOK & SON, 245, 1,200 Broadway and 649 Madison Avenue.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square West; or any Tourist Agent.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

To the creditors of the FRANCO-AMERICAN GELATINE COMPANY who have not heretofore presented their proofs of claim against the said corporation.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that, pursuant to an order made on the day of the date hereof in a cause pending in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey wherein Manufacturers' Securities Company is complainant and Franco-American Gelatine Company is defendant, you are required to present to Charles E. Kimball, the receiver of the said corporation, heretofore appointed in said cause, and prove before him under oath or affirmation or otherwise, as the said receiver shall direct, to the satisfaction of the said receiver, your several claims and demands against the said corporation within two months from the date of said order or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by this court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.
(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Dated July 2, 1906.
CHARLES E. KIMBALL,
Receiver of Franco-American Gelatine Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPIES, PETER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Supplemental Citation.—To Michael Schuhmann, Xavier Schuhmann, Constantine Schuhmann, Sophie Schuhmann, Maria Semler, George Raum, Barbara Ehrensberger, Annie Donhauser, Crescenz (Feurer) Graf, Theresa Geitner, and all the persons, who, with the said Crescenz (Feurer) Graf and Theresa Geitner, are the only children and descendants of Theresa Feurer, now deceased, who was a sister of Barbara Spies, who was the mother of Peter Spies, deceased, the testator hereinafter named, and all of which last-mentioned persons, names and places of residence are unknown to the petitioner hereinafter named and cannot with reasonable diligence be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of PETER SPIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Philomena Spies of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the second day of October, 1905, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of the said Peter Spies, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, (1906,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for the Petitioner, No. 8 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York

MAYER, OTTO GUSTAV.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Lottie Estelle Mayer, Frederick Mayer, Emily Hirsch, Clara Hirsch, and Bertha H. Leutscher, the widow and next of kin of OTTO GUSTAV MAYER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Lottie Estelle Mayer of West Orange, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Otto Gustav Mayer, late of the County of Essex, New Jersey, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DOUGHERTY, OLCOTT & TENNEY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NELSON, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Marie C. Nelson, Horatio Nelson, William Beebee Nelson, Harvey Merrill Nelson, Gerald Desmond Nelson, Marie Geraldine Desmond Nelson, Gertrude Seymour Nelson, Helen Charles Wanninger, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eighth (8th) day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marie C. Nelson, Charles Wanninger, and Horatio Nelson, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank S. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for the Petitioner, No. 8 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York

MAYER, OTTO GUSTAV.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Lottie Estelle Mayer, Frederick Mayer, Emily Hirsch, Clara Hirsch, and Bertha H. Leutscher, the widow and next of kin of OTTO GUSTAV MAYER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Lottie Estelle Mayer of West Orange, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Otto Gustav Mayer, late of the County of Essex, New Jersey, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank S. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BUTLER, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Stephen Wray, his attorney, Number 729 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the third day of April, 1906. WILLIAM C. BUTLER, Administrator-with-the-Will-Annexed.

STEPHEN WRAY, Attorney for Administrator, 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

DICKSON, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. DICKSON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,123, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1906. FRANCIS DICKSON, Executor. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Attorney for Executor, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PRINCE, EVE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVE PRINCE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1906. THOS. F. DE GRAFFENRIED, JOSEPH D. HART, Executors. SMITH LEET, Attorney [illegible], 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich, Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M. Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lve. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 35 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 849 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.

A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 42d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 8:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 8:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts

USE THE
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 9.23 a. m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p. m.

Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sunday included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestras. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains, to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Orchestra. Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 6:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS

From Franklin St. at 9 A.M.
West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 PM. Christopher St., 7 PM. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 36, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

Bermuda—48 hours from N. Y. Palatial steamers. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 39 B'way, or Quebec Steamship Co., 346 and 348 Broadway, N. Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A

BIDDERS NOT EAGER FOR CITY SECURITIES

Only $11,000,000 of the $12,500,000 Issue Disposed Of.

ONE OFFER FOR WATER STOCK

That Was for $100 Worth—Metz Says the Municipality Is Amply Provided with Funds.

Controller Metz gave out for publication yesterday the awards in the sale of municipal bonds and corporate stock which was held on Wednesday. It was found that only $11,020,100 of the $12,500,000 issue had been disposed of. This is a condition almost without precedent.

The bids were practically confined to the corporate stock for permanent improvements and rapid transit purposes. Of this issue the whole amount was taken, but at prices touching the low-water mark. The average bid for the 4 per cent. securities was only 100.97, which will give the successful bidders a return of 3.94 per cent. on the corporate stock.

For the 4 per cent. stock to provide for an additional water supply which, having twenty years to run there was only one effective bid, and that for only $100, leaving $499,900 of the $500,000 issue unsold. The assessment bonds for street and park opening, carrying the same rate of interest and running for ten years, induced acceptable bids to the extent only of $220,000 out of $500,000 worth of securities. There was an issue of stock to the amount of $500,000 for rapid transit purposes, all of which was awarded to Harvey Fisk & Sons on a bid for 100.227.

Controller Metz said that several firms had telephoned to him yesterday declaring their willingness to take over the unsold securities, but that he had determined to hold off and advertise for new bids when conditions were more favorable. The Controller said the money procured by the securities disposed of had amply provided for all present contingencies, and that the delay would in no wise cause the city any embarrassment.

The biggest award was to Harvey Fisk & Sons, who obtained $5,000,000 worth of the city securities of the thirty-year issues at bids ranging from 100.777 to 100.227, the lower figure being for $500,000 worth of rapid transit stock and the highest for $1,500,000 of the thirty-year stock for permanent improvements.

William Salomon & Co. got $1,500,000 worth of thirty-year stock at rates running from 102.25 to 100.289.

The Bankers' Trust Company got awards on six bids for $117,000 each, running from 102.47 to 101.95.

To the National City Bank was awarded $1,000,000 worth of the securities at a rate of 100.51.

The corporate stock to provide for the supply of water, of which only $100 worth was bid in, was disposed of at the rate of 101.50 to George Horn, an out-of-town buyer.

The total amount of all the bids, whether acceptable or not, was only $19,127,400. Generally the issues of municipal stocks and bonds in past years have been oversubscribed several times. There are many reasons given by financiers why the present issues should have suffered as they have, the principal of these reasons being the abundant opportunities offered of late to invest in Government and industrial bonds in the Street.

Much of the money available, it is pointed out also, is being used in real estate investments at the present time. Another reason given is the scarcity of money at the present time, owing to the nearness of the moving of crops in the West.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$1,000 REWARD.

$1,000 reward is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons instrumental in the explosion of the bomb which damaged the business place of Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, Protective Association of Merchants of Greater New York, Mercantile Exchange Building.

LOST—In Mackillip's Mountain View House, Stamford, Catskill Mountains, New York, Thursday night, 19th inst., a large diamond brooch, with opal in centre, surrounded on outer edge with pearls. Liberal reward will be given and no questions asked if returned to John Podesta, 334 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

LOST—Near Metropolitan Museum of Art, on 5th Av., lady's silver watch with figure of gold crane on back; ribbon fob with C. E. L. on seal. Finder will receive reward by returning to F. B. Ludwig, 82 Wall St.

$20 REWARD—Lost or stolen, package for A. Beder & Bros., New York, shipped by Corinne Mfg. Co., Brooklyn; no questions asked. Corinne Mfg. Co., 876 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

$10 REWARD for gold tubular vanity box, lost July 24th, 7th Av., between 47th and 59th Sts. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St., New York.

LOST—Fob chain, consisting of three medals; owner's name on back; lost between 115th St. and 42d St. Reward by returning to 154 West 45th St.

LOST—Brown, short-haired dog, white breast. Reward, return to 876 6th Av.

LOST—Eight keys and silver key ring. Return to 15 West 64th St., Bradshaw.

LOST—Sunday, July 22, at Delisle's restaurant, ruins of Allaire, N. J., gold vanity box, initials in diamonds, "S. W. F."; liberal reward offered and no questions asked. Mrs. Jacob Field, Hollywood Hotel, Hollywood, N. J.

LOST OR STOLEN—$40 reward for the return of a pocketbook containing papers and turquoise and diamond scarfpin; no questions asked. Martin Schenck, Albert Hotel, 11th St., University Place.

LOST—Monday afternoon, between 42d St. and Long Island City, a lady's silver-handled black silk umbrella. Finder please communicate with R. G., P. O. Box 172, Manhattan; reward.

LOST—Gold watch and fob; both bearing initials "A. L. K."; $25 reward and no questions asked if returned to A. L. KNOEPKE, 417 Lafayette St., near 4th St., New York City.

LOST—Monday night, near 42d and 6th Av., between 11 and 4 A. M., old mine diamond ring, deep setting; liberal reward. Jno J. Sullivan, 203 Broadway.

LOST—A large alligator handbag on Broadway car near 43d St.; reward will be paid for return to H. Kelley, Hotel Dunlop, 149 West 44th St.

LOST—Dog, wire-haired fox terrier, small, around 39th and 6th Av.; liberal reward. Miss De Witt, 110 West 39th St., Hotel Hollywood.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Bracelet, each triangle a $2.50 gold piece; reward. Kohn, Falk's cottage, Far Rockaway.

LOST—Tickets: Hastings-Mt. Hope commutation book of Cohen; reward. Room 1,302, 140 Nassau St.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of black, violet enamelled pin, two diamonds. Bates, 225 West 80th.

LOST—Check book, on Reade St., N. Y.; reward offered. H. Bischoff, 313 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Jersey cow, stray'd from home. Finder please return to T. Hayes, Ocean Av. and Avenue M.

LOST—Left ebony cane Rockaway Park station, July 15. Reward if returned to 512 6th Av.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "E. L."; reward if returned to 500 5th Av., Room 611.

$10 REWARD.—Gold fob snake design around stone. Room 1,500, 31 Nassau St.

LOST—Purse with $30 reward to finder. Room 134, Hotel Belleclaire.

LOST—Gray and red parrot; reward. J. T., 156 5th Av.

LOST—Bank Book No. 31,682, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 15,517, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 14,063, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

SCHMITTBERGER TO WAIT.

Trial Postponed to Wednesday and May Go Over Till September.

It is probable that Inspector Schmittberger will not be tried until September on the charges preferred against him, alleging neglect of duty and failure to maintain discipline while in charge of the Third District, which includes the Tenderloin. The charges are based on the allegation that a poolroom was run at 137 West Forty-first Street for several months prior to June 30.

Schmittberger was in court at Police Headquarters in full uniform at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the time set for the beginning of the trial, but an adjournment had already been agreed upon and Commissioner Bingham, who will personally hold the trial, was not sitting beside Deputy Commissioner Mathot.

George A. Voss, counsel for the Inspector, asked that the trial be postponed until a week from to-day. Deputy Commissioner Mathot denied this, but it was finally agreed to begin next Wednesday morning. The Deputy Commissioner took occasion to say that once the trial is begun it will not be discontinued for any reason whatever until it is finished.

In his usual morning interview, Commissioner Bingham said it was evident that Schmittberger was going to try to prolong the case, and that it was probable that the trial would be postponed until after his own vacation. Commissioner Bingham goes away next week.

Schmittberger is said to have nearly 500 witnesses. Gen. Bingham says he may make the trial as long as he pleases.

KING OF TATTOOERS JAILED.

He Decorated Children Once Too Often and Goes to Prison for Twenty Days.

Charles Wagner, who has long been known on the Bowery as "The King of Tattooers," was sent to the city prison for twenty days by Justice Deuel, in Special Sessions, yesterday. He was charged with "disfiguring" the arms of eleven-year-old Daniel Spurdett.

The case was started several months ago by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which had received many complaints from parents whose children had submitted to Wagner's manipulations. Their desire to imitate the adornments of the sailor and a few dime museum freaks had led them to his place with, in many instances, injury to their health.

Spurdett had Wagner tattoo his initials inside a blue wreath on his right arm, and on his left a star and the American flag. Fortunately the work had no ill effects on him.

The defendant was prosecuted under the section of the code which forbids an adult endangering the health or life of a minor.

O'NEILL-ADAMS MERGER.

Two Dry Goods Companies Formally Join Forces—Papers Filed.

The formal merging of the Adams Dry Goods Company, at 339 Sixth Avenue, and H. O'Neill & Co., at 321 Sixth Avenue, into one corporation, to be known as the O'Neill-Adams Company, was effected on Wednesday. The articles of incorporation were recorded in Albany yesterday.

The Directors of the new company met yesterday afternoon and elected Samuel Adams, President and Treasurer; John Flanigan and O. M. Billings, Vice Presidents, and Thomas Quigley, Secretary. Mr. Adams was formerly President of the Adams Company. The O'Neill Company is represented by Mr. Billings.

The merger of the two companies will be on paper only. No physical consolidation of the two concerns, which have been neighbors, is contemplated. The merger developed from the idea that a union would be advantageous to both concerns and to the patrons of each.

The capitalization of the two stores is $6,100,000. The Directors are Samuel Adams, Louis Stewart, John Flanigan, O. M. Billings, and August Hahne.

GEN. MILES GONE ABROAD.

Sails with Gen. Mills to Spend a Month in England.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, sailed for Havre on the French liner La Provence yesterday morning. With him went Gen. Anson Mills. They will spend a week in Paris, a month in England, and may possibly visit other places before returning. Others on La Provence were Count Massiglia, the Italian Consul General at New York; Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, and Miss Nora Iselin.

Mendelssohn Club to Extend.

The committee in charge of the Edward MacDowell Fund of the Mendelssohn Glee Club is to organize sub-committees in other cities throughout the country. Efforts are being made to reach every person interested in the composer or his music. The committee suggests that music teachers send names and addresses of any of their pupils who may wish to subscribe to the fund to Allan Robinson, Secretary, 60 Wall Street.

It's a fine tale this little bird tells—

Our stock of men's suits has just had a general overhauling.

The $15 tables show hundreds of mixtures, outings and serges that were $2, $3 or $5 more and at all the higher prices there are quantities of suits which now offer material savings.

All the youths' suits of all kinds, sizes 32 to 35 chest, are marked down, too.

$10; and they were from $14 up.

All the boys' long trouser suits, sizes 29 to 31 chest.

$8 now, instead of from $13 up.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

BRIDGE TERMINAL PLAN SENT BACK FOR REPORT

The Choice Practically Is Left to Board of Estimate.

METZ IS FOR ELEVATED LOOP

Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies Are to be Consulted as to Best Relief Plan.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Rapid Transit Commission held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider ways and means of connecting the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges and remedying the crowded conditions at present existing at the terminals of both.

The meeting of the committee had been called to take action on the resolution adopted last week by the Board of Estimate when that body receded from its earlier position of favoring an elevated loop as the means of connecting the two structures and practically left it with the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners to say whether the connection was to be by elevated loop or by subway.

As a result of the meeting yesterday afternoon the burden of deciding has practically been thrown back on the Board of Estimate, for the committee merely instructed Charles S. Rice, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, to prepare a report on a feasible plan for connecting the bridges, the time it would take to construct an elevated loop, the time it would take to construct a subway, and the cost and practicability of each. Mr. Rice has been instructed to report back to the Commissioners at their stated meeting in September, and his report, when received, will be transmitted to the Board of Estimate for final action.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Rapid Transit Commission is composed of President Alexander E. Orr of the commission, Controller Metz, John H. Starin, and Charles Stewart Smith. While there has been considerable speculation as to what action the committee would take—whether it would be in favor of an elevated loop, which has called forth such vigorous protest from residents of the east side section through which the proposed elevated line would run, or a subway—it is known that at least two members of the committee are emphatically opposed to the elevated plan and in favor of the subway. These members are Mr. Starin and Mr. Smith.

Controller Metz, who has expressed himself in favor of the elevated loop as the only feasible plan, will be in daily communication with Chief Engineer Rice in his preparation of the report. The Controller announced yesterday that there would be a conference on Tuesday afternoon between representatives of the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Chief Engineer Rice, and himself for the purpose of discussing plans to afford relief from the present crush at the Manhattan terminals of the bridges as swiftly as possible and the best means of connecting the two structures. The Controller said it was generally realized that the co-operation of the two transit companies was most important if speedy relief is to be had.

While Controller Metz declared yesterday that he could see no way out of it except via the elevated loop, there is a possibility that the entire matter of whether a subway or elevated structure is to be used to connect the bridges may be determined entirely outside of the Rapid Transit Commission. Plans of a subway for the purpose have already been laid out by the Rapid Transit Commission, and the matter is now before a commission appointed by the Appellate Division, with which tribunal the power of affirming the subway plan at present rests. Should the decision of the court be in favor of a subway, that would end the matter.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission, after the meeting yesterday, said Engineer Rice had reported that one year would be sufficient for the purpose of constructing an elevated loop between the two bridges and two years would be required to construct a subway. Nevertheless, Mr. Orr said, the subway plan would, in all probability, afford as speedy relief as the other, because of injunctions threatened by residents along the proposed elevated route, which necessarily would retard operations to an extent that could not even be approximately estimated at the present time.

It would also be necessary to obtain the consent of the Interborough Company to superimpose another story above the present Third Avenue elevated structure through the Bowery from Delancey Street to the Brooklyn Bridge, and there seems to be some question whether the structure is sufficiently strong to support the added weight.

SAYS FIVE MEN ROBBED HIM.

Real Estate Man Says They Got His $900 After Tying Him Up.

Joseph Eisenstadt landed in America four years ago from Minsk, Russia. He worked hard as a peddler and saved $1,000, and then decided to go into the jewelry business. In this venture, too, he prospered, and finally he began to buy real estate. He started out on Wednesday night with $900 and a gold watch worth $150 in his pockets, and wore a diamond ring. Early yesterday morning he was found, tightly bound and almost choked to death, under the stairs in the hallway of the tenement house at 44 Allen Street. His money, watch, and diamond ring were missing.

The police had hard work to cut the rope about Eisenstadt's neck. When the man revived, he said that as he left the elevated railroad at Grand Street he had been set upon by five men, beaten into unconsciousness, bound, robbed of his belongings, and carried to the Allen Street house, where he was found.

Eisenstadt was sent to the Gouverneur Hospital, where the surgeons said that he had been so roughly used that it would be some weeks before he could leave the institution.

MADE CRUTCHES AN OFFERING

Many Miracles Reported at the Novena of St. Anne.

The novena for the veneration of the relic of St. Ann at St. Jean Baptiste's Church, in East Seventy-sixth Street, ended last night. Thousands of worshippers attended the last services, crowding into the church and then down to the basement, where the relic of St. Anne was exposed to view. It took ten policemen to keep the people from a confusion that might have resulted disastrously. Many of those present were terribly crippled, and they all had come to pray for miraculous cures. Three cures were reported yesterday, (without names,) making a total for the novena of twenty-one.

Soon after the opening of the services yesterday morning a young woman was led to her usual place near the altar to renew her prayers to St. Anne. As Joseph Denny, a twelve-year-old boy, who is said to have been freed of an incurable disease, was playing the Ave Maria on his violin, the lame girl arose without her crutches, walked unaided to the pile of discarded crutches, putting hers with the others. Kneeling, she prayed for a long time, and then, with tears streaming down her cheeks, left the church.

Another young woman at the evening service rose from her knees and, declaring that she was cured, went home, to return later with a body and thigh brace, which she put on the pile of discarded implements.

C. W. Meade's Grandchildren His Heirs

The will of Magistrate Clarence W. Meade, filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, leaves to Mrs. Daisy V. Jacobson, his daughter, all his property, in trust for her children. She is also executrix of the will. The value of the estate was not shown.

FROM CANADA TO SING SING.

Browne's Lawyers Say He Was "Spirited" Into This Country.

Marshal Henkel yesterday succeeded in arresting Charles Browne, a former examiner of silks in the Customs Service, who jumped his bail and fled to Montreal two years ago while his appeal from a conviction for defrauding the Government by false appraisals of Japanese silks was pending. Browne was taken direct to Sing Sing. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, Browne's lawyers, contend that the manner of Browne's arrest will lead to international complications with Canada.

Browne was convicted in March, 1904, of having conspired with an importing firm to defraud the Government out of large sums of money by passing silks at underrated values. He was sentenced by Judge Thomas to two years in Sing Sing. He appealed the case twice—to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and to the United States Supreme Court—but lost both times. He then jumped his bail of $12,500 and fled to Canada. Extradition papers were obtained and the Canadian authorities turned Browne over to Secret Service Agent Flynn on Wednesday.

Flynn started for New York with Browne on Wednesday night. Both men sent telegrams announcing their coming. Flynn sent word to Marshal Henkel that the train would pass through Poughkeepsie at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Browne in his message asked his lawyers to prevent his being taken to Sing Sing. Henkel hurried to Poughkeepsie with two deputies, met Flynn, and turned Browne over to Warden Johnson at Sing Sing.

Lawyer Bonynge yesterday morning went to the Marshal's office to see his client. He was surprised when Henkel told him that Browne had already been taken to Sing Sing. He held that the Marshal could be held liable for not bringing the prisoner to this city. Henkel replied that he had only followed the court's order in putting Browne in prison.

Mr. Bonynge declared that Marshal Henkel had kidnapped his client. He accused the Marshal of having led Browne over the Canadian border on the charge of being a fugitive from justice and then of locking him up in Sing Sing on the charge of having conspired to defraud the Government. He said that under the treaty with Canada the latter charge is not extraditable and that the United States was defeated in the Canadian courts in an attempt to obtain the custody of Browne on that ground.

REWARD FOR DYNAMITER.

$1,000 Offered for Arrest of Man Who Blew Up Duane Street Grocery.

The Merchants' Protective Association has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who caused the dynamite explosion last Monday morning at the wholesale grocery house of Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, at 177 Duane Street. The police believe that the explosion was instigated by union truck drivers to intimidate the firm, which now employs only non-union men.

This incident is only one of many of the same kind that have occurred in the fight between the union drivers and the merchants. The latter say that they have been frequently annoyed by many local unions which have no standing and whose methods are almost as bad as those used by the Sam Parks organization, three years ago.

According to a member of one of the firms that have had trouble since they declared for the "open shop," the officers of these locals are not recognized by the National unions.

"One of the favorite tricks of these men," said the grocer, "is to report to the governing body that their membership is only 100, when it is really 800. Then they pocket the difference in the amount of dues collected.

"These unions," he continued, "want to run our business for us and to dictate just what men we shall take on and discharge. All manner of violence has been employed to make us give up the fight.

"Non-union drivers have been attacked and brutally beaten and dynamite has been used, as in the case of the firm of Clark, Chapin & Bushnell. But the Merchants' Protective Association has no intention of giving in. The association is receiving every aid from the police and the District Attorney's office, and all that is needed is a few stiff sentences by the Magistrates to make these fellows keep quiet.

"Hitherto small fines have been imposed and they have had no effect in deterring the other evildoers. There is a case coming up next Fall in General Sessions in which I hope that the offender will not be let off so easily. The President of a local union beat a non-union driver with a steel cotton hook so that he was laid up in the hospital for three weeks. A little severity in a case of this sort would settle the whole thing."

SUES TO RECOVER MARGINS.

Garverick Says Fish, Jr., & Co. Bucketed His Orders.

Charges of bucketing orders were included in an action brought by Irwin C. Garverick against Frederick K. Fish, Jr., & Co. of 44 Broadway, in which an attachment was granted in the City Court yesterday. Garverick said that he deposited $1,500 with the firm, which professed to carry on a stock brokerage business, between June 12 and July 5, as margin for trades. He recently received notice, he said, that all his money had been lost except $232.

Then he began the action, declaring that the concern had never executed any of his orders, for the reason that it was not a member of any Exchange and that its representative in Philadelphia, where some of the orders were supposed to be placed, was not a member of the Exchange in that city.

The attachment was granted on the ground that the concern was disposing of its property. When the Sheriff went to the office, at 44 Broadway, yesterday, he was told that the office furniture was the property of another company, and he found only 20 cents balance in a trust company where the concern had an account.

Frederick K. Fish, Jr., & Co. was incorporated Dec. 20, 1905, with a capital stock of $50,000. Inquirers at the office were informed that the corporation has been liquidating the business for some time past and that Frederick K. Fish, Jr., the President, resigned on June 15. Barnett Emanuel was Treasurer. The concern never had any rating at Bradstreet's.

FATHER BILL'S BURGLAR.

He Didn't Rob Daly and Left Hat, Shoes, and Revolver.

W. C. Daly, the horseman, known to the turf as "Father Bill," is a hat, a pair of shoes, and a revolver to the good as the result of a burglar's visit to his house in Avenue U, near Fourteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay, early yesterday morning, and his good fortune made other horsemen at the Brighton Beach race track rather envious yesterday afternoon.

"Father Bill" was asleep when the burglar arrived and entered his sleeping room, but Mrs. Daly awoke him when the marauder went into an adjoining room, and "Father Bill" promptly jumped out of bed and went after the thief, while Mrs. Daly sprang to a window and began to scream for the police.

"Father Bill" lost a leg many years ago, and in the day gets around as well as any one else by means of an artificial limb, but he had laid aside the cork leg when he went to bed, and as he did not stop to put it on when he started after the burglar he was badly handicapped in the chase that began the moment that Mrs. Daly raised her alarm.

The burglar had pulled off his shoes when he entered the house, and he did not stop to get them when he departed. Neither did he stop to pick up his hat when that fell off. He also dropped his revolver. He did not steal anything of "Father Bill's."

Wallach's Sale

603 BROADWAY
240 BROADWAY
238-242 BOWERY
649 8th AVENUE
246 W. 125th ST.
3rd AVE., cor. 122d ST.

IT was not Our Fault that King Edward didn't wear a "*Greycourt*" Straw hat until nearly midsummer. It's your benefit. For, while there's a six weeks' wearing season ahead—the selling season for Straw Hats is nearly over. We have cut the "*Greycourt*" to

MANHATTAN SHIRTS *TO-DAY* 1.15

1.00

$15 Will Buy Any One of Our $25, $23 and $20 Summer Suits for Men.

And there's more than two months wearing time ahead. Some are two and some three piece suits. A splendid selection of the season's best patterns in Tropical Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds, Neat Stripes, Overplaids, Homespuns and Cheviots, and some in medium weight suits that can be worn 'way into the early Fall.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker Street, NEW YORK.

(Men—Boys—Women and Girls) 380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.

(Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Half Yearly Sale.

OF

MANHATTAN SHIRTS $1.50 VALUE 1.15

$2.00 VALUE 1.38 $2.50-$3 VALUE 1.88

850 Nassau St., at Spruce St.
869 Broadway, at Franklin St.
4 STORES
88 Nassau St., At Maiden Lane.
757 Broadway, at Eighth St.

Weber & Heilbroner

July 27th

Before you get away take a look at Young's negligee felt hats, knockabout caps and all-round outing headgear. Little money goes a long way in this line.

605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
99 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE

CAT KILLS RATS BY SCORES.

Stirred by Danger to Kittens She Becomes a Mighty Hunter.

Peter Piper's musical march through the streets of Hamelin could not have brought out more rats from their catacombs in plastered walls than strew the Street in the neighborhood of the Hub Hotel, at Seventh Avenue and 126th Street. Within the last three days nearly a hundred rats, old and young, big and little, with sharp teeth and long mustaches, have been thrown from the door of the hotel into the gutter. And now the policeman on the beat says that if Dennis Falbey, the proprietor of the hotel, doesn't quit getting rid of his rats in this way he'll complain to the Health Department.

Meanwhile in Falbey's cellar sits a cat called Daisy, watching her newly born kittens trying to move about on their little legs, that bend under their weight. Daisy is a fixture at the Hub, but she had been more of an ornament than a useful member of the household up to a few days ago. One morning Falbey wondered why Daisy was not mewing for her meal as usual and he started an investigation. Down in the cellar he found her in an old box proudly contemplating a fine family of youngsters.

The next day when Falbey visited her he found a big tawny rat lying near the box. Daisy had never caught a rat before in her life, so Falbey was surprised.

That cat has interfered, so Falbey says, to the extent of killing nearly 100 rats within the last three days, and he has been kept busy trying to rid the hotel of dead rats with teeth marks on their necks.

PARK EXECUTORS LIABLE.

Surrogate Holds Them Accountable for Sale of Stock at $600.

In the matter of the accounting of the executors of the estate of Charles Park of Park & Tilford, Surrogate Silkman decided yesterday that the executors were accountable to the estate for the sale of stock at the rate of $900 a share instead of $600.

Mr. Park died in 1893, leaving an estate worth several millions. Most of this consisted of stock in the Park & Tilford company. Some time ago Hobart Park, one of the executors and trustees, sold the stock to the Park & Tilford corporation, which paid $600 a share, and also paid to Mr. Park a bonus of $750,000 on condition that he keep out of business in New York and New Jersey for twenty years.

Mr. Park asserted that this sum was paid to him individually. His sister, Emily Park Requa, and her children contested the accounting of the estate, alleging that the stock had been sold for less than its value.

The Surrogate decides that the bonus said was for the good-will of the estate and not of Mr. Park as an individual. The contestant's counsel are to prepare a decision in conformity with the ruling of the Surrogate for his signature.

TROUSERS CUT from ENDS

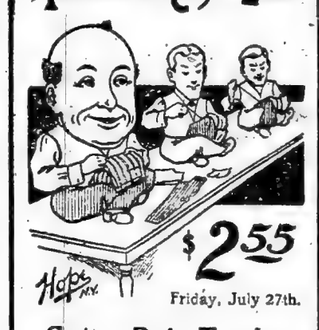

$2.55

Friday, July 27th.

Get a Pair To-day

At this season of the year an extra pair of Trousers is most important. For instance, if you wish to match your coat and vest with a pair of Trousers of Blue Serge, Gray Serge, Black Cloth, Striped Worsted or Neat Mixtures—they are here. Likewise unlimited assortments of Vacation Trousers for mountain, country and seashore, in FLANNELS, HOMESPUNS and WOOL CRASHES,

& $2.55 at $2.

BROADWAY, Cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building.

When We Lop Off a substantial amount from our regular prices for

Semi-Ready CLOTHES FOR MEN

as we are doing at the present

Reduction Sale

it is like getting gold dollars at a discount. Prices on our entire stock are

Reduced 35 Per Cent.

We have no commonplace suits; all are high class, cut and made on our own premises.

Such bargains are rare. We only give them because we never carry over from season to season.

If you don't want now it will pay you to buy for future use, because we have

CUT PRICES TO COST

Our $20.00 Suits, now $13.00
" 25.00 " " 17.00
" 30.00 " " 20.00
" 40.00 " " 27.00

Suits finished to order in three hours.

R. A. CAMPBELL,
Broadway at 11th Street.
The large man has no trouble with us.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer song Show. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet Last 3 times here. Next week, Wallack's. Next Monday (Seats Now on Sale)—Mc-Intyre & Heath in "The Ham Tree."

N. Y. ROOF—"Seeing New York" and Bully Vaudeville, with THAT Quartet. Next Monday, THE FLAMATURGISTS.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2280 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

MANHATTAN BEACH. SPECIAL! P. S. GILMORE DAY! Next SUNDAY, July 29. Matinee & Night. Mammoth Testimonial Musical Festival. The Most Eminent Operatic and Dramatic Artists in New York Appearing. Seats now ready, 50 cts., $1, $1.50 and $2.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
HAPPYLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS CO.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev. 8:15. Arthur Prince, Machnow, Dronza, Pictures of Royal Marriage at Madrid, etc. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill) Victoria Theatre.

RICO PLAYS EVERY EVENING AT the HARLEM CASINO, 124th St. and 7th Av. Table d'hote, 75. Sat. & Sun., $1.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, the Musical Success. 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c., Res. $1, $1.50.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. SEATS ON SALE OPENING NEXT MONDAY. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. 300 Time Aug. 6 THE LION AND THE MOUSE

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "Moths" & Vaudeville.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Metropolis Theatre Roof Old Heidelberg in the Air. Vaudeville Carnival. Res'd Seats 50c. In case of rain, per'f. in theatre.

SEASON OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT. AMERICAN THE GAMBLER OF THE WEST.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK Bathing Unsurpassed.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Aloe.

WEST END, 2:15 & 8:30, LOST IN N. Y. Next Week—LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

3RD AV. Dixon's Cor. 31st St. To-morrow Night, "THE KING OF DIAMONDS."

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

STRIKERS MOB ROUNDSMAN.

Resented the Arrest of Man Who Befriended a Woman Picket.

A mob of men, women, and boys in sympathy with a strike of waiters in the restaurant of Jacob Malbin, at 380 Grand Street, last night attacked Roundsman Walsh of the Delancey Street Station when he arrested one of the disturbers. The roundsman was hit by a number of missiles. One bruised his hand seriously.

A rumor that he was being killed reached the station, and the reserves were rent out to help him. Four men were arrested and many more were clubbed by the reserves before the crowd was dispersed.

The waiters belonged to a recently formed organization which is trying to put up wages to a uniform scale of $8 a week. Twelve waiters employed by Malbin went on strike on Monday. Since then the strikers have picketed the place and tried to dissuade persons from patronizing it.

One of the strike pickets was a woman relative of one of the waiters. She stopped every one who approached the restaurant, told them it was a "scab" place, and tried to keep them out. Her efforts caused a crowd of about 500 persons to gather. Most of the people in it sympathized with the woman and hooted at those who entered Malbin's place.

About 10 o'clock Malbin complained to Roundsman Walsh, who told the woman to go away and ordered the crowd to disperse. Isidor Moskowitz of 104 Forsyth Street stepped out of the crowd and protested against Walsh's interference with the woman. The Roundsman arrested him. It was when Walsh started for the station house with his prisoner that the crowd attacked him.

TO WARN OF PATENT CURES.

Health Department Will Deal with Consumption by Stereopticon.

The Department of Health is shortly to begin open-air stereopticon exhibitions to educate the poor to a clearer understanding of tuberculosis and how patients should be cared for and cured. Lantern slides bearing notices in both English and Yiddish will warn against patent medicine cures.

The exhibitions will begin on Monday next at 8 o'clock in Battery Park. Dr. John S. Billings, who is in charge of the exhibitions, said yesterday:

"I think the project should do more toward checking the use of patent medicine for consumption than any other yet attempted. Some of our warning views will read:

"'Don't waste time or money on patent medicines or "consumption cures." They don't cure.'

"'Patent medicines do not cure consumption; most of them are practically alcoholic drinks in disguise.'"

Following the exhibition next Monday others will be given twice a week until October. The second will be in City Hall Park on Aug. 1.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional showers to-day, and probably to-morrow.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,717. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BOMBS FROM TRAIN FLUNG AT PLUMBERS

Strikers Suspected of Thus Intimidating Rival Union.

EXPLOSION HURTS SIX BADLY.

A Score Knocked Down—Train Searched, Suspects Not Found —Former Quarrels.

Two bombs loaded with some sort of explosive were dropped from a Third Avenue elevated train at 8:30 o'clock last night into a gathering of some 300 members of the Local Union 480 of the United Association of Plumbers who were standing in front of the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, at No. 158, two doors south of Sixteenth Street. At least twenty of the men were knocked down. Six were so badly cut and bruised that they had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

The plumbers were waiting for a meeting of their union to begin in the assembly rooms. At this meeting some former members of Local No. 2 of the United Association of Plumbers were to be initiated. The unions are rivals. No. 2 has been on a strike against the Master Plumbers' Association, and has just begun to realize that it is defeated. The business agents of No. 480 refused to order its members on strike in sympathy with No. 2, and it has been asserted since by the men of No. 2 that members of No. 480 were filling the places of strikers.

There is no doubt that members of Union No. 2 have been deserting and joining Union No. 480. In fact, so serious had the desertions become that the officers of No. 2 began negotiations with the bosses of No. 480 about taking in the members of No. 2 in a body.

In consequence there has been much bitterness between the unions. Soon after No. 480 declined to strike, an anonymous letter threatening revenge was received at its headquarters.

Rightly or wrongly, the police connect last night's bomb throwing with the enmity between the unions.

Capt. Hussey of the East Twenty-second Street station and William Thompson, President of Union No. 480, both expressed the opinion that the bombs were thrown by a member or members of Local No. 2. Thompson was so thoroughly of this opinion that he personally notified representatives of No. 2 that hereafter they need not expect No. 480 to proceed further with the negotiations for taking their union into No. 480.

The Injured.

These are the injured plumbers who were taken to Bellevue. All are members of Local Union No. 480:

JOHN FITZPATRICK, 605 Second Avenue; lacerated right arm, legs, and abdomen.
ROSENTHAL, HAYMER, 51 Willett Street; right arm and hand injured.
O'NEILL, EDWARD, 86 Broadhurst Avenue; left jaw and left side lacerated.
RYAN, EDWARD J., gas fitter, of 526 West 122d Street; left leg lacerated.
WARD, EDWARD J., 113 West Ninety-sixth Street; left side and neck torn.
HICKEY, WILLIAM J., of 731 Third Avenue; left leg lacerated.

Most of the members of Local 480 were in the throng standing outside Teutonia Hall when the bombs were thrown. They were awaiting a call by President Thompson. In the hall a meeting was being held by Branch 1 of the Silverworkers of America. Word had just been received that the Silverworkers' meeting was about to end.

The plumbers, in groups of eight and ten, were standing along the curb on the west side of Third Avenue, from Sixteenth Street half way down the block, when the word came that the hall was ready for them. They were about to move inside, when an elevated train rolled by overhead. As it passed there came two loud reports.

Policeman Perkins of the East Twenty-second Street Station stood on the corner opposite. He says there were two reports, one a fraction of a second after the other. He looked over, and saw something had exploded beside a group of eight men. As he looked, most of them fell to the sidewalk and a cloud of smoke arose which hid the crowd from view.

Reports Heard for Blocks.

The reports were terrific. In a moment hundreds of men, women, and children had gathered to find what the trouble was. Policeman Perkins ran over to the men and found the fallen getting back on their feet. The faces of half a dozen of them were bleeding. Others were holding their hands to their limbs and sides. Policeman Neville ran up from the block below and sent in a call for an ambulance to Bellevue.

In the meantime the plumbers, who had evidently got an inkling that they had been attacked by the enemy, made a break for Teutonia Hall. There is a big barroom on the ground floor. Pale-faced and breathless, they rushed in there out of harm's way. A mob of men and wo-

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WON'T TAKE $6,000,000.

Policeman Can Have It for the Asking, but Says He's Too Old.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—John Mangan, an old policeman, who is on the retired list, refused to seek a $6,000,000 estate that is his for the asking.

Mangan was born at Glin, County Limerick, Ireland. His father was well to do and was able to take care of his sister and her family. Two babies were born under the elder Mangan's roof on the same day. One was John, his own child; the other Mary, his sister's.

In 1849 Mangan's father sold his estate to the father of Lord Kitchener and came to America. The parents died in 1851, and the children were sent to charitable institutions. What became of their father's money they never knew.

John Mangan says he did not hear from Mary Mangan, his cousin, for years. Then she wrote him that she had married Sir Thomas Bateman in London. He got another letter when Sir Thomas died.

Mangan learned six years ago, he declared, that Lady Mary died intestate leaving an estate of $6,000,000, and that the estate would be held in chancery for a time, and then, if no heirs appeared, would revert to the Crown.

Now, when he is 72 years old, he says he has received notification that he is the nearest known living heir of Lady Mary Bateman, and that the money is his if he proves his identity.

"Perhaps if I were young I would go after it," he says, "but at my age I honestly am not wildly ambitious to be borne down with the cares of wealth."

CALLS JEROME A NUTMEG.

National Temperance Official Doesn't Like His Liquor Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 27.—At the first meeting to-day of the National Temperance Society, the Field Secretary, the Rev. Hervey Wood of New York, criticised William Travers Jerome for favoring Sunday liquor selling.

"District Attorney Jerome comes from Connecticut, the Wooden Nutmeg State," Mr. Wood declared. "He is a wooden nutmeg himself. He is a disgrace to his native State. He has fallen from grace, for he publicly advocates the selling of liquor in Manhattan on the Lord's Day.

"Sunday opening of saloons is what we are now fighting against," Mr. Wood continued. "England is gradually awakening to the great wrong of allowing saloons to be opened on the Sabbath day. Last year there were 1,550 babies smothered to death by being rolled upon by their drunken mothers. The fathers get their pay Saturday nights and the mothers get drunk on Sundays. We not only get our liquor from the other side, but our bartenders and immoral ideas. In England in three months I saw more drunken people than I ever saw in America in forty years. Gladstone ought to turn over in his coffin and come back to earth and apologize for the great wrong he did when he introduced the liquor law in England."

COLLEGE BOY'S BRAVE FEAT.

Saves Girl from Drowning at Portland —Also Recovers Her Purse.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., July 27.—William McDonough, a Holy Cross College freshman, aided by James Dodwell, the star Holy Cross quarter back, saved Miss Ella Morris, a débutante of Evanston, Ill., from drowning last night.

Miss Morris was walking down a flight of steps leading from a wharf to a boat raft, but she forgot that the bottom step only reached high water mark, and since the tide was only half in she literally walked off into the harbor. The motor boat of McDonough and Dodwell was just approaching the float. McDonough heard the young woman scream, and though it was dark and he could only trace her by the splash, jumped overboard with all his clothes on. After a fierce struggle in the dark with the terrified girl, who almost choked him, he brought her to the raft.

Not content with his brave rescue, he waited until daylight and then by diving recovered a pocketbook containing a considerable sum of money which she had lost.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Seized by a Florida Mob, They Admit They Killed a White Man.

TAMPA, Fla., July 27.—John Black and Will Reagin, two negroes, were lynched by a mob of 200 men near Fort Gardner, Polk County, last night. The negroes killed Edward Granger, a white man and a turpentine operator.

They were captured by Sheriff Wiggins and three deputies near the scene of the killing, two miles from Barlow, a few hours afterward. The mob halted the Sheriff and his posse and seized the prisoners. Both negroes confessed and were hanged to a near-by tree, being afterward ridled with bullets.

DREAMLAND BUMPS TWICE.

Goes on Rocks and Afterward Smashes Paddlebox Against Pier.

The Dreamland, one of the Iron Steamboat Company's Coney Island boats, ran on the rocks at 120th Street and the Hudson River yesterday afternoon and was slightly damaged. There were only half a dozen passengers aboard. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the cables connected with the steering gear.

The Dreamland was on her way to the recreation pier at the foot of West 120th Street to take passengers aboard. There was a strong ebb tide running, and the craft was close inshore, headed for the pier, when the rudder suddenly became jammed.

Capt. William H. Bouton, who was in the pilot house, rang for the engineer to stop, and when he found the swift tide swung the craft's head toward shore he signaled for full speed astern.

The headway and tide, however, carried her ashore, and she bumped gently on the rocks, and then remained firm. All efforts to back her off proving futile, one of the crew was sent ashore in a small boat to telephone for assistance.

In the meantime several tugs made fast, and finally pulled her off the rocks and towed her up to the pier at 120th Street. In making a landing the Dreamland was again caught in the current, and swung with such force against the pier that a portion of her starboard paddlebox was torn away. At the office of the company last night it was said the Dreamland would make her regular runs to-day.

SATURDAY SPECIAL TO ATLANTIC CITY Via Pennsylvania Railroad every Saturday until September 1, inclusive. Leave New York 1:25 P. M., arrive Atlantic City 4:30 P. M. Parlor cars, dining car, and coaches.—Adv.

FISH DEFEATS HARRIMAN IN ILLINOIS CENTRAL

President's Control of the Road Secure from Present Attack.

GOV. DENEEN LENT HIS AID

An Ex Officio Director, He Was the First Governor at a Meeting in Twenty Years.

There will be no attempt to oust Stuyvesant Fish from the management of the Illinois Central Railroad at the election this Fall at least.

This became evident yesterday at a meeting of the Directors of the road, at which Edward H. Harriman and his associates in the board threw up their hands in the fight they have been making against President Fish's method of soliciting proxies for the annual meeting, and even agreed to turn over to him the proxies on the stock which they themselves control.

Practically the entire stock will, therefore, be voted for the re-election of the three Directors whose terms expire in October, and the existing vacancy in the board will be filled in accordance with an agreement to be reached among the Directors individually.

It is understood that as the board stands now no one can be thus elected who is not satisfactory to Mr. Fish and his friends, and that it has been agreed that neither Mr. Harriman nor President Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who has been Mr. Harriman's lieutenant in the battle against Mr. Fish since the latter withdrew from the Mutual's investigating committee, will attempt to get proxies on his own account. The company's proxies will, therefore, be voted for Mr. Fish as President.

Gov. Deneen a Strong Factor.

According to the accounts of the meeting which reached well-informed quarters in Wall Street, two important factors brought about the Harriman surrender. The first of these was Gov. Deneen of Illinois, a Director ex officio, who came on here specially to attend the meeting. The second was the small extent of the holdings of Illinois Central stock which Mr. Harriman and his bankers could count up as hostile to Mr. Fish when their campaign came finally out into the open country.

It was believed before the meeting that the Harriman interests controlled about one-quarter of the $95,000,000 capitalization of the Illinois Central, although the estimates made in their behalf were materially greater. After yesterday's meeting was over one Wall Street man who usually knows what is going on remarked that the estimates and their results at the meeting reminded him of an incident of the fight which Hermann Sielken and his associates conducted successfully a year ago to make Mr. Harriman and his bankers give up the control of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, which they had exercised for a matter of five years through a voting trust.

When the committee of which Mr. Sielken was Chairman got together, with Samuel Untermyer as its counsel, the story went, a representative of Mr. Harriman came to one of its representatives and said in effect:

"Now, it's no use whatever for you gentlemen to start this fight against the voting trust, for we have got a clean 53 per cent. of the stock locked up in our strong box."

113 Per Cent. Accounted For.

"That's funny," remarked the representative of the stockholders' committee, "for we have got just 60 per cent. of the stock ourselves by actual count. That makes 113 per cent. I wonder how it happens?"

When the voting trust came to be dissolved, the stockholders' committee voted 93 per cent. of the stock, the Harriman interest voted 3 per cent., and 4 per cent. was unrepresented. The suggestion made yesterday was that something of the same condition might perhaps apply to the claims in the Illinois Central matter, except so far as the stock held in the Railroad Securities Company is concerned. Mr. Harriman and his associates control that corporation, which has $9,000,000 of stock in it tied up under an issue of collateral trust bonds.

The part that Gov. Deneen played in the adjustment reached at yesterday's meeting was an important one. An attempt was made yesterday to make it appear that his presence here was at the personal solicitation of Mr. Fish. This, it was said authoritatively, was true only in the sense that an effort was made to have every Director present at yesterday's meeting when the issue as between Mr. Fish and the Harriman following in the board was to be squarely raised and decided so far as this year's election was concerned.

Illinois Is Deeply Interested.

The fact is that the Illinois Central Railroad is considered in the State of Illinois as a good deal of a home affair, for it has its official being under a special charter by which it is required to pay a good percentage of its gross earnings from lines operated within the State limits over to the State Treasury, and the Governor of the State has been ex-officio a member of its Board of Directors from the beginning, although the attendance of Gov. Deneen in the present instance is the first time in a matter of twenty years that the Governor has actually come to a meeting of the board.

Moreover, the railroad is hedged around with a network of legislation which prohibits any other railroad controlling its capital stock directly, and makes it fairly difficult for "interests" who also dominate another railroad property to get control of the Illinois Central without coming into conflict with the State authorities. So that the Governor of Illinois is potentially an important factor in Illinois Central affairs if occasion arises for action on his part.

It was taken for granted in Wall Street after the result of yesterday's meeting became known that such a situation was deemed by Gov. Deneen to exist when the President of the Union Pacific, Mr. Harriman, who has long had designs upon the Illinois Central, was in open conflict with the Fish management, and was flanked in the Illinois Central's Board by another Director of the Union Pacific, Charles A. Peabody, now President of the Mutual Life, who demanded an in-

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EXCURSION BOAT IN CRASH.

The Glen Hits Blackwell's Island Ferry Craft—No One Hurt.

Because of a misunderstanding of signals in the East River last night, the steamer Glen, which conveyed an excursion of the Bricklayers' Union from Yonkers to College Point, crashed into the Blackwell's Island ferryboat off Fifty-second Street. Capt. Chris O. Johnston of the Glen says that when the ferryboat was leaving her slip he signaled that he had the right of way, but that the Blackwell's Island boat went ahead at full speed.

Johnston reversed his engines, but the Glen struck the ferryboat just above her water line, smashing the cabin and railing on one side and narrowly missing two nurses.

Little damage was done to the Glen. When the jar was felt, however, there was much alarm on board, and a general rush was made for life preservers. Quiet was quickly restored, however, and both boats went on their way.

ALLEGED THIEF IN AUTO.

Dr. Svoboda Charged with an $8,000 Jewelry Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—"Dr." Jacob Svoboda, a veteran of the Spanish war and formerly a politician of some local note in New York City, was arrested to-day by Central Station detectives charged with stealing $8,000 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Edward W. Walsh of 1422 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. With him was arrested William Wallace, who acted as his chauffeur.

The doctor and Wallace had been riding about in the former's touring car ever since the Walsh robbery last May. They have been over a good part of the country in that time. They were arrested at the home of Mrs. Amelia Cohen, 131 Pearson Street, just after they had returned from a spin on the Boulevard. It is asserted that Svoboda this week tried to sell one of the stolen brooches, valued at $1,000, at Mrs. Deakin's shop, in the Fine Arts Building.

The police took charge of the automobile and Svoboda's effects, including a genealogical tree, discharge papers, a gold watch, a diamond ring, and a bulldog.

TWO HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Winters Thrown Out at Long Branch.

While driving home in a buggy from the Long Branch Horse Show last night Mr. and Mrs. Winters were hurt in a runaway accident. Their horse became frightened at a passing automobile and galloped away at a pace which soon threw them from the vehicle.

The horse, which belonged to John H. McCarthy of this city, who is Mrs. Winters's brother, ran into a picket fence and was killed.

Mr. Winters escaped with a few bruises. His wife was less fortunate. She was taken to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, where she will be under treatment for several days.

AN APPENDICITIS EPIDEMIC.

Three Cases in One Family in Flushing—Boy Dead.

Charles Fischer, 16 years old, died in the Flushing Hospital Wednesday night following an operation for appendicitis. Young Fischer had gone to the hospital to see a friend who had just recovered from an operation for appendicitis. He was seized with the disease on his return home, and was hurried to the institution. A few hours after his body had been removed to his home on State Street, Evelyn Fischer, his oldest sister, was seized with appendicitis, and she was hurriedly removed to the hospital by her father, Anthony Fischer, and operated upon. Yesterday morning Anthonia Fischer, another daughter, was taken seriously ill. She has all the symptoms of appendicitis.

In June, in the Flushing Hospital alone, twenty-nine operations for appendicitis were performed by local surgeons, while there were many such operations at the homes of the patients.

MOORISH REBELS DEFEATED.

Complete Victory for the Sultan's Troops Is Reported.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch to a news agency from Tangier says that an engagement lasting an entire day has been fought near Mulaya and that the Pretender's forces were completely routed, with heavy loss.

The Sultan's troops afterward paraded the district with rebels' heads stuck on their bayonets as trophies of the victory.

MELILLA, July 27.—It is stated that the Pretender's camp near Mulaya has been attacked by the Sultan's troops, reinforced by neighboring tribes. The forces of the Pretender are reported to have been beaten.

Similar reports have been circulated before, and the present rumor is not yet confirmed.

LINE TO ABANDON DOVER.

Hamburg-American Steamers Will Call at Southampton Instead.

LONDON, July 27.—The accident to the steamer Deutschland, which collided with a pier at Dover on July 13, is largely attributed to the present unsatisfactory state of the Dover Harbor works, and the Hamburg-American Line has decided to abandon Dover for the present as a port of call for its outward-bound New York liners.

The Hamburg-American liners for New York hereafter will call at Southampton instead of Dover, the change commencing with the sailing of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria from Hamburg Aug. 2.

It was announced here yesterday by officials of the Hamburg-American Line that the line had decided temporarily to abandon Dover. All westbound steamers leaving Hamburg on Thursdays will call at Southampton and Cherbourg, and the steamers of the Pennsylvania class will call at Plymouth and Boulogne. All steamers eastbound will touch at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Passengers already booked will be taken through to London or Paris at the rates originally quoted to them.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamship St. Louis, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 130 miles east of Nantucket at 11 P. M. last night; due at her pier about 7 P. M. to-day.

$23.90 TO ASHEVILLE AND RETURN. Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets sold at above rate July 28, 29, and 30, good returning until August 8 from New York. Consult Ticket Agents.—Adv.

CZAR'S TROOPS REFUSE TO FIRE ON PEASANTS

Others Fraternize with the Strikers at Yuzovka.

NO STRIKE OR REVOLT YET

Reported Decision of the People's Leaders—Half a Dozen Spies Murdered in St. Petersburg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 27.—The most significant event of the day is the refusal of Nicholas Lnoff to join the Stolypin Cabinet. The Premier, who was, while Governor of Saratoff, regarded as an able man with judgment warped by bureaucratic surroundings, is clearly as confident as was Count Witte that he has a plan to save Russia. He has the advantage over Witte in that he has had opportunities of observing the working of Parliament at close quarters, and the Duma has supplied him with useful hints. It has indicated the general direction of necessary reforms and has provided a number of ready-made projects of law. Some of these projects the new Cabinet clearly intends to make use of, modifying them in a bureaucratic sense and issuing them as laws in the form of imperial ukases.

The scheme is plausible and might possibly prove effective if the Russian people could be held in quietness while the physician administers the remedy, but with all its theoretical plausibility it is practically so absolutely inapplicable that M. Lnoff, who was at first ready for purely patriotic reasons to support M. Stolypin, now withdraws because he is convinced that it is too late to save Russia.

The Viborg manifesto continues to be printed in thousands, and the printers so far have been surprisingly successful in eluding the vigilance of the police. The Constitutional Democrats' Central Committee and a Parliamentary faction in daily meetings in Finland are coming to important decisions. It is intended to enforce the appeals of the Duma manifesto. The Socialist organizations, which the coup d'état found ill-prepared, are now endeavoring to organize the working masses for a general strike, and are meeting with such success that in spite of persistent rumors to the contrary the strike will probably be declared at the critical moment when the country has come fully to realize the significance of the dissolution of the Duma.

Seize Press to Print Manifesto.

A message from Yaroslav indicates how the Viborg manifesto is being circulated outside the capital. A band of armed men entered some printing works, seized a press, and printed 1,000 copies of the revolutionary document.

As to the effect of the dissolution upon the peasantry, there is little indication here, but in the Province of Samara soldiers who were summoned to disperse a large meeting of indignant peasants refused to fire, and speeches were delivered in their presence. Serious rumors are current of a probable renewal of Terrorist activity.

I may be permitted to draw attention to the inaccuracy of many reports in regard to the Viborg congress, as a result of which the attitude of the Constitutional Democrats is made to appear in a false light. It was not in consequence of the threat of the Governor of Viborg that the Constitutional Democrats finally agreed to vote in favor of the manifesto. It is true that certain members of the Constitutional Democratic faction strongly opposed the project, but in a private sitting of the faction the leaders overcame this opposition by their earnest appeals, and thereafter the party was almost unanimously in favor of the manifesto. The project itself was drawn up in St. Petersburg by the Central Committee of the Constitutional Democratic Party. It cannot, therefore, be described as the result of pressure by the extremists.

The blacking over of articles in newspapers arriving this week from abroad forms a curious comment on M. Stolypin's professions of liberalism.

KHARKOFF, July 27.—The Revolutionists are actively preparing for an armed uprising, and the reproclamation of the Republic of Kharkoff in the Autumn. It has been determined in the meantime to avoid conflicts with the authorities. The Revolutionists have the sympathies of a large proportion of the population.

The French Vice Consul here has received very disquieting news from French industrial establishments. At Yuzovka, the principal smelting centre in the south of Russia, 40,000 workmen have armed themselves, and have organized a disciplined rifle force of 1,000 members under ex-army officers.

The Russian troops are useless in the emergency, having fraternized with the strikers almost continuously. The workmen's demands amount practically to the confiscation of the plants.

Constitutional Democrats Timid.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The plan of the revolutionary parties to proclaim at the proper moment a Provisional Government came to naught to-day, owing to the opposition of the Constitutional Democrats, who apparently are afraid of compromising themselves, while one wing, headed by M. Nabukoff, showed that they already had been won over to the side of the Ministry against the programme of open revolution.

At the end of a conference between the representatives of various proletariat organizations it was decided not to attempt immediately to declare a general stike or armed uprising. The determining factor in the decision was the advice of the Revolutionary Military Committee, which reported that the time was not quite ripe. It was decided, however, energetically to push preparations and to address manifestos to thearmy and navy, Cossacks, peasants, workmen, and the people generally.

The manifesto to the soldiers and sailors tells them that they are brothers of the masses, who are fighting for liberty; that they took an oath not only to defend the Emperor, but also the country, and that it is their duty now to side with the people.

FIGHT ON JAPANESE CRUISER.

Captain Attacked by Engineer with Sword—Both Seriously Wounded.

TOKIO, July 28.—According to the Jiji Shimpo, while the cruiser Itsukushima was returning from an Australian cruise, the engineer, Commander Kawai, attacked Capt. Ishikawa with a sword, inflicting over twenty wounds. The Captain is now in a serious condition at the Sasebo Hospital. Kawai had two fingers of his right hand cut off. He attempted to cut his throat, but failed. His condition also is serious. The cause of the quarrel between the two officers is not known.

Another report says that Capt. Ishikawa is believed to be dead. He had been decorated with the Orders of the Golden Kite and the Rising Sun. Capt. Ishikawa, who was well known, participated in the second bottling up of Port Arthur.

ROCKEFELLER DUE TO-DAY.

Amerika, on Which He Is Coming, Will Reach Hoboken About 1 P. M.

The Hamburg-American liner Amerika, on which John D. Rockefeller is returning home, was reported by wireless as seventy-five miles east of the Nantucket Shoals at 6:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This indicates that the liner will reach Hoboken about 1 P. M. to-day. Reginald C. Vanderbilt is also a passenger on the Amerika.

JAMES A. GARLAND WORSE.

Physicians Say He's Not Likely to Recover from Pneumonia.

HANOVER, Mass., July 27.—A change for the worse was noted to-day in the condition of James A. Garland, who was brought here from his Summer home at Prudence Island about a week ago.

It was said this afternoon that the attack of pneumonia, which had prompted Mr. Garland's transfer from Prudence Island to Hanover, had not yielded to treatment. A consultation of three physicians was held to-day. Afterwards it was declared that there was little hope of Mr. Garland's ultimate recovery.

DOCTOR PAID $25,000 FEE.

He Attended Marshall Field During His Last Illness.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Dr. Frank Billings's bill for attending Marshall Field during his last illness is $25,000. It was presented as a claim against the estate on Wednesday, and Probate Judge Cutting, sitting in chambers, allowed it.

The bill includes charges for day and night attendance and the time consumed in travel between Jan. 6 and Feb. 17. The claim was not contested.

CLEVELAND'S TROLLEY FIGHT.

Stocks Decline and Mayor Johnson Hopes for a Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 27.—A decline of 6 points in the stock of the Cleveland Electric Railway to-day caused Mayor Johnson to feel hopeful that the company was nearly ready to capitulate and sell out to the city.

The stock fell from 72 to 66 as the result of a raid made by the city administration on the company's property on Fulton Road last Tuesday. The day before the stock was quoted at 74.

"Eight points drop in three days?" said Mayor Johnson to-night. "That's a loss of nearly $2,000,000 to the stockholders. The only course left for the company is to sell out to the city."

W. J. Springborn, President of the Board of Public Service, said to-night he would probably order that the tracks of the company be torn up on Jennings Avenue because of alleged breach of contract. This move is regarded as a reprisal for the company's action in causing the Mayor and Springborn to be cited for contempt of court.

EDISON TO TOUR IN AUTO.

With His Family the Inventor Will Journey 2,500 Miles.

Thomas A. Edison is to start on a 2,500-mile automobile trip about Aug. 1. Accompanying him will be his wife, his daughter, Miss Madeline Edison, and his son Charles. Three automobiles will carry the party. One will be loaded with cooking utensils, camping equipments, and provisions.

The Edisons will tour through Northern New York and New England, and then up through Canada, where Mr. Edison will continue his researches into the cobalt deposits of the country. He thinks Canada will be found particularly rich in this element.

FIRES DON'T STOP LOCUSTS.

Steam Rollers Also Ineffective—Tale of a Plague in Hungary.

LONDON, Saturday, July 28.—The correspondent at Vienna of The Daily Express says that locusts are devastating the neighborhood of Debrecsin, where crops on 60,000 acres have already been consumed. Desperate means have been adopted to keep back the invasion, but without avail.

The correspondent says that fires lighted to check the progress of the insects have been extinguished by the on-moving mass, after which the survivors of the army of devastation have continued their march. Twelve steam rollers have been used at one place to crush the locusts, but they have made no apparent impression.

Locusts cover the earth in many places to the depth of several inches, defying annihilation.

END OF OHIO COAL STRIKE.

New Scale Adopted and 8,000 Men Will Go Back to Work.

WHEELING, West Va., July 27.—The joint convention of the miners and operators of Eastern Ohio reached an agreement and adopted a new scale this afternoon for two years. Operations at the mines will be resumed within a week. Under this agreement 8,000 men, who have been idle for four months, will return to work.

The new scale differs but slightly from the wage scale of 1903. Several rules are modified, and new ones are added.

Cannon Ends His Visit to J. W. Gates.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 27.—Speaker "Joe" Cannon, who has been a guest of John W. Gates at his Summer home, in the Pequot colony this week, returned from Hartford this evening, after a 200-mile trip with Mr. Gates in his automobile. Mr. Cannon will leave for New York to-morrow morning. He says he has enjoyed his outing immensely.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

MRS. SAGE GETS ALL; WILL GIVE IT AWAY

Says Her Husband's Millions Will Go To Philanthropy.

BLOOD KIN HAVE $25,000 EACH

Which They Will Forfeit If They Contest the Will—Nevertheless a Fight Is to be Made.

The will of Russell Sage, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday afternoon, provides that each of Mr. Sage's blood relatives shall receive $25,000, unless they contest the will, in which case the bequest to the contestant shall be forfeited. There are twenty-six of these $25,000 shares to be distributed.

The residue of the estate, believed to be more than $75,000,000, is left absolutely and unconditionally to Mr. Sage's widow, Mrs. Margaret Olivia Slocum Sage, and Mrs. Sage, it was made known last night, has planned to give it away in benevolences. Dr. Carl Schmuck, the family physician, made the announcement. He said:

"In leaving his fortune to Mrs. Sage Mr. Sage has practically left it all to charity. How could a woman of her advanced years spend a thousandth part of it? What could she do but give it away? Mr. Sage knew that his wife had made a study of philanthropy, and that she would distribute his money wisely.

Mrs. Sage's Many Interests.

"I do not know that she has as yet any definite plans, but whatever they are they will be along broad lines. She is interested in education, in charitable institutions, in the welfare of soldiers and sailors, in the Young Men's Christian Association, and in hospitals."

Dr. Schmuck added that there was no question that Mr. Sage thoroughly relied on Mrs. Sage's judgment as to how the great fortune should be distributed. If the relatives were not satisfied with their portion, Dr. Schmuck said, they would get what Mrs. Sage considered reasonable. She would make no attempt to prevent them from getting what was due them.

The petition accompanying the will filed yesterday names each of the nephews and nieces of Mr. Sage who are entitled under the will to $25,000. The petition also declares that the personal estate left by Mr. Sage amounts to more than $20,000,000 and that the real estate is valued at more than $1,000,000.

But these statements are only made to cover the technical requirements of the law, so that the State appraisers may have a basis to work on when they come to figure out the inheritance tax which the Sage estate will have to pay.

The Will to be Contested.

Notwithstanding the announcement that Mrs. Sage intends to give away the Sage millions, there will be a contest over the will. One of the nephews will be selected to make the fight, although in doing so he stands the chance of forfeiting his share. The other relatives will reimburse him if the contest fails. If he wins and breaks the will, every one of the nephews and nieces will probably receive $2,000,000, for the total value of the estate is estimated at more than $98,000,000, and it is increasing at the rate of a million a year.

As it would be impossible under the law to distribute the estate in less than a year or eighteen months, there are many of the nephews and nieces who believe that they might as well begin the task of upsetting the will now.

After the will had been filed yesterday both the attorneys for the executors and those for Mrs. Sage admitted that a legal battle would be fought over the estate, as predicted in THE TIMES on Tuesday last. Here is a copy of the will:

The Will.

I, Russell Sage, of the City and State of New York, do hereby make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First—I direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon after my decease as conveniently can be done.

Second—I give and bequeath to my sister, Fanny Chapin, wife of Samuel Chapin of Oneida, N. Y., should she survive me, the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Third—I give and bequeath to each and every of my nephews and nieces of my own blood me surviving the sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, and in the event that any of such nephews or nieces shall have died before me, leaving lawful issue him or her surviving, then I give and bequeath a like sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars to the surviving lawful issue of each nephew or niece so dying before me, the same to be distributed among such issue share and share alike per stirpes, and not per capita.

Fourth—All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, wheresoever situate, of which I may die seized or possessed, or to which I may be entitled at the time of my decease, I give, devise, and bequeath to my wife, Margaret Olivia Sage, to have and to hold the same to her absolutely and forever.

Fifth—This provision for my wife is to be in lieu of all right of dower in my estate.

Sixth—I authorize and empower my executors, hereinafter named, and the survivors or survivor of them, to sell and dispose of all or any of the real estate of which I shall die seized or possessed at public or private sale, at such times and on such terms and conditions as they the survivors or survivor of them shall deem meet or proper, and to execute, acknowledge, and deliver all proper writings, deeds of conveyance, and transfers therefor.

Seventh—Should any of the gifts and bequests made by me in the second and third paragraphs of this my will lapse or fail for any reason, I direct that the bequests so lapsing or failing shall go to and form part of my residuary estate and be disposed of under and in accordance with the provisions of the fourth paragraph of this my will.

Eighth—I nominate, constitute, and appoint my wife, Margaret Olivia Sage; Dr. John P. Munn of the City of New York, Almon Goodwin of said city, and Charles W. Osborne, long my confidential and trusted assistant, the survivors and survivor of them, executrix and executors of this my last will and testament.

In the event of the death, refusal, or inability to act of said Charles W. Osborne, I hereby nominate and appoint Edward C. Osborn, also for

some years past in my employment, as executor in his place and stead. I further direct that none of the persons above named as executors shall be required to give any bond or security for the proper discharge of their duties.

Ninth—I hereby authorize and direct my said executors to rent a suitable office for the transaction of the business of my estate, and to employ and pay out of the funds of my estate all the clerks and bookkeepers that may be necessary for the proper care and management thereof.

Tenth—I hereby revoke all former or other wills and testamentary dispositions by me at any time heretofore made.

Eleventh—Should any of the beneficiaries under this my will other than my said wife object to the probate thereof or in any wise directly or indirectly contest or aid in contesting the same or any of the provisions thereof or the distribution of my estate thereunder, then and in that event I annul any bequest herein made to such beneficiary, and it is my will that such beneficiary shall be absolutely barred and cut off from any share in my estate.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal at No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, this 15th day of February, 1901, in the presence of Edward Townsend and Richard W. Freedman, whom I have requested to become attesting witnesses hereto.

RUSSELL SAGE. (L. S.)

The foregoing instrument was subscribed, sealed, published, and declared by Russell Sage as and for his last will and testament in our presence and in the presence of each of us, and we at the same time, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other, hereunto subscribe our names and residences as attesting witnesses this 11th day of February, 1901.

EDWARD TOWNSEND,
130 West 121st St., New York.
R. W. FREEDMAN,
32 West 123d St., N. Y. City.

The petition accompanying the will set forth that Russell Sage died on July 22, at his Summer home at Lawrence, L. I., and that there was no other will in existence excepting that filed for probate and executed Feb. 11, 1901; that he left no surviving child or children, adopted child or children, no issue of any deceased child or children, and no issue of any deceased adopted child or children, no father or mother, no brother or sister of the half or the whole blood, no uncle or aunt and no issue of any deceased uncle or aunt, and in fact no relatives excepting the widow, Olivia Slocum Sage, who resides at 632 Fifth Avenue, and that the only heirs at law and next of kin were those named in the petition, the nephews and nieces and their issue.

Continuing, the petition declares that Russell Sage had four brothers and two sisters, all of whom are dead. They were Henry Sage, Sally Sage, Fanny Sage Chapin, Elisha M. Sage, Elizur W. Sage, and William Sage. Henry Sage and Sally Sage died leaving no descendants.

Russell Sage's sister, Fanny Chapin, who died two years ago, had twelve children, two of whom died without issue. Of the other ten Chapins who will each receive $25,000 under the will, nine reside in Oneida, N. Y., the tenth, Earl Chapin, having gone from Oneida to Milwaukee, Wis. Those residing in Oneida are Samuel Chapin, Dwight Chapin, Angeline Lyle, Helen Chapin, Jane Chapin Monroe, Frank Chapin, Homer Chapin, Fremont Chapin, and Taylor Chapin.

William C. Sage, a brother of Russell Sage, left five children, each of whom come in for a $25,000 share in the estate, as follows: James H. Sage of Troy, Albert H. Sage of Troy, Sarah C. Gardner of Troy, Julia Baxter of Ottawa, Canada, and Mary Elizabeth Geer of 102 Waverley Place, Borough of Manhattan.

Russell Sage's brother, Elizur W. Sage, who was married twice, left four children by his first wife and five by the second. One of the children by the second wife died, but each of Elizur's eight living children will get $25,000.

Those by the first wife are Mary Jane Wagnall of Vandervoort, Ark.; Emily Chadwick of Odell, Ill.; Lina Schoonmaker of Crete, Ill., and Elizur W. Sage of Channahon, Ill.

The children by the second wife of Russell Sage's brother, Elizur Sage, who will get $25,000 each from the estate, are Helen S. Holbrook of Park Ridge, Ill.; Fannie Crisler of Park Ridge, Ill.; Harriet Davis of Channahon, Ill., and Olin Sage of Channahon, Ill.

Three Died Childless.

Elisha Sage, another brother of Russell Sage, had six children, but three of them died without issue. The remaining three are Charles R. Sage of Troy, Martha Martratte of 822 Columbus Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, and Alfretta Lucknow. By the terms of the will, Martha Martratte and Charles R. Sage will receive $25,000 each. The other child of Russell Sage's brother Elisha, Alfretta Lucknow, died, but as she left children behind her they will share in the estate, her daughter, Carrie Jessen of 450 Third Avenue, Lansingburg, coming in for a fourth share of what her mother would have received, the fourth share being a quarter of $25,000, or $6,250.

A second quarter of Mrs. Lucknow's share goes to Mrs. Lucknow's daughter, Alfretti Bibbi of Boyne City, Mich. A third quarter goes to Mrs. Lucknow's daughter, Grace B. Tarosian of 23 Hoosick Street, Troy, and the remaining quarter of Mrs. Lucknow's $25,000 share would naturally go to her fourth child, Cora Coonrad, but as Cora Coonrad died leaving a son, Edson Coonrad of Watervliet, N. Y., Edson Coonrad will come in for $6,250, he being the only grandnephew of Russell Sage to share in the estate.

None of the persons named is wealthy, and few of them are even prosperous. But if any one of them comes forward to contest the will, as it is now well settled will be done, his or her share will revert to the residue of the estate under Section 11 of the will, which forfeits the bequest of any beneficiary who objects to the probate of the will or directly or indirectly contests the same.

Section 11 Will Stand.

Charles A. Gardiner, the attorney for C. W. Osborne and Dr. J. P. Munn, Mrs. Sage's co-executors, said yesterday that the eleventh section of the will had been very carefully drawn and would be upheld by the courts in a contest. Still he admitted that any one of the nephews or nieces might protest against the probating of the will, and be reimbursed by the others in case the will was admitted to probate after the contestant was beaten in court.

Mr. Gardiner said that with De Forest Brothers, attorneys for Mrs. Sage, he would appear at the Surrogate's office today, and asked that a date be set for citing the witnesses and legatees to appear.

Then an order for service by publication would be obtained, as the majority of the Sage relatives lived out of town. For six weeks an advertisement would appear in The Law Journal calling upon the nephews and nieces of Mr. Sage and all others interested to appear before the Surrogate on a certain date, to be set for some day probably eight weeks hence.

Then if no objection was offered for the probate of the will, Mr. Gardiner said, it would be admitted.

Estate Would Be Divided.

There will be objection offered, however, as soon as the attorneys for the nephews and nieces agree upon a plan of action to upset the will. If the will is overthrown, then the estate would be distributed as the law provides, one-half of the personal estate going to the widow, together with a third of the income from the real estate. The balance of the real and personal property would then be divided among the nephews and nieces, each of whom would get a great deal more if there was no will than the will provides for them.

Two of the lawyers who represent nephews and nieces of Russell Sage declared yesterday that it would be an easy task to have the will thrown out, as evidence could be produced to show that for many years in the latter part of his life Russell Sage was not in as sound condition mentally as he was previous to the Grant-Ward failure. That and the attempt made on his life by the bomb thrower Norcross will be urged as causes that led to the unbalancing of his mind.

Not Able to Make a Will.

It will be charged that Mr. Sage was not mentally competent to make a will in 1901, and that on the day he entered the building at 2 Wall Street to sign it he had to be helped into the law offices of Goodwin, Vanderpoel & Thompson, as he was very feeble and scarcely able to walk. Various incidents in his life will be brought forward to show that his mind was failing for the last ten years.

In fact, some of the nephews and nieces of Russell Sage have been engaged for years in collecting data and material for a will contest, and this was admitted yesterday by A. Welles Stump, a lawyer, whose mother-in-law is one of the nieces of Sage. Mr. Stump said that he had been retained as counsel for some of the nephews and nieces, and that in all probability there would be a contest, but he said as his clients were now out of town he could not discuss it. In his opinion Mr. Sage left a fortune of more than $100,000,000.

Big Enough to Fight For.

"It was more than $100,000,000 five years ago," said Lawyer Stump. "However, it is big enough to fight for, and it is natural that some of the relatives will bring a contest."

The announcement that Russell Sage's will would be filed at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon brought a crowd of curious men and women to the County Court House. Those who were unable to get into the Surrogate's office loitered in City Hall Park near the windows of the Probate Clerk's office. The crowd waited from noon, now and then dashing into the Court House whenever a newsboy spread a wild rumor that the Sage will had arrived.

There were a dozen photographers there waiting for Lawyer Gardiner to appear with the will. It was 1:17 o'clock when Mr. Gardiner entered the building. He was accompanied by Charles W. Osborne, Mr. Sage's confidential man, who is one of the executors. Mr. Gardiner went directly to Surrogate Thomas's private office, while Mr. Osborne and one of Mr. Gardiner's assistants, Lawyer Charles T. Adams, went to the office of Probate Clerk Washburn.

Charity Society Agents There.

Fifty reporters were there waiting to get a glimpse of the will, and there were several agents of the Charity Organization Society, who had been attracted by a rumor that Mr. Sage's fortune was to be distributed among religious and charitable institutions. The Charity Organization Society men seemed much disappointed when a law clerk who knew the contents of the will whispered that Mr. Sage had not left a cent to charity.

"He wasn't that sort of a man," said the law clerk.

"You're mistaken," answered one of the Charity Organization men. "Just wait and see."

Lawyer Adams handed over the Sage will to Probate Clerk Washburn, saying: "I wish to file the will of Russell Sage."

Clerk Washburn glanced at the document and remarked that it was engrossed. He handed it to his assistant, James O'Hara, with instructions to enter it on the books immediately. Lawyer Gardiner refused to give out a copy of the will until he made sure it had been filed. He went back to the office of the probate clerk. There he was told that his assistant, Mr. Adams, had filed the will, and then he distributed copies. Meantime Executor Osborne sat near a window, where the photographers took snapshots of him. He said he didn't mind it now, as the Sage will had been filed and was a matter of public record, but he refused to say just what Mrs. Sage's plans were as to the distribution of her share of the estate.

Executor's Fees for Dr. Munn.

The absence of Dr. John P. Munn, the other executor, was commented on. Dr. Munn had not been remembered in the will except to be named as an executor. As such, however, he is entitled under the law to collect fees from the estate, the law allowing to the executors 1 per cent., so that he would be entitled to a third of 1 per cent. of the Sage estate. Executor Osborne and Mrs. Sage, too, will each receive a third of 1 per cent. in fees for acting as executors, the fee of each being figured at more than $300,000.

Among other sums that the estate will be called upon to pay out will be the State inheritance tax. This will amount to more than half a million dollars. The inheritance tax includes 1 per cent. of what the widow receives and 5 per cent. on all outside bequests, or bequests to the nephews and nieces.

WON'T UNITE IN CONTEST.

Several Troy Relatives Say They Are Well Satisfied.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, July 27.—The Troy relatives of Russell Sage will not unite in any attempt to break the will.

A reporter called at the house of Charles L. Sage this afternoon and informed him of the contents of the will. Mr. Sage was in bed, but said through Mrs. Sage that under no circumstances would he contest the will.

"My husband would not have objected even had the amount been much less than $25,000," said Mrs. Sage, "as we thought we had been well treated for a long time by Uncle Russell. On many occasions he and Mrs. Sage have helped us along, and it certainly would be ingratitude on our part now to make any trouble for that dear old lady. A number of stories have been circulated since Mr. Sage's death concerning a contest by Trojan relatives, but I wish to say that the talking has been done by only one man, and he in no way represented us."

Mrs. Sage added that even had her husband been cut off without a cent he would not have contested the will.

A daughter of Mr. Sage who was present also praised the dead financier for the kindness he had shown the family on numerous occasions. She said that she had been ill lately, and it was only last week that Mrs. Sage had remembered her with a check.

Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, a niece, declined to say anything further than that she would enter no objection to the provisions of the will.

The wife of Albert H. Sage, another nephew, expressed herself as satisfied, and said that her husband would not be a party to any contest. The only other Trojan nephew is James H. Sage, who went to New York this morning to be present when the will was offered for probate.

SAYS IT'S NOT MUNIFICENT.

But Brackett Doesn't Know If Heirs Will Attack the Will.

SARATOGA, July 27.—Senator Edgar T. Brackett made the following statement this afternoon concerning the Russell Sage will case:

"I cannot tell what course will be taken on behalf of my clients. The provision for the several nephews and nieces can hardly be considered munificent in view of the fortune of the testator, but you can hardly expect me to announce publicly in advance what will be done. Advertising one's plans is not wise. I can say no more now."

FOOD.

DIDN'T BELIEVE.

That Coffee Was the Real Trouble.

Some people flounder around and take everything that's recommended, but finally find that coffee is the real cause of their troubles. An Oregon man says:

"For 25 years I was troubled with my stomach. I was a steady coffee drinker, but didn't suspect that as the cause. I took almost anything which some one else had been cured with, but to no good. I was very bad last Summer and could not work at times.

"On Dec. 2, 1902, I was taken so bad the doctors said I could not live over 24 hours at the most, and I made all preparations to die. I could hardly eat anything, everything distressed me, and I was weak and sick all over. When in that condition coffee was abandoned, and I was put on Postum, the change in my feeling came quickly after the drink that was poisoning me was removed.

"The pain and sickness fell away from me, and I began to get well day by day, so I stuck to it until now I am well and strong again, can eat heartily, with no headache, heart trouble, or the awful sickness of the old coffee days. I drink all I wish of Postum without any harm and enjoy it immensely.

"This seems like a strong story, but I would refer you to the First National Bank, the Trust Banking Company, or any merchant of Grant's Pass, Oregon, in regard to my standing, and I will send a sworn statement of this if you wish. You can also use my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Still there are many who persistently fool themselves by saying "Coffee don't hurt me." A ten days' trial of Postum in its place will tell the truth and many times save life. "There's a reason."

Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

YACHTS REVERSE ORDER IN LARCHMONT RACES

Elmina Defeats Queen by Narrow Margin in Light Wind.

RAINBOW TAKES SEVENTY CUP

New Winners Are Returned in Nearly All the Other Classes Except the One-Designs.

With a light wind and little windward work, the racing fleet at Larchmont yesterday upset the usual order of things and in almost every class reversed the order of the finish of the previous day. J. R. Maxwell's Queen suffered her first defeat of the week at the hands of F. F. Brewster's Elmina, and Commodore Vanderbilt's Rainbow defeated Harry Maxwell's Yankee. Harry F. Lippitt's Weetamoe won in the sixty-foot class over F. M. Smith's Effort, and E. D. King's Neola finished ahead of E. W. Clark's Irolita. J. B. O'Donohue's Crescent, Hendon Chubb's Spider, W. F. Clark's Marguerite, George Mercer's Howdy, and L. J. Spencer's Dorothy turned the tables on their previously successful competitors. The other classes returned the same winners. The courses sailed were 19½ and 10½ miles.

Elmina beat Queen just 12 seconds in the final reckoning. She allowed her 21 seconds and finished 1 minute 8 seconds ahead. She led her at the start more than that amount, so that Queen actually sailed faster. Elmina gained all her advantage on the first round, leading then by 3 minutes 12 seconds, while going to windward with a freshening breeze Queen picked her up, but not enough to save the race.

Yankee did the same thing with Rainbow, gaining even more, but she was too far behind to avoid a considerable beating. There was 2 minutes 3 seconds between them at the finish after allowing Yankee 7 seconds handicap. Both Queen and Rainbow take the Commodore's Cup therefore. Summary:

SCHOONERS—NINETY-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 1:40 P. M. Course, 19½ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	4:18:34	2:33:34
Queen, J. R. Maxwell	4:14:37	2:34:37

Corrected time—Elmina, 2:38:34; Queen, 2:33:46. Elmina wins by 12 seconds.

SLOOPS—SEVENTY-FOOTERS.
Start, 1:45 P. M. Course, 19½ miles.

Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	4:21:16	2:38:16
Yankee, H. L. Maxwell	4:25:26	2:40:26

Corrected time—Rainbow, 2:38:16; Yankee, 2:40:10. Rainbow wins by 7 seconds.

SLOOPS—SIXTY-EIGHT-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 1:50 P. M. Course, 19½ miles.

Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	4:44:03	2:54:03
Effort, F. M. Smith	4:51:55	3:01:55
Neola, E. D. King	5:21:06	3:31:06
Irolita, E. W. Clark	5:18:22	3:48:22

Corrected time—Weetamoe, 2:54:03; Effort, 3:00:22; Neola, 3:31:06; Irolita, 3:44.10. Weetamoe wins by 6 minutes 52 seconds.

SLOOPS—NEW YORK THIRTIES.
Start, 2 P. M. Course, 19½ miles.

Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	5:57:24	3:57:24
Atair, G. E. and J. C. Meyer	5:58:41	3:58:41
Neola II, G. M. Pynchon	5:59:15	3:59:15
Banzai, C. D. Mallory	6:00:30	4:00:30
Minx, Howard Willets	6:03:24	4:03:24
Adelaide, R. H. and G. A. Adee	6:04:29	4:04:29
Alera, A. H. and J. W Alker	6:07:24	4:07:24
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	6:12:17	4:12:17
Fairyne, C. W. Watrous	6:12:51	4:12:51

No time allowance. Cara Mia wins by 1 minute 17 seconds from Atair.

RACEABOUTS.
Start, 2:05 P. M. Course, 10½ miles.

Tartan, A. N. Pirie	4:01:31	1:56:31
Rascal III., S. C. Hopkins	4:02:20	1:57:20
Tomboy, Adrian Iselin, Jr.	4:03:50	1:58:50
Rascal, J. J. Sawyer	4:05:47	2:00:47
Cadeau, W. W. Swan	4:09:43	2:01:43
Chinook, R. Mallory, Jr.	4:07:08	2:02:08
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley	4:08:51	2:03:51
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	4:11:18	2:06:13

No time allowance—Tartan wins by 49 seconds from Rascal III.

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.
Start, 2:10 P. M. Course, 10½ miles.

Marguerite, W. F. Clark	4:03:30	1:53:30
Rube, G. P. Granbery	4:05:01	1:55:01
Nalad, Dr. J. B. Palmer	4:15:22	2:05:22
Thelema, Dr. A. E. Black	4:17:35	2:07:35
Anona, D. K. Pendas	4:22:18	2:12:18
Firefly, M. B. Pendas	Did not finish.	

Corrected time—Marguerite, 1:51:14; Rube, 1:55:01; Nalad, 1:57:31; Thelema, 1:56:51; Anona, 2:05:29. Marguerite wins by 3 minutes 47 seconds from Rube.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.
Start, 2:10 P. M. Course, 10½ miles.

Howdy, George Mercer, Jr.	4:13:08	2:03:08
Maryola, H. P. Sayre	4:15:57	2:05:57
Answer, D. P. Abbott	4:22:18	2:12:18
Montauk, D. P. Sheldon	4:27:36	2:17:36

Corrected time—Howdy, 2:02:81; Maryola, 2:05:57; Answer, 2:04:55; Montauk, 2:10:50. Howdy wins by 2 minutes 24 seconds from Answer.

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS.
Start, 2:15 P. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Crescent, J. B. O'Donohue	4:04:02	1:49:02
Jigstep, F. J. Havens	4:08:58	1:53:58
Sue, E. F. Luckenbach	4:09:31	1:54:31
Regina, F. G. Stewart	4:09:51	1:54:51
The Kid, O. Harriman	4:19:39	2:04:39

Corrected time—Crescent, 1:49:02; Jigstep, 1:53:58; Sue, 1:54:31; Regina, 1:54:51. The Kid not rated. Crescent wins by 4 minutes 56 seconds from Jigstep.

SLOOPS—LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOTERS.
Start, 2:15 P. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Dorothy, L. G. Spence	4:21:16	2:06:16
Houri, J. H. Esser	4:25:26	2:10:26
Yaquero, Dr. William Stump	4:26:30	2:11:30
Follette, L. J. Garcey	4:20:40	2:11:40

No time allowance. Dorothy wins by 4 minutes 10 seconds from Houri.

SLOOPS—TWENTY-TWO-FOOTERS.
Start, 2:20 P. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Spider, Hendon Chubb	4:16:35	1:55:35
Joy, W. H. Childs	4:16:25	1:56:25
Saetta, G. H. Church	4:26:26	2:06:26
More Trouble, R. H. Childs	4:28:02	2:08:02
Paumonak, F. P. Currier	4:27:40	2:07:40
Ogeemah, A. B. Clements	4:30:06	2:16:06
Vivyen, D. J. Levett	5:04:36	2:44:36
Soya, W. A. Barstow	Did not finish.	

Corrected time—Spider, 1:55:35; Joy, 1:56:25; Saetta, 2:00:26; More Trouble, 2:08:02; Paumonak, 2:00:47; Ogeemah, 2:06:11; Vivyen, 2:37:39. Spider wins by 50 seconds from Joy.

UNION OFFICIAL DISAPPEARS.

His Sons Suspect Non-Union Men of Having Attacked Him.

Hugh James, an officer of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, Branch 172, is missing and his sons think that non-union men may have had something to do with it. He was last seen leaving a meeting of the union, at 147 East Fifty-third Street, at 10:30 o'clock night before last. He is 51 years old, and lives at 347 West 127th Street.

His two sons came to the West 125th Street Police Station last night and told Capt. Herlihy about it. They said that he worked in a woodworking factory on Avenue D, near Eighth Street, and was known as an "inside man." It was his business to see that every workman joined the union. Some Italians who didn't join were discharged. After this, about three weeks ago, James was held up one night and robbed. He got a bad blow on the head and became slightly deaf from the effects of it. The discharged Italians, it is said, had threatened to injure him, and his sons now fear that they have carried out their threats.

Broke Child Labor Law.

Charges were preferred recently in Yonkers against Joseph H. Wagner, Superintendent of the cooperage company of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, by Deputy Factory Inspector Ash. The complaints numbered four. In two cases Wagner was charged with causing children in the company employ under 16 years of age to work more than nine hours a day.

Wagner pleaded guilty to the charges. Judge Beall fined him $50. Wagner had the sentence suspended on the plea that the children represented themselves as being over 16 years of age.

Exploring the Arctic

engages Peary and Wellman but we, who must stay south, discover cold delight in iced White Rose Ceylon Tea. The best, cold or hot. Goes farthest. Strongest. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Grand of Quality.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN

Sunday, July 29, 1906

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves NEW YORK, West 23d Street . . . . . 6.45 A. M.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets . . . . . 7.00 "
" BROOKLYN . . . . . 6.45 "
RETURNING, leaves Atlantic City . . . . . 7.00 P. M.
Stopping at Newark and Elizabeth in each direction.

TICKETS GOOD ONLY ON SPECIAL TRAIN

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

FISH DEFEATS HARRIMAN IN ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Continued from Page 1.

vestigation of Mr. Fish's relations to the road when the latter resigned from the investigating committee of the Mutual last Winter.

Mr. Fish Anonymously Attacked.

The point of attack had been indicated for a matter of two weeks by an anonymous circular in which Mr. Fish was criticised for having asked the stockholders to send their proxies, made out to him, to the Secretary of the road at Chicago.

In this circular it was declared that the request in this manner was an innovation and had displeased some of the influential stockholders. It also was suggested that the Harriman interests, angered because Mr. Fish had thrown his "old friend and associate," Mr. Harriman, out of the board, might have something to say about it.

Why these two particular statements were made has never appeared. Mr. Fish has been asking for proxies personally for many years past, and Mr. Harriman has never been thrown out of the Illinois Central's board, his only recent change in outward relations to the management having been when, last Spring, he retired as Chairman of the Finance Committee.

This was approximately the state of things when the Directors met a week ago. That was not a very large meeting, and in the course of it a resolution was offered by Mr. Peabody providing that the Directors appoint a special Proxy Committee. This was after there had been some discussion of Mr. Fish's course in seeking proxies personally this year, as usual. The question was allowed to go over, was postponed again from an adjourned meeting held on Thursday, and finally was scheduled to come up for decision yesterday.

Gov. Deneen Was There.

There were present yesterday when the board was called to order Gov. Deneen, Walter Luttgen of August Belmont & Co., John W. Auchincloss, Mr. Fish's former associate on the Mutual Life's Investigating Committee; Robert Walton Goelet, Charles M. Beach, J. T. Harahan, Second Vice President of the Illinois Central; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stuyvesant Fish, Edward H. Harriman, Charles A. Peabody, and John C. Welling, Vice President and Controller.

The question at issue was settled in very short order and without much debate, for there had been considerable discussion among the Directors of what might be the significance of Gov. Deneen's presence.

Mr. Peabody withdrew his motion to appoint a special Proxy Committee, the Harriman proxies were promised to Mr. Fish, an agreement was reached to confer on the choice of a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major William Grinnell last Winter, and it was all over, so far as the election contest was concerned.

The Directors who are up for re-election are Charles M. Beach, J. T. Harahan, and Cornelius Vanderbilt. It is expected in Wall Street that the Harriman interests will begin the fight again next year, for Mr. Harriman has not the reputation of quitting a battle, even if he suffers an initial defeat, and the Union Pacific has long needed such an outlet to the Gulf as the Illinois Central would give it.

Has Valuable Stock Holdings.

Moreover, the Illinois Central is reputed to be a wealthy road and to have holdings of stocks of various kinds that have been acquired below their present market value and would show a good profit to such individuals in control of the property as might wish to relieve the road of them at private sale and on terms to be arranged between themselves on behalf of the railroad corporation and themselves as buyers for investment.

As the board is now constituted, however, it does not appear that a successful campaign can be waged from the inside, for financial pressure of most of the known kinds has been exerted ever since last Winter, with only the result apparent in yesterday's meeting.

As regards the organization of a proxy campaign for the election of 1907, the thing in which the Fish management is believed to have most confidence is the fact that the policy of the road has always been to consider the interests of all the $95,000,000 of stock. Hence Illinois Central stockholders are, on the whole, a contented lot, and the "floating supply" of stock—a useful thing when it happens, as frequently, to be tied up as collateral for loans from "large interests"—is small. This perceptibly lessens the points among the whole stockholding where pressure can be applied advantageously.

NOT THE GENTRY MURDERER.

Poughkeepsie Prisoner Isn't the Man, and Will Be Discharged.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 27.—Fritz Constantino, the young man who was arrested at Tivoli last week on suspicion that he was the murderer of Mrs. Arthur W. Gentry of Chicago on Jan. 6 last, will be discharged from the Dutchess County Jail to-morrow morning. Constantino is not the man wanted by the Chicago police, although he bears a close resemblance to the murderer.

Arthur W. Gentry, the husband of the murdered woman, saw Constantino today, and was impressed with the prisoner's resemblance to the man who had been at his house last January and had taken the life of his wife. Mr. Gentry said that he did not want to reach a decision regarding the identity of the prisoner until he had talked with him and until the arrival of George G. Scott, a Chicago man, who had been an intimate friend of the man wanted by the Chicago police.

Gentry had a long interview with the prisoner to-night, and then shook hands with him and said:

"He is not the man."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN DINNER.

Eminent Britons Meet Inter-Parliamentary Union Delegates.

LONDON, July 27.—Ambassador Reid this evening entertained at dinner the American delegates to the conference of the Interparliamentary Union, and to meet them he invited a number of distinguished Americans and British subjects.

Among the Americans present were Congressmen John Sharp Williams, T. E. Burton, and David L. Granger; William J. Bryan, Col. Herman Stump; Herbert H. D. Peirce, Minister to Norway; John Wallace Riddle, Minister to Roumania; David R. Francis, C. W. Kohlsaat, Charles Conant, Clarence H. Mackay, and Rear Admiral Cogswell.

Premier Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, Chief Secretary for Ireland Bryce, Winston Spencer Churchill, the Bishop of London, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Mount-Stephen, and T. P. O'Connor were among the British guests who were introduced to the Americans.

BOMBS FROM TRAIN FLUNG AT PLUMBERS

Continued from Page 1.

men surrounded the place. The injured men were helped into the saloon and stimulants were given to them.

President Expected It.

Just then President Thompson of the union rushed into the place. He had been in conference at the Clarendon Hotel, at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, with President Frank Gartland of Local No. 2 over an agreement by which members of Local 2 were to be admitted to No. 480. An agreement for their entrance had almost been reached.

As Thompson rushed into the Teutonia and was told what had happened he exclaimed, "I thought so. This is evidently some of their work. Well, all agreements are off."

Following Thompson's arrival came Capt. Hussey of the Twenty-second Street Station and his reserves. Thompson went to Capt. Hussey and showed him a notice he had received several days before, presumably from a member of Local No. 2. It read:

"If you fellows of 480 don't quit scabbing there'll be something doing."

Thompson explained to Capt. Hussey that he had received that note presumably as a threat against the supposed action of members of No. 480 who had taken the places of striking members of No. 2 after the latter had gone on strike. Thompson then gave this recital of the differences between the two unions:

Story of the Unions' Quarrel.

Members of Local No. 2 went on strike in a new Fifth Avenue hotel for higher wages and didn't succeed very well in its strike. No. 480 was appealed to to begin a sympathetic strike. This was refused. Then Local No. 2 accused members of Local No. 480 of taking the places of the strikers. After that, however, many members of No. 2 volunteered to desert No. 2 for No. 480, and a feature of the meeting last night was to be the initiation of a dozen or more members of No. 2, who were there to join. Members of No. 2 had been deserting that organization for No. 480 by wholesale, and the end of that union seemed to have come. Then began the negotiations which were interrupted by the explosion.

An ambulance took the injured men to Bellevue. There it was found that, while all had been cut in many places, none was so seriously injured that he could not be taken home. Rosenthal's flesh had been penetrated by half a dozen pebbles and bits of iron. The others were suffering from cuts and bruises.

Capt. Hussey immediately after reaching the scene telephoned ahead along the elevated to have a search made of the train from which the bombs were supposed to have been thrown. Its next stop was at Fourteenth Street. It is presumed that the man or men who threw the explosives got off there and disappeared. At any rate, no trace of a suspect was found.

On examining the pavement where the bombs fell, Capt. Hussey found that the flagstones had been chipped. Then he picked up several charred ends of oiled paper, indicating that they had been wrapped around an explosive. To all appearances the paper might have contained only gunpowder, but the police believe that at least a part of the charge was dynamite, for it is not believed that powder in such a small quantity could have knocked several men off their feet and stunned others, while lacerating all.

President Thompson, immediately after the explosion, returned to the Clarendon Hotel, where the delegates from No. 2 were awaiting him to report the results of the meeting of his union. Breaking in upon them, he declared:

Negotiations Declared Off.

"Men, the events which have just occurred make it beyond possibility for further negotiations with our fellow-union. All further plans are off."

Then he left the meeting, which adjourned.

Members of No. 2 held a meeting on Thursday night in Maennerchor Hall, in Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. The result of this meeting was not made public further than that negotiations were to be entered into with representatives of No. 480 to secure the entrance as a body of the former into the union. The police have little hope of capturing whoever threw the bombs.

A final meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Master Plumbers' Association, formed for the purpose of fighting the strike of Union No. 2, was held yesterday in Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. It was decided that the union had lost the strike and that the committee had served its purpose, so the committee adjourned sine die. After the adjournment I. K. Brown, Chairman of the committee, said:

"The fight has been won by the employers, who all have a good working force. We will not recognize Plumbers' Union No. 2 again on any terms and we expect that the strikers will join Local No. 480, with which we have an agreement."

A meeting of Plumbers' Union No. 2 was called yesterday for Monday night to vote on declaring the strike off.

GIRL SHOPLIFTERS HELD.

Caught Stealing in Sixth Avenue Store —Just from Virginia.

Elizabeth Rogers, 20 years old, and Gertrude Schultze, 22 years old, of 126 West Twenty-first Street, who said that they came from Virginia two months ago, were locked in the West Thirtieth Street Station late yesterday afternoon, charged with shoplifting by detectives employed in a Sixth Avenue department store.

Daniel Kash, the store detective, said that he saw the girls loitering about the women's department without buying anything, and he thought their actions suspicious. He says he saw them drop several shirts on the floor and then walk away. He arrested them later, and when they were searched property worth $24 belonging to the store was found on them.

When brought before Sergt. Bailey at the police station the girls admitted taking the articles. They told the Sergeant that since coming here they had obtained places as waitresses downtown. The salary was small, and they took this means of getting money. They admitted having taken things from other stores since they came to this city.

This Morning at 8 o'Clock
Vogel Brothers Place on Sale
Just About 180—
Men's 2-Garment Outing Suits
That You May Choose From.
Now Marked $5.

Hardly any need for saying that they'll not be here long at this price. So you'd better hurry along to share with the others this sale. The suits are of flannels and crashes, in most instances but one or two of a kind. They're worth ———. Well, you'll get some good vacation fun out of them.

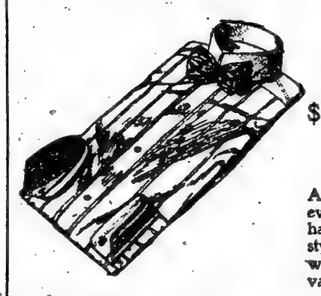

A Shirt for Every Man in This Sale of 200 Dozen
$1, $1.25 & $1.50 Negligees
at 79c

A great host of shirts—200 doz.—yet every one is perfect, clean, fresh and handsome. And there are so many styles, colors and patterns that you'll want a few of them to put in your vacation grip.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia.
A delightful addition to the daily dip.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.
So vivifying after motoring and all taxing exercise, and for a thousand other useful household purposes.
USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.
AT GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS. 25c. PER LARGE BOTTLE.
Scrubb & Co., Limited, 465 Greenwich St., N. Y.

THE LATEST SCHAEFER ROW.

Ex-Politician Brought to Court by His Daughter—Surely Wed Now.

Charles Christian Schaefer, the ex-politician whose matrimonial adventures have occupied so much space in the papers of late, was in the Yorkville Court yesterday on the complaint of his daughter Dora, who asserted that he was not supporting her twelve-year-old brother Charles.

Both sides were represented by counsel and the air was soon thick with charges and counter charges hurled back and forth between father and daughter. To find out what young Schaefer thought about the matter Magistrate Cornell summoned the boy to the stand and asked him what he had had for breakfast.

"Coffee and crullers," the youngster answered with a grin.

"Well, you seem to thrive on them," remarked the Magistrate.

The father was then allowed to get in his word.

"My daughter Dora has caused all this trouble," said he. "She goes about saying nasty things about me, and when we are together she often hits me in the eye. Now I will give the other girl, Tillie, $500 if she will leave the house, but Dora can't have a cent. All I want, Judge, is to live happily with my boy Charlie and my wife. Don't take him from me. My wife likes him, and says she can learn to love him soon."

Then Schaefer set all doubts as to his marriage at rest by pulling the certificate of the ceremony out of his pocket and proudly showing it around the courtroom.

In arguing the complaint brought by Dora a good deal of light was shed on the management of the Schaefer household. It seems that the two girls shut themselves up in the two front rooms and use the parlor as a kitchen. The father and Charles, Jr., occupy the rear of the house and have to wash, cook, and make the beds for themselves as best they can.

Our REGISTERED PHYSICIANS will Examine your eyes—without charge.
A. W. BREWSTER, M. D.
EDW. JOHNSON, M. D.
MARCUM KENYON, M. D.
M. LINDEROTH, M. D.
J. B. HALLWOOD, M. D.
J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.

WILSON MAKES PUBLIC NEW MEAT REGULATIONS

Stringent Rules to Insure Packing Under Sanitary Conditions.

CLOSE INSPECTION PROVIDED

Use of Dyes, Chemicals, and Preservatives Restricted—Certificates for Exports of Animals and Meats.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Wilson to-day made public the regulations under the new law governing the inspection of meat products for inter-State and foreign trade. They do not, however, cover the subject of inter-State transportation of meat or the microscopic inspection of pork for export. Regulations on these subjects, it was stated, would be issued later. The regulations issued to-day are stringent throughout, and are in line with the best authorities on the subjects of sanitation, preservatives, dyes, chemicals, and condemnation of diseased carcasses.

The general regulations provide that the scope of the inspection shall cover all slaughtering, packing, meat canning, salting, rendering, or similar establishments whose meats or meat food products, in whole or in part, enter into inter-State or foreign commerce, unless exempted from inspection by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under the law the only establishments which may be exempted by the Secretary are retail butchers and retail dealers supplying their customers in inter-State or foreign trade, but even these exempted classes are required to submit to the Secretary an application for exemption.

The sanitation regulations require the establishments in which animals are slaughtered or meats and meat food products are prepared, cured, packed, stored, or handled to be suitably lighted and ventilated, and to be maintained in a sanitary condition. All work in such establishments must be performed in a cleanly and sanitary manner. All utensils and machinery used in handling meats must be thoroughly cleansed daily. Employes of the establishments must wear outer clothing of a material that is easily cleansed and made sanitary, and all toilet rooms, &c., are required to be entirely separate from apartments in which carcasses are dressed or meats and meat food products are prepared.

Managers of establishments will not be permitted to employ any person affected with tuberculosis in any of the departments where carcasses are dressed, ments handled, or meat food products prepared.

Dyes and Preservatives.

The regulations about the use of chemical preservatives are very stringent. In the hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture the representative of the packers was especially insistent that no provision should be adopted which would bar the use of borax as a preservative. Secretary Wilson, however, has evidently determined that borax comes within the meaning of the law, which forbids the use of any "dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food."

There has been much contention with regard to the use of saltpetre. The Secretary's new regulations specifically permit its use "pending further inquiry," which means that in case he becomes satisfied it is injurious in any way it, too, will be prohibited. The only preservatives which may be employed, except under a specific Federal statute, are salt, wood smoke, sugar, pure spices, and vinegar.

Meats and meat food products for export may contain preservatives in proportions which do not conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which they are exported, but all meats or meat food products, so prepared for export, must be treated and kept in compartments of the establishment separate and apart from those in which meats and meat food products are prepared for inter-State commerce, specially labeled and certified and stamped with the word "special." Such meats may not enter domestic trade under any circumstances.

Special provision is made for the destruction for food purposes of all carcasses and parts of carcasses and meat food products, which upon inspection or reinspection prove to be unclean, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food.

All stamps, labels, and certificates showing that meat and meat food products have been inspected and passed are required either to be affixed by a Government employe or to be affixed by an employe of the establishment under the personal supervision of a Government employe.

Certificates are required for exports of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, and the meat and meat food products thereof, and no vessel having on board any such animals, meat, or meat food products for export will be allowed to clear by the customs officers until the certificate of the Secretary of Agriculture, showing that the meat is sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for food, is produced.

For the purpose of enforcing the law and the regulations, Inspectors and other Government employes under the direction of the Inspector, must have access to establishments at all times by day or night, whether the establishments be operated or not.

One of the important provisions of the regulations is the following definition:

"'U. S. Inspected and passed.' This phrase shall mean that the carcasses, parts of carcasses, meats, and meat food products so marked are sound, healthful, wholesome, and contain no dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients, which render meats or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, unclean, or unfit for human food."

DOGS ATTACK POLICEMEN.

Were Guarding Their Sleeping Master and Wouldn't Desert Him.

Keeping guard over their master, who lay asleep in the doorway of the Citizens' Trust Company, in Williamsburg, two dogs, a bull and a carriage dog, early yesterday morning savagely attacked Policemen Cunningham, Short, and Gallagher of the Vernon Avenue Station.

Their master was Joseph Hatty, a colored porter, thirty-six years old, who lives at 110 Lorimer Street. He is in charge of a livery stable in Park Avenue. Hatty took the dogs out with him on Thursday night, and early yesterday morning he fell asleep in the doorway of the bank. Policeman Cunningham saw him, and when he attempted to strike Hatty's shoe soles with his club to awaken him the bulldog sprang at the policeman and fastened its teeth in his right sleeve.

While Cunningham was fighting off the dog Policeman Short appeared. When Short tried to waken the sleeping man the carriage dog sprang at him. The policemen tussled with both dogs. Meanwhile their master slumbered peacefully on. It was not until Policeman Gallagher came to the aid of Cunningham and Short that the dogs were beaten off by the policemen, who used their clubs freely. Hatty was arrested for intoxication.

The dogs, plainly showing the effects of the clubbing, shambled along 200 feet behind the patrol wagon that took the prisoner to the station. After Hatty had been locked up the dogs remained in front of the police station, alternately barking and whining. Sergt. O'Reilly sent out policemen to drive them away, but they refused to go any distance. When Hatty was released on bail they were waiting for him.

WOMEN TURN FIRE FIGHTERS

Not the Fainting Kind, They Stagger Fire Chief—Used Extinguishers.

The Commercial Twine Company of 532 to 542 West Fifty-second Street has 860 women in its employ who are of the calibre that doesn't get excited, swoon, or run when there is trouble. That much was proved yesterday when a fire broke out in one of the jute machines of the plant.

Instead of screaming and making a panicky break for the fire-escapes when the blaze was discovered, as they might have been expected to do, the women near the machine quietly organized into a fire-fighting corps and extinguished the flames. A dozen of them got the emergency extinguishers from their racks, and running to the blaze, turned on the fluid. In the meantime an alarm was sent in. A battalion chief, learning where the fire was, rushed upstairs expecting to see the place deserted. Instead, he found every woman in her place.

"Where's the fire?" he inquired.

"We had one over there," replied a woman near the door; "but some of the girls got to work and put it out." The woman's indifferent manner and the attentiveness of her companions to their labors staggered the chief.

He drove away in silence.

WINDOW CLEANER KILLED.

Crashed Through Roof Six Stories Below and Died of Injuries.

Men and women in the drug store of J. Milhau & Son, at 205 Broadway, ran panic-stricken to the street yesterday afternoon when a shower of glass from the roof of the store came crashing down on their heads. Looking up as they ran, some of them saw the legs of a man dangling through a big hole in the glass.

An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was called. The man was conscious. He was Tom Watson, a window cleaner, living in West Thirteenth Street. He had been cleaning windows on the sixth floor of the Mail and Express Building, next to the drug store, and his waist strap had broken and let him fall.

HOUSESMITHS TO REBEL.

Likely to Defy International Union and Call Off Strikes.

The housesmiths who have declared off their strike against the Allied Iron Associations unconditionally, but cannot obtain re-employment until they declare off strikes against individual employers ordered by their International union, will, it is expected, defy the international union next week and call off these strikes. The rank and file of the strikers are tired of being made to suffer on account of local strikes which the local union had no hand in ordering.

COURT DECIDES DOWIE DOESN'T OWN ZION CITY

Orders Election of General Overseer by Resident Members.

PROVISION FOR THE PROPHET

Granger Denounced and Another Receiver Appointed — Bankruptcy Suit Against Dowie Set Aside.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Neither John Alexander Dowie, founder, nor Wilbur Glenn Voliva, present General Overseer, is owner of the properties of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, including Zion City, Ill., and said to be worth from $12,000,000 to $21,000,000, according to a decision handed down to-day by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court.

Judge Landis declared the property of Zion City to be a trust estate and named John G. Hately, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, receiver of the Church's property, and ordered the election on Sept. 18 of an Overseer (Trustee of the Church's property) by members of the Church at Zion City. Judge Landis will decide later what compensation Dowie will be allowed for his past services to the Church.

The court ruled that the capital of Zion properties, contributions of property and money from various persons, was given to Dowie in trust for the Church. He declared void the conveyance of the Zion City property to Alexander Granger by Voliva, under power of attorney from Dowie, and set aside the adjudication in the bankruptcy proceedings against Dowie, so that pending litigation may automatically be restrained until the entire litigation is ended.

Receiver Hately's bond of $25,000 was approved late in the afternoon by the court and he went to Zion City and assumed charge of the property.

In his decision Judge Landis quotes Dowie's testimony respecting the origin of the property and his relation to it, and continues:

"It would be difficult to conceive of anything more inherently inconsistent than Dowie's claim of private ownership and his admission of trust obligation for the spiritual welfare of generations unborn. He says it is his own property, and yet he considers that, because of the way he got it, he is absolutely bound to turn it over to his successor in perpetuity for the Church.

As to who should be receiver, the decision says:

"It is strongly insisted by Voliva and his associates that the defendant, Granger, be continued in charge. This appointment, it is asserted, is an absolute necessity. I do not concur in this proposition. Waiving all question as to Granger's unfitness from the standpoint of business ability, some time ago he took a vow from which I quote the following:

"'I vow, in the name of God my Father and of Jesus Christ, His Son and my Saviour, and the Holy Ghost, that I recognize John Alexander Dowie, General Overseer in his threefold prophetic office, as a messenger of the covenant, the prophet foretold by Moses and Elijah, the restorer; and I promise to obey all rightful orders issued by him, and that all family ties and obligations and all relations to all human governments shall be held subordinate to this vow. This I make in the presence of God.'

"It is not my duty to express my contempt for the man that could exact or take this oath. But I am not obliged to repose my confidence in a man so constituted that, living in this Republic, he would serenely vow his readiness at all times to abandon his family and betray his country.

"'I will not appoint Alexander Granger.'

The court ordered an election to be held on the third Tuesday of September of a General Overseer, under the election laws of Illinois, at which all male and female members of the Church now residing at Zion City, and who have continuously resided there since Jan. 1, 1906, shall be entitled to one vote each; the judges of election to be named by the County Court of Cook County; the names of persons to be voted for to be certified to the United States District Court within ten days. If no more than one name shall be certified, the court will, in dealing with the trust estate, recognize such person as the legally chosen General Overseer of the Church. If more than one name is certified, such persons shall have the use of the tabernacle at Zion City alternately up to the time of election.

Dowie would not at this time express an opinion upon Judge Landis's decision or say what he would do. "We want peace," he said, "but not with dishonor. I prefer that all statements should come from my counsel."

Voliva also refused to discuss the decision.

Liquor Men to Build an Ice Plant.

The Third Ward Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association, in the Borough of Queens, has decided to build an ice plant to fight the trust. The association plans to form a corporation and sell the stock at $10 a share and build a sixty-thousand-dollar plant, with a capacity of sixty tons daily.

ARRESTED HERE FOR PEONAGE

Employment Agent Held in Connection with Florida Abuses.

S. S. Swartz, proprietor of an employment agency at 113 and 115 First Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by a United States Marshal, on the charge of violating Section 5,525 of the United States statutes, providing that a person shall not entice another to a place where he might be held in peonage. Swartz was later arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, who held him in $3,000 bail to appear before the Federal Grand Jury next Wednesday.

The warrant for Swartz's arrest was issued on the complaint of Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, a woman lawyer, of 233 Broadway. Commissioner Shields said that this is the first time in this city that a man had been arrested on a charge of peonage.

Mrs. Quackenbos alleged in her complaint that Swartz, through runners, made offers of employment to immigrants at Ellis Island and to residents of the lower east side. Early in June about forty men were sent by Swartz to Florida, to work for Hodge & O'Hara in their lumber and turpentine preserves. The men were told, according to Mrs. Quackenbos, that they would get $1.50 a day for ten hours' work. Mrs. Quackenbos rehearsed in her complaint the alleged abuses to which the men were subjected in Florida. The facts brought out in this connection were published in THE TIMES several days ago.

MANY GAMBLERS INDICTED.

Police and Jerome Working Together in the Tenderloin.

Important results may follow Sergt. McNaught's "furniture van" raids in the Tenderloin. The Grand Jury yesterday found indictments against a number of well-known gamblers, for whom Recorder Goff at once issued bench warrants. Detectives are now trying to find the men.

The Police Department and the District Attorney's office appear to have taken the field together in an attempt to clean up the Tenderloin. No exact information could be had at the Criminal Courts Building yesterday as to who the indicted gamblers are, but in all probability they are the proprietors of the resorts entered by McNaught and his so-called "street-cleaning squad." Among the places they visited was "Honest" John Kelly's, in West Forty-first Street.

The detectives selected to arrest the indicted men are not those most familiar to the gambling-house owners.

LOOKING FOR GOSLIN.

French Detectives Active Since Waldo's Visit to Paris.

PARIS, July 27.—The French detective authorities, following the recent visit of Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo of New York, are diligently seeking to ascertain the whereabouts of Alfred R. Goslin.

At the office of Chief Detective Hamard it was stated to-day that the principal object of Mr. Waldo's sojourn here was the study of the French police and detective systems. While in Paris Mr. Waldo, accompanied by the Chiefs, went over every department of the police and detective systems. It is understood that he has now left France.

WOMAN HELPED STORE THIEF.

While Man Snatched Miss Block's Money, Companion Blocked Pursuit.

While Miss Ida Block of 108 West Fourteenth Street was busy selecting wearing apparel in a Sixth Avenue store, late yesterday afternoon, a man, aided by a woman, snatched her chatelaine bag, in which was $65, and got away. The woman was arrested. She said she was Kate Adams of 76 Poplar Street, Brooklyn.

The Adams woman protested innocence and said she didn't know the man who robbed Miss Block.

BURGLARS IN CHURCH AGAIN.

St. Luke's Golden Communion Vessels Thrice Attract Thieves.

For the third time in as many weeks an attempt was made to rob St. Luke's Catholic Church in 138th Street, near St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday morning. The presence of the thieves, who it is believed intended stealing the golden communion vessels of the church, was made known by electric burglar alarms, but they got away before Father Boyle, the pastor, and Father Farrelly, who were awakened, reached the church.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Smith, W. B., Austin, Texas; dry goods; 256 Church Street.
Badough Brothers, Bay City, Texas; A. M. Badough, dry goods; 72 Washington Place.
Winfield & Smith, Chapel Hill, Texas; Jake Winfield, general merchandise; Clarendon Hotel.
Lesser, P. E., Chapel Hill, Texas; general merchandise; Clarendon Hotel.
Stout, W. R., Beeville, Texas; general merchandise; Hotel Sinclair.
Chambers, L. B., Gatesville, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Landa, Max M., Hallettsville, Texas, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Risser, R. A., Company, Bullinger, Texas; R. A. Risser, dry goods; 327 Church Street.
Berwald Brothers, Dallas, Texas; H. Berwald, dry goods; 444 Broadway.
Davis & Thompson, Rosepine, La.; C. C. Davis, merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hays, W. W., Marcy, La.; merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nichols, T. J., Zwolleia, La.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Davis & West, Leesville, La.; S. R. West, general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
West, M. J., Orange, Texas; general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. MacGregor, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Frankenberg Brothers & Newman, Bisbee, Arizona; Mr. Newman, general buyer; Mrs. Burney, cloaks, suits, waists, and skirts; 45 Lispenard St.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Clarke, furniture and upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street; Prince George Hotel.
Grossman, E. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Prince George Hotel.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; G. P. Putnam, shoes; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. C. Powers, laces and handkerchiefs; Hotel Victoria.
Shillito, J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ben Smith, silks and dress goods; 346 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, corsets, ribbons, ladies' neckwear, and vellings; 258 Church Street; Prince George Hotel.
Imperial Dry Goods Company, Altoona, Penn.; R. B. Glenn, dry goods and notions; 498 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear and skirts; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Fox, gloves, hosiery, and knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Victoria.
Price, Huff & Diemer Carpet Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. C. Diemer, carpets; Hotel Breslin.
Loth Jean Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Loth, jeans; Hotel Breslin.
Howe & Rogers, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Howe, carpets; Hotel Breslin.
Mellon, W. E., & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Z. G. Shelton, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.
Berkshire Manufacturing Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; G. W. Pease, piece goods; Grand Hotel.
Menter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, woolens; Hotel Breslin.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; A. Clay, waists and knit underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel York.
McRae, D. R., Anaconda, Mont.; dry goods and notions; Hotel York.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. Scher, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sycle, J., & Sons, Richmond Va.; J. Sycle, hosiery, dress goods, and silks; Miss D. Stephon, cloaks and suits; Miss H. Miller, waists and dresses; 678 Broadway.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. D. Sanford, china; 2 Walker Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Calder, ladies' hosiery and underwear; 2 Walker Street.
Samuels, D., Lace House, San Francisco, Cal.; J. C. Bennett, notions, gloves, and ribbons; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Paris Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. White, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. P. Edgecomb, ladies' and children's furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
"Mode," Boise, Idaho; H. Falk, general buyer; 45 Lispenard Street.
Kutner-Goldstein Company, Fresno, Cal.; D. L. Newman, general buyer; 45 Lispenard Street.
Antrim & Co., Pittston, Penn.; B. F. Antrim, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Ould-Carter Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Ould, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. D. Hadston, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

OUR OUTING HATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES include straws of every variety that have received recognition in fashionable circles.

Split Straws, Sennits, Milan braids, Horsehair braids, Leghorns, and Tuscans in all colors, and at prices much reduced.

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Smith and Fulton Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IF IT'S H&I IT'S LINEN
CHADWICK

A graceful fold collar that sits right and feels right on the neck. Doesn't gape or sag, pinch or drag.

Just the collar for summery days and just "the thing" according to fashion's decree.

Linen is the only fabric of which a gentleman's collar should be made. Cotton collars can't resist the tub's rub and scrub.

"H. & I." on your collar pledges "Warranted Linen" and "Four Ply."

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Booklet "Linen Facts" free for a postal.
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Carbonic, Artificial Vichy, Selters.
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CLUB SODA and GINGER ALE, superior to imported.
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CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily over the
UNION PACIFIC R. R.

MAN HUNT FOR A TRAMP WHO SHOT DOWN DEPUTY

Enraged Farmers May Lynch Stillwell's Assailant If Caught.

HIS VICTIM CANNOT LIVE

Prisoner, Tied to a Seat, Freed Himself and Shot Stillwell from Behind.

While Deputy Sheriff George Stillwell of Wading River, L. I., lay dying at his home from a bullet fired by a prisoner he was taking to jail, hundreds of Long Island farmers and business men engaged in a man hunt yesterday that was unsuccessful when darkness appeared. Sheriff Wells, who is leading the pursuit, says that it will not be abandoned until the shooter is brought in dead or alive.

The hunters grew to an ugly frame of mind when told late yesterday afternoon that the Deputy Sheriff was dying, and that his young wife is nearly frantic with grief. Many said they would help lynch the deputy's assailant if they caught him. The bitterest feeling was displayed by the pursuers. At dark the majority of the hunters, being farmers and having their stock to care for, temporarily abandoned the chase, promising to resume it to-day.

George Stillwell, besides being a Deputy Sheriff, is a blacksmith. He is 27 years old. As every farmer and business man in and near Wading River has to visit the blacksmith's shop frequently, all knew Stillwell and everybody liked him. Edwin F. Tuthill, a farmer, was annoyed by a tramp, who asked for food but declined to work. He told him there was plenty of work for every ablebodied man on Long Island farms at good wages, and that no one should be begging in the country in the Summer season. The man sneered at him and Tuthill ordered him from his dooryard. With a motion toward his pocket, the tramp snarled out a threat which Tuthill did not rightly understand. At any rate, he caused a message to be sent to Justice of the Peace Ernest B. Payne, who at once issued a warrant for the man's arrest and gave it to Deputy Sheriff Stillwell to execute. Stillwell did not go prepared to arrest a dangerous man. When he found the stranger, a man of 35 years, he lifted him bodily in his strong arms, without thinking of searching him, and placed him upon the rear seat of a carriage in which he proposed to drive him to the Justice's house. No sooner had the vehicle started than the man sprang from the seat to the ground and made for the woods. Stillwell pursued and overtook him, and again placed him on the rear seat, this time lashing him fast with the halter. But the stiff rope permitted the knots to jar loose, and just as the carriage reached the Justice's yard the prisoner managed to free his legs and arms. Reaching to his rear pocket he seized his revolver and fired twice. The first shot, fired while Deputy Stillwell's back was toward the man, entered the back of the Deputy's neck and is lodged somewhere in the throat. As he received the shot Stillwell turned in his seat to face his assailant. The second shot was fired as Stillwell opened his mouth to shout some words that never were uttered, and it entered his mouth, splitting the lip and tongue and entering the neck.

Justice Payne and the one or two others who had seen the shooting were dazed, and before they had recovered, the man, waving his revolver, sprang from the vehicle and fled to the woods. As soon as the men had gathered their wits a telephone message was sent to Sheriff Wells at Riverhead and he hastily organized a posse and started for the scene of the shooting. The posse were armed with all sorts and conditions of weapons, from the modern sporting rifle to the old muzzle-loading shotgun.

Sheriff Wells and Under Sheriff Charles Platt of Port Jefferson assumed charge of the chase, which led the constantly augmenting posse through woods and thickets, over farm lands and across marshes. They led a score or more of volunteers.

"Anybody of rough appearance, who does not look like a native Long Islander, must be required to give an account of himself," said Sheriff Wells. Spreading out in a long line, the men swept through the intervening territory between Wading River and Baiting Hollow over toward Manor and Riverhead, thence traversing the country toward Northville and Mattituck, without success.

Sheriff Wells left instructions that all police authorities on Long Island be notified of the crime and that a description of the man be sent to the railroad officials with the request that trainmen be instructed to stop him if he appeared at a station. All means of escape by water are being watched, and it is believed he cannot escape unless under cover of darkness.

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson of Riverhead, a skillful surgeon, was sent for by the young wife of Stillwell, and he called several other surgeons in consultation. The surgeons had not dared probe for the bullets last evening, because of the fact that life appeared to be so fast ebbing away. If the young blacksmith's strength carries him through to-day an attempt may be made to locate and extract the bullets. There are fears for the reason of Stillwell's young wife, it was said last night.

HUNT FOR LOST DAUGHTER.

Mother Accuses Longshoreman of Concealing 16-Year-Old Girl.

Mrs. Margaret Nelson, the sailor's wife who took her troubles to the District Attorney on Thursday, telling him of the kidnapping of her sixteen-year-old daughter by the husband she had long thought dead, appeared before Magistrate Barlow, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning, to press a charge of disorderly conduct against Solomon Earnett, a longshoreman.

Mrs. Nelson told the Magistrate that she was sure Barnett was concerned in the disappearance of her daughter, expressing the belief that when her father kidnapped the girl he turned her over to Barnett. The woman said she was sure her daughter had been seen in a house in Little West Twelfth Street, and that Barnett had her there.

Mrs. Barnett, the longshoreman's wife, came to court and offered to assist in the search for the girl. She is not living with her husband. Magistrate Barlow held Barnett in $500, and gave orders for the arrest of Nelson, who has not been seen since the girl left her home.

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STORE CLOSED SATURDAY at 1 o'clock

WE turn the key on business at 1 o'clock, but it will be a lively morning. Several things happen in the personal-wear line that will keep us very busy; but there will be other centers of attraction here besides the clothing, women's wear and shoe sections.

One of the others will be the Candy Store. Another will be the Sporting Goods Store, where the golfer, the tennis-player, the fisherman and the autoist get their over-Sunday supplies—and get them *right*.

And the Grocery Store never sees a dull minute, anyway.

But it all stops at 1 o'clock—except the telephone service. That *never* stops, day or night.

Men's Trousers—1,200 Pairs

Made to sell at $3 and $4. Newest styles, in excellent fabrics. Every waist measure, from 30 to 40; all lengths $1.50

Women's Summer Dresses—Just 300
Special For To-day

Materials are white and polka-dot lawn; with embroidery trimmings; also in tan lawn. 75c

Youths' Suits
Sizes 14 to 20 Years, or 30 to 36 Breast Measure

Two- and three-piece styles. Splendid suits for vacation or business wear; better than the average $4 garments. To-day. $3

Men's $3 to $5 Tan Shoes, *$1.45*
Women's $2.50 to $3 Tan Oxfords, *$1.45*
Women's $1.50 and $2 Oxfords, *98c*
Women's White Low Shoes, $3 to $4 Values, *$1.95*
Children's Best White Shoes, *98c*

In all of the above the assortment of sizes is very good. You may not find your size in every style, but you will surely find the size you want in some good style.

Table Supplies

The World's Greatest Grocery has prepared a list of specials for this morning that demonstrates its superiority convincingly. Anything you need to eat or to drink is here at the lowest prices.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Capt. I. N. Lewis, Artillery Corps, will during August visit the following-named places on official business pertaining to the installation and operation of electrical machines, tools, and power-transmission machinery, and for the purpose of securing special information concerning electrical and laboratory apparatus and power plant equipment: The Leeds-Northrup Company and Queen & Co., Philadelphia; the Bethlehem Steel Company; the Crocker-Wheeler Company, Ampere; the E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn; Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company, Providence, and the General Electric Company, Lynn.

The following officers, having completed the duty for which they were ordered to Fort Keogh, Montana, will return to their proper stations: First Lieuts. H. B. Myers, Fifth Cavalry; C. W. Cole, Ninth Cavalry; J. E. Fechet, Ninth Cavalry; A. H. Davidson, Thirteenth Cavalry, and W. G. Meade, Eleventh Cavalry.

Major E. F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of Ohio Aug. 13 to 20.

Transfers: Lieut. Col. H. P. Kingsbury, from the Eighth to the First Cavalry, and join his regiment; Lieut. Col. E. J. McClernand, from the first to the Eighth Cavalry, and join his regiment in the Philippines.

Second Lieut. F. L. Pyle, Philippine Scouts, will report to the Secretary of War for temporary duty.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Bernadou, to Naval War College, Newport.

Lieut. C. W. Forman, to home and six months' sick leave.

Lieut. W. P. Scott, to the Missouri as ordnance officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

SAILED—Mayflower, from Macoris, for Sanches; Kentucky, from Boston, for Rockport; Dixie, from Santo Domingo City, for San Juan.

Arrived—Uncas, at Newport; Nero, at Newport News; Preble, at Bremerton; Don Juan de Austria, at Samana.

MOXIE

CHILDREN ESPECIALLY

should be given Moxie regularly. They need this strengthening nerve food.

The little ones love it as much as their parents do and will leave their play at any time for a glass of thirst-quenching, delicious Moxie.

It invigorates and nourishes their nerves as beefsteak builds up and strengthens their bodies.

Buy the genuine and keep it in the house at all times.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Dealers in temperance beverages. $2.50 a case, 25 cents per bottle, 5 cents a glass at all fountains.

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A food expert has prepared a crisp, dainty and delicious food for the express purpose of quickly and surely rebuilding the brain and nerve centres, and has given it the name of GRAPE-NUTS. It is toothsome and fully cooked at the factory.

Grape-Nuts

CHAMPIONS WON AGAIN FROM THE CINCINNATIS

Victory Made Easy by Errors of the Visitors.

LIGHT BATTING THE RULE

Americans and Athletics Stopped by Rain—Brooklyn Scores Over St. Louis Team.

The Chicago, Pittsburg, and New York teams that are having the National League championship race to themselves all won yesterday by comfortable margins. The champion New Yorks soon settled the question of superiority in the second game with Cincinnati by scoring four runs in the first two innings through the mistakes of the opposing pitcher and catcher. In the American League only two of the four games scheduled were played, the Greater New Yorks and the champion Athletics being stopped by rain. Washington gave Chicago a good argument, but was finally beaten by 3 to 1, while the Bostons distinguished themselves by shutting out St. Louis.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Cincinnati, 0.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 9; Boston, 1.
Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Washington, 1.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	9	8	11	7	10	11	63	.692
Pittsburg	5	—	7	9	10	6	11	9	57	.648
New York	5	3	—	12	10	8	9	8	55	.632
Philadelphia	1	5	4	—	5	10	6	11	42	.462
Cincinnati	4	6	4	7	—	5	7	6	41	.451
Brooklyn	5	4	4	2	5	—	9	8	36	.409
St. Louis	3	4	2	5	3	1	—	6	35	.376
Boston	2	1	3	4	4	8	6	—	30	.337
Games Lost	34	31	32	49	50	52	58	59		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	5	7	9	7	10	10	54	.628
New York	8	—	4	7	8	8	7	10	52	.612
Cleveland	6	7	—	6	9	8	7	7	50	.581
Chicago	4	4	8	—	6	7	9	9	47	.528
Detroit	3	4	4	9	—	7	9	9	45	.517
St. Louis	3	4	7	6	7	—	6	10	42	.488
Washington	4	5	4	4	1	5	—	10	33	.354
Boston	5	3	4	3	2	2	5	—	24	.270
Games Lost	32	35	36	42	42	44	55	65		

CHAMPIONS TAKE ANOTHER.

Cincinnati's Poor Battery Work Costs Them a Game by 5 to 0.

The wild pitching of Weimer and poor support by Catcher Schlei were mainly responsible for the Cincinnatis' second defeat at the hands of the World's Champions yesterday, in a rather dull and listless game, by five to nothing. The best McGraw's men could do in the way of batting was six safe hits, only three of which went outside of the diamond, and Wiltse made two of these. Fortunately for the Champions, the left-handed delivery of Wiltse offset the weakness of the Giants' batting, and with the aid of good fielding not a Cincinnatian was able to cross the plate. Wild throws to first base by Devlin, an unusual occurrence, and by Dahlen were the only mistakes credited to the Champions; otherwise their fielding was without a flaw. Three double plays were a part of their work, and all of these were of the lightning-like order.

All interest was lost in the game after the first and second innings, when the New Yorks collected four unearned runs. Weimer began to show wildness to Bresnahan in the first inning and Roger had no trouble in reaching first on called balls. Browne's slow, tantalizing hit enabled him to reach that bag safely, but Schlei made a horrible throw to Kelley in attempting to head him off and Bresnahan scored. The second inning opened ingloriously for Cincinnati. Both Dahlen and Gilbert got first on called balls and both tallied when Wiltse made a fine hit to centre field. Smoot made a good throw to the plate, but between a bad bound of the ball and Schlei's wide throw to Weimer two runners came home and Wiltse got to third. The latter subsequently scored on a passed ball. The next three men were retired.

Weimer after the second inning pitched in something like his old form, for only a scratch hit was made in the next four innings and only one man reached first base safely. In the seventh inning another base on balls gave the Giants their fifth run. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0			Bres'n, c.	1	0	5	1	0		
Kelley, lb.	0	1	7	0	0			Browne, rf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Jude, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	0		Shannon, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Smoot, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	0		Seymr, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Del'hty, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0	0		McGann, 1b.	0	1	11	3	0		
Siegle, cf.	0	0	3	0	0			Devlin, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1		
Corcran, ss.	0	0	3	0	1			Dahlen, ss.	1	0	1	5	1		
Schlei, c.	0	0	6	3	3	2		Gilbert, 2b.	2	0	5	2	0		
Weimer, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0		Wiltse, p.	1	1	2	2	0		
Total.	0	3	24	7	6			Total.	5	6	27	17	2		

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	×—5

Runs on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 1; off Weimer, 6. Struck out—By Wiltse, 4. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hits—Kelley, Jude. Stolen bases—Shannon, Jude, McGann. Double plays—Devlin, McGann, and Bresnahan; Devlin, Gilbert, and McGann. (2) Huggins and Kelley. Passed ball—Schlei. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, cf.	2	2	4	0	1			Maloney, cf.	1	4	1	0	0		
Bennett, 2b.	1	1	1	1	5	1		Casey, 3b.	0	2	4	1	0		
Barry, 3b.	0	0	0	2	2	0		Lumley, rf.	1	1	2	0	1		
Mertes, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	0		Jordan, 1b.	2	1	10	3	1		
Ritchey, c.	0	1	7	1	0			Hummel, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Peckinpaugh, ss.	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	Hummel, 2b.	0	0	1	1	2		
Marshall, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0		McCarthy, lf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Delehanty, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	0		Lewis, ss.	0	1	0	1	1		
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	3	0		Bergen, c.	0	1	6	3	0		
								Stricklett, p.	0	0	0	2	2	0	
Total.	4	6	27	5	12	1		Total.	6	10	27	16	2		

St. Louis	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—6

Two-base hits—Beckley, Casey, Lumley, McCarthy. Three-base hit—Maloney. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Mertes, Lumley, Jordan, Hummel, Stolen bases—Burch, (2,) Mertes, Casey, Lewis. Double play—Bergen and Casey. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Stricklett, 2; off Scanlon, 4; off Brown, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Scanlon, 1. Struck out—By Stricklett, 1; by Scanlon, 3; by Brown, 4. Wild pitches—Stricklett, 1; Brown, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Carpenter. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	1	2	0	0			Hoffman, lf.	0	0	2	3	0		
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	3	2	0	0		Tenney, 1b.	0	0	9	2	0		
Schulte, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	0		Brain, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1		
Chance, 1b.	2	2	9	2	1	0		Bates, cf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Steinfeldt, 3b.	1	1	0	2	2	0		Howard, 1b.	0	0	4	0	0		
Tinker, ss.	3	1	0	3	3	0		Dolan, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Evers, 2b.	2	2	2	3	2	0		Needham, ss.	0	0	3	3	0		
Moran, c.	0	0	3	8	0	0		Stodel, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0		
Pfeister, p.	0	0	0	1	1	0		Witherup, p.	0	0	0	3	1		
								O'Neil.	0	1	0	0	0		
Total.	9	10	27	21	10	0		Total.	1	4	27	13	2		

*Batted for Witherup in the ninth inning.

Chicago	2	1	3	0	2	0	2	0	0—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hit—Brain. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Steinfeldt. Stolen bases—Moran, Sheckard. Double plays—Strobel, Bridwell, and Tenney; Strobel, Tenney, and Needham; Tinker, Evers, and Chance. First base on balls—Off Witherup, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Howard. Struck out—By Witherup, 4; by Pfeister, 4. Passed ball—Needham. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sheehan, 3b.	1	2	0	0	1			Thomas, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Beaum't, cf.	2	3	3	0	0			Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0		
Clarke, lf.	0	1	3	0	0			Titus, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	1	1	2	5	0			C'tney, 3b.	0	1	4	2	0		
Nealon, 1b.	1	0	9	1	0			Magee, lf.	0	0	3	1	0		
Ganley, rf.	3	3	1	0	0			Doolin, ss.	0	0	1	1	3		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0			Bransf'd, 1b.	0	2	10	1	1		
Phelps, c.	1	0	4	2	0			Donovan, c.	0	1	5	1	0		
Liefield, p.	1	1	1	3	0			Lush, p.	0	1	0	4	0		
Total.	10	12	27	13	1			Total.	2	8	27	14	4		

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	3	0	5	0	0—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen bases—Ritchey, Wagner. Three-base hit—Courtney. Home run—Beaumont. Sacrifice hits—Ganley, Ritchey, Clarke. Double play—Liefield and Nealon. Struck out—By Lush, 4; by Liefield, 4. Bases on balls—Off Lush, 6; off Liefield, 3. Wild pitch—Lush. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

PATTERSON'S FINE PITCHING.

Washingtons Unable to Solve Chicago Man's Delivery and Are Beaten.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Opportune hitting, coupled with Washington's misplays and Patterson's fine pitching, gave Chicago the opening game of the series on their return here today. The score was 8 to 1. Washington's lone run was made on Schlafly's triple and Stahl's out. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf.	0	1	1	0	0			Altizer, ss.	0	1	3	2	0		
Jones, cf.	1	0	3	0	0			Stanley, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Isbell, 2b.	0	2	1	4	0			Nill, cf.	0	0	0	1	0		
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	1	0			Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1		
Donohue, lb.	0	1	11	3	0			Ar'tson, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
D'gherty, lf.	0	1	3	0	0			Schlafly, 2b.	1	1	0	2	0		
Sullivan, c.	0	1	2	2	0			Stahl, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0		
Tenehill, 3b.	1	2	2	3	1			Heydon, c.	0	0	6	0	1		
Pat'son, p.	1	0	2	2	0			F'k'berg, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total.	3	7	27	15	1			Total.	1	3	24	12	2		

Chicago	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 8. Three-base hit—Schlafly. Stolen bases—Patterson, Sullivan. Double plays—Sullivan and Davis; Tannehill, Isbell, and Donohue. Struck out—By Patterson, 2; by Falkenberg, 6. Passed balls—Heydon, 2. Bases on balls—Off Patterson, 2; off Falkenberg, 3. Wild pitch—Falkenberg. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0			Hayden, rf.	0	0	6	0	0		
Jones, 1b.	0	0	6	2	0			Parent, ss.	1	1	3	5	0		
Stone, lf.	0	0	3	0	0			Stahl, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
H'phill, rf.	0	0	0	0	0			Ferris, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0		
Wallace, ss.	0	0	5	0	0			Hoey, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
O'Brien, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0			Freeman, lb.	0	0	10	1	0		
Koehler, cf.	0	0	1	1	0			Morgan, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		
O'Connor, c.	0	0	9	0	0			Arm'tr'g, c.	0	0	1	2	2	0	
Powell, p.	0	0	1	0	0			Dineen, p.	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Total.	0	1	27	5	0			Total.	1	5	27	11	0		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Sacrifice hits—O'Connor, Stahl. Double play—Parent and Freeman. Stolen bases—Dineen, Morgan. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Dineen, 3. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Dineen, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R	H	E
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	3	1
Jersey City	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 ×—2	6	3

Batteries—Cronin and Crist; Mack and Butler.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E
Rochester	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	7	0
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3	8	1

Batteries—McLean and Carisch; McGinley and Woods.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Buffalo	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3—5	8	3
Montreal	2 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 ×—7	11	2

Batteries—Currie and McManus; Burke and Raub.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	49	33	.598	Rochester	39	40	.494
Jersey City	45	31	.592	Newark	36	38	.487
Baltimore	40	34	.541	Providence	34	47	.420
Montreal	42	39	.519	Toronto	26	49	.347

SUNDAY BASEBALL DECISION.

Justice Blanchard Will Determine Question Next Monday.

The Sunday baseball question will be decided by Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court next Monday, when the case against "Jack" Hart, "Joe" Woods, "Jack" Pepper, Harry Wonder, and John Henning, members of the Cedar and Emerald baseball teams, who were arrested on Sunday, July 1, and who have been held by Magistrate Walsh on the charge of violating the Sabbath enactments, will be finally disposed of. Justice Blanchard made this ruling yesterday.

The case is a test one, and brought to obtain a decision whether Sunday baseball can be played where no fee is charged for admission, but where the onlookers choose to deposit voluntary contributions in boxes placed in the vicinity of the entrance to the ground.

Lawyer Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, representing the clubs, said the case was brought in order to have a decision from the Supreme Court as to what the Penal Code meant by public sport, which were the words used in the section against Sabbath violations, and maintained that, as the games on the Bronx Oval were not for admission fees, they did not come within the wording of the statute, and asked Justice Blanchard to have the ruling of Magistrate Walsh reviewed.

Assistant District Attorney Taylor opposed the granting of the writs and contended that the games clearly came within the words "public sport."

Deputy Police Commissioner Mathot said a definite ruling was wanted as to what was a violation of the Sabbath and what was not. The police made arrests and the prisoners were almost invariably discharged by the Magistrates the next morning. He explained that failure to interfere on the part of the police led to complaints from religious societies. He conceded that there were no complaints in this particular case, and added:

"We are thoroughly indifferent in the matter, but want to get a ruling which will place the police in the position of knowing what action we are to take."

SEMI-FINALS AT LONGWOOD.

Clothier Defeated Dewhurst in Singles —Hackett and Alexander Again Win.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—Five matches were played to-day in the Longwood tennis tournament. The survivors in the doubles, H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander of New York, will meet W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia and W. A. Larned of Summit, N. J., for the Eastern championship to-morrow. The former pair won a year ago at Longwood. In the singles tournament for the Longwood Cup W. J. Clothier and Karl H. Behr of New Haven are left to fight for the honor of challenging W. A. Larned, the present holder of the cup. As Clothier will play in the doubles to-morrow, the final in the singles will be played on Monday and the challenge match on Tuesday.

The feature of the day's play was between W. J. Clothier and E. B. Dewhurst. The latter captured the first set, a fourteen-game contest, by the score of 8 to 6. Then Clothier rallied brilliantly and won the second set without allowing his opponent a game. The third and fourth sets were well contested, but Dewhurst was unable to overcome Clothier's net work and court covering, and Clothier won out.

Playing with Larned in the doubles against Dana and Gross, Clothier was very erratic, and his partner at times even more so, with the result that their opponents took the first set and nearly the second. In the latter contest the game went to fourteen all before Clothier and Larned were able to break through the service and win. Clothier and Larned experienced trouble with the easy balls, and many of their smashes went into the net. In the last sets Clothier and Larned showed better team work and Dana and Gross were unable to make a stand.

CITY BREVITIES.

There will be a concert in Central Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Metropolitan Opera House Band, Nahan Franko, conductor.

The steamship Monroe of the Old Dominion Line left port yesterday equipped with the De Forest system of wireless telegraphy.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Marks of the Reformed Jewish Church, San Antonio, Texas, is at the Hotel Somerset with his wife.

While flying a kite last evening nine-year-old Frederick Miller of 46 Milford Street, unconsciously ran in front of an electric freight train of the Long Island Railroad at the Milford Street crossing, East New York. He was instantly killed.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Belfast Mesh Underwear Company for $3,848 in favor of the Linen Thread Company for a balance due for yarns sold to it between Jan. 1 and June 6 on credit of thirty days. The company is a Connecticut corporation.

RED FRIAR WAS FIRST IN A HARD-FOUGHT RACE

Dwyer Horse Wore Down Belle of Pequest at the Finish.

TYRON TOOK LONG RACE

Favorites and Second Choices Captured Five of Six Events at Brighton Beach.

For want of a stake attraction on the card, yesterday at Brighton Beach was termed an "off day," but that was only in deference to tradition, for more than 12,000 visitors saw the racing, and picked winners with remarkable precision, for favorites and second choices won five of the six events.

The best contest of the afternoon was that for the mile and a furlong handicap, won by P. J. Dwyer's four-year-old Red Friar, the best-backed favorite that won in the course of the day. Red Friar, ridden by "Jack" Martin, started at about 2 to 1 in a field of six horses, with the Western horse Corn Blossom the next choice and Belle of Pequest the best backed of the others that ran. Belle of Pequest led away from the post, followed by Sailor Boy and Lotus Eater, Belle of Pequest going on in front and swinging out in the lead clear of the others as they made the first turn. Red Friar was last into the back stretch, but began to close ground at that point, and, getting up with the middle of the field on the far turn, made his run after Belle of Pequest there, but gained so slowly that Martin went at him with the whip on the bend into the stretch, where Belle of Pequest was two lengths in the lead, and, though Koerner, her rider, was urging her, seemed to have the race safely won. On the stretch, however, Martin went at Red Friar with all his strength, and riding a long, hard finish, wore down the filly in the run to the last sixteenth pole, and riding out Red Friar won the race by a length and a half, while Belle of Pequest was four lengths away from Lotus Eater, third.

The long-distance selling race, a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds and upward, made another good contest, with Tyron the winner, hard ridden, in a fighting finish with Embarrassment, the favorite, which, after meeting with much bad luck and some interference, forced Tyron to his best effort to win by three parts of a length. Little Scout looked dangerous at the head of the stretch, where he got up to Tyron, but in the stress of the actual finish Little Scout gave it up and was a moderate third.

Woodsaw, the longest chance winner of the day, outran his field from the first jump, and lasted the six furlongs out to win hustled out, hips before Azelina. Tourenne, favorite in the opening race, ran wide at the head of the stretch, just when he seemed about to come on and win, and Botanist, out in front most of the distance, beat him by three parts of a length in a sharp brush at the end. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Botanist, 112, Miller, 11-5, 7-10	2	1	1¾
Tourenne, 102, Flinn, 8-5, 3-5	1	2	2¼
Eddie Ward, 117, Lyne, 10-1, 3-1	4	3	3¹
Smiling Tom, 102, Horner, 9-2, 8-5	3	5	4
Shackle, 104, Sewell, 30-1, 10-1	7	6	5
Capt. Emerich, 112, Shaw, 10-1, 3-1	5	4	6
Waterfall, 102, Koerner, 40-1, 12-1	6	8	7
Tiro, 102, J. Hennessy, 40-1, 10-1	8	7	8

Time—1:07. Start poor. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Boanerges-May B. II. Owner, E. Ghelhardy. Trainer, C. H. Diebold.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Woodsaw, 104, Horner, 8-1, 8-1	4	1	1½
Azelina, 98, Keyes, 16-1, 5-1	9	5	2½
Robin Hood, 110, J. Martin, 7-5, 3-5	7	4	3h
Gambranius, 104, Koerner, 20-1, 8-1	5	3	4
Fleur de Marle, 97, Finn, 20-1, 8-1	2	7	5
Varietes, 104, J. Hennessy, 15-1, 6-1	8	6	6
Lucy Young, 102, Baird, 15-1, 6-1	1	2	7
Confessor, 108, L. Williams, 10-1, 4-1	3	8	8
D'Arkle, 104, Sewell, 25-1, 10-1	6	9	9
Incantation, 102, Miller, 7-2, 7-5	14	10	10
Yada, 106, Shaw, 20-1, 8-1	12	14	11
Mistress of Rolls, 102, Sandy, 60-1, 20-1	18	13	12
Blytheness, 105, W. Knapp, 200-1, 60-1	11	12	13
Snow King, 104, McGee, 40-1, 15-1	10	11	14

Time—1:13. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Octagon-Woodvine. Owner, E. R. Thomas. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile.

	S.	½.	F.
Hot Toddy, 105, Miller, 8-5, 2-5	2	1	1½
Nemesis, 95, Horner, 6-1, 7-5	1	4	2¾
First Premium, 128, Bedell, 6-5, 1-8	3	2	3½
Firebrand, 97, McDaniel, 8-1, 2-1	4	3	4
Pleasant Days, 108, L. Williams, 100-1, 30-1	6	5	5
Riggs, 102, Crimmins, 100-1, 30-1	7	6	6
Warning, 105, C. Smith, 100-1, 30-1	8	8	7
Princess Royal, 100, H. Cochran, 100-1, 30-1	5	7	8

Time—1:40. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Sempronius-Hot Scotch. Owner, W. H. Landemann. Trainer, K. Patterson.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Red Friar, 112, J. Martin, 11-5, 4-5	5	2	1½
Belle of Pequest, 107, Koerner, 18-5, even	1	1	2¹
Lotus Eater, 111, Miller, 10-1, 3-1	3	4	3³
Corn Blossom, 111, Travers, 16-5, even	6	3	4
Sailor Boy, 94, Horner, 5-1, 8-5	2	5	5
Hanover Hornpipe, 105, Brussel, 60-1, 20-1	4	6	6

Time—1:53 1-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner ch. h., 4 years, by The Friar-Sunbeam. Owner, P. J. Dwyer. Trainer, R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Tyron, 108, Shaw, 4-1, 8-5	3	1	1¾
Embarrassment, 96, C. Ross, 8-5, 3-5	5	8	2½
Little Scout, 104, McGee, 7-1, 5-2	4	2	3¹
Lelia, 96, Finn, 12-1, 5-1	8	6	4
Tartan, 104, Keyes, 7-1, 5-2	6	5	5
Jennie McCabe, 101, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	2	4	6
Modest, 98, Horner, 200-1, 50-1	7	7	7
Corrigan, 106, W. Knapp, 6-1, 2-1	1	8	8

Time—2:06 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Grammont-Saranac. Owner, A. Brooker. Trainer, R. Harris.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies two years old, maidens; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Baringo, 107, W. Knapp, 5-2, even	7	2	1½
Revenue, 107, Miller, 9-2, 2-1	1	1	2¹
Sphinx, 107, Myers, 30-1, 10-1	9	4	3³
Manilla, 107, J. Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1	5	3	4
Lady Vincent, 107, Sewell, 4-1, 8-5	3	5	5
Economy, 107, Koerner, 7-1, 5-2	8	7	6
Citrona, 107, Finn, 12-1, 5-1	4	6	7
Remiss, 107, McGee, 8-1, 3-1	12	8	8
Anna, Lorretta Daly, 107, L. Smith, 100-1, 30-1	11	10	9
Jennie Wells, 107, Baird, 50-1, 20-1	10	12	10
Princess Carrie, 110, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	13	13	11
My Lady, 107, Horner, 10-1, 4-1	15	14	12
Lady Ogden, 107, J. Hennessy, 100-1, 30-1	2	9	13
Illusion, 107, Notter, 100-1, 30-1	6	11	14
Wilda, Jones, Emmins, 100-1, 30-1	14	15	15

Time—1:08 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. f., 2 years, by Orlando-Lake Breeze. Owner, E. R. Bradley. Trainer, William Hurley.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Montgomery	125	Don Enrique	102
Affinity	125	Gallant Dan	102
Orphan Lad	122	Be-O-Wa-Wa	102
Gold Lady	107	Sequence	99
Woodwitch	104	Valley Belle	99
Linnepee	102	Handsome Belle	99
Frank Gill	102		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Champlain	107	Janeta	101
Blennenworth	106	Flimnap	100
Amberjack	106	*D'Arkle	98
Ebony	106	Elevation	95
Lord Badge	103	*King Henry	90
Little Woods	103		

THIRD RACE.—The Seashore Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Tokalon	120	Rubric	100
Colonial Girl	116	Content	98
Bad News	107	Red Leaf	97
Samson	103		

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Junior Stakes, of $15,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

†Ballot	127	Aletheus	112
†Peter Pan

How Much Science Should Be Taught in the Schools?

BY

WILLIAM HALLOCK, Ph. D., Professor of Physics, Columbia University.

The two most difficult undertakings of the modern teacher are to train their pupils to really see and to really think. If this is once accomplished, then all is clear sailing. The genius who made Sherlock Holmes say to his friend, the doctor, "You see, but you do not observe," put the whole matter in a nutshell. On the other hand, we must necessarily experience millions of impressions upon our senses which we not only ignore, but which it is much better that we should ignore. The happy exception is the individual who knows where to draw the line between the trivial and unimportant and the vital and all-important. This ability to see things is by no means simply utilitarian. It adds to our intelligent enjoyment of life. Such a person may walk along a gutter and see in the rivulet of muddy water the same beautiful obedience to the laws of nature as in the raging torrent; the exquisite little wavelets are as perfect examples of beauty of form as the sweep of the neck of a Venus, and brown water becomes, in reality, not unattractive. Here is a miniature Mississippi, carrying its share of silt toward the sea, helping to "degrade the mountains," playing its part in the irresistible tendency of everything in the universe toward the "dead level."

Does mathematics impart this faculty of "seeing things"? Mathematics teaches us to be logical and accurate, to omit no factor, and to give each its true weight. But in mathematics our factors are always given, and their importance is fixed for us in advance. In everyday life we must determine what are the factors—which can be neglected without altering appreciably the result, and which must appear with full force.

Do literature and the classics impart this power of original observation? They simply repeat to us the beautiful and wonderful things which others have seen or done. The narration is very attractive, but does a reader of Milton or Shakespeare or Homer or Virgil feel a tithe of the real joy which these authors felt when they sang those glorious masterpieces? No. One can never learn to play on the violin by watching a Wilhelmj. One can never compose an epic after simply reading famous ones. The would-be author must have first-hand ideas and experiences, and must have patience for endless trials and failure, but when he does succeed, even though he create no Iliad or Aeneid, he feels that keen joy of having really produced something himself. Reading bears to actual trial and experience the same relation that an illustrated lecture does to actually doing the things with your own hands. We are seldom convinced thoroughly until we have seen with our own eyes, done with our own hands.

But some one will say, Why all this philosophy? It is the excuse for the belief that is in me that, next to English, reading, writing, and arithmetic, science is the most important study that a pupil can undertake, and he should commence them all at once and keep them all up throughout his full school course. I would have the work coterminal as to time with his presence in the school. The demand for English needs no explanation. Arithmetic and mathematics in general teach logic and formal reasoning, not deduction, not the balancing of causes and effects and the discovery of the essential and elimination of the unessential. It is the most powerful aid to the experimental sciences, as well as a beautiful science in itself. Nevertheless, in its syllogisms the premises are always furnished ready-made.

It has been aptly said that if we could continue to acquire knowledge in after life at the same rate that we do from the first to the third or fourth year, we should be walking encyclopedias. Why does the child of that age learn so much in a brief space? He is learning by observation almost entirely. His deductive powers are simply startling. The almost unerring accuracy with which he will integrate a collection of conditions and conclude what his chances are of getting ahead of his parents would do credit to a Newton. We usually do not even notice his act. Gradually he becomes indifferent to many of his surroundings, a condition usually brought about by the utterly illogical and unreasonable answers which he receives to his natural inquiries concerning the objects and phenomena about him, which he not only sees with his eyes, but perceives with his mind, which are new to him, but have long since ceased to impress themselves upon the consciousness of his elders.

One only needs to have charge of a young child for a few hours out of doors to be convinced how few things escape his attention. We must also admit, to our shame, that a very large percentage of our answers are very similar to that of Lincoln when asked how long a man's legs ought to be: "Well, I should think they ought to be long enough to reach from his body down to the ground." The small boy who notices that a catbird flies into a certain thicket more than once and concludes that it must have some special interest in there, and after a series of observations locates its nest, is an investigator who notices small but important details. To know that the bird went there more than once he must have observed a first entrance, the kind of bird, and which it flew.

This side of a child's ability ought never to be allowed to atrophy. As the common and everyday phenomena and objects begin to pall upon him, and his interest in them has been, at least for the moment, satisfied, then he should be carefully led to observe the less apparent, the more subtle things, to find not only the uncommon phenomena but the unsuspected elements in common phenomena. When he has learned that the oil rises in the wick of the lamp, the wax in the candle, possibly water in a towel, from these the transition is easy to other phenomena of capillarity, and the steps are imperceptible until he reaches the latest theories of matter and its laws. The child in the school should never be without some form of scientific stimulus to his powers of observation and deduction. The phenomena of solution and crystallization follow easily and naturally from the disappearance of salt and sugar in water.

"Nature Study" is admirable and should be carefully developed, but hand in hand with this purely observational science should go one where the pupil can repeat his observations an indefinite number of times and vary the conditions at will. The study of the function of the leaf should be preceded by an experimental knowledge of at least the simple fundamentals of evaporation, of gases, and even of combustion and its products. To apprehend the duties of the roots at least solution must be understood in its essentials. The main facts of osmosis are easily shown and interesting, beside being of fundamental importance to a proper understanding of many of the operations of nature. Heat, light, electricity, and magnetism all furnish an endless array of opportunities to keep alive the sacred flame of interest, to cultivate and develop the powers of keen observation and correct analysis. The pupil leaving the grammar school should have had at least a period a day of science from the beginning, either nature study or experimental science, or, better still, both side by side. He should know a thousand and one things which two out of three grown people do not know now, and, what is most important, he should be started on a path of development along which he will always find interest and improvement.

In the high school this work should continue, and at least a solid year of each of the two great experimental sciences, chemistry and physics, and of the two biological sciences should round out the preparation of the pupil to go out into the world with his eyes open.

The cry is that there is no time for all this. Time is found for Latin and Greek. Are not the happenings, the deeds of the rest of nature as interesting, as worthy of study, as the acts and sayings of man? Will not the proper study of nature furnish as ennobling a pursuit as the irregular verbs of a people one of whose chief virtues lies in the fact that they became extinct a couple of thousand years ago? We scientists are told that we have had a chance, and our students get no adequate results in the High School. What would the languages do if one year were given to Latin, one to Greek, one to German, and one to French? The teachers would quite properly decline to undertake to accomplish anything by such a distribution, and yet this is what the sciences are asked to do. In the Middle Ages it took a century to convince the "scholars" that Greek had any cultural value. It was called utilitarian. Its advocates were told that it was all very well for merchants and traders, but of no use to scholars. From present indications science will make a better record than Greek in its claim for recognition. People are beginning to see that they may live quite happy and useful lives without knowing whether Sophocles was a Roman or an Egyptian. But science is in the air and they must have it.

It must be admitted that the essential factor in the proper development of all this beautiful scheme is the teacher, but "that is another story."

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Church Services To-morrow

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Calvary, West 57th St.—Rev. Charles P. MacGregor, 11, 8. "Paul the Convert," with stereopticon illustrations, at 8.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

CATHOLIC.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Low Mass, 7:30. High Mass and Sermon, 10:46. Evensong, 4.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Rev. William A. Kirkwood, Ass't Pastor. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Ass't Pastor will preach at both services.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St.—G. F. Krotel, D. D. Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Centenary M. E. Church, Washington Av. and 166th St., Rev. B. C. Warren, D. D., Pastor.—11, "The Incense Altar"; 7:45, "Fighting Against God."

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av.—14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, D. D., Pastor. Rev. H. H. Meyers, Ph. D., 11 and 8. Open every night all Summer. Concert to-night.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. M. B. CHAPMAN, D. D. No Evening Service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

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Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St. Communions: 7 and 8 A. M. SERMON & CHORAL CELEBRATION, 10:30. Choral Evensong, (No Sermon,) 5 o'clock. SERVICES EVERY DAY 7 & 9 A. M. & 5 P. M.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th Street. Rev. Dr. HENRY ANSTICE, officiating. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon ..... 11 A. M. Choral Evensong ..... 4:30 P. M.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St.—Services 8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Rev. Quincy Ewing of Birmingham, Ala., will preach at 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. REV. GEORGE S. WEBSTER, D. D., of Church of Covenant will preach at 11. STRANGERS WELCOME.

Central Presbyterian Church, West 57th St., Between B'way and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE SMITH, D.D., Pastor. Rev. JOSEPH TAYLOR BRITAN, Assistant. Pres. M. W. Stryker preaches at 11 A. M. (No evening service.)

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner of 55th Street. REV. JAMES D. MOFFAT, D. D., President of Washington and Jefferson College, will preach both morning and afternoon on July 29. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Moffat's morning subject will be: "Serving Christ." His theme in the afternoon will be: "Faith Helping Ordinary Powers." Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D., of London is expected to officiate on August 5th.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Morning Service at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Robert S. Steen will preach.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West. Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Minister.—Sunday preaching, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av., Eleventh to Twelfth St., Rev. JOHN H. LOCKWOOD, from Springfield, Mass., will preach at 11 o'clock.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; at the services to-morrow the Pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at eight o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Services at 11 and 8; Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., pastor. Rev. HENRY H. STEBBINS, D. D., Rochester, N. Y., will preach. Subject—Morning, "Rest"; evening, "The Word of Reconciliation."

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. SIMON BLOCKER will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. JOHN S. ALLEN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Paul vs. Solomon." Evening: "Nature's Sermon on Sin."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Church closed during July.

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. E. P. JOHNSON, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Av., 55th St. Services, 11 and 8. Welcome.

UNITARIAN.

Unitarian Services. All Souls' Chapel, 104 E. 20th.—11 A. M., Rev. A. W. Clark.

OTHER SERVICES.

Union Services. REV. ROBERT F. COYLE, D. D., the Noted Preacher from Denver, Col., will preach at 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M., in St. John's M. E. Church, Bedford Av. and Wilson St., Brooklyn. Mr. I. H. MEREDITH will sing. All seats free. All welcome.

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TURN ON THE LIGHTS.

We have only the heartiest admiration for the principle of Mr. BRYAN'S advice as to raising money to meet the expense of the demonstration of welcome to him on his return from the other side of the world, and we note with peculiar pleasure that he regards the matter in the light of a precedent for Presidential campaigns. It is a principle we have steadily advocated, lo! these many years, with, we regret to say, only moderate success. And we are sure that such a policy strictly carried out by the Democrats would seriously embarrass the Republicans in their familiar and profitable process of fat-frying.

But we feel that we ought to warn the generous and impulsive Sage from Nebraska that the precedent is likely also to prove more or less embarrassing to some of his own supporters, should he be the standard bearer of his party two years from now. An attested and accurate and complete list of all subscriptions to the Tammany campaign fund, over $5 in amount, would be an interesting document, especially if the police records of the more liberal subscribers could be attached to it. The logical corollary to such a policy would be the minute publication of the uses to which the fund was put, and that would be bothersome in other States than our own—in the State, for instance, from which the eminent hotel and newspaper proprietor came who was Chairman of the last National Committee.

STRONG-HANDED REFORM.

The most serious and practical feature in the address of the Russian Duma was the declaration that loans made without the consent of the people's representatives would be invalid, and would not be paid.

Of course it is open to the supporters of the reaction to explain that the loan which has been in part paid into the Treasury, the second installment of which is payable on the first of the month, was technically legal at the time it was contracted in accordance with the laws then in force. That is not the point which interests the lenders of this money or those who will shortly and inevitably be called on to advance more money on the credit of Russia. What they are doubtful about is whether the loans will actually be paid, and on that they are inclined to think that the 217 members of the Duma signing the address are better authority than the officials of the Treasury. Their doubt has been sharply reflected in the fall of Russian securities since the issue of the address despite the strenuous efforts of the Government to sustain them. Five per cent. bonds at 84¾ and fours at 73¼—the later, it will be noted, are lower relatively than the earlier—are indications which the new Ministry cannot disregard.

Meanwhile it is to be noted that Mr. STOLYPIN, the new Premier, in the interview with The Associated Press, which must be accepted as his official programme, had not a word to say as to the loans, as to the present feeling so strongly manifested in the financial centres, or as to the probable effect of the Duma's advice to the people not to pay taxes. He affects to deride the Duma, somewhat inconsistently, as at once feeble and dangerous, and he justifies its dissolution on grounds of both legality and expediency, but he hesitates to touch the sore spot. He assumes to laugh at the notion that the members of the Duma are not arrested because of fear on the part of the Government, and says that such a course would only give them the crown of martyrdom they seek, but he defends the suppression of the liberty of the press and the desperate efforts of the police to keep the people from reading the address. He does not venture to predict that the people will not follow the counsel given to them by their representatives. The fact is that the issue of the address to which a large majority of the members of the Duma have defiantly affixed their names is the grossest possible offense against the Government of the Czar, and it would be punished as such did not the Government fear the effect on the people.

Practically the question of the payment of the taxes is the issue on which the battle for popular rights is to be fought out. It is well that the leaders of the movement for the security of those rights have succeeded in restraining the extremists from plunging into a general strike or trying to set up a provisional Government. Aggressive and radical action of that sort requires means, which the people have not. It requires not only men, but arms and supplies and organization, and it is exposed to the danger of forcible repression through the banishment or slaughter of the leaders. But passive resistance, if the people are equal to it, is much more likely to win. It throws the burden of affirmative action, with all the expense involved, on the Government; it cuts or weakens the sinews of war; it impairs the credit of the Treasury; it alarms foreign investors, and strongly and directly affects the public opinion of the world. Undoubtedly it is to offset the tendency in this direction that Mr. STOLYPIN talks so bravely of the policy of "strong-handed reform," to be carried out until the Duma meets again in the Spring. He protests that "a policy of reaction is the furthest removed from his Majesty's wishes." But he does not specify a single feature of reform that is to be realized, not one, while every step taken by him is in contradiction and defiance of reform. Substantially military government is proclaimed. Arbitrary power is placed in the hands of the Governors, and they are using it with energy. Meetings are broken up. The press is gagged. Arrests are frequent. The "strong hand" is evident enough; "reform" awaits a more convenient season.

MR. SAGE'S WILL.

In bequeathing to his wife all the "rest, residue, and remainder" of his vast estate after certain minor legacies shall have been paid Mr. RUSSELL SAGE was more generous than considerate. It is not only no slight task, it is a grievous and wearying burden, to distribute worthily a fortune of such magnitude, doubtless exceeding $50,000,000, and, it may be, running up to nearly double that sum. It would consume all the time and energies of a man in the prime of life with years before him for inquiry and reflection. But this legatee is a woman, advanced in years, not strong, and without experience in affairs. Upon her devolves the burden of hearing and determining the multitudinous appeals for bounty that will at once begin to flow in upon her. Upon her Mr. SAGE chose to impose the duty and the toil of distributing the millions he so toiled in accumulating. It is inevitable that men should say that in making this will Mr. SAGE chose the path of ease.

Acquisition was his life-long passion, charity and benefaction did not interest him. Time devoted to considering the merit of persons or institutions soliciting gifts he would have counted time lost, which was in his case the same thing as money lost, and Mr. SAGE was by nature averse to losing either time or money. For him to have turned from getting money to giving money, even by will, would have involved a change of disposition toward the world well-nigh impossible with Mr. SAGE, especially in the later and testamentary period of his life, when no imaginable pleasure in philanthropy could have seemed so keen to him as the inveterate joy of gaining new millions.

It must be supposed that Mr. SAGE well knew that the excellent lady to whom his fortune now passes was better qualified than himself to dispose of it. Her interest in works of charity has been well known to others; he felt that he could safely submit to her a labor for which he had neither liking nor fitness. It was easier for him, but so very far from easy for her, that as she "comes into" this hoard sympathy, very sincere sympathy, must go with congratulation, and envy will be confined to those who harbor the delusion that the possession and use of a great fortune yield only a boundless enjoyment. Mr. CARNEGIE, who has been a man of business all his life, gives many hours every day to the work of hearing and passing upon suggested means of getting rid of his money. It must be about the most tiresome work in the world, even though Mr. CARNEGIE is interested in everything and is dominated by a firm resolution not to die rich. Mrs. SAGE'S powers must be measurably less than his, and they may easily be overtaxed in the task that awaits her.

It is to be hoped that she will find help and guidance in the counsels it is permitted us to suppose she received from her husband. It is hardly credible that he should have had no views and expressed no wishes concerning a matter so important, however little its discussion may have been to his liking. Given his own disinclination to assume the labor and responsibility of distribution, we think the general opinion will be that he made a good disposition of his property.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARISM.

This country, to quote and mitigate the phraseology of its Speaker of its House of Representatives, is a sheol of a success. Never more conspicuously so than when the proposals of the American delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, as eloquently advocated by them, so commended themselves to that assemblage as to be adopted without a dissenting voice.

And yet the proposals were drastic and even revolutionary. The "Drago doctrine," the "Calvo doctrine," is, internationally speaking, a plant of recent growth. Naturally and necessarily, it is gratifying to this journal that the analogy between imprisonment for debt, which has been long abandoned by the most advanced nations, and war as a means of collecting public debts, should have been the burden of the song of the American orators in London. We believe that that analogy was first pointed out in these columns.

Wherever it was first produced, whoever may have first produced it, the "Drago" or the "Calvo" doctrine is entitled to make its way. To substitute national self-respect for extraneous threats of bombardment and devastation; to substitute, as against a weak debtor, the good old legal maxim of "Caveat creditor" for the more modern version of "The devil take the hindmost," adopted though this latter version be by The Hague Tribunal, that is certainly a noble and a worthy work. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference has without a dissenting voice committed itself to that work. How in any other way could that conference have gone in the direction of justifying its own existence?

MURDERERS "EXONERATED."

Through their own defiant perjuries and the inherent asininity of Coroner's inquest procedure the members of the Sam Parks gang of Housesmiths got a verdict "exonerating" them from the guilt of the murder of BUTLER on the Plaza Hotel building. Some of them swore that they saw BUTLER slide down a building column from the floor where he was assaulted. Others swore that they saw him fall between the floor beams, one or more planks falling with him. None saw him assaulted. More amazing still, members of this Union calmly testified that although they saw him lying helpless just after his fall, they did not go near him—they just kept on at their work.

Before his death BUTLER identified four of his assailants, SMITH, BEHAN, ENRIGHT, and KUFER. Dr. STEWART, who was present at the identification, swears that the dying man was fully conscious. These four were also identified by O'TOOLE, who was beaten but not quite killed. But after hearing the evidence the jury found that BUTLER'S death "was caused by an accidental fall." Coroner ACRITELLI rendered his verdict in a public proclamation before the inquest began, finding that the Fuller Company had put the special policemen on the building to provoke the Housesmiths to violence.

Now, a community that would stand this sort of brutal defiance of law and decency would stand anything. BUTLER was murdered, and the crime, whether his assailants intended to kill him or not, was murder in the first degree, since his death was the consequence of a felonious assault. Justice and the public safety demand the punishment of the murderers. In theory a Coroner's inquest is a preliminary step in the process of determining who is guilty. Coroner ACRITELLI and his jury in this perfectly atrocious case, making no real effort to get at the truth and accepting the impudent perjury of the Housesmiths with the easy credulity of a child, set the prisoners free, and record the verdict of accidental death.

Fortunately, the verdict of a Coroner's jury amounts to nothing whatever, and justly so. The four thugs identified by the murdered man were at once rearrested. The Grand Jury has already indicted these men.

THE NEW TRANSVAAL.

Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING'S latest "Imperial" outgiving about the new Transvaal is more or less puzzling. In fact, all his utterances, in prose or verse, about that particular manifestation of British Imperialism have been more or less puzzling to fair-minded and open-minded readers. CECIL RHODES'S continental dream of

> The last and the largest Empire
> The map that is half unrolled,

seems to have "rubbed off" on the real laureate of Great Britain. His gift of the pen carries a responsibility, a responsibility almost if not quite equal to that of the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. In the old words of FLETCHER of Saltoun: "I knew a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation." Truly this power of spokesmanship carries with it its equivalent responsibility.

And what is it that is just now "biting" Mr. KIPLING? Apparently it is the danger that the Boers in South Africa may outvote the Britons, whom they outnumber. Well, why not? And what does the poet propose to do about it? The plain fact is that the British emigrant does not migrate to Boerland, and that, when he does, he by no means multiplies with the facility of the native Boer. One may admit that, as the poet intimates, the Boer is not a pleasant person to meet. It was observed by an American scoffer, what time the statesmanlike Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was "brusquing things" in South Africa, just as Admiral ALEXIEFF, not so long after, was "brusquing things" in Manchuria, that it was quite natural that the British tourist or diamond hunter or gold hunter should not like the Boer, and should, on his return to his native island, soothly swear: "Sir, the insolence of those people is intolerable. They have manners to which nobody but an Englishman is entitled." Granted, for the sake of the argument. But what is the alternative? A poet is not bound to propose it, perhaps. But the only alternative is to treat the Boer as a "native," to degrade and disfranchise him. Considering that in the field one Boer on his native heath appears to be equivalent to several British invaders of his soil, that does not appear to be "good politics." But it also appears to be the only practical counsel that the British laureate is capable of contributing to the South African situation.

DIMES AND DOLLARS.

There never was so much money in the country, we are told, but it was never more elusive. The Treasury has not got it, for it is reporting a deficiency. The banks have not got it, for they are reporting scant reserves and are bidding extravagant prices for bonds in order to make currency. The people have not got it, because they are making frantic application to the banks and Treasury for it. The other day it was five-dollar notes which were in deficient supply. Now it is dimes. Nobody knows where they have gone to, or why there is an unusual demand for them. There is talk of a corner in them, and it is suggested that, perhaps, being the smallest coin, they have been lost, like pins.

This deficiency is all the more singular because Canada is at the moment shipping back to us surplus United States dimes which have been expelling the Dominion dimes. A month ago they had sent across the border $360,435 of American silver, which is quite a sum in fractional currency. It is a mere trifle of the sums dropped in the Dominion by tourists, and it might have been thought that the Canadians would show it more hospitality. Canadian dimes are brought here also, and presumably would be acceptable in default of our own at this time. A few weeks ago, when the Queen's Own Rifles were here, they were surprised to receive so much Canadian silver in change. It was uncurrent money which had been saved up by way of being offered to those who would take it by those who had accepted it imprudently and could not get credit for it in their accounts. Why not send up to Canada for the dimes they do not want? Why not use nickels? Probably it will not be necessary to cut up halves and dollars into fifths or tenths, for there will be carloads of small change when the Philadelphia Mint gets to work in a week or two. Probably this will obviate the necessity for sending to San Francisco, which has more than its share of dimes, about one-quarter of the entire stock of the whole country.

OUR "HEGEMONY."

Nothing could have more of an inherited and transplanted politeness than the greeting of the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State of the United States of North America. As a matter of fact, our friends of the Latin American republics to the south of us are apt to shine, in contrast with ourselves, on these ceremonial occasions.

Not that it is necessary to impute to the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs any insincerity whatever in the matter of which the manner is so impeccable. It is, as a matter of fact, lodged in the consciousness of every observant and reflective citizen of the republics to the south of us that the Monroe Doctrine is an equally good thing for them and for us, though we proclaimed it and have maintained it on our own account and not at all on theirs. Also they all perfectly know that the brunt of defending it, should warlike defense of it ever be required, must of necessity fall upon us. In view of this enormous advantage the rational Latin Americans must incline to forgive the Anglo-Saxon bluntness, even when it takes the form of brandishing the "big stick." They are perfectly aware of the advantage to themselves of possessing a "big brother," even with a big stick. And we are glad to persuade ourselves that the terms of the welcome of Brazil to Secretary ROOT are simply the flowery Portuguese method of expressing the sense entertained by Brazil of that advantage.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Warning for the Automobilists.

Mr. GEORGE W. BRYANT of this city is quoted as saying that he was "thunderstruck" when Judge BEALL of Yonkers, besides imposing a fine of $50, sentenced him to two months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. Quite other words, we imagine, would have to be sought with which to express with accuracy the general public's emotions on hearing that at last the owner of an automobile had been held to the same responsibility as was the chauffeur beside whom he sat when the automobile ran into a carriage and seriously injured its three occupants. Mr. BRYANT is "thunderstruck" by his sentence because he was not guiding the car at the time of the accident, and because, as he says, the collision was due to a failure of the steering gear to act. Others will ascribe more importance to the fact that the carriage had been drawn to the side of the road and halted, in order that two automobiles said to have been racing and certainly moving at great speed might pass safely. The first one did it, the second did not, but collided with a crash, and a moment later the place looked a good deal like a small section of a battlefield.

Judge BEALL declared that under the Penal Code, "if the owner, present or absent, commands, incites, encourages, or perhaps permits, with full knowledge thereof, one under his employ and control to violate the penal law in the management of the owner's property, he is subject to the penalties of the law and may be proceeded against as a principal." That sounds like sound doctrine and it is certainly sound sense. Of course, Mr. BRYANT did not incite, command, or encourage his chauffeur to run into the carriage, but he permitted him to take more chances of doing it than he should, and his responsibility will seem to most people to be rather greater than was that of the man whose wages he paid and whose conduct he controlled.

"In considering the sentence to be imposed," said Judge BEALL, "the court is moved by several conditions, and prejudice against automobiles is not one of them. The automobile is here, and to stay. But it must be under such proper legislative regulations duly enforced by the courts as will insure safety to the persons and property of others. The majority of automobilists recognize this. Upon the careless minority, as evidenced in the case of this defendant, fines have proved to be ineffectual." There will be no questioning of these statements; everybody knows that they are true. But Mr. BRYANT has not gone to jail yet. His lawyer took an appeal that acted as a stay, and the case that would have ended so quickly if only fines had been imposed is likely to drag along for months to an uncertain conclusion. The present action, however, will have a good effect as a warning of what is sure to come if the "careless minority" of automobilists do not speedily reform.

"Argument" Against the Simplifiers.

About the greatest difficulty encountered by the amiable gentlemen on the Simplified Spelling Board in their efforts to confer, without any incidental expense at all to the beneficiaries, a favor of value certainly large, though a little hard to estimate, is well illustrated by the devotion of a whole page in the editorial part of the August Scribner's to a gentle scolding of them for doing several things which they not only have not done, but which, as they have elaborately and repeatedly explained in the most public manner, they never had any intention of doing.

The writer of the article thinks our alphabet should be left as it is, and runs on at considerable and reproachful length about the trouble the Simplifiers would make if they monkeyed with those venerable symbols. But the Simplifiers are of exactly his opinion, and by the use of arguments exactly like his they long ago conquered their academic longing for an alphabet that remotely approximates what a perfect alphabet would be. And they are not preaching, as charged, the introduction of phonetic spelling; they would like to, but they sorrowfully admit that it is impossible, and the limit of their humble ambition is to correct a few of the very worst inconsistencies, ignorances, and crimes of our present orthography—to do just a little faster and with just a little more of system what has been done steadily ever since English became a written language.

And how strange it is that the Scribner's man should quote with almost tearful feeling a reference to "nice and delicate sense for visual symbols which has been built up through centuries." That is almost too funny to one who remembers the youth of most of the "visual symbols" which the Simplifiers would amend. Funny also is his anxiety lest "programme," if spelled "program," should soon be pronounced "progrum." That dreadful fate has not yet befallen "epigram" or "telegram," to mention only two words that have precisely the same right to a terminal "me" that "programme" possesses. The fact is that the opponents of spelling reform make a fatal error when they do more than say that they do not like it. There they are on safe ground, but when they pass beyond it they get bogged every time.

Economies Dear to the Heart.

One of our feminine correspondents, in a letter we printed yesterday, suggested an interesting subject for discussion when she said, referring to the founder of the new Trowmart Inn: "And surely Mr. MARTIN must have had the advice of some good woman, for how else could he have known how dear to the heart of all girls are the little economies that must be practiced with a small salary, and are delighted in when a large salary makes them unnecessary?"

We seem to catch a meaning and a revelation here, but both are a bit mysterious. "Girls" do evidence a sort of liking, sometimes, for economies of a sort, and yet—and yet—well, sometimes they evidence something else than liking. We found "A. M. C.'s" letter excellent reading, and are almost sure that another communication from her, in elucidation of this matter, would be even more interesting than were her praises of the working girls' hotel.

Fancy Table Ways in Missouri.

From The Columbia Herald.

We are getting dead swell in this good town. We eat ice cream with a fork. Some time ago we learned to make salad at the dinner table. Then we served coffee in the library after dinner. We have had finger bowls some dozen years. We are beginning to use them even when there is no company. One family has finger bowls at breakfast, after fruit and before bacon, even when there is no guest at the house. That's dead swell. We have drunk soup out of a teacup and put grass on the fried chicken, and now we eat ice cream with a fork. Why not? These little evidences of social progress are commendable.

Handwriting and Health.

From The Paris Petit Journal.

Slanting handwriting has just been proved to be responsible for the ailments of more than 50 per cent. of our young people. As both the steel pen and the slanting writing originally came from England, we exclaim with all our hearts: Let us keep the pen by all means, but send back the bad habits it brought in its train to the place whence they came!

Centenarians in Paris.

From Le Petit Parisien.

It is a mistake to consider that residence in Paris goes against longevity. The last census returns show that there are 10,500 octogenarians in the capital and 620 nonagenarians, 89 of whom are rapidly approaching their hundredth year. Six inhabitants of Paris are more than 102 years of age.

France and Her Sailors.

From The Paris Eclair.

France owes the greater part of her past glory and her present power to her sailors. There has been no discovery of geographical importance to which the name of a Frenchman has not been attached.

Mortifying.

From The Washington Star.

"Your aims are all wrong," said the political economist.

"You must be right on that point," said the Anarchist. "It is mortifying to see how few of our bomb throwers hit the right person."

Broken English.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Teacher—What are the parts of speech?

Tommy Tucker—It's—it's when a man stutters.

Unworthy of Remembrance.

From a Letter Found by The Paris Figaro.

My Dear Friend: I beg you to lend me 6,000f. Then forget me forever. I am not worthy to be remembered.

Holiday Reflections.

From The Paris Figaro.

The saddest case at holiday time: To be starting for nowhere and to have returned from everywhere.

MR. SINCLAIR'S COLONY.

Children, Not Infants, to be Co-operatively Raised—Literary Rivalry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Spargo writes in THE TIMES of last Sunday a criticism of the Sinclair colony proposition from the standpoint of one who is alarmed that the children of the colony will be slaughtered by co-operation. He says: "The co-operative care of children has always been meant co-operative slaughter." Then he starts in to prove this by showing that the institutional care of infants has always shown a much larger death rate than when the infants were cared for either by their own mothers or by foster mothers.

I do not know whether Mr. Spargo intentionally builds up his case as to the effect of co-operative methods regarding children by basing his objections upon what the conditions are regarding infants or whether he regards the words as synonymous. No one can question the statistics which have been gathered in various cities, especially in Europe, which show that infants raised at the breast are much more likely to survive than those raised artificially; but all this has absolutely nothing to do with the question of the raising of children co-operatively.

Mr. Sinclair proposes that there is to be a common house of sufficient size built especially for the amusement and care of children, and that there will be a large recreation ground especially for children; that this ground and this house shall be under the supervision of competent people, and that the mothers and fathers of the children shall at all times have access to their children. The plan is not to substitute a mother's care, but to aid and augment it.

Mr. Spargo might as well say that because we send children to a kindergarten or boarding school we are therefore co-operatively slaughtering them.

Before I close I feel I would be neglecting my duty to clear the Socialists from the charge of being without a sense of humor if I should not notice the great difficulty that Mr. Spargo encounters in speaking amiably yet truthfully of Mr. Sinclair, whom he affectionately calls at the beginning of his letter "my good friend," and at the end of the letter "my comrade," and yet styles the Sinclair campaign as being one of "vulgarity and self-advertisement" and being made "in an offensively noisy manner."

The facts of the case are simply that Mr. Sinclair wrote an article for The Independent about a plan for a co-operative home colony near New York City, and as the result of that article he had so many replies from people who are interested in the formation of such a colony that he called a meeting at a theatre in New York to confer with these people. The newspaper reports of this meeting may have been noisy, offensive, and vulgar, but if so it was hardly the fault of Mr. Sinclair. And I am quite certain that Mr. Spargo would have seen this were it not that he was prejudiced by the fact that Mr. Sinclair was such an exceedingly "good friend" and "comrade" of his.

It might be added that both Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Spargo are the authors of new books, and that just now in the matter of "advertising" Sinclair has Spargo beaten a mile, but this could be no reason for professional jealousy.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

New York, July 26, 1906.

Where Are the Leaders?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The undersigned, an old Cleveland Gold Democrat, who voted in 1864 for Gen. McClellan, wishes to thank you warmly for the most able and most opportune exposure in to-day's TIMES, under the heading of "No Phagocytes," of the pseudo-Democratic talk now going on in the papers with reference to the next State election. You ask:

"But where are the old-time Democrats? What are they doing to resist the Hearst invasion and save the party name, the party honor?"

Now, I would like to add to your question: Where are the leaders—the honest, patriotic, able men—to lead the old-time Democrats? There are enough of the rank and file to spoil the game of the Hearst-Murphy-Conners, or any other, combine aiming at revolutionizing the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party. But they need able and aggressive leaders, and I hope you will appeal to such to come forward and counteract these loud schemers, whose only motive is self-glory and self-interest. Woe betide the party if your appeal should prove in vain! R. S.

New York, July 26, 1906.

Automobile Supplies Here and Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your article in a recent issue calling the attention to the exorbitant prices charged for automobile supplies with great interest. I have been a habitual purchaser of supplies since automobiles were first imported and can thoroughly indorse the views of your correspondent. It is instructive to note that practically all supplies of American manufacture can be purchased abroad for far less than retailers demand here. MANY TIMES BITTEN.

New York, July 26, 1906.

More About St. Cecilia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "C. G. R.'s" inquiry in the Wednesday edition of your esteemed paper about the existence of a bas relief of St. Cecilia by the sculptor Donatello I would say that the original bas relief of the patron saint of music is at present in the possession of Lord Elcho in England.

A reproduction of the same is to be seen in the museum at Naples. FRANCESCA.

New York, July 26, 1906.

GONE.

He fell in a puddle and muddled his dress,
He struck little Bob with a hammer, I guess;
He cut Sister's curls with a big pair of shears
And left ragged edges down over her ears;
He muddled the floor that was just scrubbed so clean,
He lighted a match near the canned gasoline,
He broke all his soldiers and smashed all his toys,
And yet we forgive him, for boys will be boys.

He singed the cat's whiskers and cut off its tail
And then turned it loose with its discordant wail;
He dropped bread and jelly upon a big chair
And thought of it only when Aunty sat there;
He sheared the pet poodle one midwinter day,
His father is frantic, his mother is gray,
His Aunt and his Grandma protest at his noise,
And then all forgive him, for boys will be boys.

He clamors for cookies, for jelly and jam,
He shuts ne'er a door, but he gives it a slam,
He dabbles in paint, be it red, blue, or green;
He loves to play hob with the sewing machine;
And then—well, he's gone into trousers and vests,
For years must be passing and time never rests,
And some day we look at a picture—and then
We wish—strange it is—that we had him again!

J. W. FOLEY.

FLOWER-DECKED STREETS IN MR. ROOT'S HONOR

Secretary Lands at Rio and Is Welcomed Enthusiastically.

A PALACE FOR HIS PARTY

Dinner Given to Root by Thirty Prominent Brazilians—Reception at the President's Residence.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 27.—The United States cruiser Charleston, with Secretary Root on board, entered the harbor at 7 o'clock this morning and was saluted with nineteen guns from the forts. The American Ambassador, Mr. Griscom, and the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, Senhor Nabuco, went on board the Charleston at 9:30 o'clock. The cruiser was soon surrounded by hundreds of launches and ferryboats crowded with people anxious to greet the American Secretary of State.

Mr. Root and his family, accompanied by Senhor Nabuco, landed in the thirty-oar royal barge John VI., amid the salutes of the assembled warships, including those of Brazil, Germany, and Argentina. On landing Mr. Root was welcomed by Gen. Rio-Branco, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, as the representative of President Alves. A reception was then held beneath a floral arch at the landing place, which was surrounded by troops and many thousands of cheering people.

Secretary Root was welcomed in a brief address by Gen. Rio-Branco, who spoke of the advantages of a Pan-American alliance. An enormous procession, composed in part of cavalry, carriages, police, and lancers, escorted Secretary Root through the streets. Ambassador Nabuco rode in the carriage with Mrs. Root, while Gen. Rio-Branco rode with Secretary Root.

The streets through which the procession passed to the historic Abrantes Palace were profusely decorated with flowers. The palace has been given over to the occupancy of Mr. Root and his party through the courtesy of the Sliva family. Here the Americans were greeted by throngs of students and citizens, who enthusiastically applauded speeches by Secretary Root and Ambassadors Nabuco and Griscom. The last named, who spoke in Portuguese, made a hit with his auditors.

Secretary Root and Ambassador Griscom visited President Alves at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A banquet was given this evening to Mr. Root by thirty of the most prominent men of this city. After the dinner Mr. Root attended a reception at the President's palace, which was a brilliant affair. The palace and gardens were splendidly decorated. There were the most friendly manifestations toward the United States on all sides.

A FEW MORE BRITISH SHIPS.

Admiralty Consents to Modify Its Plans for Economizing.

LONDON, July 27.—The agitation against the excessive reduction of the naval construction programme has proved partially successful.

Edmund Robertson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons to-day that only one battleship of the Dreadnought class would be removed from the original programme, although savings totaling $12,700,000 would be effected by reducing the number of smaller vessels constructed.

Mr. Robertson said that three new Dreadnoughts would be laid down instead of four, as originally proposed. Two oceangoing torpedo boat destroyers would be built instead of five, and eight submarine boats instead of twelve. The total of the expenditure involved by the new programme was $34,000,000 instead of $46,700,000.

Mr. Robertson reminded the House that another peace conference would shortly meet at The Hague with the object of promoting an international movement for the reduction of armaments, and that the House of Commons had already adopted a resolution calling on the Government to assist in the movement. These considerations would affect the Government's proposals next year. Instead of the usual four armored ships only two would be commenced, with the proviso that if The Hague Conference were abortive three would be laid down. In the estimates for 1907-8 only a small sum would be included for new armored vessels, so these could not be commenced until late in the year. This would emphasize at The Hague Conference the good intent of the British Government and its desire to bring about a reduction of armaments.

PRESENTED TO KING EDWARD.

American Mining Engineers at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, July 27.—At Buckingham Palace to-day King Edward received the representatives of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Those presented were Robert W. Hunt of Chicago, R. W. Raymond of New York, C. Kirchhoff of New York, Walter Wood of Philadelphia, Joseph Hartshorne of Pottstown, Penn.; Theodore D. Wight of New York, B. F. Fackenthaler of Easton, Penn., and Berlin Smith of Bridgeton, N. J. The Americans were accompanied by the officials of the British Iron and Steel Institute.

The Bessemer Medal was presented to the King, who expressed his pleasure at receiving it from the representatives of such an important industry. All the visitors were introduced to the King, who shook hands with each of them and expressed the hope that they were enjoying themselves.

The American engineers with their wives subsequently went to Windsor, where by the King's command the State apartments in the castle were shown to them.

Upward of 800 guests, including members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, attended a banquet at the Guildhall to-night, at which R. A. Hadfield, President of the Iron and Steel Institute, presided. The ladies of the American party were entertained at a dinner at the Guildhall under the Presidency of Mrs. Hadfield.

A FIUME-NEW YORK LINE.

Preliminary Arrangements Made at a Conference in Budapest.

BUDAPEST, July 27.—Preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a national steamship company to carry on a service between Fiume and New York were made to-day at a conference presided over by Count Andrassy, the Minister of the Interior, and attended by representatives of various Continental shipping companies.

A complete agreement with regard to the working of the new line will probably be reached at the next conference, which is to be held in August. A Director of the Adria Steamship Company will leave this city shortly for London to negotiate with the Cunard Company for the cancellation of existing contracts.

Leaves $1,000,000 for Humanity.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Under the provisions of the will of Charles Ferguson, coal operator and mine owner, who died on July 10, an estate amounting to more than a million dollars will eventually go to the Presbyterian Hospital of this city and the American and New England Antivivisection Societies.

Again Denies Honor to Bernhardt.

PARIS, July 27.—The Chancellery of the Legion of Honor to-day again rejected the nomination of Sarah Bernhardt for the Cross of the Legion, despite the formal insistence of M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship.

SPEAKS FOR POLAND AT RUSSIAN DINNER

Priest Tells Other Guests They Are His Enemies.

NEW LINE HAS A SEND-OFF

Roosevelt and the Czar Toasted at Banquet on the Smolensk of the New York-Libau Route.

The Polish desire for independence found a spokesman in the midst of an outburst of Russian patriotism at a dinner held last night to celebrate the initial trip of the steamship Smolensk of the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the new New York-Rotterdam-Libau route.

The Smolensk, in charge of her present commander, Capt. Peter Troyan, saw service in the Far East in the Russo-Japanese war, and thoughts of the great struggle which ended so unluckily for Russia were uppermost in the minds of the 150 or more Russians who sat down around the long table on the promenade deck of the big steamship. Among those who attended the dinner were Nicholas Ladygensky, Russian Consul General in this city; Baron Schilling, the Vice Consul; the Right Rev. A. A. Hotovitzky, Archpriest of the Cathedral of St. Nicholas in East Ninety-seventh Street, and other prominent Russians and shipping men. Oscar L. Richard, President of the State Bank, and head of the firm of C. B. R. Richard & Co., agents for the Russian liners, was the toastmaster.

The man who spoke for Poland was the Rev. Leo P. Kwasniewski, rector of St. Adalbert's Church, in the Bronx, and manager of St. Joseph's Home for Polish Immigrants.

"I must look upon you Russians as my enemies," said he. "I cannot help but do so. It is in my blood. Russia was one of the three great countries which divided Ostralenka, but there is no evil out of which some good does not come, and I do not hesitate to say to-night that I would rather see a Russian company get the passenger traffic between this country and Poland than a German line. I shall send all I can with the steamers of this fleet."

There was a moment of painful tension after the Polish priest had ended his remarks. It was broken by Consul General Ladygensky, who was a press censor in the Turkish war and is a diplomat. He got up from his seat, and with glass in hand advanced on the Polish clergyman. Commander Troyan followed him, and both clinked glasses with the priest, while a number of Russians took up the strains of the "Nieschnye Polska," the Polish anthem.

M. Ladygensky was the first speaker. He proposed a toast to Theodore Roosevelt the peacemaker, and expressed the hope that the new steamships, the first direct line between the United States and Russia, would help to cement the friendship between the two countries. The toast was drunk standing, while the orchestra played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Mr. Richards spoke next. He proposed a toast to the Czar. M. Ladygensky referred to Mr. Roosevelt as the man who had been doing in the twentieth century what Washington had done in the eighteenth and Lincoln in the nineteenth century.

Mr. Richards said:

"We have at the head of the Russian Government a young man as patriotic as the most patriotic of his subjects. We hear through the press that his hands are tied, but I ask you to drink health and long life to his Imperial Majesty the Czar."

There were several other speeches. The Smolensk, which is a very fine twenty-knot steamship, brought 700 passengers on her initial trip. The other ships of the line are similar in construction and speed. They are the Petersburg and the Saratov, both of which were employed as auxiliary cruisers in the war.

Mr. Richards said at the dinner that the North Atlantic conference had declared war on the Russian Line, but that they were ready to take up the challenge.

LOST WASHING IN POLITICS.

Hop Sing Gone with Wash, Voters Ask Tammany Men to Make Good.

Lost washing is an issue in the political fight for the leadership of the new Ninth Assembly District between County Clerk Peter J. Dooling and Commissioner Dalton.

Hop Sing, a laundryman with a shop at 508 West Fifty-second Street, is the alleged disturbing element, to the wonderment of veteran politicians. They cannot remember in the political history of the west side of an incident where a Chinaman caused a rumpus in local politics.

The Chinaman, after three years of toil in John F. Currey's district, disappeared Wednesday morning, taking with him, according to the police, all the linen that had been intrusted to him to be washed.

As is the custom in certain sections of the city, the losers appealed at once to the district leader, who referred them to The McManus, and he in turn passed it on to the warring Dooling and Dalton. Their explanations that the lost shirt and collar tragedy did not take place within the boundaries of their district did not satisfy. Those who had lost their laundry recalled the fact that they had relatives with votes at the primaries in the contested district. It looked very much as if the candidates would have to make good for the wash that had been intrusted to the Chinaman, when the rumor spread in their own district that Dooling was going to present every man having a vote at the primaries with a fine Sunday boiled shirt, while Dalton had ordered a stock of waists for the girls with brothers, fathers, and sweethearts who were voters.

The two met last night in sad-faced condolence and went to look up The McManus and Currey, who apparently were in high feather over their strategy in shoving over to the district where there is a contest the difficulties due to the disappearance of Hop Sing.

This led to the rumor that either Dooling will withdraw in favor of Dalton, or that Dalton will withdraw in favor of Dooling, with the result that the boys will have to do without the new shirts and the girls the new peek-a-boos.

LEVINTHAL CHIEF RABBI.

For Fifteen Years He Has Been Chief of the Orthodox Jews in Philadelphia.

TRENTON, N. J., July 27.—Bernard L. Levinthal, who for fifteen years has been chief rabbi of the Orthodox Jews in Philadelphia, was elected Chief Rabbi of the entire body of Orthodox Jews in the United States to-day at the close of the fourth annual convention of Orthodox Jewish rabbis, which has been in session here for the last four days. The honor came to the rabbi without a dissenting voice.

We Want Your Wife

Who cannot eat anything without Fermentation, Acidity, Gaseous Distress, Lump, Distress after Eating, Nausea, to "Try One More Good Dinner," anything she desires, and while eating sip

MAN-A-CEA WATER

You Can Stop Her Suffering to-day

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.

and all First-Class Grocers and Druggists.

ROOSEVELT'S VISITORS.

Acting Secretary of State Bacon, Gen. Barry, and E. E. Clark Guests.

OYSTER BAY, July 27.—President Roosevelt's luncheon guests to-day were Acting Secretary of State Bacon, E. E. Clark, recently appointed a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Chief of the General Staff.

Mr. Bacon said he had only minor matters to discuss with the President and took advantage of his trip to New York to bid his son good-bye to run down to Oyster Bay and clear the official slate. Mr. Bacon's son, as a member of the Harvard boat crew, sailed for England yesterday to row against Cambridge.

Gen. Barry is to attend the German Army manoeuvres Sept. 7 to 14, and came to have a parting word with the President. Mr. Clark desired, before actively assuming his duties, to have a personal interview with the President regarding the new railroad rate law.

The following appointments were announced to-day:

Ransford Stevens Miller, Jr., of New York, to be Japanese Secretary and interpreter to the American Embassy in Japan; Will R. Lowrey of Illinois, Consul at Weimar, Germany; George B. Wardman of Pennsylvania, Consul at Aguascalientes, Mexico; Thomas H. Norton of Ohio, Consul at Chemnitz, Saxony, and Ernest L. Harris of Illinois, Consul at Smyrna, Turkey.

WILL STAY HERE TO BE SUED.

Importer of the Leeds Pearls Ready to Oblige the Government.

Bernard Citroen, a jeweler of 1 Maiden Lane, called on Assistant United States District Attorney Carmody yesterday and said he understood the Government was about to bring suit against him to recover $110,335 for duty on some pearls he had imported for Mrs. W. B. Leeds. Mr. Citroen said he had intended to sail for Paris, but that now he would remain here, and wanted it known that he was willing to accept service at any time. He said he had made an offer to the Washington officials to return the pearls to Paris providing the $22,000 duty he had paid was refunded, but that the proposal had been refused.

Some time ago the jeweler was commissioned to purchase a pearl necklace for Mrs. Leeds. He bought pearls in Paris, valued at about $350,000 in this country, and brought them over as unset gems, dutiable at 10 per cent. For the sake of convenience the pearls were placed on a string, as they had been pierced. The Government contended that they were matched pearls, intended for a necklace, and demanded 60 per cent. duty.

Mrs. Leeds now has the pearls.

NOISE CAUGHT ZOO LIZARD.

Tin Pan and Drum Racket Scares Escaped Reptile Into Captors' Hands.

The Iguana lizard, which escaped from its pen in the Bronx Zoological Gardens several days ago, was captured yesterday afternoon. Ever since the reptile got away by climbing over the wire netting which fenced it in, Curator Dittmars and his assistants have been scouring the park to find it.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Dittmars and his men started on another hunt. This time they were equipped with big tin pans, drums, and other noise-making things. After beating in the bushes, banging away on the pans and drums the while, they succeeded in driving the lizard out of its hiding place. Its capture with a net was then easy.

LOST A RUG, GOT BACK TWO.

Druggist Advertised with Quite Unexpected Effect.

W. R. Mohr, a druggist, living in an apartment house at 123 Eleventh Street, in Long Island City, lost a valuable rug the other day. It disappeared from a line in the rear of the building. Instead of notifying the police, Mr. Mohr inserted an advertisement in a newspaper asking for the rug's return.

On opening his door yesterday morning Mr. Mohr found two bundles lying in his vestibule. To his surprise one of them contained the stolen rug. The other held another rug, somewhat resembling the first. Mr. Mohr is now in a quandary how to let the person who sent back his rug know that he doesn't own the other one.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stout are visiting the parents of the latter, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, at their Bernardsville cottage.

Mrs. Robert Hoe is spending the Summer at Point Rush, on the St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bangs and family are at the Saranac Inn for the season.

Mrs. Charles Cleveland Dodge (Miss Schieffelin) and Mrs. Russell Stebbins (Miss Alice Schieffelin) are at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where they will spend most of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Underhill are spending the Summer at their Allenhurst, N. J., cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge and Miss Elsie Trowbridge, who were at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, have gone to the White Mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton will spend part of next month at Bar Harbor. They are still in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse will return from Europe to Lenox early next month.

The entertainment arranged by Miss Ethel Folsom for her convalescents' home at Lee will be held at Lenox this evening. There will be tableaux in which Miss Charlotte Barnes, Mrs. Clark Voorhees, Mrs. Walter L. Cutting, Miss Helen Alexandre, and others will take part.

Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, Albert E. Gallatin, and Miss Gallatin, who returned from Europe on the Baltic, have gone to their cottage at Northeast Harbor, Me.

Mrs. George W. Hoadly is spending the season at Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Annie Kountze will spend the last of August and part of September at Bar Harbor. They are now at Delbarton, their Morristown country place.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Jr., (Miss Sard) have taken Mrs. William P. Douglas's Southampton cottage for the Summer. Mrs. Douglas and her daughter are at Bar Harbor.

Miss Euretta Kernochan, Miss Mary Kernochan, and Whitney Kernochan, who sailed on the Provence, will spend several weeks in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman sailed yesterday on the Cedric. Judge Martin J. Keogh and Mrs. Keogh also sailed on the same ship.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is now in Carlsbad. She went abroad in the late Spring, and will not return until late in August or September.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop have reached Aix-les-Baines.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Colt Mortimer, who are at Barnstable, Mass., will not return to this city until some time in October.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop is visiting her son, Frederick Winthrop, at Beverly, Mass. She will return to Lenox in August.

GIRL BRIDE IMPRISONED BY JEALOUS HUSBAND

Locked in Her Room Without Food While Man Was at Work.

5-YEAR-OLD GIRL WITH HER

Neighbors Learning of Mrs. Mascaro's Plight Notified the Gerry Society —The Husband Arrested.

When eighteen-year-old Dora Savastano, belle of the Italian colony in Macdougal Street, married Carlo Mascaro on June 11, she thought that her future happiness was assured, for Mascaro was handsome and earned good wages in a Fifth Avenue tailor's shop.

Her dreams were rudely shattered, however, for two days after their wedding Mascaro returned to their home in a room in the rear of the tenement at 416 West Thirty-ninth Street and brought out two large padlocks which he had purchased. One of them he fastened to the door and the other to the window of the room. From that time until he was arrested yesterday he kept his bride a prisoner daily from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. Her only companion was Rose, her husband's five-year-old niece. The prisoners had no water to drink and nothing to eat. From June 13 until Thursday night Mrs. Mascaro had been out of the room only once. Then the neighbors, learning of the treatment she was being subjected to, complained to the Gerry society and two of its agents rescued her and arrested Mascaro.

Mascaro had been courting the girl for several months before he married her. All the Italians on the block where she lived with her brother knew that it was a love match. But the marriage took place suddenly. One day about six weeks ago he ran into his fiancée's home and cried:

"Come, Dora, we get married."

"What's the matter?" she asked in surprise.

"Ah," said the lover, "I jes' been up to th' barber's, Mike Reppetti. He says he loves you."

The girl insisted that she cared nothing for the barber.

"Yes," Mascaro continued, "but I see-a Giuseppe, the man who keeps the fruit stand. He loves you, too."

Miss Savastano replied that that was nonsense.

The girl finally yielded to Mascaro's entreaties, and they went to Commissioner of Deeds Domenico De Chicchio, at 422 Macdougal Street, and were married. Then Mascaro hurried with his bride to their new home without letting anybody in Macdougal Street know where they were going.

Their first two days of wedded life were happy ones. Mascaro went to work as usual in the morning and returned at his regular hour in the evening. On the third morning, however, he produced the padlocks and prepared to lock the girl in.

"What's that for? the frightened bride asked.

"That's for the man with the big mustache," her husband answered.

"Are you crazy?" the girl cried. "Why, my friends don't even know where we are." Mascaro, without answering, went out and locked the door after him.

"Carlo!" his wife screamed, "are you going to keep me locked up all day?"

"Yes," he replied through a crack in the door.

That night, when Mascaro returned his wife begged him not to lock the door again, but instead of heeding her he went downtown, got his five-year-old niece, Rose, and installed her on a bed on the floor. Then each morning as he went out to work he locked the two girls in the room, leaving them without food or water.

A few days ago some of the neighbors became suspicious. They had heard from Mascaro that he was married, but they had never seen his bride by daylight. They investigated, and on Thursday a woman occupying a nearby tenement caled to the imprisoned bride and asked her why she didn't come out and meet her neighbors.

Mrs. Mascaro told her she was locked in. The neighbor notified the Gerry society and Agents Fogarty and Butts were sent to the house. After talking with the wife through the door they sat down and waited for Mascaro. When he came in they arrested him and released his wife and niece.

In the West Side Court yesterday Magistrate Steinert held the man in $200 bail for further examination. Mrs. Mascaro returned to her brother in Macdougal Street.

COLUMBIA'S SUMMER SCHOOL.

More Students Enrolled This Year Than Ever Before.

There are more students than ever before attending the Summer session of Columbia University this year. The total enrollment is 1,012, as compared with 417 in 1900. One of the chief reasons for this growth is the fact that the entire institution is open for the use of the students, so that they have the same advantages as the students in the academic year.

The students in the Summer now come in contact with specialists in the different subjects that are offered. This is a great boon to the students in the regular session who are desirous of finishing their college course as quickly as possible, as the subjects taken in the Summer count on the academic standing.

Public lectures are given at frequent intervals in Room 305, Schermerhorn. Those yet to come are: July 31, Prof. Earle Wilbur Dow on "Hildebrand, Church Reformer"; Aug. 2, Prof. William Hallock (in Room 301, Fayerweather) on "Experimental Illustration of Some of the Analogies Between the Hydrodynamic and Magnetic Fields of Force"; Aug. 7, Prof. Frank Albert Fetter on the "Borderland of Ethics and Economics"; Aug. 9, Prof. Franklin Henry Giddings on "Impending Social Changes in America." The illustrated lectures on the History of Art are given daily by Dr. George Kriehn in Room 309, Havemeyer Hall.

8-HOUR LAW PROSECUTIONS

Government Action Against Two Companies Doing Federal Work.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The first prosecutions in the District of Columbia for violation of the eight-hour law on Government work were begun here to-day when United States Attorney Baker filed in the police court three informations against the Penn Bridge Company, a corporation of Pennsylvania, and two against the District Construction Company of the District of Columbia.

The two companies are engaged in the building of bridges in the District of Columbia appropriated for by the Government, and the allegation is made that practically since the beginning of the work the men have been required to labor ten hours a day.

The action of to-day is the result of the investigation by Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, into complaints of violations of the eight-hour law.

Miss McClenahan Gets Father's Money

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 27.—The will of William McClenahan, late of New York and New Canaan, was admitted to probate to-day. Miss Giles Gamble McClenahan, Mr. McClenahan's daughter, who figured in an episode with her father just before his death inherits the $200,000 estate for use during her lifetime.

OLD BOER WAR SITE SOLD?

To Pennsylvania and B. R. T., Mr. Brady's Agent Says—Denials.

William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, announced through a press agent last evening that the Brighton Beach Improvement Company, of which he is the head, had disposed of its property at Coney Island to the Pennsylvania and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Companies. The price for which the property had been sold Mr. Brady's agent said he didn't know, but he did know that Mr. Brady had made $100,000 on the deal.

This is the site on which the Boer war show was held for a time, and on which more recently Pawnee Bill's tents were erected. Pawnee Bill, like the Arabs, folded his tents and quit, and nothing in the show line has been there since.

When a TIMES reporter asked President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad last night what the Pennsylvania proposed to do with the newly acquired land he expressed surprise.

"This is news to me," said Mr. Peters. "In fact I am pretty sure there isn't any truth in it. If the Pennsylvania Railroad acquired the property I am convinced it would be through the Long Island Railroad Company, and I would be sure to be informed about it. Moreover, as a member of the commission for improving grade crossings in that section I am also familiar with what the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is doing, and I know also that they have not bought the property.

"The only foundation that I can see there might be for such a story is that some time ago we asked permission of the Brighton Beach Improvement Company to move our tracks a little so that we could improve the roadbed. In return we promised to fill up some of that land down there. This privilege was granted to us, but that is all."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Frank N. Barksdale, advertising agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, denied to-night that that road with the Long Island and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had purchased the property of the Brighton Beach Improvement Company and purposed conducting an amusement park there.

"So far as the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned," he said, "you can say with certainty that it has not and does not purpose to enter any such enterprise."

FINANCIAL-MUSICAL PLAY.

Some Queer Notions in "The Man from Now" to be Produced Sept. 3.

Before he started for Boston last night Henry W. Savage had a conference with Klaw & Erlanger, and they decided to present "The Man from Now" at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Sept. 3. Harry Bulger will make his first appearance as a star under the Savage management. The piece is a musical fantasy.

John Kendrick Bangs and Vincent P. Bryan wrote the book and Manuel Klein wrote the score. There is a prologue in two acts. A thousand years are supposed to elapse between the prologue and Act I., when the company lands in the year 2006 A. D. in a new land invented by Bangs and Bryan. In this delightful land it is a crime to possess more money than is necessary, and frenzied financiers are subjected to much ridicule and contumely.

SYNDICATE LOSES THEATRE.

Manager of Providence Opera House Joins the Independents.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 27.—Col. Felix R. Wendelschaefer, proprietor of the Providence Opera House, severed his connection with the Theatrical Syndicate to-day, and his theatre will in the future be listed among the independent houses. The theatre has been under the domination of the Klaw & Erlanger booking system for nine years, but this season will be occupied by the attractions of the Shubert-Belasco-Fiske group of managers. This combination secured the Imperial Theatre last season.

"As long as the Providence Opera House had no opposition," said Col. Wendelschaefer to-day, "I could afford to surrender one-third of my profits to the syndicate. I found myself in a position where I was obliged to meet heavy losses, after having realized substantial profits for years. The patrons of my theatre, many of whom were not accustomed to patronize other theatres and had their seats by the season, urged me to open my house to the independent attractions."

BAN ON $5 A WEEK COUPLES.

This Magistrate Would Jail Men Who Wed on That Income.

The momentous question whether a man should take a wife on $5 a week, which has long agitated Heinie, a grocer's clerk, and Lena, a maid of all work, in Brooklyn, was decided emphatically in the negative yesterday by Magistrate O'Reilly, sitting in the Manhattan Avenue Court. The Magistrate dissipated the dreams of many planning couples in the borough, who were preparing for matrimony on a five-dollar basis, by declaring that a man who got married on such an income ought to be sent to jail.

The opinion was expressed in the case of William Schenett, twenty-one years old, who lives in Ridgewood. Schenett was charged with abandonment by his wife, Rosie.

"How much do you earn a week?" asked the Court.

"Five dollars," replied Schenett.

"What!" exclaimed the Magistrate. "Do you mean to say that you, a married man, earn only $5 a week? Why, I ought to send you to jail for getting married. A man who makes only $5 a week has no business to get married."

Schenett promised to try to get a place where he could earn more money and the case was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Conditions continue unsettled and showery, except in the central valley, Texas, and the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, where the weather was generally fair. Moderate temperatures prevail east of the Mississippi River. They are somewhat higher in the Missouri Valley and much lower in the Dakotas, Eastern Montana, and Eastern Colorado.

Steamships departing for European ports on Saturday will have light to fresh southeast to south winds, becoming variable, with showers, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Occasional showers Saturday and probably Sunday, light to fresh south winds.

New England—Showers Saturday, except fair in northeast portions; Sunday, partly cloudy, showers in west portion, light to fresh east to south winds.

Western New York—Showers Saturday and probably Sunday; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday, showers at night or Sunday, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	64	66	4 P. M.	82	79
6 A. M.	61	67	6 P. M.	80	73
9 A. M.	71	70	9 P. M.	78	71
12 M.	79	74	12 P. M.	72	71

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 2:15 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Relieves Headache

Caused by Summer heat, overwork, nervous disorders, or impaired digestion. Relieves quickly. —Adv.

GAEKWAR COULDN'T FIND AMERICAN BEAUTIES

Maharajah of Baroda on Sailing Tells of a Disappointment.

BUT HE LIKES OUR WOMEN

Also Admires Our Energy, but Not the Yellow Press—Meets a Welcome Aboard Ship.

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharani, and their suite sailed for Liverpool on the White Star liner Cedric yesterday morning. The Gaekwar was escorted on board the ship by several of the officers, and welcomed on the ship by Capt. Haddock. Once aboard, he consented to tell the reporters some of the impressions made on him during his visit to this country.

"I will tell you very frankly," said the Gaekwar, "that while the American woman is independent, frank, and self-possessed, she is not as beautiful as I had been led to believe her to be. I had read much of the wonderful beauty of your women, but this beauty I did not find. Instead I found a pleasing, frank type of womanhood.

"Concerning my tour of the United States, the most interesting of the many places I visited was the Yellowstone Park, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the Thousand Islands, and the Great Lakes. Barring these wonderfully interesting places, the country lacks much of the grandeur and picturesqueness that one from a mountainous country is used to.

"Changing the subject, I find that the country is capable of a wonderful development on account of the magnitude of its resources. Everywhere I noticed this development under way, it being particularly noticeable in the unflagging energy of your people. As for the people themselves, I found them hospitable and kind, and here I refer not alone to the higher classes, but to those of the lower classes as well."

In illustrating American curiosity as exemplified by the press, the Gaekwar said:

"While the press of this country is excellent, although rather inquisitive, I believe that your so-called 'yellow press' is doing harm. It is purveying sensationalism rather than seeking to instruct. While the press should seek to interest the high class, it should also seek to educate the lower class, for they should be educated as well as amused. It can be seen that this end is not attained by the continual printing of sensation stories, murders, elopements, police cases, and items which arouse the lowest rather than the highest in men."

The Gaekwar will go from Liverpool to London. How long his stay will be there before returning to his domain he said was uncertain.

A floral likeness of the Dreamland electric tower was sent to the Maharaja on board the Cedric by ex-Senator Reynolds a few minutes before she sailed. The Maharaja later sent a wireless message to Mr. Reynolds thanking him and asking that a model of the amusement resort might be sent to London. The press agent announced last night that while at Dreamland the Maharaja said he intended to have a great garden like this in his own city, including the chutes.

MRS. GERKEN'S PAIR BEATEN.

Newsboy and Shopgirl Get Second Prize at Long Branch Show.

The defeat of Mrs. John Gerken's prize-winning pair of high steppers, Newsboy and Shopgirl, was the feature of the third day of the Monmouth County Horse Show held yesterday at Hollywood Park, Long Branch. The class was an exceptionally strong one and the horses were shown before appropriate carriages. As Mrs. Gerken's pair had won the Stivers Cup in a similar class on Thursday, she was expected to carry off premier honors yesterday. The judges, however, selected Miss Gertrude Gibert's pair of chestnut geldings, The Baron and President, for the blue ribbon, and placed Newsboy and Shopgirl second. Miss Gibert's entry showed splendid style and hock action and were well matched. Fiss, Doerr & Carroll's Lady Vanity and Sweet Kitty secured the red ribbon.

A. G. Vanderbilt had something the best of the day in the matter of ribbons, while the Patten Line Cup will for this year pass into the keeping of J. W. Harriman, a new winner. This cup was instituted in 1902, and has to be won three times to become the property of the holder. The first year Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden II. won, and the following year the same owner's Lord Golden took it, so that Dr. Wentz had two wins to his credit. Albert De Cernea's Sporting News and E. D. Jordan's Hildreth won it the year before last and last year, and to-day Mr. Harriman's Chieftain furnished his owner with as good a chance as any one for it.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, driving his own favorite Four, won in the coach class over J. Campbell Thompson.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George M. Cohan has offered prizes for actor-batsmen at the actors-managers baseball game at American League Park this afternoon. A base hit is worth $25, a two-bagger $100, and a home run $250. Cohan is catcher for the actors. Actresses will serve peanuts and lemonade.

Lillian Russell has gone to Saratoga to devote three weeks to study, not horseflesh, but "Barbara's Millions," a comedy in which she will appear this Fall.

Wagenhals & Kemper have engaged Augustus Barrett, formerly with Beerbohm Tree, musical director of the new Astor Theatre. He is a composer as well as a conductor, and is now at work on incidental music for "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which Annie Russell is to appear as Puck.

"The Little Cherub" company will go to Atlantic City to-day, where it will have its first production Monday evening preparatory to the opening at the Criterion here on Aug. 6.

Fuji-Ko, a Japanese actress, will be seen in "The Love of the Geisha," a one-act play, this Fall. It is described as an "embodied idea of the doctrine of Nirvana."

PLANNED AN ODD FUNERAL.

There'll Be a Parade, Services in a Park, and a Cremation.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 27.—The Rev. Charles M. Winchester died yesterday, and it was found that he had not only written accounts of his life for the newspapers, but had made all the arrangements for a peculiar funeral in a public park to-morrow.

A line of march is laid out through the principal streets, and the funeral procession will include the members of Gen. Lyon Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the Phoenix Engine Company, Hoffman Lodge and all Masons, and the Phoenix Fire Patrol, with some of the members carrying the casket.

The services will be held in Thrall Park, the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic being used. The body will be taken to the Fresh Pond Crematory, where Masonic ceremonies will be performed. While the cremation is in progress, Theodore Sutro of New York and the Countess von Bose of Sweden will sing and Charles H. George of Providence, R. I., will make an address.

After Mr. Winchester's death almost every article in his home was found tagged with the name and address of the person to whom he wished it to be given. In his will, Mr. Winchester asked that his ashes be placed in an urn and given to two women whom he highly esteemed.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Lieut. Col. Meriwether, Capt. Robert F. Wynne, and Others Off for Europe To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail on the Cunarder Etruria to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Davis, B. C. Cobb, T. F. Cleary, Edward R. Hills, Neville G. Hingham, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Martin, Lieut. Col. H. A. Meriwether, John Newberry, Dr. Charles Platt, and W. A. S. Vickers.

Going to Southampton on the American liner New York are:

Dr. Ira C. Bowman, J. H. Caldwell, Dr. George A. Dennet, Mrs. William J. Farron, J. W. Fletcher, C. E. Gardiner, S. B. Hickox, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Macauley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McGrath, Jr., and Capt. Robert F. Wynne.

On the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, which goes to London, will sail:

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bates, Major and Mrs. Thomas Biggs, W. E. Chap, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Folger, Miss Lillian Gould, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Parsons, Lady Stuart, and Dr. E. G. Rankin.

The North German-Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene, sailing for Naples, will have these passengers:

Dr. and Mrs. William Morris Butler, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. French, Eugene W. Denton, George S. Ingraham, Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, Lester Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Snyder, and George P. Putnam.

Booked for Antwerp on the Red Star liner Vaderland are:

Col. and Mrs. John R. Allen, Charles H. Baldwin, H. W. Bishop, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, the Misses Goff, Dr. Charles M. Hammett, Mrs. J. F. Ives, the Misses Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Scott, and George W. Silicox.

The Patricia of the Hamburg-American Line will take to Hamburg:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arnot, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. John B. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smoot, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Valentine.

These are going to Glasgow on the Anchor liner Caledonia:

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bannerman, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Clark, the Rev. Dr. George Thomas Dowling, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. David Meiklejohn, and Dr. Henry H. Tyson.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. George Peck.

Word was received here that Capt. George Peck, United States Navy, retired, died yesterday at Lake Mohonk. He was born in Orange, and was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1847. Dr. Peck was commissioned as an Assistant Surgeon in 1851. While surgeon on the Seminole in 1861 he served on the Potomac River during the attempted blockade by the Confederate batteries. He took part in the capture of Port Royal, Fernandina, and Norfolk, and of the batteries at Sewell's Point. In 1866 he journeyed from San Francisco to New York with Commodore John Rodgers and an escort of cavalry. He was placed on the retired list in 1868 with the rank of Captain.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUSTUS CRANE, a banker, died at his home in Morristown, N. J., on Thursday after a short illness of pneumonia. He was 89 years old and had retired from active business. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter.

HERMAN T. FRITZSCHE, dealer in oils and chemicals at 37 Barclay Street, died on Tuesday at Marienbad, Germany. He was 62 years old. As drug importer he was one of the first to introduce synthetic ethers and essences into the United States.

THOMAS HOGAN, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Third Assembly District, died yesterday. He served in the civil war and was made a Major for bravery. After the war he engaged in the coal business, and was three times elected Assemblyman. He leaves a wife.

PETER J. WELSH, a wholesale fruiterer at 206 Greenwich Street, died at his country home at East Rockaway on Thursday, aged 64. He was a veteran of the civil war. His funeral will be held from his city home, 88 Bedford Street, to-morrow at 1 o'clock. He leaves a widow and six children.

FRANK B. LITTLEJOHN of Upper Montclair died at his home, 178 Bellevue Avenue, yesterday afternoon. He had been ill for some time. He was one of the first New York business men to move to Montclair. He lived there for thirty years. He was one of the founders of the Montclair Dramatic Club and the first Regent of the local Royal Arcanum. Mr. Littlejohn was 63 years old.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell Co., 241-243 West 23d St. World-known chapels. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views, or representative.

OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

"How Much Science Should Be Taught in the School"

By PROF. WILLIAM HALLOCK, PH. D., COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,

IN

The New York Times To-day,

is the first of a series of six articles on

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS

to appear in The New York Times on Saturdays, July 28, August 11, 25, September 1, 8, and 15.

Parents, guardians, and others interested in the training of boys and girls will find these articles of great value and interest.

August 11th—

"The Gymnasium in the Boys' School,"

By William Kars'rom, M. D., Columbia University.

AMONG OTHER ARTICLES WILL BE:

"The Education of the New York Boy,"

By Leslie J. Tompkins, Assemblyman and Professor of Law New York University.

"How to Get Simplified Spelling into the Schools,"

By Brander Matthews.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

Contributes one of her delightful new

REBECCA STORIES

to the

Fiction Number

(August)

SCRIBNER

DON'T MISS

THE MAGAZINE SECTION

OF THE

SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

TO-MORROW

Eminent Englishmen

Take issue with the statement attributed to Bishop Potter that there is no love lost between the British and Americans. They repudiate the suggestion that the friendly expression of the English toward us is "mere gush."

Kodama---Japan's Master Genius

Personal recollections of the great soldier and statesman by Richard Barry, the war correspondent.

"The Standard of the Dollar"

Another kindly criticism by "An Englishwoman in America."

Foley's "Songs of School Days"

Charmingly illustrated by Florence England Nosworthy.

"Miss Liberty's" New Toilette

What a visit to her revealed.

Why Should Any One Starve to Death in New York?

Hy. Mayer Abroad: The Cartoonist's Impressions of Carlsbad.

Pinero's New Play Which We Are Soon to See Here.

R. C. Lehmann's London Letter.

Society, Fashions, Summer Resorts

THE MAGAZINE SECTION

OF THE

SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

DIED.

BLAKLEY.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 27, 1906, Samuel G. Blakley, aged 55 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of James D. McClelland, Jr., No. 502 South 6th Av., Mount Vernon, on Sunday, July 29, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Monday A. M.

DRUMMOND.—At Lake Mombasha, Orange County, N. Y., July 26, Rose E., beloved wife of Michael J. Drummond.

Funeral from her late residence, 148 West 76th St., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, where a requiem mass will be celebrated on Saturday, July 28, at 10 A. M.

F

BONDS.

We offer a variety of high grade Railroad Bonds eligible for investment by Trustees of New York State.

ENQUIRY INVITED.

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149 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY

Members New York Stock Exchange

Stocks—Bonds

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

$250,000

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO

St. Louis Div. First Mortgage 4s.

Circular, Map and July List on application

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Bankers 25 Broad St.

Central New England

Com. & Pfd. Voting Trustee Ctf.

Clark, Grannis & Lawrence,

10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.

BANKERS

7 WALL STREET

Investment Bonds

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION.

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MEMBERS OF { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. Louisville Stock Exchange.

48 EXCHANGE PLACE, - NEW YORK

527 BROADWAY, COR. SPRING.

July Bond Circular (describing 36 issues) on application.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,

49 WALL ST.,

Philadelphia. Chicago. San Francisco.

W. E. R. Smith & Co.

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New Jersey Securities a Specialty.

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ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

30 Pine Street, New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co.

BANKERS

1 Nassau St., Cor. of Wall, N. Y. City.

Members of New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED ON COMMISSION.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET.

Orders Executed on the

New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

Potter, Choate & Prentice

BANKERS

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, July 27, 1906.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. was declared on the common stock of the company out of the earnings of the company, payable September 1, 1906, to common stockholders of record August 22, 1906. Common stock transfer books will be closed from August 22 to September 4, 1906.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

July 17th, 1906.

104TH DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable August 1st, 1906.

Transfer books will be closed from July 21st, 1906, to August 1st, 1906, inclusive.

ROLLIN F. GRANT, Cashier.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

111 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1906.

The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the common capital stock, payable August 25, 1906, to the common stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1906. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books of the common stock will close at 3 P. M. August 1, 1906, and reopen August 25, 1906.

LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK

in the City of New York.

New York, July 17, 1906.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., free of tax, was declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable August 1st, 1906. Transfer books will be closed from July 25th to August 1st, 1906, both inclusive.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

St. Paul, July 16, 1906.

Coupon No. 4, due August 1, 1906, upon the FIVE PER CENT. FIVE-YEAR NOTES of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of BLAIR & CO., 24 Broad St., New York.

R. O. BARNARD, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Coupons due August 1, 1906, from Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. 5% Gold Notes will be paid on and after that date at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bulls Still in Control—Trading Reaches One Million Shares.

Advance Coincident with Further Improvement Abroad—Large Gain In Cash Expected.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday, for the first time since July 2, reached 1,000,000 shares. The day's prices were somewhat irregular, but the general tendency was still upward, and at the close of the session there were very few net declines to record. The half-dozen stocks which supplied the bulk of the day's trading included Amalgamated Copper, American Smelting, Union and Southern Pacific, Reading, and United States Steel. Other stocks in which much interest was taken, including Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, were less active. Despite the day's stirring events in the affairs of the Illinois Central, the trading in that stock amounted to only a few hundred shares, and brought no change in price.

The course of prices during the day, especially in some of the stocks that may be regarded as the leaders of the recent advance, suggested more of a contest between those, on the one hand, who are confident of being able to advance the market still further and those who, on the other hand, have for some days taken the position that prices have been put up too rapidly and that reaction must be looked for. Yesterday added one more day to the period during which the exponents of higher prices have been able to keep the market in hand and to advance prices, despite such opposition, either in the form of liquidation or short selling, that has come from those who have been seeking an opportunity to again turn the market downward.

Our own market was not alone in showing continued improvement. All the foreign Bourses, including that at St. Petersburg, profited further by the feeling of confidence which a day or two ago displaced the gloom cast over all the European markets by the fear of an impending revolution in Russia. Yesterday's news that the revolutionists had determined to postpone an active revolt against the Government strengthened the hope that had been entertained for the past few days that Russia was entering another period of relative calm, and the Bourses reflected this hope very generally. Doubtless the continued progress of the European market helped those working on the long side of our own market. For, while New York has ignored to a large extent the recent Russian developments, which have been a source of much anxiety abroad, the continuance of the conditions which prevailed on the Bourses of Europe early this week must eventually have had effect on our own market.

The usual weekly estimates of the currency movement again promise a large gain in cash by the banks, which, if realized, will probably exceed substantially the amount which may be required as reserve against a possible increase in deposits. The estimates of the gain ran as high as $8,200,000. Call money remained easy, the maximum rate being once again 2½ per cent., while time money was in demand at the firm rates previously prevailing. Ten months' loans in large amounts secured by Stock Exchange bonds were placed yesterday at 5½ per cent. Some loans running as long as eleven months were placed at this same rate.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Enterprise Transportation Co.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Michigan Central Railroad.

HARRIMAN DENIES A RUMOR.

Says the Union Pacific Hasn't Acquired the St. Paul.

E. H. Harriman denied yesterday a report that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul had been acquired in the interest of the Union Pacific. The report had already been denied on behalf of the St. Paul. Mr. Harriman suggested that the origin of the rumor probably lay in the fact that some one hal been looking around for a reason for the buying of St. Paul stock.

It was some time after Mr. Harriman had issued his denial that St. Paul began to recede. On the day's business it showed a net loss of half a point. Union Pacific on the other hand closed three-quarters of a point higher than on Thursday. Mr. Harriman's denial on behalf of the Union Pacific, as happened in the case of the earlier denials by the St. Paul people, was ignored by many of those who had pinned their faith to a deal between the two roads. Some even went so far as to say that while Mr. Harriman's denial might be technically correct in the sense that the Union Pacific had not yet acquired the St. Paul, it was probable that the latter's stock had been accumulated with the ultimate purpose of the acquisition of the St. Paul Road by the Union Pacific.

But this view of the case cannot be reconciled with the fact that in denying the report Mr. Harriman said that not only was there no truth in the statement, but there was no basis whatever for the report. Evidently were the Union Pacific accumulating St. Paul for the final purpose of acquiring the road there would have been very substantial basis for the report.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Marked Scarcity of Raw Steel—Finishing Mills Start Up.

The starting up of a number of finishing mills, which were closed earlier in the month, has added to the scarcity of raw steel. The capacity of the consumers is emphasized by the failure of the coming entrance of the new mill at Youngstown into the field to furnish any relief to the finishers.

This plant, which will open Aug. 15, has a prospective output of 2,000 tons of steel ingots per day. It is said that its product for an entire year has been practically disposed of, and to the heavy withdrawals of Bessemer pig iron from the market to meet its prospective necessities is attributed the recent advance of 50 cents a ton in that commodity.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

There was a halt in the upward tendency of copper metal for spot delivery in the London market yesterday, the close being at £82 17s. 6d., a recession of 2s. 6d. from the last price of Thursday. Futures closed at £81 17s. 6d., an advance of 7s. 6d. Pig tin closed strong at an advance of £1 5s. in both spot and futures to £170 5s. and £160 15s., respectively. Lead was a shade easier at £16 15s. Spelter was weak at £26 10s. Iron warrants were a shade lower, at 51s. 1d. for standard foundry and 51s. 4½d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange for spot delivery yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.50	18.62½	18.50	18.62½
Electrolytic	18.25	18.37½	18.25	18.37½
Castings	17.75	18.00	17.75	18.00
Spelter	5.95	6.05	5.95	6.05
Tin	37.20	37.40	36.60	36.65

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, July 27, 1906.

Total sales July 27, 1906..... 1,075,017
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 163,583,196
Corresponding date last year..... 150,023,082

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17⅞	18¼	5,950	Allis-Chalmers Co.	17½	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅝
48	49½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	49⅜	49⅝	49¼	49¼	+ ½
100½	100¾	85,550	*Amal. Copper Co.	98⅝	100⅝	98¾	100¼	+ 2
24½	24¾	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	37¾	4,450	Am. Car & F. Co.	36½	37⅝	36½	37½	+ 1⅛
30¼	31	500	Am. Cotton Oil.	30¼	31	31	31	+ ½
8½	8¾	200	*Am. Grass Twine	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
63¾	64	4,600	Am. Ice Securities	62⅞	64	62¼	63⅝	+ 1
20½	21	1,400	*Am. Linseed Co.	19¾	20¾	19½	20⅜	+ 1⅜
41½	44	300	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	42	42½	42	42½	...
72¼	72⅜	14,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	71	72½	71	72⅛	+ 1⅝
27	27⅜	100	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., t.r.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
140¾	140⅞	50,550	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	147⅛	150¼	147⅛	149¾	- 8
117⅞	118½	900	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	118½	118¾	117⅞	118¼	+ ¾
11½	11⅝	500	Am. Steel Foundries	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ 1⅛
44¼	45	100	Am. Steel Foundrs. pf.	44	44	44	44	+ 1
136⅜	136½	6,700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137	137⅝	136½	136⅝	- ¼
100¾	101	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	100	101	100	101	+ 1¾
36¼	36⅝	4,400	*Am. Woolen Co.	34⅝	36½	34⅝	36⅝	+ 1⅝
102⅜	103¼	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ⅞
250½	251	39,200	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	249¾	251⅞	248	251	+ 1½
91¼	91⅝	13,950	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91⅛	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	+ ⅝
100	100½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	...
139	139½	1,000	Atlantic Coast Line	137	141	137	140	+ 2½
118⅝	119	18,050	Baltimore & Ohio	118¾	119½	118⅝	118⅞	+ ⅝
92	93	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	...
21¼	23½	200	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	- 1¼
77½	77⅞	40,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76	77⅜	76	77¼	+ 1¼
14½	14⅝	500	Brunswick City	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
162⅞	163	4,400	Canadian Pacific	164	164	162⅝	163	- ⅜
37⅛	37¼	800	Central Leather Co.	36⅞	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅜
101	102	100	Central Leath. Co. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅜
224	230	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	224	224	224	224	+ 2
57½	57⅞	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅞	58	57⅝	57⅞	+ ⅝
18	18¼	1,500	Chicago Great West.	17½	18¼	17¼	18⅛	+ 1
26¼	27	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	25⅞	26¾	25⅞	26½	+ ½
180½	180⅝	27,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	180⅞	181⅞	180	180½	+ ½
191	195	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	191	191	191	191	+ 1
197¾	198	400	Chicago & Northw.	198	198	197¾	197¾	...
4	4¼	100	Chicago Union Trac.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
94	94¾	1,800	C., C., C. & St. L.	94¾	95	94	94	- ½
52⅝	54	33,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52¼	54	52½	53⅞	+ 1⅝
77½	90	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	80	85	80	85	...
34	34⅝	1,600	Colorado & Southern.	34¼	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	...
49⅜	50	1,400	Col. & South. 2d pf.	49⅜	50⅝	49⅜	50	+ ½
18½	19	600	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	19⅛	19⅞	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
138⅜	139½	400	Consolidated Gas	138⅜	139	138¾	138⅝	- ⅜
20⅛	20½	800	Corn Products Ref.	20	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
77½	78½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
213½	216	1,100	Delaware & Hudson.	213¼	216¼	214	216	+ 1
43⅜	43½	2,700	Denver & Rio Grande.	43	44	43	43½	+ ⅛
93¼	94	500	Detroit United Ry.	93¼	93⅞	93¼	93⅞	+ 1⅛
58⅝	59	4,050	*Distillers Securities.	57½	59	57½	59	+ 2
42⅜	42⅝	23,000	Erie	41⅞	42⅞	41⅞	42½	+ ⅛
78⅝	78½	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	78⅜	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
70¼	70½	2,700	Erie 2d pf.	69⅞	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜	+ 1⅛
87	95	300	Evans. & T. H. pf.	88	90	88	90	+ 3
160	165	300	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	155	160	155	160	+ 10
95	95¼	1,600	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	94	95⅜	94	95¼	+ ⅜
167	168	500	General Electric	166	167½	166	167½	+ 1⅜
296	296¼	4,700	Great Northern pf.	295	298	295	296	+ 1
88½	89	100	Havana Electric pf.	88½	88¾	88¾	88⅞	+ ⅛
127	130	300	Hocking Valley	126½	126½	126½	129½	+ ½
179	180	500	Illinois Central	180	180	180	180	...
38⅜	39	6,562	Interbor.-Met.	38¼	39⅛	37¾	39	+ 1
78	78⅛	2,600	Interbor.-Met. pf.	77	78⅞	77	78	+ 1⅜
17⅜	18	200	Internat. Paper Co.	18	18	17½	17½	- ½
46½	47½	900	Internat. Steam Pump.	47¾	48	47	47	- ½
85	86	200	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	86	86	86	86	- ½
26	27	100	Iowa Central	26½	26½	26¼	26½	...
53	54½	1,000	Kansas City Sou. pf.	53½	54½	53½	54	+ 1½
60⅜	60⅝	600	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	60⅜	60½	60⅜	60½	+ ⅛
31½	32½	200	Lake Erie & Western.	32	32	32	32	+ ½
142⅝	143¼	6,100	Louisville & Nash.	142¾	144	142¾	142⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	21	1,600	Mexican Central	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
153½	155	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	153	153½	153	153½	+ ½
169	171	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	171	171	171	171	...
33⅝	33¾	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	33⅜	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	- ⅛
68	68¼	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	68¼	68½	68	68	- ¼
94	94¼	10,830	Missouri Pacific	92¾	94⅝	92¾	94⅛	+ 1⅝
137	145	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	140	140	140	140	...
66¾	67	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	67	67	67	67	...
78½	78⅞	16,110	*Nat. Lead Co.	76	79½	75⅝	78¾	+ 3
101¾	101⅞	1,000	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	...
39¼	39½	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39	39	39	39	- ⅜
141	143	700	*New York Air Brake.	143	143½	141½	141½	+ ½
136	136¼	4,150	New York Central.	135½	136½	135⅝	136¼	+ 1¼
67½	68	1,500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67½	68	67½	68	+ 1½
87	88	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	- ½
130	135	100	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	130	130	130	130	- 1½
		100	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel. rts.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
46¾	47	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47	47¼	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
89¼	89¾	8,700	Norfolk & Western.	88½	89¼	88½	89	+ ⅜
94¼	94½	600	North American	94	94¼	94	94¼	+ ⅜
203½	204¼	8,900	Northern Pacific	204	205¼	204	204	+ ⅞
35⅜	36	2,000	Pacific Mail	34¾	36¼	34¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
130¼	130¾	37,640	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¾	130½	129½	130¼	+ ½
91	91½	300	People's Gas, Chicago.	90	91	90	91	+ ½
48¾	49	2,950	Pressed Steel Car.	48	49¼	48	48⅝	+ 1¼
99	99½	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	98½	99	98½	99	+ 1
52¼	52⅝	1,300	*Ry. Steel Spring.	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ 1
98¾	105¾	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	...
128¼	128⅝	85,300	Reading	127½	128⅞	127½	128⅜	+ ⅝
20	20¼	4,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	27½	20½	27½	29	+ 1½
99½	99⅜	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	98¼	99⅝	98¼	99½	+ ⅜
24⅜	24⅝	4,050	Rock Island Co.	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
62¼	63	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf.	62¼	62⅝	62	62½	+ ½
53	54	2,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	52	53¾	52	52½	+ 1½
75	75½	3,900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	74	75¼	74	75½	+ ½
72¼	72⅝	60,300	Southern Pacific	72⅜	72⅞	71⅝	72⅜	- ⅝
117	117¼	430	Southern Pacific pf.	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅝
36	36⅞	15,300	Southern Ry. ext.	35⅞	36⅝	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
98½	99	100	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
153⅜	155	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	153½	155	153½	156	+ 1½
33	33¼	3,300	Texas & Pacific	33	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	...
33	34	25	Toledo Rys. & Light.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	...
46⅜	47½	200	Tol. St. L. & West. pf.	47¼	47¾	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
113½	114	700	Twin City R. T.	113½	114	113½	113⅝	+ ½
7	9	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ 1⅛
150¾	151	109,900	Union Pacific	150	151⅞	149¾	150⅞	+ ¾
94	95	100	Union Pacific pf.	94	94	94	94	...
70	70⅝	300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅜
49	49⅝	4,800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	47¾	49⅝	47¾	49⅝	+ 1½
91¾	92	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
37	37⅝	2,300	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	36	37⅛	36	37⅛	+ 2⅛
75½	76⅞	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	75¼	76½	75¼	76½	+ 1½
43½	44	300	U. S. Rubber	43	43⅝	43	43⅝	- ⅝
106	106½	500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	...
38¾	39¼	177,400	U. S. Steel	38¼	39⅜	38⅜	39	+ 1⅛
106⅝	37.800	U. S. Steel pf.		105¼	106⅝	105¼	106¼	+ 1⅝
35¾	36½	13,200	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	36½	36½	34½	35⅝	+ ⅞
40½	41	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅞
20	20⅛	600	Wabash	20	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
46⅜	46⅞	1,000	Wabash pf.	46½	46½	45⅝	46½	+ ⅝
38¼	39	1,000	Western Maryland.	38	38½	38	38½	+ 1½
92¼	92⅝	200	Western Union Tel.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	3,700	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
40	41	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	41	41	41	41	+ 1½
23⅜	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	...
24¼	24½	200	Wisconsin Central	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $278,072,867; balances, $11,090,905; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $678,357.

The local banks have gained $527,000 since Friday, as against a gain of $3,511,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points lower, at $4.8485@$4.8490. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8210 and cables at $4.8530@$4.8585. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.21⅞ less 1-32 plus 3-64 for long and 5.18⅛ less 3-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 15-16 less 1-32 and 94¼ less 1-64; guilders, 40.06.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-8@15c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—10c discount @ par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 65c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .85, 300 Elkton at .40, 200 Jim Butler at 1.15, 100 Ophir at 3.40, 200 Sandstorm at .48, 100 Tonopah Nevada at 18.50, 100 Tonopah Extension at 5.75.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87 11-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	87 11-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	12⅝	250	249½	+ ½
Atchison	93¾	91½	91¼	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific	163¾	164	163¾	+ ¼
St. Paul	180½	181¼	181	+ ¼
Erie	43¼	42¼	42	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf.	80¼	78	78¼	+ ¼
Illinois Central	181¼ex.	179¾	180	- ½
Louis. & Nash.	146½	142	142½	- ½
N. Y. Central	139	135	135	- ½
Pennsylvania	66¾	129¼	129⅝	+ ⅛
Reading	65¼	127½	127⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	74½	72¾	73⅜	- ⅛
Union Pacific	154½	149⅞	150¼	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	39¼	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	109	105½	105¼	+ ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 0	Esperanza	3 10 0 ex.
Tomboy	1 4 3	Dolores	1 18 0
El Oro	1 5 0 ex.	Strat. Ind.	0 3 9

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 27.—The supplies of money were larger in the market to-day and the demand was fair. Discounts were easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange perceptibly broadened and quotations moved upward despite an occasional check due to profit taking. Consols led the advance and home rails benefited by good investment purchases, while the more confident Paris operations assisted foreigners, new Russians hardening to 8⅝ per cent. discount.

Americans showed irregular changes at the opening and went to over parity in the forenoon on steady local support, though the best prices were not maintained. United States Steel was active on dividend anticipations. Later, with New York buying, the market improved and prices closed firm.

Kafirs were quieter, but the recent improvement was maintained.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102¼.

Bar silver quiet at 30 1-16d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Lisbon, 2.50; Madrid, 10.90.

Bullion amounting to £34,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 27.—Prices on the Bourse opened firm, owing to the continued favorable reports from Russia. Later some realizations caused temporary heaviness, but the buoyancy was quickly resumed, the latest advices from St. Petersburg increasing the feeling of confidence. At the close prices were firm.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 74 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 476.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f. 95c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for checks.

BERLIN, July 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Russians closed 1 point higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months, 3¾ per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,878
3d week July	$227,100	$214,000	$174,800
From July 1	660,720	613,300	513,700
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	501	501
3d week July	118,674	109,434	.....
From July 1	386,560	330,864	.....
INTEROCEANIC OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	736	736	736
3d week July	137,954	116,674	.....
From Jan. 1	3,889,775	3,574,931	.....
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
Mileage	884	884	884
3d week July	118,738	94,178	.....
From Jan. 1	4,387,718	3,571,089	.....
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	926	926	926
3d week July	160,825	144,209	.....
From July 1	483,609	419,341	.....
NATIONAL OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,720	1,683	1,683
3d week July	263,318	230,489	.....
From Jan. 1	8,178,716	6,785,291	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week July	21,021	22,753	.....
July 1-July 21	63,910	66,401	.....

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 171 failures in the United States during the week, against 188 for the previous week, and 197, 174, 190, and 168 for the corresponding weeks of 1905 to 1902. The Middle States had 55, New England 21, Southern 31, Western 39, Northwestern 8, Pacific 17, and Territories 0. Canada had 24, against 18 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Pays Creditors, Has a Balance.

Francis Child, Jr., receiver for the Safety Nut Lock Company, has disposed of the patents, dies, and stock of the concern to Le Roy Armstrong of Philadelphia for $14,000. This, with the proceeds of the sale of the company's machinery in Newark, will be sufficient to pay all claims in full, with about 20 per cent. to the stockholders.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Renewed Strength and Activity on the Curb.

Industrial List Makes Best Showing In Weeks—Substantial Gains in Mining Shares.

A continuance of the upward movement in curb stocks brought out a considerable

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The big bull interests have been letting go of some stocks, but there is no sign of their having let go of the market. While selling some stocks quietly they buy others aggressively, and the increasing variety of their operations gives the market a broader appearance.

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For the first time on this movement transactions yesterday reached the million-share mark.

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Industrial stocks had their turn yesterday. The leader of the market in point of activity was United States Steel common, in which the transactions amounted to nearly 190,000 shares. The next most active issue was Union Pacific, in which the transactions were a little over half as large. Steel common opened with 30,000 shares at 38½ to 38⅝, up ¼ from Thursday's closing, and during the day it scored a maximum advance of 1 full point, touching 39⅝, as against 38⅝ on Thursday. Above 39 there seemed to be enough stock to go around. The last quotation for the day was 39, at which the stock showed a net gain of only ⅜ per cent. The preferred stock did better, having a maximum rise of 1½ per cent. and closing at a net gain of 1¼ per cent. The bull crowd has boasted that it would put Steel common to 40 this week at the expense of the short interest. It will have two hours more today in which to perform that task. Rumors of a dividend this year on Steel common were exploded several months ago, in fact, immediately after the publication of the first quarter's earnings. The showing was all that had been hoped for, but those who had been led to believe that dividends would be resumed on the common stock as soon as the surplus amounted to $100,000,000 were disappointed to hear that a large part of the cost of the new $75,000,000 plant in Indiana would be defrayed out of that surplus, and that dividends on the common stock could not be looked for until after this work was completed. Only a few weeks ago rumors of a forthcoming bond issue to cover such of the cost as might not be charged to the surplus were used to depress the United States Steel securities. Judge Gary announced that there would be no such financing in the near future, but intimated that it might come later. Now Steel common is being bulled on rumors of a dividend within the year.

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A number of minor industrials were paraded yesterday. The pools controlling them evidently took their cue from the activity of Steel. Republic Iron and Steel, Sloss-Sheffield and Colorado Fuel advanced sharply. American Locomotive led an advance in the equipment stocks. The Guggenheim group of securities, under the leadership of American Smelting and Refining, likewise advanced. The first named stock and National Lead gained 3 points each. United States Reduction and Refining followed their lead, but International Pump issues, both common and preferred, on which there have recently been many bull tips, declined under small selling.

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Southern Pacific continued to lag, as on Thursday, in a somewhat conspicuous manner, unable to recover from the weight of the stock put upon the market during Wednesday's session. It closed at a fractional decline. St. Paul, which until Thursday had been one of the strongest leaders on the bull side, also lagged and also closed at a fraction decline. Union Pacific, which had been established above 150 in the last half hour of Thursday's session, was carried up to 151⅜; it closed at 150¾, showing a gain of ¾ per cent. These are the three stocks in which this movement started last week immediately after the meeting of the Union Pacific Directors. The only one of the three in which the advance has been uninterrupted so far is Union Pacific. Both St. Paul and Southern Pacific have been heavy for the last two days.

***

Mr. Harriman, who rarely submits to an interview, voluntarily opposed a formal denial yesterday to rumors of a deal between the Union Pacific and the St. Paul. He said that the story of the acquisition of the St. Paul by the Union Pacific or in its interest was probably circulated by persons having some ulterior motive, and that there was no foundation for it whatever. Mr. Harriman is supposed to have been of late one of the most aggressive factors on the bull side of the market, and Wall Street, therefore, was greatly surprised that he should go out of his way to explode a bull rumor. He attributed ulterior motives to those who had started such rumors, and immediately the Stock Exchange crowd became curious as to his own motives in making the denial. Mr. Harriman is a man who shuns print and keeps as far in the background as possible. Possibly he discovered that certain operators had been making free with his name, or it might be that the rumors were objectionable to the dominating interests in the St. Paul, who asked him to publish a denial from his side.

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The effrontery with which operators of a certain class, especially of a certain well-known group, misuse the names of influential capitalists must be extremely offensive. From a speculative quarter, where the practice has been carried to audacious lengths, rumors of a 4 per cent. dividend on Southern Pacific went out yesterday, and in order to give their information an appearance of verisimilitude the persons who set the rumors in motion quoted at length and in detail a conversation alleged to have taken place between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Schiff. These things usually reach ears for which they are not intended.

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"Rumors of trouble," spread rapidly, do a great deal of harm sometimes, and are hard to deal with for obvious reasons. The subject is as old as credit. Rumors concerning one of the largest banking houses in London reached Wall Street last week and again at the beginning of this week; and the name of the house was repeated with greater freedom on this side, perhaps, than on the other side, owing to the greater impunity with which it could be pronounced here. It appears, however, that there has been an epidemic of such rumors in London, and one house at whose expense they were circulated has offered £5,000 for the discovery of their source.

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A writer in The Pall Mall Gazette said: "What the Stock Exchange will come to if the present condition of affairs lasts much longer does not require much foresight to guess. The House yesterday indulged in a perfect orgie of pessimism, and names of people supposed to be in difficulties were bandied about with more freedom than reason or discretion. For our own part, we do not believe that there was the slightest foundation for these particular stories, and probably in a few days the people who were readiest to lend their ear to them will be the first to wonder how they could have been frightened by such sawdust-stuffed bogies. But yesterday's demoralization is the natural outcome of the policy of concealing actual troubles, of which there have been several important cases during the past week or two. The result is that perfectly solvent firms are branded with suspicion, and confidence is destroyed in every direction. The liquidation of the accounts taken over proceeds from sources previously considered above reproach, but it is impossible for the market to be sure whether it is the fag end of old troubles or the beginning of new. That is the real explanation of the situation, and until sufficient courage is engendered to deal openly with difficulties as they arise recurrent spasms of nervousness must be expected."

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Diamonds to the value of $35,000,000 were imported into this country during the last fiscal year, as compared with similar imports valued at $27,000,000 in the preceding year. The record shows wide fluctuations in the imports of precious stones. In 1896 the value of all precious stones imported was $6,712,415; in the following year the imports fell to $2,672,598. Then times began to mend, and the imports increased rapidly until in 1902 they reached the value of $23,348,225. A bull market culminated in that year, and prices declined through the year 1903, but, even so, the value of precious stones imported in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, was $31,479,223, or about $8,000,000 greater than in 1902. This increase was almost entirely in diamonds. The imports then began to fall off, declining in the fiscal year 1904 to the value of $22,964,119, but in the fiscal year 1905 they increased again to $33,313,931, and in the fiscal year ended June 30 last the value of all precious stones imported was $40,247,010, making the new high record.

***

There has been some very confident talk this week of an impending bull movement in Baltimore & Ohio, which is to be advanced to at least 125, but for reasons which are more or less obscured the stock seems to bull hard. On the announcement in June of an increase of the dividend from the rate of 5 to the rate of 6 per cent. it sold at 119⅜, and it has never been that high since. It sold yesterday at 119⅛. The digestion of $27,750,000 new stock has been a tedious process, even though the dividend rate was increased 1 per cent. to aid it.

***

It is said that certain of the so-called clique houses which have been active on the bull side of the market are refusing to lend stocks freely. This is evidently a part of the campaign against the short interest. It is the opinion of shrewd judges of the market that the bear account was skillfully nursed on the last decline, with a view to the advance which has been engineered in the last fortnight so largely at its expense. On the decline, traders lost a great deal of money playing for rallies, and at the lowest prices they all got short and made up their minds to abide the issue. On this rise they have been fighting it the other way, playing as industriously for reactions as formerly they played for recoveries. If the movement continues much longer those who have been contesting the rise will turn in sheer desperation and go long, despairing of ever getting a reaction so long as they stand out.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930-104	104¾	
2s, c., 1930-1.04	104¾	
3s, r., 1918-1033/4	104	
3s, c., 1918-1.04	104¾	
3s, 1918, sm-1033/4		
3s, r., 1907-103	1033/4	
4s, c., 1907-103	1033/4	
4s, r., 1925-129	130	
4s, c., 1925-130	131	
D. C. 3-65s-116	..	
Philippine 4s-110	..	
Adams Exp-245	265	
Alb. & Sus-247	..	
Alle. & W-145	..	
A. A. C. pf-90	93	
Am. B. S. pf-24	24¾	
Am. Bank Note pf-87½	..	
A. C. & F. pf-100¾	102	
Am. Coal-170	190	
A. C. O. pf-91	93½	
Am. B. Tel-25	29	
Am. Exp-226	234	
Am. Sm. pf-100	105	
A. S. R. pf-135	139	
A. T. & C-90	92	
A. T. & T-125	135	
Ann Arbor-30	40	
Ann A. pf-70	80	
Beth. St. pf-110	..	
B. Un. Gas-120	130	
B. R. & P-135	145	
B. R. & P. pf-140	180	
B. & S. pf-80	88	
Buf'k Co-40	63	
Canada So-66½	67½	
C. & S. A. Tel-140	150	
C., B. & Q-200	..	
C. & E. I. pf-150	..	
Chi. G. W. pf. A-74	75½	
C. G. W. B-80½	81	
C., I. & L. pf-80	90	
C. & N. W. pf-227	230	
C., St. P., M. & Om-170	176	
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf-176	185	
C. T. & T-12	14	
C. T. & T. pf-28	29	
C. U. T. pf-13	13½	
C., S. & C. pf-125	140	
C., C., C. & St. L. pf-114	115	
C., L. & W-90	97¼	
C., L. & W. pf-105	114¾	
Cleve. & P-174	..	
Cleve & P. sp-100	109	
C. S. 1st pf-69½	70	
Consol. Coal-70	..	
Del. & H-520	535	
D. & R. G. pf-85	85¾	
D. M. & Ft. D-15	25	
Det. & M-55	70	
D. & M. pf-88	100	
Det. South-7	10	
Det. S. pf-25	35	
Dia. Match-119	121	
D., S. S. & A-16½	17½	
D., S. S. & A. pf-25	35	
Elec. S. B-..	86	
Ev. & T. H-68	70	
Ft. W. & D. City-100	..	
Gen. Ch.-Co-70	80	
Gen. Ch. Co. pf-102	104½	
G. & S. T-120	..	
H.B. Claflin-103	118	
Hav. E. R.-47	48	
Hock. V. pf-93¼	96	
Homestake-82½	83¼	
Ill. C. I. R-101	..	
Int. P. Co. pf-83	83½	
Int. Power-48	60	
Iowa C. pf-50	51½	
Jol. & Chi-179	..	
Kan. & M-70	71	
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf-80	81	
Kan. C. So-24½	25¼	
K. & T. pf-40	50	
K. I., C. pf-75	77	
Lacl. Gas-..	105	
Lacl. G. pf-95	110	
L. E. & W. pf-80	90	
L. & W. C-50	60	
Long Island-62	70	
Man. Beach-5	7	
Man. Elev-149	150	
Md. C. pf-90	..	
Met. St. R-102¾	107½	
Mich. Cent-180	200	
Mich. S. T-30	32	
M. S. T. pf-91	92½	
J. & St. L-63	67	
M. & St. L. pf-..	..	
N. & W. pf-90	92½	
Nat. B. pf-117½	118	
Nat. Enam-17	17½	
Nat. En. pf-83	88	
N. R. R. of W. Impt-..	78½	
N. O. R. & L. pf-..	81½	
N. Cent. C-33	45	
N. Y. & N. H-100	197	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf-114	120	
N. Y. D. Co-35	42	
N. Y. D. Co. pf-80	88	
Nor. & W. pf-91	92¾	
Om. Mining-23¾	3	
Pac. Coast-130	132	
P. C. 1st pf-100	108	
P. C. 2d pf-128	133	
Peo. & E-38	40	
Pitts. Coal-14	14½	
Pitts. C. pf-50	55	
P., C. C. & St. L-77	82¼	
P., C. C. & St. L. pf-103	108	
P., Ft. W. & C-174	..	
P., Ft. W. & C. pf-172	..	
Pullman Co-224	230	
Quicksilver-..	2	
Q'ksil'r pf-3¼	4½	
R. R. Sec. Ill. 1st Cent. stock ctfs-90	93¾	
Rdg. 1st pf-..	93	
Rdg. 2d pf-..	95	
Rens. & Sar-200	206½	
R., W. & O-130	134	
Rutland pf-51	62	
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf-64	71¾	
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf-42¾	44	
St. L. & S. W-..	..	
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs-120	135	
St. L. S. W. pf-22	23	
S.-S. S. & I. pf-106	112	
So. R., M. & O. ctfs-90	96	
Texas Cent.-50	..	
Tex. C. pf-90	..	
T. P. L. Tr-75	80	
Third Av.-124	128	
T., P. & W-17	20½	
T., St. L. & W-28¼	29¼	
U. B. & P. pf-70	72	
U. Rys. inv-65¾	68¾	
U. S. Exp-120	125	
U. S. Leath. 9	13	
U. S. L. pf-103½	116	
U. S. R. & Impt-..	70½	
U. S. R. 2d pf-..	77	
Vand. R. R-85	95	
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf-107	100	
Vul. Det-..	8½	
Vul. Det. pf-88½	89	
W.-F. Exp-275	300	
Westinghouse assenting-152	156	
Westinghouse 1st pf-..	185	
Wis. C. pf-47	48	

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$170,213,787
Gold coin and bullion	101,151,034
Gold certificates	38,908,810
Silver coin and bullion	7,816,388
Silver certificates	5,307,363
United States notes	10,384,644
Treasury notes of 1890	12,453
National banknotes	12,766,338
Total receipts this month and year	46,197,544
Total expenditures this month and year	57,890,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$505,646,869
Silver dollars	477,405,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,255,000
Total	$1,050,366,869
General fund	184,219,250
Deposits in National banks	84,419,548
In Philippine Treasury	5,177,552
Awaiting reimbursement	163,329
Current liabilities	103,765,804

Woman Cotton Statistician.

Mrs. Bertha Burch, who has been conducting a crop statistical department for Sanger & Ettleson, local cotton brokers, will open a special bureau next month for reports on the cotton crop to make a crop estimate for the coming season. Mrs. Burch will publish her first report about the third week in August.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Interests Break Prices, Then Take August Notices Back.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Occasional showers Saturday and Sunday; light southeast to south winds.

Georgia, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Occasional showers Saturday and Sunday; light southerly winds.

Eastern Florida—Occasional showers Saturday and Sunday; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Saturday; showers in the interior; cooler in western portion; Sunday, showers; fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Saturday, except showers and cooler in the Panhandle; Sunday, probably fair.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday, fair.

Arkansas—Showers Saturday, and probably Sunday.

Tennessee—Fair Saturday, except showers and cooler in extreme western portion; Sunday, showers and cooler.

Spot dealers scooped the cotton market yesterday by issuing 30,000 notices on August contracts. They took them back after they had gone the rounds and forced the liquidation of some 60,000 to 70,000 bales by holders of the option who did not want the cotton. The spot people then covered their contracts, while those who had sold out their holdings bought again in the distant months. This caused a rally all around, but later small holders of August options, who were not forced out by the notices, sold out and the price went down to 9.82, or 13 points from the previous close. Then reports that Fall River spinners were looking for low-grade cotton and had bought 1,500 bales here started short covering, and August advanced 11 points, to 9.93, and ended at 9.91, only 4 points off for the day.

In New Orleans the July option slumped 27 points. It was reported that interests here who had sold in the Southern market with the intention to deliver cotton from here, being prevented by the action of the New Orelans Exchange increasing the discount on lower grades, had made a settlement with the bull leaders there, and the decline from 11.20 of a few days ago to 10.46 yesterday was just the wind-up of the deal.

New crop options in the local market held comparatively steady. October only lost 5 points and closed at an advance of 4 points, while December lost 2 and closed 5 points higher. This was due to more unfavorable advices from the cotton belt. A local authority reported the conditions in Georgia very bad, and as Georgia is a large cotton-producing State, it checked selling. On the other hand conditions in Alabama showed up pretty well and reports from Texas indicated that the new crop movement would begin to swell the Houston receipts by next week.

The Liverpool spot sales were 5,000 bales at 3 points' decline, to 6.03d, against 6.01d. last year. Futures opened steady steady and unchanged at 2 points' advance, steady and unchanged at 2 points advance.

	12:15 P. M.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-August	5.78	5.76	5.74
August-September	5.68	5.66	5.65
October-November	5.54	5.55	5.58
December-January	5.53	5.54	5.54
March-April	5.57	5.59	5.59

Southern spot markets were dull and easy to steady and unchanged to 1-16 decline at New Orleans and Norfolk, and ⅛ at Savannah. The local spot market was unchanged at 10.90 against 11.05 last year. There were 800 bales officially reported sold, the Fall River takings being too late to be recorded. The 800 bales were distributed as follows: 400 bales for consumption, 200 for export, and 200 delivered on contract.

Following is Supt. King's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton compiled from cable and telegraphic advices to the New York Cotton Exchange:

Stock at	General Supply This Yr.	Amer. Supply This Yr.	General Amer. Supply Last Yr.	Amer. Supply Last Yr.
Liverpool	593,000	480,000	793,000	720,000
London	16,000	....	15,000	....
Manchester, in warehouses	7,513	2,647	8,000	2,000
Manchester, in transit to mills	40,153	45,611	47,000	42,000
Hamburg	13,000	1,000	000	1,000
Bremen	162,000	161,000	251,000	245,000
Havre	105,000	82,000	95,000	90,000
Other ports, Continent	52,000	83,000	52,000	86,000
Alexandria	48,000	....	86,000	....
Bombay	742,000	....	737,000	....
Inter. towns, U. S.	131,000	131,000	151,228	151,228
Afloat for—				
Liverpool	35,000	21,000	102,000	75,000
London	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
Continent	176,000	73,000	225,000	107,000
Afl. in Bombay Harb.	4,000	....	13,000	....
Total	2,367,728	1,203,320	2,981,482	1,869,422

Decrease in general visible supply for week, 107,852, against decrease last year 147,401. Decrease in American supply for week, 110,782, against decrease last year 67,401.

SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF AMERICAN.

WORLD'S TAKINGS.

	This Year.	Last Year.
Visible supply, American, Sept. 1	1,638,470	476,887
Crop, in sight, American, to date	10,821,623	13,283,416
Total	12,460,093	13,760,303
Less visible supply, American, to-day	1,263,320	1,869,482
World's takings of American to date	11,196,773	11,890,821

AMERICAN TAKINGS.

Stock at U. S. ports, Sept. 1	324,796	92,658
Receipts at U. S. ports to date	7,755,126	9,975,828
Total supply at ports	8,079,922	10,068,486
Deduct—		
Stock at ports to-day	231,062	399,254
Exports, foreign, to date	6,382,622	8,303,056
Takings by Southern mills from ports	56,348	45,616
Burned at ports	13,890	26,533
	6,683,922	8,865,059
To Northern mills from the ports	1,396,000	1,203,427
Net overland to date	946,582	1,088,286
Total Northern mill takings to date	2,342,582	2,291,713
Southern mill takings to date (estimated)	2,176,348	2,170,616
Total American mill takings (includ. Canada)	4,518,930	4,462,329
World's takings, American, week	152,567	192,239

*The Bombay stock as above is the gross warehouse stock, which includes a considerable percentage already sold to domestic spinners.

Cotton Opinion.

HUBBARD BROTHERS & CO.—The one feature of the day has been the active circulation of some 30,000 bales on notices for August delivery, which have forced the closing of many contracts and made that delivery the weakest of any. Sellers of this became buyers of new crops, and the late deliveries have been very steady during the day, sustained by the transfer of interest. General business was very light, the liquidation being the only marked incident. Reports continue good, and new bales are approaching the market.

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Prev.
January	10.29	10.36	10.28	10.34	10.29
February	10.32	10.38	10.32	10.39	10.30
March	10.39	10.48	10.39	10.47	10.41
July	....	9.97	9.87	9.85	9.92
August	9.89	9.98	9.82	9.91	9.85
September	9.99	10.09	9.98	10.06	10.06
October	10.12	10.22	10.11	10.20	10.16
November	10.15	10.24	10.20	10.22	10.18
December	10.25	10.32	10.23	10.30	10.25

Market closed steady. Estimated sales, 450,000 bales. New Orleans closed steady; July 22 points lower, at 10.51; October 4 points higher, at 10.20, and December 5 points up, at 10.23.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The stockholders of the Lincoln Trust Company formally ratified yesterday the proposal to increase the company's capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The new stock will be offered to the present stockholders to the extent of 95 per cent. of the increase, the balance going to representatives of new interests which are to be taken into the company.

The stock of the State Bank was increased yesterday by a vote of the stockholders from $100,000 to $400,000, in accordance with the plan outlined when the State Bank was admitted to the Clearing House. The stockholders also voted to maintain a 25 per cent. cash reserve and an additional 15 per cent. in liquid assets.

Louis M. Jevel, who has spent two years in Louisiana and Mississippi studying the culture and merchandising of cotton preparatory to taking charge of the undertakings of the Association Cotenniere Coloniale in the Soudan, was a visitor at the Cotton Exchange yesterday.

The State Superintendent of Banks issued a certificate yesterday permitting the Hudson Trust Company to begin business. The institution was formerly the United National Bank, one of the group of banks acquired by the Thomas interests. O. F. Thomas is President.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 27, 1906.

Impr Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan
500 100
5,000 100
500 100
25,000 100
2d series
11,000 99
23,000 ..... 98⅞
4½s, sterl loan
1,000 ..... 94⅜
500 ..... 94⅜
500 ..... 94½
27,000 ..... 94⅜
500 ..... 94¾
47,000 ..... 94⅝
2d series
500 91
2,000 91
500 ..... 91¼
3,000 91
2,000 ..... 90⅝
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% sterl loan
500 88
Alb & Susq 3½s
1,000 ..... 109⅜
Am Hide & L 6s
4,000 ..... 90¾
5,000 91
Am Tobacco 6s
1,000 113
Am Tobacco 4s
6,000 ..... 78⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 91
At, T & S Fe gen 4s
8,000 103
1,000 ..... 102⅜
1,000 ..... 102⅝
conv 4s
5,000 ..... 101¼
10,000 ..... 101⅜
15,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000 ..... 101¾
adjsmt 4s, stmpd
5,000 ..... 92⅜
At, Knox & N 5s
3,000 116
Atlan Coast L 4s
8,000 ..... 100¼
Atl C Line, Louisv & Nash col 4s
10,000 ..... 92¼
Balt & O gold 4s
4,000 103
prior lien 3½s
7,000 ..... 93⅞
5,000 94
5,000 ..... 94¼
15,000 94
So Wn div 3½s
13,000 ..... 90⅝
P, L E & W V 4s
2,000 ..... 97½
B R Tr gold 5s
2,000 105
B R Tr ref conv 4s
5,000 ..... 94¼
7,000 ..... 94⅜
25,000 94
1,000 ..... 94½
4,000 ..... 94¼
Cen of Ga 2d inc 5s
20,000 90
stamped
5,000 91
Cent Leather 5s
2,000 ..... 09½
14,000 ..... 99⅜
Cent Pac gtd 4s
3,000 102
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 107⅝
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
5,000 ..... 104¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Ill div 4s
10,000 ..... 101⅛
11,000 ..... 101¼
joint 4s
1,000 98
4,000 ..... 97⅞
2,000 98
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
5,000 91
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
2,000 ..... 93⅝
Chi, St L & N O gold 5s
10,000 ..... 120⅝
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
3,000 ..... 102⅜
Colorado Industrial, 1st 5s, Ser A
5,000 ..... 76⅜
15,000 77
10,000 ..... 76½
1st 5s, Ser B
1,000 ..... 76⅜
5,000 ..... 76½
Col Mid 1st 4s
7,000 ..... 73¼
3,000 ..... 73½
Col & So 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 93⅜
Del & Hud cnv 4s
15,000 ..... 108¼
20,000 ..... 108⅜
10,000 ..... 108½
Denv & R G impt 5s
2,000 107
Erie, cnv 4s
7,000 ..... 103¼
1,000 ..... 103⅜
6,000 ..... 103½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
8,000 ..... 94⅝
Ft Wth & D C 1st
1,000 113
Hoc V 1st 4½s
2,000 ..... 105⅞
Ill Cent, Lo div 3½s
1,000 ..... 92½
Inter-Metro 4½s
18,000 ..... 85¼
1,000 85
77,000 ..... 85⅛
5,000 ..... 85⅛
10,000 ..... 85¼
20,000 ..... 85⅝
Int & Gt N 2d 5s
13,000 102
Int Paper cnv 6s
5,000 ..... 94½
L S & M So 3½s
1,000 ..... 97⅜
Lo & Nash unif 4s
8,000 ..... 100⅝
col 4s
10,000 98
1,000 ..... 97½
Met Elev 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 103½
Mex Cent Co 4s
2,000 70
Mex Cent 1st inc
14,000 ..... 15½
5,000 ..... 18⅝
Mex Cent 2d inc
1,000 ..... 15¼
10,000 ..... 15½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅞
2,000 ..... 99⅝
Mo, Kan & T 4½s sub ctfs 2d instl $800 paid
1,000 ..... 86⅛
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
10,000 ..... 86⅞
1,000 87
North Pac 4s
2,000 ..... 103½
Ore, R & N con 4s
3,000 ..... 100½
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
2,000 ..... 94⅞
4,000 ..... 94⅝
10,000 ..... 94⅞
Penn Co gtd 3½s, Ser B
1,000 90
Penn gtd 4½s, reg
2,000 105
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
20,000 ..... 93⅞
27,000 ..... 94¼
10,000 ..... 94¼
Reading gen 4s
16,000 100
St L, Iron Mt & So gen 5s
3,000 ..... 114¼
River & Gulf 4s
6,000 03
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
1,000 ..... 82⅞
4,000 ..... 82½
5,000 ..... 82⅝
St L Sthwn 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 94⅜
con 4s
11,000 77
3,000 ..... 77¼
Seab Air Line Ry gold 4s
1,000 ..... 86⅝
So Pac 1st ref 4s
19,000 ..... 94⅞
2,000 96
3,000 ..... 95⅛
Southn Pac 4s
16,000 ..... 91⅜
47,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 91⅝
4,000 ..... 91⅞
Third Av 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 115¼
Union Pac 1st 4s
500 ..... 103¼
6,000 ..... 103⅛
1,000 103
4,000 ..... 102⅞
5,000 103
Un Rds of St L 4s
4,000 ..... 85⅝
Un Rys of San Fr 4s
3,000 ..... 84½
10,000 ..... 84½
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
500 ..... 98⅜
11,000 ..... 98½
10,000 ..... 98⅜
24,000 ..... 98¼
registered
4,000 ..... 98⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 114½
5,000 ..... 114¾
5,000 ..... 114⅞
Wabash deb B 6s
30,000 ..... 79¾
15,000 ..... 79½
65,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79⅞
25,000 80
4,000 ..... 80¼
1,000 ..... 80½
20,000 80
15,000 ..... 80¼
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d 25,000 ..... 36⅜
Westn Maryl 4s
1,000 ..... 85⅝
3,000 80
Wn Maryl cnv 4s
1,000 72
West Shore 4s
2,000 ..... 105½
West Un fundg & real estate 4½s
2,000 ..... 103⅜
W & L E 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 112⅜
Wis Cent gen 4s
8,000 90

153,000

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 27.—Incorporated to-day:

Lake Realty Company, New York; capital, $36,000. Directors—Loretta Reardon, J. W. McGuire, J. E. Allen, New York.

American Dimmer Company, New York, (dimming apparatus for electrical installations;) capital, $30,000. Directors—H. M. Jones, W. T. Rowland, E. L. Barney, New York.

Unionport Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. T. Wettleson, Roselle, N. J.; F. C. Albee, S. A. McDonald, New York.

E. N. Burt Company, Buffalo, (paper boxes;) capital, $500,000. Directors—F. N. Burt, H. W. Burt, L. C. Palmer, Buffalo.

The Chemung Interior Woodworking Company, Elmira; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. J. Bush, G. S. Bush, Elmira; W. H. Sheeley, New York.

Bornn & Co., Oswego, (dry goods;) capital, $100,000. Directors—E. A. MacClear, C. A. Bornn, Frank Bornn, New York.

Undercurrent Traction Company, Lockport, (electric motors;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. W. O'Brien, Lockport; F. J. Brown, F. H. Findlay, Niagara Falls.

Tappen & Pierson, New York, (wearing apparel;) capital, $100,000. Directors—G. H. Tappen, Pleasantville; J. T. Pierson, Glenridge, N. J.; W. T. Notton, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The H. F. Haviland Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John A. MacPeak, F. B. Hansel, George Du Val.

The Stover Telephone Company, Frenchtown; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—John J. Stover, Carrie C. Stover, Matilda C. Stover, Samuel Eddy, Josiah C. Butler.

The American-Mexican Investment Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,650,000. Incorporators—Arthur S. Archibald, Patrick G. Dooley, Charles Hardenberg.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, July 27, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Allis-Chalmers	17½	18¾	17½	18
18,900	Amal. Copper	98⅜	100¾	98¼	100
380	Am. Car & F	36⅜	37½	36½	37½
20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
50	Am. Ice	64¼	64¾	64¼	64¼
1,620	Am. Locomo	71	72⅝	71	72
8,120	Am. Smelting	147½	150¾	147½	149⅞
990	Am. Sugar	136⅜	137¼	136½	137
20	Am. Woolen	34⅜	35⅝	34⅜	35⅜
740	At., T. & S. F.	91¼	91¾	91	91½
2,460	Balt. & O.	110¾	111¾	110¾	110
10,160	Brooklyn R. T.	76⅞	77⅝	76	76⅜
30	Can. Pacific	164	164	163¼	163¾
150	Ches. & Ohio	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅞
280	Chi. Gt. West.	17½	18¼	17½	18
7,040	C., M. & St. P.	180⅞	181⅜	180¼	180⅝
12,840	Col. Fuel & I.	52¼	54¼	52¼	54
100	Col. So. 2d pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜
20	Den. & R. G.	43	43½	43	43½
20	Dist. Securities	58½	58½	58	58
2,910	Erie	41⅝	42⅜	41⅞	42½
90	Inter.-Met.	38½	39½	38	39¼
10	Inter.-Met. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½
20	Louis. & Nash.	142¼	143¼	142½	143¼
190	Met. Securities	21	21	21	21
830	Mo. Pacific	92⅞	94¼	92⅞	94¼
190	Nat. Lead	75⅞	78½	75⅞	78¼
80	N. Y. Central	136	136	135⅞	136
50	N. Y., O. & W.	47	47½	47	47½
10	Norf. & West.	89	89	89	89
120	North. Pacific	36¼	36¼	35⅞	36

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Dwellings on Upper Fifth Avenue Sold and May Be Replaced by Apartment House—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Carrie Colwell and the estate of Thomas Hunter have sold 2,077 and 2,079 Fifth Avenue, two four-story dwellings, on plot 44.11 by 80, at the northeast corner of 128th Street. The adjoining house, 2,081, was recently sold to the same buyer. An apartment house, it is said, will be put up on the entire plot, 44.11 by 80.

Fifty-second Street House Sold.

James A. Farley has sold 30 East Fifty-second Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.

New Concrete Garage.

The Matheson Company of 1,619 Broadway is to build a new automobile garage of reinforced concrete at 1,618-1,620 Broadway. The land has been leased from Charles T. Barney. The building will be five stories high and it will have elaborate showrooms.

Downtown Sale.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for Charles Wolinsky 136 Reade Street, a four-story building, adjoining the corner of Greenwich Street.

On the East Side.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Nathan Marco 260 Division Street, a four-story tenement on lot 22.5 by 64.1 irregular.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky and Charles Kaufmann have sold for Katz & Barth 60 East Third Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 23 by 100.

Moe Sturtz has sold for Barbetta Smith 211 East Tenth Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 91.10.

Charles M. Villone and William J. Mancini have sold for Creiger & Meyer to Antonio Maggio 338 East Eleventh Street, a tenement on lot 25 by 95.

Rabinowitz & Marper have sold for Mrs. Dora Cohn to Mrs. Sarah A. Horwitz 235 East Thirteenth Street, a five-and-a-half-story tenement on lot 28 by 103.

S. Stiengut & Co. have sold for Louis Frenbach 352 First Avenue, a three-story tenement on lot 23 by 100, 227 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Samuel Jonourts and Jacob Bellak have sold for L. Oppenheim 225 East Forty-third Street, a five-story tenement on lot 28 by 100.

Emanuel Ehrenfeld has sold for Jerehover Brothers to Herman Ecker the southeast corner of Gouverneur and Henry Streets, a seven-story tenement, on lot 42 by 74.

Further North on the East Side.

Ernest N. Adler has sold for Louis Poborsky to Antonie Bobasy 1,317 First Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 75.

Alyis Diel has bought 425 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story brick building.

Simon Steingut & Co. have sold for Aaron Avruits to Frank M. Franklin 227 East Ninety-seventh Street, a tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

A. Tamor and Pauline Kaplan have sold 225 East Ninety-ninth Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 37.6 by 100.11.

William Keenan has sold through R. Prezzano to G. Dindato 515 East 114th Street, a four-story building, on lot 20 by 100.

On the West Side.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for a client to Louis Schramm 362 West Nineteenth Street, a five-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 70.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Louise Livingston 137 West Forty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20.10 by 100.5, to Dr. Andrew R. Robinson, who owns No. 139 adjoining.

Albert Vessells has sold 176 and 178 West Eighty-first Street, two five-story double flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Moe Sturtz and Joseph D. Cronan have sold for Clara A. Weinacht 171 West 102d Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

In the Bronx.

J. A. Steinmetz has sold for E. H. Norton 161 Commonwealth Avenue, a house on the Mapes estate.

Sale of Edgemere Lots.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction today 143 lots at Edgemere, L. I., on Wave Crest, Edgemere, Spray View, and Surf Avenues. The property is near the Edgemere station of the Long Island Railroad. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 P. M.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Federal Land and Improvement Company sold, during the week ending July 25, eight building lots at Amityville, L. I., for $2,800.

H. C. Senior & Co. have made the following leases: For Nathan and Leon Hirsch to Mrs. L. Levett, for a term of years, 106 West Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling; for Bolton Hall to M. Montenot 107 West Sixty-third Street, a three-story dwelling; for N. & L. Hirsch to Mrs. Paula Poche 129 West Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling; for Max Aron to Mrs. M. Savage, for a term of years, the four-story dwelling 102 West Sixty-ninth Street; for Clara L. Cratt to Mrs. H. Wand 114 West Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling; for Alice F. Ward to Dr. Pfister-Haven 118 West Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling; for William S. Patton to M. Monheimer 123 West Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story building.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn has sold to G. Warrington Curtis two beach lots at Southampton, L. I. He has rented Mrs. Edward Bell's Crossways to Geraldyn Redmond and Mrs. Kilbreth's Daisyfields to Mrs. Clarence Corey.

Ludwig Weinberger and Jere Fried have sold for Bertha Sheindelman to Brown & Newman 275 and 277 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, two four-story tenements on plot 50 by 80.

Lischinsky, Josen & Lischinsky have sold for Strong & Treedland to A. Mr. Richter three tenements in course of construction on Douglass Street, near Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, each on lot 25 by 100.

S. B. Goodale & Son have leased for Alexander Felt the fourth loft of 147-149 West Twenty-sixth Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

10th St, s s, 247 ft e of Avenue D, for two six-story brick flats, 37.6x79.3; M. Rubin of 256 Henry st; owner; Silverstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $20,000.

Christopher St, s s, 21 ft n of Waverley Place, 21x... a six-story brick tenement, 42.9x60.6; Allen & Alvino of 58 Spring St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $42,000.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft n of 150th St, for a six-story brick flat, 50x76.10; S. A. Wilson of 1,275 7 Av, owner; E. W. Lovitan, architect; cost, $21,000.

225th St, n s, 80 ft e of White Plains Av, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21x38; Isidore Holtzberg of 50 Nassau st, owner; Henry P. Harris, architect; cost, $16,000.

226th St, s s, 130 ft e of White Plains Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x38; Isidore Holtzberg of 50 Nassau st, owner; Henry P. Harris, architect; cost, $8,000.

Bruce Av, n e corner of 204st St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25x50; J. Schwarzler of 1,213 Brook Av, owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

Fulton Av, 1,392, for a five-story brick tenement, 42.8x84.6; Hank & Lorch of 255 Prospect Place, owners; E. & J. O. Walther, architects; cost, $25,000.

Perry Av, s s, 115 ft e of 205th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x60; Catherine Burgess of 572 East 132d St, owner; Christopher P. Lobis, architect; cost, $5,000.

Pier and Av, w s, 300 ft n of 24 Av, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21x32; Peter Garhards of 1,151 Clinton Av, owner; W. T. La Velle, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, 145, two four-story brick tenement and store; F. A. Krech, premises, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 27.

ARTHUR AV, 2,141, w s, 25x119.5x25x 119.7, William H. Stonebridge to Frank Fanizzi..... 100

AVENUE A, s e corner of 14th St, 24x 96x irregular; Hymon Mendleta and another to The C Realty Company, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

Louise Freytag to Johanna Taliaferro. 1

148TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Timothy Toohig to Nicola Blondi and another, mtg $1,800) 100

150TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Morris Av, 0.1x23; Marie C. Nelson and another, executrices, to the Marrazzi Construction Company 100

179TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Abel Weitzer and another to the New Construction Company, (mtg $57,000) 100

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Valentine Av, 68x13.5; John H. Henshaw to George E. Buckbee..... 100

205TH ST, n s, 301.10 ft from Grenada Place, 55.3x107.2 x irregular; Anthony C. Guntzer to Edward A. Hillebrand.. 100

236TH ST, s s, 72.8 ft e of Verlo Av, 20 x100; German Real Estate Company to William H. Westrup, (mtg $5,200).... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another; Houston St, s s, 48.1 ft w of Sullivan St, 37.11x100, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 46,500

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Eleanor M. Gilliat; Houston St, s s, 48.1 ft w of Sullivan St, 37.11x100, prior mtg $41,500, 3 years..... 9,500

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another; Houston St, s e corner of Macdougal St, 36.11x74.11, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 60,000

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Eleanor M. Gilliat; Houston St, s e corner of Macdougal St, 36.11x74.11, prior mtg $60,000, 3 years..... 12,000

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees; Houston St, s w corner of Sullivan St, 48.1x100, 3 years, 4½ per cent 82,000

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Eleanor M. Gilliat; Houston St, s w corner of Sullivan St, 48.1x100, prior mtg $82,000, 3 years..... 16,400

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees; Houston St, s s, 36.11 ft e of Macdougal St, 37.10x75, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,500

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Eleanor M. Gilliat; Houston St, s s, 36.11 ft e of Macdougal St, 37.10x75, prior mtg $40,500, 3 years..... 8,300

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Eleanor M. Gilliat; Houston St, s s, 74.9 ft e of Macdougal St, —x—, prior mtg $58,500, 3 years..... 11,900

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Jacob Geissenhainer and another; Houston St, s s, 74.9 ft e of Macdougal St, —x—, 3 years..... 58,000

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Eleanor M. Gilliat; Sullivan St, 156 and 158, prior mtg $39,000, 3 years..... 11,000

ABBATE, Domenico, and another to Eleanor M. Gilliat; Macdougal St, e s, 74.11 ft s of Houston St, 39.8x75, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years..... 7,400

ABENSON, Lizzie, to Stephen H. Jackson; 2d St, n s, 221.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.5x98.9, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 11,500

BAILEY, James, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 16th St, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 25x103.3, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

BANCROFT, William, to the Bond Mortgage and Securities Company; 51st St, No. West, 3 years..... 20,000

BEAGEN, William C., to Henry Gruberbecher; Perry Av, 117.5 ft n of 203st St, 25x100, 3 years..... 7,000

BINDDI, Nicola, and another to Timothy Toohig; 148th St, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x106.6, prior mtg $1,800, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,700

COHEN, Leon, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 110th St, s s, 150.6 ft w of 2d Av, 41.8x100.11, 5 years 41,000

DAVIS, Georgiana, to Forster L. Haviland, trustee; Washington Av, e s, 50 ft n of 163th St, 25x100, due Dec. 6, 1909, 6 per cent..... 800

D'AURIA, Pasquale, to John J. Brady; Hughes Av, e s, 20 ft n of 188th St, 25x75.6, 1 year..... 1,000

DOUGHERTY, William A. C., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 35th St, s w s, 300 ft n w of 1st Av, 25x 100, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

DAVIS, Joseph, to Jacob Axelrod; 121st St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x98.11, 3 years, $95,000, 3 years..... 16,500

DOMINICK, H. Blanchard, as President, to New York Life and Trust Company; 23d St, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 75.x98.9, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 100,000

EISENBERG, Frederick, to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Edison Av, w s, 250 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x100x irregular, 3 years..... 1,000

FINDLAY, Alex, to Rachel Purdy; John St, 2-9, 5-9 parts, due Aug. 7, 1909, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FRANKLIN, Frank, to Aaron Avruits; 227 East Ninety-seventh St, 25x100, prior mtg $14,900, due Jan. 12, 1909, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GOLL, Davis, and another to State Bank; 111th St, 57 to 61 East, prior mtg $55,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

GOLL, Davis, and another to Abraham Silverson; 111th St, 57 to 61 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,426

GOLL, Davis, and another to Isabel H. Bangs; 111th St, 57 to 61 East, 5 years 55,000

GRANDELL, Walter S., to C. Frederick Moeller; 138th St, 3d West, 3 years..... 110,000

GREENBERG, Minnie, to Raphael Kurzrok; 118th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 2 lots, each 50x100.11, 2 mtgs, each, $13,000, 2 prior mtgs $48,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 26,000

GOLDWASSER, Max, to Jacob Zeidman; Ogden Av, 33 ft n of Union St, 25 x115, due Jan. 23, 1907..... 1,000

HILLEBRAND, Edward A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Ernescliff Place, n s, 501.10 ft w of Grenada Place, —x—, 1 year..... 1,500

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to American Mortgage Company; 40th St, 333 East, 1 year 5,400

KINGSMAN, Emma, to Adee Park Realty Company; Lot 201, map of Adee Park, 3 years..... 8,000

KLEIN, Henry, to Max Schwartz; Stanton St, 196 Stanton St, n s, 25 ft w of Ridge St, 24.9x75, due Sept. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 600

KAHN, Ida, to the North River Savings Bank; 11th St, 266 East, 1 year..... 8,500

KRAWATZ, Abraham, and Lizzie Brown; Bristow St, 1,885, prior mtg $3,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 20,000

KURZROK, Max, and another to Robert F. Crary; 116th St, 17 East, 5 years.. 1,250

KURZROK, Max, and another to Robert F. Crary; 116th St, 17 East, prior mtg $42,000, due May 1, 1908..... 42,000

KELLY, Thomas F., to George Hauser; Mulford Av, e s, 53.1 ft n of Pelham Road, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

LOGAN, Edgar, to Rudolph J. Muller; 130th St, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 33.4x 99.11, prior mtg $21,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LINK, Louise, to Matthew Gress; John St, s w s, Lot 46, map of East Tremont, 96x150, demand..... 2,250

McCABE, Catharine, to William A. Martin; Batligate Av, e s, 110.8 ft s of 179th St, 16.8x90, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

MARASCO, Rocco M., to Van Buren Land Company; Mott St, 278, 5 years.. 1,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Lexington Av, s e corner of 67th St, 100.5x 60, prior mtg $62,500, due June 12, 1907, 6 per cent..... 25,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Lexington Av, n e corner of 67th St, 100.5x60, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to League Realty Company; Lexington Av, n e corner of 67th St, 100.6x50, prior mtg $51,500, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 22,500

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to League Realty Company; Lexington Av, n e corner of 67th St, 100.6x50, prior mtg $51,500, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 11,000

MORRIS, Moses, to Clara Weiner; 13th St, 317 East, 5 years..... 18,500

MACKENZIE, Annie F., to Herbert S. Ogden; Lot 67, map of Gleason property, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,000

MACKENZIE, Annie F., to John J. Raimer; 175th St, w s, 425 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100, due June 4, 1909, 5½ per cent..... 4,500

MACKENZIE, Annie F., to Elmer A. Allen; 175th St, w s, 425 ft n of Gleason Av, 25x100, due June 4, 1909, 6 per cent..... 500

MOFFATT, Patrick J., to Simon Lesser and another; 187th St, s s, Lots 55 and 56, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, 50x100, prior mtg $43,712, due Sept. 1, 1906..... 100

MOFFAT, Mary E., to William F. Patterson; 130th St, 55 East, due Aug. 1, 1911 11,000

NEWCOM, Harris, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 135th St, 884 East, due as per bond 20,000

MELMON, Jacob, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 91st St, 321 East, due June 30, 1910..... 19,000

M. McCORMACK CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; Dyckman St, e s, 100 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 100x125, prior mtg $65,411, demand, 6 per cent..... 22,087

MARKHAM, Francis J., to Emily S. Hutchinson; 130th St, 222 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MITCHELL, Bartholomew, to James M. Wentz; 219th St, s s, 79.4 ft w of Park Av, 56x128.10, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,500

MURRAY, Peter A., to Charles Cramer; Intervale Av, 1,118, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,300

PAG COMPANY to T. Drysdale Buchanan; 61st St, 226 East, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

PETTIT, Mary E., to Francis B. Robins; trustee, 97th St, 41 West, 3 years..... 15,000

ROSENTHAL, Michael, and another to Frank Silliman and another; 49th St, 329 to 331 East, 1 year..... 10,000

ROBINSON, Andrew R., to Annie L. Horn; 49th St, n s, 129 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x100.4, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

ROBINSON, Andrew R., to John F. Nevins; 49th St, 159 West, prior mtg $7,500, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

ROBINSON, Andrew R., to Annie L. Horn; 49th St, 159 West, prior mtg $12,500, 5 years, 4½ per cent., collateral 5,000

ROBERTSON, Alex. J., to Sound Realty Company; Lots 64, 65, and 66, map of 229 lots of Schieffelin estate, 3 years.. 1,400

ROSENTHAL, Michael, to Frank Hillman and another; 49th St, 331 East, 1 year 8,000

SILBERBERG & SAUL (Incorporated) to North American Mortgage Company; Hoe Av, e s, 300 ft n of 167th St, 25x100, due as per bond..... 13,500

SALZSTEIN, Julius, to Sender Jamulowsky; Madison Av, 172, secures note.. 1,500

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to the Brokers' Investing Company; 35th St, 54 West, prior mtg $75,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 40,000

SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to Theodore C. Wood; 97th St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11, prior mtg $106,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 17,000

SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to Murtha & Schmohl Company; 97th St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11, prior mtg $106,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

SATTERLEE, Henry Y., and others, executors, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Thompson St, n w corner of Canal St, 399, due as per bond..... 13,500

SOMERS, Thomas F., to Adamant Real Estate Company; 149th St, s e corner of Concord Av, 100x80, 1 year..... 3,500

SIGNELL, John V., to the Mutual Alliance Trust Company; 135th St, n s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 52.0x99.11, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 49,500

SCHULTZ, Simon R., to the Moss Realty Company; 64th St, 232 West, prior mtg $13,750, due Jan. 25, 1911, 6 per cent 5,250

TEICHMAN, Abraham, to Jennie Goldstein; 99th St, 67 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

THE ROOSEVELT REALTY AND Construction Company to Israel Bloch; 160th St, 524 and 526 West, 2 lots, each 37.6x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $9,000, 2 prior mtgs $35,000, due Aug. 1, 1909... 18,000

THE C REALTY COMPANY to Hymon Manheim and others; Avenue A, s e corner of 14th St, —x—, 5 years..... 30,000

WALTER, Eugenia, to Title Insurance Company of New York; Woodycrest Av, w s, 138.7 ft n of 163d St, 3 years. 7,000

WALLENSTEIN, Lasar, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Lexington Av, 1,500 to 1,594, due Oct. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 6,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles J., to Isaac Lowenfeld; Madison Av, n e corner of 109th St, 100.11x138.9, demand, 6 per cent..... 52,000

WESTRUP, William H., to German Real Estate Company; 236th St, s s, 72.8 ft e of Verlo Av, 20x100, 3 years..... 3,500

WESTRUP, William H., to German Real Estate Company; 236th St, s s, 72.8 ft e of Verlo Av, 20x100, prior mtg $3,500, 3 years 1,700

WETYEN, Charles W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 6th Av, s e corner of 29th St, 23.9x75, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

WOLZ, Anton, to the Adee Park Realty Company; Lots 224 and 245, map of Adee Park, 3 years..... 1,176

YESKY, Rosa, to Adolph Brodbeck and another; 9th Av, 750, 10 years 35,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,772 and 1,774; Jackson Mantel and Grate Works against Julian Benedict, owner and contractor $650

CHRYSTIE ST, 133; F. J. Fleck & Co. against Abram E. Bamberger, owner; Reid & Co., contractor..... 135

125TH ST, 206 East; Samuel Prinsky against Moses & Philip Siegal, owners and contractors 1,825

MONTGOMERY ST, 58; Hyman Miller against Abraham Levinson, owner and contractor 220

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 53; Lewis S. Davis against A. Baumann, owner and contractor 9

1ST ST, 73; Lewis S. Davis against D. Lehrfield, owner and contractor.... 16

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 51; Lewis S. Davis against A. Baumann, owner and contractor 36

115TH ST, 268 West; Lewis S. Davis against Laura Elshoffer, owner and contractor 10

64TH ST, 406 East; Jacob Babich against Nathan Goldstein, owner and contractor 800

106TH ST, 311 East; Samuel Ascher against Maria Milano, owner; Charles Martin, contractor 205

UNION AV, s w corner of 158th St, 75x75; Mugler Iron Works against Max Sternberg, owner; W. Van Antwerp, contractor 3,450

158TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Tinton Av, 50x100; Mugler Iron Works against Max Sternberg, owner; W. Van Antwerp, contractor 450

LUDLOW ST, 24; Keshin, Blitstein & Co. against Ike Shapiro, owner; I. Block, contractor 100

MONTGOMERY ST, 39 and 41; Thomas Crump against Henry Wilchinsky, owner and contractor 512

27TH ST, 27 and 29 East; Benjamin Rosenblatt against Harry L. Toplitz, owner; Ernst Horner, contractor..... 125

5TH AV, 398; Frank Davis against Albert Simonson, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors 213

39TH ST, 520 West; O. Reissmann against E. I. Schoenberg, owner and contractor 40

11TH ST, 512 East; O. Reissmann against E. I. Schoenberg, owner and contractor 35

TIMPSON PLACE, e s, 100 ft n of 144th St, 144x85; William McShane Company against Adams Construction Company, owner; T. R. De Lacey Company, contractor 140

114TH ST, 407 and 409 East; Chestnut Ridge White Brick Company against New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 51

114TH ST, 407 and 409 East; Gillis & Geoghegan against New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors 1,599

187TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Gambreiling Av, 50x100; John V. McEvily Company against Patrick J. Moffatt, owner and contractor 3,000

73D ST, 196; Gillis & Geoghegan against Abraham H. Stein, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors..... 175

5TH AV, 398; Thomas J. Tourney against A. Simonson, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors 302

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x99.11; Maxmilian Zipkes against Joseph Bornstein, owner and contractor 375

101ST ST, 62 West; Max Gomonsky against George Herris, owner and contractor 17

RIVINGTON ST, 308 to 312; Thomas Crump against Louis Aronowitz, owner and contractor 2,204

PITT ST, 123; O. Reissmann against Elizabeth A. Appleby, owner; E. I. Schoenberg, contractor 50

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

DIVISION ST, 106; Charles M. Gray Marble and Slate Company against Meyer Frank, July 18, 1906..... $253

AVENUE C, n w corner of 3d St; Charles M. Gray Marble and Slate Company against Meyer Frank, July 18, 1906 1,035

40TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 6th Av; Crane Company against Langdon Realty Company and others, June 22, 1906..... 470

187TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Cambreling Av; George E. Raymond against Patrick J. Moffatt, July 26, 1906..... 538

66TH ST, 153 to 157 West; Monroe M. Golding against Alexander Realty Company and others, Oct. 19, 1905.... 122

113TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 100x90; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Herman Oppenheim and others, July 2, 1906..... 530

144TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Broadway; John Dahlmeyer's Sons against P. Psaty Edelson Construction Company, July 27, 1906, (by deposit)..... 18

132D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av; John Dahlmeyer's Sons against P. Psaty Edelson Construction Company, July 26, 1906, (by deposit)..... 30

152D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Klein & Rolla against P. Psaty Edelson Construction Company, July 26, 1906, (by deposit)..... 40

144TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Broadway; Klein & Rolla against P. Psaty Edelson Construction Company, July 26, 1906, (by deposit)..... 60

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 195; Bernard Schmertz and others against Joseph Schrier, (specific performance;) attorney, S. N. Tuckerman.

150TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x 98; Virginia M. Dittmar against Ellen Mulligan and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

96TH ST, 177 East; Henry Schultz against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (action to declare vendee's lien;) attorney, G. Hahn.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x 95; Maria E. Herrick against Metropolis Construction Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moss & Feiner.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 325 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Julius D. Tobias against Hawthorne Building Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Josephson.

PART of Lots 233 and 238, map of partition sale of the Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest station, Westchester; New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company against Philip E. Habenicht and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney J. T. Richards.

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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 8570 Cortd.

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TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

A lady or gentleman with $2,500 or $3,000 to invest in a well-known book publishing house in Boston can learn of an exceptional opportunity by writing Post Office Box 3,242, Boston, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DOCTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

Goddard style, professional top carriage, rubber tires; all in fine condition; R. M. Stivers make. Too heavy for suburbs; suitable for city physician; $100. Rozell Harris Co., Hackensack, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorzimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARNOLD, FRANCIS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS B. ARNOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John S. Montgomery, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1906. FRANCES ARNOLD, Executrix. JOHN S. MONTGOMERY, Atty. for Executrix, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

CREEDEN, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that I hereby require all persons having claims against MARY CREEDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Hynes, his attorney, No. 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the third day of February, 1906. DENNIS CREEDEN, Administrator. JOHN J. HYNES, Attorney for Administrator, 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HARNISCHFEGER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HARNISCHFEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of H. Lionel Kringel, his attorney, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1906. PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, Executor. H. LIONEL KRINGEL, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HOMANN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel Koenig, his attorney, Nos. 53-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1906. JOHN F. HOMANN, Administrator. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Attorney for Administrator.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—VARICK SECURITIES COMPANY, plaintiff, against HUTCHISON ACOUSTIC COMPANY, defendant.—To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given, that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the above-entitled sequestration action, receiver of the Hutchison Acoustic Companies, and of all property and effects of said corporation, (part thereof being subject to the lien of that certain mortgage bearing date the first day of February, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 12 of General Mortgages page 180,) and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 20th day of December, 1906, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 20th day of December, 1906; and all the creditors of said corporation are pursuant to an order of said court, made herein and bearing date the 8th day of May, 1906, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action by said 20th day of December, 1906, and that, in default thereof, they will be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which shall be ordered therein; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts in said corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, at my place of business aforesaid, on or before said 20th day of December, 1906. —Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, June 15th, 1906.

JOHN T. SPROULL, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Democratic Club of the City of New-York, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at No. 617 Fifth Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 31st day of July, 1906, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to "National Democratic Club."

Dated New York City, N. Y., June 16th, 1906. THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

By JOHN COX, President.

M. WARLEY PLATZEK, Attorney for Petitioner, 320 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SARAH BLUMENFIELD and HANNAH BLUMENFIELD, trading individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of S. & H. BLUMENFIELD.

To the creditors of S. & H. Blumenfield, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated the 23d day of July, 1906, setting forth, among other things, that they have offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed, and which number represents a majority in amount of such claims; that the consideration to be paid by the bankrupts to their creditors and the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority, and the cost of the proceedings have been duly deposited in one of the duly designated depositories in bankruptcy cases, and asking that said composition may be confirmed by the court.

Notice is hereby further given that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable Charles M. Hough, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the 8th day of August, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they should have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also to attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Dated New York, July 27, 1906.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

No. 80 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

NO. 9,070.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN H. FLATAU and HENRY G. STERN, individually, and composing the firm of Flatau & Stern, bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Flatau & Stern were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, July 27, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,134.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL TAUBER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Samuel Tauber was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, July 27, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,908.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —RUDOLF E. F. BRAUSS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rudolf E. F. Brauss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 23, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 27, 1906.

NO. 8,281.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY KASTNER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Kastner of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1905, the said Henry Kastner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 27, 1906.

NO. 8,260.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —BARNET H. BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Barnet H. Bernstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 3d, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 27, 1906.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lves. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00, foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 8 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 678, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 3,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

OUTSIDE LINE.

A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.

Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.60 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) $2.25

PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER direct, $1.00

TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT direct! 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.

Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO.

'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 42d St.	9:00 "
" West 129th St.	9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.). West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.

Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, seven days July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestras. Automobiles carried. Time Table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.

SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSIONS: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.

$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.

$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.

Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.

Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 20, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

Week days 6 PM. Christopher St., 7 PM, W. 129 St.

Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

ORIENT Clark's 9th Annual Cruise Feb. 7, '07, 70 days, by chartered S. S. "Arabic" 16,000 tons. 3 Tours Round the World F. C. CLARK, 96 B'way, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB TOPEROSKY and BENJAMIN ROSS, individually and composing the firm of THE STANDARD BELT COMPANY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made and entered herein by Hon. Charles M. Hough, United States District Judge, the stock of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of manufactured belts, leather, buckles, and other materials used in the manufacture of belts; machinery, office partitions, desks, and tables will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer in bankruptcy, at No. 8 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of August, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property may be inspected at No. 8 Greene Street, on the first day of August, 1906, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

Dated New York, July 27th, 1906.

HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Receiver.

STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for the Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 8,905.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH HUTNER and HYMAN SCHENSUL, individually and as members of the firm of HUTNER & SCHENSUL, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1906, the said Hutner & Schensul were duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, July 27, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the HULL-CAMP COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, will sell Monday, July 30th, 1906, 10:30 A. M., at 125 Worth Street, Borough of Manhattan, large stock of plumbers' and steam fitters' supplies and fittings, valves, iron pipe, machinery, pulleys, furnaces, office furniture and fixtures, etc.

Dated N. Y., July 19th, 1906.

By order of C. ROCKLAND TYNG, Receiver.

HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:52 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—bSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "80th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, V. Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
*12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
†3

COURT WITH HARRIMAN IN WELLS-FARGO FIGHT

Mandamus Sought by Stockholders Refused by Justice White.

NO JURISDICTION, HE SAYS

Contest Will Now Be Waged to Get Majority of Stock for August Meeting.

Justice White in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday dismissed the application of stockholders of the Wells-Fargo Express Company for a writ of mandamus directing the President and Secretary of that corporation to allow the stockholders to examine the books and accounts.

The decision was based on the fact that the Wells-Fargo Company is a Colorado corporation, and can be examined under mandamus issued by the courts of that State alone, according to a decision which governs the practice here. This decision was appealed to by counsel for the Harriman management of the Wells-Fargo Company in the argument on the mandamus proceeding as a reason why the management should not be obliged to open its books to its stockholders.

It was learned yesterday that the fight to get at the books will be kept up through other legal means in this State, for inasmuch as the principal office and all the officers of the Wells-Fargo Company are located here, the business run from New York, and the meetings held here, there is nothing for the stockholders to get hold of in Colorado to inspect and no responsible official of the company there who might be compelled to produce the books. This refuge from the demand of the stockholders is left open to the Harriman management by reason of a peculiar charter, granted to the Wells-Fargo Company when Colorado was a Territory, which provides that the principal office of the company may be located anywhere in the United States.

Meanwhile additional proxies are coming in to the stockholders' committee, of which the firm of W. C. Stokes & Co. is the head, and it is said that the committee, which now represents 56 per cent. of the stockholders in number, will have an actual majority of the shares by the time that the meeting is called on Aug. 9. The Harriman interests are now in the market offering as high as $320 a share for the stock at private sale, as against a current market quotation of $275 bid and a quotation of $175 a share when the fight began. Counsel for the Harriman side admitted in the hearing before Justice White on Thursday that their principals were buying the stock and argued that the great increase in price since the contest began was merely a result of the competition and did not reflect an admission by the Harriman management of intrinsic merit beyond that indicated in the 8 per cent. dividends declared for years.

At the same time it was admitted that the company had earned 40 per cent. on its capital stock in the year ending June 30, 1906, and it was learned yesterday that the stockholders are prepared now to charge that 40 per cent. and upward have been earned on the stock in recent years, out of which the 8 per cent. dividends have been declared, the balance being carried to surplus account and concealed under unduly low appraisements of the stocks and bonds owned by the Wells-Fargo Company.

Recently it has become known that Mr. Harriman has fifteen purchasing agents in the field at the present time buying the stock. Mr. Harriman is Chairman of the Executive Committee, which under the by-laws of the company exercises the powers of the board between meetings. The by-laws also provide that the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall have power to "represent it" when it is not in session. The protesting stockholders say that when the present contest began Mr. Harriman was the actual owner of ten shares of stock, controlling the remainder of the holdings which he has voted through the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is a heavy stockholder.

SUGAR TRUST INDICTED?

Federal Grand Jury Returns Two or Three Bills in Rebate Inquiry.

The Federal Grand Jury unexpectedly found two or three indictments yesterday as a partial result of its investigations of sugar rebating. United States District Attorney Stimson did not make public for the present the number of indictments or the identity of the persons and corporations named in them.

It is understood about the Federal Building, however, that in all probability one of the corporations named was the American Sugar Refining Company, which was named in the indictments handed down recently against the New York Central Railroad. The other corporation is believed to be a transportation company of comparatively little importance in the railroad world.

It is understood that the Grand Jury will still continue its investigations, and in all probability take up a more important transportation interest next.

Lots of time for a man to lay in one of those revised price suits that show nice savings now at $15 or more.

Or for a youth of 32 to 35 chest to get one at $10.

Or for a long-trousered boy of 29 to 31 chest to bag an $8 bargain suit.

Even if we do close at 12 to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

HEARST BOOM IN THE MAKING

Independence League Preparations Under Way—Murphy at Work.

It was denied emphatically at the headquarters of the Independence League in the Gilsey House yesterday that any definite arrangement had been made for the holding of the league's State Convention to nominate Hearst for Governor. The first step to that end will be taken on Tuesday afternoon when the State Committee will hold its first meeting at headquarters. It is thoroughly understood that the committee will do just what Mr. Hearst wants its members to do.

It is expected that the committee, at its meeting on Tuesday, will issue a call for the election of delegates to the State Convention. There is a diversity of opinion as to where this will be held. Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, and in Carnegie Hall all have their advocates. It is understood that the delegates will not be chosen at primaries, but by the league organizations in every Assembly district. One delegate will be chosen for every thousand voters. This will bring together 1,600 delegates at the convention which will nominate Hearst.

On Wednesday the Democratic State Committee will meet in the Hoffman House, and nobody doubts that William J. Conners of Buffalo will be named for Chairman. There is a strong Hearst sentiment in the committee, and it is expected that a resolution indorsing Hearst will be introduced. If precedent is followed, this will be tabled, but the fact will be used to advertise the Hearst boom.

Cord Meyer, Chairman of the committee, is against Hearst, but he has never had much influence with the members. If there is any indication that the meeting is getting away from him and that it can be turned into a shouting committee for Hearst, Meyer may resign. This will give the Hearst boomers their chance to put Conners at the head of the Democratic State Committee.

It is generally understood that if Conners is made Chairman he will turn over the campaign in the State to Hearst and his advisers and be very much of a figurehead on the committee. Hearst will supply the sinews of war, and under those circumstances he usually insists on having the full management of the details in his own hands.

Charles F. Murphy will return to town in time to attend the State Committee meeting. The indications are that he is carrying out his part of the Murphy-Conners agreement and will not come out squarely for Hearst until it is seen that the "drift" toward Hearst is so strong that it cannot be stemmed—apparently. There may, however, be a change in Mr. Murphy's attitude if he receives timely assurances from Mayor McClellan in regard to the city patronage, but this is at present merely a possibility.

MUTUAL CASE UP TO-DAY.

Policy Holders' Committeemen Want Names Taken from Ticket.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, will argue in Albany to-day the application of Col. A. M. Shook of the committee on behalf of his associates, Judge George Gray, Gen. B. F. Tracy, and H. N. Higinbotham, for mandamus proceedings compelling State Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey to take their names off the administration ticket for Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The petition of the committeemen declares that they cannot stand under any circumstances, as they do not approve the present management of the Mutual, and that their nomination was a trick to deceive the policy holders.

Attorney General Mayer will represent the State Superintendent, who is supposed to be a passive factor in the situation, and James McKeen, general solicitor for the Mutual, it is expected, will appear for the company. The position of the company is that when once the International Committeemen are nominated they cannot get off the ticket, except through death or physical incapacity under the law, but may resign after election if they wish, in which case their places would be filled by the management.

The "lid" still remained on in the Mutual yesterday, but policy holders who had written saying unpleasant things about the present management and demanding that President Peabody and others resign from the board, continued to send copies of their letters to the International Committee. These letters were written in answer to a request by President Peabody contained in a letter of July 2 to the policy holders that they send to him suggestions about the running of the company.

LOST AND FOUND SWINDLER.

Pretends to Have Turned Over Lost Articles to the Interborough.

If you lose your watch or any other article of value on the elevated railroad or in the Subway and advertise for it, a well-dressed, smooth-spoken fellow may call at your house and tell you that he found it and turned it over to the Interborough's lost and found department, 39 Greenwich Street. Before you pay him for his trouble, however, find out if the article has really been found.

According to the officials of the Interborough Company, there is a man who carefully reads the lost and found columns of the newspapers, and, when he sees that an article has been lost on a train calls on the loser and tells of having found and turned it over to the road, at the same time hinting that he has expended considerable time and carfare.

The latest instance of this attempt at swindling came to light yesterday. A man lost a piece of jewelry while on a Subway train and advertised the loss in THE TIMES. On the day on which the advertisement appeared a man called at his home and told him of the finding of the valuable. He hinted strongly that he was entitled to remuneration, but was told to call again. The loser communicated with the Interborough people and learned that his property had not been turned over to the company, and that within the last month the office has been visited by many persons who have lost articles of value, and, having been told that they had been found, rewarded the informant.

HELD FOR MIDAIR ASSAULT.

Four Housesmiths Indicted—One, Who Is to Wed Monday, Bailed.

George W. Smith, John Behan, John Enright, and William Kufen, the four members of the Housesmiths' Union who were exonerated by a Coroner's jury on Thursday on the charge of homicide in connection with the death of Michael Butler, the special watchman on the Plaza Hotel, were indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday for felonious assault.

The indictment was returned on a charge made by Special Watchman William O'Toole, one of the other two watchmen assaulted. Recorder Goff held the quartet in $2,500 bail for trial. A plea was made for a reduction of bail, but it was denied. The men were returned to the Tombs. Later Behan was bailed by Abraham Hanash of 215 West Fifty-ninth Street. Behan is to be married on Monday.

Massachusetts Road Raises Wages.

MILFORD, Mass., July 27.—A voluntary increase in wages from 20 cents to 22½ cents an hour was announced to-day by the Milford and Uxbridge Street Railway Company, which operates about forty miles of track between this town and Uxbridge. The raise will go into effect Aug. 5.

EVELYN NESBIT LETTERS IN PROSECUTION'S HANDS

They Were Written to Stanford White Before Her Marriage.

HIS REPLIES MOST GUARDED

In Addressing Both the Girl and Her Mother the Architect Was Guided by Counsel.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, it is believed, has in his possession the letters written to Stanford White, the architect, by Evelyn Nesbit in the stormy period preceding her marriage to Harry Thaw. That these letters are in existence is known, and it was said yesterday that they were found among White's effects after his murder by Thaw, and turned over to the District Attorney's office either by Allen W. Evarts, counsel for the White family, or by De Lancey Nicoll, Stanford White's friend and legal adviser. Mr. Garvan will neither affirm nor deny that he has the letters.

De Lancey Nicoll has a number of papers pertaining to the White-Nesbit affair, which he has not yet turned over to the District Attorney, but which will be placed at the disposal of the State in time for the trial. These papers were sent him last week on his request by A. H. Kaffenburgh of the firm of Howe & Hummel.

"Most of the papers," Mr. Nicoll explained, "are the reports of detectives employed by Mr. White when he learned that he was being shadowed by men in Thaw's pay. Immediately after the shooting I wrote to Mr. Kaffenburgh asking him to send me all papers in the possession of his firm bearing on Mr. White's affairs, and he responded promptly. The papers I got last week were the last in Howe & Hummel's possession."

White's replies to the letters written to him by Mrs. Nesbit-Holman are all in the keeping of the mother of Mrs. Harry Thaw, who, it is said, has put them in a safety deposit vault. It was ascertained yesterday that the letters are most circumspect, and strengthen the position of the architect's friends, who contend that he was but the friend and adviser of the Nesbit family, ready to help if need be, in material ways but always more of the protector than anything else.

The tone of the letters was that advised by Hummel. White feared that the Nesbits would make trouble for him from the time that he became involved with the family. Ordinarily a careful man in putting his thoughts on paper, he redoubled his precautions when writing to the girl or to Mrs. Nesbit-Holman.

Mrs. William Thaw is becoming alarmed over the obstinacy of her son. As the time for his trial approaches she is more and more convinced that it would be the height of folly for him to go before a jury. In her meetings with him she has adopted no middle ground, but has told him that the best thing for him to do is to consent to a commission, and to go to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan.

Thaw, however, is seemingly determined to have nothing to do with any course which would not give him a chance for freedom. Stories which have been published that all differences of opinion in the family and between counsel have disappeared are without foundation. The situation is the same as that immediately after Thaw wrote his note of dismissal to Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw visited her husband at her usual time yesterday morning. She seemed in good spirits.

A. Russell Peabody and Clifford W. Hartridge both saw Thaw yesterday morning, and Mr. Hartridge returned in the afternoon. He said that there was nothing new in the case, and that he was simply going right ahead in preparing the defense.

DECRIES BRIDGE LOOP DELAY.

McGowan Says Transit Board Should Have Approved Some Plan.

Acting Mayor McGowan said yesterday that he was displeased by the action of the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Rapid Transit Commission on Thursday, when it refused to assume the responsibility of deciding whether an elevated loop or a subway should form the connecting link between the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges, and called on Chief Engineer Rice of the commission for a report with a view of referring the whole matter back to the Board of Estimate.

It was largely to get rid of the responsibility for determining on an elevated loop, and thus displeasing residents of the east side, that the Board of Estimate passed a resolution just a week ago yesterday, which left the whole matter with the Rapid Transit Commission. The chief cause of the Acting Mayor's displeasure, however, is the delay caused by the committee's action, though how this could be averted, even though the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners took the matter of interbridge connection in their own hands, is not explained.

"The action of the committee in referring the matter to the Chief Engineer and then having his report referred back to the Board of Estimate means more delay in connection with a matter that should have been settled right away," said Mr. McGowan. "An elevated loop appears to me the most feasible plan that could be adopted, and I believe it should be built as soon as possible."

Controller Metz said the Acting Mayor's displeasure was without reason.

"The plan of having Chief Engineer Rice make a report on the whole question of interbridge connection meets with my emphatic approval," said the Controller. "It does not mean delay, but merely that when the Rapid Transit Commission meets in September, the members will have something before them on which to base intelligent action."

MATRON MAY LOSE HER PLACE

Lost Children Won't Be Sent to Headquarters After July 30.

An order was posted yesterday at Police Headquarters that after July 30 all lost children over 2 years of age, instead of being sent to Headquarters, should be cared for at the nearest police station. Very young children are sent to Bellevue Hospital.

This order is taken around Headquarters to mean that Mrs. Katharine Travers, Matron at Headquarters, is to lose her place. For fifteen years Mrs. Travers has held this office. She occupies the top floor at 300 Mulberry Street rent free, receiving also $800 a year salary and 15 cents a meal for feeding prisoners and lost children. One of the rooms has been given over to the children. Mrs. Travers's son lives with her.

A RECORD

More than Ten Thousand Columns of Advertising.

In the six months—January to June, 1906, inclusive—THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 3,126,229 agate lines (more than 10,000 columns) of legitimate advertising—a greater volume than appeared in The New York Times in any six months in its history.

Wallach's Sale

3d Ave., Cor. 122d St.

ONE-THIRD OFF.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Well-Known Well-Made) Black and Blue Summer Suits.

Every HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) staple black and blue Summer Suit in the Store—STAPLE—don't forget that word—STAPLE means as stylish, as desirable next year as this. *You* gain almost a full Summer's wear—and a *whole* third of the price. *We* gain Space for Fall goods. Every one a HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Suit. ⅓ Off

If you want a *Fancy* Summer Suit—Suit your taste and save your money, $8.00.

Half Yearly Sale OF MANHATTAN SHIRTS

$1.50 VALUE 1.15

$2.00 VALUE 1.38 $2.50-3. VALUE 1.88

150 Nassau St. at Spruce St. | 58 Nassau St. at Maiden Lane. | 369 Broadway at Franklin St. | 757 Broadway at Eighth St.

Weber & Heilbroner

HAFFEN SPARES TRACKS; SAYS HE FEARS JAIL

Doesn't Dare Act on Corporation Counsel's Opinion.

IGNORES COURT DECISIONS

Bronx President Says He Must Have More Advice Before Tearing Up Union Company's Roadbed.

Acting Corporation Counsel Sterling handed down an opinion yesterday, at the request of Borough President Haffen of the Bronx, in which he informed Mr. Haffen that he should tear up without unnecessary delay the tracks of the Union Railway Company in St. Ann's Avenue, which that corporation is declared to have laid without franchise or authorization. Mr. Haffen, upon receiving the opinion, said he was afraid he would subject himself to prosecution if he obeyed it, and frankly admitted that he would look about for additional legal advice.

This would be almost unprecented action, for the Corporation Counsel, under the city charter, is the proper legal adviser of the President of the Borough of the Bronx, and other city officials never hesitate to be governed by the opinions issued by the municipal Law Department.

In this case there have been three court decisions declaring that the tracks had been laid without proper legal authority. The tracks were, in fact, torn up when the grade of the avenue was changed some time ago. Protests were made against relaying them by residents of the Bronx, on the ground that a permanent injunction against the tracks had been issued several years ago. President Haffen nevertheless declared that it was the contractor's duty to restore the surface of the street to exactly the same condition it was in before it was disturbed, including the tracks. It was only when he was informed that this undoubtedly would get him into trouble that Mr. Haffen determined to ask the Corporation Counsel for advice.

When Borough President Haffen was asked what he would do in the matter, now that he had the Corporation Counsel's opinion, he said at first that he did not propose to have the matter get into the courts and take the chance of going to jail without further legal advice. Mr. Haffen said he had, among other things, an affidavit from President Maher of the Union Railway Company that the road had a franchise and a permit from the obsolete Board of Electric Control to string trolley wires in the street.

"I'm afraid the Corporation Counsel has not all the facts before him," said Mr. Haffen. "I will refer him to Chapter 553 of the Laws of 1873 and Chapter 340 of the Laws of 1892, which give the Union Railway Company this franchise. If the Corporation Counsel persists in telling me that the tracks have no right there, I'll have them torn up and stand on the ground and see it done, if necessary, but I suppose the whole matter will be taken to court now."

SEVEN SAVED AT A FIRE.

Women and Children Carried Out of Smoke-Filled Tenement.

Firemen in the Brooklyn department distinguished themselves yesterday morning by rescuing several persons from a smoke-filled tenement at Warren and Court Streets. The fire started in the basement of a drug store at 225 Court Street, occupied by Henry Dillon.

Members of the Salvage Corps were first on the scene, and they hurried through the building, searching for persons imprisoned by the smoke. Aided by the police and others, they carried five women and two children to the street.

The engines made short work of the blaze. The damage will not exceed $500.

COMPLIMENTS FOR ROSALSKY

Jurors Unite to Give Him a Diamond Fob with Them.

The panel of jurors in Part II. of General Sessions yesterday presented to Judge Rosalsky, who has presided over the court for the July term, a complimentary set of resolutions expressing their appreciation of the justice which has marked the punishment of hardened criminals, and the leniency with which first offenders were treated. Accompanying the resolutions was a diamond watch fob with the Judge's initials, "O. A. R." engraved on it.

Godwin for Congress on 354th Ballot.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 27.—After an all-night session the Democratic convention of the Sixth Congressional District to-day nominated H. L. Godwin of Harnett County for Congress on the 354th ballot. Mr. Godwin defeats G. B. Patterson, who has represented the district for the past four years.

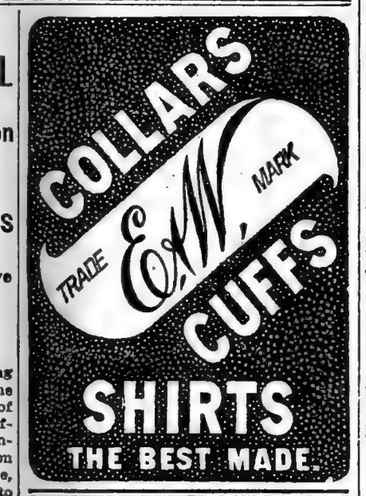

HARTJE DISCONCERTED BY WITNESS'S EVIDENCE

Susie Wagner Says Exhibit 6 Is Not Letter It Purports to Be.

IT HAD BEEN CALLED FORGERY

Servant Girl Tells of Having Received Two Letters That She Gave to Hartje's Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Susie Wagner, the main witness for the libellant in the Hartje divorce case, broke down on the stand to-day and made revelations that completely disconcerted Hartje's lawyers.

It was the Wagner girl who gave all the damaging testimony against Mrs. Hartje. She was a servant in the house, and when the Hartjes went to Europe she also went over to visit her parents in Austria. When they returned home and the separation came, Hartje sent the girl's brother to Europe to bring her back to help him win his divorce. The girl earlier in the proceedings had testified that she had seen Mrs. Hartje and Tom Madine, the white coachman co-respondent, with their arms about each other. She also told of other misconduct. Three times she has been on the stand and stuck to her story.

One of the exhibits in the case is an alleged letter from Mrs. Hartje to the Wagner girl. One sentence in it reads: "I want you to be on my side." It informs her of the separation and invites her to go to the home of Mrs. Hartje's mother, where she will have a place for life. Mrs. Hartje at first admitted having written this letter, but after it had been admitted as a standard of her handwriting, the sentence quoted above was pointed out to her and she denied that she had written any such request, and her experts declared the whole letter to be a forgery.

The Wagner girl had asserted that this letter had been mailed to her at her mother's home in Austria, reaching there after she had returned to this country. It was remailed to this country, received by Susie Wagner here, and turned over to Edward Hartje, brother of the libellant. To-day on the stand the girl declared she had received another letter from Mrs. Hartje, the original of the one offered in evidence, when she was in Austria. She gave this letter to Edward Hartje on arriving at New York, where he met her. This Exhibit 6, she declared, was not that letter.

This testimony, coming unexpectedly, completely upset the libellant's side. Edward Hartje arose hurriedly and left the courtroom greatly agitated. Mrs. Hartje's counsel were jubilant. They claim that Exhibit 6 is a forgery so cunningly uttered that it even deceived Mrs. Hartje until her experts pointed out discrepancies. The first letter given to Edward Hartje, they declare, was used by a forger as a copy. All he had to do was to insert the sentence Mrs. Hartje declares she never wrote. The letter was then mailed to the Wagner home in Austria, remailed to America, and turned over by the girl to Hartje.

Hartje had several experts on the stand to-day in rebuttal. He also had a woman to prove that he had never been a patron of a certain house on Second Avenue. It developed he is the owner of this property.

Mrs. Hartje was greeted by a crowd of thousands to-day when she left the courtroom. Two officers forced a path for her, and a detective followed her. Men and women cried encouraging words to her and hearty wishes for her success.

HOYT'S

TROUSERS CUT from ENDS

Saturday, July 28th.

GREAT CAESAR!

Great Scott! Great Jupiter! that is what the big fellows say when they get inside of a pair of our famous Trousers, "Cut from Ends," and find that *symmetrical* fit means not only a smooth outward appearance, but it means comfort.

Yes, not only 46 or 48 waist measure, but 50, 52, 54 and up to 60 (5 feet) around the waist. The fabrics *the very* textures that a big, stout man likes. *The price is the same* as for ordinary sizes.

$2.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST

A Bargain in Russets.

3,00 Russet Oxfords, 1.98.

A Manufacturer's Clearance.

Smart Shapes.

Another Big Bargain at 1.98

Patent Leather Oxfords on the New Kimbo Lasts from our own stock. Reduced from 3.98.

6.00 Oxfords at 3.49

With Shoe Trees FREE.

New Swell Styles—high heels—narrow toes—straight lasts in Patent Leather—Black Calf and Russet Leathers.

White Duck Oxfords, 2.97

With Heavy Rubber Soles.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, Atop New Amsterdam Theatre, W. 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK Evs. 815. Last Mat. Today. Best Seats $1. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR with Blanche Ring & Original Pony Ballet Last 2 times here. Next week, Wallack's Next Monday (Seats Now on Sale)—McIntyre & Heath in "The Ham Tree."

N. Y. ROOF—"Seeing New York" and Bully Vaudeville, with THAT Quartet. Next Mon., The Flamaturgists. Special Sunday Bill at 8:30.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

MANHATTAN BEACH. SPECIAL!
P. S. GILMORE DAY!
TO-MORROW. Matinee and Night, Mammoth Testimonial Musical Festival. The Most Eminent Operatic and Dramatic Artists in New York Appearing. First Time Sun. Nt., Pain's Fireworks. Together with the Great Opera Festival. Seats now ready, 50c., $1, $1.50 & $2.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
HAPPYLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PAIN'S RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS CO. Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Evg.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev. 8:15. Arthur Prince, Machnow, Dronzn, Pictures of Royal Marriage at Madrid, etc. Daily Mats. (Roof Bill) Victoria Theatre.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15. 300 Time Aug. 6 THE LION AND THE MOUSE

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, the Musical Success. 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c., Res. $1, $1.50.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. SEATS ON SALE OPENING NEXT MONDAY. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "Mothe" & Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajoeb

AMERICAN SEASON OPENS TO-NIGHT. THE GAMBLER OF THE WEST.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
Bathing Unsurpassed.

WEST END, 2:15 & 8:30. LOST IN N. Y. Next Week—LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

3 Dixon's RD AV. | Cor. 31st. Opening To-night, "THE KING OF DIAMONDS."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$1,000 REWARD.

$1,000 reward is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons instrumental in the explosion of the bomb which damaged the business place of Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, Protective Association of Merchants of Greater New York, Mercantile Exchange Building.

LOST—In Mackillip's Mountain View House, Stamford, Catskill Mountains, New York, Thursday night, 19th inst., a large diamond brooch, with opal in centre, surrounded on outer edge with pearls. Liberal reward will be given and no questions asked if returned to John Podesta, 334 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, July 24, 8th St. car, Brooklyn, to Wanamaker's store, 4th Av., New York, lady's brown leather pocketbook, containing key, Chain No. 1,937, and various small articles; liberal reward. 62 Duane St.

LOST—Monday night in Hoboken Depot of the D., L. & W. R. R., or on Morristown local, envelope containing papers valuable only to owner. Reward if returned to Peckham, Little & Co., 57 East 11th St., New York.

$10 REWARD for gold tubular vanity box, lost July 24, 7th Av., between 47th and 59th Sts. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St., New York.

LOST—On Lenox Av., bet. 116th and 142d Sts., pocketbook containing money and jewelry; reward. L. Oppenheim, 24 East 99th St.

LOST—Between 61st St. and Columbus Av. to the Circle, a gold bracelet set with diamonds. If delivered to 129 West 61st St., the finder will be rewarded.

LOST—Two silk curtain loops in white box. Suitable reward for return to C. Weinberg & Co., 21 West 23d St.

LOST—Gold watch, locket fob; "M. H. L." on both; reward. Chandler, 204 West 81st St.

LOST—Sunday, July 22, at Delisle's restaurant, ruins of Allaire, N. J., gold vanity box, initials in diamonds, "S. W. F."; liberal reward offered and no questions asked. Mrs. Jacob Field, Hollywood Hotel, Hollywood, N. J.

LOST OR STOLEN—$40 reward for the return of a pocketbook containing papers and turquoise and diamond scarfpin; no questions asked. Martin Schenck, Albert Hotel, 11th St., University Place.

LOST—Monday afternoon, between 42d St. and Long Island City, a lady's silver-handled black silk umbrella. Finder please communicate with R. G., P. O. Box 172, Manhattanville; reward.

LOST—Gold watch and fob; both bearing initials "A. L. K."; $25 reward and no questions asked if returned to A. L. KNOEPKE, 417 Lafayette St., near 4th St., New York City.

$20 REWARD—Lost or stolen, package for A. Beder & Bros., New York, shipped by Corinne Mfg. Co., Brooklyn; no questions asked. Corinne Mfg. Co., 876 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Monday night, near 42d and 6th Av., between 11 and 4 A. M., old mine diamond ring, deep setting; liberal reward. Jno J. Sullivan, 203 Broadway.

LOST—A large alligator handbag on Broadway car near 43d St.; reward will be paid for return to H. Kelley, Hotel Dunlop, 149 West 44th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Bracelet, each spangle a $2.50 gold piece; reward. Kohn, Falk's cottage, Far Rockaway.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of black, violet enamelled pin, two diamonds. Bates, 225 West 80th.

LOST—Left: ebony cane Rockaway Park station, July 15. Reward if returned to 513 6th Av.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "F. L."; reward if returned to 500 5th Av., Room 611.

LOST—Brown, short-haired dog, white breast. Reward, return to 876 6th Av.

LOST—Bank Book No. 14,063, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

All Cars Transfer to BloomingdaleS Lexington to 3d Ave 59th to 60th St

Your Opportunity!
Great Piano Sale.

We offer Walters Pianos at a Saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the very best pianos manufactured, at about half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

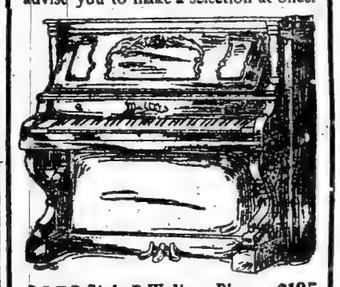

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$285
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos.....$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET.....$450
$1,600 Walters Baby Grand Pianos..$600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment o. $5.00.

Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

A SUMMER SALE OF FINE PIANOS, Both New and Slightly Used.

200 to select from. (Uprights and Grands). Nearly every prominent make in America represented. Prices of uprights $100 to $250. Grands from $250 to $450. Easy monthly payments if desired. Write for Special Catalogues, with prices and terms.

Greatest Piano Bargains in New York.

JACOB DOLL & SONS,
Piano Manufacturers.
Showrooms, 92 Fifth Av., Near 14th St.

BIDDLE'S-3 WAREROOMS

$75 Elegant Upright Steinway Bargain. $95 Easy terms; rents $3. 7 East 14th St.

$75 Sale This Week Two Bargains. Rents $3. $110 977 3d Av., Near 59th St

$100 will secure for you an upright; was rented 3 months. Pick from 60. 6 West 125th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York; Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906. 12 PAGES.

DR. LAVENDAR.

A Sonnet to the Gentle Minister of Margaret Deland's Old Chester.

BY A. EMERSON PALMER.

DEAR Autocrat of quaint old Chester town,
We love thy gentle ways, thy homely speech;
Thy goodness us to high things doth beseech;
Unmindful of thy sacerdotal gown,
Thou saw'st thy people's frailties with mild frown;
Unto their hidden motives thou didst reach:
They learned indeed what one true life can teach
When from calm heights of age it looketh down.

How happy they who knew thee face to face!
Thou didst not care for class or creed or dress;
Thy heart o'erflowed with simple humanness,
And salt of humor was thy final grace.
No character in Fiction's realm we see:
A Man thou wert—would there were more like thee!

"ECONOMIC RUIN."

Financial Dangers a Mr. Smith Apprehends and His Suggested Remedies.*

ONE is tempted to say that the startling title of Mr. Smith's book is the best thing between its covers. At least it tends to make the jaded reader "sit up" and look for something out of the common. "The economic ruin of the world," expounded by a gentleman whose claims to attention are set out by himself upon the title page in seven lines of capital letters, beginning with "Forty-four years of experience in the commercial and financial world"—here surely is something exciting. Alas, the contents are not up to the title. The text is repetitious and largely reprint of matter which did better service in the first place than here. Doubtless there is something of presumption in writing thus of the effort of a gentleman whose views are corroborated by personages of no less position than President Roosevelt and former Premier Balfour. An author eager to sink his individuality, and conscious that his own share in developing the topic is a very humble one—such is Mr. Smith's description of himself—might have been expected to support the views of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Balfour rather than to claim their support for himself, and upon assertion rather than proof. It will be gathered that Mr. Smith's modesty is not a genuine article. If it were he would scarcely be guilty of saying that, notwithstanding falsehood, misrepresentation, deadly apathy, and passive resistance, the views he holds are making headway all over the world. The world as a whole can scarcely be said to know what views Mr. Smith holds, and it will not be admitted with unanimity or enthusiasm that the views are making headway because Mr. Smith holds them; although he holds them would come equally near the truth.

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However, the eager searcher for a new idea, after overcoming the antagonism which the author thus arouses, can find useful matter in the book. It contains accounts of recent corners in sugar, wheat, iron, and other commodities, and attempts to show their connection with various financial crises occurring at or near the same time. The twin causes are the astuteness of Jewish financiers and the exchange device of options or futures. Mr. Smith proposes no remedy for Jewish business capacity, but he would have international co-operation in legislation prohibiting the sale of property not in existence, or not the property of the seller. Such business is penal in France, he urges, and the result is seen in the steadiness of Russians under present disturbing conditions. Hence legislation forbidding "bear" sales would produce in all markets the steadiness of Russians in the Paris market.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Smith describes annoying conditions, but in prescribing legislation as the remedy he is not in harmony with received authority. The steadiness of Russians which he attributes to the law is equally traceable to other conditions, to the character of the French investor, to the shrewd and powerful sustaining operations by Russia, which deals in its own securities upon the greatest scale; to the talents available for such operations when such resources are being manœuvred, and to similar considerations. Mr. Smith hates a "bear," and he has much unsophisticated sympathy. The person who sells your property without your permission, and makes his profit when you take your loss is to most minds a financial pariah. And yet this is a surface view. The very commonest bargain of trade or industry is a "bear" sale. Whoever contracts to build a house sells "futures" in labor and materials. He possesses neither, for the house does not exist. It is to be constructed of materials as yet the property of others than the builder, and of labor which is to be hired.

***

The constructor is "short" of labor and materials. He has to procure both, and if unable to do so he is ruined, or if he can do so only at prices higher than he reckoned he must take a loss. It is this which redeems bear sales from contempt. A bull may pay more for a thing than it is worth, but he cannot risk more than he pays. A bear may lose many times the price of the thing he sells; in the Northern Pacific corner shares sold up to ten times their face. Bull and bear, therefore, take their financial lives in their hands. Each is entitled to the respect paid a duelist who risks his life, or of a bettor who risks his resources. The question is, Which is the more blameworthy, the bull who sells you things above their value, or the bear who warns you to sell before prices fall, and so saves you loss? The bull tells a flattering tale, and is lightly blamed even when he delivers goods you cannot part with to another buyer. The bear gives better medicine, and is hated even when he does good. The bear who gives honest warning serves the community well. But the bear who seeks to produce the panic and disaster which bring him profit falls in another class. No excuse is offered for the breeder of alarms and depressions. He is a financial pirate and the enemy if not of the human race exactly, yet of all the moneyed class. As such let him be anathema, but let it not be forgotten that the bear's power lies in his seeing and telling the truth. If he dreams dreams he ruins himself, not others. Mr. Smith draws no distinctions. All bears look alike to him, and legislation against bears is the sole necessary remedy. Yet there have been financial troubles even in France, where the laws please him, and in markets where there is no "futures" system. The book will interest those who follow such topics, even though it cannot be praised as a work of depth or originality of thought.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

*INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL GAMBLING IN OPTIONS AND FUTURES. (Marches a terms.) "The Economic Ruin of the World." By Charles William Smith. London: P. S. King & Son.

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MODERN GERMAN PROBLEMS

Eltzbacher's View of the Policy and Ambitions of the Empire—A Book Full of Important Facts.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

Author of "Germany: The Welding of a World Power."

FOR any one interested in the Germany of today, her genesis, and, above all, the secret of her astounding material development during the past two decades, this is a book worth reading. It is not only brimful of facts and data, many of them collated with great pains and difficult to obtain elsewhere in such compact and intelligible shape, but it is to an even greater degree suggestive and stimulating to thought. Some of the chapters, for example those bearing on the rural industries, the waterways and canals, the railways, the chemical industries, and lastly the fiscal policy of Germany, are particularly so.

However, for the American reader there are several serious drawbacks. The author, despite his German name, is English to the backbone, and his book is written altogether from the British point of view; the comparisons he draws and the illustrations he gives concern England and the English exclusively. This by no means detracts from the readableness of the book, though, and many of his conclusions and shrewd remarks hold as true for the American as for the Briton. The weakest part of the book manifestly is that dealing with German political features. In that too much is taken for granted, often on mere sensational newspaper accounts. To cite an instance, Germany's political rivalry with England is not such a formidable one, after all, as the author would have us believe. Events during the last few years have demonstrated that point clearly.

Most interesting, however, is the author's chief contention, the one which forms the woof and warp of his whole argument—namely, that Germany's successes since 1870, both political and economic, are due to her system of government, to her "intelligent paternalism," and that England's corresponding losses, relative or absolute, are owing to her "extravagant individualism." The book, in other words, is a specious but powerful plea for German governmental methods as exemplified in her means to gratify her ambitions as a young colonial, military, naval, industrial, and commercial world power. Certainly this is a novel position to take. Ordinary people hitherto have looked upon the German type of bureaucratism rather as a hindrance than a help, as something to be shunned rather than emulated. Yet Mr. Eltzbacher sees precisely in this paternal and officious bureaucratism almost the sole reason of Germany's recent rise in power and wealth. Thus, he says:

> The conception of the position of the State and of its duties toward the citizens is totally different in the two countries. Hence it comes that the authority of the State and the functions of the State in Germany and in Great Britain are quite dissimilar, and Germany's different conception of the functions of the State seems to be one of the chief causes, if not the principal cause, of her success. [Page 4.] * * * In Great Britain the nation has to give way before the individual, and the individual can tyrannize the nation if he is strong and rich enough and cares to do so, as may be seen by the action of our shipping rings, railway companies, &c., while the nation cannot treat the individual unjustly. Private rights are well defined, national rights are not so defined. In Germany, on the other hand, the will of the individual is deliberately subordinated to the will of the State and to that of the local authorities, which exercise a somewhat absolutistic rule. The nation is disciplined and taught obedience as its first duty. * * * Conscientious resistance, active resistance, passive resistance, open resistance, and resistance by evasion, by subterfuge, or by the skillful abuse of the law, are practically unknown in Germany. In Germany, State and nation, and State and society, are practically one. [Page 5.] * * * As a result, of the predominance of society over the State in this country, the strongest conservative influence in Great Britain, and the strongest opposition to progress unfortunately also, lies in our administration, which is hostile to all change, and therefore to all progress. * * * Great Britain has many heads but no head, many wills but no will, many minds but no mind. Great Britain is a nation divided against itself. Great Britain is a kingdom in name, but it is in reality a republic presided over and directed by the vague and uncertain moods and fancies of ill-informed masses, personified under the name of "The Man in the Street." Even repub-

*MODERN GERMANY. Her Political and Economic Problems, Her Policy, Her Ambitions, and the Causes of Her Success. By O. Eltzbacher. 8vo. Pp. ix.-346. With Index. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

fics proper, which are composed of individual and very independent States, such as the United States and Switzerland, possess a more national government, a more national administration, and a more national organization than does Great Britain. [Page 6.]

***

These, then, are samples of the author's argumentation in support of the great hypothesis he advances at the outset, and to which he clings throughout. After reviewing the geographical and other natural obstacles that hamper Germany, the author's culminating conclusion is this:

In Germany, nearly all progress and nearly all great reforms are due to the initiative of distinguished and enlightened officials, who only too often had to fight against the inertia, the indifference, the ill-will, and the opposition of almost the whole nation. If Germany * * * had always waited for the lead of the "Man in the Street," the German nation would still be a medley of peasants, university professors, philosophers, and soldiers. Germany would not have become a nation, but she would still be divided against herself in hundreds of petty principalities, and Voltaire's word, "England rules the sea, France the land, Germany the clouds," would now be as true as it was when it was coined.

The author admits, however, that this very system of government which he lauds so enthusiastically has its shortcomings, as when he says:

The aristocratic form of her [Germany's] government and the survival of feudal institutions, feudal privileges, and of many mediaeval prejudices oppose and stifle, to some extent, even at the present day, personal ambition and individual effort in Germany. * * * Germany has been successful, but she is not so successful as she might have been because individualism is repressed. The individual German is not given enough scope. Besides, Germany is in some respects not well governed, and the ill result of partial misgovernment and of the rash suppression of individualism may be seen in the phenomenon of the Social Democratic Party and in Germany's failure as a colonizing power.

Some chapters in this book are open to serious criticism, aside from the chief tendency of the book. Thus, the one dealing with the "Expansion of Germany" is largely based on unreliable and misleading statistics. An acute observation in it is, however, worth repeating, viz.:

Modern Germany was founded about five hundred years ago by conquerors and colonists, and the energetic spirit of the pioneers who founded present Germany among the heathen Prussians has prevailed in the traditional policy of the Hohenzollerns up to the present date. Present Germany is but a magnified Prussia, and the national character of present Germany is no longer the same as that of ancient Germany, but it is the energetic, conquering, and fighting character of the Teutonic Order who laid the foundation of the present empire. [Page 39.]

***

What the author has to say on Germany's relations with Russia and their historical genesis is illuminating and rather original. His views on Austria-Hungary and her coming conflict with Russia are also worth pondering. He says: "Austrian politicians consequently look on the power of Russia and on the steady advance of Pan-Slavism in their own country with silent dread, while the Austrian Slavs greet with joy every step of their country toward Russification. In consequence of this helpless and precarious position, Austria-Hungary has become an absolutely trustworthy ally, one might even say an ever obedient satellite, of Germany."

The chapter treating of Germany's world policy and her attitude toward Anglo-Saxon countries is also of general interest, but it is marred by loose reasoning, and by what Germans call too much "Zukunftsmusik." Certainly it is far from true that Germans as a whole feel a strong racial antipathy toward either England or the United States.

***

On the other hand, what Mr. Eltzbacher tells us of Germany's rural industries, with the many parallels he draws with British conditions, is highly enlightening and forms, probably, the most valuable portion of the book. According to Palgrave, the agricultural loss sustained by Britain during the last thirty years amounts to £1,700,000,000, and everywhere there is agricultural decay, physical deterioration of the British tiller of the soil, and no prospect of a radical cure. With this unenviable picture, given in all detail, the author contrasts German agricultural conditions, showing how these, despite keen transmarine competition, are steadily and rapidly improving. The tables of comparative statistics (drawn from Government sources) speak eloquently. Year by year Germany shows a greater yield per acre in every product of the soil, a decrease in mortgages and other forms of agricultural indebtedness, a decline in the number of large (and unprogressive) estates and a rise in the number of medium-sized holdings, an increase in the practice of scientific farming and in the use of labor-saving machinery, as well as in the diversity of products, &c. The most astonishing showing he makes for Germany is the enormous increase in her livestock, in horses, cattle, swine. This chapter, in fact, is a very thorough inquisition into the whole subject, summarized in an admirable manner. There is a wealth of solid information of all kinds, much of it sought for in vain elsewhere—on primary education in Germany and Great Britain, on the beet-sugar industry, on the condition of rural labor, on provision for the aged toiler, on the average production per acre or hectare, on scientific farming methods in the two countries, on agricultural schools, on agricultural co-operative societies, (15,034 of them in Germany,) &c. "What Great Britain requires for the salvation of her agriculture," says the author, "is, in the first place, the gradual creation of a substantial peasant class, who work with their own hands on freehold agricultural properties of moderate size."

The chapter on railways presents an uninviting picture of British railway recklessness and watered stocks, so that the British railroads are now rated at nearly thrice the capital value of the German, other things being about equal. "The foregoing facts and figures clearly prove the wisdom of Bismarck's policy and the immense superiority of the German State-owned railways over the British private railways," concludes the author. The remedies proposed by him for the British railroads smack strongly of Rooseveltism.

***

In the last chapter, that on the fiscal policy of Germany, the author shows himself a devoted disciple of Mr. Chamberlain. He maintains that for German needs the protective policy inaugurated by Bismarck in 1879 has answered best, and furthermore, that it is about time for Britons to drop their old free trade shibboleth and imitate Germany's example. "Bismarck said in 1882: 'Free trade is the weapon of the strongest.' This argument appears to be irrefutable by logic and in the light of history. Great Britain is economically no longer the strongest among the nations of the world, but is, in proportion to other countries, rapidly getting poorer, and this fact alone should be of sufficient importance to make us consider our position and reconsider our fiscal policy," winds up the book.

To sum up: There are many assertions and fancies set forth in Mr. Eltzbacher's handy volume with which one must be allowed to differ. He appears to the reviewer to arrive at weighty conclusions, now and then, based on flimsy or at least insufficient premises. But of this there can be no doubt, his book is interesting and full of virile thought.

W. v. S.

New York, July, 1906.

Some Early L. C. Page Issues.

L. C. Page & Co. will issue at once "Memoirs of the Pretenders and Their Adherents," by John Heneage Jesse, in three volumes. The work deals with the Stuart pretenders to the English throne. Besides what is already known of them through history, the intimate secret details of the lives of the pretenders and their followers, and the inner history of the English Court obtained from authoritative sources are included.

This firm announces that this Autumn will see the publication of Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts's new story, "The Heart That Knows," which was originally called "By the Waters of Fundy." It deals with the sailor and fisher folk of the Tantramar Marsh region about the head of the Bay of Fundy. Prof. Roberts is about to leave Boston for Canada, where he will complete the book. Another volume which L. C. Page & Co. are bringing out is "Gabriel and the Hour-Book," by Evaleen Stein, in the Roses of Saint Elizabeth series for young people.

Burgess Johnson with Everybody's.

Burgess Johnson, the well-known magazine writer, who has for some time been connected with Harper & Brothers, has left that concern to join the editorial staff of the Ridgway-Thayer Publishing Company, the publishers of Everybody's Magazine. He has just left the city for the Adirondacks.

OUR WORST PLAGUE.

Dr. Huber's Thorough and Instructive Work on the Problems of Consumption and Civilization.*

THERE has arisen in the last few years a demand for a new type of book dealing with serious subjects. In some respects the type is a compromise. It is designed to be a text book, and yet as free as possible from technicalities; to be, in short, of value to the special student while being easy of understanding to the ordinary educated man.

Such a book has been produced by Dr. John Bessner Huber concerning consumption, "the great white plague" of the cities, in its relation to man and his civilization. It deals with the greatest scourge now afflicting the human race, from every point of view; its history and its harvest, its causes and its effect on different races and peoples; the problem of the tenement house and the "lung block," the effect of heredity in its propagation, and last, but not least, with the varied remedies and treatments offered to the afflicted, and their chances for a cure. In no sense is the book devoted to advocating the methods of any particular school. It is a wide, comprehensive review of a great subject, embracing one of the worst of human ills, and from beginning to end any man or woman of intelligence can see what the author would have him understand.

***

It is when face to face with a book of this description that the magnitude of this scourge, tuberculosis, is best realized. To-day every third or fourth adult dies of consumption. In adult life it does its worst work, in the period, that is, when young people think of marrying; when husbands should be strong to work for their offspring; when wives should have strength to rear their children. What its ravages have meant to the world already is seen in the roll of its distinguished victims.

Had it not been for the tuberculosis parasite Bastien le Page might have given us another Joan of Arc. Rachel might for many years have continued to permeate her audiences with the divine fire that was in her. John Keats might have written another "Endymion," Chopin might have dreamed another "First Polonaise," we might have taken another Sentimental Journey with Laurence Sterne, have had more of Robert Louis Stevenson's delicious lacework, and enjoyed more of Stephen Crane's war stories. The list is almost endless. It ranges from that splendid fighter, John Paul Jones, to Thoreau, Symonds, and Prosper Merimee.

Throughout history consumption has been destroying more lives than any other agency—war, cholera, smallpox, even the plague of the Middle Ages. Yet it is so insidious that in comparison with these it almost escapes attention. A single case of smallpox will render a whole community panic-stricken, and the same community remains passive and unconcerned while this white plague carries off its every third or fourth adult. That, Dr. Huber says, is the proportion—every third or fourth white and every other negro.

***

To deal with this thing, the author makes evident, is not alone a medical problem. The economist, the humanitarian, the statesman, are equally concerned with the physician. To down the scourge the fight must not be waged only against the tubercle bacillus, but also against sunless, dark, and filthy housing conditions, against high rents and low wages, unclean factories, child labor, such tariffs as enrich the few by impoverishing the vast majority; against all agencies which enervate the body and make it susceptible to infection. He pleads for a broad view of the tuberculosis problem.

Dr. Huber classes tuberculosis as an infectious or communicable disease, but eschews the term "contagious" with relation to it. This latter term, he says, "is applied vaguely to diseases contracted in indefinite ways or by exhalations, &c. We speak, for instance, of diphtheria, measles, and scarlet fever as contagious diseases. The practical point is this: One cannot be sure after having been half an hour in the same room with a diphtheria patient that he will not contract the disease. On the other hand, the infection of tuberculosis is disseminated through the medium of droplets of sputum, or particles of bacillus-laden dust, and in bacillus carrying food and drink. The mere breath of the sufferer does not convey the infection. We find that one may live with a consumptive for months or years without jeopardizing his health by observing certain definite and very simple directions which science has formulated. The term infection is all-comprehending. It implies direct or indirect contact, and does not convey the vague and false sense of terror implied in the idea of a contagious disease."

He would have an early diagnosis of a suspicious case. With each day's delay in treatment the patient's chances are progressively jeopardized. He demands, too, that the patient shall learn the truth. The diagnosis of consumption, he points out, if made early, is not discouraging. It is not now, as it used to be, equivalent to a death sentence. "In all human probability the conscientious and obedient student who has the disease in its incipiency will get well, and this will be so, moreover, in many cases of fairly advanced disease."

***

But the physician must be a masterful man, dominating the situation. Knowing that benefit is a matter of months, arrest a matter of years, a cure of many years, he will map out the course accordingly. His will be the generalship. The patient must be made to rest confidently upon his strength and his judgment and the patient's mind must become permeated with trust in his latent resourcefulness. His consultations must always and unfailingly be an inspiration.

The principles of cure as laid down in the book, in their order, are the disposition of the infective material, rest, fresh air and sunshine, pure food and drink in abundance, medicines as directed by the physician. There are many and well-illustrated pages devoted to the means of cure, and in these all sorts of paraphernalia, tents, shacks, and outdoor contrivances are invitingly presented. To judge by them, the consumptive need be in no stress while under treatment. He seems, indeed, to be glorying in all the good and beautiful things of life; to be, in fact, better off than his fellows who have not been ill and who imagine they can with impunity subject their bodies to all sorts of irregularities.

There are chapters also devoted to prevention, to predispositions to tuberculosis, to the home and to sanitation, to sanatoria here and abroad, to administrative measures, and to non-Governmental activities already under way to curb the disease. In appendices to the book and in chapters designated as especially for the reading of the physician are all technical matters essential to the cure of sufferers.

A thorough and instructive book, made with infinite pains, putting before the reader a sane and broad view of a tremendous problem of civilization.

*CONSUMPTION. Its Relation to Man and His Civilization; Its Prevention and Cure. By John Bessner Huber, A. M., M. D., Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. 8vo. Pp. 536. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

SIR HENRY IRVING.

ONE of the first books about the late English actor to appear is Mortimer Menpes's little volume, "Henry Irving," which the Macmillan Company is issuing here. It is a neat book, daintily illustrated with a dozen portraits in color showing twelve facial expressions of the actor, each very characteristic of him. Mr. Menpes, whose pictorial work in the volumes "India," "The Durbar," "The World's Children," "Whistler as I Knew Him," &c., will be recalled, tells how he painted Irving's first portrait:

During the first sitting Sir Henry scarcely moved his body at all, but his face was alive with movement. The expression in the eyes! I have never seen anything like it. * * * Then that wonderful mouth—how expressive the curves of it were; how sweet the smile! At the beginning of the sitting I felt hopeless. To be sure, there was the restful, graceful figure, and there were the hands. I could have drawn them, but it was the head I wanted, and that was never at rest. I would begin with the eyes; * * * then the brows would draw down with a severe expression; then he would look straight ahead; then, just as suddenly, the eyebrows would go up and he would smile—a rare smile that would make any one do anything for him. My only hope was to catch a dozen expressions and fly from one to another as his face changed, to procure a few more lines to add to each particular study.

And during this sitting, which the artist declares was extremely interesting, the actor told many anecdotes, which Mr. Menpes says he could follow by watching Irving's face.

What a face it was!—gray, almost slaty—his hair iron-gray and bunched out at the back of the head, the mouth sensitive. His entire coloring—flesh tone and hair—seemed to be a kind of iron-gray. There was scarcely any other hue at all. * * * By contrast * * * his eyes seemed to shine out of his face a vivid black.

The other two chapters in the book embody Ellen Terry's impressions of Irving and some stories about the actor when "Off Duty."

Harper Books in England.

The Harpers are sending to England a second edition of Rex Beach's "The Spoilers" and a third edition of the same novel has been ordered for that country. Mr. Beach's picturesque Alaska tale, by the way, is known on the other side as "The Spoilers of the North," which seems a better, as it is certainly a more descriptive, name than the shorter American title. At the same time the Harpers are getting out a second English edition of Warwick Deeping's latest romance, "Bess of the Woods," while they have just received an order from London for a large additional issue of Mrs. Deland's fine and strong story, "The Awakening of Helena Richie."

1906

WEST VS. EAST.

Prof. Vambery's Study of European and Asiatic Racial and Political Contrasts.*

IN his latest work Prof. Vambéry, whose volumes on the society and politics of Western Asia are well known, succeeds in showing how Western institutions and ideas have made themselves felt among certain peoples of Asiatic origin and residence. He does this in much the same way that certain authorities on the Crusades have shown how European civilization was impressed, influenced, and changed by the ideas of Eastern culture introduced into Europe by the returning Crusaders. It may be taken for granted that Prof. Vambéry writes entertainingly and with great circumspection. But neither these qualities nor the multiplicity of his topics—culture, commerce, industry, education, &c.—obscure the fact that his argument revolves around two central ideas: Russian rule as compared to British rule in Asia and the character and possible extent of the new Pan-Islamic movement.

Prof. Vambéry cannot escape the condemnation of his countrymen as being a partisan of England. In fact, he may be said to glory in this attitude. The old adage that Russia could best govern Asiatics because of her own Tartar origin is shown to be nonsense. Our author credits English officials with the policy of tolerance and amalgamation of sympathy and insight into the needs of the governed which shine when contrasted with the policy of Russia, which, since the days of Ivan the Terrible, has been inspired by the intention to crush and absorb the natives of those districts Russia has conquered. Placed side by side as civilizers in the Far East, Russia and Great Britain offer strange contrasts. The work of each is upon record, but thought should be given to the fact that, while Asia is contiguous to Russia, British influence in India has had to be transmitted and transported through thousands of miles of sea space or over unfriendly lands where the obstacles met with were well-nigh insurmountable. This inequality of approach, this vast difference of communication, Prof. Vambéry holds, has actually proved disadvantageous to Russia because, while depriving Asiatics of their own civilization, the very nearness of her retrograde nature prevents her from helping them to a better one.

***

Descending to details, Prof. Vambéry draws a comparison between the life of the European Russian in Asiatic Russia and that of the Englishman in India. He writes impartially, for he knows both countries as a disinterested foreigner:

> Thus far Russia has not dared to form even a regiment of native soldiers, with the exception of the Turkoman militia, consisting of a few hundred men, and when we consider that the English in India now employ whole regiments of natives, many in high positions in the civil service, while the Russians intrust to the natives at most only such subordinate positions as that of interpreter or Justice of the Peace, the great difference between the systems adopted by the two culture-bearers is very significant.

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A thin but illuminating bond of connection joins the analysis of Anglo-Russian influence in Asia with the other centre of gravity in Prof. Vambéry's work—Pan-Islamism. His discussion of Russian civilizing influences in Moslem Asia is framed in a sketchy yet pertinent and appreciative spirit that will somewhat soothe the temper of his French colleagues who may imagine him superimbued with Anglophilia, while his further analysis of the Pan-Islamic movement and the future of Islam is filled with gloomy forebodings for British domination on the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean.

This is a subject of prime importance, in the light of the Mohammedan fanaticism which has lately found expression in Egypt by the murder of British officials. It is a fact not generally realized that Edward VII. reigns over more Mohammedans than does Abdul Hamid. It is a fact unnoted in Downing Street that the traditional and seemingly impregnable tyranny of Moslem rulers has gradually produced a cult of pure religionists with liberty of thought and of action, which, while opposed to ancient Moslem political rule, is more strenuously, if hitherto subtly, opposed to foreign rule, which proclaims its authority through Christianity, but whose motive is notoriously egotistical. This new cult, which calls itself the Young Turkish Party in Turkey and is so far undefined in Egypt and Western Asia, has preached the gospel of freedom of thought and action and the perpetual conservation of those forms of Mohammedan culture which, if left to themselves a thousand years ago, might have absorbed all Southern Europe. Why the Moorish power fell in Spain, why the Saracenic power failed to obtain permanent foothold in Italy, was not so much due to the superiority of Christian arms as to the fact that the Koran was thought by its believers to be incapable of progressing with the civilization it had inspired. The eternal and immutable precepts of the Mohammedan Bible, its immortal literal significance, have limited its influence when contrasted with the Bible of the Christian, which invites progress, and in which the most advanced ideas may find encouragement and sympathy, if not authority. Now the new Pan-Islamism would interpret the Koran in a similar manner. Therein lies its growing power.

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From the ruins of the Turkish dynasty in Europe, from the passing away of the Persian Empire, Prof. Vambéry believes that somewhere in Western Asia—or possibly in the Valley of the Nile—the Pan-Islamic movement will gather strength and come into the foreground of the world's affairs like a "deus ex machina," and he adds "that, with regard to the people of Islam, an eventuality such as we see enacted in Japan is still in the very distant future. To the faithful Mohammedan the words of the Koran, 'To hurry is the devil's work, to linger is well pleasing to God,' are conclusive. Everything moves slowly and quietly with them, and, if here and there some signs of progress have manifested themselves, the total transformation is a long way off yet, and the limitations of our influence in Moslem Asia cannot yet be defined."

*WESTERN CULTURE IN EASTERN LANDS. A Comparison of the Methods Adopted by England and Russia in the Middle East. By Arminius Vambery, C. V. O. 8vo. Pp. 410. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.60 net.

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES. Its History and Activities. By Chester Lloyd Jones. Publications of the University of Pennsylvania No. 18. Philadelphia. 1906. Pp. x.+126. 8vo.

IN a monograph entitled "The Consular Service of the United States: Its History and Activities," Mr. Chester Lloyd Jones has written a very serviceable account of the origin, development, history, and past and present activities of the American Consular Service. The topics of which he treats may be seen by reading the titles of his chapters, which are as follows: "The Legislative History of the Consular Service," "Consular Organization," "Rights and Duties of Consuls," "Extra Territoriality," "Consular Assistance to Foreign Trade of the United States," "European Consular Systems," and "Suggestions for the Improvement of the American Consular Service."

The beginnings of the Consular Service of the United States are to be found in the employment of fiscal agents, who were sent abroad by the Continental Congress for more or less specific purposes. These early agents were not sent out to exercise Consular functions, but were really forced so to do by the requirements of the situation. In 1785 Congress attempted the organization of a Consular Service, and in August of that year the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, as the Secretary of State was then called, was asked to report as to "the number of Consuls and Vice Consuls necessary to be appointed and the ports in which they should reside." All Consular officers were to be dependent upon fees, and none received salary except three in the Barbary States, for whom a salary of $3,000 each was authorized. These three ports, with the addition of Algiers, remained our only salaried ports for over fifty years.

Out of these small beginnings the present complex and extensive Consular Service of the United States has developed. To-day this country is represented in nearly every city of any commercial importance by a Consular officer. There are some sixty Consuls General, and about three hundred other principal Consular officers, with a larger number of Vice and Deputy Consuls and thirteen Consular clerks. The latter are the only persons in the service whose appointment carries with it permanency of tenure dependent upon good behavior.

One of the most interesting phases of Consular duties is the performance of judicial functions by Consular officers in non-Christian countries, known under the general term of extra territoriality. Our treaties with various countries of the Orient, especially China, Siam, Turkey, and Persia, (and until 1899 with Japan,) provide that American citizens in those countries shall not be under the laws of the country but shall, in both civil and criminal cases, be tried by the principal Consular officer of the United States in the place, "acting judicially." Extra territoriality was originally intended to preclude the necessity of subjecting Europeans and Americans to the caprices of Oriental justice, but its application has been carried far beyond the original intention, and to-day there are thousands of Asiatic protégés of the principal European nations who have the very slightest, if any, claim to protection from the country to which, for obvious reasons, they claim allegiance.

It is impossible here to give a comprehensive review of Mr. Jones's volume, which is well worth reading by any one interested in the history and present condition of our Consular Service. Mr. Jones has collected a large number of facts connected with his subject and has brought them together in convenient and readable form.

FROM JEFFERSON TO JACKSON.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA. Vol. XII.—The Growth of the Nation, 1809-1837. By Richard Taylor Stevenson, Ph. D. Philadelphia: Printed for subscribers only by George Barrie & Sons.

THIS volume in "The History of North America" follows the work of Prof. Moran upon the Constitution in the same series, taking up the story of the growth of the Nation from the year 1809 and bringing it down to the close of Jackson's second Administration. It begins with the collapse of Jefferson's policy of commercial restrictions as a substitute for war, and the inauguration of his successor, who was to prove himself almost as peacefully inclined as the Sage of Monticello. It ends with the United States a Nation respected at home and abroad, with the Government more democratic and the West enjoying an appropriate share in its activities.

The great military event of the period, the War of 1812, forced European nations to take account of the new republic, and won for it a place by their side. At the close of the war the United States found itself at peace internally. The treasonable mutterings from Hartford had been silenced, and the New England Federalists crushed. There was really only one party, the Democratic-Republican. This contained within itself, as Prof. Stevenson shows, the germs of two future parties, the National Republican, or Whig, and the Democratic. The delusion of unanimity disappeared with the election of 1824. All those discontented with the result of the election began grouping themselves about Jackson, whose triumph in 1828 was assured. Much space is devoted to Jackson's character and to the years of his Administration. One chapter is given to the origin of abolitionism, which as a vital force dates from this period.

In the excellence of its illustrations this volume compares favorably with those of the series already published. "The History of North America" contains greater wealth of illustrative material than any other history with which we are acquainted.

ROMANCE OF SPAIN.

THE KING'S REVOKE. An Episode in the Life of Patrick Dillon. By Margaret L. Woods. Pp. 334. 12mo. cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

ONE would hardly expect to see a "Patrick Dillon" the hero of a romance of Spain, but so it is in "The King's Revoke," and a gallant adherent is he of the imprisoned Ferdinand VII., whose "revoke" brought to confusion the plan for his release and re-enthronement.

There are ladies fair—notably one—in the story, and a chain of diamonds is so interwoven in the plot that the book is quite an affair of a diamond necklace, though less intricate and less tragic than the fatal one of France.

The author has brought out with clearness the contrast between the Ferdinand of his country's enthusiastic dream, and the real Ferdinand, "worst of the Bourbon Kings," sensual, false, incapable. She has refrained from the expected ending of the tale of her two high-spirited young people, though the age of the obstructing husband gives comfortable assurance that all comes right outside the covers.

She has written a well-considered, carefully wrought novel, but alas, it is undeniably heavy, and among its many good features intrudes the unalluring one of skipability.

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A BOOK TO STIR UP PREJUDICE.

Dr. Oscar Levy's Piquant, Irreverent, Historical, Prophetical, and Ironical Little Work Called "The Rise of Aristocracy."

LEONARD A. MAGNUS'S English translation of Dr. Oscar Levy's "The Revival of Aristocracy" comes to us from the London publishers, Messrs. Probsthain & Co. In Germany the book has lately aroused a good deal of discussion. The English version appears in good season, naturally. The book has a preface addressed to Englishmen. Much of its argument is aimed at English thought, prejudice, convictions, and institutions, though Germany is the main object of attack. Dr. Levy holds that while the English have been spreading civilization all over the world, they have neglected to civilize themselves. They have been healthy and contented in their material prosperity, and have had no belief in philosophy. They have escaped pessimism and other maladies of thought. Yet there is a "new Continental philosophy" destined to do them a great deal of harm.

Dr. Levy puts facts in a form calculated to astonish his British readers. For instance, he says that Napoleon "finally succumbed" to German philosophy—"ideologie Allemande." Now, every well-informed Englishman knows that Napoleon was conquered at Waterloo by the Duke of Wellington, and was imprisoned at St. Helena in charge of Sir Hudson Lowe. What, they will ask, has German philosophy to do with the Duke of Wellington and Sir Hudson Lowe?

Dr. Levy also begs his English readers not to permit their prejudice against Germans and German metaphysics to extend to him. He is not a German, but belongs to "a race which has a keen business instinct for philosophies, and that most successful kind of philosophies, religions; a race that has produced a first-rate commercial traveler in new ideas—the Apostle Paul." It will be noted that Dr. Levy begins his book in an entertaining, if audacious, way. He strikes twelve at once, and the reader clings to the volume, expecting amusement and "sensation," if not edification and enlightenment.

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In its original German form "The Revival of Aristocracy" was called "Das neunzehnte Jahrhundert." Some slight alterations were made in the text before it was translated, and presumably it is as well suited to the twentieth century as to its predecessor. Dr. Levy is a resident of England. He is an avowed admirer of the doctrines and the manner of Friedrich Nietzsche. However deep this admiration may be, he has certainly caught Nietzsche's fondness for paradox and oddity. "Times of disruption are not favorable to great men" looks like a wise saying until the reader reflects that Gustavus Adolphus, Cromwell, Washington, Kosciusko, Lincoln, and Garibaldi were products of "times of disruption." But such men this hater of democracy does not consider great.

Dr. Levy's ideas are expressed in a showy manner, and his sentences provoke thought—they do not always satisfy the reason. He delights, like all his kind, in astonishing and shocking his reader. For instance, he tells us that Napoleon, with his dream of empire, was too great for his little epoch. The New Testament, with its law and consolation for little men, was his "predestined foe and conqueror." Manifestly it is the way this is said that makes it startling. To say that the spread of Christian principles, after the revival of faith, made it impossible for Napoleon to succeed in his scheme of subjecting all nations to his own personal power would be merely to state a commonplace.

Only three men, Dr. Levy says, understood Napoleon—Goethe, Heine, and Byron. The nineteenth century, in his opinion, was "a time that ought to bear the name of a most terrible, a darkest and most superstitious mediaevalism."

Since Napoleon the outcome of the Christian democratic revolution has swayed throughout Europe. For the first time in the world's history Christianity was not only believed in (which is comparatively harmless) but practiced and made real. The kingdom of God, which was not intended to be of this world, nevertheless was founded on earth. For the first time philanthropy became universal and extended to all that was feeble, commonplace, pitiable, unsound, and helpless; and these elements, through the charity and humanity of the epoch, were horribly fostered. Since then, as regards quantity, the population of the earth has rapidly increased, and, like the weeds in the field, to the prejudice of quality; for it was from the rich and wise and strong that the new teaching, now revived, stole away their best. This unqualified Christian doctrine of love quelled all passions. None who cannot hate can possibly love. If the great motive forces of man, his own heart, his instinct and his egotism, the passions, be stunted, all doing is balked. Mankind was lamed, his sins were less—and his achievements; his will power suffered; his desires became confused; he began whittling himself down, studying refinement, groaning, boring himself; finally reflecting whether life was worth living—cursing everything, like Faust:

Accursed be knowledge and accursed be faith,
On patience be the supremest curse!

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Thus the masses prevailed, under the reign of mediocrity. Revolts, leading to nothing, were frequent. Crime grew and criminals increased. Philosophy, art, and literature waned.

Together with the saplessness of the time, its absence of passion, and lack of instinct, might be found mixture of blood and crossed wills; and in individual unions of incongruous and contradictory strivings, begotten of senseless marriages between different ranks, and the so-called love matches of effeminate, enervated weaklings with the steadfastness of a weathercock. Rousseau's ideal of equality had sunk deep into men's characters. His Julie and St. Preux had already been of unlike station in life; Faust was the university scholar, whereas Gretchen's family had not even a servant; and the blood of gentlemen was being to an extraordinary and undiscerning extent contaminated with that of their servants. European noses grew flatter, foreheads narrower, the ironical smile became rarer, eyes smaller, glinting more craftily and with less divine composure. In the stead of that peace which consciousness of an ideal, or a task, or an inward zeal confers on man, there arose neurasthenic spasms, an atmosphere of haste and scurry; every bawler received ingenuous homage, and every novelty and stupidity was welcome; and in the general lack of good taste, under the auspices of which nothing became prominent save what was spicy, exceptional, glaring or fast, eccentric or unusual, that which was universally and eternally true, the supreme humanity, the natural simplicity, could not any longer make itself evident.

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After the freed slave, says Levy, came the "freed woman" with her shrill clamor. The world was "weighed down by a Cimmerian darkness of barbarous civilization." But the Church, whose power had been waning, thrived anew. The intellectual heroes, the mightiest opposing forces, of this direful epoch, were Stendhal, "the last of the aristocrats," Goethe, and Nietzsche. To these three Dr. Levy devotes interesting chapters. Of the first named he says:

Stendhal was one of that rarest class of writers, of that best kind of philosophers, those men of uncommon texture, who were the products of classical antiquity, and only once again emerged for a short while during the Renascence, and then only to disappear forever; he was also a man of action. Writing was to him just what it should be, a makeshift. That in the beginning was the Word, as the Gospel of St. John says, he would have doubted strongly. Like Faust, he would have substituted "the deed," or, after Napoleon, have liked to levy soldiers to crush wordy M. P.'s; he would, too, have commanded "away with these babblers." Byron once regretted that he had sunk to the level of a rhymesmith and word maker; and in like manner did Stendhal console himself for his pen craft with the Englishman's words: "Something ought to be done, but, luckily, there's nothing to do." He prefaced his "History of Italian Painting" with a quotation from Alfieri—"My only reason for writing was that my gloomy age afforded me no other occupation."

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Dr. Levy's summaries of historical facts are piquant. He has as little respect for the Reformation as Jeffrey had for the equator. He is positively rude to the memory of Martin Luther and Immanuel Kant. German Socialism he classes with belief in witchcraft and devil worship as a "Protestant aberration." The Jews Levy treats as Nietzsche treated them, as the most abused yet most influential people in the modern world, victims only of their own superstitions and follies. But we gather that the house of the Philistines is to fall again:

Over the ruins Aryans and Semites, Romans and Germans, Hellenes and Christians will clasp brotherly hands and be reconciled after their two thousand years of contest. Not that the millennium will have arrived. On the contrary, albeit Christianity brought us to the very brink of this perilous abyss. But whenever the yearning to fight stirs in men again, and it must and will, they will do so with a good conscience. Wars will lose their Christian stamp, nor any longer have to be condoned as defensive, which would, to a statesman, seem a slur. Contests will not be merely humanitarian and designed to kill off the best without any purpose; they will not be waged with kid gloves nor be indecisive; they will be again the life-and-death struggles of the pagan world, that must end with the utter weakening of the vanquished and allow the victors to renew the world according to their ideas. For man's true nature, fiendish and aggressive, which was so cruelly calumniated by the outworn creed, shall once more emerge from the depths, and aristocratic virtues again be in good odor; in the stead of dons, clerks, or the Dorcases of peace societies, Bayards sans peur et sans reproche from among all people shall nod to one another in friendship, or, maybe, in chivalrous enmity. Then all the dwarfs of Philistine bourgeoisie, commercial and political, whom the nineteenth century overfreely pampered, will retire, at the appearance of the rising sun, to their nether clefts. * * * Such in the eyes of the aftertime, will be the merit of their nineteenth century ancestors. Though the picture of our civilization will seem to them a figurement of sickness, oppression, mutilation, and loathsomeness, they will not fail to render us our great due of gratitude. For necessary it was to lead man to the very brink of the pit in order to rouse him, and advisable that he would see behind the specious rose bush of philanthropy the lowering eyes of the dragon Socialism and anarchy, and blessed was he in that this baleful portent bit him in his trustfulness and gave him so marked a scar that the sight of it alone were enough to deter him forever from becoming a Christian again.

FILIPINOS AT CLOSE RANGE.

MRS. CAMPBELL DAUNCEY'S volume "An Englishwoman in the Philippines," announced recently, is to be published immediately by E. P. Dutton & Co. It consists of a series of letters in which the writer "tried to convey to those at home a faithful impression of the country * * * and the people." Upon her return home Mrs. Dauncey revised certain of the epistles and arranged them for publication. She was in the Philippines for nine months, her residence being in Iloilo. She visited Manila, Guimaras and Negros, and other places. She describes the social and home life of the people—foreigners and natives—the dwellings and Government buildings, money, climate, social functions, the theatre, housekeeping, literature, customs and dress of the natives, labor conditions, the sugar industry, cockfighting, politics, American influence, &c.

The volume is interesting and valuable because it provides information of the Philippines at the present time. Among other things it describes the recent visit of Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt, (now Mrs. Longworth.) Mrs. Dauncey writes about the arrival of the commission at Iloilo, their reception, the dinner and its speeches, with extracts here and there from Mr. Taft's addresses, the behavior ("manners") of the Filipinos and the Americans, (that of the latter making a bad impression,) &c.

All the American ladies * * * were very plainly dressed * * * as for the country in the morning. * * * I heard afterward that the very plain costumes of the visitors were considered as rather a poor compliment, not to say a mistake in tact. * * * After we had been on the balcony a little time the procession began to come into sight. * * * At this the people sorted themselves out, Mr. Taft and "Miss Alice" standing in the front of the balcony, with the chief personages behind them * * * while the brown faces all clustered at the other end of the balcony. * * * People made speeches. * * * At last they drove Mr. Taft into a corner about the Independence, and he said: "I am not come to give you your Independence, but to study your welfare. * * * " You can have no idea of the effect these words had upon the audience. * * * We were simply staggered, and the darker complexioned among us sat quite still and immovable. * * * The Filipinos were * * * much shocked by the free and easy ways of their rulers, benefactors, or whatever they are.

The volume is fully illustrated with pictures of native scenery and people.

The Children's Heroes.

Seven volumes are about to begin the publication of this new series to bear the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co. John Lang is the editor and also author of several of them. The little books, 16mo in size, are to be illustrated in color. They will tell the stories of such personages as Columbus, Joan of Arc, Raleigh, Lord Roberts, Lincoln, and others. The first seven are to be "Joan of Arc," by Andrew Lang, with pictures by J. Jellicoe; "David Livingstone," by Vautier Golding, illustrated by L. D. Luard; "Captain Cook," by John Lang, pictures by W. B. Robinson; "Nelson," by Edmund F. Sellar, illustrations by Monro S. Orr; "Sir Walter Raleigh," by Margaret D. Kelley, B. A., illustrated by T. H. Robinson; "General Gordon," by Jessie Lang, pictures by W. B. Robinson, and "Christopher Columbus," by Gladys M. Imlach, B. A., illustrated by Stewart Orr.

GIRL AND GOLD MINE.

A STORY of a gold mine and a Western boom town is "The Builders," by Willis George Emerson, (Chicago, Forbes & Co.,) described in "Who's Who in America" as "author, lawyer, mine owner, and man of affairs." The hero is a New York newspaper man with a private fortune inherited from his father, a circumstance which is well enough, for it is evident that Mr. Emerson, who is a native of Iowa and a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., is without first-hand knowledge of what a real working New York newspaper office is like. The rigors of the game need not apply, of course, to a young gentleman with five thousand a year coming to him, whether or not, and, to tell the truth, Mr. Emerson loses no time in transferring his "metropolitan journalist" from New York to the West. The managing editor sends him to throw cold water upon Western booms; he catches the boom fever himself, writes letters of the most optimistic hue, and is promptly fired for his pains.

Even before his going West Fred Rockwell (such is his name) has put some of his spare cash into a gold mine, a share in which he inherited from his father, and met his father's active partner in that venture, and that partner's pretty daughter. Now he meets both of these picturesque persons again, and the story proceeds to show how the young man's love for the girl leads him to put more and more money into the mine until—but the interest of the narrative depends upon what happens after that "until."

Mr. Emerson tells you also about the Western real estate agent, about the manner in which town lots are sold in Waterville, and the methods of booming companies in re payment of printers' bills, and such matters. His hero invests in Waterville lots and comes to repent of his bargain—but not permanently. For Waterville has real resources, and what is more, there is a girl in Waterville whose name is Virginia. She is teacher of the public school and very skeptical of booms—yet, because certain public-spirited citizens have subscribed her salary, which the Town Council had cut off, she invests the whole of that salary in town lots. After which everybody bought lots in emulation, prices went up like a rocket, and the school teacher lady promised to marry the chief boomer. This Virginia, by the way, is sister to the pretty girl of the mine.

And the girl of the mine also works wonders. For when level after level has been reached without result and all looks as dark as possible, when the hero is reduced to his last dollar—outside the five thousand a year which his father's will won't let him touch while he is away from New York—when the old miner has been deserted by his men and got to his last stick of dynamite—when things are in this pass the pretty girl goes down into the mine herself and makes the last blast. What could any gentlemanly mine do under such circumstances? Only one thing, obviously. And Mr. Rockwell's mine is a gentlemanly mine.

There is another side to the story. There is a wicked old mine grabber with a wicked painted stepdaughter, and there is a foolish young man, a young man who pretends to be a slave to "red liquor" and rejoices in the name of J. Arthur Boast. Mr. Boast plays the part of villain after a perfectly contemptible fashion, marries the painted stepdaughter, and contributes the tragedy. He is a curiously conceived character and must have been suggested by some real person within the author's knowledge. For the rest the characters are quite conventional, and might have been taken out of any Western melodrama, unless one excepts the school teacher lady. Yet for all the crudeness of the story and the people there's a sort of romantic quality about Mr. Emerson's book which tempts the reader on from page to page.

T. E. Burton's "John Sherman."

In a month or two Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue the life of "John Sherman" in the American Statesmen Series, by Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. Congressman Burton is now in London as a delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Union. During the past session of Congress he had active charge of the bill for the preservation of Niagara Falls.

Another "Juliet" Book.

"Juliet in England" is to be the title of the forthcoming book by Mrs. Grace S. Richmond, author of the "Juliet" stories. Mrs. Richmond has sailed for England to gather material for the novel, which will deal with the adventures of Juliet abroad. It will be brought out next year by Doubleday, Page & Co.

BOSTON NOTES.

Guy Thorne's "Sands of Pleasure," and Many Other New Books for the Autumn.

THE author who calls himself Guy Thorne assumes the pseudonym of Filson Young occasionally, and that name appears upon the title page of "The Sands of Pleasure," which Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. are publishing this week, a book to be judged according to one's belief in the possibility of human honesty. It is introduced by four lines containing its moral, a sonnet to Mr. Grant Richards, its publisher, a quotation, and three italic pages addressed "to the reader," explaining why Filson Young has chosen to place the scene of half his story in a Paris peopled entirely by the vicious. Undoubtedly he has a right to expect that his book shall be judged in the light afforded by his other books and their intention, and in no wise judged by the intentions or by the books of other authors, and one must believe him when he says that his aim is "to exhibit a character in one of those moments of change and influence, which * * * test the balance and steering gear of our lives." The character thus exhibited is that of a young engineer, who builds a lighthouse with as much enthusiasm as Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith could give him, and incidentally discusses books with a friend. He describes old Robert Stevenson's account of Bell Rock Lighthouse, vowing that his grandson never wrote anything better, and his friend tells him that "Man and Superman" is "clever if you like, but futile with the utility of a busy ape." If one can imagine the engineer's part of "Caleb West," and the Parisian part of "The Transgression of Andrew Vane" welded into one book, one may arrive at some conception of "The Sands of Pleasure," but it is by no means a plagiarism.

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Later the same publishers are to bring out "Holy Land," by Gustav Frenssen, the author of "Jörn Uhl" and "The House of Souls," which, when published in London, moved The Chronicle to declare itself aweary of "Elizabeth" and "House" in the title of novels, and longing for a book with "Jane" or "Bathroom" on the cover. It seems easy to fulfill an ideal so simple. Will some lady or gentleman oblige with "The Bathroom of Jane"? There is an admirable bathroom in the D'Abrantes memoirs, and Janes are everywhere; Jane Cakebread for one, the lady who has paid unnumbered visits to London Magistrates.

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Messrs. John W. Luce & Co., now settled in their new quarters on Beacon Street, are bringing out the third volume of Oscar Wilde's plays, including "Salome," "The Duchess of Padua," and "Vera the Nihilist." "Salome," printed in a separate volume illustrated by Beardsley's pictures, will come later.

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The firm is preparing its first holiday book, which has the absurd title of "The Misfit Christmas Puddings," is written by the "Consolation Club," and is to have the elaborate binding and illustrations deemed suitable for the season. "The Foolish Almanack" for 1907 is to be the sixth of the Foolish Series, and is in preparation.

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Mr. Richard G. Badger is bringing out two uncommonly interesting books this week. The first, Miss Marion Coulhony Smith's "The Electric Spirit," takes its name from a good specimen of the scientific poem, and contains a call to the poets to sing a song that the toilers can understand; two songs of New York, either of which would stir a spirit of civic pride in the dullest or youngest reader; a little group of war ballads, the last two worthy of a place in the memory of every American soldier, and other verses, making about a hundred pages in all.

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The second book, "Our Common Wild Flowers," by Miss Alice M. Dowd, includes a brief four years' course of study intended to give such knowledge of common American flowers to grammar as may serve them well if they never study formal botany. It is not one of the gushing books detested by true teachers, and its author has contrived by careful condensation to pack much literary and artistic reference and allusion into its small space, besides giving it a fair glossary, a good index of common names, and a classification by families. Its adoption by school boards will be a good test—of the boards.

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Mr. Clarence B. Burleigh, the son of ex-Gov. Edwin C. Burleigh, and editor of The Augusta Kennebec Journal, has written a book for boys, especially for Maine boys, and it will be issued this year by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company as the first of the "Raymond Benson" series. The hero and his inevitable chum live in Aroostook County, a region where in the wicked smuggle, the farms of the good lie sufficiently close to make social intercourse possible and pleasant, and the youngsters have athletic sports to vary their hunting, their work of sowing and harvest time, and their detection of the smugglers. It will be remembered that the Elijah Kellogg books came from Maine, certainly good augury of a Maine book's success.

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The almost incessant talk of the Far East overheard by children assures their interest in Miss Charlotte Chaffee Gibson's "In Eastern Wonderland," to be published in the Autumn by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. Japan, China, Indian Ceylon, the shores of the Red Sea, and Egypt furnish the scenes of a set of uncommonly fine photographs serving as illustrations, and the three children who are supposed to make the journey through these magical scenes are pleasant companions for small folk, being not too simple for belief.

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Nobody has forgotten that Mrs. Pennell's memoirs of the lamented Charles Godfrey Leland are among the good things postponed by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for Autumn publication, but the list of other pleasures to be expected includes stories by Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, and Miss Alice Brown, and juvenile books by Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson, Mrs. Mary Austin, Miss Nora Archibald Smith, and Dr. Eva March Tappan. Mr. E. Boyd Smith has found a subject as fertile as Noah and the Ark, and whether the children or their parents will make the strongest claim to it is matter for conjecture.

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At the head of the more serious authors on the list is Cavaliere Lanciani, whose realities Mr. Kipling's "Robin Goodfellow" stories do not surpass; the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, veteran in many a literary legion; the Hon. John W. Foster, Mr. Bliss Perry, soon to occupy the chair once held by Lowell, and in earlier days by Longfellow and Ticknor; Mr. Bradford Torrey, Clerk of the Woods, and parson also, preaching delightfully; Mr. Henry M. Rideout, editor of "Letters of Thomas Gray," and Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale, editor and author.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 27, 1906.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

Literature.

Including Essays and Poetry.

THE MINISTRY OF THE ETERNAL LIFE. A Sermon Preached Before the National Baptist Societies at Their Anniversary at Dayton, Ohio. By William Cutting. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. (Pamphlet.)

SUNDAYS IN LONDON WITH FARRAR, PARKER, SPURGEON, AND OTHERS. By Luther Hess Waring. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

ALTERATIONS AND ADAPTATION OF SHAKESPEARE. By Frederick W. Kilbourne. 12mo. Boston: The Poet Lore Company. $1.50.

PANAMA PATCHWORK POEMS. By James Stanley Gilbert. 12mo. New York: Robert Grier Cooke.

SONGS OF THE WEBUTUCK. Myron B. Benton. 12mo. Poughkeepsie: The A. V. Haight Company.

A MODERN ALCHEMIST, AND OTHER POEMS. By Lee Wilson Dodd. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

THE ELECTRIC SPIRIT, AND OTHER POEMS. By Marion Couthouy Smith. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.

THE SILVER TRAIL. By Evelyn Gunne. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

PANAMA SONGS. By Michael Delevante. 12mo. New York: Alden Brothers.

Religion.

SPINOZA AND RELIGION. A Study of Spinoza's Metaphysics and of His Particular Utterances in Regard to Religion, with a View to Determining the Significance of His Thought for Religion and Incidentally His Personal Attitude Toward It. By Elmer Ellsworth Powell. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

THE VOCATION OF MAN. By Johann Gottlieb Fichte. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. (Paper.)

Travel and Description.

HISTORIC TOWNS OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. By George S. Roberts. 8vo. Schenectady, N. Y.: Robson & Lee. $4.50.

Fiction.

OUT OF THE ASHES. A Possible Solution to the Social Problem of Divorce. By Harney Reynolds. 12mo. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company. $1.50.

FOUR GIRLS. The Story of Realized Ambition. By Mary Rodney. 12mo. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

THE BELLE OF BLUEGRASS COUNTRY. By H. D. Pittman. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

WACOUSTA. A Tale of the Pontiac Conspiracy. By Major Richardson. 12mo. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Educational.

THE SILVER-BURDETT READERS. By Ella M. Powers and Thomas M. Balliet. 12mo. New York: Silver-Burdett & Co. Five books. First book, 25 cents; second book, 35 cents; third book, 40 cents; fourth book, 45 cents; fifth book, 55 cents.

A LITTLE GRAMMAR. By William Timothy Call. 12mo. Hawthorne, N. J.: C. M. Postlewaite.

SUCCESS IN LETTER WRITING. Business and Social. By Sherwin Cody. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Nature.

THE FROG BOOK. North American Toads and Frogs, with a Study of the Habits and Life Histories of Those of the Northeastern States. By Mary C. Dickerson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4 net.

COTTON. Its Cultivation, Marketing, Manufacture, and the Problems of the Cotton World. By Charles William Burkett and Clarence Hamilton Poe. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2 net.

THE DOG BOOK. A Popular History of the Dog, with Practical Information as to Care and Management of House, Kennel, and Exhibition Dogs, and Descriptions of All the Important Breeds. By James Watson. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. In ten parts. Parts IX. and X. $1.10 each.

HOW TO MAKE A FRUIT GARDEN. A Practical and Suggestive Manual for the Home Garden. By S. W. Fletcher. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2 net.

Foreign.

L'ULTIMA SCOPERTA. By Adolfo Rossi. 12mo. Illustrated. Milan, Palermo, Naples: Remo Sandron. New York: Francesco Tocci. $1.05.

ITALIA NOSTRA: Encyclopaedia of Current Italian History, with Notes on Persons, Places, and Events. 12mo. Florence: R. Bemporad & Figlio. New York: Francesco Tocci. 75 cents.

ALMANACCO ITALIANO. Illustrated Encyclopaedia of Current Events. Florence: R. Bemporad & Figlio. New York: Francesco Tocci. $1.

DER VORCHRISTLICHE JESUS: Nebst weiteren Vorstudien zur Entstehungsgeschichte des Urchristentums. By William Benjamin Smith. 8vo. Gelsen: Alfred Topelmann. Pamphlet.

Miscellaneous.

A HANDBOOK OF CORPORATION LAW: As Applied to Private Business Corporations. By Richard Selden Harvey. 8vo. New York: The Bleyer Law Publishing Company. $3.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA: A Great International Library of Reference, Completed and Fully Brought Up to Date. Tenth edition. Quarto. Illustrated. New York: The Encyclopaedia Britannica Company.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE. By Charles Gilbert Davis. 12mo. Chicago: The D. D. Publishing Company. $1.25.

THE MIKADO'S GARTER.

AN account is being issued by the Macmillan Company of "The Garter Mission to Japan," written by a member of the mission, which was headed by the Duke of Connaught, A. B. Freeman-Mitford, first Lord Redesdale, the well-known traveler and author of "Tales of Old Japan," "The Bamboo Garden," "The Attaché at Peking," &c. The book consists of "journal letters" written primarily for home consumption, and therefore the dates interspersed throughout have been kept.

The record deals only with the main object of the expedition—to carry the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Order of the Garter to the Emperor of Japan. Very little is said of the voyages from and back to England, and nothing is told of the time spent by the mission in Canada before its return home. Full descriptions, however, are given of the ceremony of investing the Mikado with the Order, and the festivities which followed. At the State banquet given in the Royal Palace on the evening of Feb. 20 the toast was proposed for the first time by an Emperor of Japan. The mission arrived in Yokohama Feb. 19, 1906, and on March 17 sailed away on the Empress of Japan. The members of the party enjoyed their visit, and, as Lord Redesdale writes in conclusion, "when the last flames had died out of the opal of the sky, when Fuji and the volcano of Oshima could no more be seen, sadly" they went to their cabins. Had it not been for the weather, which was very severe, the journey would have been an ideal one. But every effort was made to make the English visitors comfortable.

Lord Redesdale met many prominent Japanese, including Kuroki, Togo, Oyama, and others, with whom he had become acquainted on previous visits and when connected with the British Embassy at Tokio, among whom were Prince Tokugawa, the last Shogun of Japan, who was overthrown in 1868.

Ezra Brudno's New Book.

Ezra Brudno, the young Jewish author of "The Fugitive" and "The Little Conscript," returned to this city after a year abroad, when he visited many European countries and spent some time in Egypt and the Holy Land. He also worked on a new novel which he is completing here. It will not deal with the Jewish problem. Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish it.

Browning.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out "A Browning Treasure Book," containing extracts from Browning's writings, selected and arranged under such topics as "Doubt," "Change," "Life," "Music," "Nature," &c., by Alice M. Warburton. The volume is a small, thin 16mo, printed in red and black.

"Garrick and His Circle."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a volume on "Garrick and His Circle," by Mrs. Clement Parsons. This will give besides the story of Garrick's career a picture of his times and the various circles of English life in which he was identified, including literary, theatrical, and social sets.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended July 25: Adult fiction—Churchill's "Coniston," Sinclair's "The Jungle," Wister's "Lady Baltimore." Juvenile fiction—Siemens's "Tom Sawyer," Andersen's "Fairy Tales," Meade's "Palace Beautiful," Miscellaneous—Miss Wright's "The Garden, You and I," Dreyfus's "Five Years of My Life," and Morley's "Life of Gladstone."

RANGER
An Appreciation of the American Master. By Harold W. Bromhead.
COLORED GLASS
The Supremacy of the Modern School of Window Making. By W. H. Thomas.
NIEHAUS
An Estimate of the American Sculptor.
ITALIAN ART
Alfredo Melani on the Milan Exhibition.
INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

Seven color inserts
AUGUST
Sold Everywhere

"Not a dull page in it." —Index, Pittsburg.
The Colonel of the Red Huzzars
By John Reed Scott
6th Edition Printing

For Sale Everywhere
J. B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia

Read PAM DECIDES
A SEQUEL TO "PAM"
By BETTINA VON HUTTEN

"Abounds with well-chosen anecdotes."—The Dial, Chicago.
LINCOLN: MASTER OF MEN
By Alonzo Rothschild.
Illustrated. $3.00 net. Postpaid, $3.17.

DOUBLE YOUR DELIGHT
DIVIDE YOUR TROUBLE
by reading "Double Trouble,"
Upon request we will send free our
GENEALOGICAL
BOOKLET, describing our methods of research, printing, and publishing.
THE GRAFTON PRESS, 70 Fifth Av., N. Y.

"As Interesting As the Devil," Says the N. Y. Sun of
THE IDLERS,
MR. MORLEY ROBERTS'S
Masterful Novel of Society.

Lady Betty
By C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON.
The daintiest, freshest love story of the season.

The Truth About Tolna.
"Holds one in enchantment up to the final page."
By the Author of
"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE,"
BERTHA RUNKLE.

ENIGMAS OF PSYCHICAL RESEARCH
A comprehensive account of the different phases of supernatural phenomena and the scientific investigation of the same.
Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston, Mass.

Be sure to put
LUCY OF THE STARS
on your Summer list.

The Latest New England Romance
THE GIRL FROM TIM'S PLACE
By CHARLES CLARK MUNN, author of "Uncle Terry."
Illustrated. Postpaid. $1.50.
Send for FREE Book List.
Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

We give up a fair share of valuable space this week, as a matter of news, to an exposition of Dr. Oscar Levy's curious and audacious book called "The Revival of Aristocracy," which has just been translated from the German and published in England. It is a book that will amaze many folks and set them talking. Doubtless the author has no higher aim. He does not impress one as a profound thinker, or a very sincere student of humanity, philosophy, and literature. He lacks the force and authority of his master, Nietzsche, and he is not to be respected as a prophet and reformer. But he writes fluently and with a perceptible sense of the humor of his own iconoclasm, and he must be taken for what he is worth. His book is certainly a strong antidote for the volumes of Socialistic and Anarchistic threat and theory which now afflict us. He is an individualist with a vengeance. As for his assault on the Christian religion, it is only fair to explain that Dr. Levy expressly asserts that the Englishman who is a Christian is very much nearer his heart than the Englishman who is not. Moreover, he pays huge tribute to the influence of modern Christianity, while he all but ignores the march of science. He declares at the outset that he knows he will be misunderstood. Probably he will be more or less misunderstood, and it is doubtful if he quite understands himself. His book, however, will be widely read, and will surely be republished in this country before long.

EVERYBODY is reading "The Awakening of Helena Richie" now. It is the novel of the Summer. Much interest is felt, by admirers of Mrs. Deland's delightful short stories, in its enlarged picture of life in Old Chester, the scene of most of her sketches in miniature, and also of her earlier novel called "Philip and His Wife." Old Chester, by the way, is not a purely imaginary village. Its original is Manchester, a suburb of Allegheny, Penn., where Mrs. Deland passed her childhood.

WE do not hear much in these days of the younger generation of Danish writers. Hertz, Winther, Goldschmidt, Hans Christian Andersen, belong to the past. A translation by Clara Bener of Laura Kieler's patriotic novel called "Thy People Shall Be My People" has just appeared in England, however, and is likely to be one of the books of the early Autumn in this country. Laura Kieler has not been widely known hitherto out of Scandinavia. Her story is didactic, and its "purpose" is kept in view on every page. But that purpose is the iteration of the ever-burning Danish question, the evil of German rule in the duchy of Schleswig. This province, with Holstein and others, was surrendered to the Germans in 1864, but Schleswig has always remained Danish in sentiment, and all good Danes believe it should be restored to Denmark. The action of "Thy People Shall Be My People," passes as recently as the nineties of the last century. Karen, a young woman of a Danish Schleswig family, loves and weds Ruprecht Jurgens, a Rhinelander, and trouble ensues, as of old in Verona. Karen's father and brother are leaders in the Danish party, and her rejected lover, Valdemar, is another of the same party. There is a German spy, a woman of fashion named Lilienthal, and the complications are highly dramatic. But the chief merit of the work seems to be its reflection of the undying spirit of patriotism in the subjected duchy.

THERE is a commendable disposition on the part of the editors of the literary press in England to treat seriously, and with due recognition of the dignity of heroic effort, the new English epic of the young poet, Alfred Noyes, called "Drake." We published last week some account of Mr. Noyes's career thus far, and gave some examples of his early poetry. He is only 25 years old, and it is remarkable not that he has written a work so formidable as this epic, but that it should have been taken up by experienced publishers, and thus given to the world under the best auspices. The publishers, as a general thing, are not looking for epics; in fact, they are adroitly dodging them. Yet Mr. Noyes's epic in twelve parts is not only accepted, but the first part, Books I.-III., comprising 2,500 lines, chiefly iambic pentameters, with lyrics interspersed, has been published in London. There is some haggling in the reviews as to what an epic is, and as to whether or not Mr. Noyes's "Drake" is really an epic. But that does not matter. The London Times finds in the poetry "the eloquence and beauty which are possible to youth." The Daily Chronicle's reviewer declares that he read the first part through in three hours without any sense of fatigue. The Academy says: "The lines themselves are at once musical and majestic, the epithets are charged with fire and color, and the tale is carried on with splendid energy." We can spare room for only one short passage of blank verse:

For round the throne of great Elizabeth
Verulam, Burleigh, Sidney, Spenser, More,
Clustered like stars, rare Jonson like the crown
Of Cassiopeia, Marlowe ruddy as Mars,
And over all those mighty hearts arose
The soul of Shakespeare brooding far and wide
Beyond our small horizons, like a light
Thrown from a vaster sun that still illumes
Tracts which the arc of our increasing day
Must still leave undiscovered, unexplored.

Some time ago we urged our ambitious poets to abandon the dramatic form for which so many of them have a liking and take to the narrative. Mr. Noyes has made that experiment with abundant success. His poem will be read as eagerly as the novels of, at least, the best writers.

BESIDES Sir Francis Carruthers Gould, Luke Fildes and Leonard Courtney have recently been knighted in England. Sir Luke, as he will now be styled, is a painter of renown who in his young manhood was chosen by Dickens to make the pictures for "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Excepting this commission, which was so satisfactorily carried out as to help to keep the whole world guessing about the unsolved mystery ever since, we cannot say that Sir Luke has had much to do with literature. Mr. Courtney, however, has published a book or two, and written many articles for the reviews. He is the author, for instance, of "The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and Its Outgrowths." He has been a Privy Councillor many years, and is knighted for services to the State.

THE first number of the revived Putnam's Monthly will be issued in October. We understand that Mr. Joseph B. Gilder will be the responsible editor, while Mr. George Haven Putnam will probably act as advisory editor, serving as his father did the earlier Putnam's Magazine, of which Charles F. Briggs ("Harry Franco") was the editor. Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, who has long been the sole editor of The Critic, which will now be incorporated with Putnam's, will continue in charge of her department, "The Lounger," which will be transferred to the last part of the magazine. Mr. Gilder and his sister were joint editors of The Critic many years. The "preliminary announcement" of Putnam's contains little else in regard to the new venture that has not already been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. It will be "a magazine of general interest, but of a decided literary character." Precedence will be given to American themes and writers. It will print fiction and will be illustrated. The book reviews and book lists of The Critic, we understand, will be retained.

AN interesting little book of some value, doubtless, as a work of reference, is "Alterations and Adaptations of Shakespeare," by Frederick W. Kilbourne, (Boston: The Poet Lore Company.) Mr. Kilbourne gives some account of all the adaptations of Shakespeare from the Restoration epoch through the eighteenth century. The only one of these which has survived to our own times is Cibber's "Richard III.," and even in that case the text has been greatly altered since Cibber's era, and many passages directly from Shakespeare substituted for Cibber's own scenes. It is a matter of fact that J. P. Kemble, Edwin Booth, and Henry Irving failed to make Shakespeare's "Richard III." popular. Booth returned to Cibber. Mr. Mansfield's version follow's Cibber's scenario, but the text is nearly all Shakespeare's. Garrick's three-act version of "The Taming of the Shrew" was familiar on our stage until the retirement of Edwin Booth. Garrick's version of "Romeo and Juliet" was also used until quite recently. Mr. Kilbourne, explaining the distaste for Shakespeare prevailing after the reopening of the London playhouses closed during the Commonwealth, cleverly says: "Although the Restoration drama may be called the child of the old age of the Elizabethan, it was, however, a child brought up in a foreign country."

South America.

The middle of September will see the publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. of "Through Five Republics of South America," by Percy F. Martin, F. R. G. S. A critical description is herein given of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Venezuela in 1905; the manner, customs, and life of the people are also treated of. The volume has been profusely illustrated and also contains numerous statistical tables on the railway, financial, commercial, and sociological conditions of the countries described.

"Spirit of Sweetwater."

Hamlin Garland's little story, "The Spirit of Sweetwater," is being prepared by Doubleday, Page & Co. for publication at the end of September. It will be a new edition, rewritten and enlarged, and will appear with the title "Witch's Gold" and illustrations by W. L. Taylor and colored decorations by H. A. Linnell. It is the story of the moral development of a man who has become the possessor of much money.

Mr. Bryan's Book.

The new book by W. J. Bryan which McClure, Phillips & Co. will shortly publish, is called "Letters to a Chinese Official," and is in some sort a reply to the "Letters from a Chinese Official" published some years ago. Mr. Bryan's book was written while he was in the Orient. It is an exposition of the purpose and ideals of Western Civilization, particularly of the American people.

"Thirteen Men."

In "Thirteen Men," by W. A. Fraser, D. Appleton & Co. announce a collection of short stories of Canadian and East Indian life that are said to be of unique interest. No writer of the day knows Canada better than Mr. Fraser, and Rudyard Kipling has borne testimony to the same author's intimate knowledge of India.

TALBOT HOUSE.

Some of the Beautiful Examples of Ecclesiastical Art in Talbot J. Taylor's Long Island Home.*

IN the "brief comments" accompanying the numerous illustrations in the volume on the beautiful objects of art in Talbot House, the home of Talbot J. Taylor at Cedarhurst, L. I., some idea is given of the dwelling and its valuable contents. An interesting feature of the collection is the group of ecclesiastic objects which have come into Mr. Taylor's possession since the passage of the separation law, by which all of the properties of French churches were absorbed by the State.

Talbot House itself, while now known as Elizabethan in style, was originally an exact replica on a large scale of the type of old houses seen in Normandy. Through the many additions made to it from time to time it has become a comparatively low structure, with numerous gables and chimneys. It is mainly only two stories high and entirely covered with vines. The windows are of leaded glass, in the style of Marie Antoinette's "laiterie." One has to pass through a vestibule to enter the house, and then one goes into the large, square hall. This is paneled in dark oak and has a low ivory-toned plaster ceiling, decorated in scroll and foliage patterns. All around the hall are pieces of carving, pilasters, caryatids, and brackets. On one side is a set of seventeenth century monastery stalls. The oak extension table in the centre is of the time of Louis XIV., and around it are three old Flemish chairs, beautifully carved.

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The first room one enters is the drawing room, which is also paneled in oak. Its furniture includes four carved beds from Brittany which have been adapted for divans. The frames are carved and gilded, and the cushions are covered with Beauvais tapestry representing La Fontaine's fables. There are also a threefold tapestry screen, carved and gilded seats, a commode in marqueterie with bronze mounts, a "chaise à porteurs," and numerous other objects, including also an old alcove bed, elaborately carved, which, adapted for an open cabinet, contains numerous ecclesiastical pieces of carved wood.

The conservatory consists of a balcony furnished like a room, which leads down a few steps to the conservatory proper. In one corner of it is a fountain, the central figure of which comes from an old French garden. It is a genuine eighteenth century piece, made of terra cotta, and represents the Infant Bacchus. The balcony is furnished with chairs and tables and shaded lamps. On the railing dividing the balcony from the conservatory are arranged a number of carved saints.

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Passing through the hall again, where one sees other figures of saints, &c., one is led into the dining room, which has windows on two sides. The floor is of green and white blocks of marble, the ceiling has heavily carved beams. The walls are hung with heavy violet damask. There are numerous objects in this room of the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. Beyond this room is the library, which is very large, and, although at the end of the house, is really its centre.

High mullioned windows, with an occasional door leading out on the terraces, break the monotony of the bookcases, which line one side of the room and contain all the modern books of Mr. Taylor's collection—over 2,000 volumes. Directly opposite are cases, forming a succession of "vitrines," containing a very interesting collection of old bindings, early examples of printing, and manuscripts on vellum, signed successively by Kings of France, in an almost uninterrupted line, from Louis XI. to the unfortunate Louis XVI. The Taylor collection possesses also many bindings that are interesting and valuable not only for their beauty but for their historical associations.

There are in this room, too, numerous columns, carved figures, a couple of old clocks, a carved altar railing of the seventeenth century, an old carved bread basket, some old silver sanctuary lamps, &c. Going up the staircase

*THE TALBOT J. TAYLOR COLLECTION: Furniture, Wood Carving, and Other Branches of the Decorative Arts. Quarto. Pp. 140. Profusely illustrated. Decorated cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

to the raised gallery one ascends to the second story of the house, which leads to the Louis XIV. upper gallery, one of the most interesting parts of Mr. Taylor's home. Along its entire length of 170 feet are placed at regular intervals benches of Louis XIV. type, which Mr. Taylor obtained from an old provincial hôtel de ville. At the further end of the gallery is Mr. Taylor's suite of rooms. In these are splendid old beds, heavily carved and hung with beautiful tapestry. The furniture includes Louis XIV. commodes, chairs, &c. A boudoir connecting the two bedrooms of the suite is paneled and hung with a collection of rare old engravings of the eighteenth century. Then there is a "blue suite," fitted up with "serious" looking furniture so much identified with Marie Antoinette. The other rooms in the house all contain pieces of beautiful carving characteristic of the periods in which they were made. They are set out with intelligence and fine taste in Talbot House, although they are varied in construction and appearance.

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It has been Mr. Taylor's object to make his country home an ideal one, in which every room shall have some interesting old pieces. The volume before us, while describing his collection, tells also something about French furniture, its historical and social changes. In addition to the pictures—all from photographs—of the objects and rooms of Talbot House, views are also given of the exterior of the building, including some parts of its garden.

LONDON BOOK NEWS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, July 27.—John Lane will soon publish a translation by Alice Irving of Frédéric Lolace's "Women of the Second Empire." Another book about the fair celebrities of former years has been written by Mrs. Bearne. She tells the story of four Frenchwomen of the times of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., namely the Marquise de Montagu, Mme. Lebrun, Mme. Tallien, and the Comtesse de Genelis.

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JOHN MURRAY announces "A Philological Study of the English Language," by Prof. Henry Cecil Wyld, and a book called "Adrift in New Zealand," by E. Way Welkington. The author of the last-named work landed in New Zealand with threepence in his pocket and tried his hand at a variety of occupations, from bullock driving to journalism.

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DR. MARGARET TODD, (Graham Travers,) the author of "Mona Maclean," which passed through fifteen editions in eight years, has written another novel, which Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. will publish under the title of "Growth."

The same publishers will issue in August the novel called "The Incomplete Amorist," by Mrs. Hubert Bland, better known as E. Nesbit, and famous as a writer of children's books.

William Andrews is writing a book on the "Poets and Poetry of Lincolnshire," which will include biographical and critical notices of Charles Wesley, Lord Tennyson, Jean Ingelow, Thomas Miller, January Searle, Thomas Cooper, and others.

An English translation of Gustav Frenssen's novel called "The Holy Land" will be published soon.

Fisher Unwin is publishing a drawing room drama by Lady Trowbridge entitled "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." W.

A Nature Book by Madison Cawein.

E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, announce a new book by Madison Cawein, which contains the first prose work of the poet, and is called "Nature Notes and Impressions." It contains transcripts from Nature, in prose and verse, jotted down by the author in his notebooks while wandering among the woods and fields.

"Christ Among the Cattle."

The Pafraets Book Company has in press a new edition of Dr. Frederic Rowland Marvin's little book, "Christ Among the Cattle." The work has already passed through three editions. The new edition has been thoroughly revised by the author, and will contain a page or two of added matter.

TWO FAMOUS BRITISH CHANCELLORS.

I. B. Atlay's Studies of Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham—Chapters of English Political History.*

THIS work is not designed as a continuation of Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors." In fact the greater part of this first volume, that dealing with the lives of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham, is covered by a posthumous volume of Lord Campbell. Mr. Atlay's work is published by an English house, and intended for English readers. By arrangement with the English publishers Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have introduced it to the American public in all its native garb, with its allusions unexplained, and its expressions undefined, so that an American not particularly well versed in English history and traditions may at times find himself befogged.

The land in which a future Lord Chancellor earned his first guinea at the age of 32 evidently differs much from our own, where a business or professional man of 30 who is still non-self-supporting is branded as a failure.

Such was the fact in the case of John Singleton Copley, Baron Lyndhurst, and three times Lord Chancellor of England. He was born in Boston in 1772, when that city was still a part of the empire of George III., of Tory parents, for whom, for obvious reasons, Massachusetts soon ceased to be a tolerable abiding place. He was educated at Cambridge and entered the profession for which his talents fitted him. His first great success, which led to his entrance into Parliament, was a skillful defense before the Court of King's Bench of a rioter accused of treason. The Tory Ministry was looking about for parliamentary recruits, and Copley seemed a likely man. In the days of the unreformed House of Commons it was easy enough to seat such a one. "He was requested through a common friend to call on Lord Liverpool, who told him that if he wished to come into Parliament a seat was at his disposal; no pledge was required or condition imposed." Three years later, in 1819, he became Solicitor General.

In 1827 Canning was called upon to form a Ministry, and the Great Seal was offered to Copley, who by this time stood without a rival among the Tory lawyers, and who was personally favored by George IV., probably for his opposition to Catholic Emancipation. He took office under the title of Baron Lyndhurst. Sir Theodore Martin, the great authority for the life of Lyndhurst, says:

> Copley's fine presence and bearing never showed to more advantage than when he appeared in the Chancellor's robes. Tall, erect, self-possessed, with a voice deep and rich in cadence, a command of words that came with ease and were yet exquisitely apt, a manner firm, courteous, and dignified without affect, no worthier representative could well be imagined of the great office.

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An occasional ray of humor, however, gleamed through the decisions of the Chancellor. The King of Spain was suing two Englishmen, and the case evoked Lyndhurst's decision that a foreign sovereign could maintain a suit in an English court, but that the proceedings must be in his name and that an Ambassador could not sue in his behalf. He was asked, "Ought not the King of Spain to have his costs?" He replied: "We will not disparage the dignity of the King of Spain by giving him costs."

The Whig administration, formed in 1830, had, of course, no place for Lyndhurst. Thanks, however, to the friendship of Lord Grey and the good will of the new Chancellor, Brougham, Lyndhurst became chief Baron of the Exchequer. In this capacity Campbell writes of him:

> I often went into his court, particularly in revenue cases, after I became a law officer of the Crown, and as often I admired his wonderful quickness of apprehension, his forcible and logical reasoning, his skilful commixture of sound law and common sense, and his clear, convincing, and dignified judgments. He was a great favorite with the Bar on account of his courtesy, although he has told me that he acted upon the principle that "it is the duty of a Judge to make it disagreeable to counsel to talk nonsense."

His memory was so remarkable that he could dispense with written notes, and was able to concentrate his attention upon the arguments of the lawyers, whom he rarely interrupted, and he was always ready at the close to present the case to the jury briefly and clearly.

Lyndhurst's last Chancellorship, his third, lasted from 1841 to 1846. When he retired for the last time he was over 74. He died in 1863 in the ninety-second year of his age.

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Henry Peter Brougham, afterward first Baron Brougham and Vaux, was born in Edinburgh in 1778, and was thus six years younger than his famous contemporary. He surrendered the great seal more than two years and a half before the Queen's accession, so that, strictly speaking, he was not a Victorian Chancellor. His brilliant and erratic career nevertheless is bound up with the political history of the early years of the Queen's reign, so that the inclusion of his life in the present volume is justifiable.

At the early age of 17 the future Chancellor had exhausted the university curriculum at Edinburgh, and decided to enter the legal profession. As a lad he displayed wonderful versatility and quickness of grasp. He was proficient in the humanities, particularly the Roman orators, as well as in mathematics and the natural sciences; his interest in the latter never forsook him. Before the age of 25 he had written an "Inquiry Into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," which, says Mr. Atlay, "bore traces of great information, vigorous thought, and independence of judgment."

In 1805 he settled in London. He desired a seat in Parliament, and therefore took pains to ingratiate himself with the Whig leaders. In 1808 he was engaged in his first great public cause. The British Orders in Council of 1807 were the Government's reply to Napoleon's Continental system. They were directed against the French Emperor, but bore very aggressively upon English mercantile interests. Some merchants came up from Manchester and Liverpool to petition Parliament against the Orders, and Brougham was retained on their behalf. The petitioners were defeated, but their advocate won celebrity. The great champion, almost the savior, of reform in 1832 began his Parliamentary career as member from a rotten borough in Cornwall, which a noble lord had conveniently found for him. In the Commons he effected what he afterward called the greatest achievement of his life, the repeal of the Orders in Council, which took place in June, 1812, too late, however, to avert war with the United States. It was President Madison, not President Jefferson, as Mr. Atlay says, who approved the American declaration of war a few days earlier. "Brougham's conduct of the case will always be remembered as an example of what one man's tongue can effect in a free deliberative assembly." He belonged at this time to that section of the Opposition which seemed to deplore the defeat of Napoleon if that meant enhanced prestige for the "Pittites."

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The great part played by Brougham in defending Queen Caroline is related at length, and the chief share in defeating the prosecution is assigned to him. When the Whigs took over the Government in 1830 Brougham succeeded Lyndhurst on the woolsack. The part taken by him in Reform is thus described by Mr. Atlay: "Without the tremendous driving power of Brougham, his wonderful resourcefulness, and his surpassing energy in trampling down all obstacles, constitutional and unconstitutional, it is an open question whether the Reform bill would have reached harbor."

Brougham's retirement from the Chancellorship, his quarrel with the Whigs, and his latter days form the subjects for the conclusion of this memoir. The volume includes brief sketches of Cottenham and Truro. R. L. SCHUYLER.

*THE VICTORIAN CHANCELLORS. By J. B. Atlay. In two volumes. Vol. I., with portraits. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4.

Recollections of George Washington.

Besides the letters by Washington to Tobias Lear, his friend and secretary, in "Letters and Recollections of George Washington," which is being published this week after a long delay by Doubleday, Page & Co., there are Mr. Lear's accounts of the death and funeral of the first American President. The letters show the unheroic side of Washington, and reveal his capacity as a business man. A long and extremely interesting article on this book was published in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, July 15.

EVERY country home, we think, will welcome the new volume called **"How to Make a Fruit Garden,"** by S. W. Fletcher.

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"Letters and Recollections of George Washington" is the title of a very remarkable volume, just published, containing some 200 letters to Tobias Lear and others, many of which have never been on the market before. It is a revelation of the home life at Mount Vernon.

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THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

Principal Contents of the Leading American Monthlies—Short Stories for Summer Readers.

THE August magazines are edited, always, with an eye to the requirements of the many thousands of magazine readers at the seaside and mountain resorts. The short story predominates. The tables of contents this month make a fine showing. Harper's alone has Mark Twain, W. D. Howells, Henry James, and President Hadley of Yale among its contributors. Edith Wharton, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Dr. van Dyke, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Richard Watson Gilder lead the forces of Scribner's. Mr. Gilder, for his own magazine, The Century, has as rich an array. Run your eye through the whole list and you will note that the American magazines for August, 1906, enlist the services of a large proportion of the prominent living English and American writers. Besides those we have mentioned Prof. Lounsbury, Mr. Janvier, Alice Brown, Thomas Nelson Page, Norman Duncan, Arthur C. Benson, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, H. W. Boynton, Russell Sturgis, Agnes Reppplier, Elizabeth Pennell, A. E. W. Mason, Robert Hichens, C. N. Williamson, Dr. Eastman, Jack London, Carolyn Wells, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Julian Hawthorne, James Huneker, Brander Matthews, H. G. Wells, Richard Le Gallienne, and many others are in the lists.

THE CENTURY.

THE CATCHING OF THE COD.....William J. Henderson
THE DOUBTFUL AGE.....Annie C. Muirhead
WHEN CAPITAL "TOOK HOLT".....Caroline Lockhart
FRENCH CATHEDRALS.....Elizabeth R. Pennell
RUNNING WATER.....A. E. W. Mason
TWO POEMS.....S. Weir Mitchell
SEEING FRANCE WITH UNCLE JOHN.....Anne Warner
HAND-OF-LOVE.....Rose Young
VESUVIUS IN FURY.....William P. Andrews
HEROIC SAN FRANCISCO.....Louise H. Wall
THE HUMORIST.....Dorothea Deakin
GILBERT STUART'S PORTRAITS OF MEN.....Charles H. Hart
A MASS ON THE MATTERHORN.
WHY SOME BOYS TAKE TO FARMING.....L. H. Bailey
THE SMOKY CITY IS MY NEST..Anita Fitch
SKETCH PLANS FOR OUTING COTTAGES:
I. A Summer Cottage.....Michael Stillman
Drawings by the author.
II. Log House, with plans by..Thomas Tryon
III. A Forest Hunting Lodge.....Joseph H. Freedlander
Drawings and plans by the author.
MRS. DUNKIN'S MORNING CALL.....Edith M. Willett
ARBUTUS.....Lorraine Roosevelt
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TO SAN FRANCISCO.....S. J. Alexander

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

A HORSE'S TALE.....Mark Twain
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A LITTLE DUNKER.....Jennette Lee

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SEA-CELLS OF MANHATTAN.....Henry Van Dyke
MADAME DE TREYMES.....Edith Wharton
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THAT RUSSIAN.....Louise Betts Edwards
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INDIAN PASS.....Henry van Hoevenbergh
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THE DEAD CITY.....Rudyard Kipling
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SINGLE BLESSEDNESS.....Elizabeth K. Tompkins
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DRESSING AND BATHING THE BABY.....Laverne

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A PLANTING PLAN FOR A DEEP-RAYED BORDER.....I. G. Tabor
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MR. ALFRED A. POPE'S HOUSE AT FARMINGTON, CONN.
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ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK AND WIRE GLASS.

HOUSE AND GARDEN.

BLENHEIM PALACE.....P. H. Ditchfield
A JAPANESE GARDEN.....C. J. Pilling
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HENRY W. RANGER..Harold W. Bromhead
COLORED GLASS WINDOWS: The Supremacy of the Modern School..W. H. Thomas
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ITALIAN ART AT THE MILAN EXHIBITION.....Alfredo Melani
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BOOK NEWS.

RIDER HAGGARD, THE AUTHOR.....Edgar Jepson
RIDER HAGGARD'S COLONIAL WORK.....William Griffith
A COLORIST'S MODEL STUDIO. The new studio of Hugh H. Breckenridge.
THE SAGA OF "THE GRANGE".....Frank Yeigh

"A Woman of Wit and Wisdom,"

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for publication in a few days "A Woman of Wit and Wisdom," by Alice C. C. Gaussen, author of "A Later Pepys." It is a memoir of Elizabeth Carter, a member of the Bas Bleu Society, a scholar, linguist, and translator of Epictetus. Mrs. Carter—the title is honorary, for the lady refused all offers of marriage—was a warm friend of Walpole, Dr. Johnson, and the Marquis of Bath.

THE CRUSADERS.

SIX HUNDRED years ago Jean de Joinville, Seneschal of Champagne, then an old man, wrote his memoirs of the French monarch who is called St. Louis. For the present translation of de Joinville's quaint and characteristically mediaeval narrative Ethel Wedgwood is responsible. She names the volume "The Memoirs of the Lord of Joinville: A New English Version," and the publishers in America are E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. The text used is Francesque Michel's edition of the "fourteenth-century manuscript known as Supplement 2,016, Bibliothèque royale," and though the author confesses to some transpositions of material and some excisions of "matter repugnant to modern tastes," the diction preserves excellently the general effect of the original. It is a very simple diction, by the way, not running too much to the archaic, and, as de Joinville was no scandalmonger, the omissions are not after all of serious importance. Rather they serve to spare you an excess of pious anecdotes.

As a picture of military life in the days of the Crusades and as a reflector of the mental and moral attitudes of the most civilized Europeans of that time, de Joinville's book is, as everybody knows, rarely valuable, for the Seneschal was, himself a fine type of the mediaeval baron, a ruler and a fighting man. He was of the King's company upon the first of his Crusades, that begun in 1248, and served with him in the disastrous campaign in Egypt and in the further wasted efforts in Palestine. For the interest of the narrative, parts of it are dull enough; other parts of it as full of entertainment and illumination as possible. The dull portions need not concern us here; of the other sort certainly of the most characteristic passages may be found by the reader in the excerpts which follow.

The Sire de Joinville was rich, and he went upon the Crusade at the head of a considerable company. Yet thus was the fashion of his starting:

This Abbot of Cheminon gave me my scrip and staff, and thereupon I departed from Joinville, and would not enter my castle any more until I should come home again; and I set out on foot, barefooted and in pilgrim's weeds, and visited Blechicourt and St. Urban's and other holy relics there; and all the while that I was on my way to Blechicourt and St. Urban's, I durst not cast my eyes back to Joinville lest my heart should fail me for the fair castle and the two children that I was leaving behind me.

The Seneschal's age was then 23 years. There was a wife also, but he speaks rather of castle and children. Presently he will tell you how he took ship with his knights and attendants, and how "they opened the door of the ship and all the horses that we were to take over seas with us were put inside, and they closed the door up again and caulked it up well, just as in making a barrel, because when the ship is at sea the whole of the door is under water."

When the horses were inside, our master mariner shouted to the sailors who were in the prow of the ship: "Is all ready? Then, Sir, let the clergy and the priests come forwards" and when they were all assembled—"Strike up a chant, in God's name!" cried he. And they sang all aloud in unison: Veni Creator Spiritus. And he shouted to his sailors: "Spread sail in God's name!" and they did so.

At Cyprus, de Joinville sent the Empress of Constantinople "cloth and taffety to trim her dress," a gale having swept away her ship and left her Majesty with nothing "of all her baggage but the cloak she was wearing and a pinafore."

Coming to Egypt he was one of the first to land in the face of the enemy and being in the thick of the fighting thereafter he tells of many bloody encounters and brave deeds of his comrades. These matters we must pass over, but the reader shall have a bit of science relating to the Nile:

The nature of this river's water is such that when we hung it up from our tent ropes in white earthenware jars—such as are made there—the water, in the heat of the day, used to become as cold as though it were drawn from a spring.

Thus he speaks of certain Christians who hold the faith of the Bedouins, "but no man can die save at his appointed hour."

Their belief is so disloyal that it is as much as saying that God has no power to help us. For we should be mad who serve God, if we did not believe that He has power to prolong our lives and keep us from harm and mishap.

For de Joinville was a very stout Christian—as fitted one who had taken the cross to save the Holy Sepulchre.

Historical Series.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are to bring out immediately a historical series to contain some of the firm's successful fiction. Among the books are Warren Cheney's "Way of the North," Sarah B. Kennedy's "Wooing of Judith," W. R. Lighton's "Sons of Strength," Allen French's "The Colonials," Agnes C. Laut's "Lords of the North," and Katherine Holland Brown's "Diane."

FROM READERS.

Arthur Lumley's Remembrances of the Late A. V. S. Anthony.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IT was before the civil war, when I was an apprentice in J. W. Orr's wood-engraving establishment, that I met A. V. S. Anthony, who was the foreman there, having been graduated from T. W. Strong's publishing house. Strong was publisher of The American News, a weekly illustrated journal. He employed on it at the start all the available illustrative talent in New York, including George H. Thomas of London, D. C. Hitchcock, Samuel Wallen, and Barry. It was short-lived, however, and was followed by many other ventures of a similar nature that expired from lack of experience or funds. Amid the ever-changing vicissitudes Anthony's mentality developed rapidly, and he became a superior and skillful workman. His newspaper experience made him especially valuable when enterprises like Barnum & Beach's Illustrated News and Montgomery's Pictorial Times were started, imbuing with new vitality the development of periodicals illustrated with wood engravings. The deft hand and active brain of Anthony can be traced in the illustrated literature of that period. With the birth of Harper's and other magazines came a demand for a finer class of engraving, and for years Anthony was a leading spirit in the production of the best work when choice illustrated books were issued and publishers were rivaling each other in New York and Boston to keep pace with the rare and beautiful works published by David Bogue of London. The growing demand for illustrated works by American authors brought out new illustrators, but Anthony engraved or controlled much of this class of work, besides doing choice bits for other engravers. His wide knowledge and alert intellectuality gave him ascendency over the ordinary wood engraver, and a certain chic or individuality of style made him the friend and chum of rising artists, many of whom owed him a debt of gratitude for his artistic rendering of their drawings into effective tonality.

During the civil war Mr. Anthony was the art manager of The New York Illustrated News, of which Thomas Bailey Aldrich was editor, and when Aldrich was absent Anthony filled the editor's chair. On one occasion I found it very difficult to find a good subject for an illustration to send to New York from the army at the front. There had been some severe fighting, but I had used up everything that appeared to be available. Accidentally I saw an intoxicated soldier sitting on a stretcher. His head was bowed, his arms hung listless, and his attitude suggested death. I made a sketch of him, and over his figure, in the sky space, put a large-winged bird soaring upward. My footnote to the editor intimated that the poor fellow might have helped to carry the wounded from the battlefield until he was so worn out that he died from sheer exhaustion. Imagine my astonishment when The Illustrated News came to camp at finding my hasty sketch taken seriously, elaborated, and given place of honor on the title page. In addition, there was a most pathetic editorial about it, written by Anthony, as he told me afterward. It was in the line of professional duty to keep the patriotic spirit of the North aroused by romancing a little at times with such pictures as "The Guards of Liberty," "Youth and Age," and "The Penalty of Treason," and Anthony fully approved of and encouraged it.

When Ticknor & Fields started Our Young Folks Anthony was the master spirit in control, for he chose the illustrators. Then came Every Saturday, bringing to the front Darley, Eytinge, Sheppard, and Hoppin among others, and making altogether the best illustrated paper that had been published in this country up to that time. Osgood & Co., part of the firm, continued in the same vein until the Harpers bought out the engraving stock of the Boston concern and made Osgood their agent in London, where he died.

One of the episodes of Anthony's career was his going with Nast to England to engrave the hurried drawing of the Heenan-Sayers prize fight. He kept to the graver as long as there was work for it, and then, like another great engraver, W. J. Linton, took up literary pursuits and rounded out a long and honorable career with the house of Harper & Brothers. During many years of personal intercourse he was ever to me a loyal friend and trusted adviser, and the news of his death brought with keenest sorrow tender memories of numerous whole-souled kindnesses which I can never forget. ARTHUR LUMLEY.

New Dorp, S. I., July 27, 1906.

George Washington Moon.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A letter from G. Nash Morton has just caught my eye, in which he refers to the books of George Washington Moon, saying: "I have not yet found one person in the United States who had ever seen these books." I have at my side one of two companion volumes by George Washington Moon, "The Soul's Inquiries Answered," the other being "The Soul's Comfort in Sorrow." On the title page of each is inscribed my father's name, "with G. Washington Moon's kind regards. June 1st, 1874." Under date of June 15 (in "The Soul's Inquiries Answered," which is to be used as a diary or birthday book,) he has written his signature again, "Geo. Washington Moon," that date evidently being his own birthday. The Scriptural quotations he has chosen to be printed for that day are as follows:

What sayest thou of thyself?—John i., 22.

The Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song. * * * I will sing of the mercies of the Lord forever. * * * I will sing praises unto my God while I have any being.—Isaiah, xii., 2; Psalm lxxxix., 1; cxlvi., 2.

"The redeemed of the Lord shall come with singing unto Zion.—Isaiah, li. 2.

These quotations give some insight into the character of the man who was my father's friend. I should be glad to know more of him if "G. Nash Morton" has any further information in his possession.

E. R. W.

Bailey Island, Me., July 25, 1906.

The Poets Again.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Womanlike, I must have the last word with Mr. Whipple. To prove that my protest is purely feminine, I must convince Mr. Whipple by the consistent feminine means of exclamation—hysterical, sententious: "The idea! Accusing me of keeping a scrapbook of magazine poetry! Well, I like that!" And out of the stress of indignation must come the body of confession. No, I do not keep a scrapbook. But when his letter was handed to me, with the impulsiveness of the sex I jumped to the defense of the magazine poets. Pulling down a miscellaneous pile of periodicals in my library—Harper's, Scribner's, Munsey's, McClure's, Pearson's, Ainslee's, Cosmopolitans, Everybodys—I spent a hot night at a profitless task, and ended by proving his contention. All I could find were

Songs of dead seasons, that wander
On wings of articulate words.

And when I had finished I "threw up the sponge" of defense and was obliged to confess, with Mr. Whipple, that all magazine poetry is

More frail than the shadows on glasses,
More fleet than a wave or a rhyme.

So I shut the covers on the ephemeral stuff, put out the light, and let

The birds that flew singing to me-ward
Recede out of sight.

In his mute acceptance of this rebuke Mr. Whipple will assuage a soul that in unconscious manlike fashion he has ruffled. HELEN THAXTON MAXWELL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you allow me to add a word to the subject of which Leon Rutledge Whipple writes interestingly in your issue of July 21, and which you head, "Abusing the Poets"? But I wish to abuse, not the poets, but the magazine editors. For it is my conviction that the flood of sugar-and-watery verse with which the readers in this country are afflicted is due more to the buyers than to the makers of poetry. Of course, we all know that the magazine editors complain loudly that they want better verse but can't get it. But does anybody believe that they couldn't get vastly better verse than they publish if they went about it in the right way? Judging by the quality of that which appears in their pages they must sift all the poetry that comes into their offices first through the discriminating hands of the typewriter and telephone girls, and afterward those "higher up" select for publication the best of the "pretty pieces" the young ladies have chosen. In no other way is it possible to account for the prevalence of the "children's sizes" Mr. Whipple describes so well and the curious similarity of their pale pink and mauve tones. I am unable to believe that the literary capacity of this country, entering as keenly and intimately as it does into all the vigorous and intense life of our people, could not produce something better than the current magazine verses—something which would at least have the merit of passionate sincerity, even if its subject were "scenic love"—if it had the necessary encouragement.

The fact that now and then a poem does manage to get before the public that bears the stamp of a virile mind and a vivid imagination is proof that our poets are capable of better things than our magazine editors would have us believe. The most conspicuous instance of this that occurs to me at this moment is the well-known poem, "Each in His Own Tongue," beginning:

"A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,"

by Prof. William Herbert Carruth of the University of Kansas. I happen to know that this poem was declined by every magazine in the United States, until finally it was published by The New England Magazine. As soon as it was allowed to get its head into the light it was seized, literally seized, with avidity by the reading public. It was copied by the newspapers all over the country. It journeyed to foreign lands, and was translated into other tongues. It was warmly praised by the leading literary critics of London. It has brought to the author stacks of letters, full of praise and gratitude, from all sorts of people. All this simply proves that the reading public is thirsting for poetry, if only that poetry will sing with beauty and sincerity and passionate earnestness something—it doesn't matter what—that grown men and women really care about.

Sidney Lanier, the greatest poet this country has produced—alas for his life of martyrdom!—held that a great poet must have wide knowledge, must be in close touch and deepest sympathy with the movements of his time, and must be able to put into his verse the wisdom and the feeling that fill the lives and inspire the thoughts and the deeds of his contemporaries. It was very largely this quality of understanding of and sympathy with the chief intellectual current of the last fifty years that made Prof. Carruth's poem one of the most notable achievements in American verse of the last twenty-five years and provided for it instant welcome on the part of the public. For it voiced in poetic phrase that is remarkable alike for its beauty, simplicity, and sincerity, the very spirit of the time, the deep convictions to which men's minds had come, the dawning sentiment of universal brotherhood, the faith that high hearts keep in humanity's noble destiny. But of course the telephone and typewriter young ladies did not know about such things! And so the little poem went knocking in vain at the doors of all the magazines in the country, one after another. And who knows how many more there may have been, from east north, south, and west, that have never found even its tardy recognition and acceptance!

FLORENCE FINCH KELLY.

New York, July 26, 1906.

The Keats Memorial Project.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

For several years now both in England and America a movement by committee has been on foot toward the purchase of the house in which Keats died in Rome. It seems to be the intention of this apparently unofficial but none the less energetic committee not only to take over the house on the Piazza di Spagna but also to establish under its roof a permanent memorial of Shelley and Keats, to say nothing of inaugurating a perpetual guardianship of the graves of the two poets.

There can be little question as to either the necessity or the seemliness of some adequate protection of the two graves. It is also pleasant to think that in Rome, and particularly in modern Rome, there may sometime be provided a library and a museum which might introduce to the itinerant Anglo-Saxon "two illustrious men who once wrote verse," as a regal functionary in the Eternal City has expressed it. But is not the wisdom of the purchase of such a house for such a purpose both obviously and inferably questionable? In the first place the building, even without its disfiguring sign-boards, is a hopelessly ugly one. A very small portion of it indeed is actually identified with the last days and death of Keats. The two rooms which the poet occupied with Severn are quite unfit for library or museum purposes. Reconstruction and alteration would rob these rooms, or the building itself, of the very element which has made the spot so obscurely historic. Hideous the rooms now are, it is true. But equally hideous would they be year by year placarded with the effusions of those gentlemen of the second dimension who write poetry about poets, and day by day crowded with those tourist parties that are glibly enlightened by the usual misinformed guide. As it now is the true lover of Keats can seek out the rooms, after divers chastening triumphs over difficulties, and there be alone with his memories. And this at once suggests the strongest objection to the establishment of a Keats memorial in such a place. The associations of this Piazza di Spagna house are so unmitigated in their painfulness, the history of the poet's life and last days between those bald and jail-like walls is so gruesomely tragic, so dishearteningly sorrowful, that there seems something almost merciless, almost ghoulish, in converting such a tomb of unhappy days into a museum to his memory. For surely it is a mistaken kindness to expose to unveneratiug and unsophisticated eyes this bitterly sorrowful spot, in an effort, as the committee has said, to "provide a place and facilities for the comprehensive study of the poet." The necroponent's hand is not always the best one to lead the unknowing into a true understanding of poetry. Even memorializing has its amenities. And one can't help wondering just what Keats himself would have said about it all.

ARTHUR STRINGER.

Cedar Springs, July 26, 1906.

Ik Marvel.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Who reads Ik Marvel now?" inquires one of your correspondents in your issue of July 14. I am glad to reply that he still has thousands of readers in America, judging by the unlimited number of "pirate" editions (if I may call them so) of his earlier books, "Bachelor's Reveries" and "Dream Life," of which the copyright has unfortunately (to my thinking) run out. Inquiry of his publishers (the Scribners) would doubtless develop the fact that there is still a steady sale of his later delightful books, "Lands, Letters, and Kings" and "American Lands and Letters."

It may interest you to know that, while Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, the veteran author of these books, is still living in excellent health on the beautiful farm at Edgewood, just outside of New Haven, to which he devoted a volume, the old farm at Salem, Conn., at which the "Reveries of a Bachelor" were written has of late passed into possession of his brother, Mr. Alfred Mitchell of New London, Conn., who has so renovated the old farmhouse and improved the farm that it is a joy to the veteran author to see it in its present condition.

With the exception of Irving and George William Curtis, we have never had an American essayist who could compare to Mr. Mitchell in the grace and purity of his English. In proof of this it is only necessary to refer the reader to his paper on "Titian," or that wonderful "Alpha Delta Phi" address to which your correspondent alludes. Both can be found in the Scribner issue of "Bound Together." HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1906.

Suggestions to Publishers.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some one might well undertake to reprint the short stories by Henry Harland which appeared in The Yellow Book. I wish that Huysmas's "L'Oblat" might be translated into English, and Ernest Hello's essays. Lovers of good books ought not to miss Father Robert Hugh Benson's comparatively new book, "The History of Richard Raynal, Solitary," a book which has given at least one person great delight. A. E. GIBSON.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 24, 1906.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

E. M. COPE, the translator of Clara Tschudi's "Marie Antoinette," has turned into English this writer's new book, "Eugénie, Empress of the French," which is appearing here through the Macmillan Company. The book has a colored frontispiece, which is a reproduction of the portrait of Eugénie in the Versailles Gallery. The translation is from the second French edition. The book is said to have gained a wide public not only in Scandinavia but also in Germany and Italy. The present edition contains additional notes taken from a few English newspapers, which refer especially to the Prince Imperial and Dr. Evans, the dentist who helped Eugénie escape to England. Speaking of the work of Clara Tschudi, the translator says in the preface:

The authoress has tried to be impartial in her judgment, and to distinguish, as in the case of Marie Antoinette, between weaknesses and serious faults; though here the difficulty has been increased by the nearness of events, and yet the lingering fierceness of the light that beats upon a throne. The "clear-sightedness of the historian of the future" on this point is truthfully alluded to by the authoress on the last page.

The volume is of particular interest just now in view of the visit about to be paid by the ex-Empress to Emperor Francis Joseph with the object of thanking her friend for the many kindnesses paid her before she passes away. The writer opens her narrative with an account of Eugénie's mother, in which she shows the points of resemblance of the two women. Eugénie's first meeting with Napoleon is described in a chapter following, and then come his engagement and marriage with the lovely Spanish girl. These are followed by the story of Eugénie's life at Court, her interest in dresses, her popularity until the fall of the Second Empire, and her escape from the Tuileries to England. Napoleon's death, followed by the tragic end of Eugénie's son, closes the volume.

Bowlers and Fielders.

A new volume by the authors of "Great Batsmen: Their Methods at a Glance," &c., which demonstrated so well "action-photography," George W. Beldam and Charles B. Fry, is now being brought out by the Macmillan Company. It is on "Great Bowlers and Fielders: Their Methods at a Glance," and is profusely illustrated with photographs showing the methods of the various players, which were taken while the men were in action. These illustrations number 464. In the main, as is pointed out in the "keynote" to the volume, it is concerned with practice rather than with theory, "and with things as they are, rather than with things as they ought to be done." The principal idea of the book is to set forth the differences in the ways of playing by the bowlers and fielders dealt with. Especial attention is paid to the "grips" of the various players:

To those in search of "tips" about the practical art of bowling, the illustrations which show how various bowlers grip the ball should be of some service. The power of putting spin on the ball depends on something more than the details of grip—on the strength of the fingers, for instance, and on how the ball is made to leave the hand—but would-be bowlers do not give sufficient attention to studying the various ways in which the ball may be held and to experimenting with the results that come from these.

The brief introduction to the division in the book devoted to bowling is from the pen of F. R. Spofford, the champion English bowler; that on fielding is by Gilbert L. Jessop.

"Under Castle Walls."

It is a tale of mediaeval Italy that H. C. Bailey has written in his book, "Under Castle Walls," to be published by the Appletons in the Autumn. The story is one of rapid action, dealing with the feuds of rival families dwelling in neighboring castles.

"How to Buy Life Insurance."

It is reported by Doubleday, Page & Co. that Q. P.'s "How to Buy Life Insurance," which is a manual and guide for the policy holder, has been indorsed by school boards for study by students.

1906

The New York Times
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QUERIES.

To secure attention, in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

CHARLES MENDELL, N. Y.—Besides the American Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, published in 1897 by Werner & Co. of this city, the authorized new edition of that work of reference, published by The Times of London, (1902-3,) in conjunction with Messrs. A. & C. Black, (Vols. 25-35,) treats of important American subjects, of course. The New York office of this edition is at 225 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan. Will Mr. Mendell kindly send his full address to the Queries Department, NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW?

READER, New York—(1) Will you please inform me who was the author of a book called "Balder," published in London in 1854 as by "The Author of 'The Roman'"? (2) Who was the author of "Aesop Junior in America," New York, 1834, and has the book any value, commercial or other? (3) Has Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Baltimore, 1838, illustrated with Eddy's plates, any value? (4) Were Rowlandson's plates illustrating "Hudibras" published without color early in 1800, and if so, has a copy so illustrated value?

1. The author was Sydney Thompson Dobell, English poet and critic, (1824-74.) "The Roman" appeared in 1850 under the pseudonym of Sydney Yendys. "Balder" was finished three years later. The latter poem is published separately by Smith, Elder & Co., London. The same publishers also issue a complete "Poetical Works of Sydney Dobell," in two volumes.

2. The book is not recorded in the American Book Catalogue.

3. The Baltimore edition is not cited in either "Auction Prices of Books" or in "Book Prices Current." It seems to have no recognized value.

4. We find recorded "with Rowlandson's plates" only an 1810 edition, (London,) in two volumes. The plates are colored. A copy sold in 1905 for $13.

M. E. BLISS, Clay Centre, Kan.—Will you kindly tell me who wrote the Flora McFlimsey poem containing the following lines:

"Nothing to wear! Why
Go just as you are,
Wear the dress you have on,
And I'll engage you'll be
The most bright and particular star
In all the stuck-up horizon."

I think the above quotation not entirely accurate.

The Flora McFlimsey poem was written by William Allen Butler, a New York lawyer, in 1857, under the title of "Nothing to Wear." The lines referred to are:

Nothing to wear! Go just as you are!
Wear the dress you have on, and you'll be by far,
I engage, the most bright and particular star
On the Stuck-up horizon.

The poem is published separately by Harpers and by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

J. F., New Brighton, S. I.—I would like a book containing the names of all the celebrated actors and actresses (English and American) from, say, the time of Garrick—a sort of biographical dictionary. Is there such a book published?

We would suggest "Actors and Actresses of Great Britain and the United States," edited by Brander Matthews and Laurence Hutton, (5 vols., Cassell & Co.;) the various books on the actors and actresses of America by Lewis C. Strang, (L. C. Page & Co., Boston.) Also "Annals of the English Stage," by John Doran, (Scribners.) "A Dictionary of the Drama," by W. Davenport Adams, (J. B. Lippincott,) of which only the first volume (A—G) has been published, will probably, when completed, furnish the information desired.

A. B. BUCHANAN, Pointe a Pic, Quebec—Will you kindly inform me where I can obtain a copy of "Wraxhall's Posthumous Memories" and the probable cost?

The work may be obtained in five volumes from Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York. The cost is $22.50.

H. DOE, New York—In this month's issue of The Philistine Magazine I note a reference to a poem by Richard Realf, entitled "De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum," and would thank you to tell me where I can obtain it, and especially whether it has been printed in small booklet form.

It may be found in the posthumous edition of Realf's poems published by his friend and executor, Col. Richard J. Hinton, (Funk & Wagnalls, New York, 1890.) The American Book Catalogue shows no record of its having been printed in separate form. Stedman's "American Anthology" contains three selections from Realf, but the poem sought is not among them.

H. W. FISHER, Oil City, Penn.—Can you give me a list of (1) the writings of Prof. Max Muller, and by whom published; (2) the publications of Prof. Goldwin Smith, and the names of the publishers?

(1) The most noteworthy of the many works of the late Friedrich Max Müller published in this country are "Anthropological Religion," (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.75;) "Biographical Essays," (Scribner, $2;) "Essays," (three series,) (Scribner, $2 per volume;) "German Classics," (Scribner, $6;) "India," (Longmans, $1; Funk & Wagnalls, paper, 25 cents;) "Last Essays," (Longmans, $1.75;) "My Autobiography," (Scribner, $2.) Address Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons and Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. for complete lists and prices. (2) Messrs. Harper & Brother publish Goldwin Smith's "Life of Cowper" in two editions, 75 cents and 35 cents; Charles Scribner's Sons his "Life of Jane Austen," $1; Funk & Wagnalls his "Moral Crusader: Garrison," $1, and Doubleday, Page & Co. his "Shakespeare the Man," 75 cents. His other books are published by the Macmillan Company, who will doubtless send a list, with prices, on application

READER.—Will you please tell where I may find Town and Country on file for the last three years; also American Homes and Gardens since it was first published; also the book "American Estates and Gardens," by Barr Ferree?

Town and Country can be seen on file at the publication office, 239 Fourth Avenue. "American Gardens," by G. Lowell, was published by Bates & Guild Co., 42 Chauncey Street, Boston, and "American Estates and Gardens," by Barr Ferree, by Munn & Co., 361 Broadway.

D. H., Bedford, N. Y.—In a recent issue reference was made in the Publishers' Notes to Good Words. Can you tell me by whom this magazine was published and during what years it appeared? Can you give me any information concerning a magazine for young people, published some years ago, called Good Things?

(1) Good Words is an English periodical published in Edinburgh and London since 1860. Norman and Donald Macleod have been successively the editors. (2) We find no record of any magazine called Good Things.

Answers from Readers.

A. P. W., Yonkers, N. Y., asks for the name of the poem from which the following verse is taken. The author is J. H. Newman. And also where the poem can be found:

"Prune well thy words, the thoughts control
That o'er thee swell and throng;
They will condense within thy soul,
And change to purpose strong."

T. H. T., Montclair—Relative to the inquiry of "K. S. F." in your issue of July 14, would say that "The World and the Logos" was written by the Right Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, some time editor of The Church Journal and rector of Christ Church, New York City. He wrote several books in the same series, the other titles being "The World and the Man," "The World and the Kingdom," and "The World and the Wrestlers." They are all published by Thomas Whittaker, New York.

THOMAS B. DIXON, 141 St. Mary's Avenue, Rosebank, S. I.—I have two verses of the song "Old Sexton," if your correspondent wishes to have them.

B. F. ABBOTT, New York—The following, "One should at least read one good poem, see one good picture, and hear a little good music every day," inquired for by "J. M. S.," may be found in Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," Book V., Chapter I., (Page 3, Volume II., of the little three-volume edition translated by Carlyle.)

J. L. T., Asbury Park, N. J.—I have seen no answer to the inquiry of "E. Heath" in the issue of March 17, with regard to a poem, the title of which he does not give, and which he does not quote correctly. The poem as I have it is entitled "Each in His Own Tongue," the first lines of which are as follows:

"A fire-mist and a planet,
A crystal and a cell,
A jell-fish, a saurian,
And caves where the cave-men dwell.

"Then a sense of love and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it 'Evolution,'
And others call it 'God.'"

On my copy I have written the author's name, Prof. William Herbert Carruth. I do not know where I got the information with regard to the author, and would like to have some one help me to verify it.

Prof. Carruth is the author of the poem "Each in His Own Tongue."

D. C. H., Peekskill—Herbert Spencer, speaking of conduct from its physical aspect, says: "Taking the evolution point of view, and remembering that while an aggregate evolves, not only the matter composing it, but also the motion of that matter, passes from 'an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogenity,'" &c.

The quoted phrase is, I think, the original to which two of your correspondents refer in the last two numbers of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW.

Appeals to Readers.

G. M. HARTT, Passaic, N. J.—You will greatly oblige several curious persons if you will name the author of the following:

"The Parish Priest of Austerity
Climbed up in the high church steeple
To be nearer God,
So that he might hand His Word down
To the people.

"And in sermon script he daily wrote
What he thought was sent from Heaven;
And he dropped it down
On the people's heads two times one day in seven.

"In his age God said: 'Come down and die.'
And he cried out from the steeple:
'Where art Thou, Lord?'
And the Lord replied: 'Down here
Among my people.'"

Can any of our readers answer?

E. S., New York.—Can you give me the addresses of Miss Lavinia Duncan and Miss Frances Eddy, authors of the charming poems, "My Secret" and "To Her Violin."

E. V. K., Woodstock, N. Y.—Can any one give me the author of "God Speed," the first verse of which is:

"The Lord love thee
And keep thee
Upon the land and sea;
And cause His face
In every place
To shine divine
On thee."

And will you kindly give me the remaining verses of the poem?

BOOK COLLECTOR, New York.—Can any one tell me the author, or some particulars regarding the work called "The Manuscript of Diedrich Knickerbocker, Jun.," published in New York in 1824? I notice that in Sabin's Dictionary he gives the author as Washington Irving, but I cannot find it mentioned among the first editions of that author's works.

M. BOSTON.—Can you give me any information about Mr. Heilonan Wilson, the author of a tale called "Salona," which was published in "Two Tales," Boston, July, 1822?

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WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W. C., London.

The New York Times To-Day
CONTAINS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON
EDUCATIONAL TOPICS:
"How Much Science Should Be Taught in the School?"
by Prof. William H. Hoeck, Ph. D., Columbia University.

Among later articles to appear Saturdays will be:

"The Gymnasium in the Boys' School," by William Skarstrom, M. D., Columbia University.

"The Education of the New York Boy," by Leslie J. Tompkins, Assemblyman and Professor of Law, New York University.

"How to Get Simplified Spelling Into the Schools," by Brander Matthews.

The announcements of leading educational institutions will appear in these issues and should prove a great aid to those making school plans.

The six issues containing these articles will be sent to any address for 12 cents. 12 cents.
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—*Index, Pittsburg.*
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By Archibald Eyre, a dramatization of which has been made by Hartley Manners and Henry Miller for presentation this fall. $1.50.
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This book presents in simple language facts about the teeth, their connection with various diseases, and their intimate relation with the whole body structure—facts of vital importance to all who would have sound teeth and sound bodies. Published at 44 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Price, postage prepaid, fifty cents.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

John Luther Long's New Book—"The Swarm," by Maeterlinck—

Forthcoming Novels.

JOHN LUTHER LONG, the well-known author of "Madame Butterfly," "Naughty Nan," &c., has sent the manuscript of his new book to Dodd, Mead & Co., who expect to publish it in the beginning of October. It is entitled "Billy Boy," and is the story of a tender-hearted little fellow and his influence on his father. The man tells the tale and pictures the child nature. "Billy Boy" loves his father dearly, but is shocked by the seeming cruelty of his parent. He does not understand why the man should be so pleased when he has killed a little bird. The man is surprised by the boy's change of affection for dutiful obedience, and misunderstands this attitude. The reconciliation is brought about by the child's noble nature. Readers of Collier's Weekly may recall the story which appeared a few months ago. The book will be printed in two colors and will contain the colored illustrations by Jessie Willcox Smith.

The Duttons are bringing out in the New Universal Library Leigh Hunt's "Stories from the Italian Poets," with critical notices and brief biographies of the writers. It is in two thick 16mo volumes, "Dante and Pulci" and "Bolardo, Ariosto, and Tasso."

"The Fighting Chance," by Robert W. Chambers, which D. Appleton & Co. will bring out in the early Autumn, is along a line never before followed by this author, who has in this book made a luminous study of the upper social life of America of the present age.

The volume, "The Royal Collection of Paintings at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle," by Lionel Cust, M. V. O., which was reviewed in last week's issue by arrangement with The London Times, is published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons, who announce Volume II. for Fall publication. The work is believed to be one of the most elaborate and important that has appeared in this country.

"The Swarm" is the title under which the new volume of essays by Maurice Maeterlinck is to be brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co. this Fall. It is a very suggestive name for a book by the author of "The Life of the Bee."

Henry Holt & Co. have secured the American rights to Mrs. Hugh Fraser's new novel, "In the Shadow of the Lord," a romance of the Washingtons. The story opens in London and is continued in Virginia. Amid stirring and romantic episodes it does much to clear up the enigmas in the career of the mother of "The Father of His Country."

A new edition is appearing through E. P. Dutton & Co. of W. H. Hudson's book, "The Purple Land: Being the Narrative of One Richard Lamb's Adventures in the Banda Oriental in South America, as Told by Himself."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that they are to bring out this Autumn a new book by the Rev. Dr. William B. Forbush, author of "The Boys' Life of Christ," &c., entitled "Ecclesiastes in the Metre of Omar," in which is shown the Persian influence on the writer of Ecclesiastes. Dr. Forbush has just left the Madison Avenue Reformed Church to accept a call to the Woodward Avenue Presbyterian Church in Detroit.

The latest volumes in Everyman's Library, published by the Duttons, are "Shakespeare's Comedies," "Tragedies," and "Histories and Poems."

A story of love and mystery, in which a burglar plays an important part, has been acquired by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is "The Chase of the Golden Plate," by Jacques Futrelle, which will be illustrated by Will Gréfé. There is much mystery in the disappearance of the family plate, which is only solved after much delay and the culmination of the romance by Prof. Van Dusen, the "Thinking Machine," who has always been successful in solving intricate criminal problems.

A translation of Prof. Richard Muther's "History of Painting," by Prof. George Kriehn, of Leland Stanford University, is in press with the Putnams. An attempt is here made by the well-known German art critic and Professor in the University of Breslau to interpret the paintings he presents as human documents. Critical notes have been supplied by the translator. The work will be in two volumes and fully illustrated.

The Putnams have down for issue in the Fall "Thomas à Kempis and the Imitation of Christ," by J. E. G. de Montmorency. This is a study of the history of Christian Quietism from early times to the close of the fifteenth century. It contains the result of investigations made by the author into the work of Christian Quietists. He attempts to trace the effects of "The Imitation of Christ" upon the religion and literature of later ages, and also considers the question of the authorship of the "Imitation." An account is included of monastic life and educational movements and methods of the fifteenth century. The work is to be illustrated with numerous portraits and other pictures.

"Songs Every Child Should Know" is to be the next volume in the Every Child Should Know Series, bearing the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co. It is edited by Mrs. Dolores Bacon and will appear at the end of next month. There are over 100 songs, with the music, including sentimental, patriotic, and war songs, National hymns, songs from Shakespeare, and others. The volume is being decorated by B. Osterlag.

Florence Simmonds's translation of J. Meier-Graefe's two-volume work on "The Development of Modern Art" is to come from G. P. Putnam's Sons probably in October. It is a comparative study of the plastic arts, being "a contribution to a new system of aesthetics." There will be 300 full-page and sixty text illustrations.

No. 2 in the Home Maker Series, bearing the Putnam imprint, is to be "One Thousand Soups." Like "What to Have for Breakfast" and "Everyday Luncheons," it is the work of Olive Green.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a new revised edition of "Tabular Views of Universal History," being a series of chronological tables, presenting in parallel columns a record of the more noteworthy events in the history of the world from the earliest times to 1900. The tables prepared by the late G. P. Putnam have been brought down to date by Lynds E. Jones and Simeon Strunsky.

Leroy Scott's union labor novel, "The Delegate," according to Doubleday, Page & Co., is being translated into Russian.

"The Power to Regulate Corporations and Commerce" is the new book by Frank Hendrick, author of "Railway Control by Commission," &c., which G. P. Putnam's Sons are to publish in the Fall. The author defines the limits within which the Governments of the States of the Union may secure freedom of trade by control of persons and things engaged therein.

Another college story is shortly to make its appearance from Dodd, Mead & Co. It is "The Seventh Person," by Benjamin Brace, author of "Sunrise Acres," &c. The tale is based on the requirements imposed after graduation upon the life members of a college society. It deals with the adventures of an "initiatee," which is of additional interest owing to the rumors of the rites of mysterious societies now being heard.

BRITTANY AND NORFOLK

TWO volumes in a new series bearing the imprint of the Macmillan Company are about to make their appearance. Each is profusely illustrated in color and half tones. One is "The Norfolk Broads," by William A. Dutt, Arthur Patterson, the Rev. M. C. H. Bird, F. W. Harmer, A. J. Rudd, James Hooper, A. T. Clarkson, and Nicholas Everitt. The other is Frances M. Gostling's translation of Anatole le Braz's "Land of Pardons."

The first volume deals with the history of Broadland, the seasons there, the natives, animals, birds, geology, archaeology, yacht racing, fishing, wild fowling, and folklore of the Norfolk Broads. In the appendices are given a list of the birds of the section and a glossary of Broadland terms and provincialisms. The forty-eight colored and twenty-nine half tone pictures are by Frank Southgate.

Miss Gostling's version of "Au Pays des Pardons" is a translation of the 1900 edition of the volume which she found on a trip through Brittany. Some idea of these "pardons," or church festivals, may be gathered from the author's preface:

Le Goffic writes: "They are the last vestiges of the ancient Festas of the Dead, and there is little laughter at them, though much prayer." It would be difficult to give a truer idea of a Pardon. Deep religious thoughtfulness hovers over the assembly. Every one looks grave and reverent, and the greater part of the day is given over to devotional exercises. Long, long hours are passed before the homely image of the saint; on their knees the worshippers make the tour of the granite trough that was his bed, his boat, his tomb; they go to drink of his fountain over which always rises a little building of the same age as the chapel. * * * Only toward evening * * * what simple pleasures!"

Oxford.

There are 100 colored illustrations in the new volume on the English university and town of Oxford. The pictures, reproduced from paintings by W. Matthison, Mrs. C. R. Walton, Walter S. S. Tyrwitt, Bayzant, Miss E. S. Cheesewright, and Ackermann's "Oxford," are accompanied by the text and a running commentary from the pens of Robert Peel and H. C. Minchin. The little volume is not a guide book. It purposes to set forth with the help of the illustrations the beauties of the City of Oxford and its university with its different buildings. Special pains have been taken to make its information accurate, and various authorities have been consulted.

Brief descriptions are given of Norman Oxford, the Cathedral, the streets of the town, the colleges—Merton, University, Balliol, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, All Souls, Magdalen, Brasenose, New, Lincoln, Corpus Christi, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Hartford, and Keble; Christ Church, and St. Edmund Hall, pictures of each of which are included. The rivers running through Oxford also come in for consideration. The book bears the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

PLEASING VAGARIES.

A BENEDICK IN ARCADY. By Halliwell Sutcliffe. Pp. 342. 12mo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

BOOKS of pleasant discursive chat multiply upon us, and of these few are more pleasant, and none more discursive than Mr. Sutcliffe's. The quality, however, in books as in people, which disarms criticism is amiability, and this shines through a good deal of rambling talk, and not a few queer opinions as we saunter with Mr. Sutcliffe's Arcadians.

He is an arch "laudator temporis acti," even to the point of being as thorough a Jacobite as those who followed bonnie Prince Charlie. It is strange to read in this twentieth century that "loyalty to a sovereign is a thing apart, like faith from the rutty roads of life. If your King forgets, it is not for you to question. He is your King. The loyalty survives his casual deeds or misdeeds, which are attaching to the manhood of him, not the kingship. The feeling is out of date, illogical, our wise men tell us; it may be, but it is the only feeling worth the name of loyalty."

Naturally, "that memorable scene" of 1649 is to Mr. Sutcliffe the crime of crimes; he has no good words for the Puritans, and Cromwell is but "the sour Protector." Even so, one is rather surprised by a panegyric—of sorts—upon "poor Charles the Second"!

However, we should not make too much of these historical vagaries, which, after all, are but by the way, and which give the book a racy tang of the unexpected. Mr. Sutcliffe is, of course, English, and the pictures of his English north country are very alluring, if at times tedious.

For this is the fault of the book, so many words about every trivial matter. The despotic old servant, "Stylesey," for example—one longs to cut into the endless pros and cons in regard to her with the impetuous dicta of that delicious "Baby's Grandmother," (the adjective belongs to the grandmother, as all who are happy enough to have met her will know.) "Then dismiss her, my dear!" or "Then don't dismiss her, my dear!" The Arcadians all prose, no doubt about that, though in a genial fashion.

And verily we are a-weary of the young wife's revelation. Have we not assisted just a little too often at a like confidence? But this is the season of leisure, and even the prosing of a man of thought and of ripeness is better than the swing and "go" of a half-baked Summer novel. The wanderers with Mr. Sutcliffe into his Arcady will be rewarded for their stroll, and will come upon many a by-the-bye bit, well worth tucking into their memories.

"The White Plume."

The plots of Catherine de Medici and the Duke de Guise and the scenes of the Inquisition form the background of S. R. Crockett's new novel, "The White Plume," which Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for publication the end of September. The story is one of love and intrigue, and opens on the night of St. Bartholomew.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August is now ready. It is perhaps the most interesting magazine ever issued in any country. Of the nine great short stories there are five as funny as any stories ever written—perfect types of humor. Mark Twain writes one.

HARPER'S BOOKS

The Awakening of Helena Richie

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¶ "A perfect book," declares the *New York Times*. "As an achievement in letters this story of passion and folly, repentance and renunciation deserves to be ranked among the chiefest samples of American imaginative writing."—*Philadelphia North American.*

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¶ "Such work as this is bound to endure, must endure," says the *Providence Journal*. It shows how good American fiction can be. The story charms insistently from the first page, but presently it flashes out into a tremendous drama catching the reader in its onward sweep and holding him enthralled to the end.

HARPER & BROTHERS

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No stream in America is so rich in legends and historic associations as the Connecticut. From ocean to source every mile of it is crowded with reminders of the early explorers, of the Indian wars, of the struggle of the colonies, and of the quaint, peaceful village existence along its banks in the early days of the Republic. Before the explorers came the river figured to a great extent in the legendary history of the Indian tribes of the East. Beginning with the Dutch discovery and first occupation of the lower river, Mr. Bacon traces the interesting movements and events which are associated with this chief river of New England.

At All Booksellers. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS New York and London.

Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, July 29, 1906

THE CRITICAL MOMENT OF THE TUB RACE, WHEN THE TUBS BEGAN TO FILL.

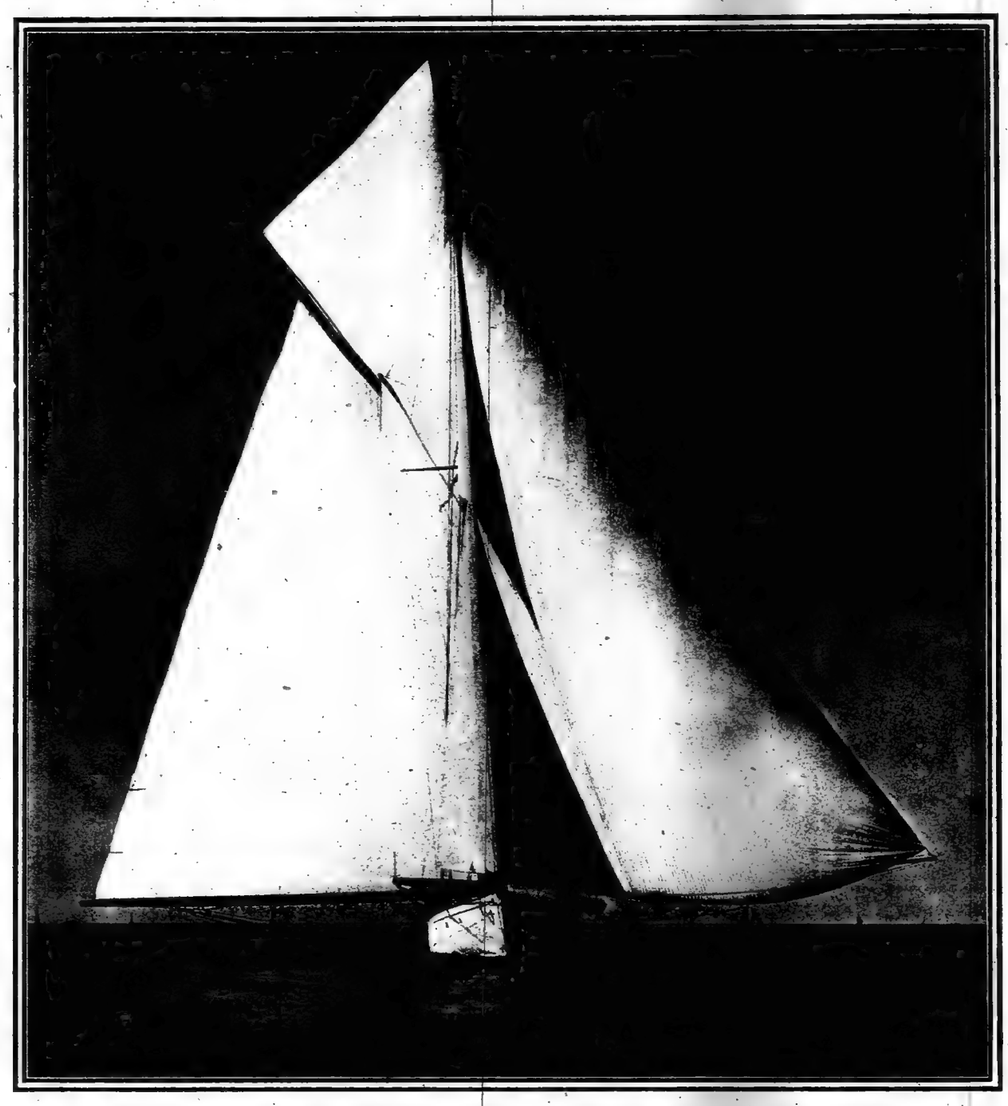

THE QUEEN.

J. Rogers Maxwell's new Herreshoff creation in the schooner class, under new measurement rules. She won from the Elmina July 21 by 3 minutes and 54 seconds.

(*Photos by J. C. Hemment.*)

SWAN TAKES A BACK DIVE AFTER A LUNGE FROM HIS OPPONENT IN THE CANOE-TILTING CONTEST.

THE CANOE OBSTACLE RACE WHEN THE CONTESTANTS CHANGED FROM BOAT TO PADDLES.

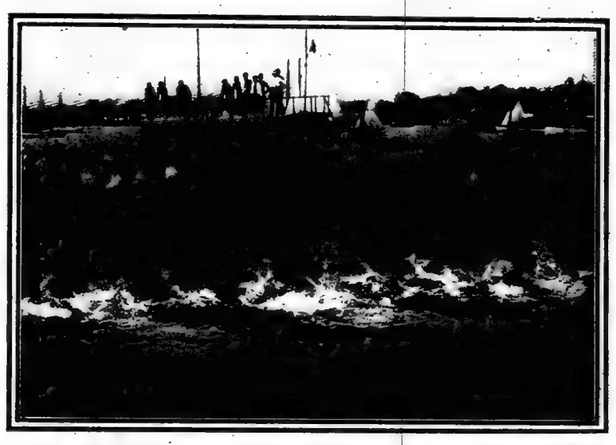

JUST AFTER THE START OF THE SWIMMING RACE, WHEN THE CONTESTANTS BATTLED FOR THE LEAD.

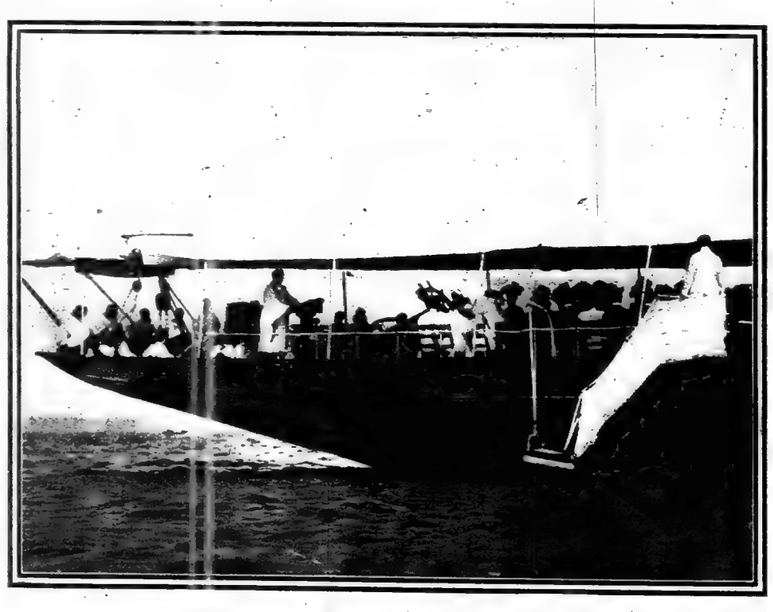

On the After Deck of the Atlantic.

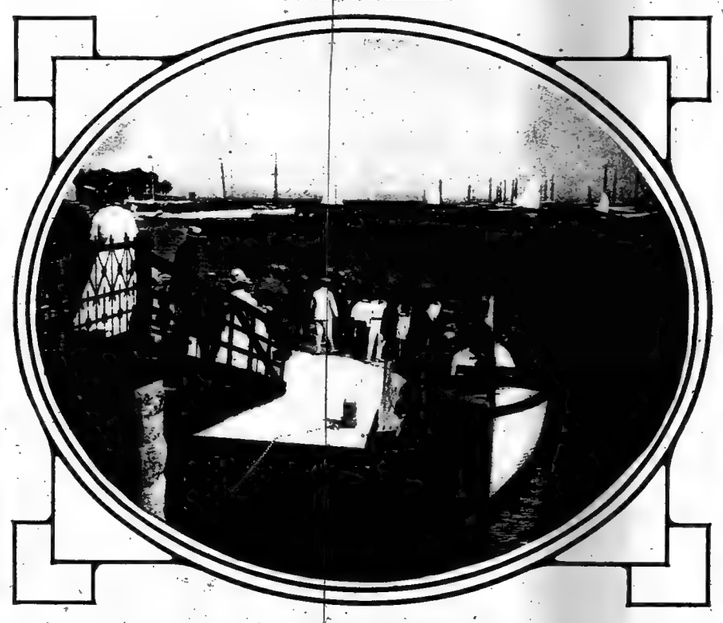

The Congregation Boarding Launches at the Clubhouse Landing to Attend the Atlantic "Church."

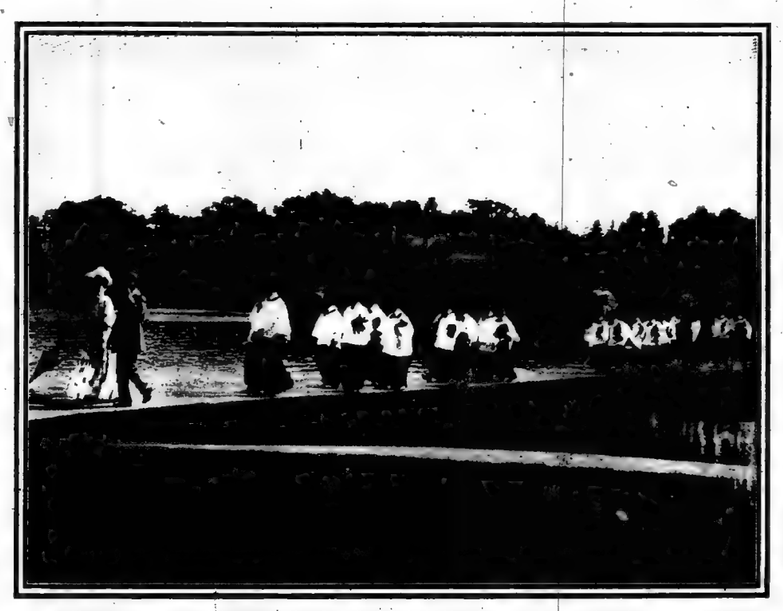

Choir Boys' Procession to the Launch.

(*Photos by the Pictorial News Co.*)

SUNDAY SERVICE FOR THE FLEET.

The chaplain of the fleet conducted Sunday services on board the Atlantic, assisted by the vested choir of the near-by Episcopal church.

EVENTS IN THE LARCHMONT RACE WEEK.

The week opened Saturday, July 21, with a record entry of 109 yachts. A tremendous thunderstorm, following a series of squalls, prevented many of the boats from actually crossing the line. During the storm the Yankee was struck by a bolt of lightning, which splintered the mast and put her out of commission.

Stuck in the sand, and caught by the incoming tide.

Miss Potter calculates the probable chances of saving the motor car from the sea.

Showing the rope which was attached to a horse and wagon. The combined efforts landed the car high and dry.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE SEA.

The twenty-four horse power runabout owned by J. Rutherford and driven by Miss Emily Potter in the Long Beach races Saturday afternoon, July 21, became so badly stuck in the wet sand near the starting point that it required a horse and the combined efforts of a score of men to pull it to safety. Plucky Miss Potter showed an energy that set an example to many of the men, who were more interested in keeping dry.

(*Photos by Brown Bros., New York.*)

MISS VIOLA ALLEN,
Who will appear at the Astor Theatre in October in Cymbeline, her third Shakespearean production since becoming a star.
(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

CYRIL MAUDE.
Charles Frohman has arranged with Mr. Maude to open the Duke of York's Theatre, London, early in September in "Triplepatte," a comedy which ran 200 nights at the Athenee, Paris.

MISS GRACE GEORGE,
Who last season played Lady Kitty in "The Marriage of William Ashe," She will be seen this Fall in Rupert Hughes's play, "The Richest Girl in the World."

MISS ADELE RITCHIE.
Now playing in "The Social Whirl." Miss Ritchie will be seen later in the season in a new musical piece.
(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

STAGE FOLK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

COM. H. H. HOSLEY,
To whom belongs the credit of successfully navigating the huge naval dry dock "Dewey," to its destination in the Philippines.

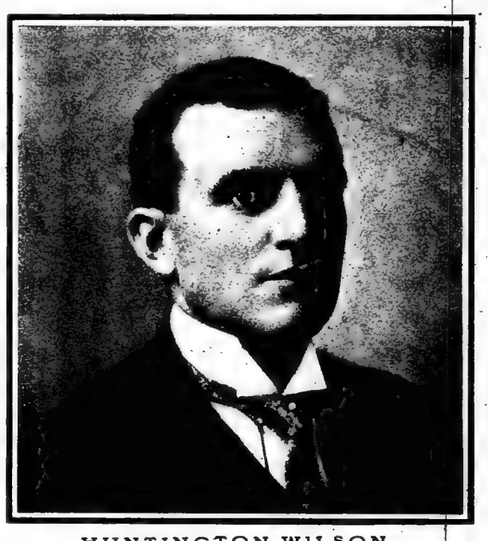

HUNTINGTON WILSON,
New Assistant Secretary of State, who was formerly Charge d'Affaires at Tokio.

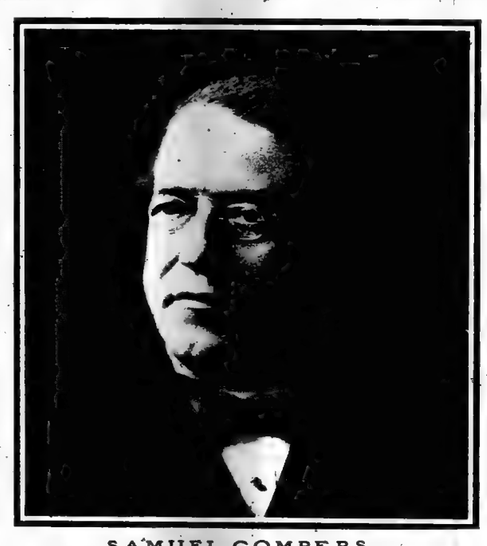

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
Of the American Federation of Labor, whose recent action has marked the advent of labor into politics in earnest.

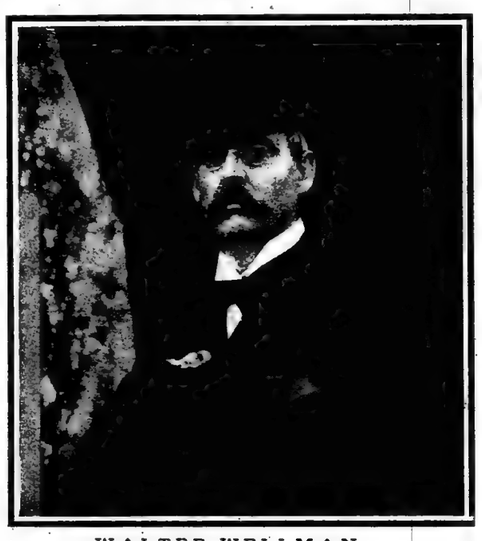

WALTER WELLMAN,
Who will attempt to reach the North Pole by airship and motor sledge from Spitzbergen the latter part of August.

WELL-KNOWN MEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

A COMPANY OF CADETS, GUATEMALA CITY.

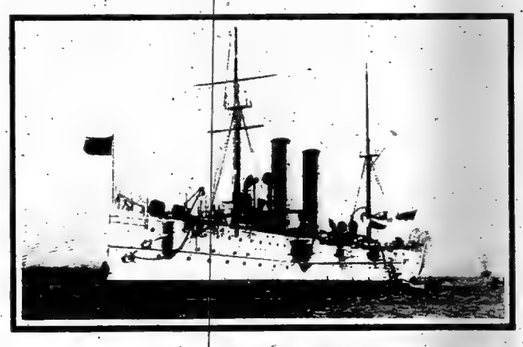

U. S. S. MARBLEHEAD.
Offered by President Roosevelt as neutral territory, on board of which the peace treaty was signed.
Photo Copyright, 1906, by A. Loeffler.

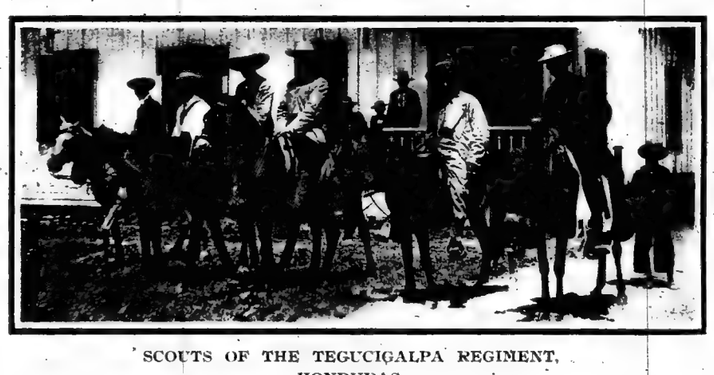

SCOUTS OF THE TEGUCIGALPA REGIMENT, HONDURAS.

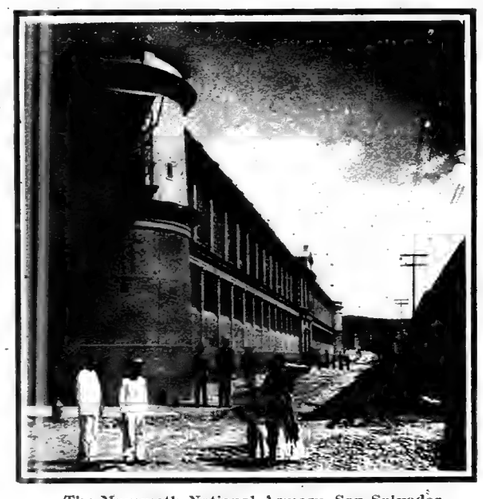

The Mammoth National Armory, San Salvador.
(Copyright, 1906, by B. L. Singley.)

PRESIDENT ESCALON
of Salvador.

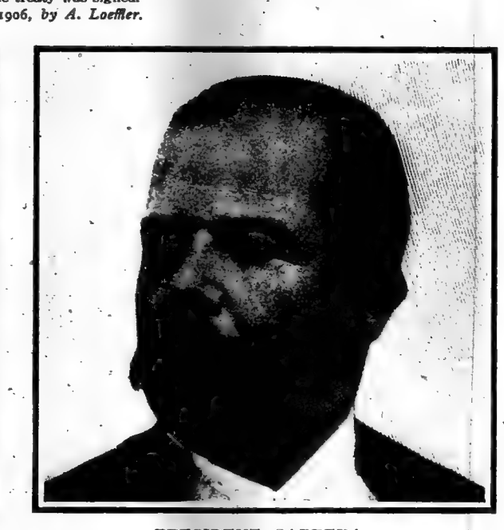

PRESIDENT CABRERA
of Guatemala.

MANUEL BONILLA.
President of Honduras.

THE BRIEF WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Hostilities between Salvador and Guatemala broke out anew on the border lines July 11. The movement to effect the liberation of Guatemala from the tyranny of President Cabrera, which led to an invasion of Guatemalan territory by the Salvadorans, precipitated several conflicts in which Honduras later became involved. After a strenuous discussion a treaty of peace between the three countries was signed on the U. S. Cruiser Marblehead July 20.

THE BERNE CONFERENCE.

A striking picture of the last meeting of the International Conference (Red Cross) at Berne, Switzerland. The American representatives were William C. Sanger, Gen. George B. Davis, Robert O'Reilly, Rear Admiral Charles Sperry and Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh. The American delegates are seated in the centre of the left half of the picture.

MRS. W. A. REMBERT HALL.
Formerly Miss Gertrude Luqueer Lane.
(Photo by De Silva & Hill.)

MME. ABD-EL-MESSIH BEY.
Who was Miss Marie Sherman.

MRS. PHILIP LYDIG.
Formerly Miss Rita de Acosta Stokes.

MRS. JAMES M. WATERBURY.
Who was Miss Forman.
(Photo by Aime Dupont.)

POPULAR IN THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(Photos by Aime Dupont.)

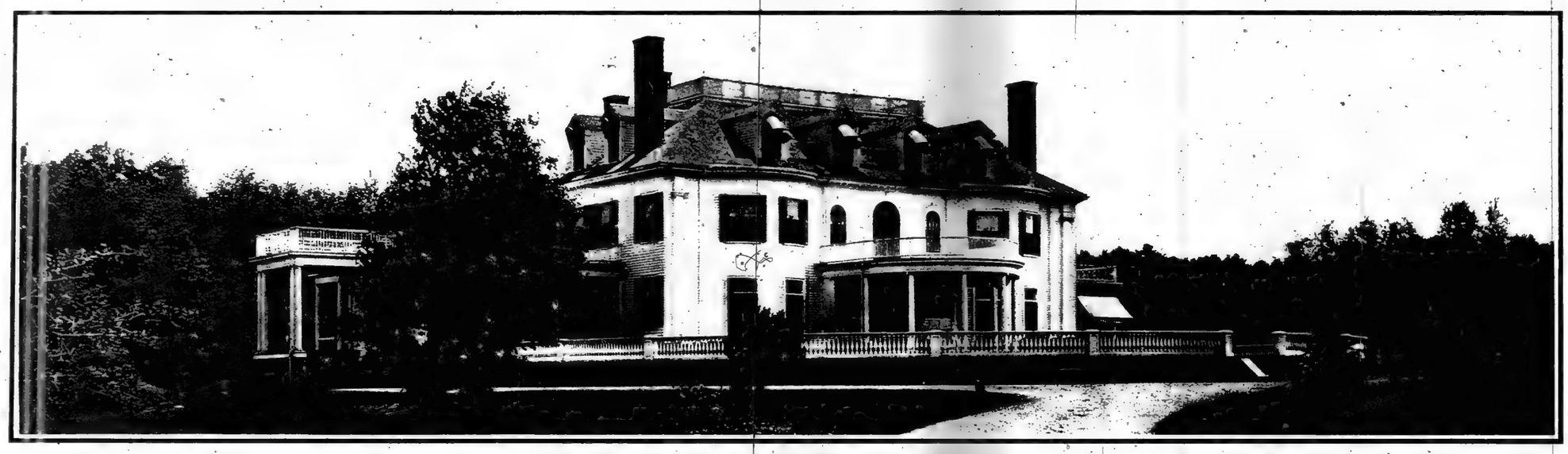

WHERE JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER WILL SPEND THE SUMMER.

The beautiful country house of Otis L. Luke, at Beverly Farms, Mass., where Mr. Rockefeller will spend the remainder of the Summer on his return from Europe. It is one of the finest country seats in this region of costly Summer homes.
(Photo by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

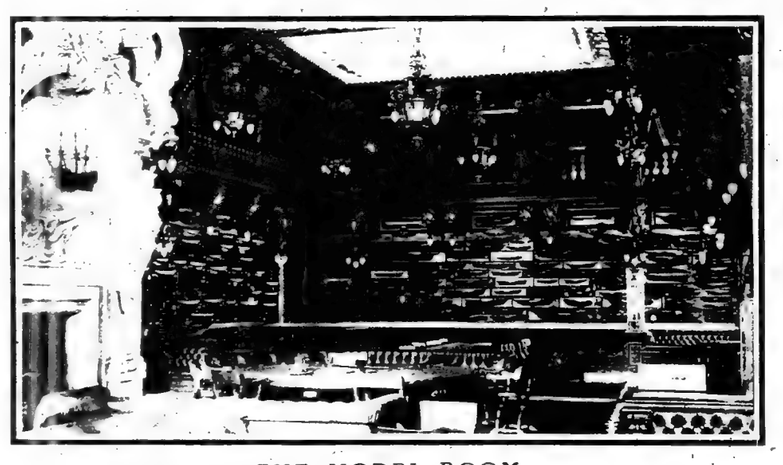

THE MODEL ROOM.
Containing models of the famous cup challengers, past and present, as well as of all the principal yachting craft.

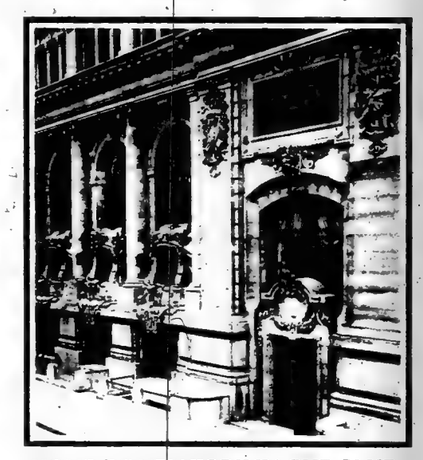

HOME OF NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.
Exterior view of 37 West 44th St., showing nautical decorative treatment and a glimpse of the roof garden.

GRILL ROOM.
Furnished in the style of a ship's cabin. Except for the absence of motion one might fancy one's self at sea.

ANOTHER VIEW IN THE MODEL ROOM.
Showing the luxurious furnishings and elaborate decorations.

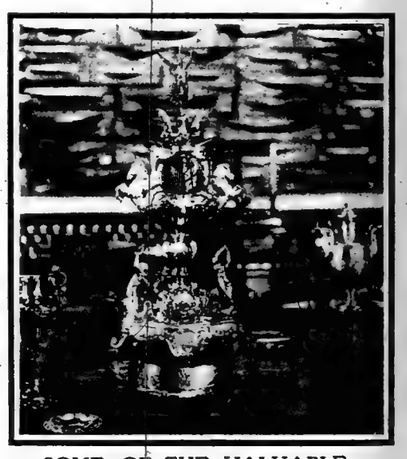

SOME OF THE VALUABLE TROPHIES HELD BY THE CLUB.

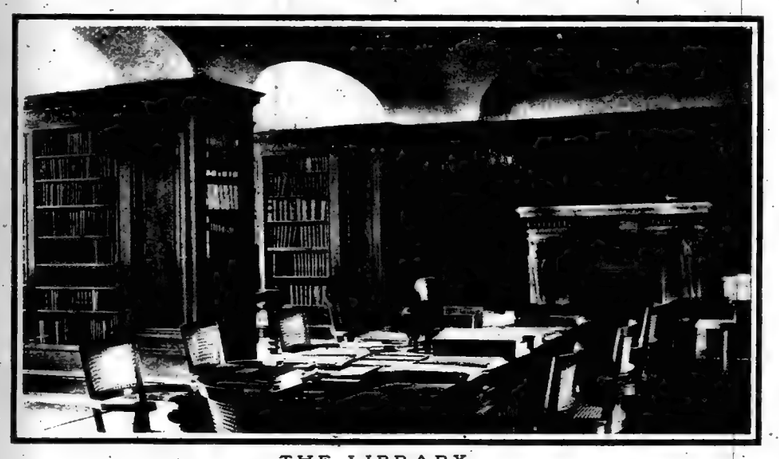

THE LIBRARY.
On the shelves of which may be found, aside from current literature, valuable works, ancient and modern, on seamanship and navigation.

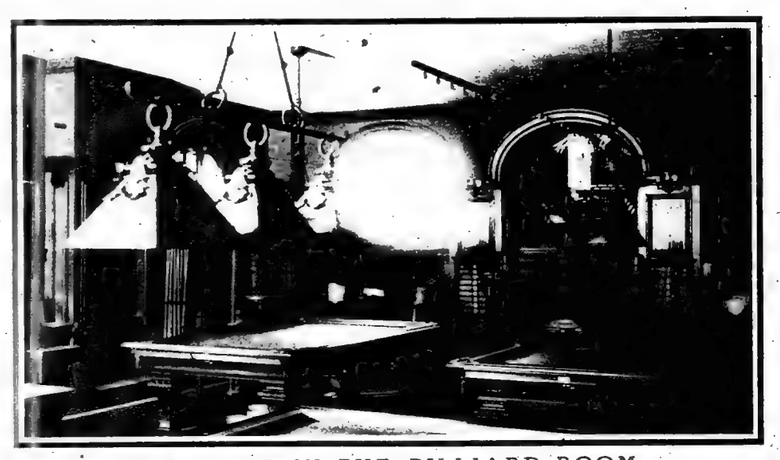

A CORNER IN THE BILLIARD ROOM.
Where the members often seek other recreation than the pleasures of the deep.

A NOOK IN THE LOUNGING ROOM.
The scene of many debates as to the future of the America's Cup.

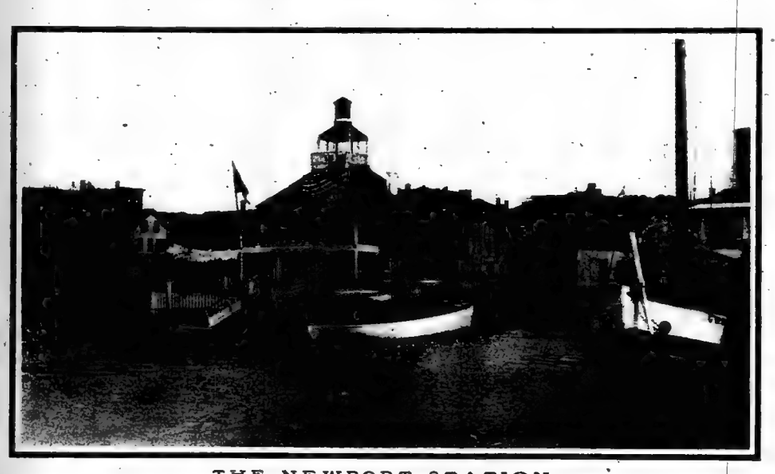

THE NEWPORT STATION.
The club maintains a finely equipped station at Newport, R. I., for its Summer rendezvous, which is the scene of many social events.

THE PALATIAL HOME OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

The elaborate quarters of America's millionaire yachtsmen, said to be the finest in the world. They contain an almost priceless collection of models of famous yachts, valuable cups and trophies, as well as being one of the finest examples of architecture in New York.

THE FLOOD IN LONDON.

The effect of a three-inch rainfall in London July 5. More water fell on this one day than during the whole month of June. In many places it was necessary to improvise rafts.

AUGUST WILLIAM.
Born in 1887, the fourth son of Emperor William. He will attend the lectures at several of the American universities after he has finished his course of study in Germany.

AN HISTORIC EVENT.
The first King of Norway to receive a foreign ruler in the Norwegian capital in over 700 years. Visit of Emperor William to King Haakon.

LIEUT. GEN. STOESSEL.
The Port Arthur Commission, investigating its surrender to the Japanese, has recommended that Gen. Stoessel, the former commander of the Russian forces at Port Arthur, be dismissed from the army and shot.

COUNT SERGIUS WITTE.
Whose probable return to power is looked upon as a possible solution of the Russian problem. It is said Count Witte intends revisiting America.

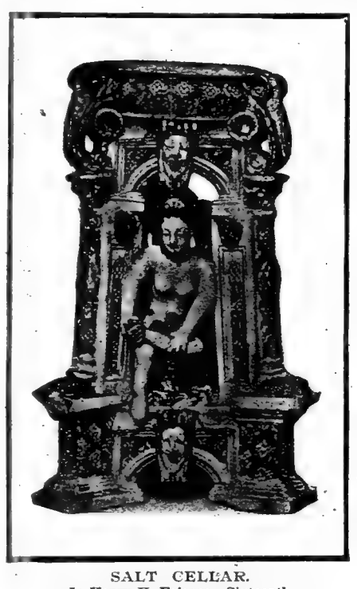

SALT CELLAR.
In Henry II. Faience. Sixteenth century.

CANDLESTICK.
Silver-gilt and rock crystal. Twelfth century. (?)

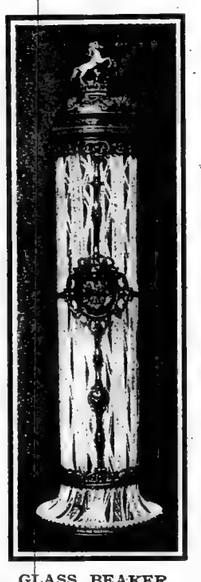

GLASS BEAKER.
With silver-gilt mounts, German. Seventeenth century.

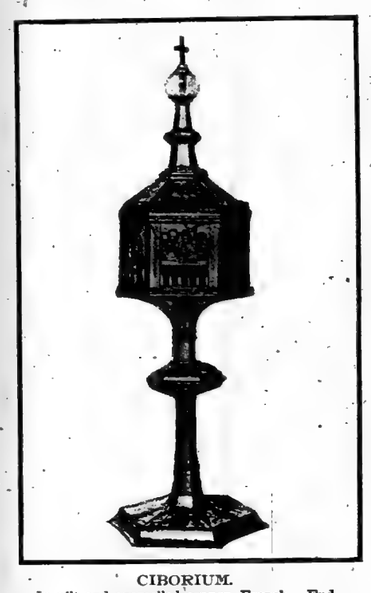

CIBORIUM.
In gilt and enamelled copper, French. End of Thirteenth century.

RELIQUARY.
In gilt-copper and Limoges enamel. Thirteenth century.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S RECENT ART ACQUISITIONS

Mr. Morgan has just secured from M. J. Seligman the objects of art that belonged to Baron Albert Oppenheim. This collection has long been famous, containing, as it does, the Flemish primitives, which the Baron exhibited at Bruges, as well as the assemblage of works by the later and better-known masters of the Netherlands school. It is said Mr. Morgan intends this collection for the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

(Reproduced by courtesy of Robert Grier-Cooke, Inc.)

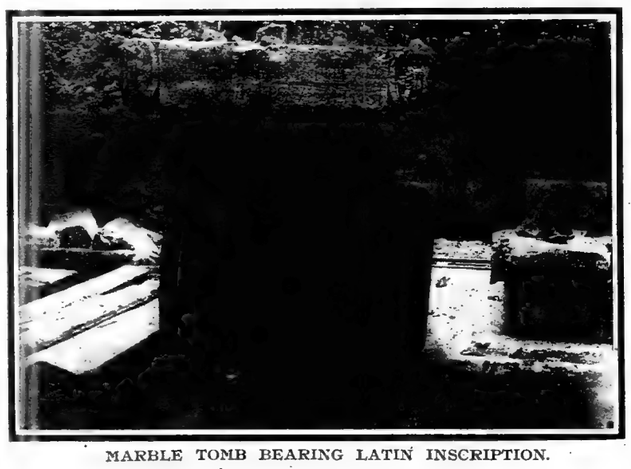

MARBLE TOMB BEARING LATIN INSCRIPTION.

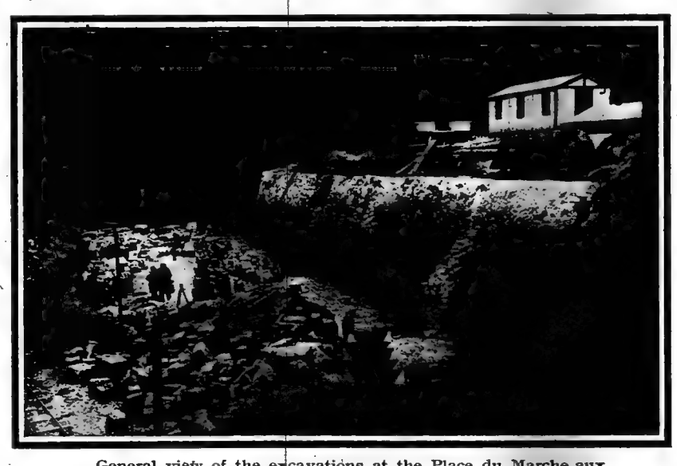

General view of the excavations at the Place du Marche aux Fleurs. The quantity of stone in the centre is from the wall of the ancient fortifications of Lutetia.

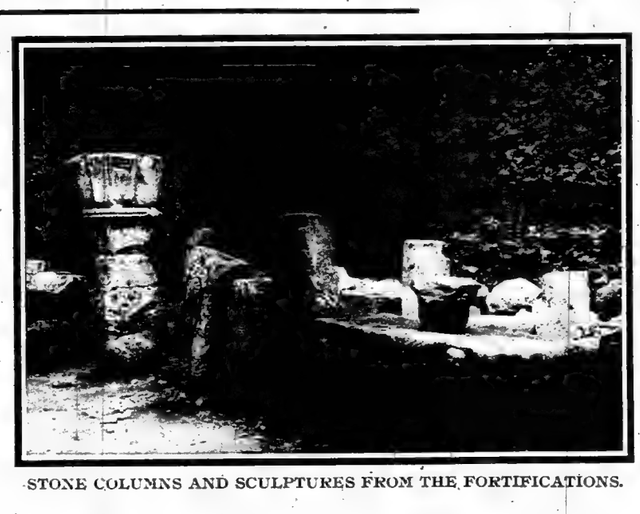

STONE COLUMNS AND SCULPTURES FROM THE FORTIFICATIONS.

ANCIENT RUINS UNEARTHED IN PARIS.

During the excavation for the Metropolitan Underground Railway in Paris, tombs, sculptures, columns and fragments of walls of considerable antiquity were unearthed.

Mr. Bryan at the Tauride Palace writing the letter accompaning this picture.

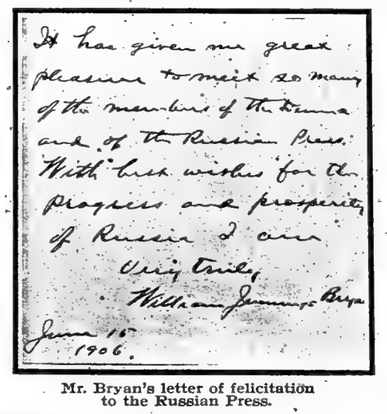

It has given me great pleasure to meet so many of the members of the Duma and of the Russian Press. With best wishes for the progress and prosperity of Russia I am
Very truly,
William Jennings Bryan
June 16
1906.

Mr. Bryan's letter of felicitation to the Russian Press.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Bryan recently visited the Russian Duma, meeting the leaders of both parties, and making a careful study of existing conditions.

A speech by the revolutionary leader Outineu at Terioky. The banners are those of the popular revolutionary club.

Revolutionists marching toward Terioky, a town 30 miles from St. Petersburg.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN RUSSIA.

FRED JOHNSON'S AERONAUT WINNING THE 1 1-16-MILE HANDICAP JULY 20. MAXNAR SECOND AND BOBBIE KEAN THIRD. THIS WAS THE RACE FOR WHICH BELL, THE RIDER OF BOBBIE KEAN, WAS SUSPENDED.

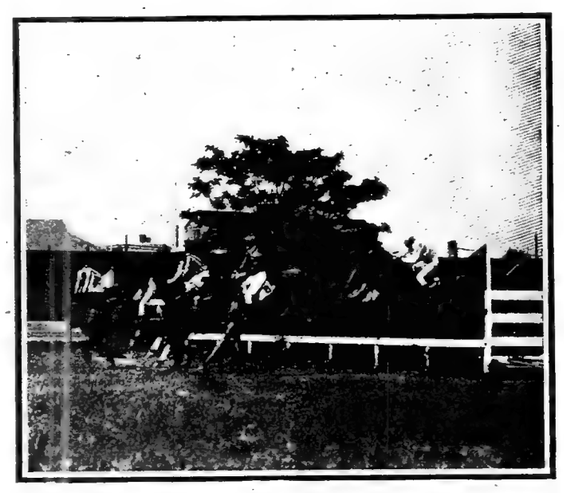

Mr. H. S. Page, the gentleman cross-country jockey, holding his own over the jumps on his horse Onteoro, July 19.

Lyne dismounting from Brookdale Nymph after winning the Brighton Oaks July 19.

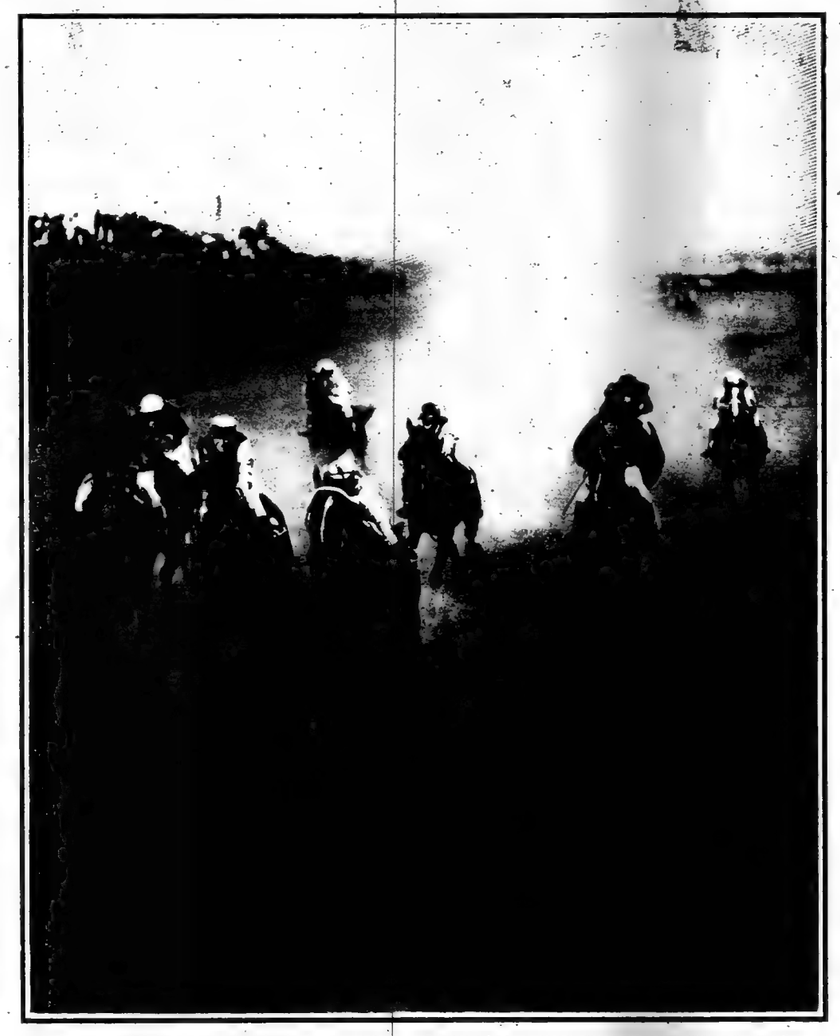

LADY ANNE, HANDZARRA, AND TIPTOE SETTING A HOT PACE FOR FIRST PREMIUM IN THE SIX-FURLONG RACE JULY 18. WON BY FIRST PREMIUM.

Lucy Young heading her field down the backstretch in the third race, July 19.

Dishabille, the winner of the Islip Handicap, warming up, July 21.

EVENTS OF A WEEK AT THE BRIGHTON TRACK.

(Photos by Hemment.)

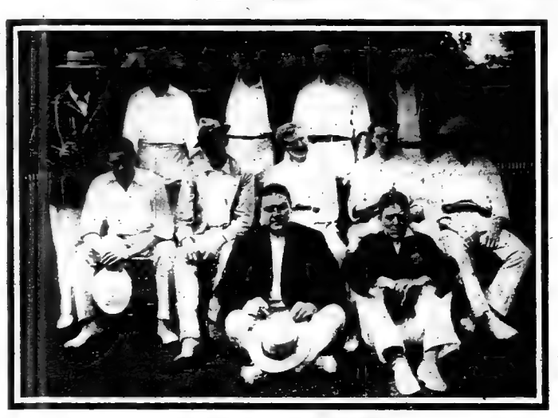

THE NEW YORK TEAM.
Messrs. R. St. G. Walter, J. L. Poyer, A. J. Cook, H. Allen, M. R. Cobb, D. G. Humble, C. H. Griffith, W. Bunce, P. E. Bonsfield, G. N. Boyd, H. Rushton, and S. A. Slade.
(Photo by T. C. Turner.)

ON THE COURTS OF THE STATEN ISLAND CRICKET AND LAWN TENNIS CLUB AT LIVINGSTON.

THE PHILADELPHIA TEAM.
Messrs. J. B. King, W. P. O'Neill, J. A. Lester, S. H. Bohlen, P. N. Le Roy, P. H. Clark, W. Graham, E. N. Cregar, H. L. Clark, D. S. Newhall, C. H. Winter, and Henry Chadwick.
(Photo by T. C. Turner.)

NEW YORK VS. PHILADELPHIA.

The annual inter-city cricket match played at Livingston Thursday, July 19. Won by the Philadelphians in a low scoring contest, by 26 runs

FRANK M. EIFFLER.
Who won the first time prize in the five-mile race.

R. SHERWOOD.
He won the second time prize in the five-mile race.

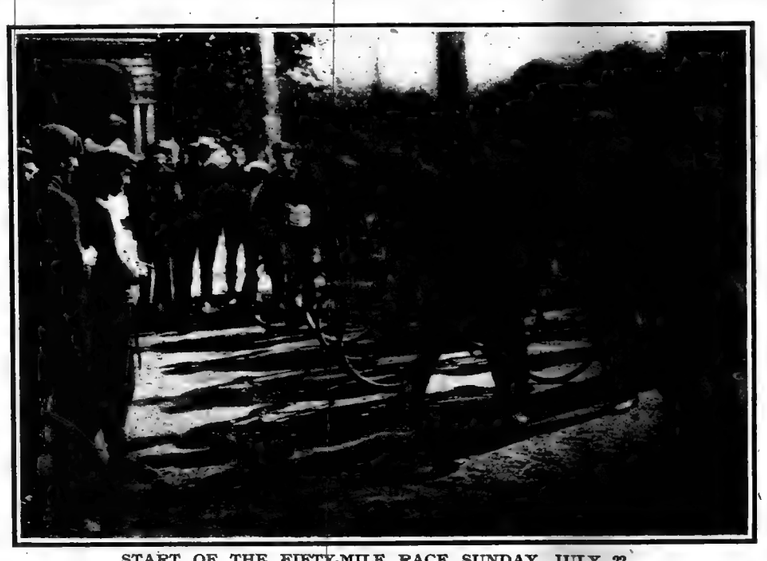

START OF THE FIFTY-MILE RACE SUNDAY, JULY 22.
(Photo by Bain.)

J. EIFFLER.
Who won the third time prize in the five-mile race.

CHARLES MOCK.
Of the C. R. C. A., who was one of the scratch men in the fifty-mile handicap.

CENTURY ROAD CLUB RACES AT VALLEY STREAM.

About a hundred racing cyclists took part in the annual handicap races of the Century Road Club of America, using the new course from Valley Stream to Lynbrook, L. I. This course is two and one-half miles each way, making five miles to each lap. This was covered once in the five-mile event and ten times in the longer race.

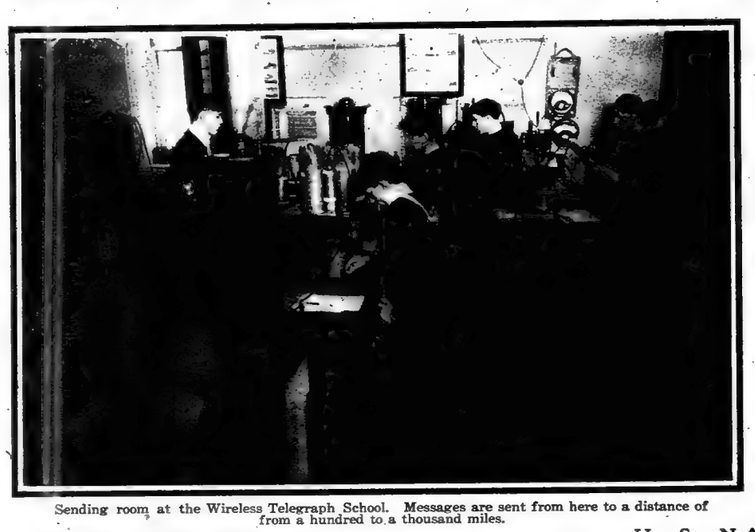

Sending room at the Wireless Telegraph School. Messages are sent from here to a distance of from a hundred to a thousand miles.

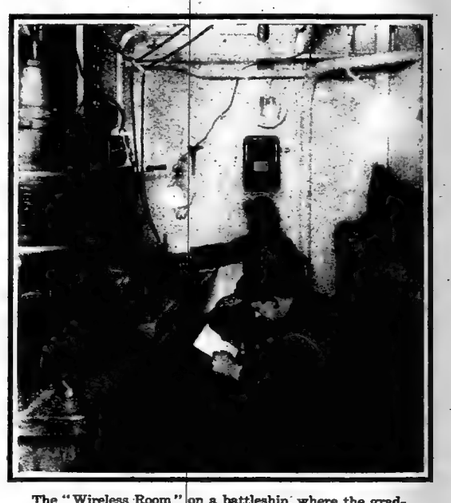

The "Wireless Room" on a battleship, where the graduate students do practical work.

Students in Uncle Sam's Wireless Telegraph School at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, one of the new branches of naval service.

U. S. NAVY WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SCHOOL.

Teaching the use of the life net, showing the net opened and a man just landing on its padded surface.

Young firemen taught the proper way to jump from a great height into the fire net.

THE TRAINING OF A NEW YORK FIREMAN.

SCHOOL FOR POLICE CANDIDATES.

A night scene showing an ex-patrolman instructing students for the civil service examination and how to pass for the police force.

LITTLE-KNOWN SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.

Training schools of an official and semi-official nature in which the students are prepared for special civic and naval duties.

BOURKE COCKRAN.

The New York Congressman whose engagement to Miss Annie H. Ide is announced. The wedding is set for early October.

MISS ANNIE H. IDE.

Eldest daughter of the Governor General of the Philippines. As a little girl Miss Ide was the protegee of Robert Louis Stevenson in Samoa.

THE COCKRAN-IDE BETROTHAL.

(Photos from Brown Bros., N. Y.)

THE KING'S CUP.

The gold trophy presented by King Edward VII. to the New York Yacht Club, to be raced for annually by American yachts, open to the enrolled fleets of all American clubs, arrived in New York July 20. It is of solid gold, and is valued at over a thousand guineas.

THE RAZING OF A LANDMARK.

Steeplejacks beginning to remove the steeple of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst's old church in Madison Square to make room for the completion of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's beautiful marble building.

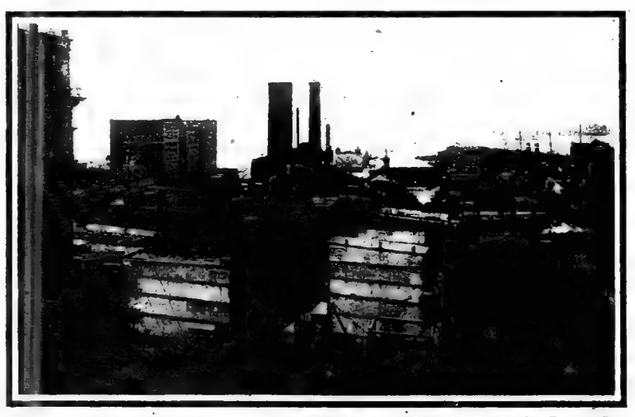

Removing buildings over the territory included between Church, Cortlandt, Dey and Fulton Streets, on which will be erected two twenty-story twin buildings, under which will be the Union Terminal Station connecting the subway, trolley and steam railway lines of Newark and Jersey City with New York.

Looking from Maiden Lane and Broadway down Cortlandt Street, showing where the new Singer and City Investing Company Buildings and the Terminal will be erected. On the completion of these buildings this section will be architecturally transformed into one of the most imposing sections of the city.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN LOWER MANHATTAN.

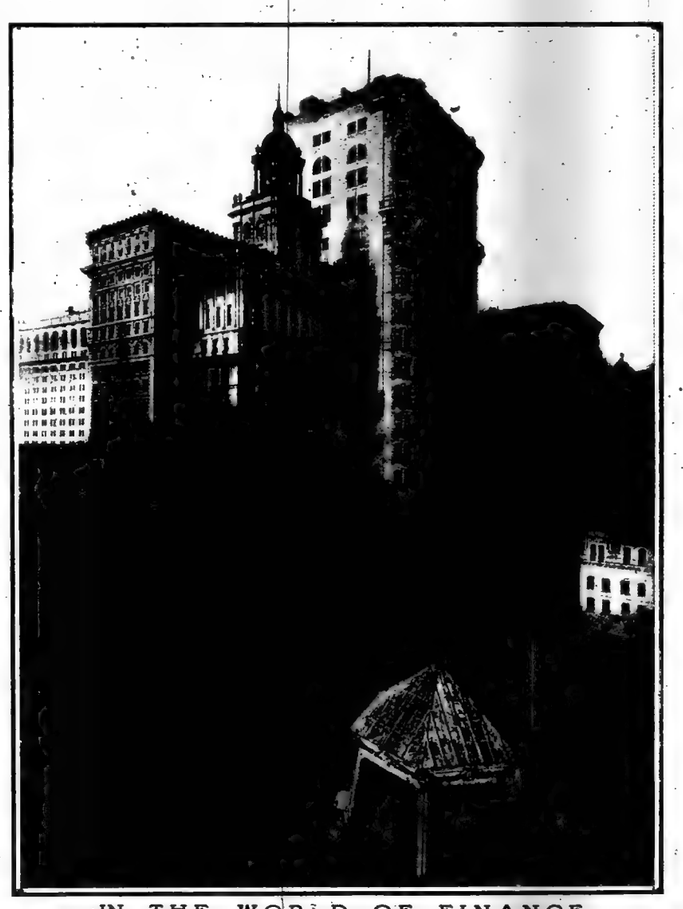

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE.

Junction of Wall, Nassau and Broad Streets, around which are grouped many of the greatest banking houses in America.

Left to Right—Trinity (in background), American Surety Company, Manhattan Trust, Hanover Bank, Equitable Life, Bank of Commerce and German American Buildings. In the distance at the right is seen the Park Row Building, and in the foreground reading from right to left are the Mutual Life, Fourth National Bank, Sub-Treasury, Drexel (J. P. Morgan) and Wilkes Buildings.

A SUMMER ART CLASS.

Students of a New York Art School painting from a life model in a field in the Upper Manhattan.

(Photo by Beasley.)

NEW YORK CENTRAL FIRE SERVICE TRAIN.

Run under the direction of the New York State Forestry Commission. Many times it is the only means of checking the spread of a fire which might otherwise destroy the Adirondacks' beautiful forests. It has proved to be one of the most successful and valuable of all the special service departments of this railroad's equipment.

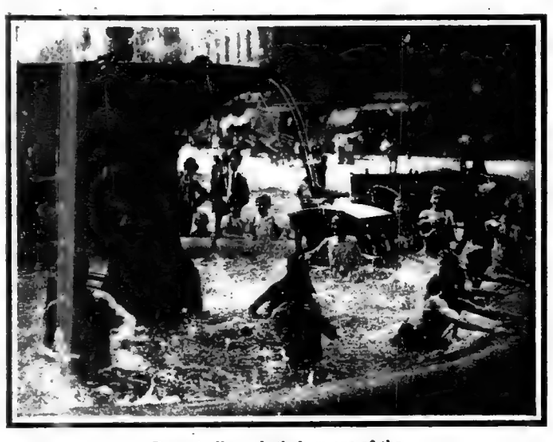

Boys stealing a bath from one of the East Side fountains.

Forty-five poor children going to Camp Pattie, the Fresh Air Home in Connecticut of the Volunteers of America, for a week. On their return forty-five more will take their place.

LOUIS A. GOURDAIN.
Who is endeavoring to have the U. S. Supreme Court send him to jail; failing which, says he will build his own prison and incarcerate himself.

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY IN NEW YORK.

ON THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY.

RECREATION SEEKERS AT ASBURY PARK.
(Photo by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

SUMMER SCENES AT THE GREAT RESORTS.

Many thousands flee from the torrid heat of the city every Sunday to enjoy the cooling breezes of the ocean or a dip in the invigorating surf at the famous resorts along the Jersey coast.

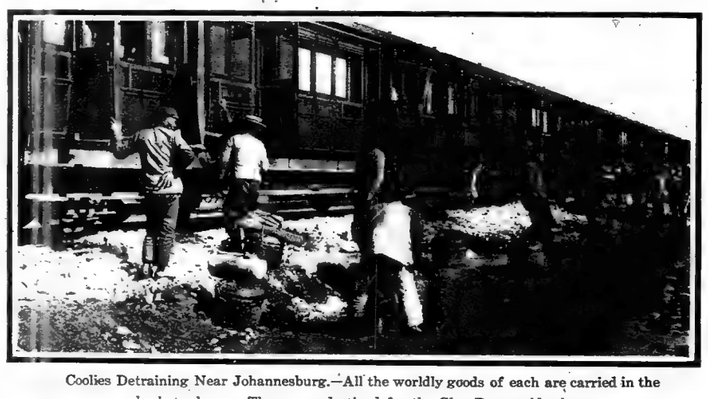

Coolies Detraining Near Johannesburg.—All the worldly goods of each are carried in the baskets shown. They were destined for the Glen Deep gold mines.

Chinese and Natives Sorting Gold Ore.—It is sorted from the chutes into boxes placed at regular intervals along the sides. The Chinese and the African negro work side by side.

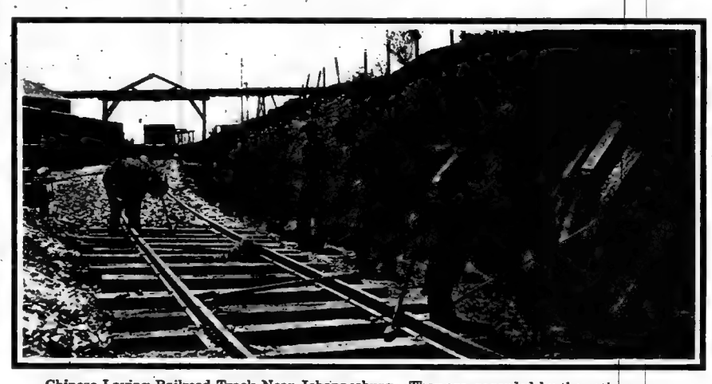

Chinese Laying Railroad Track Near Johannesburg.—They are regarded by the natives ... Europeans with considerable malice on account of the small compensation which they receive.

Cooking Rice for the Chinese Miners.—The mine operators furnish a cook house, with caldrons, in which the rice, the staple food of the coolies, is cooked by steam and served to several hundred laborers at a time.

Chinese In Their Living Quarters.—After the labors of the day at the mines the coolies crawl into their sleeping bunks, their sole pleasure being derived from an extra allowance of rice and a large number of cigarettes each day.

Blacksmith's Chinese Assistants.—The English blacksmiths have coolies for assista... The Celestials are patient, painstaking, and intelligent, far superior to the native negroes.

THE YELLOW PERIL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Much is said and written regarding the "Yellow Peril" in America. The photographs show the Chinese coolies, recently imported into South Africa, actually engaged in the various occupations in which they have replaced the white employes.

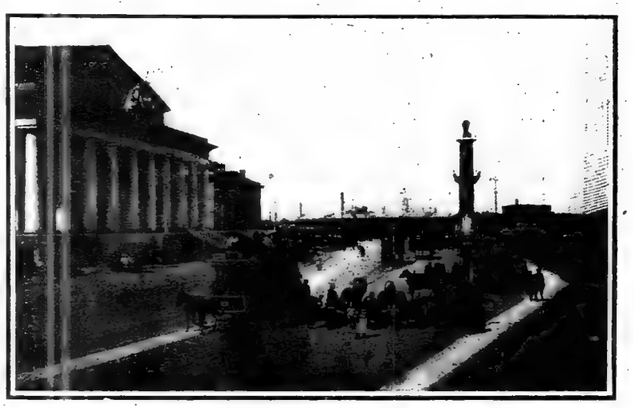

THE BOURSE.
Or Stock Exchange, in which business has been seriously hampered and at times almost suspended by the present revolutionary upheaval.

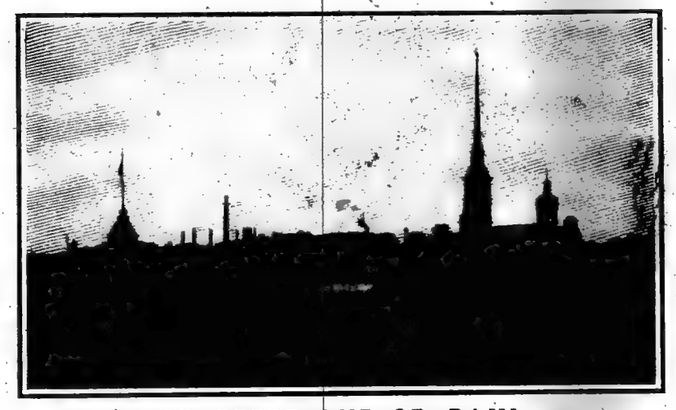

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.
The fort, dungeon and church at St. Petersburg. This fortress is of importance as being the place where the chief military and political prisoners are incarcerated. The church is used as the place of temporary interment of the deceased Emperors.

THE ASSOUAN DAM.
At the First Cataract, Egypt. It has 180 sluiceways, is a mile and a quarter long, and backs up a lake holding 1,000,000,000 tons of water. It is attracting special attention during the present unrest in Egypt. The Duke of Abruzzi reports an uprising in Uganda as imminent which enhances the importance of this reservoir, which controls the water supply of Egypt.

TWO NOTABLE RUSSIAN BUILDINGS.

The new type of motor car in use on the London & Northwestern Railway. It is one of the most powerful of the electric locomotives recently built.

New steel passenger car just completed in Pittsburg for the Southern Railway. It is 74x6 over all and weighs 110,000 pounds. Entirely of steel except the carved wood decorations in the interior, which have been fireproofed. It is said to be non-telescopic and incombustible.

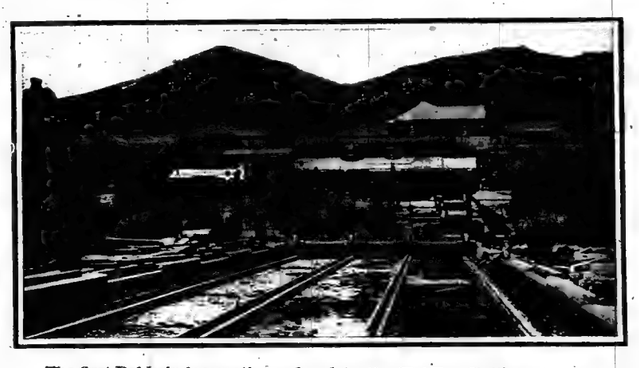

The first Baldwin locomotive ordered for the Kai Fun Railway, Korea, now under Japanese control. Photo taken at Fusan, Korea.

PROGRESS IN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT AT HOME AND ABROAD.

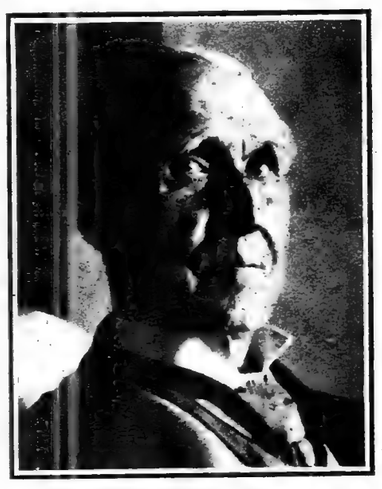

RUSSELL SAGE.
The noted financier, nearly ninety years of age, died at his country house at Lawrence Beach, L. I., at 4:30 P. M. Sunday, July 22. He left a fortune estimated at over $80,000,000.

FRAULEIN BARBARA KRUPP.
Sister of Bertha Krupp. Her engagement has just been announced. This is one of the very few pictures of Fraulein Krupp.

THILO VON WILMOWSKI.
Who is engaged to Fraulein Barbara Krupp, one of the wealthiest German heiresses.

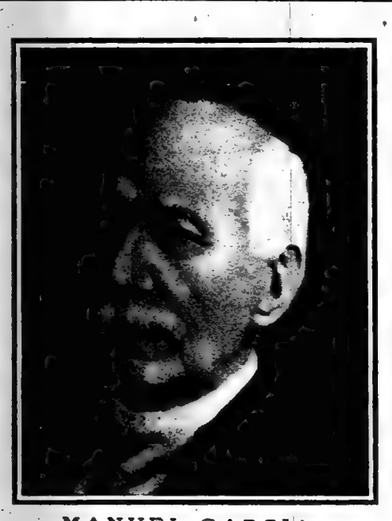

MANUEL GARCIA.
Who died recently in London. He was born in Madrid, March 17, 1805, and was the inventor of the laryngoscope. On the occasion of his centenary last year King Edward made him a C. V. O.

A CLOSE FINISH.
The Carnation winning from the Dolce Far Niente in the Ranelagh-Chelmsford race.

ENCHANTRESS.
The largest balloon in the world leading in the great race from Ranelagh to Chelmsford.

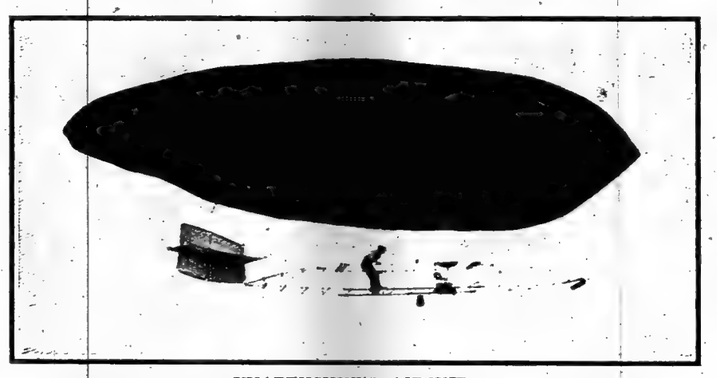

KNABENSHUE'S AIRSHIP.
Roy Knabenshue, the Toledo aeronaut, made a successful ascent in his dirigible balloon Saturday, July 21. It was of short duration, however, and the airship attained a height of only 200 feet. Its propelling and steering facilities were satisfactorily demonstrated.

THE BALLOON RACE IN ENGLAND.

OVER THE BRONX.

JUST BEFORE THE ASCENT.
Roy Knabenshue, Dr. Julian P. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas and the little son of the Thomases just before the word was given to let go.

ABOVE NEWTOWN.
Flushing in the Distance.

AMONG THE AERONAUTS.

Pictures of New York and vicinity photographed by Dr. Julian P. Thomas from a balloon on his ascent Thursday, July 19.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT is the difference between a good and a bad cocktail?

Mixing—if the liquors are good.

Perfect mixing is the reason why CLUB COCKTAILS are always smooth and delicious. They are mixed of the finest liquors by measure—then aged. Every bottle of CLUB COCKTAILS proves their superiority.

Just strain through cracked ice and serve.

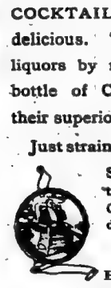

Seven varieties: Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin and York—each one delicious—of all good dealers.

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A fermented milk food.
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At Soda Fountains, Druggists, Cafés.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

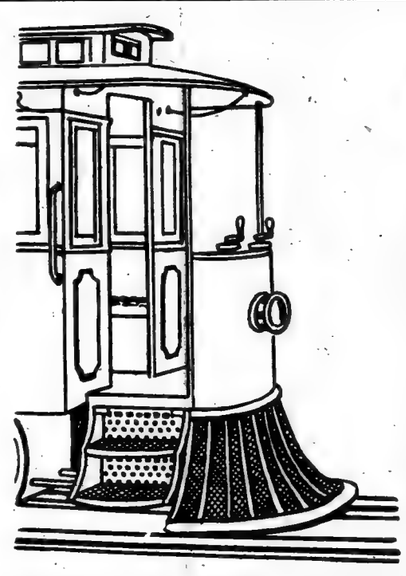

A NEW CAR FENDER
(A Life Saver)

The above picture represents a life saving fender that at all times covers both rails comprising the track even when rounding curves, and is so constructed that shock is entirely overcome from impact, owing to the resiliency of its frame, which is composed of air inflated rubber tubing and net work which are supported by a light steel frame and springs that in no wise come in contact with any object struck. Does this interest you, when the records show that even with the best fender equipment now being used in the past two months in Brooklyn alone forty people were killed by being struck by cars?

Patent Owned
BY THE GENERAL TRACTION CO.,
39 East 42nd St., N. Y. City.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Fastest Trains in the World---THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunder showers to-day and to-morrow; wind southwest.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,718. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1906.—36 PAGES, In Three Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER HOME IN GOOD HUMOR

Doesn't Know Anything, He Said, About That Ohio Warrant.

SHAKES HAND OF EVERYBODY

Smiles for Camera Men and Departs Still Smiling for Tarrytown—No Sheriff on the Pier.

Of the six hundred or more cabin passengers, saloon and second class, who crossed the Atlantic in the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, in yesterday afternoon from Hamburg, Dover, and Cherbourg, the most popular of all, according to officers and passengers, was John D. Rockefeller.

With Mrs. Rockefeller, the oil magnate returned from a short vacation in Compiègne, France. When he came down the gangplank yesterday those who saw him were immediately impressed with the healthy glow in his cheeks and the sprightliness with which he walked. Mr. Rockefeller was said to be in better health than he had been in a long time.

Although he greeted reporters pleasantly, Mr. Rockefeller told them that he really did not have anything to say for publication. Pressed for a statement about the warrant issued at Findlay, Ohio, for his arrest, he smiled and said:

"I do not know anything that can be said along that line; do you?"

This was the extent of Mr. Rockefeller's outgivings.

On the voyage the passengers said he spent a great deal of time on deck, varying the monotony with an occasional game of shuffleboard, a pastime he seemed greatly to enjoy. His meals he ate in the Ritz-Carlton restaurant, and those who saw him declared that the last ailment that anybody would suspect him of was dyspepsia.

"I only wish I had an appetite like he has," remarked one of the stewards. And the steward pressed his hands over the spot where indigestion is most easily detected, and a look of pain that spread over his face indicated that he knew exactly what he was talking about.

Mr. Rockefeller was among the last of the Amerika's passengers to come ashore. Instead of coming down the saloon gangplank he chose the second cabin way. He came ashore flanked on each side by two large men, who some people said were friends and others declared were detectives, bowing right and left to the people whose acquaintance he had made on the way over. He tarried on the pier only long enough to shake hands with those he knew, although apparently this included almost all the people who came over in the first and second cabins.

Perhaps a hundred of these passengers formed into two lines that stretched almost to the end of the pier. Between these lines Mr. Rockefeller walked slowly, shaking hands with everybody, the handshake always accompanied by some word of friendly interest as to the future welfare of the person whose hand was shaken.

That many of those whose hands were held for an instant in that of the world's richest citizen felt that they had been much honored was certain from the expressions their faces wore. One young fellow almost collapsed as he shook hands. When Mr. Rockefeller released his hand and resumed his way to the street the younger man leaned against a railing and looking at a group of people, not passengers, smiled and looked just as if he wanted to say "This is the hand that shook the hand of Rockefeller." He didn't say it, but everybody knew he wanted to.

A full brigade of photographers met Mr. Rockefeller, and the snapping of machines as he walked out sounded like the testing of a hundred typewriter machines. Mr. Rockefeller did not try to hide, and although he did not pose, the photographers had plenty of chances to get all the pictures of him that they could possibly wish for.

Outside the pier the handshaking ceased, and accompanied by his wife and son, John D., Jr., Mr. Rockefeller was taken to the street in the elevator, where he immediately got into an automobile and was driven away. He went to his home at Tarrytown.

When the automobile turned down the street and headed in the direction of the Lackawanna ferry the little Hoboken boys who had been waiting by the score outside the pier gate to see Mr. Rockefeller jumped on the back of his automobile, ran alongside, looked through the windows, and in other ways showed how keen was their curiosity to get a look at the man of whom they had heard so much. Mr. Rockefeller took it all in good humor, and smilingly greeted each urchin. At the ferry the demonstration ceased, and from there to Manhattan the progress of Mr. Rockefeller was without incident.

Some people thought that a Deputy Sheriff from Ohio would greet Mr. Rockefeller at the pier. They had not heard that Mr. Rockefeller, through his attorneys, had accepted service in an anti-trust suit against him. Of course there were no Ohio law officers on the pier.

Some of Mr. Rockefeller's fellow-passengers were Robert S. McCormick, United States Ambassador to France, and Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Count Bernstorff, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Crane, Jr., the Rev. George Crider, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. George Munro, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Reick, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stone.

Ambassador McCormick said he came over on a short vacation, and would return to France in about three weeks. He would not discuss French affairs. Mr. Houston, who is connected with Doubleday, Page & Co., has been in England, and while there spent a day with Rudyard Kipling at the latter's home in Sussex. Mr. Kipling, he said, was in better health than he had been at any time since his severe illness in this country several years ago. He is soon to publish a book for children entitled "Puck of Puck's Hill."

Reginald C. Vanderbilt said he had not met Mr. Rockefeller on the way over, as reported.

The voyage of the Amerika was pleasant in every respect except for fog. Several times she ran into the thickest kind of fog, which delayed her progress, and was characterized by the officers as among the densest encountered this year.

$50,000 FORGED STAMPS.

Three Men Arrested in Philadelphia—Two New Yorkers Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—A conspiracy having for its object the wholesale forgery and counterfeiting of the stamps of the Crown Trading Stamp Company of Philadelphia was unearthed to-day. As a result John De Rivera, a New York insurance broker; Frederick Kloeckner, alias Clark, alias McCoy, of Brooklyn, and Samuel Reed of 2,017 Norris Street, this city, were arrested as principals in the fraud. Officers of the trading stamp company estimate that more than $50,000 is involved.

De Rivera was arrested on his arrival from New York at the Reading Terminal by Assistant Supts. Rutledge and Dimiao of the Pinkerton Detective Agency and Joseph Miller, a city detective. They found in his possession 110,000 counterfeit stamps printed in the name of James Bell, a Philadelphia store keeper. De Rivera acknowledged that his special errand to this city was to dispose of the stamps, which had been printed upon an order from an agent in this city.

The detectives arrested Clark at his lodgings at 1,537 North Nineteenth Street. The place was luxuriously furnished. The detectives say that every article of furniture in it had been paid for with the counterfeit stamps. A search of the rooms brought to light a huge pile of envelopes filled with bogus stamps ready for distribution to Clark's agents or runners, who in turn have been disposing of the stamps to storekeepers and other patrons. The Crown Company has redeemed such stamps. Clark also had a letter signed "Jack," which, the detectives say, was in De Rivera's handwriting. One paragraph in the letter read:

"I am angry all the way through. If you don't send me $55 I will queer the whole game, and that will queer the whole thing."

Clark and De Rivera, after their arrest, acknowledged that they had been circulating the spurious stamps for the last three months. Clark was the Philadelphia distributing agent, and had Reed as an assistant. De Rivera confessed that he had been dealing in imitation trading stamps on different occasions. He said that he had bought the stamps found in his possession in New York, where they had been printed.

The magistrate committed the men in default of $5,000 bail each for a further hearing at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Capt. Donaghy telephoned to the New York police to arrest a printed named Dey, from whom De Rivera said that he had procured the stamps.

De Rivera gave his address as 404 West 115th Street, New York, and Clark, or Kloeckner, said his real home was at 352 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. The Pinkerton men say that they have learned that Clark, under his real name of Kloeckner, was at one time a broker in New York and well known in the financial world. They declare that millions of the spurious stamps have been placed on the market.

ARNOLD LAWSON MARRIES.

Illness of His Mother Hastens His Wedding to the Former Mrs. Seeley.

Arnold Lawson, eldest son of Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, and Mrs. Lucie Mitchell, stepdaughter of Thomas A. McIntyre of 36 East Fortieth Street and former wife of Herbert Barnum Seeley, were married yesterday at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. J. B. Wasson, the assistant pastor. The bride's mother, Mrs. McIntyre; Miss Ethelyn Houghton, formerly of Washington, who was the maid of honor, and Edward Bridges White, who was best man, were the only witnesses.

Announcement of the engagement of Mr. Lawson and Mrs. Mitchell was made last December. The wedding, according to plans made then, was to take place in October, but on account of the serious illness of the bridegroom's mother at Dreamwold, Thomas W. Lawson's country home, the plans were changed. It was uncertain whether Mrs. Lawson would have recovered sufficiently to attend on the date originally set, so it was decided that the wedding take place this month and be as unostentatious as possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson will spend a three months' honeymoon cruising on Mr. Lawson's schooner Yacht Cygnet, which has just been fitted out for them. They will then make their home in Winchester, Mass., where Thomas W. Lawson lived for many years and now has a Summer home.

The new Mrs. Lawson obtained a divorce from Herbert Barnum Seeley, who was a brother of Clinton B. Seeley of Seeley dinner fame, in July, 1903. Herbert Barnum Seeley was last heard of last Winter as a ticket seller at the Hippodrome. Her stepfather, Mr. McIntyre, is head of the stock brokerage firm of T. A. McIntyre & Co. in the Empire Building.

ROOT HOLDS A RECEPTION.

Says He Is at Rio to Interpret the Policy of His Country.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 28.—A reception was held by United States Secretary of State Root this afternoon in the Abrantes Palace, which is rich in art treasures. There was a crush of members of the American colony, Brazilian diplomats, and leaders of Brazilian society.

Mr. Root, in replying to the speech of welcome by a delegation from Parliament, said: "You speak of me as the interpreter of a policy. My visit here is for the interpretation of the policy of my country. That is why I am here." After the speeches the party retired to the pavilion in the palace grounds, where the reception became most informal.

There was no session of the Pan-American Congress to-day. A few of the members of the Congress attended Secretary Root's reception and had tea in the pavilion.

Baron Rio-Branco, the Foreign Minister, gave a banquet of eighty covers to Secretary Root to-night. In reply to a toast proposed by Baron Rio-Branco Mr. Root emphasized the wish of the people of the United States for continued friendship with Brazil, whose support of the Monroe Doctrine, he said, had been a protection against aggression in South America.

Senator R. Barbosa, in toasting Mr. Root, lauded the action of the United States in "sending an integral part of its Government to South America to cement the bonds of friendship."

On leaving the dining room Mr. Root was called to the balcony by students and citizens and made a speech on patriotism.

Señor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, spoke at length, emphasizing the universal feeling that the sincerity of the United States in her promise of freedom to Cuba had been fully proved and saying that the feeling of sympathy between Cuba and the United States, which might naturally have been expected, had become one of sincere friendship between the two countries.

REVISION OF TARIFF TO BE URGED BY BRYAN

Also Trust Regulation and Filipino Self-Government.

TO IGNORE MONEY QUESTION

His Last Word on That Subject Has Been Spoken—Bryan to Sail for Home from Gibraltar Aug. 20.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 28.—If Mr. Bryan is the Democratic candidate for President in 1908 and the conditions that shape political issues undergo no material change during the intervening period, he will go before the country on three issues, on which he will make his fight for election. He will stand for tariff revision, for legislation to curb and regulate the trusts, and for the establishment of an understanding that the Filipinos shall be allowed to govern themselves as soon as it appears that they are fit for self-government.

There will be no declaration in Mr. Bryan's platform in regard to the money question, which he now regards as a dead issue, although, as he showed in a recent interview, he has no apologies to make for the position he took on that question in 1896 and 1900.

One of Mr. Bryan's closest friends, and one who undoubtedly knows what he is talking about, tells me that Mr. Bryan when he prepared that interview meant to put into it his last word about the silver question. "I do not think," said my informant, "that he contemplates uttering anything further on that subject. He left the past behind him with the few words about it that that interview contains. Possibly he might have got along with even fewer words, but I dare say he wrote the interview hurriedly and did not look at it when it was done. From all possible points of view it is all over now. From this time on I think you will see him marching with eyes to the front, and I trust a united and enthusiastic Democratic Party will be associated with him."

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 28.—Homer Bassford, a staff correspondent of The St. Louis Republic, cabled to his paper to-night as follows:

William J. Bryan paid a high tribute to the Irish race this evening at a dinner given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan at the Irish Club. In response to an address of welcome delivered by T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Bryan extolled the virtues of Erin's sons and daughters, and dwelt at length upon the important part played by them in the early days of the American Republic. Not only, he said, were they pioneers in emigrating to a country then practically unknown and beset with all sorts of hardships, but they were among the first to bear arms for the defense of American independence.

Mr. Bryan then briefly referred by name to those of Celtic origin who had distinguished themselves both in peace and in war, and closed his brief discourse by expressing the hope that the pen instead of the sword would hereafter be employed to settle all disputes between the nations of the earth.

At the Peace Conference just closed here Mr. Bryan was eminently a leader in a gathering of leaders. He was as fresh and strong as if he had come from a prolonged rest rather than having just completed a trying tour of the Orient. The fact that he had in the week preceding visited fifteen cities in the United Kingdom, in all of which he entertained or was entertained somewhat ceremoniously, had no effect on his energy. Although members of his party were quite worn out with travel, Mr. Bryan reached London last Monday morning entirely ready for the big work of the conference.

Stories printed in America to the effect that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker met at Belfast by appointment are absolutely without foundation. Neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Croker had the slightest idea that the other was to be in Belfast on the day they met. Mr. Croker was up there with several members of his family to attend the races, which he pronounced in his conversation with me to be of a very inferior quality. Upon learning that Mr. Bryan was coming to the city Mr. Croker ordered three cars to meet his party. Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, had no notion that Mr. Croker was in Belfast. The two Americans were very glad to see each other, however, and indulged in a thirty-minute chat of a perfectly informal character.

LONDON, July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan were the guests at a reception given by the Irish Club this evening. They were welcomed on behalf of the members by T. P. O'Connor. Mr. Bryan replied briefly, thanking the members of the club and dwelling on the important part played by the Irish in building up the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, accompanied by Col. Wetmore, M. F. Dunlap, Mrs. Dunlap, and Miss Dunlap of Chicago, left London to-night for Holland. They will visit Amsterdam and The Hague to-morrow, and on Monday go to Cologne, where Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will join their daughter. They will then go up the Rhine, through Switzerland, and to Venice, Florence, Rome, and Naples successively, making short stops and reaching Paris between Aug. 10 and 15. They will then go to Madrid, Granada, and Gibraltar, whence they will sail for home on the North German Lloyd steamer Princess Irene Aug. 20. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Master of Chicago will join the party at Gibraltar.

PASSENGERS CUT BY GLASS.

Ninth Avenue Car Collided with a Coal Truck at 53d Street.

Four passengers on a north-bound Ninth Avenue car, two of them women, were slightly injured last night by flying glass, the result of a collision at Fifty-third Street with a south-bound coal truck, drawn by three horses. The inside wheels of the truck were so far over toward the north-bound track that the sloping sides of the truck obstructed the car. Before Motorman Handley could stop the car crashed into the wagon. The passengers were showered by broken glass from the windows.

ADDICKS OUSTS ALLEE.

Delaware Senator Expelled from Committee by Adversary.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 28.—J. Edward Addicks sprang a political surprise this afternoon that has complicated Republican politics in Delaware. At a special meeting of the Union Republican State Committee Senator Allee was ousted as Chairman and expelled from the organization, and Addicks was elected Chairman. Representative Murray was appointed to the vacancy created by Allee's alleged expulsion. Peter P. Airich of Glasgow was also expelled, and Thomas E. Horn of Middletown was chosen to succeed him.

A resolution was adopted rescinding the recent action of the committee empowering Allee to negotiate with Chairman L. Heisler Ball of the Dupont Republicans. Addicks was directed to issue a call for a Union Republican State convention at Dover on Aug. 28. The followers of Addicks declare that two State conventions must be held and that the candidates will be divided.

Senator Allee and his friends say the meeting to-day was illegal, the Chairman not having issued the call. They declined to attend. It is said that thirteen of the eighteen committeemen were present.

TO SMUGGLE THE LEPER OUT.

Maryland Will Endeavor to Get Him Back to West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Dr. John S. Fulton, Secretary of the Maryland State Board of Health has arranged to leave with the Syrian leper, George Rossett, or Rashid, in an attempt to get the leper into the hands of the West Virginia Board of Health.

Dr. Fulton has written to the State Board of Health of every State bordering on West Virginia, advising it of his move and telling it to look out for any attempt on the part of the West Virginia health authorities to get the leper outside the State boundaries again.

The Maryland State Board found that New York would not admit the leper and that there was no possibility of getting him back to Syria on board a vessel. It was then determined that Dr. Fulton should secretly put the leper into the hands, if not the territory, of the West Virginia State Board of Health.

Dr. Fulton's idea is to force West Virginia to retake her leper and to care for him instead of putting the burden on another State. It is understood that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is actively co-operating in furnishing Dr. Fulton and the leper every facility to reach West Virginia so as to relieve the railroad of the great inconvenience it has suffered from the leper's presence on railroad ground.

DUKE WANTS A THIRD WIFE.

Seeks Divorce from ex-Chorus Girl in Order to Marry a Singer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, July 28.—Duke Louis of Bavaria, who is 75 years old and the senior member of the ducal line of the house of Wittelsbach, is seeking a divorce from his second morganatic wife, Antonia von Bartolf, in order to marry a young singer of the Munich Royal Opera.

The Duke's first wife was the actress Henrietta Mendel, who later received the title of Baroness von Wallersee, and died in 1891. Their only daughter married Count Larisch, who was present when the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria committed suicide. The Countess Larisch obtained a divorce and Count Larisch went to America.

Duke Louis's present wife was a chorus girl of the Munich Royal Opera.

GREAT BOARDWALK AT CONEY.

Commissioner Dunne Would Have It Run Nearly the Length of Island.

A boardwalk at Coney Island which will rival that at Atlantic City is being planned by Public Works Commissioner Dunne of Brooklyn.

His idea is to have a boardwalk at the ocean side extending from Manhattan Beach to Sea Gate, nearly the entire length of the island. There is already a walk from Manhattan Beach to Seaside Park, and the idea is to extend this westward.

The Commissioner is seeking the consents of owners of beach-front property to the construction of the promenade. His scheme is to permit the erection of booths and amusement places on the land side of the walk, but to have the oceanside entirely free from buildings of any kind.

PRIMARIES IN TEXAS.

Heavy Democratic Vote Reported Throughout the State.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 28.—In the Democratic primaries held throughout Texas to-day a very large vote was polled, it being estimated close to 375,000 throughout the State. In the contest for Governor there are four contestants—C. L. Bell, M. M. Brooks, O. F. Colquit, and T. M. Campbell. It is not believed that any one of the candidates will obtain a sufficient number of votes to be nominated, and the contest probably will be fought out in convention.

Returns from the Ninth Congressional District are sufficient to show that Congressman George F. Burgess has a large majority over W. Glass, his opponent. In the Seventh District Congressman A. W. Gregg has defeated J. J. Blount by a safe majority. In the Second District Congressman M. L. Brooks appears to have a lead over former Congressman S. B. Cooper. In the Sixth District T. S. Henderson of Milan County so far has a majority over Richard Mays and Judge Hardy.

THREE KILLED, SIXTY HURT.

They Were in a California Car That Was Struck by a Train.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 28.—A Southern Pacific passenger train ran into a Sierra Madre electric car at the Onenta Station crossing, near Pasadena, to-day, killing three persons and injuring sixty. Several of the injured will probably die.

The dead and most of the injured were passengers on the electric car and were all residents of Sierra Madre. Mrs. Hardster, the wife of Dr. Hardster of Sierra Madre, was killed instantly. Two men died on their way to Pasadena.

The conductor of the electric car, who went ahead to see if the crossing was clear, did not see the train approaching around a curve and signaled the motorman to go ahead. The locomotive struck the car in the middle, lifted it from the trucks, and carried it 200 feet down the tracks. Passengers were hurled in every direction. The locomotive and the first coach of the train ran into a ditch.

NEW YORK HEIR TO FILE FIRST SAGE WILL SUIT

Mary E. Geer, a Niece, Will Start Fight, It Is Said.

SURROGATE ISSUES NOTICES

Relatives Can File Protests Until Sept. 21—No Authorized Statement of Mrs. Sage's Plans.

The heir who has been chosen to bring suit to break Russell Sage's will, it was said yesterday, is Mary Elizabeth Geer of 102 Waverley Place, Manhattan, a niece of the testator. She will demand the share of the estate which would have been hers had Mr. Sage left no will. This, it is estimated, would amount to about $2,000,000.

In expectation of a protest against the execution of the will Surrogate Thomas issued citations yesterday to the heirs and next of kin to file all their claims and protests by Sept. 21. This will give the protestants six weeks in which to prepare their case. Orders were issued to have the notice printed in The Law Journal, so that all heirs involved might have an opportunity to protest if they wished to do so.

The Surrogate's action was taken in the presence of representatives of De Forest Brothers, who are attorneys for Mrs. Sage, and of Charles A. Gardiner.

Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, the Sage family physician, said yesterday that while no official announcement had been made that Mr. Sage's millions were to go to charity, that was the understanding.

"I regret," he said yesterday, "that I was quoted as announcing, as authorized by Mrs. Sage to do so, that she intends devoting all of Mr. Sage's millions to charity. I wish to say that, while I believe that is what she intends to do, she has not authorized any one to make an announcement to that effect. What was stated was my individual opinion, based upon what had been told me from time to time."

A person who is in the confidence of Mrs. Sage made this statement: "Mrs. Sage has never regarded this fortune as her property. She does not want it, and has said all along that she never intended to keep it. She told Mr. Sage that many times over, and there was a perfect understanding between them as to just where the money should go. She has no idea of devoting the fortune to her personal use. That can be counted upon. Time and time again, when she and Mr. Sage discussed the disposition of the money, she told him that she wanted this money to go to charity, and he agreed.

"Mrs. Sage has been interested many years in the Young Men's Christian Association and in the Sailors and Soldiers' Home. She has contributed money for their support, and will continue to do so. It is safe to say that both institutions will be well taken care of in the disposition of the estate.

"Besides this, there are many other charitable organizations in which Mr. and Mrs. Sage were interested. Mrs. Sage intends to give to all of these. She understands charitable work and knows where the money can be put to the best use.

"Mrs. Sage said to-day that she was sorry to have been put to the responsibility of handling this fortune. In effect she said:

"I am 74 years old. I have passed the active stage of life. Mr. Sage has left a vast sum of money, and it will be hard work for me to handle it. I didn't solicit the responsibility, and in fact regret it. My only idea is to distribute this money where it will do the most good. That I shall do to the best of my ability."

ASH CAR RAMS TROLLEY.

Five Persons Injured on Ralph Avenue Line in Night Bump.

Five persons were injured in a trolley accident at Ralph Avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock last night. One of the heavy cars, which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company uses in the removal of the city's ashes, tried to turn into Ralph Avenue from St. John's Place as a Ralph Avenue passenger car came along. The ash car was going just fast enough to ram the passenger car forcibly in the side. The passengers leaped to the street and were very much excited.

Motorman Henry Beasley of Canarsie, who was in charge of the ash car, received severe injuries to the left side, and was removed to St. Mary's Hospital. The motorman on the other car, John Kinberg, received lacerations of the hands. These passengers were hurt: David Burger, 61 years old, of 147 Chester Street, injuries to back and right hip; Tony Sunberg, 28 years old, of 592 Rockaway Avenue, lacerations of the right arm; Christian Rodkin, 65 years old, of 894 Herkimer Street, injuries to the right eye and bruises to the head.

SERGEANT SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Electrician at Fort Slocum Attempts Suicide in His Hut.

Sergt. Joseph F. Keene, electrician at Fort Slocum, shot himself twice yesterday and was very low last night. Keene is a member of the United States Coast Artillery. He had just passed a successful examination for electrician at the post, and had charge of the electric plant there. He had also seen service in the Philippines.

Keene occupied a small hut at the post, and yesterday morning a sentry heard five shots fired in the little building. Rushing to the hut, he burst in and found Keene. Keene is 38 years old and unmarried. No reason is known for his act.

18-HOUR FLIER IN WRECK.

Pennsylvania Train Runs Into a Freight Blockade Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—The Pennsylvania Railroad's eighteen-hour New York and Chicago flier, westbound, ran into a freight wreck that blocked the four tracks of the road a mile west of Blairsville, Penn., about midnight.

The engine left the track, but the cars remained on the rails. No one was injured. The train reached Pittsburg three and a half hours late this morning.

James A. Garland's Condition Serious.

HANOVER, Mass., July 28.—At noon to-day James A. Garland of New York was reported to have failed rapidly. Death is believed to be imminent.

AUTOS RUIN TOLL GATES.

Not Subject to Toll, as They Are Not Drawn by Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—Another toll gate went out of existence in Albany County to-day when the Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaerville Plank Road Company voted to sell its franchise to the county for $6,250. This leaves only two toll gates remaining in this county.

The falling off in horse-drawn vehicles caused by the popularity of the automobile has had its effect on the toll gate receipts, for under the act providing for turnpike companies no toll can be collected for an automobile as it is not drawn by a horse.

CLERGY AS SPECIAL POLICE.

Will Obtain Evidence of Excise Violations in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—For some time past the local ministerial association has complained that the excise law was openly violated on Sunday in this city.

To-day two clergymen, whose names are withheld, went before Commissioner of Safety Cantine and had themselves sworn in as special officers. These clergymen intend to obtain evidence against saloon keepers who violate the law in keeping their side doors open on Sunday.

GERMAN MEAT PROHIBITION.

Pickled Goods to be Barred Unless Lymphatic Glands Are Present.

BERLIN, July 28.—The Bundesrath has voted to prohibit the importation of pickled meats unless lymphatic glands are present to make trustworthy examination of the meat possible.

LOCKED THE MINISTER IN.

But He Jumped from the Second Story to Perform a Marriage.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 28.—Practical jokers at a wedding here to-day locked up the minister. He had to jump from the second-story window of the house where the wedding was held, to perform the ceremony. The minister was severely shaken by his long jump, but he was not seriously hurt.

The clergyman is the Rev. J. D. Kulp, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church here. He went to the home of the parents of Miss Hattie Davenport to-day to marry that young woman to Albert Ergood. Friends of the bride and bridegroom barricaded the door of the room in which the minister dressed for the ceremony and refused to let him out.

GIRL DROWNS WHILE WADING.

Two Children Step Into a Deep Hole at Sag Harbor—One Rescued.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., July 28.—Addie Vanderling, 9 years old, and Grace Kelby, 7 years old, while wading in Sag Pond yesterday stepped in a deep hole. Neither of the little girls could swim, and the Kelby girl sank and was drowned.

She was the daughter of Lawyer Charles Kelby of Brooklyn. The Vanderling girl, whose father is C. T. Vanderling of Harrisburg, Penn., was unconscious when rescued. Physicians worked over her for two hours before they finally succeeded in reviving her.

ERMINE IN CHAIR PILLOW.

Two Passengers on the Pretoria Arrested for Smuggling.

When Pam Stomos, a furrier of 35 West Eighth Street, and Theodore Bendus, a watchmaker of 24 West Thirty-fourth Street, arrived at the Hamburg-American Line pier in Hoboken from Europe on the steamship Pretoria Friday night one of them carried a deck chair pillow. While their trunks were being examined by the customs officers one of them tried to lock the pillow up. The customs officers seized it, and found that it contained $1,500 worth of ermine. The men were taken before United States Commissioner Russ at Hoboken, where they were held in $500 bail for action by the Grand Jury on a charge of smuggling.

SUES FOR AUTO INJURIES.

Mason, Struck by Hugo Thompson's Car, Wants $10,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 28.—Patrick F. Doran, a mason, living on Western Avenue, has begun suit for $10,000 damages against Hugo Thompson of Madison for injuries he received by being hit by Thompson's automobile. The machine was driven by Thompson daughter, aged 18.

The accident happened Sept. 22, 1905, on Madison Avenue, near Lafayette Place. Doran was coming home from work, and stepped into the road to get into a wagon. The automobile struck him, breaking one of his legs and injuring him about the head and body.

He was in a hospital for six weeks, and is still unable to return to work.

PASSENGER STEAMER SUNK.

The Valentine Goes Down in Cheboygan River—Woman Drowned.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 28.—Miss Emma Schmidt, aged 28, daughter of Frederick Schmidt, a wealthy resident of Ann Arbor, was drowned to-day when the Inland Route steamer Valentine went down in the Cheboygan River, after striking a deadhead, which pierced her hull. The steamer had about forty passengers aboard, bound for Topinabee.

The tug Merchant, which was near by, hurried to the rescue and took all the passengers and crew on board with the exception of Miss Schmidt, who returned for her valise. The body was recovered a few hours later. Miss Schmidt was going to Dodge's Point, on Mullett Lake, with her brother and sister.

ROCKED BOAT; 2 GIRLS DROWN

Young Men with Them Try to Escape, but Are Arrested.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 28.—Laura Bozarth of Mount Holly and Susie Stiltz of Smithville were drowned in Rancocas Lake to-night by the upsetting of a rowboat. They were accompanied by Stacy Gauntt and Raymond Rambo, both of Mount Holly, who saved themselves by swimming ashore.

The four went out on the lake about 9 o'clock and the young men began to skylark and rock the boat. It ended by the boat upsetting and all four were thrown into the water. The young men were unable to rescue the girls. When they found they could not save them Gauntt and Rambo tried to escape through the woods, but were captured and placed under arrest.

TWO GENERALS KILLED ON A TRAIN IN POLAND

Robbers Also Slay Five Soldiers and Two Officials.

THEY GET AWAY WITH $8,000

Another Band Robs a Train Near Warsaw of $37,500 of Government Money and Escapes.

WARSAW, July 28.—Two daring train robberies were committed in Russian Poland to-day, one of them resulting in considerable loss of life.

A train from the frontier station of Herby, bound for Czenstochowa, was carrying money received from the Custom House to a branch of the Imperial Bank under the protection of seven frontier guardsmen. Gen. Zukat, chief of the frontier guard; Gen. Weltering, chief of the customs service of Warsaw; Col. Brzesicki, and Capt. Laguma were passengers. Fifteen persons boarded the train at a way station. They had evidently been waiting for it, and made an attack on the guardsmen, who were reinforced by the officers named.

A battle followed in which the two Generals, two officials, five soldiers, and one robber were killed, and Col. Brzesicki and one robber were wounded. The wounded and dead were taken to Czenstochowa. The robbers escaped, taking $8,000 and the arms of those who had attempted to defend the train against robbery.

It is believed that the bandits were the same as those who captured a train on Thursday. They announced at that time that the revolution had begun. The robber who lies wounded at Czenstochowa is in a serious condition. He refuses to give any information concerning his accomplices.

The second robbery was committed this evening on the Warsaw-Vienna Railway six miles from Warsaw. While the train was under way unknown persons pulled the danger signal, causing it to stop. Robbers who were aboard jumped out, seized the locomotive, and detached the mail car from the train and ran it down the line. They obtained $37,500 of Government money. The robbers were evidently fully informed that the train had the money on board. They carried red flags, and are supposed to be members of the Polish Socialist Party. The train was without a guard, and hence there was no fighting and there were no casualties. Efforts to capture the robbers failed.

Disorder is growing daily throughout Russian Poland, and scarcely a day passes without some robbery or other crime being recorded.

To-day a panic occurred in a public park here. Many shots were fired and one person was killed and four were wounded. It is believed to have been an attempt by revolutionary agents to precipitate an outbreak.

The frontier region is said to be in a ferment and the people are reported to be sympathizing with the guerrilla bands. The small force of troops operating in the district will be reinforced.

Agitators are making capital over the recent incidents. They declare that it will be difficult for the provincial administration to detach enough troops from the cities and towns to make the net large enough to catch the marauders.

AN ANTI-BRITISH ALLIANCE?

Ular's Statement About Alleged German-Austrian-Russian Compact.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, July 28.—Prof. Alexandre Ular, who is universally regarded as the mouthpiece of Count Witte, declares that an alliance now exists between Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary by which, if necessary, the latter two countries will give military aid to Russia to quell a revolutionary movement. Prof. Ular says this combination is also directed against Great Britain, and that the first outcome of it was the request by the Czar that the visit of the English squadron be postponed. These statements are not credited in official circles here.

In official circles here opinion in regard to the situation in Russia is becoming less pessimistic. The proposals of the defunct Duma for the general expropriation of landed property were so revolutionary as to arouse little sympathy here, and the fear that they might cause outbreaks in other parts of Europe was widely felt.

The financial situation of Russia, however, continues to cause great alarm, and the political consequences in this country would be very serious should there be a further big drop in Russian securities.

RUSSIAN PROVINCES CUT OFF.

"Accident" to St. Petersburg Switchboard—Stolypin Conciliatory.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The switchboard of the Central Telegraph Station in St. Petersburg was burned out this morning, destroying all communication with the provinces. While there is a suspicion that the "accident" was arranged by revolutionists, no evidence to support it can be found, and the Telegraph Department authorities are apparently satisfied with the explanation of the employes. The public are cut off from telegraphic communication with the interior for some time, but the Government is able to communicate with the provincial authorities over the railroad wires. Cable communication with abroad is not affected.

M. Stolypin is energetically and continually trying to persuade the country that his policy of "strong-handed reform" does not involve reaction. He has announced that Zemstvo institutions will be granted to the Jewish Pale and denies that the Government intends to interfere with the legal electoral campaigns of the various parties.

He has authorized the holding of a National Congress of Constitutional Democrats at Moscow and has instructed the police of St. Petersburg not to interfere with the Jewish members of the outlawed Parliament, who, under the law, when they ceased to enjoy the immunity entailed by their membership of Parlia-

ment, forfeited the right to remain in the capital more than twenty-four hours.

It is evident that the proletariat organizations' refusal to accept the Government's challenge at this time does not mean that it is not their intention to give battle later. Indeed, the proletariat organizations, backed by the Group of Toil, Social Democrats, Social Revolutionists, and Peasants' League, have thrown themselves into the campaign of agitation for a simultaneous general strike to be followed by a rising in the cities and the country, although the time is not propitious for the peasantry, as the country is in the midst of the harvest season.

The leaders believe that a month, or six weeks at most, will suffice to bring about a general strike, and they confidently expect that their campaign will be aided by the universal repression to which the Government will be compelled to resort. The Constitutional Democrats are holding aloof, fearing to throw in their lot with their former allies, yet they are ready if the masses rise and the Government falls to seize the fruits of victory.

Premier Stolypin is evidently honest in his desire to inaugurate a policy of "strong-handed reform," but the best evidences that he is not master of the situation are his vain appeals for co-operation to men like Count Heyden, M. Shipoff, and Prince Lvoff, who have seen too many well-intentioned Ministers broken on the wheel when they declined to conform to the policy dictated by the Court cabal.

The fighting organization of the Social Revolutionists, which declared a truce while Parliament was in session, has decided to reopen the campaign of active terrorism. Its work will be supplemented by a similar "fighting organization" recently formed among the Social Democrats.

Over a million copies of the manifestoes to the army, navy, peasants, and workmen which were adopted yesterday have already been printed at Viborg and St. Petersburg, and have been started into the interior through underground revolutionary channels.

It has been learned that one of the determining factors for the postponement of a rising was the information that many fresh troops who had been introduced into St. Petersburg and Moscow were strangers to the revolutionary propaganda, having been carefully selected for this reason.

M. Sedelnikoff, the Radical Cossack member of the outlawed Duma, who was arrested by the police and beaten on July 4, which caused a stormy scene in the House the next day, was to-day fined $250 for carrying a revolver, which was found on him when he was arrested.

Yesterday's improvement on the Bourse was not sustained to-day, a flood of offerings on the advance resulting in a reaction in the whole list, but prices at the close were firm.

POBIEDONOSTZEFF AGAIN.

Ex-Procurator Said to Have a Dominant Influence Over the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Rech says that in spite of his advanced age, M. Pobiedonostzeff, ex-Procurator General of the Holy Synod, has the dominant influence over the Emperor.

BERLIN, July 28.—The Russian Correspondence News, a syndicate working in opposition to the Russian Government, has distributed to the Berlin press an account of a conversation which one of its promoters had with MM. Roditcheff and other members of the outlawed Russian Parliament who attended the conference of the Interparliamentary Union in London, and who on their way back to Russia stopped here to change trains.

M. Roditcheff, who did most of the talking for the party, said he regarded Premier Stolypin as a bureaucrat, not selected by the Emperor alone, but put forward by others. From the style of M. Stolypin's manifesto he believed that M. Pobiedonostzeff had a hand in its composition.

PUT BULLET IN PURSUER.

Martelli and Acceta Had Two Fights Before Shooting Began.

While being pursued by Achille Martelli, with whom he had quarreled over money in front of 177 Mulberry Street yesterday afternoon, Edgardo Acceta shot Martelli in the abdomen, dangerously wounding him. Martelli conducts a bank and steamship ticket office at the above address. Acceta is a notary public and jewelry dealer, with an office in the rear of a saloon at 190 Grand Street.

Martelli is in St. Vincent's Hospital. Acceta's bullet struck his hand, went through it, and entered the abdomen.

The two men quarreled over a loan of $500 to pay the license fee for a saloon in New Jersey.

The men had a fight in the morning and another in the afternoon. On the second occasion, the notary says, Martelli knocked him down, kicked, and struck him. He got to his feet and ran. Martelli followed. When he was about twenty feet ahead, Acceta says, he turned, saw Martelli rushing, enraged, upon him, and fired once. The bullet passed through Martelli's left hand and into the left side of his abdomen. Martelli fell. Acceta threw away his revolver and tried to hide in the big crowd, but Patrolman Boyle caught him. An ante-mortem statement was taken from Martelli at the hospital.

ARTIFICIAL AGING OF BRANDY.

Method Discovered by Prof. Martinotti of Italy.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—According to a report from Consul Paul Nash of Venice, Prof. Martinotti of the Royal Oenological Station of Asti recommends the following method for the artificial aging of brandy:

Ordinarily brandy, before being bottled, is aged by keeping for the requisite length of time in small oaken casks, from which it absorbs certain others and essential oils contained in the wood, and necessary to its perfection. By the method of Prof. Martinotti fine shavings of oak are placed in the cask with the new spirit and allowed to remain for one month, the cask being occasionally turned over. At the end of this time the liquor is filtered and decanted into white glass bottles, which are filled about two-thirds full, and, after being very lightly corked, are placed in an inclined position, care being taken that the brandy does not touch the stopper. By this means the largest possible surface is exposed to the action of the air, and the oxidation necessary to produce good brandy is materially hastened.

The action of the light plays an important part in the maturing of spirits, but bottles should not be exposed to the direct rays of the sun and should be kept in a sufficiently cool place to avoid excessive evaporation.

WOMAN'S FATAL LEAP.

Mrs. Cleary Jumped Out in a Runaway and Landed on Her Head.

Mrs. Agnes Cleary, wife of William Cleary, coachman for Lawyer John R. Delafield, at 25 Broad Street, was fatally injured in a runaway accident near the Riverdale Station of the New York Central Railroad yesterday afternoon. The Delafield home is at 245th Street and Riverdale Avenue. The entire Delafield family is in the Adirondacks just now.

Cleary took his wife out for a drive late in the afternoon. Riverdale Avenue, on which he was driving, runs close to the tracks near the Riverdale Station, but is about thirty feet above until within a short distance from the depot, and then there is a sharp decline. The whistle on the engine was blown just as a northbound train was nearing the station. It frightened the horses, and they ran down the hill. Mrs. Cleary jumped. She struck on her heard, and fractured her skull. Her husband remained in the carriage. Fearing a collision with the train he drove into a post. The carriage was smashed to bits. Cleary was thrown out but not injured. The horses also escaped injury.

Mrs. Cleary was found to be unconscious when picked up. She was taken to Fordham Hospital, where she died. She was 32 years old.

TRIED TO SELL ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ex-President Garcia of Ecuador Asked $5,000,000 for Galapagos.

SAID ROOSEVELT WAS EAGER

Details of Negotiations Found Among Garcia's Private Papers—Revolution Spoiled the Deal.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 28.—The Government newspapers have caused a sensation here by publication of documents found among ex-President Garcia's private papers. A memorandum found treats of the sale of the Galapagos Islands to the United States. It appears that the islands were first offered to France. Señor Garcia's memorandum says:

"While at Washington I visited President Roosevelt, and inquired into the question whether the United States was disposed to take over the Galapagos Islands, paying Ecuador $5,000,000 in gold for them and recognizing Ecuador's sovereignty over the islands. Mr. Roosevelt replied that he would recommend the proposal to Congress, and was sure it would be accepted, offering to appoint the American Minister to continue the negotiations at Quito.

"A few days later Joseph W. J. Lee, the American Minister to Ecuador, arrived in Ecuador."

It appears that the Alvaro revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of Señor Garcia, ended the negotiations. The official papers call Señor Garcia and his Ministers traitors for trying to sell part of the national territory.

The negotiations with France are said to have been interrupted owing to the belief that the United States would not consent to a European power acquiring the islands.

A meeting was held at Quito, the capital, last night to protest against the action taken by Señor Garcia and his Ministers.

The Galapagos Islands are a group in the Pacific belonging to Ecuador, on and near the equator, 780 miles west of the coast of Ecuador. They consist of thirteen islands, the largest, Albemarle Island, being sixty miles in length. On Charles Island a small colony of Ecuadorians was established, forming a penal settlement, and this island contains most of the population, which hardly exceeds 400. All the islands are volcanic, abound in lavas, and are frequented by turtles of enormous size.

As early as February, 1903, it was reported that the United States would acquire the Galapagos Islands, which caused the Minister of Ecuador at Paris, Dr. Rendon, to protest against the reports that his Government purposed to sell the islands. He said that while the question of the sale of the Galapagos, the possession of which, owing to their strategical position near Panama, was greatly coveted, had been discussed in Ecuadorian official and press circles, no offer for their disposal had been formulated.

Señor Garcia, who had held the portfolios of Agriculture, Public Works, and Finance, visited the United States in March, 1903, but he did not become President of Ecuador until Aug. 10, 1905.

FLAT DWELLERS BEAT THIEF.

He Bites One in the Fight During a Tumble Down Stairs.

Policeman Gordan of the East 104th Street Station rescued Samuel Rubens, who was afterward charged with burglary and assault, from the residents at 117 East 114th Street about 8 o'clock last evening. Rubens had been caught in the flat of Louis Lipenstein, on the second floor, when the latter returned from work.

Lipenstein was surprised to find chisel marks on his door. When he entered his flat he found the man, who afterward said he was Rubens, rumaging around in the bureau drawers in one of his bedrooms. Instead of showing fear, the burglar, Lipenstein said, struck him and knocked him down. Lipenstein yelled and the burglar ran out.

At the door the burglar met Louis Kraus. There have been several burglaries in that building lately, and Kraus grabbed the man he saw running. The two fought, tumbled over, and rolled down the stairs. During the tumble the burglar sank his teeth into Kraus's arm and bit several chunks out of it. On the sidewalk Kraus got assistance from nearly every man in the apartment house. They were all pounding the burglar when Policeman Gorman, attracted by the noise and some yelling, came running along.

Rubens said that he lived at 212 East Ninety-eighth Street. He hadn't stolen anything.

PURSUING HUSBAND STABBED.

New Jersey Man Followed His Wife to Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Elmer Pittman, 22 years old, a speculator, and said to be an airship inventor, cut and seriously wounded Edward B. Day in the course of a desperate struggle on the sidewalk in front of 109 East Ninth Street, early today. Both came here several months ago, from Haddonfield, N.J.

Pittman was slightly wounded. He had been attacked by Day as he left the house in front of which the fight occurred. In that house, partly hidden behind a curtain, a woman watched the conflict. She was Mrs. Edward B. Day, wife of one of the contestants. With Pittman, she had been arrested at the complaint of her husband some weeks ago.

Pittman now is in jail on a charge of assault.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., July 28.—Mrs. Edward B. Day on Sept. 20 last asked her husband to accompany her to the Allentown Fair. On reaching Camden, Mrs. Day complained of being ill, and said that she would have to return home, but urged her husbnd to continue the trip, which he did. When he returned at night he found his home vacant and a note from his wife, which read: "I have left this place forever. You will never see me again." Early last month he received information that his wife was in Cincinnati. He went to that city and had his wife and Pittman arrested.

WOMAN FEARS HER HUSBAND.

She Says He Has Tried Three Times to Kill His Family.

Mrs. Susan F. Reineke of 440 Evergreen Avenue, East New York, made affidavit yesterday before District Attorney Ira G. Darvin of Queens County, charging her husband, Henry Paul Reineke of Baltimore, with having attempted her life and the lives of her children on three different occasions.

Twice, so the woman swears, Reineke tried to asphyxiate them and once he tried to poison them. The man is an expert baker and candy maker. The wife accuses him of wishing to marry another woman, whose name she gives, and of coveting the money for which her life is insured.

BLUE LAWS AT BAR HARBOR.

Attempt to Make the Resort More Sedate Causes Commotion.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 28.—The great problem of the week at Bar Harbor has been the question of Sunday closing. On such problems as this there will always continue to be two sides. A great many of the Summer colony take one view, a large portion are arrayed on the other side, and the movement which has been started during the week to shut up all the stores Sundays, with the possible exception of the drug stores, which are to dispense medicine only, and, in short, the general revival of the old blue laws which still exist, though nullified by custom, has stirred up a great deal of commotion.

For the past two years Bar Harbor has been growing very stringent in its attitude. The cottage colony is very conservative, and is developing an ultra-exclusive tendency. Already the hotel element is far in the minority, and the say of all things rests with the 400 or 500 families which compose the cottage colony. During the past two years a wave of prohibition has swept over this colony, and it is bent on making Bar Harbor a sober and sedate town. Not satisfied with shutting out automobiles entirely from the place, a thing in which opinions differ, a number of the moving spirits attempted to control or prohibit the use of power boats and gasoline launches in the harbor on the ground that they caused too much noise. Last Summer a crusade was made against the steamboats whistling as they came into the bay for the same reason. An attempt was also made this Spring to shut up the Tow Path, Bar Harbor's unique promenade, and not finding anything else in sight to prohibit, attention was turned to the small boy, and he was forbidden shooting off the crackers dear to his childish heart. In consequence the Fourth was observed, solemnized, if you will, rather than celebrated.

The enforcement of the Sunday Closing act, however, calls forth a wail of protest from all classes. The keepers of livery stables, the owners of news, fruit, and confectionery stands and soda fountains and the like do a thriving business from the hundreds and thousands of excursionists who visit town on that day. The Sunday Closing act will make a difference of thousands of dollars to them, and in consequence they view its appearance with real alarm.

CAN'T FIND BOMB THROWERS.

Police Believe Missiles Dropped from Elevated Were of Glass.

The detectives of the East Twenty-second Street Station were unsuccessful yesterday in getting information as to the identity of the men who threw two bombs from a Third Avenue elevated train on Friday night among the members of Local No. 480 of the Plumbers' Union, who were waiting outside Teutonia Hall on Third Avenue, near Fifteenth Street, until they could get into their meeting room. Capt. Hussey said last night he thought torpedoes were thrown and not bombs. He thinks the missiles were bottles or glass tubes filled with fulminate of mercury and paper, and that there was no metal in them. Capt. Hussey has not been able so far to get the number of the train from which the missiles were thrown.

Frank Garland, President of Plumbers' Union No. 2, the members of which are on strike against the Master Plumbers' Association, denied yesterday that Plumbers' Union No. 2, or any of its officers, or even its sympathizers, had anything to do with the bomb throwing, which he said was a "dastardly outrage."

President Hill of the Master Plumbers' Association said he regarded local No. 2 as out of existence as far as the association was concerned. Its members could only be employed as a new union either by joining Local No. 480 or getting a charter as a separate union from the United National Association.

FIRE TUBES HELD CHALK.

Extinguisher Firm's Secretary Arrested for Swindling.

Capt. O'Brien of the Tenderloin police has received many complaints against a firm operating in his district as the Underwriter and Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing Company, at 147 West Twenty-third Street. He assigned Detectives Scheffler and Behan to look the firm up. As a result of their investigation Francis P. Gorman, the head of the concern, of 458 Eighth Avenue, was arrested on Friday, charged with swindling, and held for the Grand Jury.

The detectives say that the firm has a product on the market called "fireine." It is put up in cylinders, and is supposed to extinguish fires. It also advertised extensively for young men who had a capital of $100 to invest, promising to guarantee the investor for opening branch offices $20 a week and 5 per cent. commission on the business done by the offices they established.

The detectives allege that the "fireine" is not composed of chemicals, as advertised, but of common chalk. Yesterday afternoon the detectives raided the office and carried everything found on the premises to the station house. It required three trips of the patrol wagon. A number of the extinguishers were found, and they were empty. A barrel of chalk was also taken as evidence.

While the detectives were in the office a man entered who said that he was a prospective investor. The detectives arrested him. He tried to escape, but he was caught again at Twenty-third Street and Broadway. The detectives say he is Secretary of the firm. He gave his name as Joseph Roswell, 25 years old, of 255 West Fifty-fifth Street. He was locked up charged with swindling.

CHANGES IN CARNEGIE FUND.

Report from Ripon That It Has Been Increased to $15,000,000.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—A dispatch to The Sentinel from Ripon says:

"Word has been received by the authorities of Ripon College that the Carnegie fund for the pensioning of aged college professors has been increased to $15,000,000."

The conditions of the fund are also said to have been altered to allow of the pensioning of widows of professors who would be eligible to the provisions of the Carnegie Fund. Ripon College was the first college in the country to profit by the Carnegie Pension Fund.

RUDOLPH SIGEL FOUND.

Insane Man in Delaware Hospital Is Taken Back to Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 28.—Rudolph H. Sigel, a son of Gen. Sigel, escaped on July 7 from the Atlantic County Insane Asylum, near Atlantic City, N. J. He was found here to-day in the Delaware Hospital, where he was undear treatment for a nervous disease.

The young man was taken back to the Atlantic County Asylum this afternoon. He was found by Supt. McConnell of the Atlantic County Asylum after a letter had been received by a brother of Sigel in New York from a Wilmington man.

Matthew J. Myers Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—A dispatch from Loon Lake announces the death tonight of Matthew J. Myers of this city. Mr. Myers and George M. Barnes, owner of the American District Telephone Company of New York, in 1881 held in this city one of the first telephone franchises in the State, which they sold to the Bell interests. Mr. Myers helped to organize the Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, the State Bank of Syracuse, and the Syracuse Clearing House. He was born in 1835 in Adams.

STATE DEMOCRATS RICH IN GOOD MEN---PARKER

Finds Many Who Are Available as Candidates for Governor.

WOULD SHAKE OUT GRAFTERS

Believes Hearst Too Shrewd to Think a Convention of Democrats Would Nominate Him.

UTICA, N. Y., July 28.—Judge Alton B. Parker, accompanied by his wife and grandson, arrived here last evening on an automobile trip which is to-day being extended to Syracuse, where the party will be the guests of Judge and Mrs. Vann. Judge Parker expressed much interest in the coming State election.

"Whom do you consider our best candidate for Governor?" Judge Parker was asked.

"That is a very difficult question to answer," he replied, "for the Democratic Party is rich in men who would distinguish themselves and render the people a much-needed service in that great office.

"Judge Herrick is well known as an able man and tried public official. As Governor he would rank with Seymour, Tilden, Cleveland, and Hill.

"John B. Stanchfield, the leader of the bar of the southern tier, has great personal popularity, which was no more tested in 1900 than was that of Herrick in 1904.

"Mayor Adam of Buffalo would receive on the strength of his record in office an enormous vote. And his 10,000 majority from a city that a year before gave nearly 12,000 the other way of course adds to his availability.

"Auburn has an ex-Mayor, Thomas Osborne, whose official career and personal life render him eligible for the highest office.

"Watertown's candidate, John N. Carlisle, is young, clean, and capable. He would arouse the enthusiasm of the young men and secure the confidence of all. And speaking of young men, Francis Burton Harrison's great popularity with them, added to his high character and genial manner, would make him a strong candidate.

"What a splendid nominee William Church Osborne of Putnam or Townsend Scudder of Queens would make! Where in this country is a man better grounded in Democratic principles and more conscientiously faithful to them than Edward M. Shepard?

"Who doubts the capacity and popularity of Mr. Justice Gaynor, the vote-getting qualities of Edward M. Grout, the strength of Martin W. Littleton with the public he served so well, the deep-seated confidence of the people in John G. Milburn, and the almost affectionate regard of all men for William Travers Jerome, whose personal victory of last year has probably never been equaled in the political history of this State.

"With possibly two exceptions these men are not candidates. More than that, they would prefer not to be nominated. But they are all patriots, and therefore would not likely refuse to serve their State in the hour of need. And who in the light of the revelations of the past year and a half can doubt that that hour has come and that one great need is that the grafters who cling to the treasury like leeches should be shaken off? Any of the men named, were he Governor, would do it, and with a will. And because any of them would, and because a Republican nominee could not, any of them would be invincible."

"But you have not mentioned Mr. Hearst, who is discussed every day as a candidate?" said the interviewer.

"The last utterance of Mr. Hearst I have read," said the Judge, "was to the effect that he intended to accept the nomination of the Independence League. He stated in an interview in The Brooklyn Eagle of June 12: 'If I am nominated by the Independence Party it will be on a platform that expresses the principles I believe, and I will make the campaign on that platform, and no other consideration will enter into the matter. There will be no deal or bargain made with the leaders of any political machine, but every one indorsing the sentiments of the Independence Party will be invited to support its candidates.' That language is unambiguous, and announces clearly his intention to be a candidate on the platform only of the Independence League."

"But that was June 12," said the interviewer, "and since then men who were at work during the year building up the Independence League have been openly striving for the control of the Democratic caucuses in order to secure delegates to the Democratic convention favorable to Mr. Hearst, and some such delegates have been elected. It is asserted in many quarters, and indeed believed, that the Independence League was organized to compel the Democratic Party to accept Mr. Hearst as its nominee."

"While I know," the Judge replied, "that such assertions are constantly made and some delegates to the Democratic convention favorable to Mr. Hearst have been chosen, it would seem as if all this should be credited to overzealous friends, for certainly Mr. Hearst is too shrewd a man to believe it possible that a Democratic convention will ever be made up of delegates so absolutely pusillanimous as to surrender to one demanding that the party deliver up to him the honor and power he covets or suffer defeat."

FATALLY SHOT IN A PARK.

Walters Says an Italian Wounded Him —Police Doubt It.

Jacob Walters of 1,468 Webster Avenue was fatally shot in Crotona Park shortly before midnight last night and is now dying in Fordham Hospital. Walters was found half conscious beside a walk.

He told Dr. Mitchell in Fordham Hospital that he had been shot by an Italian, whose name he did not know. He said his assailant was accompanied by a woman and a girl about 6 years old.

No such persons could be found in the park and the police say they believe Walters got in a fight with a man whose identity he wants to conceal.

RISKED LIFE TO SAVE DOG.

Man Swam Under a Pier to Rescue a Pet Terrier from Drowning.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—Stephen Miller of Orange, N. J., risked his life to-day to save the pet terrier belonging to a girl named Emma Pettitt from drowning. The girl and the dog had been playing on the beach, when the child threw a stick of wood into the water, and the dog went after it. The stick drifted under the pier, and the dog followed. Miller went to the dog's aid, and brought it ashore. There is only about a foot of space between the water and the pier at the spot where the dog was rescued.

BASEBALL PLAYERS MOBBED.

Toronto Crowd Attacks a Buffalo Team and Three Are Hurt.

TORONTO, Ont., July 28.—A mob attacked the Buffalo baseball team at the close of its game with the Eastern League team to-day. Third Baseman Hill and Pitcher Greene were injured.

Hill's face was cut by a broken bottle thrown by a man in the crowd. Umpire Conahans, whose decisions started the trouble, was also beaten by the mob.

BURLINGTON'S BIG BONFIRE.

Cars of Oil-Soaked Papers Burned—Freight Bills or Rebate Letters?

Special to The New York Times.

GREELEY CENTRE, Neb., July 28.—Two Burlington freight cars containing boxes and barrels filled with letters and other papers were saturated with kerosene by four men and destroyed by fire at Belfast, an obscure siding eight miles north of Greeley Centre, about 6 o'clock Thursday evening.

Matthew Luce, son of a farmer living near Belfast, picked up a bundle of letters and papers blown out of one of the cars before the flames had touched it. The following is a copy of one of the letters in the bundle:

Beatrice, Neb., March 11, 1904.
Mr. Edward Clark, S. C. A., Omaha, Neb.:
(W. W. J., Claim 2,317.)

Dear Sir: Herewith papers in claim John Stewart, Concordia, for $8.52 rebate on shipment of produce from points on our Concordia branch. Our agreement with Mr. Stewart is to refund 33⅓ per cent. on the charges on these shipments which move from points within the State of Kansas. Yours truly,

W. W. JOHNSTON.

On this letter are several stamps, all of them bearing the words, "Burlington Route" or the letters and words "B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska."

Other letters in the bundle picked up by young Luce are similar in import to the one quoted above, although he refuses to permit them to be copied, saying that he has been advised not to turn them over to anybody. In the bundle were also Burlington waybills and other records and papers dating back as far as 1880.

When the Burlington's regular freight train arrived here from the East on Thursday two freight cars were detached, coupled to another engine, and taken to Belfast. The cars were accompanied by two section men and two other men. At Belfast the two cars were uncoupled from the engine and then opened. Each car was loaded with boxes, barrels, and bags of papers. In each car were two barrels of kerosene. The men sprinkled the kerosene over both cars and the contents and set fire to the whole.

When the fire died down the four men came back to Greeley Centre, remaining all night in the section house here, and leaving on a gasoline car Friday morning. Belfast is a very obscure siding on the Burlington Branch to Erickson, and trains run there only once a week.

Yesterday morning a section hand named Campbell went from here to Belfast to burn any papers that might not have been consumed. He was at the work all the forenoon, and there is not a scrap of the papers left there.

At the Burlington's general offices in Omaha to-day officials of the road denied knowledge of any cars having been burned at Belfast, and said that no records relating to rebates had been removed from the offices in Omaha. It is the custom, they said, to destroy freight bills periodically, but that in every case none is destroyed for twenty-five years, during which time they are open to the inspection of interested persons.

It never had been customary, they declared, to take records or any papers out from their offices into the country and destroy them, and, they added, that such a thing would not be permitted.

$5 APIECE TO 3,000 WORKERS.

Mr. Ferens Only Asks That It Shall Not Go to Saloons.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 28.—Thomas R. Ferens, a member of the British Parliament and Managing Director of Messrs. Reckitt & Sons, Limited, has sent to each of the employes of the firm in the United States as well as in England, a five-dollar gold piece. The New Brunswick employes received their gifts yesterday. A letter accompanied each gift as follows:

Wilton House, Hull, England, June 13, 1906.

Dear Friend: Some years ago I made provision in my will for the payment of £1 each to all in the employ of Reckitt & Sons, Limited, at my death, as a slight expression of my appreciation of their services. I have just completed thirty-eight years of active service in the firm, and I have decided to celebrate the event by making the presentation now instead of leaving it to my executors.

The sovereigns I inclose herewith, and the only request I make is that no portion of it be spent in intoxicating liquors, as I have a growing conviction of the great advantages of total abstinence. I am yours sincerely,

THOMAS R. FERENS.

As the firm employs about 3,000 persons in this country and abroad the gift totals about $15,000.

SAY GIRL WAS MURDERED.

Friends Declare She Was Held in a Launch and Chloroformed.

Special to The New York Times.

BELFAST, Me., July 28.—It is declared here that seventeen-year-old Clara M. Braley, whose body was found on Thursday seven miles east of this city, was taken from her home on a naphtha launch last Sunday night and murdered. On the morning after the girl disappeared three young men suddenly left Belfast.

When Miss Braley left the home of John Robbins, with whom she lived, on Sunday night she said she would return soon. She was not seen again until picked up dead in the river. It is believed she was chloroformed and that her body was placed in the water after her death. An odor of chloroform is said to have pervaded her garments when the body was taken from the water.

A launch was seen to pass under the bridge at East Belfast soon after the girl disappeared, with a man and a woman in it. The man was bending over the woman, who was leaning against the rail, and seemed to be under the effects of some drug.

SAY MOTHER KILLED CHILD.

Neighbors Excited Over a Report That Others Died Strangely.

Special to The New York Times.

BENTON, Ill., July 28.—Mrs. Leary Orton, wife of a farmer near Thomsonville, was sent to jail here yesterday charged with the murder of her child. The circumstances surrounding the child's death have excited the people of Franklin County, especially as there is a rumor than ten other children of Mrs. Orton have died in an unusual way.

The child was found hidden in a pile of old straw and died of a broken neck. The police declare they have evidence which points to the mother as the murderess, but Mrs. Orton denies the charge.

Lockjaw After an Operation.

Coroner Ambler was notified yesterday of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Clavelle, 38 years old, in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, L. I., as the result of lockjaw which developed after an operation had been performed upon her foot. Mrs. Clavelle ran a splinter of wood into her foot on the platform of a Brooklyn elevated railroad station.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:37 A. M.—187 Division Street; S. Weller; damage trifling.

4:50 A. M.—15 and 18 Pelham Street; Jacob Freelander; damage, $200.

10:20 A. M.—126 East Broadway; Max Bacon; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—408 East Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

2:20 P. M.—63 East 133d Street; Mary Smith; damage, $25.

6:15 P. M.—151 East 128th Street; Henry Meyers; damage, $75.

GARVAN WILL QUESTION THAW'S FRIEND STURGIS

He Goes to Hartford, Where the Prisoner's Chum Lives.

LOOKS FOR IMPORTANT FACTS

An Acquaintance of the Prisoner Tells of His Eccentricity, and Hopes Plea Will Be Insanity.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who is preparing the Thaw case for the prosecution, has not lost time since his return from his trip in the South. Although not fully recovered from a slight attack of ptomaine poisoning, he hastened to Hartford yesterday on a mission which is expected to bring results which will be of importance at the trial of Thaw in October.

Mr. Garvan has gone to Hartford to interview "Billy" Sturgis, Harry Thaw's chum and companion. It has been known that Sturgis possessed information that would be of value to the prosecution, but so far none of it has reached the District Attorney's office.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Garvan's plans hint that maybe he has not set off on a wild goose chase, and that he may not come back empty handed. Should he return with a statement from Sturgis which will be of value to the prosecution it will surprise Sturgis's friends. Thaw, it was said, had threatened at a dinner to kill Stanford White. This was denied by Sturgis, who was present at the dinner.

Sturgis is in business in Hartford. Mr. Garvan expects to spend Sunday there, if necessary, and will come back to the city on Monday to continue his work here in preparing the Thaw case. Until the question of the right of the prosecution to issue subpoenas has been decided voluntary witnesses will be the only ones to visit the Criminal Courts Building.

Mrs. William Thaw remained away from the Tombs yesterday, and spent the day in rest at her daughter's home at Roslyn. She may not visit her son to-day, but next week she will doubtless try anew to get him to consent to an application for a commission to pass on his sanity.

Friends of Thaw who are in favor of the insanity plea point to incidents in his career which they say prove that his mind is unbalanced. A story which illustrates the young man's eccentricities was told to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I was sitting in the Waldorf with Thaw one afternoon," said this man, "when a man approached our table who was known to me, but whom I knew Thaw had never seen before. Yet, as soon as Thaw caught sight of the newcomer he rose in his seat, and with a strange look in his eyes, pointed his forefinger at him and cried out:

"'I know you. You're one of those Wall Street men. You're always making fun of me because I don't work. Get out of here. I don't want you around. Get out.'

"The man did the only thing proper under the circumstances. He turned and walked out of the room without replying. Ever since then I have felt that Thaw was not right in his head, and I hope for his sake that he will see the wisdom of the insanity plea, and make the most of it before it is too late."

George Lauder Carnegie accompanied his wife when she went to see her brother in the Tombs yesterday. They were joined there by Mrs. Harry Thaw and Roger O'Mara, a Pittsburg detective. They remained in consultation with the prisoner for an hour or more. Mrs. Thaw and O'Mara later went to Mr. Hartridge's office.

Architects Regret White's Death.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and the Architectural League of New York, held yesterday, resolutions expressing regret at the death of Stanford White were adopted.

NO MORE DYED TOMATOES.

Baltimore Exchange Decides to Be Honest With Canned Goods.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 28.—The Canned Goods Exchange has decided to abolish the use of coloring matter in canned tomatoes and to disregard the various State pure-food laws and to live up to the requirements of the Federal law only, which governs inter-State commerce.

President Orem, in speaking on the subject, said recently:

"When a packer receives an order from Dakota it is accompanied by an extract from the State food law, and the packer has to pack accordingly, and so on for other States. In many States it is required that the contents of each can be printed on the label. Many houses have refused to fill such orders, because it would mean the revealing of valuable trade secrets. Rather than give away their secrets they refuse to do business in the States making such requirements. It would be impossible to fulfill the conditions established by every State, owing to their wide variance.

"There is a clause in the new law which prohibits the use of coloring matter to conceal inferiority. Packers have heretofore been in the habit of using a vegetable coloring matter, purely harmless, to give a uniform color to tomatoes. In order that there may be no cause for misapprehension, we have decided to do away with the practice."

Maryland is said to furnish more canned goods than any five other States in the Union, but oysters are included in that enumeration.

WON'T MEASURE TRENCHES.

Engineer Baldwin's Refusal Halts Water Inquiry in Yonkers.

The investigation of the Board of Water Commissioners of Yonkers into the depth of water trenches has been abruptly halted by Engineer Baldwin's refusal to make measurements. At a meeting of the Board last night he declared it was not his duty to do so, and pointed to a paragraph in all contracts for trenching, which provided that whenever the word engineer appeared it should be taken to mean Superintendent. It is expected that Mayor Coyne will engage one or more engineers to examine and report fully. He may demand an investigation by the Common Council.

Mayor Coyne previously addressed letters to the board charging that the pipes were not regularly covered according to stipulations in the contract. He said pipes, which should have had four feet six inches of covering, were only nineteen inches below the surface, which is within the frost line.

Edward L. Peene, who has been Superintendent of the Water Department for nine years, declared at the meeting that he could not supervise everything at once, and that he would not believe that the pipes were irregularly laid unless he saw them uncovered.

Harry Smith, a foreman, said that a few weeks ago Peene told him to see that the pipes were laid and covered in Pennsylvania Avenue in one day when the trench was only two feet deep.

Dry Cleaning.

If the average dressed man would have his clothing occasionally Dry Cleaned, his tailor bill would be cut in two.

Barrett, Nephews & Co., Established 1815. **Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.**

585 Madison Ave. / 708 " " " / 992 " " " / 1064 " " " } Clothing returned in boxes ready for immediate use.

28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

McHUGH | 9 West 42d St., Opp. New Library.

STILL CLEARS THE DECK FOR FALL TRADE,

AND OFFERS

Floss Pillows in Dimity: at 75c

Laced Pillows, College Colors, at 1.00

Seat Cushions for Willow Chairs: at 1.25

Colonial Wool Rugs and Ragstyle Rugs: from 1.50

Until August 4th only.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., At the Sign of the "Popular Shop." (Trade Mark Regd.) | NEW YORK.

Alkaline—Antiseptic—Makes the gums strong and healthy, gives the teeth a pearly lustre, purifies the breath. What more could you ask of SOZODONT? Do not experiment with dentifrices. The teeth will not stand it.

Stand by SOZODONT and the teeth will stand by you.

THINK WHAT THE AUROPHONE
Would Have Meant to Beethoven.
IF YOU ARE DEAF
It means Beethoven and all the world of music for you.
No EFFORT to hear with it.
THE MEARS EAR PHONE CO.
1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

GRIEF MADE BULL PUP THIN.

So the Dog Man Says, After the Absence of the Terrier's Mistress.

That dogs suffer in health from grief or depression is the firm belief of a woman who lives at 237 West 109th Street, and who owns a fox terrier and a bull terrier.

The fox terrier is eight years old and in previous years has been sent to some kennel during its mistress' Summer vacations. Hot weather and the packing of a trunk are immediately taken by the fox terrier as signs of a month in a dog's boarding house, and it resigns itself to the situation and passes the month in exile without loss of health or spirit.

The bull terrier, though, is only a year old, and the separation this Summer was the first it experienced. When the mistress returned to the city yesterday she found the fox terrier fat and cheerful, but the bull terrier was a shadow of its former self.

Inquiry at the kennels showed that the bull terrier had been exercised and fondled in an effort to keep up its spirits, but that it had refused food and had howled for its friend and mistress.

"The first separation is always hard on a house-raised dog," explained the dog man. "It's especially so with bull pups. The more fight there is in a dog the more affectionate he is to humans and the more dependent he seems to be on human ties. A bull pup has not the philosophy of the fox terrier, anyhow. Both dogs have been fed the same kind of food, and just look at them! The bull pup is thin from grief, that's all."

DOWIE'S FIGHT NOT ENDED.

He May Appeal From Court's Settlement of Zion City Muddle.

CHICAGO, July 28.—John Alexander Dowie's fight for control in the Christian Catholic Church of Zion is not ended, according to Emil G. Wetten, his counsel, who said to-day that plans for some sort of appeal from Judge Landis's decision might be announced early next week.

Receiver John Craig Hately, accompanied by his counsel, S. S. Gregory and C. H. Poppenhusen, went out to Zion City to-day to look over the properties and investigate the financial and industrial situation. Their aim will be to conserve the estates so far as possible, and if found practicable to run the industries with a view to making returns to the investors in Zion, who otherwise would have to be content with a small percentage.

Jeweler Settles with Creditors.

A majority of the creditors of Simon Robinson, who had jewelry and antique stores at 1,283 Broadway, in Manhattan, and 1,029 Broadway, in Brooklyn, accepted yesterday an offer to settle on a basis of 40 per cent. The United States District Court will be asked to approve the composition so that he may resume business.

Summer Emergencies

sickness, accident, or whatever they may be, demand prompt aid.

By Telephone

aid can be summoned instantly.

Rates are low.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 18 Day Street

REVOLUTIONARY GRAFT WORSE THAN NOWADAYS

Higgins Says Cruelties of Valley Forge Wouldn't Be Allowed.

DAYS OF FRAUD NUMBERED

Governor Tells Soldiers That Recent Legislation Shows the Government Is Stronger Than the Trusts.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 28.—Gov. Higgins of New York, while discussing modern social and political conditions at the National Army Day exercises to-day, declared that the future is bright with the promise of improvement, and that graft such as that which led to the sufferings of Washington and his army at Valley Forge would be impossible to-day.

"We shall always find heroes ready to die for this country of ours," Gov. Higgins said. "Let us remember that it requires heroism and sacrifice to so live for it that wars may be averted. We who enjoy the priceless heritage of liberty and Union, which our soldiers have preserved for us, should not forget that evils in Government, which are not controlled in the Legislature and the courts and at the polls, may grow and flourish so that they can be destroyed only by blood and fire on the battlefield and by tears and desolation at home. Of all the wars, the most unhappy is that which wages when the people are exploited for the benefit of the classes or to gratify an individual's ambition.

"The Government for which you suffered deep privation and hardship to maintain, is to-day—regardless of the sensational articles found in yellow journals and utterances of demagogues—in my opinion, the best the world has ever known. The past year has been conspicuous not so much for iniquity as for the revelations of iniquity that have been made by those whose duty it is to discover wrongdoing and bring wrongdoers before the bar of justice.

"The idea of some that the world grows worse as it grows older is not unnatural, but we must not forget that in our struggle for freedom in the War of the Revolution the task of Washington and his fellow-patriots was prolonged and made more painfully difficult by graft among officers of the army to whom was confided the sacred trust of supplying with food and clothing his starving and freezing soldiers.

"To the betrayal of that trust and the disloyalty to their great leader and their country were due the horrors of Valley Forge and the blood stains left by unshod feet upon the snow and ice in the forced march which preceded the capture of Trenton. To-day such cruelty in graft would be impossible.

"To me, the future is bright with the promise of industrial and political improvement. Politics must be inseparably divorced from business. The courts must be free from back-stair influence and intrigue. That the people insist on these things, that they are not dumb and helpless in the presence of corporate avarice, official corruption, or private greed is to me the most satisfactory evidence of an improved moral sense which is reflecting itself in the election of public officials and in the conception of duty by such officials.

"Do the people desire that the Government shall be stronger than the insurance corporations, the railroads, the dealers in fraudulent foodstuffs, and the trusts? The work of the recent Legislature and of that great session of Congress just closed constitutes an emphatic answer in the affirmative.

"The handwriting on the wall is a warning to corrupt politicians and unscrupulous men of business that they have been weighed in the balance and have been found wanting, and that the days of their kingdom are numbered."

The other speakers were Major Gen. O. O. Howard and William C. Langdon of the New York Red Cross Society.

STOLE FOR A GOOD TIME.

Two Boys Arrested for Taking $500 from a Butter Merchant.

Twelve-year-old Herman Ropsky of 16 Moore Street, Brooklyn, and his fourteen-year-old companion, Morris Weiss, who lives on the same street, were standing outside Dreamland, at Coney Island, yesterday morning with sad expressions on their faces

"Say, Herman," said Morris, "it's a shame that all these people is goin' into this place and we ain't got a cent to spend."

"That's what," replied Herman, "but you come on with me. I'll fix it up so that we can get some coin and we'll have a bully time."

Six hours later a policeman of the Coney Island Station arrested Herman and Morris just as they were going aboard a boat bound for Dreamland. They were arrested on a charge of stealing $500 from Isaac Cohen, who keeps a butter and egg store on Morris Street, where Ropsky's mother is employed. It was charged that while Mrs. Ropsky and the others in the store were busy the lads stole the money from a jar behind the counter. When searched they had $2 in 5-cent pieces, and they told the police that they had buried the rest of the money under a stone in Leonard Street, Brooklyn.

"We were goin' to have a good time with the $500," said young Ropsky. "We planned to take $2 a day out of the pile and spend it on the shows at Coney until the money was gone."

They were locked up on a charge of grand larceny.

ALL DUE TO BABY'S BOTTLE.

Fire Alarm Brought Apparatus and Thousands of Spectators.

The nipple of a baby's milk bottle caused excitement in Harlem last evening. The baby is the ten-months'-old son of Louis Webber, who lives in the apartment house 201 West 125th Street. The child's nurse was boiling out his milk bottle and the nipple as well. They were in water at first. But the water was evaporated by the heat. Then the nipple in the dish began to smoke and burn.

When some one rushed into the room it was filled with smoke. There was a fire scare in the building some time ago, so an alarm was promptly turned in yesterday.

Three fire engines, four hook and ladder trucks, and two Fire Chiefs arrived, and a crowd of thousands recruited from the Saturday evening crowd on 125th Street quickly gathered. No damage. In another room the baby chortled.

Spanish Duel Likely to be Fatal.

MADRID, July 28.—Capt. Castelo of the artillery, a son of Gen. Castelo, was probably mortally wounded in a duel with swords fought yesterday evening with Señor Arroyo. The latter fled.

Dr. Butler in the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, July 28.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor on the nomination of Senator Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

SECRETARY WILSON HOPEFUL.

Expects Radical Change as Result of New Meat Regulations.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Wilson to-day declared that as a result of the new meat inspection law and the rules promulgated by him yesterday a radical change for the better would occur.

"Within a very short space of time," he said, "the meat products of the United States will be purer and more wholesome than any similar products of the world. The conditions existing in some of the slaughtering and packing houses abroad are about as bad as can be imagined, and the American people henceforth will enjoy a distinct advantage over the foreign consumers.

"Of particular importance is the rule providing for weekly inspection reports to be supplied the Bureau of Animal Industry. Without such reports it would be difficult to cope with the situation. As a general proposition, however, I believe the law will be complied with in every detail, but I shall take nothing for granted, and will make the inspections in every establishment that the law reaches rigid and complete."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Superintendents of Chicago packing houses announced to-day that immediate steps would be taken to comply with the provisions of the meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation law, which were made public on Friday by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

"We are pleased with the regulations," said Robert C. McManus of the Legal Department of Swift & Co. "Our firm, and, I may safely add, the other big packing firms as well, will comply with them. They are considered fair."

CHINESE STUDENT DEPORTED.

His Case May Cause Ill-Feeling in China Against America.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A promising young Chinese student was forced to return to his native country from Seattle, Washington, recently, owing to the enforcement of the immigration laws, and the case may result in intensifying the criticisms of the Chinese against the restrictions this country imposes upon their countrymen of the favored classes.

The student was a member of a party of thirty-eight young Chinamen whom Dr. Charles D. Teney, a Harvard man and a member of the Faculty of the Imperial Chinese University, brought to this country. It was said by the health officers that the student, who was one of the brightest members of the party, was suffering from a disease of the eyes.

Dr. Teney took the other students to Cambridge, Mass., where they are now attending the Harvard Summer school. One-half of the young men will be sent to schools in Great Britain and the others will be placed in engineering schools in this country. Thirty-four of the young Chinese are being educated by the Chinese Government and the others are paying their own expenses.

Fear is expressed here that the deportation of the student will not be understood in China and may have some effect on the coming of large numbers of students to American universities.

IMMIGRATION INCREASING.

73,574 More Came Last Year Than in 1905, and 12,433 Were Barred.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The revised figures indicate that 73,574 more immigrants came to this country during the fiscal year ended June 30 than during the fiscal year of 1905. The immigration during the year aggregated 1,100,073 against 1,026,499 for the previous year. The class of immigrants was not so high as in many previous years. Most of them came from Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Italy.

During the year 12,433 applicants for admission to the ports of the United States were debarred, for various causes, principally disease of some sort. Seventeen aliens were arrested and deported on the ground that they had been brought to America for immoral purposes. Thirteen criminal proceedings were instituted against those who were responsible for the importation of these people, and ten of the defendants were convicted.

Commissioner Sargent says that every effort is being made by the Bureau of Immigration to break up the "white slave traffic," and that the work of the bureau along this line will be continued with vigor.

CHECKS BOND SPECULATORS.

One Per Cent. Required with Bids for Philippine Issue.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—There will be no opportunity for clever people to turn an honest penny without any risk on their own part in connection with the forthcoming issue of Philippine certificates, proposals for the sale of which are to be opened on the 23d of next month.

Capt. McIntyre, the Acting Chief of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, who is conducting the refunding of the outstanding Philippine certificates, has decided to require all bidders to inclose with their bids certified checks to the amount of 1 per cent. of their bids as an earnest of their willingness to take the certificates allotted to them.

So there can be no repetition in this case of the successful capture and resale at a profit of bonds or certificates by persons without sufficient means to buy them outright if their bid is accepted.

SOUTH DAKOTA MIDLAND ROAD

New Line Probably Will Connect Sioux City and Centreville.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 28.—L. R. Giddings of New York City is in South Dakota engaged in purchasing land and right of way for the South Dakota Midland Railroad, which was recently incorporated in Pierre, S. D., capitalized at $500,000. The incorporators include L. R. Giddings and L. E. Giddings of New York, Charles O. Elwood of Minneapolis, and Phillip Lawrence and W. E. Porter of Huron, S. D.

L. R. Giddings left this city yesterday after visiting a local National bank, to the cashier of which he declared his road would be built, and that he expected to purchase considerable land. The exact route to be traversed by the new line has not yet been made known, but it is reported on credible authority that it will connect Sioux City with Centreville, S. D.

MOORISH REBELS' DEFEAT.

Their Artillery Captured—Another Battle Expected Soon.

MELILLA, July 28.—The report of the rout of the Pretender's forces under Caid Azus is confirmed. Among the killed was a son of one of the prominent rebel chiefs. The Sultan's troops captured the entire camp of the rebels, including their artillery. The Caid succeeded in escaping and sought refuge at Zeluan.

The Pretender personally assumed command of his remaining forces and ordered his followers among the Ghelaya tribes to join him in avenging the defeat. Signal fires are observable along the extended front of the Pretender's position.

Another engagement is expected shortly.

GUILLOTINE TO GO.

Salary of Public Executioner Struck Out of French Estimates.

PARIS, July 28.—The Budget Committee in taking up the estimates for 1907 to-day struck out the salary of M. Diebler, Jr., the public executioner, thus foreshadowing the disappearance of the guillotine.

COURT MAY STRIKE NAMES FROM MUTUAL'S TICKET

Says Committeemen Cannot Be Made to Serve Unwillingly.

THEY ASKED FOR MANDAMUS

Counsel for the Insurance Company Says No Official Notice of Declination Has Been Received.

ALBANY, July 28.—After hearing arguments on an application for a mandamus directing State Superintendent of Insurance Kelsey to strike the names of four members of the International Policyholders' Committee off the Mutual Life's administration ticket, Justice Howard, in the Supreme Court, remarked to-day that if it were shown that the Mutual has been notified that the four committeemen are unwilling to serve, the writ ought to issue. He took the papers and gave James McKeen until Monday to file a brief in behalf of the company.

"Men are nominated every day in the week without their knowledge," said Mr. McKeen, "and it is generally considered a high compliment. Our company has not yet received any official notice of the declination of the men named in this proceeding."

The Mutual Life sent Mr. McKeen to Albany to oppose the application, to the end that the four names be left on the ticket whether their owners consented or not. After the Trustees' meeting at which the nominations were made, Col. A. M. Shook of Nashville, Judge George Gray of Delaware, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of this city, and Harlow N. Higinbotham of Chicago promptly protested and instructed Samuel Untermyer to take legal steps to have their names withdrawn. The Mutual's explanation was that if elected with the administration ticket the four committeemen could then resign and allow their places to be filled by the board.

Mr. Untermyer in the argument to-day declared that the question before the court was solely whether the Mutual Life had a legal right to force the International Committeemen on the ticket against their will. He charged that the Mutual's action was part of a plan to deceive the policy holders into voting for the administration ticket in the belief that it was the policy holders' ticket. Mr. McKeen replied, defending the action of the Mutual's board, and saying that it was within the provisions of the insurance law.

When the attitude of Justice Howard in the Mutual Life mandamus case became known here yesterday insurance men wondered what the Mutual Life would do toward filling the vacancies which will be created if the names of Col. Shook, Gen. Tracy, Judge Gray, and Mr. Higinbotham are stricken from the ticket. The law provides for the filling of vacancies only by reason of death or incapacity of candidates, and it has been the opinion of lawyers that refusal to serve, reinforced by court action, could not be taken as meaning incapacity.

In that event the Mutual's administration would have to go into the election with four vacancies on its ticket, which would result in a walk-over for four candidates of the policy holders' ticket at least.

MARRIED BRIDE BY PROXY.

Barber Sent His Brother-in-Law to Holland to Represent Him.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., July 28.—Charles Sondermeyer, foreman of the barber's shop in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, New York, and his bride, Theresa de Groote, just from Rotterdam, Holland, are spending their honeymoon at Fishkill Landing. There is a romance in connection with their marriage which Sondermeyer never told his acquaintances.

Little more than three years ago he left Theresa de Groote in Holland and came to this country to make his fortune. On July 12 he sent his brother-in-law, W. M. van Setten, to Rotterdam, Holland, to marry his fiancée by proxy. To enable van Setten to do this Sondermeyer had to obtain form the Dutch Consul in New York a paper petitioning Queen Wilhelmina's consent to the marriage and another authorizing the brother-in-law to represent him at the ceremony.

Sondermeyer met his bride at the landing when the steamship Potsdam of the Holland-America Line reached port last Monday. He had his relatives on hand to give her a royal greeting. Then he took her to the home of his sister, Mrs. John A. Huybeis in Hoboken, where a wedding feast was held. They went to Fishkill Landing to spend their honeymoon.

SCHAEFER FAMILY WAR.

Children Still Unreconciled to Father's Marriage—He Must Support Them.

Charles Christian Schaefer of 120 Seventh Street, whose daughters are still unreconciled to his marriage to Miss Jessie Eagle, appeared yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court and furnished $800 security to guarantee the payment of $15 a week to his minor children, Tillie, who is 19 years old, and Charles Christian, Jr., 12.

Schaefer said that the amount was exorbitant. He promised to use every legal means to force his eldest daughter, Dora, to leave his house. Dora now lives with her sister Tillie in the two front rooms of the Schaefer home, the doors leading to the rear of the house being barricaded.

"The $15 a week judgment of Magistrate Cornell was very severe," said Schaefer after giving the security yesterday. I am known all over the east side as a man who is good to his children, and just because I felt like getting married my daughters made all this trouble for me. My wife is willing to come and live with me and the boy—she is still in the house of her aunt—whenever she is convinced that my daughters are willing to live at peace with her."

SHOT HIMSELF AT 85.

Zeller Felt Keenly the Death of Old Friends.

Rosant Zeller, a retired cabinetmaker, of 9 Eastern Parkway, East New York, went into Irving Park, at Knickerbocker Avenue and Halsey Street, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and sat down. He is 85 years old, but he seemed for all that to take a lively interest in the children playing all around him and the couples promenading sedately up and down.

Suddenly he pulled a revolver from his pocket, placed it against his right temple, and fired. As he fell to the ground the utmost excitement prevailed. The women and children fled shrieking in all directions, and the rumor spread that a murder had been committed.

Policeman Paynter of the Hamburg Avenue Station summoned an ambulance, and the old man was taken to the German Hospital. His condition was very precarious last night.

In his pockets were found 30 cents, cartridges, and a card with the name and address, Mrs. Louise Hauser, 9 Vandervoer Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Hauser is his daughter. She said that her father had been despondent for some time. He has felt himself a burden to his relatives, and has been a good deal affected by the deaths of old friends.

Burnham & Phillips.

Thousands of Patterns Yet Available.

Prices Tumble.

Suitings that were $40, now $25.

Suitings that were $30, now $20.

Trousers that were $9.50, now $5.

While 95% of the tailoring firms are standing idle, we are running overtime 18 out of 24 hours.

WHY——————?

We imported a heavy stock for two stores: One at 97th St. and Broadway, one at 119 Nassau St.

We were disappointed in the Broadway opening and all stock was thrown into the Nassau St. store.

The opportunity is yours now. While we figure a loss, it really means a gain, for we dispose of our surplus stock.

This is the reason we are working 18 hours a day.

High-Class Tailoring Only.
119 and 121 Nassau St., N. Y.

WARNS POLICY HOLDERS NOT TO GIVE PROXIES

International Committee Tells About the Coming Elections.

ASKS FOR FINANCIAL AID

About $300,000 Will Be Needed for Printing, Addressing, and Postage in the Campaign.

The International Policy Holders' Committee is sending out an important circular to policy holders of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies, telling them about the conditions of the coming elections and emphasizing the fact that this election is one in which every policy holder has the opportunity to vote by ballot and need give his proxy to no one.

Accompanying the circular is the following list of questions, on a blank which policy holders are requested to fill out and return to the headquarters of the committee, 30 Broad Street:

1. Do you approve of this organized campaign of policy holders to elect Directors as set forth in the inclosed circular?
2. Do you wish to suggest the names of policy holders who in your opinion would make desirable Directors?
3. What sum are you willing to contribute to assist the committee in meeting the expenses of this policy holders' campaign?
4. Do you favor the formation of a permanent Policy Holders' Association as set forth in the address by the committee?

The call for funds is the all-important feature of the circular, aside from the notice that the coming election is to be by ballot and not proxies. The task of reaching the 1,800,000 policy holders of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies is a gigantic and most expensive one, and the cost of sending out a single circular to every policy holder is a matter of $50,000 or more for printing, mailing, and postage.

As there will be several such circulars to be sent out during the campaign, $300,000 is placed as a conservative estimate of the amount of money required to conduct it, in spite of the fact that the International Committee and its counsel are serving without compensation. The obstructive tactics that the companies adopted in the matter of copying the policy holders' lists have materially increased the expense for the committee, and a large additional expense was necessitated by the work of correcting the errors in the lists of the Mutual Life as filed at Albany.

Its managers, however, are confident that the policy holders will respond to the request for funds, as considerable amounts have been received already in advance of any definite call. A detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures is to be made at the close of the campaign by the Finance Committee, which consists of Thomas Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Samuel Newhouse of Utah, and Frederick Niedringhaus of St. Louis.

The International Committee's circular says, in part:

You are one of over a million policy holders who are entitled to vote. The election will be more important to you than any ordinary political election. It concerns your insurance investments and means the election of thirty-six Directors for the Mutual Life Insurance Company and twenty-four Directors for the New York Life Insurance Company—complete boards in each. Voting will be by ballot. In marking your ballot you will have the opportunity of choosing between the candidates nominated by the present managements and those nominated by the International Policy Holders' Committee. The nominations for Directors by this committee will be announced not later than Sept. 18. The ballots will be sent you on Oct. 18, and they are to be returned by mail.

The circular contains this warning:

Don't give proxies. You will be asked for proxies. Don't give them. Do your own voting. All old proxies have been canceled by law. Proxies given or taken in advance of Oct. 16 next are void. But don't give proxies to anybody either before or after Oct. 18. Vote by ballot. When you get your ballot on Oct. 18, mark it and sign it yourself and drop it in the mail. Full directions will be sent you later. Don't let agents of the insurance companies advise you differently.

The ballot for either company will have the names of all candidates. The success of the "administration ticket" will mean the continuance of the former discredited insurance managements. The success of the "International Policy Holders' Ticket" will mean new and honest administration by men approved by this committee.

The circular has a postscript, entitled, "A Trick at the Eleventh Hour," which tells of the putting of four committeemen's names on the Mutual Life's ticket without their consent.

MAN RICH, WIFE A PAUPER.

Kupperman's Wife a Charity Patient—He Says He Can't Support Her.

Meyer Kupperman, 54 years old, of 167 Thatford Avenue, East New York, who is reputed to be wealthy, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination on a charge of failing to support his wife, who for nearly two years has been living on the charity of the city. The woman is an invalid at the Blackwell's Island Home.

The complaint was backed up by a statement from the Department of Charities, which stated that Kupperman "had recently retired from the cap manufacturing business and was now buying and selling real estate." "Not only," said the statement, "is he able to support his wife, but to reimburse the city for her care and keep for the time she has been in the home."

A relative of the prisoner testified that Kupperman was able to, and should be made to, provide for his wife.

"What excuse have you got to offer?" demanded Magistrate Furlong.

"None; but I deny that I'm wealthy," replied Kupperman. "I'm a poor man."

Magistrate Furlong held the prisoner pending an investigation.

Mr. Flaherty's $1,000 Dog Missing.

William H. Flaherty of 73 First Place, Brooklyn, asked the police last evening to hunt for his Russian wolfhound General, which disappeared on Friday morning. Mr. Flaherty says the hound is worth $1,000. Edward Neill, living in Manhattan, was arrested last night on information that he had been seen near the Flaherty house with a large dog.

HARTJE ARRESTS EXPECTED.

Witness to Testify That a Bribe Was Offered to Him.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—That two more arrests are to be made in connection with the scandal growing out of the Hartje divorce trial was current rumor to-day. The persons to be taken into custody, it is said, have been prominently identified with the case. The charges, it is said, will be forgery and conspiracy.

Assistant District Attorney John S. Robb admitted to-day that he had in his possession the deposition of a man whose first name is "William," in which it is stated that a detective had offered him a sum of money to substantiate Clifford Hooe's charges against Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, the respondent in the divorce case. The man "William," according to the story being told, refused to tell a lie to substantiate Hooe's deposition. No specific price was offered to him to perjure himself. He was to name his own price.

It was learned that the attorneys for Augustus Hartje have some more letter exhibits, which will be presented when the trial is resumed. Susie Wagner will be placed on the stand again and an effort made to show that she was mistaken in her testimony yesterday concerning the letter marked Exhibit 6.

During the last two weeks Mrs. Hartje has received many letters extending sympathy to her. Letters have also been received from New York theatrical managers, who have made offers to her to go on the stage. Mrs. Hartje treats them as insults and has ignored them.

BOYS BURIED IN A CAVE.

Tin Whistle Attracted Rescuers in Time to Save Them.

When the laborers were digging the foundation for a building at 41, 43, and 45 Manhattan Street stopped work yesterday Paul Rude, 10 years old, of 49 Manhattan Street, and Henry Conrad, 9 years old, of 51 Manhattan Street, climbed down into the excavation and built a cave. Then they started on a hunt for furnishings. Several neighboring grocery stores missed soap boxes soon afterward.

About 8:30 o'clock George Martin and James Boylan, living in the neighborhood, heard a shrill whistle coming from the excavation.

"Cricket," said Martin to Boylan.

"No, that isn't a cricket," Boylan replied. "There's something wrong down there."

The men jumped into the excavation and hunted for the spot from which the sound came. They found the head of a boy sticking out from under a pile of earth. Then the two men began to dig, grabbing boards and sticks for the purpose. The Conrad boy was soon extricated. He explained that he had a tin whistle in his mouth when the cave fell in and that he blew it as a signal. He told the men that his companion was imprisoned inside the cave. The men began to dig again, and finally uncovered the Rude boy, who was unconscious. He recovered in about half an hour, and was none the worse for his experience.

CRUSHED BY A RUNAWAY.

Wrestler, Prostrate in Street, Couldn't Escape in Time.

William Lambert of 24 Spencer Street, Brooklyn, and another man whose name the police couldn't learn, were having a friendly wrestling match at Surf Avenue and Sea Beach Walk, at Coney Island, last evening. A crowd stood by to watch them, and Lambert was just about putting his friend's shoulders to the ground when a brewery wagon owned by Rudolph Naglis & Son of Hoboken and driven by John Schwetz of 73 Columbia Street, Jersey City, came down the avenue at breakneck speed behind two horses, which were running away.

The crowd yelled to the wrestlers to get out of the way. The unknown man broke Lambert's hold and rushed to the pavement. Lambert, however, was slow, and before he could run the horses knocked him down and two wheels of the heavy wagon passed over him. He was removed to the Coney Island Reception Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured. Policeman Dan O'Rourke of the Coney Island Station stopped the runaways.

TWO FALL FROM ELEVATED.

One Dies—The Other Hurt Chasing His Straw Hat.

Two men fell from the elevated railroad tracks in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. One died in the hospital and the other is in a serious condition.

The dead man was Frank Ferry, a painter employed by the Cranford Company. He was at work on the structure at Crescent Street and Ridgewood Avenue, when the scaffolding on which he stood broke. His skull was fractured in three places, and he did not regain consciousness.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, when the platform of the Kings County Elevated Road at Elm Place and Fulton Street was crowded, a man was seen to wildly clutch at a straw hat which had been blown from his head. The hat fell to the tracks, and the man followed it. He fell to the street below. At the Brooklyn Hospital he revived sufficiently to say that his name is M. P. Allen.

TORE FOWLS WITH HIS TEETH.

Insane Man Also Scared Occupants from Houses in Middletown.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 28.—An insane man terrorized a section of this city this morning until he was arrested by the police. The man was Patrick Foley, aged about 30 years.

Foley was first seen crossing on his hands and knees through gardens on Beattie Avenue. He would creep upon a flock of chickens, seize one, and tear it to pieces with his teeth. He also broke windows in houses, driving out the occupants in terror.

When arrested he cried that he was pursued by men who wished to poison him. He was committed to the Middletown State Hospital for the Insane.

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

The New Order of Things

Our dry goods departments we have discontinued. It was not merely the disposition to do the thing, but necessity that compelled us to adopt the new order of things.

The departments devoted to garments and personal requisites for men, women and children, have grown and developed to a degree which makes it imperative for us to devote ourselves exclusively to that specialty. Now, as at the beginning, ours earns the right to be termed :—

The Biggest Shop in the States Devoted to Apparel and Personal Requisites for Men, Women and Children—the biggest in scope, capacity and extent.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY, JULY THIRTIETH,

The General Clearance Sale of Summer Garments for Women

General in this sense :—Every Summer garment in our entire stock is involved. The price reductions average more than one-half.

Plain & Embroidered Linen Suits
Originally $15.00 to $25.00, At $8.75
Originally $35.00 to $48.00, At $15.00

Lingerie Dresses
Princess and Two Piece models of mull, Swiss, linen, lawn or batiste.
Originally $18.50 to $27.50, At $9.75
Originally $29.50 to $39.00, At $17.50
Originally $45.00 to $65.00, At $24.00

White Serge & Voile Suits
Originally $25.00 to $35.00, At $14.50
Originally $39.00 to $58.00, At $19.50

White Lawn Shirt Waist Dresses
both skirts and waists trimmed with embroideries and laces.
Originally $5.00 to $7.50, At $2.75

$4.50 to $7.50 Walking Skirts, $2.95
of white or natural linen, white rep or white pique, all models.

White Serge Walking Skirts
Originally $10.00, At $5.00
Originally $18.50 to $25.00, At $9.75

Satin Rubber Raincoats
Originally $39.50 to $42.50, At $25.00

Black Voile Coats
Originally $24.50 to $29.00, At $9.50

Mohair Bathing Suits
Originally $5.75 to $9.50, At $3.95

Silk & Lisle Mousquetaire Gloves

That our stock affords an extensive collection of mousquetaire gloves is of interest; that they are our standard gloves and of a high character is of intense interest. So are the very modest prices.

12 and 16 button Mousquetaire Lisle Gloves, in modes, gray, biscuit, white and black, $1.00
16 button Mousquetaire Silk Gloves in white and black, $1.50, $2.00

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Black Thread Silk Stockings
Special at $1.35
THREE PAIRS IN A BOX, $3.75.

Standard stockings, that are worth a deal more than we demand. How much more you can determine by this:—The stockings are of pure thread silk with reinforced soles, heels and toes, and cotton or silk soles.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Summer Waists
At Extremely Reduced Prices

Beginning with the inexpensive lawn waists and ending with those of fine embroideries, our entire collection has been arranged in nine classes, and the prices subjected to very generous reductions—generous enough to warrant a clearance. In every instance, open back, short sleeve models.

$1.75..... Sheer Lawn Waists .....at 98c
$1.98..... French Lawn Waists .....at $1.25
$2.98..... Fine Batiste Waists .....at $1.98
$3.75..... India Mull Waists .....at $2.50
$4.50..... Sheer Batiste Waists .....at $2.98
$5.50..... Persian Lawn Waists .....at $3.95
$6.50..... Sheer Lawn Waists .....at $4.95
$7.95..... Embroidered Mull Waists ...at $5.95
$10.00..... Embroidery Waists .....at $7.50

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Porto Rican Regiment for Short Men.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Concessions to the short stature of Porto Ricans is made in a general order just issued by the general staff of the army providing that five feet and two inches shall be the minimum height of men admitted to the Porto Rico provisional regiment. Heretofore the minimum height for the insular regiment has been five feet and four inches, which is the height required for admission to the regular army in the United States. Other minimum measurements are also reduced in proportion to the height.

SHOT FROM FRENCH SHIP KILLS LIEUT. ENGLAND

Officer Mortally Wounded on the Chattanooga's Bridge.

CARELESS TARGET PRACTICE

French Men-of-War Well Known for It —Admiral Train Reports the Fatal Accident at Che-Foo.

CHE-FOO, July 28.—Lieut. Clarence England, Navigating Officer of the American cruiser Chattanooga, was wounded this morning by a rifle bullet fired by a member of the crew of the French armored cruiser Dupetit Thouars and died at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Chattanooga, with Lieut. England on the bridge, was proceeding from the harbor to the target range just outside, and was passing the French squadron, which was anchored near the American squadron and was engaged in small arms practice. The Chattanooga, after several bullets had struck the side of the ship, signaled to the Frenchman to cease firing, but before this was done Lieut. England was struck in the back at the base of the spine, probably by a ricocheting bullet, which left his body under the arm.

The crew of the Dupetit Thouars later continued their practice from the deck of the cruiser, their fire being directed at targets in the water, differing from the American practice of landing men on a barren island at the entrance of the harbor.

The French squadron here consists of nine ships and the American of seven.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Lieut. England, who was killed to-day by reckless shooting from a French cruiser at Che-Foo, had been in the navy twelve years. He has a brother, Lloyd England, who went to West Point at the same time that Clarence England entered Annapolis, and is now a Captain in the Artillery Corps.

The Navy Department received two dispatches from Admiral Train, commanding the Asiatic Station, this afternoon. The first said:

"Lieut. Clarence England seriously wounded while on the bridge of the Chattanooga, leaving harbor for target range, by bullet from French man-of-war engaged in small-arms practice."

The second message announced the death of the wounded man eight hours after being hit.

The department has not yet been informed as to any action taken by the French, but it is assumed that the French Admiral has sent officers to express their regret over the accident and that further dispatches from Admiral Train will report what has been done. It is not likely that anything more will be demanded by this Government than the formal expression of regret and apology, which will, of course, be promptly forthcoming. Lieut. England was unmarried, and, so far as the Navy Department is informed, there is no one nearly related to him who would be in position to ask money reparation from the French or who would care to do so. His father lives in Little Rock, Ark.

Officers of the navy who have been stationed in proximity to French squadrons were not backward to-day in expressing their dislike for such assignments. They say that the French Navy has a world-wide reputation for carelessness and that the only safe plan when a French warship is having target practice is to get up anchor and go to sea.

A BATTLESHIP'S MISTAKE.

Austrian Vessel Fires at Another, Badly Damaging Her.

BUDAPEST, July 28.—The Pesthirlap to-day publishes a report that while engaged in manoeuvres near Lissa Island, in the Adriatic, the Austrian battleship Hapsburg fired by mistake at the battleship Erzherzog Karl, badly damaging the vessel and injuring several sailors.

A seven-centimeter shell was used, the paper says.

SHUT UP SIX CONCERT HALLS.

Hoboken Police Close All Water Front Places After 9 P. M.

The Hoboken police closed all the concert halls in Hoboken soon after 9 o'clock last night. Everything was in full blast in the halls on River, Hudson and Washington Streets when Chief of Police Hayes at the head of a squad of men visited place after place and ordered them to be closed without delay.

After the astonished customers had made their way to the street the doors were closed and the lights were turned out. There was no music on the Hoboken water front last night. The sailors had to sit on the docks and play harmonicas.

The concert halls are six in all. The question of a renewal of their licenses is now before the City Council.

MAY DEPORT AMERICANS.

Privy Council Sustains Rule to Bar Railroad Officials from Canada.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—General Counsel Frederick W. Stevens of the Pere Marquette Railway received word to-day from the Canadian attorneys of the road that the Privy Council of England had sustained the ruling of the Canadian High Court, which ordered the deportation some time ago, under the Canadian Alien Labor Act, of several American officials of the road who were employed at the division headquarters in St. Thomas, Ontario.

The decision will not affect the Pere Marquette Railway's business, as the road has moved its division headquarters from St. Thomas to Detroit. The decision is considered an important one as definitely establishing the right of Canada to prevent American citizens from working in the Dominion. Officials along the border say they do not anticipate any concerted effort by Canada to enforce this law.

Woman Stricken to Death on a Car.

A middle-aged well-dressed woman died last night in the Jersey City Hospital after being stricken with apoplexy on a trolley car. She wore diamond earrings, a wedding ring, and another ring marked "M." Her purse contained bills and change, but nothing to identify her.

Two More Deaths from Caffrey Fire.

Matthew Caffrey and his son, John Caffrey, died in St. James's Hospital, Newark, yesterday of injuries received in an explosion and fire at the Leather factory of M. Caffrey & Son on Wednesday. A younger son of Mr. Caffrey and one of the employes died soon after the accident.

CITY BREVITIES.

There will be a concert in Central Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Seventh Regiment Band, George L. Humphrey, conductor.

The cornerstone of a new Masonic temple in Pennsylvania Avenue, East New York, was laid yesterday under the auspices of Tyrian Lodge, F. and A. M. Grand Master Townsend Scudder was unable to be there, so District Deputy Francis T. Burr represented him.

GET SHERIFF'S ASSAILANT.

Fugitive Tramp Fires on His Pursuers, but Is Taken.

The tramp who shot Deputy Sheriff George Stillwell near Wading River, L. I., on Thursday last, was caught yesterday after he had tried to shoot his captors. The capture was made by Eugene Warner, a farmer of Baiting Hollow, L. I., and three of his men.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Warner and his men were at work in the fields when out of a wood appeared a short man with a stubby beard. He appeared haggard and wild-eyed and pointed to his mouth and asked huskily for food. His clothing bore evidence of rough contact with brambles and was dirty to a degree.

"That must be Stillwell's assailant," said Warner. "Hey, you," said he, addressing the man, "where did you come from?"

Without replying the man started to move off. Warner and his men started in pursuit. The fugitive began running clumsily away, as if weariness affected his gait.

Glancing over his shoulder and seeing that the farmer and his men were gaining rapidly the man drew his revolver and opened fire. Warner and the farm hands feeling that the quicker they closed the safer they would be, redoubled their efforts to catch the fugitive, whose shots all went wild, and he was caught. Warner and the others quickly overpowered the man, bound him and took him to the village. He was locked up in Riverhead Jail. He refused to say a word, pretending he did not understand.

Deputy Sheirff Stillwell is in the home of Justice of the Peace Payne at Wading River, into whose house he was taken immediately after the shooting Thursday night. His doctors believed up to yesterday afternoon that he would die. Shortly after noon yesterday, however, he recovered consciousness, and late last evening the doctors expressed some slight hope of ultimate recovery.

GLASS WAGE DISAGREEMENT.

Blowers and Manufacturers Fail to Sign Scale—10,000 Affected.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—Members of the Glass Bottle and Vial Manufacturers and the wage committee of the National Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, representing the 10,000 workmen in the factories of the United States and Canada, adjourned to-night after a disagreement over the wage scale for the coming year.

The manufacturers insisted on their demand for a reduction in the wage scale of 33 per cent. The men insisted on the scale paid last year.

President Dennis A. Hayes of the blowers stated to-night that the disagreement would not be likely to result in a strike or lockout owing to the present great demand for glass, but he admitted that there is little chance for a further conference and that would result in an agreement.

THIEF WITH A LIGHT TOUCH.

Meets Dr. Chalmers Going to the Club, and the Doctor Loses His Watch.

Dr. Matthew Chalmers of 24 East Sixteenth Street went to the Tenderloin police station last night and reported the loss of a valuable gold watch.

The doctor told Sergt. McCann that while walking through Twenty-eighth Street about 6 o'clock last night he was accosted by a dapper young man, who asked to be directed to the Subway. He gave the desired information and thought no more about it. When he reached his club, the Union, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, a fellow-member asked him the time. Putting his hand into his pocket, he found his watch had been stolen.

He said that the watch was an heirloom. Detective Carmick was told to see if he could trace it.

KILLED AT A FUNERAL.

Lightning Strikes Driver and the Mourners Flee in a Panic.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—Two people were killed during a severe rainstorm that swept over this city this afternoon.

The funeral services of Mrs. J. Crump were in progress at 3,582 Syora Road at the time. Just as the minister was offering the final prayer a bolt of lightning struck John Cylisky, a driver, killing him. The mourners fled in a panic.

In another part of the city Frank Munn, also a driver, was killed when his horses were frightened by the storm and ran over him.

RABID MAN BITES THREE.

Snarling Like a Dog He Is Found in Agony in a Pittsburg Alley.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—Snapping and snarling like a dog and rolling on the ground while suffering from an attack of hydrophobia, William Garrison bit Policeman C. J. Grimes, Robert Holmes, and Walter Ownes to-night.

Grimes found Garrison rolling about in an alley in the rear of the Bijou Theatre, on Sixth Street, about 10 o'clock. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he told the attendants that he had been attacked last week by a rabid dog.

NEW CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray to Succeed Brig. Gen. S. M. Mills.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray will succeed Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mills as Chief of Artillery. Upon his own application Gen. Mills, who has been in ill-health for some time, and who is now on sick leave, will go on the retired list in a short time.

On Oct. 1 Lieut. Col. Murray will attain the rank of Colonel by promotion, and he will not become Chief of Artillery until after that time. Lieut. Col. Murray was until recently commandant of the school of submarine defense at Fort Totten, N. Y.

RECEIVERS FILE REPORT ON MERCHANTS' TRUST

Court Passes Final Paper, Despite Objections Made to It.

SALE OF STOCK QUESTIONED

Shareholders Believe That a Bad Bargain Was Made on the Hudson Valley Deal.

ALBANY, July 28.—The New York Trust Company and Douglas Robinson, as receivers of the Merchants' Trust Company of New York, presented their final account to Justice Howard in Special Term to-day and asked to have the same passed as presented. The court issued an order to that effect.

The receivers were appointed on the 25th of May, 1905, and their account was filed on the 26th of June, 1906, just a year and a month from the time of their appointment. In that time the receivers have collected $2,532,878.86. All the depositors were paid in full within five months after the appointment of the receivers. The receivers were allowed as their commission the sum of $63,321.92, and their counsel Edward Lauterbach will receive $45,963.60 for his costs, counsel fees, and disbursements.

Objection to the acceptance of the receiver's account was filed by attorneys for certain of the intervening stockholders, especially objecting to the sale of the securities of the Hudson Valley Trolley Company to Messrs. Herbert & Colvin and to the sale of certain trolley and water power securities of companies of Rutland, Vt., to G. Tracy Rogers and Leo Wise.

The Merchants' Trust Company had a large, but not controlling, interest in the Hudson Valley Railroad by reason of its ownership of the stocks and bonds. These were disposed of to Messrs. Herbert & Colvin for $665,000. The acquisition of these securities was sought by various interests who were desirous of obtaining control of the Hudson Valley Road, as the interest of the trust company, united with either of the large interests, would make a controlling interest therein.

RACING SHELL WRECKED.

Cast Up on Brighton Beach—Fear for the Oaramen.

Persons on the boardwalk at Brighton Beach saw an eight-oared racing shell sweeping through the water in the direction of Rockaway Beach about 6 o'clock last night. Soon after this the storm which struck this city broke and the boat was lost to view.

When the sky cleared the fore and aft parts of a racing shell were cast up on the beach. It was supposed that these were the remains of the shell that had been seen an hour or so before.

There were no marks of identification on the boat. Aboard were a bag of tools, a lamp, and a bottle of claret. All the racing clubs in the neighborhood of Coney Island disclaimed ownership of the craft when questioned. The theory was advanced that the boat came from Staten Island, but late last night the police had heard of no missing racing shell. Policeman Callan of the Sheepshead Bay Station took charge of the wreck.

OFFERS SITE TO GOVERNMENT

North Adams Owner Will Donate It If Post Office Is Built on It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The virtuous Ohio city of Toledo is not to be permitted to bear alone the palm of not using a Government appropriation for the purchase of a Post Office site. North Adams, Mass., has entered the lists against the Ohio city, and with every prospect of carrying away the banner. For North Adams scorns such a method of gaining worship as merely returning part of the appropriation; she proposes to send it all back—every dollar of it—and before the matter is settled there probably will appear some man who will offer to pay interest on it as well.

North Adams has discovered a public-spirited citizen who is for giving a site to Uncle Sam. And he is in the position to do as he will about it, for he owns the lot he plans to give away. Bids were opened at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury this morning. There were several of them, ranging from $45,000 down to $13,000. There was also a letter from William B. Sullivan, proposing to deed a lot 160 by 75½ feet without money and without price. This lot is in the heart of the business section of the city, and all Mr. Sullivan wants in return for it is the erection of a proper Post Office there. The matter has been referred to Secretary Shaw.

CASSIDY WANTS PEACE.

But Bermel Hasn't Replied to a Request for a Conference.

Ex-Borough President Joseph Cassidy of Queens has expressed his willingness to meet Borough President Joseph Bermel and settle their differences, in order to prevent a split in the Democratic organization in Queens by a fight at the September primary.

No reply to Cassidy's offer has been made by the Bermel people. It is believed that they will not answer it, but will go ahead with their preparations for a fight at the primary.

Trouble has broken out in the ranks of the Hearst organization in Queens Borough. There are two separate factions, and each says it is the real thing. The Republican organization in the borough is split in two, and altogether the political situation in Queens is highly disorganized.

Tom Watson Out for Democrats.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 28.—In a speech at Thomson, his home, Tom Watson, Populist leader, candidate for President at the last National election, authorized the Populists of Georgia to vote the Democratic State ticket on Aug. 22.

DENOUNCES INSANE ASYLUM.

Sage, Who Escaped from Elgin, Calls It a Living Hell.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—"Five years of living death in a living hell" is the way Franklin H. Sage of Hartford, Conn., graduate of Yale, veteran of the civil war, globe trotter, mining engineer, and lawyer characterizes his imprisonment in the State Insane Asylum at Elgin, Ill., from which he recently escaped.

"Thank God I could preserve my sanity through it all," he said to-day. "The Elgin asylum makes men mad. My children and friends thought I was dead. I was never allowed to write them, nor did I ever receive a letter. I was compelled to stay there, surrounded with iron bars like a beast, watching from my tomb the world go on without me, reading advertisements requesting information regarding myself, desperate, as I thought of the destruction of my business affairs. Now it is my turn for redress."

Sage escaped a week ago Wednesday after walking eighty miles to Chicago. Friends smuggled him out of the State and he came to Cleveland, his old home. He was sent to Elgin Asylum when he became ill in Chicago.

SPORTS FOR CHARITY.

Actors, Managers, and Boxers Raise Nearly $3,000 for Crippled Children.

Boxing and baseball divided the honors at the American League Park yesterday, where teams representing the theatrical managers and actors played baseball for the benefit of the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children. The efforts of the thespians netted the institution nearly $3,000, and incidentally furnished amusement for a number of spectators. The actors and managers played four innings, with the score 11 to 6 in favor of the managers, when the field was cleared to witness a sparring contest. A miniature ring was formed, and Packey Corrigan of New York and Sam Berger of San Francisco boxed three rounds. Sam H. Harris was referee and Mike Donlin of the New York National League baseball team was timekeeper.

The two boxers put plenty of action into their work, and near the end of the third round, in a rattling exchange of blows at close quarters, the two struck and fell simultaneously. While the spectators roared with delight the referee declared both men out.

After an exhibition by "Young Otto" and Harry Harris, featherweights, Terry McGovern and "Young Corbett" put up a lively three-round bout, which ended by both pugilists pummeling the referee, John R. Robinson, the three wrestling on the grass together.

Baseball playing was then resumed, the Greenroom Club and Yankee Doodle teams contesting. Fred Stone secured the lion's share of applause, and "Terry" McGovern, who played second base, was a close second. "Joe" McGinnity of the champion New Yorks umpired the game, which was won by the Yankees by the score of 14 to 0.

The actors' team in the first game included George M. Cohan, Louis Mann, De Wolf Hopper, James J. Corbett, Nat Wills, Fred Stone, Thomas W. Ross, David Montgomery, and James J. Morton, while the managers' combination consisted of Abe Erlanger, Sam H. Harris, J. Gleason, William A. Brady, Terry McGovern, Jules Hurtig, Sam Scribner, Alf E. Aarons, and Edgar Selwyn.

The batteries for the first game were Cohan and Stone for the actors and Harris and Gleason for the managers; in the second game Selwyn and Stone for the Greenrooms and Betts and Stanley for the Yankee Doodles.

CRICKETERS' BUSY DAY.

All the Championship Matches Were Played to a Finish.

An unusual number of cricket matches were played yesterday, all of which were brought to a conclusion. The parade ground at Prospect Park was the centre of interest, five matches being played there. The Paterson eleven kept up its unbroken series of victories in the Metropolitan League championship by defeating Kings County by the score of 168 for nine wickets to 67. The league game between Teams B of the Brooklyn and Manhattan Clubs resulted in a victory for Brooklyn by 65 runs with the following scores: Brooklyn, 142; Manhattan, 77.

Staten Island defeated the Montclair Club at Newark by the margin of 106 runs, after declaring their innings closed at the fall of the fifth wicket. The totals: Staten Island, 136, (declared for five wickets;) Montclair, 28. The O. N. T. eleven played Bound Brook at Newark and won by 22 runs. The tie game was the outcome of the meeting between the Newark and Essex County Clubs, each eleven scoring 62 runs.

In a low-scoring match Columbia Oval won from Union County by sixteen runs, the scores being: Columbia Oval, 78; Union County, 62. Team C of the Brooklyn Club scored an easy victory over Manhattan second eleven by the score of 151 to 67. The Thistles and the Westwood teams met at Prospect Park, the former winning by 119 to 78. In the association game between the West Indians and Yonkers the former won by 9 runs and 5 wickets.

NEW PLAYGROUND OPENED.

Recreation Park, Jersey City, Scene of Some Interesting Games.

Jersey City's new playground, which will be known as Recreation Park, was opened yesterday with appropriate exercises and games. The ground is a block adjoining the reservoir on Summit Avenue. It was abandoned for reservoir purposes and was given by the Street and Water Board for the purpose to which it is now devoted. But there was no authority of law by which money could be appropriated for fitting up the grounds, and the necessary funds were raised by Eugene F. Kinkead, former President of the Board of Aldermen. He acted as master of ceremonies yesterday, and presented the grounds to the city in a brief speech. The gift was accepted by Acting Mayor James W. McCarthy.

A gymnastic exhibition was given by the Hudson City Turn Verein, at the end of which Mr. Kinkead presented a silver cup to the verein. The following is a summary of the games:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Archer, Irish-American A. C.; George E. Hall, N. J. A. A., second; George Hackmann, N. J. A. A., third. Time—0:10.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by George Hackmann, N. J. A. A.; S. L. Warsawer, Central Y. M. C. A., second; M. J. Cregan, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—0:34.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Harry Zeirse, N. J. A. A.; M. W. Stander, C. C. N. Y., second. Time—0:58.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by D. Buist, N. J. A. A.; J. H. Moore, Young Men's League, second; George Jehn, W. S. B. Y. M. C. A., third. Time—2:05.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by L. C. Schroeder, National A. C., (20 inches,) with 21 feet 7½ inches; George Uhl, N. J. A. A., (24 inches,) with 20 feet 4¼ inches, second; G. Stacy, Gordon A. A., (18 inches,) with 19 feet 10 inches, third.

100-Yard Dash, Scratch, for Boys Under 13.—Won by H. Bartsch. Time—0:12 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Scratch, for Boys Between 14 and 16.—Won by J. F. Ryan, School No. 8. Time—0:12 3-5.

One-Mile Exhibition Race.—Won by Thomas Harrington, (110 yards;) J. J. Driscoll, second. Time—4:49.

BRIGHT ATHLETIC ERA DAWNING IN THE WEST

President of A. A. U. Enthusiastic After 10,000-Mile Trip.

SPECIALIZING IS DOOMED

Broad Scope for All Departments of Sports on the Pacific Coast—To Eliminate Professionalism.

A new era is to dawn for clean and general amateur athletics throughout the Middle and Far West. The day of specializing one branch to the detriment of the general scheme of all-round athletics is fast waning, and the Pacific district is destined to wrest from the East the athletic honors so long held in this section.

This is the belief of Joseph B. Maccabe of Boston, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, after a journey of over 10,000 miles, made in the interests of the governing body, from which he has just returned. Also, as a result of his investigations, a new association was formed, the Rocky Mountain, an impetus given to the formation of municipal athletic associations, and difficulties such as that caused by the fighting clubs which are in control in the Pacific Athletic Association were attended to and are in a fair way to be amicably settled.

Over the possibilities for expansion Mr. Maccabe is enthusiastic as regards the section under the jurisdiction of the Pacific Athletic Association, and was emphatic in stating that once the clubs there got working in the broad field the prestige of the East was in danger. He was impressed with the great opportunity, stating that the athletes had advantages equaled nowhere else.

He instanced many cases, particularly those of Parsons and Dan Kelly, as showing what could be done with individuals, and used the great meet on July 4, when over 100,000 people gathered in and about the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, to witness what he characterised as one of the best handled and most complete athletic meets he had ever seen, as a fair sample of what organization effort could do.

In the matter of the boxing or fighting clubs in San Francisco, President Maccabe stated that the matter had until September to work itself to a satisfactory conclusion. He was severe in his criticism of these clubs, stating that they were nothing more than professional bodies. Their course in the world athletic is a menace to amateur sport in the broad sense of the word, he declared, for they developed boxing to the utter exclusion of everything else.

The clubs were thoroughly discussed by Mr. Maccabe with the leaders of athletics in the city, and it was the sentiment that the boxing should be eliminated.

The Olympic Club, which has done so much for athletics, and such men as William Greer Harrison and John Elliott head the movement, and it is said that the work of cleaning out the stable will be accomplished without having the National board step in.

The first thing done by President Maccabe on his tour of investigation was the creation of the Rocky Mountain Athletic Association, which was brought about by joining Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico with Utah, the latter being taken from the Pacific Athletic Association.

Denver is the headquarters for the new body, and from now on until September the association stands organized with five good under bodies and a possibility of there being eight. In this connection there will probably be another division formed by taking Kansas City, the State of Kansas, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Iowa, to be known as the Southwestern A. A.

Athletics generally through the Middle West and further out were found in a very healthy condition and everything was encouraging. In St. Louis particularly this was so, and athletic meets were being held every week. In Kansas City the interest was keen and the local athletic club is building a new clubhouse in the city, besides being in possession of a handsome country club affair in the park district. The clubs in the vicinity of Kansas City were all working hard to make the sport thrive.

In San Francisco, considering the results of the earthquake, everything was satisfactory except where the specialization of boxing was held to be the thing. The Olympic Club had recovered from the disaster, and already has signed contracts for a new clubhouse to take the place of the one wrecked, the cost of which will be $425,000. The Pacific A. A. is doing good work in the way of establishing outdoor municipal gymnasiums, and two, if not four, are now in full operation.

The Pacific Northwestern organization is, according to Mr. Maccabe, a model body, its entire aim being to encourage sport for sport's sake and to aid everything coming under the head of amateur. He said that in its management the true amateur spirit prevailed as he had seen it nowhere else. The athletes were in receipt of nothing more than their exact traveling expenses, being obliged to furnish everything in the way of equipment out of their own pockets, received no training expenses, and even when traveling did not come in contact with a penny. The entire standard of the way the games and everything was conducted by the body was distinctly high.

The Central A. A. was in a very healthy condition and the officials were found earnest and intelligent in their work for the advancement of general sports. The movement for municipal gymnasiums and athletic associations in the Central is well defined, and plans are well along in both Chicago and Milwaukee, as well as other places. Wherever the movement has started, the governing body has had the support of the leading men of the cities and in most cases the leadership has been taken by them.

The tour just completed by Mr. Maccabe will be followed by others, for it is the intention of the A. A. U. to have all the affiliated bodies visited and looked into at stated intervals, so that all may be in closer touch with the main body.

MRS. JOHN GERKEN WINNER.

Her Famous Pair, Newsboy and Shopgirl, Score Twice at Long Branch.

Mrs. John Gerken's prize-winning pair, Newsboy and Shopgirl, regained their laurels yesterday at the closing of the Long Branch Horse Show at Hollywood Park, Long Branch, and turned tables on Miss Gertrude Gibert's team, The Baron and President, which defeated Newsboy and Shopgirl on Friday. Mrs. Gerken drove her pair and showed them to the best advantage. A. G. Vanderbilt's The Youngster captured the blue ribbon for high steppers and W. Stanton Elliott's Jasmine won the champion prize for saddle horses, the reserve ribbon going to J. W. Harriman's Corinne.

Mr. Vanderbilt's park four scored an easy win over J. Campbell Thompson's team, and Mrs. Gerken's Newsboy and Shopgirl secured a second victory by gaining the blue ribbon in the tandem class.

There was a large attendance at both the afternoon and evening sessions and much interest was shown in the awarding of the ribbons.

Summary of awards:

Pairs of Horses over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy, ch. g., 14.3 hands, 9 years, and Shopgirl, ch. m., 14.3 hands, 7 years; Miss Gertrude Gibert's The Baron and President, second; Miss Maud Sellg's Lion and Mouse, third.

High Steppers, hack action also considered, over 15.1 hands, shown to appropriate trap.—Won by A. S. Vanderbilt's The Youngster, b. m., 15.3 hands, 5 years; W. A. Jamison's Jet, second; John Doyle's Banker, third; George Watson's Laodamia, fourth.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, exceeding 15.1 hands, ridden by ladies.—Won by J. W. Harriman's Corinne, ch. m., 15.2 hands, 7 years; W. M. McGibbon's Belle McDonald, second; Mrs. John Gerken's Surprise, third; Elsinore Farm's Artist's Model, fourth.

Harness Tandems, not exceeding 15.1 hands, shown to appropriate carts.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy and Shopgirl; Miss Gertrude Gibert's The Baron and President, second; Miss Maud Seelig's Lion and Mouse, third; Carr Brothers' Titcham Daisy and Sunny Jim, fourth.

Champion Prize, open only to horses having taken a first prize under saddle at a National Boston, Philadelphia, or Long Branch horse show in 1904, 1905, or 1906.—Won by W. S. Elliott's Jasmine; J. W. Harriman's Corinne, second.

Pairs of Horses shown to carriage.—Won by J. W. Harriman's Laughing Water, br. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, and Chieftain, br. g., 15.2 hands, 5 years; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company's Costly Comfort and Exclusive Luxury, second; J. Campbell Thompson's Cambridge King and Fairwood, third.

High Steppers not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Miss Gertrude Gibert's The Baron, ch. g., 15 hands, 9 years; Carr Brothers' Kingston Countess, second; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company's Sweet Kitty, third; J. Kerr Branch's Mignonette, fourth.

Hunters or Jumpers, shown over four fences five feet high.—Won by Westchester Farm's Buck, ch. g., 15.2 hands, aged; Westchester Farm's Oulrios, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 7 years, second; David Dunlop's Confidence, b. g., 16.1 hands, 6 years, third; Westchester Farm's Jack Frost, r. g., 16.2 hands, aged, fourth.

Pairs of Horses not exceeding 15.2, ladies to drive.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy and Shopgirl; Miss Gertrude Gibert's Baron and President, second.

Four-in-hands, wheelers not under 15.1 hands, driven to coach containing not less than seven persons; coaches to leave Seabright not earlier than 4:30 P. M., and to arrive at show ring not later than 5 P. M.; road qualities and condition on arrival to be considered.—Won by A. G. Vanderbilt's entry; J. Campbell Thompson's entry, second.

Roadsters and best appointed turnout.—Won by W. J. Butterfield's Miss Banahan, b. m., 15.2 hands, 7 years; Elsinore Farm's Sadie Gregory, second; William P. Browry's Nellie B, third; J. Campbell Thompson's Belle Earle, fourth.

Water Sports at Centreport.

The Centreport Yacht Club held water sports at Centreport yesterday, attended by a large number of spectators. The boys encamped with the St. Francis College outing, and a half-dozen members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association participated in the various events and carried off a number of prizes.

Nine gasoline and naphtha launches started in the launch race over a four-mile course. On rounding the second mark, Harry Mott's Go-It and Daniel Girard's Stella collided when in the lead, and Christopher Peterson's Ruth had no difficulty in winning from the others. H. Gucker's Harry J. being the only competitor to finish close to him. In order to give Go-It and Stella a fair chance, Ruth was sent against them in a two-mile race and beat both handily. The times of the boats over the course were:

Four Miles.—C. Peterson's Ruth, 22:09; H. Gucker's Harry J., 22:31; G. W. Reinbach's Robert Louis, 25:11; H. Rogers's Perlee, 25:35; J. Benham's Surprise, 25:51; M. Barton's Alice, 28:48, and H. Schauf's Helma, 27:11.

Two Miles.—C. Peterson's Ruth, 11:01; Harry Mott's Go-It, 13:02; Daniel Girard's Stella disqualified.

The water sports resulted as follows:

Three-quarter-Mile Swimming Race.—Won by Roy Yoder, St. Francis College; John Dickers, Y. M. H. A., second; Jerry Chesler, Y. M. H. A., third. Time—24:06 1-5.

150-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by R. Gouenckoes, St. Francees; A. Dittrich, St. Francis, second; J. Nicholson, St. Francis, third. Time—3:30.

Duck Race.—Won by J. Nicholson, St. Francis. Time—2:98 1-5.

500-Yard Skiff Race.—Won by Roy Yoder, St. Francis; Eli Behar, Y. M. H. A., second; J. Chesler, Y. M. H. A., third. Time—24:13.

Fetching Race.—Won by D. Abar, St. Francis; M. Behar, Y. M. H. A., second; J. Seits, St. Francis, third.

440-Yard Pony Race.—Won by Arthur Beatty.

440-Yard Horse Race.—Won by Sol Levine; Ed Beatty second.

AUTOISTS END TOUR IN WHITE MOUNTAINS

Walter White's Car Catches Fire and Is Destroyed by Explosion.

THIRTEEN TIE FOR TROPHY

Over 150 Automobiles Assembled at Bretton Woods—Hill Climbing Events This Week.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 28.—Two accidents, one of which caused the destruction of one car, were the unusual features that characterized the final day's run in the long American Automobile Association's tour for the Glidden Cup. The run to-day, 125 miles from the Rangeley Lakes to this spot in the White Mountains, was completed by most of the cars under delightful auspices. The most serious accident occurred to Walter White near Dixfield after about 40 miles had been covered. His White steam car, in turning out to the side of a narrow road to allow a big team to pass, struck a rock, which knocked a hole in the gasoline tank. The leaking gasoline caught fire, and before it could be extinguished the tank exploded. The occupants, seeing that the danger could not be averted, had just time to flee to a place of safety when the car was destroyed.

H. A. Grant of Tarrytown, driving a Maxwell car, ran into a ditch and had to be pulled out after considerable delay. The machine was slightly injured.

A steep hill, known as Cherry Mountain, near Jefferson, not far from the finish, gave some trouble, but most of the cars succeeded in climbing it without trouble. A few had to have assistance and were partially towed up.

Fourteen cars left Rangeley this morning with perfect scores for the Glidden Cup, and thirteen finished the long 1,140 mile journey from Buffalo this afternoon without a single penalty point against them. Ezra E. Kirk of Buffalo, who has made a splendid run with his Thomas car, was the unfortunate who lost his perfect score to-day. It was all the more exasperating in his case, for he was within six miles of Bretton Woods when his car slipped its chain. So much time was necessary to fix it that the car arrived two minutes late. The thirteen that are tied for the trophy are:

Peter S. Flinn, Pittsburg, Pierce; G. W. Davis, Buffalo, Thomas; W. E. Wright, Springfield, Mass., Knox; W. C. Walker, Hartford, Pope-Hartford; E. Keeler, Lansing, Mich., Oldsmobile; Charles B. Burman, Cleveland, Packard; George Soules, Toledo, Pope-Toledo; F. E. Wing, Boston, Marmon; G. G. Buse, Buffalo, Packard; L. K. Petre, Cleveland, Stearns; C. F. Barrett, Hartford, Columbia; Percy Pierce, Buffalo, Pierce; A. E. Hughes, Philadelphia, Pierce.

For the Deming trophy C. W. Kelsey, Maxwell, and A. A. Post, White, are tied, both finishing without penalties. What plan the committee will devise to award the cups has not yet been announced.

Nearly 150 cars were assembled here to-night, and the garage facilities were found inadequate to accommodate them all. Of this number, 79 made up the A. A. A. touring party from Rangeley, 24 were in the Bay State Automobile Club's run from Boston, which finished here yesterday, while more than 40 detached cars arrived from different directions to witness the finish of the long run.

Hill-climbing contests will be held next week over a two-mile course in the Crawford Notch. Twenty-eight cars are entered for the events on Monday.

The participants in the Glidden Tour, while weary from the long trip and the almost continuous strain of living up to the arduous conditions, were mighty glad to reach their destination. They said that the pleasantest part was the last few hundred miles through the woods of Maine and New Hampshire. There were comparatively few accidents during the run, and no passengers were injured. Two cars were burned during the trip, that of Webb Jay being destroyed on the first day, in the run from Buffalo to Auburn, N. Y., and Walter White's car to-day.

CHAUNCEY HURT IN POLO.

Serious Injury to Rockaway Player in Final Great Neck Game.

Great Neck won the challenge cup in its own polo tournament yesterday, when the final match was played on the Great Neck Club field, L. I. Rockaway was the defeated team, and although the latter allowed the victors four goals by handicap, the home team earned fourteen goals, while the visitors were only able to earn ten with the handicap, the net score, less one-quarter of a goal lost by Great Neck for a safety, was 17¾ goals to 10.

The game was marred by a serious injury to Daniel Chauncey, Jr., one of the best of the young players in the Rockaway Club. He fell from his pony in a lively scrimmage for the ball and his head was badly cut by the hoofs of the other horses. He was unconscious for a time, but revived before the close of the game. It was necessary for a local physician to take several stitches in his head before he was able to be sent to his home at Cedarhurst. The teams and summary:

GREAT NECK.		ROCKAWAY.	
W. R. Grace	2	W. A. Hazard, jr.	2
R. Brooks	4	R. L. Montagne, jr.	6
L. E. Stoddard	3	D. Chauncey, jr.	6
H. C. Brokaw	4	P. F. Collier	3
Total	13	Total	17

Summary.—Goals earned—Great Neck, 14; Rockaway, 10. Allowed by handicap—Great Neck, 4. Lost by penalties—Great Neck, ¼. Net score—Great Neck, 17¾; Rockaway, 10.

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WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S OUT

WE RIVAL GREAT BRITAIN IN MACHINERY EXPORTS

Sent $82,078,000 Worth Throughout the World in 1904.

BEHIND IN TEXTILE MACHINES

But Far Outstripped the United Kingdom in Agricultural and Electrical Implement Trade.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Of our manufactures, machines and machinery constitute our premier export, amounting in 1904 to $82,078,000, being the largest export of any one country save the United Kingdom, the exports of which amounted to $102,534,800 in 1904. The fact that the United Kingdom leads us in the value of its exports of machines and machinery is wholly due to its large exports of textile machinery, a branch of the machine trade wherein we have no recorded export, while we are fourth on the list of countries to which the United Kingdom exports textile machinery, coming after Germany, France, and Italy.

The exports of British locomotives in 1904 amounted to $9,389,400, while the exports of American locomotives amounted to only $5,261,400. This difference was wholly due, regardless of the merits of the machines, to the large British exports to British India; British Africa, Australasia, and Argentina, whose railways are controlled by British interests. Even with Argentina included, the exports of American locomotives to "foreign countries" very nearly equaled those of the United Kingdom. Our large exports of locomotives to Canada ($1,767,600, against $3,800 British) is accounted for by the fact that Canadian railways are worked on the "American system," as, indeed, are all Canadian industries.

While the United Kingdom exported steam agricultural engines to the value of $4,329,000 in 1904, there is no special record of like engines from the United States.

British steam engines, other than locomotives and agricultural, were exported in 1904 to the value of $14,350,700, against $8,239,200 like engines exported from the United States.

Steam engines of all sorts (locomotives, agricultural, and other) constitute but a very small part of our exports of machines and machinery, amounting in 1904 to only $8,300,600, against the export of like engines from the United Kingdom valued at $24,408,700.

Passing from steam engines we come to agricultural machines and implements, wherein our exports in 1904 amounted to $22,749,700, against an export of only $5,263,800 of British agricultural machines and implements. Herein our exports to Argentina ($3,996,500) are the largest to any one country, from which it would seem that the agriculturist of that republic, unlike its railway interests, are free to purchase their appliances in that market which gives them the appliances most suitable to their needs. Canada comes next to Argentina as our best customer for agricultural machines and implements, ($3,361,900, against nil from the United Kingdom,) followed by Russia, ($3,342,000,) and France, ($3,063,900,) the United Kingdom itself coming fifth on the list of consumers of American agricultural machinery and implements, our exports thereto in 1904 amounting to $1,924,200.

Sewing machines being as much of an American invention as are agricultural machines and implements—more so, in fact—it is disappointing to find that the exports of sewing machines from the United Kingdom in 1904 were nearly double in value the exports from the United States, and would have been very much more than double were it not for our exports to the United Kingdom itself, ($1,528,300,) Australasia, and Canada.

That the United Kingdom should import $1,329,300 worth of our sewing machines in 1904—being the largest importer thereof among the nations—and in the same year sell $4,390,100 worth of her sewing machines to Russia against our $37,600 worth argues that some understanding must exist among the American manufacturers in the United States and the "American" manufacturers in England on the division of territory, or that a class of sewing machines so inferior to anything produced in the United States must be turned out in England for the Russian trade.

Our exports of electrical machinery in 1904 were threefold those from the United Kingdom—$7,460,250 and $2,545,200, respectively. Our largest exports were to Canada, ($2,023,900,) Japan, ($1,234,000,) and Mexico ($1,037,300.)

There being no special record in our official publications of mining machinery exports, there is no way by which the value of the exports of our mining machinery or the countries to which it is exported can be given. It is, however, likely that most of the machinery not specially designed by name exported to South Africa, Australia, Mexico, &c., is mining machinery. The exports of mining machinery from the United Kingdom in 1904 were valued at $4,252,000.

In textile machinery the United Kingdom is dominant, and from appearances is likely to remain so, as the most advanced manufacturing countries in nearly all other products are her best customers. Both the manufacturing countries and the countries just developing their manufactures rely upon British textile machinery to a very large extent—to the extent of $24,357,400 in 1904.

With the statement showing the exports of machinery of all other descriptions—$30,903,000 British against $20,632,700 American—we come to those manufactures of machinery special to the United States. The kinds and value of these machines and machinery exported in 1904 were as follows: Cash registers, $1,839,200; laundry machinery, $533,900; metal-working machinery, $3,716,700; printing presses, $1,336,700; pumps and pumping machinery, $2,703,400; shoe machinery, $1,071,900; typewriting machines, $1,527,100—a total of $15,856,900. If the United Kingdom manufactures any similar machines for export the fact is not recorded in its official publications. As, however, the United Kingdom is the largest consumer among the nations of these machines—our export thereto in 1904 amounting to $4,773,500, or 30 per cent. of the whole export—it would tend to show such machines are not manufactured there.

The following table, showing the exports of machines and machinery from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States, will give a condensed view of the whole trade:

Countries.	Exported from United Kingdom.	Exported from France.	Exported from United States.
British India	$15,051,800	.....	$592,100
Russia	9,389,000	$508,900	4,676,500
Germany	5,249,800	406,300	5,334,700
Brit. S. Africa	3,728,700	.....	2,414,900
Australasia	9,725,500	.....	4,112,100
France	6,476,000	.....	4,891,000
Argentina	4,817,900	45,700	5,897,000
Italy	5,435,500	287,300	653,000
Belgium	2,044,500	1,849,500	607,000
Egypt	2,207,700	135,000	91,700
Japan	3,439,500	.....	2,895,300
United States	2,611,100	34,700	.....
Brazil	2,260,500	52,700	1,660,100
Netherlands	2,092,100	.....	1,150,500
Spain	2,227,100	774,500	129,500
Sweden & Nor.	1,316,200	.....	251,500
Mexico	1,231,100	12,500	8,813,000
Chile	1,000,500	59,300	334,000
Straits Settlements, Ceylon	1,083,200	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	982,100	.....	295,100
Portuguese A.	540,900	.....	152,300
China	87,000	14,200	203,500
Canada	744,700	.....	15,298,900
Turkey	721,200	56,400	10,200
Portugal	588,100	51,100	16,700
Dutch Indies	535,900	8,900	30,500
Philippines	518,100	.....	190,100
Brit. W. Afr.	227,600	.....	.....
Brit. W. Indies	695,100	.....	61,200
Hongkong	377,300	.....	30,600
Denmark	278,300	.....	723,000
Cuba	175,300	.....	1,155,600
United Kingdom	.....	514,200	11,974,800
All other	6,669,600	6,669,200	8,122,800
Total exp'ts	$102,531,800	$10,981,700	$82,078,000

Three Hurt In Auto Accident.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Herbert P. Martin, an automobile driver employed by a garage in this city, while returning from Clarence, N. Y., early to-day struck a buggy in which were Afa Hallenback, Benton Pregal, and C. C. Cruell, of Akron. All three were injured, Cruell badly and the others slightly. Martin says he did not see the carriage until the collision occurred.

FRENCH BANKING METHODS.

Many Points of Difference with Those of American Institutions.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—According to Vice Consul General A. E. Ingram of Paris there are many points of difference in the banking methods of France and America, the chief of which are as follows:

The French banks charge one-sixteenth to one-eighth per cent. on large accounts for bookkeeping and checking, and allow one-half to 1 per cent. interest on the balances of active accounts. The charge for collecting drafts and checks on banks in other cities is one-eighth to one-quarter per cent. It has not been the custom of French people to make payments by check, most transactions being settled by actual cash. Foreigners are, however, gradually introducing this practice. Indeed, the law and local custom require in many instances that payments, such as taxes, rent, &c., shall be made in cash.

The following reasons are assigned for this: Banks are not required by law to demand proof of identity when paying a check; they are merely held to prove that they are not guilty of negligence. The responsibility falls on the drawer of the check. The practice is to pay most checks at once. When the amounts are large the banks sometimes refuse immediate payment, in which case the person can call in the service of a process server of a court, who presents the check at the bank and it is at once paid, the bank also paying the server's fee of 39 cents. Also, as banks in France are required by law to preserve all record books and vouchers for at least ten years, checks are not returned after payment to the drawer.

All checks on Paris banks must bear an official stamp for 10 centimes, (2 cents,) while checks on country or foreign banks must bear a stamp for 20 centimes. The Clearing House system does not prevail to any great extent in France, most checks being presented directly at the bank for payment.

Private bankers do not take time deposits. These are only accepted by financial institutions, and as a rule for terms of not less than one year and not longer than five years. At present 2 per cent. per annum is allowed for one or two year deposits, 2½ per cent. for two or three years, and 3½ per cent. up to five years. Interest is credited every six months.

It is customary for French banks to discount papers for patrons and buy papers from note brokers. Prime acceptances are usually discounted without any charge other than interest, the latter depending of course upon the value of money at the time. Such acceptances are generally discounted in the open market below the official rate of the Bank of France; for instance, at present at about 2⅛ to 2¼ per cent. per annum, as against an official rate of 3 per cent. On ordinary paper discounted by bankers to their patrons there may be a charge of commission according to nature of paper and standing of indorser, varying between one-sixteenth and one-half of 1 per cent.

Banks in France pay both State and municipal taxes, scaled according to the number of employes and the rent of their offices. They are not controlled or supervised by the Government, the sole exception being the Bank of France, whose Governors are Government nominees. The dividends declared by lending banks have for the last few years averaged between 8 and 10 per cent., while a couple have paid up to 12 per cent. No bank other than the Bank of France can issue circulating currency in the Republic.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Imports and Exports To and From the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A monograph has been issued by the Bureau of Statistics describing the commerce between the United States and the countries south of us, and in which a table is given showing the value of the merchandise exchanged, as well as the aggregate of the exports and imports of the several countries.

It will be observed that of the total value of merchandise imported during the year included in the tabulation, by Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America, aggregating $730,600,000, the imports from the United States were less than 26 per cent. On the other hand, the aggregate value of the exports of those countries was $1,002,800,000, of which the United States purchased nearly 35 per cent. The annexed table shows the imports and exports of the various countries named and the share thereof drawn from or sent to the United States in the latest year for which statistics are available:

Country.	Imports. †Total.	Imports. From †U. S.	Exports. †Total.	Exports. To †U. S.
Argentina	197.0	27.9	311.5	15.2
Bolivia	8.3	.6	8.9	.0
Brazil	125.8	14.0	191.4	96.4
Central America	20.3	8.8	31.3	13.2
Chile	57.4	5.1	78.8	11.2
Colombia	15.1	4.0	18.5	6.8
Cuba	94.8	43.0	119.2	93.1
Ecuador	5.4	1.4	9.1	2.3
Guianas	12.0	2.9	13.8	3.4
Haiti	4.9	3.7	1.3	1.2
Mexico	87.6	50.7	120.3	82.2
Paraguay	3.6	0.8	3.2	0.1
Peru	20.9	5.8	19.8	1.8
Santo Domingo	3.0	1.8	5.2	3.6
Uruguay	20.0	2.2	35.8	1.8
Venezuela	5.4	1.0	7.7	2.7
*West Indies	40.2	16.5	33.?	13.1
Total	730.6	189.3	1,002.8	350.2

*Except Cuba. †Millions of dollars.

Porto Rico, now a customs district of the United States, is not included in the above list. The total value of the merchandise entering the island in the fiscal year 1905 was $16,536,259, of which $13,974,070, or 84½ per cent., was from the United States. The value of the merchandise shipped out of the island in the same year was $18,700,563, of which $15,633,145, or 83½ per cent., was sent to the United States.

NEW REGIMENT AT SEA GIRT.

The Fifth Departs and the Fourth of Jersey City Is Now In Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 28.—With the departure this afternoon of the Fifth Regiment and Battery A and the arrival of the Fourth Regiment and the Signal Corps, the last change of the camp for the season of 1906 has been made. The Fifth Regiment returned to its home at Paterson, and Battery A went back to East Orange. The Fourth Regiment and the Signal Corps came here from Jersey City and will remain one week.

The Paterson soldiers had all of their fun last night when the "lid was off" until taps was sounded. The recruits had to perform all kinds of stunts for the amusement of the older men, and there was no end of pranks played until 11 o'clock.

The Fifth Regiment marched out of camp headed by the regimental band. The men were all well bronzed and their step was like that of veterans.

It was two hours after the departure of the Fifth Regiment that the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City arrived. Col. Joseph H. Brensinger was in command. The Signal Corps came into camp in command of Capt. William C. Sherwood.

An examination was made this morning of the sea target, which Battery A had had out to-sea yesterday. It was found that nearly every shot had hit the target, and it was evident that the men were thoroughly accustomed to handling the new field guns, and that they could do some splendid work with them. Capt. Condit was well pleased with the shooting.

The religious services at the cottage to-morrow morning will be conducted by the Rev. Cornelius Brett of Jersey City, Chaplain of the regiment. The rifle tournament will begin on Aug. 26 and last until Sept. 7. Fully forty teams are expected to compete.

Killed by Fall from a Balcony.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 28.—Mrs. James Querns, wife of a Philadelphia hosiery manufacturer, was accidentally killed to-day by a fall from a second-story balcony of her apartments. A railing against which she was leaning gave way, and Mrs. Querns fell to the porch below, breaking her back.

ONE WRECK IN TWENTY CAUSED BY SUN KINKS

Engineers Can't Prevent Spreading Rails in Hot Weather.

TRACKS CLOSELY WATCHED

And Roads Are Trying to Find a Device to Reduce the Pressure, but Haven't Succeeded Yet.

According to railroad men whose business it is to look after the tracks, only about one in twenty of the wrecks are due to sun kinks.

"It's like the doctor's 'heart failure,'" said one track engineer. "After the wreck the track is torn up and the cars lie in pieces. Then somebody asks the conductor or the engineer what did it. They don't know half the time. They couldn't know. Sometimes I am called upon to investigate the cause of a wreck, and, after the most exhaustive examination, I am forced to say that I cannot find out. But at the scene of the wreck, when the reporters come around and ask questions, there is always somebody with the easy answer—sun kinks."

"Of course wrecks are caused by the action of the sun's heat upon the rails," said another track engineer. "It is very hard to guard against them absolutely. If the rails are laid, say, in zero weather, about a half an inch is allowed between them. If they are laid when the mercury is at 40 or 50, approximately a quarter of an inch is allowed. If they are put down in the hottest part of the Summer they are laid practically end to end.

"Maybe the calculation that fills the expansion of most of the rails will not fit three or four that happen to be near one another in a stretch of track. Then a hot Summer day comes. The track walker and section gang do not see that the rails are getting too close together. It happens also that the ballasting is not quite as good as it ought to be at the point where there is the most strain. The rails get together and expand still more. Something has to give way, and the rails buckle outward. Maybe the track buckles so much that a train will run off. Maybe the next train is coming so fast that the engineer doesn't notice it in time. There are some other maybes.

"There you have the circumstances of a wreck really due to sun kinks, as the newspapers call them. You see the number of things that coincide to bring about the wreck. You must understand why it is, too, that a real, dyed-in-the-wool sun kink is a thing of rare occurrence.

"Several years ago I was riding on a freight train, and looking ahead, saw that the tracks had buckled outward. The train was stopped and I saw a real case of the sun kinks.

"I couldn't find anybody on whom the blame could be laid. The rails were spiked and bolted properly, the ballasting seemed to be fairly good, and the rails a little further down the line were properly spaced. It may have happened that somebody's slight miscalculation as to the expansiveness of one or two particular rails had caused the kinks.

"The public doesn't know how closely the tracks of a big railroad are watched. Even down South and out West, railroads have the walkers to inspect every foot of the track once a day. In addition to that, the section gangs are bound to go over almost every foot of the track each day in going to and from work in the handcars. The longest section is not more than six miles, and on a two or four track system the sections are very short and men are constantly going over them.

"Nevertheless wrecks do sometimes result from the development of sun kinks and railroads are now experimenting with thirty or forty different types of anti-creepers. An anti-creeper is designed to reduce to the minimum the chance of a track buckling on a hot day. The tracks usually buckle outward, and the anti-creepers are designed to exert force, in a pinch, against that. The anti-creeper's heavy shoulders rest against the side of a tie and are bolted to the rail. When the tendency comes to buckle it is met by the combined strength of the anti-creepers, there being two or three to every rail.

"But even then," continued the track engineer, "the force of the buckling may be so enormous that it tears the anti-creepers loose and swings the track outward. No road that I know of has as yet decided that they are of sufficient help to justify their adoption all along the line."

FIVE TRIALS FOR LUZARDI.

He Sold Soda, Candy, and a Cigar on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 28.—Sunday closing zeal led to the arrest here yesterday of Julius Luzardi on ten charges of selling soda water and cigars on Sunday. He was immediately put on trial before separate juries on the separate charges. The court and lawyers grew tired when five trials had been held, and the other five were postponed till next Thursday. More than half of the town surged all day around Justice Kitchen's court to act as jurors or witnesses or to see the fun.

Luzardi keeps an ice cream place near the Second Reformed Church, and some of the church people were reluctant witnesses against him. The proceedings were instituted under the Vice and Immorality act of 1877, a modernization of the ancient blue laws. The penalty for selling or exposing for sale merchandise on Sunday fixed by the act is $2 for each offense. Luzardi's friends say that the prosecutions were inspired by liquor dealers.

Luzardi was convicted of having sold a five-cent glass of soda water to a little girl, 5 cents worth of candy to a woman, and a nickel cigar to a man. He paid $6 in fines and the costs of court. He was acquitted on two other charges.

ROBBED IN BOSTON STREET.

Thieves Get $200 and Papers, Then Fight the Police.

BOSTON, July 28.—Thomas Hickey, a coal merchant of Wakefield, was beaten, shot, and robbed in the Charlestown district to-day. During the street fight with revolvers that followed between the fleeing robbers and the police one of the officers was seriously wounded. Despite the efforts of the thieves to escape, two of them were captured. The third got away.

Hickey was robbed of $200 in cash and valuable papers, and was shot through the neck while trying to defend his property. Patrolman Herman Shield was struck by a bullet in the left leg, which was broken. Both of the wounded men will probably recover.

The men captured gave the names of George W. Everson of New York City and Fred Sacchetti of Bridgeport, Conn.

A choice bit

for breakfast.

Appetizing, toothsome and delicious

Grape-Nuts

THE HORSE AS A MOTOR.

Exception Taken to Explanations Offered by Prof. Hutton of Columbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a passionate lover of the horse, and having devoted practically a lifetime to the solution of thousands of problems relative to the fundamental principles which govern the efficiency or inefficiency of the "Horse as a Motor," I should like to make a few observations criticising an article contributed to The Rider and Driver of July 21 by Prof. F. R. Hutton, Columbia University, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, &c.

The professor says that "The present generation of users of the horse as a draft animal have inherited the method of harnessing him to his work from a considerable antiquity," but that would not have been the case if teachers had done their duty in not accepting the antiquated notions of generations ago. "These methods have been greatly improved by our recent studies of how the horse works in hauling," says F. R. H. I wonder what he means by "our studies." It will be interesting to know, because horses are compelled by reason of our unpardonable folly and ignorance to do their work to-day under the same brutal and extravagant conditions as they were compelled to do it thousands of years ago.

If Prof. Hutton had realized that neither a man nor a horse can travel on the level, hard ground at four miles per hour without striking the ground with double his own weight at each footstep, and, if he knew the resultant forces on their feet and upon the intervening muscles between their feet and their heavy bodies, he would have had something far more intelligent to say upon the question of "foot-pounds" of work done by horses.

If Prof. Hutton had known the fact that horses very often do a thousand times more work in merely transporting their own bodies than they do in transporting a two-ton load on many conditions of road, I am quite sure he would not have committed himself to such statements as are lamentably set forth in his article referred to. For instance, he asks: "How does the horse push against the collar?" His answer is, "That he allows his weight to fall forward, revolving like a weighted lever around the point where his hind feet rest on the ground, as an axis or centre around which rotation occurs."

I firmly contend that such a statement is greatly at variance with fact, and the fact is that the horse, when thrusting into the collar, constitutes a living bent lever, the fulcrum of which is the hind foot, from which he is exerting his thrust, and the two arms thereof are easily determined by measuring the horizontal distance from the fulcrum to the hame in the one case and by measuring the distance from the fulcrum to, and at right angles with, the trace, and this will give the length of the second arm of the lever constituted by the animal. When the horse pushes at the collar it will be found that he always reduces the weight on his fore legs and feet, as he increases his pull, until such weight, on the levers referred to, shall overcome the resistance to traction of the vehicle. Or it may be that all the forward weight has been taken from his feet; it is at that time when he has reached the maximum of his pull, unless he will bend his knees, thus increasing his leverage.

The horse thrusts at the collar and effects traction both when the body is lowering and when being raised. He does not lower his body to effect traction as would be implied by Prof. Hutton. Nothing of the kind. He merely raises and lowers it in the act of progression just as you and I do. We cannot take a stride without lowering the centre of gravity of our bodies; and in the ordinary act of walking we cannot take the second stride without first raising the body. It is because of this rise and fall that a man walking at four miles per hour cannot avoid striking the ground with a force equal to twice his own weight at each foot-step. This is one of the most vital and fundamental principles which every man must understand before he can fully realize what saving can be effected to either man or beast by having vehicles properly designed, so that the horse may push upward or downward as conditions demand.

As for the professor's reference to the twisting of the backbone of a horse when thrusting, there might have been something phenomenal about this. If any of your readers were to place one or both hands against the wall and thrust, first with one foot and then with the other, they would find it absolutely impossible to transfer their weight from one foot to the other without this so-called twist. In fact a man cannot possibly walk a single stride without doing the same thing. Men and horses alike have to balance themselves at every stride they take, no matter whether they are pushing or not; therefore, there is nothing phenomenal about this except that our professors have been a long time in realizing the fact of its existence and then being misled by its action. For instance, the professor says, "This explains why a grown horse pulls more than a pony; it explains why a tall horse is more powerful than a short horse."

If it be the professor's contention that an average elephant can pull more than an average donkey, then I and your readers will agree with him, but, if it be that he claims that a seventeen-hands horse can pull more than a sixteen-hands horse because of his being taller, then, I contend that the contrary will be found to be the fact, provided that both are the same length and weight. Nay, I will go further and say that a fourteen-hands horse, of the same weight and length, will pull a greater horizontal pull than the one three hands taller, and with the same height of whiffletree, and if any of your readers will plot out the levers as I have described above, they will find that what I say is true. Not only so, but practical horsemen will assure you that they often find a little stubby horse able to move a load that a tall horse cannot budge. The professor's idea of how a horse propels his load, viz., by the lowering of his weight at each footstep and the taller he is and the greater the fall and "consequently a more powerful draft animal" is, indeed, a most unworthy idea to be entertained by so eminent a professor, because it is absolutely false.

He states also that "the trace or tug should lead from the collar to the whiffle tree in such direction that so much as possible of the horse's weight should be transferred into horizontal pull of the wagon body," &c. A man can never make a greater mistake than to make such a statement. The angle of traction by a horse should be ever varying as if the traces were fixed to a point many yards above his shoulder at one time and on the level of the ground at another time.

Let me give one simple illustration setting forth the principle upon which horses must be caused to labor so that their efficiency can be increased many times. It is a well-known fact that a man can travel eight or ten times further with a bicycle than he can possibly walk without, but he must not carry the bicycle or any part of it. No; the bicycle must carry him. He thus rids himself of the terrible impact above referred to, which is so effective in exhausting both man and beast alike at every stride they take. In the case of the cyclist being on wheels, he is not only saved from the said impact but he is saved from a tremendous amount of backward thrust, which also takes place at every stride, with both men and horses. It is because of ridding himself of these costly forces and distributing his weight over a greater number of muscles that he is able to travel over so great a distance with so much ease. Well, now, inasmuch as road vehicles have wheels and these wheels can be of great assistance to horses as they are of assistance to men, is it not strange that science should never have come to the rescue of the toiling horse? More especially so since wheels have done so much for man.

Again, when you see a nurse girl with a baby and perambulator, you will seldom see her doing other than securing a part of the advantage afforded to the cyclist. She leans or pushes obliquely downward at the vehicle, thus relieving her legs and feet. She may not be conscious of what she is doing, but she is doing it. Thus she can travel easier and further with that load than she can possibly travel without it. Horses can be aided to a greater extent than the nurse girl, but not so much as the cyclist. Since the mechanics of the wheel has done so much for the human, why should it not do as much for the brute creation?

T. H. BRIGG,
Civil and Mechanical Engineer.
New York, July 26, 1906.

Standard Oil Cuts Prices.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 28.—The Standard Oil Company to-day reduced the prices of the higher grades of crude petroleum 3 cents and the other grades 2 cents, as follows:

Pennsylvania, 161; Tiona, 171; Second Sand, 161; Cabell, 121; Corning, 118; Newcastle, 138; North Lima, 98; South Lima, 91; Indiana, 91; Somerset, 89, and Ragland, 60.

Kansas is quoted at 50 for 32 grade.

THE COLUMBIA COMING HERE.

Cruiser Sails from Boston, and May Go Out of Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—The protected cruiser Columbia, known as the "commerce destroyer" when she was built, sailed from here to-day for New York. It is reported that she may go out of commission at New York, and that her officers and a part of her crew will be transferred to the cruiser Prairie, which was recently reconstructed and refitted at the Boston Navy Yard.

The Columbia arrived here a week ago from Santo Domingo with 165 sick marines on board. When the marine battalion left Philadelphia on the Columbia for the Isthmus of Panama during the election troubles a couple of months ago they were all in good health, but a number of them contracted a low form of malaria on the Isthmus. After the elections the Columbia was sent to Santo Domingo to form a part of the cordon of war vessels drawn around that island to prevent the landing of any strong revolutionary force.

A LABOR BAPTISM TO-DAY.

Chicago Child to Be Dedicated to the Cause of Trades Unionism.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Eighteen months' old Harry G. Creel, Jr., is to act the leading rôle in a "Labor Baptism," the first of the kind ever held, as far as is known. The baptism, which is expected to have the same effect as the sprinkling of water at a church baptism, is to dedicate the child to the cause of organized labor for the remainder of its life, and will take place to-morrow at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, has been asked to take charge of the rite. Just what the programme will be is not known, but the parents of the child expect that the customs which obtain in similar services in the churches will be followed pretty closely. H. G. Creel, the father, is the originator of the baptism or dedication plan. He is a member of the International Bookbinders' Union and he has made union tactics a life study. His one child is to be his ideal of union education.

Arnold Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

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Men's Summer Furnishings

COMPLETE STOCKS FOR OUTDOOR SPORTS, RECREATION AND TRAVEL IN NEGLIGE SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BELTS, BATHING SUITS, BEACH AND BATH ROBES, AND SLIPPERS, PAJAMAS, NIGHT SHIRTS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Women's Garments for Motoring, Touring & Steamer Wear
New and Correct Models

GOLF AND STEAMER CAPES AND RUGS,
LEATHER TRAVELING REQUISITES

Pongee Silks, imported, natural color, for Touring and Auto Coats. Regularly $2.50 yard, 1.50

Satin and Twilled Foulards, variety of designs and colors. Regularly $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 yard, 50c

Printed Panne Satins, rich quality, handsome designs. Regularly $1.50 yard, 1.00

Cream and White Dress Fabrics for Yachting, Seashore and Vacation wear, in a large variety of fashionable weaves—SERGES, CHEVIOTS, PANAMAS, MOHAIRS, VOILES, &c.

Special:—1,500 Yards Cream Serge, Fine quality, all wool, 42 inches wide; exceptional value, 95c

Women's Linen Dresses. Remaining stock of the season's High Class Models, to close, 18.50

WASH POPLIN SKIRTS, 4.00

For Misses and Small Women

WHITE LINENE SUITS, 6.50
TAN LINEN SUITS, 8.00
MOTOR COATS of light weight woolens, 12.50

OUR EXPEDITIOUS MAIL ORDER SERVICE WILL BE FOUND A DECIDED CONVENIENCE BY CUSTOMERS AT THE SUMMER COLONIES

Broadway & 19th Street

Stern Brothers

Decided Reductions, To-morrow in

Women's Linen Coat Suits

Eton Coat Suits of Embroidered Linen, Reduced from $27.50 at $15.50

Eton Coat Suits of Colored and White Linen, handsomely trimmed, Heretofore from $15.75 to 25.00 at $9.50

Closing Out Several Styles of

WALKING SKIRTS

of Mixtures, Broadcloths, Panamas, Cheviots and Accordeon Pleated, Heretofore from $6.95 to 17.50 at $4.95, 6.50, 9.50, 12.50

Attention is directed to large assortments of

Women's Shirts

For Tennis, Golf or Automobiling

Made of Linen, Lawn, Madras, Scotch and French Flannels, Taffeta and China Silks.

Exceptional Values Will Be Offered To-morrow in

Lawn & Batiste Waists

trimmed with embroideries and laces, (SECOND FLOOR) $1.50, 1.98, 2.98, 3.95

Clearing Sale of Women's

High Grade Summer Shoes

(This Season's Most Approved Models)

Walking Pumps, Oxford and Gibson Ties, of Tan and Black Russia Calf, Patent Leather and Vici Kid, Former Prices $3.50 to 6.00 $2.35 Pr.

Final Reductions in Boys'

Washable and Woolen Suits

Boys' Norfolk and Double Breasted Belted Suits, also Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits, of Serges, Cheviots and Cassimeres, Formerly $6.50 and 7.95 $4.75

Washable Russian Blouse Suits, also a limited number of Washable Sailor Blouse Suits of imported & domestic fabrics, Value $1.95 to 3.45 95c, 1.45

Boys' Washable Trousers, in Tan Linen, Duck and Khaki Cloth, Bloomer Style, 3 to 8 yrs, 65c Knickerbocker, 9 to 16 yrs., 79c

Boys' High Grade Woven Madras Blouses, with and without collars, Regular value 95c to 1.45, 65c, 95c

Children's and Boys' Washable Hats and Caps, Formerly 75c to 95c 45c

To-morrow, Sale of Women's Imported

Swiss Ribbed Underwear

Fine Gauze Cotton and Lisle Thread Vests, with narrow shoulders, at 25c

Gauze Lisle Thread Vests, elaborately trimmed with hand crochet work, " 45c

Gauze Lisle Thread Vests, with Lace Insertion and Lace Trimmed Shoulders, " 59c

Extra quality Silk Vests, in Sheer Gauze, untrimmed or with handsome hand crochet trimming, " 98c

Imported Hosiery

For Women and Men—At Special Prices.

Women's Lisle Thread Hose, of Plain Gauze, in white or black and Lace Work in black, at 28c

Women's Silk Finished Gauze Lisle Hose, in black or white, also white and colors with self embroidery, " 37c

Women's Fine Light Weight Silk Hose, in black, white and all the most fashionable colors, " 95c

Men's Extra quality Gauze Cotton or Lisle Thread Half Hose, plain or embroidered effects, " 25c

DECORATIVE LACE DEPARTMENT

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Invite attention to their interesting

Exhibit of Hand Made Laces for the making to order of Bed Covers, Window and Door Curtains,

including Filet Italian, Point Venise, Cluny, Point Arabe and other appropriate laces.

Designs with Estimates and Models submitted for consideration.

Orders placed during present season will be ready for early Fall delivery.

West Twenty-third Street

CHAMPIONS' TWO RUNS SUFFICIENT TO WIN

Ames Keeps Cincinnatians Down to One Hit.

AMERICANS LEAD IN WEST

With Elberfeld and La Porte Back In Ranks They Defeat Clevelands By 6 to 4.

The champion New Yorks of the National League, the Chicagos, the present leaders, and the Pittsburgs, the exchampions, had another successful day yesterday, and forged still further ahead of the balance of the contesting clubs. The Brooklyns, however, are playing an excellent quality of ball and are gradually working themselves into a good position in the race. In the American League the Greater New Yorks, with Elberfeld and La Porte back in the ranks and Chesbro in the box, scored a victory over the Clevelands by heavy batting, and at Detroit the champion Athletics found the Wolverines easy victims. Rain stopped the Chicago-Washington game, but at St. Louis the Boston tailenders managed to score one run to five for the local team.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 8; Boston, 0.
Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	10	6	8	11	7	10	12	64	.696
Pittsburg	5	—	7	10	10	6	11	9	58	.652
New York	9	5	—	12	11	8	9	8	56	.636
Phila'phia	1	5	4	—	5	10	6	11	42	.457
Cincinnati	4	5	4	7	—	8	7	6	41	.440
Brooklyn	5	4	4	4	2	—	10	8	37	.416
St. Louis	5	4	2	5	8	5	—	6	35	.372
Boston	3	—	5	4	4	8	6	—	30	.333
Games lost	28	31	32	50	51	52	59	60		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Phila'phia	—	6	5	7	10	7	10	10	55	.632
New York	8	—	5	7	8	8	7	10	53	.616
Cleveland	6	7	—	6	9	8	7	7	50	.575
Chicago	4	4	8	—	6	7	9	9	47	.528
Detroit	3	4	4	9	—	7	9	9	45	.511
St. Louis	2	4	4	7	8	—	6	11	43	.494
Washing'n	4	5	4	4	1	5	—	10	33	.384
Boston	5	3	4	3	2	2	5	—	24	.267
Games lost	32	33	37	42	43	44	53	66		

AMES PUZZLES CINCINNATI.

Western Team Makes Only One Hit and Is Beaten, 2 to 1.

For the third consecutive time the champion New Yorks showed their superiority over Hanlon's Cincinnati team yesterday and won by a score of 2 to 1. The game was essentially a battle between Pitchers Ames and Ewing, although now and then there were instances of pyrotechnic fielding. Ames had so much the better of the boxman from Cincinnati that it became a rather serious question as to whether the Cincinnati batsmen were not hypnotized, for such weak efforts at hitting the ball has rarely been seen by a team, rated as first class, in this city. Although Ames's record was marred by four bases on called balls and hitting a batsman, the Cincinnatians were wholly unable to take advantage of the opportunities.

Only one hit was made by the visitors in their nine innings, and that incident did not occur until their sixth time at the bat. The Giants fared but little better, only four hits being placed to their credit, but the double by Bresnahan and Bowerman's good single in the first inning gave them the game. After that McGraw's men got but two singles, and but one man reached third base.

Ames's bad throw to second base to head off a runner and Smoot's misjudgment and subsequent miss of a fly ball were the only mistakes charged against either team in the field. As an offset to these, Dahlen and Brown were the principals in three rather remarkable catches, while Corcoran made a clever line catch of Devlin's hit in the fourth inning.

The rain that had fallen a short time before the game was scheduled to begin did not affect the conditions of the ground, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather there were 10,000 persons present when the Cincinnatians first went to the bat. They were easily disposed of, two men striking out and Capt. Kelley being thrown out at first by Ames. The New Yorks started with a rush, Bresnahan batting the ball sharply to left field for two bases, although he came within a hair of being thrown out at the second bag by Smoot. Brown's bounder to Huggins advanced Roger to third, but under ordinary circumstances he should have been retired between the bases when Shannon's hit went into Delehanty's hands. After eluding the Cincinnati players for some time, the runner was caught, but Emslie decided that he had been interfered with by Corcoran, and Bresnahan was ordered back to third. Shannon in the meantime reached second. Seymour caused some surprise by striking out, and Bowerman gave very little encouragement for batting safely when two strikes had been called on him. A moment later, however, he aroused much enthusiasm by a hard hit to centre field for one base, and both runners scored. The New Yorks did not make another hit until the third inning, when a sharp double play quickly ended their scoring aspirations. Their last hit was made by Gilbert in the fifth inning, but after reaching second the side was retired. Devlin's hit in the seventh inning should have been caught by Smoot, but he badly misjudged the ball and then dropped it. Devlin getting to second. Dahlen's sacrifice placed Devlin on third, but in attempting to score on Gilbert's hit to Huggins was thrown out at the plate.

Schiel made the only run for Cincinnati. It was due to a base on balls, Ames's high throw to second of Ewing's hit, Huggins's sacrifice, and Kelley's hit to Dahlen, which retired Ewing at second base. Dahlen stopped another run by a hard one-handed catch, and the same player killed off another run in the sixth inning. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	0	1	1	6	0	0
Kelley, 1b	0	0	0	9	0	0
Jude, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smoot, lf	0	0	1	0	1	0
Del'h'ty, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siegle, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Corr'an, ss	0	0	2	3	0	0
Schiel, c	0	1	3	1	0	0
Living'n, c	0	0	3	2	0	0
Ewing, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	1	1	24	14	1	

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Bresn'n, c	1	1	6	2	0	
Browne, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
Shannon, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Seym'r, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Bow'm'n, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	
Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	4	0	
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	4	0	0	
Ames, p	0	0	0	4	1	
Total	2	4	27	11	1	

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 4; off Ewing, 5. Struck out—By Ames, 6; by Ewing, 5. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hit—Bresnahan. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Huggins, Kelley. Double play—Corcoran, Huggins, and Kelley. Hit by pitched ball—By Ames, 1. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Johnstone.

AT BROOKLYN.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Burch, cf	0	0	2	1	0	
Bennett, 2b	1	0	1	3	0	
Barry, 3b	1	0	1	1	0	
Mertes, lf	0	1	0	0	0	
Grady, c	0	0	8	1	0	
Buckley, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	
W.M'Hill, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
H'lsk'r, ss	0	0	3	0	1	
Beebe, p	0	0	0	3	2	
*J.M'shall	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2	4	24	10	2	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	2	2	1	0	
Casey, 3b	1	2	2	0	0	
Lumley, rf	1	2	2	0	1	
Jordan, 1b	1	2	13	0	1	
Hummel, 2b	0	0	1	3	1	
M'Carthy, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Lewis, ss	0	1	4	3	0	
Bergen, c	0	0	5	1	0	
M'Intire, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	5	9	27	15	4	

*Batted for Beebe in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	...—5

Three-base hit—Lumley. Home run—Jordan. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Jordan. Stolen bases—Mertes, Maloney. Double play—Beebe and Buckley. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off McIntyre, 4; off Beebe, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By McIntyre, 4; by Beebe, 7. Wild pitch—Beebe. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Conway. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Slagle, rf	1	0	1	0	0	
Sheck'd, lf	1	1	4	0	0	
Schulte, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Chance, 1b	1	2	4	0	0	
Steinf'dt, 3b	1	4	1	1	0	
Tinker, ss	1	2	2	2	0	
Evers, 2b	1	0	5	1	2	
Kling, c	0	1	8	1	0	
Brown, p	1	0	0	1	0	
Total	8	11	27	6	2	

BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	0	0	1	5	1	
Tenney, 1b	0	0	11	1	1	
Brain, 3b	0	0	1	3	1	
Bates, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Howard, lf	0	1	4	0	0	
Dolan, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
O'Neill, c	0	2	9	2	0	
Strobel, 2b	0	1	0	1	0	
Dorner, p	0	1	0	4	1	
Total	0	7	27	16	4	

Chicago	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—

Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Steinfeldt. Two-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Chance, Evers. First base on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Dorner, 5. Struck out—By Brown, 8; by Dorner, 5. Passed ball—Kling. Wild pitch—Dorner. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PITTSBURG	R	I	P	O	A	E
Sheehan, 3b	2	2	0	2	1	0
B'mont, cf	1	1	0	0	0	
Clarke, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Wagner, ss	2	2	3	3	0	
Nealon, 1b	0	3	12	1	0	
Ganley, rf	1	1	3	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b	1	3	3	4	0	
Gibson, c	0	1	6	1	0	
Leever, p	1	1	2	0	3	
Total	9	16	27	14	0	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Glenson, 2b	1	2	2	1	0	
Titus, rf	1	1	2	1	0	
C'tney, 3b	0	0	3	3	1	
Magee, lf	1	1	3	3	0	
Doolin, ss	0	0	2	2	7	1
B'nef'd, 1b	0	1	11	1	1	
Don'van, c	0	0	5	2	0	1
Pitt'ger, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Roy, p	0	0	0	2	1	
*Sentell	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	11	27	13	5	

*Batted for Pittinger in fifth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	3	3	2	1	0	0	0—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Philadelphia, 9. Stolen bases—Sheehan, Nealon, Ganley. Two-base hits—Magee, Gleason, (2,) Titus. Double play—Wagner, Ritchey, and Nealon. Struck out—By Pittinger, 1; by Leever, 4. Bases on balls—Off Pittinger, 2; off Roy, 1; off Leever, 1. Hits—Off Pittinger, 10 in five innings; off Roy, 6 in four innings. Wild pitches—Roy, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

TRIPLE PLAY BY AMERICANS.

They Beat Cleveland In First Game of Series by Six to Four.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—The Clevelands went down to defeat before the New Yorks this afternoon by the score of 6 to 4. Chesbro, although batted hard at times, pitched well, while the visitors practically knocked Townsend out of the box. Rhoades relieving him in the seventh inning. Chesbro was generally effective with men on bases, pulling out of several bad holes by excellent work.

Chase's injury in New York will keep him out of the game, and a sty over the eye resulted in Delehanty's resting. Elberfeld, who has not played since he was hurt in May, reappeared at short. His work was rather erratic after the long rest, although on the whole he added strength to the team. A triple play, the first in the American League this year, was made by the New Yorks in the sixth inning just when the locals threatened to tie the score. It was executed by La Porte, Moriarty and Elberfeld.

The New Yorks starred in bunting, and this contributed in a large measure to their success. Keeler bunted safely in the fourth, and took second when Barbeau threw the ball wild. La Porte's single advanced him, and he scored on Moriarty's out. Chesbro doubled in the fifth, and Conroy got an infield hit. Keeler bunted, Townsend throwing to the grand stand in trying to nip him at first, with the result that both Chesbro and Conroy scored and Keeler reached third, scoring on Elberfeld's single. La Porte singled, but Elberfeld was out trying to steal third. Williams and Moriarty were easy outs. Kleinow scored in the sixth on his hit, Chesbro's single, a pass to Conroy, and Elberfeld's hit. Chesbro was caught at the plate while trying to score on the hit. La Porte walked in the seventh. Williams singled, and Moriarty's sacrifice was fumbled by Rhoades. Hoffman was out on a fly, but Joss's throw to the plate was dropped by Buelow, and La Porte scored.

The locals scored in the third and seventh innings. Elberfeld's low throw saved Jackson in the third, and Chesbro threw Lajoie's sacrifice to second too late to catch the left fielder. Rossman bunted safely, and Congalton's single scored Jackson and Lajoie. Joss sacrificed, and Barbeau's out scored Rossman. Flick tripled in the seventh and came home on Lajoie's double. Barbeau singled in the sixth and Buelow walked. Hess, batting for Townsend, hit into a triple play by popping to La Porte, both runners being caught a foot from first and second. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Flick, 2b	1	1	3	2	0	0
Jackson, lf	1	0	5	0	0	0
Lajoie, ss	1	1	0	5	0	0
Rossm'n, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	0
Cong'ton, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Joss, cf	0	1	3	1	0	0
Barbeau, 3b	0	2	1	2	2	1
Buelow, c	0	0	6	1	0	0
T'nsend, p	0	1	0	1	1	0
Rhoades, p	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Hess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	27	12	4	

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Conroy, lf	1	1	4	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	2	3	0	0	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss	0	2	3	2	2	
LaP'te, 3b	1	2	1	3	1	
Will'ms, 2b	0	1	5	1	0	
Mor'ty, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	
Kleinow, c	1	1	4	0	0	
Chesbro, p	1	2	0	9	0	
Total	6	12	27	16	3	

*Batted for Townsend in sixth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0—6

Hits—Off Townsend, 11 in six innings; off Rhoades, 1 in three innings. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Jackson, Lajoie, Joss, Flick, Buelow, Moriarty. Triple play—La Porte, Moriarty, and Elberfeld. Double play—Chesbro, Williams, and Moriarty. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 3; off Chesbro, 2; off Rhoades, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 8. Struck out—By Townsend, 2; by Chesbro, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Sch'fer, 2b	1	3	3	5	0	
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
M'Int're, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	
Lowe, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Lindsay, lb	0	2	13	0	0	
O'Leary, ss	0	2	2	3	0	
Schmidt, c	0	0	3	1	0	
Donovan, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Eubank, p	0	0	0	2	0	
*Payne	0	0	0	0	0	
†Warner	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2	10	27	14	0	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Lord, cf	1	2	2	0	0	
Davis, 1b	3	3	8	3	0	
Seybold, rf	1	1	3	0	0	
Murphy, 2b	1	2	2	2	1	
Schreck, c	1	2	6	0	0	
Cross, ss	0	0	1	5	0	
Oldring, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	
Bender, p	0	2	8	1	0	
Total	8	11	27	12	1	

*Batted for Schmidt in ninth inning. †Batted for Eubank in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2
Philadelphia	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0—8

Hits—Off Donovan, 7 in four innings; off Eubank, 4 in five innings. Two-base hits—O'Leary, Murphy. Three-base hits—Crawford, Oldring. Sacrifice hit—Lord. Stolen bases—Davis. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 3; off Bender, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Donovan, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Struck out—By Donovan, 2; by Bender, 4. Double play—Murphy, Cross, and Davis. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	1	2	2	0	0	
Jones, 1b	1	1	7	4	0	
Stone, lf	1	1	3	0	0	
Hemphill, rf	0	2	0	1	0	
Wallace, ss	0	1	3	3	0	
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	
Koehler, cf	2	2	2	0	0	
O'Connor, c	0	0	8	2	0	
Pelty, p	0	0	1	4	0	
Total	5	9	27	12	0	

BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Parent, ss	0	1	0	2	2	
Stahl, cf	1	2	4	0	0	
Ferris, 2b	0	0	4	7	0	
Hoey, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0
Freeman, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	
Morgan, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	0
Armb'r, c	0	0	2	1	0	
Glaze, p	0	0	0	1	3	1
Peterson, c	0	0	2	1	0	
Total	1	7	24	17	3	

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	...—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Hoey. Three-base hit—Stone. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Ferris, Parent, O'Connor. Double play—Jones and Niles. Stolen bases—Hemphill, Niles, Wallace. Wild pitch—Glaze. Bases on balls—Off Glaze, 2; off Pelty, 1. Struck out—By Pelty, 5; by Glaze, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 4; Hartford, 3.
At New Haven—New Haven, 8; Hartford, 2.
At New London—Norwich, 1; New London, 1.
At New London—Norwich, 6; New London, 3.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 6; Holyoke, 5.
At Springfield—Bridgeport, 3; Springfield, 2.

Southern League.

At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Memphis, 7.
At Nashville—Nashville, 2; Memphis, 1.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 6; Little Rock, 0.

South Atlantic League.

At Savannah—Savannah, 1; Columbia, 0.
At Macon—Macon, 5; Charleston, 3.
At Jacksonville—Jacksonville, 1; Augusta, 0.
At Jacksonville—Jacksonville, 1; Augusta, 0.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 0; Toledo, 5.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 0; Toledo, 12.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 8; Minneapolis, 4.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 9; Minneapolis, 7.
At Columbus—Columbus, 1; Louisville, 6.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Milwaukee, 7.

LARCHMONT WEEK ENDS WITH FINE CONTESTS

Queen Heads Fleet of Ninety Yachts on the Sound.

EFFORT BEATS WEETAMOE

Irondequoit Races In Two Classes and Scores in Both—Close Finishes Rule.

Larchmont Race Week ended yesterday with a hurrah that was worthy of its record. A fine twenty-five-knot breeze, blowing from the southwest, carried the greatest fleet that has ever raced in any single club regatta over the long courses to an early finish. J. Rogers Maxwell's Queen headed the list of starters, including ninety yachts of every size and description, representing at least twenty yacht clubs, some more than 100 miles away. In the entire week 357 boats started, more than has ever before been seen in a Larchmont Race Week by over 100 yachts.

The last day was by far the best from a sailing standpoint. The strong breeze gave every boat all the chance in the world to show her best paces. The great Queen covered the course in glorious style, and ran away from the crack Elmina, beating her over the course by 12:25 actual time, and receiving an allowance of 1:19. They sailed thirty and one-half miles, and over every leg the Queen drew away from her rival. Especially going to windward did she show her capability, and the major portion of her gains were made on this point of sailing. It was another fine performance.

The sixty-footers, from the standpoint of a contest, however, furnished the best sport. In Effort weather, when the new boat should have left Weetamoe far astern, Harry F. Lippitt gave a great exhibition, and outmanoeuvred Capt. Howell at every point. He led the new boat over the line and beat her to every mark, but he was only able to beat her 16 seconds, and lacked 2:09 of the time she had to allow her on measurement. On the first legt Weetamoe led by a minute and a quarter, but on the second drew up so close that it was a question which would reach the line in advance.

H. Mason Raborg's Irondequoit did some good work. She sailed against Eleanora in the forty-eight-foot class, and at the same time against Pelegrina in the forty-foot class. She had ten minutes' allowance from Eleanora in the 23 miles covered, and was able to finish within 7:20 of her, winning by the difference, 2:40. She beat Pelegrina home by over 14 minutes and had to allow her under 8, winning this contest by 6:15. Mimosa III. and Vivian II. sailed a match race, Mimosa III. leading her sister ship by a safe margin on the second round, when Vivian's jib halyard broke, putting her out of it. The summary:

SCHOONERS—NINETY-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:40 A. M. Course, 30¼ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elap'd.	Cor.
Queen, J. R. Maxwell	3:27:44	3:47:44	
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	3:40:09	4:00:09	

Corrected time—Queen, 3:46:25; Elmina, 4:00:09. Queen wins by 13 minutes 44 seconds.

SLOOPS—SIXTY-EIGHT-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:50 A. M. Course, 30¼ Miles.

Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	4:01:43	4:11:43
Effort, F. M. Smith	4:01:59	4:11:59
Irolita, E. W. Clark	Did not finish.	

Corrected time—Weetamoe, 4:11:43; Effort, 4:09:34. Effort wins by 2 minutes 9 seconds.

SLOOPS—FORTY-EIGHT-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:55 A. M. Course, 23 Miles.

Eleanora, T. W. Darr	3:44:20	3:49:20
Irondequoit, H. M. Raborg	3:51:40	3:56:40
Pelegrina, Robert Toland	4:05:41	4:10:41

Corrected time—Eleanora, 3:49:20; Irondequoit, 3:48:40; Pelegrina, 4:06:41. Irondequoit wins by 8 minutes 40 seconds from Eleanora.

Irondequoit and Pelegrina also raced each other in the forty-foot class. Corrected time—Irondequoit, 3:56:40; Pelegrina, 4:02:55. Irondequoit wins by 6 minutes 15 seconds.

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:55 A. M. Course, 23 Miles.

Mimosa III., T. L. Park	4:04:11	4:09:11
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	Disabled.	

SLOOPS—NEW YORK THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 12 M. Course, 15½ Miles.

Atair, J. E. and G. C. Meyer	2:51:30	2:51:39
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	2:51:55	2:51:55
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon	2:53:21	2:53:21
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	2:53:23	2:53:23
Mink, Howard Willetts	2:55:41	2:55:41
Banzai, C. D. Mallory	2:55:55	2:55:55
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	2:56:02	2:56:02
Alera, A. H. and J. W. Alker	3:02:00	3:02:00

No time allowance. Atair beats Cara Mia by 16 seconds.

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 12:05 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Chinook, Robert Mallory	2:23:40	2:18:40
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley	2:27:01	2:22:01
Rascal III., S. T. Hopkins	2:27:07	2:22:07
Tartan, A. H. Pirie	2:30:01	2:25:01
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	2:31:30	2:26:30
Tomboy, Adrian Iselin, Jr.	2:32:25	2:27:25
Cadeau, W. W. Swan	2:32:35	2:27:35
Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	Disabled.	

No time allowances. Chinook wins by 8 minutes 31 seconds from Pretty Quick.

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Rube, G. P. Granbery	2:25:41	2:15:41
Naiad, T. B. Palmer	2:30:03	2:20:03
Thelema, Edwin Gould's Aileen, Clarkson Cowle's Ardea, Edward P. Whitney's Arrow, James A. Garland's Barracouta, J. Arthur Hinckley's Calanthe, Walter G. Ladd's Columbia, Alphonse H. Alker's Florence, Winslow S. Pierce's Gundreda, Frederick M. Smith's Haouli, Clarence A. Parsons's May, Charles H. Osgood's Norwhal, Frank Tilford's Norman, H. A. C. Smith's Privateer, George T. Van Brunt's Sultana, Howard Willetts's Tekla, Frank L. Perin's Enterprise, John D. Archbold's Vixen.	2:33:38	2:23:38
Firefly, M. B. Pendas	2:35:14	2:25:14

Corrected time—Rube, 2:15:41; Naiad, 2:09:30; Firefly, 2:19:58; Thelema, 2:12:10. Naiad wins by 2 minutes 40 seconds from Thelema.

Handicap Class, Second Division.—Order of Finish.—Grasshopper, Scamp, Maryola, Howahma, Hoosier, Modesty, Montauk.

Sloops, Twenty-seven-Footers.—Order of Finish—Jigstep, Regina, Sue, Crescent.

Sloops, Larchmont Twenty-one-Footers.—Order of finish—Huoni, Vaquero, Dorothy, Folsie.

Sloops, Twenty-two-Footers.—Order of Finish—Skye, Joy, Spider, Saetta, More Trouble, Paumonak, Ogeemah.

Seawanhaka Knockabouts.—Order of Finish—Gloria, Dipper, Orion.

Sloops, Eighteen-Footers.—Order of Finish—Mist, Ace.

Manhasset One-Design Sloops.—Order of finish—Chickeoker, Ahoy, Arizona.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	2	2
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	..—2	4	1

Batteries—Hardy and Crist; Moskiman and Vandergrift.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	7	1
Baltimore	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	..—8	11	2

Batteries—Clancey and Shea; Adkins and Byers.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—3	12	0
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	1

Batteries—Fertsch and McAuley; Mason and Byers.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	6	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HITCHCOCK HORSES WON TWO BIG TURF PRIZES

Salvidere Took $15,000 Stake and Hylas the Steeplechase.

KEENE TRIO BADLY BEATEN

Superman Just Managed to Get Third Place in Brighton Junior—Miller Rides Five Winners.

The results at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday were made in runs and chunks, and the largest attendance since the running of the Brighton Handicap experienced all sorts of sensations over the defeat of five favorites straight in the first part of the card, followed by galloping victories for the public choices in the last two races.

To bear out the caprice of fortune Jockey Walter Miller practically swept the card by riding five winners and no losers, his wins including both of the stakes on the flat, while the stable of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., conspicuous chiefly in cross-country races in the past, took precedence over all other establishments for the day by capturing the two great prizes of the afternoon, the fifteen-thousand-dollar Brighton Junior Stakes, with Salvidere, and the Brighton Steeplechase, worth $7,730, with the champion steeplechaser Hylas.

About twenty thousand visitors saw the racing, and made brisk business for the crowded betting ring, but the ring finished the day with no great profit, as every winner was well backed, and the general public, "following" Jockey Miller, had a singularly successful day.

The most sensational event of the afternoon from every point of view was the race for the Brighton Junior, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, in which the stable of James R. Keene furnished three of the seven starters, the Keene entries being Ballot, with five pounds extra weight, and Superman and Peter Pan, each with three pounds extra, Peter Pan carrying the first, Superman the second, and Ballot the third colors of the famous stable, and the combined entry starting favorite at 3 to 1 on. Only one other horse in the race had up scale weight, that being Salvidere, the others being in receipt of allowances. Salvidere, coupled in the betting with Gold Ball as the Hitchcock entry, started second choice, but was backed chiefly for the place, the consensus of opinion being that the formidable Keene entry could not be beaten for the stakes. The Keene trio made a most impressive show in the parade to the post, and then came the most singular result that could be imagined by the bettors, for the best that the Keene stable could do was to have Superman squeeze into third place by a scant head, beaten well off by Salvidere and the 100-to-1 chance Chaseaway, from the Duryea stable.

The horses lined up at the post with Peter Pan, ridden by Shaw, on the rail, his stablemates on the extreme outside and Salvidere next to Peter Pan. The barrier rose with Golf Ball first to show out of the field, followed by Ballot and Peter Pan in that order, Peter Pan rushing to the front at once and going on in the lead, attended by Rosemount, with the Belmont colors up, the pair racing head and head to the last turn, where Rosemount showed in front for an instant, and then gave way to Salvidere, which went on from the middle of the crowd, and at the bend into the stretch took first place, Peter Pan and Rosemount then dropping back beaten. On the straight Salvidere drew away steadily, and won rather easily, while Chaseaway, closing from fifth place, captured second money, a half length before Superman, which, hard ridden, just managed to beat Rosemount by a nose.

The second triumph for the Hitchcock Stable came when Hylas, in a fiercely contested race, won the Brighton Steeplechase, at two miles and a half, from Mr. Cotton's pair, Jimmy Lane and Delcanta, which started favorite at odds on. Mr. Cotton declared to win with Jimmy Lane, and to aid in that Delcanta went out at the drop of the flag, and, slipping far off from his field, made the pace, with the four others, closely bunched, trailing him. In the last round of the field, Ray, on Hylas, moved up after Delcanta, followed by Jimmy Lane, the latter for a time showing before Hylas when they were going through the back part of the field for the last time, though Delcanta still led the field in front. The pace there was terrific, the horses racing at their jumps at quarter horse speed, and Hylas making a slight blunder at the third jump from the end which almost threw him. Ray gathered him up and went on, and at the next jump Hylas and Jimmy Lane rose together, Hylas getting over, while Jimmy Lane fell. After that Hylas, under the whip, wore down the tiring Delcanta, and, eased up at the end, won the big prize, which included $250 in plate, offered by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Gold Lady, 107, Miller, 18-5, even	5	3	1½
Gallant Dan, 102, Koerner, 7-1, 2-1	2	2	2½
Don Enrique, 102, Horner, 9-10, 1-3	6	1	3½
Frank Gill, 102, Notter, 9-2, 7-5	3	4	4
Vaquero, 99, McDaniel, 40-1, 10-1	4	2	5
Limpose, 102, Baird, 50-1, 12-1	1	8	6
Be-o-Wa-Wa, 102, H. Cochran, 200-1, 50-1	7	7	7
Woodwitch, 108, Keiser, 60-1, 20-1	8	8	8

Time—1:07. Start bad. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Goldcrest-Lady Himmel. Owner, A. L. Aste. Trainer, W. McCann.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Ebony, 107, Perrine, 6-1, 2-1	9	1	1½
Janeta, 101, Koerner, 7-1, 5-2	1	3	2½
Champlain, 108, J. Martin, 3-1, even	4	2	3½
Blennerworth, 106, Metzee, 7-2, 6-5	11	4	4
Lord Badge, 103, McDaniel, 8-1, 3-1	8	5	5
Flimnap, 101, Crimmins, 6-1, 2-1	10	7	6
King Henry, 90, Rowan, 20-1, 8-1	3	9	7
Elevation, 95, Sandy, 20-1, 8-1	5	8	8
Little Woods, 106, Sewell, 20-1, 8-1	6	8	9
Amberjack, 106, C. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	7	10	10
D'Arkle, 98, Finn, 8-1, 3-1	2	11	11

Time—1:47 4-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner blk. h., 5 years, by Hamilton II.-Crairy. E. Wayland, owner and trainer.

THIRD RACE.—The Seashore Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Content, 98, Miller, 5-2, even	6	1	1¾
Colonial Girl, 116, Sewell, 7-2, 5-2	2	2	2h
Rubric, 100, Sandy, 5-1, 2-1	5	3	3¾
Red Leaf, 97, Koerner, 12-1, 4-1	3	4	4
Tokalon, 120, Bedell, 9-5, 4-5	4	6	5
Samson, 103, J. Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1	1	5	6

Time—2:04 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Bridgewater-Phalia. Owner, Woodford Clay. Trainer, E. Brooks.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Junior Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
*Salvidere, 119, Miller, 4-4, 7-5	1	1	1½
Chaseaway, 109, McDaniel, 60-1, 20-1	7	5	2¼
†Superman, 125, W. Knapp, 1-2, out	4	4	3½
Rosemount, 112, J. Jones, 10-1, 3-1	5	3	4
†Peter Pan, 125, Shaw, 1-3, out	3	2	5
†Ballot, 127, J. Martin, 1-3, out	2	6	6
Gold Ball, 112, Sewell, 7-2, 2-1	6	7	7

*Hitchcock entry. †Keene entry. Coupled in straight and place betting only.

Time—1:13 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. g., 3 years, by Belvidere-Sallie of Navarre. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, J. E. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—Brighton Steeplechase; a steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. The full course, about two miles and a half.

	S.	2M.	F.
Hylas, 161, Ray, 5-2, 4-5	2	2	1½
*Delcanta, 185, Terry, 4-5, 1-2	3	1	2½
Kernel, 145, Gallagher, 8-1, 2-1	4	4	3¾
Caller, 147, Donohue, 8-1, 2-1	5	5	4
*Jimmy Lane, 147, Owens, 4-5, 1-3	1	3	†

*Coupled as Hitchcock entry. †Fell.

Time—5:01. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Meddler-Forget. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, Charles Kiernan.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Nannie Hodge, 122, Miller, 3-2, 3-5	1	2	1½
Comedienne, 119, Dillon, 9-2, 8-5	3	1	2¹
Ben Hodder, 114, Shaw, 12-1, 5-1	6	5	3½
Far West, 111, H. Cochran, 12-1, 4-1	8	7	4
Cederstrome, 100, Koerner, 15-1, 5-1	5	6	5
Oyama, 100, Byers, 20-1, 8-1	4	8	6
Cressina, 104, Horner, 12-1, 4-1	7	4	7
Lady Anne, J. Martin, 4-1, 7-5	2	8	8
Toscan, 107, Smith, 60-1, 15-1	9	9	9

Time—1:13. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. m., 5 years, by Rossington-Mrs. Lane. Owner and trainer, W. W. Darden.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
The Clown, 99, Miller, 8-5, 7-10	1	1	1½
Oarsman, 103, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	4	2	2ª
Sir Russell, 86, Alex, 16-5, 6-5	5	3	3¹²
Wrenne, 96, Kremer, 20-1, 8-1	8	6	4
Donna, 96, McDaniel, 12-1, 4-1	3	5	5
Chalk Hedrick, 103, J. Harris, 4-1, 8-5	2	4	6
Grevilla, 96, Brussel, 15-1, 5-1	6	7	7
Sunray, 90, C. Ross, 8-1, 3-1	7	8	8
Silverskin, 106, Schade, 50-1, 20-1	9	9	9
Melbourne Nominee, 94, Notter, 50-1, 20-1	10	10	10

Time—1:45 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Fatherless-Ninone. Owner, George Brown, Jr. Trainer, T. F. Cole.

MILLER RODE FIVE WINNERS.

Was First on Every Mount He Had at Brighton Yeaterday.

Doubts about the greatness of Jockey Walter Miller, which budded when he failed to ride a winner Wednesday, his first day in the saddle after a short suspension, drooped Thursday when he rode one winner, withered Friday when he rode two winners, and were uprooted yesterday when he rode five winners, and no losers, and the racing crowd at the finish of the programme acclaimed Miller the "greatest ever" in the noisiest possible fashion when the boy returned to the stand on The Clown, the fifth of his remarkable series of victories.

Miller's successful day made a record which equaled the best that ever has been achieved on Eastern race tracks. Miller rode his first winner in the opening race, when he landed Gold Lady first at odds of 4 to 1, and from that time until the completion of his triumph the applause grew in volume, and the cries of the women, especially among those who make a practice of backing Miller's mounts, became louder and shriller until the two stands chorused "Come on Miller" and "Oh, you Miller" through all the last part of the programme.

No estimate of the amount of money won by the public on Miller's mounts yesterday can be made accurately, but the $17,000 that he won in stakes and purses for the owners of the horses he rode would make but an insignificant fraction of the sum that holiday backers of Miller took from the bookmakers, and there were many racegoers who celebrated Miller's great day in extravagant style last night at the seashore resorts.

The boy had no mount in the second race, and of course did not have one in the steeplechase, but all the other events of the card went to his mounts, the victories including the $15,000 Brighton Junior Stakes and the Seashore Handicap.

It is significant of the esteem in which the boy is held that Thomas Welsh, trainer of the Newcastle Stable, by which Miller is retained, and who makes all of Miller's engagements for him, has filled the entire programme for the remainder of the Brighton Beach meeting and also has filled the entire programme of the twenty-three days of the Saratoga meeting with engagements for the jockey, who thus is retained for every flat race to be run through the term for which the conditions of races have been framed. In a number of the races two, three, and even four claims are made for Miller's services, the claimants being recognized in the order of their engagements, the chief of the engagements being for horses of R. T. Wilson, Jr., Woodford Clay, F. R. and Thomas Hitchcock, and A. L. Aste, his own stable of course having first say in all races.

Invincible Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Invincible Handicap, to be run at the Brighton Beach race course next Thursday, one mile and a quarter for three-year-olds and upward, with an approximate value of $15,000, have been announced as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Oiseau	126	John Smulski	105
Ram's Horn	124	Phil Finch	105
Go Between	123	Inquisitor	104
Delhi	120	Von Tromp	104
Stalwart	118	Bad News	104
Dr. Leggo	118	Santa Catalina	103
Tokalon	118	Dolly Spanker	103
The Picket	117	Blandy	103
Proper	116	Kuroki	102
Hamburg Belle	115	Oxford	102
Waterlight	113	Bull's Eye	102
Cairngorm	112	Bohemian	102
Rapid Water	111	Israfel	99
Glorifier	111	Miss Crawford	98
Accountant	109	Kehailan	97
Merry Lark	109	Cederstrome	95
Tradition	108	Confederate	95
Dandelion	106	Coy Maid	95
Security	106	King Henry	95
Ormonde's Right	106	Adbel	93
Grazialle	106	Holscher	92
Knight Errant	106	Goldsmith	90
Lady Savoy	105	Aucassin	90

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Steeplechase Jockey Owens, who rode Jimmy Lane in the Brighton Steeplechase at Brighton Beach yesterday, entered a claim that Ray, rider of Hylas and winner of the race, had fouled him at the jump on the back side of the course where Jimmy Lane fell. Owens said that Ray rode against him and caused his horse to fall, but Ray, when called up, denied the charge and made a counter claim that the interference was due to Owens, who in trying to throw Hylas, had thrown his own horse. The patrol judge could only say that both horses were in the air at the same time. There was a long delay in announcing the result, but the stewards finally gave Ray the benefit of their doubt and placed the horses as they finished.

The Clown, winner of the last race at Brighton Beach yesterday, and entered to sell for $1,000, was bid up to $3,000 by Frank Regan, trainer of the second horse, Oarsman, and was bought in by his owner, George Brown, Jr., for $3,005.

Salvidere, bought by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., for $3,750 at the sale of the stable of S. D. Brown a week ago, owed his new owner only $70 on his purchase price when he ran for the Brighton Junior Stakes yesterday, his victory in the Mntauk having paid nearly the full sum back on Wednesday. His victory in the Brighton Junior, which was worth $12,000 to the winner, made him the greatest bargain of the year, and Salvidere looks like a colt that will continue to win.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

It is an interesting fact in comparison with many of the late models of automobiles in the A. A. A. tour just finished, that the only 1905 car competing for the Glidden trophy is the 16 horse power Maxwell touring car driven by I. C. Kirkham. The car stood the test well and had a perfect score up to Quebec, when an unavoidable accident put the car out of the perfect score list.

Joseph B. Taylor of Albany has just received the cup presented by President A. J. McClure of the Albany Automobile Club for finishing the recent six-day reliability run of the club from Albany to Boston and return with a perfect score. Mr. Taylor drove a Locomobile. President McClure's 60 horse power Fiat also finished with a clean score, but as he presented the cup he did not allow his record to stand for the trophy.

Gymkhana automobile sports have been very popular at several English clubs and they have been adopted with considerable success and enjoyment by a few clubs here. The Worcester Automobile Club is making arrangements to hold a series of novel games on the gymkhana order early in August.

The Pope Manufacturing Company has introduced a new feature in regard to their cars which really enables a man to own two cars at a little more than the price of one. This is owing to the fact that the Pope Company supplies a regular touring car with a limousine body which will fit the chassis and it can be taken off and put on with very little trouble. The open touring car, with or without top, can then be transformed into a closed car for the Winter and the extra cost to the owner of the car is but very little.

A salesman's school is being provided for by the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company of Syracuse. It is intended to give the entire selling force a practical education with regard to the various features of Franklin cars. This will include experience in engine building, testing, and repair departments. After completion of the practical course the men will take up the study of selling methods.

With a view of finding out just what proportion of machines are equipped with Hartford shock absorbers, a canvass was made recently by some automobilists who visited a number of garages and looked over the cars. It has been the claim of the Hartford Suspension Company that 95 per cent. of all shock absorbers in use were Hartfords, and the visit to the garages proved that this was not far out of the way, for the percentage was about 92.

Col. W. C. Greene recently returned to New York after several weeks spent in Mexico. The copper king was accompanied on his trip by ex-Gov. Peabody of Massachusetts, Winthrop E. Scarritt, and others. Col. Greene had with him two Pope-Toledo cars, and they gave admirable service over the rough roads in the copper mining country.

One of the features of the Glidden tour is the excellent showing made by a six horse power Oldsmobile runabout delivery wagon. This little car is acting as an emergency car for all of the tourists and carries gasoline, oil, and spare parts, a first aid to the injured outfit, rubber clothing, &c. It is being driven by O. C. Owen, a brother of Ralph R. Owen, the well-known long-distance driver of Cleveland. This little Oldsmobile made the first day's run from Buffalo to Auburn, 135 miles, in seven hours; the second day's run, from Auburn to Utica, seventy-six miles, in four hours, and the run from Utica to Saratoga, ninety-four miles, in six hours and 40 minutes.

The judges in the Los Angeles-Pismo endurance contest recently held in Southern California have awarded first honors to the sixteen horse power Maxwell car entered by W. H. Willcox of Los Angeles. The car made the best record in regard to the consumption of lubricating oil and gasoline. During the trip of 225 miles but one-half a pint of lubricating oil was used.

SCOTTISH CLANS MEET ON TRACK AND FIELD

Controller Metz Starts the Games at Celtic Park.

NOVICE RUNNER IS HURT

Falls in Quarter-Mile Race and Is Cut by Spiked Shoes — Irish-Americans Win.

Celtic Park entertained the Scottish clans yesterday. Over 6,000 members and their friends went out to the popular Long Island field and spent a gala day in witnessing a splendid lot of athletic sports, listening to the bagpipers, who kept everybody in good humor by their lively Highland tunes, and passing expert opinion upon a series of Scottish dances. Controller Herman A. Metz was the guest of the United Clans, and he was one of the keenest spectators of the athletic sports. He opened the festivities by walking out on the field and refereeing the opening games.

With the exception of a few closed events, all of the games were open to registered Amateur Athletic Union athletes. They were run off promptly, and as close finishes characterized most of them, there was plenty of excitement for the crowd. One accident, and that was unavoidable, marred the absolute perfection of the day's amusements. In the quarter-mile novice Charles F. Radley of 360 West Fifty-first Street, this city, and who was entered from the Hartley House, fell in making one of the turns, and, owing to the big field, the men close behind were unable to get out of his way, and the spiked shoes of one or two runners lacerated his right arm badly. When picked up he was bleeding profusely, and an ambulance from St. John's Hospital was called, and the wounded athlete was removed to that institution.

The event which aroused the enthusiasm of the seasoned athletes was the mile scratch race. Four men started—H. W. Soutar of the Pastime Athletic Club, John J. Daly, and Joseph Bromilow of the Irish-Americans, and Peter Cohn led from the start and won handily by fifteen yards, with Bromilow second, a few inches in front of Daly. The time was 4:31. The Irish-Americans scored a good victory by beating the New York Athletic Club team in the mile relay. The New Yorkers were allowed fifteen yards. In the third lap Teevan jumped to the front, and Squires finished the race, beating Zink by half a dozen yards. Lawson Robertson of the Irish-Americans won the high jump, with an actual jump of 5 feet 9 inches, and competing from the Clan MacDonald in the closed events he captured the hundred-yard and the quarter-mile runs with ease. L. E. J. Feuerbach won the twenty-eight-pound stone event, putting the missile 28 feet 6½ inches. John Flanagan was present, but did not compete. Summary:

100-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. Junger, unattached; J. Mullovly, New West Side A. C., second; Charles Braun, Atlas A. C., third. Time—0:11.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Keating, Irish-American A. C., (6 yards;) George J. Merz, Xavier A. A., (7½ yards,) second; J. Randolph, New York A. C., (7½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

One-Mile Inter-Club Relay.—Won by Irish-American team, (scratch,) Waters, Colliton, Teevan, Squires; New York A. C., (15 yards,) G. F. Smith, J. A. Miller, F. A. Rodgers, A. Zink, second; Mohawk A. C., (60 yards,) J. L. Harris, E. von Elling, J. Riley, L. Katzenstein, third. Time—3:26 3-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by A. G. Williams, Xavier A. A., (35 feet,) actual throw 130 feet 7 inches; W. S. Krapowicz, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (22 feet,) actual throw 142 feet 9½ inches, second; S. P. Gillies, New York A. C., (5 feet,) actual throw 157 feet 6½ inches, third.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., (8 yards;) R. L. Young, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second; Charles B. Toole, New York A. C., (9 yards,) third. Time—0:25 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by W. G. Nichols, Xavier A. A.; G. G. Dorland, Elmwood A. C., second; F. Masterson, Mott Haven A. C., third. Time—0:55 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by A. Rubin, Grace A. C., (5 inches,) 5 feet 9 inches actual; Claude Allen, Irish-American A. C., (6 inches,) 5 feet 8 inches actual, second; E. W. King, Central Y. M. C. A., (7 inches,) 5 feet 7 inches actual, third.

600-Yard Run.—Won by H. Christophers, New York A. C., (20 yards;) A. A. Stutz, Grace A. C., (34 yards,) second; E. J. Sweeney, Pastime A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—1:13 4-5.

100-Yard Run.—Won by L. Katzenstein, Mohawk A. C., (80 yards;) John H. Breitwieser, Hartley House, (65 yards,) second; M. Geis, Holy Cross, 65 yards,) third. Time—2:17 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by H. W. Cohn, Irish-American A. C.; Joseph Bromilow, Irish-American A. C., second; John J. Daly, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—4:31.

One-Mile Relay, Church League and Y. M. C. A.—Won by Xavier A. A., (scratch;) West Side Branch Y. M. C. A., (10 yards,) second; Grace A. C., (35 yards,) third. Time—3:33 3-5.

Putting 28-Pound Stone.—Won by L. E. J. Feuerbach, New York A. C., (2 feet,) 28 feet 6½ inches actual; H. Meyer, Irish-American A. C., (5 feet,) 26 feet 3½ inches actual, second; John McCarthy, Irish-American A. C., (7 feet,) 24 feet 1 inch actual, third.

CLOSED EVENTS.

100-Yard Run.—Won by L. Robertson, Clan MacDonald; John Tait, Clan McLeod, second; E. Brown, Clan Graham, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by L. Robertson, Clan MacDonald; John Tait, Clan McLeod, second; W. Orr, Clan McLeod, third. Time—1:01 1-5.

Boys' Race, 100 Yards.—Won by John Guirry; James Robertson, second; John Johnson, third. Time—0:13.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by Clan McLeod; Clan MacDonald, second; Clan Graham, third. Time—4:20 4-5.

COAST MARIE'S FIRST DEFEAT.

King Direct Defeated Racing Queen in Straight Heats at Empire Track.

Coast Marie was defeated for the first time this season at the Empire City track, Yonkers, yesterday, when King Direct won the Class A pacing event in two straight heats and robbed C. S. Rice's fast mare of the pacing crown temporarily. Nearly 4,000 persons witnessed the light harness races of the New York Driving Club. Coast Marie did not pace as kindly as usual, and despite the fact that Dr. H. D. Gill drove for Mr. Rice, she failed to show her usual speed in the stretch. In the first heat King Direct went to the front at the start and was never headed. Coast Marie challenged James Butler's horse half way down the stretch, but the latter was well within hand, and won by two open lengths. Coast Marie broke near the finish and Stonewall finished second. Coast Marie forced King Direct to break the season's track record to win. The times of the heats were 2:10¾, 2:09. Summary:

Class D.—Pacing; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Mr. Baron, blk. h., (H. G. Curran)	2	1	1
Lillian Roy, b. m., (Dr. J. Semon)	1	2	2

Time—2:38; 2:34; 2:35¾.

Class D.—Trotting; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Hopeful, ch. g., (L. E. Ortez)	2	1	1
Sam Steele, b. g., (M. Newmark)	1	2	2

Time—2:32; 2:25¾; 2:27½.

Class B.—Pacing; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Sue Dix, ch. m., (Dr. H. D. Gill)	4	1	1
Baretto, b. g., (W. Jermyn)	1	2	2
Ragland, b. g., (W. Scott)	2	4	*
Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckheimer)	3	3	*
Moronial, ch. m., (Dr. J. Semon)	5	5	*

Time—2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:15½.

Class A.—Trotting; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Princess Pique, blk. m., (T. B. Leahy)	1	1	1
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., (J. Mapes)	2	2	2
Baron de Shay, b. g., (E. J. La Place)	3	3	3

Time—2:16½; 2:13.

Class C.—Pacing; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Johnny Judd, blk. g., (W. J. Clark)	1	1	
David Muscovite, blk. g., (T. G. Hinds)	2	2	
May Bud, bro. m., (H. G. Curran)	3	*	

Time—2:21; 2:21¼.

Special Team Pacing.—To beat 2:18¼.

Governor Holt, b. g., and Deputize, b. g., (W. C. Floyd-Jones.)

Time—2:25¾; 2:20¼.

Class AA.—Trotting; mile heats; 2 in 3.

Invader, b. g., (Andrew Crawford)	1	1	
Promise, blk. g., (A. E. Perren)	2	2	

Time—2:13; 2:11.

Class C.—Trotting; mile heats, 2 in 3.

Brigham Bell, b. g., (G. W. Grote)	1	7	1
Peddy K., b. g., (T. F. Kennedy)	5	1	2
California Crescens, b. g., (J. Butler)	2	2	*
Judge Boardman, b. g., (H. L. Toplitz)	3	3	*
Dan McGregor, b. g., (L. E. Ortez)	4	4	*
Namie Lockhart, blk. m., (A. Crawford)	7	5	*
Zealous, b. m., (F. R. Bain)	6	6	*

Time—2:22; 2:22; 2:22.

Class A.—Pacing; mile heats, 2 in 3.

King Direct, blk. h., (J. Snedden)	1	1	
Coast Marie, blk. m., (C. S. Rice)	3	2	
Stonewall, b. g., (S. McMillan)	2	3	

Time—2:10¾; 2:09.

Class B.—Trotting; mile heats, 2 in 3.

The General, b. g., (P. Ryan)	1	1	
Bedelia, b. m., (J. Butler)	2	2	
Kent, ch. g., (G. A. Coleman)	3	5	
Kitty Wilkes, b. m., (W. Scott)	5	3	
Bonnie Dutchess, ch. m., (A. H. Cosden)	4	4	
Julia Baron, b. m., (M. Bruckheimer)	6	6	

Time—2:16½; 2:16½.

HORGAN SETS NEW MARK.

Surpasses His Own American Record Throwing 28-Pound Weight.

BOSTON, July 28.—A number of members of the Olympic team that competed at Athens contested in the athletic carnival held to-day at St. Augustine Park against some of the best-known amateur athletes in America. One record was made during the afternoon, and excellent performances were recorded in other events. Dennis Horgan, the former Irish champion, now residing in New York, surpassed the American mark set by himself for throwing the 28-pound weight, Irish style, by a quarter inch, hurling the weight 35 feet ¾ inch, and defeating both M. J. Sheridan and W. W. Coe.

Sheridan, however, won the 56-pound weight throwing, with Coe second and Ellery Clark third. In discus throwing, however, Sheridan was defeated by Coe, Horgan scoring the third place.

The two-mile run was won by George Bonhag and the high hurdles by R. G. Leavitt, both Olympic winners, while J. H. Connolly, the author, competed in the hop, step, and jump. The best he could do, however, was to clear 42 feet 3 inches, and he was beaten on handicap allowance by both H. F. McCarthy of Worcester and L. O. Colfert of Tufts College. Each had a handicap of 2 feet 4 inches.

CLOTHIER AND LARNED LOST.

Hackett and Alexander Won Eastern Doubles Tennis Championship.

BOSTON, July 28.—In a hard-fought contest Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander of New York, a Princeton-Yale combination, won the Eastern lawn tennis championship in doubles at the Longwood Cricket Club to-day for a second time by defeating W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia and William A. Larned of Summit, N. J., 3 sets to 2. The match was long drawn out, requiring three hours to play it, and a total of sixty-five games were played, with the final score 7—9, 8—6, 6—2, 8—10, 6—3.

The match was replete with thrilling plays and sensational rallies. With the match two sets to one against them and the score 5 to 2 and 40-love in favor of their opponents, Clothier and Larned made a brilliant rally and finally squared the match. But the better team work of the New York pair proved too hard a proposition for the older players in the last set, which was soon decided.

Of the sixty-five games played in to-day's match, twenty-six went to deuce, while in the fourth game of the first set twenty-two points were scored before Hackett and Alexander captured it. Clothier's work in the fourth set, when the match was all but lost, was the feature of the day, and it is seldom that such a rally is witnessed in tennis. In the last set, however, with the score 4—3 against them both, Clothier and Larned made bad errors, Clothier smashing an easy kill into the net and Larned doing the same on the next play. Either point would have squared the match, but the game went to Hackett and Alexander, the next one also, and with it the championship.

Hackett and Alexander will meet the Western champions, Newport on Aug. 21, and the winners will have the right to play Ward and Wright, the present National champions, on the following day: Summary:

Eastern Championship Doubles.—Final Round—H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander defeated W. J. Clothier and W. A. Larned, 7—9, 8—6, 6—2, 8—10, 6—3.

ON LOCAL TENNIS COURTS.

Montclair A. C. Wins In Metropolitan League—New York A. C. aMtches.

Members of the Montclair Athletic Club won the first section of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League championship series yesterday by defeating the team of the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush. By this victory they displaced the team of the New York Lawn Tennis Club as leaders of their section, and will meet the winners of the second section for the league title.

The singles and doubles competitions yesterday were played on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club. The first match in singles brought Frank B. Hague, Montclair, against W. C. Jennings, Knickerbocker. The latter made a splendid effort to win, and displayed skill in his driving, but he was beaten on the net play of Hague, who won by the score of 6—4 and 6—4. In the other singles contest Otto H. Hinck, Montclair, defeated W. C. Allen, Knickerbocker, also in straight sets by the score 6—2 and 6—2. Hinck was very aggressive and strong in his rallies at the net, and wore down his opponent so that he was placed on the defensive throughout both sets.

Otto H. Hinck and Albert J. Hinck, paired in the doubles for Montclair against W. C. Allen and H. S. Roberts for Knickerbocker. This match produced a stirring contest, and the forceful overhead smashing of Albert Hinck contributed greatly to the victory of his side at 8—6 and 6—3.

The final of the handicap lawn tennis singles was won by Dr. A. G. Keane, plus 15, who defeated B. S. Dennis, plus 3-6 of 15, on the courts of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island. The score was 7—5, 6—0, and 6—2. This match brings the big handicap tournament that started with thirty-six competitors to a close, and arrangements are now being made to play the annual championship tournament of the Mercury Foot organization. The complete summary:

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—Davis (scratch) defeated Grosz (scratch) by default; Freedman (plus 3-6 of 15) defeated Brodie, (plus 15,) 6—7, 6—2, 7—5; Echeverria (plus 15) defeated Bourne, (plus 15,) 6—1, 6—3; Plate (plus 30) defeated Haslin, (plus 15,) 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

First Round—Keane (plus 15) defeated Cowperthwaite, (plus 15,) 6—2, 6—1; W. W. Mallory (plus 3-6 of 15) defeated A. K. Handy, (plus 15,) 6—1, 6—1; Wasserman (plus 30) defeated Cox (plus 15) by default; Peabody (plus 15) defeated Gibbs, (plus 15,) 6—0, 6—1; Newton (scratch) defeated Jaeckel, (plus 15,) 6—0, 6—2; Hildt (plus 3-6 of 15) defeated Goffs, (plus 15,) 6—0, 6—3; Slazenger (plus 15 and 3-6) defeated McKenna, (plus 15) by default; Davis (scratch) defeated Freedman, (plus 3-6 of 15,) 6—4, 6—3; Echeverria (plus 15) defeated Plate (plus 30) by default; Chilton (plus 15) defeated Heinz, (plus 30,) 6—1, 7—5; Dennis (plus 3-6 of 15) defeated T. Handy (plus 15) by default; A. J. Hinck (scratch) defeated R. Mallory, (minus 30) by default; Hall (plus 15 and 3-6) defeated O. H. Hinck (minus 30) by default; Lyon (plus 3-6 of 15) defeated Conneliey (plus 15 and 3-6) by default; Coolican (plus 15) defeated Johnson, (plus 15,) 6—2, 6—0; Roundey (scratch) defeated Mahoney, (plus 3-6 of 15,) 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round—Keane (plus 15) defeated W. W. Mallory, (plus 3-6 of 15,) 6—0, 6—1; Peabody (plus 15) defeated Wasserman, (plus 30,) 6—2, 3—0, defaulted; Newton (scratch) defeated Hildt, (plus 3-6 of 15,) by default; Davis (scratch) defeated Slazenger, (plus 15 and 3-6,) 6—0, 6—3; Echeverria (plus 15) defeated Chilton, (plus 15,) 6—2, 6—3; Dennis (plus 3-6 of 15) defeated A. J. Hinck (scratch) by default; Lyon (plus 3-6 of 15) defeated Hall (plus 15 and 3-6) by default; Roundey (scratch) defeated Coolican, (plus 15,) 7—5, 6—2.

Third Round—Keane (plus 15) defeated Peabody, (plus 15,) 7—5, 6—0; Newton (scratch) defeated Davis, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—3; Dennis (plus 3-6 of 15) defeated Echeverria, (plus 15,) 9—7, 4—6, 6—3; Roundey (scratch) defeated Lyon (plus 3-6 of 15) by default.

Semi-Final Round—Keane (plus 15) defeated Peabody, (plus 15,) 6—4, 6—2; Dennis (plus 3-6 of 15) defeated Roundey, (scratch,) 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Final Round—Keane (plus 15) defeated Dennis, (plus 3-6 of 15,) 7—5, 6—0.

Handicap Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Coolican and Jaeckel (plus 3-6 of 15) defeated Dennis and Handy (scratch,) 6—1, 6—4; Newton and Chilton (scratch) defeated Cowperthwaite and Brodie, (plus 3-6 of 15,) 6—3, 6—2.

First Round—Davis and R. Mallory (

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LABOR IN POLITICS.

Mr. GOMPERS questions the sincerity of those who object to labor going into politics as a class and seeking legislation which shall do something especial for wage-earners as distinguished from other citizens. He points to the success which has attended such procedure by the British laborites, and asks: "What are the lessons of that movement? Does the British labor situation encourage or discourage political action on the part of intelligent labor? Come, gentle friends, give an honest answer to these questions." Which we are happy to do, and thank Mr. GOMPERS for the opportunity of saying that the course of labor in politics contemporaneously elsewhere affords reason for the position that if labor here turns its hand against every other class, all classes should to that extent unite against labor when it is wrong. It is the success of labor which makes this necessary, because labor shows no self-restraint, and makes each concession the excuse for further demands.

For example, in England, the Attorney General, introducing a bill regarding labor matters, denounced the exemption of trades union funds from liability for legal process in case of unlawful acts. Yet under pressure he has since introduced an amendment establishing exactly that principle. Unlawful acts in furtherance of strikes, or for other union purposes, may be committed by unions without recourse against trades union funds if the Attorney General's bill becomes law. The labor members did not even have to offer the bill themselves. Their threats compelled the Government to adopt the measure which its spokesman had condemned, and whose principle is wrong everywhere.

In New Zealand the first decision against labor under the compulsory arbitration law has been followed by legislation overruling the tribunal created at labor's demands. Employers complied with awards against them faithfully, and observed the law, but labor ignored the procedure they had established and sought fresh legislation fixing their hours and pay, and specifically overriding awards under the Arbitration act.

Evidently it is easier to begin with labor than to leave off. If it gets an inch it demands an ell. That labor should receive all that it can obtain by bargaining, even by collective bargaining, has often been supported here. It is another thing to agree that labor should have all it can get by votes. Elections and statutes create no wage funds and alter no economic facts or principles. If hours and wages are fixed by statute, and profits disappear, the law must be broken or business stop, since no one will run a business for the sake of paying to labor wages which cannot be realized from the business. The absurdity of appealing to a court for anything exceptionally favorable to labor is apparent even to laborers. In the courts laborers know they must receive exactly the same treatment as anybody else, no exceptions being permissible in behalf of either capital or labor. Both are subjected to invariable principles and precedents. It is different in applications to Congress or Legislatures. Exceptions may be enacted, but they will be futile unless funds to meet such demands are to be appropriated from tax money. Even this might prove less stimulating than it promises, for when public money is used for such purposes private capital will retire and enterprise will be chilled. One law for all is a good rule. What would labor think of a capitalist scheme to have wages reduced by statute, or to exempt employers' funds from reach by labor in a successful litigation?

GERMANY SALUTES MR. ROOT.

According to a Rio Janeiro telegram Secretary ROOT was rowed ashore in a thirty-oar State barge amid salutes of the warships of several nations, "including Germany." Americans remark that neither England, nor France, nor any transatlantic Power except Germany thought it necessary to assist at this characteristically American function. Assuredly nothing can happen anywhere without interesting the world's war lord. Just as BACON took all knowledge for his province, so WILLIAM thinks that everybody's business is his business. America, it seems, is quite as well qualified for administration by Germany as Africa or Morocco or Abyssinia.

Is it really so? Does Brazil need Germany's assistance in regulating German "colonies" in Brazil, which we are told and hope to believe are not colonies? Or is it that Germany is protecting Brazil against the encroachments of the United States? Exactly how much safer would Brazil be under Germany's protection than as a member of an American system sufficient unto itself against the rest of creation? This is not an occasion for the eagle to scream at all. There is not the faintest aroma of Monroeism about the Pan-America conference. RIO BRANCO, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said so Friday, and we are happy to confirm his view. There is nothing to resent in a courteous salute. We acknowledge it with thanks, but we should never earn similar thanks by sending a warship, for example, to assist at a conference of the nations administering North or South Africa.

AUTOMOBILES IN THE PARK.

These are sweet evenings in the Central Park, after the burden and heat of the day. Your good friend who invites you to the other seat in his victoria, to take in that beautiful living green, those so uncommonly full-clad trees, that extraordinarily late emerald of those pleasant places, just before your 7 o'clock dinner in these late July days, is a friend you warm to as to a benefactor. It is a "sweet do-nothing," and you loaf and invite your soul and bless the names of FRED LAW OLMSTED and of CALVERT VAUX.

But not without interruption. Every prospect pleases and only man is vile. Presently a large and populous "devil wagon" passes you, "The Blue Assassin," "The Black Avenger," "The Red Juggernaut," "The Yellow Terror," whatever his unchristian name may be. Instantly, by his rapidity, by his noise, by his bad odor, and by the ostentation which he strews in his wake, he dissipates the charms of this sweetly rural landscape. They do not appeal to him. He is taking the Park, not as a lovely work of art, to be slowly tasted and enjoyed, but only as a short cut to his possibly lawful but certainly loud and odoriferous occasions.

Personally and individually, he may be not a bad fellow at all. He may even be a friend of your own. But when you are jogging quietly about that green pleasaunce, "strepitus" and "opes" overcome you, and you cannot choose but hate him. He is engaged in "queering" the Park and perverting it far from the purposes of its creation. He too often is noisy, he is malodorous, he is unpleasant. He does without question dispel to the eyes and the ears and the nostrils—oh, how particularly to the nostrils—that sense of escape from the urban sights and sounds which you resort to the Central Park to acquire.

Of course, what we need is a Park Commissioner who has firmly in his mind "the purposes of the creation" of the Central Park. It is not at all necessary that such a Commissioner should banish the automobiles. But such a Commissioner would say to the automobilists, gently but firmly, at any rate firmly: "Ye shall not speed, ye shall not be noisy, ye shall not defile the air." One blast upon such a Park Commissioner's bugle horn were worth ten thousand arrests and unofficial admonitions to the too zealous chauffeur.

TOM JOHNSON'S TRIUMPH.

The victories of Mayor JOHNSON over capital are not less renowned than those of Borough President COLER. Cleveland's Mayor began tearing up the tracks of the Cleveland Electric Railway the other day in order to make room for the rails of a rival three-cent-fare company, and continued in that pursuit in disobedience of an injunction of the court, which will presently consider his contempt of its order. But he will not let that trouble him. His foray has caused a fall from 74 to 66 in the market price of the shares of the Electric Railway Company, a thing that delights his soul. "Eight points in three days," is his comment; "that's a loss of $2,000,000 to the stockholders. The only course left for the company is to sell out to the city!"

The loss of $2,000,000 to the stockholders is, of course, Mayor JOHNSON'S chief joy in the matter. That hits capital hard, and capital is the detested enemy against which the hosts of municipal ownership direct their fire. Mr. COLER is no doubt perfectly delighted at his fine stroke in baffling the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in its efforts to extend its lines into undeveloped regions of the borough, where land companies have bought great tracts of land and sold lots to home seekers and small investors whose money will be lost if facilities for passenger traffic are not speedily provided. Our neighbor The Eagle says it is "a serious matter for Brooklyn." Mr. COLER "is standing in the way." He "is blocking the wheels of progress after the fashion of the antediluvian rather than the up-to-date Chinaman, and persuasion need not necessarily be too gentle." But President COLER has forced the Rapid Transit Company to abandon its plans. Isn't that a glorious victory over capital? Let the capitalistic press rage and the home seekers howl. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, and the groans of the small investor and of folks who are tired of walking supply a pleasing accompaniment to the shrieks of capital. It is not to be supposed that property can be wrested from its owners without some incidental pain.

If the Johnsons and the Colers do not weakly falter in their practical propaganda of municipal ownership doctrines capital in socialistically governed communities will before long get the idea into its thick head that it is not wanted. Being notoriously without courage, it will take to its heels and then the noble work of municipalization of everything can go on unobstructed. There will be more babyish whining, of course. After all, it is capital that makes the wheels go 'round, and when the wheels stop wages stop, food and coal supplies stop, dispossess proceedings begin, and meal tickets and soup kitchens come into fashion. What of that? The voters who put municipal ownership and Socialistic candidates into office know what they are about, don't they? Keeping their eyes fixed on the Hearst transparencies, they may wander off into the road that leads to the poorhouse; but when private capital is abolished and everything is under collective ownership there will be no such word as poverty and nobody will have to work. If frightened capital declines to build new trolley lines the wage earners who have bought suburban homes will, to be sure, find walking wearisome, but presently there will be no work, and then they can stay at home all day and reflect upon the beneficence of collectivism and organize neighborhood meetings in praise of the Colers and Tom Johnsons of this interesting age.

LONG LIFE IN PARIS.

According to the Paris Figaro, M. ROUSSE, the oldest member of the Institute of France, who will be 90 next May, is prepared to prove by statistics that Paris is the city in which life is prolonged more surely than in any other in the world. There are enough octogenarians in the French capital to form a good-sized town of their own, namely, 10,509. As the population of Paris was in 1901 a little over 2,700,000, this gives 389 octogenarians to every 100,000 of inhabitants, and at that ratio New York, with a population of 4,000,000, should have 14,080 residents between 80 and 89 years of age. It also appears, from the figures of the veteran statistician, that Paris has 620 nonagenarians, ninety-nine of whom are in their hundredth year. To equal Paris in the contest of longevity, New York should have 920 between 90 and 99, and fully 150 of these should be in their hundredth year. We forbear to make any percentages on the basis of M. ROUSSE'S statement that Paris is happy in the possession of six venerable men and women who have passed their 102d year "and are in wonderful health."

These are extremely interesting figures, and are calculated to astonish, possibly to puzzle, those who think of Paris as a city of gayety and dissipation on the one hand, and of passionate popular feeling, prone to violence, on the other. The facts that have given rise to this impression are mostly superficial and exceptional, and in reality Paris is, as to the mass of its population, peculiarly a city of industrious, orderly, and temperate life. The signs of extravagant and fevered existence are conspicuous, but the background is sober enough. Those who afford these signs probably bear to the people generally even a smaller proportion than the giddy creatures of our own "fast" group do to our population. Then again, though there are necessarily strong contrasts in so large a city, there is very much closer approach to uniformity in the population than in New York. The foreign-born element is small relatively. On the other hand, there is a steady and showy stream of passing visitors who spend a good deal, and to whose not very refined tastes the genuine Parisians contribute in a singularly businesslike temper, without sharing the excitement to which they minister. Paris, moreover, is a city of small industries and trades, with an immense variety of hand labor, and there is hardly any other city in the world, certainly no other as large, in which there is so great a number of busy, hard-working men and women contributing to the wealth and prosperity of the community qualities decidedly above those of the ordinary operative. It is a pretty well established fact that industry and temperance are very favorable to longevity, and nowhere are these more general than in Paris.

M. ROUSSE himself is a type of a special class, which, nevertheless, is considerable in numbers and in influence in Paris, and among whom, we venture to think, will be found a substantial proportion of the elderly persons 90 years of age or more. They are the students, scholars, scientists, and teachers who have found modest but secure and highly respectable posts under the Government. There is no class corresponding to this in our country, and especially none in any of our cities. In France nearly all men engaged in the pursuits we have mentioned arrive sooner or later at Government employment, and of these the great body are in Paris. The Government gives them only what would be regarded here as pitiful pay, but it assures them employment as long as they are able to work and a small pension for life. Their station is entirely satisfactory to them, and it is the steadfast aspiration of thousands of intelligent men to attain it. As a rule, their work, not necessarily arduous, is exacting and continuous. They have little opportunity and less temptation for the dissipation of time and strength. They live tranquil, smooth, regular, fairly useful and generally long lives. But in that they are probably only the selected and particularly fortunate types of the mass of the people of Paris.

WHAT IS THE RUSSIAN LAND QUESTION?

First of all, however, we wanted to bring out a law respecting the distribution of land to working peasants and involving the assignment, to this end, of Crown appanages, monasteries, and lands belonging to the clergy, and compulsory expropriation of private estates.

The Government held such a law to be inadmissible, and upon Parliament once more urgently putting forward its resolution regarding compulsory expropriation Parliament was dissolved.

The above is the most prominent and striking passage in the address of the Russian Duma to the Russian people. What is the area of land of the various sorts that can be distributed to "working peasants," and what is the amount likely to be required to meet probable demands? The answers to these two questions must finally determine the policy that is to be followed, if affairs ever get into such condition that any large distribution can be made.

In the fifty provinces, or governments, of Russia in Europe, the number of male peasants living by agriculture is put in the official publications at 29,992,000, or, in round numbers, thirty millions. The total amount of land allotted to peasants is 382,001,400 acres, giving an average of 12.74 acres to each male peasant. The number of peasants who have abandoned their holdings in the villages to seek better livelihood in the towns is 11,564,934. If we assume that enough land would have to be distributed to bring these peasants back to the farms, and give them the same average holdings as those who remained there, it would require 147,383,517 acres. If we assume that the present holdings are not large enough for the maintenance of the actual agricultural population, which is the claim of the peasants in the Duma, the amount of land that would be needed would greatly be increased. An addition of one-fifth, say 2½ acres, per male peasant, including those it is hoped to attract again to the land, would require another hundred million acres, or, in round numbers, 250,000,000 acres in all. Now the total amount of land belonging to small owners and to what would be called in England the squires is less than 100,000,000 acres, or less than 40 per cent. of the amount required to satisfy the demands that have been formulated. There remain the lands of the monasteries and churches and the Crown appanages. The exact amount of these is not given in the documents consulted, but though it is large it is mostly in forest or marsh, and only an inconsiderable part in tillable land in accessible regions.

In the light of these facts the general proposition offered by the Duma was in itself and at the time impracticable. Yet it was hardly possible for the Duma to avow any other policy. That was unquestionably what the great body of its constituents wanted. It represented the sentiment of the people. If the Czar and his advisers had had the sense to accept the proposition in principle, and to discuss frankly the means of carrying it out, the facts would have been developed and there would have been a chance for a workable policy. What the peasants really need is not more land so much as it is the means to work the land they have and the knowledge how to use these means. That will be the first task of an orderly and constitutional Government, should one happily be evolved from the present confusion.

POISON AT THE ZOO.

There is no accounting for the administration of poison to the animals at the Zoological Gardens except upon the hypothesis that it is the work of some monomaniac kindled with an insane desire to see what the beasts would look like in their contortions of agony. It could only have been the conception of some mind off its balance, and the act of some will obeying no rational motive. If a single animal had thus been taken off it might have been set down to an individual dislike of the creature—"Some men there are cannot abide a gaping pig. Some that are mad if they but see a cat"—but such antipathies are never expected to cover a whole menagerie. In the present case the poison seems to have been sown broadcast among the animals, taking them all in, with no regard to their varying social and moral qualities. The jaguar rolled over on his back and clawed the air at the same time that the lion, a nonpareil from Nubia and pride of its stretching deserts, was tied up in a hard knot in a corner of his cage, making its iron bars vibrate with his roarings. The leopards changed their spots with acrobatic velocity, and even the wildcat threw overboard the discipline of a lifetime of careful training and had to be shot as an example.

Nothing helpful or remedial can be suggested in the crisis by layman or outsider, but the authorities at the Garden will no doubt know what is best to do and proceed to do it with no accompaniment of red tape or delay. Two or three such occurrences and the city would have no wild animals left except the scared midnight cat flying the pursuing bootjack and trailing its blood-curdling yowl along the parallels and intersections of the back fences.

MAIL REMITTANCE FACILITIES.

Commission Suggested to Examine New Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning on the defects of the present Post Office money order system will be regarded as extremely well directed and opportune by those of your readers who are hoping for a better method of sending small sums by mail. Unfortunately, you do not point out a remedy.

Feasible improvements have been suggested to the department officials and to the Post Office committees in Congress, correcting many of the failings you dwell upon. The first, not always, but too often discourage such suggestions, and argue that the present method is good enough; and, if defective, they can discover and correct its shortcomings better than outsiders. They forget that if improvements in navigation were left to sea-captains, there would be no steamers. Congressmen are lukewarm on the subject, because their constituents do not press it. They say defects no doubt exist, but unless the public point them out they cannot be expected to act.

The only way to get full information on this important question is by a commission, appointed by Congress or the Postmaster General, inviting all who have new money order remittance systems to appear before it. This is the general procedure in other countries, and, in consequence, postal facilities abroad surpass ours in many important particulars. A similar commission was appointed a few years ago; but it was instructed to examine one system only, and as that system required the cooperation of two departments, involving double accounting, it was not considered practicable.

The Postmaster General has recently appointed a committee of his own officials to visit Canada and report on its postal note, issued for fixed amounts. This is a very crude system because, in many instances, several of the notes, which are the size of a bank bill, must be bunched together to make up the desired sum; the inclosure for this reason is more easily detected in a sealed letter than would be a single bill or stamps; moreover, in practice they are paid to pretty much any holder and, in consequence, being no safer than currency, if adopted in this country mail robberies would increase. When deposited in bank, the greater number of documents to be handled for the same sum would add enormously to the labor of banks.

A convenience much needed for minor transactions is a money order postal card, combining the remittance and the subscription to a newspaper or magazine or the order for a book or any of the thousand and one advertised articles. Such a remittance postal card has been devised, and Post Office detectives who have examined it say that its adoption would at once lessen thefts from the mails.

The suggested commission could not do otherwise than obtain a great deal of valuable information on the general subject of mail remittances from publishers, merchants and others who rely mainly on this means of payment; which information is not available because there is no present encouragement to impart it.

New York, July 27, 1906. J. S. A.

PAYING BEFORE GOING.

Hardships Inflicted on Tradesmen by Thoughtless Pleasure Seekers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The papers are giving a good deal of timely advice to tourists, reminding when to change the address of their periodicals, provide themselves with eyeglasses, accident insurances, anti-seasick powders, &c. Why not recommend the securing of an easy conscience by paying the "butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker," before entering the cabin de luxe, the private or the palace car, or the humbler vehicle of transportation to scenes of rest and recreation? It is astonishing that people able to take a Summer holiday deliberately go away and leave their tradesmen, their doctors, the music teachers, and even domestics unpaid. Within a week a modest craftsman confided to a sympathizer:

"My largest patron carelessly asked me for my bill last week. I gave it to him, and last Saturday he and all his family went to Europe for six months without paying me. As others have done the same thing, I have got to get into debt to meet my Summer expenses and I cannot give my family the week in the country I had promised them."

"Why," he was asked, "didn't you explain your position. Probably it was only an oversight, as you say you are sure of your money."

"If I had done so," was the reply, "I should have got a check at once, but I never should have heard from my best patron again."

Could anything be more unfair! A year or two ago a promising and honorable young man in the game and poultry business was driven into bankruptcy simply because the rich to whom he catered left the city without paying their bills. A young milliner making a plucky fight for her own and her invalid mother's support surprised a customer not long ago, and evidently herself, by bursting into tears as the customer chanced to remark that Mrs. So-and-So and the Misses So-and-So had gone abroad for a year. It transpired that they were her largest debtors and their bill was unpaid.

"I know it will be all right," said the young woman. "They always pay some time, but my expenses go on. If I could pay for my material when I buy it I could get a discount off and make better profits. But some of my best customers are slow payers, and this particular experience is very hard."

These three are simply samples of what goes on at every outing season. Is not this a case for advice to tourists?

FAIR PLAY.

New York, July 28, 1906.

The French Sunday.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

It is really remarkable to find the French Chamber adopting an obligatory Sunday rest for the working classes by a majority of 575 to 1. Probably the one considered that this salutary proposal was a truckling to religion, which, of course, is not to be contemplated for a moment; and it is rather astonishing that not more than one Deputy did so. The demand for one day's rest in seven, in France as in England, comes really quite as much from those who have no wish that any of the leisure so gained shall be spent in church as from the religious; and, with the provision of shifts for the special cases of restaurants, museums, bakeries, and the like, Sunday is obviously the most convenient holiday for the community in general. While the British Sunday is becoming much less British than it was, it is very noticeable that the Continental Sunday is gradually decontinentalizing itself.

A Name for Them.

From The Washington Post.

The great difficulty about having laws with iron teeth is that there are already too many lawyer dentists who make a specialty of pulling such teeth.

SOCIALISM AND FAMILY LIFE.

Present Conditions Not Ideal—Could the Other Be Worse?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your comment on Mr. Phelps Stokes's decision to leave the ranks of the Independence League and to join the Socialist Party the charge is made that Socialism intends to destroy family life.

As we are not yet living under Socialism, let us examine some phases of the present system of capitalism and see what it is doing to the home and family.

In New York City in 1903 over 60,000 families were dispossessed, one eviction to every eight families. In proportion to the population this is more than double the number of evictions in oppressed, poverty-stricken Ireland in any year. In 1890 only 6.3 per cent. of the families owned their homes in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs. In 1900, after ten more years of capitalism, the percentage dropped to 5.9.

Are we not imputing unto future society the sins of the present one? The labor of woman to-day in industrial pursuits means the total destruction of the family life of the workingman. In 1890 over 3,000,000 women were wageworkers, an increase of 125 per cent. over 1880, and in 1900 there were 4,000,000 women engaged in occupations in this country, and of this number there are a million married women working in factories because the wages their husbands receive are not sufficient to support their families. How much family life worthy of the name can exist in homes where the wife and mother has to work at hard labor in a factory from eight to twelve hours a day?

In 1900 nearly 2,000,000 children of 16 and under worked in mills, mines, factories, stores, &c. Under present conditions their labor is necessary to the support of the families to which they belong, although they ought to be in the kindergarten or school. What sort of decent home and family life can exist when the little ones have to be sold into this slavery?

According to the last census, there are over 7,000,000 unmarried men in the United States. This is undoubtedly very largely due to the uncertainty of being able to support a family. This condition puts a premium on prostitution, which is one of the worst menaces to the home and family, and which is altogether due to capitalism.

In several States there is one divorce to every ten marriages. Socialism is surely not responsible for the broken-up families represented by the nearly half million divorced persons in the United States.

An editorial in THE TIMES a short time ago in regard to British marriages gave facts and pointed out that not only are British young men unwilling to assume the expense of a household, but that with rising standards of living and comparative hard times men who have once undertaken the burden become much more reluctant to resume it. A decline in the marriage rate in Great Britain of 19 per cent. in thirty-five years was noted. And what is said of Great Britain is probably true to a considerable extent of this country. Statistics are not available, unfortunately, but observation would tend to confirm the opinion.

"To maintain that the establishment of collective ownership of the mines, factories, and land and the abolition of the exploitation of the worker, which really include the full programme of Socialism, would abolish the family is to maintain that the family depends upon monopoly and extortion, and Socialists do not think so meanly of the marriage relation as that," says May Wood Simons. "They see rather in present conditions the greatest menace to perfect family life. Socialism, they believe, would for the first time make possible marriage and a home life founded upon mutual respect and love, and not, as to-day in the great majority of cases, upon economic convenience." C.

Boston, July 24, 1906.

THE SAME OLD COON.

Stand-Patters Wouldn't Touch the Tariff, Oh, No! But—

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bishop Brent in the number of The Outlook of July 14 calls attention to the last change in the tariff. An American cotton merchant visiting Manila found the Filipinos buying cheap English cottons which suited the climate. An honest man who wanted their trade would have gone home and stirred the factories here to produce the same article and sell it in the islands at the price of the English goods. These were already subject to a duty of more than the entire amount paid in wages. But the protectionists did nothing of the sort. With characteristic greed and selfishness they lobbied a bill through Congress, which was approved Feb. 26, 1906, doubling the tariff on this particular line of cheap cottons called "splits," which constitute 70 per cent. of the cottons used by the very poor in the Philippines. To quote from the Bishop: "The Filipino is prevented from buying the article he wants and is forced to purchase a textile that he cannot afford and does not want."

Speaker Cannon and the other "stand-patters" have been publicly declaring that the time was inopportune for tariff revision. But in private, when they get the chance, they sneak through a bill doubling the tax on the necessaries of life used by these wards of the Nation.

The truth is that the tariff system now prevailing in this country has done more to debase public morals and lower the standard of private honesty than any other cause. As long as we encourage the use of legislation to put money in the pockets of individuals and talk of this nefarious system as if it were the source of our prosperity, so long will our business men and our public men apply the same rule in other affairs. It does seem especially mean, however, to rob the Filipinos.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New Hamburg, N. Y., July 23, 1906.

Two Views on "The Killing Policy."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader in to-day's issue on "The Killing Policy" is the best editorial that has been written in many a day. AMERICAN.

New York, July 27, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your alleged editorial in to-day's paper was ordered by Belmont, that's sure. Now, such rot has the opposite effect to what is intended. It makes me and all thinking people more strongly in favor of municipal ownership than ever. Coler is all right. He should make the thieving railroads pay, as they cheat the people right along. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit in particular runs as few cars as possible. Hearst does more good in one day than you in a year, because he is a free man and you wear the boss's collar. STRAIGHT AMERICAN.

New York, July 27, 1906.

A Very Wise Old Man.

From The Boston Herald.

Senator Beveridge now and then tells a good story, and this one is repeated by The Chicago Inter Ocean as illustrating the ways of a plausible corrupt capitalist who promised much and performed little. An old German father had nearly lost his daughter by drowning, but the girl was saved by a noble youth, who was asked by the grateful father whether his reward should be 100,000 marks or the daughter's hand. With shrewd foresight that both girl and money would eventually come to him, the youth, with apparent scorn of wealth, replied: "I choose your daughter."

"A wise choice," said the old father. "I could not have given you the 100,000 marks, for I am only a poor cobbler; but you shall have the girl, and that gladly. Join hands, dear children, and receive my blessing."

ANOTHER HERESY TRIAL.

Episcopal Rector in Ohio Accuses Himself of Unbelief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At least one more heresy trial is soon to be held in the Episcopal Church. This time it is the rector of a church in Ohio, and he has written an open letter to his Bishop, in which he accuses himself of unbelief in the foundation truths of the Christian religion, but does not resign his parish or renounce the ministry. It is quite likely many more will follow his example. The nearest approach to this as yet is the "Reissued Declaration," lately published over the signatures of a number of the clergy and laity, including one Bishop. These men may all demand a trial, and perhaps appeal to the General Convention which might be called to assemble in special session for this purpose. They certainly ought to, or else withdraw their signatures from the aforesaid declaration, or resign their cures and renounce their ministry or other connection with the Church.

The Episcopal Church has hitherto been regarded by thoughtful persons as a sure conservator of the Christian faith because enshrined in its book of worship is the summary thereof. In the eyes of the American people, who are interested in the preservation of the fundamental truths of Christianity, she is on trial now. You have said in your editorial columns, and wisely, too, "that a minister in the Episcopal Church is no more confined than a canary would be in a ten-acre lot." This is in a sense true, because the Church does not bother about things doubtful or unimportant, such as "Predestination," "Election," "Conscious Conversion," "Perfection," "Immersion," "Justification by Faith Alone," &c.

There is so much freedom in the Church that some one has said, "The Episcopal Church is attractive because she does not meddle with either politics or religion." This is perfectly true, as she does not meddle with anything. But will any say she has not an abiding interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of all sorts and conditions of men, and solely because Christ the Lord loved all and died for all? LAYMAN.

New York, July 23, 1906.

Americans in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in Mary Mortimer Maxwell's articles in the SUNDAY TIMES, especially the one of July 8. I have the warmest feeling toward the English myself, but am well aware there are many Americans such as she describes, among them the progenitors of the disgusting little boy with the firecracker. But I want to tell you there are English and English—just as there are Americans and Americans.

The first time I went to London I looked forward with the greatest pleasure to meeting the people, and expected them not so much to like me but to be interested in me, and a little curious about me—having come from "wild and woolly" America. We were recommended to a boarding house by an Englishwoman with whom we had lived in Paris. The house was thoroughly English—the head of the house was a perfect lady, a woman of refinement and dignity—but from our entrance to our leave-taking there was no more interest in us than if we had been so many flies. I supposed it was the English way and the way they would have liked to be treated. There was certainly no "gush."

After I had been in the house about three weeks I found one of the boarders had been to New York, and all he had to say of the city was: "Didn't I think it was extraordinarily confusing to have the streets numbered? It was so hard to remember!" M.

New York, July 24, 1906.

Washington Market Nuisances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Peter McGinniss of July 16 was welcomed by the business men of Vesey Street as well as by many people who would use the street if the sidewalks were not so badly obstructed. Whose fault is it that they are obstructed? The city authorities. Controller Metz collects rent for the city from the dealers who occupy the stoop around the Washington Market under, as he claims, a law which was passed a few years ago authorizing the use of the stoop line by people doing business in any store within two blocks of any public market. This law was passed to head off a suit to compel the Superintendent of Incumbrances to clear the street. The Controller well knows the character of the business carried on under a quasi authority given by the Bureau of Markets, a department of his office. The condition of affairs was explained to him a short time since. He has done nothing to remedy the abuse, and evidently intends to keep on doing nothing.

The northerly side of the street is as badly obstructed by fish, fruit, and vegetable stands, the proprietors of which have plenty of room in their stores to do business in. Every awning in Vesey Street should be removed. They are all against the law; most of them are a disgrace to the street, and all of them a nuisance.

L. J. CALLANAN.

New York, July 27, 1906.

Mountain Mystery Explained.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your "Topic," "A Mystery of the Mountains," I think a reason for the methods of ambush and assassination resorted to in those semi-barbarous sections of our country may be discerned in the energy with which the feuds are carried on.

There is undoubtedly bravery enough among those bold mountaineers, but every feudist knows that his avowed enemy is seeking to "get the drop on him," and both sides consequently seize the first advantage unhesitatingly, whether in ambush or in the open. It is a heritage the whites of those wild districts have received from the red men who were displaced by the original pale-faced settlers beaten at their own game. J. W. E.

New York, July 27, 1906.

A Wise Son.

From The Washington Star.

"A dislike," said the gentle philosopher, "should not lead us to any active demonstration. We should merely seek to avoid its object."

"Maybe my boy Josh has more sense than I gave him credit for," rejoined Farmer Corntossel. "That's exactly the way he feels about work of all kinds."

Esterhazy Again Confesses.

From The London Globe.

Esterhazy has again confessed that he wrote the bordereau, though Misther Dooley has distinctly stated that Cap. Dhryfus is th' on'y man in Fr-rance that didn't.

HEART KNOWLEDGE.

"Only a Summer's flirtation!"
At least so the gossips all said;
A passing affair born of rose-perfumed air
And the flakes that the apple-boughs shed.

"Only a Summer's flirtation!"
A trifling as wanton as sin.
An idle desire for the flash of love's fire
And a woman's vain longing to win.

"Only a Summer's flirtation!"
Ah, well, it may be it is best
Not to tremble nor start as the words chill my heart
And drive each sweet hope from my breast.

"Only a Summer's flirtation!"
They have named the brief spell as they chose,
But my heart in its pride shall forever decide,
While my lips whisper softly, "He knows."

LURANA W. SHELDON.

MELODRAMA SEASON OPENS, PIPING HOT

The Heroine's Endurance and the Villain's Wicked Wiles.

WEALTH THAT VIRTUE WINS

Two Theatres Packed to the Roof Are Showing the Real Thing—What If It Is Warm?

With the foot of Virtue firmly planted on the neck of Vice as the clock struck 11, the melodrama season opened last night in Third and Eighth Avenues simultaneously. Boys with bulging eyes and girls chewing gum filled the Third Avenue and the American Theatres to overflowing. There were no tickets to be had at 8 o'clock at either theatre.

"The King of Diamonds" was at the Third Avenue, and poor Alice Dinsmoor had a hard time of it in the play. She began by getting married to a man who had a lot of money, but nothing else to recommend him. Then in rapid succession she passed through a Texas ranch, a prison in Tucson, Ariz.; Mrs. Osborne's millinery establishment, the subway under the East River, and finally landed in the East Indian room of the palace of the "King of Diamonds."

John Hampton loved Alice. She was just the sort of girl for him. But she didn't know her own mind, and that's why she married Felix Randolph, the mature but wealthy New Yorker. It wasn't a week before she was sorry, but when she was she merely turned her face to heaven, clasped her hands and said:

"I love John Hampton, but with God's help I will be faithful to my marriage vows." This was wildly cheered.

First Escapes of the Hero.

Alice made this declaration on the ranch in Texas, where she had gone with her husband. Now on this ranch were assembled a gang of desperadoes, who were bad even for Texas. Philip Wentworth, a dark man, with a pointed mustache such as no villain can be without and still keep his place in the villains' union, was one of them. He had with him Mary Harding, "the worst woman in New York," who wore a red dress in keeping with her character. This perverted woman was all the time up to mischief. She had not been on the stage ten seconds before the whole audience began to hiss, but the villainess only smiled.

Well, there old Felix Randolph was killed, thus removing one complication that stood in the way of final felicity. During the murder scene the virtuous and the wicked rushed about pell-mell, but when the curtain fell John Hampton was seen vanishing through the window with Alice in his arms.

Initial Rescue of the Heroine.

Next came the Tucson prison. The Warden was a beast, and Grumpy, the mad jailer, was worse. Grumpy had invented an electric chair beside which Sing Sing's would be merely a harmless toy. He wanted a chance to test its diabolical power, and pretty soon Alice entered, a convenient victim. Philip Wentworth and May Harding turned up from nobody knows where, and the accommodating villain offered to get Alice into Grumpy's chair.

All this time John Hampton was in the prison on the charge of having killed old man Randolph. Of course he hadn't, but then he had to be suspected, or there wouldn't have been any plot. Of course John rescued Alice from the chair. Then she helped him to escape by knocking through a twenty-inch wall with a one-ounce hammer. With him, following the earlier example of the Count of Monte Cristo, he took a secret scroll left by Convict No. 21, who had died. Two years later he was in New York, registered at the Waldorf as "Dick Downing, the King of Diamonds." He had more money than he could know what to do with.

Who that wealth there was nothing he couldn't do. When Phil Wentworth and Marsden, the assistant villain, tried to kidnap Alice by taking her under the East River in an express train the King of Diamonds paid $40,000 for another train and gave chase. Under the bed of the river his train caught up with the villains, and, reaching out, he dragged Alice in through a window.

These were only some of the things he did, but they all ended in the same way, and by 11 o'clock John and Alice were happy.

Saved from the Indians.

It was really a little after 11 when Lucky Jack Gordon, the Western gambler, saved the life of Mabel Gray, a girl from the East, for the last time at the American Theatre. He did it amid the neighing of horses, (two,) the caterwaulings of red men, (five or six,) and the long-barges of huge pistols, (a whole cartridge belt,) that not only saved her but also from dishonor, but also from being burned alive by the Indians, he clasped her to his breast while the villain gasped out his last breath. Then the audience, which literally packed the house from top to bottom—aisles, rear spaces, and all—rose and shouted in a paroxysm of wild delight that the gambler of the West had arrived just in time.

Why had Lucky Jack Gordon and his two hundred cowboys arrived just in time? Why had Mabel Gray standing tied to a tree? Wasn't Little Great Bear lying on the ground dying of a mortal wound? That is, it was supposed to be mortal then, but he recovered all right. Hasn't the cowboy who had ridden in to reconnoitre been shot in the leg so that he couldn't reach the flagpole and raise the American flag, and thus give the prearranged signal that should let Jack Gordon and his men know that now was the time?

Flag Raised by the Faithful Horse.

Was there any other friend of the girl in distress there? No—yes, the cowboy's horse. Under the pleadings of poor Mabel Gray, who was frantic as she stood there tied to the tree with bowie knives stuck all around her and targets handy to burn her with, the cowboy remembered an old trick he had taught the horse. He said a few words to him. The animal walked over to the flagpole, and with his mouth raised the flag. The signal, the signal! It is answered from afar. Hark, what is that rattling sound over to the west? It is the cowboys. They come, they come, they come! Saved!

That's how it was done. It had required four acts to get ready for this, but every minute of those four acts was intense. Forty times or more did Lucky Jack Gordon save Mabel Gray, just in the nick of time, but in some way she always managed to get into the toils of Mike Clancy, one of the deepest-dyed villains the Bar-X ranch ever produced, and it has produced some corkers.

The Lost Little Brother.

Mabel Gray went out to Aurora to find her little brother, who had been captured some twelve years before along with her father as they were journeying from California. Mabel had inherited her father's money, and there was a lot of it. She sent her worthless brother, Denver Dick, out West with $10,000 to make a search among the Indians to see if her little brother hadn't escaped. She knew somehow that her father had been killed.

Denver Dick, who was a pal of Mike Clancy's, of course, spent the money on gambling and drink, and didn't hunt for the boy at all. Mabel went out to see about it. Mike Clancy, who had seen her picture, wanted to possess her, partly because of her beauty, but partly, also, for her money. Denver Dick was to get half.

Insult a Lady? Never!

Mike Clancy is leering at the picture in the Aurora barroom, laughing that scornful, villainous laugh of his that makes the flesh crawl, when Lucky Jack Gordon strolls in, saying in a cool, unexcited drawl:

"Say, boys, it's a poor place for a girl's picture."

Bang! Bang! Bang! Lucky Jack and Mike come together and the battle is on. Nobody is hurt. Presently in steps Mabel Gray herself, clothed in a beautiful gray dress of the latest pattern. She looks very sweet and clinging, and Mike, laughing that laugh of his which made the audience say, "Oh, shame!" Mike went for her, saying he had claimed her first because he had seen her picture first. Words. Bang! Bang! Bang! Hear Lucky Jack Gordon:

"This ain't much of a ta-own, but we don't stand for insulting ladies."

Later on, when the smoke has cleared away a bit more, he says to Mabel Gray, who is simply terror-stricken:

"I'll protect you as long as there is a bullet in my gun or an edge on my knife."

Relapse of a Good Girl Once.

Aided by Tenderfoot Sal, who is beautiful and was good once—she runs a gambling house now—Mike gets Mabel Gray into such toils that though Lucky Jack Gordon arrives on the scene just in time, he has to agree to play cards for Mabel. All the guns are put in a gunny sack, and the game starts. Tenderfoot Sal, who now hates Lucky Jack, though she once loved him, tries to help out Mike; so does Denver Dick. But the gallery cries out, "Watch 'em, watch 'em; they're goin' to hand 'im somethin'." The game was foiled. Mike drew three aces and a pair of kings. He starts that awful laugh of his, but hear Lucky Jack Gordon:

"I hold four sevens. Your hand ain't worth a damn!"

Bang, bang, bang! But that doesn't represent pistol shots. It's the boys in the gallery beating up the furniture at the statement of Lucky Jack Gordon.

Some Things Survive—on the Stage.

Mabel Gray survives the robbery of a stage coach, a prairie fire of remarkable realism, the almost burning at the stake, and finds her little brother. Who is it? Little Great Bear, adopted brother of Sunset, daughter of Red Fox. After a thrilling scene Little Great Bear decides to go with the While Lily, leaving Sunset. But that is in the middle of the play and he lives to creep upon Mike Clancy just as he is about to strike the White Lily, and though he is wounded himself he rises and stabs Mike to the heart. Mike hangs his head and answers Tenderfoot Sal:

"Yes, yes, yes! This is the last call. He killed me—the damned, spunky little brat."

Before that Little Great Bear had wounded him with a .22-calibre target rifle.

But though Mike was bested in the end and died, he died shooting and with his boots on. It is going to be a great melodrama season.

WON'T REVIVE 'MRS. WARREN'

Too Much Notoriety, Says Arnold Daly —His New Plays.

Arnold Daly will not present "Mrs Warren's Profession," though the courts have ruled that he may if he wants to. The actor came back from Europe yesterday and told why he would not put on the Shaw play again.

"I know there is a fortune in 'Mrs. Warren's Profession,' he said, "but after the unfortunate notoriety that the play received I feel that my motives in producing it would be misconstrued, and that it would attract only the sensation loving, who are incapable of appreciating the play or its motives."

Furthermore, Mr. Daly will not allow any other manager to give the play. He controls the American rights.

While he was in Paris and London he obtained several new plays. Most important among them is "Après l'Opéra," a dramatization by George Docquois of a story by Jean Reibach. The play was successfully produced at the Grand Guignol Theatre. Mr. Daly also has a one-act play called "Grandfather Coquesne," which was written for Sir Henry Irving and which was to have been produced by Sir Henry had he lived. Three other one-act plays obtained by Mr. Daly are "The Monkey's Paw," "The Lemonade Boy," and "The Flag Station," all of which will be given in one evening.

The new plays will come later in the season. At the beginning Mr. Daly will give "Candida," "Arms and the Man," and "You Never Can Tell." He will also revive "The Man of Destiny," and "How He Lied to Her Husband." In February he will present Ibsen's "Peer Gynt."

PATRICK S. GILMORE DAY.

Noted Actors to Appear at Manhattan Beach Testimonial To-day.

This will be Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore Day at Manhattan Beach. This afternoon and to-night there will be dramatic and musical performances testimonial to the famous bandmaster. The Manhattan Beach Theatre and Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre have been turned over to the testimonial committee.

Among those who will appear are De Wolf Hopper, Henry E. Dixey, Adele Ritchie, Hubert Wilkie, Ada Lewis, Ross & Fenton, Maclyn Arbuckle, Trixie Friganza, Joseph Coyne, Maude Raymond, and Blanche King. Frank Damrosch's People's Choral Union will sing "The Heavens Are Telling the Glory of God."

Three performances will be given altogether, a matinée in the theatre at 4 o'clock and evening performances in the theatre and the amphitheatre. The prices will range from 50 cents to $2.

CHARITY FETE AT LENOX.

Society in Tableaux, Plays, and Dances for a Convalescent Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 28.—Forty members of Lenox society appeared in tableaux, plays, and dances this evening for the benefit for Miss Ethel Folsom's Mountainview Farm, a convalescent home for women and children discharged from New York hospitals. A large audience, including diplomats, members of the Cabinet, United States Senators, women of fashion, and men of wealth filled Sedgwick Hall, and a large sum was obtained.

Mrs. Daniel Paine Griswold, who was Miss Amy Robe, was again seen in an attractive stage setting, presenting a play in French which she had written for the occasion, and a skit by Edward Boltwood, who wrote the successful operas, "Happy Day" and "Sunny Sicily," was also presented. Mrs. Griswold and Miss Julianna Cutting were responsible for the arrangement of the programme. One feature was the entr'acte, during which ice cream and cake, furnished by Lady Durand, and candy and lemonade, given by Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, was sold by the participants in the dances.

The opening tableaux were after Marianne Stokes, and were: "St. Elizabeth Spinning for the Poor," represented by Miss Charlotte Barnes, and "The Queen and the Page," represented by Miss Y. Yvonne Shepard of Washington and Richard C. Greenleaf, Jr. Then followed a picture after Eleanor Fortesque-Brickdale, "I Have Married a Wife and Therefore I Cannot Come," by Mrs. Clark Voorhees and Joseph W. Burden. The art of Howard Pyle was represented by two tableaus, "The Maid of Landennec," posed by Miss Nina Gaither and David T. Dana, and "The Song of Adehelmar," posed by Miss Georgette Folsom and Chester Burden. The last of the tableaus was one arranged by Miss Rosamond Dixon, "Queen Elizabeth Receiving Marguerite de Valois." Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed representing the Queen, Miss Helen Alexander and Roland C. Lindsay appearing with Mrs. Bristed. Next came two songs by Miss Emma A. Dambmann, and "Tit for Tat," sung by Miss Gertrude Parsons, the song being pictured by Miss Julianna Cutting and Richard C. Greenleaf, Jr.

The second part of the programme opened with Mrs. Griswold's play in French, in which she appeared in the leading rôle. The piece was called "Mrs. Stubbs of Oshkosh Buys a Hat in Paris." Mrs. Griswold was assisted by Mlle. Limoges and Miss Aleid Schenck. Miss Cornelia Barnes gave two recitations in French and Edward Boltwood and Joseph McA. Vance were seen in the skit by Mr. Boltwood called "Stranded Actors."

The entertainment closed with the "Dance of the Nations," a representation of the national dances of various lands to music arranged by Marshall Kernochan. The dancers and the land they represented were France, Miss Aleid Schenck and Clark Voorhees; Spain, Miss Constance Folsom and Joseph W. Burden; Germany, Mrs. Clark Voorhees and William B. O. Field; Japan, Miss Mary Voorhees and R. Lanier; Italy, Miss Gertrude Parsons and Charles Astor Bristed; Holland, Miss Georgette Folsom and Herbert Shaw; Austria, Miss Constance Bacon and Walter L. Cutting; Switzerland, Miss Yvonne Shepard and Richard C. Greenleaf, Jr.; Great Britain, Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, and Guy Ward; America, Samuel Frothingham and David T. Dana; flags, Miss Julianna Cutting.

FRENCH BALLOON PILOT TAKES A PRACTICE TRIP

Walsh Drifts to East Norwalk Under Aero Club Auspices.

WANTS TO GUIDE AMATEURS

Parisian Aeronaut Would Start "Personally Conducted" Trips Through the Air—Sport Safe, He Says.

Charles W. Walsh, a French aeronaut, made a balloon ascension from the Central Union Gas Company's plant, at 138th Street and Locust Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to gain the necessary experience to qualify him to become a balloon pilot for the Aero Club. His balloon rose to a height of 2,000 feet, drifted over the Sound and in the direction of New Haven. After remaining in the air for three hours the aeronaut descended without mishap near East Norwalk, Conn.

Walsh is a licensed pilot of the Academy of Aeronauts of Paris. The post is held by a skilled aeronaut, whose duties are to advise inexperienced persons in making ascensions.

Mr. Walsh is chief clerk in the accounting department of the Westchester Lighting Company at Mount Vernon. He came from Paris several years ago, and over there he made a number of ascensions. He was a member of an aero club there which included many professionals. He also studied ballooning, he says, at the Ecole Militaire, where it is taught as an adjunct to military signaling.

The balloon he used yesterday was a new one, and this was its first trip. Eugene Godet, a French aeronaut in the employ of Roy Knabenshue, made the balloon. It is of cotton and silk, and is a baby compared to the huge silken bags of Dr. Julian P. Thomas and Leo Stevens. Theirs hold about 60,000 cubic feet of gas; Godet's only holds 17,000 feet.

The American is the name of the little balloon, and when it sailed away to the north yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock a small flag streamed from the ropes suspending the basket from the bag. Mr. Walsh carried about 100 pounds of ballast and a light luncheon. That was about all the basket contained, except the new aeronaut himself. He did not burden himself with life preservers and cameras.

Mr. Walsh's luncheon consisted of several sandwiches and a bottle or so of soda pop. He knew, therefore, that he could not stay up in the air very long. Having made no provision for himself in case the balloon should drift out to sea, Mr. Walsh intended to land if he should find himself going toward the ocean.

Among the spectators at the start were Miss M. E. Pattison and her mother of Jersey City. Mr. Walsh told Miss Pattison he would eat breakfast at her house this morning. He started in the wrong direction for that, however, unless he is going to go there by rail. Miss Pattison said she might go up with him in a couple of weeks—perhaps.

As the balloon arose yesterday, the crowd cheered the new aeronaut. He took off his hat and made the balloon salute. The balloon salute differs from the salute of the orator and the actor in that the saluter looks far over the heads of those cheering him and ducks instead of bowing. If he says "Thank you!" nobody hears him.

Mr. Walsh made the ascent, he said, to show that it is safe for an amateur to go up without having a professional in the car. The trip was made under the auspices of the Aero Club. Charles Levee and Leo Stevens were present to see the start.

Eugene Godet, who made the American, watched his little balloon sail away, and then turned to a TIMES reporter:

"See how safe it is!" he exclaimed. "No danger at all is it to make the flight in a balloon. It is just like taking a small ride in the automobile. No, it is safer than the ride in the automobile; much safer. I wish that the great newspapers of New York would quit writing of the balloon as if it were dangerous. Then would everybody take little flies up in the air, and ballooning would boom in the grand country of America. We want rich men to go up. That is the thing which will be fine for us some day. It is a sport, like the automobiling."

NEWPORT SOCIETY AT FETE.

Summer Residents Sell Ices and Candies for Charity.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Newport society gave up the afternoon to charity to-day and its gifts added very materially to the treasuries of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association and the Women's Auxiliary of the Newport Hospital. The entertainment was called "A Fête in a Venetian Garden," and was given at the Casino Theatre.

The pretty little white and gold hall had been transformed. Booths were arranged on either side behind white pillars forming a pergola, the lattice work over them being heavily covered with oak boughs and flowers. Hollyhocks, potted plants, and palms were used with excellent effect.

The stage was set to represent a canal in Venice and a gondola appeared with a gondolier and musicians. The gondolier sang and a dancer appeared upon a balcony, then came down to the stage and did a Spanish dance. During the afternoon the choir of Calvary Church, New York, sang and the orchestra from Fort Adams played.

The committee in charge of the fête comprised Mrs. L. V. Caziarc, Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, and Mrs. C. M. Thomas, representing the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Miss Edith Wetmore, representing the Women's Auxiliary of the Newport Hospital.

Mrs De Lancey Kane had charge of the flower booth. She was assisted by Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard and Mrs. Henry Walters. Mrs. Albert Gleaves and Mrs. Richard C. Derby managed the "fish pond." Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss was in charge of the booth where fruit and vegetables from the greenhouses of the Summer residents were sold.

Mrs. A. J. Berwind sold fancy boxes. Mrs. Harold Brown, assisted by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, was at the candy booth, and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., sold fancy hats and parasols. Small tables were set in bowers of plants and flowers on the plazzas, and here ices and refreshments were sold. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and Miss Maude K. Wetmore were in charge.

Among those who assisted at the booths were:

Mrs. Glen Collins, Miss Irene Sherman, Mrs. Harry Lehr, Miss Mildred Sherman, Miss Edith Deacon, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Nanna Morgan, Miss Edith Colford, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Miss Clara Knight, Miss Vera Gilbert, and Miss Gwendolyn Burden. Children in Italian peasant costumes also assisted at the booths.

Miss Ethel Gould Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Ethel Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Judson Gould of Tarrytown, N. Y., to Walter Dabney Blair of this city, formerly of Richmond, Va., is announced.

Sixty-third Wedding Anniversary.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Durham of Throop Avenue, this city, celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage at their home to-day. It is also Mr. Durham's eighty-third birthday.

REBATING IN BUTTER.

Mr. Harvey Discovers Another Line of Railroad Favoritism.

Mr. Harvey, THE TIMES's commuter, was held up at the drawbridge for four and a half minutes—a very serious matter. Conductor Bolting of the freights also peered out and watched the dun sails of an ancient brick schooner drag lazily over the lattice of the draw. Though a city's food may be blocked, though a dozen locomotives on either river bank voice the wrath of a thousand delayed passengers in demoniac shrieks, commerce on water still has the right of way over traffic on land.

"Now we'll see the old man in the hack hustle," said the railroad man. "He's got to, for if he don't strike the junction within a minute of his time they'll let 333 in ahead of him, and he'll have to loaf along a block and a half behind all the way home."

"The old man?" queried Mr. Harvey. "Is Mr. Clarkson back on the engine? I might have known it from the smooth running. I heard how he got his leg broken, and I was heartily glad it wasn't his neck. It might just as easily have been."

"That's so," said the conductor. "I was down to the house while he was laid up, and he allowed that after this he would do all his riding on locomotives, that he does know, and not on bicycles, which he don't, especially not on a down grade."

To watch the coming speed burst they turned the seat. As Mr. Harvey swung his friend's big tin dinner pail out of the way, he remarked that it was empty.

"Yes, I'm going to the city to buy butter to-day," said Mr. Bolting. "Say, I've got the best butter man anywhere about the market. Do you ever haul butter? I'll introduce you."

"Thank you," said Mr. Harvey somewhat coldly.

Mr. Bolting dropped into a reverie. Then he smiled and then chuckled.

"Gee! but that butter man's a robber!" he exclaimed. "He beats me."

"Last time, just as I walked up, a dame shunted in ahead of me. My! but she was a fine looker—keeps a swell boarding house somewhere below Fourteenth Street, and does well at it—so I backed out to wait orders.

"Dan—that's the butter man—gave her a taste of pretty near every tub of butter he's got on little thin crackers.

"'I want the very best,' says she. He shoves over a firkin. 'That's what I eat myself!' he says.

"She tastes it several times over very slow. 'That sure is pretty fine,' she says. 'I'd just like to have ten pounds of that right along with me now, only I've got a lot of shopping to do all over town, and maybe I wouldn't have room for it in the hansom, and then again it might all get soft in the sun.'

"'Oh, that's all right,' says Dan. 'Now, it just happens that one of my boys is going right up your way to-night, and he'll leave it in for you.'

"'Now, isn't that nice!' she says. 'How mu— Why, bless me! I've got nothing but a check for $67 and a fifty-cent piece.'

"'I'll cash it for you,' says Dan, 'I can do it easy, and I know you'll like that butter as well as the last. I tell you there's folks pay a dollar a pound and don't get as good, an' my price is only 53 cents.'

"Dan made the trade. Then I shoved up my pail and a fiver. He fills it—ten pounds, full—out of the same, and hands it back with $2.20 change and a Newark cigar."

The telegraph poles and near-by trees took on a curious spiral motion as the train shot across a whole county with a slow down, with that easy, bounding motion that you don't get below a mile a minute.

"Look!" exclaimed Mr. Bolting; "333 has got the red board against her. That's her steam through the trees. We've won out, and now John can dawdle in on his own time and slide us into the shed as the second hand comes 'round, like he always does."

"But why do you buy butter?" said Mr. Harvey. "You've got plenty of ice. Why don't you do as we do—buy cream and make your own?"

"My folks," retorted the conductor, "would rather eat cream than churn it."

LEMON FOR THE ORGAN MAN.

Father Deals Out a Sour Reward for Syncopated Rhapsody.

The music-loving father of a rather unmusical family living in a top flat on Morningside Heights has enjoyed the performances of a certain swart musician of the streets for many weeks. Although the Italian did not seem in any haste to change his programme, father did not complain, but continued to reward him daily with a nickel which he sent spinning to the pavement in a cornucopia of paper.

Yesterday father was at his window as usual, smoking, peacefully, his pipe of clay, when the hand organ rolled up and unloosened its pent-up feelings. The change of programme had been made. Father listened to each number with the gravity of a critic at a Boston Symphony Grieg afternoon.

The first part of the programme was ear-splitting rag time, but father is posted on street concerts, and he knew that the torment would be followed by a treat of Verdi or Rossini, or, perhaps, of Wagner.

The opening bar of his favorite intermezzo suddenly floated up to the flat and father pulled heavily on his pipe and sighed. But his period of content was brief. Something was wrong with the melodious air. Father writhed in his chair. The intermezzo was being given in syncopated form. His carefully wrapped nickel was in his hand. He put it on the window ledge and strode indignantly into the kitchen.

"My dear," he snorted to his wife, "please give me a lemon."

The Italian was waving his hat and grimacing toward the window.

Father took the lemon and with pen and ink picked out on its yellow skin the numerals "2" and "3." Then he built a paper cornucopia, put the lemon in it, and, with a hypocritical attempt to reproduce his usual smile of greeting to the musician, dropped it toward the hat of Mascagni's countryman.

MOON KING MOVED TO RETORT

A Coney Island Incident Which Brought Trippers Back to Earth.

Hunky Bunk, King o' the Moon at Coney Island, got his lines mixed last night, and some fifty young men and women dropped to earth from their lunar perch with such rapidity that they had to laugh.

Hunky leads a gang of dwarflike figures who inhabit a pseudo moon, the trip to which is made on an airship which rocks and sways as it doesn't ascend, and reminds the tripper rather forcibly of a Fifth Avenue stage in the throes of disintegration. When the passengers have been jerked to the moon via moving scenery in front, everybody gets out of the hot-air ship and a procession is started through a maze of avenues sprinkled with sawdust toadstools, papier maché rocks, and other stage settings to give the scene a fantastic effect. Hunky and his retinue are stationed at points along the main boulevard, leaning over galleries and talking what is to be accepted as the language of the planets, after this fashion:

"Ping! ping! ping! Pong! pong! pong!"

To which some of the others answer:

"Pang! pang! pang! Quack! quack! quack!" Meanwhile Hunky's face is imperturbable, and he looks straight ahead with stolid indifference as he emits his edifying gibberish.

Last night while he was engaged in his usual ping-pong-quack nonsense a young woman, struck by his odd appearance, stopped in front of him.

"Gee! Willie," she remarked to her escort loud enough for everybody to hear, "look at de face on dat dog sittin' up dere spoutin' phoney moon talk."

Hunky heard the remark and was quick to return. Like a flash he dropped his native tongue, and disgust overspreading his face, he yelled:

"Aw, say! Skidoo! Beat it off th' moon quick and chase yerse'f back to Avenoo A."

Then everybody forgot about the moon. It was a precipitous descent from the mythical to a common reality, and they all laughed, including Hunky.

NAVAL RESERVES HOME AFTER WEEK'S CRUISE

Lots of Hard Work for Militia on the West Virginia.

SHOW GOOD MARKSMANSHIP

Men Praised by Admiral Bronson for Their Training—Reserve Man Won the Boxing Match.

Bronzed as real sailor men should be, the 250 members of the First Battalion, Naval Militia of New York, returned yesterday afternoon from a week's practice cruise on the United States cruiser West Virginia. They sailed under an Admiral, won the boxing match against one of the best fighters in the regular service, and proved that they could hit a target with the ship's guns. Incidentally they enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

The militia, who followed the same routine as the enlisted men on the West Virginia, were under command of Lieut. John N. Barnard, the Navigating Officer of the battalion. They were highly praised for their excellent showing by Admiral Bronson and Capt. Arnold. The case with which they handled the guns and the accuracy of their fire proved that they would be valuable in time of war in repelling torpedo attacks.

The battalion went aboard the cruiser off Tompkinsville, S. I., a week ago yesterday morning. They soon won the friendship of the regular sailors by their willingness to do the hardest kind of work. This good feeling lasted through the week.

After sailing seaward at moderate speed for three days, the West Virginia was put to high speed for a run in the direction of the Narragansett lightship. The expectation that high speed through a rough sea might make some of the city boys seasick was not realized. Even the militia officers weathered the experience without showing signs of distress. In addition to their commanding officer, these were Lieuts. McGrath, Raynor, Guion, and Tainter, and Ensigns Kellogg, Waite, Plimpton, Raff, and De Kay.

The West Virginia came to anchor on Thursday morning in Gardiner's Bay, where the militia gunners, with their own crews, manned the three-pounders, showing remarkable ability in ripping the targets to pieces at all distances within range of the guns.

In the afternoon there was a mile race in the ship's cutters, the regulars leading the militia at the finish by ten boat lengths. This was disheartening, especially as the men from shore wagered heavily on their crew, but the money was returned later and with interest in the middleweight boxing bout, a part of the entertainment provided by the regular crew that evening.

The men gathered forward for the show. The first number on the programme was a vaudeville sketch entitled "The Dog Watch," "latitude Broadway and Forty-second Street, longitude Gardiner's Bay." Admiral Rosniski of the Royal Morgan Navy, was the hero and gave a graphic description of how not to fight. In this there were many good-natured jests at the expense of the officers, regular and volunteer, much to the delight of the crew.

The boxing contest which followed was the real event of the evening, however. "Bill" Jocklin of the Naval Militia and "Jack" Constwell of the West Virginia came together like two windmills in a gale. The keen-eyed saw that never a blow from the militia man missed its mark, while the tar's efforts, while just as furious, struck the atmosphere and not his adversary. The militia were cheering by this time and the old salts were silent. The fight finally ended in a victory for the militiaman after four rounds.

The West Virginia cast anchor off Tompkinsville at 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning, and sailed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the afternoon. After saying goodbye to their shipmates on the West Virginia, the Naval Militia were taken in tugs to the old New Hampshire, to be met by their wives, sisters, and sweethearts. Before leaving they sent word to Uncle Sam's men that just as soon as possible they would arrange for a smoker in honor of the crew of the West Virginia.

HORSE AN OLD HAND.

Stole a Watch, Chain, and Medal, but Restitution Was Forced.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

HAMILTON, Ontario, July 28.—The following is Gospel truth. Three fellows were walking down Jackson Street yesterday when a horse, which was standing at the sidewalk, did a most curious thing.

When the three were opposite, the beast leaned over and snatched a watch chain out of the near man's pocket and apparently ate it.

They made a spring for the horse's bit and managed after a struggle to regain the treasure.

The chain was in three pieces, but the brute was soon made to give these up.

It was then discovered that a medal, which had been attached to the chain, was missing.

After a little more resistance they succeeded in extracting the battered medal.

The horse was genuinely amused, or seemed to be, throughout this extraordinary game.

The watch was quite useless and the young men fear the animal must be an "old hand."

OLD YACHTSMAN DEAD.

Charles Olbon Was Employed by the Lorillards for Many Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 28.—Charles Olbon, a striking figure in this city for a number of years, died suddenly at his home, 104 Burhans Avenue, this morning, of apoplexy. Mr. Olbon was 71 years old. He was born in New York City in 1835, and followed the sea from the time he was 10 years old. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Eighth New Jersey Infantry. After two years' service he was disabled by losing two fingers of his right hand.

He was honorably discharged, and went into the employ of Pierre Lorillard, and acted as first mate on the yacht Vesta that took part in the three-cornered ocean race in 1866 with James Gordon Bennett's Henrietta and Sloan's Fleetwing. He remained in the employ of the Lorillards for many years.

Mr. Olbon was much interested in the regatta of the Passaic Valley Canoe Club held on the Passaic River at Paterson to-day. He was at the Canoe Club's boathouse until 11 o'clock last night assisting in the arrangements.

He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter, Mrs. Jennie Christie of Tottenville, S. I.

Ends 13-Year Pastorate To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 28.—The Rev. John A. Trimmer, who for thirteen years has been the rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church of Helmetta, will end his pastorate Sunday morning, when he will deliver his farewell sermon. The Rev. Mr. Trimmer has been the only rector in the history of the church. He retires because he needs complete rest.

GEORGE T. BISPHAM DEAD.

Noted Philadelphia Lawyer Dies in Newport After a Brief Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—George Tucker Bispham, the Philadelphia lawyer and Professor of Equity Jurisprudence in the University of Pennsylvania, died this morning at the Hone cottage, on Beach Street, after an illness of about two weeks. Mr. Bispham came here early in the Summer with his wife, who is an invalid. He had been in excellent health.

Mr. Bispham's daughter, Mrs. Thomas McKean of Philadelphia, is occupying the C. Ogden Jones cottage at Ochre Point. Mr. Bispham was solicitor for the Girard Trust Company and the Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and other Pennsylvania corporations. This was his first Summer in Newport as a resident, although he had spent a portion of the Summer here for several seasons.

Mr. Bispham died of paralysis. The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church on Monday. The body will be buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Mr. Bispham was born in Philadelphia on May 24, 1838. He was graduated twenty years later from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1862 he received his diploma as a graduate of the Law School of that institution.

Especially versed in the laws of equity, he was the author, among other works, of "Principles of Equity," which is looked upon as a standard by the members of his profession. He edited "Hill on Trustees," "Adams on Equity," and "Kerr on Receivers." He was chosen President of the Law Academy of Philadelphia not long after entering the profession and was Chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia from 1897 to 1899.

Mr. Bispham was in partnership with Wayne MacVeagh from 1875 until 1804, the firm being dissolved when Mr. MacVeagh became Minister to Italy. His widow, a son, George Tucker Bispham, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. McKean, survive.

G. W. STERN DIES IN HIS CAMP.

New York Broker Stricken with Heart Trouble at Big Tupper Lake.

UTICA, July 28.—George W. Stern of the brokerage house of George W. Stern & Co. of New York died suddenly at his camp on Big Tupper Lake this morning. Mr. Stern reached his camp with a party from New York last night, and was apparently in good health. He was stricken with heart trouble early to-day, and died in a few minutes.

Mr. Stern was about 42 years old. He came from Cincinnati three years ago, and lived with his wife and young son and daughter at Llewellyn Park, N. J. He went to Big Tupper Lake last Thursday morning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel K. McGuire.

Samuel K. McGuire, 80 years old, died on Friday of internal inflammation at his home, 910 West End Avenue. He came from Londonderry, Ireland, his birthplace, when 17 years old, and went into the contracting and building business. He built the Cotton Exchange, the Union Trust Company Building, the Mechanics' Bank, the Arion Club house, the Racquet and Tennis Club house, part of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and other important structures in this city. For fifty years he was an Elder of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in West Thirty-ninth Street. A widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

Obituary Note.

JAMES W. HOYT, former member of the Assembly and Sheriff of Orange County, died yesterday at his home in Chester, N. Y., aged 91 years.

Capt. SAMUEL G. BLAKLEY of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died in Stamford on Friday. Capt. Blakley was commander of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., for a number of years. He formerly lived in Manhattan.

Miss ELIZABETH PORTER GOULD, author, died yesterday in Boston. She was a well-known member of women's clubs in Massachusetts, and was the author of "John Adams and Daniel Webster as Schoolmasters," "The Brownings in American," and "Ezekiel Cheever, Schoolmaster."

JAMES H. MERGENTIME, 57 years old, senior member of the firm of Margentime & Lamm, manufacturing chemists of 156 Chambers Street, died of a complication of ailments Friday at his home, 375 Central Park West. He was born in Bavaria and had been in business in this city for twenty-six years. He was not married.

JOSHUA K. DOUGLASS, aged 80 years, an attorney of Meadville, Penn., for over fifty years, and identified in a legal way in many early railroad and development, was found dead in bed yesterday at the Mitchell House, North Scituate Beach, Mass. He was a California forty-niner, and several times was a delegate to National Republican Conventions.

FERDINAND HOFFMAN died at his residence in Stockbridge, Mass., yesterday. He was born in Germany in 1825, and came to this country in 1852, when, with the Rev. Jared Read, he established the Edwards Preparatory School in Stockbridge. Mr. Hoffman collaborated in an edition of classical quotations and engaged in other literary work.

PLANS FOR NEW MUSEUM.

In Audubon Park for the Numismatic and Archeological Society.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for the new museum to be built in Audubon Park Terrace, on 155th Street, west of Broadway, for the American Numismatic and Archeological Society, of which Archer M. Huntington is President. The building will have a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 63, and it will be of the new style concrete construction.

The architecture will be of the classic Greek style, the façade being adorned with a spacious porch, Ionic columns supporting a cornice and balustrade. The main floor and the second story will be devoted to the library, the meeting halls, and exhibition galleries. The building is to cost $55,000. Charles P. Huntington is the architect.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A well defined depression from the northwest is central over Northwest Illinois, with apparently diminishing intensity, and thunder showers have been quite general east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the eastern slope of the mountains.

Temperatures are generally lower in the central valleys and the lake region, and slightly higher to the westward, except along the North Pacific Coast.

There will be showers Sunday in the lake region and the Atlantic and Gulf States generally, probably continuing Monday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast.

It will be cooler Sunday in the South Atlantic States and warmer Monday in the Upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh south; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh south, becoming variable; South

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bank Statement Shows Heavy Expansion in Wall St. Loans.

Small Falling Off in Surplus—Reserve Prices Continue to Advance, but in a New Class of Stocks.

The striking feature of yesterday's bank statement was an increase of $12,746,400 in loans, which, added to an expansion in loans of $9,435,300 in the preceding week, made an increase of more than $22,000,000 within a fortnight. The gain in cash reported by the banks was smaller than had been indicated by the known movements of money, only $3,345,900, but this only evens up for a reported increase at the end of the preceding week greatly in excess of expectations. Owing to the increase of loans, the effect of the week's cash gain upon reserves was entirely lost, the surplus reserve, indeed, showing a decrease of $406,525. The total surplus reserve is now $18,892,475, as compared with $15,305,975 for the corresponding week of last year and $35,989,600 for the corresponding week of 1904.

The bull forces ceased not during yesterday's session to advertise their control of the market situation. Southern Pacific and St. Paul continued to lag, and Union Pacific also failed to make further headway, but there was fresh initiative in other stocks, notably Amalgamated Copper, Baltimore & Ohio, and a number of specialties. Baltimore & Ohio at last was established above 120, making a new high record price. It should have sold above 120 long ago. It is still out of line with the general market, being conspicuous for that reason. In order to make the advance convincing it was necessary that some improvement should be brought about in the stock's market position. The United States Steel issues were well maintained at their advance. The prediction that Steel common would sell at 40 before the end of the week was not redeemed.

HARRIMAN LOANS A PUZZLE.

But Bankers Think Extent of Union Pacific Borrowings Exaggerated.

The large borrowings by the Harriman interests, which have attracted the attention of Wall Street of late are believed to be connected with important purchases of securities for the account probably of the Union Pacific, but those in a position to speak on the subject are naturally reticent regarding the purpose back of the loans.

At the Union Pacific offices yesterday inquiries regarding the specific stories of large borrowings by the Union Pacific Railroad itself brought forth the statement that Mr. Harriman was absent from the office and that no one else was qualified to discuss the matter.

Some persons in Wall Street were inclined yesterday to connect the heavy borrowings by the Harriman interests with the recent upward movement in Southern Pacific. The inference drawn was that the Union Pacific holdings of Southern Pacific common had been heavily increased recently.

In banking circles the view was expressed that there has been considerable exaggeration regarding possible purchases of securities for Union Pacific account. It was pointed out that to obtain any substantial interest in even half of the many roads in which the Union Pacific was reported to be investing would require at least ten times the amount of the reported borrowings by the Union Pacific.

WELLS-FARGO COMPROMISE.

Stokes & Co. Offer to Quit Fight If 16 Per Cent. Dividend Is Paid.

Following the defeat on technical grounds of the first suit brought by minority stockholders in the Wells-Fargo Company to obtain an accounting of the financial condition of the company and of its earnings for the last five years, Walter C. Stokes & Co., on behalf of the minority committee, sent out a circular to stockholders yesterday recapitulating the progress of their fight to date.

Although they make promise of further legal action to be undertaken at once, which will overcome the technical objection of lack of jurisdiction, on which the Harriman interests defeated the mandamus proceedings before Judge White in Brooklyn last week, Stokes & Co. agree to withdraw all opposition if the Harriman Directors will put the stock on a 16 per cent. basis and pledge full annual reports.

This offer is made in reply to charges made by the controlling interests that the real object of the Stokes campaign is to place Mr. Stokes in the Presidency. According to the minority committee's circular, agents of the Harriman interests, who are canvassing stockholders for proxies, are offering as high as 310 for stock on which they cannot obtain proxies.

"The fact that they are now offering about $80 a share more for the stock than the price at which it had been selling when the agitation began furnishes substantial proof," says the circular, "of its wisdom and necessity. We advise you strongly not to part with the stock. We believe that an investigation of the books will disclose many millions of property above the amount shown by the balance sheet that was recently sent you. The frantic attempt to defeat an independent examination of the books strengthens our conviction of its urgent need in your interests."

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Gain in Cash Smaller Than Expected—Loans Increase Over $12,000,000.

The bank statement yesterday fell short of expectations so far at least as the gain in cash concerned, just as that of the previous Saturday had been so much better than had been looked for. The statement yesterday in this sense corrected that of the previous week.

Instead of being enough to offset the increased reserve requirements the gain in cash shown in yesterday's statement was not enough to prevent a falling off in surplus, which is smaller by $498,525, than it was a week ago. The cash held by the banks increased by $3,345,900 and deposits by $15,377,700. The increase in loans amounted to $12,746,400. Loans and deposits still closely approximate each other, but deposits are now slightly above the total of loans, thus reversing the position of the previous week. Despite the decrease in surplus the banks hold considerable more cash in excess of reserve requirements than they did at this time last year, when the surplus amounted to $15,305,975, compared with $18,892,475 at present.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 29, 1905, follow:

	1906.	Increase.	1905.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$117,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	140,608,400	.....	139,492,800
Deposits	1,092,116,900	$15,377,700	896,744,900
Circul'n.	47,044,300	*359,100	48,804,600
Total	$1,374,742,300	$14,518,600	$1,504,015,000
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,058,415,100	$12,746,400	$ 144,817,400
Specie	194,450,000	1,384,600	224,830,700
Leg. ten.	80,470,800	1,061,300	90,411,500
Total	$1,342,938,800	$16,092,300	$1,460,080,600
Res. held	$282,921,700	$3,345,900	$315,242,200
Leg. res.	265,029,225	3,844,425	299,936,225
Surp.	$18,802,475	*$498,525	$15,305,975

*Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, July 28, 1906.

Total sales July 28, 1906..... 433,740
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 163,097,690
Corresponding date last year..... 150,341,119

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17¾	18	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
100⅞	101	41,810	*Amalg. Copper Co.	100	101½	99⅝	101	+ ¾
24¾	25	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	...
37⅝	37¾	2,300	Am. Car & Foundry	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
108¾	109¼	100	Am. Car & Found. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	− ½
30⅝	31½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
29	29½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
64	64¾	3,600	Am. Ice Securities	64⅛	64½	64	64½	+ ½
72	72¼	1,600	*Am. Locomotive Co.	72	72¼	72	72¼	...
151⅝	151⅞	29,300	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	150	152	150	151⅝	+1⅞
118	118½	200	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	118	118¼	118	118¼	...
11½	11¾	100	Am. Steel Foundries	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅛
136¾	137	3,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136¾	136¾	136¼	136⅝	+ ¼
36¾	37	1,300	*Am. Woolen Co.	37½	37½	36⅞	37	+ ⅝
102⅞	103	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103	103½	103	103½	+ ½
252	252½	9,300	*Anaconda Copp. Min.	250½	253	250½	252½	+1½
91½	91⅝	5,500	At., Top. & S. F.	91¾	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	+ ¼
139	139½	300	Atlantic Coast Line	139½	139½	139	139	...
120½	120⅝	26,630	Baltimore & Ohio	119¼	120¾	119	120½	+1⅝
22	23	200	Bethlehem Steel	...	...	...	...	...
77½	77⅝	9,700	Brook. Rapid Transit	77⅛	77⅝	76⅞	77½	+ ¼
120	130	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	121	121	121	121	−5
164¾	164⅞	5,500	Canadian Pacific	163½	165	163¼	164⅞	+1⅞
39	39¼	4,800	Central Leather Co.	37½	39⅝	37½	39	+1¾
101¾	102½	100	Central Leather pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ½
227	230	210	Central R. R. of N. J.	227½	227½	227½	227½	+3½
58	58¼	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	58½	58	58	+ ⅛
18	18¼	800	Chi. Great Western	18¼	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
74	75½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+2¼
26⅝	26¾	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	26½	26½	26½	26¾	+ ¼
180¼	181	7,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	180½	181	180⅜	180¾	+ ¼
202¾	203	2,700	Chi. & Northwestern	198	202½	198	202½	+4¾
4	4½	100	Chi. Union Traction	4½	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
12½	13	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	13	13	13	13	...
94⅜	94¾	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	94⅜	94¾	94⅜	94⅝	+ ⅝
54	54½	12,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	54	54¾	53	54¼	+ ⅝
34⅞	35	800	Colorado & Southern	34½	35	34½	35	+ ⅝
69¾	70	300	Col. & South. 1st pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	− ⅛
19½	19⅝	400	Colum. & H. C. & I.	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
138½	139½	200	Consolidated Gas	138½	138½	138½	138½	− ⅝
20½	20¾	1,400	Corn Products Ref.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅝
77½	78¼	200	Corn Products R. pf.	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	+ ⅛
220	222	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	216½	221½	216½	221	+5
529	540	300	Del., Lack. & West.	535	550	535	550	+20
43⅜	43¾	1,100	Den. & Rio Grande	43	43⅞	43	43⅞	+ ⅝
93⅛	94¼	300	Detroit United Ry.	93¾	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	+ ⅛
59⅝	59⅞	1,950	*Distillers Securities	59	59¾	59	59¾	+ ⅝
42⅞	43	6,300	Erie	42½	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
78⅜	78⅝	300	Erie 1st pf.	78½	78⅞	78½	78½	+ ⅛
70½	70¾	200	Erie 2d pf.	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	− ⅛
155	163	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	162¾	162⅞	162⅜	162¾	+2¾
95¼	95⅝	500	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	95	95½	95	95½	+ ¼
167½	168	300	General Electric	167¾	167¾	167½	167¾	+ ¼
296¼	296½	1,300	Great Northern pf.	295½	296½	295	296½	+ ⅛
177	180	100	Illinois Central	180	180	180	180	...
38⅜	38½	2,000	Interb-Met.	39	39	38¾	38½	− ⅛
79¼	79½	1,100	Interb-Met. pf.	78	78	77⅞	78	...
19½	20	2,300	International Paper	18⅜	19⅝	18⅜	19½	+2
83¾	84¼	400	Internat. Paper pf.	83¼	84	83	84	+ ⅛
47	47½	200	Int. Steam Pump	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅝
26	27	100	Iowa Central	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
69	72	200	Kanawha & Mich.	71	71	70	70	−1
53½	54½	300	Kan. City South. pf.	54½	...	...	54½	+ ½
60	60½	200	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	60½	60½	60½	60½	...
143⅝	143½	1,100	Louisville & Nash.	142	143½	142⅜	143½	+ ⅝
21	21¼	100	Mexican Central	21	21	21	21	...
60	67	100	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65	65	65	...
154	155	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	153	154	153	154	+ ½
94	94¼	1,300	Missouri Pacific	94	94¼	93¾	94	− ⅛
66½	67½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	67	67	67	67	...
17	17½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
79⅞	80	8,700	*Nat. Lead Co.	78	80	78	80	+1¼
101½	101⅞	300	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	100¾	101⅝	101¾	101¾	...
39¼	39¾	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
144	145	910	*N. Y. Air Brake	142	144	142	144	+2½
137	137½	1,400	New York Central	136½	137	136¼	137	+ ¾
67½	67⅞	1,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67½	67⅝	67	67½	+ ⅛
47⅛	47½	1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47	47½	47	47½	+ ⅜
89¾	89⅝	800	Norfolk & Western	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅜	+ ⅛
91	93	600	Norfolk & West. pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ½
95½	95⅞	600	North American	94½	95½	94½	95½	+1¼
204¾	205¼	2,300	Northern Pacific	205	205¼	204¼	205¼	+1¼
2¾	3	100	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
131	132	100	Pacific Coast	131¾	131¾	131⅜	131¾	+ ⅝
35¾	36	200	Pacific Mail	36	36	35½	35½	− ⅝
130½	130¾	10,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	130⅝	130⅝	130	130⅛	+ ⅛
91½	92	200	People's Gas, Chi.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¾
41	43	300	Peoria & Eastern	39½	40	39½	40	+1
49¾	50	1,600	Pressed Steel Car	49½	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅛
99½	100	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	99	99½	99	99½	+ ½
52½	53	700	Pullman Palace Car	52½	53	52½	52⅞	+ ⅛
130	130⅛	69,500	Reading	128½	130⅞	128⅜	130⅛	+1¾
28¾	28⅞	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29	29½	28½	29	− ⅛
99	99½	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	99	99¼	99	99¼	− ½
24⅝	24¾	800	Rock Island Co.	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
62¼	62½	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
52½	53	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	...
75	75½	600	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	75½	75½	75⅜	75½	...
72⅜	72½	26,800	Southern Pacific	72⅜	72⅝	71⅞	72⅜	...
36⅜	36¾	7,400	South. R'way ext.	36⅜	36¾	36	36¾	+ ¾
154	155	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	154¾	154¾	154¾	154¾	+ ¼
33	33¼	800	Texas & Pacific	33	33	32⅞	33	− ⅛
28¾	28⅞	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
47	47½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
114	114½	400	Twin City Rap. Trans.	114	114	114	114	+ ¼
151	151¼	34,200	Union Pacific	150⅜	151⅝	150⅜	151½	+ ¼
68	70½	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	70	70	70	70	− ⅝
48⅞	49⅞	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	49⅛	49⅛	49	49⅛	...
92½	95	500	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	92	93	92	93	+1
124	130	100	U. S. Express	124	124	124	124	+1
37	37⅝	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ½
43¼	44	600	U. S. Rubber	44	44	44	44	+ ¾
106¼	106½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
39⅛	39¾	45,930	U. S. Steel	39	39⅝	38⅞	39⅜	+ ⅛
106⅛	106⅝	8,200	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅝	...
35½	36¼	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ¾
40½	42	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	41	41	41	41	+ ½
47¾	48	2,200	Wabash pf.	46¾	47⅞	46¾	47⅞	+1⅝
92	93	300	Western Union Tel.	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅜	− ⅛
18⅜	18½	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	...
24⅞	25	300	Wisconsin Central	24⅜	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
47⅞	48	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, July 28, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,877,300	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,647,000	$2,516,000	$1,653,000	$15,806,000	$1,446000
2,050,000	2,699,000	Bank of Man. Co.	21,851,000	5,158,000	2,409,000	25,659,000	.....
2,000,000	1,504,600	Merchants' Nat.	12,382,200	2,816,100	1,028,800	15,061,000	50,000
3,000,000	3,465,000	Mechanics' Nat.	20,476,000	3,814,000	1,844,000	20,639,000	540,700
1,500,000	4,072,300	Bank of America	22,686,800	4,078,400	2,539,000	24,755,000	.....
1,000,000	328,400	Phenix Nat.	5,630,000	1,226,000	192,000	5,761,000	944,205
25,000,000	19,400,200	National City	137,160,900	37,864,900	11,153,900	155,442,900	5,438,500
300,000	7,748,500	Chemical Nat.	24,412,800	4,231,100	2,016,700	23,166,300	.....
600,000	439,200	Merch. Exch. Nat.	6,101,500	1,390,900	286,800	6,581,400	223,200
1,000,000	2,307,000	Gallatin Nat.	7,898,100	827,700	615,700	5,552,000	982,900
300,000	156,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,437,500	583,900	50,900	2,836,000	49,400
700,000	390,400	Mech. & Traders'	6,487,000	1,010,000	734,000	7,137,000	.....
500,000	604,200	Greenwich	5,513,800	879,100	589,600	6,032,500	.....
5,000,000	4,548,300	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,493,700	3,830,100	1,753,000	20,499,600	4,483,600
25,000,000	13,008,400	Nat. Bank of Com.	141,592,600	14,895,300	15,733,300	120,776,300	12,611700
3,000,000	4,628,400	Mercantile Nat.	21,759,300	3,101,500	1,376,800	18,104,700	2,219,500
422,700	676,400	Pacific	3,377,400	310,200	429,900	3,503,800	.....
450,000	1,030,000	Chatham Nat.	6,598,100	651,600	874,300	5,967,100	48,700
200,000	452,100	People's	2,220,800	135,100	617,300	2,691,800	.....
2,000,000	2,041,200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	15,106,000	2,812,600	1,326,300	15,153,000	50,000
3,000,000	7,622,400	Hanover Nat.	50,917,300	8,916,500	7,411,800	60,226,200	1,796,300
1,000,000	1,133,900	Irving Nat.	7,919,000	1,460,000	394,700	7,619,000	248,800
2,550,000	789,500	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	18,552,000	3,295,600	1,549,100	18,524,200	1,556,400
500,000	335,200	Nassau	3,586,700	320,800	457,300	3,843,000	.....
1,000,000	1,458,100	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,146,000	1,501,200	715,800	7,118,300	38,600
2,000,000	992,100	Metropolitan	9,923,600	2,114,000	270,600	10,057,600	.....
2,000,000	3,578,300	Corn Exchange	33,627,000	6,404,000	4,477,000	43,375,000	.....
750,000	1,154,400	Oriental	9,524,700	1,531,900	514,600	9,371,400	.....
1,500,000	7,068,900	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,643,000	3,543,000	1,341,000	20,240,000	45,400
3,000,000	7,764,800	National Park	70,274,000	17,580,000	4,231,000	81,253,000	2,962,000
250,000	119,000	East River Nat.	1,214,000	226,300	135,000	1,365,700	49,400
3,000,000	3,903,400	Fourth Nat.	18,812,600	2,883,200	2,711,700	20,026,000	50,000
300,000	1,673,100	Second Nat.	10,226,000	872,000	1,742,000	10,318,000	289,000
10,000,000	17,277,100	First Nat.	89,092,700	18,157,500	2,451,000	76,922,000	7,038,000
1,000,000	900,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	9,505,900	2,081,300	358,300	9,438,200	631,700
250,000	776,200	Bowery	3,554,000	625,000	352,000	4,145,000	.....
200,000	842,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	4,640,800	931,800	440,900	5,571,800	50,000
750,000	577,700	German-American	3,887,500	595,000	191,700	3,646,800	.....
1,000,000	5,731,600	Chase Nat.	50,668,800	12,843,800	1,781,800	57,656,700	927,900
100,000	1,789,500	Fifth Avenue	9,728,900	2,359,200	537,000	11,278,300	.....
200,000	778,200	German Exchange	3,324,400	215,000	845,000	4,115,400	.....
200,000	994,700	Germania	4,488,600	563,500	839,800	5,554,900	.....
300,000	1,565,800	Lincoln Nat.	12,440,400	1,126,200	2,256,700	13,431,600	295,800
1,000,000	1,344,500	Garfield Nat.	7,619,900	1,730,400	272,200	7,808,600	49,100
250,000	477,600	Fifth Nat.	2,942,800	603,500	151,900	2,976,500	243,400
1,000,000	1,684,600	Bank of Metropolis.	10,039,000	1,286,400	706,500	9,497,700	.....
200,000	811,600	West Side	4,364,000	826,000	388,000	4,844,000	.....
1,000,000	1,170,600	Seaboard Nat.	14,338,000	2,627,000	1,802,000	16,650,000	218,000
300,000	680,300	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,558,000	700,000	813,000	5,135,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,161,800	Liberty Nat.	10,359,400	1,342,600	750,000	9,247,200	992,100
1,000,000	537,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	6,187,400	1,325,100	394,400	7,711,800	.....
1,000,000	239,100	New Amst'd'm Nat.	5,706,700	816,600	547,200	6,613,500	50,000
350,000	639,800	Astor Nat.	4,784,000	901,000	212,000	4,548,000	350,000
103,650,000	127,127,500	Total, Nat. banks.					
14,322,700	22,480,900	Total, State banks.					
117,972,700	149,608,400	Total	1,058,415,100	194,450,900	89,470,800	1,060,116,900	47,044,300

*As per official reports: 25 National banks, June 18, 1906; 18 State banks, May 16, 1906.

BOSTON MANUFACTURING STOCKS

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—Transactions in mill stocks at the auction rooms this week were light, but in every instance an improvement in prices is noted.

The following semi-annual dividends have been declared: Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., 5 per cent.; Cardis Mills, Millbury, Mass., 5 per cent.; Boston Duck Company, Bondsville, Mass., 5 per cent.; Thorndyke Manufacturing Company, 5 per cent.; Columbia Manufacturing Company, Greensville, N. H., 3 per cent.; Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Biddeford, Me., 6 per cent.; Gosnold Mills, New Bedford, Mass., 3 per cent.

The New England Cotton Yarn Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred stock.

The Farr Alpaca Company, Holyoke, Mass., on November 1 will issue $200,000 in stock, making the total capital stock $600,000. On January 1, this will be doubled, so that the capital stock of the company will then be $1,200,000.

Sales of manufacturing stocks this week are as follows:

Shares.	Prices.	Previous Quotations.
14	Bigelow Carpet	113¼ 112
6	Cabot	65 62½
$4	Chicopee (new)	95½ 93

Demand for bank stocks has been somewhat more active than last week. Sales are reported as follows:

50 shares Second National at 223½, 12 shares Merchants' National at 211, 8 shares New England National at 140½, 5 shares First National at 302, 3 shares National Shawmut at 275¾, 3 shares State National at 150¾, 3 shares Old Colony Trust Company at 741, and 2 shares First National New Bedford at 133.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	Cable Consolidated	44	44	44
150	Crucible Steel	12¾	12½	12½
200	Crucible Steel pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾
100	Fireproofing	6½	6⅝	6⅝
250	Fireproofing pf.	27	27	27
360	Independent Brewing	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
25	Mfrs. L. & H.	31¾	31½	31¾
40	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼
50	River Coal pf.	22½	22½	22½
520	Sewer Pipe	28½	27⅝	27⅝
310	Tonopah Extension	5⅞	5¾	5¾
400	U. S. Steel	39¼	39¼	39⅛
76	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	106¼	106⅜
100	West. Penn. Ry.	31	31	31

BANKS.

10	Iron City Trust	120½	120½	120½

BONDS.

$3,000	Pitts., McK. & C. 5s	103	103	103

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 28.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was indecisive. Week-end realizations caused a heaviness, Russians declining. At the close the market was calm.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 473.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 92½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, July 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Upward Tendency, but Russia Still Causes Apprehension.

Americans Active and Prices Improve Considerably—Kaffirs Also Go Up—Consols Higher, but Are Never Likely to See Par Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 28.—The stock markets continue to wait on Russia in the full expectation that something will happen there pretty soon that will injuriously affect the prices of all sorts of securities. For the moment the tone of the markets is better than a few days ago, there seeming to be an upward tendency in all departments, but as a rule the advances have not been very great, and nobody regards them as signifying belief that the reactionaries and revolutionists of Russia will settle their differences easily and without the accompaniment of serious disorders throughout the empire.

The most active market has been that for Americans. When the week opened they showed considerable weakness, based on the Wall Street situation, which in its turn, it is said here, was based on the fear that the London market for Americans and everything else would go to pieces on account of the dissolution of the Duma. When New York recovered London also recovered, a strong bull movement set in, and prices here made large advances, Union Pacific gaining over 5 points and all other quoted stocks advancing handsomely.

A certain amount of activity was also shown in Kaffirs. It is reported that there has been good buying from the provinces for some unexplained reason, and that professional operators decided on the strength of it to make a bull movement. The gains have not been heavy, but any advance, however small, is a rather startling development in the Kaffir market in these days.

Consols are up a bit and may advance still more, but the city has about concluded that consols will never again see par. "Only the fools buy consols nowadays," a financier said to me this week. "One can do much better with one's money than put it into consols."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5⅛@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5⅛ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $289,311,938; balances, $10,668,977; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $195,003.

Sterling exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8485@$4.8490. Sixty-day bill were quoted at $4.8210 and cables at $4.8530@$4.8535. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.21⅞ less 1-32 plus 3-64 for long and 5.18⅛ less 3-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 15-16 less 1-32 and 94¾ less 1-64; guilders, 40.06.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@15c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—10c discount @ par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at 2.50, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at .84, 300 Golden Anchor at .54, 400 Jim Butler at 1.15, 40 Ontario at 2.75, 300 Savage at .66, 150 Tonopah Extension at 6.60.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 28.—Money was in good supply and rates were easier in the market to-day on the prospects of next week's arrivals of gold going to the Bank of England. Discounts were easy.

Trading on the Stock Exch

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

BULL—There are very few people in Wall Street who really think, and of these few about one-half, I should say, make the mistake of trying to apply fundamental reasons to fluctuations. A man will give you reasons why the market should decline 20 or 30 points, and then lose money seeking to catch the 3-point turns.

BEAR—Whither are we led by this profound reflection?

BULL—It is a weakness which handicaps equally a bull or a bear. Some of my bearish acquaintances think prices are too high and believe confidently that we shall have a big fall, but they are waiting for a level of prices 3 to 5 points higher on which to sell. I should think they would be afraid of missing their market. If there is going to be the fall, what difference does 3 or 5 points make to a man who intends to take a position on the bear side? It is the same with a bull. He may think the market is in for an upward swing of 20 points or more, but he will nevertheless sell his stocks on a bulge of a few points and demand a reaction on which to replace them at a profit. If he doesn't get such a reaction he becomes obstinate, criticises the manipulation, says the market is artificial, and then, if prices continue to advance, he will end by coming in again at the higher prices, with more desperation than discretion.

BEAR—Your philosophy will keep indefinitely. What about the week's market?

BULL—We've had you on the run, haven't we? When we get through there won't be a bear left in the Street. You have seen that the market can go up. The people who bought your short stocks on a scale down were strong enough to turn the market against you when the proper time came, and they have done it. Now I hear that you are still fighting the advance, selling obstinately on each fresh advance of 2 or 3 points, covering at a loss, and repeating the trick a little higher, always with the same result. That keeps up the short interest. I venture the guess that finally you will give up the short side and go long, and when I see that you are doing that I shall look for a reaction.

BEAR—So it is at the expense of the short interest that you have been putting prices up?

BULL—Even so, or at least it is very largely so. What difference does it make from a speculator's point of view how the market goes up?

BEAR—Only this, that if your campaign is based wholly on the short interest you will presently exhaust the buying power of the bears, and when the shorts have all covered up a continuation of the rise will be conditional upon a much more general response from commission houses than has yet taken place.

BULL—The public will come in later—at the top.

BEAR—You think so! I belive, for my part, that the purpose of this manipulation is too generally understood. Brokers have a strong suspicion that a concerted effort is being made to induce the commision houses to take hold of the market so that stocks may be unloaded on them before the money market begins to tighten up in August.

BULL—There you are again, harping upon the money market. How do you know that money is going to be so tight? My people are beginning to think differently about it.

BEAR—Yet I get it from some of the leaders on your side of the market that the programme is to carry this advance to about the middle of August, and distribute stocks before the outflow of currency begins. Money on call and for short periods of time is easy enough, and it is with such funds that you are financing this movement, but you will notice that rates for money over the end of the year scarcely relax at all. Mr. Harriman has recently been borrowing a great deal of money at 5½ per cent. for periods of six to ten months. Now, you will admit that he can probably borrow money to better advantage than the average person, and also that he can offer gilt-edge collateral, but still he has to pay 5½ per cent. for time money, and the average yield of the better class of Stock Exchange securities is from only 4 to 4½ per cent. Corporations privately are borrowing a great deal of money at 5½ to 6 per cent. I know of a bank that has refused 6 per cent. for money over the end of the year, secured by gilt-edged collateral. The indications are that the Autumn drain upon our money market will begin earlier and be heavier than usual, because, first, the crops are very large, and, second, interior banks report that they are already pretty well loaned up as a result of the enormous demands made upon them for other than crop-moving purposes. This means that they will draw heavily upon New York.

BULL—We shall import gold and sell exchange heavily in anticipation of large exports of foodstuffs.

BEAR—The important truth is that we suffer a scarcity of capital. The vast absorption of capital in the last eighteen months or two years is beginning to tell. The fate of recent security offerings has advertised not only that fact but also the condition of the investment market. The City of New York was compelled last week to sell a 4 per cent. tax stamp bond for less than 101, and at the same time you were bulling in the stock market from a 4 per cent. basis.

BULL—We have been bulling equities.

BEAR—Let's consider the equities which you have been bulling and see what there was to put them up. On what were you bulling Southern Pacific?

BULL—On a prospective dividend at the rate of 3 per cent., and perhaps also valuable subscription rights on a new issue of preferred stock.

BEAR—Has anybody who speaks with authority promised you a dividend on the stock this year?

BULL—Not exactly, but they do not deny positive rumors to that effect.

BEAR—You have been bulling it, then, on rumors of a 3 per cent. dividend which the insiders do not deny. As a 3 per cent. stock it would now be selling at a parity with Union Pacific. On what have you been bulling Union Pacific?

BULL—On the probability of an increase of the dividend.

BEAR—How soon?

BULL—We do not know how soon, but we do know that the company will be able to pay larger dividends when Southern Pacific goes on a dividend basis.

BEAR—You think it probable that the Union Pacific will increase its dividend while it is borrowing money heavily at 5½ per cent?

BULL—You refer to the report that $10,000,000 has been borrowed for the account of the Union Pacific at 5½ per cent. I don't pretend to understand the transaction, but I should not be surprised to hear that the Union Pacific people have been buying heavily into the securities of other railroads in their territory.

BEAR—Probably the Union Pacific people are borrowing money at 5½ per cent. to buy New York Central, St. Paul, Northern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, Illinois Central, and Atchison—stocks which yield an average on their current prices of less than 4 per cent.—but I have my doubts. Now, as to St. Paul, what have you been bulling that on?

BULL—In time there will be rights from the new financing to be done on account of its Pacific Coast extension. I cannot tell you when they will come, but there is something doing there.

BEAR—When the Directors adjourned last week without making any such announcement there were rumors that the plan had been abandoned, and that the Union Pacific had acquired the St. Paul. This Mr. Harriman personally went out of his routine to deny.

BULL—I think he did that because he is sincerely bullish and thinks it better that the market should advance on its merits rather than on the strength of false rumors.

BEAR—If I know men, they do not go out of their way to explode rumors that are helping their market.

BULL—Why don't you ask me about the United States Steel stocks, Baltimore & Ohio, or something on which there are really tangible bull arguments?

BEAR—The Steel stocks were turned effectively to the bull side, and it was a movement that served to broaden your market, but while the corporation is debating whether to issue bonds as a means of partly financing the new $75,000,000 plant in Indiana or build it entirely out of the surplus it seems perfectly ridiculous to talk of dividends on Steel common. The recovery in the stock has been accompanied by dividend rumors. I grant you that the earnings are very large. The statement forthcoming on Tuesday will show, I am told, between $39,000,000 and $40,000,000 for the second quarter, but you don't stick to earnings as a bull argument on the stock; you must needs start dividend rumors.

BULL—You are talking against the market. The market has been going against you. I don't care anything about your ifs and buts. I have been in line with the market this last fortnight, and you haven't. That's the difference. We have the tangible facts on our side—such facts as bumper crops, enormous earnings, and unabated prosperity. You have on your side theories and accidents and dread of what may be.

BEAR—When sentiment can change from extreme pessimism to extreme optimism in a fortnight it can change back again just as abruptly. The country's prosperity is being financed with 5½ and 6 per cent. money, and you are bulling stocks on a 4 per cent. basis. I'm willing that you should take the risks. You ought to be able to keep the market going on this tack until about the middle of August. That is your programme. You must look to it, however, that somebody doesn't forget to keep faith and begin to clean up before that time.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
100	Am. De Forest Wireless Tel.	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	
75	Am. Tobacco	390	410	390	410	
3,500	Bay State Gas.	⅜	7-16	⅜	⅜	
600	Hav. Tobacco	21¾	22	21¾	22	
600	Mackay Cos.	74½	74½	74	74½	
1,500	Man. Transit	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	

RAILROADS.

1,000	Chi. Subway	45¾	46⅞	45½	45½	
85	Cripple C. Con.	91½	91½	91½	91½	
100	Cripple C. C. pf.	73	73	73	73	
200	Seaboard Co.	28¾	29	28¾	29	
500	Seab. 2d pf.	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58¾	

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Boston Cop.	26	26¼	26	26¼	
900	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
700	Butte Coal, w.i.	31	31	30½	31	
800	Cumb.-Ely Min.	7	7¼	7	7¼	
1,200	Dom. Cop. new.	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
600	El Rayo Min.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
650	Furn. Cr. Cop.	2½	2½	2½	2½	
100	Giroux Mining.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
100	Gold Hill	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6,000	Greene Con. C.	20⅝	22¼	20⅝	22¼	
2,500	Greene G.-S.	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
500	Guanajuato Con.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
1,200	Micmac G. M.	5⅝	5¾	5	5¾	
700	Mines Co. of America	$1.24	$1.24	$1.22	$1.24	
100	Mitchell Mining	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
500	Mont.-Shoshone.	11¾	12	11¾	12	
2,200	Nev. Con. Cop.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	
400	Nev. S. & M. Corp.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1,500	Nev. U. M. & S.	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
1,100	Nipissing M. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100	Tenn. Cop. Co.	40	40	40	40	
3,500	Tonopah Ext.	5¾	6	5⅝	5¾	
400	Shannon Con.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
900	United Copper.	62¾	63	62¾	62¾	
200	United M. Corp.	59	59	59	59	
100	Utah Copper.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	

BONDS.

$5,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	
5,000	West. Elec. 5s w. i. & int.	97	97¼	97	97¼	

*Odd lots.

* * *

The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, July 28, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

Stocks.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
350	Amer. Can.	7	6¼	7	+ ½
1,155	Amer. Can pf.	55	53	55	+ 1¾
214	Amer. Chicle.	181½	180	181½	..
100	Am. De Forest	1	1	1	— ⅛
600	Am. De F. pf.	$1.10	$1.00	$1.00	— 5
30	Am. D. F. com.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— 1⅛
471	Am. Tobacco.	410	375	410	+55
1,010	Am. W. P. pf.	24	21	24	— 1
13,200	Bay State Gas.	⅝	5-16	⅝	..
585	B. S. Brew.	10	9⅜	10	..
100	Cent. Foundry.	5	5	5	+ ⅛
200	Con. Refrig.	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
370	Fed. Sugar pf.	73	72⅜	72⅜	— ¼
500	Guggenheim E.	226	224	225	..
11,600	Havana Tob.	22	18½	22	+ 3⅝
1,200	Havana Tob. pf.	37	35	36	+ 2
100	Hous. Oil rcts.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
2,850	Int. M. M. pf.	27½	25½	27½	+ 2⅜
3,400	Mackay Cos.	74½	71½	74½	+ 2½
1,700	Mackay C. pf.	73	71¾	72½	+ 1¼
100	Maine S'mship.	30	30	30	..
1,000	N. Y. Transp.	6	5¼	5¾	— 1¼
1,600	N. Y. El. S. B.	4⅝	3¾	4½	+ ⅝
10	Pitts. Brew.	31½	31½	31½	..
3	Pope Mfg. Co.	60	60	60	— 5
10	Pope M. 2d pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
102	Standard Oil.	600	599	599	— 1
1,300	United Cigar.	45	44½	45	+ ⅝
1,000	United Cig. pf.	97½	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
15	A. L. & T. pf.	99½	99¼	99½	— ½
8,300	Chic. Subway.	45⅞	44	45½	+ 1¼
305	Cripple Cr. C.	91½	80½	91½	— ½
457	Crip. C. C. pf.	73	71	70	— 8
2,300	Manhattan Tr.	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
9	Nor. Sec. stubs.	250	237½	250	..
225	Seaboard Co.	29	27	29	..
25	Seab'rd 1st pf.	86	86	86	+ 1
550	Seaboard 2d pf.	58¾	56	58¾	+ 2½

MINING.

400	Alaska Min.	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4,550	Boston Copper.	26¼	24	26¼	+ 1⅞
5,060	B. Col. Cop.	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
200	Butte of Lon.	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
8,500	Butte Coal.	31½	29½	31	— ⅜
3,600	C. C. & G. T.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
400	Cobalt Arg.	7-16	7-16	7-16	..
4,800	C.-Ely Mining.	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
100	D. D. E., w. i.	10½	10½	10¾	+ 5⅜
4,000	El Rayo Min.	5½	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
5,650	Fur. Cr. Cop.	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
2,900	Giroux Mining.	8	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
20,560	Greene Con. C.	22¼	20	22¼	+ 1½
45	Greene Con. G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7,500	Greene G.-S.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
4,300	Granby C. M.	12	11	11⅞	+ ¼
4,250	Guan. Con.	5⅝	5	5½	+ ¼
9,025	Micmac G. M.	5½	4¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
500	Mine Sec.	7-32	7-32	7-32	..
4,400	M. Co. of Am.	$1.24	$1.20	$1.24	..
1,750	Mitchell Min.	5	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
1,710	Mont.-S. new.	12	10½	12	+ ⅜
8,825	Nevada Con.	18¾	17	18¾	+ 1½
3,400	Nev. U. M. & S.	3¼	2¾	3⅜	+ 1⅛
4,420	Nev. M. & S. pf.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅜
7,100	Nipissing Min.	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
1,500	North Star.	44	44	44	—11
200	North Butte.	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
325	P. Metals Co.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
1,200	Tenn. Copper.	40	40	40	+ ⅛
22,950	Tonopah Ext.	6⅜	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
3,500	Union Copper.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5,700	United Copper.	63	61¼	62⅞	+ ⅛
1,020	Utah Apex.	6	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
600	Utah Copper.	26⅜	25	26⅜	— ⅜
2,300	U. Mine Corp.	59	53	59	+ 4

BONDS.

$9,000	Am. S. F. 6s.	89	89	89	+ ¼	
16,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	85½	85	85	— ½	
137,000	C. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s		37¼	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
3,000	Hav. Tob. 5s.	67	66	67	— 1½	
111,000	In. M. M. 4½s.	77	70¼	77	+ ½	
2,000	Me. Steam. 5s.	80	80	80	..	
51,000	W. El. 5s.	97¼	97	97¼	+ ¼	

*Sells cents per share.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN SYSTEM—			
Mileage	1,725	1,729	1,729
3d week July	$27,808	$205,409	.....
From July 1	706,097	612,282	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	586	586	586
3d week July	62,808	60,062	.....
From July 1	181,429	172,911	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,451	1,441	.....
3d week July	172,894	184,509	.....
From July 1	501,965	492,251	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	488	488	488
3d week July	96,917	93,396	.....
From July 1	283,395	283,269	.....

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 28, 1906.

Imprl Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan
500 100
1,000 100
500 ..... 100½
500 ..... 100¾
2d series
7,000 99
4½s, sterl loan
1,000 ..... 94½
2,500 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94⅝
2d series
6,000 91
4,000 ..... 91½
2,000 ..... 90⅝
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% sterl loan
10,000 ..... 82¾
400 ..... 82¾
1,000 83
1,000 ..... 82½
Alb & Susq 3½s
1,000 111
1,000 ..... 112¼
1,000 ..... 112½
7,000 113
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 ..... 90⅞
3,000 91
Am Tobacco 4s
2,000 79
At, T & S Fe gen 4s
5,000 108
conv 4s
10,000 ..... 101⅜
10,000 ..... 101⅞
adjustment 4s
7,000 ..... 94⅜
85,000 ..... 94⅜
500 ..... 94⅜
stamped
25,000 ..... 92⅞
Atl Coast Line 4s
3,000 ..... 100¼
2,000 ..... 100⅜
1,000 ..... 100½
Balt & O gold 4s
7,000 ..... 102½
10,000 103
S W div 3½s
4,000 ..... 90⅜
B R Tr ref conv 4s
5,000 ..... 94⅝
11,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94⅝
gold 5s
2,000 105
Cen of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s, stamped
30,000 90
Cent Leather 5s
1,000 ..... 99⅝
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
12,000 98
Ill div 3½s
2,000 ..... 91¼
Ill div 4s
22,000 ..... 101¼
Shwn div 4s
5,000 100
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 ..... 100⅝
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
5,000 ..... 93⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
10,000 ..... 77½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
10,000 ..... 91¼
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
1,000 77
Dist Sec Cor 5s
5,000 86
Del & Hud cnv 4s
23,000 ..... 105¾
30,000 109
50,000 ..... 109¼
30,000 ..... 109½
30,000 ..... 109¾
10,000 110
10,000 ..... 109¼
Erie 5th ext 5s
2,000 102
Erie 1st gen 4s
10,000 ..... 90½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
35,000 95
Gr Bay & Wn deb ctf B
2,000 17
Interboro-Metro 4½s
1,000 ..... 85⅜
85,000 ..... 85½
L S & M S deb 4s
35,000 ..... 99⅝
Lo & Nash unif 4s
12,000 ..... 101¼
1,000 101
Met St gen 5s
5,000 ..... 110½
Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000 ..... 15½
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
2,000 89
Mo, Kan & T 4½s, sub ctfs 2d instl $800 paid
2,000 ..... 86¾
N Y Cen & Hud Riv gen 3½s
1,000 ..... 95½
deb 4s, 1934
3,000 ..... 100¾
N Y, O & W ref 4s
5,000 101
Northn Pac 4s
13,000 ..... 103⅜
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
7,000 ..... 94⅞
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
3,000 ..... 94¼
3,000 ..... 94½
1,500 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
Reading gen 4s
10,000 ..... 90⅝
Rdg Jer Cen col 4s
1,000 99
So Pac 1st ref 4s
8,000 95
Southn Pac 4s
10,000 ..... 91⅞
Third Av con 4s
5,000 91
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
14,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98¼
registered
1,000 ..... 98⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 114⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 107
Wabash deb B 6s
10,000 ..... 80½
5,000 ..... 80⅝
50,000 ..... 80¾
69,000 81
5,000 ..... 81¾
10,000 82
10,000 ..... 81½
10,000 82
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
10,000 ..... 36¾
West Shore 4s, reg
1,000 ..... 103⅜
Wis Cent gen 4s
3,000 90

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Alb & Susq 3½s....3¾ | Wabash deb B.....1¾
Erie 5th ext.....1

DECLINED.

Cent of Ga 2d inc 5s, stmpd.....1
Total sales July 28, 1906..... $996,500
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 452,368,300
Corresponding date last year..... 643,437,200

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Saturday, July 28, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Allis-Chalmers.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
4,280	Amal. Copper.	100	101⅝	100	101¼
90	Am. C. & Fdy.	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	37⅞
60	Am. Ice.	64½	64¾	64⅜	64⅜
180	Am. Locomo.	72¼	72¼	71⅞	72
3,020	Am. Smelting.	150⅞	151⅞	150⅞	151⅝
170	Am. Sugar.	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136½
190	A., T. & S. F.	91½	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝
1,550	Balt. & Ohio.	119¼	120⅞	119	120⅜
2,730	Brook. R. Tran.	77⅛	77⅝	77	77⅜
100	Can. Pacific.	163½	165	163½	165
90	Cent. Leather.	38	38⅝	38	38⅝
60	Ches. & Ohio.	58	58⅜	58	58⅛
40	Chi. Gt. West.	18	18	17⅝	17⅞
1,010	C., M. & St. P.	180⅜	181	180⅜	181
4,710	Col. F. & Iron.	54	54¾	53¼	54
20	Cons. Gas.	138½	138½	138	138
730	Erie	42⅜	43	42¼	43
10	Inter-Met.	38½	38½	38½	38½
140	Louis. & Nash.	143½	143½	143¼	143¼
320	Mo. Pacific.	94	94⅜	94	94
180	Nat. Lead.	79	80	78⅝	80
10	N. Y., O. & W.	47½	47½	47½	47½
200	Pennsylvania.	130¾	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝
14,240	Reading.	128½	130⅜	128⅜	130⅜
170	Rep. Steel.	29	29	28½	29
200	Rock Island.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾
940	South. Pacific.	72¼	72½	71⅞	72½
690	South. Railway.	36	36⅜	36	36⅜
20	Tenn. C. & I.	154⅜	154⅜	154⅜	154⅜
1,940	Union Pacific.	150⅝	151⅝	150½	151⅛
100	U. S. Rubber.	44½	44¾	44¼	44¾
4,530	U. S. Steel.	39	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛
800	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞

43,500

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—The local money market is quiet and practically unchanged.

Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5¼@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 15c. discount; clearings, $22,281,160; balances, $1,355,156; Sub-Treasury debit, $61,351.

For the week: Clearings, $143,688,980; balances, $11,254,664.

The local market opened strong, with commission houses appearing as buyers. There was very little stock offering for sale, and this demand soon caused gains to be recorded throughout the list. The strength of the copper metal is attracting much attention. Recent advices are to the effect that there is a marked revival in the buying of copper for account of foreign consumers. Utah Consolidated was a feature, advancing to 58¼, a gain of 3⅛ points from yesterday's low point

The closing was strong and with few stocks offering. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s.	.....	98½	98½	98½
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
4,000	Western T. & T. 5s.	100	99⅞	100	99⅞

RAILROADS.

5	Atchison	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
10	Boston Elevated	152½	152½	152½	152½
5	Boston Suburban	20	20	20	20
10	Boston & Albany.	247	247	247	247
1,576	Boston & Me. rights.	8c.	6c.	8c.	8c.
1	Fitchburg pf.	138	138	138	138
31	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	196	196	196
60	Union Pacific	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝
1	West End	95	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

58	American	133	133	133	133
15	New England	132	132	132	132

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	93	93½	93	93
2,135	Am. Pneu. Service.	16½	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
157	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	36	35	35	35½
30	Am. Sugar	136⅞	136¾	136⅝	136⅝
10	Am. Sugar pf.	136	136	136	136
115	Am. Woolen	37¼	37	37	37
228	Am. Woolen pf.	103	103	103	103
50	East Boston Land.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
344	Massachusetts Gas.	59½	59	59	59
85	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
85	Pullman	227	225	227	227
10	Torrington pf.	25	25	25	25
10	United Fruit	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
150	United Shoe Machine.	80½	80	80	80
1,195	U. S. Steel	39¼	39	39⅜	39⅜
188	U. S. Steel pf.	107	106½	106½	106½

MINING.

175	Adventure	6¼	6	6¼	
6,732	Amalgamated	101¾	100	101¼	
85	Allouez	84	84	84	
300	Atlantic	14½	14¼	14½	
545	Bingham	30½	30¼	30½	
100	Bonanza	50c.	50c.	50c.	
1,070	Boston Con.	26¼	26	26¼	
1,130	Butte Coalition	31¼	30¾	30¾	
20	Calumet & Arizona.	110	110	9.85	
220	Centennial	22½	22½	22½	
50	Con. Mercur	50c.	50c.	50c.	
945	Copper Range	73¾	72½	73¼	
150	Daly-West	17	17	17	
3,310	Franklin	17⅜	16¾	17¼	
25	Granby	11½	11½	11½	
1,501	Greene	22¼	21	22⅛	
50	Guanajuato	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
475	Isle Royale	19⅞	18½	19⅞	
110	Mass	7¼	7	7	
100	Michigan	12½	12½	12½	
395	Mohawk	62	61¾	62	
300	Nevada	18¾	18½	18¾	
940	North Butte	88½	87¾	88½	
50	Old Dominion	39¼	39¼	39¼	
948	Osceola	105	104¼	104¼	
480	Parrot	20⅜	20	20⅛	
110	Quincy	86	85	85	
805	Shannon	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
532	Trinity	9	8⅝	8¾	
100	U. S. Smelting	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	
25	U. S. Smelting pf.	43½	45½	45½	
240	United Copper	63	62¾	63	
1,268	Utah	58⅝	57⅝	58	
50	Winona	3	3	3	

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

Dividends Commence
January, 1907

The last opportunity is presented of purchasing the stock of the

Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold Mines Company

Operating the famous "Negociacion de La Paz" group of Gold and Silver Mines at
La Luz, Guanajuato, Mexico,

AT $5.00 PER SHARE

The equipment of the properties is practically completed, and in a short time the hundreds of thousands of tons of ore now awaiting treatment will be milled and the revenue they produce will be paid in dividends to stockholders of the Company, commencing January, 1907.

The properties are equipped with one of the most complete modern mining and milling plants in existence, and should place the Company among the largest dividend paying mining companies of the world.

The present offering of a limited block of stock at par

$5.00 PER SHARE

is the last that will be presented for public subscription, and will be withdrawn as soon as subscribed for. Allotment being made as subscriptions are received.

We reserve the right to withdraw this offer without notice.

WHEN DIVIDENDS COMMENCE THE STOCK WILL BE WORTH AT LEAST SEVERAL TIMES THE PRESENT PRICE.

We present this stock with our unqualified endorsement, and recommend that every investor should at least investigate it. At our offices, No. 57 Broadway, New York, we are exhibiting specimens of ore from the properties of the Guanajuato Amalgamated Gold Mines Company and photographs showing the vast improvements now being installed.

Prospectus and full particulars sent on request.

COLONIAL SECURITIES COMPANY
57 BROADWAY NEW YORK

An interesting story by Gilson Willets is published in Leslie's Weekly. This story of the marvelous wealth of old Mexico is full of interest. Mr. Willets has just returned from Mexico and paints a vivid picture of the conditions existing in that country to-day.

Copies of Leslie's Weekly will be furnished on application or sent free by mail on request.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Traders Even Up Accounts to Await Government Report.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Weather Bureau forecast for Sunday and Monday in the cotton States is as follows:

North Carolina—Thunder showers Sunday and probably Monday, cooler Sunday in the interior; light to fresh southerly winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Thunder showers Sunday and probably Monday, cooler Sunday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Thunder showers Sunday and probably Monday; variable winds.

Louisiana—Thunder showers Sunday; Monday fair; light to fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Texas—Showers Sunday, cooler in southwest portion; Monday fair; fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Sunday, except showers in extreme western portion; Monday fair.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Sunday and Monday.

Arkansas—Thunder showers Sunday; Monday fair, warmer.

Tennessee—Thunder showers Sunday; Monday fair, warmer.

The local cotton market has continued its downward course with occasional reactions throughout the week, as is quite natural in view of the approaching new crop in the absence of any really alarming news which would lead to the belief that the yield might be materially reduced by adverse weather conditions. The decline, however, has been rather more severe than during the previous week, due to the Russian clo

TENNIS PLAYERS SAIL.

Grant and Westfall to Compete in Foreign Championships.

Two of the American lawn tennis players, Wylie Cameron Grant of the New York Club and H. L. Westfall, Kings County Club, Brooklyn, sailed aboard the Anchor Line steamship Caledonia yesterday for an invasion of the English and European courts. The pair will play in the most important of the English, Scottish, Irish, and other European meetings, their chief tournament being that at Homburg, Germany, the European international championships. A delegation of their clubmates witnessed the departure of the players.

The two Americans are duly entered for four tournaments that begin the week of Aug. 6, but they will not decide in which of them to play until their arrival on the other side. In the event of a fair voyage and feeling fit, it is probable that the Americans will leave the Caledonia at Londonderry, her first stop, and play in the East of Ireland tournament. If they continue on to Glasgow they will first try their skill in the Scotch meeting at Moffat, as this offers excellent preparatory work after the long sea trip.

The latter plan will make it possible for the players to visit the estate of Grant, who is of the clan Allan-Grants, at Auchernack, Scotland. This is a most picturesque old place and on it Grant has laid one of the finest courts in the Highlands of Scotland. He is a direct descendants of the clan chieftains whose claymores are held in reverence in the ancient house, together with the swords of his grandfathers, who were officers in the Black Watch, the famous Forty-second Highlanders.

After Homburg the Americans will take in one of the other European tournaments, and return to Brighton, England, for the big meeting that begins on those courts the week of Sept. 3. The South of England championship at Eastbourne, the last of the English out-of-door meetings, will follow the week of Sept. 10, and it is here that the pair will endeavor to win their way through the top-heavy entry. Their last week, that of Sept. 17, will be devoted to playing in the covered court championship of Wales, held at Llandudno. Grant holds the United States national indoor championship, while Westfall first indicated his form this season in the national tournament on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment. As both are remarkably fast on boards they are confident of returning the Welsh title to this country.

Horseback Rider's Challenge.

"Jim" Gabriel, a cowboy who broke endurance records for the Government in a 2,500-mile trip on horseback from Sheridan, Wyoming, to Chicago, yesterday issued a $10,000 challenge for a relay ride from New York to San Francisco. He declares he will make the journey in thirty days or less; bars no one in the world. He is now chief outlaw in "The Great Train Robbery" at Luna Park.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families, reasonable; parlor dining room, separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

56TH ST., 309 WEST.—Private home; handsome room, excellent table; telephone; references; gentlemen preferred.

91ST ST., 65 WEST.—Large and small cool rooms, with excellent board; low Summer rates.

120 ST., 103 WEST.—Light, cool hall bedroom, select home; parlor dining room, references.

125TH ST., 3 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board, overlooking Mt. Morris Park; Sub-[illegible]; telephone.

125TH ST., 153 WEST, Two beautifully furnished rooms; can be used as sitting room for couple or two gentlemen; not rented steadily; bath; excellent table; private family; reasonable. A. B., Box 7 Times, Harlem.

129TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large front room; good board; references.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms, large and small, to rent, with board, references.

WEST END AV., 479, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars, most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure, superior table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST.—Adelphine, large and small rooms, cuisine excellent; special rates; telephone; references.

22D ST., 42 EAST. Large and small rooms, best board; [illegible] $18 a week.

46TH ST., 158 EAST.—Fine cool, large, small rooms; excellent German table; telephone.

125TH ST., 624 EAST.—Comfortable rooms and board; bath; cheerful surroundings; convenient location; moderate; please call.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187, Heights.—Convenient Bridge, ferries, and cars to beaches; table guests; telephone.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Young man, quiet, regular habits, desires large room and first-class board in strictly private family; convenient West 158th or 168th Street Subway; positively no apartments or board ng houses; highest references exchanged; permanent; state terms; full particulars. Responsibility, Box 800 Tribune, Uptown Office.

BOARD AND LODGING, from September 1st, for an elderly couple on west side, between 86th and 116th Sts. Answer, giving particulars, D. C., Box 220 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 23c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,109, Elevator apartment, nicely furnished room and bath; restaurant attached. Apartment 41.

19TH ST., 30 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms, running water, telephones, Summer rates.

22D ST., 37 WEST, Cool, large room; bath; breakfasts; living or studio, piano; reception room, reasonable. Studio No. 2. Janitor.

26TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electric lights, transients; [illegible] parlor telephones.

56TH ST., 33 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

42D ST., 500 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.) —Rooms, $2-$12; private bath; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 252 WEST, Near Broadway and Hotel Astor; select house; up-to-day; everything new. $2.50 to $12; references.

72D ST., 205 WEST.—Splendid rooms, cool, well furnished, single or en suite, with or without private bath, every convenience; electric light, telephone, best service, low Summer rates, Southern family, best references.

115TH ST., 415 WEST.—Light, airy, comfortable room, bath, Subway; private family Boarding.

116TH, 210 WEST.—Two adjoining front rooms, suitable couple; gentlemen; near L, Subway; board.

East Side.

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Pavilion Hotel, Nyack, N. Y. Grand view of the Hudson; loveliest resort on earth; music and all amusements; excellent table; $8 week upwards; no mosquitos. J. F. Warner, Mgr. both hotels.

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Riverdale on Hudson, N. Y.

30 minutes from Grand Central.

NEW ENGLAND.

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THE WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES

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Coolest resort on the Coast; all modern conveniences; daily connection; 4½ hours from New York City via Long Island. Surf bathing, fishing, and golf. Send for booklet. W. R. Champlin, Mgr.

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Massachusetts.

STOCKBRIDG

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No piece of news last week was more interesting than the announcemnt that a "reinforced concrete" building, eleven stories high, was to go up in West Thirty-ninth Street. It is impossible to tell what effect this method of construction will have on the steel skeleton method. The fact that Prof. Burr of Columbia has designed New York's first high building of the new kind is conclusive proof that in point of safety and permanence "reinforced concrete" is evidence that it has met tests satisfactorily.

It is a coincidence that New York should make a beginning in this kind of construction just as San Francisco is planning to built a concrete city. Of course the number of structures thus built will be much greater in San Francisco than in New York—for a time, at least—for there they face the task of making an entire city over again. But if builders here once become convinced that the new way is the right way, it is a safe prediction that buildings of the new type will spring up by the hundreds. Already plans for two concrete automobile garages have been made.

On the heels, though, of the news of the concrete building in Thirty-ninth Street comes a description of an elaborate steel-frame building to be erected on the south side of Wall Street, between the Mills and the United States Trust Company Buildings. The new building of the Trust Company of America will be a striking addition to the central block of the financial district—the block surrounded by Wall Street, Broad Street, Exchange Place and William Street.

Aside from the tidings of new buildings, there was nothing about the real estate market last week to break the monotony of Summer dullness. Flats and tenements have been sold by the score, a few high-priced private dwellings have changed hands, and houses and lofts have been leased. Even the dullest week of the year in New York has dozens of these unimportant sales that have little interest for any but the buyers and sellers themselves.

New Garden City Plannec.

At the offices of the Ernestus Gulick Company yesterday an important Long Island deal was brought to a close. Title was taken to 10,000 lots at Garden City and the price paid was about $1,500,000. Major Gulick has formed a corporation to be known as the Garden City Estates. Its object is to improve and develop the land purchased, to erect houses, and to establish such business buildings as will be necessary to the community.

A National bank is being organized. Two Long Island Railroad stations will be located on the property, one on the main line, between Mineola and Floral Park, and one on the Hempstead division. The company is composed of Timothy L. Woodruff, President; William G. Gilmore, Leroy W. Baldwin, William H. English, George J. Smith, Harry J. Luce, George S. Fairchild and Ernestus Gulick. Kirby, Pettit & Green will be the architects and engineers, and Henry Meyers will be manager.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Carl Fischer has bought from the Kane estate, 10 and 12 Fourth Avenue, opposite Cooper Union, two five-story buildings, on a plot 55 by 77 by 52 by 95. Mr. Fischer already owns Nos. 6 and 8, adjoining.

Sale by Knapp Estate.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the estate of Sheppard Knapp to Charles M. Rosenthal and I. M. Berinstein the plot of seventeen lots on the south side of 158th Street, 480 feet west of the Riverside Drive extension.

On the East Side.

Charles B. Gumb has sold 1,100 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 91. Lowenstein, Papae & Co. were the brokers.

Charles B. Gumb has bought 215 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Moses Mendelsohn has sold for Jessie Goldberg to the Beiker Realty Company 157 East 112th Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100. Two lots in 100th Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, were given in part payment.

Katharine M. Tiernan has sold 310 and 312 East 112th Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 38.4 by 100.

Max Lasberg has sold to James Siculer 154 East 123d Street, a six-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

On the West Side.

A. V. Amy & Co. have sold for the Lynch estate 647 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 27.6 by 100.

Barnett & Co. have sold for E. S. Peets 84 Morningside Park East, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Benjamin and Asher Shapiro have sold 130 West 134th Street, a five-story flat on plot 30 by 100.

Herrmann Brothers, in conjunction with J. Strauss, were the brokers in the resale of 238 and 240 West 144th Street to a Mr. Samuels.

In the Bronx.

A. Schatzkin & Sons have bought from A. Mestel a plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 214th Street, east of Four h Avenue; also, from Angelo Camera a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Bartholdi Street, east of White Plains Avenue. The same firm has sold to a Mr. Engel a lot, 25 by 103, on Sixth Avenue, 34 feet south of 224th Street.

Herman H. Moritz has sold a plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Aqueduct Avenue, 100 feet south of 183d Street. A private dwelling will be erected on the plot.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Ernestus Gulick Company has sold 330 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story brick mansion, for Max Schultze to I. Geltman for $20,000.

The Liederman Realty Company has opened a tract on Staten Island. The lots will be sold on the installment plan.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased for James J. Coogan to Robert H. Ingersoll and others for a term of years the store at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The same company has leased for the United States Realty and Improvement Company to Post & McCord part of the eleventh floor of the Mercantile Building at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and part of the tenth floor to the J. W. Wallace Company; also, for M. L. Morganthau to the Asbestos Protected Metal Company the corridor store in the Mercantile Building.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.

By Adrian H. Muller & Co.

1st Av, s w corner of A St, Belmar, N. J., 100x21.170, two-story frame dwelling, with plot 100x150, opposite on 1st Av, extending to Shark River; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cliff St, s e corner of Ferry St, 59.11x57.4x57x55.2, three and five-story brick loft and store buildings; partition sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee.

FRIDAY, AUG. 3.

By Joseph P. Day.

14th St, s s, 34 ft e of 5th Av, 33x103.3, leasehold, six-story brick loft and store building; foreclosure sale, J. E. Hedges referee; due on judgment, $27,720.

By James L. Wells.

2d St, s s, 530 ft w of 5th Av, 4x98.9 and 8th Av, w s, 99 ft n of 31st St, 1x100; partition sale, Alfred E. Ommen, referee.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

By Joseph P. Day.

White Plains, the Hartman property consisting of about 50 lots on Howard and Winthrop Avs and Osborne and Prospect Sts; also a 15-room cottage at the corner of Prospect St and Winthrop Av; public auction sale on premises at 2:30 P. M.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

16th St, 430 to 446 West, for an eight-story brick factory, 210.3x92; National Biscuit Company of 415 West 15th St, owner; A. G. Zimmermann, architect; cost, $346,000.

155th St, n s, 325 ft w of Broadway, for a three-story brick museum, 30.8x64.8; American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, owner; C. P. Huntington, architect; cost, $55,000.

Marion Av, e s, 50 ft n of 189th St, for two six-story brick tenements, 50x80, 50x101½; Adolph Wesler of 1,858 Morris Av, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $40,000.

College Av, e s, 117 ft s of 164th St, for one five-story brick tenement, 44x98; Noble & Gauff Construction Company, City Island, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

57th St, 201 to 213 West, to a fifteen-story flat; R. G. Freeman, J. S. Ely, and A. S. G. Taylor, premises, owners; A. S. G. Taylor, architect; cost, $125,000.

Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 129th St, to a four-story brick school; City of New York, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $35,000.

54th St, 131 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. Griswold, premises, owner; H. Kernan, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 28.

88TH ST, n s, 147 ft w of Avenue A, 40x100.8; Esther Rosenberg to Israel Berlowitz, (mtg $35,000) $100

47TH ST; s s, 41 ft e of 6th Av, 19x70; William P. Simpson to Alice Simpson, (mtg $32,000) 100

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 101st St, 27.9x99.11; Louis P. Henryson to Thomas C. Kaden, (mtg $53,000) 100

109TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of 2d Av, 117.10x125; Israel Lippmann to Jacob Bloch and another, (mtg $108,000) 100

AVENUE B, e s, 22 ft s of 17th St, 20x98; Nathan Glantz and another to Louis Pollock and another, (mtg $8,900) 100

124TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of Broadway, 52x100.11; Jacob Wolf and another to Dorbar Realty Corporation, (mtg $80,000) 100

132D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 50x99.11; Max Miller to Max Fertig, (mtg $38,929.24) 100

BROADWAY, w s, 120 ft s of 127th St, 124.10x100; Emanuel Doctor to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $150,000) .....

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.11; Minnie Greenberg to Rebecca Wolf, ¼ part, (mtg $122,000) .....

CARMINE ST, 60 to 64½, 75x80; Samuel Miller to Harry A. Thuor, (mtg $100,500) .....

2D AV, 2,387, 30x irregular; Philip Wirth to Adolph Aaron, (mtg $23,500) .....

102D ST, n s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 40x100.11; Heiman Glasser to Josef Hamburger, (mtg $49,000) .....

132D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; Hyman Manheim and another to Benny Book and another, (mtg $45,000) .....

51ST ST, s s, 73 ft e of 1st Av, 72x100.5; Jacob Quartner to Jacob Kooperstein, (mtg $84,000) .....

LOT 16, map of 108 lots of Coster estate; Hudson F. Rose Company to Sebastian Humbert .....

LOT 17, map of 108 lots of Coster estate; Hudson F. Rose Company to Karl Gilbrecht .....

BAY AV, s w corner of North St, 30x100; George W. Baxter to Mary L. Roeder, (mtg $1,750) .....

GREEN LANE, s w s, 854.9 ft s e of Castle Hill Av, Lot 14, Daily estate; Christian Prosehart to Morbert Robillard .....

LOTS 183 and 184, St. Raymond Park; August George to Morbert Robillard..

67TH AV, e s, 59.4 ft s of 3d St, 50x100; Ida Hillmann to Anna Werner, (mtg $700) .....

13TH AV, w s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 50x114, Wakefield; Albert Hamlik to Anna A. Williamson .....

PELHAM AV, s e corner of Hoffman, 53.8x108; Michael Duffy to Friedrich Kummerle .....

EAGLE AV, e s, 387.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x115; Louis Engelting to John Weiss, (mtg $4,000) .....

146TH ST, s s, 407.5 ft w of Brook Av, runs w 18.8x s 1.9 to old s s of 146th St x e 18.4 to beginning; Charles S. Brown and another, executors, to Altman Realty Company .....

WEBSTER AV, e s, 513.2 ft s of 200th St, 15x64.11; Conrad E. Kremp to Thomas H. Roach, (mtg $3,033) .....

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 200 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100; Anton R. Christenson to Ferdinand V. Pettrich, (mtg $987) ..

WEBSTER AV, e s, 528.2 ft s of 200th St, 15x64.11; Conrad E. Kremp to Edward J. Kehoe, (mtg $8,000) .....

LOT 215, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Dominic Fasulo and another to Samuel Fischel, (mtg $1,207).

96TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.8x100.11; Mary Frank to Annie Goldfiam, (mtg $27,500) .....

96TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.8x100.11; Annie Goldfiam to Emanuel Hochheimer, (mtg $27,500) .....

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 190.7 ft s of 165th St, 25x89.8; William H. Nelson to John F. Kaiser .....

147TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Pauline Wolf to John W. Boehnert, (mtg $14,500) .....

106TH ST, n s, 153 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.11; Elizabeth Minturn to Emily L. Landon, (mtg $24,000) .....

AVENUE C, 201, w s, 51 ft n of 12th St, 25x70; Avenue C, 202, e s, 51.9 ft n of 12th St, 25.9x62.6; Abraham Stirnuss to David Mann, (mtg $25,500) .....

77TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of West End Av, 39x irregular; Helen L. G. Stapler to the New Rochelle Trust company, as trustee, (mtg $25,000) .....

WATER ST, n s, 95 ft e of Scammel St, 45.5x80; Isidor L. Gans to Joseph Gans, (mtg $30,000) .....

129TH ST, n s, 199 ft e of 8th Av, 76x99.11; Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company to Besse C. Clark, (mtg $150,000) .....

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company to Besse C. Clark, (mtg $153,000) .....

10TH AV, w s, 98.9 ft n of 34th St, 24.8x100; William Bauer and another to Jacob Mattern .....

MADISON AV, n s, 210 ft e of Scammel St, 23.9x90; Hyman Kosberg to Harris Bernstein, (mtg $22,075) .....

144TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Samuel S. Ginsburg and another to Hymon Manheim and another, (mtg $96,000) .....

LOTS 80 and 90, map of Adee Park; Hale Building and Realty Company to Jennie Adee .....

3D AV, 1,701; Sophia Mayer to Ida Machiz, (mtg $28,000) .....

LONGWOOD AV, s s, 260.10 ft e of Prospect Av, 37.6x110; Arthur Berel and another to Samuel Altschul, ½ part, (mtg $30,000) .....

PLOT, 990 ft e of White Plains Road and 820 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Biago Colloraffi and another, (mtg $8,000) .....

OLINVILLE AV, w s, 600 ft n of 216th St, 75x100.4; Martha A. Smith to Gustave Blase, (mtg $2,000) .....

VLSE AV, 1,141 to 1,145; Abraham A. Silberberg to Paul Friedland .....

VYSE AV, 1,141 to 1,145; Paul Friedland and another to Abraham A. Silberberg, (mtg $24,000) .....

MARKET ST, 53; Amelia Essner to Christopher C. Horn and another, ½ part .....

LOTS 81 to 84, map of Undercliffe Terrace; Undercliffe Av, w s, 229 ft n of 176th St, 50x100, same map; Max Ginsberg to Max Fertig, (mtg $8,000) .....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FISHER, Morris, to Harry Brener; Grand St, 568, prior mtg $38,000, demand, 6 per cent $2,000

SCHULTZ, Simon R., to Moss Realty Company; 64th St, 226 West, prior mtg $12,000, due Jan. 25, 1911, 6 per cent. 7,000

SCHULTZ, Simon R., to Moss Realty Company; 64th St, 230 West, prior mtg $13,750, due Jan. 25, 1911, 6 per cent. 5,250

DORBAR REALTY CORPORATION to Jacob Wolf and another; 124th St, n s, 335 ft e of Broadway, 52x100.11, 5 years, 6 per cent 11,500

GUTH, Benjamin, and another to Moss Realty Company; 64th St, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, prior mtg $12,000, due Jan. 25, 1911, 6 per cent. 7,000

LOCATELL, Annis, to Empire City Savings Bank; Lots 162, 163, 164, and 165, map of Adee Park, 1 year, 5½ per cent 800

ADEE, Jennie, to Empire City Savings Bank; Lots 67 to 90, 95, 114 to 117, 124 to 130, 154 to 157, 264 to 271, and 306 to 309, map of Adee Park, 1 year, 5½ per cent 6,500

WALLACE, Louis F. W., to Empire City Savings Bank; Lots 118 to 123 and 158 to 161, map of Adee Park, 1 year, 5½ per cent 2,200

WARWICK REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Empire City Savings Bank; Lots 44 to 49, 52 to 56, 65 to 68, 97 to 113, 188 to 193, 290 and 291, 318 to 321, 353 to 370, and 394 to 398, map of Adee Park, 1 year, 5½ per cent 15,000

WARWICK REALTY AND CONstruction Company to George W. Davis; Lots 61 to 64, map of Adee Park, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

MANHEIM, Hyman, and another to Louis Manheim; 144th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 lots, each 50x99.1, 2 mtgs each $15,000, 2 prior mtgs $48,000 each, 5 years, 6 per cent 15,000

WEISS, John, to Louis Engelking; Eagle Av, e s, 387.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x115, prior mtg $4,000, 2 years, 4½ per cent 2,000

LUHSEN, Ernest F., to Adelia A. Carpenter and another, trustees; Intervale Av, s e s, at w s of Fox St, —x—, 3 years 35,000

LUHSEN, Ernest F., to Amy Willets; Intervale Av, s e s, at w s of Fox St, —x—, prior mtg $35,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 14,000

LUHSEN, Ernest F., to Mary W. Seaman; Intervale Av, s e s, at w s of Fox St, —x—, prior mtg $49,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,150

TUCKER, Margaret F., to Robert Tucker and another, executors; 132d St, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11, 4 months 10,000

WARD, Mary B., to William C. Kimball, trustee; 91st St, 161 West, 3 years 13,000

HOFFMAN, Eloinse C., to Sophie Kanenbley; Elizabeth St, 362, 3 years 15,000

HALE BUILDING AND REALTY COMpany to Empire City Savings Bank; Lots 525 to 352, map of Adee Park, 1 year, 5½ per cent 6,500

POWERS, Lawrence P., to Sarah A. Williamson; Briggs Av, n w s, 377.4 ft n e of Travers St, 25x100, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 4,000

WILLIAMS, Anna A., to Albert Hamlik and another; 13th Av, 100 ft e of 4th St, 50x114, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

LEVY, Fredericka, and another to State Bank; 83d St, 128 West, secures notes, 6 per cent 2,000

MATTERN, Jacob, to Lena Maier; 10th Av, w s, 98.9 ft n of 34th St, 24.8x100, 5 years 20,000

FRIEDLAND, Paul, to Julia S. Wright; Vyse Av, w s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 3 lots, each 20x100, 3 mtgs, each $8,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent 24,000

BOERNERT, John W., to Pauline Wolf; 147th St, s s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100, 3 years 14,500

McMANUS, James H., to John J. Brady; Park Av, e s, 275 ft n of 170th St, 25x141, due Dec. 20, 1906, 6 per cent 4,000

ROBINSON, Andrew R., and another to George W. Ellis; 40th St, n s, 104.2 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x100.5, prior mtg —, secures notes 2,500

BLOCH, Jacob, and another to Israel Lippmann; 108th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 lots, each 39.3x125, 3 mtgs, each $10,500, 3 prior mtgs, each $36,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 58,500

CAMELLAS, Louis F., and another to Charles F. Beuerdorf; 60th St, 115 and 117 West, 2 lots, each 25x100.5, 2 mtgs, each $20,000, 5 years 40,000

CAMELLAS, Louis F., and another to Annie E. Frey; 60th St, 115 and 117 West, 2 lots, each 25x100.5, 2 mtgs, each $4,000, 2 prior mtgs $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,000

HAMBURGER, Josef, to Herman Glasser; 102d St, 57 East, prior mtg $46,750, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,250

ROBILLARD, Norbert, to Mina E. Weygands; Green Lane, e s, Lot 183; map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park, 25x104, 3 years, 5½ per cent 8,500

DE DORTICOS, Matilda F., to William P. De Lunoi 32d St, 7 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

KUMMEREL, Frederick, to Michael Duffy; Pelham Av, s e corner of Hoffman St, 53.3x108, 3 years 6,500

STONE, Louise, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Forrest Av, 880, 1 year, 4½ per cent 1,000

MARCUS, Samuel, to Jacob Rubin; 12th Av, s s, Lot 134, map of Wakefield, 100x114, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 500

MILLER, John H., to Julius Miller; Prospect Terrace, w s, 25 ft n of 12th St, 25x100, 3 years 2,000

CHINSKY, Meyer, to Morris Chavin; Monroe St, 81 and 83, prior mtg $45,500, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,500

Mechanics' Liens.

SHERIFF ST, 53; Louis Krause against Samuel Greenwald, owner; Sol Minskoff and Louis Deutsch, contractors; John Zuckerman, sub-contractor $250

JACKSON AV, 687; Church E. Gates & Co. against James Patton, owner; E. H. Struss, contractor 62

71ST ST, 212 West; Ried & Jaeger against John W. Merriam, owner; John Fulton, contractor 650

RIDGE ST, 145; Louis Bornstein against Lena Gurgel, owner and contractor; Louis Sroka, contractor 360

187TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Cambreling Av, 50x100; M. Altieri & Sons against Patrick J. Moffat, owner and contractor 150

PROSPECT AV, 622 to 626; Kelly St, 1,036; Philip Jacobson against Prospect Avenue Realty Company, owner and contractor 262

LENOX AV, n w corner of 112th St, 150 x100; James B. Brady against Samuel Mandel, owner and contractor 389

8D ST, 320 East; Charles Freeman against Hyman Wallach, owner; Levy & Wechselman, contractors 75

GRAND ST, 577; Charles Frohman against Hyman Wallach and Morris Zucker, owners; Levy & Wechselman, contractors 40

PITT ST, 133; Jacob Hecht and others against Jacob Kaufman, owner; H. Berkowitz, contractor 50

CLINTON ST, w s, 150 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Morris Goldstein against Reuben Federman, owner and contractor 650

150TH ST, 304 to 310 West; Angelo Gagliano against William Soltz, owner and contractor 1,628

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CRESTON AV, e s, 93.6 ft s of 183d St, 100x100; Charles Baxter & Son against Hillside Realty and Construction Company, June 29, 1906 900

MADISON AV, s w corner of 96th St; A. P. Bigelow & Co. against Cades Realty Company, July 5, 1906 68

182D ST, s s, 84 ft e of Washington Av; Jacob Friedman against Hillside Realty and Construction Company, July 6, 1906 46

BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft s of 127th St; Isaac Osserman against Emanuel Doctor, July 5, 1906 2,008

MADISON AV, s w corner of 96th St; Rapp Construction Company against Cades Realty Company, March 22, 1906, (by bond) 150

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, n w corner of 14th St, 103.3x79.3; Adolf Mandel against Mary Feller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

190TH ST, n s, whole front between St. Nicholas and Wadsworth Avs, runs w 300x n 25x e 100x n 41.8x e 200.5x s 85.11 to beginning; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Edward Joyce and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. McKeen.

INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x77.4x25x80.11; Arthur C. Phillips against Max Glauber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern.

82D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; George A. Talbot against George W. Crane and others, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Smith.

30TH ST, 328 West; May C. Fogarty against John A. Fogarty, individually and as administrator, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Levy & Unger.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment is filed.

DEITSCH, Charles and Edward—G. N. Berwin, Nov. 14, 1905 ..... $1,276

FERRIS, William—G. M. Lozier et al., Feb. 3, 1899 386

KENNY, Wm. F.—W. O. Rossner, March 24, 1902 34

PENDERGAST, Nicholas J.—N. Y. Telephone Co., Nov. 4, 1905 38

ROSENSTEIN, Hugo—E. Junger et al., Feb. 8, 1906 42

WILLIAM, Oscar P. Forrest S. Chilton, and George Wilhelm—E. H. Bartley, Feb. 1, 1906 210

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Capt. W. H. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers appointed to meet at Fort Jay on July 31 for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the army, vice Capt. F. M. Hartsock, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. G. L. Goodale, Quartermaster, will temporarily relieve Capt. M. L. Fredenhall of his duty as Depot Quartermaster at Boston, in time to enable the latter to proceed to the Philippines.

First Lieut. C. M. Bunker, Artillery Corps, will assume charge of the construction work at Fort Moultrie, relieving First Lieut. E. P. Nones, Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. K. A. Joyce, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone and report for duty until Oct. 15, when he will proceed to rejoin his proper station.

Orders of July 12 relating to Capt. J. W. Heavey, Eleventh Infantry, revoked.

Major J. C. Ord, retired, will proceed to Altoona, Penn., for the purpose of procuring certain evidence necessary to complete the trials of two enlisted men now before a general court martial at Fort Adams.

Capt. C. B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, will report to the President of an army retiring board at San Francisco for examination by the board, and on completion of his examination will report to the Commanding General Department of California, for duty.

The Navy.

Commissioned: Captains, S. A. Staunton and C. E. Thomas; Commanders, C. H. Harlow, W. P. White, J. J. Knapp, G. W. McElroy, and B. C. Bryan; Lieutenant Commander, W. H. McGrann; Lieutenants, J. M. Enochs, A. Andrews, H. E. Cook, B. C. Allen, M. G. Cook, I. E. Bass, and G. F. Neal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Charleston, at Rio Janeiro; Marietta, at Puerto Plata; Hercules, at Annapolis; Dixie, at San Juan; Kentucky, at Rockport.

Sailed—West Virginia, from Greenport for New York; Preble, from Bremerton for Seattle.

Government Land Fencers Punished.

FARGO, N. D., July 28.—A. C. Huidekoper and E. C. Huidekoper, wealthy men of Meadville, Penn., and W. G. Clark of this State, who was their manager, were sentenced to-day by Judge Amidon in the United States Court for fencing Government land in connection with the Little Missouri Horse Company's ranch in the western part of the State. The Huidekopers were sentenced to pay fines of $1,000 each, and Clarke was fined $300 and to serve twenty-four hours in the county jail.

WALL STREET TO HAVE ANOTHER SKYSCRAPER

Trust Company of America's New Home to be a Model.

TWENTY-FIVE STORIES HIGH

It Will Connect with the Wall Street Exchange Building—Architectural Features to be Elaborate.

Francis H. Kimball, the architect who designed the Empire, the Manhattan, the Trinity, and several other high buildings in New York, has just completed the plans for a new skyscraper that is expected to surpass, in many respects, any other in this city. This latest addition to the skyline will be the Trust Company of America's new twenty-five-story structure at 37-43 Wall Street, on a plot surrounded by the Mills, the United States Trust Company, and the Wall Street Exchange buildings. The latter, at each floor, will be connected with the new building, so that suites now cramped may stretch all the way through the block, from Wall Street to Exchange Place.

The first floor and basement will be devoted entirely to the Trust Company of America, the main floor being the banking department. The basement, devoted to the transfer and other departments and the company's vaults, will have a direct outside entrance upon Wall Street, and will be connected by a subway with the Wall Street Exchange Building's safety deposit vaults, to which private staircases will run from every teller's cage.

The banking rooms on the first floor will be as magnificent and elaborate offices as any in the city. The large area and the pitch of 34 feet offer excellent opportunities for architectural impressiveness. The materials used will be marble, bronze, and mahogany. Huge marble pillars will support the ceiling; upon either side of a thirty-foot corridor will be the cages of marble and bronze. At one end will be the general offices and reception room, and at the other the accountants and auditors.

The main entrance to the building will lead into the elevator hall, on one side of the banking room, and six passenger elevators will be in operation. Above the hall will be a mezzanine floor overlooking the banking room, and upon this the trust company will have its Directors' rooms and private offices.

The outside of the building will be constructed of marble for seven stories, the remaining eighteen being of red brick with marble trimmings. The side walls overlooking the adjoining buildings will be treated in harmony with the front, and the windows will have marble bands and trimmings. If marble were used throughout the entire front, the architect says, light-colored brick side walls would gleam bare and unattractive. Most of the downtown buildings are of this class—of whitestone, with side walls of brick. The trust company building will stand out by itself, an example of the Colonial architecture seen in the old houses of Philadelphia. Questioned about the new improvements to be introduced, Mr. Kimball said:

"There can be little more done in perfecting the construction of the skyscraper. New advances have been made in details and the latest electrical and steam appliances will be used. The building will have its own steam and electricity plant, and more than ordinary attention will be given to these services. The elevators will be of the hydraulic type. There are so many large buildings going up now that it has been necessary to get our steel orders placed long in advance, and these, as well as all the construction plans, are completed."

Mr. Kimball was the first to adopt the caisson method now so generally used in building foundations. The Manhattan Life Building, of which he is the architect, was the experiment which proved this method a success.

The cost of the new structure will exceed $1,000,000, the land alone having cost $1,800,000. The building will be completed and ready for occupancy May 1, 1908.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE GUSTAVE S. NEU COMPANY.—The Gustave S. Neu Company, electrical contractors, at 125 Grand Street, has made an assignment to William H. Roberts. The business was started in 1888 by Gustave S. Neu, who incorporated it on March 28, 1904, with a capital stock of $10,000, and became the President. He has been ill for a long time, and last Spring new people became interested in the business, and Mahlon S. Graver succeeded Mr. Neu as President. In December last the company obtained an extension of six, nine, and twelve months, when the liabilities were reported to be about $4,000. The company manufactured a motor table for sewing machines and a float for water tanks.

AUSTIN & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Austin & Co., (corporation,) dealers in hats, at 206 Broadway, corner of Fulton Street, show liabilities of $42,207 and assets of $935 cash in hands of the receiver as proceeds of the sale of the stock and fixtures. Among the creditors are Henry H. Roeloffs & Co., Philadelphia, $29,223; J. Glassheim, $5,178; National Hat Company, Danbury, Conn., $1,423; Excelsior Hat Company, $1,440; Judd-Andrews Hat Company, Bethel, Conn., $1,203, and Harry Dougal, $1,156.

UNITED STATES FELTING COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the United States Felting Company of 710 Broadway show liabilities of $48,178 and nominal assets of $10,900, consisting of stock in the United States Trading and Commission Company $8,200, and a claim for $2,200. The value of the stock and accounts was not given. Among the creditors are the American Felt Company, $35,500; East River National Bank, $6,800, secured, and M. E. Sterry, $2,450, secured.

RICHARD W. HILLMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Richard W. Hillman, heating contractor, at 123 East Twenty-third Street, show liabilities of $44,490 and nominal assets of $22,262, consisting of machinery, $450; credits, $4,746; accounts, $17,065, and cash in bank, $1. Among the creditors are the Johnson Service Company, $8,881; United States Radiator Company, $2,871; Richardson & Boynton Company, $2,718; Titusville Iron Company, $2,724, and J. P. Casey Company, $2,759.

JAMES H. GALT.—James H. Galt, residing at 340 West Fifty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,365 and assets of $5, cash in bank. From 1894 to March 31, 1903, he was in the tugboat business, with an office at 129 Broad Street, and afterward at 1 Broadway, and used the style of the Susquehanna Towing Line. Among the creditors are Lydia L. Galt, $2,470; M. & J. Tracey, $1,728, and the Burlee Dry Dock Company, $1,600.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, R. Harcourt—New York Telephone Company $25

ANGEN, Charles F.—Abraham Heyman. 182

BILLUP, Edward A., (not summoned)—New York Telephone Company 35

BURTON, William H.—Same 39

CRANE, Louis—J. Archibald Murray.. 91

COCHRAN, Eva S., executrix, &c, Alexander S. and William F., Jr., executors, &c—Elizabeth Reich 9,540

DURNBERG, William H.—Stoll & Co... 530

DAILEY, Peter F.—Samuel Hass et al. 145

FAYAUT, Frank H.—John Wanamaker. 44

GLAUTZ, Gabriel A.—N. Y. Tel. Co.... 81

GREY, John B.—Same 72

GLASER, Irmes—Julia Dawson 80

GIES, Ignatz—Frederick Assum 23

GIBSON, James—Bert K. Bloch 124

HOLLAHAN, William H.—Stanley & Patterson 43

HEINEMAN, Paul—John Wanamaker. 118

HAIMS, Louis—New York Telephone Company 78

HOCHSTIM, Annie—New York Telephone Company 31

HOF, Rudolph F.—New York Telephone Company 81

KOSCIELMY, Peter—Bert K. Bloch.. 127

LUSTBADER, Samuel, Jr.—New York Telephone Company 81

MARCUS, Nathan—George Ballard.... 123

MILLS, Daniel A.—New York Telephone Company 29

PERNCHEON, Charles W.—John Wanamaker 33

REDDING, William T.—Theodore Prince. 139

STACK, Richard, (not summoned)—New York Telephone Company 81

SIMPSON, Thomas C.—New York Telephone Company 77

SHALET, Paul—Max Rauch, costs..... 27

SILVERMAN, Morris—New York and Queens County Railway Company, costs 119

VON SALIS, Emma B.—Anne J. Fitzpatrick 77

WHITE, Charles H.—New York Telephone Company 60

WELLBROCK, Martin—New York Telephone Company 78

IMPERIAL REGISTRATION COMPANY—New York Telephone Company. 89

BROWN & FLEMING CONTRACTING Company—Cornell Steamboat Company. 14,329

OCEAN ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPany—Irene W. Barrett, costs..... 250

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Rossed Wood Pulp Is Held Free of Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Somerville the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by the Detroit Sulphite, Pulp and Paper Company of Detroit, it being held that no duty attaches to importations of rossed wood pulp. The customs authorities exacted duty on the merchandise on the basis of 20 per cent., whereupon the importers appealed to the board, claiming that the pulp should be admitted free. This contention the tribunal upholds.

General Appraiser Fischer wrote a decision for the board overruling a protest filed by Hermann Boker & Co. of New York, against the assessment of an additional duty of 1 cent per pound on brightened steel strips used for car seat springs.

Other importers' claims overruled were filed by Maldanade & Co., the Leon Rheims Company, and others, Gartner, Sons & Co., F. B. Vandegrift & Co. and others, New York; the Stone & Downer Company, Boston; Perkins, Goodwin & Co., Philadelphia, and Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago.

Henry A. Hitner's Sons, Philadelphia, and Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, filed protests which were sustained.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, July 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Maher-Seaman
2—De Grandmont-Smaling
3—In re Hirsch
4—Irving-Royal Exch Assur Co of L
5—Gearon-Schaeffel
6—Kalmowitz-Kalmowitz
7—Thornhill-Erie R R
7½—Same-same
8—Lawson-Tyler
9—In re Edgecombe Av
10—Turner-Turner
11—Weiss-Weiss
12—In re Hirsch
13—Dunn-Duncan
14—E R Sav Inst-Hilton
15—Von Horn-Von Horn
16—Parker-Turl
17—Hirsch-Roth
18—Fed Brew Co-Davis
19—Prager-Van Ben

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

An Open Letter to

The Wise Ones

When 14th and 23d Streets were made unrestricted streets, and all the surrounding streets being restricted to private dwellings, how many of you WISE PEOPLE would, at that time, have bought 14TH and 23D Street lots as a great speculation and an excellent investment?

THEN TAKE THIS UNDER CONSIDERATION: THAT AT THE NEXT

Public Auction Sale of

212 Lots at

Belle Harbor

On SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1906,

AT 3:00 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE, ON THE PREMISES,

There will be offered at public auction two blocks of lots, to be sold in parcels of one lot or more, which may be used for stores, hotels, boarding houses, garages or stables.

There will also be offered at the same time some very choice RESTRICTED LOTS, and my advice to you is to BUY as many as you can afford.

Belle Harbor Lots

are { Graded, Sewered, Have Gas, Electricity, Water, Concrete Sidewalks.

No extra assessment will be levied for the above.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY.

Long Island City or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, by train to Rockaway Park, thence a pleasant walk of about five minutes, or two minutes by trolley will bring you to the property. More than sixty trains daily; present running time 35 minutes. When tunnels under and bridges over the East River are completed BELLE HARBOR will be within twenty minutes of Manhattan.

FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent., with privilege to pay off at any time after one year at 60 days' notice.

Titles are guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., of New York, and policies delivered free of charge.

For further particulars, etc., apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices: 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

WHITE PLAINS,

NEW YORK.

Public Auction Sale

ABOUT 50 LOTS

Known as the **"HARTMAN" PROPERTY,**

To be sold in various size parcels, also a 15-Room up-to-date Cottage, located

Corner Prospect St. and Winthrop Ave., White Plains.

Within ten minutes' walk from Railroad Station and two minutes from Trolley; beautifully situated on high ground; surrounded by high-class residences; sewers, water, gas, electricity and free mail delivery.

WHITE PLAINS is the County Seat of Westchester County and the finest residential town in the County.

Sale to Take Place on the Premises

Saturday, August 4, 1906,

at 2:30 P. M. (Rain or Shine.)

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY—Can be reached via Harlem Branch of the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. from Grand Central Station (42nd St., N. Y. C.) in about 30 minutes; (commutation 21 cents a day,) and a short walk from White Plains Station to the premises. 50 trains daily each way.

SIXTY PER CENT. of purchase price may remain on Bond and Mortgage at six per cent. for 1, 2, or 3 years, with option to pay off after one year on 60 days' notice.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r, 31 Nassau St.

For maps and further particulars apply at offices of above Auctioneer or Messrs. Kelley & Connolly, Attys., 71 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

JOSEPH P. DAY, AUCTIONEER,

Will resume his regular semi-monthly sales on

SEPTEMBER 12, 1906.

Early application will receive the benefit of the following:

CONCENTRATION in { Newspaper Advertising. Booklet " Large Size Posters. Medium " " Special Cards.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and The New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate advertising. Call or communicate if you wish to enter any of your holdings for the above date.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

BY ORDER OF THE

REALTY ASSOCIATES

Tuesday, August 7th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE

Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 and 191 Montague St.

266 Valuable LOTS

Av. L and Remsen Av.

E. 86th St. to E. 91st St.,

CANARSIE

32D WARD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

Close to Canarsie Extension of Kings Co. Elevated R. R. Station at Av. L.

Five cent fare to Manhattan. Property also accessible by the trolley lines on Rockaway av. Avenue macadamized. Water mains on Avenue L. Excellent grade. Proerty within a short walk of Canarsie Landing and the new City Park.

All Titles Insured Without Any Expense to Purchasers by the

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Lots May Be Paid for in

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS,

Or With a Discount of Five Per Cent for all Cash.

Maps and additional information from the REALTY ASSOCIATES, 176 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, or JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 218 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, and 187 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

TO OWNERS OF

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE

Now is the time to List Your Properties.

FOR GOOD RESULTS

Send particulars to

M. V. LENANE, 1 & 2 Hudson St.

COR. CHAMBERS ST. & W. BROADWAY.

'Phone, 732 Franklin

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 25th St.

A VARIED LINE OF PROPERTY

suitable for investment or speculation in thriving sections of the city, on and adjacent to main thoroughfares; apartment houses, elevator and non-elevator; business buildings, private houses, and building lots, lists on application.

N. L. & L. OTTINGER,

31 NASSAU STREET.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street.

BUILDER'S EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY! Corner, below grade; choice location; over four lots, with building loan; little cash required. Eisenberg, 150 Nassau.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

177th St. **BRONX.** 177th St.

To close out a couple of dozen lots, will sell for 50% of actual value.

Will demonstrate to that effect.

For Particulars write

S. H. GAINSBORG,

1009 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y.

Telephone, 1,342 Gramercy.

ATTENTION INVESTORS, SPECULATORS,

5-story apartment, 4 families of 4 rooms on each floor, all modern improvements.

Price, $83,500; rents over $3,900; easy terms.

WM. LOEB & CO.,

1,294 Boston Road, cor. 169th St.

WILL ERECT IN DESIRABLE LOCATION IN THE BRONX

Stable or factory on frontage of 50 ft. or over for responsible tenant who will lease same for a term.

For further particulars see

S. COWEN, 1647 East 156th St., Near Westchester Av.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

$10,000 buys 2 four-story double flats, 50x100; five rooms and bath; open plumbing; no heat; near elevated station; rent $3,600; price $35,500; mortgage 5%; will net 12½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163 and 164 Sts. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

$750,

balance easy, buys new two-family house, direct from builder; only two left. Call today, Hughes Av., between 187th and 188th Sts., 183d St. "L" station.

High-class two-family houses in nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. station, west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Ogden Av. and 161th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses

CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,

2,853 Webster Av., 188th St. "L" Station.

$1,000 cash, 2-family houses; one floor pays expenses; 11 rooms; modern improvements; price $5,300; assessments paid. Open Sunday. Call Edward Polak, S. E. cor. 174th St., 3d Av.

A.—A.—Look at 14 and 71 Nelson Av. this week and make your offer; both houses open for inspection; no letters answered. Room 102, 80 William St., afternoons.

$500 cash; new 2-family house, all improvements; near park; 3 minutes' walk from 3d Av. L; mortgage, $6,250; big bargain. Builder, 2,491 Hughes Av., near Pelham Av.

$1,500 will buy 3-family frame; all improvements; newly decorated; new carpets all through the house; within block of Subway station. Fackler, Simpson St., cor. 169th St.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story triple, 12 rooms and bath; open plumbing; 27x100; rent, $4,900; price, $26,750; will net 20%; choice location. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., (135th.)

Five-story, with stores, 45x135; four families; hot water, all improvements; rents $8,544; price $78,000; Westchester Av., near Subway station. P. Basilotta, 2,172 5th Av.

$2,000 cash buys eleven (11) room two (2) family dwelling, all improvements; steam heat; near Crotona Park Subway station. Peters, West Farms Square.

St. Ann's Avenue, Near 135th Street.—Two five-story doubles, with stores, 25x100 each; rents $2,532 each; price, $50,500 for both. P. Basilotta, 2,172 5th Av.

Beautiful 7-room cottage, all improvements, near Subway station; $1,500 cash, balance easy terms. Peters, 177th St. Subway Station, West Farms.

Bargain.—$2,500 buys elegant 2-family brick house, 5 minutes' walk from Subway and L stations. J. P. Axelsen, 340 Broadway.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

$20,000, $22,000, $25,000 TO LOAN ON 1ST MORTGAGES. HENRY BRODER, 299 B'WAY.

Have limited amount money invest in real estate first mortgages. Inheritance, Box 146 Times Downtown.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Elegant 11-room and bath private house; 18-foot front; will be sold cheap to quick purchaser; must divide interest.

SWARTWOUT & CO., 1,822 Park Av., cor. 125th St.

Real Estate Brokers Wanted.

Principals only. Good paying side line. Address Hausle, 81 East 125th St.

Will take charge of tenements and flat houses, collect rents, and keep them in repair for reasonable commission, and furnish bond. Schreyer, 150 Nassau St., Room 1,802.

Investors—Tenement paying over 11% on value; price, $58,000; rents, $6,500. Eliot Dunn, 40 West 33d St., city.

For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

West Side.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS

We have nearing completion twelve 4-story American basement dwellings, north side of 141st St., between Convent and Amsterdam Avs. These houses will be finished in the very best manner and will be sold at Moderate Prices. Those contemplating purchase of a modern dwelling could do well to investigate this section, (which is restricted and one of the best in the city). Select your house now, and we will have it ready for you when you return from the country in the Fall. Price, terms, and full particulars on application. Brokers protected.

Picken Realty Co.

OWNERS ON PREMISES, OR 369 West 125th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Av.

UPPER WEST SIDE, One Block from Subway Station.

Near Broadway, between 99th and 112th Sts., 9-story elevator apartment house; new law; size 100x100; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; rent now $22,000; can be easily raised in October; price $220,000; might consider exchange.

WILLIAM H. VAN ALST & CO.,

2,789 Broadway, Bet. 107th and 108th Sts.

NEW MODERN LOFT BUILDING.

No. 59 Bank St., six-story, all improvements, elevator; extra fire lines; heavily timbered; 14,000 square feet floor space. C. S. Robinson, owner, 39 Hancock Place, New York City.

For Sale—Three tenement houses, 144 deep, 75 front, West 46th St.; will exchange for city or country property. Address H. J. Humphrey, owner, Marlborough Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

---

118 West 95th St.—Lot 25x100; unrestricted; with three-story brick private house; private house block; brokers protected. Irving Kempner, 35 Nassau St.

A.—20th St., adjoining corner 6th Av., 5-story, 25-foot flat; very cheap; $7,000 cash. Conway & Corduke, 80 William St., afternoons.

40th St., near 9th Av., 25x98, 4-story tenement, 8 rooms; price $19,000. S. G. Lambert, 39 West 42d St.

Three-story 3-family dwelling, $3,000 cash; price, $16,000. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

East Side.

GREATEST BARGAIN IN MANHATTAN.

3-STORY AND BASEMENT.

Key to the corner near 118th St., 1st Av. Price, $7,250; 1st mortgage of $4,500, (3 years.) Second mortgage to suit. Little cash. Act at once. Inquire of

Aaron Kosofske, Jr., owner, 715 6th Av., (41st St.) 'Phone 3192 Bryant. Full commission.

4-Family Cold-Water Tenement.

Stores and basement stores

107th St., betw. 2d and 3d Avs. Rents guaranteed, $2,552. Price, $23,500.

Cash, $7,500. Mtges. due 1909.

OWNERS' REALTY CO., 503 5th Av.

Absolutely best bargain in Manhattan; 5-story tenement, East 54th St., 10 families and 4 stores; all cold water improvements; price, $41,875; rents, $3,525; terms very satisfactory; quick action necessary. Well & Zuckerman, 198 Broadway.

104th St., Near 3d Av.—25x100, 4-story, 5 rooms, bath, ranges, hot-water supply; standing mortgages $18,000; price $22,000. Owner, Gus Jaretsky, 212 Bowery.

For Sale—Purchase money second mortgage, $17,500; 6% guaranteed. W Box 150 Times Downtown.

Third Av. Bargain—5-story, 14-room, open shafts, tenement. Pasnik, 1,906 3d Av.

Washington Heights.

New parkway section, Broadway corner plot, near Subway station; no rock; big bargain; easy terms. Owner, 26 Cedar St., Room 312.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATER FRONT FOR SALE, desirable for factory purposes, on Arthur Kill, Staten Island; good upland; riparian rights; no swamp. Address W. G. Chittick, Jr., Attorney, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

---

21 acres, large macadam road front, House, 3 minutes depot; beautiful view of bay; 40 minutes from Manhattan. Princes Bay Realty Company, 36 Whitehall St., Manhattan.

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DON'T PUT IT OFF

To-day may be the turning point in your fortune. You can make it so by judicious investment of your savings. High-class New York City Real Estate is the sign post.

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

is the destination. It's the choicest high-class property within a radius of

4 MILES OF HERALD SQUARE

In two years this property will be forever bound to Manhattan by three transit lines over and under the East River, which means

9 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY, MANHATTAN FOR A 5c. FARE.

The rapid rise in values will be unprecedented. Don't you want to be in it?

COME! INVESTIGATE TO-DAY OUR

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN & the ROPERTY

TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

Queens Manor at Queens

NEW YORK CITY

600 RESTRICTED LOTS

With all city improvements and four years to pay. Buy lots now and by the time your last installment is paid values will be doubled.

WATER, ELECTRICITY, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, TROLLEY, 46 STEAM AND 50 THIRD-RAIL TRAINS DAILY, PUBLIC LIBRARY, FREE POSTAL DELIVERY, MACADAM ROADS, CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND HIGH, HEALTHY LAND. All grades established by Evans Bros., Civil Engineers. Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free to purchaser. No taxes the first year.

Get free tickets from agents wearing cards "Queens Manor," meeting following trains:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WEEK DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
E. 34th St., N. Y., 1:50 & 3 P. M.	E. 34th St., N. Y., 1:50.
Flatbush Av. (3d rail local,) 1:24, 2:24, 3:24 P. M.	Flatbush Av., 10:46 A. M., 12:10, 1:11, 2:10 and 3:30 P. M.
Nostrand Av., 4 minutes later.	Nostrand Av., 4 minutes later.
East N. Y., 8 minutes later.	East N. Y., 8 minutes later.

Come direct and fare will be refunded. Agents always on the Manor.

Write for maps, booklets, full information and free tickets.

READ REALTY COMPANY

Telephone 996—Main. 44 Court Street (Temple Bar), Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Beautiful

Manhasset Point

Finest residential section on Long Island. On Manhasset Bay, extending to Lake Plandome. Ideal Villa Sites in a

PRIVATE PARK,

with shaded drives and attractive surroundings. Bathing, boating, golf, etc. Handsome illustrated booklet and terms on application. Free transportation. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset Station.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT CO., 149 BROADWAY. | TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO., 11 EAST 42d ST.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

A REAL INVESTMENT

GO TO-DAY TO "ROBIN WOOD"

AT

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

500 HOME SITES

situated on Hempstead and Freeport Trolley, only a few minutes from Hempstead Village.

The finest lots in Hempstead for a home. Will double in value within a year. On line of great improvements.

$100 Upward—Reasonable Terms, $10 Down, $5 Monthly.

Liberal discount for cash, or 60% can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at 5%.

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Get tickets of agents at station.

Sale days, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Trains leave E. 34th St., L. I. R. R., 1:50 P.M. } week days. Flatbush Av. Station, 2 P.M. } Sunday trains 1:50 P. M. at both stations. Full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,

187 Montague St., Brooklyn. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,

Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Long Island City

and Adjacent Property

Bought and Sold by G. E. CLAY,

9 Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

Roosevelt.—Freeport trolley fronts property; lots 25x135, $150 upward; excellent surroundings; no fake 20x100 business, no free ticket, free lunch business; no $1,500 advertisements; stop being humbugged; see me; get particulars; strictest investigation requested. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DOUGLASTON HEIGHTS, a swell, restricted allotment at Douglaston Station, having a remarkable view of Sound. Lots $500. Brokers protected. Stewart Realty Co., 1,402 Broadway.

Wading River—899 acres, excellent soil, $20.50 acre; only principals. Jones, 189 Montauge St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—A house in Elmhurst or vicinity. K Box 345 Times, Times Square.

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BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $5.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

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150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

For Sale or Rent, Flushing—Best location; frame house, filled in with brick; in perfect condition; nine good rooms on first and second floors, bathrooms, etc.; adjoining servants' rooms in third story; $800 per annum. W. B. Lawrence.

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100-ACRE CONNECTICUT FARM.

Keep 10 cows; can sell 150 cords wood at $4 a cord and have abundance left for home use; plenty apples; trout brook; 10-room house; barn; 30x60; excellent henhouse; insurance, $1,350; valuation on tax book, $1,000. Accident to owner forces sale at only $1,400. See Page 20, Farm No. 95,010, of "Strout's List No. 16" for picture and traveling instructions, mailed free. E. A. Strout Co., Dept. 1, 150 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.

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A HOUSE

READY FOR OCCUPANCY, ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, ON PLOT 50x100 FT.; OAK AND CHESTNUT FINISH, 2½ STORIES, 7 ROOMS, BATH, COMBINED GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES, PARQUET FLOORS, LARGE CELLAR, VERANDA, CEMENT WALKS; 2 MINUTES FROM DOUBLE TRACK EXPRESS TROLLEY SERVICE; SEWER, WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT; MACADAMIZED STREETS, SIDEWALKS, ETC., AT

MORSEMERE.

PRICE $5,900; TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER; LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT. TAKE FRANKLIN OR 42ND OR 130TH ST. FERRIES AND TROLLEY, OR 23RD ST. AND CHAMBERS ST. FERRIES AND N. R. R. OF N. J. BOOKLET AND TRANSPORTATION FREE.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.

Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

You Can't Make Money

WHERE YOU HAVE TO PAY OUT SO MUCH OF YOUR INCOME FOR RENT, WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME?

We can sell you one at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. Ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R.R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company, Times Building, Broadway at 42nd St., New York.

CRANFORD

real estate is constantly advancing in value; permanent increase that guarantees substantial profits to parties who buy right. We are now offering the more desirable investment bargains and the finest homesites in Suburban New York. On main line Central R. R. of N. J.; 55 trains daily; 40 minutes out; country comforts, city conveniences; commutation 10½c. Write for illustrated booklets, free railroad tickets, etc.

MANOR REALTY CO.,

CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

For Sale—At Spring Lake, the finest Summer resort on the Jersey Coast, the Allaire Hotel; after 25 successful seasons, the owner, owing to ill-health, has decided to retire from business; hotel is situated on the beach front, accommodating 200 guests; private baths, and modern; opportunity to enlarge; communicate with owners direct; can be examined any time; terms easy. Address The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J.

A.—Suitable boarding, roadhouse, or private residence; large house, 17 rooms, improvements; barn; four acres lawn and garden; river front; three blocks depot and trolley to Newark and Hoboken; flagged sidewalks; 14 minutes by rail; Lyndhurst, adjoining Rutherford, N. J.; night exchange.

E. D. BROOKS, 233 Broadway, 11 to 1.

Acreage plots at acreage prices, 2 to 20 acres each; very high land; magnificent views; only 45 minutes from Chambers St.; walking distance from station, in hills of Northern New Jersey; land is cheap now, but is advancing; big profit if you buy now. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Gentleman's country place, Tenafly, N. J., adjoining Englewood; high, dry ground; 16-room house, modern improvements; 2 acres, more or less if desired; 8 minutes to station and 48 minutes to Manhattan; $15,500, easy terms. William C. Clarke, 200 West 56th St., New York City.

To Let, Netherwood, N. J.—Large house, steam heat, electric light, all improvements; two acres in lawn and shade; stable; high ground; fine view. J. R. H., Box 124 Times Downtown.

A.—A.—Cottage, seven rooms; plot 50x100; also cottage, 12 rooms, plot 100x160; stable and all improvements; located at Rutherford, N. J.; terms to satisfy buyer. Cranston, 620 West 25th.

Farm for Sale—596 acres, 2 miles of Branchville, Sussex Co.; homestead; $4,800; closing estate. P. Morris, Newton, N. J.

Splendid suburban home; large brick dwelling, with stable; fine plot. Apply Elwood Phares, Elizabeth.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

To Rent—Furnished or unfurnished, bachelor apartment of two rooms and bath; abundant light and air; valet; restaurant, &c.; $30 to $40. Frank Armand, 103 West 54th St.

Fully furnished ground floor apartment, seven large, light rooms; choice location; near all cars; rent $50. Shannon, 203 West 106th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals two, $25 weekly; one, $16. The Alabama, 10 East 116th.

---

5 rooms for August cheap to careful people; Morningside Park. Brown, 374 West 114th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

EMMET ARCADE,

Madison Avenue and 50th Street.

Stores and large, light offices to let. Electric elevator, steam heat, &c. Apply Room 218, on premises.

Studios and offices to let in Broadway Studio Building, No. 2,231 Broadway, N. Y.; very desirable location; Subway station same block, 79th St.; steam heat and elevator. Apply to Thomas Dimond, No. 123 West 83d St.

Double and single store, with or without basement; good location; suitable any business; moderate rent. George B. Ruddell, 1,252 2d Av.

Two extraordinarily fine, light lofts, 40x90 each, manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lening, 327-329 East 34th St.

West 49th St.—Two-story brick building, suitable for bottling establishment, stable, or factory. P. C. Eckhardt, 608 Ninth Av.

Offices, skylight studios; 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Broadway office to sublet cheap. Address Barnsdall, 100 William St.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted to rent 2 or 3 adjoining houses for family boarding purposes between 20th and 59th Sts., Lexington and 9th Avs. J. H. S., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

One very large or two connecting houses, in good condition, open plumbing, for high-class boarding house, from Fifties to 87th St., West. B. F., 142 West 70th St.

Wanted to rent a four-story dwelling, unfurnished, west side, between 68th and 80th Sts. J. H. S., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DOCTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

Goddard style, professional top carriage, rubber tires; all in fine condition; R. M. Stivers make. Too heavy for suburbs; suitable for city physician; $100. Rozell Harris Co., Hackensack, N. J.

WATCHES and JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,987.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES LAUTMAN and ADOLPH LAUTMAN, individually and as members of the firm of LAUTMAN BROS., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Lautman Brothers were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, July 28, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

ROCKAWAY PARK

$700	ON THE ATLANTIC.
$700	IN GREATER N. Y.
$700	The Pearl of the western section
$700	of the Rockaways. Between the
$700	Ocean and Jamaica Bay.
$700	Express from L. I. City, Brook-
$700	lyn Bridge, and Flatbush Av. elec-
$700	tric trains.
$700	Ideal Seashore Residence. Restrict-
$700	ed. ALL MODERN IMPROVE-
$700	MENTS PAID FOR BY COMPANY.
$700	Over 150 cottages newly built.
$700	**LOTS $700 UP**
$700	**TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.**
$700	**10 Per Cent. Off for Cash Sales.**
$700	**TITLES FREE WITH DEED.**
$700	N. B.—Prices subject to change
$700	without notice.
$700	The demand for seashore proper-
$700	ty so near City Hall is increasing.
$700	Nature's supply is limited. Do not
$700	wait for completion of tunnels.
$700	Now is the time to buy.
$700	Apply for Maps and Particulars to
$700	**The Rockaway Park Imp. Co., Ltd.**
$700	192 Broadway (Corbin Bldg.) and
$700	11 John St., N. Y., or at our R. E.
$700	Office on the property.

For Sale—Two plots, 50x100, close to station of rapidly improving tract, 30 minutes from Herald Square; great possibilities; bargains for cash. Walton, 145 East 15th St.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE AND TO LET.

High-class villa in Saratoga to rent for the season, with a large stable, on one of the principal streets; house has 21 rooms, five baths; furnishings elegant and modern; immediate possession; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address Mrs. C. R. Davis, Saratoga, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

An attractive Summer home in the beautiful hills of Sullivan County, New York, one-half mile from Monticello, a 12-room house, 2 barns, 99 acres, twenty of which are woodlands; price $6,000. Completely furnished, including piano. Elevation about 1,900 feet. Apply to owner, A. Schroeder, 39 Cortlandt St., New York City.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fruit farms, situated near Lake Mohonk. Apply Miss Ella Lucy, New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Will buy corner between Chambers and Canal, Broadway and Greenwich, 100x100, with 7-story building, or would purchase plot to improve. Wholesale Grocer, Box 180 Times, Downtown.

Wanted—By private family; dwelling house on three or five years' lease of ten rooms or more; east or west side, south of 23d St. Address Dr. A. Caccini, Washington View, Washington Square.

Wanted—By man of best reference, tenement house or two together, on three or five years' lease, around 23d St. or 116th St. F. Caviglio, 406 East 24th St., N. Y. City.

Wanted, Bronx.—One and two family houses for sale and to let; owners send particulars. Casey & Irwin, 2,518 Webster Av.

Want at once, four Bronx lots on prominent thoroughfare; no rock and no restrictions. Hirsch & Lincoln, 60 Liberty St.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

Ample cash looks for investment Manhattan old or new tenements. Simon Osserman, 30 Broad.

Single flat, upper west side, ready buyer. Send full particulars Simon Osserman, 30 Broad.

Wanted—Property in Bronx; send particulars. Edward Polak, 4,030 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Washington Heights or Harlem, room or small hall, for private dancing classes; must be good neighborhood; well-known teacher. Alteration, Box 30 Times, Harlem.

Office wanted by lawyer with real estate or law firm in suite, City Hall district. A. C., Box 150 Times Downtown.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

100% PROFIT.

If you buy real estate without seeing BROADWAY-FLUSHING and DOUGLAS MANOR, you will miss the best opportunity on Long Island for a safe and profitable investment. No other property is so well located, and no other is being so highly developed.

Over $200,000 has already been expended for street improvements. Nine miles of cement sidewalks and over seven miles of macadamized streets have already been constructed. Fifteen miles of hedges and six thousand shade trees have been set out.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING contains 4,000 restricted lots, and is as large as all that part of Manhattan south of the City Hall. The new Broadway Station, now being built right in the centre of the property, brings every lot within a few minutes' walk. The trolley line to Long Island City and Brooklyn runs within one block, giving a five-cent fare to Manhattan. Lots now selling at $400 and upward are the best bargains on Long Island, and are sure to double in value within one year.

DOUGLAS MANOR is the most beautiful spot on Long Island. It contains 2,500 restricted lots, with over a mile of shore front, gradually rising to an elevation of over 100 feet, and covered with magnificent forest trees. Beautiful lots on macadamized streets, with cement sidewalks and a fine view of the Sound, can now be purchased for from $250 to $500.

Send for maps, beautiful colored views and free tickets to visit the property.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 WEST 34TH STREET. Tel. 114—38th.

Jog Your Memory and You Will Remember

the west side of Central Park not many years ago, then known as Goatsville, now a section of beautiful homes worth from $50,000 upward, with lots selling at from $15,000 to $20,000 each. This was a great opportunity. Did you benefit by it?

THERE IS JUST AS GOOD AND EVEN A BETTER OPPORTUNITY existing to-day at

TERMINAL HEIGHTS.

There is no rock and no goats. There is much greater growth in population to provide homes for, and much better and more transportation BEING PROVIDED for THIS SECTION than was ever provided for the section west of Central Park. The ground is high and beautiful, and WITH THE COMPLETION of any ONE of the bridges and TUNNELS now being CONSTRUCTED WILL enable you to get from YOUR place of business to YOUR home in 12 minutes.

IN ADDITION TO ALL THIS WE ARE DEVELOPING THIS PROPERTY IN THE MOST COMPLETE MANNER by expending vast sums of money in putting in sewers, paving streets, curbing, guttering, and sidewalks, and in fact all city improvements that are enjoyed by the Fifth Avenue resident.

Prices are to-day 25 per cent. cheaper than they will be by September 15, as on that date all prices will be advanced 25 per cent. 200 PER CENT. PROFIT IS ASSURED ON ANY INVESTMENT MADE DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

Call or write for maps, views and booklet B.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION,
1,123 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE—CITY. REAL ESTATE—CITY.

QUEENSBORO HILL

AT THE QUEEN OF QUEENS

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A Little Money Makes Much. Think! SEE THAT HILL.

60 Trains Daily | FULL LOTS $250 to $600. No Higher. | Trolley Every 5 Minutes

30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR of beautiful illustrations, full particulars.

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Phone 2287—38th St., New York
Take East 34th St., Long Island Ferry, then by train or trolley to Main St. Station, Flushing. Our agent will direct you. Excellent proposition to builders. Write or call at office.

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THE ANSONIA

Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.

The Best Equipped Apartment House In the World

APARTMENTS TO SUIT EVERY NEED

HOUSEKEEPING FURNISHED
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ALL HOTEL CONVENIENCES

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents

284 Columbus Ave., Near 73d St., or at THE ANSONIA

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator

AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

Four and five room apartments, new buildings, all light rooms, all improvements, select location, reasonable rents, ready August 1. Edgecombe Ave. and 142d St.

THE WYOMING

55th Street & 7th Avenue.

Modern housekeeping apartments: large, light, airy rooms; absolutely fireproof; built as an investment, not a speculation; 9 to 14 rooms; rents $2,000 to $5,000; now ready for occupancy.

Rent commences Oct. 1st.

"The best apartment ever built below the Park"

THERESA

up-to-date apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator; one apartment planned for and now occupied by physician; rents $35-$70. Inquire 116 West 129th or Robt. Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

SEVEN ROOMS, $34--$38.

Newly renovated; steam heat and hot-water supplied; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Inquire 144 West 103d, or ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Av.

$55. 213 WEST 135TH ST. **$55.**
Unequalled for Price.
Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

IF YOU WANT a five-room flat in a clean, well-kept house, with all improvements, for $23-$24, inquire 448 Lenox Av., or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox, cor. 129th.

102d St., 306 West.—Single fireproof apartment, 8 rooms, overlooking drive; rent, $85. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

60th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

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The first edition of our annual booklet containing detailed descriptions and all necessary information about the choicest buildings on the upper West Side, Washington Heights, and in the Bronx will be mailed free on request.

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The list comprises many new houses and constitutes an invaluable guide for homeseekers.

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NOS. 6-8 WEST 107TH ST.
Only one apartment left; overlooking Central Park West; seven rooms and bath; newly decorated; all modern improvements; elevator; hall service; only $75.

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Newly decorated four rooms, bath, hot water, one flight; $23; another $21. 609 Columbus.

8 West 65th St., Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

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48 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

61 East 86th St.

NEAR MADISON AV.,

High-Class Elevator Apartments

OF 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH, WITH EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT;

$45 to $80.

Superintendent on premises.

Apartments, 147 East 30th St.

Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat; hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $45 to $50.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

Everet and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park, modern apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; $38 to $60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

Lexington Av., 608, Corner 53d.—7-8 extra large, light rooms, all improvements; open plumbing; steam heat; $50-$55.

60th St., 248 East.—Private block, parlor floor and basement, $60. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St. Telephone 1286 Plaza.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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HARGRAVE,
72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

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Broadway, corner 41st St., N. Y. City. Every modern convenience. Rooms and apartments, with baths, for transients and permanent guests; restaurant a la carte. Moderate rates.
D. EDGAR CLOSE, Prop.

HOTEL CASTLETON.

St. George, Staten Island, N. Y. City. Accommodating 350 Guests at Moderate Rates. Elegant Suburban Hotel, Overlooking Bay and Forts. Delightful sail from Battery every 15 minutes. Free Bus Service Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Table d'Hote Luncheon, $1.00; Dinner, $1.25.

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47TH AV. AND 48TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER, NEW YORK CITY.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms singly or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

FOR SALE.

For sale at a sacrifice, owner leaving city, National automobile, perfect condition; glass front, new cape top, slip covers, Prest-o-lite gas tank, two Rushmore search lights, Hartford suspensions, Jones odometer-speedometer, French siren horn, eight extra inner tubes, two extra shoes, best eight-day clock, full set of oil lamps, two Witherbee storage batteries, and full set of extra tools. O., Box 124 Times Downtown.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 8570 Cortd.

Valuable patent right of the Foster Brush Manufacturing Company, or will lease same on royalty. Apply A. W. Foster, Herald Square Hotel.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 259 B'way, Rooms 3 and 4.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
LEXINGTON TO 3D AVE. 59TH TO 60TH ST.

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DON'T MISS IT!

If you want one of the best Pianos manufactured at

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we advise you to visit our piano warerooms to-morrow and make a selection, for this sale will continue for a short time only.

A positive saving of from $150 to $400.

Your Opportunity.

Great Piano Sale.

We offer celebrated Walters Pianos at a saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the best pianos manufactured, at half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195
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$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET....$450
$1,000 Walters Baby Grand Pianos..$600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor.

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Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

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$100 CLOSING OUT All Used Pianos. Prices ½ value. | 6 West 125th St.

Special Sale {$5 a month used uprights. Like new. $50 up. Rents $3. | 7 East 14th St.

$95 Beautiful Mahogany Upright Chickering, Steinway Bargains. One Elegant Player Piano. | 977 3d Av., Near 59th St.

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Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

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Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

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Very attractive special Summer prices in pianos. Almost all makes, slightly used.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
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WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

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Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:10, 9:50, 10:10, 10:30, 10:50, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, *6:00, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:50 P. M.
*Hammels only.

Up the Sound EVERY SUNDAY MORNING
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood

Steamer "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.) 9:30, and Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 23d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St.; (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.

To West Point, Newburgh & Fishkill.

Steamer HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip 90c. Dinner served on board.

NORTH BEACH

Frequent Boats East 99th and 134th Sts.

Free Fireworks Thursdays

Aug. 7th—Baby Show and Parade

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS

On Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, 9:30; E. 22d St. 10 A. M., ret. due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on L. I. Sound. 2 hours in New Haven. Music. Tickets $1.00.

Up the HUDSON Sundays 50c

On Sundays Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for up-Hudson trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Ret. due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music.

EXCURSIONS.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days, 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night, Sundays; Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; retrn due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 462, New York.

Manhattan Beach

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., Sundays, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East N. Y.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRA INS:
Special schedule to-day, Sunday. Leave Park Row from 8:00 A. M. to 10:06 P. M. Regular Manhattan Beach train every half hour.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.

Choice of Ten "Tours—" All Expenses" plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 6-Day Trips.. $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips.... $32.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips..... $75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 12 Day Trips.... $85.00
Send for a circular.

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seeing New York Yacht

Encircles the Island of Manhattan. Hundreds of points of interest explained en route by expert lecturer.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $1.00.
Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sunday. Tickets on yachts or office, Flatiron Building. 'Phone 4961 Gramercy.

Seeing New York Automobiles leave the Flatiron Building, 5th Avenue side, at 10:00 A. M., 2:00 and 4:00 P. M. Fare, $1.00.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c., Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret., 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 56 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Av., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON
OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M.
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily. (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5:15 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 28, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.30.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville. Week days 6 PM. Christopher St., 7 PM. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

ORIENT Clark's 9th Annual Cruise Feb. 7, '07. 70 days, by chartered S. S. "Arabic" 16,000 tons. 3 Tours Round the World F. C. CLARK, 96 B'way, N. Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
V. Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Limited for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
V. Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Louis..... Aug. 4 St. Paul..... Aug. 18
Philadelphia....Aug. 11 New York..... Aug. 25

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N.R.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 4, 5:30 A. M.; Sept. 1
MESABA.....Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Sept. 8
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA...Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Finland..Aug. 4, 3:30 PM | Kroonl'd..Au. 18, 2:30 PM
Zeel'd..Aug. 11, 10:30 AM | Vaderl'd..Au. 25, 8:30 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Baltic....Aug. 1, noon | Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM
Majestic..Aug. 8, 10 AM | Teutonic..Aug. 22, 10 AM
Celtic...Aug. 10, 10 AM | Cedric..Aug. 24, 8:30 AM
TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.; Sept. 25; Nov. 3
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 18, noon
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC...Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..July 31, 11 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 7, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Sept. 18, 5:30 AM
K. Wm. II...Aug. 21, 6 AM | Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 4, 7 AM | Kaiser...Oct. 9, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
P. Alice. Aug. 2, 10 AM | Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM
Fried'h, Aug. 9, 10 AM | *Main...Sept. 6, 10 AM
Kurfuerst, Aug. 14, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 13, 10 AM
Barbar'ss. Aug. 23, 10 AM | Kurfuerst..Sept. 15, noon
*Bremen direct.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Luise. Aug. 11, 11 AM | K. Albert. Sept. 29, 11 AM
K. Albert. Aug. 25, 11 AM | P. Irene. Oct. 13, 11 AM
P. Irene. Sept. 1, 11 AM | K. Luise. Oct. 27, 11 AM
K. Luise. Sept. 15, 11 AM | K. Albert. Nov. 10, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Amerika.....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Kaiserin A.V..Au. 16
Pretoria.....Aug. 4, 5 AM | Pennsylvania..Au. 25
Bluecher.....Aug. 9, 9 AM | Amerika.....Aug. 30
Waldersee, Aug. 11, 10 AM | †Batavia.....Sept. 1
†Hamburg direct.
Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
P. Adalbert.....Aug. 7 | Oceana.....Sept. 20
‡Moltke.....Sept. 11 | P. Adalbert.....Sept. 25
‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

SUMMER VACATIONS

A Short Ocean Voyage to a Foreign Land

Go to Bermuda by new twin-screw Steamship Bermudian in forty-five hours from New York. Temperature cooler than at the Middle Atlantic coast resorts. Good fishing, sea bathing, sailing, and bicycling. For illustrated pamphlets and rates address A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Carmania..July 31, noon | Caronia..Aug. 14, noon
Lucania...Aug. 4, 2

WOMAN DIES ON A CAR AS IT SPEEDS FOR AID

Aged Mrs. Hall Expired While Crossing Williamsburg Bridge.

WILD TIME ABOARD TROLLEY

Her Daughter and Grandchildren in Hysterics—Car Run Into Barns and Body Removed.

Mrs. Rachael Hall, 66 years old and a grandmother, of 255 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, died of heart trouble on a trolley car yesterday afternoon while her daughter, Mrs. Henry J. Anderson, and the latter's children were on the way with her to Little Falls, N. J., where it was expected the quiet and country air would restore the old lady to health.

Mrs. Hall, whose son-in-law is a printer, had had trouble with her heart for some time. She began to show signs of collapse while the trolley car was crossing the Williamsburg Bridge to Manhattan. The car was densely crowded. The passengers were thrown into a state of excitement very near to a panic by the death of the woman, and particularly by the wails and lamentations of Mrs. Hall's daughter and her two granddaughters. With this excitement going on inside the motorman of the car was scurrying along as fast as he could trying to get to a spot where help could be obtained.

The little group included besides Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Anderson, the latter's two daughters, Rachel and Hattie Anderson, respectively 12 and 10 years old. Anderson himself was waiting at the West Twenty-third Street ferry, intending to go to Jersey with them.

Although the family group were sitting together, it was a man who sat opposite to them who first noticed that Mrs. Hall's head was drooping. The car was then in front of 224 Avenue A, near Fourteenth Street. Suddenly he yelled: "Hold that woman there! Can't you see she's fainting?"

In a moment the whole carload of passengers was in commotion. Mrs. Hall had collapsed entirely, her daughter, who had tried to hold her, had fainted, and the two little girls were screaming at the top of their lungs.

The car was stopped, and while some of the passengers were running for a policeman others were doing what they could to try to resuscitate the two women and pacify the little girls. It was Policeman Kelly of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, who was standing at Avenue A and Fourteenth Street, who was first found, and he hurried to the car. He got one or two other policemen, and they sent for an ambulance. Dr. Holbrook, from Bellevue Hospital, found that Mrs. Hall was dead. He succeeded in reviving Mrs. Anderson.

Meanwhile a crowd that had collected was causing trouble for the police. It blocked both tracks on the avenue, and the more curious persons made determined efforts to push into the car. There was trouble also because Mrs. Anderson refused to allow the body of her mother to be taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station when she had been revived. She said she wouldn't allow it to be touched. The situation was finally relieved by running the car into the car barns at Avenue B and Fourteenth Street. The crowd followed it.

In the car barns Mrs. Anderson fainted again. Then Rachel, the eldest of the two girls, also fainted. When Rachel was revived she was hysterical and was raving about the conductor, who, she said, had not stopped the car as soon as they had wanted him to.

For some time the Andersons waited in the car at the barns with the body of their mother and grandmother. It was then removed to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station and later, after Mr. Anderson had been telephoned to at the Twenty-third Street ferry, it was removed to Brooklyn.

MANY A LOST ARTICLE
has never been returned to its owner because he did not know
The New York Times Finds Lost Articles
If you have lost anything
Telephone 1000 Bryant
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THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$1,000 REWARD.

$1,000 reward is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons instrumental in the explosion of the bomb which damaged the business place of Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, Protective Association of Merchants of Greater New York, Mercantile Exchange Building.

LOST—In Mackillip's Mountain View House, Stamford, Catskill Mountains, New York, Thursday night, 19th inst., a large diamond brooch, with opal in centre, surrounded on outer edge with pearls. Liberal reward will be given and no questions asked if returned to John Podesta, 334 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

LOST—On Wednesday, July 25, between North Long Branch and Seabright, on Ocean Drive, silver chain bag. Liberal reward for return to M. B., 37 Cortlandt St.

LOST—On Saturday, July 21, a clover leaf amethyst brooch, with diamond centre; liberal reward. Moore, Room 1-2, Hotel Breslin.

LOST—A week ago Thursday, a sword pin, pearl and diamonds, chain attachment. Address Erb, 135 West 104th St.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, July 24, 8th St. car, Brooklyn, to Wanamaker's store, 4th Av., New York, lady's brown leather pocketbook, containing key, Chat. No. 1,987, and various small articles; liberal reward. 62 Luane St.

LOST—Monday night in Hoboken Depot of the D., L. & W. R. R., or on Morristown local, envelope containing papers valuable only to owner. Reward if returned to Peckham, Little & Co., 57 East 11th St., New York.

LOST—Sunday, July 22, at Delisio's restaurant, ruins of Allaire, N. J., gold vanity box, initials in diamonds, "C. W. F."; liberal reward offered and no questions asked. Mrs. Jacob Field, Hollywood Hotel, Hollywood, N. J.

$20 REWARD—Lost or stolen, package for A. Beder & Bros., New York; shipped by Corinne Mfg. Co., Brooklyn; no questions asked. Corinne Mfg. Co., 376 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 61st St. and Columbus Av. to the Circle, a gold bracelet set with diamonds. If delivered to 129 West 61st St., the finder will be rewarded.

LOST—A large alligator handbag on Broadway car, near 42d St.; reward will be paid for return to H. Kelley, Hotel Dunlop, 149 West 44th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Ride-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11-6 daily.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of black, violet enamelled pin, two diamonds. Bates, 225 West 80th.

LOST—Left ebony cane Rockaway Park station, July 15. Reward if returned to 612 6th Av.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "F. L."; reward if returned to 600 5th Av., Room 611.

LOST—Brown, short-haired dog, white breast. Reward, return to 378 6th Av.

HOT FIGHT WITH BURGLARS.

Two Policemen and Two Ex-Convicts All Hurt in Struggle in Dark.

In an encounter between two burglars and two policemen in the saloon of Julian Globock, at 119 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning, all four were hurt and required the services of an ambulance surgeon.

The burglars, who proved to be ex-convicts, were Harry Meyers, 30 years old, of 73 Bowery, Manhattan, and Joseph Miller, 22 years old, who lives at 97 North First Street, Williamsburg. They forced their way with a jimmy into the saloon from the North Seventh Street side, where they had opened a window. They got together 2,000 cigars and a new gramophone, and were tying their plunder into a bundle when Roundsman Morris Cohen and Policeman Thomas Blount of the Bedford Avenue Station discovered them. Instantly the thieves extinguished the candle they had.

Leaving Blount to guard the front door, Cohen ran to the window which the burglars had forced open. Cohen had barely got inside when the burglars sprang upon him, and then a desperate fight ensued. Cohen, with his nightstick in one hand and his revolver in the other, struck the burglars blow after blow. Blount, going to his associate's aid, also used his club and revolver. In the struggle chairs and tables were overturned, and the tumult woke up the saloon keeper and his family, on the next floor. He and his family shouted for help from the front windows. Meanwhile the burglars, who were fighting desperately, were slowly succumbing to the attack, and at last sank from exhaustion. Both burglars bled freely from scalp wounds and lacerations. The policemen sustained contusions, and Cohen had the index finger of his left hand dislocated. The burglars were taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, where their injuries and those of the policemen were dressed. Miller and Meyers were held on a charge of burglary. After Miller was remanded he called a policeman, and, admitting that it was his third offense for burglary, wanted to know if he would get a life sentence.

PRAISE STOKES'S SINCERITY.

Hearst's Independence League Accepts His Resignation.

The Executive Committee of the Independence League sent a reply yesterday to the letter of J. G. Phelps Stokes in which he tendered his resignation from the league. The reply accepts Mr. Stokes's resignation and thanks him for his earnest work in behalf of municipal ownership in the campaign last Fall. The letter says the league recognizes and admires Mr. Stokes's sincerity of purpose and his desire to be of service to his fellow-men.

The letter goes on to say that, while the league respects Mr. Stokes's sincerity, it disagrees strongly with him as to the remedies required by present political and social conditions, and also as to the wishes and feeling of the American people. The Independence League says it feels that the American system is not a failure; that it only needs to be restored and respected in order that the country may continue prosperous and happy. The league says it is opposed to the radicalism and to the anarchy of those monopolies and trusts and freebooting financiers that, unrestrained by law or conscience or patriotic duty, corrupt our courts and debauch our ballot.

The reply is signed by William Randolph Hearst, Samuel Seabury, Clarence J. Shearn, Thomas Gilleran, M. G. Palliser, John Ford, John Palmieri, C. A. Haviland, J. G. Follansbee, and M. F. Ihmsen.

QUIGG MAY RUN.

Possibility That He'll Be a Candidate for Leader in the 15th.

As a result of the violent opposition that has developed in the new Fifteenth Assembly District against the attempt of Lemuel Ely Quigg to exercise a "benevolent dictatorship" there through the medium of Theodore P. Gilman, who is Quigg's candidate for leader, it was said yesterday that Quigg may abandon his candidate and make the race himself.

The anti-Quigg people have put up Harry Mack for leader, and literature denouncing Quigg as a boss and inveighing against the Platt-Odell combination has been sent around the district. It was said yesterday that Quigg had made overtures to Senator Martin Saxe, Assemblyman Mervin C. Stanley, and John C. Coleman in turn to run for the leadership, but that they had all politely declined. This has led Mr. Quigg to consider his own chances of being elected.

A politician closely allied with the Platt-Odell combination estimated yesterday that it will have twenty-five of the Assembly districts lined up with it after the primaries. He admitted, however, that between Aug. 1 and Sept. 18 there may be many changes.

UNION FREIGHT TERMINAL.

Wallabout Market Merchants Ask All Railroads to Join.

Plans for a big union railroad freight terminal in Wallabout Market are being formed by the merchants there. It is proposed to establish the terminal on the water front, just west of Freeman Street.

All of the railroads now delivering freight at the market by means of floats will be asked to join in the scheme. These include the Lehigh Valley, Baltimore & Ohio, and New Jersey Central. The Pennsylvania and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western already have freight depots at the market, but they will be invited to make use of the proposed union terminal with the other roads.

The plan, which has not as yet been worked out in detail, has been submitted to Controller Metz, as the city owns the land where the terminal would be located, and he has approved the idea. The Wallabout merchants will hold a meeting on Tuesday to receive the reports of committees appointed to look into various phases of the scheme.

CHURCH TO BE A SYNAGOGUE.

Parkhurst's Building Will Be Rebuilt in Harlem for Rabbi Browne.

Arrangements have been made whereby Dr. Parkhurst's old church, now being razed, will be reconstructed almost in its present form in 120th Street, near the Alhambra Theatre, for the use of the Congregation Gates of Hope.

The congregation has passed out of existence and its former home has been changed into a church. Rabbi E. M. Browne, the pastor of the congregation, has independent means, and has announced that he will ask no salary, and that sittings will be free in the new building.

Pending the rebuilding of the Parkhurst church for him service will be held in the Alhambra Theatre, which has been engaged for the purpose. Rabbi Browne says that the newer generation of rabbis need an "old fossil" like himself to keep them in line. He will give scriptural talks on Friday evenings and on Sundays he will preach to the Jewish Ethical Culture Society. Services will begin just before the Holy Days in September.

Administrator for Cossitt Estate.

Letters of administration were granted yesterday by Surrogate Thomas to Charles H. Dugro, brother of Mrs. Antonia Cossitt, on the estate of her husband, Frederick H. Cossitt, who was killed in the railway accident at Salisbury, England. The estate consists of $56,000 in personal property. Mrs. Cossitt is a daughter of Supreme Court Justice P. Henry Dugro.

GORKY ASKS AMERICANS TO HELP FREE RUSSIA

Novelist Issues a Manifesto on Duma's Dissolution.

PREDICTS A REIGN OF TERROR

The Author Says the Czar's Autocrats Will Now Begin the Annihilation of the People's Leaders.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, from his retirement in Hurrioane, N. Y., has issued a manifesto to the American people on the dissolution of the Duma. The statement is in part as follows:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

"The Czar has dispersed the Duma.

"This small man, trembling on his throne for his life and power like an aspen leaf, has with one stroke of the pen, with a convulsive movement of his hand, destroyed all semblance of law in Russia, and called into life a new series of murders, robberies and outrages.

"The Russian Government will now inaugurate a policy of brutal and bestial reprisals.

"His hangmen and thieves surrounding the throne and supporting it with blood stained hands have of late heard many bitter and insulting truths from the lips of courageous and honest men. They will avenge themselves for it, and their vengeance will be severe. Embittered, accustomed to shed blood, and encouraged by the reign of lawlessness they will once more appall the world by their deeds. They will commence to annihilate and destroy the leaders of the people, and having destroyed the leaders they will again declare war on the people, the unarmed and defenseless people who are dreaming of peace and civilization, and who had been so impatiently hoping for the triumph of justice.

"The black, blood soaked wings of death will flutter over the country for months. The exhausted earth will swallow thousands of corpses of men whose only crime was the desire to live a human life. Many women and children will perish from bullets, swords and clubs. Many orying outrages will be perpetrated. The world will be seized with horror and indignation. Here and there public meetings will be held, at which the speakers will eloquently denounce the Czar and his band of savages. The speakers will be rewarded by applause and the public will leave the meetings in the proud conviction that they have responded to the call of the unfortunate people of a foreign land and thus discharged their duty to humanity. At the same time the blood of the Russians will flow in wide streams.

"Are we civilized people, or are we not?

"I think we are not. We only pretend to love life and mankind, to respect the law and to abhor criminals. If my neighbors assault and torture human beings in their house, and I hear the groans of the victims and, though I pity them, I do not run to their aid—am I a civilized person? If I live in a town where countless murders, robberies, and outrages occur every day, and I am familiar with those occurrences, but do nothing to prevent the robberies and to stamp out the crimes—am I a civilized person?

"If on the earth on which I live and rear my children, such deeds of horror and lawlessness are enacted as in Russia and Turkey, and I, while condemning these acts, console myself with the thought that in my country life is easier, safer, and better, and, thus consoled, live satisfied in my hole—am I truly a civilized person? People whose hearts are devoid of the consciousness of the brotherhood of nations are not civilized; they are still savages.

"People who live quietly when everything around them is soaked in blood, strangled in violence, are not civilized; they are simply satiated animals. People who have children and allow them to grow up amidst wild anarchy and lawlessness and to poison their hearts with the sight of all the corruption which deforms the world—no, such people are not civilized. The world is for all, and everybody has a right to its joys. Whoever realizes that will not suffer himself to remain a passive witness to the torture of his fellow-men. Men are brothers. Whoever feels that will not remain an indifferent spectator at the murder of his brother, be the latter Anglo-Saxon, Jew, or Russian. More love and consideration for mankind! That is what makes a person truly civilized!

"The endeavor to increase in life the number of conscious, wise, and honest people, people believing in the good of their kind, this is the most important feature of true civilization. All truly civilized persons must help the suffering, martyred people of Russia. This is their duty, this should be their pleasure.

"For to help a human being to live a human life, in this help men must find for themselves the consciousness of their own significance in the world, the proud justification of their own lives. The life of the animal is senseless, the life of the beast is abhorrent—and ignoble and disgusting is the life of the beaver and other animals who live in the warm darkness of their underground holes. Men should take life in a wider and deeper sense. The world is my house, and nothing that happens in it should pass by me without touching my heart. And if such crying horrors occur as those which we now witness in Russia true men and women cannot remain quiet at their sight. To help the people of Russia to conquer their freedom is humane and is noble. To help the people of Russia is necessary for everybody who considers himself a civilized person and truly desires to be such. Help the people of Russia to free its body from the parasites which suck its lifeblood. The duty of mankind is to help mankind.

"Are there in this country living men, and will they hear me?"

WANT A DESERTED WOLF DOG?

Stoessel, from the St. Louis Fair, Is to be Sold at Auction.

Tied to a ten-foot chain, Stotessel, a Siberian wolf dog, mounted guard yesterday at the Appraiser's Warehouse as the custom force left the building for the half-holiday, and will remain on post until he is sold.

Stoessel arrived at the seizure room yesterday bearing a label describing him as "unclaimed perishable merchandise." The dog was brought from St. Louis, where he was an exhibit at the exposition. When the exposition closed, his master deserted his charge, and departed. The dog has been enjoying the hospitality of the officials at the St. Louis Custom House for a long time, but when it was seen that his board bill was likely to exceed the price he would bring, it was decided to send him to this city to find a new master.

The officials were kept busy feeding the dog yesterday. When they went away at noon, his cuisine was well stocked with meat and water, and he was left to a Tied to a ten-foot chain, Stoessel, a Storey will hold a public auction in a few days, and then hopes to find a good home for him.

Bodies of the Five Sentelis Arrive.

The bodies of the five members of the Sentell family of Brooklyn, who were killed in the wreck of the American Line special at Salisbury, England, July 1 last, arrived here on the American liner St. Louis yesterday. Funeral services will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The burial will be at Waterloo, N. Y.

RACE NEWS FROM SKY LINE.

Poolroom Agents Outwit the Tracks by Building a Scaffold.

The contest between the race track police, to prevent the sending of news to the city poolrooms and the agents of the poolroom men to get the prohibited information reached the sky line at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, and Capt. Duhain of the track police, for the first time since the conflict began in the Spring, failed to find a way to stop the sending out of the racing results.

When the Brighton meeting began, the poolroom correspondents rented a house near the back stretch of the course, and from a second-story window had a good view of the racing and a clear, though distant, view of the finishes. Capt. Duhain rigged up a canvas screen, shutting out the sight of the track from the windows used by the poolroom men. The poolroom men moved up to the third story, and Capt. Duhain put extra strips on his screen. Then the poolroom men went to the roof, where they got results and sent away news from an open-air office, fitted with all necessary equipment. The canvas screen by this time was so big that the wind swayed the telegraph poles which supported it, and the hoisting of the big stretch of cloth before the races and furling it at night to prevent its being blown away became a much dreaded job to the policemen, who were unaccustomed to such work. But Capt. Duhain put up more canvas and shut off the view from the roof.

Yesterday the poolroom men went still higher, by building a scaffolding on their roof. They now once more top the screen. Capt. Duhain had to give up the contest for the time. The poolroom men saw all they needed to see of the races yesterday. As the Brighton meeting has but a week longer to run, Capt. Duhain is in doubt as to the wisdom of rigging topmasts and carrying his screen higher, for the poolroom men show themselves ready to run their scaffold built on an Eiffel tower plan, just as high as their needs may require. In the meantime the poolrooms are getting the most satisfactory returns of the season from Brighton Beach.

IMMIGRANTS' HORSES FREE.

Appraisers Admit Without Duty Some From Mexico and Canada.

That immigrants to the United States from Canada and Mexico may bring into this country duty free as many horses as they please was the gist of a decision handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers.

The Customs Court's ruling was based on the action of the Deputy Collector at Port Huron, Mich., who declined to grant free entry to a horse brought over the line from Canada by C. C. Cochlan, who immigrated to this country recently. The Deputy Collector would not release the animal until duty had been paid. Mr. Cochlan brought suit before the Board of Appraisers for recovery of the sum paid on the horse.

After considering the evidence Judge Hay in his opinion for the board says that the customs officer denied free entry on the ground that two horses were all that were necessary in transporting Mr. Cochlan's household effects. In reversing the Deputy Collector the board says in part: "The immigrant makes it clear from his protest, letter, and affidavit that the three horses were used for the purpose of transportation, and as the paragraph of the law under which he claims free entry does not limit the number of horses to those absolutely necessary, but rather to those actually used, we think free entry should be allowed for all the animals."

TO CHOOSE JESUIT GENERAL.

Six American Delegates Will Vote for Father Meyers.

The six American Jesuit delegates who will sail for Rome next month to take part in the election of a Father General (Black Pope) of the Jesuit Order were announced yesterday at St. Francis Xavier's College, in West Sixteenth Street. They are:

The Very Rev. Joseph Hanselmann, Provincial of the New York-Maryland Province; the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow and the Rev. Thomas J. Gannon of New York Province, the Rev. Henry Moeller, Provincial of St. Louis; the Rev. Joseph Grimmelsman and the Rev. W. R. Rogers, also of St. Louis. They will sail the second week in August.

Father Gannon is the former head of the order in this section, and Father Pardow is one of the greatest Jesuit orators in this country.

Unusual interest attaches to the coming election because of the prominence which has been given to the name of Father Rudolph Meyers, an American Jesuit, now in Rome. Father Meyers will be the choice of the American delegation. He has been in Rome for a quarter of a century. Prior to that he was head of the order in St. Louis and had held other important offices.

SALOON MEN HOPEFUL.

Think Jersey's Dry Sundays May End with Next Week.

If the talk of the New Jersey saloon men and politicians is a safe guide, disregard of the new Sunday-closing regulations will extend to-day considerably beyond the communities that ignored it last Sunday. The saloon men say they believe that next Sunday will be practically the end of the "dry" season in the Commonwealth. There is a possibility, however, that the Supreme Court may declare, after the argument to be heard in Jersey City to-morrow, that the order of the local Excise Boards is not needed to make the "no-screen" requirement effective.

All over the State the Excise Boards have forborne to issue an order that the saloon windows be denuded of their curtains on Sunday. In Hoboken the City Council, which is the liquor licensing body, has refused to order the Sunday screens down.

The only other recourse of those who would enforce a quiet Sabbath is the Grand Jury. It is more than twenty years since a saloon man was indicted for non-observance of the Sunday law in Hudson County. Such a proceeding is almost unheard of in Essex and Passaic Counties.

AMBULANCE FOR FIRE HORSES

Department Expects to Save Many Valuable Animals By Its Use.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Hugh Bonner announced yesterday that the Fire Department now owns a horse ambulance. The ambulance, which cost $1,000, has been installed in the department's horse-training stables and veterinary hospital, in West Ninety-ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue.

When the department horses have been injured hitherto they have been cared for by the ambulances of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and through delays many valuable horses have been lost which might have been saved if the department had used an ambulance of its own.

The new ambulance is painted white, and will be drawn by a team of white horses, picked out for speed and endurance, to make long runs.

Yesterday's Ocean Travelers.

Among the arrivals on the American liner St. Louis yesterday afternoon were: W. L. Abingdon, Bernard N. Baker, Charles F. Bates, W. Lyman Biddle, Mrs. J. M. Bishop, H. S. Brooks, H. B. Daggett, N. B. Day, Christian Dorflinger, C. E. Ingersoll, Thomas Hanna, Eugene T. O'Neill, Philip Richardson, Walter C. Runyon, E. De Hass Simonson, Baron Louis von Horst, J. R. Mitchell, and W. O. Potter.

WALDO PRAISES LONDON TRAFFIC REGULATION

Drivers, and Not the Police, Responsible for It, He Says.

DIDN'T RUN ACROSS GOSLIN

Deputy Police Commissioner, Back From Europe, Declares Our Force Equals Any in the World.

When Rhinelander Waldo, First Deputy Police Commissioner, reached Headquarters yesterday, he greeted those assembled to welcome him with the declaration that the "New York police are the finest body of men in the world."

Mr. Waldo arrived at this conclusion after four weeks' absence from his office. One week was spent in London, another in Paris, and two weeks on the ocean. The announced purpose of his trip to the other side was that he might look into police methods there. He reached Quarantine on the Red Star steamship Lucania on Friday night.

"The London system of traffic regulation," he said, "is almost perfect, but I attribute this not so much to the London police as to the citizens and those who use the roads. The people of London have the right idea—that the officer on duty is put there to assist in handling traffic, and that in that capacity he is the servant of the citizen and entitled to support. There is no such thing as a spirit of opposition to the police. On the contrary, every man wants to do all he can to make things move smoothly.

"By simply raising a finger one policeman can stop a whole line of traffic. The drivers do all they can to help. Of course London has 18,400 policemen, but it must not be forgotten that it also has almost twice the population of New York. London policemen are fine men, but our own policemen are as good as any."

"What about the 'thumb print' system with which the London police identify prisoners?" Mr. Waldo was asked.

"I was much impressed by it," he replied. "I made a close study of the system and found it, to all intents and purposes, infallible. I shall recommend its adoption here.

"In London they have the thumb prints of more than 100,000 criminals, and there is not one instance of failure on record. I happened to run across a case in which a well-known criminal was brought into Scotland Yard. In less than two minutes the card containing his thumb print was found, and his identity established beyond all doubt.

"I ran across another case of interest in this line. A criminal, after his arrest, gashed his thumb until it was almost a mass of cuts. He knew that the police had its print, and believed that the cuts would prevent his identification. It took three months for the self-inflicted wounds to heal, but when they did his thumb impression was taken and he was easily identified.

"While in Paris I looked closely into the Bertillon system, in vogue there and in New York. M. Bertillon has invented a new system, or an addition to his old one, for the identification of criminals. This system relies chiefly upon the various features of the face and their measurements. Under the present Bertillon system more attention is paid to the trunk.

"Did you see Alfred R. Goslin while you were in Paris?" he was asked.

"I did not have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Goslin," the Deputy Commissioner replied.

He admitted that he had discussed Goslin with the Paris Prefect of Police, and left the inference that if he had run across the "Master Thief" Goslin would now be in New York.

In addition to the thumb print system with which Mr. Waldo was so much impressed, his investigations suggested other innovations and a few changes, all of which will be embodied in the report which he will submit to Police Commissioner Bingham.

SHOT THE "TOWEL" BURGLAR

Robber Who Muffled His Feet for His Raids Failed to Escape.

Parker Westcott, a mulatto of Newark, is a prisoner in the Orange Memorial Hospital, shot twice through the left thigh. The wounds were received by Westcott at an early hour yesterday, as he was endeavoring to escape from George Hoyt, a special policeman, who had placed him under arrest. The arrest occurred soon after Westcott had robbed the home of William L. Trowbridge, at 102 Park Street, of jewelry valued at several hundred dollars.

The jewelry was found on the man after his removal to the hospital, and was later identified by Mrs. Trowbridge and her daughter. The man is known as the "towel" burglar, because he always binds his feet in towels before going through a house, and then leaves the towels downstairs before going out.

Hoyt was standing on Washington Street, talking with Patrolman Barney Brady, when they saw the colored man coming along. The patrolmen have been warned to look out for suspicious colored men, and Hoyt stopped the man. He was placed under arrest. Opposite the City Hall the man broke away, and after a chase of several blocks Hoyt shot him.

In addition to the jewelry stolen from the Trowbridge home, the prisoner had on him when searched a rusty revolver and a small glass globe with a wooden handle, which contained a curious blue substance of crystalline character, which the police think is some drug, though they are puzzled as to what the man would use it for.

The East Orange police are sure that the man is the "towel" burglar, who has robbed houses in the Oranges and Newark for five years without any one getting on his track.

TERRY ESTATE LOSES SUIT.

Miss Foster Recovers $3,120 for Services as Nurse and Secretary.

Justice Walter H. Jaycox, sitting in Patchogue, L. I., yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of Ann E. Foster of Sayville against the estate of William H. Terry, by which Miss Foster is to receive $3,120.

Mr. Terry was a resident of New York City, but spent much of his time at Sayville, where he had a home on Foster Avenue, adjoining the Delavan Hotel, which is owned by Miss Foster's parents. For many years prior to his death, in 1903, at the age of 74, Miss Foster was in constant attendance upon Mr. Terry, acting as nurse and private secretary.

In her suit she alleged that in consideration of her services Mr. Terry had always told her he would make suitable provision for her in his will. Mr. Terry, however, left his whole estate to his widow. In his decision Justice Jaycox says:

"The evidence here warrants the finding of an implied agreement to compensate the plaintiff for her services, and shows that for a long period she devoted herself to the service of the decedent. No ordinary tie of friendship would induce a young woman like the plaintiff to dedicate and devote her life to the services of this decedent if there were no arrangement by which she was to be paid therefor."

Order Your Suit in the Morning.

It will be ready in the evening. Clean, fresh, and new. Special attractions are suits formerly sold from $20 to $50. On account of being the last of the piece it goes at Suit to order $18. Must be satisfactory, otherwise it remains here.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

COURT WARNS AUTOISTS.

Justice Zeller Had to Dodge Speeders Himself—$100 Fine Next, He Says.

Justice Zeller of Special Sessions spent a busy Sunday a week ago dodging automobiles on Jerome Avenue. Yesterday, while sitting in the Harlem Court, he had occasion to try James Smith, Jr., a broker of 17 West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan, for violating the speed law. Smith was arrested while driving his motor car along St. Nicholas Avenue. Justice Zeller held him in $200 bail for trial.

"When Judge Beall of Yonkers sentenced George W. Bryant of New York City and his chauffeur to three months' imprisonment he did just the right thing," said Justice Zeller to Broker Smith. "It's too bad we don't punish you that way down here.

"This automobile speeding in the streets has got to be stopped. You people with machines are turning our streets into racing tracks. Hereafter, when one of you fellows comes before me at Special Sessions I am going to fine you $100. I was out on Jerome Avenue last Sunday and I want to tell you that it is taking your life in your hands to try and cross the street up there. People who can't afford autos have a right to safety and to walk about without being knocked over by your machines, running at a high rate of speed."

George W. Bryant, by the way, doesn't propose to go to jail without making a fight.

"Judge Beall's decision was a great surprise," he said yesterday, "and I am certain that it will not be upheld. Neither my chauffeur, Frank Busold, who was sentenced to two months, nor myself is guilty of any crime. We were not driving more than twelve miles an hour when we passed through Yonkers about 10 o'clock at night. Another machine, going in the same direction, passed us. A few moments later the collision occurred.

"The carriage which we ran into had no lights, and when we detected it in the darkness it was crossing the street diagonally. The left front wheel of the automobile struck the left rear wheel of the carriage."

WOMEN IN JERSEY POLITICS.

Will Organize a Club in Colby-Fagan Fight—Carttail Canvass.

One of the picturesque features of the strenuous Colby-Fagan anti-boss campaign in Jersey is to be the formal organization to-morrow of the women of the Seventh Ward of Jersey City into a political club. About forty of them at a preliminary meeting declared their purpose to be the promotion of the election of Alderman at Large James W. McCarthy, the Fagan candidate for Congress in the Ninth District. They will call themselves the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Seventh Ward Republican Club. The anticipation is that the reformers will aid in the organization of similar auxiliary associations in all the other wards of the city.

Meanwhile the Colby people are stumping all parts of the State, and plan to keep it up all through August, September, and October. A series of cart tail meetings held in Hoboken last week attracted thousands of auditors. The meetings are chiefly in the interest of Corporation Counsel Record's candidacy for the United States Senate, which has been strengthened within the last few days by the declaration of the Essex men for him.

There are signs that the friends of Col. Ervin A. Stevens of Hoboken contemplate something like the same kind of a campaign in behalf of his candidacy for the United States Senate on the Democratic side. Ex-Sheriff Nicoll of Newark declared for him on Friday, and will probably organize his campaign in Essex County. Some of the influential regular organization Democrats are opposed strongly to Col. Stevens's candidacy. There is a possibility of his supporters, if they fail to carry the nominating primaries for him, putting up an independent Assembly ticket pledged to his support.

BATTER IN POOLROOM DOORS.

Roundsman Has an Artery Cut by the Axe in a Park Place Raid.

Detective Sergeant McNaught and his "street cleaning squad" specialists from headquarters raided a poolroom in a five-story building in Park Place, a few doors from Broadway, yesterday afternoon. It was necessary for them to break down two heavy doors with sledge hammers to get in. While the battering-in process was under way a large crowd gathered.

Although the raid was made from headquarters it was not over the head of the precinct commander, Capt. McNally of the Church Street Station. Capt. McNally raided it last April, and it was only because the precinct men were well known there that the headquarters men were called in.

No warrants were obtained for the raid, which was made on evidence obtained by Patrolman John P. Flood of McNaught's staff, and Abe Weinberg, a police agent. Both men declare they have been playing the races in the place for several days. They were in the room when the raiders forced their way in and pointed out five men who were, they said, running the poolroom.

Roundsman Charles Becker of the West 125th Street Station was painfully cut on the wrist when an axe in the hands of another member of the raiding party slipped and struck him. A large artery was severed. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where the wound was dressed.

The raid was well planned, the place under suspicion being surrounded before the onslaught on the doors began. Once inside the police met with some opposition, an attaché of the place displaying a revolver which he did not, however, attempt to use. Those arrested were William Bailey, who said he was a salesman; Charles Miller, George Hill, Percy Morton, and John Strong. Bailey was said to be the proprietor of the place and the other men employes. There were seventy-five patrons in the place, but no attempt was made to arrest them.

BAYONNE'S FIRST PARK.

Has Bathing Houses, a Diamond, and Swings—Open Yesterday.

The first public park in Bayonne, N. J., was thrown open yesterday and was visited by several thousand persons. It consists of about fifty acres between the Boulevard and Newark Bay, and extends from Sixteenth to Nineteenth Street. The park is still very incompiete, so there were no ceremonies.

A feature of the new park will be fifty bathhouses which have been erected along the bay shore. Of these twenty-five were open yesterday, and about 900 persons went bathing from them.

In one corner of the park a baseball diamond has been laid out for boys, and in another part are swings for the girls.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

SUMMER FURNITURE that is distinctive—light, airy and graceful—are the characteristics of our ample assortments for the Bedroom, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Hall or Den.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
West 23d St., 61-63-65. | West 24th St., 36-38-40.

ART NOTES.

The will of Alfred Beit directs that Sir Joshua Reynolds's celebrated picture, "Lady Cockburn and Her Children," shall be given to the National Gallery in London. The English papers make grateful references to this clause in the will, recalling the fact that the picture was for some years in the National Gallery and was removed from that institution after it was proved that the deed of gift by which it was acquired was illegal. Afterward the work was bought by Mr. Beit, and now, after all, the nation gets a picture which it regarded as lost to it.

Another Reynolds owned by Mr. Beit, "Mrs. Boone and Her Daughter," is bequeathed to the Kaiserliche Museum, in Berlin, and the same institution gets the statuette in bronze, "Hercules," by Pollaiuolo. A majolica plate which was part of a service belonging to Isabella Gonzaga d'Este is left to the Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, at Hamburg.

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The treasures in Mr. Beit's house, 32 Park Lane, London, are described as follows by a writer in a London newspaper:

"No. 26 Park Lane is neither a gallery nor a museum; it is a home. Yet no art lover could fail to discern that Mr. Beit's 'few things' are the picked gems of famous collections. Further, in a choice of these he had been guided by the expert counsel of his friend, Dr. Bode, of the Berlin Museum, and it was in earnest of this friendship that Mr. Beit some time ago presented to the German National Art Institution the superb Gainsborough portrait, 'Squire Wilkinson'—a typical Englishman of the old school, painted by an early English master. The little Gothic house in Park Lane does not permit a crowd of works of art. In the drawing room there is a lovely Hoppner, flanked by two Reynoldses, the 'Mrs. Boone and Child' and the renowned 'Lady Cockburn and Family.' Beneath these three beautiful pictures a table stands, on which are a few bronze groups of fifteenth and sixteenth century Italian art, to be matched only by examples in the collections of Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Sir Julius Wernher, and in the Oscar Hainauer bronzes. An exquisite kit-cat Lawrence portrait of Mrs. Hillyer should also be mentioned. The billiard room holds three or four characteristic Dutch landscapes by Jacob Ruysdael and one Hobbema of wonderful quality. In the study is a series of half a dozen remarkable examples by Murillo illustrating the parable of 'The Prodigal Son.' And the little gem of all the collections is the dainty Gainsborough full-length of the once famous dancer, Mme. Baccili."

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Anton Schrödl, the distinguished Austrian painter, died a few days ago in Vienna. His landscapes are characterized by the richness of their coloring and the strong contrast of light and shade. His pictures of sheep were very popular. Another painter who died recently was Franz Thöne, who died at Düsseldorf in his fifty-fifth year.

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One of Whistler's dearest enemies, Sir William Eden, is an accomplished amateur artist, and an exhibition of his water colors is now being held in a London gallery. Before the row over the portrait of Lady Eden, which resulted in the celebrated quarrel, Whistler and Sir William were friends, and the latter's work shows a good many traces of the influence of the great American master.

Another exhibition in London is that of works in oils, chalk, and etching by William Strang. It is rumored that two of the larger paintings were sent to the Royal Academy under the impression that Mr. Strang's election to an associateship had given him the right to the line; that he was sharply told he was only an associate engraver, and that the pictures were rejected. "This, if true," says The Pall Mall Magazine, "is the lowest depth to which this group of defenders of mediocrity has yet sunk."

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The French fine art dealers and some of the best known French artists bitterly denounce the plan to impose a duty of 20 per cent. on ancient objects of art entering France. This plan has been officially accepted by M. Poincaré, the Minister of Finance, and will be included in his budget for 1907.

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The galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts have been rearranged for the Summer. Two loan collections are on view.

In Gallery A are thirty-seven works from

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. JULY 29, 1906.

Part Three
Magazine Section

"British Friendship for Americans Is Sincere"

Distinguished Englishmen and Anglo-Americans Who Controvert the Statement That There Is "No Love Lost for Us" in Their Country--A Symposium.

Lord Rothschild.

Mrs Alec-Tweedie.

George Wyndham, M.P.

Chief Rabbi Adler.

Mrs Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes).

H. Beerbohm Tree.

Representative Subjects of King Edward Who Thoroughly Understand the Sentiment of the British Public Admit Only the Most Cordial Feeling Toward America and Americans.

Gen. Baden-Powell.

Admiral Fremantle.

Andrew Lang.

LONDON, July 10.—The proposition touching the relations between Great Britain and America which, according to newspaper report, Bishop Potter laid down upon his return to New York a few weeks ago, astonished the British people. Their eyes opened very wide when they read in their newspapers that the good Bishop had remarked to his interviewers:

"You may depend upon it, there is no love lost between the two countries. There's a good deal of gush in the British professions of attachment to our people."

The Britishers, so far as I am advised, doubt Bishop Potter said this; but while they are disposed to acquit him, they do not ignore the severe reflection upon their sincerity contained in these quoted words and others of similar import which were published as coming from the Bishop. Considering these declarations as quite untrue, unkind, and unjust, they regret they have appeared in the public prints of this country and America.

It would be hard to find man or woman of prominence in England who takes any other view. Certainly not one of those to whom I applied for expressions of opinion as to the merits of the proposition in question gives it the faintest support. A large number of communications have been received in response to my request from men and women whose names are familiar throughout the English-speaking world; one and all the writers insist there is absolutely no question as to the sincerity of British protestations of a great and affectionate regard for America and Americans.

The letter to which these communications are responsive contained full admission of the possibility that Bishop Potter had not been quoted accurately by his interviewers, and asked attention to the proposition quite independent of its authorship, on the ground that contemplation of it as something possibly true was distressing to Americans, into whose minds the belief had sunk deep that the British people cherished a warm and generous friendship for them and their country.

The question submitted was whether the American people would be justified in entertaining doubt as to the genuineness of British affection for them and whether there was any justification for the assertion that there was a good deal of gush in Britishers' talk of devotion to their American cousins.

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It is to be regretted that many of the replies to this question have come as private notes with prohibition against their publication. A large percentage of the leading men of England are unwilling to join in newspaper discussions and maintain their staud-offishness on all occasions. From some men of this class letters have been received in which they briefly express regret that they are unable to break from their invariable rule with respect to the press; from others letters have come which would greatly interest Americans, but they could not be published without betraying the confidences of the writers.

The sentiments of most of these men, however, are so well known, both here and in America, through the publication of their public addresses, that statements from them at this time as to the Anglo-American relations would simply be repetitions of kind thoughts to which they have time and again given expression.

One of the greatest men in Great Britain in the course of his letter, which is marked "private," says: "My views on our relations with the United States have been so often and so strongly expressed that any such letter as you suggest would be superfluous. I do not think that Bishop Potter, if accurately reported, can be well acquainted with the state of feeling in this country."

The Archbishop of Canterbury is one of those who is restrained by an "invariable rule" from accepting the invitation to express anew his views of the British feeling toward America. But nobody can be in doubt as to what his sentiments are. He has not receded a hair's breadth from what he said to Americans during his recent visit to America and what he said about Americans on his return to England.

Mr. Balfour is another who invariably has spoken of the United States of America in kindly and affectionate terms, and if to-morrow he were to talk about the ties that bind his people to those of America he would do nothing more than paraphrase his generous tributes and assurances of former occasions.

A similar statement may be made as to Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Rosebery, Lord Roberts, Sir Edgar Grey, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, John Morley, and without doubt about any of the great men of this country.

For example, take Lord Curzon, from whom I am unable to furnish any remarks directed specifically to the discussion. Turning to The London Times of June 30 I find an account of a luncheon given by the Society of American Women in London to Mr. and Mrs. Longworth. Lord Curzon spoke at that luncheon, and in the course of his remarks, referring to Mrs. Longworth's father, said he stood, in the judgment of Englishmen, for "that long and unbroken and, as Englishmen hoped, unbreakable friendship between America and Great Britain, which had ceased to be an aspiration and was rapidly becoming a tradition of the two peoples."

Lord Lansdowne is another great Englishman whose friendship for America is a matter of common knowledge. He, like others, asks to be excused from making a statement of his views for publication in The New York Times on the ground that he has made it an invariable rule not to supply the press with statements of his opinions upon public questions. His Lordship seems to think there really is no need for any Englishman to reassert his conviction that his countrymen are friendly to America. In his opinion "the good feeling entertained in this country toward the people of the United States is a matter of notoriety."

It is possible Lord Lansdowne minimizes the harmful potentialities of such propositions as the one under consideration, when they enter into free and wide circulation unaccompanied by the proper antidotes.

At any rate I am quite confident that readers of The New York Times, when they have finished their perusal of the following communications, will be deeply impressed with their importance and deeply grateful to those who have found pleasure in offering renewed assurances of British affection for the American people and stout repudiation of the assertion that British protestations of friendship for America are very much diluted with gush.

Let the letters speak for themselves:

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Devonshire House,
Piccadilly, W., July 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: I am desired by the Duke of Devonshire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 30, and to say in reply that His Grace believes that there exists a more genuine feeling of friendship on the part of the people of this country toward those of the United States than finds general expression, and that "gush" is the last term that can properly be applied to it.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. HAMILTON.

LORD ROTHSCHILD.

New Court,
St. Swithin's Lane, E. C., July 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: I have just had the pleasure of receiving your letter of 30th June. I have not had an opportunity of reading Bishop Potter's views, but I feel certain that there is absolutely no truth in the statement attributed to him that there is "no love lost" between England and America.

In fact, I am delighted to be able to give my testimony that the good-will and affection of this country toward America is genuine and always on the increase. Believe me

Yours sincerely,
ROTHSCHILD.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE WYNDHAM.

14 Belgrave Square, S. W.,
July 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: I dissent altogether from the statement attributed to Bishop Potter. But in saying this I am very far from assuming that he was correctly reported.

I would rather take the statement as it stands, without regard to its alleged authorship, and then, so far as my countrymen are concerned, traverse it in every particular.

The sentiment of the British toward Americans is something much warmer and closer than friendship. If we do not call it love it is because we are chary of using that word even in the domestic circle. We feel that protestations of love are out of place between grown-up men who are related by blood, proud of that relation, and fond of those to whom they are bound by it.

In such cases we prefer to prove the worth of our sentiment by action if and wherever occasion calls for action. Meanwhile we are, as I said, too chary of talking about it. But it is there all the time.

In the second place, there is not "a good deal of gush about it." On the contrary, we err on the side of silence. We take things too much for granted and assume that our attitude is understood. We are not too idle, but too shy, to express it in words. And we are shy just because the feeling is so intimate.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE WYNDHAM.

GEN. BADEN-POWELL.

94 Piccadilly,
London, July 10, 1906.

Dear Sir: In reply to your question, I may say that in my experience there exists among Britons a sincere regard for Americans, both on account of their sterling qualities and because of our descent from a common stock.

Yours truly,
R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL.

SIR DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, EDITOR PALL MALL GAZETTE.

Pall Mall Gazette,
Newton Street, Holborn, W. C.
July 4, 1906.

My Dear Sir: This is an exuberant age, and there is unavoidably a good deal of what Bishop Potter speaks of as "gush" all around in these international manifestations of affection.

For all that I do believe that there is a very sincere and solid good feeling in this country for our kinsmen across the Atlantic, and that, if ever it should unhappily be put to the test, it will be found to rest upon far more substantial foundations than the worthy Bishop imagines.

Yours very truly,
DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.

MANAGER OF THE LONDON TIMES.

The Times,
Printing House Square, E. C.,
July 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: I am so convinced that Bishop Potter cannot have used the words attributed to him that I should decline to reply to your letter if it involved any assumption that he had done so.

On the general feeling in England toward America it is difficult to write briefly because I think it is so generally misunderstood. The popular feeling in America is, I believe, that until recently there was a strong anti-American feeling here, and that it has now been removed.

So long as that idea remains there will be misconceptions. The fact is that there never was anything but a friendly feeling on this side, though I quite admit it was difficult for an American to realize this.

Have you never seen father and son—the former devoted to the latter, but never understanding him—always too inclined to find fault—too inclined to patronize—too inclined to criticise—the son getting on the father's nerves by fifty little tricks—the son getting irritated and bored by his father's old-fashioned ways and perpetual lecturings? Yet at heart each is proud of the other and each would back the other against the world.

That is the secret of our relations for a hundred years. What is the change? Only that the father has at last realized that the son is grown up and must be no longer treated as a child and the son has realized that with all his irritating old-fashioned fussiness and irritability the old man is a real good sort—because his own sort.

Instead of family affection accompanied by the dignified stand-off of the older man to the young and rather pushing boy, there is family affection accompanied by a full recognition of equality. Instead of man and boy, it is man and man.

You must have seen this over and over again in private life, and when that recognition comes there is no gush, but a complete change in relations.

It is not that their feelings have improved—at any time either would have fought any "foreigner" who interfered with the other—but their relations have improved; they have got to understand each other.

The average Britisher has a contempt for the "foreigner." By a "foreigner" he means a man who talks a language that he doesn't understand. He doesn't regard any man who talks English (whether it be Scotch, Cockney, Devonshire, or American English) as a foreigner—he's just English. He doesn't gush over him; he just sticks to him.

Yours faithfully,
MOBERLY BELL.

EDITOR OF THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

The Daily Chronicle,
Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.,
July 3, 1906.

Dear Sir: If Bishop Potter is correctly reported, I consider that he has misrepresented British public opinion. The mass of our people are animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the people of the United States. It is very significant that our people divide visitors to this country into two classes—Americans and foreigners. They cannot bring themselves to speak of Americans as foreigners.

The only statement that I ever heard which contained a suggestion of "gush" is that which claims Americans as "our cousins," "kinsmen in blood," &c., which is no longer correct, as the great majority of the American people are not now of British or Irish origin. The cause of such statements is, I think, ignorance.

The community of sentiment and friendly feeling between British people and Americans arises from our speaking the same language, representing the same civilization. We have the same schools of thought, and, to a large extent, the same literature. Americans have as much claim to Shakespeare, Milton, Bunyan, and the great masters of the past as British people have, while contemporaneous literature in the two countries is coming more and more into line. It is quite probable that New York will become in the near future the literary centre of the English-speaking races.

There is only one kind of rivalry possible between Britons and Americans, and that is rivalry in the arts of peace and in the advancement of civilization.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT DONALD.

THE EDITOR OF PUNCH.

Punch Office,
10 Bouverie Street.

Dear Sir: In doing myself the honor to reply to your question I have to say that I think it almost impossible for the best kind of friendship to exist between two individuals or two nations unless each is in close touch with the other's sense of humor.

Until the United States are educated to appreciate the finer qualities of British humor, I see little hope of a perfect understanding between the two nations.

If your paper can do anything to make good this defect (probably congenital and therefore calling for pity rather than anger) you will be doing a great work in the cause of international amity.

Yours faithfully,
OWEN SEAMAN.

EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

The Daily News Office,
London, July 6, 1906.

Dear Sir: Until receiving your letter I was not aware that Bishop Potter had been credited with a statement such as that mentioned. Even now I must respectfully decline to believe that any one in a responsible position, least of all a head of a Christian Church, has uttered any such mischievous libel on the British public. The feeling in this country toward the United States is entirely friendly. It has never in my experience been anything else. The English people recognise in the United States, not only their most friendly rival, but a kindred people, cherishing the same traditions of liberty and deriving its ideals and its aspirations from the same source. We have no quarrel with the American people, nor is it possible to see how we ever can have one. To say the contrary is to say what is not true and what is not only not true but seems to be deliberately and gratuitously malicious.

Yours faithfully,
A. G. GARDINER.

EDITOR OF THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

45 Sloane Street, S. W.,
July 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: I feel sure that Bishop Potter must have been misreported. I hear none but the warmest and most neighborly feelings expressed by Englishmen about Americans. I cannot imagine any reason for not thinking them sincere.

Yours truly,
J. A. SPENDER.

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE.

44 Lower Sloane Street, S. W.,
July 5, 1906.

Dear Sir: Your letter duly reached me yesterday asking for my opinion on Bishop Potter's reported views of British opinion of his countrymen.

I am not sure if "love," or "affection" are the right words to use with reference to one nation's relation to another. Respect, regard, appreciation, admiration, one can have, and I believe all these would apply to British views of their American cousins.

As I have told many Americans when I met them, in discussing any subject, we can start from the same standpoint, and there is no necessity, as there is with other countries, to place yourself in their atmosphere and to say what would be one's natural point of departure.

The appreciation of Americans and American ways in England is perfectly genuine, and we are prepared to like and admire those we meet.

I had the pleasure of meeting Bishop Potter at the house of a private friend when he was last in England, and was very glad to do so. I appreciated his conversation, and I am surprised to hear that he considered us insincere in our desire to be on the most friendly terms with his country and countrymen.

A few days later I sat next a friend of his, Canon Teignmouth Shore, and we talked about the Bishop in a very kindly spirit.

Naturally there are differences of view, trade rivalries, and so on, but I can only repeat that we in England genuinely appreciate the great American people and are desirous above all things that our political and social relations should be in close unison. We see difficulties, but they are on the surface, and the great Republic must always be to us rather a part of ourselves than a foreign country.

I remain yours very truly,
E. R. FREMANTLE, Admiral.

HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE.

His Majesty's Theatre,
July 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: I feel sure that the best feelings exist among English people toward the Americans. Of course I suppose that trade rivalry and its consequent jealousies occasionally assert themselves—for among nations more even than among individuals self-interest is paramount—but I have reason to know how kindly and hospitably we are received on the other side, and I think that our American cousins are accorded a no less friendly reception here.

Yours very truly,
HERBERT BEERBOHM TREE.

THE REV. DR. CLIFFORD.

25 Sunderland Terrace, Bayswater, W.,
London, July 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: I have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that the friendship of Britishers for the people of America is sincere and whole-hearted. We know that our interests are one and that in our unity and co-operation the welfare of the world is bound up.

I know of nothing whatever to justify the statements attributed to Bishop Potter, and feel certain there is not the least ground for them.

Yours truly, JOHN CLIFFORD.

CHIEF RABBI OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Office of the Chief Rabbi,
22 Finsbury Square, London,
July 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: I begin in the first instance to express my grief for the appalling railway accident by which so large a number of your fellow-countrymen have unhappily lost their lives. May our Heavenly Father sustain their mourning kinsfolk and send healing to the wounded!

I cannot believe that so worthy a man as Bishop Potter used the words imputed to him. I am certain that England entertains feelings of genuine and warm friendship for the United States. We Jews especially admire the great American people on account of the deep and practical sympathy they have uniformly shown with my oppressed and persecuted

(Continued on following page.)

How Shall "Miss Liberty's" Toilet Be Made?

Suggestion That the Statue Be Painted Shocks the Artists---What a Visit to Her Last Week Revealed.

THE Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island is to be painted."

There seemed to be a good deal of what might be called unwritten history in this brief announcement published in the papers about a week ago. Who is going to paint Miss Liberty, and why? The stately maiden will not reach the age of twenty until this October—and the gayest of her sex seldom resort to this radical method for restoring a faded cheek or a clouded brow until they fall under the shadows of something like sixty, at least. But a girl of twenty, who paints—surely it must be the pace that kills that this buxom maiden from France has been treading during her brief career in the Harbor of New York!

Despite the suggestion of premature decrepitude contained in the pigmentary announcement, however, Miss Liberty still finds sufficient strength and energy to hold her daily public receptions, and I resolved to seize the opportunity thus offered to join the band of patriotic pilgrims and interview the lady of Uncle Sam's choice on her departed charms and the somewhat shocking means that the said Uncle Sam threatens to employ for her rejuvenation. In some respects the errand might seem a bold one, but the fact that the lady in the case was unable to answer back, owing to a congenital weakness of the vocal chords, I found to be entirely reassuring.

* * *

There were about forty persons on the little steamer that makes hourly trips from the Battery to the shrine of the goddess, about a mile and a half down the bay, and the "starter" on the stone pier told me that from forty to fifty is the average boatload. To the benchers who line the walks of the Battery, Liberty looms up large above the distant shores of Jersey and Staten Island, and the oft-repeated invitation of the starter to "take a trip to the head of the Statue of Liberty and back for 25 cents" never fails to awaken an active curiosity and the requisite number of recruits. Thus it is a distinctively "Battery crowd" that one usually finds on the little steamer—a gathering from many nations, in which the uptown New Yorker is conspicuous by his absence.

On the tugboat that I boarded—it is more of a tugboat than a steamer, although it does not properly belong to either type—there was a sprinkling of gaunt-looking tourists from New England and the West, mixed with a larger number of travelers from abroad—Italians, Frenchmen, a few Spaniards, and one stout, flaxen-haired German, who alternately leaned over the rail of the boat, puffing clouds of smoke from his porcelain pipe in the direction of the statue, and wheeled around in solemn astonishment to watch a melancholy harper and a fiddler, who were discoursing "Milo" together in the stern.

There is no doubt, as one of the Frenchmen said, that Miss Liberty, when she left the hands of Bartholdi, had quite a different appearance from what she has taken on now. I can remember seeing her when she was a very young girl, indeed, and an altogether new figure in the bustle and hurry of the harbor, where she has held her court for the last twenty years. In those early days of her reign there was scarcely a fleck or a stain on her smooth surface, which was of one uniform dark bronze hue. But now the difference in tone is indeed striking.

One looks in vain, almost, for a vestige of the old bronze color. Instead the draperies, the features of the face, the head, the torch, the great book, are enveloped in a singular mantle of varying shades of light green, delicate white, and a subtle dash of yellow. The whole gives a marvelous harmony of blended colors, the "beautiful touch of ze nature," as the Frenchman put it, as striking as it is unique, about which the artist and the utilitarian are bound to have endless disputes. For the question appears to be, Is this coat of many colors an artistic detriment and a menace to the further existence of the statue, and is the Government justified in painting it out, as the papers have announced it intends to do?

There is no question as to the necessity of some of the contemplated repairs in and around the statue. As we landed from the tugboat at the pier on Bedlow's Island there was nothing that suggested care or thought for the convenience of visitors. A dilapidated plank walk led up from the wharf to the terrace of earth crowned by the statue and its massive stone pedestal. This terrace is scaled by a broken flight of wooden steps, whose rickety condition might be taken by the fanciful as emblematic of the dangers and toil to be encountered in the National march to liberty, but which, to the more prosaic, might simply mean plain neglect on the part of the caretakers of Bedlow's Island. The summit of the terrace has been hollowed out as a trench for the accommodation of some half a dozen cannon, projecting seaward in different directions from the base of the statue.

* * *

There are two trips that can be made up through the interior of the statue; one leads to the crown on Miss Liberty's brow, the other to the torch in her right hand. I made the trip to the crown, and it was not until my return to earth that I heard of the possibilities of the torch as a mode of upward motion. This torch route is not open to the general public, and I was very glad, on the whole, that I was thus counted among the exempts after I had explored Miss Liberty's crown.

Imagine a pitch-black hole measuring 185 steps from top to bottom, narrow and without ventilation, and you get more or less of an adequate idea of the ascent and descent to and from Miss Liberty's crown. The little iron stairway by which one makes the trip is not more than a foot and a half wide, and takes a spiral upward turn at every step in a way that is decidedly disconcerting to those who know the meaning of seasickness. Some time ago, I found out after making the ascent, the interior of the statue had been dimly lighted by a few electric bulbs placed at long intervals. But at present there are no lights, and the aspirant to Liberty's crown toils upward through a murky atmosphere eloquently typical of the Dark Ages.

This total lack of light, however, brings out conspicuously whatever holes there are in the statue, made from the rust that the utilitarians are claiming just now is attacking the outer plates of bronze with deadly intent. From what I saw I estimated that there are all the way from 500 to 1,000 such holes in these bronze plates. They do not appear to be more than mere pinholes, but the light shines through them, and they must undoubtedly mark defects in the construction, whether from rust or other causes the expert metal worker can best determine. There was rust, also, unquestionably, on the stairway and some of the interior structural work, rust that even a tyro in metal lore could not fail to discern, and whose presence added very little to the feeling of security of the visitor mounting this bewildering spiral.

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It was odd to stumble into a solemn-visaged Chinaman at the top of the stairs when the little room forming the head of the statue was reached. He seemed to be a sort of guardian of the place, this Chinaman, and inspected every one who appeared above the dark hole forming Miss Liberty's neck with an unwinking scrutiny peculiar to the Celestial alone. There were scarcely any Americans present, however, in the crowded room, and so the commanding position of the Chinaman seemed not altogether inappropriate for so cosmopolitan a gathering. There we all swayed in the wind—for Miss Liberty appears to have a column of loose-jointed vertebrae that admits of an alarming degree of oscillation when the weather is in termagant mood—representatives of most of the known races of the earth, peering through the bronze locks of the American goddess above the smoke of the passing steamers to the group of giant skyscrapers marking the presence of the metropolis in the distance.

In Miss Liberty's cerebral apartment there was nothing to be seen of the delicate green and yellow tracery that covers her robe and face as the latter are viewed from the harbor. The hands of the multitudes who have visited the crown room of this youthful royal person during the twenty years of her reign have worn smooth the brows that project below the windows opening out of her diadem—and the only rust to be seen here is that human rust, if one might call it that, formed by the myriad carvings of the names and initials of the "illustrious obscure" of every tongue and nation to be found in every square inch of available space in Miss Liberty's skull and the curls clustering upon her forehead. It is not often one is able thus to see the contents of the head of a fair maiden who is still in her teens, and it is doubtful if the average run of the sex at any age preserves such a roster of many nationalities as are engraved in the unfortunate tablets of memory of this first lady of the land.

The descent from this intellectual eyrie through the black, stifling interior is, in a way, more hair-lifting than the ascent. One gains a rather sickening momentum going down the narrow spiral steps that suggests the possibilities of a sudden, desperate plunge into the dark abyss below. And such obstructions as one finds upon which to bark an unwary shin, to say nothing of the sudden collisions one is bound to have with various ascending visitors!

"Ach, du lieber Gott!" he wailed after we had finished our exchange of civilities, "I go home to stay togedder mit mein vrouw. Doze dark vomans in der harbor ist dangerous."

Capt. George C. Burnell, who is at the head of the army post on Bedlow's Island and has charge of the statue, assured me that such baleful encounters as I thus experienced would not occur after Miss Liberty's toilet, upon which the men at his post are at present engaged, is completed.

"We will put a sufficient number of incandescent bulbs in the statue to light every cranny of the interior," he said, "and we will paint it throughout a light color. Then there will be an elevator to the top of the pedestal—not to the torch, as the newspapers announced—and the whole place will be made more convenient and safer for visitors than it has ever been. When it came into the hands of the War Department from the American Statue Committee two years ago, the statue was badly in need of repair, and it is only now that a sufficient amount of money has been appropriated to put it in fairly good order.

"As to painting the exterior of the statue, I wish the newspapers had never mentioned that. I am in receipt of bushels of letters on the subject, and most of them protest vigorously against the proposed plan. I can't say now just what we will do, but we will have to do something."

* * *

Miss Liberty painted—or else Miss Liberty a wrecked and shriveled old woman!

On returning from my visit to Bedlow's Island I went to a firm that has the reputation for being the largest and most successful in the country in the manufacture of bronze and copper. I wanted an expert opinion on the proposed painting of the great statue. Joseph Mitchell, Vice President and general manger of the firm, the John Williams Company, 556 West Twenty-sixth Street, heard my statement of what I had found in the harbor and read the announcement of the Government's intention with amazement.

"I think my attention has never been called to a greater bit of proposed vandalism than this," he said, "and it is a vandalism for which there is no excuse from either a utilitarian or an artistic point of view.

"Do I consider that the Statue of Liberty is in danger? Not in the slightest. The interior structural parts may be in need of repair, but the statue itself, the part seen from the harbor, is in as good, or, rather, better condition than on the day when it was put up. Rust? It can't rust! Copper never rusts—and this is a copper statue, not bronze, as is commonly supposed. By actual experiment we are certain that copper, or bronze, which is 90 per cent. copper, is the most durable of metals known. History will corroborate my statement, as you will find if you examine the copper and bronze objects thousands of years old on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. These copper objects have been coated by the same methods with a green tarnish that are in operation on the Statue of Liberty, and in all cases the metal remains intact beneath this tarnish.

"This green coating, with yellow and whitish streaks, is simply an oxidation peculiar to copper, bronze, or brass. It does not eat away the metal, as happens in the case of rust on iron. Can it be taken off? Certainly, by polishing or chemical treatment.

* * *

"Now for the artistic side of the question. You may be surprised to know that for years we have been trying to imitate the color effect of the Statue of Liberty by artificial means in our copper work. By architects and artists generally this color effect is considered the type of perfection for this kind of metal. I remember once asking the late Stanford White how he wished us to finish the decorative metal work on a noted building that he was putting up. 'Go down to Bedlow's Island,' he said, 'and study the Statue of Liberty. You will find it the most beautiful example of metal coloring in existence in the world to-day.' It is needless to add that if there were any danger to the metal in obtaining this color effect, (which we do by imitating the process employed by nature through chemical means,) we would hardly venture upon it, nor would architects ask for it. I can also say that if we could reproduce exactly the exquisite oxidation that is found only on the Statue of Liberty, it would be worth untold sums to us. But hitherto our best efforts have fallen short of the great original.

"As to the many small holes that you find in the plates of which the statue is composed, they are not formed by rust, but were made in the original casting. I remember noticing them shortly after the statue was put up. These holes do no harm. If the copper plates were fairly riddled with them the statue would not be in danger of falling, since it is entirely dependent on the interior framework, which is of iron. The latter may have rusted somewhat, and in that case a coat of paint should undoubtedly be given to it. The copper plates, you see, are not more than about an eighth of an inch thick, and so were never expected to support themselves. Hence the sensational cry that the statue is in danger of falling because these copper plates have become oxidized is in every respect ridiculous."

British Friendship for Americans Is Sincere

(Continued from preceding page.)

fellow-believers, and we are particularly grateful for the hospitable reception my brethren have received throughout the United States. Believe me,

Yours very faithfully, H. ADLER.

ANDREW LANG.

Marloe's Road, July 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: I have not heard recently of Bishop Potter nor of his alleged remark that "there is no love lost between the countries." If he said this, he meant that the States do not "love" England, not England the States. He ought to know his own country; concerning the sources of his information about this country I have no means of forming an opinion.

So far as I know, America is "the most favored nation" in England, and I conceive English sentiments to be friendly and sympathetic. But international kindness is always at the mercy of politicians and the press and is notoriously fickle and fluctuating, as all history proves.

Faithfully yours, A. LANG.

CLEMENT KING SHORTER, EDITOR OF THE SPHERE.

The Sphere, Great New Street,
Fetter Lane, July 3, 1906.

Dear Sir: I have been asked to give an opinion as to the existing sentiment between England and America, as observed from an English standpoint; and this in reference to a statement by Bishop Potter that "there was no love lost between the two countries." I cannot answer for the American point of view, and there may be much that is misleading in the fact that personally I have recollections of nothing but kindness. I have received abundant hospitality from Americans in their own country and in this. The American has a genius for hospitality, and it would be foolish to judge the underlying sentiment of the people of the United States from the politeness and kindliness of individuals to individuals.

On the other hand, I do think that I have had exceptional opportunities of gauging the English sentiment toward America in many aspects. I was brought up in an atmosphere common to most English boys during the past fifty years, one quite different from the American atmosphere during the larger part of that period. While American schoolbooks were in the main anti-English, all the English history books that were the most widely circulated—those written by Collier, published by Nelson, and selling in hundreds of thousands throughout England and Scotland, to say nothing of Mr. John Richard Green's immensely popular volume, "A Short History of the English People"—were pro-American. The American War of Independence was treated in these books in a spirit entirely sympathetic to the revolting colonies. The boys and girls of Great Britain have been brought up in the belief that unqualified right was on the side of the colonists, and it was only a bad King and a foolish Minister in England that should be blamed. George Washington, indeed, has been as much of an English hero as an American hero, and in all kinds of prize books for children disseminated among the middle classes his heroism and his virtue are insisted upon as strongly as if he were an Englishman. He stands with Alfred the Great in their minds.

The study of more mature years may have shown me and others in England that there were blemishes even in the great and good George Washington, and that on that great question between England and her colonies there was actually something to be said from the standpoint of England. Such a view, however, if, as I say, tenable now by students, has never had any hold on the masses of our population. There was a critical moment, indeed—that of the American civil war—when English opinion was divided, the time in which the present Duke of Devonshire received his famous snub from President Lincoln, who called him "Mr. Partington": and when Mr. Lowell, who afterward became so keen a lover of England, wrote on "A Certain Condescension in Foreigners."

Even then, and long years afterward, however, the mass of the opinion which really had overwhelming influence in England, the working classes and the Nonconformist middle class, was always strongly pro-American. John Bright carried it so far on one occasion as to advise an immense audience in Birmingham to study Bancroft's History—that dull book! I am old enough to remember a great veteran of Nonconformity in this country, Mr. Carvell Williams, returning from the United States and telling large congregations of Free Churchmen that America was the real land of promise, that there were to be found the ideal institutions of the world. With this huge mass of people in England, moreover, nearly all the favorite books were American books; to them Longfellow was the greatest poet, and the greatest novelist was Mrs. Beecher Stowe. "The Wide, Wide World," "Queechy," "Little Women," "Little Women Married," and scores of similar books.—the authors of which, I fear, were cheated out of their copyrights—made up the favorite reading of English men and women of the rising generation.

But all this is reminiscencing, and I do not pretend that precisely the same state of things exists to-day. Perhaps the Henry Ward Beecher scandal, although the great preacher came out of it whitewashed, did something to make English Free Churchmen think that after all perhaps America was not all-perfect. The working classes, again, and the political nonconformists have somewhat changed their theoretical belief in republicanism. In the days of which I have been writing, with undoubted loyalty to the throne there was a very great deal of theoretical republicanism in England, and a strong persuasion that America had far better political institutions than we had. There is, I think, no shadow of this sentiment left. Our present sovereign has raised monarchy to a point of popularity such as it was never given to any one of the Guelphs, the Stuarts, or the Tudors to enjoy. The advanced Liberal section of the community, never very loyal in the time of the four Georges, for example, and not so loyal in the time of Queen Victoria as to prevent the existence of republican clubs and republican newspapers, is now impressed with the view that the headship of the State, whether it be a President or a monarch, has nothing to do with the social problem, which is even more troublesome in the United States than in England. We are now monarchists to a man.

There is, then, some change in the point of view from thirty years back. There is not quite the same enthusiasm for American institutions and for American literature as obtained when every thoughtful man in this country was reading Emerson; but none the less there is a very genuine feeling of regard and affection for America in every class, and a far stronger feeling of regard and affection among the richer classes than existed in the times which I have described. This last fact, of course, is due to the number of Englishmen who have married American wives, not only in the aristocracy, but among the well-to-do and prosperous merchant class. In every social gathering in London there are a number of acclimatized American women, and they are always among the brightest and most popular of guests.

Bishop Potter has probably noticed, I imagine, a dash of satire in the colloquial treatment of Americans by Englishmen. Perhaps we secretly enjoy such a revelation as that of the Chicago stock yards. But none the less a picture that I have seen in one of the American comic journals, representing John Bull gloating over these revelations while comfortably ignoring the various blue books treating of his mismanagement of the South African war, is a wild exaggeration of any feeling that exists here. The satirical note is really rather a sign of affection than otherwise. The casual visitor to England who drew out the average sentiment from a hundred different sources with regard to America would find less to complain of than were the same effort made as to the views on Irishmen or of Scotsmen. He might come away with the impression, indeed, that John Bull despised Irishmen and distrusted Scotsmen. Both these impressions would be just as fallacious as the impression that he disliked the American. It is always pleasant to criticise one's friends, but the prevailing sentiment in the mind of the average Englishman undoubtedly is that every one that speaks his language is a friend, whether he be a Scotsman, an Irishman, an American, or an Australian. I have said nothing about the feeling in Scotland or in Ireland on America, because I believe that America is practically run by natives more or less intermixed of those two countries. Nearly all your Presidents have had a strong dash of Irish or of Scots blood.

Finally, then, I ask you to believe—and my observation is based upon a very intimate acquaintance with the working classes and the middle classes that make up the bulk of our population—that Bishop Potter is wrong when he says that "there is no love lost between the two countries." He has possibly misinterpreted a few satirical observations from our most frivolous and least influential class. There is a very genuine and deep-rooted affection for the American people among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and I hope that this feeling is reciprocated.

CLEMENT SHORTER.

MRS. JOHN LANE.

8 Kensington Garden Terrace,
Hyde Park, W., July 3, 1906.

Dear Sir: My opinion has been asked as to the justice of a recent remark attributed to Bishop Potter of New York in an interview about England and America. "You may depend on it," he is reported to have said, "there is no love lost between the two countries. There is, I fear, a good deal of gush about it." Being a Bishop, and, therefore, of course, a man of peace, one cannot believe that he really said anything so unjust and so untrue. Are we not living in the era of the entente cordiale, and is it not the most important invention of the twentieth century? It is indeed the Golden Age, and the lion chats politely with the lamb with never an unworthy longing for lamb chops. Then there suddenly comes a Bishop, presumably full of brotherly love, from the country which is the most friendly of all to England, and he says something—only one doesn't believe that he did—which drops like a seed of discord between two kindred nations, whose increasing good-will toward each other is manifest to all.

It seems that Bishop Potter's remark refers more especially to England's want of love for America, and I am told that "his words have greatly shocked the American people, in whose minds the conviction had settled deeply that their English cousins had a warm, generous affection for them."

Let the American cousins be reassured, England has a warm and generous affection for them. Have we Americans already forgotten the American-Cuban war, and how an English Admiral prevented foreign interference at the battle of Manila?

Nations are, after all, like individuals. If a meddling person tells another that her dearest friend doesn't care for her at all, the chances are that sooner or later a coldness will spring up between the two friends. Let no one make strife between England and America. It is certainly an original mission these days of the entente cordiale to try and sow discord, even in a modest way, between two friendly nations. England has a sincere affection and loyalty toward America, which may, possibly, not preclude rivalry and fierce competition, nations being made up of human beings, but she has proved that she can be true in a crisis.

We Americans who live in England and who come in constant contact with innumerable varieties of people can judge better and more dispassionately of the prevailing feeling than a passing visitor, no matter how distinguished. To be an American in England is to have the open sesame to English goodwill. I am sure that all Americans who live here, or who have lived here, will bear me out in this. For this reason it is only just that we who enjoy English friendships and who really know England, should protest against an utterance which, if correctly reported, may dangerously mislead the people at home who do not know England. As for "gush," that is foreign to the English character; nor is there "gush" in a friendship which can be relied on at a crisis. Rather do we, who love both America and England, after the remark attributed to Bishop Potter, ask with some anxiety, "Will American friendship equally stand the test?"

At any rate, it would be well even for a distinguished Bishop, who is therefore a man of influence, to remember that famous nursery adage, "Great oaks from little acorns grow.'

Yours sincerely,

ANNIE E. LANE.

"JOHN OLIVER HOBBES" (MRS. CRAIGIE.)

56 Lancaster Gate, W.,
July 10, 1906.

Dear Sir: The extracts from Bishop Potter's remarks that I have seen reported in the press do not make it clear whether he was speaking in seriousness or with mere ironical humor.

But, on general principles, I feel certain that any resident in England would say that Americans were very popular in society and in commercial circles. In society they are amusing and hospitable; shopkeepers and the proprietors of hotels depend on them to a great extent for their prosperity.

So far as the newspapers are concerned, I have not detected the least trace of malice in their references to the recent disclosures with regard to the life insurance companies and the beef trust. Indeed, the only violent articles which have appeared have been reproduced verbatim from the American press itself. Yours sincerely,

PEARL MARY TERESA CRAIGIE.

MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE.

30 York Terrace,
Regent's Park, July 5, 1906.

Dear Sir: Bishop Potter may have been misquoted. Such things happen, and cannot help happening in the hurry of the daily press, but whether misquoted, or misguided, in his remarks, an Englishwoman who knows America a little, and loves it much, cannot but regret the result of the dissonant note struck.

Protestation of affection for our Yankee brother is no protestation at all, but a very real feeling of regard and admiration. Brothers and sisters know the strong points and deplore the weak ones in their own family; so with Great Britain and the United States. America is a great country. It has vast wealth under ground and huge possibilities above ground, but its people are young yet, and being young they are not quite so slow or perhaps so trustworthy as the older nations.

A child tries to run before it can walk; a youth thinks he can attain success roughshod, and does not pause to think of the consequences of his actions. So, after all, a few insurance scandals or corrupt practices in the Senate are probably the outcome of youth, and with such a sensible, honest, hard-headed, just man at the wheel as the United States has in President Roosevelt, the Augean stables are daily being cleansed of that corruption common to a young country, more especially when that young country is made up of so many nationalities all striving for wealth.

America is vast, America has something like eighty millions of people. All those people practically speak English, and the bulk of them hail from British shores. Most of them look on England as "the old country," the home of their ancestors, just as we look upon America as an offshoot of ourselves.

The first time I crossed the Atlantic, now nearly six years ago, (and I am shortly starting on a third visit,) I must own I was a little struck when told I was "rather nice for an Englishwoman," and did occasionally feel I was looked upon as a strange person with a strange accent; whereas I had really gone to America as I might have gone to Ireland or Scotland, never dreaming the people would be strangers in any sense.

Any little feeling there may be out of sympathy between the two countries is on the American side—it certainly does not exist on this.

I have often talked with leading men and women on this subject in both countries, and all appear to agree that our friendship is steadfast, as our brotherhood is an absolute necessity to the world's welfare. The Anglo-Saxon tongue is becoming universal, with all its faults, and the peoples whose language it is must walk hand and hand in all the great issues of life, even if they disagree occasionally in minor items.

Americans with introductions are always well received in England, and Americans of wealth come, marry, and settle down in scores upon our shores. Would they do that if we were unkind and unsympathetic, or even unjust to them? We cannot open our homes to all who hail from America, for thousands and tens of thousands pass over English soil every year on their way to and from the Continent. Alas! those people never see anything but hotel and café life, and the homes of England remain a terra incognita to them. But those who bring introductions do not find us inhospitable.

America has sent us some splendid Ambassadors who have done much to foster good-will between the countries, and Mr. Whitelaw Reid is another example of a cultured American gentleman who, with wealth, position, and tact, is doing his best to weld still stronger those chains of friendship.

As an Englishwoman who knows something of America, who has enjoyed the hospitality of many American homes, and entertained American friends in her own, I emphatically declare the union of hearts between these two lands is increasing year by year, and being strengthened day by day. This is only as it should be, and England will never be found lacking in her friendship for the United States, where so many of her own uncles and cousins, brothers and sisters reside—relations not only in tradition, but relations in blood.

In moments of stress the sympathy between these countries is great; for instance, during the Philippine war, or the Transvaal episode. Only the other day a wave of sympathy and distress passed over our country, expressed even by the Queen herself, at the misfortune that befell some American travelers in the railway accident near Salisbury.

England is proud of America, proud of her connection with so great a land, and as long as England and America march side by side universal peace will be fostered and the happiness of the world promoted.

Yours very truly,

A. T.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

The Mansion House,
London, E. C., July 2, 1906.

Dear Sir: The Lord Mayor does not desire to be drawn into a discussion on the subject about which you write.

Personally he does not believe that Bishop Potter said anything of the kind. Anyhow, the Lord Mayor regrets he cannot go into the matter.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM SOULSBY.

It may occur to some persons that there's not much that's important in the brief note from the Mansion House with which I have brought this symposium to an end. But if one looks at it as a sort of "Lady and Tiger" letter one certainly may get a little fun out of it, guessing what the Lord Mayor would have said if he had said anything at all. There also is to be found a certain amount of amusement in contemplating the letter as a sample of the formal literature of British public life.

ROBERT W. WELCH.

The Standard of the Dollar---A Kindly Criticism.

"An Englishwoman in New York" Says Our Pursuit of Money Is a Result of the Anglo-Saxon Sporting Instinct.

I WAS boarding in the country lately in a simple farm family where, on a Sunday afternoon, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the house started to amuse herself on the front lawn with a quiet game of croquet.

"I won't have you playing croquet in the front yard on Sunday!" exclaimed her mother, rushing out and taking the mallet from her hand. "I don't like the looks of it. If you want to play, take the set away off in the field."

"I don't see why," retorted the young girl disappointedly. "The rich people do it!"

As she spoke she waved her hand defiantly toward some pretentious-looking mansions to the south, where a number of prominent city families were occupying their Summer homes.

"The rich people do it!" Such a strange, unheard-of excuse or reason for doing or not doing a thing—so I reflected. How could that affect the morals or good taste of any procedure? I turned to the young girl, puzzled.

"My dear," I said, "what bearing can that possibly have on the matter? If rich people do things, why should you follow them, or if they refrain from doing them, why should you refrain?"

"I don't understand," returned the girl. "Ma doesn't think it's a sin to play croquet on Sunday. She only thinks it doesn't look nice in the front yard. But the rich people, lots of them, up on the hill, play every Sunday."

It was clearly impossible to spend profitably an hour discussing the suitability of the standard set by the "rich people" with this simple, unformed girl. Instead, I walked away and tried to reason it out for myself.

In England I have sometimes gone among our simple farm folk, and have also learned somewhat of the lives and ways of the country laborers. Suddenly I remembered they had a way of saying, "The gentry do thus and so!" I have heard ignorant mothers correcting the waywardness and naughtiness of their children by saying:

"Well, I am surprised! And what would the gentry think of you, I'd like to know?"

* * *

Somehow the remembrance of this saying of the English mother was pleasant to me, and the repetition of the young American girl's retort grew more and more distasteful as it occurred to my mind.

I remembered how, sitting occasionally among young farm girls in Devon, I have heard them suddenly exclaim as a carriage or motor went by:

"I can't remember their names; but I know they belong to the gentry." And then, just the day before, in this little American place, I had heard a boy say, "There go some more of the rich folks," as an automobile flew past.

Now, "rich people" may be gentry, and gentry may be "rich people," while, on the other hand, the entire case may be vice versa, the "rich people" may belong to the common, low, vulgar order of humanity, while the gentry may be so painfully poor that they are hungry. True it is that certain of those who by birth and upbringing belong to those whom we designate as gentry may not comport themselves in accordance with the traditions of the behavior of gentlefolk. In such instances we say sorrowfully, "They are gentlefolk by birth, but certainly not in manners."

In another village where I have visited, a certain portion of the town was described to me as "the most aristocratic part of the village."

While I was meditating upon the absurdity of the use of the word "aristocratic" by an American referring to the citizens of a democracy, my informant went on:

"Yes; the wealthiest people in the village live in this street."

I hear people all about me speaking of the marriages of their young men and young women friends.

"I hope he married well," says one, referring to an estimable young lawyer.

"I should say so!" exclaims the other. "Her father's worth a million."

Again, I hear, "You never would have supposed Anna would do so well. She married a man who's got $500,000."

"Is he successful?" is asked of a young professional man.

"Successful? I should say so! Why, he's only thirty-three years old and he's got ninety thousand in Government bonds!"

* * *

"I'm sorry you don't like my hat. I paid $30 for it."

"He used to live right here on this farm and worked at plowing and harrowing, and now he's sold a picter for $1,000," is the way an old farmer explained to me the rise of the artist son of his house and his heart.

Just now the American papers are devoting columns of space, both on the news and editorial pages, to comments upon a man who recently died after having lived a life distinguished for what some of you call "nighness" and extreme frugality, and during which time he amassed a fortune of many millions as a lender of money. In so far as I can discover by reading and inquiry, this man never seems to have been identified with any great public purpose, or even any great industry, such as the building of railroads, the construction of bridges, the excavating of mines. One knows of him merely as a "rich man." I have actually heard young boys advised: "Look at him! What he's done for himself! It just shows what application can do."

Now, in England we, too, have our rich men, men who have made millions in various ways. But of Cecil Rhodes we remember, not that he was rich, but that he was an empire maker, and when we think of Sir Thomas Lipton the first thing we remember is that he made the Alexandra Palace a reality.

But neither of these men could have accomplished either of these results without money. True. But the apparent measure of values, to say the least, has not so unpleasant a sound.

If a man here owns property or money to the extent of a million dollars, you speak of him as a "millionaire." Say you, "He is worth $1,000,000." In England we should speak of him as being worth so much a year.

"He has £10,000," we say. That is, he has a yearly income from his money or his estates of $50,000 a year.

An English housemaid in explaining to her American mistress that she was not absolutely dependent upon her wages for her support, said:

"You see, Madam, I can afford to have a few things that other girls in service must do without. I have £12 of my own."

"Twelve pounds!" exclaimed the American lady laughing. "Why, that is less than $60! You'll soon use that up."

But the housemaid really had come into a little legacy of £300, which at ordinary 4 per cent. interest brought her an income of £12 a year. To explain that she had £300 never occurred to her, much loss to take it together and spend it. She was "worth £12."

"He must have married her for her money," was the way an Englishwoman tried to explain the marriage of a young man friend. "She is unattractive both in face and mind, but, you see, she has her £50."

"Two hundred and fifty dollars wouldn't last long," replied an American listener.

"As long as she lives," said the Englishwoman, "and £50 a year will clothe her in a sort of way."

* * *

America has been called the Land of the Almighty Dollar, and its men are known the world over as "money grabbers" and "dollar getters," and the world, mostly through their own fault, or rather through their own thoughtlessness, has been given a wholly false impression of them as a class. One needs to live here for months, or, better still, for years, to understand the real attitude of the American man toward money. Listen to him talk and you may get the impression that he thinks only of money. Watch him spend it, and you are convinced that he really thinks very little of money, and knows nothing whatever of its value.

Compared with the average American man, the average Englishman is certainly most fearfully "nigh" when it becomes a matter of spending money. After becoming acquainted with men whose lives are spent in Wall Street, apparently with but one thought, that of money getting, I have been amazed and delighted to find that they cared very much less for money, really, than many of our quiet English country gentlemen and our serene and courteous lords of the manor who seldom mention the subject of money. To be sure, you have your misers, your men who love to look at piles of gold because it is gold; but this is not a National trait. It is "the pleasure of pursuing" the dollar that attracts the average American man, not of keeping it after he has caught it. In his way he is as great a sportsman as the Englishman. He, too, hunts large game, and loves the excitement of the chase. The American man's pursuit of the dollar is in reality merely the natural Anglo-Saxon love of sport, and who shall say it is not at least more merciful to bend all one's energy toward the hunting down of a dollar than the chasing of a frightened little fox or the shooting of a pheasant?

"The American man is never satisfied, no matter what he makes," say his critics. "He is as anxious to make his second million as he was to make his first."

Well, what sportsman stops contented with the success of his first shot? Rather, does he not crave another success, a success still harder of attainment?

The objection is not to the character of the American man but to the character which his thoughtless talk leads one to believe he possesses, and which in reality is far removed from him. He is not a lover of money. But he loves to make it, and he talks too much about the making of it. He is too prone to refer to things according to their money value rather than to their moral or artistic value.

* * *

Calling lately at the home of a prominent clergyman whose house is delightfully situated in one of the most picturesque spots of your State, my host took my arm and led me to a particular part of the room, directing my atention to the window, which opened upon a scene of unusual sunset splendor.

"See!" he said, nodding toward the view. "We call that our 'million dollar picture.'"

Down in his heart the clergyman's thought was a beautiful one. He had little wealth, and upon his walls hung none of the art works of the great masters, but from his window on the west side he had a picture to point out to his visitors more splendid than an artist might ever hope to put on canvas. But how unfortunate his expression of that beautiful conception of his mind! The glories of the sunset measured in dollars! His "million-dollar picture"! Almost the sunset became a common, vulgar thing, and tawdry.

It is not true concerning Americans that always "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." Your standard of value is not really the money standard, but you have made the world believe that it is. A little more carefulness in the matter of expression, a little less talk of moneymaking, a little less inclination to tell always "what it cost," a little less conversation and literature telling how much a dead man made in his lifetime, and more concerning what he did with what he made, and by what a different name would you be known among the nations as regards your chief characteristic!

You are a Nation of spendthrifts, and by that name it were better you should be known than as a nation of money getters.

The latter designation creates an impression as unpleasant as it is false. Though it may be true that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, I have always felt that if a rose were called a turnip I should feel an unreasonable and unreasoning prejudice against it, and when, as was recently the case, a charming American lady invited me to her home, saying she wanted to show me a bit of sculpture "which I paid $1,500 for in a London junk shop, my dear," without so much as telling me the subject of it, I felt a certain antipathy toward the innocent marble.

Of course, there are times when the comparison of money values is not only in good taste, but absolutely delightful, especially among women. Most particularly is this the case when one goes a bargain hunting and picks up in a second-hand book shop a copy of the first edition of Thomson's "Seasons" for sixpence, as an American friend of mine was once fortunate enough to do in London. There was another friend, too, who, among fifty useless things found in a chance portfolio which she bought in a Westminster pawnshop for half a crown, came across a tiny drawing of a beggar man which proved to be a real Rembrandt. Her reference to her "two-and-sixpenny real Rembrandt" affected one altogether differently from the speech concerning the "million-dollar picture."

I have a delightful little American friend who is never so entertaining as when showing her trunk of Paris and London bargains. Her "three-dollar Paris model hat" and her "twenty-dollar silk-lined Paris gown" I examine always with interest and envy, though I flee in horror and with stopped ears from another woman who tells me she paid $1,000 for her last ball dress, and that the yard of lace which forms the aigrette for her hair "cost exactly $250, and every time I wear it I'm in mortal fear of losing it."

Did I not know the lace was real the first time I saw it, and did I not also know that the thousand-dollar gown was a horror in chiffon and brocade studded with rhinestones?

* * *

On the other hand, who but a misanthrope would refuse to rejoice with a discerning sister who could look as though she stepped from a Parisian bandbox at so small a cost? Who would not glory in the rustle of her silk-lined skirt and the sheen of the inside of her bodice, to say nothing of the more observable tulle draped over it all, obtained at a price so far within a modest income, and so well adapted to showing forth the particular charms of face and figure of the dainty little wearer?

"What a horror of a coat!" I said to an American woman as a bilious-looking theatre wrap passed us the other evening.

"I saw that very coat on Fifth Avenue," she replied, "and it was marked $185."

But what has that to do with it? It cost, it cost—oh, let it cost! It is merely a habit, this continual reference to money values. By their fruits shall ye know them—yes, really know them, but by their thoughtless and innocent way of appraising things according to their cost, and men according to their wealth, does the world judge of the American and think it knows him.

"The rich people do thus and so." Very well, let them do it, my little American maid, but rather take you for your model the ways of the gentlefolk until you are old enough to form an individual character and manner of your own, and you can afford to look with indifference upon what the rich people do.

MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

"Pogrom"

NOW that the Czar has dismissed the Russian Parliament and the cable dispatches are filled with news of the mutiny of regiments, of declarations of strikes and of renewed massacres of the Jewish subjects of the Czar, the word "pogrom" is likely to be of more frequent occurrence in Russian advices.

Usually the context in which this fateful word appears reveals its general meaning. It is an old Tartar word long ago introduced into the Slavonic languages, and has rested dormant and latent there until the current events of riot, devastation, and slaughter called it forth. Like the more familiar Russian word, "gromit"—"to thunder," hence applied to anything stricken by a thunderbolt—"pogrom" is applied to the resultant state produced by sword and rapine. The emphasis of the word, by the way, is on the last syllable.

SONGS OF SCHOOL DAYS

By J. W. FOLEY

Illustrations by Florence England Nosworthy

The Stricken Beauty and the Cough

"sheez got the hoopen coff and sick a bedd"

HUR seet is emty now ann hennry sedd
sheez got the hoopen coff ann sick abedd
ann may bee owt a weku ur too befoar
hur muther letts hur kum to skool wuns moar.
ann hennry sedd it onley goze to sho
that sicknuss luvs a shinen mark uno
ann how the urly frosst uv haffanowr
will blite the bewty uv the farest flour
ann lay it lo but it will blume agenn
til awl the wurld semes bewtifuller then.

* * *

ann hennry sedd that wenn he trize to look
hur swete face kums betwene him ann the book
awl redd frum so mutch koffen ann he trize
uz hard uz possibul to kepe his eyes
away frum her olled seet but awl in vane
ann wunders awl the time if sheez in pane,
ann reddy sedd he hurd hur koff wun day
cleer to thare howse a haffa block away
witch went rite to his hart ann hennry sedd
he wish to goodnuss it was him instedd.

* * *

ann me ann hennry beamus went ann took
sum popp ann jinjuakookeys ann a book
ann lefft um on the poarch fore hur ann roat
owr feelens fore hur sicknuss in a note
witch hennry beamus sedd we otto doo
ann so we roat to sho ure frends are troo
ann hennry sedd sumtimes wenn sutch desspare
kums in owr life to no ure frends awl shair
ure sufferen is like a forren land
wenn u are cutched bi sum olled naburs hand.

"wenn sue took sum popp ann jinjuakookeys"

Kodama: The Passing of Japan's Supreme Genius

War Correspondent Barry's Personal Recollection and Character Sketch of One of the Most Remarkable Statesmen of the Age.

KODAMA, who may stand in history as the most remarkable man of genius produced by civilization in our age, died of apoplexy Monday in Tokio. Self-absorbed New York, which pauses in child wonder at the most superficial doings of the most superficial of European monarchs, barely noted the passing of one who was guiding the destinies of the Far East.

Kodama has been called "the Japanese Kitchener," "the Japanese Richelieu," "the Japanese Leonardo da Vinci," and sometimes "the Japanese Napoleon." All such vague phrases are but vain attempts to ticket him for a nebulously informed public. He was not the counterpart of any of these great men and yet in history will doubtless attain rank comparable at least with Richelieu's, certainly far above Kitchener's.

Caring nothing for his own fame, Kodama is little known outside of his own empire. The irony of fate gave him the work of the late war to do and denied him the glory of it. There is, however, some consolation for one who admired him to reflect that he did not die before he had received, from his Emperor at least, the recognition that was his due. It was only last April, and not ten years ago, as it should have been, that Kodama was made Field Marshal. Commander in Chief of all the Japanese forces, was elevated to a Viscouncy, and decorated with the First Class Order of the Golden Kite. Thus was imperial accord given to the fact that he had been the vitalizing head in the greatest war of modern times.

* * *

It was my good fortune during the past two years to come many times in intimate contact with Kodama. I saw him in the wearying monotony of Tokio bureaudom, in the social life of the capital, in the stress of battle, in the calm of camps, under the chagrin of defeat, and in the joy of victory. Thus there flowered for me in many subtle ways this rare man—an executive head comparable with our Harrimans and Rockefellers, a diplomatic talent comparable with that of Richelieu or Cavour, a soldier's force and decision that put him in the class with Moltke and Charles the Great. But to all this predominant force of head and character was added an Oriental suavity which made him an ideal companion. The fascination of his personality was dazzling and one joyed to be with him as with a bright, ingenuous boy. Nor was this all. He was a poet whose literary charm was recognized by the severe standards of his race, and an artist in black and white whose drawings commanded the most precious niche in the portfolios of connoisseurs. This combination of force and delicacy, of decision and reflection, of polished man of the world and gaunt child of destiny, produced in him a human marvel the like of which appears but seldom.

Before detailing a few of the personal bits which make his memory hallowed permit me to define, if possible, his relation to the late war, and to explain why Oyama has received credit for the work of Kodama.

These two—Oyama and Kodama—typify the essential twin greatnesses which make the Japanese Army what it is, the most triumphant physical force in the world to-day. Oyama was the nominal head because he stood for those moral qualities which have, in the last analysis, made the record of the army a succession of monster heroisms. Personally he is the crystallization of these moral forces. Without vices, gentle, infinitely patient, obedient, fundamentally sound, the eternal devil sleeping in him ever ready to resent injuries, and vital with cosmic emotion, "heir to all humanity," coming of the ancestor worship which is the bedrock of Oriental feeling, he is not so much a soldier as he is a sage leading the hegira of a race. In the midst of the battle of Mukden the loss of a division was reported to him. The pock-marked, gay old man ponderously turned and smiled, saying: "Don't bother me with details; go tell Kodama." Oyama merely went along with the army, lent his name to the reports, and watched the great game go on.

But Kodama was the intellect. He made and operated that terrible war machine out of the materials furnished by Oyama and such as he. Were it not for that other twin greatness, the power of which Kodama was the most brilliant exponent, Russian field guns would not have been put out of business by those of half an inch less diameter and of 1,000 meters less range.

The Emperor had to make Oyama the official head because every man, woman, and child in the empire revered and trusted him, while the vibrant energy of Kodama had split all parties into factions, reaping for him the whirlwind of hate, envy, and rival ambition. It would have been fatal to put a man of such dominant, discordant qualities at the head of the army in the great crisis. But it would have been just as fatal for Oyama to try to do himself or to let any one else do what Kodama alone was capable of doing. So Kodama became chief of staff in name, and was actually what Oyama was nominally, the Commander in Chief.

Of all the Japanese commanders he was the only one who ever used the personal "I" in speaking of the army. In outlining impending manoeuvres he would say, "On such a day I will be in such a place. On the day after I will meet the enemy with many guns and enough men. On the following day I will telegraph to Tokio that the field is ours."

Some idea of his subtlety in dealing with a complicated situation can be gleaned from an incident in which, as a correspondent, I became one of his agencies in the unraveling. It was during the siege of Port Arthur, shortly after the 1st of September. The world had been told that the city would fall on Aug. 21. It did not fall, and word went forth that it would not fall. Simultaneously the battle of Liao-yang proved a partial failure. These two reverses forced Japanese stocks down on the London market to such an extent that the new Japanese loan about to be floated was in grave peril.

In this predicament Kodama arrived one day in front of Port Arthur and spent a week going over the ground with Nogi. At the end of that time he called me to his house in Dalny. I went expecting a mere social chat, knowing from past experience that one might as well expect an interview from the Emperor as a quotable word from the omnipotent Kodama. I had met him at banquets, at teas, and over the billiard table, and knew his to be a thoroughly fascinating personality, a thoroughly enjoyable conversation, but had long since foresworn any idea of gaining from him the slightest rag of pertinent information.

But there was an utter surprise awaiting the weary correspondent. Without advance on my part he drew me directly into a marvelously illuminating discussion of the siege. Though courteously asking my opinion, he did not wait for an answer before he settled himself to a complete analysis of the situation. He drew forth his yatate and made a diagram. He told me the number of troops on both sides, predicted the probable days of attack, and concluded by looking into his open fist, which he spasmodically closed, saying: "I hold Port Arthur there."

After a few social words I withdrew, stunned. I knew enough of the situation to know that what he told me was in all probability true. It was likely that he had exaggerated his confidence, but it surely was the most remarkable interview that any Japanese General had ever given out. Could I land it in the United States within a reasonable time it would be worth almost anything.

After the orthodox manner I wrote the interview and submitted it to the censor. The smile I got in return was pitiful. They told me that such an interview could not leave the lines, even if signed by Gen. Kodama himself. In anger I urged them to take it to the General. He returned a bland smile and a courteous note, signed by his secretary, saying there must be a mistake, that the General could never have given such an interview. I went myself to the General's house. He was not in. He was never in when I called.

Then I did some tall thinking. Kodama could not be guilty of wasting an hour giving out an interview like that. I sought the interpreter who had turned over his words to me, had him verify them, then told him that I wanted him to get word to Gen. Kodama that I required a pass to leave the lines. The General replied that there was one way I could go, that I knew the rules. If I went I forfeited all right to return.

* * *

To make a long story short—for it took two weeks of juggiery and adventure to get that precious 600-word dispatch to Shanghai—the first authentic news of the Port Arthur situation came from that interview with Kodama. When it did appear with the collateral made of it by its Japanese friends, the effect on the stock market was much what the astute Kodama had prefigured it would be.

The next time I met him was at Mukden during the Portsmouth peace conference; I referred to the interview. He smiled and said nothing. We talked of other matters for a long while. Then I asked him how he dared trust me to get out a piece of news so important to his cause when he had put up all the bars.

"Ah, I know you correspondents," he smiled roguishly, and continued his other talk. The truth is that he could make no distinctions, and he had rigorously prohibited the passing of all such news. But at the same time the moment had arrived when it was vital for him to speak to the world in a disinterested way, and he had the audacity to do it as he did.

Though he died while hardly more than a young man—he had just turned his fifty-first birthday—Kodama had achieved great eminence in three careers—as soldier, as statesman, and as Colonial Administrator—any one of which would have given him unusual distinction.

The world knows him best as a soldier, but as Home Minister for four years, as Vice Minister of War for three years, as Under Secretary in the Department of Education, and, finally, as one of the "genro," or elder statesmen, his hand can be traced with that of Ito and his great chief Oyama in the carving out of the new Japan. He largely outlined the system of popular education which the empire enjoys to-day, and his grasp of the financial situation in his impoverished country was as titanic as our history ascribes to Alexander Hamilton.

Aside, however, from his purely creative activities in literature and art, which employed his leisure moments, the purest joy of Kodama's life doubtless came from his opportunity as Governor of Formosa, a position of which he was so jealously fond that he would not give it up for the war, and which he held at the time of his death.

Once at Port Arthur and once at Mukden, in the midst of stern activities, Kodama turned to me with the glee of a young husband building a home to display recent photographs brought by the mail from Formosa. He had two private secretaries and two private cars, one of each devoted to his war duties, one of each to his island empire. He spent five days a week fighting the Russians and two days a week governing Formosa, where there were many intricate problems to solve, and with all of which he kept in constant touch. Doubtless he reveled so in Formosa because he was sole master there, because he had found a wilderness and had created a commonwealth. It was a masterpiece all his own, and he who could instantly detect the superb composition in a picture, whose ear delighted in the complete tone touch of a poem, who gloried in the tout ensemble of his own dapper little military figure, could find—adding the vision of the seer and the pride of a soldier—all the elements of his forceful and flexible soul blooming there. It was a complex organism raised from savagery into the light of full civilization—and all his handiwork. Having done that, he ranks not only among the great captains of history and among the chief statesmen of his race, but also among the best of the world's Colonial experts.

Kodama was a prodigy of labor. It was said that he knew the placing not only of every division, but also of every battalion and of every company in his command. This, toward the end, meant knowing intimately an army with a front of 180 miles and comprising three-quarters of a million men.

But all the while he was directing this vast organization Kodama still held his place as Governor of Formosa. He needed the salary, and so, while he directed the affairs of the most gigantic army in history, he also controlled the affairs of a semi-civilized Government confronted with intricate problems ranging from education to commerce. And he did it not alone in name, but in the detail of which he was master.

He was an infallible judge of men and his lieutenants once chosen were never changed. Well I remember the day he came to Port Arthur. We all thought he had come to supersede Nogi. He had just fought and won the battle of Liao-yang, while we of the third army lay there stalled against the impregnable fortress. Dear old Nogi, six years Kodama's senior, a prince of leaders, the soul of chivalry, was, though we knew it not then, on the verge of dignified Japanese suicide. According to all his standards he had failed. The Emperor wanted him removed and another man put in his place. Nogi, with the austere self-effacement that one learns to associate always with the Japanese, suggested that he be replaced. The rapid vision, the quick intelligence of the virile Kodama in less than a week comprehended the entire situation. On it then he turned his back and left the whitebeard Nogi to his work. Eight months later he told me, as he doubtless told Nogi then, that the right man was in the right place, that he himself could have done no better.

His combined salaries as Chief of Staff and as Governor of Formosa amounted to about $7,500, and this was the largest annual income he ever received. A man with expensive tastes—he had an aesthete's delight in rare wines, tobaccos, tapestries, paintings, mosaics, and horses—he died poor. No one has ever hinted that a dollar of graft went into his hands. Moreover, no one has ever charged that he intrigued for his personal aggrandizement. Master of intrigue, a born diplomat, his whole energy was directed toward the perfection of the army and the glory of the empire. Death found him at the head of the organization to which he had devoted his life and which, through his direction, had spread its fame to every obscure corner of the earth.

Soldier, statesman, Colonial Governor, artist, poet, financier, diplomat, man of the world, and courtier, Kodama has exhibited in our age one of those rare individualities that are created out of the crux of a world movement, as Caesar was lifted into the niche that built the cornerstone of the Roman Empire, as Napoleon rose out of the French Revolution to lay the basis of modern Europe, as Alexander Hamilton hewed for us in our new world. Long after most of us are forgotten Kodama will be remembered as one of the most gifted of the sons of men.

And when the tale is in he will be classed with Hamilton, not with Caesar or Napoleon, for he wrought not for himself. It mattered not for him that Oyama was the figurehead and he the power. He cared neither for money nor for place nor for glory. Faults he had, but they were petty, such as vanity in his personal appearance. His dream was to do well the extremely hazardous and twice delicate job of stripping from Japan her swaddling clothes and of ushering her, full born, into the white light of day. Greatly is he to be envied, for before his eyes were closed in the last hush he had seen his dream come true.

* * *

Kodama's secret was the secret of that universal creative intelligence which does the vitalizing work of the world. With Goethe he might repeat: "Had I relied on my own originality I should have gotten but a little way; what I have done is the result of skill directed by unflagging energy." Kodama sought in every corner of the world, among all peoples and among all men, without prejudice, without passion other than the pure passion of the creator, for any and every device that would help him to mature his plan. He never took the trouble to do for himself what some one else could do better. He adopted, changed, recreated, and finally evolved a structure stronger and more marvelous than all the others.

Japan at this time could better have lost an army corps than Kodama. His was the most comprehending genius she possessed. He had never wandered from that little corner of Asia in which he was born, but he had a world horizon, and he saw human life in its vastest scope. He had no inordinate ambition. His vision was so clear that he demanded for his country only that which natural laws had justified her in claiming. Moreover, he had the power, and at last the place, to effect his designs. He was still a young man, and he was of sound physique and habits. Undoubtedly he killed himself with overwork in an attempt to grasp the larger problems that now loom up on the horizon of his empire's destiny.

Pausing over this dissolution, there comes the exclamation of Théophile Gautier as, among the rumors of an Italian town, he heard of the death of Balzac.

"Is there a God!" cried the great Frenchman, "that He lets these human larvae live on, while He puts out that light?"

RICHARD BARRY.

Corporal Punishment in New York's Public Schools

WHEN the New York Board of Education forbade the practice of corporal punishment in the public schools it took a long stride toward a finer and a nobler pedagogy. It was indeed more than this, for no one who gives an observing attention to the work in the elementary schools will deny that the modern methods of discipline are superior in every way to the old, and certainly far more effective. The use of the rattan was always degrading and often brutal.

The new régime has brought about a co-operation between parents and Principals, a friendly, rational discussion of the pupil's faults, and the best remedies for them; has raised the standard of discipline, and induced an era of much better feeling between the master and his charges.

It is one of the elements which have made the wonderful New York schools a model for the world. In spite of the protests of associations of teachers and Principals in some of the boroughs, it has given birth to a finer spirit in school life.

This may be observed especially in the very large schools in Manhattan, some registering as many as 5,000 pupils, and more particularly on the lower east side, where the congestion is greatest, the success of the reform might have been regarded as most desperate.

* * *

Here parents are frequently called into consultation, a code of class honor has been established, whereby an offender suffers that most severe chastisement to the husky youth, the loss of prestige among his fellows, and the making of the school record in conduct and scholarship a factor in the choice of candidates to represent the school on the athletic field. The latter is an extremely powerful influence, for now in many of the schools an aspiring athlete must attain a certain standard of record if he wishes to enter the lists as a champion for the honor of his school.

In some instances this ruling has been very severe. In one of the biggest schools in Lower Manhattan, with a registration equal to the population of a New England factory village, the basketball team just lost the championship because the Principal insisted upon its application. His inflexibility showed no inconsiderable courage on his part. Since he has remained obdurate the boys in that school are observing a much greater care in their behavior.

The writer has visited several hundred of the schools of Greater New York, has talked with the Principals in every borough, and is convinced that the banishment of the "hickory rod" has improved school conditions wonderfully. No doubt there are often times when a flogging is a highly beneficent operation on a child. It will give birth to a more serious view of life, and arouse the sober-thinking faculties as nothing else can, unless something can be substituted that will cut deeper and induce a greater sacrifice of the pupil's privileges. This has been accomplished very cleverly in the best schools. When the pupil has been convinced that loss of caste and deprivation of certain advantages are the inevitable price of careless mischief, he is likely to think twice before he indulges in it.

* * *

Dr. Maxwell has been and is now meeting with a constant and determined opposition to the rule forbidding corporal punishment. It is one of the greatest of his reforms, and experience has taught him that he should adhere to it. In talking with many teachers one finds that the majority of them are opposed to the doctrine. Frequently they confess to an eager itching to get hold of the young offender by the "scruff of the neck," and with a good, old-fashioned shaking to send him with beating heart and frightened mien to his seat. All sorts of associations—Principals, heads of departments, and teachers—have passed resolutions disapproving of the law; but the sober-minded minority supports Dr. Maxwell, and he has sufficient reason, in their saner opinion, to continue.

An interview with one of this minority who has been a teacher for a generation, and is now at the head of one of the larger schools, was extremely interesting. In his early days he had ruled by the rod, and had used it freely. It was the one panacea for bad lessons, bad conduct, truancy, and tardiness. But he had a habit of thinking over the condition of his school before he went to sleep, and became more and more satisfied that the practice was more of an abuse than a remedy. He practiced it less and less as the years passed, until he abandoned it altogether. He confesses now to the "itching" to get hold of the culprit, but on the whole he can govern much more effectively without it.

His strongest argument against a return to old methods was this: In the hands of many it would certainly be abused, and although there might be a few who would use it with wisdom and discretion, that fact had but small weight in his mind, when the greatest good was to be conserved.

* * *

One very practical reason for the success of the regulation in the larger Manhattan schools in the crowded districts is the fact that the young folks are more keenly alive to their rights and privileges. Only a few weeks ago a subordinate teacher in one of these schools seized a young culprit quite violently. Not long after he was facing a Magistrate in a court, with the young victim and his father seeking the effective vengeance of the civil law for the infraction of the school law. The Principal of the school was also present to secure an amelioration of the judicial authority, and referred to the "eager itching" teachers often felt. But this did not seem to win a great deal of sympathy with the Magistrate, whose feelings were more disposed to favor the boy. He referred to the obvious fact that the teacher must have known his legal limitations and had scouted them. It must have been a very remarkable and comfortless scene to the offending pedagogue in the presence of pupil, father, and Principal.

But the ghost of the "hickory rod" still walks in certain spots. It is not a little amusing to listen to some of the expedients used by Principals to call it into service in the maintenance of discipline.

In an upper Manhattan school, where there is a higher percentage of "incorrigibility" than in most schools, the Principal told how he had visited the woody sections of New Jersey this Spring on a holiday ramble, and had returned with a stout hickory stick. It reposes now in a convenient corner of his big building. He has christened it "General Jackson." The Principal has never used it; but he has been clever enough to reap the advantages of its healing powers occasionally when the itching becomes quite unbearable. He summons a parent to his office, and can sometimes convince him of the need of a chastisement of the ancient vintage. The suggestion that "General Jackson" be called in to help is adopted and the "itching" vicariously satisfied. How humiliating it must be to a naughty Manhattan boy to have his father called over to the school to "warm his hide."

There was once a master in Brooklyn, who has, presumably, been called to a higher and more heavenly school, who adopted this same expedient; but in order that he might secure the advantage of the chastisement, opened the doors of all the surrounding classrooms that the music might be heard by all.

Along the outer fringe of Father Knickerbooker's school domain the rule against whipping is more frequently disregarded. One master smiled mysteriously and observed that he "guessed when he and a boy were up in an area on the top floor, if a question of veracity arose between himself and the boy, he would be the least likely to suffer." This was really quite shocking. It gave rise to educational requirements of even greater importance than corporal punishment.

* * *

Elsewhere there were guarded admissions, sufficiently convincing, that the regulation, in that vicinity at least, was frequently honored in the breach. These youngsters are not so well advised on the matter of school law as they should be.

In Boston some months ago a Principal of gray hairs and of over forty years' experience was summoned before the "School Committee" to explain why he had administered nearly 600 whippings within the present school year. Three or four boys the past Winter had been "warmed" almost every school day.

It was a trying ordeal for the old, white-bearded man, since the order had been passed at an open public meeting, and all "Beantown" knew about it. The boys felt that the old man was going to "get it in the neck," and he had to run a gantlet of newspaper camera artists that must have been equal to all the punishment he had inflicted. But he explained that he had no better method of suppressing misdirected boyish energy.

If he had been stationed in New York, at least he would have had to employ his brain, as has been done here, to devise a better and more effective mode of punishment.

That has undoubtedly been the effect of Dr. Maxwell's sweeping regulation here. There can be no question that it has brought about a revolution in school government and given birth to improved modes of correction, more civilized, more benevolent, more intelligent, and more effective than have ever been known before.

On the Long Road

OH, many were they then of yesterday,
Who bore me gifts of attar and of myrrh
And leaves of roses delicate that were
Sprung from a garden-close in far Cathay;
While I, unheeding, let them pass their way
Nor cared for all the wealth they might confer,
Watching in vain for one dear loiterer,
Who never dreamed adown my path to stray.

And now out in the lonely road I stand
Where echoes drearily the ceaseless tread
Of stranger footsteps, slow and burdensome;
I am forgot and empty is each hand,
Save for the dust of roses withered—
Yet still I wait for you who never come.

THOMAS S. JONES, Jr.

Laugh at your troubles and they will soon be ashamed of themselves.

The trusts demonstrate that many a profit is without honor in its own country.

Pottery That Only Millionaires Can Afford to Buy

WHEN J. Pierpont Morgan bought the splendid collection of art objects that belonged to Baron Albert Oppenheim he acquired one of the finest—perhaps the finest—piece in existence of what used to be known as Henri Deux ware, but is now called by the experts Faience d'Oiron. It is doubtful if another American collector has a specimen of this rarest of all productions of the potter's art. The late Henry G. Marquand tried all his life to acquire a piece, but he was disappointed. One or two specimens came up for sale in Europe while Mr. Marquand was alive, but even his purse was not long enough, as he regretfully admitted, to allow him to purchase them.

Some years ago there was a great sale at Christie's in London, and, in a glass case, reposing on a bed of cotton wool, was a beautiful piece of Henri Deux ware. Representatives of all the great European museums attended the sale, and representatives of most of the wealthiest collectors. The bidding was a battle of giants, and the lot was sold for a little less than £10,000. The specimen of Henri Deux ware that Mr. Morgan possesses is a good deal finer than the piece that was sold in London.

In the pictorial supplement of to-day's TIMES is a photograph of Mr. Morgan's specimen of the ware. It is a salt cellar, circular in form, and supported on a triangular stand. The illustration shows the entire design, so further description is useless. The coloring is brighter than is usual in Henri Deux ware, being a rich reddish-brown, yellow, and green.

So far as is known there are just fifty-three pieces of Henri Deux in existence. Perhaps some day a lucky connoisseur may chance in some old cottage in France to come across another piece or two. If he does, and decides to sell, his fortune will be made. Three of the pieces now on the experts' lists were discovered by chance many years ago in an attic in an English country house. Eleven of the fifty-three pieces are in the Louvre, five in the South Kensington Museum, and the rest in the hands of private collectors, most of them belonging to the Rothschilds. Every piece is worth a great deal more than its weight in gold.

Before recent researches which established the true origin of the ware, it was generally supposed that it was manufactured specially for Henri II. of France. This supposition was natural enough in view of the frequency with which that monarch's cipher occurs on the pieces. It is now known, however, that the ware was made between the years 1524 and 1537 at the Château d'Oiron, in the Province of Thouars, under the direction of a wealthy and accomplished woman named Helene de Hengest, a lover and patron of the arts. Her librarian, Jehan Bernart, and François Cherpentier, an artist, appear to have made most of the pottery. The ware is made of a fine white clay, to which a delicate tint is given by a very slight tinge of yellow in the glaze. According to W. P. Jervis, the compiler of "The Encyclopaedia of Ceramics," the patterns were probably suggested by the highly ornate book covers of the period. These patterns were first incised or impressed on the clay, and then the sunken portions were filled up with different colored clays—usually yellow, buff, and brown. As all these clays had to shrink during the firing in exactly the same proportion, the difficulties attending the manufacture can be estimated. After the death of Helene de Hengest in 1537 the manufacture was carried on under the direction of her son, but the artistic spirit of the mother was wanting, and after the death of Cherpentier and Bernart the manufacture fell into inexperienced hands and was abandoned.

The late Charles Toft made some excellent copies of Henri Deux ware for the Mintons, and even these copies have great value, like the copies made by Wedgwood of the Portland Vase.

The Oppenheim collection, which, it is to be hoped, will one day be brought to this country, contains many other treasures of extreme interest. In an article in the current number of The Burlington Magazine the writer says of the reliquary in gilt copper and Limoges enamel pictured in to-day's Pictorial Supplement:

"This noble specimen of the art of Limoges in the thirteenth century is executed in gilt repoussé copper and champlevé enamel, and is about 18 inches in height. The Madonna once held in her right hand the stem of a flower; with her left she holds the child Christ in long clothes wearing a crown. His left hand grasps a closed book, the right arm has disappeared. On the base, which forms a footstool for the Virgin's feet, letters in red enamel between two lines of light blue make the inscription 'Ave Maria Gracia plena.' The girdle of the Madonna is of blue enamel, and figures of saints on grounds of dark blue, light blue, and red enamel are arranged in two rows around the throne. Above it at the back is an opening to hold this relic. The door is ornamented with the figure of St. Peter on a ground of deep blue enamel, enriched with sprays of foliage. Numerous traces of gilding still remain, and the piece, if it retains something of Northern uncouthness, possesses with it a certain monumental quality, after which the art of completely cultured epochs strives in vain."

The ciborium of gilt copper and champlevé enamel is perhaps half a century later in date. The panels of the ciborium are decorated with scenes from the Passion, the figures being drawn with extreme delicacy and relieved by a ground of blue enamel. The writer in The Burlington says of this piece that there is something architectural in the highest sense of the word about its form; it is a specimen of French Gothic at the moment when its inspiration was most pure.

The candlestick in silver gilt and rock crystal is a most curious piece. While the decorations of the base are wholly Byzantine in style, the carving of the rock crystal in the stem is Arab work of the eleventh century.

News and Views from Foreign Lands

Scheme to Turn Egypt Into a British Vice-Regency---Germany Again Ignored by England and France---Did Eugenie Cause the War of 1870?---Marat Still in French Eyes.

More from Flinders Petrie on the Egyptian Question

PROF. FLINDERS PETRIE, the well-known Egyptologist, author of "Researches in Sinai," "Syria and Egypt," "History of Egypt, 1894-1905," &c., has made a few remarks supplementary to his statement concerning the Pan-Islamic movement in Egypt, portions of which were cabled to this country. He writes: "All the Europeans I have known in Egypt have felt this trouble coming on for a year past—this growing increase of difficulty with the natives." It does not exist in connection with the fellahin so much as with the educated classes. The latter feel that we stand between them and their making what they can out of the country by their old corrupt methods. The fellahin, however, are extremely ignorant, fanatical under the surface, and easily stirred by Moslem leaders to mischief. Their folly, fickleness, and want of solid sense are extraordinary.

"Let me give you an instance: For the past year they wanted a food supply, and requested me to make arrangements to get over some flour for them. I made arrangements accordingly, getting in large stocks, and preparing to let them have it little by little as they wanted it. They changed their minds three or four times as to whether they would have it or not. Finally they were thankful to receive it. This was not through any objection or difficulty, but simply owing to their fickleness and want of foresight. And they are fickle in great things as in small. I honestly believe that, although England has lent them the money and has made their country prosperous, if they thought they could bring Egyptian stock down to 20, they would do it. * * *

"In England we have the proverb, 'Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil'! Prosperity, to the Oriental, only makes him discontented with everything that may be contrary to his fancy, and therefore it is that I cannot accept the theory of those London financiers who say: 'The Egyptians are prosperous, consequently there cannot be anything in these rumors of unrest.' The native of Egypt is too short-sighted to see from what causes his prosperity comes. It is simply a case of 'waxing fat and kicking.' I know myself that the better off a fellah is, the more likely he is to be fanciful and uncertain in his motives and his actions, and to judge him by the motives which would influence business people in the West is the certain way to misunderstand him. * * *

"There is one sure remedy. The native courts must be replaced by British resident magistrates, and the natives will soon learn from whom to expect justice without paying for it. Egypt must and ultimately will be administered after the manner of India. That is inevitable. The question is only, How soon shall this new administration be introduced? Further delay will be fraught with the utmost danger. And it is hard to see how any European interests in Egypt could be anything but benefited by a more certain and decisive administration of the country. I know that in what I am now saying I have an Egyptian as well as a British audience, but the time has come to speak out.

"We write and speak on these matters, indeed, as if we were addressing a body of natives, as it is quite certain that the Arabic newspapers reproduce everything that comes from us which it is thought will be either an incentive to further dislike of the administration or damaging to the European. The European is becoming more and more unpopular in Egypt, and, to some extent, it is his own fault. He must teach himself to be much more firm in his dealings with the native, and, at the same time, much more polite. I have to be firm myself. On one occasion I had to resort to personal violence to overcome a persistent poacher on one of my exploration fields. I prevailed over the man, and he respected me. I, alone and unarmed, met him on a subsequent occasion in his native village. He walked behind me at a distance of ten paces or so, and had nothing but words of compliment for me to his friends to whom he pointed me out as the man who had resisted him. We must be firm, but the manners of some Europeans must be improved."

Quirinal in Villeggiatura

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III., Queen Helena, the little Prince and the two Princesses have left Rome for the favorite Summer quarters of the Savoys at Racconigi, in the north of Italy. The elder Princess, Yolanda, took special charge on the journey of her sister, Mafalda, and her baby brother, Prince Umberto, who will be two years of age on Sept. 15. Princess Yolanda, much more than her brother and sister, has adopted the ways of her English governess, and by her winning manner and simple, childish expressions is already quite a figure in the popular eye.

Scarcely had the carriages which brought the family from the Racconigi station arrived at the castle than she was at the stables kissing her ponies and giving them sugar, dignifiedly allowing her hand to be kissed by her old friend the stable boy, and making excited inquiries for various pets left there last Summer, among them a young pig, which she had admired at its birth. On learning that it had been eaten, she was extremely indignant, and exclaimed in scathing terms: "I suppose you would eat me if my papa were not King!" The little lady bids fair to grow up very beautiful. She is tall for her five years, with beautifully modeled limbs, a white skin, under which there is plenty of red blood; luxuriant, curly black hair, and two mournful, pathetic, angry, smiling, soft black eyes, which change with every passing thought, and which will make her in time one of the most beautiful Princesses in Europe.

Ominous Signs in Armenia

ARMENIA'S fateful season is drawing near. The Turkish farmers of that province will soon know what kind of a harvest they have to expect, whether they will be able to repay the money loaned them by the frugal Armenians, or whether, in case of a bad harvest, they will, as usual, call in the Kurds to wipe out their creditors. Advices from the Levant foretell a bad harvest in Asiatic Turkey.

In the meantime Mgr. Ormanian, the Armenian Patriarch in Constantinople, has asked the Sultan to relieve him of his office. His complaint is that he gets no justice from the Turkish courts for the communicants of the Armenian Church—always a sure sign that a massacre is in preparation. Moreover, permission has been refused the Patriarch to appoint Bishops in those vilayets to which the Armenians have fled from the attacks of the Kurds. Promises have been continually made, but as often broken, and now the Patriarch sees nothing for it but the resignation of his office. The Porte has requested him to reconsider his decision, promising that everything shall be settled in a short time. The Patriarch has refused to do so, as he has lost all authority over his people, owing to his inability to obtain even bare justice from the Porte.

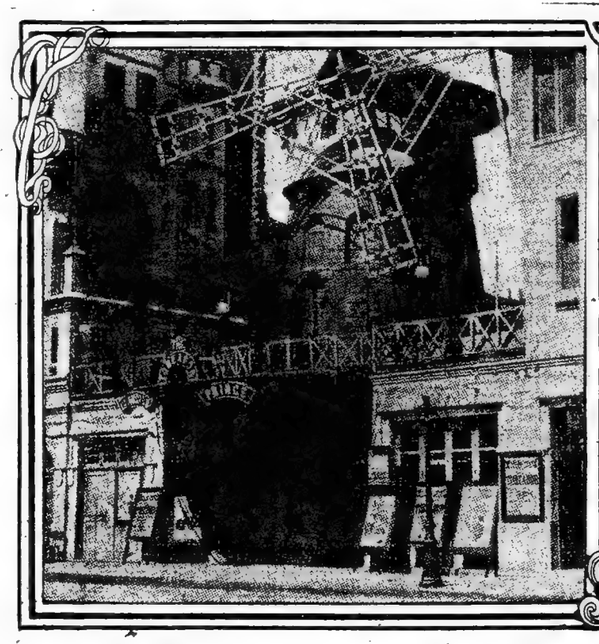

Revival of the Moulin Rouge in the Boulevard de Clichy, Paris.

Baffier's Statue of Marat Suggested for the Buttes-Chaumont, Paris.

Ex-Empress Eugenie and the Franco-Prussian War

LIKE a phantom of the vanished Empire of which she was the greatest glory and charm, Eugénie, ex-Empress of the French, recently passed through the city which was wont to acclaim her on every hand. From Paris she has gone to Ischl to return to the Austrian Emperor a letter written by him somewhere in the late sixties to the Emperor Louis Napoleon. Emperor Francis Joseph was then full of anger against the Germans on account of Sadowa, and in the letter he promised nothing less than the full help of the Austrian Army for France if Prussia attacked or provoked her. Napoleon III., knowing the difference between constitutionalism and absolutism, never took the letter to be worth more than a generous expression of sympathy, but as such he prized it highly. Many a time he would show the letter to intimate friends at Chiselhurst and would pose the problem: What would have happened if the Austrian Emperor had been an absolute monarch? At his death the letter could not be found. According to the story, the ex-Empress Eugénie had it, and has now returned it to its writer.

It is thirty-six years ago almost to a day since the dogma of Papal infallibility was proclaimed by the Vatican Council; on the following day France declared war against Prussia and Paris rang with the cries of "A Berlin!" There was only one voice raised against the madness—Thiers's. His reason—"France is not prepared for war." Historians have long been attempting to find some relation between the events in Rome and those which so quickly followed them in Paris.

The Vatican, it is well known, had viewed with alarm the rise of Protestant Prussia as the leader of a new German Federation, and completely under the influence of the Jesuits at Paris was the Empress Eugénie, who at the last moment broke down the pacific will of her tormented and vacillating husband and made him declare for war because "France could not do less than accept what Prussia offered."

Lord Malmesbury has declared in his memoirs that this fact was confirmed by discoveries of documents made by the Prussian troops at St. Cloud. These documents have been translated into German and are about to be given to the world with a mass of explanatory historical matter. It would be interesting to know whether their appearance will cause ex-Empress Eugénie to make a change in her own memoirs, upon which she has been at work ever since the death of the Prince Imperial.

New Lease for Eiffel's Tower

EIFFEL'S TOWER, which stands at the head of the Champ de Mars, peering down upon the Trocadero across the Seine, is to have a new lease of life. Although, since its erection in 1889, it has been the delight of foreign sightseers in Paris, to artistic Parisians it has been an eyesore, as it seriously interferes with the skyline. According to the original agreement, the tower was to become the property of the City of Paris in 1910, and artistic Parisians had looked upon its demolition as inevitable. But the artistic Parisians are mistaken. The lease of the syndicate operating the tower has been extended until 1915, and that on the expressed request of the Ministry of War.

If Paris were to be besieged, the Eiffel Tower would be the eyes and ears of the city, an unassailable means of communication with the outer world.

The Eiffel syndicate, however, has made a handsome profit out of the structure. At the Exposition of 1889 it netted $1,800,000 from the fees of sightseers, but the receipts waned till they were only $60,000 in 1899. During the 1900 exhibition they jumped up to $400,000, and last year they fell to $60,000 again.

Revival of the Red Mill

A FEW weeks ago it was announced in these columns that the Moulin Rouge, the famous Parisian pleasure resort in the Boulevard de Clichy, was about to pass out of existence. The passing, however, has not occurred. Although the palmy days of the resort have long been over, its hilarity only a tradition, and a decree of bankruptcy pronounced against it by the Tribunal of Commerce, it is not, however, to make a gloomy exit from the City of Pleasure.

When the decree was pronounced, with characteristic vociferation to make amends for an unjustifiable action, Parisians wrote to their favorite papers disclaiming all responsibility for the dying Mill. The fault was not theirs, they said. They had long supported it and had only ceased to frequent it when jostled out by sight-seeing foreigners. The foreigners' patronage had been transitory. If they had only known that; they would make amends. So the Parisians sought out M. Oller, the original founder of the Mill in 1889, and demanded that he again set the vanes turning.

So the Moulin Rouge is to come to life again next month, with its vanes bespangled with thousands of electric lights and the auditorium of its music hall newly decorated with gold, bronze, and mural paintings, the best that the artists of Montmartre can devise.

Project for a Monument to "The Friend of the People"

AMONG those worthies of the French Revolution—Mirabeau, Robespierre, Danton, and the rest—Marat has been the most difficult to rehabilitate in the eyes of the modern historian. Now, however, his famous statue, executed years ago by Jean Baffier, is to be dragged from its abode in a lumber room at Auteuil and set up on a fitting monument at the Buttes-Chaumont.

For many years this bronze masterpiece decorated the park of Montsouris; but in 1891 Senator Fresneault protested against its presence on the ground that it was an inspiration to Anarchists, and the municipal administration, bowing before the Senatorial vote, removed the work to its storehouse at Auteuil and placed it among the discarded works of art of two empires, two kingdoms, and one republic. There it has since remained until a book on it, written by M. Etienne Charles, recalled public attention to it and started a movement to bring it back to Paris that people might admire it as a symbol of dearly purchased liberty.

"Marat" is considered by critics to be Baffier's masterpiece. "It is," wrote one, "the Marat who inspired our imagination," the Marat who was one of the giants of the Revolution, the Marat who was adulated to the skies, who was dragged in the mud, the sanguinary Marat whose image, slowly freeing itself from the gloom and darkness of tradition and history, fills us with I do not know what sentiment of admiration and of horror.

"Behold Marat: it is indeed he, with his bitter glance, his expression at the same time fascinating and bestial, Marat in his bath. Baffier has wisely done away with the ridiculous, conventional tub in the form of a wooden shoe. Marat is writing for the Ami du Peuple some ferocious article still demanding thousands of human heads. * * * In a moment Charlotte Corday will enter and stab this man whom she calls monster, but who perhaps was nothing more than the unconscious instrument of Destiny."

The Chateau Vizille for Sale

WHAT is known in French History as the "Cradle of the Revolution," in other words, the Château de Vizille, near Grenoble, has been put up to entice the highest bidder—but the highest bidder failed to be enticed, and so this famous château is in the open market again. It was here that the meeting took place in 1788 at which Barnave and Mounier decided on the first acts of the French Revolution.

A memorial plaque on the Hôtel de Ville at Grenoble records that the municipal body of that city, with the chief citizens, on June 14, 1788, took the memorable decision to convene the meeting at the Château de Vizille which started the revolution. The château was built in 1620 for the Connétable Duc de Lesdiguières, and Louis XIII. came to hunt deer in its extensive park. It changed hands often, and at the time of the revolution was a cloth factory. It has passed through many vicissitudes since then, and about a year ago was sold to some English speculators, who tried to turn it into a boarding house, apparently without success.

Camille du Gast and Her Passion for Sports

MME. CAMILLE DU GAST might be called the French Lady Florence Dixie, for she is a writer, explorer, and sportswoman. She has not yet, however, won distinction as a champion for woman's rights. That makes the difference. Mme. du Gast, although well known in France, was quite unknown outside of that country until a few months ago, when she entered her motor boat, La Camille, in the race from Algeria to Toulon. Her boat came to grief and she was almost drowned, but pluckily kept to the course and was rescued. Her experiences on that voyage formed one of the most thrilling narratives of adventure that has appeared in the European press for some time.

Mme. du Gast might truthfully say by slightly paraphrasing from Terence: "I am a sport, and reckon nothing of the sporting world is alien to me." She rides horseback, shoots, enters her automobile in long races, is the only woman polo player in France, and has an airship which she vows can outdistance any of those guided by Santos-Dumont if it only had the chance. Incidentally, she is the only woman who has ever broken a roulette bank at Monte Carlo.

And then there is the artistic side of her life. She likes good paintings, and can chat intelligently on the art subjects of the world. Her receptions at her little villa in Paris, on Rue Leroux, bounded by the Avenue Victor Hugo and the Bois de Boulogne, are largely attended by the most famous artists and musicians and literary men of the city, to say nothing of a generous representation from the amateur sporting fraternity. Mme. du Gast is fond of fancy costumes, and receives her guests sometimes in Oriental dress, again as an Algerian, again as a Circassian slave, again as a peasant girl of the Roman Campagna; but never as Mme. Pompadour or Du Barry, characters much affected by Parisian women in fancy dress last Winter.

The height of Mme. du Gast's ambition is to navigate the air from France to Africa in her dirigible balloon. She hopes to be more successful than she was when navigating the water between the two continents. She will make the attempt from the south of France some time this month.

Lady Alfred Douglas

ALTHOUGH as Olive Custance, Lady Alfred Douglas, who married the second surviving son of the eighth Marquis of Queensberry in 1902, was looked upon as a country girl marrying a man of letters, her own literary output has in four years surpassed that of her husband. One volume of poems written before she was nineteen sprang into instant popularity and broad discriminating discussion at the time of her marriage. This has since been followed by two others, the last of which was rather roughly handled by the critics, chiefly on Lord Alfred's account, it is said; at any rate, he took the criticisms for personal censure, and replied accordingly.

They have one child, a boy of two years, and their home, they are fond of saying to their friends, is where fancy entices them—now at her father's estate, Weston Hall, Norwich; now in London, now in Paris, in Rome, or on the Riviera.

Madame Camille Du Gast.

Lady Alfred Douglas and her Child

Ennui is contagious. It is apt to make other people tired.

You can reach a man's heart with food, and a woman's with flattery. In other words stuff them and they are yours.

England, France, and Italy in Abyssinia

THE recent episode in Morocco which terminated with the convention at Algeciras threatens to repeat itself in Abyssinia. It was pointed out in these columns on May 31 that England, France, and Italy would come to an agreement in regard to the Abyssinian railway question and other adjacent problems, and would ignore Germany in their councils and final agreement. This is what has taken place, and the Emperor Menelek has been overlooked quite as much as was the Sultan of Morocco in 1904, and with quite as much probability that he has, in the meantime, caught the ear of Wilhelmstrasse.

According to the agreement which England, France, and Italy have entered into, the status quo of Abyssinia will be maintained. Questions of interpretation may arise, but the agreements themselves are ipso facto accepted as valid. Equality of commercial rights for all nations is, of course, recognized. The signatory powers will consult before taking measures to protect foreign interests, or the lives and property of strangers placed in jeopardy, and any one of them will notify the others of her intention to take individual action in the event of necessity for such a step arising. Finally, the railway difficulty has been settled. The Ethiopian Railway Company's concession from Jibutil to Adis Abeba is recognized. The company will remain French, but will be reorganized, and one British and one Italian Director will be added to the board of direction. In this way it is considered that international interests will be protected, under the further agreement not to allow a competing line to be constructed from the east coast.

In the meantime, the agreement drawn up in London between Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary; M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Signor Tittoni, on behalf of Italy, is received by the German press with complimentary declarations and with some expressions of applause. The point is dwelt upon that Germany, having no vital interests in Abyssinia, is glad to have what interests she has looked after by the signatory powers. It will be recalled, however, that the same declarations, supported by almost identical expressions, were made after the conclusion of the Anglo-French agreement in 1904, and events have shown that they were false and misleading. Exactly how Germany stands with Menelek's Court is not known; but there are signs pointing to increased intimacy. For the first time since the foundation of the German Empire a German diplomatic representative will be in residence at Adis Abeba to watch over German interests. The recent visit of a German expedition—partly political and partly commercial in character—under the leadership of Geheimrat Rosen, then a high official of the German Foreign Office, and now German Minister at Tangier, paved the way for further steps of the same kind. A German commercial expedition is now at work in Abyssinia, seeking to secure opportunities of profitable enterprise.

The well-informed weekly review, Der Deutsche, states that the question of the succession to the throne threatens to provoke serious trouble in Abyssinia. The Emperor Menelek's marriage with the Empress Taitu has remained childless, and Menelek now desires to proclaim his illegitimate son, a youth of twenty years, as successor to the throne. The Empress Taitu, however, favors the selection of her own brother, Ras Olie, to be her husband's successor. Other influential candidates are also in the field, so that intrigue will be rife at the Abyssinian Court for some time to come.

Why Vatican Walls Trembled

A RECENT cable dispatch from Rome announced that ominous cracks had appeared in the walls of the Vatican, and that the apartments of the Pope seemed to tremble from some unknown subterranean shock. The architects of the Vatican at once instituted an investigation, which has revealed several interesting discoveries. The cause of the cracks in the walls is attributed to the settling of the structure made possible by the caving in of some long-forgotten subterranean passages. The Apostolic Palace dates from the time of Nicholas V., and for a thousand years and more every Pontiff has added or taken away from the original structure without much thought as to the stability of the base.

The investigators have uncovered apartments decorated by Giovanni da Udine and Pierino del Verga, covered for centuries by whitewash. In the Sistine Chapel, between the garret and the roof, has been found a kind of prison, much like the Piombi of Venice. It has always been known that there were secret cells in the Apostolic Palace, used only for those of high rank, and that some Cardinals had died in them, but their situation had been lost in the course of centuries, possibly from disuse, and, although they had often been searched for, it is only now that they have come to light. There is nothing very characteristic about them, except that the room is very restricted, and that the luxurious Princes of the Church must have found them uncomfortably close quarters. Thus has been added another interesting historical interest to that mystery known to the outside world as the Vatican.

Marriage Reform in France

DIVORCE proceedings instituted by the Countess de Castellane (née Gould) against her husband, Count Boni, as well as Mrs. Edith Wharton's story, "Madame de Treymes," in the current Scribner's Magazine, have served to turn American attention to the work of the French Marriage Reform Committee, which is about ready to present a bill to the Chambers.

This bill is based on the premise that the institution of marriage is passing through a critical phase, and that the terms of the contract, the manner of entering into it, as well as the means to break it, must be modified lest men be tempted to dispense with it altogether. The bill places great faith in what are commonly known as "love matches." Divorce is recognized as a necessary evil, and in some cases a necessary remedy. The preamble of the measure deliberately states that "the civil equality of both sexes is a fundamental principle of modern law," hence, a married woman in France is to be placed on the same footing as regards the enjoyment and disposition of her property or earnings as that usually conceded to American women under State law.

The new bill, however, goes further. It contends that equality in one respect entails equality in all, and that in seeking to obtain a divorce a woman should stand in the same place as a man. It is recognized frankly that the practice of divorce is a perpetual menace to the security of woman's future, but it is also laid down that in the interests of the woman herself the facilities for having recourse to it must be increased rather than diminished, and that she must look to her own conduct and an improved legal status for protection.

Why Should Any One Starve in This Great City?

New York and Its Hungry---What Philanthropic Societies Can Do and the Large Class They Do Not Reach.

ON a bench in Madison Square one day recently there died a woman whose underwear was marked "L. R." It was underwear of fine texture and dainty make, marked with embroidered letters, after the manner of refined womanhood.

She is said to have sat in the little park for two weeks. One saw her early in the morning and late at night, and once or twice a good samaritan, who now cannot be found, visited her and gave her milk to drink. Those who saw her thought she was taking the open-air cure for consumption. Then she died from exhaustion, poor nourishment, and heart disease, and they took her to the Morgue and buried her in the Potter's Field.

If one told this story without giving the name of the city of the woman's tragic park vigil and still more tragic fate, no listener would think of naming New York as the place where such a thing could have happened, especially that busy part of New York around Madison Square.

For in New York there are hospitals with comfortable beds and competent physicians; there are philanthropic societies, long-reaching of arm and large of purse; there are "bread lines" where one may stand and stretch out the hand for a free loaf, and there are many private persons of large means who have but to be asked and they will respond with generous donations to help out of sickness and hunger and the slough of despond such as the woman of the Madison Square Park bench.

This woman died only because she would not ask.

"Lizzie Robinson," as she was supposed to be, represents a problem. It is a great problem, one that tortures the mind and wrings the heart. It is a problem centuries old, a sphinxlike thing, coldly staring us in the face, offering no suggestion itself, and so far apparently unable to awaken suggestions for solution in the minds of those who behold it.

It is the problem of relieving those who will not ask.

Yonder along Broadway goes a young woman dressed in smart, snug-fitting skirt and shirtwaist, a hat which, though certainly cheap, has an air about it, shoes nicely polished, gloves with armlets to the elbow. She has a list of addresses to which she is hurrying—she copied them from the situations wanted column which she found on file in the business office of a newspaper.

* * *

Who, of all those passing her, suspects that she has had no breakfast, no dinner over night, perhaps no luncheon the noon before? Who knows that she walks because she has no car fare, and that she answers all the advertisements in person because she has no postage stamps with which to send letters?

Who judges she is hungry and discouraged?

She will not tell, and who dare ask her?

In the backmost room of the topmost apartment of a clean, respectable looking block, a little woman sits by a window and waits for an artist to call or write and request her to sit for a sketch of her neck. She has discovered that she has a beautiful neck and sometimes she is paid 25 cents for a pose. She was reared a gentlewoman with servants to attend her. Nobody ever thought she would need to earn her living, so she was never taught how. She married a gentleman—at least that would be the name by which he would go, and one day finding another woman more attractive than his wife, he went with her to foreign lands. There comes a time when nothing but her beautiful neck lies between her and starvation. But there also comes a time when her neck is scrawny instead of swanlike. No artist wants it for a model.

This woman will not go to philanthropic societies and tell her need. Pride, false though it may be, yet none the less very real pride, keeps her from going abroad and confessing herself a deserted wife. If she has friends or relatives willing or able to help her she will not make her wants known. Perhaps they have already helped to the extent of their wills and pocketbooks.

Where is her salvation? Who will redeem her?

Five working girls live together in a tenement flat because they can live that way the most cheaply and go without food most unostentatiously. When it becomes a question of a pair of gloves or a wholesome dinner the balance rests in favor of the gloves. They must not look shabby or they will lose their positions. So they go hungry rather than shabby.

Broken down physicians, lawyers, journalists, clergymen, in their dozens and hundreds, are out of money, actually penniless. Perhaps they might obtain clerical positions if they could go out and search, but they have no respectable-looking clothes in which to apply. There may be clothes if they will ask, but they will not ask.

But there comes along a seedy man, with eyes bleared and skin drink-mottled. He whines in your ear "I'm hungry! Give me a dime, only a dime of your dollars!"

And you give him the dime. "Out of work?" you ask kindly and sympathetically.

"Yes, Sir. No work for two weeks and no meals for two days."

"Come with me," you say.

And you go with the man or you send him to 105 East Twenty-second Street to the Joint Application Bureau of the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

If he is in need of a meal on the spot he is given a meal ticket and sent to a special restaurant and told to return and state his case, his troubles, and his needs. He has no embarrassment about stating any of them. Kind eyes look into his, sympathetic faces draw near him, friendly hands hold promise out to him. At first they send him to the wood yard in West Twenty-eighth Street, where with a few hours' work he can earn several meals and lodging. They interest themselves in his case and probe to the bottom of it, perhaps even bearing the expense of special treatment to cure him of his appetite for drink. They can mend him, perhaps cure him, turn him into a respectable member of the working community. When they have started him on the good road they explain to him that if he desires he may consider what the society has done for him as a loan to be paid back by installments when convenient. If he is of the right sort he will pay it back, or at least try to pay it back.

A widow or deserted wife applies at the same bureau. If immediately hungry she is fed, then asked to tell her story. She tells it without hesitation, or perhaps falteringly. They ask her what she can do and discover that she is absolutely unskilled, and they send her to school. That is to say she is given her choice of learning laundry work or sewing and being paid while learning.

If she chooses to become a laundress she goes with credentials to the Industrial Building in Twenty-eighth Street in the vicinity of the wood yard, and she is put under a teacher who shows her how to sort clothes, then gives her tub and board and soap, with towels and pillowcases to wash. If she does not wash them properly she is asked to wash them again. She may be all day accomplishing little or nothing, but infinite kindness and patience attend her and at the end of the day she receives 80 cents. It is good pay for a greenhorn. Day after day the lessons continue until she has become a proficient washer or ironer, or both, with wages of $1.50 a day. She may then remain at the same laundry among pleasant surroundings. In this laundry work is taken in from various parts of New York, small bundles and large bundles. Customers send in by express from the country. This is the place where all linen is laundered without the use of chemicals, so there is always plenty of work to be done, work for many women who will learn to wash and iron correctly. But if the learners, having become expert, do not wish to remain, they go forth into the world as skilled workwomen able to earn high wages. While health and strength continue they need never want again. They have been turned into independent wage earners.

* * *

Would they rather learn to sew? Then they are taken to the sewing room in East Twenty-second Street and patient teachers give them instruction in the very rudiments of sewing—how to wear their thimbles, how to hold their needles, how to hold the cloth. They are taught to hem neatly and run up seams, and at first they are given a bundle of eight small easy towels to hem. They take it home, and if they are quick the eight are hemmed in a very short time, and for the bundle of hemmed towels they receive 8 cents. Soon they can earn 80 cents in two hours or less. This is good pay, and as several bundles may be taken home a week and the sewing is so plain and easy that even a child may learn it readily, needy women who live at home should know of this means of providing for them. Four aprons in a bundle, plain gingham aprons with strings to tie round the waist, bring to their makers 80 cents when made, either by hand or machine. By machine one apron may be made in twenty minutes. Four little flannel petticoats for babies make up another bundle, easily and quickly made by hand. This department of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is one that many a poor woman has reason to bless. No sweatshop wages here. The pay is more than just. It is generous. While thus helping themselves the women who sew are helping others of their kind, for all the garments thus made are distributed among the poor, many going to the hospitals for the city's sick.

A little child of a workingman is sick or needs a week of fresh air. Provision for the children is made by the Children's Aid Society. They are also taken on trolley rides, boat rides, boarded at Sea Breeze and healed of sickness by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

So it may be said that in the United Charities Building there is almost limitless benevolence and provision for those who will but come and ask for help. Millions of dollars are spent yearly in this way, while the city itself spends millions more.

"With all the money spent in New York for charities is there any need or likelihood of anybody starving in New York or even going hungry?" Commissioner Hebberd was asked.

His reply was that he had been in charitable work in this city and State for nearly a quarter of a century and he had never known personally of any one starving to death here. At the same time he admitted that this was, perhaps, not impossible in cases where people through fear of publicity or because of some affection of the mind resolutely kept from making their wants known.

He further added that he could well believe that there were many people in the city who were imperfectly nourished owing to lack of sufficient food, but that this was always likely to be the case in any large city. His experience has convinced him that no person need starve here if he or she allows their condition to become known to public officials or private societies for the relief of need, or even to their neighbors, as the charity of the poor to those in distress about them is something wonderful in New York.

All of which brings us back face to face with the problem of how to deal with, or even to find, those who need, but will not ask.

"Through fear of publicity." "Allowing their condition to become known." How many hundreds of them there must be in New York! Financially they are sick, and the city provides physicians for such as suffer with this ailment. The physicians ask them to step right up and explain all about their ailment, most especially its cause. How did they get in need? Through what misfortune or fault? The physicians probe. Probing is a necessity. The probing may prove that they are not sick at all. On the other hand it may prove they are more sick than they have suspected and that the process of their cure must be terribly radical. If they are sensitive the probing will hurt, and the process of curing may hurt still more.

Many go and get probed, then partly or wholly healed. A few proud souls go through the process and feel, needlessly, that they must hang their heads and lurk in dark corners ever afterward. They feel a stigma upon them, pauperized, degraded. Reasoned out sensibly there is no reason for this feeling. The right to live is every man's, and the great Law Giver said long ago, "Bear ye one another's burdens." Those who have should help those who have not. Honest poverty is no disgrace, although it may be added that dishonest poverty is just as hard, if not harder, to bear.

New York charity, organized and private, says to the needy, "Knock, and the door of help shall be opened unto you. Ask for bread and it shall be given to you."

And back again we come to those who will not ask—the Lizzie Robinsons, the needy gentlemen and gentlewomen, so foolishly sensitive and proud that they would so much rather go hungry than to make their wants known! Tell their neighbors? Not they. Who wants to become subject for neighborhood gossip, the neighborhood of nice flathouses and genteel residences? Go to the city's charitable organizations and be subjected to close inquiry? Be asked if they have friends or relatives able or willing to help, and perhaps have these friends and relatives appealed to? Why, these friends and relatives are the very persons in all the world from whom they would keep their condition! Referred back to their former employers and former boarding house keepers and landlords? They would rather go hungry than to have these people know of their straits.

A few years ago a rich woman was troubled about Christmas time over this very problem of those who would not ask. She knew that all over New York the very poor of a certain class—those who would but ask—would be fed with turkey and plum pudding. But she knew there were many who would go dinnerless. So she inserted in many of the New York papers this invitation to Christmas dinner:

"To Gentlewomen, Destitute and Alone—You are cordially invited to be the guests of Mrs. ——, No. —— —— Street, at a Christmas dinner, served from 1 to 4 o'clock. No names need be given and no questions will be asked you."

This dinner was attended by about three hundred women. Many were closely veiled. Nearly all were dressed in one-time expensive clothing, now grown shabby. Under the hospitable table were feet which one knew instinctively were clad in much-darned fine silk stockings. The shoes were well shaped but badly worn. There were hats from fashionable milliners, though now out of date. Silently they ate and went away, nameless, though in a few cases their identity was suspected.

It was a very beautiful thought of the rich woman, a thought which might be the foundation for something great in the way of helping the class that will not ask. How to help without hurting, how to make the eating of the meal less horrible than the going without. Who can tell?

* * *

Organized charity demands to know something of the applicants who come for help, and rightly. Without the probing the millions of money might be spent most uselessly, not to say wickedly. Some references must be required, some voucher. It is not against the giving of reference and voucher that the sensitive ones rebel, but against the publicity. It is even true that the Charity Organization Society has been known to make loans of money immediately on application, and though a record is kept of such loans, none except the officers of the society may have access to them unless it may be order of a court. But they cannot lend the money unless they are asked, and there still remain a host of needy who will not ask.

The solution of the problem of how to help and how to find those who will not ask is one over which the philanthropic rich man or woman might do well to spend a life in pondering if happily in the end it might be solved. It needs a large heart, a broad benevolence, an unlimited faith. The particular phase of the problem would be the getting of references and vouchers from friends or former employers and associates without divulging the fact that the person had applied for relief. It might be done through a little artfulness and possibly some justifiable deceit. "Dear Sir: Mr. —— has applied to me for a position and says he was formerly in your employ. Will you tell me if he is honest, capable, and his reasons for leaving you?"

Might not such a letter be sent without explaining that the writer belongs to a society for relieving the poor? Might not telephonic references be taken without full explanations being gone into?

And if this could be done and the needy gentlefolk, destitute, hungry, and alone be assured through judicious advertising that they would not become known to friends, neighbors, and former employers as objects of charity, might not the way be found to make them ask?

In a whole city full of kindness and generosity is there no way to help those who at present will not ask—a way to make the asking easier than hunger? For at present there are many who go hungry to their death, unasking and so unaided.

ELIZABETH BANKS.

R. C. Lehmann, M. P., on the English Army Programme and the Zulu Slaughter

HOUSE OF COMMONS, London, July 18.—On Thursday last Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, expounded to the House of Commons his plan for the reorganization of our army. It is no new experience for the army to be reorganized; in fact, the reorganization has been going on for more than thirty years, and the army has not seemed in any one year to be nearer to finality than it had been in any previous year.

Under the late Government two strenuous and, it must be added, perfectly unsuccessful attempts were made to place the army on a proper footing. Mr. Brodrick, toward the end of the South African war, endeavored to organize the army on a plan which created six army corps, of which, however, the greater part never had more than a paper existence. Mr. Arnold Forster succeeded Mr. Brodrick, and devoted to the task of undoing the work of his predecessor those graces of manner and those powers of mind which have rendered his name justly famous and his personality universally popular.

Mr. Arnold Forster failed as Mr. Brodrick had failed, and now Mr. Haldane, having devoted six months to steady thinking, comes forward in turn with his plan. Mr. Haldane's is an interesting personality. He is a philosopher well known for the profundity of his writings; he is a politician (I use the word in our English sense) who has long been celebrated for his active interest in the movements that take place in the background of politics, as well as for his achievements in debate.

Nothing more violently unmilitary than Mr. Haldane's appearance can be conceived. With suitable changes of dress he might pass for a Jesuit father or for an Anglican Bishop; there is much in him of the eminent college professor, and much of the prosperous business man who keeps a strict secret as to the methods which have brought him success. He is a lawyer who has won fame by the force and lucidity of his arguments before the highest courts. His style of speech is vivid, and his somewhat florid gestures are curiously out of keeping with the sedateness of his face and figure. His words are abundant, but the abundance flows from a deep and detailed knowledge of the subject on which he is speaking; you cannot listen to him for five minutes without the conviction that you are listening to a man who has studied his subject in all its ramifications and has, in fact, thoroughly saturated himself with it.

He is suspected by some of the more advanced Radicals of a leaning to imperialism, but they one and all recognize not only his immense ability, but also his caution, his suppleness, his strength, and his astuteness. They have endeavored to impress upon him—and as a matter of fact Mr. Haldane has frankly acknowledged—that the country demands a reduction in its military expenses. Ten years ago we were spending £19,000,000 annually upon the army; under the prodigal administration of the late Government we have added ten millions to this sum. During the same period we have increased our annual expenditure upon the navy by eleven millions, and at the present moment our navy is in effective force far more than equal to the navies of any two powers that may be combined against us in a hypothetical war. Our finances have been reduced to chaos, and it is imperative that, if we are to be relieved of any part of our heavy burden of taxation, we should make considerable reductions in our expenditure upon armaments. Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Forster desired apparently to give us an army upon the Continental model. They did not in so many words advocate conscription or universal military service, but they hinted darkly, each of them in turn, that if we desired to be saved from the devastating attacks of other powers we should have to set our house in order or to adopt some plan indistinguishable from conscription. Mr. Arnold Forster in particular allowed it to be known that our only chance of salvation was to adopt in all its details the methods recommended by Mr. Arnold Forster.

On Thursday last Mr. Haldane spoke for close upon three hours in the House of Commons, and it is not too much to say that his speech riveted the attention of his audience from start to finish. He made short work of the efforts of his predecessors. In one passage he showed that whereas Mr. Forster had shown ninety-one batteries of artillery on paper, he had never had an equipment of guns for more than forty-two batteries. The essence of Mr. Haldane's plan is this—that whereas he reduces the regular army by 20,000 men, he yet manages by a better system of co-ordination to give us a force of 154,000 men ready on mobilization to leave these shores for abroad, a number greater than we have ever possessed before. As The Spectator says, "While he reduces the national forces, and so decreases their cost, he is going to increase by 50 per cent. the number of men available for oversea war"; and he does this in effect by reorganizing the militia and bringing it into closer connection with the regular army. The decrease in expenditure to be effected by this scheme is estimated at nearly £2,000,000 a year.

Generally speaking, I may say that Mr. Haldane's scheme has been extremely well received. Both Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Arnold Forster are furious, but their fury, which they have communicated to The Times, is not necessarily a condemnation of Mr. Haldane's proposals. Moderate men both in the army and out of it recognize Mr. Haldane's ability and are willing to give him his chance. He is on excellent terms with his Generals, and they are loyally helping him to carry out his schemes.

* * *

A horrible story which has come to this country from Natal has deeply agitated public opinion. Natal is a colony which received responsible government in 1893. It has the control of an enormous population of blacks outnumbering the whites by something like nine to one, for all the tribes of Zulus are within its sphere of government. Its finances are and have been for some time past in a highly embarrassed condition. The native population has no part in the representative Government of the colony, differing in this respect from the native population in the Cape Colony, to which a certain voting power has been granted.

Partly in order to increase its resources, and partly by way of impressing upon the blacks the dignity of labor for the purpose of making money, the Natal Government recently imposed upon its natives a poll tax of £1 a head for every adult male who did not already pay the hut tax of 14s. This poll tax thus imposed raised great dissatisfaction in the native mind, and this dissatisfaction produced a feeling of great alarm among the whites. Difficulties occurred in the collection of the tax, and in February last there was a scuffle in which two natives and one white policeman were killed. Fourteen natives held to have been implicated in this disturbance were subsequently arrested and executed under sentence of court-martial.

Martial law was proclaimed over very considerable areas of the colony and expeditions were organized to suppress any attempt that the natives might make to revolt. These expeditions proceeded on the usual methods. They bombarded the native villages, drove out their inhabitants, burned all the huts and laid waste the crops. The natives who had left their villages were considered to be rebels and were pursued as such. Various so-called battles took place, and in one of these it was stated that while 2,000 Zulus were killed no white man was so much as wounded. All detailed information was suppressed by a rigid military censorship.

On Sunday last, however, The Sunday Times, a Johannesburg paper, owned by Mr. Abe Bailey, a South African financier of great wealth, lifted the veil which had long enshrouded the campaign in Zululand. It published a statement to the effect that after each so-called battle the native levies who accompanied the white forces were sent forward to search the bush and dongas, and that their custom has been to slaughter rebel wounded. The motto of the whites, it was stated, was "no quarter," and the Zulus were hunted down and shot or speared remorselessly.

A certain Major Nicolay, writing from Mapumulo, describes the hunt and the slaughter of the fugitives. In the course of his narrative he says: "Work on the field resembles a hunt rather than a battle. The natives appealed for quarter, but this it was impossible to give. The work is just searching the country, shooting the natives promiscuously, burning kraals, firing the grass, driving off cattle, and laying waste to the country, which is now black and desolate instead of fair and populous."

It is also alleged that, subsequent to the fight at Mome, the body of a Zulu chief named Bambaata was discovered pierced with bullets and assegai stabs. Finding the Zulus incredulous as to the death of Bambaata, some one ordered the decapitation of the body, and the operation was performed by a surgeon named Platt. The head was then displayed to the chiefs and Indunas during two days, and was buried after the natives had been convinced by actual observation that the "witch doctors" had lied to them in promising that Bambaata should enjoy immortality.

It is needless to say that the publication of this terrible and painful story, which appeared in most of the London newspapers on Monday, has caused a great sensation. The Daily Mail, which cannot be suspected of anti-imperialist sympathies, printed a "leading article" denouncing the atrocity in the strongest terms and calling for an immediate and searching investigation. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was questioned on the subject in the House of Commons in the afternoon, and replied in terms suited to the gravity of the occasion. The Government, he said, had immediately telegraphed to Natal for information, and would communicate it at once to the House. He hoped the report might not be true, but if there should be any foundation for it he must express his horror at the story. There for the present the matter remains.

The difficulty of the situation is increased by the fact that Natal is a self-governing colony, and may insist, as it has already insisted, on its right to kill its own niggers in its own way. It must be remembered, however, that even a self-governing colony cannot carry on military operations except under the British flag, and that the officers of its expeditionary force hold their commission from the King. Moreover, it is held that the Imperial Government still retains a right to interfere for the protection of the natives. In any case that Government is sufficiently strong to insist that no such outrages shall take place in future, and that if it should be proved, after investigation, that the stories are true, those who are responsible for these atrocities should be severely punished.

RUDOLPH C. LEHMANN, M. P.

Uncle Jim Visits New York---What Happens to Nephew Jack

SCENE: Grand Central. Affectionate nephew awaiting the arrival of beloved uncle, due from the West with a wed. Train rumbles in.

"Hallo, Uncle Jim!"

"Hallo, Jack. Haven't seen you since you were a squalling, toothless, bald-headed infant. You have changed."

Jack looks duly grateful. "How long do you expect to stay, uncle?" he inquires.

Uncle has been looking about critically. "Just a few days," he answers, without enthusiasm.

Jack's face lengthens.

"What's this place?—Grand Central?" asks Uncle Jim.

Jack launches into a fine line of statistics about the pride of Forty-second Street.

"Not here in my day," is uncle's comment.

His tone of voice implies that, in his day, the Grand Central could not have held down a job as a dry goods box.

The Subway calls forth a long succession of pre-Subway anecdotes from Uncle Jim—anecdotes dealing with the days when "Manhatten was an island, not a Swiss cheese." Uncle Jim has not been in New York for about twenty years; a fact he seems to think greatly to New York's discredit.

Downtown.—Uncle looks quizzically at the skyscrapers. He scoffs at the Stock Exchange. He considers Wall Street a commonplace thoroughfare. He inclines to the belief that "in his day" Broadway was broader.

"Those must have been fine old days," says Jack, desperately polite. Thoughts of the still invisible "wad" keep him hopeful.

"They were, indeed," says Uncle Jim. "grand days—days of courtesy and chivalry—of reverence to older people—why, Jack, the young people treated their elders then with positive veneration—catered to their every wish—anticipated their slightest desire"—

Jack's face slips and falls. Is this a hint? Confound the stingy old codger! But the wad—

"Uncle, won't you come in here and have a drink? Fine little place."

"Ah, my boy, you are a chip of the old time. Certainly I will."

Uncle enjoys the drink. It mellows him. "New York isn't so bad after all," he confides to his nephew; "tell me what's doing at the theatres."

Jack mentions a certain musical melange, all color and movement, then pauses aghast at uncle's solemn face.

"I'm too old for such foolishness," remarks the virtuous old Westerner.

"There's the opera," suggests Jack sadly.

"How is it nowadays?" asks uncle. "In my day it was most disappointing—all music and foreigners."

"Oh, it's worse now," says Jack, greatly relieved.

"Shakespeare for mine," remarks Uncle Jim. "What show of his is in town?"

Jack's face reaches almost to the floor. "Let me see—they're playing 'Much Ado About Something'—I can't remember what—uptown."

"We'll go to that, my boy. Get two tickets—way down front. Upon my word I think I must stay in New York a week!"

"That's right, uncle," says Jack faintly.

He pays for the drinks. "Have a little more free lunch," says kindly Uncle Jim.

They part at the corner. "This evening—at my hotel—sure, now!" cries Uncle Jim, marching cheerily away.

Jack borrows $5 from friends in need and meets uncle in the hotel lobby.

"Jack," says uncle, "dinner will be on me—I insist."

There is no need of insisting.

"Where shall we go?"

Jack mentions a restaurant that had figured, hitherto, in distant shimmering pink and gold dreams.

"No, don't let's try that one," observes Uncle Jim, "let's go to one that I heard about in Kansas—run by a man called—called—I can't remember his name—you must know it—has places all over town."

Jack leans against a marble pillar and passes his hand across his brow. Then he mentions a name.

"That's it," cries uncle.

They partake of a meal, rising steadily, through three courses, to a climax of buckwheat cakes. Then come countless acts of Shakespeare. Uncle chuckles at every other line and nudges his nephew continually. Jack's thoughts are of the phantom wad.

They walk to the hotel together. At the door uncle turns suddenly to Jack.

"Had you pretty well scared, didn't I?"

Jack is mystified.

"Thought I was the real thing in fake uncles, eh?"

Jack is far from next.

"Well, you're a game one and a gentleman," says Uncle Jim. Whereupon he hands Jack a banknote, of an unfamiliar yellow color, and pokes him enthusiastically in the ribs.

"To-morrow evening," continues uncle, "we'll go to that restaurant which you mentioned first to-night. Then we'll take in that musical show that I heard about in Kansas—you know which one I mean—the one where the girls' costumes are mostly girl—don't forget now—I'll have the tickets."

Jack is slowly regaining consciousness.

"And, Jack, I think that I'll stay two weeks. Good night."

"Good night, Uncle Jim."

The Gentle Cynic

It's what a woman suspects that generally shocks her most.

Many a man expends a lot of ingenuity in making a fool of himself.

Marriage is a life sentence that takes nothing off for good behavior.

A woman can naturally carry her age better by dropping a few birthdays.

Pinero's New Play Provokes Discussion

"His House in Order," in Which John Drew Will Appear in September, Is Very Different from the Author's Other Works.

LONDON, July 20.—American theatregoers will probably find in A. W. Pinero's latest play, "His House in Order," one of the most interesting and popular productions of the coming season. At any rate, whether the play proves a success or not, it will surely and inevitably provoke wide discussion in New York, just as it has done in London, where it was brought out in February and still runs.

"His House in Order" differs from many of Pinero's plays in that it contains no risqué situations and does not introduce to the playgoers another "woman with a past," but for all that the master playwright has never shown more clearly his wonderful skill in dramatic construction.

The entire action of the piece takes place at Overbury Towers, the country house of one of the principal characters, Filmer Jesson, M. P., and is compressed within the space of about twenty-four hours. Filmer Jesson, as we learn early in the first act by a very cleverly introduced interview between his secretary and a newspaper reporter, is about to open a park which he has given to his native town in commemoration of his first wife, Annabel, a character who, though three years dead, pervades every act of the play. For the ceremony of opening the park there are gathered together at the Towers, among others, Filmer's diplomatist brother, Hilary Jesson, (a part played in London by George Alexander,) and the late wife's father, mother, and brother, as well as her maiden sister, who now acts as Filmer's housekeeper, despite the fact that he has recently been remarried to a charming girl, his son's governess, (Irene Vanbrugh.)

Filmer, although he is quite justly described by one of the characters in the play as "a fish," was warm blooded enough to marry pretty Nina and to attempt to transform a very incompetent governess into a successful mistress of "the icehouse he calls his home"—to quote his brother Hilary. It is not to be wondered at that Nina shows herself unfit for the position thrust upon her. She is a heedless, disorderly, and very delightful young lady who loves puppies and hates housekeeping; and her failure to satisfy the requirements of her middle-aged, serious-minded, and precise husband is inevitable. The result of her failure is that Nina is supplanted by the late wife's sister, a maiden lady of frigid mind and manners, who never tires of reminiscing about the virtues of the late wife, Annabel, and drawing invidious comparisons between her and the new Mrs. Jesson.

Naturally, all this is very displeasing to Nina, and the last straw is added by the opening of the park in memory of her predecessor, at which ceremony Nina herself is expected to stand at her husband's side, dressed in half mourning, and to listen while he delivers a eulogy in honor of his first wife. As the opening act develops we witness the meeting between Nina and Hilary Jesson, recently returned from a diplomatic mission; we see how, despite her waywardness, she wins his sympathies, just as she wins our own, and we wish him every luck in bringing some brightness into her humdrum life at Overbury Towers.

* * *

The second act introduces us to the family of the late Annabel, Sir Daniel and Lady Ridgeley, two severe old people, pompous and self-satisfied, who weep into black-bordered handkerchiefs at the mention of the deceased Annabel and look down their noses disapprovingly at the unfortunate Nina. The old people are reinforced in their disapproval by their son and daughter, a supercilious pair, and as the act goes on we find poor little Nina goaded almost to desperation by their slights and affronts.

At the suggestion of Hilary she adopts a policy of conciliation toward the Ridgeleys, and even offers to give to the new park a drinking fountain "as a mark of respect to Annabel," a plan which is uncompromisingly and ungraciously discouraged by the family. Sir Daniel remarks that "a fanciful piece of sculpture, designed as a medium for the conveyance of water, invariably includes the delineation of a human figure," and that seems to settle the matter. Nina, deeply offended, leaves the room.

Meanwhile our attention has been caught by the artful prominence given to the friendship between Derek, Filmer's eight-year-old boy, and Major Maurewarde, an old family friend, who, though he has been nicknamed "Sulks" Maurewarde by the rest of the world, is sweetness itself to the little lad. We wonder, but forget the matter in watching poor Nina and her unequal struggle with the Ridgeleys.

It is not long before she returns to the room to offer a supercilliously accepted apology for her abrupt departure and to announce her intention of turning over a new leaf "and playing hostess properly in future." Just then she learns inadvertently of a final slight that has been put upon her. It appears that she has always coveted for her own the late wife's boudoir, but has not been allowed to have it, for sentimental reasons and because Filmer and Geraldine, the glacial housekeeping sister-in-law, fear the presence of her puppies in "dear Annabel's sanctum." Picture her indignation when she suddenly discovers that without consulting her an arrangement has been made to use the boudoir for Derek's new schoolroom, when, as she herself says, some other room would have served the purpose quite as well.

"How often," says Nina, "have I begged you to allow me the right of using Annabel's boudoir?"

Filmer—I—I objected to your dogs.

Nina—No, no; I gave you my sacred word I'd keep them out of the house. No, it isn't that, (confronting Geraldine.) This is a trick—nothing but a trick!

A moment later Nina has had her say. "Ah, yes, there's one bit of revenge I can take; there's one slight I can put on you! I go to no park to-morrow; as God hears me, I do not! There's no possible indignity that hasn't been heaped on me, and in return I'll show my contempt—show it publicly by my absence—my contempt for your park and those concerned with it! Good night!"

The third act takes place the next morning, when into the party of black-robed Ridgeleys, waiting to drive to the park, there comes the figure of the rebellious Nina, clad in a gown of lurid pink. Nina announces to the scandalized gathering that she sticks to her determination of last night. Hilary argues with her and Filmer tries to alter her decision, but she is inflexible. As he leaves her the husband cries that willingly would he give ten years of his life to blot out the moment of weakness that led to his second marriage.

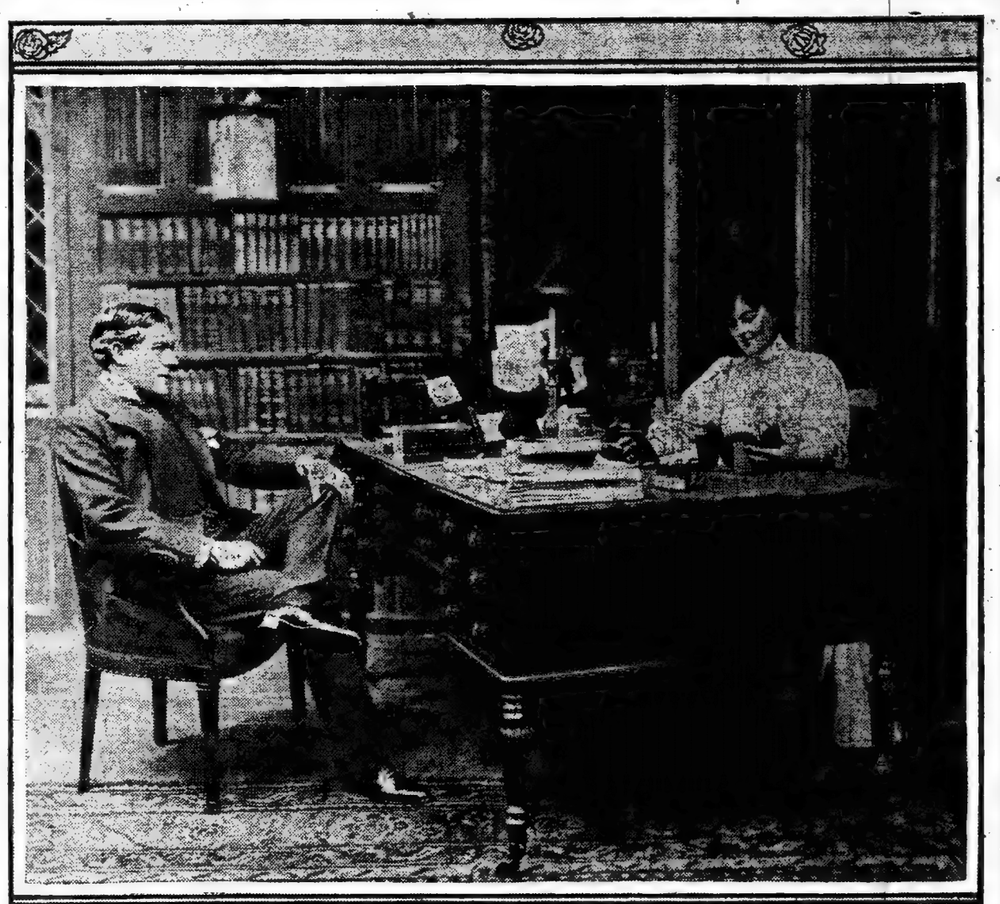

GEORGE ALEXANDER AND IRENE VANBRUGH IN "HIS HOUSE IN ORDER."

Nina—"Oh, Isn't It Ridiculous for a Man to Have the Portraits of Two Wives Stuck in Front of Him?"

The Jesson family seems to have fallen into a rather serious domestic difficulty, and now it is that Nina finds her opportunity.

As she sits alone after the quarrel Derek enters with a bag which he says he has found in an out-of-the-way corner of the new schoolroom—that is, Annabel's boudoir, which caused all the trouble. While the child writes a letter to his chum, Maurewarde, Nina plays with the bag and idly glances at a bundle of letters it contains. Suddenly her face stiffens with astonishment. We realize that we are coming to the great moment of the play.

Derek leaves the room without noticing her agitation, and a moment later Hilary enters. To him Nina shows the letters, which prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that Annabel, the pattern housewife of sainted memory, had carried on through almost all her married life a secret love affair with Major Maurewarde, the family friend, and that little Derek has no right to the name he bears. Then follows the big scene of the play, when Hilary persuades Nina to spare the memory of the woman in whose name she has suffered so many slights and on whose family she would so dearly love to be avenged. Nina, the scatter-brained girl, shows of what stuff she is made, gives the letters to Hilary to be destroyed, and as the curtain falls announces she will go to the park after all.

In the fourth and final act we find poor Nina again the victim of the Ridgeleys. Grudgingly they have forgiven her outburst of the night before, and they are now, as Nina says, making her "eat humble pie, top crust and all." Uplifted by her great sacrifice, she bears it all cheerfully—the snubs of old Lady Ridgeley, the patronizing jokes of Sir Daniel, the slights of the supercilious son and the glacial daughter, all of whom she might have everlastingly humiliated at a word.

Hilary, enthusiastically admiring her nobility and patience, suffers perhaps more than she does herself, and when, in a private talk with the supercilious brother, he hears his heroine described as "an artful, intriguing little nursery maid" he can stand no more.

* * *

"I feel," says he, "like an accomplice. I feel exactly as if I were holding the victim by the wrists while these wretches take it and turn to lash her. * * * I can't stand it. It's too bad; too damned cruel."

In a burst of indignation he tells Filmer the truth and lays before him the fatal letters that must tear down the dead Annabel from her pedestal. Filmer's distress is real, but not overwhelming, for he is, as we have noticed, a good deal of a fish. His first bewilderment over, he is struck with an appreciation of Nina's generosity.

"That—that's kind of her," he stammers.

"Isn't it?" returns Filmer. "Deficiencies you say she has? She may have deficiencies—have we none?—but I believe her to be one of the finest creatures on God's earth. And at this moment—misunderstood, underrated, wronged, and with the power of bringing her enemies to her feet if she chose to exert it—she's humbling herself still further to these people. Method, system, regularity! A fetich! They are becoming your aim in life instead of its accessory. Your house in order! Filmer, you've had your house in order—compare the worth of it with what you possess in this girl."

Filmer cannot but agree. "It is Nina's right that she should be mistress of my house," he says in a little speech to the Ridgeley party, and, feeling that their day is over, they leave Nina, Filmer, and Hilary alone.

Filmer's last words are these: "Annabel—so systematic—so methodical! And yet—she neglected to burn Maurewarde's letters."

Nina, however, the scatter-brained, careless Nina, has just repaired Annabel's oversight, and as the curtain falls we see the married pair seated before the grate fire watching the little blaze.

Somehow, as we leave the theatre, we wonder whether Nina and Filmer will get on any better without Annabel's sainted memory than with it. We wish that Pinero had given us a fifth act, and we feel that if he had it would have shown us the Jesson household little more peaceful than we found it in the beginning. Under those circumstances, we may be a little doubtful of Hilary's wisdom in shattering Filmer's peace of mind and spoiling little Derek's chances, to say nothing of nullifying Nina's noble sacrifice. Some of us will think Hilary did the right and only thing, and some of us will condemn him, and in this same discussion will lie very probably the greatest foundations of the play's interest and success. Pinero understands as do few dramatists the importance and art of giving his audiences something to talk about.

CATHARINE WELCH.

Midsummer Amusement Notes

THOUGH it seems that the theatre doors closed but yesterday for the end of the season, another season is already near at hand. People say that the season is getting earlier and later every year; that before long the end of one will meet the beginning of the next in the middle of July, and then all the year will be the theatrical season in New York. The real beginning this year will be a week from to-morrow, when Hattie Williams will appear at the Criterion in "The Little Cherub."

* * *

McIntyre & Heath will be at the New York to-morrow evening in "The Ham Tree," the Hobart musical piece, in which they appeared last Summer. The two minstrels will appear in their roles of the Rajah and the Rhanee of Gez, and they will be supported by the same company that was with them before. In the company are W. C. Fields, Frederick V. Bowers, Belle Gold, Stephen Paul, David Torrence, Alfred Fisher, Jeanne Towler, and Carolyn Gordon.

* * *

When he found out that McIntyre & Heath were going to oust his show from the New York, Alfred E. Aarons sent word to Charles Burnham, who is farming up in Connecticut, and asked his permission to move "His Honor the Mayor" to Wallack's. Mr. Burnham consented. So Blanche Ring, the English Pony Ballet, and their fellow-merrymakers will be fifteen blocks further south to-morrow evening. The play will stay there only a short time, for Charles Frohman will come in with a new play about the 1st of September.

* * *

"The Bells," in which Sir Henry Irving triumphed, will be given at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre this week. Paul McAllister will have the part of Mathias and Agnes Scott will appear as Sozel.

* * *

"The Gambler of the West," which opened at the American last night, will continue there this week, with Marie Pavey, Alberta Roy, and David Landay in the cast.

* * *

A melodramatic version of the story of "Little Red Riding Hood" will be at the West End Theatre to-morrow evening. Mable Shaw will play the title rôle.

* * *

The season at the Fourteenth Street Theatre will open a week from to-morrow with "The Queen of the Highbinders," which will run for one week.

* * *

"The King of Diamonds will be at the Third Avenue this week.

* * *

Miss Katherine Bell has signed to appear under the Kirke La Shelle Company management as Molly Wood, the schoolteacher heroine, in "The Virginian." Miss Bell supported Blanche Walsh last season and was prominent in the cast of "The Girl with the Green Eyes" when Clara Bloodgood was the star.

* * *

The principal feature of the show on the New York Theatre Roof this week will be a demonstration of how the Fays perform their seemingly supernatural tricks of telepathy. Samri S. Baldwin has announced that he will show the simplicity of the Fays' methods. Another newcomer to the Roof is Sam Elton, who will do comic juggling. Klein, Ott Brothers and Nicholson will remain for another week. "Seeing New York" and "The Rain-Dears" are fixtures.

* * *

"Old Heidelberg in the Air" is still being presented by Hurtig & Seamon atop the Metropolis Theatre. This week Lottie Gilson will be the headliner. Others scheduled to appear are Tom and Edith Almond, Herbert Brooks, Charles and Fannie Van, Pauli and Wells, and the Young America Quintet.

* * *

"Mamzelle Champagne" enters upon its fifth week on the Madison Square Garden Roof.

* * *

Oscar Hammerstein has Dziria, the Hungarian dancer, for the chief attraction on the Paradise Roof this week. She has won many successes, it is said, in the capitals of Europe. Her dances are on the order of pantomime. Arthur Prince, the ventriloquist, will continue to put clever words into the mouth of the little dummy that seems to be alive. Machnow, the Russian giant, walks through the audience every evening and receives the stares with a stolid indifference unsurpassed anywhere.

* * *

"The Social Whirl" is approaching the 150th performance at the Casino. The cast remains the same. Conspicuous in it are Adele Ritchie, Joseph Coyne, Frederick Bond, Charles J. Ross, Elizabeth Brice, and Orville Harrold. George M. Cohan begins his second month in "The Governor's Son" at the New Amsterdam. At the Lyceum "The Lion and the Mouse" draws large audiences still. Edmund Breese, Josephine Lovett, Richard Bennett, Marion Pollock Johnson and Frazer Coulter are in the cast.

VAUDEVILLE.

Marshall P. Wilder will do a monologue at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre this week. The Exposition Four make their first appearance at this house, and the Kita Banzai Troupe of sinewy Japs will show their skill in gymnastics and juggling. Estelle Wordette and John Kusel will present "A Honeymoon in the Catskills," a sketch. Others on the bill are the Zazell-Vernon Company, Bean and Hamilton, Wallace Trueman, and Malverne & Thomas.

* * *

Virginia Earl will be the headliner at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week, appearing in an act called "Virginia Earl and Her Johnnies." Barney Fagan and Henrietta Byron will be seen in a comedy skit, "Idle Fancy." The Farrell-Taylor Trio will present a musical specialty. Others on the bill are Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher, Marion Garson, Cook and Madison, Merri Osborne, Milton and Dolly Nobles, and the Lavine Cimmaron Trio.

* * *

At Huber's Casino, 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, this week's bill will include West and Kenyon, Agnes Bayliss, Edith Murray, and Joe Edwards. Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum will open to-morrow with Capt. Ringman Nash as the principal attraction. The "wire-haired marvels" are also featured.

* * *

New figures have been added to the World in Wax at the Eden Musée. Moving pictures are shown on the Cinematograph.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

The first international reunion of incubator infants will be held at Dreamland this afternoon. The oldest of the graduates is about 10 years old now. Six hundred "alumni" are expected. "Creation" and the other Dreamland attractions are drawing large crowds.

* * *

Ferari's Animal Show, at Brighton Beach Park, is winning success. Crowds are always at the doors awaiting an opportunity to see the beasts. The six European trainers introduce new "stunts" every week.

* * *

Thompson & Dundy report that Luna Park is at the height of its prosperity. The skating rink, opened a week ago, has been largely patronized. New action and new characters have been added to "The Great Train Robbery."

* * *

"The Girl from Paris" has another week to run at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. It has new scenery and picturesque costumes. Trixie Friganza, Daisy Green, Josie Sadler, and Alexander Clark are in the cast.

* * *

"Happyland," at South Beach, S. I., is visited by crowds of sea-seekers. The facilities for bathing and boating are exceptionally good.

* * *

Pain's Fireworks are still making the sky glow above Manhattan Beach.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., July 28.—Arrivals during the past week have been more than numerous, and if the influx is kept up at the present pace by the 1st of August accommodations will be at premium. Social life is one continual round of pleasure, and there is something doing always on the river, tennis courts, golf links, or at the hotel exchanges and ballrooms at night.

Diego Mendoza of Colombia, representing his country at Washington is at this resort for several week's vacation. Mr. Mendoza is accompanied by his wife.

M. Ainsley Scott of Cawnpore, India, gave an entertainment at the Kittatinny Thursday evening. Mr. Scott is an octogenarian, being in his eighty-sixth year, but his looks belie the statement. He is a remarkably successful artist in his line, and has been associated with many famous actors during his sixty-eight years on the stage. Mrs. Cora Robertson, the English entertainer, of London, entertained the guests of the Kittatinny Monday evening. Mrs. Robertson is an English prima donna, and sang in eighteen operas before she was eighteen years of age. She married the only son of Tom Robertson, the English playwright, and took several parts in her husband's opera company. After the death of her husband she took up the work of entertaining.

Fully 600 people were gathered in the parlors of the Water Gap House Sunday evening when Mrs. Henry Stamford, known to the general public as Laura Burt, by request gave an entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. Stamford are both guests of this resort. The programme follows: "Seein' Things at Night," by Eugene Fields; a woman's address on "Woman's Rights"; impersonation of Sir Henry Irving as Shylock"; impersonation of Ellen Terry in Mercutio's speech from "The Merchant of Venice"; the actor, comedy and tragedy, and Alaska.

A very unique entertainment was given Wednesday evening in the shape of a straw ride on the river. This was accomplished by the use of a large flatboat used for ferrying. This was covered with straw and illuminated with varicolored lanterns. Some fifty guests took advantage of the sport. The flatboat was towed by the launch Karamab and music was furnished by an orchestra of mandolins, guitars, flutes, piccolos, &c.

CHARITY AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 28.—Love of the open is manifested more and more by Summer pleasure seekers, as is now being demonstrated here. Many of the cottagers have become devotees of the al fresco home dinners. Their tables find places on the inviting lawns whenever the weather permits.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad Company visited Far Rockaway last week. He was the guest of Mr. Edward Roche.

Charity is the keynote of many entertainments now being given. The Ceres Sewing Circle will be benefited by a whist party to be held at the Astoria Hotel Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Joseph's Hospital, a euchre and dance will be given in the Ocean House on Friday evening, Aug. 17. This belongs to an annual series of similar affairs.

A charity fair will be held on the lawn of the Newborg cottage, Clark Avenue, next Friday afternoon and evening.

Another event that promises to interest a large contingent will be a minstrel show managed by the Cottage Club, to take place before the season's end. Rehearsals will soon begin. The affair will benefit the new parish that Father McMurray is to establish at Rockaway Park. It will be given in the Park Inn at that place.

The Cottage Club entertained with a dinner last Saturday. Among the guests were Second Deputy Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keeffe, Andrew T. Sullivan, John C. McGroarty of Borough President Coler's office, Thomas F. Brynes of the Controller's office, Richard Meehan of Edgemere, Magistrate Higginbotham of Breezy Point, James McGee, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Arthur Philbin, and Joseph Guider. John J. Kuhn is President of the Cottage Club.

A vaudeville entertainment with dancing following was held by the Grove Club at its home to-night.

Hot salt water baths have just been added to the new Roche bathing pavilion and seem much in favor.

Up-to-Date Spartans.

"Now, children," said the teacher of a class in Greek history after an earnest lecture of half an hour, "who can tell me what we call a person who bears the greatest suffering without wincing; who, even if a wolf were gnawing at his vitals, would make no complaint?"

For a moment no response was made and then a little girl named Carrie Brown called out: "I know—a Christian Scientist."

Master Frank Bridgwater, the Youngest Animal Trainer in the World, at Ferari's Animal Show, Brighton Beach.

AMUSEMENTS

AERIAL GARDENS
A-TOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42 ST.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S MANAGERS
SAM H. HARRIS presents
GEO. M. COHAN
ENSEMBLE OF 50
IN HIS MERRY MUSICAL MELANGE
THE GOVERNOR'S SON
BEST SHOW IN TOWN

NEW YORK THEATRE
B'way & 45th St. Evs 8.20 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER MANAGERS
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KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIG LAUGHING TRUST
McINTYRE & HEATH
IN
THE HAM TREE
PRETTIEST SINGING AND DANCING CHORUS IN THE WORLD

NEW YORK ROOF AT 8:30 OTHER NIGHTS:
AT 8:30
TO-NIGHT
Salerno, Inza and Lorella, New Wayburn's "RAIN-DEARS," Klein, Ott Brothers and Nicholson, The Ferraris, Carrie De Mar, Al Leech, Clifton Crawford, Cheridah Simpson, 55 others, and
THAT QUARTET
THE FLAMATURGISTS
By Way of Explaining THE FAYS.
SAM ELTON He Handed the Shah a Big Laugh.
Klein, Ott Bros. and Nicholson, THE RAIN-DEARS
THAT QUARTET SINGS WELL
AND
SEEING N.Y. NINTH WEEK OF THIS FUN PLAY.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TO-DAY and TO-NIGHT
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES
IN HONOR
of America's Most Illustrious Handmaster,
P. S. GILMORE
Mammoth Testimonial Musical Festival
Under the Auspices of President Roosevelt, Archbishop Farley, Governor Higgins, Mayor McClellan, and General Thomas L. James. With the co-operation of the Managers and Artists of the prominent New York Theatres, the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, and Mr. Henry Fain.
Direction J. P. Carter and J. W. Morrissey.
RESERVED SEATS FOR 14,000 PEOPLE.
IN THE THEATRE
Matinee at 4 P. M. Night at 9 P. M.
When the following unrivaled list of popular favorites will appear in their operatic successes:
De Wolf HOPPER, HENRY E. DIXEY, ADA LEWIS, ADELE RITCHIE, BLANCHE DEYO, HUBERT WILKIE, ROSS & FENTON, Maclyn ARBUCKLE, JOSEPH COYNE, FREDERIC BOND, MAX FIGMAN, R. E. GRAHAM, Maude RAYMOND, Trixie FRIGANZA, NED NYE, JOSEPH WELCH, E. S. METCALFE, HARRY VOKES,
Together with Grand Opera Stars and Distinguished Soloists, including:—Julia Allen, Mrs. Cecilia Niles, Estelle Wentworth, Mrs. James Francis Cooke, Cecilia Winter, Harry McClaskey, and Andreas Schneider in the gems of "FAUST," "CARMEN," "MARTHA," and "RIGOLETTO."
Also volunteers from THE PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION. FRANK DAMROSCH, Director. GRAND ORCHESTRAS & MILITARY BANDS.
IN PAIN'S FIREWORKS AMPHITHEATRE
At 8 P. M. (First Time on a Sunday Night.) Pain's Magnificent Fireworks, including Vesuvius; also the Artists of the Grand Musical Festival.
Ticket offices open all day for the sale of seats and boxes. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Boxes, $20.

LYCEUM THEATRE 45th Street, East of Broadway.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
Auditorium Automatically Cooled
THE ONLY DRAMA IN NEW YORK — SEATS SELLING TO SEPT. 1st
Henry B. Harris presents
The Lion AND The Mouse
By CHARLES KLEIN
300th PERFORMANCE
AUGUST 6th

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CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
OPENS MONDAY, AUG. 6TH
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
HATTIE WILLIAMS
IN THE SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL PLAY,
THE LITTLE CHERUB
by the authors of "The Girl from Kay's"
70 FUNMAKERS, including JAMES BLAKELY & TOM WISE.
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COOLEST THEATRES IN TOWN.
Union Sq. (Subway Express Stat'n.) Continuous 1:30 to 10:30. Prices: 25-50c. Box Seats: $1. Res. 2 Weeks in Advance. Phone 1926 Gram.
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VIRGINIA EARL and Her Johnnies
Farrell-Taylor Trio, Marion Garson.
Mr. & Mrs. Perkins Fisher
Cook & Madison, Howard & Howard, Delmore & Darrell, Delmore & Oneida. Nights, 15-75.
Extra Feature
FAGAN & BYRON
To-day & Night—Karno Troupe, Milton & Dolly Nobles, Bedini & Arthur, Merri Osborne.
125TH ST. MATS. DAILY, ALL SEATS 15. 25c. PHONE 1250 HAR.
First Time Here of
"THE BELLS,"
Miss Scott, Jewel, Deshon, Mr. McAllister, Hill. Vaudeville between acts. Nts. 15-75
Reception Mat. Wed. Souvenir Mat. Thurs.
To-day & Night—Four Fords, Sherman & De Forrest, Caron & Herbert, Al Phillips Co.

The BELASCO THEATRE will reopen MONDAY, AUGUST 6, when DAVID BELASCO will present BLANCHE BATES in his play of the Days of '49, "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST," beginning its 2d Year in N. Y. Seats Thursday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE (Every Ev'g. 8:15 to Midnight.) B'way, 42d St., & 7th Av.
TO-DAY MATINEE in THEATRE. TO-NIGHT ON THE ROOF.
POPULAR ALL-STAR (ROOF) BILL.
Week Beginning To-morrow (Mon.) Mat.
DZIRIA the Dancer, 4 FORDS, Dancers; ERNEST HOGAN and his 25 Minstrel Mokes, ARTHUR PRINCE, MACHNOW, LALLA SELBINI, Rice & Prevost, Miss Raffin's Monkeys, Piccolo Midgets, Tom Hearn, Collins & Hart, Sharp Bros., and others.

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TABLE D'HOTE, 75c. SAT. & SUN., $1.

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THE GAMBLER OF THE WEST

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THIS SUNDAY EVE,
HENRY PINCUS Presents
THE SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
"MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE"
Best, Brightest, Breeziest Show in Town.
BRIMFUL OF COMEDY AND MUSIC.
ADM. 50c. RES. SEATS, $1 BOX SEATS, $1.50

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Coolest Theatre in New York.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL
THE BREEZY MUSICAL SATIRE.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday Only 2:15.
Great Cast. Superb Chorus.

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B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15
4TH MONTH IN NEW YORK.
ALFRED E. AARONS' Production of The Merry Musical Success,
HisHonor TheMayor
with BLANCHE RING and The ENGLISH PONY BALLET, (Direction William Raymond-Sill.)

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Temperature 10 degrees cooler than the city's. First, Foremost and Favorite Family Playground. Continuous FREE Open Air Circus and Vaudeville.
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Mlle. Blanche Allarty, the dashing French equestrienne, presenting "Don Cæsar," the Only Educated Camel in the World.

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METROPOLIS THEATRE ROOF, 3d Av. & OLD HEIDELBERG in the Air, 142d Street
In Case of Rain, Perf. in Theatre. Res'd Seats 50c.
To-morrow and All Week,
Lottie Gilson, Tom & Edith Almond, Herbert Brooks, Ray Cox and 20 Vaudeville Stars.
TO-NIGHT 24 ME. TYMAKERS 24.

MEET ME
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Take Iron Steamboats.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
Ferari's Wild Animals.
BATHING BEACH UNSURPASSED.
FUN ALL ALONG THE PIKE.

HUBER'S CASINO. Jerome Av., 162d St. West & Kenyon, 10 oth. Star Acts.

3 RD AV. Dixon's | Cor. 31st St. Mats. Mon., Thurs., & Sat. THE KING OF DIAMONDS.

Sartorial Odds and Ends

JULY and August bring out nothing new in women's wear for Summer. The frocks for these months—speaking, of course, of the fashionable contingent—were purchased weeks and months ago, and the next new developments will be in frocks for Autumn, and for these many a woman has her orders already placed.

This is the season when the woman with the flat pocketbook will be repaid for visiting the smart shops in pursuit of bargains in reduced gowns, including French models, and also the dry goods stores, where she may purchase thin materials that have been greatly lowered in price. When even the woman of the modish world wears gowns two seasons, her poorer sister need not fear to invest in the offerings of the smart shops that are of standard design, or the latest fad. By standard design is meant skirts and coats of conservative cut, trimmed with braids, embroideries, or materials that one sees season in and season out. By latest fad is meant the very late models of long coats, or Etons, or boleros. It might be well to avoid the pony coat unless one wishes to wear the gown this Summer only. It looks a bit suspicious when the saleswomen push pony coats and jackets and do not show the other models unless asked for them. Of course, no house wishes to keep models that in case they are not disposed of this year cannot be next year at give-away prices. If one merely asks for a skirt and coat without specifically mentioning the style desired, or if one seems in doubt, then the ponies are driven at full speed along the prospective purchaser's field of vision. The pony coats do suit many figures, whether slim or plump, but the pony jackets are awful in their effect save on very tall, very thin figures.

Linen suits of the sort that have been, and will be, worn Summer in and Summer out are being offered at half and sometimes a third of their former prices. Linen is mussy, no doubt about that, but it is summery, and no matter how badly mussed, soiled, or soaked, a tubbing brings it out as fresh and inviting as ever. Linens are expensive, however, not so much from the first cost as in the laundering, so far as the woman in ordinary circumstances is concerned. If one's maid has plenty of time, of course the expense is less, but if one has not a home of her own, or a maid, then the cost of the linen suits before the Summer is over is much greater in laundry bills than the first cost.

The ecru and white linens launder the best, of course. Worn on the street only and removed as soon as one reaches one's home, a linen costume keeps reasonably fresh if worn but a few hours at a time, but to wear it into town, first on the train, and later hacking about, shopping, lunching, perhaps getting on and off street cars, and one day does for almost any linen. However, an ecru, carefully pressed after such a day's usage, may be worn twice.

White linen is ideal, but white, unless fresh, is far from pleasant to look at. White skirts soiled about the bottom are especially offensive, yet who can wear one in town, unless it be of extreme shortness and carefully elevated out of danger, if one uses the street cars morning or afternoon, without evidences of dinginess, or even positive muck, about the hem?

Lovely organdies at half and a quarter their prices at the beginning of the Summer may now be found. They are not perhaps in one piece. Many, indeed, are remnants, but there are often several remnants of the same pattern, and in other goods there may be found the same thing. These will be quite as smart next Summer as this, and even now, with August so near at hand and September's hot weather yet to be reckoned with, filmy gowns will be in demand. The imitation valenciennes may also be bought much cheaper now. Dealers do not care to keep the year's goods over. Many fashionable women who appear reckless in their expenditures for gowns steal quietly into town from Newport and other resorts, visit the smart shops where women's gowns already made are sold, and purchase a number of frocks. In many instances they make no secret of it among their own friends, but often the name slips are removed and labels from Paris-made gowns no longer wearable are substituted. The garments are altered to fit at the shops or by one's own seamstress or tailor.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

A private letter from England brings some account of the beautiful frocks and hats seen at Ascot and at other well-known gathering places of the smart Englishwomen. The most fetching hats bore the Parisian hallmark, the letter says.

One in black straw of light texture was a little flat with an inch high crown. It was raised on the left side and filled in underneath with mass on mass of black tulle; folds of the tulle were wound crisply around the crown, rising above it, and at the right side was a flat rosette of black velvet ribbon an inch and a half wide, having a small tulle chou as its centre and being set in a double ruche or plaiting of black tulle, forming a frame for it. From this rosette a long black osprey, stretched flatly out over the crown, rising a mere trifle as it went, but rising at the left back of the crown to a length of several inches.

Another chapeau was a saucer-shaped white chip with a low crown that had a thick wreath of green moss and small white roses and rosebuds as its sole outside trimming. Under the brim, showing a bit at the sides and filling in the back were bows of pale green ribbon sprinkled with white rosebuds.

Another simple hat, and it may be noted in passing that these are easily copied, was a black Tagal straw with a low round crown, and a brim narrow at the left side and front, but rising wide at the right side, tapering into the back and front. The right side of the crown rose quite high and was filled in underneath with a mass of snow-white ostrich tips. A single wreath of small button roses, without foliage, shading from rose pink to white, went around the base of the low crown.

Still another chapeau was an inverted saucer shape in yellow chip, the rolled-up crown being deeper at the back. The bandeau and cachepeigne were yellow ribbon edged with brown and having here and there little brown roses with olive brown leaves. A wreath of large yellow roses, some of them shading to brown, with velvet outer leaves and no foliage, was arranged flatly on the brim close to the crown.

One of the young English débutantes who was at Ascot wore a round sailor, narrow-brimmed and wide-crowned, of white chip, the crown of which was banded with folds of corn-colored tulle, about which were folds of brown satin. At the right side stiffened loops of yellow tulle lined with brown satin rose as high as short wings, a chou of yellow tulle forming the base. A cachepeigne of brown tulle ruchings filled in the back and sides.

Another hat, topping a cerise or deep rose-colored linen gown—one of the sort that cleans, but does not launder—was a round hat of rough rose-colored straw, the straw being satin finished. It had a moderately high crown and the round brim, some inches wide, curled downward all around its rim. Three widths of liberty satin ribbon, each six inches wide, and ranging through three shades of pink were crushed around the crown, the palest next the brim. Near the right front the three ends were twisted into a soft chou, from which drooped two full, short ostrich feathers—too long to be termed tips and too short to be called plumes—curled backward, one over the brim, the other over the brim and side, drooping behind the ear. A small Neapolitan, a rather narrow brimmed, high-crowned sailor shape in white, had its brim draped with three net ruffles edged with Valenciennes an inch wide, the inner ruffle coming to the base of the crown. A wreath of fine green leaves went around the base of the crown, and an inch above this, a colored velvet ribbon being twisted between, was a row of red and pink cherries in three different sizes swinging from little brown twigs. At the left of the hat was a short brown branch from which cherries hung and swung to and fro, and at its base was a chou of red velvet ribbon loops and ecru Valenciennes.

A marquis hat in black Neapolitan had its crown surrounded by a quadruple ruching of yellow tulle. A cachepeigne of narrow yellow velvet ribbon and small black cherries filled up the back. The hat brim was rolled up at the left side, and the inch-wide velvet ribbon was laced over it to hold it against the crown. Thrust through these loops was a black osprey plume, the ends shading to yellow.

Another odd hat had a high, round crown with the centre top depressed, and a narrow brim not over two inches, the same width all the way, standing straight out. This was in black Tagal straw, and was tilted forward a bit by a cachepeigne of white tulle and roses. A band of black velvet ribbon was placed around the crown. At the right side there was a flat bow of wide black velvet ribbon having a large bright jet buckle in the centre. From under this bow started two ostrich tips, long and full, a white one curling up over the crown, and a white one falling over the back. A most trying shape, but worn by a handsome young woman, with regular features and high color, it looked well.

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The variety in lingerie blouses is endless, owing to slight variations in trimming and materials. A heavy white linen blouse for morning wear, with a severely plain skirt, has long sleeves and deep cuffs extending almost to the elbows. There are large shirt sleeves, and where the cuff joins them they are laid in fine plaits of the same exact size, joined to a half-inch linen band, with openwork in its centre, the other edge being attached to the cuff, which is in three sections. The upper two sections end in a half-inch tuck, or fold, on the next and the third, and the deepest is embroidered in vine-like leaves and finished at the hands with openwork bands like those at the top.

The stock, attached, of course, to the blouse, is a shaped one, slightly higher at the sides, and with one end lapping over the other in the front like a tab. This collar is embroidered in smaller leaves, to match those on the cuffs. The pointed tab end is a square motif of Irish crochet lace, turned to give the diamond, or tab, effect, and where the point laps it is fastened with any sort of pin or brooch.

The blouse opens in the front. The back is laid in half-inch tucks an inch apart clear across it, the tucks all turning toward the centre. In the front the centre piece is of half-inch tucks, made close together, lapping over the buttoned section and concealing the buttoning section underneath. On each side the blouse is hand embroidered in the vinelike leaves, radiating to right and left and downward and upward from a square motif of Irish crochet, like that in the stock.

A white chiffon blouse has its stock and yoke of rows of very fine white lace, the yoke being square, and where the chiffon is shirred and attached flat pink chiffon roses and palest green leaves are appliqued on. Just above the fullest part of the bust the chiffon is shirred twice in two little ruffled ruches, and just below the bust it is similarly ruched or gathered. To go with it is a wide, straight girdle of rose-colored liberty satin ribbon. The sleeves are each a single puff of chiffon ending above the elbow in a deep cuff made of rows of the fine white lace and finished just below the elbow by triple ruffles of narrow white lace. This blouse has a foundation slip of pale pink silk, and is to be worn with rose-cloored chiffon broadcloth Eton coat and skirt.

Another blouse is in valenciennes and baby Irish crochet, and with insertions of the heavy Irish lace. The high stock and short, round yoke are of valenciennes insertions. The body of the blouse is of baby crochet and shows eight narrow plaits in both the back and the front, where it is joined to the valenciennes yoke, the plaits reappearing at the waist line above the girdle. The plaits are laid to obtain boxplaited outline. Between the plaits and partially lapping over the yoke are diamond-shaped motifs of heavy Irish crochet set in three-quarter-inch ruffled frames of valenciennes. There are eight of these, four each in the back and the front. The sleeves are of the baby crochet and end a trifle below the elbows, where five-inch, shaped cuffs of the heavy Irish crochet edged with inch-wide ruffles of valenciennes are attached.

Another blouse much like the above has a V-shaped yoke and a stock of valenciennes, with deep collar. This yoke is finished at the bottom by a berthalike arrangement of heavy Irish lace. In reality two lace collars, one in the front and one in the back, and two cuffs, one over each shoulder, the inner edges being attached to the yoke and the rest left free to hang as it pleases over the body of the blouse would give the same effect. The body of the blouse is of Irish crochet, not the baby variety, but in fine leaf designs. The sleeves are large puffs ending at the elbows and finished there by deep ruffles made by joining inch-wide insertions of valenciennes together and ruffling them at the bottom by wide valenciennes edgings.

To wear with a black coat and skirt by a widow there is a tailored blouse of pale gray liberty satin, sprinkled evenly with large and small polka dots in lighter and darker gray, and at two-inch intervals a larger polka dot in black. This opens in the front. It has three plaits each side of the centre of the back and front.

In the front it is a bit double breasted, there being two small jet buttons down the centre front; these are four inches apart at the top by two at the bottom and are arranged in four groups, two each side at the bottom, then three, and then four. The plaits at the sides are stitched in to the bust line and from that point let loose. The sleeves are rather small shirt sleeves, with deep cuffs going half way to the elbows. These cuffs are faced at the bottom with plain black taffeta, and a line of the small jet buttons goes up the outside seams. The collar is a detachable one of finest hemstitched linen mull, with a turned over top, and slipped around this top is a narrow fold of a black silk taffeta cravat that ties in the front with a tiny bow. I should have said that the black taffeta facing of the sleeves is brought over on the outside of the cuffs and is finished separately, so that where it laps over it forms a little separate cuff, stitched at the edges and opened at the back. A black taffeta girdle goes with it.

Black and white check with black silk braid. White linen embroidered in hollow ovals.

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Another blouse in fine white batiste is elaborate in insertions and ruffles of Valenciennes lace. The stock, however, is in Irish crochet, in two parts, joined; the lower is the regular crochet in rose pattern, and the upper half is baby crochet with a fine edging. The yoke is on the shoulders only, and is of half-inch Valenciennes insertions. The body of the waist has batiste under the arms and half way to the centre front and back, but the rest of the body is formed of inch-wide Valenciennes insertions forming quarter squares, with the corners joining the shoulder pieces and meeting in the front, the sharp points meeting the stock in the centre. Each of the insertions forming this quarter square of each side front and back is finished at the inside, where it joins the next flat insertion, with a three-quarter-inch ruffle of the same lace. The batiste section is laid in fine tucks their own width apart half way down from where it joins the lace insertion to the belt. The sleeves are full puffs, ending at the elbows and having two-inch bands of the heavy Irish crochet for cuffs. On the upper part of the sleeve a tab of baby Irish crochet is inserted from the cuff up some four inches; it is pointed at the edge and has at its outer edges a ruffle of the three-quarter-inch lace edging. An inch-wide Valenciennes ruffle finishes the lower edge of the crochet cuffs, and at the back a square tab four inches long and the same in width of batiste is attached. This square is bordered with inch-wide Valenciennes ruffled on, and in the centre is a diamond-shaped motif in Irish crochet with a rose.

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A plain, navy blue French foulard frock has a princess skirt in corselet effect, and the upper part is practically all navy blue chiffon, with lace insertions, having shoulder straps and folds of the foulard. The skirt comes almost to the top of the bust, and is curved down somewhat in the centre, the top being finished all around by a bias strip of blue velvet, the foulard coming up over this and the joining being concealed by a band of heavy white lace, with Irish crochet flowers set in the centre of each little section. The princess top is tucked and fastened to a tight foundation. The tucks are deeper at the waist line, and continue to a point some distance below the hips and still further in the centre front; indeed, in the centre front they extend to the knees. Three-quarter-inch insertions of ecru lace extend from top to bottom and underneath them—they are quite openwork, narrow pale green velvet ribbon showing through. These insertions extend from the lace at the top of the skirt to the bottom, and narrow in toward each other at the waist line, flaring above and below. The skirt trails all around, and has a five-inch hem, above which are insertions of small pendant-shaped motifs of ecru lace attached to a larger one in the shape of a crescent. The ends of the crescents barely touch each other, and form a series of scallops around the skirt. Pale green velvet appears under each. The lengthwise insertions separate these crescents. There is a second row of smaller crescents similarly lined with green at the knee line.

There is a stock and yoke of ecru lace—all this lace so far mentioned is in the heavy point de Venise pattern—with a fold of green velvet near the top and another at the base of the stock terminating in the front in a tiny bow. Another fold with a similar bow marks the joining of the yoke to the bodice section proper. This yoke, by the way, is removable and so is the lower half of the sleeves, and a dinner gown may be promptly made of it at the shortest notice.

The bodice proper is made of the dark blue chiffon laid in minute tucks an eighth of an inch apart and divided every two inches by a half-inch ecru lace insertion edged at the outer edge by a half-inch ruffle of Valenciennes. The sleeves extending to just below the elbow are made with similar tucks and insertions. Over the shoulders are two-inch suspenders of the blue foulard with appliques of the finest Irish crochet arranged in tiny crescents. Under these crescents appear green velvet. The sleeve puffs are finished by narrow bands of green velvet followed alternately by three bands of Irish crochet and three of the velvet, the green velvet, the velvet forming the lower row. Each band has a tiny flat bow at the back.

The hat to be worn with this is of white chip with a wreath of pale green roses shading in the centres to white around the crown, and under the raised brim, at the left, is a large bow of pale green velvet ribbon.

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One of the new white Panama cloth costumes is striped with black, the black stripes being of the so-called hairline variety and the white a quarter of an inch wide. It has a short skirt cut circular and has four inverted meeting plaits at the centre back and the centre front. These are stitched down with black silk, and black silk also stitches the four-inch hem at the bottom. The girdle is shaped and so wide as to form a princess top. It is stitched a half inch from its edges with black silk. The short Eton coat is plain in the back, but has a plait each side of the front, turning toward the sides. A flat collar cut on the bias has a narrow extension going to the bottom of the jacket and extending four inches each side, where it laps over a narrower bias band going around the coat. This collar and the band are stitched at the outer edges—those next the body of the coat in black silk, the stitching being a half inch from the edge.

The sleeves are cut bias and end a trifle below the elbow, the fullness being laid in half-inch plaits to a plain band. A four-inch bias cuff, showing the black stitching near the edge is turned back over this straight band and extends up to the sleeve plaits. A smart little waistcoat effect is obtained by a plain white linen vest effect, with a bias strip down the centre showing tiny pearl buttons and a hemstitched knife-blade plaiting at each side. The collar is a turnover of hemstitched linen, with a tiny band and cravat bow of black satin. A black chip toque trimmed with folds and chous of white satin ribbon and long black feathers, the length and width of quilles, but flexible like ostrich feathers, tops it.

MARIE WELDON.

Personal and Otherwise

MRS. WILLIAM A. REMBERT HALL, whose picture appears in the pictorial section, was Miss Gertrude Luqueer Lane, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Luqueer Lane. With husband and parents Mrs. Hall sailed for Europe a month or six weeks since to make an automobile tour of the Continent. They usually spend the Summer months abroad. Mrs. Hall is still very young, having been married very soon after her début. She is plump and pretty, with dark hair and large, dark blue eyes, and is a much-traveled young woman. Mr. Hall is a descendant of several prominent Southern families and is a relative of the late Robert Toombs of Georgia.

Mrs. Philip Lydig was Miss Rita De Acosta. Her first husband was W. E. D. Stokes, a brother of Edward Stokes, whom she divorced several years ago. Her marriage to Mr. Lydig, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, was most quietly celebrated two or three years ago, a few intimate friends and relatives only being present. No previous announcement of the engagement or coming marriage had been publicly made. Mrs. Lydig is tall, long-waisted, but has a well-rounded figure, and is very dark, with a decidedly tip-tilted nose, making for piquancy. She is extremely vivacious, and in dressing has a preference for Princess robes and immense hats, usually black. She has two younger and handsome sisters, the Misses De Acosta. Mrs. Lydig has one child, by her first husband, a boy about 12.

Mrs. James M. Waterbury was Miss Kate Furman. The Waterburys have a beautiful country place at Westchester, where they make their home, stopping at a hotel or apartment if in town part of the Winter. They also spend much time South and abroad. The society circus they gave some fifteen or more years ago at their Westchester place was the first and perhaps the most perfect of its kind of which society people have been the givers.

One of Mrs. Waterbury's sons, Lawrence, married Miss Maude Hall, and he and his unmarried brother, James M. Waterbury, Jr., are among the crack polo players. Her daughter, Miss Elsie Waterbury, was married a year or so ago to Gouverneur Morris, a descendant of the famous old Morris family of Morrisania and a talented young author.

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The following story is told of the Princess Hatzfeldt, an American girl. Whenever she goes to Paris she takes her electric car and her own chauffeur. A few weeks ago she was driven by her chauffeur to the Gare du Nord to take the 4 o'clock train en route for London. As she stepped from her electric car the chauffeur said: "Any orders, your Serene Highness?"

"Be at Claridge's to-morrow morning at 10," was her answer. The chauffeur, an Englishman, was not slow in complying. He took the electric car over from Paris by the night mail, and at 10 o'clock the following morning was at Claridge's.

Leyden Honors Rembrandt

The Little Dutch Town, Home of Artists and Scientists in the Seventeenth Century, as Full of Excitement as a Leyden Jar.

ROYALTY is trained to support functions which would paralyze the uninitiated. So it was that the Dowager Queen of Holland bore with perfect ease the sermons on art delivered at her from a pulpit before the veiled monument to Rembrandt erected in the good town of Leyden to mark the birth of the painter three hundred years ago.

Fortunately, the sun shone and a cool wind stirred the red, white, and blue flags which enlivened the island, formed by canals, on which the monument stands. It is a wooded island, with many pretty views down Singels and Grachts and whatever other terms the Hollanders use for their canals. And need it be said that it was a great day for Leyden, the old university town where Rembrandt went to grammar school and for a short space to the college, where, indeed, he was born, the son of a fairly well-to-do burgher, owner of a mill which still exists? Who would have known of Gerrit Harmen van Ryn had not this genius with commonplace features suddenly risen in his family? But now we know far more about that worried looking old man whom the son painted so often, and about his old kindly wife, his other son Adriaen, and his daughter Lisbet, than we do about the children of crowned heads—all because Rembrandt was never weary of painting and etching the members of his own family.

The Queen Mother sits there, rosy of cheek, kindly of face, and by her side her son-in-law, the Prince Consort. They occupy a tribune with baldaquin emblazoned with the royal arms, and in the next tribune are a few of the foremost artists—Josef Israels, smaller and slighter of build than the late Excellenz von Menzel; Mesdag, the marine painter; Toon Dupuis, the sculptor of the Rembrandt Monument; Blommers and Willy Martens, the landscape and figure painter; Onnes, of flower and still-life work; Floris Verster, and others. Among the important figures in art are Dr. Bredius of The Hague, discoverer of new Rembrandts and Director of the Royal Cabinet of Pictures; Dr. Hoofstede de Groot of the Royal Cabinet of Prints at Amsterdam; Dr. W. Martin, another potent name among connoisseurs of old masters. But the bulk of the crowd occupying seats of advantage is not so much artistic as representative of rank at Court or in the municipal world of little Leyden, Amsterdam, and The Hague. They wear the hideous top hats which have disfigured men for the last few generations. Some are in frock coats, others in evening dress and white or black ties. Fortunately the uniforms of military and naval officers leaven the black lump. It is a simple scene, pleasant and cheerful like the face of the Queen Mother. Not far off the boys of a training school for sailors man the yards of a ship, and at the bridges abutting on the island—for Leyden is all canals, bridges, and quays like a queer little Venice—the populace masses in order at least to hear the choir of men who sing "Holland's Glory"—words by Groenewegen, music composed long ago by Richard Hol.

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What would have happened if it had rained during the delivery of those written addresses heaven only knows. There was Heer Overwoorde to hear from, first of all, as President of the Rembrandt Monument Committee, and then a very elaborate address, read with conscientiousness by the painter Mesdag. At the very start his hat blew off and trundled merrily over the square, but the Queen and Prince Consort never cracked a smile. The poor man was having the time of his life. Next function: Dr. Overwoorde solemnly delivered the monument into the keeping of the Burgemeester, Mr. N. de Ridder, and then the choir sang a Feestzang entitled "Rembrandt," written by Dr. J. P. Heije, and then a gentleman whose name was not down on the list delivered an impassioned address, not from the pulpit, but nearer the Queen, just as if she might escape a foot from oratory. Then came the march of representatives of art societies of Amsterdam, Dordrecht, Rotterdam, The Hague, and Groningen, not to speak of three local societies and three more general art associations of Holland, each bearing an immense tribute of flowers in a wreath or other shape. Each gallant tribute bearer paused opposite the Queen and Prince Consort to bow before depositing the gift of his society on the green turf about the pedestal. Among them was Simon Maris, son of the painter William Maris, who is himself an artist of great promise.

Meantime the Queen had made a short speech in a high, far-carrying voice and had touched a button which caused the veil to fall from the monument. It is a bronze half length of Rembrandt, which Mr. Toon Dupuis has produced, green of patine, rather fixed if not severe in look, like some of the self-portraits of the master's later life. He holds a brush in the right hand, which is crossed over the body.

There was little applause. Indeed, the Dutch are chary of demonstration. When the Queen and Prince drove off in the State coach with their four horses, postillions and outriders, &c., there was some cheering from a tribune well beyond the charmed circle of the elect. And later, as she proceeded from the City Museum, "Lakenhal," where a loan collection of paintings by artists of Leyden of the seventeenth century has been brought together, there was small enthusiasm in the quiet mobs of citizens on bridge and quay.

Partly this comes from the presence of the Prince Consort, in whom the Hollanders take no interest; but it arises more from a national instinct not to give way to the emotions. The Dowager Queen is really greatly liked by all classes.

Leyden is in fact stirred to its depths by this Rembrandt festivity, which precedes by one day the larger functions at Amsterdam. One more spark and the jar would react. If Leyden produced Rembrandt, Amsterdam drew him early and kept him till he died. Rembrandt seems never to have traveled even about his own country. In honor of a man who never was honored in his birthplace and finally was ignored as an artist in Amsterdam, these two cities are turning themselves inside out to retrieve the blindness of their forbears. Unless one sees with one's own eyes it is hard to think of pensive Leyden crowded with Dutchmen and foreigners, national flags and long streamers of orange floating from every house, dispatch bearers in bright uniforms dashing about the narrow streets, yachts covered with flags and colored lanterns passing the swinging bridges! The picturesque old Town Hall, built before Rembrandt's birth by Lieven de Kay of Haarlem, with its delightful open-work steeple, where the same bells are ringing now as they did then, its odd mixture of Flemish, Renaissance, and Gothic, its outer broad double stair, forms an exception to the rule of decoration. But behind it on the hill of De Burcht, where an old castle once stood, within the circuit of a modern castellated burg, there are sounds of revelry. There a "Kermess" is going on, with some attempt at a seventeenth century setting. The jollity of Leyden, however, such as it is, sets as evening falls toward the broad canal called De Galgewater, part of the Old Rhine, where steamers and yachts and canal-boats and scows assemble for an illumination. Not only the boats, but long stretches of the quays are brilliantly lighted up. For once in the year Leyden has settled down to make a night of it.

The loan exhibition of works by Rembrandt and his contemporaries who belong by birth or residence to Leyden is worth coming from far to see. Prince von Liechtenstein has sent from Vienna an extraordinarily fine portrait by Rembrandt of his sister, a sweet-looking but not beautiful young girl, the hair marvelously painted, the head melting into the background in a charming fashion, and another of Rembrandt himself in his twenty-ninth year, wearing a baret cap with a tall white plume and a gray mantle with violet reflections—a superb panel! M. Leon Bonnat sends from Paris three interesting small studies. Lord Penrhyn sends from Wales a very fine portrait of a woman named Catrina Hooghsaet, a plain-faced woman of 50, with a parrot perched on a ring to the left. Unlike some of the Rembrandts here, this portrait seems to have escaped the restorer.

Among them is the half length of Petronella Buys, sold at the Joseph Jefferson dispersal in New York to Mr. A. Preyer of The Hague. She was the spouse of Burgemeester Cardon. This is the picture which brought $20,000. It is said to held at $40,000. Some of the Rembrandts are difficult to credit as from the master's hand; such are a little half-nude, "Andromeda Chained to the Rock," lent by Dr. Bredius of The Hague, and certain small figures lent by owners in Brussels and Paris. Among painters long resident in Leyden was Pieter de Hooch, (1630-77.) Mr. Adolf Schloss of Paris has sent a charming example of de Hooch, a Dutch mother and two children and parrot in a dusky interior. Through a door one sees a canal of Amsterdam. Another Hooch shows a heap of game on the floor, a man seated near examining a bird, a woman looking on, and a man in a broad hat entering by a back door, giving that bright point in the perspective which this painter generally introduced.

Among five examples of Van Brekelendam sent from Paris, Leipsic, Copenhagen, and Glasgow, a particularly fine bit is the interior of a tailor's shop, lent by M. Jules Porges. Three persons are seated cross-legged on a big table. The old man with spectacles looks up; a younger man in broad hat works with his back turned; a mere boy, facing, stitches sullenly at a piece of red cloth. Brekelendam was a pupil of Dou and Metsu, also masters in Leyden. The light falls from a large window on the left and invests these three humble figures with such magic that the picture is worthy of the finest company.

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Gerard Dou, only seven years younger than Rembrandt, was born in Leyden and studied with Rembrandt for three years. A winsome, exquisite little picture is that of a young girl in a window holding a curtain back with one hand and a candle with the other, while she looks down to her left, smiling. It comes from Berlin. The Duke of Westminster sends a youthful mother sitting by a cradle, an excellent example. Mr. Hugo Salomonsen lends from Copenhagen a beautiful landscape, with town in distance and windmill to right, by the Leyden master in marines and landscape, Jan van Goyen; while one less lovely in tone comes from the local city museum. The Grand Ducal Museum at Schwerin sends a masterly little music lesson by Frans van Mieris the elder. A lady in low-neck reddish gown with blue lining, reddish ribbons in her pale-yellow hair, stands in front of a clavichord which has a landscape painted just above the keyboard. One can read on it the name of Aegerts of Antwerp, the maker. Beyond the instrument sits a dark-haired man. His head comes against a large landscape hanging on the wall. The style is like that of Dou; but it is a very perfect, highly finished work, superior to the Dous here shown.

Rembrandt's bronze by Dupuis has the broad handling inculcated by modern sculptors. Before the unveiling ceremonies were over, the sculptor was presented to the royalties and had an animated talk with the Queen. It was an artists' day altogether, on a smaller but more intimate scale than the celebration at Amsterdam later on.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Any man knows what not to say, but the trouble is he doesn't always remember not to say it.

Society at Home and Abroad

WITH the approach of August the situation seems practically unchanged at Newport. Dinners are to be the diversions, with perhaps several dances. So far the Casino hops have not been well attended by the fashionable element, and the Sunday dinners there have not been taken up this year. In August Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to give large dinners. One for which Mrs. Vanderbilt has cards out will be for 100 guests. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Vanderbilt's brother, is still ill, although recovering from a serious operation. Mrs. Vanderbilt will make the visit of the New York Yacht Club fleet memorable, as her husband is a Commodore. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has arrived, but as yet has not given out her programme. Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Sherman have dances on for the younger set. This week Newport will learn when there will be a large entertainment at Marble House. So far there have been only a few small dinners, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been cruising in their yacht.

The establishment of a Bridge Club in the Travers bungalow is a straw which shows in which direction the wind blows. All the gayety that there is to be at Newport will be condensed into the next four weeks, and the Bridge Club will be a refuge on dull evenings, of which there seems to be a prospect of a goodly crop during the next month.

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It has been announced that Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will return shortly, and that the Breakers will be opened in August. They will entertain at dinner and quietly, but will give no notable entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, who had announced only recently their intention to take a few weeks' motor tour on the Continent, are said to be on the way over, their names appearing on one of the lists of the European steamers. They may arrive in time for the charity fête to be given at their Sandy Point Farm.

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It is also stated that Lord Falconer, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Kintore, will be a guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt this Summer. There have been various speculations based on rumors that Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will have an interesting announcement to make before the end of the Summer. For a long time it has been reported that a marriage would eventually take place between Miss Vanderbilt and Robert Walton Goelet, but in London this Spring it was said that Lord Falconer had the lead. He is young, good looking, and his father is wealthy. His mother, was a Montagu, daughter of the Sixth Duke of Manchester, and his grandmother, who married, en secondes noces, the late Sir Stevenson Blackwood, lives in Dublin and is the Dowager Duchess of Manchester. He is a second cousin of the present Duke of Manchester. He served with honor in the South African war, is a member of the Scots Guards, and quite the typical hero of British romance. The family of Keith-Falconer is an old and honorable Scottish family. Lord Kintore was Governor and Commander in Chief of South Australia in 1899. He is said to be the finest shot in all Scotland except Lord Carnegie. The family are very religious. Whether or not there is anything in the rumor is only conjecture; but it has been a bit of pleasant and harmless gossip during the early Summer.

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Sudden weddings seem to be a fad in society. On July 21 Mrs. Lily Travers and Fred Havemeyer had a quiet wedding at the rectory of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in this city, where the family of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, the mother of the bridegroom, have always worshipped. The happy couple are now passing their honeymoon at the bride's quaint little house at Westbury. Later they are to go to Paris to visit Mrs. Havemeyer and the bride's sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. The three Harriman sisters have been much married, and all three have been widows and not divorcees when they entered into their new relations. Mrs. Stephen Olin was Mrs. Dodge; Mrs. Vanderbilt was first Mrs. Sammy Sands and then Mrs. Louis Rutherfurd. Mr. Travers, from whom his wife was separated, died last September.

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Mrs. John Davis, who married Major Charles Laurie McCawley on Tuesday at the Providence Hospital, in Washington, is well known in New York. She has been here several Winters and was a Miss Frelinghuysen. One of her sisters is Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray and another Miss Frelinghuysen. One of her brothers, Theodore Frelinghuysen, married the widow of Harry Le Grand Cannon, and another, George, married Miss Ballantine of Newark. Her daughter is the wife of George Cabot Lodge, son of Senator Lodge. Major McCawley is a well-known figure in Washington society as well as an officer who has a long and honorable record. Mrs. McCawley has a cottage at Bar Harbor, and there she and Major McCawley will go next week.

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The horse show at Monmouth Beach was the attraction last week for the sporting set. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, after passing Sunday at their farm at Portsmouth, went to the Jersey coast, where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew. The entire Rumson Road and Seabright set was present at the various sessions of the show, and there were many visitors from town. The famous Bay Shore Horse Show will take place on Aug. 2. The polo matches which were held last week at the Rumson Polo Club, will be transferred to Point Judith, at Narragansett Pier.

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With this week will come the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The first stop will be at New London, and then on to Newport and up to Vineyard Haven. On Tuesday, Aug. 7, there will be the famous Astor Cup races off Newport Harbor. Newport has arranged her carnival for the same time, and there will be a succession of events, such as flower shows and other entertainments, until the tennis tournament, which takes place in the middle of August. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, and Mrs. Beeckman will be among the matrons who will give large entertainments. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who will reach Newport some time in August, will not open her house this Summer.

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The travel to Europe still continues, and the ships are taking over more passengers for midsummer than ever before in their history. On Thursday many well-known people sailed. Among these were Royal Phelps Carroll, who goes over for a month; Miss Nora Iselin, who is to visit Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livermore; the Count and Countess de Geugne of San Francisco and Paris, (Miss Parrott,) Whitney Kernochan and his sisters the Misses Kernochan, Alfonso de Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze and Miss Kountze, Frank Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, (Miss Barbey,) the Vicomtesse de Sibour, M. and Mme. Henri de Sibour, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mr. and Mrs. Macgrane Coxe, and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Le Roy White.

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Although the returning ships have on their lists some well-known names, the general tendency is to remain abroad. Following the London season which has just closed are Goodwood and the week at Cowes. Americans will not be largely represented this year on the isle of Wight. Consuelo Duchess of Manchester has taken Egypt House, and will probably entertain royalty. It was through her influence that the King stood godfather to the last child of the Duke of Manchester. A very extraordinary incident is reported to have taken place in the use of bottled Mississippi water at the baptism. Ravenwood, the Yznaga plantation where Mrs. Yznaga lives, is not on the Mississippi, but quite a distance in the country, and Concordia Lake, on which it stands, is a dismal sheet of water, but with sufficient fluid to have had a specimen bottled and sent abroad. Mrs. Yznaga does not remain a long time on her plantation, as part of her Winters are passed in New Orleans, and she is always in New York in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who are now cruising in the Warrior, may put in at Cowes. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Consuelo Duchess of Manchester are intimate friends. The latter stopped at Hyde-Park-on-the-Hudson on the occasion of her last visit to this country. The Fred Vanderbilts will probably go to Egypt House. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel and Allison Armour are among the other possible visitors at Cowes. Oliver Payne is cruising with a party in the Baltic.

* * *

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Miss Reid have left London and are on the Continent. Mrs. Ogden Mills was one of the American hostesses to close the season. She gave a dinner followed by a concert at which Caruso sang. This was attended by many London notables. Mr. Astor gave his second concert a fortnight ago. Princess Louise was his royal guest.

* * *

Marienbad will be the next point of interest on the Continent. The King will be there on Aug. 11. The Homburg season begins about the same time. Many are taking the cures at the various European spas. Among those recently traveling in Germany were Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who were at Nuremberg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coleman Drayton, and Mrs. Ballard Smith, who were at Dinard, and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore and Miss Dinsmore, who are in Paris. Col. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce and Miss Bryce, who were in London, have also gone to Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are due this week from Europe. They will go at once to Newport for the balance of the season. Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting are in Switzerland and Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton in France. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebau will take Miss Pilott with them to Europe on the 3d. At Aix les Bains are Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden and Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is in Carlsbad.

* * *

Two well-known Americans have been made officers of the Legion of Honor in Paris. One of these is Henri Cachard, who for many years represented Coudert Brothers at the French capital. M. Cachard has a number of relatives in New York, his mother having been a member of an old French family in this city. She was Miss Caroline Chazournes, a niece of the late Jules Brugere. Mr. Cachard was a nephew of the late Mrs. Keller, mother of Louis Keller, the Secretary of the Baltusrol Club, and also of Mrs. De Ronge of Short Hills and of the late Mrs. J. Ringgold Wilmer. Mr. Cachard has made a number of visits to New York, but has been a resident of Paris for many years. The other recipient of the same honor was Walter Gay, the artist. Mr. Gay married Miss Matilda Travers, daughter of the late William R. Travers and an aunt of Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Mr. and Mrs. Gay have been residents of Paris for many years. They were in this country last Autumn.

* * *

There have been a number of invalids in society, but according to latest accounts they are all doing well. Thomas L. Clarke, Jr., has been under treatment at Dr. Bull's private hospital, having undergone a slight operation. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse was operated on for appendicitis two weeks ago. Mr. Whitehouse came here from Newport. He has nearly recovered and will sail for England this week. Neil Fairchild was operated upon in Newport for a similar complaint. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, who was at the Newport Hospital, has returned to his parents. They will close their Newport visit. They have been the guests of Senator Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen will remain abroad next Winter. Miss May Van Alen will not come over to this country, according to the latest accounts. The arrivals last week included J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan. The latter will go later to Bar Harbor. Mrs. William P. Douglas and Miss Sybil Douglas are now at that watering place, having gone there shortly after their return from Europe.

* * *

One of the débutantes presented at the last Court at Buckingham Palace was Miss Eva Winans, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Winans. The elder sister, married Sir Merrik Burrell about four years ago. The Winans, who are originally from Baltimore, are also well known at Newport and in New York. They are related to the famous artist, the late Mr. Whistler.

* * *

Several well-known people in society have recently brought out books. Mrs. Whelen of Philadelphia, who was Miss Mignonette Violett of New Orleans, has written a book on "Fans," giving the history of many celebrated ones in various collections; C. V. R. Sewell, who married Mrs. Edward Whitehouse, has published a volume on gardening, and Prince Victor Duleep Singh, who was here for several seasons, is bringing out a book on dinners and diners with menus for every day in the year.

* * *

The wedding of Lady Mary Sackville, sister of the Earl De La Warr, to Capt. J. McLean Griffin took place last week in London. Lady Mary Sackville has visited New York on two occasions. Some years ago she was the guest of Mrs. George Gould and passed the Spring with her at Georgean Court. She was a tall, handsome girl with vivid auburn hair. She was notable as an amateur actress and has published several volumes of verse. She met her husband, who is aide de camp to her brother-in-law, Sir Gerald Strickland, the Governor of Tasmania, when visiting her sister in Oceanica.

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Col. Neilson Potter, who died at Stratford-on-Avon, was a cousin of Bishop Potter. His wife was a Miss Jones. For years the Neilson Potters have lived at Dinard, where they have a large villa and are identified with the society in that resort.

With the Longworths in Paris

PARIS, July 17.—Isn't it Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith who tells a story illustrating how extremely clever one gets to be at reading his fellow-passengers, after traveling around a bit? I think it is one of his mouthpieces who describes a party with whom he once journeyed and whom, with this particular brand of skill, he judged to be a circus troupe. Everything about the party's appearance pointed to this conclusion, and he was somewhat crestfallen to find, at the end of the journey, that he had really been traveling with their graces the Duke and Duchess of Something and their suite.

We had a similar, if a somewhat meeker, experience coming up from Dieppe to Paris. We were especially keen about observing the French type, in contrast to the German which we left so recently, and being on the look-out for it, were decidedly pleased to discover, in the same compartment with us, a little Frenchwoman and—presumably—her husband. She was a truly "typical type," as Francis Wilson used to say; chic, smart, svelt, and all the rest of the customary Frenchiness, with a Marcel undulation in her hair, a saucy little hat tipped over one eye, and elbow length gloves. The husband was evidently bourgeois—heavy and dark, with a rampant mustache. They seemed sullen and out of temper a trifle, and sat silent during the ride, while we wondered whether it was only the English Channel which was to blame or if this was a fair sample of the French type of wedded bliss. Then we drew in at the Gare du Nord and our little Frenchwoman spoke scornfully:

"Goodnuss! Is this Parruss? Why, our station to Saint Louus beats this all holla!"

We sought our luggage in sheepish silence, not looking at each other, but presently I heard the boon companion murmur in disgust:

"All is not French that is marcelled!"

In truth we found it difficult sometimes on the Paris streets to distinguish between the genuine article and our own fair countrywomen. To begin with, Paris is literally resounding with Americans, and for the most part exceedingly well-dressed Americans, too. Whether they get French toggery and wear it around Paris in order to get the proper swing of it before going home again we have not been able to find out, but they all seem to fall in line in amazing fashion. All Americans, of course, have learned to beware of the shops announcing outside that English is spoken. This has come to mean nothing but a written guarantee that within one may pay two prices for the use of his mother tongue, for of course English is spoken practically everywhere. It gets to be really amusing when you see "English and American spoken here." It is such a patent appeal to our possible homesickness or patriotic emotionalism. Just what the subtle difference is between "English" and "American" one does not discover, for of course one never goes into the place. Some one suggested yesterday that it would not be long before the signs read: "No English spoken here." It would be sure to take tremendously. Some enterprising Frenchman ought to try it.

If the feather boa reigned supreme in London, it is certainly surpassed in Paris by the popularity of that particularly rippling and billowing coiffure known as the "marcel wave." Not only is every other shop window filled with trunkless heads displaying this creation, but every other omnibus window, every other taximeter, in fact every other woman, becomes a living witness to its sway. The boon companion, feather-boad indeed, but unmarceled, looked unhappily into the mirror.

"I loathe it," she said, "but I look so flat someway."

So I did, but I balked at the suggestion of being marceled.

"I wonder if it takes very long to—to do it," she went on, musingly. I turned on her.

"You want to be marceled," I accused, sternly.

"I do not," she returned with some heat of manner; "I wouldn't do it for anything. I—I only wondered if it was easy."

I suppose that is the way all women weaken and fall before it. As for me, I'm still obdurate, but in my soul I know that I shall be hopelessly marceled before I escape from Paris.

It gratified our stanchly American attitude toward it to find that Mrs. Longworth, though she has dropped some Washington ways this Summer, has not fallen a victim to this, among other foreign fashions. In fact, as one English girl we met put it: "I am very glad to see that your nice Mrs. Longworth has not yet gotten the lorgnette habit." We have had, however, to get used to a new "Alice" in some ways. The little white linen suits, with their cool, short skirts, the jolly little white shoes and the big lingerie hat with its pale blue bow, in which she whirled around Washington in her auto, have totally disappeared this side the water. It does not seem to be the dashing, independent girl any longer, but a trailing-gowned, gracious, mature woman of the world, who breaks out very occasionally into an impulsive clapping of her hands, or a gay little skip which contrasts oddly with the general sweep and dignity of her costume and bearing.

I should think that she and Mr. Longworth would feel as if they had lived in a grand stand this Summer. Someway, there seems to have been a grand-stand occasion wherever they have been, and always immediately below their box is an eager crowd of observers. In Paris it was the great "revue" held on the morning of the 14th—the national Independence Day—and a splendid scene it was, too. Seeing it involved rising at some unholy hour of the morning and getting out there by 8 of the clock, which detracted somewhat from its charms, of course; but it was worth it, after all. It used to be held later in the day, but the heat here then is something like ours on our Fourth, and the soldiers used to faint in their tracks, so now it is held early in the day. The French Army, especially the cuirassiers, the dragoons, and the President's own military escort, put up a brilliant mass of color and movement, only equaled by the glamour and rhythm of a march in a comic opera. The charge of the cavalry, coming at full gallop, ten or twelve companies abreast, across the reviewing ground toward the grand stand, was the signal for the wildest French enthusiasm, with a few lusty American shrieks of delight on the side.

* * *

The dear, simple old man who rode in review before the troops, the President himself, received little acclaim. The people seem to feel that he is something of a figurehead, for he is very little known to the Parisians at large. I was touched by the almost deprecating way in which he returned the salutation of the people, and his hesitating, almost embarrassed, acquiescence with the photographers who swarmed about like flies. We were told by an American who is a resident in Paris that display and state and especially social duties are most uncongenial to M. Falliéres, and he drags himself through them with a genuine effort. The dinner which he and Mrs. Falliéres gave in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth he declared to be one of the few formal affairs which he had really enjoyed. Mme. Falliéres, like the President, is very plain and quiet in her dress and manner. One feels that both of them ought to be free to go back to their simple, peaceful life in the middle of the French country. They do not seem to belong in the least to the sparkle and show and gayety of Paris. Mme. Falliéres is a placid little elderly lady, who wears bonnets—handsome ones, but still bonnets—and folds her hands quaintly over her short-waisted girdle. It is a sweet, motherly face she has, and one thinks of her more as a particularly ideal grandmother than as the first lady of the Republique Française.

Elysée Palace, where the dinner to the American guests of the President was held, is, like so many foreign seats of power, severely guarded. All around the property is so high a stone wall that the tallest person on the highest omnibus could see little of the palace itself from the Champs Elysées. I could not help thinking of the beauty and openness of our own White House, where the humblest citizen may, if he wishes, walk up the very steps of the front entrance; and if he is very audacious, indeed, can easily jump the fence which protects the private part of the grounds. It is so characteristic of our real, actual freedom. We do not realize just how free we are until we come over here and see Buckingham Palace shut away like the veriest prison; the home of Germany's Emperor utterly inaccessible and closely guarded by soldiers; and even republican France putting the most formidable barriers between the President and her people. Entrance is never allowed except when the President is away, and then only to the gardens and the very most state of State apartments. The entrance to the palace is on a narrow back street, the Rue St. Honore, sentried by military guard and leading into a bare, graveled courtyard. Three flights of broad stone steps lead from here into the palace, the central flight carpeted in crimson velvet and bordered with great vases of flowering plants. It is the one spot of stately beauty visible to the people, and then they can only see it from the street between iron gates.

With the exception of this dinner, the entertaining in honor of the Longworths has been largely private. The Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick's reception and tea for them drew a throng of American-Parisians, but Paris society itself has gone away to the mountains or the seashore. The home of the Ambassador is a superb one, with stunning examples of the beautiful wrought iron gates which are so in evidence here, but Dorchester House in London so overshadows it that it seems very modest in comparison. A number of brilliant entertainments were given there, however, and Mr. and Mrs. Longworth have gotten an enviable glimpse of Paris and Paris life. They were not entirely conventional and proper, but a night or two ago, during the great three days' fête when all Paris gave itself over to frolicking, they showed their sporting blood by attending a performance at La Cigale, about the halliest music hall which Paris boasts, and where, if one has the daring to go at all, one has to take out insurance against shock before buying tickets. La Cigale is down near the quartier Montmartre, the toughest part of Paris. Here during the fête of the past few days the streets after midnight have been a perfect pandemonium. Merry-go-rounds, dancing in the middle of the streets, drinking absinthe at little tables placed along the curbstones—all this making a tumult of sound and color—is a taste of gay, reckless Paris which is worth coming across the world to see. Paris is wicked, no doubt. There is probably more evil and uncleanliness here than in any city in the world, but it seems to have a childlike quality of pure abandonment and gleefulness which some way takes the bad taste out of one's mouth. Even during the highest revelings at and after midnight we saw men dancing with little children in their arms, small boys caught up on strong shoulders for a better view, and now and then a stupefied man holding a little sleeping girl on his knees. All over again, one went smilingly back to the old geography summary: "The French are a gay and polite people, fond of dancing and light wines." Theirs is only to have as good a time as possible, and to include kind-heartedly all who care to join them.

Shopping, of course, has held us in its clutches. The boon companion has to tie my hands behind my back every time we approach the shops, or I should probably never get home to America at all. We hear that Mrs. Longworth, despite her entirely American trousseau, has not despised supplementing it with some Paris finery, and the other day we saw her entering that holy of holies, a dim stone court near the Place de l'Opera, where a single golden name stands out upon a black onyx background—Worth. Things are not so low in price here as they once were, they tell us, and, except for gloves, and now and then a treasure in the way of embroidered lingerie, we can really do almost as well in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth are leaving the home of the Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick to-day, and will spend a few days with Mr. Longworth's sister, the Countess de Chambrun, before starting on a motoring tour to Baireuth.

EDITH BROWNELL.

THE GOOSE THAT LAYS THE GOLDEN EGG.

THIS is his season, when one may study him at his best, (which is his worst,) the lonesomest biped that ever picked up an indigestible meal (ham and eggs, pie, and ice cream!) under the glaring lights of a café—The Goose that Lays the Golden Egg!

He is indigenous to the soil—a product solely of the United States of North America—belonging to the age of steam and electricity, ocean-going vessels, automobiles, Summer resorts, and international marriages.

No other country has him. He is our own dearly prized specie. No other woman but the American can boast of him as husband, father, or brother! Eureka!

Sometimes he runs in droves—this is early in the season, when he is just let loose from harness and is dubbed by some young, enthusiastic, (and inexperienced) newspaper girl writer, "The Summer Widower."

Then it is that he plumes himself and fancies it is going to be "devilish jolly" to return to bachelor ways. But the molting season is bound to set in when his feathers droop, and this comes early, when the sad conviction is borne in upon him that "things are not what they used to be"; that he has lost his zest with the capillary adornment of the summit of his cranium; that the cronies of his bachelor days are, like himself, The Goose, &c., putting into the hopper of the business whirligig brain and brawn, nerve force and muscle, with the hope that the grist turned out will be gold, gold, gold; that the bloom of the chorus girl is grease paint, pure and simple; that cocktails (and all mixed drinks) affect his stomach unpleasantly, that tea agrees with him better.

He realizes that the heat from the pavements grows more and more intense and rises up and smites him in the face; that the office becomes more and more unendurable, the clerks more and more stupid and sluggish.

But on and on he grinds, with the hope ever before him of the golden grist, and up and up it piles. The Goose that Lays the Golden Egg tries to smile and call himself pleased. And he is, after a fashion, for the end of the month draws nigh, when bills for bed and board where the elite fare sumptuously and lie softly will multiply upon his desk. There is, of course, a certain pleasure in contemplating immunity from duns.

And The Goose, &c., heaps up the Golden Eggs against the day of the coming of the bills.

It was decided (for him) the day before the Fourth of July that he would "sleep at home nights." The comforts of a hotel might have (secretly) lured him, but there was, undeniably, "the house," with nobody to know whether bold, bad robbers crept in through a poorly guarded and bolted window or not. To be sure!

Poor Goose! He has now slept in every bed in the house—each is unmade and sadly wanting smooth, fresh linen.

Religiously he has the grass in the back yard cut. It is his habit to see that his premises are in order. And he wears the chains of habit as one might a royal garment.

One weary, sweltering Sunday morning he was moved to prepare a breakfast at home. To this fact the kitchen still bears silent but eloquent testimony.

When night comes he sits solitarily upon his front stoop, usually perched upon the top step, one knee drawn up under his chin and clasped about by his hands. Poor Goose!

When he turns to go into the house his footsteps echo dismally, and the tapestry-upholstered furniture in its linen robings suggests ghosts. From the dimness comes sweeping, like a cloud, the conviction that, after all, we are creatures of habit, and he undefinedly recalls the anecdote of the lion suddenly loosed from captivity that paced up and down but a six-foot before its cage when all the world was his to roam.

Maybe across the sixth bed of the household in which he now sleeps there comes stealing, comes creeping, a breeze that hints of mountains and the sea, and he dreams of a snow-capped peak of the Alps, or a little shimmering sapphire Italian lake, or a Swiss chateau—but next morning he rises and goes faithfully to his office in Broadway or Wall Street or elsewhere.

Poor Goose!

Poor Goose that Lays the Golden Egg!

Equal.

Harry—Do you know that Mr. Rockefeller has a dollar for every hair on your head?

Willie—That's nothing. I have a dollar for every hair on my head.

The Heavens in August

Points for Amateur Astronomers Meteoric Showers and Lunar Eclipse

THE August stars are beautiful. The red star Antares shines in the southwest, with Spica in the same general westerly section of the sky. The brilliant Vega is on the meridian during the early evening, and not far away shines the Swan, its starry cross resting on the Milky Way. Altair is the name of the bright star in the northwest, with the pretty diamond that marks the Dolphin as a near neighbor. Arcturus, red-tinted and radiant, is a gem serving as a guide to the Northern Crown that, with its semi-circle of stars, lies above it. The star that later in the evening comes up in the northeast is the sparkling Capella. There is a satisfaction in learning the names and positions of the stars that does not belong to the study of the planets. The stars apparently never change, while the planets are always on the move. If the bright stars that adorn the August sky become familiar, the same stars will be seen to return to the same places on every succeeding August.

The midsummer meteoric display is not the least among the attractions scheduled for August. There will surely be an exhibition of these fiery little stars—"tears of St. Lawrence," as they are poetically called, in memory of the martyred saint whose birthday came on Aug. 10 in the year 258 of the Christian era. They will probably be most numerous on the 10th; but will be visible from the 8th to the 12th. The Perseids, or August meteors, are old inhabitants of the solar system, and the particles are widely scattered throughout the immense meteor zone whose perihelion rests on the earth's orbit, and whose aphelion lies far beyond the boundaries of Neptune's orbit. They are called Perseids, these August meteors, because their radiant point is in the constellation Perseus. The earth annually about this season plunges into this meteor zone, and we are sure of a fair display of meteors. The observer should command a view of the northeast, where Perseus is found in the early evening, and will be able to distinguish the Perseids from the meteors of other groups by their yellowish color and slow movement. Many of the meteors will be small, with scarcely the shadow of a train, but occasionally the patient watcher will be rewarded with the sight of a yellow star, as large as a star of the first magnitude, followed by a shadowy train, forming, as it flits over the sky, a picture as beautiful as it is evanescent.

On the 1st the sun will rise a little later than 4:30 A. M. and set shortly after 7 P. M., making the length of the day rather more than fourteen hours and twenty minutes. When the month closes the rising will be sufficiently later and the setting enough earlier to reduce the length of the day about an hour and a quarter. The loss of daylight between the close of the month and the Summer solstice, when its supply was most generous, is rather more than two hours. As the sun recedes from the point of the Summer solstice the days decrease more rapidly. On the 19th the sun will undergo a partial eclipse, during which about one-third of its face will be hidden. This eclipse, unfortunately, will not be visible to us in this part of the world. It is the last one for this year, and through the soft Summer air would have presented a most pleasing spectacle.

They have in Manchuria rather a disagreeable belief concerning eclipses, which is to the effect that the Heavenly Dog which eats the sun up at the time of an eclipse demands the bodies of children, and that if they are denied to him he will bring certain calamity on the household. Hence the custom when the death of a child occurs the mother wraps the body up in mats and throws it away; that is, places it where the dogs can get at it. This ghastly burden must not be carried out of a door or window, but through a new or disused opening, in order that the evil spirit which causes the disease may not enter.

A total eclipse of the moon takes place Aug. 4, and, although this interesting sight is denied, its beginning will be visible in the central and western portions of North America and the eastern portions of Asia and Australia, the ending visible in Alaska and throughout Asia and Australia. The moon and Uranus are in conjunction on the 1st, and again on the 29th, with the interval separating the two the same in both cases, a quite unusual occurrence. On the 6th there will be a close enough conjunction with Saturn to have it classed under the head of an occultation. On the 15th the waning crescent and Jupiter are at their closest for the month, with a similar state of affairs some seventeen hours later between Neptune and the moon.

On the 18th our satellite passes somewhat distantly the planet Mercury, while two hours or more later it occults Mars. When we see Venus and Luna in conjunction on the 23d, the distance separating the two will be far too great to produce any really satisfactory scenic effect. Aside from the above-mentioned fact of Uranus being twice in conjunction with the moon this month, the planet will not be at all conspicuous on the schedule, and it is further to be regretted that the distance separating the two heavenly bodies on this occasion is too great to admit of the moon serving to indicate at all accurately the position of the planet.

Saturn would be a far more interesting body to watch as the moon approaches him and all but hides him from our view and later moves away from him if it were not a too full face of the moon, the brightness of which will tend to make the planet appear too dim in the early morning sky. We shall not again have Saturn enrolled among the evening stars until after his opposition with the sun next month.

Mercury is in inferior conjunction with the sun on the 12th and passes to the band of brothers ranged under the banner of the morning twinklers. After the pleasant view of his face shown us some two weeks ago it will be almost a month before we can again have the pleasure of seeing him, and when we do find him we must look just before sunrise in the eastern instead of the western section of the heavens.

Jupiter is now in full command of the wanderers of the dawn, and is not at all a difficult object to find about an hour before the brilliant crimson of the early morning gives way to the light of day. This interval will have been increased by about an hour and a half when the month closes.

Neptune will find the moon close enough to him on the 16th to serve as an indication of his whereabouts, as less than two degrees of space separate the two, the planet being the further north of the two. Beyond this circumstance Neptune has no part to perform this month.

Mars and Mercury are in conjunction on the 17th, and the day following the moon and Mars all but touch one another as they pass. Mars is one of the morning stars throughout the month.

Venus shines so charmingly and appealingly in the evening that we can well regret that she is approaching the limit of her swing to the eastward of the sun. Words are powerless to find fitting expression to describe the exceeding beauty of the fairest of the stars as night after night during the month she makes her appearance in the west. Her diameter is rapidly increasing, and will grow to about three times its present size before the year is closed.

THE CONDUCTOR'S MISTAKE.

WHAT the psychologists call "the stream of consciousness," flowing through the human mind, proves elusive to the scientific observation. Sometimes, however, one gets a special opportunity to witness its flow and note the sudden change of direction, as these are recorded on a human countenance. Such an opportunity was given recently to any chance "looker-on in Vienna" in a Boston street car.

Two women boarded the car, and, after the familiar squabble over paying the fare, the sour-faced one in black let herself be outgeneraled and the pleasant little person in brown handed a bill to the conductor.

"Two, please," she replied to his interrogatory look.

After the conductor stepped away she became greatly agitated over her change, and conferred with her companion.

"He surely did!" she exclaimed, and then they both counted again.

Her companion seemed to be trying to dissuade her, but the little brown lady shook her head resolutely. "No, indeed," she said, "I shall tell him."

All this excitement had not escaped the other passengers nor the conductor. When the latter stepped forward in response to the summons the expression on his Hibernian countenance indicated unmistakably the precise direction of his particular stream of consciousness.

"Conductor, you've given me the wrong change!"

"No, mum, Oi've done nawthin' of the kind."

"You certainly have. Look here, I gave you five dollars—"

"Ye did that, mum!"—belligerently the stream of consciousness moving straight ahead.

"And see, here's the ninety cents, and here are five one-dollar bills!"

The face of the son of Erin, standing silent a few seconds, showed that the stream had suddenly begun to flow back upon itself!

"Well, Oi'm—" he began weakly, humbly taking the dollar bill. "Ye're right, mum, Oi made a mistake all right."

Then consciousness took a fresh start in a new direction.

"And I wish to say, mum"—this with hearty admiration—"that if Oi had me way the sthreet car company 'ud put up yer name in letthers of gold in ivery car of the loine!"

Why are some mothers such resourceful women? Because they know how to make a bed spread.

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EAST NEW YORK BREWERY, BROOKLYN,

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REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER

This is the perfect and unquestionably the finest product possible of malt and hops.

This perfection is attained by reason of the highest grade of malt and hops, the absence of substitutes and chemicals, and the application of the most approved German method under the skillful direction of an expert brewer.

On the quality of our beer alone has our business been built up and our name become known all over this country.

There is no sterling quality of the best imported, which costs 100% more, lacking in our beer, while the most inferior domestic beers cost only one cent less a bottle than our fine and luxurious food beverage.

Delivered in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn at $1.25 per case of 24 bottles.

MORGAN'S MINERAL WATERS

ARE KEPT BY

ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS.

Artificial Vichy, Carlsbad, Kissingen, Lithia, Marienbad, Pullna, Pyrmont Iron Water, Seltzer, Carbonic, &c., in siphons or bottles for out-of-town patrons. Also

Imperial Ginger Ale
Club Soda Sarsaparilla

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Order from your dealer or direct.

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"Chimney Expert,"
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Cholera Infantum

Cured in 24 Hours

Also Summer Complaint, Disordered Stomach and Bowels, with

MAN-A-CEA WATER

Simple, Tasteless, Absolutely Harmless, With No Ill After Effect

Cures these troubles where all else fails. And rarely, if ever, fails to cure. "Marvelous and Unaccountable," say physicians.

ACKER, MERRALL, CONDIT CO. Grocers and Druggists.

Seashore, Lake Side, Woodland, and Mountain

Catskill Activities

All Sorts of Outdoor Amusements and Many Visitors

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 28.—During the past week the cool weather has given the out-of-doors sports a new impulse, and there have been baseball games, tennis, and golfing tournaments in every section of the Catskills. Yachting has been a popular diversion during the week, and many of the small boats that are owned here have been chartered for days' outing parties.

An interesting croquet tournament has just been held at the Grant House. Twelve teams played very evenly, the honors going to Miss Otten, Miss Schippers, Miss Scholes, Mrs. Simpson, and Miss Begley. Among the successful contestants on the men's side were L. G. Muerer and W. W. Kinly.

The Prospect Park Hotel is having a very successful week, and the outlook for August is unusually bright. The Prospect Park Hotel baseball team, under the captaincy of Mr. J. Louis Cooper of Albany, defeated the Summit Hill team with a score of 5 to 3 on Monday.

The swimming match held in the river on Wednesday resulted in a victory for Miss Elizabeth Cooper of Albany.

As the pleasant days allow parties that own small motor boats to make rather long journeys with their boats, the yacht club here has entertained a number of such craft during the past few days. Among the recent arrivals at the yacht club were the following boats: The Daisy of Albany, having on board Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Rowe, Miss R. L. Moseley, and J. C. McEntee; Mohican, with Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. I. Wheeler, Mrs. H. H. Bender; the Hon. J. Newton Fetro, and Seth Wheelen, Jr., of Albany; Paulette, (Hudson River Yacht Club, N. Y.,) Joseph Kramer, Miss Marie Woods, and David Kramer; Maud, (Hastings-on-the-Hudson,) R. Wand, M. W. Adams, and N. D. Brown; Ruth, (Hastings-on-the-Hudson,) H. Brown, Jr., and A. M. Bonnyman.

Visitors to Catskill during the past week have noticed a row of lights that appear to run up the side of the mountain, near the Catskill Mountain House. The lights are the new electric lights that have been placed along the Otis Elevating Railroad and they are a great improvement.

The Kaaterskill is having one of the most prosperous seasons in its history; golf, tennis, and baseball are receiving their share of the attention from the patrons of the house, while pinochle, euchre, and poker take up a portion of the time with those who prefer the less strenuous forms of amusement.

The Kaaterskill Falls have been visited by hundreds during the week, the recent rains having made them very pretty.

On Saturday evening, July 21, an informal hop was held at the Antlers, Haines Falls. Over one hundred were present besides the guests, making nearly three hundred in all.

The Sunset Park Inn has the largest crowd this week that it has had this season, and the hop there Wednesday evening was one of the prettiest ever held at Haines Falls. A large number of the cottagers attended it.

Another very pleasant hop is scheduled for to-night.

At Tannersville there has been the largest crowd during the week that has ever been seen there during the month of July, and the bonifaces there are jubilant over the prospects of crowded houses during the next six weeks.

At the Grand Hotel there is the largest crowd that has ever been seen there during the month of July, and the season bids fair to last until the middle of September.

From the Washington Inn at Phoenicia many driving parties go out daily, excursions being made to Pine Hill, Hunter, and many other neighboring towns.

The tennis court looks very lively since the last batch of young people arrived. Friday's card party resulted in victory for Miss M. Frank, F. C. Joslin, Miss I. Burchell, and Mrs. Joslin.

AT SARATOGA.

Preparations for the Racing Season—Opening of the Athenaeum.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 28.—This week might be called the breathing spell in this busy village, between the strain of last week and the prospective congestion of August. The weather has been cool and conducive to all the activities which the strenuous enjoy. Tennis, golf, concerts, dances, but above all automobiling, have been the pastimes. Boating, too, has become very popular this season owing to a large number of motor boats on Saratoga Lake. Many new cottages have sprung up along the lake shore, the majority of which are unpretentious, but others are very beautiful.

D. P. McQueen of Union Avenue, who is a devoted yachtsman, has added a thousand-dolar veranda to the Bockes cottage.

Although the Hibernians closed their sessions at 5 A. M. last Saturday, nevertheless echoes have been heard throughout this week. The delegates arrived early and seemed loath to depart. The local Executive Committee, in balancing accounts, discovered that the entertainment cost them $3,500.

The New York State Association of Master House Painters and Decorators, which held its annual convention here July 17, 18, and 19, voted to meet hereafter in January. That time of year will influence them to convene in the city.

A tourist party of Brooklynites in charge of V. W. Hendrickson, made Saratoga one of their many stopping places in a trip from New York to Quebec.

The employes of the textile works at Sidney, N. Y., to-day visited the Saratoga plant in a body. Both factories are to be operated instead of moving the Sidney works here as first planned.

Saratoga has been visited by many pedestrians this Summer, but not until now has the number included a woman. Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Wickham of Brooklyn, who are visiting here at present, are planning to make Schroon Lake a starting point for a ten-day walking tour. They will carry the most up-to-date paraphernalia.

The formal opening of the Saratoga Athenaeum on last Monday evening in its beautiful new quarters was a brilliant occasion. Much credit is due Spencer Trask for the artistic effects displayed. Senator Edgar T. Brackett, as executor of the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Chapman, presented the new building to the officers of the association, with a eulogy for its benefactress. Gen. Windsor B. French accepted the gift appropriately.

A card party took place at the Windsor Hotel yesterday under the auspices of the Fruit and Flower Mission, which yearly raises $500 for the benefit of a free bed in the Saratoga Hospital. The affair was ably managed by Mrs. George Tyler Church of New York and Saratoga.

The hotels have arranged their dancing nights as follows: Grand Union, Saturday; United States, Wednesday; Congress Hall, Thursday; Kensington, Friday; Victoria, Tuesday. The Everett House gave its first dance on Monday evening.

The Episcopal Sunday School and many Summer friends made their annual excursion to Koyaderosseras Park on Tuesday.

Sixteen Congregational clergymen and laymen were entertained at dinner at Dr. Strong's sanitarium.

Saratoga guests were pleasantly aroused from their early morning slumbers on Tuesday by the sounds of stirring martial music, and many besides the small boy hastened Broadwayward to witness the departure of 800 officers and men of the Fifth United States Infantry, who had camped over night north of the village. They were en route from Plattsburg to Mount Gretna, Penn. The local soldiers, Company L, will leave for Mount Gretna on Sept. 1 with the Second Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

The weekly concerts at the children's playground by Scoville's Military Band began last Saturday.

The twenty-two days of racing in Saratoga will be marked by some very good sport. The best horses in the stables of Belmont, Duryea, Whitney, Keene, Hitchcock, Wilson, Drake, and Knapp have been entered. Many horses are now getting into prime condition in this invigorating air. Aug. 1 will see about a thousand horses in the stables. Many owners have been here paying close attention to their thoroughbreds. Perhaps the most prominent among these is August Belmont, Sr., who is quietly situated in his cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Moore and two-year-old son of New York were stopping over Sunday at the Wheeler cottage on Broadway. The boy lost his toy balloon out the window and went after it, which resulted in a drop of twenty-five feet. The peculiarity of the incident lies in the fact that the child was unhurt.

GOLF AT STAMFORD.

Scots Game Holds the Palm—Tennis Tournaments, Card Parties, Etc.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 28.—With the approach of August the hotels and boarding houses in Stamford are well filled, and this Sunday will find many of them overtaxed. The season is in full swing here now, and the social calendar furnishes plenty of entertainment with concerts, dances, bridge whist, and euchre parties to occupy the hours indoors.

The conference on good government, which was held in Stamford under the auspices of the Utsayantha Long House, proved a great success, as the meetings were well attended and a great deal of enthusiasm was shown. The organization voted to hold a second conference in Stamford next year during the third week in June.

The most important steps taken by the conference were the adoption of resolutions demanding the passage of a new primary law to make the choice of the primary the nominee of the party, and to compel the nominations for the United States Senate to be the result of the primary elections.

Golf is undoubtedly the principal sport at Stamford this Summer, and the lover of this sport can find everything to his taste. There is a sporty nine-hole course in Churchill Park surrounding the Rexmere, where natural hazards test the skill of the player. Among the enthusiastic golfers seen daily on the links are Dr. Arthur L. Root, Miss Adrian, Dr. A. C. Rhoades, J. E. Holmes, the Misses Fennell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. O'Connor, Miss Crandall, M. H. Donovan, Messrs. Frank and Harry Donovan, Miss Ethel Terry, and Miss Eugenia Terry of New York, and Miss Alice E. Hobbs, Miss Amy L. Hobbs, Wallace Vandewater, Miss Grace Vandewater, and Miss Bodevin of Brooklyn.

There has been no lack of merriment in Stamford this season, and the crowd of visitors is unusually gay, and especially at Churchill Hall, whose contingent leads in the round of jollification which this week has included. On Saturday evening the largest dance of the Summer was given in the ballroom of Churchill Hall and was largely attended by guests of the Rexmere and Churchill Hall and many of the cottages.

At a sacred concert given in the new ballroom of the Rexmere on Sunday evening by the Johnson Orchestra of New York, the special feature of the programme was a soprano solo by Miss Ethel Terry of New York. Miss Terry took the leading part in the comedy given by the guests of Churchill Hall and the Rexmere at the Stamford Opera House last Summer, and shows a wealth of musical talent.

An interesting tennis tournament was held at the New Grant House this week, and many close matches were played. In the final round Clinton W. Ludlum of New York defeated Frederick W. Lang by a score of 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. Miss Christine Isherwood of New York and Miss Cornelia Cousins won the ladies' prizes at a progressive euchre given at the New Grant on Friday evening, while the gentlemen's prizes were won by Messrs. Ludlum and Leslie Grant.

On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. William Affleck, Jr., entertained at the Ingleside in honor of the birthday of their son, Donald Affleck. The general reception was followed by dancing, and later a supper was served. The guests of the evening included Summer visitors at the Ingleside and many friends from other hotels and the cottage colony.

The guests of the Westholm engaged in a novel card party on Tuesday evening. Each player contributed a prize in lieu of an entrance fee, and at the conclusion of the play prizes were selected in accordance with the scores. The highest scores were made by Major F. H. E. Ebstein, Miss Emily Smith, and Mrs. W. M. Beckley.

A musicale was given at Kendall Place last evening, and the programme included various vocal and instrumental selections rendered by guests of this house. At a progressive euchre party given on Friday evening in charge of Mrs. Charles G. Braxmar and Mrs. A. S. Barber of New York the prizes were won by Mrs. Y. W. Chace, Mrs. Barber, Miss Bessie Braxmar, and M. T. Conover.

MUCH BRIDGE AT SHARON.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 28.—A very largely attended hop was given at the pavilion, Wednesday evening, while about thirty of the guests at the Rosenberg enjoyed a delightful straw ride, Monday evening, as the guests of Miss Schwartz and Miss Wasserman of New York.

The following were the prize winners at a large whist party given by Mr. and Mrs. Michaelmas of New York, Monday evening: Mrs. Gropper, Mrs. Rosa Patchek, Mr. Neisner, Mrs. Neisner, and Mrs. Achs.

A social hop at the Sinclair House on Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Schragh of New York.

A pleasant whist party was given at the Sharon House Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Florence Greenberg of New York.

The Pavilion ball team was defeated by the village nine on Friday by the close score of 14 to 15.

The prizes at a pleasant whist party given at the Eldredge Wednesday evening were won by Mrs. Eldredge, Mrs. Cunningham, and Mr. Hopkins.

An unusually large and interesting whist party was given at the Union on Tuesday evening. The successful contestants were Mrs. E. Woodcock, Miss A. Katz, Mrs. James Ackerson, Mrs. George Ackerson, Mrs. Hammerschlag, Mrs. Ed. Arras, Messrs. James Ackerson, George Ackerson, Jacob Raichle and Mr. Hydeman.

Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell and Miss Campbell of St. Louis, Mo., who are touring the country, were among the automobilists who stopped at the Pavilion the early part of the week.

Messrs. Charles Mark and Carl Mark drove over from Amsterdam in their auto and stopped for a few days at the Union.

LONG BEACH MINSTRELS.

Their Show One of the Big Features of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 28.—Automobiling continues to be the most favored sport here. The course on the ten-mile beach affords every chance for exciting races except when the weather makes the surf too high, and unfortunately this has been the case on both of the dates selected for the automobile meet July 4 and July 21.

The postponed races have now been scheduled by the Amusement Committee of the Long Beach Country Club for Saturday, Aug. 4, and those who had entered in the races last Saturday will be notified of the postponement to this date. The entire affair will be conducted by members of various motor clubs who have often officiated in behalf of the American Automobile Association in similar meets, and whose experience in promoting affairs of this kind will guarantee that the entire series of events will run off without friction.

The new road to the beach draws large numbers of motorists to this resort. Scarcely a day passes that over a score of autoists do not stop at the hotel and the inn for luncheon or dinner, and the number of those who have telegraphed ahead for dinner accommodations for to-morrow bids fair to exceed the record of 141 motor parties last Sunday.

A minstrel show, the crowning amateur theatrical event of the season, was given last night in the theatre of the Long Beach Hotel. It was pronounced a success. The theatre was packed to its fullest capacity, seats being brought in and placed in the aisles and corners of the room to accommodate late comers. Even then many were forced to stand.

The net profits of the show, over $300, will be turned in to the Treasurer of the Long Beach Country Club to apply to the bills of the various committees who have purchased cups and other acessories for the tennis tournament, the pool tournament, the bridge whist tournament, and the motor car meet.

LIFE AT EDGEMERE.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEMERE, L. I., July 28.—Cottage life is equally gay with that at the club, though there is a harmonious mingling of the two. Besides the outdoor delights of bathing, tennis, and motoring, many of the cottagers are lending themselves to a round of teas, card parties, and other home amusements.

Malcolm R. Lawrence has left Edgemere for a stay of several weeks at his bungalow in Maine.

The Misses Brennan entertained with a house party last week, during which they gave a musicale followed by a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris J. Hirsch, who are at present touring Switzerland, expect to return here in August.

The Misses Stanton of the Everett cottage are planning to give an aquatic carnival shortly on the beach fronting the Neptune Boat Club. There will be prizes of silver loving cups for the winners.

As the Summer days glide by the popularity of tennis seems to increase. The court of the club is within a stone's throw of the ocean, thus causing the game here to have perfect conditions as to surroundings.

Invitations have been issued by the Neptune Boat Club for a bal poudre next week.

BRIDGEHAMPTON NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 28—The past week at this resort has been a succession of entertainments and sport, and the social season, which began so auspiciously last month, is now rapidly approaching its height.

Euchre parties maintain their favor, and are almost of nightly occurrence at the cottages. The one given by Mrs. Nicholas Cooper to thirty of her women friends was a decidedly enjoyable affair. Among the winners were Mrs. James H. Rogers, Mrs. B. T. Rutan, Mrs. William N. Howell, Mrs. William H. Rogers, and Mrs. C. A. Halsey.

The Golf Club is enjoying one of the most successful seasons in its history, there being now more than 100 members enrolled. The tournament for the Wiley prize will be held early in September.

SHELTER ISLAND.

Yacht Clubs Entertained — Middies from the Battleships for Partners.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 28.—This has been a week of unabated activity on the tennis courts, golf links, and bathing beaches. The weather has been so pleasant and there has been so much going on that many who had decided to go to the mountains during August have changed their plans and will remain here.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who stopped over on their way to Newport a fortnight ago, returned to the Manhanset House on Monday for a brief stay. They arrived from Newport on their turbine steam yacht Tarantula. Mr. Vanderbilt joined the bathers at the swimming pavilion the morning after his arrival. He enjoyed "shooting the chutes" and diving from the "perhaps" with John Philip Sousa and other well-known New Yorkers staying at the Manhanset. The "perhaps" is a diving float which is anchored about 100 yards from the bathing pavilion. Mrs. Vanderbilt stood on the forward deck of the Tarantula while her husband was disporting himself in the water. He attempted to swim out to her, but gave up the idea after he had been stung in the foot by a jellyfish. In their automobile, which met them here, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt made a brief visit to their country place at Great Neck during the week.

Water sports at the bathing pavilion afforded pleasant diversion for patrons of the Manhanset House one morning this week. One of the closely contested events of the programme was the swimming race for women. The distance was twenty-five yards, and Miss Virginia Miller of New York, whose diving feats are the envy of the Summer girls, won first prize. Miss Ethel Megear, a remarkably beautiful Philadelphia girl, finished second. Similar events are to be held later on.

Clambakes are a popular form of entertainment among patrons of the Manhanset House this season. Commodore D. G. Reid of the Atlantic Yacht Club entertained the combined fleet of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Atlantic, and Philadelphia-Corinthian Clubs with a bake at Paradise Point during their recent visit here, and Mr. and Mrs. John Philip Sousa were the hosts at another week. More than twoscore of their friends staying at the Manhanset House enjoyed the feast of clams, lobsters, fish, chicken, and various other things that go to make a real Rhode Island clambake. Mr. and Mrs. Sousa took their guests over to the Point in sailboats and launches. Mr. Sousa took along his "fiddle" and played lively music for the informal dance that was one of the enjoyable features of the outing.

The United States battleships New Jersey and Virginia are stationed off this resort, and the midshipmen of these vessels are in much demand as dancing partners by the Summer girls at the Manhanset House. A jolly dozen of "middies" came over for the weekly cotillion last evening, and it was a very festive occasion.

Miss Marion Heyl of Philadelphia and her fiancé, George Stewart Chauncey of Brooklyn, have had many sailing parties, luncheons, and other entertainments given in their honor by the members of the Philadelphia colony at the Manhanset House this week.

Sea bass are biting off Montauk Point, and the fishing parties that left the Manhanset House this week, met with exceptionally good luck. John Philip Sousa and Isaac Bell Brennan brought back a string of twenty one day this week.

Among the Brooklyn arrivals at the Manhanset House this week were Clarence Dunning and Clifford A. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lott.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., July 28.—Gay events are tumbling over each other here. With the sea and sun baths, driving, or automobiling, and other diversions in the open, much time is consumed. Then dancing, card parties, and theatre jaunts must be crowded in, with old old Morpheus in the background demanding a share of the twenty-four hours.

Colonial Hall is to give a barn dance next Tuesday. The large dining room will be disguised with the furnishings of a typical barn. Of course, the guests will be attired in country fashion. Prizes will be given to those wearing the most unique costumes.

A euchre party at the Ocean Casino on Monday evening will aid the fund for the erection of a new Catholic Church at Rockaway Beach.

A large euchre was given yesterday in the Arverne Hotel Ocean Casino for the benefit of the Home for Crippled Children of New York. Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish is President of the Home.

Some of the women guests of Colonial Hall have organized a riding club. There is an instructor who accompanies the members on daily morning canter through the neighboring resorts.

An entertainment and reception was given on Thursday evening at the Arverne Pier Theatre for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of New York. It was under the management of Henry Harris of the Hudson Theatre, New York. The performance was followed by a reception at the Ocean Casino.

FAIRS AT SEA CLIFF.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 28.—The fair season opened here this week with the annual fair of St. Boniface Paris, which opened Monday and will probably not close for the week. Each the two

large attendance each evening, with musical and other attractions. On Wednesday and Thursday next the annual fair of St. Luke's Parish is held, and following after that the Methodist Church has its fair. In the latter there will be some innovations this year. John G. Jenkins, the President of the Fair Committee, is giving a handsome clock to the collector who gets the most money for the fair on his or her book. Then it is understood that some handsome pieces of jewelry have been given to be voted to the most popular man and woman. At the Yacht Club on Wednesday evening they had a pleasant and well-attended euchre party. An entertainment is arranged for this evening.

At the Sea Cliff House last Saturday evening they had a masquerade ball, at which a number of cottagers besides the hotel patrons assembled.

The Plaza Park Hotel has closed owing to the illness of the proprietor. Most of the patrons went to the Sea Cliff House. A Summer night's festival was given at the Edgewater on Wednesday evening under the direction of the Germania Society.

To-day at the Glenola Golf Club the first tournament of the season takes place. The President, Charles E. Berner, has offered two cups, one for the associate members, and the other for the regulars—in other words for women and men. The play will be first rounds thirty-six holes medal play and the finals eighteen-hole match play.

GAY AT LAKE HOPATCONG.

Tennis, Golf, and Many Private Entertainments During the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 28.—Gala days are fairly here with their launch parties, tennis tournaments, golf meets, and mountain climbing by day and the evenings spent in open boats on the lake itself, strolling through the moonlighted vistas of hotel walks or on the broad piazzas between the dances. Breslin Hotel continues to sustain its reputation for gayety. There are between three and four hundred guests in the hotel.

A fishing party is being arranged for next week, and side bets are being made as to who will make the largest haul. Among those who will participate in the contest are Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dalton, Mr. D. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. C. Koster, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sherman, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Van Horn of New York.

Much interest is evinced in the musicale and dinner to be given by Mr. and Mrs. James Graham of New York at their cottage on Tuesday night. Fifty invitations have been issued.

One of the important dinner parties given this week, which was largely attended, was that of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Greaves.

Mrs. James Logan of New York, who is an enthusiastic golf player, entertained many lovers of the Scotch game at a golf dinner on Tuesday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mygrant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Werden, Mr. and Mrs. B. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. B. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. K. Wallach, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. N. Edwards, Miss B. Taylor, Miss B. Farrell, Miss G. Watson, Miss M. Tyler, Miss A. Morrison, Miss M. Freedman, Miss C. Bradford, Miss M. Talmage, Miss C. Byrnes, Miss H. Garrison, Mrs. B. Holmes, and Mrs. C. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Hodgson of Brooklyn, with their two daughters, the Misses Laura and Maggie, and their son, James, are here for August at their cottage, with an array of horses, vehicles, and two automobiles.

The golf links have been the scene of much activity. The annual tournament has just been brought to a close, and has been closely contested. Miss Annie Ballard of New York has proved herself the best player among the Summer patrons, and has been presented with a handsome golf stick of gold and pearls. The next highest score was made by Miss Bertha Andrews of Brooklyn.

A very enjoyable launch party was given on Thursday evening by M. and Ms. C. B. Lockwood. They were accompanied by ten guests.

Two coaching parties were made up here on Wednesday afternoon for a trip to the Water Gap. On the Rambler coach were Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. K. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. B. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. Perkins, and Miss F. Morrison. On the Defiance coach Miss Helen Kennedy acted as whip, and in her party were Mr. and Mrs. B. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. B. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fletcher, Miss B. Curtis, Miss K. Hartley, Miss M. Moulton, and D. Barrett, and K. Mitchell.

Miss Carrie Brauman of New York, one of the best whips here this season, gave a four-in-hand party to Budd's Lake on Wednesday.

Wednesday evening a musicale was given at Mrs. James D. P. Walker's cottage by several young ladies. Among them were Miss D. McDonald, Miss B. Dawson, Miss K. Holmes, Miss H. Godfrey, Mrs. M. Meeker, J. D. Wright, A. Aarons, and K. Wallace.

There will be dinners galore to-morrow night, followed by a dance. Among those who have issued invitations are Miss Lulu Grey, Mrs. Abbert Tilt, Mrs. W. Rankin, and Mrs. W. L. Morrison of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Eustace of New York, who have one of the finest launches and most beautiful cottages on the River Drive, have been entertaining extensively this season.

The White Mountains

Preparing for the Return of the Automobile Tourists to Bretton Woods

Special to The New York Times

PROFILE HOUSE, N. H., July 28.—Mrs. Taylor of New York, who occupies a cottage at the Profile House, is entertaining Miss Mary Burke of Chicago; Mrs. J. W. Tillinghast of Albany, and Mrs. Wilbur Tillinghast, the latter lately come from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. Obrig at the Waumbek, in Jefferson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Jones of White Plains, at the Uplands in Bethlehem, were among a number of guests to take a merry straw ride to Littleton this week.

Miss Shepard and Moses Adler were two prize winners from New York in the Saturday evening whist party at the Uplands.

B. Ogden Chisholm and party of three, who have been driving from Wentworth Hall to the New Profile via Bretton Woods, have opened their cottage at the Profile for the season.

Judge and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh are going to Europe, but their cottage at the New Profile has been opened, and there arrived there this week Mr. Keogh, Jack, Terence, Hugh, and the Misses Kitty and Peggy Keogh, with Miss Thomson and Philip Lyndon Dodge of New York. Mrs. Keogh spends the week end with her children before sailing next week.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bridge of New York have as guests at their cottage Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Putnam and Miss Putnam of Woodstock and G. M. Gillett of New York.

Mrs. A. S. Jarvis of New York has opened Cottage No. 16 at the Profile for the season. Richard Katz of New York joined his family at the Highland House in Bethlehem this week.

Over eight hundred persons will be at Bretton Woods by the week end in the great hotels, the Mount Washington and the Mount Pleasant, where the meeting of the Glidden tourists and the Bay State Automobile Association is scheduled on Saturday after the respective runs. There will arrive also many noted society people, who will enjoy the events scheduled for the following week, and which include the hill climb up Crawford Notch and the run cross country to the Balsams, at Dixville Notch. There will be a grand ball at the Mount Washington Hotel prominent among other events of the tour, and it will eclipse in brilliancy any gathering of motorists ever held in New England.

There has been a general awakening at the various larger resorts this week that augurs well for the festivities to come in August. At the Intervale, Wentworth Hall, Eagle Mountain, and Kearsarge Hotels, on the east side, the initial hops of the season were given last Saturday night. The first full dress ball of the season is coming at the Maplewood this week, and the handsome new ballroom at the New Profile will also doubtless be christened with a ball before many days.

Mrs. William Gaston Sargeant, the noted bridge whist expert, sailed this week from Belgium and will shortly arrive at the Crawford House in the Mountains for the Summer. She will, as usual, have classes also at Bretton Woods at the Mount Washington Hotel.

Riding is popular at the Waumbek, and among those seen in the saddle almost daily are R. F. Munroe and Master Willie Munroe, Adolph Victor, Fritz Victor, Miss Frank and M. F. and Harold Frank.

Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Suydam are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Austen at Onaway, having arrived from New York this week. Isaac H. Jones of Philadelphia, who, it is said, is Miss Austen's fiancé, is also paying a visit to the family.

F. M. Palmer and party and John Burling Lawrence and party of New York, who are at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, formed a lunch party, driving over this week in their motor cars.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kaufman of New York are at the Waumbek, where Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Austen of New York have taken rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Victor are entertaining at their cottage Miss Margaret Johnston and Rowe Johnston of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mrs. Henry C. Sturgis, Henry P. Sturgis, and Miss Anna Sturgis of New York have arrived here, coming from the Maplewood Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hawthorne and Mrs. J. M. Wiggins are other New York arrivals here this week, and Mrs. W. H. McClure and party have come on from Albany for another season.

Dr. Samuel R. Appleton of Philadelphia, one of Pennsylvania's most eminent divines, is preaching to-morrow in the village church at Jackson, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hoffman and Miss Elizabeth Hoffman are New Yorkers at Wentworth Hall, Jackson. Mrs. E. Noble, M. D., for many years a resident of India, and who was in San Francisco during the recent earthquake, is a guest of Gen. and Mrs. Wentworth at Wentworth Hall, in Jackson. She is giving some interesting lectures on the disaster.

Gov. John McLane and Council with ladies was a guest at the New Profile House in Franconia Notch on Tuesday of Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf.

Newtons Camps at Altean Lake.

VERMONT GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Matches on the Ekwanok Links, a Luncheon, and a "Musical Smoker."

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 28.—The week-end here was the gayest of the season. The hotels and boarding houses are well filled and more visitors are arriving daily. Private entertainments have occupied the attention of the hotel and cottage contingents for the last days of the week. The matrons vied with each other in giving teas, dinners, and bridge parties.

Next week interest will be centred at the Ekwanok links. The attraction will be the fifth annual Vermont State championship tournament, which will begin Thursday morning. A qualifying round at eighteen holes medal play will occupy the first morning. The first sixteen will continue in match play on the succeeding days for the State championship. The second sixteen will continue to compete for a cup. The losing eight of the first sixteen will compete for the Consolation Cup. There will be prizes for the best score in the qualifying round and for the runner-up for the championship. The last day of the play there will be an open handicap, eighteen holes medal play. The "Gov. McCullough Cup," offered by the Mount Anthony Golf Club of Bennington, will be given to the team of four players making the best total score in the medal round.

On Thursday the golfers here competed for a cup presented by W. C. Houston of Philadelphia. The event was a thirty-six hole handicap competition against bogey.

The Ekwanok golf team is playing its first team match of the season here to-day with twenty-five golfers from the Schenectady Country Club.

The last three days of this week were occupied with a women's tennis tournament. This was a doubles competition. The preliminary rounds were best two out of three sets, while the finals to-day are best three out of five.

On Thursday there was a croquet tournament at The Elms, the residence of J. J. Gunther of New York City for the benefit of the Ekwanok Country Club.

One of the prettiest social events of the season was a luncheon given Monday at the Equinox House by Mrs. J. B. F. Herreshoff of New York, in honor of Miss Florence T. Mills and Miss Agnes Costello, also of New York City. A private dining room was beautifully decorated with ferns and green boughs, while cut flowers were tastefully distributed on the table, which was set for fourteen. Among the New Yorkers present were the Misses McGovern, the Misses Hoyt, Miss Beckwith, and Miss Grace Strong. Others present included Miss Florence Taylor of Brooklyn and Miss Daisy Young of Albany.

On Monday evening a musical smoker was given for the benefit of the Ekwanok Country Club at the clubhouse. A large number braved the threatening weather and were well repaid for their trouble. Miss Costello rendered several vocal selections, and was enthusiastically applauded. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello of New York City and is visiting Miss Florence Taylor here at Lone Pine. The hit of the evening was made by Mr. Reese Cassard of Baltimore, who is visiting Mrs. Herbert Cassard at Wayside. His rendering of many popular songs on a one-stringed instrument, which he made for the occasion from a broomstick and a cigar box, brought down the house. Mrs. Atkinson of New York City played the accompaniments.

Among the New Yorkers at the Equinox House this week is George L. Duval, who is an annual visitor here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Brown of Philadelphia are with Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brown of Philadelphia at their Summer home, Breesy-bank.

Among the arrivals at the Equinox House this week were Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Tod, Mrs. C. E. Welles, Mrs. R. B. Vantine, Mrs. A. P. Kelley, Miss Helen W. Kelley, Albert Kelley, Miss Kathleen Van Vechten, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Mills, Miss Mills, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Thibaut, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Taylor, James B. Greer, Mrs. John Clews, Miss [illegible] Hamblen, J. D. Howe, A. R. [illegible], and Frank [illegible].

TURNING THEM AWAY.

Lake George Hotels Haven't Rooms for Would-Be Patrons.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, July 28.—The season at Lake George is now practically at its height. Many of the smaller hotels along the lake are full and have turned away hundreds during the past week. The larger hotels have about the usual patronage, with very heavy bookings for August.

The German Singing Society of Brooklyn will spend the first week in September in convention at the New Fort William Henry Hotel. Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of nearly 300 of the members of the society.

The feature of the month of August on Lake George will be the nineteenth annual regatta of the Hague Regatta Association, which will take place on the Hague course Thursday, Aug. 16.

The event of greatest interest will be the power boat race. This race will be run for a silver loving cup, which has been presented to the association by Herman Broesel of New York, who is connected with the Smith & Malby Engine Company of Morris Heights. There will be a half dozen or more boats in the race, all of which have made twenty miles or better.

The season at Lake George has been a good one for anglers. During the earlier months many lake trout were taken, and some excellent catches reported. E. Burgess Warren, a Brooklyn man, who spends the Summer months at his cottage on Green Island, has possibly been the most fortunate, one day landing two trout that tipped the scales at twenty pounds.

The season for the small-mouthed black bass, of which so many are caught in Lake George, will open on Aug. 1.

BLUFF POINT PASTIMES.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., July 28—The children at Hotel Champlain enjoyed an entertainment last Tuesday evening which was especially arranged for them. It was a legerdemain performance, given by a quaint little man who calls himself "Professor" Krieger, and who was received by the children as an old friend. He wandered into the hotel last season and mystified the children so much that those who are back again this Summer hailed him with enthusiasm.

The weather this week has been ideal, and the guests are enjoying every moment. Men and women of all ages are seen every day on the golf links, where some unusually good amateur scores are made.

The rustic clubhouse, which crowns a high point on the golf course, is one of the many attractive spots in the hotel grounds. The view from the plazza which surrounds the little house is superb, taking in almost the entire eighteen holes, as well as a long expanse of the lake and a glimpse of the Green Mountains of Vermont.

Automobiles continue to bring many guests to Hotel Champlain. Some of them merely stop over a day or two as an incident in a motor tour of this part of the country, but many are here for the season.

AT MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., July 28.—Among the enjoyable social features of the week was a progressive bridge party of four tables arranged by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Marcus of New York and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Brodie of Brooklyn. There were two prizes each for the best scores and consolation trophies, Mrs. W. H. Dougherty, Brooklyn; Mrs. Herbert M. Adams, Pawtucket; Mrs. Henry Feuchtwanger, New York; J. Hurd Hutchins, Boston; J. M. Lasell, Whitinsville, and Mr. Brodie being the prize winners.

The coming week promises to be a busy one with the first of the season's golf tournaments, a rifle shoot, and baseball games as its features.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Grossman, Miss Mildred Booth Grossman, and Edwin Booth Grossman return for their second Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. R. Emmett are making a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Judson of Brooklyn [illegible]

News and Personal Notes From the Summer Resorts

Lake Placid's Busy Week

Golf Tournament and House Parties Keep Summer Guests on the Move

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, July 28.—Marked by the opening of the racing season of the Lake Placid Yacht Club, by numerous golf tournaments, house parties, and social affairs of a minor nature, this has been one of the busiest weeks of the season thus far at Lake Placid. Large crowds have continued to arrive at the different hotels, and a majority of the new-comers are prepared to stay late into September.

Golf is the sport of the hour, and at all the hotels the links are fairly alive with players on fair days. Tournament has followed tournament in rapid succession. In one of the most interesting played on the Stevens House links, the other day, E. R. Clark was the winner. W. J. McConvill of New York, in this tournament, made the best score ever made on the links during any local tournament, making the eighteen holes in 70. He went the nine holes in 33, or one stroke more than the course record.

Mrs. A. Keating Fisher, who is among the guests at the Grand View, accomplished the feat of swimming across Mirror Lake one day this week. This is something few of the men swimmers at any of the resorts here have very little desire to undertake.

At the Stevens House the guests have this week been congratulating Raymond F. Stevens, the fourteen-year-old son of George A. Stevens, the proprietor, upon the fact that he received the other day a notification to the effect that he is to be awarded a medal by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps for bravery displayed in the rescue of William Potter, the six-year-old son of Herman Potter, last November. The little Potter boy had fallen through the ice of Mirror Lake, and though two men had gone through in their efforts to save him, young Stevens crawled out on the treacherous ice and managed to get a rope to the drowning boy.

The Lake Placid Yacht Club this week started a series of sailing races, to be continued through the balance of the season. These are to be sailed for a cup offered by W. J. Buttfield of New York.

There is still remarkably good fishing about Lake Placid. A few days ago L. H. Newman of New York came in from a fishing trip with a string of fine brook trout, the largest of which weighed two and a half pounds. Prof. Edmund Wall and Paul Stevens are others who have had good luck at black bass fishing.

A number of touring parties have reached Lake Placid this week by automobile and by coach. Dr. George Fales Baker headed one such party arriving at the Stevens House in a big automobile. Among those with him were Major and Mrs. Andrew G. Hopper and John Sailer. Another party included James Lenox Banks and his son, James Lenox Banks, Jr. H. Evans Russell and Miss Russell were of still another party.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Moffett of New York were among the arrivals of the week at the Stevens House. Mr. Moffett is an enthusiastic golf player.

Mrs. Florence Hughes, wife of Capt. James Hughes of the United States infantry, now stationed in the Philippines, arrived this week, joining her father, John S. Naylor, at his cottage on Signal Hill.

Mrs. Charles H. Hale is the guest of Mrs. Augustus H. Goodwin at Ostenola Lodge, near Whiteface Inn. Mrs. John F. Wallace, wife of the former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, who has been visiting there, went down to New York, but is expected back soon.

ST. REGIS YACHT RACES.

Lucky Fishermen Along the St. Regis River and Osgood Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 28.—The week here and among the camps of the St. Regis chain of lakes has been a merry one, with yacht races interspersed with dinner parties, baseball games, and fishing excursions.

The opening events of the St. Regis Yacht Club were held this week, and races took place on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and were witnessed by a large and interested following of spectators, who came in launches and rowboats to watch the contests. In Monday's race the Idem boats, jib and mainsail, were Francis Louis Slade's Malta, R. W. Stuart's Peek-a-Boo, Anson Phelps Stokes's Shadow, Henry L. Hotchkiss's Kingfisher, and the boat of George Townsend, which was sailed by William Barnum. The regular club series of Idem boat races for points will begin the 1st of August and continue semi-weekly throughout the month. Handsome gold, silver, and bronze cups are given for these events, and are awarded to the contestants having the largest number of points at the conclusion of the series.

Races of the open class, for all boats, are a part of the club events, and the first of the series was held this afternoon.

Dr. George Fales Baker and his guest, C. E. O'Halloran, have been making some fine catches of trout. While fishing in the St. Regis River near Paul Smith's, Dr. Baker caught thirty-three speckled trout. Mr. O'Halloran is also devoting much time to fishing for pike, which are found in large quantities and of good size in Osgood Lake. On a recent expedition to Osgood Lake Mr. O'Halloran hooked a fifteen-pounder, which in the ensuing struggle broke his steel rod and upset the boat. Both fisherman and fish escaped without injury.

Joseph Walker, who is an adept at fly-casting, has been taking some speckled beauties from the Lower St. Regis Lake at the mouth of Wellar Brook.

Mrs. Horatio Turner, Miss Eloise Bond, Miss Margaret Carey, Miss Johnson, Miss Dobbins, Dr. G. Warden Miles, Lucius Hopkins Miller, and S. D. Brown have joined the merry house party at the camp of Robert Garrett on Upper St. Regis Lake.

On Friday afternoon the first meeting of those interested in the fair for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium at Trudeau, of which Dr. E. L. Trudeau is the founder, was held at Mrs. George Fales Baker's cottage and was largely attended. The various committees were appointed this week and the work will be taken up in earnest.

A SARANAC FISH STORY.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 28.—Fishermen meet with all manner of interesting adventures, but few have such an experience as did Robert T. Martin here. Mr. Martin was out in a light canoe trolling for bass in Upper Saranac Lake when he hooked an eleven-pound pickerel that put up a terrific fight. Mr. Martin was using a twelve-ounce steel rod and the fish bent this as though it were a reed. After a struggle which lasted for an hour and a quarter the fisherman was able to reach shore, where he landed his prize and killed it with an oar. The fish was three feet long.

Livingston Platt, a nephew of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, and Roy S. Thompson of Topeka, Kan., are in a rough camp on Upper Saranac Lake, near Saranac Inn.

Mrs. F. H. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Cushman, and Francis Louis Slade were members of a dinner party at Saranac Inn Friday. The party made the trip from Upper St. Regis Lake by way of the seven carries and returned over the two carries, one of the finest day trips by water in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Pierson, Charlton Lewis, and Dr. S. K. Bremner lead the golfing contingent at Saranac Inn and practice on the inn links daily.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley, who have a large house party at the Bulkley cottage, entertained their guests with a picnic on Buck Island Friday.

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C. P. HEYL, MANAGER.

CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRE

MOTOR BOAT RACES.

Result of the Contests in the Thousand Islands—Other Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, July 28.—The motor boat races held at Frontenac last Friday and Saturday were not as good as was expected because of the lack of contestants. There were at least ten entries in each race, but only six were in the first race Friday, four of which qualified for the finals on Saturday, and two in the free-for-all race. The final of the handicap race resulted in a victory for the So Long II., owned by W. H. Hasbrouck of New York, with the Vingt et Un II., W. S. Kilmer, second; the Too Easy, W. S. Kilmer, third; and the Canard, W. S. Morgan, fourth. The winner started from scratch and won handily.

The Too Easy won the free for all race, with the Canard second. The So Long II. broke down after the handicap.

The Too Easy won the free-for-all The Vingt et Un II., and the Got to Go, owned by W. B. Hayden of New York, had a collision just before the start of the last race, which resulted in the side of the former boat being completely smashed and the bow of the latter badly broken up.

There will be two or three more motor boat races in August which are expected to be better than those already run off. There will be one more at Frontenac, one at Alexandria Bay, and one at Chippewa Bay.

George C. Boldt of New York is to complete his million-dollar Summer home in the Fall. This home was started about five years ago, but was left incomplete on account of the sudden illness and death of Mrs. Boldt. Mr. Boldt has just completed his farm and farm house, which cost in the neighborhood of $200,000.

Two New Yorkers who are stopping at the Edgewood Hotel are having excellent results at fishing. Mr. Morgan recently caught a thirteen-pound muskalonge, and Miss Birss a nine-pound pickerel. Both of these people have been at the Edgewood for several seasons and are always successful at fishing.

Among the guests at the Murray Hill Hotel are the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn. Dr. Myers conducted the song service in the hotel parlors last Sunday evening.

Prof. Hoffner and his company of New York have been engaged as the leading attraction at the Masonic Fair at Clayton, to be held Aug. 6 to Aug. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilkins and daughter, Miss Verna, of New York are registered at the Thousand Island House for two weeks. With him are L. A. Maxwell, F. W. Davis and Charles Hungerford.

A party of New Yorkers at the Thousand Island House are J. L. Preuss, G. H. McIntyre, Sigmund Freux, H. Stiefel and J. Stiefel. These gentlemen are all great fishermen and are at their favorite sport most of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hennessey of New York are stopping at the Hubbard House for a couple of weeks. Mr. Hennessey spends a great deal of his time fishing and has been very successful.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Beers of New York are registered at the Walton House for a few days.

J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn has arrived at Westminister Park, and is occupying his new cottage with his family for the season.

"Joe" Weber, the actor and concert hall manager of New York, who has been at the Thousand Island House with his wife for several weeks, has returned to New York. Mr. Weber has been very successful as a fisherman and has brought in several good catches.

C. F. Jackson and A. A. Maynard, both from New York, are at the Murray Hill for a week or ten days. They have been on an automobile trip to the various summer resorts in the Eastern States, and will go from here directly to New York City.

Another very successful hop was held at Murrray Hill last Saturday evening. Those at the ball included a party from Woronoco Island, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard of Utica. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Terry, Miss Anna and Miss Louise Bottomley, Miss Edna Doty, and Miss W. Browne, all from New York. After the dance refreshments were served in one of the large private dining rooms. The decorations were in green and white.

M. S. Flint of New York is at the Murray Hill for a few days.

GOLF, COACHING, AND BASEBALL.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 28.—Plans are under way for the annual golf tournament, which will be held on the Ampersand Golf Club links in September. As many of last season's best players are here and are practicing daily, the various events promise to be hotly contested. Handsome silver cups to be awarded in the tournament are on exhibition at Hotel Ampersand, and stimulate the golfers to greater activity.

TEETOTALERS AND NORDICA.

Methodist Evangelistic Conference—Sunday Bathing Forbidden.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 28.—Cold water advocates affiliated with the New Jersey State Womap's Christian Temperance Union and the National Temperance Society have been holding forth this week in Ocean Grove. The women teetotalers arrived Wednesday and continued in conference until Thursday, when their temperance brothers took charge of the meetings. Mrs. Emma Bourne of Newark, the State President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was in charge of the meetings held by the White Ribboners. The meetings to-morrow in the Auditorium will be in the interest of prohibition. The morning sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar of Brooklyn, and the evening sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City. Next week the meetings will be in charge of the missionary societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mme. Nordica, the operatic star, is to sing in the Auditorium next Wednesday evening, and Musical Director Morgan, who has charge of the entertainment, is deluged with applications for seats from cottagers spending the Summer at Long Branch, Elberon, Spring Lake, and other Monmouth County resorts. From present indications an audience numbering 10,000 will greet the famous singer.

The cantata of "My Redeemer" was successfully rendered this evening by the Festival Chorus and the Auditorium orchestra. Next Saturday evening Handel's oratorio of "The Messiah" will be sung by the combined Ocean Grove and New York choruses. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is advertised for the evening of Sept. 3.

A four days' conference of the Evangelistic Commission of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is scheduled to be held from Aug. 14 to 17, when plans will be formulated for the inauguration of a great evangelistic movement in the United States. Bishop W. F. Mallalieu of Boston is President of the commission and Bishop Henry Spellmeyer of Cincinnati is the Vice President. Other Bishops who will attend are Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia, James N. FitzGerald of St. Louis, Luther B. Wilson of Chattanooga, Tenn., and J. F. Berry of Buffalo. Other prominent ministers and laymen of the Methodist Church will also be present. The Conference will precede the annual camp meeting, and delegates to the convention will take a prominent part in that great religious feast.

Ocean Grove maidens and youths who have been in the habit of bathing at Bradley Beach on the Sabbath will be forced to abandon the practice because of an edict promulgated this week by the Common Council of the latter borough. Sunday bathing is prohibited in this place, and the custom has been for years for Ocean Grovers to take their Sunday morning bath at Bradley Beach. They were wont to don their bath robes at home and parade through the streets of the neighboring resort en route to the bathing pavilion. This practice shocked the Bradley Beach solons, and they have detailed policemen to enforce the new rule to-morrow. Another new rule adopted by these same Aldermen forbids Sunday dancing in the borough.

CRABBING AT SUNRISE.

Popular Pastime of the Younger Set at Belmar.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 28.—Novelty is the quest of the Summer residents here, as well as at other places along the New Jersey shore, and as the young people of the Belmar colony wish to do something a little different than they are doing anywhere else along the coast, they have hit upon the scheme of crabbing at sunrise, when there is a sunrise, as has been the case but a couple of times this week. It is no uncommon sight to witness numbers of boats putting out from local docks in the early morning hours, loaded with young people bent on catching crabs.

Yacht club members continue to be very active. Robert Leroy, one of the most enthusiastic members of the club, is taking much interest in the schedule of races arranged for this season, and is doing everything he can to make the club more popular.

At the Belmar Club, which continues to be the centre of attraction for the cottagers, the week has been spent almost entirely indoors on account of the bad weather. Bowling, which has always been the most popular diversion with the sojourners here, continues to attract attention, and the women are beginning to take a greater interest in the game.

The Columbia, Colorado, and Windsor Hotels have regular hops on Wednesday and Saturday nights, to which come patrons of the smaller hotels and cottages. Manager Murray of the Columbia has also arranged several card parties, there being regular euchre and bridge games played by about ten tables every Tuesday evening.

MANY AT CAPE MAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 28.—New Yorkers are numerous among the great throng which is filling up the resort with the largest crowd that it has entertained in many years. The height of the Summer season is now close at hand, and, consequently, there is much social life. The rainy weather which has prevailed at times has produced innumerable impromptu dances, card parties, and dinners.

Bathing loses none of its charm to those who frequent Cape May, and during the last few days it has been a delightful experience. The billows have been mountain high, capable of roughly handling those not on the alert, and the water especially invigorating. It is noticed that there are bathers not only at the regular hours between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., but all day, from early morning until twilight, and sometimes later. An old-timer recently remarked: "We used to bathe three times per day in the old times, and we had great fun. Life here was not so hedged about with restrictions, but was untrammeled and everybody was out for a good time. What cared we for handsomely appointed apartments. We lived in the open and needed a room for our necessary luggage and to sleep in occasionally, and we didn't want any frills. Since seaside resorts have been made such an important business much of the original purpose has been forgotten."

Bowling parties for small children have become a fad, and almost every day one at least is given by one of the members of the cottage colony. These parties are sources of much pleasure for the children who are invited and do the bowling, as well as for the hostess. Many of the children have become very good bowlers as a result of the regularity with which they visit the alleys.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Smith have joined the New York colony at the Chalfonte.

Mrs. John Kelly and Miss Lorena Kerr of New York are guests at the Lafayette.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Holden of New York are among the late arrivals at the Stockton.

J. H. Tilley of Orange, N. J., is a late prominent arrival at the Colonial.

E. C. Leeds of Brooklyn came to the

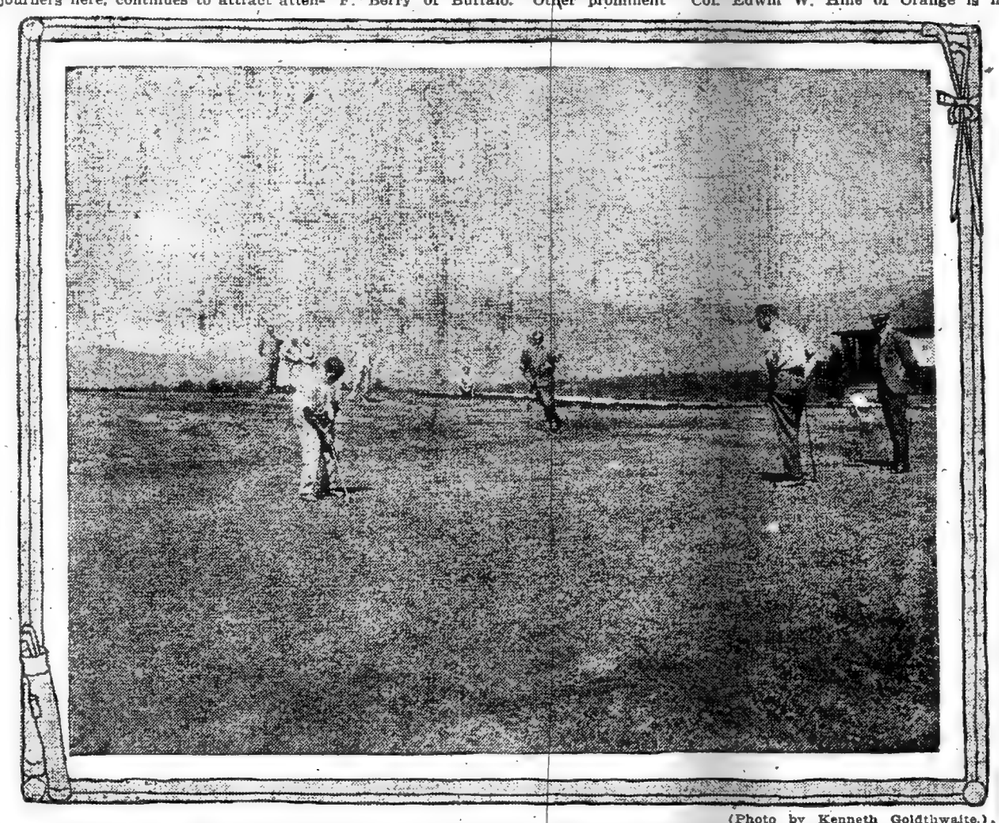

(Photo by Kenneth Goldthwaite.).

An Interesting Moment on the Golf Links of the Stevens House, Lake Placid.

ASBURY PARK NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 28.—Queen Titania and her court will visit this children's paradise the last week in August and will be the guest of the city during her sojourn. She will be crowned with all the pomp and ceremony of a real coronation at the Asbury Avenue Casino on the evening of Tuesday, Aug. 28. Anna Held's comedy, "The Little Duchess," will be produced by a selected company on that evening, with Countess Olga von Hatzfeldt in the stellar rôle, and the crowning of Queen Titania will be cleverly introduced into the play. The Carnival Commission, which is arranging the details of Titania's visit and the annual baby parade, will establish headquarters on the Boardwalk next week, when the parade prizes will be exhibited and the registry of entrants for the parade will begin.

Mabel Fenton, the well-known vaudeville star, entertained a number of her friends at her Summer home, the Ross-Fenton farm, Wednesday afternoon. The occasion was the christening of Commodore J. Edward Wortman's two new motor boats, the Ross-Fenton and the Rena Belasco. The latter craft is named after the daughter of David Belasco, the playwright, who is summering in Asbury Park. Miss Belasco christened the boat named in her honor, while Mabel Fenton performed the same function for the Ross-Fenton.

Over one thousand Bible students affiliated with the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, with headquarters in Allegheny, Penn., were here this week to

T. Russell of Allegheny, Penn. He will "discourse" to-morrow afternoon on the subject, "To Hell and Back."

Secretary Cottrell reports that he has received nearly five hundred entries for the dog show to be given in the Beach Auditorium next month by the Asbury Park Kennel Club. The cottagers of Allenhurst, Deal Beach, and Long Branch are taking a lively interest in the exhibition, which is to be an annual feature.

At midnight next Tuesday night the life-savers along the Jersey coast will resume their duties, after a two months' vacation. Beginning next Thursday, the crew located at Loch Arbour, just north of this place, will give weekly exhibitions of their prowess in rescue work.

Visiting automobilists are very careful not to exceed the legal speed limit when passing through Neptune City, a small borough just south of Asbury Park. Recorder McNulty of that place is responsible for this precaution. He has determined to put a stop to reckless speeding, and with the aid of a stop watch times each car as it traverses a measured distance. Thus far he has rounded up and fined a score of offenders, and he announces that he will continue the vigil until the dangerous practice is stopped.

Friends of the late Frank L. Ten Broeck, Asbury Park's first Mayor, met this week and decided to ask for subscriptions for a memorial to be erected in his honor.

SEA GIRT SOLDIERS.

Fifth Regiment Draws Many Visitors to the Camping Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 28.—As a central gathering point and the spot where all the festivities of the week occur, the Governor's cottage and other parts of the State grounds have continued to be popular this week. Band concerts in the evenings, when the rain stopped long enough to permit, and the manoeuvres of the New Jersey National Guard, the Fifth Regiment of which has been in camp this week, have all helped to make the time pass rapidly and pleasantly.

Gov. Stokes has been here all the week, surrounded by a staff consisting of Adjt. Gen. R. Heber Brientnall of Newark, Col. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, the author of the automobile law; Capt. Harry C. Kramer of Camden, Capt. George C. Vickers of Jersey City, Capt. Walter E. Edge of Atlantic City, and Capt. Mahlon R. Margerum of Trenton, all of whom have aided the Executive materially in looking out for the comfort of the hundreds of visitors who come to the cottage daily.

Col. Edwin W. Hine of Orange is in command of the Fifth Regiment, and Capt. Oscar H. Condit of East Orange leads Battery A of East Orange, which has also been here all the week. Many of the wives of the commissioned officers in the regiment are staying at the beach front hotels, the Beach House, Parker House, and Tremont.

The amateur soldiers have many regular drills, and each day several companies are on the rifle range trying to qualify as marksmen. This is a feature of the range which has never been in evidence before, as the men formerly made separate trips to Sea Girt for this work.

POINT PLEASANT PASTIMES.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 28.—Point Pleasant sojourners find their diversions in many ways. Golf, tennis, automobiling, riding and driving, and kindred pleasures help to pass the time, and for those who are fond of the water the Manasquan River affords the finest sailing to be found on this part of the New Jersey coast, especially for small craft.

At the cottage of Mrs. Matthews, on the river, the third and last of the entertainments for the benefit of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital was given on Wednesday of this week, when Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allan Price, Summer residents of this place, volunteered their services, and entertained a large number of sojourners.

At the Warwick Arms the patrons have been playing military euchre for several evenings this week. At the Carrollton there was a dance on Tuesday night, and there was another at the Leighton on Wednesday. The young people of Pine Bluff Inn went on a straw ride to Belmar on Wednesday night, which they all enjoyed so much that they are planning another.

SPRING LAKE PLANS AHEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 28.—August promises to be one of the gayest months that this resort has even seen. The annual tennis tournament begins Monday, and on Saturday of the following week pool day at the Casino will be on the programme, while the last week the annual carnival and horse show is scheduled.

Next Friday night the children from the Dorethy Dix home in Boston will be entertained at the Casino, and when they get through a number of the young people of the Summer colony will present a one-act play. This performance will be for the benefit of the new choir house, which has been built on the grounds of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Motor Car Parties

The Season Witnesses the Banner Year of Horseless Traveling

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 28.—Congressman John J. Gardner, who resides at Egg Harbor, started out Tuesday afternoon in an automobile. He had gotten about four miles from the starting point when the machine gave a snort, a couple of wheezy coughs, and then refused to budge. He and the chauffeur petted, coaxed, and swore at it by turns and tinkered up the machinery, but all to no purpose. The machine had balked, and even trying to build a fire under it failed to start it.

The Congressman was four miles out in the country and nowhere near a railroad station or trolley line. There was but one thing to do if he wanted to get home, and that was to foot it back to Hammonton, where he could get a train. He did it.

John Stebeck, David Schnable, and Jacob Goenner of Johnstown, Penn., tell of an experience they had with a black snake on their way to the shore, which they declare they will swear to. There are four others. They were riding through the mountains of Pennsylvania when they noticed what they took to be a big stick lying directly across the road. The machine was slowed down so that in case it was anything with nails in it the man at the wheel could bring the machine to a stop and remove it without puncturing a tire. He saw when he got a little nearer that it was apparently round, so he stuck on the power again. But as he started across it he noticed that it moved, and in his fright he brought the machine to a standstill.

As he did so a big black snake coiled itself about the rear wheel of the machine, and raising its head brought its fangs down with a thump into the rubber tire. There was a hiss and an explosion. The automobilists secured a club and pounded the snake to death. They took it off the wheel and found that it measured a little over nine feet in length. Mr. Schnable now has the skin of the reptile, and will have it tanned as a memento of the most stirring incident of his career as an automobilist.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Huston and son of Chicago are among the automobile enthusiasts at the shore. They have completed 33,000 miles, running in a 35-horse power Peerless car, and have met with but few accidents, none of a serious nature. They started out from their home in the Windy City in May, 1905, and will get back again about Dec. 31. They will then have run about 50,000 miles.

LENOX, July 28.—It is estimated that 1,000 motor cars have passed through Lenox this week. Many have found a stopping place in Stockbridge, others here, and still more in Pittsfield.

Alfred A. Pope of Farmington, Conn., en route to Manchester, Vt., in a White steamer, was here this week. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Borden were the guests of Mr. Pope.

John Moller, Jr., of Lakewood, N. J., with Mrs. Moller, arrived in Lenox this week in a Stevens-Duryea. He will go to Manchester, Vt., later.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Runkle and family of Plainfield, N. J., touring in a Renault, arrived this week at Hotel Aspinwall. They are to remain for some time to make excursions about the hills.

John A. Spoor of Chicago arrived in an Apperson in Pittsfield this week. Mr. Spoor has a country place there.

Miss Bessie Lamont of Millbrook, N. Y., was in Lenox this week with a party of friends in a Mercedes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Jefferson of Warren, Penn., tourning in a Pierce-Arrow, have been in Lenox and Pittsfield this week.

Mrs. John E. Parsons of New York returned to Lenox this week from France with a 40-horse power Delaunay-Bellville machine, with limousine coachwork by Botiaux. This is the first machine that Mrs. Parsons has had, and it is said to be faster than any that has been in the Berkshires.

Robb De P. Tytus of New York had delivered to him in Tyringham this week a new Pope-Hartford. Stephen D. Field has bought a large Maxwell car.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 28.—Many touring parties are making short stopovers here. W. R. Cosgrove of Brooklyn passed through on his way to Montreal. His machine is the Maxwell.

E. Steindler of New York made Saratoga a brief visit while en route to Plattsburg in a Martina.

F. A. Goodrich of St. Louis and F. H. Holt of Detroit stopped over on his way to Buffalo.

L. B. Warren of New York is at the Kensington. He is in his Peerless.

The garages are booking ahead for August. The police are putting into effect their speeding law and showing the law breakers that they mean business.

CATSKILL, July 28.—Among the automobilists touring the Catskills are Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Millard and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Baird of Oneonta. They are in a Pope-Toledo car, and are on their way from Oneonta to Boston.

A 45-50 horse power Stoddard-Dayton car attracted considerable attention Tuesday while passing through on its way to Atlantic City. The party comprised Thomas Brown, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Neil Martin, W. J. Wakefield, W. J. Reilly, and James A. Dolan, the owner of the car, and an Albany real estate man.

A White steamer that made the trip from Sinnamahoning, Penn., to this place passed through here on its way to Boston Tuesday afternoon. The machine, an 18-horse power, was carrying Mr. and Mrs. R. Z. Roberts of Knoxville, Tenn., and Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Barclay of Sinnamahoning, Penn.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 28.—Joseph Ramsey, Jr., ex-President of the Wabash Road, has arrived at the Rexmere. Mr. Ramsey is accompanied by his wife, his daughters, Mrs. S. R. Fowler and Miss Mary P. Ramsey, and his sons, J. Palmer Ramsey and John P. Ramsey. John P. Ramsey joined the party at the Rexmere on Monday, coming from the West in a 40-horse power Thomas car.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Griffin of New York arrived at the Rexmere on Friday on an automobile tour of the Catskills. They came from New York by way of Catskill and had made a morning run from the Grand Hotel in very fast time.

Mr. James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank of New York, with his wife and daughter, reached the Rexmere on Tuesday in their Thomas car. Mr. Cannon came by way of Oneonta and later will tour the Berkshires.

Messrs. A. B. Maynard and L. S. Risley of New York stopped at the Rexmere on Tuesday night while on an automobile tour of this section.

Two automobile parties passed through here on Thursday. One car, a 60-horse power Mercedes, was the largest car seen here this season. The party comprised Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, Miss Campbell, and John Avolin of New York. They were returning from a visit to Richfield Springs, stopping on the way back at Stamford and Windham.

The second party, in a large touring car, passed through here Thursday evening at dusk, and spent the night at the Grant House. They were Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Helmes, Miss Nellie Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Felthousen of Buffalo.

LONG BRANCH, July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stout of Franklin Avenue made an auto trip to Trenton and back a few days ago in their new Pope-Hartford machine. The party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stout, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Cubberly, and Mrs. Jerome B. Peterson. During their absence from Long Branch the machine covered 125 miles. At times the machine speeded at thirty miles an hour.

Capt. Charles S. Halstead, a former cottager here, who entered suit against P. J. Sassano, a chauffeur, recently received a verdict of $10 and costs. The Captain in the Fall of 1904 left his car in charge of Sassano. When he wanted it, so he alleged, he ascertained that the car was in Trenton in a disabled condition. An action for wrongful conversion of the machine resulted.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Maynard, Fred Maynard, Jr., and Miss De Forest drove from Utica in a Pierce last Sunday and dined at the Tuller.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Keller, who are staying at the Richfield Hotel, drive out often in their Pope-Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell and Miss Campbell of St. Louis, who are traveling in a Mercedes, are now at the Berkeley-Warorltha.

Messrs. S. S. Keller, Fred W. Houghton, and Thomas Wetzel made a trip to New York this week in Mr. Wetzel's Stoddard-Dayton touring car.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 28.—A score or more of automobile parties arrived at the Mathewson during the week. One of these was made up of S. H. Chisholm, A. J. Nutting, and F. H. Hubbard of New York, in a big Winston machine.

Another included Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Judd, E. S. Judd, and Miss M. L. Downing of New York. Yet another was made up of Mrs. A. M. Young, Miss Elizabeth R. Young, and Mrs. John H. Goss of Waterbury, Conn.

Dr. George T. Wetmore of New York has arrived at the Mathewson in his Mercedes machine with Mrs. Wetmore.

E. C. De Witt of Chicago is at the Mathewson with Mrs. De Witt and a string of Mercedes cars.

Charles B. Goss, the inventor of the Goss printing press, arrived at the Gladstone on Wednesday in his big Toledo machine. With him were Mrs. Goss, Miss Hazel Goss, and Charles B. Goss, Jr.

RANGELEY, Me., July 28.—The hotels are packed, and the landlords have arranged with the citizens in the little village on the lake shore, who have 200 rooms in readiness for the Glidden tourists, who are expected to reach the Rangeley Lake House to-morrow.

This week ex-Gov. John Dill of Maine with his wife and Miss Simson Ray of St. Louis were here in a White steam car.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton B. Hale and Miss Ellen Chamblin of Santa Barbara, Cal., arrived here Monday from Washington, D. C., in a Winton car.

Congressman Littlefield of Maine, who, with Mrs. Littlefield, is touring the State in a Pierce-Arrow car, left here to-day.

George Treat and bride of New York were Wednesday in Livermore Falls.

The following party, in a White steam car, just reached here from East Orange, N. J.: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Starrett, Paul Starrett, and Miss G. A. Van Epps.

William Mueford Martin and Frank F. Vandunorf of New York, in a Peerless car, arrived Wednesday, and with others await the Glidden tour. They are taking the same trip, but going in directly the opposite direction, passing here.

BLOCK ISLAND CROWDED.

The Hotels Are All Full and Guests Are Still Pouring In.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, July 28.—Predictions made early in June that this would prove the most successful season the island has had in years are being verified, and crowds are arriving by every boat. Most of the hotels are already full.

The social diversions of the week have been many and varied. The masquerade party at the Ocean View on Saturday evening proved the event of the season so far. Many of the guests appeared in fancy costume, and enjoyed some amateur vaudeville followed by dancing.

George W. Aldrich, Railroad Commissioner of New York, and family are spending several weeks at the Ocean View.

Charles Emery Smith, ex-Postmaster General, is spending the season at the Ocean View.

Mr. C. H. Post and family of Brooklyn are back at the Central House for the season. This makes Mr. Post's fourteenth consecutive season at this house.

The fishing here never was better. Swordfish are bein caught in large num-

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Beginning of Polo Season—Newporters Come Over—Many Motor Tourists.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 28.—To-morrow the polo season begins at the Point Judith Country Club and continues until Aug. 10. This, of course, will bring hundreds to the Pier and stimulate all forms of social activity here. Parking spaces for the tournament have already been engaged by Joseph S. Ulman, Mrs. Charles Sennickson, Joseph R. Dilworth, Irving Brokaw, W. D. Buchanan, Charles H. Farnum, Samuel H. Valentine, Harry B. Kane, John H. Hanan, and Samuel Thompson of New York, while the Philadephia, Washington, and Chicago contingent here are also among the number who have arranged for parking space.

The Casino here has been a mecca for automobile parties on all the days of the past week, Newporters being largely in evidence, coming over in autos across the Jamestown and Saunderstown ferries and thence down by autos from the picturesque little hamlet of Saunderstown.

An elaborate luncheon of the week was given at the Casino by Mr. P. F. Collier to a party of Newporters, which included the following: Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs.

Hy. Mayer Goes Abroad--With Carlsbad's Pilgrims

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CUSTOM OFFICIAL TO BOSTON LADY: "MADAME, HEV YOU ANY TOBACCO, CIGARS SPIRITS TO DECLARE?"

THE FIRST GLASS OF SPRUDEL.

IN THE MUDBATH. THE MAKING OF AN APOLLO

AT THE ZANDER INSTITUTE FOR COMFORTABLE GYMNASTS.

EFFECT ON THE PATIENTS AT THE MÜHLBRUNNEN WHEN THE BAND PLAYS A POLKA.

"FULL UP, SIR, THERE ARE ALREADY TWO INSIDE.

AT THE KURHAUS SAAL BALL. THE AUSTRIAN MAY FURNISH A PATTERN FOR OUR HOME TAILOR-MADE MILITARY.

THINGS WE MIGHT SEE IN NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Monday showers, Tuesday fair; fresh southwest winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,719. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DUMA MEMBERS TO MEET PROBABLY IN FINLAND

Constitutional Democrats First to Consult Their Constituents.

PRINTED AT PISTOL'S POINT

Revolutionists Seize a Printing Office and Have 150,000 Copies of Viborg Manifesto Made.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—There has been no marked change in the situation in the last two days. The Bourse has recovered from its panic and the Novoe Vremya chooses to see in this a return of confidence and an augury of a successful issue of Stolypin's plans.

The Premier has not yet formed his new Cabinet, but the press is giving publicity to various rumors regarding his projects of reform. It is stated, for instance, that Stishinsky's scheme of agrarian reform is now condemned as unsatisfactory and that the Government intends to carry through in its stead the scheme of Kutler, who was compelled to resign his post as head of the Board of Agriculture under Witte on account of what was then regarded as the revolutionary character of his proposals. Kutler is now a member of the Constitutional Democratic Party.

It is rumored further that amnesty of political offenders is impending, but the wholesale arrests and suppression of newspapers that followed upon the dissolution of the Duma render it difficult to give credit to the report.

In a word, Stolypin's probable course of action remains enveloped in a mist of hypothesis, in spite of a series of declarations which begin to remind one of Witte's efforts to play the part of a democratic bureaucrat.

The Deputies are gradually dispersing to their homes, many of the peasants with much sinking at heart in view of their failure to redeem their pledge to bring back with them land and freedom. Many Constitutional Democratic Deputies, after learning the state of feeling of their constituencies, will return to report at the party congress to be held, probably, in Finland toward the end of August.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered the local authorities closely to observe the behavior of former Deputies in their constituencies. The system of espionage brought to such an unprecedented pitch of perfection by Durnovo is again flourishing in St. Petersburg. Near a large number of houses spies are stationed, and house porters have received special instructions to observe the movements of inmates. The police visit the printing works several times a day to prevent the printing of the Viborg manifesto.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—A party of men armed with revolvers forced their way yesterday into the Boussel printing establishment here. They made the foreman a prisoner and prevented the compositors from leaving the building. They then had printed 150,000 copies of the Viborg manifesto of the outlawed lower house of Parliament. Strangers calling at the establishment while this work was being done were detained to prevent their giving the alarm.

While this was going on a religious procession, escorted by policeman, both mounted and on foot, drew up to a church immediately opposite, but no one was aware of what was passing inside the printing establishment.

A plenary meeting of the St. Petersburg Council of Workmen's Deputies, representing 130,000 workmen, was held today at Terioki, a little town across the Finnish border, which is now the Mecca of all opponents of the Government. The members agreed that a general strike, though it must be declared later, at the present moment would be untimely. The afternoon was spent in discussing other measures and in an expression of views as to the attitude to be taken by the workmen on the dissolution of Parliament. Many of the delegates favored a gigantic one-day strike, but no decision on this point was reached.

There is much jubilation among the revolutionists over the escape from prison at Sevastopol of Samenkoff, who is believed to have been an accomplice in the attempt last May on the life of Gen. Neplueff. This escape sets at liberty one of the most dangerous revolutionary organizers in Russia. Samenkoff is a leading member of the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionists. His friends have steadfastly maintained that he had no connection with the plot against Gen. Neplueff, and say that the authorities used his presence in Sevastopol the day of the attempted assassination as a pretext to arrest and railroad him to the scaffold.

In addition to putting the screws on the Russian press to prevent the publication of unfavorable news from the interior and throwing in the wastebasket practically all the foreign press comment on the dissolution of Parliament, the Government has shown itself to be extremely sensitive to public opinion abroad, and has imposed a strict censorship on telegrams sent through the Official Agency in order to prevent as far as possible harsh criticism. Even the censorship on

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RECORD HORSEBACK RIDE.

H. K. Vingut Wins $2,000 by 100-Mile Feat at Race Track.

Harry K. Vingut, member of several Long Island hunt clubs and formerly an amateur rider of reputation, yesterday rode 100 miles against time at the Belmont Park race course, Queens, Long Island, for a wager said to have been $1,000 a side, made several weeks ago with E. L. Norton. Vingut finished the distance in 12 hours and 39 minutes, counting in the time of stops, and 9 hours and 9 minutes actual time of riding, the performance making a record for long-distance riding on horseback in this country.

The agreement in the wager was that Mr. Vingut was to ride 100 miles in twenty-four hours, riding at will through that period, and having as many changes of horses as he wished.

The match began early yesterday morning when there was just light enough for the few spectators who gathered to see the start. Mr. Vingut rode at a gallop from the first, and did not change the pace of his mounts at any time through the hundred miles, maintaining the gallop, at times approaching a racing pace, throughout the time that he was in the saddle.

The riding was in three periods, the first from 4:42 o'clock until 6:50, when Mr. Vingut pulled up at the clubhouse and stopped for breakfast and a shave, resting then until 8:10 o'clock, when he remounted and set off again for the second period, which ended at 12:35 P. M., with forty-three and a half miles more covered. By that time the number of spectators had increased considerably, and August Belmont, Belmont Purdy, and a number of others having country homes near the race course were on hand to see the finish of the trial. Mr. Vingut had luncheon in the interval, and remounted to complete the ride at 2:45 o'clock, then covering thirty-one and a half miles at 5:21 o'clock, when he pulled up at the clubhouse with one hundred and a half miles covered in 12 hours and 39 minutes from the time of the start.

In the long ride Mr. Vingut used five half-breed ponies—Jingle, Flushing, Red Buck, Bob White, and Fox Brush—dividing the work fairly equally among them. His last lap was ridden at the fastest pace of the match, for just then a thunderstorm broke and drove the spectators to cover. Mr. Vingut finished his ride in a downpour, enlivened by a terrific display of lightning, and had just passed the three-quarter post in his finish when the lightning struck and splintered the post. The principals in the wager returned to New York immediately after Mr. Vingut had completed his winning race against time for a dinner at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. This was a part of the wager.

CUMMINS CHANGES FRONT.

Surrenders His Position on the Question of Tariff Revision.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 29.—After having zealously advocated tariff revision for several years, Gov. Cummins made to-day what is regarded as a complete surrender of his position. He is accused of having been "whipped into line by the news from Oyster Bay." This morning the leaders of his faction announced that they would recommend the adoption of the following tariff plank at Wednesday's State Convention:

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. Duties on foreign imports should not be levied for revenue only, but should be so adjusted as to promote our domestic industries, enlarge our foreign markets, secure remunerative prices for the products of our factories and farms, and maintain the superior scale of wages and standard of living of American labor.

Wise and unselfish tariff laws maintained in the interest of the general welfare, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly are essential to our commercial and industrial prosperity. We believe that all inequalities in the tariff schedules which inevitably arise from changing industrial and commercial conditions should be adjusted from time to time, and confidence without reserve all assaults upon the protective system. We favor such reasonable and timely changes as will keep the tariff in harmony with our industrial and commercial progress.

We favor the reciprocity inaugurated by Blaine, advocated by McKinley and Roosevelt, and recognized in Republican platforms and legislation. While the growth of our foreign trade is most gratifying, we believe that a judicious application of maximum and minimum tariff will multiply our exports without restricting our home market.

On the 1st of October last Gov. Cummins addressed the Des Moines Republican Club, and in the course of his remarks said:

"All the graft of all the insurance companies from the beginning does not equal one-fifth the amount of which the American people are robbed in a single year by excessive tariffs."

CAMPBELL FOR GOVERNOR.

Returns Indicate Palestine Man as Winner in the Primaries.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 29.—Sufficient returns have been received to show that in Saturday's primaries T. M. Campbell of Palestine received a plurality of the popular vote, and that he will go into the State Convention with sufficient strength to assure him the nomination for Governor. M. M. Brooks of Dallas appears to be second choice, with O. B. Colquitt of Terrell third, and C. K. Bell of Fort Worth fourth choice.

The returns indicate that the State ticket, outside of Governor, will be as follows:

Lieutenant Governor, A. B. Davidson, Cuero; Attorney General, R. V. Davidson, Galveston; Controller, J. W. Stephens, Mexia; Treasurer, Sam Sparks, Abilene; Land Commissioner, J. J. Terrell, Austin; Railroad Commissioner, L. J. Storey, Lockhart; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Reuben R. Gaines, Paris; Associate Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals, John N. Henderson, Bryan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. B. Cousins, Mexia.

WIFE BURNED, HUSBAND HELD

Her Body Found in Ruins of Their Home in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The body of Mrs. Ernestine Voss, forty-three years old, was found burned in the ruins of her home this morning. The circumstances led the police to arrest her husband, John L. Voss, and he will be held pending the result of a Coroner's inquest. A post-mortem examination of the body revealed fifteen pellets of metal near the backbone.

Voss is said to have asserted that his wife was away from home and in no danger from the flames. Neighbors told the police that the pair had quarreled frequently over money.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived: SS Cretic, from Genoa, July 6, and Naples, July 12. Passed in at Sandy Hook 1:13 A. M.

Equinox—Equinox—Equinox—Equinox. Sparkling Lithia Water Quenches Thirst.—Adv.

8 LOST, MAYBE MORE, OFF THE JERSEY COAST

Fishing Sloops Capsize in Wind on Hereford Bar.

32 IN ONE, 12 IN OTHER

Life Savers Hasten to the Rescue Just in Time to Pick Up the Survivors.

Special to The New York Times.

ANGLESEA, N. J., July 29.—Caught in the trough of a tremendous sea, the sloop yachts Nora and Alva B., coming in from the Fishing Banks just after noon today, capsized on Hereford Inlet Bar. The yacht Albert is also reported sunk.

It is known that at least eight lives were lost, and the dead may number thirteen. Several persons are reported missing. At a late hour to-night small craft of every description are scouring the waters off the bars of Anglesea Inlet in a desperate effort to rescue any survivors who may be tossing about on the wreckage.

There were thirty-two persons on the Nora, of whom seven were lost, and twelve on the Alva B., all of whom but one were saved. That not more fell victims to the sea was due to the heroism of Capt. Henry S. Ludlam of the Hereford Inlet Life Saving Station and a crew of five men. The steam yacht Irrella, the power yacht Moffett, and a small dory manned by strangers also aided in the rescues.

The first reports were that the drowned numbered twenty-eight, but investigation by the Coroner to-night is steadily decreasing the roll of the victims. The list late to-night shows these bodies recovered:

FISHER, FREDERICK, Philadelphia.
HAMMELL, HERBERT, Lansdale, Penn.
SNYDER, WALTER, Philadelphia.
FOGARTY, JOHN, Haverford, Penn.
STARKEY, J., Philadelphia.
DONOHUE, JERRY, Philadelphia.
UNKNOWN MAN.
LODNER, SAMUEL, of Woodbury, N. J., is among the missing.

Fishing Boats All Crowded.

Anglesea is one of the favorite fishing places along the Southern New Jersey coast. Seldom has it had a busier Sunday than to-day. Every excursion train from Philadelphia and other near-by points came down crowded with visitors, most of whom intended spending the day in fishing. The weather in the morning was ideal, and all the fishing boats took out large crowds to the fishing banks.

After noon, however, a brisk breeze sprung up, and the Captains of the small craft hoisted sail and started for home. Most of the fleet got in without mishap, although some of them had considerable difficulty in clearing Hereford Bar.

The two that got into trouble were the sloop yacht Nora, which had on board Capt. Herbert Shivers, his mate, and thirty passengers, and the sloop Alvin B., with a party of twelve.

The Nora had gone to the fishing banks at Five Fathom Bank, about ten miles out to sea, early in the day.

When the wind began to freshen Capt. Shivers decided it was time to make port and with the assistance of a small gasoline engine and a good spread of canvas, he made good time toward Anglesea. As the sloop bowled along the wind was getting stiffer and the sea rougher. Capt. Shivers, from long experience, knew how treacherous is Hereford Bar, and approached it with his usual caution. The sand obstruction is about a mile from shore.

Squall Struck the Nora.

Just as he was about to go over it a heavy squall struck the Nora. Despite the efforts of the Captain the craft heeled over and was hit by a huge wave. The wind and the wave coming together was more than the yacht could stand, and it turned completely over, throwing the thirty-two occupants into the sea. As the boat turned over the mast snapped.

There was an agonizing cry as the yacht turned turtle, which was quickly silenced when nearly all the victims disappeared beneath the water. The heavy sea, however, probably was responsible for the saving of most of the eighteen survivors, as the waves were so rough that the upturned yacht was tossed about, thus uncovering the struggling victims who were underneath.

Many tried to reach the keel, but it was a difficult matter, as there was an indescribable tangle of fishing nets, lines, baskets, and sail. There was no time to help one another, as it was all that the struggling men could do to keep their heads above the water. One boy, however, Frederick Fisher, 15 years old, who was found struggling near the boat, was lifted upon the upturned keel by two men who had tight grips on the vessel.

In the unequal fight against the waves the men disappeared one by one until but eighteen were left.

The Life Savers Arrive.

After hanging to the yacht for nearly an hour, and as hope of rescue had almost been abandoned, a Government lifeboat, commanded by Capt. Henry S. Ludlam of the Hereford Inlet Life Saving Station, hove in sight. As he came near he shouted encouragement to the men clinging to the Nora, and after some manoeuvring managed to get close to the capsized vessel.

He was not a moment too soon, for as he came within a boat's length of the Nora four men, weakened from exhaustion, let go their hold and began floating away. Capt. Ludlam threw his boat around and the four half-drowned men were drawn out of the water. Then at the risk of their own lives the rescuers went after the other men and pulled them into their boat.

The rescue was most perilous, as the rough sea was constantly pounding the lifeboat against the keel of the yacht. A few minutes after the last man was taken from the wreck the sloop yacht Violet, Capt. Lilley, came up, and the eighteen men were transferred to her and taken ashore. Capt. Ludlam remained in the vicinity in the hope of finding the bodies of some of the victims, but saw none.

While this scene was being enacted there was much excitement on shore. Residents from Wildwood and Holly Beach came flocking to Anglesea, and there was a large crowd at the fishing pier when the Violet came in with the survivors. Some of them were so exhausted that they required medical aid, and were taken to the Hereford life-saving station, where physicians were summoned to attend them. All of the rescued were able to leave for their homes to-night.

Shortly after the survivors of the Nora were brought ashore another yacht, the Alvin B., was seen to capsize about a mile above the place where the Nora went over. There were several boats in the vicinity at the time, and all but one person was saved. The Alvin B. was owned by E. L. Hallman, a lawyer of Pottsville, Penn. He and a party of friends were on board at the time.

BRYAN OFF TO HOLLAND.

Also Has an Appointment with Perry Belmont in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 29.—It lacked but ten minutes of the time set for Bryan's departure from his hotel to take the train for Holland, and he was working tremendously hard and fast at the final preparations for the journey. The room was littered with trunks, satchels, shawls, umbrellas, hat boxes, and an overflow of stuff, for which Mrs. Bryan and a friend of her husband's were striving to find accommodations in a weeny little steamer trunk. Bryan himself, in his shirtsleeves, the perspiration pouring off him, was writing an important letter, presumably about American politics.

Suddenly the door was thrown open, and two elegantly dressed women entered, one young and pretty, the other of middle age and very handsome.

"We came to see the next President of the United States," one of the women said.

Bryan turned about and saw the women. Quickly rising, he advanced toward them, smilingly apologizing for his appearance.

"Did you hear what we said?" the woman asked.

"Yes," Bryan replied. Then, speaking with charming good nature, he added:

"If that's what you want, ladies, let me advise you to see all the Americans you can, because the more you see the greater will be the likelihood of your meeting the right person."

The ladies immediately retired.

Bryan expects to spend two or three days soon with Robert Hunter, who is living near Frankfort-on-the-Main. Another of his appointments is with Perry Belmont, whom he will meet in Paris. I believe he has had no relations with Belmont up to the present since that affair of the Jefferson dinner, which he declined to attend.

ROOSEVELT WON'T INTERFERE

Tells Smith He Will Not Take Sides in Pennsylvania Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Charles Emory Smith, who visited Oyster Bay at President Roosevelt's request to discuss the political situation in Pennsylvania, returned late Saturday night. Mr. Smith took luncheon with the President on Saturday, and was the only guest of the day. The conference partook of the nature of a friendly and informal political talk, in which Mr. Smith told the President of the recent developments in this State.

Mr. Smith was requested to go to the President's Summer home the day following Senator Penrose's visit to Oyster Bay. Mr. Smith, as spokesman of the Independent Republicans, indicated the policy of the Lincoln Party as regards National issues and the Congressional elections.

It is understood that the President's policy in relation to Pennsylvania will be strictly neutral, and that he will not take any part in the controversy there. The reports that the President would make two speeches in the State, in addition to the one at the dedication of the State Capitol and the other at the York Fair, was started by friends of the organization to give the public the impression that he would lend his support to the organization ticket. This led to the official denial of the story, and the President has decided to go so far as to keep the members of his Cabinet, who will make campaign speeches in the Fall, away from Pennsylvania.

CHURCHGOERS IN PERIL.

Policeman Prevented a Runaway from Plunging Into the Crowd.

Through the bravery of Policeman Donohue of the Tenderloin Station, who stopped a runaway horse early yesterday morning as it was about to plunge into a crowd of women and children, members of the congregation of St. Francis of Assisi in Thirty-first Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, many of them were saved from death or serious injury.

The horse was attached to a light delivery wagon. John Aleis of 133 West Thirty-first Street, the driver, had left it standing at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. An automobile startled the animal and it bolted up the avenue. At Thirty-first Street a man jumped out and attempted to stop the runaway, but only caused it to swerve. It was about five minutes after 9, and children were pouring from the church.

When Donohue saw the galloping horse he piloted an elderly couple out of danger. He then shouted a warning to the crowd of children, pushing several to one side. The policeman then braced himself for the leap. As the horse shot past him he swung out and grabbed the bridle. The horse did not diminish its pace, but the policeman's weight began to tell, and at Seventh Avenue it came to a stop. Those who had witnessed the policeman's act praised him, but he hurried away.

BISHOP DENOUNCES GORKY.

Mgr. McFaul Calls Him a Villain and Polluter of Womanhood.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—The fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies opened here to-day with a mass meeting at Convention Hall. The visitors were welcomed by Bishop Colton, Mayor J. N. Adam, and J. T. Smith, President of the Erie County Federation. Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee and Bishop McFaul of Trenton, N. J., the joint founders of the movement, responded to the addresses of welcome.

Bishop McFaul spoke against the evils of Socialism and divorce. The stability of this Nation rested upon the American home said he. Socialism would stretch out its foul hands upon the property of our people.

"Look at Maxim Gorky, the Russian Socialist," he continued, "coming to America to ask us to turn upon Russia! See him living with a woman who cannot be recognized as his wife. That villain and scoundrel and polluter of womanhood would preach to us the gospel of human liberty."

Bishop McFaul said the public schools were all right as far as they went, but religious and secular education should go hand in hand.

NEW C. & O. LIMITED—10:55 A. M. Fast vestibule one-night train, coaches, Pullmans and Diner. New York to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Offices, 96, 245, 362 Broadway and 243 Fifth Av.—Adv.

MURDER OF BRIDEGROOM FOR INSULT TO A BRIDE

Adams Thought Schmitzlers Sent Objectionable Postal Card.

FAMILY FEUD OVER MARRIAGE

Adams Burst In on Schmitzlers in Their Queens Home, Revolver In Hand—Pursued the Killed One.

The sending of an objectionable postal card on Saturday to Mrs. Joseph L. Adams, a bride of three weeks, was the cause of the killing of Henry Schmitzler by her husband Saturday night at Schmitzler's home, University Place and Grant Avenue, Chester Park, Queens.

For some time there has been enmity between Adams and the Schmitzlers, who are Mrs. Adams's cousins. When the bride received the objectionable card, which contained reflections on her character, her husband accused the Schmitzlers of sending it.

Taking his revolver, he went to the Schmitzler home about 9:30 o'clock on Saturday night, and, peeping through the blinds of the sitting room window at the side of the house, he saw sitting around a table Mrs. Schmitzler, her two sons, two daughters, and a couple of friends. After listening to their conversation for a few minutes Adams pulled open the blinds, and, thrusting his revolver through the window, he shouted: "Now I've got you all!"

George Schmitzler, a brother of the young man who was killed, shielding himself with a chair, rushed at Adams. Adams did not fire, but ran into the street. The whole Schmitzler family ran out of the house after him. On the sidewalk Adams turned and fired three shots. Two entered the top of the piazza in front of the house, and the third struck Henry Schmitzler just over the heart. Henry was running after Adams, just behind his brother, George.

When Henry fell to the sidewalk the chase was discontinued. He was carried into the house, and word was sent to St. Mary's Hospital at Jamaica. The young man was dead when Dr. McNevin arrived. Schmitzler was 23 years of age and was a bookbinder by occupation. He was married June 18 to Miss Margaret Wegman, whose family lives on Eighty-fifth Street, near Avenue A, in this city.

After the shooting the Richmond Hill police were notified. Acting Capt. Lynch and six detectives started out to find Adams. In searching his home, which is on Napier Avenue, only a couple of blocks away from the Schmitzler home, they found the revolver with which he shot Schmitzler. None of the family was home, but a little girl said that she had seen Adams enter the house and leave it a few minutes later. Detectives were then sent to the house of Adams's father on Ferris Street, Woodlawn, L. I. While they were searching the house Adams entered and almost ran into the arms of the detectives. At the Richmond Hill Police Station he told the detectives that while he was listening at the window of the Schmitzler home he heard the Schmitzler family talking about his wife.

Magistrate Matthew J. Smith of the Far Rockaway Court held Adams without bail yesterday on a charge of homicide to await the decision of a Coroner's jury. Adams is 21 years of age, and a sign painter. Like the man he shot, he is a bridegroom of only a few weeks. His wife was Miss May Marshall, and they were married July 4 in the Richmond Hill Baptist Church.

Mrs. Adams and her mother, Mrs. Marshall, were seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Marshall said that for the last year the Schmitzlers, who are her sister's children, had been spreading stories detrimental to her daughter's character. Their persecution, she said, had become even worse after her marriage three weeks ago. She said that their stories had greatly incensed young Adams, but that she never believed his anger had gone so far as to lead him to shoot one of the Schmitzlers.

Mrs. Adams, who is only 19 years old, became hysterical when she learned of her husband's arrest on a charge of homicide, and is prostrated by the shock.

Members of the Schmitzler family said that they could give no reason for Adams's deed. They denied that any of them had sent the postal card to Mrs. Adams.

MRS. KEOGH NOW A CATHOLIC.

Wife of the Justice Was an Emmet, Noted Protestants.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 29.—It was learned to-day that just before Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh sailed for Europe, on Friday last, Mrs. Keogh became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The baptism into the Catholic faith took place in St. Francis Xavier's, Manhattan. The Rev. Dr. James Campbell of the Jesuits, formerly President of Fordham College, officiated.

Mrs. Keogh before her marriage was Miss Katherine Emmet, daughter of Richard Stockton Emmet, the noted New York lawyer. The Emmet family, with a few exceptions, from Robert Emmet down have been Protestants. At the time of her marriage, ten years ago, Mrs. Keogh declined to become a Catholic, although she consented to be married by a priest.

It is said that Mrs. Keogh's change of faith is the result of an impartial study of the subject of religion since her marriage and is entirely voluntary. All of her children were baptised in the Catholic Church in their infancy.

FATHER MANN MUST LEAVE.

Winsted Parishioners Deplore the Transfer of Priest.

WINSTED, Conn., July 29.—Formal announcement was made at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church to-day of the transfer from Winsted of the pastor, the Rev. Michael Mann, and of one of his assistants, the Rev. Father Alphonsus. When Father Mann came to Winsted seven years ago he found the church heavily in debt, and it was through his efforts that the debt was lifted. A week ago he told the congregation that he had $14,000 on hand for a new church.

The action of the Franciscan Order, of which both priests are members and by which both are controlled, is criticised by many members of the congregation. Father Mann is assigned to St. Bonaventure College, Alleghany, N. Y., and Father Alphonsus has been assigned to a parish at Buffalo, N. Y. The Rev. Andrew Slattery of Buffalo succeeds Father Mann here.

MRS. COLLINS IN A RUNAWAY.

Her Pony, Frightened by an Auto, Bolted in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—A pony attached to a cart in which Mrs. Natalie Schenck Collins was driving ran away on Bellevue Avenue this afternoon. Mrs. Collins was alone in the cart, on the way to her cottage, when the horse was frightened by an automobile and bolted. Mrs. Collins guided the animal into a tree and stopped him long enough so that she could jump from the cart. She was uninjured, but the horse broke away from her and ran on down the avenue. He ran to his stable, where he was caught by a stableman.

JOHNSON ENTERS DENIAL.

Cleveland Mayor Has No Financial Interest in New Street Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—Mayor Johnson to-day denied the report that he is financially interested in the three-cent-fare street railroad line now being built in Cleveland. He declared that he has no money interest whatever either in the Forest City Street Railway Company or the new holding company recently formed to take over the property of the Forest City Company.

The Mayor says his interest in the lines is entirely due to the fact that he has been fighting for three-cent fares ever since he took office.

TREPOFF REPORTED KILLED.

Rumor Circulated in St. Petersburg at a Late Hour Last Night.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 30.—A rumor reached The Associated Press at a late hour to-night that Gen. Trepoff had been killed.

It could not be confirmed, but probably is a revival of the false rumor current last week.

PACKING HOUSE WHITE WINGS

Men and Women Employes to Wear Duck Suits in Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—Every workman in the South Omaha packing houses will begin Wednesday morning to wear white duck clothing while at his work.

The packers have prepared 7,000 suits of white free of cost, and have ordered that no man is to be permitted to wear anything but white while at work. A laundry connected with the packing houses will wash the clothes without cost. Every employe will have a fresh suit each morning, and if he is engaged in particularly dirty work he will have two suits each day.

White dresses for 3,000 girls have also been ordered.

LEGISLATORS STUDY CONEY.

They're from Massachusetts and Want to Revise Their Blue Laws.

Massachusetts wants to modify some of its stringent Sunday laws, so a committee from its Legislature was sent to visit Coney Island yesterday afternoon to study conditions at the resort on a Sunday.

The six members of the committee were shown the sights at Coney by Aldermen Fred Lindie and Louis M. Potter. They would not express an opinion, but said they thought a law would be passed upon their recommendation modifying conditions in their State on Sunday.

The members of the committee were Allan G. Butterick, Walter A. Webster, John E. Daniels, Daniel C. Mahoney, Edwin L. McManus, and James H. Mullen.

LOOT WORKMEN'S BARRACKS.

Bold Raid by Seven Armed Italians at Highland.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.—A gang of seven Sicilians early this morning entered the barracks at Highland, where a number of Italians employed by the American Bridge Company on the contract of rebuilding the Poughkeepsie Bridge have their quarters, roused the slumbering inmates, and asked them to pay an assessment of $1 a head for the care of a sick man.

They refused, and the leader of the robbers commenced firing at them, while his six companions smashed and cut open trunks and valises and took $250 in money with other valuables, including a number of watches. McGilla Pinto, one of the Italians in the barracks, resisted the desperadoes, and was gashed on the face and neck with a knife. He is in a serious condition at Vassar Hospital. After looting the building the robbers locked their victims in it.

$2,300 FOR PASTOR'S BRIDE.

Morristown Congregation Prefers Money to Silverware.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 29.—The Rev. William Russell Bennett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, has been presented by his congregation with a purse amounting to nearly $2,300 as a wedding present.

Mr. Bennett will be married to Miss Adelaide Schoonmaker of Madison on Aug. 7, and a number of the church people decided to offer gifts. When the church officials heard of this they made up their minds to spare Mr. Bennett the annoyance of having a miscellaneous collection of silverware unloaded upon him. So all the members of the congregation combined in a single gift.

At the church service this morning Mr. Bennett thanked the congregation for the money.

HURT BY BIG TOURING AUTO.

Suffolk Street Crowd Menaces Chauffeur When Boy Is Crushed.

A sightseeing automobile, owned by the Automobile Coaching Company, and driven by Fred Hallor, ran down and severely injured six-year-old David Ginsburg in front of his home at 10 Suffolk Street on Saturday night.

The automobile was crowded with persons who were taking in the sights on the lower east side, and a crowd which gathered about them when the boy was run over got ugly.

Two policemen arrived in time to prevent an attack on Hallor. Hallor was held in $1,000 bail for further examination in the Essex Market Court yesterday. The boy is in Gouverneur Hospital.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

PACIFIC EXPRESS PLUNGES INTO RIVER

Forty-five Hurt When Train Leaves N. Y. Central Tracks.

ENGINE AND 1 CAR SUBMERGED

Engineer and Fireman Killed—Physicians Hurried to the Scene—Cars Afire.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, July 30.—Running into a landslide which covered the tracks of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad at New Hamburg, eight miles south of here, the Pacific Express was thrown from its tracks at 11:45 o'clock last night and ran across the southbound rails. The engine and baggage car plunged into the Hudson River.

The 12 other cars which made up the remainder of the train did not follow the engine and baggage car into the river, but were piled up in a bad wreck, which caught fire and was blazing at 2 o'clock this morning.

A score or more of passengers were injured, and those who escaped hurried to the nearest telephone station and notified the railroad managers and officials of near-by cities of the disaster.

Fireman Mills was killed outright and Engineer Edward Wells, whose home is in the Bronx, New York, was so badly hurt that he died within an hour.

Fifteen passengers were seriously injured and a score of others received minor hurts. The most seriously injured are:

KELLY, EDWARD, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; arm broken and one leg driven up into the thigh; will die.

HERATH, Mrs. AUGUSTUS, of Schenectady; arm broken.

REYNOLDS, Mrs. WARREN, of 1,141 Main Street, Peekskill, N. Y.; arm broken and legs lacerated.

PETERS, OXFORD, 931 Broad Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.; arms broken.

TAYLOR, HENRY, Poughkeepsie; leg broken.

FERALTH, Mrs. M. J., of Schenectady.

WARREN, G., of Peekskill.

NICHOLAS, W. H., of Elmira.

The Poughkeepsie Baseball Team of the Hudson River League, which was returning from Paterson, N. J., was on the wrecked train, and most of the players are included among the slightly injured. Harry Taylor, short stop, was the only player seriously hurt.

The wrecked train was made up of four Pullman cars, six day coaches, one baggage car, one mail car, and one combination baggage and mail car.

At this station preparations were immediately made for sending a special relief train. At 12:15 o'clock this morning the first train, with six physicians, as many railroad men as could be gathered on short notice, a crew of wreckers and a wrecking car, was started to the scene of the accident.

Twenty minutes later a second train, with sixteen physicians, nurses, and additional hospital supplies, was started out. All the hospitals had ambulances in waiting at the railroad station and preparations were made to accommodate a large number of injured.

When the relief parties reached New Hamburg they found that earlier assistance had been sent from Fishkill Landing, seven miles to the south, and that the score of injured were in transit. The Highland Hospital and the Planters' Hotel had been made ready for their reception.

A Catholic priest was among the first to reach the scene of the wreck. He arrived on the Fishkill train, and administered the last rites to several of his faith who were in danger of immediate death.

The indirect cause of the disaster was the storm which swept down the valley of the Hudson River yesterday afternoon, which was the most severe of the season.

Rain fell in torrents, and many towns along the line of the road suffered severely from flooded cellars and broken sewers.

At Hart's Siding the tracks of the New York Central pass along a narrow strip of level land lying between the river's edge on one side and the precipitous incline on the other.

From the outer row of tracks the distance to the river's bank is not more than ten feet.

The rain of the afternoon undermined hundreds of tons of rock and soil on this declivity, and just before the hour that the Pacific Express was due the mass slid down and covered the tracks with boulders and earth.

It is believed that the engineer of the express saw the obstruction upon the tracks a moment before the crash came, for some of the survivors say that from the motion they experienced they believed he was setting the brakes when the engine and baggage car were deflected from the rails and hurled into the river.

The conductor, James McIntyre, is said this morning to have disappeared. It is not known whether he is dead or not.

In the wreckage of the coaches that made up the remainder of the train

flames soon appeared, and the survivors who were least injured worked with furious haste in their efforts to extricate their most seriously hurt fellow-travelers.

It was not long until the cars were cleared of passengers, so far as the rescuing party could determine.

This had been accomplished before the arrival of the relief expedition from Fishkill Landing, and it was only a few minutes after the first trains arrived that they were speeding back with their loads of injured.

There are almost ten miles of the railroad along the Hudson where the embankment and retaining walls are almost exactly similar to those where the accident occurred. They have been the scene of many natural landslides, but aside from that of last night and the one at Garrisons, very little damage has been done.

In fact, it was along this section of the railroad that most of the stone from New York was placed to strengthen the railroad bed. Scores of boatloads of stone blasted along the Subway route were taken up the Hudson and dumped in the river above and below Peekskill two years ago.

First news of the wreck which reached the Grand Central Station showed that it was severe. Urgent requests came for doctors.

The train was made up of four Pullman cars, six day coaches, one baggage car, one mail car, and one combination baggage and mail car. Four of the day coaches were wrecked, according to the information received by the Central officials here, when the engine fell into the river.

It was said that the train's schedule called for forty-five miles an hour. It was due at Chelsea at 11:38 and to leave at 11:40. Delayed in reaching Chelsea, it did not leave that town until 11:42, and was wrecked at 11:45.

When the news of the wreck came a wrecking train was made up at Mott Haven and sent to the rescue. This train left at 1:32 A. M.

Superintendent McCoy of the Harlem Division was in charge. On the train were fifty or more trained nurses and several physicians.

As this wrecking train was leaving Mott Haven, in charge of Supt. McCoy, word was received that the relief train from Fishkill had left the scene of the wreck with the injured aboard.

At 2 o'clock this morning it was said at the Grand Central Station, though not officially, that three men at least had been killed, the three being Edward Wells, the engineer, James McIntyre, the conductor, and a man known as "Harlem Jack," a trainman. It was also said, likewise unofficially, that five of the six day coaches had gone into the river, and that at least 12 persons were badly injured.

The last train to leave the Grand Central after the departure of the Pacific Mail was the Northern New York Express, which left at 11:30. It was halted just this side of the scene of the wreck. No other passenger trains were due to leave the Grand Central after that until after daylight this morning.

It was understood here that the southbound track was blocked by the wreckage, and that it would be several hours before any through trains would be able to get through to New York.

The Pacific Express, Train No. 37, left the Grand Central at 9:82, and was due at Buffalo at 11:45 in the morning. It carries a sleeper from Boston, and travels west of Buffalo on the Michigan Central tracks. Other connections are made by way of sleeping cars from Cleveland to Cincinnati by way of the Big Four.

LIKE THE GARRISONS WRECK.

In That Crash in 1897 Nineteen Lives Were Lost.

The last serious wreck of this kind on the New York Central occurred early on the morning of Oct. 24, 1897, when the State express plunged into the river a mile south of Garrisons. On that occasion nineteen lives were lost and many persons were injured. A big slice of the roadbed slid into the river carrying with it the engine and tender and a combination baggage car and smoker, together with a Wagner car. All of these disappeared beneath the water.

The train was on its way from Buffalo, and was made up of nine cars and the engine. When the crash came the engine, the baggage car, the combination car, and the first three sleeping cars, half submerged, slowly sank. Back on the tracks the other cars remained caught by a spread of twisted rails and held on the brink of the chasm.

From the cars the shrieks of the injured passengers could be heard for half a mile. One of the porters ran for assistance shouting for a boat, declaring that his train was in the river. A tugboat hurried to the scene, and its crew chopped through the roof of one of the cars and rescued many of the passengers in this way. The others were drowned.

Some of the bodies recovered the following day had arms missing. Others showed that life had been crushed out before drowning. Many of them were Chinamen on their way to New York. The survivors told how, after the cars plunged into the river, the water rose inch by inch until it was close to the roof of the cars and up to the necks of the passengers.

The railroad management, explaining the accident, said that the ledges of rock on which the roadbed rested had given way and the roadbed had slipped into the river, leaving only a hole more than a hundred feet long where the track had been.

The embankment which slid into the river had stood for forty years. Only fifty minutes before the accident trains had passed both ways over the roadbed.

NITRO-GLYCERINE ABLAZE.

Forcite Powder Works in Jersey Has a Bad Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 29.—The Forcite Powder Works, near Lake Hopatcong, came near being wiped out by fire late yesterday.

The fire, the cause of which is unknown, broke out in the nitroglycerine house, which was totally destroyed. The building was of brick and iran, and in it were scored nitroglycerine and soda. The Fire Department of the plan was called out and worked valiantly under the direction of Superintendent C. A. Patterson to save the plant from destruction.

The firemen had great trouble in getting a stream on the fire owing to much of the hose being rotten. When they finally succeeded they found that the water coming in contact with the soda in the nitro house caused explosions, and they were compelled to desist their efforts to save that building, turning their attention to the other buildings of the plant.

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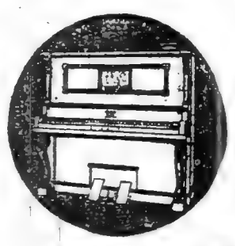

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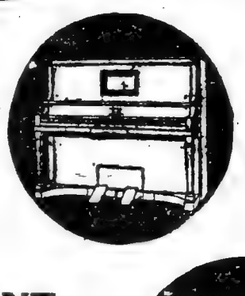

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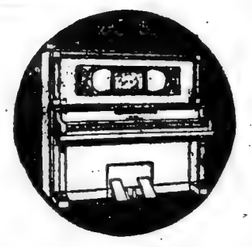

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ARMS PINIONED, LEGS HELD

Hedeman, the Boys' Life Guard, Had Three Medals for Rescues—Whole Force Mourns Him.

When the Sunday afternoon athletic season, including aquatic sports, began in Macomb's Dam Park, at 161st Street and Jerome Avenue, last Spring Capt. Hayes of the Alexander Avenue Station called Policeman William Hedeman into his office.

"Hedeman," he said, "you've got three hero stars to your credit. I need a good man down at Cromwell's Creek this Summer to keep the kids from drowning. I think you'll do for the job, so I'll put you on."

"All right, Cap," responded Hedeman, who was not much of a talker.

It was not long before the policeman was looked upon as their best friend by the hundreds of boys who went in swimming in the park by the creek every Sunday afternoon. To him disputes were referred, and what he said, as the boys put it, "went."

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock the policeman was looking on at a ball game when a cry went up that somebody was drowning.

"Alfonso's got the cramps and he's sinkin'; second time!" yelled a boy running up to Hedeman.

"I'll get him," said the policeman, starting for the water. When he got to the stream a little group of boys stood pointing to a ripple in the centre where thirteen-year-old Alfonso Manadino of 133 West Houston Street had just gone down.

Without even throwing off his coat Hedeman jumped in. The water saturated his heavy clothes and he found moving hard work as he struck out for the spot where he expected the lad to appear. His coat was dragging him down, so Hedeman began to tread water and took it off. Meanwhile he kept watching for the boy's head. It did not appear. The policeman began to take off his waistcoast, too.

Nearly a thousand men and boys were on the bank by this time, yelling all sorts of directions to the policeman. He had already thrown off his helmet, and just as he got the arm holes of his waistcoat over the middle of his arms and was powerless to use them the boy's face, pale and choking, appeared within two feet of him. With a gurgling cry of relief he reached out for support, but before his outstretched arms reached the mark he sank again.

Simultaneously, and with his waistcoat still about his arms, the policeman sank. The crowd on the bank cheered his act in diving for the drowning boy. But it was not a dive at all. The boy had seized his legs and dragged him down. Instead of reappearing with the lad in his arms, the policeman remained below the surface splashing in circles where both had disappeared. Then after a while the water settled into quiet. The crowd waited breathlessly for several minutes. Then a cry went up that both had gone to the bottom.

Just then Policeman McCarthy of the Morrisania Station, on duty in another part of the park, ran up. He, too, without waiting to throw off his clothing, jumped in. For a while he swam about the spot where the policeman and boy had gone down. Then, satisfied that both were drowned, he went under to try to find their bodies. A moment later he reappeared without either.

"Give me some help," he yelled to the crowd on the banks. "Come on and try to get 'em out!"

The crowd by this time was in a fever of excitement. A dozen men jumped into the water to help him. One of the first was Louis Matthies of 652 Courtlandt Avenue. After diving some twenty times he brought young Manadino's body to the surface. The boy was hurried to land and efforts were made to resuscitate him, but it was too late.

Twenty or more men began diving for Hedeman. It was two hours before his body could be found. William Varley, the oarsman, finally brought it up, and, assisted by a dozen men, carried it to shore. No effort was made to restore Hedeman. It was all too certain that he was dead. Both bodies were removed to the Alexander Avenue Station, and a long procession of silent men, women, and boys followed in the wake.

"He was the best the force produced," said Capt. Hayes when he heard the news, "and he died just as he wanted to—in the effort to save a brother's life."

Hedeman became a policeman in January, 1903. He won three stars—one of gold and two of silver—for saving life. In 1904 he stopped a runaway at Broadway and Bleecker Street and saved a man and woman. Later he rescued a man and a woman in a fire in Hester Street. Then by his fingers' tips he swung around a three-inch window sill on the fifth story of the house at 440 Willis Avenue and saved Mrs. Clara Ditmars when she was about to be burned to death. It was an exceptional act of heroism.

He lived with his widowed mother at 228 Bronx Park Avenue, Westchester. Policemen from almost every precinct in the city who knew him and admired his record will attend his funeral. So will hundreds of men, women, and boys from the Bronx.

DROWNED GIRLS FOUND.

Brother Faints When He Sees the Bodies—Their Escorts Released.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 29.—The bodies of Laura Bozarth and Susie Stilts, who were drowned last night in Rancocas Lake, were recovered to-day. Two young men, Raymond Rambo and Clarence Cornelia, who were with the women and were arrested after the drowning, were released to-day. They will appear at the inquest to-morrow.

Prosecutor Atkinson declares that both of the young men were under the influence of liquor at the time of the drowning, and insisted on rocking the boat until it was upset.

James Stilts, a brother of one of the drowned girls, fainted when he saw the body of his sister. It was believed for a time that he would die from grief.

CAPSIZED CATBOAT

Found in the Bay by a Tug—Occupants Thought to Have Been Picked Up.

The tug Louis Pulver towed to the yacht landing at the Battery yesterday afternoon a twenty-foot catboat which it had found floating bottom up off Hoffman Island.

The boat is painted white and green and bears no name or number. Apparently an effort was made to lower the sail before the boat had turned over. Under a seat was found a brown satchel containing some fruit, three glasses, a bottle of sarsaparilla, and a blue flannel shirt.

The boat was turned over to the police. They believe that it capsized in the squall about 1 o'clock in the afternoon and that the occupants were picked up by some passing craft.

The Bath Beach police notified Headquarters late last night that Frederick Stedder of 140 Adams Street, Brooklyn, had identified the boat. He said a party of five had been sailing in it when it overturned. All were rescued.

BIG AMERICAN PEARLS.

Dealers Here Hurry West on Hearing of Gems Worth $5,000 to $15,000.

A rush of wholesale pearl merchants from New York to the Wabash, Wisconsin, and other Western rivers has taken place in the last few days, so that all of the prominent firms are now represented by one or more members or agents. The cause is ascribed to a recent increase in the number of gems that are being found in the mussel beds and to the discovery of several unusually fine specimens.

The most valuable American pearl brought to New York this season, a round white gem weighing 68 grains, was bought several days ago by Maurice Brower of 12 John Street, and it is said to be held now at $15,000, although it was sold by the original finder for 75 cents. The pearl came in a shell the size of a silver dollar which was taken out of the Mississippi River on the Wisconsin bank.

Another pearl offered for $5,000 in the Maiden Lane district last week by I. E. Anthony of Comanche, Iowa, is a 99-grain pear-shaped gem of a pink color.

Other tinted beauties of various sizes up to 100 grains have also arrived from Vincennes, Ind.; Prairie du Chien, Wis., and other centres of pearl-hunting activity. But the New York buyers, after seeing the early discoveries, set out for the rivers in order to buy on the ground, as otherwise the prices multiply many times on the way from the man who first sees the pearl to the buyer in this city.

Mr. Brower before going West said that he intended to buy pearls to the value of $200,000 for the markets in this city and in Paris. The high water in Western rivers in the first part of the season interfered with pearl fishing, but now the fishermen are having an unusually successful season. An increased demand from manufacturers of buttons and novelties for the mussel shells has helped the gem part of the industry by attracting a much larger number of fishermen. The search for pearls is not profitable except when the shells are sold to advantage.

The greater number of gems found in the present season, according to this merchant, have come from the Wabash River, within 200 miles of Vincennes, but New York is also receiving supplies from the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Ohio, and some other rivers.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN BAY.

Owner Injured and Four Others Are Thrown Into the Water.

Robert E. Williams of 21 West Twenty-first Street and four companions were thrown into the waters of the lower bay just before 8 o'clock last night when Williams's catboat, the Lillian, in which they were taking a sail, upset. Williams was severely injured. His companions escaped with a wetting.

They had been out all the afternoon. When off South Beach the sail was hit by an unexpected squall. The boat went over, and the five passengers were thrown into the water. Williams was caught in the halliards, and he was held fast.

The men shouted for help, and William Irvington went to them in the launch Silver Wave, and pulled them into his boat. Williams could not help himself. The party was landed at South Beach. Both of Williams's kneecaps were fractured.

FIVE DROWN IN LAKE.

Fatal Boating Accident Due to a Squall Near Fulton, N. Y.

FULTON, N. Y., July 29.—Five persons were drowned here to-day in a squall on Lake Neahtawanta, their boat being capsized.

The victims were Mr. and Mrs. Rinold Stenwestenberg and their two children, a son of 9 years and a daughter of 12, and the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cassimer Studer.

DROWNED AT GLENS FALLS.

Son of Frank Hoyt of Montclair, N. J., Lost While Swimming.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. J., July 29.—William A. Hoyt, 5 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoyt of Montclair, N. J., was drowned yesterday morning at Victoria Lodge, where he was spending the Summer with his parents. The body was recovered and will be taken to Albany, the former home of the Hoyts, where the funeral will be held.

The boy went in swimming about 10 o'clock in the morning. He was soon missed and a search was made for him. When his body was finally recovered he was dead. This is the third drowning accident within a week in this vicinity.

BOY LOST FROM CANOE.

The Grandson of ex-Mayor McCroskey of Newburg Is Drowned.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 29.—Marquis McCroskey, aged 17, a son of L. W. T. McCroskey, an attorney, and a grandson of ex-Mayor John S. McCroskey, was drowned in the Hudson River to-day. He and a companion, Bennett Quinlan, were coming down the river in a canoe, and in attempting to make fast to a tow the canoe upset.

McCroskey drowned in an effort to swim ashore. Quinlan clung to the overturned boat, and was rescued two hours later in a state of collapse. McCroskey was a student at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.

SAW THE SEA SERPENT.

The Seers Are Newarkers of Previous Excellent Repute.

Newarkers with excellent reputations for truthfulness declared yesterday that they saw a real sea serpent near Deal Beach last Wednesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Augustus J. Mitchell of 74 South Street, John Gregory of 19 Foundry Street, and Marcus A. Douglass of 292 Broad Street are the Newarkers. They were resting near the boardwalk. Dr. Mitchell says he watched the object for a full minute, afraid to speak lest he be accused of "seeing things." Then the whole party began to make exclamations, and he says he was very much relieved.

The serpent was heading shoreward, pretty well out. It was on view for three minutes or more, and then lived. Its head was like the heads of the Chinese picture dragons, and it appeared to have horns a foot long, running down its spine. It appeared to have a hard, scaly back and sides. The spot where the object was seen is close to where a number of persons, including Phillip N. Jackson of Newark, declare they saw a similar object about ten years ago.

Doctor Held for Passing Bad Checks.

BOSTON, July 29.—Dr. Fred F. Moore, an assistant in the Pittsfield General and Emergency Hospital at Pittsfield, Mass., was arrested by Police Inspectors in Boston to-day on a charge of passing worthless checks in Pittsfield. Moore has served two years' imprisonment here for a similar offense. He is said to have been graduated from Harvard College.

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8 HURT IN TRAIN CRASH ON BRIGHTON BEACH LINE

Arrest of Both Crews Follows Rear-End Collision.

NEGLIGENCE, SAY POLICE

Guard Sent to Signal Train Behind When It Was Too Late—Passengers in Panic.

In a rear-end collision between two trains on the Brighton Beach Division of the Kings County Elevated Railroad a little before noon yesterday eight persons were injured, three of them so seriously that they had to be taken to hospitals.

When the trains came together the passengers were thrown into a panic, and there was a general scramble among them to get out of the cars. Although the collision occurred where there is a slight curve in the track, there did not seem to be any reason why it could not have been avoided had ordinary care been exercised. Acting on this belief the police of the Flatbush Station later arrested the crews of both trains on a charge of negligence.

The scene of the accident was the cut running parallel with Parkside Avenue, a short distance above the Woodruff Avenue station of the road. A train of five cars, filled with passengers and bound for Brighton Beach, in charge of Motorman Henry Weaver of 449 Pitkin Avenue, was held up in the cut while a broken wire ahead was being repaired. Closely following was a train on its way to Manhattan Beach, in charge of Motorman Arlington Chichester of 556 Linwood Street.

When the Brighton Beach train became stalled, B. Grubman, a guard, living at 155 East Fourth Street, went to the rear platform to signal the train following. Just as he reached the platform the Manhattan Beach train crashed into the forward train. Grubman was pinned against the door and badly injured. The force of the collision threw many of the passengers on both trains from their seats and there was great excitement in all the cars. Men and women scrambled down to the roadway and made their way to the Woodruff Avenue Station. Others climbed up the embankment and continued their journey on trolley cars.

Word was sent to the Flatbush Station, and Capt. Reynolds hurried to the scene with the reserves, men also being sent from the Parkville Station. Four ambulances were summoned from the Seney, Norwegian, and Kings County Hospitals. The list of injured follows:

ELLERHIRSCH, DORA, 60 years old, of 962 Putnam Avenue; compound fracture of the left leg and abrasions of the right thigh; taken to the Kings County Hospital.

GRUBMAN, B., 42 years old, of 155 East Fourth Street; compound fracture of the left leg, and shock; taken to the Kings County Hospital.

HAYES, JAMES, 21 years old, of 592 East Fortieth Street; cut over left eye; went home.

KENNELLY, J., 16 years old, of 2,059 Pacific Street; fracture of left ankle; taken home.

MEYERHOFFER, JOHN, 48 years old, of 2,989 Fulton Street; cut on the head; went home.

PERRY, WILLIAM, 36 years old, of 300 West 140th Street, Manhattan; cut on forehead and bruised on body; taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

RICKERT, NICHOLAS, 30 years old, of 543 Watkins Street; left knee injured; went home.

SULLIVAN, EDWARD, 22 years old, of 518 Jamaica Avenue; abrasions of the left leg; went home.

Several other persons received slight cuts and bruises, but went away without waiting for the ambulance surgeons.

When Police Capt. Reynolds arrived he could not find Motorman Chichester at the scene of the wreck. Later one of his men found Chichester at the Prospect Park station of the road and placed him under arrest. The other members of the crews of both trains, making nine in all, were also arrested by Capt. Reynolds on the theory that they had been negligent.

Chichester said that he had no idea that he was so close to the other train until he was almost upon it at the curve. The weather was thick, and he did not know that the train had been stalled. Motorman Weaver of the first train said that as soon as his train stopped a man was sent back to signal the other train, but the guard did not have time enough to flag the Manhattan Beach train.

Because of the heavy travel to the seaside on Sundays the headway of trains on the Brighton Beach Road is greatly shortened. The Manhattan Beach train was following only about two blocks behind the other train.

The accident blocked traffic to the beaches on the line for nearly an hour.

STORM DAMAGE IN PATERSON.

Trees Leveled and Trolley Wires Down—Crowded Car's Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 29.—An electrical storm here to-day toppled over trees and chimneys and did great damage. A tree in front of the Passaic County Court House was struck by lightning. The tree fell across Main Street, carrying with it the support and feed wires of the Main Street trolley cars.

The tree missed by twenty-five feet a trolley car from Passaic crowded with passengers. The trolley wires were also carried down by a falling tree on the Berch Street Line. On Broadway a tree was struck by lightning. It fell against the Broadway Reformed Church and destroyed two valuable memorial windows. No one was hurt.

On the east side much damage was done to lawns and gardens.

LIGHTNING HITS A TENT.

Kills One Camper and Hurts Two Others at Conneaut Lake.

CONNEAUT LAKE, Penn., July 29.—Lightning struck the tent of a camping party during an electric storm here to-day and killed Edward Kinsey and severely shocked Robert Martin and A. W. Rupprecht, members of an outing club from Wilmerding, Penn.

The men were holding the tent pole in an effort to prevent the tent being blown away when a bolt shattered it in their hands.

Burglars Busy in Lawrence.

Burglars have made the last week memorable to residents of Lawrence, L. I. Several houses were broken into, and in each case valuable property has been stolen. In only one instance did the thieves fail to take valuables. That was at the home of Harry Davenport. There they spread the silverware out on the dining room table, but were frightened off before they packed it up.

Car Jumps Track, Passengers Hurt.

Three persons were slightly injured and twenty severely shaken and bruised by a north-bound trolley car on the line running from Mount Vernon to East Chester jumping the track at a switch at Pawnduck Road yesterday afternoon. The car crashed into a telegraph pole. Medical assistance was obtained near by and the injured were taken home. No arrests were made.

DUMA MEMBERS TO MEET PROBABLY IN FINLAND

Continued from Page 1.

foreign newspapers, which for a number of years blacked out all articles distasteful to the Government, but which was practically abandoned this year, is being restored. "The classic caviar" (articles are blacked out with a mixture of caviar, printer's ink, and sand) adorns column after column of the leading foreign periodicals now received in Russia.

It is said that Gen. Orloff, "pacificator" of the Baltic Provinces, and Prince Troubetskoy, chief of the imperial escort, are now the personal favorites of the Emperor, and exert great influence over him.

MUTINEERS SHOT DOWN.

Machine Guns End Outbreak of Sevski Regiment at Poltava.

POLTAVA, Russia, July 29.—A grave outbreak occurred yesterday in the Sevski Regiment, following the arrest of a private of the First Battalion, who was discovered with some other soldiers in a shed where the revolutionists are in the habit of holding meetings.

After the arrest the entire First Battalion, accompanied by a large crowd, paraded the streets in defiance of the military authorities. The soldiers proceeded to the artillery barracks, where they seized several guns and marched with them to the prison where political prisoners are confined.

At this stage all the remainder of the Poltava garrison was called out. The loyal troops fired on the mutineers with machine guns as they were engaged in breaking down the gate of the prison. Several men were killed and wounded. The outbreak was not suppressed until 2 o'clock this morning.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—No news of the formidable revolt at Poltava, which was first predicted in revolutionary manifestos in Southern Russia, will reach the Russian public through the press to-morrow. Dispatches of the occurrence have been suppressed here, and only scanty details are obtained by the foreign press correspondents through the regular telegraphic channels.

The revolutionists here, however, who are almost as promptly and fully informed as the Government, declare the trouble to be far from over. An official dispatch gives credit to the statement that machine gun detachments and Cossacks are being used to suppress the mutinous battalion.

SEVASTOPOL, July 29.—A naval court-martial to-day passed sentences upon the seamen who were arrested for complicity in the mutiny of the Black Sea fleet of November, 1905. Four men were condemned to death, one to life servitude, thirty-two to varying terms of penal servitude, and fifty to imprisonment. Six were acquitted.

A man named Samenkoff, who was charged with complicity in the attempt with a bomb upon the life of Gen. Nepluieff at Sevastopol May 27th, escaped from jail to-day. He was assisted by a volunteer, who disappeared.

TOWN OF SHUSHA BOMBARDED.

Set on Fire After Being Shelled by Troops for Three Days.

TIFLIS, July 29.—Advices received here from the Armenian town of Shusha, 180 miles to the southeast, announced a renewal of hostilities between Armenians and Tartars there. Shusha was bombarded for three days with twenty-one guns, and finally set afire.

To-day the Viceroy received a telegram stating that the hostilities had ceased and that five representatives of each race had been selected to draw up conditions to insure a lasting peace in the district.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The outbreak at Shusha, in the Caucasus, is not due to revolutionary causes, but to the hatred that always has existed between Armenians and Tartars. The situation at Shusha had become so tense that the Governor divided the quarters inhabited by the two races by a "dead line." The garrison interfered when the combat became general and bombarded without partiality both camps with twenty-one guns. The town is said to have been to a large extent destroyed.

The "lasting peace" which the two races are said to be drawing up, if judged by past similar agreements, will be only a hollow truce which neither race has any intention of observing.

The situation at Tiflis also is exceedingly strained. The Viceroy has prohibited demonstrations or meetings or even the promenading of groups of persons on the principal thoroughfares of the city.

MONKS DEFEND MONASTERY.

One Escapes to Summon Help Against Peasant Besiegers.

YEKATERINOSLAFF, July 29.—While the train upon which a correspondent of The Associated Press was traveling from Kharkoff to Yekaterinoslaff was passing the great monastery erected near Borky by Alexander III. to commemorate the escape of himself and members of the imperial family from a railroad accident in 1888, firing and cries for help were heard. The train was stopped, and a monk came on board. He said the peasantry were attacking the monastery and that the monks were defending it. He had managed to escape to summon help.

He was brought on the train to Yekaterinoslaff, whence he telegraphed the Governor of Kharkoff, asking that troops be sent to the monastery. No further details of the affair have been received. The peasantry apparently have seized the telegraph lines.

WARSAW, July 29.—The postal car robbed on the Warsaw-Vienna Railroad near this city Saturday night contained a package of $60.00 in cash from abroad and at least $50,000 additional funds. The actual amount taken by the robbers cannot as yet be definitely stated, as the documents attached to the money parcels are missing.

The officers and the entire crew of the Volga steamer Kurjer have been arrested on suspicion of placing the steamer at the disposition of the band that held up a train on the Volga Railway last Thursday.

SQUALL TEARS FLOAT LOOSE.

Another Blow Jams It Into Clubhouse, Injuring Several Persons.

Several hundred men and women were bathing off the float near the Inwood Yacht Club, at 206th Street and the Hudson River, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a squall arose. The wind tore the float from its moorings and it drifted into the river.

John Koopman, lessee of the clubhouse, and several other men rowed out and towed the float back to its station, when a gust blew it with such force against the clubhouse that several persons were injured. There was a panic among the bathers, and a number of women fainted. Nobody was injured seriously.

Steamer Bors Ashore Near Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 29.—Driven eight miles out of her course by a strong westerly current, the Norwegian steamer Bors, Capt. Hanson, bound from Louisburg for Yarmouth with 800 tons of coal, ran ashore on Port Mouton Island, near Liverpool, this province, yesterday, and will probably be a total loss.

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SAW ALWAYS THE SAME FACE.

Douglas, Dogged for Two Months, Has His Shadower Arrested.

In the last two months Robert Douglas of Orange, N. J., who has an office at 296 Broadway, has not been able to leave his office for the street, whether it be for the transaction of business in New York or to his home, without meeting at least one man whose face gradually began to get familiar. Everywhere that Douglas went he saw the same face. It finally dawned upon him that he was being shadowed.

A week ago his suspicion grew to conviction, when in looking across Broadway from his office he saw the face of his shadower outlined behind a window pane. Douglas thought the proceeding had gone far enough and had the man arrested. Yesterday when arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court the shadower said he was James Carroll of 575 West Forty-second Street.

"This man is making life miserable for me," declared Douglas. "I can't move without seeing him. He follows me to lunch, to dinner, and everywhere else I go. He's got an office opposite mine now, and I can't move unless he knows it. He sees everything. He even follows me to my home in Orange. I think he's a private detective."

"What object could he have in following you?" asked the Magistrate.

Douglas gave the impression that he had suspicions, but declined to state them. Raine, Ewall of 449 Madison Street, and James H. Pinkhood of 280 President Street, Brooklyn, with William Eckert of West Orange, all associated in business with Douglas, appeared as witnesses in his behalf. Carroll refused to make a statement, and was held in $300 bail for examination this morning.

MURDERED FARMER'S FAMILY.

Negro Then Set Fire to Pierce's Home While He Was at Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—While Richard Pierce, a farmer of Washington County, was at church this morning an unknown negro entered his home, attacked Mrs. Pierce, and when she tried to defend herself, killed her with an axe. With the same weapon he killed her three small children. The negro then stole what valuables he could and set fire to the house. He fled to the hills.

The Pierce house stood near the village of Venice, three miles from McDonald, just across the line in Washington County. From church Pierce saw the flames of his burning house. He hurried from the church, followed by most of the members of the congregation. A bucket brigade was formed, and as soon as the flames had been extinguished the bodies of his family were found.

A neighboring farmer had seen the negro run toward the hills, and a posse was soon in pursuit of him. The woods in the neighborhood are being searched by the farmers to-night, and if the negro is caught he will certainly be lynched.

Daniel Chauncey, Jr., Recovering.

CEDARHURST, L. I., July 29.—It was said at his home to-day that Daniel Chauncey, Jr., who was hurt while playing polo at Great Neck on Saturday, was doing very well and hope was expressed of his speedy recovery. Mr. Chauncey was injured in a game between the Great Neck team and a team of the Rockaway Hunt Club. While he was trying to make a play a mallet wielded by L. E. Stoddard cut his scalp open.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:30 A. M.—315 West 115th Street; Ross Lumber Company; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—198 Broome Street; Louis Klemetzy; damage, $1,000.

2:50 P. M.—Third Avenue car; Amsterdam Avenue and 137th Street; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—133 Mott Street; owner unknown; damage, $2,000.

4:04 P. M.—620 East Thirteenth Street; John Ameller; damage, $200.

4:55 P. M.—709 Wendover Avenue; Nathan Silver; damage, $200.

4:59 P. M.—100 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—23 Eighth Avenue; Michael Zucker; damage trifling.

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POLICY HOLDERS' TICKET WILL WIN, SAYS BAKER

He Returns from Abroad, Having Organized Support There.

TO MEET OLNEY TO-MORROW

President of the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association Expects an Agreement on Joint Nominations.

Betnard N. Baker of Baltimore, President of the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association, who returned from Europe on Saturday, gave out an interview yesterday in which he expressed the opinion that the policy holders' ticket would be overwhelmingly successful in the approaching election of Trustees in that company. Mr. Baker said that while his trip abroad had been primarily one of pleasure, he had devoted much of his time to making such arrangements as will lead to a large foreign vote in opposition to the administration ticket of the Mutual Life.

"Concerning the present situation," said Mr. Baker, "and the probability of the election of a Board of Trustees nominated by the policy holders, I only returned on Saturday and have hardly caught up with the situation, which in the last ten days has so rapidly developed in the self-exposure of the present management of the Mutual Life, and especially in its effrontery in renominating itself as the administration ticket.

Policy Holders Can Settle It.

"The administration ticket includes so dominant a contingent of those responsible for the worst of the company's past that it raises a direct issue: Do the policy holders wish perpetuated the evils disclosed by the Armstrong Committee as far as this can be done under present law? One thing is assured: the policy holders are going to get just what they deserve. If they should elect the administration ticket they will have voted to let a group of New York financiers use their funds as a financial pool for speculative purposes, but if—as I am sure they will do—they turn the present board from office, they will have taken the first and most essential step toward reinstating the Mutual as a great life insurance company.

"The nomination on this administration ticket by the present management of four members of the International Policy Holders' Committee, in the same breath that it admitted it had not their consent and did not know whether they were policy holders, was simply astounding in puerility and fatuity.

"As to the policy holders' ticket: From the moment the law was passed that provided for this we have been at work canvassing names and conferring with representative policy holders, so that were it necessary we could promptly announce a ticket that I am sure would commend itself to the great body of policy holders. But we have till September to do this.

A Ticket by Aug. 20.

"However, I shall favor such prompt conference meanwhile as to a policy holders' ticket, as—if practicable—to have it named by or before Aug. 20. Though the shaping of a ticket to represent half a million policy holders and interests above $500,000,000 might in itself claim all the time allowed, the early settlement of the ticket will increase the time left for the canvass. We have no doubt whatever that the policy holders' ticket will be overwhelmingly successful."

One of the first things Mr. Baker did after he arrived in New York was to telegraph to ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Policy Holders' Committee, asking him to meet him in New York for a conference. The purpose of this conference, which it was said will probably take place to-morrow, is to formulate plans for a joint policy holders' ticket.

British Policy Holders to Aid.

While in Europe Mr. Baker said that he had made a special trip to London for the purpose of attending a meeting of the British Committee of the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association. He was assured, Mr. Baker said, by Wilfred Lawson, the Secretary of the committee, that the British policy holders are ready to co-operate in helping to elect any good ticket that the Policy Holders' Committee may name. The only thing wanted by the British policy holders, he added, was that it be made up of men whose integrity was beyond question.

Mr. Baker also had several conferences with Dr. Julius Ullman of Vienna, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the association, and corresponded with M. Pike, the representative of the French policy holders. M. Pike had written to him, Mr. Baker said, that a meeting would be useless, as the Mutual probably would withdraw from France.

It was announced yesterday that the Executive Committee of the International Policy Holders' Committee will meet here to-morrow, to talk over the tickets to be put up against the administration tickets in the Mutual and New York Life Companies. It was made known incidentally that H. McK. Twombly, for many years a Trustee of the Mutual, had declined to stand for re-election.

ROADHOUSE FOR REGULARS.

No Canteen at Mount Gretna, but Troops Need Not Necessarily Go Dry.

If it were not for a little roadhouse situated a few miles from Mount Gretna, Penn., the officers in charge of the encampment of the troops of the Department of the East at that place believe that it would be the easiest thing imaginable to keep intoxicating liquors out of the camp during the stay of the regulars and militia for the manoeuvres. According to an officer on Gen. Grant's staff, there seems little reason to doubt that this Summer is going to be the most profitable the proprietor of the roadhouse has ever experienced.

Not counting the militia troops in Camp Roosevelt at Mount Gretna, there will be between four and five thousand regulars there all the time for the balance of the Summer, including three regiments of infantry, several squadrons of cavalry, a number of batteries of field artillery, and a company of the Signal Corps. Weeks ago the roadhouse proprietor began getting ready for the coming of the soldiers, and although the encampment officers in command warned him they would do their utmost to keep the soldiers away from his place, he continued to stock up preparatory for the coming of the troops.

Than Gen. Grant there is no stronger advocate of the canteen in the United States Army. The laws at present governing the army, however, forbid canteens at posts and encampments, and Gen. Grant has, of course, ordered that those laws shall be enforced to the letter. The roadhouse proprietor, who has a license, has therefore a clear field.

This week is the real beginning of the camp at Mount Gretna, which is the largest, with the exception of the one at Montauk Point, just after the Spanish war, ever held in the Northeast. All the troops in the Department of the East, with the exception of the Coast Artillery, will be there, while all of the States whose territory is in the department will be represented by militia, commands at different times during the encampment, which will not come to an end until early in the Fall.

Great price reductions on all lines for the day after inventory

Store Closes Daily at 5:30—Saturdays at 12:30.

August furniture sale

WILL be inaugurated Wednesday next with one of the largest assortments ever gathered in a New York furniture salesroom. High grade, reliable furniture at the lowest prices of the year. Wait for this sale; don't buy a single piece of furniture until you've seen these matchless values.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Bathing caps and shoes

FULLY 7,000 bathing caps to choose from to-day, and at prices that can't be duplicated in America—serge and sateen bathing caps—Tam o' Shanter and bandanna styles—complete assortment—splendid values at 50c. and..... 25c

500 pairs of bathing shoes—50c. and 25c.

A great after-inventory clearance sale of women's, girls' and misses' apparel

THE greatest bargains of the entire Summer come to-day, for we have scheduled a sale of all summer garments left off the stock sheets during inventory. Prices reduced in many instances far below the actual cost to us. Best styles—finest materials—most elaborate workmanship, represented in this sale.

Every woman in New York and vicinity should investigate these bargains, for there's a great variety of styles, and it will be an easy matter to select a handsome suit good for the balance of the season and all of next at a saving of over half.

Elbow length gloves 69c

A GREAT sale of elbow length gloves that women will hail with enthusiasm—a sale that is of vital interest, both from a low price standpoint and from the fact that it affords an opportunity to replenish your supply. Main Floor.

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN would be glad to get them at regular price—$1.00—but as they came to us as a bargain there is a bargain for you. **69c**

Imported Summer fabric gloves to wear with short sleeves—made for service, cool and stylish, launder perfectly; regular $1.00 grade. A large quantity, but so great is the demand for long gloves that they will go quickly, at, per pair..... 69c

$25 handkerchief linen dresses, $10.

These dresses left out of assortment of 150—very fine quality—exquisitely embroidered—hand work both waist and skirt—words are wholly inadequate to do justice to these splendid values—be sure to see them for yourself. Special value to-day at..... $10

18.75 dresses and coat suits, 9.50.

Fancy two-piece dresses and linen coat suits—white Persian lawns and dainty figured dimities and dotted Swiss effects—Eton coat model in white and colored linens — well tailored and trimmed. **9.50** Third Floor.

24.75 dresses & Eton coat suits $15.

50 dresses and Eton coat suits, in white and a few colors. These are the remainder of the ultra-fashionable suits and dresses that figured in a great mid-July one-day special at $24.75. We offer them at a big loss for quick clearance. Special to-day at..... $15

$25 dresses & coat suits, 12.75

85 dresses and coat suits—odds and ends of last week's big sale—white linen and rep—short coat or Eton models—lace or applique trimming—fine organdy and other thin fabrics.

34.75 outing suits, 19.75.

White Panama and hard twisted serges—beautiful outing suits..... 19.75

$45 silk taffeta suits, $25.

Dark colors; also French voiles—made over heavy silk, silk drop..... 25.00

Women's 5.75 skirts, 3.50.

Imported poplinette—a new plaited model; strictly tailored; all lengths..... 3.50

Clearing misses' $20 to $30 dresses at 12.75.

Splendid lot of up-to-date styles in organdy, net and point d'esprit dresses—dainty party or evening costumes—clean and fresh as the day they were made—exquisitely trimmed with the finest laces and insertion—extra drop skirts—bodice and skirt entirely trimmed. Not a dress in this lot that sold below $20; many as high as $30. To-day's price will be..... **12.75**

Mull and organdy dresses.—For misses, some princess styles, in white and colors, dainty trimming effects, fine laces and edging, a variety of styles—$16.50 grade..... 8.95

Clearing girls' dresses, 1.75.—A well assorted lot selling up to $5. Sheer white lawns—elaborately trimmed with Swiss embroidery and tucking—pretty figured dimities—heavier linens—all colors—sizes 6 to 14..... 1.75

Clearing girls' dresses, 2.95—Beautiful fine imported pique and English rep—dainty white and figured lawns—guimpe style—Russian and Dutch effects—in all colors; 6 to 14 years..... 2.95

Clearing misses' 2.95 skirts, 1.50—In white imported rep, beautifully tailored—a garment every young lady should have for outing purposes—suitable for golf and tennis..... 1.50

Men's negligee shirts, 89c.

SURPLUS stock of a Troy maker, bought at half the regular wholesale price. Main Floor.

Nobbiest patterns of the season—nothing finer in any first class haberdasher shop in New York for less than 1.50—to-day.. **89c**

Men's sample bathing suits.

About 25 dozen bathing suits in this purchase, fine worsted..... 1.95

Corset sale.

POPULAR corsets, but as only a few sizes were left at inventory they will not be re-entered on our stock books. Second Floor.

Batiste French coutil

white and black broche, long and short hips, medium and high busts—closely boned—up to date styles—odd sizes—18, 21 to 25, 29 and 30; regularly $1.50; reduced to.... 85c

De Bevoise Bust Supporters

slightly soiled—34 to 44; regularly $1; reduced to..... 75c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great after-inventory clearing sale of batiste laces and embroideries.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND YARDS of beautiful batiste laces go on sale in our lace section to-day. The collection comprises the richest combinations and most exclusive imported designs. All the laces wanted by fashionable dressers for the elaboration of Summer gowns, dainty Etons and Boleros, or for making entire waists and jackets, are here in abundance—range of patterns broad enough to satisfy all who have a single need in this line. Main Floor.

All the fashionable batiste laces.

39c Many widths of bandings, insertions, irregulars, laces, medallions, demi widths, &c., in newest combinations of soft French batiste and baby Irish laces, Cluny and Venise laces, combined with batiste, rich Oriental embroidery and batiste, English eyelet combined with batiste, copies of French hand work on batiste. Laces worth up to 95c., priced to close at..... 39c

A 20,000 yard embroidery sale.

20,000 yards of embroideries so desirable as to styles and quality that had they come to us a month ago we could have sold every yard at full price. The vast collection embraces embroideries from 4 to 15 inches wide—beautiful designs—dainty shirt waist bands, edgings, insertions, skirtings, ruffling widths, &c., embroidered on fine nainsook, swiss and cambric—3 great lots..... **10c**

50c yd. for laces worth up to 1.50 | **98c** yd. for laces worth up to 2.98 | **1.48** yd. for laces worth up to 4.00

10c for embroideries worth up to 20c. | **15c** for embroideries worth up to 25c. | **19c** for embroideries worth up to 35c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Women's sample hosiery

A GREAT purchase that all New York should hear about—the entire sample line of a prominent hosiery importer. A large force of travelling salesmen have used them for securing advance orders, and now comes a great treat for those who attend this sale to-day. Main Floor.

3 pairs for $1

Latest novelties of the season in great variety — embroidered lisles, lace ankles and allover lace, black and white and fancy colorings, with plenty of the fashionable tans and golden browns. The best stores in the country handle these stockings, but sell them at 50c. and 75c. You select from an enormous assortment; 3 pairs, $1; pair.....35c

At, per pair, 35c

Women's 25c and 35c sample hosiery 19c.

Few better bargains ever quoted. Women's plain and fancy stockings, in black and tan—regularly 25c. and 35c.—at, pair..... 19c

19c hosiery 12½c.

Whatever grade you choose from you get the benefit of a bargain price—plain black cotton hose—seamless feet—high spliced heel—double sole and toe—19c. quality at, per pair..... 12½c

Men's 50c half hose at 35c.
Men's fancy half hose at 25c.

50c hosiery at 29c.

Women's imported fine white gauze lisle thread hose—spliced seams—garter top—double sole and heel—regular 50c. grades, on the bargain counter to-day at, 6 pairs, 1.50; pair..... 29c

Men's 25c half hose at 19c.
Children's 25c hose at 15c.

A great after-inventory clearing sale of waists, 3.50.

A LARGE collection of our very finest waists assembled together during stock counting and marked at a very low price for immediate selling. An opportunity to secure a high grade waist for about half. Second Floor.

Our finest mull and batiste waists, including some of the imported models—white, pink and blue waists that sold at $5.98, $6.98 and up to $8.95—to-day at **3.50**

Sheer lawn waists at $1.25.

Easy to find room in your wardrobe for a few more shirt waists when they can be purchased at this low price—waists that sold prior to inventory at a third more gathered into one assortment and marked at close to original cost—fine sheer lawn waists, with five rows of embroidery and tucks—$1.98 grade, $1.25.

Dress shields—8,000 pairs of Princess tub shields—pure white—washable, impervious, long or short flap—three pairs for..... 25c

Sale of undermuslins

INVENTORY has made it plain that we must offer exceptional price reductions to clear our stock. Corset covers that were 45c. will sell for 25c.; $1 nainsook drawers for 50c.; $1.50 night gowns for 98c., and similar bargains in all undermuslins here to-day. Second Floor.

25c for 45c. corset covers—10 different beautiful styles—handsomely trimmed with rows of lace, lace edges, beading and ribbon.

15c for 25c cambric corset covers—full French shape, trimmed with lace edge. Splendid value at 25c. Special for to-day at..... 15c

50c for 85c corset covers—made of fine nainsook—trimmed front and back with rows of pretty lace, beading and ribbon.

75c for $1 corset covers—nainsook—several excellent values—elaborately designed with insertions of lace, edges, beading and ribbon.

19c for 29c cambric drawers—trimmed with full umbrella ruffles—never sold for less than 29c. Very special value for to-day.

25c for 45c cambric drawers—ten splendid styles—made with full ruffles—trimmed with lace insertions and edges, embroidery and tucks.

50c for $1 cambric and nainsook drawers—umbrella flounces—trimmed with lace insertion, ruffles of lace, embroidery and tucks.

50c. for 75c. night gowns.
59c. for 89c. night gowns.
98c. for $1.50 corset covers.
98c. for $1.50 walking skirts.

After-inventory shoe sale.

COMBINED with our recent purchase of thousands of pairs of the famous high grade shoes, of which we have just marked the third installment of sizes, we now offer every pair of discontinued women's and children's low shoes in the store at like low prices. Second Floor.

The time for profit making has gone and our sole aim now is to clear our shelves for new Fall shoes.

Women's Oxford and Gibson ties in three lots.

LOT 1—Mostly white and colored canvas—sold up to $3; also some small sizes and narrow widths black and tan ties—reduced for quick clearance to 1.50. **1.50**

LOT 2—1.85—All sizes and widths of tan and black kid—low shoes—some boots in broken sizes; also white canvas, pump or Gibson effect. A few Louis XV. heel slippers. **1.85**

LOT 3—2.35 — Regular $3 and $3.50 Oxford and Gibson ties in tan, black and patent leather—fine Sea Island cotton white canvas; also all our $5 boots reduced to 2.35. **2.35**

Mattings.

ALL perfect merchandise, but because they're remnants prices are cut nearly in half. Fourth Floor.

600 yards of fibre matting

at less than cost. A few full rolls in this lot—sold all over New York for 50c. per yard. Reduced to..... **28c**

20 rolls of China matting.

Substantial and durable—in desirable patterns—goods that have sold all season for $12. Reduced to close at..... **6.95**

Clearing Sale of household linens.

INVENTORY brought to light hundreds of short lengths of table damasks—odd lots and half dozens of napkins, doylies and odd hemstitched table cloths—all perfect merchandise—lengths 1½ to 3½ yards; must sell them without further delay and offer choice at one-third under the regular price. Main Floor.

Odd lots and sample lots.

Toilet towels, bath towels, hand towels—odd lots and manufacturers' samples—in most instances only from four or six of a kind—prices reduced regardless of value.

12½c. towels, **8c** | 15c. towels, **10c** | 20c. towels, **15c** | 25c. towels, **17c**

50c. SCALLOP END all linen towels at... **25c** | 50c. WEBB'S "dew bleach" Irish linen towels..... **25c**

White bed spreads at a third saving.

$1.00 single bed crochet spreads.....79c | $3.50 Marseilles spreads—full size.....2.75
$1.25 full size crochet spreads.....95c | $2.50 fringed spreads—full size.....1.95

Automobile apparel

THE after-inventory clearing sale in this section affords some conspicuous bargains in auto dusters, rubber coats, &c. We have established a first class department with extensive lines of motoring apparel and requisites, and in order to keep stock up to the minute take losses willingly to avoid carrying anything over the season. Second Floor.

One lot of men's linen auto dusters in tan and gray—made with full sleeves and in sizes 36 to 50—a regular $3.50 grade. Special at..... **1.25**

Men's all pure linen auto dusters, $3, in all sizes, with large pockets on the side and trimmed with large pearl buttons—half belted back—$7.50 grade, at..... **3**

Ladies' linen auto dusters, $3—made good and full with wind cuffs and large collar—regular $4.50 grade—specially reduced to close at..... $3

Ladies' satin rubber auto coats, $10—large full sleeves with cuffs—double breasted and storm collar—water-proof—$25 grade, reduced to.. $19

Lot of Chauffeurs' suits—Norfolk jackets and two pairs of trousers—long and knickerbockers, in dark gray worsteds—worth $45; special..... $25

Lot of auto caps for men and chauffeurs in linen, crash and cravenette—all sizes—value $2.50; special..... $1.50

Groceries

GREATEST CEREAL SALE THIS SEASON.—Choice of well-known Breakfast Foods—Cereal Wheat Food, Egg-o-See, Quaker Puffed Rice, Mother's Oats. large package..... 8c

YELLOW CORNMEAL—Fresh milled; Am. Cereal Co.'s best product; pure gold; 10 lbs.. 19c

NEW MACARONI—Reaper Brand; fresh from the mills; 10c. pkg. 7c

ENGLISH CURED BACON—Squire's mild, delicate sugar cured boneless Breakfast Bacon; equal to any 25c. bacon; lb..... 16½c

ROYAL DINNER COFFEE—Extra fancy Mocha and Java; rich, delicate aroma; 10 lbs., $2.35; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

GRANULATED SUGAR—H. & E. Best Refined; 10-lb. sack, 48c.; limit one sack; 25-lb. sack..... $1.15

RED RIPE TOMATOES—First quality; carefully packed fruit; 12c. can..... 8c

GARDEN GROWN TEAS—All our 50c. and 60c. grades Oolong, Ceylon or Mixed. Splendid for Iced Tea; 10 lbs., $3.15; 8 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 38c

IMPERIAL PRUNES—500 boxes just received. Largest size grown. Fine, rich meaty fruit; 25-lb. box, $2.63; 10 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 12c

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE—Imperial brand; guaranteed absolutely pure; 16-oz. bottle, 45c.; 8-oz. bottle, 28c.; 4-oz. bottle, 15c.; 2-oz. bottle..... 10c

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Imported English chow chow; stone jar..... 45c

QUEEN OLIVES—Royal Stuart, Extra Quality; 20-oz. bottle, 50c.; 16-oz. bottle, 45c.; 14-oz. bottle..... 30c

OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart, triple clarified, guaranteed absolutely Pure French Olive Oil; gallon can, with faucet, $2.75; ½-gallon can, with faucet, $1.50; quart can, 80c.; large bottle..... 70c

LEMON AND ORANGE SUGAR—Royal Stuart; package makes 25 glasses; 25c. pkg.. 19c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Highland brand; creamy, tender, sweet corn; doz., 90c.; 12c. can 8c

COFFEE—Stuart Blend of Genuine Java and Real Arabian Mocha; richest flavored coffee obtainable; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35c

SIFTED PEAS—Hunter Brand extra sifted early June Peas; doz., $1.15; 15c. can... 10c

ARMOUR'S or SQUIRE'S best smoked mild sugar cured Hams; 10 to 12 lb. average; per lb..... 14c

HIGH GRADE TEA—English Breakfast, Gunpowder, Oolong, India, Ceylon and all our 80c. mixed varieties; 5 lbs., in Fancy Tea Caddy, $2.85; lb..... 60c

PEA BEANS—Finest quality New York State Hand Picked Pea Beans; 5 lbs., 180.; 10 lb. 25c

ARMOUR'S PURE LARD—Kettle Rendered; 10-lb. pail, $1.18; 5-lb. pail, 59c.; 3-lb. pail..... 38c

FRESH BISCUITS from National Biscuit Co.'s ovens—Grandma's Cookies, Spiced Jumbles, Fig Newtons and Raspberry Tarts; 3 lbs., 35c.; lb..... 12c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart Brand absolutely pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder; 5-lb. can, $1.40; lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can... 15c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S FAMILY SOAP. For household purposes. Long bar... 15c

SALMON STEAKS—Royal Stuart Colombia River Salmon, packed in pure oil; choicest centre cuts; dozen, $2.70; 1-lb. flat can..... 23c

IMPORTED FRESH HERRING—Jas. Edgar & Co.'s brand finest Herring, packed in London; dozen, $1.40; can..... 12c

SOUSED MACKEREL—The popular Ben Accord Brand; finest imported; doz., $2.90; large oval can..... 25c

NEW ASPARAGUS—Gold Dust tips; finest quality; tender, white tips; doz., $3.00; can... 26c

WEEK'S ORIGINAL "Perfect Ice Cream Powder," all flavors; 15c. package. 12c

CORN STARCH — Royal Stuart. For desserts, puddings, &c.; 10c. 1-lb. carton..... 6c

SWIFT'S PRIDE LAUNDRY SOAP—Six 5c. cakes..... 25c

GLOSS STARCH—Finest quality; large lump; gives brilliant lustre to linens; 10 lbs., 37c.; 5 lbs... 19c

Housefurnishing sale

REDUCTIONS on refrigerators will probably interest you most, but everything else is marked away below cost. Basement.

Star refrigerator
lift cover style—45 inches high, 29 inches wide, 18¼ inches deep—55 lb. ice capacity. Regularly $10.25, at. 7.95

Star refrigerator
lift cover style—47 inches high, 32 inches wide, 19¼ inches deep—75 lb. ice capacity. Regularly $12, at..... 8.95

Star refrigerator. Apartment house style, with ice chamber door in front—54 in. high, 28 in. wide, 20½ in. deep—85 lb. ice capacity. Regularly $14.25, reduced for this sale to..... 10.25

25 ft. of 3 ply guaranteed garden hose. Was $2.50, at..$1.65
50 ft. of 3 ply guaranteed garden hose. Was $5.00, at..$3.25
25 ft. of 5 ply guaranteed garden hose. Was $3.50, at..$2.25
50 ft. of 5 ply guaranteed garden hose. Was $7.00, at..$4.40

Gold Medal lawn mowers. Best made—10 inch driving wheel—4 sheer steel blades, at the following low prices:—

14 inch, regular 7.98, at 5.45.
16 inch, regular 8.95, at 6.00

Preserving kettles at special prices.
Made of extra quality iron — white enamelled lined.

5 qt., regular 40c., at.....33c | 16 qt., regular 89c., at.....70c
8 qt., regular 60c., at.....46c | 20 qt., regular 1.15, at.....90c
12 qt., regular 70c., at.....55c | 24 qt., regular 1.50, at.....1.10
Jap straw stoop seats, regularly 5c., at 3 for.....10c

ROWING CLUBS TO MOVE TO PELHAM BAY PARK

Lone Stars to Build on the Proposed New Course.

PLAN BIG CITY REGATTA

Mayor McClellan Will Approve Appropriation for Annual Event, Which Will Aid Scheme.

The first step toward the establishment of rowing clubs at Pelham Bay will shortly be made by the Lone Star Boat Club, which, at the next meeting of the club, will vote to build a clubhouse on the bank of what promises to ultimately become a National regatta course.

The present clubhouse of the Lone Star Club, below the Central Bridge, is one of the handsomest and most commodious on the Harlem River, but the condition of the river has become such a menace to oarsmen that a change has become an absolute necessity. The floating logs and débris have made rowing a dangerous recreation, while the injuries to shells this year have become twice as numerous as that of former years. Scarcely a week passes that one or more shells are not damaged, and the condition of the Harlem River is becoming worse, with no relief in sight. The construction of more sewers which find an outlet in the Harlem River, will in a very few years make rowing an impossibility.

It is to anticipate this contingency that the Lone Star Club will build a substantial home at Pelham Bay. When President James Pilkington of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen advocated the selection of Pelham Bay as a National course last Fall, the Lone Star Club was one of the first to promise support to the plan.

Plans for the building of a new clubhouse have been approved by the Friendship Boat Club, and the committee, last Spring, recommended that the clubhouse be built at Pelham Bay, providing the city officials appropriated a sufficient sum of money to build a course at that place. The plans are being held up for the present, but a concerted movement by the Harlem River clubs would result in the Friendships moving to Pelham Bay.

Another project which may have an important bearing on the proposed course is to make the Decoration Day regatta of the Harlem River Regatta Association a city affair, similar to the People's regattas at Philadelphia, Boston, and Springfield. E. W. Kimmelberg of the Wyanoke Boat Club and Vice President of the Harlem River Regatta Association is confident that the city will appropriate the sum of $2,500 for an annual regatta to be held on Decoration Day. The matter was brought to the attention of Mayor McClellan before he left for Europe, and he promised to approve the bill if the appropriation was made. Vice President Kimmelberg has been working on the project for some time, and says he has secured assurances from the Aldermen that there would be no opposition to the appropriation.

With the sum of $2,000 from the city and the addition of $500 from the entrance fees, prizes can be offered which will make the Harlem Regatta second only to the National championships. The Philadelphia Councilmen appropriate $2,500 every year for the Fourth of July Cup and People's Regatta on the River Schuylkill, and Boston and Springfield make liberal donations to the annual regattas in those cities.

That the Harlem River is not an inviting course for oarsmen is admitted by all, but with an annual appropriation secured the needs of the oarsmen in New York will force themselves on the Aldermen, and the Pelham Bay course would as a consequence be easier of consummation.

When President Pilkington learned of the revival of the Pelham Bay course he expressed satisfaction and predicted success if the clubs would only work in unison. He is willing to take up the burden again and work for the success of the project.

Yachts Race in Joint Cruise.

The joint cruise of the Penataquit-Corinthian, South Bay, and Unqua-Corinthian Yacht Clubs started yesterday. In the annual contest for the Queen of the Bay Cup, Harry O. Havemeyer's twenty-two-foot sloop Toby won the trophy and will hold it for a year. The cup is to become the personal property of the winner who scores for it three years, but thus far has been raced for for six years, Charles De H. Tower's Frontenac and Reeis H. Post's Constance each winning it twice. Neither competed this year. It is offered to the boat in any class racing on the Great South Bay to make the best corrected time over the course. Toby's time was 1:24:44, five minutes better than that made by T. R. Macy's Arrow. F. S. Williams's Emblu won the one-design contest and W. N. Rothschild's Mischief in the Class W race. The latter only raced four miles, while the larger classes covered eight. The corrected times of the boats over the course were:

Class Q.—Sloop—H. O. Havemeyer's Toby, 1:24:44; R. C. Watson's Duggan, 1:27:05; W. K. Dick's Dolphin, 1:27:45; Q. A. William's Emblu III., 1:30:19; Richard Hyde's Hop-long-Peter, 1:31:49; T. R. Summerville's Dolphin II., 1:32:02; W. L. Candee's Meddler, 1:33:41.

One-Design Class.—Q. A. Williams's Emblu III., 1:32:57; T. F. Ballard's Letherbe, 1:34:02; W. L. Candee's Darl, 1:34:18; E. F. Hutton's Nat 1:35:46; W. K. Dick's Ripple, 1:36:14; S. T. Rothschild's Alice, disabled.

Class W.—Catboats—W. N. Rothschild's Mischief, 0:58:06; W. S. Wooley's Scud, 0:58:21.

In the Unqua-Corinthian races the winners were Class A Sloops—The Eld, W. Keller, first; Echo, T. C. Smith, second. Class B Sloops—Dorothy, Sanfiel Brothers, first; Dolphin, D. K. Deitrich, second. Class D catboats—Cecil, F. P. Foster, first; Millie, J. W. Lawrence, second. Class E catboats—Invader, E. Ketchaman, first; Junior, F. B. Dalzell, second.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, will sail from Europe this week, and immediately upon his arrival a meeting of the Vanderbilt Cup Commission will be called. Definite announcement will then be made regarding the course, and if changes are to be made to the Long Island route they will probably be determined upon at that time.

The New York Motor Club is continually increasing its membership. At the meeting of the Board of Directors last week among the new members elected were William Foulke Jones, Jules Heckman, Eccleston Barnett, Hon W. Rickert, L. F. Braine, and T. E. Schultz.

The automobile races that were spoiled by the hard thunderstorm over a week ago at Long Beach will be held next Saturday. A number of cars are ready to compete in the half dozen events arranged by the Long Beach Country Club committee. Among the touring machines that will be seen are the Oldsmobile, Matheson, Peerless, Cadillac, Rossel, and Ford cars.

The new garage established recently by the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company in connection with their factory repair shop is being much appreciated by tourists who pass through Syracuse. Every comfort in the shape of waiting and reading rooms has been provided.

To make a powerful car of sufficient strength to withstand American roads and yet light in proportion to its power, only the highest grade of materials can be used. Lightness is, therefore, in a way, a guarantee of quality. Then, too, the actual efficiency of a car depends on its weight. Given the actual horse power, the gear ratio, and the actual weight of the car and any experienced motorist can pretty accurately compute its actual efficiency in speed, hill climbing, or any other class of work. Under-estimate the weight and it is easy to over-estimate its performance. Perhaps in no other respect is the average car so misrepresented as in this item of weight.

George Ehret, Jr., who owns several automobiles, purchased a 28-35 horse power Rossel chassis last week which he is having fitted with a large touring body to use during the Summer. In the Fall he intends to put on a limousine body. The car has the new multiple metallic disc clutch which is especially desirable for city use, it being possible to travel on the high gear at a slow pace or at full speed.

The automobile race meet which was scheduled to take place at Weequahic Park, near Newark, next Saturday, under the auspices of the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, has been postponed, and an effort will be made to hold the races on Labor Day.

TWO BASEBALL GAMES.

Only Chicago and St. Louis Contests in Major Leagues.

Only two games were scheduled in the major leagues yesterday, and these were played in the West. Chicago triumphed over Washington and St. Louis won from Boston. This week an important series of games will begin at the Polo Grounds, the result of which will have considerable bearing on the championship problem. After finishing with Cincinnati to-day the champion New Yorks will meet the St. Louis team in four games, and then will come the tug of war in the meeting between the Chicago leaders and the New Yorks on Saturday. In the meantime the Western nine will play one more game at Boston, and then go to Philadelphia for four. Pittsburg will end its series with Philadelphia to-day, and to-morrow will migrate to Brooklyn, where the ex-champions will remain until Friday. While the Chicagos and Giants are playing here the ex-champions will be at Boston.

In the American League the Greater New Yorks and the Clevelands will meet twice more, and then Griffith's men will go to Detroit for four games. The Philadelphia Athletics schedule for the week calls for two more games with Detroit and four with Cleveland.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; Washington, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 5.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	6	8	11	7	10	12	64	.696
Pittsburg	5	—	7	10	10	6	11	9	58	.652
New York	5	3	—	12	11	8	8	8	56	.636
Philadelphia	1	5	4	—	5	10	6	11	42	.457
Cincinnati	5	4	4	7	—	3	7	6	41	.448
Brooklyn	5	4	4	4	2	—	10	8	37	.416
St. Louis	5	4	2	5	8	5	—	6	35	.372
Boston	3	—	5	4	4	8	6	—	30	.333
Games lost	28	31	32	50	51	52	59	60		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	5	7	10	7	10	10	55	.632
New York	8	—	5	7	8	8	7	10	53	.616
Cleveland	6	7	—	6	9	8	7	7	50	.575
Chicago	4	4	8	—	6	7	10	9	48	.533
Detroit	3	4	4	9	—	7	9	9	45	.511
St. Louis	2	4	7	6	3	—	6	12	44	.500
Washing'n	4	5	4	4	1	5	—	10	33	.379
Boston	5	3	4	3	2	2	5	—	24	.264
Games lost	32	33	37	42	43	44	54	67		

WALSH KEPT HITS DOWN.

This, with Timely Batting of Chicago, Resulted in Washington's Defeat.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Opportune hitting, coupled with Walsh's effective pitching, gave Chicago the second game of the series with Washington here to-day, 5 to 3. The visitors started a rally in the ninth, which was soon stopped by beautiful catches by Jones and Dougherty. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	0
F Jones, cf.	1	0	4	0	0	0
Isbell, 2b.	2	2	1	4	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	3	6	2	0
Donhue, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0	0
D'ghty, lf.	0	3	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, c.	0	1	2	1	1	0
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Walsh, p.	0	0	1	5	0	0
Total.	5	9	27	15	3	

WASHINGTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Altizer, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	
Stanley, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Nill, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Cross, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	
And'son, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Sch'fly, 2b.	1	0	4	3	0	
Stahl, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	
Wak'f'd, c.	0	1	3	3	0	
Smith, p.	0	0	0	5	0	
*C. Jones.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	3	4	24	13	0	

*Batted for Smith in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	—5
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Washington, 6. Two-base hits—Hahn, Anderson, Stahl. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Stahl. Stolen bases—Jones, Isbell, Davis, Anderson, Donohue, Schlafly. Double play—Davis, Isbell and Donohue. Struck out—By Walsh, 2; by Smith, 2. Passed balls—Sullivan, 2. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 5; off Smith, 5. Wild pitch—Smith. Hit with ball—Hahn. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b.	0	1	0	7	1	
Jones, lb.	0	1	10	1	0	
Stone, lf.	2	2	0	0	2	
Hemp'll, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Wallace, ss.	2	3	2	4	0	
O'Brien, 2b.	1	3	2	4	0	
K'hler, cf.	1	2	2	0	1	
Spencer, c.	1	1	5	3	0	
Howell, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Jacobson, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total.	8	15	27	22	3	

BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Parent, ss.	1	1	3	3	0	
Stahl, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	
Ferris, 2b.	1	2	1	3	0	
Hoey, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	
F'man, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0	
Morgan, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	
Arm'ter, c.	0	0	7	1	0	
Tan'hill, p.	1	0	0	1	0	
Young, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
*Collins	0	1	0	0	0	
Total.	5	8	24	13	2	

*Batted for Young in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	—8
Boston	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Parent, Stahl, Koehler. Three-base hits—Ferris, Wallace. Home run—Hemphill. Sacrifice hits—Parents, Jones, Hayden. Double play—Ferris, Parent and Freeman. Stolen bases—Stone, Spencer, Jones. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 1; off Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Howell, 1; by Tannehill, 4; by Jacobson, 1; by Young, 2. Hits—Off Howell, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Jacobson, 3 in 4 2-3 innings; off Tannehill, 13 in 7 innings; off Young, 2 in 1 inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 4. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

New York State League.

At Utica—Troy, 4; Utica, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Troy, 2.
At Albany—A., J. and G., 2; Albany, 1.
At Dupont, Penn.—Binghamton, 5; Wilkesbarre, 2.
At Minnaka, Penn.—Scranton, 2; Syracuse, 1.

American Association.

At Columbus—Louisville, 1; Columbus, 0.
At Toledo—Toledo, 11; Indianapolis, 6.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
At Minneapolis—St. Paul, 9; Minneapolis, 1.

On and Off the Links.

Over fifty professional golfers have entered for the two-day tournament to be held on the public course at Van Cortlandt Park, beginning to-morrow and continuing through Wednesday. Over $400 in purses will be divided. The match will be 72 holes, medal play, 36 holes to be played each day. The prospect of fine scoring is bright, for practically all of the best local professional golfers are entered, including the open champion, Aleck Smith of Nassau. Among the out-of-town men will be Donald Ball of Philadelphia, Tom Hucknell of Baltimore, James Norton of Narragansett, and Henry Waters of Washington. The local men include George Low, David Ogilvie, Isaak Mackie, Jack Hutchinson, Will Norton, Horace Rawlins, Stewart Gardner, and Bernard Nicholls.

A number of local amateurs who are Summer residents of Vermont will be competitors this week in the annual Vermont golf championship which will be played on the links of the Ekwanok Golf Club at Manchester. An 18-hole qualifying round will open the event on Thursday. Over sixty golfers have entered. A. L. Whiye of Boston, the present champion, will defend his title, and among the ex-champions will be Fred. Herreshoff and Paul Waterman of the Metropolitan Association. Other local golfers will be Dr. Clark Burnham, James L. Taylor, Henry W. Brown, Edward M. Clark, and C. M. Clark.

The programme for the annual open tournament of the Stockbridge Golf Club has just been issued. The event will be played from August 28 to 31. Three cups are offered, the chief being the Stockbridge Cup, for which the first sixteen in the qualifying round at 18 holes will be eligible. Entries close with Secretary Robert C. Steteon at Stockbridge.

The annual invitation tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Long Island, will be a big attraction for local golfers this week. This popular event will begin on Thursday and will be continued through the week. Invitations have been extended to a number of the leading Boston and Philadelphia players and a big field will start in the qualifying round.

Walter W. Pratt, a member of the Hartford Golf Club, while playing over the course a few days ago, discovered several fine quail peacefully ensconced in an out-of-the-way part of the links. Other players have also noticed the birds which, now that the shooting season is off, seem to be oblivious of fear.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association has fixed the date for the next annual meeting for Friday night, Jan. 18, at Delmonico's

DEMING AUTO TROPHY WON BY C. W. KELSEY

Result of Glidden Cup Competition Not Yet Announced.

VAUGHAN'S NARROW ESCAPE

New York Automobilist While Testing Crawford Notch Grade Was Thrown from His Car.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 29.—C. W. Kelsey of Tarrytown, N. Y., to-day received the Deming Trophy for the automobile tour which ended here last night. A. A. Post of New York, who finished at the same time as Mr. Kelsey, and who also had a clean score, resigned in favor of the Tarrytown automobilist.

The chief trophy, that offered by Charles J. Glidden of Lowell, Mass., the organizer and sponsor of the tour, has not yet been awarded, but it was announced that the selection of a winner will be put up to the Glidden Trophy Committee. The Touring Committee will report the thirteen contestants with clean scores to the commission. There is much elation here over the fact that so many contestants, and all of them Americans, driving cars of domestic manufacture, were able to made the 1,150-mile tour without the penalization of a single point. The contestants who made perfect scores, the list of which has received the title of "The Roll of Honor," are as follows:

Percy Pierce, 40-45 horse power Pierce, Buffalo Automobile Club; Archie Hughes, 50 horse power Pierce, Rhode Island Automobile Club; J. S. Flynn, 32 horse power Pierce, A. A. A.; George Soules, 40 horse power Pope-Toledo, A. A. A.; W. C. Walker, 25 horse power Pope, Hartford Automobile Club of Hartford; W. E. Wright, 40 horse power Knox, Springfield Automobile Club; Charles Burman, 40 horse power Peerless, Cleveland Automobile Club; C. G. Buse, 24 horse power Packard, Buffalo Automobile Club; F. E. Wing, 30 horse power Marmon, Bay State Automobile Association; C. F. Barret, 24 horse power Columbia, Automobile Club of Hartford; G. M. Davis, 30 horse power Thomas, Buffalo Automobile Club; L. J. Petrie, 35 horse power Stearns, Cleveland Automobile Club; Ernest Keeler, 28-30 orse power Oldsmobile, A. A. A.

Percy Pierce, who won the trophy last year, and who made a perfect score this year, contends that, inasmuch as no one defeated him, the trophy should remain in his possession.

Guy Vaughan, a New York automobilist, narrowly escaped sudden death today, while driving his big car through the Crawford Notch. The car struck a big water bar in the road, bounded into the air, then turned turtle and landed on the rocks at the side of the road. The car was demolished. Mr. Vaughan, although badly shaken up and covered with bruises, escaped without serious injury. He was not a participant in the tours for the Glidden or Deming Trophy, but had come here to enter in the hill-climbing contest to-morrow, and was testing the grade up Crawford Notch hill in preparation for that event. He estimated that he was traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour when the accident happened. No one was in the car with him at the time.

Forty-eight cars have been entered in the hill-climbing contest, which begins at 8:30 A. M. to-morrow. The course will be to the Crawford House from a point about two miles back.

Most of the touring automobilists spent to-day in looking backward over the rugged road and recounting the incidents and dangerous moments of the 1,100-mile run for the Glidden Trophy of 1906.

That so many of the sixty-three starters should have been able to fulfill all the requirements of the run and still make the requisite speed over all sorts of roads seemed perhaps more surprising to those who actually participated in the event than to those who listened to the tales of the run.

The run was under the supervision of the American Automobile Association, and was planned as a severe test of the quality of the machines and the skill of the drivers.

It practically began in Chicago three weeks ago, from which city a dozen cars started over the well-worn road along the lakes for Buffalo. As an incentive to the Chicagoans who wished to join the trip east of Buffalo a valuable trophy was offered by Paul Deming for the best work over the 1,600 miles, including the Glidden route.

At certain fixed points on the road, usually every twenty-five miles, a checker was dropped by one of the confetti cars, so that the entire road was divided each day into sections called controls. The cars were sent away every morning at one-minute intervals, and before leaving each driver received a card showing the time to a minute that he must bring his car to each control.

Failure to reach the checkers within the required minute resulted in a penalty, which increased with every minute's delay. At the conclusion of each day's run all the cars were turned over to the custody of the committee, and no night repairs were permitted. Punctures had to be repaired, fuel replenished, and screws tightened while on the road between the controls.

The route of the tour included Auburn, N. Y.; Montreal and Quebec, the Rangeley Lake region of Maine, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Thirteen contestants finished with clean scores.

Hink Won Five-Mile Road Race.

Eighteen cyclists started in the five-mile club race held yesterday under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association over the Long Island course, from Lynbrook to Rockville Centre and return. The race was won by H. Hink, who received a handicap of 150 yards. Hink secured the lead after the first mile, and finished four seconds ahead of T. Clunc, who, with C. Burch, the third man, was on the scratch mark. The time of the three leaders follows:

	M. S.
H. Hink, (150 yards)	13:18 4-5
T. Clunc, (scratch)	13:22
C. Burch, (scratch)	13:22 1-5

Charles Mock, from scratch, won the five-mile road race yesterday from Valley Stream to Lynbrook and return. Only four cyclists participated in the run, Mock winning by about five yards from U. McDonald, who also started from scratch. R. A. Wilcox, with twenty seconds start, was third, and Otto Brandes, with forty-five seconds' handicap, was fourth.

Basket Ball Championship on Skates.

The fifth championship game in the roller skating basket ball tournament being played at the Madison Square Garden Rink will be contested to-night by the Colonials and Calvary teams. Both teams have a good chance to win first or second prize in the tourney and will make a hard fight for every point.

To-morrow night a Japanese Masque Festival will be given at the rink, introducing Japanese sports and games.

Among the Oarsmen.

The National regatta at Lake Quinsigamond on Aug. 10 and 11 will attract many New York oarsmen, but of the many organizations that will send delegations none is working harder than the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island. It is a banner year with the "Mercury Foot" oarsmen, and at least two of the crews are expected to win championships. The eight, which only lost its intermediate race at Philadelphia on July 4 by the collapse of one man just before crossing the line, is conceded to be the fastest intermediate combination in the country. The crew is composed of J. P. McKenna, bow; J. S. Anderson, J. A. Mahlstedt, G. B. Gibbons, W. L. Brown, W. D. Hicken, J. M. Wheeler, and C. W. Kusche, stroke. Either D. G. Smythe or H. B. Warren will be coxswain. C. P. Stewart and C. F. Quinn, the club's double, are showing splendid form. Their victories in the Long Island and Hudson River regattas were impressive. Durrande Miller promises to prove formidable in the championship singles.

In spite of the threat of the Henley Stewards to bar all American crews from the Henley regattas in future, the Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia will probably send an eight-oared crew across the water next year. The expenses have been guaranteed the club by some of the older members. George H. McFadden, the Cotton King of Philadelphia, is behind the movement. R. R. Zane, who was a member of the University of Pennsylvania eight at Henley, will stroke the crew.

J. J. F. Mulcahy and William Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club, who were suspended until further notice for unsportsmanlike actions at the Hamburg regatta and subsequently, will make an application to the Executive Board of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen next month for reinstatement.

There was a big representation on the Harlem River Speedway course yesterday. The Metropolitan four, which will row in the National regatta, made an excellent showing, and finished the morning practice before the storm arrived. The Nassau Boat Club eight spent an hour on the river. It is still uncertain whether the crew will be sent to Lake Quinsigamond. The club's intermediate eight also did good work. Titus stroked the four-oared crew of the Nonpareils in the morning, and went out in his new single shell in the afternoon. Capt. Mulcahy of the Atalantas had out his fast junior eight. Charles Steinkamp and Edward Nikola, who were defeated in the Hudson River regatta, put in some hard training.

LARCHMONT WEEK'S RESULTS

Tie Between Three New Thirty-Footers —Other Contest Close.

The remarkable series of races contested by the 557 yachts that competed in the Larchmont race week developed as remarkable results when the points scored were computed. The regatta committee yesterday compiled the tables on the returns of the week, and the closest kind of contests developed in several classe. The most surprising was in the twenty-seven-foot sloops, in which the three new boats from Gravesend Bay raced every day and came out exactly even, scoring 23 points each. This result was brought about by the victory of Jigstep on Saturday and the defeat of Sue and Crescent by Regina. To be sure, there is a protest pending—Crescent against Sue—that would place the boats, if allowed, but protests under such circumstances would have to be mighty well sustained to be allowed. The chances favor the three having to sail another race to decide the question.

In the big classes the victors in the week are J. Rogers Maxwell's Queen, Commodore Vanderbilt's Rainbow, Harry F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, and H. Mason Rabor's Irondequoit, (in two classes.). The point score in the close contests follows:

NEW YORK THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Yacht and Owner.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	8	10	4	*10	10	9	51
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon	..	8	8	*9	5	8	41
Atair, G. E. and J. C. Meyer	4	1	10	5	9	10	39
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	9	9	7	*8	2	4	37
Banzai, C. D. Mallory	7	2	5	6	7	5	33
Nautilus, A. G. and H. W. Hanan	10	5	9	4	..	..	28
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	..	6	5	7	8	7	28
Minx, Howard Willett	5	4	8	2	6	6	26
Adelaide, P. H. and G. A.	6	7	1	1	5	..	20
Alera, A. H. and J. Walker	3	3	2	3	4	3	18

*Protests against Cara Mia, Phryne, and Neola II. If allowed the score of each other boat will be increased three points, while the three disqualified lose their credits for the day.

RACEABOUTS.

Rascal III., S. C. Hopkins	7	8	9	8	8	7	47
Tartan, A. H. Pirie	5	9	7	9	9	6	45
Tomboy, A. Iselin	8	6	8	7	7	4	40
Chinook, R. Mallory	6	7	4	2	4	9	34
Cadeau, W. W. Swan	9	5	5	8	5	3	30
Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	4	4	6	5	6	..	25
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley	2	2	3	4	3	8	22
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	1	3	..	6	2	5	17
Lndian, W. Gardner	1	..	..	..	..	..	3

Rascal III., Tartan, and Tomboy get the three prizes.

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS.

Sue, E. F. Luckenbach	5	2	5	5	3	3	23
Jigstep, F. J. Havens	4	4	3	3	4	5	23
Crescent, J. B. O'Donohue	3	5	4	4	5	2	23
Regina, F. G. Stewart	3	3	2	2	2	4	13
The Kid, O. Harriman	1	..	..	1	..	2	4

SLOOPS—TWENTY-TWO-FOOTERS.

Joy, W. H. Childs	10	5	10	10	9	9	53
Spider, Hendon Chubb	9	9	5	8	10	8	49
Saetta, G. H. Church	7	6	9	7	8	7	44
Soya, W. A. Barston	8	10	4	9	..	10	41
More Trouble, R. H. Childs	6	8	6	5	6	6	39
Paumonak, F. P. Currier	4	7	7	4	7	5	34
Ogeemah, A. B. Clements	5	4	8	0	5	4	32

Okee scored 3, Miss Modesty 5, and Kim I. I in the races in which they started.

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Rube, G. P. Granbery	4	6	6	5	5	4	30
Thelema, A. E. Black	5	5	4	4	4	5	27
Nalad, Dr. J. B. Palmer	6	4	3	..	3	6	22
Marguerite, W. F. Clark	2	3	5	6	6	..	22
Amona, D. Y. Pendas	3	2	2	3	2	..	12
Firefly, M. B. Pendas	1	..	..	2	..	3	6

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Maryola, H. P. Sayre	7	7	7	5	4	4	27
Howdy, G. Mercer, Jr	6	6	8	4	7	2	31
Scamp, W. Murdock	5	..	5	5	..	6	21
Grasshopper, H. Fryer	4	..	3	6	..	7	20
Monsoon, B. R. Stoddard	3	..	4	6	..	3	13
Answer, D. Abbott	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
Montauk, W. P. Sheldon	..	..	..	2	4	1	7

In the other classes the scores were:
Schooners—Queen, 11; Elmina, 6.
Seventy-Footers—Rainbow, 5; Yankee, 3.
Sixty-Footers—Weetamoe, 18; Effort, *16; Neola, 11; Irolita, 8; Isolde, 2. (*Effort protested when she finished second scoring 8 points.)
Forty-eight-Footers—Irondequoit, 9; Eleanora, 6; Rosalie, 1; Pelegrina, 1.
Forty-Footers—Irondequoit, 2; Pelegrina, 1.
Thirty-three-Footers—Mimosa III., 2; Porpoise, 2. Vivian II. and Diana failed to score.
Larchmont Twenty-one-Footers—Hourl, 22; Dorothy, 15; Folliette, 9; Taquero, 13.
Eighteen-Footers—Mist, 16; Vivyen, *7; Ace, 5; Virginia, 4. (*Vivyen racing subject to remeasurement.)
Manhasset Eighteen-Footers—Ahoy, 26; Chickeoker, 22; Arizona, 21; Pup, 7; Foggy Dew, 1.
Seawanhaka Twenty-two-Footers—Gloria, 10; Dipper, 8; Grilse, 4; Orion, 3.
Manhasset Bugs—Big Bug, 26; Dragon Fly, 16; Lady Bug, 14; Skeeter, 14; Humbug, 3.
American Dories—Tautog, 13; Faraway, 14; Bobo, 9; Bug, 5; Skidoo, 3.
Indian Harbor Eighteen-Footers—Wawa, 8; Kenosha, 2.
Indian Harbor Catboats—Osseo, 19; Miantee, 16; Wacouta, 14.
Fifteen-Footers—Louie Bell, 5; Fannie, 4; Nancy, 1.
Catboats—Grace, 6; Arline, 2.
Bayside Torpedoes—Skidoo, 4; Bedalia, 3.
New Rochelle Special—Io, 2; Clara, 1.
Milton Point One-Design—Fannie, 2; Fritter, 1.

Griffith May Get a Wheeling Pitcher.

Special to The New York Times.

CANTON, Ohio, July 29.—Clark Griffith, manager of the Greater New York team of the American League, came here to-day for a pitcher. Joe Doyle, the premier strike-out pitcher of the Central League, played in the game for Wheeling, and his work in the box brought forth no little comment from the New York chieftain. Doyle allowed only four hits and struck out seven men. He has eighteen strike-outs in a game to his credit. Griffith agreed to send either Kleinow or McGuire to catch for Doyle, and if the latter makes good will probably purchase him. Griffith also liked the work of Osborne, Canton's right fielder, the batting leader of the Central League.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, 3 years old, penalties and allowances. Six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Tangle	117	Bribery	105
Watergrass	111	Annetta Lady	105
Legend	111	Aviston	105
Pythia	105	Kilkare	105
Sufficiency	105	Goldie	100
Banner	105	Ruby Star	100
Society Bud	105	Little Blue	100
Listless	105	Miss Ogden	100
Ava	105	Nicetas	100
Mollie Donohue	105	Snow Ball	100

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds, selling allowances. Over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Bound Brook	162	Arabo	150
New Amsterdam	155	Renault	145
Come In	155	Patagonian	145
Flying Virginian	150	Python	140
Tom Cogan	150		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, with allowances. Five and a half furlongs.

Cave Adsum	115	Laura A	102
Orphan Lad	112	Charles G. Gates	100
Yowric	110	Animus	100
Fountainblue	110	Dominator	100

CHANCE IN RATE BILL FOR RAILROAD TRICKS

Unless Schedules Are Watched Lines Will Gain Over Rivals.

RATE CUTTING A MENACE

Thirty Days' Notice Clause Affords Roads an Opportunity to Take Advantage of Competing Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In inviting representatives of the railroads to meet for a discussion of the provisions of the new rate law, the Inter-State Commerce Commission is at the same time helping the railroads and itself. It is no secret that there are features of the new law as puzzling to the men who are charged with its enforcement as to the railroad men, and just what will happen when the law goes into effect no one seems able to say. The recent ephemeral grain war in the West furnishes an illustration.

It is assumed by most persons on a casual reading of the new law that its provision requiring thirty days' notice to the commission and the public before any change in an established rate can be made, except under extraordinary conditions, will effectually prevent rate cutting after it goes into effect. It is pointed out, however, that unless there is developed in the commission an ability to watch railroad schedules and interpret their meaning, which has not been found in the commission heretofore, there will be no difficulty on the part of any railroad in getting a temporary advantage over rivals at any time.

Heretofore thousands of tariff sheets have been filed with the commission every year. It is not expected that the mere having to file them thirty days in advance will make any serious reduction in the number of such sheets filed hereafter. Heretofore no attention has been paid to them by the commission. They have been stacked away and kept as a part of the necessary rubbish of the office. There has not been a man in the commission who was sufficiently expert in the railroad business to unravel from the intricate tariffs just what they meant.

As a result the Standard Oil Company was able to build up a system of open discrimination all over the country which brought it in hundreds of thousands of dollars every year and practically gave it a legal monopoly of certain markets. All the time the evidence was on file in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's office, but nobody in the commission knew anything about it. Now it is predicted that just the same sort of thing will happen under the new law. Unless there is a change in the make-up of the commission and a practical railroad men is connected with it in some capacity, the railroads will find out after a few months that the filing of their schedules means no more to the public or to them than it has in the past.

When that time arrives the situation will be ripe for a new trick in the rate-cutting way. It will be easy enough then for a road to file its tariff, cutting, for instance, a grain rate, and escape the notice even of its rivals, unless they go to the trouble and expense of maintaining a bureau in Washington for the sole purpose of watching the schedules of their competitors. Once a road has succeeded in having its new tariff on file for ten or fifteen days without attracting the attention of its competitors it has practically cornered all the business for that period of time, because the other roads cannot meet its cut without thirty days' notice.

It would be in the power of the commission, of course, to consider that in extraordinary occasion and permit the other roads to reduce rates on short time, but no one has ever heard of the commission's doing anything off the bat in such fashion, and in the opinion of Washington men who have been watching the work of the commission for years, the road which gets in its notice quietly will reap the benefit.

A Western railroad man said this afternoon, in discussing the commission and its work: "Here we have a commission whose business it is to regulate the railroads of the country. One would naturally think that such a commission would be made up of railroad men, experts in the business. But as a matter of fact they are mostly lawyers, and the main thing they find to occupy themselves is holding a sort of mock court and hearing alleged evidence on complaints. When they reach a decision that is all there is to it, there

"MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN"

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

J. B. GREENHUT, PRESIDENT.

And Now for New York's Greatest and Best

August FURNITURE Sale

THE difference between The Big Store's Furniture Sales and others bearing similar names is important. Briefly, it is just this: The furniture we offer is ***the same kind that we sell at all other times, but with its prices reduced a third or more.*** We do NOT handle furniture that is especially made to sell cheap. In our advertising we shall not offer brag in place of bargains or frenzied claims in place of sober fact. We know of no better way to impress you with the importance of this movement than by making simple but ***honest*** comparisons of our sale prices with our regular prices. The furniture we offer being, in most cases, identical with that which we carry in regular stock, these comparisons are easy and indisputable. The majority of the pieces are

Absolutely New Furniture, Fresh from the Polishers,

and the lower prices have been obtained partly by large and judicious buying, plus a sacrifice of the greater part of our own profit.

All through this list—and through other lists that will follow—note these comparisons. They are plain enough and they have been made honestly. As for the character and excellence of the pieces—come and see. It is the very best furniture that American makers can produce for the prices we paid, and the very best furniture that will be sold this season at prices anywhere near those we quote.

And Special Prices on All

It is impossible to print the entire list of specially priced furniture offered in this sale in one advertisement—or in twenty advertisements. We can only pick a few for mention from day to day. But here is a summary which does show the entire scope of the stock now offered at prices from twenty to forty per cent. under regular.

Dining Room Furniture — Sideboards, China Closets, Dining Tables, Serving Tables, Dining Chairs, Buffets.

Parlor Furniture—Parlor Suites, Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Curio Cabinets, Pedestals, Center Tables.

Sitting Room Furniture—Rockers, Arm Chairs, Bookcases, Couches, Turkish Chairs, Tables.

Hall Furniture—Settees, Hanging Racks, Corner Chairs, Costumers' Hall Chairs, Hall Tables.

Library Furniture—Library Suites, Tables, Morris Chairs, Bookcases, Secretaries, Desks.

Den Furniture—Settees, Arm Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Cellarettes, Clocks, Plate Racks.

Chamber Furniture — Dressers, Metal Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Pillows, Toilet Tables, Cheval Glasses, Chiffoniers, Chairs.

Office Furniture—Roll-top Desks, Flat-top Desks, Office Chairs, Filing Devices.

Dressers—Made of solid oak, golden color; well-finished and constructed; 3 large drawers, trimmed with lacquered brass handles; good size French plate mirror, bevel-eled edge; reg. price $10; at **$6.75**

Velour Couches—Finely upholstered, very comfortable; made to give long service, covered with figured velour, in variety of colorings; regular price $9.50; at **$6.50**

Chiffoniers — Made of solid oak, golden color and gloss finish; five large drawers, trimmed with lacquered brass handles; regular price $6.50; at.. **$4.50**

Box or Wardrobe Couches—Made 6 ft. long, 30 in. wide, finely upholstered & covered with plain green denim; regular price $7.50; at **$5.75**

Sliding or Telescope Couches—Can be used separately or as three-quarter-size bed; frames are strongly constructed; complete with mattress and bolster; our own make; regular price, $7.50; at..... **$4.75**

Morris Chairs—Fine quartered oak, golden finish and imitation mahogany; full spring seats; heavy arms; carved claw feet; complete with plain velour cushions; our own make; regular price $17.50; sale price..... **$13.50**

Special Cotton Mattresses—Made of special grade of excellent cotton; very comfortable and elastic; 40 lbs., full weight; covered with extra good quality of ticking; value $10; sale price..... **$5**

Book Cases—Made of fine solid oak; two doors; four adjustable shelves and two drawers at the bottom of case; finely constructed and well finished. Regular price, $15; sale price **$11.75**

Book Cases

$18 value, weathered oak, at	$15
$30 value, mahogany, at	$23
$39 value, golden oak, at	$29
$49.50 value, mahogany, at	$40
$85 value, mahogany, at	$69
$150 value, mahogany, at	$110

Figures given as "values" in this advertisement are, in all cases, our own regular prices.

Dining Room Furniture

Cellarettes

$28.00 value, weathered oak, at	$16.50
$38.00 value, weathered oak, at	21.00
$60.00 value, mahogany, at	43.00
$69.00 value, mahogany, at	40.00
$24.00 value, weathered oak, at	19.50
$23.00 value, weathered oak, at	18.00

China Closets

$32.50 value, weathered oak, at	$22.50
$88.50 value, weathered oak, at	50.00
$45.00 value, golden oak, at	37.00
$30.00 value, golden oak, at	19.00
$26.00 value, mahogany, at	22.00
$120.00 value, mahogany, at	69.00

Dining Tables.

Dining Tables (as illustrated); made of solid oak with quartered oak top; 6 ft. extension; best possible finish; pedestal base with claw feet; regular price, $20, sale price..... **$15.25**

More Dining Tables

$45 value, oak, at	$36
$55 value, oak, at	$50
$65 value, oak, at	$45
$198 value, oak, at	$165
$63 value, mahogany, at	$40
$85 value, mahogany, at	$69

Goods bought at this sale will be stored free of charge and delivered when desired.

Parlor Furniture

Three-Piece Parlor Suites (as illustrated), fine mahogany finished frames, highly polished, loose cushion seats, covered with green silk velour; regular price, $39; sale price **$30**

More Three-Piece Suites

$24.00 value at	$18.00
$22.00 value at	17.50
$31.50 value at	25.00
$57.00 value at	48.00
$65.00 value at	45.00
$72.00 value at	62.00
$51.00 value at	43.50
$100.00 value at	90.00

Sewing Tables

$19.00 value, weathered oak, at	$16.00
$12.00 value, weathered oak, at	10.50
$15.75 value, weathered oak, at	11.50
$21.50 value, golden oak, at	15.00

Parlor Cabinets

$80.00 value, Vernis-Martin, at	$69.00
$95.00 value, mahogany, at	79.00
$125.00 value, mahogany, at	90.00
$111.00 value, gold, at	85.00
$149.00 value, mahogany, at	110.00

Music Cabinets

$14.25 value, mahogany, at	$8.75
$12.75 value, mahogany, at	6.00
$30.00 value, mahogany, at	21.00
$36.00 value, Vernis-Martin, at	24.00

Arm and Side Chairs

Half Price

$34.00 Arm Chair, leather	$17.00
$33.00 Arm Chair, tapestry	16.50
$42.00 Arm Chair, leather	21.00
$32.00 Arm Chair, leather	16.00
$24.00 Arm Chair, leather	12.00
$13.00 Arm Chair, leather	6.50
$26.00 Side Chair, leather	13.00
$28.00 Side Chair, tapestry	14.00
$33.00 Side Chair, leather	16.50
$24.00 Side Chair, leather	12.00
$17.00 Side Chair, leather	8.50
$13.00 Side Chair, leather	6.50

Hall Glasses

$6.75 Hall Glass, oak	$5.00
$13.50 Hall Glass, oak	10.00
$8.50 Hall Glass, oak	4.75
$10.50 Hall Glass, weathered oak	8.50
$13.25 Hall Glass, weathered oak	10.75
$19.00 Hall Glass, mahogany	16.50

Hall Settees

$11.50 Hall Settee, oak	$6.50
$24.50 Hall Settee, weathered oak	21.00
$28.50 Hall Settee, mahogany	23.00

Dining-Room Furniture

Sideboards (as illustrated); made of fine solid oak; one large and two small drawers; curved uprights; light carving on top panel; French plate bevel mirror. Regular price, $19.75; sale price..... **$15.75**

More Sideboards

$60 value, oak, at	$46
$67 value, oak, at	50
$106 value, oak, at	78
$130 value, oak, at	98
$170 value, oak, at	130
$202.50 value, mahogany, at	165

Buffets

$30 value, weathered oak, at	$22
$32 value, weathered oak, at	27
$46 value, weathered oak, at	28
$55 value, weathered oak, at	45
$34.50 value, golden oak, at	25
$75 value, golden oak, at	60

Goods bought now will be stored free of charge and delivered when desired.

Goods bought Monday and Tuesday will be charged on August bills if desired.

can't do anything to enforce their opinion.

"The real business of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is to police inter-State commerce, to see to it that no rebates are given and no discriminations practiced. To do that it should be made up of railroad men. At least it should have some such men in its membership. You take the State Railroad Commissions, and I'll warrant you will find a very different situation. As a rule there are practical railroad men on them, men who give their time and attention to the practical questions that arise, without going off constantly on the no doubt interesting, but at the same time valueless, questions of legal intricacy."

It was the question of the unfilled place on the commission which gave rise to this statement. Two or three times word has come here from Oyster Bay that the seventh man had been selected, but no announcement has been made as yet, and as far as the numerous candidates know the place is still to be filled. There have been plenty of special booms for the job. Usually they go by sections. The Middle West has its man and the Pacific Coast has one, despite the fact that Mr. Lane has just been confirmed. Iowa got one in the appointment of Clark. Not much has been heard lately of the candidacy of James R. Garfield, now at the head of the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

A few weeks ago it was regarded here as more than likely that Garfield would be appointed, but since then something seems to have happened to put a spoke in his wheel, just as with young Mr. Harlan of Chicago, who was announced as a certain winner before Garfield was mentioned. One of the latest candidates is Herbert D. Brown, a special examiner in the Bureau of Corporations. He is a young man who has been in the Government service for the last three or four years, and before that was a railroad man, and has experience in just the lines which railroad men say should make him specially valuable to the commission. Brown bases his candidacy for a commissionership on the fact that he is the man who discovered the open discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil Company with which the recent Garfield report on oil transportation dealt at length. In fact, the subject of open discriminations formed the principal part of that report.

Brown was for several years connected with different railroads in the Western States, beginning in the office of a firm of railroad lawyers, and afterward being private secretary to different freight traffic managers and Vice Presidents of Western roads. In this work he became thoroughly familiar with freight traffic schedules and learned the secret of untangling their intricacies. When he was set to work by the Bureau of Corporations on the Standard Oil rates, he hit on the device of comparing the regular class rates, which the independent oil shippers all over the country were at that time getting, with the commodity rates, under which most of the Standard shipments were made.

This comparison at once revealed the facts. By forcing the railroads to establish a commodity rate on oil from the stations where it had its refineries and to maintain class rates from the stations where its competitors had establishments, the Standard was able to obtain advantages that gave it millions of dollars and clinched its monopoly. It was after this scheme had been put in force, through the failure of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to discover what was going on that the Standard Oil men began to proclaim that they were receiving no rebates from any railroad, and were doing all in their power to prevent others from getting them.

FAST LINE TO ST. JOHN'S.

Transatlantic Service with Newfoundland to be Established.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 29.—Earl Grey, at an official luncheon in his honor at the Government House yesterday, declared that while he brought no suggestion of federation from Canada, knowing that union sentiment was non-existent in the colony, if Newfoundland at any future date should decide to seek a union Canada's door would be found open, and it would not be necessary to knock.

Earl Grey expressed the belief that St. John's is destined ere long to become the Western terminus of a fast transatlantic steamer service.

Premier Bond said it was the hope of the colony that a fast transatlantic line would be an accomplished fact within a year or two.

Lord and Lady Howick and Lady Sybil Grey on their recent fishing excursion caught 50 salmon, none under 10 pounds, and 120 trout, weighing 180 pounds in all. Gov. MacGregor and Earl Grey started on their fishing trip to-night.

DON'T VOTE AS THEY PRAY.

If Christians Did, There Would Be No Saloons, a Bishop Says.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 29.—The liquor traffic and Christians who do not vote the Prohibition ticket were criticised to-day in the services held under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, represented by the Field Secretary, the Rev. Hervey Wood of New York.

Bishop James N. FitzGerald of St. Louis said there would be no saloons in America if American church members voted as they prayed. The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar of the Sixth Avenue Reformed Church in Brooklyn said in his sermon in the Auditorium to-day that Noah was one of the first men mentioned in history to stumble through drunkenness. The ark builder, though, had an excuse for falling, he added, for if there ever was a man who must have been tired of water, that man must have been Noah.

The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of New York City. His subject was "The Church and the Saloon."

New York Midshipman Dead.

ANNAPOLIS, July 29.—The body of Midshipman K. B. Kilduff, who died at the Naval Academy Hospital last night from peritonitis, following an operation for appendicitis, was taken to his home in Tompkinsville, N. Y., to-day. A military escort, consisting of members of the two classes now at the academy and a squad of marines, accompanied the body to the station, where three volleys were fired and "taps" were sounded over the flag-draped coffin.

ELECTRIC TRAINS TO RUN FROM STAMFORD SEPT. 3.

N. Y., N. H. & H. Road Invites Its Engineers to Bid for Runs.

TWO MEN IN EACH MOTOR CAB

From Woodlawn to Grand Central Station Trains Will Run Over New York Central Tracks.

Fifteen hundred men are working day and night on the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to complete its electrification between Stamford, Conn., and Woodlawn, N. Y.

If the plans which have been made do not go wrong, electric trains will be running between the Grand Central Station and Stamford by Sept. 3. From Stamford to Woodlawn the New Haven & Hartford tracks will be used. From Woodlawn to the Grand Central Station the trains will be operated over the Central tracks.

Notices were posted yesterday in the Harlem River yards calling on engineers to file bids for running the motor trains, beginning on Sept. 3. Notices were also posted asking firemen now in the employ of the company to file bids as assistant motormen.

It was explained yesterday by an official of the New Haven Road that it is planned to have two men in the cab of each motor train. The duties of the assistant engineer will be to keep a lookout while the train is in motion and to be ready to step into the motorman's shoes should an emergency arise.

It is planned by the company to pay the motormen and assistant motormen at about the rate now paid engineers and firemen on the Stamford-New York run. If the call for bids from engineers does not result in the filling of applications from enough to man the controllers, the vacancies will be filled from the ranks of the firemen now in the company's employ. It is not believed, however, that there will be difficulty in recruiting the full force of motormen from among the engineers.

The Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburg is installing the electric apparatus between Stamford and Woodlawn, a distance of twenty-eight miles. The overhead trolley system is being put in. It is very similar to the system in operation on the Union Railway's lines in the Bronx, except that it is more substantial in construction.

The motor cars, fifty of which have been ordered from the Westinghouse Company, and which are practically ready for delivery now, are fifty feet long. They are designed for pampagraph trolleys, and the motors will be fitted for a voltage of 11,000.

These motors, if they come up to expectations, will be able to haul as many cars as the steam locomotives, and, if necessary, at higher speed. If very long trains have to be hauled it will be easy to double the motor cars.

Power will be furnished from a power house now in course of construction at Coscob, Conn., by the Westinghouse-Church-Kerr Company. The plant is near completion and will supply all power between Stamford and Woodlawn.

Between Stamford and Woodlawn the alternating current will be used. Between Woodlawn and New York the third rail and direct current, for which the motors will also be available, will be operated.

The work of electrifying the Central, between Woodlawn and the Grand Central Station is even further advanced than is the electrification of the New Haven & Hartford between Stamford and Woodlawn. No doubt is entertained by the officials of either company that both roads will be ready for the motor trains on Sept. 3.

The posting of the notices in the Harlem yards asking for bids from the engineers who desire positions as motormen and the firemen who are willing to work as assistants caused much comment yesterday. From the nature of this comment it seems likely that there will be no difficulty about engaging enough men.

Work in schooling the engineers and firemen as motormen and assistant motormen will be begun within the next week or so.

STONEWALL JACKSON WINDOW

Erected in Negro Church by Contributions from Negroes.

ROANOKE, Va., July 29.—A memorial window of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson was unveiled in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-day. The congregation is composed of negroes. The window was erected by the pastor, the Rev. L. L. Downing, the money for its purchase coming wholly from negroes.

The exercises were largely attended by both races, the Confederate camps of Roanoke and Salem and the chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy. There were addresses by white citizens of Roanoke.

Downing's father and mother were members of a Sunday school class of negro slaves taught by Jackson at Lexington before the war, and to-day's exercises marked the realization of an ambition Downing has had since boyhood, to pay fitting tribute to the Confederate commander.

The picture presented on the window is that of an army camping on the banks of a stream, the inscription underneath being Jackson's last words: "Let us cross over the river and rest in the shade of the trees."

THAW'S MOTHER MADE ILL BY HER SON'S OBSTINACY

She Is at the Home of Her Daughter in Roslyn.

MRS. WHITE IS GOING ABROAD

Widow of the Architect Will Sail, It Is Said, Soon After August 1.

Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, is prostrated at the Roslyn home of her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, as the result of her son's obstinacy in refusing to listen to her advice as to his defense.

After her visit to the Tombs on Thursday last Mrs. Thaw practically gave up hope of convincing Thaw that it would be dangerous for him to insist on going before a jury. Immediately after leaving the prison she sought ex-Judge Olcott, whom she had instructed to continue to work for the defense, even though her son had intrusted his case to another lawyer. Mrs. Thaw had a long talk with Olcott. She was on the verge of a breakdown then, it is said.

After leaving the lawyer's office she went at once to Roslyn, where she has since remained.

Mrs. Stanford White, the widow of the murdered architect, is completing her arrangements to sail for Europe. She has booked passage, it was said yesterday, on a ship which will sail soon after Aug. 1.

Harry Thaw in the Tombs had no visitors yesterday. In the absence of Chaplain Wade, who is on his way to Europe bearing a letter of introduction from Thaw to the Countess of Yarmouth, the prisoner's sister, Thaw attended the Methodist services conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sanderson. After the services the preacher spent an hour with Thaw in his cell.

Yesterday afternoon a man and a woman drove up in a Waldorf-Astoria cab and asked the gatekeeper at the Tombs for permission to see Thaw. The man was apparently about forty years of age and the woman in her twenties. Entrance to the prison was refused.

It was reported yesterday that the District Attorney last week obtained the evidence of a trained nurse who attended Evelyn Nesbit before she married Thaw, and while she was an inmate, in 1904, of Dr. John B. Walker's sanitarium in West Thirty-third Street.

This nurse told the District Attorney that Evelyn Nesbit's mother called frequently while her daughter was at the sanitarium, and that whenever she did a quarrel between mother and daughter ensued.

This was after the European trip on which Evelyn Nesbit left her mother to shift for herself while she accompanied Thaw.

According to the alleged statement of the nurse, Stanford White and Harry Thaw were frequent callers at the sanitarium, and both men seemed eager to win Evelyn Nesbit's favor.

It was said at the Tombs yesterday that Thaw spends much of his time in trying to pick out the probable winners at the Brighton Beach races. Several of the deputy keepers are ardent followers of the horses, and with them he canvasses the form charts, and endeavors to determine which of the horses carded to start have the best chance.

Clifford W. Hartridge, Thaw's lawyer, was not at his apartments yesterday. It was said that he was in the country with an automobile party.

Mrs. Harry Thaw spent her day quietly in the Hotel Lorraine. She had no visitors.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29.—Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who, it was said, came here to question Thaw's friend, William Sturgis, passed the day with his family in Farmington Avenue. Neither Mr. Garvan nor Mr. Sturgis could be found to-night.

BULGARIANS ATTACK GREEKS.

Three Churches Seized by a Mob at Philippopolis.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, July 29.—An anti-Greek demonstration occurred here to-day. The Bulgarian population of this place took possession by force of three of the Greek churches. Two persons, a Greek and a Macedonian, were killed and several were wounded in the fighting. The streets are in the hands of a mob.

At a late hour to-night troops fired blank cartridges at the rioters, but did not succeed in dispersing them. Consternation prevails in the Greek quarter, where serious attacks during the night are feared.

SALONIKA, Saturday, July 28.—Three hundred Turkish troops attacked and dispersed a Greek band yesterday at Rakova, near Menastir. Five of the band were killed.

Longworths Leave Baireuth.

BAIREUTH, July 29.—With the exception of one day, which was taken up by an automobile excursion to the Austrian baths, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth spent the entire week here. They left to-day by way of Nuremberg and Munich for Paris. They will sail next Saturday for the United States.

MORE TUNNEL STRIKES?

Workmen in Battery Tube Complain That Non-Union Men Are Employed.

A strike of the union engineers and men in other trades is threatened this week in the rapid transit tunnel between South Ferry and Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, unless non-union men alleged to be employed by Cranford & Co. are discharged.

Matthew McConville, a delegate of the Safety Association of Engineers, said at a meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday that the original contract, held by the New York Tunnel Company, had been sublet to Cranford & Co., who employ the non-union men. Cranford & Co. would not agree to employ only union men, he added, and the union is determined not to permit the union men to work while non-union men are on the job.

At the request of McConville, it was decided to notify the General Manager of the New York Tunnel Company that it must remove the non-union men or take the work from Cranford & Co. within three days. Failing in this, a strike will be ordered.

CANADA'S CORNED MEATS.

Analysis Shows Supply Fresh and Practically Free from Preservatives.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 29.—The analyst of the Dominion Government has completed an analysis of the canned meats offered for sale in Canada. Goods packed in Canada and samples put up by manufacturers in the United States were analyzed.

There were 322 samples collected for analysis from all over Canada. Only four samples out of the total collection were found to give evidence of decomposition, a proportion amounting to little over 1 per cent.

In some of the canned meats boric acid was detected.

Italian Cruiser Umbria Refloated.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 29.—The Italian cruiser Umbria, which ran aground July 13 while coming up the harbor here, was pulled off the mud bank Saturday night by the Dutch warship Kortenaer and the German steamer Georgia. The Umbria was not injured. Her guns and stores, which were taken off in an effort to lighten her, will be replaced here.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ENGLISH FEELING FOR AMERICANS

The report that Bishop POTTER had said that "there is no love lost between the two countries," and that "there's a good deal of gush in the British professions of attachment to our people," unfortunate as it seemed in itself, has had two good effects; it has incited a large number of his British friends to declare that he must have been misreported, and it has been the occasion of cordial denials from another large number of representative Englishmen and Englishwomen whose letters to our London correspondent were published in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES yesterday. The general incredulity as to the Bishop's reported utterance is in itself significant, for if there were the feeling in the British heart attributed to it by that utterance, the temptation would have been irresistible to show it toward a distinguished American who had been the recipient of especial kindnesses at the hands of his numerous British friends. They will simply have none of it, and hasten to give testimony as to the impossibility of such comment being made by any one who knew the facts.

The authors of this testimony to the sincerity of British good feeling for Americans, whose letters we were able to give, make an impressive company. The Duke of DEVONSHIRE and the Right Hon. CHARLES WYNDHAM for the statesmen, Lord ROTHSCHILD for the financiers, Gen. BADEN-POWELL and Admiral FREMANTLE for the Army and the Navy, the Rev. Dr. CLIFFORD and Chief Rabbi ADLER for the clergy, writers of the high rank of ANDREW LANG and Mrs. CRAIGIE, constitute a veritable "cloud of witnesses," whose opinions cannot be ignored. But even more significant, and gratifying as to the opinion of particularly well-informed British observers on the present feeling of the British toward us. It is a complex and obscure question, and not even the opinion of these qualified witnesses is conclusive. The present condition of sentiment on either side is but the latest stage of a long evolution to which conflicting elements have contributed and are still contributing. Some of these are unfavorable to close friendship, to say nothing of affection. This is particularly true of our trade rivalry. We cannot ignore the influence of our Federal industrial policy, which for twoscore years has been based on the assumption that commerce is war and that the British are our most implacable foes. Nor can we ignore the later and less obstinate but strong feeling among the British that Americans are threatening British prosperity in all the markets of the world, including those of the United Kingdom. But we believe that it remains true that the forces, material and moral, that make for good feeling are decidedly the stronger and are increasing in strength.

For one thing, and it is tremendously important, there is not on the face of the globe, so far as we can now see, a point at which the essential political interests and aims of the two nations conflict. And another fact of equal importance is that the essential interests and aims of the two nations are, and, so far as can now be seen, will continue to be, best served by general peace. And it is within the range of practical world politics that these two nations, with these controlling interests and aims, may at any time, when such action seems to be demanded, unite, with their great power and wide influence, to compel the keeping of the peace. For more than a quarter of a century this has been the tendency of the expressed policy of the two nations, and the tendency has steadily assumed consistency and force. It is no Utopian dream that it may develop until it is the controlling element in the world's affairs.

NEW YORK CITY'S CREDIT.

Considerations independent of New York City's credit account only in part for the unsatisfactory result of its last loan. A drop of seven points since last February is something requiring to be accounted for otherwise than by general conditions. The current money market is not sufficient explanation, for the decline has occurred at each sale for several years, in all sorts of money markets, and New York shows more response to this factor now than other cities of inferior rank and previously poorer credit. Why is this?

It appears to have escaped remark that the issue very shortly followed Controller Metz's annual report, which CLEVELAND'S criticisms and Mr. IVINS'S become apropos. Serious investors—savings banks, insurance companies, estate trustees—want assets, or at least resources, shown, and the city's reports do not show them. This was remarked before the bond fiasco, and it becomes doubly apropos now. What are the city's assets? Against what items are the various bond issues entered, and what use of past issues has been made? What bonds are being used to defray current expenses? What provision is being made for depreciation of improvements made by bond issues, for example, pavements? What is the prospect that calculated investment returns can be maintained, it being known that docks, for example, cannot be depended upon without crippling commerce, and that large concessions in rentals of piers have been made recently?

No one understands the bearing of these suggestions better than the Controller. Some are condoling with him upon his duties falling at an unfortunate time. We congratulate him. He is a business man, and he need only deal with this opportunity as a business man to create a great name for himself. Let him give investors such a statement as many great businesses of greater intricacy give to their proprietors, and there need be no anxiety about New York's credit. All that is bad is known. It is the credits which need statement. Mr. VANDERLIP has reckoned that only some $250,000,000 of the debt of $700,000,000 in round numbers is a charge against taxation. Let us have some official figures of this reassuring sort.

BROOKLYN AND STATEN ISLAND.

Brooklyn and Staten Island afford companion pictures of different sorts of misery which, studied together, throw light upon topics of contemporary political interest. In Brooklyn surface car traffic is pushed to such an extreme that people are killed too numerously for the peace of mind of those who as yet have escaped death or maiming. In Staten Island the cars are so few and so uncertain of movement that riders cannot be sure even of getting to the cemetery in time for funerals.

It must be admitted that the transit facilities are overworked in Brooklyn. In a single year the riders increased by 63,000,000, or, say, over 16 per cent. The borough's population was thought to have increased remarkably when the percentage of growth was only 16 per cent. for five years. Either there has been since a remarkable growth in population, or travel is growing disproportionately to population. However that may be, it is evident that no corporation can be expected to increase its plant by 16 per cent. yearly. The best it can do is to enlarge all it can, and work harder. Probably it will be admitted that enterprise in the way of surface travel is pushed as far as the inhabitants can endure. Whatever direction the demands of eager riders may take, nothing will be heard of the necessity of more cars moving at greater speed through the streets. The argument for subways and elevated roads, or a combination of both, according to the nature of the districts served, is immensely strengthened.

But Staten Island is in a hardly less render in advance to the demands of an organization formed in the interest of one person. That would be, in the light of all experience, simply inviting defeat by deserving it.

Defeat under those conditions would be as humiliating as it would be disastrous. It happens, however, that success with the candidate imposed on the party would be no less humiliating and even more disastrous than defeat. It is by no means improbable that any Democratic candidate would fail with the defection that is planned. But that would leave the party at least with its inheritance of self-respect unimpaired and ready for future efforts. The men mentioned by ex-Justice PARKER would be fit leaders in a campaign of honesty and courage. No one of them would discredit the party, while nothing but the deepest discredit could follow from surrender to the organization of Mr. HEARST.

If Mr. BRYAN attains the nomination of his party for the Presidency, and if conditions undergo no material change, and if the latest announcement from London be correct, he will make his campaign on the revision of the tariff. It is true that he is reported to be considering two other issues, the curbing and regulating of the trusts and self-government for the Filipinos as soon as it appears that they are fit for it. The latter is the avowed policy of the Administration and the Republican Party, and in the matter of the trusts not even Mr. BRYAN could outbid Mr. ROOSEVELT and his followers. The revision of the tariff, therefore, remains the only live issue in his pack. It will be interesting, if all the "ifs" get out of the way, to see what Mr. BRYAN will do with that. He made his name on it, when he first went to Congress, in a manner he has never equaled since. There is meat in it sufficient to sustain a robust campaign. The tendency of public sentiment is decidedly toward revision. Apparently Mr. BRYAN is feeling his way toward solid ground.

We should advise Gov. HIGGINS to go a little slow in challenging comparison between the political purity of the "fathers" and that which prevails in the party of which he is the titular leader in this State. It is true that there was "graft" at the time of the Revolution, as there has been apparently at all stages of the history of every modern country, but it had not much to do with the sufferings of the army at Valley Forge, or with the conditions previous to the heroic attack on Trenton. The country was desperately poor; the Government was loose and ill-organised; there was no sufficient authority in the Federal officials, and everything depended pretty nearly wholly on the voluntary action of the people guided by feeble State Governments. In their poverty and weakness and distress our ancestors did a marvelous work, with which our own, with all our wealth and experience and power and advanced methods, does not compare altogether favorably. It ought to be far better.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Millions and

A good deal of interested attention is going to be centred for some time to come on those who in

cans and things American that formed the farewell of Baroda's Gaekwar. As we read the report of his answers to the questions propounded to him just before he sailed away, he endeavored to give exactly what his interrogators wanted, or pretended to want, which was his honest opinion of what he had observed here. And we cannot see that he was so far wrong in anything he said—cannot, indeed, see that there was anything offensive or much that was inaccurate in his statements.

The one upon which most attention is fixed—that statement that he had not found American women so amazingly and entrancingly beautiful as he had been led to expect—differs largely from the usual gangplank comment of departing notables, but we do not know what nonsense the Gaekwar had heard before he came here, and, if he happens to be that rarity, an Oriental with an inclination to specialise in veracity, it is not at all remarkable that he did not repeat the easy falsehood that all American women are visions of loveliness. We Americans are happy in the belief that our country is blessed with at least its fair share of feminine beauty, but we know well enough that a majority of American women depend for charm on other qualities than perfection of feature, and the keen-eyed Gaekwar had not failed to note what some of those qualities are.

That he had himself been the object of more or less of vulgar curiosity in the United States he could hardly deny if he wanted to tell the truth, and obviously he did. He seems to have borne the annoyance with sufficient good nature, and to have attributed it to exactly the right peculiarities of our civilization. In saying that we displayed a too-fervent adoration of the dollar the Gaekwar fell into parrot talk, for once, but an Indian Prince had a much better right to misunderstand us in this matter than has the visitor from Europe, who invariably makes the same mistake. We can stand it from him, only when a Frenchman or a German or an Italian jeers at our love for money is it both necessary and easy to hit back—hard.

THE WATER HYACINTH PEST.

Plants Offered for Sale Which Might Become a Scourge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I saw offered for sale in a Sixth Avenue store an old acquaintance in the form of the water hyacinth. Now, while it would be very gratifying to find a profitable use to which this plant could legitimately be put, it seems to me that a word of warning, or at least of explanation, should accompany the sale of this great fresh-water pest of the South. It is said that a thoughtless woman first introduced the water hyacinth into Florida, placing a single plant in an arm of the St. John's River alongside her Winter residence in order to ornament the spot, and that from this single plant have sprung in a comparatively few years the enormous masses of hyacinths which now fill the lakes, streams, and rivers of that State, impeding the natural currents of the streams and rendering otherwise navigable waters impassable.

To the writer and, I trow, to hundreds of others who have navigated Florida's beautiful lakes and rivers and fought their way with great labor through massive beds of this enormous pest, the water hyacinth, even in an aquarium or a jardinière, is disgusting. Both the State of Florida and the National Government are even now engaged in fighting this pest, though the extermination of the water hyacinth in Florida seems to be an impossible task, so hardy, so tenacious, and so easily disseminated has it proved to be.

At this very moment the United States dredge Kissimmee is at work on the Kissimmee River removing hyacinths and straightening the channel to aid the flow of the current in carrying the continuously growing masses on into the broad expanse of Lake Okeechobee, while on the St. John's River a steamer, also operated under the supervision of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, is fighting the scourge in that region. Extensive experiments have been made, but as yet only actual removal from the water has proved of service, and this is no easy task, for the hyacinths growing in the lakes and rivers have long, stream-

LEPROSY BACILLI CARRIERS.

Germs Must Pass to Second Stage to Transmit the Disease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your reporter quotes me to-day as having said to him that the International Conference of Berlin, 1897, decided that leprosy is "in very many cases transmitted through the medium of mosquitos and fleas."

This question was not determined by that conference. Only Kaposi, of all the eminent investigators present, brought out the fact that Egyptian mosquitos might transmit the disease.

It has, since the meeting at Berlin, been learned that the mosquito Culex sollicitans and the flea of the cat, dog, and hog and the Egyptian flea, Pulex cheopis and pallida, are carriers of the bacilli of leprosy. But mere carriage and inoculation of bacilli of leprosy do not mean transmission of the disease. A person might have in his flesh or beneath his skin throughout his life bacilli thus carried and never become a leper. A distinct second stage of the bacilli must develop in the organs or tissues of the carrier or intermediary host before the bacilli could transmit the disease. This is the conclusion of those who are now busy investigating the subject, including Dr. Carrasquilla of Bogota, Colombia, and myself.

What that biological stage of the microphyte outside the human body is we are not yet able to say. It is presumed only that whenever leprosy has become epidemic, that is, after it has passed through its history in a given country of sporadicity (50 to 100 years) and endemicity, (of 50 to 150 more years,) when it enters upon its alarming period of epidemicity, (hundreds of persons who have never left the country suddenly falling victims to leprosy,) then some insect life has finally become the developer of leper bacilli in some fashion that readily transmits leprosy by the infected insect to man.

Take Louisiana, for example, to-day, where leprosy is just entering upon this alarming stage in its history, the Culex sollicitans (a carrier of the bacilli, as I myself have determined) and the flea of the cat, dog, and hog, are especially prevalent wherever there is a leprosy centre. This is true of every country where leprosy is epidemic.

Dr. Carrasquilla has cultivated the bacilli of leprosy, taken from the mash of fleas of leper asylums, and has found that they respond to all the conduct cultures of leper bacilli. These have been inoculated on rabbits without success. The cultures of the bacilli taken from the mash of mosquitos (but not yet of fleas) found in and about a leper asylum have been inoculated upon rats instead of rabbits, and have produced a disease supposed to be leprosy in the rat.

Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, Chief Medical Officer of New South Wales, has recently sent me a note on a leprosy disease in rats at Sydney. This disease was also described by Steffansky in rats of Odessa, and by others in rats at Berlin and in England. A culture of the bacilli taken from this leprosy-afflicted rat was inoculated on guinea pigs, but the animals remained unaffected.

This disease occurred in every case in a Mus decumanus, which is the host of the dog, cat, and hog flea of Louisiana. Only one rat in one hundred thousand was found to have the disease. Probably so few were found affected, as leprosy in Sydney is as yet only endemic.

The questions arise whether the flea of a rat thus diseased could transmit to man the disease which afflicts the rat as it does the disease plague, and whether the bacilli in the rat were transmitted to it by the flea originally from a human leper.

This whole question of transmission of leprosy is now being studied scientifically step by step. We conclude thus far only, that something more than direct inoculation of leper bacilli from man to man is necessary for the prompt propagation of leprosy, in spite of the fact, as Dr. Hansen of Bergen has brought out, that wearing of underclothes of a leper by another person is a frequent cause of transmission, (possibly by vermin,) and that brought out by Von Bergmann of Riga Leper Asylum, Russia, that to wash the clothes of a leper will almost surely transmit to the laundress the disease, and that lepers in America have become lepers (like one reported to Dr. Egan, Secretary of the

NOT ALWAYS IN SUNLIGHT.

Mr. Bryan Correct in Statement Made in London Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent signing himself "C" seems very confident that Mr. Bryan is in error about the sun setting upon our dominions, but I think it is "C" who is in error. It is evident that if the earth's axis had been made to stand at right angles to the plane of the ecliptic, then two points of the earth's surface 180 degrees apart in longitude would be so placed that as the sun was just setting upon one of these points it would be just rising upon the other, and under the conditions named, this would be always the case. But, owing to the fact that the earth's axis is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, 23.5 degrees, what may be true at one time of the year, may not be true at another time of the year.

The most westerly of the Aleutian Islands are in longitude 174 degrees East, while Eastport, Me., is in longitude 67 degrees West, the difference in longitude between these two points being, therefore, 119 degrees, and lacking 61 degrees of being opposite each other in respect of longitude; so that if the earth's axis were perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic, there would be an interval of 61 degrees of longitude, or 61 degrees of rotation of the earth, during which both points would be in darkness, and this would amount to slightly more than four hours. This in fact is the case at the time of the Spring and Autumn equinoxes. Inasmuch, however, as the axis of the earth is inclined, as previously mentioned, and as both these points are in north latitude, the Aleutian Islands being in 52 degrees north latitude and Eastport, Me., nearly 45 degrees north latitude, it happens that in Summer time, when the north pole is inclined toward the sun, the sun is just about rising in Eastport when it is setting on the most westerly of the Aleutian Islands; but on the other hand, in Winter time, when the north pole is turned away from the sun, then the time during which both points are in darkness is considerably more than four hours, and is probably at least eight, so that it is readily seen that Mr. Bryan's words were true, and that we cannot say that the sun never sets upon our dominions, or at least could not do so before we acquired the Philippines, as "C" says we could.

If, as "C" remarks, "the average high school boy in our country knows that since the purchase of Alaska in 1867, we too can say the sun never sets on our dominions," then all I can say is that it reminds me of Josh Billings's remark that "it is better not to know so much than to know so much that ain't so," and if the average high school boy is being taught what "C" thinks he knows, then he had better be taught the truth of the matter.

FRED J. MILLER.
East Orange, N. J., July 21, 1906.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS LIKED.

Noise Reduced and Appearance Improved in Lower Broadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the public improvements inaugurated by the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York, none deserves more commendation and more public approval than the grand improvement on lower Broadway. This particular portion of this busy city, exposed daily to more traffic than any other part of the whole United States, has been laid with what is known as "wooden blocks," which improve not only the appearance of the whole of lower Broadway, but lessen the noises of trucks passing constantly, and will undoubtedly outwear the ordinary asphalt a dozen times over.

Not a single street in the whole city can vie with lower Broadway since the completion of this wonderful pavement. In every street where asphalt has been laid the writer can prove that holes are as frequent as fleas on a dog. I feel that I am doing a public duty when I ask you to give publicity to the action of the city authorities whose votes helped to secure this wooden pavement for Broadway.

Why can't we get more of such pavements in this city?

Is there any reason why the contem-

MR. ROCKEFELLER LIVED THE SIMPLE LIFE ABROAD

Went to Market and Talked to Peasants, His Physician Says.

HIS PARTY LOST HIM ONCE

But Found Him Studying Forestry at First Hand—Showed Himself a Quiet, Good-Natured Man.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—John D. Rockefeller will reach Cleveland Tuesday morning according to Dr. H. F. Biggar, his family physician, who accompanied him abroad. Mr. Rockefeller went to his estate at Pocantico Hills to inspect a house which he is building there before coming to his Forest Hill home for the Summer. Dr. Biggar says Mr. Rockefeller was greatly benefited physically by his European trip.

The physician said that the suit begun at Findlay against him for violation of the Ohio anti-trust law is not worrying the Oil King, as he is no longer the active head of the Standard Oil Company.

"Mr. Rockefeller showed himself to the people of France as the quiet, good-natured man that he is," said Dr. Biggar. "While there, he went about the streets a great deal. Every one learned to recognise him. He had a warm handshake for all whom he met."

Dr. Biggar told several anecdotes of the trip.

On one occasion, he said, while the party was stopping at Campeigne, Mr. Rockefeller expressed a desire to inspect the markets. Accordingly a trip was planned for the next morning at 11 o'clock. The Mayor of the town and several officials planned to make it quite a formal occasion. When the party formed the next day there was no Mr. Rockefeller. As the leaders were hurriedly dispatching messengers in every direction, the guest of honor was discovered coming up the street with a market basket under his arm. He had been investigating the markets on his own account for several hours, and had brought back considerable green stuff, which formed part of the dinner given to the Mayor's party. Mr. Rockefeller started on his expedition at 7 o'clock in the morning, before the Mayor was up.

On the occasion of their visit to the Government forests, he frightened the members of his party by disappearing. It was thought that he was lost. In a few minutes he was found questioning one of the peasants in regard to his knowledge of forestry.

"Might come handy at Forest Hill," he is said to have remarked, jocularly. He seemed surprised at the alarm of the party over his absence.

Not a day passed, according to Dr. Biggar, without the familiar sight of the millionaire oil man walking the decks with some child friend whom he had met on shipboard.

"The older passengers on the boat also found in Mr. Rockefeller a congenial friend," continued Dr. Biggar. "He was continually receiving messages by cable in France and by wireless while on the ocean. These contained the warmest inquiries for his welfare. Most of them affected him deeply. He is a man who never forgets his friends. He takes peculiar delight in meeting his friends of years and years ago. I know that the reception on Forest Hill lawn last year was one of the dearest times in his life."

Dr. Biggar said that Mr. Rockefeller's friendship for children led to another pleasant incident of his European trip. While the party was stopping at a little town on the way to Campeigne, Mr. Rockefeller made his first "hit" with the French peasantry. When he reached the town he made friends with a baby which was perched in the middle of a big chair in the reception room of the little tavern. Rockefeller neglected such minor details as seeing to his quarters, in playing with the youngster. It belonged to the concierge. The baby was just old enough to prattle a little French. Mr. Rockefeller taught it to say a few simple English words. It was a fine day, and the baby soon grew tired of instruction. Accordingly the citizens of the town were soon startled by the sight of the concierge's baby being wheeled about in a little go-cart. After a short jaunt about the streets Mr. Rockefeller and his charge returned.

"Mr. Rockefeller is stronger physically now than he has been in the last fifteen years," declared the physician. "He is as active and as light hearted as a boy. The trip has benefited him wonderfully. He still believes, however, that the United States is a good country. I believe that he was glad to return."

It may be that the famous old figure "8" hurdles of France may be duplicated at Forest Hill this Summer. Dr. Biggar said that Mr. Rockefeller was particularly interested in this form of sport while in France. While at Campeigne he inquired into the hurdle courses down to the minutest detail. He was delighted with the exercise, and commented approvingly on the sysem.

OIL KING GOING TO OHIO.

Rockefeller Will Leave Pocantico Hills To-day for Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 29.—Despite a heavy fall of rain this morning Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller and their son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., drove to the First Baptist Church at Tarrytown in a closed carriage from their home at Pocantico Hills. Mrs. Rockefeller was in good spirits. He told the pastor, the Rev. E. W. Husted, that he was glad to be back in Westchester County once more.

"I feel very well," Mr. Rockefeller said. "I think the trip did me a great deal of good. I am glad to be back among you again, though."

When the plate was passed in church Mr. Rockefeller put in it a ten-dollar bill, while Mrs. Rockefeller contributed an envelope. It was announced at the Rockefeller home that Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller will leave on Monday morning for Cleveland on the Lake Shore Limited, which will make a special stop at Tarrytown for them. It is said that Mr. Rockefeller is going to Ohio to face the charges made against him in the Standard Oil investigation.

From now on Mr. Rockefeller intends to live in seclusion. Several extra guards have been employed to patrol his place here to keep cranks and beggars away. Mr. Rockefeller intends now to deny himself to all interviewers. He sent word to the reporters to-day by his butler that he had nothing to say now and that he would not make any statement in the future. He intends to return to Pocantico Hills Sept. 1. While in France Mrs. Rockefeller bought rare tapestries for the new house he is building here. It was reported to-day that when Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller went to their Pocantico home immediately after leaving the steamship Amerika they gave each servant a souvenir of their foreign trip.

James A. Garland Rallies.

HANOVER, Mass., July 29.—James A. Garland of New York, who is critically ill here with pneumonia, rallied a little to-day, but not sufficiently to assure the attending physicians that he would recover.

WATERMELON KILLS A GIANT.

Lem Dong, 6 Feet 8, Didn't Long Survive His Cue.

Lem Dong, the Chinese giant, 6 feet 8 inches in his stockings, the pride of Chinatown for many years, died yesterday morning. His death did not come wholly as a surprise, for Lem Dong had wandered from the paths of his fathers. He joined the reform movement in Chinatown a few weeks ago, sacrificed his long cue, and put on American clothes. The wise heads of Chinatown wagged ominously. It was prophesied that the days of Lem Dong were numbered. Only speedy death could follow such an outrage as the loss of that cue.

The giant's death came about through his love for watermelons. Saturday night Lem Dong, who lived at 42 Mott Street, bought the largest melon he could find and ate it down to the rind.

Soon after midnight he was awakened by terrific cramps, and, hastily dressing, he ran around to the Chinese Hospital, at 105 Park Street. There Dr. J. C. Toms, a Chinese physician, Yale graduate, and head of the institution, labored with the cramps. Some hours later Lem Dong fulfilled the prophecies of his countrymen who still wear cues and blue blouses, and died.

Dr. Toms, who is not a citizen, notified the Coroners' office, being unable to issue a death certificate. An investigation showed that too much watermelon had killed the Chinese giant.

ICE TRUST HEAD PAYS, TOO.

Larchmont Independent Company Raises Its Prices Because of Fire.

As the result of a fire which destroyed the ice houses of the local ice company at Larchmont the price has gone up to 70 cents a hundred pounds to private consumers. Among those who are being squeezed is President Wesley M. Oler of the Ice Trust. Mr. Oler owns a fine villa in Larchmont, and he is a customer of the local company.

Until recently he, with other Summer residents, paid 45 cents a hundred pounds, but when lightning struck the houses of the local ice company and destroyed the entire supply, the new rates were put into effect.

The local company, which has hitherto refused to have any dealings with the trust, has issued a statement in which it explains the advance by saying that it is now obliged to send to Maine to get a supply. In other parts of Westchester County which are supplied by the trust the price of ice to private consumers is 60 cents a hundred pounds.

WOULDN'T PAY EXTRA FARE.

Fifty Passengers Put Off B. R. T. Cars Yesterday—One Arrested.

Fifty passengers were put off the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars at Gravesend Avenue and Neck Road yesterday for refusing to pay an extra fare.

Among them was Fred Colberg of 627 Forty-ninth Street, who was riding on a Fifteenth Street car. When he refused to pay the extra fare the conductor called to the Inspectors to put him off. Colberg resisted, and a scuffle followed. Special Policeman Donohue arrested Colberg when Inspector Burke said he had assaulted him.

NEWS OF NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 29.—To-day has been by far the gayest of half a dozen seasons at Narragansett, and at the luncheon hour at the Casino Newport and Providence sojourners mingled with visitors from many cities. At the bathing hour there was a typical dress parade and the Boardwalk and the Sherry bathing pavilion were thronged with handsomely gowned women.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker were over from Newport as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, who gave a luncheon at the Casino. Others in the party were Philip Coudert, the brother of Mrs. Roelker; Oliver S. Campbell, F. D. Pelton, and Soth Sprague, all of Newport. In another Newport party having luncheon at the Casino were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mrs. Glen Collins and her mother, Mrs. Schenk; Frank Sturgis, and Mrs. William Pollock.

In the Providence contingent were Col. R. H. I. Goddard, Rhode Island's Senatorial candidate; R. H. I. Goddard, Jr., and John Carter Brown Woods.

A notable luncheon here yesterday was given by Mrs. John H. Hanan at her villa, Shore Acres, in honor of John W. Gates. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. William Carroll, Mr. Barclay Lattimer, Mrs. J. B. M. Somerville, Col. A. J. Nutting, Frank Hubbard, Irving H. Hunt, Henry Batcheller, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Church, Narragansett, and Stuart Chisholm, of Cleveland, Ohio.

SOCIETY IN LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 29.—The entertainment for charity held Saturday night will be repeated to-morrow night in order that those persons who were unable to obtain seats for the first performance may see it.

Hamilton W. Cary of New York is a guest of Miss Kate Carey at her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Gignoux and Miss Gignoux, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Parker, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Maxwell, of Plainfield, N. J., are at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Robb De P. Tytus of Tyringham is entertaining Mrs. Royal Whitman of New York.

Frank K. Sturgis, Guy Ward, Clinton C. Gilmore, Joseph W. Burden, David T. Dana, and Samuel Frothingham have been appointed Stewards for the Berkshire Hunt races.

Miss Barnes is entertaining Miss Margaret Knott of Washington at Cold Brook.

Lawrence B. Rand and Franklin S. and Sinclair Richardson of New York are at the Curtis Hotel.

A. Howard Van Sideren and Henry M. Bangs, of New York, who have returned from an automobile tour, are at the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge.

Mrs. E. R. Dinsmore of New York is registered at the Curtis Hotel.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—Cornelius Vanderbilt came here from New York to-day. His yacht, the North Star, is being prepared for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, so the steam launch Mirage was used to bring him to Newport. He returned to New York this afternoon.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned to-day from New York in his steam yacht Adroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor left to-day on the steam yacht Wanderer for New York, to join the yacht club cruise.

Cleveland Cobb is a guest of Blair Fairchild at the Cushing home.

George R. Fearing, Jr., and Walter Hunnewell, Jr., are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind and Mrs. James B. Haggin gave dinners to-night.

William Woodward, George R. Fearing, Jr., Cleveland Cobb, Dr. William T. Bull, Walter Hunnewell, Jr., and William Stackpole are registered at the Casino.

The steam yachts Mirage, Adroit, Sayonara, Alvina, and Dixie and the schooner yacht Miranda and the sloop yacht Humma arrived to-day.

West End Train Hits Grocer's Team.

Morris Simons of 1,748 Bath Avenue, Bath Beach, was driving a grocery wagon along Bath Avenue, near Bay Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, when a West End train ran into the wagon, wrecking it and killing the horse. Simons was thrown to the roadway and his left arm was cut. He was removed to the Reception Hospital at Coney Island.

SAGE HEIRS MAY ACCEPT $25,000 AND FIGHT LATER

In the Meantime They Hope the Widow Will Settle.

IF SHE DOES—NO CONTEST

$100,000 Each Is Named as a Sum Likely to be Acceptable to Extinguish Claims.

The legatees under the will of Russell Sage, it was said yesterday, have changed their plans about immediately attacking the document. A lawyer who represents some of the heirs said that in all probability the bequests of $25,000 each would be accepted and that the will would go to probate without objection.

Then, if no satisfactory settlement had been made in the meantime, they could take action in the Supreme Court to have the will set aside. They would have a year within which to bring such a suit.

"We have sixty days in which to file notice of contest of probate," said this lawyer, "but we may not file it at all. We can wait until the will is probated, and then, afer each of the nephews and nieces gets the $25,000 under the will, an action can be brought to set it aside on the ground that at the time it was executed Mr. Sage was not mentally competent to make a will.

Think Mrs. Sage Will Settle.

"We do not expect, however, that any legal action will be necessary, as we believe that Mrs. Sage will pay to each of the nephews and nieces a sum sufficient to satisfy them.

"My clients will wait until Sept. 21, the day set for the probate of the will, and if in the meantime a more liberal arrangement is made we shall not take any action. But if we do not get more than $25,000 we will sue in the Supreme Court after the will has been admitted to probate.

"We learned yesterday, on what we believe to be reliable authority, that the Sage fortune amounts to about $76,000,000. The fees of the executors will be 1 per cent. of that, or $760,000. The inheritance tax will be something like $605,000, and the other expenses of administering the will bring the total amount to be deducted to about $2,000,000, leaving a net estate of about $74,000,000.

"That would leave about $73,000,000 for the widow. It is believed that she will give each of the Sage relatives $100,000 in addition to what they will receive under the will. That would satisfy them and would avert a contest.

Would Have $70,000,000 Left.

"Then she would still have about $70,000,000 to distribute in any way she wished to distribute it. Probably $50,000,000 of it will be given away before she dies, and the remainder will be disposed of after her death by will in any manner she wishes."

A. Welles Stump, an attorney representing several nieces and nephews of Mr. Sage, whose mother-in-law, Mrs. Geer, it was announced was one of those who would contest the will, said yesterday that it now looked as if there would be no will contest. At any rate Mrs. Geer would not contest the will at present, and would offer no objection to its going to probate, Mr. Stump said.

From another source came a story that Mrs. Sage intended to learn exactly what each nephew and niece wanted from the Sage estate, and, after getting them to put their demands in writing to pay the sum named, at the same time getting the heirs to sign papers relinquishing all further claims to the estate.

Then Mrs. Sage, it was said, would begin her work of distribution. Every hospital in New York would get something, and a large sum would go to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Salvation Army, and to various colleges.

Mrs. Sage went to church yesterday, driving from her Summer home at Lawrence to the First Presbyterian Church in Far Rockaway. After attending services there she went back home and remained at Lawrence all day.

In the afternoon a few women neighbors called on her. They were the only persons she saw. To reporters who called at her home she sent out word that "she begged to be excused from discussing her husband's will or any of her plans to distribute a part of the Sage fortune to charity."

WOULDN'T TOUCH SAGE MONEY.

So Declares Craig of Cripple Creek, Who's Not a Legatee.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 29.—At least one relative of Russell Sage's will make no contest over the will. W. E. Craig, a pioneer of the Cripple Creek district, is a cousin of the late financier. Russell Sage's first wife and Craig's mother were sisters. Thirty-one years ago Craig, then a boy, was employed by Sage in his New York office.

Craig got restless and came West in the pioneer days of Cripple Creek. He located considerable property, which he sold before its value was appreciated, and is still a wage earner.

When Craig was asked if he would join other relatives in a contest, he said emphatically:

"Hardly. You couldn't hire me to touch a penny of his money."

Mr. Craig is not a legatee.

ARVERNE FLORAL CARNIVAL.

Other Long Island Towns to Join in Aug. 25 Parade.

Arverne, L. I., is to have its first carnival of flowers on Aug. 25. The cottagers, hotel keepers, and business men have formed the Arverne Floral Association and are hard at work perfecting plans.

Cedarhurst, Lawrence, Far Rockaway, Bayswater, and Wave Crest have applied for positions in the line. Charles T. Cunningham, President of the association, has appointed I. H. Rosenfeld, Louis H. May, and Edgar Lehman of Bayswater a committee to select a route for the parade. He also appointed Billette Regensburg, A. Warendorf, and E. Waldman a committee to arrange the details for a night carnival along the boardwalk and in the Ocean Casino.

PAINT FENCE, SHAME MEN.

Women of Ridgebury Put a Coat on the Village Cemetery Railing.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., July 29.—Twelve of the leading women of Ridgebury startled that little village yesterday by turning out in a company and painting the new fence which surrounds the cemetery there. The men having built it with lumber purchased by the women, who had raised a little fund to improve the appearance of the place, balked at painting, especially in midsummer, with the season's haying to be done.

The women had money enough left in the fund to buy paint, but not enough to hire a professional painter from Danbury, therefore they decided to do the job themselves and shame the men.

FISHER'S WONDERFUL TREE.

It Died, but Suddenly Blossomed After Joker Had Got to Work.

House Detective Fisher of the Hotel Belmont has read of near-accidents, near-murders, and near other things, but he never expected to hear of a near-miracle, not to speak of witnessing one.

A rare tree was sent to Fisher from Mexico last Spring. He planted it in his yard on Clay Avenue, near 169th Street, the Bronx. He watered it and nursed it with greatest care, but New York was not anything like Mexico, and the leaves wilted and the branches drooped. Fisher began to gather information on tree growing. He was soon the possessor of a library on how to grow things, and he worked all sorts of remedies to save his tree. But it continued to droop and finally it was as bare of leaves as a Mexican hairless dog is of hair.

"It's homesick," said Harry Ormsby, a neighbor. "Smoke brown paper cigarettes under the old thing and get an accordion and play La Paloma. It's a cinch. Trees have just as much life as dogs. I know it. My wife had an azalea once that almost starved to death. It got in the pouts, and wouldn't take its natural nourishment. It refused water and acids from the earth. She fed it on coffee grounds and raw eggs at the roots, and it picked up immediately. That is as true as gospel. I saw it happen. I tell you that tree is homesick. It needs Mexican local color."

Mr. Ormsby, who loves his little jest, despite his appearance of sincerity, smoked cigarettes and played slow music.

Fisher is near-sighted, but he got close to the tree every morning after the Mexican stunts by his friend, and was finally astounded one morning to find it in full blossom, abundant leaves covering the branches, and pink and white flowers showing sweetly in the sunlight. He gave a yell of delight and awakened the family.

They sent for Ormsby immediately, but he had left town. It was well for him that he had taken a vacation, for when the Belmont detective found that his miracle-working friend had decorated the tree with leaves and flowers borrowed from a young milliner acquaintance he was ripe for violence.

"Yes," said Fisher, cynically, as he recalled Ormsby's talk about his wife's azalea. "I guess that azalea grew omelettes after its raw egg diet."

The leafless Mexican tree has been given up as a bad job.

ROOT AT PENNA'S PALACE.

Secretary Spends Sunday with the President of Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 29.—Secretary Root and Señor Nabuco, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, accompanied by their families, left here at 10 o'clock this morning for Petropolis on a special boat. The train which carried them from the head of the bay to Petropolis was decorated with flags.

At Petropolis the visitors were greeted by a large gathering of prominent persons. Baron de Rio-Branco, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, conducted Secretary Root to the Summer palace of President Penna, on the Rio Negro, to spend Sunday.

RAIN AT GILMORE FESTIVAL.

A Fair Sum Raised Despite Bad Weather at Manhattan Beach.

Rain cut down the attendance yesterday at the testimonial musical festival held at Manhattan Beach for the benefit of the family of the late band leader, Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, but notwithstanding the bad weather there were enough of his old friends present to net a fair sum. In addition to this was the money gathered through the sale of programmes by Ada Lewis, Grace Van Studdiford, Fremont Benton, and Miss Morler. No one could be mean enough to ask for change when these programme sellers grew absent-minded. There was a concert in the afternoon and selections from operas in the evening, but the display of Pain's fireworks had to be omitted owing to the weather.

Herman Perlet conducted the orchestra during the first half of the afternoon's concert and Edward Rice the second half. Those who contributed to the entertainment were volunteers from Frank Damrosch's People's Choral Union, Ned Nye and his "Rollicking Girls," Miss Julia Allen, Henry E. Dixey, De Wolf Hopper, Blanche Deyo, Cecilia Niles, Cecilia Winter, Harry McClaskey, Andreas Schneider, Joseph Coyne, R. E. Graham, Trixie Friganza, Paul La Croix, and Mrs. James Francis Cook.

Lucanio Conterno, the only bandmaster contemporary of P. S. Gilmore, led the orchestra in the evening. The cheering news was announced that the concerts planned for the benefit of the bandsman's family in various cities throughout the United States already promise to prove successful.

H. W. SAVAGE'S NEW PLAYS.

Three of His Musical Pieces and a Comedy Will Be Novelties.

Since Henry W. Savage returned from Europe he has had time to arrange the details of his plans for this season, and yesterday he announced them. Many of the plays under his management are those that New York has already seen, the new ones being "The Man from Now," "The Student King," "The Stolen Story," and Puccini's opera, "Madam Butterfly."

"The Stolen Story" is a dramatization of Jesse Lynch Williams's story of the same name, and its hero is a newspaper reporter. Mr. Savage will present it at the Garden Theatre on Sept. 17, unless he finds it necessary to use it for the opening attraction at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago. In that case "The Student King," a comic opera by De Koven, Ranken and Stange, will be brought to the Garden Theatre on Oct. 1.

Mr. Savage's plans for "Madam Butterfly," which will be heard in Washington on Oct. 15, have already been announced. There will be three "College Widow" companies on the road, and "The Prince of Pilsen" and "The Gallopers" will also be revived.

In the last six months Mr. Savage has put up a four-story building in West Twenty-eighth Street, extending through the block to Twenty-seventh Street. It contains everything that is required for making a stage production, even including a stage with a switchboard, footlights, flies, and gridiron. There are also a complete costume department with fifty women at work, a "prop" factory, and a photographic studio.

Robert Mantell in Three New Roles.

Robert Mantell will add two Shakespearean plays to his repertoire this season. They are "Julius Caesar" and "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Mantell will also play Iago in "Othello." Formerly he has taken the title rôle, but now he will play the two on alternate nights. Marie Booth Russell has been engaged as Mr. Mantell's leading woman.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Rogers Brothers will open their season this evening at Atlantic City.

The New Star Theatre will open its season next Saturday evening with "The Curse of Drink."

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine have picked out next Thursday as the day for their outing at Luna Park.

Nathan Aronson, who appeared as Oswald in "Ghosts," will be the Master Page in Louis James's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

James O'Neill will appear in James Slevin's drama, "The Voice of the Mighty," this Fall. Mr. O'Neill says the production will eclipse his old success, "The Count of Monte Christo."

Jessie Milward, Arthur Lewis, J. C. Barnes, John Glendenning, and Vivian Burkett have sailed from London to begin rehearsals here in Charles Frohman's production of Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "The Hypocrites."

The Grand Opera House will open for the season on Saturday, Aug. 18, with Williams and Walker in "Abyssinia." The colored comedians will stay two weeks, and will then be followed by "Little Johnny Jones." Contrary to custom at the Grand Opera House, many of the plays will stay two weeks instead of one.

PERCHED ALL NIGHT ON FLAGPOLE'S TOP

Vogel Had an Irresistible Impulse to Climb, and Did.

NONE SAW HIM MOUNT ALOFT

When Day Dawned There He Was, and Wouldn't Come Down—He's in Bellevue Now.

There had been some doubt concerning the structural perfection of Henry Vogel's mental machinery before his exploit of yesterday. Even now it is not certain that there is a flaw in it. It is merely under suspicion.

Among his eccentricities Vogel had never included that of pole climbing. His feat was plainly prompted by inspiration. It came upon him in the dead of night; gripped him with an iron hand, and lifted him beyond the reach of all his friends.

Vogel was clad in underwear, sombre gray and fitting tightly to his skin. He clambered clear to the flagpole's top. There, raven-like, he perched, saying "Nevermore." Never would Vogel incased in underwear descend to earth again.

Vogel's friends and neighbors tried to get him down. From his lofty roost he waved them off with manifest disdain. In vain they coaxed, they warned, they pleaded.

Vogel's perch was fully fifty feet or more above the ground. It had been a simple washline pole. Latterly a flag has fluttered near its top. It stands, to be exact, in the rear of 149 Ridge Street. Not a soul had seen the ascent; Vogel's pose was viewed by hundreds.

The problem was to get him down. Plans there were in plenty, but they were theoretical; in execution worthless.

First there was a call for volunteers. The crowd in silence stood, hesitating merely. Heroes there were in plenty, doubtless, but they were modest, unobtrusive. At last Policeman Clark spoke.

"I'll go," he said.

He meant it, too. Dropping his hat and coat, he threw one leg and one arm about the pole and prepared to climb.

"Wait! Wait!" the crowd yelled.

Vogel's feet were resting on two iron prongs. When he saw what Clark was doing he made a move as if to jump.

Others tried it later, with the same result. Nobody wanted to see Vogel dash himself to pieces, so that plan was given up.

"Send for the firemen," a man yelled. "Ring in an alarm. They have ladders tall enough to get him down."

This plan found favor. The Fire Department was appealed to, but declined the task.

Then a policeman had a thought—a masterful idea. He whispered it about at first. Then it was acted on. The crowd was chased away. Neighbors left their windows and pulled down the curtains. Two policemen hid and waited. Tired out, the man would soon descend, they thought. And so he did at last.

Vogel was taken to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue. There is reason to believe that he ascended the pole on Saturday evening. He was not discovered until his family arose yesterday morning. He is 27 years old.

STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Work of Rebuilding Street Railroads Will Be Tied Up.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Sixteen hundred unskilled laborers and pavers employed in reconstruction work by the United Railroads will go on strike to-morrow and tie up practically all work of rehabilitating the street railroads of San Francisco.

This strike is a result of efforts of labor union organizers to form a union of the laborers, a large part of whom are Greeks and Italians who cannot speak a word of English, and whose living expenses are less than a half dollar a day. About 1,000 of these men belong to unions formed during the last two weeks. The United Railroads discharged about 100 agitators who were annoying their men.

The union demanded their reinstatement and on this being refused demanded that the whole force be unionized and an advance in pay be granted. They wanted $2.50 for unskilled labor and $3.50 for pavers for eight hours. The unskilled men at present are getting from $1.50 to $2, and the pavers $2.50 for ten hours. The United Railroads will refuse any terms.

The stoppage of work on the railroads will be a great hardship to the community, as every new line opened means quick communication for thousands. This action corresponds with that of other unions, which are making rebuilding very costly.

MICHELANGELO'S RUNAWAY.

Down Fifth Avenue Into Dr. Adams's Carriage—Name Saves Peddler.

A young man who said he was C. Michelangelo, a peddler, of 2,007 First Avenue, failed to hold his horse at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street last night at 10 o'clock, and the animal ran away down the avenue dragging the careening peddler's wagon behind. Something about the harness that annoyed the horse started him off.

At Thirty-second Street the wagon collided with the carriage of Dr. J. L. Adams of 38 East Fifty-first Street. The front axle was snapped in two, and the doctor and his wife were dropped to the pavement.

They were not hurt, nor was Patrick Collins, the coachman, who was thrown from his box. Having heard C. Michelangelo's name, Dr. Adams refused to make a charge against him.

AUTO RUNS OVER A CHILD.

Father Won't Prosecute Autoists After Accident in the Bronx.

An automobile driven by M. E. Parsons, who has an office at 257 Broadway, and containing Mrs. Parsons, Miss Cecelia Whitney, and George Schofield, all of Rye, N. Y., ran over three-year-old Harry Powers of 333 East 124th Street as he was walking with his father on the Willis Avenue Bridge, in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon.

A policeman wanted to make an arrest, but the boy's father declined to make a complaint. The child was taken in the automobile to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said that he was suffering from internal injuries.

POET DENTIST'S LAY.

He Says This Sort of Thing Always Brings Customers in Brooklyn.

A poet-dentist in Brooklyn is inducing business by means of this doggerel:

If you let your teeth decay,
What will you do for chewers?
Soon it'll be too late, and then,
It's 23 for yours.

He says that sort of advertisement always brings customers in the borough across the river.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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PORCUPINE FISH IS HERE.

Easily the Ugliest Creature in the Aquarium—Tarpon There, Too.

The so-called porcupine fish, or, according to locality, the burr fish, swelled toad, and rabbit fish, is one of the new attractions at the Aquarium. This particular specimen came from Bermuda, is full grown, and may be seen in one of the ground-floor tanks in the southeastern section of the building.

Yesterday its tank was surrounded all day by curious people, who wondered how it was that the fish puffed itself up to twice its right size without apparent effort and was able to cover itself with hundreds of sharp little bristles, which stuck out from its body just as they do on a porcupine.

The fish is a sluggish looking creature of brownish white. Each jaw is covered with a thick, bony plate that looks something like the beak of a bird. Its nostrils form tentacles. All in all, it is one of the ugliest of the thousands of fish on exhibition in Battery Park.

In addition to the porcupine fish, the Aquarium received last week several other interesting fish, including two splendid tarpon, which are said to be the first live specimens of that fish ever exhibited in New York. The tarpon were received on Friday and Saturday. One was caught just inside Sandy Hook and the other in the waters off Monmouth, N. J. One of them is four and the other five feet long. Supt. Spencer of the Aquarium says it is the first time he has known tarpon to be caught in Northern waters. He thinks they came north out of the Gulf of Mexico in the Gulf Stream. Both were caught in nets.

Other new exhibits at the Aquarium include three fine sea lions and a new Maine seal. Scores of new angel, parrot, trunk, four-eye, princess, and red rock fish, Nassau groupers, and hog and butterfly fish have also been received in the last few days.

AUTOISTS HELD IN RICHMOND.

Ten Arrested for Speeding—One Said to be Vanderbilt's Chauffeur.

Automobilists from Manhattan, New Jersey, and Philadelphia who looked forward yesterday afternoon, after arriving on the Amboy Road, S. I., to a long, uninterrupted run across the island, were disappointed and somewhat indignant when they found Roundsmen Casey and Mallon in charge of the road. They had stop watches and high-power machines, and had been placed there because of complaints against speeding between Tottenville and New Dorp.

Ten autoists were arrested for speeding at from twenty-five to forty-five miles an hour. The residents along the road, who have not dared to trust their children out of their sight for weeks, rejoiced accordingly.

Among those arrested were George Verando of 353 West Thirty-ninth Street, said to be the chauffeur for Alfred G. Vanderbilt; John Farson of the Waldorf-Astoria, W. J. Johnson of 128 Fourth Street; Joseph Grady, an automobile dealer, of 253 West Fifty-fifth Street; Daniel W. Harper, an automobile salesman, of 1,262 East Rittenhouse Street, Philadelphia, and W. Pirning of 98 Morningside Avenue.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN T. EVANS, for many years associated with Elmer S. Dundy, and later with the amusement firm of Thompson & Dundy, died of pneumonia in a private hospital in East Thirty-fifth Street late on Saturday night. He was 65 years old and leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Evans was born in England, but passed much of his life in Omaha, Neb., the home for a long time of Mr. Dundy. He held the office of City Controller for four years, and later was City Clerk. He was an important figure at the Omaha and Buffalo Expositions.

JESSE T. RINEHART, one of the best known athletes in this country in the early eighties, died on Saturday of pneumonia at the Hotel Imperial, at the age of 41 years. In 1884 when 19 years old he held the championship for the running high jump, and was among the best of the hurdlers. He was also an expert billiard player. Mr. Rinehart was associated with his father in the art decorating business at Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway. His funeral will be held this afternoon.

Mrs. HELEN M. JACOBS, widow of Samuel J. Jacobs, who was auditor of the Custom House and a personal friend of President Arthur, died on Saturday of heart disease at the home of her brother, at Cohasset, Mass. Mrs. Jacobs was 79 years old. Two daughters, Mrs. George H. Smille and Mrs. W. J. Swift, survive her. The funeral will be held in Providence, R. I.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The disturbance that was over Northwestern Illinois Saturday night has moved to Western Ontario, and showers and thunderstorms have been general from the Mississippi River eastward, followed, however, by clearing weather in the Upper Mississippi Valley. In the West the weather was clear, except in the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain region and Western Montana, where there were local thunderstorms.

Temperatures have generally risen, except in the Middle Atlantic States and the South, where they fell somewhat, owing to the thunderstorms.

There will be showers Monday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Tuesday. There will also be thundershowers Monday in the East Gulf States, and Monday and Tuesday in the Southern Atlantic States. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except in the Northwest, where there will be local showers. Fair weather is also indicated Wednesday for practically the entire district east of the Mississippi River.

It will be cooler Monday night or Tuesday in the Northwest and warmer in the East Gulf States.

The winds along the New England coast will be fresh to brisk southwest to west, probably thunder squalls Monday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh southwest; East Gulf Coast, light to fresh and mostly south; West Gulf Coast, fresh south; on the lower lakes, fresh west to northwest; on the upper lakes, light to fresh and variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Monday; Tuesday, fair; warmer in the interior; fresh southwest winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Showers Monday; Tuesday, fair; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

New England—Showers Monday; Tuesday, fair; warmer in Southeast Maine; fresh to brisk southwest and west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair; warmer in northern portion; fresh west to northwest winds.

Western New York—Showers Monday morning, followed by clearing and cooler weather; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; warmer in southern portion; Tuesday, fair and warmer; light west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1906.		1906.	1906.
3 A. M.	72	71	4 P. M.	79	78
6 A. M.	71	71	6 P. M.	76	76
9 A. M.	74	73	9 P. M.	73	74
12 M.	77	83	12 P. M.	73	74

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for th corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 74; maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 12 M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 5:30 A. M.; humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 94 per cent. at 8 P. M.

WON A MATE IN HUNGARY.

American Wedding to Result from Far-Away All Husbands' Day Fete.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 29.—Allen Carter Watson, an artist whose home is in New York, but who left there about a year and a half ago to go to Budapest, will marry Miss Anita Mercer of this city next month. The wedding will take place in New York City.

On Jan. 19, which is known in Maradidi, Hungary, as All Husbands' Day, Miss Mercer, her aunt, Mrs. Clare Spence of Malden, Mass.; Miss Edna Burley, and Mrs. George R. Burley found themselves in that town. On this day the unmarried men and women for miles around gather at the village. Every bachelor writes his name on a card and casts it into a tub of water. The single women approach the tub at noon with long poles, fitted with spikes. Each spears a card and the man whose name is on the card speared is expected to marry the spearess.

Mr. Watson was in Maradidi for the express purpose of sketching the natives during their husband fishing. He overheard Miss Burley dare Miss Mercer to fish, and when she took the dare he bribed the man in charge to change tubs, replacing the regular box with one in which the cards bore only his name. When Miss Mercer came with her spear it was impossible for her to do otherwise than spear his card.

He claimed the forfeit, which was a walk through the village and an acknowledgment of Miss Mercer's catch. Later he told her of the trick he had played, was forgiven, and the forthcoming marriage is the result. The announcement of the match has just been received here.

DEPUTY STILLWELL DYING.

Blood Poisoning Sets In—Taken to Hospital for an Operation.

George H. Stillwell, the Deputy She

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

All for whom financial comment possesses interest surely are familiar with such phenomena as an abrupt change in the current of speculative thought and a complete reversal of what traders call "form" in the stock market. The facility with which the mercurial element of Wall Street will abandon one set of "fixed" opinions and adopt another, merely to keep in line with fluctuations, has recently been illustrated in a striking manner.

Only a fortnight ago there seemed to be no surviving reason why any one should desire to buy stocks. Bankers were extremely conservative. Nothing was exactly right. Prosperity? The country was very prosperous, to be sure; the crop outlook was simply splendid, business was at the top notch of activity, nor was there the slightest sign of a letting down anywhere, but there were other things to be considered, e. g., the unsatisfactory condition of the investment market, the congestion in Wall Street of a mass of securities temporarily unsalable because the returns upon capital otherwise employed were greater than upon such securities, the uncertain political outlook, the danger of tariff reform agitation, the "Hearst movement," hostility to corporations, &c. It was no time, in brief, to think of having a bull market. A sustained advance in prices would adversely affect the money market at a time when all that bankers could undertake to say was that, barring accidents, they would be able to avert a serious Autumn stringency. It were better, indeed, that orderly liquidation should continue in the stock market, many bankers affirmed, and perhaps, too, somewhat of a letting down in business would, on the whole, be desirable.

Then suddenly, and without any visible abating of these restraining influences, a change came over the spirit of men; the stock market, from having been oversupplied with stocks, was all at once bare of them, and, beginning at the point where nobody was able to get the slightest encouragement to buy stocks, prices started up. There was a big short interest in the market, and the first three or four points of the recovery were ascribed to buying for this account. But with this short interest greatly reduced prices continued to advance, and presently folks in the Street began to understand that certain very powerful capitalists had aligned themselves on the bull side. Arguments must be in line with the immediate trend of prices, and so, when the movement of prices was seen to have been reversed, people made shift to expound a new group of ideas, and whereas, with prices declining, bearish arguments were on every tongue, bullish arguments had to be substituted as prices advanced.

Some say that the stock market turned on assurances of a great harvest; others, preferring to lay stress upon the factor of personal equation, say that it turned on the initiative of powerful financial interests who, after having permitted the stock market to find a level on which the liquidation was no longer urgent, took hold of it in a concerted manner with a view to getting a higher range of prices on which to dispose of the surplus securities either bought on a scale-down to protect the market or carried over from the time immediately preceding the San Francisco disaster, when large lines of securities were accumulated against a Summer campaign on the bull side. During the several weeks immediately preceding the San Francisco disaster plans were laid for a Summer bull movement in the stock market, when money on call and for short periods might be expected to continue accessible in large amounts, providing the means with which to finance an active speculation before the money market began to tighten up in the early Autumn. The calamity on the Pacific Coast wrecked these plans, and many of those who had been accumulating stocks were unable to get out. The break which began on the first distressing bulletins from San Francisco ran for more than a fortnight, and carried the average price of twenty active railroad stocks from 132.66 to 120.80. The lowest prices were made on May 8, and from an average of 120.30 on that day there was in the next seven days a recovery to 128.16. For a month afterward the market vacillated, but on June 11 the average price of the same twenty stocks stood at 131.05. There the liquidation was resumed, and on July 2 the average stood at 121.76. The advance of the last fortnight has carried the average back to above 128.

There is no doubt that some of the so-called big interests have been behind this movement, and conjecture is busy with their motives. The opinion generally prevailing, that the movement is designed primarily to produce a market on which stocks may be distributed before the money market begins to tighten up toward the end of August, does not deter speculators from following it, but it has so far prevented brokers from taking the bull side seriously. The public is being warned by brokers to keep out of the market, or at least to take on stocks cautiously, merely for turns. Perhaps the most discouraging feature of the market from the bull's point of view is the absence of any general response from the commission house element to the rapid improvement in prices. On days last week when the stock market apparently was full of enthusiasm, brokers were asked as to the state of business, and all of one accord pronounced the general interest to be trifling. The buying power so far has come chiefly from a highly speculative element, and for a while it alone will perhaps suffice, but a bull campaign in which the commission houses do not take part is likely to be short lived and to culminate uncomfortably.

This week the Northwest will begin to cut what is perhaps the largest Spring wheat crop ever raised. Those who hold that the stock market "turned on crops" cannot tell you why, until two weeks ago, it was utterly insensible to brilliant crop prospects. Prices actually declined on the Government's June report, which showed that nothing short of a calamity could spoil the harvest. The only grain crop in which Wall Street takes a deep speculative interest now remaining to be saved is corn, and its prospects are all that could be desired. Surely, this year's harvest will offset many unfavorable factors in the situation, ultimately, but bankers and others who have been calling attention recently to that fact were strongly of the opinion three weeks ago that the size of the crops in itself was a thing to worry about, since the moving of them to market would entail enormous demands upon the money market and perhaps embarrass Wall Street.

The present speculation on the bull side of the market is being financed with money obtained on call and for short periods of time; time money over the end of the year is still scarce at 5½ to 6 per cent., and although there are bankers who venture to guess that the money market outlook has cleared and that a stringency can be averted, it seems improbable that there will be any pronounced relaxation in time money rates for the longer periods so long as corporations continue privately to borrow money at 5½ to 6 per cent. because new securities are unsalable. Last week the American Telephone & Telegraph Company borrowed $5,000,000 in Boston to anticipate the October payment on its issue of $100,000,000 bonds. The St. Paul Company's financing has been postponed from time to time, and has now gone over indefinitely because, as most people believe, the bankers connected with the property think the time is not propitious for bringing out new securities. It is possible that the St. Paul, like a great many other corporations, has borrowed money privately to carry on its Pacific Coast extension. There is more of this corporation borrowing than is generally supposed. Many bankers who are temporarily optimistic about the stock market, believing that prices may continue to advance so long as money on call and for short periods remains cheap, are nevertheless very conservative about the longer prospect, laying particular stress upon the enormous borrowing of corporations who need the money and cannot sell new securities. The new securities recently placed upon the market do not yield as much as the corporations themselves are paying for money. Ten months' money on the finest kind of Stock Exchange collateral loaned last week at 5½ per cent. When institutions can employ their money on these terms without risk there is no inducement for them to employ it in the stock market, where the average yield of the better class of securities is 4 to 4½ per cent.

Perhaps the most significant announcement of last week concerned the sale of a new issue of New York City 4 per cent. bonds at an average price a little under 101, as compared with an average price of 108 obtained for a similar issue only a few months before. This transaction served to advertise the condition of the investment market. It was made the basis of reflections upon the city's credit, which are unwarranted, and by others the low price obtained for the bonds was explained as the natural result of the rapid rate at which the city has been issuing bonds in the last few years. But when you come to think of it, other cities, other Governments, and corporations also have been issuing securities at a very rapid rate. Beginning with the borrowing operations of Russia and Japan, there has been an immense absorption of capital. "This phenomenon," says one commentator, "became especially noticeable a year ago, and, coinciding then with the immense absorption of capital in this country, it goes far not only to explain the present scarcity of capital, but to indicate a state of affairs which may be merely temporary. Until a change occurs, however—either through liquidation of some of the present enormous commitments of capital, or through the gradual accruing of a much larger supply—municipal Governments will have to move cautiously."

Prices advanced throughout the week. The Russian situation, even when most acute in the early part of the week, was simply ignored, and for several days Wall Street was distinguished for keeping the only bull market in the world. On Monday and Tuesday conditions at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg were almost panicky as a result of the severe decline in Russian securities, especially the new loan on which the next installment will be due Aug. 1, but the alarms abated about mid-week, and the foreign markets all recovered. The rise in our market was led chiefly by the stocks in which it began in the preceding week, viz., Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul. On Thursday the St. Paul Directors met, declared the regular devidend, and adjourned without making any announcement of the expected financing which was to result in valuable "rights" to stockholders, and as it was in expectation of such "rights" that the stock had been advancing, its rise was checked. On the same day there was very heavy profit-taking in Southern Pacific between 72 and 73, from which the stock had not fully recovered at the close of the week. Union Pacific continued its advance. On Thursday the speculation began to broaden. The United States Steel shares were turned effectively to the bull side. Later Amalgamated Copper was put to the fore and the so-called specialties were brought into line for improvement. The advance has been not only rapid but continuous; it has been accompanied by wild bull tips of every sort. It has been said that Wall Street is going through all the motions of having a bull market without any public. Perhaps the public will come in; perhaps it won't.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL WEEK.

No Radical Change in Markets—Holidays Reduce Production.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, July 30.—The financial supplement of The Times to-day says:

"The general condition of the commercial markets did not undergo any radical change last week, but holidays in several manufacturing centres reduced production.

"Firmness was the prevailing feature in finished products, but there was considerable irregularity in the tone of raw materials.

"Russian wheat advanced. Other kinds were lower. Flour was dull, maize lower, and barley and oats were higher.

"Raw cotton was dull, with a slightly easier tendency. Yarns were firm and spindles well employed. The cloth business was limited, but the Eastern markets showed more interest. Although individual orders were small, East India wools declined 5 to 10 per cent. Liverpool sales of other foreign wools were quiet. The native kinds were steady. Business in heavy woolens was good and the machinery well employed. Japan ordered light-weight worsteds.

"Pig iron was in fair demand, with an advancing tendency. Hematite was quiet. Finished iron and steel products generally were firm. Tin plates were weaker, with considerable imports into Swansea of plates previously shipped to Batoum.

"Glasgow reported an order for a complete sugar plant for Japan. On the Clyde and northeast coast further shipbuilding orders were placed, but nothing new was reported from Barrow."

THE BERLIN BOERSE.

Recovery in Russians Unexpected—Imperial Bank's Position.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, July 29.—Those who witnessed the great excitement on the Berlin Boerse last Monday and noted the heavy falls in all sorts of securities due to the dissolution of the Russian Duma had no expectation of the speedy and complete recovery that took place within forty-eight hours.

This was due to a prompt and apparently eager demand for Russian securities at the prevailing low figures by German capitalists, who profess to believe that the Russian Government eventually will get the better of the revolutionary movement and establish order in the empire. It is said that those who thus bought largely of Russian stocks last week believe they made excellent purchases. This view, however, is not generally accepted. The prevailing opinion is that the Russian prospects are far from encouraging.

No changes of importance have taken place of late in the money market. There is a continual reflux into the coffers of the Imperial Bank, with the result that the Bank's position has become stronger. There seems, however, to be no prospect of a reduction in the official rate of discount. The strain on the Bank is still considerable, and this circumstance, combined with the course of events in Russia, renders a reduction for the present inopportune in the judgment of the Bank authorities.

PARIS BOURSE MOVEMENT.

Despondency and Heavy Fall in Prices Caused by Russian Crisis.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, July 29.—The Bourse last week concerned itself chiefly with Russian securities. The dissolution of the Duma caused something like despondency in France, the effect of which was a heavy fall in all Russian stocks on Monday and Tuesday. Later a better feeling prevailed, and there was a distinct recovery from the lowest prices of the week.

All classes are more or less represented among the holders of Russian stocks, but even if the more intelligent have now resolved to make a heavy sacrifice by realizing at any price obtainable the large majority of holders will hesitate to do so until payment of the coupon is suspended.

Traders and manufacturers are already directly affected by the reduction in their capital caused by the fall in Russian stock, of which they held heavy amounts. This stock is one of the approved securities upon which loans were made both by the Bank of France and private banks.

French rentes carried themselves well last week in the pessimistic market and closed above the previous week's figures. Spanish rails were strong. During the last days of the week Bank of France shares were offered on the prospect of easy money until Autumn. Other banking shares were firm.

Copper stocks were firm under the lead of Rio Tintos. Gold mining stocks showed strength and a much better tone.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

EDWARD WASSERMAN, in anticipation of his departure for Europe this week, has recently been in the market as a buyer of "one-share lots." One of his purchases was a single share of Great Northern. The buying, his friends say, does not mean that this is Mr. Wasserman's way of salting down the profits of his bull campaign in Reading. The shares are presents for some of his young relatives.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER'S quiet return by way of Quebec to his home at Tarrytown recalls the departed glory of the east shore of the Tappan Zee as the domicile of the great figures of Wall Street. In the days when Jay Gould built his castle at Irvington a list of the land owners between Dobbs Ferry and Tarrytown would have read like a directory of the financial giants of the time, and on the club steamboat which plied during the Summer between Irvington and Wall Street, and on the trains which in those days followed the river bank down to the old Thirty-second Street Station of the Hudson River Railroad, many a coup was planned that made history in Wall Street. The Standard Oil millionaires are later comers, but to-day John D. Rockefeller, his brother William, and John D. Archbold are about the only figures of wealth of National prominence whose homes overlook the Tappan Zee. Some of the old fortunes have been lost, and some have been scattered among many heirs, but more have been simply overshadowed by the newer accumulations of wealth, beside which the old standard of opulence becomes merely commonplace.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

The Deal in Raven Copper—Cole in New Cananea Company with Col. Greene.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—Although Boston copper stocks have in the main displayed some firmness the past week while Amalgamated has been advancing, trading has been very light, and there has been evidence of a disposition to take advantage of the firmness imparted by Amalgamated to market some stocks like Allouez, Atlantic, and Greene. The dividend day of Allouez is now so remote, owing to recent developments at the mine, that it is not attractive for a rise either to the speculator or the investor, and for some weeks speculative holdings have been coming upon the market every time it would absorb them. The situation in Greene, so far as Boston is concerned, has not cleared up at all. Some of the largest holders of Greene stock have been selling it steadily, and say that it will be disastrous to the financial management of the property if dividends are continued as at present. While without doubt an effort is being made to eventually wrest control of the property from Col. Greene, those who would be glad to see it done admit that there is but a poor chance of accomplishing it, for so well does the property stand with the public that every time a fracas like the present one has occurred between Col. Greene and the heavy stockholders it has resulted in increasing the number of stockholders instead of concentrating the holdings.

One of the interesting stories of the week, which is vouched for by those who say they know it to be true, has to do with the manipulation of Raven, a Butte property, which excited the "curb" for weeks early in the Spring. Raven was promoted by Butte people and others during the past year, and the stock was brought on to Boston to be marketed. When the Raven people gave a Boston operator options on 255,000 shares of Raven at $6, $7.50, and $9 per share, it was stated that he would be unable to so manipulate it as to justify his taking up the options at the prices stated, unless he was given some stock with which to make deliveries when he sold any. For this reason the Raven people loaned him 25,000 shares of stock, which was transferred to the Eliot National Bank from the Merchants' National Bank of Boston. The giving of this stock carried with it the privilege of a sale if such sale was necessary. After this transaction was completed the "curb" fireworks began, and thousands of shares

When it was all over, however, the 25,000 shares of borrowed stock were not sold, but were returned by the Eliot National Bank to the Merchants' Bank. They were not the same certificates, however, which had been delivered to the Eliot Bank, a record of the numbers of which had been kept by the Merchants' Bank. It is needless to say that no Raven options were exercised. It was simply a case of selling about 100,000 shares of the stock between $5 and $8 per share, using the stock borrowed from the Raven officials to make good necessary deliveries, buying back the stock in the open market and taking a profit on the short side. The Raven people thought they had sold the property only to discover that they were disappointed. Then they sold their stock as fast as they could for what it would bring. Raven was bringing its ores to the surface through a shaft belonging to the Anaconda property. The Amalgamated people stopped that, and Raven stock never stopped till it sold at 50 cents per share. Since then it has fluctuated between 50 and 90 cents per share.

Col. Greene of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, and T. F. Cole, the well-known mining man of the Northwest, have arranged to take up an option held on the American and Copper Belt properties in Cananea, and an option for practically all of the capital stock of the Cananea-Duluth properties is to be taken on a basis of $500,000 in gold. It is said that Col. Greene will have a one-third interest in the new company to be formed to take over the two companies already mentioned, and that the remaining two-thirds of the stock will be taken by Mr. Cole and his associates.

That there has been some deal consummated in which Lawson's Trinity mine in California figures is whispered in State Street. Early in the week Samuel Untermyer of New York, who is interested in copper properties as well as in insurance graft, spent a day and a night at Dreamwold, Mr. Lawson's Summer home. His visit is supposed to have had something to do with a statement which Mr. Lawson's secretary, Edward McSweeney, sent to Trinity stockholders a few days later. The substance of this statement was that as soon as Mr. Lawson returned to his office he would make an announcement to Trinity stockholders which would materially enhance the price of the stock. Mr. Lawson has not been at his office for about three weeks owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Lawson.

STEEL RAIL ORDERS.

Many More Come to the Mills Than They Can Accept for Early Delivery.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—One important feature of the iron and steel trade in the Pittsburg district this week has been the situation in the rail market. The Carnegie Steel Company, which is practically the only concern in this vicinity which is handling steel rails, has been compelled, according to reports, to turn down a large order because it was not in position to fill it.

The orders accepted here for the week on the $28 basis, and a good part of the orders have been for 1906 delivery, are as follows: Southern Railroad, 15,000 tons; Louisville & Nashville, 10,000 tons; Lehigh Valley, 5,000 tons; Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, 5,000 tons; Evansville & Franklin Railroad, 1,300 tons, and some other small orders, which swell the aggregate to 37,500 tons.

The Southern Railroad had asked for 30,000 tons, and, in fact, the news had been given out here that the order had been booked, but it comes out now that the Carnegie people, being overrun with work, have been able to guarantee but one-half of the order under the conditions demanded. The fact that one-half of the order had to be either turned back or especially galling to the Carnegie people, because the offer came unsolicited, and was supposed to have gone to the Chicago mills, which have in the past done all the work for the Southern people. There has been some little trouble between the Carnegie interests and the Chicago people on the matter of rails, and this made it all the more disappointing to the Carnegie people to have to turn down part of the Southern Railroad's order.

There is a suspicion here on the outside, however, that it was not necessary for the Carnegies to turn back half of this order. The Illinois Steel Company, which was supposed to get the order which has come to Pittsburg, has given out the statement that it is filled to the brim with orders until the close of 1907, that its capacity for next year, about 675,000 tons of steel rails, has been taxed to the utmost. The Carnegie people apparently doubt this, but it is considered in the fashion now to make such announcements, and the Carnegies have split the order handed them by the Southern.

Foundry iron advanced from 50 to 75 cents per ton this week, and this was the only change of note in the Pittsburg iron and steel market, which is very dull.

NO JULY REINVESTING

Usual Demand for Bonds Wanting This Year.

MONEY NEEDED IN TRADE

Long Time Loans Yield 5½ Per Cent., Against 4 Per Cent. Yield on Bonds —Active Bond Market Believed to Await a Setback in Business.

One of the most striking features of the security markets during the month which is about to close has been the absence of the investment demand for bonds which is usual during July, following the semi-annual disbursement of interest and dividends, and which in the past has been counted upon almost as a certainty by those whose business it is to supply bonds to investors. Indeed, the reinvestment of interest and dividend money has frequently in the past been the basis of upward movements in the stock market at this time of the year. This month has witnessed a substantial recovery in the stock market from the low level reached in June, but in no way can this be said to be even remotely connected with the reinvesting of July interest money. In the bond market, where the effect of such investing would be most apparent, there has been dullness beyond any recorded at this season for a long time past. Both on the Stock Exchange and in over-the-counter business there has been apparent an apathy on the part of those who are usually the purchasers of bonds which has been the source of keen disappointment to bond houses.

This fact is made very clear by a glance at the record of transactions in bonds on the Stock Exchange during the present month and during the corresponding month in previous years. Below are given the sales of all classes of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange for each week in July this year and for the previous two years:

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

	July, 1906.	July, 1905.	July, 1904.
First week	$9,136,500	$17,864,500	$17,783,600
Second week	9,015,000	16,548,500	19,818,100
Third week	6,994,000	11,780,500	15,144,000
Fourth week	7,696,000	13,937,000	10,314,700

Striking as is the falling off in this year's figures, compared with those of last year and the year before, the record hardly shows on its face how very little demand there has been for investment bonds quoted on the Stock Exchange. An inspection of the dealings in bonds from day to day shows that the great bulk even of this month's small total represents the dealings in the so-called speculative bond issues, which would naturally profit very little by the reinvestment of interest money by those looking for substantial investments. It is necessary to go back some years to find a total of July bond sales as small as that which has been recorded this month. The figures presented for the current year will, of course, be augmented by the extent of to-day's and to-morrow's dealings in bonds, but at the recent average of transactions these two days will not add more than about $2,500,000 to the total. The bond transactions on the Stock Exchange during July for a series of years are given below:

1905	$54,846,000	1899	$49,692,410
1904	62,070,960	1898	73,917,360
1903	57,513,600	1897	53,966,770
1902	71,962,200	1896	21,576,350
1901	49,477,000	1895	42,827,320
1900	23,708,900		

There is little difference of opinion regarding the reasons for this lack of demand for bonds. The most potent reason, it is very generally admitted, is the fact that money demands such a high price for employment in business throughout the country that purchases of bonds are unattractive, yielding as they do in many cases much less than can be realized on capital employed in time loans. Merchants throughout the country, who, in ordinary times would use the interest on their permanent investments for the purchase of additional bonds, are this year using the money in trade. They find profitable employment for all the funds they can command, and purchases of bonds are naturally postponed until there is less need of money in active business.

All that is needed, according to many bond houses, to bring about a brisker demand for bonds is a slight falling off in the business of the country, which, while not sufficient to destroy confidence, would release money which is now actively employed in trade. This leads to the apparent anomalous conclusion that the bond houses in the financial district are suffering by reason of the country's prosperity. Such, however, is the conclusion drawn by some, those in a position to speak knowingly on the subject, and their conclusion in a general way agrees with the known facts in the case.

It is hardly surprising, in view of this condition in the bond market, that there was not more competition for the New York City bonds which were offered for subscription by Controller Metz last week. To begin with, the bond market has been surfeited with New York City bonds, and, in addition to this obstacle, Controller Metz had to contend with the other conditions which are unfavorably affecting the whole bond list. It is admitted that the great success of the Panama Canal bond flotation was due to the unique conditions surrounding this offer of Government bonds. They were purchased not as investments pure and simple, but because of their use as the basis of circulation or as security for United States deposits. And, added to these special influences, were the great efforts made by Secretary Shaw to insure the success of the sale. The inducements which he offered to banks which might subscribe to the bonds undoubtedly accounted in large measure for the fact that the loan was fifteen times oversubscribed.

It is typical of the present situation in the bond market, however, that it is almost as difficult to buy as it is to sell high-class bonds. The very bond houses which report that they have found it necessary in some cases to make concessions of as much as 2 points to dispose of a block of bonds which usually command the very best market say that when they have a buying order for some particular issue they find it almost as hard to fill as a selling order. This would seem to indicate that holders of securities are not inclined to sell high-grade bonds even though they may not be disposed to add to their holdings. Money can be loaned on the best collateral for periods as long as ten months or a year at 5½ per cent., or 1½ per cent. above the average yield on high-class bonds. The difference in rates is sufficient to attract to the time money market the funds of those who usually look for their investment only to the bond market.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Government Bureau's Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Weather Bureau forecast for Monday and Tuesday in the cotton States is as follows:

North Carolina—Showers Monday; Tuesday, partly cloudy; fresh west to northwest winds.

South Carolina—Occasional showers Monday and probably Tuesday; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Georgia—Showers Monday; warmer in northwest portion; Tuesday, fair; warmer in northern, showers in southern, portion; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Showers Monday and probably Tuesday; variable winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Showers Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer; light to fresh southerly winds.

Mississippi—Partly cloudy Monday; warmer in southeast portion; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh southerly winds.

Louisiana—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Monday in southeast portion; variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee—Fair Monday; warmer in central and eastern portions; Tuesday fair.

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SALES OF STOCK FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 28, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 4,716,278 SHARES.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Range for Year 1905. Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1906. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 28. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 28. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 28, '06.
249	243	250	Mar. 5.	245	May 15.	245	265	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '06.	4	SA.	250	250	250	250	250	10
24¼	13	27⅜	Jan. 24.	16	July 3.	17⅜	18	+ 1⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000			..	16½	18¼	16½	17⅞	13⅜	11,550
68	46½	67	Jan. 24.	45	July 17.	47½	49½	+ 4¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1⅝	..	46	49⅞	46	49¼	63¾	2,900
111⅝	70	118¼	Feb. 13.	92⅜	July 13.	100⅞	101	+ 5	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	158,287,900	May 28, '06.	61¾	Q	97	101⅞	96⅛	101	83⅝	400,610
29½	20	34⅛	Jan. 27.	20	July 3.	24⅜	25	+ 2⅜	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600			..	22	25⅛	22	24⅜	..	1,500
36½	23	35	Jan. 6.	20½	May 2.	24	25	+ 1½	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000			..	23¼	25½	23¼	25	..	2,400
89	77	89½	June 2.	85	Jan. 22.	..	87½	+ ¾	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	87	87	87	87	..	400
43⅞	31	47¼	Jan. 24.	32⅜	July 13.	37⅝	37⅝	+ 2¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	34½	38	34¼	37⅝	36⅜	16,150
104½	91¼	105	Jan. 24.	98½	July 13.	99¾	100¼	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	100⅞	101	100	100½	98⅝	600
40¾	27⅝	44¼	Jan. 11.	28	May 2.	30⅞	31½	+ 1⅜	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,287,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	30	31⅜	30	31⅜	30	1,900
246	210	249¾	Jan. 26.	215	Apr. 26.	226	234	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 2, '06.	4	SA	225	225	225	225	220¼	62
14	4¾	11⅞	Jan. 15.	7⅛	May 2.	8¼	8½	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅛	..	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	6¾	700
55⅜	29½	43	Jan. 23.	27	June 26.	29	29½	..	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	28⅝	29½	28⅝	29¼	40⅜	400
24⅝	24⅛	65¼	May 10.	35¼	Jan. 2.	64	64¼	+ 1⅛	American Ice Securities Co.	100	18,906,700			..	63¾	64½	61¾	64¼	26½	25,100
23	15¼	29¼	Jan. 22.	17⅛	May 7.	20¼	21	+ 1⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000			..	19	20⅜	19	20⅜	19½	1,800
48½	36	51⅞	Jan. 19.	38⅝	May 4.	41½	43	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sept., '00.	1¾	..	42	42½	42	42½	41	700
76⅛	33	78¼	Jan. 3.	53¾	May 2.	72	72¼	+ 2½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000			..	69½	72½	68¾	72¼	48½	86,200
122¾	108¾	120¼	Jan. 16.	110½	May 2.	113	114	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '06.	1¾	Q	114	114	114	114	112	200
....	....	6¼	Jan. 24.	3¾	July 18.	3½	5	+ ¼	American Malting Co., tr. rects.	...	11,003,990			..	4	4	4	4	5	100
....	....	29⅞	Apr. 5.	25	Jan. 5.	27	28	+ ¼	American Malting Co. pf., tr. rects.	...	13,251,000			..	27	27⅞	27	27⅝	25	500
....	....	54¾	Apr. 16.	31⅞	July 24.	30	40	+ ⅝	American Pneumatic Service.	50	8,290,700			..	32	32	31½	31½	..	400
170⅝	79⅜	174	Jan. 18.	138½	May 2.	151½	151⅞	+ 5¾	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	145½	152	144⅝	151⅝	120⅜	153,250
187	111¼	130	Jan. 12.	114	June 28.	118⅛	118½	+ 2¼	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	116½	118¼	116¼	118¼	121⅜	1,900
102	97¼	101⅜	Jan. 18.	94½	July 23.	96¼	97¾	+ 2⅜	American Smelting Sec., pf. B.	100	30,000,000	June 1, '06.	1¼	Q	97	97	96¼	96¾	98⅛	200
18⅜	6¾	15¼	Jan. 27.	10	Apr. 30.	11½	11⅝	+ ¾	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,700,000			..	10⅜	11⅝	10¼	11⅝	6¼	1,200
67½	35⅛	53¼	Jan. 17.	40	May 2.	44½	45	..	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,700,000			..	43	44	43	44	39	200
154⅝	130	157	Jan. 8.	127½	May 2.	136⅝	137	+ 4⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	131¼	137⅝	131⅝	136⅝	140½	56,420
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	132¼	Apr. 30.	135	139	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	134	136	134	136	..	800
109⅜	91¾	109	Jan. 22.	96	July 3.	99½	101	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf new.	100	78,689,100	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	99½	101	99¼	101	97	1,700
47¼	20⅝	48	Jan. 6.	32	June 30.	36¾	37	+ 2¾	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000			..	34	37½	33¾	37	38	9,965
108½	93¼	110⅝	Jan. 24.	101	July 13.	102⅛	103	+ 1½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,988,900	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	102¼	103¼	102¼	103½	104	1,475
285	100½	300	Feb. 13.	223½	May 4.	252	252½	+ 6½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jul 18,'06.	$1.37½	Q	244	253	242½	252½	111¼	178,750
83⅜	77⅜	98⅞	Jan. 3.	85⅜	May 2.	91½	91⅝	+ 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '06.	2	SA	88½	91⅝	87⅞	91⅝	87⅞	85,000
105⅜	99	106	Jan. 3.	98¼	July 3.	100	100½	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. '06.	2½	SA.	100	100⅜	99⅜	100⅜	102½	1,026
170	129	167¾	Jan. 20.	131⅛	July 3.	139	139½	+ 1½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	July 10, '06.	3	SA.	138½	141	135⅝	139	159¾	4,000
117	100½	120⅜	July 28.	103⅝	May 2.	120½	120⅜	+ 2⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,580,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2½	SA	116⅜	120⅜	116½	120½	114½	114,980
100	95¾	99½	Jan. 5.	92	June 27.	92	93	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	89	200
....	....	25¾	June 29.	22	July 17.	22	23	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000			Q	22	22½	22	22	..	1,200
91⅝	56⅞	94½	Jan. 26.	71	July 12.	77½	77⅝	+ 2¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			..	73⅝	77¾	73⅝	77½	60⅝	213,410
215	175	178	Jan. 23.	119	Apr. 27.	120	130	— 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	Q	126	126	121	121	..	200
22¼	10⅝	21⅜	Apr. 14.	13¼	July 9.	14½	15	+ ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000			..	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	..	500
177½	130⅝	177⅜	Jan. 19.	155⅜	May 2.	164⅜	164⅞	+ 5⅜	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	101,400,000	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	158¼	165	158¼	164⅞	135½	61,300
....	....	160	July 25.	133⅜	July 3.	..	..	+ 3	Canadian Pac. cfs., 1st in. pd.	....	....			..	159	160	159	160	..	200
47⅜	20	34½	July 3.	33	July 3.	39	39¼	+ 2½	Central Leather Co.	100	88,110,900			..	38	39⅝	35⅝	39	44¼	10,800
103⅞	102½	107⅛	Jan. 24.	100	July 3.	101⅜	102½	+ 1	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,533,900	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	101¼	101¼	101⅛	102	104½	600
235	190	240½	May 24.	204	May 2.	227	230	+ 4	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,431,800	May 1, '06.	2	..	222	227½	222	227½	200	410
69⅛	45½	62¾	Jan. 23.	53⅛	May 2.	58	58¼	+ 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	55¼	58½	55¼	58	55¼	11,320
25⅛	17½	23⅜	Jan. 20.	16	June 28.	18	18¼	+ 1	Chicago Great Western.	....	44,464,500			..	17	18½	16⅜	18¼	20	6,580
78½	60	80	Jan. 31.	72½	July 13.	74	75½	+ 2⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '06.	2½	SA	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¼	63	100
37⅜	29	39⅝	Jan. 22.	25	July 21.	26⅝	26¾	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	22,701,200			..	25¼	26⅞	25¼	26½	30⅝	2,000
69¾	52	73½	Feb. 20.	66½	Apr. 30.	69¾	70	+ 1⅜	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	177⅜	182¼	177¼	180⅝	181	242,450
55	32¼	56¾	Jan. 12.	43	May 2.	49½	50	+ 1⅛	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,654,400	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	189	191	188¾	191	..	2,000
21	11⅝	20	Feb. 1.	17	May 2.	19	19½	+ 1⅛	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,600	Mar. '04.	⅛	Q	18⅜	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19¼	2,300
214	175	181¾	Jan. 23	130⅜	Apr. 27.	138½	139½	+ ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '06.	1	Q	139½	141	138½	138½	189¾	5,815
....	....	28	Apr. 4.	18¾	July 18.	20½	20⅝	+ 1⅜	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	43,901,600			..	18⅝	20⅝	18⅝	20⅝	..	3,210
....	....	85⅜	Apr. 2.	74½	May 2.	77½	78¼	+ 1⅜	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,188,900	July 10, '06.	1	Q	78	78¾	78	78¼	..	300
240¾	178½	231	June 12.	189	May 2.	220	222	+ 8	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,955,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	212½	221½	210¼	221	194	6,800
498½	335	560	May 24.	437⅜	May 2.	520	540	+ 20	Del., Lackawanna & Western.	100	26,200,000	July 20, '06.	2½	Q	535	550	535	550	410	500
39⅜	27½	51⅞	Jan. 26.	38⅝	May 2.	43⅜	43¾	+ 2⅞	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	‡38,000,000			..	41	44	40	43⅞	32½	14,800
91¼	83¼	91¼	Jan. 22.	83½	July 3.	85	85⅝	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	‡45,705,700	July 16, '06.	2½	SA.	85	85	84⅞	85	86½	612
96¾	78½	102	Feb. 3.	90⅜	July 16.	93½	94¼	+ 2⅞	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	May 1, '06.	1¼	Q	91⅜	93⅞	91½	93⅞	92¼	1,150
54⅞	34⅞	63¾	May 9.	51	Jan. 30.	59⅜	59⅞	+ 2½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,435,700	July 27, '06.	1	Q	57⅞	59⅜	56½	59⅝	42½	7,850
23⅜	11⅝	22⅞	Jan. 11.	16	July 13.	16½	17⅜	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000			..	16½	17⅜	16½	17¼	15⅝	500
46¾	21	45	Jan. 11.	32	Apr. 28.	35	37½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	35	36	35	36	30	200
52⅜	37½	50⅞	Jan. 16.	38⅛	May 2.	42⅞	43	+ 2	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900			..	40½	43	40¼	43	46¾	80,500
85⅞	74⅞	83	Jan. 15.	75	May 2.	78⅝	78⅞	+ 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '06.	2	SA	77	78½	77	78½	84½	5,100
78⅜	55½	76⅜	Jan. 16.	62½	Apr. 27.	70½	70¾	+ 1¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '06.	2	SA	68¼	70⅝	68¼	70½	74⅝	4,400
96	83	90	July 27.	80	July 13.	87	95	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2½	SA.	85	90	85	90	..	600
145	60	190	Jan. 22.	138	Jan. 4.	155	165	+10¾	**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	June15,'06.	‖4	Q	150	162¾	150	162¾	106½	500
110½	75	112⅞	Jan. 22.	91	July 3.	95¼	95⅝	+ 1⅜	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	94½	95½	94½	95	93	2,200
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	160¼	July 13.	167½	168	+ 4½	**General Electric Co.**	100	54,306,200	July 16, '06.	2	Q	163⅜	167⅞	163⅜	167⅞	179⅜	2,700
335	286	348	Feb. 9.	275	May 2.	296¼	296½	+ 4½	Great Northern pf.	100	149,548,000	May 1, '06.	1¾	Q	290	296⅞	290	296½	287	21,900
38½	15	51	May 11.	33¼	Jan. 19.	47	48	+ ⅞	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000			..	47⅜	48⅞	47⅜	48⅝	18½	100
60	50	97⅜	May 8.	79	Jan. 3.	87	89	— 1½	Havana Electric Ry pf.	100	5,000,000	July 9, '06.	1	Q	86½	89½	86⅜	87½	65	300
121¼	86⅝	135	Apr. 24.	113¼	Feb. 8.	127	130	+ 5½	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¼	SA	126	126½	126	126½	..	400
97¼	90	99⅝	June 1.	93	May 2.	95¼	96	+ ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 16, '06.	2	SA	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	..	200
188	152¾	184½	June 7.	164	May 2.	177	180	+ 2	**Illinois Central.**	100	‡95,040,000	Mar. 1, '06.	‖3½	SA	178½	180	178½	180	174⅜	1,600
....	....	55⅝	May 10.	33⅜	June 27.	38⅝	38½	+ ¾	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	92,360,100			..	37½	39⅜	36⅝	38½	..	16,462
....	....	87⅝	May 10.	70⅝	July 3.	78¼	79½	+ 1¼	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,284,600	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	75½	78¼	75¼	78	..	6,900
25¼	18⅛	26½	Jan. 15.	17	July 2.	19½	20	+ 1¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900			..	18⅜	19⅞	17½	19½	13	4,300
85⅛	76	90	Jan. 12.	82½	Mar. 15.	83⅜	84¼	+ ⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	83¼	84	83	84	78½	700
40⅜	26	60	May 8.	37	Jan. 2.	47	47½	+ 5⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	Q	43	48	43	47⅝	..	11,310
88⅝	78½	92	May 14.	71	Jan. 11.	83	86	+ 4	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '06.	1½	..	83	86½	83	86	..	700
32	24	34⅜	Jan. 12.	24	June 28.	26	27	+ ½	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900			..	26½	27	25⅝	26½	27⅞	850
61	50	63¾	Jan. 13.	48	July 17.	50½	51½	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	May 1, '00.	1½	..	52	52½	51½	52	52½	1,200
58⅝	29½	76	June 8.	52	Mar. 7.	69	72	— 1	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	‡9,000,000			..	70	71	70	70	..	300
87	81⅝	84½	Feb. 7.	79½	July 26.	80	81	— ½	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 2, '06.	1	Q	79½	79½	79½	79½	88	100
36½	22⅛	37¾	Jan. 5.	22⅞	July 3.	25	25⅞	+ 1⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000			..	23¾	25	23⅜	25	28	400
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	40	July 12.	53½	54½	+ ¾	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000			..	51⅜	54½	51⅜	54½	57	2,300
63	10	68	Jan. 15.	54⅞	July 6.	60	60½	+ ½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	59¾	60½	59½	60½	83	2,800
80	60	80	Jan. 11.	75	July 5.	74½	77	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	July 2, '06.	3	SA	76½	76½	76½	76½	..	100
47½	28¼	44⅞	Jan. 12.	27½	July 3.	31	35	+ 2⅜	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000			..	30	32	30	32	..	600
106	91	92	Feb. 3.	84	May 23.	80	90	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 16, '06.	1	SA	86	86	86	86	..	100
157⅜	134½	156½	Jan. 19.	136¼	May 2.	143⅜	143½	+ 2½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	‡60,000,000	Feb. 9, '06.	3	SA	140⅜	144	139½	143½	145⅞	21,200
175	161	162	Jan. 26.	147⅛	July 14.	149	150	..	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	148	148	148	148	166	234
26	18¼	26⅝	Jan. 19.	18⅝	May 2.	21	21¼	+ ⅝	Mexican Central.	100	59,126,100			..	20⅜	21	20	21	21½	4,600
155	140	200	July 17.	140	Mar. 19.	180	200	—10	Michigan Central.	100	‡18,738,000	July 28, '06.	2	SA	190	190	190	190	..	150
84¾	56½	84¼	Jan. 11.	64	July 6.	60	67	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	65¾	65¾	64½	65	60	600
145	89½	164	Mar. 24.	141½	Jan. 4.	154	155	+ 8	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,400,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2	SA	152	154	151⅞	154	125⅜	8,100
173	143	183¾	Jan. 11.	163½	Apr. 30.	168	171	..	Minneapolis, St. P., & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	3½	SA	171	171	171	171	161	200
39½	24	40¾	Jan. 12.	29	May 2.	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300			..	33	33¾	32⅜	33⅝	29½	11,900
78	56¼	74⅜	Jan. 19.	64¼	Apr. 27.	68	68⅜	+ 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,300,000	May 10, '06.	2	SA	67	68½	64¾	68⅜	53¾	5,200
110⅞	94½	106⅜	Jan. 20.	85½	May 2.	94	94¼	+ 2⅜	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	July 20, '06.	2½	SA	91	94⅞	90⅜	94	100⅞	25,700
158	137	149½	Jan. 12.	138	May 8.	137	145	..	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	‡10,000,000	Feb. 1, '06.	2½	SA	140	140	140	140	143	100
62½	52	71¼	Feb. 6.	62	May 2.	66½	67½	+ 1⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 14, '06.	1	Q	65⅝	67¼	65⅝	67	59½	2,700
120⅝	110	118¼	Feb. 10.	113¼	Jan. 5.	116½	118	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 31, '06.	1¾	Q	117	117⅞	117	117⅝	114	200
31½	11	18¼	Jan. 15.	12	May 2.	17	17½	+ ⅜	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	½	..	16⅞	17½	16⅜	17⅜	24	870
..	80	88½	Mar. 8.	84½	July 23.	84	88	— 2	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,566,400	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	84½	84½	84¼	84½	90	170
89½	24½	95⅜	Jan. 19.	68	May 2.	79⅞	80	+ 5	National Lead Co.	100	20,713,400	July 2, '06.	1	Q	74½	80	74	80	46	38,460
111¼	87⅜	106¼	Jan. 5.	100¾	June 7.	101½	101⅞	+ ⅛	National Lead Co. pf.	100	20,750,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	104	2,400
45	33⅜	41	Mar. 14.	36	Apr. 27.	39¼	39¾	+ ½	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	28,832,900			..	39½	39⅝	39	39½	..	500
168¾	143	168¾	Jan. 5.	133	July 12.	144	145	+ 6¾	New York Air Brake.	100	6,012,500	July 13, '06.	2	Q	137¼	144	137¾	144	149¾	3,710
167⅝	136¾	158¼	Jan. 22.	127¾	Jan. 2.	137	137½	+ 3⅝	New York Central.	100	140,200,100	July 16, '06.	1¼	Q	132¼	137	131¾	137	147	14,750
76¼	42	53¾	Apr. 17.	39	Mar. 5.	67½	67⅝	+ ½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	‡14,000,000			..	67	68	66	67½	51½	5,800
85	74	91⅜	Jan. 9.	80	May 3.	87	89	— ½	New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	100	‡11,000,000	Mar. '06.	3	A	87½	87½	87½	87½	83¾	200
172½	168½	155¼	Feb. 10.	130	July 27.	129	135	—14½	New York & N. J. Telephone.	100	12,500,000	July 16, '06.	1½	Q	130	130	130	130	..	100
....	....	2⅜	July 3.	2½	July 6.	..	..	+ ¼	New York & N. J. Telephone rights.	....	....			Q	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..	2,860
64	40⅜	57¼	Jan. 27.	43⅝	May 2.	47½	47½	+ 1½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	July 31, '06.	1½	..	45⅞	47½	45½	47½	52⅜	6,900
88½	76	93½	Feb. 1.	84	Feb. 28.	89¼	89⅝	+ 2½	Norfolk & Western.	100	‡66,000,000	June 15, '06.	2	SA	87	89⅝	87	89⅝	86⅞	10,800
98	91½	96	Jan. 6.	90	May 4.	91	93	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	‡23,000,000	Feb. 16, '06.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	94	100
107	95⅜	101	Jan. 12.	91½	July 14.	95½	95⅝	+ 1⅜	North American.	100	29,773,700	June 1, '06.	1¼	Q	94	95½	93	95½	101	8,350
216½	165	232½	Feb. 14.	170¼	May 2.	204¾	205¼	+ 5¼	Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	May 1, '06.	1¾	Q	199	205¼	199	205¼	204½	45,400
6	1	4	Jan. 11.	2	May 1.	2¾	3	+ ½	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	..	3	3	3	3	..	100
109¼	78¼	142	June 5.	103⅞	Jan. 5.	131	132	..	**Pacific Coast.**	100	7,000,000	May 1, '06.	1½	Q	130	132½	130	131¾	91½	500
53⅜	33	51½	Jan. 19.	28¾	June 29.	35⅜	36	..	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	35	36¼	34	35½	48½	5,500
148	131½	147¾	Jan. 23.	122½	July 2.	130½	130⅝	+ 2⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	305,945,500	May 31, '06.	3	SA	127	130⅝	126⅝	130½	142⅜	135,940
115½	97¼	103	Jan. 2.	88	July 13.	91½	92	+ 1¾	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,969,100	May 25,'06.	1¼	Q	90	91¾	89¼	91¾	105½	2,425
48¾	27	46½	Jan. 16.	33	Apr. 23.	41	43	— 1	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000			..	39½	40	39¼	40	42½	300
58⅞	34	64⅝	Jan. 24.	43	May 2.	49¾	50	+ 2¼	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	46⅛	49⅜	44¾	49⅝	40½	10,385
101¼	87	105	Feb. 1.	95	May 2.	99½	100	+ 1¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 23, '06.	1¾	Q	98	99½

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE LOSS IS $132,823,067

Times's Estimate $7,000,000 Nearer Than Underwriters'.

FOREIGN LOSSES HEAVIEST

Fire Insurance Companies of This State Lost Only $23,000,000 of the Disaster's Total.

By requirement of the New York State Insurance Department, all fire insurance companies of this State and other States and foreign countries which are authorized to do business here, have filed with Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey statements of their actual net losses in the April conflagrations in San Francisco and other cities and villages in California.

According to these figures the companies lost $132,823,067, or $19,000,000 more than the estimates which they submitted to Supt. Hendricks and which were made public by him on May 14 last. The estimates published in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 20 reached a maximum of $120,000,000, or $7,000,000 nearer the actual loss than the estimates sent by the companies themselves to the State Insurance Department three weeks later.

Of this aggregate New York companies lost $23,138,090, companies of other States $51,983,111, and foreign companies $57,701,865. Nearly all the foreign concerns have arranged to settle their California losses out of home office funds abroad, leaving their American assets intact.

A list of the companies which suffered, their surplus to policy holders, including capital, on Dec. 31, 1905, and their actual losses, as filed with Supt. Kelsey, follows:

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

	Surplus.	Actual Loss.
Agricultural	$1,357,261	$765,449
Assurance Co. of Am...	623,504	375,750
British-American	318,726	102,150
Buffalo German	1,834,627	264,400
Caledonian American...	291,777	44,655
Colonial Assurance	330,254	16,175
Commercial Union Fire..	830,124	126,102
Commonwealth	1,004,977	39,000
Continental	9,424,225	1,787,247
Dutchess	375,519	474,941
Eagle Fire Company	676,972	406,228
Empire City Fire	288,945	49,425
German Alliance	1,029,131	250,827
German-American	7,942,674	2,380,850
Germania Fire	3,889,860	1,802,712
Glens Falls	2,794,064	994,424
Globe and Rutgers Fire..	1,656,146	692,586
Hamilton Fire	154,327	2,500
Hanover Fire	1,925,515	1,306,274
Home	11,720,501	2,141,236
Indemnity Fire	294,785	81,891
Nassau Fire	448,857	159,250
New York Fire	281,682	218,490
Niagara Fire	2,310,411	1,853,000
N. British & Mercantile.	696,026	12,500
Northern	450,995	2,500
North German Fire	290,155	199,193
North River	790,894	321,043
Pacific Fire	393,791	44,127
Pelican Assurance	718,502	440,653
Peter Cooper Fire	231,906	41,803
Phenix	3,236,779	2,296,125
Queen Ins. Co. of Am...	3,722,650	1,449,149
Rochester German	689,659	639,152
Stuyvesant	352,111	91,039
United States Fire	810,929	131,415
Westchester Fire	1,978,127	779,687
Williamsburg City Fire..	1,742,033	360,274
Total	$60,691,946	$23,138,090

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Aetna, Conn.	$10,862,984	$2,700,000
Alliance, Penn.	957,768	850,000
American, Mass.	389,608	369,923
American, N. J.	3,030,459	1,100,000
American Central, Mo...	2,431,318	1,886,528
American Fire, Penn.	765,890	1,100,000
Atlanta-Birm. Fire, Ala.	203,948	100,000
Boston, Mass.	3,061,124	22,398
Calumet, Ill.	451,132	656,000
Camden Fire Ass'n, N. J.	916,340	365,500
Citizens, Mo.	390,220	148,660
Colonial Fire, D. C.	235,733	100,000
Columbia, N. J.	409,365	7,570
Concordia Fire, Wis.	394,845	185,315
Connecticut Fire, Conn..	2,693,972	2,241,000
Delaware, Penn.	905,736	450,000
Delaware Fire, Del.	282,911	17,500
Eastern Fire, N. J.	321,380	60,000
Equitable Fire and Marine, R. I.	638,591	250,000
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Penn.	2,013,102	1,168,767
Federal, N. J.	1,356,184	750,000
Fireman's Fund, Cal.	3,070,523	3,500,000
Franklin Fire, Penn.	1,396,672	948,750
German National, Ill.	354,347	174,375
German of Freeport, Ill.	2,152,065	1,726,000
German Fire, Ill.	326,444	200,000
Girard Fire and Marine, Penn.	997,863	548,223
Hartford Fire, Conn.	6,374,820	6,185,701
Home Fire and Mar., Cal.	800,080	1,500,000
Indianapolis Fire, Ind.	298,632	25,000
Ins. Co. of No. A., Penn.	6,487,286	2,700,000
Ins. Co. of State of Pennsylvania, Penn.	284,170	8,250
Jefferson Fire, Penn.	429,481	27,166
Mech. and Traders, La.	437,752	12,750
Merc. F. and Mar., Mass.	465,281	383,707
Metropolitan Fire, Ill.	221,375	1,000
Mich. F. and Mar., Mich.	682,687	356,342
Milwaukee Fire, Wis.	355,284	188,772
Milw. Mechanics, Wis.	1,557,209	1,362,117
National Fire, Conn.	3,180,980	2,161,794
Nat. Union Fire, Penn.	1,048,940	1,111,437
N. Brunswick Fire, N. J.	244,522	74,465
New Hampshire, N. H.	2,237,647	560,975
Northwestern Nat., Wis.	1,823,337	592,581
Orient, Conn.	1,297,529	713,805
Pennsylvania Fire, Penn.	3,392,689	2,485,428
Phoenix, Conn.	4,380,939	1,762,068
Providence-Washington, R. I.	1,168,088	641,756
St. Paul Fire and Marine, Minn.	1,815,877	1,182,452
Security, Conn.	861,004	316,564
Security Fire, Md.	242,445	100,000
Southern, La.	343,812	2,500
Springfield Fire and Marine, Mass.	3,966,024	1,650,000
Spring Garden, Penn.	690,485	242,115
Teutonia, La.	386,624	278,800
Traders', Ill.	1,844,722	3,748,000
Union, Penn.	855,676	254,500
United Firemen's, Penn.	524,569	225,498
Virginia State, Va.	326,230	4,855
Total	$103,714,432	$51,983,111

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Aachen and Munich Fire	$628,454	$1,962,772
Alliance Assurance	581,935	*1,758,686
Atlas Assurance	801,632	*1,778,157
British America Assurance	496,402	*388,100
Caledonian	667,260	1,476,406
Cologne Reinsurance	458,980	844,000
Commercial Union Assurance	1,570,994	2,146,529
Hamburg-Bremen Fire..	504,268	*1,336,472
Insurance Co., Salamandra	589,234	300,000
Law Union and Crown..	576,036	*1,368,460
Liverpool and London and Globe	5,262,279	*3,098,000
London Assurance Corporation	857,681	4,016,471
London and Lancashire Fire	1,149,732	3,515,916
Moscow Fire	658,858	273,755
Munich Reinsurance	1,289,220	3,000,000
North British and Mercantile	2,939,531	*3,000,000
Northern Assurance	1,365,347	*2,061,426
Norwich Union Fire	891,797	750,030
Palatine	1,069,663	1,843,650
Phoenix Assurance	1,295,270	2,307,680
Prussian National	733,244	945,000
Royal	2,852,125	4,338,627
Royal Exchange Assurance	894,224	2,639,564
Scottish Union and National	3,838,057	1,300,000
Skandia	442,734	844,500
Sun Insurance Office	873,275	*1,651,668
Svea Fire and Life	371,842	741,248
Transatlantic Fire	351,106	4,000,000
Union Assurance Society	870,314	*2,345,420
Western Assurance	782,945	*591,700
Total	$36,126,436	$57,701,865

The following companies have taken steps to increase their resources in order to guarantee their stability, despite the disaster:

Ass. Co. of Amer.	German, Ill.
Eagle Fire.	Hartford.
Niagara.	Milwaukee.
Pelican.	Mil. Mech.
Phenix, N. Y.	National Union.
Rochester Ger.	New Brunswick.
Alliance, Penn.	Northwest. National.
Amer. Central.	Orient.
Cashmere.	Prov., Wash.
Concordia.	St. Paul F. and M.
Delaware.	Security, Conn.
Equit. F. and M.	Star Fire, Ky.
Federal, N. J.	Teutonia.
Franklin.	Union, Penn.
Ger., Freeport.	United Firemen's.

The New York Fire Insurance Company reinsured its outstanding risks in the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company on May 4 and suspended business. The United States Fire Insurance Company reinsured in the Westchester Fire Insurance Company and ceased writing business. The American Insurance Company of Boston reinsured in the Firemen's of Newark and on April 27 ceased writing in New York. The American of Philadelphia reinsured in the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London. The Mercantile Fire and Marine of Boston reinsured in the American Central of St. Louis. The Atlanta-Birmingham reinsured in the Prudential Fire of Atlanta and on July 16 withdrew from New York. The North German of New York has reinsured and stopped, while the Colonial of Washington, D. C., has left this State. The Home Fire and Marine of California discontinued underwriting on July 19.

Two companies failed, the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago, of which Byron L. Smith of Chicago was appointed receiver on May 5, and the Security Fire Insurance Company of Maryland, of which George R. Willis of Baltimore was appointed receiver on June 20.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended July 28.

Alleghany, Porto Colombia, gold bullion		$919
Alleghany, Porto Colombia, foreign silver coin		20
Princess Irene, Gibraltar, American silver coin		197
Princess Irene, Gibraltar, American gold coin		5
Sibiria, Kingston, American gold coin..		25,000
Sibiria, Kingston, American silver coin.		1,250
Sibiria, Porto Colombia, gold bullion...		3,000
La Bretagne, Havre, gold bullion		152
Tennyson, Barbados, gold bullion		905
Vaderland, Hamburg, (B. of L., London,) gold bullion		72,997
Graecia, Porto Colombia, gold bullion...		7,994
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, gold bullion		1,495
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, silver bullion....		6,361
Venetia, Porto Colombia, silver bullion.		27
Venetia, Porto Colombia, gold bullion..		37,500
Venetia, Porto Colombia, foreign silver coin		2,000
Caribbee, St. Thomas, American silver coin		711
Caribbee, St. Thomas, American gold coin		238
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, gold bullion		771,340
Alliance, Colon, gold bullion		9,886
Alliance, Colon, silver bullion		150
Seneca, Tampico, silver bullion		7,707
Seneca, Tampico, gold bullion		1,046
Orinoco, Colon, gold bullion		566
Total		$951,605

Exports, New York, July 23 to 28.

July 24—Steamship Teutonic, London, silvers bars	$410,600
July 25—Steamship Maracas, Trinidad, silver coin, Mexican	2,129
July 27—Steamship Etruria, Liverpool, silver coin, Mexican	25,950
July 27—Steamship Etruria, Liverpool, silver bars	66,760
July 27—Steamship New York, London, silver bars	402,475
Total for week	$907,904

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 19—Steamship Merida, Progreso, gold coin, United States	2,030
Total	$909,934

SUMMARY.

Silver	$907,904
Gold	2,030
Total	$909,934

74 Dividend and Meeting Notices appeared in The New York Times last week, a greater number than in any other New York newspaper.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue.
New York.

Administrator Guardian

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,900,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock. } Vice-Presidents. Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer. Edmund L. Judson, Secretary. Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

United Bank Note Corporation

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 28, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
America	1,500,000	11	S	July 2, '06	515	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 06	250	255
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	700	750
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 2, 06	165	175
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 2, 06	700	..
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	300	315
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 2, 06	4100	4200
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 2, 06	140	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 06	265	272
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 2, 06	650	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	400	..
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	179	182
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 06	350	360
East R. Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	July 2, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	July 2, 06	340	..
First National	10,000,000	9½	Q	July 2, 06	700	725
Fourteenth St.	500,000	2	S	May 1, 06	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	212	220
Gall'tin Nat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 06	375	400
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 06	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 2, 06	410	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	May 4, 06	200	..
Hamilton	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	225	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	490	510
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 2, 06	560	580
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Jefferson	500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	210	230
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	520
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	1400	1600
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 2, 06	200	300
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Mech. & Tr.($25)	700,000	5	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 2, 06	170	176
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June, 1906	395	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 06	235	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	200	215
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	280	290
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	200	225
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	300	315
N.Y.County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 06	200	205
N.Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 16, 06	170	180
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	June 30, 06	345	355
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 06	240	250
Park National	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	470	480
People's ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 2, 06	300	325
Phenix Nat.($20)	1,000,000	3	..	.....	190	200
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 2, 06	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	100,000	50	S	July 2, 06	2000	..
24th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	225	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Feb., 1906	160	..
Union Exchange	1,750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	109	114
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 2, 06	400	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 06	180	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 06	480	500
Bd. & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	May 15, 06	375	400
Bowling Green	1,000,000	10	S	July 15, 06	450	465
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	May 5, 06	160	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	400	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 2, 06	2050	2150
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	385	395
Columbia Trust.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	265	275
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	85	100
Empire	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	310	315
Equitable Trust	8,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	480	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,600,000	10	Q	May 1, 06	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	..	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	July 2, 06	xx320	335
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 06	325	..
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	230	240
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 06	340	..
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Kings County	500,000	8	Q	May 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	20	S	July 2, 06	1200	..
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2	Q	July, 1906	185	190
Lawy's Title In.	4,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1906	295	305
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1906	295	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	15	S	July 1, 06	475	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 06	..	350
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	590	600
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	98	105
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	800	825
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Feb., 1906	260	270
National Surety	500,000	5	S	July, 1903	135	150
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	50	S	June, 1906	1000	1075
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 06	190	200
New York	3,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	710	725
People's Trust	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	335	350
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 06	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Jun 30, 06	590	610
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 2, 06	180	190
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	8	S	June 30, 06	745	755
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	July, 1906	1375	1400
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	112	S	Mar 30, 06	445	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1325	1360
Van Norden	1,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	320	325
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	415	435
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 05	250	265
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1	Q	May 1, 06	115	118
Do preferred.	9,396,900	1½	Q	May 1, 06	90	100
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	5-16	⅜
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	98	100
Brklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	100	105
Buffalo City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
††Do 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	60	71
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	1½	S	July, 1906	100	103
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1906	92	97
Commonwealth	$500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	150	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	July, 1906	1200	1500
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July 5, 06	..	120
Germ. Alliance	400,000	6	S	July 5, 06	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,506,000	15	S	July 5, 06	480	510
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 5, 06	330	400
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	..	150
Home	3,000,000	10	S	July 10, 06	475	495
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	125	200
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	..	40
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	250	300
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr. 8, 06	150	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1906	..	140
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1906	..	180
Ph'lx. Bkn. ($50)	1,500,000	5	Q	July, 1906	..	310
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	5	..	July, 1906	..	120
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	..	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	..	500
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	July, 1906	..	700
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2½
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	38	42
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	100	110
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Jun, 1906	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	88	91
N.Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	July, 1906	108½	109½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 2, 06	35	45
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June 1, 06	80	..
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 2, 06	28½	28½
††Dols5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	91½	93½
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	150	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	July, 1906	1200	1500
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July 5, 06	..	120
Germ. Alliance	400,000	6	S	July 5, 06	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,506,000	15	S	July 5, 06	480	510
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 5, 06	330	400
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	..	150
Home	3,000,000	10	S	July 10, 06	475	495
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	125	200
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	..	40
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	250	300
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr. 8, 06	150	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1906	..	140
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1906	..	180
Ph'lx. Bkn. ($50)	1,500,000	5	Q	July, 1906	..	310
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	5	..	July, 1906	..	120
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	..	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	..	500
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	July, 1906	..	700
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
American Can.	$41,233,300	..	..	.....	7¼	7¾
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¼	Q	July 2, 06	55	56½
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	July 20, 06	180	182
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 17, 06	106	110
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	.98	$1.00
Do pf., ($10).	3,500,000	..	..	.....	$2.00	$2.25
Do combined.		..	..	.....	3⅜	3⅝
††Am. Malt. 6s.	3,893,000	3	S	Jun, 1906	103	105
Am. St. F. 6s	3,500,000	3	S		89	90
Am. Tobacco	40,242,200	2½	Q	June 1, 06	405	420
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	July 16, 06	35	37
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	July 16, 06	93	96
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	23	25
††Dols5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1906	85	86
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Bliss & Co., E. W., ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	July 1, 06	135	150
Do pf., ($50)	1,250,000	2	Q	July, 1906	125	135
Bord. C. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 06	172	176
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 06	110	113
Boston Copper	2,500,000	..	..	.....	26	26⅝
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	$2,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅝	7¾
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 2, 06	140	148
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1½	S	Mar 1, 06	14	18
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar 1, 06	67	70
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	16	19
††Do 6s	3,863,000	..	S	May 1, 06	78	80
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M		425	..
Chi. Pneu. Tool.	6,113,800	1	Q	Apr 27, 06	45	50
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	45	46
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1¾
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	9	12
Do deb. 4s	2,350,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	..	27½
Crip. C'k Cent.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 20, 06	88	93
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1	Q	July 20, 06	70	74
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	3	Q	Dec., 1899	10	15
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	15	19
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	6	8
Do preferred.	2,500,000	½	S	July 1, 06	39	45
Granby Cons.	13,550,000	3	..	May 15, 06	11¾	12
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended July 28, 1906.

BONDS.

Sales Wk Ended July 28, $7,006,000	Week ended July 28, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	100¾	113	100¾	113	11
American Hide & Leather 6s	91	91	90½	91	35
American Ice Securities 6s	89	89	89	89	9
American Thread 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½	3
American Tobacco 4s	77¾	79	77¾	79	99½
American Tobacco 4s reg	77½	77½	77½	77½	4
American Tobacco 6s	113	113	112	113	70
Ann Arbor 4s	90	91	90	91	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103½	103½	102¾	103	117½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	3
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94¾	45¼
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	92¾	93	92⅜	92⅞	42
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	100½	101⅞	100½	101⅞	256
At., Top. & S. Fé, war. for sub. conv. 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	100⅝	50
Atlantic, Knoxville & Northern 5s	116	116	116	116	3
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	99¾	100¼	99¾	100½	25
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	91½	92¼	91⅞	92¼	14
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94	94¼	93⅞	94	33
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102⅞	103	102½	103	47
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	97½	97¼	97¼	97⅜	2
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	90⅜	45
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105	105	105	8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	93¾	94¾	93¾	94⅝	113
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	108¾	109	108⅝	108⅝	18
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Buffalo Gas 5s	71	71	71	71	2
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	95½	95¼	95¼	95¼	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	44
Central Branch Railway 4s	94	94	94	94	5
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	89	89	89	89	30
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, stamped	89½	91	89½	90	50
Central Leather 5s	99¾	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	46
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102	102	101⅝	102	15
Central Pacific 3½s	87	87	86⅞	86⅞	2
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	125¾	126	125¾	126	13
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107½	107¾	107½	107⅝	10
Chicago & Alton 3½s	76¾	76⅞	76¾	76¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. Jt. 4s	97⅝	98	97⅛	98	129
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91⅛	91¼	91⅛	91¼	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Southwest Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	145
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	3
Chicago & Indiana Coal 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	108½	108¼	108½	108½	2
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	113	113	113	113	8
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93½	93⅜	53
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	90⅜	90⅜	91¼	90⅜	16
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100¾	100⅝	23
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	77	77⅛	76½	77⅛	89
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	8
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102¼	102⅝	102	102⅝	11
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s	88	88	88	88	15
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	76	77	76	77	92
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	76⅜	76¾	76½	76½	16
Colorado Southern 4s	93⅞	94	93⅜	93¾	44
Colorado Midland 4s	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73½	26
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	141	141	140	140	25
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	78	78½	78	78½	18
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	107¾	110	107¾	109¼	265
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Detroit United con. 4½s	94	94¼	94	94¼	20
Distillers' Securities 5s	85½	86	85	86	38
East. Tenn., Virginia & Georgia consol. 5s	118	118	117¾	117⅞	10
Erie general lien 4s	90¼	90½	90⅛	90½	14
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	94½	95	94½	95	63
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99⅜	100¼	99⅞	100¼	6
Erie convertible 4s	102½	103¾	102½	103½	20
Erie 2d extended 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	5
Green Bay deb. B	17	17	17	17	6
Havana Electric Ry. 5s	93⅞	94	93¾	94	28
Hocking Valley 4½s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	85¼	85½	85	85½	410
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	13
International Paper 6s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	15
International Paper conv. 5s	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	5
International Traction 4s	80	80	80	80	10
Kansas City (Mo.) Gas 5s	98	98	98	98	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	73	73	73	73	17
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	6
Laclede Gas of St. Louis ref. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
Lackawanna Steel 5s	104	104½	104	104½	40
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	115¼	115½	115¼	115¼	10
Lake Shore 3½s	97	97¾	97	97¾	6
Lake Shore deb. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	45
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	102	102	102	102	6
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Long Island ref. 4s	100	100	100	100	3
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	97½	98	97½	97½	18
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¾	101¼	100½	101	39
Louis. & Nash.-Southern Ry. jt. 4s	97¼	98	97¼	98	13
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103⅝	11
Metropolitan Street Ry. ref. 4s	83⅞	84	83⅜	83⅜	18
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	8
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76	76	75½	76	8
Mexican Central 1st income	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	139
Mexican Central 2d income	14½	15¼	14½	15¼	70
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	104¾	105	104¾	105	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 4½s, sub. cfts 2d in. pd.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅞	100¼	99⅝	99⅝	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	89	89	89	89	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104¼	105	104¼	105	2
Nassau Electric 4s	86	86	86	86	2
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	25
New Orleans Ry. & Light 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	3
New York Central deb. 4s	100¼	100	100	100⅝	15
New York Central gen. 3½s	95¾	95¾	93½	95¾	68
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s reg.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	12
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3
New York Dock 5s	95	95	95	95	3
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. con. mon. 4s	87½	87½	86¾	87	14
N. Y. & Queens Elec. L. & Power 5s	101	101	101	101	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101	101	101	101	6
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100	100¾	100	100⅝	17½
Norfolk & Western, Pocahon. C. & C. 4s	92¾	93	92¾	93	20
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¼	104¼	103¾	103⅝	103¼
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	17

BONDS.

	Week ended July 28, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	13
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	95	95	94⅝	94⅞	107
Oregon Short Line 6s	123¾	124	123¾	124	4
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106⅜	106⅜	106	106	18
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s reg	105	105	105	105	2
Pennsylvania Co. gtd. 3½s, Trust Co. cfts.	96¼	96¼	96½	96½	6
Pennsylvania Co. gtd. 3½s, Series B	90	90	90	90	1
Pennsylvania Real Estate 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104½	104½	2
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	93⅜	94½	93½	94½	46½
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	93¼	98½	98½	98½	1
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	98¾	99	98½	99	17
Reading gen. 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	75
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	94½	95	94½	95	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island 4s	90	90	90	90	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114	114¼	13
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. R. & G. 4s	93	93	93	93	6
St. Louis & Iron Mount. unif. & ref. 4s	89½	90	89½	90	4
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	82½	83	82½	82⅝	62
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95	95½	94¾	94⅝	6
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	76	77½	76	77¼	16
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	108¾	108¾	108⅝	108⅝	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man, Montana ext. 4s	100½	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Seaboard Air Line 4s	86¾	87¼	86¾	86⅝	17
Seaboard Air Line-Atlantic & Birm. 1st 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	13
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
Southern Pacific 4s	91¾	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	81¼
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	95	95	94½	95	172
Southern Railway 5s	116¼	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	21
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118½	118½	4
Texas & Pacific 2d income	85	85	85	85	2
Third Avenue 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115⅝	5
Third Avenue con. 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	8
Under. El. Rys., London, prof. shar. 5s	93¾	94¼	93½	94¼	18
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103¼	103½	102⅞	103	83¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	102	102	102	102	1
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	80½	84½	80½	84½	99
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	5
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	99	99¼	99	99¼	24
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	92	92	92	92	10
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	97½	98⅜	97½	98½	550½
United States S. Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	97⅞	98⅜	97⅞	98⅛	9½
Utica & Black River 4s	104	104	104	104	2
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Wabash, Toledo & Chicago 4s	95¼	95½	95½	95½	5
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	8
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	36½	37	36¼	36⅜	382
Wabash 1st 5s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	114¾	38
Wabash debenture B 5s	70½	82	70	82	697
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	107	106½	107	11
Western Maryland 4s	85½	86	85½	86	43
Western Maryland conv. 4s	72	72	72	72	7
West Shore 4s	105¼	105½	105½	105½	4
West Shore 4s reg	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	103½	103⅜	103½	103⅜	35
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90	90	89½	90	14
Total sales					$7,072,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3½s, coupon	103½	103½	103½	103½	14
Imperial Japanese 6s	99½	100	99¾	100	104
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	98⅞	99½	98¾	99	94½
Imperial Japanese 4½s	94½	94½	94	94⅝	253½
Imp. Japanese 4½s, 2d series	90⅞	91⅛	90⅝	90⅝	115½
Imp. Japanese 4s, K., L. & Co. ctfs	82¼	83	82¼	82¼	32½
Republic of Cuba 5s	105½	106	105½	106	20
United States of Mexico 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1½
Total sales					$620,000

STATE BONDS.

North Carolina consol. 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2
Total sales					$4,000
Grand total					$7,696,000

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104½	July 17	103¼	Jan. 11	104	July 21
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	104¼	Mar. 10	103	Jan. 15	104⅛	Jun. 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103¾	Mar. 27	102⅞	July 3	102⅝	July 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	104⅛	Mar. 18	102¾	July 2	102¾	July 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129⅞	Feb. 23	129	May 21	129	May 21
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	132¼	Apr. 4	129½	May 3	129¾	July 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	104⅝	Mar. 26	102¼	Feb. 7	102⅝	July 12
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103⅞	Apr. 4	102¾	Jan. 15	104½	Mar. 28
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924. F. A.	118	Jun. 12	117¼	Jun. 14	117½	Jun. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934. Q. F.	111	May 8	100½	Jan. 30	111	May 8
Phil. Is. p. w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935. Q. M.	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. J.	101¼	Mar. 22	98½	July 14	98⅝	July 14
United States of Mexico 4s	95¾	May 18	92¾	Jan. 2	94½	July 13
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¾	May 3	105⅞	July 24
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	101½	Mar. 30	97⅝	May 3	100	July 28
Imp. Japanese Gov. 2d series	101¼	Apr. 2	97¼	Apr. 30	99	July 28
Imp. Japanese Government 4½s	93¼	Feb. 2	90¼	Feb. 28	94⅜	July 28
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d series	93¼	Jan. 9	90½	Feb. 28	90⅝	July 28
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, £-L. temp. cfs	88	Jan. 12	82	July 5	82½	July 28

State Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama currency fund 4s. J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.					106¼	Dec. 6, 1904
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18, 1906
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	122	July 28	101	July 28	101	July 23, 1906
North Carolina special tax. A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913. J. J.	96¼	Mar. 13	95¼	July 11	95¾	July 23, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg.					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1905
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfts.	30	Feb. 28	20	Jan. 11	24½	July 18, 1906
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	36¾	Jan. 19	34¼	Mar 28	34¾	Mar. 28, 1906
Virginia fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991, reg.					93	Sep. 23, 1904

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6	$571,000	$11,608,250	$14,886,075
Jan. 13	12,586,650	24,283,413	20,381,750
Jan. 20	16,764,575	23,783,800	20,072,675
Jan. 27	15,820,850	26,979,550	25,129,050
Feb. 3	13,266,375	19,841,925	21,842,175
Feb. 10	5,943,575	11,030,825	20,379,225
Feb. 17	5,506,800	12,505,600	22,506,800
Feb. 24	5,125,725	14,046,075	32,150,200
March 3	5,008,750	8,389,700	29,943,350
March 10	6,465,700	9,278,150	29,987,075
March 17	5,865,125	5,154,175	27,310,575
March 24	6,268,775	6,470,325	27,468,875
March 31	3,134,475	8,654,350	27,755,050
April 7	*2,560,625	8,082,525	22,016,400
April 14	4,772,500	9,352,400	27,304,600
April 21	16,366,725	11,448,050	34,203,700
April 28	10,367,400	16,665,250	33,144,250
May 5	8,580,625	12,712,425	32,724,200
May 12	12,804,000	18,712,425	12,827,250
May 19	10,129,275	8,219,975	13,004,275
May 26	6,894,150	11,485,800	20,692,325
June 2	6,816,025	6,056,275	31,700,875
June 9	7,162,050	9,827,500	35,862,400
June 16	7,073,475	17,269,550	35,986,875
June 23	10,912,925	15,094,675	38,452,675
June 30	12,055,750	11,638,875	36,105,300
July 7	3,465,075	7,957,825	38,017,725
July 14	12,530,800	10,522,250	44,703,350
July 21	13,301,600	14,949,950	50,609,600
July 28	15,589,575	15,882,675	55,986,600

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the years 1905, 1904, and 1903:

	1905	1904.	1903.
July 29	$15,305,075	$53,986,600	$24,060,750
Aug. 5	12,163,525	56,308,850	21,587,075
Aug. 12	12,846,800	57,731,475	21,563,575
Aug. 19	9,355,675	58,613,075	21,058,300
Aug. 26	8,978,175	57,375,400	20,677,925
Sept. 2	5,498,785	47,503,400	17,266,975
Sept. 9	4,831,350	38,438,250	15,372,200
Sept. 16	4,635,300	29,353,150	18,173,025
Sept. 23	5,235,050	26,251,025	14,589,300
Sept. 30	7,440,025	19,918,425	13,937,500
Oct. 7	4,256,175	12,636,900	16,577,125
Oct. 14	10,231,650	15,587,725	17,435,250
Oct. 21	12,583,150	17,853,925	17,944,450
Oct. 28	15,430,925	16,793,650	10,274,150
Nov. 4	2,564,275	10,112,400	5,394,225
Nov. 11	*2,328,800	8,894,550	6,136,425
Nov. 18	5,667,175	9,550,700	2,911,550
Nov. 25	4,135,150	8,581,375	5,125,200
Dec. 2	2,565,375	8,539,075	6,305,300
Dec. 9	*1,246,525	9,368,200	8,077,975
Dec. 16	3,961,075	14,540,625	15,025,500
Dec. 23	4,159,400	15,247,225	*12,574,625
Dec. 30	4,292,575	19,635,425	9,541,875

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1906	$18,592,475	1898	$41,904,475
1905	15,305,075	1897	45,720,150
1904	55,989,600	1896	17,728,600
1903	24,060,750	1895	41,906,375
1902	13,738,125	1894	71,903,125
1901	23,128,575	1893	*4,301,675
1900	27,355,975	1892	24,281,275
1899	10,811,125	1891	19,481,350

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $2,560,625, April 7, 1906.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 6	$246,566,700	$1,004,658,200	$983,742,800
Jan. 13	262,110,200	1,005,041,600	997,206,200
Jan. 20	274,106,900	1,025,595,600	1,029,369,300
Jan. 27	276,648,700	1,041,112,300	1,047,112,600
Feb. 3	256,478,400	1,057,365,100	1,061,465,100
Feb. 10	231,161,300	1,061,997,200	1,060,950,300
Feb. 17	267,948,200	1,052,380,600	1,048,633,100
Feb. 24	265,770,300	1,049,301,900	1,042,298,700
Mar. 3	262,305,600	1,049,838,700	1,029,545,000
Mar. 10	256,948,700	1,019,579,500	1,001,932,000
Mar. 17	258,082,300	1,025,432,400	1,008,868,700
Mar. 24	259,631,600	1,029,333,900	1,013,071,300
Mar. 31	256,203,300	1,025,503,900	1,004,290,500
Apr. 7	248,299,700	1,032,709,400	1,003,441,300
Apr. 14	250,237,900	1,029,275,200	981,861,600
Apr. 21	268,232,800	1,017,429,000	1,007,464,300
Apr. 28	267,538,200	1,039,210,500	1,028,683,200
May 5	262,717,900	1,042,110,900	1,027,273,500
May 12	266,533,700	1,025,950,500	1,014,356,400
May 19	260,837,500	1,040,722,100	1,026,832,900
May 26	260,277,100	1,040,390,800	1,032,751,800
June 2	266,003,800	1,051,543,200	1,030,751,100
June 9	268,945,900	1,059,162,600	1,047,135,400
June 16	269,118,900	1,060,076,300	1,048,182,100
June 23	273,281,600	1,057,758,300	1,049,472,300
June 30	274,460,000	1,056,044,900	1,040,317,000
July 7	265,351,000	1,050,578,100	1,030,343,700
July 14	268,813,600	1,036,233,400	1,023,932,000
July 21	280,575,800	1,045,068,700	1,044,739,200
July 28	283,021,700	1,038,415,100	1,060,116,900

The following table gives the same items from the corresponding date last year to the end of 1905:

July 29	$315,242,200	$1,144,847,400	$1,199,744,900
Aug. 5	311,445,100	1,146,163,700	1,197,126,300
Aug. 12	309,121,600	1,139,891,400	1,188,659,200
Aug. 19	306,490,500	1,146,101,600	1,188,561,800
Aug. 26	304,240,300	1,144,607,900	1,181,084,500
Sept. 2	297,145,800	1,136,920,800	1,166,587,200
Sept. 9	286,187,000	1,106,633,300	1,125,422,600
Sept. 16	278,723,600	1,085,321,900	1,098,358,200
Sept. 23	276,034,000	1,073,440,000	1,083,198,800
Sept. 30	277,556,800	1,071,030,300	1,080,495,100
Oct. 7	269,101,600	4,039,740,900	1,059,261,700
Oct. 14	266,750,800	1,030,284,300	1,028,157,600
Oct. 21	268,548,000	1,026,890,100	1,023,859,400
Oct. 28	272,954,000	1,041,819,400	1,042,092,300
Nov. 4	265,548,900	1,058,272,400	1,052,778,000
Nov. 11	254,650,900	1,044,287,800	1,025,318,800
Nov. 18	252,682,400	1,017,083,600	990,089,000
Nov. 25	258,951,500	1,012,288,300	999,177,600
Dec. 2	234,368,800	1,021,882,300	1,007,172,500
Dec. 9	246,812,400	1,016,320,800	992,235,700
Dec. 16	240,033,200	1,004,504,000	983,868,500
Dec. 23	250,416,500	1,006,107,100	985,028,400
Dec. 30	248,705,400	1,001,025,000	977,051,300

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $870,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,933,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,146,163,700, Aug. 5, 1905; maximum cash holdings, $361,205,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

Clearing House Comparisons.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 28	$1,588,067,735	$65,896,428
July 21	1,820,418,222	79,222,215
July 14	1,674,816,415	68,042,526
*July 7	1,872,420,150	65,525,820
June 30	1,812,509,969	71,196,347
June 23	1,766,633,748	58,636,859
June 16	1,759,245,963	65,514,397
June 9	1,732,598,786	63,697,058
*June 2	1,551,503,923	71,650,637
May 26	1,065,808,119	66,599,885
May 19	1,029,702,708	73,640,382
May 12	1,943,995,859	64,581,756
May 5	2,580,218,483	65,864,441
April 28	1,965,375,614	64,860,296
April 21	2,126,247,271	65,575,125
April 14	2,044,054,946	74,680,209
April 7	2,225,525,028	84,059,074
March 31	1,707,120,411	79,019,188
March 24	1,681,933,606	66,240,400
March 17	1,586,838,656	65,499,300
March 10	1,840,536,806	60,230,166
March 3	2,206,686,226	91,952,907
*Feb. 24	1,693,357,632	84,979,920
*Feb. 17	1,930,870,210	86,841,539
Feb. 10

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New York. State of New York.—HESTER McGARREN, Plaintiff, against HENRY McGOUGHRAN, John McGoughran, Alexander McGoughran, Mary A. Cosgrove, Ella R. Cummings, Rosa A. Mack, and Jennie Brocke, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1906.
DANIEL W. BLUMENTHAL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Henry McGoughran, John McGoughran, Alexander McGoughran, Mary A. Cosgrove, Ella R. Cummings, Rosa A. Mack, and Jennie Brocke, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated June 22d, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 21st day of June, 1906.
DANIEL W. BLUMENTHAL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

EXCURSIONS.

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NEW HAVEN LINE, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night, Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

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348 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron-Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Bklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 9:00; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

Free Fireworks Display at Rockaway Beach Wednesday, August 1st, 9:00 P. M.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,
72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

HOTEL CASTLETON.

St. George, Staten Island, N. Y. City.

Accommodating 350 Guests at Moderate Rates. Elegant Suburban Hotel, Overlooking Bay and Forts. Delightful sail from Battery every 15 minutes. Free Bus Service Morning, Afternoon, and Evening. Table d'Hote Luncheon, $1.00; Dinner, $1.25.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorzimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 8,570.—THERESA POSNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Theresa Posner of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 16th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28th, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR Southern District of New York.—No. 9,067.—EMANUEL FRIENDLICH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel Friendlich of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 12th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 8,485.—MARY J. McCLEERY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Mary J. McCleery of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 12th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WILLIAM HOPE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Hope, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 16th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition, before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HANS JOEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hans Joel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 24th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SPEIR, PHILIP WAIS, and HARRY SUSKIND, individually and as members of the firm of Speir, Wais & Suskind, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated July 12th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—BENJAMIN SPITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Spitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 28th, 1906.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—BENJAMIN SPITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Spitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 14th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30th, 1906.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y., on ret. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20. E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 373, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.

A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River.) $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.

Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.... 8:40 "
" West 42d St.... 9:00 "
" West 129th St.... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts

USE THE

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9.00, 9.55, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p. m.; Sundays, 9.25 a. m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, even dates July, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DUBLIN SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St. Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.

—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—

Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $6.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestra. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

Week days 6 PM. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ABRAHAM SPEIR, PHILIP WAIS, and HARRY SUSKIND, individually and as members of the firm of Speir, Wais & Suskind, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated July 12th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 8th, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 30, 1906.

NO. 9,111.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FELIX MUEHLENTHAL, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Felix Muehlenthal of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Felix Muehlenthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 30th, 1906.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:43 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—bSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND & CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M. Pullman cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light. Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 39th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
V. Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:43 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—For Albany and Troy.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Louis..... Aug. 4 St. Paul..... Aug. 18
Philadelphia.... Aug. 11 New York..... Aug. 25

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 59, N.R.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 4, 5:30 A. M.; Sept. 1
MESABA.....Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Sept. 8
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA....Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.

DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Finland..Aug. 4, 8:30 PM | Kroonl'd..Aug. 18, 2:30 PM
Zeel'd..Aug. 11, 10:30 AM | Vaderl'd..Aug. 25, 8:30 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Baltic...Aug. 1, noon | Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM
Majestic..Aug. 8, 10 AM | Teutonic..Aug. 22, 5 AM
Celtic...Aug. 10, 10 AM | Cedric..Aug. 24, 8:30 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK.
CRETIC.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.; Sept. 25; Nov. 8
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 18, noon
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

Kronprinz..July 31, 11 AM	Kaiser..Sept. 11, 10 AM
K. Wm. II..Aug. 7, 10 AM	K. Wm. II. Se. 18, 5:30 AM
K. Wm. II..Aug. 21, 6 AM	Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprinz..Sept. 4, 7 AM	Kaiser..Oct. 9, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
P. Alice..Aug. 2, 10 AM | Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM
Fried'h..Aug. 9, 10 AM | *Main..Sept. 6, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..Aug. 14, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 13, 10 AM
Barbar'sa..Aug. 23, 10 AM | Kurfuerst..Sept. 15, noon

*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Luise..Aug. 11, 11 AM | Albert..Sept. 29, 11 AM
K. Albert..Aug. 25, 11 AM | P. Irene..Oct. 13, 11 AM
P. Irene..Sept. 1, 11 AM | K. Luise..Oct. 27, 11 AM
K. Luise..Sept. 15, 11 AM | K. Albert..Nov. 10, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.

North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.

OELRICHS & Co., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Amerika.....Aug. 2, 8 PM		Kaiserin A. V..Au. 16
Pretoria.....Aug. 4, 5 AM		Pennsylv'ia..Au. 25
Bluecher..Aug. 9, 9 AM		Amerika..Aug. 30
Waldersee..Aug. 11, 10 AM		†Batavia..Sept. 1

†Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

P. Adalbert.....Aug. 7	Oceana.....Sept. 20
‡Moltke.....Sept. 11	P. Adalbert.....Sept. 25

‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.

OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52 North River.

TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.

Carmania..July 31, noon | Cardinia..Aug. 14, noon
Lucania..Aug. 4, 2 PM | Campania..Aug. 18, 2 PM
Umbria..Aug. 11, 10 AM | Etruria..Aug. 25, 10 AM

GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC

New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers:
CARPATHIA..July 31, 1 P.M.; Sept. 25; Nov. 27
SLAVONIA..Aug. 28, 11 A. M.; Oct. 16; Dec. 4
PANNONIA....Sept. 11, noon; Oct. 30, Dec. 18

Vernon H. Brown, G. A.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Astoria..Aug. 4, 10 AM | Furnessia..Aug. 18, 8 PM
Columbia..Aug. 11, Noon | Caledonia..Aug. 25, noon
Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50, and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

AROUND THE WORLD

Thirty-fourth Annual Series of Select Parties leave Pacific Coast ports on Sept. 4, 21, Oct. 5, 20, 1906, for six months leisurely travel, including Hawaii, Japan, China, The Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Burmah, India, Egypt, etc. Parties east-bound leave New York Nov. 10, 28, 1906; Jan. 1, 1907. High-class arrangements throughout.

Illustrated descriptive programs from

THOS. COOK & SON,
245 and 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., New York.

Scandinavian American Line

Large Fast Twin Screw Passenger Steamers
Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Sailing from New York at noon.

1st Cabin $60.00 and upwards, 2d Cabin $47.50.

OSCAR II.....Aug. 2, Sept. 18
C. F. TIETGEN.....Aug. 9, Sept. 20
HELLIG OLAV.....Aug. 16, Sept. 27
UNITED STATES.....Aug. 30, Oct. 11

For Tickets apply to Local Agents, or to A. E. JOHNSON, 1 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boul

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices, 61 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

By order of Henry W. Bookstaver, Esq., Referee.

VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER,

S. E. Cor. Ferry & Cliff Sts.

Known as Nos. 46 and 48 Ferry St. and Nos. 70 and 72 Cliff Street,

3-story brick Dwelling, with store, and 5-story Brick Storehouse thereon,

Size, 65.2x50.11, more or less.

70% MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR 5 YEARS AT 5%.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Thursday, August 2, 1906,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 & 16 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Esq., Att'y for Plaintiff, 8 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

Maps and further particulars can be obtained at office of above Attorney or Auctioneer

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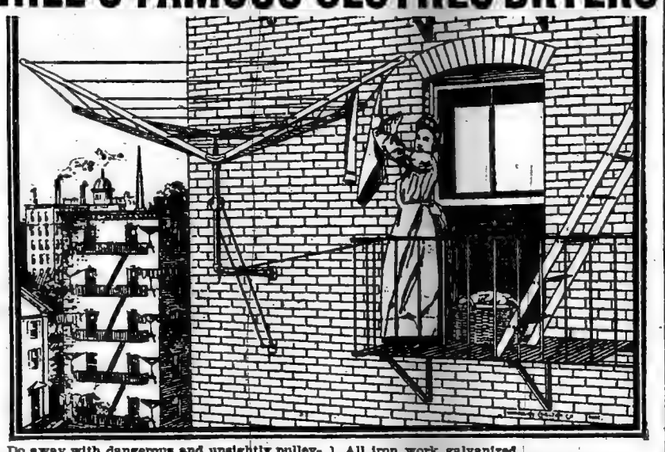

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HOUSEWORK—Cook, waitress, laundress; reference; country preferred. 223 East 44th St., 3d floor, front.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Seven years' experience; high school training; accurate, reliable, painstaking, businesslike; references; $15. Miss J., Box 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By bright, ambitious beginner; willing to work hard; painstaking and reliable; references. Adaptability, Box 137 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Writes German and English equally well; fine penman; rapid figurer on bills; $12. Miss N., Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, well educated, neat personally, rapid and accurate worker. M., Box 171 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Bookkeeping, audits, statements; day or evening. Accountant, 16 Waverley Place. Telephone, 793 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books; regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Young man (32) of 15 years' experience as city salesman desires to represent reliable business house; excellent references. C. R., Box 814 Times, Times Square.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRENER, JULIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma Brener, Maria Butler, (formerly Maria Brener,) Ernestina Brener, Julius Brener, William Brener, and Auguste Fransen, the heirs and next of kin of JULIA BRENER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Emma Brener of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Julia Brener, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at a half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HEYDT, ELLEN HUNTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN HUNTER HEYDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in The City of New York, on or before the first day of December next. —Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1906. CHARLES O. HEYDT, Administrator of Ellen Hunter Heydt, deceased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** LEXINGTON TO 3d AVE. 59th to 60th St.

LAST DAYS!

COME TO-MORROW SURE

DON'T MISS IT!

If you want one of the best Pianos manufactured at

about ½ price

we advise you to visit our piano warerooms to-morrow and make a selection, for this sale will continue for a short time only.

A positive saving of from $150 to $400.

Your Opportunity.

Great Piano Sale.

We offer celebrated Walters Pianos at a saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the best pianos manufactured, at half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195

$450 Style C Walters Pianos..... $285
$500 Style D Walters Pianos..... $250
$600 Style E Walters Pianos..... $300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos..... $350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER PIANO ON THE MARKET.... $450
$1,000 Walters Baby Grand Pianos.. $600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

☞ Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

BIDDLES-3 WAREROOMS

$100 CLOSING OUT All Used Pianos. Prices ½ value. 6 West 125th St.

Special Sale $5 a month used uprights. Like new, $50 up. Rents $3. 7 East 14th St.

$95 Beautiful Mahogany Upright Chickering, Steinway Bargains. One Elegant Player Piano. 977 3d Av., Near 59th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

HARDMAN

Very attractive special Summer prices in pianos. Almost all makes, slightly used. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Estab. 1842. 138 5th Av., near 19th St.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. MURPHY and JEREMIAH J. MORAN, individually and as members of the firm of MURPHY & MORAN, Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 30th, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of all those three (3) certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Village of Williamsbridge, County of Westchester, and State of New York, shown on a certain map of Lester Park, made by Charles A. Mapes and H. M. Brown, civil engineers and surveyors, dated January 23, 1890, by the Lot Numbers forty-one, (41,) forty-two, (42,) and forty-three, (43,) on Block C, as the same are laid out and designated on said map, and which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, New York.

CHARLES H. BROAS, Trustee.

JOSEPH J. MYERS, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HULL-CAMP CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 30th, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 125 Worth St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock

FRIENDS OF HIGGINS SURE HE'LL BE THE MAN

Both to Win a Renomination and Be First in the Vote.

HAVE ROOSEVELT'S SYMPATHY

And That Will Carry Something More, They Say—Dunn's and Black's Attitude Serious Factors.

Ever since the Platt-Odell coalition the leaders who train with Gov. Higgins have been assuring him that they can "lick that bunch out of their boots." The Governor has heard these declarations with no little satisfaction. They have carried also the further statement that if the Governor wanted a renomination they were confident they could get it for him.

For a long time those closest to the Governor have feared that he might not seek a renomination because of the wear and tear a campaign would compel him to undergo. From the fact that the Governor now appears to be in excellent health they believe that the only thing which will prevent his renomination is their and his inability to obtain the honor. They have decided, therefore, that it is "up to" them, and have set to work to insure the election of only straight-out Higgins men as delegates to the State convention.

The confidence of the Higgins leaders is based partly on their belief that as between the Governor and the Platt-Odell people President Roosevelt will stand with the Governor, no matter what is said about non-interference at Oyster Bay. They also hold that the Higgins administration has been a good one, that it has been notable in achievement, and that the Governor has succeeded in his campaign pledge that while his administration might not be brilliant it would be at least honest.

More than that, the Higgins leaders also believe that the Governor has played excellent politics in the last six months. They point to his approval of the Mortgage Tax Repeal bill, so much desired by Republicans and Democrats alike in this city; his share in reform insurance legislation, his work in driving out the clique in the Assembly which so long treated New York City with indifference and even contempt, and the all-around good qualities of his administration.

Many who are devoted to the fortunes of the Governor believe that he is ambitious to test his theory that he can be elected without the aid of the National ticket. Dyed-in-the-wool Higgins men are very tired of being told that if their favorite had not been on the Roosevelt-Fairbanks ticket in 1904 he would have been beaten. They are anxious for an opportunity to line up the record of the Higgins administration.

The Higgins men believe that they have a decided advantage over the Platt-Odell combination; they have money with which to fight, and all of it is clean money. Then again they believe they have just as astute chieftains as are in the Platt-Odell camp. They point to Aldridge of Monroe, O'Brien of Clinton, Barnes of Albany, and Hendricks of Onondaga. Whatever criticisms may be made of Hendricks, they say, it cannot be denied that he knows politics and can deliver Onondaga bodily in the convention. Barnes and Aldridge can handle two of the largest up-State delegations in any way they like. State Secretary O'Brien can deliver half of Northern New York with the help of Bank Supt. Kilburn of Franklin. Besides these warriors, if the recent statement of Malby of St. Lawrence that he was for Higgins continues to stand as his last utterance, the Higgins men can joyfully proclaim that the ablest ally Odell had in the Legislature since he retired as Governor is lost to him.

Although Erie County, through the Warren influence, has been counted for Odell, the Higgins men say that Postmaster Greiner of Buffalo, who belongs to the "Federal crowd," is to be reckoned with, and may find it good politics to help out Higgins, and they are not at all sure that Greiner could not swing Erie into their own column.

The help of the Federal Administration in fact is what the Higgins people are counting on. They declare that they represent the "respectable, decent, anti-grafting" element in the party better than anybody else, and that this should and will appeal to President Roosevelt. They believe, also, both Platt and Odell are discredited, and they proclaim that any ticket bearing the Odell tag or the Platt tag will be smitten by the voters hip and thigh.

While the Higgins men admit the ability of Odell as a State Chairman, they are now anxious to get along without him if the strong arm of the National Administration is stretched out to them. They believe a Roosevelt-Higgins combination unbeatable in the convention, and perhaps at the polls, though they never forget to pray to their political gods for a three-ticket campaign—Higgins, Hearst, and somebody else on the regular Democratic ticket.

The Federal influence, however, would be almost all-important in the campaign for the nomination. Postmaster Smythe of Owego could walk away with the Tioga delegates, leaving Senator Platt high and dry. Niagara would swing into line for Collector John A. Merritt, and the same thing would happen in many up-State counties. In this city Eldman, Henkel, Wannmaker, all Federal office holders, would be in line for Higgins. Even Congressman Bennet in the new Nineteenth District, might find it desirable to listen to Presidential suggestions.

Some of the Higgins men are satisfied that Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings will be lined up with the Governor. He has been in touch recently with some of Gov. Higgins's closest advisers, and got practically everything he asked for from the Higgins administration in the reapportionment.

The position of Platt and Odell is not exciting half as much interest among the Higgins leaders, in fact, as is that of Woodruff or of Black in Rensselaer, and Dunn in Broome County. With the two last with them, the Higgins people would not care much where Platt and Odell stood.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Monday night in Hoboken Depot of the D., L. & W. R. R., or on Morristown local, envelope containing papers valuable only to owner. Reward if returned to Peckham, Little & Co., 57 East 11th St., New York.

LOST—Sunday, July 22, at DeMale's restaurant, ruins of Allaire, N. J., gold vanity box, initials in diamonds, "S. W. F."; liberal reward offered and no questions asked. Mrs. Jacob Field, Hollywood Hotel, Hollywood, N. J.

$20 REWARD—Lost or stolen, package for A. Beder & Bros., New York, shipped by Corinne Mfg. Co., Brooklyn; no questions asked. Corinne Mfg. Co., 876 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 61st St. and Columbus Av. to the Circle a gold bracelet set with diamonds. If delivered to 129 West 61st St., the finder will be rewarded.

LOST—A large alligator handbag on Broadway car near 42d St; reward will be paid for return to H. Kelley, Hotel Dunlop, 149 West 44th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of black, violet enamelled pin; two diamonds. Bates, 225 West 80th.

LOST—Left ebony cane Rockaway Park station, July 15. Reward if returned to 513 6th Av.

LOST—Gold watch, initials "F. L."; reward if returned to 500 5th Av., Room 611.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 165,882, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder return to bank.

SAILOR'S HAND BLOWN OFF.

Signal Cannon on President Underwood's Yacht Accidentally Fired.

While cleaning the signal cannon on the steam yacht Alice, owned by Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, Samuel Christian, a sailor, 28 years old, had his right hand blown off, his left thumb shattered, and his whole body perforated with powder early yesterday morning. The yacht was anchored in the Hudson River off Eighty-fourth Street.

Mr. Underwood and his family were asleep on the yacht at the time, but were awakened by the explosion. Mr. Underwood rushed to the deck, to find several sailors bending over Christian, who was lying on the deck unconscious. They learned that he had accidentally pulled the string attached to the trigger of the gun while cleaning it, not knowing that it was loaded.

The man had been standing directly in front of the cannon when the charge was fired, and received the full force of the explosion in his chest. His right hand was rubbing the muzzle of the cannon and the left grasping the other side of the opening.

Mr. Underwood and his family were greatly shocked by the accident. Mr. Underwood at once directed that the sailor be rushed to shore, after his private physician on the yacht had bound up the sailor's wounds. Mr. Underwood went ashore himself in a launch, to see that his orders were obeyed.

Policeman Leonard of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who heard the explosion, met the launch, and an ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital and Christian was rushed to the hospital. Mr. Underwood accompanied him, and left directions that everything possible for Christian's comfort should be afforded him.

The yacht Alice is a triple-expansion steam vessel, 116 feet long by 17 feet beam. She is 236 in the list of New York Yacht Club boats.

HUMAN CHAIN SAVES LIVES.

Clothing Workers Slide Down It at Fire—"Bob the Bum" Rescued.

Firemen of Engine Company No. 55 saved the life of "Bob the Bum" yesterday, and with hobolike indifference Sir Robert walked off afterward without even so much as a "Thank ye."

Sir Robert was asleep in the building at 198 Broome Street when fire was discovered in the basement. On the third floor a dozen men were working for Jacob Harrison, a tailor, and the police let them down on ladders. Next door, at 196, a hundred men employed by a firm of clothing manufacturers were driven out panic-stricken.

On the sixth floor of the burning building Aaron Schmokler and Nathan Miller were so hard at work that they didn't appreciate their danger until it was too late to get down the stairs. Policemen Lowe and Mallon of the Eldridge Street Station formed a human chain from the fire escape next door, and Schmokler and Miller slid to safety.

Chief Croker arrived after the second alarm, and a few minutes later the blaze was extinguished. Then some of the firemen discovered "Bob the Bum." He was lying, half smothered, on the fourth floor. A fireman dragged him downstairs to the pavement, where he yawned, rubbed his eyes, and observed with genuine nonchalance:

"Wassmasser?"

"You've had a close shave," said Chief Croker.

"Shave?" replied the hobo, running his hand over his face, bearing a growth of whiskers nearly a week old. "Not fer mine. I ain't had a shave since las' Choosdah." Then he yawned again and shuffled off. The firemen said they admired his nerve. The fire did $1,000 damage.

FORGOT CHILDREN AT A FIRE.

The Cirollas Left Them Behind in the Excitement—Saved by Firemen.

Sitting outside of his grocery store at 133 Mott Street yesterday afternoon, Giovanni Ciconna detected smoke coming from the interior of the store. When he turned around he shouted "Fire!" and ran into the place to his living room in the rear to warn his family.

In approximately six minutes all of the tenants of the building, a four-story double-deck tenement, had fled from their apartments. Suddenly Mr. and Mrs. Tony Cirolla discovered that in their hurry to get out of their apartment on the third floor rear they had left their children, Joseph, 5 years old, and John, 4 months old, asleep on the bed.

Fireman John Breen of Engine 31 went to the apartment, and on account of the smoke could locate only the older boy. He carried the child across an iron bridge at the rear of the house to the roof of the house in the rear, and returned for the baby. Frank P. Hamill, driver for Chief Naughton, had reached the flat by this time, however, and had rescued the baby. The fire did $2,000 damage in the store.

It sort of mitigates the rise in ice to have our Summer suits reduced in price.

For tropical suits are included in those operated on at our recent price-revision, when so many hundreds of good ones went down to $15.

At the higher prices too, there are lots of feather weight suits as well as mixtures and serges that have lost from $2 to $5 from their prices.

Youths' suits, sizes 32 to 35 chest, all $10 now—except some Norfolks that are $6.

Boys' long trouser suits, sizes 29 to 31 chest, all $8 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

FEDERATED UNION OUT FOR LABOR PARTY TICKET

None but Union Men with Cards May Be Candidates.

CONVENTION TO BE CALLED

Socialists Denounce the New Movement as Spurious—Nearly a Fist Fight in Debate.

After a hot debate lasting during the afternoon and well into the evening on two Sundays, the Central Federated Union yesterday adopted the platform prepared by the Executive Committee. This platform provides for the organization of trades union clubs in every Assembly district and the calling of a convention of the clubs which is to be a general committee of the Independent Labor Party.

The candidates, in accordance with the platform, must be nominated by the party and be men with union cards, but can be indorsed by any of the old parties. It also contains the anti-injunction, anti-child labor, eight-hour and other trades union features.

One or two modifications bearing on the question of prison labor and injunctions submitted by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and a modification submitted by Ephraim Kaufman of the clothing cutters will be submitted to the Executive Committee, which will consider them between now and next Sunday. If they are adopted they will be an addition to the platform. The amendment submitted by Kaufman provides that none of the candidates must be indorsed by any other party.

The Executive Committee in the meantime will send printed copies of the platform to all the unions and call a convention as soon as possible.

The Socialists led the debate at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, and were wildly applauded by a claque on the seats at the rear of the hall. The anti-Socialists had their innings later, and gave the Socialists some hard raps. Twenty minutes were allowed for each speaker, and nearly every one took up the entire twenty minutes.

An attack was made on the platform by Rudolph Modest, a Socialist member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90.

"This platform is not independent politics at all," he said, "and the recommendation of Mr. Gompers isn't independent politics. I see by the newspapers that Mr. Gompers is stumping against a Republican candidate in Maine in favor of a Democratic candidate. Do you call that independent politics? You will only get your candidates defeated if you adopt anything but the Socialist ticket."

Modest came from Germany, and he declared that not only was there less liberty of speech in New York than in Germany, but that the people were not more free in America than in Russia.

Several other Socialists, who were applauded vociferously by the men at the back of the hall, abused everything in this country.

One Socialist delegate asked if any of the people thought that William R. Hearst was the coming man, and a voice shouted: "I hope so!"

The non-Socialists then got a chance. Delegate Reid of the Electrical Workers' Union was the first speaker.

"The Socialists have never done anything but talk," he said. "Socialism has existed as long as Christianity, and it has done nothing. Every time a man is dissatisfied or has a dispute with his wife he becomes a Socialist. The Socialists are abusing everybody except themselves, and according to them every man is a crook or a faker who is not a Socialist. I am in favor of the platform."

Delegate Loewy of the Cigar Packers' Union stated that he had been a Socialist sympathizer for three years. Tremendous applause came from the Socialists.

"But," he continued, "I have ceased to be a Socialist." Shouts of laughter from the non-Socialists followed, and then Loewy declared that he was in favor of the platform.

Loewy spoke in favor of William R. Hearst and the Independent League.

More speeches followed by Socialists and non-Socialists. Before the platform was finally adopted the delegates got very personal, and some of them very nearly came to blows.

JOKE LEADS TO SHOOTING.

Girl Didn't Like What She Heard, So Her Escort Used His Pistol.

Thomas Roseman, a son of James Roseman, a baseball player now connected with the Department of Highways, and who lives at 167 Jackson Street, Williamsburg, was shot early yesterday morning at Graham Avenue and Conselyea Street by Joseph Chickarillo of Metropolitan Avenue and Rodney Street.

Chickarillo and Emma Griffin, a seventeen-year-old girl, attended a dance in a hall on Jackson Street and started for home at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. They met Roseman and four of his friends, and one of the men made a jocular remark. The girl rebuked the man and Chickarillo drew a revolver, pointed it at Roseman, and fired. The bullet entered Roseman's right breast and passed into the lung.

Chickarillo escaped. Roseman was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said last night that he would probably die. The girl was arrested as a witness and taken to the Manhattan Avenue Court, where she was held until Wednesday for a hearing.

BIG AUTO RUNS AWAY.

Miss Wall Thrown Out Going Down Hill and Arm Broken.

A touring car driven by John Carleu of 138 East Fifty-third Street, and containing Lillie Wall of 121 West Forty-ninth Street and another woman and an unidentified man, ran away down the hill on Amsterdam Avenue, near 138th Street, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At 132d Street the machine collided with a tool box guarded by Michael Flynn of 1,401 Amsterdam Avenue. Flynn was thrown to the pavement and Miss Wall tumbled from the automobile, breaking her right arm. She was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Carleu was arrested on Flynn's complaint, and when arraigned in the Harlem Court was paroled for examination today. The unknown man and his woman companion tore the license number off the machine after the accident and disappeared. The automobile was wrecked.

OBJECT TO UNDERTAKER.

Mrs Peterson's Relatives Ask That He Be Removed as Administrator.

Julius Clan, a lawyer of Denmark, has petitioned Surrogate Noble of Queens to revoke the letters of administration given to Arthur M. Windham, a Richmond Hill undertaker, on the estate of Mrs. V. J. Peterson.

The woman left her property, valued at $2,500, to her husband, but he died soon after the will was executed. Mrs. Peterson committed suicide at Richmond Hill, and the undertaker, as a creditor of the estate, secured the letters of administration.

Clan asks that Windham be removed and that the Danish Consul in New York be appointed administrator. He makes the application on behalf of a mother, brother, sister, and nephew of Mrs. Peterson, who live in Copenhagen, Denmark.

FEW WET SPOTS IN JERSEY.

Blue Laws Enforced in South Orange—No Ice Cream or Cigars.

Except in spots, Jersey was as dry yesterday as on any previous Sunday since the so-called Bishops' law went into effect. In Jersey City the saloon window screens were open and the interior of each place was plainly visible. No one could be seen in any of them.

The police were unusually vigilant, for the reason that Chief Murphy was out of town. Capt. John Kelly, who was in command, said he was determined that no fault should be found with his enforcement of the law. Only one infraction of the law was reported.

One week ago yesterday the upper part of Hudson County eased up in the enforcement of the Bishops' law. It worked so well and no one was punished, so yesterday the places that did not offend against the law were in a small minority. The opening up was very gradual. By night any one could pass in and out without question, and last evening some saloon keepers went so far as to deal out beer in cans to be taken home.

In all the gardens beer and whisky were sold more or less under cover and by various names.

In Newark the law was strictly enforced. Some saloon keepers sold soft drinks and sandwiches and were not molested. The Newark cigar manufacturers have organized to fight the law. Their trade has been badly hurt by cutting off sales of cigars in saloons on Sunday. The Newark Excise Board has increased the saloon license fee from $250 to $500.

Two barbers were arrested in Passaic yesterday for keeping open. The police got into one of the places by climbing over the transom. The evidence against the places was obtained by officers of the Barber's Union. Other barbers will be summoned to court to-day to explain why they did not close up.

The town authorities of South Orange not only kept all the saloons closed yesterday, but they closed all ice cream, cigar, grocery, and meat stores. Nothing could be bought except newspapers and drugs. The Village Trustees permitted the drug stores to open in the morning for two hours, and for a like period in the evening for the compounding of prescriptions and sale of drugs only, the proprietors agreeing that they were not to sell candy, soda, or cigars. There was not a single violation of the new regulations reported.

AUTO CHASE FOR A SON.

Mrs. Van Alstyne Vanished With the Boy—Husband in Pursuit.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Van Alstyne of Argyle Road, Flatbush, agreed to differ some months ago, and Mrs. Van Alstyne took up her residence alone last October at the Martha Washington Hotel in East Twenty-ninth Street. Their one child, Darcy, a boy about 3 years old, remained with his father. It was agreed, however, that once a week he should spend the day with his mother.

Mr. Van Alstyne did not trust the boy altogether with his wife, and every Saturday he was accompanied by Mary, a colored nurse, who was bidden never to let the lad out of her sight. The boy became a familiar sight in the hotel and the pet of the guests, and so no one was surprised to see him with his mother on Saturday morning.

Mrs. Van Alstyne left the nurse in her rooms on the fifth floor and took the boy downstairs, saying she was going to treat him to ice cream. Instead she jumped into an automobile with her son and told the chauffeur to hasten to the West Twenty-third Street ferry.

Meanwhile Mary sat upstairs and wondered why the ice cream took so long in the eating. It was two hours before she made up her mind that something was wrong, and decided to make inquiries at the office. She learned that Mrs. Van Alstyne and her boy had driven away in an automobile, but beyond that she got no information.

Then she telephoned Mr. Van Alstyne and told him what had happened. He at once determined to pursue, and sent for his own automobile. He assumed that his wife was somewhere in New Jersey, but he had very little to guide him in his search, and his wife had a four hours' start. Last night he was still on the trail, and at last accounts was no nearer his wife than when he started.

Mrs. Van Alstyne was Miss Isabel Cooper, and is a member of the Brooklyn family of Coopers. She is 28 years old. She has been married about five years, and it is said that she has been contemplating bringing suit for divorce, and wanted to get the custody of the child before the papers were filed.

"AUNT SALLY" IS 101.

Work and Be Cheerful, She Says, and You'll Grow Old, Too.

Although partly crippled by rheumatism, "Aunt Sally" Jones of Port Jefferson, L. I., celebrated her one hundred and first birthday on Saturday, surrounded by three generations of her family.

"Aunt Sally" lives with her granddaughter, Mrs. Priscilla Smith, in a cottage which the aged negress and her husband, who died thirty-four years ago, built with their own hands. A number of carriages drew up at the door with substantial gifts.

"What do you believe to be the best rules for living to an old age?" she was asked.

"Eat whenever you are hungry," she replied, "and don't eat at any other time. Sleep when you are sleepy, and see to it that you have time enough for your sleep. While you are awake, work all the time. Make work a pleasure, as it ought to be. Always be cheerful. Never worry, no matter what comes. If these rules don't bring long life, then there's bad blood in the family."

Townsend Miller of Catherine Street, Jamaica, declares he will be 107 years old next Saturday. Miller's forefathers were Indians, Spaniards, and negroes. He says he remembers shooting deer from the doorway of his former home, which stood near Elmhurst.

RODE ON WATER TRICYCLE.

But Girl's Feat Didn't Stir Battery Crowd—To Coney Next, Maybe.

John H. Mitchell, stage manager of the Casino Theatre, with Jennie Cannar, a ballet girl, gave a second demonstration at the Battery Basin yesterday afternoon of the "water tricycle," which is Mitchell's invention and pride.

There was not much to the demonstration, and the crowd which looked on was small. The tricycle, which is fitted upon three miniature water-tight boats, and geared to a paddle wheel between the boats, was paddled about the basin by Miss Cannar for perhaps five minutes. She did not venture into the open water, but it was announced when she had come back to dry land that she would endeavor to make a trip to Coney Island on the machine next Sunday. There was about as much danger in the feat performed by her yesterday as there would be in wading in a bathtub.

Fined for Kissing in Public.

Frederick Henry of 2,836 Third Avenue, returning in an automobile from the races at Brighton Beach on Saturday afternoon, took two women to an oyster house kept by Peter McMahon at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. There, McMahon says, Henry leaned over the table and kissed one of the women. The restaurant proprietor had him arrested. In Yorkville Court yesterday Magistrate Wahle fined Henry $5 and told him he should have known better.

Killed by Lightning on Club Porch.

While seated on the porch of the Lembeck Avenue Clubhouse during yesterday afternoon's thunderstorm, George Mickles of 411 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The body was removed to the home of his parents at the Palisade Avenue address.

My entire stock of men's fine hand-tailored Summer suits, originally $25, $23 and $20, **now $15.**

"Always ⅓ less than the lowest," because I'm manufacturer and retailer combined, and now a big price cut, which makes these clothes easily worth double the asking price. You'll find every style of suit, every sort of popular Summer fabric. You'll find the garments tailored and fashioned throughout with the preciseness of the highest priced made-to-order garments. Just $15.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker Street, NEW YORK. | (Men—Boys—Women and Girls) 360-362 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN. | (Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Half Yearly Sale.

OF

MANHATTAN SHIRTS $1.50 VALUE **1.15**

$2.00 VALUE **1.38** $2.50-$3 VALUE **1.88**

150 Nassau St., at Spruce St. | 4 STORES | 58 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
369 Broadway, at Franklin St. | | 757 Broadway, at Eighth St.

Weber & Heilbroner

Our Entire Stock

Is selling at a great reduction on account of extensive alterations throughout the building. The variety of remnants are very attractive, formerly sold for suit to order $20 to $50, now $18.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

MAYOR ANXIOUS TO SAVE TAMMANY FROM HEARST

Is Even Willing to Make Some Sacrifices to Murphy.

INTERMEDIARY AT WORK

Meantime Independence League Committee Meets This Week to Prepare a Hurrah for Its Man.

The meetings here of the State Committees of the Independence League and the Democratic Party on Tuesday and Wednesday are likely to have a significant bearing on the plans of the Democrats in the State this Fall. Mr. Hearst's committee will arrange for the convention of his league, to be held about Sept. 11. Some 1,000 delegates from the local organizations all over the State, and not selected by primaries, will attend and whoop it up for the league's candidate. The convention, which may be held here in Carnegie Hall, has no legal significance, however, since the candidates on the ticket must be nominated by petition. It is simply intended that the hurrah shall help the Hearst boom along.

The fact that the convention, so called, will be held a week before the Democratic primaries may have some effect in defining Charles F. Murphy's position. If there is any certainty that he will declare for Hearst, or if he has already done so, the hurrah will be worked to the limit in helping him with his primary fights, but the belief is growing among those who should know that Mr. Murphy will flop to Hearst only if he cannot make the right kind of a deal with Mayor McClellan.

It was learned yesterday that a prominent Democrat, who has been a candidate for a State office and has been talked of for State Chairman, has been working as an intermediary between Mr. Murphy and the Mayor, it was said, at the suggestion of the latter, in an effort to save Tammany Hall from going over to Hearst. The Mayor earnestly desires that this shall not be, and is willing to make some sacrifices to have the organization stand out against Hearst's candidacy.

At the same time there are many on the Hearst side who hope and believe that Hearst will not take the nomination of the Democratic Party, even if he can get it. These assert that his chances for success are better on an independent ticket, standing squarely for a principle, than they would be with the Democratic indorsement, which would carry with it all the things against which the leaguers have been fighting in the Democratic Party. It is pointed out that with Hearst and the Republican nominee squarely lined against each other, the issue would be between conservative and radical, and that a lot of conservative Democrats would vote the Republican ticket if they could not cast their votes for a conservative Democrat. All this would hurt Hearst and help the Republicans, while Hearst would lose a lot of strength by not standing squarely on the Independence League platform.

The Democratic State Committee will name the time for its State Convention; what else it will do is matter of pure conjecture. It was said yesterday that William J. Conners of Buffalo might be made Chairman of Hearst's committee to help him get the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee, the feeling being that if the committee gets out of Cord Meyer's control he will resign and give the Hearstites a free field. Among the best informed Democrats, however, the opinion was expressed yesterday that the committee would name the time and place for the convention and then adjourn. If the Hearst men are sure of their position, however, this programme has little chance of being carried through.

New Charge for Father Gresser.

The Rev. Father Gresser, son of Public Works Commissioner Lawrence Gresser of Queens, has been designated by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn to take charge of a new parish at Hollis, L. I. He has been connected with St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and has a reputation for being very active in church building.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.
REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

WHO'LL RIDE WITH BRYAN?

Receptioners Worried as to Whether Hearst and Johnson Are Worthy.

The Bryan Reception Committee is worried as to who shall ride in the carriage with the distinguished citizen whom it is desired to honor. It has been settled that Mr. Bryan shall ride in a carriage, and it has been practically settled that Gov. Folk of Missouri, who is Chairman of the Reception Committee, shall sit at Mr. Bryan's right. But who shall the two be who will face the recipient of the honors?

A suggestion has been made that William Randolph Hearst shall sit opposite Mr. Bryan, but there is great diversity of opinion in the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League regarding this, and so there is regarding the seating of Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland in the other seat.

When the trouble seemed greatest some one suggested that Mr. Bryan and Gov. Folk be the only occupants of the carriage so as to eliminate both politics and heart breaking, but that would never do because it might be interpreted that Democracy had only two great men left. All that has been decided so far is that this is a very serious matter and will have to be very carefully considered before a decision can be reached.

It was said yesterday that invitations to attend the reception had been sent to Democratic members of both branches of Congress, Democratic Mayors and Governors all over the country, and all other distinguished Democrats who could be found, and that replies had been received from about nine hundred, all accepting the invitation. The committee believes that more than three thousand Democrats from all over the country will take part in the reception.

Mr. Bryan will be met at the Battery on the afternoon of Aug. 30 by the members of the Reception Committee in carriages. He will be escorted up Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street, to Seventh Avenue, down Seventh Avenue to Forty-second Street, to Broadway, and thence to the Hotel Victoria, where he will dine, and afterward be escorted to Madison Square Garden, where the reception proper will take place.

WARNING OF WATER WASTE.

Merchants' Association Favors a Strict Inspection and Meters.

The Merchants' Association has published a book designed to show the exact conditions New York may expect in its water supply during the next eight or ten years, when additional supply will be obtained from the Catskills.

The association fears that the present sources of supply for Manhattan and the Bronx, which are the Croton and Bronx Rivers, and for Brooklyn, which is the Long Island watershed, will not stand the drain at the present rate of consumption. From 275,000,000 to 290,000,000 gallons a day may be safely drawn from this supply, but the present daily draft exceeds the safe limit by from 10,000,000 to 25,000,000 gallons. At this rate the water in store at present will supply the city's needs for 245 days, but in 1914, if the new Catskill supply should not be available, the increased consumption at the present rate of usage would exhaust the stored water in 175 days.

The association declares it to be imperative that as great a reduction as possible be immediately made in leakage and wastage by instituting a comprehensive system of house-to-house inspection, coupled with examinations of flows in the street mains and obtaining the right to place meters on the service of domestic consumers.

Gompers Hears of a Sham Union.

A letter was read at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in which he complained that an organization of railroad conductors known as the Brotherhood of Interurban Trainmen was being formed by "hirelings of the railroad companies" who were the pretended friends of labor. The letter was filed.

Swinton Monument in Greenwood.

The widow of John Swinton sent a letter to the Central Federated Union yesterday thanking it for $780 received for the Swinton Memorial Fund. Mrs. Swinton said she would purchase a lot in Greenwood for a monument in memory of Mr. Swinton.

TROUSERS CUT from ENDS

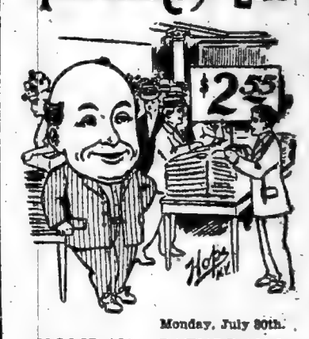

Monday, July 30th.

HOLIDAY—SATURDAY?

Yes, it was a Harvest Holiday for the crowds that came to the "Hope" corner for the Trousers "Cut from Ends."

It was a great July 28th for us. People came here from every point of the compass to buy Trousers, which proves that *"Hope" ads are read, talked about and believed.*

The second week of the Trousers "Cut from Ends" opens this morning with fresh stocks.

The price is the same.

$2.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Best Seats $1. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

ROOF "SEEING NEW YORK" and Bully Vaudeville, with N. Y. THE FLAMATURGISTS.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2320 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM
First Time in America, the GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY, CAPT. RICHMAN MACH THE MOST MARVELOUS EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD. ISHMAEL, Hindoo Hipnotist, & Co. High Class Vaudeville. Theatre—Bennington Duo, Phillips Sisters, Edison Pictures and others.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
HAPPYLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

MANHATTAN BEACH
RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS | Sat. Mat. 4. Eve. at 9.
PAIN'S VESUVIUS AND GRAND FIREWORKS | Every Eve. at 8 P. M.

RIGO at the HARLEM CASINO, PLAYS EVERY EVENING
124th St. and 7th Av. Table d'hote, 75. Sat. dinner, $1.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Eve. 8:15 Dirits, Ernest Hogan & Co., 4 Fords, Arthur Prince, Machnow, etc. DAILY MATS. (ROOF BILL) VICTORIA THEATRE

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening. The Musical Success, 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. His Honor the Mayor with BLANCHE RING. English Pony Ballet.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. 300 Time Aug. 6. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

Keith and Proctor's: UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "The Bells" & Vaude.

EDEN MUSEE: WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Myatic Ajeeb

424 St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. AMERICAN 25, 50 & 75. The Gambler OF THE West

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Metropolis Theatre Roof: Vaudeville Carnival. Rd Seats 50c. In case Old Heidelberg in the Air of rain per. in theatre

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK BATHING UNSURPASSED.

3D AV. Dixon's: Corner 31st St. Matinee To-day. THE KING OF DIAMONDS.

WEST END Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 25c. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

SHOT IN HOLD-UPS, MAYBE.

Detectives Arrest Wounded ex-Convict, Whose Story Is Suspicious.

Detectives Kafferman and McCarthy of the Bronx Bureau found a man on the street yesterday who said he was Jacob Walters of 1,468 Webster Avenue. He had a bullet wound in his chest.

"How did you get it?" they asked.

"I don't know," replied Walters. "I was walking down the street when a man I never saw before pulled a revolver and shot me."

Upon investigating, however, the police were informed by Samuel Harrington of 1,573 Fulton Avenue that he had seen two men, one of them answering Walters's description, try to hold up a man and woman in Crotona Park. In a struggle the man shot one of the would-be highwaymen.

Looking up Walters's record, the police found that he had served a term in prison for burglary, and that he had also been in the Elmira Reformatory. They will hold Walters and are looking for the man who was held up.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light westerly winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,720. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THINGS SAID ABOUT ME HURT--J. D. ROCKEFELLER

But He Believes in Brotherhood of Man and Doesn't Despair.

LOVES THIS COUNTRY BEST

Wishes the Public to Enjoy His Place at Tarrytown—Starts for Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 30.—A staff correspondent of The Press to-night wired an interview obtained with John D. Rockefeller on his Pocantico estate to-day. Mr. Rockefeller referred to the attacks made upon him by Ida Tarbell and other writers of note. He said:

"I never despair. Sometimes things that are said of me are cruel and they hurt, but I am never a pessimist. I believe in men and the brotherhood of man, and am confident that everything will come out for the good of all in the end. You are just a young man, but you can take my word, I am older than you, and have seen the world; you can always believe in real men."

Evidently a desire to explain why he talked in this free way to the reporter overcame Mr. Rockefeller at this point, for he said:

"I know I have talked much with you, but you are a persevering young man. I know how hard you have tried to see me, and I admire persistence. It is commendable, especially in young men, and it will win in the end."

Regarding his trip to Europe, he said:

"And as for Europe, well, it is nice, but I love my own country the best. Yes, all the hard things that my countrymen say of me can never be cruel enough to offset the love for home and country. I bear no ill to any man. I am confident that there is more good than bad in the world, and I am full of the joy of living. I believe in men. Do that and the world is bound to seem a good world to you. Be as persistent in all things as you have been in getting to me and you will always win."

When three different times during the interview references were made to the Ohio indictment he simply ignored the question and went on talking on some other subject.

Mr. Rockefeller wants the public to enjoy his place at Tarrytown.

"We do not want to be selfish about it," he said. "As a matter of fact, a great many people do enjoy it, and it always makes me feel bad that the same conditions cannot prevail at Cleveland. I used to have my place open there, but the city crept up on it and vandals overran it, and we had to stop the public. Just because a few were ungrateful the many have to be deprived, but it is that way in every walk of life. The few bad cause discomfort for the many.

"It is that way in the newspaper business. Because of the few that are bad and unjust I cannot meet all the newspaper men. I would like to meet them. Many newspaper men are fine, manly fellows, and I know and understand how you of that sort are handicapped by the few who are unscrupulous. The bad make the work hard for the good."

"Say, young fellow," said John the footman to the interviewer, later, "you sure did catch father in a happy mood. I've been here fourteen years and I never knew him to talk that much to a stranger before. Sure he's been lied about so that it's devilish little I blame him. Why, I've waited on him at the table many a time and seen him laugh as he read a story in a newspaper about him eating nothing but soup and milk, and even as he read he was eating a big piece of steak or chicken, and eating more of it than I could put away at a sitting, and I'm no dyspeptic either."

ROCKEFELLER STARTS WEST.

Look Out for Me If Arrested, He Tells Archbold.

John D. Rockefeller left Tarrytown for Cleveland in great good humor at 6:19 o'clock yesterday evening. He drove down to the Tarrytown station about 5:30. Many were surprised to see him so early, as he generally allows himself but a few minutes to catch a train.

While waiting, Mr. Rockefeller walked over to the river side of the station, and meeting a little urchin, said:

"How are you, my young man, can you swim?"

The boy told him he could. Just then John D. Archbold came to the station. Excusing himself to the lad, Mr. Rockefeller turned and grasped Mr. Archbold's hand and welcomed him warmly. Together they paced up and down the platform and then they went into the station and held an earnest conversation for nearly half an hour.

While in the station Mr. Rockefeller said so that those outside heard him:

"If I get arrested, John, I want you to come over and take care of me."

Just before train time Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Archbold emerged from the station. Mr. Rockefeller led Mr. Archbold across the tracks by the hand, and then, taking his arm, they walked together to the south of the station. Mr. Rockefeller talked earnestly, and emphasized what he was saying with his hands and arms.

Mrs. Rockefeller reached the station with a maid about ten minutes ahead of train time, and she walked up and down the station platform while her husband finished his conversation with Archbold. It continued until the train was coming into the station.

Then Mr. Rockefeller went toward Mrs. Rockefeller and said, "Come, mother." He helped her aboard the train very gallantly.

Just before the train arrived Mr. Rockefeller was asked to say something for publication, but he laughed and said he thought the public was tired of hearing about him. Seeing a photographer preparing to take his picture, he beckoned to him and even held the train a moment to pose.

As the train was leaving he waved to Mr. Archbold and took off his hat. Just then a reporter approached Mr. Archbold, and Mr. Rockefeller, seeing the move, laughed heartily, and, pointing his finger, beckoned to the photographer to snap Mr. Archbold, who objects emphatically to having his photograph taken. Mr. Archbold laughed this time, however.

"Mr. Archbold, it would interest the public to know what you and Mr. Rockefeller were talking about," said the reporter.

"I know it would," replied the Standard Oil's Vice President, "but you will have to guess at it."

"Did you talk about the Standard Oil cases?"

"No; they have been all thrashed out."

"Is there any truth in the story that Mr. Rockefeller will be arrested when he gets to Cleveland?"

"None whatever. Mr. Rockefeller will not be troubled by the courts."

Mr. Rockefeller will return in September and oversee the construction of his new mansion on the hill. Just after Mr. Rockefeller left, his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his wife arrived from New York and went to Pocantico Hills.

PRISONERS HIGH IN AIR.

Three Men Saved by Accident 185 Feet Up in Chimney.

Three men were prisoners for nine hours yesterday fifteen feet from the top of a smokestack into which they had slipped and 135 feet from the ground. It was at the steel plant of Milliken Brothers, on Staten Island, directly opposite Elizabeth, N. J. The men landed, luckily, on a part of a scaffold which had preceded them, and which, falling obliquely, stuck in the stack.

The training that taught them how to preserve their balance on the insecure planking without knocking it from under them saved them from going to the bottom and almost certain death.

"It was a ticklish thing," one of the men said when he reached solid ground to-night, "to stay nine hours in that circular cell knowing that a false move might mean death."

About fifteen feet from the top of the stack one end of the piece of scaffold dug itself into the mortar and stopped. The three men then had a foothold and proceeded to make it as safe as might be by keeping their weight on the uppermost end. The stack had too great a diameter to allow them to devise any method of safety should the planks slip from beneath them.

Under instructions shouted from workmen who stood on the ground below and inside the big chimney, the prisoners tore their shirts, trousers, and practically every stitch of wearing apparel they had into strips. Then they tied the pieces together and lowered the improvised rope to the bottom of the 150-foot stack.

The workmen below tied it to a long piece of stout hemp, which was pulled up. The riggers got busy, and after several hours' work another rope was thrown over the top of the stack from the outside and lowered to the men in the flume.

The men inside tied the two ropes together. The end of the outside rope was made fast to the railroad track, and the prisoners, one by one, lowered themselves by the inner rope to the bottom of the stack and walked out through the opening intended to carry off the fumes from the boiler. They were able to lower themselves slowly, as they could use the side of the stack as a brace for their feet.

The prisoners were Patrick Devine, 35 years old; John Sauerbrun, 28 years old, and Stanley Svensky, 30 years old. They were unhurt, save for a few bruises and scratches.

COL. DUFFY ARRESTED.

The 69th's Commander Charged with Intoxication—His Pockets Picked.

Col. Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was arrested at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street last night on a charge of intoxication by Detectives Murphy and Kearns of the Tenderloin Station. He told the desk Sergeant he was 55 years old and that he lived at 231 East Eighteenth Street.

The detectives were walking on Seventh Avenue, when they saw two young boys acting suspiciously. They watched them and saw them go over to a stoop and search the pockets of a man who was lying there. The policeman arrested the boys, who said they were Joseph Dunn, 14 years old, of 16 Gansevoort Street, and Charles Felter, 19 years old, of 315 Seventh Avenue. Across the street the policemen saw a man who, they think, was a confederate of the boys, but he escaped on a car. The detectives then arrested the man on the stoop, who was found to be Col. Duffy.

The policeman at the same time took to the station house two women who were charged with acting in a disorderly manner. The women said they were Jennie Beshwitz, 29 years old, of 147 West Twenty-fourth Street, and Jennie Jones, 23 years old, of the same address.

When the patrol wagon arrived, the detectives bundled Col. Duffy, the two boys, and the two women into it. One of the women carried a dog which jumped to Col. Duffy's lap.

"Get down out of there," he cried, angrily. "I'm not used to having dogs jump on me. I'm Col. Duffy. I'm not used to riding in patrol wagons, either."

At the station house nothing was found in Col. Duffy's pockets or in those of the two boys. The boys were locked up on a charge of attempted robbery. Later Col. Duffy was bailed out by his son.

CITY'S DEATH RATE LOWER.

Dr. Darlington Credits Good Showing to Weather and Rigid Food Inspection.

Health Commissioner Darlington said yesterday that the death rate was not only much lower for the past week than for the corresponding week of 1905, but for the average of five years past. This is partly due, he believes, to favorable weather, but more largely to increased rigidity of food inspection, particularly of fruits and milk.

The difference in favor of last week, according to the Commissioner, amounts to 123 lives saved. For the week ending July 28, 1906, the deaths from diarrhoeal diseases numbered 398, and for the corresponding week of last year to 483, a difference of 85. The death rate for the past week was 18.24 per thousand, for the corresponding week of last year 20.27, and the average for the corresponding week for five years past was 22.00 per 1,000.

William H. Allen, General Agent for the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said yesterday:

"The mortality figures show that the crusade against bad milk continues to bear fruit. This decrease is absolute, and if we took into account the natural increase in the population it would seem greater."

Latest Shipping News.

The North German Lloyd Liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, Soutsampton, and Cherbourg, for New York, was in communication with the wireless station at Siasconsett at 2 o'clock this morning. She will probably dock about 5 P. M.

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HEARST AGENTS PREPARE FOR HIS NOMINATION

Independence League's State Committee Meets Here To-day.

MURPHY'S STAND IN DOUBT

His Attitude May Be Adduced from the Man Selected for Chairman of the Democratic Committee.

Members of the State Committee of the Independence League, which will hold its first meeting to-day in the Gilsey House to prepare the preliminaries for the Hearst convention, reached this city yesterday. According to Mr. Hearst's supporters, the committee, which consists of 150 members, one from each of the Assembly districts in the State, was selected at meetings of Independence League branches throughout the State.

This committee will name the time and place for the convention at which Mr. Hearst will be nominated for the Governorship. Neither this committee nor the convention will have a legal standing, as the nomination on the Independence League ticket is made by petition. Ordinarily the State Convention names the State Committee, which acts when the convention has adjourned. In this case, the procedure has been reversed, a self-constituted State Committee calling a convention that cannot nominate.

From what was learned at the Hearst headquarters, the Independence League men have not given up the hope of electing William J. Conners of Buffalo Chairman of the Democratic State Committee when it meets in the Hoffman House to-morrow. Conners, however, will not be made Chairman of the Independence League State Committee. That position is reserved for the member of the League's Executive Committee who will be Hearst's mouthpiece.

The opinion is gaining ground that Cord Meyer will retire as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to-morrow, and if he does, and there is any indication that the committee will be headed by a Hearst man, Mr. Murphy's attitude toward Mr. Hearst may be adduced from the result. Mr. Meyer will stick if Mr. Murphy desires that he should, and if he does, it will indicate that the deal between Mr. Murphy and Mayor McClellan has not been completed. The interview with Judge Parker on Saturday in which the available Democratic candidates were canvassed has caused a lot of comment, and the Hearst boom has received a decided set-back so far as the local organization is concerned.

To avert a Murphy-Hearst alliance at the primaries, Tammany insiders say that McClellan would go to the extent of conceding Murphy's leadership, and it is also asserted that nothing short of the alternative of losing his leadership would induce Murphy to deal with Hearst. At this time the Mayor's statement when he sailed for Europe, that he was convinced an honest and efficient delegation would be sent from this city to the Democratic State Convention, is recurring to many of the Tammany men. That meant he was convinced that Tammany would not tie up to Hearst. If Murphy does go over to Mr. Hearst, however, the hottest fight in the history of Tammany will take place at the coming primaries.

Many of the members of Tammany Hall say that Murphy's only reason for going over to Hearst would be a desire to embarrass the Mayor, and they feel that he would be quite as much embarrassed as Mr. McClellan before such a deal was carried through. Murphy also faces the danger that the Democrats may find themselves in the third column if Hearst runs independently, and that would mean the end of the Democratic Party in the State for two years. Stripped of any patronage, Murphy could not hold his leadership of Tammany, and to some extent he is between the devil and the deep sea. The meeting of the State Committee to-morrow will give a line on the attitude of Mr. Murphy toward Hearst in the coming contest.

THE TENDERLOIN DRY.

Big Broadway Restaurants, Too, Stopped Selling Drinks at 1 A. M.

The big restaurants of the Tenderloin district and those above Forty-second Street which have been doing an all-night business for years shut down at 1 o'clock this morning when the announcement was made that the police had received orders to enforce the excise law strictly.

Even with meals drinks were not served. Jack's, Rector's, Churchill's, the Hotel Astor dining room, and Shanley's all stopped the sale of liquor promptly at 1 o'clock. Consequently there was much grumbling. It was stated that it would not pay the proprietors to keep open unless they were permitted to serve drinks with meals.

The only explanation given of the sudden police reform movement was that restaurant men below Forty-second Street who are in the Tenderloin precinct were compelled to shut down some time ago, and they sent up a protest because other places in town were permitted to remain open and sell drinks with meals.

This morning nearly every place that usually serves drinks with meals above Fourteenth Street was closed after 1 o'clock, and folks who were out late found it difficult to get a drink on the upper west side of the city.

The hotel folks had instructions not to sell liquor after 1 o'clock, and, rather than get into trouble they deprived their guests of liquor. The result was that the hotel restaurants which are usually crowded at 2 o'clock in the morning were in darkness this morning at that hour, while groups of men stood about the entrance, denouncing the new reform movement.

BULL RUN STILL UNLUCKY.

Gen. McLeer, Who Lost an Arm There, Injured Again.

Gen. James McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade of the National Guard, returned to his home in Brooklyn yesterday from Manassas, Va., convinced that the Bull Run battlefield was an unlucky place for him. Accompanied by his wife and members of the veteran association of the Fourteenth Regiment, Gen. McLeer went to Manassas to pick out a site for a monument to be erected to the memory of the men of the regiment who fell there in the civil war.

While Gen. McLeer and his wife were driving over the Bull Run battlefield their horse ran away and both were painfully bruised. Near where the accident happened Gen. McLeer lost an arm in the second battle of Bull Run.

SPLIT WITH TURKEY NEAR.

Delay in Receiving Leishman Hastens the Return of the Longworths.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—There are evidences that the diplomatic situation between this country and Turkey caused by the Sultan's continued delay in receiving Mr. Leishman as Ambassador is becoming somewhat acute. It is apparent that the marked patience which has been shown toward the Sultan's Government is in danger of wearing out.

The announcement that Representative and Mrs. Longworth are to sail for home on Saturday is not without its bearing on the case. When the Longworths went abroad Constantinople was on their itinerary. Ambassador Leishman had shaped his affairs so as to be there ahead of them in order to present the daughter of the President to the Sultan. But the delay in receiving the Ambassador has made it impossible for him to carry out the programme, and the Longworths are to come home without having seen the Turkish capital.

The Government has exercised extraordinary patience in dealing with the Sultan, but it is intimated about the State Department that unless there is a change of attitude on his part in the course of a comparatively short time the result might be the departure of Ambassador Leishman from Constantinople with a consequent severance of diplomatic relations.

REPUBLICAN SPLIT IN IOWA.

The Cummins and Perkins Factions Quarrel Over Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 30.—With mass meetings and counter mass meetings at the street corners to-night, the two Republican factions in the State are widening the breach in the party.

The Republicans are divided into two factions, one known as the "Progressives," represented by the friends of Gov. Cummins, and the other called the "Stand Patters," who are adherents of George D. Perkins.

The quarrel will result in two State Conventions on Wednesday, for the Governor served notice on the State Committee to-day that he would not recognize its right to make a temporary roll call for the meeting.

"You are endeavoring to accomplish by artifice what you cannot accomplish by fair means," said the Governor.

Gov. Cummins contends that the State Convention, through a Credential Committee, has the sole power to determine the right of delegates to sit. Ignoring the Governor's letter, the State Committee started this afternoon to take evidence in the contests over seats.

Twelve counties and 260 delegates are involved, and it is doubtful if the contests can all be disposed of in the convention Wednesday morning.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin will arrive to-morrow to assist Gov. Cummins in the management of his campaign.

MAYOR OF HAVANA RESIGNS.

Aldermen Also Quit—Palma Meant to Compel Them to Get Out.

HAVANA, July 30.—The Liberal Nationalist Mayor of Havana and all the Aldermen resigned this evening in anticipation of a request for their resignations by President Palma to-morrow.

The Government has long contemplated replacing the entire City Government with new men. The dissatisfaction with the Mayor and Aldermen was partly on partisan grounds and partly on account of alleged incompetence and "graft." President Palma will utilize the authority he has over the municipalities to install a Moderate Mayor and a Council composed of twenty-one Moderates, six Liberal Nationalists, and one Liberal.

The Government intends to control the municipality until the passage of a bill prescribing definitely its power and duties.

The City Clerk and two Aldermen of Havana have been arrested charged with using their offices to obtain money.

MAY USE BONFIRE EVIDENCE.

Nebraska Officials After Burlington Road on Rebate Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

GREELEY CENTRE, Neb., July 30.—Proofs of the burning of rebating records by the Burlington Railroad on Friday night, when two carloads of papers were destroyed near here, have been placed in the hands of County Attorney Howard. He has asked the Attorney General for permission to bring proceedings against the railroad and its officials; one suit for giving rebates and the other for destroying evidence in cases which might be pending.

"Enough letters and rebate vouchers were picked up," said Mr. Howard to-day, "to offer damaging proof against the Burlington Railroad. I am only awaiting instructions from the Attorney General before starting the suits against the company. I am confident that an official investigation will be held immediately. From the proofs we have there is no doubt regarding the outcome."

Officials of the Burlington Railroad deny that any rebate records were burned or that there were any railroad officials here at the time. It is said, on the other hand, that the officials were seen and recognized and photographs of the wreckage of the cars have been made and are in the possesion of County Attorney Howard.

OIL TRUST REBATE PROBE.

Chicago Grand Jury to Take Up Charges Against the Standard.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—The Federal Grand Jury will consider next week the evidence against the Standard Oil Company and some of its high officials, which the Government prosecutors hope will lead to indictments under the anti-rebate law.

Attorney General Moody has had his representatives at work here for several days going over the evidence taken before the Grand Jury in Cleveland a few weeks ago and preparing a line of procedure. John J. Sullivan, District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, has charge of the investigation.

Others who will take part in the proceedings will be District Attorney C. B. Morrison, Special Agent T. C. M. Schindler of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Assistant Attorney General O. E. Pagin, and Assistant District Attorney Francis Hanchett.

The proceeding will be based on transactions between the company and railroads for handling oil and the charges made for the same as compared with the rate fixed for independent concerns. There will also be evidence concerning alleged discrimination in the matter of storage charges.

MRS. COREY DIVORCED; GETS CUSTODY OF SON

Weeps When Informed of Verdict in Nevada Court.

NO ALIMONY ASKED FOR

Financial Settlement Reached Long Ago—Steel Trust President's Sister Testifies Against Him.

RENO, Nevada, July 30.—Mrs. William Ellis Corey, wife of the President of the United States Steel Corporation, obtained a divorce in the Second District Court of Nevada, sitting at Reno, this afternoon. The case was submitted without argument and the jury, which was out only a few minutes, took one ballot. Mrs. Corey was in tears when told that the decree and the custody of her sixteen-year-old son, Allan Corey, had been given to her. She drove at once to her home on Riverside Avenue, where she says she will continue to reside.

No evidence was submitted by the defense and there was no argument. The question of alimony was not introduced. Mrs. Corey made an interesting admission, however, touching upon this phase of the case, stating that in May, 1906, several weeks before her petition for divorce was filed, she negotiated through her attorneys a financial settlement with her husband. She was not asked what the nature of this settlement was.

"I am a resident of Reno, Nev.," said Mrs. Corey, when placed on the stand, "and the wife of William Ellis Corey, the defendant in this action. We were married on Dec. 1, 1883, at Pittsburg, Penn., and lived together until May 1, 1905. At that time my husband deserted me and went to New York. I followed him and held a conversation with him in the Hotel Lorraine. It was there that he told me that he had decided to live apart. He said that it was impossible for us to live happily together and that I would never see him again. He stated that he intended going to Europe for several months. There was no scene. I talked with him about the matter and urged him to again resume his place in our home, but he refused. I have never seen him since."

Mrs. Corey added that she came to Reno for her health and that she had no intention of bringing an action for divorce at the time she took up her residence in Nevada. She said she selected Reno upon the advice of her sister-in-law, Miss Addie Corey; that they considered this place their home, and expected to live here in the future. She stated that she was best suited for the custody of her son, and asked the court to place him in her care.

Mrs. Corey, though visibly affected, testified without evasion and in a clear voice. Her attorneys feared that she would collapse, as her health has suffered since the separation.

In his opening statement her attorney, J. R. Redding of New York, stated that she had been driven to a separation and the divorce proceedings by the sensational stories printed in the newspapers.

"Is it true that newspaper notoriety was the principal factor in your separation from Mr. Corey and is responsible for this divorce proceeding?" asked Benjamin Curler, another of her attorneys.

"Such is not the case. The stories that may have appeared in the press had nothing to do with it," said Mrs. Corey.

Miss Addie Corey, sister of the respondent, corroborated Mrs. Corey's statement that Corey had deserted his wife and told how she and her aged mother had made several ineffectual attempts to effect a reconciliation. Her brother, she said, had lost sight of his home, being absorbed in business and infatuated with the fast life of New York.

"Do you consider Mr. Corey a proper custodian for his son?" she was asked.

"I do not," she replied.

"Why?"

"For the reason," she said, "that he is not a proper person for his son to associate with. He has no home, and his associates are not fit companions for a young man of Allan's age. I do not think any New York man is fit to have charge of a boy of his age."

"Do you mean all New York men, Miss Corey?" continued the attorney.

"I mean wealthy New York men."

Allan Corey stated that at the time of the parting his father called him to his office and told him that he had decided to part from his mother. "He said I was too young to understand the reasons. He then said that my mother was a good woman, and that my place was at her side."

Several witnesses were introduced to establish the residence in Nevada of the plaintiff, all being citizens of Reno.

At the conclusion of the trial Attorney Sardis Summerfield of Reno announced that his client, William E. Corey, was as anxious for the decree of divorce as his wife. "If the decree is granted," he said, "Mr. Corey will be entirely satisfied. He has consented to this divorce. This understanding between Mr. Corey and the attorneys of Mrs. Corey was reached some time ago."

T. R. Chadbourne of Pittsburg also appeared as counsel for Mr. Corey, who was not present.

RATE LAW CONFERENCE.

Railroads Want Explicit Explanations from Commerce Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Representatives of several railroad associations will meet the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-morrow for a discussion of the new railway rate law. It is to be a mutual setting forth of the perplexities that have arisen on the part of the commission and the railroads in the interpretation of some of the provisions of the new law. The railroads concerned are principally Southern and Western. Their representatives come to Washington in response to the circular sent out some time ago by Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Railroad men who talked about the meeting this evening called attention to what they termed a significant part of Chairman Knapp's circular. That was the last paragraph. They said that it seemed to them that the commission was endeavoring to slide out from under what railroad men all over the country hold to be its duty in the interpretation of the new law, and to get the railroads to put in their views first.

This the railroad men will be slow to do. They hold that it is the business of the commission to declare explicitly what is required of the railroads in order to conform to the Hepburn law so that they may shape their course accordingly.

ROOSEVELT WON'T RUN—LOEB

Secretary Tells Peoria Woman the Decision Is Irrevocable.

PEORIA, Ill., July 30.—Another announcement from President Roosevelt that he will not be a candidate for re-election is made in a letter received to-day by Mrs. L. A. Kinney from Secretary Loeb, writing for the President.

The letter is dated July 26 and declares: "I would say that the President has nothing to add to the statement issued on the night of the election in 1904. His decision as announced at that time is irrevocable."

NEW YORK GIRL SAVES HOTEL.

Gives Alarm and Arouses the Guests When Lightning Starts Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., July 30.—The presence of mind of Miss Leslie Bingham, a New York girl, saved many persons from death by fire early this morning in the Columbia, a big family hotel.

A flash of lightning started the flames while every one was asleep. Miss Bingham awoke, smelled the smoke, and, finding the place on fire, dashed down the smoke-filled staircase to a fire-alarm box, and then roused the people in the hotel, who fled in safety. Miss Bingham was slightly burned and almost suffocated.

An engine quickly arrived and got the fire under control.

8-HOUR LAW PROSECUTION.

Navy Yard Contractor Held for the Grand Jury in Boston.

BOSTON, July 30.—A case which is attracting great interest, especially among labor men, came up before the United States Commissioner to-day when William H. Ellis, a navy yard contractor, after a hearing on charges of having violated the eight-hour law on Government work, was held for the United States Grand Jury in $1,000.

Witnesses testified that in connection with building a barge at the local navy yard Ellis compelled a number of his men to work nine hours a day.

WON'T KILL HUNTINGTON DOG.

Artist's Pet Not a Vicious Animal, Justice Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., July 30.—Dwight M. Huntington, the New York artist and author, was the defendant in an action brought before Justice Howell to-day to have his valuable setter killed. Augustus Williams, whose twelve-year-old son, William, had been bitten by the animal, applied for an order to have the dog shot.

Mr. Huntington established by several witnesses that the dog was not vicious, and obtained a decision in his favor. Some of the neighbors say they are disappointed that the dog is not to be killed and declare that if it bites any one else they will have it dispatched.

LESS SOAP FOR BELLEVUE.

Towels, Too, Will Be Fewer—The Resident Staff Protests.

An order cutting down the supply of soap and towels to the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital was issued yesterday. It announced that only two towels a week would be issued to each member of the staff hereafter and only one piece of soap.

There was indignation in the hospital when the news spread and a petition was drawn up by one of the surgeons and addressed to Supt. Armstrong. It protested against the cut in rations, and asserted that the staff could not look clean and neat if the order was not repealed.

ROOSEVELT DRIVEN TO COVER.

The President Was at a Ball Game with His Sons When Rain Began.

OYSTER BAY, July 30.—President Roosevelt, with his sons Archie and Quentin, were spectators at a baseball game played on Orchard Lot, Sagamore Hill, to-day between teams representing the deck and engineer forces of the President's yacht Sylph.

The game only got as far as the third inning, when a downpour of rain sent the bluejackets and the spectators to shelter. The score was a tie, 3 to 3.

DUMAISTS TO BE ARRESTED.

Proceedings Against the Signers of the Viborg Manifesto Begun.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—The Public Prosecutor has begun proceedings against the members of the defunct Duma who signed the Viborg manifesto.

The charge is violation of Article 129 of the Criminal Code, which provides for "attempts to overthrow the existing Government." This is virtually high treason, the maximum penalty for which is hard labor in the mines.

No arrests have yet been reported, and the Constitutional Democrats do not anticipate the punishment of their representatives. It is understood that arrested members will be admitted to bail pending trial. The Constitutional Democrats are chiefly apprehensive that the possibility of prosecution held over the heads of their leaders will render them ineligible for re-election.

NEW AMBULANCE NAG KICKED.

Hurt Superintendent and a Doctor of J. Hood Wright Hospital.

While taking to J. Hood Wright Hospital a new horse for the ambulance service Supt. Richard Townsley and Dr. Robert W. Ellis of that institution were injured late last night, when the animal ran away at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The horse, attached to a runabout, was scared by an automobile horn. It bolted up on the west sidewalk, and then kicked out the dashboard.

In smashing its hoofs through this obstruction, it kicked both men. Supt. Townsley suffered a bad cut on his right leg, and Dr. Ellis was cut and bruised on his left leg. Supt. Townsley jumped out and succeeded in throwing the animal down. After that two policemen appeared to help him.

Supt. Townsley and Dr. Ellis limped to the Hotel Savoy and continued from there to the hospital in a cab. The horse went back to the stable, where it was bought, and it is not likely to drag an ambulance for the hospital.

Three ambulances belonging to the J. Hood Wright Hospital have been disabled within ten days.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

500 TUNNEL WORKERS STRIKE AND MORE MAY

The Pennsylvania's Men Out, Led by Electricians.

UNION SAYS 5,000 WILL GO

Higher Wages Demanded—Belmont Tunnel Men Expected to Quit—Contractors Deny Trouble.

Five hundred men employed in the Pennsylvania tunnel, not the workers in the station excavation, went on strike according to the union men, last night. The union declares that the tunnel contractors of this city face a general tie-up of all their work. Their fight is for higher wages.

The American Federation of Labor stands ready to countenance the strike, which was instigated by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which has just perfected the organization of the electrical workers in the tunnels.

The first move came last night, when the men in the Pennsylvania tunnel went on strike. Fifty of the number are electrical workers; the rest went out for sympathy. The electrical workers demand 45 cents an hour. Their compensation has averaged from $3 to $4 a day. These electrical workers, with all the others, laborers, drillers, and all other classes of men that have to do with tunnel work, have helped to form the newest body in trades unionism—the United Tunnel Workers. The strike is being carried on in the name of the United Tunnel Workers.

To-day, the union men declare, the thousand employes in the Belmont tunnel, at Forty-second Street, and the tunnel running from Thirty-third Street to Long Island City will go out on a sympathy strike with the electrical division striking for the same wages as those demanded in the Pennsylvania tunnel.

The workers want the electrical operatives paid what they ask, and they also demand a greater uniformity in compensation for all classes of laborers.

The Executive Committee of the United Tunnel Workers held a meeting last night at Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth Street. Chairman Gus Weinberg declared that a conference would be held to-day with the contractors who are constructing the rapid transit tunnel from the Battery to Brooklyn, and if they did not grant some of the demands of the workers, a strike would be ordered.

The plans of the union contemplate the ordering out of 5,000 men.

About 100 men employed near the First Avenue shaft of the Pennsylvania tunnel quit work late last night. One of them declared this was because they were ordered to the shaft at Madison Avenue and Thirty-third Street. They are mostly Irish and Swedes, and they objected to the transfer because there is employed in the Madison Avenue shaft a large gang of Italians.

There was no violence at any of the tunnels, and the police were not called out.

D. D. Hough, President of the United Engineering and Construction Company, denied last night that there was any possibility of a strike among the electrical workers in the section of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel between its tunnel at Seventh Avenue and the shaft at First Avenue, for which his company has the contract. He said that a man named Weinberg, a walking delegate for an organization of electrical workers, had circulated reports that he would cause a tie-up of the work in that section by calling out the electrical workers. These reports were untrue, Mr. Hough said.

Mr. Hough, however, admitted that about a dozen electrical workers, not members of any union, made a demand a week ago for a uniform wage scale of 45 cents an hour. The demand was not granted, and yesterday morning the men quit work. Their places were immediately filled, Mr. Hough said, and the work in his company's section of the tunnel was not delayed five minutes.

It was said on behalf of the Pennsylvania tunnel and terminal work in this city in general that there was no present or prospective trouble from strikes or labor difficulties.

NEW GERMAN MEAT RULES.

Go Into Effect at Once—Examinations to be More Stringent.

BERLIN, July 30.—The revised regulations for the application of the meat inspection law, recently adopted by the Bundesrath, were published to-day and show a considerable increase in severity.

The regulations provide that when the important organs have been removed from a carcass inspection can be made only by a veterinary expert instead of the ordinary examiners, and that the meat of such carcasses can be pronounced fit for food only under certain specific conditions.

A much more thorough examination of the lymphatic glands of an animal is also required. These glands from all parts of the carcass must be subjected to inspection with a microscope. They must be cut not only lengthwise, but crosswise. The glands as well as other organs must remain attached to fresh and prepared meats so far as is necessary for trustworthy inspection.

The regulations will take effect at once.

George T. Oliver Said to be Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Messages from Coburg, Ontario, where George T. Oliver of this city has his Summer home, declare that he is dangerously ill and that his family has been summoned to his bedside. A statement issued from the office of The Gazette-Times, of which Mr. Oliver is the owner, however, says that word was received by his relatives this morning that he was convalescent.

J. E. McKissick Lost in California.

OROVILLE, Cal., July 30.—J. E. McKissick, formerly a New York broker, son of an engineer connected with the Western Pacific Railroad, has been lost for three days in the cañon of Feather River. He had no provisions, and searching parties have been unable to find him.

King to Meet Kaiser in the Fall.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 31.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says a meeting between King Edward and Emperor William has now been definitely arranged. It is to take place in Germany in the course of the coming Autumn.

BRYAN WON'T CHANGE CONVICTIONS TO SUIT

Says He Cannot Renounce or Recant to Gain Support.

OFFICE NOT THE ONLY THING

He Thinks He Can, Perhaps, Be of Greater Service to His Country as a Private Citizen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 30.—W. J. Bryan's state of mind in regard to those who criticise his observations on the Democratic platforms of 1896 and 1900 was clearly manifested in remarks he made just before leaving London about the recent editorial expressions regarding him in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"The advice of THE TIMES," said Mr. Bryan, "accords well with the sentiments of many of my critics, who advise me to abandon my convictions for the sake of obtaining popularity. If I have any standing among my fellow-countrymen, it is because my convictions are not prepared to suit. You may recall the story of the American orator who made an impassioned speech which thrilled his hearers, and then remarked: 'These, gentlemen, are my convictions. If they are not satisfactory, they can be changed to suit.' While I welcome criticism and suggestions, it is impossible for me to renounce or recant for the purpose of gaining the support of any one. The 6,000,000 Democrats who supported me for President cannot be expected to grovel in the dust in order to gain accessions to their ranks.

"It is a long time before the next National Convention. If, when nomination time comes, it is found that there is a Democrat better suited to the situation than I there will be no protest on my part. There are other things in life besides office holding. I can, perhaps, be of greater service to my country out of office than as President. While I respect THE NEW YORK TIMES, I cannot blindly follow its leadership."

No doubt Mr. Bryan is determined to be absolutely loyal to his old friends, and nobody need expect him to utter one word that would reflect unpleasantly on the intelligence of his supporters of 1896 and 1900. His friends who are traveling with him say they absolutely know that his present political views are such that no real Democrat could quarrel with him over them. They confidently expect that as time goes by the line of demarkation will be obliterated between the Democrats who supported Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900 and are still with him and those who turned from him in those years but hope to follow his lead in the next campaign. There is no reason, they say, why the Democratic Party cannot come together under Mr. Bryan's leadership. Certainly there will be harmony, they predict, if both sides are broad-minded and tactful and abstain from petty jealousies and disagreements over unessential and inconsequential items.

"I asked Mr. Bryan," said a friend of mine, "what his attitude was toward the Gubernatorial campaign in New York. Quick as a flash Mr. Bryan replied: 'I frankly confess I have not wisdom enough to undertake the direction of the Democratic voters of the several States of the Union with respect to their State issues and candidates. The matter you speak of had best be left to the good judgment of the Democracy of New York.'"

I am reminded of this in connection with what a Republican Congressman said to me a few days ago. "Speaking nationally," he said, "it might be a good thing for the Republican Party if Mr. Hearst should be elected Governor of New York. There certainly would be a reaction, the effect of which would be to give us the State in 1908 for the Republican Presidential candidate. Let Hearst carry New York this year, and Bryan will lose it two years from now."

AT HOME FOR BRYAN MEN.

The Democratic Club Will Entertain Out-of-Town Visitors.

It was announced at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, last night that it had been decided to entertain Democrats who come here for the Bryan reception to be held Aug. 30.

There will be an "At Home" the day before the reception, and notices will be sent out in a few days notifying the visitors of the arrangements made for them.

To visiting Democrats will be extended the accommodations of the club during their stay here.

EXCURSIONISTS IN WRECK.

Western Train Derailed by a Spike and Fireman Is Killed.

ANTLERS, I. T., July 30.—A southbound "Cannon Ball" train on the Frisco Railroad, bearing 200 excursionists from Texas, was wrecked yesterday south of Antlers. A spike had been driven between two rails on a curve. The locomotive struck it and rolled down an embankment, followed by the tender and baggage car.

John Harlan, the engineer, will probably die. W[illegible]kelton, the fireman, was killed. Detectives believe the wreck was caused by boys who wanted to see the fast train stop in the woods.

Staten Island's "New Era" Dinner.

Cornelius K. Wolff, a real estate dealer of Staten Island, gave a dinner last night at St. George to "The Founder of Staten Island's New Era," W. E. Harmon of Wood, Harmon & Co. About 100 guests were present, who celebrated the effort to make Richmond Borough share the land booms of the other suburban properties.

¶ Insist upon your printer using

Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

for your business stationery. Printers who know do not need much insisting, but prefer to use it for the general satisfaction it gives.

¶ Any printer can show you samples of it.

RECORD DEFENDS HIMSELF.

New Jersey Candidate Replies to Attack of Randolph Perkins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 30.—George L. Record, the reform candidate for United States Senator, to-day answered the attack made on him by Randolph Perkins, the Republican leader in the Assembly. Mr. Perkins said that the railroads were being asked to support Record's candidacy, and declared that every proposition the railroads supported before the Legislature was conceded in the Record-Colby platform.

Mr. Perkins was the author of the Equal Taxation bill passed at the last session, and he took issue with the Record-Colby declaration demanding that the main stem of the railroads be cut into sections and taxed locally in each taxing district, instead of being taxed as a whole as at present.

Mr. Record said in part:

"Mr. Perkins seems to make two points. First, that the tax law passed last Winter is a better bill than that proposed by the Colby people, and second, that the bill proposed by the Colby people was put forward by the Colby people in the interest of the railroads.

"The Arrowsmith bill, upon which the Colby people made their fight, left the franchises to be assessed and taxed by the State at an average State rate instead of $5. It allowed the real estate composing the main stem and second-class property to be assessed by the local authorities in which the same was situated and taxed at the local rate.

"The Perkins bill made the franchises and real estate assessable together by a State board and taxable at an average State rate. The argument for the Arrowsmith bill was that real estate is real estate, whether it is main stem of railroads or second-class railroad property or individual property, and as such it has a value which is more likely to be fairly ascertained by local Assessors than by a State board which it is difficult to hold responsible.

"Mr. Perkins says this system is illogical, but it is in vogue in many other States, and we are satisfied it is the only solution of the railroad problem in this State. As to the charge that our bill was in the interest of the railroads, or favored by them, it is entirely unfounded."

BROKE OPEN MADINE'S TRUNK

Directed by Fisher, Detectives Got Hartje Love Letters, They Say.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 30.—The long-expected evidence as to the manner in which Augustus Hartje procured the love letters alleged to have been written by Mrs. Hartje to "Tom" Madine, the coachman co-respondent, was offered at the trial of the Hartje divorce suit to-day.

John B. Staub, a private detective, testified that he had visited Madine's room twice and, with John A. Anderson, another detective, had broken open Madine's trunk and removed the letters.

He declared that after the letters had been shown to Andrew Fisher, Hartje's brother-in-law, they were mailed to J. Scott Ferguson of counsel for Hartje.

Staub's story of the methods and code of signals which he and Anderson used while procuring the letters caused much amusement. Several times Staub became badly tangled in his testimony, but Anderson corroborated his statements.

Andrew Fisher, brother-in-law of Augustus Hartje, assumed responsibility for directing the detectives, and said the attorneys for his brother did not know where the letters came from until he told them.

When court adjourned, a large crowd gathered in front of the Court House, and some of the people threatened to attack the detectives. A detail of police was ordered to preserve order.

It was rumored that some of the witnesses in the case were to be arrested before the close of the day.

OLD CLOWN KILLS HIMSELF.

Despondent and Out of Work, Wesson Ends His Life in Schenectady.

SHENECTADY, N. Y., July 30.—After amusing circus audiences for thirty years with his jokes and antics, James G. Wesson, and old clown, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head. Wesson came to this city last Friday from Chicago to look for work. He left a letter to his wife, who lives in New York, saying he was sick and unable to work and was better dead.

Mrs. Wesson could give no reason for her husband's suicide yesterday except that he was despondent. Wesson was 47 years of age, and at times feared that he was growing too old for the circus.

Wesson, or Jim West, as he was called, was one of the best known clowns in the country. He was with Barnum & Bailey's Show at theMadison Square Garden last Spring, and joined the Hagenbeck Circus at Buffalo last May and remained with it until its season closed at Chicago. Wesson played the part of the clown for over thirty years. He joined the Forepaugh Show in 1875, and was with that circus for many years. He also was with the Ringling Brothers several years. In the early days of his professional career he was one of the song and dance team of Whitney and West, and also played in minstrel shows.

TO HONOR DEAD HERO.

Elaborate Arrangements for the Funeral of Policeman Hedderman.

Almost insane in her grief for her son's death, Mrs. Mary Hedderman, the widowed mother of Policeman William Hedderman, who lost his life in Cromwell's Creek on Sunday while trying to rescue a drowning boy, refused last night to allow the undertaker to touch the body.

"You shall not take him away," she cried. "I will never part from him."

Hedderman was the only support of his mother. He often told his companions that he would never think of marrying while she was alive. He had just bought a home for her at 228 Bronx Park Avenue, Westchester.

If Mrs. Hedderman will consent, the funeral will take place Thursday morning from the Van Nest Calvary Church, Van Nest. Interment will be made in Calvary Cemetery. The whole squad of police in the Alexander Avenue Station will attend the services, and arrangements for magnificent floral offerings have been made. The police station will be draped with crêpe, which is a most unusual mark of respect for the memory of a patrolman.

CANNED MEATS IN CANADA.

Only 4 of the 322 American and Canadian Samples Condemned.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 30.—When Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, asked his department to investigate and report upon the sanitary condition of the canned-meat industry and slaughter houses in Canada he also arranged with the Minister of Inland Revenue to have analyses made of the canned goods offered for sale throughout the Dominion.

The report declares that 322 samples were analyzed, including samples from the United States as well as from Canada, and that evidences of decomposition were found in only four of the 322 samples.

Shot Her Divorced Husband Dead.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 30.—Charles Attaway was shot and instantly killed at Blanchard, near this city, by his divorced wife, Mrs. William Kent, Jr. Attaway went to Kent's home and demanded his children. Kent appeared on the scene, and while he was wrestling with Attaway Mrs. Kent got a rifle and shot her former husband through the heart.

NOT FIGHTING HIGGINS, SAYS ODELL, GRAVELY

After a Talk Platt Also Has an Attack of Equanimity.

GOVERNOR WATCHING HEARST

Will Not Run If the Independence Leaguer Obtains Democratic Support, It Is Said.

For the second time since their reconciliation was announced, Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell held a long conference in the Senator's office, at 49 Broadway, yesterday. Although plans for the Republican State Convention were discussed and the probable time fixed for the meeting of the State Committee which will arrange the preliminaries for the convention, neither Senator Platt nor Mr. Odell would give any definite information as to when the State Committee will meet. Senator Platt intimated that the meeting might be held in the latter part of August.

Both the Senator and Mr. Odell were facetious when questioned concerning their talk. Mr. Odell said that he did not know of any Gubernatorial candidates. Then, after an impressive pause he added, "Except Gov. Higgins. He seems to be the only candidate." He afterward admitted that he did not know whether the Governor was a candidate for re-election.

"Are you fighting the renomination of Higgins?" he was asked.

"No," said Mr. Odell, gravely, "I am not fighting Higgins or any other candidate."

Senator Platt, with equal gravity, said that he had tried to find out from Mr. Odell who the candidates were, but that Mr. Odell would not give him any information.

There is a feeling that Gov. Higgins is waiting to see what will happen this week before announcing whether he will be a candidate for re-election. He wants to know what the Democrats and Hearst intend to do before committing himself. It is said that if the Democrats show a leaning toward Hearst, Higgins will not run for the Governorship again. He will only run, it is said, in case there are three parties in the field.

Senator Stevens, who headed the Gas Investigating Committee last year, was a visitor at State Headquarters yesterday. He has just returned from a trip through Massachusetts. He said he knew nothing about the drift in the State, but his visits to Odell have again brought forward his name as a possible candidate for the Governorship. Mr. Stevens's candidacy has been considerably weakened by his failure to put up a fight against Congressman Wadsworth when the latter defeated him for the Senatorial nomination from his district in favor of Percy Hooker.

Senator Carl Burr of Suffolk, whose new district includes Nassau County, said that in the course of a trip through the State from which he has just returned he found that the Hearst sentiment was much exaggerated, and he does not incline to the opinion that Hearst can force himself on the Democratic Convention from any strength that he may develop in the State prior to the convention.

Congressman Sherman did not arrive in the city yesterday in time formally to open the headquarters of the Congressional Committee in the St. James Building, but it was said there by Secretary Loudenslager that business will be begun to-day when Mr. Sherman gets a chance to attack the voluminous mail that has accumulated in his absence. Until that time it will be impossible to find out how the dollar campaign fund has progressed, but the size of the correspondence and the fact that it comes from all over the country augues a generous response to the committee's appeal. The new campaign textbooks will probably be issued this week and a copy will be sent to every one who sends a dollar to the campaign fund.

PASS THE EDUCATION BILL.

Commons Finish with the Measure—Fear the Lords Will Reject It.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 31.—The Education bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons last night by a majority of 192.

The Irish Laborers' Cottages bill passed the committee stage in the House of Lords at an early hour this morning after several amendments against the Government had been carried by large majorities.

The Colonial Marriages bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons.

The Education bill now goes to the House of Lords, which body, it is feared by the Government, will throw the measure out or greatly modify it. Various prominent Liberals have recently made speeches in which they have declared that such action by the Lords would result in a conflict between the Upper House and the Government, in which the existence of the House of Lords would be threatened.

Alligators in Athol Swamps.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHOL, Mass., July 30.—William Betts espied two alligators sunning themselves on the bank of Lord's Pond yesterday. He captured one about eighteen inches long, but the other, which he says is about six feet, got away. J. Knight Perkins of Worcester, whose business is the capture of alligators in Florida for the market, was in Athol last Summer, and it is supposed that while here he lost some of his captives, which reached the swamps.

Negro Tries to Kill Family.

MACON, Ga., July 30.—Joseph Morris, a young negro, attempted to take the lives of the family of George E. Bloodworth, at their home, near Macon, to-day. While the members of the family were at supper Morris entered the house and fired at them with a shotgun. Over sixty shots struck Bloodworth's face and nearly as many struck his wife. Mrs. Bloodworth was holding her infant daughter, who was unharmed. The negro escaped, but is being pursued by citizens.

Quagmires and Smallpox in Colon.

COLON, July 30.—The month of July has witnessed a series of heavy rains on the Isthmus, which have hampered the work of the Americans for sanitation in Colon and made the streets of the town impassable quagmires. The conditions to-day are worse than ever before. Preparations are being made to pave the principal streets of Colon with brick. Two more cases of smallpox were found here yesterday.

The Caprice of Fashion

never lessens the vogue of White Rose Ceylon Tea. Its permanent popularity rests on its unchanging qualities. Uniformly excellent. The package assures it. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, in Sealed 1 Pound Tins.

WABASH DEBENTURE PLAN.

Bankers and Bondholders Thought to Have Agreed on Exchange.

The representatives of the holders of the Wabah Railroad's debenture B bonds and the attorneys for the Gould interests held a conference yesterday at the office of Pierce & Greer at which the details of the financial plan by which the road hopes to exchange the debenture B's for new bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest and stock were discussed. While no definite information was vouchsafed after the meeting, it was said by one of the counsel for the railroad that the conference had been "entirely harmonious and satisfactory."

Some time ago it was announced that the Wabash had offered the debenture B holders 70 per cent. in the new fours and 50 per cent. in common and 50 per cent. in preferred stock for their holdings, with the alternative of 90 per cent. in cash. It has been understood that since the negotiations reached this point the banking interests concerned in the financing of the road have sought to modify the terms so as to obviate the necessity of providing so large an amount of cash.

Yesterday's meeting is understood to have been called for the purpose of submitting the modified terms to the bondholders' committee, and the statement coming from the railroad's representative that the conference had been satisfactory was taken in Wall Street to mean that the new terms put forward to satisfy the banking interests had been favorably received.

McCLELLAN CAMPS OPENED.

Rival Headquarters to Murphy Started in Harlem Districts.

The fight between the Murphy and McClellan factions in Tammany Hall, which will be decided at this Fall's primaries, was formally opened in Harlem last night. In opposition to the regular Tammany camps in the new Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts the headquarters of the McClellan forces were opened last night in those threo districts with much burning of red fire, music, and speechmaking.

There were about 7,000 people at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where the Joseph L. Burke rally was held. He is opposing John Dietz, the Murphy candidate for leader in the new Twenty-fourth District. Sheriff Hayes and Mayor McClellan's secretary, O'Brien, were present.

Ex-Street Commissioner Percival E. Nagle, the McClellan candidate in the new Thirtieth Assembly District, opened the campaign at the Kanawna Club, Lexington Avenue and 125th Street. The Murphy candidate there is John F. Cowan.

At Lenox Avenue and 116th Street Lewis A. Abrams, the McClellan candidate for the leadership of the new Thirty-first Assembly District, opened fire on Peter A. Hendrick, the Murphy candidate. It was said there that Murphy called Abrams down to see him about two weeks ago and asked him to pledge himself not to run against his man Hendricks, Murphy's lawyer, as he wanted to try to seat Hendricks on the Supreme Court bench.

FLIES SPREAD CHOLERA.

Outbreak of Plague in Philippines Is Traced to Them.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The outbreak of cholera in various parts of the Philippines is due to the unusual number of flies in the islands, according to advices received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Dr. Heiser, the head of the Bureau of Health in the islands, is urging that steps be taken to destroy the pests, which are said to be worse than they have been for years.

Orders have been issued for the screening of all places where foodstuffs are kept. Dr. Heiser declares that the prevailing cloudy weather is propitious for the appearance and transmission of the disease germs.

SAVINGS BANKS' YEAR.

Deposits Show Gain of $31,142,640 Over Those of 1905.

ALBANY, July 30.—Supt. F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-day issued a statement showing the condition of the savings banks of the State for the year ended June 30, including the expenses for six months.

The report shows that the total resources July 1, 1906, were $1,444,444,492.30; total resources July 1, 1905, $1,367,692,595.41; gain for year 1906, $76,751,806.89; gain for year 1905, $92,503,427.44. The amount due depositors July 1, 1906, was $1,335,098,053.62, a gain over the previous year of $82,164,753.80.

The amount deposited during the year ended June 30, 1906, was $394,356,106.60, against $363,213,486.34 the previous year, the gain being $31,142,640.26.

SAVED BY AIR MATTRESS.

Wrecked Yachtsmen Used It as Raft for Man Who Could Not Swim.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 30.—Placing their companion, who could not swim, upon a pneumatic mattress and pushing it, Henry S. McPherson and P. B. Hyde of Boston swam several hundred yards through a choppy sea to-day, and all three men got ashore near Jerry's Point after their yacht Saquoit had struck on the rocks in the fog while trying to make Little Harbor. The men had no time to save any of their effects. The rescued man refused to give his name. The yacht is a total wreck.

Found Body Hanging to a Tree.

Jacob Boehler of 226 East Eighty-fifth Street discovered the body of a man hanging to the limb of a tree yesterday in the Fort Washington Woods, near Broadway and 195th Street. It was evident that it had been hanging for some days and that the case was one of suicide. The body was that of a man about 30 years of age and 5 feet 8 inches in height. There were two letters found in the pockets of the dead man, addressed to "Joseph Sitterlin, care Mr. Reddy, 184 Columbus Avenue." The body was cut down by the police and removed to the Harlem Morgue. The letters were turned over to Coroner Harburger.

Shah Dismisses Unpopular Vizier.

TEHERAN, July 30.—The Grand Vizier, whose ultra-reactionism made him very unpopular, has been dismissed. He opposed the granting of reforms, which resulted in popular demands for his dismissal.

Gov. Higgins Back in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—Gov. Higgins returned to this city to-day from his home in Olean. He would not say how long he expected to remain here.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12 Midnight—15 to 25 Whitehall Street; Goelst estate; damage, $5,000.

2:45 A. M.—1,573 First Avenue; Samuel Wohlfoil; damage trifling.

3:40 A. M.—172 West 135th Street; J. C. Manchester; damage, $25.

8:28 A. M.—21 West Twenty-fifth Street; Enos Manufacturing Company; damage slight.

10:25 A. M.—625 East Fifth Street; Joseph Solfriend; damage, $25.

11:20 A. M.—124 West 115th Street; Horowics Brothers; damage trifling.

12:05 P. M.—194 Chrystie Street; M. Wangrow; damage, $20.

2:30 P. M.—56-58 Sullivan Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:55 P. M.—45 West 115th Street; Morris Goldberg; damage, $10.

5:55 P. M.—231 West Ninety-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—390 Hudson Street; National Carpet Company; damage, $5,000.

6:30 P. M.—1,350 First Avenue; Sigmund Katz; damage, $100.

10:20 P. M.—472 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

11:[illegible] P. M.—45 South Washington Square; Joseph [illegible]; damage, $10.

WABASH DEBENTURE PLAN.

Bankers and Bondholders Thought to Have Agreed on Exchange.

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Yellowstone Park

COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF

A Delightful Summer Resort---Clear Skies---Bracing Temperature---Out-of-Door Life---Splendid Fishing---Marvelous Scenery---Fine Hotels

ATTRACTIVE VACATION OUTINGS

UNDER THE PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

AUGUST 6, 1906

Going through Canadian Rockies to the Pacific Coast, returning via Denver.

RATE, $227

from NEW YORK; proportionate rates from other points. All necessary expenses for twenty-two days.

SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN

LATE SUMMER TOUR SEPTEMBER 3

Itineraries and full particulars of Ticket Agents, C. STUDDS, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

RUMORED DISASTER AT SEA.

Report that the Steamer Carolina Foundered, Believed Untrue.

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 30.—It was rumored here to-day that the Austrian steamer Carolina, Capt. Bartolich, which cleared from this port on July 24 for Marseilles, Spezzia, and Venice, had foundered somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico.

Later another rumor was in circulation that the vessel had gone aground on one of the Florida Keys. Careful inquiry fails to confirm either report.

The vessel sailed from here with a cargo of phosphate, cedar slats, and barrels of tallow. She is a new vessel. It is not believed by the consignors of the cargo, the Gulf Transit Company, that there is anything in the rumor. No definite advices have been received.

The Carolina is of 3,070 tonnage. She came to Pensacola from New Orleans on July 9.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR BROWNE

Judge Hough to Pass on Examiner's Imprisonment in Sing Sing.

Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court granted yesterday the application of Lawyer Terence J. McManus of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Charles C. Browne, the convicted United States Customs Silk Examiner, who is now in Sing Sing.

Argument on the writ will be heard by Judge Hough on Aug. 7. The Court will then decide whether the Federal authorities erred in taking Browne directly from Canada to Sing Sing to serve the two years' sentence imposed upon him in March, 1904.

In his application Mr. McManus cited Article 3 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, ratified July 12, 1889, which reads:

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties shall be triable or tried for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than the offense for which he was surrendered, until he shall have had an opportunity to return to the country from which he was surrendered.

Browne was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States through the importation of Japanese silks with the firm of J. A. S. Rosenthal & Co. He was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing. An appeal was taken to all the higher Federal courts, which decided against him. Browne then fled to Canada, forfeiting $12,500 bail.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE IN VAIN.

Two Boys Drown in North River Despite Truckman's Bravery.

Two boys, James Doyle, nine years old, and Thomas Osborne, eleven, fell from a stringpiece of the West Shore pier at the foot of Franklin Street yesterday and were drowned in the North River.

John Coughlin, a truck driver of 311 Madison Street, jumped into the river after them with all his clothes on and dived repeatedly for the lads, but could not locate them. Late last night the body of the Osborne boy was recovered. The body of the Doyle boy is still to be found.

Hitchcock Replies in Indian Suit.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock filed his answer to-day to the rule against himself and the Secretary of the Treasury to enjoin them from paying $150,000 as fees to Finkelberg, Nagel & Co. of St. Louis and Edward Smith of Vinita, Indian Territory, in the case of Frank J. Boudinot, a Cherokee Indian. Secretary Hitchcock declares that the court has no jurisdiction because the attorneys to whom the fee was to be paid had not been made parties to the suit. He also asserts that Boudinot's interest in the fee amounts to only $5, which is below the minimum of the court's jurisdiction.

Examinations for Raiding Deputies.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The decision of President Roosevelt a month ago that he would try the experiment of appointing Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue through medium of the Civil Service Commission on competitive examinations, took from to-day. The commission announced that examinations will be held in Asheville, Statesville, Salisbury, Charlotte, and Winston, N. C., on Aug. 29, for Clerk and Office Deputies, Storekeeper Gaugers, and Division Deputy Collectors. It will be the first time that "raiding Deputies" come up for appointment under the Civil Service rules.

Two Killed in a Boiler Explosion.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 30.—Harry Borders and Lafayette Lichey were killed and twenty other workmen were injured by the explosion of a boiler at the plant of the Vincennes Paper Mills Company. The property loss is $50,000. The boiler was thrown through the roof of the boiler house and damaged the Harrison mansion, the home of William Henry Harrison when he was Governor of the Northwest Territory.

Equal Coffee Rates to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 30.—It was announced to-day by the Lampert Steamship Company that New Orleans and New York will be placed on the same footing as regards coffee importing rates from Rio de Janeiro. The rates will be 35 cents per bag to each port. The steamship company announced recently that the rate to New Orleans would be 40 cents and to New York 35 cents.

Jeweler Robbed and Murdered.

MADISON, Wis., July 30.—The dead body of Joseph Barderheir, a jeweler, who had been missing since last Monday, was found in the woods three miles east of here to-day. He had been robbed and murdered. Barderheir came here from Chicago about six months ago.

For Indigestion

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

An effective remedy for obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache and depression.—Adv.

PUTS BLAME ON PASSENGERS

Nora's Captain Holds Them Responsible for Fishing Boat Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

ANGLESEA, N. J., July 30.—Capt. Herbert N. Shivers of the fishing boat Nora, which was capsized in a squall on Hereford Inlet Bar yesterday afternoon, nine lives being lost, made an official statement of the accident to-day before R. A. Sargent and D. H. Howard, Inspectors of Steam Vessels, in which he places the blame for the overturning of the craft upon the passengers.

"The passengers all rushed to the lee side of the boat," he said, "when we were struck by a cross sea, and over we went. There were plenty of life preservers aboard, but after the Nora turned over it was hard to get at them. The passengers were panic stricken, anyway."

The bodies of six victims of the accident have been recovered and are in a Wildwood undertaking establishment. Three other bodies, those of Griffith Williams, George Norris, and Cave Weaver, all of Philadelphia, are still to be found.

But one life was lost aboard the Alva B., the other fishing boat capsized in the squall, that of Jeremiah Crosson of West Philadelphia. The body has not yet been recovered.

BLOWS HIMSELF TO PIECES.

Disappointed Swain Ties Dynamite to His Neck and Explodes It.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLINGTON, Kan., July 30.—Tying a sack filled with dynamite around his neck and setting fire to a fuse attached thereto, Graham D. Gibbs, a youth, blew himself to pieces this morning. Just before the explosion, Gibbs tried to remove the sack, as if overcome with terror. Windows were broken for blocks, and a hole was made in the street where he stood. Not a shred of his clothing or a piece of his body large enough to pick up could be found.

Gibbs fell in love with Rosa Gaubetz, a young girl in this city, several weeks ago. Her parents would not consent to their marriage, saying that the girl was too young, and last night Gibbs was ordered away from the Gaubetz home. In a letter found in his room Gibbs declared that he would kill himself because of the unhappy outcome of his suit.

Occasional Dry Cleaning

gives the gown or robe a freshness and brightness which cannot be obtained by any other method of cleaning.

Barratt, Nephews & Co., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, Established 1819.

585 Madison Ave. 708 " " " 992 " " " 1064 " " " } Men's Clothing cleaned by us returned ready for immediate use.

28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

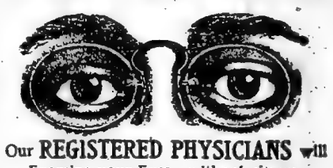

Our REGISTERED PHYSICIANS will Examine your Eyes—without charge.

Glasses only if needed—$1 upward.

223 Sixth Ave., 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
217 B'way, Astor House.
1274 Broadway, 33d St.
5 Cortlandt St., Near B'way.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
Established Nearly 50 Years.

"LION BRAND"

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING

2 FOR 25c. COLLARS

TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES

INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

SOZODONT

A NON-ACID DENTIFRICE PRESERVES TEETH

LYNCHERS ATTACK A CAR.

Police with Revolvers Protect Pearce Family Murderer, Who Confesses.

CANONSBURG, Penn., July 30.—Elmer Dempster, a nineteen-year-old negro, was arrested to-day on the charge of murdering Mrs. Samuel Pearce and her two children and wounding a third child last evening and was lodged in jail at Washington, Penn., this evening after an exciting trip.

Soon after leaving Canonsburg, twenty men boarded the trolley car, and with shouts of "Lynch him!" "Kill him!" dragged the prisoner and policemen to the road. The policemen guarded the negro, and finally drove the mob away with revolvers. When Washington was reached nearly 300 persons were found at the Court House, and the prisoner was taken through the basement to the jail.

Dempster confessed that he attacked Mrs. Pearce's little daughter, and the child's mother ran to a drawer to get a revolver with which to shoot him. He wrested the weapon from her, he says, shot her and the children with it and then set fire to the house to hide his crime.

In a supplementary confession he cleared up another murder mystery which led to the arrest to-night of two other negroes by the Washington County officers. On Dempster's information the police went to the mines of the M. A. Hanna Coal Company in Cherry Valley, near Burgettstown, and took the men, whose names are Patterson and Bucher. They are charged with the murder of John Koboda, a wealthy foreigner, who was found dead in a clump of bushes along the Wabash Railroad tracks in Independence Township on May 1.

Clean as the White House Kitchen --- The Home of Richardson & Robbins' Boned Meats.

There is one way to know that every bit and shred of potted meat or luncheon tongue placed on your table is as absolutely sweet and clean as it is delicious and wholesome.

That way is to pay your purveyor a few cents more for Richardson & Robbins' tinned delicacies—potted chicken, turkey, ham and tongue. If you are not willing to pay the extra price for purity now, perhaps you will be when you read the report of the Board of Health of the State of Massachusetts, which has just finished analyzing all the meat products offered for sale in that Commonwealth. The report specifically names the firm of Richardson & Robbins of Dover, Delaware, and commends its product as of excellent quality. *See full report in the Boston papers of July 11th.*

Richardson & Robbins' tinned meat delicacies have been eaten by three generations of Americans. They were established before adulteration and modern hasty processes became the fashion. They have been prepared from the same honest recipes for fifty years and all of that time they have been served on the family table of their makers.

Every meat is tinned in a special sanitary can that opens with a key. Every can is sterilized.

Ask your dealer for Richardson & Robbins' potted chicken, turkey, ham, tongue, curried fowl, boned chicken and luncheon meats. Insist on the lable "R. & R." It is your safeguard. *Ask anybody from Delaware.*

Richardson & Robbins
DOVER, DELAWARE. Established 1856

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS DETERMINE ON REVOLT

Will Urge Peasants to Seize Land and Then March on Towns.

MORE ESTATES DESTROYED

Another Town Almost Wiped Out—$1,500,000 Fire at Kieff—Brewery Wrecked in St. Petersburg.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—The Opposition parties are maturing plans for various forms of action.

The Constitutional Democrats are conspicuous by their insistence on pacific though radical measures. In the discussions between the Central Committee and the members of the Parliamentary faction last week it was resolved to suggest to the party congress to be held in Finland methods for carrying out the programme outlined in the Viborg manifesto. As these proposals are not authoritative until they are sanctioned by the congress, the leaders consider it premature to reveal them. The intention, however, is to keep strictly within the limits of passive resistance, which the party regards as a thoroughly constitutional form of combat.

Representatives of the Group of Toil and the Socialist Party proposed the formation of a common committee, but the Constitutional Democrats refused to incur the risk of becoming identified with violent forms of revolutionary activity. In practice it will be found difficult to draw the line, and the passive resistance advocated by the Constitutional Democrats may easily lead to conflicts with the authorities in which revolutionary violence may play a prominent part.

The Socialist Revolutionary Party has seized the opportunity to initiate a fresh revolutionary campaign. It had suspended operations to a certain extent during the session of the Duma in view of the confidence reposed by the peasantry in the Duma. Now that this confidence has been destroyed, the Central Committee of the party has sent instructions to the local organizations to renew immediately the agitation among the peasantry and the troops in order to provoke a general insurrection. The peasants are to be urged to seize land and Government money. After having secured their position in the country, they are to march upon the towns. The troops are to be urged to refuse to fire upon the rebels and immediately to come over to the people's side.

Of this thoroughgoing programme the part relating to the seizure of land by the peasantry certainly has a considerable prospect of success. Of the remainder a large portion belongs to the category of aspirations of the revolutionary parties.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—The Central Committee of the Social Democrats, which was hastily summoned here from the Provinces, has formally decided to support the revolutionary groups in pushing the agitation for a general strike and uprising. The Social Democrats' Central Committee announces that the aim of the revolution is to obtain a Constituent Assembly of the Russian people to decide on the future form of Government.

A manifesto to the peasants of Russia has been issued in the joint names of all the various labor, Socialist, and revolutionary organizations, including the representatives of these organizations in the late Duma. This manifesto declares that the hopes reposed in the lower house of Parliament have been blasted by the diabolical designs of the crowd of Grand Dukes, courtiers, and wealthy landed proprietors assembled around the Emperor, whose only purpose is the maintenance of their power over the people. By dispersing the elected representatives of the people, and arresting and imprisoning them the Government has declared war on the nation, and a struggle is beginning in which rivers of blood will flow and for which the criminal Government is responsible. The people must not spare the Government.

The manifesto further accuses the Government of betraying the Fatherland by invoking the aid of German and Austrian troops. The people are therefore urged to remove the local authority everywhere, to replace it with men elected by themselves, and to confiscate all State funds. The troops also must conform to the orders of those elected by the people. The workmen in the towns, the peasantry, and all toilers must in conjunction with the troops seize the liberty and take the land which the Government has denied to them. The land thus possessed must be handed over to the popularly elected local authorities pending the elaboration of a new land law.

The manifesto calls for elections on the basis of universal suffrage, and concludes with the words:

"Down with the Government and the Emperor! Long live the dear and free Russian people!"

A company of the railroad battalion stationed at Krasnovodsk mutinied to-day, and, accompanied by a mob of workmen, marched to the jail and endeavored to set at liberty the participants in the recent disorders at Lashkert. The battalion guarding the jail remained loyal and dispersed the mutineers.

The latest official telegrams from Poltava, where a serious outbreak occurred on July 28 in the First Battalion of the Sevski Regiment, say that order has been restored. The affair is still shrouded in considerable mystery, but enough is known to establish the fact that the loyal troops used machine guns against their mutinous comrades, which alone is enough to create a deep impression in the army generally.

A mob of two thousand workmen completely wrecked a brewery on the Schlusselburg Road in this city last night. Before a detachment of Cossacks sent to disperse them arrived the men had destroyed practically everything.

The rumor in circulation last night that Gen. Trepoff had been assassinated turns out to be as baseless as the report to the same effect which was current early last week.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 31.—A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Lübeck says the Danish police have discovered that 707 cases of arms and ammunition were shipped from Denmark to Finland in July upon false clearing papers.

BEG TROOPS TO AID PEOPLE.

Appeal to the Army and Navy by the Radical Dumaists.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—The text of the appeal to the Army and Navy adopted on July 27 by the radical groups of the outlawed Parliament, in conjunction with the Central Committees of the proletariat organizations, is as follows:

"Soldiers and Sailors—The Government has by imperial command dissolved Parliament and troops have been assembled from all sides to oppress the people by armed force. The people's representatives were elected from among your fathers and brothers in order to lay before the Emperor the needs of the people and to obtain land and liberty. But the Emperor would not listen to the elected of the people. He hearkened to his former councilors, the Grand Dukes, Ministers, Generals, and the wealthiest of the landowners, who did not want to give up their lands, their properties, their emoluments, (amounting to many thousands of rubles,) and their irresponsible power.

"Russia is now divided into two parts. On one side is the vast majority, all the peasants and workmen, all the poor and oppressed, the best educated and the most enlightened citizens, the soldiers who see the most clearly, the best officers, and all the martyrs in the jails, including many thousands of soldiers and sailors. On the other side is a collection of oppressors, such as Trepoff, Pobiedonostzeff, and the Manchurian Generals, who ran away from the Japanese, but who fired on the people at Moscow and Odessa and Tohita; the petty Government officials, the police spies, and the whole Black Hundred, and these rely on your strength to beat down the whole Russian people.

"Will you shoot the people, shed the blood of the people, and transfix the people's breasts with bayonets? Remember that you are the children of peasants, that you are the children of the Russian people, and that in the villages where you were born your own brothers who are remaining home are also agitating, are also demanding land and liberty, and that the Government is sending other troops to shoot and beat them. Why will you defend the Government? Do you, yourselves, live so well? Are not you, yourselves, in a state of servitude? You are in a worse state of bondage than all the others. You are made to act as officers' servants, you are tormented in discipline battalions; for every free word you are sent to hard labor or shot.

"We, the representatives of the people, wished to promulgate laws providing for a reduction of the term of military service to two years, for the abolition of soldiers' employment as servants, for the payment of a monthly wage to soldiers, and for the effective prevention of all insults to the rank and file by those placed over them. We wished to improve the lot of the soldiers, but the great aim before us was to improve the lot of the whole working population. To prevent all this the Government hastened to dissolve Parliament.

"Soldiers and Sailors—We, the legally elected representatives of the peasants and workingmen, declare to you that without Parliament the Government is illegal. Orders which it may now issue have no legal force. We call on you:

"Firstly—To cease to obey the illegal Government and actively to oppose it in conjunction with us and the whole of the poor population. You have taken an oath to defend the Fatherland. Stand beside us for land and liberty.

"Secondly—Any man who shoots at the people is a criminal, a traitor, and the enemy of the people. We inform all such, in the name of their fathers and brothers, that they will not be allowed to return to their homes and that over their names will hang the eternal curse of the people.

"Thirdly—The Government entered into negotiations with the Austrian and German Emperors, and German troops are ready to invade our country to defend the Government, which opposes the people, with the power of foreign arms.

"By such negotiations, we declare, the Government has betrayed the country and is now outside the limits of the law.

"Soldiers and Sailors—Your sacred duty is to free the Russian people from the treacherous Government and defend Parliament. Every man falling in this holy war will cover himself with eternal fame and the Russian people will bless his name. In this struggle your elected representatives will be with you. Be brave for the Fatherland, for the people, and for land and liberty against the criminal Government."

SOLDIER DENOUNCES PRELATE.

Rises in Church and Contradicts the Archbishop of Odessa.

ODESSA, July 30.—A common soldier caused a sensation in the Cathedral here to-day by rising in the body of the church and contradicting certain political statements made by the Archbishop from the pulpit.

A thanksgiving service for the dissolution of the lower house of Parliament was being held in the Cathedral. It was attended by all the local authorities. The Archbishop declared among other things that the members of the Opposition were Anarchists and enemies of the people. When he had finished a soldier got up and began to make a speech. He said it was not the Opposition, but men like the Archbishop who were the real enemies of the people. A scene of great confusion ensued, amid which the soldier was arrested and taken to prison.

PANIC IN WARSAW; FIVE DEAD.

Caused by Shots Outside Church—Official and Policeman Slain.

WARSAW, July 30.—While the church at Wilanow, a suburb of Warsaw, was filled with worshippers to-day, an unknown person outside began firing rapidly with a revolver. A panic followed, the church service was broken up, and the congregation, in a wild effort to escape, crowded on board a ferryboat, which sank, five persons being drowned.

The affair indicates the nervousness of the people. No day passes without tragic occurrences. In the City Park last Saturday evening a man fired into a crowd, killing one man and wounding four.

FIERCE WAR IN CAUCASUS.

Tartars Trying to Overwhelm Armenians and Russian Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The triangular truce between the Armenians, Tartars, and Russian troops before Shusha was very brief. The display of white flags and the naming of representatives of the warring factions to arrange a "lasting peace" was but a prelude to the resumption of hostilities yesterday upon a larger and bloodier scale.

The fighting is not only in full progress at Shusha itself, (a town of 30,000 inhabitants 180 miles to the southeast of Tiflis, the Tartar quarter of which is apparently in flames,) but it has spread to the surrounding country. There the Tartars have risen and are striving to overwhelm the Armenians and the Russian troops.

Gen. Zoloschakov, in command of the Russian forces, has appealed urgently for reinforcements. A battalion of riflemen at Elisabethpol, the nearest point where there are soldiers, has already been dispatched to the scene.

Yesterday large forces of Tartars attacked Askeran Pass, which was occupied by Armenians, but were unable to break the Armenian cordon. The Tartars are now concentrating against the pass.

On July 27 Kurds attacked two villages and endeavored to force an entrance into Shusha. They were repulsed by Russian troops.

News from Elisabethpol is that communication between Agdam and Shusha has been interrupted for five days.

It is worthy of note that the Russians, who in the disorders of last year were accused of protecting the Tartars from Armenian attack, are now themselves hard pressed by the Mohammedan hordes.

OKU SUCCEEDS KODAMA.

Chief of General Staff—Commanded the Left Army in Manchuria.

TOKIO, July 30.—Gen. Oku has been appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Army in succession to Gen. Baron Kodama, who died on July 22.

Gen. Oku commanded the Left Army during the Russo-Japanese War and achieved a series of brilliant victories, including those of Nan-Shan and Tie Pass. The army under his command prevented the Russians from relieving Port Arthur at a critical stage of the siege.

BACKS TRANSATLANTIC PLAN.

Newfoundland Supporting the Project for a Part Rail System.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 30.—Premier Bond's declaration last Saturday at the official luncheon to Earl Grey that he expected the consummation of a fast transatlantic ferry scheme within a year referred to a project supported by British, Canadian, and American capitalists for a weekly service of 18-knot steamers between England and Newfoundland, the passengers going to and coming from Canada and America across Newfoundland by rail.

The project will be presented to the Legislature for approval at the next session.

CENTRAL WRECK UNIQUE IN RAILROAD HISTORY

The Small Loss of Life Considered Remarkable.

ONTEORA'S NARROW ESCAPE

Steamboat Ran Ashore Near Fishkill at the Same Time That the Pacific Express Hit the Landslide.

A blinding rain which caused a landslide was responsible for the wreck of the west-bound Pacific Express on the New York Central, ten miles south of Poughkeepsie, late Sunday night.

Because of the small loss of life the complete destruction of the engine and baggage car and the small damage to the five cars following the ones wrecked, the accident is considered one of the most remarkable in the history of American railroading.

Almost at the same time that the Central wreck occurred, the Onteora, a steamboat of the Fishkill Line, went ashore on the west side of the river, and by a margin of two feet missed a pier. She had 150 passengers on board, who were thrown into a panic.

The train which was wrecked on the Central consisted of an engine and six cars, including one Pullman. It left the rails while traveling at the rate of forty miles an hour. William Wells, the engineer, was in the act of applying the air brakes when the front trucks of the locomotive struck the landslide and were derailed. The engine ran along on the ties for a short distance, but it was soon upset. It fell across both tracks, and the fore part was submerged in the river. The engineer was killed. The coupling connecting the tender to the locomotive broke. The tender and the rest of the train ran along for about fifty feet, when the tender jumped the track and plunged into the embankment at the side of the road. The fireman, who was on the tender, was also killed. The baggage car followed the tender and was broken to pieces. The other cars, containing nineteen persons, came to a sudden stop. The passengers were thrown from their seats, and the following were the ones most seriously injured:

Mrs. AUGUSTUS HERATH of Schenectady, arm broken.
Mrs. WARREN REYNOLDS of Peekskill, arms broken and legs lacerated.
OXFORD PETERS, 981 Broad Avenue, Schenectady, arms broken.
W. H. TAYLOR, Elmira.
HENRY TAYLOR, Poughkeepsie, arm broken.
EDWARD KELLY, Poughkeepsie, arm and leg broken.

Ten minutes after word of the wreck was received in Fishkill six physicians were on the way to the scene. The injured were removed to Highlands Hospital, where, after their injuries had been attended to they were taken to their homes.

The accident happened about 11:40 o'clock. The train was due at Fishkill at 11:16 o'clock. It was ten minutes late. As he left the station at Fishkill Wells, the engineer, opened the throttle to full speed.

There was a hard rain falling at the time. Old rivermen say that the storm was one of the most severe they have ever known. The water came down in sheets as the express pulled out of the Fishkill station. The tracks run within fifteen feet of the river along this part of the line, and the decline from the hills to the roadbed is abrupt.

When the express reached the outskirts of Fishkill it was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. Suddenly, as the train rounded a curve just opposite Roseton, on the other side of the river, there was a slide of water and earth from the embankment on the land side of the track. A section of the hill containing 500 cubic feet of earth had fallen upon the tracks.

Wells applied the brakes, but it was too late. With a plunge the fore part of the engine left the tracks, plowed through the liquid mass, and, turning toward the river on the left, broke over the two tracks adjoining. Then it fell on its right side with the headlight dipping into the waves. Wells was buried under his engine.

The tender broke away from the first half of the engine and, carried by the momentum of the six cars in its wake, jumped ahead and to the right. It left the track fifty feet ahead and fell over on its side against the foot of the hill. Warner, the fireman, was carried with it, and he was buried under the wreck.

Then came the baggage car. Breaking away from the coach behind it, the car raced after the tender, and after running along the track for a distance of 100 yards, collapsed and fell in a broken mass on the right side of the track and ahead of the tender. "Harlem Jack," the head train master, was in the baggage car as it shot ahead, and although the car was smashed to bits, he escaped without injury.

The other five cars of the train, holding together, left the rails and bumping along the ties came to a standstill with the first car opposite the upset tender.

The nineteen passengers aboard the train were thrown into a panic, and as the cars left the track some of them started for the doors. Before they could move, however, they were thrown to the floor and when they were able to rise the cars had come to a stop. Word was sent to Fishkill and then to the Grand Central Station in this city. The rain was still pouring down as the Fishkill physicians on a special car were hurried to the scene. They found Wells and Warner beyond help, but they gave first aid to the injured passengers.

Two hours later, while a wrecking train was busy clearing the tracks, Supt. McCoy of the Hudson Division arrived from New York on a special train and took charge. Word had been sent to Poughkeepsie and all south-bound trains were held at that point to await the clearing of the track. The block was more serious than was at first supposed, and orders were issued for all trains to and from New York to run from Poughkeepsie to Chatham and make their entrance to and exit from New York by way of the Harlem division.

The wrecking crew, consisting of three hundred men, was unable to clear the road until 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when the first train, an accommodation from Poughkeepsie, got through on its way south. A temporary track was built where the express had been wrecked.

Most of the passengers on the Onteora, which went ashore near the scene of the Central wreck, were asleep when the boat went aground. The boat was steaming at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and the shock awoke exery one aboard. Men and women rushed from their staterooms to see what the trouble was, but when they ran out upon deck the rain drove them indoors. Capt. Cooper and the pilot reassured the passengers, and in a few minutes quiet was restored. At daylight all the passengers were landed and sent to their destination by train.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y., July 30.—Thomas Mulford, a flagman on the New York Central Railroad, was struck and instantly killed by the Empire State Express to-day while flagging trains to prevent them from running into the wreck of the Pacific Express.

Catskill Liner Still Aground.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 30.—The steamer Onteora of the Catskill Line, which ran ashore at the Jova brick yard at Roseton, four miles above Newburg, last night, is still hard aground. The 150 passengers aboard were transferred to the steamer City of Hudson an hour after the Onteora went ashore. The steamer's bow is fifteen feet on the bank, and she lies on the mud from stem to stern.

Bodies of Piddian Girls Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 30.—The bodies of Sophia and Corinne Piddian of Brooklyn, who were drowned in sixty-five feet of water at Lage George a week ago, were recovered to-day by the divers, who used a long line and hooks. The bodies were sent to Brooklyn to-night.

OUTING HATS lay claim to popularity chiefly because of a simple smartness unattained in other styles.

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BELCHER SURRENDERS AFTER HIDING A YEAR

Paterson's ex-Mayor Had But $17.40 in His Pockets.

READY TO STAND TRIAL

Accused of Embezzling $100,000—Detectives Close on His Trail When He Gave Himself Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., July 30.—William H. Belcher, Paterson's fugitive ex-Mayor, who left this city in July last, after embezzling $50,000 of the funds of the Manchester Building and Loan Association and raising as much again by other questionable means, walked into the County Jail at an early hour this morning and announced that he wished to surrender himself.

Belcher has been traveling about the country for a year in an endeavor to elude justice. He knew that detectives were on his trail and decided to give himself up. Several weeks ago he wrote to Prosecutor Emley that he intended to return and take his punishment. Belcher had been in New York for nearly a week, and stayed there until he knew that he was about to be placed under arrest.

Prosecutor Emley, who has been out of town for a few days, returned to this city shortly after 1 o'clock to-day. He said:

"This thing of being a fugitive has been preying on Belcher's mind, and it has been apparent to me for some time that he intended giving himself up. Several months ago a lawyer who is friendly to Belcher stopped me up in the Court House and asked me if he could not look at the indictments against Belcher. I thought that a strange request, but told him he might look them over if he would not take copies of them.

"He was content with this and scrutinized the papers carefully. That circumstance made me suspicious, and set me thinking. Three or four weeks later another friend of Belcher stopped me on the street and told me that he knew that the fugitive Mayor was considering surrendering himself, but that he could not give me any particulars. That was the last I heard of the matter, although the second party had warned me not to be surprised if I received overtures from his relatives.

"Last Tuesday a relative came to me and asked me if I would grant him a conference in regard to Belcher. I told him he might come that night to my house. He came that evening and told me Belcher was at Bartlett, N. H., and that he would come direct from that place to this city, arriving here on Thursday, so that he could be arraigned in Quarter Sessions on Friday morning. He asked if that was satisfactory, and I told him yes, as long as Belcher fully intended giving himself up. He said Belcher had been successively in Baltimore, Chicago, Marshfield, Wis.; St. John's, N. B.; Boston, Portland, Bartlett, N. H., and New York.

"When Thursday came and there were no tidings I became worried and sent my detectives after Belcher. My men located him on Saturday, and he was shadowed from then on, so that he could not get away. He stopped at the Grand Union Hotel, in New York, and we had planned to bring him to this city.

"Two newspaper men learned of his retreat and frightened him so that he decided to come to this city. I am not sure when his case will come up, as Judge Scott postponed court to a week from this Friday. It is possible that Judge Zabriskie may sit next Friday in his place, but I am not sure what plans Judge Scott will make."

When the 12:25 Erie train pulled up at the Market Street depot this morning a middle-aged man, with a broad-brimmed hat and a long-flowing mustache got off with the aid of a cane. It was Belcher. He was not recognized.

He walked straight from the depot, through back streets, to the county jail. At the door he rang the bell for admission. Under Keeper David Morrison answered the summons, and Belcher said to him: "I am William H. Belcher, and have come to give myself up to the Sheriff."

Belcher was told to step inside. After a short conversation with Sheriff Bergen, Belcher turned over his valuables, which consisted of $17.40 in cash and a gold-filled watch, and was then taken to a cell.

His request to keep all reporters from him was strictly adhered to.

Little change has come over the ex-Mayor since he left this city a year ago so far as his personal appearance is concerned. The only change noticeable is that his hair and mustache are a trifle grayer.

Lawyer William Barbour, who is to act as Belcher's counsel, visited his client at an early hour this morning. They talked over the case, and it is likely that Belcher will be brought into court on Friday to be arraigned on the six indictments for embezzlement that were found against him by the September Grand Jury last year.

A Bank Examiner going over the securities of the German-American Trust Company last year came across several pass books of the Manchester Building and Loan Association, of which Belcher had been President for seventeen years. An examination of the books showed them to be fraudulent. The discovery was made on July 29, and Belcher promised to meet personal friends July 31 and make a statement of his financial condition, so that he might be given assistance. The Mayor failed to meet his friends. Instead he drew his month's salary as Mayor and disappeared completely.

A complete examination of his affairs showed that he had embezzled $50,000 of the Building and Loan Association funds. The Secretary and Treasurer were partly liable, and made good $14,000. Forged notes, fake and forged mortgages, and juggled estate accounts were Belcher's other means used for getting money. On four pieces of property, which he was supposed to own himself, he had thirty mortgages. He wiped out several estates, among them that of the late Congressman James F. Stewart.

His affairs were thrown into receivers' hands, but the assets are only nominal. The Building and Loan Association has been compelled to wind up its affairs as a result of the doings of Belcher.

Atlantic Squadron at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 30.—The first and second divisions of the Atlantic squadron under command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans arrived at the outer anchorage to-night.

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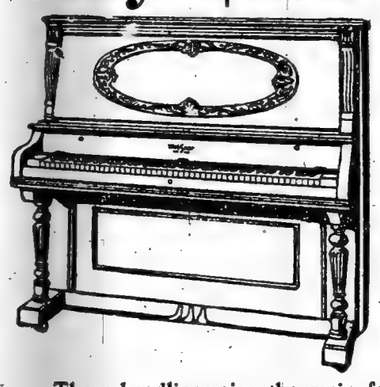

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It typifies our fundamental principle—the principle that has made us one of the biggest stores in the world—*to give the public all we can.* As a result of this the public gives us all *it* can.

In the Wolfner Piano we have an instrument that we guarantee to be the best, in construction, in tone-quality, in appearance and in *durability,* that has ever been sold at the price. We guarantee it for ten years, but it will last, with reasonable care, for two generations, and hold its full, rich, sweet tone to the end.

We give FREE a year's tuning, a revolving stool and a protection cover.

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The Wolfner is only one of the carefully selected pianos we sell in our big Fifth Floor Piano Rooms. Among the others are:

Boardman & Gray, McPhail, the Famous Erard, J. T. Brooks, Caldwell, Kirchhoff, Regal, Simplex Player.

Also the Boardman & Gray and Simplex Player-Pianos.

GRAFT IN GERMAN ARMY.

Major Accused of Receiving Bribes from a Firm Selling Supplies.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 31.—Emperor William has ordered a searching investigation into the case of Major Fischer, who was attached to the headquarters staff in German Southwest Africa and who has been arrested on the charge of receiving bribes from a firm selling war supplies.

Reports published this morning allege that the Major had been receiving money for years from the firm, which has the monopoly of supplying the colonial forces in German Southwest Africa. This money was, it is said, given nominally as loans, and the total of the sums passed finally reached $25,000. Major Fischer's salary was $2,000 a year. There was no prospect whatever of his ever returning the loans.

Information of this state of affairs was, it is added, given to the authorities by the wife of the head of the firm in question, who is living apart from her husband. According to the press reports, the firm charged the Government high prices in order to get back the money given to Fischer.

The contracts of this firm were attacked in the course of the recent session of the Reichstag because of the high prices. The Government defended them on the ground that the firm was the only one having an organization adequate to supply the troops.

SAVED BY LIEUT. ASTOR.

Trooper Rescued from Drowning by W. W. Astor's Son.

WINDSOR, England, July 30.—Second Lieut. John Jacob Astor, son of William Waldorf Astor, to-day gallantly rescued a trooper of his regiment, the First Life Guards, from drowning in the River Thames.

Lieut. Astor's troop was engaged in swimming practice when a trooper's horse got into difficulties in midstream and kicked his rider. The latter sank in deep water and young Astor dived in and brought up the soldier in time to enable him to be restored to life.

Clyde Liner New York Refloated.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 30.—The Clyde liner New York, bound from Wilmington to New York, which, while proceeding down the Cape Fear River Saturday, ran ashore nine miles below Wilmington, was floated to-day, undamaged.

SHE REMEMBERED NAPOLEON.

Mrs. Reese, Dead at 112 Years, Saw Him in Russian Campaign.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 30.—Mrs. Ferdinand Reese, who is said to be the oldest woman in Indiana, and perhaps in the United States, died to-day. She was 112 years old, having been born in Volgravitz, Poland, in 1794. After marrying twice in Poland she came to America in 1870 and settled at Buffalo, N. Y., where she became the wife of Ferdinand Reese.

In 1812, when Napoleon invaded Russia, she saw the French Emperor, and she recalled vividly the circumstances of his visit to Volgravits. Among others she fled from the invaders.

Mrs. Reese attributed her long life to her simple habits. She had two meals, consisting of corn bread and black coffee, daily.

DROWNS WHILE SAVING WIFE.

Her Weight Drives Wing Into Mud—And He Cannot Free Himself.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 30.—Frank L. Wing was drowned in a millpond at Watts Flats last evening while saving his wife. Mrs. Wing fell into the pond, and her husband sprang in after her. She grasped a limb of a tree and pulled herself out of the water.

When she looked for her husband he had disappeared. His body was soon found. His feet and legs had been forced into the mud by the weight of his wife, and he had been held there until drowned.

BEHR DEFEATS CLOTHIER.

Yale Expert Wins Final Round for Longwood Cup in Straight Sets.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—Karl H. Behr of Yale University to-day defeated William J. Clothier of Philadelphia in the final round of the singles of the Longwood Cricket Club lawn tennis tournament in straight sets. The score was 6—1, 8—6, 6—4. By his victory to-day Behr earned the right to meet William A. Larned, the former National champion, and present holder of the Longwood Cup, in the challenge round to-morrow.

Clothier has not been playing in his best form, and his defeat was predicted, although not in straight sets. Behr caught the former Harvard expert off his game at the beginning of the match, and, despite his every effort, Clothier was unable to control his strokes, while nearly every time he ran in Behr passed him at the nets. Both experts played a good ground stroke, the volleying and lobbing being entirely absent. Behr's judgment of court boundaries was excellent, while Clothier drove out of court frequently. On the other hand, Behr was very erratic in his service and made eight double faults.

Behr played better than usual, and showed the benefit of the hard work of last week, and played with a daring and confidence that carried his opponent off his feet. The first set was an easy one for Behr, Clothier securing but one game. The second was hard fought, going to deuce, but Behr kept his nerve, and won out after a close struggle. Clothier made a desperate effort to turn the tide in the third and deciding set, but Behr kept up his brilliant work, and captured the match in three straight sets. An excellent contest is looked for to-morrow, when the young Yale player meets the veteran Larned.

Summary:

LONGWOOD CUP—FINAL ROUND.
Karl H. Behr defeated William J. Clothier, 6—1, 8—6, 6—4.

Ridgewoods' Tennis Tournament.

Lawn Tennis players competing in the third annual open tournament of the Ridgewood Golf Club, at Ridgewood, N. J., were yesterday put through the test of winning three sets, as in the National championship meeting at Newport, R. I. With the excellent entry of expert men this added zest to the matches contested. Only the singles were begun, and in this event C. A. Blyth, Jr., the young player of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, won his way through to the third round. In the first round Blyth defeated William Jennings, the expert of the Knickerbocker Field Club, at 6—4, 6—2, and 6—4. The following round found the Staten Islander facing the West Side Club player, A. Bassford. The wet court surface prevented Bassford from showing his proper form, but Blyth was at all times easily in front and won at 6—1, 6—1, and 6—3. The summary:

Men's Challenge Singles.—First Round—E. S. Cameron, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated J. A. C. McGowan, Jr., Newark High School, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3; C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated William Jennings, Knickerbocker Field Club, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4; A. Bassford, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated W. Denton, Ridgewood Golf Club, by default; Dr. William Rosenbaum, Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, defeated J. A. Pierce, Ridgewood Golf Club, 7—5, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round—H. B. Register, Merion Cricket Club, defeated E. L. Taller, Ridgewood Golf Club, 6—3, 6—4, 7—5; C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated A. Bassford, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

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CHAMPIONS TAKE FOUR FROM CINCINNATI TEAM

With Mathewson Pitching They Beat Ohioans by 9 to 1.

AMERICANS SCORE VICTORY

Orth's Pitching and La Porte's All-Around Play Features—Brooklyn Badly Defeated.

The teams that are now the central figures in the heated struggles for the National and American League championships were again successful yesterday, the Pittsburgs not being able to play Philadelphia on account of rain and bad grounds. The champion New Yorks, with Mathewson in the box, sent the Cincinnatians on their way to Boston with four straight defeats, while Chicago came away from Boston with an equal number of victories. The success of the New Yorks places them very close to Pittsburg, only one game separating the teams. Brooklyn fared badly in the last game with St. Louis, the Westerners winning by the same score as prevailed in the New York-Cincinnati game.

In the American League the Greater New Yorks took the second game from Cleveland, chiefly through the good work of Pitcher Orth, but the batting of Griffith's men was a conspicuous feature. The champion Athletics had but little difficulty in defeating Detroit, while Chicago in taking a game from Washington moved up closer to Lajoie's aggregation.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 4.
Philadelphia, 6; Detroit, 3.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 1.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	6	8	11	7	10	13	65	.699
Pittsburg	5	—	7	10	10	8	11	9	58	.652
New York	5	3	—	12	12	8	9	8	57	.640
Phila'phia	1	5	4	—	5	10	6	11	42	.457
Cincinnati	4	5	4	7	—	8	7	6	41	.441
Brooklyn	5	4	4	2	—	—	10	8	37	.411
St. Louis	5	4	2	5	8	6	—	6	36	.379
Boston	3	—	5	4	4	8	6	—	30	.330
Games lost	28	31	32	50	52	53	59	61		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Phila'phia	—	6	5	7	11	7	10	10	56	.636
New York	8	—	6	7	8	8	7	10	54	.621
Cleveland	6	7	—	6	9	8	7	7	50	.568
Chicago	4	4	8	—	3	7	11	9	49	.538
Detroit	3	4	4	9	—	7	9	9	45	.506
St. Louis	2	4	7	6	7	—	6	12	44	.404
Washin'tn	4	5	4	4	1	5	—	10	33	.375
Boston	5	3	4	3	2	3	5	—	25	.272
Games lost	32	33	38	42	44	45	55	67		

FOUR STRAIGHT FOR GIANTS.

Bat Wicker's Delivery Hard and Score Nine Runs to One.

In the hope of taking one game out of four from the Champion New Yorks the Cincinnati team yesterday placed Wicker, one of its most effective pitchers, in the box—at least usually effective against McGraw's men—but his delivery got the worst pounding that it has received in a long time. Every man who faced the visiting pitcher secured one or more base hits, with the exception of Bresnahan, and when Umpire Johnstone called the game when the Cincinnatians had finished their eighth inning on account of darkness the New Yorks had to their credit seventeen safe hits, with a total of twenty, and nine men had crossed the plate. Barring a wild throw of Devlin to first early in the contest, the fielding of the New Yorks was of true championship calibre. Shannon distinguished himself by running full tilt and catching Kelley's long hit in the third inning with one hand, and he also made a splendid catch of Corcoran's hit in the following inning.

That Mathewson has regained much of the form he displayed in the World's Championship series of last year was plainly in evidence. His control of the ball was excellent, and while his usual great speed was lacking, his assortment of curves, drops, and shoots was so well blended that he allowed the visiting team only four hits. In addition to his fine performance in the box, Mathewson carried off the honors of the day at the bat by hitting the ball to the outfield safely three times, his final effort being a hard smash to left field for two bases. When the score stood 6 to nothing in favor of the Champions at the end of the sixth inning Ferguson took Mathewson's place, and it was then that the Cincinnatians made their first and only run on two bases on balls, Corcoran's double, and Huggins's out at first base.

In the case of the visitors, their play was of such an inferior quality that six unearned runs were recorded against them in the first three innings. The only redeeming feature of their work in the field was Jude's catch, head on, of Dahlen's line hit in the first inning. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	0	2	1	3	0		
Kelley, 1b	0	0	5	1	0		
Jude, rf	0	0	3	2	0		
Smoot, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Del'h'ty, 3b	0	0	0	1	0		
Siegle, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Cor'ran, ss	0	1	4	1	2		
Lit'g'n, c	0	0	5	3	1		
Wicker, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	1	5	21	13	3		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bres'n, c	2	0	5	0	0		
Browne, rf	1	2	1	0	0		
Shannon, lf	0	2	3	0	0		
Seym'r, cf	0	3	0	0	0		
B'w'm'n, 1b	0	2	8	1	0		
Devlin, 3b	1	2	0	2	1		
Dahlen, ss	1	1	0	3	0		
Gilbert, 2b	2	1	5	1	0		
Math'n, p	2	3	1	4	0		
Ferg'son, p	0	1	1	1	0		
Total	9	17	24	12	1		

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1
New York	1	1	4	0	0	0	3	.	.	9

Bases on errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ferguson, 2; off Wicker, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Ferguson, 4; by Wicker, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 8. Two-base hits—Browne, Mathewson, Gilbert, Corcoran. Sacrifice hit—Browne. Stolen bases—Devlin, 2; Ferguson, Huggins, Corcoran. Hit by pitched ball—By Ferguson, 1. Hits—Off Mathewson, 4 in six innings; off Ferguson, 1 in two innings. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Emslie.

AT BROOKLYN.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burch, cf	1	2	0	0	0		
Bennett, 2b	2	3	1	3	0		
Barry, rf	2	2	1	0	0		
Mertes, lf	1	2	2	0	0		
Grady, 1b	2	1	8	2	0		
Crawf'd, ss	1	2	2	2	0		
W.M'sh'l, c	0	2	8	3	0		
H'sk'ter, 3b	0	0	2	1	0		
Karger, p	0	0	0	3	1	0	
Total	9	14	27	12	0		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	1	0	1	0	0		
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	1	0		
Lumley, rf	0	1	1	1	0		
Jordan, 1b	0	0	11	0	0		
Hum'ell, 2b	0	1	3	1	0		
McC'thy, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
Lewis, ss	0	2	4	7	0		
Ritter, c	0	0	4	1	1		
Eason, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	1	5	27	13	1		

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	—9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Bennett, (2,) Mertes, Grady, Marshall. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Casey, Lumley. Stolen bases—Maloney, McCarthy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Eason, 2; off Karger, 2. Struck out—By Eason, 3; by Karger, 6. Wild pitch—Eason. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	2	1	3	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Schulte, rf	0	1	3	2	0		
Chance, 1b	2	3	9	0	0		
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	1	2	0		
Tinker, ss	0	1	3	4	0		
Evers, 2b	0	0	1	2	0		
H'fman, 2b	0	0	0	0	0		
Kling, c	1	2	7	1	0		
L'dgren, p	0	2	0	1	1		
Total	5	11	27	12	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	0	3	0	5	1		
Tenney, 1b	0	3	15	1	0		
Brain, 3b	0	0	2	3	0		
Bates, cf	1	1	3	0	0		
Howard, lf	0	2	1	0	0		
Dolan, rf	0	1	1	0	1		
O'Neil, c	0	0	4	1	0		
Strobel, 2b	1	1	3	2	0		
L'daman, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	2	12	27	14	2		

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Home run—Chance. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Brain. Stolen base—Chance. Double plays—Evers, Tinker and Chance; Schulte and Kling. First base on balls—Off Lindaman, 1; off Lundgren, 2. Struck out—By Lindaman, 4; by Lundgren, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

ORTH PUZZLE TO CLEVELAND.

Strong Batting Feature of New Yorks' Play and They Win, 6 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Al Orth's wet ball proved a puzzle to the Clevelands to-day in the second game of the series, and the New Yorks won 6 to 4, the same score as the contest on Saturday. Orth's pitching deserved a shut-out for him, and strange to say, Elberfeld was a liberal contributor in each instance. La Porte played a star game both at bat and in the field. Hess singled in the third inning and raced to third when Elberfeld, Williams, and Hoffman allowed Flick's easy fly to fall between them. He scored on Jackson's out. The big pitcher again singled in the sixth, was sacrificed to second, went to third on an out, and scored when Elberfeld threw Turner's grounder wild to Moriarty. Lajoie followed with a double that scored Turner. Elberfeld threw wide in the ninth when Rossman grounded to him. Congalton's hit and Barbeau's out advanced him to third, and he counted on Stovall's out.

Hess had the New Yorks at his mercy until the fourth inning. Then, with two out, La Porte doubled and scored on Williams's hit for two bases. The visitors failed to score in the fifth, although they got three hits. With two out, Orth and Conroy singled and Keeler bunted safely, but Elberfeld sent an easy fly to Jackson. La Porte doubled again in the sixth, reached third when Barbeau dropped the ball relayed from centre field, and came in on Williams's hit. Kleinow's single in the seventh, Orth's sacrifice that went safe when Hess fumbled the ball, and Keeler's triple netted two runs. La Porte's single scored Keeler. Hoffman proved a whirlwind on bases. He singled in the eighth, stole second and third, and crossed the plate on Kleinow's hit. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	0	1	1	1	0		
Jackson, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Turner, ss	1	1	2	6	0		
Lajoie, 2b	0	2	4	2	0		
Rossm'n, 1b	1	0	10	0	0		
Cong'ton, rf	0	2	3	0	0		
Barbeau, 3b	0	0	1	4	1		
Bucelow, c	0	0	5	1	0		
Hess, p	0	2	0	0	1		
*Stovall	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	8	27	14	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0		
Elb'f'd, ss	0	0	2	3	2		
LaP'te, 3b	2	3	1	6	0		
Will'ms, 2b	0	2	0	3	0		
Mor'ty, 1b	0	0	17	1	0		
H'fman, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Kleinow, c	1	2	1	1	0		
Orth, p	1	2	0	3	0		
Total	6	13	27	17	2		

*Batted for Buelow in the ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	—6

First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Congalton, Turner, La Porte, (2,) Williams. Three-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Orth, (2,) Conroy, Flick, Rossman. Stolen bases—Hoffman, 2. First base on balls—Off Orth, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 6. Passed ball—Buelow. Wild pitch—Hess. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	3	1	0			
Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	4	3	0		
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	1	1	0		
M'Int're, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
C'gh'n, 3b	0	0	0	2	0		
Lind'y, 1b	1	1	7	1	0		
Lowe, ss	1	1	2	5	0		
Warner, c	0	2	7	0	0		
Siever, p	0	0	1	2	0		
*Payne	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	3	8	27	15	0		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	2	1	0		
Lord, cf	1	1	3	0	0		
Davis, 1b	1	0	11	0	0		
Seybold, rf	0	2	2	0	0		
Murphy, 2b	1	2	3	1	0		
Cross, ss	0	1	0	3	0		
Oldring, 3b	1	2	1	2	1		
Powers, c	1	1	6	1	1		
Plank, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	6	10	27	11	1		

*Batted for Siever in ninth inning.

Detroit	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Warner, Seybold. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Crawford. Stolen bases—Schaefer, Lindsay, Murphy, Cross. First base on balls—Off Siever, 3; off Plank, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Plank, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By Siever, 5; by Plank, 5. Double plays—Jones and Lindsay; Hartsel and Murphy. Passed ball—Powers. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Evans.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	1	0	0	2	0		
Jones, 1b	1	0	7	0	0		
Stone, lf	0	1	6	0	0		
H'phill, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Wallace, ss	0	1	4	1	0		
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	2	1	0		
Koehler, cf	0	0	4	0	0		
O'Connor, c	0	1	2	1	0		
Glade, p	1	0	0	3	0		
*Rickey	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	4	27	8	0		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Parent, ss	0	0	1	6	0		
Stahl, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Ferris, 2b	1	1	4	5	0		
Hoey, lf	2	3	0	0	1		
Freeman, 1b	1	1	11	0	0		
Morgan, 3b	1	3	0	0	0		
Armb'r, c	0	0	6	1	0		
Harris, p	0	1	2	1	0		
Young, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	10	27	13	1		

*Batted for Glade in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Three-base hit—Hemphill. Sacrifice hit—Armbruster. Wild pitches—Glade, 2. First base on balls—Off Glade, 1; off Harris, 4. Struck out—By Glade, 2; by Harris, 2; by Young, 3. Hits—Off Harris, 1 in five innings; off Young, 3 in four innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
F. Jones, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	1	1	4	3	0		
Davis, ss	0	2	2	5	0		
Don'hue, 1b	1	0	15	0	0		
D'gh'ty, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Sullivan, c	1	1	4	1	2		
Tan'hill, 3b	0	1	2	4	0		
Owen, p	0	0	0	5	0		
Total	4	9	27	19	0		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Altiser, ss	0	0	3	2	0		
Stanley, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
C. Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Cross, 3b	0	0	1	0	1		
And'son, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Sch'fly, 2b	0	2	3	2	0		
Stahl, 1b	0	0	11	1	1		
Heydon, c	0	1	2	1	0		
Patten, p	1	1	1	7	0		
Total	1	5	24	13	2		

Chicago	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	.	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 6. Two-base hits—Heydon, Davis. Three-base hit—Sullivan. Sacrifice hits—Stanley, Tannehill, 2. Stolen base—Patten. First base on balls—Off Owen, 2; off Patten, 1. Hit with ball—Isbell. Time of game—One hour and twenty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

				R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	—6	12	6
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—5	11	3

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Foxen, Mack and Butler.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	9	0
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	0

Batteries—McCloskey and Barton. Pardee and McAuley.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	3	4
Toronto	0	3	2	0	2	2	3	0	.	—12	16	2

Batteries—Brockett and McAllister; McCafferty and Woods.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	51	34	.600	Rochester	41	41	.500
Jersey City	44	32	.579	Newark	37	40	.481
Baltimore	42	35	.545	Providence	35	48	.422
Montreal	43	41	.512	Toronto	27	51	.346

Sunday Baseball Beaten.

Sunday baseball advocates got a black eye yesterday when Justice Blanchard handed down a decision in the Supreme Court denying their application for a writ of certiorari to review the adverse ruling of Magistrate Walsh against them. The application for the writ was made by Louis Stuyvesant Chanler, representing Jack Hart, Jack Pepper, Harry Wonder, Joe Woods, and John Henning of the Cedar and Emerald Baseball Clubs, arrested on July 1 for violating the Sabbath enactments. The application was made last Friday, but Justice Blanchard allowed counsel until yesterday to file briefs in the case. When it was called yesterday, the writ was peremptorily denied. This is regarded as the death knell of Sunday baseball supported by the contribution box in lieu of an admission charge.

THE TURF.

Last Week of Brighton Races

Coolest Spot Around New York.

SPECIAL TO-DAY (TUESDAY)
THE $1,500 NAUTILUS STAKES,
with 5 other Races, beginning at 2:30 P.M.
with 4 other Races, beginning at 2:30 P.M.
Electric trains via Brooklyn Bridge; also Smith St. Trolley. Trains from E. 34th St., via L. I. R. R. Boats leave foot Whitehall St. connect with Special Elecetric trains. E. 42d St., E. 23d St., and Grand St. Ferries connect with Trolley.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY, 4 P.M. Giants, Champions, vs. St. Louis. Adm. 50c.

RAIN MARS AUTO CLIMB IN WHITE MOUNTAINS

Allen's Oldsmobile Leads Contestants Through Crawford Notch.

CUP CAR IN NON-STOP RUN

Ernest Keeler Makes Fast Record in 500-Mile Trip from Bretton Woods to This City.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 30.—Rain marred the hill-climbing competition through the Crawford Notch to-day. When the event was called in the afternoon, after being postponed in the morning, the wet roads and disagreeable conditions prevented all but three cars from appearing at the starting point. F. Allen, driving a 28-32 horse power Oldsmobile, won the climb, which was a one-and-one-half-mile ascent through the Notch, in 4:20. In many places the mud was inches deep, and the cars had to be very careful to prevent serious skidding in making the curves.

J. H. Jones, driving a thirty horse power Knox, made a remarkably fast ascent, but slipped badly on the level stretch near the finish, and was timed in 4:25 3-5. R. R. Owen, with a 28-30 horse power Oldsmobile, made the ascent in 6:00. An attempt will be made to finish the contest to-morrow morning.

Several hundred spectators went out with the contestants to watch the sport in the morning. Just before the time for starting a shower of unusual severity came down, fairly deluging the roads with water, and the majority of the spectators returned to the hotel drenched to the skin.

The Touring Committee, while making no official announcement regarding the winner of the Glidden Cup, will give medals of merit to all of the thirteen cars finishing with perfect scores, as was previously agreed upon. This method, it is understood, meets the approval of the Glidden Cup Committee, and the ultimate result will probably be that the trophy will be left in the custody of the Buffalo Automobile Club, which now has the cup, by virtue of Percy Pierce's victory last year. Pierce is one of the present thirteen leaders, but it is not likely that any individual cup presentation will be made this season. Many of tourists left for home to-day.

The first automobile to reach this city from the Glidden Cup tour arrived here yesterday afternoon. It was the 28 horse power four-cylinder Oldsmobile driven by Ernest Keeler, and which completed the 1,200-mile American Automobile Association tour with a perfect score in the contest, being one of thirteen American cars that was not penalized a point. The arrival of the Oldsmobile with its three passengers was a fitting climax to the admirable showing hitherto made by the car. It marked the close of a special 500-mile non-stop run, in which, notwithstanding the fact that for seven hours the car encountered muddy roads and a heavy rain, it finished with the high average speed of 23 1-3 miles per hour by actual running time. Thirty-four gallons of gasoline were used during the run.

The engine was not stopped an instant, but stops were made aggregating 4 hours and 48 minutes for eating and obtaining fresh supplies of gasoline, so that the actual running time on the road was 21 hours and 30 minutes. The car left Bretton Woods at 12:10 o'clock Sunday afternoon and arrived at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street at 2:28 P. M. yesterday, 26 hours and 18 minutes after the start. With Keeler were H. J. De Bear, the American Automobile Association official observer; Harry T. Clinton, and B. L. Graves. Keeler never left the wheel during the run. His eyes were bloodshot and the deep lines that gave a drawn appearance to his face bore evidence of the severe physical strain he had been through. So tired and sleepy was the young chauffeur, who has been picked to drive the Oldsmobile Vanderbilt Cup racer, that he could scarcely stand as he got out of the car.

SYBARITA AFTER KING'S CUP.

Doris, Too, Is Entered—Ten Thirties to Start for Astor Cup.

Two important entries were received yesterday by the New York Yacht Club for the King's Cup race. One was the entry of the English yawl Sybarita, and the other of the little sloop Doris. Sybarita is entered by W. Gould Brokaw and Doris by S. Reed Anthony. Both have a splendid chance in widely different ways of winning the cup.

Sybarita is the largest yacht yet entered, and, with the exception of Vigilant, is expected to be the allowing boat. She rates very low in the mixed ratings, and has to allow the more dangerous of her rivals very small handicaps therefore. From Vigilant she receives an allowance of over 10½ seconds a mile, and on the long King's Cup course will receive nearly 7 minutes. From her Rainbow and Yankee only get 1 minute and 42 seconds, 1 minute and 56 seconds, respectively, and Queen receives but 7 minutes.

BOWLERS PLAN BIG TOUR.

All-American Team Will Play Series of Games in Leading Cities.

An all-American bowling team, consisting of three of the best players in the United States, will make an extended tour of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, playing about one hundred games. The trip will be under the supervision of the American Bowling Congress. Among the bowlers whose names have been mentioned in connection with the team are James Smith of Brooklyn, John J. Voorheis of New York, W. Noak of Newark, N. J., Charles J. Mountain of Chicago, David Woodbury of Milwaukee, and C. Dressbach of Columbus, Ohio, who, with J. Reed, captured the two-men team championship at Louisville last March. Three of the above-named bowlers will be selected and a fourth may be added as reserve.

It is intended to have the team report about Oct. 1 at New York City, and after a week's series with the best bowlers in Greater New York, proceed South, playing games in all the Atlantic Coast cities as far as Jacksonville, Fla. Cuba will then be invaded, and the trio will return to this country by way of New Orleans.

Myopia Wins Narragansett Polo.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 30.—The polo season at the Point Judith Country Club began to-day with the first contest for the Freshman Cups between the Myopia Third and New Haven teams, the former winning on its handicap by a score of 6 goals to 5. Each team earned five goals. No fouls or safeties were called, but an unusual number of balls were driven outside the boundaries, one of them going into the grand stand and narrowly missing striking a woman. The line-up and summaries:

MYOPIA THIRD.		NEW HAVEN.	
L. Rumsey	0	W. R. Grace	2
H. J. Tweed	2	R. C. Keeney	1
Dudley Rogers	2	C. P. Dixon 2d	1
		W. L. Goodwin	1
Total	5	Total	6

Summary: Earned goals—Myopia, 5; New Haven, 5. Goals by handicap—Myopia, 1. Net score—Myopia, 6; New Haven, 5. Referee—W. A. Hazard.

Emerson and Waidner Champions.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Nat C. Emerson of Cincinnati, and L. H. Waidner, Illinois champion, to-day defeated Kreigh Collins of Chicago and R. G. Hunt of California in a contest for the Western tennis championship in doubles at the Kenwood Country Club. The score was 6—4, 0—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Mrs. R. B. Neff defeated Miss Myram Steever in the finals of the women's tournament, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1.

L. H. Waidner and Nat C. Emerson will meet to-morrow in the finals for the single championship.

When you speak of a "ten-cent cigar" you mean a cigar that costs *you* ten cents.

Shivers' Panatela
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

The same cigar is to the manufacturer a "$40 per M.," or 4c. cigar, to the jobber a "$50 per M.," or 5c. cigar, and to the retailer a "$60 per M.," or 6c. cigar.

Intrinsically that cigar is worth as much when the manufacturer appraises it as $40 per M. as it is when the retailer hands it over his counter as a "ten-cent straight." The difference between 4c. and 10c. is what it costs to get the cigar from the manufacturer to you along the old-fashioned trade turnpike with three toll gates.

Now, suppose you go to the maker of your cigars and say to him: "Sell me my cigars at wholesale and I'll take them home myself across lots."

"Oh, no," he will reply, "that wouldn't be fair to the retailer who has bought my cigars to sell at retail price."

I am a maker of cigars who has never sold a cigar to a jobber or retailer to sell again. Hence I am under no obligations to "the trade." I invite the patronage of the man who objects to paying for the privilege of allowing a retailer to sell him a cigar—who wants to buy his cigars at cost, without the arbitrarily added expenses of the jobber and retailer. To prove that I actually do sell my cigars at wholesale prices I offer them under the following conditions:

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Times, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. They are *hand made*, by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Three Injured at Race Track.

The wind aided the poolroom agents in their conflict with the race track police at Brighton Beach yesterday by blowing down the immense stretch of canvas spread on the back stretch to shut off the pool room correspondents' view of the track.

A strong wind that was blowing bellied the canvas out and thus weakened the poles that were holding it. These loosened while the races were in progress, and about 200 people had to scamper away to save themselves. Three were caught under the canvas and were injured. They were Thomas Foster, 378

CONSISTENT RAN AWAY WITH STAKE HANDICAP

T. L. Watt's Filly Had an Easy Victory in the Glen Cove.

TOM COGAN'S STEEPLECHASE

Dulcina Beat an Odds-On Favorite—Three Choices Successful at Brighton Beach.

The longest chance winner of the afternoon at the Brighton Beach race course, Consistent, at 7 to 1, actually ran away with the stake feature of the programme yesterday, winning easily, far off before her field, in the best betting contest of the day. Eight horses were named for the event, the Glen Cove Handicap, at six furlongs for three-year-olds, and all except Tiptoe answered the call to the post, King's Daughter, the top weight; Inquisitor and the light-weighted La Sorciere being the best backed, though Consistent's chances were regarded so favorably that the filly, in receipt of thirty-one pounds from King's Daughter, was steadily supported and started at a point under the opening price laid against her. The horses went to the post just as a shower which had threatened all the afternoon came and a brisk rainfall for a few minutes drenched the riders at the post, but did not injure the going, the rain being only sufficient to settle the dust. The start was made with King's Daughter away first, attended by La Sorciere, but in the first half furlong Consistent, third at the break, went to the front, and led King's Daughter by a half length, with Inquisitor third, La Sorciere being outrun in the first strides. From the moment that Consistent took first place she drew away from her field, and galloping in hand all the way, won, going away from Inquisitor, which wore down King's Daughter at the head of the stretch and finished second, by five lengths.

In the second handicap, at one mile and a quarter, Angler, with 112 pounds up, and favorite at odds on, won with great ease in fast time after trailing behind Corrigan and Coy Maid to the last turn. Angler made his move for the race just as the horses came to the head of the stretch, and for an eighth of a mile Corrigan, Coy Maid, and Angler were head and head, Angler then drawing out, and galloping in front under a pull for the remainder of the distance, with the long chance Corrigan second.

The selling steeplechase over the two-mile course made a spectacular contest, with accidents spread over the full two miles, a Flying Virginian, one of the choices, being the first horse to come to grief, and this was followed by the falling of New Amsterdam and Python, while Renault refused early in the race and Arabo and Come In lagged so far that the spectators forgot they were in the race. Bound Brook, the favorite, after making much of the running was challenged by Tom Cogan in the last round of the field and the two fought it out practically alone, Tom Cogan finally winning ridden out, by a length and a half.

Post favorites captured three of the six races, two of these starting at odds on, but a third odds on favorite, Soprano, ridden by Miller, and heavily backed on that account by the general public, was beaten soundly. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Pythia, 105, Miller, 7-5, 3-5	1	1	1½
Killkare, 105, Francis, 20-1, 8-1	3	2	2³
Sufficiency, 105, J. Harris, 20-1, 8-1	5	4	3h
Banner, 107, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	9	5	4
Little Blue, 106, C. Ross, 100-1, 30-1	8	7	5
Miss Ogden, 100, Koerner, 7-1, 3-1	6	6	6
Society Bud, 100, Bedell, 30-1, 10-1	4	3	7
Listless, 105, G. Burns, 60-1, 20-1	10	8	8
Bribery, 105, Sewell, 8-1, 3-1	11	10	9
Mollie Donohue, 105, Crimmins, 7-1, 5-2	12	11	10
Watergrass, 111, J. Jones, 4-1, 8-5	6	9	11
Aviston, 105, Notter, 12-1, 5-1	2	12	12
Nicetas, 100, Brussel, 60-1, 20-1	12	13	13
Ruby Star, 100, P. Walsh, 100-1, 30-1	14	14	14

Time—1:13 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Horoscope-Hope On. Owner, O. W. Doppeler. Trainer, W. A. McNulty.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, selling; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	¼	F.
Tom Cogan, 150, Palmer, 7-2, 6-5	2	2	1½
Bound Brook, 162, Terry, 11-5, even	1	1	2h
Patagonian, 155, Buttner, 8-1, 3-1	5	4	3so
Arabo, 150, Feilding, 25-1, 7-1	6	6	4
Come In, 155, Bernhardt, 30-1, 10-1	8	7	5
Renault, 145, Henry, 60-1, 20-1	9	8	6
Python, 140, Davidson, 7-1, 5-2	7	3	*
New Amsterdam, 155, Dupee, 10-1, 4-1	4	*	
Flying Virginia, 150, G. Williams, 7-2, 6-5	3	*	

*Fell.

Time—4:26. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner br. g., 6 years, by The Sailor Prince-Vestal. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Fountainblue, 110, Lyne, 4-5, 1-4	1	1	1h
Yowric, 110, Koerner, 8-5, 2-5	2	2	1ns
Laura A., 102, Dillon, 12-1, 3-1	7	3	3o
Cave Adsum, 115, L. Williams, 50-1, 12-1	4	5	4
Charles G. Gates, 100, Herbert, 20-1, 8-1	6	6	5
Trio, 100, J. Hennessy, 100-1, 20-1	3	4	6
Xmas, 100, J. Harris, 100-1, 20-1	5	7	7
Animus, 100, Horner, 100-1, 20-1	9	8	8
Dominator, 100, Finn, 20-1, 5-1	8	9	9

Time—1:06 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., two years, by Oddfellow-Ferral. Owner, F. A. Forsythe. Trainer, R. Colston.

FOURTH RACE.—Glen Cove Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Consistent, 93, Notter, 7-1, 2-1	3	1	1¾
Inquisitor, 122, Miller, 2-1, 7-10	4	2	2ns
King's Daughter, 124, Lyne, 10-5, even	1	3	3h
Belle of Pequest, 96, Koerner, 10-1, 6-2	7	5	4
La Sorciere, 101, Sewell, 7-2, even	2	4	5
Nostromo, 95, McDaniel, 100-1, 20-1	5	6	6
Legend, 89, Brussel, 15-1, 6-1	6	7	7
Tiptoe, 93, Bullman, 30-1, 10-1	8	8	8

Time—1:13. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Galore-Conjectrix. Owner, T. L. Watt. Trainer, S. T. Booker.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Angler, 112, Sewell, 9-10, 2-5	1	3	1½
Corrigan, 94, Sandy, 15-1, 4-1	2	1	2ns
Coy Maid, 110, Koerner, 7-2, 6-5	4	2	3hd
Sailor Boy, McDaniel, 15-1, 5-1	3	4	4
Agile, 109, W. Knapp, 3-1, 8-5	5	5	5
Lord Badge, 89, Miller, 6-1, 3-1	6	6	6

Time—2:03 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner br. h., 4 years, by Hindoo-Alga. J. D. Odom, owner and trainer.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies, and geldings, maidens; five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Dulcinea, 107, W. Knapp, 6-1, 2-1	5	2	1¹
Suada, 108, Perrine, 7-1, 5-2	1	3	2½
Revenue, 107, Horner, 4-1, 7-5	4	1	3o
Soprano, 107, Miller, 4-5, 1-4	2	4	4
Economy, 107, Koerner, 15-1, 6-1	12	5	5
Sphinx, 107, Myers, 20-1, 7-1	10	6	6
Alta Farola, 107, Crimmins, 100-1, 30-1	9	5	7
Lady Pride, 107, J. Harris, 40-1, 12-1	3	7	8
Inoffensive, 107, Doyle, 100-1, 60-1	11	10	9
Hazeline, 107, Sewell, 100-1, 40-1	7	11	10
Princess Nettie, 107, J. Martin, 15-1, 4-1	8	9	11
Joe, Louise Daly, 107, G. Burns, 200-1, 60-1	6	12	12

Time—1:08. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner blk. f., 2 years, by Knight of the Thistle-Castana. Owner, R. H. McCarter Potter. Trainer, F. E. Gardner.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Orphan Lad	100	Valley Belle	99
Solly M	104	Kestrel	99
Village King	104	Our Own	99
Somnus	104	*Rifleman	97
General Sherman	102	*L'Amour	96
Jim Leonard	102	*Magna Stella	94
Treasure Seeker	102	*Ponemah	94
Affinity	102	*A. Loretty Daly	94
Shackle	99	*Virginia Lover	94

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Eugenia Burch	122	Avauntcer	99
Bobbie Kean	117	Cedarstrome	97
Lady Savoy	100	Huntington	97
Preen	100	Just So	96
A. Muskoday	108	Lotus Eater	95
Tyron	105	Varieties	95
The Clown	105	Hanover Hornpipe	86
Geranium	102		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Confessor	115	Lackey	107
A. Muskoday	113	Fryan	105
D'Arkle	112	Special License	103
Robin Hood	112	Supreme	103
Van Ness	112	The Belle	102
Cressina	110	Dr. Dix	100
Tomcod	108	Water Tank	100
Colonel Ruppert	108	Disobedient	100
Celeres	108		

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Red Friar	111	Ealletta	104
*Garnish	111	*Water Tank	96

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old, special weights, with allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Mintberla	112	Fantastic	112
Estimate	112	Grace George	107
Altuda	112	Woodwitch	104
Loring	112	Illusion	100
Belle of Iroquois	112	Chinela	100
Earingo	112	My Addie	100

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Left	110	Third Mate	107
Tarlac	110	Bob Edgren	107
Proposer	110	La France	105
Palmdale	110	Tipping	105
O. K.	107	Fatinitza	105
McKittredge	107	Blue Pigeon	105
Park Row	107	Freitchie	105
King Henry	107	Nemesis	105

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Jockey Walter Miller, the star rider of the racing season, had his last mounts for the present meeting at Brighton Beach yesterday, as he is to go to Saratoga to-day with Trainer Thomas Welsh, who this morning ships the horses of the Newcastle Stable, the Ormond-dale Stable, and the other horses he trains, to Horse Haven for a short rest before the racing at Saratoga opens next Monday. Miller will be missed greatly, and many requests by horse owners who will start racers at Brighton Beach this week were made to have the boy left behind, but Trainer Welsh thought it would be better for Miller to have a vacation for a few days, as he will be constantly employed at Saratoga, where engagements have been made for him already through the twenty-three days of the meeting.

Tom Cogan, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and entered to sell for $800 in the steeplechase at Brighton Beach yesterday, was bid up to $1,900 by C. Smithson, and bought in by his owner for $1,605, and a short time after the race was sold on private terms to James Blute.

The wind aided the poolroom agents in their conflict with the race track police at Brighton Beach yesterday by blowing down the immense stretch of canvas spread on the back stretch to shut off the pool room correspondent's view of the track, and throughout the afternoon the signal men on the roof of a house in the rear of the track openly and defiantly wigwagged news of the results with an American flag as their signal banner. The canvas screen had been increased to such a size as to top the roost of the pool room men on the house roof, and if could not hold against even a moderate breeze, and it is not likely that it will be raised again.

Jockey Herbert, who was posted as the rider of Charles G. Gates in the third race of Brighton Beach yesterday, was so late in going to the scales that the track officials were on the point of ordering the filly scratched, when Herbert made his appearance. The boy was fined $25 for his delay.

Ruby Star, owned by A. S. Snyder, and a starter in the first race at Brighton Beach yesterday, behaved so badly at the post that the Stewards ordered that her entry be rejected in future.

Under the ruling of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, suspending the stable of Alex Shields from racing for thirty days, as a punishment for what the Stewards considered carelessness in continuing the error under which Go Between was raced as a gelding, the Shields stable is not to be permitted to occupy stable room on the Saratoga Association's grounds until the full term of the suspension expires. Stables had been engaged at Saratoga by Shields, as his suspension expires early in the Saratoga meeting, and the action of the track officials at Saratoga will put the Shields horses at a great disadvantage in their training, as there is no other track available for training there.

The steeplechase jockey Dupree, who rode New Amsterdam, and G. Williams, who rode Flying Virginian in the steeplechase at Brighton Beach yesterday, were both stunned by their falls in the race, and both were removed on stretchers, the ambulance being called for Williams. Both recovered consciousness in a short time, however, and the physician who attended them said neither was much injured.

William Sims, the jockey who went to England to ride for M. F. Dwyer and Richard Croker in 1895, has filed suit in the Supreme Court to recover from Mr. Dwyer $7,250, alleged to have been due to him since that year. Sims says in his petition that he was to receive $5,000 a year, but only received $100, and that, in addition, he loaned Mr. Dwyer $2,500, of which sum he has been able to collect only $150.

Ten horses, selected as representative of the "Shire" type of draft horse of England from the breeding establishments of King Edward and Lord Rothschild, arrived in New York yesterday on the Atlantic Transport steamer Minnetonka, under the care of Edmund Beck. The horses, which still are the property of King Edward and Lord Rothschild, and were sent to North America for exhibition purposes, are to go to the horse shows at Toronto, Ottawa, London, and Ontario, and then are to return to the United States to show at the American Royal Exhibit at Kansas City. There are four stallions, three mares, two geldings, and one foal, all the older horses being prize winners of note at the great horse fairs of England. The most famous of the stallions is Girton Charmer, which last year won the championship in England for "Shire" stallions.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

James Butler's Ann Direct Took M. and M. Stake—No Pool Selling.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Even without pool selling the opening day of the local Grand Circuit races attracted a crowd of over 8,000 to the track. The M. & M. Stake of $10,000, transferred from Detroit, proved the principal attraction. There were twelve starters, Ann Direct, owned by James Butler, of New York, being the favorite in the pools sold in Newburg, outside the Cleveland city limits. Brilliant Girl won the first heat in 2:11¼, the fastest heat of the race, but finished lame, and Ann Direct won the next two heats and the race. Second money went to Brilliant Girl and third to Kenneth Mac. Summary:

2:08 pace.

Hal C., ch. g., by Hal Dillard (Shanks)	1	2	1
Eudora, blk. m., (Valentine)	2	4	2
Daphne Direct, b. m., (Walker)	4	3	4
Ethel Mac, ch. m., (McCarthy)	5	6	3
Edwin S., ch. g., (Curry)	3	7	7
Snapshot, b. g. (McDevitt)	8	5	6
Legsteer, br. s., (Geers)	6	8	5
Black Pet, b. m., (Snow)	9	dis	
Queen of Clubs, blk. m., (McEwen)	7	dis	

Time—2:09¼, 2:08¼, 2:10.

M. & M. Stake.—2:24 trot; stake, $10,000.

Ann Direct, blk. m., by Direct, (McHenry)	10	1	1
Brilliant Girl, b. m., by James Madison; (Curry)	1	2	7
Kenneth Mac, br. s., (Nuckols)	2	3	4
Captain Bacon, b. s., (Murphy)	11	9	2
Belle Isle, b. m., (Geers)	3	10	3
Allie Jay, b. m., (Kinney)	6	7	5
J. N. Blakemore, blk. g., (Foote)	4	10	5
Fashoda, b. m., (Geers)	9	5	6
Czarina Dawson, b. m., (McCargo)	7	8	9
Silver Band, blk. g., (McGuire)	5	6	dr.
Frank Herdic, blk. g., (Grady)	8	11	dr.

Time—2:11¼, 2:13, 2:12½.

2:08 Trot.—Purse, $1,500.

Mainsheet, blk. m., by The Director General, (Thomas)	1	1	2
Turley, b. g., by French Plate, (Geers)	2	3	1
Angiola, b. m., (Ames)	4	2	3
Tuna, b. m., (Curry)	3	4	4
John Taylor, gr. g., (Grady)	5	dis.	
Kid Shea, b. g., (Rosemire)	dis.		

Time—2:09¼, 2:09½, 2:08¾.

2:10 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Rudy Kip, br. h., by McEwen, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Pearl Tipping, br. m., (Hezzard)	2	2	2
Bonalet, b. m., (Benyon)	3	3	3
Carrina, b. m., (Grady)	7	6	4
Italia, b. m., (Nuckols)	8	4	6
Cleo S., b. m., (Price)	4	10	9
Missouri Chief, br. h., (McEwen)	6	9	5
Leslie Waterman, ch. g., (Higbee)	10	5	8
Red Nightingale, br. m., (Stokes)	9	8	7
Hazel Banks, blk. m., (Valentine)	3	3	dr.

Time—2:06¾, 2:08, 2:10.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Capt. W. D. Davis, Fifteenth Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for temporary duty in charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Snelling, relieving Capt. A. W. Kimball, Quartermaster, in time to enable him to proceed to the Philippines in compliance with his orders.

Capt. I. C. Welbourne, Eighth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Mississippi and Agricultural and Mechanical College, vice Major H. H. Ludlow, who will join his proper station.

Capt. J. A. Lockwood, retired, recruiting officer, upon his next visit to Elmira, N. Y., will visit Sayre, Penn., for the purpose of procuring certain evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before a general court-martial at Fort Jay, N. Y.

First Lieut. W. P. Ennis is transferred from the One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Lieut. Col. F. Von Schrader, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Kansas City on official business.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dolphin at Battery, El Cano at Yokohama, Preble at Seattle, Leonidas at Monte Cristi, Boston at Sausalito, Hercules at Norfolk, Des Moines at New London, Columbia at Tompkinsville, Dixie at Sanchez, West Virginia at New York, Mayflower at Samana, and Don Juan de Austria at Barahona.

Sailed—Baltimore, from Sydney for Cavite; Justin, from Cavite for Guam; De Long, from Norfolk for Solomons; Chicago, from Santa Barbara for Esquimalt; Paul Jones, from Santa Barbara for San Francisco; Yankton, from East Lamoine for Newport; Villaloboa, from Cheefoo for Shanghai; Chattanooga, from Chefoo for Yokohama; Cleveland, from Frenchman's Bay for New London, and Lawton, from Guam for Cavite.

The Washington has been ordered placed in commission at League Island.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.: Henry Drautman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Ackerman Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.: B. Ackerman, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hoffman Jewelry Company, The, Columbus, Ohio: R. N. Whitford, jewelry; Imperial Hotel.

Straus, Herman, & Sons' Company, Louisville, Ky.: C. L. Ash, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Curry, W. W., Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio: A. A. Wuerst, department store; Hotel Broztell.

Bans Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.: Clara Lineman, cloaks; J. S. Salkey, cloaks; Woodstock Hotel.

Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.: H. S. Simon, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Samuel, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.: B. Samuel, ladies' neckwear; Hotel Wellington.

Rosenthal, I. A., Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Ducker, George A., Company, Joliet, Ill.; J. S. Botts, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Silberstein & Simon, Cincinnati, Ohio: H. Silberstein, cloaks and suits; H. Gardner, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Fisher & Swawite, Chicago, Ill.; Leon M. Swawite, manufacturer of silk waists; Hotel Albert.

Lazarus, Joseph, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Mamie Moses, Miss Justine Schey, and Mrs. James T. Carson, millinery; Monticello Hotel.

Steely, James T., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; A. E. James, millinery; Miss Margaret Ewalt, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Oponauer & Lippman, Chicago, Ill.; L. Greenbaum, manufacturer of silk waists; Hotel Albert.

Specht-Furnby-Skune Company, Valparaiso, Ind.; Herman Silvers, cloaks; Hotel Cumberland.

McCormick's, Billings, Mon.; C. T. Gillette, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.

Bierer, Shadel & Co., Hiawatha, Kan.; J. L. Shadel, merchandise; Imperial Hotel.

Bondi Brothers & Co., Kewanee, Ill.; A. Hess, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gerard.

Kern Brothers & Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Joe Kern, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gerard.

McGuire, clothing manufacturer; Cadillac McGuire, clothing manufacturers; Cadillac Hotel.

Yetter, C., Iowa City, Iowa; dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Yetter & Waters, Waterloo, Iowa; G. M. Waters, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Thomas R. Wall, dry goods; 835 Broadway.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. T. Scholler, drg goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. W. Clar, draperies; Victoria Hotel.

Wolff-Goldman Merchandise Company, Newport, Ark.; S. Wolff, general merchandise; Hotel Breslin. J. Weisberg, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Martin Dry Goods Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; W. L. Cauer, dry goods; Hotel York.

Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; B. H. Halbrook, shoes; C. A. Hughes, silks and ribbons; William Vlets, furnishings; Hotel Albert.

Herpolsheimer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. B. Herpolsheimer, dry goods; Hotel York.

Wurzburg Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John L. Sommer, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

The H. H. Sturtevant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; J. B. Laminan, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Kramer, A., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; A. Kramer, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dobbie, Andrew, Columbus, Ohio; John Ball, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

McAllister, Mohler & Co., Columbus, Ohio; William Austin Cook, furniture; Hotel Imperial.

Beir Brothers, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; I. S. Beir, holiday goods; 52 White Street.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; William E. Ryan, department store; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ryan Millinery, St. Paul, Minn.; K. I. Ryan, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mendel, H. M., Chicago, Ill.; Herbert H. Mendel, cloaks; Hotel Wellington.

Heyman, S., Company, Oshkosh, Wis.; Frank Stirn, goods; Hotel Albert.

Cohn Brothers & Buksten, Cleveland, Ohio; D. Cohen, clothing; Adolph Buksten, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Gill, M. G., Saginaw, Mich., carpets; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Berger, Mr. and Mrs. J. R., Cincinnati, Ohio, ladies' and misses' suits; Hotel Broztell.

Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; John J. O'Brien, clothing; 350 Broadway.

Bliss, Swain & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. Kirkwood, clothing; Hotel Broztell.

The Fashion, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. W. Cohen, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Strong, J. J. Lavery, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Brauch & Rose, Muncie, Ind.; M. G. Brauch, dry goods; Leafy D. Brauch, dry goods; Anna Taylor, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Cohn, H. & Sons, Columbus, Ind.; Charles A. Levy, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Alexander & Cohn, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob Alexander, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Livingston, Meyer, Sons, South Bend, Ind.; Max Livingston, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Satterfield, Isaac C., Cleburne, Tex., dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Scherff, C. G., Toledo, Ohio; C. G. Scherff, woolens and trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Purcell & Klimper, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. F. Klimper, ladies' handkerchiefs; Grand Hotel.

Crews, Beggs Dry Goods Company, Pueblo, Col.; John B. Kellogg, dry goods; 320 Church Street.

Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; Laura John, cloaks; Hotel Breslin.

Bancroft Brothers' Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. G. Bancroft, jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Cook, W. H., Indianapolis, Ind., millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Cook, Mary L., Indianapolis, Ind., millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Hays, D., Rochester, N. Y., woolens; Hotel Woodstock.

Short, W. F., Minneapolis, Minn., cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Woodstock.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. E. Rome, notions, laces, ribbons, and gloves; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Goldman, Beckman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Goldman, cloths; Hotel Cumberland.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Hunter, dress goods and wash goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Holmes, D. S., & Co., New Orleans, La.; Miss H. Kalisher, veilings and neckwear; Miss C. Hare, corsets; 20 East Twentieth Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; Miss B. Bost, millinery; 260 West Broadway; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Symons Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mon.; W. E. Melick, domestics; 529 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Dougherty, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Mallory, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. Snapper, carpets; 320 Church Street.

Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; J. M. Fourier, cloaks, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 11 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Albert.

Lipman-Wolfe Company, Portland, Oregon; Miss A. Moeller, fancy goods; 54 Franklin Street; Prince George Hotel.

Mondel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. O'Donnell, skirts; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; M. Shanahan, fancy goods; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Schiess, millinery, ribbons, and laces; 621 Broadway.

Copper City Commercial Company, Anaconda, Mon.; F. J. McGrath, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

Michaels Brothers Company, Athens, Ga.; S. Michaels, cloaks; 262 Church Street; Hotel Algonquin.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; P. F. Tracy, linings, notions, and ribbons; Hotel Marlborough.

Seltner Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; M. G. Gil, carpets; 640 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. M. Huntor, groceries; 2 Walker Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Keene, costumes; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Stone-Fisher Company, Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. C. Mackintosh, millinery; 683 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Mandl, domestics; Miss M. Lowler, jewelry and silverware; 43 Leonard Street.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Conney, millinery; 438 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Miller, Rhoad & Schwartz, Richmond, Va.; G. Robson, cloaks, suits, waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Seville.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Chalmers, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Barriette, dry goods; C. E. Fisher, jewelry; 2 Walker Street.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; B. T. Drake, dry goods; 214 Church Street.

Effraymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Effraymson, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Holmes, D. H., Company, Limited, New Orleans, La.; W. J. Gilbert, representative; J. C. Abbott, colored and fancy dress and wash goods; J. A. W. Acomb, domestics and blankets; O. A. Baker, ladies' waists, cloaks, and suits; J. B. Bellamy, linens and white goods; H. O. Blewfield, men's and boys' clothing and furnishings, hats, and shoes; E. Bonnet, stationery, books, toys, sporting goods, and trunks; Miss J. Doyle, jewelry, perfumery, leather goods, and novelties; J. W. Gemmell, laces and embroideries; D. J. Geary, furniture, upholstery goods, and pictures; Miss J. Hagan, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss C. Hare, corsets and petticoats; A. F. Hollis, millinery; Miss H. Kalisher, handkerchiefs, veilings, and art goods; Miss L. Magreevy, ladies' underwear, hosiery, umbrellas, and gloves; G. Miller, silks and velvets; Mr. Muller, notions and ribbons; 20 East Twentieth Street.

Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. S. Boxer, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 621 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Ducker, Trorlicht & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Powers Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; R. S. Bartle, silks; 214 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. Whitney, toys, trunks, and bags; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wile, M., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Grunebaum, dress goods and silks; 46 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; C. L. Byrider, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, furniture; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hetzel's, St. Louis, Mo.; L. V. Hetzel, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, laces and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Broger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; M. J. Waterman, clothing; T. G. Hardesty, ribbons, trimmings, and laces; J. L. Meader, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; M. C. Waldman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Mistrot, G. A., & Co., Houston, Texas; G. A. Mistrot, notions and furnishing goods; W. E. Gather, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Golden Rule, St. Paul, Minn.; L. F. Orenstein, stationery; J. A. Stolberg, jewelry; Hotel Navarre.

Fahnley & McCrea Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Cook, millinery; 626 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Webb, silks; G. Lawyer, notions; 72 Leonard Street.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces, clothing, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; P. A. McKenna, books; D. B. Cavanagh, jewelry and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; L. Samuels, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; L. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Eiseman Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; B. J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Glaser, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Glaser, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

McKnew, W. S., & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. W. Paddon, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

"Fashions," Cincinnati, Ohio; B. W. Cohan, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. H. Clark, domestics; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Albert.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. J. Johnson, notions, laces, and leather goods; H. Calvert, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Albert.

Shillito, J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Marshall, carpets; 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. E. Burke, corsets and muslin underwear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart

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AN INCOHERENT PARTY.

They are a little slow up the State. Prof. G. P. BRISTOL, Director of the Cornell Summer School and Secretary of the Tompkins County Democratic Committee, tells a correspondent of The Evening Post that "it is here, as everywhere, the spirit of dissatisfaction aroused by the insurance investigation and with it goes the desire to punish"; and that desire is so intense that "the local party will support the convention nominee, even if it be HEARST." "Contempt for HEARST personally" would not lead even "intelligent Democrats" to bolt the ticket.

The insurance disclosures caused much indignation down here, and the "desire to punish" somebody was reflected in the large vote cast for Mr. HEARST last November. But sensible men see that the insurance abuses are curable and being cured; that in fact they have been substantially cured in all the companies save the Mutual, which remains somewhat impenitent, but is under further correction. In this city excitement about the insurance companies has subsided. Men are thinking about other things. On that issue alone, or the "desire to punish" kindled by that exposure, Mr. HEARST would not now be formidable in the local political field.

We suspect that this is true up the State, too. The minds of men are busy about a lot of things not at all or only remotely connected with the insurance business. In New York State as elsewhere they are considering the ways of the corporations, of what is called "predatory wealth," of the politicians, of the bosses, of the two old parties, Democratic and Republican. They have been a good deal stirred up by inflammatory appeals, they are critical, dissatisfied, and a good many of them persuade themselves that they have grievances that would be redressed by "a change." Now, no conceivable change could be greater than a change from Democracy or Republicanism to HEARST, and as radicalism is nowadays all the go, they not unnaturally turn to Mr. HEARST as the embodiment of that extreme spirit, as the fit exponent of their own restlessness, and as the most promising political transformer now "in sight."

But that is not all. The Democrats of New York State "like sheep have gone astray" because they have no leader, no organization, no formulated purposes, no visible object in view. They are incoherent in the sense that they don't stick together and in the other sense that their utterances have become as inarticulate and unintelligible as the cries of a victim of water on the brain. They are in a condition to be captured by the first comer, to be rounded up by anybody that comes along the road with a few collies and a bag of salt.

Intelligent Democrats? Where are they? In the bosom of the Republican Party long ago. They went with reluctant feet in 1896, as transients. In 1900 the path was easier to their feet, the company more to their liking. They were getting used to it. Now and then they do look over the divide to the old camp, hopeful of conditions that may invite a return. But they see a disorganized multitude, with no chieftain and hardly any Captains of fifties of whom they ever heard. When they lift their eyes to the banner they behold the "strange symbols" that long ago called forth warning words from Mr. CLEVELAND.

What wonder that such a headless thing as the New York Democracy should attract the attention of Mr. HEARST and suggest a foray? Who stands in his way? There is to be a meeting of the State Committee this week. Very good, but a trifle late. If the party were a living organism its State Committee and its reorganized leaders would have been in perpetual session for the last three months. Something would have been done to "hold the party together," to protect it from the Hearst assault, and to prepare the way for a nomination that would offer some inducement to intelligent Democrats to return to their old faith. Few, and they laboring in vain, have thought it worth while to make the effort. Nobody is astir but Mr. HEARST. It is not to be wondered at that political travelers up the State find a good deal of Hearst sentiment. No other sentiment has been kept alive, for Democratic sentiment as it existed in the days of SEYMOUR and TILDEN is dead.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

Reports flow from Washington in a pretty steady stream that both committees in charge of the Congressional campaigns of the respective parties are having trouble in getting the needed funds. The corporations are unwilling to put up money as they were wont to, and expenses are increased by the refusal of the railroads east of the Mississippi to grant the usual free passes. According to the correspondent of The World, this embarrassing situation must be met by "subscriptions from politicians," and "half a dozen rich men in the Senate and House have started the funds for the two committees."

Undoubtedly the corporations will not "let down," to use a dairyman's expression, as freely as in the past. Mr. ROOSEVELT has pretty thoroughly soured them as to the Republicans, and the Democrats never got much money from them. But while the Republicans will be a little bothered in this direction, they will get all the money they really need, quite all that they can use honestly, from the beneficiaries of tariff favoritism. The appeal to these is made especially strong this year, and the actual danger to the tariff-nursed monopolies, which is appreciable, will be exaggerated and worked for all "the traffic will bear." The business of the country is very prosperous, and the old cry of "disturbance" will be raised with intensified fervor. A good deal of wealth not directly dependent on the tariff is held in timid hands, and when the pinch comes, it will yield its tribute. It will not be at all prudent for the Democrats to rely on the reported distress of Mr. SHERMAN'S committee.

Whatever difficulty there may be on either side in raising funds will be wholesome. Money has been usually expended much too lavishly and carelessly. There has never been more than a very loose system of accounting for either receipts or expenditures, and the handling of campaign contributions has in great degree been a profitable occupation in itself for a goodly number of professional politicians. If the resources of the chief parties could be reduced equally, it would be safe to say that the country would be better off the less there were spent. There is a tendency in public opinion to enforce publicity, and in other ways to check the giving of money for political purposes, and it is a sound tendency. It would be a good thing if the politicians could be forced to supply all the money they spend, but as that is impracticable, the nearest approach possible to such a measure of economy is desirable.

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

There is one thing in the situation in Russia which it is not easy to understand: it is the freedom with which the Government allows to be telegraphed from St. Petersburg documents in the highest degree incendiary, such as a short time since would never have been permitted to reach the wires, documents which are severely repressed in Russia. Whatever the cause, the conduct of the Government in this regard leaves the world much less in the dark than it was wont to be in the past.

For instance, the appeal of the radical groups of the Duma to the soldiers and sailors shows, as nothing else could, the sentiments in the army and navy on which the revolutionists rely. First there is the natural resentment at their own treatment by their officers. Second there is the fellow-feeling they have for the peasant and working class from which they are drawn. Finally there is the fear that the soldiers and sailors who may support the Government in measures of repression will be outlawed in their own villages, "that they will not be allowed to return to their homes, and that over their names will hang the eternal course of the people."

Obviously, everything depends on the response of the army and navy to this appeal. No one can say what it will be, but if the Government can manage to meet the immediate complaints of the men, feed them better, possibly give them a slight wage, relieve them from personal service to their officers, and compel the officers to treat them better, we imagine that it can hold the troops fairly to obedience. The direct and certain consequences of insubordination are terrible unless the Government breaks down altogether, and the motives appealed to by the revolutionists are for the most part apparently remote. We should say that refusal to pay taxes, which the Premier plainly fears, would be a more formidable mode of resistance.

THE SOCIALISTS.

We particularly like the discourse of Delegate REID of the Electrical Workers' Union upon the nature of Socialism and the habits of Socialists, pronounced with considerable emphasis during the lively debate in the Central Federated Union on Sunday afternoon. The platform submitted by the Executive Committee providing for the organization of a labor party to support none but union candidates being under discussion, the Socialists denounced the platform and the policy it embodied, one of them, Mr. MODEST, who comes from Germany, declaring that there is less liberty of speech here than in Germany, and no more freedom than in Russia. Whereupon Delegate REID made this contribution to the debate:

> The Socialists have never done anything but talk. Socialism has existed as long as Christianity, and it has done nothing. Every time a man is dissatisfied or has a dispute with his wife he becomes a Socialist. The Socialists are abusing everybody except themselves, and according to them every man is a crook or a faker who is not a Socialist.

Mr. REID might have added that every man who loathes work and wants the State to support him has the primary qualification of a Socialist; that all who covet their neighbor's property are on the high road that leads to the temple of Socialism; that whoso is destitute of a backbone and so lacks the self-reliance which that important articulation imparts to its possessors is by predisposition a Socialist; that all who are envious of the accumulations of industry and capacity and are forever railing at capital would find themselves quite at home in a Socialistic meeting place.

The Socialists, as Mr. REID observes, are much given to abusing everybody. That is because their creed is a declaration of war upon the existing order of society. They preach class war. Some of them do not hesitate to say that if peaceful means will not suffice to wrest the land, the mines, the forests, the railroads, and the instruments of production, communication, and exchange out of the hands of their present owners, then the thing must be done by force. Common sense asserts itself and stable government is made more secure when a workingman like Mr. REID gets on his feet and tells his fellow-members of the Federation the plain truth about Socialism.

DEADLY PLEASURES.

In the Summer season only the hardened take up Monday newspapers without reluctance because of the certainty of reading about many pitiful deaths which are virtually suicides. Yesterday's records were exceptionally of that character. People died ashore and afloat under such complications of misadventure that it seems as though the only true place of safety was between feather beds in a cellar. No one would willfully add a single pang to the feelings of the survivors of departed companions, and yet there are other Sundays to come, and it is a duty to extract from the most recent painful examples a moral or two for the avoidance if possible of other regrettable incidents.

It is demonstratedly useless to advise anybody not to go into a small boat unless he can swim and knows something of boat management. They will do it, but really, adults ought not to crowd six into a boat meant for two, when not one knows either how to row or to swim. What can be said of the men who will take such responsibilities for helpless women, and what of the women who trust such companions? The fatal result is too commonplace for any remark except to place it in proper conspicuity as a warning to others. Sharper language may be used regarding the eight grown men who survived their trying experience, and now have complaints to make of others. They could both row and swim, yet they lacked the common sense not to attempt to cross the harbor in a shell. It seems to have been a good enough boat of the sort, but it split apart beneath their feet in an ordinary seaway. From Bath Beach to Navesink Highlands is a course almost in the open ocean, and unfit for racing boats. Even inside the harbor is no fit place for pleasure craft, because of the traffic, as well as because of danger from tide rips and squalls and any of the swift changes which make water pleasure alike so enticing and so dangerous.

The survivors of this accident denounce what they call the inhuman treatment of the steamers which refused to aid them in their predicament, although they plainly saw them. Apparently they think that the Captain of a boat with hundreds or thousands aboard has nothing to do but steam across lots and pick up derelict rowboats with a man or two on the keel. The Captain's paramount duty is to the greater number in his direct charge, not to the smaller number who have placed themselves in peril and must be left to those who can render assistance without risking other lives. In this case a fishing smack picked up the drowning men. It was a meritorious deed, which it is not desired to belittle. And yet fishing smacks can go where Coney Island and Rockaway steamboats cannot go, and they are free to save life because they risk no lives in doing so. It is excellent that the rescued men propose to make formal complaint of the big boats which ignored their peril. If they were at fault, let it be known, and, in any case, too great prominence cannot be given to the fact that these skippers are hard-hearted men—for good and sufficient reasons from their point of view—and that small craft would do well to give them a wide berth and expect nothing of them. Even a good-sized sailboat with the rules giving it the right of way should yield precedence. It is better to be in the wrong and afloat than in the right and shouting for aid. It is a pity, but it is true, that only the most experienced and prudent can go pleasuring among big boats, even if ordinary watercraft would not forbid it.

No useful moral can be drawn from the accident to the Pacific Express. People cannot be advised not to travel in fast trains in these days, and in them they must take their chances, being able to do nothing for themselves. But the rear-end collision between trolley trains was preventable. The ease and certainty with which electric trains are stopped and started give dangers as well as security to their driving. In this case the leading train stopped to fix its trolley pole, just as though there were not another train on the road, and the collision followed. These trolley trains carry as many as steam railway trains, they move with equal speed, and almost with equal momentum. They must run slower, or they must be equipped with the block system. It is too happy-go-lucky to drive such trains through tunnels upon momentum, because in the tunnels they are likely to lose their power and to be out of control until the trolley pole is replaced after the tunnel is left. This makes trolley riding too much like looping the gap.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

Wall Street not long ago was put into the dumps by two prominent transactions which are now ripening without attracting notice. Yet the sequel is even more important than the beginning of the stories. When the Merchants' Trust Company failed there was an urgent demand that somebody should go to jail, and the receiver was especially nominated for vicarious punishment because his administration was alleged to be even more rascally than that of the failed company or of the State Superintendent of Banking. Yet the receiver has now realized for every depositor his complete credit, and has a handsome surplus in hand for stockholders, and more in prospect upon the completion of negotiations and litigations which cannot be hurried. Instead of being an exceptionally bad failure, it was an exceptionally good one, and the receivership was marked by unusual capacity and celerity.

Substantially the same things require to be said regarding the failure of the Walsh institutions in Chicago. It occurred before the other failure, and requires longer to settle, but affairs are taking a similar course. Mr. WALSH has been able to borrow liberally, and now awaits at his leisure the upbidding of his properties as they approach completion and their prospective competition makes them necessary to systems which they can feed. Mr. WALSH, instead of going to the penitentiary, promises to retire with a handsome fortune.

These happy results do not prove that either institution was wisely managed. Both were examples of bad banking. Non-liquid assets and speculative commitments by credit institutions cannot be condoned because profitable sometimes. But unwise optimism is not a criminal offense, and commercial politics are in the background of many such incidents, explaining embarrassments not always intrinsically deserved. When these scandals were published Wall Street ignored all alleviations and compensations, and borrowed trouble upon the uncertain number of other similar but undisclosed cases. They remain undisclosed, but now the facts are in turn ignored. Immortal WILLIAM remarked the shining of a good deed in a naughty world. That was a long time ago. It is now the newspaper age, and it is necessary to remark the unwarranted conspicuity of naughty deeds in a world which is certainly better if not absolutely good. Wise men disregard good and ill report alike, and when they can find a fact they rely upon it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Mystery of the Police Court.

We are somewhat puzzled by the infliction in the Yorkville Court of a $3 fine on a man who, having entered a Third Avenue restaurant with two women, was moved, in the course of the meal that followed, to lean across the table and kiss one of his companions. That this demonstration of regard, made in a place so public, was unseemly and in bad taste cannot be denied, but what crime, or even what misdemeanor, was committed? The recipient of the salute did not make the complaint; the proprietor of the restaurant did it, so it could not be called an assault, and obviously it was not larceny, large or small. Presumably it was held to be that rather vague offense "disorderly conduct," but as the tale was told in our local columns the disorder does not seem to have been very serious.

And why was only the man fined? Apparently his guilt, such as it was, should at least have been divided, and we are not at all sure that it should not have been entirely transferred, on the theory that the man simply couldn't help himself. There's no doubt at all that the woman had increased and emphasized her natural and therefore innocent charms just as much as she could by wreathed smiles and garments as beauteous as she could devise. She should, or at any rate might, have known what would happen, and it was, or may have been, a cruel injustice to let her go unfined when fining had to be done. Can it be that the unkissed diner inspired the arrest?

American Humor and British.

Not the least interesting, and perhaps not the least significant or important, of the letters we printed Sunday on the feeling with which Britons regard Americans was that from OWEN SEAMAN, the new editor of Punch. As a professional purveyor of humor Mr. SEAMAN naturally remembered that Americans have long been accustomed to say, whether they really think it or not, that the funniest thing about Punch is its belief in its own funniness, and, of course, he entered the "symposium" by that gate. With well-assumed gravity—which perhaps was not quite all assumed—he declared it almost impossible for the best of friendship to exist between two individuals or two nations unless each is in close touch with the other's sense of humor, and he added:

> "Until the United States are educated to appreciate the finer qualities of British humor, I see little hope of a perfect understanding between the two nations. If your paper can do anything to make good this defect (probably congenital and therefore calling for pity rather than anger) you will be doing a great work in the cause of international amity."

Now that is itself a fairly typical bit of the kind of humor most frequently to be found in Punch, and, of course, every American of ordinary intelligence can see just why and how it is funny—in a way. Resort to the same device is frequent on this side of the water, and we do not lack enjoyment of the result, even if it is rather heavy and laborious. As a matter of fact, it is only an international joke—the constant claim that we do not appreciate British jest nor the Britons understand ours. Whether or not the constant harping on these strings interferes with the "Friendship" of the two peoples is uncertain, but the effect, if there is any, is probably as minute as is that produced by the somewhat analogous bickering between New York and its two neighbors, Boston and Philadelphia. Each likes to "stir up" either of the other two by saying derisive things about it, and the amusement is innocent enough.

The English and Scotch do the same thing, a fact that recalls the old tale of the Scotchman, who, when attacked with the ancient charge that it took a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotch skull, answered, "Ou, aye, an English joke." Mr. SEAMAN makes no reference to a need for educating the British to "appreciate the finer qualities" of American humor, if true international amity would be attained, but he could hardly be expected to do that and we will do it for him, just to show that there is no ill-will.

San Francisco Has a New Peril.

That the distribution of "relief" in San Francisco is having upon some of the beneficiaries the deplorable effects that have been apprehended ever since the first desperate needs were met is strikingly illustrated by the fact that since Gen. GREELY openly criticised the persistency in accepting aid that too many of the "victims" are showing, the local papers are receiving letters from their readers, not denying that in certain cases the work of pauperization has been done, but actually defending the continued acceptance of free support. The San Francisco Chronicle, for instance, mentions the receipt of a letter from a woman, evidently directly interested, who protests vigorously against what the General said about the disinclination of many formerly "in service" to resume their old pursuits while camp life holds out so many allurements.

"She says," to quote The Chronicle, "that it is positively impertinent for the General to indulge in criticism, and that if they choose to do so women have as good a right to 'enjoy free vacations at the expense of the Government' as the stenographers and others who are in the employ of the relief committee have to get big wages for doing nothing, and in addition enjoy the luxury of being whirled around in automobiles at the expense of the relief fund."

Talk about the "right to enjoy free vacations at the expense of the Government" evidences a complete loss of self-respect, no matter what the comparison by which it is supported. As The Chronicle says, "this retort, better than a volume of complaints, shows the highly demoralizing effect of the existence of a knowledge that there is a large sum of charity money to be disbursed, and the sooner the latter is got rid of the better for the community, which can have no worse fate inflicted upon it than the creation of a widespread opinion that the world owes every man and woman a living whether he or she make an effort to get it or not."

That is sound doctrine, and it behooves San Francisco to take care lest the generosity of the country and the world inflict upon a fraction of the city's population worse calamity than did the earthquake and the fire. Any loss except that of the sense of shame can be repaired, but that loss is complete and hopeless.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN OREGON.

Elements That Combined to Defeat the Constitutional Amendment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"We are against woman suffrage, everywhere and always," has for years been the well-known motto of the liquor dealers' organizations. The cause of the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment in Oregon, on which you commented in a recent issue, is not the activity of anti-suffrage women, as some Massachusetts women led you to suppose. The women played but a small part in the defeat of the amendment. Members of the Liquor Dealers' Association have acknowledged in private conversation that the liquor interests alone spent a quarter of a million dollars on the election. Each one of the 2,000 saloon keepers was strictly enjoined to secure 25 votes against the suffrage amendment. A deal was made with the machine of one of the political parties to throw all its weight against equal suffrage in return for a large contribution to its fund.

Certain large moneyed interests, among these the Southern Pacific Railway, opposed the amendment, knowing well that, with the referendums which Oregon law permits, some of the measures which they hope to push in their own selfish interests would have less chance of success if submitted to women.

The manager of the anti-suffrage campaign had been the adviser and agent for the women who run disreputable houses in Portland; when asking a favor of the Mayor the latter curtly told him that he had more respect for the bad women in whose interests he had been working than for him.

The result of the vote was 47,075 against woman suffrage and 36,902 in favor. Considering the coalition of money, selfishness, and the natural conservatism that exists everywhere, the defeat was by no means discouraging. The tremendous fight which great corporations have been making this year against proper investigation, regulation, and supervision shows why women, who are by nature specially fitted for the promotion of economy, order, cleanliness, and safety, are dreaded as opponents of those who would fleece the public. As certain street railway men are reported as saying: "Women would be likely to favor three-cent fares."

The fight against selfishness and inertia is a long one, but it is a winning fight. The Massachusetts and the Oregon suffragists understand clearly the causes of their defeat, and, while courageously preparing for a contest which will never end until victory is achieved, we beg that our case may be fairly stated before the American public.

LUCIA AMES MEAD,
President Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association
Boston, July 30, 1906.

San Francisco's Handicap.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The trouble with San Francisco is the labor unions. This labor-ridden community will never arise unless the unions are destroyed, and there is absolute free trade in labor.

S. JOHNSTON, Jr.
New York, July 27, 1906.

"Handing the Hoarse Hoot."

From The Houston Post.

The Texan who has three Pasadena cantaloupes for breakfast, a peck of Elberta peaches for dinner, and a forty-pound watermelon for supper can hand the hoarse hoot to the Beef Trust every day in the week.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET.

Visitors Could Not Believe the City Would Own Such a Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While waiting in the parlor of a hotel a few days ago I became interested in the conversation of a family from the country. It appeared they had been touring about the city and the father was indulging in reminiscences about Washington Market, stating that it was a city institution. But the mother was skeptical. They evidently had been up Broadway, and possibly to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for she had a very exalted opinion of the city and nothing could convince her that it was guilty of owning such a disreputable-looking building. Furthermore, "the old hens that had been frozen, soaked, and hung up to dry" in the germ-laden atmosphere along the sidewalk gave credence to her opinion that the old man's story was preposterous.

This is only one of similar experiences almost daily. People come here from all parts of this country, as well as Europe, South America and Mexico, and halt before this old landmark in astonishment at such an exhibition of official negligence. This, too, under the very shadows of our boasted skyscrapers, as well as in sight of the great financial district of the second largest city of the world and the richest per capita of any on earth. "Oh, shame! Where is thy blush!"

PETER McGINNIS.
New York, July 30, 1906.

Who Knows This Century Plant?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in the description and photograph of the century plant which is in bloom in Bronx Park. Mrs. Mattie C. Borden has one variety in bloom in her garden here in Sorrento, Fla. The plant is three feet in diameter and four and a half feet high, with leaves from two to three inches across, blue green or gray green, and perfectly smooth, each terminating in a sharp, tough, brown spine. The flower stalk attained a height of thirty feet in three weeks, and at intervals along the last eight feet of its length presented knoblike protuberances which soon began to appear as stems, the lower one being two feet, and each one shorter, until at the tip there were three short stems.

These grew very slowly, and after three or four weeks sent out three short stems from the end of each branch. Now these terminal stems are showing a mass of buds and blossoms, not in bunches, but in rows along the stems. The buds are an inch long, pale green, showing, when they open, which is only a very little, several long, narrow petals, or pistils, of a dull, light orange color. They are so high that we cannot obtain a satisfactory view of them. The complete stalk and blossom are so ordinary, not to say ugly, that were it not for the rarity and the long wait of twenty or thirty years, one would never give it a second look.

We would be glad to have a botanist name this variety for us if the description is not too dense. The plant has begun to turn brown at the base and the flower stalk is bending slowly under its weight of blossoms. Twenty years ago two plants of this variety bloomed in gardens near here.

Sorrento, Fla., July 26, 1906. SUBSCRIBER.

An Artist Defends Artists' Models.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A seriously wrong impression is held—aye, and fostered—by the public at large regarding the artists' models of this and other cities, and the nonsense which periodically appears in certain yellow newspapers, together with the notoriety reflected by the recent roof garden tragedy, has done nothing to dissipate it.

As an artist who employs models constantly, I wish to state that I have yet to find anything in their behavior or bearing to support the notion that they as a class are loose in morals.

I do not claim that they are all sans reproche, but I do emphatically assert, and my fellow-artists will bear me out, that 90 per cent. of the regular models, those who pose in the nude not excepted, are straight, hard-working, lady-like girls who command respect in all the studios.

I write this in defense of a class of self-respecting women who too long have been under the ban.

ARTIST.
New York, July 30, 1906.

Neglected Riverside Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to add my protest to that of "J. H. L." on behalf of the mismanagement of Riverside Drive and the adjoining parks. As one of the residents on the Drive, I can testify to the infrequent trips of the watering carts. The number of carts should increase at the same ratio as the automobile traffic, instead of decreasing, as it apparently has done during the past year. The walks in the parks are unswept, the shrubs untrimmed, the grass unkempt for lack of proper cutting, and the whole appearance of what might be a beautiful park is far inferior to what it should be, or indeed has been, in the past.

"A. S." has called attention to another grievance of the west side residents. Why is Murphy, the politician, allowed to reap a harvest from the use of the dump at Seventy-ninth Street, which is known to be against the law?

New York, July 28, 1906. RESIDENT.

Warning for Mr. Sinclair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I tip my hat to the gentleman author from Princeton, N. J., as a man of energy and abilities as an economist and Socialist, I think he will prove a failure if his latest fad for a co-operative colony be realized. Among the rank and file of his party no sane person can see the benefit the working people will derive from such a colony. Any one able to withdraw, say, $2,000 or even $1,000 from business or from a savings bank to try an experiment such as proposed by Mr. Sinclair does not belong to the working class, hence the working people will look upon such a scheme as an aristocratic, petti-capitalistic enterprise beyond their reach.

Let the author gentleman move carefully before final action is taken in his latest much-talked-of colony, else the working class will shrink from him as a degenerator of prosperity, and the public at large will recognize in him a dreamer of the worst type, and his sudden popularity will vanish as rapidly as it was gained.

H. H. K.
Jersey City, July 29, 1906.

Pessimistic as to B. R. T.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a Brooklynite and householder to take sides against your view of the "Coler-Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company" affair. I do not know Mr. Coler and never expect to, but do recall his opposition to the Ramapo, and may be prejudiced in his favor.

If you had daily experience with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as I have had for many years, you would be acquainted with its horrible mismanagement and corruption, and know the harm it is doing to a most attractive city. I do not know if Mr. Coler has opposed this particular company or if his opposition is against any company, but he would be entirely justified in opposing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company obtaining another privilege at any price. Its service will do much more harm than good to any district, and if the real estate investors whose cause you champion used good judgment they would join Mr. Coler in his stand. A. F. JACKSON.
Brooklyn, July 29, 1906.

Sprinkling Contractors' Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sprinkling of streets is under a contract with Beyers & Hildebrant, the inference being the city pays for the services rendered. If this is true, upon what assumption of authority do these contractors or their employes demand and collect $1 a month from storekeepers for sprinkling in front of their premises? This appears to be a regulation, and unless the money is paid the watering carts skip the premises.

The general impression is that this is graft, and if not, the reputation of the contractors demands a public explanation.

PETER M. McGINNIS.
New York, July 28, 1906.

AMERICAN SCIENTIST BACK FROM VESUVIUS

Prof. Perrett, Matteucci's Aide, Tells About the Eruption.

HELD POST DESPITE PERIL

The Professor Back in Brooklyn for a Brief Rest—Praises the Italian Carbineers.

Prof. Frank A. Perrett, the American scientist, who was stationed at the Royal Italian Observatory on Mount Vesuvius during the eruption last April, arrived in New York yesterday on the White Star liner Cretic from Naples.

At his home, in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, Prof. Perrett said:

"My experience on Mount Vesuvius during the eruption was most thrilling. For twenty days and nights the volcano was incessantly active. The earth quaked at frequent intervals, and the tremendous explosions made sleep quite impossible for several nights. At noon the heavy fall of ashes made the atmosphere as dark as night.

"The eruption really commenced in May, 1905, and the culmination came in April this year. Our worst experience was on the night of April 7 and the morning of April 8. During that period we expected every minute to be engulfed by the lava or ashes that poured from the crater.

"Except for flashes from the top of the mount we were in a bewildering darkness, caused by the ashes. Our little band consisted of Prof. Matteucci, the Director of the observatory, who was later commended by King Victor Emmanuel; a telegraph operator, six carbineers, and myself.

"Until April 18 the danger was great at all times. The devotion and heroism of the carbineers were marvelous when you consider that they were ignorant men, with no idea of the scientific value of the observation and no hope of reward for remaining in danger. After the eruption came great mud streams from the mountain. The rain, falling upon the dry ashes, which still cover the whole of the cone, was quickly absorbed. When a certain point was reached the whole mass would start to slide, carrying with it rocks, boulders, and any objects that came in its way.

"These mud streams flowed down the ravines into the small towns at the base of the mountain. Many people were carried away in the torrents of liquid mud, and numbers of lives were saved by the heroism of the Italian carbineers and soldiers who had been sent to the rescue.

"The service on the Circum Vesuvio Railway, which runs around the base of the mountain, was frequently interrupted by these streams.

"Before the eruption took place the distance across the cone of the mountain was at the most 150 yards, and now it is fully 700 yards. This will give you some idea of the great change that has taken place in the appearance of the volcano."

Asked whether Vesuvius was likely to go into convulsions again in the immediate future, the professor said:

"The constant unrest of the volcano since its last big eruption is peculiar. Usually after an eruption a volcano remains in repose for at least a year, but since the last outbreak there have been slight earthquake shocks daily. In addition great quantities of gas have been escaping from the crater continually, but the vent is so open that the gases escape quietly without resistance. Consequently, they are invisible except on very humid days, when they resemble a cloud of steam issuing from the crater.

"Vesuvius was quiet for 230 years previous to the eruption of 1631 and for a very long period prior to the outbreak which destroyed Pompeii in 79 A. D. It is believed now that there will be no more serious trouble with Vesuvius for some years and the peasants are returning to the land and rebuilding their demolished homes.

"The Funicula Railway, which formerly conveyed tourists to the summit of the crater, has been completely wiped out, as has been the restaurant outside the railway station, where luncheons were served.

"Tourist agencies have been consulting with engineers and devising all kinds of schemes to build a railway to the summit which would be less dangerous than the one recently destroyed. People can go to the top of Vesuvius now, but the heat, combined with the difficult climb, keeps all but a few hardy adventurers away.

"I shall remain here till October and then return to Naples and resume my observations at the Royal Italian Observatory on Mount Vesuvius."

The professor is a slim, quiet-looking man of medium height, and did not appear to be affected by his experience. He was very reluctant to speak of his risks in the cause of science, but preferred to speak of the great and good work done by the Italian soldiers in the time of peril. Prof. Perrett has some fine photographs which were taken during the eruption.

The professor was appointed honorary assistant to the observatory for one year by the University of Naples in November last. He is a very enthusiastic seismologist, and hopes that his appointment will be extended for another year in order that he can make further observations.

Explosive Fire Badges.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

A thing of beauty is not always a joy forever. The new John O'Brien fire badge, which may tend to keep the women away from fires, is a crackerjack. It is blue celluloid chip, and like some other blue chips that cost a dollar. Celluloid is an explosive substance when exposed to heat, and every one is at a loss to know why they were ordered by Commissioner O'Brien.

Base Slander.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Your husband," said Mrs. Highmus, graciously, "is decidedly interesting and original, even if he does sometimes blow his own horn a little too—"

"It isn't so!" indignantly exclaimed Mrs. Gaswell. "My husband always uses his handkerchief!"

Go to the Mountains, of Course.

From the Paris Figaro.

What do you intend to do this Summer? I shall do as Mohammed did.

KAISER WILHELM GROSSVATER.

Cheer, ye German people; shake the land
with cannon shot!—
I'm a grandpa!
Hail the trio unrivaled—Me und Little
Bill und Gott!—
I'm a grandpa!
Oh, grind your molars, Teddy, while my
hands I wildly clap,
For where are now your bear hunts and
your scoldings of the Jap?
And your submarine excursions?—Drei
und zwanzig!—off the map!—
I'm a grandpa!

Drain the Rhine wine goblets; empty all
the steins of beer!—
I'm a grandpa!
Shout the happy tidings to the nations
far and near!—
I'm a grandpa!
Germans, pay the homage which each
loyal subject owes;
Barber, give an extra twist to my mustachios;
Mother, mother, mother, on my bosom pin
a rose!—
I'm a grandpa!

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

MISS GOULD MAY ADVISE ALL MRS. SAGE'S BOUNTY

Rumor Says Widow Will Soon Distribute $10,000,000.

REPORT INTERESTS HEIRS

If True, It Shows, They Say, That Mr. Sage Gave Large Sums to His Wife.

From a source seemingly reliable came the announcement yesterday that Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage, the widow of Russell Sage, intends to distribute $10,000,000 to charity as soon as her friend, Miss Helen Gould, gets back from Europe.

Mrs. Sage, it was said, believes that Miss Gould is able to give her some valuable advice as to how to distribute money advantageously. The nephews and nieces of Russell Sage who heard this story declared that it probably was true, as Miss Gould and Mrs. Sage had for years been working together along lines of philanthropy laid out by Miss Gould.

The Sage relatives added that if Mrs. Sage had $10,000,000 at her command before the will of her husband is probated it would show conclusively that Russel Sage turned over to Mrs. Sage a large sum of money in his lifetime.

However, it is now said that the Sage relatives have no intention of contesting the will at present, and they will sign waivers of citations so that the will may be admitted to probate on Sept. 21. Then after each of them receives the $23,000 allotted to them a meeting of the legatees will be held and at this meeting action may be taken toward organizing an association for the purpose of raising funds to carry on an action in the Supreme Court to set aside the will.

That is the programme planned by certain relatives of Mr. Sage who are not satisfied with a $25,000 legacy. They have hinted that if Mrs. Sage volunteers to give an additional $75,000 to each nephew and niece there will be no legal fight, but the attorneys for the executors are not in favor of making any such settlement.

Mrs. Sage's brother, Col. J. J. Slocum, said yesterday that Mrs. Sage would remain at her home, in Lawrence, L. I., until after the will has been probated. She was not bothering about the talk of a contest, he said.

Col. Slocum and Charles W. Osborne held a consultation yesterday with Charles A. Gardiner, the attorney for the executors, but it was explained that they simply talked over routine matters concerning the estate. Until the will had been admitted to probate they said no statement will be made by the executors or their counsel. Mr. Osborne is one of the executors. The other executors are Dr. John P. Munn and Mrs. Sage.

There was some talk yesterday that Dr. Munn would decline to act as executor, but this could not be verified. Dr. Munn was one of the witnesses to the codicil of Jay Gould's will.

Mr. Gould's will, like that of Russell Sage, was drawn up in the offices of Goodwin, Thompson & Vanderpoel, at 2 Wall Street. Alman Goodwin drew both wills. He signed Gould's will as a witness. Mr. Goodwin has since died. R. W. Freedman, who is a member of the Vanderpoel law firm, was a witness to Mr. Sage's will. The other witness was Edward Townsend. They have been notified to attend the hearing before the Surrogate, and will testify as to just what occurred in the Wall Street office on the day Mr. Sage signed the will.

Those who heard the report yesterday that Mrs. Sage will await the arrival of Miss Helen Gould before giving any considerable sum, recalled that the two women are as closely associated in charitable work as were Russell Sage and Jay Gould in finance.

"In fact, they have been engaged in a work that no one will know of for some time to come," explained a man familiar with the affairs of both families.

Mr. Gould left $25,000 to each of his relatives outside his immediate family. That is, he bequeathed $25,000 to his sister, Mrs. Northrop, $25,000 each to his sisters Mrs. Anna G. Hough and Mrs. Elizabeth Palen, and $25,000 to his brother, Abraham Gould. Remembering that the same firm of lawyers drew both wills, it might be thought that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage agreed to execute the same sort of testament by which $25,000 was to be left to each relative of the blood outside of the immediate family.

Dr. John P. Munn, who was a witness to the Gould will, was probably named as an executor of the Sage will, it is suggested, on account of his confidential business relations with both Sage and Gould. But as Mrs. Sage and Miss Helen Gould spent much money and time in charity they will again work hand in hand when Miss Gould returns from abroad. As Mrs. Sage is advanced in years she is anxious to engage in philanthropy on a great scale.

DOWIE WILL APPEAL.

Criticises Court's Decision—His Zion City Followers Ruined.

CHICAGO, July 30.—John Alexander Dowie will appeal from the decision of Judge Landis of the Federal Court, declaring Zion City a trust estate and holding that the deposed leader has no individual proprietorship in it.

Dowie announced the fact at a meeting yesterday in Shiloh House, Zion City. He appeared to be concerned over Judge Landis's denunciation of the "restoration host oath" as treasonable. He declared that the Judge in his oath of office was compelled to put God above man and family ties. With regard to the trust estate finding Dowie declared that he had never received money as a trustee, but that it was always a matter of contract.

Receiver Hately of Zion City issued an appeal to-day for a relief fund to stay the hunger of Dowie's old followers. They are unemployed, their land is valueless, and their children are underfed and half clothed.

A majority of the workingmen who live in Zion City now make their living in neighboring towns. In Kenosha and Waukegan can be found men of good families, with homes in Zion City, earning a bare living for themselves and those at home by working on new roads.

The appointment of a new receiver had brought a crowd of hungry men and women to the Administration Building to settle their claims against the bank and Mr. Hately. Old bankbooks had been fished out from their places in the desolate homes, and there was a general rush to the place. It was only another disappointment. One by one and in groups the applicants for money were turned away. Men and women begged for a few cents to keep food on their tables.

Says J. A. Garland Cannot Recover.

HANOVER, Mass., July 30.—"No hope for ultimate recovery" was the message contained in the official bulletin issued to-day by Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, at whose home James A. Garland of New York is ill with pneumonia. The bulletin announced that Mr. Garland had passed a comfortable night.

Just "Because"

Cut out the coffee 10 day's and take on

POSTUM

Simple, but it will show you a way to be well.

GOOD BLACKFACE FUN.

McIntyre and Heath Again Present "The Ham Tree."

McIntyre and Heath, droll as ever, and quite inimitable in their own peculiar line, returned to the New York last night, again creating almost continuous laughter in their amplified vaudeville sketch, now known as "The Ham Tree." As Alexander Hambletonian, lured from his "happy livery stable" to the uncertainties of minstrel life on the crossroads, Mr. McIntyre presents about as amusing a character in low comedy blackface as could be imagined. His sketch, though conceived more or less in a spirit of caricature, has innumerable touches of real life; it is obviously the result of observation, combined with an exceptional ability to realize negro racial characteristics. Equally admirable in its way is Mr. Heath's sketch of Henry Jones.

In the present revival W. C. Fields again scores a minor hit with some skillful comic juggling. For the rest, the show is of the familiar girl and song variety, and it was evident last night that both of these factors greatly pleased the large audience that saw the one and heard the other.

WALLACK'S SEASON OPENS.

"His Honor the Mayor" Moves Over from the New York Theatre.

Wallack's Theatre opened its season last night with "His Honor, the Mayor." Alfred E. Aarons had to get his show out of the New York because "The Ham Tree" had to come in, and Charles Burnham, manager of Wallack's, agreed to a shift from his farm in Connecticut. The entire production was moved after the performance Saturday night, and had its new opening with company, costumes, and scenery unchanged.

Blanche Ring's name monopolized the capital letters on the programme, as usual. She is Katrinka, a Magyar girl, who is ready to stick a dagger into anybody who excites her disapproval. Clarence Harvey, Nella Webb, Madelyn Marshall, and Harry Keel are the principal supporters. The English pony ballet, though, furnishes the real feature, and the dancers get more encores than all the rest of the players put together.

UNNAMED PLAY PRODUCED.

$100 Offered in Chicago for a Title for Miss Merrington's Piece.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—A play without a name, by Marguerite Merrington, was produced this evening at the Grand Opera House. Will J. Block, the manager, has offered $100 as a prize to the dramatic critic who suggests the best title.

The play was called "The Daughters of Man" at first, but this title was relinquished because Charles Klein has written a new drama entitled "The Daughters of Men." Nearly two thousand titles were submitted to the committee that will make the selection.

The scenes of the play are laid in a village and the plot concerns three daughters of a preacher and a sacrifice by the eldest sister to save another. Charles Richman is at the head of the company. Robert T. Haines, Sarah Truax, and May Vokes are also in the cast.

TWO NEW ROOF ACTS.

Dziria at Hammerstein's—Baldwin Atop the New York.

Dziria, the Hungarian dancer, appeared on Hammerstein's Paradise Roof last night. She is a new arrival. It had been rumored that she danced in scant costume. She wore, however, what is ordinarily taken for a Hungarian costume. The dances were graceful and the audience made the foreigner perform them many times over.

There was also a new act on the New York Theatre Roof last night. It was that of Samri S. Baldwin, who gave an exposé of how mind readers accomplish their results. Baldwin was once a magician himself, and he claims to know all the tricks of the trade.

Belasco Plays for 125th Street.

Arrangements by which Belasco successes will be revived at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre were made yesterday. "The Darling of the Gods," "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," and "The Heart of Maryland" will be presented. The first of these plays will be seen some time in September. Mary Hall has been engaged as the new leading woman of the 125th Street Theatre stock company.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

Marshall P. Wilder was at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre yesterday. Others on the bill were the Exposition Four, Wordette and Kusel, and Dixon and Anger.

Virginia Earl is this week's headliner at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Eight "Johnnies" support her in her act. Fagan and Byron present "Idle Fancy."

"The Bells," which the late Sir Henry Irving made famous, was given at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre yesterday. Paul McAllister appeared as Mathias and Agnes Scott as Sozel.

Huber's Casino, at 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, offers West and Kenyon, Agnes Bayliss, Edith Murray, and Joe Edwards. At the Fourteenth Street Museum the "wire-haired marvels" are a conspicuous feature.

On the Metropolis Theatre roof Hurtig & Seamon present "Old Heidelberg in the Air," with Lottie Gilson as the chief attraction. Herbert Brooks does his mystifying "truth trick."

"The Girl from Paris" began its second week at the Manhattan Beach Theatre last night. The play will be there until Aug. 11.

"The Gambler of the West" continues at the American and "The King of Diamonds" at the Third Avenue.

At the Lyceum "The Lion and the Mouse" and at the Casino "The Social Whirl" will stay through the Summer season.

"Little Red Riding Hood" was presented at the West End Theatre last night.

George M. Cohan has begun his second month on the New Amsterdam Roof in "The Governor's Son." "Mamzelle Champagne" remains on the Madison Square Garden Roof.

The Ninth Regiment Band is an extra feature at Terrace Garden this week.

COLLEGIANS IN SIGNAL CORPS

Set a Hot Pace for New Jersey's Fourth Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 30.—College men are setting a fast pace in camp this week—too fast, it seems, for the Fourth Regiment, since the routine of duty which the organization is following does not compare with that of the Signal Corps for the amount of work accomplished. The Signal Corps is a crack organization and numbers among its membership graduates from many of the prominent universities and colleges.

That college men can be practical soldiers and hard work is being demonstrated this week by the corps. Before the Fourth Regiment had gotten to work they had erected a forty-foot signal tower and had it in use for practical work. The tower is made of structural iron, of convenient lengths, and is triangular in shape. It weighs 1,200 pounds, and may be easily transported.

It is estimated that the State will save from $5,000 to $6,000 a regiment in the change in the mess system from the serving of meals in the mess hall to the company mess. The men of of the Fifth Regiment were well pleased with the change, and so expressed themselves to Gov. Stokes.

Bonaparte Praises Dolphin's Men.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Navy Department to-day made public a letter written by Secretary Bonaparte to Lieut. Commander Edgar of the Dolphin complimenting the officers and crew of that vessel upon their success in target practice. Secretary Bonaparte says that the "success of our navy in meeting the needs and fulfilling the hopes of the Nation, whenever called upon for active duty, will depend in large measure on the faithful and intelligent use made by its officers and men of the time of peace."

BAND LED INVESTORS TO EMPTY SAND DUNES

East Siders Persuaded to Sign Land Agreements.

BIG LONG ISLAND EXCURSION

Seven Hundred Respond to an Advertisement Offering to Give Away an Estate for $8.50 a Lot.

Bargains in real estate were seemingly eclipsed yesterday when William Blake took 700 east siders and a band of musicians on a special train to Deer Park, L. I., which is some thirty-six miles from Broadway, and got them to sign some agreements for parcels of land. The land was mostly sand dunes, relieved with scrub pines and some grass. For each lot the beneficiary must pay $8.50. This, it was explained, was for taxes and the recording of deeds.

Just where their lots are some of the 700 who signed agreements did not seem to know when they returned to New York last evening. Mr. Blake says that it is all a philanthropic plan. His advertisement says:

"George C. Belmont, deceased, gives to the working people of New York City and elsewhere his beautiful estate at Deer Park, L. I., absolutely free, for home sites; this property will immediately be cut up into 3,000 building lots, full size, and given to those whose applications are received first."

The direct benefactors in this scheme, according to Mr. Blake, are Mr. Belmont's two nieces, the Misses Margaret and Tille Homberg. The Postmaster of Deer Park doesn't know them. He says, too, that he never met the aged Mr. Belmont.

In order that the free land should get to the proper persons a meeting was held in Webster Hall on Wednesday night. Webster hall stands in one of the most crowded sections of the east side. At this meeting Mr. Blake explained the opportunity which was afforded the public at large.

Fully 700 persons came to the Long Island Railroad station at 1 o'clock yesterday. The crowd consisted of men, women, and children eager to view the bargains in real estate. There was also a band of fifty pieces on hand.

The crowd of bargain seekers returned last evening. One of them gave the following account of his experiences:

"With the band at the head, we walked about three-quarters of a mile from the station. Then Mr. Blake put down a table. He then motioned to the members of the party to come and sign—sign something. I don't know precisely what I signed, but I think it was an agreement.

"The place? Well, it looks like a dismal swamp. It seems sandy, relieved in spots by scrubby pines. Mr. Blake said that the land wasn't exactly there. It was near there. I didn't see anything of the trolley line they spoke of. There was a building near the spot where Mr. Blake put down the table. It was a shack. I only saw three buildings in the neighborhood. Two of them were hotels. The other was a Post Office.

Another member of the party said:

"I don't know what I signed. Nobody seemed to know. They didn't give us a chance to read the papers. The people seemed indignant, but they didn't seem to do much. They grumbled a little, but most of them seemed to think it a good joke. The trip cost 75 cents, you know. Well, most of them thought they had had their money's worth. They had taken luncheon along and made a picnic of it. The only person that I heard making any strong complaint was a woman.

"Deer Park is about thirty-six miles from New York. The railroad fare is $1.09 one way and $1.87 for the round trip. Blake says he has an option on two tracts of land, comprising the Belmont property—one of ninety acres, the other four acres. The applicants for land were not allowed to select it yesterday, but they are expected to make another excursion to the spot.

SENTELL FAMILY'S FUNERAL.

Service Read Here Over Five Victims of the Salisbury Disaster.

The funeral service was read at St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday over the bodies of the five members of the Sentell family who were among the victims of the Salisbury disaster in England. Bishop Greer officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn, which the Sentell family attended, and by the Rev. Charles B. Ackley of St. Bartholomew's. Many friends of the family were present, and in the congregation was a man who said he did not know any of the Sentells, but he had himself lost three relatives in the Salisbury disaster, and that this was the first opportunity he had had of testifying to his sense of loss.

Bishop Greer said that he felt moved on an occasion so unusual to depart from his general rule and to give some expression to sentiments outside of the ritual.

"The chief sorrow of death," said he, "consists in the sadness of farewell. But in this instance there is no such sorrow. A whole family is suddenly translated from a home here to a home beyond. There has been no break in this family circle, but instead a sweet transfiguration."

The burial will be at Waterloo, N. Y.

Chinese Student Killed in Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 30.—Cheng Shuen Pan, one of the students sent here recently by the Emperor of China to attend the Harvard Summer School, died in the Cambridge Hospital to-night. He fell from an electric car to-night and sustained a fracture of the skull. According to his fellow-students, the young man was of high standing in the Chinese Court. He was 25 years old and lived in Peking.

Government Takes Over New Cruiser.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 30.—The cruiser Washington, built at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, in this city, was formally turned over to the Government to-day. She will not go into commission for several days. The Washington proceeded to League Island to await official entry into the United States Navy.

¶ This Company is authorized by law to act as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee under will or appointment of court. As a trustee, it is for many reasons preferable to an individual:

AN individual may not be competent; he may hazard the assets left in his care; he may be influenced by partiality; he may neglect his duties as trustee, or may become insane, or die. The Equitable Trust Company renders efficient service.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

ORANG SAVED CHIMPANZEE.

Polly Was Choking to Death When Dahoul Went to Her Aid.

Dahoul is the name of an orang-outang in the Bronx Zoo, and in spite of his name he has grown to full size. He is a red-haired arboreal anthropoid. Near his cage is that of Polly, a chimpanzee. With her black hair and her more advanced dentition she is a handsomer animal than Dahoul. But she loves him.

The baboons in a near-by cage scoff at them, and tell tales about the couple. In Summer Polly and Dahoul and the baboons take an airing in an open cage for about two hours every afternoon. The baboons seem to resent the fact that Polly and Dahoul will not associate with them.

Yesterday when Polly entered the common cage she found the baboons already there, but Dahoul hadn't come out yet. She always carries a piece of rope with her to play with in case the orang-outang is not there. She climbed up on a trapeze with it yesterday afternoon, and in some way she got her neck caught in the rope and hung suspended from the trapeze.

She began to shriek and struggle. Dahoul heard her screams. Running into the open cage he saw Polly's predicament and jumped to the trapeze. With great agility he untangled the rope and let Polly down to the floor.

The keepers, who had heard of Polly's fix, came up at this moment with all sorts of instruments to save her life. Witnesses told what Dahoul had done, and the keepers made a hero of him.

FRANCE EXPRESSES REGRET.

Likely to Punish Those Responsible for Killing of Lieut. England.

PARIS, July 30.—The French Embassy at Washington has been instructed to express the deep regret of the French Government at the killing of Lieut. Clarence England, Navigating Officer of the United States cruiser Chattanooga, who was mortally wounded at Che-Foo on July 23 by a rifle bullet fired from the French armored cruiser Dupetit Thouars while the crew of the latter were engaged in small-arms practice.

The authorities here are awaiting fuller reports before establishing the responsibility for the accident and determining on the disciplinary measures to be taken.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Expressions of the regret of the French Government at the accidental killing of Lieut. England reached the State Department to-day, both through the American Ambassador at Paris and the French Chargé, M. Des Portes de la Fosse.

A dispatch from Paris announced that the French Minister of Marine had sent an officer to call on Mr. McCormick and express the sorrow and regret of the French Government. M. Des Portes de la Fosse, who is at Newport, sent a telegram similar in expression to the State Department.

RESTRICTS CHILD LABOR.

Georgia Senate Passes Bill Regulating Work of Children.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 30.—The Georgia Senate passed to-day the Child Labor Bill, which will, without doubt, receive the approval of Gov. Terrell. The bill prohibits the employment in manufacturing establishments of any child under 12 years of age, or under 14 at night work; the employment of any child under 14, unless such child can read and write, and the employment of any person under 18 years of age, unless such person shall have attended school at least three months during the preceding year.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry are registered at the Mount Washington, in the White Mountains. They drove over from Woodstock, Vt., in a motor car.

***

Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Miss Alexander, and Miss Florence Tomlinson of this city are at the Mount Washington.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay have opened their cottage on Buena Vista Street, Newport. They had not occupied it for the previous two years.

***

Mrs. Yznaga, mother of Consuelo Dowager Duchess of Manchester, is spending some weeks in the Cumberland Mountains. Later Mrs. Yznaga will probably follow her usual custom of spending several weeks at Saratoga and in the Adirondacks.

***

Lady Carter, who was Miss Gertrude Parker of Boston, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Francis V. Parker. Her husband, Sir Gilbert Parker, is with her.

***

Mrs. Clermont L. Best and her daughter, Miss Best, will spend part of the Summer motoring in France. They sailed about ten days ago.

***

Miss Susanne Livingston Green is spending several weeks at Bar Harbor as the guest of Mrs. Hone and Miss Hester Hone.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Magee are motoring in England. Last week they were the guests of the Countess Torby at Keele Hall.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele and their children are in Switzerland. Mr. Steele is a younger brother of the Rev. J. Nevett Steele of Trinity.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Beals Kendall and their children are at York Harbor, Me.

***

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is visiting friends on the Isles of Shoals, and will go later to Alexandria Bay, where she has an island of her own.

***

Major McCauley and Mrs. McCauley, who was Mrs. Davis, expect to leave Washington in a very few days for Mrs. McCauley's Bar Harbor cottage.

Bishop Potter's Brother Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. William Chandler Casey to Frank Hunter Potter. Mrs. Casey is a sister of Mrs. Herbert G. Squires, wife of the late Minister to Cuba. Mr. Potter is the youngest brother of Bishop Potter.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Showers continued in the lower lake region, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, followed, however, by clearing weather except along the coast.

Temperature changes were very small except in the South Atlantic States, where it is warmer, and in the Northwest, where it is considerably cooler.

Temperatures will change but little.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh west; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and mostly southwest; East Gulf Coast, light and variable; West Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; lower lakes, light west, becoming variable; upper lakes, light to fresh and mostly north.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh west winds with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light west winds, becoming variable.

New England—Fair Tuesday, preceded by showers in Eastern Maine; Wednesday fair; fresh west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	72	74	4 P. M.	77	75
9 A. M.	69	72	6 P. M.	66	77
9 A. M.	72	74	9 P. M.	66	74
12 M.	78	79	12 P. M.	68	73

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN UNION GAS SUSPENDS DIVIDENDS

Until Further Notice, Its Stockholders Are Notified.

80-CENT GAS THE REASON

Not in the Trust, but Controlled by Standard Oil—Consolidated Gas Stock Drops 6½ Points.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, which, although outside of the trust, is controlled by the Standard Oil interests, which are the power in the Consolidated Gas Company, announced to its stockholders yesterday that dividends would be suspended until further notice. The last dividend paid on the stock was 1 per cent. for the quarter ending June 1.

The Consolidated Gas Company cut its annual dividend rate of 8 per cent. in half last April as a result of the new law fixing the price of gas at 80 cents per thousand. Since then several of its subsidiary companies have reduced their dividends, but the Brooklyn Union is the first company to stop payment entirely.

The announcement of the action of the Directors was made soon after 1 o'clock, and was immediately followed by a break in the stock of the Consolidated Gas Company, which had risen one-half a point earlier in the day. The stock dropped from one-half point to 1 point between sales, and at the end of an hour was down 6½ points, to 132½. At the close sales were made at 133½.

The sympathetic break in Consolidated was attributed to the report, which was widely credited, that the suspension of Brooklyn Union dividends would be followed by a further reduction in the dividend on Consolidated Gas, or possibly an entire suspension of payments.

The Brooklyn Union, unlike the trust, has accepted the new gas law and has been selling gas at 80 cents. The trust continues to charge the old rate of $1 while the courts are passing on the constitutionality of the law.

Brooklyn Union stock, which made its last sale on Saturday at 121 for 200 shares, was offered down to 115 yesterday. The last bid and asked prices were 105 bid, 115 offered.

The Executive Committee of the Consolidated Gas Company meets to-day, and the Directors hold a meeting on Thursday, at which it is expected action will be taken on the quarterly dividend, payable Sept. 15.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company has paid dividends as follows: 1896 to 1900, 6 per cent. a year; 1901 to 1903, 8 per cent. a year; 1904, 9.1 per cent.; 1905, 8½ per cent. Thus far in 1906 the company has paid 8 per cent. in dividends.

DEFENDS NAVAL ECONOMIES.

Tweedmouth Says Other Powers Are Delaying Construction Work.

LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, in defending the Government's reduction of the naval programme, instanced especially France, the United States, Germany, and Russia as greatly delaying or partially abandoning the construction of proposed warships.

Lord Tweedmouth said that when the original British proposals were framed. France was intending to build several, the United States two, Germany two, and Russia one large battleship. None of these had yet been started and the French programme, instead of, as formerly, including two battleships yearly, had now been reduced to the rate of one yearly. Therefore it was considered safe to reduce the British construction programme.

LETTER CARRIER'S LAST TRIP.

Dropped Dead on the Eve of Long Looked-For Vacation.

"Well, boys, this is my last trip; off to the mountains for mine," said William H. Price, 50 years old, a letter carrier, as he walked into Station O, Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday and threw his mail bag into a corner. Then he began to tell what a great time he intended having on his vacation. Suddenly he gasped and slipped to the floor, dead.

William Hudson, another carrier, notified Policeman White of the Tenderloin Station. Dr. Shenstone came with an ambulance from New York Hospital, and said Price had died of heart disease. He was married and had two children. He lived at 1,765 Madison Avenue. His wife and children are in the Catskills, where he expected to join them to-morrow on a two weeks' vacation. Price had been employed in the postal service for twenty-one years.

SAN FRANCISCO LUMBER UP.

Dealers Say City Prices Advance, While Export List Is Unchanged.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Although the price of lumber has already advanced to between $5 and $6 per 1,000 feet, the export price has remained unchanged since Jan. 1, and the Lumber Trust is again preparing to raise the prices from $1 to $2 per 1,000 feet for lumber delivered in San Francisco.

Some of the smaller jobbers complain that the wholesale dealers are selling to favored contractors at prices far below those asked retailers. They declare that the contractors are buying lumber at the same price to-day that they paid before the fire and earthquake, while everybody else must meet the advances.

A comparison of the retail price list for San Francisco and the export list shows that foreign ports can get rough lumber for $2 and $3 less than the price charged to San Francisco in her time of need, and this without figuring the rebate which is given to all big buyers.

Strike in San Francisco On.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—In order to enforce their demand for a shorter work day and an increased wage scale, 600 track workers employed by the United Railroads went on strike to-day. Union leaders say that fully 1,000 more men will quit work by to-morrow.

New Assistant U. S. District Attorney.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Assistant United States District Attorney S. Easby-Smith has tendered his resignation of the office. He has been succeeded by James M. Proctor of the District Attorney's Office. Mr. Easby-Smith was for many years Pardon Clerk of the Department of Justice. He is a native of Alabama.

Avoid Exertion

In hot, stuffy weather

Get a Telephone and let it run your errands.

New Low Rates now in force.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street

J. L. TOOLE DEAD.

Old and Popular English Comedian Dies at Brighton.

LONDON, July 30.—John Lawrence Toole, the comedian, died in Brighton this evening. He was born in London in 1830.

For more than forty years, "Johnny" Toole, as he was familiarly called, was the most popular comedian in England. He began life perched on a stool in a wine merchant's office, but the stage, and not the wine market, was ever the subject of his dreams. Charles Dickens saw him act at a performance by amateurs when Toole was 20 years old, and advised him to go on the stage. Toole followed the novelist's advice. He had the happy knack of being funny without vulgarity.

The late Sir Henry Irving and Toole were lifelong friends, and played together in several of the comedies in vogue thirty years ago. "Robert Macaire" and "Pickwick" were two of the plays in which they made hits. Toole was also highly successful in "The Upper Crust" and J. M. Barrie's "Walker, London," which he produced in 1892. For years he was the manager of the Folly Theatre, London.

Mr. Toole visited the United States in 1871 and Australia and New Zealand in 1890. He was a kind-hearted, genial man, and was beloved by all who knew him.

A jubilee celebrating Toole's first appearance on the London stage occurred on July 22, 1902, and Toole received a congratulatory message from King Edward VII.

In the Spring of 1895 he had a stroke of paralysis, and retired to Brighton, where he has just passed away. The old actor delighted in being wheeled along the Marine Parade in his bath chair, so that he could greet his theatrical friends from London.

WARDEN ANDERSON DEAD.

He Was Traveling Abroad with Some of the Sullivans.

Charles Anderson, who was appointed Warden of Ludlow Street Jail on Aug. 25 last, died yesterday in Carlsbad, Germany. A number of the east side Sullivan party went abroad recently, and Mr. Anderson was with them. The news of his death was conveyed by a cablegram. Mr. Andreson had been one of the foremost lieutenants of the Sullivans, and had always received recognition in the way of desirable offices.

Mr. Anderson was born in this city on March 17, 1864. He was active in politics in the Bowery from his youth up to the time he succeeded the late Thomas H. Sullivan as Warden. Mr. Anderson had served in the Assembly from the old Sixth District in the sessions of 1904 and 1905.

OLD MARINE OBSERVER DEAD.

James McDermott Was Expert in Reporting Incoming Ships.

James McDermott, 70 years old, the oldest maritime observer in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died on Sunday night at the Highlands of Navesink after a brief illness. He died in the building where he had worked for thirty years past.

McDermott was considered one of the best marine observers who ever handled a glass. He could name almost any vessel a moment after she came within range. He had reported the America's Cup races since the seventies. Though the turning point was often twenty miles away he could give the exact time the yachts turned the outer mark.

DR. W. P. BRANDEGEE DEAD.

Well-Known Nose and Ear Specialist Passes Away in This City.

Dr. William P. Brandegee, a specialist in diseases of the nose, throat, and ear, died yesterday at his home, 40 West Forty-eighth Street, of apoplexy. Dr. Brandegee was a surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and he was well-known as a lecturer on medical topics. He was born in Brooklyn in April, 1864. He was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a member of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Societies, the New York Otological Society, and the State Medical Society.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Alexander Hutchins.

Dr. Alexander Hutchins, a prominent physician of Brooklyn, died last evening at his home, 796 De Kalb Avenue. He was born seventy-one years ago in this city, and took a classical course in Williams College, graduating from there in 1857. He then entered the Harvard Medical School, and completed his studies at the old New York Medical College. He was graduated from there in 1860.

Dr. Hutchins was an interne in the hospital on Blackwell's Island, and he served as an assistant surgeon in the navy in the civil war. Retiring from the service because of his impaired health, Dr. Hutchins began to practice in Brooklyn. He occupied his office at 796 De Kalb Avenue for forty-three years. He was for three terms President of the Medical Society of Kings County, and was also President of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1883.

Dr. Hutchins was for twenty-five years a visiting physician at the Brooklyn Hospital. He was the senior consulting physician there at the time of his death. He was also consulting physician at St. Mary's and St. John's Hospitals.

John William MacKenzie.

John William MacKenzie, for seventeen years connected with the Freight Claim Department of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, and for the last few years Chief Claim Agent, died yesterday afternoon in the Hahnemann Hospital, from tuberculosis of the spine. His malady was the result of a fall. Mr. MacKenzie was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1858. He came to America twenty-two years ago. Besides his widow, Mr. MacKenzie leaves a stepdaughter, four brothers and a sister.

John Holmes Goodenow.

John Holmes Goodenow, who from 1864 to 1876 was United States Consul General at Constantinople, died yesterday at Atlantic City. In early life he was prominent in the politics of Maine, and in the sessions of 1861 and 1862 he was President of the Maine Senate. He was born in Alfred in that State on Sept. 25, 1832. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College. For many years Mr. Goodenow practiced law in this city. He lived at the University Club. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Thomas Denny.

Thomas Denny, special partner in the firm of Thomas Denny & Co., bankers, died at his Summer home at Lake Meechsam, in the Adirondacks, on Sunday evening. Mr. Denny had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1890, and was prominent in financial circles. He was 73 years old. He retired from active business five years ago. Mr. Denny leaves a widow.

Obituary Notes.

W. R. HOUGHTON, aged 64, a lawyer of Birmingham, Ala., died in that city last night.

ALLEN D. VORCE of Farmington, Conn., for many years a connoisseur of Chinese porcelain, died in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday afternoon. He was seventy-one years old.

Mrs. E. A. BERRY of Elyria, Ohio, sister of Bishop Berry of the Methodist Church, died yesterday in Sandusky, Ohio, of burns received at Lakeside, where she had been spending the Summer. She started a fire in her cottage yesterday and accidentally her dress was ignited.

Mrs. MARY A. OSBORNE, mother of ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne of New York, died yesterday in Charlotte, N. C. She was 90 years old and was married in 1842 to the late Judge James Osborne. James W. Osborne, who is abroad, was informed of his mother's death yesterday morning by cable.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell Co., 241-243 West 23d St. World-known chapels. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers: Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, and Washington Post.

HARPERS BOOKS

The Awakening of Helena Richie

By MARGARET DELAND

¶ "A perfect book," declares the *New York Times*, "Everybody is reading *The Awakening of Helena Richie* now. It is the novel of the Summer."

¶ "As an achievement in letters this story of passion and folly, repentance and renunciation deserves to be ranked among the chiefest samples of American imaginative writing."—*Philadelphia North American.*

¶ This is the keynote immediately sounded by the critics everywhere. A great novel had been given to the American public—great in theme, in literary texture, and in the wonderful simplicity of its art.

¶ There are some that will not understand Helena Richie, a few who may condemn her, but men and women alike will feel the spell that her beauty and winning personality create.

¶ "Such work as this is bound to endure, must endure," says the *Providence Journal*. It shows how good American fiction can be. The story charms insistently from the first page, but presently it flashes out into a tremendous drama, catching the reader in its onward sweep and holding him enthralled to the end.

HARPER & BROTHERS

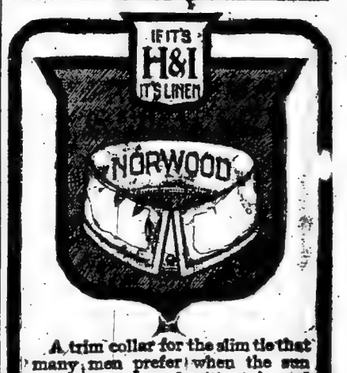

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METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal for both spot and future delivery made an advance of 7s. 6d. in the London market yesterday over the last quotations of Friday. The closing prices were: Spot, £83 5s; futures, £82 5s. Pig tin closed strong at £171 for spot and £171 10s for futures. Lead was unchanged at £16 15s. Spelter was steady at £26 10s. Iron warrants were weak at 50s 10d for standard foundry and 50s 4½d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	Monday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.50	18.62½	18.50	18.62½
Electrolytic	18.25	18.37½	18.27	18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.12½	17.75	18.00
Spelter	6.05	6.05	5.95	6.05
Tin	37.20	37.40	37.25	37.40

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 2¼@2½ Per Cent.

After Early Strength Prices Sell Off on Passing of Brooklyn Gas Dividend.

In the fore part of yesterday's Stock Exchange session prices continued to display the strength which characterized them throughout last week, and in several directions, notably in Baltimore & Ohio, new high levels for the movement were reached. Throughout this period, however, stocks were in better supply than of late, and traders were evincing a disposition to test the market and proceeded to do so vigorously upon the announcement of the passing of the Brooklyn Union Gas dividend. The movement against prices which followed this announcement was highly professional, concentrating upon Consolidated Gas, which fell away some 6 points from the high price of the morning, upon the theory that the Executive Committee of the Consolidated Company, at its meeting to-day, may possibly be swayed by the same motives which influenced the management of its affiliated concern, and at least reduce its returns to stockholders. While the heaviest pressure was directed against Consolidated Gas, the selling was fairly general and losses of a point or more were sustained by many stocks, several prominent issues, including St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper, losing nearly 2 points each. In the late trading recoveries of the greater part of these earlier losses were made, but final prices were a trifle below those of Saturday's closing.

Developments of interest to financial markets included the weakness in Russian securities upon the London Exchange, although in contrast with such movements upon previous occasions yesterday's slump in Russians had comparatively small influence in other departments of the London market. The same resistance to weakness in Russian issues was exhibited by the Paris market, but undoubtedly both of these markets will be well satisfied when the payment of the second installment upon the recent Russian loan is out of the way. A slight advance in the foreign exchange market was sufficient to place rates beyond the gold import point, and the Bank of England therefore met with no opposition from our own bankers in its bids for the gold laid down in London during the day. Money rates were unchanged, both for day to day and time periods, although in the time money market there was an enlargement of the offering of funds. In the grain markets there was notable weakness in wheat prices, a decline of 1⅝ cents finding explanation in the continued favorable weather throughout the West and heavy early shipments. Corn displayed more firmness upon reports that rains were needed in important sections of the corn belt. Among the railroad earnings statements published during the day was that of the Canadian Pacific for June, this disclosing an increase of $1,047,000 in gross earnings and $485,000 in net earnings for that period.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Sales in the Iron Market Far Exceed Expectations.

The most enthusiastic prophecies of a month ago concerning the iron market have fallen short of the actuality, according to Rogers, Brown & Co. Heavy sales at advancing prices are heard of from all sides.

"Buying persists in every direction and there is scarcely a branch of the iron industry that has not more business on its books than ever before in its history," according to this authority, "Spot iron is scarce, with both foundry and furnace yards practically bare, and in the face of this, production is being steadily reduced. Some producers are literally sold up for the rest of the year, and have withdrawn from the market until 1907. Those who have still a portion of their product to dispose of are naturally in an extremely independent position. Under the circumstances prices are not high and buyers, understanding the impossibility of reduction, are paying asking figures without hesitancy. Fortunately for all concerned, consumers have only gradually realized the strength of the situation, so there has been no stampede to cover, but the steady buying day by day on the part of large and small consumers has gradually absorbed almost the entire supply for the balance of the year and a shortage is imminent.

"In the East the largest sales of the week have been in basic, totaling close to 50,000 tons, mostly on the basis of $17.00 at furnace. Now, however, $17.25 is talked about and promises to be the lowest available figure within a few days. Sales of foundry iron are not far behind in volume, and prices show the same tendency to advance."

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Business was fairly active and well distributed, although Reading was much the most active stock. Prices were firm in the morning, but sold off in the afternoon in sympathy with the decline in the New York stock market. Total sales, 30,748 shares.

	High.	Low.	Last.
100..Amer. Cement	6¾	6¾	6¾
2..Cambria Iron	50	50	50
1,050..Erie	43½	42¾	42½
30..Fairmount Park Tpn.	17	17	17
1,034..Keystone Telephone	12	11	11¼
441..Lake Superior Corpn.	18¾	18¼	18¾
965..Lehigh Valley R. R.	79¼	77¼	78¼
593..Penna. R. R.	65 7-16	64⅝	64⅞
5..Philada. Co.	49	49	49
17..Philada. Co. pf.	50½	50¼	50½
1,419..Phila. Electric	8 1-16	8	8
250..Phila. Rapid	30¾	30⅜	30⅝
13,255..Reading	66	64⅞	65 1-16
1,000..Rock Island	25½	25¼	25¾
250..Susq. Steel	1	1	1
1,585..Tonopah	18½	18	18¼
104..Union Traction	63½	63¼	63½
1,737..United Gas Imp.	84¼	83¼	83¾
6,320..United States Steel	39⅝	38¾	39
200..U. S. Steel pf.	107	106¾	106¾
180..Warwick Steel	6	5⅞	5⅞
8..West Jersey & S. S.	62½	62¼	62½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Trading in United Railways income bonds was active, but offerings were liberal, and after easing off ¼, to 72½, they recovered to 72⅝, a net loss of ⅛. Consolidated Cotton Duck common regained ⅝, to 13⅞. Cotton Duck 5s were a shade easier, at 86⅝. Shares, 1,065; bonds, $457,000.

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..Va. Century new 3s	94¾	94¾	94¾
10,000..City of Lynch, W. 4s	102	102	102
500..A. C. L. of Conn. 4s, ctfs.	90	90	90
1,000..Col. & Green. 1st 6s	113	113	113
1,000..Seaboard 4s	87	87	87
4,000..United Railways 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
280,000..United Railways inc.	72¾	72½	72¾
15,000..United Railways ctfs.	71½	71½	71½
1,000..Breweries 4s	62	62	62
16,000..Breweries incomes	37¾	37½	37¾
18,000..Cotton Duck 5s	86¾	86¾	86⅞

STOCKS.

225..Seaboard Co. com	28	28	28
400..United Railways	16¼	16	16
200..United Railways ctfs.	16¼	16¼	16¼
15..Breweries	10	10	10
50..Baltimore Brick	8	8	8
110..Cons. Cotton Duck	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
100..Cons. Cot. Duck. pf.	35½	35½	35½

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 28, averaged 7.67 cents per pound.—Adv.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, July 30, 1906.

Total sales July 30, 1906..... 883,552
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 164,881,242
Corresponding date last year..... 150,985,849

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17¼	17¾	700	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	18¼	17¾	17⅝	−⅛
100⅜	100⅝	67,100	*Amalg. Copper Co.	100⅝	101⅝	99½	100⅜	−⅞
24¾	25	500	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	25	25	24¾	24¾	
91	93	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	93	93	93	93	−1
24½	25	1,700	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	25	25½	25	25	
37¼	37½	2,300	Am. Car & Foundry	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37½	−⅛
100	101½	300	Am. Car & F. pf.	100¼	100¾	100½	100¾	−⅛
32	32½	3,700	Am. Cotton Oil	31½	33¾	31½	32¾	+⅞
6¾	7	200	Am. Hide & Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
29½	30	2,900	Am. Hide & L. pf.	29½	30½	29½	30¼	
63¾	63⅞	3,250	Am. Ice Securities	64⅜	64⅝	63½	63⅞	−⅜
41½	44	200	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	42	42½	42	42½	
71¼	71½	5,700	*Am. Locomotive Co.	72¼	72⅞	71	71¼	−1
28⅝	28	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+⅛
151¼	151¾	44,300	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	151⅞	153¼	151¼	151¼	−⅜
116⅜	118	300	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	118⅜	118⅝	118	118	−⅞
11½	12	400	Am. Steel Foundries	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	−⅛
43½	44½	300	Am. Steel F. pf.	45	45	44	44	
137	137¼	12,900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137⅝	138⅝	137	137	+⅝
36⅞	37	1,500	*Am. Woolen Co.	37¼	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	−⅛
102⅞	103	125	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	−⅞
251	251¼	28,600	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	252	254	249⅝	251¼	−1½
91⅜	91½	23,665	At., Top. & S. F.	91⅝	92½	91½	91⅝	−⅛
100	100½	275	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	−⅛
139⅝	140	1,800	Atlantic Coast Line	140	141⅜	139½	139⅝	+⅛
120⅛	120⅝	29,800	Baltimore & Ohio	120⅝	121⅝	119⅞	120⅛	−⅜
21⅞	22	400	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	
77⅛	77⅜	47,400	Brook. Rapid Transit	77¼	78⅝	76⅞	77⅝	+⅛
164½	164½	5,000	Canadian Pacific	164¾	165¼	164¼	164½	−¾
39½	40	7,400	Central Leather Co.	39⅝	40½	39¼	40	+1
101½	102½	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101½	101⅝	−⅛
57⅜	57½	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	58⅝	57⅜	57½	−⅛
18	18¼	360	Chi. Great Western	18	18¼	18	18¼	
26¼	26⅜	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	
179⅞	180	17,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	180¼	181⅝	179¼	180	−⅝
198	200	800	Chi. & Northwestern	202¾	202⅞	202	202	−½
4	4¼	600	Chi. Union Traction	4	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
12	13½	500	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	13	13½	13	13½	+⅛
95½	95⅞	1,600	C., C., C. & St. Louis	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼	+⅛
53½	53⅝	18,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	54¾	54¾	53½	53½	−⅝
34⅞	35	1,600	Colorado & Southern	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35	
69¾	70	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	70	70	69¾	69¾	
50¼	51	1,200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	50	51	50	51	+1
18½	19¼	400	Colum. & H. C. & I.	19¾	20	19¾	20	+¼
133¼	134	14,500	Consolidated Gas	139	139	132¼	133½	−5
20	20⅜	500	Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	20⅜	20⅞	20¼	20½	−⅛
78	78¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	79	79	78½	78½	
218	220	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	221	221½	219	219½	−1½
43	43½	1,800	Den. & Rio Grande	43¾	44	43	43	−⅞
50	50¾	4,300	*Distillers' Securities	59¾	60½	59¾	59¾	
35	36	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	
42½	42⅝	19,300	Erie	42¾	43¼	42¾	42⅝	+⅛
78¼	79	400	Erie 1st pf.	79	79	78¾	79	+⅛
70	70¼	100	Erie 2d pf.	70¾	70⅞	70¾	70⅞	+⅛
88	95	100	Evans. T. Haute pf.	92	92	92	92	+2
165	169	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	165	165	165	165	+2¼
95¼	95½	1,200	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	95	96½	95	95	−½
165	166⅜	100	General Electric	166¾	166¾	166¾	166¾	−1
294¼	295½	3,400	Great Northern pf.	297½	297½	295	295	−1½
82½	83¼	50	Homestake Mining	82½	82½	82¼	82½	
177½	178½	774	Illinois Central	179⅞	179⅞	177	177½	−2⅛
37⅜	38	1,700	*Interb-Met.	38¾	38¾	37¼	37¾	−1
77	78	812	*Interb-Met. pf.	77½	77½	77	77	−1
19⅝	20	912	*Interb.-Met. pf.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+⅜
46	47	200	Int. Steam Pump	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	−⅞
84	86	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	−½
26	27	100	Iowa Central	26	26	26	26	−½
50½	51½	100	Iowa Central pf.	51	51	51	51	−1
68	70	100	Kanawha & Mich.	70	70	70	70	
25	25½	200	Kansas City Southern	25½	25½	25¼	25½	+⅛
53⅜	54½	800	Kan. City South. pf.	54½	54½	53⅜	53⅜	−¾
59⅝	60	400	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	60½	60½	60½	60½	
31	35	100	Lake Erie & West.	34	34	34	34	+2
142¼	142½	4,600	Louisville & Nash.	143⅝	144¼	142	142¼	−1
147	150	100	Manhattan Elevated	148⅞	148⅞	148⅞	148⅞	+⅞
104	108¼	100	*Met. Street R'way.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+4½
20⅜	21	1,800	Mexican Central	21¼	21⅞	20⅜	20⅝	−¼
64	67	100	Minn. & St. Louis	64	64	64	64	−1
153	154	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	154	154	153	153	−1
167	171	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	170⅜	170⅜	170⅜	170⅜	−⅛
33⅝	33⅞	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	+⅛
67⅝	68¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	68½	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	−⅞
93	93½	2,300	Missouri Pacific	94¼	94½	93⅞	93⅞	
67	67¼	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	67	67	67	67	
17	17½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	17	17	17	−⅛
79	79½	12,400	*Nat. Lead Co.	79⅞	80¼	79	79¾	−2
141½	145	200	*N. Y. Air Brake	143½	143½	142	142	−⅜
136¼	136½	7,400	New York Central	136½	137½	136	136¼	−⅜
66	67	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67½	67¼	67	67	+2
87	89	500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88½	89¼	88½	89½	
193½	196	36	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	194½	195	194½	195	
47	47⅜	2,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47½	48¼	47½	47¼	+⅛
89⅝	89⅞	7,400	Norfolk & Western	89½	90½	89½	89⅝	
94⅝	95	100	North American	95½	95¾	95½	95½	−2¼
203¼	203½	8,900	Northern Pacific	205½	205¾	203	203	−½
130	132	1,100	Pacific Coast	131½	131½	131½	131½	−⅛
34	35	1,500	Pacific Mail	36	36	34¾	35	−⅛
129¼	129½	22,550	Pennsylvania R. R.	130½	130¾	129¼	129¼	+⅛
92¼	92¼	2,400	People's Gas, Chi.	92¼	93	92	92¼	+⅛
41	43	1,600	Peoria & Eastern	43	44	42	43	+3
16½	17	1,550	Pittsburg Coal	14½	16⅞	14½	16⅞	+2⅝
49½	50	3,000	Pressed Steel Car	50	50⅜	49⅞	49⅞	+¼
99½	100	425	Pressed Steel Car pf.	98⅞	99⅞	98¾	99½	
225	235	200	Pullman Company	230	230	230	235	+3
53¼	54	1,400	*R'way Steel Spring	52⅝	53	52¼	53	+⅞
98¾	100¼	100	*R'way Steel Sp. pf.	99¼	99¼	98¼	98¼	−⅞
130¼	130¼	111,400	Reading	130	132	129⅝	130¼	
28¾	29	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅜	29½	29	29	+2⅝
98¾	99	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	99½	99½	98¾	98¾	+⅞
25¾	25¼	20,000	Rock Island Co.	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅞	+⅛
63¼	64	3,400	Rock Island Co. pf.	62	64¼	62	63⅞	+⅛
22	23	200	St. Louis Southwest'n.	22	22¼	22	22¼	−⅛
52⅝	53⅞	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	53⅜	53⅜	52¼	52½	
74	74½	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron.	75½	75½	75	75	−½
72⅞	73	85,200	Southern Pacific	72½	73¾	72¼	73	+⅛
117¾	117⅞	300	Southern Pacific pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117½	117½	−⅛
36	36¼	4,900	South. R'way ext.	36½	36¾	35⅞	36⅛	−⅛
98	98½	600	South. R'way pf., ext.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	−⅛
154½	155	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	155¼	155¼	155	155	+¼
32	32½	1,100	Texas & Pacific	33¾	33⅞	32¾	32¾	−⅛
76	80	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	77	77	77	77	−1
47	47½	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	47½	47¾	47¼	47¾	+⅛
113¾	114¾	500	Twin City Rap. Tran.	114½	114¾	114¼	114¼	+⅛
70	72	100	*Union B. & Paper pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	−1⅞
150⅝	151	97,800	Union Pacific	151	151⅞	149⅞	151	−⅛
57½	58	300	United Rys. Inv.	58	58½	58	58	−⅛
70	71	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½	+⅛
48½	49	2,200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	49¼	49⅝	48¾	48¾	+⅛
92⅜	92⅞	400	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	94½	94½	92⅜	92⅜	−⅛
38½	38	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	38	38	37	37	−⅝
43½	43⅝	1,240	U. S. Rubber	44	44⅜	43½	43½	−½
107¼	107⅞	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+¼
39	39⅛	66,900	U. S. Steel	39½	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	
106¼	106⅜	14,700	U. S. Steel pf.	107	107½	106	106⅜	−⅛
36⅛	37	2,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	36¼	37¾	36¼	36¾	+⅛
41	41½	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+⅝
19⅝	20¼	200	Wabash	20	20	19¾	19¾	−⅛
47⅞	47⅞	600	Wabash pf.	48	48	47¾	47¾	
37	40	100	Western Maryland	38½	38¾	38½	38½	
91½	92¼	200	West. Union Tel.	92¼	92¼	92	92	+⅜
150¾	154	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	152	152	151	151	−2
18¾	18½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
23½	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	
25⅛	25¼	800	Wisconsin Central	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25¼	
47	48¼	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was high at 2½ per cent., low at 2¼ per cent., and last at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 5 per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for five months, and 5½@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $146,162,512; balances, $9,142,144; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $235,110.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.85. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8210, and cables at $4.8330@$4.8535. Commercial bills were $4.81½@4.82⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20⅜ for long and 5.18¼ for demand; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 94¾; guilders, 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@15c discount, Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—10c discount @ par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30d per ounce and in New York at 64⅞c per ounce Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 500 Mexican at .70, 300 Mohawk at 1.70, 200 Ohio Tonopah at .27, 200 Ophir at 3.60, 300 Portland at 1.49 seller .10, and 150 Tonopah Extension at 5.75.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 30.—Money was dearer in the market to-day owing to month-end requirements and the reducing of the week's gold arrivals.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and the undertone was rather easier, owing to discouraging Paris advices and the renewed weakness of new Russian bonds, which went down to 10 per cent. discount. Consols yielded fractionally on realizations, but home rails, particularly the heavy lines, kept firm.

Americans opened steady. They received fair support in the forenoon, prices being well over parity. Later the market strengthened on New York support, and after a small amount of business prices closed firm.

Foreigners and Kaffirs had an easier tendency earlier in the day in sympathy with Paris, but closed firmer.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102¼.

Bar silver steady at 30d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 10.95; Lisbon, 2.50.

Money, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £120,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87 9-16			
Consols, account	87⅝	Sept. acct.		
Anaconda	13	252½	252½	
Atchison	91⅝	91½	91⅝	
Canadian Pacific	170¾	165¼	164½	−¾
St. Paul	186½	181	180⅝	+⅜
Erie	44⅝	43⅝	43	+⅜
Erie 1st pf.	81	78½	78½	
Illinois Central	182 ex.	180¾	180	+⅛
Louis. & Nash.	147⅜	143¾	143½	−⅛
N. Y. Central	141⅞	137¾	137	+⅛
Pennsylvania	67½	130¾	130½	+⅛
Reading	67½	130¾	130¾	+⅜
Southern Pacific	75¼	73	72⅝	+⅛
Union Pacific	156¾	151⅝	151⅞	+⅛
U. S. Steel	40⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	110¼	107¼	106⅞	+⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 0	Esperanza	3 12 6
Tomboy	1 3 9	Dolores	1 18 9
El Oro	1 5 7½	Strat. Ind'p'ce	0 3 9

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 30.—Prices on the Bourse to-day generally opened heavy, with Russians falling. Later the market was more resistant and an upward tendency developed. Trading at the close was calm.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 71.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 466.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 7½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for checks.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were somewhat lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
110..Crucible Steel	12¼	12¼	12¼
155..Crucible Steel pf.	78	77⅝	78
150..Fireproofing	6½	6½	6½
50..Fireproofing pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾
115..Independent Brewing	15¾	15¾	15¾
40..Mfrs. L. & H.	31½	31½	31½
900..Nipissing	5⅝	5¼	5¼
70..Ohio Fuel	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
125..Ohio Tonopah	28c.	26c.	28c.
20..Pitts. Brew. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼
310..Pitts. Coal	15	14⅜	15
30..Pitts. Coal pf.	53½	53½	53½
200..Pitts. Con.	24c.	24c.	24c.
10..Pitts. Oil & Gas	40	40	40
1,025..Sewer Pipe	27½	26	26
455..Tonopah Extension	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
300..U. S. Steel	39¾	39½	39¼
101..U. S. Steel pf.	107	106⅛	107
125..West. Elec. 2ds	76	76	76
315..West. Penn. Ry.	31	30¾	30¾
10..West. Penn. Ry. pf.	73¼	73¼	73½

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Stocks Weaken After Early Show of Strength.

Activity in Mackay Companies and Havana Tobacco Results in Losses —Mining Stocks Sell Off.

Curb stocks proved weak yesterday under fairly active trading, for no more apparent reason than the sympathy with the setback the upward tendency of last week suffered on the big Exchange.

Mackay Companies common, which was the most active among the industrials, advanced in the early part of the session from 74⅜ to 75, but the close found the price at 74½, after sales of 3,000 shares. The preferred sold 400 between 74⅜ and 75, closing at 74½, a net loss of ¼ point. Havana, in which the activity of last week was sustained, sold 2,100 shares from 21⅜ down

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Speculators who are out of sympathy with the market movement summed up yesterday's morning session as one in which Southern Pacific and Atchison were made strong for the purpose of distributing other stocks bought recently, just as last week they were sure they saw selling of these two issues under cover of the strength in Union Pacific and the Steel shares.

***

A broker who filled an order to buy 10,000 shares of St. Paul early in the day said that the stock came so easily as to make ridiculous the current stories of anything like a shortage in the supply of this stock.

***

Mr. Harriman having put a summary end to the reports that the Union Pacific was acquiring control of the St. Paul, those who originated and professed themselves satisfied with this explanation of St. Paul's market course have saved a remnant of their position through an adjustment of the original theory to the effect that it was not really the Union Pacific that was acquiring St. Paul, but the Southern Pacific. It is pointed out that the Union Pacific might find it embarassing to hold direct control of a property which might fall into the class of "parallel and competing roads," but that this situation would be avoided by the Southern Pacific control of St. Paul. Mr. Harriman's denial is, therefore, a technical denial in the eyes of the original theorists, and every one knows that in Wall Street a technical denial is only a cloak kept ready by railroad and banking executives to cover truths which they have been unable to conceal from omniscient speculators and theorists.

***

In rounding out this Southern Pacific-St. Paul theory, both ingenuity and ingenuousness have been displayed. It is asserted, for instance, that for the purpose of financing its acquisition of St. Paul, the Southern Pacific will issue an imaginary quantity of 3½ per cent. collateral trust bonds, and that in order to convince any obdurate Southern Pacific stockholder of the virtues of such an acquisition there will be thrown in a dividend of from 8 to 4 per cent. on the common stock, along with valuable rights incident to the issuing of further preferred stock. Reported heavy borrowings by Union Pacific, which, owing to the supposedly plethoric state of its treasury it is rather surprising to find in the money market at all, unless as a lender of funds, fit in with this general scheme, or at least are made to fit in with it.

***

Some of the largest banks in the financial district have been overlooked in this Union Pacific borrowing, if there has been any, although they profess themselves ready to extend credit to that railroad upon the terms reported. It is not impossible that a good deal of the talk regarding Union Pacific financing has arisen from the undisputed fact that some of the gentlemen interested in that property have been for some time past heavy borrowers of money individually. Even Mr. Rockefeller, who came into Wall Street so unobtrusively last week, is suspected of bringing with him large amounts of money from France. There is just enough truth in such reports, taken in connection with the turn in the stock market, to give rise to a vague belief, even in conservative banking quarters, that some sort of a deal of unusual interest is in the making.

***

Wall Street is beginning to count with some assurance upon an increase in the Atchison common dividend to 5 per cent. at the forthcoming meeting of the Directors.

***

Apropos of dividend enlargements, Herman Sielcken, in an interview cabled from Baden Baden yesterday, said:

"The United States must recognize the higher interest rates and investment returns must be increased. American securities have advanced upon prospects. These prospects must now begin to be realized by increased investment return."

***

Bearish traders took advantage of the passing of the Brooklyn Union Gas dividend to attack Consolidated Gas particularly and the market generally. Consolidated Gas fell away rather easily, dropping 6 points from the high price of the morning. The argument here is, of course, that similar action by the Consolidated Gas Directors is within the possibilities, inasmuch as the Consolidated is affected by the conditions which led to the action of the Brooklyn Union Gas Directors. The Executive Committee of the Consolidated Gas Company meets to-day, and this meeting will be followed later in the week by one of the Directors, at which action upon the dividend will be taken. It has been current gossip that at the last meeting of the Consolidated Board urgent efforts were made by a number of the Directors to secure a much more drastic reduction than that actually made. Brooklyn Union Gas stock is among the inactive issues of the Stock Exchange. The last sale on Saturday was at 121, while yesterday's quotations, following the announcement of the passing of the dividend, were 105 bid, 120 asked.

***

Henry Clews went on record yesterday to the effect that the passing of the Brooklyn Union dividend would by to-day be relegated to the category of unimportant things, in a market sense, and that the true gauge of the present market would be found in United States Steel common at 45 or 50.

***

To-day's meeting of the Steel Corporation Directors will be followed with interest by that small band of Wall Street enthusiasts who hope for a restoration of the dividend upon the common stock. Passing easily over the fact that in the business setback of 1903 the Steel Corporation found it expedient both to drop the dividend on the common stock and to dip into resources for that upon the preferred, this band of the faithful point to the present surplus of $90,000,000 and the extraordinary volume of business under way, and will be bitterly disappointed if a dividend of some size is not forthcoming. They pin their faith in large measure to Mr. Morgan's well-known policy to make returns to stockholders where this is possible, although in the present juncture no one professes to know Mr. Morgan's attitude.

***

Upon the question of money for crop-moving purposes, Chicago is entitled to be heard, and this word came from Chicago yesterday in the shape of an interview with John J. Mitchell:

"It is a mistaken idea that Chicago is in worse position than usual to finance the crops. Chicago is in as good position as usual, and I think better. Money is firm at 5½ per cent., but most people with large needs have provided themselves with funds until the first of the year. I doubt whether money rates will work higher. The banks are well loaned up, but are in comfortable position. There is no pressing demand that cannot be taken care of readily."

Wall Street Men

May leave subscriptions and advertisements for The New York Times at the Wall Street office, 39 Broad Street. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Telephone 2065 Broad.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Prices Advance in Expectation of Bullish Government Crop Report.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina—Showers Tuesday, except fair in extreme western portion; Wednesday fair, warmer, variable winds.

South Carolina—Fair in western, showers in eastern portion Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer in eastern portion, light to fresh westerly winds.

Georgia—Fair in northern, showers in southern portion Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer in southern portion, variable winds.

Eastern Florida—Occasional showers Tuesday and Wednesday, variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, light to fresh southerly winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Local showers Tuesday, except fair in southeast portion; Wednesday, probably fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Despite very favorable reports from Texas, a crop summary by a leading Southern authority indicating distinct improvement generally throughout the month, and weakness in Liverpool on the unsettled conditions in Russia, the local cotton market yesterday displayed considerable strength, forecasting a lower crop condition report by the Government on Friday. The estimates as to what this report would show ranged from a condition of 78 to 83 per cent., against a condition last month of 83.8. The general feeling is that the Government will make it about 80 per cent.

Opening 1 to 3 points lower, prices advanced 5 to 7 points, and held there throughout the session. August sold down to 9.87 and advanced to 9.92. October started at 10.17 and went up to 10.23, while the range for December was from 10.27 to 10.34. Trading was very light.

In New Orleans the July option broke 20 points and regained 9 points, while the later months opened 2 to 3 points lower and advanced 3 to 4 points above the previous close.

Fall River reported sales of 175,000 pieces of print cloths last week, with deliveries 200,000 out of a production of 220,000 pieces. Advices from Providence said that there was no activity in that market, but prices were firm on light supplies. Manchester reported a very quiet week, with Calcutta canceling orders when possible.

Liverpool spot sales were 5,000 bales at 4 points decline, to 6d, against 6.09d last year. Futures opened quiet at 1 point decline and closed steady and unchanged to 5 points decline for July deliveries.

	12:15 P. M.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-August	5.73	5.73	5.75
August-September	5.65	5.64	5.66
October-November	5.55	5.55	5.56
December-January	5.55	5.55	5.55
March-April	5.59	5.59	5.60

Southern spot markets were dull to steady and unchanged to 1-16 decline at New Orleans and Norfolk. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10.90, against 11 cents last year. 252 bales were sold for consumption.

Manchester reported yarns moving slowly and cloths quiet.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
6,891	5,003	15,590	4,052
SINCE SEPT. 1.			
1906.	1905.		1904.
7,766,753	9,974,887		7,124,271
EXPORTS.			
Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
19,853	4,031	8,018	1,770
SINCE SEPT. 1.			
1906.	1905.		1904.
8,408,004	8,400,116		5,957,783
STOCKS.			
Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
212,586	235,382	397,883	105,844

Cotton Opinion.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.—As we approach the time for the Government report next Friday, our advices on the crop situation become, if possible, more and more conservative, the writers evidently wishing to be as near correct as possible; and in some instances improvement is noted, but the large majority of letters and telegrams continue discouraging.

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	10.31	10.33	10.31	10.37	10.33
February	10.34	.....	.....	10.40	10.38
March	10.43	10.49	10.43	10.49	10.46
July	.....	9.92	9.85	9.89	Nom.
August	9.88	9.92	9.87	9.91	9.90
September	10.01	10.08	10.01	10.07	10.05
October	10.17	10.25	10.17	10.21	10.20
November	10.19	10.19	10.19	10.23	10.21
December	10.28	10.34	10.27	10.32	10.29

Market closed steady. Estimated sales, 150,00 bales. New Orleans closed barely steady, July 11 points lower, at 10.50; October unchanged, at 10.19, and December unchanged, at 10.22.

The Liverpool Exchange will close Saturday and Monday on account of the bank holidays

COTTON SLIPS MUST STAY.

No Better Method of Comparing Trades Devised.

The special committee appointed by the Cotton Exchange about a year ago to devise a less awkward system of comparing trades after the close of the market each day, having arrived at no conclusion, invited suggestions yesterday from members of the Exchange.

Most of the brokers, however, were satisfied with the present system, and those who were not had no improvements to offer except that those who intended to pass out of a trade should give names before attending to other transactions, thus saving the time of those who were to sign with them.

Howard Wilson of the firm of Fernie, Wilson & Co. is Chairman of the committee. He said yesterday that the method of comparing slips after the close on the floor of the Exchange kept the clerks and those who had to attend to this business until a late hour on busy days, and it was thought that some simpler method might be adopted.

The chief complaint regarding the present system is that when one broker, who, for instance, has bought 100 bales of a certain delivery and sold 100 bales of the same delivery, goes to one of the parties to the trade and turns over the name of the other, possibly the broker approached has another trade which also matches this, and the name tendered must be passed on to several others before the trade can be finally settled.

Transactions are compared on all the Exchanges, and there does not seem to be much choice of systems employed so far as convenience or saving time is concerned. On the Coffee Exchange, it was said yesterday, the firms sent their slips around from office to office for comparison, likewise on the Stock Exchange. The Produce Exchange has a card system, but the cards only take the place of the slips, and have to be compared.

Memphis Failure Posted Here.

The Advisory Committee of the Cotton Exchange posted yesterday the failure of the Memphis firm of cotton brokers, Armstrong & Co., which took place a week or so ago. This was done, it was said, because Wade H. Armstrong was a member of the New York Exchange, because he had not regularly notified the Exchange of his firm's suspension, and because there were small claims here against the firm.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Under a weight of big receipts, good weather for harvesting in the Northwest, and bearish cables the wheat market yesterday declined to new low levels for the season. Foreign markets responded quickly to the declining tendency on this side. The declines included ½ to ¾d. at Liverpool, 5 points at Paris, 2 points at Budapest, and from ¾ to 2 marks at Berlin. Part of the foreign weakness was also due to reports of good harvesting weather in France and England, beneficial rains in Central Argentina, and an increase of 1,400,000 bushels in world's stocks for the week. There was practically no reaction in domestic markets all day. A little covering in the last hour in sympathy with corn sent prices up slightly, but established no feeling of confidence among bulls. Cash wheat at New York was weak and lower, closing as follows: No. 2 red, 80¾c. elevator and 81¾c. free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 85½c., and No. 2 hard Winter, 83⅜c. free on board afloat.

CORN.—The corn market started out with a half cent loss against it, following the wheat break and on showers over Sunday in Illinois, supplemented by reports of more liberal farm offerings from that State. This decline was more than recovered later in the day, however. Talk of a pool in September at Chicago and light carlot estimates for Tuesday were the factors that caused most of the afternoon alarm among short interests. Liverpool closed ¼ to ⅝d. lower. Cash corn in New York was fairly steady, closing as follows: No. 2 corn, 56¾c. elevator and 57¾c. free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 60c., and No. 2 yellow, 61c. free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	82½	82	82½	83¼
September	82 7-16	81¾	81¾	82⅝
May	84⅞	84¼	84¼	85⅜
December	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	88
Corn—				
July	57½	56¾	57¼	56¾
September	57⅝	56¾	57½	57
December	55¾	55	55¾	55½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
July	74¼	73¼	73⅞	74⅞
September	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝	76
December	78¼	77	77⅞	78½
Corn—				
July	51	50	51	50⅝
September	50⅞	49⅞	50⅞	50½
December	48	47⅛	47⅞	47⅝
Oats—				
July	33¼	32½	33	33⅜
September	32¾	31⅞	32¼	32⅝
December	33⅜	32¾	33⅝	33¼
Ribs—				
September	9.10	8.95	9.05	9.15
October	8.92	8.80	8.85	8.95
Pork—				
September	17.02	16.95	16.95	17.02

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 30.—There is no appreciable change in the local money market, and yet the tone is somewhat easier, with money brokers anticipating a larger volume of business this week.

Call loans, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5½@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 12½c. discount; clearings, $15,615,558; balances, $1,584,208; Sub-Treasury debit, $20,651.

The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	July 28, '06.	Decrease for Week.	July 29, '05.
Loans	$168,184,000	$1,740,000	$163,034,000
Circulation	7,845,000	25,000	7,707,000
Deposits	165,940,000	3,848,000	146,386,000
Due banks	65,470,000	3,297,000	75,225,000
U. S. deposits	1,402,000	822,000	1,431,000
Due from agents	80,625,000	1,139,000	80,457,000
Exchanges	11,723,000	1,528,000	11,828,000
Due from others	21,104,000	1,631,000	20,302,000
5% funds	337,000	.....	392,750
Legals	6,419,000	75,000	7,038,000
Specie	19,539,000	141,000	18,453,000
Res. excess	2,062,286	515,571	3,016,286
Exc. in N. Y.	9,709,286	557,429	7,962,286

*Increase.

The copper market opened strong and active. Commission houses were supplied with a fair amount of buying orders, and prices advanced all through the list. North Butte and Amalgamated were features, the former gaining over a point and a half, selling at 90¾, and the latter fluctuating between 100 and 101¾, closing at 100⅝. There is a considerable demand here for the copper shares, and no stock pressing for sale. Sentiment among the commission houses is becoming very bullish on this class of securities, and with a strong New York market considerably higher prices should be seen here for these shares.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. T. & S. F. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1,000	Seattle Electric 5s	104	104	104

RAILROADS.

570	Atchison	92	91⅝	91¾
101	Boston Elevated	152½	152½	152½
52	Boston & Albany	248	247	248
6	§Boston & Maine	168	167	168
4,430	Boston & Maine rights	8c	7c	8c
10	§Boston & Worcester	27½	27½	27½
295	Boston & Wor. rights	4c	4c	4c
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	113	113	113
150	Mass. Electric	39¼	39	39¼
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	195¼	196
420	Union Pacific	151½	150⅝	150⅝
15	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

319	American	133⅝	132⅝	133⅝
40	Cumberland	115	115	115
8	*Western pf.	88	88	88

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	American Ag. Chem.	25	25	25
100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	93	93	93
1,055	Am. Pneu. Service	10⅝	10	10
840	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	35½	34⅜	34⅞
1,500	American Sugar	138½	137	137
10	Am. Sugar pf.	136½	136½	136½
180	American Wool	37⅞	37	37
85	American Wool pf.	103⅝	103	103⅜
100	Central Leather	39⅞	39¼	39¼
100	East Boston Land	8¾	8½	8½
14	*Edison	237½	237½	237½
423	*Mass. Gas	59⅞	58¾	58¾
142	Mass. Gas pf.	88⅝	88	88½
58	Pullman	230	230	230
5	Seattle	78	78	78
2	Seattle pf.	100¾	100¾	100½
60	Swift	104¼	104	104
190	United Fruit	110	109½	109⅞
151	United Shoe Mach.	80	79½	79½
65	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30	29¾	29¾
2,499	U. S. Steel	39¾	38¾	39
276	U. S. Steel pf.	107	106⅝	106⅝

MINING.

50	§Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
9,104	*Amalgamated	101⅝	100	100¼
95	Allouez	34½	34	34
50	Atlantic	14½	14¼	14¼
795	Bingham	30½	30¼	30¼
2,105	Boston Con.	27	26	26
4,184	Butte Coalition	32½	31¾	31¾
184	Calumet & Arizona	111	110	110
100	Centennial	23	22¼	23
500	Cons. Mercur	55c	55c	55c
1,217	Copper Range	74½	73¾	74
220	Daly West	17	17	17
25	Dominion Coal	75¾	75¼	75½
125	Franklin	17¾	17½	17⅝
2,580	Greene	22¾	21¾	22
783	Isle Royale	20¾	19¼	19½
110	Mass	7⅝	7½	7⅝
150	Michigan	18	12½	18
270	Mohawk	62½	62	62½
10	Mont. C. & C. rects.	2½	2½	2½
585	Nevada	19	18¾	18¾
2,403	North Butte	89¾	89	89¾
45	Old Dominion	39¼	39	39
869	*Osceola	106	105	105
315	Parrot	27	26½	26½
100	Phoenix	70c	70c	70c
30	Quincy	87	87	87
15	Rhode Island	4	4	4
348	Shannon	9⅝	9¼	9¼
5	Tamarack	102	102	102
60	Tecumseh	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,085	Trinity	9⅜	8⅞	9¼
695	U. S. Smelting	57⅞	56¾	57¼
648	U. S. Smelting pf.	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
960	*United Copper	63¼	62¼	62⅝
2,485	Utah	58⅞	57½	57½
315	Victoria	6½	6½	6½
185	§Winona	8	7¾	7¾
30	Wolverine	147	146	147

*Ex dividend; §assessment paid; ‡ex rights.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.01	..	Justice	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	L. W. Con.	.07	..
Andes	.08	.08	Mexican	.68	.70
Belcher	.22	.23	Occid. Con.	.75	.74
Best & Bel.	.72	.65	Ophir	3.50	3.45
Bullion	.20	.20	Overman	.09	.12
Caledonia	.24	.24	Potosi	.11	.13
Chal. Con.	.11	.12	Savage	.64	.67
Challar	.10	.10	Sag Belch	.03	.03
Confidence	.50	.54	Sierra Nev.	.20	.21
C. C. & V.	.85	.86	Standard	2.90	2.90
Con. Imp.	.01	..	Utah Con.	.20	.20
Crown Point	.09	.09	Yel. Jacket	.07	.07
Gould & C.	.07	.07	Silver Bars	64⅞	65⅛
Hale & Nor.	.88	.92	Drafts, sight	02⅛	02⅛
Julia	.05	.06	Telegraph	.05	.05

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@51½.

TONOPAH.

	Mon.	Sat.
Belmont	4.90	4.92
Cash Boy	.15	.15
Golden Anch.	.50	.48
Home	.16	.16
Jim Butler	1.20	1.10
McNamara	.70	.68
Midway	2.10	2.12
Montana	2.75	2.77
North Star	.42	.41
Ohio	.26	.26

GOLDFIELD.

Adams	.00	.08
Atlanta	.17	.17
Dixie	.07	.07
Goldf'd Min.	.33	.34
Jumbo	1.07	1.05
Kendall	.50	..
Mohawk	1.70	1.67
Red Top	1.15	1.15

Sandstorm .49 .47
St. Ives .39 .39

MANHATTAN.

Man. Broncho	.11	.09
Man. Cons.	.33	.32
Cow Boy	.07	.07
Man. Dexter	.41	.42
Man. L. Joe	.04	.04
Man. Min	.07	.07
Mustang	.10	.13
Pine Nut	.19	.19

BULLFROG.

Bullf'g Min.	.38	.37
Bullf'g N. B.	.40	.39
Eclipse	.35	.33
Gold Bar	1.02	1.00
Orig. Bullf'g	.13	.13
Steinway	.29	.20
Tramp	.95	1.25

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	12½	13	J. Johnson	5¼	10
Banner	3⅜	3½	Lexington	3½	4
C. K. & N.	5	7	M. Anchor	2⅜	3
C. C. Cons.	5⅝	5⅞	M. Gibson	5½	6¼
Dante	5¼	5⅜	Nevin	3⅝	4
Dr. Jackpot	8¼	8⅝	N. Haven	2¼	3
Elkton	45	47	Old Gold	3	3¼
El Paso	44	45	Portland	140	145
Findlay	78	78½	Rose Maud	3	3½
Gold Dollar	7	7⅜	Rose N'col	2½	3
Gold. Cycle	75	85	Sample	9¾	10¼
Sovereign	7	7⅜	Un. Gold	5¾	6⅛
Isabella	22¼	23¼	Vindicator	92	97
Jackpot	5½	6	Work	12⅞	13

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 30, 1906.

Imprl Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan	1,000	99⅝	
	500	100⅜	
	9,000	99⅞	
	1,000	99⅝	
	500	100	
	6,000	99⅜	
	100,000	99⅝	
	25,000	99⅝	
	1,000	99⅞	
2d series	5,000	99½	
	8,000	99¼	
	19,000	99½	
	2,000	99¼	
	3,000	99⅛	
4½s, steri loan	10,000	94½	
	8,000	94⅝	
4½s, star in, 2d S	500	90⅝	
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% ster loan	500	83	
	2,000	82⅝	
Repub of Cuba 5s	2,000	106	
	1,000	105⅝	
	5,000	106	
U S of Mexico 4s	10,000	94½	
Alb & Susq 3½s	20,000	112¾	
	1,000	112½	
Am Tobacco 6s	1,000	118	
	2,000	112¾	
	2,000	112½	
Am Tobacco 4s	37,000	79	
At, T & S Fe gen 4s	500	102⅛	
	1,000	102⅞	
	500	102⅞	
	1,000	102⅜	
	14,000	101⅞	
	24,000	101⅝	
conv 4s	87,000	101⅜	
	71,000	101⅛	
	4,000	102	
	1,000	101⅞	
adjmt 4s, stmpd	500	93½	
At, T & S F war for subs 1st instl 20% pd conv 4s	2,000	102⅜	
	20,000	100½	
Atl Coast Line 4s	2,000	100½	
Balt & O gold 4s	9,000	103	
prior lien 3½s	10,000	94⅛	
So Wn div 3½s	1,000	90⅝	
	9,000	90⅝	
B, L E & W V 4s	10,000	97⅜	
	22,000	97¼	
B R Tr ref conv 4s	35,000	94⅞	
	2,000	94⅝	
Bklyn Un Elev 1st	50,000	103⅛	
	8,000	103⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	1,000	107⅜	
Buffalo Gas 5s	4,000	70½	
Cans, 1st 5s	5,000	100⅞	
	1,000	101	
Con of Ga cons 5s	1,000	111⅝	
Cent Leather 5s	22,000	99⅜	
C of N J gen 5s	5,000	126	
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	107½	
	5,000	107⅝	
Ches & O con 6s	1,000	117¾	
Chi & Alt R R 3s	4,000	80½	
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Ill div 4s	1,000	101¼	
	5,000	101⅛	
	4,000	101	
joint 4s	13,000	98	
	1,000	98⅛	
	9,000	98¼	
registered	8,000	97⅜	
Chi & Erie 1st 5s	10,000	120	
Chi, I. St L & C 4s	1,000	100¾	
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s	1,000	91¼	
	18,000	91½	
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	10,000	77¼	
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s	25,000	93⅝	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	3,000	100⅝	
	2,000	100¾	
Chi, St P, M & O 6s	8,000	132⅛	
Clev, C, C & St L, Cairo div 4s	5,000	100	
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A	9,000	77	
	5,000	77⅛	
	3,000	77¼	
	20,000	77½	
	3,000	77⅜	
1st 5s, Ser B	1,000	77	
	2,000	77¼	
	2,000	77½	
Col Mid 1st 4s	19,000	74	
	5,000	74½	
	4,000	74	
Col & So 1st 4s	8,000	93⅜	
	2,000	94	
	4,000	93⅜	
	5,000	94	
Del & Hud conv 4s	15,000	109¼	
	10,000	109½	
	5,000	109	
Erie 1st gen 4s	8,000	90¾	
Erie conv 4s	3,000	108¾	
Erie, Penn col tr 4s	2,000	95½	
Gr Bay & Wn deb ctf B	1,000	17	
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s	5,000	106	
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	3,000	104⅞	

Interboro-Metro 4½s

	1,000	85½
	3,000	85⅝
	10,000	85¾
	7,000	85⅝
	5,000	85⅝
Kans City So 3s	10,000	73
Lacka Steel 5s	5,000	103⅜
	1,000	103½
L S & M S deb 4s	1,000	99⅝
	4,000	99¼
Long Isld ref 4s	2,000	100
L S unified 4s	6,000	100⅝
Lo & Nash col tr 4s	1,000	97⅞
Met St gen 5s	9,000	110
Met St R ref 4s	10,000	84
Mex Cent 1st inc	4,000	19
	10,000	18⅝
	5,000	18⅝
	4,000	18¾
	13,000	19
	10,000	18¾
	10,000	18½
Mex Cent 2d inc	8,000	15½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	3,000	89
Natl R R of Mexico 1st con 4s	10,000	84½
N Y Cen & Hud Riv deb 4s, 1934	13,000	100½
N Y Cen & Hud Riv gen 3½s	5,000	95½
L S col 3½s	5,000	90
N Y C & Hud Riv, M C col 3½s	17,000	90
N Y, Lack & Wn term & imp 4s	2,000	102⅜
N Y, O & W ref 4s	2,000	101¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s	20,000	76½
Nor Pac 4s	5,000	108⅝
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s	27,000	94⅞
Penn conv 3½s	10,000	97½
1915	8,000	94⅜
	58,000	94½
	52,000	94⅝
registered	2,000	94¾
Penn gtd 4½s	2,000	104½
Rdg Jer Can col 4s	1,000	99¼
Reading gen 4s	10,000	99⅜
	7,000	99⅝
	2,000	99½
Rio Gde Wn 1st	1,000	94½
St L, Iron Mt & So gen 5s	2,000	114¼
St L & San Fr R R refunds 4s	15,000	82⅝
	15,000	82¾
	19,000	82½
San An & Ar P 4s	19,000	86½
	3,000	86¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s	32,000	95
	25,000	94⅞
T C, I & R gen 5s	1,000	97½
Tex & Pacific 1st 5s	4,000	118½
Third Av con 4s	5,000	91½
Tol, St L & W 4s	1,000	81
Undgrd E Rys, London prof shar 5s	20,000	64½
	10,000	65
Union Pac 4s	1,000	103⅛
	4,000	103
registered	1,000	102
Un Rds of S Fr 4s	1,000	84½
Un Rys of S Fr 4s	12,000	84
U S Steel Corp sking fund 5s	1,000	98½
	2,000	98¾
	25,000	98½
	2,000	98¾
	11,000	98½
registered	13,000	98¾
Va-Car Chem 5s	8,000	100
Va Ir, Coal & C 5s	12,000	97
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	114¼
Wabash 2d 5s	5,000	107¼
Wabash deb B 6s	32,000	61¼
	5,000	61½
	6,000	61½
	25,000	61¾
	50,000	62
	39,000	61¾
	6,000	61¾
	20,000	61⅝
	30,000	61¾
	10,000	61
	10,000	60⅝
	10,000	60½
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st ser	1,000	88
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d	11,000	37
	5,000	37½
	20,000	37½
	20,000	37¾
	5,000	37⅝
	15,000	37⅝
	8,000	37⅝
	10,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Resell First Avenue Corner—New Warehouse in 125th Street Shopping District—Day's Dealings by Brokers.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold, through Marcus Kohner, for about $100,000 the three five-story flats at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, on plot 75 by 100. The sellers bought the property recently at auction.

Post & Reese have sold 318 East Sixty-ninth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 77.4, for Mrs. Glover C. Arnold to Edward Baumgarten.

New Building on 124th Street.

Plans will soon be filed for an eight-story warehouse to be erected by H. C. F. Koch & Co. on a plot 50 by 100, recently purchased by that concern at 138 and 140 West 124th Street, directly opposite the rear of its 125th Street store. It is understood that a tunnel under 124th Street will connect the two buildings. William H. Hume & Son are the architects of the new structure.

Plans have been filed for an eleven-story mercantile building to be erected at 27 to 35 West Twenty-fourth Street for Andrew J. Kerwin. The structure will be 100 feet front and 85 feet deep. It is to cost $500,000, according to the estimate of Architect William H. Birkmire.

Investor Buys New Apartments.

D. L. Block & Co. have sold 602, 604, 606, and 608 West 135th Street, four out of a row of eleven apartment houses just completed. The buyer is an investor.

The Lober estate has sold to D. Huncke the southeast corner of Broadway and 151st Street, a four-story flat, on lot 24.11 by 100.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold for Mrs. Mathilda Henry 250 West 143d Street, a five-story triple apartment house, on plot 37.6 by 99.11.

Broadway Corner Leased.

H. L. Suydam & Co. have leased the store and basement at 425 Sixth Avenue to the Austin Hat Company for a term of years; also the store at the southeast corner of Broadway and Astor Place to Marshall, Spader & Co.; also 5,000 square feet in the building 137 and 139 Wooster Street to Philip Cohen; also a loft at 16 and 18 East Twelfth Street to B. & I. Goldstein.

Operators Buy 105th Street Flats.

John Miller has sold for John McKee the three five-story flats 115, 117, and 119 East 105th Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, on plot 75 by 100.11. The purchasers are I. S. and M. S. Korn. Lewenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for Charles E. Gumb to A. Mr. Jacobs 1,109 First Avenue, 25 by 91.

East 112th Street Parcel in Trade.

Moses Mendelsohn has sold for Jessie Goldberg to the Becker Realty Company 157 East 112th Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100. Two lots on 185th Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, were given in part payment.

A. Blumenthal has sold to a Dr. Rosenthal the five-story flat 221 East 110th Street, 25 by 100.11.

The property sold recently through R. Prezzano to G. Diadato was 515 East 119th Street, not 114th Street.

Deal for 47th Street Property.

A. I. Sadev has sold for L. Scherer the five-story tenement 320 East Forty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Samuel Grossman has sold 213 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 102.2, and has bought from Ferdinand Sieghardt 719 and 721 East Fifth Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 97.

W. Bennett Marx, attorney, calls attention to the fact that the recently reported conveyance Jacob Quartner to Jacob Kooperstein—affecting the property, 72 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-first Street, 73 feet east of First Avenue, covered only a one-half interest in those premises.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Louis Lebewohl and Hyman Weinstein have sold for Joseph Price to Barnett Freedman and Samuel Harris 13 and 15 Monroe Street, two six-story tenements, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Zundel, Gillen & Co. have resold for Thompson & Degen the five-story tenement 22 Barrow Street, 25 by 95.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Shapiro, Levy & Starr to Giuseppe Liano the five-story double tenement 67 Carmine Street, for a term of years.

Clinton Avenue Houses Sold.

I. Levy, in conjunction with F. V. La Bonte and J. Berlin, has sold for Ferdinand Heoht 1,348 to 1,354 Clinton Avenue, to Adelson Brothers, who give in part payment a plot on the west side of Third Avenue, running through to Washington Avenue, north of 160th Street.

Frankenthaler & Sapisnky and Charles Kaufmann, as attorneys, report the purchase of 748 Wendover Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 23 by 80, by Louis I. Siff.

F. Dornberger has sold for Bock & Glauber to Louise Kunz the four-story double flat 1,526 Brook Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Company Sells Jamaica Lots.

The Ernestus Gulick Company reports the sale, through its Jamaica office, of 120 lots on Flushing, Lathrop, Desmond, and Maxwell Avenues, Jamaica, at prices ranging from $500 to $850 a lot. This is part of the property on the hill, south of Jamaica, which the Gulick Company has been developing.

The sale of 143 lots held at Edgemere by Joseph P. Day on Saturday was well attended by investors, builders, and speculators. Every lot was sold. The total amount realized was about $103,000.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

24th St, 27 to 35 West, for an eleven-story brick loft building; Andrew J. Kerwin of 13 West 24th St, owner; William H. Birkmire, architect; cost, $500,000.

Avenue D, 30 and 32, for a two-story brick building, 54x75; Hungarian Congregation Beth Hagodol (Isaac Bansker, President) of 42 East 5th St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $50,000.

Saxe Av., n e corner of Old Road, Westchester, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 50.6x44; Patrick Monahan of 4,415 3d Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $7,000.

178th St, n w corner of La Fontaine Av, for six five-story brick stores and tenements, 37.6x90 and 37.6x98; Stefano La Sala of 2,022 Fulton Av, owner; Louis C. Maurer of 22 East 21st St, architect; cost, $240,000.

Morris Park Av, s s, 75 ft e of Wallace Av, for a three-story frame tenement, 25x52; Cornelius Lanzendeon, Morris Park Av, owner; T. J. Kelly, Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 30

AVENUE B, s w corner of 11th St, 108x 280, map of Unionport; Baisley Realty Company to Daniel McLean and another 100

AVENUE B, n w corner of 10th St, 108 x28%, Unionport; Baisley Realty Company to Lonsin P. Fries and another. 100

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 104.1 ft n of 194th St, 25.10x70.2x25.7x71.3; Lance de Roban to Louisa Oehner, (mtg $5,480.) not recorded. 1

BARROW ST, 22, n s, 25x90; James F. Thompson and another to Donato Robilotto, (mtg $15,000) 100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 97 ft n of 182d St, 18.3x80; Joseph Reed to Kate McGrath, (mtg $3,500) 100

BRONX TERRACE, e s, part of Lot —, map of Wakefield; David Davis to Simon Lesser and another, (mtg $800) 100

BROOME ST, 51, s s, 25x75; Isak Scheinert to Eliel Scheinert, ¼ part. 100

HUGHES AV, 2,458, e s, 106x97.6; Arcangelo Mezzaroppa to Giovannina Damiane, (mtg $3,482) 100

LEWIS ST, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 50x100; Nathan Lampold to Morris Fischer, (mtg $33,200) 100

31ST ST, 119 and 121 East; Alfred J. Melvin against Irving Improvement Company, July 18, 1906. 609

39TH ST, 312 East; Morris Goldstein against Sarah Bach and others, July 7, 1906 850

1ST AV, w s, whole front between 50th and 100th Sts; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company against Isaac Kleinfeld, July 10, 1906, by bond. 2,308

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company against Joseph Rosenthal and others, July 10, 1906, by bond 2,238

MANGIN ST, 29; Arthur M. Hassil against Julius Myer and others, May 10, 1906 269

69TH ST, 315 to 323 West; Peerless Brick Company against Fortunato C. Lomonte and others, Feb. 21, 1906. 423

MANGIN ST, 29; Samuel Rutskin and others against Julius Myer and others, May 15, 1906, by bond 600

Lis Pendens.

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 100 ft n e of St. Joseph's St, 488.7x irregular; Michael J. Moriarty against Ajax Construction Company and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

HENRY ST, 274 and 276; the Jefferson Bank against Morris Jerchower and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

LOT 145, map of Arden property, Marjorie M. Flynn to Walter W. Taylor... 3,200

LOTS 252 to 257, map of St. Joseph Orphan Asylum; William J. Hyland and another to May G. Reilly..... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of Robin Av, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security

MONROE AV, 1,994, e s, 25x95; Julius I. Livingston to John J. Larkin..... 100

MONROE ST, 81 and 83, n s, 50.6 ft e of Pike St, 39.8x irregular; Morris Chevin to Meyer Chinsky, (mtg $45,500)...

MURDOCK AV, e s, 400 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to David Ashtenazy..... 1

Company to James H. Tibbits..... 100

NASSAU ST, 93 to 99; 139 Fulton St, and 80 Ann St; Felix Isman to George B. Wilson, (mtg $800,000,) recorded..1,100,000

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 275.6 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x97.1; Margaret A. Heath and another to Felice De Pietro and another, (mtg $2,000)..... 4,000

PLOT beginning 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 750 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Andrew G. Anderson, (mtg $3,000) 100

PLOT beginning 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 775 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Lina Anderson, (mtg $3,000) 100

PROSPECT AV, 255 ft s of old line of Samuel St, 16.6x150; John Pechacek to August A. Wimmer, (mtg $5,500)... 100

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Allen St, 22.4x75; Ethel Dick to Moritz Klein, (mtg $30,000) 100

VERIO AV, n w corner of 235th St, 110.2x131.1x100x84.11; Louise E. Burton to Walker L. Otis, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 600 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x100; Hannah Stern to Lillian A. Cooper, (mtg $3,300) 100

9TH ST, s s, part of Lot 134, map of Unionport, 33.4x105; Anna M. Schoader to Hugh J. Lunny, (mtg $1,500) 100

11TH ST, s s, part of Lot 235, map of Unionport; Baisley Realty Company to Frank Gass..... 100

35TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Arthur W. Saunders to Bankers' Investing Company, (mtg $115,000)..... 100

43D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 100.4; Joseph Bogner to Paul Kaskel and another, (mtg $26,500)..... 100

45TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of 1st Av, 30x 100.5; Paul P. Zubiller to Louis Sigloch, (mtg $13,000) 1

45TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of 1st Av, 30x 100.5; Paul P. Zubiller to Louis Sigloch, (mtg $13,000) 1

50TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; Morris Iser to the Decimo Realty Company, (mtg $810,000)..... 1

61ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Samuel B. Pollak to Sarah Sachar, (mtg $17,100)..... 100

64TH ST, 226, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; 64th St, 230 and 232, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x 100.5; Moss Realty Company to Simon R. Schultz, (mtg $39,500)..... 100

70TH ST, s s, 108 ft w of Central Park West, 21x100.5; Blanche T. Newman to Constance B. Newman, (mtg $30,000)..... Gift

82D ST, s s, 600 ft e of Park Av, 25x 102.2; Louise T. Welsh to John H. Welsh 100

91ST ST, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 75x 100.8; Henry Heisner to Charles Roos. 100

109TH ST, s s, 17 ft w of Park Av, 17x irregular; Sender H. Alexander to Dora Blauschild, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

112TH ST, s s, 342 ft w of 7th Av, 16x 100.11; Amos E. Brush to Andrew L. Brush 1

110TH ST, s s, 150.3 ft w of 8th Av, 16.9x100.11; David Hershfield to Sara Alexander and another, (mtg $18,000).. 100

131ST ST, n s, 240.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Thankful M. Jennings to Sarah J. Ogden 1

142D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x104.6; Abraham Kaufman to William Loeb, (mtg $18,000,) ½ part. 100

164TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 16.8x100; Julia A. Walsh to James J. Buckley, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

164TH ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 16.8x100; Patrick G. Mahony to James J. Buckley, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

231ST ST, n s, 320 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x114; August Koenig to Anna Odehnal ..... Gift

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Lena, to Jacob Cohen; Plot 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 775 ft e of Morris Park Av, 25x 100, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 800

ANDERSON, Lena, to Jacob Cohen; Plot 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 750 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, prior mtg $3,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 800

ASHKENAZY, David, to Land Company A of Edenwald; Murdock Av, e s, 400 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100, Edenwald, 3 years..... 550

BERKOWITZ, Israel, to Esther Rosenberg; 88th St, 443 and 445 East, prior mtg $33,500, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 18,000

BLAINSCHILD, Dora, to Sonder H. Alexander; 109th St, 50 East, prior mtg $7,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 2,000

DAHNKE, Frederick F., to N. J. Agency Company; 35th St, 450 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

DAUMM, Louis, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; St. Mark's Place, 99 and 99½, 4 years..... 42,000

DERRICO, Giuseppe, and others to Sarah A. Meekes, executrix; 111th St, 229 East, 3 years..... 11,000

DI PIETRO, Felice, to Margaret A. Heath and another; 142d Boston Road, w s, 275.6 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x97.1, Olinville, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FISHER, Morris, to Nathan Lampert; Lewis St, 49 and 51, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 5,750

FRANK, Alois, to Mathias Haffen; Lot 147, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 3,500

FRIES, Longin P., and others to Baisley Realty Company; Avenue B, n w corner of 10th St, 108x208, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

GRANVILLE, Thomas J., to Joseph Corbett; Robbins Av, n s, Lot 162, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 50x100, 3 years..... 3,800

JOHN WILLIAMS, (Incorporated,) to Broadway Savings Institution; 26th St, 540 to 555 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 50,000

KLEIN, Moritz, to Frank Brewery; Rivington St, n e corner of Allen St, 22.4x 75, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

KOSTINK, Goodman, to Morris Kostink; 9th St, 724 East, prior mtg $30,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 30,000

LARKIN, John J., to Francis M. Sweeney; Morris Av, 1,694, 3 years.. 5,000

LESSER, Simon, and another to David Davis; Bronx Terrace, e s, Lot 1,175, map of Wakefield, 60x105, prior mtg $800, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 300

LEVY, Isaac, and another to H. Louise Mulford; 138th St, 510 West, 5 years.. 40,000

LUNNY, Hugh J., to Anna M. Schrader; 9th St, s s, at line between Lots 184 and 185, Unionport, part of Lot 184, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

McLEAN, Daniel, and another to Baisley Realty Company; Avenue B, s w corner of 11th St, 108x280, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

M. FINE REALTY COMPANY to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 114th St, s s, 201.2 ft e of 3d Av, 36.3x100.11, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,500

OTIS, Walker L., to A. Walker Otis; 235th St, n w corner of Veris Av, 84.11x100, prior mtg $3,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,850

PETRILA, John, to Susan Goerg; Lot 418, map of Van Nest Park, prior mtg $4,000, due Feb. 28, 1909..... 900

PETTRICH, Ferdinand V., to Anton Christenson; Amundson Av, e s, 200 ft n of Nelson Av, 25x100, Edenwald, 8 years 770

PORTMAN, Isaac, to Marcus Rosenthal; 18th St, 417 East, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

ROBERTS, Thomas, to Thomas Jones; Arthur Av, w s, 25 ft s of line between Lots 17 and 18, 25x100, part of Lot 18, map of Oak Tree plot, due July 1, 1909 2,500

ROBILOTTO, Donato, to James F. Thomas and another; Barrow St, 22, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

ROOS, Charles, to George Ehret; 91st St, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 75x100.8, 1 year. 15,000

ROSENDORF, Hugo D., to Emily D. Van Wagenen; 24th St, 47 West, 5 years 30,000

RYAN, Margaret, to Catharine A. Thorn; Lane, n s, 245.6 ft n w of road from Kingsbridge, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

SHAY, Catharine A., to Robert W. Cooper; 19th St, 318 West, 1 year.. 1,000

THUOR, Harry A., to Samuel Miller; Carmine St, 60 to 64½, 3 lots, each 25 x60, prior mtg $35,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,500

TIBBITS, Joseph H., to Eugenia R. Sweey; Madison Av, s w corner of Robbins Av, 50x100; Tremont Terrace, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,200

TIMMERAN, Mary E., to William C. Arnold; 34 St, s w corner of 6th St, 50x 100.4, Laconia Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,800

WILSON, Max S. A., to Isaac Gingold; 164th St, s s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x152.4, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 13,000

ZELLER, Elizabeth, and another to Thomas Jones; Arthur Av, e s, n part of s ½ of Lot 18, map of Oak Tree Plot, 25x90, 3 years..... 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

81ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 100; A. P. Dienst & Co. against William H. Bingham, owner; Sherman Contracting Company, contractor..... 190

150TH ST, 304 to 310 West; Boggs & Stephens against William Soltz, owner and contractor 200

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

236TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Oneida Av; Alexander Margolia against George W. Lockwood, Feb. 3, 1906..... 367

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Elegant triple flat above 15th St., near 8th Av.; $34,000; rental, $3,460; desirable investment. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Three tenements, with stores, near 42d St. and 9th Av.; little cash required to buy. Baum, (owner,) 204 West 118th St.

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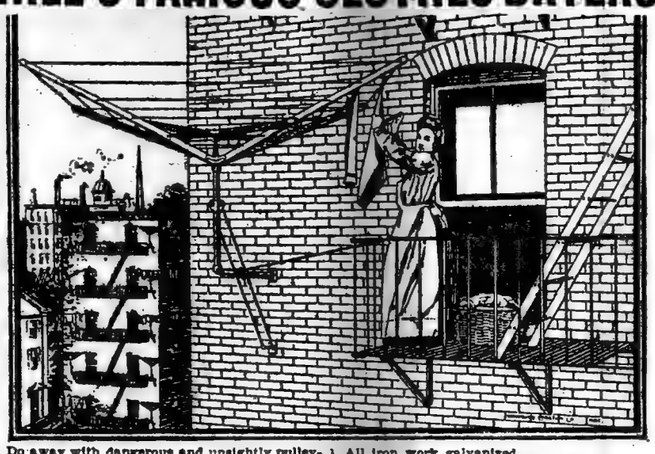

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West Side.

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Five-story, 4-family, 40x100, all improvements; A1 condition; 1st mtg. $38,000; 2d mtg. $7,500; will make any terms to suit your capital; rental $6,500; will sell to any class, color, or creed; owner must have money at once. R. E., Box 200 Times Downtown.

135th St., near 7th; five-story triple, baths, hot water; excellent opportunity increase valuations altering into stores; prospective rentals over $4,100; sacrifice $34,500; $7,250 necessary. Manss, 198 Broadway.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,072.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARNOLD RICE ADLER COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Arnold Rice Adler Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Arnold Rice Adler Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
July 30, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 9,057.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PIETRO CHIRICO, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Pietro Chirico of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1906, the said Pietro Chirico was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
July 3[illegible] Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,957.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES LAUTMAN and ADOLPH LAUTMAN, individually and as members of the firm of Lautman Brothers, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Lautman Brothers were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
July 31, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 162 Broadway.
See next Sunday edition.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE MASSEY, GEORGE WILLIAM KEMP, and EDWARD KEMP, copartners in business under the firm name or style of Lanman & Kemp, Plaintiffs, against RAOUL AUERBACH, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 11, 1906.
EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To Raoul Auerbach:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and P. O. Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VITTORIO MARCIGLIANO, plaintiff, against ANGELINA MARCIGLIANO, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and that in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 29th, 1906.
ANDREW C. MORGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 73 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Angelina Marcigliano:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 7th, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1906.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1906.
ANDREW C. MORGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
73 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEARN, EDWIN, R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edwin R. Hearn, Elizabeth A. Hollister, Lillie Lee Hearne, Mary Frances Christopher, Edwina Hearne Christopher, Stanley Pitkin Christopher, Jr., Annie T. Heise, Frances Adele Hearne Heise, Rudolph John Heise, Jr., Annie Katherine Hearne Heise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the thirty-first day of July, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of William H. Hearne and Frank J. Hearne, as trustees of the estate of EDWIN R. HEARN, deceased, filed in the office of the Surrogate of New York County on the 16th day of June, 1906, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
DAVID BENNETT KING, Attorney for Trustees, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEAD, WILLIAM J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katherine A. Mead, Annie L. Shinkle, Mary F. Dwyer, Elizabeth J. Lalor, Ida Mead, Helen Mead, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM J. MEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, sc d greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles H. Lalor, as Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, the 31st day of March, 1906. WILLIAM LANGDON, Executor.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 26 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1906. CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, LUDWIG HOPPENSTEDT, Executors. S. LEWINSON, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

SAFASOHN, KASRYEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KASRYEL H. SARASOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 309 Broadway, Room 602, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1906. BERTHA SARASOHN, Administratrix. ABRAHAM H. SARASOHN, Administrator.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE, and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE SAGUENAY, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.00...Aug. 8, 21; Sept. 5.
9-day trip, $75.00...Aug. 14, 28.
13-day trip, $100.00...Aug. 2, 30.

BERMUDA

Delightful 10-day Ocean trips from New York Aug. 15, 29; Sept. 12, 26, etc. Choice of 5 Hotels.....$47.50
Many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
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NEW YORK. Long Island.

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MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
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LONG BEACH. LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

Five miles at sea. Automobile parties accommodated. Road map on application.
Always cool. Send for illustrated booklet.
A. E. DICK, Manager.

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ELDERT AV. AND THE OCEAN,
Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 28.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

SHOREHAM INN,

Shoreham, Wardenclyffe, L. I. Select family hotel; beautiful location; rates moderate.
B. M. MAIZE, Prop.

The Elderthurst Hammels Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH. Luke Eldert, Prop.

Schillings Atlas Hotel, Seaside Sta., Rockaway Beach. Dancing, bathing, bowling. Excursions accommodated.

Adirondacks.

MORLEY'S
In the Heart of the ADIRONDACKS.

Two large hotels and cottages, overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. One hotel just built. All new furniture. Trout fishing, boating, bathing, bowling, pool, tennis, orchestra, house physician. Sanitary plumbing. Pure spring water. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in September. Artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
HOTEL AUSABLE CHASM

At the famous Ausable Chasm. New and modern in all appointments; grand scenery; ideal drives and walks; golf and tennis; our own dairy and gardens; pure artesian well water; special rates to families and parties; cottages to rent. Write for terms.
J. HENRY OTIS, Gen. Mgr.,
Ausable Chasm, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

TAYLOR HOUSE and Cottages Situated on beautiful Schroon Lake. Homelike and Select.
For particulars address
C. F. TAYLOR, JR., Manager,
Taylors on Schroon, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND IN THE HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga Hotel Kensington

Under New Management.
Elevator. Rooms with private baths. Centrally located, fronting Congress Park and a few minutes' walk to Race Course.
Palmer & MacDowell, Props.
Winters—Hotel Magnolia, St. Augustine, Fla.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Greenwood Lake.

Hotel Ferncliff

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Now Open Under New Management.
WALCOTT'S ORCHESTRA. All modern conveniences; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; 30 suites with private baths; terms moderate.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Jno. T. MacDowell & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. WACHENHUSEN, Manager.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
on summit of QUAKER HILL, Pawling, N. Y.
Elevation 1,200 Feet. Accommodates 350.
Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. 60 minutes by rail from Grand Central Station; 3 miles by stage. Elevator, rooms with bath, etc.
Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Prop.

Catskill Mountains.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Hunter, N. Y.
Opens June 15. 2,000 feet above sea level. Modern improvements, sanitary plumbing, electric lights. Rooms single or en suite, baths. In connection large casino, indoor amusements; large dancing pavilion. Open for inspection for guests to select rooms. For information and booklet address H. S. Mollner, Hunter.

The Katsberg Park Hotel, near annex, bowling alleys, pavilion, and rathskeller; music; unexcelled cuisine; booklet. Henry Moser, Hunter, N. Y.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.
30 minutes from Grand Central.

Lake Mahopac.

The Knolls, Lake Mahopac,
N. Y., FARM, CHOICE ACCOMMODATIONS; GOLF. ACCOMMODATE 25; $9-$10.

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Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., (Near Fallsburg.)—Large farmhouse, sanitary improvements; lighted by gas; boating, bathing, tennis; send for illustrated booklets.

Hotel Rita, North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Second season; modern improvements; own farm products. Send for booklet.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.; Shawangunk Mts., 2,000 ft.; near Sam's Point; $6 to $10 per week; excellent table; tennis and croquet; booklet. H. A. Burger.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2 1-2 hours from N. Y. via Dela. & Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $25,000. Elevators, electric lights, Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives. Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

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POCONO MT. HOUSE. MT. POCONO, PA.
Capacity, 250; elevation, 1,824 ft. Riding school, 15 horses; orchestra, golf, all amusements; booklets. E. L. Hooker, Jr., Owner and Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St. 9.30 A. M. daily (10.30 P. M. Sat.), 2.00 P. M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A. M. daily (1.00 P. M. Sat.), 3.40 P. M. except Sun.

HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY.
Overlooking the Ocean. Open All the Year.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, Manager. D. S. WHITE, President.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL RIO GRANDE
New York Av. and Beach; Fireproof; running water & 'phone in rooms; elevator; coach meets trains. Moderately priced. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

HOTEL STICKNEY,
second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day.
L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A Garden Washed by the Sea.

The only shore resort in New Jersey where nature has declared war upon this pest, and the only spot officially recognized to be free from mosquitos by the State Entomologist. You can here enjoy the delights of the shore with none of its unpleasant features. Broad shaded driveways. Lawns spreading down almost to the water's edge. A chain of lakes which in beauty and extent are unequaled along the entire coast. Sailing and fishing facilities. Within fifty miles of New York City. Cool, attractive, exhilarating. For further particulars address BOARD OF TRADE, Asbury Park.

THE VICTORIA.
ASBURY PARK, N. J. OPEN ALL YEAR.
Finest location on the ocean front.
Suites of rooms with baths. S. KEMPE.

THE FENIMORE ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Now open after extensive addition; private baths, elevator, etc.; booklet. THOS. NOBLE.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.
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Thoroughly modern; 60 acres, private grounds; all outdoor and indoor amusements; garage, cafe, and grill; 32 minutes from Atlantic City, 86 minutes from Philadelphia. Booklet. S. S. Farnham.

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PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. —Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 44.

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Finest hotel in New Hampshire; entirely new this season; fishing the best; golf, tennis, boating; good livery and fine roads; steam heat, and open until October 1st.
Write for circular. W. W. Brown, Granlidan Hotel, Sunapee, N. H.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES
at Jefferson, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, now open for the Summer season.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

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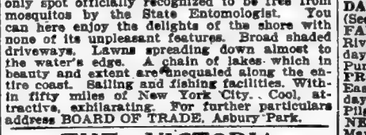

Coolest resort on the Coast; all modern conveniences; daily connection; 4½ hours from New York City via Long Island. Surf bathing, fishing, and golf. Send for booklet.
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BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, &c. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Block Island, R. I.—The Manisses—15 miles at sea; 4½ hours from N. Y. via L. I. R. R.; booklets. N. Y. representative, Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., City.

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RED LION INN | TWO FINELY APPOINTED HOTELS IN THE BERKSHIRES. | HEATON HALL

Matchless Scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Driving and Automobiling. Superb Golf Course. Allen T. Treadway, Prop. W. G. Havill, Mgr. N. Y. Office, Hotel Longacre, West 47th St.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
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Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Mass.—Elevation, 2,200 ft.; view of mountains in three States; terms, $7.00 per week.

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Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Rydeville, Vt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE BY THE Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1906, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against PAUL LIMBACH, lately doing business at No. 144 First Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, Francis W. Judge, No. 90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906.

Dated New York, June 25, 1906.
JOSEPH S. WHITNEY, Assignee.
FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Attorney for Assignee, No. 90 West Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, 9:30, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.
Free Fireworks Display at Rockaway Beach Wednesday, August 1st, 9:00 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $30 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

EXCURSIONS.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE. On Mondays only, Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good rst. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Steamer Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night, Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 462, New York.

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.

Choice of Ten Tours—All Expenses plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips.... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips.... $32.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips..... $75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 12 Day Trips.... $85.00
Send for a circular.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 23d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily, (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East Lynn. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. at ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) $2.25
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" " Desbrosses St., Pier..... 8:40 "
" " West 42d St..... 9:00 "
" " West 129th St..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts., resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 40, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.
SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Rail.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 6 P. M., stopping at Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St.
Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson; landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M

MUTUAL LIFE GIVES LIST TO BAKER ASSOCIATION

International Committee Asked For, but Couldn't Get It.

PEABODY'S ACT UNEXPLAINED

Candidates for the Mutual and New York Life Boards Will Be Discussed at Meeting To-day.

The Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association has obtained a list of the policy holders of the Mutual with the consent of President Peabody of the company. Just why the Mutual decided to give the list to the organization of which Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore is President after it had refused a request for it from the International Policy Holders' Committee could not be learned yesterday, John De Witt Warner, counsel for the association, only knew that the lists were in its possession. President Peabody of the Mutual had gone out of town yesterday, and in his absence nobody would speak for the company.

It was said at the office of the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association that the Trow Directory Company, which made the lists for the Mutual, instead of preparing six lists as ordered by the insurance law, made seven lists, the idea being to keep the additional list to make copies from if desired. The Baker Committee, it was asserted, negotiated with the Trow Company to get a copy of this list, and, after the lists had been filed at Albany, the Trow Company applied to the Mutual, and the Mutual gave the necessary permission.

The experience of the International Committee was very different. That committee, like the Warner committee, applied to the Mutual for the list and received a flat refusal. It undertook to negotiate with the Trow Directory Company and was informed that the company had no authority to make extra lists, and that the material in its possession from which the official lists were made was the property of the Mutual, and could not be used without the company's consent.

Such consent was never given, and there is still pending before the Mutual's board an application from the International Committee to get corrected stencils made from the stencils that the Mutual is having prepared for its own use in the campaign. These are the stencils which, according to President Peabody of the Mutual, do not constiute a list.

An approximate idea of the distribution of the Mutual Life's policy holders who will be affected by the campaign was obtained yesterday from the lists of the Mutual as filed. The distribution by States having 10,000 policy holders or more follows: New York, 88,000; Pennsylvania, 34,500; Illinois, 25,500; Ohio, 24,500; Massachusetts, 21,500; Texas, 16,000; Missouri, 15,500; California, 14,500; Indiana, 13,500; Iowa, 11,000; Wisconsin, 12,000; Alabama, 10,500; Minnesota, 10,000. Michigan has 9,750, Virginia 9,500, and Louisiana 9,500. There are about 130,000 policy holders of the Mutual Life in all foreign countries, including 26,000 in England, 21,000 in France, and 16,000 in Canada.

The Executive Committee of the International Policy Holders' Committee will meet here to-day to discuss candidates for the boards of the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies, among other things.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Committee, has sent another protest to the Mutual Life against its withholding of the corrected stencils which it is now having made. The International Committee has received from policy holders envelopes sent to them by the Mutual containing President Peabody's letter of July 2, with full name and address, in instances where the lists as filed at Albany contain no street number.

NO FEAR OF WATER FAMINE.

Commissioner Ellison Denies That There Is Occasion for Alarm.

Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity said yesterday that there was no danger of a water famine in the Borough of Manhattan. This was in reply to the report of Engineer J. H. Fuertes, sent to the Merchants' Association, in which the engineer says there is imminent danger of water scarcity on account of needless waste.

Commissioner Ellison says there is no foundation for the statement. He said that while there is necessarily waste of water there is not enough to be alarmed about.

"The supply of water for the Borough of Manhattan was never more plentiful than at present," concluded the Commissioner.

THOUSANDS
will aid in the search for your lost article if you inform them of your loss through
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Telephone 1000 Bryant
Bill for Advertisement Sent After Insertion.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Finds Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—En route from Amsterdam, Holland, to Boscombe, England, a coupon from a First Mortgage Bond of the Chicago & Erie Railroad Company, due first of May, 1906, for $25, No. 11,089, and missed by owner in the first week of May, 1906. Apply to Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

LOST—At 4:15 P. M., on 8th Av., between 48th St. and 55th St., umbrella, initials on handle, "F. de K., 1902, from friend." Reward, 148 West 70th St.

LOST—On Saturday, July 28, a clover leaf amethyst brooch, with diamond centre. Liberal reward. Moore, Room 102, Hotel Breslin.

LOST—Bunch of keys, between 13th and 22d Sts.; $2 reward if returned to us. U. S. Electric Protective Co., 835 Broadway.

LOST—Bank Book No. 174,952, Harlem Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Sunday, July 22, at Delisle's restaurant, ruins of Allaire, N. J., gold vanity box, initials in diamonds, "S. W. F."; liberal reward offered and no questions asked. Mrs. Jacob Field, Hollywood Hotel, Hollywood, N. J.

$20 REWARD—Lost or stolen, package for A. Beder & Bros., New York, shipped by Corinne Mfg. Co., Brooklyn; no questions asked. Corinne Mfg. Co., 876 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—A large alligator handbag on Broadway car near 42d St.; reward will be paid for return to H. Kelley, Hotel Dunlop, 149 West 44th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Left: ebony cane Rockaway Park station, July 15. Reward if returned to 512 8th Av.

BURGLAR'S QUEER OUTFIT.

Had a Pistol and a Slumber Charm Which Wouldn't Work.

Westcott, the mulatto burglar, who was shot and captured in East Orange on Saturday morning, had, when he was caught, a cheap pistol which wouldn't work and a little glass globe fitted with a wooden handle and containing a bluish crystalline substance.

Acting Chief of Police Bell took the little glass globe yesterday to Dr. Richard W. Stites, who is familiar with suggestive therapeutics. Dr. Stites said the globe was intended to produce drowsiness, but that, like Westcott's pistol, it was out of order. That is, a pin point on which the gaze of the wakeful one is supposed to be concentrated, was missing.

Dr Stites said that the globe is supposed to contain ultramarine and lapis lazuli. In practice it is held in front of the person to be influenced, who fixes his or her gaze on the pin point. The chemical elements surrounding the pin point, it is supposed, exert some effect on the optic nerve and drowsiness and finally slumber follow.

Westcott still refuses to eat and seems determined to starve himself to death.

ELEVATED TO CANARSIE NOW.

The B. R. T. Opens Its New Extension for Through Traffic.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company opened for traffic yesterday its new elevated extension to Canarsie Landing, on the shore of Jamaica Bay. A through service between the Williamsburg Bridge and Canarsie by way of Broadway, the East New York Loop, and the Kings County Elevated was established.

The extension is over the route of the old Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach Railroad, a steam road running from East New York to Canarsie, which the Rapid Transit Company acquired a year ago. The line, which runs down Vesta Avenue, has been elevated from Pitkin Avenue to New Lots Road, descending at the latter-named place to the surface. It is intended to open the undeveloped districts south of East New York and Canarsie, and to provide quick transit from the east side of Manhattan to the resorts on Jamaica Bay.

A rumor which caused great dissatisfaction among persons living along the line was that a double fare would be charged on the road. This was denied yesterday by officials of the company, who announced that a single fare of 5 cents would be charged for a ride the length of the line.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Books Printed Partly in English Dutiable—Other Decisions.

In a decision by L. F. Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by F. Michel of New York, it being held that books of poems printed partly in the English language are dutiable. The board interprets the tariff law to exempt from duty publications printed exclusively in languages other than Englis On this account the protest is denied

Other importers' claims overruled were filed by the Kisch Manufacturing Company, Geisenheimer & Co., H. S. Beer, and others, John Menke & Co., Ludwig Victor, Strohelm & Romann, Carlowitz & Co., James G. Johnson & Co., H. Jacquin & Co., J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., and others, G. P. A. Bondies, Oppenheimer & Levy, and others, Kaskel & Kaskel, Haughton & Lee, A. Steinhardt & Brother, J. & H. Rosenberg, Isler & Guye, Dearberg Brothers, and others, Stern & Stern, George Leerburger, Austin, Nichols & Co., and others, New York. The board sustained protests filed by Marcel Schmidt, Farbenfabriken, of Elberfeld Company, Maitus & Ware, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Michols Ajelle, and Davies, Turner & Co., New York; W. H. Allison, Detroit, and the Minneapolis Bedding Company, Minneapolis.

Protests by Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co., Reiss & Brady, and others, New York, were partially sustained.

GIBSON WILL REOPEN CASE.

Court's Investigation of His Management of Mrs. Stenton's Property.

Burton W. Gibson, formerly attorney for Mrs. Louisa M. Stenton, and who figured in the Kinnan murder inquest, filed yesterday with the Clerk of the First District Municipal Court in the Borough of the Bronx, a brief requested by Justice Penfield, in answer to the motion made by Mrs. Stenton's lawyer, Hugo Wintner, to have the dispossess proceedings granted July 9 against his client set aside.

In his brief Gibson consents to the reopening of the proceedings, saying: "I have come to the conclusion that I do not want in any phase of the litigation of the Stenton property to be in the position of opposing Mrs. Stenton on the square issue as to the proof of my conduct in the management of her affairs."

In closing Gibson requested that the case be put over for trial until September, on the ground that there was an action pending in the Supreme Court to have a commission appointed to declare Mrs. Stenton incompetent, and that until this action was settled it would be improper to have the case tried.

We've just unboxed 12,000 handkerchiefs.

Imported the Irish linen in the piece, so save duty and give you the benefit.

Difference between hemming here and hemming there cuts price in two.

Regular 25c. quality.

2 for 25c.

840 belts—our own stock, and a lucky special buy from the maker.

Regular $1 and $1.50 values.

50c.

Among the youths' suits reduced to $10 from $14, or more, the best assortment is in sizes 34 and 35 chest.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

HARRY THAW'S MOTHER ANGRY AT HIS WIFE

Snubs Her After Failing to Win the Prisoner Over.

"EMOTIONAL" PLEA HIS PLAN

His Mother's Lawyers, However, Want to Prove That He Has Always Been Insane.

Regardless of the advice of her physicians and bent on making a last appeal to her son, Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, who is accused of the murder of Stanford White, called on her son yesterday morning in the Tombs and pleaded with him to accept her view of the position in which he is placed.

Harry Thaw was obdurate. He insisted on running his own case to suit himself, and his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, sided with him. The stand taken by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw angered the elder Mrs. Thaw and there was a scene as they were leaving the prison which showed plainly that they did not agree. The wife was unmistakably snubbed by the mother.

It was not believed that the elder Mrs. Thaw would visit her son yesterday. It was said that she was in a state bordering on nervous collapse owing to the obduracy of her son. She was told that the excitement of her trips to the Tombs and her unsuccessful attempts to win her son over to her way of thinking were wearing on her, but she insisted on leaving Roslyn and coming to the city yesterday and calling on him. Her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, came with her.

Thaw's first caller yesterday morning was J. Russell Peabody, partner of Clifford W. Hartridge, whom Thaw has selected as counsel. Mr. Peabody remained only a short time, assisting Thaw in opening his mail. He was just leaving as Mrs. Harry Thaw arrived and was shown up to her husband's cell. On her heels was Mr. Hartridge. Thaw left his wife for the time and consulted with his lawyer for a few moments.

At 11 o'clock Mrs. William Thaw arrived with Mrs. Carnegie in an electric brougham. They went upstairs and found the younger Mrs. Thaw before her husband's cell. There was a talk which grew warmer and warmer. It was evident that Mrs. William Thaw and Mrs. Carnegie were arrayed against the prisoner and the prisoner's wife.

At last Mrs. Harry Thaw rushed downstairs and asked Warden Flynn if she might use the telephone. She was evidently much perturbed. The Warden told her that it was against the rules and that she might go outside. She persisted, saying that it was a matter of the greatest importance, and Warden Flynn at last gave in. She rang up Mr. Hartridge and asked him to come to the Tombs at once, and bring Detective Roger O'Mara of Pittsburg, who was evidently known by her to be in the lawyer's office with him. The lawyer answered the call on the run. O'Mara was with him.

While the wife was standing in the Warden's office Mrs. William Thaw, leaning on the arm of Mrs. Carnegie, swept by. They passed within a few feet of the former chorus girl, but paid not the slightest attention to her. It was obvious that the cut was intended. The face of the mother was tear-stained, and she bore every evidence of having passed through a painful time.

Before O'Mara and Mr. Hartridge went up to see Harry Thaw the wife of the prisoner engaged them in earnest conversation. She was advised to go out and get luncheon, and after protesting, consented to do so. Mr. Hartridge and O'Mara called on Thaw together and left together.

"I will have a statement to make a little later at my office," Mr. Hartridge said.

"Let the lawyer talk," said the detective in answer to requests for a statement. "I have nothing to say."

When reporters went to Mr. Hartridge's office this typewritten statement was handed out:

"Clifford W. Hartridge announces that there are no detectives working in Pittsburg on behalf of Mr. Harry K. Thaw or in his interests except such as may be employed by or connected with ex-Chief of Police Roger O'Mara."

Mr. Hartridge was told that his questioners were not interested in the detectives employed in Pittsburg or anywhere else, but in an apparent rupture between Mrs. William Thaw and Mrs. Carnegie on the one hand and Mrs. Harry Thaw and her husband on the other. He declined to discuss this.

Mrs. William Thaw, after leaving the Tombs, was driven to the Hotel Lorraine. There, later in the day, she had a conference with ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, at which she told him the seemingly hopeless situation, but instructed him to keep right ahead with his preparation of a defense along the insanity line. Ex-Judge Olcott, when the conference was over, declined to discuss the new developments in the situation.

The truth of the case is that Harry Thaw wishes to rely on the defense of emotional insanity, and to introduce proof showing that his temporary irresponsibility was due to the treatment the woman who is now his wife received at the hands of White. In this stand he is supported by his wife.

Ex-Judge Olcott does not believe that evidence along such a line would be competent, and from the first set to work gathering evidence to prove that Thaw was insane from boyhood, and that since achieving manhood he had not been exactly normal. Thaw bitterly resents any such course. He wishes to face a jury and have a chance to air what he believes to be his wrongs. Mrs. William Thaw sides with ex-Judge Olcott.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan did not visit the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. He returned from Hartford by a morning train, and spent the day in his apartments going over the evidence gathered in the Thaw case while he was in the South. He will be at his office this morning.

AN ICE COMPANY QUITS.

The Continental Hygeia Couldn't Buy This Year on Credit.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Continental Hygeia Ice Company of 189 East Ninety-third Street by these creditors: Arctic Hygeia Ice Manufacturing Company, $26,778 for ice sold between March 1 and July 30; Wannemacher & Weis Company, $3,822, merchandise, and Conrad Eisenser, $160, services for July. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The Board of Directors of the company authorized William C. Bryant, the Secretary and Treasurer, to sign a consent to the bankruptcy proceedings. The company was incorporated under New York laws on Feb. 7, 1899, with a capital stock of $5,000, which was increased in October, 1899, to $100,000, at which time it was said the American Ice Company became a large stockholder in the company. Herman A. Schaik was President and William C. Bryant Treasurer. The company had no manufacturing plant, but bought its ice from other concerns and sold it at wholesale and retail. The business was formerly very profitable, and dividends of 16 per cent. were paid a few years ago. Heretofore the company bought the ice on credit, but lately the producers would no longer sell it on credit and demanded cash. The company did not have sufficient ready cash to get its supply until the outstanding accounts were collected, and it had to go under. The assets are about $40,0000, the greater part of which is outstanding accounts and some horses, wagons, &c.

WOMEN SAVE MOTORMAN.

Check the Flow of Blood from a Cut Artery in His Wrist.

Two women passengers on a New York & Queens County trolley car on its way from Flushing to Long Island City probably saved the life of the motorman by prompt action yesterday. The car was going down hill at a rapid rate and the motorman tried to raise a window in the vestibule frame in front of him as the rain was coming in. One of his hands slipped and went through the glass and an artery in his wrist was severed.

The motorman reeled and would have fallen, had not the two women who were seated just inside the front door jumped up and held him. There was another motorman on the car, and he jumped to the front platform and shut off the power and applied the air brake. The women had pressed their fingers so tightly around the motorman's wrist that the flood of blood was nearly stopped. After the car stopped two men aided them, and by using handkerchiefs the wound was bound up, and the car resumed its journey. When it arrived in front of St. John's Hospital, the two women assisted the motorman, whose name is John Bailey, into the institution, where he was cared for. The two women declined to give their names.

BOXING CLUB BACKS DOWN.

The Long Acre Association Withdraws its Request for an Injunction.

When the application of the Long Acre Athletic Club for an injunction restraining Sheriff Hayes, Inspector Druhan, and the police from interfering with its weekly boxing bouts came before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday Nathan Vidaver, counsel for the club, announced that he wished to withdraw the motion. Justice MacLean acceded to his request.

Mr. Vidaver said he withdrew the application because Sheriff Hayes and Inspector Druhan had made affidavits setting forth that they never had any intention of interfering with legitimate boxing bouts, and that there was, therefore, no reason for asking for an injunction. The bouts which were to have been held last Thursday, Vidaver said, had been postponed because of the death of a member, but the regular weekly bouts would be held next Thursday, when several three-round contests would take place.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Passengers Booked for Europe on the Transatlantic Liners.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe on the North German Lloyd liner to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Ames, Hugo Baring, Baroness Treusch von Buttlar-Brandenfels, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Chetwood, Theodore W. Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hoyt, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Schenck, Dr. G. Seligman, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodward White.

Those going to Liverpool on the Cunarder Carmania are:

Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Cade, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Enright, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Gillespie, the Rev. Dr. Stewart Means, Mrs. Charles P. Overton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Squire, and R. G. Winslow.

The following passengers will sail for Naples on the Cunarder Carpathia:

Dr. and Mrs. Lawton S. Brooks, Dr. Peter A. Callan, Dr. Frederick Dieiman, John A. Griffith, Dr. [illegible] Lusk, Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Ward.

Hopper Firm Gets a Contract.

Isaac A. Hopper & Son, a firm headed by the former Superintendent of Buildings and the Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, has obtained a contract for laying a new floor in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn. Bids were opened yesterday, and the bid of the Hopper firm, $35,000, was found to be the lowest. The highest bid was $60,400, by the S. W. Carlin Construction Company.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Alteration Sale.

All goods reduced on account of extensive alterations. Our large stock of fine remnants at Suit to order $18. Coat and Trousers $16. Trousers, $5. Our regular stock has also been greatly reduced.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. DENY PROFITS ARE CONCEALED

They Issue a Statement Showing Assets and Earnings.

WON'T EXAGGERATE SURPLUS

Minority Holders Have Charged That Harriman Interests Were Not Paying Large Enough Dividends.

Wells, Fargo & Co. issued to stockholders yesterday a long statement of assets and earnings as a formal reply to the demands made upon the company by the minority stockholders led by Walter C. Stokes & Co. The minority holders began a campaign several months ago for an accounting of the stewardship of the Harriman interests, which have long been in control of the express company, and for dividends in better proportion to earnings than have been paid. Most of the circular accompanying the financial statement is devoted to quotations from the answer made by Sullivan & Cromwell in behalf of the company in the mandamus proceedings brought last week by Robert W. Pomeroy and Albert Joseph Josephson, minority stockholders, to compel the issuance of an adequate financial statement which would enable holders of the stock to arrive at an idea of its intrinsic value.

The statement says that although it is not usual to do so, the company has, by especial effort, prepared in advance of the meeting, financial statements which show the balance sheet, July 26, 1906, a schedule of bonds, stocks, and warrants, a schedule of real estate, a loan schedule, and a statement of yearly earnings from Aug. 1, 1900, to June 30, 1906. The statement continues:

You will observe that this furnishes, in detail, the assets of the company, the surplus, the form in which the surplus is invested, and the net earnings for the past six years. These assets are fairly and reasonably valued as therein stated. Much of the real estate taken, unwillingly, for debt, represents an accumulation of years, and has been in the market for sale for years, and the principal parcel (in San Francisco) is in the destroyed district and its future uncertain. Nor are the securities undervalued.

You will see that the information, when for the first time demanded on the 16th inst., was promptly assured to be furnished at the annual meeting, and was again assured to be furnished in advance of the meeting, and that both of these important facts were suppressed and concealed from you in the last circular of these gentlemen—as they were disregarded by them in the judicial proceeding, improperly and unnecessarily instituted by them and denied by the court.

We feel it a duty to warn you against exaggerated and misleading statements as to the financial condition of the company.

It is sound and substantial, as we have shown; and we have made it so. But it is as wrong to grossly exaggerate the surplus as it would be to grossly underestimate it; and stockholders shall not derive from us, at least, statements or values for which there is no warrant or foundation, which are only cultivated for election purposes, and which can only end in disappointment. The facts speak for themselves, and we advise you to be governed by them and not by reckless and alluring statements which the actual conditions, good as they are, do not justify.

We again repeat that the statement that the complaining stockholders represent 56 per cent. of the stockholders, or a majority of the stock, is not correct.

The balance sheet as of July 26 contains the following statement of assets:

Bonds, stocks, and warrants, as per Schedule A hereto annexed	$5,375,708.70
Real estate, as per Schedule B hereto annexed	1,776,762.44
Cash, Wells, Fargo Co.'s Bank, (subject to current business)	187,390.71
Bills receivable	813,944.47
Cash with general auditor, (subject to current business)	400,000.00
Loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral, as per Schedule C hereto annexed	12,474,004.42
Treasurer, State of Oregon	50,000.00
Total	$20,777,710.74

One of the points about which information was sought was the loan account which the minority committee charged was a source of profit to the Harriman control and one of the chief reasons for the maintenance of the large surplus. On this subject the circular says:

These loans were made in the ordinary course of business and in the usual way to bankers and brokers on good Stock Exchange collateral; $1,474,004.42 are on call, bearing 2¼ to 2½ per cent. interest, and the balance are time loans at from 4½ to 6 per cent. All are amply secured. No loan is made directly or indirectly to any Director.

A member of the minority faction pointed out last night that the loan account, in view of the low rate named for call loans and the wide difference between the maximum and minimum rate of the time loans, left a wide margin for possible favoritism. He also called attention to the opportunity for the concealment of profits in the schedule of stocks and bonds owned by the company and reported at cost. Many of these securities, if put down at the market price, would bring the surplus well up toward the $20,000,000 at which the minority interests have figured it.

Taking only a part of the better-known securities, this same member of the minority figured out an annual income of $720,000, or nearly $100,000 more than enough to pay the dividends of 8 per cent., which the company paid up to July, when a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. was declared. The entire income, he said, would easily amount to enough to pay the increased rate without drawing on the profits of the express business for one cent.

McCARREN DENIES SUIT.

It Was Reported That a Woman Had Demanded $200,000 Damages.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic leader of Kings County, was busy yesterday denying a published story that a Brooklyn woman who had fancied herself his common-law wife had sued him for $200,000 damages and was preparing to take judgment by default.

"So far as I know," said Senator McCarren, "no such suit was ever brought or even contemplated. No papers have been served on me, and the whole matter is news to me."

One visitor told McCarren that he had been informed that there had been a marriage between him and the alleged plaintiff.

"That is absolutely false," answered Mr. McCarren. "I am not married, and have no intention of getting married."

There was no trace of any suit against Senator McCarren on the calendar of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday.

FIVE GAMBLERS SURRENDER.

Indicted on Evidence Supplied by the "Street Cleaning Squad."

Five of the gamblers recently indicted by the Grand Jury gave themselves up at the District Attorney's office yesterday. They were George Williams and Jack Murphy, both of 214 West Fiftieth Street; William Jackson of 309 Columbus Avenue, Seldon Checkley of 29 West Sixty-fourth Street, and Thomas Brown of 313 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The indictments against the men were brought on evidence furnished by Detective Philip Faubel of the "Street Cleaning Squad." He testified that he had bet on the races and played roulette in a house in West Thirty-sixth Street in which the five men were employed. All were arraigned before Judge Rosalsky and admitted in $1,500 bail each. The bondsman was "Bob" Nelson, who gave his house 140 West Twenty-second Street for security.

LAST DAYS.
Men's Good Business Suits,
None worth less than $18 up to $25,
$12.50
Outing Coats and Trousers of Flannel and Worsted. Mixed Suits of every fashionable stuff the season of 1906 has presented. Blue Serges, true in blue and all the way thro'; Black and Blue Cheviots, good Thibets. Moreover every garment is made and trimmed by our own tailors. Values regularly up to $25—$12.50
Smith, Gray & Co.
THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

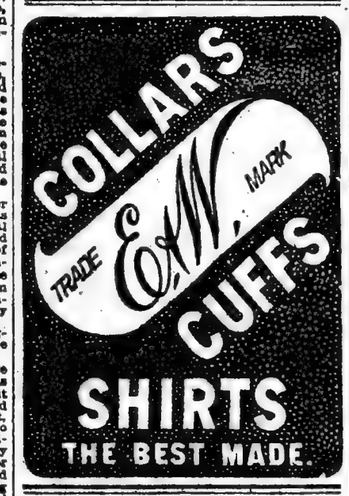

SCHMITTBERGER TRIAL FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER

Postponed on Account of Bingham's Approaching Vacation.

HE WANTS TO BE ON HAND

The "Street Cleaning Squad," Which Raided Over Precinct Commander's Heads, Abolished by Commissioner.

The trial of Inspector Schmittberger, which was set for to-morrow, will be postponed until the early part of September. In his usual morning talk with the newspaper men yesterday Commissioner Bingham so announced. The Commissioner starts on his month's vacation on Thursday. The Inspector has already summoned several hundred witnesses, and will summon more. The trial will be a long one. As Commissioner Bingham wants to be present the trial must go over.

Commissioner Bingham also announced the abolition of the "Street Cleaning Squad." He had temporarily assigned a score or more of men to the Street Cleaning Department, but they didn't have anything to do with the physical cleaning of the highways. Instead they gathered evidence as to gambling and other wrongdoing, making raids over the heads of the Police Captains and Inspectors.

This was the squad whose raids in the Tenderloin brought about the transfer of Schmittberger and Capt. Hodgins and the charges against the Inspector. It has been in existence almost two months and had been nicknamed "Bingham's Vice Squad." The Commissioner expressed himself forcibly on McAdoo's Vice Squad when he abolished it on coming into office.

"Some people will say, Commissioner, that you are abolishing the squad now that you have no further use for it, since you have succeeded in getting Schmittberger into trouble," some one suggested yesterday morning.

"Not at all," answered Commissioner Bingham. "I do not dislike Schmittberger. There isn't any Vice Squad. I may at any time detail men to do special work when I need them for that work."

Martin W. Littleton, ex-Borough President of Brooklyn, has been retained as chief counsel for Inspector Schmittberger. He sent to Police Headquarters yesterday morning for a copy of the charges. This trial is eagerly looked forward to by men in the department, for Inspector Schmittberger's counsel has said that the charges made against the officer were the result of a conspiracy to get him out of the department.

There is a report that Schmittberger has already received an offer from the Parkhurst Society to do work for it in case he is "railroaded" out of the Police Department. He is said to be willing to accept the offer. If he does, the prophets continue, he will make things lively for the police.

ATTACKED A FUNERAL DRIVER.

Russo Goes to Workhouse for His Business Enterprise.

Joseph Russo, agent for an Italian undertaker, living at 214 East 111th Street, was sent to the Workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Whitman for stopping a funeral on Saturday and assaulting the driver of a coach containing the mourners.

Patrolman Houck of the East 104th Street Station testified that while the funeral of Mrs. Sadie Vento's son was on its way to the cemetery Saturday afternoon Russo attacked Santo Verte, the driver of a coach in which the mother was. He said the assault was the result of a rivalry between undertakers, and that but for his speedy arrival a riot would have followed.

HOPE
TROUSERS CUT for BOYS
$2.55

Tuesday, July 31st.
LITTLE—BUT, OH MY!
Napoleon and Phil Sheridan were both little men, and we could fill this column with a roster of little men who did BIG THINGS. For that reason we are very particular to please all the little men who measure 28 inseam or thereabouts.
Taking less cloth, some of the short lengths, being of the finer ends, are cut up in these Trousers—a TIP not to be overlooked. The price is the same.
$2.55
BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Heavy Bathing Suits,
98c
two pieces, with fancy mercerized trimmings.
Sweater Knit Suits,
in newest fad,
at 3.98
worth 7.00.
This is the summer clearance season—Hence these exceptional bargains.
50c Lisle Socks at 25c.
1.00 Mesh Underwear at 69c.
4.00 Flannel Vests at 1.98.
1.50 Madras Pajamas at 98c.
Shirts for Fastidious Men.
1.50 Negligees at 98c.
White Madras, Blue Madras, Natural Linen, &c., pleated or plain bosoms.
1.50 Flannel Negligees at 1.19, with linen neckbands.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOV'NOR'S SON."
The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Best Seats $1.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust
McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."
N. Y. ROOF "SEEING NEW YORK" and Bully Vaudeville, with THE FLAMATURGISTS.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Hotels, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 48th Street.
Telephone 2330 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
HAPPYLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

MANHATTAN BEACH
RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS | Sat. Mat. 2. Eve. at 8.
PAIN'S VESUVIUS AND GRAND FIREWORKS | Every Eve. at 8 P. M.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL
WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
His Honor the Mayor
with BLANCHE RING. English Pony Ballet.
MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening. The Musical Success. Mamzelle Champagne Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. 200 Time Aug. 6 THE LION AND THE MOUSE
Keith —and— Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 25, 50c. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "The Bells" & Vaude.
42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. AMERICAN 25, 50 & 75. The Gambler of the West
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Myrtle Abbott.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK BATHING UNSURPASSED.
WEST END Evs. 8:10. Mat. To-day, 25c. LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
3 Dixon's 3RD AV. Corner 31st St. Next Mat. Thurs. THE KING OF DIAMONDS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

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HEARST MUST RUN FOR GOVERNOR ALONE

Democratic Committeemen Turn Down Murphy's Plan.

BETTER HIGGINS, SOME SAY

Meyer to Remain Chairman Until the Convention—Programme for To-day's Meeting Ready.

William Randolph Hearst will be the candidate of his own Independence League for Governor this Fall, but yesterday's developments indicated that he will have to run for office as an independent only, without the backing of the Democratic Party in the State.

The Democratic State Committeemen assembled here for the meeting at noon to-day have already practically decided to turn down Mr. Hearst for the nomination of that party, while the Independence Leaguers last night were voicing their loudest claims to having cut into the Democratic ranks even in the State Committee itself, and within a few hours after their "harrah" meeting at the Gilsey House, the regulars in the Democratic organization were agreeing to veto the Hearst pretensions.

That bit of the lobby which is still left of the old Hoffman House was crowded early in the evening by Democratic State Committeemen. The meeting they are here to attend is one of the most important in years.

Leaders who are known to be close to men in several of the great corporations did most of the talking. They were there to discuss Hearst as a menace to corporate prosperity and to hit upon any plan that will prevent his candidacy developing so that financial interests would be injured.

Many were of the opinion that Higgins would win the Republican nomination easily, and were satisfied that they would be about as well off with him re-elected as they are now, while with Hearst they would be nowhere. It is a fact, however, that not a leader whose opinion is well regarded even hinted that he expected the regular Democratic candidate to be elected. The whole thought was how to prevent that nominee from being Hearst. The general sentiment was that it had far better be Higgins than Hearst.

Some Who Were There.

Patrick E. McCabe was much in evidence, as was his side partner, Eugene D. Wood, through whom Republican Leader William Barnes, Jr., of Albany County has long kept in power. William F. Sheehan was in consultation upstairs with the half dozen big men who will run the committee and very probably the convention. Chairman Cord Meyer was within call whenever Senator McCarren or Leader Murphy wanted him. These two chieftains conferred alone until nearly midnight.

Fire Commissioner O'Brien and Executive Secretary Willis were taking care of the interests of Mayor McClellan.

By the end of the night's conferences the programme was pretty well established. Cord Meyer will remain as Chairman of the Committee until after the Democratic State Convention, when the new committee will be appointed. Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall was turned down hard when he made overtures to the regulars to have William J. Conners of Buffalo named as Chairman to succeed Mr. Meyer.

Mr. Murphy's proposal was the outcome of several meetings with Mr. Conners, the last of which was of two days' duration at the Tammany leader's house in Good Ground. There the details of the deal, so far as the two could work it out, were formed. It was along the lines pointed out in THE TIMES several days ago; Conners and Murphy were to stand together for Hearst, at least to all appearances, and as an earnest of their position were to make Conners State Chairman. Mr. Murphy's promise to the Buffalo man was to go as far as he could in the matter, and he did that last night with the Hoffman House regulars.

Mr. Murphy found Senator McCarren in control of the strategy part of the programme for the regulars, and when he made his suggestion to his old-time political enemy that he wanted to see Conners made Chairman he was met with the pertinent answer:

"There is no vacancy."

Meyer to Stay.

Following that, Messrs. Murphy, McCarren, and Meyer had a long conference in one of the rooms of the hotel, and there it was settled that Meyer is to stick until convention time, and the ambitions of Conners were strangled.

Mr. Meyer left the conference not long before midnight and Senator McCarren and Leader Murphy were left to thrash out the matter. Senator McCarren's position is to stick out against Hearst for all time. Thus there was no hesitancy in putting him in charge of the regular programme. Senator McCarren has not forgotten the cry in Brooklyn that placed Coler in the Borough Presidency for the Municipal Ownership Party—"Anything to beat McCarren"—and now that the Senator is in a position to even up matters by standing out against the Hearst movement he is not likely to listen in any receptive mood to Mr. Murphy's arguments.

When their conference was over both declined to make any statement, but from other members of the committee it was learned that there had been no change

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ROCKEFELLER IN CLEVELAND.

Anxious That People Should Know Him as He Really Is.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—"It is good to get home again," said John D. Rockefeller this morning at 7:10 o'clock as he was entering the city on the Lake Shore train.

"If you don't think it is a pleasure to be here," he continued, "go to Europe for a short time. Our own country is the best—though we can still make great improvements in conditions here. We can study our own conditions to good advantage."

He referred to the visits of Cleveland business men and of newspaper humorists at Forest Hill last Summer, saying it was one of the greatest pleasures of his life.

"Are others planned for this year?" he was asked.

"I didn't plan them last year," was the reply. "My friends did that kindness for me," and he coughed. "I have nothing planned for this year. Will I have my friends come? It's a little early to say. I'll think it over. You see, I had to close the park at Forest Hill to the public. The actions of a few made it necessary. Perhaps I will open it again some day—when the people get to know better the kind of man I am.

"I hope the time will come when some of the people will know others of the people better. You newspaper men can do much toward making some of us better acquainted with the others. You can tell what kind of people we are. I believe it is your duty to do this. It will be better for us all."

Fatigue incident to his all-night journey on the cars was pleaded by Mr. Rockefeller as his reason for not discussing the present investigation of the Standard Oil Company by the United States Government. Neither would he talk of his citation before the State courts at Findlay in the conspiracy suit instituted by County Prosecutor David. When asked, though, whether he did not consider the Findlay warrant for him in the light of a joke, he promptly replied, with deferential respect for the majesty of the law: "Oh, no, by no means a joke, but I certainly think it will not amount to anything when the case comes to trial."

DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY.

Undercurrent Carried Two Men to Sea Yesterday Afternoon.

The heavy surf and strong undercurrent which have prevailed at Rockaway Beach since Saturday caused two more drowning accidents there yesterday.

The first victim was John O'Brien, a salesman, of Glendinning Avenue, Jersey City, who was one of a party of excursionists from St. Jucy's Roman Catholic Church in Jersey City.

Father Cunningham of St. Lucy's Church, who is a strong swimmer, heard the drowning man's cry and made a heroic effort to save him. Sister Cyril of the Order of Mercy of Jersey City, who has a cottage on the beach, also heard his cry for help, and jumped into the water in an endeavor to rescue him. They were joined by Police Sergeant William W. Sullivan. They succeeded in bringing the man, who was unconscious, ashore. Dr. G. Schenck worked over O'Brien for some time, but he died on the beach without recovering consciousness.

While the persons on the beach were watching the attempt to save O'Brien Ernest Sweeney, a clerk, of 535 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, was swept out to sea from within a few yards of the spot where O'Brien was knocked down. His body had not been recovered up to a late hour last night.

CHINA'S ANGER UNFOUNDED.

American Legation Guard Is Not to be Strengthened.

PEKING, July 31.—The fact that the United States is sending reinforcements for her legation guard has caused great surprise here. The Americans have the hardest position in the legation quarter to defend, and one of the smallest guards, but the present situation does not provide cause for uneasiness, while the increase, it is pointed out, will offend the Chinese.

The American Minister, Mr. Rockhill, has telegraphed to Washington, strongly opposing the increase.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is stated at the Navy Department that there is no intention of increasing the legation guard at Peking. The marines stationed there are to be relieved, and it is probable, according to the officials, that the rumor gained currency that the men going to Peking were reinforcements instead of a relief.

It is the intention of the department to maintain the guard of one company of marines at Peking.

MUST SURPASS ITALY'S SHIP.

Plans for Great Battleship Delayed by News of Another Fighter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The news that Italy is building a battleship that will surpass the Dreadnought of the British Navy as much as the Dreadnought surpasser all other ships afloat, is taken by naval officers here to mean that the battleship tentatively authorized at the last session of Congress will not be built for the present.

When the bill was passed by Congress it was generally supposed that the naval constructors would merely have to beat the Dreadnought while planning the new battleship. Now that Italy is building a ship that will surpass the Dreadnaught the plans for the new American battleship, to be submitted to Congress next December, must be for a ship that will excel the Italian vessel. The naval officers know nothing about the Italian ship, and, thus hampered, it is hardly possible for them to furnish the plans in the required time. The inevitable result will be further delay.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Local Organization Changes Its Name to Fit Enlarged Scope.

Supreme Court Justice MacLean signed an order yesterday authorizing the Democratic Club to become the National Democratic Club.

The petition for the change, presented by Lawyer M. Warley Platzek, set forth that the club has determined to enlarge the scope of its operations, usefulness, and influence throughout the United States.

There was no opposition to the motion.

No Danger of Mexican Uprising.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The State Department received a dispatch to-day from Ambassador Thompson at the City of Mexico reiterating his declaration that there is not the slightest foundation for the numerous statements in American papers relative to a prospective uprising of Mexicans against foreigners in Mexico, Sept. 16. He says that the Mexican Government is vigilant to the last degree, and should a disturbance develop at any point it will deal with offenders promptly.

STEEL COMMON DIVIDEND IS DECLARED AT LAST

It Totals 1 Per Cent. for the Last Two Quarters.

THE STOCK GOES UP TO 40

Directors' Action Is Generally Credited to Mr. Morgan's Influence—Company's Earnings Break Records.

A dividend was declared on the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation for the first time since December, 1903, at yesterday's meeting of Directors. The dividend amounts in all to 1 per cent. for the six months ending June 30 and is in the form of two quarterly dividends each of ½ per cent., for the quarters ending March 31 and June 30, respectively, payable Oct. 1.

It had been predicted for weeks past that the quarterly report of the Steel Corporation's earnings, due to come out at yesterday's meeting, would show the largest returns in the company's history, and in this belief a large contingent in Wall Street confidently looked for just such news as the meeting produced.

The Steel stocks sold up on this confidence, and toward the close of the market, just before the meeting, the common stock touched 40. The Directors gathered a few minutes after 3 o'clock in the offices of the United States Steel Corporation in the Empire Building.

As fifteen minutes and then half an hour passed with no word from the committee room it was taken for granted that something more than the formality of declaring the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was occupying the Directors, and when the meeting adjourned at 3:45 Wall Street was eagerly waiting at the tickers.

Directors Were Uncommunicative.

The first two or three Directors out of the meeting ran the gantlet of reporters and brokers' clerks outside of the offices without permitting themselves any announcement of what took place at the meeting. Then Mr. Morgan appeared. He was greeted by a rush of reporters, who wanted to know first if a common stock dividend had been declared. Mr. Morgan hesitated a moment; then he said, guardedly:

"I don't know. Wait a moment; I'll see."

He slid back into the committee room, and came out shortly, saying that two dividends had been declared on the common stock.

It was later formally announced that the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. had been declared on the preferred stock, and a typewritten statement was given out announcing that "the Directors also declared a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. on the common stock for the quarter ending March 31 and one-half of 1 per cent. for the quarter ending June 30, to be paid Oct. 1 from the surplus net earnings for the six months ending June 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 8. Books open Oct. 2."

Just what took place at the meeting of the Finance Committee which preceded the meeting of the Directors could not be definitely learned, but it was stated by one of the Directors that the decision to resume payments had been unanimous.

Credits Resumption to Morgan.

Wall Street was inclined to credit the Morgan interests, which are represented by George W. Perkins on the Finance Committee, with the action taken yesterday. It has been confidently predicted ever since Mr. Morgan sailed for home that his arrival would be followed by a resumption of payments on the Steel common stock.

This prediction was based partly on Mr. Morgan's sanguine attitude toward the property and partly on the belief that his attitude toward dividends generally is a sanguine one. The same preliminary rumors gave H. H. Rogers and the Standard Oil interests in the company the credit for more or less opposition toward any disbursement at this time.

One of the questions which interested Wall Street men after the dividend was announced was the unusual action of declaring dividends for a past period. It was even questioned whether owners of the stock in the period on which the dividends have been declared who have since sold out may not have a ground for suits to compel the payment of the dividends to them instead of to the present owners.

Net Earnings $40,125,038.

The net earnings for the quarter ended June 30, made public after the meeting of Directors, amounted to $40,125,038, an increase of $9,813,017 over the corresponding quarter in 1905 and of $2,462,975 over the same period in 1902, which was the record quarter of the company's banner year. The showing is also nearly $3,500,000 better than the first quarter of the current year.

The net earnings for the six months which this quarter completes are $76,759,523, which compares with $63,331,012 for the same period last year, and exceeds the same six months in 1902, which produced the largest net earnings of any similar period heretofore by more than $12,000,000. If the present average of earnings is maintained through the balance of the year the total will be over $153,000,000 compared with $138,000,000 earned in 1902.

The balance of surplus for the quarter after the payment of all fixed charges and the regular dividend on the preferred stock, and after setting aside $18,000,000 for extraordinary expenditures, amounted to $5,231,103. The appropriation for extraordinary expenditures was larger by $2,500,000 than the appropriation for this purpose made last quarter.

More Money Set Apart.

An increase of $1,826,437 is shown in the amount set aside for the regular depreciation and reserve fund, the special improvement and replacement funds, and the sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies, which in the first quarter of the year amounted, taken together, to $7,325,608.

The payment of the two dividends on the common stock amounting to 1 per cent. will require some $5,083,025, or almost as much as the balance of surplus for the quarter and very nearly one-half of the balance of surplus for the six months on which the dividends have been declared. The balance of surplus for the six months amounts to $10,796,106.

The unfilled orders on hand on June 30 amounted to 6,809,589 tons, a falling off of 209,138 tons from the unfilled orders on the company's books at the end of March, when they amounted to 7,018,712 tons. The largest tonnage of unfilled orders in the company's history was at the close of 1905, when there were 7,605,086 tons on the books. Notwithstanding the falling off in unfilled business since the beginning of the year, the executive officers of the company have been reported from time to time as expressing entire satisfaction with the position of the steel trade for some time to come.

COMPROMISE IN IOWA FIGHT.

Committee Supports Cummins and He'll Be Renominated To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 31.—The end of the factional fight in the Republican Party between the followers of Gov. Albert D. Cummins and George D. Perkins is anticipated by the action of the Republican State Committee to-night. Cummins will be renominated by the Republican State Convention to-morrow. Warren Garst of Carroll County will probably be the candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

This conclusion was reached when the committee decided the Scott County contest by voting unanimously to seat Gov. Cummins's delegates. As soon as the committee's action was announced the rumor was started that Perkins would withdraw from the race for Governor, and that he had quarreled with J. W. Blythe, his campaign manager, for keeping him in the race, under a promise that the State Committee would decide in his favor.

"There is not a word of truth in either story," said Mr. Perkins later. "My name will go before the convention to-morrow."

The Scott County contest was the one the "Stand Patter" faction relied on. The decision means that none of the "fake" contests will be recognized.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE.

Cooper & Co.'s Chemical Building Destroyed in Newark.

Three men were killed and another was mortally injured by the explosion of soluble cotton at the plant of Charles Cooper & Co., chemical manufacturers, at Clifford and Van Buren Streets, Newark, yesterday afternoon. Two bodies were taken from the ruins and are now in Mullen's morgue. Another is buried in the débris. The dead are:

VOELTZEL, CARL, 35 years old, of 35 Jabez Street.
MERKLINGER, MAX, 40 years old, of 68 Kossuth Street.
BUCKWALD, ANTON, 17 years old, of 60 Kossuth Street.

Samuel Albert, 35 years old, of 101½ Bremen Street, who was in the building at the time of the explosion, is missing. The injured man is Charles Stark, 35 years old, of 372 Walnut Street. He was taken to St. James's Hospital suffering from contusions and burns about the head and body. His recovery is considered doubtful.

The building in which the explosion occurred is a two-story brick structure. It stands in the rear of a row of the company's buildings on South Street and a block from the main building at Clifford and Van Buren Streets.

The cause of the explosion is unknown, although it is believed to have originated from friction which ignited camphor gas. Soluble cotton is composed of a mixture of nitric acid, camphor, and fine cotton.

Persons who were in the vicinity of the building when it was destroyed say they saw an object resembling a man's body blown high in the air. Buckwald's body was found about 100 feet from the building. It is thought that he was blown through the roof. The explosion was heard a distance of several miles, and windows in nearby buildings were shattered.

COCKRAN'S IRISH PLAN FAILS.

Affairs of His Sligo Company Up in the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 31.—W. Bourke Cockran of New York gave $50,000 a year ago to County Sligo, Ireland, for the benefit of the industries there. The Trustees of the money invested it in the Sligo Saw Mills and Joinery Company, which has failed.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Fetherstonhaugh (Unionist) asked Chief Secretary for Ireland Bryce if, as alleged, this company had been formed under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, the Department would refund the original sum together with the capital subscribed by the public.

Mr. Bryce replied that the department was not officially concerned in the matter, but that a committee was investigating, and that Mr. Cockran's solicitor would submit a statement of the fact to this committee.

CHICAGO WOMAN IN A HURRY.

Shoved Motorman Aside and Speeded Street Car—Passengers in Panic.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Passengers on a southbound Halsted Street car were panic-stricken yesterday when a woman pushed the motorman from the front platform and ran the car at high speed for nearly a mile.

No stops were made, and the car collided with coal wagons and other vehicles along the route. Several women in the car, thinking that an insane person was at the controller, became hysterical and had to be held by the male passengers to prevent them from leaping to the street.

The woman who caused the excitement was Mrs. S. H. Chidester of Evergreen Park, a suburb of Chicago. She wanted to catch a Grand Trunk train at the Halsted and Forty-ninth Street station, and for that reason took possession of the car.

The conductor, assisted by several passengers, finally overpowered her and took her to the Halsted Street Police Station. She convinced the police that she was not insane and was released.

CATCH YOUNG HERRESHOFF.

Policemen Accuse Him of Motoring Too Fast in Broadway.

In Police Commissioner Bingham's automobile Roundsman Eugene Casey and Policeman Benjamin Mallem of Police Headquarters scoured the streets of the city last night, looking for reckless automobile drivers and made several catches. Among those whom they arrested was Francis Lee Herreshoff, who said he was a son of Nat Herreshoff, the boat builder. A young woman was with him.

Herreshoff denied that he had driven up Broadway at eighteen miles an hour, and smilingly left $100 security for his appearance in court this morning.

He said he was 29 years old, a student, and lived at 40 West Sixty-ninth Street.

$500,000 Y. M. C. A. Building.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The Young Men's Christian Association Building Committee has selected the plans of Horace Trumbauer for the $500,000 Young Men's Christian Association building which will be erected here, and which is to be the finest of its kind in the country. Plans were also submitted by New York, Boston, and Washington architects.

Equinox Sparkling Lithia Qts. and Pts. 10 Gr. Lithia per gallon. Principal Grocers.—Adv.

FIRE ENGINE UPSET TO SAVE SMALL BOYS

Engineer Scalded Nearly to Death—Firemen Hurt.

DRIVER MISTFELD DID IT

He Saw the Boys Paralyzed with Fright in the Street and Could Not Run Them Down.

Fireman Harry Mistfeld, driver of Engine 22, which has quarters in Eighty-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, likes the children in that neighborhood, and they all like him. He is tall, broad-shouldered, and good natured into the bargain. He never refuses to show the boys and girls the engine and its team when they want to look at them.

Last night an alarm was turned in from Ninety-fifth Street and First Avenue, and Engine Company No. 22 jumped in response, Mistfeld on the engine. He galloped out of the engine house with Foreman Michael Ruddy and Engineer Edward Henning on the running board, and as usual a small crowd of boys and girls gathered the minute the clang of the engine bells was heard. When Mistfeld clucked his horses into a breakneck pace they cheered.

Turning up First Avenue Mistfeld drove his team on to the car tracks, and after getting the wheels in proper position let loose the reins and dashed up town.

It was all clear until the engine got to Eighty-eighth Street. Then suddenly three or four boys who were skylarking on the pavement and unconscious of the approach of the engine jumped into the street right in front of the horses. There was a cry from men and women on both sides of the street, who saw the danger.

"Pull 'em out!" shouted the crowd to Mistfeld, handling the horses. "Pull 'em out, or you'll kill the boys."

Mistfeld saw the danger as quickly as they did. He pulled on his right rein to steer the horses to the side. The boys stood paralyzed twenty feet in front of the engine. The crowd held its breath.

Instead of skidding off the tracks as the engine, with its steel tires, might have been expected to do, the big smoking hulk turned over. Down upon its side it clashed, the wheels still revolving in the air. Mistfeld and the other two men went down with it.

The driver was thrown against the curb. Foreman Ruddy followed him. Engineer Henning was hurled from the rear step toward the boiler, striking the smokestack.

Mistfeld was stunned for a moment. Then recovering he ran back to the wreck to which the horses were still attached, and tried to release the engineer. Escaping steam and scalding water were running from the boiler over Henning, and he was moaning in agony.

"For heaven's sake!" he shouted to Mistfeld, "hurry up and get me out."

The crowd rushed to help the driver. Somebody carried the news to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, half a block away, and the reserves came up on the run. Calls for ambulances were sent to the Flewar, Presbyterian, and Harlem Hospitals. When they arrived Henning had been pulled out, but was almost unconscious. At Flower Hospital it was found that he was suffering from internal injuries besides his burns and scalds.

The boys and girls of the neighborhood crowded about the upturned engine after the horses had been unhitched. Among them were the youngsters who had been indirectly responsible for the accident. Mistfeld went over and twitched them each by the ear. Then he drove them home. He and Ruddy were badly bruised, but they were still on duty an hour later. The fire, which was in the fourth story of a tenement house at 337 East Ninety-fifth Street, was inconsequential, as a fire so often is when lives have been risked to reach it.

HENRY LEHR IN A SCUFFLE.

Resents Being Snapshotted by a Photographer at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—Henry Symes Lehr and a newspaper photographer figured prominently in a scuffle in Bellevue Avenue in front of the Newport Casino this morning. The photographer yesterday attempted to take a snapshot photograph of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mr. Lehr as they alighted from Mrs. Fish's carriage, but was prevented by Chief of Police Crowley, who stepped between the camera and Mrs. Fish just in time to prevent the photograph.

To-day Mr. Lehr was coming out of a jewelry store, and the photographer succeeded in snapping a photograph. Mr. Lehr, greatly enraged, rushed up to the photographer and dragged him into the store, but after a moment's consideration realized that he had committed a technical assault.

He returned the camera, which he had wrested from the photographer, and paid him $25 for the plate containing the negative, thus closing the incident so far as the photographer was concerned.

FEW MEAT INSPECTORS PASS.

Only 8 Out of Every 100 Applicants Survive Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It may be no easy matter to get the 500 inspectors required by the Department of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the meat inspection law. Only eight out of every hundred of those taking the civil service examination so far have passed.

About 3,600 took the examination. The returns so far cover only the Eastern States. Should the proportion of successful applicants from the West be no larger, only about 288 of the required number will have qualified, but a better showing is expected from that section of the country.

Lords Pass Irish Cottages Bill.

LONDON, July 31.—The Irish Laborers' Cottages bill was passed in the House of Lords to-day.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Colon, Colon, July 26; steamship Cubana, Matanzas, July 27.

Blue all, Taylor's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

TELLS OF DIAMONDS LOST.

Jeweler Says His Messenger Has Disappeared with $15,000 Worth.

Richard V. Hurd, a jeweler at 128 West Twenty-third Street, who said he has an agency in Maiden Lane, went to the Tenderloin Police Station at 1 o'clock this morning and said that an employe, whose address he gave as a house in Washington Square, had robbed him of $15,000 worth of diamonds.

Hurd said he gave the man the diamonds in a satchel to carry down town. In addition there was a check for $150 on a bank, the name of which Hurd could not remember. The man, he said, had been in his employ only a week.

The police are looking for the employe.

LOWER PENNSYLVANIA FARES.

Road Will Charge 2½ Cents a Mile and Sell New 1,000-Mile Tickets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced to-night that it would reduce its maximum one-way passenger fare from 3½ cents and 3 cents to 2½ cents, and that after Sept. 1 1,000-mile tickets will be sold for $20, no cash deposit being required.

The new ticket will be accepted for travel only upon the company's lines upon presentation by any one, making it available for use by individuals, firms, families, or associations. The sale of the present interchangeable mileage ticket, provided the other railroads interested are willing, will be continued.

It is assumed that the competing lines which reach New York by way of Cincinnati and Louisville will meet the Pennsylvania's reduction by a readjustment of fares, so that all Southern passenger traffic, whether by way of Washington, Cincinnati, or Louisville, will be on an equal basis.

COREY PAID $3,000,000?

Pittsburg Hears of This Settlement—In Nevada Report Is $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADDOCK, Penn., July 31.—It is said here, the former home of W. Ellis Corey and his wife, Laura Cook Corey, that the price paid by Corey to his wife as a settlement prior to the divorce proceedings was $3,000,000. She promised that she would not bring the name of any woman into the case or press the claim of non-support, while he agreed that he would not combat the contention of desertion.

The rumor grows here that President Corey has decided to remarry. This was generally understood among friends of both sides before the divorce was granted. The woman in the case is said to be living in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., July 31.—It is said here to-day that Mrs. Corey several weeks ago, before she began suit, made a financial settlement with her husband by which she obtained $2,000,000, to be divided equally between herself and her son, Allan.

Since her residence here Mrs. Corey has acquired valuable mining property near Gardnerville and in Lyon County, which she is now developing. The properties carry gold and silver and copper values.

LEPER OUT OF MARYLAND.

Disappears from the State at Same Time as Health Official.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—It was discovered early this morning that the box containing George Rashid, or Rossett, the leper, had disappeared from its anchorage at Lorely, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Dr. John Fulton, Secretary of the State Board of Health, was also missing from his office here. It was then recalled that several days ago he guardedly announced that he purposed to force the West Virginia authorities to take back the unwelcome visitor they had dumped into Maryland.

This evening the General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announced that the company's agent at Parkersburg, West Va., had reported that the leper was seen sitting beneath a tree near the railroad station.

PARLOR CAR TANKS BURST.

The Merchants' Limited Started for Boston an Hour Late.

The Merchants' Limited, which leaves the Grand Central Station for Boston at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was nearly an hour late yesterday because two of the parlor cars were put out of commission by the explosion of their gas tanks.

At 4 o'clock an engine had Cars 2,200 and 2,198 in tow at the Melrose yards and was making up the Merchants' Limited. A light engine bumped into the two cars, the gas tanks exploded, the car windows were shattered, the cars were set on fire and their interiors were spoiled before the yard fire system put out the fires.

GOV. WARNER RENOMINATED.

Michigan Republicans Would Elect U. S. Senators by Direct Vote.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—The Republican State Convention to-day adopted a compromise resolution which recommends to the Michigan delegates to the Iowa Convention in September that "they direct their efforts to the end that the people of the United States so amend the Constitution of the United States as to permit the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people."

The platform was of the stand-pat order and indorsed the Republican administration, State and National.

The State ticket was completed with Fred M. Warner renominated for Governor and Patrick H. Kelly for Lieutenant Governor.

J. C. Shaeffer Gets Dayton Journal.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 31.—The Dayton Journal has been purchased by J. C. Shaffer, who five years ago bought The Chicago Evening Post and two years ago, with D. G. Reid, purchased The Star League of Indiana.

Zion City Must Give Up $18,620.

CHICAGO, July 31.—John G. Speicher, Overseer of Zion City, was ordered to-day by Judge Cutting of the Probate Court to pay to Jules F. Brauer $18,620, which Speicher held as administrator of the estate of Frederick Sutton, a wealthy Australian, who left a large sum of money to Zion City. Sutton's brothers asserted that he had made a second will which superseded the old one.

Aplanatic Invisible Bifocal Glasses, near and distant vision, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

MUTINEERS HOLD RUSSIAN FORTRESS

Defeat Loyal Troops at Sveaborg—Hundreds Killed.

FLEET BOMBARDS BARRACKS.

Plot to Seize Sevastopol and Kronstadt—Soldiers in the South Revolt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1906. A dispatch received here by a news agency from Helsingfors dated July 31 says that fighting broke out again to-night in the Sveaborg fortress and is now progressing.

HELSINGFORS, July 31.—A serious military conspiracy, aiming at the simultaneous capture of Russia's three principal sea fortresses, Kronstadt, Sevastopol, and Sveaborg, arranged by the Revolutionary Military League, was precipitated here last night by the attempt to arrest members of a company of sappers who had mutinied on account of the death of one of their comrades, alleged to have been due to ill-treatment.

The garrison of the fortress of Sveaborg formed one immediately in revolt. All the artillerymen and sappers surrounding the place were mustered. Only four companies of infantrymen remained loyal.

The mutineers seized forty machine guns and practically all the quick-firing and light artillery in the fortress, but even with this all they were unable to hold the main fort against the loyal infantry. The fighting continued all night long. The heaviest firing was heard at 10 o'clock in the evening until 1 o'clock in the morning.

This morning a detachment of the revolutionaries seized the magazine of rifles at Skatudden, hoisted the red flag, and were joined by all the marines. The cruisers, torpedo boats, and destroyers lying in the harbor opened fire on the barracks. This fire was answered from the third-story windows of the barracks with machine guns and rifles.

The torpedo boats and the destroyers, which were lying close to the shore, were subjected to such a hot fire from the barracks that their crews were driven below decks. They finally steamed out and joined in the bombardment with the cruisers. This sea attack was in co-operation with attacks by Cossacks and infantry from the land side, which began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued through the whole day.

Finally, toward evening, the firing ceased, and the authorities announced that the barracks had been captured.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Cossacks cleared the square in front of the palace facing Sveaborg and then drove the public from the entire water front for the purpose of preventing the sending of assistance from the city to Sveaborg.

The exact situation at Sveaborg is not known. Firing can no longer be heard. Rumors are in circulation that the entire fortress has now fallen into the hands of the insurgents, but they lack confirmation. It is believed that the cessation of fighting is but a prelude to the renewal of the battle between the mutineers and the loyal troops.

An authoritative estimate of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained, but the casualty list on both sides must be heavy, for the fighting was waged with desperation. It is reported that several hundred have been killed or wounded.

There are various rumors regarding the fate of the officers who were at Sveaborg and in the Skatudden Barracks. According to one rumor almost all the officers, and according to another almost all the junior officers, sided with the mutineers.

The marines at Skatudden are said to have convened an elective court-martial which condemned several officers to instant execution.

The wives and families of the officers on duty in the Sveaborg fortress were sent ashore by Gen. Laiming and were not molested by the Revolutionists.

"The Red Guard," whose leaders were cognisant of the plot, dispatched an expedition by a special train as soon as the revolt broke out to cut the railroad track outside of the city in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements.

A general strike was declared this afternoon, and was obeyed by the workmen of all the factories.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 1, (1 A. M.)—No report of the suppression of the revolt of the garrison at Sveaborg fortress, "the Gibraltar of the North," has been received in St. Petersburg up to this hour.

The secondary uprising among the marines and troops stationed at Skatudden barracks, on the peninsula communicating with the mainland, was crushed out at a late hour yesterday by loyal troops after heavy fighting in which nine cruisers, destroyers, and torpedo boats participated.

The sound of firing on the islands and from the fortress has ceased, and in spite of the fact that the occupation of the entire waterfront by Cossacks prevents the obtaining of positive news, it is understood at Helsingfors that the mutinous artillerymen and sappers are still holding their positions. The outlying islands and the fortress appear still to be in their possession, and they have practically all the machine guns, quick-firers, and movable artillery of the fortress.

Gen. Laiming, the Commandant of the fortress, is holding on to the main fort in Commander Island with a force of loyal infantry.

The following dispatch has just been received direct from Helsingfors. It is dated July 31, 2 P. M.:

"A hundred Revolutionists, armed and half uniformed, have just marched to the Socialist Club in George Street. They demanded that the Socialist 'Red Guard' mobilise and join a movement to relieve the 1,000 marines who are held within a cordon in Skatudden barracks by the loyal troops. The chiefs of the 'Red Guard' are undecided as to whether to commence an armed uprising or not, as many of the

...ments are completely cut off sympathy with such a movement.

The authorities apparently are paralyzed by the suddenness of the revolt. They were quite in ignorance as to which troops could be depended upon.

Two officers were killed at Skatudden by marines this morning before a large crowd of civilian sympathizers."

Owing to the cutting of telegraph wires by a flying expedition of the "Red Guards," which destroyed the railroad at Riipioski, The Associated Press is receiving the news of the mutiny by the roundabout means of telephoning to Viborg and telegraphing from there to St. Petersburg. This entails a delay of several hours.

The military authorities received a telegram yesterday morning from Major Gen. Laiming announcing that the fortresses and artillery had opened fire on Commander Island. The insurgents had seized artillery and all the machine guns and had taken possession of one of the islands. Some of the telegraph wires had been cut.

Gen. Laiming added that he himself was on Commander Island with four companies of the garrison and two companies of sharpshooters, sent from Helsingfors. He did not give the number of casualties.

An official dispatch from Helsingfors, timed 6:30 P. M., said:

"The cannonade at Sveaborg has now ceased."

The dispatch added that the mutinous sappers and miners and artillerymen occupied three forts on detached islets, from which they cannonaded the main fortress, the garrison of which was reinforced by two companies of infantry.

Premier Stolypin has also received frequent messages concerning the mutiny. He had had not less than eight up to 5 o'clock last evening. He told a caller at that hour that the situation was critical to an extreme degree, almost the entire fortress was in the hands of the insurgents, and there were comparatively few loyal troops in Helsingfors.

Prof. Maxim Kovalevsky, a member of the outlawed Parliament from Kharkoff, has received a message to the effect that the crews of four warships at Helsingfors have mutinied.

According to private advices received here serious military outbreaks have occurred in the Province of Samara.

When it became known in Deshlagar, in the Caucasus, that the lower house of Parliament had been dissolved the entire garrison mutinied. The soldiers killed their commander and eight officers and took the local administration into their own hands. They posted pickets in the barracks, the post and telegraph offices, and other public buildings for the preservation of order.

Five thousand copies of the appeal to the army issued by members of the defunct lower house were conveyed to Kronstadt in the night in a rowboat. Almost all the copies had been distributed before the authorities discovered what was going on.

A telegram from Kronstadt says that the searchlights there are now turned nightly on the surrounding waters.

A special appeal to army officers is now being formulated.

Ominous discontent is reported among the troops at Tamboff.

News from Borissovka, in Kursk Province, is alarming, but it is not clear from the meagre dispatches exactly what has happened. It is only stated that Gen. Ledvinoff, who arrived there with rapid fire guns, posted them at a monastery on a hill overlooking the city and sent in word that if all the arms were not delivered up to him by 4 o'clock this afternoon he would open fire. This indicates that the city is in the hands of revolutionists.

A machine gun was stolen on Monday night from an arms factory in the Vassili Ostroff district of this city. It is suspected that the robbery was committed with the connivance of the sentinels on duty at the factory.

SOCIALIST LEADERS IN JAIL.

Captured in St. Petersburg — Secret Meetings of Workmen Nightly.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The police this afternoon captured at a lodging house in Sadovaya Street, this city, five of the principal members of the Executive Committee of the Social Revolutionists. The men taken into custody were awaiting the arrival of their colleagues preparatory to holding a full meeting of the committee.

Meetings of workmen, addressed by revolutionary orators, are being held nightly in secret in the industrial sections of St. Petersburg. At a meeting of the employes of the Putiloff Works last night a spy was discovered among those present. He was killed by the men attending the meeting.

Ambassador Meyer on account of the situation has postponed his departure on his vacation. The members of his family have gone abroad.

EMINENT MEN IN CABINET.

Octobrists Agree to Accept Office—Liberal Reform Programme.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Premier Stolypin this afternoon issued a statement through the St. Petersburg official news agency to the effect that the assignment of the unfilled Cabinet portfolios had not as yet been entirely decided upon. This may postpone an announcement of the new Cabinet for several days, but it is accepted as a fact that the Cabinet has been virtually agreed upon and approved by the Emperor.

A number of ex-Octobrists who declined to sign the Viborg manifesto offered, after Premier Stolypin had agreed tentatively to certain conditions which they proposed, to accept office in the Cabinet.

The Novoe Vremya says this involves the retirement of M. Chichglovivoff, the Minister of Justice; Gen. Schwanebach, Controller of the Empire, and M. Kauffman, Minister of Education, and the nomination of Count Peter Heyden as Controller of the Empire, Alexander Guchkoff as chief of the Department of Trade and Industry, Prince Nicholas Lvoff as Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Paul Vinogradoff as Minister of Education, and Anatole Koni as Minister of Justice.

The programme contemplates putting liberal reforms into immediate execution, with the design of pacifying the country and preparing the way for next year's Duma. It includes an Agrarian programme looking to the expropriation of land in extreme cases. It provides for the abolition of the death penalty, except in the army and navy and in places where martial law exists.

Count Heyden has been for a number of years one of the leaders of the Moderate Liberal element in Russia, upholding the autocracy but advocating a Parliament. He presided at the famous Zemstvo Congress in Moscow in July, 1905, and was elected to the Duma, where he became the leader of the Moderate Liberals.

Alexander Guchkoff was first heard of prominently in politics at the second Zemstvo Congress. With M. Shipoff he acted as Count Witte's intermediary in endeavoring to arrange an adjustment between the Government and the Constitutional Democrats. During the South African war he accompanied the Boer forces as a volunteer, and during the Japanese war he had charge of the Zemstvo hospital at Mukden.

Prince Nicholas Lvoff should not be confounded with the well-known Prince George Lvoff of Tula. Prince Nicholas is a personal friend of Premier Stolypin. He acted with the Constitutional Democrats, and was elected a member of the Agrarian Commission.

Paul Vinogradoff is a Professor of Moscow University, holding the Chair of German History. He is also well known as a lecturer on Russian history and literature at Oxford.

Senator Koni is one of the most eminent jurists in Russia. The portfolio of Justice was offered to him by Count Witte, but he refused it on the ground that he was too old to enter public life at a critical moment.

The promises of liberal reforms with which Premier Stolypin is deluging the semi-official papers are accepted by the Rech to-day as evidence of dismay in upper Government circles over the ominous preparations in the Opposition camp. The paper says:

"The Government is already beginning to understand that its easy victory was more apparent than real. It would have been less frightened had it been compelled immediately to resort to machine-guns and bayonets."

VALUE OF THE FORTRESS.

Sveaborg Would Form a Good Base of Supplies for Revolutionists.

The mutiny at Sveaborg, commonly known as the "Gibraltar of the North," is said by Russians in New York to be part of a carefully laid plan. The Russian revolutionists are badly in need of arms and ammunition, and one of the principal obstacles in the way of procuring these has been the difficulty of landing them.

Several attempts to land arms on the coast of Finland, the only place where such a landing could be attempted with any advantage to the revolutionary cause, have been frustrated within the last few weeks. With Sveaborg, which dominates the Gulf of Finland; Helsingfors, the capital and principal seaport of Finland, and the railway line to the Russian capital, the revolutionists would be able to establish not only a landing place, but a base of supplies, for Sveaborg is able to sustain a prolonged siege from land and sea. The arsenal for the Department of Finland, which in all probability is well stocked with implements of war, is at Sveaborg.

Sveaborg is perhaps the most strongly fortified point on the Baltic. It is situated on seven islands in the inlet to Helsingfors, and is only some three miles from the capital. The islands are connected by pontoons. The fortress was constructed in 1749, when Finland was a Swedish province, by Albert Ehrensward, the foremost Swedish strategist and builder of warships of his day. On May 3, 1808, during the war between Sweden and Russia, the fortress was betrayed to Russia by Gen. Cronstedt, the Swedish commander. It sustained a heavy bombardment from the Anglo-French fleet on Aug. 9-10, 1855.

The fortress at Skatudden, which with Sveaborg forms part of the harbor defenses of the Finnish capital, is situated in the harbor proper, and is connected with the city by a bridge. It is half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, and is given over entirely to the works of fortification. The fort forms the western terminal of the railroad line to St. Petersburg.

McCARREN'S FOES NAMED.

Sub-Committee Appointed to Choose Brooklyn's Bench Candidates.

The men appointed to make up the subcommittee of the Committee of One Hundred to select candidates in Brooklyn for the Supreme Court were made public yesterday afternoon by Dick S. Ramsay, Chairman.

A list of the members of the smaller committee follow:

Dick S. Ramsay, (Ind. Dem.;) Charles A. Schieren, (Rep.;) Abner S. Haight, (Citizens' Union;) John C. Kelley, (Ind. Dem.;) Henry Batterman, (Ind. Rep.;) Benjamin F. Blair, (Rep.;) Alexander G. Calder, (Dem.;) William McCarroll, (Ind.;) A. H. Eastmond, (Dem.;) James Cunningham, (Labor,) and Darwin R. James, (Rep.,) of Kings County, and William L. Moffitt, Douglas Conklin, William L. Van Clief, and John Aikes, representing the Counties of Nassau, Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk.

James Cunningham, the representative of the labor unions on the committee, is President of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and a friend of Sheriff Flaherty, who is conducting a war on the leadership of Senator McCarren.

Many of the Democratic members are said to agree with the political ideas of Edward M. Shepard, and the Republicans are reported to oppose the leadership of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. They are to report names for a full ticket to the Committee of 100 some time this month.

FINED $3 FOR HUGGING.

Real Estate Man Was Obliging a Woman Whose Husband Was Away.

The recent complaint of the Rev. Father Sullivan of St. Ann's Catholic Church, in East Twelfth Street, that there was too much hugging and kissing by love-stricken couples in his neighborhood bore result yesterday when William J. Kirkland, a real estate broker of 120 Lawrence Street, Flushing, and Mrs. Phoebe McLean of 137 East Twelfth Street were arraigned before Magistrate Wahle in the Yorkville Court.

Policeman Roth of the Fifth Street Station told the Magistrate that he had seen Kirkland hugging Mrs. McLean while the couple were sitting in front of her home.

"I told 'em to cut it out," said Roth, "but Kirkland replied that he knew his business and for me to pass on, so I arrested 'em."

"What's that, officer's number?" said Kirkland, jumping up from his seat in court. "I want to make a complaint."

Magistrate Wahle told him to sit down, and was inclined to laugh at the whole proceeding until Kirkland insisted on offering a complaint. Then he fined him $3 and discharged Mrs. McLean. The woman said she was the wife of a surgeon employed at Sandy Hook, and that she only saw him once a week.

Model of Old Constitution Found.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The reconstruction of the old Constitution is one of the tasks of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, provision having been made to save all that is possible of the famous old ship. Constructor Snow of the Boston Navy Yard recently made a trip to Salem, Mass., it having been learned that there was a model there of the Constitution as she was before being reconstructed in 1845. The model is the only one available showing what the Constitution was in her best days. It is probable that in reconstructing the Constitution the Salem model will be used.

Fishing Craft Wrecked in Hell Gate.

The fishing steamer Falcon of Greenpoint, L. I., ran on the rocks near the northern end of Hart's Island Point on Monday night and will be a total loss. Yesterday she was stripped of everything movable. Capt. Edwards said that the buoy was out of place, and he misjudged his position.

New Salvadoran Minister.

SAN SALVADOR, July 31.—Dr. José Rosa Pacas has been appointed Minister of Salvador to the United States. Roberto Paredes is to be Secretary of the Legation in Washington. The Minister and Secretary left here to-day by way of Acajutla for the United States.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:45 A. M.—61 Fulton Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:05 A. M.—1,993 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:05 A. M.—207 West Twenty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:20 A. M.—829 Ninth Avenue; J. Ryan; damage, $10.

2:45 P. M.—205 East 102d Street; J. Sullivan; damage, $25.

3 P. M.—209 Canal Street; Gerry estate; damage, $100.

4:10 P. M.—714-718 Greenwich Street; Haywood Brothers and Wakefield; damage, $3,000.

5:30 P. M.—207 East Thirty-third Street; Mary McMaher; damage trifling.

5:55 P. M.—321 East 101st Street; Hilda Garsh; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—130 Lenox Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:15 P. M.—277 East Fourth Street; Samuel Herman; damage, $5.

9:35 P. M.—Broadway and Thirteenth Street; New York City Railway Company car; damage, $100.

9:15 P. M.—337 East Ninety-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $250.

NOISE, NOT ENTHUSIASM FOR HEARST IN ORANGE

Uproar Comes from Democrats Who Would Change Leaders.

LABOR VOTERS ARE DIVIDED

Higgins Unpopular, and If He Runs Republican Majority Will Be Reduced by Odell's Tactics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 31.—Orange County, the home of ex-Gov. Odell, and usually Republican by from 3,000 to 5,000, is the centre of a vast deal of noise about Hearst. What there is behind the noise is still an open question. If appearances are to be trusted, there is little real enthusiasm for Hearst except in Port Jervis. The rest of the uproar proceeds from men who are tired of seeing the Republicans continually at the corn crib, and who are ready to seize on any name with a promise of victory in it. The idea that there is a possibility of victory with Hearst, backed by the disheartening regularity with which candidates of the old school have been beaten, gives them the name.

These men, of course, are not willing for a moment to support Hearst as the candidate merely of the Independence League. That would end him with them. He must have the regular Democratic nomination, and they are working hard to give it to him.

Among them is George F. Ketchum of Warwick, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. They are not party hacks or discredited politicians as a rule. Jacob F. Hicks, Supervisor from the Town of Highlands, is another Hearst man, who stands high. In Newburg there is William J. Cole, a young man, who did not have anything to do with politics until last year. Then he was nominated for Alderman in Odell's own ward, not with any idea he would be elected, but to keep up the organization, and because some of his friends thought it would help him in a business way. Cole astonished everybody by carrying the ward by a husky majority. He is now battling industriously for Hearst.

As for the Independence League, it is organized here, but nobody pays much attention to it. The chief question is what the Democrats will do. The old-line Democrats are profoundly disgusted with the state of affairs, but are confident of their ability to beat Hearst. They admit that there was considerable Hearst sentiment in the party a month ago, but think they can now conduct the election of delegates. Even among these Democrats there appears to be a strong sentiment for the nomination of a radical Democrat who is not Hearst.

"The fact is," said one of them who is active in politics, "the Democrats here, as well as elsewhere in the State, are thoroughly sick of the domination of the party by the Ryan-Belmont crew. The party has been run into the ground by their management. In 1898 they turned down Stanchfield and gave us Van Wyck. They led us to defeat, and two years later, when we didn't want Stanchfield, they gave him to us.

"The party here is sick of control by financiers, and would be tickled to death to have a different order of things. If we had a man like Bryan in this State he would carry it by 200,000, for the Republicans are just as sick of 'high finance' management in their party as we are sick of it in ours. But there is no Bryan in sight, and Hearst is another kind of a proposition. The confidence of the old-line Democrats in their ability to beat Hearst is shown in the fact that they have done their best to get Ketchum to call a meeting of the County Committee, so as to get it on record on the Hearst question, and that Ketchum refuses to do so. Out of the thirteen Democratic Supervisors from the county all but two have declared against Hearst.

"The sentiment against the misdeeds of corporations is as strong here as it is reported to be elsewhere, but it is coupled with a lack of any real personal enthusiasm for Hearst. He is, everywhere, not the prophet of a new gospel nor the preacher of a new crusade, not a Henry George nor a Bryan, but simply the only man who happens to be mentioned. Even where the disgust with high finance is deepest there is simply the apathetic question: 'Who else is there?'

A Henry George Needed.

"If there was a Henry George to be found to-day he would sweep this class of people off their feet without regard to party, and Hearst would not be heard of. Occasionally the mention of Judge Gaynor will galvanize a person of this stamp into temporary animation, but not a name is being seriously mentioned in Orange County except that of Hearst.

"Organized labor is strong in Newburg, as it is in Middletown, but this faction is full of Republicans in both places, and every previous attempt to drag them off their feet has failed. Three years ago John Rothery, ex-President of the Central Labor Union, ran as a labor candidate for Mayor here, and the Democrats indorsed him. Rothery got only about 300 labor votes, though the Democrats polled their full strength.

"The Republicans in the union labor ranks here have always been good party men. Rothery is now shouting for Hearst. There is, and always has been, considerable radicalism here. Every year or so some little radical third party starts up, and frequently the Democrats try to nurse it. These parties never get anywhere, however."

Port Jervis is also a strong labor town, most of those in this class being railroad men. Democrats are strong in the labor ranks and there is admittedly a powerful Hearst sentiment among them. If indications go for anything, Hearst, as an independent candidate, would get practically all his strength, so far as organized labor is concerned, from Democratic union men. For all that, and admitting all that is claimed about Hearst's cutting into the Democratic vote, it is said that if Higgins should be the Republican candidate, the party majority in Orange would be reduced, particularly in Newburg.

Why Higgins Is Unpopular.

This is attributed by the Democrats to the prospective knifing of the ticket by Odell's orders. The Odell men declare they will support Higgins loyally if he is named, but that the Governor has made himself unpopular here. They add that his animosity toward Odell's county has led him so far that it is difficult to control the resentment that has arisen against him.

The Democrats relate with glee the following conversation between Odell and a fellow-Republican at the City Club:

The Fellow Republican: "Do you think Higgins will be nominated?"

Odell replied grimly: "I hope so."

If Higgins is knifed it will not be because of an overwhelming affection for Odell. The latter is not loved in his own town, but he is mightily feared. His personal popularity was put to the test when he ran for Governor in 1900. A majority of 3,000 was freely predicted for him in Newburg. The Republican majority there usually ranges up to 1,500 or 1,600. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate, came here and spoke, and Odell ran behind the National ticket and the normal Republican majority, getting only about 1,400.

Two years later Coler was the Democratic candidate, and made a speech here that fell like a wet blanket on his supporters. Then Odell got a bigger majority. Odell rules with an iron hand, and Tammany in its palmiest days was a weak and washy-washy organization compared with his. Men who oppose it face commercial injury. The organization does not stop at social ostracism, but uses the boycott, and the man who opposes the machine takes his business life in his hands.

"No, they don't love Odell," said a Democrat to-day, "but he has the organization completely under his thumb, and if he should order that Higgins was to run behind Higgins would do it."

"Knife the ticket? Bosh!" said another Democrat. "Higgins would get pretty close to the normal Republican vote."

HEARST MUST RUN FOR GOVERNOR ALONE

Continued from Page 1.

made in the programme for Cord Meyer to remain as Chairman. Mr. Meyer will, however, not be a candidate for re-election after the convention under any circumstances. He made that statement last night.

Mr. McCabe of Albany, who was spoken of as State Chairman, and who was turned down by Mr. Murphy when it was believed that the Tammany leader had the power to call a meeting of the committee and name Mr. McCabe, has declared openly against Mr. Hearst. Several weeks ago he said that he would be for the nominee of the convention, and refused to declare for Mr. Hearst so early in the fight. Now he is against him in every way, and will support the regular programme.

Convention in Saratoga.

The committee will meet at noon today in the Hoffman House and will select a time and place for the Democratic State Convention. The place will be Saratoga, although the Erie County men and some from the western part of the State want it held in Buffalo. It is conceded that they have no chance, but they will make their plea. The date has not yet been determined, but it is the intention, if possible, to hold it after the Republican Convention. The law requires only that nominations be filed at least thirty days before the election.

The regulars declared last night that they had four votes to one in the committee against the Hearst contingent, and unless the latter demand a vote, there will be no line-up on any question. The committee will meet, arrange for the convention, and adjourn. That was the programme as late as midnight last night.

Even the most rabid Hearst men among the Democrats said that although they preferred Hearst as the nominee of the Democratic Party, and thought they could win with him, they would not bolt if any other nomination was made, and would support the nominee of the Democratic convention, whoever he might be. Among those who made this statement is Norman E. Mack, who is not a member of the committee, but whose view as National Committeeman carries weight. Mr. Mack, as has been his custom for years, stopped off at Albany on his way here yesterday and called on David B. Hill at Wolfert's Roost.

Hill Out of Politics.

"Mr. Hill is out of politics, absolutely," said Mr. Mack. "He has refused to give any advice to Democrats, and wants it to be known that he is out of politics for good and all. Mr. Hill refused to discuss Hearst or any other proposition. So far as I am concerned, I am for Hearst for the nominee of the Democratic Party.

"I have been advocating his candidacy for six months, but you want to make this as strong as you can, that I am for him only as the regular nominee. I know nothing about the Independence League, and Hearst has my support only as the nominee of the Democratic Party. I will support the nominee of the party, no matter who he is."

Henry S. Jackson of Broome, which county has sent an instructed delegation to the convention for Hearst, made the same statement.

"I am for the regular nominee," he said. "I hope it will be Hearst, and it may be yet, but I am for Hearst only as the party nominee. I guess you will find that the sentiment of the Hearst sympathizers."

There were some fears among the regulars last night that the radicals will attempt to have a show of strength immediately after the calling of the meeting to order through a motion to fill the five vacancies which exist in the Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-first Districts, formerly represented by Patrick H. Keahon, Thomas J. Dunn, Elliot F. Danforth, James H. Brown, and George R. Finch, respectively.

The regulars are almost a unit against such a proposal at this time. They believe it would not be good politics, and they are confident they can defeat such a motion, though they much prefer not to have a passage at arms with the Hearst men.

If the regulars can induce the radicals to forget all about the vacancies, or by vote prevent them from taking up the subject, the whole business of the meeting will consist merely of agreeing on a time and a place for the convention.

Thomas W. Finucane of the Independent Telephone Company came from Rochester with ambition to succeed William F. Balkam, Treasurer of the State Committee. Mr. Balkam has tendered his resignation as member from the Forty-third District. It may be accepted at the meeting to-day.

BUFFALO, July 31.—The Democratic General Committee of Erie County to-day adopted resolutions pledging themselves to use every proper means to induce the delegates to the regular Democratic State Convention to nominate W. R. Hearst of New York for Governor. William J. Bryan was indorsed as the party's nominee for President in 1908.

COMPARES HEARST AND THAW.

Alderman Says Both Were Born Rich, but Had Different Ideals.

The fact that William R. Hearst has not yet been formally nominated for the Governorship did not deter his followers in "de Ate" District from holding a mass meeting in his behalf last night. About 300 enthusiasts assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Forsyth Street, and listened to Hearst oratory for almost two hours.

Alderman Peters, who is looked upon as the mouthpiece of Mr. Hearst in the Board of Aldermen, delivered a speech which was even warmer than the temperature of the hall. He said that Mr. Hearst was a great man.

"Down in the Tombs," the Alderman said, "is a rich young man charged with the crime of deliberate murder. He has brought disgrace on his family because with a fortune at his command he started out in the pursuit of pleasure.

"The leader of our movement, William Randolph Hearst, started out at the age of 21 with as much money as the other young man and the same opportunity to gratify any desire he might have for idle pleasure seeking. But instead he launched out on the attainment of an honorable purpose—that of befriending the people. Every act of his has had that end in view, and now we will reward him by making him our next Governor."

"Farmer" Scott said that Belmont and Ryan and Harriman and J. P. Morgan would all be compelled to come out for Mr. Hearst between now and election. He predicted that Mr. Hearst, if elected Governor, would remove Mayor McClellan.

"Mr. Hearst," said "Farmer" Scott, "is the custodian of the Down and Out Club. McClellan is on the waiting list of that organization. As soon as our leader is elected Governor, McClellan will be admitted to full membership."

There were resolutions adopted denouncing the Ice Trust, Attorney General Mayer, the two-platoon system, and the massacre of the Jews in Russia.

Nebraska Prohibition Ticket.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 31.—Nebraska Prohibitionists held an all-day State Convention at the Oliver Theatre to-day with an attendance of nearly 200 delegates. A State ticket was nominated, headed by Prof. H. T. Sutton of Bethany for Governor. The platform declares for the enactment by the next Legislature of a county option law.

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TO NOMINATE HEARST BEFORE DEMOCRATS ACT

His League Will Hold Its Convention Here on Sept. 11.

COMMITTEE ACCEPTS PLAN

Debate Choked Off, Though—Many of the Members Want No Dicker—Ihmsen the Manager.

The State Committee of William R. Hearst's Independence League held a four hours' session in the Gilsey House yesterday and arranged for the nomination of Mr. Hearst for Governor at a State convention of the league, to be held in this city, probably in Carnegie Hall, on Sept. 11. This is seven days before the Democratic primaries, which are to be held on Sept. 18, and at least two weeks before the Democratic State Convention can be held. So Mr. Hearst will be on record as the nominee of the league before the Democratic State Convention meets in Saratoga.

Even before yesterday's meeting began there were decided expressions of opinion from the delegates against any alliance with the Democratic regulars. Some of them said that if any drift toward a dicker with the Democrats was shown they would leave the meeting and denounce the whole proceeding. They walked about telling one another that Hearst could win without any aid from the regular parties; that the people were aroused, and that they purposed making the fight on an Independence League platform or not at all.

A Full Ticket.

That any attempt to dicker with the Democrats had fallen through was further evidenced by the speeches made by Mr. Hearst's mouthpieces, among them Clarence J. Shearn and Max F. Ihmsen. In their addresses they declared that the people would have a chance this Fall for a new deal from top to bottom, and that the League would nominate a full State ticket, including Assemblymen. They deplored the fact that although this is a Congressional year, theirs being at present only a State organization, there was no opportunity on the part of the people to vote for independent candidates for Congress along Independence League lines. They predicted, however, that before long such a movement would take full and strong hold of the electorate of the country.

The proceedings began with the election of Max F. Ihmsen as State Chairman. Mr. Ihmsen has been Hearst's political agent since the start of his political career. The four Vice Presidents named are Richard R. Lyon of Steuben, Dr. Aul of Erie, A. S. White of Onondaga, and Charles Remmick of Madison. J. P. Follansbee, who was Hearst's treasurer during his campaign for Mayor, was nominated to fill the same capacity this Fall.

Chairman Ihmsen then named a committee to decide on the time and place for the convention and report back to the full committee. Thomas Gilleran of New York headed the committee. In it many sections of the State were represented. It remained, apparently wrestling with the situation, until just before the committee adjourned, when Mr. Gilleran entered with a typewritten copy in his hand, which he said contained an address to the people as well as the time and place for the convention.

"We have also decided," said Mr. Gilleran, "that this matter shall not be put to a vote of the whole committee, but that the address and the other details be adopted as the sub-committee recommends."

Some Mutterings.

This brought about a slight feeling of irritation, and there were some mutterings about "machine methods." Mr. Gilleran ignored them. He then proceeded to read the address containing the clause that Sept. 11 and New York City be the time and place for holding the convention. Then he quickly added:

"I move that this report be adopted, and on that motion I also move the previous question."

Several members who had risen to debate the matter were thus choked off, and when the Chairman put the question there was a chorus of "nays," which were ignored, and the Chairman declared the motion carried.

There was much objection in the subcommittee and in the State Committee to holding the convention in this city. It was looked on as a bad political move. Mr. Hearst's lieutenants, however, had agreed on this a week ago, and were not to be put from their purpose, so the matter was jammed through according to schedule.

The address to the people bristles with denunciations of "machines," "corporations," "thieves," "spoilators," "looters," and "grafters." It denounces the Governor, the Attorney General, all the State officials, and refrains from making any allusions to deals with any other parties. It does say, however, that it is the intention of the league to elect a Governor and a Legislature that will give the people adequate laws for the protection of the ballot box, a judiciary which will interpret those laws so that their intent will prevail, and an Attorney General who will serve the cause of the people rather than that of "piratical private interests." It concludes with this declaration of principles:

Principles Declared.

The fundamental idea of the Independence League, to quote the words of William Randolph Hearst at the Albany conference in 1906, is independence. Independence of boss rule, independence of corporation control, and independence of any party subject to boss rule and corporation control.

A fair vote and an honest count.

A Governor who shall be a servant of the people and not of the corporations.

A Legislature acting for the public and not for the fleecers of the public.

An Attorney General who will bring the laws to bear upon rich and powerful thieves.

A judiciary learned in the law and impartial in its interpretation of statutes, fearing the power of wealth no more than unintelligent popular clamor.

Honest government in the people's interest, with equal rights for all and privileges to none.

Those are the principles for which the Independence League is prepared to battle.

Why should any American who cares for his country and wants the State of New York redeemed from the grasp of the sordid "interests" which are in possession of this Government be opposed?

In support of these principles the Independence League asks the co-operation at the polls of all patriotic citizens and of all political organizations which are in sympathy with their practical enforcement in the government of the State of New York.

While the committee was wrestling, apparently, with the question of a meeting place for the convention, several addresses were made. Among them was one by Clarence J. Shearn, who said that the Independence League meant not only to select, but to elect a full State ticket from Governor to members of Assembly.

"No matter what any political boss or any machine convention may say," said Mr. Shearn, "the people are going to have their own candidates for every office in the State, from Governor to member of Assembly. That's the ozone in the political atmosphere. That's the significance of this meeting. That is what is so upsetting to the calculations of the 'safe, sane, and conservative' slate makers of the two old party machines.

"It is so very annoying, too, for here is a force in politics that cannot be bought off, that cannot be manipulated or controlled. Do what they will, the bosses and their employers cannot escape the terrifying fact that the voters are at last going to have a chance to vote for candidates of their own selection.

"It is to them a terrifying fact because it is sufficiently obvious what the voters will do under the exceptional circumstances. What's the use of deals, of bargains between the 'parties' in the light of the simple, elemental fact that the Independence League is in any event going to put a non-partisan, independent, citizens' ticket before the voters this Fall?

"If no other purpose were ever served by the Independence League, it would have justified its existence and won its place in our political history by having thus made it so plain and clear that the people have it ever in their power to repossess themselves of the Government and wreak a just retribution for faithlessness in public office.

"Down with the lobby! Turn on the light! Open the books! Turn the rascals out! Government by and for the people, not by and for the trusts! These are the rallying cries that are sounding through the State, and, resistless, the tide is rising that will sweep this independent movement into power and seat in the Governor's chair its natural leader and champion, William Randolph Hearst."

Provision for Delegates.

As the declaration of principles made no provision for representation, it was moved and carried that the basis for representation at the convention be based on one delegate for every thousand votes or majority fraction thereof cast for Governor in the last campaign. It was pointed out by Max Eckman that it would be almost impossible to carry out this plan under the new apportionment in large cities, but Mr. Gilleran came to the rescue again by saying that all these details would be attended to without any friction.

A committee appointed by the Chairman framed this address to William Randolph Hearst, who is now in San Francisco:

"The people of the State of New York, represented in the State Committee of the Independence League, appreciate your great service to the cause of the plain people, and your splendid efforts to compel the criminal trusts to obey the law, and recognize in you the leader under whom the control of their Government must be restored to the people. To this end we pledge you our earnest and loyal support and insist that you shall serve the people as their candidate for Governor at the next election."

Plumbers Forgiven for Bomb Throwing

The disbandment of Plumbers' Union No. 2, it was said yesterday will follow the action of the union on Monday night in declaring off its strike against the Master Plumbers' Association pending negotiations for a settlement. Local 480 will enroll the strikers as members despite last Friday's bomb throwing.

A VOGEL BROTHERS
Summer Suit Bargains Defined.
Little prices do not always signify big bargains.
It's not how little you pay, but what you get for what you pay—for instance in these
Gray Worsted Suits
at $13.50
You get Suits that are reduced from and are fully worth $15, $18 and $20.
And we don't believe you need much assurance on the style question after we've provided hundreds of particular and critical men with these Suits.
Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
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Announcing an August Sale of discontinued Patterns.
A sale that will appeal to discriminating customers; embracing a variety of objects unequalled during our sixty-six years.
WE have "selected" and marked down:
ALL ODD PIECES,
SUITES without duplicates,
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and priced all at one-third less than formerly to quickly make room for incoming merchandise.
Pieces purchased now can be held for Autumn Delivery.
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ESTABLISHED 1856
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HAND MADE FURNITURE
Our Handmade Furniture
is a well thought out unity of design and material. It is organic in its structure and lays the right emphasis upon material and finish. It is the "standard" of furniture in America, and there is none better made in Europe. We invite inspection of this furniture which is exhibited in our New York Store.
The Tobey Furniture Company
11 West 32d Street

GOVERNOR'S DAY AT SEA GIRT.

Mr. Stokes to Entertain Jersey County Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 31.—Gov. Stokes for the last "Governor's Day" of the present season will have as his guests the county officials of the State. The meeting of the various county officials will give them a chance to view the work of the militia on duty here, and at the same time it will afford the Governor an opportunity to get in touch with the political situation in different parts of the State.

While some of the men of the Fourth Regiment have been practicing on the rifle range, the other two battalions of the regiment have been going through the regular daily routine of camp. The drill in the morning and the drill in the afternoon, with guard mount at 9 o'clock A. M. and evening parade at 5:15 o'clock, has been the schedule ever since the first brigade came into camp.

Tweed's Nephew Up for Non-Support.

Frank Tweed, 56 years old, a nephew of the late "Boss" Tweed, was before Magistrate Finelite, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, on complaint of his wife, Maggie Tweed of 233 Ninth Avenue, who alleged that her husband failed to support her. Tweed told the Magistrate that he was earning only $10.50 a week. He was ordered to pay $3 a week to his wife.

Keeping Cool by Telephone.
In spite of the fact that July is a vacation month with thousands of people away and business quiet, New York City has shown a net gain since June 30th of
2462 Telephones.
Everything by Telephone is the New York rule for hot weather. With over 350,000 telephones in New York and vicinity, those with telephone service can reach everywhere and get anything they may desire.
If you haven't a telephone, get one.
New low rates now in force.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
Call nearest Contract Office for full information.
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616 East 180th Street / 9020 Melrose

Important notice.
For the convenience of those who desire to purchase extensively our Department of Accounts will arrange satisfactory terms.

Store Closes at 5:30 Daily—Saturdays at 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Special notice.
No price tickets are changed or altered; with the original ticket which remains on each article is attached a
Special price card
showing the reduced price which will be in force only during our annual August sale of Furniture.

Our annual August sale of furniture.

GREATEST furniture sale of the entire year begins to-day—There's no sale of any kind that approaches in importance our August sale of furniture—no sale for which we make such extraordinary preparations—and no sale in which the savings mount into so many dollars.

It's a sale that possesses great interest for all who have a single furniture need to supply. Those who only want a few pieces as well as those who have a house or apartment to furnish, will find that this event offers exceptional advantages.

Furniture that is dependable. Quality is guaranteed in every respect.

Want to call special attention to the quality of furniture sold during this sale. There's not a piece but can be recommended for durability and style—not a piece that was not put together by expert workmen. The makers are the foremost in the country, and we placed our orders with them months ago, at a time when they could afford to offer price-concessions in order to keep their working forces intact. Fifth Floor.

Construction warranted in every detail.
Finish the best artisans can do, and done with the best materials.

Savings offered range from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent., and there are instances where you can buy pieces at fully 50 per cent. less than the regular prices of the year. **Goods bought now will be held for future delivery if desired.**

110 $30.00 sideboards—selected quartered oak, highly polished heavy carved top, fitted with extra large French bevel plate mirror, two small top drawers, one lined for silver; one long linen drawer, with lacquered brass trimming; best construction.. **$19.50**

$27.00 golden oak sideboard, $22.50
$49.50 golden oak sideboard, $29.50
$50.00 golden oak sideboard, $35.00
$60.00 golden oak sideboard, $38.50
$58.00 golden oak sideboard, $48.00
$75.00 golden oak sideboard, $61.00
$80.00 golden oak sideboard, $69.00
$92.00 golden oak sideboard, $67.00
$100.00 golden oak sideboard, $75.00
$125.00 golden oak sideboard, $90.00
$136.00 golden oak sideboard, $98.00
$150.00 golden oak sideboard, $107.00

100 $36.00 dressers

Selected quartered oak, mahogany, toona or bird's-eye maple, highly polished, full swell front and shaped French legs; dust proof drawers with cast brass trimmings, extra large French bevel plate oval mirror, 24x30; guaranteed construction, at.... **$19.50**

$36.75 mahogany dresser, at $28.00
$42.50 mahogany dresser, at $26.00
$60.00 golden oak dresser, at $41.00
$80.00 walnut dresser, at $67.00
$88.00 bird's-eye maple dresser, at $64.50
$139.00 bird's-eye maple dresser, at $85.00
$88.00 mahogany dresser, at $75.00
$84.75 toona dresser, at $64.00
$144.00 toona dresser, at $97.00
$230.00 mahogany dresser, at $175.00

12 $67.50 3-piece parlor suits, mahogany finish, handsomely carved, highly polished frames, claw feet, best upholstering, covered in high quality damask, Verona velour or newest design tapestry. Special at..... **$55.00**

$63.00 5 piece parlor suit, $48.00
$98.00 5 piece parlor suit, $73.50
$150.00 5 piece parlor suit, $112.50
$230.00 5 piece parlor suit, $172.50
$119.50 5 piece parlor suit, $80.00
$92.00 3 piece parlor suit, $69.00
$74.00 3 piece parlor suit, $55.50
$98.00 3 piece parlor suit, $73.50
$34.50 3 piece parlor suit, $26.00
$69.00 3 piece parlor suit, $48.00

60 $21 extension tables.

Genuine oak, selected grain, polished round top, deep moulded rim, heavy pedestal base, with hand-carved claw feet, 6 feet extension, guaranteed construction, at..... **$14.75**

$10.50 golden oak extension table, $8.75
$16.50 golden oak extension table, $12.75
$19.75 golden oak extension table, $15.00
$27.50 golden oak extension table, $22.75
$48.00 mahogany extension table, $31.50
$80.00 mahogany extension table, $55.50

$2.50 dining chairs, solid oak, highly polished, heavy box frames, closely woven cane seat, comfortable and serviceable..... **$1.40**

100 $32.00 chiffoniers, selected quartered oak, mahogany toona or bird's-eye maple polish finish, swell front and shaped French legs, 4 long dust-proof drawers and 2 small top drawers, with cast brass trimmings, extra large French bevel plate oval mirror, 16x22; guaranteed construction, at **$17.50**

$30.00 golden oak chiffonier, at $21.00.
$75.00 mahogany chiffonier, at $49.50.
$44.00 bird's-eye maple chiffonier, at $33.00.
$40.50 walnut chiffonier, at $31.00.
$55.00 toona mahogany chiffonier, at $42.00.
$49.50 bird's-eye maple chiffonier, at $41.00.
$37.50 golden oak chiffonier, at $27.50.
$80.00 mahogany chiffonier, at $67.00.
$68.00 mahogany chiffonier, at $50.00.
$125.00 toona mahogany chiffonier, at $84.00.

100 $30 Ostermoor mattresses, made in two parts, 3-inch border, French rolled edge—guaranteed sanitary covering—high grade—dust proof—satin finished ticking. Special while this lot of 100 lasts, **$18.50**

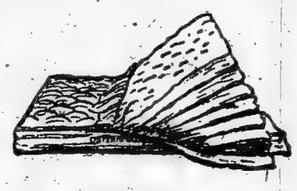

$15.50 X quality mattress, pure hair, full 40 lbs., guaranteed workmanship, the best ticking; special at..... **$10.00**

$21.00 XX quality mattress, pure hair—full 40 lbs.—very closely tufted—fancy striped ticking; special at..... **$15.00**

$24.50 XXX quality mattress, pure hair—full 40 lbs.—very closely tufted—fancy striped ticking; special at..... **$18.00**

$32.00 XXXX quality mattress, pure hair—full 45 lbs.—very closely tufted—fancy striped ticking, 1 or 2 parts, at..... **$25.00**

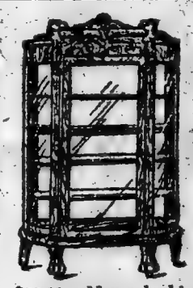

55 $30.00 china closets—selected quartered oak, finely polished bent glass ends and 4 polished oak shelves well constructed, at **$19.50**

$35.50 golden oak china closets, $17.50
$32.00 golden oak china closets, $25.00
$75.00 golden oak china closets, $39.00
$55.00 golden oak china closets, $43.00
$64.00 golden oak china closets, $49.00
$75.00 golden oak china closets, $52.50
$70.00 golden oak china closets, $59.00
$80.00 golden oak china closets, $68.00
$98.50 golden oak china closets, $75.00
$85.00 mahogany china closets, $44.00
$65.00 mahogany china closets, $52.00
$96.00 mahogany china closets, $60.00

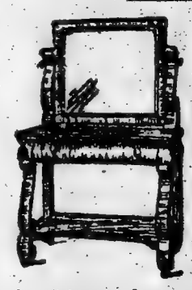

28 $24.00 dressing tables.
Pure colonial design, showing the chaste lines of this quaint period; interior work specially finished, has large French mirror, very artistic, at.. **$14.75**

$20.25 golden oak dressing table, at.....$16.00
$34.00 mahogany inlaid dressing table, at....$25.50
$51.00 tuna mahogany dressing table, at $37.50
$48.00 bird's eye maple dressing table, at $22.00
$50.00 mahogany dressing table, at $36.00
$52.00 mahogany dressing table, at $43.00
$68.50 mahogany dressing table, at $59.00
$38.00 walnut dressing table, at $31.50
$28.50 mahogany dressing table, at $19.50
$57.75 mahogany dressing table, at $44.00

500 $25 brass beds, as illustrated, 2-inch post with heavy laterals and the new style Thor knob vases, best French lacquer, guaranteed construction **$12.75**

$56.50 brass bed...$45.00
$42.50 brass bed...$29.50
$66.00 brass bed, $52.50
$2.75 steel springs, $2.00
$4.00 steel springs, $3.00
$12.00 box springs, $8.00

$1.50 feather pillow, 22x28 } A. C. A. ticking at..$1.10
$3.00 feather pillow, 22x28 } A. C. A. ticking at..$1.45
$3.00 feather pillow, 24x28 } A. C. A. ticking at..$2.15
$3.75 feather pillow, 20x30 } A. C. A. ticking at..$2.70

White enamelled bedsteads.
Finished with best baked enamel—the latest and newest designs and the best construction.
$6.00 bed at $4.75
$9.00 bed at $7.25
$10.75 bed at $8.75
$11.75 bed at $9.50

70 $45 buffets, selected quartered oak, 46 inches long, highest quality workmanship and finish, fitted with 3 lined silver drawers and 1 long linen drawer, shapely French legs and large French bevel plate mirror. Special at **$27.50**

$24.00 golden oak buffets, $19.50
$28.00 golden oak buffets, $22.50
$45.00 golden oak buffets, $32.50
$59.00 golden oak buffets, $44.00
$75.00 golden oak buffets, $45.00
$60.00 golden oak buffets, $49.00
$70.00 golden oak buffets, $58.00
$80.00 golden oak buffets, $66.00
$100.00 golden oak buffets, $78.00
$175.00 golden oak buffets, $138.00

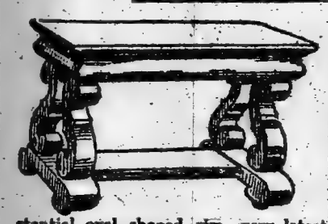

33 $48 library tables, massive design, selected quartered oak, 49 inches long, heavy pillar supports, substantial oval shaped rim, very latest design, at..... **$27.50**

$51.00 golden oak library table, at $30.00
$38.50 mahogany library table, at $28.75
$58.00 golden oak library table, at $42.50
$62.00 mahogany library table, at $45.75
$52.00 golden oak library table, at $38.00
$35.00 mahogany library table, at $24.00
$38.00 mahogany library table, at $24.50
$65.00 mahogany library table, at $53.00
$117.75 golden oak library table, at $85.00
$175.00 golden oak library table, at $125.00

150 $5.00 rockers
The rockers are mahogany finished, highly polished, very broad arms and high back, very comfortable **$3.75**

$18.00 mahogany rockers, at $12.00
$15.00 mohogany rockers, at $9.75
$13.50 golden oak rockers, at $9.00
$15.50 weathered oak rockers, at $9.50
$8.50 weathered oak desk, at $6.75
$11.00 weathered oak desk, at $8.25
$7.75 weathered oak chair, at $6.00
$35.00 weathered oak china closet, at $26.25
$42.00 weathered oak buffet, at $31.50
$5.50 weathered oak side table, at $4.25
$43.25 weathered oak china closet, at $29.00
$30.00 weathered oak china closet, at $20.00
$21.00 weathered oak buffet, at $16.50
$24.00 weathered oak library table, at $12.75
$36.00 weathered oak library table, at $24.00

Parlor cabinets in leaf gold, Vernis-Martin and rookwood, some with hand painted decorations on gracefully carved panels and doors, others are richly mounted with highest quality fired brass trimmings, very artistic to furnish the parlor.
$80.00 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, at.....$44.50
$87.50 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, at.....$49.50
$115.00 parlor cabinet, rookwood, $47.75
$176.00 parlor cabinet, rookwood, $72.75
$195.00 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, $110.00
$264.00 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, $132.00
$348.00 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, $174.00
$420.00 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, $210.00
$36.50 curio cabinet, Vernis-Martin, $22.00
$45.00 curio table, gold leaf, $26.00
$46.50 parlor table, gold leaf, $25.00
$88.00 curio cabinet, gold leaf, $55.00

31 $35 bookcases, selected quartered oak, highly polished, fitted with three glass doors and polished oak shelves; very best workmanship. Special at..... **$19.50**
$32.00 mahogany bookcase, at $25.50
$46.75 golden oak bookcase, at $35.00
$27.00 golden oak bookcase, at $21.50
$36.00 mahogany bookcase, at $28.75
$18.00 mahogany bookcase, at $14.50
$28.00 golden oak bookcase, at $20.00
$48.00 golden oak bookcase, at $29.00
$60.00 golden oak bookcase, at $40.00
$136.00 golden oak bookcase, at $100.00
$180.00 mahogany bookcase, at $120.00

90 $12.75 Morris chairs complete, quartered oak or solid birch, mahogany finished, broad, graceful arms, arranged for perfect comfort—can be adjusted to four different positions; reversible cushions, covered with the best quality velour stitched edges; all hair filled; complete, with cushions.... **$8.50**

$15.00 Morris chairs, mahogany, complete, $9.75
$24.00 Morris chairs, mahogany, complete, $16.00
$32.00 Morris chairs, golden oak, complete, $18.50
$35.00 Morris chairs, mahogany, complete, $19.75
$18.00 velour couch, $12.50
$24.00 velour couch, $16.50
$12.75 box couch, denim, $8.75
$18.00 box couch, denim, $10.75
$36.00 genuine leather couch, $25.00
$14.00 box couch at $11.00
$50.00 genuine leather couch at $42.50
$66.00 genuine leather couch at $52.75

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

August housefurnishings.

EVERYTHING needed to make the home beautiful, comfortable and pleasant, is yours here to-day at a lower price than ever. All Summer housefurnishings reduced to a point that will insure immediate clearance. Basement.

Refrigerators.

Star refrigerator—lift cover style—45 inches high—29 inches wide—18½ inches deep—ice capacity 55 lbs. Regular price $10.25. At..... **7.95**

Star refrigerator—lift cover style—47 inches high—33 inches wide—19½ inches deep—ice capacity 75 lbs. Regular price $12. At..... **8.95**

Star refrigerator—apartment house style, with ice chamber door in front—54 inches high, 28 inches wide and 20½ inches deep—ice capacity 85 lbs. Regular price $14.35. At..... **10.25**

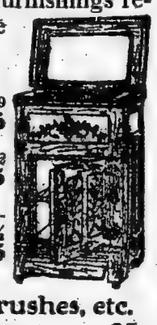

Garden hose.

25 feet of 3-ply guaranteed garden hose—complete with couplings. Regularly $2.50, at..... **1.65**

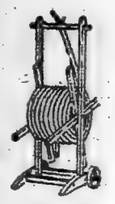

50 ft. of 3-ply guaranteed garden hose—complete with couplings. Reg. $5, at..... **3.25**

25 ft. of 5-ply guaranteed garden hose, that will last for years, complete with couplings. Reg. $3.50 **2.25**

50 ft. of 5-ply garden hose—complete with couplings. Reg. $7, at..... **4.40**

Silver King lawn mower.

Size,	14 in.	16 in.	18 in.
Reg.,	$4.95	$5.75	$6.50
Sale,	3.75	4.50	5.00

Gold Medal lawn mower.

Size,	14. in.	16 in.	18 in.
Reg.,	$7.98	$8.95	$9.50
	5.95	6.50	7.00

Brooms, brushes, etc.

4 sewed extra quality brooms..25c
Bass sink brooms.....5c
Furniture dusters, white hair..25c
Shoe polishing brushes.....25c
Shoe polisher, with dauber..25c
Stove brushes, rocker shape..25c
Window brushes, with reservoir.....39c
Dustpan brushes, white bristles.....50c
Root scrub brushes.....10c
Solid back scrub brushes.....10c
Clothes brushes.....35c
Radiator brushes.....25c
Deck mops.....25c

Nickel plated ware.

3 pint chafing dish—heavy plated; value $5..... 4.25
Nickel plated pudding dish—enameled lining.... 2.25
Nickel plated coffee percolater—4 cup size; value $8..... 7.00
Nickel 5 o'clock tea kettle—with good quality alcohol lamp; value $5, at.. 2.25
Nickel plated tooth brushes—holders for 6 brushes. 45c

August sale of fine groceries.

ORDER your month's supply of pure groceries from our Model Food Store, where every item mentioned is specially priced, every item pure, clean and wholesome. Every item purchased saves you money. We deliver free by our own wagons to the door of your suburban home. Sixth Floor.

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. CALL 2100 CHELSEA.

Armour's or Squire's Best Smoked Mild Sugar Cured Ham Special, per lb., **14c** 10 to 12 lbs. average.

English Cured Bacon Squire's mild delicate sugar-cured **Boneless Breakfast Bacon** equal to any 25c. bacon: Our price, 1 LB. **16½c**

Just received from the coast, 500 Boxes Extra Fancy **Imperial Prunes** LARGEST SIZE GROWN; fine, rich, meaty fruit. 25 LBS. **2.63** 10 LBS. **1.09** LB. **12c**

Granulated Sugar H. & H. Best Refined. 10-lb. Sack, **48c** 25-lb. Sack, **1.18** Limit 1 Sack.

FRESHLY MILLED **Yellow Corn Meal** American Cereal Co.'s Best Product. PURE GOLD. **10 lbs., 19c**

Garden Grown Teas all of regular 50c. and 60c. grades. (Special Summer Favorites) **Oolong, Ceylon or Mixed** (Splendid for Iced Tea.) 10 LBS., **3.15** 5 LBS., **1.00** LB. **38c**

New Macaroni Reaper brand, finest quality, fresh from the mill; regular 10c. package.. **7c**

Royal Dinner Coffee EXTRA FANCY MOCHA AND JAVA, rich, delicate aroma, delicious flavor. Best value in New York City. 10 LBS., **2.35** 5 LBS., **1.00** LB. **28c**

Royal Stuart Brand Best XXXX **Family Patent Flour** Per Barrel **5.35** ½-Sack, **69c**

QUEEN OLIVES—Royal Stuart; extra quality; 20-oz. bot., 50c.; 16-oz. bot., 45c.; 10-oz. bot. **30c**

OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart; triple clarified, absolutely pure French Olive Oil; gal. can, with faucet, $2.75; ½-gal. can, with faucet, $1.50; qt. can, 80c.; large bottle..... **70c**

FRUIT SYRUP—Royal Stuart; all popular flavors, including raspberry and strawberry; qt., 40c.; pint **22c**

LEMON AND ORANGE SUGAR—Royal Stuart; pkge. makes 25 glasses; delicious Summer drink; 25c. pkge. **19c**

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Highland Brand; creamy, tender, sweet corn; dozen, 90c.; 12c. can..... **8c**

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE—Imperial Brand, absolutely pure; 16-oz. bot., 45c.; 8-oz. bot., 23c.; 4-oz. bot., 15c.; 2-oz. bot.. **10c**

COFFEE—Stuart Blend of Genuine Java and Real Arabian Mocha; richest flavored Coffee obtainable; 10 lbs. $3.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... **35c**

HIGH GRADE TEAS—English Breakfast, Gunpowder, Oolong, India Ceylon and all our 50c. mixed varieties; 5 lbs., in fancy tea caddy, $2.85; lb.... **60c**

ARMOUR'S PURE LARD—Kettle rendered; 3-lb. pail, 38c.; 5-lb. pail, 59c.; 10-lb. pail..... **1.18**

BEETS—Hazard's Extra Choice Ruby Beets; quart glass jar.. **35c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'s Family Soap—For all household purposes; long bar **15c**

PURE CIDER VINEGAR—Guaranteed pure; gal., including jug **30c**

FRESH GROUND SPICES—Guaranteed pure Black Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, Ginger; lb..... **23c**

GALLON TOMATOES—Hand packed; selected ripe fruits; gallon can..... **35c**

SWIFT'S PRIDE LAUNDRY SOAP—Six 5c. cakes..... **25c**

SALMON STEAKS—Royal Stuart, Columbia River Salmon, packed in pure oil; choicest centre cuts; 1-lb., $2.70; 1-lb. flat can..... **23c**

BONELESS SARDINES—Royal Stuart extra selected French Fish, in pure olive oil; fully matured halves; 35c. can..... **32c**

MAINE LIMA BEANS—Maple Leaf Brand; large green limas; dozen, 80c.; can..... **7c**

NEW ASPARAGUS—Old Glory Tips; large white tips; dozen, $3; can..... **26c**

MARMALADE—Southwell's Famous Imported Marmalade; 2-lb. glass jar, 29c.; 1-lb. glass jar..... **16c**

BREAKFAST COCOA—Finest quality fresh ground Cocoa; 27c lb..... **27c**

RED RIPE TOMATOES—First quality, carefully packed fruit; regular 12c. can..... **8c**

CEREALS—Cereta Wheat Food, Zest, Apitzo Grains, Quaker Puffed Rice, Mother's Oats, Rex-O-Sea, 3 pkgs., **25c**

FRESH BISCUITS—From the National Biscuit Co.'s ovens; Grandma's Cookies, Spiced Jumbles, Fig Newtons and Raspberry Tarts; 3 lbs 1 oz., 35c.; lb..... **12c**

BAKING POWDER—Stuart brand; absolutely pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder; 5-lb. can, $1.40; lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can..... **15c**

Wines & liquors.

Old Tom gin. Sir Robert Burnett's; bottled in London; bottle..... **69c**

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle. **72c**

RYE WHISKEY—Finch's Golden Wedding; gallon, $3.00; full quart bottle..... **85c**

MARYLAND PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon..... **2.00**

COOKING BRANDY—Fine quality; gallon, $2.25; bottle **50c**

HOLLAND GIN—Van Gelder's; finest medicinal Hollands; gallon, $1.00; regular $1.00 size, bottle..... **68c**

GINGER ALE—Cochran & Co., Belfast, Ireland; imported in glass; dozen.. **1.18**

CLARET—Full-bodied, pure California Wine; gallon, 35c. and..... **1.10**

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co.'s vintage 1896; regular $1.25 size bottle..... **1.00**

FRENCH CLARET—P. & E. Rudelle's St. Julien; dozen quart bottles, $3.00; quart bottle..... **35c**

PORT, SHERRY, Muscatel or Angelica; popular vintage; absolutely pure native wines; gal., $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; full quart bottle, 65c., 50c., and. **48c**

GRAVES—Nat'l Johnston & Sons', Bordeaux, France; imported in glass; case 12 qt. bots., $5; qt. bot **45c**

LAGER BEER—Medallion; Special Brew; Export, dozen pint bottles..... **85c**

Household linens.

AUSTRIAN damask table cloths, all linen hemstitched extra fine quality in variety of patterns; at a great reduction from prevailing prices. Main Floor.

4-4 size,	8-4 size,	10-4 size,	12-4 size,
1.00 each	2.25 each	2.75 each	3.25 each

Satin damask pattern table cloths
Extra quality, Irish manufacture and strictly pure linen.

2 yds. long, **1.50** Value $1.95
2½ yds. long, **1.85** Value $2.50
3 yds. long **2.35** Value $2.95

200 dozen hemmed huck towels—18x36 inch—each, **10c**
250 dozen hemmed huck towels—20x40 inch—each, **12½c**
200 dozen hemmed Turkish bath towels—extra size—each, **25c**

White bed spreads

Crochet Bed Spreads—single bed size—value $1. At..... **75c**
Crochet Bed Spreads—full size, extra quality—value $1.85. Special to-day at..... **1.50**
Marseilles Bed Spreads—three-quarter bed size, each.... **1.50**
Marseilles Bed Spreads—full size, new patterns—value $3.25, each—reduced to..... **2.75**

Smyrna rugs reduced.

SIMPLY because there are only a few of each pattern in some of our high-grade domestic rugs, we deem it preferable to sell them immediately rather than make fresh entries in the coming half year's books. Fourth Floor.

Not quite one hundred rugs all told in these four lots, and there'll be no hesitation when you see with your own eyes what great bargains they are. We will store and care for these rugs until needed, if desired.

All-wool Smyrna rugs—9x12. A rug that will cost you $24 this Fall. Our regular price has never been less than $35. Reduced for this sale to..... **14.50**

Tapestry Brussels rug—9x12. Made without a seam—the best tapestry rug on the market. Reduced from $20.00 to.... **13.50**

All-wool Vera art square—9x12. Extra heavy reversible—wear as well as the ordinary Brussels. Regularly $15.00.... **10.25**

Body Brussels rugs—9x12. The ideal dining room rug—colors are in reds, green and blue—a splendid rug for hard service. Reduced from $24.50 to..... **18.50**

WHEN you buy a Serge suit you acquire a standby of extraordinary usefulness.

When you buy a Brokaw Serge, you acquire a quality of cloth that only fine, pure wool can produce; a cloth that will neither fade nor shrink.

We can fit men of all sizes up to 56 in. chest, and do it quickly, for our line is complete.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

$17.00 to $35.00

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE

BROKAW BROTHERS

RIPENED BY MATURITY, IN ABSOLUTE PURITY

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

OBTAINS ITS SUPERB BOUQUET

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 15 William St., New York, N. Y.

TAKE TIME TO BE KIND.

We want more letters like these:

"Mr. R. S. Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East 22nd Street, New York:

"I have been reading your appeals for fresh air outings in the papers and intended to send something, but have been too busy. **The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor** is doing an admirable work. Enclosed is $5."

A man from Winnipeg sends $20 with the words "good ad., good work, good luck."

A friend offers "to duplicate gifts of $2 or less"—a fine chance to **double your money.**

Here is a cash order from a business man:

Send to Sea Breeze for a good rest—	
10 overworked mothers @$10	$100
10 sick babies @$5	50
10 worn out shop girls @$2.50	25
10 aged women @$2.50	25
400 boys and girls, one day	100
	$300

Let us hear from YOU to-day. $20,000 needed still.

Kuyler's

Ice Cream Soda is Unequalled

You will have to drink it before you leave for your vacation, but you can take with you a Box of

Kuyler's

FRESH, PURE, DELICIOUS BONBONS and CHOCOLATES

Why not a fancy Kuyler's Box for your family or friends?

Candies sent everywhere by Mail or Express.

Mail or Phone your orders if not near our Stores.

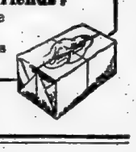

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square and Broadway & Lispenard St.

The banking requirements brought about by the changed conditions in business methods are most efficiently met by the modern trust company.

Interest on balances.

Water Filters and Coolers.

THE BEST KINDS.

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

BRYAN ASKS DEMOCRATS TO REPUDIATE SULLIVAN

Declares Illinois Committeeman Holds Place by Fraud.

TRIED TO MAKE HIM RESIGN

Sullivan Stood Pat and Now Makes Counter-Charges—Bitter Factional Fight Considered Inevitable.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Judge Owen P. Thompson of Jacksonville, Ill., announced this afternoon that in a letter dated July 17, William J. Bryan asked that he call upon Roger Sullivan with a message from Mr. Bryan requesting that Sullivan, in the interest of harmony, at once resign as National Committeeman from Illinois. Judge Thompson says he saw Sullivan to-day and delivered Mr. Bryan's message.

Sullivan declined to resign as requested. Judge Thompson thereupon made public a letter from Bryan declaring that National Committeeman Sullivan holds the office by a fraud, and that it is impossible for honest Democrats to associate with Sullivan as a member of the National Committee, together with an appeal to the Democrats of Illinois that they repudiate him.

Bryan's letter in part is as follows:

"The Trossachs Hotel,
"Loch Katrine, July 17.

"Judge O. P. Thompson, Jacksonville, Ill.

"Please say to Mr. Sullivan that he has expressed a desire for harmony, and that I assume that he means to help the party to the extent of his ability, but there is but one way in which he can promote harmony and that is by resigning as National Committeeman. We are approaching another National campaign, and our party's chances depend upon its ability to convince the public of its good intentions.

"Mr. Sullivan's presence on the committee contradicts all that we can say in the party's behalf. His corporate connections would harm the party far beyond his power to aid the organization, but this could be left for some future convention to deal with if he were actually the choice of the Democrats of Illinois. The fact, however, that he holds his office by a fraud and against the express wishes of a majority of the delegates to the State convention makes it impossible for honest Democrats to associate with him as a member of the committee.

"If he refuses to resign and thus puts his ambition or his business before the party's success the sooner he is ejected from the committee the better. It ought to be made an issue in the State Convention, if necessary, for the Democracy of Illinois cannot fight under such leadership and ought not to permit itself to be misrepresented on the National Committee. Yours truly, "W. J. BRYAN."

In this letter, to be made public in the event that Sullivan refused to resign, Bryan inclosed the following message to the Democrats of Illinois:

"Mr. Sullivan was selected as National Committeeman by delegates who were not chosen by the convention. As he was one of the leaders in the high crimes and misdemeanors committed against the Democracy of Illinois, his refusal to resign cannot be attributed to ignorance of the facts, but is proof positive of his unfitness for the place.

"We are about to enter upon a campaign in which our party will appeal to the people and ask the confidence of the Nation. I do not know how you, the Democrats of Illinois, could better open that campaign in your State than by demanding his resignation.

"I had hoped that he would resign in the interests of harmony, but his refusal leaves you no choice but to repudiate him or bandon Demoocratic principles.

"With best wishes for your success, I am very truly yours, W. J. BRYAN."

Sullivan in replying to Bryan's letter gave out the following statement to-night:

"If the letter was written by Mr. Bryan it furnishes proof that Mr. Bryan has allowed himself to persist in what the Democratic National Convention of 1904 declared was a misrepresentation and a libel. It is proof that he is mistaken again, as he was on the free silver question, and that he is wrong again, as he was when he permitted himself to cut so unenviable a figure as he did in the Bennett will controversy.

"It is apparently Mr. Bryan's misfortune to jump to conclusions too readily, and to be misled by men whose assumed friendship for boyhood companions is not sufficiently great to prohibit their attempting to place him in an awkward and false light before the great majority of the Democrats of Illinois.

"The men to whom I refer, Millard Fillmore Dunlap and Judge Owen P. Thompson, the leaders of the faction known as the Jacksonville Cabal, are men who have been twice utterly repudiated by the Democrats of the State. The fact that my name happens to be Sullivan is by far a more potent reason to them for attempting to discredit me than any other that they have or can urge.

"If I held my seat by fraud, then Mr. Bryan must accuse Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Culberson of Texas, Senator Dubois of Idaho, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Clark Howell of Georgia, the Democratic leaders of the Solid South, the majority of those in the East, the North, and the West of compounding a felony.

"In conclusion, I would like to remind Mr. Bryan that the fundamental principles of Democracy which he speaks of do not include recognition of political czardom. Democrats may have their leaders, the leaders may have their followers, but their leaders will never be autocrats and the followers will never be serfs, obedient to the orders prompted by court favorites."

The enmity between Bryan and Roger C. Sullivan dates back two years, when the Sullivan-Hopkins faction got control of the Democratic State Convention at Springfield, and held their position by gavel rule, turning down the Harrison following. It was at that time that Sullivan was named for National Committeeman.

NEW DETROIT FRANCHISES.

Railway Agrees to Lower Fares and Sell Lines to the City in 15 Years.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—It was announced to-day that Mayor Codd and President Hutchins of the Detroit United Railway had agreed to the terms of a new street railway franchise for the Detroit United Railway. The company will make a number of important concessions, including an offer of ten tickets for 25 cents during workingmen's hours, six tickets for 25 cents at all other times, and general transfers. The railway will also pay for all paving between the tracks and a 2 per cent. tax on its gross earnings.

All of the franchises will be extended for fifteen years. At the expiration of this period the city will have the right to buy the property.

New Cable to Japan Open.

TOKIO, Wednesday, Aug. 1.—The new telegraph cable, via Bonin, which establishes direct communication between Japan and the United States, was opened to the public to-day, this being the first public message transmitted over it.

Canfield Serves Notice of Appeal.

Notice has been served on counsel for John Delahunty that Richard A. Canfield, the gambler, will appeal from the verdict awarding $48,000 to Delahunty for legal services rendered to Canfield. The latter at first decided to abide by the verdict, but later announced a change of heart.

DOLLARS ARE ROLLING IN.

President Sends a Contribution to the Republican Campaign.

Congressman Sherman, who is Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, came down from Utica yesterday and got to work on the voluminous mail which has accumulated since he appealed through the newspapers to every Republican voter to contribute $1 to the campaign fund. Mr. Sherman said that the result of the appeal was extremely gratifying.

"I do not want to go into exact details," he remarked, "but I can say that the replies containing $1 for the fund have already reached well up into four figures. To-day alone were received more than 200 replies, so we have every reason to be satisfied with the results of this new departure in soliciting campaign contributions."

President Roosevelt was one of the earliest contributors. Mr. Sherman showed with pride this letter:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 25, 1906.

Dear Mr. Sherman: I have your letter of the 24th inst. and inclosures. I send my dollar. I think it an admirable plan, and I congratulate you upon the success that bids fair to attend the movement. Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"We sent requests to 4,500 newspapers to publish our appeal," said Mr. Sherman, "and so far 3,500 have promised to meet our request. The appeal was sent out on July 21, and up to this time some of the papers have not yet reached their publication day, so that a lot more publicity is coming to us. Among to-day's contributions were some from Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Virginia, Missouri, and from every one of the Eastern States and New England.

"We have figured that probably not more than 10 Republicans in 100 will see the appeal. If one out of every ten, however, sends us a dollar, we will have enough to meet the expenses of our campaign. According to the vote for Roosevelt, there are 7,600,000 Republicans in the country. One dollar from 1 per cent. of these would give us $76,000.

"It must be understood that ample value will be returned to every one who contributes. We will send to every contributor a copy of our textbook, which is crammed full of useful information which every one, especially every Republican, should have."

Mr. Sherman was asked what the rallying cry of the campaign would be. He answered:

"Prosperity and Roosevelt, and you may add that the record of the last Congress will also be made a part of the argument to voters. We have every reason to be proud of that record, though prosperity and Roosevelt is inspiring enough. You can add all the details that go with that, but it's a little early for details."

In spite of the belief that to keep the accomplishments of the Roosevelt Administration in the limelight is best, the tariff is sure to be the principal issue. The Democrats are preparing to force the tariff revision issue. Republicans of experience in campaign matters say that the Republicans should meet this issue, and meet it gladly.

It is being generally asserted that the result of the Congressional elections for control of the House of Representatives will be accepted as indicating the views of the American people on the tariff question, and the attitude of Congress next year will depend largely on that expression.

POLICE BARRED OUT.

Motion to Vacate a Writ Which Protects an Alleged Poolroom.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley appeared before Justice MacLean yesterday, in the Supreme Court, and asked him to vacate an injunction granted by Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn last December, restraining the police from interfering with the University Social Club, in East Eighth Street.

Mr. Farley said the club was on the police list as a suspected poolroom, and he had an affidavit of a detective, who swore that he had bet on races there every day for a week. He had also played a game called Klondike. Under these circumstances, Mr. Farley asked that the injunction be set aside.

F. S. McNiss, for the University Social Club, said the case would be tried next September if the injunction were not vacated, and no injury could result to the Police Department by the denial of the Corporation Counsel's motion.

Justice MacLean reserved decision.

HIS CLIENT WASN'T DEAD.

Lawyer Said He Was, but Carpinelli Soon Showed He Was Alive.

"Salvatore Carpinelli to the bar," called Chief Clerk Gulkin in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. A lawyer went forward, and addressing Presiding Justice Deul, gravely said:

"If it please your Honor, my client has gone to appear before a higher tribunal. He is dead."

"Me no dead! Me no dead!" a man in the rear of the courtroom shouted. The man was hurried to the bar, to the consternation of the lawyer.

"I don't understand this at all," he told the court. "His friends informed me last night that he had died on Sunday. I have been misinformed, for this is certainly Carpinelli."

Carpinelli, who lives at 162 East 110th Street, had been summoned to explain why he had failed to pay 50 cents a week for the last month for the support of his child. He paid $2, and was allowed to go free.

BURIAL HELD UP.

Man Thought to Have Had Pneumonia Now Said to Have Been Assaulted.

When Francisco Amen of 348 East 110th Street died at Bellevue Hospital on Sunday the physicians there signed a death certificate giving the cause as pneumonia. Amen's body was to have been buried this morning, but when five of his friends walked into the East 126th Street Station yesterday and told the police that just before being taken to the hospital the man had been assaulted Coroner Harburger was notified.

The Coroner gave orders to hold up the burial. He will hold an autopsy this morning to get at the truth in the case.

To Arbitrate St. John River Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 31.—A dispatch has been received from the British Ambassador at Washington asserting that the United States has decided to appoint Commissioners to report upon the difficulties which exist between the citizens of the United States and Canada over the St. John River. Two Commissioners will probably be chosen on each side. At the last session of Parliament $10,000 was appropriated to meet the expenses.

Greene and Gaynor Appeal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 31.—The Greene and Gaynor case has been appealed to the United States Circuit Court. The transcript was forwarded to-day to Charles H. Ledrum, New Orleans, Clerk of the Court. There are numerous grounds upon which the appeal is based, the principal complaint being the method by which the jury was chosen.

Car Turns a Somersault.

A wrecking car on the Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck Railway left the tracks and turned a complete somersault yesterday morning while rounding Sarvens Corner, in Benedict Avenue, Tarrytown. Three workmen were hurt, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

An Important Sale of

Blue Serge Suits for Men

THREE GARMENT MODELS

Special at $15.50

Formerly $20, $23, $25, $27.

Not even the staple blue serge suits are an exception to our rule—every suit designed for a season's service must find service that season.

It is not the time-worn "dyed-in-the-wool-indigo-blue" contention with which we invite your interest. You may take that for granted.

The strength of this sale is centered in this: every garment involved is the product of our own workshops and designed for this season's service.

Single and double breasted three-garment models, half lined with mohair or quarter lined with silk; sizes 30 to 50.

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Broadway, 33d to 34th St.

Stern Brothers

DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENTS

(On the Third Floor)

Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats

Made to Order For a Limited Period

At Large Concessions from Regular Prices.

Advance Styles of

Tailor-made Gowns, at $44.00 and $55.00

Linen Riding Habits, side or cross saddle, at $35.00

West Twenty-third Street

DICK SEES PRESIDENT AND TELLS OHIO PLANS

There'll Be a Stand-Pat Plank in the Platform.

ROOSEVELT TO BE INDORSED

Republicans Can Hardly Hope, Senator Says, to Hold All Ohio Seats Wrested from Democrats.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 31.—Senator Charles Dick of Ohio and Elmer Dover, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, made a joint visit to Sagamore Hill to-day. President Roosevelt discussed with them for two hours the political situation in Ohio.

The fact that Senator Dick was a guest at Sagamore Hill, and came away bearing the President's expressions of enthusiastic desire for harmony in the coming Congressional campaign, is regarded as a political occurrence which will have decided weight in the Republican situation in Ohio. It has been said in Ohio that Senators Foraker and Dick did not stand for the Roosevelt Administration. This report may not be heard so often hereafter in view of this declaration from Senator Dick to-day:

"It is safe to make one prediction, that President Roosevelt's administration and the work of Congress will receive sincere and enthusiastic indorsement in the Ohio Republican platform."

Senator Dick has for years made the first draft of the State platform, and this was one of the principal topics of his discussion with the President to-day. As indicating the part President Roosevelt took in the conference, Senator Dick said:

"The President is very greatly interested in the result of the Congress elections, and he does not hesitate to say so. Rightfully, he feels that he has inaugurated policies which he is hopeful of concluding successfully. This can only be accomplished with the help of a Republican majority in the Sixtieth Congress.

"The President is ready to do all he can to bring about a Republican victory in the coming campaign. This does not mean that he is going on the stump; he could not do that. It does not necessarily mean that he is to mingle in local conferences, but he will have a keen general interest in the result and aid in all possible ways."

Besides the strong indorsement of the President, which is to be a feature of the Ohio platform, there is to be a "stand-pat" declaration regarding the tariff.

"It would be practically impossible for the Sixtieth Congress to revise the tariff," said Senator Dick; "besides, it would be decidedly bad political sense. There has never been an exception to the rule that when a political party in control of Congress undertook to revise the tariff two years preceding a National election, it failed to elect its candidates in that election."

"The present tariff law," he said, "has produced in this country unparalleled prosperity. However, we must at the proper time recognize and deal with the sentiment which demands a revision of certain schedules."

Senator Dick then gave it as his opinion that the Republican political outlook in Ohio at present is decidedly better than it was a year ago. Herrick, he said, was defeated for re-election as Governor largely if not entirely on the temperance question. This question is not now a factor. The defeat of Herrick had a salutary effect on Ohio Republicans. It had undoubtedly brought them to a realization that they could not be split up by dissensions and win at election.

The State Convention this year is to be held Sept. 11 and 12, much later than usual. Of the twenty-one Congressional districts twenty are now represented by Republicans. At least three of these members were elected in what are regarded as Democratic districts. These are the Fifth, the Thirteenth, and the Seventeenth Districts represented, respectively, by Campbell, Mouser, and Smyser.

"It is hoping for a very great deal to believe that we can carry all of those districts again," remarked Senator Dick. "We had the aid of the President's name on the ticket the last time, but we were never in better shape to put up a hard fight to retain every one, and shall try to do it."

Secretary Dover remarked when asked about his presence with Senator Dick: "Oh, I just came along as referee, but I wasn't needed even for that."

INDIGESTION

Try MAN-A-CEA WATER

STEAMSHIP MOMUS LAUNCHED

One of Three Boats Destined for Southern Pacific's Atlantic Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The steamship Momus, destined for the Atlantic Line of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, was launched to-day at Cramp's Shipyard. Mrs. C. W. Jungen, wife of the manager of the Southern Pacific, smashed a bottle of champagne over the bow as the hull slid into the water and christened the ship.

Capt. Frank Kemble of the Comus, who is to command the new boat, and General Passenger Agent L. H. Nutting declared the launching to be a perfect success. A large delegation of New Yorkers was present.

The Momus is one of three fast ships, the other two near completion, which the Southern Pacific Company will put in commission for a five days' journey from New York to New Orleans. The ships are to leave New York on Wednesdays at noon and arrive at New Orleans on the following Monday. The Antilles, a sister ship of the Momus, will be launched within three weeks. The Creole, a turbine steamer, now building at the Fall River shipyards, will probably be launched at the same time.

The Momus is 400 feet over all, beam molded 53 feet, with a displacement of about 25 feet. The boat's speed will be 16 knots. The construction is entirely of steel. She will have accommodations for 152 first-cabin passengers, 58 second-class passengers, and 258 steerage passengers.

Negro Runs for Lieutenant Governor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 31.—A. Wimbs of Greensboro, Ala., a negro, who was a delegate to the last National Republican Convention, has written a letter to Chairman J. O. Thomson of the Republican State Committee announcing that he is a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor at the approaching primary election.

Asks $50 a Week Alimony.

Decision was reserved by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday on the application of Celia Feldman for an allowance of $50 a week alimony, and a counsel fee of $500. She asked this to enable her to prosecute her suit for a separation from Harris L. Feldman, a real estate dealer at 235 West 145th Street. She brought a previous suit, which failed.

Woman Sees Negro Assailant Shot.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 31.—Floyd Carmichael, a negro, was identified by Miss Annie Poole of Lakewood, a suburb of Atlanta, as the man who assaulted her early to-day. He was shot to death in front of the Poole residence, in sight of his victim, late to-day by the posse which had captured him. After he was dead there were cries of "Burn him!" but the county police arrived at this juncture and prevented such action.

Killed by a Rattlesnake Bite.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 31.—While picking huckleberries yesterday with his two cousins near Evans Falls, Penn., Grant Doll was bitten twice by a rattlesnake. He died seven hours later.

Semi-Annual Sale

The sale you've waited for! The sale thousands wait for twice a year. This year's sale presents at reduced prices the largest assortment of desirable clothes to be found anywhere.

The greatest values and greatest assortment are among the finest suits.

These Brill clothes are from six foremost tailoring institutions and from four Brill-directed tailoring organizations. Brill clothes are best value, because best in style, fabric, tailoring and desirability. Brill regular prices were lowest. Now you can buy Brill clothes at

30 to 50% Off Former Prices.

$7.50 for suits that were up to $15.00. Serges, worsteds, cheviots, thibets and cassimeres, two and three-piece models, in blue, black and fancy mixtures. Original prices were lowest.

$10 for suits that were up to $18. Mixture suits, blue suits, black suits, two-piece suits, three-piece suits, all new models, all sizes. Original prices were lowest.

$15 for suits that were up to $25. Journeymen tailored garments, all the smart gray shades, blue serges, blue unfinished worsteds and cheviots, black thibets, serge and vicunas. Many exclusive models. Original prices were lowest.

$20 for suits that were up to $35. The grandest assortment of strictly fine garments ever offered at these prices by any concern in America. Original prices were lowest.

$3.25 for men's worsted trousers that were up to $5.

$4.25 for men's journeyman-tailored worsted trousers that were up to $7.

⅓ off price for all outing trousers—flannels, homespuns and tropica worsteds.

Young Men's & Children's Suits.

$5.50 for young men's suits that were up to $8.

$7.50 for youths' worsted and all other youths' suits that were up to $12.50.

$9.50 for youths' suits formerly up to $15.

$1.65 for children's all-wool suits; values up to $3.

$3 for $6 combination suits; belted double-breasted jacket, one pair of knickers and one pair of straight knee pants.

½ price for all children's wash suits.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near Broadway, New York City.

279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

EIGHT DOLLARS

St. Paul and Minneapolis

and return from Chicago August 11th to 13th, inclusive, return limit August 31st, account 40th annual encampment G. A. R.

An unusual opportunity to visit the Twin Cities, Fort Snelling, the Falls of Minnehaha and the Lake Region of Minnesota.

$16 round-trip rate all summer, good returning until October 31st.

Correspondingly low rates from all eastern points.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Four fast through trains each way over The North-Western Line, including the famous electric lighted North-Western Limited.

All agents sell tickets over this line. For full information call on or write to

D. W. ALDRIDGE, General Eastern Agent C. & N. W. Ry., 461 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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$75 Chicago to Puget Sound and Return

Every Day

JUNE 1st TO SEPTEMBER 15th.

A Fascinating, Interesting, Profitable Summer Vacation Trip through the Scenic Northwest and over the Rockies to Seattle—the Gateway to the Orient. Two overland trains daily via the

Great Northern Railway

Final return limit October 31—Liberal stop overs.

"Stop Off at Spokane"

Inquire Further:

W. M. LOWRIE, General Eastern Agent, 379 Broadway.

Inquire for sailing sailing dates of G. N. S. S. Minnesota and Dakota and N. Y. K. Steamships from Seattle to Japan, China, and the Orient.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Bishop Declines Tainted Money.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Tainted money has no attractions for the clergymen who are leading the anti-gambling movement in the Philippines, according to advices received in Washington from the islands. Agents of a jockey club against which the Moral Progress League of the Philippines is making a campaign offered Bishop C. H. Brent of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Philippines $1,000 for the various charities in which he is interested, but the money was refused.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia

CAMP GOODS

Wall Tents

8 oz. duck, complete, poles & pins
7 ft. x 7 ft. $6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft. 7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft. 9.68

Tents, any size or style, made to order.

Folding Camp Cots $2.50
Folding Camp Stools, 35c., 50c., 75c.

Clothing, Sleeping Bags, Chairs, Air Pillows, Fishing Tackle, etc.

YACHT AND MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

Hopkins 119 CHAMBERS ST.

BOERS AND BRITONS TO BE TREATED ALIKE

English Government's Plans for Transvaal Constitution.

VOTE FOR EVERY ADULT MALE

Proposals Denounced by the Unionists, Who Say They Threaten British Supremacy in the Colony.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.—In a speech of great moderation, carefully designed to propitiate his opponents, Winston Spencer Churchill, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon explained the Government's plans to confer a Constitution on the Transvaal.

The Government, said Mr. Churchill, had decided on the principle of manhood suffrage and against any property qualification. Therefore every adult male 21 years old who had been a resident for six months in South Africa, except members of the British garrison, would be entitled to a vote under the secret ballot system. Proportional representation was not popular and was incomprehensible in the Transvaal, so it had been decided to establish straight single member seats. In regard to electoral divisions arguments existed both for equal areas and for the old Magisterial districts. The Boers had expressed a strong desire to preserve the latter, and, as it would save precious time and expense, the delimitation of the old districts had been the system adopted.

The population of the Rand, Mr. Churchill continued, equaled that of the whole of the rest of the country, and on the basis of the census of 1904 it had been decided to allot thirty-two members to the Rand, one to Krugersdorp, six to Pretoria, and thirty to the rest of the country.

Lord Selborne, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, Mr. Churchill explained, had expressed the opinion that this arrangement was perfectly fair to the British vote. The Transvaal Assembly would consist of sixty-nine salaried members elected for five years. Either the British or Dutch language could be used in the transaction of public business.

For the first Parliament, said Mr. Churchill, there would be a second Chamber of fifteen members nominated by the Crown. In the course of the first session arrangements would be made for an elective Second Chamber.

The Constitution, it was further announced, would contain a clause abrogating the Chinese labor ordinance after a reasonable time. The recruiting of Chinese labor would cease entirely next Nov. 15. There would be a provision in the Constitution against labor of a servile character.

In conclusion Mr. Churchill said that the Government's proposals must be accepted or rejected as a whole.

A bitter debate followed Mr. Churchill's speech. Among the participants was the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, ex-Colonial Secretary, who said he thought the proposal premature, coming, as it did, only four years after the war, and the experiment a hazardous one.

Ex-Premier Balfour, winding up for the Unionists, declared the plan to be a reckless and audacious experiment. He argued that it was too near the war to expect the Dutch to forget what they had suffered, and it was to ignore human nature to expect them to be loyal to Great Britain. He declared that the explanation of this hurried procedure was the Government's burning desire to get rid of the economic questions in South Africa which its rash pledges before the General Election had brought upon it.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Premier, answering Mr. Balfour, said that never in the course of his parliamentary career had he listened to a more unworthy, mischievous, and unpatriotic speech.

An exciting scene followed, the Unionists shouting, "Shame!" "Gag!" "Apologize!" "Withdraw!" &c., but a division on the question of the Colonial Secretary's salary was promptly called, and it was voted by 316 to 83.

While this was going on in the Commons, Lord Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had made in the House of Lords a similar statement to that of Mr. Churchill. While Mr. Churchill was speaking in support of the proposed Transvaal Constitution, his cousin, the Duke of Marlborough, who was Colonial Under Secretatry in the late Government, was denouncing it in the upper house.

Lord Harris asked what flag would wave over Pretoria twenty years hence.

7 PER CENT. DIVIDEND LIMIT.

Other Earnings for Surplus — Hill's Rule on Great Northern.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—During a hearing to-day before the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission on merchandise rates in Minnesota, R. I. Farrington, Vice President of the Great Northern Railway, made the statement that no matter how great the earnings of the Great Northern Railway, President James J. Hill had laid down the rule that stockholders shall never receive a higher dividend than 7 per cent.

Mr. Farrington also said that improvements were paid for out of the surplus, until a new issue of stock becomes necessary, when stock is issued in blocks of $25,000,000. Mr. Farrington was asked by Commissioner Staples what became of the money realized from the sale of stock.

"That goes back into the treasury to make good the expenditures for improvements made from the surplus," said Mr. Farrington, "and to pay loans which are frequently made for a short time."

"If you use the surplus for construction of new lines," pursued Mr. Staples, "where do the stockholders get their money?"

"The stockholders don't get the money back for their stock," was the answer. "Their money is an investment. They only get the interest."

Mr. Staples gave it as his opinion that the method testified to demonstrated that profits were too large. Some discussion as to accumulated surplus caused the matter to be looked up, and it was shown the Great Northern now has on hand a surplus of over $19,000,000.

"The profits should never permit the accumulation of $25,000,000 surplus," was Mr. Staples's parting shot on the subject.

Cucumber or Tomato Servers

Incomparable in design—beautiful examples of the silversmith's skill—are marked

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Equally beautiful and long wearing are knives, forks and spoons of this make.

Silver dishes and plates that lend a dignified air to the table are made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

ANOTHER PEONAGE REFUGEE.

Krill's Back Also Bears the Marks of the Lash.

Another man returned from Florida to the lower east side yesterday with a story of peonage in Florida and another letter has been received from a man there begging aid. There are still fifty immigrants who are known to have started for the Florida camps within the last six months who have not been heard from since.

David Krill, who lived with his sister, Mrs. Jennie Abramowitz, on the top floor of the tenement, 114 Lewis Street, came home Monday afternoon after an absence in Florida of seven weeks. When he left this city for the turpentine camps he was in good health. When he came home yesterday his sister did not recognize him and attempted to drive him out of her flat.

His back was black and blue and still marked with deep red scars where he said he had been whipped.

He had been taken to Jacksonville, he said, and from there to Maton. He was then carried to a camp in the woods where there were huts and negro guards. At the end of two weeks, he said, he found that he owed the company $24 above his promised $12 a week. He was still strong, and decided to escape. He ran away one night, and in the morning found that he was lost.

Wandering about in the swamps, thinking that he was getting far away from those who had enslaved him, he suddenly found himself in the open and close to the camp. Before he could hide he was seen, and, according to his story, he was beaten in the presence of the others who had just returned from work.

The next morning, while he was at work in the swamp, one of those with whom he had shared the company stores slipped $30 to him, which he said he had kept hidden in a boot. This man didn't dare to escape, but he begged Krill to take the money and if possible get North, so as to tell of the horrors of the slave camp. That night, when he saw that the guards were asleep, Krill slipped through the lines and managed to reach a city. He worked his way as far as Baltimore, and from there walked to his sister's home in this city.

Mrs. Bernard Sklut of 292 Cherry Street received the following letter yesterday from her son, dated Mobile, Ala.:

"I do not dare to give the exact place where I am. This is written at night and forwarded by a friend in greater danger than I am in. If he should be caught with it he would be killed like a hog, as others have been. I escaped and walked 100 miles in four days, when I was found and brought back and beaten. One thing I would say, and that is that the negroes would not do it if they were not afraid of the white men."

TWO-TOWEL ORDER REVOKED.

Bellevue Doctors May Have All They Want and Scented Soap, Too.

The Bellevue doctors, who objected strenuously when their supply of towels was reduced on Monday to two each by Supt. Armstrong, learned late last night that the Superintendent had surrendered. It was announced that all the Turkish face and hand towels that the house staff demanded were to be supplied, also that everybody could have all the scented soap he wanted. As if in confirmation of this the lights of the laundry twinkled through the night. They had not done so for several months. Inside the laundry work on Turkish towels was going on briskly.

No sooner had the revocation of Supt. Armstrong's order become known than the stretcher bearers presented their old grievance, long hours and short pay. Four resigned. More are expected to quit this morning unless their pay is raised.

It was said that the Superintendent's surrender on the towel question was really the result of the interference of two very prominent members of the staff of visiting physicians who called upon Supt. Armstrong yesterday afternoon, and, it is said, told him that he would do well to allow the doctors as many towels as they wanted.

The protesting doctors made their dissatisfaction over the two-towel order plain yesterday morning when after washing each physician hung his towels out of his window, over the main walk of the hospital. The array was conspicuous. Supt. Armstrong saw the exhibition and caused it to be withdrawn. Then the house physicians held an indignation meeting, at which a committee of two was appointed to see Mr. Armstrong and lay the case before him.

"We can't keep cool on two towels a day," was the ultimatum.

"Cut out your monkey shines and accept two or nothing," was the reply.

Then the physicians held another meeting, and while talking about the towel episode fell to a discussion of signs recently placed in the various wards reading:

> Nobody connected with this hospital shall take money from patients or their friends.

The unanimous opinion among the doctors was that the signs, printed in four languages, were unnecessary.

Then two hours later some of the signs fell off the walls. For publication, the doctors said that, according to what they could learn, "careless patients" had knocked the signs down.

PLAYED DROWNED TOO OFTEN

When Boy Sank His Companions Thought He Was Pretending.

Fritz Holstein, a sixteen-year-old boy who but recently came here from Germany, was drowned late yesterday afternoon in the Hudson River near Fort Washington. In company with eight other young men, he went out yesterday for a trip in the thirty-foot naphtha launch Ada, the property of William Madden of 150th Street and the Hudson River.

The launch at 6 o'clock in the evening was near Fort Washington, on the Jersey shore. Holstein took off his clothes and jumped into the river for a swim. He pretended several times that he was drowning, and when his companions in the boat went to his aid he laughed.

Finally he sank beneath the surface of the water. His companions, thinking he was playing with them, were not worried. Presently it was remarked that Holstein had stayed under a remarkably long time. He did not come to the surface again. The young men spent two hours searching for his body. At 8 o'clock last night one of the party went to the West 152d Street Station. He gave up Holstein's clothes and told what had happened.

14-Year-Old Saves 6-Year-Old.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 31.—William Tillinghast, 6 years old, while playing on the shore of the Delaware this evening, fell into the water and was swept away by the current. In the crowd was fourteen-year-old Milton Wells, whose ability to swim is the envy of all the other boys. He went in after the little fellow and brought him ashore unconscious. Wells was cheered.

Labor Man Leads Texas Democrats.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 31.—T. M. Campbell, the Union Labor candidate for Governor, leads in the Democratic primary election. M. L. Brooks, C. K. Bell, and O. B. Colquitt, the other three candidates, will go before the convention in the order named. None of the candidates has received enough votes to make him the primary nominee.

Niagara Power Used in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 31.—Electric power from Niagara Falls was used on all the lines of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company to-day for the first time. It is expected that the power will be in use continually from this time on. The transmission line is 165 miles long and 55,000 volts are being delivered here.

FAVOR JEWISH NOMINEE ON JUDICIARY TICKET

Cause of Reform Would Be Aided, Its Friends Think.

POLITICALLY EXPEDIENT, TOO

Among the Names Prominently Mentioned Are Those of Samson Lachman and Daniel P. Hays.

The committee of lawyers which has appeared in the field as sponsors of an independent movement to nominate Supreme Court Justices is making a canvass to ascertain the availability of Lawrence E. Sexton, a lawyer of 34 Pine Street, to fill the vacancy on the independent judiciary ticket created by the recent death of Michael H. Cardozo, one of the original nominees.

This action on the part of the Judiciary Nominators has led to a propaganda among prominent Jews in this city looking to the nomination in the place of the late Mr. Cardozo of some candidate who could compel a following among the Jews. The movement is not due to any desire on the part of those who have fathered it to enforce recognition for their race or faith in the nomination of Supreme Court Justices, so much as a matter of political expediency.

Those who are at the head of the propaganda have been active in years past in reform movements. They have at heart the success of the independent ticket for the Supreme Court bench and realize that the regular political machines would not be slow in taking advantage of a failure on the part of the independent nominators to give proper recognition to the Jewish element among the voters.

The Judiciary Nominators, in endeavoring to make a selection for the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Cardozo, are using the methods employed from the first—of sounding public opinion among the legal fraternity as to the availability of men for the post. In connection with this canvass they have had submitted to them the names of two prominent Jewish lawyers who undoubtedly would be in a position to poll a strong vote among their co-religionists in this city.

One of the men whose names have been submitted to the Judiciary Nominators is Samson Lachman, a lawyer who lives at 313 West 106th Street, and is a member of the firm of Lachman & Goldsmith of 35 Nassau Street. The other is Daniel P. Hays, who is a member of the firm of Hays & Hershfield of 141 Broadway. Mr. Hays lives at 9 West 121st Street.

Already a great number of lawyers, and all of them lawyers of the Jewish faith, have expressed themselves in favor of a candidate in the place of the late Mr. Cardozo who could command the same following and support among the Jewish element in this city, which generally has come out on the side of reform.

It has been very generally recognized among the legal fraternity that the movement initiated by the Judiciary nominators marks a distinct reform in the manner of selecting candidates for the bench, and that its success or failure at this time may mean a great deal to the city and the State. They have also recognized that at the inception of this movement it would be wise to meet the practical politician on his own ground and to consult the taste of the voters to whom the appeal is made, and who in the last analysis are those on whom the success or failure of the movement will depend, when this can be done without making any compromise based on the fitness of the candidate.

Daniel P. Hays, it is pointed out, would be likely to command the support that would go a long way toward insuring success for the independent judiciary ticket. He is recognized as a very capable lawyer, and on account of certain affiliations would bring out the vote which the political organizations would else be in a way to command—the vote of the lower east side.

Mr. Hays is 52 years of age. He is a great-grandson of the late Gershon Mendes Seixas, one of the founders and first Trustees of Columbia College and a grandson of Dr. Maduro Peixotto, who was President of the New York County Medical Society. He has always been a Democrat. His first vote was cast for Samuel J. Tilden.

Mr. Hays is also President of the Board of Trustees of the Temple Israel, one of the largest and most influential Jewish congregations in this city. He is Treasurer of the Harlem Federation for Jewish Communal Work, a Trustee of the Jewish Publication Society, a committeeman of the Jewish Theological Seminary, and a Governor of the Judeans, a society composed of the foremost Jews in the city.

He is a member of the Boards of Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Hebrew Theological School, the Montefiore Home, the B'nai B'rith, the Educational Alliance, and the Guild for Crippled Children, which has a school in Montgomery Street.

He was formerly President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.

KAISER BACK IN GERMANY.

Watching Warships' Target Practice—Results Kept Secret.

SWINEMUENDE, July 31.—Emperor William returned here to-day after his four weeks' cruise in northern waters on board the steamer Hamburg. His Majesty is very much sunburned. He will remain here for a couple of days to witness the effect of the firing of heavy guns against two armorclad hulks.

The active battle fleet is now composed of sixteen first-class vessels. They are engaged in target practice in these waters, but the results attained are carefully guarded.

The steamer Hamburg, for which Emperor William pays $4,250 a day, will wait for a few days at Kiel, subject to his Majesty's use during the naval manoeuvres.

Herr von Tschirsky, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who is with Chancellor von Bülow at Norderney Island, will come here to-morrow to confer with the Emperor concerning foreign affairs.

MADRID, July 31.—It is announced that Emperor William, after a cruise in the Mediterranean, will land at Alicante in September and visit King Alfonso. The latter will go to Ferrol in August to launch the cruiser Reina Regenta.

EMPEROR'S AIRSHIP PLANS.

William Is Back of a Company That Will Make Experiments.

BERLIN, July 31.—A company was formed here to-day having for its object a series of experiments with motor airships. The Emperor's influence directly brought about the movement to make a systematic investigation of air navigation, and, with practically unlimited capital, to experiment with motor airships.

Admiral von Hollman was elected President of the company. The Directors are Herr Rathenau, Dr. Althoff, Director of the Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction; Ernst Borsig, a manufacturer of locomotives; Baron von Brandenstein, Ludwig Delbrueck, Herr Schwabach of the Bleichroeder Bank, Herr Loewe of the Mauser Rifle Company, Wilhelm von Siemens, James Simon, and N. T. Boettinger. Capt. Richard von Kaehler, an engineer of repute, was elected business manager.

THE BIG STORE :·: A CITY IN ITSELF

"MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN"

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

J. B. GREENHUT, PRESIDENT.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NEW YORK

August Sale of Furniture.

Supremacy!

Thank you—we *thought* you'd like the furniture. And obviously you did. We do not believe that any store in the world has ever sold at retail in one Summer's day so much furniture as we sold on Monday.

Before we repeat to you what this Furniture Sale *is*, let us briefly outline what it is NOT. You can fit the comparisons wherever you think they may belong. It is NOT a sale of shop-worn goods, nor a clearance of old stock. It is NOT a sale of furniture made especially for sale purposes. It is NOT a sale in which a few doubtful bargains are used to attract attention to a lot of furniture at regular prices—or at regular prices shaved by a dime or two.

It is the offer of a whole furniture store full of the best goods America can produce—exactly the same goods we carry in our regular stock—at prices cut THROUGHOUT from twenty to forty per cent.

We can mention only a few items from day to day, but there isn't a "regular price" in the whole furniture store while this sale is on. Come and get what you want.

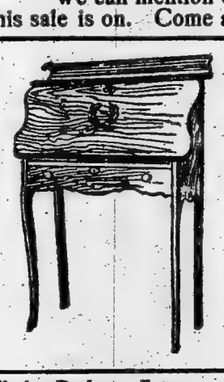

Desks (as illustrated)—Practical and artistic design, made of solid oak, golden color and gloss finish; one drawer, trimmed with brass pulls; regular price, $6; sale price..... **$4.50**

Corner Chairs—Made of mahogany finished frames; nicely finished and firmly constructed; seats are covered with a variety of coverings, velour, tapestry and damask; regular price, $5.50; sale price..... **$3.75**

Dining Tables—Made of fine solid oak, golden color; finely constructed and finished; 6-foot extension; regular price, $16.75; sale price.. **$12.50**

Brace Arm Chairs—Made of solid oak, golden color and gloss finish; very best construction; regular price, $1.45; sale price..... **85c**

Mission Rockers—Frames are made of solid oak, weathered oak finish; seats covered with Spanish leather; regular price, $5.50; sale price..... **$3.85**

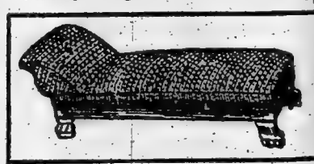

Velour Couches (as illustrated)—Golden oak finished frames; splendidly upholstered and covered with velours in assorted colors; regular price, $10; sale price..... **$6.50**

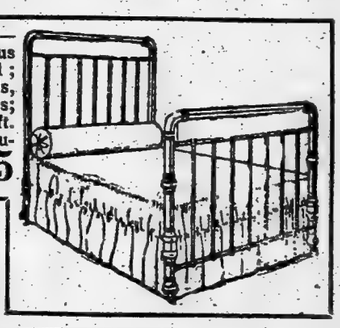

Brass Bedsteads (as illustrated)—Made with 2-inch continuous posts, splendidly constructed; laterals connected with top rails, with brass T-ball connections; three sizes—4 ft. 6 inches, 4 ft. and 3 ft. 3 inches wide; regular price, $30; sale price..... **$23.75**

Sideboards—Made of solid oak, golden finish; one large and two small drawers, medium size; French plate beveled mirror; regular price, $16.75; sale price..... **$12.50**

Dining Chairs—Made of fine quartered oak, golden color and finely finished; caned seats and box frames; regular price, $2.50; sale price..... **$1.85**

Roman Chairs (as illustrated)—mahogany finished frames; very artistic design; well made and finished; seats are covered with assorted velours, tapestries and damask; regular price, $5.50; sale price.... **$3.75**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

TALK OF TUNNEL STRIKES PROVES TO BE TALK ONLY

Union Chairman Dreams That 1,500 Men Are Out.

TIMES REPORTER FINDS ONE

He Was a Lone Negro Teamster with a Grievance of His Own—Electricians Are Discontented.

The thousands of men whom Augustus Weinberg Chairman of the United Tunnel Workers of this city, declared on Monday were to strike yesterday in the tunnels of this city did not strike. In fact, there was no outward sign of a strike at any one of the tunnel openings, although Weinberg insisted that there were 1,500 men out.

That really sums up the situation. Mr. Weinberg was talking strike and several contractors were counting noses and finding none, or at least very few, of their men missing.

There were some mutterings, some indications that a strike may come, but a diligent search for tunnel strikers made by a Times reporter in Manhattan was fruitful in the discovery of only one idle man.

He was a negro teamster, and was taking a sun bath against the side of an upturned cart at the Pennsylvania workings at Third Avenue and Thirty-third Street. He admitted that he was out on an individual strike, and said that several of his comrades had struck with him because they didn't want to work "alongside of Ginneys."

At the principal rendesvous of the Electrical Workers a single man was found sunning himself, very much as the negro was, but he scouted the idea of a strike.

"If there was a strike," said he, "you'd find lots of men hanging around this place."

Against these peaceful indications should be set this fairy talk from Chairman Weinberg:

"There are at least 1,500 men out on strike to-day. They include electrical workers, engineers, firemen, drillers, muckers, and laborers at the North River tunnel, the Belmont tunnel, the Thirty-third Street tunnel. They all want higher wages. The electrical workers want 45 cents an hour. They are now getting from $3 to $4 a day, and they want a uniform rate. It wouldn't surprise me if 3,000 men went out to-morrow."

"The United Tunnel Workers—this is the new organisation—now has a membership of 5,000. A general meeting will be held at the Labor Temple, in Eighty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, to-morrow evening, at which I think a general strike will be declared."

A Superintendent at the mouth of the Belmont tunnel, in Forty-second Street said there was absolutely not a man missing and no indication of a strike.

The Pennsylvania Railroad authorized this statement: "There are no strikers at our tunnels except eight out of about fifty electrical workers. So far as we know, these are the only strikers."

This declaration was corroborated by Supt. Paul Brown of the United Engineering Company, which has the contract for the railroad. Henry Japp, managing engineer of S. Pearson & Son, who are constructing the tunnel from First Avenue under the East River, said:

"Not a single man employed on our work is on strike to-day. There is absolutely no trouble of any kind among any class of labor employed either at the surface or in the tunnel."

And so it was wherever tunnel work is going on.

Borrowed a Reputable Name.

The Underwriters' Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing Company, in West Twenty-third Street, whose place was raided by the police last Saturday, did not manufacture the Underwriters' fire extinguisher, and was in no way concerned in that reputable appliance, despite the similarity of name.

BONAPARTE TO NEGROES.

No Room for People Who Can't Care for Themselves.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Negro Young Peoples's Christian and Editorial Congress, having for its object the uplifting of the race, began a five days' session in this city to-day. Several thousand delegates are in attendance, representing every State in the Union. Some have come from foreign lands.

Secretary Bonaparte spoke on "The Future of the Negro Race in America." He said that the part it would play in civilization was a question no less difficult than interesting. He declared that the negro race was the only one which ever has been able to live with white people, and argued that the negro could not afford to be lazy and ignorant and vicious, for all around him, pressing him on every side, was a race with which he had to compete, whether he wished to or not, and which it would tax all his energies to struggle against.

"There is no room in America for people who can't take care of themselves," he continued. "I am one of those who feel strongly the repeated injustice and frequent perfidy which have marked our treatment of the Indians; but, after all has been said, the Indians wouldn't or couldn't, or at all events didn't, learn how to work in competition with the white men, and they have been first pushed to the wall and then crushed against it. You must either share their fate or profit by their example."

DECLINES TO PAY LOSSES.

German Company Repudiates $4,000,000 in San Francisco Policies.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany, has refused to pay San Francisco insurance claims approximating $4,000,000. The following statement was given out last night by the local officials of the company:

"The Transatlantic Insurance Company denies liability upon the ground that the losses arose from an overwhelming catastrophe, due to a visitation of Providence, for indemnity against the consequences of which the policy never was intended to provide and does not provide. Moreover, the attitude of the reinsuring companies at home compels the Transatlantic to assume this position."

The Board of Supervisors passed a vote of confidence in the major part of the City Hall and also the Hall of Justice at its meetings yesterday. A special committee reported that "at least 60 per cent. of both buildings can be made use of again, and within less than two years they can be completely and economically restored."

FROM COURT TO GALLOWS.

Kentucky Negro Is Hanged an Hour After the Jury Is Sworn.

MAYFIELD, Ky., July 31.—Allen Mathis, the negro arrested on the charge of assaulting Miss Ethel McLane, was hanged at 8 o'clock to-night, fifty-five minutes after the jury that tried him had been sworn.

The negro had been taken to the jail in Louisville for safekeeping and left for this city in the custody of officers to-day. It was feared that he would be lynched, and the Mayfield company of militia was under arms and the Hopkinsville command was called to assist in protecting the negro. The excitement was great and business was practically suspended.

Judge Bugg called the special term of court to-day, and immediately adjourned until 7 o'clock to-night. The negro arrived at 6:45, and was taken at once to the Court House and placed on trial. The gallows for his execution had been erected, and Mathis was taken directly from the courtroom to the scaffold.

Tracy for Philippine Vice Governor.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Judge James F. Tracy of the Philippine Supreme Court is expected to succeed Gen. James F. Smith as the Vice Governor General of the Philippines when the latter assumes the Governor Generalship of the Islands in September, according to advices from Manila.

HARTJE WINS A POINT.

Helen Scott Letters Admitted and Husband Denies Madine's Story.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 31.—The attorneys for Augustus Hartje, who is seeking a divorce from his wife, unexpectedly closed the case to-day.

The much-disputed Helen Scott letters were admitted as evidence. A lengthy and heated argument preceded their admission, and the court's action is regarded as a victory for Hartje. The letters purport to have been written by Helen Scott to her sister, Mrs. Hartje. Counsel for the libellant asserts that they prove that Helen Scott was a go-between for "Tom" Madine, one of the corespondents, and Mrs. Hartje.

Hartje took the stand and denied Madine's charges regarding a blonde woman, and also that he had offered Madine money to testify that a man was at the Hartje home with Mrs. Hartje while Hartje was away. He admitted that he owned a house at which he was said to have visited Josephine Wright, but declared that he did not know the woman.

Sergt. Michael Hanley of the Oakland Police Station testified that Madine had reported the robbery of his trunk to the police, and Patrick Golden, a special officer, asserted that Madine said he was going to bring an action against Hartje for defamation of character.

Hartje's lawyers sought to explain through H. W. Muncey, a detective, some of the discrepancies between the detective's evidence and that of Andrew Fisher yesterday. Judge Fraser allowed the testimony to be given, but said that it was irregular, and that the irregularities that had been permitted during the trial would have weight when the court decided the case.

Marcus W. Acheson, Jr., one of Mrs. Hartje's lawyers, denied to-day a story that Hartje had tried to settle his difficulties with his wife by offering her $150,000, and that the woman asked for $500,000.

ROOSEVELT AND THE POPE.

Exchange Messages of Esteem Through the Bishop of Ogdensburg.

ROME, July 31.—The Pope to-day received American pilgrimages conducted by the Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and John J. McGrane of Brooklyn, N. Y., who were presented by Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College.

Mr. McGrane gave the Pope a gold pen and obtained the Pontiff's white skull cap in return. Bishop Gabriels presented the Pope with $1,350 of Peter's Pence.

Bishop Gabriels quoted President Roosevelt to the Pope as saying to him on learning that he was to conduct a pilgrimage to Rome:

"Tell the Pope that I send him my profound regards. I have tried to treat Protestants and Catholics alike, as my latest appointments show. I will try to perpetuate this policy. This Republic will stand for many a century. I expect that there will be Catholic Presidents as well as Protestant. I trust that they all will treat each other as I have tried to do."

The Pope, in answer, thanked the Bishop most warmly, expressing his great love for the United States and the highest esteem for President Roosevelt.

"One of the reasons for the growth of Catholicism in the United States," he said, "is the liberty the Church enjoys under every Administration, but in a special manner under that of President Roosevelt, for whom I entertain the highest esteem, and who, I have reasons to believe, entertains special affection for me."

A Man Who Wanted

To sell OATS for human food got cross because people bought

Grape-Nuts

So he told them in the papers to avoid the famous pre-digested food for it didn't give the stomach exercise and from the lack of hard work it would gradually get weaker.

Surely this is a "husky" one, this oats man. "Make the stomach work," he says. By the same token why not drop in a few beans or black walnuts with hulls on?

The trouble is that people eat too much and of indigestible food. So the poor old stomach works as hard as it can and considerable overtime until it lies down like a tired horse.

Then it needs food easy to digest; give it a chance to recover. It is good hard sense to go a bit easy with the stomach and, even in health, before it gives out, use wisely selected food easy to digest. That's

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason."

CHAMPIONS NOW A TIE WITH PITTSBURG TEAM

They Shut Out St. Louis, While Brooklyn Beats Westerners.

AMERICANS ARE DEFEATED

Cleveland Scores Two Runs in First Inning and Wins—Chicago Nationals Victorious.

The champion New Yorks placed another victory to their credit yesterday, which puts them on an equal footing with Pittsburg as second team in the championship race. The Brooklyns gave the Smoky City aggregation a whalloping, but Chicago maintains its advantage as leader by trimming the Quakers. The Cincinnatis seem to be going down hill fast, for, after four straight defeats at the hands of the Giants, they were beaten yesterday by the tailenders at Boston. In the American League, the Clevelands opened up on Pitcher Hogg in a lively manner, and, with the aid of a brace of damaging errors, scored two runs. These were sufficient to win the game, for "Dusty" Rhoades had Griffith's men at his mercy. The champion Athletics were also defeated at Detroit, while the victories of Chicago and St. Louis gave the Western teams a clean slate. To-day the scene of operations with the leaders will be changed, the New Yorks beginning a series of four games with Detroit, while the Philadelphians will be at Cleveland.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; St. Louis, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 2; New York, 0.
Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	6	9	11	7	10	13	66	.702
Pittsburg	5	—	7	10	10	6	11	9	58	.644
New York	5	3	—	12	12	8	10	8	58	.644
Phila'phia	1	5	4	—	5	10	6	11	42	.452
Cincinnati	4	5	4	7	—	8	7	6	41	.436
Brooklyn	3	5	4	4	2	—	10	6	38	.418
St. Louis	5	4	5	8	6	6	—	6	34	.375
Boston	3	4	5	4	5	8	6	—	31	.337
Games lost	28	32	32	51	53	53	60	61		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	5	7	11	7	10	10	56	.629
New York	8	—	6	7	8	8	7	10	54	.614
Cleveland	6	8	—	6	9	8	7	7	51	.573
Chicago	4	4	8	—	6	7	12	9	50	.543
Detroit	4	4	7	9	—	7	9	9	48	.511
St. Louis	2	4	4	7	7	—	6	13	45	.500
Wash'ton	4	5	4	4	1	5	—	10	33	.371
Boston	5	3	4	3	2	3	5	—	25	.269
Games lost	33	34	38	42	44	45	56	68		

GIANTS SHUT OUT ST. LOUIS.

They Outplay Western Team in First Game of Series at Polo Grounds.

Taylor's pitching was entirely too complicated for the St. Louis players to solve in the first game of the series with the champion New Yorks yesterday, and supported by perfect fielding, McGraw's men won by a score of 3 to 0. Much interest was shown in the appearance of the visitors because since their last trip East they have been reinforced by Mertes and Marshall, former members of the New York team, and the two men were warmly received when they appeared at the bat. Mertes struck out the first time up, but in the next three chances he managed to secure a scratch base hit. Marshall was unable to bat safely, but he did clever work behind the bat, notwithstanding a disastrously bad throw.

While the New Yorks outbatted the visitors by two to one, they should have scored in but one inning. In the fourth Browne opened with a tantalizing bunt in front of the plate which Marshall was unable to field. Then came the first and only mistake of the former Giant. He thought he saw an opportunity to catch the runner off first, but he threw so wildly to Grady that Browne reached third. Shannon sent Browne across the plate by a safety to left field. Seymour should have been thrown out at first, but Bennett allowed the ball to pass him. On McGann's sacrifice both runners were advanced. Devlin hit to Hoelsketter, catching Shannon off third. During this play Seymour got third, forcing out Shannon. Dahlen should have been the third man out, but Mike Grady dropped the ball thrown by Bennett, and Seymour tallied. Devlin, however, who had reached third, attempted to score, but was thrown out at the plate.

In the sixth inning the New Yorks added their third run. After Shannon had struck out, Seymour placed a ball to centre field for a single and McGann sent him to third on a safety to left. Devlin beat out a bunt to first base and Seymour tallied. Mertes attended to Dahlen's fly in good style and McGann, in attempting to steal third, was easily thrown out. In the seventh inning Bresnahan made his third safe hit of the game, a nice bunt toward third base. He got to second on Brown's base on balls, stole third, but Shannon left him there, being thrown out to first base.

Not a St. Louis batsman reached second base until the seventh inning, and only two safe hits were recorded in their favor. The visitors made their best effort at the bat in the eighth inning and the outlook was favorable for them to score. With one out, Hoelsketter hit safely to left, followed by a stout two-base hit to left field by Brown. Shannon, however, placed a damper upon his old associates' aspirations by taking Burch's line fly in short left field, and Bennett ended the inning by being thrown out by Taylor to first base. Barry started off the ninth inning with a two-baser to left, and while he was advanced to third was compelled to stay there when Crawford sent out a fly to Seymour which ended the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burch, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Bresn'h'n,c	0	3	6	2	0
Bennett, 2b	0	0	0	2	1	Browne, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Barry, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Shannon, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Seymour, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Grady, 1b	0	0	6	1	1	McGann, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
Crawf'd, ss	0	1	2	2	0	Devlin, 3b	0	2	1	2	0
Marshall, c	0	0	8	4	1	Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Hoelsk'r, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Brown, p	0	0	1	0	1	Taylor, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	0	3	24	11	4	Totals	3	10	27	14	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Brown, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 7; by Brown, 5. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 6. Sacrifice hits—Seymour, McGann. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, Shannon. Double plays—Dahlen, Gilbert and McGann; Marshall and Crawford. Two-base hits—Brown, Barry. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, lf	1	2	0	0	0	Maloney, cf	0	1	2	0	1
Beaum't, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Casey, 3b	2	3	2	2	0
Sheehan, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Lumley, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	1	1	0	Jordan, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Nealon, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	Hummel, 2b	0	0	0	1	0
Ganley, rf	0	0	2	0	0	M'C'thy, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	Lewis, ss	0	0	5	6	0
Gibson, c	0	0	10	3	0	Bergen, c	0	0	6	3	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	3	0	St'klett, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	4	24	12	2	Total	3	7	27	14	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—McCarthy. Three-base hit—Leach. Home run—Beaumont. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Lumley. Stolen bases—Casey, Jordan. Double play—Hummel, Lewis and Jordan. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 8. Bases on balls—Off Stricklett, 4; off Willis, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Struck out—By Stricklett, 4; by Willis, 7. Wild pitch—Stricklett. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	3	0
Schulte, rf	1	0	4	0	0	Bransf'd, 1b	0	2	13	1	1
Chance, 1b	0	2	10	0	0	Titus, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Magee, lf	0	2	4	1	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	3	2	0	Doolin, ss	0	0	2	6	1
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	Courtney, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Kling, c	0	0	2	3	0	Donovan, c	0	0	1	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	1	0	Duggleby, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	2	3	27	12	0	Total	1	7	27	16	3

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Stolen bases—Thomas, Chance. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, 2; Schulte, Evers, Doolin. Struck out—By Taylor, 2. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 1; off Taylor, 2. Hit by pitcher—Steinfeldt, Titus. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Conway.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bridwell, ss	1	1	4	3	0	Huggins, 2b	0	0	3	7	0
Tenney, 1b	1	2	9	1	0	Kelley, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Brain, 3b	1	2	2	1	0	Jude, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Bates, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Hall, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Howard, lf	0	3	2	0	0	Deleh'ty, 3b	1	1	0	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	1	0	0	1	Siegle, cf	0	0	2	1	0
O'Neil, c	0	1	5	0	0	Corcor'n, ss	1	2	3	1	0
Needham, c	0	0	7	2	0	Schiel, c	1	1	4	2	0
Strobel, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Fraser, p	0	0	1	1	2
Pfeffer, p	0	0	0	5	0						
Total	4	11	27	11	1	Total	3	7	24	15	0

Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Three-base hit—Bates. Home run—Schiel. Double play—Siegle, Huggins and Hall. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 1; off Pfeffer, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 1. Struck out—By Fraser, 3; by Pfeffer, 11. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AMERICANS COULD NOT BAT.

Rhoades's Pitching Too Difficult and They Are Beaten 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31.—Rhoades's steady pitching resulted in defeat for the New Yorks to-day by 2 to 0 in the third and last game of the series. Hogg and Clarkson also pitched well, the latter not allowing a hit in the two innings he officiated. The locals, however, batted Hogg hard enough at the start to score two runs, giving them a lead which the visitors could not overcome. Keeler cut off a run in the seventh inning by a great running catch of a drive by Lajoie that looked good for three bases and would have sent in Jackson, who was on first. The little right fielder seized the ball with his gloved hand.

Flick, in the first inning, hit the first pitched ball for a base, advanced on Jackson's sacrifice, and scored on Turner's single. Hoffman fumbled the hit and Turner raced to third, coming home on Rossman's safety. In the third inning Turner and Lajoie reached bases through errors by Williams and Moriarty. Rossman, however, hit into a double play that killed any chances they had of scoring, and although Congalton followed with a single and Barbeau walked, they were prevented from scoring when Hogg forced Buelow to send up a lofty fly.

Rhoades passed Williams in the second inning after La Porte had struck out. Moriarty forced Williams, stole second, and went to third on Buelow's high throw, but Hoffman could not bring him in. Williams doubled in the seventh, and after Moriarty had lined out and Hoffman struck out Kleinow reached first on Turner's error. Griffith thought Yeager could drive in at least one tally, but he struck out. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Flick, cf	1	2	5	0	0	Conroy, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Jackson, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Turner, ss	1	1	2	5	1	Elb'field, ss	0	0	1	3	1
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	2	3	2	La Porte, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
R'sman, 1b	0	1	3	0	0	W'liams, 2b	0	1	0	1	1
C'galton, rf	0	2	3	0	0	Mor'ty, 1b	0	0	8	0	1
Barbeau, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	H'fman, cf	0	1	2	0	1
Buelow, c	0	0	4	1	1	M'Guire, c	0	1	3	0	1
Rhoades, p	0	0	0	1	0	Hogg, p	0	0	1	0	0
						Kleinow, c	0	0	2	1	1
						Clarkson, p	0	0	0	1	0
						*Yeager	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	27	11	4	Total	0	5	24	10	6

*Batted for Hogg in seventh inning.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Williams, Hoffman. Sacrifice hit—Jackson. Stolen bases—Moriarty, Jackson. Double plays—La Porte and Moriarty. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 1; off Hogg, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; New York, 7. Struck out—By Rhoades, 4; by Hogg, 4; by Clarkson, 1. Passed balls—McGuire, 1; Kleinow, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	3	1	0	Hartsel, lf	1	1	1	1	0
Sch'fer, 2b	0	0	4	4	0	Lord, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
M'Intyre, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Seybold, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Mullin, p	0	0	0	2	0	Murphy, 2b	0	2	0	4	0
C'ghlin, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	Shreck, c	0	1	2	2	1
Lindsay, 1b	0	1	14	0	0	Cross, ss	0	0	5	2	0
Lowe, ss	2	1	2	3	0	Oldring, 3b	0	0	0	0	2
Warner, c	1	0	2	1	0	Dygert, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Coombs, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	5	27	14	0	*Armbrust	0	1	0	0	0
						Total	2	7	24	11	3

*Batted for Dygert in eighth inning.

Detroit	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—3

Hits—Off Dygert, 5 in seven innings. Two-base hits—Jones, Hartsel, Schreck. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Schaefer, Lord, Davis. Stolen base—Lowe. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 3; off Dygert, 2; off Coombs, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By Mullin, 2; by Dygert, 1. Double play—Coughlin, Schaefer, and Lindsay. Wild pitch—Mullin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	2	4	0	0	Altiser, ss	1	2	1	3	1
O'Neil, cf	3	1	1	0	0	Stanley, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	Jones, cf	1	2	0	1	0
Davis, ss	0	1	5	5	0	Cross, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Donohue, 1b	0	1	11	1	0	Anders'n, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Dough'ty, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Schlafly, 2b	0	0	5	2	0
Sullivan, c	0	1	3	2	1	Stahl, 1b	0	2	11	1	0
Tann'hill, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	Heydon, c	0	0	3	5	0
P'tters'n, p	0	0	0	3	0	Kitson, p	1	0	1	4	0
						*Wakefield	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	14	1	Total	3	9	24	17	1

*Batted for Heydon in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	—4	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Washington, 5. Two-base hits—Stahl, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Tannehill, Davis, Isbell, (2.) Stolen base—Jones. Struck out—By Patterson, 3; by Kitson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Patterson, 1; off Kitson, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	Hayden, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	2	12	0	0	Parent, ss	0	0	3	2	0
Stone, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Stahl, cf	1	1	1	0	0
H'phill, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Wallace, ss	1	0	3	2	0	Hoey, lf	0	1	1	0	0
O'Brien, 2b	1	3	2	2	1	Freeman, 1b	0	0	6	1	0
Koehler, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Morgan, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
O'Connor, c	0	1	5	1	0	Armb'r, c	0	0	5	1	1
Powell, p	0	1	0	5	0	Dineen, p	0	0	0	1	2
Total	2	8	27	14	1	Total	1	3	24	9	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Stahl. Home run—O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—Hoey, Dineen, Stone. Double plays—Arnabruster and Parent; O'Brien and Wallace. Stolen bases—Jones, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—Stahl. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Dineen, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 4; by Dineen, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Boston, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

				R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Baltimore	0	1	0	1	0	0—2
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	2	0—4
Baltimore	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Jersey City	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	2	0—3
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Jersey City	7	0	0	0	0	0—7
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

CLOSE FINISHES FOR BRIGHTON BEACH RACES

Lotus Eater and Bobbie Kean in Dead Heat for the Handicap.

ORPHAN LAD BEAT SOMNUS

Red Friar Was First in a Two-Horse Contest for the Nautilus Selling Stakes.

With horses heads or noses apart in four races, and in one of the four close finishes so nearly on a line that the judges could not separate them and decided it a dead heat, backers at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday had a most exciting afternoon. The sharp finishes compensated in part for a long series of disaster for the popular favorites, for post favorites were beaten in five of the six races, and the only success achieved by a first choice in the betting was just half a win, Bobby Kean, which started favorite, dividing his race with Lotus Eater in the dead heat.

The Nautilus Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds and upward, had only four entries originally, but it was reduced to a two-horse contest between Red Friar and Garnish by the scratching of Ballotta and Water Tank. Even in the two-horse race public opinion went wrong, for the betting shifted from Red Friar, the opening favorite, to Garnish before the call to the post, and then Red Friar proceeded to gallop home winner about as he pleased after Garnish set the pace for the first six furlongs.

The most sensational event of the day was the dead heat in the second race. Twelve horses ran, at a mile and a sixteenth, with Bobbie Kean always the popular choice; Lotus Eater, Tyron, Preen, and Eugenia Burch starting as equal second choices. Bobbie Kean, ridden by the negro jockey, L. Williams, broke best of the field and went on in front, making all the running and lasting in the lead until within one jump of the winning post, where Lotus Eater, which closed on him on the last turn, got up, and with both horses under the whip, and struggling as for their lives, they passed the judges, on even terms, so far as the officials could determine, and made a dead heat. The owners, through the trainers representing them, promptly agreed to divide the purse.

In the opening race, Somnus, post favorite, went to the front early and raced there until almost on the post, where Orphan Lad, ridden by Williams, came on from a poor break, and got up in the last few jumps to win in a whipping finish for a head from Somnus. In the race for fillies, two years old, Altuda, sixth at the start, rushed out to the front in the first fifty yards, and after taking the lead, hung on there to the end, just lasting long enough to win by a head from Fantastic, which was closing on her fast at the finish.

In the mile and a sixteenth for maidens, Nemesis, the post favorite, just failed to get to Proposer, the "good thing" of the race, and Proposer, which worked his way to the front on the far turn, won, hard pressed, by a head. Robin Hood for once did not stop in the selling sprint, and after getting to the front, after Van Ness led off, won rather cleverly by a length and a half. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling. Six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Orphan Lad, 109, L. Williams, 2-1, 4-5, 1-2	2	½	1h
Somnus, 104, Koerner, 9-5, 3-5	1	2	2n
Shackle, 102, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	4	4	3½
The Leonard, 102, Notter, 50-1, 20-1	1	5	4
Effieman, 97, Finn, 7-1, 3-2	7	5	5
Magna Stella, 94, Francis, 30-1, 10-1, 13	7	6	
Crimson Clover, 94, Alex, 20-1, 8-1	6	6	7
Treasure Seeker, 102, J. Harris, 150-1, 30-1	17	10	8
Affinity, 105, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	8	9	9
Kestrel, 99, Horner, 40-1, 15-1	5	8	10
Solly M., 107, Bedell, 30-1, 10-1	10	11	11
General Sherman, 102, Baird, 60-1, 20-1	9	12	12
Valley Belle, 99, J. Walsh, 50-1, 20-1	16	14	13
Village King, 104, Sewell, 50-1, 20-1	13	13	14
L'Amour, 96, J. Bergen, 30-1, 10-1	14	15	15
Our Own, 99, L. Smith, 60-1, 20-1	3	16	16
Fonemah, 95, Keyes, 50-1, 20-1	15	17	17

Time—1:14. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner blk. g., 2 years, by Fatherless-Eostre. Owner, David Dunlap. Trainer, William Garth.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½	F.
Bobbie Kean, 117, L. Williams, 7-2, 7-5	1	1	ns
Lotus Eater, 95, Notter, 6-1, 2-1	9	2	ns
Tyron, 106, W. Knapp, 6-1, 2-1	11	4	3½
Just So, 98, Koerner, 8-1, 2-1	8	8	4
Avanmteer, 99, Horner, 10-1, 4-1	7	3	5
Lady Savoy, 109, McDaniel, 15-1, 6-1	12	6	6
Hanover Hornpipe, 86, Alex., 60-1, 20-1	10	10	7
Eugenia Burch, 122, Lyne, 6-1, 2-1	6	7	8
The Clown, 105, Finn, 10-1, 4-1	4	9	9
Varieties, 95, J. Hennessy, 50-1, 20-1	5	5	10
Preen, 100, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	2	11	11
Huntington, 97, Francis, 60-1, 20-1	3	12	12

Time—1:45 3-5. Start good. Won driving. Winners—Bobbie Kean, b. h., 5 years, by Flatlands-Lizzie M. Owner, C. C. Smithson. Trainer, William Garth. Lotus Eater, br. c., 3 years, by Galore-Summer Sea. Owner, Barbarity Stable. Trainer, R. J. Walden.

*Dead heat. Purse divided.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Robin Hood, 112, L. Williams, 4-1, 8-5	2	1	1½
Van Ness, 112, Shaw, 11-5, even	1	2	2d
Water Tank, 106, Keyes, 20-1, 8-1	5	3	3d
Cressina, 110, Horner, 12-1, 5-1	6	4	4
Celeres, 108, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	4	5	5
The Belle, 108, McDaniel, 30-1, 10-1	7	6	6
A. Muskoday, 115, C. Ross, 20-1, 8-1	11	7	7
Bryan, 107, Perrine, 10-1, 4-1	9	8	8
Disobedient, 105, J. Martin, 13-5, 7-5	10	11	9
Col. Ruppert, 108, W. Knapp, 8-1, 3-1	3	10	10
Supreme, 103, Notter, 100-1, 30-1	8	9	11
Dr. Dix, 100, Koerner, 60-1, 20-1	13	12	12
Confessor, 115, W. Davis, 20-1, 8-1	14	13	13
D'Arkle, 112, Sewell, 30-1, 10-1	12	14	14

Special License, 103, Brussel, 100-1, 30-1 ..... 15 15 15

Tomcod, 108, Clare, 300-1, 100-1	16	16	16
Lackey, 107, L. Smith, 100-1, 30-1	17	17	17

Time—1:12 4-5. Start poor. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Kingston-Belle of Maywood. J. P. Maybery, owner and trainer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Red Friar, 111, J. Martin, even, out	2	2	1d
Garnish, 111, Finn, 4-5, out	1	1	2

Time—1:45 3-5. Start good. Won easily. Winner ch. h., 4 years, by The Friar-Sunbeam. Owner, P. J. Dwyer. Trainer, R. Miller. Only two horses ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Altuda, 112, Dugan, 7-1, 5-2	6	1	1n
Fantastic, 112, Sewell, 16-5, even	2	2	2½
Loring, 112, J. Martin, 6-5, 2-5	3	3	3n
Laringo, 112, W. Knapp, 10-1, 4-1	9	4	4
Belle of Iroquois, 112, Koerner, 8-1, 3-1	5	5	5
Grace George, 107, Baird, 30-1, 10-1	7	7	6
Estimate, 112, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	1	6	7
Mintberia, 112, McDaniel, 30-1, 10-1	4	8	8
My Addie, 100, Chandler, 20-1, 8-1	10	10	9
Woodwitch, 104, Finn, 40-1, 15-1	8	9	10
Chinela, 109, Sterck, 300-1, 100-1	11	11	11

Time—1:07 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Alvescot-Ignite. Owner, George J. Long. Trainer, P. Coyne.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens. One mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Proposer, 110, L. Williams, 5-2, even	6	1	1n
Nemesis, 105, Horner, 8-5, 7-10	5	3	2½
Tipping, 105, Finn, 8-1, 3-1	3	2	3d
McKittredge, 107, McDaniel, 8-1, 3-1	13	6	4
Left, 110, Keyes, 50-1, 15-1	10	7	5
Park Row, 107, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	2	5	6
Fatinitza, 105, Koerner, 10-1, 4-1	3	4	7
O. K., 107, McGee, 100-1, 40-1	11	11	8
Tarlac, 110, Bedell, 100-1, 30-1	7	9	9
King Henry, 107, W. Knapp, 10-1, 4-1	1	10	10
La France, 105, Raynor, 100-1, 40-1	4	8	11
Bob Edgren, 107, Miles, 100-1, 40-1	12	13	12

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000; special weights, penalties, and allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Banner	112	Mollie Donohue	112
Moonshine	112	Cloistress	103
Cassandra	112	Annetta Lady	103

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, handicap; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Phantom	180	Arabo	135
Bound Brook	159	New Amsterdam	133
Oro	152	Come In	130
Python	138		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Yada	108	*Amberjack	101
Champlain	107	*Masterson	97
Blennenworth	106	Earl Rogers	96
Ebony	106	*Ancestor	96
Col. White	106	Woolwich	94
*Tartan	106	John McBride	94
Little Woods	103	Merrick	91
Sonoma Belle	101	*Delmore	89
Novena	101		

FOURTH RACE.—The Sunshine Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Fountainblue	112	Frank Gill	107
George S. Davis	112	Gallant Dan	107
Don Enrique	107		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Bobbie Kean	126	Geranium	109
Garnish	114	Little Scout	104
Ebony	110	Battleaxe	100
Red Friar	110	Phalanx	98

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maidens; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Narelle	110	El Capitan	104
Gargantua	107	Waterfall	104
Elfall	107	Russell T.	104
Sun Up	105	Gild	102
Slippery	104	Rye Boy	101
Lady Vincent	104	Fish Hawk	101
Compensation	104	*Royal Ben	99
Norfolk	104	*Endora	96
Xmas	104		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Steeplechase Jockey Still Unconscious

The case of G. Williams, the steeplechase jockey who was injured in a race at the Brighton Beach track on Monday by the falling of the horse Flying Virginian, has developed into a puzzle for the surgeons of the Reception Hospital at Coney Island, where the jockey was taken from the race track. An hour or two after his fall Williams, though stunned, seemed to be recovering rapidly, and when it was found that no bones had been broken he was said to have escaped from his accident without serious injury. His stupor continued through the night, however, and all day yesterday the jockey still was barely conscious of things about him. The surgeons have satisfied themselves that there was no fracture of the skull, and though it was said at the hospital that the case resembled one of concussion of the brain, the surgeons have not reached a diagnosis yet. The rider late last night still was unconscious, though his condition was said to be improving, and no immediate danger was apprehended.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Proposer, winner of the maiden race at Brighton Beach, has been just about a year in preparation for the betting coup that was accomplished yesterday, but the triumph fell to another man than the horseman who discovered and developed Proposer. The horse last year was owned by Sam Wagner, who had plans of a killing on the New York tracks, but at the recent Buffalo meeting, when Wagner was absent from the track, Proposer ran in a selling race and was claimed in the name of L. F. Holladay, and went into the stable of T. F. Coles. Before he could be made eligible for yesterday's race, however, it cost his new owner the payment of something more than $400 for his old forfeits.

The racegoers who make a practice of backing the mounts of successful jockeys discovered a new favorite at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, when the negro rider Leroy Williams took the lead among the jockeys in the absence of Walter Miller. Williams, who is under engagement to Walter Jennings, for whom he rode successfully in California last Winter, has ridden winners on frequent occasions since he came to the East, but has not been employed as much as the white boys, for some reason or other. Yesterday Williams had four mounts, and he came as close as circumstances would permit to the record of Miller, with five winners on Saturday, by finishing first on all four of the horses he rode, though in one race he had to divide with the lightweight Notter in a dead heat. Williams's winners were Orphan Lad, Robin Hood, Proposer, and Bobbie Kean, the last named being one of the dead heaters with Lotus Eater in the second race.

The race track police at the Brighton Beach course made no effort yesterday to replace the canvas screen shutting out the view of the track from the signal station of the poolroom correspondents, which was blown down the day before. The poolroom men thus had every chance to see the running of the races from the windows of the house they occupy, and the conflict over the transmission of racing information for the time was at an end.

Enough horses were excluded from the third and sixth races at Brighton Beach to-day when the entries closed yesterday to have made up two more full-sized fields. The races which overflowed both are with selling conditions, and twelve horses were thrown out of the mile and a sixteenth and sixteen out of the five and a half furlongs for two-year-olds.

Many Entries for Athletic Meet.

The competition for the point trophy offered by Charles J. Dieges at the big athletic carnival to be held at the American League Park on Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the San Francisco Orphan Asylum Fund promises to be close. The entire New York Athletic Club team has been entered for the meet, including Ray Ewry, the Olympic champion standing high and broad jumper; A. Shick, the former intercollegiate champion sprinter; A. Zink, the Columbia University half-miler; Henry Christoffers, Robert Stangland, Frank Nebrich, John W. Price, I. F. Weber, J. F. O'Connell, C. P. Toole, Dennis Horgan, L. E. Feuerbach, and S. P. Gillis.

The Irish-American team will be a strong one, and the meet should prove a good try-out for the men entered in the metropolitan and National championships. The team will include Martin J. Sheridan, the Olympic champion; John Flanagan, Myer Prinstein, S. Northridge, R. Young, James Teevan, Harvey Cohn, James P. Sullivan, John J. Daly, F. Horr, and C. Cotter.

A strong representation will be sent from the Pastime, Mott Haven, Mohawk, and other metropolitan athletic clubs.

Irish Crew Wants to Row Harvard.

CORK, July 31.—The Bann Rowing Club of Coleraine has invited the Harvard crew, which is to meet Cambridge on the Thames, to race on the Bann River on any date convenient to the visitors, subsequent to the Harvard-Cambridge contest. The Bann senior eight holds an unbroken record for the present season, having defeated all the principal Irish clubs.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La.; B. M. Isaacs, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Dullnig, George, Company, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. H. Bash, millinery; 11 East Seventeenth Street.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; Miss Shanahan, fancy goods; 684 Broadway.
Leslie Dry Goods Company, Haverhill, Mass.; P. Leslie, notions; W. A. Savage, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; H. W. Flock, upholstery goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Lovenman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; D. F. Hogan, carpets; R. M. Schinks, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. De Towne, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Seville.
Wurzburg Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. L. Sommer, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Corey, neckwear; 3 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Ernst, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel York.
Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. T. McNeely, notions, ribbons, and laces; 111 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss O. Kersey, underwear; 2 Walker Street.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; J. R. Laniman, clothing; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Rhodes, E. L., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Hood, laces and ornaments; 626 Broadway; Hotel Churchill.
Ould-Carter Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Ould, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Savoy.
Belk Brothers, Monroe, N. C.; J. M. Belk, carpets and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mgilley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O. Reece, clothing; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Frisch, waists, suits, and muslin underwear; 621 Broadway; Cambridge Court Hotel.
Siegel, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Curran, silks; Hotel Wolcott.
Gilchrist, A., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, corsets and waists; 57 White Street.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Kram, E., Houston, Texas; B. Doyschen, hats and caps; Hotel Woodward.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street.
Regenstein, J., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; S. Regenstein, millinery; J. Regenstein, cloaks and notions; 637 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. H. Turner, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. Hubbard, millinery; 57 White Street.
Krauss Company, New Orleans, La.; I. Rubenstein, cloaks, suits, waists, and millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Cannon, hats and caps; 320 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.
Deutsch Brothers, Horton, Kan.; M. Deutsch, general merchandise; 36 Walker Street.
Thorn, J., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Empire.
Weilman & Lewison, Albuquerque, New Mexico; D. Weyman, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.
Loebel & Son, Creighton, Neb.; C. D. Loebel, general merchandise; Hotel Woodstock.
Schroder-Curtis Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; L. M. Schroder, dry goods; Willard Bradley, wash garments; Hotel York.
Friedman, William, Chicago, Ill.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Friedman, L., Milwaukee, Wis.; neckwear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bradshaw Brothers, Minneapolis, Minn.; Emma Danielson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Greenwood, L., Youngstown, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goodman, A., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Goodman, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pufeler-Ganz Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Ganz, cloaks, Hotel Woodstock.
Sternberg Brothers, Inc., Alton, Ill.; W. N. Sternberg, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.
Schmidt & Steinhardt, Hondo, Texas; J. Steinhardt, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Frankland, Sol, Nashville, Tenn.; Walter Frankland, dry goods; Hotel York.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. C. Tarte, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. Rosenthal, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; S. C. Auerbach, dry goods; M. H. Newmeyer, laces and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, dress trimmings, and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bode, millinery; 11 West Thirty-second Street; Hotel Imperial.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Imperial.
Brandies, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; B. L. Danforth, silks; E. Gonster, dry goods; P. Aarons, furnishing goods; W. C. McKnight, cloaks and suits; 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. G. Carmony, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Taylor, J. D., Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. Myers, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Dunlap, waists; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Rothschild & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing; Hotel Woodstock.
O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hotel Wellington.
Taylor, J. D., Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Hackaday, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; T. P. Tucker, furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Felsenthal, A. & L., Chicago, Ill.; L. Felsenthal, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.
International Dry Goods Company, Taylor, Texas; A. C. Molbeck, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Auer, A. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Lowenstein, J., Valparaiso, Ind.; department store; Hotel Albert.
Chicago Clothing Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. Wolf, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kaufman-Straus Company, Louisville, Ky.; Fred J. Weiss, dress goods; Hotel Wellington.
Ernst, Oakland, Cal.; Nye Ernst, millinery; Hotel Barrington.
Henneby & Hughes, Joliet, Ill.; M. P. Hughes, clothing; P. M. Bray, clothing; Cella Hughes, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. S. Malvern, department store; Hotel York.
Smith, W. B., Grand Ledge, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Bradford.
Tew, E. C., & Sons, Lake Odessa, Mich.; E. C. Tew, department store; Hotel Bradford.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; L. W. Mickle, silks; Hotel Wellington.
Owens & Hirson, Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Hirson, men's furnishings; Herald Square Hotel.
Roth Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sam Roth, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callahan, E., Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Victoria Hotel.
Barry, Mayme, Newport, Ky.; millinery; Victoria Hotel.
"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Boston, china and toys; 4 Washington Place.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. H. Johnson, laces; Hotel Albert.
Delaware Underwear Company, Delaware, Ohio; W. A. Mbrris, underwear; St. Denis Hotel.
Koch, Schaffner & Adler, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. M. Koch, boys' and children's clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Barlow, J. T., Company, Dayton, Ohio; T. A. Barlow, dry goods; J. T. Barlow, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.
Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wis.; David Glueck, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Klein, Leo, Chicago, Ill.; cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Newman, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Newman, cloaks and suits; Majestic Hotel.
Rosenthal, C., Chicago, Ill.; cloaks; St. Andrew's Hotel.
McDonald, J. C., Denver, Col.; James Donald, woolens; Cadillac Hotel.
Greenbaum, Sons & Co., Danville, Ill.; T. H. McMillan, department store; Algonquin Hotel.
Blumberg Brothers, Seguin, Texas; H. B. Blumberg, dry goods and millinery; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Monnig Dry Goods Company, Fort Worth, Texas; W. P. Monnig, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Baer & Kropacher, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. L. Baer, silks; Hotel Woodford.
Lowenstein, S., Valparaiso, Ind.; Abe Lowenstein, department store; Hotel Albert.
Lowenstein, M., Birmen, Ind.; general store; Hotel Albert.
White, F. L., Company, Columbus, Ohio; S. Getz, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
The Henry Company, Pleasantville, Ohio; Edith Curtis, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Leiman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Leiman, dry goods; Hotel Empire.
Blumensen & Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; B. Blumensen, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Miller & Frankel, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. R. Miller, rugs and curtains; Hotel Grand.
Schultze, S., Peoria, Ill.; ladies' ready-to-wear and millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Schultze, A., Evansville, Ind.; ladies' ready-to-wear; Hotel York.
Stronge & Warren Company, St. Paul, Minn.; E. N. Kuby, millinery; Hoffman House.
Engels, C. L., Company, Sandusky, Ohio; C. L. Engels, books and jewelry; Hotel Albert.
Frank, M. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Frank, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; Mrs. Sney, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Lotz, fancy goods; Miss Felsinche, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Arky, E., Meridian, Miss.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Eiseman Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Wallace, J., Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods, and notions; Hotel Breslin.
Goddard Brothers, Lynn, Mass.; W. I. Goddard, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, and laces; Hotel Breslin.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. W. White, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Anderson Brothers Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; C. N. Anderson, cloaks, hosiery, and millinery; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Taft, J. H., & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. H. Taft, carpets, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Silverstein, carpets; 648 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; F. A. Krim, misses' coats and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; F. Long, millinery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Dreyfouss, I., Pine Bluffs, Ark.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Pellitier Company, Sioux City, Iowa; L. S. Mears, cloaks and suits; Miss S. Gauthie, corsets; Miss M. Martz, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. J. Mitchell, gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Julia Cohane, ladies' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:55|Sun sets..7:17|Moon sets...1:48

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:32	4:58	10:35	11:26
Governors Island	4:37	5:13	11:05	11:58
Hell Gate	6:30	7:06	12:37	1:30

Arrived—Tuesday, July 31.

SS Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Breman, July 24.
SS Finland, Antwerp, July 21.
SS Tietgen, Copenhagen, July 19.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, July 21.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, July 28.
SS Astoria, Glasgow, July 21.
SS Bayonne, Genoa, July 14.
SS Rolleby, Barcelona, July 10.
SS Iller, Kingston, July 26.
SS Prinz Waldemar, Port Limon, July 24.
SS Activ, Baracoa, July 25.
SS Gere, Port Antonio, July 25.
SS Edenhall, Matanzas, July 25.
SS Royal Exchange, Havana, July 25.
SS Navahoe, Jacksonville, July 27.
SS Rio Grande, Mobile, July 26.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, July 30.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, July 30.
SS Captain A. F. Lucas, Port Arthur, July 22.
SS Lampasas, Galveston, July 25.
SS Kong Frode, Port Antonio, July 25.
SS Oranje Nassau, Santa Martha, July 20.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Altai, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Amerika, Hamburg	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
*La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinzess Alice, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Finance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Siegmund, Pernambuco	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Prins Eitel F., Colon	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Finland	Antwerp	July 21
Trignac	Bordeaux	July 19
Friedrich der Grosse	Bremen	July 21
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	July 21
El Siglo	Galveston	July 25
Majestic	Liverpool	July 25
Ryndam	Christiansand	July 25
Seminole	Turk's Island	July 25
Ramsay	Gibraltar	July 25
Arapahoe	Charleston	July 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Koenigen Luise	Naples	July 21
Lusiana	Gibraltar	July 22
Citta di Palermo	Marseilles	July 12
Grecian Prince	Barbados	July 24
Alamo	Galveston	July 28
Benedict	Barbados	July 27
El Sud	Galveston	July 27

DUE FRIDAY.

Martello	Hull	July 19
Bordeaux	Havre	July 21
Narragansett	Shields	July 21
Delphine	Tarifa	July 19
Afghan Prince	Shields	July 19
Elise Marie	Shields	July 21

Reported by Wireless.

SS Majestic, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 165 miles southeast of Sable Island at 4 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 7:30 A. M. to-morrow.

SS Finland, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 5:40 A. M. yesterday, when 100 miles east of Nantucket. Due at her pier about 7:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, outgoing was reported by Marconi wireless 150 miles west of Brow Head at 5:10 P. M. yesterday. Due at Queenstown about 5 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Arrived.

SS Minneapolis, at London, July 31.
SS Shimosa, at Port Said, July 31.
SS Lotta Menzell, at Rotterdam, July 30.
SS Eastern Prince, at Santos, July 28.
SS Indramayo, at Iloilo, July 30.

Sailed.

SS Caronia, from Liverpool, July 31.

Passed.

SS Inca, New York, for Newport, passed Lundy Island.
SS Trifels, Calcutta, for New York, passed Malta.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Aug. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Prince Line-Seagar Co
1½—McLaughlin - Collins Bldg & Const Co
2—City of N Y-American Belgian Lamp Co
3—Jester-Fulton Furnace Co
4—Keepers-West Va B & C Co
5—In re Stenton
6—Lanston Monotype M Co-Bongham

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MR. BRYAN'S CONVICTIONS.

The advice of THE TIMES accords well with the sentiments of many of my critics, who advise me to abandon my convictions for the sake of obtaining popularity. If I have any standing among my fellow-countrymen, it is because my convictions are not prepared to suit. * * * The 6,000,000 Democrats who supported me for President cannot be expected to grovel in the dust in order to gain accessions to their ranks.

It is a long time before the next National Convention. If, when nomination time comes, it is found that there is a Democrat better suited to the situation than I there will be no protest on my part. There are other things in life besides office holding. I can, perhaps, be of greater service to my country out of office than as President. While I respect THE NEW YORK TIMES, I cannot blindly follow its leadership.—Mr. BRYAN to Our London Correspondent.

We have not advised Mr. BRYAN. We are almost nervously timid about advising politicians. Their ways of thinking are so different from our own, the exigencies of their trade are so far beyond our simple understanding, and the fact that they belong to one party and abhor the other, while we look upon all parties with a sympathetic and benignant interest, being just as ready to help a lame Republican over a stile as we are to lend lanterns to Democrats lost in the woods, that it has been our custom, instead of offering specific advice, to set out attractive principles and good working policies and let the politicians help themselves.

Mr. BRYAN looks our goods over and turns away. He "cannot blindly follow" THE TIMES's leadership. We wouldn't for the world have him follow us, blindly or otherwise. That responsibility we do not care to assume. In the article upon which Mr. BRYAN makes the comment we have quoted we expressed our sincere regret that he felt constrained to revisit the cemeteries in which the memorable obsequies of 1896 and 1900 were conducted and there delve among the old bones. We did point out that Mr. ROOSEVELT had wrested from him his trust and corporation issue, and we admonished him that if he was not "uncommonly spry, if he continues to waste time in croning over dead and forgotten things, the Republicans will again forestall him by pre-empting the tariff issue." If he would cure himself of that stubborn habit of looking backward, we continued, if he "would cast a clear and penetrating eye into the rich future, we are inclined to think he would make himself the leader in the tariff fight," and so present to his party a uniting issue.

We are still of that opinion. The "6,000,000 Democrats" to whom Mr. BRYAN refers were unable to make him President. He needs more supporters. If he presents himself to the country "more radical than in 1896" he may hold the 6,000,000; he will hardly increase their numbers. The muckrakers and the radicals have held the stage for many months. The country is tired of the crazy railing of the one, it fears the destructive doctrines of the other. It is turning against both, and would welcome the coming of a President who knew how to carry on the public business with less uproar and disturbance. The exposure and punishment of malefactors has proceeded far enough to give comforting assurance of the dawn of reasonable righteousness. The zealots would overdo the thing, and the innocent will suffer with the guilty if they are permitted to go on. Much has been done in the way of moral reform, it is time to take up the work of economic reform, which in the case of the tariff is also a moral reform, for some of the most flagrant of the wrongs under recent and present castigation have been fostered by the Republican policy of protection.

To see and understand the political promise of the tariff issue requires, not that Mr. BRYAN should "follow blindly," but that he should have his eyes open. Why waste breath over the quantitative theory of money, or over the radicalism of 1896, when this vital reform invites him to be its advocate and apostle?

SAVINGS BANK FIGURES.

A few days ago we had the figures of savings bank deposits in Chicago, showing $77 for each man, woman, and child in the city. Says the telegram: "This shows the greatest prosperity of the masses that has ever been known." Known in Chicago. We published yesterday our savings bank figures, with a pretty total of resources of $1,444,444,492. Taking the population of the State, this figures out $180 apiece, and leaves Chicago to do some more figuring. It reckoned out last week that Chicago was way ahead of the rest of the United States because the average American had only $37.43 in the savings bank. We congratulate Chicago upon the comparison which so pleased it, and have no objection that it should glance at our figures again.

We should have something more to boast about if our people had not been buying corner lots so liberally. This is the leading explanation of the fact that $39,196,749 was withdrawn during the year ended with June, a sum almost double the withdrawals during the previous year. Yet even these exceptional withdrawals did not prevent the deposits from growing by $82,164,573, or within about $4,000,000 of the previous year's growth. This reduces to moderate dimensions the amount by which the savings banks were so reduced in resources—it was said—as to be unable to buy the city bonds which were last offered. The chief reason why they did not take them was that they did not want them, as one President said publicly. The number of open accounts is 2,637,235, or almost one to each four persons. Admitting all that Chicago claims regarding the extent of prosperity out West, our figures show that it is pretty generally distributed here. In bad times the well-to-do resort to the savings banks to realize a rate of interest which they otherwise cannot. But in times like these there is little of that sort of depositing, and the figures above represent in exceptionally large proportion the savings of wage earners. The share of labor in the present good times is pretty clearly disclosed. Labor and capital may grudge each other's prosperity—if, in fact, they do—but the better way is to congratulate them both.

W. E. COREY, A "FREE" MAN.

The public has certain information regarding WILLIAM E. COREY. That cheerful purveyor of authorized biographic gossip, "Who's Who in America," states that he is a capitalist, 40 years of age, educated in the laboratory of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, inventor of Carnegie reforged armor plate, President of several steel companies, and successor of CHARLES M. SCHWAB as President of the United States Steel Corporation. Other trustworthy information was offered to his fellow-countrymen on Monday in the Second District Court of Nevada, held in the town of Reno.

There he appeared by attorney in a suit for divorce instituted by his wife, LAURA COOK COREY, who charged him with desertion since May 1, 1905. At that date he left her and declared that he should never return to her, as, in fact, he has not. Her testimony was confirmed in general and in detail by his own sister, and by his son, the latter testifying that his father had told him that he had decided to part from the mother, "that she was a good woman, and my [his] place was at her side." The sister also testified that COREY's aged mother made several ineffectual attempts to effect a reconciliation. The attorney of COREY made a statement at the closing of the evidence that his client was as anxious for the divorce as was Mrs. COREY. The decree was granted on the very prompt verdict of the jury. No claim for alimony was made, and it was understood that this matter was settled out of court. By his assent to this proceeding Mr. COREY announces to all interested that through willful, persistent, unrepented desertion of his wife he is at last rid of her. In the detestable slang of the class with which he thus ranges himself openly, he is a "free" man.

This is the undisputed, notorious, and acknowledged record of the President of the largest industrial corporation in this country, and, probably, in the world. Since it is an American corporation, and its President occupies one of the most conspicuous posts in the business of the continent, the discussion of this record, relating to his intimate affairs, is no invasion of privacy. It is, on the contrary, entirely proper, bearing on matters of principle deeply concerning the lasting and essential interests of society in the United States and throwing light on the standards of civilization which are observed by men of prominence, wealth, power, and a certain kind and degree of social distinction. It is a shocking record. The deep and ineffaceable stain on it is made by the fact of COREY'S confessed desertion of his wife and child. What his motives were and are does not appear in the testimony. It is acknowledged that they sprang from nothing in the character or moral conduct of his wife. Her he declared to his boy to be "a good woman," adding that the place of the child was "at her side." Evidence on this point is but emphasized by the steadfast affection and fidelity of his sister to his wife and by the efforts of his old mother to prevent his desertion. It is not necessary to inquire or to consider for what purposes COREY wished the freedom he has attained at the cost of decent men's respect. They are matters of inference, and we are dealing only with specific and proved facts. These, we repeat, are shocking.

It is reported that one of COREY'S associates has said that these have nothing to do with him as a "business" man. That is a reckless and utterly erroneous view. A business man should be scrupulous in the observance of contracts. He should be faithful in all trusts. He should set his honor above all selfish interests, and immeasurably above the gratification of his personal passions or desires. He should be sensitive to the nature of an obligation, clear in the understanding of it, firm in its discharge, ready to incur any necessary sacrifice rather than default in it. COREY does not meet these conditions. By his established record he not only fails to observe them, but ignores, nay, scouts, them. He has wantonly violated the most sacred and binding contract a man can make. He has betrayed the most sacred trust conceivable. He has wronged those it was his peculiar duty to protect and cherish. He has treated his honor as of no worth, and the most solemn obligations as "dicers' oaths." If these things have nothing to do with him as a "business" man, what are the qualifications required in "business" men? Can they be bankrupt in virtue, decency, self-respect; can they repudiate their promises, fail in their trusts, desert their wives and offspring, and still be trusted and respected in business?

That, we are sure, is not the sentiment of the great body of the American people, or of any people of sound hearts and clean minds. It will be a sad and great mistake on the part of COREY or of his associates to assume that it is. Deep below the apparent admiration for wealth and curiosity as to the behavior of its possessors lies in the consciousness of our race the inexpugnable sense of the sacredness of the home and of the family. It is the instinct that has builded modern society, and this society, with all that makes it wholesome, pure, enduring, and hopeful, would perish if the instinct should die out as in the course of COREY'S still young life it has from his heart died out. He is to-day, in the revolting phrase we have already quoted, a "free" man; he is not free from the sober condemnation, the pitiful contempt of honest men and women.

GERMAN HONESTY.

The position taken by the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg regarding its losses of $4,000,000 at San Francisco has the merit of frankness. It simply "denies liability upon the ground that the losses arose from an overwhelming catastrophe, due to a visitation of Providence, for indemnity against the consequences of which the policy never was intended to provide, and does not provide." Really, the contrast between this German attitude and that of representative English and American companies makes us proud of the comparison. Not that all companies have paid in full. On the contrary, many have paid all they could upon account and retired from business, leaving considerable sums admittedly unpaid. Next to paying in full and continuing business, this is the most honorable thing to do. In between are two classes—those who find excuses for not paying and those who simply welch. The German company falls into the latter class. They will take no risks by going into court. They just won't pay. Others may quibble regarding distinction between earthquake losses and fire losses, and "backfiring" losses, for which San Francisco is responsible. The Transatlantic simply repudiates all liability because the loss was a large one.

It is to be feared that this closes the subject. The Transatlantic is outside our jurisdiction, and it would require a Philadelphia lawyer to set up any practicable process against this fugitive from justice. But "once bit, twice shy." We require no plainer hint nor better excuse for adopting against foreign companies the measures their countries are adopting against American companies, with so much less reason. Hereafter there ought to be required as a condition precedent to doing business here a deposit which can be sued and a responsible officer who shall accept service of papers. The very least satisfaction which can be had is to make this proceeding known in Germany—where the Transatlantic can be trusted to say little about it—and the best plan is to bring suit there and have the facts established before the eyes and ears of all men, even though the hope of recovering may be small. It is small because, besides the difficulty of prosecution in a foreign tribunal, the Transatlantic's surplus is under one-tenth of its liabilities.

As it seems to us, this is a good occasion for remarking upon the comparative business methods of New York, United States, and foreign insurance companies, as sufficiently answering criticism too freely lavished upon the solidity of our business customs:

	Surplus.	Actual loss.
New York companies	$69,691,946	$23,138,090
Companies of other States	103,714,432	51,983,111
Foreign companies	36,125,436	57,701,865

Tried and not found wanting, must be the verdict upon that showing of solidity and stability in comparison with that of our critics. In shining comparison with the German repudiation is the declaration of policy made at the annual court of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, when Sir NEVILE LUBBOCK informed stockholders of their loss of £690,000, approximately, and announced the company's policy:

The Directors thought their proper policy would be to meet all cases in a fair spirit. The corporation could not afford to be very generous, but they all wished to do what was right and just, and he thought it would be to their interest to meet such cases fairly, and make a reasonable compromise. ["Hear, hear!"]

As bearing upon matters disputed even by American companies, it may be added that the Royal Assurance had taken counsel's opinion, and believes that "backfiring" losses were not within the policy risk. Nevertheless, Sir NEVILE thought that even these cases ought to be compromised, and that the company ought not to be prejudiced by an unfortunate position before a California jury. It is neither more nor less than justice to place the cases together and permit insurers to form their own judgment upon the English and German positions.

HOME AGAIN!

There is something particularly pathetic about the case of the Mayor of Paterson, or at least the late Mayor, WILLIAM BELCHER. He was a popular, free-handed citizen, a "good fellow," as good-fellowship goes in Paterson or in any other community. His fellow-townsmen gladly elevated him to the highest honor in their power. They "delighted to honor" him and made him their Mayor.

So far as we can see, he was not especially a rogue, still less a villain. But he presently discovered that the responsibilities to which he had engaged himself, much by virtue of his good-fellowship, and by virtue of his Mayoralty, were much greater than his "private means" enabled him to discharge. He "borrowed" from the funds of a corporation and fled from the city of which he was the official chief.

Of course, all this was not only "irregular" but illegal. The man had been tampering, in his immediate exigency, with trust funds, as many a man before him had been tempted to do. There were enough of his winnings, or stealings, to make him believe, at the first disclosure, that he could live elsewhere than at the scene of his malversation. Quite possibly that was the case. It does not appear that it was the amount he owed the City of Paterson, still less the amount he owed the widows and orphans of Paterson, who had intrusted their savings to him as the head of the insolvent corporation which had determined his flight.

Pretty clearly, it was not mere want of money which determined his return. He was safe enough, apparently, from criminal process. But, for a social and "genial" man, to find himself a lonely exile, a wanderer upon the face of the earth, he found altogether intolerable. And so he came back and, of his own accord, knocked at the door of the Paterson jail. He had been too anxious to do "Lord Bountiful," and his sin had found him out. One hopes that the Judge who will have to sentence him on his own admission will not be too severe. One hopes that there may still be some future for a man who has already, so to say, served his sentence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Reports from Two Volcanoes.

There are many interesting things in what Prof. PERRETT had to tell the reporters about his experiences on Vesuvius in the weeks while that too excitable mountain was blowing its own head off and devastating a good many miles of the surrounding country, but he doesn't seem to have favored any of his interviewers with any very definite explanation as to just why his chief and he remained so long in a position of such desperate danger. Indeed, he didn't even tell what they hoped or expected to accomplish in a place where, for most of the time, there was less to see than in places further off and therefore safer. But all that, doubtless, will be revealed in learned papers read before scientific societies and published in what they call their "transactions."

Most notable of the statements which the Professor did make, perhaps, was that as to quick reappearance of vegetation on the slopes of the volcano. Already, it seems, the gardens are blooming again, and more luxuriantly than before, for the "ashes," so terrible in their downfall, are rich in immediately available plant food, and, as there was no great loss of life by the eruption, it is no wonder that the inhabitants have returned to put their fields in order and rebuild their ruined houses. They are probably safe enough now for many years to come, and what the volcano cost them it will repay many times over before it again scatters its alarming and sinister blessings.

The site of St. Pierre, however, is still utterly deserted. An observer who recently steamed close along the leeward side of Martinique saw not a single sign of human life among the pitiable ruins of the once beautiful and gay little city, but vegetation was audaciously creeping over the hills behind them and up the slopes of the volcano itself, though, like Vesuvius, Mont Pelée is still in a state of constant eruption. It is certain that in time St. Pierre will be rebuilt. Though there is no harbor there, the roadstead is safe enough from anything except the rare hurricanes, and steamers can get out of the way of a hurricane without much difficulty, owing to the warning it always gives to the careful reader of the barometer. Prof. PERRETT says that the dwellers on Vesuvius are building their new houses of "armored cement," on an eruption-proof plan. That is saying a good deal, and the plan will stand a lot of testing before it receives perfect confidence.

Other Lines Than Those of Race.

New Yorkers were told not long ago by The Charleston News and Courier that, instead of complaining because negroes bought fine apartment houses on good residential streets, they should rejoice in it as indication of the prosperity attained by the black race in this part of the country and confirmation of what the North has said the black man could do if he had the fair chance denied to him in the South. Now The Richmond Times-Dispatch comes forward with another suggestion for our benefit.

There has long been well-justified complaint, it says, that the negroes did not draw any social lines among themselves—that in them race solidarity was so strongly developed that the industrious and virtuous did not separate from the lazy and vicious, and so bring upon them the only condemnation that they would really feel. Such a drawing of the line The Times-Dispatch sees, or pretends to see, in the efforts making here to provide the better class of negroes with homes not a part of a "colony" and outside the demoralizing influences which the "colony" always exerts upon its inhabitants, whatever their race or color. As for a quoted prophecy that the time will come when whites and blacks will live peaceably and happily in the same apartment houses, The Times-Dispatch with fine sarcasm says, "That is a matter for the New Yorkers to settle, and does not concern us." Very seriously, however, in speaking of the need for "social lines," it recalls that it "has frequently called attention to this situation in Richmond, and has politely advised the respectable negroes of the community that for their own protection and improvement, and especially for the good of their offspring, they should follow the rule adopted by the whites, form their own social circles, and exclude the corrupt and corrupting elements. Until this is done, the negro race cannot hope to make progress in culture or morality."

Some will reply to this that social lines cannot be drawn where there is a close approach to homogeneity, but of course there are differences among negroes, just as there are among the members of other races, and, had it not been for the pronouncement of this Southern authority, we should have rashly assumed the existence of many grades of black folk, all recognized as such by themselves. Even now it is hard to believe that they lack this strongest of human instincts—that of the wise to look down on the ignorant and of the good to draw away from the wicked. And perhaps the excessive solidarity of which The Times-Dispatch complains is copied after another solidarity, a political one, that has been under frequent discussion for some years past.

Last Stages of Zion City.

While the more or less deposed leader—and owner—of Zion City is fighting in the courts with would-be successors for the combined office of prophet and banker, the poor dupes of his delusion-swindle are suffering for the money they so trustingly handed over and the holy town is losing all the inhabitants that can get away from it. Those who remain go about clad in rags and hungry, while their children cry at home.

It is the familiar ending of such experiments. That it went on in apparent prosperity for years is easily explicable, for while new converts to his nonsensical claims came in abundantly, DOWIE had no trouble, for he could use his principal as he chose and had no accounts to render. After his disastrous visit to New York, the inflow of money ceased, but the outgo continued. That meant speedy ruin for a lot of silly people. They could all have been saved had it not been for the curious fear we all have of "interfering with the practice of religion"—or of what anybody cares to call religion. It was obvious from the beginning what DOWIE was doing, and that the result would be what is now seen. Even now there is no marked inclination to hold the man to responsibility or to reach a decision as to his mental status.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

Dealers Reply to Complaints That Their Prices Are Excessively High.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We noticed recently in THE TIMES a column devoted to automobile supplies. The different statements contained therein are not based upon facts, and some of them are false.

Looking at the different prices which have been quoted by your informer, we can only say, "Where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise." Any man who invests from $1,000 to $10,000 in a costly piece of machinery and is willing to spoil it by running to a hardware dealer and buying of him a tool which is not fit for the purpose, thereby ruining his machine, is on the wrong track. An automobile requires the highest grade of tools and appliances. With such supplies as lamps, horns, and all other attachments, it is a matter of fancy. Where one man would be satisfied to use a barn lantern for a tail light and procure the same in a hardware store at 50 cents, another man is perfectly willing to invest $5 to $10, or even more, in a tail light which he knows will absolutely stay lit and will be an ornament to his car.

As to the general remark of catalogue prices and hardware prices, we would say that this applies to every line of business. The hardware trade is more blessed with the high list and a differential selling price than any other trade we know of. It is a fact that iron tubing is catalogued at a certain price, on which a discount is allowed as high as 90 and 5 per cent. This does not mean that the dealer is supposed to sell at the list price, and looking through the catalogues of the different supply houses, we cannot find that the list price is adhered to.

We know what we speak of in reference to Shaw A Jack, which happens to be marketed by us. No hardware dealer could sell this jack at $3.11 and make a sufficient profit to pay for the cost of the wrapping paper. We seriously object to you publishing a price of $3.11, which is absolutely less than the price a dealer would have to pay us for such a jack.

Cotton Waste.—Your informer claims a catalogue price of 15 cents and hardware price of 9 cents. We know that cotton waste can be bought as low as 5 cents. It seems that quality does not count at all with the writer of your article.

Sponges.—$1.20 catalogue price, 60 cents hardware price. We doubt if a hardware dealer keeps in stock as high grade a sponge as is sold by a reputable automobile supply house, a sponge which must be absolutely free of sand or grit in order not to damage the fine lacquered body of the automobile.

Calcium Carbide.—20 cents catalogue price, 5 cents hardware dealers' price. This is an absolute misstatement; furthermore, the difference between buying goods put up 100 pounds in a drum, or two, five, and ten pounds in a can doesn't need any explanation to an intelligent man. The poor man on the east side who buys his coal by the bucket pays $20 a ton, while the factory which is buying it in carload lots will pay for the same grade of coal $6 a ton.

Regarding gasoline, would call special attention to the rules and regulations of the fire underwriters and Bureau of Compustibles. We do not deal in gasoline, but we do know that a high overhead expense is connected with selling gasoline, and the man who buys gasoline in New York City or any other large city has to pay for the expense which may occur in handling such a dangerous article, and the man who buys his gasoline in the country will have to pay a high price, because the dealer is put to a large expense for transportation charges.

In justice to the automobile supply trade in general we would ask you to publish our letter.

THE MOTOR CAR EQUIPMENT COMPANY.
New York, July 26, 1906.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Indorses Borough President Coler's Fight Against the Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily reader of THE TIMES permit me to take exception to some of the views you expressed in an editorial under the caption of "The Killing Policy." Referring to the announcement of President Winter of the Brooklyn Reprehensible Transit Company, that in consequence of certain acts of Borough President Coler his company will not make any further extensions into the outlying districts, you put Mr. Coler down as an "obstructionist." This is an appellation he does not deserve.

For many years, Mr. Editor, the people of Brooklyn have been the recipient of outrages at the hands of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. This company has caused more ire, provoked more blasphemy, occasioned more discomfort, made more pretensions, and thrown more bluffs than any other corporation ever organized. All this because of the service it has given to its patrons, which, because of its inefficiency and utter disregard of the rights of the people it has implied, has made its name synonymous with contempt throughout Brooklyn.

For many years the people of Brooklyn have been yearning for a public official who would bring this company to a proper realization of the duty it owed to the community. It elected such an official last year in the person of Borough President Coler, who since the day that he took office has addressed himself with great vigor to the task of making the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company understand that there are nearly 1,500,000 of people in Brooklyn who have rights that must be respected.

You seem to take President Winter's declaration seriously. It strikes me as being a bluff of the first magnitude. My opinion would not be worth stating did I not know that it represents the dominant sentiment of the disinterested citizens of Brooklyn. No amount of sophistry can disguise that fact.

One would suppose from hearing some Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials talk that their company was a public benefactor. To me its policy is "philanthropy and 5 per cent.," as Mr. Bryan once characterized our policy in the Philippines. In other words, the great fault with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is that it is run more in the interest of Wall Street than in the interest of its patrons. Ten years' experience in the "Street" enables me to make this statement without any reservation. Judge Vann of the Court of Appeals wrote a decision which affords conclusive evidence on this point also.

For my part I trust President Coler will continue his crusade against this company, and that no bluffs will swerve him from the great public service he has in view. The public of Brooklyn are with him. It's a pleasure to commend a public official who seeing outrages perpetrated on a community daily is devoting himself so earnestly to redressing them.

P. J. DE CANTILLON.
Brooklyn, July 31, 1906.

THE SCALE OF TIPS.

Why Boston Fees the Waiter More Lavishly Than New York.

From The Boston Transcript.

New York, it appears, is phenomenally hard up for dimes, and the philosophers of the metropolis attribute the dearth of them to the habit the citizens have of giving them to waiters. Hearing this, a Bostonian exclaims in print: "They're heroes, surely, to tip waiters so moderately. Over here we don't dare offer such slender gratuities." Perhaps the local sage exaggerates a little, but the solemn and awful fact remains that we fee more lavishly than "city" people. Why so?

The metropolitans are notoriously extravagant. Comparatively few of them can find it in their hearts to revere a five-dollar bill. At Martin's and Sherry's I have seen appalling tips bestowed. Yet in general the rule holds: A small fee and a grateful flunkey. In Boston, on the contrary, I have seen with these eyes a waiter actually tossing a modest gratuity at his benefactor's head and stalking away, nose in air. Why this impressive contrast—the spendthrift city so stingy, the thrifty city so open-handed?

The reason, I fancy, is ethnological. In New York, the Germans and the Jews predominate. The Germans inherit a genius for niggardliness—or at least a European notion that there's no virtue in wasting money. The Jews, who will spend freely for pleasure, for display, and for charity, decline to be robbed. They make up their minds what a service is worth, and make honest payment—enough, no more. The two races fix the standard for the whole community.

With us there are relatively few Jews and almost no Germans. Oh yes, both Jews and Germans are here, but they aren't rich enough, commonly, to govern the dimensions of tips. Instead, we have thousands of students and an army of Irish-Americans. The students fee lavishly because they don't earn the money they spend and because a student feels twenty feet tall when he has overpaid a servant. Irish-Americans fee lavishly because they can't help it. It's one of the penalties of Hibernicism; not that it hurts—good heavens, it's a joy! But the net result is a drain upon many an exuberant purse and the setting of a fashion that will make the forefathers weep when they hear of it.

Concerts at Columbia University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When it was announced that musical concerts would be given to the Summer students and their friends on the University Campus at Columbia the writer was elated. But, alas! his hopes were shattered. He has been treated to nothing but the kind of music which your correspondent of a few days ago objected to hearing nightly from a neighbor's phonograph. But what can be expected from a phonograph or a cheap concert hall when our great university entertains its students with music of this low quality?

Here is a sample programme: "Waiting at the Church," "Dearie," "Wonderland Selections," "Silver Heels," "College Life Two Step," and a number of others whose names he is not familiar with.

A few years ago America's greatest composer, MacDowell, resigned his chair at this same university because the authorities refused to co-operate with him in elevating the musical tastes of the students. Critics rushed forward to defend American art and music, and charged this fearless composer with misrepresenting the situation at Columbia. "By their fruits shall ye know them." Let these critics come on Tuesday or Thursday evening from 8 to 10 P. M. and hear MacDowell vindicated! COLUMBIA STUDENT.
New York, July 26, 1906.

"Moral Bulldozing."

From The Montreal Gazette.

Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, a Toronto K. C., has been complaining of "the moral bulldozing of missionary minded women." The phrase is an expressive one, and a lot of harassed males will thank the legist for coining it. By it they can convey to others in easily remembered terms a correct idea of what ails them. It may even lead to a reform, arising out of a demand that a man shall be subject to no moral bulldozing by women outside the circle of his own family.

The Evil of a Good Name.

From The Washington Star.

"Mammy," said Pickaninny Jim, "why didn't you name me George Washington?"

"Sonny," was the answer, "I isn' gwine to name no mo' chillen George Washington. As soon as dey hyahs dat story 'bout not bein' able to tell a lie dey 'pears to git curious to find out whether it's so or not, an' dey starts in 'sperimentin' as soon as dey kin talk."

China for the Chinese.

From The Shanghai Celestial Empire.

It is difficult to understand what could have occasioned the issue of the Chinese customs decree. It is perhaps part of the growing China for the Chinese agitation. It will certainly strengthen the opinion of the pessimists that a period of unrest and agitation inimical to foreigners is imminent, and the decree makes it apparent that the agitation has the approval of the Throne.

FOR HAY FEVER SUFFERERS.

A Victim Obtains Good Results by Avoiding Acid Fruits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time is almost at hand when hay fever patients enter upon their annual season of torture. Being a victim of rose cold, (the same thing,) the season of which is now over, I want to offer a suggestion which I think my experience this year has proved to be of value.

My physician reasoned that as rose cold and hay fever occur during the Summer when acid fruits are eaten in quantity I ought to eliminate strawberries from my diet on the theory that the strong acid of this fruit working through the blood caused the irritation of the mucous membrane peculiar to the disease.

Being very fond of strawberries, I had already eaten a great many and had had considerable rose cold, when the suggestion was made, but I acted upon it at once, as there remained about six weeks of my season in which to make the test. The result was far beyond my expectations.

In previous years as far back as I can remember I have had many bad spells of two or three days each in June and several very heavy attacks in July, whereas this year I had but two very mild attacks in June, lasting but one day each and none worth speaking of in July.

I know there are scores of hay fever patients who are all through acting on suggestions, and who have resigned themselves, cheerfully or otherwise, to their fate, and I have previously been in their class, but it seems to me that I am justified in urging this plan upon those who are willing to make the experiment regarding the fruits that are most used in hay fever time.

As strawberries seem to have caused my rose cold, so may peaches, apples, pineapples, and other acid fruits and fruit ices cause or aggravate hay fever. In each case some particular fruit may be responsible for making the blood less alkaline.

A trial costs nothing but a little care and self-denial, and I hope this will meet the eyes of some who will give it a fair test from the present to the end of the season, and then report through your columns. ANTI-SNEEZE.
Brooklyn, July 30, 1906.

Hints for Those Disposed to Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is true that Mrs. Sage is "charitably disposed" and would help the "poor and needy," I would suggest that she give sufficient money to Rossetti, the leper, so he can return to his home. It would be a service to our country and a joy to the stricken man. Y. O. M.
Atlantic City, July 30, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you find space for the following in your valuable paper?

An appeal to the millionaires in the way of encouraging the worthy poor, that is, place funds in the hands of reliable persons to dispense as needed, such as widows who are left with small means and women generally who are struggling for an honest, respectable life, to give a lift now and then where it is greatly needed. Establishing libraries is not always the proper avenue for the betterment of mankind. Would that the rich could know the vast amount of good such a movement properly directed could accomplish toward raising the standard of humanity. JUSTITIA.
New York, July 31, 1906.

Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ask any letter carrier on the streets of Brooklyn what the penalty is if he fails to be at his post in the morning for first delivery of mail and this will be his answer: "If we are not on exact time a substitute carrier is put in our place and we lose the whole day's pay." Now ask a regular letter carrier on the streets of New York what the penalty is if he is not on time for the same duty. His answer will be: "If we are not on time for first delivery in the morning a substitute immediately takes our place and we lose the time and pay of that one trip."

It seems that in both cases exact time and promptness are rigidly enforced. But the Brooklyn regular carriers are at a loss to know why they should be the losers of a whole day's pay where the New York regular carriers are sufferers only for the proportion of one trip. They say they fail to find anything in the rules of the service to warrant any such unfair distinction where the duties and responsibility are the same.

WILLIAM HENRY HAWORTH.
Brooklyn, July 30, 1906.

Perplexed Over His Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was born in a small town up the State. My people have always resided there and I still consider it my home. Last Fall was the first time I ever voted. Some time before election I found out that it would be impracticable for me to get home on Election Day, and so, as I had lived here long enough to be legally entitled to vote, I registered and voted.

Now I am anxious to regain my status so I can vote in my home town, as I am more interested in the politics there than here. As I work in the city and cannot get home for more than a few days at a time I am at a loss to know how I can regain this status. Will some one please advise me whether it will be necessary for me to live in the county and district in person the required length of time, or whether I can gain a residence by going home occasionally?

I am an ardent reader of your paper and believe, as does Andrew Carnegie, I think, that it is "the best cent's worth to be had in the whole world." ANXIOUS VOTER.
Flushing, L. I., July 26, 1906.

Night Trackwalkers Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A night trackwalker, with telephone and time registers, would prevent such accidents as occurred on the New York Central Railroad last night. When will the Legislature pass a law looking after the safety of night travelers?

DAVID S. COPELAND.
Washington, July 31, 1906.

What Is an Actress?

Helen D'Oyly Carte in The London Daily Mail.

It would, in my opinion, be even more impossible to get a unanimous agreement as to what constitutes an "actress" or a "part," than to get a unanimous approval of any form of the Education bill. No hard-and-fast line can be drawn.

THE MUCK-RAKER.

I.
He sang of the glory of cities,
Of pillar and spire and mart;
Of domes upreared and of God still feared,
Of good in the human heart.
He sang of the hopes, uplifting,
Of duty made clear and clear,
But they called him an idle dreamer
And few of them came to hear.

II.
He sang of the Shame of Cities,
Of hearts that were wholly bad,
Of reeking filth as the Devil's tilth
Of the human soil he had.
He sang of the soul as evil,
Of mankind as vile and mean,
And they heard and called him Prophet—
The Prophet of Things Unclean!

III.
And one was the thrush at even
Whose song as the twilight came
Like a benediction uttered
To lift up the soul from shame;
And one was the beaked vulture
That screamed as it took its toll
In stench and shred and morsel
From the filth of a rotting soul.

J. W. FOLEY.

LET AMERICAN NATIONS AID EACH OTHER---ROOT

Tells Rio Congress All Should Combine for Progress and Peace

WE COVET NO TERRITORY

Coming Hague Conference Will Mark the World's Final Acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31.—The following speech was delivered by Secretary Root before the Pan-American Congress to-day:

"Gentlemen of the Congress—I beg you to believe that I highly appreciate and thank you for the honor you do me.

"I bring from my own country a special greeting to our older sisters in the civilization of America. Unlike as we are in many respects, we are alike in this, that we are all engaged under new conditions, free from the traditional forms and limitations of the Old World, in working out the same problem of popular self-government.

"This is a difficult and laborious task for each of us. Not in one generation nor in one century can the effective control of a superior sovereign, so long deemed necessary to government, be rejected, and effective self-control by the governed perfected in its place. The first fruits of democracy are, many of them, crude and unlovely. Mistakes are many, partial failures are many, and sins not a few. The capacity for self-government does not come to a man by nature. It is an art to be learned as well as an expression of character to be developed among the great number of men who exercise popular sovereignty.

"To reach that goal toward which we are pressing forward, the governing of the multitude, we must first acquire the knowledge that comes from universal education, the wisdom which follows practical experience, that personal independence and self-respect befitting men who acknowledge no superior, self-control to replace that external control which Democracy rejects, respect of the law, obedience to the lawful expressions of the public will, consideration of the opinions and interests of others equally entitled to a voice in the State, a loyalty to the abstract conception of one's country as inspiring as that loyalty to personal sovereigns which has so illumined the pages of history, the subordination of personal interests to the public good, and love of justice, mercy, liberty, and order.

"All these we must seek by slow and patient effort. How many shortcomings there are in our own lands and among our own peoples, each one of us is conscious; yet no student of our times can fail to see that not America alone, but the whole civilized world, is swinging away from the old governmental moorings and intrusting the fate of civilization to the capacity of the popular mass to govern. By this pathway mankind is traveling, whithersoever it leads, and upon the success of this great undertaking the hope of humanity depends.

"Nor can we fail to see that the world is making substantial progress toward more perfect popular self-government. I believe it to be true, viewed against the background of conditions a century, a generation, even a decade ago, that the government of my own country has advanced in the intelligent participation of the great mass of the people, the fidelity with which they are represented, respect for the law, obedience to the dictates of sound morality, and effectiveness and purity of administration.

"Nowhere is this progress more marked than in Latin America. Out of the wreck of Indian fighting, race conflicts, and civil wars, strong and stable Governments have arisen. Peaceful succession in accord with the people's will has replaced the forcible seizure of power permitted by the people's indifference. Loyalty to country, its peace, dignity, and honor have risen above the partisanship of individual leaders. The rule of law supercedes the rule of man. Property is respected, the fruits of enterprise are secure, individual liberty is respected, continuous public policies are followed, and the national faith is held sacred. This progress has not been equal everywhere, but there has been progress everywhere. The movement is in the right direction, and it is not exceptional.

"The present affords just cause for satisfaction, and the future is bright with hope. Not by national isolation have these results been accomplished, nor is progress to be continued. No nation can live unto itself alone and continue to live. The growth of each nation is part of the development of the race. There may be leaders, and there may be laggards, but no nation can long continue first in the advance of the general progress of mankind, and no nation not doomed to extinction can remain furthest behind."

"With nations as with individual men intercourse and association are the correction of the egotist. This is a condition of growth in civilization. Peoples whose minds are not open to the lessons of the world's progress, whose spirits are not stirred by the aspirations and achievements of humanity, struggling the world over for liberty and justice, must be left behind by civilization.

"In the steady and beneficent advance to promote this mutual interchange and assistance the American republics are engaged in the same great task, inspired by the same purpose, and progressing on the same principles. I understand it to be the function of this conference that not one but all of our countries shall benefit the others; that there is not one that cannot receive benefits from the other; that there is not one that will not gain by the prosperity, peace, and happiness of all.

"According to the programme there is no great, no impressive single thing to be done by you. No political questions are to be discussed; no controversies are to be settled, and no judgment is to be passed upon the conduct of any State, but many subjects are to be considered which afford the possibility of removing the barriers to intercourse and ascertaining, for the common benefit, the advances that have been made by each nation in knowledge, experience, enterprise, and the solution of difficult questions of Government.

"You are to deal with the ethical standards of perfecting knowledge of each other; of doing away with misconception and misunderstanding, and the resultant prejudices that are such fruitful sources of controversy. These are some of the subjects in the programme which invite your discussion, and which may lead the American republics toward an agreement upon principles that are general and practical in their application, but which can come only through long and patient effort.

"Some advance at least may be made toward the complete rule of justice and peace among nations in lieu of force and war. The association of so many eminent men of all the republics, leaders of opinion in their own homes, must result in friendship that will prove of inestimable value. Temperate and kindly discussion by you of matters of common interest will result in the ascertainment of common sympathy and aim, and in the dissipation of misunderstanding that will be a salutary exhibition to all American people.

"This peaceful and considerate method of conferring on international questions, irrespective of any solutions that may be reached, will mark a substantial advance in the direction of international good will and understanding. These beneficent results the Government and the people of the United States of America greatly desire. We wish no victories but those of peace, no territory except our own, and no sovereignty except sovereignty over ourselves, which we deem independence.

"The smallest and weakest member of the family of nations is entitled to the respect of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guarantee of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire rights, privileges, or powers we do not freely concede to every American republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, expand our trade, and grow in wealth and wisdom, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all our friends to common prosperity and to growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together.

"Within a few months for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil on the American continent can be, and I hope will be, represented with acknowledged rights as equal sovereign States at the great World's Congress at The Hague. This will be the formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continent is to be deemed subject to colonization.

"Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity that this accepted declaration implies, so in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step with the stronger and more fortunate. Let us help each other to show that for all races of men the liberty for which we fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace.

"Let us unite in creating, maintaining, and making effective all American public opinion, whose power and influence may prevent international wrong and forever preserve our country from the burdens of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe, and so bring us ever nearer the perfection of ordered liberty. Thus will come security, prosperity, production, trade, wealth, learning, arts, and happiness.

"You are laboring more for the future than for the present, but if the right tendency established by the work you do here shall continue among all the millions of people on the American continent, long after our final adjournment, long after our lives there will come incalculable benefits to all our beloved countries which, may it please God, will continue free, independent and happy through all ages to come."

HEAR SAGE LEFT $150,000,000

Heirs Also Are Told He Gave Half to Mrs. Sage Before His Death.

After vainly seeking information about the value of the estate left by Russell Sage, Lawyer A. Welles Stump, attorney for three of the Sage relatives, started for Saratoga yesterday to confer with State Senator Brackett.

In addition to Senator Brackett, who has been retained by five Sage relatives living up the State, and Mr. Stump, a third attorney has been brought into the case by other nephews and nieces of Sage who live in the West.

These three attorneys represent fourteen out of the twenty-six persons who are entitled to $25,000 each under the Sage will. Some of the other twelve have announced that under no circumstances will they make an effort to get more than the $25,000 bequeathed to them by Mr. Sage. Some of the heirs have heard rumors that the estate may amount to $150,000,000. Another disquieting report is that to escape paying a big inheritance tax Mr. Sage five years ago turned over one-half of his fortune to Mrs. Sage, declaring that he would let the relatives fight for the remainder.

Charles A. Gardiner, attorney for the executors, was questioned closely about the value of the estate by Lawyer Stump, who called on him a few days ago. Mr. Gardiner said that the Sage holdings were scattered all over the country and could not be figured out for a year or more.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, July 31.—James H. Sage, a nephew of Russell Sage, who will contest the financier's will, returned from New York to-day.

"I have made up my mind to get that to which, as a blood relative of Russell Sage, I am entitled," he said, "and if I don't get it it will be because there is no legal way of doing so. I have got a few dollars myself, which I have managed to save by hard work, and if the courts don't decide to give me what rightfully belongs to me, why it won't affect my future happiness or comfort one particle.

"If Uncle Russell's estate was a small one I would have felt satisfied to have had only a meagre share; a bequest of a five-dollar note would have been enough, because it would satisfy me that he thought of me.

"But with such a vast estate as this, and with outsiders trying to get the most of it, I think I have a right to contest."

ELMIRA, July 31.—Two nephews of Russell Sage, residing in this city, are prepared to join issue with other relatives and fight the will of the New York City millionaire. George B. and Wilkes J. Miller have retained Attorney Frank C. Ogden to represent them and to join with others if any contest is made to break the will.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes and Mrs. Stokes, who was Miss Mitchell, are at the camp of Mrs. Stokes's mother, Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, in the Adirondacks. They came from Europe on a freight ship recently in order to make a long voyage. Miss Anna Mitchell, Mrs. Stokes's sister, arrived some weeks ago from South Africa and she is also at the camp.

⁂

Sir Gilbert Carter and Lady Carter, after their visit to Lady Carter's mother, Mrs. Francis V. Parker of Boston, will spend the rest of the Summer at Nahant.

⁂

Mrs. Henry Sturgis, Miss Anne Sturgis, and Henry C. Sturgis are at the Maplewood in the White Mountains. Miss Ruth Ashmore has been a guest at the cottage of Mrs. F. W. Jackson, near the New Profile House in the White Mountains.

⁂

Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus has been entertaining Mrs. Royal Whitman and others at Ashintully, the Tytus country place near Tyringham, Mass.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant are at Tranquillity, N. J., the Rutherford country place.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre have been the guests at Fair Lawn, Lenox, of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

⁂

Mrs. Jesse Tyson has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter (Miss May Handy) at the Gilbert cottage on Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

⁂

Miss Lota Robinson is the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at the Crossways, Newport. Miss Robinson came from Bar Harbor, where she had been visiting Mrs. John R. McLean.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton G. Otis are at their new camp on Osgood Lake in the Adirondacks.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. James H. McLane are visiting Simeon Drake at his Adirondack camp on Spitfire Lake.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Michael M. Van Buren are at Kinee, Moosehead Lake, Me.

⁂

Mrs. William S. Pyle, her daughter, Miss Mary Vanderbilt Pyle, and her son, have left Bernardsville, where they have lived since the death last Winter of Mr. Pyle, on an automobile tour through the Berkshires and White Mountains to Maine.

Not Blamed for Girls' Deaths.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 31.—Without even a reprimand Coroner Boworth discharged to-day Raymond Rambo and Clarence Carmella, who were arrested because it was thought they were responsible for the death by drowning of Laura Boyarth and Susie Stilts. The men and the two girls were in a boat on Rancocas Lake when the accident happened last Saturday.

Musical Copyright Bill Passed.

LONDON, July 31.—The Musical Copyright bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons to-day without division.

HE THINKS 'THE FINEST' MIGHT EASILY BE FINER

While Priest Read Waldo's Eulogy Thieves Stole Girders.

DROVE OFF IN BROAD DAY

Father McMahon Tried Vainly to Get Headquarters' Aid in Catching Robbers and Is Not Pleased.

In the opinion of Father Joseph McMahon, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in 142d Street, near Convent Avenue, an appropriate talk might be made on the Police Deparment as it is, using as a text the following words of Shakespeare's great constable Dogberry:

But, masters, remember that I am an ass; though it be not written down, forget not that I am an ass.

Father McMahon talks sarcastically about First Deputy Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo traveling in Europe to study the science and art of finger prints while the policemen here, he says, do not seem to follow the prints of a thief's truck in broad daylight.

"I was very much amused," said Father McMahon yesterday, speaking of Waldo's declaration that New York's force is still "the finest," "while reading Monday afternoon of Deputy Commissioner Waldo's illuminating experiences in police matters abroad, by the difference in my own experience in this quiet hamlet of New York. I was aroused out of a reverie by a breathless inquiry on my telephone as to whether I had given permission to have a number of iron girders removed from our property, where they had been stored in view of future building operations. We are to build a house over there behind the church, and as the work was postponed for a while some of the building material had been left at the rear of the church, which is in full sight of 143d Street.

"Well, I emphatically negatived the inquiry as to the girders, and went over to find out the exact condition of affairs. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon, bright and sunshiny, with persons passing in all directions. I learned that a truck had driven up on our vacant lots, had loaded on at least a ton of our iron girders, and had driven off, pursued by our private watchman and a policeman that he had caught on Amsterdam Avenue after he had been told by me over the telephone that I had not given my permission to have the girders removed.

"Naturally indignant at this outrage and fearing that the thieves would come and take away the entire building next, I called up Police Headquarters and requested to be put in communication with the Captain of the West 125th Street Station. Police Headquarters inquired what I wanted. I told the intelligent operator what I required, and he proceeded to instruct me.

"He said that I should first find out whether anybody was with me, and while I was arguing that point with him, not being able exactly to see its appropriateness while my girders were flying down the avenue, he told me that he could not, or would not, connect me with the 125th Street Station, but that I should send a man down there and tell them all about it.

"Now, I knew that there were only three exits from this hill going down, and as the police station is down at 125th Street station, I believed that if I could talk to the station the thieves on the truck could be caught. I had gone immediately to the telephone after seeing that the truck had gone down Amsterdam Avenue. Well, I told the very intelligent operator about all this, and I again requested that I be connected with the police station. He said it was against the rules.

"I told him then that I had often been connected with the station before under similar circumstances, whereupon he wanted to know if I desired to call him a liar. As the facts were as I had stated, I had only one option in the matter, namely, to tell him that he was a liar under these circumstances, whereupon he promptly rang me off and closed the conversation.

"I have to-day found out that these truck thieves are doing a thriving business up this way, and have been thriving for some time. The system is certainly simplicity itself. Select what you want and go and take it in the day time and sleep at night. If some bystander or private watchman doesn't happen to see you, you needn't even hurry. If they do happen to discover that you are stealing, hurry up a bit and all will be well.

"I should like to commend to the Police Commissioner the intelligence of his telephone operator, which is certainly marvelous. Had he connected me with the 125th Street Police Station, as I requested, the truck could have been stopped before it got down the hill. But rules must be obeyed even though iron girders be stolen."

After the ton of iron girders had flitted down Amsterdam Avenue Monday afternoon, Father McMahon went on, and after he had failed with the telephone operator at Police Headquarters, he sent a man down to the West 125th Street Station to notify the police.

At 10:30 Monday night a detective was assigned to the case. Father McMahon said, but he did not go to the rectory until Tuesday at noon. He then took a note or two and went away. Father McMahon does not think that the detective is hot on the trail of his ton of iron girders.

NOT DROWNED; WENT HOME.

One Supposed Victim of the Jersey Storm Very Much Alive.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—John Fogarty of this city, who was reported to have been drowned when the fishing yacht Nora capsized off Anglesea, N. J., last Sunday, is alive. He was rescued by the life guards and returned home at once. He has since been confined to his bed, suffering from shock. The Coroner, however, believes that the fatalities resulting from the capsizing of the Nora and Alva B. were greater than reported, although no additional bodies have been recovered. The identified dead number eight and the missing three.

The Alva B. was picked up to-day two miles off Sea Isle City, about ten miles above Anglesea. The yacht was empty and in good condition. To-night the body of Calvin Weaver was found on the beach.

—IN JULY—
The New York Times
Published 1,254 Columns of Advertising

140 COLUMNS MORE THAN LAST YEAR

From January to July, inclusive, THE NEW YORK TIMES published 11,665 columns of advertising, a greater volume than has appeared in any similar period in its history.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes more high-grade dry goods, financial, publishers, instruction, legal, resort, and transportation advertising than any other New York morning newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BARONESS'S DOG BITTEN.

She Vainly Complains in Court of an Offending Bulldog.

A woman who said she was the Baroness of Truchsess, and who looked distinguished, was in the Harlem Court yesterday morning to demand that an English bulldog belonging to Mrs. Edith Butts of Crescent Court, Claremont Avenue, be killed, because the bulldog had tried to chew up her little fox terrier, Wie Nett, on Monday.

The Baroness lives at 600 West 127th Street. She told Magistrate Whitman that she had previously requested Mrs. Butts to have her bulldog muzzled. On Monday, she said, when she reached 122d Street and Claremont Avenue, Mrs. Butts's dog came up and bit Wie Nett about the neck and ears, and if the Baroness had not herself broken his hold on Wie Nett's neck she was sure that the result would have been fatal to her pet.

The Baroness went to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and told what had befallen Wie Nett. President Wagstaff advised the Baroness to go to the Magistrate's court and get satisfaction.

Mrs. Butts had little to say in court. The dog, she said, was not here. She was sure he was kind and gentle. She would not tell to whom he belonged.

"I am afraid I cannot do anything in this case," said the court. "If the dog had bitten a human being I would order it shot. I suggest that you find out from Mr. Wagstaff just what I can do, but it seems to me that I cannot compel Mrs. Butts to muzzle the dog or tell who owns it."

Mrs. Butts smiled sweetly, and, drawing her silken skirts around her, left the court.

OPERA CUSTODIAN ILL.

Mr. Arment for Twenty-three Years Was with the Metropolitan.

Alfred August Arment, for twenty-three years custodian of the Metropolitan Opera House, is ill at his home, 228 West Twenty-fourth Street. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Arment, who is 88 years old, was dying of senile debility, but this was denied by his wife last night. His advanced years compelled him to resign his place at the Opera House about a year ago, and six weeks ago made him take to his bed.

Mr. Arment, who has lived in New York all his life, has some interesting recollections. He remembers how when a small boy he was patted on the head by Lafayette when the latter visited this country in the early part of the last century. Mr. Arment also remembers having heard Jenny Lind sing in Castle Garden when Arment was a young man. Through his connection with the Metropolitan Opera House Mr. Arment became acquainted with all the prominent singers that have visited this country in recent years. He knew Patti, Christine Nilsson, and other old-time singers, and has letters from them, thanking him for favors he had shown them in their engagements here. These letters he prizes highly.

Mr. Arment set up early in life, as a plumber, but failed in that business. Then he gradually worked into the theatrical business. Twenty-five years ago he became custodian and Superintendent of the Academy of Music under Col. Mapleson. Two years later, when the Metropolitan Opera House was erected, he became custodian there. In 1856 he joined the Volunteer Firemen's Association and served until the present fire force was established. He is the oldest member of the Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Association, of the Actors' Fund, and of a local Masonic Lodge. He has a wife and three daughters.

SAN CARLO OPERA SINGERS.

Nordica, Alice Neilson, and Other Artists to Tour This Country.

Klaw & Erlanger have signed contracts with Henry Russell to tour the country next season with the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, which sang last season at Covent Garden, in London. Mme. Nordica will be the prima donna of the company, assisted by Alice Neilson; Angelina-Fornari, a baritone from Milan; Perello de Segurola, a basso; Mlle. Dereyne from Nice; Mileas, from Florence; Tarquini, from Palermo, and Mme. Colombati, from the Metropolitan Opera House company.

Others in the company will be Monti-Baldini, from La Scala, Milan, and San Carlo, Naples, mezzo-soprano tenor; Constantino, from the Royal Theatre, Madrid, and Covent Garden, London; Giaconne, from the leading opera houses; Martin, from the Teatro Lyrico, Milan; Sacchetti, from the Vittorio Emanuelo Teatro, Turin; baritones, Fratoidi, from the Teatro Constanzi, Rome; Galperni, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg; bassos and buffos, Penni, from the Imperial Theatre, St. Petersburg; Valentini, from the European opera houses; Barocchi, from the Constanzi Teatro, Rome; Viviani, from the Metropolitan, New York.

The répertoire of the company will include for Nordica "Faust," "Trovatore," "Tosca," "Adrienne Lacouvreur," and "La Gioconda." Miss Neilson will be heard in "La Boheme," "Daughter of the Regiment," "Mignon," "Rigoletto," "Manon," (Massenet,) "Pagliacci," and "Romeo and Juliet." Mme. Monti-Baldini sings in "Carmen" and "Cavalleria."

CITY HAS A SEA COW.

It Is 18 Feet Long, Cost $2,000, and Is at the Aquarium.

The finest and largest sea cow ever put on exhibition in this city was received at the Aquarium yesterday. It came from Florida. The manatee is 18 feet long and weighs a thousand pounds.

In order to procure it the New York Zoological Society had to negotiate with the State authorities of Florida, as under the law sea cows cannot be sold out of the State of Florida.

The Zoological Society folks told the Governor of Florida that at least 1,500,000 persons would see the mammal if it was put on exhibition in New York, and that it would therefore prove a fine advertisement for the Flower State. That appealed to the Governor, and after an inspection of all the sea cows available, the one now on view was chosen. The City of New York paid $2,000 for it.

To get the sea cow to New York a coffin-shaped tank 25 feet long, 4 feet wide, and about 3 feet deep, was constructed and put on board the Clyde liner Navahoe. When the Navahoe got in yesterday the sea cow, tank, and all was taken to the Aquarium.

Eight men lowered the whole thing into the big pool set aside for the manatee. Then they released the sea cow by ripping the tank to pieces.

Value of A. Cass Canfield's Estate.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 31.—The County Treasuror of Nassau County filed his final report in the Surrogate's Court on the transfer tax on the estate of A. Cass Canfield. The widow, Mrs. Josephine H. Canfield, receiving $205,634.86, and the son and daughter each $73,239. The State tax was $3,231. Mr. Canfield left a ranch in Kansas said to be worth over $1,000,000.

Liebler & Co. Get Jessie Busley.

George C. Tyler has signed a contract with Jessie Busley by which Liebler & Co. will retain the actress for five years, beginning next October. She will first be seen as Nance Olden in "The Bishop's Carriage," which will be sent out early in October.

CITY BREVITIES.

On Monday mornings hereafter the Norwich Line steamer Chester W. Chapin will make daylight trips between New York and New London, leaving Pier 40 North River at 10 and East Twenty-second Street at 10:45 A. M.

The value of the personal estate in this State of John B. M. Grosvenor, who died last September, has been declared to be $78,164 gross, $64,417 net. Mr. Grosvenor's entire estate is valued at $1,072,000.

Albert Frotzer of 679 East 173d Street, committed suicide at his home last night by inhaling illuminating gas. He was formerly employed in the Wall Street district, but had been out of work for three months.

BATTLESHIPS CRASH IN FOG AT NEWPORT

The Alabama Hits the Illinois and Both Are Damaged.

ONE SEAMAN BADLY HURT

Crews of Both Vessels Go to Collision Drill with Greatest Discipline and Coolness.

NEWPORT, July 31.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the North Atlantic Fleet, received reports in detail of a collision which occurred during a fog last night between the battleships Alabama and Illinois about eight miles southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship.

The side of the Illinois was scraped by the bow of the Alabama, and several plates of the forward part of the Alabama were dented. It is feared also that one or more of the six-inch guns on the two battleships were damaged. Rear Admiral Evans said to-night that he was satisfied that neither ship was injured below the water line.

The collision occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, when the second division of the battleship fleet was eight miles southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship. Both the first and second divisions left Rockport, Mass., Monday morning for Newport. They sailed in single-column formation, with the first division in front, consisting of the battleship Maine, the flagship of Rear Admiral Evans, and the battleships Missouri, Kentucky, and Kearsarge. In the second division were the battleships Alabama, the flagship of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis; the Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa.

The fleet was making about 8 knots an hour on the run to Newport when the weather turned foggy, and orders were signaled to reduce the speed to 5 knots and keep the ships 400 yards apart.

When the collision occurred, the first division ships were well into Newport Harbor, while the second was southeast of the lightship. In the thick fog the Alabama and Illinois came together at an angle, with the Alabama to starboard. The Alabama hit the Illinois just at east the forward turret, and the bow of the Alabama scraped the side of the Illinois, crushing in the rail for some distance. Seaman Corbett was standing near a lifeboat on the Illinois when the collision took place and was injured so severely by the fall of a boat davit that one of his legs had to be amputated to-night. On the Illinois the gunwale on the starboard side forward was dented in, while the bill board on the bow of the Alabama was also damaged.

The crews went to collision drill as soon as the accident happened. Officers of both ships say the discipline was of the highest order, although every one feared that something very serious had occurred. On the bridge of the Alabama were Rear Admiral Davis, Capt. Samuel P. Comly, Commander of the vessel; Lieut. Commander H. F. Bryan, the navigating officer, and other officers. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger and Lieut. Commander A. H. Davis, the navigating officer, were on the bridge of the Illinois.

As soon as the fact of the collision became known to the other ships of the division the Iowa and Indiana stood by the damaged ships, ready to give assistance in case it were needed. Rear Admiral Evans was informed almost immediately of the accident by Rear Admiral Davis, who sent him a wireless message. Admiral Evans ordered the division to anchor for the night in the vicinity of Brenton's Reef Lightship, and this afternoon the second division joined the first in Newport Harbor.

The Alabama met with a mishap on Jan. 7 this year as she was leaving New York Harbor. The Kearsarge and the Kentucky grounded in the lower bay and the Alabama struck the Kentucky on her starboard quarter, twisting her plate and breaking the doors of the gun port of the six-inch gun of the broadside battery.

The Alabama had a hole knocked in her side, but proceeded on her way and repaired at Norfolk Navy Yard. The Kentucky was so severely damaged that she had to return to Brooklyn Navy Yard.

SEE THAT MELON CONTEST?

Seventh Avenue Had One Yesterday, and It Was Free and Glorious.

Jacob Stey of 1,534 Second Avenue makes his living by peddling fruit. His specialty at this season is watermelons. Bright and early yesterday morning the peddler went to market and bought enough melons to fill his cart. He carefully polished the outside of the fruit, arranged the melons on his wagon in a pyramid, and drove off. Naturally, he started for the section of the Tenderloin where colored folk live.

Stey stationed his cart in Twenty-seventh Street, a few doors below Seventh Avenue, and announced his wares in clear tones. Heads came out of windows, and soon the peddler's cart was surrounded by prospective buyers, who cast longing glances at the luscious fruit. Although it was early in the morning, many a pickaninny hastily dressed himself and was soon near the tail end of the cart, urging his mother "ter done buy one." Stey's stock was being rapidly depleted.

An electric brougham of the New York Transportation Company, the chauffeur being Joseph Steer of 334 East Fifty-first Street, turned sharply into Twenty-seventh Street. The end of the peddler's wagon happened to be sticking out too far, and the heavy cab bumped into it. Twelve-year-old David Tanimbo, who was sitting on the driver's seat, was hurled to the ground. Stey and the forty-odd watermelons were distributed over the street.

"Dinky-Dink," colored and 14 years old, who glories in the title of "the melon champ," was near, and saw a large watermelon going toward him. He opened his mouth and arms. The melon flew true, and the champion hit the ground with the melon on top and well in his grasp.

The other melons were smashed on the ground, and a wild scramble followed on the part of the children to get them. Some children whose hair was tinged with gray carried off several of the melons. In the mêlée were two well-dressed women, who refused to give their names. They became frightened at first, but laughed when they saw the colored boys devouring the fruit.

In silence, but grim determination, a melon contest was under way without outsiders knowing it until "Dinky-Dink," his face buried in a watermelon, yelled across the street to another boy:

"Ha, there, Bodie, you ain't done eat all that watermillion?"

A boy produced a harmonica and played the accompaniment to the contest. There was no arrest. No casualty had been reported late last night.

HANDCUFF JOKE HELD FAST.

Young Man and Woman Asked Police to Separate Them.

"Won't you please separate us?"

This came in pleading tones to Sergt. Frank Foster in the Brooklyn Central Office early yesterday morning, and he stopped his bookkeeping. He looked up and saw an embarrassed young man and woman.

"This is not a court," said Sergt. Foster, "you'll have to wait until later in the day to get a separation."

"We don't mean anything like that," said the young woman. "You see, we are handcuffed together, and the mean thing who played the joke on us says he cannot find the key."

Sergeant Foster tried every key in his possession without success, and then sent the two young people to the Adams Street Station, where they were freed.

WAKELY'S SALOON MOVES.

Mr. Sullivan's Writing Table Smashed for Souvenirs—Some Tears Shed.

James Wakely, who for twenty-one years has kept the saloon at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, pulled up stakes at 1 o'clock this morning and moved to the southwest corner, a block above. The Forty-second Street building is to be remodeled. Incidental to the removal there was a sort of wake, attended by many of the sporting characters of the Tenderloin, who indited their views of the situation in this telegram, which was sent to John L. Sullivan, who is in the West:

It's 23 for Jimmy;
His joint is on the bum.
But we'll carry him up the street a block
An' still hit up his rum.

Sullivan once lived at Wakely's. According to one of the "sports," who was shedding tears over the bar last night:

"Sullivan did most of his writin' on a desk upstairs—that is, as much writin' as John can do."

A crowd rushed upstairs to look at the thus celebrated desk, and then hacked it to pieces for souvenirs. "Phil" Dwyer, "Dan" Dwyer, who never lets anybody forget that he was Sullivan's sparring partner twenty years ago; "Brooklyn Jimmy" Carroll, "Gus" Ruhlin, and others attended the obsequies. When Wakely left Forty-second Street they trailed to the new place at Forty-third Street, and helped to baptize the new child of exhilaration.

CHARGES AGAINST A PASTOR.

The Rev. J. Bruce Rittgers Denies Them—An Inquiry Ordered.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 31.—The Rev. J. Bruce Rittgers, pastor of the Glenedia Methodist Church, has been asked to vacate his pulpit by the Rev. W. D. Stultz of Manasquan, President of the New Jersey Conference, until charges attacking his character can be investigated. Three ministers have been chosen to investigate the charges.

It is said that last week a married woman made allegations against Pastor Rittgers to a young man, who went immediately to the pastor. The Rev. Mr. Rittgers, enraged, branded the woman's statement as a deliberate lie and later obtained an affidavit from her in the office of his attorney that she had made no such statement as had been repeated to him.

The story spread, however, with the result that the official board of the church summoned President Stultz. A session was held on Saturday night behind closed doors, to which Mr. Rittgers says he was not admitted until the closing moments. He is then declared to have denounced in very plain terms those who believed the charges against him.

The pastor's friends deny the charges emphatically. In his pastorate, covering a period of three years, he has greatly built up the church.

A FUNERAL IN WALL STREET.

Brokers See a Little Girl's Coffin Taken from a Skyscraper.

In front of 60 Wall Street yesterday morning stood a white hearse and some carriages. Bankers, brokers, and other business men paused to look at the unusual sight. From the building issued a solemn procession carrying a tiny white coffin. Instinctively the men uncovered their heads as the procession passed and deposited the coffin in the hearse. Then the hearse and the carriages went away.

It was the funeral of Elsie Taylor, the little daughter of Supt. Taylor of the building at 60 Wall Street. On May 1 the child was seized with a virulent attack of meningitis. She was confined to her bed in the Taylor apartments, on the top floor of the tall building. For ten days she suffered great torture, and then seemed to recover from the fever. Drs. Tuttle and Lathrop of the Presbyterian Hospital, who attended her daily, even held out a hope of recovery. But on May 21 the disease returned, and the child, after seventy days, succumbed.

Meanwhile the brokers and others who had ocasion to enter the building missed the little girl, who was accustomed to greet them in the lower corridor. They inquired for her, and Supt. Taylor told them of her condition. Yesterday many of these, including P. A. Valentine, Theodore Price, and others stood with uncovered heads as the coffin was taken out of the elevator which had lowered it from the top floor, and passed them into the street.

REV. GEORGE GRENFELL DEAD.

Missionary-Explorer a Victim of Blackwater Fever in the Congo.

LONDON, July 31.—The Rev. George Grenfell, the missionary-explorer, died at Basoko, Congo Independent State, on July 1, from blackwater fever.

The Rev. George Grenfell was a Cornishman, and was born near Penzance in 1849. He became a Baptist clergyman, and when he was 25 years old was sent to the Kameruns by the Baptist Missionary Society. He soon became well known as an explorer, and two years after his arrival in Africa reached Edra Falls, being the first European to visit them. In 1884 he discovered the outfall of the Mobangi River into the Congo, and soon afterward made two trips up the Mobangi. In 1884 and the two following years he made a track survey of 2,000 miles of the previously unknown waterways of the Upper Congo system. From 1891 to 1893 he was a Royal Commissioner for the delimitation of the Lunda frontier between the Congo State and the Portuguese possessions.

Mr. Grenfell was a gold medalist of the Royal Geographical Society and Secretary of the Commission Four la Protection des Indigènes.

Obituary Notes.

D. J. DEWEY, Postmaster of North Manitou, N. Y., died yesterday. He was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862 and served continuously until his death. Mr. Dewey was 70 years old.

DWIGHT SLATE, a mechanical expert, died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He was 60 years old. Mr. Slate had been identified with some of the biggest manufacturing concerns in America, and was the inventor of a number of drills and other tools.

HENRY SEINER, 55 years old, a retired New York business man, died at his home in Lincoln Street, Montclair, last night. Mr. Seimer had lived in Montclair for the last three years. He leaves three sons and three daughters. The funeral services will be held from his late home on Thursday morning.

D. W. ALDERBRIDGE, Eastern agent of the Northwestern Railroad, died in Detroit, Mich., on Monday night. He went to Detroit with his wife to visit his father-in-law, James M. Harnden, a few weeks ago. He was 45 years old, and was well known in Denver, Omaha, Cleveland, and New York.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS SOUZA died yesterday morning at the home of his brother, Frederick Souza, at 121 St. Nicholas Avenue, on his forty-eighth birthday. He had suffered for a year or more with heart disease. He was connected with the Seixas family, the oldest Portuguese family in this city. He leaves three brothers and two sisters.

Mrs. EVELINA B. WHITE, wife of the Rev. Theodore F. White, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church of Summit, N. J., and mother of Charles White, Secretary of the United States Legation at Buenos Ayres, is dead at her home in Summit. Mrs. White is survived by seven sons and two daughters.

FREDERICK T. QUICK, who had the distinction of becoming a member of the Stock Exchange when he was 21 years old, died on Monday at his home in Bellport, L. I. He was 47 years old. He was a member of the Stock Exchange for twenty years. He was a member of the Racquet Club and the Seventh Regiment. He was largely instrumental in building up the village of Bellport.

THOMAS F. MORRIN died at his home, 48 Brinkerhoff Street, Jersey City, yesterday of apoplexy. He was 58 years old. He once lived in Brooklyn, where he was President of the Morrin Climax Boiler Company. Mr. Morrin was the inventor of the Climax boiler. When he removed to Jersey City he became chief engineer of the P. Lorillard Company, a place he held for more than twenty-five years.

Charles C. Delmonico Left $91,597.

Appraisal of the estate of Charles C. Delmonico, filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, showed that he left a gross personal estate of $91,597 and a net estate of $87,109. His interest in Delmonico's is estimated at $10,248. He died in 1901.

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DIED.

BRANDEGEE.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, July 30, 1906, at his late residence, 40 West 48th St., William Partridge Brandegee, M. D. Funeral service at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av., and 48th St., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

DALY.—On July 31, 1906, James Nelson, second son of Nellie H. and the late John J.

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Independent of the control of any single interest.

26 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$169,376,535
Gold coin and bullion	105,568,563
Gold certificates	34,732,040
Silver coin and bullion	7,778,448
Silver certificates	6,584,946
United States notes	10,483,249
Treasury notes of 1890	16,428
National banknotes	12,635,661
Total receipts this month and year	52,298,853
Total expenditures this month and year	65,810,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$563,084,869
Silver dollars	477,637,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,282,000
Total	$1,048,853,869
General fund	185,116,385
Deposits in National banks	84,326,303
In Philippine Treasury	5,177,552
Awaiting reimbursement	18,000
Current liabilities	105,261,759

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Rates, 2@2½ Per Cent.

Market Moves Up in Late Trading—The Steel Dividend.

Influenced by favorable forecasts of the Steel Corporation's quarterly report, which was not made public, of course, until the close of business, and possibly by the belief in some quarters that dividends upon the common shares of this corporation would be restored, as proved to be the case, prices in yesterday's stock market, after consistent firmness throughout the greater part of the day's trading, advanced rather vigorously in the late afternoon and closed in many instances with gains of well over a point. The leaders in this movement were again Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, and in the final hour the United States Steel shares themselves. Some buying was undoubtedly attracted by the reaction of the previous day, heavy purchases for London account being attributable to this and to the further fact that the London market was in a far better frame of mind throughout the day, owing to evidences of greater ease in the money situation, following heavy receipts of gold from Argentine and South Africa. After the close of the London Stock Exchange the outside market of that city found further cause for rejoicing in the announcement in Parliament of the details of the Constitution to be granted to the Transvaal, the settlement of this perplexing problem foreshadowing apparently a similarly pleasing solution of the coolie labor question. Sentiment on our own Stock Exchange was also favorably affected by the advance in Consolidated Gas, this being taken as proof that the Executive Committee at its meeting early in the day took no such drastic action as that announced by the Brooklyn Union Gas management, although just what action was taken by the Consolidated interests was not disclosed before the close of the business day.

In the quarterly statement, made public after the meeting at which the Directors of the corporation voted to pay two quarterly dividends at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. for each quarter, there is undoubtedly found much excuse for the restoration of dividends upon steel common shares. Earnings for the quarter rose to $40,125,000, an increase of practically $3,500,000 over the preceding quarter and nearly $10,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1905, while expenditures for special improvements and additions compare most favorably with those of previous quarters. The surplus for the three months, amounting to $5,231,000, added to that for the March quarter, makes a total surplus for the first six months of the present fiscal year of $10,798,000, or more than double the 1 per cent. dividend declared for this period. Unfilled orders on the books of the corporation, amouting to 6,809,589 tons, are slightly below the record figures of the December quarter and those of the March quarter, but are higher than those reported at the close of any preceding three months. With a surplus therefore which must approximate $10,000,000, and with the almost record volume of business under way, the edge of criticism of the corporation's dividend policy is undoubtedly dulled, but those who remember the curtailment of earnings involved in the business setback of 1903 and the dipping into surplus at that time to provide for the preferred stock dividend will still question the wisdom of this early resumption of common dividends.

STOKES NOT SATISFIED.

He Says a Wells-Fargo Dividend of 16 Per Cent. Is Amply Justified.

Walter C. Stokes of the Stock Exchange firm which has been leading the fight of the minority interests in Wells, Fargo & Co. for larger dividend on the stock and for an accounting of the financial methods of the Harriman control, said yesterday that the action of the controlling interests in furnishing the financial statement sought would not put an end to the minority campaign.

"They have now given us all that we asked for," he said, "except the 16 per cent. dividend. The statement of earnings which they have put out in answer to our demands shows that our estimate was well within the mark, and that instead of earning 30 per cent. for the past five years, as was our estimate, the company has been earning 32 per cent., or double the dividend we ask. The statement only strengthens our position, and it only remains for us to wait until the meeting of Aug. 9.

NO GAS DIVIDEND YET.

Consolidated Does Not Act—A Brooklyn Payment Perhaps.

The Executive Committee of the Consolidated Gas Company met yesterday afternoon, but, contrary to the expectation of Wall Street, no announcement was forthcoming after the close of the session regarding the quarter's dividend on the stock. A member of the committee said that the question of dividend had not come up at the meeting. News of the company's policy in the matter of dividends is further postponed by the failure to call a meeting of Directors for Thursday, which is the regular meeting day. It was not announced at what time the Directors would come together.

The break in Consolidated Gas stock which followed the passing of dividends by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company on Monday was entirely made up yesterday before midday, and from this it was generally assumed in the Street that the dividend will not be passed altogether.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Active Buying Makes Iron Scarce in the West and South.

The active buying, which the iron market has seen in the past few weeks, has created a pronounced scarcity of the commodity in the West, as well as in the South, and in well-informed trade circles it is said it would now be difficult to buy Southern foundry iron No. 2 here under $18 a ton, New York. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is now practically out of the market as a seller of high grade iron.

The Tonawanda, Susquehanna, Niagara and Crane furnaces have advanced the price of pig iron from 25 to 50 cents a ton.

It is understood that the Crane furnaces last week sold 17,000 tons of basic iron, and are now practically sold up for the remainder of the year. In foundry iron they are sold up until October.

Producers predict that iron prices, if the demand continues as brisk as it has been in the last several weeks, will go considerably higher.

Bar iron and steel bars are also firm. There is still talk of a possible advance in iron bars from $1.50 for 100 pounds.

Elsberg an Ice Receiver.

Judge Hough has appointed Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Continental Hygeia Ice Company, on the application of counsel for the petitioning creditors. The assets are estimated at $40,000, consisting of debts from customers, horses, wagons, and office furniture.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, July 31, 1906.

Total sales July 31, 1906 698,235
From Jan. 1, 1906 165,579,527
Corresponding date last year 151,566,330

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17⅞	18⅛	2,400	Allis-Chalmers Co.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
101½	101¾	26,200	*Amal. Copper Co.	100⅜	101⅝	100⅜	101¼	+1⅛
37⅞	37¾	1,900	Am. Car & Found. Co.	37½	37⅝	37	37⅜	+⅜
100	101½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+⅞
32¼	33	200	Am. Cotton Oil	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+⅞
7⅞	7¼	800	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
31	31½	5,700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	30	31½	30	31½	+2⅛
65¼	65½	10,170	Am. Ice Securities	64	65½	64	65⅜	+1⅛
72½	72⅝	13,400	*Am. Locomo. Co.	71¼	72⅝	71⅛	72⅝	+1⅝
152⅞	153	30,500	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	152	153	151⅞	153	+1⅝
116⅜	118	4	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
11⅞	11¾	200	Am. Steel Foundries	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11¾	...
138⅝	138½	5,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137⅝	138½	137½	138⅝	+1⅝
136	138	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	136	136	136	136	...
100½	101	300	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	−⅛
37¼	37½	3,600	*Am. Woolen Co.	36⅞	37⅝	36⅞	37½	+⅝
103⅜	104	800	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104	104	103½	103⅞	+⅞
253⅜	253½	11,600	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	252	253½	251	253½	+2¼
92⅞	92⅞	14,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91⅝	92⅝	91⅝	92⅝	+1
100½	101	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100⅝	+⅛
140½	141	200	Atlantic Coast Line	140	140½	140	140½	+⅝
120⅝	120⅝	11,110	Baltimore & Ohio	120¼	120⅞	120¼	120⅝	+⅝
92½	93	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+⅛
21¾	22	100	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	...
78	78⅛	19,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77⅝	78⅛	77	78	+⅜
165⅛	166	6,700	Canadian Pacific	164⅜	166	164⅝	166	+1⅝
...	...	100	Can. Pac., 2d in. pd.	161	161	161	161	+1
39¼	39⅝	2,200	Central Leather Co.	40	40	39¼	39⅜	−⅝
101¾	102½	20	Central Leath. Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
58⅞	58¾	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	57½	58	57½	58	+⅛
18	18⅛	100	Chi. Great Western	18	18	18	18	−⅛
26¼	26½	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	26¼	26½	26	26¼	−⅛
180¾	180⅞	10,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	180⅞	181¼	180¼	180⅞	+⅝
200	201	940	Chicago & Northw.	200	202	200	202	...
13	13⅛	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	13	13	13	13	...
4	4⅝	100	Chi. Union Trac.	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
12	13	3,100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	13	13½	13	13½	+⅛
93¼	93⅜	400	C., C., C. & St. L., x d	93	93⅜	93	93⅜	+⅜
113½	114	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+2½
54⅜	55	20,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53¾	55⅛	53¾	55	+1½
36⅞	37	19,600	Colorado & Southern	35	37	35	37	+2
70	70¼	1,520	Col. & South. 1st pf.	70	70⅝	70	70⅝	+⅛
52⅝	52¾	4,900	Col. & South. 2d pf.	51	52¾	51	52⅝	+1⅜
138¼	138½	11,810	Consolidated Gas	134	139	133½	138¼	+4¼
77½	79¼	840	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	78½	78½	78	78	−¾
218½	220	600	Delaware & Hudson	220	220	218¾	218¾	−¾
43⅞	43½	1,400	Denver & Rio Grande	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+⅜
59¾	60¼	300	*Distillers Securities	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	...
17	17½	800	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17½	18	17½	18	+⅝
35	37¼	1,300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	36	38	36	38	+2½
43	43⅞	8,100	Erie	42⅝	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+½
79	79¼	210	Erie 1st pf.	78⅞	79	78⅞	79	...
165	170	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	165½	165½	165½	165¾	+½
95½	96	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	95⅜	95¾	95¾	95¾	+¼
166¾	167¼	800	General Electric	166½	167	165	167	+¾
295¾	296	1,500	Great Northern pf.	296	296	295¾	295¾	+⅞
94½	95½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	95	95	−⅞
177¾	178½	300	Illinois Central	176½	178⅝	176½	178⅝	+⅞
37½	38	100	*Interbor. Met.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+⅛
77½	78	100	*Interbor. Met. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+⅛
191¼	193¾	200	Internat. Paper	191½	192½	191½	192½	+⅞
83⅛	84	800	Inter. Paper Co. pf.	84½	84	84	84	...
26½	27	400	Iowa Central	26½	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+⅜
51½	52	500	Iowa Central pf.	51	51½	51	51½	+½
68	70	200	Kanawha & Michigan	69	69	69	69	−1
26½	26⅝	2,400	Kansas City Southern	25¼	27	25¼	26½	+1
54⅜	55	800	Kansas City So. pf.	54¼	55	54¼	55	+1⅛
60½	60⅝	700	Knick. Ice, Chicago	59⅜	60⅛	59⅜	60⅛	...
32½	35	100	Lake Erie & West.	35	35	35	35	+1
143¼	143⅜	1,500	Louisville & Nash.	143	143½	143	143½	+1
147	150	165	Manhattan Elevated	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	−1½
20⅞	21	1,500	Mexican Central	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝	...
152½	154	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	153	153	152¼	152¼	−⅞
171⅜	174	300	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	170	171⅜	170	171⅜	+1
34½	34⅝	4,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	33¾	34½	33¾	34½	+⅛
68⅝	68¾	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	68	68⅝	68	68⅝	+1
93⅜	94	1,000	Missouri Pacific	93½	93⅝	93⅜	93½	+⅜
68¼	68⅝	3,300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	67	68¼	67	68¼	+1½
79¾	80⅜	5,000	*National Lead Co.	79½	80⅛	79	79⅜	+⅛
141	144	400	*New York Air Brake	142	142	141	142	...
137¼	137½	900	New York Central	136½	137	136½	137	+⅜
66½	67	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	66½	66¾	66¼	66¾	−⅛
193½	196¼	21	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	196	195	195	...
47½	47¾	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47½	47⅞	47¼	47¼	−¼
90	90⅜	700	Norfolk & Western	90	90¼	90	90	+⅜
95¾	96	800	North American	95	95¾	95	95⅜	+⅛
203¾	204	3,300	Northern Pacific	204	204½	203	203⅛	+⅛
35	35¼	300	Pacific Mail	35	35	35	35	...
130	130¼	10,910	Pennsylvania R. R.	129⅞	130¼	129⅝	130¼	+⅞
92¼	92½	700	People's Gas, Chicago	92½	92½	92½	92½	+⅛
50½	50½	1,350	Pressed Steel Car	50	50⅝	49⅝	50⅜	+½
53¼	54	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	53	53	53	53	...
131½	131¼	80,600	Reading	130¼	131⅜	129⅝	131¼	+1½
92¼	93	100	Reading 1st pf	92	92	92	92	−¼
28¾	29	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	28½	29	28¼	28¾	+⅛
99	99½	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	99¼	99½	99	99¼	+⅛
25⅝	25¾	4,400	Rock Island Co.	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25¾	+⅛
63¼	63¾	550	Rock Island Co. pf.	63	64	63	63¾	+⅛
43½	46¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	43½	43½	43¼	43½	+1⅛
52⅞	53	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	53	53	53	53	+⅛
75½	76	1,400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	74½	75¾	74½	75¾	+⅛
74⅜	74½	112,500	Southern Pacific	73½	74¼	73½	74¼	+⅝
117⅜	117¾	300	Southern Pacific pf.	117½	117¾	117½	117¾	...
36⅞	36¾	5,100	Southern Ry. ext.	36¼	36⅝	35¾	36⅜	+⅛
98½	99	600	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	98	98¾	98	98¾	+⅛
155	156	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	156	156	156	156	+1
32⅜	33	500	Texas & Pacific	32¾	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	+⅜
47	47¼	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	−⅛
152⅜	152⅞	79,100	Union Pacific	151	152¾	151	152⅝	+1½
57½	58	100	United Rys. Invest.	58	58	58	58	...
48½	49	700	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	48⅝	49	48¼	49	+⅛
77	78	200	U. S. Real. & Im. Co.	77¼	77½	77	77	−2
37	38	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+⅛
43½	44	425	U. S. Rubber	43½	44	43¼	43⅜	+⅛
107	108	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
39⅞	40	70,800	U. S. Steel	39½	40	39¾	40	+⅜
106⅞	107	17,410	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	107	106⅞	107	+⅜
19⅞	20	200	Wabash	19⅞	20	19½	20	+⅛
37	38	210	Western Maryland	36½	36½	36½	36½	−2
18¼	18½	600	Wheel. & L. E.	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	...
23½	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	...
24⅝	25	100	Wisconsin Central	25½	25½	25½	25⅛	−⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was high at 2½ per cent., low at 2 per cent., and last at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 5 per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for five months, and 5¼@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $355,141,669; balances, $11,228,900; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $269,701.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.82¾ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.85. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8215, and cables at $4.8540. Commercial bills were $4.81⅝@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20⅜ for long and 5.18@5.18⅛ for demand; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94¼ and 94⅜@94 18-16; guilders, 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@15c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—5c discount. St. Louis—5@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 65c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 300 Consolidated and Virginia at 84, 400 Jim Butler at 117, 200 Mohawk at 170, 300 Ophir at 355 to 360, and 200 Tonopah Extension at 7⅝.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 31.—Money was in restricted supply, good demand and dearer in the market to-day. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange dealings were restricted with the approach of the holidays, but early weakness and uneasiness regarding the Paris settlement gave way to a firmer close. Consols recovered from an early decline, but home rails sagged. Russians hardened after weakness in the forenoon.

Americans were somewhat uncertain. The small amount of business transacted in the forenoon was barely sufficient to lift prices to over parity. Later, with New York buying, the market improved and prices closed steady at a fraction below the best quotations of the day.

Kaffirs were dull while awaiting the Government's statement in the House of Commons regarding the Transvaal Constitution.

Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 closed at 102¼.

Bar silver steady at 30 1-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.15; Lisbon, 2.50.

Bullion amounting to £67,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £8,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 31.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy, owing to a number of forced sales of Russians. Later Russians strengthened on reports of the early formation of a Liberal Ministry, and closed firm.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 71.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 464.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 30c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, July 31.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was featureless.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 5¼ per cent.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made slight recessions in the London market yesterday, spot losing 15s. from the final price of Monday's market and futures 12s. 6d. The closing prices were: Spot, £82 10s.; futures, £81 12s. 6d. Pig tin closed weak a ta recession of 8s. for spot at £170 12s. 6d. and 12s. for futures at £170 17s. 6d. Lead was down 2s. at £16 18s. 9d. Spelter was unchanged at £26. 10s. Iron warrants were about steady at 50s. 9d. for standard foundry and 51s. 1½d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	To-day. Bid.	To-day. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Lake	18.50	18.62½	18.50	18.62½
Electrolytic	18.25	18.37½	18.25	18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.12½	18.00	18.12½
Spelter	5.95	6.05	5.95	6.05
Tin	37.12½	37.37½	37.20	37.40

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Houston Oil common stock was in some demand, and advanced 1⅛, to 9⅛. Houston Oil preferred, which opened 6½ lower than the last preceding sale some time ago, recovered 8 points, to 45. Northern Central was up a full point at 100. United Railways income bonds were heavy and lost ⅝, to 72, and the 4s were ¼ easier, at 91⅛. Shares, 1,875; bonds, $143,800.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	At. Coast Line 4s	100½	100⅝	100½
1,000	Ga. & North Caro. 4s	110¾	110¾	110¾
20,000	Western Maryland 4s	85	84	84
2,000	Balt. City Pass. Ry. 5s	104	104	104
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
22,000	United Railways 4s	91⅝	91½	91⅝
87,000	United Railways inc.	72¾	71⅝	72
10,000	United Railways ctfs.	71	71	71
1,800	Un. Rys. fdg. 5s scrip.	91	90⅝	91
27,000	Breweries 4s	62	62	62
16,000	Breweries inc.	67¾	67¼	67¼
1,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	95	95	95
2,000	Pitts.-Alle. Tel. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾
10,000	Va. Defd. B. B. ctfs.	24½	24½	24½

STOCKS.

10	Northern Central	100	100	100
300	Southern Pacific	74¾	74¼	74¾
5	Fidelity & Deposit	140	140	140
50	Breweries	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Con. Gas, E. L. & P. pf	85	85	85
1,080	Houston Oil	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
200	Houston Oil pf.	45	42	45
300	U. S. Steel com.	39⅝	39¾	39⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The local market was extremely dull, Reading and United States Steel common saving it from complete stagnation. Prices were generally firm. There was some pressure on Tonopah Mining, notwithstanding a three-year settlement of the labor troubles in the camp.

Total sales, 21,375 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Cement	6¾	6¾	6¾
43	Bell Telephone	56¾	56¾	56¾
254	Electric Co. of Am.	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Electric Stor. Battery.	72	72	72
1,800	Erie	43	42⅝	42
9	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	55	55	55
7	Ind. Nor. Trac.	98¾	98¾	98¾
300	Keystone Telephone	11¾	11¾	11¾
129	Lake Superior Corp.	18¼	18	18
100	Lehigh Valley	75⅝	75½	75⅝
98	Pennsylvania Railroad	65	64⅞	64⅞
70	Pennsylvania Salt	113½	113	113
88	Phila. Co. pf.	51	50¼	51
210	Phila. Rap. Transit	30¾	30½	30⅝
70	Railway Co. General	6¾	6¾	6¾
10,190	Reading	66¾	64¾	65½
200	Sunq. Steel			1
1,548	Tonopah Mining	18¼	18	18
2	Union Traction	63½	63½	63½
109	United Gas Imp.	84	83⅝	83⅝
5,848	U. S. Steel	40	39	40
250	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	W. Jersey & S. S.	62¼	62¼	62¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

John Farquhar has resigned as Secretary of the Lackawanna Steel Company, and F. F. Graham, formerly Assistant Secretary, has been appointed to succeed him.

C. M. Burt, who has been General Passenger Agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey since 1901, has resigned to take a similar post with the Boston & Maine Railroad.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Hold Steady in Dull Market.

Mining Stocks Make Best Showing, but as in Industrials Fluctuations Are Narrow.

Though there was a marked falling off in the volume of trading in the curb market yesterday, the firm tone which has been the characteristic of the market for the past fortnight was well maintained. Industrials suffered chiefly from the lessened activity. Havana Tobacco and Mackay Companies, which have been the most active of the industrials in recent markets, made only fractional fluctuations. Among the mining shares the tone was stronger and the trading fairly active. Butte Coalition sold 3,900 shares from 31½ to 35⅝, and Boston copper sold up for a net gain of three-quarters of a point, closing at 28⅜, after sales of 1,200 shares. The majority of the more active shares fluctuated only within the narrowest limits, and in many cases after considerable trading the close was even with the opening. The new Allis-Chalmers 5s appeared in the trading, when issued for the first time, and sold up from 80½ to 80⅜.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 31. Bid.	July 31. Asked.	July 30. Bid.	July 30. Asked.
American Can	7½	7¾	7⅝	8
American Can pf.	55⅝	57	55½	57
American Chicle	180	182	180	182
American Chicle pf.	106	110	106	110
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	.98	$1.02
A. De F. W. combined	1⅜	2¼	..	..
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98	99½	98	99½
Am. Malting 6s	102	104	102	102½
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	99	99	99	99
Am. Tobacco	390	410	390	420
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	86	85	86
Borden's Cond. Milk	..	..	172	176
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	..	..	110	113
Boston Copper	26⅞	26¾	26⅝	26¾
British Col. Copper	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
Butte Coalition	32½	32⅝	31¾	31½
Butte & London	2	2¼	..	..
Central Foundry	4	5	4	5
Central Foundry pf.	15	19	16	19
Central Foundry 6s	78	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	45½	46	45¾	45½
Clear Cr. & Gilp.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

It is exceedingly doubtful if any dividend in recent years has taken Wall Street so completely by surprise as did that of the Steel Corporation Directors after the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon. Under ordinary conditions there is more or less preliminary discussion of so important a declaration, and denials and confirmations of the proposed step are printed in volume for days in advance. Also, there is some reflection of the outcome to be found in the movement of the stock concerned, but it cannot be said that United States Steel common has much more than participated in the general recovery of the stock market from the early July low levels. Up to the final hour yesterday this stock fluctuated within very narrow limits, failing to attain 40 and refusing to drop below 39¾, the closing figure of the previous night. In this last hour, upon the execution of exceptionally heavy buying orders, the stock rose to 40, and, after a trifling recession, closed at that price. What it will do to-day was a question vexing the most experienced market followers, but it can perhaps be said with safety that if a dozen speculators had had absolute assurance before the close of the market that the Directors were to take the action they did they would have bought Union Pacific or Southern Pacific rather than Steel common.

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The attitude of New Street upon the dividend is entitled to recognition, particularly because it voices the sentiments of a great many people who ordinarily differ with New Street as widely as one can well imagine. New Street is collectively against the dividend policy. It foregathered last night after the close of the market and pointed out seriatim its objections to the disbursement. It objected, in the person of one individual, because the corporation is engaged in the construction of an immense plant at Gary, calling for the expenditure of many millions of dollars. It derided the return upon the stock, which at last night's price of 40 is 5 per cent., because this return is less than that from the preferred issue or from the bonds. Perhaps the most concrete expression of this disapproval and disdain was contained in the offer of one of the collectivists to sell a call on 100 shares of the stock at 41, good throughout to-day, for $5. This enthusiastice offer was promptly accepted by a bystander with speculative predilections.

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Steel has always been a favorite American issue with the London market, and the resumption of dividends will probably be more appreciated there than at home. Added to the good feeling bred in London yesterday by the new Transvaal Constitution and the easier money situation, a good London market to-day is entirely likely.

One question which presents itself in connection with the terms of the declaration of the steel dividend concerns the feelings of holders of the common stock during the first quarter of the present year, for which period one-half of 1 per cent. is now declared. Undoubtedly many such holders have disposed of their stock, and inasmuch as the disbursement is to be made only to holders of record on Sept. 8 they lose—that is, unless some one can prove the contrary.

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Perhaps the heaviest buying of Steel common in the final hour was for New London (Conn.) account.

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To those habitués of Wall Street who have quiet delight in market coincidences the month of July provided interesting material. The advancing movements of the month fell in sequences of four days each, and there were four of these sequences. Beginning on July 3 the market rose for four days, then declined four days, and advanced four days again, declining one day. Thereafter two advances of four days each occurred, these being properly punctuated by one-day declines. This queer price movement rather upsets the theory of the luck that lies in odd numbers, particularly so since the one-day declines were so trivial as to afford little consolation to the bears.

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To-day marks another record in tangible evidences of the prosperity of this country, inasmuch as the August disbursements for dividends and interest of great corporations far overlap those of the same period in past years. A compilation by The Commercial makes to-day's payments amount to $72,046,784, as compared with $59,188,428 for August, 1905, an increase of $12,858,356. Interest payments by railroads this year amount to $20,242,387, as compared with $13,140,042 last year. Interest payments by miscellaneous corporations amount to $10,963,732, as against $5,217,889 for August last year. The railroads will pay about $1,500,000 more dividends than last year.

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This admirable condition of affairs with great corporations has not, of course, escaped the observant tax assessor the country over, and with him, therefore, these are busy days. Each day brings in its grist of reports regarding increased assessments by State Assessors. On Monday it was the State of Indiana that advanced railroad and industrial corporation assessments horizontally, and yesterday the State of Missouri took similar action, the assessment valuation of the Burlington, for instance, being raised from $17,000 a mile to $20,000.

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Few persons not directly connected with the management of railroad properties have any idea of the part the telegraph plays in the operation of great railroad systems. A suggestion of the importance of this part of the railroads' equipment is contained, however, in the announcement that the Canadian Pacific has just authorized the construction of 7,000 miles of new telegraph line, for a great part of which the company will use heavy copper wire, and in the report that the Rock Island-'Frisco system is about to reconstruct its telegraph line at a cost of $500,000. Allowing 15,000 miles of road to the Rock Island system, this reconstruction work will call for the expenditure of rather more than $33 a mile for telegraph wires alone.

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Some notion of what a good wheat year means to Kansas is contained in the statement that wheat in the western counties of Kansas along the Union Pacific Railroad in the majority of localities was expected to average fifteen to sixteen bushels an acre, but the actual yield is found to be from twenty-five to thirty bushels. A single locality in Brown County, representing ten farms within a radius of two and a half miles, gives an average yield of thirty-seven bushels an acre. The lowest yield was 29 1-3 and the highest 48¼.

National Capital Annex Started.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The cornerstone of the new Senate office building, facing the Capitol plaza, was laid at noon to-day. The exercises were informal. In the stone a sealed box was placed containing a Bible, copies of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, photographs of President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks, and of several public buildings, and copies of a number of official documents.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Buying Against Foreign Spot Engagements Holds Prices.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Eastern Florida—Showers Wednesday and probably Thursday; variable winds.
Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy; variable winds.
Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy, showers in the interior; light to fresh southerly winds.
Western Texas—Fair Wednesday, except showers in extreme western portion; Thursday showers, cooler in northern portion.
Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Wednesday, showers and cooler at night or Thursday.
Tennessee—Fair Wednesday, warmer in eastern portion; Thursday showers and cooler.

Buying by spot interests against engagements of spot cotton for Continental spinners and private cables from Liverpool stating that Manchester and Continental mills were after the staple in the English market stimulated demand here from leading shorts yesterday and sustained prices at 1 to 3 points above the previous close in the option list.

All dry goods markets were reported firm, with the China trade outlook improving. Fall River advanced prices 1-16 above previous offers on 28-inch goods. One local house sold 400 cases of cotton material Monday on top of record sales Saturday, and other firms reported yesterday that they could not get goods fast enough to make deliveries. Southern mills were said to be sold up to November on wide goods. Advices from South Carolina declared that mill agents had closed deals with farmers direct for their crops at prices ranging from 10 to 11 cents a pound.

Texas and Oklahoma complained of scarcity of labor for picking cotton, the usual supply being regularly employed on railroad construction. Appeals had been made, it was stated, to various commercial clubs to co-operate with the planters.

New cotton, however, is beginning to move. Out of 640 bales received at Houston yesterday 105 were from the new crop. Yoakum, Texas, is now receiving 40 to 50 new bales daily; Bastrop, Texas, sold 5 new bales on July 27, and 11 had arrived at Gonzales, Texas, up to the 27th.

The local market was adversely affected in the early trading yesterday by a crop report issued by a leading commission house here making the condition 87.69 per cent. against 89.11 last month, indicating a deterioration of only 1.42 per cent. This it was thought would make the Government's figures on Friday about 81 per cent., against 83.3 last month. Two more private crop reports will be out to-day.

Liverpool spot sales were 5,000 bales at 1 point decline, to 5.99d., against 6.01d. last year. Futures opened quiet and unchanged, and closed quiet and unchanged to 1 point lower.

	12:15 P. M.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-August	5.73	5.72	5.73
August-September	5.65	5.64	5.64
October-November	5.56	5.55	5.55
December-January	5.55	5.54	5.55
March-April	5.60	5.59	5.59

Southern spot markets were dull to steady and unchanged to 1-16 decline at St. Louis and ⅛ at Mobile. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10.50 against 10.55 last year. Nine hundred bales were delivered on contract. Manchester reported yarns moving slowly and cloths quiet.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
9,667	6,005	12,476	2,059

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,776,420	9,987,363	7,124,330

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
11,095	9,234	33,954	4,167

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,419,999	8,426,010	5,601,050

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
201,679	231,503	380,412	101,462

Crop Condition.

A. NORDEN & CO.—Our usual monthly investigation as to the progress of the cotton crop, based on 857 replies from our selected correspondents, shows the following condition figures:

	Last Yr.	Yr. Before Last.
North Carolina	79	89
South Carolina	73	88
Georgia	80	87
Alabama	89	89
Mississippi	92	92
Louisiana	87	89
Texas	91	75
Indian Territory	90	74
Oklahoma	95	84
Arkansas	90	84
Tennessee	94	83
Average	87.69	76.15

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	10.38	10.38	10.34	10.36	10.37
February	10.44	10.44	10.41	10.41	10.40
March	10.50	10.51	10.47	10.49	10.49
July	9.86	9.86	9.86	....	9.89
August	9.91	9.95	9.91	9.95	9.91
September	10.07	10.09	10.06	10.09	10.07
October	10.22	10.24	10.20	10.22	10.23
November	10.27	10.29	10.22	10.24	10.23
December	10.33	10.34	10.29	10.31	10.32

Market closed steady. Estimated sales, 300,000 bales. New Orleans closed dull. August, 4 points lower, at 10.37; October, 2 points off, at 10.17, and December, 2 points down, at 10.20.

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GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—As there was no change in the bearish conditions that have for several days been forcing wheat prices lower, the market yesterday continued its downward course, reaching new low levels for the season and lowest prices in two years. Fresh lines of long wheat came out and prices declined almost steadily throughout the day. Liverpool was better than expected in view of the big decline on Monday, showing ½ to ⅝d net loss. The Paris markets were unchanged, Berlin 1¾ marks lower, and Budapest 4 points higher. Cash wheat at New York was easier, closing as follows: No. 2 red, 80½c elevator and 81c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¾c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 82¼c free on board afloat.

CORN.—Although firmer at the start, showing ⅜c advance at one time in Chicago, due to light farm offerings, an advance of ¼d at Liverpool, and bull support, the corn market was unable to withstand the heaviness in wheat and a bad break in oats, and upon an attempt being made by some of the big holders to unload, prices melted away, showing at the close here ⅝c to 1c net loss. Wire houses were good sellers of July and September at Chicago, and commission houses sold October and May. Cash corn closed easy, without export business, as follows: No. 2, 56¾c elevator and 57¼c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 61c, and No. 2 yellow, 60c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
July	82	82	....	82½
September	81⅝	80 11-16	80⅞	81⅝
December	84⅝	83¼	83 9-16	84⅜
May	86¼	85¾	85⅞	86⅞
Corn—				
July	....	....	....	57⅛
September	57⅜	56¾	56⅝	57½
December	55⅞	55	55	55⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
July	73⅝	72½	72⅝	73½
September	74⅞	73⅞	74¼	74⅝
December	77½	76½	76¾	77⅜
Corn—				
July	51½	49	49¼	51
September	51¼	49⅜	49⅝	50⅞
December	48⅝	47½	47¼	47⅞
Oats—				
July	32¼	30¼	30¼	33
September	32½	31	31	32¼
December	33¼	32	32	33⅝
Lard—				
September	$8.75	$8.70	$8.72	$8.72
October	8.82	8.77	8.77	8.77
Ribs—				
September	9.05	8.97	8.97	9.05
October	8.85	8.80	8.80	8.85
Pork—				
September	16.97	16.75	16.75	16.95

COTTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS.

New Orleans Acts on Suggestion, but Local Members Can't Follow.

There was a good deal of confusion on the Cotton Exchange yesterday over a proposal to close next Saturday and Monday because Liverpool was going to observe the bank holidays there.

Monday afternoon a petition was prepared to close the local Exchange on those days, and New Orleans was advised of the action, whereupon the Southern Exchange decided to close Monday. Then the petitioners here were referred to the rules of the local Exchange requiring seven days' notice before a holiday.

The petition was finally presented to the Board of Managers, which will hold its regular monthly meeting to-morrow, and if the board thinks the exigencies of the situation demand it it may act upon it as an emergency. While sentiment here is rather in favor of closing Monday, it is not believed that the board will acquiesce.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The local money market is a peculiar one. There seems to be more money, and yet, outside of call funds, banks are growing a little more conservative. This is undoubtedly accounted for by the fact that we are fast approaching the time when the West will call for money to move the crops, and the uncertainty as to how large this call will be influences bank officials to go unusually strong. This results in an increased pressure to loan call money, while at the same time there is less disposition to put out time funds. Nevertheless, the best opinion among leading bankers is that we shall witness a much easier situation this Fall than has been heretofore generally expected.

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5¼@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 12½@15c discount.

Clearings, $23,489,983; balances, $2,181,182; Sub-Treasury debit, $48,887.

The local copper share market opened steady and strong. There was some brisk bidding for stock in the early trading, causing higher prices all around. During the morning Butte Coalition was the most active of the copper shares, with the price steady around 31¾, but later large buying orders came in causing an advance to 32¾, closing at that figure. There is comparatively little of this stock offering here, and commission houses report good-sized buying orders in hand. Amalgamated was strong and well bought, advancing to 101¾ and closing within ⅛ of the top figure. Wolverine shows 5½ points advance for the day, closing at 153. The market closed strong at highest prices of the day.

Complete list of transactions is as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	92	91½	92
2,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	101	101	101
1,000	N. R. Tel. 6s, 1907	100	100	100
5,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	100	100

RAILROADS.

50	Atchison	92	92	92
22	*Atchison pf.	100¾	100¼	100¾
10	Boston Elevated	152½	152½	152½
16	*Boston & Maine	169	169	169
4,648	Boston & Me. rights	10c.	7c.	9c.
350	†Boston & Worcester	30	28	30
699	Boston & Wor. rights	4c.	4c.	4c.
50	†Boston & Wor. pf.	79½	79½	79½
1	Fitchburg pf.	138	138	138
900	Massachusetts Elec.	20½	19¾	20½
55	Mass. Elec. pf.	69	69	69
84	N. Y., N. H. & H.	198	196¾	196
455	Union Pacific	152½	151¾	152½
10	Union Pacific pf.	94	94	94
11	West End	94	94	94

TELEPHONES.

166	American	134	133½	133½
150	Cumberland	115½	115½	115½
20	*New England	131	131	131
5	Western	11	11	11
3	*Western pf.	88	88	88

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	93	93	93
500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾
870	Am. Pneu. Service	16	15¾	16
480	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	34½	34	34¼
162	Am. Sugar	138¼	137	138¼
100	Am. Sugar pf.	136½	136½	136½
485	Am. Woo	37½	37	37¾
57	Am. Woolen pf.	103½	103½	103½
50	East Boston Land	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	*Edison	237	237	237
150	General Electric	166¾	166	166
510	*Massachusetts Gas	58¾	58¼	58¼
67	Mass. Gas pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼
15	Mergenthaler	195¼	195¼	195¼
3	N. E. Cotton Yarn	30	30	30
2	*Pullman	230	230	230
15	Seattle	78	78	78
119	Seattle pf.	100½	100½	100½
675	United Fruit	110¼	109¾	110
105	United Shoe Machine	80	79¾	79¾
170	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30	30	30
2,595	U. S. Steel	40	39	40
409	U. S. Steel pf.	107	106¼	107

MINING.

100	‡Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,768	*Amalgamated	101¼	100⅝	101¼
10	Allouez	34½	34½	34½
25	Am. Zinc	10	10	10
150	Arcadian	2½	2½	2½
285	Atlantic	14½	14	14
510	Bingham	30½	30	30
605	Boston Con.	26½	26	26¾
7,050	Butte Coalition	32¾	31¾	32¾
77	Calumet & Arizona	110	110	110
15	Calumet & Hecla	690	690	690
80	Centennial	22¾	22¾	22¾
700	Con. Mercur	50c.	50c.	50c.
295	Copper Range	73¾	73¾	74
45	Daly-West	17½	17	17¼
50	Elm River	1½	1½	1½
75	Franklin	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
80	Granby	12	11⅞	11⅞
1,718	Greene	22¾	22	22¾
110	Mass	8	8	8
850	Michigan	13¼	13	13
90	Mohawk	62½	62½	62½
100	Mon. C. & C.	2¾	2¾	2¾
125	Nevada	18¾	18½	18¾
1,660	North Butte	90½	89¾	90
10	Old Dominion	38¾	38¾	38¾
167	Osceola	106	106	106
105	Parrot	26½	26¼	26¼
130	Quincy	89	87	87½
120	Rhode Island	4	4	4
1,715	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Tamarack	102	102	102
12	Tecumseh	10½	10¼	10¼
270	Trinity	9½	9	9
100	U. S. Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
457	U. S. Smelting	57	56	57
260	U. S. Smelting pf.	45½	45½	45½
400	*United Copper	63¾	62⅞	63¼
678	Utah	58¾	57½	57⅞
210	Victoria	6½	6½	6½
125	†Winona	7¾	7¼	7¾
470	Wolverine	153	147½	153
100	Wyandotte	1	1	1

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Boxboard preferred shared the interest of the local Stock Exchange traders to-day with Diamond Match. Boxboard was exceedingly active, and prices hardened materially, while the quotations on Diamond Match, which yesterday made a new record, worked lower to-day. Subway was steady around 45¾ and a fraction higher.

During the early part of the day there was no trading in the elevated issues, the unsettled condition of the consolidation negotiations interfering with any demand for the stocks. National Biscuit was moderately active. Money, 5@6 per cent. New York exchange, 10c discount.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can pf.	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
100	American Can pf.	56¾	56¼	56¾
10	Amer. Shipbuilding	65	65	65
80	Amer. Radiator pf.	131	131	131
100	Black Mountain	11¾	11¼	11¾
125	Chicago Subway	46	45¾	46
100	Chicago Telephone	121	121	121
18	Chicago Edison	136	136	136
111	Diamond Match	130	128	128¼
85	Illinois Brick	48	47	48
1	Met. Elevated pf.	68	68	68
750	National Biscuit	67¾	67	67
4	National Biscuit pf.	118¼	118½	118½
5	North Chicago	41	38	38
50	Quaker Oats	130	130	130
20	Quaker Oats pf.	102½	102½	102½
31	Swift & Co.	104¾	104¼	104¾
75	United Box Board	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,215	United Box Board pf.	10¾	10½	10⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾
206	Western Stone	35	32	34

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Transactions on the local exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Cable Con.	44	44	44
542	Crucible Steel	12¼	12¼	12¼
170	Crucible Steel pf.	78¼	77⅞	78
90	Fire Proofing pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Ind. Brewing	15¾	15½	15½
100	Marsden	1⅝	1½	1½
32	Mfrs. L. & H.	31½	31½	31½
500	Nipissing	5¾	5¼	5¼
2	Ohio Fuel	36¾	36¾	36¾
200	Ohio Tonopah	28	28	28
250	Pittsburg Brewing	31¾	31	31¾
40	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾
1,400	Pittsburg Con.	2¾	2¾	2¾
190	Pittsburg O. & G.	40	40	40
125	Sewer Pipe	26½	26½	26½
575	Tonopah Extension	5⅝	5½	5⅝
770	U. S. Steel	39½	39¼	39½
7	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106	106

BANKS.

25	Bank of Pitts. N. A.	160	160	160

BONDS.

$1,000	W. Penn. Rail'y 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, July 31, 1906.

Imp	Jap Govt 6s sterl loan			
	5,000			90¾
	4,000			90¾
	24,000			90¾
	Second series			
	10,000			89⅞
	25,000			89¾
	1,000			90½
	2,000			90⅜
	5,000			90½
	4½s sterl loan			
	500			94⅜
	500			94⅜
	500			94⅜
	500			94⅜
	500			94⅜
	500			94⅜
	500			94⅜
	500			94⅜
	500			94⅜
	1,000			94⅜
	2,000			94⅜
	12,000			94⅜
	Second series			
	3,000			91
	5,000			91½
	25,000			91
	3,500			91½
	500			91½
Jap	Imp Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp. ctfs for 4 p c sterl loan			
	2,000			83
	15,000			82½
	10,000			82¾
Va. 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs				
	5,000			24½
Am Tob 6s				
	7,000			113
Am Tob 4s				
	3,000			79
	2,000			78¾
	17,000			79
	1,000			79½
	2,000			78½
At, T & S F gen 4s				
	6,000			102⅞
	90,000			102⅝
	1,000			102⅞
	2,000			102⅞
	2,000			102⅞
	1,000			102⅞
	5,000			102⅝
	Conv 4s			
	9,000			102
	23,000			101⅞
	80,000			102
	Adj 4s			
	1,000			94⅜
	Stamped			
	5,000			92¼
At, T & S F warrants for subs 1st inst 2½ p c paid conv 4s				
	1,000			101½
	16,000			101⅝
Atl C L 4s				
	5,000			100⅝
	2,000			100
Balt & O pr lien 3½s				
	4,000			94½
	1,000			94
Balt & O gold 4s				
	6,000			102⅛
	2,000			102⅞
B R T ref conv 4s				
	20,000			94⅞
	40,000			95
	10,000			95½
	15,000			95½
B'klyn U El 1st				
	5,000			109
	1,000			108¾
	2,000			109
B'klyn U G 5s				
	4,000			107⅜
Canada So 1st 5s				
	3,000			101
Cent of Ga Ry cons 5s				
	8,000			111⅛
	2,000			111½
Cent Leath 5s				
	2,000			99½
Ches & O gen 4½s				
	9,000			107⅛
Ches & O con 5s				
	6,000			117½
Chi, R I & Q, Ill Div 4s				
	20,000			101¼
C, B & Q joint 4s				
	1,000			98¼
C, R I & P R R 4s				
	4,000			77¼
C, R I & P gen ref 4s				
	15,000			100¼
	10,000			93¾
	1,000			93¾
Col Indus 1st 5s, Series A				
	4,000			77¾
	1,000			77¾
	5,000			77¾
Col Indus 1st 5s, Series B				
	3,000			77
Cons Gas Co conv deb 6s				
	1,000			137¾
	15,000			139
	10,000			140
Del & Hud conv 4s				
	1,000			109
Den & R G con 4s				
	7,000			93½
Dist Sec Cor 5s				
	10,000			86½
Erie Conv 4s				
	18,000			104
Erie 1st con 4s				
	1,000			101
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s				
	25,000			95½
Hav El Ry 5s				
	5,000			84
Hock Val 1st 4½s				
	1,000			106
Inter-Met 4½s				
	5,000			85¾
	15,000			85½
	5,000			85½
	4,000			85½
	1,000			85½
	2,000			85¾
Kan City So 5s				
	4,000			12¾
Kings Co Elev 4s, stamped, gtd				
	5,000			98
Met St Ry ref 4s				
	5,000			84
Mex. Cent Co 4s				
	1,000			75½
Mex Cent 1st inc				
	5,000			19
Mex Cent 2d inc				
	5,000			15¾
	10,000			15¾
	1,000			16
	5,000			15¾
	10,000			16
	8,000			15¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s				
	5,000			98¾
Nash, C & St L 1st 7s				
	1,000			115¾
N R R of Mex 1st con 4s				
	1,000			84½
N Y C & H R deb 4s, 1934				
	5,000			101
Nor Pac 4s				
	23,000			104
N Y C & H R, L S 3½s				
	1,000			90
	10,000			89¼
Norf & W con 4s				
	18,000			100¾
Nor Pac 4s				
	3,000			103¾
	5,000			103½
	10,000			103¾
Nor Pac gen 3s				
	3,000			76¼
	3,000			76¼
	76,000			76
	10,000			76¼
Ore R & N con 4s				
	11,000			100½
Ore S L gtd ref 4s				
	9,000			94⅝
	2,000			94⅞
Penn Conv 3½s				
	1,000			97½
Penn Conv 3½s, 1915				
	28,000			94½
	500			94¾
	5,000			94½
	500			94⅞
	20,000			94¾
	10,000			94¾
	35,000			94¾
Rdg gen 4s				
	5,000			99¾
	4,000			99¾
St L, I M & So, Riv & Gulf 4s				
	1,000			92¾
St L & S F R R refund 4s				
	5,000			82½
	1,000			82¾
	10,000			82½
	1,000			83
So Pac 1st ref 4s				
	55,000			95
	16,000			94¾
So Ry 1st 5s				
	1,000			116¼
	5,000			116¼
Tex & P 1st 5s				
	1,000			113¾
Tol, St L & W 4s				
	1,000			81
	2,000			81½
Undergd Elec Rys, London profit sharing 5s				
	1,000			95
Un Pac 1st 4s				
	15,000			106¼
	19,000			103
	2,000			103¼
U S R & Imp 5s				
	5,000			93
	10,000			92¾
Un Rys of San Fr 4s				
	30,000			84
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s				
	9,000			93⅜
	3,000			93½
	5,000			93½
	2,000			93¼
	9,000			93½
	1,000			93½
	28,000			93¼
	7,000			93¼
	51,000			93¾
	6,000			93⅝
Wabash 2d 5s				
	2,000			107¼
Wabash deb B, 6s				
	10,000			81
	35,000			80¾
	50,000			80½
	5,000			80¾
	1,000			80¾
	10,000			80½
	5,000			81
Wabash Pitts. 5s				
	10,000			37
	5,000			37¼
	2,000			37
	10,000			37¼
	5,000			37¼
	13,000			37¾
	10,000			37¾
	5,000			37¾
	10,000			37¾
	9,000			37¾
	1,000			37½
West Md 4s				
	25,000			84
	5,000			84½
	4,000			84½
	12,000			84
	2,000			84½
	2,000			83¾
West Shore 4s				
	1,000			105
West Shore 4s, reg				
	2,000			104

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Columbus Avenue Corner Traded for Bronx Block—Deal for West Side Apartment House—Other Sales by Brokers.

Elias Alexander, in conjunction with Joseph Majud, has sold Colonial Hall, a six-story building, on plot 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and 101st Street, for Sonn Brothers to H. Markowitz, who gives in part payment the entire block, about 26 lots, bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Intervale Avenue, Fox, and Tiffany Streets.

Buyer for 82d Street Apartments.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Julia Rieper the seven-story elevator apartment house 146 West Eighty-second Street, 25 by 102.2.

M. Edgar Fitz-Gibbon has sold for Maney Schaefer to Frank Jaeger the Oregon, 965 and 967 Amsterdam Avenue, a six-story apartment house, with stores, on plot 50.4 by 100. This property has been held at $130,000, and it is reported that the present selling price is close to that figure.

To Partition Beaver Street Parcel.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court by George F. Lockwood against Helen L. Weed and others for a partition and sale of 3 Beaver Street, 22 by 74 and irregular. The property is on the north side of Beaver Street, just east of Broadway, between the new Produce Exchange Bank Building and the Beaver Street "L" of the Welles Building.

Leases in New Royal Building.

Richard M. Montgomery has effected the following leases in the new Royal Building, at Maiden Lane and William Street: The entire ninth floor, containing 5,068 square feet, to the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany, for a long term of years; the tenth floor to the Rossia Insurance Company, for a long term, and the twelfth floor to the Lumber Insurance Company of America. Mr. Montgomery has also leased space on the ground floor of the Produce Exchange to the United Cigar Stores Company, for a term of years.

Heil & Stern have leased for J. S. Simon to Klee & Co., from the plans, the entire upper part of the building 11 to 19 East Fourth Street, corner of Lafayette Street. The structure, which was recently damaged by fire, will be rebuilt and remodeled. The lease covers 60,000 square feet of floor space, and is for a term of years at a total rental of $125,000.

Leerburger Brothers are the buyers of 156 Reade Street, sold recently by Charles Wolinsky.

Sale of East 74th Street House.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Robert H. E. Elliott 184 East Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 102.2.

Amsterdam Avenue Flat Sold.

Moos & Gumpert have sold for Simon Fink 807 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with store, on lot 25 by 101.

Widmayer & Co. have sold for the Expert Realty Company the five-story double flat, with stores, 2,580 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 80. The same firm has leased for Anna and Bella Marx to Sigmund Flaum the store at 128 West 116th Street; also, for R. Brettell & Co. to Bloome Brothers, the store at 131 West 116th Street.

Quick Resale on 60th Street.

Pollak & Deutsch, as attorneys, have sold for Saul J. Sachar to Frank Feldman the two four-story tenements 239 and 241 West Sixtieth Street, each 25 by 100. Mr. Feldman has resold No. 239 to Jacob L. Kaplan. Brill & Rosenberg were the brokers in both transactions.

James M. Couper, Jr., has sold for J. H. Dutting 420 West Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story single flat, on lot 20 by 100.5.

McColgan & Mahony have sold for Mary Klinker to Daniel F. Mahony 317 West Thirty-ninth Street, four-story front and three-story rear tenements, on lot 25 by 100.5.

William H. Macy, owner of 8 West Thirty-sixth Street, is the buyer of No. 10, adjoining. This gives him a plot 35.2 by 98.9.

Buying on East 101st Street.

M. & A. Weil have bought the five-story tenement 303 East 101st Street, 25 by 100.11.

Frederick Loewenthal has sold to J. B. Ickelheimer 307 and 309 East 101st Street, two five-story tenements with stores, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Silverman & Levy have sold 231 East 105th Street, a five-story triple tenement, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Corner Sold on Avenue A.

Pollak & Deutsch and Saul J. Sachar have sold the southeast corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fifth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100; also, 84 West 118th Street, a five-story single flat, 20 by 100. They have bought 996 Brook Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 26 by 100, and have bought and resold to Ryttenberg & Powell the five-story tenement 111 Christopher Street, 20 by 100.

Charles S. and Louis Rosenthal have bought 221 East 110th Street, a five-story tenement. A. Blumenthal was the broker in the deal.

Activity on Minetta Lane.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for a client the vacant lot at the northwest corner of Minetta Lane and Macdougal Street, 25 by 75.

G. Freedman has sold for Albert E. Lowe to K. Sadofsky 327 East Fifth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 23 by 97; also, for Albert E. Lowe to K. Sadofsky 530 East Sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 97.

Deal for Grand Concourse Lots.

Duff & Brown have sold for Solomon Katz to John Brown a plot, with a frontage of 100 feet, on the west side of the Grand Concourse, near 181st Street.

Frederick Loewenthal has sold to Berkowitz Brothers two lots on the south side of Lafayette Avenue, 50 feet east of Whittier Avenue.

A. Reichmann has sold 1,008 East 178th Street, a two-family dwelling, on plot 25 by 140, to C. Mildner.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to Luigi Casgrande a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Bartholdi Street, east of White Plains Road; also, to Mrs. Rosa Guonga, a plot, 50 by 109, on the north side of 230th Street, 125 feet east of Sixth Avenue, and to C. Batanes a plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of 214th Street, east of Fourth Avenue.

Jamaica Tract Changes Hands.

The Ernestus Gulick Company has sold the Herriman property for H. A. Ficken through its Jamaica office. This tract is within half a block of Highland Avenue, and adjoins the high school. It is now being laid out in lots, and will be sold for high-class development. The price paid was about $6,000 an acre.

Joseph Day Harris has sold for a client to R. K. Benain a tract on the Sag Harbor and Bull's Head Turnpike, at Sag Harbor, L. I.

Domenico Spina has sold, for about $30,000, a plot, 150 by 115, on Murray Avenue, Yonkers.

Pollak & Deutsch, as attorneys, have bought the property 41 and 43 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings scheduled yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

51st St, 438 to 442 West, for a nine-story brick warehouse, 80x95; T. M. Stewart of 164 West 76th St, owner; Rowland & Enrich, Jersey City, architects; cost, $100,000.

99th St, 44 West, for a six-story brick flat, 89x87; L. W. Morrison of 53 Exchange Place, owner; H. Andersen, architect; cost, $50,000.

Washington Av, w s, 109.6 ft n of 163d St, for two-story brick tenements, 36.7x119.2; Louis Klevin of 1,672 Washington Av, owner; Maximilian Zipkes, architect; cost, $30,000.

Willet Av, w s, 201 ft n of 216th St, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20x40; Paul Danhauser of 1,833 Marmion Av, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,000.

Elsmere Place, e s, 41 ft s of Marmion Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 40x88; William C. Eaton of 1,080 Elsmere Place, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $45,000.

135th St, n s, 175 ft w of Willow Av, for a one-story frame shop, 24x60; Mary Hukle of 170 Van Buren St, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

Park Av, 68, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. Stokes, premises, owner; Bello & Hodge, architects; cost, $10,000.

Horatio St, 76, to a four-story brick dwelling and stable; H. Duhne, premises, owner; H. Anderson, architect; cost, $5,000.

2d Av, 1,986 and 1,988, to two five-story brick tenements; M. & H. Schonzeit of 270 East 7th St, owners; D. J. Conyne, architect; cost, $5,200.

3d St, 74 and 76 East, to two five-story brick tenements; M. Neumen of 304 Pearl St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 31.

ALLEN ST, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 25.6x87.8; Louis Untermann and another to Rosa Gold, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

AVENUE C, 196, w s, 19.6x67; Isaac Rosenwasser to Robert Rosenthal, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

AVENUE C, 196, w s, 19.6x67; Isidor Halpert and others to Isaac Rosenwasser and others, (mtg $10,000,) released..... 12,500

BATHGATE AV, 1,902, e s, 16x77.11x18 x77.3; James A. Regan and others to Michael J. Cavanagh, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

BROOME ST, n s, 28 ft e of Goerck St, 25x75; Max Peaty and another to Gussie Hessberg, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

BROADWAY, w s, 40 ft s of 127th St, 40x100; Arthur E. Silverman to Emil Berger, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

BRYAM AV, w s, 111.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100; David M. Phillips to Bridget Phillips..... 100

BILLAR PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of Fordham Av, 25.5x116; A. Benjamin Marin to Patrick Smith..... 1

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Charles St, 96x75; Edward C. Goodwin and another to Herbert J. Cockran, (mtg $68,000)..... 127,000

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Charles St, 96x75; Herbert J. Cockran to Sound Realty Company, (mtg $109,000)..... 100

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Barrow St, 40x31; David Gordon to Louis Ludwig and another, (mtg $78,000)..... 100

CHISHOLM ST, 1,822, e s, 20x100; Ida C. Butterworth to William Kuns, (mtg $2,200)..... 100

CANNON ST, w s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 20x100; Adolf Weiss to Annie Guttenberg, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

EAST END AV, 68, e s, 25.4x70; Paul C. Georgi to Max L. Harris..... 100

FRANKLIN AV, 1,205, n w s, 17.2x 83.2x16.8x80; Elbert H. Dickinson to Frieda Waltenberg, (mtg $8,300)..... 100

FOREST AV, old, e s, 105 ft n of 166th St, 22x100, with strip in front of William C. Butler, individually and as administrator, to John Burke..... 100

FULTON AV, w s, 256.9 ft n of Wendover Av, 50x158.2; Jerry Altieri to Rosa Altieri, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

FULTON AV, w s, 22.8 ft s of Wendover Av, 50x110.2; Jerry Altieri Company to Rosa Altieri, (mtg $85,000)..... 100

GROVE ST, n s, 137.7 ft e of Bleecker St, 19.11x41.7; Edward T. Reilly to Andrew Cavagnaro, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

GARFIELD ST, e s, 175 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Susan Greig to John Petrila, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

GRAND ST, 557; Madison St, 451 ft; Zenobia Hanfield, (widow,) to Betsey Rosenbogen, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

KIRKSIDE AV, w s, 351.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 50.2x88.8x51.4x96.2; Kirkside Av, n e corner of Park View Terrace, 113.7x100.11x126.2x106.5; Albert Wiggers to Jennie H. Reid and others..... Gift

LAWRENCE ST, 110, w s, 25x100; John P. Dexheimer, executor, to Paul Rothlauf..... 6,000

LEROY ST, 48 and 50, s s, 50x90; Charles Ast to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

LEROY ST, 48 and 50, s s, 50x90; Alfred C. Bachman to Denis M. Gallo and another, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

LEWIS ST, e s, 145 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100; Max Tiskowitz and another to Moses Weberman, (mtg $31,500)..... 100

LOTS 196 to 198 and 200, map of 200 lots of McGraw estate; Frank Gass to Rose Lustbader and another, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

LOTS 11, 25, 26, 92, 98, 99, 141 to 143, 187A, 187, 188 to 190, 207, map 4,426, Williamsbridge Station; Milton Realty Company to A. Shatzkin & Sons 100

LOT 35, map of J. J. Gleason; Joseph J. Gleason to Patrick Murphy..... 1

MARION ST, e s, Lot 258, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Frederick W. Sachse, by guardian, to Mary Muller, ½ part, all title..... 1,000

MAIDEN LANE, 47 and 49, n s; Samuel F. Myers to S. F. Myers Realty Company, B. & S..... 1,500

MADISON ST, 357, n s, 23.9x96; Sarah Blumenkahl and others to Morwitz Henberg, (mtg $26,850)..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,595, e s, 25x100; Hermann Rixmann to Herman Kimper, (mtg $21,000)..... 666

MULBERRY ST, 126, e s, 16x50; Faust D. Malzone to Vitaliano Liberti and another, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

NORTH ½ of Lot 18, map of Arden property, East Chester, Westchester; Cleopatra Ice to John C. Wallace..... 1

PARK ROW, 92, n s, 25x95.3; Sylvan L. Cook to Arthur G. Larkin..... 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 2d St, 50x100, Olinville; William R. Crump to Albert H. Crump, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 200 ft e of 125th St, 25x200; J. Romaine Brown to Walter J. Dean, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

STEBBINS AV, e s, s st e of Home St, 32.11x102.9x94x82.11; Herman Mundheim to John J. Rowe and another, quitclaim..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 44, rear of; Moses Hochster to Moritz Mulberg, quitclaim..... 1

WALTON AV, 2,062 to 2,068, e s, 100.11x 100.11; Leah Hecht to Joseph Reed, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 217.11 ft s of 182d St, 17.10x117; Harry W. Davis to Charles Orth, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 39 ft n of 88th St, 26.6x86; Charles Stern and another to Morris Schlossman, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 108th St, 25x 75; Aniello Bovino and another to Domenico Netri, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

2D AV, w s, 41.11 ft n of 68th St, 39x 100; Abram L. Libman and others to Jacob Corday, (mtg $42,000)..... 100

2D AV, 865, 25x73; Abraham Fox and another to Michele Marraffino, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

2D AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 103d St, 25x 150, Westchester; Louise and William R. Sprague to Matilda M. Peterson and others, correction deed..... 1

4TH ST, e s, 93.5 ft s of 1st Av, 31.2x 96.7, Williamsbridge; Charles M. Preston, as receiver, to Henry Davis, (mtg $1,000)..... 3,100

7TH AV, n w corner of 121st St, 25.11x 92; John H. Van Tine to Josephine Beck and another, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

7TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 122d St, 37.10x100; Carl E. Hoffman to Hannah Hoffman, all liens..... 1

7TH ST, s s, 136 ft w of Lewis St, 22x 90.10; Peter C. Doyle to Margaret I. Doyle and another, (rerecorded,) 1-3 part..... 666

7TH ST, 127.3 ft w of Lewis St, 21.6x 90.10; Abraham Karlsberg and another to Julius Karlsberg and another, (mtg $27,500)..... 1

7TH ST, s s, 146.9 ft e of Avenue D, strip 5½x90.10; Abraham Moshovitz and another to Samuel Karlsberg and another..... 1

8TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 99.11x 100; Abraham Silverman and another to Chase Realty Company..... 100

10TH AV, e s, e ½ of Lot 625, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Mary A. Costello to Giuseppi Francomano and another, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

13TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 103.8; Henry C. Roth to Lillian Roth. 1

13TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 103.8; Kotzen Realty Company to Joseph Kreinik and another, (mtg $17,781.50)..... 100

15TH ST, n s, 369 ft w of Avenue A, 25x103.8; Edward J. O'Brien, referee, to Abraham Greenberg..... 20,500

16TH ST, 125 and 127 East, 50x92; Realty Mortgage Company and others to City of New York..... 72,500

16TH ST, 151 East, 23x92; Charles C. Buel, executor, &c., to City of New York..... 58,000

16TH ST, 129 East, 24x92; J. Frederic Kernochan and others, as committee, to City of New York..... 30,000

40TH ST, 306 East, 25x100.5; Kalman and others to Henry C. Finck, (mtg $21,100)..... 100

52D ST, 434 West, 25x100.5; Henry Nichols and others to Bertha Pasternack and another, (mtg $22,250)..... 1

62D ST, s s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; Jessie F. Gatens to Annie De W. Dominick and another..... 100

77TH ST, 250 ft w of West End Av, 22x 102.2; Otto Gerdan to Patrick F. Griffin..... 100

80TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; William H. Hall, Jr., to Charles Altschul..... 100

98 ST, 805 East, 25x100.8; Morris Lottner to Rose Jackie, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

96TH ST, 60 West, 20x100.8; George H. Jones to Jonas Koch, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Selina O. Cattlaw to Emma J. Smedley, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

102D ST, 302 West, 21.9x84.7x irregular; James Bradley to Rose M. Matthews and another..... 100

102D ST, n s, 62.6 ft w of Park Av, 37.6x100.11; Louis Koch and another to Samuel Fox, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

103D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Josephine N. Cowperthwait to Ruth Cowperthwait..... 37,000

105TH ST, 261 East, 26x100.11x irregular; Julius Levy and others to Jacob Gildemberg, (mtg $24,500)..... 100

105TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 50x 100.11; Fanny Schwartz to Dietrich Gerhold, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Louis Solomon and another to Minnie Grossman, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Minnie Grossman to Elias Cohn, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

107TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Louis Phillips to Dora Weinberg and another, (mtg $45,500)..... 1

110TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Park Av, 42.6x 100.11; Pulino Kaplam to Sarah Cohen, (mtg $56,500)..... 100

113TH ST, 271 and 273 West, 54x100.11; Barbara Feigert to Carl E. Kessler, (mtg $44,000)..... 100

116TH ST, 26 and 40 West, 84x100.11; Pilgrim Realty Company to Rose Spiegel and others, (mtg $55,000)..... 100

119TH ST, n s, 131.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9 x100.11; James H. Purdy to Vito Contessa Realty Company, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

119TH ST, 73 West, 17x100.11; Henry M. Halsey to Louis Pick, (mtg $28,000) 17,170

122D ST, n s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 24.9x 100.11; Henry I. Lewis and others to Julius Harrick, (mtg $32,000)..... 100

130TH ST, 443.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x 99.11; Minnie C. Kelso to Henry J. Fredericks and another, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

134TH ST, 330 and 332 East, 50x100; Max Goldberg and others to Henis Stiff and another, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

135TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; Charles Meade to Meade Construction Company, (mtg $6,000)... 100

135TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Afro-American Realty Company to Aaron Coleman, (mtg $33,500) 1

136TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 300x99.11; Milton Berlinger to Simon P. Hamelburger, (mtg $43,000).. 1

137TH ST, 234 West, 17x99.11; Katherine A. Farrally to Max Lederer..... 1,000

139TH ST, 265 West, 12.5x99.11; Thomas F. Maguire to Mary L. Maguire, (mtg $11,000)..... 25

147TH ST, s s, 200 feet e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Pauline Wolf to Isidor Scharfstein, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

158TH ST, 343 and 350 East, 97x35; Peter Steinacker to Martha Brunjes, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

161ST ST, n e corner of Trinity Av, 25x88.8; Mario G. Peters to Stephen F. Leahy, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

162D ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 24.5x100; James A. Foley, referee, to Ferdinand Kursman and another..... 12,650

179TH ST, s s, 95.2 ft e of Mapes Av, 50x75.8; Henry G. Steinmetz to Bertha J. Steinmetz, (correction deed)..... 1

183TH ST, 718 East, 22.8x100; Michael Madden to Phillip Welsch, (mtg $8,000) 100

214TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 100x 99.11; Henry Lane to Gesine A. Lane, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

A. SHATZKIN & SONS (Inc.) to Mellen Realty Company; Lots 11, 25, 26, 92, 98, 99, 141, 142, and 143, map of lots near Williamsbridge Station, prior mtg $47,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 900

BURKE, John, to William C. Butler and others; Forest Av, e s, 108 ft n of 166th St, 22x100, 3 years..... 4,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Charles East; Leroy St, s s, 75.1 ft e of Bedford, 2 lots, each 25x90, 2 mtgs, each $4,000, 2 prior mtgs, $20,000 each, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BRADY, Daniel, to Louis H. Lyman; Tremont Av, s s, 175 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100, 3 years..... 5,000

BAUKEL, John, to Abbie P. Buchholz; Woodycrest Av, s s, 170.10 ft n of 164th St, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BERGER, Emil, to Arthur E. Silverman; Broadway, w s, 40 ft s of 127th St, 40x100, prior mtg $45,000, 5 years.. 10,000

CHASE, E. S., to Sidney W. Stuart; 23d St, n e s, 128 ft e e of centre line between 9th and 10th Avs, —x—, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 750

CORDAY, Jacob, to Abram L. Libman and others; 2d Av, w s, 41.11 ft n of 68th St, 39x100, prior mtg $42,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 11,500

COCHRAN, Herbert J., to Joseph F. Cullinan and another, executors; Bleecker St, 358 to 362, 3 lots, each 25x 75; 3 mtgs, each $19,000, 5 years..... 57,000

COCHRAN, Herbert J., to Edw. C. Goodwin and others, executors; Bleecker St, 358 to 362, 3 lots, each 25x 75; 3 mtgs, each $6,000; 3 prior mtgs, each $19,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

COCHRAN, Herbert J., to Joseph W. Cullinan and another, executors; Bleecker St, 364, 5 years..... 23,000

COCHRAN, Herbert J., to Edw. C. Goodwin; Bleecker St, 364, prior mtg $28,000, 5 years..... 4,000

DEVERMAN, George L., to Herman A. Koenig; Lots 347 and 349, map of portion of Hunt estate, 2 mtgs $30,000, 5 years..... 6,000

DEAN, Walter J., to J. Romaine Brown; Riverside Drive, e s, 290 ft s of 123d St, 25x100, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 26,000

EDLMAN, Rieka, to Herbert Realty; 109th St, 22 East, due May 10, 1911, mtg..... 27,000

EDWARDS, Robert, to Thomas Jones; Commonwealth Av, n e corner of Mansion St, 25x100, 3 years..... 5,000

FRANKFELD, Benjamin, and others to Dora Klabar; 8th Av, 2,445 to 2,449, prior mtg $33,000, 3 years..... 11,214

FINCK, Henry C., to Kalman Goldman and another; 46th St, 206 East, prior mtg $21,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FRANCOMANO, Giuseppi, and another to Mary A. Costello; 10th Av, e s, Lot 525, map of Wakefield, 25x114, due as per bond..... 1,000

GUTTENBERG, Annie, to Adolph Weiss; Cannon St, 131, 5 years..... 1,500

GREENSTONE, Barney, and others to New York Trust Company; 66th St, 155 and 157 West, 2 lots, each 81x 100.4, 2 mtgs, each $83,000, 4 mtgs..... 66,000

GROSSMAN, Emil, to Louis Solomon and another; 107th St, 228 East, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GILDENBERG, Jacob, to Julius Levy and another; 105th St, 251 East, prior mtg $19,250, due June 29, 1910, 6 per cent..... 5,500

HARRIS, Max L., to Paul C. George; East End Av, 82, 3 years..... 15,000

HESSBERG, Gussie, to Max F. Saty and others; Broome St, 30, prior mtg $20,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

HILLENBRAND, Gertrude H., to David Sears; 69th St, 108 West, 5 years..... 24,000

KELLY, John F., to Joseph D. Baker; 2d St, w s, Lot 1,186, map of Wakefield, 109.6x105, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,800

KELLER, Theodore, to Selmar Hess; Avenue A, w s, 24.8 ft s of 8th St, 24.1x70, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

KREINIK, Joseph, and others to Kotzen Realty Company; 13th St, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x108.3, due Feb. 11, 1907, 6 per cent..... 5,208

LUDWIG, Louis, and another to David Gordon; Bleecker St, 202 and 204, due Oct. 3, 1910..... 8,500

LEDERMAN, Max, to Katherine Alexander; 137th St, s s, 291 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 3,000

LEVY, Charles S., to Seymour Realty Company; Courtlandt Av, 814 and 816, due Sept. 1, 1906, — per cent..... 8,000

LIBERTI, Vitaliano, to Faust D. Malzone; Mulberry St, 126, prior mtg $10,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LARKIN, Arthur G., to James H. Aldrich and others, trustees; Park Av, 82, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 65,000

MASCH, Morris, to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, 407, 5 years..... 2,800

MULDBERG, Morits, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 3d St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x½ block, 6 years..... 20,000

McKEON, Nellie W., to Anna I. Lyman; Nelson Av, e s, 175.6 ft n of 164th St, 25x69.6, 3 years..... 4,300

McKEON, Nellie W., to Emma Jiran; Nelson Av, e s, 175.6 ft n of 164th St, 25x69.6, prior mtg $4,200, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 300

McCORMICK, Margaret C., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 38th St, 15 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

NELSON, Philip, to Michael Madden; 118th St, 718 East, prior mtg $3,000, installments, 5½ per cent..... 1,800

NELSON, Philip, to Michael Madden; 118th St, 718 East, prior mtg $1,300, due Jan. 2, 1907, 5½ per cent, notes..... 1,000

PATTON, Charles L., and another to Oliver Smith; 9th St, 174.4 ft w of Broadway, 26x92.3, due Jan. 15, 1907, 6 per cent..... 15,500

PURDY, Sarah E., to George A. Dowden; Pearl St, 67, Stone St, s s, 67.7 ft w of Coenties, —x—, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 32,000

ROSENTHAL, Robert, to Isaac Rosenwasser; Avenue C, 193, prior mtg $10,000, due July 15, 1910, 6 per cent. 4,000

ROSENTHAL, Joseph, to Peter Donald; 134th St, e s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11, 3 years..... 35,000

ROBERTS, Robert, to Thomas Jones; Arthur Av, e s, at line between Lots 17 and 18, 25x100, part of Lot 17, map of Oak Tree plot, 3 years..... 1,500

RINDLAUB, Conrad, to Theodore W. Pierce; 12th St, —, 25x103.8, map No. 81, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

REGENBOGEN, Betsy, to Enobia Hanfield; Madison St, 401, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SCARFSTEIN, Isidor, to Pauline Wolf; 147th St, 806 East, prior mtg $11,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SCHMIDT, Melinda P., to Charles Neilson; 75th St, s s, 70 ft w of Park Av, 15x102.2, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SPIEGEL, Rose, and others to Pilgrim Realty Company; 116th St, 38 and 40 West, prior mtg $55,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 13,000

STEELE, Henry R., to Realty Operating Company; Park Av, s s, 50 ft n of 184th St, 75x100, prior mtg $6,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SAUSE, Bridget, to Charles J. Wilber; Bryant Av, w s, 111.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100, due July 1, 1910, 6 per cent. 3,500

SAUSE, Bridget, to David M. Phillips; Bryant Av, w s, 111.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100, prior mtg $3,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 600

TIETJEN, Henry, and another to Rudolph Schildt; 118th St, s s, 148 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x100, 3 years..... 7,000

WALTENBERG, Friedа, to Elbert H. Dickinson; Franklin Av, 1,206, prior mtg $3,800, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,400

WALLACE, John C., to Cleopatra Ice; n ½ of Lot 13, map of Arden property, East Chester and Westchester, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 600

WELLS, Lena, to Caroline L. Gilsey, executrix; 52d St, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.6, 3 years..... 23,000

Mechanics' Liens.

133D ST, 49 to 53 West; David M. Oltarash Iron Works against Max Miller, owner and contractor..... 1,153

48TH ST, 138 East; H. Adolph Reich against Mary Lyons, owner and contractor..... 14

50TH ST, 139 East; H. Adolph Reich against Mary Lyons, owner and contractor..... 25

MULBERRY ST, 104 to 110; Luigi Russo against Giovanni Leudi, owner; Louis D. Cantilmo, contractor..... 1,200

MADISON AV, s w corner of 99th St, 100x145; James Riggins against Cadea Realty Company, owner and contractor 265

106TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50x160; Bronx Sash and Door Company against Emilja Badoloti, owner and contractor..... 225

MONROE ST, 256 and 258; Sam Steinwald against Herman Goldberg, owner; Max Lipowitch, contractor..... 195

125TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Audubon Av, 100x79; Central Union Gas Company against Aaron F. Kurzman, owner; Mathew Haupt, contractor..... 60

UNION AV, s w corner of 158th St, 50x 114; Saverio Feraus against William B. Van Antwerp, owner and contractor..... 2,100

GARFIELD ST, n e corner of Jackson Av, 25x69.6x irregular; Alexander Deluca against Edward F. Boyle, owner and contractor..... 185

WENDOVER AV, 775 s s, 779; John Sealig against Otto J. Schwarzler, owner and contractor..... 580

CRESTON AV, s w corner of 189th St, 100x100; Bolon & Anderson against New York City Baptist Mission Society, owner; Amsterdam Building Company, contractor..... 1

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 192d St, 100x100; Bolon & Anderson against New York City Baptist Mission Society, owner; Amsterdam Building Company, contractor..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 115.11 ft w of Union Av, runs s 75x w 85x s 25x w 85x n 100x e— to beginning; Joseph Danella against Augusta B. Frymm and Max Sternberg, owners; William B. Van Antwerp, contractor..... 673

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 192d St, 100x 130; William Power against Colling Building Company, contractor and owner..... 150

WEBSTER AV, w s, 102 ft s of Home St, 50x100; Abraham Caro against Abraham A. Silberberg and Harris Saul, owners and contractors..... 400

BROOK AV, 1,810, 1,818, 1,814, 1,816, 1,820, 1,824, 1,828, 1,832, and 1,836; John Sealig against Albert Schwartzer, owner; Otto J. Schwarzler, contractor 1,500

156TH ST, e s, 118.11 ft w of Union Av, runs s 75x w 85x s 25x w 85x n 100x e— to beginning; Joseph Danella against Augusta B. Frymm and Max Sternberg, owners; William B. Van Antwerp, contractor..... 1,350

118TH ST, 223 East; Thomas Graham against Alice M. Lynch, owner; W. J. Lynch, contractor..... 1,500

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 81.1x95; Central Union Gas Company against Max S. A. Wilson, owner; Mathew Haupt, contractor..... 324

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

124TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av; Abraham Seager against Joseph Rosenthal, July 28, 1906, (by deposit). $108

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 207 to 211; John Geery and others against Edward C. Geery and others, (partition;) attorneys, Brussel & Beebe.

CAULDWELL AV, 1,028; Henry F. Lippold, administrator, against Walter W. Tinsley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Steinmuller.

LEGGETT AV, w s, whole front between Kelly and Beck Streets, 250x107.5; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company against Gustav E. Bauhan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. S. Dean.

106TH ST, 311 East; Samuel Ascher against Maria Milano and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. W. Rookmore.

17TH ST, 440 to 446 West; Mutual Life Insurance Company against James C. Cady and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. McKeon.

133D ST, 16 West; Aaron Coleman against Anna Bruch, (action to foreclose lien;) attorney, M. Cooper.

21ST ST, 342 East; Amelia Hartung against Magnus Hartung and others, (partition;) attorney, W. X. Volkel.

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 180th St, 119.6x109; John J. Hart Company against Ella V. Dempsey, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Weaver & Early.

LEGGETT AV, s w s, 25.3 ft n of Dawson St, 24.9x52.9x irregular; Herman Roth against James H. Stewart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weinberg Brothers.

LOT 45, map of 112 lots of Moses Devoe estate, Bronx, and other property in Queens County; Harry M. Levinson against Benjamin Benzoff, (accounting;) attorneys, H. & J. J. Lesser.

101ST ST, 325 West; Harry Schwitser against Jesse L. Hurlburt, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, J. B. Liberman.

LOT 467, west half of map of Arden property, Bronx; Walter W. Taylor against Sarah A. Vaden and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, Lot 108, map of Downing estate, Bronx; Ella T. Townsend against Catherine O'Rourke, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peck & Wilcox.

BEAVER ST, 3; George F. Lockwood against Helen L. Weed and others, (partition;) attorneys, Thompson, Ross & Warren.

MAGENTA ST, n e Lots 223 and 224, map of building lots in 24th Ward; Biagio Marullo against A. Shatzkin & Sons, (action to declare lien;) attorney, M. Silverstein.

138TH ST, 28 West; Frederick Schafer against Jacob Rauth and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. B. Ginsberg.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Registering Your Property

on its Tax Registration List; obtaining all bills for Taxes, Water Rates and Assessments in time to secure all rebates and avoid all penalties; arranging for the payment of these bills and examination of the City's Records to see that such payments are properly credited to your property, will be done for a small annual fee by

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

37 Liberty Street, 59 Liberty Street, (Title Dept.) (Trust & Banking Dept.)

MANHATTAN.

188 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Title Dept. and Trust and Banking Dept.

Elegant 11-room and bath private house; 18-foot front; will be sold cheap to

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To-day may be the turning point in your fortune. You can make it so by judicious investment of your savings. High-class New York City Real Estate is the sign post.

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

is the destination. It's the choicest high-class property within a radius of

4-MILES OF HERALD SQUARE

In two years this property will be forever bound to Manhattan by three transit lines over and under the East River, which means

9 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY, MANHATTAN FOR A 5c. FARE.

The rapid rise in values will be unprecedented. Don't you want to be in it?

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PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN & the ROPERTY

TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

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the west side of Central Park not many years ago, then known as Goatsville, now a section of beautiful homes worth from $50,000 upward, with lots selling at from $15,000 to $50,000 each. This was a great opportunity. Did you benefit by it?

THERE IS JUST AS GOOD AND EVEN A BETTER OPPORTUNITY existing to-day at

TERMINAL HEIGHTS.

There is no rock and no goats. There is much greater growth in population to provide homes for, and much better and more transportation BEING PROVIDED for THIS SECTION than was ever provided for the section west of Central Park. The ground is high and beautiful, and WITH THE COMPLETION of any ONE of the bridges and TUNNELS now being CONSTRUCTED WILL enable you to get from YOUR place of business to YOUR home in 12 minutes.

IN ADDITION TO ALL THIS WE ARE DEVELOPING THIS PROPERTY IN THE MOST COMPLETE MANNER by expending vast sums of money in putting in sewers, paving streets, curbing, guttering, and sidewalks, and intact all city improvements that are enjoyed by the Fifth Avenue resident.

Prices are to-day 25 per cent. cheaper than they will be by September 15, as on that date all prices will be advanced 25 per cent.

200 PER CENT. PROFIT IS ASSURED ON ANY INVESTMENT MADE NOW, DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

Call or write for maps, views and booklet B.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION,
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BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

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Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 102 Broadway.
See next Sunday edition.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. The Alabama, 15 East 11th.

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Manhasset Point

Finest residential section on Long Island. On Manhasset Bay, extending to Lake Plandome. Ideal Villa Sites in a

PRIVATE PARK,

with shaded drives and attractive surroundings. Bathing, boating, golf, etc. Handsome illustrated booklet and terms on application. Free transportation. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset Station.

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AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

500 HOME SITES.

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$100 Upward. Reasonable Terms: $10 Down, $5 monthly.

Liberal discount for cash, or 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at 6 per cent.

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WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY.

Trains leave East 34th St., L. I. R. R., 1:50 P. M., Flatbush Av. Station, 2 P. M., week days. Sunday train, 1:50 P. M. at both stations.

Full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO.,
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FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.

Titles guaranteed. No assessments.

Houses sold on monthly payments.

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$25 buys 2 lots Floral Park Station, balance $5 per month. Send for free tickets. Lawler & Knowles, 1,947 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH E. REDMAN, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL EPSTEIN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated July 18, 1906, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the Clerk's office of this Court for the County of New York, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward, now in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Sixty-second Street distant two hundred and seventy-nine feet westerly from the westerly side of First Avenue and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventeen feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Sixty-second Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Number 337 East Sixty-second Street.

—Dated August 1, 1906.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Referee.

THOMAS W. BUTTS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

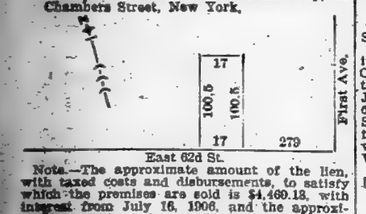

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien, with taxed costs and disbursements, to satisfy which the premises are sold is $4,469.13, with interest from July 16, 1906, and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $213.73, besides interest.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS BERGER & CO., bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, August 13, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of

EDWIN M. COX, Trustee.
EDWIN M. COX, Trustee.

Several lots in Woodside, L. I., best location; cheap. Address H. G., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1906. Present—Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice. In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of the WIGHT-EASTON-TOWNSEND COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Arthur M. Waitt and Charles W. Hubbard, Jr., as directors of the Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 24th day of April, 1906, and the 1st day of May, 1906, respectively; and on reading and filing the affidavit of Arthur M. Waitt, verified the 24th day of April, 1906, and the affidavit of H. Gordon Pierce, verified the 2d day of May, 1906, and due service having been made upon the Attorney-General of the said petition, schedule, affidavits and the proposed order with notice of this motion,

Now, upon motion of Fox, Pierce & Rowe, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in the corporation show cause before this Court, before Arthur Hurst, Esq., who is hereby appointed Referee for that purpose, at his office Number 119 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 15th day of August, 1906, in the Albany Argus, published in the City of Albany, and in the New York Times, published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, in which county this order is entered; and be it further

Ordered, that Arthur M. Waitt, of Number 120 Riverside Drive, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, be and he hereby is appointed temporary receiver of all of the property of the Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, as provided in Section 2428 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with power to carry on the business of said company so far as is necessary to continue and complete the performance of the contracts of said company, but not to enter into any new building contracts; and he is hereby directed to deposit in the Lincoln Trust Company all funds of the corporation not needed for immediate disbursement; and that upon giving a bond in the sum of twenty-thousand dollars, ($20,000,) with two sufficient sureties or an approved surety company, he shall take possession of all of the property of said company, and enter upon the performance of his duties; and it is further

Ordered, that upon filing the said bond, the bond heretofore and on the 8th day of February, 1906, filed in the office of the County Clerk of New York County, by the said Arthur M. Waitt, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) be and the same hereby is canceled, and the obligations of the Federal Union Surety Company, therein contained, are hereby canceled.

Ent.

H. B.,
J. S. C.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.—This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the BOONE CEREAL COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 20th day of July, 1906, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this 20th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six.

HORACE G. TENNANT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GANG & BROUDY, alleged bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, August 13, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of men's furnishings.

EDWIN M. COX, Receiver.

JACOB M. SCHOENFELD, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

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Long Island Sound

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $2.00.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Rich. Peck, week days. lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St. 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.05.

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Choice of Ten Tours—All Expenses" plan.

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SAGUENAY RIVER, 12 Day Trips	$85.00

Send for a circular.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:20, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:56, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *Thursdays ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

Free Fireworks Display at Rockaway Beach Wednesday, August 1st, 9:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) S; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

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SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $30 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.

The popular Pullman route New York to Montreal and Ottawa. The only direct line to

Green Mountain Resorts,

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LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

"Across the Islands and Beyond," the handsome souvenir book published by the Rutland Railroad, will be sent on receipt of ten cents in postage by Gen. Southern Pass. Agt., 1216 B'way, N. Y., or Gen. Pass. Agt., Rutland, Vt.

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Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga Hotel Kensington

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Elevator. Rooms with private bath. Centrally located, fronting Congress Park and a few minutes' walk to Race Course.

Palmer & MacDowell, Props.
Winters—Hotel Magnolia, St. Augustine, Fla.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL

$50,000.00 IMPROVEMENTS.

New improvements completed July 1. Hotel will open, perfect in every detail, July 14. Electric lights. New sanitary Plumbing throughout. Everything modern and up to date.

H. S. CLEMENT, Pres. and Manager.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

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A lady or gentleman with $2,500 or $3,000 to invest in a well-known book publishing house in Boston can learn of an exceptional opportunity by writing Post Office Box 3,242, Boston, Mass.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOWREY, GROSVENOR P.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to the Public Administrator of the County of New York, KATE REED, Francis P. Lowrey, Royal Phelps Lowrey, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Virginia R. Pierson, Juliet T. Bagallay, Grace A. Lowrey, and John Douglas Lowrey, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Charles H. Godfrey, Richard W. Stevenson, and Francis P. Lowrey as executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of GROSVENOR P. LOWREY, deceased, and the application for a decree authorizing said executors and Trustees to resign their trust, and discharging them as such executors and Trustees accordingly, and for the appointment of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, as administrator, with the will annexed, and substituted Trustee in the place and stead of said executors and Trustees, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New [Seal.] York, the 31st day of July, in the [B.P.H.] year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JONES, MARGARETTE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTE A. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of John F. Coffin, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, 18th day of April, 1906. MARTIN J. KEOGH, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STIX, YETTE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YETTE STIX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of February, 1906. ROBERT L. STIX,
OTTO L. STIX,
Administrators, with the will annexed, of the estate of Yette Stix, deceased.

SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York to HOTEL

KAATERSKILL

ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
ELEVATION 3,600 FT. ALWAYS COOL.
CAPACITY 1,200.

OVER $20,000 HAS BEEN SPENT on IMPROVEMENTS during the Winter. ORCHESTRA. GOLF LINKS. TENNIS COURTS. BOWLING ALLEYS. LIVERY. BEAUTIFUL DRIVES.

CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED. GERMAN RATHSKELLER.

100 ROOMS WITH BATH. ELEVATOR. Under same management as in former years. Address Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

IN THE HEART OF THE CATSKILLS.

Stone's Cottage, located in beautiful Windham, N. Y. Magnificent scenery; delightful walks and drives; running water in house from mountain spring; fine table; large, airy rooms. M. A. Stone.

Bonnie View Cottage, Pine Hill.—One of the most ideal locations in the Catskill Mountains; house has all modern improvements. For particulars apply Mrs. E. J. Bertrand, Prop.

O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. B. O'Hara's Son, Manager.

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MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

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SUNSET VIEW FARM HOUSE. Elevated; beautifully diversified; picturesque country; large piazza; shady lawn. S. E. WINANS, Stanfordville, N. Y.

THE MAPLES, MILLBROOK, N. Y. Beautiful mountainous, healthy country; extra large rooms, three connecting; near Wappinger's Creek. GEORGE VAIL.

Pleasant View Farm, Stanfordville, N. Y.—High elevation; beautiful scenery; near Wappingers; pleasant house, shady lawn, free rides. P. J. Van Benschoten.

ROCKVIEW HOUSE, Stanfordville, N. Y.—High elevation, beautiful scenery; on Wappinger's Creek; capacity 25. Albert Knapp.

DUTCHESS HOTEL.—Healthy country; beautiful scenery; Upper Red Hook, N. Y.; views of Catskills; near Spring Lake; $8 up.

Maple Glen Farm, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.—Beautiful Tyrral Lake, ½ mile; mountainous section; fresh farm products. Theo. Hicks.

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Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

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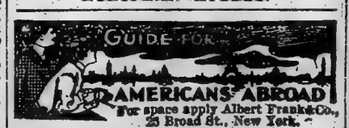

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FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 12, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 5:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Plymouth. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.

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BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R. ft. Peck Slip, week days, Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

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Stops at foot of East 21st St. both ways.
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" West 42d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "

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New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 31, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p. m.; Sundays, 9.25 a. m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

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NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free, "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

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Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga," Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.

—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:30 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

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For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Passaville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

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Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

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Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

PLANT LINE OCEAN TRIPS

To Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Stanch, sea-going steamers leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, at noon, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown, and Sydney, and the celebrated Bras d'Or Lakes, providing delightful vacation trips, varying from

One Night at Sea to a Foreign Land, to a Six Days' Cruise of 1,400 Miles for $18.

For "Canadian Gems" booklet, colored map, etc., write to A. W. Perry, Gen. Mgr., Plant Line, Commercial Wharf, Boston.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

Winter cruise to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:25, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—*ADIRONDACK - THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.

HARRY THAW'S WIFE AND MOTHER TOGETHER

The Younger Denies That They Have Had Any Disagreement.

THE LAWYERS STILL AT ODDS

Meanwhile Mrs. White and Her Son Sail Quietly for Europe—Date for Return Not Set.

Mrs. Harry Kendall Thaw went to Roslyn, L. I., with Mrs. William Thaw yesterday afternoon, thus proclaiming that peace had been made between the wife and the mother of Stanford White's slayer. Mrs. Stanford White, widow of the architect, sailed for Europe.

After the rupture at the Tombs on Monday, when, after a warm discussion with Thaw at the door of his cell, the mother swept by her daughter-in-law without a word of recognition, she went to the Hotel Lorraine, where she has stopped when in the city since her return to America. There she was visited by her lawyer, ex-Judge Olcott.

Mrs. Harry Thaw went to see her husband's lawyer, Clifford W. Hartridge, and after a consultation with him went to her rooms in the Lorraine. It was evident that it had been agreed to forget all disagreements, for yesterday morning when the young wife visited her husband she seemed in the best of spirits.

"I wish you would deny the report," she said, "about any falling out between my mother-in-law and myself. It is all untrue. We are good friends, and are both working for Harry's best interests. You may deny, too, that there is any friction between Harry and his mother. So far as I know, they are getting along famously."

Mrs. Thaw spent about an hour with her husband. After leaving him she went back to the Lorraine. Mrs. William Thaw did not return to the home of her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, at Roslyn, L. I., on Monday night, but remained at the hotel. She was feeling too weak yesterday morning to visit her son, and stayed in her rooms until yesterday afternoon.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon she left the hotel with Mrs. Harry Thaw, and they were driven to the Long Island Railroad, where they took the train for Roslyn together. The fact that they were together was made known by one of the lawyers for the defense.

"Mrs. Harry Thaw will only spend the night with her husband's mother," it was said by her maid last night. "She will take the first train for New York tomorrow morning and will go directly to the Tombs to see Mr. Thaw. She just wanted to have a quiet talk with his mother."

The truce between the women of the Thaw family did not include the rival sets of lawyers. Mrs. William Thaw made no effort to see Clifford W. Hartridge, nor was there the slightest communication between Mr. Hartridge and the Olcott firm. Mr. Hartridge said that there was nothing new in the situation—that he was going ahead and gathering all the evidence in behalf of his client that he could get traces of—and that when the time came the case would go to trial.

In the Olcott office it was said that matters had not changed in the least. The firm, at the behest of Mrs. William Thaw, is going ahead on the lines adopted from the first and getting together proof to show that Thaw has been insane for years.

The sailing of Mrs. Stanford White for Europe was not unexpected. It was known that she was to sail about Aug. 1, but fearing that if it were known what boat she intended to take there would be a crowd to catch a glimpse of her, she carefully kept her own counsel, and when her ship pulled out few were aware that she was on it. She did not engage a cabin under her own name.

At the White residence, in East Twenty-first Street, it was said last night that it was not settled when Mrs. White would be back. Her son, Lawrence, sailed with her. Richard Mansfield White, Stanford White's brother, will remain in New York until after the trial of Thaw.

Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective, called on Thaw yesterday and spent some time with Mr. Hartridge. He said that there was work in New York for him which would keep him several days.

AUTO PARTY IDENTIFIED.

Architect's Chauffeur Knocked Down Mrs. Fredrickson.

It was learned last night that the occupants of an automobile which ran down Mrs. Caroline Fredrickson and her two children on Thursday at Broadway and 127th Street were the chauffeur of the owner and three of his friends. The owner is an architect in West Sixty-seventh Street, but is spending the Summer with his family in the country.

Mrs. Fredrickson is the wife of Christian Fredrickson, Superintendent of the Crescent Court Apartments, 127th Street and Claremont Avenue. The automobile struck her while she was crossing the street with her eleven-months-old baby in a baby carriage, and her daughter, 3 years old, walking beside her. All three were thrown to the ground, and the baby carriage was broken. The two children escaped serious injury, but the mother was knocked unconscious.

The automobile only stopped for a moment, and none of the occupants offered to assist the injured mother and her children. Several pedestrians who ran to Mrs. Fredrickson's aid tried to have the chauffeur arrested, but were unable to find a policeman in time. As a result the chauffeur got away. According to witnesses the chauffeur did not give any warning of his approach, and was on the wrong side of the street. Mrs. Fredrickson was carried to her home unconscious. She sustained internal injuries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

STOLEN—Black and tan dog (female) on or about Brighton Beach, between 6:30 and 7 o'clock Monday evening, July 30. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to James O. McLaughlin, 54 Elton St., or Phenix Building, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Last Tuesday evening, from Clarendon Road to Bergen Beach, via Rogers Av. car or Nostrand Av. car to Bergen Beach, a gold watch; name and picture on inside. Reward if returned to Sarah Moses, L. I. State Hospital, Clarkson St.

$10.00 REWARD.—Lost early Tuesday morning on the Brooklyn elevated or Bridge trains to New York, a gold locket, initial on one side. Return or write to D. Van Bremen, 801 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Watch fob and charm, between 24th St. and Polo Grounds. Liberal reward if returned to L. James, 160 5th Av., Mohawk Building.

LOST—Saturday, satchel containing money and other articles, with owner's name. Reward. 44 West 26th St.

LOST—Pair of cuff buttons in or near 52 Broadway. $25 reward for return of same to Room 207, 52 Broadway.

LOST—Bank Book No. 982,543, Bowery Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Sunday, July 22, at Delisle's restaurant, ruins of Allaire, N. J., gold vanity box, initials in diamonds, "S. W. F."; liberal reward offered and no questions asked. Mrs. Jacob Field, Hollywood Hotel, Hollywood, N. J.

$10 REWARD—Lost or stolen, package for A. Beder & Bros., New York, shipped by Corinne Mfg. Co., Brooklyn; no questions asked. Corinne Mfg. Co., 376 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—A large alligator handbag on Broadway car near 42d St.; reward will be paid for return to H. Kelley, Hotel Dunlop, 149 West 44th St.

LOST—On Saturday, July 28, a clover leaf amethyst brooch, with diamond centre. Liberal reward. Moore, Room 102, Hotel Breslin.

LOST—Bunch of keys, between 13th and 22d Sts.; $2 reward if returned to us. U. S. Electric Protective Co., 835 Broadway.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Hide-a-Way, 145 West 28th St., from 11-6 daily.

AVENGES BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Italian Fish Peddler Kills a Man Who Shot a Rival Near the Market.

It is the custom of many Italian fish peddlers with pushcarts to wait in front of the Fulton Fish Market, at Beekman and South Streets, until the dealers inside have sold heavily. Then when there is a surplus they go inside and buy at reduced prices.

In the crowd outside yesterday morning were Giuseppe Tocco of 183 Columbia Street, Brooklyn; Salvatore Corodone of 17 Union Street, Brooklyn, and Tony Grammanci. The three are well known at the market. Corodone and Tocco are brothers-in-law.

While they were waiting for cheap prices yesterday morning they got into a dispute. No one around them knew the details, but suddenly, as their talk grew loud, Tony Grammanci drew a revolver, and, aiming it at the heart of Salvatore Corodone, pulled the trigger. Salvatore fell in a heap on the pavement, and Tony started at a run down Beekman Street, Tocco in pursuit. As the two men raced into Peck Slip they came together.

Tocco grabbed Tony, who was still carrying the revolver, and wrenched his right arm aside. At the same time he drew a fish knife a foot long and plunged the blade into Tony's heart. The latter dropped dead.

Policemen Owens and Driscoll of the Oak Street Station heard the shouts of the crowd that followed the two men, and, running up, arrested Tocco. An ambulance was summoned from St. Gregory's Hospital for Corodone, and he was taken there. He is likely to die. The bullet just escaped his heart. Grammanci's body was taken to the Oak Street Station. Tocco is locked up on a charge of homicide and is at the disposition of the Coroner.

PRINCE CANTACUZENE HERE.

With the Princess, Who Was Miss Grant, to Pay a Deferred Visit.

Prince Cantacusene, with the Princess, who is the only daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, arrived here from Russia yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Their two children came to New York several months ago and have been with their grandparents on Governors Island.

The arrival of the Prince and his wife started rumors that they had left Russia on account of the impending troubles. Last night Mrs. Grant, mother of the Princess, said that Prince Cantacusene and her daughter had come here to pay a long-deferred visit, and that they would spend several months in this country.

Neither the Prince nor the Princess had anything to say about present conditions in Russia, except that when they left St. Petersburg about ten days ago all was quiet there.

The Kaiser's voyage was pleasant in most respects, being marred only by an occasional fog, and for a few hours at a time by rough weather. Some of the other arrivals on the liner were Col. John H. Sanderson, Rudolph Aronson, Edward A. Barnum, Mrs. W. Caryl Ely, W. O'D. Iselin, Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stanton, and Count Bertrand de Sartiges.

Our straw broom sweeps clean to-day.

2500 clean straw hats—every one we have; Panamas and Leghorns only excepted.

$1.

Boys' straws, all 50c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

PEABODY FIRES BACK SHARPLY AT UNTERMYER

Accuses Him of Deliberate Untruths About the Mutual.

CALLS THEM CHARACTERISTIC

All Right, Be Personal, Says Untermyer—No "Opposition" Ticket, Board Declares—Twombly Out.

President Charles A. Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company gave out yesterday a letter which he sent to Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee. In it he accused Mr. Untermyer of misleading the members of the committee and the public about conditions in the Mutual, and indulged in a general defense of the Mutual's administration. The letter was given out in printed form, and a report was current that it was to be sent to all policy holders of the company, as was Mr. Peabody's letter of July 2 to the policy holders themselves. This would cost about $12,000 for postage alone.

The Mutual gave out yesterday copies of the answer which it has filed in the proceeding started at Albany by the International Committee to get the names of Judge Gray, Gen. Tracy, Col. Shook, and Harlow N. Higinbotham off the company's administration ticket. In this answer it appeared that Hamilton McK. Twombly, long a Trustee of the Mutual, had refused to stand for re-election. The answer did not make his reasons known, except to say that they had nothing to do with the present proceeding. Mr. Twombly is now out of the city. It was reported yesterday that he was unwilling to indorse the course of the present administration, and had told his friends that he would no longer be a "dummy" Trustee in the Mutual Life.

Only "Necessary Corrections."

In his letter to Mr. Untermyer, which was authorized by the Mutual's General Committee, Mr. Peabody disposed of the request for the corrected stencils now being made of the policy holders' names and addresses by saying that the lists as filed at Albany contained all the information on the subject that the company itself had and that the stencils which are now being made are from those lists, with the "necessary corrections," as changes of address are obtained. This was substantially the situation of which the Policy Holders' Committee complained when it asked for permission to have stencils prepared at the same time that the company's stencils are prepared. The Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association has received a list of policy holders by permission of the company, and its request for the corrections as made is under consideration. This is the association which Thomas H. Bowles organized. Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore is its Chairman.

Mr. Peabody denies that he has sent out any campaign literature at the expense of the policy holders, and says that the present Board of Trustees would fail to do its duty if it did not keep the policy holders informed about the condition of the company. His letter continues:

Peabody to Untermyer.

You have voluntarily created a body which you have styled a "policy holders' committee," of which less than one-third are members of this company. These gentlemen, for reasons which I presume are entirely satisfactory to themselves, permit you to use them for the purpose of giving weight to your reckless and untruthful statements about the officers and Trustees of this company. Your efforts are injurious to the best interests of the policy holders, and are not assisting them to form a correct judgment as to the manner in which the company has recently been conducted. While your right as a policy holder and the right of every policy holder to information as to the company's affairs is fully recognized, I protest against the position of the members of your committee, who without committing themselves personally over their signatures to your untruthful statements permit their respectable and undoubted standing to be used to further your attacks upon the prosperity of the company, of which you are a member.

Your letter of July 25 is full of statements that are not true and of insinuations and innuendoes that are not sustained by existing facts.

On the administration ticket twenty-one out of thirty-six names are those of men who were not on the Board of Trustees under the past and displaced management. Such change in itself is a radical one, and ordinary and conservative business principles require the preservation on the ticket of enough of the old men to give the company the benefit of their experience and knowledge of the business. Such a course is absolutely essential to the prosperity of the company.

The insinuation that "an attempt is being made to circumvent the law and prevent the expression of the will of the policy holders at the coming election" is absolutely untrue, as regards this company, its officers and Trustees. You alone are endeavoring to "prevent the expression of the will of the policy holders at the coming election." This you are endeavoring to bring about by deceiving them through continued misstatements, to the effect that the officers and Trustees of this company are using the money of the company to circulate campaign literature, and that there has not been a complete change of management of this company since Jan. 1.

In many of your misleading statements you seem to be unsupported by your committee, and I consider that were its members correctly informed of the facts, as honest men, they would repudiate you and censure your conduct. The absurd requests that you make of the board, founded upon misstatements and unfounded assertions, require no detailed treatment. Your cool assurance that you are qualified to speak for the policy holders of this company to a greater extent than its legal representatives, and your untruthful statement that it is the policy holders' "declared purpose of securing a radical change in the management," are thoroughly characteristic, and, I am confident, will finally deceive nobody.

You are seeking to manufacture public opinion against the present management of this company by raising false issues and by accusing the officers and Trustees of the company untruthfully of acts which have not been committed. I am confident that you will fail in this design.

Untermyer to Peabody.

When a copy of Mr. Peabody's letter was shown to Mr. Untermyer yesterday he sent a reply to the Mutual's President in which he said in part:

The printed letter bearing your signature, under date of the 27th inst., addressed to me, but which has never been delivered to me, has just been shown me by a representative of the press, and it appears that printed copies of this letter have been distributed among the press for publication at the expense of the company. I assume that at some time in the future, as a matter of form, the letter will be delivered to me, but prefer to answer it now before it is delivered.

I pass over without comment the intemperate language in which it is couched and the references to me contained in it. It is useless to persist in trying to drag me in as a factor. I am merely the legal representative of a committee of gentlemen whose reputations are beyond your assaults and who are fighting for the principle of decent corporate management. The issues involved in the pending controversy are of too great moment to the 500,000 insurers in your company and to their wives and children to permit us to descend to personalities, and I therefore cheerfully surrender that part of the field to you with the conviction that you will make liberal use of the opportunity.

Mr. Untermyer in his letter next referred to Mr. Peabody's admission that a stenciled list of policy holders is being made, and called his attention again to a case that he had cited in a previous letter in which a policy holder had sent in to the International Committee a letter addressed to him with street and number by the Mutual Life, whereas only the city of his residence had appeared on the lists filed at Albany. Mr. Untermyer then says:

The Hold-Overs.

It is impossible to properly characterize the statements in your letter without impairing the dignity of the contest.

I repeat the charge that the circular letter under date of July 2, which has been mailed to the policy holders at an expense of over $15,000, contains grossly inaccurate statements. I refer especially to the statement:

"No one who was directly or indirectly responsible for the conditions that existed in and prior to the year 1906 remains in the service of the company."

(a) The Finance and Agency Committees [illegible] the case for investigation.

(b) The majority of the Committee of three that fixed the salary of Mr. McCurdy at $150,000 per year, and kept it at that amount, Messrs. George F. Baker and Augustus D. Juilliard, are still Directors and candidates for re-election, and have been made members of the new Finance Committee to which has been added Mr. Cromwell, who confessed before the Armstrong Committee his participation in the syndicate transactions from which he reaped a profit of $86,000.

(c) Messrs. Baldwin and Jarvis, who were on the old Finance Committee, have been made memmbers of the present committee, while Mr. Henderson has been promoted to the head of the Real Estate Committee—and so on, we find, notwithstanding your statement that "no one who was directly or indirectly responsible for the conditions then existing remains in the service of the company," that the company is to-day absolutely controlled by the men who were responsible for the conditions. The facts speak for themselves. I refrain from characterizing them.

Your statement that "every one of the present principal officers has come into office since that date," Jan. 1, is a trifle disingenuous. It is true that the officers under indictment have been replaced, but their successors are in every instance men who were in responsible positions under the old management. It is quite possible that as the investigation before the Grand Jury progresses there will be further changes in the officers, but that is not the kind of "reform" for which the policy holders are seeking.

Not an "Opposition."

The Mutual Life, in opposing the application to strike names of the Policy Holders' Committee off the administration ticket, denies that H. H. Rogers was Chairman of the Nominating Committee or presented its report to the Board of Trustees. The Mutual denies that the hostility of the four committeemen named was known or that it was their purpose to nominate an opposition ticket at the time that the board named its administration ticket. A denial is also made of the statement that the company, its officers, or its Trustees, were informed that the four international committeemen had refused to stand as candidates, and of the statement in the mandamus petition that the deeds of the Mutual's Trustees have been condemned by the Legislature. The answer of the company in which these denials are made is signed by President Peabody.

General Solicitor McKeen of the Mutual filed a brief yesterday, in which he defends the action of the Mutual's Trustees from a legal standpoint, argues that the Superintendent of Insurance has no power to remove the names, and that he would be guilty of a crime if he altered the Mutual's ticket. The brief sets up, finally, that if positive refusals are received from any of the International Committeemen (the company having denied that any one save Mr. Twombly has declined to stand as yet) a vacancy should be deemed to exist under Section 96 of the new insurance law, on the ground of the "incapacity" of the nominee or nominees who may decline.

Untermyer's Amended Brief.

Mr. Untermyer, for the International Committee, filed a supplemental brief yesterday, in which he argued that the election this Fall will be under the supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, according to a special act passed by the Legislature not long before its adjournment, and that therefore the provisions of Section 96 of the new insurance law do not apply to it.

Col. A. M. Shook, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, and Harlow N. Higinbotham of Illinois, members of the Executive Committee of the International Policy Holders' Committee, held practically an all-day conference here yesterday, discussing the names of men who have been suggested for the policy holders' ticket for Trustees of the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies. The discussion was informal, and no statement was given out on behalf of the committee.

After the meeting the three members of the International Committee received Bernard N. Baker, who is President of the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association, which Thomas H. Bowles organized. The Baker-Bowles organization has opened headquarters on the fifteenth floor at 60 Wall Street. Mr. Bowles was in charge there yesterday.

SORRY BELCHER IS BACK.

Some Paterson People Say It Hasn't Helped the Town's Name.

PATERSON, N. J., July 31.—It seems to be the general wish among the better class of residents of this place, especially those who have large business interests here, that former Mayor William H. Belcher, who absconded about a year ago, had not come back to Paterson at all. He surrendered himself at the County Jail early yesterday morning. The best citizens say that it had been better if the absconding official had disappeared and let nobody ever hear from him again.

He has come back now just as the City of Paterson is using every effort to wipe away some of the bad reputation it has suffered, for several reasons, for several years. Recently the Board of Aldermen passed a resolution asking the City Attorney to take legal steps if necessary to protect the good name of the city. As no one expects that Belcher can make restitution to the many poor persons whose earnings he made away with, his return does the city far more harm than good in reopening the scandal, these citizens argue.

There are indictments of embezzlement and forgery against Belcher. William Barbour, his counsel, and some influential friends he still has are working to get as speedy a trial for the prisoner as they can. The prosecution is willing that the trial begin just as soon as Judge Scott decides to hear Belcher's plea or any application that may be made in his behalf. The prisoner was visited to-day by his counsel and Dr. Henry C. Belcher, his son, who is going to stand by his father.

UNDERTAKERS BY EXAM.

Aspirants to the Business Must First Serve as Apprentices in Jersey.

New Jersey now has a State Board of Undertakers and Embalmers and hereafter any one wishing to engage in the undertaking business will be obliged to pass an examination. The board has been appointed by Gov. Stokes under a law passed last Winter.

A feature of the law is that the use of embalming fluids containing arsenic is forbidden. This provision was incorporated into the statute to avoid the possibility of such a question being raised as has been brought out by Albert T. Patrick, who maintains that the poison found in the body of William Marsh Rice was due to the embalming fluid used.

Before a man can be a full-fledged funeral director in New Jersey hereafter he will have to serve two years' apprenticeship and he must demonstrate his ability to pass an examination.

NO SCHOOL WAREHOUSE.

The Aldermen Vote It Down—Want Mayor to Go After the Ice Trust.

The Aldermen at a meeting yesterday rejected the resolution of the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of $400,000 to purchase a site in First Avenue, near Sixty-first Street, for the erection of a storage warehouse for the Board of Education. That action was taken on the recommendation of the Finance Committee and without debate. Forty votes were recorded against the plan.

Alderman Peters (Hearst) introduced a resolution calling on District Attorney Clarke of Kings County to go after the Ice Trust. On recommendation of the Committee on Law and Legislation, a resolution was adopted referring action to Attorney General Mayer.

"Little Tim" Sullivan was elected minority leader to succeed John T. McCall, resigned.

EASY MONEY AT CONEY.

One Way to Lose Yours Is to Bet It on Getting a Watch Out of a Pail.

Morris Cohen and John Brannan of the Bowery and Charles King of 27 East Broadway, Manhattan, were arrested at Coney Island yesterday on complaint of Frederick Meyers of 138 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, who said they had got $126 out of him in twenty minutes. He had drawn numbers out of a tin pail at a stall close to the old Iron Pier, hoping to get a watch or other jewelry having a corresponding number. Magistrate Voorhees adjourned the case for investigation.

Reduction Sale of FURNITURE

Beginning To-day, August first, and continuing through the month, we propose to close out a tremendous line of high grade Furniture of every description.

For convenience of selection we have placed this line on the main floor of our warerooms, and each suit or piece is plainly marked, showing both the original and reduced price. We guarantee a reduction in price

from 33⅓% to 50%

on every piece of furniture shown at this sale. Before purchasing elsewhere we invite prospective buyers to examine this line and be convinced.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Streets.

N. B.—EXAMPLES OF PRICES, &C., WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

I have reduced all of my fine hand-tailored $25, $22, and $20 men's suits to $15.

There are still two long months that you can wear a light-weight suit, and these clothes are advanced enough in styling to be strictly proper next season. Some medium weight suits for early Fall wear among the lot, too. It's a mighty profitable investment, no matter how you look at it.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys)	(Men—Boys—Women and Girls)	(Men Only)
119-125 Walker Street, NEW YORK.	380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.	1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

SUIT FOR CLAMS STIRS LONG ISLAND DIGGERS

Broker Van Schaick Wants Pay for Those Taken from His Pond.

TALE OF FIGHT IN THE MUD

Wall Street Man Said to Have Been Pulled from His Boat by an Alleged Poacher.

John B. Van Schaick, head of the firm of Van Schaick & Co., bankers and brokers, of 7 Wall Street, brought suit yesterday against two clam diggers, Archibald Ott and William Van Sise, in the Justice's Court in Huntington, Long Island, for $25 each for clams which he alleges the men dug from his mill pond near Huntington.

It is said that another clam digger, George Hickey, pulled the broker from his boat and wrestled with him in the mud when Mr. Van Schaick attempted to prevent him from taking clams from the Van Schaick pond. Mr. Van Schaick so far has not said anything about this incident, but Hickey was most indignant about it, and at first wanted to apply for a warrant for Mr. Van Schaick's arrest for assault. He was advised not to take that step, however, and after a good deal of talk about the cracker barrel in the village store, the matter was allowed to drop. Hickey's only solace is that Mr. Van Schaick wore better clothes than he had on, and that the mud treated both alike.

Archibald Ott and William Van Sise went to the West Neck millpond, which Mr. Van Schaick says he owns, on Tuesday of last week. They are said to have laughed when the owner, whose title to the clamming rights the diggers dispute, demanded that they give up the clams they had just dug.

Ex-Judge Thomas Young was consulted in regard to the case by Mr. Van Schaick. George C. Hendrickson, once a Justice of the Peace in Huntington, was engaged by Mr. Van Schaick as associate counsel.

The clam diggers pooled their interests and hired Edward A. Ackerly, a lawyer, who is said to be very fond of clams.

When the little court opened yesterday there was a stir, for it was expected that the case would take the better part of the day, as it involved a question of the title of the pond's bottom. There were delays and consultations, and finally Lawyer Ackerly arose and, bowing to the court, offered to confess judgment on the part of his clients for $2 each. This, after a conference, the lawyers for Mr. Van Schaick decided to accept.

"You will charge costs to the defendant?" the court was asked.

Justice Lowndes thought that fair, and $2.60 was added to each judgment, making it $4.60.

Mr. Van Schaick is richer to-day by $4. But he says that is not the point. What he wanted and has obtained, he says, is the establishment of his right to charge for the value of the clams taken from the mill pond.

Ott and Van Sise were most cast down by the result of the suit. They had confessed judgment in the amount named, not because they did not feel they had a case, they said, but because they had been advised by their counsel that a trial would be long and expensive.

WALDO BARS MOURNING.

Plans for Policeman Hedeman's Funeral Thrown All Awry.

After Policeman William Hedeman of the Alexander Avenue Station met his death while trying to save a boy from drowning in Cromwell's Creek on Sunday afternoon, his fellow-policemen planned to make his funeral a notable one. It was decided to have the entire force of the station attend under command of Capt. Hayes, accompanied by the Police Band; to drape the station in mourning, and put the flag at half mast. Capt. Hayes asked Headquarters for permission to allow this programme to go through.

Just before the funeral yesterday afternoon, Capt. Hayes received a note from First Deputy Commissioner Waldo ordering him to forego the plans for having the entire squad from the station attend. Mr. Waldo said he had no objection to having the men off duty attend the funeral, but the working force, he said, was expected to stay on post. He approved the plan to put the flag at half mast, but denied the request for mourning, and told Capt. Hayes that if the band was wanted, formal application must be made to the bandmaster.

When the Alexander Avenue policemen learned of this they were disappointed. Most of them attended the funeral, but they were sorry that their official recognition of the event had not been granted.

AGAIN TO-DAY.

Men's Good Business Suits,

Values up to $25.

$12.50

The chances now are decidedly in favor of large men—particularly in Outing Suits. The suits, without exception, are all of this season's make, of coolest, lightest tropical stuffs, and are ideal for the sweltering days of August. In mixtures the assortments, while broken are still good. Has been a ripping sale, this—suits worth up to $25 at $12.50.

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES. Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,

Wholesale and Retail.

6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

FATHER K. VAUGHAN HERE.

Agrees with His Brother's Strictures on England's Smart Set.

Father Kenelm Vaughan, brother of the late Cardinal of Westminster and of Father Bernard Vaughan, the Jesuit who created a sensation a few days ago when he declared that London society was in a bad way and had little chance of being saved, arrived here yesterday from South America. He is stopping at the Cathedral rectory.

Father Kenelm—the brothers are called by their first names to distinguish them—has not been in England for ten years.

"So Father Bernard has been raking them, eh?" he said to a reporter yesterday.

"Well they need it. The Smart Set in England is different, so different, from yours."

Father Kenelm will stay here for a few months. He will be joined next week by another brother, Mgr. John T. Vaughan of London, who comes for a long stay in this country as the guest of Archbishop Ireland. Father Bernard Vaughan, the Jesuit, who attacked London's social world, is expected here this Winter. He, too, has been invited by the Archbishop of St. Paul.

Father Kenelm Vaughan has just completed a tour of the South American countries, where he raised $80,000 for the Spanish Chapel in the Westminster Cathedral, begun by his brother, the Cardinal, and dedicated last year by Archbishop Bourne.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Mrs. Daniel Lamont Among Those Booked on the Baltic.

Among the passengers booked to sail on the White Star liner Baltic to-day are:

Mrs. Daniel Lamont, the Misses Lamont, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Ashton, W. W. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Chase, the Rev. and Mrs. T. G. D. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Winton C. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. George Lippincott, Edwin Morgan, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John H. Munro, John H. Prentice, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wren.

Going to Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Potsdam are:

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crittenden, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crane, Dr. Edward Dodd, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Elliott, the Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey W. Goodrich, Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Heming, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Low, Frank A. Lord and Robert Morgan.

Col. Duffy Discharged in Court.

Col. Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station Monday night for safe keeping, Detective Kerns said, was discharged in Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Magistrate Finalita. Two boys who the police thought might be trying to rob Col. Duffy, and who were arrested, were also discharged.

TROUSERS CUT-ENDS

Wednesday, Aug. 1st.

THERE IS NO LIMIT.

We guarantee to fit the biggest man alive, not excluding the giant Machnow, who is shaking hands with the people in the balcony at Hammerstein's Victoria. If he comes down to the Hope Corner we will fit him, and the price will be

$2.55

P. S.—This invitation is not only extended to Machnow, but to all other gentlemen of all sizes and proportions.

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building.

The "lily-line"

of the new 1908 figure—the long flowing, graceful contour—is best attained and maintained when, in place of a corset cover, you wear a

De Bevoise Brassiere

The perfect bust supporter and close fitting corset cover combined. Made of most durable fine batista, lace trimmed and slightly boned. It pulls down snugly over the figure, fastens to the corset clasp with a straight front tab, eyeletted, confining the bust with no pressure at the proper place. Comes well above the top of corset in back, holding the [illegible] shoulder blades in place.

Look closely at the illustration. Notice how the "De Bevoise Brassiere" smooths the lines of the figure.

Better still, get one—(not a substitute, but a genuine De Bevoise)—and see for yourself the improvement that it gives. Under lingerie waist the effect is charming, whether you wear $3 corsets or $35 corsets. It will add to your appearance and comfort beyond its cost.

The De Bevoise Brassiere is [illegible] your dealer's

Same shape, trimmed more [illegible] ately, $1.50, $2 and $3.

If he hasn't it, send to us.

(Sizes 32 to 46 bust measure.)

CHAS. R. DE BEVOISE CO.,
247 High St., Newark, N. J.
Catalogue Free on request.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY. Best Seats $1.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust
McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."
N. Y. ROOF. "SEEING NEW YORK." Sam Bitan (a yell!) and Kaindaers, THAT Quartet. THE FLAMATUSSOS.

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KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iryn Steamboats.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE AND JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

MANHATTAN BEACH
RICE'S "GIRL FROM PARIS" Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks, 8 P. M. Every Night.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATEST
LUNA PARK
35 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening. The Musical Success "Nanette Champagne" Adm. 50c. Res. $1. Mat.

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50c. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 50, 75c. 125th St. "The Halls" & Vicin.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
His Honor the Mayor
with BLANCHE RING, English Popy Ballet.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TO-MORROW 2:15. 100 Times THE LION AND THE MOUSE Aug. 6.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

44d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
AMERICAN "The Gambler"

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Royal Italian Orchestra. Mat.

BRIGHTON BEACH
HURTIG & SEAMON'S Vaudeville Metropolis Theatre Roof Old Heidelberg in the Air; rain or

WEST END Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. LITTLE RED

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy to-day; showers to-morrow; wind west.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,722. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, 2 CENTS. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN BUFFALO ON SEPT. 25

Committee Wants to Discount Hearst's Strength There.

A BOOM FOR MAYOR ADAM

Murphy Labors in Vain for Hearst—The Tammany Leader Said to Have Only Seven Votes.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in Buffalo on Sept. 25. This was decided at the meeting of the State Committee in the Hoffman House soon after noon yesterday. Except for the naming of two members of the committee to fill vacancies in this county caused by the death of ex-Sheriff Dunn and Patrick F. Keahon, the fixing of the convention date and place was the only business transacted. The session lasted just five minutes.

The selection of Buffalo as the convention city was made long before the meeting of the committee was held. Later the members without exception said that the reason for selecting Buffalo was not that the Hearst men wanted it there, but that the convention had been promised to the Erie County members of the committee, John J. Kennedy, Matthew G. Mersig, and Henry P. Burgard, who had got the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo to back them up in their request for the convention. William J. Conners and National Committeeman Norman E. Mack also wanted the convention held there, and this, it was said, was the only way the matter could be stretched to look like a concession to the Hearst forces.

Both factions in the committee were well satisfied to avoid a contest. It was said that this was particularly desired by the Hearst men, who, it was declared on authority, do not represent one-fourth of the whole committee. At the conference before the meeting it was pointed out that it would be worse than useless to have any show-down on a matter of so slight importance, and among the regulars the feeling prevailed that if Hearst thought he could figure out a victory by having the convention go to Buffalo he was welcome to it.

In the Enemy's Country.

It was conceded that Buffalo might be classed as one of the Hearst strongholds, especially in view of the action of the Erie County Committee on Tuesday night, and the regulars thought it would be well to hold the convention there to show the radicals that they could not control the action of the convention even in a Hearst city.

That feeling on both sides settled the matter, and James H. Glavin, the Saratoga member who had put forward the claims of Saratoga, withdrew his request so as to make the selection by the committee unanimous. As a matter of fact, Saratoga did not officially ask for the convention at all, while Buffalo's claims were embodied in a letter from its Chamber of Commerce, composed of conservative business men.

Another fact brought out by the selection of Buffalo was that the conservatives in that city are strongly in favor of the candidacy of Mayor Adam of that city for the Governorship. They believed that if the convention could be held in Buffalo Mayor Adam's name could be more prominently brought before the convention, and several politicians expressed the opinion that he would be the nominee.

The choice of Buffalo practically rested with Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, who was in charge of the programme for the regulars, and not even the most enthusiastic Hearst man believes that McCarren has changed in his attitude toward Mr. Hearst. According to the statement made by Senator McCarren to a TIMES reporter, he promised the convention to the Buffalo representatives for no other reason than because he thought their claims were valid. It was also found that several of the committeemen from the western part of the State also favored Buffalo, and, although these are pronounced regulars, it was thought that if the matter of the selection of a place came to a contest these men voting for Buffalo might be classed by many as Hearst men, and the Independence League man's strength be put down as greater than it really was. These Western men also expressed the desire to avoid a show of hands, so that they might not be put in a false position.

McCarren on the Situation.

"There was no use having a vote on the question," said Senator McCarren, "especially as I had promised the Erie County men that they should have the convention, and so far as I am concerned there is absolutely no significance to be attached to the selection of that city."

When asked to discuss the Hearst situation, Mr. McCarren said that that was a matter in which he had no interest and that he did not think any discussion of the subject by him would be of value. He intimated, however, that his position was unchanged, and added that like every other regular who desired to remain so he would be for the nominee of the convention.

Charles F. Murphy tried to create the impression that his turndown of Tuesday night had not been so serious as reported, by having one of his adherents, Thomas F. McAvoy introduce the resolution calling for Buffalo and Sept. 25 as the time and

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GEYSERS IN THE FERRY SLIP.

It's Only Belmont Tunnel Engineers Blowing Water Out of the Tube.

Compressed air geysers which sent the East River water spouting seven feet or more in the air and set the river about twenty feet out from the East Forty-second Street ferry slips bubbling like a miniature maelstrom, startled the ferry passengers yesterday. All sorts of reports about troubles in the Belmont tunnel, which is being pushed along under the river there, spread about.

In the afternoon the turbulance in the water increased. The ferry racks quivered as the boiling water dashed up against the piles, and the ferryboats shook as they entered the slip.

One of the tunnel engineers explained to a TIMES reporter last night that the disturbance was caused merely by putting on increased air pressure in the tunnel to blow out water which had leaked into it.

Three days ago, the engineer said, the boring shield reached a fissure in the rock through which they were boring. There wasn't much above but mud and "rip-rap,' that is, loose boulders taken from the excavation for the foundation of the Hotel Belmont and dumped into the river to give a more solid roof for the tunnel.

A leak started just in front of the shield, and the water came in so fast that the men were obliged to stop working there. They were put to work on the other tunnel, which has been completed twenty-five feet farther out into the river.

Yesterday a heavy pressure of compressed air was applied to blow out the water in the abandoned tunnel, and that caused the geysers. As soon as the water is all blown out the men will stuff up the crevice in the rock with clay and bags of sawdust. Scowloads of clay will be dumped above and then an attempt will be made to push the shield past the leak.

BULLITT AFTER COAL TRUST.

Says He Will Take Steps to Break Up the Anthracite Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Logan M. Bullitt of Philadelphia, the President of the Red Rock Coal Company, who instigated the Congressional resolution for the investigation of the bituminous coal business, came to Washington to-night. He may talk with the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-morrow, and declares his intention of getting after the anthracite coal trust as hard as he has fought the bituminous coal combination.

"I think the soft coal combine is broken up," he said. "It was possible only because the Baltimore and Ohio and the other big roads could compel the smaller fellows to maintain prices. Now the Inter-State Commerce Commission will prescribe the freight rates, and the coal mining concerns can fix their own prices for the coal."

Mr. Bullitt said it might require a Congressional investigation of the anthracite coal business to bring about the dissolution of that combine. Before Congress meets again he will interview the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and Commissioner of Corporations Garfield concerning the matter.

DIES AS CRUISE BEGINS.

Standing at the Helm, James Weir of Brooklyn Drops Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 1.—As the combined fleets of the Rhode Island, Sachem's Head, and Hartford Yacht Clubs passed out of Dering Harbor on their cruise this afternoon the sloop yacht Senta, owned by Commodore James W. Joyce, Jr., of the Shelter Island Club, signaled for assistance. James Weir while standing at the helm had sudednly toppled over. F. W. Tunnell's power boat Ariel answered the Senta's signal, and took the yacht in tow. Then the flagship Ethel raced up to the Senta, and Dr. Kemble, the fleet surgeon, climbed aboard.

He administered a heart stimulant to Mr. Weir and then told Mr. Tunnell to steam for the yacht landing. The Ariel raced for the Manhanset House dock, the nearest landing, but the man was dead when the boat reached the wharf.

Mr. Weir was a well-known florist of Brooklyn, and lived at 236 Twenty-fifth Street. Coroner Peterson of Greenport, who was summoned, said that Mr. Weir died of a ruptured heart. The florist was 62 years old. He was Commodore of the Shelter Island Yacht Club for seven years, and had a Summer home at Prospect. He was formerly a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education; he belonged to the Crescent Athletic Club and the Atlantic Yacht Club.

FOUGHT TO SAVE OLDER LAD.

But Found an Extra 35 Pounds in the Water Too Much.

Nine-year-old Albert Lansing of 135 Twenty-fourth Street, South Brooklyn, tried to do a brave thing yesterday and failed, but this did not detract one bit from the bravery of his deed in the eyes of his spectators. He was down on the docks at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street when he saw a boy much bigger than he struggling in the water.

Albert threw off his coat and dived into the water to help the boy. He grabbed him and tried to hold his head above the water. He tried for ten minutes to do this, but the other boy was so big and fought so hard that Albert had to let go. The boy sank and Albert climbed up the dock.

The drowned boy's body was recovered later. He was Frank Walsh, 12 years old, of 163 Twenty-third Street, the son of Roundsman Walsh of the Bergen Street Police Station. Frank weighed 35 pounds more than Albert.

FOR BERING STRAIT BRIDGE.

Czar Authorizes American Syndicate to Begin Work.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Czar of Russia has issued an order authorizing the American syndicate, represented by Baron Loicq de Lobel, to begin work on the Trans-Siberian-Alaska railroad project.

The plan is to build a railroad from Siberia to Alaska by bridging and tunneling Bering Strait. It is said that the enterprise will be capitalized at from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000, and that the money centres of Russia, France, and the United States will be asked to take bonds.

SATURDAY SPECIAL TO ATLANTIC CITY via Pennsylvania Railroad, every Saturday until September 1, inclusive. Leave New York 1:25 P. M., arrive Atlantic City 4:30 P. M. Parlor cars, dining car, and coaches.—Adv.

CUMMINS RENOMINATED; A STAND-PATTER NOW

The Governor of Iowa Agrees to Platform of Protection.

REPUBLICAN FIGHT ENDS

Convention Gives No Indications of a Split in Party and State Ticket Is Nominated Without Opposition.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Gov. Albert B. Cummins was nominated to-day for re-election by the Republican State Convention in a harmonious session that gave no indications of a split in the State party. The platform and the speech of Judge Horace N. Towner, the temporary Chairman, gave color to the declarations that Gov. Cummins had renounced his desire for tariff reform, and was content to side with the "stand patters" on this issue. A full State ticket was named, most of the candidates being nominated by acclamation. The candidates are:

Governor—ALBERT B. CUMMINS.
Secretary of State—W. C. HAYWARD.
Auditor of State—B. F. CARROLL.
Treasurer—W. W. MORROW.
Attorney General—H. W. BYERS.

The ballot gave Cummins 993 votes, George D. Perkins 606, and S. W. Rathbun 104. Gov. Cummins made a brief speech, saying that the hope nearest his heart was the continued supremacy of the Republican Party, and that he would urge in the future the same sound principles of government for which the party had stood in the past.

Perkins, Gov. Cummins's opponent in the factional fight, was also called. Since manhood, he said, he had been interested in the Republican Party, and to-night re-enlisted in its service. He had advocated only the things which he believed to be true.

The tariff and the quarrel of the Iowa Republicans were touched upon by Judge Towner, the Temporary Chairman. He said, by way of preface, that the preparations of the Bryans, the Johnsons, and the Hearsts for a campaign of government absorption and ownership was evidence of the manifest drift of the Democratic Party toward Socialism. He continued:

"In this campaign and in the National campaign impending, if it were left to the leaders of the Republican Party upon what issue the campaign should be fought, the vote in favor of the tariff would be almost unanimous. But the question is, Why strike at the tariff to cure the iniquities of the trust? Like the sun, the protective tariff has showered blessings on all. If in response to some mad cry it shall be blotted out, this people too will cry again, as they did in 1896, to give them back the sun. That is not the Republican method of curing trust evils. We believe that with ample power and a vigorous determination to use that power, we can and will cure every trust evil that affects us.

"It is useless to attempt to disguise that which is all too apparent—that Iowa Republicans are for the first time in their history rent with a serious factional quarrel. All can agree that it is unfortunate, and that every effort should be made to heal the breach and avert disaster. We should remember that while there are individuals whose passions are so aroused that even open conflict and dismemberment might be welcome, they are but individuals, and the great body of Republicans do not desire such calamity.

"We should remember that the great party of the Nation will look upon such folly with amazement and alarm. They will realize that not only would we deeply injure and perhaps mortally wound ourselves, but we would also commit a grievous—perhaps an irreparable—injury to the cause of Republicanism."

Referring to the tariff, the platform declares:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. Wise and unselfish tariff laws maintained in the interest of the general welfare, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, are essential to our commercial and industrial prosperity.

"We believe that all inequalities in the tariff schedules which inevitably arise from changing industrial and commercial conditions should be adjusted from time to time, and condemning without reserve all assaults upon the protective system, we favor such reasonable and timely changes as will keep the tariff in harmony with our industrial and commercial progress. We favor the reciprocity inaugurated by Blaine, advocated by McKinley and Roosevelt, and recognized in Republican platforms and legislation."

Gov. Cummins is complimented in these words:

"The courageous leadership and practical administration of Gov. Cummins merit our unqualified approval and we appreciate the honor conferred upon our party by him and other State officials who have given exceptional service to our people."

Suggestions are made in the platform for a new law regulating primary elections, "stringent statutes to purge the politics of the State and Nation from the corrupting influence of corporate power," and a law abolishing passes on railroads.

SECRETARY SHAW HISSED.

He Hears Uproar from Delegates of His District at the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw heard his name hissed for five minutes at the Republican State Convention to-day. The incident occurred while Temporary Chairman H. M. Towner was making his speech.

Judge Towner was eulogizing the work of the Iowa delegation in Congress, and then referred by name to the Iowa men in the Cabinet. Secretary Shaw's name was at first greeted with generous applause, which was followed by the hisses.

Secretary Shaw occupied a box with Mr. Perkins, the candidate for Governor. The hissing was started by delegates from Mr. Shaw's Congressional district. He was plainly hurt, but refused to discuss the incident.

President Not to Go West This Fall.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—President Roosevelt, in a letter to Senator Cullom, says that there is no truth in the report that he is to make a Western trip this Fall. He also says that it will be impossible for him to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new County Building here in September.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

TAXES OF THE RICH PUT UP.

Assessment Rolls Near Tarrytown and Ardsley Radically Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Aug. 1.—The wealthy residents of the town of Greenburg have been hard hit by the new assessment roll filed to-day. Greenburg is the home of the Goulds, Barbers, Villards, McCombs, Sterns, Eastmans, and others. It is said to be the wealthiest township of its size in the State. The roll just filed shows a valuation of about $34,000,000, or an increase of nearly $4,000,000 over last year.

Among those affected by the new roll is Miss Helen Miller Gould, who is now the largest taxpayer in the town, paying taxes on $1,500,000 of personal estate. Her Summer home, Lyndhurst, has been increased from $300,000 to $350,000, and other property of hers has been raised $25,000. Many are opposed to this increase, as Miss Gould has always been a big taxpayer, and has not fought her personal assessment.

Here are some of the other assessments which have been increased:

The Ellen Barker estate, $150,000 to $175,000; Clara R. Bacon, $20,000 to $25,000; Mrs. W. L. Bull, $55,000 to $60,000; G. Berolsheimer, $65,000 to $75,000; Emma L. Chadwick, $31,000 to $40,000; Maria H. Crane, $35,000 to $45,000; P. C. Costello, $95,000 to $30,000; Jennie P. Childs, (Gen. Samuel Mills,) $70,000 to $80,000; Amos Clark, $165,000 to $195,000; Julian F. Detmar, $50,000 to $60,000; John Danielsons, $70,000 to $85,000; Ashbel P. Fitch estate, $22,000 to $30,000; Julia C. L. Grant, $30,000 to $35,000; Cornelia W. Hall, $40,000 to $50,000; Fanny A. Hopkins, $70,000 to $80,000; Thomas M. King, $33,000 to $45,000; Mary Lewis, $195,000 to $215,000; F. E. Lewis, $70,000 to $80,000; Clara M. Legg, $125,000 to $150,000; Isaac N. Seligman, $30,0000 to $40,000; Gen. Howard Carroll, $100,000 to $125,000; Daniel G. Reid, $175,000 to $200,000; Isaac L. Stern, $150,000 to $200,000; Louis Stern, $260,000 to $275,000; Mr. Warburg, $175,000 to $200,000.

All the property in the neighborhood of the Ardsley colony, which is composed of the Villards, Barbers, Edwin Gould, the McVickars, the Ardsley Club, Philip Schuyler, Dr. George F. Shrady, W. Usler Parsons, and others, is assessed at $10,000 an acre. All of this is an increase over last year. There is no doubt that there will be a strong protest on grievance day.

CATHOLICS DISCUSS DIVORCE.

Federation of Societies Declares for Separation in Extreme Cases.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—At this morning's session of the American Federation of Catholic Societies a resolution was adopted defining the position of the federation on the question of divorce. It recommends the enactment of laws granting a separation or limited divorce in those States which have no such laws. In States which grant absolute divorces the federation asks that the applicant be allowed to ask only for a limited divorce on grounds under which an absolute divorce is now granted. Limited divorces in extreme cases are recommended.

The resolution states that as Catholics the delegates are opposed to all forms of absolute divorce. Catholics, the resolution says, should try to educate those without the Church to the doctrine that under no circumstances should parties to a lawful marriage be allowed to remarry within the lifetime of either. Gratification is expressed at the signs of "an aroused sentiment" upon the subject, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, at whose instance the Divorce Congress was held, is commended.

LETTER CARRIER BITTEN.

Had to Fight a Mongrel Dog and Her Puppies on His Rounds.

William Freund, 32 years old, a letter carrier attached to the sub-station in East Twelfth Street, who lives at 266 First Avenue, was delivering mail on East Fifteenth Street, near Avenue A, yesterday, when he was attacked by a large black-and-white mongrel dog, which bit him in the left leg. The animal had three puppies beside it.

Freund used his heavy mail bag in an endeavor to drive the dog away. The letters it contained were scattered about the street, and it is feared some of them were lost.

George Ralston of Okema, Indian Territory, a stock and cotton broker, went to Freund's assistance. Seising the dog by the throat, Ralston forced it to let go of Freund's leg. He held the animal while Patrolman Adams of the East Twenty-second Street Station tied it up.

Dr. Lindsey of Bellevue Hospital was summoned and cauterized four wounds in Freund's left leg and three on the right leg. He then sent the injured man to his home.

CURRENT TO GUARD A JAIL.

Electric Wires Strung on New Brunswick Prison's Roof.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 1.—The next man who tries to cut his way to liberty through the roof of the Middlesex County jail will get a severe electric shock. It will not be heavy enough to kill him, but it will prevent him from avoiding the Sheriff's hospitality by that route.

Warden Charles Rogers is said to have originated the plan. A pole is being erected in the jail yard from which an electric arc light will be suspended. The wires supplying the arc light will run from the interior of the jail to the roof, where they will be connected to a network of wires covering the entire top. If a prisoner tries to cut through the roof of his cell he will cut through a wire before he makes a hole big enough for his body to pass through. It is figured that it will be cheaper to repair the wire than to put big patches on the roof and spend a lot of money chasing prisoners.

ZION CITY IGNORES DOWIE.

He Is Not Mentioned When Voliva Is Nominated for Overseer.

ZION CITY, Ill., Aug. 1.—At a meeting in the Tabernacle last night called for the purpose of choosing candidates for General Overseer the name of Wilbur Glen Voliva was the only one presented.

A standing vote showed that 1,310 were in favor of Voliva's election. The name of John Alexander Dowie was not mentioned. The meeting was called in accordance with Judge Landis's recent order.

Senator Edgar T. Brackett Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—Senator Edgar T. Brackett was taken ill at his law office in the Town Hall building at noon to-day, and is to-night confined to his room at his home, 605 North Broadway, and has denied himself to all callers. Dr. D. C. Moriarty, the attending physician, says that the Senator is not in a serious condition.

PRISONER SAYS HE IS LORD SHOLTO DOUGLAS

Not the American "Lord Douglass" Wanted for Bigamy.

ARRESTED UP IN MAINE

Portland Police Act on Request of Asheville Authorities, but Think Mistake Has Been Made.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 1.—Instead of having in custody, as they at first supposed, an American bigamist known as "Lord Douglass," who is wanted by the authorities of many States, the Portland police, it is thought, have detained Lord Sholto George Douglas, son of the eighth Marquis of Queensberry and eldest brother of the present Marquis.

Several days ago a Portland detective was requested by the police of Asheville, N. C., to arrest a man who rented a cottage on the shore of Sebago Lake in May. The officer went to the lake yesterday and detained a man known at the lake resorts as S. G. Douglas. The Asheville police were notified of the detention of the man, but the local authorities suspected from the first that a mistake had been made, and they refrained from making public the occurrence.

The suspect took his arrest humorously, and told the officer who called on him that he was Lord Sholto George Douglas. With him were two persons, who, he said, were Lady Douglas and their son. So convincing was his story that the local police notified Asheville officers to-day that in their opinion the man was what he claimed to be, and they advised them to order his release.

A firm of bankers in Portland stated to-day that the man detained at Sebago was really Lord Sholto Douglas. They said he brought letters of credit from a London banking house and that a number of drafts which he presented were honored by the London institution. The police say that the description of the bigamist, beyond a slight resemblance, does not correspond to that of the Englishman. Lord Sholto is 34 years of age, while the American "Lord Douglass" is about 45, according to the description sent out by the police of several cities.

The suspect says that he was with his family in England from November, 1904, until last May, whereas the crimes of the American were committed mostly last year. To-night the police sent a cablegram to Scotland Yard, London, asking if the detectives there can verify his statement. If the reply, which is expected to-morrow, is favorable to the man under detention, he will be released, regardless of the telegrams received from Asheville.

The prisoner explains that the health of his wife had not been good, and that he decided to come to Maine for the Summer. They selected a cottage on the shore of Sebago Lake, so that they might have seclusion, and in order to avoid publicity they were known as Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Douglas.

Lord Sholto Douglas was formerly a Lieutenant in the Fourth Battalion of the Northamptonshire regiment. In 1895 he married Miss Loretta Mooney, and for several years resided in Bakersfield, Cal.

PASTOR'S SON MISSING.

Young Campbell Believed to be a Victim of Thugs—Had $950.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 1.—Warren Howland Campbell, a son of the Rev. Alan D. Campbell, pastor of the Suydam Street Reformed Church, this city, and a grandson of the late William Campbell, President of Rutgers College, has been missing since Saturday morning. He had $950 in his possession, and it is feared he has been attacked by thugs.

The young man had been employed by the Concrete Steel Company of 29 Broadway, New York, and was one of their trusted employes. On Saturday he left the company's office with $950 to go to Tompkinsville, S. I., where the company is building a garage. The money was to pay off the men at work there. Mr. Campbell was accustomed to make such trips weekly for the company. He had to pass through a tough district. He is 20 years old.

WANT MORE BRONX TRANSIT.

Taxpayers Say the Board Has Neglected the Centre of the Borough.

Three hundred members of the Allied Taxpayers' Associations of the Bronx met last evening in the Bedford Park Casino, at Webster Avenue and 200th Street, and protested against some of the plans of the Rapid Transit Board to extend the rapid transit system in that borough.

Most of the speakers agreed that the plans determined on by the board were deficient in that they provided for better transit facilities only in the extreme eastern and western portions of the borough, while neglecting the central and most densely populated part. A resolution was adopted calling for a reconsideration of the action of the board in denying permission to the Interborough Rapid Transit Railway Company to third-track the Third Avenue elevated line.

Philip McKinley, President of the Bedford Park Taxpayers' Association, presided. He said that the meeting was not held in the interests of any particular person or corporation.

ELLYSON AGAINST HEARST.

Says He Cannot Get Nomination for President, Even as Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 1.—Lieut. Gov. J. Taylor Ellyson, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee and a member of the National Democratic Committee, has started a movement to have a Southern man become the Democratic candidate for President.

Of W. R. Hearst, Mr. Ellyson said to-day:

"I do not believe the people of this country care to put in the White House a man of Hearst's type. He will never capture the Democratic Presidential nomination, even though he be elected Governor of New York."

Mr. Ellyson advises that the Southern newspapers work up a sentiment for a Southern man to lead the Democrats.

Ginger Champagne—Equitable—Extra Dry. Charles, A. M. & C. Co., P. & T., Wines.—Adv.

AUGUST BELMONT, JR., HURT.

Thrown from His Polo Pony in a Game at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—August Belmont, Jr., of New York, who has a cottage at the United States Hotel, was thrown from his pony yesterday afternoon while participating in a practice game on the field of the Saratoga Polo Association, of which he is a member.

He was painfully hurt, but escaped any fractures. He is still confined to his cottage.

A POINT FOR COUNT BONI.

Gets Custody of Children for Part of Time Before Hearing of Case.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Judge of the Court which is to hear the case of the Countess Boni de Castellane against her husband for divorce, has granted a petition of the Count for the custody of his children during a certain portion of the Court's vacation.

For the remainder of this vacation the custody of the children is granted to the Countess.

GIRL SWIMS CAYUGA LAKE.

Miss Becker of Cornell Covers Mile and a Half in 1 Hour 15 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Cornell has developed a second woman swimmer of unusual ability in the person of Miss Dorothy Becker, a student in the Summer school. Followed by four girls in a row-boat Miss Becker on Friday swam across Cayuga Lake, a distance of a mile and a half, in an hour and a quarter.

Miss Nora Stanton Blatch, the first woman to obtain the civil engineering degree from Cornell, is the only other girl who has accomplished the feat of swimming the lake. Two years ago she crossed from shore to shore in an hour and a half.

BAMBOO GROVE ADRIFT.

Sighted in Midocean Looking as If One Might Sit Under the Trees.

Slowly working its way north in the western edge of the Gulf Stream is a group of twelve bamboo trees. The trees were sighted early on Tuesday morning by the Clyde liner Arapahoe, and the officers told about it when the liner got in yesterday from Jacksonville. She passed the bamboo grove about twenty miles southwest of the Diamond Shoals Lightship, off the coast of North Carolina.

The officers of the Arapahoe said that the trees were standing upright in the water, their height above the water varying all the way from 10 to 20 feet. The foliage is still on the branches, and the trees look exactly as if they were growing out of the ground instead of the ocean. The trees looked like the West Indian variety of bamboo.

NEW YORK WOMAN'S PLUCK.

Tries with One-Armed Man to Save Drowning Boy—Crowd Looks On.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Mrs. E. W. Allison, wife of Dr. E. W. Allison of New York, made a plucky attempt to save a boy from drowning here to-day. Hundreds of persons saw the attempt, but nobody made an effort to help.

Mrs. Allison was at the Goodrich Line pier buying a ticket when she heard that a boy had fallen into the water from the steamboat Christopher Columbus. Throwing off her outer skirt, the woman unlaced her shoes, tore off her hat, and plunged into the water.

A one-armed man jumped in then, but they were too late to save the boy. He had already gone down the third time. When his body was recovered Mrs. Allison tried without avail to bring him back to life.

BULLDOG B ES C. M. COLLIER

Attacks Him as He Steps Into Auto—Forty Wounds Cauterized.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 1.—C. Miles Collier, an artist, of New York, was bitten by a pet bulldog yesterday and now he is under medical treatment at East Gloucester. Apparently without provocation the dog attacked Mr. Collier as he was about to step into his automobile. Before it was beaten off the animal, which was in the automobile, had severely bitten its master on the arms and legs.

Mr. Collier was taken to a drug store where he received immediate treatment from a local doctor, who cauterized forty distinct wounds.

The dog, a valuable English bull, has been sent to New York. There veterinaries will make tests in search of rabies.

Mr. Collier is occupying a cottage at East Gloucester with his family.

SUE AUTOIST FOR $20,000.

Mr. Sproul and Mrs. Fisher Want Damages for Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Thomas Mould, a merchant of Goshen, Orange County, is being used for $20,000 damages for personal injury by J. M. Sproul and Mrs. Joseph Fisher of New Hampton, whose horse was frightened, with the result that they were thrown from their buggy, Mrs. Fisher having both arms broken and Mr. Sproul, who is 70 years old, being seriously bruised.

The victims of the accident say that the automobilist left them lying in the road to shift for themselves. Mr. Mould avers he did not frighten the horse or see the injured couple.

WILSON PLANS SURPRISES.

Will Inspect More Packing Houses, but Won't Tell Where They Are.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Secretary Wilson left here to-day to surprise several slaughtering and packing firms in the East with visits of inspection.

At the Department of Agriculture it was not disclosed which cities he would visit. To do so, it was said, would defeat the object he has in view. The Secretary gave instructions that the answer to all inquiries regarding him should be that he had gone away and it was not known when he would return.

Railroad 14,000 Feet High Opened.

DENVER, Aug. 1.—The Argentine Central Railroad, from Silver Plume, on the Colorado & Southern Railroad, to the Summit of Mount McClellan, on Gray's Peak, was opened for traffic to-day. The road reaches a point 14,000 feet above the sea level. It is the highest traction road in the world except the Peruvian Central, in the Andes.

SHIPS BOMBARD SVEABORG FORTS

Rumor in Helsingfors that the Mutineers Have Surrendered.

FLEET'S LOYALTY SUSPECTED

St. Petersburg Gets Reports That the Crews of Four Vessels Have Rebelled.

VIBORG, Aug. 1.—It is reported here that the Russian flotilla stationed at Hango, Finland, has mutinied, imprisoned the officers, and sailed to the assistance of the mutineers at Sveaborg.

HELSINGFORS, Thursday, Aug. 2, 12:30 A. M.—It was rumored at a late hour last night that all the Sveaborg mutineers had surrendered. The rumor was brought over to Helsingfors by the Postmaster at Sveaborg. It is impossible to confirm it.

At about 7 o'clock last evening the battleship Slava and a cruiser arrived and began to bombard the mutineers at a distance of fifty cable lengths. The mutineers replied, but their shots seemed to fall short. The firing ceased at 9 P. M. and boats were then seen leaving the islands with wounded. It was rumored some time afterward that the Revolutionists on one island had raised the white flag. This rumor was apparently correct.

The fire from the warships has seriously damaged the fortifications. The mutineers are said to declare that the Slava was struck several times by their fire.

The mutineers have failed in their efforts to obtain provisions.

Last evening the Strike Committee declared a general strike, to begin at 7 o'clock, having received an intimation that otherwise Helsingfors would be bombarded. Up to midnight, however, there were no evidences of this strike.

The fight between the mutineers and the loyal troops was waged during most of Tuesday night. The cannonade was heavy, the firing of the guns furnishing an awe-inspiring spectacle to the thousands lining points of vantage on Observatory Hill. The loyal minority seemed to command the forts on Nicholai Island, which were engaged in a duel with the formidable masked batteries on Sandhamm. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning they were still exchanging broadsides at ten-minute intervals.

At noon heavy cannonading again began and lasted during the entire afternoon. The smoke from burning buildings was visible here. During the afternoon a rain of shrapnel was poured into the sea in the vicinity of Lonnan Island, where a cruiser was stationed.

Rebels' Powder Magazine Explodes.

Late in the afternoon the powder magazine in the possession of the insurgents exploded.

In the afternoon a boat put out from Sveaborg and was bombarded. The occupants, who were members of the "Red Guard," were taken into custody.

The telegraph building here has been ruined and the barracks and cathedral have been badly damaged by the fire of the 11-inch guns.

The casualties transported to Helsingfors number less than fifty, of whom fifteen are dead. The number killed and wounded in Sveaborg is not ascertainable.

There was a panic all day Tuesday among the Summer residents on the islands of the archipelago, owing to the fall of stray bullets and shells, which caused a number of casualties, both on the islands and in the city. A man sitting on the veranda of the Yacht Club was mortally wounded and a servant girl was killed.

Order has been restored at Skatudden, where 110 sailors and 11 civilians were disarmed.

The damage to the branch railway line to Viborg was repaired yesterday and troops began pouring into Helsingfors.

Regular traffic has been resumed with St. Petersburg, the railroad bridge between Riihimaki and Ryttylae, which was blown up by members of the "Red Guard," having been repaired. Prior to the blowing up of the bridge members of the "Red Guard" seized the Fredericksburg station and stopped the St. Petersburg mail train.

The town was comparatively quiet yesterday, but some excitement was caused by the arrest of several members of the "Red Guard" and other Revolutionists. The Diet at a sitting late Tuesday night issued an earnest warning to the population to abstain from participation in acts which might possibly gravely affect the whole country.

Copies of the Viborg manifesto of the outlawed Parliament are being distributed among the Cossacks, who quietly put them in their pockets. For more than a week Russian Revolutionists have been working among the troops, distributing manifestoes. It is reported that on Sunday 1,500 soldiers took an oath to fight on the side of the people.

The Sveaborg mutiny first broke out on Monday in a sapper battalion, which had been disarmed in the fortress. The artillery joined in the revolt, and together the mutineers took possession of the fort. The commander of the fortress appealed personally to the men, but his words were unheeded. The mutiny speedily assumed an aggressive character. The commander of the sapper battalion was fired upon by his men and wounded. He was then stoned to death and thrown into the sea.

A midshipman named Delivron, attached to one of the torpedo boat destroyers, landed, and hauled down the red flag from Skatudden Fortress while the mutineers were firing on him. He received four

bullets in the breast and died in a hospital on Tuesday night.

Cutting of Communications Feared.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Aug. 2.—The General Telegraph Office of St. Petersburg and the surrounding buildings were occupied by detachments of Guards just before midnight. The authorities evidently fear a general attempt to cut communication between the capital and the interior.

St. Petersburg is anxiously awaiting news of the outcome of yesterday's battle between the mutineers and the Government forces at Sveaborg. No definite information has been received here, owing to the damage done to the land telegraph wires. The advices received by the Government by wireless telegraphy have not been divulged.

The utmost importance is attached to the conduct of the fleet. According to semi-official intimation the crews of the vessels are still under the control of their officers, but other advices are that portions of the crews have been confined below decks for fear of mutiny. The squadron hurriedly started from Reval for Helsingfors upon the receipt of the news of the mutiny at Sveaborg consisted of a battleship and three cruisers.

A rumor was in circulation here last night that four of the ships of the Baltic Squadron were in complete mutiny and roaming at large in the Gulf of Finland, and that the Commandant at Kronstadt had been notified to be prepared for an attack by these vessels. The following telegram from the commander of a fortress is said to have been received:

"The entire crews of four warships have mutinied."

Other dispatches received yesterday spoke of the crews of the torpedo boat destroyers and other ships at Helsingfors as revolting, while one dispatch said:

"For a time, with a portion of the crews locked below decks, the loyal members of the crews fired upon the mutineers."

It is worthy of note that a dispatch to an official agency from Helsingfors announcing the arrival of the fleet off Sveaborg, and the fact that it opened fire, does not mention what it opened fire against.

Vice Admiral Birileff, the Minister of Marine, has presumably gone to Helsingfors on the schoolship Asia to assume personal command of the fleet, as it now develops that the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, the Emperor's brother-in-law, is not with the fleet, as previously reported, but at Gatchina with the Empress Dowager.

The most intense anxiety prevails with regard to a possible uprising at Kronstadt and the gradual spread of the revolt through the entire naval establishment. There is little doubt that the revolt of the garrison of the "Gibraltar on the Baltic" was a premature attempt to execute a widespread military conspiracy, which involved the seizing of the fortresses of Sveaborg, Kronstadt, and Sevastopol as bases for the revolting Black Sea and Baltic fleets.

A personal visit by a correspondent of The Associated Press to Kronstadt, however, shows that the authorities there received timely warning of the events at Sveaborg and nipped a possible revolt in the bud. They had the situation well in hand on Tuesday night, and quietly placed detachments of infantry at the doors of the marine barracks and removed the carbines from the racks in the buildings. At the same time the breechblocks of the guns on board some of the warships were removed, while detachments of troops were sent on board other ships.

Sailors at Kronstadt Prisoners.

Yesterday morning the 1,500 sailors composing the Seventh Equipage, quartered at Kronstadt, whose loyalty had been suspected, found themselves prisoners. The correspondent saw them looking out of the windows of their barracks, but unable to communicate with the outside. The streets of Kronstadt were swarming with troops of the loyal Guard regiments and the newly arrived men of the Twenty-fourth Division, who were apparently overawing the disaffected elements.

The commandant at Kronstadt ordered the confiscation of newspapers from St. Petersburg in order to prevent the news of the outbreak at Sveaborg from reaching the islanders. This measure was fairly successful.

A group of agitators who went over to Kronstadt in the same boat as the correspondent of The Associated Press attempted to hold meetings and communicate news of the events at Sveaborg. They were dispersed, however, and fled before the leveled rifles of the soldiers.

The offices of the Navy Department at Kronstadt were besieged by the wives and relatives of officers on board the ships at Helsingfors, frantic over the reports that the crews had risen and killed their superiors.

As the correspondent was crossing from Kronstadt to Oranienbaum he saw the imperial yacht Polar Star lying with steam up at the pier below the imperial residence at Peterhof.

Both telegraph and telephone communication with Kronstadt was cut on Tuesday night, but telephone communication was restored yesterday afternoon.

Thus far no troops have been sent to Finland from Russia proper, but Gen. Saltza, the commander of the military forces in Finland, has been authorized to draw on all the garrisons in Finland if necessary. There are about 40,000 Russian troops in the Grand Duchy.

The Government's dismay over the situation is increased by the bad news from the interior. The strikes are spreading rapidly. The whole of the Donets Basin, the centre of the mining and smelting industry, is in the grip of the strikers, 20,000 walking out at Uzovka on Tuesday night.

From the Viceroy of the Caucasus comes news that the garrison of Deshiagar, commanding the famous Iron Gate at Derbent, received the news of the dissolution of Parliament by rising, killing their commanding officer, installing themselves in complete control of the city, and placing their sentinels before the post, telegraph, and other Government buildings.

The revolutionists are wildly jubilant. Although the mutiny at Sveaborg was unexpected they instantly decided that they must take advantage of it and try immediately to precipitate the general engagement between the Government and the people for which they have been preparing. They express the greatest confidence that the military supports of the Government will break where they are least expected to do so, and that the Government will find, when the test comes, the army divided against itself and units supposed to be loyal fighting on the side of the people. The Workmen's Councils here and at Moscow have already issued warnings to the workmen's organizations throughout the country to hold themselves in readiness to strike, and the Revolutionary Military Committee is acting with energy. The revolutionists declare that the crews of the warships at St. Petersburg are ready, and that if the Kronstadt squadron mutinies all the ships in the Baltic will soon be in their hands. The imperial palace at Peterhof is under the guns of the Kronstadt fortress.

Capital May Be Hemmed In.

Revolutionary emissaries have been dispatched to the ports of Reval, Riga, and Libau, and if they are successful the capital will immediately be hemmed in by revolutionists.

The Rech, in an editorial, does not conceal its gratification at the quick march of events, saying:

"Before the Government could even induce a few men enjoying a measure of public confidence to countersign its promises of liberal reform the first blow has fallen, not delivered by the peasants or workmen, but by the army, whose loyalty the Premier was vaunting."

The Rech thinks that a civil war is at hand.

The Liberals in general believe that the Government will now be forced to discard all pretense of reform and that a military dictatorship is immediately ahead.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE.

Black Hundreds Plan Revenge—Herzenstein the First Victim.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—M. Herzenstein, a member of the outlawed Parliament, in which he was a prominent leader of the Constitutional Democrats, has been assassinated at his country home near Terioki, Finland.

M. Herzenstein was walking along the seashore with his wife and daughter when several shots were fired at him from an unoccupied building. M. Herzenstein was hit twice and fell dead. His daughter was wounded in the hand.

A remarkable fact is that three hours prior to the murder a telephone message from Moscow was received at a newspaper office asking for news of M. Herzenstein and saying that it was reported in Moscow that he had been assassinated.

M. Herzenstein was of Jewish descent and very wealthy. His attacks on the Minister of Finance in the lower house of Parliament attracted widespread attention. He supported the Constitutional Democratic scheme for land expropriation. He was for a long time Secretary of the Moscow Land Bank, and was a recognized authority on finance. It was in his favor that Prince Paul Dolgoroukoff resigned his candidacy for Parliament. He published a series of works on financial and agrarian questions which won for him much distinction.

M. Herzenstein's family renounced the Jewish faith and became orthodox Russians several generations ago.

The murder of M. Herzenstein has caused intense indignation among the Liberals, who are planning imposing demonstrations here and at Moscow for the funeral. In the present temper of the people these demonstrations may result in collisions and bloodshed, such as marked the burial of Prince Troubetskey. The Liberals have applied for permission to transport the body in state through St. Petersburg. This has not yet been granted.

The Constitutional Democrats ascribe the murder of Herzenstein to the "Counter-Terrorist League," otherwise known as the "Black Hundreds," which is said to intend to exact from the Liberal ranks a life for each victim of the Terrorists. Herzenstein is said to have been selected in vengeance for the death of Gen. Kosloff of the Headquarters Staff, who was murdered in the park at Peterhoff on July 14.

Two persons suspected of complicity in the murder and a gendarme of Terioki who was repeatedly seen in their company have been arrested.

Premier Stolypin proceeded by yacht yesterday to Peterhof, where he laid before the Emperor for his signature the ukases giving Count Heyden, Prince Nicholas Lvoff, and Alexander Guchkoff portfolios in the reorganized Cabinet. The announcement of the Emperor's decision is not expected before Friday, and fears are entertained that the revolt at Sveaborg will influence him unfavorably in the matter.

MOSCOW, Aug. 1.—The murder of M. Herzenstein has caused the greatest excitement and indignation here. The local committee of the Constitutional Democrats have resolved that the burial of the ex-Deputy shall be public.

On account of anticipated attacks every mail train running between Moscow and St. Petersburg will hereafter be guarded by half a company of soldiers.

A NEW JEWELRY BUILDING.

Another Tall Structure to Meet the Demand for Wholesale Offices.

Another new office building is to be added to the wholesale jewelry district. It was announced yesterday, a syndicate having acquired the old four-story buildings at 45, 47, and 49 John Street. The site includes a frontage of 75 feet on John Street and 105 feet on Dutch Street, being on the northwest corner of the two streets.

Work is to begin next May on the new building, which is to be twelve stories high, and is to have a large part of the offices especially fitted for jewelers. The buildings to be torn down are occupied cheifly by wholesale firms in the jewelry and stationery trades, which are now looking for new quarters.

To meet the increasing demand for office room in the jewelry district a twelve-story addition to the Fahys Building at 54 Maiden Lane is being built. An eleven-story addition to the Lorsch Building at 37 Maiden Lane was lately completed, as was the new sixteen-story building at Nassau and John Streets. Even with these new additions, those in the jewelry trade say that desirable offices are at a premium.

NIGHT PROWLERS SHOOT.

Bedford Park Brothers Drive Three Men Away.

Charles Patton of 2,752 Decatur Avenue, Bedford Park, was sitting up reading early yesterday morning in his home when, looking out through the open window, he saw three men slinking around as if they were up to no good. He passed through an adjoining room, whispering to his brother, whom he had awakened, and went out with a pistol to see about the three men.

He got outside the wall which surrounds the property and lay waiting for the three men to crawl back over the wall. When they did not come he jumped over the wall, landing very near them. The night prowlers closed in with Mr. Patton, and were getting ready to pummel him when Patton's brother came running down to the rescue.

The night prowlers ran away. Mr. Potton fired his pistol at them, and they replied in kind. Nobody was hurt. The Patton brothers saw the three men board a Fordham Avenue car and escape.

KILLS BOY WITH ONE BLOW.

Sixteen-Year-Old Youngster Strikes Companion Down and Flees.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—While loitering on one of the corners in the southern section of the city to-night with a crowd of companions, Thomas Barber, 16 years old, struck Hugo Bonzer, three years his junior, on the temple with his fist. Bonzer fell to the ground and died three hours later.

The boys were apparently good friends, and there was not the slightest provocation for the blow. Immediately after the assault Barber escaped, and has not yet been captured. Among the boys on the corner was a younger brother of Bonzer, who, like his companions, is at a loss to account for Barber's action.

Woman Gone—So Was $200 Ring.

Frances Seager of Greenwich, Conn., appeared in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night to complain that she had lost a $200 diamond ring in the lavatory of a Broadway department store. She said she had put the ring on the side of the washstand, and that a well-dressed woman had washed her hands in the adjoining basin. When Miss Seager looked up the ring and the woman had disappeared.

PARTY GRIP IN ULSTER TOO STRONG FOR HEARST

His Organization Is Weak and Will Not Win Delegates.

SUPPORTERS ARE SCATTERED

They Are Not Active Political Workers, but Voters Who Will Protest Against Bossism and Odell's Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 1.—William R. Hearst is not going to get the delegates from Ulster County, apparently, but he is going to get votes here. He might get the delegates if he had any sort of an organization, or if the other side did not have such a grip. But his Independence League does not amount to anything so far as getting him votes in the primaries is concerned, and the conservative element has too strong a hold on the party machinery to be easily dislodged.

There is a lot of Hearst sentiment, but it is mostly among men who do not figure much in contests for the control of the primaries. It is among men who do not bother with politics a great deal, but who go out on election day and vote. This sentiment seems to be restricted to workingmen. There is not much said about it, but it manifests itself in various ways.

For instance, in some of the factories in Ulster County there are many employes who have been accustomed on election day to give their services to the party they belong to, and to do it without charging compensation. The heads of these factories, who are not Hearst men by any means, report that their men say they are not going to give their services this year because they are for Hearst. This includes Republicans and Democrats alike. A Hearst meeting was held here recently, which was attended by fifty-one men. Fifty of these were workingmen, and they were chiefly men not much given to politics.

The Independence League has nothing to do with all this. If it amounts everywhere to what it does in Ulster, Hearst has bought a gold brick in organizing at all, except so far as it may serve his personal ends and furnish a shadowy organization to give him a nomination. The real Hearst voters do not belong to the league and give it a wide berth. It is largely made up of men who need the money. They have not received any yet, but have healthy hopes.

Independence League Weak.

These leagues have been organized in the different counties of the State by sending Hearst's employes into various counties to beat the tomtom and start an organization. After the tomtom had been beaten and some names secured, the Hearst missionary would go on to the next county. In this county the agent got little into his organization but riff-raff. It is believed here that the character of the organization amounts to but little in Hearst's plans, but that any bunch of names is good enough for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to nominate him. It is not believed that Hearst's managers expect the league to do much in the way of producing votes at the polls. He will get them just the same—not from the pay roll of the league, but from the silent and the discontented voters.

A short time ago the league announced that it had increased its membership from 300 to 600 in this county. The members now assert that they have 900 on the rolls, but as a matter of fact they have only about the 300 they started with.

"The assertion that they have 600 members is interesting," said an old-time Democrat to-day. Six hundred is a number that has a history in Ulster County. When the Greenback wave swept over the country, Ulster County contributed about 600 votes. Henry George got about 600 when he ran for Secretary of State. John Kelly got the same when he was independent candidate for Governor in 1879. You can always count on Ulster to contribute 600 votes, and no more, to every political craze."

It may be different this time, though. There is a good deal of discontent, but no more enthusiasm for Hearst personally here than in Orange County, and the votes he gets will not be cast for him, but against somebody else. They will not be votes to reward, but to punish. There is a sentiment against bosses, machines, and 'high finance,' and, without the least enthusiasm for Hearst, votes will be cast for him because there is no one else to cast for them."

Vote by Rule of Exclusion.

"It is just as it was in New York last year," said a Kingston Democrat. "Many of my Republican friends in that city told me they voted for Hearst, frankly confessing that they did not think much of him personally.

"I said to one of them, 'You were foolish. You could have elected Ivins if you had voted for him with the others who bolted.'

"'But,' he said, 'that was just what we didn't want to do. We wanted to beat Ivins.'

"'Then why did you not vote for McClellan?' I asked.

"'Because we wanted to beat him, too,' he replied, 'and who was there to vote for but Hearst, whatever we think of him personally?'"

That appears to be it. Hearst will get the punitive vote in Ulster County, as elsewhere. Those who intend to vote for him do not expect him to do anything to remedy the conditions of which they complain and the argument that he cannot improve things is wasted on them. They know that and will vote for him just the same to utter their protest. It is a vote of protest, not of reform.

He will get the votes not only of men who are disgruntled with "high finance" and bossism, but of men who have other causes for protest. For instance, it is likely that if Gov. Higgins is not nominated, Hearst will get the votes of quite a number of Republicans who like Higgins and are thoroughly disgusted with Odell. The Governor is popular in Ulster County. The election of delegates does not show it, but that is because of Hasbrouck's very admirable grip on the organization, and even with that the delegation is closely divided.

Complaints Against Odell.

The complaint against Odell here is the same as it is elsewhere, even in his home county—his iron methods and brutal bossism. Platt, who reigned so long, described himself truthfully as an "Easy Boss." The contrast of his methods with the knockdown and dragout methods of his successor disgusted many Republicans, and now they would rather vote for Hearst than see Odell back on the throne. Odell alienated some Ulster County people even by granting them favors—he did it so offensively. The comparative graciousness of Higgins and the less autocratic character of his Governorship were received gratefully.

Hearst has not been so fortunate here as in Orange County in the character of the men who are aiding his movement within the Democratic Party. The only Kingston man of any particular standing who is supporting him is the State Committeeman, ex-Sheriff Ira M. Black. He will presumably support Hearst only as a regular Democratic candidate. He is reported to be in a receptive mood as to some comfortable office.

In the Independence League movement the only man of note is ex-Mayor Morris Block, who was Kingston's Chief Executive for three terms, and was defeated last year. The Republicans, however, are having a good deal of fun with the Democrats over the fact that Dr. Chandler A. Oaks and Dr. W. C. Seabring are in the movement. They are the two spellbinders who were sent to Indiana in 1904 to carry that State for Parker. The Democrats are being chaffed about the indication that even the Parker men are for Hearst. The fact is, however, that the two spellbinders were sent to Indiana because they were considered strong Bryan men, and the Bryan people in that State were worrying the National Committee, with good reason, as the election proved.

Money or the hope of money is all that holds the Hearst organization together. If the same could be said of the unorganized Hearst voters the county would be safe, but it cannot.

"What in the world do they want?" said one Democrat.

"They want to smash the machines," replied another.

"If that's it," rejoined the first, "they ought to vote the Democratic ticket, for we haven't a machine, or even the shadow, skeleton, wreck, or corpse of one in New York State."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN BUFFALO ON SEPT. 25

Continued from Page 1.

place for the convention. As a matter of fact, it was said on authority that Mr. Murphy could muster only seven votes in the committee, and came out for Buffalo to make it appear that it was a part of his programme.

Mr. Murphy's position in the committee has not changed since Tuesday night, when he struggled with Senator McCarren until long after midnight in an effort to get his aid to put through the deal which had been made with Mr. Conners to make the latter Chairman of the committee, and to get Cord Meyer to get out. Mr. Meyer has said that he does not want the place, but he promised the regulars that he would stick by them, and he did. Senator McCarren remained firm that Mr. Conners must not be Chairman, and Mr. Murphy tried his powers of persuasion along the same lines again yesterday, but without result.

After that failure Mr. Murphy came out with a brand new proposal yesterday, to make ex-Borough President Cassidy of Queens Chairman of the committee. This was ridiculed by the men to whom it was proposed and its poor policy pointed out. Murphy insisted that as leader of Tammany Hall he should not be ignored and his position made light of, so he was allowed to name the two successors on the committee to Dunn and Keahon. He choose Maurice Featherson to succeed Dunn and P. J. Ryder, who was bowled out of his leadership in the Third through the apportionment, to succeed Keahon.

Mr. Murphy labored with Cord Meyer again yesterday, although it was quite evident that he would not succeed. At last Mr. Meyer, according to some of his friends who were present, said:

"Why should I get out now and help you to select a Hearst man as head of the committee? Such a happening could easily be construed to mean that Hearst was in control of the committee, which is far from the fact. My friends up the State are opposed to Hearst and to turning over the party organization to him at this time. I mean to stick by my friends."

Then Mr. Murphy gave up.

The presence of Congressman Sulzer at the conclaves on Tuesday night and yesterday gave rise to the rumor that he is to be boomed as the Democratic candidate for Governor, with John N. Carlisle of Watertown as a running mate. There were many who looked with favor on the suggestion, and it was admitted that Mr. Sulzer could knock the bottom out of the Hearst boom if any man could. Mr. Sulzer, however, did not take the suggestion very well.

"I am not mixing in state politics," he said. "I expect I shall have a hard time enough to get back to Congress from my district."

One of the members of the committee when asked concerning the Hearst situation and the significance of the selection of Buffalo, said:

"We'll knock the Hearst pretensions out right in what he considers his own stronghold, and it would be a good piece of politics to do just that thing. That's one of the reasons I favored Buffalo. How can the Hearst men figure any victory out of getting Buffalo as the convention city? If Hearst had any strength in the committee do you not think that he would have pushed it to the limit and demonstrated where his hold lay? He wanted Conners for State Chairman. If he had had the committee with him he could have turned Meyer out and put Conners in. I don't think any one will be so foolish as to claim that if Hearst could have done this he would have hesitated. As an old time Democrat it hurts me to hear all this talk about Hearst as the nominee of the Democratic Party. It's out of the question that he can be chosen, particularly as before our convention meets he will be the candidate of another organization whose plan of campaign is to attack the Democratic Party."

At the Republican State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel it was said yesterday that there was strong probability that the Republican convention would be held in Saratoga on the same date as the Democratic convention. There has been some talk of Sept. 25 among the Republicans, and State Chairman Odell said on Monday that it could not be before that date and that Sept. 25 was likely to be selected. Senator Platt has said, however, that he favored holding the party convention after the Democrats had got through, and that may mean that the Republicans will convene in Saratoga on Oct. 2. There would then be less than five weeks of a campaign.

STRETCHER STRIKE BROKEN.

New Men Hired in Place of Bearers Who Quit Work at Bellevue.

The stretcher bearers in Bellevue Hospital, who struck on Tuesday because, as one of them expressed it, "we can't stand the dictatorial ways of Receiving Clerk Andersen any longer," went to the members of the night bearers at the hospital last night and told them to strike, too. The night men refused to go out and returned to their work.

The hospital authorities say that if the strikers come to the hospital to-day they will find twelve new men in their places. The hospital authorities say that the strike, so far as they are concerned, is over.

NEW RULES FOR GARAGES.

The Explosives Commission Submits Amendments to Prevent Fire.

The Municipal Explosives Commission sent a communication to Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday concerning some amendments to the ordinances in regard to garages where gasoline is kept and stored.

Among the chief features of the proposed amendments are the requirement of a pumphouse of no greater capacity than is necessary for the handling of the inflammable liquid and storing the safety cans; that a cement floor shall be provided; that there shall be heavy galvanized iron drip pans, and an improved iron ventilating pipe. The Acting Mayor will approve the amendments.

Smith's Democracy Questioned.

The selection of ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, as one of a committee to meet William Jennings Bryan upon his return from Europe, has aroused the ire of "The True Democracy of New Jersey," of which John Moody of Cranford is President. A circular signed by Moody and Joseph R. Buchanan, the Secretary, has been circulated throughout the State protesting against the appointment on the ground that Smith does not represent the Democracy, that he deserted Bryan in 1896 and worked against his election in 1900.

Cannot Fix Blame for Girl's Death.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 1.—A verdict of death by drowning was returned by a Coroner's jury to-night in the case of Clara Braley, the seventeen-year-old girl whose body was found in Penobscot Bay four days after she disappeared from the home of her uncle in East Belfast. The jury was unable to arrive at any other conclusion as to the manner of the girl's death.

Dry Cleaning

has done such excellent work among the wardrobes of New York and Brooklyn that nearly twice as many women are employing it to-day as there were a year ago.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.,
Established 1818. **Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.**

585 Madison Ave. | 708 " " " | 1244 " " " | Men's Clothing cleaned by us lasts twice as long.

26 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

TOWN IN FIRE PERIL FROM GAS OF A MINE

Fluid Escaping from Earth Crevices and Catching Fire.

TWO KILLED BY EXPLOSIONS

Warrior Run in Darkness, Water Mains and Houses Settling, and Inhabitants in Panic.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 1.—The town of Warrior Run, near here, is threatened with destruction as a result of a terrific explosion which occurred tonight. Gases are escaping from the Warrior Run Mine through crevices in the earth and the panic-stricken inhabitants will not have any lights in their houses for fear they may cause explosions. As a consequence the town is in total darkness.

Hundreds of men are going about with buckets dipping up water from stagnant pools to smother out the earth blazes that break out in various places. The chief fear is that some house may take fire, as in that case the entire town may be wiped out.

The explosion occurred in the Warrior Run Mine. John Shumaker, who was in the mine at the time, was instantly killed. Gases formed by the explosion began to issue through crevices above the mine. Rising into the house of John Williams, they came into contact with the light of an oil lamp, and another explosion followed.

Mary Williams, the sixteen-year-old daughter of John Williams, was in the room at the time. She had been frightened by the shaking earth and the sinking of her house, but was unwarned of any immediate danger to herself. At the explosion of the gas she was hurled all the way across the room and killed. The Williams home settled so that it is almost a complete wreck. A house adjoining it, too, was nearly destroyed.

The Warrior Run water mains also settled as a result of the explosion in the mine, and are so injured that the water supply is practically cut off. The dipping up of water from pools is a very slow process, and the workers are making little progress in their efforts.

SAGE HEIR HERE TO FIGHT.

Lawyers Agree There Is Certain to be a Contest.

Col. James H. Sage, one of the Troy nephews of Russell Sage, arrived in town last night to prepare to contest in the courts the provision in his uncle's will allowing him only $25,000. The Colonel came down from Troy with A. Welles Stump, a lawyer, who has been retained by some of the Sage legatees to look after their interests. While Col. Sage refused to be interviewed as to the course he intends to pursue to get a bigger slice of his uncle's fotune, Mr. Stump intimated that there would certainly be a contest over the will. He said that there would be very few developments in the case until Sept. 21, the date set for the probation of the will. Lawyer Stump refused to say just what arrangement he had entered into with State Senator Brackett, the attorney for the other Sage contestants; but he admitted that the trip he took to Saratoga was for the purpose of consulting Senator Brackett as to the possibility of contesting the will.

None of the other lawyers concerned in the case would talk for publication, but one of them said enough, without permitting his name to be used, to show that there would be a contest. He said that it would be based on the ground that the testator was not mentally competent to make a will at the time he executed it. The executors, he said, would bring every man of prominence in Wall Street to prove that Mr. Sage was possessed of a sound mind at the time he executed the will, and would tell about his business deals in 1901 to show that he was in full possession of his mental faculties. Mrs. Sage stayed indoors all day yesterday, at her Summer home in Lawrence. She sent word to the reporters that she begged to be excused from discussing the subject of her husband's will or her plans for the future.

Her pastor, the Rev. Robert C. Leetch of the First Presbyterian Church at Far Rockaway, said that he did not want to be quoted as saying anything about the Sage will or the Sage estate, as he knew absolutely nothing about either. In some way, he said, some of his remarks had been misunderstood, so that it made him appear in the light of spokesman for Mrs. Sage.

Col. James Henry Sage reached town in time to learn that a transcript of an up-the-State judgment had been filed against him in this county. The judgment was for $398.02 in favor of Clarence H. Bahrenburg, Henry Schutte, and Henry W. Bahrenburg. It was obtained in the Supreme Court in Troy on Feb. 5, 1895. The transcript of the judgment was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office here.

LORDS' FRIENDS LOCKED UP.

The Tenderloin Police Station Has an Attack of Peerage.

"Just telegraph Lord Dunraven and all will be fixed," said a young man, who said he was Henry Neeve, Jr., of 13 West Nineteenth Street, to the Desk Sergeant at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night. Neeve, who was arrested for disorderly conduct, said he was a solicitor employed by the Royal Caledonian Railroad of England.

A few minutes after Lord Dunraven's friend was sent below, another man, somewhat older, was brought in. He said he was Holmes Agnew of 72 West Forty-sixth Street. The Sergeant understood Mr. Agnew to say that he, too, had a Lord for a friend. Mr. Agnew went to a cell, though.

Gorham Not to Join Silversmiths.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1.—The stockholders of the Gorham Manufacturing Company agreed to-day to abandon the proposal to transfer its business to the Silversmiths' Company of New York. A resolution was adopted for the sale of the shares of stock, which the Gorham Company had purchased in other concerns, for not less than $1,627,440.

Killed by Running Upstairs.

John Finn of 2,457 Eighth Avenue, after running up the stairs to the Subway station at Manhattan Street yesterday morning, fell dead on the platform. Heart disease killed him.

The Last Call to

This Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Suits at $12.75

Formerly $22, $20, $18, $17 & $15

The oft repeated things become commonplace. We hold but two sales a year and they are important. In point of value-giving—exceptional. Affected by this reduction to $12.75 are suits of blue serge, gray cassimeres and worsteds, fancy cheviots and black Thibets.

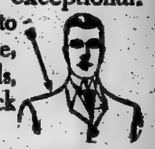

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway Houston St.

GREENPOINT MINISTER PUT OUT OF PARSONAGE

Mr. Caswell Declares He Had Made a Verbal Lease.

BABY GAVE HIM A REPRIEVE

But at Last the City Marshal Came—Somebody'll Have to Pay Some Hotel Bills.

The Rev. Lincoln Hollister Caswell, pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church in Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, was dispossessed from his parsonage at 131 Noble Street, Greenpoint, by a City Marshal yesterday afternoon. It was another chapter in the trouble which has been pending for some time between him and the former owner of the house, Louis Jurgens. Mr. Caswell, whose case protesting against the dispossess proceedings is pending in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, contends that he has a verbal lease and that his eviction is illegal.

Mr. Jurgens is a trustee of the church, and when Mr. Caswell became the pastor a few years ago he made a verbal agreement with Mr. Caswell to lease the house from year to year. Last Spring the verbal lease was renewed, and, according to Mr. Caswell, it was supposed to run until April, 1907. Mr. Jurgens had a good opportunity to sell his house to Velson E. Smith, but said nothing to Smith about a lease to Mr. Caswell. After Smith had signed a contract to purchase the house, he heard of the minister's lease. He took steps to have Mr. Caswell vacate the house on the ground that a verbal lease had no standing in law. The minister refused to vacate, so dispossess proceedings were instituted, and the case was decided against him.

The minister then went to the Appellate Division. Just before Mr. Caswell and his family were to be dispossessed the minister's wife became the mother of a daughter, and the family obtained a month's grace. Then Mr. Caswell decided not to vacate on the ground that his lease was valid, so the dispossess proceedings were started again. Mr. Caswell had until yesterday to move. He sent his family to Douglaston, L. I., for the Summer on Tuesday and put a considerable amount of his personal property in storage. He left some of his property and some property of the church in the house to be set out by a City Marshal.

Mr. Caswell remained in the house all day yesterday, waiting for the City Marshal. The official appeared late in the afternoon and carried out the court's order. After the furniture had all been put on the sidewalk Mr. Caswell walked out of the house. Later the property was taken to a storage house, while Mr. Caswell went to a hotel. He will live there pending the decision of the higher court, and will try to have Mr. Jurgens pay the bill.

DENIES PEABODY'S STORY.

Untermyer Declares His Associates Declined Nomination by the Mutual.

Answering the brief made by James McKeen, counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in opposition to the application of Col. A. M. Shook, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Judge George Gray, and Harlow N. Higinbotham to have their names stricken off the administration ticket of that company, Samuel Untermyer, as counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, has filed a supplemental brief with Justice Howard of the Supreme Court. Justice Howard heard the application in Albany last Saturday.

Mr. Untermyer's brief flatly denies that the four members of the International Policy Holders' Committee never notified the Mutual that they did not want to stand as candidates on the administration ticket, as alleged by President Peabody of the company in the answer to the original petition. Col. Shook also individually gives the lie to the Mutual's President in saying in an affidavit attached to the brief that both before and after the filing of the administration ticket he personally notified the company's principal representative in Tennessee, where he lives, that he would not stand as a candidate. It was through this representative, an agent of the Mutual, that Col. Shook was asked to serve.

Information has come to the International Committee that a plan is on foot to put in the field a lot of decoy policy holders' tickets, each containing the names of some of the International Committee members, in the hope of scattering the policy holders' vote. There is nothing in the election law to prevent this, and some move of this kind has been expected for some time on the part of either the Mutual or the New York Life.

SAYS THERE IS NO PEONAGE.

Officer of Immigration Society Found None in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 1.—Emil Lesser, President of the German Immigration Society of Alabama, returned to-night from Lockhart, Ala., where he has been investigating the charges of peonage in the camp of the Jackson Lumber Company.

Mr. Lesser will send a report to Gov. Jelks in which he will say:

"I have interviewed nearly a hundred laborers and have not found a single person who could or would make a complaint about peonage or cruel treatment. If peonage existed at Lockhart, all traces of it have been removed.

"The German Vice Consul at Pensacola, Fla., authorizes me to say officially that the statements as to complaints being made to him by Germans from these camps are absolutely false."

Gov. Gooding Renominated in Idaho.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Aug. 1.—Gov. Gooding was renominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention to-day, defeating Dr. Hugh France. William E. Borah was nominated for United States Senator, Burton Lee French for Member of Congress, and E. A. Burnett for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions adopted indorse the policy of President Roosevelt.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

used with Sozodont Liquid makes an ideal dentifrice, surpassing anything of the kind ever offered to the public. Ask your dentist.

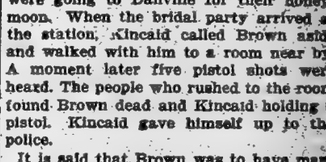

EYESTRAIN causes HEADACHE

Consult our Registered Physicians.
Glasses only if needed—$1 upward.
223 Sixth Ave., 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
217 B'way, Astor House.
1274 Broadway, 33d St.
5 Cortlandt St., Near B'way.

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Oculists and Opticians.
Established Nearly 30 Years.

"LION BRAND"

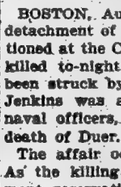

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25c
COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

HUSBAND OF AN HOUR SLAIN.

North Carolinian Shot as He Is Starting on His Honeymoon.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 1.—A telephone message from Bessemer City to-day asserted that W. M. Brown was shot and killed an hour after he had been married, by John M. Kincaid, at the station there this morning.

Brown was married at 8 o'clock to Miss Bettie Perry of Bessemer City, and they were going to Danville for their honeymoon. When the bridal party arrived at the station, Kincaid called Brown aside and walked with him to a room near by. A moment later five pistol shots were heard. The people who rushed to the room found Brown dead and Kincaid holding a pistol. Kincaid gave himself up to the police.

It is said that Brown was to have married Kincaid's sister. Both men worked in the cotton mills in Bessemer City. Kincaid has a wife and three children.

MARINE KILLED BY BLOW.

Private, Arrested by Patrol, Said to Have Been Struck by Acting Corporal.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Private Duer of the detachment of United States marines stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard was killed to-night by a blow said to have been struck by Acting Corporal Jenkins. Jenkins was afterward arrested by the naval officers, charged with causing the death of Duer.

The affair occurred in the navy yard. As the killing occurred on the Government reservation, the case was not reported to the police. The navy yard officials refused to tell the details. It was learned, however, that Duer had been drinking and was placed under arrest by a navy yard patrol of marines. While being escorted to the guard house he attempted to escape. Acting Corporal Jenkins struck Duer, it is said, and the latter dropped to the ground, dying almost immediately.

Y. M. C. A. BOAT DAMAGED.

Amazon Runs Into Sunken Dredger—Saved from Breakwater.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 1.—The schooner yacht Amazon, said to be a boat in the service of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, ran upon the sunken dredger Columbia late this afternoon at the entrance to New Harbor. The Amazon tore her port davits, a naphtha launch was torn from the decks, and her mainsail was ripped in several places. But for the timely arrival of the tug Gallison she would have pounded on the breakwater near by.

The Amazon was entering the harbor under full sail, when she suddenly dashed on the sunken dredger. A projecting pole ripped off the davits and the naphtha launch and tore the mainsail.

During the accident the man at the wheel got off his course, and the craft was about to pound on the breakers when the Gallison, under command of Capt. Cole, came to the rescue and towed her safely into the harbor. The launch belonging to the Amazon was picked up by Capt. Sands of the North Life-Saving Station.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12 Midnight—74 Stanton Street; Max Ballmer; damage slight.

9:15 A. M.—456 Willis Avenue; Anna C. John; damage, $10.

11:20 A. M.—226 and 228 West 125th Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

12 Noon—319 East 109d Street; B. Lawrence; damage slight.

12:05 P. M.—231 Madison Street; Meyer Wolfman; damage, $50.

3:35 P. M.—331 East 125th Street; Gus Krause; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—593 First Avenue; John Cassy; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—66 Washington Place; William A. Mitchel; damage, $25.

3:15 P. M.—236 East Twenty-fifth Street; James Campbell; damage unknown.

9:30 P. M.—141 Clinton Street; Emma Schiller; damage trifling.

15 P. M.—235 West Forty-seventh Street; Anna Jackson; damage, $25.

AND VOTE FOR BRYAN

Calls Nebraskan One of the Country's Purest Patriots.

THINKS SILVER ISSUE DEAD

And Believes Bryan Can Recognize Facts When He Sees Them—Favors Municipal Ownership.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1908.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—William J. Bryan has no more ardent supporter of his candidacy for President than Richard Croker. Everything that Mr. Croker can do to help him he will do. For one thing, he confidently expects to go to America in 1908 and cast his vote for Bryan.

I learn this from a New Yorker who has just made a visit to Glencairn in regard to personal matters and has given me a detailed account of Mr. Croker's attitude and convictions as a result of long conversations with him. While he is not authorized to speak for Mr. Croker, he is confident that he violates no law of hospitality in revealing for publication the substance of his conversations relating to Mr. Bryan.

"Mr. Croker," said my informant, "declared that he was out of politics and had no desire to influence the course of events. At the same time he had positive views as to the wisest course for Mr. Bryan and his friends to pursue. Mr. Bryan had recently made a tour in Ireland, Mr. Croker said, and no American ever had a warmer reception or left pleasanter recollections of his visit. Mr. Croker believes that the Irish in America will certainly give Mr. Bryan a larger vote than in his previous campaigns.

"Mr. Croker has a pronounced conviction that the silver question ought to be entirely eliminated from the campaign of 1908. He remarked forcibly that all Democrats whose views had reached him thought the same. He understands that Mr. Bryan has nothing to retract, and says that, being a man of convictions and integrity, he could not be expected to repudiate his own record. Mr. Croker thinks, however, that Mr. Bryan is quite capable of recognizing facts when he sees them, and hence knows that the silver question is dead and ought not to be revived now.

"In his opinion, Mr. Croker said, Mr. Bryan had been a much misunderstood man. He believed him one of the purest patriots the country had had since the civil war, absolutely sincere and honest, and deeply solicitous for the welfare of the poor, who, according to his judgment, had been grossly discriminated against by the laws facilitating the accumulation of great fortunes by men who had not earned them. Mr. Croker said he believed that Mr. Bryan was not ambitious for the Presidency merely to gain honor and fame for himself, but in order that some lasting good might be obtained for the common people.

"Mr. Croker was positive that desire for the Presidency would never induce Mr. Bryan to surrender his convictions on any question. He said he had never known a man in public life more sincere and incorruptible. Should he serve as President he would make a record seldom matched for vigor and sincerity. Mr. Croker told me he expected to go to New York and cast his vote for Bryan. He spoke often of the changes he would find in New York, of the new men who had come to the front, the splendid growth of the city, the friends of a lifetime who had passed away.

"That deeper nature which has made him always so loyal to his friends and has been one of the sources of his power was revealed in several references made to the thinning of the ranks of the 'Old Guard' by death. I saw no tear in his eye, but his manner was such as usually brings tears to the eyes of weaker men. Mr. Croker said he believed that as time passed Mr. Bryan would continue to hold his place as practically the only Democratic candidate talked of. He hoped that Mr. Hearst would give Mr. Bryan his support, for it would be of great value in New York, Chicago, and California. In the former campaign, said Mr. Croker, Mr. Hearst was of notable help to Mr. Bryan. His support was always loyal and true, and Mr. Croker did not doubt that it would be the same in 1908.

"The ex-Tammany leader often turned the conversation from the Presidency to municipal affairs in New York. He earnestly declared himself in favor of the municipal ownership of ferries, trolleys, telegraphs, telephones, and gas works. He believes that the reactionary talk about municipal ownership proving expensive to the city is all wrong. It is certain, he thinks, that in some cases the public would get improved service through municipal ownership.

"Mr. Croker greatly enjoys his home life. When I arrived at Glencairn I met him in the grounds in a sack coat and knickerbockers, his favorite collie at his heels. He was going about with a huge watering pot, refreshing the beds of flowers on his lawn. Everywhere within the house were vases filled with flowers grown on the place, including magnificent sweet peas and such begonias as New York never can grow. I was very sorry when the end came to my visit to one of the most notable men whom the politics of New York City ever raised to supreme power."

Byrne for Congress in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Aug. 1.—The Third District Democratic Convention to-day nominated George C. Byrne, former editor of The Charleston Gazette, for Congress without opposition.

Lords Will Pass Education Bill.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Crewe moved the second reading of the Education bill. The debate on the bill made it clear that the House had no intention of rejecting it. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Norfolk, and other Opposition peers, however, declared it must be radically amended.

New York Woman Drowned.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Anna Kauffman, 26 years old, of New York was drowned in Harris Pond last night.

Illinois Democrats Will Decline to Indorse Him for Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—William Jennings Bryan must pay for his demand that Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic National Committeeman from Illinois, be ousted from the National Committee, declare the followers of the Hopkins-Sullivan camp. They will not indorse Bryan for the Presidency, they say, at the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Peoria on Aug. 21.

Sullivan's friends expect to control the convention by more than a two-thirds vote. They declare that Millard F. Dunlap and Judge Owen P. Thompson, whom they credit with the responsibility for Bryan's anti-Sullivan letters, will not have enough delegates to make a respectable committee.

The Hopkins-Sullivan Democrats declare that they will not only block the Bryan movement in the State Convention, but will play into the hands of William R. Hearst.

LIKELY TO CHOOSE SEXTON.

Secretary of Judiciary Nominators Thinks He'll Replace Cardozo.

Charles C. Burlingham, Secretary of the Judiciary Nominators, who named a full ticket of thirteen candidates for the offices of Supreme Court Justices, Surrogate, and Judge of the Court of General Sessions some weeks ago, announced yesterday that Lawrence C. Sexton of the law firm of Wetmore & Jenner would probably be chosen to fill the Supreme Court Justice vacancy on the ticket caused by the death of Michael H. Cardozo.

As all the nominees were put on one nominating petition new petitions will have to be circulated on account of the substitution of Mr. Sexton's name. These petitions will be out in a short time.

Mr. Sexton was born in Cleveland July 26, 1859. He was graduated from Harvard in 1884, and from the Columbia Law School in 1887. Two years later he became a member of his present firm, which is well known in patent and trademark law, as well as in general practice. He is an Independent Democrat and a member and Trustee of the Reform Club.

A meeting of the subcommittee of the Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred to name candidates for the Supreme Court was held yesterday at the rooms of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, 201 Montague Street. No canvass of candidates was made, but the method of nominating was discussed.

HARTJE SLEUTHS ARRESTED.

Madine Swears That Letters Never Were in His Trunk.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—At the trial of the Hartje divorce case to-day Alma Ross, the mysterious "blonde" who kept a rooming house, swore that Augustus Hartje and Josephine Wright frequently met at her house. When the witness pointed out Hartje in the court room Hartje smiled. Several days ago he swore that he did not know Josephine Wright and never had seen her, also the Wright woman swore that she did not know Hartje.

The issue as to the disputed love letters in the Hartje divorce case was defined to-day when "Tom" Madine, the coachman who is named as the co-respondent in the case, swore that the letters which the private detectives said were taken from his trunk never were in that receptacle.

Mrs. Hartje swore that she wrote only two letters to Susie Wagner and denied telling Blanche Ash by what testimony she should give.

Detectives H. G. [illegible]ubb and John A. Anderson, who testified that they took the famous "love letters" from Madine's trunk, were arrested at the court house on information sworn out by Madine before Alderman F. M. King, charging them with entering a building with intent to commit a felony and larceny. They were later released on bail of $2,000 each, furnished by Attorney Edward Hartje, a brother of Augustus Hartje.

Just before the adjournment Fred Long, a newspaper man, was called to the stand by John Freeman of counsel for Mrs. Hartje. Long testified that Attorney Marron of Hartje's counsel told him in February of a number of letters in the possession of the Hartje lawyers. This was several months before Fisher, Hartje's brother-in-law, said he had told counsel of their existence, and four months before Madine's trunk, from which the letters were alleged to have been taken, was broken open.

Attorney Marron became angered at Long's testimony and threatened the newspaper man with violence after court adjourned. Marron is expected to go on the stand to-morrow.

MRS. BAAGOE RELEASED.

Judge in Boston Decides Brooklyn Woman Is Not Insane.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Dagmar Baagoe of Brooklyn was released from the Waverly Insane Asylum by Judge Braley of the Supreme Court to-day, evidence being offered to the effect that she was not insane.

Mrs. Baagoe is a daughter of Gen. Christensen, who was formerly a partner of J. Pierpont Morgan. Frederick Baagoe, her husband, did not appear at the hearing to-day. He is an analytical chemist and pharmacist in New York City.

Mrs. Baagoe was sent at first to an institution in Worcester, being placed there, it is said, by her husband. The fact was not known to her parents until a letter was received from her by the Danish Consul at New York. This letter, it appeared, was placed in the mails by a fellow-inmate of Mrs. Baagoe. The Christensen family at once took steps to obtain the woman's release on the ground that she was sane. The court granted the request, and she was taken to the Waverly institution.

COLLIER NERO ASHORE.

Government Boat Strikes at South Light, but May Be Floated To-day.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 1.—The Government collier Nero ran ashore to-day near South Light during a dense fog. The steamer is an English-built steel vessel of 1,900 tons with a speed of nine knots an hour and carried 4,000 tons of coal.

Her position was considered dangerous as she appeared to have struck a rock and had listed badly. At high tide this evening it was decided to leave the work of saving the vessel to a New London wrecking company. The sea traps were opened and the collier immediately filled with water. This was done to prevent the Nero from pounding on the rocks. The water will be pumped out to-morrow morning at low tide, and an effort will be made to float the steamer.

Another Hurt in Battleship Crash.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1.—Two men were injured instead of one, as first reported, in the collision between the battleships Alabama and Illinois off Brenton's Reef on Monday night. The fact became known to-day when Seaman Hanley of Syracuse, N. Y., was brought to the hospital with the bones of his left hand fractured. He was struck by a falling boat when the collision occurred. It was discovered that Seaman Corbett of Frankfort, Ky., who lost one leg by amputation as a result of the accident, also had his arm fractured. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans will convene a Board of Inquiry to investigate the collision.

Governor Respites Pekarz, Murderer.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—On the application of the Austrian Consul General in New York, Gov. Higgins to-day granted a respite to Edward Pekarz, who was to have been executed at Sing Sing next Monday. Pekarz was convicted of having killed his landlady in New York by beating her with a hammer.

Woman Drops Dead in Jersey Station.

A woman, apparently about 32 years old, fell dead in the trolley station at the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry in Jersey City at 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The only thing found on her was a pocketbook containing a slip of paper on which was written, "Mrs. M. Mueller, 421 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York."

easy claims hard to fulfill on the part of the average house.

But each year more of the fastidious in dress discover our peculiar ability to please continuously in those three essentials to customers' satisfaction.

Are you on our list?

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
Fulton & Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

ORDER LITHOGRAPHERS OUT ON STRIKE TO-DAY

Men Employed by the National Association to Quit Work.

DEMAND A 48-HOUR WEEK

Employers Say They Were Anxious to Avoid Trouble, but the Workmen Wouldn't Arbitrate.

The Executive Council of the Lithographers' International Protective Association of the United States and Canada will order a strike this morning of all the men employed in every plant in both countries where the employers are members of the National Association of employing Lithographers.

The employers have an association made up of most of the large lithographing firms, its members representing more than 75 per cent. of the trade in America. The employes' association, one of the strongest union bodies in this country and Canada, includes the artists' union, the stonegrinders' union, the pressmen, transferrers, and provers. It is affiliated with the Federation of Labor. The trouble between the employers and their men dates from July 9, when the men demanded a 48-hour instead of a 53-hour week of work.

F. A. Steckler of Rochester, N. Y., President of the N. A. E. L., said yesterday that his organization was anxious to avoid a strike, and that it had offered to arbitrate the difficulty with the employes. He said the employers were ready to discuss the demands of the men. The employes refused to do either, and, according to Mr. Steckler, the issue of the big strike that begins to-day is the repudiation of arbitration by the labor leaders. Mr. Steckler said further:

"In 1904 the old associations East and West signed an agreement with the lithographers unions, which provided for conference and arbitration. This agreement was signed in 1904 and expired in April, 1906. With a view to providing for future disputes, and to settle all questions between us, the old associations had a meeting with the lithographic unions in March, 1906, and at that meeting representatives of the unions and ourselves agreed to an amicable arrangement providing for all past and future differences. Unfortunately, after a week's discussion, in which both sides labored very fairly to obtain a just result, and after representatives of the unions had agreed to the result and had signed it, it was referred to a referendum vote of the unions and they rejected it.

"We desired no repetition of this useless endeavor to come to an agreement, and this morning we therefore told the National Executive Board of the L. I. P. & B. A. that we considered it essential that their representatives confer with us with full power, and that a conference on any other basis would in all probability be useless, and would be a repetition of the unfortunate situation of the Spring of 1906. The National Executive Board said that they had no such power, that they did not wish to obtain such power, and that their unions would not grant such power.

To this statement on their part we replied that we would arbitrate all questions and differences between us, and agreed to be bound by the decision of the Board of Arbitration.

J. W. Hamilton, President of the L. I. P. & B. A., speaking for the National Executive Committee, said last night that the employers' offer to arbitrate came in bad grace from them, as it was not worth while arbitrating with people who broke their agreements.

He said that in March the employers had asked for a modification of their agreement in a certain contract, which was allowed, and that then, after the time granted, they had continued to use a stone from a firm against which there was a strike. In January the employes had asked their employers for a conference, which had been ignored. At the eleventh hour, President Hamilton said, they talked of arbitration.

GRAFTING ON A POLICEMAN.

"The Limit," Says Magistrate Moss, Inflicting a Fine of $5.

Special Patrolman Samuel Burnstein of 162 Allen Street was arrested Tuesday night by Patrolman John Daly of the Eldridge Street Station on the charge of assaulting Herman Himovitz of 210 Allen Street.

Patrolman Daly told Magistrate Moss when he arraigned his prisoner in Essex Market Court yesterday morning that Burnstein has been in the habit of getting favors from storekeepers in the neighborhood by representing himself as coming from the police stations.

"Why," said Patrolman Daly, "the other day Burnstein was talking with me while I was patrolling my post. I left him and went down the street. Returning in a few minutes, I saw Burnstein emerging from a store with a bottle of milk and an armful of rolls. He offered me some. Later I learned from the storekeeper that Burnstein told him I sent him in for the rolls and milk.

"Grafting on a policeman is the limit," commented Magistrate Moss as he fined Burnstein $5.

Dr. Terrell Sues for Divorce.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, reserved decision on an application of Dr. Alan C. Terrell of 406 West Fifty-seventh Street for the consolidation of an action brought by him for a divorce from his wife with a prior suit of the same character brought by her. Dr. Terrell names Lawyer George W. Case of Cranford, N. J., as the co-respondent. Dr. Terrell is also suing Case for $50,000 for alienating Mrs. Terrell's affections.

The Price of Ice

has not lessened the use of iced White Rose Ceylon Tea. It is a summer necessity. A glass of it is much better than soda. Cheaper, too. One teaspoonful serves two. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Judge For Yourself.

Store Opens at 8:30

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store Closes at 5:30

Our August sale of high grade furniture.

THE annual exposition is on. As in years past, the public of Greater New York and vicinity will witness the best and most liberal showing of high grade furniture on the fifth floor of this great store. Consistent with quality, the price marks quoted on each piece of furniture represent values that cannot be equalled here or in any other American city. Fifth Floor.

$76 Buffet, like illustration, $58 Made of genuine quartered oak, beautiful grain, polish finish, highest quality workmanship, French bevel plate mirror top, supported by nicely carved uprights; heavy carved claw feet. Special at..... $58

$63 Gent's wardrobe, like illustration, $42.50. Made of solid quartered oak, polish finish—a very useful piece of furniture—guaranteed construction Special at $42.50

$52.50 dresser, like illustration, at $35. Mahogany, Toona or bird's-eye maple—highly polished, swell front—37 in. high, top 23x48—fitted with pattern shaped French bevel plate mirror, 28x34; best construction. Special at.. $35

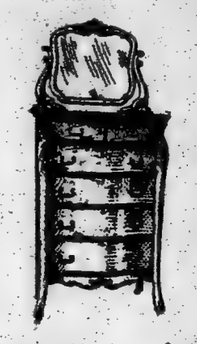

$41 Chiffonier, like illustration, at $35. Mahogany, Toona or bird's-eye maple—polish finish, swell front—50 inches high—top 21x36—fitted with pattern shaped French bevel plate mirror, 18x22—guaranteed construction. Special at.. $35

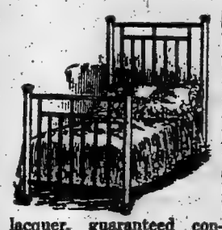

500 $25 brass beds, as illustrated, 2-inch post, with heavy laterals and the new style. Thor knob vases, best French lacquer, guaranteed construction..... $12.75

$56.50 brass bed, $45.00.
$43.30 brass bed, $29.50.
$66.00 brass bed, $52.50.
$9.75 steel springs, $2.00.
$4.00 steel springs, $3.00.

100 $30 Ostermoor mattresses, made in two parts, 3-inch border, French rolled, edge—guaranteed sanitary covering—high grade—dust proof—satin finished ticking. Special while this lot of 100 lasts..... $18.50

$106 dining-room suit, 4 pieces, like cut—quartered oak, weathered finish—mission style—china closet and sideboard, fancy glass doors..... $75

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Final sale of separate wash skirts, dresses, linen coat suits and bathing suits.

THE day of reckoning, when we must sell out all our fashionable Summer Suits and Dresses, is now at hand. The best part of the season is yet to come, and there's really no reason for such radical price-cutting, but we must have the space for early displays of Fall styles. We are determined to accomplish this clearance in one day, if possible, regardless of the loss we must sustain on every dress, suit or coat suit at these low prices. Third Floor.

Misses' $14.75 dainty princess dresses, $8.95.
Three new models in white or Persian lawn or colored dimities—effectively trimmed in lace and insertion. Special to-day..... $8.95

$30 organdy, net and dimity dresses, $14.75.
Also a few handsome coat suits, trimmed in heavy applique and lace insertions. Regularly sold for $30—now.... $14.75

Separate skirts, $2.25.
Of white English rep—beautifully tailored—all serges, including extra waist bands.

Poplinette skirts, $3.50.
Fine quality—two very fashionable models to select from—a neat plaited skirt.

$4.75 and $6.50 bathing suits, $2.95 and $3.75.
Very fine quality mohair and Sicilian. Colors, blue, black and garnet—beautiful trimming effects—plain and fancy colored braids. Assortments complete.

$15 coat suit & dresses, $5.95.
Just a few odds and ends of various models, in white and colored linens and reps—all popular models that have sold at twice the present prices.

$18.75 linen and rep coat suits, $8.75.
Also a few dresses—one or two of a kind—broken lots and discontinued models. Every garment correctly tailored and trimmed.

$21.75 coats & dresses, $10.75.
25 dresses and a few Eton coat suits in fine quality linen—elaborately trimmed, principally white and a few colors—very effective garments.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

After inventory sale of wash goods remnants

TO-DAY we begin the sale of all odds and ends—all remnants and short lengths thrown out of our regular stock during inventory. The best fabrics are represented in all sorts of patterns, in lengths of a yard or two up to ten yards. All good, clean, seasonable merchandise that will serve your purpose just as well, if the quantity is sufficient for your needs—and the prices range from one-half to one-fifth of regular value. Main Floor.

5c to 9c yard. Regularly 10c. to 25c.

It is the sale you have been waiting for. We have just terminated the most successful half year's business our wash goods section has ever experienced, and the amount of stock turned over as remnants is enormous. No less than 20,000 pieces of all kinds of sheer and heavy wash fabrics that sold all the year round at from 10c. to 25c. form the great bargain event we have to offer you to-day at from 5c. to 9c.

5c to 9c yard. Regularly 10c. to 25c.

Sale of pillow cases.
The after inventory sale brings out many advantageous values. About 15,000 pillow cases of all sizes and good qualities to choose from. Some are soiled, but that will disappear with the first wash, and on that account alone we offer you this otherwise perfect merchandise at less than half regular value..... 8c each.

Sale of muslin remnants.
Thousands of yards of bleached and unbleached muslin of good standard quality—materials that you never expect to buy for less than 10c. per yard. Of course they are remnants, but of lengths sufficient for one's supply of underwear or house gowns, yet the prices during this sale will be about half ordinary cost..... 5c yard.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Undermuslin sale.

THIS event is attaining greater scope as it reaches termination. The unparalleled values offered in this sale bring larger and more eager throngs day after day. Many women are refurnishing their wardrobes for seasons ahead. Such bargains may never recur. Second Floor.

19c for corset covers of soft finished Cambric—full French effects, trimmed around neck and armholes with lace edges.

39c for 50c. night gowns — of good quality muslin — yoke effects trimmed with clusters of tucks and dainty ruffles.

59c for 85c. night gowns — nainsook and cambric—several excellent styles in V and high neck—prettily made with insertions of laces and embroideries and tucks.

25c for drawers of fine cambric—with ruffles, lace insertions and tucks.

50c for 75c. night gowns, drawers and corset covers—soft sheer materials—well made and trimmed with embroidery, lace, tucks and ribbon.

98c for $1.50 night gowns, corset covers and walking skirts—of fine nainsook and cambric—prettily designed with choice lace and embroidery, tucks, beading and ribbon.

Bathing caps and shoes.

WE continue to offer complete assortments of styles and colors of bathing caps at the popular prices of..... 25c and 50c

Best styles of bathing shoes—all sizes—at 25c and 50c. Main Floor.

A go-cart for the baby.

THREE more months of balmy, invigorating, health-giving Summer and early Fall. Get a go-cart for the baby. Get one that will give him comfort for the balance of this year and withstand his more strenuous use of it next. We're selling first-class go-carts at half price to-day. Third Floor.

Closing out our entire stock of **Whitney, Bloch, Alwyn, Heywood and Wakefield** go-carts—82 different designs in reed—all this season's styles—guaranteed steel springs and axles, rubber tired wheels, foot brakes and clamps—some have china handles—others with satin parasols and beautiful lace covers—regular values from $7.50 to $11.50. Your choice to-day at..... $5

MRS. M. H. DIXON SUES SENATOR M'CARREN

She Says the Senator Introduced Her as His Wife.

DECLARES HE DECEIVED HER

And Seeks to Recover $200,000 for the Deception—McCarren's Lawyer Says He "Will Fight to the End."

An order directing a Sheriff's jury to assess damages in an action instituted against Senator Patrick H. McCarren by Mary H. Dixon, who declares that she is the Senator's common-law wife, was signed by Justice Truman C. White in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The application for the order was made on the ground that Senator McCarren had failed to appear or defend the action. The summons, it was alleged, was served on McCarren in the Thomas Jefferson Building in Brooklyn on June 28.

The plaintiff demands $200,000 damages for alleged deception. In the affidavit which is filed with the application Mrs. Dixon swears that she was introduced to Senator McCarren in October, 1902, and that he afterward visited her frequently and escorted her to places of amusement. He frequently expressed his love for her, she says, and they agreed to marry. In January, 1903, he represented to her, she alleges, that he could not marry her publicly because of his political position and induced her to live with him as his common-law wife, assuring her that such a relationship was legal and valid.

Subsequently she alleges they lived together in various hotels in Albany and New York City. In each place the Senator, she asserts, introduced her as Mrs. McCarren. While living in the Clarendon Hotel, in Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1904, a son was born to her and the Senator, and was afterward christened Patrick H. McCarren, Jr. She is now advised, she swears, that the relation of the common-law wife is no longer recognized by the law of the State. The defendant knew this to be the case, she alleges, when he persuaded her to live with him.

Mrs. Dixon now lives at 82 Lenox Road, Flatbush. She says that she rented this house last Winter at McCarren's solicitation, and that he allowed her $100 a month for household expenses. This allowance was discontinued last March.

The order of Justice White directs that the damages to which the plaintiff is entitled be ascertained by a jury, and that a final judgment be entered by the Clerk for the damages ascertained by the inquiry without further application to the court.

This means that as soon as the order is served upon Sheriff Flaherty, McCarren's most active political enemy in Brooklyn, he will empanel a jury, which will then hear the plaintiff's story and fix damages.

If what Samuel S. Whitehouse, Senator McCarren's personal attorney, said yesterday is true, this plan will not be carried out, for he will immediately apply to the court to have the case reopened. What ground he would take in making the application Mr. Whitehouse would not disclose yesterday. He intimated, however, that McCarren had never been served with any papers in the case. He said that he had not seen the complaint in the case, but he added that the Senator would enter a defense and fight the case to the end.

BELCHER WANTS CLEMENCY.

He Will Represent That He Has Saved Paterson Some Money.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 1.—William H. Belcher, the returned fugitive Mayor, will be arraigned in court on Friday. Judge Scott, Belcher's old friend, will not be on the bench, as he is on his vacation. County Judge Zabriskie of Bergen County will take the case.

It is said that Belcher's counsel, after the prisoner has pleaded non vult, will ask the court for a moderate sentence on the ground that the absconder saved the county money by coming back voluntarily and by not fighting the indictments of forgery and embezzlement.

The most widely discussed topic in Paterson now is the former Mayor's unwelcome return. A Main Street business man summed up the popular view of the case thus:

"That the return of this absconding Mayor is unwelcome might seem to outsiders as farcical. We were beginning to combat the unpleasant reputation Paterson has suffered. No one cared where Belcher was, and no one can understand why he should come back here, in all probability, to wear a convict's garb and subject poor Paterson to some unpleasant notoriety."

JUDGMENT AGAINST CITY.

Woman Recovers $4,000 for Injuries from Broken Pavement.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming a judgment of $4,000 to Winifred Pollock against the City of New York. The court in the decision directed the Department of Highways, while making repairs in the future, to make sure that the streets being repaired were in a safe condition.

Miss Pollock, in crossing Second Street between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, in Brooklyn, on May 6, 1903, fell on some loose cobblestones and broke her arm. Miss Pollock brought suit against the city, and her lawyer, Mr. Oberstein, showed that for two weeks before the accident the Department of Highways, which was repairing the streets in front of Miss Pollock's house, had neglected to remove the loose paving stones.

ICE COMPANY INCORPORATED.

Independent Brooklyn Concern Files Papers at Albany.

The Citizens' Independent Ice Company of Brooklyn was incorporated at Albany yesterday. The capital stock on the certificate is $10,000, and the incorporators are J. G. Lapham, G. W. Hopping, and A. Lappold.

Mr. Lapham said last night that the company would be an independent ice-manufacturing company and that it would fight the trust.

Last month a meeting of independent ice dealers was held in Brooklyn, when it was decided to combine and organize a company to manufacture ice. Mr. Lapham would not say whether or not his concern was the outcome of that meeting. He said that neither he nor any of the other incorporators of the present company attended the meeting of the independent dealers.

Spanish King and Queen at Cowes.

COWES, Aug. 1.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain arrived here to-day on the Spanish royal yacht Giralda, escorted by the armored cruiser Princess de Asturias. Salutes were exchanged and there was a great display of bunting afloat and ashore. Their Majesties will remain here during the Cowes yachting week. King Alfonso intends to build a racing yacht to compete here in 1907.

BOSS TRUCKMAN A BOY.

Twelve-Year-Old Running a Big Business While Father Is Sick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—"Say, Sergeant, I sent a dozen teams out this afternoon and they haven't any light, so if you see them shoo them around the back way. I ain't got no $3 to pay for fines."

Thus spoke twelve-year-old Johnny Farley of New Rochelle, who is conducting his father's business while the latter is at death's door in the Polyclinic Hospital, Manhattan.

Police Sergeant Cody was so impressed by the lad that he called him up on the telephone this morning to learn if the teams got home safely.

"You bet they did, Sergeant. You're a brick, all right, and I won't forget your favor," was the answer the Sergeant received.

John V. Farley conducts a livery and trucking business at 46 Lawton Street. He attended to the office work personally, and when he was taken to the hospital last week his mind was on the business, as he did not know whom to get to run it.

"Don't you worry, Pop; I'll jump in and run the business," were Johnny's words before his father was placed on the operating table. The father told him to go ahead. Johnny was placed in absolute control, and so far has not made a mistake. New Rochelle men who do business with the Farleys are taking an interest in the youngster because of his grit.

CANANEA MINE CHARTERED.

After a Great Deal of Notoriety Concerning Troubles Out There.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1.—The papers for the incorporation of the Cananea Central Copper Company of Duluth were filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

The capital of the concern is $10,000,000. The Directors of the company are W. C. Greene of Cananea, Mexico; J. D. Ryan of Butte, Mon.; James Houston of Calumet, Mich., and C. A. Duncan, G. A. Tomlinson, J. B. Cotton, W. A. Olcott, T. F. Colle and C. A. Congdon of Duluth. The company's headquarters will be in Duluth.

The mining properties controlled by the company are situated in Cananea, Mexico, and the name of W. C. Greene on the Board of Directors lends color to a report that the Greene Consolidated Copper property at Cananea may be taken by the new concern.

The Mexicans at the Cananea mines struck on June 1 because Col. Greene refused to raise their wages from $3.50 to $5. Then, according to the dispatches, terrible things happened. The Mexicans blew up the smelters and destroyed other property valued at $250,000, and killed two Americans. Col. Greene went out to meet the strikers in an automobile, and told them how he had once been a laborer. The Mexicans were quieted by his oratory.

Meanwhile some American rangers were raised by Col. Greene in Bisbee, Ariz., and were hurried to the mines. Four troops of cavalry from Fort Huchuco, Ariz., also started for the mines, but were stopped by the Government. Then Col. Kosterlitsky and the rurales from Sonora, according to the dispatches, brought the ringleaders out into the public square of the town and executed them before 1,000 spectators. Col. Greene finally issued a statement that the trouble had been greatly exaggerated.

CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN.

Decree Concerning Civil Marriages Taken to Indicate Coming Separation.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—A decree that may be the forerunner of the separation of Church and State in Spain, similar to the separation in France, has been issued by the new ministry.

Count Romanones, Minister of Justice, has promulgated a decree that settles the long pending controversy over civil marriages. The clergy, hitherto, have refused burial in consecrated cemeteries to those married by the civil form only. Count Romanones now declares that the Concordat does not warrant these clerical restrictions and forbids the exercise of them. His action is generally interpreted as indicating a tendency of the Cabinet towards the French policy of separating Church and State.

At several places in Spain, notably in the Basque Provinces, disorders have occurred between Republicans and Clericals. The police had to interfere to prevent Republicans from breaking up fetes in commemoration of St. Ignatius, founder of the Jesuit Order. The disorders have been augmented by the policy of the new ministry in modifying clerical privileges.

SHIPYARD MEN STRIKE.

Pipe Fitters and Joiners Demand Higher Wages—New Hands at Work.

The first shipyard strike in a year occurred here yesterday morning, when the marine pipe fitters went on a general strike for an increase in wages. They were receving $3.21 a day and demanded $3.75, which was refused. When the strike took place the ship joiners decided to strike to inforce a demand for an increase of wages from $3.26 to $3.82 a day. The firms involved include the James Riley Repair Company, William Bishop's Sons, and eight or ten others.

Yesterday forenoon the employers began to fill the places of the strikers. It was declared last evening that many of the places had been filled. A sympathetic strike of the other trades in the shipyards is not looked for, as the men in the trades are employed on the open shop basis.

TO FOLLOW MOODY'S PLAN.

Boston Club Will Let Attorney General Decide Its Tariff Policy.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Contrary to expectation, no enunciation of tariff policy was issued to-day at the monthly meeting of the Home Market Club, a high-tariff Republican organization. Instead of issuing a statement defining the organization's attitude on the tariff, the club announced that no declaration would be issued until the Directors of the club had conferred with "an important authority."

The name of the "important authority" was not made public, but it is understood to be Attorney General Moody, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the coming Republican State Convention, will draft the party's platform. It is said that the Home Market Club intends to find out the nature of Mr. Moody's tariff plank before starting on any definite tariff campaign.

Killed Returning from Funeral.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Walter K. McElroy, aged 54 years, a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was almost instantly killed to-day while returning from the funeral of Israel Perry of Bayonne, N. J., whose body had been brought here for burial. McElroy was in a hack, the horses of which became frightened and ran away. The hack was dashed violently against a post and demolished, and McElroy's throat was cut almost from ear to ear by the broken glass of one of the windows. The driver of the hack was seriously injured.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Relieves Nervous Disorders, Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness. Rebuilds the nervous system.—Adv.

BOMB THROWN AT DOOR OF WOMAN; TWO HURT

Plumber's Left Hand Blown Off at the Wrist.

ARRESTED AS A SUSPECT

The Woman Thrown Out of Bed and Badly Hurt—Police Hunting for Others in the Case.

By the explosion of what appeared to be a bomb in the second floor hallway of an old-fashioned, four-story brick tenement house at 279 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning, a man and a woman were severely injured.

Thomas Owens, a plumber, 30 years old, who lives on the third floor with his wife and three small children, was the man. His left hand was blown off and his face shockingly mutilated. The woman was Mrs. Mary Eise, 29 years old, who lives on the second floor. Her injuries consist of lacerated wound on her left hand and in her face.

The bomb was probably intended for Mrs. Eise, who moved into the house about two weeks ago with her 10-year-old daughter. The police learned that an elderly man, wearing a Grand Army hat, occasionally visited her.

Early yesterday morning the occupants of the dwelling were awakened by the explosion and Mrs. Eise was found unconscious on the floor of her room. The door was shattered and so was the door sill, while the walls and floor were spattered with blood.

When Mrs. Eise was revived sufficiently to talk she told the police that a man whose voice she recognized as Owens's had tried to get into her room, and that when she refused him admittance and advised him to go about his business he abused her. The explosion followed almost immediately.

After Mrs. Eise was taken to the Eastern District Hospital in an ambulance the police searched for Owens, but could not find him. His wife said that he had gone out a few hours before. The police finally followed up a trail of blood which led to a Raines law hotel at Kent and Metropolitan Avenues, where Owens was found. His left hand was gone at the wrist and his face was shockingly mutilated. He told the police that he had heard a loud noise in Mrs. Eise's room, and on going down stairs he had met a short, elderly man wearing a Grand Army hat, who was trying to get in. He advised the stranger to leave at once, which the man did. Owens said he went back to the woman's room and called to her to stop making a noise. Then came the explosion. Notwithstanding Owens's statement, the police made a charge of felonious assault against him, and although he was kept at the hospital a policeman was sent to guard him.

The police continued their investigation and later arrested a man who said he was Henry Wilson, 32 years old, of 117 Bleecker Street. Wilson, it was alleged, was in the woman's apartments a short time before the explosion. This man, when arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, declared that he knew nothing of the explosion, but admitted that he had known Mrs. Eise for some time. Magistrate Furlong, at the request of the police, held him pending further investigation. The police are still searching for the elderly man with the Grand Army hat.

In the course of their investigation of Owens the police learned something of his history. Some time ago, after a saloon fight, he went outside and fired three shots through a show window. The trouble was settled at the time and he was not arrested. Afterward he went to the Bedford Avenue Police Station and tried to get official permission to carry a revolver, saying that in the course of his business in organizing labor unions his life was often in danger. Capt. Pinkerton refused the request.

The police learned further that just before the big explosion yesterday morning some kind of an explosive had been dropped on the fire escape by the windows of Mrs. Eise's room and a number of bottles in a basket shattered.

BONDSMEN CATCH BUTLER.

Robbed Employer and Had a New Job When Surety Co. Went After Him.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 1.—Frederick Ruble, a butler in the employ of Dr. S. C. G. Watkins, 13 North Fullerton Avenue, was arrested last night on the charge of robbing a residence in Harlem, where he had been previously employed, of $1,600 worth of jewelry and silverware. When taken to headquarters and confronted by evidence of the theft, he broke down and confessed. He told the officers he had pawned the valuables and that the tickets were in his trunk. The American Bonding Company, which was surety for his honesty and which helped run him down, was represented in court to-day and Ruble was sent to the Newark jail to await extradition.

The employer who was robbed was E. Asiel, a broker, who lives at 15 East Sixty-third Street, Manhattan. The charge against Ruble is grand larceny, and is sworn to by Sidney H. Gooch, also a butler, who is now working for Mr. Asiel and was with the family in Europe at the time of the robbery.

Ruble remained in charge of the New York house when the European trip came off, and what he left worth taking he didn't see or couldn't get at.

COTTON MEN UP ON CHARGES.

Growers' Committee Hears Officers Accused of Speculating.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—Before the Investigating Committee of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association to-day, Representative J. R. Anderson of Chatham County repeated the charge that Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the association, speculated in cotton futures. Mr. Anderson also charged that Arthur A. Fairchild, manager of the association's Bureau of Publicity, owned one-eighth of the stock of the Piedmont Brokerage Company, which makes dealing in cotton futures a specialty.

Mr. Cheatham submitted in his defense a statement, in which he declared:

"I do not at the present time, nor have I directly or indirectly in any manner, owned any part of or interest in a bucket shop or wire gambling house. I have never speculated in cotton futures for my own personal gain."

The charge that Fairchild owned an interest in the Piedmont Brokerage Company was not denied, although it was declared that the interest was disposed of some time ago.

Cholera in Madrid.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—Several sporadic cases of cholera have been discovered here, and have caused considerable alarm. The disease is attributed to contaminated water. A committee on hygiene has taken immediate and effective steps to prevent its spread. A number of suspected wells have been ordered closed.

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

The Second Series of Important

Week-End Specials for Men

Mid-Summer dress requisites of that character which the exacting man demands—all of them from our regular stock, and most of them from a third to one-half under the standard prices for Thursday, Friday and the half day Saturday.

35c to 50c Half Hose, 25c

Black mercerized lisle thread with all the characteristics of silk and fancy lisle thread, in grays, blues, tans and greens, striped or with individual designs embroidered in colors—such is the imported half hose which we know to be worth thirty-five and fifty cents, offered at twenty-five.

$1.00 Soft Collar and Tie, 50c

The new soft collar of white mercerized cheviot with a detachable silk bat-wing tie that buttons to the inner band of the collar; sizes 14 to 16½.

50c Silk and Washable Scarfs, 25c

French seam four-in-hands of silks in a variety of colors and of washable fabrics, such as mercerized madras and linens in white with silk-embroidered stripes and individual figures in colors.

White Plaited Shirts, $1.00

You may go down the highway and up, with your dollar, and you will keep it, if you wait until you find a better shirt than this. The bosom, with three or six plaits, is of linen; so are the attached cuffs. The body is of fine muslin. Both tailoring and the minor details of finish are a good deal better than you expect to find in a shirt at a dollar.

Bathing and Swimming Suits

Hugging the form closely, yet without penalty to comfort or freedom, the sweater knit swimming suit has more to commend it than passing fancy. It is insurance against the after effects that a long stay in the surf may impose.....$5.00

Those of heavy worsted $2.50 and $3.95, and with white silk stripes $5.00 and $6.75

Bathing Suits of very fine worsteds in blue or gray....$3.25

SPECIAL—Bathing and Swimming Suits of heavy cotton in navy, edged with white or red.....85c

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

REGISTER'S GOOD TENNIS.

Defeats Schroeder in Straight Sets on the Courts at Richmond.

H. B. Register distinguished himself in the third round of the Challenge Cup singles of the Ridgewood Golf Club's open-lawn tennis tournament yesterday by defeating the Crescent Athletic Club expert, Nathaniel S. Schroeder, in straight sets. The victory gave the player of the University of Pennsylvania and the Merion Cricket Club his place in the semi-final round of the cup event. Register's racquet work was more than usually strong against Schroeder, and he won at the score of 6—2, 6—1, and 9—7.

In the same round of the singles C. A. Blyth, Jr., of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club won his match. He met Dr. William Rosenbaum, and by hard-hit driving Blyth made his way easily through the three sets by the score of 6—2, 6—4, and 6—2. The results of these two competitions will bring Register and Blyth together in the semi-final battle to-day on the courts at Ridgewood, N. J.

The doubles were begun yesterday, and in the first round H. B. Register and W. Downey, a pair of the Merion Cricket Club players, afforded the spectators some excitement during the two sets of their match against Dr. H. Withner and J. C. Hussey. Summary:

Challenge Cup Singles.—Second Round—R. H. Palmer, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated Roscoe Lee, Wanderers Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5.

Third Round—H. B. Register, Merion Cricket Club, defeated N. S. Schroeder, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—2, 6—1, 9—7; C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2; W. V. Bennett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated J. C. Hussey, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—H. B. Register and W. Downey, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Dr. H. Withner and J. C. Hussey, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—3; R. H. Palmer and E. C. Evans, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated J. F. Cleveland and W. F. Thomas, Ridgewood Golf Club, 6—3, 6—4.

Bay Shore Horse Show.

Winning horses from Long Branch, Atlantic City, and other cities on the Summer circuit of horse shows will be shown at the sixth annual exhibition of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association, which begins to-day and continues for the remainder of the week. All the boxes and parking spaces have been subscribed for, and the show promises to be the usual social and sporting success. The list of boxholders includes H. O. Havemeyer, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Mrs. E. R. Ladew, E. T. Bedford, Richard Hyde, H. H. Reiners, Joseph Stoppani, J. Stanley Foster, Ernestus Gulick, G. A. Ellis, Jr., Harry Mollenhauer, S. F. Rothschild, J. Parker Sloane, Mrs. T. J. Patterson, W. L. Candee, Schuyler Parsons, Mrs. A. Browning Prentice, William C. Orr, F. E. Ballard, C. E. Coddington, Allan and Robert Pinkerton, and Samuel T. Peters.

In the harness horse classes there will be rivalry between the entries of A. G. Vanderbilt, J. W. Harriman, Mrs. Edward Kmleriem, C. W. Watson, and Harvey S. Ladew. The saddle horse classes will include entries from the stables of Mrs. W. Stanton Elliott, John Doyle, John F. Beatty, Harry D. Peters, Miss Louise Peters, Miss M. Hollins, John H. Donnelly, and J. W. Harriman. Among the other prominent exhibitors will be Herbert T. Pratt, J. Campbell Thompson, J. E. Davis, Miss M. C. Brown, Miss Electra Havemeyer, K. L. Caswell, Grant U. Brown, Miss Gertrude Gibert, Clarence Robbins, and Sidney F. Holloway.

After San Francisco Lumber Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—United States District Attorney Robert T. Devlin has begun an investigation of the alleged combination of lumber dealers, and if he finds that the facts warrant prosecution will take action. The dealers are accused of showing discrimination to certain contractors and other large consumers, and with violation of trade statutes in various other ways.

New Legation Secretary at Havana.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—President Roosevelt to-day appointed Fred Morris Dearing of Missouri as Second Secretary of the American Legation at Havana, Cuba. Mr. Dearing is now private secretary to Señor Quesada, Cuba's Minister to the United States.

Democrats Chose Menzies in Indiana.

PETERSBURG, Ind., Aug. 1.—Major George V. Menzies of Mount Vernon was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Congressional District of Indiana to-day.

Sturgis Nominated in West Virginia.

KEYSER, W. Va., Aug. 1.—The second West Virginia Republican Convention nominated to-day George C. Sturgis for Congress.

H&I LINEN COLLARS — Y^e SIGN of Y^e LINEN COLLAR — 2 for a QUARTER — QUARTER SIZES

ENGLISH KICKERS COMING.

Corinthian Association Team of London Sails To-day—Plans for Games.

Several important announcements regarding the visit of the Corinthian Association football team of London to the United States were made last night at the meeting of the New York State Football Association, which was held at the Boys' Club, Tenth Street and Avenue A. A cablegram was received by Vice President Tabor from Liverpool, announcing that the team would sail to-day on the turbine steamship Victorian. The visitors are due to arrive at Quebec, Canada, on Saturday, Aug. 11.

Two changes were made on the team on the eve of sailing. G. W. Foster replaces S. S. Harris, who met with an injury, and W. S. Cornelius takes the place of H. Morgan Owen. These two men will strengthen the team, as they are classed among the best players in England.

Owing to the declination of the New York National League Club to rent the Polo Grounds, and the inability of the committee to secure American League Park on account of a scheduled game being played there on Sept. 8, it was decided to play both games against the Englishmen on the Staten Island Football Club grounds. The first game will be played on Sept. 6, when a team selected from Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Haverford will be pitted against the Corinthians. All New York will meet the visitors on Sept. 8.

A meeting of the committee will be held at the Boys' Club on Aug. 20 to select the trial teams, which will play two matches on the Cove grounds, Staten Island, Aug. 26 and Sept. 1.

It is probable that the Corinthians will play an extra game after the New York contests. Negotiations are under way for a match at West Point against a team selected from the cadets.

Tennis at Nahant.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 1.—Ten tennis matches in singles were played here during the afternoon and several were well fought, although none of the favorites met defeat. Summaries of the day's play:

Nahant Singles.—First Round, Concluded—W. A. Larned defeated L. Le Roy, 6—2, 8—6; W. J. Clothier defeated J. S. Lovering, 6—2, 6—1; E. B. Dewhurst defeated E. J. Leonard, 6—1, 6—4; N. P. Howell defeated R. Bishop, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4; A. S. Winslow defeated A. Codman, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round—W. S. Warland defeated N. Cabot by default; W. J. Clothier defeated S. P. Ware, 6—4, 6—4; N. W. Niles defeated R. C. Seaver, 6—2, 6—2; W. A. Larned defeated F. J. Sullowav, 6—2, 6—2; E. B. Dewhurst defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—2, 6—4; N. P. Hallowell defeated A. S. Dabney, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2; A. S. Winslow defeated J. D. E. Jones by default; K. H. Behr defeated F. C. Colston, 6—4, 6—4.

Kreigh Collins Still Champion.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Kreigh Collins, twice winner of the Western championship in singles, to-day won the title for the third time when he met Nat C. Emerson of Cincinnati, winner of the tournament in singles at the Kenwood Country Club. Collins won the first two sets, 6—2, 6—4. In the next set, Emerson took a decided brace and won, 6—3. In the last set Emerson seemed to be off his game and Collins won, 6—2.

Miss Sutton Wins Again in England.

NEWCASTLE, England, Aug. 1.—Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., who postponed her departure for home in order to again try conclusions with Miss Douglass, the British champion, played in the Northumberland County tennis tournament to-day. In the singles Miss Sutton defeated Miss Atchison by 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Douglass, the British champion, is ill and consequently Miss Sutton cannot again try conclusions with her. Miss Sutton will sail for home on the Cedric, Aug. 10, to compete in the American championships.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Capt. W. E. Dove, retired, will proceed to Catskill, N. Y., for the purpose of procuring certain evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before a general court martial at Fort Totten.

Capt. J. E. Normoyle, Quartermaster, will proceed to Omaha and Chicago on business pertaining to the construction of public buildings at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. E. P. Wolff, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Hancock and relieve Capt. E. H. Hartnett, ordered to the Philippines.

First Lieut. H. S. Hansell, Assistant Surgeon, to the Presidio of San Francisco, relieving Capt. I. W. Rand, Assistant Surgeon, ordered to the Philippines.

Major E. O. Fecht, Signal Corps, to Manila for duty as Chief Signal Officer, relieving Col. R. E. Thompson, ordered to San Francisco.

Capt. T. L. Rhoades, Assistant Surgeon, to the camp of instruction at Fort Riley for temporary duty.

The following appointed members of the commission created by act of Congress to examine and report concerning the use by the United States of the waters of the Mississippi River flowing over the dams between St. Paul and Minneapolis: Lieut. Col. G. McC. Derby, Corps of Engineers; Capt. A. W. Kimball, Quartermaster; Chief Engineer C. M. Green, United States Revenue Cutter Service. The commission will meet at St. Paul at the call of Lieut. Col. Derby.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. Theiss to navy yard, New York, duty in the department of steam engineering.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Smith's orders to navy yard, Norfolk, revoked to the bureau steam navigation, Navy Department.

Lieut. A. P. Fairfield to the Naval Academy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yankton at Newport, Des Moines at New London, Severn at Annapolis, Stockton at Solomons, Preble at Victoria, Dolphin at New London, Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa at Newport, Villalobos at Shanghai, and Baltimore at Townsville.

Sailed—Denver from Frenchman Bay for New London, Leonidas from Monte Christi for Portsmouth, N. H., Celtic from New York for Monte Christi, Boston from Sausalito for Esquimault, Minneapolis from Frenchman Bay for Tompkinsville, and Wisconsin from Chefoo for Taku.

LAMBERT

CLOTHES—PRICES HALVED

or nearly so, in almost every instance. These final reductions hold strong significance—they are "bed-rock" for these best of all Ready-to-Wear garments.

Atterbury System Clothes

$23.75 Now for all $45 and $40 Suits.

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There are absolutely no restrictions—no reservations. Every Suit has been reduced to make a sweeping clean-up.

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Also at New Haven, Conn.

August Excursions to Minneapolis and St. Paul

Round-trip tickets from Eastern points will be on sale August 10, 11 and 12, at the unusually low rate of one cent per mile. $8.00 from Chicago.

These are first-class tickets good on either of Burlington's trains over the cool and picturesque 300-mile

Mississippi River Scenic Line

Trains leave Chicago 9:20 a.m., 6:30 p.m., 10:50 p.m.

Ask for a descriptive folder, please.

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Denver, Colo. Spgs. Pueblo, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis

Very low round-trip rates all summer

Why not visit the cool Rockies?
It's an ideal vacation trip.
Go the Santa Fe way.

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Ask for our booklet "A Colorado Summer"—also details of rates and service. Address Santa Fe agent, 377 Broadway, New York City.

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The Finest Illustrated News Magazine Published by Any Newspaper

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Because { It lasts longer / It writes smoother / It erases more cleanly } than any other pencil.

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If the Venus Pencil is wanted with *indelible* lead, ask for Venus "*Copying*" No. 165.

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in wearing glasses comes of the knowledge that the lenses are right—that they are really helping your eyes.

How can you be sure they are right unless you come to an *old-established* optical house like ours?

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News for the Deaf

If you are hard of hearing

The Aurophone

means for you a new lease of life, with greater power. It is a small instrument, entirely concealed, enabling one to hear perfectly without effort.

It is made of different strengths to fit the various degrees of deafness.

Call or write for booklet "A."

The Mears Ear Phone Co.,
1 West 34th St., New York City.

Wall Tents

8-oz. duck, complete poles and pins.

7 ft. x 7 ft.	$6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft.	7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft.	9.68

Tents, any size, any style, made to order

CAMPING GOODS

YACHT AND LAUNCH SUPPLIES, BOATS, DORIES.

Hopkins
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ALL HAIR ON FACE AND ARMS permanently removed; no electricity, poison, pain; 38 years' experience. Protected by law. Beware of those who copy my ad. See Mme. Julian before you try anything.

Trial treatment at office, $1.
MME. JULIAN, 123 5th Av., (20th St.)

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ARTIFICIAL VICHY
MANUFACTURED FROM DISTILLED WATER BY
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430-444 1ST AV. C-P M-S NEW YORK
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CALIFORNIA—COLORADO
Portland and the Northwest
Two Through Trains Daily over the
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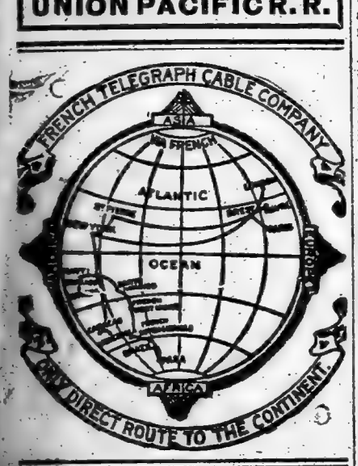

Court Term for Brown Murder Trial.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Gov. Higgins to-day ordered an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court to be held at Herkimer, beginning Aug. 27, to take up the case of Chester Gillette, who is under arrest charged with the murder of Grace Brown. She went out on Big Moose with Gillette, and he asserts that she was drowned after the accidental upsetting of the boat.

SEEK A KIDNAPPED MAN, BAND'S AGENT TRAPPED

Italian Supposed to be Held by a Black Hand Gang.

$500 IN MARKED BILLS PAID

Man Who Accepted Them is Held by the Police on a Charge of Extortion.

Attore Ricci, living at Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the store of Alfonso Schiattino, an Italian wholesale grocer of 21 Downing Street, by Detectives Bonano and De Gorigo, who are attached to the staff of Detective Sergeant Petrosino. He is alleged to have accepted a package containing $500 in marked bills as a bribe to prevent the death of the grocer, his family, and a friend named Pasquale Greco at the hands of the "Black Hand" organization.

When the prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Finelite in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon Detective Bonano said that Ricci told Schiattino in his presence that Greco had been kidnapped, and would be killed if the money was not paid. The grocer's family handed over a package containing $500 in marked bills. As the man started to leave the store with the money the detectives arrested him.

The prisoner told the Magistrate that two strangers had asked him to see Schiattino, and get a package from him. He refused to make any further statement. Magistrate Finelite held Ricci in $1,000 bail for further examination today. The detectives after leaving court went to Brooklyn to see if Greco could be found there. They were still looking for him late last night.

Schiattino has been receiving threatening letters in Italian for the last two weeks. Greco had two interviews with members of the gang, and they stated that if the money was not paid over at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the grocer and his entire family, as well as Greco, would be killed. Greco consulted Detective Sergeant Petrosino. On his advice the appointment for yesterday was made, and Detective Bonano was introduced to Ricci as the relative who would pay the money.

The police believe that Ricci is a member of a gang engaged in extorting money by means of threatening letters.

A LONG LIST OF MISSING.

Old Mr. Parsons Liked the Experience —Saw Some Poker in Jail.

An unusual number of persons were reported to the police as missing yesterday. One who was found was Clark Parsons, 80 years old, of Kingston, N. Y., who was identified at the Charities Pier just as he was about to be shipped to Blackwell's Island. He was happy, having nothing but praise for the city's hospitality.

"I was in three jails," he said. "I watched 'em playing poker in one of them, and I enjoyed myself immensely."

Mr. Parsons celebrated his birthday at the home of his son, Charles Parsons, 470 West Twenty-fourth Street, on July 15. Last Saturday night he was picked up by the Tenderlion police with $3.80 in his pockets, and was unable to tell much about himself.

Mrs. Catharine McGinn, 28 years old, and her son, Daniel McGinn, Jr., 8 years old, disappeared from 172 Brook Avenue on Saturday last. A body greatly resembling the woman was found in the Harlem River at 137th Street early yesterday.

James McGovern, 75 years old, of 234 East Forty-sixth Street, went away the same day. He has, according to description, bad teeth and wore black slippers, while his hands were black with grease.

James F. Morris, 21 years old, of 510 West 126th Street, and Charles Martin, 24 years old, of 310 West 148th Street, are also on the list as missing since Monday. They went away together.

MURDER LAID TO JEALOUSY.

Eichhorn Held in Long Island in Connection with Yockers's Death.

George C. Eichhorn, a watchman, of 1,219 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, was committed to the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City, without bail, by Magistrate Smith yesterday. Eichhorn was held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest into the death of Benjamin Yockers of Maspeth, L. I.

Benjamin Yockers was found dead in a vacant field at East Elmhurst, L. I., on the morning of June 14. The body, with a wound in the head, was discovered by some boys. A revolver was found beside the body.

The police at first thought the man had killed himself, but his mother was firmly convinced that her son had been murdered. He had told some friends that he might be killed, and she learned that the night before he was found dead he had been seen in the company of Eichhorn and Charles Walters of 187 Schaefer Street, Brooklyn. Upon her representation detectives arrested Eichhorn and Walters. The complaint against them was made by Detective Burden. The two prisoners refused to discuss the case after their arrest.

In court yesterday Assistant District Attorney Young moved to discharge Walters, and he was released. Mrs. Yockers was in court, and she said that in her opinion her son's murder was due to jealousy. She said he had been living in the same house as Eichhorn's married sister, who was separated from her husband.

ARREST BONDSMAN MARCUS.

Often Surety for Others, He Languishes in a Cell for Lack of Bail.

Barnet Marcus, a professional bondsman well known to Tenderloin law breakers, was himself made a prisoner last night and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. The complainant was Mrs. Marcus, who said that her husband had been drinking too much for several years, and that her patience giving out, she had no alternative but to have him arrested.

When a policeman was about to take Marcus to a cell Mrs. Marcus relented and begged for more comfortable quarters for him in another part of the station. The Sergeant did not see it that way, though, and Marcus was locked up in the usual style. At a late hour last night he hadn't been bailed out, either.

McDonnell's Slayer Now Sane.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Supt. Campbell of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane has pronounced Richard E. Preusser to be sane. Preusser shot and killed Myles B. McDonnell of Boston June 8, 1904, and after a second trial was acquitted by the jury on the ground that he was insane at the time of the killing. Preusser has been at Matteawan only a few weeks.

Shoots Employer by Accident.

Fifteen-year-old Frank Antrose of Fourth Street, Jersey City, accidentally shot his employer, Vincenzo Muzzo, a furniture dealer of 329 First Street, in the forehead last night while handling a rifle taken from the wall of the office. Muzzo, who was not dangerously hurt, refused to have the boy arrested.

Tramp's Bullet Out of Sheriff's Skull.

Dr. Louis N. Lanehart of Hempstead removed yesterday from the skull of Deputy Sheriff H. George Stillwell of Wading River, L. I., the bullet fired by Raphael Melos, the tramp, last week. The operation was entirely successful, and there is now said to be a good chance for Stillwell's recovery.

COAL TRIMMER BURIED ALIVE.

Body Rested Beneath Tons of Fuel on Shipboard for Three Days.

Buried alive under hundreds of tons of coal on Monday afternoon in the hold of the Royal Italian Mail steamer Lazia, the body of Lovo Supaloria, 22 years old, a coal trimmer living at 16 Union Street, Brooklyn, was recovered yesterday afternoon, after the crew of the steamer and the gang of coal trimmers had tried together to get to the bottom of the bunker in which he was buried. It required six hours shoveling before his body was found.

The Lazia began to coal for the outbound voyage on Monday morning. Supaloria was one of the first trimmers to begin distributing the coal. He was missing in the evening when the gang quit work, with half the coal aboard, and did not appear at his home on Monday night. A search was made for him when he failed to report Tuesday morning. The trimmers were at work yesterday morning, when the foreman received word to shift the coal. Supaloria's body was finally reached. It is believed that he lost his footing near the chute and that before he could regain his balance was buried under a stream of fuel.

ADAMS HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Slayer of Henry Schmitzler Must Await Action of Grand Jury.

Ex-District Attorney John B. Merrill of Queens Borough, who recently made the statement that no man need go to the electric chair if he keeps silent and engages a good lawyer without delay, has been retained by Joseph Adams of Chester Park, who on Saturday night shot and almost instantly killed Henry Schmitzler of the same place.

Adams is the bridegroom who slew Schmitzler because, as relatives claim, Schmitzler and his family had issued statements derogatory to Mrs. Adams. Adams himself has made no statement whatever.

The inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Ambler at Jamaica.

But three witnesses were examined, Mrs. Schmitzler, Dr. T. J. Flynn, and Dr. Feas, both Coroner's physicians, who performed the autopsy upon Schmitzler. They described the course of the bullets. Mrs. Schmitzler repeated the story of the tragedy told by her from the first.

Coroner Ambler held Adams without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, the Coroner's Jury recommending that course.

CALL MRS. STENTON INSANE.

Relatives Want a Commission to Pass on Mrs. Kinnan's Mother.

Wilbur Larremore, counsel for George I. Malcolm, a nephew; Lydia K. Worrall, a niece, and other relatives of Mrs. Louisa M. Stenton, whose daughter, Mrs. Alice Kinnan, was murdered at the Washington Avenue home of the two women in the Bronx, applied yesterday morning to Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court for an order appointing a commission to pass, with a Sheriff's jury, on the sanity of Mrs. Stenton. She is now about 82 years old. Mr. Larremore said the application was made on the affidavits of Malcolm and other relatives and also on the certificate of Dr. William Mabon and Arthur H. Horrington, who examined Mrs. Stenton, "and who say that she is suffering from senile dementia."

Lawyer Hugo Wintner, who has been acting as counsel for Mrs. Stenton, in an action brought to recover the property which was sold some time ago and was bought in by Burton H. Gibson, her former lawyer, said to Justice MacLean that in his suit he had alleged that Mrs. Stenton was mentally weak and that on account of her mental condition it was possible for the defendants to obtain the property from her.

"For this reason," he said, "we are not now in a position to oppose this application to have it declared that she is of weak mind and should have her sanity inquired into."

Justice MacLean reserved his decision. The affidavits set forth that Mrs. Stenton's property is now worth about $22,000.

DREAM OF A TUNNEL STRIKE.

No Nearer Being Realized Than it Was —Fakir Who Told of It Exposed.

About 100 men who said they were workers in the tunnels under the rivers surrounding Manhattan Island met in the Labor Temple at Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue last night to organize themselves into a union. Among them were many electrical workers, and the meeting resolved itself into a problem as to whether there is a strike of electrical workers in the Pennsylvania's East River tunnel or not.

A man who said he was Gustav Weinberg of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 said there was, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and that the work was "practically completely tied up." Just as he finished making this statement a committee of five from the Central Federated Union appeared. They were told what "Weinberg" had said. As soon as they saw him, the five accused him of giving a fictitious name. He cheerfully admitted having done so, and then as cheerfully retracted his statements about the "strike."

The committeemen denied that there was any strike of electrical workers in the tunnel, but admitted that the had been some differences between the men and the United Traction Company, which has the contract for removing the rock. The meeting adjourned without doing anything to create an organization.

The contractors who are doing the work in the three East River tunnels say that they have all the men they can use and can get more when they want them.

NEW PEONAGE CHARGE.

Shipping Agent Accused—Man a Prisoner in the South, Wife Says.

William Hockstein, proprietor of the International Shipping Office at 5 Clinton Street, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields charged with peonage. Annie Lipkowich of 29 Pitt Street charged him with having sent her husband South on May 30 to a lumber camp, where he was held in slavery.

The cases of Hockstein and S. D. Schwartz, who is also accused of peonage, were adjourned until Sept. 22, that both sides may hear from the South. Word from there is to the effect that Russians contracting to work in the South have a habit of breaking their contracts and starting to peddle.

¶ "A man's learning dies with him; even his virtues fade out of remembrance, but the dividends on the stocks he bequeathes to his children live and keep his memory green."—Holmes.

THE ordinary bank deals merely with the living man, but the trust company takes charge of his estate after he is gone, and sees that his wishes are carried out.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

Keeping Up the Interest at Vogel Brothers

In the Big Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Suits.

The biggest July business in our history has just ended. And what has caused it? Just such values as this:

Gray Worsted Suits,
Formerly $20, $18 & $15.
Reduced to **$13.50**

And to keep up the enthusiasm during August we are adding to the $13.50 group more suits from the higher-priced classes. Every day sees bigger bargains here.

Vogel Brothers
42d Street at 8th Ave.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

Announcing an August Sale of discontinued Patterns.

A sale that will appeal to discriminating customers; embracing a variety of objects unequalled during our sixty-six years.

WE have "selected" and marked down:

ALL ODD PIECES,
SUITES without duplicates,
also INCOMPLETE SUITES
and priced all at one-third less than formerly to quickly make room for incoming merchandise.

Pieces purchased now can be held for Autumn Delivery.

GEO C FLINT CO
43-45-47 WEST 23RD STREET

"HIRED WITNESSES."

Farcical and Unjust Nature of Much "Expert" Testimony in the Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You deserve the thanks of this community and indeed of the entire country for your sensible attitude on "Hired Witnesses." Your remarks are addressed particularly to the testimony of "experts" in capital cases, but they are equally applicable to civil cases in which property rights are involved. There can, of course, be no cases tried in a court in which the issues are of such vital importance as those involving human life or liberty, and hence the necessity of exercising the greatest care to avoid outrageous wrong to the accused person, especially where he is poor and therefore beyond the hope of combating the testimony of experts hired by the prosecution, from whose inferences a conviction is sought.

But to the average member of the community the right to enjoy those rewards of his labors which the law recognizes as justly belonging to him is of scarcely less importance than his personal liberty. It happens in many civil cases that the testimony of experts is sought, sometimes for the honest purpose of explaining and clearing doubtful points, and no doubt often for the very purpose of involving and throwing doubt upon matters not in themselves difficult to understand. This latter course is no doubt often resorted to by cunning and shrewd attorneys representing wealthy clients who hope by the liberal use of money in hiring "experts" to give favorable testimony to first confuse and then persuade court and jury, and above all to tire out and discourage a poorer and weaker adversary, who is utterly unable to hire any combating testimony.

There is one kind of civil suits that forms a class by itself in which the testimony of so-called experts is more generally employed, perhaps, than in any other, and in which, I believe, there is greater resulting scandal, injustice, and wrong, and therefore greater necessity for reform. I refer to suits involving patents. It has come to be a practical necessity in the present manner of conducting patent suits that a party to such a suit must hire one or more experts to combat the experts hired by the opposing party. In most of the important patent litigations some strong, wealthy corporation is one of the parties, and it is the almost universal rule that this corporation, whether complainant or defendant, spends money without stint for "expert" testimony. The opposing party is then under the necessity of hiring "experts" to combat the expert testimony of his opponent, else he will be accused of admitting the truth of the testimony adduced against him, and so practically defaulting his case.

To quote from your editorial. Take the case of a poor inventor "who has no means of hiring expert witnesses and no power of compelling their attendance, unless the subpoena is accompanied by a retainer. What becomes of the equality of all men before the law?" It simply disappears, and has disappeared in all cases where the poor inventor attempts to defend his rights against encroachments of the rich corporation. Unless he is willing to accept such compensation, either in salary or otherwise, as the corporation offers for his invention, he may be certain that his invention will be copied so as to obtain his results, and, while varying the form, appropriate the substance. If he protests, the corporation defies him and challenges him to sue. If he brings suit, every means that the corporation's attorneys can devise after years of experience is employed to browbeat and defeat him and wear him out through years of excessive expense and annoyance.

Principal of the means employed are the expert witnesses hired for the occasion. The corporation will hire one expert in Chicago, for instance, and after taking his testimony for a day or two the attorney must adjourn because of other engagements and send his opponent's attorney home, to return in a week or two for another day or two of taking and writing down the expert's deposition, to be followed by another adjournment, and then another session of taking testimony. Then another expert is engaged, it may be in Cleveland or Boston or Washington, and the same course is repeated, taking testimony and committing it to writing, then adjournment, then another session of testimony, another adjournment, &c. The inventor suing must have his attorney present at all these sessions, and must pay all his expenses for this incessant traveling back and forth, hotel bills, &c.

When it comes his turn to take testimony he must necessarily employ one or more experts to carefully go over all the testimony of his opponent and controvert it—that is to say, the testimony of the experts on the two sides must be managed in such manner that the experts of one side shall contradict the experts of the other side in all material respects. Having in mind this double means of beating the poor inventor into submission, first, of permitting his rich adversary to take all the testimony that he feels inclined to purchase from experts practically without number at as many places as he pleases, and, second, of compelling him to hire experts to controvert all the material statements of the experts on the other side, your question is very pertinent: "What becomes of the equality of all men before the law?"

Shall we ever be able to bring the rank folly and injustice of it all to an end?

MURRAY CORRINGTON.

New York, July 30, 1906.

CORWIN DIVORCE SUIT OFF.

Order Discontinuing Filed the Day Before the Jewels Vanished.

Halsey Corwin, the one time "angel of Coney Island," whose wife, Roberta Corwin, lost $50,000 worth of jewels on July 13 in the flat of her friend, Mrs. McVitty, has abandoned his suit for divorce. An order was entered in the County Clerk's office yesterday, by consent of counsel on both sides, discontinuing the action.

The record does not show for what the action was brought. The order was dated July 12, the day before the jewel robbery. So far as the police know, Mrs. Corwin has not recovered her jewels.

A New Harriman Railroad.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 1.—A charter today was granted the Missouri River and Gulf Railway Company, which purposes to build a railroad from Kansas City through the counties on the eastern end of Kansas, through Indian Territory, and to Denison, Texas, with a branch line running to Shreveport, La., and another branch through Cherokee County into Missouri at its terminus with Joplin. The capital stock is $1,000,000. It is said that the company is a subsidiary one organized by the Harriman interests to give the Union Pacific an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico.

Many Would-Be Navy Chaplains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—As a result of a widely published rumor that the Nation's fighting ships were in want of spiritual advisers the Navy Department is receiving a flood of letters applying for situations as chaplains.

A lot of people like

ICED POSTUM

and it's liquid food that makes for

VIGOR

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
6TH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK.

A Furniture Advertisement Without a Price in It

THE very bigness of this August Furniture Sale of ours makes it a hard thing to advertise in a way that will give you a good idea of its scope and importance.

We are giving *by far* the lowest prices in New York and giving by far the largest choice at these low prices.

We haven't a "regular" price in the whole furniture store, and won't have while this sale is on. The whole furniture stock is covered in this sale movement, and there is a special price on everything. That's the way we make sales—we don't tempt you in with a bargain or two in the expectation that you'll buy something at a regular price.

So, whatever kind of furniture you may be wanting—whether it's a single chair or a parlor set or a metal bedstead or a mattress—you'll find it here at a sale price that is anywhere from twenty to forty per cent. under our own regular figures.

And it's the *best* furniture that American makers can turn out.

Shirt Waist Suits, $1.95

Values Up to $6

THAT word "values" in this case means the prices for which suits exactly like these sold three weeks ago in this very store. Three weeks in time often makes a big difference in price, but it has seldom made such a difference as this.

The difference in time doesn't affect you very much—there is ample time to get twice the value of $1.95 out of these suits in wear. But it did affect the manufacturer—his calendar is set two full months ahead of yours.

The choice comprises:

Suits of white lawn, trimmed with insertion and lace.

Suits of fine white linene, handsomely embroidered.

Sailor suits of fine linene, in regulation style.

Excellently well-made garments; cut with care and judgment and put together honestly and with skill. Suits for outings, for hotel piazzas, for knockabout wear or for the semi-dress of more formal Summer occasions. And certainly bargains. Your choice at **$1.95**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

Neglige Shirts Reduced to 65c

Regular $1 to $1.25 Garments

ANY Neglige Shirt in our entire stock that has been priced from $1 to $1.25 we offer to-day at 65c. They are perfect in every detail, and the styles are the season's newest. Not even a shop-worn shirt in the lot. And we do not limit you to a few styles, either; you may choose from thousands in the most popular fabrics.

The variety of styles is practically complete. All sizes, 12 to 20.

As an additional feature we include 125 dozen GRIFFON BRAND SHIRTS, many of which were made to sell for $1.50. This gives you a wide choice in light, [illegible] or medium shades, and plain or plaited bosoms; attached or detached cuffs, as you like. The price to-day is..... **65c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

All Distinctively Summer Shoes

At Half Prices and Less

WITH the usual run of weather tan and white shoes will be worn for at least two months to come. They are to-day the best-selling shoes we have in stock. Everybody wants them. And, while they are thus in demand, we shall close out all we have at an average of less than half the prices similar styles have sold for this season.

The choice is still good in styles and is complete in sizes.

Tan Shoes for Men and Women, Any Style..... **$1.45**

Women's Finest White Shoes, All Sizes..... **$1.95**

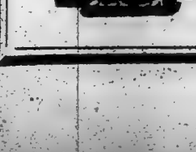

The original prices in the tan shoes were from $2 to $3.50, with some odd sizes in shoes that were $5.

The original prices in the white shoes offered at $1.95 were from $2.50 to $5.

The styles in both were simply the best the season could show. In the white shoes we include our own "Foot Mould" line—long since placed beyond dispute among the leaders in ready-to-wear shoes in both style and durability.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Drive Dull Care Away with One of These Tireless Entertainers

A Victor Talking Machine
OR AN
Edison Phonograph
FOR
$1 a Week

No advance in price, and we do not charge you any interest.

Our easy payment plan is the most liberal proposition that has been made for distributing these wonderful instruments. We could scarcely make it any easier for you unless we actually gave them away free.

We Guarantee Every Machine

Prices $10 and Up

Victor Talking Machines and Edison Phonographs are known in almost every part of the world. When they were introduced, not so many years ago, only a limited number of people with plenty of money could afford one, but now our easy payment plan makes it possible for everybody to have one at home.

The new improved records are really wonderful. They reproduce anything in the realm of sound—from the sweet voice of an opera singer to the crash of a railroad collision. New records for August are here. Hear them!

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Rear.)

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. HEARST'S POLITICAL AIMS.

The most diligent and candid examination of the declaration of principles and purposes put forth by the State Committee of Mr. HEARST'S Independence League would fail to disclose any novel project of reform, any substantive demand or affirmation whatever that might not be found in Democratic and Republican platforms of the last twenty years. We make no exception even of the charge, which the courts have refused to sustain, that as candidate for Mayor Mr. HEARST was "counted out," for the "free vote and honest count" plank is pretty well seasoned timber, having been in constant use for half a century or more. Time out of mind both the old parties have gone to the people with demands for a strict enforcement of the laws, for good men in office, for an upright and independent judiciary, for the checking of corporate aggression and extortion, for "equal rights for all and privileges to none." Municipal ownership is of newer growth, but Mr. BRYAN expects to make it a principle of his party, and it has already found a place in Democratic platforms here and there.

What, then, does the Hearst movement present to the voter that he may not enjoy and espouse under Democratic or Republican allegiance? Manifestly nothing but Mr. HEARST himself. Whether it is ambition, a real desire for public office, or a love of notoriety not altogether inseparable from notions of business advertising, that impels Mr. HEARST to these efforts and these disbursements, it is plain that whatever be the motive it is not a disinterested desire to bring to fulfillment the reforms he advocates. That object he could much more surely and more cheaply attain by devoting his own energies and the influence of his newspapers to the service of the Democratic Party, or of the Republican Party if he believed it to be a better instrument. But he objects to bosses and boss rule. His own organization proves how little that principle binds him, for MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY himself never exhibited to a scandalized world a smoother example of machine foreordination than was afforded by the meeting of the Independence League State Committee in this city on Tuesday. Mr. HEARST might have put himself in relations with the Democratic leaders, he might have won a solid footing in the party as the exponent of his chosen principles, and if he could have persuaded the voters of their validity and vitality beyond much doubt he would have forged to the front and by the process of natural selection he would have become the leader and supreme man in the councils of the Democracy of New York. We know of nobody who would have stood very much in his way.

But from the first Mr. HEARST has been determined to "go it alone." This we say notwithstanding the common knowledge of his persistent efforts to capture the Democratic organization up the State by sandbagging operations. These methods, if successful, absolutely insure a split in the party, and the diversion of votes that might have been held to the support of him and his principles if he had by legitimate means come to the chieftainship of the party, as Mr. HILL or Mr. TILDEN came to it. He was under no necessity of organizing his Independence League. It was of choice and preference that he brought it into being. It is not either in its origin or in its personnel a following of which even Mr. HEARST can very well be proud. His lieutenants, when they came together here on Tuesday, were seen to be men either unknown or known only as the failures and eliminations of State politics, men without standing or influence in their communities and destitute of titles to public confidence. He has deliberately put himself in a most unfavorable position for an appeal to the people in support of his principles.

What boots it that the nerveless State Committee of the Democrats at its meeting yesterday consented to a "Hearst compromise" in naming Buffalo as the place of the convention? That is by no means conclusive evidence that he is going to "capture" the convention and its nomination. But even if he do succeed in that venture, even if his name stand in the Democratic column upon the November ballot, he will not be master of the Democracy of the State of New York. A thousand times no! He will lead to the polls only the unthinking part, plus those who in their present irrational state of mind are willing to use him as a club to beat down "predatory wealth" and the "grafters"; those who, as the correspondent of The Evening Post learns, though entertaining a feeling of "personal contempt for HEARST," are so moved by a "desire to punish" that they will vote for him—a stupefying anomaly in American politics.

Democrats whose hysteria has not overcome their self-respect, intelligent Democrats, sane Democrats, Democrats with any moral or material stake in the issue, and the tens of thousands of the old organization Democrats will repudiate him and vote for the Republican nominee.

Mr. HEARST will not be elected Governor of New York, and so will have no opportunity to execute his reform intentions. He has by calculation and prearrangement foredoomed his cause. Eschewing all civilized and sanctioned modes of approach he has plunged into the Democratic encampment like a rhinoceros charging the tent of a hunter at midnight, and upon that rough invitation expects the sleeping legions to rise joyfully and follow him. The Hearst methods are so unconscionably stupid and repelling that one is forced to conclude that he has some other object in view than the relief of a suffering people through his election to the Governorship, where he could use the executive power to chastise the corporations, drive wealth to the woods, emancipate the enslaved, and lift up the downtrodden. It is obvious that his avowed motives are not his real motives, and that is a moral predicament out of which neither money nor prayer can deliver him. At any rate, it is now certain that the Hearst movement offers to the voters of the State absolutely nothing but Mr. HEARST himself.

TWO MANUFACTURING STATES.

There have just been issued by the Bureau of the Census two bulletins of the admirable series relating to the manufactures of the several States, one for Alabama and one for Connecticut. The coincidence of their publication draws attention to some curious and interesting facts in the comparative situation and progress of the two communities.

Connecticut has about one-half the population of Alabama, 1,000,000 as against 2,030,000 by the estimate of their respective Governors for 1905. The growth of population in Alabama has been rather more rapid than that of Connecticut, 103 per cent. since 1870, as against 86 per cent. Connecticut has been a manufacturing State almost from the beginning. Alabama had practically no manufactures until within thirty years or so, and is still an exceedingly productive agricultural State, while the farming of Connecticut is subordinate to its other industries. Naturally the total investment in and output of manufactures in Connecticut are much larger than in Alabama, as is shown, among other things, in the little table subjoined, giving the census figures for 1905:

	Alabama.	Connecticut.
No. establishments:	1,882	3,477
Capital	$105,382,850	$373,283,580
Wage earners	62,173	181,605
Total wages	$21,873,451	$87,942,628
Value of products	$109,169,022	$309,082,091

In round numbers it will be seen that in capital, number of wage earners, and total output Connecticut shows about three and one-half times the figures of Alabama. The bulletins, however, give also the figures for 1900, and if we compare the progress made by the two States within the last half decade the showing is very different. In capital Connecticut has advanced 24.8 per cent., Alabama 75.2 per cent.; in the number of wage earners, Connecticut 13.7 per cent., Alabama 18 per cent.; in total wages Connecticut 19.8 per cent., Alabama 46.7 per cent.; in value of products Connecticut 17.1 per cent., Alabama 51.4 per cent. Again speaking roughly and in round numbers, it may be said that the progress of Alabama has in the past five years been three times as rapid as that of Connecticut. There is only one element in the comparison unfavorable to Alabama. The number of children under 16 years of age employed is 4,130, which is 6.6 per cent. of the total, while the number employed in Connecticut is about the same, 4,301, but the percentage is only 2.3. On the other hand, the number has increased 26 per cent. in Connecticut in five years and only 21.1 per cent. in Alabama. Taking the picture formed by these statistics as a whole, it is extremely encouraging for Alabama.

IOWA MUZZLED.

The chief interest of the rest of the country in the Republican Convention in Iowa turns on the position Gov. CUMMINS was forced to take on the tariff in order to secure his nomination. He had given some reason to expect that he would stand firmly by the ideas he has announced in the past, and would consent to no compromise on the question in which the prosperity of his State is so closely involved. The great body of the people of his State are in no wise helped and are in many ways hurt by the high tariff, and he had made himself the champion of their real interests with much energy and a good deal of ability. Had he stood out for a fair and unequivocal platform embodying the demand for revision, the principles on which it should proceed, and the aims to which it should be directed, there is evidence that he would either have carried the convention with him or fixed a standard by which the National action of the party would be affected.

He had not the needed courage. Apparently he found that the prize of a renomination and election was to be secured only by the sacrifice of his previously avowed convictions. He consented to a platform of the most impudently equivocal character, which can be construed to suit the extremest protectionists, which demands nothing definite at all, and postpones all prospect of action by the Republican Party to the Greek Kalends. The parrot cry of revision by the Republican Party is repeated, with the full consciousness that it will come to nothing unless the demand is made explicit, with the threat of independent action if something substantial be not forthcoming. Evidently the pressure from high sources was too much for the weak will of Mr. CUMMINS. The party leaders have made up their minds to a policy of absolute negation in the Congressional campaign, and this they have done, for one reason, because all the money they can hope to get must come from the protected interests. They were determined that Iowa should set the example of supine submission, and they have succeeded in making Mr. CUMMINS help them.

THE STEEL TRADE.

The widest interest in the Steel Corporation report attaches to what is least discussed—that is, the conditions in the trade as reflected by the first-hand facts now available. It is true that the Steel Corporation is not the steel trade. Big as it is it is neither the majority interest, nor even the controlling interest. In fact, its proportion of the trade is relatively declining, while concurrently it is breaking its own records of production and earnings. Its production of pig has fluctuated since its organization within a narrow range and without decided trend, standing now at 44 per cent. of the country's total. Its production of open hearth and Bessemer castings has fallen by 6 per cent. to 60 per cent., and its rolled products have fallen by about 3 per cent. to 47 per cent. Its dominance is greatest in the wire nail product, which, although declining, remains at 66 per cent. In short, the trust is not by any means a monopoly, and yet it is impossible that the trust should prosper and the trade languish. The reason is that the trade influence of the trust is all for stability and moderation. Its rivals may charge premiums, and may do business at a loss because they must. The trust is strong enough and sensible enough to seek business only at what are reasonable profits under our unreasonable system of protection. When its volume is full it is sure that its rivals' volume is fuller, and that prices are nevertheless held by the trust's enormous capacity of delivery at a range promising some permanence of prospect.

This we take to be the auspicious significance of earnings for the quarter of $40,125,033, and of unfilled orders of 6,809,589 tons, with Pittsburg Bessemer quoted at $18.35@$18.60, and averaging $16.36 for 1905. When the trust made its previous high record earnings Bessemer iron was at an average of $20.67, and too dear to use. Necessitous consumers were overbidding each other and collapse followed. The Steel Trust abstained from that orgy, and did not follow the Bessemer market to its bottom of $13.76. Now, with its greatly increased capacity of delivery, the trust is keeping the tone moderate, and giving the idea that there is iron and steel enough to go around, and that nobody need pay extortionate prices. It is true that this is strange language to use about a trust, but it is the record of the trade.

It is worth considering what significance attaches to the decrease in the unfilled orders, 6,809,589 tons, against 7,018,712 three months ago, and 7,665,086 at New Year's. There seems to be an implication of declining trade which is best interpreted by past records. Here is the series of years, the figures being the orders on the books June 30:

1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
6,809,589	4,829,655	3,192,277	4,666,578	4,791,993

The comparison obviates any necessity for excuses this year. But the case is even stronger than that. Decline is usual at this season, during uncertainty regarding the crops. Nobody can know what the railways' demands for iron will be until it is known what the agricultural outturn will be, and so of every trade.

It is, of course, the demand that tells the story of the conditions of the trade. Production may be factitious, and merely the piling up of a surplus to overhang the market. Yet, curiously enough, some emphasize the significance of the figures of production. A few weeks ago production declined because the furnaces could not keep working, vacations even for them being necessary. If the stacks had been blown out because there was no market for the iron, then indeed the black flag of distress would have been flown. Wall Street in its sapience thought otherwise, making light of Judge GARY'S fair notice that Wall Street by marking down the Steel stocks was reflecting its own moods, and not the conditions of the industry. That idea will be recognized as no novelty here. The Steel Trust dividend is welcome less because of the promise to the thousands of stockholders than because of the promise of wages to millions of workers who cannot be idle while the trust is making such records. This is the essence which interests everybody.

THE SAGE HEIRS.

The Sage heirs have a point of view which is not all their own. A great many people have great expectations, and they will be much interested in the decision upon principle of how much of his property a decedent may leave to public uses while bequeathing more moderate sums to his remote blood. Legacies of $25,000 are not to be despised. Apparently they are in keeping with the position in life of those who think of going to law about them in vindication not of their covetousness but of their self-respect, they say.

The amount is not so inadequate in itself as in comparison with the amounts left to strangers. Does the mere fact that aggregate bequests of, say, a million compare with other bequests of alleged charitable intent of $80,000,000, more or less, afford any fair ground of discontent or litigation? The proponents of the idea declare that they would have been satisfied if Mr. SAGE had bequeathed his money in bulk to children or immediate relatives. It does not appear that they would quarrel with such a disposition in favor of the wife.

Public benevolence is alleged as ground of dispute. Charity begins with one's own, they affirm, and nephews and nieces to the uttermost parts of Dan and Beersheba echo the wail. What will the courts say?

OUR RICHEST CITIZEN.

No feeling heart, one supposes, can fail to be touched by the "bitter cry" of JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER to the Cleveland reporter to whom the "magnate" consents to talk "on account of his importunity." "The richest man in America," and probably in the world, observes of the public comments upon him: "Sometimes things that are said of me are cruel and they hurt."

Without doubt Mr. ROCKEFELLER is "hurt." Why should he not be? How could he not be? For what is it that makes a man aspire to great pecuniary success? He cannot eat or sleep or lodge or travel beyond a certain degree, which is common to him with men much poorer than himself. A predecessor of Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S in the position of "the richest man in America," JOHN JACOB ASTOR, is said to have retorted to a curious inquirer, "Would you take my responsibilities for your board and clothes?" and when his interlocutor naturally said "No," made answer, "That is all I get out of it."

In theory, of course, that is not all a man gets out of great pecuniary success. His real object is to enjoy the prestige of the success, to be honored and loved and respected by his fellow-citizens, to "make good." When he finds that that does not wholly happen to him, that he has not "made good," it is impossible that he should feel himself to be a success. The true moral is that of SOLOMON: "Who maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." If Mr. ROCKEFELLER is confident that he has made all his money by the practice of those principles which he professes, he can entirely afford to let the barkings of the yellow journalists and the yellow magazinists, and even the yellow clergymen, pass by him as the idle wind which he regards not. But if he has any doubt on that crucial point, then he is necessarily "hurt," and his hurt is of a kind and degree to compensate for the absence of purely legal pains and penalties. The yellow prosecutors, of whatever class, should be somewhat assuaged by that consideration.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Rights" and Pathos. There seems to have been no basis for the recent reports that all of the Sage nephews and nieces had resolved to take, as soon as they could get it, the $25,000 allotted to each, and then, with this convenient sum safely stowed away, to begin their contest for much bigger shares of the old man's millions with nothing to lose and everything to gain. There would have been a certain grimy wisdom in that plan, and somehow one would not have been much surprised by its adoption, but at least a majority of the heirs have apparently resolved to make a fair fight and take the chances of finding enforced against them the provision of the will that canceled the bequests of all who took direct or indirect part in a contest.

And in the remarks made by JAMES H. SAGE, one of the Troy nephews, one finds expressed what are, probably, the opinions and feelings of those who purpose an immediate resort to the law. He is determined to get that to which, as "a blood relative of RUSSELL SAGE," he is "entitled"; he wants the courts to give him what "rightfully belongs" to him. And again he says: "If Uncle RUSSELL'S estate was a small one I would have felt satisfied to have had only a meagre share; a bequest of a five-dollar note would have been enough, because it would satisfy me that he thought of me. But with such a vast estate as this, and with outsiders trying to get the most of it, I think I have a right to contest."

The reference here to "Uncle RUSSELL" is pathetic—or would be if it were not so nearly funny—and as much can be said of the suggestion that had the estate been small a five-dollar note would have been a sufficient evidence the uncle had "thought of" the now indignant nephew, who seems to forget that "Uncle RUSSELL" did think of him, and to some purpose. The manifestation of animosity to "outsiders" who are after the millions is a very characteristic touch, and characteristic of many a family besides this one.

The psychological point of the announcement, however, is its frank revelation of a belief in "rights" of relatives, as against the rest of the world and as against a testator's wishes, formally expressed after mature consideration. Of course that belief is widely held, in a sort of instinctive, subconscious way, and the law itself seems to be glad when it can break a will and distribute a fortune, big or little, according to the rules it lays down for use in cases when no will is made. And yet the making of wills goes on, despite the knowledge that even the best constructed of them is probably breakable if the incentive for doing it is great enough.

A Suggestion for the Peace Lovers. If the United States cannot go ahead with the building of its "biggest" battleship until it can ascertain the size of the monster Italy is planning, the situation is not only amusing to the cynical, but it is full of suggestion to the advocates of peace as well as to the nations that are feeling the burden of their naval armaments more than we do. Our purpose was to surpass the British Dreadnought, not because it was British, but simply that we might have the largest war vessel afloat, which we expected to have by exceeding the Dreadnought's dimensions. But now Italy has set us a harder task, at least on paper, and we must wait awhile, lest we have to build still another "biggest" battleship.

Obviously, by a little judicious revelation of secret information the delay thus caused can be continued indefinitely, and it will only be necessary for each of the maritime countries to say that the next ship they build shall be larger than the largest ship any other country is planning to escape the building of any ships at all! The inexpensive honor of making these revelations could be passed in turn from one country to another, and it would be hard, at least for a believer in universal peace and no preparation for war, to see why everybody wouldn't be just as safe as if additions to the different navies were going on in the old way. We know, or at any rate we feel, that there is something wrong about this reasoning, and that the scheme will not work, whether it would or not; but it does look pretty well on the surface, and we think that it deserves serious consideration from the assorted idealists who hope and therefore assert that the human race has already reached the point where it can get along without any more wars.

The chances—the desperately numerous chances—are that no such progress has yet been made. Even civil wars are still possible, as is too well demonstrated in Russia, whose poor little Czar had something or other to do with the establishment of The Hague Tribunal and thereby secured a large amount of rather gauzy fame as a promoter of peace. That fame is now deeply reddened with blood, and he isn't submitting his controversies with his own people to any outside arbitrament, but is fighting them out in the old, old way that we have all come to hold equally unreasonable and wicked.

A Woman with a Will. Chicago enterprise and "nerve" received a culmination illustration this week when one of the presumably fair and certainly determined daughters of that sprightly community pushed a street car motorman from his platform, seized the controller herself, and sent the car flying through the streets at a mad pace that endangered the lives of a considerable part of the city's population. Fortunately nobody was killed, and only a few coal carts paid the penalty of slow motion by being tossed lightly from the track. When at last the woman was dragged from her place and the car had been stopped, it was discovered that she was simply a suburbanite anxious to catch her train. This explanation of her conduct was accepted as adequate at the police station to which she was taken and she was allowed to depart unpenalized.

It is not stated whether she caught her train or not. It seems doubtful, but one cannot help hoping that she did, or, if she didn't, that a special was made up for her accommodation. A woman in whom the determination to "get there" is as well developed as it is in this one should not lack either admiration or appreciation—in Chicago.

PLEA FOR LEPROSY VICTIM.

Has a Little Science Made Cowards of Us All?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The spectacle of the State of Maryland trying to pass off a sick man upon one of her neighboring States, and meanwhile afraid to handle him, is enough to make a man ashamed of his country. It is to be hoped that the newspaper accounts are exaggerated, but if they are to be believed this unfortunate foreigner, who is supposed to be afflicted with leprosy, was kept in a box car and guarded at a safe distance by two able-bodied men to prevent his escaping, of which we are told there was little danger, as he is too weak to make the attempt. A Catholic priest who went to pray with him is extolled as a hero. He is indeed a Triton of the minnows. I have seen plenty of lepers in Syria, and I have deposited coins in hands from which all the fingers were eaten off, as thousands of others do, but it did not enter my head that I was a hero. A medical correspondent in yesterday's TIMES says that leprosy can be communicated by the Egyptian mosquito. I have lived on intimate terms with this insect for years without fear or reproach. It is pleasant to ascertain what unconscious courage I have been possessed of.

The fact is that these bacteriological people are turning us into a nation of nervous poltroons. A day or two ago a Japanese student was sent back to his country because he had "trachoma." When I was a boy this dread disease was called "granulated eyelids," and the mention of it never brought our hearts into our mouths. Why one case of it more or less in the country should make any difference it is difficult to understand, but our strenuous administration, which does not flinch at a Filipino or a Colombian, is put to rout by the smallest microbe or bacillus. It is no longer conscience, but science, that makes cowards of us all. If the doctors would only discover a serum against cowardice and inhumanity, they might have a right to boast of their achievements.

But the object of my letter is to ask how the needs of this poor Syrian are being attended to. A box car watched from afar by two sentinels and under the direction of a panic-stricken Board of Health does not sound comfortable. I am sure that there are many of your readers who would like to contribute funds for the proper care and nourishment of this sick man until an asylum is found for him, if the thing can be done. In return he might be willing to give us his opinion of the manners and customs of the Americans.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 31, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cheap talk is worthless. Let any of these men of many millions of dollars, who claim to have a soul, pay the expenses of the unfortunate leper Rosette, who, I believe was in Maryland. I am willing to attend to him until he is able to care for himself. JOHN RAFFLE.

New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

Bowling Green's Fence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly note that if we, a few of us, can get permission we would pay for a few pounds of dark green paint and put it on the old historic railing on Bowling Green Park, which is rusting away, a disgrace to this city, where millions are wasted in other ways. JOHN VINTON.

New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

THE COREY DIVORCE.

Will Use Times's Editorial as Text for Addresses to Students in Universities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read through twice very carefully your editorial of to-day, "W. E. Corey a 'Free' Man," and cannot use too strong a term in commendation. It is one phase of Thomas Hughes's "Manliness of Christ" boiled down into a single article. I have not only put it on file, but in all my addresses to the students of Colgate and other universities will be only too ready to use it, and especially to quote the closing paragraph entire. A. G. L.

New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue, "W. E. Corey a 'Free' Man," is most felicitous. I congratulate you. REGINALD JEVONS.

New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a citizen and regular reader of THE TIMES I hasten to thank you for your editorial to-day, "W. E. Corey a 'Free' Man," for it expresses the feelings of thousands of people. That the Directors allow such a man to retain the Presidency of this great company is a shame to them and a disgrace to the country. I. L.

New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One should not be called upon to applaud your editorial on the Corey disgrace, but what other newspaper has expressed such sense of decency?

The good women of our land are largely organized in clubs. Surely it is good women who should have most concern about outrages on members of their own sex. May we not hope to see them take up this subject of divorce? T. H.

New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

PRESS COMMENTS ON COREY.

What Other Newspapers Are Saying About His Divorce Case.

Here are some of the comments of other New York newspapers on the action of President W. E. Corey in putting away his wife:

THE EVENING WORLD.—Through the kindly offices of a Nevada court Mrs. W. E. Corey has secured a divorce from the President of the Steel Trust. The spectacle of the plaintiff in tears on receiving the decree carries its own comment. Though the divorce is granted to the wife, it is the husband who gains a freedom long sought and by unenviable means. Having now discarded the wife of his youth he is at liberty to pursue the "society ambitions" which he is said to cherish and with which her domestic inclinations are alleged to have interfered. He may now enjoy to the full that "high social atmosphere" in which comic opera stars scintillate and to which the Delmonico dinner celebrating the verdict was a fitting prelude.

THE EVENING POST—Another tragedy of Pittsburg's sudden wealth passed to a new act yesterday in the decree of divorce, undefended, granted against the President of the United States Steel Corporation. When the full story of the "steel millionaires" comes to be written, it will need no Juvenal to point the moral of human vanity. The sordid details of weak heads turned and characters as unstable as water swept away to ruin; the heaping up of money meaning the heaping up of scandal and sorrow and crime; the rush of the new rich into the vices which they seem to think must be as vulgar and flaunting as their wealth will bear—all this will bite in its own truth, as old as Solomon, and new as the latest transcript from the criminal court. Let Paterson, in the affliction of her notoriety, take what comfort she can in the thought that she has not the peculiar fame of Pittsburg. And Pittsburg may perhaps find solace in reading about Sodom and Gomorrah.

THE SUN—An artless opinion was uttered by a witness in a divorce case in Nevada Monday. It was, in effect, that all rich New York men are unfit to have charge of a boy of sixteen, and by implication of a child of any age. This is the picture of New York "millionaires" which the yellow camera paints upon the retina of alien though innocent eyes. The illusion is natural. The amusing thing about it is that it is mainly the "millionaires" from the outer darkness, most of them brand new, rather hulking in their evening clothes and with a passion for "sparklers," whose invasion and sack of Manhattan make this ill reputation for the tame villatic hoarders of golden numbers who belong here. A composite photograph of the "wealthy men of New York," those who have made money here, have roots in the soil, and not just admitted to the freedom of the city, might show a decorous bourgeois, much more of a Sunday school teacher than a "sport," averse to ostentation and publicity. The vices of this city are maintained by strangers.

THE WORLD—Of the many thousands of wealthy men in New York the great majority live honorable and cleanly lives, have as associates men and women of like character, and are more than usually qualified to be wise advisers and safe companions of youth. Ninety-five per cent. of these men are never known by name to the general reader. Their manner of life tends rather to develop than to suppress the instincts of kindliness which young people are quick to feel. If as parents these men have a fault it is far more likely to be loving over-indulgence than that of exposing their own sons to evil associations.

THE PRESS says of Miss Corey's statement about New York's rich men—And this from Pittsburg, the city made famous by a coterie of millionaires whose long and complex annals of immorality have filled half a side of the country's Sunday supplements for years! If New York has corrupted the President of the Steel Trust the details of the operation would be interesting. The former head of that high-minded organization startled Wall Street and shocked a staid and dignified board of railroad rebaters by publicly gambling at Monte Carlo. A little later he paralyzed the respectable highwaymen who hold up the innocent wayfarers under the shadow of Trinity spire by inventing what the receiver of the Shipbuilding Trust called the "most artistic swindle" of the era of high finance.

THE AMERICAN—Corey may have a genius for money getting equal to that of Russell Sage or John D. Rockefeller. He may have that pleasing personality that makes a man a hero among women and gives him many easy conquests. But the love of one good woman is worth a thousandfold more than Corey can ever hope to gain, and if he can read the printed story of that incident in a Nevada court-room without realising that he has been a pretty shabby sort of a fellow, and has lost more than a dozen like him can possibly hope to be worth, he is less than human.

That Tuberculous Two Per Cent.

From The London News.

Most of us will be surprised to learn that England (and we do not this time mean Great Britain) consumes 1,752,000,000 gallons of milk per annum. How gladly would we reduce this little sea to 1,401,060,000 if we could be sure that only the tuberculous 2 per cent. was eliminated! The ease with which the percentage is stated is a measure of the ease with which bovine tuberculosis will be exterminated here as in Holland when we set about the task in earnest.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COS.

Mr. Windmuller Says Losses Can Apply to the Courts to Compel Payment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When you compare the honesty of German fire insurance companies with the honesty of English and American companies in your editorial on "German Hostility" you fail to tell the whole truth.

Four German companies which report their losses at $4,460,865, and some other German companies whose losses by reinsurance were as much, if not more, met their liabilities in San Francisco with a promptitude which is not surpassed by any American or English company.

I doubt whether the dispatch about the Transatlantic Company to which you refer correctly reports the facts; if it is true, you must concede that to crawl stealthily out of honest obligations is equally dishonest.

How extremely difficult it is to decide in this instance the legality of the underwriters' obligations I explained fully in an article I have written for the June number of The Review of Reviews.

A company in which I am personally interested is largely controlled by Germans and German-Americans. We have adopted the policy of giving the benefit of a doubt to every claim, and pay it promptly as it is presented. This is true of other American companies in which Germans are interested.

When you assume that holders of policies of the Transatlantic have no redress you are mistaken. Its assets in this country are reported to have amounted to $680,505 on Jan. 1, 1906. If policies were taken to the extent of $4,000,000 on the security of these assets the public is to blame for carelessness. But the $680,505 can be held, and the entire assets in Germany as well. No German court will refuse a just American claim.

LOUIS WINDMUELLER.

New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

But Half of Vacancies in the Army Open to the Enlisted Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be good enough to give me a small space in your columns to protest against a most revolutionary order of the War Department? This order assigns but eighteen of the thirty-six existing vacancies in the army to the enlisted candidates for commission and arbitrarily gives the remaining half to civilians. As the vacancies are assigned in the different branches of the service, six for the artillery, six for the cavalry, and six for the infantry, and as the artillery examination has this year been made so difficult that no enlisted man will compete for it, this practically leaves but twelve vacancies for the thirty-one candidates, and should the remaining nineteen even make 100 per cent. on their examinations they would be thrown out just the same, and civilians with no other title to recognition save political pull installed in their places.

For the last twenty-five years the law as interpreted gave the vacancies first to the graduating class at West Point, second to the enlisted men who had passed the prescribed examination, and third to civilians if there were any vacancies left for them after the enlisted men had been provided for. Now this plainly illegal order emanates from the War Department, taking away 75 per cent. of the enlisted man's chance for a commission. This is certainly a case of false pretense, for these men enlisted with the understanding that they were to have first chance after the West Pointers, and they have worked and served faithfully only now to find, when on the brink of success that a man's fitness for commission in the United States Army rests not upon his worth, but upon his pull. Should this order go into effect it would not only work great hardship and shame all lovers of fair play, but it establishes a dangerous precedent, for if some vacancies can be unfairly allotted why not all, and promotion from the ranks—the institution of which we have been so proud—made practically dead in our army?

No army lover can think of this order but as utterly unfair and un-American and with the earnest hope that the War Department will withdraw it before it is too late. WILL ADAMS.

Warrenton, Va., July 31, 1906.

Doing the Agreeable.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Makinbrakes had introduced himself as the proprietor of the Summer resort hotel.

"This is getting close to naturs," he said, "and it's decidedly refreshing to leave the crowded city behind for a time, with its so-called conveniences. I don't mind a mosquito bite now and then. Bless you, we get those in the city. I'm not afraid of the ants, or the bugs—er—I don't mean, of course, that you have 'em in the—that is to say, the insects—the common, ordinary insects that crawl all over you, you know, when—when you're out in the woods—the real woods, I mean—not the—though, to be sure—well, anyway, I think we all eat too much in the cities, and there's nothing like going to some nice place in the country, where you don't get so much to—to—which isn't quite what I mean, either, because I have no doubt you have plenty of good, plain, ordinary—h'm—have you had anybody here from Milwaukee yet, Mr. Millsap?"

Really a Vegetarian.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I hope the Bible I gave you last week," said the missionary, "will teach you something—"

"It has taught me something already," replied the cannibal chief. "I find that I'm really a vegetarian."

"Er—how's that?"

"Why, you know, it says 'all flesh is grass.'"

A BARRACK ROOM BALLAD.

(A la Rudyard K.)

Kipling in 'is blindness
Bows down to shot and shell,
'E thinks 'e's preachin' 'Eaven
When 'e's only raisin' 'Ell;
'Is creed—" make sure you're strongest,
On this point leave no doubt;
Then grab the Boer's possessions
And—chuck the beggar out."

O don't you 'ear the bugles callin',
The fifes a-crawlin', the Sergeants bawlin';
A reg'lar bloomin' picnic, for
They're 'angin' of the Boers in the mornin'.

The 'eathen loves 'is country,
And tries to 'old it, too,
But 'is men and weapons ain't no good,
So, just twixt me and you—
We set the bounders runnin',
Use the Gatling, club, or knout,
Start the pace and rule the place
And—poke the 'eathen out.

On the road to Mandalay
Tommy Atkins 'as to play;
Put Shoreditch and Whitechapel
On the road to Mandalay.

Take up the white man's burden,
It's quite safe, don't yer see;
Give your bloomin' tweedledum
For 'is 'eathen tweedledee;
'E has the cheek to grumble,
But 'e's just a 'eathen lout;
Weak, and loot's worth 'avin',
So—sling the beggar out.

Then 'ere's to King Eddy at Windsor,
Oo pays us poor Tommies in red,
We've rifles and steel for to make
Fuzzy squeal,
And the only good 'eathen's the dead.

G. ADLAM STEER.

OLD MAIDS, UNWITTING, HELP WEDDING ALONG

Martha Washington Bell Girl Warned by Their State.

NO SPINSTERHOOD FOR HER

She Is Only 17, but She Gets Married Quickly Advises Other Bell Girls to Do Likewise.

Edith Wilson, Captain of the day shift of "bell girls" at the Martha Washington Hotel, got married last night. She married George White, a machinist employed at the New York Edison plant, First Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. She said last night she had seen so many old maids around the Martha Washington that she couldn't bear to become one herself.

During her rise to the rank of Captain of the bell girls she has been sent much about the hotel, and has heard much talk by the patrons. Somehow, she said last night, there was something in the atmosphere of the menless corridors and the conversation of their occupants that hurried her into matrimony, and, although she was only seventeen, she decided irrevocably to Marry Mr. White.

Mr. White is bald, but he is really not so old as he appears. He said so with a giggle when approached by reporters after the ceremony.

Miss Wilson did live at 242 East Thirty-fifth Street with a sister and an aunt. She hurried there yesterday after 6 o'clock and began to put on her best clothes. A dozen chums of hers among the bell girls at the Martha Washington were on hand to help her. She advised them all to marry as soon as they had a chance.

At 6:30 o'clock George White appeared with one carriage. The party started for St. Gabriel's Church, in Thirty-seventh Street, between First and Second Avenues. Mr. White had been to his home, at 258 East Thirty-fourth Street, and was also arrayed in his best. The bride was happy, and even the bridegroom on the way to the church was cheerful, although he did need to mop his head now and then.

Joseph Tanswell and Florence Groves, both of 346 East Forty-first Street, stood up with the couple. When the bride said "yes" she pronounced it with joyful emphasis.

The carriage took the married couple and their friends to 124 East Eighty-fourth Street, where Mr. White had rented a flat on the top floor. The walls were papered in gorgeous red. The new Mrs. White strode into her home and looked at the picture of a moon rising over a meadow, a picture of a basket of fruit, and a picture of kittens playing on a floor—without which no flat for a newly married couple in a tenement is complete.

"I am glad," she said.

Mr. White said he was, too.

Presently the friends of the couple began to arrive. Finally the small flat was jammed with visitors. Mr. White said he would just have to take off his coat.

On the shelf above the kitchen range there loomed up large a quart bottle of Apollinaris water, a bottle of home-made punch, and a bottle or so of soda pop. There was a cake in a blue-figured bowl that belonged to a set of dishes some one had given as a present. The wedding guests fell to and declared the feast was sumptuous.

Then they all gathered in the parlor to look over the furniture, and, this duty performed, made merry, singing "The Grand Old Rag," "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "Give My Regards to Broadway," "Waltz Me Around Again, Willie," and other modern melodies. That is, Mrs. White and her friends did. Mr. White was out in the hall receiving reporters.

"Oh, mercy," he exclaimed repeatedly, "what do you want to write this up for? You oughtn't to do it. What is it you want to know? Mercy, mercy me!"

AMERICANS' GIFTS TO SCIENCE

Acknowledged by British Association for the Advancement of Science.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—At the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at York to-day, President Edwin Ray Lankester made acknowledgment of the assistance to scientific research rendered by wealthy Americans in providing great telescopes and other gifts helpful to all branches of science.

"In the United States this is not infrequent," he said, "while in this country it is rare."

President Lankester referred to the method of Prof. Pickering of Harvard University, of charting the sky rapidly, and his records of the sky as a whole. This new method, he said, is a mode of keeping a record of present movements and changes which promises much for the future of astronomy. The President outlined the advancement of science during the last 25 years. "This century," he said, "will stand out forever as that in which new chemical elements possessing astounding properties have been made known with extraordinary rapidity and sureness of demonstration." He devoted much of his inaugural address to a review of the increased knowledge concerning radium and gave Ernest Rutherford, of McGill University, Montreal, much of the credit for investigation in this direction.

Sir David Gill has been nominated for the presidency of the association for 1907.

MISS PINKERTON ENGAGED.

Daughter of Robert A. Pinkerton Is to Wed Jay F. Carlisle.

Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Pinkerton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allan Pinkerton, and Jay F. Carlisle, a well known horseman and clubman of Brooklyn. The Pinkerton family and Mr. Carlisle are now staying at their Summer homes at Bay Shore, L. I. The announcement comes as a surprise to Brooklyn society, as Mr. Carlisle has always been considered by his friends as a confirmed bachelor. While he has been a prominent figure in club life and on the horse show circuit for several years, he has shown very little interest in purely social functions.

Miss Pinkerton is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allan Pinkerton. Her sister is Mrs. Lewis Mills Gibb. Two years ago she made her début at the Pinkerton home in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Carlisle is the son of Mrs. Lucy H. Carlisle of 322 Clinton Avenue. After he graduated from Yale in 1889 he became a member of the Crescent Athletic Club and of Company A, the crack company of the Twenty-third Regiment, in which he attained the rank of Lieutenant. For several years he has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He is said to have made a fortune as a sugar specialist.

Horses owned by Mr. Carlisle have won honors in numerous horse shows, especially the Brooklyn and Bay Shore events. Mr. Carlisle is an intimate friend of Allan Pinkerton, a brother of his fiancée. Mr. Pinkerton is also a prominent horseman. He is a member of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association, the Brooklyn Horse Show Association, and the Riding and Driving Club.

Policemen's Wives Shout for Hearst.

Forty women attended a meeting of the Patrolmen's Wives' Benevolent Association, which was held in Herrnstad's Hall, in West 115th Street, yesterday afternoon to further the restoration of the three-platoon system. The meeting was chiefly devoted to the reading of resolutions, and a speech by Mrs. Hester Moore, President of the association, lauding William R. Hearst and booming him for Governor.

LEFT THOUSANDS TO CHARITY

Will of Amelia B. Lazarus Filed with the Surrogate.

By the will of Amelia B. Lazarus, filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate, these charitable bequests of considerable amount are made:

Metropolitan Museum of Art, $20,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, $5,000; Montefiore Home, $10,000; Corcoran Art Gallery, $5,000; Hebrew Technical School, $20,000; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $20,000; United Hebrew Charities of the City of New York, $20,000; Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $10,000; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, $10,000; Trustees of the New York Fire Department Relief Fund, $10,000; New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $10,000; Free Burial Society of the Congregation Baresh Amuno, $5,000; Hebra Hased Veamet, $10,000; Good Samaritan Dispensary, $5,000; Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, $10,000; Museum in the City of Philadelphia, of which Dr. William Pepper was President at the time of his death, $5,000.

The bulk of the residuary estate is divided between the above-mentioned institutions and societies, and bequests are made to many relatives of the testatrix.

The benevolent associations which will receive the bulk of the residuary estate are the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Mount Sinai Hospital, and the Hebrew Technical School.

The will was filed by Samuel Ryker, a lawyer, who is also an executor of the will.

RAIN IN STREAKY PATHS.

Some Sections of Brooklyn Drenched While Dust Flies in Others.

The city had another of those days of streaky rain yesterday. In Manhattan, although there were dismal clouds enough to make everyone keep an umbrella handy, no rain actually fell.

Over in Brooklyn it was different. The shore along Gravesend Bay got a drenching from several showers early in the afternoon. A few blocks away from that district the dust remained as dry as ever.

Later in the afternoon the Washington Park base ball grounds, which had been dry all day, were wet down by a shower severe enough to halt an exciting game, then a tie between Brooklyn and Pittsburg. That shower, too, traveled in a narrow path and sections near the ball grounds were not wet a bit.

NORDICA AT OCEAN GROVE.

An Audience of 10,000 Greets the Prima Donna There.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 1.—Mme. Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, sang this evening in the Auditorium before 10,000 auditors gathered from Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Long Branch, Spring Lake, and other Monmouth County resorts. The demand for seats exceeded the supply long before 8 o'clock, and thousands were turned away. Gov. Stokes and his military staff came up from the Sea Girt camp for the concert.

Mme. Nordica received an ovation for her opening number, an aria by Wagner. She also sang Strauss's "Serenade," "Angels Ever Bright and Fair"; Weil's "Spring Song," and the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's Stabat Mater. In response to encores she sang a Hungarian serenade song and "The Suwanee River." Others who took part in the concert included Julian Walker, the well-known basso; Signor Giuseppe Aldo Randegger, the pianist, and the members of the Festival Chorus and Orchestra, led by Tali Esen Morgan.

KEITH-PROCTOR CHANGES.

Sunday Concerts at the Union Square —Vaudeville at the Fifth Avenue.

Sunday performances are to be given in future at the Union Square Theatre. While it was Keith's there never were any Sunday "concerts," as they are called. The change is made as a result of the union of Keith and Proctor. Sept. 2 will be the first Sunday on which such a performance will be given.

"New Yorkers have come so to regard Sunday concerts as an absolute necessity," said General Manager E. F. Albee yesterday, "that the lack of entertainment at the Union Square was distinctly lamented by its large clientèle. A great pressure was exercised last season to institute Sunday concerts at what was then Mr. Keith's only house in New York. Now there seems to be no good reason why the Union Square should stand out so lonesomely as the vaudeville house which does not give Sunday concerts."

There will be an entire change of policy in regard to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, too. Beginning with Sept. 17, continuous vaudeville will be inaugurated there, replacing the stock company plays.

The Twenty-third Street Theatre is not left out in the schedule of changes. On Sept. 3, Labor Day, the old system of continuous vaudeville performances will be resumed.

Carpenters, artisans, and painters are hard at work getting the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre ready for the opening on Labor Day. There will be no change in the policy of reviving dramatic successes at the 125th Street Theatre.

German Night at Pain's Fireworks.

This will be "German night" at Pain's fireworks exhibition at Manhattan Beach. A fire picture of Emperor William will be one of the features. There will also be a set piece of German and American flags. The German Ambassador at Washington and the German Consul General in New York have been invited to attend.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Louise Gunning will play the leading rôle in the Shuberts' production of "Veronique" this season.

The Victoria Theatre will open for the season on Aug. 27. William Hammerstein is preparing a big bill for the first week.

Josephine Lovett, who has been playing in "The Lion and the Mouse" for the last five weeks, will be transferred to Company C, presenting the same drama, when Grace Elliston returns to the cast in September.

H. Reeves Smith, Herbert Standing, Frederick Tiden, Ernest Elton, Catherine Countess, Irene Perry, and Mattie Ferguson have been engaged to support Lillian Russell in "Barbara's Millions." The play will open in Chicago on Sept. 17.

Francis G. McGinn has been engaged to alternate with Robert B. Mantell as Othello and Iago. Mr. McGinn will play Bassanio in "The Merchant of Venice" and Edward in "King Lear."

Cheridah Simpson will leave the cast of "Seeing New York" next Sunday to prepare for her starring tour in "The Red Feather." Ferol Desmond will replace her.

The Coburn Company is to produce "As You Like It" at the Nyack Country Club next Saturday evening. It will be an open-air performance.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 1.—A rainy day at Narragansett put a damper on polo at the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon. Nevertheless the Myopia and New Haven teams played.

There were several luncheons at the Casino before the polo, while to-night the mid-week dance is in progress with a good attendance. Among those who gave luncheons were Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mr. Joseph H. Hoadley of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Tillinghast of Philadelphia.

J. B. Breeze of New York has arrived at the Imperial.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ronalds of Tuxedo, N. Y., are at the Imperial.

Paymaster General and Mrs. Harris of Washington have arrived at the Gladstone.

Col. William Bull of St. Louis has arrived at the Revere for the season.

A. C. Weir of New York, Mrs. Weir and the Misses Weir are at the Mathweson.

Mrs. William Sprague, wife of War Governor William Sprague of Rhode Island, is entertaining a house party at Canonchet. In the party are Mrs. Clare Kummer of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snyder of Kansas City, Benjamin Ticknor and Frederick Beebe of Boston, Miss Charlotte Pierce of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Byron S. Watson of Providence.

LACK OF A WAREHOUSE STOPS SCHOOL ECONOMY

Supt. Jones Talks of Plans the Aldermen Have Prevented.

COULD SAVE $150,000 SOON

The Board of Education Had Intended to Have a Laboratory for the Examination of Supplies.

Patrick M. Jones, Superintendent of School Supplies for the Department of Education, declared yesterday that the action of the Aldermen on Tuesday in rejecting a resolution of the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of $400,000 for a site for a supply depository for the Board of Education will prevent him from practicing certain economies in his department. He asserted emphatically that if he had a supply depository by Jan. 1, 1907, he could cut down next year's expenses by $150,000.

"We have been trying to get a supply depository for many years," said Mr. Jones. "We need it and should have it. We could pay for the cost of the site out of the money saved through the economy such a building would enable us to exercise. Prices for supplies are at present high because contractors are compelled to hold large quantities ready for shipment to this department. Now if we could demonstrate in our contract to bidders that we could and would take supplies in one, two, or three shipments, the prices would be considerably lower, and in a short time the money saved would more than pay for the site.

"If I had a supply depository by the first of next year, I could reduce my budget for next year by $150,000. Let me illustrate how this could be done. It was part of our plan to have a laboratory in the new building. In this we could examine our coal, oils, inks, chemicals, and other similar supplies, and could determine the quality of these supplies, which we are now compelled to have delivered directly from the contractors to the schools without examination. We could thus save a considerable item. The cost of having our coal examined by experts is almost equal to the cost of the coal itself. It was also part of our plan to have our own automobile trucks. At present fourteen trucks carry supplies to our schools every day of the year. The cost is $20,000. This item could be saved.

"At present we are storing our supplies principally in an old stable in East Sixty-eighth Street, which we fixed up at the cost of $20,000. We have leased this building for four years, two of which have expired. When the lease expires, I fear we shall not be able to renew it at the present rental; then the need of the supply depository will be felt. So inadequate are present facilities that I shall be compelled to hire a building in which to store the Summer school supplies. I have planned to get one in Brooklyn at the cost of $7,500 a year. This will bring the cost of maintaining this and the depository in Sixty-eighth Street up to $15,000 a year. This item could be saved."

The Board of Education took up the matter of getting a depository about a year ago, and appointed a special committee to look into the matter. About two months ago the committee reported that "the best interests of the Department of Education will be served by the acquisition of a plot of land 300 by 200 feet as near as possible to the Hall of the Board of Education, and the erection thereon of a building to be used as a supply depository for the schools of the entire city." A site was selected at First Avenue and Sixty-first Street, which was to cost $400,000, and the Board of Estimate was petitioned to make the purchase. The plan was defeated by the Aldermen when they rejected the resolution of the Board of Estimate asking for the necessary funds.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

COOLIDGE—SMITH.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith and Dane Coolidge were married yesterday in Berkeley. The bride was formerly Assistant Professor in a college here and composed the music of "Hail, Stanford, Hail." Dane Coolidge is well known as a short story writer, natural history collector, and student of social problems. He and his bride had been associated for some time in charity work. Coolidge has been in Palo Alto this Summer in charge of a number of boys whom he carried there after the earthquake.

ROSENTHAL—HAMBURGER.

Miss Millie Hamburger, daughter of Isaac Hamburger of this city, was married last evening at the Summer home of the bride's parents in Far Rockaway to Leo J. Rosenthal of Paris. The Rev. Dr. Kohler officiated. The couple will take a short trip in the South and will then sail for Europe.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 1.—In spite of the rain to-day Mrs. J. P. Kernochan gave a picnic in the country, the guests, who consisted of the younger people, driving out and back in coaches.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave the children of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church a picnic at Southwick's Grove.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. J. DeForest Danielson, and Mrs. L. Q. Jones gave luncheons. Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Glen Collins, Mrs. E. T. Gerry, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Francis J. Otis.

Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley arrived to-day at the Stone Cottage, Bellevue Avenue, for the remainder of the Summer.

Mrs. Henry Spies Kip is at the Muenchinger-King Cottage.

Mrs. J. Thompson, who has recently returned from Europe, arrived to-night at her villa at Ochre Point.

Mrs. J. D. Emmett is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr at the King Cottage.

Mrs. E. T. Fisher is guest of Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a series of dinners at Beaulieu next week while the New York Yacht Club, of which her husband is Commodore, is at Newport.

Miss Margaret Beeckman is guest of her sister, Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Lounsbery are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin at Arleigh.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Major Charles L. McCawley and Mrs. McCawley, who was Mrs. John Davis, will leave to-morrow for Bar Harbor. Major McCawley has spent the greater part of two months in Providence Hospital, suffering from typhoid fever, and was married there on July 24. On their return to Washington in November Major and Mrs. McCawley will occupy their house on New Hampshire Avenue, built last year by Mrs. McCawley.

W. W. Mischler, assistant private secretary to the Secretary of War, left Washington to-day for Murray Bay, Canada.

Capt. E. S. Potter, United States Navy, Mrs. Potter, and Miss Potter will leave to-morrow for Lake Champlain, N. Y.

THOUGHT HIS HOARD LOST.

Man Never Suspected of Having $21,000 Accused His Neighbors.

By forgetting where he had hidden his five bankbooks, representing deposits of $21,000, the savings of a lifetime, and imagining that they had been stolen, Patrick Traynor, 73 years old, who lives in two humble rooms at 549 West Forty-fifth Street, got his neighbors and the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station greatly excited yesterday.

The bankbooks were found at last, unharmed, and with the figures of principal and interest just as they were when the old man last gloated over them, under the cot of ragged blankets on which he sleeps. Before that, however, he had accused Mrs. Mary Seely, who lives in the house and looks after his rooms, of stealing them, and had almost made Detective Fitzpatrick believe that he really had been robbed.

Before the excitement caused by the alarm raised by Traynor yesterday, few of his neighbors, except one or two who had lived in the neighborhood as long as he, suspected that he had any money at all. He lived in two rooms, whose furnishings consisted of a rickety chair or two, a dilapidated bureau, and a cot of blankets laid on the bare floor. He was bent with age and rheumatism and looked so wretched that no one suspected his wealth. The neighbors say they often gave him food. Mrs. Seely was one of those who had an idea of the old man's wealth. She says that a week ago friends who also knew his secret advised him to put his bankbooks in a safe deposit vault for security. Traynor followed their advice, but the very next day went to the safe deposit company and took the bankbooks out.

Traynor saved all his money, according to his neighbors, by working as a ship carpenter. He was never married.

"TERROR MAC" RETIRED.

Sergt. McCormick, a Fighter of Renown, Leaves the Police Force.

Sergt. Thomas McCormick of the Madison Street Station, better known as "Terror Mac," was retired from the police force yesterday by Commissioner Bingham on his own application. Prior to being sent to Madison Street he was at the Leonard Street Station. His nickname of "Terror Mac" was given to him years ago when, as a patrolman, he had had many furious fights in the Hell's Kitchen district because of his willingness to tackle anything or anybody, no matter what the odds against him. He was appointed to the force in 1872.

Once when he was doing night desk duty in Leonard Street about eight years ago under Inspector Cross, the Inspector walked in and stood aghast to see "Terror Mac" fully lathered and shaving himself behind the desk.

"What on earth do you mean by shaving yourself while on duty?" the Inspector gasped.

"Sure, can you find anything in the book of rules that says I musn't shave when I want to?" came "Mac's" quick answer.

Inspector Cross, however, brought charges against the Sergeant and McCormick was fined thirty days' pay.

ROOT REVIEWS RIO GARRISON.

Afterward Goes Up Mount Corcovado —Gala Opera Performance.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 1.—Secretary Root from the Palace steps this morning reviewed 2,000 men of the garrison of Rio de Janeiro, followed by 5,000 police, cavalry, and marines, who defiled down Central Avenue. It was an impressive scene and was witnessed by a very large crowd. A handsome bouquet was presented to Miss Root.

Mr. Root was the guest of Dr. Muller, the Minister of Public Works, during an ascension of Mount Corcovado to-day. Corcovado is two miles from Rio and rises 2,000 feet above the sea. There were several hundred guests in the party and tea was served on the mountain top.

A banquet in honor of the President of the Pan-American Congress, Senor Nabuco, will be given to-morrow.

There was a special performance at the Opera this evening in honor of the delegates.

Van Leer Polk, the last of the United States delegates to the Congress, to reach Brazil, arrived here to-day.

Dr. Muller has presented to Secretary Root a piece of silver from the service which belonged to Dom Pedro II.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Rear Admiral Ide and Samuel Rea Sail on the Amerika To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika to-day are:

Rear Admiral George E. Ide, Samuel Rea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mrs. Rea, Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles Miller, Herr Ivon Humbracht, German Minister at Havana; Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. William Lennox, Mrs. Elliot Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. James S. McCracken, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Thomas, and L. Lanier Winslow.

Those going to Havre on the French liner La Lorraine are:

Alcide Ebray, Consul General of France at New York; Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. P. Henry Dugro, Lieut. Jean Brugere, son of the Chief of Staff of the French Army; Baron de Champs, Mrs. Richard Cluever, Count and Countess de Dombasle, W. J. Elliott, James F. Feyerweather, Dr. J. C. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. La Lanne, T. A. Longhurst, Mrs. Albert McEwan, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Mandeville, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Remington, and Miss Edith Townsend.

Going to Naples on the North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Alice are:

Col. C. Graham Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bennett, Richard Connaughton, Amos F. and Antonio E. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Graham, Miss Florence Wickham, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Nathan.

Among the arrivals from Antwerp on the Red Star liner Finland yesterday were:

Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Barrows, C. N. Colwell, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence De Witt, J. C. Eversman, the Rev. David Lamoureux, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Spaulding, and James W. Sturdevant.

BOY SOLDIERS AT SEA GIRT.

Members of a Pittsburg Brigade to Stay Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 1.—Three hundred small boys reached Camp Stokes early this morning in a special train from Pittsburg for two weeks' stay. The boys are members of the Third Regiment, Boys' Brigade of America. Gen. H. P. Bope is in command of the boys. All of their expenses are paid by rich men of Pittsburg.

The camp has been named "Camp Edward C. Murray," in honor of Quartermaster Gen. Murray of the New Jersey National Guard, who has been hard at work preparing things for the boys for the last three or four days. Guards are keeping unwelcome visitors from the camp, and strict military regulations are observed. There is a battery and a detachment from a signal corps.

SHERIFF HAYES IN FIRE.

His Flaming Portrait a Feature of the Pocasset Club's Outing.

The Pocasset Club, of which Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes is ex-President, held its annual outing yesterday, going 3,000 strong to Witzel's Grove, at College Point, on the steamer Sirius. There were the usual diversions at the grove, including athletic contests and sumptuous banquets—breakfast and dinner.

The feature of the occasion was the display of fireworks in the evening. In the course of the day a portrait of Sheriff Hayes hung from a line stretched across the street before the Pocasset Club, at 206 East 116th Street. As the club passed under it in the evening this portrait, which was made of pyrotechnics, was set off.

RICHEST ORGAN GRINDER DIES IN THE HOSPITAL

Stood for 28 Years at Entrance to Glen Island.

STUCK TO RELIGIOUS AIRS

Ground Out "Rock of Ages" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" More Than a Million Times.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—After having ground out his favorite hymns, "Rock of Ages" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," more than a million times, Melcher Wideman, believed to be the richest organ grinder in the United States, is dead.

For twenty-eight years the aged organist played at the entrance to Glen Island. John H. Starin's big Summer resort at New Rochelle. It is estimated that during that time he collected from $50,000 to $75,000 in nickels and pennies from excursionists. The music was so doleful that several times the millionaire owner of Glen Island tried to force the old man to change his location, but he had a license from the city, and as he was on city property he refused to budge.

Although Wideman was blind, he knew by instinct when a crowd was approaching, and as each car and boat landed its passengers at Glen Island he started his wheezy old organ. The result was invariably a shower of coins. It is said that during the busy season the old man's earnings averaged $25 a day.

When Glen Island was closed he met the trains at the New Haven Railroad station, and as the commuters got off they were greeted by the familiar sounds of the organ. On numerous occasions people who grew tired of hearing the hymns pleaded with him to cut them out and put in a few rolls of ragtime, but he refused to listen to suggestions of this kind, as he said that he had found that religious music, although doleful, was more effective in arousing sympathy than popular airs.

Five years ago he yielded slightly to persuasion and bought the roll "Onward, Christian Soldiers," which he added to his répertoire and continued to play until his death.

Wideman was 76 years old and lost his sight in a railroad accident on Staten Island. In late years he was assisted by his wife, who carried a large tin cup and collected the money. The aged couple worked together until two years ago, when Mrs. Wideman died.

Although he is supposed to have been worth $50,000 the blind man feared that he would spend his days in the poorhouse. Two weeks ago he became seriously ill and was forced to lay aside his organ for good. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, in Manhattan, where he died to-day.

The old man had no relatives, and it is believed that he had willed his savings to the Roman Catholic Church. A priest took charge of the body, and it will be buried in New Rochelle.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. William Darby L'Hullier, (Miss Marguerite Milbank Baker,) who were married on June 6 at All Angels' Church, have returned to New York after a wedding trip through the Middle West, Canada, and the Adirondacks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons are at the Aspinwall, Lenox, for a fortnight.

***

Miss Ethel De Koven will make her formal début at a dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven on Aug. 24 at the Golf Club, Newport.

***

George T. Brokaw, Mrs. W. S. Pyle, and Miss Pyle are among the latest arrivals at the New Cliffs, Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Bishop (Miss Gertrude Pell) have gone to Saratoga for the racing season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley have taken the Stone cottage in Newport for the rest of the season.

***

Mrs. Richard Townsend and Miss Matilde Townsend, who have gone to Carlsbad, stopped long enough in London to complete sittings to John Sargent for a portrait of Miss Townsend.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Mackey are among the Americans at Carlsbad.

***

Mrs. Leishman, wife of the American Ambassador to Turkey, is at Lucerne with her daughter, the Comtesse Louise de Gontaut-Biron.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, who are abroad, leased their cottage at Bernardsville, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. William D. Ripley for the season.

***

Frank De R. Wissman has leased the Barnacles, on Eden Street, Bar Harbor, for the rest of the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer, (Mrs. Lillie H. Travers,) who sailed for France after their marriage, do not intend to return to Newport this season.

***

The wedding of Miss Martha Feltus Townsend, daughter of Mrs. James Rodney Townsend, and Theodore Field Humphrey, second son of the late James Hoyt Humphrey of Albany, will be celebrated on Aug. 18 at Bar Harbor, where Miss Townsend is spending the Summer with her aunt, Mrs. Herbert Parsons. Miss Townsend was one of the attendants at the wedding of her cousin, Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell, to Herbert Slack last Spring.

***

Senator W. Murray Crane, whose marriage to Miss Josephine Boardman was celebrated several weeks ago, is planning to build a new home in the Fall at Dalton.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Melbert B. Cary sailed for Europe yesterday, and will be absent six weeks or more.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea will occupy their Fifth Avenue cottage at Saratoga for the racing season.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig started to-day for Bar Harbor.

Henry L. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Paul McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lay, Miss Nancy Lay, J. H. Livingston of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. Robert Janney of Philadelphia arrived at Curtis Hotel to-day.

Miss Elisabeth Remsen has returned from a short trip in Europe and is at the Bishop cottage for the remainder of the Summer.

Miss Virginia Roosevelt, who has been in Lenox for several weeks, has gone to Oyster Bay, L. I.

Mrs. C. M. Robinson of New York is entertaining Mrs. William H. Read and Miss Read of New York at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. Carlos de Heredia has Miss Henrietta C. Johnson of New York as her guest at Wheatleigh.

EDWARD UHL DEAD.

Ottendorfer's Stepson and the Head of the Staats-Zeitung Corporation.

Edward Uhl, President of the New York Staats-Zeitung Corporation, died yesterday at his home, 150 Central Park South, after a long illness. He was born in New York in 1843, the youngest son of Jacob and Anna Uhl, founders of the Staats-Zeitung. He received his education at the public schools and while quite young was sent to Zurich, Switzerland, to complete his studies. He graduated with honors from the gymnasium and after a few years returned to the United States. He was sent to Guatemala as Consul, but political conditions under the administration of Gen. Grant displeased him and he resigned, never again taking active part in politics.

For many years he led the life of an agriculturist in Ohio, and only when urgently requested by his step-father, the late Oswald Ottendorfer, did he return to this city and identify himself with the publication, whose part owner he had become many years before by the death of his father. As long as his health permitted he acted as business manager of The Staats-Zeitung, and after Mr. Ottendorfer's death became President of the corporation which owns the newspaper.

Like his mother and his stepfather, he quietly did much for charity. He had in Massachusetts one of the finest stock farms in the Northern States. He was a bachelor.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

J. Radford Kelso.

J. Radford Kelso, Vice President and General Manager of the Martin B. Brown Company, which has done the city's printing for a number of years, died yesterday morning in the Smith Infirmary, on Staten Island, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. He leaves a widow and a mother.

Mr. Kelso knew almost every man of prominence connected with the City Government. He was 42 years old. His father, James J. Kelso, was once a New York Chief of Police, and the son lived all his life in this city. For several years he was connected with Sloat & Janes, city stationers, but for the last fifteen years he had been with the Martin B. Brown Company. He lived in the La Rochelle apartments, at 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, and had a Summer home at New Brighton, S. I. He belonged to the Fox Hill Golf Club of Staten Island.

Edmond Rousse.

PARIS, Aug. 1. — Edmond Rousse, a member of the French Academy, who acted as counsel for members of the Commune in 1871, is dead.

Edmond Rousse was born in Paris in 1817, studied law in that city, and soon obtained a distinguished position. After the uprising in Paris in 1871 he devoted himself courageously to the defense of the citizens who appealed to him for assistance and vainly tried to save the life of Gustave Chaudry, the lawyer and journalist, who was executed in May, 1871. The generous conduct of M. Rousse won for him the Cross of the Legion of Honor. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1880, succeeding Jules Favre.

The Rev. Robert E. Emery.

The Rev. Robert E. Emery, one of the best known Methodist preachers near Atlantic Highlands, died at his home there yesterday, after a short illness. He retired from active work in the ministry a few years ago, when he gave up his pastorship of the First Methodist Church at the Highlands. He was one of the pioneers of the place and organized the Atlantic Highlands Association. Mr. Emery was 77 years old. He is survived by a brother, Charles F. Emery of Shrewsbury, and two sisters, who reside at Long Branch.

Capt. Samuel L. Clapp.

Capt. Samuel L. Clapp, who superintended the construction of the dredges used for the De Lesseps Panama Canal, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 452 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Leicester, Mass., in 1826, and ran away to sea when 14 years old. He was a Captain on the Cromwell and the New Orleans lines of steamships, was President of the Forty-Niners of New York City, and a Veteran Volunteer Fireman. He leaves three sons and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD KILBURN, cotton manufacturer, died at New Bedford, Mass., yesterday.

WILLIAM E. TAYLOR, Medical Inspector United States Navy, retired, died at Honolulu, Hawaii, yesterday.

WILLIAM P. R. STREET, Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court and one of the most prominent Judges in Canada, died yesterday at Dansville, N. Y.

HARRY E. PARKER, Superintendent of Manufacturing for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, died suddenly at his home in Manchester, N. H., yesterday. He was 48 years old.

FREDERICK BEARDSLEY YOUNG, brother of Henry Young, Prosecutor of Essex County, N. J., is dead in St. Barnabe's Hospital, Newark. He was 44 years old, and was for a number of years connected with the office of the Secretary of State at Washington.

Prof. A. H. THOMPSON of the United States Geological Survey died in Washington Tuesday night. He was 67 years old, and had been connected with the Survey since 1882. Earlier he was associated with Major Powell, his brother-in-law, in the exploration of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

ROBERT WILLIAM SMITH, formerly Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died yesterday at his home, in Spring Lake, N. J. During the 70 years of his life he was connected with various railway and transportation companies. He retired from the Pennsylvania two years ago on account of ill-health.

JOHN S. FERGUSON, formerly well known as a horseman in this city, died yesterday of heart disease on a New York & Long Branch Railroad train. He was stricken while the train was between Middletown and Hazlet. He died as the train was nearing Hazlet. For the last two years Mr. Ferguson had lived at Little Silver. Before that time he was a resident of this city, and owned a large sales stable in Fifty-fourth Street. He was 72 years old.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—An area of high barometer of great magnitude for the season covers the Northeastern portion of the United States and extends thence over the western portion of the North Atlantic Ocean.

The barometer also is high on the North Pacific Coast. From the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley barometric pressure is relatively low, and within this area scattered rains and thunder storms have occurred. Rains have also been reported along the Atlantic seaboard from New England to Florida.

Temperature changes have been unimportant.

Local rains and thunder storms are indicated for Thursday in the Mississippi Valley, and by Saturday this western rain area should reach the Atlantic States.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast and great lakes will be light to fresh easterly; on the Gulf Coast, southeast to south.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have light to variable winds, and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday; Friday showers; fresh east winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair; light to fresh east winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers late Thursday; showers Friday; fresh east winds.

Delaware—Partly cloudy Thursday; showers Friday; fresh east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	63	74	4 P. M.	76	74
6 A. M.	68	73	6 P. M.	77	74

CHAMPIONS STILL EVEN WITH THE PITTSBURGS

McGraw's Men Score an Easy Victory Over St. Louis.

CHICAGO LEADERS BEATEN

Americans Lose at Detroit by 2 to 1—Athletics Are Also Defeated at Cleveland.

The champion New Yorks and Pittsburgs, by their victories over St. Louis and Brooklyn yesterday, gained on the Chicago leaders, who suffered defeat at the hands of the Philadelphians. The ex-champions from Pittsburg narrowly escaped a defeat, and for ten innings failed to secure a safe hit. In the thirteenth inning, however, McIntyre let down somewhat, and Pittsburg, by a lively rally at the bat, scored the only run of the game. In the American League, both of the leaders were defeated again, Donahue's hit for three bases and an out in the eighth inning winning for Detroit from the Greater New Yorks, while the champion Athletics were rather easily beaten by the Clevelands.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 2; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	6	9	11	7	10	13	66	.595
Pittsburg	8	—	7	10	10	7	11	9	62	.548
New York	12	13	—	12	12	10	11	9	79	.648
Phila'phia	2	5	4	—	5	10	8	11	45	.457
Cincinnati	4	5	4	7	—	8	7	6	41	.432
Brooklyn	5	5	4	4	2	—	10	8	38	.413
St. Louis	5	4	2	5	8	5	—	6	36	.371
Boston	3	5	3	4	6	8	6	—	32	.344
Games lost	29	32	32	51	54	54	64	61	61	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Phila'phia	—	6	5	7	11	7	10	10	56	.622
New York	8	—	6	7	8	8	7	10	54	.607
Cleveland	7	8	—	6	9	8	7	7	52	.578
Chicago	4	6	3	—	7	9	12	10	50	.532
Detroit	4	5	4	9	—	7	9	9	47	.516
St. Louis	2	4	7	6	7	—	7	13	46	.505
Wash'ton	4	5	4	4	1	5	—	10	33	.367
Boston	5	3	4	4	2	3	5	—	26	.277
Games lost	34	35	38	43	44	45	57	68		

EASY FOR THE GIANTS.

They Defeat St. Louis Again in Light Batting Game by 7 to 1.

With its premier battery, Beebe and Marshall, the St. Louis team put forth its best efforts to win against the champion New Yorks yesterday, but the best they could do was to score 1 run against 7 for the champions. It was essentially a pitchers' game, intermingled now and then with streaks of brilliant fielding, but when it came to a pinch the left-handed delivery of Wiltse, with an unusual amount of steadiness, more than offset the work of Beebe, who sent seven men to bases on balls. A fumble by Gilbert and a bad throw of Mertes to the plate were the only mistakes credited against each team in the field, but the wildness of Beebe was too much of a handicap for his team to overcome.

As usual, Bresnahan's patience in waiting for a proper ball was rewarded in his being passed to first in the initial inning. Then he gave an excellent exhibition of base running by stealing second and third bases, but he was unable to reach home. Mertes made a fine catch of Browne's fly. Shannon was called out on strikes, and after Seymour had reached first on called balls, McGann was thrown out by Beebe to Grady. Only three New Yorkers went to the bat in the second inning, and two of these, Gilbert and Devlin, struck out. The next inning, however, was disastrous to the St. Louisians. Wiltse got first on four bad balls, and Bresnahan's hard hit to the stand at right field sent him to third. A passed ball put the Giants' catcher on second. Browne surprisingly struck out, but Shannon hit to left field for two bases, on which Wiltse and Bresnahan tallied, a bad throw of Mertes to the plate helping Bresnahan to score. Seymour reached first on called balls, and a clean double steal enabled Shannon to score the third run.

It was not until the eighth inning that the local men scored again, when Beebe was batted harder than at any other time during the game, and four runs were the result. Browne began by making a nice hunt toward third base, and Shannon got to first on called balls. Seymour batted to Beebe, who, with poor judgment, threw to third to head off Browne, but failed. McGann sent two men home with a two-baser to left field, and Seymour crossed the plate on Devlin's out to Burch. Dahlen hit safely, scoring McGann, but the run-getting ended when Dahlen was thrown out in attempting to reach second.

St. Louis's only run was scored in the sixth inning, when Burch batted out a single to left field, reached second when Barry got to first on called balls, made a clean steal of third, and tallied on Mertes's long fly to right field. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burch, cf	1	1	2	1	0	Bresn'n, c	1	1	6	1	0
Bennett, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Browne, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Barry, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Shan'n, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	1	Seym'r, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Grady, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	M'Gann, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Crawf'd, ss	0	1	1	5	0	Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Marshall, c	0	0	7	3	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	7	0
El'ker, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	0	3	1
Beebe, p	0	0	0	1	0	Wiltse, p	0	1	0	0	1
Total	1	3	24	15	1	Total	7	6	27	13	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	..—	7

Bases on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 2; off Beebe, 7. Struck out—By Wiltse, 4; by Beebe, 6. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 7. Two-base hits—Shannon, Crawford, McGann. Sacrifice hit—Beebe. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, (2,) Shannon, Seymour, Burch. Double play—Rockstetter, Bennett, and Barry. Hit by pitched ball—By Wiltse, 1. Passed balls—Bresnahan, Marshall. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Time of game—Two hours.

AT BROOKLYN.

In a pitchers' battle which lasted through thirteen innings Brooklyn was defeated by Pittsburg yesterday by a score of 1 to 0. For ten innings not a hit was made off McIntyre. The winning run was tallied in the thirteenth inning when Ganley hit safely to centre field; Wagner made two bases in the same direction, and Nealon made a one-base hit, scoring Ganley. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Leach, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Maloney, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Casey, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Ganley, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Lumley, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	6	8	0	Jordan, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Nealon, 1b	0	1	17	2	0	Alper'n, 2b	0	2	2	3	1
Sheehan, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	M'Carthy, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	6	0	Lewis, ss	0	1	3	5	0
Phelps, c	0	0	6	1	0	Bergen, c	0	0	13	1	0
Lieb'd, p	0	0	0	0	0	McIntyre, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	1	4	39	26	0	Total	0	9	39	15	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Wagner, Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Maloney, McCarthy, Bergen. Stolen bases—Casey, Lewis. Double plays—McIntyre, Lewis and Jordan; Alperman, Lewis and Jordan; Wagner, Ritchey and Nealon. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off McIntyre, 1; off Liefield, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Lieb'd, 1. Struck out—By McIntyre, 8; by Liefield, 5. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	1	1	1	3	0	Huggins, 3b	0	1	2	2	1
Tenney, 1b	0	1	16	1	1	Kelley, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Brain, 3b	1	1	0	5	1	Jude, rf	0	0	2	2	0
Bates, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Schlei, c	0	1	9	1	0
Pfeffer, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Dela'ty, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Dolan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Siegle, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Needham, c	0	0	5	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	2	0	6	1
Strobel, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	Hall, 1b	1	1	7	1	0
Young, p	1	0	1	1	0	Weimer, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Ewing, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	5	27	20	2	Total	1	5	24	13	5

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	..—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Hall, Corcoran. Hits—Off Weimer, 2 in two innings; off Ewing, 3 in six innings. Sacrifice hit—Bridwell. Stolen bases—Brain, Bates. Double plays—Strobel and Tenney; Strobel, Bridwell, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Ewing, 2. Struck out—By Weimer, 2; by Young, 5; by Ewing, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	2	1	3	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	2	2	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	0	2	1	0	Brans'd, 1b	1	3	6	1	0
Chance, 1b	2	1	10	0	0	Titus, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	2	0	0	1	Magee, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	1	4	1	Doolin, ss	0	0	2	1	4
Evers, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	Courtn'y, 3b	1	0	1	0	0
Moran, c	0	0	5	2	0	Donovan, c	0	1	8	1	0
Pfeister, p	0	0	0	0	0	Sparks, p	0	1	1	1	1
Reulbach, p	0	0	0	1	0						
*Kling	0	0	0	0	0	Total	5	9	27	7	1
Total	3	5	24	14	2						

*Batted for Pfeister in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	..—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—Chance, Evers. Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, Bransfield. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Gleason. Double play—Sheckard and Evers. Struck out—By Sparks, 7; by Pfeister, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 3; off Pfeister, 1. Hits—Off Pfeister, 8 in 7 innings; off Reulbach, 1 in one inning. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Carpenter.

BEATEN WITH BASES FULL.

With No One Out, Greater New Yorks Unable to Score in Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 1.—With a catcher in right field and three other men playing out of their positions, Detroit defeated the New York American League team to-day by a score of 2 to 1. Both Newton and Donahue pitched fine ball, and the Detroiter practically won his game with a three-bagger in the eighth inning, after the visitors had tied the score. Newton was benched in the eighth to allow Delehanty to bat, and Griffith finished the game. Donahue's triple being the only safe drive registered off the manager's delivery.

Detroit took the lead in the second inning, McIntyre scoring on his own single, Payne's sacrifice and Lindsay's safe drive to centre. This was the only scoring by either side until the eighth inning, when, with two out, Kleinow hit the left field fence for a triple. Griffith then sent Delehanty to bat, the latter responding with a fine single to centre, on which Kleinow tied the score. Griffith then took the firing line, and, to the surprise of his most sanguine admirers, Donahue opened up with a safe drive to left, which bounced over Conroy's outstretched hands, allowing the pitcher to take third, whence he scored on Schaefer's long fly.

In the ninth inning Conroy and Keeler singled and Elberfeld made first on Coughlin's error. With the bases full and none out, however, Chase fouled out, La Porte struck out, and Williams popped a high one, which Schmidt gathered in. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Conroy, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Sch'fer, ss	0	0	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	0	0	0
Crawf'd, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	Elb'feld, ss	0	1	2	1	0
M'Int're, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Chase, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Payne, rf	0	0	1	0	0	L'P'te, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
O'ghlin, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	Will'ms, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Lind'y, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	H'fman, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Schmidt, c	0	0	5	2	0	Kleinow, c	1	1	5	0	0
Donahue, p	1	1	0	1	0	Newton, p	0	0	0	5	0
						Griffith, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	27	12	1	*Del'h'ty	0	1	0	0	0
						Total	1	7	24	10	0

*Batted for Newton in eighth inning.

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	..—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Base hits—Off Newton, 5 in seven innings; off Griffith, 1 in one inning. Three-base hits—Donahue, Kleinow. Sacrifice hits—Payne, Lindsay. First base on balls—Off Donahue, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; New York, 5. Struck out—By Donahue, 3; by Newton, 2. Double play—Lindsay, Schaefer and Crawford. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Evans.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Flick, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Jackson, lf	0	2	2	0	1	Lord, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Turner, ss	1	2	5	6	0	Davis, 1b	1	1	10	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	5	3	0	Seybold, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Rossm'n, 1b	0	2	10	1	0	Murphy, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Cong'ton, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Schreck, c	1	1	4	0	1
Bemis, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Coombs, ss	0	0	2	4	0
B'beau, 3b	2	1	0	1	0	Oldring, 3b	0	2	1	1	1
Buelow, c	1	0	3	3	0	Bender, p	0	0	0	0	0
Eells, p	1	0	0	0	0	Coakley, p	0	0	0	3	0
Hess, p	1	1	0	1	0	*Armb'ter	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	10	27	15	1	Total	3	9	24	13	2

*Batted for Coakley in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	..—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—3

Hits—Off Bender, 4 in four innings; off Coakley, 6 in four innings; off Eells, 8 in six and one-third innings; off Hess, 1 in two and two-thirds innings. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Barbeau, Flick. Three-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Buelow, Lord. Stolen bases—Flick, Jackson, Congalton, Oldring, (2,) Murphy. Double plays—Hess, Buelow, and Rossman; Buelow and Turner; Barbeau, Turner, and Rossman; Turner, Lajoie, and Rossman; Cross, Murphy, and Davis. First base on balls—Off Eells, 2; off Bender, 2; off Hess, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Eells, 1; by Bender, 2; by Hess, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Eells, 1; by Bender, 3; by Hess, 1. Wild pitches—Coakley, Eells. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Hayden, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Parent, ss	2	1	2	3	0
O'Neil, cf, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Stahl, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	Ferris, 2b	0	3	4	7	0
Davis, ss	0	1	0	4	1	Hoey, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Don'hue, 1b	0	0	14	1	1	F'man, 1b	0	0	11	5	0
D'gh'ty, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Morgan, 3b	0	0	0	4	1
L.T'n'l, 3b	1	1	1	7	0	Armb'ter, c	0	0	3	0	0
Towne, c	0	1	2	0	1	J.Tann'l, p	0	1	3	2	0
*Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0						
Altrock, p	0	0	0	3	0	Total	3	10	27	20	1
Walsh, p	0	0	0	1	0						
†Rohe	0	1	0	0	0						
‡Dundon	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	1	7	27	18	3						

*Batted for Altrock in eighth inning.
†Batted for Towne in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Hahn in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 8. Hits—Off Altrock, 9 in eight innings; off Walsh, 1 in one inning. Three-base hits—L. Tannehill, Hoey. Sacrifice hits—Altrock, L. Tannehill. Stolen bases—Ferris, Stahl. Double play—Parent, Ferris, and Freeman. Struck out—By Altrock, 1; by J. Tannehill, 3. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 1; off J. Tannehill, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Niles, 3b	2	2	2	2	0	Altiser, ss	0	0	5	2	1
T. Jones, lb	1	1	10	1	0	Stanley, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Stone, lf	0	2	4	0	0	C. Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Hemphill, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Cross, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	1	3	0	Ander'n, lf	0	0	0	0	1
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	3	2	2	Stahl, 1b	1	0	15	0	0
Koehler, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Schlafly, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
O'Connor, c	0	1	4	1	0	Heydon, c	0	0	2	1	0
Pelty, p	0	0	0	0	0	Falken'g, p	1	0	1	3	0
						Wake'd, c	0	0	2	1	0
Total	3	8	30	12	2	Total	2	3	*29	14	2

*Two out when winning run was made.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Schlafly. Sacrifice hits—Hemphill, 2; Anderson, Koehler, Altiser, T. Jones, 2. Wild pitch—Falkenberg. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 2; off Falkenberg, 3. Struck out—By Pelty, 4; by Falkenberg, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 5. Time—1:55. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—3	8	1
Newark	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..—4	9	2

Batteries—Josslyn and Barton; Carrick and Shea.

AT BUFFALO.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4	12	1	
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—4	9	5	

Batteries—Kissinger, Toxier and McManus; Burke and Dillon.

AT ROCHESTER.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	..—4	6	3	
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2	6	4	

Batteries—Case and Carisch; McCafferty and Slattery.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	..—5	8	1		
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—2	5	2	

Batteries—Henley and Steelman; Bowan and Wood.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	52	34	.605	Montreal	43	42	.506
Jersey City	46	38	.552	Newark	38	41	.481
Baltimore	43	38	.531	Providence	36	49	.424
Rochester	44	41	.518	Toronto	27	54	.333

FOUR FAVORITES WON IN BRIGHTON BEACH MUD

Sudden Shower Changed Going, but Did Not Stop Choices.

GALLANT DAN TOOK STAKES

Anneta Lady, Well Backed, Romped In for Opening Event—Bound Brook's Steeplechase.

A quick change in conditions put betting race goers at the Brighton Beach track on their mettle yesterday, when a sudden shower just before the first race transformed what had been a fast track to mud and slush, and made worthless all deductions on form for dry going. Through the remainder of the afternoon the track grew deeper and heavier, while the suddenness of the storm caused many trainers to start horses that they would have withdrawn had there been more time, but the bettors rose to the occasion and picked winners in spite of the upset of early calculations, four post favorites being successful, while both of the non-favorite winners were backed down and started at short prices.

Light fields ran for most of the races, the two smallest fields of the afternoon starting for the chief events, the misnamed Sunshine Stakes, for two-year-olds, and the mile and a sixteenth handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Only three of the horses announced on the programme as starters for the Sunshine remained in the race, but the added starter, Penarris, brought the number up to four, with George S. Davis the favorite and Penarris a close second choice. This race was run when the track was at about its worst, Frank Gill and Gallant Dan leading away in that order, with the two better backed horses behind them in the flying mud, both outrun from the first jump.

Gallant Dan showed in front in the first half furlong and raced there, with Frank Gill hanging at his hips to the turn into the stretch, where Frank Gill moved up and for a few strides showed in the lead. Gallant Dan came again after they passed the last furlong, and under the whip drew out and won by a length and a half, with Frank Gill second, four lengths away from Penarris, third. Another non-favorite to win was Anneta Lady in the opening race, for which Banner and Mollie Donohue were the best backed horses in that order. The race was run in a driving rain, and Anneta Lady, romping through the slush as if she liked it, showed in front in the first strides, and galloped in the lead to the end, winning easily by four lengths from Mollie Donohue, while Banner was beaten away off and finished last.

For the handicap four horses went to the post, with Geranium the choice, and Ebony the next in the betting. The outsider of the race, Phalanx, led away from the post and raced in front, with Geranium second to the far turn, where Geranium easily took first place and galloped in the lead to the end, winning under a pull by two lengths from Little Scout, which closed at the end and beat Ebony five lengths for the place. Python, racing in front and looking very like a winner until the last jump but one of the steeplechase was reached, then fell and pitched off his rider, and Bound Brook, favorite at odds on, and under pressure after Python in the run through the back side of the field, came on and won all alone. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, three years old, non-winners of $1,000, special weights, allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Anneta Lady, 112, Koerner, 16-5, 1-1	4	1	1¹
Mollie Donohue, 112, Lyne, 5-2, 1-1	2	5	2½
Cassandra, 112, J. Jones, 20-1, 6-1	5	2	3⁵
Moonshine, 112, J. Harris, 5-1, 8-5	6	3	4
*Cloistress, 112, Notter, 50-1, 12-1	3	4	5
Banner, 112, J. Martin, 2-1, 7-10	1	6	6

Time—1:14 3-5. Won easily; second horse ridden out. Winner b. f., by Hastings-Donna de Oro. Owner, C. H. Richardson. Trainer, V. Hollar.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, handicap, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

	S.	1½	F.
Bound Brook, 159, Terry, even, 2-5	2	2	1¹⁰
New Amsterdam, 133, Dupee, 4-1, even	4	3	2¹⁵
Arabo, 135, Fending, 5-1, 6-5	3	4	3¹½
Come In, 130, Bernhart, 25-1, 6-1	5	5	4
Python, 138, Pollock, 4-1, even	1	1	5
*Fell.			

Time—4:28. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Pessara-Coventry. Owner, C. C. Smithson. Trainer, William Garth.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Woolwich, 96, J. Hennessy, 6-5, 1-2	1	1	1
Sonoma Belle, 101, J. Johnson, 10-1, 3-1	2	4	2½
Novena, 101, McDaniel, 15-1, 5-1	3	3	3½
Amberjack, 101, G. Burns, 30-1, 10-1	7	6	4
John McBride, 96, Koerner, 10-1, 4-1	8	7	5
Delmore, 91, Alexander, 18-5, even	4	2	6
Yada, 108, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1	5	5	7
Little Woods, 103, J. J. Welsh, 20-1, 8-1	6	8	8

Time—1:15 4-5. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Hastings-Woodvine. Owner, Frank O'Neill. Trainer, Fred Burlew.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sunshine Stakes for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs and a half.

	S.	½	F.
Gallant Dan, 107, Koerner, 9-2, 1-1	2	1	1½
Frank Gill, 107, W. Knapp, 9-2, 1-1	1	2	2⁴
Penarris, 109, Shaw, 2-1, 5-6	3	3	3⁸
Geo. S. Davis, 112, Dugan, 9-5, 3-5	4	4	4

Time—1:07 2-5. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b c., by Inspector B.-Balance All H. Owner and trainer, S. J. Doggett.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½	F.
Geranium, 109, Shaw, 9-5, 3-5	3	2	1½
Little Scout, 101, W. Knapp, 5-2, 7-10	1	4	2⁸
Ebony, 116, Dugan, 2-1, 3-5	2	3	3⁴
Phalanx, 98, Sandy, 8-1, 8-5	4	1	4

Time—1:49. Won easily; second horse ridden out. Winner b. m., 5 years, by Lazzarone-Gaillard III. Owner, T. Grant Lyman. Trainer, John Miller.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances. Five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Eudora, 96, C. Ross, 3-1, even	4	1

PHILIPPINE RICE TRADE.

Decrease in Importations Starts a Dispute Among Shippers.

MANILA, Aug. 1.—Reports have been received by Governor General Ide asserting that during the fiscal year ended on June 30 the importations of rice to the Philippine Islands decreased 61,072,411 pounds, valued at $3,084,183 in gold. The importations in 1906 were less than three-sevenths of the importations in 1901, and the money sent from the islands for rice was less than four-elevenths of the sum spent in 1894.

The publication of the report has caused a controversy. The shippers here contend that the decrease is a result of the poverty of the people, who are not buying rice, but are living on yams and other food. The shippers declare that the Philippines will never export rice.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

BERNHARD FRANK.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed John Gruenberg receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Bernhard-Frank, shirtwaist manufacturer at 207 Greene Street, and fixed his bond at $1,000. The assets to come into the hands of the receiver are about $3,000.

HULL CAMP COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Hull Camp Company, plumbers' supplies, at 129 Worth Street, show liabilities $21,190 and nominal assets $12,851, consisting of stock $5,000, machinery $1,200, and accounts $6,651. Among the creditors are F. & M. Lehighton Company, Lehighton, Penn., $3,653; Citizens' National Bank of Lehighton, $4,300; Bellmark Pottery Company, Trenton, $648, and McVay & Walker, Braddock, Penn., $984.

MORRIS ROGOFF.—A meeting of creditors of Morris Rogoff, manufacturer of shirtwaists at 538 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Gainsburg & Solomon at 299 Broadway. It was said that he was pressed for ready money and asked his creditors' indulgence. He proposed to pay 75 cents on the dollar—25 cents cash, 25 cents in notes at two months, and 25 cents in notes at four months. Creditors turned this offer down and made a counter proposition that he pay 50 cents on the dollar cash. The meeting adjourned to give the creditors an opportunity to make an examination of the assets. The liabilities are $8,000 and nominal assets $14,400.

SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Rothschild, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 384 Fifth Avenue, by Stern, Singer & Barr for these creditors: William Brill, $1,159; Nathan Greenfield, $395, and Abraham Fishkin, $184. It was alleged that he is insolvent and in the past two weeks has transferred cash to certain creditors whose names are unknown. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Charles C. Burlingham receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $10,000. Stern, Singer & Barr said that the liabilities are $60,000 and assets estimated at $49,000, consisting of stock $35,000, fixtures $10,000, and accounts $4,000.

ABRAHAM ZUCKERKANDEL and JULIUS GOODMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Zuckerkandel and Julius Goodman, composing the firm of Zuckerkandel & Goodman, manufacturers of furs at 26 West Houston Street, by these creditors: Kerskovits & Roth, $464; Pollak & Terker, $400, and Herman Apfelbaum, $142. It was alleged that they are insolvent and in the past few days transferred furs and several thousand dollars in cash to various relatives. Their liabilities are $11,000 and assets $1,200. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Albert Falck receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BEBBO, Harry J.—H. M. Storms Co..	$141
BROWN, Chas. A.—John Simmons Co.	164
SAME—Same	356
CARDOZA, David L.—Francis G. Alvord	87
COLVILLE, Emeline—Florine A. Albright	135
GOODMAN, Morris (not summoned) and Samuel—John Simmons Company	322
HANSCOM, Walter A.—John Simmons Company	349
HEIDEL, Irene—Louis Hamburger	119
HAFT, Alexander—Jos. Martinelli et al.	295
HUSTED, Anson—C. C. Dutton Lumber Company	653
LOWE, Geo. F.—Frederick Kushman	592
MANN, Louis—David Waldman	196
MUNCH, William—Emily Munch	4,392
SAME—Sophie Munch	374
SAME—Emma Munch	374
MILLER, Annie J. M.—Michael Morris	181
PITNEY, Frederick — Weber-Bunke-Lange Coal Co.	66
RICE, Nora H.—Robert T. Varnum	291
ROSENBLUM, Jacob—Harry T. Pond	37
STRAUSS, Max—C. & C. Electric Co.	22
SCHLUFSKY, Harry—John Schindler et al., costs	17
STEINFELD, Louis—John Simmons Co.	322
SLIMER, Nancy—Julius Rabow et al.	51
SAGE, James H.—Clarence H. Bahrenburg et al.	398
TEM, David R.—Thomas Kelly	19
TEBBS, Robert W.—Ellen S. Auchmuty	171
FULTON FURNACE CO.—Dorman T. Connet	634
MANHATTAN TRANSPORT CO. OF N. J.—John Simmons Co.	356
SAME—Same	164
CAMBRIDGE COURT HOTEL CO.—J. Applegate & Co.	144
CLAUS LIPSIUS BREWING Co.—David Jones Co. et al., costs	78
H. C. & A. I. PIERCY CONTRACTING Co.—Thomas Shepard	125

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BLACK, Joseph R., and Bassford Realty Company—Union Stove Works, July 29, 1906	$11
DIAMOND, Charles H.—N. L. Archer, June 11, 1888	99
DUSSIE, Frank P.—W. M. Fleischman, Sept. 22, 1902	75
ELIAS, Emil—S. Dubow, May 16, 1905, (vacated)	517
HEINSOHN, William—P. Friedlander, May 3, 1904	196
JENNINGS, William S.—Real Estate Record Association, May 24, 1888	74
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Alderman Confesses to $1,000 Bribe.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 1.—Henry Porth, the last of the aldermen accused of fleecing contractors in this city several years ago, appeared in the Municipal Court to-day and pleaded guilty to a charge of bribery. Porth admitted that he received $1,000 through ex-Alderman George J. Schwartz, acting for the contractors. Porth will be sentenced in two weeks.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wolf, Alexander, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Alexander Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wellington.

Einstein & Minor, Clinton, Iowa; M. Einstein, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Madery Cloak and Suit Company, Kokomo, Ind.; H. Hutner, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Shakman, H. A., Chicago, Ill.; cloaks, suits, and furs; Hotel Wellington.

Laark Mercantile Company, Laark, La.; P. Kimball, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hamburger, J., & Son, Columbus, Texas; S. Hamburger, dry goods and ready to wear; 40 West Twelfth Street.

Stern, Simon, Albuquerque, New Mexico; clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

Van Allen, John D., & Son, Clinton, Iowa; John D. Van Allen, dry goods and cloaks; J. A. Jurgensen, dry goods and cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Handmacher, Friedman & Wolf, Chicago, Ill.; S. D. Wolf, manufacturer cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Livingston, W. J., Trading Company, Windsor, Mo.; James D. Livingston, dry goods, clothing, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.

Eversole, D. R., & Son, Maryville, Mo.; D. R. Eversole, dry goods, cloaks, and carpets; R. W. Eversole, dry goods, cloaks, and carpets; Nettie Moore, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Normandie.

Hull & Duff, Jeffersonville, Ohio; A. W. Duff, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pfeiffer-Belmont Company, Oskaloosa, Iowa; R. Pfeiffer, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Hull & Duff, Jeffersonville, Ohio; J. W. Hull, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Carney, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.

Echols, O., Fort Smith, Ark.; wholesale notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lewis, John O., Company, Louisville, Ky.; Tom W. Collins, carpets and upholstery; New Amsterdam.

Ecker, Hickman & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Leo Hickman, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Alice O'Donnell, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Denecke, C., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; William H. McKane, dry goods; Westmoreland Hotel.

Harris, Emery & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Dora Nord Smith, millinery; Cadillac Hotel.

Zuckerman, M., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; M. Ackerman, millinery; Hotel Wellington.

Winkles-Hudson Company, San Angelo, Texas; C. E. Hudson, dry goods; 327 Church Street.

Straus, Hecht & Co., Danville, Ill.; J. Straus, dry goods; Miss K. Sherman, dry goods; 4 Washington Place.

Knowlton, C. E., Company, Pierre, South Dakota; C. E. Knowlton, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.

Mabley & Carew, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. D. Mulaly, fancy goods; Prince George Hotel.

Bowland, Moorehouse & Martins Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mayme Murphy, dry goods; Maud Carter, dry goods; 317 Broadway.

Hoylew Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; Harry Calvert, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kind & Greenson, Nashville, Tenn.; J. S. Kind, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blake, M. B., Mangum, Oklahoma; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Goldsmith, J., & Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; A. Wolf, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Salet & Levy, Mankato, Minn.; L. Salet, general store; Hotel Occidental.

Salet & Levy, Wells, Minn.; S. Levy, general store; Hotel Occidental.

Beech, L. F., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; L. F. Beech, dry goods; Hotel Occidental.

Wyler-Ackerland Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles R. Ponton, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Parker's Emporium, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. E. R. Parker, millinery; Hotel St. Albans.

Johnson, H. A., & Co., Champaign, Ill.; H. A. Johns, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stare, J. E., Company, Ottumwa, Iowa; A. H. Nelson, cloaks and suits; New Grand Hotel.

Gardiner, G., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Simon Notion Company, Joplin, Mo.; L. B. Cook, notions; Hotel Westminster.

Dolson & Claver, Everett, Washington; W. H. Claver, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Long Acre Hotel.

Wonder Department Store, Spokane, Washington; N. G. Matheson, department store; Hotel Flanders.

Burton-Peail Dry Goods Company, Paris, Texas; Miss Humphreys, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Reid, J. J., Company, Alton, Ill.; J. J. Reid, department store; 4 and 6 Washington Place.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; C. Culberton, department store; Lafayette-Brevoort Hotel.

The Fair, Durango, Col.; J. Rachofsky, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

The Famous Store Company, Durango, Col.; H. Rachofsky, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lawrence, B., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. W. Barger, dry goods; Woodward Hotel.

Martin, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; H. A. Lennon, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Boettcher-Bleker Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; V. H. Boettcher, cloaks and suits; Hotel Somerset.

Reppa Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; William Reppa, dry goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Meyer Nuestetter, dry goods; 684 Broadway.

McAllister, William M., & Co., Sycamore, Ill.; William M. McAllister, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Martin, O. H., & Co., Dixon, Ill.; O. H. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Veith, Charles, Meadville, Penn.; clothing; Marlborough Hotel.

Anderson, Charles, & Son, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Anderson, tailor; Hotel Belmont.

Mistrot-Mann Co., Houston, Texas; F. E. Lee, dress goods; Hargrave Hotel.

Schweizer-Spencer Company, Shreveport, La.; J. F. Schweizer, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Hotel Lexington.

Torey, H., Mercantile Company, Brookfield, Mo.; H. Torey, clothing; Hotel Woodward.

Rose, R. H., Mercantile Company, Carthage, Mo.; H. R. Wyand, department store; Westminster Hotel.

Wolf, Goldman & Co., Newport, Ark.; Harry Levi, department store; University Apartment Hotel.

Goldberg, Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; H. H. Miller, department store; Herald Square Hotel.

Reese, Andrew, Massillon, Ohio; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldman, Bechman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Albert Bechman, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Almroth, W. P., Big Rapids, Mich.; general merchandise; Miss E. Ahrens, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gonderman, W. J., St. John's, Mich.; W. J. Gonderman, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Butcher, T. H., Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; T. H. Butcher, men's furnishings; Hotel Wolcott.

Edwards, A., Monticello, Fla.; merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Collins, upholstery goods and carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Cahn-Coblens Company, Baltimore, Md.; Miss N. E. Williams, jewelry and silverware; Grand Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss J. Waters, skirts, corsets, and underwear; 214 Church Street; Hotel Wellington.

Shartenberg & Rabinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Broztell.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss H. Darmstadter, fancy goods and jewelry; 685 Broadway; Hotel Webster.

Tapolsky, M., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Tapolsky, furnishing goods, hosiery, and underwear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Tresher, prints; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Davis & Dozier, Dawson, Ga.; W. H. Davis, dry goods, carpets, notions, and general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. O. Curtis, toys; 214 Church Street.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; T. C. Byrne, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

Peck, G. B. Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss A. Holden, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss C. J. Storke, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. Van Wyck, hosiery and furnishing goods; 214 Church Street.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. L. Hubbard, cloaks and waists; 214 Church Street.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; S. J. Graham, gloves and furnishing goods; 87 White Street.

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Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. O'Brien, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. F. Rehrer, corsets and underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; V. Eckland, books and stationery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

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Lehman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Lehman, dress goods and laces; Hotel Empire.

Tinsley, P. J., Millinery Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Jetton, millinery; 564 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Young, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Ingber, J. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Ingber, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Waxelbaum Company, Macon, Ga.; G. J. Waxelbaum, dry goods; 262 Church Street; Prince George Hotel.

Gem Petticoat Company, Louisville, Ky.; R. W. Jones, skirts; Hotel Earlington.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss E. L. Fitzgerald, white goods; Hotel Victoria.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Schneerberger, jewelry, leather goods, hosiery and gloves, and underwear; Hotel Broztell.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, china and glass; Broadway and Tenth Street; Prince George Hotel.

Fitzgerald & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. A. Fitzgerald, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

Blum Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; N. Oestreicher, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Breslin.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. W. Rickmeyer, furs; 377 Broadway; Hotel Brostell.

McKibben & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. A. Dorsey, hats; Hotel Brostell.

Steifel Sons, Ongolo, Ind.; S. C. Steifel, dry goods; Mrs. J. G. Johnson, ladies' wear; Hotel Woodstock.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauten, millinery and hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Locher, hats; 640 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. E. Martineau, silks and dress goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Smith, J. E., Jr., & Co., Dublin, Ga.; J. H. Smith, notions and furnishing goods; L. L. Beall, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Fitch Brothers & Seely, Walton, N. Y.; A. S. Fitch, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Taiman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel York.

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Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Julius Gutman, dress goods and silks; Hotel York.

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Bates Shirt Company, Lewiston, Me.; J. T. Waite, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

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Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Dobbie, Andrew, Columbus, Ohio; J. Ball, cloaks and suits; W. A. Cook, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hoffman, H. F., & Co., Trenton, Md.; H. F. Hoffman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'meara, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

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Waverly Hat Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Tessie Hess, S. Vinesburgh, and J. Levin, Brooklyn.

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WEST END AV., 572, Corner 103d St.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av., and southern exposure; superior table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 481, (116th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

East Side.

1.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 121 East 24th.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with modern conveniences; permanently or transiently; references.

34TH ST., 140 EAST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; good location; Summer rates; telephone.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive double and single rooms; high class house; gentlemen or ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

109TH ST., 834 EAST.—One or two connecting light rooms, well furnished; bath, porch; private house, independent; one block "L" station. Stephans.

IRVING PLACE, 53.—Residence late Mr. Nicholas Fish; large, airy rooms for Summer accommodations; dainty bre

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong—Call Money Rates 2@2½ Per Cent.

Steel Dividend Helps Prices—Railroad Earnings Making Records.

The Steel dividend was, of course, the controlling factor in yesterday's stock market, to it being due the unusually heavy volume of transactions, these running to about 1,325,000 shares, and the general advance in prices. There were, nevertheless, other matters contributing to the day's upward swing, including a sheaf of excellent railroad earnings for June and for the fiscal year closing with that month, Atchison's return of a net increase of $911,000 falling within the first named class, while the report of the Southern Railway of an increase of $5,500,000 in gross and of $805,000 in net and of the Rock Island-Frisco system, showing increases of $10,779,000 in gross and $4,574,000 in net earnings for the fiscal year, were the chief annual returns. The publication of these splendid statements was of little less influence than the Steel dividend in persuading the majority of speculators that liberal disbursements to stockholders will prove the rule in the coming weeks. It was, perhaps, this reasoning which resulted in relatively larger advances in such issues as Union Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Copper, and other stocks upon which dividend declarations will soon be due than in the United States Steel shares themselves, although, these, too, felt the touch of the day's wave of buying, the common rising 1¼ points upon unusually heavy dealings. Whatever criticism of so early a resumption of dividends upon these shares may have been forthcoming from conservative quarters, there was, nevertheless, general agreement that this step by so representative a Directorate as that of the Steel Corporation possessed exceptional significance in that it reflected, undoubtedly, a matured judgment of the crop and business outlook.

An easier tendency in the time money market was noted during the day, and call money again ruled easy. The exchange market worked a trifle higher, carrying rates further away from the gold import point. Foreign markets were less disturbed than had been feared by the unsettled conditions prevailing in Russia, although upon the London Exchange South African shares were depressed by a less hopeful construction of the newly granted Transvaal Constitution. The actual sales of these shares were attributed in large measure to Paris. Sentiment in London was helped by the prompt payment of the installment due upon the recent Russian loan, the completion of this payment removing at least one long-standing cause of uneasiness.

FEW FAILURES IN JULY.

Last Month Furnished the Lowest Record in Recent Years.

The month just closed, according to statistics compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., has furnished the lowest record of commercial failures in recent years. This showing is looked upon as all the more favorable because of the record-breaking activity in trade and the increased extension of credit.

The failures reported were 738 in number, which compares with 786 in the same month in 1905. The amount of defaulted liabilities involved in the failures of last month was $6,910,014. While this sum is somewhat larger than the $6,148,930 reported in July, 1905, no other year of the preceding decade made as good a showing except 1899.

Manufacturing insolvencies last month numbered 144, with liabilities of $2,761,640, against 178 failures in the same month last year, when the amount of indebtedness was $8,519,739. Trading defaults were 569 in number and $3,657,982 in amount, against 594 failures in 1905, when liabilities were $2,169,086. There were 25 other commercial failures for $490,392, against 19 last year, when the amount involved was $460,105. Seven banking failures provided $807,000 liabilities, while there were eight suspensions last year for $1,237,518 and 10 in 1904, when the indebtedness was $3,320,289.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

The Steel Corporation's Report Supports the View of Prosperity.

Commenting on the favorable outlook for the iron and steel trade, The Iron Age says:

Confidence in a prolongation of the existing prosperity in the iron trade has been reinforced by the showing of United States Steel Corporation's statement, as well as by the actual market developments of the past month. Leaders in the trade now speak with less reserve concerning 1907, after having for some time limited their predictions of good times to 1906.

July bookings of the steel corporation were at a greater rate than the average for the first six months and were in excess of shipments for the month.

In the East the buying movement in basic iron that was well under way a week ago carried the total purchases of the fortnight above 125,000 tons, some estimates reaching 150,000 tons. The remarkable fact about it is that consumers provided for their needs for the balance of the year, with an advance between the first and the last buying of but 25 cents.

The Western situation in steel-making iron is indicated by the resumption of shipments of Bessemer iron by the steel corporation from the Valley to Chicago. Conservatism prevails, however.

Foundry iron markets are advancing, with here and there a buoyant tendency which may need restraining. Southern irons are 25 to 50 cents higher in the week, with $13.75 and $14 now commonly asked. In the Buffalo district a further advance of 50 cents was made and Eastern Pennsylvania makers have marked up their figures.

Finished material markets show unusual mid-Summer activity. At Chicago railroads have entered large orders for track supplies. Rail buying for the week has been light. Car buying continues steadily.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The very heavy specifying by nearly all users of iron and steel products is a prominent feature of present strong conditions. Much heavier contracting has characterized some other periods, but the tendency not to specify on contracts when business declines is well understood in the trade. When, however, specifications are received in the great volume in which they are now coming in there can be no doubt of genuine prosperity.

Present conditions are remarkably free from unfavorable features, but the time has undoubtedly arrived when it would be well to consider some quotations, especially on pig iron, with allowances.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Further recessions in the price of copper metal were recorded in the London market yesterday, spot closing at £85 17s 6d and futures at £81 7s 6d, declines of 12s 6d and of 5s, respectively, from the last prices of Tuesday. Pig tin closed strong at £171 2s 6d for spot and £171 7s 6d for futures. Lead was easy at £16 12s 6d. Spelter was unchanged at £26 10s. Iron warrants were firm at 50s 11d for standard foundry and 52s 3d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lake	$18.62½	$18.75	$18.50	$18.62½
Electrolytic	..	18.37½	18.25	18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.12½
Spelter	6.00	6.10	5.92½	6.05
Tin	37.00	37.50	37.12½	37.37½

Extra Dividend for American Tobacco.

In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock of the American Tobacco Company, declared yesterday, the Directors declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. Both dividends are payable Sept. 4. The books close Aug. 15 and reopen Sept. 4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1906.

Total sales, Aug. 1, 1906..... 1,325,700
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 196,579,532
Corresponding date last year..... 153,082,036

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
18¼	18½	2,200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	18⅝	17⅞	18½	+⅜
103	103½	90,700	*Amal. Copper Co.	102¼	103⅝	101⅞	103⅝	+1⅞
25⅝	26¼	3,650	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅝	+1
91	93	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	..
24⅝	25	800	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	25	25	25	25	..
39¼	39½	5,400	Am. Car & Found. Co.	38¼	39½	38¼	39⅜	+1⅛
100⅞	101⅞	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	..
32½	32⅝	800	Am. Cotton Oil	38	38	32½	32½	+⅛
7½	7¾	100	Am. Hide & Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
30⅝	31½	1,200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	31½	31⅝	31	31⅛	+⅛
66¾	67	5,552	Am. Ice Securities	65½	66⅞	65⅝	66⅝	+1½
20⅝	21	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
42½	43½	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	43	43	43	43	+⅜
70⅝	71	7,400	*Am. Loco. Co., x d.	71⅛	71⅝	70⅜	71	−1⅛
25	35	100	Am. Pneumat. Serv.	30	30	30	30	−1½
65	80	200	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	70	70	70	70	−10½
155	155⅛	37,700	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	153⅞	155½	153⅝	155	+2
117½	118	400	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	117½	118	117½	118	..
210	240	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	210	210	210	210	+10
11⅞	12	1,000	Am. Steel Foundries	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+⅜
46½	47	3,100	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	44½	47	44½	46½	+2½
138⅝	139	10,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138⅝	139½	138½	138⅝	+⅛
135	137	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	136	136	136	136	..
101½	101⅝	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	101½	101⅝	101⅛	101½	+⅝
37	37⅝	3,230	*Am. Woolen Co.	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	37½	−⅝
103	104	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104	104	103½	103½	+⅝
258½	259	66,100	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	254	261	252½	258⅝	+5
93¾	93⅞	39,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92⅝	94⅛	92⅝	93⅝	+1⅝
100⅝	101	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101	101	101	101	+1
141¼	142	1,320	Atlantic Coast Line	141½	142	141	142	+1½
120⅝	120⅞	16,610	Baltimore & Ohio	121	121¾	120⅝	120⅞	+⅞
92	93	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	+⅞
22	25	300	Bethlehem Steel	22	22½	22	22½	+⅞
80¼	80⅝	44,220	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78⅝	80⅝	78¼	80½	+2⅛
15½	16½	400	Brunswick City	15	15½	15	15¼	+⅝
68⅝	69	900	Canada Southern	67½	68⅞	67½	68⅝	..
165¾	166	10,200	Canadian Pacific	165⅞	166½	165⅞	166	..
39⅞	40	2,100	Central Leather Co.	39⅝	40½	39¾	40	+⅛
229	230	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	229½	229½	229½	228¾	+2½
59¼	59¾	11,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¾	59½	58½	59⅝	+1⅝
18½	18¾	2,300	Chicago Great West.	18½	18¾	18	18⅝	+⅜
26	26¾	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	26½	26½	26	26½	+⅞
184⅞	185	72,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	181	185	180⅝	185	+4½
192½	193½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193	193	193	193	+2
206¼	206½	13,950	Chicago & Northw.	202	206½	202	206⅛	+4½
228	230	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	230	230	230	230	..
28¾	32	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29	29	29	+⅛
4	4½	100	Chicago Union Trac.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
13⅜	14	700	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
94	94⅜	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	94¼	94½	94⅛	94⅜	+⅛
56	56¼	28,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	56	57	55⅝	56	+1
85	100	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	90	90	90	90	+5
37⅝	38	7,050	Colorado & Southern.	38	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
71¼	71½	3,800	Col. & South. 1st pf.	70½	71⅝	70	71⅝	+1
53	53¼	2,400	Col. & South. 2d pf.	53	53⅝	53	53	+⅝
19¾	20	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20	20	20	20	..
137	137½	1,650	Consolidated Gas	138¼	138⅝	136⅝	136⅝	−1½
20	20½	1,000	Corn Products Ref.	20¼	20⅜	20	20	+⅛
222¼	223	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	222	223¾	220	223	+4½
44½	45	9,400	Denver & Rio Grande	43½	45	43½	45	+1⅝
86¼	86½	1,200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	84	86⅝	84	86⅝	+1⅝
15	25	20	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20	20	20	20	..
94½	96	410	Detroit United Ry.	93	95	93	95	+2½
60¾	61¼	2,700	*Distillers Securities	59⅝	61¼	59⅜	61½	+1½
18	19	500	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅞
36	38	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¾	−⅝
44⅛	44½	47,100	Erie	43¼	44⅝	43¼	44⅜	+1
70⅝	70¾	1,700	Erie 1st pf.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70⅝	+⅝
70⅜	71	3,500	Erie 2d pf.	70¾	71½	70⅝	70¾	+⅝
96¼	96½	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	96	96½	96	96½	+⅝
166½	166¾	700	General Electric	167	167½	166¾	167	..
298½	299	8,600	Great Northern pf.	295¾	300	295¾	298½	+2⅝
38¼	38⅜	2,000	*Interbor. Met.	38½	38⅞	38	38½	+⅜
78¼	78½	500	*Interbor. Met. pf.	78	78½	78	78½	+1½
18¾	19	2,000	Internat. Paper Co.	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅝
45½	46	200	Int. Steam Pump.	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	−1
27	28	500	Iowa Central	27	27½	27	27½	+⅜
52	52¼	600	Iowa Central pf.	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+1½
27	27¼	600	Kansas City South.	27	27	26½	27	+½
55⅝	55½	1,100	Kansas City South. pf.	55	55⅝	55	55	..
60⅜	61	500	Knick. Ice, Chicago	60½	60⅝	60½	60½	..
143¾	144¼	7,300	Louisville & Nash.	143⅝	144⅝	143⅝	143⅞	+⅜
107½	108	300	*Met. Street Ry.	108	108	107½	107½	..
20⅞	21¼	1,600	Mexican Central	21	21¼	21	21	+⅛
153	155	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	154	154	154	154	+1½
172½	173¾	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	172¼	172½	172¼	172½	+⅜
34	34½	2,100	Mo, Kan. & Texas.	34⅜	34½	34	34	−⅛
68	68¾	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	68⅜	68¾	68⅜	68⅝	+⅛
94⅝	94⅞	7,300	Missouri Pacific	94	95	93⅞	94⅜	+1⅛
67⅝	68¼	400	*National Biscuit Co.	68¼	68½	67⅞	68	+⅛
17	17½	500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+⅛
81⅞	82	16,200	*National Lead Co.	80¼	82½	80	81⅞	+2⅛
102	102½	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	103¼	103¼	102½	102½	+⅜
38¾	40	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
19½	20	200	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	+⅛
142½	144	1,400	*New York Air Brake.	142	143¾	142	143½	+1½
138⅝	138¾	6,600	New York Central	137½	139	137½	138⅞	+1½
67½	68	1,400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	66½	68	66½	68	+1¼
48⅜	48½	5,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47⅝	48¾	47⅝	48¼	+1
90⅞	91	8,500	Norfolk & Western.	90½	91⅝	90¾	91	+1
96⅞	97	2,400	North American	96	97¼	96	97	+1½
205¾	206	17,400	Northern Pacific	204½	207¼	204	206	+2½
130	132	100	Pacific Coast	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	+½
36⅜	37	1,700	Pacific Mail	35½	36⅜	35½	36⅜	+1⅜
131	131½	20,148	Pennsylvania R. R.	130½	131¾	130⅝	131	+⅞
92½	92⅞	600	People's Gas, Chicago.	93	93	92¾	92⅞	+⅜
42¼	43½	400	Peoria & Eastern	42¾	42¾	42¼	42⅝	−⅝
174	..	2	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	177½	177½	177½	177½	..
52⅝	53	5,600	Pressed Steel Car	50¾	53	50¾	52⅞	+2½
99¾	100	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	..
238	245	500	Pullman Company	233½	240	235½	240	+12
54	54½	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	53½	54½	53½	54½	+1½
133	133⅞	127,600	Reading	131¾	133⅝	131¾	133	+1⅞
92	93	100	Reading 1st pf.	93	93	93	93	+1
92	95	100	Reading 2d pf.	95	95	95	95	+5
29	29½	4,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29	29¾	29	29¼	+⅜
99½	100	2,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	98¾	100	99½	100	+1⅞
26⅜	26½	12,160	Rock Island Co.	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26¼	+⅞
64⅛	64⅝	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	64½	64⅞	64	64⅜	+1
44	45¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+1½
53	53¾	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	52⅜	53½	52⅜	53⅜	+1⅞
78⅝	79	8,100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	75½	79½	75½	78⅝	+3
74⅜	74½	88,900	Southern Pacific	74⅜	75½	74⅜	74⅞	..
117⅛	117⅜	700	Southern Pacific pf.	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝	+⅞
36⅝	36⅞	16,100	Southern Ry. ext.	36⅞	37½	36⅝	36⅞	−⅛
98½	99¼	200	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	99	99	99	99	+½
155½	156	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	156	156½	156	156½	+½
33	33½	4,400	Texas & Pacific	33	33⅝	32¾	33½	+½
80	81	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	80	81	80	81	+1
28¾	29	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+1
48	48½	1,000	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47½	49½	47½	49½	+2
113¼	113¾	200	Twin City R. T.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	−¾
7	9	300	*Union B. & P. Co.	8½	8½	8¾	8¾	+¾
154⅞	155	155,700	Union Pacific	153¼	155¼	153	154⅞	+3½
57½	58½	100	United Rys. Invest.	58	58	58	58	..
69	69½	269	United Rys. Inv. pf.	70	70	70	70	−⅛
48	49	1,600	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	49	49½	49	49¼	+⅛
92⅞	93¼	500	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	92⅞	93	92⅞	93	+⅛
123	130	100	U. S. Express	127	127	127	127	+1
77	79	200	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	78	78	78	78	+1
38	38⅜	1,000	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	+⅛
77¾	78	1,000	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	77	78	76	77⅞	+1½
45¼	46½	1,900	U. S. Rubber	44¼	45¼	44	45¼	+1½
108½	109	1,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107½	108½	107½	108½	+1½
79	80	900	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	79½	80	79½	80	+2½
41¾	41¾	141,300	U. S. Steel	41¼	41¾	40⅝	41¾	+1½
107⅝	107⅞	30,630	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅝	+⅝
38½	39	1,900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	37½	38¼	37½	38½	+2¼
108	109	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	..
43¼	45	300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	42	43	42	43	+1¼
20¼	20⅜	400	Wabash	20¼	20¼	20⅜	20¼	+⅛
47⅜	47½	200	Wabash pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	−⅝
36	36½	228	Western Maryland	36½	36½	36½	36½	..
18¾	18⅞	900	Wheel. & L. E.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
40½	41½	1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	40½	41½	40¾	41½	+⅞
25	25⅞	1,700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	25⅜	24	25⅛	+1¼
24⅞	25¼	400	Wisconsin Central	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24½	−⅛
48	49	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	47½	47½	47½	47⅞	−⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was high at 2½ per cent., low at 2 per cent., and last at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for five months, and 5½@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $325,211,491; balances, $16,476,002; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,538,864.

Sterling exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8510. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8220, and cables at $4.8545. Commercial bills were $4.81⅝@$4.82½.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20⅞ for long and 5.18@5.18¼ for demand; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94¼ and 94¾@94 13-16; guilders, 40⅛ plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@15c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—5c discount. St. Louis—5@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 65c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia at 88, 600 Golden Anchor at 53@2.55, 100 Horn Silver at 1.80, 700 Jim Butler at 1.25@1.28, 300 Mohawk at 1.75, 300 Portland at 1.47, and 400 Tonopah Extension at 5.50@5.75.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was irregular, Russians fluctuating upon forced sales and the news of the mutiny at Sveaborg and Skatudden. Later business became inactive and then there was a further decline of Russians, particularly of the new loan, which closed at 78.50.

The general close was heavy and indecisive. Russian Imperial 4s closed at 70.10 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 461.00.

Three per cent. rentes 97 francs 20 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London 25 francs 15 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, especially German industrials.

Exchange on London 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Rates for money were easier in the market to-day and the demand increased, owing to the Consols settlement and a call for $18,750,000 of the new Russian loan, which were partly offset by heavy disbursements. Discounts were easier.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and uninteresting. In the Kaffir market the proposed Transvaal Constitution was regarded on the whole as unfavorable and prices fluctuated early and weakened later on Paris selling. Consols sagged early in the absence of support, but closed firmer. Some Home Rails improved in anticipation of good holiday traffic returns, but foreigners eased owing to the dullness in Paris. Russians relapsed to 11⅝ per cent. discount.

Dealings in Americans were restricted. The tone was firm and prices were well over parity in the forenoon under the lead of United States Steel, which was supported by the dividend announcement. Later Wall Street advices infused life into the market and prices hardened and closed firm.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102¼.

Bar silver steady at 30 1-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.10; Lisbon, 2.50.

Money—2¼@3 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 3@3 1-16 per cent. Three months' bills—3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £190,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87 9-16	..	..	−1-16
Consols, account	87⅝	..	..	−1-16
Anaconda	13	252½	253¼	−1
Atchison	93⅛	93	93⅝	+⅜
Can. Pacific	171⅛	166¼	166	+⅜
St. Paul	187	181⅜	186⅝	+⅜
Erie	44⅝	43½	43⅝	+⅜
Erie 1st pfd.	81½	79	79	..
Illinois Central	180¼ex	175⅜	175⅜	+⅜
Louis. & Nash.	148	143⅝	145½	..
N. Y. Central	141½	137	137	..
Pennsylvania	67¾	130½	130¼	+⅜
Reading	67⅜	131½	131½	+¾
So. Pacific	76⅜	74½	74½	..
Union Pacific	158⅝	153⅝	153⅝	+1½
U. S. Steel	42⅝	41¼	40	+1½
U. S. Steel pfd.	111	107⅝	107	+⅜

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	3	Esperanza	1	11	0
Tomboy	1	4	4½	Dolores	1	16	9
El Oro	1	9	4½	Strat. Ind.	0	4	0

EARNINGS OF FOUR ROADS.

Gains for Rock Island, San Francisco, Southern, and Santa Fe Systems.

Reports for the fiscal year closing June 30, issued by four of the large railroad systems yesterday, show large increases in gross and net earnings. The Rock Island system shows an increase in gross earnings of $7,186,548, equal to 14 per cent., while the net returns show a proportionate increase of 21.5 per cent. The actual increase was over $3,000,000. The San Francisco system, which is controlled by the same interests, made a less conspicuous increase, $3,593,601, or 8.5 per cent. in gross, and $1,418,783, or 10.4 per cent. in net. The actual gross and net earnings were:

	Gross.	Net.
Rock Island	$51,237,858	$14,538,910
San Francisco	41,975,219	13,634,888

The Southern Railway Company's statement for the year ended June 30 shows gross earnings of $53,641,428, compared with $48,145,106 in 1905, an increase of $5,496,330. The net earnings were $13,868,299, an increase of $805,706 over the net earnings of $13,062,593 in 1905.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé shows for the same period gross earnings of $78,044,347, an increase of $0,668,510, and a net income after taxes and rentals were paid of $27,202,259, an increase of $6,564,055.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$169,963,942
Gold coin and bullion	105,641,964
Gold

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The United States Steel post was, of course, the centre of interest on the floor of the Stock Exchange at the opening yesterday. Long before the ticker was printing the first quotations on the common shares brokers' offices had been told over the 'phone that they had sold up to 41½, an advance of 1¼ points over Tuesday's close. Some 70,000 shares of the stock changed hands in the first hour, and, although realising sales were in volume, the demand on the part of a short interest, the dimensions of which created no little wonderment, served to consume offerings with only minor recessions.

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Perhaps the most urgent buying of Steel common in the first hour came from a house with Waldorf ramifications, which has been more heavily committed to the short side than any one suspected. It began to cover its line of Steel shorts on Tuesday and probably finished the process yesterday, for its rout is understood to be complete.

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There were signs of profit taking in the account opened by New London, Conn., on Tuesday.

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Wall Street is inclined to attach more weight to the apparent expression of confidence in the business outlook, and possibly in the stock market, contained in this dividend resumption than to the dividend proper. Dyed-in-the-wool bears insist that the declaration of a dividend at this time represents nothing more than a covert method of informing them that, for the moment at least, a bear market is out of the question, and they accept this demonstration reluctantly and without unanimity.

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It was to be expected that one of the immediate results of this action on Steel common would be the turning of speculation into those shares which still figure among the dividend possibilities. Commission houses reported a noticeable enlargement in outside buying, and commented upon the fact that practically all of this buying concerned itself with such stocks as Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Atchison, Union Pacific, and, to some extent, Southern Pacific. In all of these shares there is much more than an even chance of a dividend increase at coming meetings of Directors, and the unexpected declaration of a dividend on Steel has, of course, brought these chances forward prominently. Whether the realization of all these hopes would finally bring into the stock market the public which has so long held aloof from it is, of course, a question of immediate interest to those working on the bull side. There is certainly little encouragement to be found in such dividend enlargements as have been made in the recent past, notably, in the case of Baltimore & Ohio, which is still the most conspicuous laggard of the rising market, and which as a 6 per cent. stock has so far failed to sell as high as it did when a 4 per cent. issue.

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If Vice President Farrington of the Great Northern has been correctly quoted, his testimony before the Minnesota Railroad Commission on Tuesday prescribes the dividend limit of the Great Northern. Mr. Farrington told the commission, which was hearing arguments on applications for merchandise rate reductions, that James J. Hill had laid down the rule that Great Northern stockholders should never receive more than 7 per cent. dividends. All this would be more disconcerting to Great Northern stockholders, however, were it not for the fact that Mr. Hill has the pleasant habit of meeting construction and improvement expenses out of surplus earnings so far as possible, and then issuing stock with attractive rights to his shareholders for reimbursing the treasury. These rights in past years have so added to the income of Great Northern stockholders that their actual returns per share have been more than double the 7 per cent., this explaining, of course, the high price of Great Northern shares. So long as Mr. Hill remains the sturdy enemy of bonds that he is, his followers can afford to indulge him in such little idiosyncrasies as 7 per cent. dividend limitations.

***

With the end of July it has been possible to make a comparison of the bond market of that month with the same period in previous years, and it is found that the July bond business upon the Stock Exchange was the smallest transacted there since 1900, amounting to $32,841,000, as against $58,368,000 in July of last year. Under ordinary conditions the July bond market is stirred into activity through the reinvestment of the mid-year dividend and interest disbursements. Although these disbursements ran into record figures in July, they exercised no influence upon the bond market. It is not surprising to find that bond prices in the month were substantially below those of the same month a year ago.

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An excellent illustration of the condition of affairs in the bond market is afforded by the Panama Canal bond transaction. The well-known bond house which controls the market in these bonds, having some $22,000,000 of them, will probably clean up the entire lot before the end of the present week, and in spite of the size of the transaction the bankers' profit from the deal will not, according to Wall Street's understanding, exceed $75,000, so close is the margin on which the bonds were bought. Of course the risk in handling a bond of this character is the minimum.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers:

All the right, title, and interest of William Sturmdorf in and to a certain judgment for $2,669.06 in favor of William Sturmdorf against Franklin E. Saunders, rendered in the Supreme Court, Kings County, on the 13th day of June, 1906, subject to the lien and claim thereon of Thomas C. Snedeker and William R. Snedeker, as provided by said judgment, $71.

175 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, $2[illegible].

3 shares Manhattan Brass Company, $1,000 each, $4[illegible] per share.

75 shares National Automatic Fire Alarm Company of Long Island, $100 each, $31 per share.

500 shares Rutland Railroad Company preferred, 5[illegible].

$25,000 John R. Ferrier first mortgage 20-year 4½ per cent. bonds, due July, 1921, coupons January and July. July, 1906, coupons on, 80.

14 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 404[illegible].

5 shares Lawyers Title Insurance Company, $160 each, 298½.

10 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Company, $100 each, 186.

$1,000 Brooklyn Ferry Company 1st consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1948, interest February and August, 42.

$3,000 note of Carey, Lombard & Young, Incorporated, due March 1, 1907, with 40 shares Carey-Lombard Lumber Company stock as collateral, $300.

$5,000 Augusta-Aiken Railway & Electric Company 5 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds, due January, 1953, 60.

$5,000 Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company debenture bonds, (North American Trust Company certificates,) $245.

100 shares Oppenheimer Institute common, $100 each, $1 per share.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week ended Tuesday, July 31, are estimated at $10,620,496, compared with $10,940,386 in the corresponding week and $10,137,480 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports from this port aggregated $359,248,681, against $305,910,133 in the corresponding period last year.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Commission House Bidding Drives Shorts to Cover.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers Thursday; fair in eastern, showers in western portions Friday; fresh easterly winds.

Georgia and Eastern Florida—Showers Thursday and Friday; light to east southeast winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday, light southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair in southern, showers in northern portion Thursday. Friday fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers Thursday and Friday.

Tennessee—Showers Thursday and Friday.

Shorts in the October position were made a little uncomfortable in the cotton market yesterday afternoon by persistent bidding from leading commission houses with bullish tendencies and some covering by room traders, which advanced prices 6 to 9 points from the lowest. The crop reports issued by two local authorities showed less deterioration than had been expected, and the fact that prices did not yield much to this influence created the impression that the market was oversold, and that an advance would follow an unfavorable Government report Friday more readily than would a favorable condition bring about a decline.

One of these authorities yesterday made the condition 81.7 per cent., against its report of 82.7 per cent. last month, the other 82.7 per cent., against 88.9 per cent. last month. This raised the expectations of the trade to 82 per cent. instead of 80 per cent. for the official figures Friday.

Sales of 10,000 bales of cotton goods to China during the past week were reported yesterday, and cotton goods buyers from the South and West reported excellent trade at home. The Liverpool spot cotton business increased to 8,000 bales yesterday on a further decline of 1 point.

New cotton, however, is coming in more liberally. Houston received 231 bales yesterday, making the total to date 336 bales, against 25 bales up to this time last year. This indicated an early crop in that section, and the August movement of new cotton was estimated at 60,000 to 75,000 bales.

Spot cotton in Liverpool declined to 5.98d yesterday, against 5.92d last year. Futures opened quiet at 1 point advance, and closed dull and unchanged to 2 points up.

	12:15 P. M.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August-September	5.65	5.64	5.64
October-November	5.56	5.56	5.55
December-January	5.56	5.56	5.54
March-April	5.60	5.60	5.59
May-June	5.62	5.62	5.61

Southern spot markets were dull to steady and unchanged to ⅛ decline at Baltimore. The local spot market was steady and unchanged at 10.90, against 10.95 last year; 5,500 bales were delivered on contract.

Manchester reported yarns quiet and offers for cloths too low.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
5,972	3,831	10,982	514

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
7,782,394	9,998,345	7,126,844

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
2,831	3,736	8,559	50

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
6,422,532	8,434,569	5,962,000

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
207,180	231,055	881,159	101,298

E. F. Hutton & Co. estimate the condition of the cotton crop by States as follows:

States.	July 29 Per Ct.	June 29 Per Ct.	July 30, 1905.	July 29, 1904.
Virginia	80	79	77	85
North Carolina	77	82	84	92
South Carolina	73	90	83	89
Georgia	74	84	83	85
Florida	74	75	81	90
Alabama	81	88	79	89
Mississippi	88	86	67	88
Louisiana	88	86	80	88
Texas	88	84	74	90
Arkansas	88	87	66	83
Tennessee	88	83	71	91
Oklahoma	89	83	71	83
Indian Territory	88	88	71	82
Aver. for U. S.	82.7	88.9	75	87.8

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	10.37	10.40	10.38	10.39	10.36
February	10.42			10.42	10.41
March	10.48	10.50	10.48	10.50	10.49
April	..	..	..	..	10.50
May	..	..	..	..	10.55
August	9.95	9.97	9.97	9.96	9.95
September	10.09	10.10	10.07	10.12	10.09
October	10.23	10.26	10.17	10.25	10.22
November	10.28			10.27	10.24
December	10.32	10.35	10.28	10.34	10.31

The market closed steady. Estimated sales, 200,000 bales. New Orleans closed steady. August, 6 points higher, at 10.43; October, 4 points better, at 10.21, and December, 4 points up, at 10.24.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Although wheat gave some evidences of strength around the opening there was no good support to the market until near the close, when reports that a large export business had been worked advanced prices about ⅝c from the lowest of the day, which were also lowest for the season. On the late curb there was a further advance in September from 80⅝ to 80¾c, putting the market back to where it closed the previous night. The opening strength was based entirely on steadier cables. Liverpool closed partly ⅛d net higher and other foreign markets were without important changes. Cash wheat in New York was quoted as follows: No. 2 red, 80¾c elevator and 80¾c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth 85½c and No. 2 hard Winter 78¾c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—In sympathy with other markets corn opened stronger, aided by complaints that sections of Illinois were still too dry. Heavy pressure in September soon developed, however, and there was a severe break in that option which extended later to the whole list. Until the last few minutes the market was in a very weak position at a cent under the previous night on September and private reports claiming that more showers were expected in the central belt. The final rally in prices of about ⅝c from low point was based on covering and the steadiness in wheat. Liverpool closed ¼ to ⅜d net lower. Cash corn in New York was easy, closing as follows: No. 2 corn, 55½c elevator and 56½c free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 59c, and No. 2 yellow, 58c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat—				
September	81 5-16	80 3-16	80¾	80¾
December	84	83¼	83⅝	83 9-16
May	86¼	85 9-16	85¾	85⅞
Corn—				
September	56⅜	55⅝	55⅞	56⅛
December	54⅜	54½	54⅜	55

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat—				
September	74⅜	73¼	73⅞	74¼
December	77½	76	76½	76⅞
May	81¼	79⅝	80¼	80½
Corn—				
September	50⅜	48¾	49¼	49⅝
December	47⅜	46½	46⅝	47¼
May	45⅛	47¼	47⅜	47⅜
Oats—				
September	31¼	30⅜	30⅜	31
December	32⅜	31¼	31⅝	32
May	34⅜	33⅜	33⅝	34
Lard—				
October	$8.77	$8.62	$8.67	$8.77
January	8.07	8.05	8.05	8.15
Ribs—				
October	8.75	8.65	8.67	8.80
January	7.50	7.47	7.47	7.52
Pork—				
September	16.72	16.25	16.52	16.75
January	14.05	14.00	14.05	14.15

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers	18	18	18	18
13,140	Am. Copper	102⅜	103⅜	101⅞	103¼
340	Am. Car & F.	38	39⅝	38	39¼
120	Am. Ice	65¾	67	65¾	67
690	Am. Locomo.	71¾	71¾	71	71¾
3,700	Am. Smelting	154	155½	153½	155
40	Am. Steel F.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
870	Am. Sugar	138⅝	139⅜	138½	138½
10	Am. Wool	37½	37½	37½	37½
1,380	A., T. & S. F.	92¼	94	92¼	93⅞
1,600	Balt. & Ohio	121¼	122⅝	120⅝	120⅝
6,860	Brooklyn R. T.	78⅜	80½	78¼	80¼
30	Can. Pacific	166	166¼	160	166¼
20	Cent. Leather	40¼	40¼	40	40
430	Ches. & Ohio	58¾	59⅜	58¾	59⅜
250	Chi. Gt. West	18¾	18¾	18⅛	18⅛
9,460	C., M. & St. P.	181¼	185	181½	184⅞
6,030	Col. Fuel	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
10	Con. Gas	137½	137½	137½	137½
10	Den. & R. G.	44½	44½	44½	44½
10	Dist. Sec.	61	61	61	61
2,640	Erie	43⅝	44⅛	43¼	44
50	Interb.-Met.	37⅜	38⅞	37⅜	38⅜
110	Louis. & Nash.	144	144⅞	144	144½
10	Mo., Kan. & T.	34½	34½	34½	34½
570	Mo. Pacific	94⅜	95	94½	95
140	Nat. Lead	80¼	82	80¼	82
110	N. Y. Central	138	138⅜	138	138½
70	N. Y., O. & W.	47⅞	48¾	47⅞	48¾
10	Pacific Mail	35½	35½	36½	35½
2,120	Pennsylvania	130½	131¼	130½	131
10	People's Gas	92⅝	92⅞	92⅛	92⅜
220	Pres. Steel Car	50⅝	53	50⅝	52⅜
30,700	Reading	132	133½	131¼	133¼
140	Rep. Steel	29½	29¾	29¼	29½
650	Rock Island	25⅞	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜
6,250	Southern Pac.	74⅜	75½	74⅜	74⅝
700	Southern Ry.	36⅜	37½	36⅜	36⅞
110	Texas & Pac.	32⅜	33½	32⅜	33¼
10,800	Union Pac.	153½	155⅞	153	155
26,120	U. S. Steel	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾
1,830	U. S. Steel pf.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	38	38	38	38
130,640					

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1906.

U S 2s, cpn, 1908-18
1,000-x 103½
U S 4s, cpn, 1907
4,000 ..... 108¼
Impr Jap Gov 6s, sterl loan
5,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 ..... 99⅝
500 100
500 100
5,000 ..... 99⅝
500 ..... 99⅞
500 ..... 99⅞
2d series
9,000 ..... 99½
3,000 ..... 99⅜
500 ..... 99⅝
4½s, sterl loan
10,000 ..... 94⅝
4,000 ..... 94½
4,000 ..... 94⅝
5,000 ..... 94⅞
2d series
12,000 ..... 91¼
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs for 4% sterl loan
5,000 ..... 82⅞
8,000 83
1,500 ..... 83¼
500 ..... 83½
500 ..... 83½
500 ..... 83⅞
500 ..... 83½
500 ..... 83¾
500 ..... 83¾
500 ..... 83¾
Ya & de'd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
12,000 ..... 24½
Alb & Susq 3½s
2,000 ..... 112½
2,000 ..... 112½
Am Tobacco 6s
12,000 113
5,000 ..... 112⅝
Am Tobacco 4s
7,000-x 77¼
9,000-x 77½
4,000 ..... 77⅝
At, T. & S F con 4s
44,000 ..... 102½
6,000 ..... 102⅞
40,000 ..... 102⅞
22,000 ..... 102⅞
10,000 ..... 102¼
17,000 ..... 102⅜
20,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102⅜
14,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102⅜
adjustment 4s
1,000 ..... 95¼
Atl Coast Line 4s
3,000 ..... 100½
Balt & O gold 4s
1,000 103
Balt & O, S W div 3½s
500 ..... 90⅜
B R T gold 5s
5,000 ..... 104⅝
B R T ref conv 4s
53,000 95
5,000 ..... 95½
5,000 ..... 95⅜
10,000 ..... 95½
5,000 ..... 95¼
Can Southn 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 100⅞
Can of Ga con 5s
1,000 ..... 111½
Can of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s, stamped
10,000 90
1,000 91
Cent Leather 5s
16,000 ..... 99½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
8,000-3 ..... 99⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000 ..... 107⅝
1,000 ..... 107⅞
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Ill div 4s
29,000 ..... 101¼
joint 4s
21,000 98
20,000 ..... 98½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
4,000 ..... 100½
6,000 ..... 100¾
5,000 ..... 100⅝
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
5,000 92
Chi, R I & Pac Ry ref 4s
9,000 ..... 93⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
19,000 ..... 77¼
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
2,000 ..... 102⅝
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
1,000-x 74⅜
10,000 75
2,000 ..... 75¼
3,000 ..... 75½
6,000-x 74⅜
3,000 ..... 74½
1st 5s, Ser B
1,000-x 74½
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 74
8,000 ..... 74¼
5,000 74
5,000 ..... 74¼
10,000 ..... 74½
1,000 74
4,000 ..... 74¼
5,000 ..... 74½
Col & So 1st 4s
3,000-x 91¾
Del & Hud conv 4s
4,000 ..... 109¼
6,000 ..... 109½
5,000 ..... 109⅝
Del & Hud conv 4s
20,000 110
60,000 ..... 109¾
40,000 ..... 109⅞
12,000 ..... 109½
Dist Sec Corpor 5s
8,000 87
Erie 1st, gen 4s
1,000 ..... 90¼
1,000 ..... 90¾
1,000 ..... 90½
Erie conv 4s
1,000 104
1,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104⅝
5,000 105
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
2,000-x 93¼
Hoo Vy 1st 4½s
9,000 106
Interboro-Metro 4½s
4,000 ..... 85¾
Inter Paper 5s
2,000-x 107½
Int Paper conv 5s
8,000 94
Int & Gt Nor 3d
1,000 ..... 77¼
Lack Steel 5s
1,000 104
L E & Wn 1st 5s
8,000 115
L S & M S deb 4s
3,000 ..... 99¾
Lo & Nash unif 4s
8,000 101
Me St Ry ref 4s
2,000 ..... 84½
Mex Cent con 4s
12,000 ..... 75½
Mex Cent 1st inc
38,000 19
25,000 ..... 19¼
10,000 ..... 19½
7,000 ..... 19¾
Mex Cent 2d inc
12,000 16
N Y C & Hud Riv deb 4s, 1934
1,000 ..... 100¾
N Y Cen & Hud Riv gen 3½s
8,000 ..... 95¾
L S col 3½s
4,000 ..... 88¼
10,000 ..... 88¾
Norf & Wn con 4s
1,000 ..... 100¾
2,000 ..... 100⅝
Northn Pac 4s
10,000 ..... 103¾
5,000 ..... 103⅞
12,000 ..... 103¾
Nor Pac gen 3s
4,000-x 70⅝
Ore S L gtd ref 4½s
9,000 ..... 94⅞
1,000 95
1,000 ..... 94⅞
Ore Sh Line 1st 6s
1,000-x 120½
Penn gtd 4½s
2,000 106
Penn conv 3½s
1,000 ..... 97½
1015
20,000 ..... 94⅝
98,000 ..... 94¾
Reading gen 4s
2,000 100
5,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 100
9,000 ..... 99⅞
St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s
10,000 ..... 82¾
1,000 ..... 82⅞
19,000 ..... 82⅝
1,000 ..... 82¾
Southn Pac 4s
7,000 ..... 91⅞
So Pac 1st ref 4s
1,000 95
10,000 ..... 95⅛
Southn Ry 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 116½
3,000 116
So Ry, M & O col 4s
1,000 95
Syr, B & N Y 1st
10,000 ..... 102⅝
Tex & Pac 2d inc
1,000 90
Third Av con 4s
5,000 ..... 91½
Union Pac 1st 4s
6,000 103
5,000 ..... 103⅛
Un Rys of S Fr 4s
10,000 84
U S Steel Corpor s'kg fund 5s
102,000 ..... 98⅝
10,000 ..... 98⅝
15,000 ..... 98½
500 ..... 98⅝
49,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98½
3,000 ..... 98⅝
4,000 ..... 98¾
20,000 ..... 98½
8,000 ..... 98⅞
Wabash deb B 6s
15,000 81
20,000 ..... 81¾
5,000 ..... 81½
50,000 ..... 81¾
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 114½
Wabash 2d 6s
1,000-x 104½
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
1,000 ..... 37½
84,000 ..... 37¾
5,000 ..... 37½
Westn Maryland 4s
1,000 ..... 84½
W Va, C & Pts 1st
3,000 ..... 106½
Wis Cen gen 4s
1,000 90
Total sales Aug. 1, 1906 ..... $1,698,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 437,739,300
Corresponding date last year 652,736,200

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	309	309	309
Gross, June	$317,044	$271,938	$280,886
Exp. and taxes	265,853	228,534	220,117
Net, June	52,196	43,404	40,769
Gross, 12 mos	3,774,620	3,308,300	3,699,445
Exp. and taxes	3,061,866	2,706,975	2,474,520
Net, 12 months	712,754	601,325	624,925

ATCHISON for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	8,445	8,318	8,179
Gross, June	6,447,473	5,880,602	5,117,468
Expenses	3,842,890	4,187,793	3,547,953
Net, June	2,604,583	1,692,809	1,569,515
Rent and taxes	200,195	189,374	134,777
Surplus, June	2,404,388	1,503,435	1,434,738
Gross, 12 mos	78,044,947	68,375,837	68,171,200
Expenses	48,497,518	45,517,384	42,222,032
Net, 12 months	29,546,829	22,858,453	25,949,103
Rent and taxes	2,344,570	2,220,249	2,302,601
Surplus, 12 mos	27,202,259	20,638,204	23,646,567

CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	336	336	336
Gross, June	761,678	621,705	573,886
Exp. and taxes	549,593	484,606	438,359
Net, June	202,085	137,099	135,527
Gross, 12 mos	8,454,597	7,358,618	6,768,744
Exp. and taxes	6,392,672	5,640,847	5,171,323
Net, 12 mos	2,062,225	1,717,771	1,597,421

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for June

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross, June	276,257	253,036	228,275
Expenses	187,066	191,711	153,570
Net, June	89,191	61,325	74,705
Other income	635	1,204	984
Total income	89,806	64,529	75,689
Chgs., taxes, &c	96,001	89,642	95,033
Deficit, June	6,105	25,113	19,344
Gross, 12 mos	3,057,775	2,706,936	2,524,612
Expenses	2,057,460	1,852,705	1,749,456
Net, 12 months	1,000,315	854,231	775,156
Other income	9,113	15,050	11,482
Total income	1,009,428	869,881	786,640
Chgs., taxes, &c	1,165,764	1,076,433	1,070,091
Deficit, 12 mos	156,336	206,552	273,451

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	395	395	395
Gross June	166,103	144,512	134,148
Exp. and taxes	137,565	104,587	111,234
Net, June	28,603	39,925	22,914
Gross, 12 mos	1,944,946	1,714,703	1,693,541
Exp. and taxes	1,519,680	1,312,386	1,278,464
Net, 12 months	425,286	402,317	415,077

MINERAL RANGE for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross June	57,722	56,257	55,194
Net, June	9,578	9,389	11,760
Other income	138	206	99
Def. over chgs	2,451	*98	806
Gross, 12 mos	739,341	683,209	589,794
Net, 12 months	163,261	106,844	75,202
Other income	2,253	1,935	756
Surp. over chgs	19,423	54,775	†40,869

*Surplus. †Deficit.

ROCK ISLAND for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	7,426	7,205	7,261
Gross	4,175,317	3,762,412	3,393,615
Exp. and taxes	3,034,904	2,906,022	2,570,734
Net	1,140,413	856,390	822,881
12 mos., gross	51,237,858	44,051,500	44,960,491
Exp. and taxes	36,698,049	32,668,190	33,212,471
12 mos., net	14,538,909	11,383,310	11,757,020

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	6,000	5,978	5,107
Gross	3,348,818	3,062,137	2,686,006
Exp. and taxes	2,250,622	2,137,716	1,776,500
Net	1,098,196	924,421	909,446
12 mos., gross	41,975,219	38,381,618	35,560,774
Exp. and taxes	28,340,381	26,165,564	24,150,945
12 mos., net	13,634,838	12,216,054	11,400,829

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	725,985	698,458	557,598
Exp. and taxes	538,397	506,231	424,425
Net	187,588	193,227	93,473
12 mos., gross	8,980,560	8,860,226	7,649,486
Exp. and taxes	6,690,434	6,219,372	5,422,597
12 mos., net	2,290,126	2,640,854	2,227,889

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	7,516	7,195	7,197
Gross	4,298,570	3,829,072	3,487,561
Exp. and taxes	3,225,697	2,938,780	2,685,178
Net	1,067,873	890,292	802,373
12 mos., gross	58,641,489	48,135,108	45,147,482
Exp. and taxes	39,773,139	35,082,514	33,150,288
12 mos., net	13,868,300	13,062,594	11,997,184

PHILADELPHIA CO. for the six months ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	9,272,237	8,115,247	7,928,594
Expenses	5,534,277	4,616,502	4,562,228
Net	3,937,960	3,498,745	3,362,366
Other income	171,864	211,043	224,894
Total income	4,109,724	3,709,788	3,587,260
Charges	2,209,000	2,127,214	2,048,358
Surplus	1,900,724	1,582,574	1,538,902
Accrd. pfd. div.	149,947	143,621	143,614
Surplus	1,750,727	1,438,953	1,395,288
Due to minority holders, affil. companies	2,455	1,536	.....
Bal. avail. Phila. Co.	1,748,241	1,437,117	.....

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The local money market is very quiet.

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 10@12½c discount; clearings, $26,433,048; balances, $1,813,421; Sub-Treasury debit, $110,447.

The Boston market continues strong in sympathy with the higher prices in New York. Butte Coalition was again the feature among the local coppers in point of strength and activity, advancing nearly 2 points, over 11,000 shares changing hands. Commission houses started in early as bidders for the stock, and this in turn induced buying by room traders. There seemed to be a limited supply of this stock, and any large demand easily advanced prices. Large buying orders made their appearance in Amalgamated, the stock gaining about 2 points. Bingham was a feature of the late trading, becoming active and advancing to 32½, the highest point reached on this movement.

Complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	95	95	95
20,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	104½	104½	104½
2,000	Chi. & N. Mich. 5s	103	103	103
500	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	101	101	101
1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s	111¼	111¼	111¼

RAILROADS.

867	Atchison	94	92¾	93½
25	*Atchison pf	100¾	100	100¾
35	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
1	Boston & Albany	248	248	248
5	†Boston & Maine	189	189	189
2,043	Boston & Maine rts	8½c	8c	8c
6	Boston & Providence	306½	306½	306½
100	†Boston & Worcester	80	80	80
50	†Boston & Wor. pf	70½	70½	70½
850	Boston & Wor. rts	4c	4c	4c
50	Conn. & Passumsic pf	160	160	160
10	G. T. R. & P. Y. pf	118	118	118
10	Fitchburg pf	138	138	138
180	Mass. Electric	20½	20¼	20¼
58	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	196	196
2	Norwich & Wor. pf	228	228	228
10	Southern Pacific	74¾	74¾	74¾
1,844	Union Pacific	156	153½	154¾
29	West End	94	94	94
10	West End pf	109½	109½	109½

TELEPHONES.

241	American	134½	134	134
10	*New England	130½	130½	130¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	93	92½	92½
500	Am. Hide & Leather pf	31¾	31½	31½
880	Am. Pneu. Service	15½	15	15
1,115	Am. Pneu. Service pf	34	33	33¾
667	American Sugar	139¼	138½	138½
245	American Sugar pf	136

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot in the Bronx to be Improved with Two and Three Family Houses—Wadsworth Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Albert Rothermel has bought a plot of 24 lots, 600 by 100, at the southwest corner of Whitlock Avenue and Tiffany Street, and will improve the property immediately with a six-story apartment house, 50 by 90, on the immediate corner and twenty-two two and three family houses on the adjoining lots.

Sale of Wadsworth Avenue Corner.

Blum & Co. have sold for W. J. Meehan to Harriet Blum 294 Wadsworth Avenue, corner of 188th Street, a three-story brick building, 23.8 by 95.8.

Louis Becker has leased for William L Seaman the three-story dwelling 884 St. Nicholas Avenue to a Mrs. Siegrist for a term of years.

Jacob J. Talbot, in conjunction with William C. and A. Edward Lester, has sold for Anna and Katharine Manix to John Conlin the five-story single flat 464 West 146th Street, 20 by 100.

Buyer for Lexington Avenue House.

H. R. Levine & Co. have sold for a client 664 Lexington Avenue, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 73.

Estate Sells on Columbus Avenue.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold for the Levy estate 967 Columbus Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 25.3 by 100.

Waldo G. Morse has sold 172 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

Purchase of Flats in Harlem.

M. Fraade has bought 206 West 120th Street, a six-story apartment house, 37.6 by 100; also, 123 West 133d Street, a five-story triple apartment house, 27 by 100.

Company Buys 26th Street Buildings.

Samuel Blumenstock and Henry Nechols have sold to the Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Company 507 to 511 West Twenty-sixth Street, three four-story buildings, on plot 60 by 100.

M. Fraade has sold 421 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 100, and has bought 244 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Operator Buys on 100th Street.

Mark Blumenthal has bought from a Mr. Brossen 66 East 100th Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.

Henry R. Levine and John Senftenberg have sold for a client 123 and 125 East 120th Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 100.

M. Fraade has bought the five-story tenement, 223 East Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

R. Wilmarth Appleton has leased for F. J. Woods the Hotel Brunswick, a seven-story structure at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. This property was sold to Mr. Woods about a week ago. The lease is for a term of six years at an aggregate rental of $150,000.

To Improve Bedford Street Corner.

Zunino, Gillen & Co. have sold for John F. Galvin the plot, 90 by 92, at the northwest corner of Downing and Bedford Streets, to a builder for improvement with tenements.

Pollak & Deutsch, as attorneys, have bought of Jones Street a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100, and have resold it to Harry Gucker.

P. D. Benson has sold for Kidansky & Levy 75 and 77 Horatio Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 46 by 84.3.

R. Wilmarth Appleton has sold for William R. Mitchell 68 to 72 Washington Place, three four-story buildings on plot 63 by 55. The property is known as the Mitchell House.

Pisani Brothers & Co. have leased for Kleinfeld & Rothfeld the five-story double tenement 422 East Eleventh Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $21,500.

Purchase and Resale on Brook Avenue.

M. Fraade has bought and resold 936 Brook Avenue, a five-story triple apartment house, 27 by 100.

William Loeb & Co. have sold for Charles S. Levy the plot on the east side of Daly Avenue, 250 feet south of Tremont Avenue, 150 by 150.

Hugo Wabst has sold for D. Driscoll a plot on Pleasant Avenue, Williamsbridge, to Anna Zeller.

New Owners for Brooklyn Parcels.

Max Salomon, as attorney for Phoebe Lewis, has bought from Herman Zillich the property 846 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Stokes & Knowles have sold for Philip Brandmeier a plot of seven lots at the corner of Decatur Street and Irving Avenue, Brooklyn.

G. P. Truslow has sold the brick dwelling 263½ South Second Street, Williamsburg.

Moses Rosenberg and Morris Bookstaver have bought the four two-family frame structures 561, 563, 579, and 583 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn, each 20 by 100; also, have bought on Liberty Avenue, 40 feet from Hendrix Street, a three-story frame dwelling in course of construction, on lot 20 by 60.

Moses Rosenberg and Louis Rosenstein have purchased 4 Jardine Place, a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 17 by 94, and have resold it to a Mr. Weber and another.

Moses Rosenberg has bought and resold 401 Van Sicklen Avenue, a Queen Anne cottage, 25 by 100; also, sold for a Mr. Schloss to Barney Lampert and Morris Bookstaver, 400 Chester Street, Brooklyn, a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100.

Staten Island Property Sold.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Susan Oxholm a four-story brick dwelling on the north side of Fourth Avenue, near Westerfelt Avenue, Castleton, S. I., on plot 50 by 100.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Pearl St, n s, 76.3 ft w of Whitehall St, for a two-story brick storeroom, 19x107.2; Chesebrough Building Company, of 17 State St, owner; F. B. Richards, architect; cost, $13,000.

Brown Place, w s, from 135th to 136th St, for a four-story brick school, 200x60x83; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $230,000.

9th St, s s, 205 ft w of Avenue B, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20x55; Brokman Brothers, Avenue B and 6th St, Unionport, owners; Bernard Ebeling, architect; cost, $15,000.

Mapes Av, e s, 50 ft s of Green Av, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 25x60; Martin Kirsch of 1,398 Bristow St, owner; Bernard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Lyon Av, s s, 100 ft w of Zerega Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Samuel Perker of 940 Amsterdam Av, owner; Bernard Ebeling, architect; cost, 9,000.

Cruger Av, w s, 275 ft n of 187th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20x50; Dosso & Romanino, Adams St, owners; Bernard Ebeling, architect; cost, $10,000.

Poplar St, n s, 13.11 ft e of Bear Swamp Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x45; Samuel Steinmetz of 2,015 Fulton Av, owner; Bernard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

9th Av, s e corner of 37th St, to four-story brick offices and store; estate of J. Diefenthaler of 90 Washington Square East, owner; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $10,000.

119th St, 74 East, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Schloss of 20 Waverley Place, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

Pitt St, 137, to two five-story brick tenements; S. Kosbetz of 162 Rivington St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

72d St, 152 East, to four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. S. W. Sworis of 37 East 52d St, owner; E. L. Satterlee, architect; cost, $10,000.

34th St, 42 West, to a five-story brick store; V. Machin of 316 East 58th St, owner; L. Martineau, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 1.

ADAMS ST, e s, 111.8 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.8x100, Van Nest; Mark P. Ansorge; Adams St, e s, 111.8 ft s of Columbus Av, 16.8x100, installments, 6 per cent, $600

AMSTERDAM AV, 807, e s, 25x100; Simon Fink and another to George Ash, (mtg $33,000)

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,471 to 1,475, e s, 75x75, with strip; Eva Rosenzweig to Marianne Rosenzweig, 1-8 part, (mtg $58,500) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,143 and 2,145, e s, 75x100; Simon Friedberg et al. to Alexander H. Pincus, (mtg $92,500)

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.7 ft n of 107th St, 50.4x100; Emma Frank to Frank A. Jaegrr, (mtg $53,500)

BRADHURST AV, 122 and 124, e s, 25x25; Moritz Goldstein and another to Sceptre Realty Company, (mtg $42,000) 100

BRADHURST AV, 126, e s, 25x75; Betty Frankel and another to Bertha Levy, (mtg $20,500) 100

BOSTON ROAD, 1,137 and 1,139, w s, 53.2x100; Isadore Isaac to Frances F. Eckstone and another, (mtg $52,500) 100

BROOK AV, 1,476, e s, 25x100.8; Rubin Siegel and others to Wilhelm Frimel, (mtg $7,500) 100

BRACKEN AV, w s, 647.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Max Greenberg and another 1

BILLAR PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of Fordham Av, 25.5x116x23.5x116, City Island; Patrick Smith to Edward F. Haulton 100

BECK ST, s w corner of St. John Av, 100x250; Frank Starkman to Joseph Leitner and another, (mtg $47,000)

BELMONT AV, w s, 152.3 ft s of 182d St, 25.1x81.10x25x82.6; Carl Schubert to Antonio F. Campiglia and another, (mtg $4,500) 1

BEDFORD ST, 14 and 16, e s, 38.11x irregular; Julius Bachrach to Antonie Bagarozy, (mtg $34,000)

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 63d St, 200.10 to 63d St x225x irregular; Charles T. Barney to The New Theatre, quitclaim

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 225 ft s w of 171st St, 50x125; Percy D. Adams to Anna Habicht, (mtg $1,050)

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 250 ft s w of 171st St, 23x125; George L. Schupp to Percy D. Adams 100

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 225 ft s w of 171st St, 25x125; Frederick W. Zeusch to Percy D. Adams, (mtg $550)

COLUMBIA ST, 115, w s, 25x100; Joseph L. B. Mayer to Adolph Grossman, (mtg $33,000) 100

COLUMBUS AV, 31 and 33, e s, 40x70.6; Ann D. R. Hagedorn to Nathan Ettinger, (mtg $41,000)

CHARLES ST, n s, 82.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 20x95.2x20x95.3; Harriet F. Laughlin, individually, to Louise C. Mohlman 1

DALY AV, w s, 54.7 ft s of 179th St, 22.1x111.6; Hyman Axebroad and others to Isadore Davidoff, (mtg $5,500) 100

ELIZABETH ST, 88, e s; Alexander Sabswitz to Meyer Sabswitz, ¼ part 100

HEATH AV, w s, 490.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 25x100; Fordham Realty Company to Herman C. Borger, mtg $4,500) 100

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 378.1 ft s w of Home St, 25x126.7x26x127.11; Margaret Haggerty to Frank Rericha, (mtg $1,700)

JANSEN AV, n s, 318 ft w from s s of Terraceview Av, 33x100; Frank Shiller to Rose M. Tobin 1

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 166th St, 19.6x87.6x19.2x—; Otto M. Bierling to Mary Brode, (mtg $14,000) 100

LONGWOOD AV, s s, 208.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 37.6x110; Arthur Beref to August L. Knoepke, (mtg $30,000)

LEXINGTON AV, 666, w s, 75.11 ft s of 56th St, 24.6x90; Brooklyn Trust Company, as trustee, to Paul S. Bolger 33,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,697, e s, 27x82.9; Anna Dutch to Hulda Cohn, (mtg $19,100)

LENOX AV, s e corner of 138th St, 99.11x100; Frank R. French to Ernestine Nicholsburg, (mtg $191,000) 6,000

LEWIS ST, w s, Lot 79, map of Samuel Frekesh, 22.10x85.11x22.8x89; Max Bauersfield to Tillie Simon, (mtg $7,000) 100

LEWIS ST, 88 and 90, e s, 45x100; Nathan Levy to Anna C. Storner, (mtg $33,000) 100

LOT 354, map of portion of Hunt estate; Annie Neuburger to Sophie Anger 1

LOT 354, map of portion of Hunt estate; Mattie Neuburger and others to Sophie Anger, all title 3,000

LOT 213, Block F, map of 430 lots of Mapes estate; Sarah Spero to Julius Heimann 100

LOT 151 and 152, amended Map of Mapes estate; Rose Lustbader to Frank Gass 100

LOT 56, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; George Cambeis to Thomas Scott 100

LOTS 141, 346, and 349, map of Arden property; M. M. Flynn to Townsend A. Verity

LOT 19, map of subdivision of plot, Clason's plot; H. P. Rose Company to Nicola Prezioso 1

MADISON AV, 1,515 and 1,517, e s, 54x70; Isidor Wiesenberger to Solomon H. Jackson and others, (mtg $49,500) 100

MADISON AV, 1,515 and 1,517, e s, 34x70; Morris Asch and another to Solomon H. Jackson, 1-6 part, (mtg $49,500)

MONROE ST, 257, n s, 24.10x93.5x25.2x93; Sigmund Morgenstern to Samuel Lippman and another, (mtg $30,500) 1

MORRIS AV, 2,066, e s, 25x100; Rose V. Malone to Sarah Taub, (mtg $5,000) 100

MYRTLE AV, w s, 214 ft s of road to West Farms, 25x150; Charles A. Robbins and others to Lizzie Knieslm

MINETTA ST, 16 to 22, and No. 21 Minetta Lane; Mary Ehrmann and another to Thomas Rosson, (mtg $21,000) 100

OAKES AV, e s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to James F. Gallagher 1

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 25.4x101.6x25x103.4, Olinville; Margaret A. Heath and another to Caterina Viola, (mtg $1,200) 1,500

POTTER PLACE, n s, 125 ft w of Cadia Place, 25x125; N. J. Pendergast to Carmine Vetrano 100

PERRY AV, 3,002, e s, 100.4 ft s of Mosholu Parkway South, 25x110; William C. Bergen to Della O'Connor, (mtg $7,000)

PARK AV, 4,057, w s, 16.8x100; Carrie Eckstein to John Jost and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 104th St, 100.11x24.10; Lizzie F. Brady to Barney Cohen

PELHAM AV, s e corner of Webster Av, 36.9x127.3x38.7x127.2; John T. Meehan to Arthur J. Murphy, (mtg $28,000) 100

PITT ST, 127, n w s, 24.10x100x25x190; Alexander Sabswitz to Meyer Sabswitz, ¼ part

ST. JOHN'S AV, 3, e s, 20.3x38.1x20.2x99.8; Aaron Reder to Bertha Leichtag, (mtg $10,000)

TINTON AV, 920, e s, 26.7x135; Magdalena Mandler to Frederick A. Olpp, (mtg $3,000)

TAYLOR ST, Lot 224, map of Van Nest Park; Clara Salbach to Joseph W. Dunwoody, (mtg $3,400)

UNION AV, n w corner of 168th St, 26.7x96.1x22.6x96.2; Isidor Holtsberg to Arthur D. Katcher, (mtg $28,500)

VYSE AV, w s, 150 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Abraham Kaufman to Mary F. McQueeney, (mtg $3,000)

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 109.6 ft n of 163d St, 24.9x149.7; Michele Sasso to Louis E. Kleban, (mtg $3,500)

1ST AV, 961, w s, 20x94; Benjamin Bloom to Home Circle Realty Corporation, (mtg $14,300)

2D AV, 4200, e s, 20x100; Esther Greenberg to Bertha Theise, (mtg $12,000)

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 110th St, 25x100; Jacob Grab to Max Mesner, (mtg $16,000)

2D AV, 2,491, w s, 24.1x100; Max Domroe to Barnet Berman, (mtg $24,000)

3D ST, 70 East, 25x101; Anna C. Stomer to Nathan Levy, (mtg $33,500)

3D AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 75.6x90; Elise Boyd to Lena Kannensohn, (mtg $75,000)

4TH ST, s e s, 120 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; 4th St, s e s, 220 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; 4th St, s e s, 280 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; John H. Kennard and another, as receivers, to Peter Schiffer

7TH AV, 561, n e corner of 40th St, 19.9x60; Susan A. Dennison to Katherine E. Brady, quitclaim 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 43d St, 60x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Nathan Kempner and another, ½ part.

10TH AV, 118 to 122, e s, 68.10x100; John Maguire and another, executors, to Hannah Maguire, 1-6 part

10TH AV., 118 to 122, e s, 68.10x100; John Maguire and another, executors, to Hannah Maguire, 1-6 part

16TH ST, 336 West, 25x93.1x26.2x55.5; Joseph Mattes to Mary Mattes, (mtg $8,000) 100

20TH ST, 132 West, 25x92; Abraham Stadmauter and others to Edward G. Eikert, (mtg $213,250)

36TH ST, 308 and 310 West, 30x98.9; William L. Miller to Atlantic Realty Company, (mtg $26,000)

36TH ST, 407 and 409 West, 50x98.9; Alfred L. M. Bullowa and others to Nathan Coleman and another, (mtg $27,000)

43D ST, 324 West, 25x100.5; Jacob Herb and others to P. H. Ainer, (mtg $25,000)

51ST ST, 428 and 430 East, 36x100.5; Samuel Greenfield and others to Isidor Wiesenberger and another, (mtg $30,000)

51ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; John Donnelly to John T. Brook Company 1

52D ST, 560 West, 25x100; Morris Sherwin and others to Benjamin Wertheimer and another, (mtg $19,000)

57TH ST, n s, 177 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; William C. Kemp to Richard A. Canfield

61ST ST, 236 East, 20x100.5; George Sinram to Jessie F. Gatens, (mtg $12,000)

81ST ST, s s, 42 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 74x102.2; Albert Vesell to William M. Benger, (mtg $93,000)

83D ST, 227 West, 25x102.2; Richard S. Treacy and another, trustees, to Margaret A. Mulcahy

Fichtner to George L. Muller, (mtg $17,000)

93D ST, n s, 220.4 ft w of 3d Av, 19.6x100.8; John Ryan to Charles Blum, (mtg $10,000) 100

101ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Barney Peltz and another to Abraham Sturman and another, (mtg $21,000)

102D ST, 216 East, 25x100.11; Nettie Jacobs to Dora Seldis, (mtg $14,000) 1

103D ST, 160 East, 27x100.11; Emma L. Michaelis to Konrad Gehring, (mtg $15,000) 100

105TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft e of 2d Av, 40.10x100.11; Kalman Sadowsky and others to Annie Solomon, (mtg $56,250)

106TH ST, 220 East, 25x100.10; Barnet Appel to John H. Meyer, (mtg $33,625.)

109TH ST, 116 East, 19x100.11; Frank Stook to Israel Blum and another, (mtg $9,500) 100

114TH ST, 123 East, 15x100.11; Max I. Lefkowitz to Harry Freedman 100

114TH ST, 83 East, 25x100.11; Fanny Marcuson and others to Joseph Barret and another, (mtg $22,000)

115TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Frank Woytisek to Max Blanck, (mtg $10,000) 1

116TH ST, n s, 200.6 ft e of 2d Av, 16.6x100.11; Sarah Sulzberger to Vincenzo Bifulei and others 100

116TH ST, 317 East, 16.6x100.11; Solomon Sulzberger to Vincenzo Bifulei and others, (mtg $10,000) 100

116TH ST, 319 East, 16.6x100.11; Helen E. Stein to Vincenzo Bifulei and others, (mtg $8,000) 100

135TH ST, 174 West, 25x99.11; Lazare Picard to Ida Brodsky, (mtg $20,000)

159TH ST, 511 West, 27x99.11; Louis Jaffe and others to Isaac Marsak, (mtg $26,000) 100

159TH ST, 515 West, 27x99.11; Jacob C. Harris to Rose H. Frey, (mtg $26,000) 1

159TH ST, 642 East, 24.6x98.3; Miriam V. Lincoln and another to David Steigerwald, (mtg $17,000)

160TH ST, 870, n w corner of Jackson Av, 75x25; Mayer Freedman and others to Rebecka Berstine, (mtg $27,000)

164TH ST, 424 and 426 West, 50x112.4; Max S. A. Wilson to Harris Rosenthal, (mtg $63,000) 1

170TH ST, 880 East, e s, 16.8x83.10x17.4x100.8; Henry H. Hildebrandt to George Ringler & Co., (mtg $3,000)

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 23.7x145x23.5x145; Herman Lankenau to Emil Mildner, (mtg $3,700)

223D ST, s s, 155 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100, Wakefield; Eliza A. Banham to Mary Capodilupo 100

223D ST, s s, 155 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100, Wakefield; Martha C. Havens to Mary Capodilupi, quitclaim 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Percy D., to George L. Schupp; College Av, s e s, 250 ft s w of 171st St, 25x125, 1 year 500

ALNER, Peter H., to Jacob Herb and another; 43d St, 324 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,750

ALLEGIANCE REALTY COMPANY to John McKee; 105th St, n s, 125 ft e of Park, 3 lots together, in size 74.10x100.11, 3 mtgs, each $10,000, 3 prior mtgs $10,000, 4 years 30,000

BLAUCK, Max, to Frank Woytisek; 115th St, s s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11, 2 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

BARRETT, Joseph, and another, to Fanny Marcuson and others; 114th St, 85 East, prior mtg $22,000, due Jan. 31, 1909

BEFULCO, Vincenzo, and others to Sarah Sulzberger; 116th St, n s, 200.6 ft e of 2d Av, 16.6x100.11, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

BEFULCI, Vincenzo, and others to Sol Sulzberger; 116th St, 317 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

BEFULCO, Vincenzo, and others to Helen Stein; 116th St, 319 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

BERNSTEIN, Harris, to Hyman Kosberg; Madison Av, 356, prior mtg $22,075, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,925

BRODSKY, Ida, to Samuel House; 125th St, 176 west, prior mtg $5,000, due Feb. 1, 1909, 6 per cent.

BLUM, Israel, and another to Frank Steck; 109th St, 116 East, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.

BERMAN, Barnet, to Max Domroe; 2d Av, 2,101, prior mtg $16,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.

BITTMAR, Adolf J., to Moritz Bittmar; Simpson St, 1,161, demand

ECKSTONE, Frances F., to Isadore Isaac; Boston Road, w s, 174.2 ft s of 168th St, 83.3x100, prior mtg $38,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 14,500

EKENDAHL, Alfred, to Katharina Gass; 11th St, n s, 305 ft e of Avenue C, 50x108, Unionport, 5 years, 6 per cent.

ELIAS, Emil, to Carrie Q. Young; 9th St, 612 East, 5 years.

FRINNELL, Wilhelm, to Rubin Siegel and others; Brook Av, 1,476, prior mtg $7,500, 5 years, 6 per cent. 7,500

FELDBAUER, Regine, to Emanuel Linhardt; Lexington Av, w s, 125.11 ft n of 97th St, prior mtg $18,000, due July 1, 1908, 6 per cent.

FRANK, Emma, to Jacob Schafer; Amsterdam Av, e s, 50.1 ft n of 107th St, 50.4x100, prior mtg $63,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

GOODMAN, Harry, to Adolph Lowy; Henry St, 291, prior mtg $18,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

GEYER, Mary B., to Thomas Simpson; 112th St, 611 to 617 West, prior mtg $125,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 42,000

GRODGINSKY, Samuel, to Francis P. Ranney and another, executors; 77th St, 352 East, 3 years. 13,000

GREENBERG, Max, and another to Land Company B of Edenwald; Bracken Av, w s, 647.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100, Edenwald, 3 years, 6½ per cent. 475

GUTTENBERG, Annie, to Gussie Seligman; Cannon St, 131, installments, 6 per cent., secures notes 600

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to Hugo Cohn; 6th St, 808 East, 1 year 11,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, to Hugo Cohn; 6th St, 809 East, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.

GROSSMAN, Adolph, to John L. B. Mayer; Columbia St, 115, due Oct. 15, 1909 6,500

GUHRIG, Konrad, to Emma L. Michaelis; 103d St, 169 East, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,500

HEILBRONNER, Alexander, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Beck St, 33, due as per bond 6,000

HABICHT, Anna, to Percy D. Adams; College Av, s e s, 225 ft s w of 171st St, 50x125, 1 year, 6 per cent. 800

HARPER, L. Bonora, H., to Elias Krulsheimer, 141st St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 6,500

HUDES, Solomon, and another to Morris D. Saldinger; 75th St, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2, prior mtg $11,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

HOFMEIER, Charles F., to Franklin Savings Bank; 74th St, 260 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

JOST, Elizabeth, to Carrie Eckstein; Park Av, 4,057, due Oct. 1, 1906. 2,600

JONASSEN, Lars G., to Henry J. Barker; 123d St, 452 West, 3 years. 17,000

JACKSON, Sol. H., and others to Wiesenberger & Murphy, Madison Av, 1,515 and 1,517, 2 lots, each 27x70, 2 mtgs, each $2,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

JOSEPH, Ratschel, to Louis Joseph; Avenue D, e s, 71.8 ft n of 13th St, 22x88, 3 years. 16,000

JOHN F. BROOK COMPANY to John Donnelly; 51st St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, 2 years, 6 per cent. 6,500

KONIGSBURG, Leib, and another to Michael L. Frank; Pitt St, 48 and 50, due Feb. 1, 1910, 6 per cent. 12,000

KANNENSOHN, Lena, to Elise Boyd; 3d Av, 1,831 to 1,835, 3 lots, each 25x90, 3 mtgs, each $25,000, 7 years. 75,000

KITZINGER, Harry, & Co., to Harry N. Baruch; 187th St, s s, 172 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Longwood Av, s s, 223.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 37.6x110, 4 months, 6 per cent. 10,000

KNIERIM, Lizzie, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Myrtle Av, w s,

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214 ft s of road to West Farms, 26x150, installments, 6 per cent. 4,000

LEWIS, Llywellyn, to Sarah F. Lewis; 2d Av, n s, 405 ft w of 5th St, 25x114, Wakefield, 4 years 1,000

LORDI, Pernetti, and another Construction Company to North American Mortgage Company; 116th St, n s, 289 ft s of 1st Av, 80x100.10, due as per bond 50,000

LIPPMAN, Samuel, to Sigmund Morgenstern; Monroe St, 257, 3 years 5,500

MATTHEWS, Rose M., to James Bradley; 102d St, 202 West, 5 years 24,000

MATTHEWS, Rose M., to James Bradley; 102d St, 202 West, prior mtg $35,000, installments, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

McGUIRE, Hannah, to E. Bauerdorp; 10th Av, 118 to 122, 3 years 25,000

McGUIRE, Hannah, to John Maguire; 10th Av, 118 to 122, prior mtg $25,000, due July 30, 1907, 6 per cent. 6,000

MULCAHY, Margaret, to American Mortgage Company; 83d St, 237 West, 3 years 15,000

NEUMANN, Alwin O., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 24 St, 28 and 30, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

NAGLE, Katharine J., and another to Broadway Savings Institution; 129th St, 3 East, due May 1, 1908 14,000

OSHINSKY, Joseph, to E. Rubin; 4th St, 142 East, prior mtg $40,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 11,000

OLPP, Frederick A., to William Stillwagen; Tinton Av, e s, 101.3 ft s of 163d St, 26.7x135, 5 years. 5,500

POWER, James W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 5th Av, e s, 44.11 s n of 125th St, 20x80, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 13,000

PERECHA, Frank, to Margaret Haggerty; Intervale Av, n w s, 378.11 ft s w of Home St, 25x127, 3 years 14,000

PRICE, Lincoln, to Harry M. Greenberg; 9th Av, 573, prior mtg $14,000, due March 1, 1908, 6 per cent. 4,000

PINCUS, Alexander H., to Simon Friedberg and another; Amsterdam Av, 2,143 and 2,145, 2 lots, each 37.6x100, 2 mtgs, $4,750, 2 prior mtgs, each $48,250, 2 years, 6 per cent. 9,500

PSATY-EDELSON CONSTRUCTION Company to Stephen O. Lockwood; 144th St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, 3 years 40,000

RODENBACH, William J., to Charles S. Kohler; 104th St, 71 West, prior mtg $17,000, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 2,000

ROSEN, Morris, and another to Joel Sammet; 102d St, 302 East; Norfolk St, 152, prior mtg $67,300, due Aug. 31, 1906, 6 per cent. 4,000

ROSSON, Thomas, to Mary Ehrmann; Minetta Lane, 21, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,575

REID, Henry C., to Mark P. Ansorge; Adams St, e s, 111.8 ft s of Columbus Av, 16.8x100, installments, 6 per cent. 600

ROTHMAN, Joseph, to Jonas Weil and another; Broome St, n s, 25 ft w of Cannon St, 25x75, prior mtg $14,000, 7 years, 6 per cent. 15,400

ROBILLARD, Norbert, to William Watson; Lot 184, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,500

REICHELT, William, to Emma Kech; 12th St, n s, 255 ft e of Avenue E, 25x108, 3 years, 6 per cent. 600

SPALLONE, Cartinia, to Mark Myers; 152d St, s s, 400.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x116.7, 2 years, 6 per cent.

SCHULZ, Mary, to John Ratzer; 3d Av, s e s, 74 ft n e of 18th St, 18x80, 3 years 5,000

STORNER, Anna C., to Nathan Levy; Lewis St, 88 and 90, prior mtg $48,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 8,000

SCHLOSSMAN, Morris, to Susanna Michalik; 1st Av, 1,704 and 1,706, prior mtg $40,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

SHEEDY, Matthew, to Edmund Coffin; Boscobel Av, n w s, at 169th St, —x—, 1 year, 6½ per cent. 2,000

SCHOOMAKER, Mahlida L., to United States Trust Company; Lexington Av, 221, due as per bond. 40,000

SEIDENBERG, Charles, to Mary Caspe; Pleasant Av, e s, 50.8 ft n of 118th St, 25.3x76, 1 year, 6 per cent.

STADLER, Tillie M., to Robert R. Ellison; 174th St, e s, 213.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100, 3 years 4,000

SILK, Adolph, to Lena Rosenblatt; 5th Av, 2,164, prior mtg $25,000, 4 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

SILVER, Abraham, to Marcus A. Frank; 3d Av, w s, 25.2 ft s of 106th St, 5 years, 6 per cent. 9,000

TOBIN, Rose M., to Park Mortgage Company; Jansen Av, n s, 318 ft w of Terrace View Av, 25x100, 3 years 5,500

THOMAS E. CRIMMINS REAL ESTATE and Construction Company to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 778, 3 years. 16,000

THEISE, Bertha, to Esther Greenberg; 2d Av, 450, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

TEICHER, Samuel, and another to Max Friedman; 63d St, 229 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,050

VIOLA, Coterina, to Margaret Heath and another; Old Boston Road, w s, 26.11 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25.4x101.6, Olinville, 5 years, 6 per cent. 1,200

VETRANO, Carmine, to Nicolas J. Pendergast; Potter Place, n s, 125 ft w of Cadia Place, 25x125, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

WEISENBERGER, Isidor, and another to Samuel Greenfeld and another; 51st St, 428 and 430 East, 5 years, 6 per cent. 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHAMBERS ST, 11; Central Iron Works against John Doe, owner; New York Contracting and Supply Company, contractor

26TH ST, 153 East; A. C. D. Rader & Co. against Mrs. M. F. Johnston, owner; Owen Costello, contractor

MADISON AV, 1,772 and 1,774; Pierce Warny against Julian Benedict, owner and contractor

57TH ST, 15 East; John Hasbrouck & Co. against Richard T. Wilson, Jr., owner; Hisa Company, contractor

ESSEX ST, 44; Ryan & Finkelstein against Jacob S. Baum, owner; Henry Steplan, contractor

65TH ST, 342 and 344 East; William A. Thomas Company against Charles Rubinger and Max Kittenplan, owners; Louis Levino, contractor

RIDGE ST, 111; William A. Thomas Company against Isaac Schlanger, owner; Speis & Bretholz, contractors.

158TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Tinton Av, 50x100; Salvatore & Scocca against A. Van Antwerp, owner and contractor

518T ST, 523 to 527 East; Samuel Smith against Cohen, Noviasky & Evens, owners; Kimler & Cohen, contractors.

MADISON AV, 1,772 and 1,774; Gordon & Rubin against Julian Benedict, owner and contractor

MADISON AV, 1,772 and 1,774; Sam and Nathan Rubin against Julian Benedict, owner and contractor

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,507 to 2,515; Leonardo Carlo against Meyer Bach, owner; Bach & Goodman, contractors.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

SUFFOLK ST, 13; N. Puchalsky against Meyer Landsberger and others, July 19, 1906

SUFFOLK ST, 13; Sam Margulies against estate of Dora Landsberger and others, July 12, 1906

3D AV, e s, whole front between 66th and 67th Sts; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Hamilton Heights Syndicate and others, July 19, 1906.

72D ST, 149 East; Kleine & Buckmaster against Edward A. Leroy, Jr., and others, April 2, 1906, (vacated)

72D ST, 151 East; Kleine & Buckmaster against Harry C. Beadleston and others, April 2, 1906, (vacated)

BEDFORD ST, 60 and 62; Morton St, 27½; G. H. Gerard Son & Company against Samuel Miller, May 14, 1906, (by bond)

42D ST, 16 East; John A. Murray against Charles Weinberg and others, June 29, 1906

LENOX AV, e s, whole front between 138th and 139th Sts; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Meyer Frank and others, July 19, 1906.

7TH AV, w s, whole front between 119th and 120th Sts; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Max Weinstein and others, July 19, 1906.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 136th St; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Charles T. Weinstein and others, July 19, 1906.

147TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x100; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Abraham C. Weingarten and others, July 18, 1906.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 178th St, 50.8x100; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company against Cascade Realty and Construction Company, July 10, 1906, (by bond)

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 159th St; National Damp Proofing Company against Schuman & Kaufman, June 25, 1906.

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 159th St; Louis Greenky and others against Schuman & Kaufman, June 22, 1906.

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 159th St; Peter Foland against Schuman & Kaufman, May 17, 1906.

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 159th St; Salvatore Degimomini and others against Schuman & Kaufman, May

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There is no rock and no goats. There is much greater growth in population to provide homes for, and much better and more transportation BEING PROVIDED for THIS SECTION than was ever provided for the section west of Central Park. The ground is high and beautiful, and WITH THE COMPLETION of any ONE of the bridges and TUNNELS now being CONSTRUCTED will enable you to get from YOUR place of business to YOUR home in 12 minutes.

IN ADDITION TO ALL THIS WE ARE DEVELOPING THIS PROPERTY IN THE MOST COMPLETE MANNER by expending vast sums of money in putting in sewers, paving streets, curbing, guttering, and sidewalks, and in fact all city improvements that are enjoyed by the Fifth Avenue resident.

Prices are to-day 25 per cent. cheaper than they will be by September 15, as on that date all prices will be advanced 25 per cent.

200 PER CENT. PROFIT IS ASSURED ON ANY INVESTMENT MADE NOW, DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

Call or write for maps, views and booklet B.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION,
1,123 Broadway, New York.

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway.
See next Sunday edition.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Beautiful

Manhasset Point

Finest residential section on Long Island. On Manhasset Bay, extending to Lake Plandome. Ideal Villa Sites in a

PRIVATE PARK,

with shaded drives and attractive surroundings. Bathing, boating, golf, etc. Handsome illustrated booklet and terms on application. Free transportation. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset Station.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT CO., 149 BROADWAY. | TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO., 11 EAST 42d ST.

Shrewd investors generally take advantage of the Summer months when all business is at a standstill. Do not wait to buy in the Fall Season when Real Estate again becomes active. Our property at

BABYLON PARK

is bounded by the Merrick Road and Welwood Ave., overlooking the Great South Bay, between the famous towns of Babylon and Lindenhurst. The land is cleared and high and dry. No brush or scrub oak. Trolleys will pass our property via Merrick Road and Welwood Ave., thus insuring largely increased valuations. 5 minutes' walk from station and Great South Bay.

LOTS 25x100 AND LARGER,
$125 AND UP.
$10 DOWN; $6 PER MONTH.

Our agents will meet prospective purchasers by appointment. Free excursion.

Brooklyn & Suburban Realty Co.
40-44 Court St., Brooklyn.

$10 buys 2 lots in Floral Park, balance to suit. Call or send for free tickets. Lawler & Knowles, 1,947 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner
of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED
EXCLUSIVE
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

KINGS COURT,

1,190 MADISON AVENUE.

Handsome, large, light, corner apartments, seven rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat; electric light, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., 608, Corner 53d.—7-8 extra large, light rooms, all improvements; open plumbing; steam heat; $50-$55.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $18; three rooms, bath, $22. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

LEXINGTON TO 3RD AVE. 59TH to 60TH St.

LAST DAYS!

COME TO-MORROW SURE

DON'T MISS IT!

If you want one of the best Pianos manufactured at

about ½ price

we advise you to visit our piano warerooms to-morrow and make a selection, for this sale will continue for a short time only.

A positive saving of from $150 to $400.

Your Opportunity.

Great Piano Sale.

We offer celebrated Walters Pianos at a saving of 33 to 50 per cent.

If you want one of the best pianos manufactured, at half price, we advise you to make a selection at once.

$350 Style B Walters Pianos, $195
$450 Style C Walters Pianos..... $285
$500 Style D Walters Pianos..... $250
$600 Style E Walters Pianos..... $300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos..... $350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER PIANO ON THE MARKET.... $450
$1,000 Walters Baby Grand Pianos.. $600

$5 Down and $1 Per Week.

No interest, no insurance and no "extras" whatever.

Pianos delivered to your home upon first payment of $5.00.

☞ Every Walters Piano is fully guaranteed for ten and fifteen years.

UPON REQUEST our representative will call. Warerooms, 3d Floor.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

BIDDLE'S 3 WAREROOMS

$100	CLOSING OUT All Used Pianos. Prices ½ value.	6 West 125th St.
Special Sale	$5 a month used uprights. Like new. $50 up. Rents $3.	7 East 14th St.
$95	Beautiful Mahogany Upright Chickering, Steinway Bargains. One Elegant Player Piano.	977 3d Av., Near 58th St

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

HARDMAN

Very attractive special Summer prices in pianos. Almost all makes, slightly used. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Estab. 1842. 138 5th Av., near 19th St.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,

72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

FLORENCE HOUSE

4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER. NEW YORK CITY.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms singly or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Jersey City.

To Rent—$12, 86 Zabriskie St., Jersey City, bottom floor, 3 nice rooms, all improvements and a bathroom, in a private house; no children. Inquire upstairs.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$400,000 TO LOAN

OR ANY PART OF THIS ON MANHATTAN 1ST MORTGAGES. HENRY BRODER, 299 BROADWAY.

Two first-class second mortgages for sale, $3,500 and $4,000. Yorkville and Harlem property; will allow $500 on each. C Box 149 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

HARLEM LIBRARY,

32 WEST 123D ST.

Apartments of one and two large, light rooms and bath; rents, $150 to $180; including steam heat, service, and light. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST., one block Rap. Tran. station, (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

60th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Attractive four rooms, bath, hot water, one flight, $28; another $21. 609 Columbus Av.

5 rooms, tiled bath, single flat, $24.00; hall room, dining room. 202 East 104th St.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.
Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath, hot-water supply.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
RENTS $16 TO $20.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00. Foot 23, 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 35 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.

A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River), PROVIDENCE direct, **$2.25**
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER direct, **$1.00**
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 500 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 2:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 2:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 2:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3108 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 PM. Christopher St., 7 PM. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M., direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstone, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M., Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A.M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of James L. Laidlaw et al. to have AUGUST ROESLER adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.—It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of John C. Travis, verified the 31st day of July, 1906, that a petition was filed on the 17th day of July, 1906, that August Roesler be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, and that a subpoena be issued directed to the said August Roesler, which subpoena was duly issued out of this Court to a Marshal in and for the Southern District of New York, and the said Marshal having made his return that he is unable to serve the said subpoena on the said August Roesler, and that said August Roesler is not now within this district so that personal service cannot be made upon him; and it appearing to my satisfaction that due and diligent efforts have been made since to ascertain the whereabouts of said August Roesler and that said August Roesler is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, on motion of John C. Travis, attorney for the petitioning creditors, it is ordered that said August Roesler appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 20th day of August, 1906, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 17th day of July, 1906, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication should be made according to the prayer of the said petition, and it is further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, the said publication to commence not later than the 2d day of August, 1906, and that a copy of this order and said petition be mailed to said August Roesler at his last known place of abode on or before the day of the first publication. C. M. HOUGH, D. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BORIS M. SHAINE, trading as B. M. Shaine and Company, bankrupt.—No. 9,083.

To the creditors of Boris M. Shaine, trading as B. M. Shaine and Company, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Boris M. Shaine, trading as B. M. Shaine and Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB TOPERSKY and BENJAMIN ROSS, individually and composing the firm of The Standard Belt Company, Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, August 2d, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 8 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of manufactured belts, leather, buckles, and other materials used in the manufacture of belts, machinery, partitions, desks, tables, &c.

HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In the matter of JOHN GILLIAM, bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell on the 13th day of August, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, part of the assets of the abovenamed bankrupt, consisting of accounts due and owing the said bankrupt's estate.

BURGWYN MAITLAND, Esq., Trustee.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
August 2d, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. ARNOLD CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, August 2, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 777 lots, located at Chatsworth, Burlington Co., N. J.

HAYNE DAVIS, Trustee.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 60 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT SLOANE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, August 2, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 516 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, fixtures, &c., and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at 312 Tenth Av. CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
309 Broadway, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 2:10, 3:30, 5:40, 6:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL. For Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 26 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.
V. Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*8:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Louis.....Aug. 8 | St. Paul.....Aug. 18
Philadelphia...Aug. 11 | New York.....Aug. 25

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N.R.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 4, 5:30 A. M.; Sept. 1
MESABA.....Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Sept. 8
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA...Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Finland..Aug. 4, 3:30 PM | Kroonl'd..Aug. 18, 2:30 PM
Zeel'd...Aug. 11, 10:30 AM | Vaderl'd..Aug. 25, 8:30 AM

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48, N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL
Majestic..Aug. 8, 10 AM | Teutonic..Aug. 22, 10 AM
Celtic...Aug. 10, 10 AM | Cedric..Aug. 24, 8:30 AM
Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM | Baltic....Aug. 29, noon
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.; Sept. 25; Nov. 8
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 18, noon
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC...Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27

☞ **Important Announcement.**

The mammoth twin-screw steamers "Cedric" and "Celtic," each 700 feet long, 75 broad, 21,000 tons, will sail from New York to the Mediterranean Nov. 29th, Jan. 5th, 19th, Feb. 16th, and March 7th.

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Aug. 7, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Se. 18, 5:30 AM
K. Wm. II...Aug. 21, 8 AM | Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprinz..Sept. 4, 7 AM | Kaiser....Oct. 9, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 11, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Oct. 16, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
P. Alice..Aug. 2, 10 AM | Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM
Friedr'h..Aug. 9, 10 AM | *Main...Sept. 6, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..Aug. 14, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 13, 10 AM
Barbar'sa..Aug. 23, 10 AM | Kurfuerst..Sept. 15, noon
*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Luise..Aug. 11, 11 AM | K. Albert..Sept. 29, 11 AM
K. Albert..Aug. 25, 11 AM | P. Irene..Oct. 13, 11 AM
P. Irene..Sept. 1, 11 AM | K. Luise..Oct. 27, 11 AM
K. Luise..Sept. 15, 11 AM | K. Albert..Nov. 10, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Amerika....Aug. 2, 3 PM | Kaiserin A. V..Au. 16
Pretoria....Aug. 4, 5 AM | Pennsylv'ia..Au. 23
Bluecher...Aug. 9, 9 AM | Amerika....Aug. 30
Waldersee..Aug. 11, 10 AM | †Batavia....Sept. 1
†Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
P. Adalbert.....Aug. 7 | Oceana.....Sept. 20
‡Moltke.....Sept. 11 | P. Adalbert.....Sept. 25
‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania...Aug. 4, 2 PM | Campania..Aug. 18, 2 PM
Umbria...Aug. 11, 10 AM | Etruria...Aug. 25, 10 AM
Caronia..Aug. 14, noon | Carmania..Aug. 28, noon
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers:
SLAVONIA...Aug. 28, 11 A. M.; Oct. 16; Dec. 4
PANNONIA...Sept. 11, noon; Oct. 30; Dec. 18
CARPATHIA...Sept. 25, 10 A. M.; Nov. 27
Vernon H. Brown, G. A.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry
Astoria...Aug. 4, 10 AM | Furnessia..Aug. 18, 3 PM
Columbia..Aug. 11, Noon | Caledonia..Aug. 25, noon
Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50, and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For terms and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.
Noordam..Aug. 8, 6 AM | Ryndam..Aug. 29, 10 AM
N. Am'n..Aug. 15, 10 AM | Potsdam...Sept. 5, 6 AM
Statendam..Aug. 22, 10 AM | Noordam..Sept. 12, 10 AM
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing from Pier 84, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAMAICA

Special twelve-day excursion to Jamaica and return, including two days hotel. $65

COLON

Fast and commodious steamers of 6,000 tons, single trip, $70

TAGUS.....Aug. 18 | LA PLATA.....Sept. 15
ATRATO.....Sept. 1 | TRENT.....Sept. 29

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
Pier 50 N. R., foot West 12th St.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N.Y.
'Phone 2936 Broad.
FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent,
605 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone 4456 Gramercy.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SOHER, MINNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNIE SOHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1906.
DAVID L. PHILLIPS, Executor.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOHN WATTS de PEYSTER TOLER and others, Defendants.—Notice of sale in partition.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated July 9, 1906, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on July 10, 1906, I, the undersigned, the Referee in the said interlocutory judgment named, will sell separately at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the third day of August, 1906, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and thereinin described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Begin

GEMS MESSENGER STOLE BELONGED TO CUSTOMERS

Jeweler Hurd Will Make Good $6,000 Loss When He Can.

HE TRUSTED A STRANGER

Confidence with Which He Gave Valuables to a Person He Knew Nothing About Surprises Police.

Richard V. Hurd of 126 West Twenty-third Street, the jeweler whose loss of $6,000 in gems left with a new employe was reported by him to the police on Tuesday night, says he is in trouble because he put too much confidence in the young man's prepossessing appearance.

It is not Mr. Hurd's loss, however. The stolen jewels, it came out yesterday, belonged to his customers, who had left them in his care to be repaired.

The missing employe is Walter J. O'Neill, living at 581 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He is described as a well-dressed young man, 24 years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, with light hair and light blue eyes. He weighed about 160 pounds.

Detectives from the West Thirtieth Street Station were sent out to try and find O'Neill yesterday. They visited the pawnbrokers' shops first in an endeavor to find the stolen gems. They did not succeed in discovering any trace of them, however.

In telling the police of his loss Mr. Hurd said: "O'Neill made my acquaintance two weeks ago, when he was employed as a night watchman by the Metropolitan Patrol Company of 19 East Eighth Street.

"When he told me that he had been assigned to keep guard over my shop I said that I was very glad to hear it, as the place had been robbed several times, and I was getting tired of it.

"On Saturday O'Neill told me that he was going to give up his position as night watchman, and I offered him a place as messenger in my establishment.

"I asked him about a bond, and he said that his father would give a cash bond for any amount, but I preferred to have it done through a company. O'Neill came to work on Monday morning, and I sent him to a bonding concern. They began an investigation into his character. In the afternoon I called up the Metropolitan Patrol Company. The manager said that O'Neill had not been long enough in their employ to be bonded, but that his character, so far as they knew anything about it, was good.

"I did not allow him to come behind the counter until Tuesday morning. He had very little to do then until 2 o'clock, when I sent him with a package of gems and $139.25 in cash downtown to our workshop at 75 Nassau Street. He did not deliver the goods there, and I have not seen him since.

I estimate the value of the missing gems at about $6,000, but the owners may fix the value at double that figure. I was so impressed by O'Neill that I gave him a watch and chain before I hired him. I shall have to make good to my customers for the loss and shall pay every dollar in time."

An officer of the Metropolitan Patrol Company said that the company had not recommended O'Neill to Mr. Hurd.

"He was only in our employ for two weeks," said the officer in question. "We had him watched and discharged him on Saturday evening for leaving his post unguarded. Mr. Hurd was told that the man had been discharged from our employ and that, although we had nothing against the man, we would certainly not recommend him."

Hurd's store is in the basement under the stoop of a house on West Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. His business is confined principally to repairing trinkets and jewelry.

A NEW "LOST" SWINDLE.

Man Who Accepts Rewards Now Sending Advertisers to Pawnshops.

The lost-and-found swindler, who has been watching the advertisements of lost articles and then going to the loser and declaring that the lost article has been turned over to some street railroad office, is working a new game now.

THE TIMES last Saturday described the swindler's way of going to losers of articles, and suggesting that he would accept remuneration for his "time and trouble." Of course, the articles he pretended to have found were not at the Interborough or any other transit office, unless by mere chance.

Now the swindler is going to advertisers, and telling them that their property is in some pawnshop. On Sunday Mrs. C. S. Erb of 135 West 104th Street advertised in THE TIMES that she had lost a pin studded with pearls and diamonds. The next day a man called at the house. Mrs. Erb was not in, so the man was directed to Mr. Erb's office. There the man said that a poor boy had found the pin, and had pawned it at a place in Brooklyn. He then hinted that he would take something for his time and carfare. Mr. Erb gave him a dollar, and found later that the story was false.

The police were notified, and detectives are looking for the swindler.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Tuesday evening, gold watch, chain and fob, initials J. M. A., neighborhood 126th St., Lenox and Madison Avs.; liberal reward; no questions asked. J. M. Adler, 1,981 Madison Av.

LOST—Sterling silver bracelet, marked with seven monograms, on Jay St., Brooklyn, or a Myrtle or De Kalb Av. car; good reward. 319 Grand Av., Brooklyn; telephone 4672—Prgs.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 28th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Black jacket, at New York Theatre, Saturday night; reward. H. S. Jackson, 814 Broadway.

LOST—Friday, near 32d, 5th Av., lady's gold watch; reward. M. A., 141 West 110th St.

STOLEN—Black and tan dog (female) on or about Brighton Beach, between 6:30 and 7 o'clock Monday evening, July 30. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to James O. McLaughlin, 54 Elton St., or Phenix Building, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Last Tuesday evening, from Clarendon Road to Bergen Beach, via Rogers Av. car or Nostrand Av. car to Bergen Beach, a gold watch; name and picture on inside. Reward if returned to Sarah Moses, L. I. State Hospital, Clarkson St.

$20 REWARD—Lost or stolen, package for A. Beder & Bros., New York, shipped by Corinne Mfg. Co., Brooklyn; no questions asked. Corinne Mfg. Co., 376 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Watch fob and charm, between 34th St. and Polo Grounds. Liberal reward if returned to L. James, 160 5th Av., Mohawk Building.

LOST—On Saturday, July 28, a clover leaf amethyst brooch, with diamond centre. Liberal reward. Moore, Room 102, Hotel Breslin.

LOST—Bunch of keys, between 13th and 22d Sts.; $2 reward if returned to us. U. S. Electric Protective Co., 835 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday, satchel containing money and other articles, with owner's name. Reward. 44 West 25th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 16,532, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 970,435, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 687,588, Bowery Sav-

CITY MAY PUNISH BANKS.

Deposits Likely to be Withdrawn from Those Failing to Bid for Bonds.

The Banking Commission of the city, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, and the City Chamberlain, held its quarterly meeting yesterday and adopted a resolution calling on the City Chamberlain to provide it with a list of the banks which have deposits of city money and the amount of such deposits.

The failure of the local banks who have had the benefit of being designated as depositories for city money to come forward and bid for the last bond issues has sorely disappointed the Controller, and it was reported that in the near future the city funds would be withdrawn from many of these institutions. It is generally predicted that if this is done it will provoke great criticism, for these banks in many instances are selected on the recommendation of local politicians, and not infrequently in return for campaign contributions.

Controller Metz, when asked if there was a plan on foot to punish the banks who had failed to bid for the city's securities, said:

"No, but we will stand by those who stood by us."

Outside of the National City Bank and the Bankers' Trust Company, no awards of the securities contained in the last bond issue were made to any banking institutions. The National City Bank took $1,000,000 worth of the thirty-year bonds at the low rate of 100.51.

TOO MANY DAMAGE SUITS.

Metz Thinks New York Could Save Money by Proper Precautions.

Since Controller Metz began to investigate the many damage suits filed against the city by persons alleging that they have suffered bodily injury as a result of the negligence of city officials he has found that a great many more of these claims are justified than he believed at first. As a result of this, the Controller wrote yesterday to each of the five Borough Presidents, calling their attention to the dangerous condition of the streets, and urging that no obstructions be allowed to remain over night without proper danger signals.

"I wish," wrote the Controller to the Borough Presidents, "to call your attention to this character of claims and to the causes therefor, in order that you may have instructions given to the Inspectors under your jurisdiction to see to it that when any condition arises in the public highways which is apt to result in an accident, such condition is remedied at once.

"These instructions cannot be too explicit, for at times the highways of the City of New York are in such a condition that it would seem as if the city was actually inviting damage suits against it."

SHIPYARD CREDITORS PAID.

Receiver Says All Claims Have Been Settled with Interest.

Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., filed his final report as receiver for the United States Shipbuilding Company with the clerk of the Chancery Court at Trenton yesterday. In asking for his discharge, the receiver gives some information concerning the condition of the concern at the time of his appointment.

Not only was the parent company hopelessly insolvent, but some of the constituent companies were in similar straits. The creditors of the concern, who, according to the receiver, "despaired of receiving in excess of 5 per cent. dividend upon their claims, were paid in full, with interest."

The receiver goes on to say that the creditors of the Crescent Shipyard Company, the Samuel Moore & Sons' Company, the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, and the Bath Iron Works, who, by a proper apportionment among them of the assets to which they were entitled would have received much less than the face value of their claims, were also paid in full, with interest.

All bondholders of the company, the receiver says, were permitted to participate in a reorganization of the company upon terms more profitable to them by many millions of dollars than at one time seemed possible, and creditors and bondholders were thus benefited.

The receiver has $16,941.32 still on hand, and asks that it be distributed. He also states that $50,000 was paid to Lindabury, Depue & Faulks, as counsel fees, while $13,863 was paid to the State of New Jersey as preferred claimant. The Mercantile Trust Company received $684,282.28, while the New York Security and Trust Company received $180,654.50.

TO PROTECT THE LABORER.

Southern States Immigration Bureau Warns Against Irresponsible Agents.

At a meeting of the Southern States Immigration Commission, held yesterday, it was agreed to take immediate steps to prevent the sending of undesirable labor into the South and to advise labor agents of the conditions there and the class of labor required.

The commission wishes the workingmen of New York City, particularly those of foreign birth, to be careful about accepting employment through labor agents unless they are familiar with all conditions. Literature in different languages, informing the laborer concerning the section he may wish to locate in, will be, as far as possible, supplied upon demand.

Another Cruiser After Derelicts.

The cruiser Columbia sailed yesterday to join the cruiser Tacoma, which is off the New Jersey coast destroying derelicts. The Columbia departed in response to a wireless message received on Tuesday at the navy yard from the Tacoma. The message said the Tacoma needed assistance, but did not specify what the trouble was.

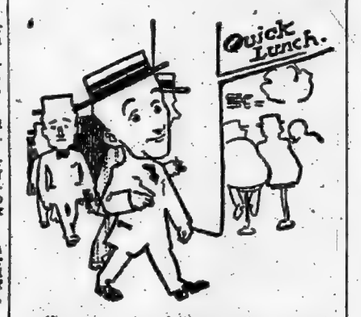

On our men's bargain menu.

St. Cloud shirts—good if rather giddy E. & W. pleated negliges that have been $3.50. $2.50 now.

Any one at all of our split and sennit straw hats.

$1 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Boys get some plums, too.

Washable suits at $1.15.

379 Russian suits, sizes 3 to 7 years.

201 sailor suits, sizes 3 to 8.

Prices were $1.75 to $5.

$1.15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

MRS. THAW, WON OVER, ACCEPTS SON'S LAWYER

Dismisses Olcott's Firm, Whose Bill Hartridge Will Audit.

ALL THE FACTS TO COME OUT

At Least the Defense Now Plans This —The State Said to Have Learned of Repeated Threats.

At a family conference held on Tuesday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, at Roslyn, L. I., Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Kendall Thaw, was won over to her son's way of thinking. She dismissed the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge from her employ yesterday, requesting that its members turn over the evidence in their possession regarding her son's case, to Hartridge & Peabody, the lawyers intrusted by Harry Thaw with the conduct of his case when he determined that the theory of the Olcott firm was not in accord with his idea of the defense to be made in his behalf.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the chorus girl wife of the man who is accused of the murder of Stanford White, was the leading figure at this family conference. The others present were her mother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, and Josiah C. Thaw, Harry's brother.

That she gave them a new insight into the situation is certain. What the younger Mrs. Thaw said she refused to say, and the other members of the family were equally reticent, but the fact remains that Harry Thaw's mother and Harry Thaw's wife were together yesterday morning when they visited him in the Tombs and that the mother, after leaving her son, addressed and caused this letter to be delivered to the Olcott firm which she had personally retained after her son had changed lawyers, and which, for two weeks, she had urged on:

Aug. 1, 1906.

Messrs. Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, 170 Broadway, New York City:

Gentlemen: After fully considering the question I have decided that my son's position is the right one.

Will you therefore kindly deliver to Messrs. Hartridge & Peabody, 149 Broadway, all documents, letters, notes, memoranda, data, and all papers you have for me and a full statement of your account?

Thanking you for your courteous attention to my wishes during the past two weeks, I remain very truly yours, M. C. THAW.

The letter was written in Roslyn. The clause in the communication which leaves no doubt as to its finality is that which instructs the Olcott firm to turn over to Mr. Hartridge "a full statement of your account."

Mr. Hartridge declined to discuss the sudden shift in the situation, and when Harry Thaw turned over the reins of his case to him the young lawyer said: "The letter speaks for itself." He had no comment to make regarding the fact that he was to audit the Olcott bill, and bore himself as if his recognition by Harry Thaw's mother had been expected by him.

The Olcott Firm Silent.

Early in the afternoon, but after the receipt of Mrs. William Thaw's letter—her own name is Mary C. Thaw—the reporters went to the office of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. This was before the surrender of mother to son was known. A conference of the firm was in progress, and it was intimated to the reporters that "there would be a statement later in the day."

There was no statement forthcoming. When the letter severing the firm's connection with the Thaw case was made public by order of the defendant's mother, who explained that she wished her position to be understood, a copy was sent to ex-Judge Olcott, with the request that he make any statement he might deem fit. The ex-Judge returned word that there "was nothing to say."

The stand taken by Mrs. William Thaw finally eliminates any possibility on the part of the defense of either taking the initiative or acquiescing in any move looking to the commitment of Harry Thaw as a criminally insane person to the State Asylum at Matteawan. It means, in the language of one who is authorized to speak, that "there will be a clean-cut trial, and one which will bring out all the facts."

That emotional insanity will be the plea of the defense there is no longer doubt.

In the character of the insanity to be set up lay the element of discord which led to the dismissal of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, and the placing in charge of Clifford W. Hartridge. The Olcott firm raked the early life of Thaw with a finetooth comb, and eagerly annexed any proof tending to show that Thaw was not normal, and had not been normal from the time that he was a boy.

Thaw's Possible Courses.

This was just exactly what Thaw did not want. He is willing to stand for the declaration that at the moment he shot White he was irresponsible, but he wished to show that there was provocation for this irresponsibility. Not for an instant has there been any thought on his part of pleading justification or the "unwritten law." He realizes that there are but two defenses to plead when accused of murder in the first degree—insanity or self-defense. The plea of self-defense was, of course, out of the question, so the only practicable course was to advance a plea of emotional insanity.

Thaw believes, however, in proving his momentary aberration by attempting to introduce evidence as to the humiliations which he will allege he was subjected to by White. He doesn't want his own career to figure in the case. In this attitude he has always enjoyed the ardent support of his wife.

Mr. Hartridge saw Mrs. William Thaw for the first time on Tuesday. The meeting took place at the Hotel Lorraine prior to Mrs. Thaw's departure with her daughter-in-law for Roslyn. They were together for perhaps ten minutes. He made no effort to convince the older Mrs. Thaw that she was on the wrong tack. Indeed, his policy from the first has been to proceed along the line that he was Harry Thaw's counsel, and that any evidence, no matter how gathered, which would tend to better the case of his client, would be welcome. There was no agreement reached at the conference, and it was not until yesterday that he was notified that Mrs. William Thaw had come over to the side of her son.

The position of the Olcott firm is almost without precedent. It was called into the case by Lewis L. Delafield, who is Mrs. William Thaw's legal adviser. It proceeded to map out a defense along the line which it thought best suited to the situation, and was hard at work when Harry Thaw took the bit in his teeth and refused to follow its advice or to continue it as counsel for the defense.

Then Mrs. William Thaw returned from Europe, and requested that it remain in the case and go ahead just as if nothing had happened. Recognizing the right of Harry Thaw to choose his own lawyers, the firm did not attempt to deny Mr. Hartridge's authority, but continued as advisers to the mother. The mother's action, following her support while Mr. Hartridge was applying to the Supreme Court to compel the Olcott firm to turn over all papers in the Thaw case to him, was an entire surprise to the Olcott firm.

Mother and Wife Together.

Mrs. William Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit Thaw came to New York from Roslyn by an early train yesterday morning. They were driven directly to the Tombs prison in a cab from the Long Island Station, arriving on the stroke of the hour at which visitors are admitted to the Tombs. They were chatting amiably together as the cab drew up at the prison door. Before they went upstairs Mrs. Harry Thaw was asked if the reconciliation between herself and her husband's mother was complete.

"Isn't our presence here together a sufficient answer to that question?" she asked. "As a matter of fact, there has been no reconciliation, for there was never a difference of opinion. We have been working all the time for Harry's best interests. We are simply agreed now on the course to be pursued."

A. Russell Peabody, partner of Mr. Hartridge, was at the Tombs before the two women arrived. He was with the prisoner for a short period and went over Thaw's mail with him. Mr. Hartridge did not arrive until the two women had completed their visit. Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburg detective, did not call until the afternoon. He was in conference with Mr. Hartridge at the lawyer's office in the forenoon.

Mr. Hartridge has not yet decided upon the lawyer or lawyers to conduct the court proceedings when the Thaw case comes to trial. As a matter of fact it is by no means sure that he will not himself appear as leading counsel. He has perhaps a dozen lawyers working with him already, looking into different phases of the case.

"I will do the very best I can, in my judgment, for my client," he has repeated time and again. "If I select other counsel I will get the very best man or men available."

It was learned yesterday that the State has direct evidence that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was well aware of the fact that her husband had repeatedly threatened Stanford White's life. This knowledge explains her remark, after the killing, made in the presence of the policeman who had Thaw under arrest:

"I didn't think you would do it this way, Harry."

There was some surprise expressed when the facts in possession of the State were learned, that another indictment has not been returned. This matter was under consideration, but it was not deemed advisable to take any steps toward this end until the fate of Thaw himself has been decided by the courts.

There were many rumors yesterday as to new evidence gathered by the defence. It was said that Mrs. William Thaw's change of attitude was due to discoveries by Mr. Hartridge. These rumors could not be confirmed.

GERTRUDE RUTH STILL ALIVE.

Threatened to Kill Herself If Parted from "Harold," but Reconsidered.

Gertrude Ruth Wertheimer, 18 years old, did not kill either herself or "Harold," her affianced, (last name unknown,) on Tuesday night as she threatened to do on Tuesday afternoon, when Complaint Clerk Elipern of the Adams Street Court, in Brooklyn, refused to either wed the willing couple or give them a certificate of marriage.

Gertrude Ruth Wertheimer rushed in upon Clerk Elipern dressed all in white. He was about to go home, but he stopped a moment. The girl told him that though "Harold" was only 19 and made only $10 a week she loved him, and would marry him in spite of the world, her mother, and father. She said her father was a spice merchant at 403 Greenwich Street, and lived at 7 East Ninety-eighth Street.

"Harold" had remained outside the court building, because, Gertrude Ruth said, he was a bit bashful. Clerk Elipern tried to reason with the girl in white, advising her that she do nothing not sanctioned by her parents. Gertrude Ruth said that she must marry "Harold" at once; that if she could not she would kill her sweetheart and then commit suicide.

Yesterday morning Gertrude Ruth was at work at a typewriter in her father's office. Mrs. Wertheimer came downtown with her daughter. The mother had not heard about Gertrude Ruth's desperate aims. She said the girl had gotten home at the usual time Tuesday night. Gertrude Ruth's parents have no special objection to "Harold" except that he is young.

TO TEST TAX STAMP LAW.

Broker Contends Stocks Worth Less Than $100 Should Be Exempt.

Irving H. Farrington, a stock broker, residing at Orange, N. J., was brought before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by his counsel, Horace E. Parker. The arrest and commitment were ordered to test the validity of the stock transfer law passed by the Legislature at the last session.

Farrington was arrested on a charge of violating the law by selling and delivering to Donald C. Catling on July 26 a number of shares in various corporations without making any memorandum of sale and without affixing to the certificates any stamps as required by the new law. The complaint against him was made by Catling for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law.

It is maintained by Farrington that no tax in any case should be imposed where the stock dealt in is not of the par value of $100 per share. He says that he sold to Catling 1,000 shares of Goldfield Blue Bell Mining Company's stock at 2 cents a share; 1,500 shares of the Black Butte Mining Company's stock at 7 cents a share, and 1,000 shares of the Old Gold Mines Company's stock at 3 cents a share. To impose the stipulated tax on such shares, it is recited, would be to preclude the possibility of trading in them. The case was adjourned until to-day.

WOODMANSTEN INN SOLD.

J. B. Regan Lets It Go That He May Care for the Knickerbocker.

It was announced yesterday that Woodmansten Inn, the famous Westchester road house and stopping place for automobilists, has been sold by James B. Regan to Buch & Kolb, who will manage it along the lines established by the former proprietor.

Mr. Regan disposed of the inn to be free to devote his entire time to the Hotel Knickerbocker, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, which is now approaching completion and of which he will take control when it is opened about Oct. 1.

Conductor Killed on His Car.

Samuel Kirsch of 350 East Third Street, conductor of a Third Avenue surface car, leaned out too far from the running board last night. His head hit an elevated pillar, and he died in the Presbyterian

AN EXTREMELY INTERESTING

HALF-YEARLY SALE

Cool Pongee

SPECIAL OFFERING $1.45 (value 2.50)

THESE Pongee Shirts are the acme of coolness, elegance and comfort for Summer wear.

Attached and Separate Golf Collars.

OUR LAST WORD

About the "Summer Comfort" Shirts

that were formerly $1.50 and $2.00

NOW $1.10

Separate and attached cuffs.

WM. G. WHITE

MANUFACTURER

2 Stores { 345-347 BROADWAY, Cor. Leonard St. / 3 WEST 42d ST., 4 Doors from Fifth Avenue.

Our Combination

Remnant and alteration sale is very interesting. The values are the greatest that have ever been offered. Remnants of this season's very best materials on sale. Suit to order $18. Coat and Trousers $16. Trousers $5. Some of them can be worn till November. Fit, syle and workmanship must be perfect or they remain here.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

Aug. 2nd.

Style in outing headgear is not a question of cost, but of MAKE. Little prices for a fine line of correct Hats and Caps at Young's.

605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
99 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE

TAX ROLLS ARE HELD UP BY ALDERMEN'S NEGLECT

Board Failed to Pass on Them Before Long Recess.

METZ WILL DEMAND ACTION

He Wants a Special Session Called—Discounts Might Be Affected by the Delay.

When the Board of Aldermen adjourned last Tuesday until Aug. 31 the assessment rolls had not been passed on or the tax rate affirmed as it usually is every year at the last meeting in July. For that reason both the Tax Commissioners and Controller Metz were scurrying about yesterday trying to have Vice Chairman Goodman of the board call a special meeting to have the matter disposed of. Up to the close of official business they had not yet succeeded in connecting with Alderman Goodman.

The failure of the Aldermen to pass on the tax business is ascribed to the fact that Alderman Davies, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to whom the assessments rolls are referred in the ordinary course of business, has gone to Europe and instructed his committee to let everything go over until his return. It is a question, even if a special meeting should be called, if the Aldermen can pass upon the matter in time to save the officials of the Tax Board and the Controller's office concerned in the collection of taxes serious inconvenience and embarrassment.

Under the charter the assessment rolls, after being passed on by the Aldermen, must be left open for inspection at the office of the Tax Commissioners for thirty days. Then the tax bills are made out by the Tax Board. This is necessarily a process that takes much time. After this has been gone through with the tax bills are sent over to the Controller's office for the filling in of the water rents. This is another proceeding that requires much time, owing to the great number of entries which have to be made, and the slow work involved in going over years of accounts to look up arrears.

The charter provides that the tax bills must be in the hands of the Collector of Taxes, Col. David E. Austen, by Sept. 15 in order to give him ample time to prepare for the work of collecting. Under the law he is required to be ready to accept payment of taxes as early as Oct. 1, and many taxpayers will be likely to take emphatic exception if he should fail to comply with this provision, for the early payment of taxes under the charter entitles the taxpayer to a discount running from 1 to one-half of 1 per cent, the payment of taxes prior to Jan. 1 being voluntary.

SCOW TRIMMERS STRIKE.

Men Who Sort City Garbage Want a Regular Wage Rate.

The scow trimmers, the men who are employed in sorting out the city's garbage and putting it on the scows preparatory to its being dumped out at sea, have struck now. According to Bernard Ricci, President of the Scow Trimmers' Union, the men have no regular rate of wages, and have been getting anything all the way from $8 to $7 a week, as their pay. Now the union, with its total membership of 480 scow trimmers, practically comprising all there are in the city, has ordered a strike, and yesterday morning it began. The men demand a settled rate of wages with a minimum of $1.50 a day. The headquarters of the union are at First Avenue and 111th Street.

At the city docks yesterday morning, both on the East and North Rivers, a special policeman was stationed to preserve order. The sub-contractors are [illegible]

Kennedy 12 COMMANDMENT

Oxfords 2.97—3.49.

Our shoes are the best.
Prove it by comparison.
Every bit of their make-up guaranteed.

Unique styles you can't get elsewhere.

Russet, Patent Leather and Black Calf.

The 3.49's include a pair of shoe trees FREE.

Another Big Bargain at 1.98.

They are 3.00 Russets (a manufacturer's clearance) and 3.98 Patent Leathers and Calf Oxfords, broken lots from our own stock.

White Duck Oxfords, 2.97. With Heavy Rubber Soles.

IMPORTATIONS FOR JULY.

Gain of $9,000,000 in Goods Passed Over Last Year.

Col. E. S. Fowler, Appraiser of the Port, gave out a statement yesterday of transactions in his office for the month of July. The appraised value of merchandise passed by the office last month exceeded $60,000,000, as compared with $51,000,000 in the corresponding month one year ago.

There was a notable gain in the entry of precious stones in July, as compared with the same period in 1905. Last month precious stones, including pearls, were imported valued at $4,739,996.71, compared with $3,892,831.90 in the corresponding month a year ago. The next highest monthly record was reached in May last, when the imports of gems amounted to $4,021,405.06.

According to the report, 107 automobiles, including eight domestic cars, were imported last month, their value being established at $379,881.25, compared with 96 cars valued at $382,170.70 in the same month of 1905. The number of automobiles imported from Jan. 1 to July 31, inclusive, was 822, including 43 domestic cars. Their total appraised value is $2,742,536.37, in comparison with 543 cars, including 24 domestic cars, valued at $1,992,843.79 for the same period last year.

WOMAN'S $2,000,000 BOND.

Filed When Mrs. J. E. McDonald Takes Charge of Husband's Estate.

Surrogate Thomas, on the application of Mrs. R. Augusta McDonald, who is represented by the law firm of Bowers & Sands, granted her letters of administration yesterday on the estate of her husband, John E. McDonald, who was killed in the railway accident at Salisbury, England, on July 1.

The value of the estate is put at $1,025,000, of which $1,000,000 consists of personal property. Mrs. McDonald filed a bond of $2,000,000 that she would properly discharge her duties as administratrix, furnished by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

Jerome Hers with a Severe Cold.

District Attorney Jerome returned to his office in the Criminal Courts building yesterday. He had a very bad cold, which made him even more silent than he was [illegible] heard in public.

TROUSERS CUT from ENDS

$2.55

Thursday, Aug. 2nd.

UNCLE SAM IS BUSY.

Mail orders are coming in from all parts of the United States for the Trousers "Cut from Ends" at $2.55.

The baskets of letters every morning show how alert the faraway shoppers are when a GOOD THING is offered by a firm who "*Delivers the Goods.*"

Trousers—every color—every texture—every size.

$2.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS

Stewart Building.

COLLARS & CUFFS TRADE E&W MARK SHIRTS

THE BEST MADE.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & Broadway. CHARLES FROHMAN, Manager. OPENS NEXT MONDAY. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents HATTIE WILLIAMS in the successful musical play, THE LITTLE CHERUB. By the authors of "The Girl from Kay's." 70 FUNMAKERS, including JAMES BLAKELEY & TOM WISE. SEAT SALE OPENS TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY, 2:15. 300th Time Aug. 6th. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

New York Theatre, B'way & 43th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Best Seats $1. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. "SEEING NEW YORK." Sam Elton (a real!) and Raindears, THAT Quartet. THE FLAMATURISTS.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO. Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 3310 Columbus. "Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world." Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND. HAPPYLAND KIRALFY'S "VENICE" FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND Take Iron Steamboats.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

NORTH BEACH Free Fireworks To-night Aug. 7th—Baby Show and Parade

MANHATTAN BEACH RICE'S "GIRL FROM PARIS." Evs. at 9. Sat. Mat. 4. PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks, 8 P. M. Every Eve.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK 32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. His Honor the Mayor with BLANCHE RING, English Pony Ballet.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only, 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, The Musical Success, 'Mamselle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50.

Keith & Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "The Belle" & Vaude.

BELASCO THEATRE Reopens Mon., Aug. 6. DAVID BELASCO will present BLANCHE BATES in his play, "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST." 2d yr. in N. Y. Seats Ready

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. THE GAMBLER of the WEST. Nxt Wk—Millionaire Detective.

NEW STAR LEX. AV. AND 107TH ST. SEASON OPENS SAT. NIGHT. Curse of Drink

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajeeb

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK BATHING UNSURPASSED.

14th ST. THEATRE. Opens with 25c. Mat. Next Mon., QUEEN OF THE HIGHBINDERS

WEST END. To-night at 8:15, "CAMILLE." Mat. To-day 2:15, Little Red Riding Hood.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; fair to-morrow; wind southeasterly.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,723. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE RAIDED BY COMSTOCK

And Its Magazine Seized by the Purifier as "Indecent."

WOMAN CLERK ARRESTED

Comstock Says Reproductions of Student Pictures, Exhibited Without Complaint, Are "Awful."

Anthony Comstock, founder, Secretary, and special agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, accompanied by Charles J. Bamberger, another special agent of the society, swooped down on the Art Students' League of New York, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, and did a little suppressing there.

Mr. Comstock and his aide went into the office. They found there Miss Anna Robinson, bookkeeper. Investigating further they came upon some 2,500 copies of the June number of The American Art Student, a magazine published by the league and edited by Andre Champollion of the Hotel Somerset in West Forty-seventh Street. This number contained half-tone reproductions of the students' work, shown in last May's public exhibition and the prospectus of the league for the coming season. Ten of the prints pictured nude figures.

Mr. Comstock turned over the pages of The Art Student. At page 161 he stopped and looked hard; at page 168 he stopped again.

"Yes, it is true," he said to Bamberger. "These pictures are improper and immoral. They are hurtful to the rising generation."

Miss Robinson said that some of the magazines had already been sent out.

"Well, no more of these will be sent out to corrupt young minds," declared Mr. Comstock.

Thereupon he confiscated all the copies of The American Art Student he could lay hands on, sending them down to his office at 140 Nassau Street, and arrested Miss Robinson under the name "Jane Doe." She was taken to the West Side Court, where she was charged with "giving away, showing, offering to give away, or having in her possession a certain obscene, indecent, filthy, and disgusting book," in violation of the act for suppressing the trade in improper literature and pictures.

Magistrate Mayo adjourned the hearing until Aug. 7 without going into the details of the case. Miss Robinson was paroled in the custody of her lawyer. In court she defended The American Art Student.

"You don't look at this thing in the right light," she said to one of the agents. "This is pure art. We have a letter on file in the office from the United States postal authorities, in which they give us permission to use the mails."

The magazine in which are the illustrations which Mr. Comstock considers indecent has been published regularly for a long time, and its morality has never before been questioned. The illustrations are reproductions of pictures by the students of the Art Students' League, with one now and then from some local artist.

Only two pages in the magazine had nude pictures. Some of the artists whose names are signed to the pictures considered immoral and indecent by Mr. Comstock are Volney Richardson, W. D. Turney, Holder Tarpon, Alice Rusk, George Macrum, Harriet Faber, E. E. Clarke, T. J. Martin, and W. D. Joerner.

Mr. Champollion was out of town last night, and it was not known just where he is staying. So were most of the others prominent in the league. To describe the others as indignant is expressing their state of mind mildly.

Charles J. Miller, who has been a member of the Art Students' League for the past eighteen years and has been its Treasurer many times, said:

"Mr. Comstock has overreached himself in this matter. Six numbers of the magazine, copies of which he seized yesterday, have been published this year. They all contained pictures of nude figures. Why didn't Mr. Comstock stop the magazine when it was first issued? There is no reason for his action. Those pictures are printed in our magazine for art's sake. To the artist's mind there is nothing indecent in a nude figure. If Mr. Comstock wants to wage war on nude figures, why doesn't he go into the court building and tear down the sculpture work there?"

Theodore K. Pembrook of the Colonial and Tilden Clubs said:

"I am astonished at Mr. Comstock's action. The idea of such a raid! The Art Students' League is one of the best organizations of its kind in the country. It appears merely ridiculous to me. Of course, the artist and the public have different views on the question of the nude in art. But I am sure those prints would not have been published by the Art Students' League if they could be thought indecent."

Mr. Comstock, however, was vehement in his denunciation of the pictures. At his home in Summit, N. J., last night he said of the publication:

"Why, it is indecent and immoral—not fit to be sent into any moral American home. I confiscated all I could find—about 2,500—of the pamphlets. The publication of those pictures brings the case clearly under the law."

Then Mr. Comstock quoted cases.

"The reason I haven't interfered in this

Continued on Page 2.

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TOOK THE TRUCKMEN'S DARE.

Plucky Motorman Left His Car to Tackle Three Blockaders.

Because a big two-horse truck, in which were three big, husky men, refused to get off the tracks and allow his car to pass, James O'Connor, a motorman, of 608 Tenth Avenue, accepted a challenge to fight it out last night and succeeded in holding the three men at bay until reinforced by two policemen, after which the six men—three on a side—fought like tigers for almost half an hour. It was not until the reserves from the West 125th Street Station got to the scene of the fight, which was at 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, that hostilities ceased, the honors at the time being about even.

The car of which O'Connor was the motorman was going north and for several blocks O'Connor shouted to the truckmen, whose wagon was on the tracks in front of his car, to get off and allow him to pass. The truckmen thought it a great joke and refused to budge an inch, so far as leaving the tracks was concerned.

"Why don't you get off of your car and have it out?" one of the truckmen yelled to O'Connor, whereupon O'Connor brought his car to a stop and stepped forward for the combat. It was three against one, but O'Connor was gritty, and was able, by clever dodging, all the time delivering telling rights and lefts, to keep the truckmen busy. He was beginning to show signs of giving in through exhaustion, however, when Policeman Mendelsohn of the East 104th Street Station, who was on his way to report for duty, came to his assistance.

A moment later, Roundsman O'Connor of the East 126th Street Station came along, his arrival making it an even fight. In the meantime the reserves from the West 125th Street Station had been summoned. When they arrived on the scene the fight was still in full blast. Their appearance quickly put an end to it.

The truckmen, who gave their names as N. J. Flynn, John Sweeney, and John J. Daly, were locked up in the East 126th Street Station, charged with assault. Flynn, who was in charge of the truck, said he was employed by J. J. Faletchee of 201 West Eighty-second Street. At least a thousand people, the police said, saw the fight, yet no one in the crowd offered to go to the assistance of O'Connor and the two policemen.

TORPEDOED A DERELICT.

Cruiser Columbia Reports Her Success by Wireless to the Tacoma.

The United States cruiser Tacoma, anchored off Tompkinsville, last night received a wireless message from the United States cruiser Columbia, saying that the latter vessel had found and torpedoed a derelict off Absecom Light yesterday, and that, having accomplished her mission, the Columbia would sail for Tompkinsville at once and arrive there to-day.

The message was regarded as of unusual interest at the navy yard last night, not only because the cruiser had had interesting torpedo practice, and destroyed a dangerous derelict, but because it showed how well the wireless service of the navy was working. The steamer Katahdin from Yorktown, S. C., reported that she had passed a cruiser alongside a wreck on Wednesday, the belief of the merchantman being that the war vessel was about to destroy the derelict.

The Tacoma, lacking torpedoes, had sent a wireless message to the Columbia giving the location of the wreck, and the Columbia, taking torpedoes from Newport, had gone directly to the wreck.

NEW DOWNTOWN SKYSCRAPER

A Twenty-Story Building to Stand Next to the Consolidated.

With yesterday's transfer of the southeast corner of Broad and Beaver Streets to the Consolidated Exchange it was announced that the adjoining plot, 98.9 by 100, on the south side of Beaver Street, will be improved with a new office building twenty or more stories high.

This plot is owned by a syndicate composed of the United States Realty Company, the Century Realty Company, and the City Investing Company, which was the seller of the Consolidated Exchange site. With the erection of this skyscraper in view it was stipulated in the sale to the Exchange that its new building on the corner shall not be over fifty feet in height, thus assuring fine light for the adjoining tall structure.

The price paid by the Exchange for its new site was $870,000, or about $72.50 a square foot.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has lent to the Exchange on the property $570,000 for a term of twenty years. The sale of the property was unique in that no contracts were made between buyer and seller, the deal being closed only by the delivery of the deed yesterday.

MISS TALMAGE'S NEW WILL.

Bequests Are Different from Those in Instrument Already Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Some of the heirs of the late Jennie De Witt Talmage, a daughter of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, will be disappointed when they are told that a new will of Miss Talmage has been offered for probate, in which her estate is divided in an entirely different manner from that provided for in a will offered for probate several weeks ago.

The new will is dated Dec. 24, 1902, about six months later than the date of the instrument already filed. By the first will the bulk of the property was left to Miss Madge Armor of Millersburg, Ohio, and Miss Lelia Wonham of Montreal, Canada. Neither of these names appears in the second instrument.

The other bequests, which are totally different from those in the first will, are as follows: To each of the children of Frank De Witt Talmage of Chicago, $1,000; to Doris Mangam and Genevieve Mangam of Brooklyn, $1,000; to the children of Mrs. Edith Dinnan of Richmond, Va., $1,000; to Hazel Talmage Smith of Brooklyn, $1,000, and $2,000 each and $14,000, or whatever remains of the estate, to Maria Whittemore and Bessie Bok of Brooklyn. Ernest H. Pillsbury of Brooklyn is named as executor.

Say New Yorkers Are Alien Workers.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 2.—The Attorney General has been asked to start proceedings to prevent two men representing a dry dock firm in New York from repairing the steamer Mystic in a dry dock here. It is declared that the work would be a violation of the alien labor law. The contract for repairing the steamer was given to the New York firm after a dry dock concern in Halifax had refused it.

REDUCED RATES TO MINNEAPOLIS
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account G. A. R. Encampment. Tickets sold August 10, 11, and 12, good returning until August 31. Stopover at Chicago returning. Further particulars of Ticket Agents.—Adv.

"FRICK'S BANK" ROBBED OF $125,000 BY CLERK

Union Trust Company of Pittsburg May Be Out $250,000.

THE MONEY LOST IN STOCKS

Employe Confesses to Having Stolen from the Institution for 8 Years—Police Seek His Accomplice.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—Clifford S. Hixton, a bookkeeper employed by the Union Trust Company, known as "Frick's Bank," was committed to jail to-night in default of $20,000 bail on the charge of embezzlement. According to his own confession Hixton has robbed the bank of $125,000, and it is thought that before the investigation is completed it will be found that his stealings will reach a quarter of a million dollars. Hixton implicated another employe of the bank in his confession, and detectives are now looking for him. It is thought that he will be arrested before morning.

Hixton was arrested last night at 8 o'clock in the home of his father, F. M. Hixton, at 3,880 Webster Avenue. He denied his guilt, and tried to comfort his father, who was greatly affected by the story of his son's crime. He consented to accompany the detectives, declaring that he could explain everything in a satisfactory manner when he was brought face to face with the bank officials.

Hixton was taken to a private room in the Monongahela House, where the detectives questioned him for twelve hours. It was not until 10 o'clock this morning that he broke down and admitted his guilt. He then made a full confession. Hixton was afterward taken to a private room in the Pittsburg Bank, where he was confronted by Willis McCook of counsel for the Union Trust Company and other officials of the bank, to whom he repeated his confession. He told them that he had been robbing them for the last three years, and that every cent of the money that he and his accomplice had stolen had been lost in stock speculation. About three months ago the officers of the bank became suspicious and had Hixton watched. Since the first of the year he has stolen $18,000.

The Union Trust Company is one of the strongest financial concerns in the United States and its Directorate contains the names of many prominent people. The list of Directors includes the following men: Henry C. Frick, William G. and D. E. Park, Thomas Morrison, cousin of Andrew Carnegie; Henry Phipps, J. M. and J. H. Lockhart, George E. Shaw, A. W. and R. B. Mellon, E. C. Converse, United States Senator P. C. Knox, W. N. Frew, J. B. Finley, S. C. Fownes, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, William B. Schiller, B. F. Jones, George I. Whitney, and H. C. McEldowney, who is President of the company.

The bank has a capital stock of $1,500,000; deposits of $30,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, $22,314,510, and total resources of $88,000,000.

WON'T CALL ROCKEFELLER.

Chicago Grand Jury Doesn't Wish Him to Gain Immunity.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—John D. Rockefeller will not be served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury which will begin an investigation in this city next Monday of the relations existing between the Standard Oil Company and various railroads centring in Chicago.

This announcement was made here to-day by Government officials after a conference between Assistant Attorney General Oliver E. Pagin, Assistant District Attorney Francis Hanchett, T. C. M. Schindler, special agent from Washington, and District Attorney J. J. Sullivan of Cleveland, who arrived in the city to-day. The Government officials declared that should Mr. Rockefeller testify before the Grand Jury it would be necessary to grant him immunity from future prosecution, and this, it was asserted, is what the Government wishes to avoid.

A mass of evidence weighing 200 pounds reached the office of District Attorney C. B. Morrison this afternoon for use in prosecuting the investigation. The evidence was sent from the office of Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield at Washington.

"TAFT'S TROUPE" STILL HELD.

Chinamen He Befriended Turned Out to be Smugglers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—About three months ago a company of twenty-four Chinese actors applied for admission to Manila, having sailed from Hongkong. The authorities refused to allow them to land on the ground that it would be a violation of the immigration laws. The matter was taken up by the Chinese Government, and their complaint was referred to the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

From the bureau it was taken to the Judge Advocate General of the army, and it finally came under the eye of Secretary Taft. The Secretary of War declared that the actors should have been admitted. So the actors sailed again for Manila. They passed the immigration authorities all right that time, but the Customs officials examined their effects.

In searching them the officials found on the first one a belt, which the Chinaman explained was worn to ward off the cholera. The belt had been procured from the troupe's physician, who it was said, had passed a magic spell over it, which would be dispelled if the belt was removed from the body.

This explanation satisfied the officials, and from the fact that the visitors were heralded as "Taft's Theatrical Troupe" the first man was passed. The next actor had on the same kind of a belt. So had the next and the next. The examiners began to be suspicious. As the heavy villain presented himself he wore a belt fully three inches wide and two inches thick. A customs official ripped it open with a penknife.

Neatly incased inside the belt was a roll of fine silk which measured exactly twenty-seven yards. The other belts were then examined, and in each one was found all sorts of dutiable goods.

The plunder and the Chinamen are being held by the authorities, and unless a new order is issued by the Secretary of War all dates in the Philippines will once more have to be cancelled by the Taft Theatrical Troupe.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

L. J. GAGE'S SON A SUICIDE.

Shoots Himself in Seattle Hotel as Wife Was Looking for Him.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 2.—Eli A. Gage, son of Lyman J. Gage, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, committed suicide here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon by shooting himself through the heart at the Tourist Hotel. Mr. Gage with registered at the hotel under the name of J. W. Gomez. About 3 o'clock this afternoon he went to his room. The clerk met him there and spoke to him.

Mr. Gage greeted him, saying that he was feeling very well. About half an hour after he entered the room the clerk heard a pistol shot. He ran to Mr. Gage's room and found him lying on the floor dead. He was in his shirt sleeves and had taken off his shoes. A new revolver and a bowie knife lay on the floor beside him. When the body was taken to the morgue a bank book bearing the name Eli A. Gage was found in the pocket.

The book showed that Gage had $211 to his credit in the Seattle National Bank of Commerce on July 24. The dead man was identified by Capt. D. H. Jarvis, the man President Roosevelt asked to take the Governorship of Alaska. Capt. Jarvis has known Mr. Gage and his family for years. Mr. Gage came here several months ago. He applied to the Northwestern Steamship Company for a position.

He had many friends here. None of them, however, has seen him for a week. His wife and children are on Sunday, and have been searching for him. Gage left no word as to why he committed suicide. The police cannot learn where he lived before he went to the Tourist Hotel, which is a skid-row lodging house.

Mr. Gage worked for years in the First National Bank of Chicago, (his father's bank) and in Alaska in 1896-97 for the North American Transportation and Trading Company.

RAWLINS INJURED AT POLO.

Has Collar Bone Broken in Close Game at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 2.—In the polo match between the Point Judith and the Bryn Mawr teams this afternoon J. A. Rawlins, one of the most popular polo players in the country, fell from his horse and broke his collar bone. He was on the Point Judith team, but he is a member of the Rumson Club at Seabright, N. J. The accident occurred in the first period and the riding was hard and fast. Mr. Rawlins's horse stumbled, and in falling the rider struck his left shoulder. Not realizing the extent of his injury, Mr. Rawlins mounted his horse again and resumed playing. He was soon obliged to desist, and was taken into the clubhouse and attended by Dr. R. B. Talbot and Dr. Belt of New York, who were spectators.

The accident delayed the game an hour, and it was finished in semi-darkness and rain, resulting in a victory for Bryn Mawr by 17 goals to 9.

GAVE LIFE FOR CHILDREN.

Mrs. Penn Saved Them, but Was Killed by Ice Wagon.

While trying to cross West Street at Vesey about noon yesterday with her two young children Mrs. Charles Penn of 219 Shippen Street, Weehawken, was knocked down by an ice wagon and almost instantly killed.

The woman had a child on each side of her, and was holding an umbrella, which prevented her from seeing the wagon until it was too late. With a mother's instinct she pushed the children out of the way just as the horses knocked her down, and the heavy wagon passed over her body.

John Abrams of 52 Jane Street, the driver, and John Graham, his helper, of 88 Dey Street, were arrested by Patrolman John H. Lyons of the Church Street Station and locked up. The body was removed to the Church Street Station and claimed by the husband after it had been viewed by the Coroner.

WIFE CAUSES RODE'S ARREST.

Husband Ordered to Pay Her $100 a Month Out of $10,000 Income.

Raymond S. Rode, son of the senior partner of the firm of Rode & Brand, lithographers, of 200 William Street, and salesman for that firm, appeared before Magistrate Mayo of the West Side Court yesterday afternoon on a summons sworn out by his wife, who charged him with non-support and desertion. The court ordered that he should give bond to pay his wife $100 per month. The bond was furnished by his father.

Mrs. Rode declared to Magistrate Mayo that her husband had left her for another girl who has the advantage of great wealth.

"He makes $10,000 a year," she said, "and grudges me my support. I cannot live as I am accustomed to on $100 a month."

Transcripts from the books of the firm of Rode & Brand showed that the young man's income amounted to from $6,000 to $10,000 annually.

YOUNG LAWYER A SUICIDE.

Oscar Loewi Kills Himself in His Brother-in-Law's House.

Oscar Loewi, 29 years old, a lawyer, Yale graduate, and member of the Yale Club, committed suicide yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. A. V. Moschcowitz, 925 Madison Avenue. Loewi shot himself.

He was a member of the law firm of Gay & Loewi, 18 Wall Street, and lived with his father, Valentine, a retired business man, at 14 East Eighty-first Street. Three weeks ago the family went away for the Summer, and Loewi went to stay with his brother-in-law, Dr. Moschcowitz, in Madison Avenue.

Dr. Moschcowitz did not learn of the suicide until he returned home at 6 o'clock. He declared that Loewi had appeared melancholy, but that he knew of no reason for his taking his life. He left no note, it was said.

Loewi was Republican Captain of the Eighteen Election District of the old Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill Passed.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Colonial Marriages bill, which legalizes marriage with a dead wife's sister in the British possessions, has passed its third reading in the House of Commons.

Fast Train to Thousand Islands.
The "Second Empire," leaving Grand Central Station at 1:02 P. M., has Parlor Car to Clayton, arriving 9:00 P. M. Ask NEW YORK CENTRAL Ticket Agents about other fast trains.—Adv.

RE-ELECT SHERIFF SHIPP TO INDORSE LYNCHING

Chattanooga Campaign Turns on Race Issue and Negro's Death.

WHITE WOMEN FOR OFFICER

Although U. S. Supreme Court Has Summoned Him for Contempt, Shipp Is Returned by a Good Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 2.—J. F. Shipp, who has been cited to appear before the United States Supreme Court for contempt as a result of the lynching of Ed Johnson a few months ago, for which he was held responsible, was re-elected Sheriff of Hamilton County to-day by a majority of from 1,700 to 2,000 votes.

The Republicans in their campaign against him tried to avoid the race issue, but it would not down, and the results show that practically the only votes against Shipp were cast by negroes.

One of the features of the election was the part that the white women of the county took in it. Almost without exception they worked for Shipp, beseeching the men of the county to re-elect him as a vindication of the stand he took in the Johnson case against negro criminals of Johnson's type.

The negro, Ed Johnson, was lynched at Chattanooga on Monday, March 19 last, the day before the date set by the Tennessee courts for his execution. The lynching followed an order of the United States Supreme Court staying the execution. Johnson declared that he was innocent of the crime of which he was charged, and many of the best people of Chattanooga are said to have believed that he told the truth and to have contributed money toward his defense.

It was the first time in many years that a mandate of the United States Supreme Court had been openly defied by a community, and the lynching caused a tremendous sensation throughout the country. The Justices of the Supreme Court held several sessions to devise plans to see that those guilty of treating its mandate with contempt were identified and punished, and the President is also said to have given the matter serious consideration.

"The fact is," a Justice of the Supreme Court is quoted as saying, "Johnson was tried by little better than mob law before the State court. There was abundant proof that there was intimidation of witnesses and counsel, and the reason the court did not allow an appeal or a plea in abatement was the fear that if any such consideration was shown a mob would lynch the prisoner. There was reason also to believe that the man was innocent, and he had a right to a fair trial."

The Sunday before the date set for the execution Johnson was baptized and declared that he was innocent of the charge against him.

SARAH J. BIRD INJURED.

Aged Settlement Worker, Knocked Down by Wagon, Aided by Metz.

Miss Sarah J. Bird, a settlement worker, 70 years old, of 211 Clinton Street, was knocked down by a wagon yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Chambers Street and received a lacerated wound on the right temple.

The accident was witnessed by Controller Metz from the Stewart Building, and he told Policeman Byrne of the Traffic Squad to bring Miss Bird into his office, where she was attended by Surgeon Bryant of the Hudson Street Hospital and sent home in a cab by the Controller himself.

Miss Bird was trying to cross Broadway when a wagon of the Crystal Spring Water Company came along and one of its horses knocked her down. Harold B. Allen, the driver, nearly threw his horse to th improvement in his effort to keep from running over her, and she declined to make a complaint against him.

VAN ALSTYNE FINDS HIS BOY.

With the Child's Mother in Asbury Park—Gets a Writ.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Guy C. Van Alstyne of Brooklyn obtained to-day from Vice Chancellor Garrison a writ of habeas corpus to compel the surrender of his young son, D'Arcy Van Alstyne, who, he said, was kidnapped from New York by his mother and taken to the Hotel Brunswick, Asbury Park, against his wishes and in violation of an agreement between the parents.

The Van Alstynes were married in 1901 and separated a year ago. The boy was taken from the Martha Washington Hotel in New York last Saturday by his mother, whom he was visiting with a colored nurse to guard him.

Mother and child were pursued by the father in an automobile through New Jersey, and he has only just discovered their hiding place.

GEYSERS STILL AGOING.

But They Are Getting That Belmont Tunnel Leak Plugged Up.

The compressed air geysers in the East River, near the Forty-second Street Ferry slip, caused by the blowing out of water from the Belmont tunnel beneath, continued all yesterday. The force with which the water shot from the river, however, had considerably decreased.

One of the tunnel engineers said that they were getting the leak through which the water entered the tunnel under control. It is being plugged up with clay and sawdust bags, while the compressed air prevents the water from entering.

BOY PRISONER ESCAPES.

Italian Lad Left His Shoes on Randall's Island Bank.

Seventeen-year-old Joseph Casperino, who had been in the punishment ward of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, escaped from the island last night. His shoes were found on the bank of the East River, and fifteen keepers were sent across to Manhattan to look for the boy. They could not find him, and late at night asked the police to send out a general alarm.

Some of those who answer the roll call at 7 o'clock at night and then steal away to the river succeed in swimming across the rather wide and difficult stretch; others do not.

JUDGE PARKER SEES HILL.

He Is Said to Have Urged a Straight Party Ticket for This Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—On his way home in an automobile from Cranberry Lake, St. Lawrence County, Judge Alton B. Parker called on David B. Hill to-day.

It is believed that Judge Parker endeavored to get Mr. Hill to come out publicly for a straight Democratic ticket and the selection of none but the best men and sound Democrats for nominees this Fall.

Neither would divulge the nature of their talk. Judge Parker said he had nothing to add to his declaration of last Saturday.

ST. GEORGE AWASH.

Staten Islanders Found Ferryhouse Deep in Water—Many Turned Back.

Staten Islanders landing at St. George last night found things swimming. It was the first long-continued rain since the present temporary outfit of sheds and gangways was installed.

It appears that in erecting the outfit no plan was considered for carrying off rain water, and in some places last night passengers had to wade in making their way from the boats to the trains and cars. Many women had to be carried on the backs of their escorts. Efforts to sweep the water away were fruitless.

Many women bound for the theatres or to dinner in Manhattan turned back to their homes when they saw the lakes that lay between them and the boats.

MANCHURIA NOW OPEN.

All the Restrictions on Foreign Trade There Removed.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question on the subject, Foreign Secretary Grey announced that there were no longer any restrictions on foreign trade in Manchuria.

Two British Consuls, Sir Edward Grey added, would shortly be appointed to posts in Manchuria.

BIG GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Invention of a Spaniard—Was Rejected by the French Government.

KIEL, Aug. 2.—A submarine boat constructed by an engineer named Mont Justin at Krupp's Germania Works was launched to-day. The trials will take place in September.

Mont Justin, who was born in Vienna of Spanish parents, offered the plans of his boat to the French Government, which rejected them. They were accepted by the late Frederick Krupp, who contracted with the German Government to build a boat on Mont Justin's plans.

The boat displaces 120 tons. It has a radius of action of 3,000 miles, a surface speed of twelve knots, and a speed of nine knots below the surface. Her engines are diesel, electric motors, and she will carry a crew of from 12 to 16 men.

RAILROADS HONOR BRYAN.

Cheap Rates to New York for Westerners Who Would Greet Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—The railroads of this territory have set ordinary custom aside in giving a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip to New York for the homecoming of Bryan on Aug. 30. No other person in the United States has been similarly honored, with the exception of Admiral Dewey at the time of his triumphal return to New York after the Spanish war, and such a large concession in rates is only made to great political conventions.

Railroad men in this territory are trying to figure out the political significance, if there is any. In view of the open hostility of a number of the traffic men to the present Administration it is said there is plenty of room for conjecture.

JORDAN'S POWERS CURTAILED

He Must Now Consult Stanford Trustees on Appointments.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—The Trustees of Stanford University have decided to reduce the powers of President Jordan, which he has enjoyed since the opening of the university.

Heretofore he could appoint or dismiss professors without the sanction of the Trustees. He could also dismiss either professors or students without a hearing. It was the enforcement of his authority in the latter respect that caused the Ross and Howard and Goebel troubles. Now the Trustees have revised the regulations and have decided that while the President may recommend appointments and dismissals he cannot carry them out unless the Trustees approve.

FOUR KILLED IN A FEUD.

Governor May Send Troops to Put Down Kentucky Factions.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—The Post to-day received a dispatch from Sand Lick, Knott County, saying four men were killed there last night in a fight between the Martin and Hall factions.

W. Yates Martin and his two sons, Silas and Alexander, are said to be at the head of their faction. They are now intrenched at the home of Martin on Beaver Creek. The names of the men killed last night have not been learned. Unless the Martins surrender within the next twenty-four hours Gov. Beckham will be asked to send troops.

Endangered Mistress to Save Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 2.—Rather than cause the death of a dog which lay in the path of his speeding automobile, a chauffeur for Mrs. J. W. Stewart, a Summer resident here, dashed the automobile, in which his mistress was a passenger, into George Dickerson's baker's wagon. Mrs. Stewart was injured and so was he. The accident occurred last evening on the main street of Sag Harbor. Mrs. Stewart cheerfully paid the damages sustained to the baker's wagon, and expressed joy at the escape of the dog.

Carmack Out of Politics, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—Senator Carmack of Tennessee is at home for a few days, and declares that he is out of politics. He says he will resume the practice of law, probably in Memphis, and that he believes such an occupation will be more pleasant and more profitable than the political game.

THE CZAR TO FLEE; TWO WARSHIPS REBEL

Mutiny on One of Them Later Suppressed—Revolt at Reval.

GREAT STRIKE IS DECIDED ON

Kronstadt Outbreak Fails and Wholesale Executions Are Begun—Panic in Imperial Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 3.—When the firing began at Kronstadt on Wednesday night there ensued a wild panic in the imperial palace at Peterhof, as the palace lies under the guns of the fortress. All preparations had been made in advance to flee to Tsarskoe-Selo, but the rumor current yesterday afternoon that the Emperor and his family had actually fled in the middle of the night was denied later at the Chancellory of the imperial household. It was explained, however, that on account of "dampness" at Peterhof arrangements had been made for the return of the imperial family to Tsarskoe-Selo.

Military disorders have broken out at Reval. Details cannot be obtained.

Part of the crew of the Pamyat Azova mutinied yesterday off the Esthonian coast and obtained possession of the ship. They killed the Captain and four other officers. Shortly after midnight, however, the Grand Duke Nicholas received a message saying that the loyal portion of the crew had made prisoners of the mutineers and turned them over to soldiers on shore.

At the same time another dispatch said that the crew of the cruiser Asia, which was sent to Abo, had hoisted the red flag and that the vessel had left in the direction of Sveaborg. It is understood that Admiral Birilieff, the Minister of Marine, is on the Asia.

The news of the mutinies is fraught with enormous possibilities. Should a cruiser, under the flag of mutineers, sail to the northward and appear in the presence of the main squadron in the Gulf of Finland, the loyalty of the crews of those vessels would perhaps be put to a stronger test than they could stand. Although the Admiralty asserts that the squadron off Sveaborg did not waver in its allegiance, there is something mysterious about the reports of its actions which warrants the suspicion that all is not right aboard the vessels. Only two ships fired on the mutineers, the others remaining on the horizon as if the Admiral were not sure that they could be depended upon.

The mutinies may possibly raise international complications, as in the eye of the law a rebel ship is a pirate. There is reason to believe that the German fleet has orders covering just such a contingency as this, and that it would not hesitate to put an end to a renegade Russian warship as a danger to commerce.

The revolutionists, whose hands were suddenly forced by the premature rising at Sveaborg, are apparently undaunted at the initial reverses at Sveaborg and Kronstadt, and intend to persist in their programme of calling a general strike to-morrow or Monday.

One of the leaders of the revolutionists last night boasted that the word had gone forth and that the fire of revolt would spread to the corners of the empire. His closing words to The Associated Press correspondent were:

"Now watch Reval, Riga, and Libau."

On the heels of the other bad news comes the startling statement that the Emperor has flatly refused to accept the conditions to which Premier Stolypin agreed in his negotiations with Count Heyden, Alexander Guchkoff, Prince Nicholas Lvoff, Prof. Paul Vinogradoff, and Senator Koni for the reorganization of the Cabinet.

There is increasing apprehension that the Emperor proposes to take the final step of turning the country over to the military dictatorship of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

The streets of St. Petersburg again are filled with patrols.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Donets Basin, the centre of the mining and smelting industry.

Immense forests in the Kostroma district belonging to the Government are burning. This is probably the work of incendiaries.

After midnight there was a glow in the heavens in the direction of Kronstadt, but it was found that it came from a fire on the mainland. Three other fires were raging at the same time, one on Vasili Ostroff and two in the direction of the Narva gate, near the Baltic railroad station.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says that an extraordinary conference of all the revolutionary bodies yesterday decided on an immediate general strike, the exact date and hour to be settled at a meeting at night.

In the meantime the railways and factories were ordered to prepare for future events.

REVAL, Friday, Aug. 3.—The cruiser Pamyat Azova arrived in the roadstead here at a late hour last night in the possession of the loyal portion of the crew. One hundred and fifty of the mutineers have been brought ashore and imprisoned.

The loyal men gained the upper hand at sea. When the ship came in they asked for a detachment of troops to aid them in

handing over the mutineers to the authorities.

Three officers whom the mutineers had placed in irons are on board the vessel.

The remainder of the crew have been disarmed.

YUZOVKA, Aug. 2.—The strike here is almost complete. Troops are pouring in. Gov. Gen. Boval is in personal command.

Some of the mines have already been flooded and ruined. Agitators from St. Petersburg and Moscow have arrived, and are urging the strikers to prepare for an armed uprising and to await the signal, which soon will be given.

To-day the strikers formed a plan for a jail delivery to-night.

REBELS' PLANS MISCARRY.

Destruction of Railway by Finnish Red Guard Spoiled One Scheme.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Neither Sveaborg nor Kronstadt has fulfilled the expectations of the revolutionaries. The mutiny at Sveaborg apparently broke out prematurely in consequence of the arrest of marines who were making preparations for a general naval mutiny, to begin almost simultaneously at Sveaborg, Kronstadt, and Sevastopol. Having broken out prematurely, it failed to develop according to the plan.

The revolutionaries hoped by means of the demonstration at Sveaborg to attract large numbers of troops from St. Petersburg to Finland and thus create more favorable conditions for a mutiny at Kronstadt and possibly in the capital, but the Finnish "Red Guard," in its misguided zeal, destroyed bridges and tore up sections of the railway line, with the result that the movements of the Russian troops were seriously delayed and the plans of the revolutionaries were rendered abortive.

Party dissensions seem further to have weakened the insurgents, for the members of the various Social Democratic and Socialist Revolutionary cliques who were participating in the demonstration proved incapable of forgetting their pet quarrels at the most critical moment.

Capt. Kock, the commander of the absolutely unique form of militia known as the Red Guard, seems to have lost all judgment on hearing the news of the mutiny and to have immediately proclaimed on his own authority a general strike, but few workmen responded to the appeal.

The mass of the Finnish population observed strict neutrality. At a sitting of the Diet yesterday each of the Estates passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Russian struggle for liberty, but declaring that the best form of assistance Finland could render would be strictly to observe her own laws, maintain order, and refrain from active participation in the conflict between the garrison and the authorities. Capt. Kock's action is strongly condemned in Finland and is particularly unfortunate, as it has given the Russian enemies of the Finnish State an excuse to renew in the Novoe Vremya their campaign of calumny.

The expected mutiny at Kronstadt broke out last night, but proved a complete failure. The garrison as a whole has not forgotten the bitter lessons of the October mutiny, and is not in favor of a mutiny at the present moment. Though several artillerymen declared yesterday that if a battleship were to arrive under the command of revolutionaries they would permit it to take the fortress, apparently the revolutionary agitators failed to realize the situation and persuaded some of their more devoted adherents to rise on the mere chance that the whole garrison would follow their example.

Altogether the revolutionaries have displayed an astonishing lack of strategical and tactical capacity, and, as was the case last December, their attempts to organize an armed insurrection will probably have no other effect than to drive the Government still further in the direction of reaction. They have badly frightened the Government. Premier Stolypin's scheme of moderate reforms will in all probability be abandoned and M. Guchkoff and Coupt Heyden, who have consented to join the Cabinet, will be set aside in favor of reactionary Ministers.

The members of the Social Democratic committee for agitation in the army were arrested in St. Petersburg yesterday and several Socialist revolutionary agitators were arrested to-day.

KRONSTADT REBELS BESIEGED.

Surrounded in Barracks — Captured Mutineers Being Executed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Last night about 3,000 mutinous sailors, soldiers, sappers, and miners seized Fort Constantine at Kronstadt, but were dislodged and compelled to surrender after severe fighting with loyal regiments. It is reported that 100 men were killed, and many were wounded. Several officers were killed. Admiral Beclemscheff was wounded in the back by a bayonet thrust. Some of the mutineers succeded in boarding a steamer and escaping to Finland. Two thousand sailors are now barricaded in their barracks, which are surrounded by troops.

A correspondent of The Associated Press who attempted to reach Kronstadt this morning from Oranienbaum, on the Gulf of Finland, opposite Kronstadt, found the place almost in a state of panic. All communication with the Island of Kronstadt was forbidden. People arriving from there were searched and arrested.

From information obtained from refugees, officers, and others a fairly clear idea of what happened was obtained. The sailors of the Twentieth and other equipages, together with the sappers and miners, pioneers, and other units, managed to rise in spite of the surveillance of the Guard and other regiments which were stationed at the barracks. This indicates treachery, which suspicion is heightened by the fact that the commander disarmed the Syeosk Regiment during the evening.

A plot had been carefully planned by which the mutineers obtained possession of a train. Then, without lights, they ran the train to the bridge separating the island from Fort Constantine, which, with the evident connivance of the sentinels, they had no difficulty in entering.

Officers Slain in Their Homes.

Before seizing the train the sailors broke into the houses of the officers, killing some of them and arresting the others. The sappers and miners and the pioneers handled the officers very roughly, tearing off their epaulets and maltreating them.

Some of the fortress artillery in the fort joined the mutineers, and those who did not do so were bound and gagged.

Upon the first shot a general alarm was sounded, and the entire garrison was called out. While a portion of the loyal troops took up positions in the streets, which were already filled with terror-stricken inhabitants, a storming party consisting of three regiments of Grenadiers; the Yenisei, Siminovsky, and Vinlandsky, was formed and led to the assault.

After the storming party, which was under the command of Col. Sheloff, arrived the mutineers replied to the volleys of the loyal troops until two field guns and three machine guns had been placed in position and opened fire, when the mutineers threw up their hands and hoisted the white flag. Those who refused to surrender were hastily dispatched.

Innocent Persons Killed.

In the meanwhile a waiting steamer sailed off in the direction of the Finnish Coast. Later machine guns were posted in the main streets. No mercy was shown to those suspected of being agitators, and a number of innocent persons are reported to have been killed.

This morning, when the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, Commander in Chief of all the troops in the St. Petersburg district, was informed of what had happened he was furious, and, according to information obtained at Oranienbaum, he immediately ordered that the mutineers be tried by court-martial and shot.

It is stated that the garrison of Forts Constantine and Alexander, at Kronstadt, received, previous to the mutiny, the following cipher telegram from Sveaborg:

"Prepare yourselves to receive a free fleet. We hope to find you friends, and not enemies."

A reply was sent in the desired sense, and chiefs were chosen from among the sailors after the latter had expelled their officers.

The Government this evening issued the following:

"Yesterday evening disorders broke out at Kronstadt. Sailors of the Fourth Equipage of the fleet left their barracks after 11 o'clock, and joined a crowd awaiting them in the street. They proceeded toward the residence of the Commandant of the Port. A detachment of infantry was immediately summoned and fired on and dispersed the crowd. Simultaneously the agitation displayed itself in other equipages of the fleet. Sailors began to assemble outside of their barracks, but were persuaded to return to their quarters. In the meanwhile the members of the Fourth Equipage and the populace had reassembled and went toward the arsenal in an endeavor to force the gates, but they were again dispersed by the infantry and quick-firing guns.

"Evidently the movement was planned, as at the moment of the appearance of the rioters a red flag was hoisted on a fort which the rioters occupied. This fort was bombarded, and toward 5:30 in the morning the rioters surrendered.

"In the course of the conflict with the crowd the following were killed:

"Naval Captains Rodionoff, Dobrowolsky, Schoumoff, and Stoyanovsky.

"The following were wounded: Rear Admiral Beclemscheff, Capts. Krinitzki and Paton, and Ensign Maltzeff.

"Order was restored this morning. The Finlandsky Regiment of the Imperial Guard has arrived at Kronstadt."

According to the afternoon papers, six officers, including Col. Alexandroff, were killed, and nine were wounded, but it is added that the casualties among the rank and file on both sides were much lighter than was at first reported.

The number of mutineers is given at 2,900, of whom 2,200 were sailors.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Kronstadt.

Hears Execution Squad at Work.

KRONSTADT, Aug. 2.—The Associated Press correspondent succeeded in entering Kronstadt in the afternoon. No one is permitted on the island without a pass, and although the correspondent was thus equipped he was held up and searched upon disembarking from a rowboat.

The correspondent made a tour of the city and penetrated to the bridge connecting with Fort Constantine. He saw sailors laughing from the windows of the barracks at the besieging soldiers across the way. Everywhere there were heavy patrols on the streets, but otherwise the thoroughfares were almost empty. The people are afraid to venture out.

While passing the arsenal at 4 P. M. the correspondent heard a ragged volley, which, he subsequently learned, had cut short the lives of six pioneers, who had been sentenced to death by the drumhead court-martial, which began sitting at 11 o'clock in the morning. It was asserted that 300 sailors, who had surrendered during the night, had been shot earlier in the day, but it was impossible to obtain absolute confirmation of this statement.

From eyewitnesses on both sides the correspondent learned that, in addition to the officers, the losses on the side of the loyal men were six soldiers and two sailors killed and about twenty of both arms wounded. The losses on the side of the mutineers could not be obtained, but they were not heavy. Three workmen were killed and six were wounded. In addition Mme. Jacobi, a sister of Col. Alexandroff, who threw herself between her brother and some sailors when the latter swarmed into their house at the beginning of the outbreak, was brutally stabbed to death.

The utmost ferocity was displayed by both sides. One of the workmen killed cried to the patrol, "Don't fire on the people," but the officer in command turned coldly away and gave the order to shoot the man down.

Why the Revolt Failed.

Earlier accounts of the Kronstadt outbreak have been largely incorrect. The mutinous sailors never went to Fort Constantine. The plan of the uprising was conceived by the Revolutionary Military Committee. While it was executed to the letter, it failed because the information of the situation at Fort Constantine and the arsenal was faulty.

When the signal was given, at 11 o'clock at night, the sailors, sappers, and pioneers left their barracks and divided into three groups. The mission of the first and smallest group was to kill the officers; that of the second was to take possession of the arsenal, and that of the third was to seize the fortress and the train. The train crew had agreed in advance to be ready. Revolutionaries cut the telegraph and telephone wires.

The horrible task of the first group was accomplished hurriedly, and it then joined the second group, which was already on the bridge leading to Fort Constantine. This is the only fort directly connected with the mainland, the others being on detached islands. The sentinels at Fort Constantine offered no resistance. The artillerymen remained neutral and submitted to imprisonment in the casemates.

It was at this time that the sappers and pioneers who comprised these two groups found themselves checkmated. The batteries of the fort are arranged in two tiers. The guns on the lower tier can be swung on an arc of forty-five degrees and command only the sea, while those of the upper tier are on pivots and can be pointed in any direction. The magazine, however, while containing a full supply of shells for the lower tier guns, had in it only two shells for the guns of the upper tier. When, therefore, the storming party later brought up field and machine guns the mutineers were without the possibility of using artillery and were compelled to surrender. Their flag, inscribed with the words "Land and Liberty," which they had hoisted on entering the fort, was hauled down.

About 100 of the mutineers, including all the Revolutionary civilians, escaped in a steamer which was lying off the port.

Found the Arsenal Empty.

To the sailors, who were all practically unarmed, their carbines having been taken from the racks in their barracks by order of the Commandant the day before, fell the task of capturing the arsenal. This proved easy, but, to their amazement, the men found it practically empty. With the exception of a few old-style guns, there was neither artillery nor ammunition to be found. The sailors then made an unsuccessful attempt to release their comrades of the Seventh Equipage. Then, after a hasty consultation, they decided to return to their barracks and barricade themselves in.

In the meantime the loyal troops were closing in and several skirmishes had occurred. The sailors had only automatic revolvers supplied by the Revolutionaries. During these encounters most of the casualties occurred. When the sailors were inside the barracks the loyal soldiers immediately surrounded the building, but it was decided to be preferable to starve the rebels out than to compel the men of one arm of the service to fire upon their comrades of another arm.

About 300 sailors who became separated from the main body on the return march to the barracks were cut off and captured. As far as can be ascertained everything was practically over at 4 o'clock in the morning.

FIGHTING IN HELSINGFORS.

Troops Called Out—The Mutineers at Sveaborg Surrender.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Helsingfors this afternoon says that serious conflicts between the police and Communal Guards on the one side and Socialist "Red Guards" on the other began there to-day.

Among the casualties were the Chief of Police, who was wounded, and his assistant, who was killed.

Troops are now engaged in quelling the disorder.

HELSINGFORS, Friday, Aug. 3.—The entire Sveaborg fortress is now in the hands of the Government.

The prisoners are being hurried over to Skatudden Island.

In the Sveaborg mutiny seven companies of artillery were concerned, and of the fortress steamers the Vistrell, Puskar, Rabotschi, Ingenier, and Mars were in the hands of the mutineers, while the Bomba, Opit, and Sveaborg remained loyal. The Opit was furiously bombarded by the mutineers yesterday, and they threatened to sink the Bomba at the first opportunity even if she hoisted the red flag.

During the Skatudden Island mutiny only one—the Finn—of the six vessels stationed in the North Harbor fired on the marine barracks occupied by the mutineers, the others remaining passive.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—An official telegram from Helsingfors announces that all the mutineers of the fortress of Sveaborg have surrendered, and that by order of the Emperor courts-martial are being instituted for the trial of the men implicated.

When the mutineers, who were led by agitators from the shore, and who believed that the Baltic Squadron was coming to their rescue, found that hope in that direction was gone, dissensions broke out among them and they turned their guns upon each other.

The mutiny practically ended when the warships Slava and Bogatyr appeared in the offing at 6 o'clock last night and opened fire upon the mutineers. Although the shots went wild, they weakened the spirits of the mutineers, who evidently accepted this display of loyalty on the part of the crews of the ships as sealing their fate. Two hours late a white flag was run up at one end of the Emperor's Battery, but from the other end a red flag immediately appeared, followed by the sound of a fusillade of rifles behind the parapet, showing that the mutineers were divided into two camps and were fighting among themselves.

Soon afterward a motorboat, believed to contain civilian leaders of the mutiny, tried to escape to the mainland. The warships opened fire on the boat and failed to reach the target, but a battery of rapid-fire guns on Nicholai Island had better luck, riddling the boat and killing two of its occupants. The others jumped overboard and swam ashore. Of three rowboats which followed the motorboat one was captured, one was sunk, and one escaped.

GENERAL AND HIS SON SLAIN.

Markgraffsky Killed from Ambush—A High Official in Poland.

WARSAW, Aug. 2.—While Major General of Gendarmerie Markgraffsky, who also was an aide to the Governor General, was driving to his Summer villa with his wife, son, and daughter to-day, he was killed from ambush. The volley fired by the assassins also killed the General's son and wounded one of the horses attached to the carriage.

The horses took fright and ran away, throwing out the bodies of the two dead men and Mme. and Mlle. Markgraffsky, who had fainted.

Gen. Markgraffsky was a high functionary in Poland for many years.

FRIENDS COME TOO LATE.

Would Bury Old Man After He Starved to Death.

The body of seventy-two-year-old William H. Roberts, who collapsed from starvation in Madison Square Park on Wednesday night, still lay unclaimed at the Morgue at midnight, although the "friends" who allowed him to starve to death made a brave show after he breathed his last, and said they were willing to bury him.

Now that the old man is dead there have been some women callers at Bellevue Hospital, who profess an interest in him, but grow dumb as soon as they are asked their names. One of these women said the old man at one time was a prominent lawyer. She also declared that a bundle of papers found in the possession of the old man when he was taken to Bellevue had to do with some real estate litigation she had instituted through him. This particular woman wanted the papers turned over to her, but Dr. Armstrong, Superintendent of Bellevue, refused to let her have them.

There was another woman caller—Mrs. Mary Travis—who seemed greatly affected when she learned that Roberts was dead, and asked permission to bury him. She had been with him in the park when he was taken away to the hospital. Supt. Armstrong refused permission to the woman, and said he would give a decision later. Mrs. Travis wants to know what became of some money she and her husband gave the old man before he was taken to the hospital.

WON'T ACCEPT AMBOY BRIDGE

War Department Demands Wider Spans—Will Cost $75,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 2.—The War Department has served notice on the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders that it will not accept the Amboy bridge, spanning the Raritan, between Perth and South Amboy, and that the county must build steel spans next to the draw to give a wider space for the flow of water. This change will cost the county at least $75,000, and will necessitate the closing of the bridge to traffic for a time.

The action of the Government comes as a surprise, inasmuch as the War Department approved of the plans for the bridge before the structure was built.

Charles A. Bloomfield of Metuchen, head of a committee of manufacturers whose plants are along the Raritan and who use the waterway for transporting their goods to New York and other points, appealed to the War Department for a wider space for the flow of water, asserting that the bridge interfered with navigation, and the demand for the steel spans was so persistent that now the War Department has served notice upon the county that they must be built, holding that the bridge as it now stands is unsafe and defective.

AFTER 18-YEAR-OLD HUSBAND

Bride, 20 Years Old, Asks Police to Help Find Him.

Mrs. John Morris, 20 years old, of 69 Manhattan Street, walked into the West 125th Street Police Station last night, and asked Sergt. McGrath to find her eighteen-year-old husband. She said she was married six months ago, and that her husband recently left her. She attributed his departure to his father, John Morris, a saloon keeper, whom she accused of having opposed their marriage from the start, because they "already had a girl picked out for John." Mrs. Morris said she came from Chicago.

Sergt. McGrath sent Detective Campbell out to find the husband. Campbell returned after some time with the information that the young man boarded a Subway train at 129th Street Monday morning, and had not been seen since.

The Tale of the Patient Fish

"What with his bottle, his pipe and his yarns I'll never get a chance to steal that bait," complained the fish. If you fish, fish. If you insure your life, insure it; don't lose your bait. Write a postal for forcible facts.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Gallock, President

Sale of Men's Wearables to Help Enjoy Vacation Day

At Special Prices for Friday and Saturday.

Some one of these items will answer the question of your needs in a manner that will please you and save you dollars:

A Coat and Trousers Suit at $9.75.
Up to the minute in every detail of style, fashioned of gray flannel or cassimere—and a snug sum saved—they were $15.

A Negligee Shirt 79c.
All the different kinds in color and pattern, cuffs attached or separate—and coat shirts, too. They've come down from $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

A Straw Hat at 95c.
Throw away the soiled straw and get a new one for 95c., one of those soft or split straws that was $2, $2.50 or $3.

Low Shoes at $2.55.
You can walk away with a good pair at $2.55 that are worth $4. Tan or black, with all the new style knacks. Some have those new wing tips.

A Silk Bat Wing Tie, 25c.
Another thing you'll need some of. Here's a sale of the regular 50c. and 75c. kind at a quarter.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. At 8th Ave

New York's Greatest Clothing Sale

Every man's, young man's and child's suit in our four stores reduced 30% to 50%.

The best assortment of modern, high-grade, ready-to-wear clothes ever offered at sacrifice prices.

$7.50 for suits that were up to $15.00. Serges, worsteds, cheviots, thibets and cassimeres, two and three piece models, in blue, black and fancy mixtures. Original prices were lowest.

$10 for suits that were up to $18.00. Mixture suits, blue suits, black suits, two-piece suits, three-piece suits; all new models, all sizes. Original prices were lowest.

$15 for suits that were up to $25.00. Journeyman-tailored garments; all the smart gray shades, blue serges, blue unfinished worsteds and cheviots, black thibets, serge and vicunas. Many exclusive models. Original prices were lowest.

$20 for suits that were up to $35.00. The grandest assortment of strictly fine garments ever offered at these prices by any concern in America. Original prices were lowest.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near B'way, New York City.

270 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Av.

Semi-Annual Sale

ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE RAIDED BY COMSTOCK

Continued from Page 1.

matter before is that I didn't have my attention called to it," he declared. "I rarely interfere with art matters of this kind unless I get a complaint. A mother wrote me a letter about this pamphlet, which I take to be given away for advertising purposes. She said that one of the things had been sent to her daughter. She considered the pictures highly indecent, and asked me to investigate.

"I investigated, and I found that the pictures were not fit to be sent out into decent homes. I did the only thing left for me to do; it was just one of our ordinary raids and arrests."

"Describe the pictures you objected to, Mr. Comstock, won't you?" THE TIMES reporter asked.

"No, Sir; I won't describe them here. They are not fit."

"Were they nude?"

"They were worse than nude—much worse."

Charles J. Bamberger, the special agent who was with Mr. Comstock when he made the raid yesterday afternoon, was sent to the Art Students' League three days ago, following the receipt of the letter from the "mother." Mr. Comstock referred to. He saw Miss Robinson, and obtained two copies of the June number of the magazine. The publication sold for 15 cents a copy, except in June, when the number is made a sort of catalogue for the League. Then it is enlarged and sent out free. A large number of copies are printed.

Bamberger said last night that he had taken the magazine to the West Side Court, had shown them to Magistrate Mayo, and had then sworn out a warrant for the arrest of "Jane Doe." Then the raid followed.

Agent Bamberger said last night that while in the building at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street he had seen some nude pictures which he had thought were "awful." He denied that he had looked closely at the pictures in the June number of The American Art Student or that he knew exactly which pictures his chief had objected to specifically. He thought, however, that he remembered two which the head of the vice suppression society couldn't have liked.

One of them represented a woman standing in a wood. Behind her were trees and green shrubbery. She was alone and nude. Another represented a group of men. They were also nude, and were sporting about in play, apparently.

Bamberger suggested that possibly the entire League building had not been raided and the awful paintings such as he had seen had not been confiscated was because they were not distributed widely.

The Board of Control of the League consists of the following: Arthur M. Fuller, President; Susan M. Ketcham, Robert E. Nisbet, Vice Presidents; H. Daniel Webster, Treasurer; M. Marguerite Fretchette, Corresponding Secretary; Edith Whitcomb Morrell, Recording Secretary; Charles J. Miller, M. Leone Bracker, Lawrence J. Ballin, and Mary Minerva Wetmore.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

10:10 A. M.—188 Broome Street; M. Fishberger; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—Thirty-second Street and Eighth Avenue; Pennsylvania Railroad; damage, $10.

11 A. M.—331 East 101st Street; Jessie Brunner; damage, $5.

11:40 A. M.—288 East Houston Street; M. Pelter; damage trifling.

8:16 P. M.—West Broadway and Vesey Street; Eighth Avenue car, New York City Railway; damage unknown.

9:30 P. M.—135 West 100th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

During the Summer

while you are absent on vacation, we are in town and will look after your affairs.

The Trust Company of America
135 Broadway, New York
Branches { 26 Wall Street, New York; 95 Gresham St., London, E. C.

ITALIAN'S DEADLY AIM.

Shoots Two Countrymen Fatally as Result of Drunken Row.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Ellarico Desadis and Frank De Morris, Italians, are dying to-night at St. Francis's Hospital from bullet wounds inflicted by one of their countrymen, who is under arrest, but who refuses to talk to an interpreter or to give his name.

The three men were drinking in a saloon at Jennie and Clinton Streets when a quarrel began. Desadis started to leave the place, when the Italian under arrest whipped out a revolver and shot twice at him. The bullets both took effect in his stomach. The bystanders gathered about the man with the pistol, who held the crowd at bay and backed out of the saloon. On the street he started to run. He was followed, and to stop his pursuers he turned and fired into the crowd. De Morris fell, shot in the abdomen.

The fugitive dashed into an alley, where he was grabbed by Patrolmen Hebner and Sanders and a citizen named James Barnes. He was locked up in the Second Precinct Police Station, and the two wounded men were taken to the hospital. The prisoner pretends to be unable to understand English.

FIRE IN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Elevator Boy Stuck to His Post Until Tenants Were All Out.

A fire in Columbia Court, a seven-story apartment house on Riverside Drive, near 115th Street, caused considerable excitement among the tenants yesterday afternoon. It was discovered by Thomas Simmons, the hallboy, who saw smoke coming out of a window of the apartment of Milton M. Fuerst, a broker, on the first floor. It came from the broker's pantry.

Young Simmons sent another boy out to ring in an alarm, while he set the fire alarm bell with which the building is equipped going. Meanwhile he kept the elevator running, although the smoke was filtering through the elevator shaft. He took down the families of Victor Earl, ex-Police Inspector William Murray, and William E. Lewis. The tenants were all out of the building when the firemen arrived.

Mrs. Fricke, who lives on the first floor, gave some of her neighbors a fright by insisting on going back into the building again to rescue her pet dog. The firemen confined the blaze to the Fuerst apartment. The damage was $500.

OVERBOARD AFTER HIS BILLS.

Contractor McGowan Nearly Drowned and His $200 Lost.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 2.—Patrick McGowan of Centre Avenue, this city, who is in the contracting business in New York, lost a pocketbook containing $200 and nearly lost his life this evening at the Government dock at Fort Slocum. He was one of the passengers from this city to the fort on the General Barry's late afternoon trip.

There was a troublesome sea running. As the Barry was making the dock at the fort side she was pitching badly. Some one asked Mr. McGowan to change a bill. To do so he drew out his bill book. A lurch caused him to grab at a stanchion, and as he did so the book flew out of his hand and toward the water.

Mr. McGowan grabbed at it, lost his footing, and he and the book went into the water. Thaddeus Odell a deckhand, tried to catch him with a boathook, but missed him.

Mr. McGowan was swept under the pier amid the piles and knocked unconscious against them. He was rescued and resuscitated.

Paterson Ice Men to Defy Trust.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Retail Ice Dealers' Association decided at a meeting to-night to lease part of the Passaic River near Dundee Lake for the purpose of running their own ice plant. A house will be erected, and it is planned to supply themselves with ice at 10 cents a hundred. They are now paying to the trust 40 cents a hundred. Shares in the concern are to be $200 each, and each member will be limited to two shares.

You Would Be Willing to Eat From Any Utensil Used in the Preparation of Richardson & Robbins' Potted Meats

Do you know that some potted meats are sold to the dealers for as little as 4c a can, while we ask four times that price for the smallest can we put up?

When you go to the store you pay only a few cents more for our meats. You can easily see why other brands are placed in the front row on the shelf and ours kept in the background for the discriminating folks who demand and insist upon having Richardson & Robbins' goods.

Of course there are fine stores everywhere that have featured our meats for years—but many dealers talk their customers into some other brand "just as good." Such dealers do not know what is in the can, or don't care; you have to eat it—not they.

We have to buy a whole chicken, a whole ham, or a whole tongue—use the solid prime part and throw the rest away. You have to pay us for what we keep out of the can as well as what we put in it.

Every meat is tinned in a special sanitary can that opens with a key. Every can is sterilized.

Ask your dealer for Richardson & Robbins' potted chicken, turkey, ham, tongue, curried fowl, boned chicken and luncheon meats. Insist on the label "R. & R." It is your safeguard.
Ask anybody from Delaware.

Richardson & Robbins
DOVER, DELAWARE Established 1856

In To-day's Issue

OF

The Globe
AND Commercial Advertiser.

Will be published PHOTOGRAPHS of a large number of representative

West Side Apartment Houses,

together with a schedule giving the rents and the number of rooms for rent in each house.

This feature will be a valuable guide to those who are looking for new homes in the most desirable residential sections of this city.

BAGGAGE CHASE IN HOBOKEN.

Mr. Miller of the Yale Club Pursued Cabman and Trunks.

In Hoboken, where they have metropolitan life but only one police station, John Condon, a cab driver, of 9 Albany Street was put in jail yesterday on a charge of attempting to steal six pieces of baggage belonging to J. F. Miller of the Yale Club, this city.

Miller was on his way to board the steamship Amerika of the Hamburg-American Line, but the horses drawing his carriage did not like the looks of the Hoboken ferry and balked. The member of the Yale Club boarded it on foot, put his six pieces of baggage into Condon's cab, and got into another cab himself.

Condon's vehicle landed first and he began to whip up his horse. Miller followed in his cab. After a fifteen-minute chase through the streets of Hoboken, Miller and 500 Hobokenites were dancing ring-around-the-rosy about Condon's cab, and afterward they took him to the police court, where he was charged with larceny and afterward released in $100 bail.

Condon blamed the whole thing on his horse. Just as he left the ferry, he said, he espied a man in a rubber coat, who motioned to him to stop. He suspected the man of being a special S. P. C. A. agent, and got busy with his whip.

Fire Chief Duane's Brother a Suicide.

John Duane, a retired fireman, 60 years old and a brother of Deputy Chief Duane of the Fire Department, committed suicide in his apartments, at 1,207 Lexington Avenue, on Wednesday night, by inhaling illuminating gas. He owned the house in which he lived, besides other property. He was unmarried.

ATTACKED BY A STRANGER.

William Culhane's Ready Fist Was All That Saved His Life.

Assaulted on a crowded street by a stranger, William Culhane, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, saved his life by a quick blow which he landed on his assailant's face, knocking the man down. Then came a struggle all over the sidewalk for a loaded revolver which the man carried. The struggle was ended by the arrival of Policeman Sheehan of the East Fifty-first Street Station. The story came yesterday evening when the stranger, who said he was George A. Phillips, a rigger, living at 769 Third Avenue, was brought before Sergeant Ennis of the East Fifty-first Street Station and locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

¶ Your printer has a book of specimens which shows

Old Hampshire Bond
"Look for the Water Mark"

in white and fourteen colors, made up into letterheads and other business forms, printed, lithographed, engraved and embossed.

¶ Before you order stationery again, see this book.

NO CHANCE FOR HEARST WITH ALBANY VOTERS

Independence League a Joke and Democrats Disorganized.

RULE OF BARNES ABSOLUTE

The Republicans Have Muzzled the Democrats and Labor Men with Office Patronage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—In this county Hearst has not a ghost of a show. There is probably not a county in the State where the Democratic Party is such a total wreck. There is nothing left of it.

To an Albany Democrat there was quoted to-day the assertion printed in a New York newspaper that "the rank and file is for Hearst," and he was asked if it were correct.

"There is no rank and file," he replied.

Albany is the home of conservatism and goldism. A good many Democrats would be reasonably certain to bolt the ticket if Hearst were its head. The mere mention of his name to them excites an indignant bitterness not common elsewhere. Apparantly, the Hearst managers have felt it necessary to put forward unusual efforts in Albany County, not to make a great showing, but to have any sort of representation at all.

Throughout the State the usual method of organization has been to send one of Mr. Hearst's employes into a county to hold a meeting, organize a league, and then shoot ahead into some other county. But in Albany the organizer has been obliged to stay for months, and the result of his labors to date is an organization of some fifty-odd members. He is from Texas, and his name is Windell. To make any sort of showing, the missionary from the Lone Star State has been compelled to pad out his lists with the names of men who have never joined the organization.

"Bill," says Windell, "you have nothing to do to-night. Can't you come around to see the boys?"

"I will if I have time," replies Bill.

Later he finds he has not the time, does not go, and thinks no more about it. Later his name and perhaps his picture appear in one of Mr. Hearst's papers as a leader of the league in Albany, all on the strength of his good-natured half-promise to come around and see the boys.

Hearst Voters Not In League.

This is not an exaggeration or sarcasm, but an account of what has happened more than once. The name of an Albany man on the Hearst rolls should be fairly sprinkled with grains of salt. The Independence League here, as elsewhere, is a joke, and the real Hearst men are outside of it.

The men who are in the league are influenced by the hope of reward and such inducements as are held out by Windell. They are told that in the event of Hearst's election the members of the league will be the first to be remembered in the distribution of patronage. Such a promise is alluring in Albany County, where the Republicans have everything, yet not even that promise has tempted the real Hearst men into the league.

The real Hearst men here are workingmen almost exclusively. The reason for the existence of the following that Hearst has is peculiar to Albany. It rests on utter horror of the Barnes machine and the widespread belief that there is no hope for redemption from that machine until there is a Democratic State Administration.

Barnes's Grip on Democrats.

Barnes has demolished the Democratic Party organization by manipulating the offices. Any Democrat who gives him trouble is promptly silenced with an office. The laboring men are kept quiet in the same way, and the machine has the unions in its grip. "Billy" Hoyt, one of Barnes's chief lieutenants, is the man to whom is assigned the job of keeping the laborers in line. He is a union man. Barnes made him President of the Common Council, and now he is County Clerk. When he reports that it would be wise to look after one of the unions, a man from that union promptly gets a job.

As long as Barnes holds all the offices and deals them out in this skillful way there is no chance of anything more than a half-hearted Democratic movement against him, and there is an understanding between Barnes and McCabe, the Democratic leader.

The labor Democrats who want a change believe that if Barnes should lose the State, city, and Federal patronage, Democrats would be less tractable, and their only hope is in gaining this point by a change in the State administration. They think Hearst can be elected, and so they are for him. McCabe made the Hearst managers believe he was with them and Windell probably believes it yet. The fact that McCabe is controlled by Eugene Wood and Anthony N. Brady and that they are not exactly social reformers may have dampened the faith of some men, but not that of the confiding Windell and his chiefs in New York.

There is a probability, of course, that the men who are for Hearst, because they think he can win, will lose their interest in his campaign if he does not capture the Democratic nomination. Some of them think he can win as an independent candidate, and it is likely that they will vote for him anyway. Their number is small.

Justice Gaynor Is Popular.

Among the old-line Democrats the name of Justice Gaynor finds more favor than any other just now. There is a good deal of Gaynor talk in Albany. It did not spring out of the Judge's recent manifesto, but ante-dated that declaration. No name is heard so often here as Gaynor's. The argument for him is that he is radical enough to hold a large proportion of the men who would otherwise go over to Hearst, and yet would not discourage the more conservative element.

On the Republican side there is no name but that of Higgins. The name of Hughes is never heard, except as that of a possible Trojan horse for Odell, and therefore as a name to be avoided. There is no particular excitement about it, because Higgins's nomination is looked upon here as almost certain, if he wants it. What interests Albany Republicans more than the Governorship is the question whether Boss Barnes will get the State Chairmanship. A good many think he will, and declare that he is more acceptable to Higgins than any other man who could be named, except the Governor's friend Franchot, and he has not the personal gifts of a popular and successful State Chairman.

A cool lunch for a hot day

Grape-Nuts

and cream.

"There's a Reason"

KIMMERLE FOR GOVERNOR.

Michigan Democrats Also Indorse Bryan and Attack Rate Bill.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—William J. Bryan was indorsed for President in 1908 by the Democratic State convention to-day, and Charles H. Kimmerle of Cassapolis was nominated for Governor of Michigan, defating Stanley E. Parkhill of Owosso.

The resolutions adopted by the convention declare:

"Evils under the form of combinations and trusts, which have shocked the moral conscience of the Nation in the last few years, are a direct outcome of class legislation by the Republican Party, conferring privileges upon corporations at the expense of the common people. A continuance of such legislation is now threatened by the many bills of like character, as, for instance, the Ship Subsidy bill and inadequate remedial laws, enacted by the recent Congress, and showing that there is no honest purpose on the part of the Republican Party to relieve the people from the evils thus cast upon them. Their affiliations with the classes make it absolutely impossible to obtain relief from Republican sources."

The resolutions cite the rejection of the proposals of Senator La Follette with regard to railroad legislation as proof of these assertions.

The indorsement of Bryan is as follows:

"Fully believing in the honesty, integrity, and wisdom of William Jennings Bryan and that under his leadership the people would receive relief from the many ills above referred to, we commend him to the people of the United States as a candidate for President in 1908."

A resolution calling upon the National Democratic Committee to investigate the charges against National Chairman Taggart and demand his resignation, if they were proved, was defated.

TAMMANY CONVENTIONS SET.

Murphy's New Leaders Accepted and Protest Choked Off.

The Executive and General Committees of Tammany Hall met last night and issued calls for this Fall's conventions.

The County Convention will be on Oct. 10, the Congressional Conventions on Oct. 12, the Senatorial on Oct. 4, the Assembly District on Oct. 6, and the District Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention on Sept. 22.

Charles F. Murphy, at the session of the Executive Committee, put through without opposition his plan for the naming of leaders in the new Assembly districts created by the reapportionment. The procedure, however, was not exactly as Mr. Murphy had contemplated when the committee met several months ago, and a resolution was put through to have the leaders named by the Executive Committee itself. In order to make the selection regular, the parts of the old General Committee of the reapportioned districts met and named committees to select executive members. These were last night certified to the Executive Committee, and the leaders took their places. They are: Nineteenth District, Charles Hahan; Twenty-first, John J. Walsh; Twenty-fourth, John J. Dietz; Thirty-third, W. H. Morris; Thirty-fifth, Arthur H. Murphy, and the north side of the Thirtieth District, Wallace W. Fraser.

These leaders will serve perhaps only until after the primaries, when the new leaders are selected, but it is considered that the men already in the committee have a certain prestige in going before the enrolled voters. All are Murphy men, and every one of them will have a contest on his hands at the primaries. It has been charged in each instance that the meetings of the District Committees which made the selections were "snap" meetings.

When the report of the Executive Committee dealing with the District Conventions had been adopted last night, Coroner Joseph Berry of the Bronx rose and began to denounce the meeting which had selected A. H. Murphy as leader. He was choked off by a motion to adjourn, which was carried. The meeting was slimly attended.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE BURKE

North Dakota Convention Indorses Bryan and Denounce Senators.

MINOT, North Dakota, Aug. 2.—John Burke of Ramsey was nominated for Governor in the Democratic State Convention to-day. A. G. Burr and John D. Benton were nominated for Congress. William J. Bryan was indorsed for President in 1908.

The resolutions adopted by the convention condemned the Republican State platform as a mass of meaningless generalities. Senator Hansbrough and McCumber were described by Temporary Chairman T. D. Casey as corporation men "who betray the people on all questions affecting capitalists."

A sensation was caused when Siver Seriumgard, one of the candidates for Governor, charged B. S. Brynjolfson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, with spiriting away George Witkinson. Witkinson declared at the National Democratic Convention in 1904 that the North Dakota delegates had sold out to Parker for $1,000 each. Seriumgard said Witkinson promised to sign a retraction, and that owing to Brynjolfson's influence he disappeared.

Ohio Prohibitionists' Platform.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The Prohibitionists of Ohio decided to-day that their party should be separated from other temperance organizations. The delegates to the State Convention also condemned the Aiken $1,000 saloon tax law as vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy, and adopted a platform declaring for direct legislation, woman suffrage, international arbitration, the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, and more rigid bank inspections. Alfred F. Hughes was nominated for Secretary of State.

PAID FINE IN VERSE.

"Friend of Birds and Fishes" Tired Chasing Cars—Not Drunk.

Patrolman John Daly of the Eldridge Street Station saw a man staggering along Grand Street early yesterday morning and took him into custody. The prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Moss in the Essex Market Court later in the day.

"Why did you get intoxicated?" asked the Magistrate.

"I wasn't intoxicated, your Honor," responded the prisoner in an unsteady voice. "My legs were tired from running after trolley cars that would not stop for me."

"What is your name?" asked the Magistrate.

"Make it plain John Smith," replied the prisoner.

"It is evident you have no home," observed the Magistrate, noting the seedy condition of the prisoner's clothes.

"You're slightly at fault, O noble Judge," said the prisoner. "My home is the wide, wide world."

"Have you any friends?" queried the court, who was becoming interested in the strange prisoner before him.

"Yes," said plain John Smith, "my friends are the birds and the fishes."

"Most excellent friends to have," remarked Magistrate Moss. "Let us hope that they'll come to your rescue and pay a fine of $3 which I now impose on you."

Smith had no sooner been lodged in the dock than he began the composition of a poetical plea for mercy. The plea was potent. Magistrate Moss read it and ordered the prisoner's discharge.

This is the verse which opened the prison doors:

Judge Moss, I of your mercy crave
And trust that in your goodness you will save
A forlorn, friendless wretch from prison bars,
Whose only fault was that the trolley cars
Did go too fast for his tired feet to catch—
Oh, save me, Judge, I have not e'en a match.
Let 'lone three dollars' fine which you imposed
On me for being drunk—a drunk supposed.

"I wonder if that wasn't a plagiarism," said the policeman on the bridge when the verse was shown to him after adjournment.

BRYAN PRAISES JOHNSON IN A KILLARNEY LETTER

Says He Is Just the Man to Preside at the Reception.

MORE MONEY NEEDED NOW

Also, Apparently, More Seats Than the Garden Can Hold—Hill on the Committee.

At a meeting yesterday of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, which is arranging for the Bryan reception on Aug. 30, a letter from Mr. Bryan was read. It is dated from the Lakes of Killarney, and it was said that the committee had evidence that Mr. Bryan has stopped at Blarney Castle and kissed the famous stone there just before the letter was written. The letter reads:

Lakes of Killarney, July 21, 1906.

My dear Mr. Hoge: I have just learned that Mayor Tom L. Johnson is to preside at the home-coming reception, and I hasten to express my satisfaction at the choice. Mr. Johnson is a unique figure. He stopped money-making in the very prime of life, and at great pecuniary sacrifice gave himself unreservedly to public affairs. In the face of all the abuse that entrenched wrongdoers could heap upon him he has been performing a great civic duty, and I am hoping that his splendid example will inspire many other rich men to put a limit to their accumulations and devote their lives to the welfare of their fellows.

There are many good friends whom I would have gladly seen chosen for that place, but at this time, when there are so many signs of ethical awaking among our business men, his selection was especially appropriate. I am also pleased with the selection of Augustus Thomas as the principal speaker.

Yours truly,

W. J. BRYAN.

When the plans for the reception to Mr. Bryan were first made it was said that probably $2,000 would be sufficient to defray all the expenses connected with it. Yesterday it was announced that the reception, for all its Jeffersonian simplicity which Mr. Bryan requested, would bring the expense up to quite $10,000, and the faithful are expected to get into communication with Col. Alexander Troup, the treasurer, and help.

The committee over which Norman E. Mack presided yesterday said that it was face to face with a serious problem to accommodate thousands that would apply for admission to Madison Square Garden. So far the out-of-town delegations have made demands for 3,500 tickets, and it is figured that at least that many more persons will have to be provided with seats. The plan at present is to put 2,500 chairs in the amphitheatre, for which tickets will be provided, and 1,000 persons will be admitted to the platform. A few hundred more will be accommodated in the boxes. The committee will further wrestle with the problem of allotting the seats to out-of-town delegations.

At the suggestion of Congressman Sulzer it was decided to hold an overflow meeting in Madison Square Park, where Mr. Bryan will make a brief address and give those crowded out a chance to see if not to hear him.

A committee was appointed to look after hotel accommodations for the many who will come from out of the city. Francis Burton Harrison announced that the railroads had agreeed to sell tickets for the occasion at half rates plus $2 for a five or seven day term, and that some of the steamship lines would cut their rates in half. The Democratic Club will give an "at home" to visiting delegations on Aug. 29, and keep open house to all Bryan visitors during their stay in the city.

The word "Bryan" in gigantic electric letters will blaze forth from the top of Madison Square Garden tower. The decorations in the Garden will be entirely of American flags. These were added to the membership of the Reception Committee: David B. Hill, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, James Kerr of Pennsylvania, and James Hamilton Lewis of Chicago.

GRIGGS'S DOLLAR IN

Dropped Into Republican Campaign Hat by a Friend on That Side.

Collecting the dollar contributions for the Republican Congressional campaign fund is not always so prosaic as it might be. Yesterday, while Congressman Sherman, Chairman of the committee, and Congressman Loudenslager, the Secretary, were each caressing a bottle of old Scotch sent by admirers, James M. Griggs of Georgia, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, dropped in to see how things were getting along in the camp of the enemy.

"Not much more doing here than there is down our way," remarked Mr. Griggs, after greetings.

"Well, do something," returned Sherman. "Hand us out a dollar for our campaign fund."

"Well, you must need the money," remarked Griggs. "Honestly I'd give it to you, only I don't want to follow the lead of our distinguished President."

Just then Louis Coolidge of Washington, former President of the Gridiron Club, dropped in.

"What do you think of Jim?" asked Sherman, referring to Mr. Griggs. "He won't give up to our fund."

"Well, I'll pay it for him," volunteered Coolidge, "if he'll stand for the credit being given to him."

"If I can make Coolidge give up a dollar I'll stand for anything," returned Mr. Griggs.

So the dollar was passed over and the proper entry made, and now James M. Griggs, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, figures as a donor to the Republican fund.

"Now, give me a dollar for our fund," said Griggs to Coolidge.

"No, we're working this side of the street," returned Coolidge, "but I'll spend one somewhere else." Which also was done.

Mr. Sherman reported that the contributions continued to come in in volume. He received this letter yesterday:

Aug. 1, 1906.

The Hon. James S. Sherman, Chairman Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, New York City:

My Dear Congressman: Permit me to follow the splendid example of President Roosevelt, and inclose my dollar contribution to the popular campaign fund which your committee is raising. Yours truly,

FRANK W. HIGGINS.

Among the other contributors of the day were Col. William Griffith, who was Gov. Black's private secretary; Col. Lovell Jerome, who brought in a batch of other dollars he had rounded up, and "Col." William Leary. Contributions were received from Colorado and Alabama.

CALVO LIKES ROOT'S SPEECH.

Costa Rican Minister Says Its Effect Will Be Far-Reaching.

WASHINGTON, Aug 2.—Mr. Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister, reached Washington to-day from the Virginia mountains. After a short conference with Assistant Secretary Bacon at the State Department he started for Boston. He will sail from there to-morrow for Costa Rica.

Mr. Calvo is enthusiastic over Secretary Root's speech at the Rio Janeiro conference. "It was wonderful," he said, "and its effect will be very great on all Latin America. From time to time the southern republics have been frightened by articles appearing in publications in the United States concerning the policy of this country, but Mr. Root's forceful, clear statement of the policy of this Government will quiet all uneasiness in my opinion."

WILSON SURPRISES PACKERS.

Visits Philadelphia to Organize New Inspection Service.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Secretary James Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, accompanied by Dr. C. A. Schaufler, Chief Federal Meat and Cattle Inspector of this city, to-day visited a number of abattoirs, packing houses, and sausage factories here. Mr. Wilson said in regard to his trip:

"I am making a tour of inspection of establishments that need Federal inspection under the new law to learn just what condition they are now in, what inspection they will need, and what alterations they will have to make to conform to the new law, which goes into effect on Oct. 1.

The Secretary said that he did not care to make his itinerary public, as he wished to take the concerns he visited by surprise.

At the close of the inspection Secretary Wilson returned to Washington. Dr. Schaufler said that Secretary Wilson was satisfied with the methods of inspection in this city, and that the Secretary found the conditions in the packing houses good. It is expected that under the new inspection law the number of Federal Inspectors in this city will be increased from ten to twenty.

APPROVES AMERICAN MEATS.

Norway's Chief Veterinary Inspector Has Visited Packing Houses.

Dr. Adolf Jacobsen, Chief Veterinary Inspector of Christiania, Norway, who was sent to this country by the Norwegian Government to inspect American meat-packing plants, sailed for Christiania on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. yesterday. While in this country Dr. Jacobsen inspected the packing houses in Chicago, Kansas City, and New York and was in Washington at the examination of applicants for the new Meat Inspectorships.

"The plants I inspected," said Dr. Jacobsen yesterday, "were cleanly and satisfactory in their manner of operation and there appeared to be plenty of Inspectors to see that they were kept so."

Dr. Jacobsen said he would report to his Government that American canned and other meats when properly stamped were valuable articles of food.

BRITAIN MAY GET TAHITI.

Belief That France Will Obtain Other Territory in Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—It is reported from Tahiti that that island paradise as well as other of the Society Islands will soon be transferred by France to Great Britain. T. Atwater, one of the largest planters in Tahiti, and formerly American Consul at Papeete, is authority for the statement.

For some time French stores, ammunition, and much valuable machinery have been gradually withdrawn and military and naval forces have been recalled. The belief at Papeete is that the islands will be exchanged with Great Britain for other possessions. The natives themselves are mostly indifferent, but some of the leaders are openly pro-British, having English blood in their veins and having been educated in England.

Mr. Atwater says there is not the least doubt of the transfer of Tahiti to Great Britain. Every French soldier has been recalled, the Government buildings have been abandoned, and all the stores have been removed. The only Government vessel left is the little Zelf.

The islands, it is said, are not prosperous now, and everything is mortgaged. The islands were once the seat of a great copra trade, but this has declined. They also have one of the largest pearl beds in the world. Lately they have been visited by many tourists every year.

FEAR SPLIT IN PARLIAMENT.

Duke of Devonshire Sounds a Warning in Educational Bill Debate.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The debate on the second reading of the Educational bill was continued in the House of Lords to-day. Referring to the bill the Duke of Devonshire said:

"It is the duty of this house to show the country that it is opposed to the violent and unnecessary disturbance of our educational system, which has existed for the past thirty-six years, and of which we have no cause to be ashamed. Until we have done this, and until we know how our efforts in that direction are regarded by his Majesty's Government and the other house of Parliament, this house will not be called upon to take that final and momentous decision, which, at some later period will have to be taken, and which may involve consequences far wider than any now involved in connection with the present bill."

These words from the Duke of Devonshire are taken as foreshadowing a grave conflict in both houses should the Government not bring in a measure in line with the opinions of the peers.

REID ON AMERICA'S RISE.

Our Triumph, He Says, Checked Reaction in Great Britain.

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 2.—Ambassador Whitelaw Reid to-day inaugurated the course of Summer lectures at the university with an address on "The Rise and Development of the United States."

Mr. Reid suggested that the separation between Great Britain and her American colonies might never have happened had Chatham's wise policy been followed. He said that both the British people and their sons in the colonies had profited by the result, because America's triumph had checked reaction in Great Britain. He said the first echo of the rise of America was heard among the crashing of old institutions in the French Revolution.

Guatemalan Army Disbanded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The State Department received a dispatch to-day from Mr. Combs, the American Minister to Guatemala, saying that President Cabrera of Guatemala has announced the complete disbandment of the Guatemalan army in accordance with the Marblehead pact.

Vigo-New York Steamship Line.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The Minister of Finance announces that there will shortly be established a line of steamships running direct from Vigo to New York.

Preserve Your Teeth.

Dr. Bell's Scientific Tooth Powder

Will cleanse, beautify, strengthen and preserve the teeth in a healthy and sanitary condition.

This powder is the result of years of study and research by Dr. Victor C. Bell, A. B., D. D. S., the authority on teeth, lecturer on hygiene of the mouth, also author of the works on the care of the teeth which are used as text books by the various boards of education throughout the country.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

American Dentifrice Co., New York.

CLEARANCE of NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

THE remainder of our fine shirts in Woven Madras, Printed Madras and French Percales offered at

95 CENTS

These are our regular goods sold this season at $1.15, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50, and are characterized by the invariable Brokaw quality.

They can be had with plain or plaited bosoms, and with cuffs separate or attached.

Sizes, 13½ to 18.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE

BROKAW BROTHERS

NAVAL CUP FROM JAPANESE.

Football Trophy Presented to Our Fleet by Mr. Maisikata.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Admiral Train, commanding the Asiatic Station, in a report to the Navy Department says that while the fleet was at Kobé Mr. Maisikata, President of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, and a graduate of Yale College, presented to the fleet a handsome silver football challenge cup, which is to be played for each year. The name of the winning ship is to be engraved on the cup at the close of each season. He also presented to the crew of the Oregon a similar cup of smaller size, which will be sent to the Navy Department.

Japanese Aid San Francisco Police.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—On behalf of the Association of Police of Japan, President Ouraku has forwarded to the Chief of Police of San Francisco 500 yen in aid of the police sufferers from the earthquake and fire in that city.

The gift was conveyed to Major Sylvester of this city, President of the International Association of Police Chiefs, in response to a communication from him to all members of the association asking aid for the policemen of the stricken city.

LAMBERT

Substantial Savings

marked our first reductions in the prices of Atterbury System Clothes. Those savings are considerably increased now by

THE FINAL MARK-DOWN

$23.75 The final price on all our $40 and $45 Suits.

$18.75 The final price on some $30 Suits and all $35 Suits.

$14.75 The final price on many $30, and all $25 and $20 Suits.

Atterbury System Clothes

The best of all ready-to-wear garments.

"Ask the Men Who Wears Them."

We also sell Men's Satisfactory Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes.

STORES OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6 P. M.

3 STORES

183 Broadway, Near Day Street Subway Station.

LAMBERT

39-41 Cortlandt St., Bet. 6th and 9th Ave. "L" Stations.

Also at New Haven, Conn.

Brackett's Illness Is Not Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Senator Edgar T. Brackett is not seriously ill, but is slightly indisposed with a cold. He is expected to be at his office to-morrow.

¶ Correspondence files
Library Bureau
316 Broadway

Store closes 5:30 P. M. daily—Saturdays 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Best silk values ever offered at 49c

A TEN THOUSAND-YARD purchase of plain colored taffeta silks from one of the most reliable makers in this country—silks that retail in this and all other houses at 75c. per yard, in one tremendous aggregation at 49c. Main Floor.

49c Over one hundred of the most desirable street and evening shades; also fifty glace to choose from, including white and black. A heavy rustling silk never before retailed below 75c. For to-day's selling..... 49c 49c

69c peau de cygne, 49c—plain colored and glace. In all the wanted colors; also white and black—one of the best values ever offered by this store—very lustrous, strong and serviceable..... 49c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

All low price records broken on misses' and girls' apparel.

THE values in this sale are so extraordinary that we won't stop to offer a word of explanation. Many of the garments in this sale have already undergone several reductions in price, and these are the final reductions. Third Floor.

The prices include our entire stock of misses' junior and girls' outer garments—everything remaining over from the most successful season ever enjoyed by this department.

95c Up to $2 dresses, 95c.—Neat little chambray dresses in plain colors, Anderson ginghams in stripes and checks—low or high neck—guimpe and Russian styles.

Up to 6.50 dresses, 1.50.
Girls' dresses—sheer white lawns, dainty little figured dimities—most effective styles and quaint low neck dresses—trimmed with Swiss—6 to 14 years.

Up to 18.75 coats and reefers, 3.95.
Girls' reefers and three-quarter length coats for early Fall wear—odds and ends at a great sacrifice—to wear over thin dresses, in pongee, taffeta and lightweight materials.

Up to 11.75 dresses, 2.75.
Limited quantity—imported poplinette—fine quality linen—white or natural color—exceptionally fine white Persian lawns; also the pretty light shades.

Up to $25 net dresses, 12.75.
Remainder of our white net and Point d'Esprit dresses for misses, and also intermediate sizes — elaborately trimmed with fine lace and insertion—organdy drop skirts—short sleeves.

Misses' $8 dotted Swiss dresses, $5.
This announcement ought to attract a crowd to-day. Fine sheer full skirts, tucked and trimmed bodice, short sleeves—trimmed with lace or Swiss embroidery..... $5

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A great August purchase of corset covers.

THE lateness of the season accounts for our placing these corset covers on sale at after-inventory prices. Sold one lot of 2,000 last week and they went so fast that we have undertaken to dispose of another lot of the same quality at the same price. Second Floor.

These corset covers are made of high grade sheer materials that cost the maker more than the present selling price, but they're made from ends of bolts, the left-over fabrics that cannot be carried to next season with advantage. Workmanship is of the best sort and each corset cover is daintily trimmed front and back with rows of lace, beading and ribbon—regular prices 50c. to 75c.—sale price 25c

25c for 50c drawers—twenty styles—muslin and cambric—umbrella flounces—trimmed with laces, tucks or embroidery edge.

19c for 29c corset covers—made of cambric—full effects, finished with lace edge. Value unmatchable at this price.

50c for $1 drawers, 15 styles, cambric and nainsook, full umbrella flounces, trimmed with lace insertion and edge, tucks and embroidery.

98c for $1.50 nightgowns, corset covers and walking skirts—Very special values—fine materials, with insertions and ruffles of lace and embroidery, tucks and ribbon.

50c for nightgowns and corset covers, fine materials, trimmed with rows of lace and embroidery, tucks, beading and ribbon; reduced to close at 50c.

59c for 89c nightgowns, of soft finish cambric—high neck with cluster of tucks, lace and embroidery trimmings—reduced for quick clearance after inventory.

BOSS LITHOGRAPHERS DECLARE FOR OPEN SHOP

Say the Union Has Challenged a Test of Strength.

50,000 MEN MAY BE IDLE

A Representative of the Men Says 165 Firms Out of 380 Have Already Yielded.

A result of the strike of the Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association for a forty-eight-hour working week, which went into effect in the United States and Canada yesterday, was the decision of the National Association of Employing Lithographers to declare for the open shop. This move was taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association held yesterday in the Bank of the Metropolis Building, 31 Union Square.

It was unanimously decided to declare for the open shop, and the following open shop resolutions were adopted:

The Open Shop Resolutions.

Whereas, The Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association have committed a hostile act against this association and its members in that the said Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association have refused an offer to arbitrate the demand they have made for a forty-eight-hour work week; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Employing Lithographers adheres to its declaration of principles and favors the settlement of all disputes with unions by the reference of such questions to properly constituted boards of conference and arbitration; and it is further

Resolved, That the open shop ought to be, and with due regard for the existence and welfare of the lithographic trade must be, declared toward any union which has repudiated such a plan of amicable adjustment and has insisted upon resting the justice of its demands upon a strike and a test of strength; and it is further

Resolved, That in the departments in which the members of the Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association have been or are employed the open shop shall hereafter exist and its principles be enforced. It is further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be conspicuously posted in the plants of all the members of the association, and any pressman, prover, transferer, or other member of the Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association who shall report to work after such posting shall be deemed to have assented to this resolution in all its provisions.

50,000 Men May Be Idle.

The strike affects about 600 directly and 6,000 indirectly in this city. Those who went on strike are the pressmen, transferers, and provers. This threw the artists, stone grinders, bindery employes, and other branches idle. It was estimated by the employers that the strike affected 30,000, directly and indirectly, in the United States, but the officers of the union placed the figures nearer 50,000.

The strike is directed against all association and independent firms, and involves fifty or sixty association firms in this city. The greater number of the strikers in this city finished their work on Wednesday evening and did not go near the factories yesterday, but a few went to the factories yesterday morning and announced themselves on strike. At the Manhattan office of the Sackett & Wilhelms Company, whose factory is at Grand Street and Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, it was said that 100 men who struck remained at work on Wednesday evening to 6 o'clock to finish up, preparatory to going on strike.

The National officers of the National Association of Employing Lithographers made their headquarters at 31 Union Square, where they heard reports from other cities. President Frank A. Steeper received a number of telegrams, and said that the members of the association in Milwaukee disclaimed all knowledge of a strike. He continued:

The Open Shop in Peoria.

"The open shop has been declared in Peoria, Ill., with all the shops running. We heard at noon from Detroit that some of our members there are running open shops. The San Francisco employers, who do not belong to our association, have granted the demands. Their shops were in the ruined district of San Francisco, and after the fire they had small places built. I telephoned to President Hamilton of the L. P. and B. A. a few days ago asking him if the demand was to be enforced in San Francisco, saying that it would be a heartless thing to do, as the employers were trying to retrieve their losses there, but could make no impression on him."

"If the union backs down and agrees to arbitration would the employers be willing to treat with it?" was asked.

"It is too soon to talk of that," he replied. "The employers as a body are committed to arbitration, but we could not deal with a union whose President had no power, and said he did not want any power to arbitrate the demand. The fight was bound to come, and was forced by the union. It is now the open shop, and will remain so as far as I can foresee."

Says 165 Firms Have Yielded.

William F. Long, Secretary of the New York branch of the union, said that forty employers, four of whom belong to the association, had granted the demands. John W. Hamilton, President of the L. P. and B. A., said that reports from different parts of the country show that 165 firms out of 380 had granted the demand. He also said that it was not true that he had acted in an autocratic manner in his negotiations with the employers.

"I did not want to arbitrate with a body which violated agreements," he said. "That is why I did not want or expect power to arbitrate the demand. Some of the firms we found to be violating agreements. The members of the Employers' Association promised to give us the names of its members, so that we could find if they were among the violators, and if so to ask for their expulsion, but the employers would not keep their promise. We tried to get the employers to attend a convention we called to discuss a new agreement, but they refused to attend it. Their policy has been one of delay all along. The strike has been the result of such a policy."

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Lithographers went on strike to-day in a number of Chicago shops on orders from National headquarters in New York. The first establishment at which the men struck was that of the Northern Banknote Company.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Ten St. Louis firms are affected by the strike to-day of members of the International Protective and Benefit Association of Lithographers. About 150 men are out.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—It is estimated that 800 lithographers are on strike in this city. Only one firm in the city is unaffected.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The men in ten of the fourteen lithograph plants in Cincinnati and vicinity went on strike to-day.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2.—About 300 lithographers and helpers, employed by four concerns in this city, failed to report for work to-day.

JOHN W. NEFF CONVICTED.

Ex-County Auditor Guilty of Larceny in Buffalo Cemetery Deal.

WARSAW, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty this morning in the case of John W. Neff, former County Auditor of Erie County, who was indicted for grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the old North Street Cemetery deal in Buffalo. The specific charge on which Neff was tried was the theft of $7,500 from Erie County on Oct. 1, 1901.

Neff was indicted with Roland J. Conover, a contractor, the claims against him approximating $100,000. It was claimed that Neff solicited a bribe of $9,000 in return for which he agreed to have the cemetery site accepted by the Board of Supervisors. It was asserted that the receipts from the contract were illegally augmented to the extent of $40,000. Conover has been tried and convicted.

TRAVERS BEAT TRAVIS.

Shinnecock's Open Golf Tournament Starts—Big Field Out.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Rain marred the spectacular interest in the open amateur golf tournament to-day on the links of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, but it had no deterrent effect upon the field, for a splendid array of golfing talent got off from the first tee early in the morning in the eighteen-hole qualifying round. Sets of eight qualified for four cups, the leading trophy being the Shinnecock Cup.

Jerome D. Travers led the field, making the low score of 76 for the course, an admirable record for the unfavorable condition. His rival, Walter J. Travis, was but one stroke behind him. The rivalry between these two players was continued in the afternoon, but the luck of the draw brought them together in the first match play round. The contest was bitterly fought. On the sixteenth green Travers had a lead of one. Perfect play by each characterised the last two holes, which were halved, and the young golfer scored another victory over Travis. Travers will meet to-morrow morning the Hudson River champion, Gilman P. Tiffany. Those who qualified for the first two cups, with the match-play results, are:

Shinnecock Cup.—Jerome D. Travers, Nassau, 76; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 77; Robert Abbott, Plainfield, 78; Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, 79; John M. Ward, Fox Hills, 82; H. W. Perin, Philadelphia, 82; A. H. Larkin, Yountakah, 84; W. P. West, Princeton, 84.

Second Cup.—H. B. Hollins, Jr., Westbrook, 80; E. L. De Forest, Lakewood, 86; F. H. Thomas, Morris County, 87; F. B. Knowlton, Dyker Meadow, 88; E. H. Barrows, Princeton, 89; T. T. Reid, Montclair, 89; R. H. Robertson, Shinnecock, 90; B. Mason, Shinnecock, 91.

Shinnecock Cup.—First Match-Play Round—Ward beat Abbott, 3 up and 1 to play; Perin beat West, 2 up and 1 to play; Tiffany beat Larkin, 7 up and 5 to play; Travers beat Travis, 1 up.

Second Cup.—First Match-Play Round—Mason beat Robertson, 3 up and 2 to play; Reid beat Thomas, 2 up and 1 to play; Knowlton beat De Forest, 4 up and 2 to play; Hollins beat Barrows, 1 up.

SWEET MARIE'S EASY WIN.

All of the Events at Glenville Taken in Straight Heats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—In the free-for-all at Glenville to-day Snyder McGregor, Wentworth, and Sweet Marie were the only starters, but as these horses had never met before, considerable interest centred in the event. Sweet Marie showed conclusively that she is in a class by herself this year, with the possible exception of Tiverton, by winning all three heats in easy style. In the first heat Wentworth was placed second because of interference at the first turn by Hogan, but in the next two heats Snyder McGregor was second, the last heat being decided by a nose.

In the 2:23 class trotting there were ten starters, among them being Ann Direct, Brilliant Girl, Billy H., and Nanco. Brilliant Girl won in straight heats and made much better time than that which won the M. & M. Nanco was second and Billy H. third.

The 2:10 class trotting was one of the best events pulled off so far during the meeting. Ed Geers's Gold Dust Maid won in straight heats, but was forced to step the second heat in 2:07¼ and the third in 2:07½ to turn the trick. The President and Helen Norte showed great speed at times and won second and third places, respectively. Summary:

Sweepstakes.—Three-year-old pacers; purse $425.

Kelly, b. g., (Chandler)	1	1	
Brenda Yorke, b. f., (Nuckols)	2	2	
Directab, b. c., (Walker	3	dis	

Time—2:15¾; 2:10¼.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Brilliant Girl, b. m., by James Madison, (Curry)	1	1	1
Nanco, gr. g., (Saunders)	2	2	7
Billy H., b. g., (Gerrity)	4	4	2
Flaxo, ch. h., (Demarest)	9	3	3
Lucretia, br. m., (Thomson)	3	5	4
Jessie Benyon, ro. m., (Benyon)	7	7	5
Kim, ch. g., (Shank)	5	9	dr.
Sister Collette, b. m., (Cahill)	6	8	6
Ann Direct, blk. m., (McHenry)	8	6	8
Paul Wilson, blk. g., (Rhea)	dis.		

Time—2:09¼; 2:10¾; 2:12.

Free-for-all Trot.—Purse $2,000.

Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Snyder McGregor, ch. g., (Hogan)	3	2	2
Wentworth, blk. g., (McCargo)	2	3	3

Time—2:06; 2:07¼; 2:06¾.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200.

Gold Dust Maid, blk. m., by Silverthorne, (Geers)	1	1	1
The President, b. h., (Loomis)	2	2	2
Helen Norte, b. m., (Rutherford)	10	3	3
Oro, blk. g., (McCarthy)	3	7	4
W. Lewis, b. g., (Smith)	5	4	6
Aerolite, b. m., (Saunders)	4	8	5
Watson, ch. g., (Wickersham)	9	5	7
Belle C., b. m., (Higbee)	6	6	8
Van Zandt, b. m., (Devereux)	7	10	dr.
Alexander, b. g., (Stinson)	8	9	dr.

Time—2:10; 2:07¼; 2:07½.

NAHANT TENNIS SURPRISES.

With Leroy as Partner Behr of Yale Lost Close Match.

NAHANT, Mass., Aug. 2.—The feature of the tennis tournament here to-day was the defeat of Karl H. Behr and Robert Leroy by N. W. Niles and W. S. Warland in the doubles. Behr was bothered by a lame foot, while the team work of the pair was poor. Eleven matches were played on soggy courts, four in singles and seven in doubles, the former being brought to the semi-finals and the doubles within one match of the same stage.

In the singles W. J. Clothier scored an easy victory over W. S. Warland, Karl H. Behr won from F. Winslow, W. A. Larned defeated N. W. Niles, and E. B. Dewhurst had no trouble in winning from N. P. Hallowell. Tomorrow Clothier will meet Larned and Dewhurst will play Behr. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—W. J. Clothier defeated W. S. Warland, 6—1; 6—2; Karl H. Behr defeated F. Winslow, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3; W. A. Larned defeated N. W. Niles, 6—2, 6—2; E. B. Dewhurst defeated N. P. Hallowell, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—M. D. Whitman and W. J. Clothier defeated R. Hooker and R. Bishop, 6—0, 6—3; C. F. Watson and F. C. Colston defeated F. J. Sullowav and R. Tilden, 6—2, 6—3; N. W. Niles and W. S. Warland defeated Karl H. Behr and R. Leroy, 6—1, 7—9, 6—2; E. J. Leonard and N. W. Cabot defeated A. S. Winslow and A. Codman, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—H. J. Holt and E. B. Dewhurst defeated T. Motley and A. S. Dabney, 6—1, 6—4; L. P. Ware and N. P. Hallowell defeated J. S. and R. J. Lovering, 6—3, 6—1; C. F. Watson and F. C. Colston versus E. J. Leonard and N. W. Cabot, 6—4, 2—1, (unfinished.)

HORSE SHOW POSTPONED.

Opening of Bay Shore Exhibition Delayed Until To-day.

Shortly after noon yesterday the committee of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association met at the yacht club and after a conference decided to postpone the opening of the sixth annual exhibition at the Oakwood Driving Park until to-day, when, weather permitting, the classes scheduled for yesterday will be judged before the time originally set for to-day's judging. The show will open at 10 o'clock this morning, and it is expected that the first day's classes will be disposed of by 1:30 P. M. The Horse Show grounds at Oakwood Driving Park presented a deserted appearance throughout the day. With the exception of a few of the more enthusiastic exhibitors and the stable help, nobody braved the elements, and, with two exceptions, none of the officers of the association put in an appearance.

When the show opens this morning three of the most prominent exhibitors in the East will be missing. Mrs. John Gerken, J. Campbell Thompson, and Edward Knierlem have declined to compete for the ribbons. The defection is a severe one, as it removes from competition several of the best show horses in the country. Mr. Knierlem, who won the Bourne Gig Cup with Kissing one year ago, has announced his retirement from horse show competition.

Penn's Cricketers to Play Abroad.

Plans are being laid to boom cricket at the University of Pennsylvania next year and the Cricket Committee is arranging a trip to England for the team. The proposed tour in England will include twelve to fourteen two-day matches, and besides meeting the strong public school elevens such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Marlborough, Cheltenham, and Winchester, it is hoped to conclude the trip with games against the two university elevens, Oxford and Cambridge

Cycling Veteran's Century Run.

The eighth annual run of the veterans of the Century Club will be held over the Long Island century course Aug. 12. Capt. P. Staubach, who has had charge of every run since its inception, has announced the details for the run. The start will be made at Sag Harbor at 6 A. M., and twelve hours will be required to complete the 100-mile run, which will end at Jamaica at 6 P. M. The route parallels the Long Island Railroad the entire distance, and riders can drop out and take the train in case of desire or necessity. The schedule follows:

Miles.	Stop.	Arrive.	Leave.
...—	Sag Harbor	Start.	6:00 A.M.
11—	Southampton	6:55 A.M.	7:10 "
19—	Good Ground	7:50 "	8:05 "
32—	West Hampton	9:10 "	9:25 "
43—	Moriches	10:20 "	10:35 "
53—	Patchogue (dinner)	11:25 "	12:30 P.M.
62—	Oakdale	1:15 P.M.	1:30 "
73—	Babylon	2:25 "	2:40 "
79—	Amityville	3:10 "	3:20 "
88—	Freeport	4:05 "	4:20 "
95—	Valley Stream	4:50 "	5:05 "
100—	Jamaica	5:00 "	Finish.

BIG NEW YORK FLEET RENDEZVOUS IN STORM

In Spite of Inclement Weather Notable List Assembles.

ALL LEADING RACERS THERE

Start Will Be Made from Glen Cove to Morris Cove To-day with Scarcely an Absentee.

Barring the inclement weather, the rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club fleet for the annual cruise at Glen Cove yesterday, was a complete success, and even the storm abated a bit to favor the yachtsmen as they assembled aboard the flagship North Star, in answer to the summons of the boatswain's whistle piping the Captains to meet the Commodore to settle final details of the itinerary.

Ceremony was punctiliously observed. The North Star, bearing Commodore Vanderbilt, did not reach the harbor until exactly 5 o'clock. There were over a hundred yachts there then. As she entered and sought an anchorage off Week's Point shore she dropped her anchor and fired her gun. Instantly the cannons from each of the vessels of the fleet answered in impressive cannonade.

The racing fleet was well represented. Of the big schooners the only absentees were three—Constellation and Chanticleer, both expected to join the fleet at New London, and Elmina, that will run over from Larchmont this morning. Queen was at her moorings, and Corona joined her early in the afternoon. Others of the schooner lists were Lasca, Rosemary, Muriel, Agatha, and Venona, to carry racing pennants. Andromeda, Quickstep, Katrina, and Eclipse were late arrivals.

So of the sloops, Yankee was the first at anchor, and the sixties were next, Effort leading, and Neola and Hester following in tow, looking so near alike it was impossible to tell one from the other. Then Irolita came, and finally Vigilant and Rainbow.

Sybarita will join the lists this morning, and so will Weetamoe. Doris and Humma arrived just before the meeting, and among the late-comers were Rosalie and Gardenia. All of the eleven New York thirties were early arrivals, and with them were Phantom and Pelegrina.

There were displayed on the flagship the nineteen cups to be competed for on this cruise. There were the splendid King's Cup, the gold trophy presented by King Edward VII.; the silver cup given for the sloops by Col. John Jacob Astor and the silver service for the schooners, and the different cups given by the flag officers for the successive squadron runs.

On board the flagship guests of Commodore Vanderbilt were Fleet Captain Granville Kane, Fleet Surgeon J. McG. Woodbury, Acting Chairman H. De B. Parsons, and his associates, Ernest E. Lorillard and Walter E. Kerr, of the Regatta Committee.

Among the yachts noted in the harbor were:

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt's North Star; Vice Commodore Henry Walters's Narada, and Rear Commodore Seymour L. Husted's Crusader II.

Steam Yachts.—Colonia, ex-Commodore F. G. Bourne; Admiral, George R. Sheldon; Cayuga, T. W. Slocum; Picrence, Alphonse H. Alker; Gunhilda, W. L. Harkness; Mayita, C. H. Mason; Nirvana, W. Rodman Sands; Sultana, E. H. Harriman; Crescent, George Rose; Isanita, Ernest E. Lorillard; Visitor, W. H. Brown; Seneca, E. B. Webster; Elsa II., C. B. Alexander; Mirage, Cornelius Vanderbilt; Meramad, J. P. Morgan, Jr.; Niagara IV., C. F. G. Billings; Alvine, Alexander S. Cochrane; Weent, John T. Pratt; Coranto, Col. A. E. Austin; Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan; Tuscarora, Walter N. Jennings; Celt, J. Rogers Maxwell; Gundreda, Winslow S. Pierce; Hazull, Frank M. Smith; Niagara, Howard Gould; Norman, Frank Tilford; Venetia, Morton F. Plant; Cactus II., C. E. Proctor; Duchess, Warren M. Leeds; Hiawatha, Julius Fleischmann; Onondaga, S. M. Roosevelt; Nanita, Clifford D. Brokaw; Cynthia, Merrill B. Mills; Roamer, N. G. Herreshoff; Wanecha, W. B. Duncan, Jr.; Alert, W. D. Hoxie; Christobel, Walter Ferguson; Tarantula, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Sea Otter, H. L. Willoughby.

Auxiliaries.—Tekla, Howard Willets; Ariadne, Henry W. Putnam; Atlantic, Wilson Marshall; Seneca, George Mercer, Jr.; Vencedor, A. de Goicouria; Emerald, F. Lewis Clark; Cachelot, R. T. Wainwright; Grilse, J. T. Pratt; Idler, Henry T. Sloane; Invincible, R. M. Thompson; Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix; Mohican, J. B. and O. Harriman; Julia, J. H. Sanderson; Viking, James D. Smith, and the yawl Katherina, John F. Baudouine.

Schooners—Corona, Arthur F. Luke; Elmina, F. F. Brewster; Queen, J. Rogers Maxwell; Rosemary, Converse D. Marsh; Venona, Robert and R. W. Olyphant; Eclipse, L. J. Callanan; Lasca, R. P. Doremus; Ariel, Francis L. Leland; Similar, Eustis L. Hopkins; Endymion, George Lauder, Jr.; Invader, Roy A. Rainey; Andromeda, Carlton W. Nason; Sea Fox, Dallas B. Pratt; Taormina, W. S. Eaton; Cara II., George E. Ide; Muriel, Charles Smithers; Idlewild, Edward R. Sumner; Savonilla, J. Price Wetherill; Palestine, Henry C. Tinker.

Yawls—Sybarita, W. Gould Brokaw; Phantom, H. G. S. Noble; Vigilant, W. E. Iselin; Mohican, T. E. Burnham.

Sloops—Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt; Neola, E. D. King; Irolita, E. Walter Clark, Jr.; Hester, Cleveland H. Dodge; Doris, S. Reed Anthony; Pelegrina, Robert Toland; Alera, A. H. & J. W. Alker; Altair, G. C. & J. E. Meyer; Adelaide, Adde Brothers; Banzai, Clifford D. Mallory; Cara Mia, S. Wainwright; Rosalie, F. W. Paramore; Yankee, Harry L. Maxwell; Weetamoe, Harry F. Lippitt; Effort, F. M. Smith; Isolde, Fred M. Hoyt; Humma, Robert W. Emmons 2d; Petrel, H. V. R. Kennedy; Minx, Howard Willets; Neola II., George M. Pynchon; Dahinda, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.; Tabasco, W. Barklie Henry; Phryne, C. W. Wetmore; Nautilus, A. G. & H. W. Hanan; Gardenia, Alfred Hennen Morris.

The harbor start will be at 8 o'clock this morning.

HERRESHOFF LEADS GOLFERS

New Yorker Makes Lowest Score in Vermont Championship.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 2.—Four clubs in the Vermont Golf Association were represented to-day on the Ekwanok links in the qualifying round of the fifth annual championship. Ex-Champion Frederick Herreshoff of New York, but who is entered from the home club, led the field with 76, and he also won his match in the first round in the afternoon. A. L. White, also of Ekwanok and the present champion, was second in the morning qualifying round with 78 and also won in the afternoon. As Herreshoff is in the first division and White in the second it is thought that there is a good chance of their meeting in the finals on Saturday.

The Ekwanok Club team won the Gov. McCullough Cup, held last year by Mount Anthony of Bennington. The team consisted of Herreshoff, White, M. K. Waters, and E. W. Clark, 3d.

The results of the first match play round, for which the leading sixteen qualified, are:

Championship.—M. K. Waters, Ekwanok, defeated E. I. Hall, Rutland, 9 up 8 to play; J. L. Taylor, Ekwanok, defeated C. C. Clark, Waubanakee, 6 up 5 to play; E. M. Pond, Rutland, defeated E. J. Royce, Rutland, 5 up 4 to play; F. Herreshoff, Ekwanok, defeated C. H. Clark, Ekwanok, 3 up 1 to play; E. G. Batterson, Ekwanok, defeated R. D. Campbell, 1 up; G. E. Morse, Rutland, defeated F. T. Clark, Ekwanok, 6 up 4 to play; E. W. Clark, Ekwanok, defeated Clark Burnham, Ekwanok, 6 up 4 to play; A. L. White, Ekwanok, defeated A. King, Rutland, 3 up 2 to play.

BOXING AT LONG ACRE CLUB.

Police Did Not Interfere After Magistrate Breen Dismissed Case.

After being discharged by Magistrate Breen yesterday on a charge of conspiring to conduct a prize fight, Manager Michael J. Newman of the Long Acre Athletic Club held the advertised boxing bouts at the club's hall, 158 West Twenty-ninth Street, last night. The rain, together with the uncertainty of holding the entertainment, kept the attendance down to less than one hundred. Inspector Druhan and Capt. O'Brien remained at the Thirtieth Street Station, while Sergt. David McCarthy and a squad of a dozen policemen in plain clothes applied for admission at the clubhouse. They were met by Manager Newman, who invited the Sergeant and his men in to witness the bouts as his guests, and explained that as the entertainment was being held for members only, he was unable to admit them in their official capacity. Sergt. McCarthy declined the invitation and returned to the station house to report to Inspector Druhan.

A solitary policeman walked up and down in front of the club, but no attempt was made to interfere with the bouts.

A card of six bouts was arranged and Manager Newman introduced each pair of boxers to the spectators as "members of the club." With one exception, all the bouts were tame and uninteresting. "Joe" Thomas and Charles Lucas furnished the evening's excitement. In the third round Lucas started in to imitate James J. Corbett, when Thomas hit him on the point of the jaw and knocked him out.

At the hearing before Magistrate Breen, Assistant District Attorney Lockwood appeared for the Police Department. The only evidence introduced was that of Detective Cuff, who told of buying a ticket of membership, which, he alleged, admitted him to a fight supposed to take place on July 26. On that date, however, when he went to the clubhouse the ticket was held up and his money refunded. He could not tell whether on that night a fight did or did not take place. On the argument of counsel for Newman, that no evidence had been adduced of a crime about to be committed, and the admission of Mr. Lockwood that his case was weak, Magistrate Breen discharged Manager Newman.

It was announced at the clubhouse last night by Manager Newman that the club would hold regular shows to which members only would be admitted.

Close Tennis Games at New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, N. H., Aug. 2.—The semi-finals in singles in the tennis tournament here will be reached to-morrow. The players who remain after to-day's games are P. G. Plimpton, L. Russ, L. H. Martin, and Irving C. Wright, the latter a brother of Beals C. Wright. The first of the play in the doubles began to-day. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Third Round—P. G. Plimpton defeated C. H. Farber, 6—1, 9—7; L. Russ defeated E. A. Mead, 6—0, 6—2; L. H. Martin defeated J. O. Ames, 6—1, 6—0; Irving C. Wright defeated A. Sweedser, 7—5, 6—3.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Darragh and Reggio defeated Hackett and Sheafer, 6—3, 6—1; B. Wright and Geer defeated Mead and Allen, 6—3, 6—4; Russ and Farber defeated Martin and Sweedser, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Plimpton and Plimpton defeated Blagdon and Cassell, 9—6, 6—4; I. C. Wright and Johnson defeated Kniffin and McDonald, 6—1, 6—2; Brimley and Nichols defeated Tilton and Bull, 7—5, 6—0.

Jordan After Roller Skating Record.

J. J. Jordan will attempt to break the five-mile indoor roller skating record at Madison Square Garden to-night, when he will race against five men. A special series of races will be arranged between Jordan and Harry McDonald of the New York Athletic Club to take place after the reopening of the rink on Aug. 13. In addition to Jordan's attack on the record the weekly gymkhana games will be held.

An Important Sale of

Blue Serge Suits for Men

Special at $15.50

Formerly $20, $23, $25, $27.

It is not in sympathy with the established practice of our kind, which would have us hold our blue serge suits for all they are worth even unto next season.

But the sale is in sympathy with the policy that governs our clothing business—every suit designed for a season's service must find service that season.

The suits were designed for this season's service and tailored in our own workshops—which infers all that can be inferred relative to good tailoring.

Single and double breasted three-garment models, half lined with mohair or quarter lined with silk; sizes 30 to 50.

Saks & Company

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Nothing Added
Nothing Extracted
Just Simply Pure Rye Whiskey.

OLD CROW RYE

Sold ONLY in bottles. Never sold in bulk.
If offered in any but our bottling IT IS NOT

OLD CROW RYE

Look for word "Rye" in red.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

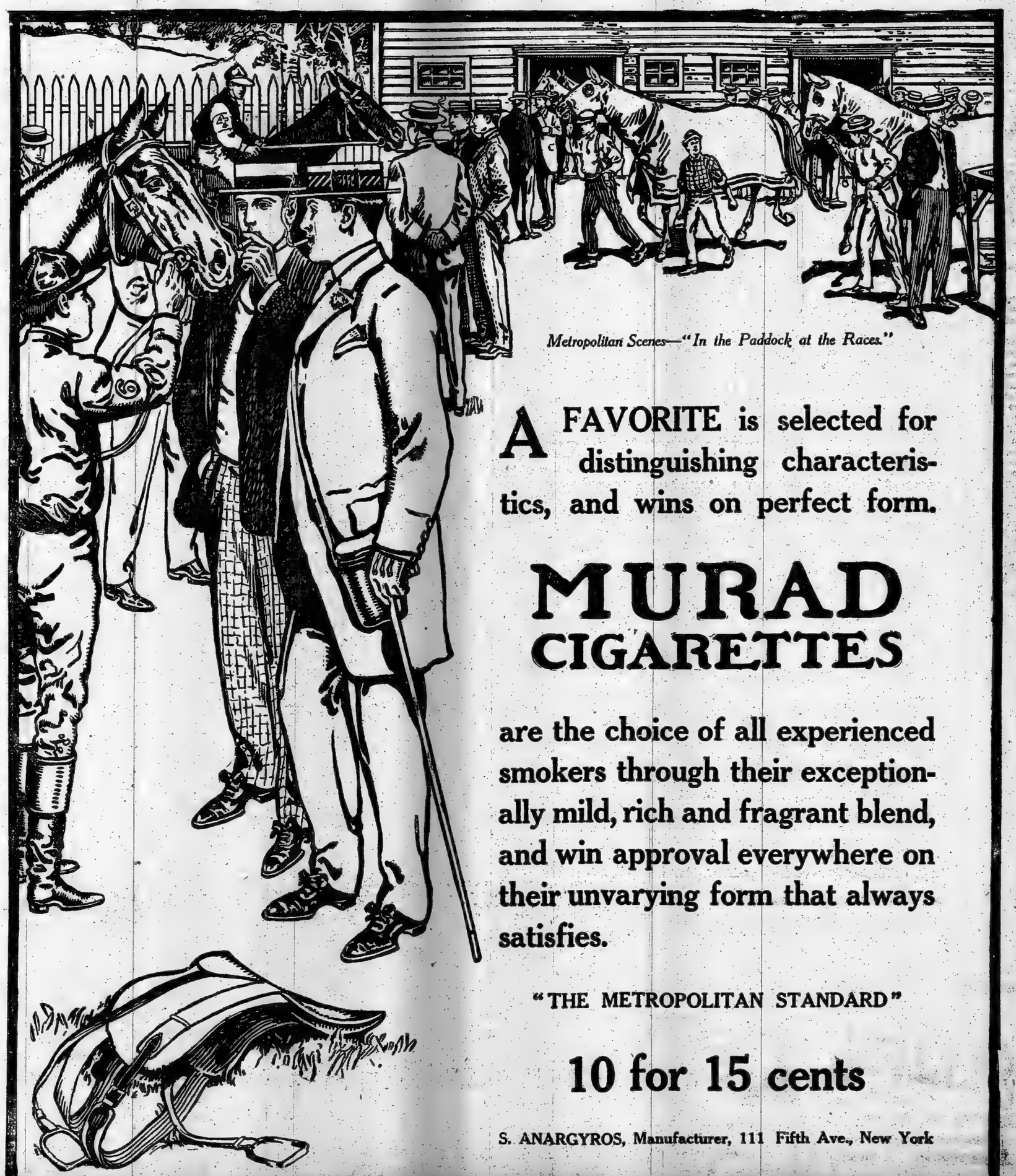

Metropolitan Scenes—"In the Paddock at the Races."

A FAVORITE is selected for distinguishing characteristics, and wins on perfect form.

MURAD CIGARETTES

are the choice of all experienced smokers through their exceptionally mild, rich and fragrant blend, and win approval everywhere on their unvarying form that always satisfies.

"THE METROPOLITAN STANDARD"

10 for 15 cents

S. ANARGYROS, Manufacturer, 111 Fifth Ave., New York

M'CARREN THOUGHT SUIT WAS DROPPED, HE SAYS

Asks That Order in Mary Dixon's Action Be Rescinded.

SHERIFF PROMISES FAIRNESS

Hopes, However, There'll Be a Jury Trial—Woman's Lawyer in Hearst Leader's Office.

On the application of Samuel S. Whitehouse, attorney for Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Justice White of the Supreme Court ordered Mary A. Dixon yesterday to show cause why the order sending the case to a Sheriff's jury to fix damages should not be rescinded, and the defendant be allowed to come into court and defend the suit.

It was admitted that McCarren had been served with a summons on June 28, but it was said that no complaint accompanied it, and that Senator McCarren has been unable to determine the nature of the action against him. He believed, says his attorney, that the suit had been abandoned.

Mr. Whitehouse swears that as soon as he learned of the suit he wrote to the lawyer who appeared for Mrs. Dixon, asking for permission to read the complaint. This request was refused, he says.

Mr. Whitehouse said that he was certain that when the facts were made clear, Senator McCarren would be vindicated. The order was made returnable Monday.

Sheriff Flaherty was served with the order directing him to impanel a jury to hear Mrs. Dixon's case yesterday morning. He set next Wednesday.

"Senator McCarren is going to get a square deal here," he said, "just the same as any other fellow. I really hope that he will obtain an order that will enable him to present his case to the court. There are two sides to every story."

Senator McCarren's friends attach significance to the fact that Manton M. Wyvell, who appears as Mrs. Dixon's attorney, is in the office of ex-Senator John Ford, one of the closest friends of William R. Hearst, whose newspapers have frequently attacked Senator McCarren.

HARTJE DIVORCE SUIT ENDS.

Judge Frazer to Hear Final Arguments Next Monday.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—The Hartje divorce case, which has lasted over twenty days, ended suddenly to-day. With the consent of the lawyers for both sides and at the suggestion of Judge Frazer the arguments will be heard next Monday morning.

Mrs. Hartje was surrounded by friends at the close of the proceedings, who congratulated her on the manner in which she had borne the severe strain. Augustus Hartje, while this was going on, watched his wife closely.

John A. Ball, a newspaper man, was the first witness. He testified to an interview he said he had with Edward G. Hartje, brother of the libelant, on April 12, in which Hartje said: "We have letters to other men to show that Mrs. Hartje is a very bad woman."

John Geyer, a detective and ex-newspaper man, who was the next witness, said he was present at the interview. He corroborated Ball's testimony. Lawyer Freeman then announced the case closed for the respondent. Edward Hartje was called to the stand by the plaintiff's counsel and denied that he had made the statement attributed to him by Ball.

John Marron, a lawyer, and one of Hartje's counsel, followed Edward Hartje on the stand. He denied the story told yesterday by Fred L. Long, a newspaper man. Long testified that Marron told him last February that the attorneys for the plaintiff had a number of letters in their possession that would prove the charges against Mrs. Hartje in connection with Thomas Madine, the coachman co-respondent.

FOUGHT TO SAVE HER CASH.

Staten Island Girl Held Young Man Until Help Arrived.

Seventeen-year-old Bessie Kiefer had a hard fight yesterday afternoon with a man who sought to open the cash drawer in her father's confectionery store in Main Street, Tottenville, Richmond. The girl had been left alone in the store by her father while he went home to supper. Owing to the rain it was not expected there would be any business.

About 5 o'clock a man entered and asked change for $5. The girl took the bill and gave him, she says, five one-dollar bills. Then the man declared she had given him but four bills. They argued for a moment, and then the man passed around to the back of the counter and sought to open the cash drawer.

The girl grabbed him, and he knocked her down and struck her. He then opened the drawer before she could rise and took a handful of change. The man started out, but the girl seized him and screamed, and they were struggling when two men ran into the store. They overpowered the man and took him to the Police Station.

About $6 was found on the man. He said he was John Douglass, 25 years old, of Perth Amboy.

A Brief Message of

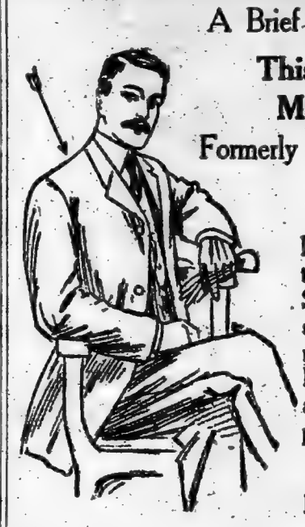

This Clearance Sale of Men's Summer Suits

Formerly $22, $20, $18, $17 & $15

at $12.75

No law has been more honored than this one, which governs our business: Suits that are designed for a season's service will not be carried beyond their time. Hence this clearance and the consequent price reduction.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway Houston St.

WRITES FROM AFRICA TO SETTLE HIS DEBTS

Letter from Wainstein's Lawyer Surprises Firms Here.

HE VANISHED TEN YEARS AGO

Police Helping the Brooklyn Shoe Dealer to Pay His Old Creditors Some $6,000.

Inspector Cross, who has charge of the Brooklyn police, got a surprise in his mail yesterday. His letters usually tell of theft and dishonesty. This didn't.

Johannesburg, June 11, 1906.

The Chief of Police, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Sir: Acting on behalf of client, I shall be much obliged if you enlighten me on this subject of my letter.

A certain man known by name as R. or R. D. Sandler or Wainstein, lived at 101 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, about fifteen years ago in business as a boot storte.

The said party was indebted to various merchants for the sum of about $6,000, which he is very anxious to settle, as he is in position to do so.

I shall feel much obliged if you can get the right people to communicate with me direct or by hearing further from you how I should act in this matter.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, yours obediently, J. LEONARD BLUM,

Commercial broker and commission agent.

After he had recovered from his surprise, Inspector Cross sent Sergt. George Walden of his staff to dig up Wainstein's creditors. Among the persons he saw were Katzenberg & Sons of 74 Reado Street and A. Friede of 116 Duane Street, in this borough. They were very much surprised to hear from Wainstein. They knew that he had a store at 101 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, about ten years ago. He disappeared one day, and nothing was heard from him until Mr. Friede received a letter from Wainstein, who was in South Africa, offering to settle for 25 cents on the dollar. This was refused.

The firms agreed to communicate with the man's attorney.

BUTCHERS PLAN ICE PLANT.

Paterson Meat Dealers to Supply 10-Cent Ice to Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Retail Butchers' Association of Paterson at its meeting to-night decided to lease the Slank, a part of the Passaic River near Dundee Lake, and run its own ice plant next year.

Shares worth $200 each will be issued, no member of the association to have more than two shares. The money so raised will be used to lease the Slank and harvest the ice.

It is the intention to sell ice to members of the association for 10 cents a hundred pounds. They are now purchasing from the trust at 40 cents a hundred.

BIG PIG IRON OUTPUT.

Production for Six Months of This Year Breaks All Records.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The Iron and Steel Association has received from manufacturers complete statistics of the production of pig iron in the United States and Canada in the first half of 1906. The production of pig iron in the United States for the period named was 12,602,901 gross tons, against 11,829,205 tons in the last half of 1905, and 11,163,175 tons in the first half of 1905. The production in the first half of 1906 was the largest in any half year in the history of the trade, and larger than that of any whole year prior to 1899. It is now reasonably certain that the production of pig iron in 1906 will exceed 25,000,000 tons.

The production in Canada in the first half of 1906 amounted to 282,010 tons, against 257,797 tons in the last half of 1905, and 210,206 tons in the first half of that year. The production in the first six months of 1906 was the greatest in any half year in the history of the Dominion. It was also greater than the production of any whole year prior to 1902.

WANTS ITS SHORE ROAD BACK.

Oyster Bay Technically Destroys Obstructive Piers and Walls.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Oyster Bay Board of Highway Commissioners, commanding a force of twenty-five Italian laborers, technically demolished to-day the piers and stone walls obstructing what is known as the Shore Road, which skirts Sagamore Hill and is a favorite equestrian path of President Roosevelt.

The stone walls were on the estate of L. C. Tiffany of New York, and the piers on the estates of J. West Roosevelt, George F. Maxwell, and Frederic L. Coudert. Sections of the piers only were removed in each instance to afford ground for legal action. The Tiffany walls had been removed when the Commissioners arrived, but they took the necessary steps to make themselves responsible for the action. The residents of Laurelton had accomplished the demolition the night before.

The movement to restore the water front of Oyster Bay to the town is backed by decided public sentiment. In the year 1677 what is known as the Andros Patent conveyed in fee simple to the Town of Oyster Bay all and between high and low tidewater. One hundred years ago the Shore Road was declared a highway by the Oyster Bay Board of Highway Commissioners. The road was surveyed sixty-six feet wide, and followed the high tide mark along the shore. Gradually it has been encroached on. The piers which were destroyed to-day crossed the road, as did the stone walls.

A case is now pending in court involving the W. Emlen Roosevelt estate in the same controversy. Other cases which have been tried have resulted in victory for the Road Commissioners, and they took their action to-day with a view to completely re-establishing the road and restoring the water front to the public.

COTTON INQUIRY ENDED.

Committee's Report Strongly Censures Secretary Cheatham.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—The committee of five which is investigating the charge of speculation brought by Representative Anderson against certain officers of the Southern Cotton Association met here to-day. The meeting to-day to consider the evidence and formulate a report to President Jordan was held behind closed doors.

The report was completed and sent to President Jordan. It will be forwarded by him to the Executive Committee of the association for final action at the meeting which will be held at Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 6.

With reference to Mr. Cheatham, the report says:

"Mr. Cheatham having admitted to your committee dealings in the name of himself and for Michael O'Grady and P. A. Lee, such a connection on his part, while an officer of this association, meets with our strongest disapproval and condemnation."

The resignation of Arthur A. Farrish as manager of the Publicity Bureau, who admitted owning an interest in the Piedmont Brokerage Company, was sent in to-day. No action was taken in regard to it.

JOHNSON NOT INTERESTED.

Associated Press Explains Dispatch About Cleveland Railway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—In the dispatches handled by The Associated Press on July 25, in describing the controversy now proceeding over the street railway situation in this city, the statement was made that the railway line of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company on Fulton Street was torn up by men acting under the orders of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, and that this action was owing to the pending controversy in behalf of the Forest City Railway, a three-cent-fare line, which under certain conditions can come under the ownership and control of the municipality.

In addition to relating the facts as to the tearing up of the rails of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, the statement was made that Mayor Johnson "was credited with being largely interested in the Municipal Traction Company." This statement was unwarranted, and it is untrue if it created the impression that Mayor Johnson had any financial interest whatever in the Forest City Company. It is contrary to every public statement made by Mayor Johnson. He has been interested in the success of the company as a municipal ownership proposition, in the hope of obtaining lower fares.

The Associated Press, therefore, desires to disclaim any knowledge or motive on his part other than this public interest, and to disavow any other suggestion in making the statement telegraphed.

BIG SHIPS' GUNS DAMAGED.

Alabama and Illinois Must Be Repaired at Navy Yard.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—The Board of Inquiry appointed to investigate the collision of the battleships Illinois and Alabama last Monday night southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship continued its sessions to-day on board the Illinois. The President of the board is Capt. Benjamin S. Tulley, commanding the battleship Iowa.

Divers were at work examining the hulls of the two battleships, but the extent of the damage is now believed to be practically determined. On the Illinois, four of the six-inch guns on the starboard side forward were damaged and a portion of the forward gun deck was sprung. The starboard shaft was bent and the starboard propeller cracked. The Alabama suffered severe damage to two of her six-inch guns, one of them being bent badly. A compartment around a casement on the port side, forward, is leaking. Both ships will have to go to a navy yard for repairs.

Ordinary Seaman Corbett, who was injured by the fall of a davit holding one of the boats on the Illinois, was more seriously hurt than was at first reported.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S WEAR.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF

$1.00 EACH. $10.50 PER DOZEN.

MEN'S AUTOMOBILE DUSTERS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

(Men's Department to the Left of Sixth Avenue Entrance.)

CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M., SATURDAYS, 12 NOON.

CANITOL

ANDIRONS MANTELS

THE BIG STORE :·: A CITY IN ITSELF

"MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN"

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE J. B. GREENHUT, PRESIDENT.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NEW YORK

Just *WHY* We Can Say "This Is the Most Important Furniture Sale Held in New York City"

THE papers are full of furniture advertisements, and they all sound very much alike in one respect—each of them claims to be the best and biggest.

We are like all the rest in that one particular, but we'll do something more than merely *claim* supremacy. We'll give our reasons for claiming it—give them briefly, but frankly.

What is it that makes a sale important in your eyes? The number of years that a store has held similar sales? Not a bit do you care for that. The size of the space given to its advertising? That proves nothing. The amount of furniture that is prepared for the sale? That isn't conclusive; you don't want a *lot* of furniture—you want only a little. Then what is the point that chiefly interests you?

It's the question of *price*, isn't it?

First, of course, the question of finding the kind of furniture you want. But that's easy, almost anywhere. Almost all good stores carry designs and qualities of the same general character—the difference is chiefly in the prices asked for them. Now it is in just that feature of *price* that this sale stands first in importance. There is no better furniture made in the world than that we show you here, but you can find the same qualities and the same designs in many other good stores. The difference is that we show rather *more* than anybody else *and sell for a good deal less money.*

We haven't a "regular" price in our entire furniture store while this sale goes on. But it's all "regular" furniture. No shop-worn stuff; no made-to-sell-cheap stuff.

And we are doing the furniture business of our history!

Floor Covering Remnants

CARPETS, Linoleums, Mattings and Oilcloths—all at wonderfully reduced prices to-day, just because they're cut to short lengths. That fact makes them a nuisance to us, but doesn't affect a bit their value to you. It is always the *best* patterns that get into the remnant class and in these you will find good designs and good colorings. We have divided the different grades into lots to make the choosing easy:

	Per Yard
Axminster and Velvet Carpets at	55c
Tapestry Brussels Carpets at	35c
Ingrain Carpets at	18c
Ingrain Stair Carpets at	10c
Mattings at	9c
Inlaid Linoleums, long lengths, at	59c
Inlaid Linoleums, short lengths, at	28c
Printed Linoleums at	23c
Best Grade Oilcloths at	18c
Medium Grade Oilcloths at	12c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Men's Summer Suits

THIS is the best offer we have made yet—and we have been making offers ever since the beginning of July that have kept the clothing trade wondering where we got the goods. We have 800 new suits for to-day's selling that will make this wonder grow; for among them are suits that so nearly duplicated suits in our own regular $15 line that we have had to put those suits of our own into the special lot, giving you your choice at $7.50 from the finest assortment of swagger Summer fabrics and patterns that we have ever seen sold at any price under $10.

We don't claim that these are all $15 values, but there isn't one that you could buy anywhere else in town to-day under $10, and there are plenty of $12.50 and $15 suits for the finding.

The range of choice is wide, including all the most popular styles of the season in Navy Blue Serges, Black Suits, Worsted Mixtures and Fancy Cheviots and Tweeds. Values from $10 to $15, at $7.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

Cigars by the Box

Well-known Brands at Prices Way Under Regular

Every smoker knows these brands—but when have you known such prices?

IMPORTED CAROLINA PERFECTOS—Each 18c; box of 25, regularly $5.50, at $4.45

IMPORTED GARCIA PURITANOS—Each 11c; box of 50, regularly $6.50, at $5.45

VAN DYCK—High-grade Key West, clear Havana goods. Netherlands; box of 100; regularly $9.50, at $6.75

DIPLOMATICOS—Box of 50, regularly $5.50, at $4.00

MONA LISA—Key West, superior quality Havana goods. Perfectos, Especiales; box of 25, regularly $2.50, at $1.75

PURITANOS DE CUBA—High-grade Havana cigar, 10c value. Puritanos size; box of 50 ..... $2.50

ROBERT BURNS or GREAT METROPOLIS — Either brand; box of 50 ..... $2.50

TEN-CENT HAVANA SECONDS or MARCONI INVINCIBLES — Either brand; box of 50 ..... $2.00

SUPREMACY or STEEL MAGNATE—Either brand; box of 50 ..... $1.50

PORTO RICAN BREVAS—5c quality, long filler; box of 50 ..... $1.25

KEY WEST EXTRAS—Our 5c leader; box of 50 ..... $1.00

HAVANA BRAND STOGIES—Long filler, hand made; box of 100 ..... $1.35

25,000 HIGH-GRADE PORTO RICAN CIGARS—All long filler, hand made, mild and aromatic; sell regularly up to $2.50; Puritanos, Panetelas and other desirable sizes; choice, box of 50 ..... $1.50

MAIL ORDERS FILLED ON THESE.

$1.50 Kimono Sacques at 95c

We Have Sold Hundreds of This Same Style at $1.50

YOU save more than one-third of the regular selling price if you buy to-day. No other reason for this extraordinary price-cut, except that new goods are coming in.

These Kimono Sacques are made of finest quality crepe cloth in beautiful Oriental patterns; yoke back and front; border trimming of colored sateen.

$1 Kimono Gowns To-day at 79c

Made of very fine lawn; in pretty Japanese patterns; made with double yoke, back and front; border trimming; regularly $1 ..... 79c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

We Sell More Waists Than Any Store in New York

AND business in this section is growing daily. Most people who buy come back again and again; and in addition to these there are always hundreds of new faces to be seen. Maybe these are the reasons for the ever-increasing popularity of our great waist store:

Greatest Variety of Styles Only in Reliable Fabrics.

A Complete Assortment of Sizes Always on Hand.

Prices Are as Low as We Can Consistently Make Them.

These are four excellent examples of the way we sell waists of lawn and batiste. Two of the many styles are pictured:

White Lawn Waists—Two effectively designed models. One with a round embroidered and lace trimmed yoke. The other a strictly side-plaited, tailored, open front model with three-quarter length sleeves. Both are excellent values at $1

White Batiste Waists—The illustration will give some idea of this charming model; entire front designed with two embroidered panels, German Val. lace insertions and pointed yoke of Val. lace; graduated tucking forms full blouse; plaited back; three-quarter sleeves and attached collar prettily lace trimmed; regularly sold for $1.95; at $1.25

White Lawn Waists—Two good styles from which to choose. One, as illustration shows, is designed with entire front of all-over embroidery and clusters of French tucks; tucked back and sleeves; attached collar and cuffs of three-quarter sleeves are of all-over embroidery. The other is a dainty batiste lingerie model attractively designed with French tucks, lace insertion and handsome embroidered and lace trimmed baby Irish yoke and collar; three-quarter sleeves tucked and lace trimmed; regularly sold for $2.25; your choice at $1.50

White Batiste Lingerie Waists—A decidedly clever model; artistically designed with fancy yoke of embroidery, Val. lace insertions and French tucks; three-quarter sleeves are lace and embroidery trimmed; attached collar; regularly sold for $2.50; at $1.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Cohn-Cahlens Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Cahlins, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; R. A. Vandell, furnishing goods; W. H. Byrnes, notions; G. M. Evett, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Brostell.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Bundy, handkerchiefs; 51 Union Square; Hotel Brostell.

Weiboldt & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Weiboldt, Jr., dry goods; P. H. Smith, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Miss E. Porter, cloaks, suits, and waists; Prince George Hotel.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; H. N. Walker, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Prince George Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, flannels and white goods; 550 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss M. Walsh, corsets and ladies' and infants' wear; Prince George Hotel.

Koop, H. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Hoff, ladies' wear; Prince George Hotel.

Lurie, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Lurie, dry goods; A. Lurie, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, carpets; C. Conrad, dry goods; 493 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. Cohen, gloves; Hotel Breslin.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Price, sweaters and underwear; 577 Broadway.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss M. Morrissey, hosiery and underwear; Holland House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. A. Brett, clothing; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. S. Heath, domestics and wash goods; J. H. Eddy, dry goods; H. A. Bean, silks; 214 Church Street.

Shwartz, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; S. Lindy, cloaks and suits; J. Oberndorfer, furnishing goods; 51 Union Square.

Spooner & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Spooner, laces; 214 Church Street.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. J. Milburn, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. A. Castle, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.

Leslie Dry Goods Company, Haverhill, Mass.; G. L. Knight, cloaks, suits and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Goldsmith, J., & Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks, suits and waists; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger, A., & Son, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. H. Dart, books; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Drake, notions; W. T. Daly, furnishing goods; A. J. O'Connor, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. McGregor, upholstery goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. D. Wilson, hosiery and gloves; H. Deans, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kastner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; W. S. Butler, dress goods; R. H. Pendleton, ladies' and infants' wear; 214 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

Lazard Company, New Orleans, La.; J. C. Lazard, clothing; E. Lazard, piece goods; Hotel Victoria.

Salina Mercantile Company, The, Salina, Kan.; B. Litowich, department store; Prince George Hotel.

Felman, M. A., Joliet, Ill.; department store; Hotel Albert.

Schipper & Block Company, Peoria, Ill.; Henry Block, dry goods; W. J. Forbes, cloaks and suits; Cumberland Hotel.

Bower & Schulhoff, Mattoon, Ill.; F. M. Schulhoff, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Brink, P. F., Nashville, Ill.; general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sax, Charles B., & Co., South Bend, Ind.; J. Sax, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Westheimer, S., & Co., Marietta, Indian Territory; S. Westheimer, general merchandise; Hotel Woodward.

Westheimer & Daube, Ardmore, Indian Territory; M. Westheimer, general merchandise; Hotel Woodward.

Daube, S., & Co., Bowie, Texas; S. Daube, general merchandise; Hotel Woodward.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. Bean, silks and dress goods; J. H. Eddy, general furnishings; Prince George Hotel.

Childs Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; William Childs, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Jenkins & Co., Richmond, Ind.; S. M. Jenkins, jeweler; Astor House.

Greenebaum, C. N., & Co., Danville, Ill.; B. R. Wentsburg, department store; Algonquin Hotel.

Rorabaugh-Weller Dry Goods Company, Hutchinson, Kan.; A. W. Weller, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Rorabaugh, A. O., Dry Goods Company, The, Emporia, Kan.; B. D. Whitehead, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Falls, H., Company, The, Simcoe, Ontario, Canada; H. Falls, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel; Clara Welch, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Beall-Livingston Company, Columbus, Ohio; William M. Wilson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. J. Dooley, dry goods; Hotel Wellington; M. A. Dooley, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Campbell, W. S., Clarksdale, Miss.; M. Powers, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Davis, W. H., Taylor, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Deilheim Company, Massillon, Ohio; J. G. Andrews, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Taylor, William, Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; George H. Boaing, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. B. Furriance, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Funderburk-Gilliland Mercantile Company, Mongum, Oklahoma; W. F. Funderburk, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Funderburk, W. P., Hobart, Oklahoma; C. W. Carl, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Stimson-Lamberson Mercantile Company, Mount View, Oklahoma; A. E. Simpson, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Hub Clothing Company, Steubenville, Ohio; A. J. Anathan, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Van Allen, J. E., & Son, Clinton, Ohio; S. B. Uthe, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Greenlust, Max, Cleveland, Ohio; S. J. Greenlust, clothing; Astor House.

Pecor, J. H., Maysville, Ky., shoes; Grand Union Hotel.

Barie, William, The Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; D. J. Rockwood, cloaks; Hotel Wellington.

Blumfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. H. Bowman, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Hynes, O. T., Springfield, Ohio, hats and men's furnishings; Hotel Normandie.

Bing, I. & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sidney H. Bing, clothing; Carl Bing, clothing; Gregorian Hotel.

Smith & Wilcox, Austin, Texas; Alfred Smith, clothing; 748 Broadway.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Leon Selig, furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. L. Heath, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Horwitz, K. M., & Co., Pittsburg, Kan.; Leo Frolich, dry goods; Gregorian Hotel.

Horwitz, K., & Co., Iola, Kan.; M. Schoenbrun, dry goods; Gregorian Hotel.

Schwartz, Highfield & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Schwartz, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. Purviance, dry goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Siefert, L. D., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. D. Siefert, notions and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, woolen dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mondie Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Knowlton, E. A., Company, Rochester, Minn.; Miss M. C. Root, laces and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.

"Leader, The," Pittsburg, Penn.; A. M. Pearson, notions and furnishing goods; 684 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Nachman & Meertiek, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nachman, cloaks; 11 East Seventeenth Street.

Plymouth Clothing House, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. H. S. Goldblum, millinery; Holland House.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; F. D. White, dress goods and silks; 493 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Mr. Baumgardner, notions, laces, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street.

Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. MacFarquhar, toys; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. V. Gormley, laces; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. P. Judd, woolens; Miss M. E. Dickinson, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.

McCurdy & Norwall, Rochester, N. Y.; M. S. Graham, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; 56 White Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Hundley Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. Graham, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.

Schwartz, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; H. Levy, shoes; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Kilpatrick, T., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; R. Cowell, dress goods, silks, and white goods; 360 Church Street; Hotel Seville.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. B. Herbert, millinery; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Holland House.

Loweman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; A. H. Schwartz, notions; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cadillac.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. J. Milburn, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Eskind, J., & Brother, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Eskind, notions and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

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THE DEMOCRATS AT BUFFALO.

No matter what any political boss or any machine convention may say, the people are going to have their own candidates for every office in the State, from Governor to Member of Assembly. That's the ozone in the political atmosphere. That's the significance of this meeting. That is what is so upsetting to the calculations of the 'safe, sane, and conservative' slatemakers of the two old party machines.—From the address of CLARENCE J. SHEARN to the State Committee of the Hearst Independence League.

Assuming that this is an authoritative declaration of the policy of the Independence League, a Democratic indorsement of the nomination of Mr. HEARST becomes a political impossibility. In accepting him as its candidate the party would be lending its support to a ticket nominated throughout in opposition to its own nominees, and put in the field with the avowed purpose of compassing its defeat. Nobody supposes that the Democrats at Buffalo will indorse the Republican candidate for Governor. The indorsement of Mr. HEARST is equally out of the question, unless the Democratic Party in the State of New York is preparing to disband.

This policy of open opposition to both the old parties is again affirmed in the Independence League's address to the voters, authorized and adopted by the League's State Committee:

> The Independence League calls upon the citizens of New York without regard to their former party ties to accept the challenge so blandly offered them by the associated predatory corporations and the political bosses and elect a Governor and a Legislature that will give us adequate laws for the protection of the ballot box, a judiciary which shall so interpret those laws that their intent will prevail, and an Attorney General who will serve the cause of justice rather than that of piratical private interests.

The purpose here proclaimed is the nomination of an entire ticket, Mr. HEARST for Governor, Hearst men for the other State officers, Hearst men for the Legislature, and Hearst men for Judges in the judicial districts where Judges are to be elected. The relation of Mr. HEARST's party to the Democrats, therefore, will be in no sense different from its relation to the Republicans. The notion that the Republicans may indorse him would not be more fantastic than the notion that he may be indorsed by the Democrats at Buffalo.

The choice of Buffalo as the convention city does not bear a Hearst interpretation. Erie County is a former Democratic county. It gave Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892 the very slender plurality of 91 votes, but in 1896 it gave McKINLEY a plurality of 15,000—a pretty good proof of the prevalence in that county of a "safe and sane" spirit. The present Democratic County Committee has exhibited a somewhat pronounced leaning toward Mr. HEARST, but evidence is wanting that among the Democratic voters Mr. HEARST's strength is formidable or that it differs in any respect from the rather dubious and undependable favor shown him in other up-the-State counties. The decision to hold the State Convention in Buffalo will, it may be predicted, have the effect of recalling to their allegiance Democrats of a straying disposition, rather than of facilitating Mr. HEARST's plans for the "capture" of the convention, if he still cherishes that desire.

Through prolonged ill-fortune and consequent disorganization the New York Democracy has lost courage, and so has easily become a prey to alarms about Mr. HEARST. Inquiry into the nature and measure of the Hearst support up the State has not confirmed early and disquieting reports. It was believed that he had secured a majority of the State Committee. Wednesday's meeting showed this belief to be unfounded. The continuance of Mr. CORD MEYER in the Chairmanship is of the highest significance. Mr. MEYER is a loyal Democrat of the old school. He is not only himself wholly incapable of any weakening about Mr. HEARST, but he would not continue to hold the Chairmanship were it not his purpose and the committee's purpose to oppose, as we are confident they will successfully oppose, all attempts to betray the organization into the hands of the candidate of the Independence League.

MAGNIFICENT!

Albany, Aug. 1.—The State authorities are much gratified at the magnificent results attained under the law taxing stock transfers. As a revenue raiser it greatly exceeds expectations. Since June last year the revenue has amounted to $7,063,616, as follows: June, 1905, $446,301; July, $308,790; August, $477,665; September, $372,501; October, $405,784; November, $607,152; December, $728,409; January, 1906, $911,321; February, $490,498; March, $427,200; April, $560,300; May, $503,571; June, $424,071; July, $406,046.—Dispatch to The Evening Sun.

That is truly magnificent. Half a million a month, six millions a year, "and all for us," cries Albany in delight.

One defect of the Albany and Republican policy of always striking the New York City rock, from which such "abundant streams of revenue" gush forth, is that it leads to insecure fiscal arrangements. The State Treasury now gets $6,000,000 a year from the stock transfer tax. Inevitably that tends to the abandonment of other sources of revenue—the direct tax, for instance—and it encourages a confident extravagance in appropriations, to which Albany legislators are temperamentally prone. Then comes a decision of the Court of Appeals that the taxing act is unconstitutional and void, or a Legislature with a decenter sense of public justice repeals it. A dreadful yawning void in the Treasury is the result, the finances of the State are out of joint, and in frantic haste, with consequent further blundering, New York City is again searched for substitute matter of taxation.

The stock transfer tax is manifestly and outrageously unfair and unjust, since it puts an impost upon one class of transferred evidences of value while other classes escape altogether. The question of its constitutionality has again been raised in court in the Farrington case, and the result of the litigation cannot be foretold. Six millions of revenue are at stake. It is unsafe State financing.

JAPAN'S VICTORIES OF WAR AND PEACE.

Perhaps nobody else would have written just such an article upon Japan and its war as Mr. SCHIFF's in The North American Review. He presents the plain facts of the Island Empire's finances, and its commercial prospects. It must be remembered that we share with England the distinction of being Japan's largest present creditor and future competitor. Upon these points, which others have slighted, Mr. SCHIFF, fresh from personal observations, speaks as an authority, and also as an actor in events of which he was a large part.

Mr. SCHIFF comes close to giving first place to the United States, for English aid alone would hardly have sufficed, and was at first rather sparingly given until the readiness of the United States was demonstrated. Otherwise "nothing could have averted the financial and economic ruin of Japan at a comparatively early stage of the struggle." "We can beat Japan right here," said WITTE at Russia's council table, meaning that Russia's credit was superior. The bankers agreed in their view that gold was mightier than the sword, but events vindicated the American's judgment, even though Mr. SCHIFF is fain now to admit that "for a time it involved a certain financial risk."

Looking ahead, gold and iron will continue to play leading parts. The gold must supply the iron to lay railways, and build and equip factories. The nationalization of the railways is the result of the triumph of the military party, for it is opposed economically even in Japan. Mr. SCHIFF recognizes this aspect of the subject, but he thinks that the experiment will be made soberly and prudently, with all the foresight which characterized the nation's warmaking, and which has made successes of the salt and tobacco monopolies. Within ten years $200,000,000 of debt must be incurred for acquiring the railways, making a total of $1,250,000,000, of which half is held at home. Mr. SCHIFF intimates that it is only doubtfully wise that the nation's capital should be thus largely diverted from industrial uses, and that a freer application to foreign money markets may become judicious.

The burden is already felt. Everybody works, but for low wages, and they generally "appear happy and satisfied, considerably more so than the same class of people in Europe or America, with their much higher standard of earning." It is wonderfully to their credit. There are nine million families whose expenditure averages $75 annually. There are years in which, according to Count OKUMA, the entire national income is spent, saving even by the most frugal of people being impossible. In a good year the national surplus is, say, $225,000,000. Yet this is the same country which spent $650,000,000 in two years, and was prepared to spend a billion. Mr. SCHIFF reminds us that the gold standard was not disturbed, "these rapidly learning people having adopted every approved method which practical experience in economic and fiscal science has taught." How differently and how deservedly has Mr. SCHIFF spoken of his own country, which also has had the benefit of his advice and warning, only to reject it.

Mr. SCHIFF believes that Japan's best way to free itself from its burdens is by becoming an industrial nation. Its raw materials are deficient, and iron especially must be imported. Yet the intelligence and industry of all classes will enable them to hold the markets of Korea and Manchuria, and even of China. Japan will compete in good faith. There is to be expected no closing of the door, but fair warning is given that Japan means to dominate the East, and that commercial advantages there can only be gained by the same means that the nations of Europe and the United States employ among themselves. Nevertheless Mr. SCHIFF expects "an impetus to the commerce of the entire world, from which Europe and the United States should profit for many a decade." This banker's article upon a war and its sequel is one of large interest to men of business and affairs.

"DIVORCE" AND "SEPARATION."

Of course, not even so highly respectable an aggregation of Catholic opinion as is supplied by the American Federation of Catholic Societies can in any wise bind the Catholic Church. But its suggestions may be of great value and of great interest. Of great interest, at least, is the resolution adopted by the Federation at its present meeting in Buffalo, that recommending the adoption of laws granting separation, or limited divorce, by States which have now no such laws.

Of course, again, there is nothing novel in this proposition. It merely embodies what was, not so long ago, the position not only of the Catholic Church, but that of the public law of Europe. Whether objection to divorce was based upon religious or upon secular grounds, it was allowed that no man could be compelled to live with an uncongenial wife, nor any woman with an uncongenial husband. Whichever spouse should show cause, to the satisfaction of a court of justice, for a separation was entitled to it. But, in the language of BLACKSTONE and of all the older text writers, a separation "a mensa et thoro," from bed and board, was an entirely different procedure from a divorce "a vinculo matrimonii," a real divorce enabling the innocent party to remarry. The former was regularly granted upon cause shown, and sufficient cause had very clearly to be shown. The latter was never granted for causes arising after marriage.

It is quite true that the matrimonial divagations of that fine old Mormon, HENRY the Eighth, dislocated to some extent the laws of England. But it is also true that American legislation and American jurisprudence have ceased to take proper account of the difference between the causes which may properly impel a dissatisfied spouse to seek the relief of a legal separation, and the causes which may properly impel such a spouse to seek relief in the breaking up of the matrimonial bond and in freedom to remarry. It seems that this difference, defined and emphasized as it is by the action of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, may form the basis for a union among all the conservative elements of American society on the subject to which it refers.

A MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP FAILURE

"Marked with evidence of mismanagement, extravagance, and unbusinesslike methods in the operation of public properties placed in their charge," are the terms in which the official report to the State Auditor of Ohio characterizes the operation of the municipal gas and electric plants of the City of Hamilton, Butler County, by the Board of Public Service. The report, which is a valuable contribution to municipal ownership literature, covers the period from Jan. 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1906, and a perusal of it indicates that much stronger terms than those quoted above would have been justified in characterizing the operation of the city's heating and lighting plants.

One indictment found by the Public Auditor against the administration of the city lighting plant was "the employment of inexperienced men"—a polite term for political heelers—"to superintend important work, where both mechanical and electrical skill were necessary." The report continues:

> In the electrical department the enormous waste of energy, owing to faulty construction, has raised the cost of production of current to an abnormal figure. The operation of the gas works has been far from economical, and it is an established fact that the cost of production of light and power from both utilities has at times exceeded the schedule rate charged for the service.

The examination of the books of the electric-lighting plant for the three years covered showed this point clearly. At the conclusion of the first year, 1903, the balance on hand was $2,362.45. The operations for 1904 showed a deficit of $1,993.73, and reduced the balance to $368.72. For 1905 a credit balance was shown only by excluding over three thousand dollars of unpaid bills, the actual loss shown on Jan. 1, 1906, being $2,063.70. The surplus of $2,300 on hand at the beginning of 1904 had been transformed into a deficit of almost equal amount two years later. The city gas works began the year 1903 with a surplus of $3,252.44. During 1903 and 1904 the expenditures exceeded the receipts, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Auditor's examination showed a debit balance of $13,431.61.

Graft in the coal supply is shown to have been carried on in a variety of ways. It was found that there were hundreds of duplicate coke sale tickets in existence on which the numbers had been filled in with pencil and that the originals were missing. The stubs from the sales book for a period of over three months were missing also, so that it was impossible to furnish any check in the receipts of the city from this source. There was a shortage in the Secretary's accounts, and the surety bonds of a number of officials had not been renewed for a number of years, so that there was no means of recovery by the city for losses for which they might be responsible.

Petty grafting by employés from sales and purchases, however, was insignificant in comparison with the big graft that went on at the city's expense in both gas and electricity. This was where the politicians came in. Free light and heat for everybody with a pull seems to have been the rule. In the words of the report, "officials, ex-officials, prominent citizens, and others were enjoying free service; while these accounts were duly charged on the books, apparently no effort had been made toward their collection or adjustment. Several individual accounts ranged from one hundred to eleven hundred dollars." Although names are not mentioned in the report, which is concerned only with the administration of the municipal plants, it was brought out by the investigation that some of the "prominent officials" were saloon keepers and all were active in politics and connected with the local ring. At the beginning of the year there was found outstanding more than $35,000 of these uncollected accounts, an amount equal to the entire yearly receipts of the municipal electric-light plant.

Until the recent investigation the citizens of Hamilton had been exceedingly proud of their gas and electric plants, and they had often been pointed out as an example of successful municipal ownership and operation in the United States. When WILLIAM J. BRYAN visited the city during the political campaign two years ago he was much interested in learning about the city's experience in municipal ownership, and he asked a number of questions about the operation of the plants. It is said that his desire to know the details proved very embarrassing to the city officials and that they found it convenient to change the subject as quickly as possible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Many Have Pointed Out the Way.

Public opinion, as it finds expression in the newspapers, is unanimous in the Corey case, as it was in that of GORKY, and, despite the wide dissimilarities between the two, they do have certain points of likeness. Each of these men insists that his private affairs are apart from his public activities, and, just as GORKY could not see why his domestic arrangements—and disarrangements—should have ruined him in our eyes as a preacher of Russian wrongs and human rights, so Mr. COREY is as yet blind to the relation between wife-desertion and the Presidency of the country's greatest industrial corporation. Other people have better eyes. They told the Russian that he had better leave the advocacy of liberty to those who can distinguish between it and license, and they tell the American that he must get out, or be put out, of a position where a keen regard for the obligation of contracts is essential to the maintenance of confidence.

The United States Steel Corporation has already lost one President who in a different way showed Mr. COREY's indifference to the settled judgments of his fellows. He too, could not see that his business efficiency was lessened by attempts to win at Monte Carlo a few dollars that he did not need, but the fact soon became painfully obvious to his associates in the company, and he was allowed to retire to fields where he could be active without being conspicuous. The punishment was not especially severe to an unsensitive man, but it was not pleasant, even for him, and it did make for the general edification.

It remains for time to tell what will happen to the man whose offense was much bigger and ranker than was that of his predecessor. He has threatened, according to report, that if efforts are made to crowd him out of his office he will tell tales to the effect that "there are others"—many others, just as bad or worse. That introduces a complication that was absent in the previous case and provides an added interest for the observer, whether he be a cynic or a sober-minded moralist. It does not materially decrease, however, either the need or the probability of Mr. COREY's occultation. Comparative obscurity for a long time to come would well become him. He knows what is thought of his conduct, of his ambitions, and of his "freedom." We have all been very frank with him and generous with excellent advice. Really, he ought to "do something" in evidence of his appreciation.

Paterson and Its Reputation.

Paterson is ill-advised in advertising its regret that its ex-Mayor should have returned and compelled it to punish him for his confessed crimes. The explanation of the regret is that the crimes had been forgotten and the trouble they caused smoothed over, while now the whole wretched story will be told at length, to the renewed injury of the city's rather delicate reputation, and the punishment of the criminal will not bring back a cent of the money he stole, and somehow lost. That is one way of looking at the matter, but it is not a good or wise way. The reputation of Paterson would not be injured, but would be distinctly improved, if this man were to receive speedy and full justice as the law knows it.

He had, and still seems to have, a sort of popularity, due to certain superficially agreeable mannerisms and habits, but in truth he was a particularly vicious and cowardly thief, because he secured his booty, not by the exercise of such courage as the bank robber or even the pickpocket must possess, but by trading upon the confidence of his friends and exploiting an empty semblance of honesty, laboriously built up. He did not fight fairly in his war with society, and he was cheaply generous and obliging at the large expense of other people whose trust he won only to betray it.

Paterson, if really anxious about injury to its reputation, would do well to remove any suspicion that its present kindness of heart toward BELCHER is based on fear of revelations he may make as to what became of the money he took. There seems to be some element of mystery about that, for, evidently, he did not "salt away" any of it, nor are there many indications that he spent much on personal pleasures or private speculations. Paterson's reputation would have been safer if its prosecuting authorities had been more energetic after BELCHER's flight. The secret of his hiding places seems to have been known to many, and its prolonged preservation must have required some care and labor. That crimes are committed in Paterson does not set it apart from other cities; only originality or peculiarity in the treatment of criminals can do that, and expressions of sorrow over the necessity for punishing an abnormally treacherous scoundrel are not calculated to win sympathy or respect.

An Enemy of the Bacteriologist.

Mr. EDMUND H. CROSBY manifested in the letter we printed yesterday an entirely justifiable indignation at the way in which a wretched leper has been treated in Maryland and elsewhere since he recently brought himself to public view as a freight car traveler. But while Mr. CROSBY's indignation is justifiable, he was singularly unfortunate in his choice of a justification. He seems to think that the barbarous treatment of this unfortunate was due to "the bacteriological people," who are "turning us into a nation of nervous poltroons." We, on the contrary, opine that if bacteriologists had been asked for advice, if the knowledge they have acquired and promulgated had been used, the leper would immediately have received proper care, while the imaginary dangers that surrounded him would have been ignored and the real ones would have been much better guarded against than they were.

Mr. CROSBY evidently does not believe in the distribution of diseases by insects. In other words, he denies observed facts and demonstrated truths and is beyond the reach of argument. And because in his boyhood nobody gave any serious thought to "granulated eyelids," he scoffs at the exclusion of immigrants afflicted with trachoma! Well, Mr. CROSBY is indeed courageous—there's nothing of the "nervous poltroon" about him. Some other characterizations of his state might be made, but we will refrain. It wouldn't do any good.

RENTS AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Complaint That All the Benefits of Improvements Go to Land Owners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial "The Killing Policy" you say: "The canceling of the plans for new lines [of transit] may bring ruin to real estate companies depending for the sale of their lots upon the creation of transit facilities. It will disappoint land owners and the traveling public, whose petitions the company was preparing to grant."

Why is it that I never see THE TIMES standing as the advocate or champion of anybody or anything except those who have something or that which will give them more? The city has built a Subway, which has so increased rents through the "territory benefited" that large numbers of its former inhabitants have had to move. A flat in the Bronx which I had for several years for $15 now commands $25 a month. It is but typical of what happened all along the line. It used to be possible to go to the suburbs and get rents cheap enough to make it pay to travel, but that time is past.

About all I can see in the extension of rapid transit is a scheme to make a lot of land hogs rich. There is plenty of vacant land in Brooklyn and the Bronx to keep builders busy for a generation to come, but it all seems to be held for the price it will be worth a generation hence. Has not experience taught us yet that though every square foot of land in a radius of thirty miles of the City Hall were brought within an hour or less of that place the same thing would be true—the ground hogs would hold it at prices which would practically prohibit its utilization?

Though Hearst and his Independence League carry all before them, and succeed in establishing their scheme of municipal, State, and National ownership on the most stable and successful foundation, giving the cheapest and best possible service in all departments, I can see but one result—the land owners will collect the whole worth of it in rent and purchase price, while the people will be squeezed as now.

Now I suppose the rent payers among your readers outnumber the non-rent payers and rent receivers ten to one at least; they must form almost your entire constituency. Why, then, do you not consider their interests once in a while rather than the interests of property owners exclusively?

STEPHEN BELL.
Brooklyn, July 31, 1906.

MR. COLER AND THE B. R. T.

Approval of His Efforts to Get Better Car Service in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. P. J. De Cantillon, in his admirable letter to-day in THE TIMES, says, in relation to the course of conduct of Borough President Coler: "It's a pleasure to commend a public official who, seeing outrages perpetrated on a community daily, is devoting himself so earnestly to redressing them." I fully agree with him. Coler is the only man who has uncompromisingly stood for the rights of the people of Brooklyn against the aggressions and brutalities of the "Brooklyn Rapid Transit."

It is true that Justice Steers of Flatbush in an honest effort to abate the nuisance caused by screeching steam whistles, has not as yet fined any corporation, but did he not, last week, fine a peanut vender $10 for operating a steam whistle on his roasting machine?

Coler means well, and the people appreciate his services, and he backs up his views by the expenditure of his own money in testing the law.

MORRIS W. HART.
Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I also stand by Borough President Coler in his efforts to make the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company obey the laws and serve the public interests as it is its duty to do. I would even go further and attempt to break its charter because of its laches and bad faith to the people generally.

O. B. CORELLE.
Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1906.

Victor Hugo and Table-Rapping.

From T. P.'s Weekly of London.

Victor Hugo would probably never have tampered with the naive methods of table rapping but for a certain friend, Mme. de Girardin, who came to pay him a visit in Jersey. An account of these spiritualistic experiences has been given in "Les Annales" by M. Vacquerie, who became himself, for a time, completely carried away by the results achieved. Mme. Girardin, on the evening of her arrival, could talk of nothing else. All through dinner she kept the conversation upon the subject of her recent spiritualistic communications, and the meal over, carried them off to try if a séance could be managed then and there. That evening the tables were refractory; the audience skeptical and indifferent. But the next day Mme. Girardin bought a small, light table, with a single leg in the middle branching out into three at the bottom. With this success was almost immediate. After that they would sometimes sit up until early morning at these table-rapping séances. He would then go home and write down all he could remember concerning questions and answers. Both he and Victor Hugo carried on long conversations with the rapping spirit. Sometimes the latter was grave and solemn, sometimes irritable and quick-tempered, and occasionally humorous and even flippant. It frequently chose its own interlocutor among the little group assembled round it, and was fond of being spoken to in verse.

THE COREY DIVORCE.

"Manhood of America Dignified In The Times Editorial."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue the editorial "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man," is right. They are words fitly spoken, "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

BENJAMIN HAMMOND.
Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, as an individual and as a stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation, to thank you for your remarks upon the conduct of William E. Corey, President of the corporation, indorsing every word printed by you upon that subject this morning. A. B. C.
New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All honor to the writer of the editorial "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man.' It is masterly, and every sentence is to the point. You have dignified the common manhood of the people of America, in sharp contrast to that ignoble minority that may be claimed as the associates and sympathisers of such degraded monsters of Mammon.

No wonder so many like myself feel safe to keep THE TIMES on the library table.

It may be well that too few will take the trouble to write the sentiment I express, else you would find your editorial room "snowed under." CAROLUS.
West Orange, N. J., Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article entitled "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man" deserves commendation. He has, as you truly intimate, defaulted in honor and has betrayed a trust or obligation than which none is more sacred. He has, as such, furnished an example of a character to be deplored, from which the community will be blessed on being "free." RETRIBUTION.
New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for that timely, straight-from-the-shoulder editorial on "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man."

I believe it will do a great deal of good. A paper that speaks for decency with the simplicity and directness of this morning's TIMES deserves the heartiest support and commendation of every clean man and woman in the country.

The Rev. EDWARD L. CHICHESTER.
Amenia, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No doubt there are thousands of your readers who felt just as I did after reading your editorial on that "free" man Corey, but very few have the opportunity to express their gratitude to you for showing up in its proper light this most infamous transaction.

How honest, pure business men can associate with such a creature is hard to understand. Keep up the good work of exposing such iniquity. A. C. WORTH.
New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that a word of praise is due you by reason of that most commendable editorial which appears in this morning's issue under the heading "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man." I have no recollection of having ever before read in the columns of a newspaper such a clear and outspoken denunciation of the shameful doings of those occupying high positions.

I wish it were possible that this article might find its way into every home in this land, for it is certain we stand sorely in need of just such instruction.

C. W. G.
Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the splendid and forceful editorial of to-day's issue headed "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man" the writer has embodied the sentiments of every good man and woman.

That the divorce evil has obtained such headway among so-called Protestant people may be because of this will-o'-the-wisp "freedom." What is it? Can the galling consciousness of a former broken marriage vow be so easily forgotten? Can a divorced man enter into another contract either by Church or State and really find this freedom?

There may be happy marriages among divorced people, but from observation they seem to be the exception. Freedom does not come so easily, but many times worse bondage. That a divorced man's business reputation can be unscathed while his private life forbids investigation seems impossible. FOR FREEDOM.
Mohonk Lake, Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is so refreshing to read your article this morning on "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man" that I cannot refrain from uttering an amen to it, while I tell you incidentally how glad we are to have such a paper come into our home.

The great danger which threatens our country to-day is that the possession of wealth gives immunity to the man so that he may become if he so wills it bankrupt in virtue, decency, and self-respect, and yet maintain his position among men because of his bank account. But Christian men and women have not so learned it, and the great throbbing heart of the people at large will never for a moment tolerate the infamous doctrine that money can buy a man "free" from natural and moral obligations. You put it so finely that we want to see it in print once more, and we would have the letters large enough so that he who runs may read: "A business man should be scrupulous in the observance of contracts, faithful in all trusts. He should set his honor above all selfish interests, and immeasurably above the gratification of his personal passions or desires. He should be sensitive to the nature of an obligation, clear in the understanding of it, firm in its discharge, and ready to incur any necessary sacrifice rather than default in it."

Money may have the power to do many things, but its potentiality is absolutely nil where character is concerned, and you are right when you say that honest men and women hold in pitiful contempt the man who thinks he can buy himself "free."

A. W. CATLIN, M. D.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1906.

Drunken Marines.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I'll take a sailor along with me the next time I buy a sea painting," said a millionaire. "I bought two marines last month and yesterday my old friend Capt. Salthorse had a look at them.

"Salthorse said:

"'In this picture we've got a trading schooner in charge of a tug towing away from a rock-bound coast through a fearful jumble of sea. The schooner's main topmast is gone, and all sails are lowered except her staysail, which is being hoisted, though she is towing head on to the gale. Why that hoisted staysail? All hands, I suppose, are drunk.

"'In the second picture,' continued Capt. Salthorse, 'the principal boat, an 18-footer is racing, yet has no flag flying. That's as incorrect as it would be for you to go to a dinner party minus a shirt. The crew of this boat are getting in the spinnaker, and if they lower away both spinnaker and boom will be in the water, for they have neglected to let the boom go forward. But I know what the trouble is with them. They, too, are drunk.'"

JUSTIFIES GERMAN COMPANY.

Thinks the Earthquake Clause a Good Excuse for Repudiating Policies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Presuming that THE TIMES invites comments or even criticisms on its editorials, the one of this date under the heading "German Honesty" earnestly arouses my wrath. It does not seem consistent with the usual fairness of the editorial writings in THE TIMES, nor what has been lately urgently advised in the columns upon a political aspirant conservatism.

The action of the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company does not in the least reflect on the honesty of the average German corporation and their commercial morals. To make such an argument is indeed narrow-mindedness. And what else can "German Honesty" imply but a reflection on German commercialism in general?

It has been often decided in tribunals of many States and countries that insurance companies with earthquake clauses in their policies cannot be held liable for fire subsequent to earthquakes—that is, directly due to such. The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company is therefore within its legitimate rights to refuse all claims due to the recent conflagration in San Francisco, notwithstanding what other companies, local or foreign, may do or have done.

ERNST WESEMANN.
New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

More Advice as to How to Make Purchases to the Best Advantage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in THE TIMES of Aug. 1 a letter on automobile supplies, defending the charges made by dealers. Most of the so-called automobile supply houses do not know what is required in the way of tools for an automobile. They do not carry a stock of tools. They carry only lamps (very few at that) and a stock of clothing and caps. Any automobile manufacturer or owner of experience knows that the place to buy tools and supplies is from the machinist supply houses, where they carry a variety of stock and can get them from first hands.

Furthermore, the so-called automobile supply houses buy their tools from the hardware supply houses locally when they want goods of the first quality, but too frequently they are carried away with the idea that the man who owns an automobile knows nothing about the quality of tools required, and therefore sell him an inferior tool at an exorbitant price when he could go to a hardware supply house and buy a superior tool of reliable make at a much lower price.

Every manufacturer of automobiles will tell you that he buys his tools and supplies from the hardware supply houses, not from the automobile supply houses, and the automobile owners can buy at headquarters just the same as the manufacturers. THOMAS P. WALLS.
New York, Aug. 2, 1906.

Origin of "Toddy."

From The London Chronicle.

Fifty years ago, according to a veteran expert witness from Scotland in the "What is Whisky" case, people drank "toddy"—that is to say, whisky, hot water, and sugar. It is not an obsolete beverage even now, though undoubtedly an exception to the general rule of cold water or soda in these days. The really mysterious point about this "toddy" is how it got its name. "Toddy" is the Hindustani "tari" or "tadi," the juice of the cocoanut or other trees, which can be turned into a fiery intoxicant by being left to stand. "If we had a mind to coco-nuts, or Toddy," says Dampier, "our Malayans of Achin would climb the Trees, and fetch as many Nuts as we would have, and a good pot of Toddy every morning." Probably some Scottish nabob brought the word back with him from the East.

A Word for Red Tape.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The astonishing stories told about the way unprincipled people have made away with relief goods emphasizes the fact that there must have been a lamentable lack of the much decried red tape. Red tape is the opprobrious name affixed to system. It is cordially hated by impatient honest folk and by thieves; but it is essential. There may be some miscarriage of purpose and a little slowness in execution attending its use, but when it is not employed casuality is sure to be rampant.

The Prize.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Ready for that stroll on the beach, Miss Summergirl?" asked the young man.

"Miss Flirtby is-er-going to accompany you," answered the young lady.

"My engagement was with you."

"I know," was the disconsolate response, "but she won you last evening at bridge."

THE MENACE OF REFORM.

When the plaints of the reformers bring
about the childless flat,
When the women of the future deign to
wear the birdless hat,
When the magazines, muck-rakeless, tell
about the germless beef,
When the Fourth is wholly crackerless
and split ears get relief;
When we get the graftless city and the
smell-less gasoline,
With the passless politician and the death-
less red machine,
Will the wordless joy that fills us be be-
yond all tongue or pen,
Or will quite contentless nature make us
yearn to kick again?

When the quitless kitchen lady lets us
into her domain
Without giving two days' notice as she
bids us to refrain;
When the errorless stenographer gets all
our letters right,
And we get microbeless milk and cream
at morning and at night;
When the strapless car goes by us and
with much precision waits
On the dirtless, mudless crossing while
they open up the gates,
Will the fretless world be happy or will
restless nature shout
For some old-time fret or worry just to
rave and kick about?

When the frownless wife or mother takes
her spotless washing down
And looks griefiessly about her on a
smokeless, spotless town;
When they make the dumb piano and the
noiseless phonograph
And the world goes romping, worriless,
with many a merry laugh;
When the boyless neighbor fills us with
the rapture of delight,
When the songless cat goes noiseless
through the stillness of the night;
Will we really be as happy as we were
in days of old
When we knew the doleful pleasure of a
good, old-fashioned scold?

When the quite mistakeless umpire with
his sure and moteless eye,
Calls with errorless precision every ball
that passes by;
When some human benefactor makes a
smokeless cigarette
And our woolens shall be shrinkless in
the darnpest kind of wet;
When mosquitos shall be stingless and
we have the buzzless fly,
When the coliclese young baby has a
purely soundless cry,
Will we cherish all these blessings or will
human kind be hurled
Into sadness by the humdrum of an un-
complaining world?

J. W. FOLEY.

FAY TEMPLETON WEDS A PITTSBURG FINANCIER

Becomes W. J. Patterson's Wife in Philadelphia Suburb.

PLANS FOR SECRECY FAIL

Ceremony Performed at Home of Her Sister—Had Known Bridegroom for Many Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Fay Templeton, the actress, was married at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon to William J. Patterson of Pittsburg at the home of her sister, Mrs. Bernard C. Giles, at Ridley Park, a suburb of this city.

The bride has been a guest of her sister in Ridley Park and Mr. Patterson visited her there. He is a wealthy man, but scarcely in the millionaire class. He is President of the Heyl & Patterson Company, manufacturers of conveying and elevating machinery, and is also largely interested in real estate in Pittsburg. He left his apartments in the Fort Pitt Hotel in that city several days ago for the East.

Mr. Patterson was a widower, and is 42 years old. His first wife was Miss Boggs of Allegheny. E. W. Heyl, Mr. Patterson's business partner, confirmed the announcement of the marriage in Pittsburg last night. He said his partner has been a friend of Miss Templeton for a number of years, and they had been corresponding for many months.

The Rev. Francis C. Steinmetz, rector of Christ Church, Ridley Park, performed the ceremony. He was asked yesterday to go to Mrs. Giles's residence, and supposed it was for a social visit. When he got there he was asked to perform the ceremony. When he was informed after the wedding that the bride was Fay Templeton he was amazed. There were no witnesses to the marriage except members of the Giles family. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson then boarded an afternoon train for this city.

Every effort was made to keep the news of the wedding from the newspapers. Miss Templeton gave the servants at the Giles residence liberal tips and told them to say nothing about the marriage. Later Mr. Steinmetz denied that he had married the couple and refused to say anything more about it. Friends of the Giles family who called to extend congratulations were told that there was no one at home.

This is Fay Templeton's third marriage. Her first husband was "Billy" West, the minstrel, and her second Howell Osborn, a broker. He bequeathed $100,000 to her. His aunts contested the will, but the actress finally won the contest. She did not win much, though, for Osborn's estate turned out to be worth less than $10,000.

Mrs. Patterson, or Fay Templeton, was born in Savannah, Ga., and grew up in the atmosphere of the theatre. Her father was a manager, and before she could talk he had her doing "baby parts" on the stage. When she was only 8 she was Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Her first marriage was a runaway affair. She went with West to Nashville and they were married there. About three years later they were divorced by mutual consent. She attracted Howell Osborn's attention when she appeared in "Evangeline" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. A great deal of doubt was expressed as to whether or not they were husband and wife, but after Osborn's death, in 1895, the courts decided that she had been his wife.

The reason given for not making the marriage public was that Osborn's mother, in making her will, had stipulated that his income should cease in case he married an actress. In his will, Osborn did not mention her as his wife but as "Fay Templeton." Since Osborn died there have been many rumors that Fay Templeton was to marry again.

ONE-ACT PLAYS PRODUCED.

Professionals See "The Song of Songs" and "The Strollers" Adapted.

Two one-act plays were presented last night at 4 West Fortieth Street before a company of professionals. The plays were under the direction of Mrs. Florence Brooks. The first was Mrs. Brooks's version of "The Song of Songs." Warren Olander, a Swedish actor, took the part of Solomon and Mrs. Mercedes Leigh that of the Sulamite woman.

The women in the play wore russet gowns, their arms and feet being bare. The costumes were of two pieces, such as were worn in Solomon's time, the russet shade being brightened with garlands of wreaths and clusters of grapes. The second play was an adaptation in blank verse of "The Strollers," Mrs. Leigh playing Sylvia and Hilda Englund Zeneto. The music was by Miss Francis Greene.

HERBERT PICKS GOTTSCHALK

To Conduct the Orchestra at Weber's Music Hall This Season.

Louis Gottschalk will be the conductor of the orchestra at Weber's Music Hall this season, replacing Maurice Levy. The change is the result of Joe Weber's engaging Victor Herbert to compose the music for the next production at the music hall. Victor Herbert made it a condition that he was to appoint the conductor, and he has named Gottschalk.

The latter was conductor for Francis Wilson in "The Toreador" and for Florenz Ziegfeld's production of "The Red Feather" at the Lyric. Before he goes to Weber's he will conduct for Sam Bernard's new piece, "The Rich Mr. Hoggenheimer."

Domino Rouge for Opera Ballet.

Oscar Hammerstein has engaged Mlle. Dazie, known as "Le Domino Rouge," as première danseuse of the Manhattan grand opera ballet. She will leave for London to-morrow on the Minnetonka to appear at the Palace Theatre there Aug. 20 with her transparent mirror act.

The Rockefellers in Wax.

They now have John D. Rockefeller and his grandson in wax at the Eden Musée. The baby is in a golden cradle, and the President of the Stanard Oil Company stands looking at the boy with admiration.

"The Kreutzer Sonata" in English.

Harrison Grey Fiske will present "The Kreutzer Sonata" in English, with Bertha Kalich as the star, this season. Langdon Mitchell has adapted the play from Jacob Gordin's Yiddish version. It will be produced at the Lyric Theatre in September.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

If you want knives, forks, spoons, etc., that last a lifetime, ask for those marked

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

The best-wearing, best-designed silver plate on the market.

When buying silver cake and pudding dishes, etc., just say to the salesman you want

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

HALL CAINE HEARS BAD NEWS.

Working on a Version of "The Manxman" He Learns He Is Late.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Hall Caine, who is summering at his home in the Isle of Man, was greatly disturbed to-day while enthusiastically working on a dramatization of his novel, "The Manxman," by receiving a cable dispatch from his theatrical agent in New York informing him that an American playwright had just finished a play based on the novel.

There was no way of preventing the production of the American play, the dispatch said, nor of proceeding successfully against the playwright on allegations of violation of copyright.

Mr. Caine was greatly distressed by the news.

Theatrical agents here were unable to tell with certainty who it was who is writing a play based on Mr. Caine's "The Manxman."

"I never heard," said Marc Klaw of Klaw & Erlanger, "that Mr. Caine was dramatizing 'The Manxman.' He is preparing for a stage production of 'The Bondman' at the Drury Lane Theatre this season, and we may present that play in this country. Negotiations are under way now, but nothing has been definitely settled."

Perhaps the queerest part of the story of Mr. Caine's worry is that "The Manxman" and "The Bondman" have both been produced in this country by Wilson Barrett. He appeared in "The Manxman" at the American Theatre Nov. 26, 1894, and in "The Bondman" the next year. Of "The Manxman" THE TIMES said the morning after its production:

"The play is commonplace, and Wilson Barrett is not the actor to illuminate with the fire of genius a commonplace play. The audience snickered at some of the most serious moments."

James O'Neill also appeared in "The Manxman" only three years ago. Several years before that a stage version of "The Bondman," under the name of "The Land of the Midnight Sun," was made by Edwin Barbour and James W. Harkins. This play was "written down" to the level of the low-price houses and had considerable success.

There is no restriction on the production of either play. Hall Caine wrote the novels, "The Manxman" and "The Bondman," before the international copyright law went into effect, and the law is not retroactive. Anybody who wants to and has enough capital may produce either play whenever he chooses.

The managers to whom the London dispatch was shown last night thought it must be "The Bondman" about which Mr. Caine was disturbed.

"LADIES' BAND" STRANDED.

New York Organization Said to be Out of Funds in Detroit.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—The Ladies' Imperial Band, a New York organization of twenty-six young women, which a week ago filled an engagement at Electric Park, is stranded here. The band was organized and managed by E. B. Rounds, who is not yet 21 years old. It came to Detroit from Buffalo, where it had filled a two weeks' engagement. The Electric Park engagement was to have been of equal length, but after the first week the manager informed the members of the band that he was no longer able to pay expenses or salaries.

The young women, principally from the East, were unable to get home, and yesterday they were put out of their hotel for failure to pay their bills. They found it difficult to get into boarding houses without money, and some of the women were obliged to spend the night out of doors. Their efforts to obtain local employment have been in the main unsuccessful, and they have pawned their instruments and baggage to obtain money to live on. Because the manager is not of legal age there is no way in which he can be compelled by law to pay the overdue salaries.

PROFESSOR'S TREES IN PERIL.

Prof. Moses's Famous Cherries May Have Been Sold for an Assessment.

The mail from San Francisco brought here yesterday an account of an incident interesting to the many acquaintances of Prof. Bernard Moses of the University of California. Prof. Moses heads the department of history and political science at the Berkeley institution, was a member of the Philippine Commission, and is the author of several historical works. What, perhaps, has made him more widely known, however, is the fact that he has a cherry orchard at his home in Berkeley.

Prof. Moses planted the trees himself some twenty years ago, when the university was not much bigger than a country school, and he has attended to them and pointed to them with pride ever since.

Even that fact would never have been widely circulated if some careless sorority girls had not appropriated a lot of the choice cherry blossoms a year ago to serve as decorations at a "tea" or some similar occasion. When Prof. Moses learned what had become of his blossoms the university for a time seemed likely to cease being co-educational.

The other day a street assessment for improvements in front of the professor's house became due. The collector learned that Prof. Moses had gone to South America for a year to get material for another book, and had left no one behind to settle for the street work.

At that time the officials threatened to sell the professor's home to satisfy the assessment. Prof. Moses's friends, it is believed, will, however, see that his famous cherry trees and home are not sold at public auction for so small a matter.

BRIDE DRESSED LIKE A MAN.

California Girl Wore Hunting Suit When She Married Chief Ranger.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Miss Vermilion Dewit of this city and Chief Forest Ranger Harry Warr were married at Carson City yesterday in an unusual way. Both were dressed alike in khaki knee-breeches, long riding boots, and rough hunting coats. Judge Murphy of the District Court performed the ceremony.

Followed by a curious crowd, the couple went to a hotel for dinner. Their meal was disturbed by banter and they left the table in disgust before the meal was finished.

Warr was a member of Roosevelt's regiment in Cuba. When the President visited the West recently Warr made himself known to Roosevelt, who promised to do something for him. He was appointed Chief Ranger, with headquarters at Tahoe, a few months ago.

FREE BEER FOR FIVE YEARS.

West Virginia Breweries Give It in a Fight Over the Price of Ice.

Special to The New York Times.

CLARKSBURG, West Va., Aug. 2.—Beer is being given away here by two brewing companies as a side issue in their fight over the price of ice.

Recently the Clarksburg Brewing Company announced that it would sell ice for 10 cents per 100 pounds. The Reymann Brewing Company of Wheeling, West Va., retaliated by furnishing ice to saloons and other consumers free of charge. This aroused the officers of the Clarksburg brewery, and an announcement was made to-day that free beer would be given to all consumers of ice.

The Reymann Company retaliated by promising that it would give all consumers free beer for five years.

The free beer is being distributed to all saloons and other consumers to-night. The struggle promises to be a long one, as the companies will not agree to surrender or compromise.

Sunday Trips to New Haven.

The steamer Richard Peck will make these Sunday trips to New Haven during the rest of the season, ending on Sept. 9: She will leave Pier 20, East River, at 9:30 A. M., and East Twenty-second Street at 10 A. M., arriving on her return about 9 o'clock.

HEINRICH, THE TIGER, HAS A PAW IN A CAST

An Operation by Flashlight at Coney Island.

A REAL ANAESTHETIC, TOO

Perhaps the Bengal Roarer Can Walk Around Like Other Animals in a Few Weeks.

Heinrich, a powerful Bengal tiger, has been limping around on three legs at Bostock's arena in Dreamland, Coney Island, for many weeks. His fourth leg was put out of commission last April by Tammany, another tiger, who got Heinrich's left forepaw in his mouth and crunched it until he broke several small bones. This happened in Paris. Yesterday a veterinary surgeon, Dr. Henry Amling, patched up Heinrich's fourth leg, that he might go around on all fours again.

The veterinary's arrival was a signal for the attendants to prepare Heinrich for the "operation." First of all appeared Herr Henrickson, Heinrich's teacher. Heinrich was lying on his back. When the animal men approached with ropes in their hands Heinrich merely shot an upward glance their way and then closed his eyes. The next moment they had a thick rope around his neck, and Herr Hendrickson, who has the build of a giant, pulled Heinrich from the rear of the cage against the bars. An attendant took the other end of the rope, wound it around the monkey cage several times, and then fastened it to a pole with several half hitches.

Then Heinrich seemed to realize that they were going to do something to him. His eyes flashed, his mouth frothed, and his claws scratched the air. The attendants loosened the rope a bit. The tiger got up and glared.

"Heine, oh, Heine!" cried Herr Hendrickson in a plaintive voice.

Heinrich only glared the more. At last they got ropes around both his fore paws, and then Herr Hendrickson yanked him to the bars again. Heinrich was soon securely bound. Dr. Amling injected some morphine and atropine into Heinrich's neck. This made Heinrich's eyes take on a dreamy, far-away look in short order. Then several flashlight pictures were taken for the press agent. Dr. Amling felt for the broken bones and bound the injured paw up into a sort of cast.

As soon as the cast dried the operation, which was really a tame affair, was ended. The ropes were loosened and Heinrich fell in a corner. He was too weak to stand up on his three legs and the repaired one. His eyes looked like two big blue "jumbo" marbles. After he had a drink he was pulled out of view.

The doctor said the broken bones ought to knit in eight or ten weeks.

DENY STARTING ZOO FIGHTS.

Bronx Park Officials Say the Buffalo Would Have Died Soon, Anyway.

The Zoological Park authorities deny that an investigation has established that the bull bison fight on July 20 between Jud and Heine was arranged by the keepers in order to see the sport, with friends, and to provide a game of chance on which money could be wagered. After the fight Jud, one of the buffalo recently given to the Bronx Park by T. G. M. Cardeza of Philadelphia, died, but the authorities said yesterday that an autopsy, such as is held after the death of every park animal, showed that the primary cause of Jud's death was some internal trouble. His skin wasn't broken by Heine, the park officials said yesterday.

"That Mr. Cardeza had started an investigation which brought to light the fact that the keepers arranged for the fight and purposely allowed the two bull bisons to get together is absurd," said H. R. Mitchell, who is in charge of the park during the absence of Director Hornaday, now away on his vacation. "Mr. Cardeza is in Europe now. After the death of Jud the usual autopsy was held, and our veterinary said that the fight and the trip the aged bison had to take from Philadelphia not long before, when we brought over the gifts of Mr. Cardeza, were incidental causes of death. They only hastenede it."

Mr. Mitchell denied the assertion that the keepers are in the habit of having animal fights so as to sell the stories to newspapers. He also denied the story that a bear which had scratched a keeper had been turned out, pursued and shot.

"A cinnamon bear scratched a keeper last Spring," he said. "Shortly after that a sloth bear escaped from his cage. He had escaped several times before. He was of a peculiar shape, and it seemed that our cages wouldn't hold him. The keeper got frightened and the bear was killed. That's how the bear story started."

FRANK BOSKY DROPS DEAD.

Sullivan's Friend Had Thousands in Cash and Notes with Him.

Frank Bosky, an intimate friend of Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, who lived at the Occidental Hotel, Broome Street and the Bowery, dropped dead last night on the Hoboken ferryboat Orange as she was nearing her slip at the foot of Christopher Street. The death took place in the women's cabin and created some excitement.

Bosky's mother lived at 278 Grand Street, but has been spending the Summer at Asbury Park. It was believed that he was returning from a visit to her when death overtook him. In the pockets of his clothing were found $1,203.85 in cash, a check for $400, another for $20, a note for $2,000, two diamond rings, a pair of diamond earrings, a gold watch, and two bottles of medicine.

Frank Bosky was prominent in the Florence J. Sullivan Association. Friends recalled last evening the fact that he had been deeply affected by the death at Carlsbad a few days ago of his friend, ex-Assemblyman Charles Anderson. Bosky was 42 years old.

BULLET IN SEA COW'S BACK.

$2,000 Aquarium Prize Was Damaged Goods—Operated On.

New York's $2,000 seacow had a bullet dug out of her back yesterday afternoon. The seacow arrived at the Aquarium from Florida last Monday, and although she was looked over very carefully by the Aquarium experts, it was not until Wednesday that the bullet hole in her back was discovered.

Yesterday the water was drawn out of the big pool in which the seacow lives, and then Dr. Blair of the Bronx Zoological Garden and his assistants, Drs. Morgan and Benyce, got out their probes and started after the bullet. The bullet was found embedded nearly a foot beneath the outer hide. Eight men stood alongside to see that the seacow behaved herself while the operation was on.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Bransby Williams, an English actor, has been engaged by Keith & Proctor to tour this country in a sketch in which he impersonates Dickens's characters. His first appearance will be at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre on Sept. 10.

Klaw & Erlanger will produce Franz von Schonthan's play, "Nobody's Fault," originally produced in Berlin. It ran 300 nights in Vienna and 150 in Budapest. Maude White will have the leading role.

Theodore Kremer's latest thriller is "A Woman of Fire." The press notices describe it as "the hottest thing undr the sun."

Marie Cahill has begun rehearsals of "Marrying Mary," which will be produced at Daly's on Aug. 27. William Courtleigh and Eugene Cowles are in the company.

John Bunny will be the Bottom in Wagenhals & Kemper's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which Anzie Russell will appear at the Astor Theatre this Fall.

Rice & Prevost have been re-engaged for next season on Hammerstein's Victoria Roof. That will be their fifth consecutive season there.

THE LEOPARD AND THE MOUSE

A Cheerful Tale of Reformation in the Central Park Zoo.

Nigger is a leopard who resides in Central Park and wears a future parlor mat that causes much remark. He looks so grand and foreignlike, so savage and all that, that few remember he's a second cousin to a cat. But Nigger is a Tabby; if you doubt it 'twill suffice to note his feline methods of producing death in mice.

A mouse frequented Nigger's cage; all night to sought with squeals the scraps of meat which Nigger had omitted from his meals. The leopard growled and grumbled; he looked no longer fat, when suddenly he thought:

"B'gosh! A leopard is a cat! I'd clean forgotten that, by heck! I'll soon fix up this house. Till now my plans of massacre did not involve a mouse.

"Right oft within my prison cage I've pictured keepers shrewd transformed from frowning tyrants into smiling breakfast food. Right oft I've dreamt of chewing up a portly cop. (My stars! if he should inadvertently get stuck between the bars!) Right oft I've hoped that babies pink—but hush! No more of that. My foe, the mouse, is sneaking in. Ha, ha! I'll be a cat!"

With silent feline craftiness and velvet feline tread, that leopard tried to stand upon the little rodent's head. The mouse, in terror, dodged him; the mighty beast pursued. Its treatment of the rodent was, to put it mildly, rude.

The mouse was soon exhausted; it murmured, out of breath: "This life is far too strenuous; the place for me is death." And turning to the leopard then, it squeaked: "You fakir—scat! Miaow, you doubting Thomas! To the fences, you old cat!"

The leopard is so tickled now that it, so some aver, lets little children pet it while it practices a purr. It lives on milk and crackers, and is so puffed up with pride it's advertising for a "quiet, homelike fireside."

AN EVERYBODY'S WEEKLY.

Being Arranged For, with Charles M. Lincoln as Editor.

Arrangements are being completed for the publication of a weekly, which is to supplement the monthly Everybody's Magazine. The weekly is to be issued simultaneously in several cities. These, however, have not yet been selected.

Charles M. Lincoln has resigned his post as city editor of The Herald to edit the new publication, and will begin his duties to-day. John H. Hawley will be the advertising manager. The business manager has not yet been selected.

NURSED HER DYING FIANCE.

Hospital Comrades Helped Miss French Tend Dr. Herman.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 2.—The death here to-day of Dr. Charles F. Herman of Brooklyn, N. Y., disclosed a romance. He had been engaged for some time to Miss Cherry French, who was a Red Cross nurse in the Cuban war. Dr. Herman studied under H. W. French, her father, and when the young physician became mortally ill two months ago Dr. French and his daughter insisted that he should be brought to their home on Cherry Street, where, with the assistance of personal friends, nurses from a New York hospital, Miss French cared for him until his death.

His death was due to a nail in his shoe, which wounded his heel. He has a sister who lives in this city. He will be buried from the French home on Saturday.

Dr. Herman was 36 years old, and was born in Waterbury, Conn. When still a boy he was obliged to care for his two orphaned sisters, but he managed nevertheless to take a course at the Long Island College Hospital. He obtained the necessary funds for his education by acting as gymnasium instructor at the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association and also at the Waterbury branch. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Brooklyn Hospital Corps, the Kings County Medical Association, the New York State Medical Association, and the Brooklyn Medical Society.

Chagres Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Three more cases of fever were taken off the steamer Whitehall at Quarantine Station to-day, making a total of twelve, all believed to be Chagres fever. Dr. Thomas, in charge of the station, informed the State Board of Health that he was convinced all the cases on this steamer were Chagres fever, but that a very strict watch was being kept over them.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell Haggerty are at their camp in the Adirondacks, where they will spend the rest of the Summer.

***

The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., and Mrs. Dix have taken the Louis Lee Stanton cottage at Lawrence, L. I., for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Godfrey (Mrs. Marie Havemeyer Tiffany) have taken the Havemeyer estate place at Hempstead, L. I., and will spend the Fall season there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, who spent the early Summer at their Greenwich, Conn., country place, have gone to the Adirondacks to remain several weeks.

***

The Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., of Princeton and the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady have been delighting the Summer residents of Bar Harbor with their sermons. Both of these clergymen are spending some time at that resort, and both have their families with them.

***

The Bar Harbor Dog Show is to be held on Aug. 16, 17, and 18, and the Horse Show will follow a few days later, the latter being the fashionable event.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson have gone from Lenox to Bar Harbor, but will return to the former resort to spend the month of September.

***

Miss Edith Hollins is at the Profile House, in the White Mountains, with her uncle, Charles A. Wissmann.

***

Mrs. George L. Kingsland and her daughter, Miss Ethel Kingsland, who went abroad some time since, are at Interlaken, where they will remain during August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud and their children, who sailed yesterday for Europe, will be absent until October or longer.

***

Walter De C. Poultney is visiting in Delhi, and later is going to Newport.

Miss Virginia Gilroy Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Virginia Gilroy, daughter of ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, to John S. McBride, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McBride of this city, is announced.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE

By MARGARET DELAND

"A perfect book—Everybody is reading it now. It is the novel of the Summer."—*Editorial, N. Y. Times.*

"A year that brings forth such a novel is worth remembering."—*Providence Journal.*

"One regrets that the book is not a foot thick instead of a couple of inches."—*St. Louis Post-Despatch.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

I'M GORMAN, SAID HE, AND THUS GOT FREE

And He Was Gorman, but Not the Rather Innocent Joseph.

A HUBBUB IN THE COURT

Joseph Gorman Was Asleep When F. P. Gorman, Accused of a Serious Offense, Took His Place.

If the Coroners' office reports the death of Francis P. Gorman to-day it will be because the poor man laughed himself to death. But the police may catch him first and interrupt his merriment, thus saving his life, though the result might be a sojourn in jail. Gorman masqueraded as his namesake, Joseph, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and thus got free before the court officers could catch him.

Joseph Gorman was out on parole on the charge of non-support, and was down on the calendar to appear before Judge Deuel yesterday. He was there all right, but, fortunately for Francis Gorman, he fell asleep in the rear of the room.

Francis P. is a villain of far deeper dye. He is said to be a promoter of fire extinguishers that don't extinguish, and, what's more, Assistant District Attorney Lockwood says that he gets confiding agents to give him a guarantee of $25 before they set out to work for him. When they come back for the money after two months' soliciting the $25 stays with Gorman.

Francis had been in the Tombs for a week under $1,000 bail, and was waiting for his turn to be called to the bar when he heard the clerk call "Joseph Gorman." No one responded, Joseph being in dreamland on the back bench, so Francis stepped coolly forward. Judge Deuel merely announced that his parole would be continued till Aug. 30.

Then Francis P. showed that he knew how to play the part. With a graceful bow and a slow and easy gait he walked calmly from the courtroom, past the usual officers there to guard against escaping prisoners. As soon as he had turned the corner of the hallway, however, he was seen to quicken his steps, and, not waiting for the elevator, he hastened to the stairs. The fear of pursuit soon got the better of his discretion, and by the time he had reached the bottom of the first flight he had increased his speed to a very fair clip.

In fact, persons standing near the door on the ground floor of the Criminal Courts Building saw nothing but a pair of coattails as Francis P. flew by on the beeline for Broadway. Once hidden in the crowded thoroughfare he slowed up to a walk, and started in to appreciate the joke. A large smile spread over his face, and he wriggled a couple of times as if some one was tickling him in the ribs.

This was the last seen of Francis P. Gorman. His absence was discovered when his own name was called and Assistant District Attorney Lockwood found that he had no one to prosecute after he had gone to the trouble of preparing more than twenty charges against him. The disturbance in the court woke up the sleeping Joseph Gorman, who joined in the vain search for Francis.

POLICE HONOR DEAD HERO.

A Large Force of Volunteers Attends Hedeman's Funeral.

Funeral services for Policeman William F. Hedeman of the Alexander Avenue Station, who was drowned on Sunday while trying to rescue a boy in Cromwell's Creek, were held yesterday morning at the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, in Tremont Avenue, and were attended by many policemen and their families. Roundsman Snyder and four patrolmen from Hedeman's precinct were detailed as the official escort, and acted as pallbearers, and fifty policemen in uniform marched behind the hearse as a volunteer escort. They were headed by Sergt. William Jones, and among them was Policeman Charles McCarthy of the Morrisania Station, who tried to rescue Hedeman. The cortège proceeded through a heavy rain from the home of Hedeman's widowed mother, at 228 Bronx Park Avenue, to the church, where Father Parks officiated. Father Parks paid a tribute to Hedeman's memory, saying that the whole force stood ready to face the same dangers as he did "to-day, to-morrow, and forever."

On the way to Calvary Cemetery the procession halted before the Alexander Avenue Station House as the full force of reserves and other policemen lined up at the curb with bared heads and stood with downcast eyes amid the downpour.

Capt. Hayes had asked permission to attend the funeral with a large command, but his request was denied by Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo. Up to 7 o'clock Wednesday night Mr. Waldo had made no reply to the applications of the members of the Police Band to be relieved from duty that they might play at the funeral, so the band, also, was unable to attend.

GEN. BRUGERE VERY ILL.

Little Hope for Him—His Son in This Country Sent For.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Gen Brugère, ex Commander in Chief of the French Army, is in a dangerous condition as the result of an operation for appendicitis. The General was removed last night to a private sanitarium, and the latest indications are that there is little hope of his recovery.

The surgeons in charge of the case, however, issued a bulletin this evening saying that Gen. Brugère had improved, and that the day had been satisfactory for the patient.

A cablegram has been sent to Lieut. Brugère, son of the General, who is now in the United States, requesting him to return to Paris.

JUSTICE SEDANO'S FUNERAL.

Services Held Here for Cuban Jurist, a Victim of Cancer.

After a simple service at the Church of Our Lady of Guadaloupe, in West Fourteenth Street, the body of Manuel Monteverde Sedano, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Cuba, who died on Wednesday after an operation for cancer, was put temporarily yesterday afternoon in a vault in Calvary Cemetery. Later it will be taken to Cuba for interment.

Chief Justice Sedano died in his apartments in the Buckingham, 312 West Ninety-ninth Street, where for several years he had spent the Summer. He was about 50 years old, and leaves two sons and two daughters. He was appointed Chief Justice by President Palma.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James A. Hawkesworth.

James A. Hawkesworth died on Wednesday at the Profile House in New Hampshire. Mr. Hawkesworth was one of the few remaining of the old-time dried fruit brokers in New York, having been in the commission and brokerage business for forty years. He was born in New York seventy years ago. He was admitted to partnership with his father in 1863. His father retired in 1865, and the firm was changed to Schrymser, Hawkesworth & Ducios. Mr. Schrymser retired two years later, and the firm became Hawkesworth & Ducios. The firm was dissolved in 1874, the business being conducted under Mr. Hawkesworth's name, and George Weiss being admitted to the firm.

Emilio Alvarez.

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 2.—Emilio Alvarez, discoverer of the bacillus causing rhinoscleroma, a disease of the nose, died here yesterday. He was well known as a physician both here and in Paris. The republic will give him an official funeral.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES N. McKENZIE, State Railroad Commissioner, died suddenly at his home at Lebanon, Tenn., yesterday.

Mrs. JULIA BARRETT ALEXANDER, wife of Gen. Charles T. Alexander, United States Army, retired, died at her Summer residence at Bar Harbor yesterday.

CHARLES CARMICHAEL died at Rome, N. Y., yesterday morning, after a long illness. He was 52 years old. He was a prominent Democrat of that city. He served three terms as Recorder of Rome.

ADAM DARMSTATTER died at his home, 1,367 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, on Wednesday of a complication of diseases. He was 66 years old and until recently was engaged in the coal business. He leaves four sons and a daughter.

The Rev. JAMES TAYLOR, one of the veteran members of the New York West Methodist Episcopal Conference, died at his home at Sandy Hook yesterday at the age of 76. For the past two years Mr. Taylor had been on the superannuated list of the Conference.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. BOLTON died yesterday at Philadelphia of heart failure. He was 74 years old. Gen. Bolton was born in Norristown in October, 1833. He was educated at the public schools and at Tremont Seminary. On Feb. 28, 1868, he married Emma Rupert of Frankford, Penn. In the civil war he served with the Army of the Potomac, and he was with Sherman's army in the march to the sea. He was a member of the military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Union Veteran Legion of Pennsylvania, and the Historic Society of Montgomery County. He was also a member of the Vicksburg and the Antietam Battlefield Commission.

Fasted for His Health; Dead.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—James T. Postlethwaite, employed in the clerical department of the Michigan Railroad in this city, died in a hospital to-day, after having fasted forty-nine days for the benefit of his health. Exhaustion is given as the cause of death. He was a member of the Detroit Physical Culture Club.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The area of high barometer that covered the northeastern portion of the United States Wednesday evening is now central over New England, and the east winds in its southern quadrants have been attended by heavy rains in the Middle Atlantic States, an unusual effect at this season of the year. The Northwestern barometric depression has moved eastward to the region north of Lake Superior with decrease in strength, its passage being attended by local rains and thunderstorms from the Missouri Valley to western Lake Superior.

Steamships departing for European ports Friday will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Local rains Friday; Saturday fair; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

New England—Fair Friday except showers on the south coast; Saturday fair; light to fresh southeast winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Local rains Friday and Saturday; fresh south winds.

Delaware—Local showers Friday and Saturday; light to fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	63	68	4 P. M.	70	70
6 A. M.	61	68	6 P. M.	70	70
9 A. M.	67	67	9 P. M.	72	69
12 M.	75	68	12 P. M.	69	69

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperatures, 73 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum, 67 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CEMETERIES.

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MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers: Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, and Washington Post.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—At Smithport, Conn., on Aug. 2, Amelia Gilbert, widow of Oliver Bulkley and daughter of the late Stephen and Amelia Gilbert.
Funeral services Monday, Aug. 6, at 2:30 P. M.

BUNKER.—Suddenly, in Amsterdam, Margaret R. A. Bunker, wife of William Bunker and daughter of the late John T. Agnew.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DENTON.—At Jamaica, N. Y., on Aug. 1st inst., Elizabeth R., widow of the late Elias B. Denton, aged 81 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock from her late residence, 35 Canal St.

DUNN.—At Boonton, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 2, Edward Dunn, aged 61 years.
Services at the Church of the Divine Paternity, 76th St. and Central Park West, New York City, on Saturday, Aug. 4, at 1 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

EHRLICHER.—On Aug. 1, 1906, at Bernardsville, N. J., Victor Martin, aged 8 months, son of Victor Ehrlicher and Bertha Martin Ehrlicher of New York.

FERGUSON.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, John S. Ferguson, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, West 20th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., on Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

HAWKESWORTH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, at Profile House, N. H., James A. Hawkesworth, in his 69th year.
Funeral Friday morning at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, 69th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

HINTON.—At North East Harbor, Me., on Monday, July 30, 1906, Sarah, daughter of the late Henry Ellsworth and wife of the late John H. Hinton, M. D.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Friday morning, Aug. 3, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

HUBBARD.—On Aug. 2, at Hotel Majestic, Ocean Grove, N. J., Martha J., wife of Charles Hubbard.
Funeral notice hereafter.

KELSO.—On Wednesday, Aug. 1, at Staten Island, G. Radford Kelso, in the 42d year of his age.
Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St.

LANDERS.—Aug. 1, 1906, at residence, 409 West 27th St., Thomas Landers, aged 40 years.
Funeral from chapel, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1906, Elma J., daughter of Sarah and the late James Lewis.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 63 West 71st St., Saturday, Aug. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LOEWI.—Suddenly, Oscar Loewi, son of Valentine and the late Fanny Loewi, aged 29 years.
Funeral at the convenience of family.

LONGMIRE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 2, at Proctor, Vt., Mrs. Gertrude Lefferts Longmire.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEEKER.—Aug. 1, at Searsport, Me., James Denman Meeker, Greek Master in the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.

MELVILLE.—On Tuesday, July 31, at Boston, in the

AMERICANS BEAT DETROIT IN HEAVY HITTING GAME

Griffith's Men Turned Tables and Won by Big Score.

NO CHANGE IN POSITIONS

Rain Prevented the Champions Breaking Tie with Pittsburg—Only One National League Contest Played.

The American League held the centre of the baseball stage yesterday, all the games being played as scheduled, while rain made havoc with the National League games, causing a postponement of three contests. In the American League the Greater New Yorks won from Detroit by an overwhelming score, but as Philadelphia defeated Cleveland in a close contest, the relative positions of the leaders remain unchanged. Cleveland's defeat established New York firmly in the second position, with a commanding lead. The three leading clubs in the National League had an off day owing to the rain. The champions were despoiled of a chance to beat St. Louis and break away from the tie with Pittsburg, but as Chicago remained idle the championship table remains unchanged.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 11; Detroit, 1.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 11; Washington, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 7; Boston, 3.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	8	6	7	11	7	10	10	57	.626
New York	8	—	6	7	9	8	7	10	55	.611
Cleveland	8	8	—	6	9	8	7	7	52	.572
Chicago	4	4	8	—	6	7	12	10	51	.542
Detroit	4	5	4	9	—	7	9	9	47	.511
St. Louis	2	4	7	6	7	—	8	13	47	.511
Wash'ton	4	5	4	4	1	5	—	10	33	.362
Boston	5	3	4	4	2	3	5	—	26	.272
Games lost	34	35	39	43	45	45	58	69		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	6	9	11	7	10	13	66	.695
Pittsburg	5	—	7	10	10	7	11	9	59	.648
New York	8	3	—	12	12	8	11	3	59	.648
Philadelphia	3	5	4	—	5	10	6	11	43	.467
Cincinnati	4	5	4	7	—	8	7	7	42	.439
Brooklyn	5	5	4	4	2	—	10	8	38	.413
St. Louis	5	4	2	5	8	6	—	6	36	.391
Boston	3	—	5	4	6	8	6	—	32	.340
Games lost	29	32	32	51	54	54	61	62		

DETROIT EASY FOR NEW YORK

Griffith's Men Hit the Ball Hard and Won, 11 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—The Detroit team was outplayed to-day by the New York American Leaguers, Killian being batted hard enough in the seventh inning to warrant his being taken out of the box, while Chesbro was effective and held the Detroits safe at all stages, the final score being 11 to 1.

The opening portions of the game were reasonably like a competition, New York hits being fairly well scattered, while Chesbro let the Detroits down in the only round in which they did hit with one lone run. It was 3 to 1 in New York's favor when the visitors came to bat in the seventh. Conroy was passed; Keeler, Elberfeld, and Chase followed with singles and the entire Detroit team went up in the air. The grounders hit by Delehanty and Williams resulted in bad fumbles by Coughlin and Schaefer. Kleinow singled, bringing in some more runs, and six runs had been scored when Conroy, batting for the second time in the inning, practically retired himself.

Griffith pitched the last two innings of the game, allowing Chesbro to rest. Detroit secured but two hits off Griffith, and was never within striking distance of a run, while New York could apparently have batted at will.

In the ninth Killian refused to go to bat for Detroit, claiming that his hand had been split in the game, and stating that he should have been relieved in the box. Eubanks was accordingly the final out. Score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	1	4	1	0
Schaefer, ss	0	0	3	4	3	0
McIntyre, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Crawford, 2b	0	3	7	1	0	0
Payne, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	1	3	4	1	0
Lindsay, 2b	0	1	2	1	1	0
Schmidt, c	0	1	3	4	1	0
Killian, p	1	2	0	2	0	0
*Eubanks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	9	27	16	5	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, cf	0	1	4	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	3	3	2	1	0	0
Elberf'ld, ss	1	2	4	2	0	0
Chase, 1b	1	2	7	1	1	0
LaPorte, 3b	3	2	0	3	0	0
Williams, 2b	1	2	2	2	0	0
Del'hanty, lf	1	2	2	1	0	0
Kleinow, c	0	1	4	7	0	0
Griffith, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
Thomas, c	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	11	14	27	12	1	

*Batted for Killian in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
New York	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	2	0	—11

Earned runs—Detroit, 1; New York, 6. Hits—Off Chesbro, 7 in seven innings; off Griffith, 2 in two innings. Two-base hits—Crawford, Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Williams. Stolen bases—McIntyre, Keeler, La Porte, Delehanty, Thomas. First base on balls—Off Killian, 4; off Chesbro, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 7. Struck out—By Killian, 3; by Chesbro, 4; by Griffith, 1. Double play—Schaefer and Coughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	1	2	0	0	0	0
Jackson, lf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Turner, ss	0	0	1	4	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	1	5	5	0	0
R'sman, 2b	0	0	1	3	1	0
C'galton, rf	0	0	3	0	0	0
Barbeau, 3b	0	1	0	3	1	0
Buelow, c	0	1	5	1	0	0
Bernhard, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Stovall	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	30	16	1	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Lord, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	0	13	1	1	0
Seybold, rf	1	2	2	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b	1	0	3	5	0	0
Cross, ss	0	1	1	2	1	0
Knight, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	0
Powers, c	0	0	6	2	0	0
Coombs, p	0	0	1	2	1	0
*Schreck	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oldring, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	3	4	30	14	3	

*Batted for Knight in eighth inning.
†Batted for Buelow in tenth inning.
‡Batted for Bernhard in tenth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1—3

Earned run—Cleveland, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Flick, Barbeau, Hartsel. Three-base hits—Lajoie, Flick. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Murphy, Double play—Davis, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Bernhard, 1; off Coombs, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Bernhard, 5; by Coombs, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, cf	1	0	2	0	0	0
Isbell, 2b	1	1	1	6	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	4	3	0	0
Donahue, lb	0	0	13	0	0	0
D'gh'rty, lf	0	0	3	1	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	2	2	0	0
T'nehill, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	0
White, p	0	1	0	3	0	0
Total	3	5	27	15	0	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	2	0	2	0	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	0
Hoey, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Freeman, lb	0	0	8	0	0	0
Morgan, 3b	0	0	2	0	1	0
Armb'r, c	0	0	4	2	0	0
Young, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Collins	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	24	10	1	

*Batted for Young in ninth inning.

Chicago	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Boston, 4. Three-base hits—Davis, Hahn. Double play—Ferris and Freeman. Struck out—By White, 2; by Young, 3. Bases on balls—Off White, 1; off Young, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	1	1	1	1	3	0
T. Jones, lb	2	4	12	0	0	0
Stone, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0
H'phill, rf	2	2	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	0	1	4	3	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	2	1	4	0	0
Koehler, cf	1	2	0	0	0	0
Rickey, c	2	2	7	0	0	0
Howell, p	1	0	1	4	2	0
Total	11	14	27	14	6	

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Altiser, ss	0	1	2	2	2	0
Stanley, rf	0	0	2	0	1	0
C. Jones, cf	1	0	2	0	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	0
And'son, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Stahl, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	0
Schlafly, 2b	0	2	2	4	0	0
Wakef'd, c	0	0	6	0	2	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Nill	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	24	11	3	

*Batted for Smith in ninth inning.

St. Louis	3	0	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	—11
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—Schlafly. Three-base hit—T. Jones. Home run—Rickey. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Howell. Double play—Cross, Schlafly and Stahl. Stolen bases—O'Brien, (2,) Stahl, Cross, Wallace, (2,) Stone. Base on balls—Off Howell, 4; off Smith, 6. Struck out—By Howell, 7; by Smith, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 8. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

NINTH-INNING VICTORY.

Cincinnati Defeated Boston by Bunching Hits In Batting Rally.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Cincinnati defeated Boston here to-day in the last two innings. Boston made the game close by a combination of hits and errors in the eighth inning. The visitors found Dorner in the ninth for a triple, two two-base hits, and two singles and won out in an exciting finish. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	2	2	1	3	2	0
Kelley, lf	1	1	3	0	1	0
Jude, rf	1	2	3	0	0	0
Schiel, 1b	1	0	11	1	0	0
Dele'hty, 3b	2	3	2	3	0	0
Siegle, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0
C'coran, ss	0	0	4	3	0	0
Liv'ston, c	0	0	1	4	3	0
Weimer, p	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	7	9	27	11	3	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	0	1	2	7	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	2	12	0	0	0
Brain, 3b	1	2	1	1	1	0
Bates, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Howard, lf	1	2	5	0	1	0
Dolan, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0
N'dham, c	0	1	4	4	0	0
Strobel, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dorner, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	3	9	27	15	3	

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Two-base hits—Huggins, Jude. Three-base hits—Tenney, Kelley. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Siegle, (2.) Stolen base—Schiel. First base on balls—Off Dorner, 4; off Weimer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Dorner, 2. Struck out—By Dorner, 2; by Weimer, 1. Wild pitch—Weimer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R	H	E
Rochester	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	6	4
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	3	3

Batteries—Walters and Carisch; McCarthy and Slattery.

AT BUFFALO.

									R	H	E
Buffalo	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	—6	12	1
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	3	1

Batteries—Brockett and McAllister; La Roy and Raub.

SECOND GAME.

									R	H	E
Buffalo	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6	15	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	12	1

Batteries—Currie and McAllister; Herbst and Raub.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	54	34	.614	Montreal	43	44	.495
Jersey City	46	33	.582	Newark	38	41	.481
Baltimore	43	35	.551	Providence	36	49	.424
Rochester	45	41	.523	Toronto	27	55	.329

Sally VIII. Takes Second Race.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 2.—A steady moderate breeze from the east gave the Roosevelt Cup yachts an excellent test to-day in the Corinthian Yacht Club's second race for the yachts, and eight of the nine starters finished within twelve minutes of one another. Sally VIII., owned by L. F. Percival, was the first to reach the line, The Auk, C. F. Adams, second, was second, and Manchester, J. L. Bremer, third.

The course was over an eleven and three-eighths mile triangle, giving the yachts a beat, a run, and a reach in a fairly smooth sea. The New Orleans made her first appearance in a race in ten days, finishing seventh.

Harry and Bruno Wastrau, who will sail the German challenger Glueckauf IV. in the cup races, watched the American boats from the Tyro, one of the yachts of another class.

Western Racing Dates Divided.

Matt Winn, L. A. Cella, and Joseph Allert, representing respectively the new Louisville Jockey Club's course, the Douglas Park course, and the Latonia course, met yesterday and agreed on a division of racing dates. The result was that the Latonia meet will close Sept. 1. The Douglas Park meet will open Sept. 3 and run until Sept. 15. It will then close from Sept. 17 to 22 for the State Fair and will resume Sept. 24 to 29. The new Louisville Jockey Club's Churchill Downs meet will open Oct. 1 and continue until Oct. 30. The Latonia Fall meet will open Oct. 22 and last until Nov. 17, thus continuing till one week before the New Orleans races begin.

Auto Trip Across Continent Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—A start was made to-night by L. L. Whitman and C. S. Cariss in a Franklin car for an overland trip to New York, during which Whitman hopes to lower his own record of 32 days 21 hours and 16 minutes. The autoists left here on a boat for Stockton, where they will actually begin the journey, as the roads between here and Stockton are impassable. From Stockton Whitman will follow the Overland Railroad line to Reno and Ogden, and then by the Union Pacific to Council Bluffs, and by the Northwestern to Chicago, and by the Lake Shore and New York Central to New York.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Ernest Keeler, whose Oldsmobile car finished the recent Glidden Cup tour with a perfect score and who afterward made his remarkable non-stop run from the White Mountains to this city, will drive the little Oldsmobile pilot in several of the events to be held to-morrow at Long Beach. Nearly twenty cars have been entered for the races which, weather permitting, will be started at low tide shortly after noon. "Tom" Cooper will drive the 40 horse power Matheson car in the mile handicap and the free-for-all contest.

S. B. Stevens, the amateur racing automobilist, arrived in the city yesterday, having made the run from Bretton Woods to New York in his Darracq car, which was one of the competitors in the recent National auto tour. Mr. Stevens ran over 1,700 miles with his car without being hindered by tire troubles in any way, while several of the cars that finished with perfect scores were obliged to stop frequently between controls to put on new tires. The only evidence of rough usage he discovered was a small nail embedded in the shoe of one tire.

In reply to the complaints that have been freely made regarding the alleged mismanagement of the recent tour, Chairman Deming of the American Automobile Association Touring Committee has announced that a detailed statement of the financial expenses will be issued at an early date in addition to a formal report explaining the work of the committee and the unexpected difficulties that it encountered at certain stages of the tour.

It is proposed to spend upward of $20,000 in repairing and oiling the twenty-five-mile course near Rochester, where the 100-mile road race will be held Sept. 3. The consent of the authorities has been obtained to close the road to traffic on that day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. The railroads have also agreed to stop running freight trains during the time of the race, as the course crosses railroad tracks at five places.

The Maxwell car driven by H. A. Grant which acted as the pilot car in the Glidden tour has returned to Tarrytown. Although of only 10 horse power, it made a very successful showing in the 1,200-mile run, having required no repairs of any kind. The car was completed just three days before the run started from Buffalo, and it was the first four-cylinder Maxwell speedster to be put to a severe road test.

An exhaustive test to determine the relative qualities of the six-cylinder and four-cylinder type of cars was lately finished in England. The test took account of every factor and was conducted under the auspices of the Automobile Club of Great Britain. The total number of points earned by the six-cylinder car was 2,277 against 1,881 for the four-cylinder car. In the tests on silence, absence of vibration, and speed changes the advantage was in favor of the six-cylinder type. The honors in fuel consumption and speed tests on hills and on the flat belong to the four-cylinder. When it is considered, however, that the four-cylinder has a greater piston displacement by about 12 per cent., the superiority in this way is partly accounted for.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS, TO-DAY, 4 P.M. Giants, Champions, vs. St. Louis. Adm. 50c

DANDELION WAS FIRST FOR THE INVINCIBLE

Hamburg Colt Beat Coy Maid a Head for $11,850 Handicap.

RACE WAS RUN IN DEEP MUD

Five Favorites Were Defeated in the Heavy Going at the Brighton Beach Track.

Dandelion, the chosen target of misfortune all through the Spring, had his turn of luck at last in the running of the $11,850 Invincible Handicap at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, and in going that suited him just managed to squeeze home first by a head before Coy Maid. The singular record of ill-fortune achieved by Dandelion in his earlier races probably had a little to do with the betting on the Invincible yesterday, for on the muddy and water-covered track, with but 106 pounds to carry, against a rather moderate field of five opponents, Dandelion looked much the best horse, but at that went to the post at 6 to 5 after 8 to 5 had been laid through a great part of the betting. The race was one of the big features of the Brighton Beach meeting, but with such weather as attended its running it was surprising that the attendance was as large as it was, for the regulars who made up the crowd dripped and steamed in the damp stands and sodden betting ring from the first race to the last, rain falling steadily throughout the afternoon.

Dandelion, on his breeding and performance, had none the worst of it on account of the going, however, as the mud suited him. The mud caused the scratching of the top weight, Ram's Horn, and the addition of Dolly Spanker, thus bringing the field back to the six originally named to run, Tokalon, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, being the most prominent of the number.

The Invincible, at one mile and a quarter, was run as the fourth event of a programme of seven races, Dandelion, with Sewell up, always being the favorite, with Tokalon the second choice and Dolly Spanker and Coy Maid the next best backed. The start, from the chute at the head of the stretch, was made with Coy Maid the first to show, followed by Lady Savoy, Cederstrome, and Dolly Spanker in that order, but in the run to the stand the first time Cederstrome went to the front, and swinging over to the rail on the first turn led by a length, Coy Maid and Lady Savoy head and head second and third, with Dandelion fourth. On the turn into the back stretch Coy Maid moved past Cederstrome, Lady Savoy beginning to drop back, while Dandelion took second place. In the run through the back stretch Dandelion closed gradually on the filly until at the far turn they were lapped, neck and neck, and from that point to the finish the pair hung together. On the straight for the run home Coy Maid was leading by a head, with her rider, Koerner, at work with his whip. A sixteenth of a mile further on Dandelion showed his head in front, with Sewell riding hard, but not going to the whip. The two ran on to the finish, Dandelion bearing in on Coy Maid just enough to prevent Koerner from using his whip, and, both driven to the last ounce, Dandelion got to the winning post first by a head, Coy Maid, second, being a length and a half away from Cederstrome, third, Dolly Spanker stopping at the end after seeming to have third place secure. The time of the race was 2:09 3-5, a slow performance, but quite as fast as could be expected. The winner's share of the stakes was $9,850, putting him well up in the list of winning horses for the year, as in spite of his hard luck in the other big handicaps, Dandelion previously had won $6,000 in second money.

Through nearly all the remainder of the dismal day favorites were beaten, five falling in the seven races, and the only post choice to win, aside from Dandelion, being Druid, which in the last race went to the front early and galloped out in the lead most of the distance, winning easily by a length and a half from Hyperion, second. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap. Six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Nannie Hodge, 124, Sewell, 16-5, 6-5	1	2	1h
Far West, 110, H. Cochran, 3-1, even	6	1	2n
King Cole, 107, W. Knapp, 15-1, 6-1	4	3½	3
Van Ness, 112, Shaw, 4-1, 2-1	2	3	4
Monacodie, 104, Crimmins, 20-1, 7-1	7	5	5
Jacquin, 111, Lyne, 7-2, 7-5	5	6	6
Clovercrest, 109, L. Williams, 8-1, 13-5	8	7	7
Listless, 86, G. Burns, 50-1, 15-1	3	7	8

Time—1:14 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. m., 5 years, by Rossington—Mrs. Lane. W. W. Darden, owner and trainer.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Gold Lady, 109, L. Williams, 7-2, even	6	4	1½
Golf Ball, 112, Sewell, 11-10, 1-2	1	1	2n
Montgomery, 107, Finn, 6-1, 2-1	5	5	3n
Dunvallo, 100, Horner, 5-1, 8-5	2	3	4
Beauclare, 97, C. Ross, 80-1, 15-1	7	7	5
Dan Buhre, 100, Notter, 30-1, 8-1	4	6	6
Veronique, 97, McDaniel, 50-1, 15-1	8	8	7
James Crawford, 100, Koerner, 10-1, 4-1	3	2	8

Time—1:15 3-5. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Goldcrest-Lady Himmel. Owner, A. L. Aste. Trainer, W. McCann.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Donna, 92, McDaniel, 16-5, 6-5	2	1	1n
Water Tank, 98, Keyes, 6-1, 2-1	4	2	2n
Cholk Hedrick, 106, Sewell, 13-5, even	1	3	3n
Deshon, 103, Schade, 15-1, 5-1	5	4	4
Janeta, 101, Koerner, 3-1, even	7	5	5
Princess Royal, 104, Crimmins, 50-1, 15-1	3	6	6
Elwood, 108, Sandy, 8-1, 3-1	6	7	7

Time—1:50. Start good. Won ridden out; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Doncan-Meta. Owner, Thomas Clyde. Trainer, A. G. Weston.

FOURTH RACE.—The Invincible Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Dandelion, 106, Sewell, 6-5, 1-2	5	2	1h
Coy Maid, 98, Koerner, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	2½
Cedarstrome, 96, Horner, 10-1, 3-1	3	4	3n
Dolly Spanker, 108, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1	4	3	4
Tokalon, 118, Dugan, 16-5, even	6	5	5
Lady Savoy, 100, Crimmins, 20-1, 6-1	2	6	6

Time—2:09 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. h., 4 years, by Hamburg—Pansy. Owner, F. R. Hitchcock. Trainer, J. E. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling. Five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Flowaway, 106, W. Knapp, 12-1, 4-1	2	2	1½
Jim Leonard, 103, Notter, 40-1, 12-1	3	3	2n
Roswell, 102, Horner, 100-1, 30-1	10	7	3½
Umbrella, 96, G. Burns, 10-1, 4-1	6	4	4
Rifleman, 97, Finn, 10-1, 4-1	7	8	5
Clements, 107, Brussel, 4-1, 7-5	4	6	6
Elliott, 107, Koerner, 3-1, 6-5	9	9	7
Athens, 103, Crimmins, 12-1, 4-1	1	3	8
Handsome Belle, 96, Dudley, 60-1, 20-1	8	10	9
Jaunty, 106, Sewell, 2-1, 7-10	5	5	*
*Fell.			

Time—1:08 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Alloway-Florio. Owner, E. R. Bradley. Trainer, William Hurley.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
O. K., 107, McGee, 12-1, 4-1	9	1	1n
Left, 110, L. Williams, 7-5, 1-3	5	2	2½
Tarlac, 114, Bedell, 12-1, 4-1	3	3	3n
Park Row, 107, Finn, 16-5, even	4	4	4
La France, 109, Rayner, 30-1, 10-1	6	5	5
Blue Pigeon, 105, C. Ross, 13-5, even	2	6	6
Dr. Royal, 110, Fitzgerald, 50-1, 12-1	7	7	7

Time—1:50 3-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place easily. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Handsome-Barcussia. Owner and trainer, Thomas Bellingham.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Druid, 101, Horner, 9-5, 7-10	4	1	1½
Hyperion, 109, L. Williams, 4-1, 8-5	1	2	2n
Jennie McCabe, 104, Koerner, 12-1, 4-1	7	3	3n
Red Leaf, 101, Finn, 8-5, 3-5	3	4	4
Gold Coin, 93, Notter, 15-1, 6-1	2	5	5
Bryan, 103, McDaniel, 15-1, 8-1	6	6	6
Sir Caruthers, 88, C. Ross, 20-1, 6-1	5	7	7
Hanover Hornpipe, 103, H. Cochran, 30-1, 10-1	8	8	8

Time—1:48 1-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner ch. m., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Merdin. Owner, J. A. Wernberg. Trainer, F. B. Van Meter.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; non-winners in 1906; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Jacquin	110	Destiny 103
Bulwark	108	Pink Garter 103
Diamond Flush	108	Merit 103
Bragg	108	*Tom Cod 103
Panique	105	Novena 103
Contend	105	All Right 100
Bryan	105	*Little Woods 100
Greeting	105	*Ancestor 98
Sinner Simon	105	*The Belle 98
Freckman	105	*Belle of Portland 98

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Hercules	110	Laura A	102
Fanastic	107	Shackle	102
Dulcinea	107	Tourenne	100
Rye Boy	107	King Brush	97

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Tyron	112	Sonoma Belle	101
Just So	107	Novena	101
Col. White	106	*Amberjack	101
Toscan	106	*Azelina	96
Little Scout	106	*Ancestor	96
Silverskin	106	*Sir Russell	93
Easy Street	103	Lackey	93

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Angler	120	Garnish	100
Eugenia Burch	115	Maxie Witt	100
Red Friar	109	Belle of Pequest	99
Far West	107	Corrigan	98
Geranium	107	Sailor

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON FALLS RESERVOIR.
(Reservoir "K.")

First Supplemental Proceeding.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the Laws amendatory thereof.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in and for the Second Judicial District at the Temporary Court House of said Court in Long Island City, County of Queens, New York, on the seventeenth day of September, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the County or Counties in which the said real estate shall be situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the construction of a dam and reservoir for the purpose of supplying the City of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Towns of Carmel and Southeast, Putnam County, and Somers, Westchester County, New York.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the real estate to be acquired herein is as follows:

All those tracts or parcels of land to be acquired in fee for the construction of the Croton Falls Reservoir (Reservoir "K") as shown on certain maps entitled "Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Exhibit No. 1 of 1906, Property Map No. (1-2) of Additional lands required for the construction of the Croton Falls Reservoir (Reservoir "K") in the Towns of Carmel and Southeast, Putnam County, and Somers, Westchester County, New York, (Second Taking)," adopted by the Aqueduct Commissioners on the 29th day of May, 1906, and filed as follows: Property Map No. 1, filed in Westchester County Register's office at White Plains, New York, August 2d, 1906; Property Map No. 2 filed in Putnam County Clerk's office at Carmel, New York, August 2d, 1906, which are bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the Town of Carmel and County of Putnam, in the center of the road or highway leading from Somers to Carmel and known as Horsepound Road, and at a corner of Parcel No. 3 of lands of the City of New York, and running thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees thirty (30) minutes west across and leaving said road or highway two hundred eighty-three and one-tenth (283.1) feet; thence south five (5) degrees eight (08) minutes west nine hundred eighty-nine and eight-tenths (989.8) feet to the northerly side of a lane; thence crossing said lane, south fourteen (14) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west one thousand one hundred sixty-five and seven-tenths (1165.7) feet; thence south thirty-four (34) degrees forty-four (44) minutes east one hundred sixty-four and seven-tenths (164.7) feet; thence south thirty-six (36) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east three hundred ninety-eight (398) feet; thence south forty-one (41) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west eight hundred twenty-four and five-tenths (824.5) feet to a point in the County line between the Counties of Putnam and Westchester and between the Towns of Carmel and Somers; thence along the said County line south eighty (80) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west and crossing a stream, six hundred sixty-four and four-tenths (664.4) feet; thence leaving the said County line and into the County of Westchester and the Town of Somers, south twenty-three (23) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes west nine hundred sixty-four and eight-tenths (964.8) feet; thence north seventy-five (75) degrees fifty (50) minutes west, and crossing Greenbriar Brook, six hundred thirty-two and nine-tenths (632.9) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east six hundred eighty and three-tenths (680.3) feet to a point in the aforesaid County line; thence into the County of Putnam and the Town of Carmel the following courses and distances to the end: north two (2) degrees fourteen (14) minutes east one hundred nine and seven-tenths (109.7) feet; thence north fourteen (14) degrees four (4) minutes east one hundred sixty-five and seven-tenths (165.7) feet; thence north no (0) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes west one hundred thirty-three and eight-tenths (133.8) feet; thence north sixty (60) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) feet; thence north twenty-five (25) degrees five (05) minutes east two hundred five and seven-tenths (205.7) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees twenty (20) minutes east and crossing a stream, six hundred fifty-three and one-tenth (653.1) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) degrees west one hundred thirty-two and seven-tenths (132.7) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) minutes east one hundred forty-and nine-tenths (140.9) feet to a point in the same aforesaid highway; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west, leaving said highway, again crossing the Town Line and into the Town of Carmel, eight hundred sixty-four and seven-tenths (864.7) feet; thence south twenty-three (23) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes west, leaving said highway, again crossing the Town Line and into the Town of Southeast, eight hundred sixty-four and eight-tenths (864.8) feet; thence south seventy-five (75) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes west nine hundred sixty-four and eight-tenths (964.8) feet; thence north seventy-five (75) degrees west, and crossing Greenbriar Brook, six hundred thirty-two and nine-tenths (632.9) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east six hundred eighty and three-tenths (680.3) feet to a point in the aforesaid County line; thence into the County of Putnam and the Town of Carmel the following courses and distances to the end: north two (2) degrees fourteen (14) minutes east one hundred nine and seven-tenths (109.7) feet; thence north fourteen (14) degrees four (4) minutes east one hundred sixty-five and seven-tenths (165.7) feet; thence north no (0) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes west one hundred thirty-three and eight-tenths (133.8) feet; thence north sixty (60) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) feet; thence north twenty-five (25) degrees five (05) minutes east two hundred five and seven-tenths (205.7) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees twenty (20) minutes east and crossing a stream, six hundred fifty-three and one-tenth (653.1) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) degrees west one hundred thirty-two and seven-tenths (132.7) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) minutes east one hundred forty-and nine-tenths (140.9) feet to a point in the same aforesaid highway; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west, leaving said highway, again crossing the Town Line and into the Town of Southeast four hundred eighty-five and three-tenths (485.3) feet; thence south twelve (12) degrees seven (07) minutes west and leaving said highway, five hundred sixty and six-tenths (560.6) feet; thence south eleven (11) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes east five hundred forty and nine-tenths (540.9) feet to a point in the same aforesaid highway; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west, leaving said highway, again crossing the Town Line and into the Town of Carmel, eight hundred seventy-three and five-tenths (873.5) feet; thence south one (1) degree nineteen (19) minutes west four hundred sixty-one and one-tenth (461.1) feet; thence south one (01) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes west three hundred eighty-four and five-tenths (384.5) feet; thence south thirty (30) degrees fifty (50) minutes west one hundred forty and two-tenths (140.2) feet; thence south thirty-eight (38) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes west one hundred fifty-one and five-tenths (151.5) feet; thence south fifty (50) degrees fifty-two (52) minutes west seven hundred forty-seven and six-tenths (747.6) feet; thence north sixty-five (65) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes west six hundred forty-five and two-tenths (645.2) feet; thence south fifty-three (53) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes west crossing a road or highway connecting the aforesaid Telegraph Road with the road or highway leading from Somers to Carmel known as Stoneleigh Avenue, four hundred eight and nine-tenths (408.9) feet to the southwesterly line of said connecting highway; thence leaving said highway, south thirty-six (36) degrees forty-six (46) minutes west five hundred ninety-two and five-tenths (592.5) feet; thence north twenty-seven (27) degrees fifteen (15) minutes west one hundred twenty-four and nine-tenths (124.9) feet; thence north twenty-three (23) degrees twelve (12) minutes west thirty-four and four-tenths (34.4) feet; thence north forty-nine (49) degrees eighteen (18) minutes west sixty-five and six-tenths (65.6) feet; thence north fifty-two (52) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes west one hundred sixty and nine-tenths (160.9) feet; thence south seventy-eight (28) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes west one hundred eight and five-tenths (108.5) feet; thence south eighty-three (83) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes west one hundred sixty-four and eight-tenths (164.8) feet; thence south eighty-three (83) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west two hundred eight and two-tenths (208.2) feet; thence north thirty-eight (38) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes west six hundred seventy-two and six-tenths (672.6) feet; thence north twenty-five (25) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east five hundred ninety-one and five-tenths (591.5) feet; thence north sixteen (16) degrees forty-two (42) minutes west six hundred thirty-four and six-tenths (634.6) feet; thence leaving the bounds of lands of the City of New York, south eighty-three (83) degrees twenty (20) minutes east one thousand fifty-seven (1057.0) feet; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees two (02) minutes east two hundred ninety-four (294.0) feet; thence north thirty (30) degrees fourteen (14) minutes east three hundred seventy-three and seven-tenths (373.7) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees three (03) minutes east two hundred forty-eight and seven-tenths (248.7) feet; thence north two (2) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes east five hundred forty and nine-tenths (540.9) feet to a point in the same aforesaid highway; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west, leaving said highway, again crossing the Town Line and into the Town of Carmel, eight hundred seventy-three and five-tenths (873.5) feet; thence south one (1) degree nineteen (19) minutes west four hundred sixty-one and one-tenth (461.1) feet; thence south one (01) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes west three hundred eighty-four and five-tenths (384.5) feet; thence south thirty (30) degrees fifty (50) minutes west one hundred forty and two-tenths (140.2) feet; thence south thirty-eight (38) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes west one hundred fifty-one and five-tenths (151.5) feet; thence south fifty (50) degrees fifty-two (52) minutes west seven hundred forty-seven and six-tenths (747.6) feet; thence north sixty-five (65) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes west six hundred forty-five and two-tenths (645.2) feet; thence south fifty-three (53) degrees twenty-four (24) minutes west crossing a road or highway connecting the aforesaid Telegraph Road with the road or highway leading from Somers to Carmel known as Stoneleigh Avenue, four hundred eight and nine-tenths (408.9) feet to the southwesterly line of said connecting highway; thence leaving said highway, south thirty-six (36) degrees forty-six (46) minutes west five hundred ninety-two and five-tenths (592.5) feet; thence north twenty-seven (27) degrees fifteen (15) minutes west one hundred twenty-four and nine-tenths (124.9) feet; thence north twenty-three (23) degrees twelve (12) minutes west thirty-four and four-tenths (34.4) feet; thence north forty-nine (49) degrees eighteen (18) minutes west sixty-five and six-tenths (65.6) feet; thence north fifty-two (52) degrees twenty-eight (28) minutes west one hundred sixty and nine-tenths (160.9) feet; thence south seventy-eight (28) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes west one hundred eight and five-tenths (108.5) feet; thence south eighty-three (83) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes west one hundred sixty-four and eight-tenths (164.8) feet; thence south eighty-three (83) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west two hundred eight and two-tenths (208.2) feet; thence north thirty-eight (38) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes west six hundred seventy-two and six-tenths (672.6) feet; thence north twenty-five (25) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east five hundred ninety-one and five-tenths (591.5) feet; thence north sixteen (16) degrees forty-two (42) minutes west six hundred thirty-four and six-tenths (634.6) feet; thence leaving the bounds of lands of the City of New York, south eighty-three (83) degrees twenty (20) minutes east one thousand fifty-seven (1057.0) feet; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees two (02) minutes east two hundred ninety-four (294.0) feet; thence north thirty (30) degrees fourteen (14) minutes east three hundred seventy-three and seven-tenths (373.7) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees three (03) minutes east two hundred forty-eight and seven-tenths (248.7) feet; thence north two (2) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes east five hundred ninety-one (591.0) feet; thence south fifty-one (51) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes east eight hundred thirty and five-tenths (830.5) feet; thence south seventy-north seventy-north (73) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes east two hundred twenty and one-tenth (220.1) feet; thence north eight (8) degrees forty-six (46) minutes west seven hundred sixty-four and three-tenths (764.3) feet; thence north seventy-five (75) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes east, sixty-four and six-tenths (64.6) feet; thence north seven (7) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes west five hundred eighty-five and three-tenths (585.3) feet; thence north eight (8) degrees thirteen (13) minutes west one thousand two hundred sixty-three and two-tenths (1,263.2) feet; thence south seventy-six (76) degrees forty (40) minutes west four hundred thirty and two-tenths (430.2) feet; thence south seventy-six (76) degrees one (1) minute west four hundred fifty-eight (458.0) feet to the center of the aforesaid Stonaleigh Avenue; thence along the center of said avenue or highway, north fourteen (14) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes east two hundred nineteen and four-tenths (219.4) feet; thence north ten (10) degrees nine (09) minutes east one thousand one hundred seventy-seven and nine-tenths (1,177.9) feet; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees three (03) minutes east, leaving said highway, one hundred forty-eight and seven-tenths (148.7) feet; thence north eighty (80) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east one hundred fifty-one and five-tenths (151.5) feet; thence south fifty-three (53) degrees fifty-two (52) minutes west seven hundred forty-seven and six-tenths (747.6) feet; thence north seventy-nine (79) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes east seven hundred twenty and seven-tenths (720.7) feet; thence south (0) degrees seventeen (17) minutes east seven hundred seventy-six and six-tenths (776.6) feet; thence south fifty-two (52) degrees fifty-three (53) minutes east, again crossing the Town Line and into the Town of Southeast, eight hundred one and eight-tenths (801.8) feet; thence south fifty-seven (57) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes east two hundred thirty-three and five-tenths (233.5) feet; thence leaving said highway, north twenty-four (24) degrees forty-five (45) minutes east seven hundred forty-two and seven-tenths (742.7) feet; thence south forty-five (45) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes west two hundred eighty and eight-tenths (280.8) feet; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes west five hundred forty-seven and four-tenths (547.4) feet; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees one (01) minute west one hundred thirty-nine and one-tenth (139.1) feet; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes west ninety-five and eight-tenths (95.8) feet; thence south twenty-seven (27) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes west, crossing a road or highway leading from Carmel to Brewster, two hundred ninety-six (296) feet to the most northerly corner of Parcel No. 10 of lands of the City of New York; thence along the boundary of said lands of said city the following courses and distances to the end: South twenty-eight (28) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes west two hundred fifty-two and three-tenths (252.3) feet; thence south twelve (12) degrees three (03) minutes west six hundred seventy-four and six-tenths (674.6) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees twenty (20) minutes west one thousand three hundred twenty-one and four-tenths (1,321.4) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing one hundred twenty-one and eight hundred sixty thousandths (121.860) acres, all in the Town of Southeast.

FIFTH TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the easterly right of way line of the New York and Harlem R. R., which point is the most northerly corner of Parcel No. 14 of lands of the City of New York, and running thence along the said easterly right of way line of said Railroad, on a curve to the left with a radius of five hundred forty-six and seven-tenths (546.7) feet, crossing said road or highway, two-hundred eighty-eight and seven-tenths (288.7) feet; thence compounding, on a curve to the right with a radius of one thousand four hundred fifty-seven and two-tenths (1,457.2) feet, eight hundred seventy-nine and one tenth (879.1) feet; thence again compounding on a curve to the right with a radius of nine hundred seventy-three (973.0) feet, five hundred fifty-five and three-tenths (555.3) feet; thence south eleven (11) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes west one hundred twenty and five-tenths (120.5) feet; thence south forty-four (44) degrees twenty (20) minutes west two hundred fifty and seven-tenths (250.7) feet; thence on a curve to the left with a radius of five hundred seventy-three and seven-tenths (573.7) feet two hundred and seven-tenths (200.7) feet; thence south twenty-four (24) degrees fifteen (15) minutes west three hundred sixty-six and seven-tenths (366.7) feet; thence south forty-five (45) degrees three (03) minutes west six hundred thirty-three and three-tenths (633.3) feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of three hundred nineteen and six-tenths (319.6) feet three hundred seventy-two and four-tenths (372.4) feet; thence south twenty-one (21) degrees forty-two (42) minutes east one hundred eleven and nine-tenths (111.9) feet; thence south twenty (20) degrees thirty-two (32) minutes west three hundred fifty and one-tenth (350.1) feet; thence south eighty-nine (89) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east five hundred forty-two and seven-tenths (542.7) feet; thence south forty-five (45) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes west two hundred eighty and eight-tenths (280.8) feet; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees one (01) minute west five hundred forty-seven and four-tenths (547.4) feet; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees one (01) minute west one hundred thirty-nine and one-tenth (139.1) feet; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes west ninety-five and eight-tenths (95.8) feet; thence south twenty-seven (27) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes west, crossing a road or highway leading from Carmel to Brewster, two hundred ninety-six (296) feet to the most northerly corner of Parcel No. 10 of lands of the City of New York; thence along the boundary of said lands of said city the following courses and distances to the end: South twenty-eight (28) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes west two hundred fifty-two and three-tenths (252.3) feet; thence south twelve (12) degrees three (03) minutes west six hundred seventy-four and six-tenths (674.6) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees twenty (20) minutes west one thousand three hundred twenty-one and four-tenths (1,321.4) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing one hundred twenty-one and eight hundred sixty thousandths (121.860) acres, all in the Town of Southeast.

SIXTH TRACT.

Beginning at a corner of lands of the City of New York, which point is the most northerly corner of Parcel No. 9 of said lands, and running thence along the boundary of said lands of said city the following courses and distances: North twenty-seven (27) degrees five (05) minutes east three hundred thirty-two and three-tenths (332.3) feet; thence north twenty-five (25) degrees forty-five (45) minutes east seven hundred ninety-nine and three-tenths (799.3) feet; thence north seven (7) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes west five hundred eighty-one and eight-tenths (581.8) feet to the intersection of roads or highways at a point about two hundred fifty-five (255) feet east of a crossing of the Middle Branch of Croton River south of the confluence of said branch and Michael Brook; thence along the center of the highway leading northerly from said crossing, north three (3) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes east three hundred ninety-seven and four-tenths (397.4) feet; thence north fifty-one (51) degrees seven (07) minutes east, leaving said highway seven hundred eighteen and five-tenths (718.5) feet; thence north thirty-eight (38) degrees thirty-four (34) minutes east two thousand five hundred seventy-six and six-tenths (2,576.6) feet; thence north two (2) degrees thirteen (13) minutes east one thousand five hundred seventy-nine and two-tenths (1,579.2) feet; thence north nine (9) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes west eighteen hundredths (0.18) feet to the northerly line of a road or highway leading easterly to Brewster and westerly to a crossing of the said Middle Branch south of Middle Branch Reservoir Fountain; thence leaving the said boundary of lands of the City of New York and running easterly on a curve to the right with a radius of five hundred forty-six and seven-tenths (546.7) feet, crossing said road or highway, two-hundred eighty-eight and seven-tenths (288.7) feet; thence compounding, on a curve to the right with a radius of one thousand four hundred fifty-seven and two-tenths (1,457.2) feet, eight hundred seventy-nine and one tenth (879.1) feet; thence again compounding on a curve to the right with a radius of nine hundred seventy-three (973.0) feet, five hundred fifty-five and three-tenths (555.3) feet; thence south eleven (11) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes west one hundred twenty and five-tenths (120.5) feet; thence south forty-four (44) degrees twenty (20) minutes west two hundred fifty and seven-tenths (250.7) feet; thence on a curve to the left with a radius of five hundred seventy-three and seven-tenths (573.7) feet two hundred and seven-tenths (200.7) feet; thence south twenty-four (24) degrees fifteen (15) minutes west three hundred sixty-six and seven-tenths (366.7) feet; thence south forty-five (45) degrees three (03) minutes west six hundred thirty-three and three-tenths (633.3) feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of three hundred nineteen and six-tenths (319.6) feet three hundred seventy-two and four-tenths (372.4) feet; thence south twenty-one (21) degrees forty-two (42) minutes east one hundred eleven and nine-tenths (111.9) feet; thence south twenty (20) degrees thirty-two (32) minutes west three hundred fifty and one-tenth (350.1) feet; thence south eighty-nine (89) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east five hundred forty-two and seven-tenths (542.7) feet; thence south forty-five (45) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes west two hundred eighty and eight-tenths (280.8) feet; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees one (01) minute west five hundred forty-seven and four-tenths (547.4) feet; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees one (01) minute west one hundred thirty-nine and one-tenth (139.1) feet; thence south thirty-two (32) degrees forty-seven (47) minutes west ninety-five and eight-tenths (95.8) feet; thence south twenty-seven (27) degrees thirty-eight (38) minutes west, crossing a road or highway leading from Carmel to Brewster, two hundred ninety-six (296) feet to the most northerly corner of Parcel No. 10 of lands of the City of New York; thence along the boundary of said lands of said city the following courses and distances to the end: South twenty-eight (28) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes west two hundred fifty-two and three-tenths (252.3) feet; thence south twelve (12) degrees three (03) minutes west six hundred seventy-four and six-tenths (674.6) feet; thence north eighty-six (86) degrees twenty (20) minutes west one thousand three hundred twenty-one and four-tenths (1,321.4) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing one hundred twenty-one and eight hundred sixty thousandths (121.860) acres, all in the Town of Southeast.

SEVENTH TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the southeasterly right way line of the New York and Harlem R. R. distant about one hundred and seventeen (117) feet northeasterly from the most northerly corner of the 5th Tract above described, which point is also a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence along the said right of way line of said railroad north twenty-nine (29) degrees thirty-two (32) minutes east two hundred sixty-seven and one-tenth (267.1) feet; thence south seventy-three (73) degrees twenty-nine (29) minutes west three hundred fifty-nine and eight-tenths (359.8) feet; thence south twenty-nine degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west four hundred thirty and six-tenths (430.6) feet; thence south fifty-two (52) degrees forty-three (43) minutes west six hundred sixty and nine-tenths (660.9) feet; thence, curving to the left with a radius of one thousand one hundred forty-six and three-tenths (1146.3) feet, a distance of one hundred forty-three and four-tenths (633.4) feet; thence south twenty-one (21) degrees three (03) minutes west one hundred twenty and nine-tenths (120.9) feet; thence, curving to the right with a radius of three hundred nineteen and six-tenths (319.6) feet, and crossing a brook, three hundred fifty-four (354.6) feet; thence south eighty-four (84) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west two hundred six-tenths (8.6) feet; thence, curving to the left with a radius of three hundred nineteen and six-tenths (319.6) feet, one hundred sixty and two-tenths (160.2) feet; thence south fifty-five (55) degrees forty-eight (48) minutes west four hundred twenty-four and seven-tenths (424.7) feet; thence, curving to the left with a radius of one thousand four hundred thirty-two and seven-tenths (1432.7) feet, two hundred forty-three and eight-tenths (243.8) feet; thence south forty six (46) degrees three (03) minutes west nine hundred twenty-eight (928.0) feet; thence, curving to the left with a radius of two hundred twenty-two and three-tenths (222.3) feet, three hundred forty-one and eight-tenths (341.8) feet; thence south seventy-five (75) degrees forty-five (45) minutes west thirty-three and five-tenths (33.5) feet to a corner of lands of the City of New York; thence, along the boundary of said lands of said City, north fifty-seven (57) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west five hundred ninety-four and eight-tenths (594.8) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing fifty and eight hundred eighty-seven thousandths (50.887) acres, all in the Town of Southeast.

SEVENTH TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the southeasterly right way line of the New York and Harlem R. R. distant about one hundred and seventeen (117) feet northeasterly from the most northerly corner of the 5th Tract above described, which point is also a corner of the boundary of lands of the City of New York, and running thence along the said right of way line of said railroad north twenty-nine (29) degrees thirty-two (32) minutes east two hundred sixty-seven and one-tenth (267.1) feet; thence south seventy-three (73) degrees twenty-nine (29) minutes west three hundred fifty-nine and eight-tenths (359.8) feet; thence south twenty-nine degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west four hundred thirty and six-tenths (430.6) feet; thence south fifty-two (52) degrees forty-three (43) minutes west six hundred sixty and nine-tenths (660.9) feet; thence, curving to the left with a radius of one thousand one hundred forty-six and three-tenths (1146.3) feet, a distance of one hundred forty-three and four-tenths (633.4) feet; thence south twenty-one (21) degrees three (03) minutes west one hundred twenty and nine-tenths (120.9) feet; thence, curving to the right with a radius of three hundred nineteen and six-tenths (319.6) feet, and crossing a brook, three hundred fifty-four (354.6) feet; thence south eighty-four (84) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west two hundred six-tenths (8.6) feet; thence, curving to the left with a radius of three hundred nineteen and six-tenths (319.6) feet, one hundred sixty and two-tenths (160.2) feet; thence south fifty-five (55) degrees forty-eight (48) minutes west four hundred twenty-four and seven-tenths (424.7) feet; thence, curving to the left with a radius of one thousand four hundred thirty-two and seven-tenths (1432.7) feet, two hundred forty-three and eight-tenths (243.8) feet; thence south forty six (46) degrees three (03) minutes west nine hundred twenty-eight (928.0) feet; thence, curving to the left with a radius of two hundred twenty-two and three-tenths (222.3) feet, three hundred forty-one and eight-tenths (341.8) feet; thence south seventy-five (75) degrees forty-five (45) minutes west thirty-three and five-tenths (33.5) feet to a corner of lands of the City of New York; thence, along the boundary of said lands of said City, north fifty-seven (57) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west five hundred ninety-four and eight-tenths (594.8) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing fifty and eight hundred eighty-seven thousandths (50.887) acres, all in the Town of Southeast.

EIGHTH TRACT.

Beginning at a corner of lands of the City of New York marked by a monument and distant six hundred sixty-four and eighty-eight hundredths (664.88) feet from the intersection of the northerly lines of the Croton Turnpike and the Turk Hill Road as measured along the boundary of said lands and running thence along the boundary of said lands of said City north seventy-six (76) degrees forty-one (41) minutes east five hundred eight and nine-tenths (508.9) feet; thence leaving the said boundary of said lands south forty-six (46) degrees fifty-eight (58) minutes west eight hundred forty-four (844.0) feet to a point again in the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence along the said boundary of said lands north fourteen (14) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes east four hundred seventy-four and five-tenths (474.5) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing two and four hundred forty-three thousandths (2.443) acres, all in the Town of Southeast.

The eight tracts above described have an aggregate area of eight hundred thirty-six and four hundred seventy thousandths (836.470) acres, of which five hundred seventy-eight and five hundred fifty-seven thousandths (578.557) acres in the Town of Carmel and two hundred forty-five and five hundred forty-nine thousandths (245.549) acres in the Town of Southeast, or a total of eight hundred twenty-four and one hundred six thousandths (824.106) acres in the County of Putnam and twelve and three hundred sixty-four thousandths (12.364) acres in the Town of Somers, County of Westchester.

All the real estate within the boundaries of the several tracts above described is to be acquired in fee and includes the parcels enumerated and shown on said maps as follows: Parcels Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69.

NINTH TRACT.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the land or real estate in which an easement is to be acquired by this proceeding is as follows:

Ninth Tract, designated as Parcel No. 16 on said maps hereinbefore referred to, filed in Westchester County Register's office at White Plains, New York, August 2d, 1906, and in the Putnam County Clerk's office on August 2d, 1906, being a portion of the right of way of the New York and Harlem R. R. lying northerly from the road or highway leading from Carmel to North Salem, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in said road or highway which is the southeasterly corner of Parcel No. 13 of lands of the City of New York; and is also in the westerly right of way line of said railroad, and running thence, along the boundary of said lands of said city and along the said right of way line of said railroad, on a curve to the right with a radius of two thousand four hundred and forty (2,440.0) feet, two hundred fifty-one and one-tenth (251.1) feet; thence north thirty (30) degrees thirteen (13) minutes east one hundred one and three-tenths (101.3) feet; thence, curving to the right with a radius of two thousand four hundred thirty-five (2,435.0) feet, one hundred two and eight-tenths (102.8) feet; thence leaving the said boundary of said lands and crossing the right of way of said railroad, south fifty-eight (58) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes east fifty (50.0) feet to the easterly line of said right of way and to a point again in the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence along the said right of way line and along the boundary of said lands on a curve to the left with a radius of two thousand three hundred eighty-five (2,385.0) feet, one hundred ninety-nine and eight-tenths (199.8) feet; thence south twenty-two (22) degrees five (05) minutes west ninety-nine (99) feet; thence south nineteen (19) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west, and leaving the said boundary of said lands, one hundred twenty-four and one-tenth (124.1) feet to a point in the aforesaid road or highway; thence along the said highway and again crossing the right of way of said railroad, north eighty-seven (87) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west sixty-nine and five-tenths (69.5) feet, to the point or place of beginning, containing five hundred seventy-three thousandths (0.573) acres, all in the Town of Southeast.

Reference is hereby made to the said maps filed as aforesaid in the said offices of the Register of Westchester County and of the Clerk of Putnam County for a more detailed description of the said real estate to be taken or affected within the boundaries as above stated.

In all cases where the property sought to be acquired is used for railroad, highway or for other public purposes, the persons or corporations owning such real estate or claiming interest therein shall be allowed the use for such purposes of the said real estate until such time as the City of New York shall have the legal right to take possession of, close or change the same.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1906.

JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL District.—In the matter of the Petition of THOMAS F. GILROY, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York, under and in pursuance of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, and the laws amendatory thereof, on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under said Act.

CORNELL DAM—EIGHTH SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDING.

NOTICE OF FILING AND OF MOTION TO CONFIRM ELEVENTH SEPARATE REPORT.

Public notice is hereby given that the Eleventh Separate Report of Daniel O'Connell, William Murray, and Edmund G. Sutherland, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1906.

Notice is further given that the Eleventh Separate Report includes and affects the parcels of land designated as Nos. 17, 55, 56, 74½, 79¼, (part of,) 104, 112, 127, 177, 178, 189, 252, 530, 560, 562, 563, 575, 591, (Claim of Aaron B. Whitlock,) and the claim of Louis Mandone, lessee Parcel No. 17.

Notice is further given that an application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, on the 4th day of September, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order confirming said report, and for such other and further relief as may be just.

Dated New York, August 1, 1906.

JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel,
No. 2 Tryon Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL District.—In the matter of the application of the City of New York to acquire certain real estate in the Towns of Carmel, Southeast, Putnam County, and Somers, Westchester County, New York, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the laws amendatory thereof for the purpose of a dam and reservoir on Cross River and for the purpose of supplying the City of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water.

CROSS RIVER DAM AND RESERVOIR, SECOND DIVISION.—NOTICE OF FILING AND OF MOTION TO CONFIRM FIFTH SEPARATE REPORT.

Public notice is hereby given that the Fifth Separate Report of Francis Larkin, Charles Brandt, Jr., and John J. Brown, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 9th day of July, 1906.

Notice is further given that the Fifth Separate Report includes and affects the parcels of land designated as Parcels Nos. 41, 47, 64, 68, 76, and 76½ in said proceeding.

Notice is further given that an application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, on the fourth day of September, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order confirming said report, and for such other and further relief as may be just.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1906.

JOHN J. DELANY,
Corporation Counsel,
2 Tryon Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE the Commercial Trust Company of New York.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to organize a Trust Company, under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, and, in conformity with the statute in such case made and provided, we hereby specify said state as follows, to wit:

First—The name of the proposed corporators are R. R. Moore, A. L. Erlanger, Jos. R. Grismer, Edward H. Fallows, James H. McGraw, Charles G. Phillips, Wm. D. Sargent, Wm. R. Willcox, Louis H. Periman, A. Buchsbaum, Kimball C. Atwood, Herman Auerbach, Livingston D. Smith, and E. B. Moore.

Second—The name of the proposed Trust Company is THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Third—The location of the proposed Trust Company is to be on Broadway, near Forty-second Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures this 10th day of July, 1906.

R. R. Moore, 412 West End Av., N. Y.; A. L. Erlanger, 252 West End Av., N. Y.; Jos. R. Grismer, Bayside, L. I.; Edward H. Fallows, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City; James H. McGraw, 114 Liberty St., New York; Charles G. Phillips, 114 Liberty St., N. Y.; Wm. R. Willcox, 82 Nassau St., New York; Louis H. Periman, 1,988 Madison Av., N. Y.; A. Buchsbaum, 729 9th Av., N. Y. City; Kimball C. Atwood, 290 B'way, New York; Herman Auerbach, 336 W. 39th St., N. Y.; Livingston D. Smith, Hotel Imperial, N. Y.; E. B. Moore, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1836, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1906,
Borough of Brooklyn.

For furnishing, constructing and erecting an Engine House for high pressure fire service at Willoughby and St. Edwards Streets, Borough of Brooklyn.

For furnishing, constructing and erecting an Engine House for high pressure fire service at Furman and Joralemon Streets, Borough of Brooklyn.

For furnishing, delivering and laying water mains and appurtenances in Utica, Church and Remsen Avenues.

For full particulars see City Record.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Commissioner.
Dated July 20, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, SEC

Accounts Invited. Interest paid on deposits subject to Cheque. Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on a Commission basis.

Investment Issues
Yielding over 5%.
Write or telephone for list.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
Bankers,
27 William St., N. Y.
CHICAGO BOSTON

We are offering a special list of investments, including Convertible Bonds, Short Term Notes and Collateral Trust Bonds, and Other Bonds Yielding 4½% to 5% and Over. Write for descriptive Circulars.
Also write for copy of our Transcontinental Railroad Map.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office: Albany, N. Y.

$500,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh
3-Year 4½% Gold Notes
DUE AUGUST 1, 1909.
FOR SALE BY
MOFFAT & WHITE
Members New York Stock Exchange,
5 NASSAU STREET.
TELEPHONE, 1,600 RECTOR.

CLARK, GRANNIS & LAWRENCE,
16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
24 Exchange Pl., Boston.
Our Weekly Market Letter and Quotation Record Will be mailed on request.

Redmond & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
LETTERS OF CREDIT
33 Pine St., New York

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO. COMMON STOCK.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
BANKERS,
41 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
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Scully, Painter & Beech
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PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—While there was a larger volume of business transacted to-day than yesterday, it was due wholly to increased activity in the arbitrage issues, without which there would have been a very dull market here. Prices showed some irregularity. Electric Storage Battery lost the point it gained yesterday, but United Gas was higher. With the exception of ten shares, all the sales made in Lehigh Valley were at 70.

Total sales, 37,582 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
106..	Atchison	93½	93½	93½
100..	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79½	79½	79½
225..	Cambria Steel	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜
935..	Electric Co. of Am...	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
200..	Electric Storage Bat..	72	72	72
1,850..	Erie	44½	43¾	44⅛
35..	General Asphalt pf...	36½	36½	36½
50..	Interna. Co. of N. Am.	23¾	23½	23⅝
100..	Lake Superior Corp...	18½	18¼	18½
2,275..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	79	78½	79
20..	Southern Cent. R. R.	102¼	102¼	102¼
583..	Pennsylvania R. R..	66 1-16	65⅝	66
18..	Philadelphia Co....	40½	40½	40½
161..	Philadelphia Co. pf..	51	50½	51
353..	Philadelphia Elec..	8 1-16	7 15-16	8 1-16
15..	Phila. Rapid Tran..	30¾	30¾	30¾
16..	Philadelphia Traction.	98½	98½	98½
14,145..	Reading	67 9-16	66½	67¼
120..	Rock Island	26¾	26¾	26¾
20..	Southern R. R. pf...	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
253..	Tonopah Mining	18⅛	18	18
100..	Union Pacific	156¼	156¼	156¼
1,082..	United Gas Imp.....	84⅞	84¼	84½
11,720..	U. S. Steel	41½	40¾	40⅝
270..	U. S. Steel pf.....	107¼	107¼	107¼
595..	Warwick Steel	6½	6¼	6¼
120..	Westmoreland Coal...	93¼	93¼	93¼

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 2¼@3½ Per Cent.

St. Paul and Union Pacific Market Features—Foreign Bank Returns.

While the general trend of prices in yesterday's stock market was again upward, the movement was far less uniform than heretofore, and a large number of standard shares closed the day with actual losses. The buying power concentrated upon St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, and New York Central, together with several minor stocks, and these shares continued to absorb attention throughout the day, covering undoubtedly some realizing in other sections of the list. St. Paul's violent upturn of 4¼ points, together with the rise of 8 points in Union Pacific, led to a renewal of previous rumors regarding the readjustment of the relations between these properties, in spite of easily obtained denials from those interested in their management. Reports of an immediate dividend upon Southern Pacific were not translated into fact at the day's meeting of the Directors of this road, although this will not shake Wall Street's conviction that such a disbursement is a matter of a short time only. There were conspicuous laggards in the day's operations, including the Steel shares, which lost ground steadily, and Amalgamated Copper, Baltimore & Ohio, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, while a sharp upturn in call money rates in the final hour served to substantially reduce the gains of the leading issues. St. Paul in particular fluctuating with much feverishness and closing 2¼ points below the day's high price.

The day's developments of interest to financial markets included the apparent suppression of the latest Russian outbreaks, this better state of affairs being reflected upon European Exchanges, particularly that of London, where even Russian securities scored gains late in the day; additional excellent railroad earnings statements, notably that of the Pennsylvania, with its June net gain of $373,000 and a six months' net increase of $3,873,000, and the publication by the American Steel and Iron Association of its figures of pig iron production during the first half of the calendar year, the output for the period amounting to 12,602,000 tons, against 11,829,000 tons in the preceding six months and 11,163,000 tons in the first six months of 1905.

In the money market, outside of the rise in call funds to 3½ per cent., the highest figure touched since early in July, the day's advance being due in large measure, undoubtedly, to the shifting of funds incident to the August disbursements and the momentary heavy losses to the Sub-Treasury, the matter of chief interest was in the easier tendency in time money rates, attention to which was first called in this column some days ago. The loss of $5,409,000 by the banks to the Sub-Treasury since Friday is accounted for by the payment of an installment note to the Government by the Southern Pacific Railroad and to payments for Panama bonds. Inasmuch as the Treasury has been depositing funds with the banks as an offset to the bond payments, some $7,000,000 having been so deposited within two days, this loss is more apparent than real. Returns of the Banks of England, France, and Germany yesterday were uniformly poor, the English Bank reporting a loss of $5,290,000 in reserves, while the Bank of Germany lost $11,600,000 in cash and increased loans $14,175,000. The loans of the French Bank rose $38,995,000.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE PLANS.

First Step Toward Increasing the Revenues from Its Building.

The new administration of the Produce Exchange took its first step yesterday toward executing the plans formulated by a special committee last Spring, when it appointed a firm of real estate agents to administer the affairs of the big building opposite Bowling Green.

The officers of the Exchange have figured a saving of from $20,000 to $30,000 for the single year for which the contract runs. Plans have been drawn for an additional floor to be built within the main hall of the building, and the trading room on a level with the present gallery, which will add about 42,500 square feet available for rental, and will thereby increase the income from rentals by about $70,000. Members will be called to a meeting to pass on this and other plans in the near future.

TO ENTERTAIN BANK CLERKS.

New York Chapter Plans Diversions to Follow Annual Convention.

The annual convention of the American Institute of Bank Clerks will be held at Atlantic City Sept. 6, 7, and 8. Addresses will be made by E. D. Hulbert, President of the Institute and Vice President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago; Prof. Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, also a member of the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to look into and suggest improvements in the National currency; Dr. E. S. Meade of the University of Pennsylvania, W. M. Van Deusen of Newark, and Allen Newton of Hartford. On the Monday following the convention delegates will be entertained by the New York Chapter in New York by a sightseeing ride in the morning, luncheon at the Café Savarin, and a trip to Luna Park and Dreamland in the evening.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Pig Iron Production for the First Half of 1906 Breaks All Records.

The production of pig iron for the six months ended June 30 reached the enormous total of 12,602,901 tons, according to the estimate of James M. Schwank, compiled from figures furnished by the American Iron and Steel Association.

This is the largest amount of pig iron ever produced in the United States in a six months' period, and the record has never been reached by any other country in the world. The production of pig iron in the last half of 1905 was 11,829,205 tons, and in the first half of 1905, 11,163,175 tons. The figures for the past six months indicate an output in 1906 of more than 26,000,000 tons.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Spot copper closed at £82 in the London market yesterday, and futures at £81 10s, advances of 2s 6d for both over the last prices of Wednesday. Pig tin closed strong at an advance of £3 10s for both spot and future at £174 10s and £174 15s, respectively. Lead was down 2s at £16 10s. Spelter was up 2s to £26 12s 6d. Iron warrants were easy at 50s 10d for standard foundry and 51s 3d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	—Thursday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Wednesday.— Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.62½	18.75	18.62½	18.75
Electrolytic		18.37½		18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	37.75	38.25	37.00	37.50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Aug. 2, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 2, 1906..... 1,310,687
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 165,190,223
Corresponding date last year..... 163,478,287

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
18¼	18½	800	Allis-Chalmers Co.....	18⅝	18⅝	18	18¼	— ⅛
48	50	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	49	49	49	49	— 1
103	103½	90,400	*Amalg. Copper Co.....	102½	103⅜	102½	103	— ⅛
25	25⅜	300	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.....	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	...
38⅞	39	8,600	Am. Car & Foundry...	39¼	39	39	39	— ⅝
100½	101	300	Am. Car & F. pf.....	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	...
32⅞	32½	400	Am. Cotton Oil.....	32⅞	32½	32¾	32⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	9	1,300	*Am. Grass Twine.....	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
30½	31½	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	30⅞	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ⅛
67½	68	4,861	Am. Ice Securities....	66⅝	68¼	66	68	+1½
21½	22½	900	*Am. Linseed Co.....	21	22	21	22	+1½
43	43½	300	*Am. Linseed Co. pf...	43	43¾	43	43¾	+ ⅛
70½	70⅝	8,400	*Am. Locomotive Co...	71	71	70	70⅝	— ⅛
30	40	300	Am. Pneumatic Serv..	30	30	29⅝	30	...
154½	155	28,900	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.....	155	155⅞	154½	154½	— ½
117⅜	118¼	400	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf...	117⅛	117⅝	117½	117⅝	— ⅛
11¾	12	400	Am. Steel Foundries..	12	12	11½	11¾	— ⅛
46	46½	900	Am. Steel F. pf.....	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	...
138½	139¾	6,700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	138¾	139	137⅝	138⅝	— ⅝
101¾	102	300	Am. Tobacco Co. pf...	101⅜	101⅝	101¼	101¾	+ ⅜
37	37½	900	*Am. Woolen Co.....	36⅞	37¼	36⅝	37	— ⅛
103½	104	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf...	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	+ ⅛
259¼	259¾	30,500	*Anaconda Cop. Min..	259	260½	257	259½	+1
93¾	93⅞	29,500	At., Top. & S. F.....	93¼	94½	93¼	93¾	...
142	142¼	1,600	Atlantic Coast Line....	142	142¾	142	142¾	+ ⅛
120⅝	120¾	21,200	Baltimore & Ohio.....	120⅜	120⅞	120	120⅞	...
23	24	700	Bethlehem Steel	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	...
79½	79⅝	20,400	Brook. Rapid Transit..	80¼	80¼	79½	79⅝	— ⅝
14½	15⅝	100	Brunswick City.....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
68	69	100	Canada Southern	68⅝	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	...
165¼	165⅜	5,200	Canadian Pacific	165½	166	165¼	165¼	— ⅝
39⅞	40¼	7,450	Central Leather Co....	39⅞	41	39⅞	40¾	+ ⅛
101⅜	103	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf....	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅝	19,400	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	59⅞	60½	59⅝	60½	+1⅛
18½	18¾	1,200	Chi. Great Western....	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	...
26½	26⅞	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B..	26⅞	26⅞	26¾	26¾	...
187¼	187⅝	96,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	185	189¼	185	187¼	+2¾
197	200	3,339	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	193½	198	193½	198	+5
208⅜	209	8,532	Chi. & Northwestern..	206⅝	209	204½	209	+2½
234	240	900	Chi. & Northwest. pf..	230	234	230	234	+4
30	34	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	30	30	30	30	+1
4⅞	5	5,100	Chi. Union Traction....	4⅝	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛	...
15	15½	2,700	Chi. Union Trac. pf....	14	16	14	15⅝	+1⅝
94½	94⅝	1,500	C., C., C. & St. Louis..	94	94⅞	94	94½	+ ⅛
55¼	56½	15,550	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	56	58⅛	54½	55⅞	— ⅜
38	38¾	11,700	Colorado & Southern..	38	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅞
71	71⅛	1,300	Col. & South. 1st pf....	71¼	71⅝	71	71	— ⅛
53¼	53¾	3,400	Col. & South. 2d pf....	53¼	53⅞	53	53⅜	+ ⅜
19¾	20	400	Colum. & H. C. & I....	20	20	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
137½	138	700	Consolidated Gas.....	136½	137½	136½	137½	+ ⅝
20	20½	500	Corn Prod. Ref. Co....	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
77	78	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf....	78	78	78	78	...
221	222½	800	Delaware & Hudson....	223	223	222	222½	— ½
44⅜	44⅞	2,700	Den. & Rio Grande.....	44⅝	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	— ⅛
85½	86½	1,000	Den. & Rio G. pf.....	86⅜	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝	...
20	24	300	Des Moines & Ft. D....	21	22¼	21	22¼	+2½
95	95¾	400	Detroit United Ry.....	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	+ ⅛
60½	61	4,000	*Distillers Securities...	61	61½	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
43¾	44	29,600	Erie	43⅜	44½	43⅜	43¾	— ½
79½	79¾	300	Erie 1st pf.....	79¼	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	+ ⅜
71⅜	71½	3,750	Erie 2d pf.....	70½	71½	70½	71½	+1
90	95	200	Evans. & Terre H. pf..	93	94	93	94	+2
96⅛	96⅝	600	Fed. Min. & S. pf.....	96	96⅝	96	96⅛	...
75	79	200	General Chemical	75½	75½	75	75	—4
168	168¾	1,800	General Electric	167½	168⅝	167½	168¼	+1¼
298¼	298¾	2,500	Great Northern pf.....	296½	299	298	298⅝	+1⅛
96	97	100	Hocking Valley pf.....	96	96	96	96	+1
176	176½	1,690	Illinois Central	174½	176¼	174½	176	+1½
38	38⅜	3,200	*Interb-Met	38¼	38⅝	37⅝	38	— ½
78½	79	700	*Interb.-Met. pf.....	77½	79	77½	78⅝	+ ½
19	19¼	300	International Paper....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
84¼	84⅝	300	Internat. Paper pf.....	84¼	84⅝	84¼	84⅝	+ ⅜
45½	46	400	Int. Steam Pump.....	45⅝	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	...
51½	52¼	100	Iowa Central	51½	51½	51½	51½	—1½
71½	74½	550	Kanawha & Mich.....	70	71⅜	70	71⅜	+2¾
27	27½	200	Kan. City Southern....	27⅛	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
55¼	55½	100	Kan. City South. pf....	55	55	55	55	...
59⅜	60¼	300	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.....	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60½	...
144⅝	145	14,050	Louisville & Nash.....	144¼	145¼	144¼	144⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	21½	500	Mexican Central	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
152	152½	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M...	152⅜	152½	152⅜	152⅜	—1⅝
173	173⅜	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.pf.	173	173	173	173	+ ⅛
34	34⅛	1,200	Mo., Kansas & Texas..	34⅛	34⅜	33⅞	34	...
68¼	68¾	300	Mo., Kansas & T. pf....	68½	68⅝	68½	68⅝	— ⅛
94⅜	94⅞	4,200	Missouri Pacific	94⅜	96	94	94⅜	...
67⅜	68	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	67⅜	67⅜	67¼	67⅜	— ⅛
117¾	118¼	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	117¾	117¾	117⅝	117⅞	...
81	81½	6,700	*Nat. Lead Co.....	81¾	82½	80¾	81	— ⅝
38⅝	39	400	Nat. R. R. of M. pf....	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
142½	144	900	*N. Y. Air Brake.....	144	144	143	143½	+ ½
140⅞	141¼	27,000	New York Central.....	138⅜	141½	137¾	141	+2⅝
67¼	68½	2,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	67⅛	69	67	67¾	— ½
89	90	1,400	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	89½	89¾	88	89	— ⅛
47⅛	47⅞	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West....	48	48½	47½	47⅞	—3
91¼	91½	3,200	Norfolk & Western....	90⅜	91⅝	90¾	91⅝	+ ⅜
96¾	97	500	North American	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅛
205	205½	7,300	Northern Pacific	205½	206	204½	205½	— ⅜
36½	36¾	800	Pacific Mail	36⅜	36¾	36	36¼	— ⅛
132⅜	132⅞	66,400	Pennsylvania R. R.....	131⅞	133	130⅜	132⅝	+1⅛
92⅞	92½	400	People's Gas, Chi.....	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	— ⅜
42¼	45	500	Peoria & Eastern.....	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅜
107	109	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	108	108	108	108	...
53	53½	300	Pittsburg Coal pf.....	53¼	53⅝	53½	53⅝	+1½
52⅝	53	5,025	Pressed Steel Car.....	53	53⅝	52⅝	52⅞	— ⅛
238	245	200	Pullman Company	238	240	238	240	...
53½	53⅝	100	*R'way Steel Spring...	53¾	53⅝	53⅜	53¾	— ⅜
134⅝	134¾	131,200	Reading	133½	135¼	133	134⅝	+1½
29⅞	30	6,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel.....	29¾	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
99⅞	100	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	99⅞	100	99	100	...
26½	26⅝	6,000	Rock Island Co.....	26⅜	26⅝	26	26⅜	— ⅛
64	64½	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.....	64¾	64¾	64¼	64⅜	+ ⅛
44½	45	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	44⅞	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
53	53⅜	300	St. Louis Southw. pf..	52⅝	53	52⅝	53	— ⅛
77⅜	78	7,100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron..	78¾	80	77½	78	— ⅛
75⅞	75¾	144,600	Southern Pacific	74⅛	76¼	73⅞	75¾	+1⅝
117⅛	117¾	100	Southern Pacific pf....	117⅜	117⅞	117⅜	117⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	17,850	South. R'way ext.....	36⅜	37¼	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
98¾	99¼	250	South. R'way pf., ext..	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
156	156½	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	156¼	156¼	156¼	156¼	— ¼
33	33½	1,300	Texas & Pacific.....	33¼	33½	33	33¼	— ¼
32¼	33	200	Tol. R'ways & Light....	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
28½	29	200	Tol., St. L. & West....	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	...
48¾	49	900	Tol., St. L. & W. pf...	48½	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	— ⅛
157	157⅛	242,700	Union Pacific	154⅜	157⅝	154¼	157⅛	+2¼
58¼	60	200	United Rys. Invest....	58½	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅛
70½	71	900	United Rys. Inv. pf....	69½	70⅜	69½	70⅜	+ ⅛
48½	49	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	49	49	49	49	— ⅛
92½	93	210	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf....	93¼	93¾	93	93	...
78¾	79	200	U. S. Realty & Imp....	79¾	80	79½	80	+2
37⅝	38	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref.....	38½	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
75	77½	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf..	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
45¾	45⅞	1,000	U. S. Rubber.....	45⅞	46	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
108	109	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf....	109	109	109	109	+ ⅛
40⅝	40⅞	76,600	U. S. Steel.....	40⅞	41¾	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
107¼	107⅝	19,200	U. S. Steel pf.....	107¼	107⅝	106⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
38	38⅜	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	38	38¾	38	38	— ⅛
45¼	45⅝	1,000	Va. Iron, Coal & C....	44	46½	44	45⅝	+2⅝
20¾	20⅞	700	Wabash	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
48¼	48¾	4,800	Wabash pf.....	47¼	48⅜	47¼	48⅛	+ ⅜
290	310	100	Wells-Fargo Express..	300	300	300	300	+25
18½	19	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie....	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
40	41	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf..	41½	41½	41½	41½	...
25	25¼	600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	25½	25½	25	25½	— ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	1,200	Wisconsin Central.....	25	25½	25	25½	+1
49	50	200	Wisconsin Central pf..	48¾	49	48½	49	+1½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was high at 3½ per cent., low at 2¼ per cent., and last at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for five months, and 5¼@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $257,791,559; balances, $20,614,196; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,052,185.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82¾ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8525. Sixty-day bills were quoted at $4.8230, and cables at $4.8565. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20⅝ for long and 5.17½@5.18¼ for demand; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 15-16@94⅞; guilders, 40¼ plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@15c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—20c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 64¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 50 Alice at 2.50, 400 Elkton at .47, 500 Jim Butler at 1.30, 300 Mexican at .70, 50 Ontario at 8.00, 100 Tonopah of Nevada at 18½, and 100 Tonopah Extension at 5.75.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money..	87 9-16	...	...	...
Consols, account..	87 11-16	...	...	—1-16
Anaconda	13¼	257½	258½	— 1
Atchison	96¼	93¾	93¾	— ⅜
Can. Pacific	170½	165¼	166	— ½
St. Paul	193	187¾	185	+ 2¾
Erie	45⅜	44⅛	44½	...
Erie 1st pf.	81¾	79¼	79⅝	— ⅛
Illinois Central	180½ex	173¾	...	...
Louis. & Nash.	148¾	144¼	145⅞	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central	143	138½	139⅝	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	67½	131	131	...
Reading	68¾	133	133	...
So. Pacific	76¼	73⅝	74½	— ⅜
Union Pacific	159⅜	154⅜	154⅝	— ½
U. S. Steel	42	40⅞	41¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	110½	107¼	107⅜	— ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 3	Esperanza	0 11 0
Tomboy	1 4 4½	Dolores	2 16 9
El Oro	1 11 [illegible]	Esmeralda	0 [illegible]

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Money was in fair demand and supply in the market to-day. Discounts were quiet.

The Stock Exchange wore a holiday appearance. Business was meagre, the unfavorable Russian news having a weakening effect generally, particularly in the case of Russian bonds, which declined to 12½ per cent. discount. But these, together with other foreigners, closed steadier on more favorable Paris news. Consuls and home rails drooped on account of lack of support, but hardened near the close.

Americans were the brightest section. The overnight strength of Wall Street caused a steady opening and a fair amount of activity at hardening rates. Then profit-taking caused a slight relapse, but renewed strength prevailed in the afternoon on Wall Street support. Near the close some irregularity occurred and the market closed irregular. St. Paul was a feature of the strength of Americans.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102½.

Bar silver quiet, 29 15-16d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.20; Lisbon, 2.50.

Bullion amounting to £214,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Prices on the Bourse to-day improved. Russians were firmer, the forced sale of those securities having ceased. Toward the close Russians advanced on the reports of the early formation of a Liberal Cabinet, and at the close the advance was sustained. Russian bonds of 1904 closed at 461. Russian imperial 4s closed at 70.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 87½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—On the Boerse to-day domestic stocks were firm and higher, but Russians were depressed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	65,100,000
Treasury deposits increased	22,900,000
General deposits increased	21,315,000
Gold in hand decreased	3,350,000
Silver in hand increased	250,000
Bills discounted increased	194,975,000
Advances increased	13,400,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand decreased	46,460,000
Treasury notes increased	280,000
Other securities increased	56,700,000
Notes in circulation increased	31,200,000

**BANKERS' ASSOCI

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

More people would believe that there was a corner in St. Paul, or that a reckless contest for its control was under way, if fewer insisted that this was the case. The motions were so nearly perfect in the first hour of yesterday's trading as to excite suspicion. The stock rushed up from 185½ to 188¼ practically without interruption. But there are at least three matters which impair confidence in the widely and adroitly circulated "corner" and "contest" reports. In the first place the rest of the market seems in no wise disturbed by St. Paul's course, although in the presence of so dangerous a situation as a corner in one stock other securities always break; then, both the buying of the stock and the reports of its cornering are easily traced to one source, and that a source given over largely to similar operations. Finally, those who have made diligent inquiry in banking quarters within the last few days have received frank assurances that this time, at least, there was no evasion in Mr. Harriman's statement that the Union Pacific was not after the St. Paul and that on the contrary, existing relations between the two properties are and will prove for two years or so, at least, wholly satisfactory.

***

It turns out that the Union Pacific's borrowings, so far as they can be ascertained, amount to some $3,000,000, divided unequally between two trust companies of this city, a rather negligible amount even if added to the road's known resources to buy St. Paul. If it were a matter, now, of taking up the Atchison shares, secured a year or more ago, and held since for the Union Pacific, and of certain holdings of Illinois Central, the case would be different.

***

The average of twenty active railroad stocks has advanced some 8 points in little more than a fortnight, with only three days of reaction intervening. Each of these days, curiously enough, entailed a decline of practically ⅝ of a point, or, to be exact, .78 on July 18, .74 on July 24, and .71 on July 30. Periodically during this sharp advance the exhaustion of the short interest, which had undoubtedly been the most immediate factor in sustaining it, has been confidently predicted on the floor of the Stock Exchange. Less certainty, however, over this matter is now displayed. The action of the market makes it plain that the short interest is either very much greater than had been suspected, or that it has been unusually stubborn, renewing its position as prices advanced. There is still a third possibility, namely, that the bull interests are prepared to take sufficient stock to offset the exhaustion of the short interest, and at the moment this seems the most probable explanation, owing to the fact that the borrowing demand for stocks is slight, while anxiety to lend them is quite apparent. If this is correct, and if those working for higher prices continue to display willingness to take stocks in quantity, the stanchest bears will be driven to the conclusion that the present swing is something more than a movement which will end with the using up of the short interest.

***

An explanation of the reason why the Steel Corporation Directors failed to let the building of the great Gary steel plant interfere with the declaration of a dividend upon the common shares has reached Wall Street from an unofficial source, but apparently with official sanction. It seems that the amount of money set aside out of earnings up to June 30 last is sufficient to cover all the expenditures on the new plant at Gary during this year and next, and that the total expenditures for the next five years on that plant, including the cost of land, will not exceed $35,000,000, final expenditures in its development being estimated at some $75,000,000, spread over not less than eight years. It is further intimated that bonds representing a part of the cost of the property will be issued, but that they will remain as an asset in the treasury of the corporation.

***

According to estimates made by The Wall Street Journal, announcements of increased disbursements to stockholders have been made by eighty-eight corporations since Jan. 1, 1906. Thirteen railroad, forty-three industrial, electric light, and street railway companies, and thirty-two mining, banking, and miscellaneous companies have either declared initial dividends, resumed dividends, or increased dividends since the first of the year.

***

City bonds have been improving steadily since the recent offering, but are still disappointingly low. It is suggested that they are meeting with competition from mortgages, owing to the recent exemption of this form of investment from personal taxation. New York City mortgages return from 4½ to 5½ per cent. free of tax, while city bonds at 101 yield about 3.91 per cent. free of tax. There is, of course, the chance of appreciation in the bond, but it is no more secure than many mortgages, and the higher rate makes the latter security a most inviting investment.

***

Some disappointment was expressed in the Street yesterday that Southern Pacific Directors took no action on the dividend, or at least let it be understood that no such action had been taken, at their meeting. The Street still looks for the dividend, however, and its faith has been strengthened by the publication of unofficial figures of the March, April, and May earnings, the company itself not having made a report for these months. The unofficial figures put the gain in net earnings in March at $1,220,000; in April at $546,000, and in May at $396,000. It is predicted with some confidence that not less than 8 per cent. will be shown upon the common stock.

***

At 76¼ yesterday Southern Pacific sold only 5 points below its record price, made in the Keene campaign of 1902.

***

The market action of Baltimore & Ohio, a full-fledged 6 per cent. stock, selling nearly 20 points below New York Central, a 5 per cent. stock, is perplexing to traders. Every time an attempt is made to bring about a movement in the stock by individual traders or a group working in conjunction, on the theory that it is one of the cheapest issues in the market, they come out with a loss, and the stock itself is rapidly coming into the speculative disfavor which has rested so long upon Missouri Pacific. It may be that the recent issue of additional stock is still hanging over the market, although it seems as if time enough has elapsed for the complete distribution of these shares.

B. & O. CHANGES.

Will Be Made, It Is Said, at the Next Meeting of the Board.

The Executive Committee of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad met at the New York office of the company at 2 Wall Street yesterday. It was announced later that nothing had been done of public interest.

The changes in the Directorate which have been expected in Wall Street since the withdrawal of Pennsylvania officials from the board of the Norfolk & Western, which, like the Baltimore & Ohio, is heavily owned by the Pennsylvania, will not, it is said, take place until the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio in Philadelphia.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strong Tone and Less Activity on the Curb.

Guggenheim Exploration Company Shares Gain 8¼ Points—List Generally Higher.

The higher level of prices to which curb stocks have risen since the upward movement was initiated on the Stock Exchange was well maintained in yesterday's market, though trading was less active than on the previous day. As on the big Exchange, there was a slight falling off at the close, but for the most part the day closed with gains well distributed through the list.

Guggenheim Exploration Company was unusually active and closed 8¼ points up at 223¼, after sales of 610 shares. Mackay Companies common suffered a slight recession under light trading.

In the mining list prices moved within narrow limits, and most of the list showed no change from the opening, or, at best, fractional increases.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Am. Can	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Am. Can pf	68½	69	68½	69
30	Am. Chicle	181½	181½	181½	181½
160	Am. Tobacco	420	420	420	420
400	Am. W. Pa. pf	24	24½	24	24½
1,000	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	Cent. Foundry	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
60	Cent. F. pf	21	21½	21	21½
200	G. B. S. Brew.	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
610	Gug. Exp. Co.	225	380	225	328½
200	Gug. Exp. war.	221	221½	221	221½
300	Havana Tob.	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
1,000	Int. Nt. M. pf.	29	29¾	28¾	28¾
370	Int. Salt	34	34¾	34	34½
235	Mackay Cos.	75	75	74½	74½
200	Mackay Cos. pf	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
300	Manhat. Tran.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
10	Royal B. P. pf.	109	109	109	109
60	Stand. Oil	610	610	610	610

RAILROADS.

2,800	Chicago Sub.	45½	46⅛	45¼	45⅜

MINING STOCKS.

100	Alaska Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Bam.-Delamar	5	5	5	5
100	Boston Con.	26¼	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
1,225	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,600	Butte Coalition	84½	84⅝	84	84⅛
100	Butte & Lon.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,100	Clear Creek & Gilpin Tun.	5⅛	4	5⅛	4
900	Clear Creek & Gil. Tun. pf.	11	12	11	12
500	Cumb.-Ely M.	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
100	Davis-Daly estate, w. i.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
900	Dolores Ltd.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Dom. Cop., new	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
50	Fur. Cr. Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Gold Hill	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9,425	Greene Con. G.	23	24⅜	23	23⅞
700	Greene Gold.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
450	Greene G.-S.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
800	Guan. Con.	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Mines Sec.	⅞	⅞	7-32	7-32
1,400	Micmac G. M.	5½	5½	5½	5½
700	Mines Co., Am.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.24	$1.24
1,000	Mitchell Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
500	Mont.-Sho.	12⅝	12⅝	12	12
450	Nev. Con. Cop.	18⅜	18⅝	*18⅜	18⅝
800	Nev. S.&M. Cor.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
550	Nev.-U. M.&S.	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,600	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
400	Penn. & C. Cop.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1,100	Rich. Eureka.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
300	Tenn. Cop. Co.	40	40	40	40
235	Tintic Min.	6	6	6	6¼
1,600	Ton. Ext.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Union Cop. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,600	United Cop.	63⅝	64	63⅜	64
600	U. Mines Cor.	64	64	60	60
600	Utah Apex	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
800	Utah Copper	27½	27¾	27½	27¾

BONDS.

$53,000	Allis-Chal. 5s & int., w. i.	81	81	80¾	80⅞
3,000	Am. S. F. 6s	89	89	89	89
1,000	Brook. F. 5s	40	40	40	40
25,000	G.B.S. B. 2d 5s	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝
10,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
18,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i. & int.	96¾	96⅞	96¾	96⅞

*Odd lots.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 1. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	2	2⅛	..	..
Allis-Chalmers 6s, w. i.	80¾	81	..	..
American Can	7⅛	⅞	7⅛	7⅞
American Can pf.	58	57	59	59
American Chicle	181	182	180	182
American Chicle pf.	106	110	106	110
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	.98	$1.02
A. De F. W. combined.	1⅛	2⅛	1⅛	2½
Am. Light & Traction	115	117	115	117
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	98	99½	98	99½
Am. Malting 6s	102	104	102	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	89	90	89	90
Am. Tobacco	435	445	410	420
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24	25	24	25
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	86	85	86
Bamberger Delamar	4	7	..	..
Borden's Cond. Milk	180	184	..	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	114	..	..	..
Boston Copper	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
British Col. Copper	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
Butte Coalition	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
Butte & London	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Central Foundry	5¼	5½	5	5½
Central Foundry pf.	21¼	22	20¼	23
Central Foundry 6s	75	80	78	80
Chicago Subway	44½	46	45¾	46
Clear Cr. & Gilp. Tun.	4	4	3¾	4
Clear Cr. & Gilp. T. pf.	11½	13	..	..
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	1½	1⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	26	30	26	29
Cripple Creek Central	85	90	85	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	70	73	70	73
Cumberland-Ely Mining	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7¼
Davis-Daly estate, w. i.	10¾	11⅛	10¾	11
Dolores, Ltd.	9½	9¾	9½	9⅝
Dominion Copper (new)	2⅞	3	3⅛	3¼
Federal Sugar	..	..	39	41
Federal Sugar pf.	74½	75½	74½	75½
El Rayo	5	6½	5¼	5¾
Gimpire Steel pf.	..	..	36	42
Furnace Creek	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
G. B. S. Brewing	9¾	10	9¾	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	62	63	62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	37½	37⅞	37⅝	38
Giroux	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7⅞
Gold Hill	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Granby Con.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Greene Con. Copper	23¾	24	22¼	23¼
Greene Con. Gold	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Greene Gold-Silver	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Guanajuato Con.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Guggenheim Explora'n.	225	228	220	230
Hall Signal	90	98	90	98
Havana Tobacco	19	21	..	..
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	37	35	37
Houston Oil	9⅜	10	9⅜	10
Houston Oil pf.	42	50	45	48
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¼	11¼	10½	11¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28½	29½	29	29
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	76	76⅝	76½	76⅝
International Salt	33¾	34⅛	33	34¼
International Salt 5s	62	66	62	66
Lackawanna Steel	60	65	60	65
Lord & Taylor	121	123	121	123
Lord & Taylor pf.	102	103	102	103
Mackay Companies	74½	75	74⅝	74⅝
Mackay Companies pf.	73	73⅝	73	73½
Manhattan Transit	3	3½	3	3¼
Micmac Gold Mining	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
Mines Co. of America	$1.22	$1.25	$1.22	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	4⅜	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	12	12½	12	12⅛
Nevada Con. Copper	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Nevada S. & M. Co.	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3¼	4	4	4⅛
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	111	112	110½	111½
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜
Nor. Securities stubs	225	250	225	250
Otis Elevator	..	..	46	48
Otis Elevator pf.	..	..	98	102
Penn. & Cananea Cop.	3¾	3⅞	..	..
Printing Exchange	31	32	31	32
Pope Mfg. Co.	2½	3⅜	2½	3⅜
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	67	72	67	72
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	14	17	14	17
Precious Metals Corp.	5½	6	5⅝	5⅞
Richmond Eureka	7	7¾	7	8
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	107	108	107	110
Safety Car Heating	..	..	285	310
Seaboard Company	..	..	25	29
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	..	..	85	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	..	..	55	58
Standard Milling	8	10	8	10
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	..	..	78	79
Standard Oil	600	610	610	615
Tennessee Copper	39½	40½	39½	40
Tintic Mining	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅜
Tonopah Extension	5⅛	5¾	5½	5¾
Tonopah Mining	18	19	18	19
Trenton Potteries	..	..	18	20
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	..	94	98
Trenton Potteries deb.	..	..	70	77
Union Copper	1½	1⅝	..	..
United Cigar Mfg.	45¾	46½	45¾	46¼
United Copper	63⅞	64½	63½	64
United Mines Corp.	62	65	60	64
Union Typewriter	98	98	..	..
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	..	..	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	..	..	122	126
Utah Apex	5⅝	6	5⅝	5¾
Utah Copper	27¾	27⅞	27¾	28
West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and interest	96¾	96⅞	96¾	97⅛

Wall Street Men

May leave subscriptions and advertisements for The New York Times at the Wall Street office, 39 Broad Street. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Telephone 2065 Broad.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Traders Stand Pat Awaiting Government Report To-day.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi—Fair Friday and Saturday, light southerly winds.

Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Local rains Friday and Saturday, light southerly winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday, light southerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Fair Friday and Saturday.

It was a "pro-bureau" market yesterday at the Cotton Exchange, everybody waiting to hear what the Government is going to say about the crop at 1 o'clock to-day. Traders had about evened up, and were standing pat on the anticipation of a condition of 82 per cent. The bears think that this condition will not be considered as bullish as might be expected, while the bulls are satisfied that no decline would follow such an announcement because the crop has yet to go through the most trying period with the favorable prospects in the Western belt about a stand-off against the poorer outlook in the East.

Summarizing the situation, a Liverpool authority says that a record consumption is assured for six months, if not a year, that spinners have not engaged supplies to meet contracts, believing that prices will decline when the crop movement becomes full, that there is quite a general belief that the crop will be a large one, that the speculative short interest is very heavy with the spinners unprotected, and that buying is arrested by the pending developments in Russia. The same authority is convinced that present indications point to a full yield from the growing crop, but not one abnormally large, while the surplus from the old crop to be carried over will not be burdensome in any event.

The local market started about unchanged to 3 points better; 9.99 was bid for August, October traded at 10.25, and December at 10.35. A leading commission house sold some October, January, and March options, and room traders followed. Prices went off 4 to 7 points, August to 9.92, October to 10.22, and December to 10.32. Later some support developed, and October traded up to 10.27 and December to 10.36, but sagged back to 10.23 for October and 10.32 for December.

Liverpool spot sales were 6,000 bales at 1 point advance, to 5.99d., against 5.90d. last year. Futures opened steady at 2 points advance, and closed barely steady and unchanged to 1 point advance.

	12:15 P. M.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August-September	5.66	5.64	5.64
October-November	5.58	5.57	5.56
December-January	5.57	5.56	5.56
March-April	5.62	5.61	5.60
May-June	5.64	5.63	5.63

Southern spot markets were quiet to steady and unchanged to 1-16 advance at Norfolk. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10.90, against 11.00 last year. 800 bales were sold for consumption and 3,300 were delivered on contract.

Manchester reported yarns strong and cloths quiet and firm.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
2,849	6,290	12,295	607
SINCE SEPT. 1.			
1906. 7,785,242	1905. 10,010,640		1904. 7,127,451

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
2,919	8,253		2,670
SINCE SEPT. 1.			
1906. 6,625,451	1905. 3,487,828		1904. 5,964,670

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
206,596	236,506	896,905	98,788

Cotton Opinion.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.—To-morrow's Government report promises to afford ample grounds for a turn in the situation and just reason for a possible change of sentiment on the part of the operators. If, as the reports run, the short interest in the far options does exist, any effort to buy in their contracts in this narrow market will put prices up. On the other hand, it will take a very bearish report to force prices much lower. Reports of continued heavy and damaging rains come from different sections of the belt. Reliable advices say that much grass is accumulating, and that it will take three to four weeks of dry weather in the eastern part of the belt to bring the crop anywhere near last year's yield. The movement of new cotton is increasing in the southwestern part of the belt, but we hardly expect the increase will be enough to constitute a pressure on values before the early part of September.

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	10.39	10.40	10.37	10.37	10.39
February	10.48	....	....	10.40	10.42
March	10.50	10.50	10.46	10.47	10.50
August	9.99	9.99	9.97	9.98	9.99
September	10.10	10.10	10.08	10.08	10.12
October	10.25	10.27	10.22	10.23	10.25
November	10.27	....	....	10.25	10.27
December	10.35	10.36	10.32	10.32	10.34

Market closed steady. Estimated sales (50,000 bales. New Orleans closed quiet, August 8 points lower, at 10.40, October 8 points off, at 10.18, and December 2 down, at 10.22.

The local Exchange will not close on Monday.

CANNOT STORE COTTON.

Exchange Resolves to Revoke American Dock Company's License.

A resolution to temporarily revoke the license of the American Dock Company to store cotton and to transfer the cotton now in the company's warehouses on Staten Island to the Bush Terminal Company's stores at Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, was adopted by the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange, yesterday at its regular monthly meeting.

This action is the result of the American Dock Company's failure to make known its intentions regarding the equipment of its property with appliances for protection against fire.

After the series of fires which took place in the cotton warehouses on Staten Island the New York Fire Insurance Exchange formulated a new schedule of insurance rates, to go into effect Sept. 1. The Cotton Exchange Warehouse Committee and Special Insurance Committee acted as intermediaries to induce local warehouse companies to install sprinklers and such appliances as the Insurance Exchange prescribed for the better protection of cotton stores against fire, so that cotton merchants might be spared the excessive charges for insurance on their stock.

The Bush Terminal Company's warehouses in Brooklyn were recently equipped with sprinklers, and the insurance rate there has been maintained at 39 cents per $100. The rate on cotton stored in the American Dock Company's stores rose to 20 per cent. after the fourth fire there, and finally insurance was canceled altogether. There are now only about 6,000 bales stored there.

The rate on cotton in the New York Dock Company's stores, where 60,000 bales are carried, was advanced to 3 per cent., but the company met the Cotton Exchange committees and expressed a willingness to comply with the insurance rules. The committees report favorable progress in this connection.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Conflicting news from various sources made the wheat market somewhat irregular. On the whole it was steady and showed at the close practically unchanged prices from the previous night. Only about 15 loads were sold to exporters, as bids were considerably under the market and no decline during the day was sufficiently large to catch resting orders, although Liverpool, with its decline of ¼d to ½d, was better than expected. Early advices said Russian weather was unsatisfactory. Cash wheat at New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 79⅝c elevator, and 80¾c. free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 85¾c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 81⅝c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—The corn market, like wheat, was unsettled all day, but with an advancing tendency. It sold up after the opening on reports of dry weather in Illinois and reacted owing to profit-taking. An advance of almost 1 cent per bushel followed on predictions for continued dry weather in the central belt and covering of a line of September shorts, together with good support of May by commission houses. Liverpool was ¼d higher. Cash corn was steady; quoted as follows: No. 2 corn, 56½c elevator and 57¼c. free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 59c, and No. 2 yellow, 58c nominal, free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
September	$0 12-16	$0 5-16	80¾	80⅞
December	83¼	83 1-16	83¼	83⅛
May	85⅞	85¼	85¾	85⅝
Corn—				
September	56¼	55⅝	56¼	55⅞
December	..	..	54¾	54⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
September	74¼	73½	73½	73⅛
December	75⅝	74 1-16	75⅛	75⅞
May	80⅜	79⅝	80	80¼
Corn—				
September	49⅝	49	49½	49⅛
December	47¼	46 7-16	46¾	46⅝
May	46⅜	47¼	47⅛	47⅜
Oats—				
September	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	30⅝
December	32⅛	31⅞	32	31⅞
May	34⅜	33⅞	34	33⅝
Lard—				
October	$8.96	$8.72	$8.95	$8.67
January	8.20	8.10	8.20	8.05
Ribs—				
October	8.85	8.70	8.85	8.67
January	7.60	7.55	7.60	7.47
Pork—				
September	16.80	16.47	16.65	16.52
January	14.80	14.50	14.50	14.55

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Aug. 2, 1906.

U S 3s reg. 1908-18 2,000 ..... 103½

Imp Jap 6s sterling loan, 2d series
1,000 ..... 99⅛
11,000 ..... 99⅜
12,000 ..... 99⅜
1,000 ..... 99⅛
2,000 ..... 99⅜
2,000 100
10,000 ..... 99⅜
2d series
25,000 ..... 99⅛
4½s steel loan
8,000 ..... 94⅜
1,000 ..... 94⅜
1,000 ..... 94⅜
500 ..... 94½
2d series
18,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 90⅞
500 ..... 91⅝
500 ..... 91⅝
2,000 91
Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb temp ctfs for 4½ sterl loan
2,000 ..... 88½
5,000 83
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs
10,000 25
Adams Exp 4s
1,000 104
Am Hide & L 6s
5,000 91
Am Tobacco 4s
2,000 ..... 77¼
3,000 ..... 77½
A, T & S F gen 4s
1,000 ..... 102⅜
17,000 ..... 102½
8,000 ..... 102⅜
Conv 4s
14,000 ..... 102⅛
8,000 ..... 102⅜
4,000 ..... 102⅜
64,000 ..... 102⅜
10,000 ..... 102½
2,000 ..... 102½
3,000 ..... 102⅜
Adjustment 4s
1,000 95
Adjst 4s, stamped
15,000 ..... 92⅝
Warrants for sub 1st instl 25% paid, conv 4s
4,000 102
Atl Coast L 4s
2,000 ..... 100½
L & N col 4s
2,000 ..... 92⅜
B & O gold 4s
4,000 ..... 102⅜
S W Div 3½s
5,000 ..... 90⅜
B R T ref conv 4s
20,000 ..... 95⅞
9,000 ..... 95⅞
5,000 ..... 95⅞
10,000 96
Canada So 2d 5s
2,000 ..... 105⅞
Cent of Ga 2d inc 5s, stamped
10,000 90
Cent Leather 5s
7,000 ..... 99½
10,000 ..... 99⅞
C of N J gen 5s
2,000 ..... 126⅜
Registered
2,000 127
C & O gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 107⅞
C, B & Q 4s jt bds
5,000 ..... 97⅞
1,000 98
2,000 ..... 97⅞
2,000 ..... 97⅞
6,000 98
Chi & Alt 3½s
20,000 80
C, R I & P gen 4s
10,000 ..... 100¾
10,000 ..... 100⅜
10,000 ..... 100⅛
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s
8,000 ..... 92⅛
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s
1,000 ..... 93⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
2,000 ..... 77⅞
2,000 ..... 77½
1,000 ..... 77⅛
1,000 ..... 77⅜
2,000 78
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s
12,000 ..... 93⅜
Col Mid 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 74½
7,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74⅜
1,000 ..... 74½
Col & So 1st 4s
2,000 92
2,000 ..... 92¼
1,000 ..... 92⅜
Consol Tobacco 4s
5,000 ..... 77⅞
1,000 78
Del & Hud conv 4s
10,000 ..... 109⅞
5,000 ..... 109½
Distil Sec conv 4s
10,000 87
Erie 1st gen 4s
7,000 ..... 90½
Hock Val 1st 4½s
5,000 ..... 100½
Inter-Met 4½s
5,000 ..... 85⅝
22,000 ..... 85⅝
1,000 ..... 85⅞
9,000 ..... 85⅝
20,000 ..... 86⅝
Int Pap conv 5s
1,000 ..... 94½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 ..... 85⅛
L S & M S deb 4s
8,000 ..... 89⅛

Total sales Aug. 2, 1906 ..... $1,983,500
From Jan. 1, 1906 439,722,800
Corresponding date last year 655,032,200

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$171,074,147
Gold coin and bullion	104,718,733
Gold certificates	86,012,820
Silver coin and bullion	7,497,240
Silver certificates	6,429,353
United States notes	10,316,681
Treasury notes of 1890	7,068
National bank notes	12,625,102
Total receipts this month	7,118,247
Total receipts this year	59,417,100
Total expenditures this month	4,400,000
Total expenditures this year	70,218,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$565,023,869
Silver dollars	477,386,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,225,000
Total	$1,050,093,869
General fund	184,745,737
Deposits in National banks	84,789,110
In Philippine Treasury	5,177,552
Awaiting reimbursement	52,020
Current liabilities	103,720,272

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Houston Oil stock was again in some demand, with prices a shade firmer. Aside from this, the market was dull. Shares, 1,396; bonds, $19,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Lynchburg Water 4s	105	100	100
5,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
1,000	Seaboard 4s	87	87	87
11,000	Western Maryland 4s	84	84	84
1,000	United Railways 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
11,000	United Railways inc.	71½	71½	71½
10,000	United Railways ctfs.	70½	70½	70½
5,100	United Rys. fdg. 5s	90	90	90
3,000	Breweries 4s	62¼	62¼	62¼
11,000	Breweries inc.	37⅝	37½	37⅝

STOCKS.

10	At. Coast Line	142¼	142¼	142¼
6	Northern Central

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Resell Lower Fulton Street Corner—Deals on St. Nicholas and Bradhurst Avenues—Other Sales by Brokers.

Daniel B. Freedman and Joseph Hamershlag have resold the seven-story building at the southwest corner of Fulton and Gold Streets, on a plot 102.3 by 94. The property was transferred yesterday to Daniel E. Seybel. Messrs. Freedman & Hamershlag bought it only a few weeks ago.

Charles F. Noyes Company, agents for the company which holds an eighty-four year lease of 8,000 square feet at 45-49 John Street and 1-5 Dutch Street (corner,) said yesterday that the published report as to the plans of their client is premature, and that while a building for jewelers is contemplated the exact character of the operation on the property has not yet been determined.

Sales on Bradhurst Avenue.

Ossoski & Levy, as attorneys, report that Moritz Goldstein has sold to the Sceptre Realty Company the five-story double flats 122, 124, and 126 Bradhurst Avenue; also, that the Sceptre Realty Company has resold 126 Bradhurst Avenue to Bertha Levy. L. Kramer was the broker in the transactions.

Louis Stockell & Co. have sold for M. Keve 346, 348, and 350 St. Nicholas Avenue, three five-story flats, on plot 75.7 by 100, between 127th and 128th Streets.

Buyer for Lexington Avenue House.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for B. Baruch the four-story dwelling 1,044 Lexington Avenue, 17 by 80.

Deal for 103d Street Apartments.

Louis Goldman has sold to Mishkin Brothers, through Goldberg & Young, 230 and 232 East 103d Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 50 by 100.11.

M. L. Broads has sold for Tony Pasksolo to William Tronson 2,068 Second Avenue, a four-story house, 25 by 100.

Purchase on East 116th Street.

Hyman I. Barnett, as attorney for Jacob M. Harris and Samuel Barnett, has bought, through Saul R. Lippman, 451 and 453 East 116th Street, 46 by 86.

E. Loewenthal has bought from Jacob Freeman 109 East 129th Street, a four-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 99.11, and has resold it to L. Cohn. Siegfried Loewenthal was the broker in both transactions.

H. P. Miller has sold for Nandor Klein 1,431 Avenue A, a five-story tenement, on plot 26.1 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street.

Long Lease of 14th Street Building.

Ogden & Clarkson have leased for Robert Smith to Leon Rosen the entire building 46 West Fourteenth Street for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of about $250,000.

New Owner for First Avenue Corner.

Samuel Glaser has bought the northeast corner of First Avenue and Seventeenth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 23 by 94.

Charles Hibson & Co. have sold for Emma Friend to a Mr. Collins 244 East Forty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.5, and have resold the property to Mrs. Annie Flynn.

John P. Dooling has sold to William T. Young 447 Tenth Avenue, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 24.8 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Joseph and William Cohn and Jacob Ackermann have bought from Julius Wallenstein 52 Pike Street, a four-story building, 24 by 86.6.

Porrino & Ragaglia have sold for Mrs. Maria Habermann to a Mrs. Conti and a Mrs. Pellegrini the four-story building, on lot 24.6 by 88.9, at 133 Macdougal Street.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Josef Gertner the seven-story double tenement, with stores, 19 Jones Street for a term of years.

Samuel Fine has sold for Bernstein & Bachrach 110 and 112 St. Mark's Place, a six-story apartment house, on lot 88 by 100.

Prominent Bronx Building Leased.

The Goodman Realty Company has leased for the Fleischmann Realty Company to a client for a term of years the southeast corner of 149th Street and Third Avenue, at the junction of Willis Avenue, known as the Realty Building.

Charles F. Mehlretter & Co. have sold for C. A. Peterson the two-family house 2,159 Crotona Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Clare W. Zucker has resold 696 East 146th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

M. Germansky has sold to Joseph Lerman a dwelling, on plot 40 by 100, on North Chestnut Drive, Bronxwood Park.

Brooklyn Building Operation.

Brill & Rosenberg have sold for the Yorkian Realty Company a block of thirty-five lots on Thirty-sixth Street, South Flatbush, adjoining Borough Park, to the Lilliabeth Realty and Construction Company, which will improve the property with modern two-family brick houses.

Deal in Westchester Acreage.

Stephen L. Angell of Angell & Co. has bought the Graham estate tract at Hawthorne, Westchester County. The property contains 263 acres, and, with the exception of the Fow Meadow property at Scarsdale, is the largest estate, having a frontage on the Harlem Railroad south of Mount Kisco. Before the Revolution the property belonged to Lady Phillips. After the war it was confiscated and deeded by George Washington to Dr. Graham, an army surgeon, who was the grandfather of Miss Deborah Graham, the present seller.

Hugo Wabst, in conjunction with John Goergen, has sold for a client a plot at Dumont station, N. J., to Anna Zeller and has resold it to Robert C. Dixon.

Sale of Block Front in Jamaica.

The Ernestus Gulick Company reports the sale of the block front on Fulton Street, Jamaica, extending from Kissam Place to the Rockaway turnpike, and running through to Archer Place in the rear. This property was bought last Spring by a syndicate. The new owner, the Everett Realty and Construction Company, has also acquired, through the Gulick Company, a store property on Rockaway Road, near Fulton Street, completing its control of the entire block.

Buyers for Staten Island Lots.

Harold P. Davis reports the sale of fifty-two lots at Arlington and twenty lots at Midland Heights, Staten Island, to New York clients; also, in conjunction with Power & Steers, 5½ acres on Washington Avenue, Arlington.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Cliff St, s e corner of Ferry St, 59.11x57.4x57x55.2, three and five-story brick loft and store buildings; partition sale, to Isabella Von Feide, a party in interest $44,525

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

82d St, 213 West, for a three-story brick garage; 50x95; S. H. Mills of 10 West 130th St, owner; C. B. Brun, architect; cost, $20,000.

4th St, n s, 316.10 ft w of Lewis St, for a three-story brick stable, 18.5x27; Hencken & Wellenbrock of 8 West 121st St, owners; H. Holden, Jr., architect; cost, $12,000.

3d Av, n s cor of 79th St, for three six-story brick tenements, 40.2x71.4; Kleinfeld & Rothfeld of 190 Bowery, owners; Stern & Morris of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $100,000.

3d Av, e s, 84.4 ft n of 79th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 40x87; Kleinfeld & Rothfeld, owners; Stern & Morris, architects; cost, $40,000.

14th St, s s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, for a twelve-story brick loft building, 80x96.8; S. Weil of 198 Franklin St, owner; L. Korn, architect; cost, $160,000.

Spring St, 341 to 347, for a seven-story brick storage building, 73.1x80; A. L. Olsen of 1,518 Vyse Av, owner; C. A. Frank, architect; cost, $80,000.

153d St, n s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, for a two-story brick stable; John and Edward Bahr of 135 Lincoln Av, owners; C. B. Brun, architect; cost, $3,500.

163d St, n e corner of 3d Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 40.8x90; John M. Linck of 1,047 Trinity Av, owner; Michael J. Garvin, architect; cost, $50,000.

180th St, s s, from Park to Webster Av, for a one-story brick shop, 92.10x20; city, owner; Michael J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,000.

181st St, n s, from Park to Webster Av, for a two-story brick wagon room and stable, 97.1x45x60; city, owner; Michael J. Garvin, architect; cost, $27,000.

181st St, s s, from Park to Webster Av, for a one-story brick shed, 100.2x74.6x22; city, owner; Michael J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,000.

181st St, s s, from Park to Webster Av, for a one-story brick wagon room, 95.10x168.8x177; city, owner; Michael J. Garvin, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Delancey St, 192½, to a five-story brick tenement; H. Burnett of 147 4th Av, owner; D. J. Comyns, architect; cost, $7,000.

Olinville Av, w s, 600 ft n of 216th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21x42; Gustav Blass of 135 Olinville Av, owner; Albert H. Gerhards, architect; cost, $15,000.

Third Av, e s, from 179th to 180th St, to a one-story brick shop, 41.10x108.11; Manhattan Railway Company, of 15 Park Row, owners; George H. Pegram, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Aug. 2.

AVENUE A, n w cor 8th St, 80.6x113; The Wilson Industrial School for Girls to Julius Tishman 1

AVENUE A, s w corner of 8th St, 24.6x70; Sarah Ackerman to Barber Realty Company, (mtg $53,000) 100

AVENUE D, 25, w s, 27.5x100; Max Weiss and others to Samuel Eckert, (mtg $31,000) 100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 125 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x150.7; Eliza J. Moore to David Macbride, (mtg $4,200) 100

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 200 ft s of Houston St, 50x100; Isaac Roth to Pincus Burger, (mtg $58,000) 100

BALCOM AV, n e corner of Gifford Av, 50x107.7; John R. Peterson to Patrick Duffy 100

BAXTER ST, w s, 171.11 ft n of Park Row, 37.5x83.7; — Bendetto to Barnett Friedman and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

BROOME ST, 59, s s, 25x100; Caroline M. Smith to Simon Reich and another, (mtg $30,000) ..... Omitted

BROOME ST, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75; Victor Periman and others to Kalman Goldman and others, (mtg $65,000) 100

CARMINE ST, s s, 50 to 64½, 75x60; Harry A. Thuor to Samuel Friedman and another, (mtg $113,000) 100

CLINTON ST, e s, 78.10 ft n of Rivington St, 21.2x75; Margaretha Schmitt to Solomon Henig and another, (mtg $11,000) 1

CHERRY ST, n s, 256.1 ft e of Jefferson St, 25x80; Mutual Alliance Trust Company to Mary Goldberg 1

CHERRY ST, n s, 238.1 ft e of Jefferson St, 25x80; Mary Goldberg to Simon Clug 100

CHERRY ST, 294, n s, 25x80; Berke Kopelowitz to Jacob Zucker, (mtg $19,000) 1

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 50 ft n of land of J. C. Deneaugh, 25x100; John Bell to John Fewen 1

CITY ISLAND AV, e s, 50 ft n of land of J. C. Deneaugh, 25x100; Carrie F. Guion to John M. Bell, quitclaim 1

DALY AV, n e corner of 180th St, —x—, and other property; Chelsea Realty Company to Joseph Fried ..... —

DEANE PLACE, s w cor Hilton Av, 16.11x100x38.1x100, Westchester; James D. Gagan to Century Holding Company, (mtg $4,000) 100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Quincy St, 25x100; John R. Peterson to Augustus M. Field 100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Swinton St, 25x100; John R. Peterson to Thomas Gilligan 100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 25 ft w of Swinton St, 50x100; John R. Peterson to Maria Urbansky 100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 50 ft e of Quincy St, 27.6x112.6x79.2x100; Eastern Boulevard, n w corner of Quincy St, 25x100; Clifford Av, s, 208.10 ft e of Balcom Av, 50x100; John R. Peterson to Benjamin Packer and another 100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Swinton St, 25x100; John R. Peterson to Mary A. Nally 100

EAST BROADWAY, 48, 25x½, block; George Rubenstein to Louis Rubenstein; (mtg $26,500) 100

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 112.6 ft s of Broome St, 38.2x87.6x38.3x87.6; Max Rosen to Fannie Levy, (mtg $68,000) 100

ESSEX ST, 109, w s, 25x87.6; Morris Kittenplan and others to Samuel Katz, (mtg $20,000) 100

ESSEX ST, 109, e s, 25x87.6; Samuel Katz to Israel Bardfeld, (mtg $46,000) 100

FILLMORE ST, w s, 300 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Otto Ostwald to Grace G. Schanz, (mtg $4,200) 100

FULTON ST, 82 to 88, s w cor of Gold St; Edward T. Bartlett and others, trustees, to A. C. Bachman, (mtg $250,000) 300,000

FULTON ST, 82 to 88, s w corner of Gold St; A. C. Bachman to D. E. Seybel, (mtg $250,000) 100

FORSYTH ST, 46, e s, 175 ft n of Canal St, 25x100; Townsend Scudder and another, trustees, to John F. Gribbon 100

FRONT ST, 30, n s, 85.4 ft e of Broad St, 19.3x70.9x18.11x72.6; Front St, 28½, n s, 66.8 ft e of Broad St, 18.8x72.6x18.9x73.9; Henry Schultz to George Hahn, (mtg $20,000,) ½ part 100

FRONT ST, 30, n s, 85.4 ft e of Broad St, 19.3x70.9x18.11x72.6; Front St, 28½, n s, 66.8 ft e of Broad St, 18.8x72.6x18.9x73.9; Guthrie B. Plante, referee, to Henry Schultz 27,250

FRONT ST, s s, 126 ft w of Jackson Square, 25x140; John W. Sullivan to Richard De Coursey and another 1

GIFFORD AV, n s, 105.8 ft e of Balcom Av, 25x100; John R. Peterson to Catherine A. Didritson 100

GRAND AV, e s, 382.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x80; The Lochinvar Realty Company to Henry Newbury, (mtg $6,500) 100

GUION PLACE, n s, 150 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 25x80; Samuel Geller to Moses Schlansky and another, (mtg $2,500) 100

HENRY ST, 284, s w corner of Scammell St, 25.1x77.4x25.3x78.9; Alice J. Ackerman to Barter Realty Company, (mtg $35,000) 100

JAMES ST, n s, at centre line of Jerome Av, 155x200; Isabelle C. M. Martin and another, executors, to William W. Sharpe, ½ part 6,500

JAMES ST, n s, at centre line of Jerome Av, 155x200; Minnie Mesny to William W. Sharpe 1

JEFFERSON ST, 82 and 84, s w corner of Water St, 76.4x23x76.6x23; Aaron Leviton to the Lamport Realty Company, (mtg $14,000) 1

LAFAYETTE AV, old line, s w corner of Tiffany St, 32.10x25x72.10x62.2; Demorest Little to John McClurg, Jr., ½ part 1

LAFAYETTE AV, old line, s w corner of Tiffany St, 32.10x25x72.10x62.2; Henry Demorest and others to John McClurg, Jr., ½ part ..... —

LORILLARD PLACE, s e corner of 188th St, 24.7x98x22.6x98.1; Ignatz Price to Robert A. MacGregor, (mtg $3,500) ..... —

LUDLOW ST, e s, 102.6 ft n of Rivington St; Ida Weiss and another to Louis Hoffman and another, (mtg $80,000) 100

LUDLOW ST, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, strip, 0.6x89; Joseph Polstein to Louis Hoffman and another 1

LOTS 300 to 308, map of W. A. & H. C. Mapes, Westchester; William A. Mapes to Edward C. H. Steinbeck 1

LOTS 174 and 176, map of Jacksonville property; John W. Brown to Christian H. Werner ..... —

LOT 527 of map of Van Nest Park; Joseph C. Luke and another to Fred L. Blodgett, (mtg $650) ..... —

LOT 528 of map of Van Nest Park; Agnes Decker to Fred L. Blodgett, (mtg $3,500) ..... —

LOT 509 of map of Van Nest Park; Bertha Baresel to Robert Adelman, (mtg $3,000) ..... —

LOT 9, map of Coster estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Germania Grimaldi 1

LOT 10, map of Coster estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Emmanuele P. Forto ..... —

LOTS 46, 47, and 48, map of W. A. & H. C. Mapes; William A. Mapes to Robert E. Walker and others 1

LOTS 240 to 244, map of W. A. & H. C. Mapes; Park & Walker Realty Company to Robert E. Walker and others ..... —

MADISON ST, 93, n s; Abraham S. Schomer and others to Henry J. Cohn, (mtg $38,000) ..... —

MANGIN ST, 29, w s, 25x100; Julius Myer to Hyman Rosner, (mtg $22,500) 100

MACDOUGAL ST, 133, w s, 24.7x88.8; Maria Habermann to Jennie F. Pellegrini and another ..... —

MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of Ash St, 50x120; Martin Walter to Elizabeth Walter, (mtg $20,000) ..... —

PARK AV, 1,192 and 1,194, w s, 50x80; Charles Rosenberg and others to John C. Barr, (mtg $45,000) ..... —

PERRY AV, e s, 200 ft s of 209th St, 25x100; Thomas F. Riley and others to Eva Stamm, (mtg $4,500) ..... —

ROBBINS AV, w s, 175 ft n of Westchester Railroad St, 25x95; Max J. Adler to Albert Erasse, (mtg $10,000) ..

RODMAN PLACE, 1st, 223 and 1,235, n e s, 50x103x51x103; Henry A. Hauck to John Lonergan ..... —

SCRIBNER AV, n s, 202.8 ft w of Eastern Boulevard; John R. Peterson to Hannah Stern 100

SCRIBNER AV, n s, 177.8 ft w from the n s of Eastern Boulevard, 26x100; John R. Peterson to Leon A. Spekter 100

SCRIBNER AV, s e corner of Balcom Av, 207.6x irregular; John R. Peterson to William A. Rosenbaum 100

SCRIBNER AV, n s, 27.8 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 50x100; John R. Peterson to Fielding A. Seymour 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n w cor 134th St, 26.8x100; Maurice Ahl to Conrad West, (mtg $21,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 840, 25x90; Frank D. Cook to Charles H. Goebel, (mtg $11,000) 100

SOUTH ST, 386 and 387, n w corner of Jackson St, 50x104.4; Esther Isenberg to Aaron Dresin, (mtg $52,000) 100

SOUTH ST, 386 and 387, n w corner of Jackson St, 50x104.4; Jacob Isenberg to Esther Isenberg, (mtg $52,000) 100

SUFFOLK ST, 170, e s, 25x100; Abraham Schwartz to Israel Koenigsberg and another, (mtg $34,500) 100

SUFFOLK ST, n s, 273.11 ft e of Rivington St, 25.1x100; Abraham & Goodman to Hene Cooper and another, (mtg $34,000) 100

WESTCHESTER AV, 308, s s; Auguste C. Bruckmann to John D. Althers, (mtg $26,000) 100

1ST AV, n e corner of 17th St, 22x94; Moses Goldman and others to Samuel Glaser and others, (mtg $20,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,109, w s, 25x91; Peter Sobotky to Abraham Jacobs, (mtg $36,000) 100

2D AV, 1,716, to 1,722; Gertrude R. Waldo to Isaac Spring ..... —

2D AV, 1,752, 25x80; Samuel Rahm to Michael Erlanger and another, (mtg $23,875) 100

2D AV, 1,954 and 1,956; 86th St, 302 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Aaron Goodman, (mtg $42,000) 100

2D AV, w s, 80.11 ft s of 67th St, 25x100; A. L. Libman and others to Tillie Lange, (mtg $42,000) 100

3D AV, w s, 25.2 ft s of 106th St, 25.8x100; Marcus A. Frank to Abraham Silver, (mtg $21,000) 1

3D AV, w s, 25 ft s of 106th St, 25.8x100; Abraham Silver to Milton M. Dryfoos, (mtg $21,000) 100

3D AV, 597, e s, 20x100; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to C. L. Jones 24,250

3D AV, s w corner of 61st St, 20x80; 40th St, s s, 75.8 ft e of 3d Av, 17.3x98.9; Edward F. Boyle to Kate M. Kenney, all title 1

3D AV, e s, 62.11 ft s of 97th St, 37.9x100; Joseph Bornstein and others to Matthew Kaicher, (mtg $50,000) 100

3D AV, s e cor 97th St, 62.11x51; Joseph Bornstein and others to Matthew Kaicher, (mtg $50,000) 100

4TH AV, w s, 267.1 ft n of 10th St, 19.7x80.4; James R. Brevoort to William R. Huntington 100

4TH ST, s s, lot 46 of map of Unionport, 100x216, to 3d St; William J. Hyland to Frederick Kleinmann, (mtg $3,000) ..... —

4TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 24.3x96.8; 4th St, n s, 124.8 ft w of Avenue B, 24.3x96.8; Ernestine Berolzheim and another to Abraham Miller and another, (mtg $50,000) ..... —

4TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 24.3x96.8; 4th St, n s, 124.8 ft w of Avenue B, 24.3x96.8; Abraham Meller and others to Bernhard Klingenstein, ¼ part, (mtg $60,000) ..... —

5TH ST, 716 East, 25x95; Adeline Borck to Charles Meshel, (mtg $24,000) 100

8TH AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 137th St, 25x80; Expert Realty Company to Frederick Meyer, (mtg $25,500) ..... —

9TH ST, s s, 118 ft w of Avenue D, 25x98.11; Elias Diamand and others to Himan Fischer and others, (mtg $25,450) ..... —

9TH AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 53d St, 20x100; Lincoln Price to Jacob E. McMichael, (mtg $18,000) ..... —

10TH AV, e s, 21 ft n of 58th St, 19.6x61; George D. Bartholomew to George M. Rutherford, (mtg $7,000) ..... —

10TH ST, 263 East, 25x94.5; Malka Glass to Harry Goldman, (mtg $20,000) 1

11TH AV, e s, 123.5 ft n of 39th St, 24.8x100; Isaac Rubin and another to William J. Ludwig and another, (mtg $22,250) ..... —

11TH ST, s s, lot 246 of map No. 29 of Unionport, 100x108; H. M. Greene to Hannah Greenebaum and another, (mtg $1,000) ..... —

17TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of Avenue B, 50x92; Joessie to Anne E. Loesch, (mtg $27,000) ..... —

17TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 42x92; Henry B. Rosenthal and others to Hanie Forges, (mtg $67,500) ..... —

21ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Aaron Horn to John H. Crockett, (mtg $28,000) ..... —

21ST ST, 41 West, 25x98.9; James D. Gagan to Century Holding Company, (mtg $92,500) ..... —

24TH ST, 117 and 119, n s, 46x98.9; James D. Gagan to Century Holding Company, (mtg $37,000) ..... —

27TH ST, 48 West, 25x98.9; James D. Gagan to Century Holding Company, (mtg $85,000) ..... —

36TH ST, n s, 52.10 ft e of 2d Av, 47.1x98.9; Mary A. G. Beirne to City of New York 68,000

40TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Jacob Mandelbaum and others to Paul Kaskel and others, (mtg $24,000) ..... —

41ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 32.2x98.9; The Flatiron Realty Company to Harry R. Purdy, (mtg $25,000) 1

43D ST, n s, 227 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Louis Oppenheim and another to Charles R. Somer and another, (mtg $23,000) ..... —

43D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; John C. Eidt to William Hoffman and others 100

44TH ST, 309 East, 26.4x100.5; Edward H. Floyd-Jones, executor, and another to Bernard Scheinkman 17,750

44TH ST, 309 East; 45th St, 316 East; Minnie Floyd-Jones to Bernard Scheinkman, release 1

44TH ST, 311 East, 26.4x100.5; Edward H. Floyd-Jones, executor, to Bernard Scheinkman 17,750

45TH ST, s s, 248.8 ft e of 2d Av, 25.4x100.5; Robert H. Floyd-Jones and others to Edward Floyd-Jones, 1-8 part 3,920

45TH ST, 316 East, 26.4x100.5; Edward H. Floyd-Jones, executor, and another to Bernard Scheinkman 17,750

45TH ST, 308 and 310 East, 53.8x100.5; George W. Bonney and others, executors, to Bernard Scheinkman 35,500

49TH ST, n s, 365 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Jennie Schlossheimer to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $6,000) 100

52D ST, s s, 55 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; James A. Farley to N. W. Peters 1

54TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Harry N. Kohn to Leopold Kaufman, (mtg $12,000, re-recorded) 100

57TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Catherine Seabrook and another to Harry Jones and another ..... —

60TH ST, 248 East, 20x100.5; Jacob Manheimer to C. W. Clark, (mtg $10,000) ..... —

62D ST, n s, 405 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Harry Miller to — Bossutti, (mtg $5,000) ..... —

69TH ST, 26 West, 20x100.5; L. Napoleon Levy to Henry Ruhlender ..... —

69TH ST, 44 West, 23x100.5; Anna S. Lichtenstein and another to Charles H. Guye, (mtg $30,000) ..... —

71ST ST, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Charles Jacobs to Charles Pittman, (mtg $25,000) ..... —

78TH ST, 401 East, 30x irregular; Samuel Davis to Ignatz Lefkovits, (mtg $15,000) ..... —

82D ST, s s, 139 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Louise E. B. Peterson to Leon M. Hirsch, (mtg $20,000) ..... —

82D ST, s s, 139 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100; Eugene L. Button to Louise E. B. Peterson 1

86TH ST, 340 East, 25x102.2; Morris Frundlich and others to Joseph Manganan and another, (mtg $28,000) ..... —

94TH ST, 117 East, 18.9x100.8; Francis X. Habes and others to Philip Walter, (mtg $7,000) ..... —

97TH ST, s s, 51 ft e of 3d Av, 49x62.11; Joseph Bornstein and others to Matthew Kaicher, (mtg $30,000) 100

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Harry E. Herman to Kingsley Realty Company, (mtg $20,500) 1

99TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Jennie Bogorod to Alter Mishkind and another, (mtg $14,500) ..... —

100TH ST, n s, 125.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 25.6x100.1; Rubin Auerbach to Frank M. Franklin, (mtg $29,000) ..... —

100TH ST, n s, 151 ft w of Lexington Av, 25.6x100.11; Reuben Auerbach to Frank M. Franklin, (mtg $29,000) ..... —

101ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Nathan Navasky and others to Aaron H. Levine and another, (mtg $85,000) ..... —

102D ST, s s, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Hyman Bloch to Nathan L. Fischer and others, (mtg $14,500) ..... —

103D ST, 230 and 232 East, 50x100.11; Louis Goldman to Alter Mishkin and another, (mtg $54,500) 1

104TH ST, 69 West, 27x100.11; John T. Halliday to Jessie M. Proctor, (mtg $28,000) ..... —

104TH ST, 65 West, 27x100.11; John T. Halliday to John Alexander, (mtg $28,000) ..... —

104TH ST, 67 West; John T. Halliday to Margaret Hollowood, (mtg $28,000) ..... —

104TH ST, 78 West, 17.10x100.11; John T. Holliday to Betty Behrendt, (mtg $17,000) ..... —

106TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Charles J. Oppenheim and others to Giuseppe Stella, (mtg $28,000) ..... —

106TH ST, 59 East, 22x100.11; Jacob Robbins and others to Joseph Eckstein, (mtg $17,000) ..... —

106TH ST, 59 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Eckstein to Floris T. Whittaker, (mtg $21,000) ..... —

112TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 40.3x100.11; Abram Finkelstein to Louis Barnett, (mtg $55,150) ..... —

113D ST, 238 West, 16.8x100.11; Max Marx to Cornelia W. Roos, (mtg $11,000) ..... —

113TH ST, 84 West, 20x100.11; Sarah Rubenstein to Regina Weledinger, (mtg $23,000) 1

115TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Ella S. West to Jessie B. Falk, (mtg $85,000) ..... —

118TH ST, s s, 89.6 ft w of Park Av, 25.6x irregular; Max Greenwald and another to Max Benjamin and another, (mtg $16,000) ..... —

120TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 40.11x100.10; Jacob Larschan to Sophie Mayer, (mtg $42,000) ..... —

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Magdalena Ingebrand to John Darre 20,000

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129TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Jacob Freeman to Emil Loewenthal, (mtg $10,000) 100

129TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Emil Loewenthal to Isaac Cohen and another, (mtg $12,750) 100

132D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Marks Moses to Otto J. Martens, (mtg $9,000) 1

133D ST, 610 West, 25x99.11; William H. Stewart to Dora Meyer, (mtg $18,500) 100

134TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Charles Gluck to Cornelia Macbeth, recorded, (mtg $12,000) 100

134TH ST, n s, 76 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Eda M. Gates and another to Samuel Wormser, (mtg $14,500) 100

135TH ST, n s, 181.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Henry J. Grupe to Vito Fanelli, (mtg $20,500) 100

135TH ST, s s, 122 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 39x100; David Zepkin to Rosa Heitlinger, (mtg $30,000) 100

138TH ST, n s, 84.1 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Charles Bruggemann to John C. Hitchman, (mtg $16,000) 100

144TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Mathilda Friedman and another to Harry N. Berrick, (mtg $37,000) 1

146TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Catherine Manix and another to John Conlan, (mtg $9,000) 100

153D ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John W. Hughes and another to Martin Kilpatrick, (mtg $20,500) 100

166TH ST, s s, 90.3 ft e of Edgecombe Road, 25x117.4; Irving Bachrach and another to Isaac Shapiro and another, (mtg $10,500) 100

228TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of White Plains Av, 100x114; Abraham Shatskin to Henry Buckner ..... —

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ALEXANDER, John, to John T. Halliday; 104th St, 65 West, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,800

ANCHOR BOHEMIAN REAL ESTATE Association, a corporation, to Frank Anis; Avenue A, 1,862, due July 1, 1909, 6 per cent 5,000

APPELBAUM, Harris, and others to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 165th St, n s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 114.9x irregular, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 25,000

BRAUN, Jacob A., to Mary A. Sheeran, executrix; Jackson Av, e s, 154 ft n of 161st St, 25.7x88, 5 years 6,000

BARR, John C., to Charles Rosenberg and another; Park Av, 1,192 and 1,194, 2 years, 6 per cent 15,000

BEHRENDT, Betty, to Clara A. Baab; 104th St, 73 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

BRENER, Samuel, to Leopold Cohn; Brook Av, 555, 3 years 10,000

BRAASS, Albert, to Max J. Adler; Robbins Av, w s, 175 ft n of Westchester Railroad St, 25x95, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,200

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Edward T. Bartlett and others, trustees; Fulton St, 82 to 88, 5 years, 4 per cent 165,000

BLUMENKRANZ, Philip, to Morris Zimmerman; 94th St, n s, 58 ft e of Avenue C, 25x58.2, 1 year, 6 per cent. 750

BARUCH, Harry N., to Mathilda Friedman and another; 144th St, 162 West, prior mtg $37,000, due March 1, 1908, 6 per cent 4,000

BARDFELD, Israel, to Samuel Kalz; Esser St, 109, prior mtg $20,000, due Feb. 1, 1910, 6 per cent 2,000

COHEN, Henry J., and another to Sam Lechter; Madison Av, 93, prior mtg $38,900, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,950

CUTLER, Elisabeth J., and another to Joseph Eastman; 50th St, s s, 293.10 ft e of 5th Av, 56.2x100.5, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

CLARK, Cornelius W., to Jacob Manheim; 60th St, 248 East, 3 years 6,500

COHEN, Isaac, and another to Julius E. Siegel; 129th St, 109 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,750

DRUSIN, Aaron, to Esther Isenbergh; Jackson Av, 87 to 91, prior mtg $15,-100, 7 years, 6 per cent 23,400

DARRE, John, to Magdalena Ingebrand; 126th St, 502 West, 10 years 15,000

DARRE, John, to Magdalena Ingebrand; 126th St, 502 West, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

DE COURSEY, Richard, and another to John W. Sullivan; Front St, s s, 125 ft w of Jackson Square, 25x140, due July 1, 1911, 5½ per cent 15,000

ECKERT, Samuel, to Max Weiss and another; Avenue D, 25, prior mtg $31,-000, 6 years, 6 per cent 10,000

ECKSTEIN, Joseph, to Jacob Robbins; 106th St, 59 East, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 4,000

FISHMAN, Julius, to American Mortgage Company; Avenue A, n w corner of 8th St, 80.6x113, 1 year 88,000

FISHMAN, Julius, to American Mortgage Company; Avenue A, n w corner of 8th St, 80.6x113, prior mtg $86,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,000

FRIED, Joseph, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; Daly Av, n e corner of 180th St, and other property, 1 year ... 75,000

FREEDMAN, Samuel, and another to Benedetto Ginocchio; Baxter St, 10 and 12, prior mtg $30,000, 15 years, 6 per cent 30,000

FANELLI, Vito, to Henry J. Grupe; 135th St, n s, 181.5 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100, due July 1, 1909, 6 per cent 2,000

FANELLI, Vito, to Stephen Duncan; 1st Av, 2,249 and 2,251, 2 lots, each 20x70, 2 mtgs, each $9,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

FANELLI, Vito, to Howard J. Hasselhurst; 1st Av, 2,249 and 2,251, 2 lots, each 20x70, prior mtg $18,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,000

GOEBEL, Charles H., to Frederick W. C. Horn; St. Ann's Av, 840, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

GOLDMAN, Kalman, and another to Victor Periman and another; Broome St, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,100

GILLIGAN, Thomas, to John R. Peterson; Swinton St, n e corner of Eastern Boulevard, 25x100, Westchester, 3 years 645

HOLLISTER, Georgia T., to Sarah R. Wells, trustee; 91st St, n s, 210 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.8, 5 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

HEITLINGER, Rosa, to David Zipkin; 135th St, s s,

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Have buyer for Bronx flathouse; must be bargain. Address H. M., Box 347 Times, Times Square.

Wanted—Property in Bronx; send particulars, Edward Polak, 4,630 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Owners—Have client for single flat; quick sale. Send particulars Levine, 18 East 97th St.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

HILL'S FAMOUS CLOTHES DRYERS

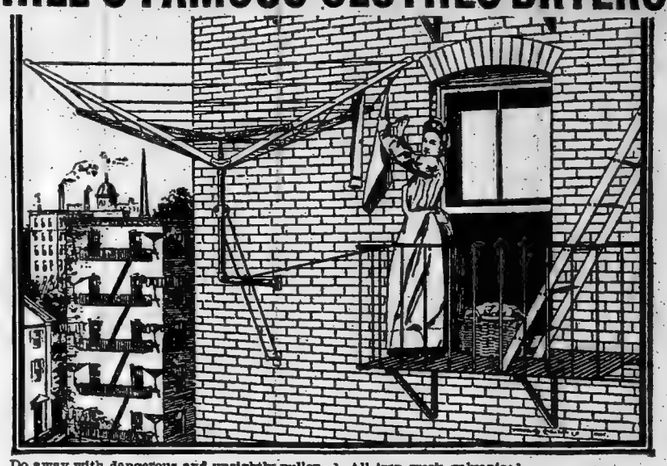

Do away with dangerous and unsightly pulley-lines.
Attach to side of house.
Swing in over fire escape. Hold 110 feet of line. All lines easily reached.

All iron work galvanized.
Makes neat and tasty appearance.
Flats rent and sell quicker by having them on.
Over half a million in use. Pleases everybody.
Write for catalogue R.

ALSO LAWN AND ROOF DRYERS

HILL DRYER CO., 351 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.
New York Office, 373-375 Broadway. Telephone 4165 Franklin.

REAL ESTATE—CITY. | REAL ESTATE—CITY.

QUEENSBORO HILL

See That Hill! Where Money Grows!

FLUSHING, NEW YORK CITY.

☞ THE QUEEN OF QUEENS ☜

Buy Land. It's the Only REAL Estate.

FULL LOTS $250 to $600.
NOTHING HIGHER.

60 Trains Daily. Trolley every 5 Minutes.
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR and full particulars.

110 WEST 34TH STREET.
CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., Phone 2287—38th St., New York
☞ Representative to show property every day. ☜
Excellent proposition to builders. Write or call at office.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

THE EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.

N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.

STRICTLY FIRE PROOF HOUSE

entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

Telephone in every apartment.

RENTS $540 TO $1,200

Apply on premises to Superintendent.

$35.00 to $50.00

WITH

Elevator

AT

PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

PORTSMOUTH,

38-44 WEST 97TH ST.

Choice large, light apartments of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, elevators, hall boys, &c.; rent only $960. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST., one block Rap. Tran. station, (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

66th St., 136 West.—Elegant flat, 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

5 rooms, tiled bath, single flat, $24.00; hall room, dining room, 202 East 104th St.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.

Seven rooms, tiled baths, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; $45 to $50. 147 East 30th St.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Bronx.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights,
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Great Neck, L. I.—We offer for rent for one or two years, furnished, one of the best places overlooking the Sound; owner going abroad; rent $2,500. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 Fifth Av., New York City.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

YOU MUST BE DAFFY

To Buy Unimproved Country Lots

While the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, all improved, high ground, in the center of Brooklyn, with perfect transportation, for positively less money and easier terms; closing estate. Adjoining lots brought double our price. First come, first served. Call or write

A. EDWARDS, Executor, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Brownsville. (Vanderveer Crossings.)—Few lots line Canarsie extension "L" road; 10% down, 2% monthly; double in value one year; unusual investment opportunity. Lockwood, Box 334 Times, Times Square.

Sea Gate.—Beautifully located plot near Atlantic Yacht Club; bargain. Hertwig, 254 Marlborough, Flatbush.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You Can't Make Money

WHERE YOU HAVE TO PAY OUT SO MUCH OF YOUR INCOME FOR RENT. WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME?

We can sell you one at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. Ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie RR. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Peoria Heights Land Company
Times Building, Broadway & 42d St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Two extraordinarily fine, light lofts, 40x90 each, manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lening, 327-329 East 34th St.

Stable to Let, West 28th St.—Twenty-two stalls and wagon room. Apply to I. B. Miller, 460 West 40th St., city.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 B'way.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED TO LEASE

Building suitable for manufacturing of fireproofing material. Lewis Levy, 150 Nassau St.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,

72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

A.—Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—New Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

A lady or gentleman with $2,500 or $3,000 to invest in a well-known book publishing house in Boston can learn of an exceptional opportunity by writing Post Office Box 3,242, Boston, Mass.

A former officer United States Army will present attractive proposition to capitalist; no brokers. Interview desirable. Major, Box 107 Times Downtown.

We will sell your business without charging an advance fee. Call or send particulars. Lay & Osterhout, 36 East 23d St.

We have ten bargains in candy and stationery stores, four in New Jersey. Lay & Osterhout, 36 East 23d St.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS. All Makes. Lowest prices
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed.
1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than manfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 3570 Cortd.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Gentlemen's clothing to order on $1 weekly payments; perfect fit; fine material. Exchange Clothing Co., 239 B'way, Rooms 3 and 4.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3469 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,135.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PINCUS SCHECHOWITZ, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Pincus Schechowitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Pincus Schechowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
August 3, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rick. Peck lve. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M. Sun. 8:30 P. M. Lve. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 35 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.

A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River,) **$2.25**
PROVIDENCE direct, **$1.25**
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER direct, **$1.00**
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.

Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts

USE THE

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9.00, 9.25, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p. m.; Sundays, 9.25 a. m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestras. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.85; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St.
Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 6:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE
Leave NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY 11 A.M
HALIFAX, N. S. RED CROSS LINE **ST. JOHN'S, N. F.**
Fine Steamers Rosalind & Silvia.
A delightful voyage at one-quarter the cost of going to Europe and a greater change of air and scenery. Steamers sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way, and two days at St. John's; round trip 13 days. For rates and booklets,
BOWRING & CO., 17 State Street, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,104.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HULL CAMP COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Hull Camp Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Hull Camp Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
August 2d, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:28, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—*SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
1:50 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—20½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
bExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 108 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, V. Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. | C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St., as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:23 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveland & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, V. Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. | C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Louis.....Aug. 4 | St. Paul.....Aug. 18
Philadelphia....Aug. 11 | New York.....Aug. 25

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 30, N.R.
MINNETONKA....Aug. 4, 5:30 A. M.; Sept. 1
MESABA.....Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Sept. 8
MINNEAPOLIS....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA....Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Finland...Aug. 4, 9:30 PM | Kroonl'd...Aug. 18, 2:30 PM
Zeel'd...Aug. 11, 10:30 AM | Vaderl'd...Aug. 25, 8:30 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Aug. 8, 10 AM | Teutonic, Aug. 22, 10 AM
Celtic....Aug. 10, 10 AM | Cedric, Aug. 24, 8:30 AM
Oceanic, Aug. 15, 2 PM | Baltic....Aug. 29, noon
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.; Sept. 25; Nov. 3
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 18, noon
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC...Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27

Important Announcement.

The mammoth twin-screw steamers "Cedric" and "Celtic," each 700 feet long, 75 broad, 21,000 tons, will sail from New York to the Mediterranean Nov. 29th, Jan. 5th, 19th, Feb. 16th, and March 7th.

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Aug. 7, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Se. 18, 5:30 AM
K. Wm. II...Aug. 21, 6 AM | Kronprinz...Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 4, 7 AM | Kaiser...Oct. 9, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 11, 10 AM | K. Wm. II...Oct. 16, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Fried'h, Aug. 9, 10 AM | *Main...Sept. 6, 10 AM
Kurfuerst, Aug. 14, 10 AM | Friedrich, Sept. 13, 10 AM
Barbar'sa, Aug. 23, 10 AM | Kurfuerst...Sept. 15, noon
Bremen, Aug. 28, 10 AM | Barbar'sa, Sept. 25, 10 AM
*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Luise, Aug. 11, 11 AM | K. Albert, Sept. 29, 11 AM
K. Albert, Aug. 25, 11 AM | P. Irene, Oct. 13, 11 AM
P. Irene, Sept. 1, 11 AM | K. Luise, Oct. 27, 11 AM
K. Luise, Sept. 15, 11 AM | K. Albert, Nov. 10, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

AROUND THE WORLD

Thirty-fourth Annual Series of Select Parties leave Pacific Coast ports on Sept. 4, 21, Oct. 5, 20, 1906, for six months leisurely travel, including **Hawaii, Japan, China, The Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Burmah, India, Egypt,** etc. Parties east-bound leave New York Nov. 10, 29, 1906; Jan. 1, 1907. High-class arrangements throughout.

Illustrated descriptive programs from

THOS. COOK & SON,
245 and 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., New York.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria....Aug. 4, 5 AM | Pennsylvania...Au. 25
Bluecher...Aug. 9, 9 AM | Amerika....Aug. 30
Waldersee, Aug. 11, 10 AM | †Batavia....Sept. 1
Kaiserin A. V., Au. 16, 2 PM | Bluecher...Sept. 6
†Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
P. Adalbert.....Aug. 7 | Oceana.....Sept. 20
‡Moltke.....Sept. 11 | P. Adalbert.....Sept. 25
‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania...Aug. 4, 2 PM | Campania, Aug. 18, 2 PM
Umbria, Aug. 11, 10 AM | Etruria, Aug. 25, 10 AM
Caronia, Aug. 14, noon | Carmania, Aug. 28, noon
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers:
SLAVONIA, Aug. 28, 11 A. M.; Oct. 16; Dec. 4
PANNONIA.....Sept. 11, noon; Oct. 30, Dec. 18
CARPATHIA.....Sept. 25, 10 A. M.; Nov. 27
Vernon H. Brown, G. A., 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Astoria...Aug. 4, 10 AM | Furnessia, Aug. 18, 8 PM
Columbia...Aug. 11, Noon | Caledonia...Aug. 25, noon
Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50, and upward according to accommodations of steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTH

SAGE CONTEST MAY REST ON ALTERED WILL DATE

Lawyers for Sage Estate Silent on the Subject.

NOT MUCH WORRIED, THOUGH

Patrick A. McManus Says Sage Meant to Divide His Fortune Between Wife and Relatives.

The discovery of a changed date in the will of Russell Sage, whereby the year of its drawing was made "1901" instead of "1900" was not marked by any stir among the attorneys yesterday. De Forest Brothers, attorneys for Mrs. Sage, would not discuss it, nor would De Lancey Nicoll or Charles A. Gardiner, both of whom have had to do with the legal interests of the Sage estate.

A. Wells Stump, attorney for Mrs. M. E. Gear of 102 Waverley Place, who is his mother-in-law, as well as attorney, with Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, for James H. Sage of Troy, said the striking out with pen marks of "1900" and the substitution of 1901 had been made known to him Wednesday night through the production of a photographic copy of the instrument.

"That was the first I knew about it," he said. "I intend to look at the original copy very soon in view of this discovery. As to what effect it will have I cannot pretend to say. I had a two-hour talk with Senator Brackett Tuesday at Saratoga, though even after that our plans were not matured. With the new point raised a new situation will have to be met. I suppose Senator Brackett must know about the erasure from the newspapers. I have not yet communicated with him."

Patrick A. McManus, a lawyer of 346 Broadway, came out with a statement yesterday about a transaction he witnessed between Russell Sage and some of his relatives some time ago. He declared he went to Mr. Sage's office with a relative of Mr. Sage and that Mr. Sage gave the relative a check for a large amount, at the same time thanking him for having taken care of his father, Thomas Sage.

"The two spoke of the great wealth possessed by the elder man," said McManus, "and Mr. Sage said his wealth amounted to $70,000,000. He intimated in the plainest language that he would leave half his fortune to his wife and the balance to his other relatives."

The Rensselaer County Society yesterday adopted resolutions on the death of Mr. Sage. The resolutions set forth that Mr. Sage was the Fourth Vice President and that his death was the first since its organization. In conclusion the resolutions said:

In this time of reckless extravagance and luxurious display we may well learn a lesson from the simple, quiet, and successful life of this self-made man, who, overcoming all adversities, and with no adventitious aid, rose from poverty to wealth and finally wielded an influence, especially in the financial world, that few have been able to command.

The committee signing the resolutions consisted of John A. Sleicher, J. Edward Simmons, Walter L. McCay, Benjamin D. Benson, and W. R. Mennely.

Henry W. De Forest of counsel for Mrs. Sage, when told last night that reports were being circulated that the value of the Sage estate was approximately $150,000,000 instead of $70,000,000, declared that he knew nothing about the alleged increase, and could not imagine on what such reports were based. Other persons of responsibility who know about the Sage estate made light of the reports.

DESERTER DEAD ON TRACKS.

Body Discovered by Brooklyn Motorman—May Have Been Murdered.

The body of James Shea, a deserter from the United States ship Constellation, was found on the trolley tracks in Franklin Avenue, between De Kalb and Lafayette Avenues, early yesterday morning. It seemed at first that the man had been killed by a trolley car, but after the body had been examined by Ambulance Surgeon Shoemaker of the Brooklyn Hospital, he expressed the belief that the sailor had been murdered and his body thrown on the tracks to hide the crime.

Shea's body was first seen by Ernest Meyer, a motorman of the Franklin Avenue Line. He was running his car toward Prospect Park when the headlight showed the body of a man lying directly across the track. Stopping his car, the motorman ran to the nearest telephone and called up Police Headquarters. After the police came the ambulance, and the conclusion was that the man had been dead for some time. The condition of his clothing caused the belief that the body had been dragged a long distance before it was placed on the track.

One theory was that the dead man attempted to board a trolley car, and, losing his footing, was dragged some five or six blocks. It was certain that the wheels of the car had not passed over his body, for, although both legs were broken and his skull was fractured there were none of the surface injuries which would have been caused by the wheels of a car. This theory was further borne out by the fact that the man's cap was found lying in the street in Franklin Avenue, near Flushing Avenue, almost six blocks away from where the body was found.

Identification of the body was made by Chief Master at Arms John Cross of the receiving ship Hancock, who said that Shea had deserted last April.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—On Lake Shore Limited train, Aug. 1st, between Utica and Albany, handkerchief containing 5 diamond rings; finder will receive liberal reward. Call at office of Simpson Crawford Co., 6th Av. and 19th St., New York.

$100 REWARD for gold bracelet with large pearls, diamonds, and sapphires, having a safety chain, lost at Elberon, New Jersey, about July 11. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St., New York.

LOST—Bunch of keys, between Greenwich and Cortlandt Sts. and Liberty and Nassau Sts. Suitable reward if returned to F. P. Morris, 56-8 Liberty St.

LOST—Between 104th, Columbus Av., and 108th, Central Park West, open-faced gold watch, key winder; reward. Nixon, 79 5th Av.

LOST—Between Staten Island and Passaic, elk's charm and tooth. Finder address George W. Stake, 42 Broadway, New York.

STOLEN—Black and tan dog (female) on or about Brighton Beach, between 6:30 and 7 o'clock Monday evening, July 30. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to James O. McLaughlin, 54 Elton St., or Phenix Building, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Last Tuesday evening, from Clarendon Road to Bergen Beach, via Rogers Av. car or Nostrand Av. car to Bergen Beach, a gold watch; name and picture on inside. Reward if returned to Sarah Moses, L. I. State Hospital, Clarkson St.

LOST—Sterling silver bracelet, marked with seven monograms, on Jay St., Brooklyn, or a Myrtle or De Kalb Av. car; good reward. 212 Grand Av., Brooklyn; telephone 4673—Pros.

LOST—Watch fob and charm, between 34th St. and Polo Grounds. Liberal reward if returned to L. James, 160 5th Av., Mohawk Building.

LOST—On Saturday, July 28, a clover leaf amethyst brooch, with diamond centre. Liberal reward. Moore, Room 102, Hotel Breslin.

LOST—Bunch of keys, between 13th and 23d Sts.; $2 reward if returned to us. U. S. Electric Protective Co., 885 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday, satchel containing money and other articles, with owner's name. Reward. 44 West 25th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Friday, near 23d, 5th Av., lady's gold watch; reward. M. A., 141 West 110th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 18,532, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 687,583, Bowery Sav-

A GRAND UNION FOUNDLING.

$5 Left for Him by His Weeping Mother Now in a Bank.

One guest left Simeon Ford's Grand Union Hotel yesterday without paying for his room. The hotel wouldn't take money for it.

Late Wednesday afternoon a man and woman went to the hotel, where they registered as "H. Dearborn and wife, Buffalo." They had a telescope bag of which they were very careful. None of the porters was allowed to touch it. The man and woman were assigned to a room on the second floor. They soon left the hotel. It was remembered later that the woman had started to go back to the room. Her companion caught her by the arms, saying that she must hurry. The woman started to cry, but the man, calling a cab, had her get in it and they were driven away.

Some hours later House Detective Corr was passing along the hall when his attention was called to the cries of an infant. The baby, a boy of possibly five weeks, was in the telescope bag in the room of the "Dearborns."

The bag had been perforated so that the youngster should have air. There were several sets of extra baby clothes of good but not extravagant material, and there was carefully tied with the business end close to the baby's mouth a nursing bottle. This was quite empty, explaining the noise made by the baby.

On the bureau was a note, apparently written by the woman, to which a five-dollar bill was pinned. The woman had probably been weeping, for the writing was almost illegible. Before the baby was taken to join the colony of waifs at Bellevue Hospital the hotel people had deciphered the note. It read:

"This is for the room. If there is anything left it is for baby. His Moth—."

The last two letters were blotted out. The five-dollar bill was not broken. It was put in a savings bank by the hotel people.

POLICE FIGURES PUZZLING.

The Aldermen Can't Quite See What Bingham's Mathematician Means.

Police Commissioner Bingham's official mathematician figured and figured, and then submitted a list to Gen. Bingham telling just how the Police Department had kept pace with the growth in population in Brooklyn and Queens. Commissioner Bingham inserted these figures in a plea for more policemen in Brooklyn and Queens, which he addressed to the Board of Aldermen, and then went away on his vacation.

"I have the honor to inclose herewith a report upon police conditions in Brooklyn and Queens as an additional argument for the necessity of an increase of the police force of the city, already asked for by this department," said the accompanying letter.

The figures show that in 1898 the population of Brooklyn was 1,166,582 and that there were then 1,066 policemen in that borough. The population is now 1,402,729 and the police force 1,551; in other words, while the population has increased 20 per cent. the police force has increased 45 per cent. The figures for Queens in 1898 were: Population, 152,000; policemen, 141. Now the population is 210,925 and there are 336 policemen. That is, the population has increased by 39 per cent. and the police force by 138 per cent. The Aldermen have already worn pencils to stumps trying to make Commissioner Bingham's figures justify his request.

SUES SISTER FOR $27,500.

G. Edwin Jones Wants Pay for Setting Mother's Estate.

G. Edwin Jones, who gives his residence as Chicago, has obtained from Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, an order directing the service of summons and complaint by publication on his sister, Harriet G. Sabin, in an action brought by him against her to recover $27,500. This sum Jones alleges to be due him for services rendered in effecting a settlement of the estate of their mother, Harriet N. Jones, who died in Chicago some months ago.

Jones says his sister, who is the wife of Nathan Henry Sabin of Williamstown, Mass., signed this agreement:

This is to certify that when the estate of Harriet N. Jones is settled and I receive my share I will pay G. Edwin Jones $27,500, and he will give all the assistance required in the said settlement.

Jones obtained an attachment on June 29 last against any property owned by Mrs. Sabin in this State, and a Deputy Sheriff attached an account in the Fifth Avenue Bank.

SMALL DUTY WELL DONE.

Sixty Customs Inspectors Toil for Hours—Collect $2.

When the Customs Inspectors finished examining the baggage of the 281 cabin passengers who landed here yesterday morning from the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse they had only one two-dollar bill to turn over to the Government as a result of their work.

Had it not been for the lynx-eyed "Tim" Donohue, the customs detective, the $2 would also have escaped. Donohue sighted a big gold-filled watch in a second-cabin passenger's pocket, which the owner admitted he had forgotten about declaring. He was allowed to pay the duty.

Col. Bishop, the Deputy Surveyor in charge of the examination of baggage, said afterward that it was the first time he had ever known a well-filled transatlantic liner to come into port without any dutiable baggage on board. It took twenty Deputy Surveyors and forty Customs Inspectors to find out that nobody on board the Friedrich der Grosse had anything dutiable.

Our most attractive sights are now seen by looking down.

The $15 tables show hundreds of mixture, outing and serge suits that were higher, and all through the stock extra values can be found.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

WAS ALWAYS IN ACCORD WITH MOTHER, THAW SAYS

Denies He Said He Was Wont to Have His Own Way.

MINISTER VISITS PRISONER

The Position of the Alienists Retained by ex-Judge Olcott Is Somewhat Puzzling at Present.

Harry Kendall Thaw was in better spirits yesterday after winning over his mother to his ideas of his defense than he has been at any time since his arrest for the murder of Stanford White. There was only one thing to worry him—a statement attributed to him in one of the morning newspapers to the effect that he had been confident from the first of winning his mother over.

"I have always had my own way," Thaw was quoted as having said in justification of this confidence.

As soon as Thaw saw this he sent word to Clifford W. Hartridge, his chosen counsel, that he wanted a denial made public at once. Mr. Hartridge duly declared that Thaw had never made any such declaration.

"I am instructed by Mr. Thaw to deny that he has ever had any disagreements with his mother," the lawyer announced. "They have always been in accord."

Mr. Hartridge did not say as the young man's friends in Pittsburg do, that they have always been in accord in his way, not hers.

Ex-Judge Olcott was not inclined yesterday to discuss the second dismissal of his firm in the Thaw case. All he would say was that the papers in his possession, together with all information at his command, would be given to Mr. Hartridge without delay.

Mr. Hartridge said that there was no hurry, as the Olcott firm had already turned over enough evidence to keep him busy for several days, and he felt sure that there would be no trouble in getting all the evidence pertinent to the case.

The position of the alienists retained by ex-Judge Olcott is now rather hard to define. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Dr. Charles L. Dana, and others who have accepted retainers will hardly be called to testify under the present plan of the defense. Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Dana have already reported informally that Thaw is insane. It is known that half a dozen other alienists who have never even seen Thaw have received retainers. With the insanity plea relegated to the background it is hard to see just how they will be needed, unless it is to give expert testimony in the matter of the emotional brand of irresponsibility. In this event their testimony would be purely technical.

Mrs. William Thaw did not come to New York yesterday. After visiting her son with Evelyn Nesbit Thaw on Wednesday she returned to Roslyn, and will remain there several days. Her health is by no means good. Indeed, the Wednesday visit was made against the advice of her physician, but she insisted on telling her son, with her own lips, that she had decided to acquiesce in his plans.

The only caller Thaw had yesterday morning was the Rev. Dr. W. L. MacEwen of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg. This is the Thaw family church, and Dr. MacEwen is the pastor who married Harry to Evelyn Nesbit. He is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George L. Carnegie, and his presence is a great comfort to the elder Mrs. Thaw.

Dr. MacEwen obtained a pass to the prison through Mr. Hartridge. He remained with Thaw quite a little time, and when he went away said he had "found the young man in good spirits."

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw did not call at the Tombs until the afternoon. She was alone, and remained only a short time. She would not discuss the winning over of her mother-in-law, or tell what part she played in it. Mr. Hartridge was another late visitor. He did not reach the Tombs until just before 5 o'clock, the limit for the reception of visitors. Since he has been put in full charge of the case every minute of his time has been occupied. He has a dozen lawyers looking up decisions on legal points, and all reports of the detectives employed in the case are made to him.

There were no developments yesterday in the District Attorney's office so far as the Thaw case is concerned, nor will there be until Justice MacLean hands down a decision either dismissing or sustaining the writ of prohibition restraining the District Attorney from proceeding further in the investigation of the case. The knowledge that Thaw would go to trial without attempting to dodge behind the insanity plea has had the effect, however, of making Mr. Garvan desirous of resuming the examination of witnesses, but he is powerless to subpoena new witnesses or examine old ones as long as the writ of prohibition hangs fire.

A close friend of Thaw's, who said he was speaking with authority, asserted yesterday that many of the stories appearing in the newspapers about the young man were absolutely new to him.

"Thaw has a cousin," the friend said, "who is very much like him. This cousin, for whom he has many times been mistaken, is a familiar figure in the Tenderloin. Perhaps the two have been confounded by the relators of some of the yarns which have got into print. At any rate, Thaw blames the cousin for some of the escapades laid at his door."

LOUIS CONKLIN BADLY HURT.

His Auto Wrecked by Express Train—Lawyer May Die.

Louis Conklin, a New York lawyer, who lives at Ridgewood, N. J., was perhaps fatally hurt at the Orangeburg crossing of the West Shore Railroad last night. Mr. Conklin was on his way from New York to his home in his automobile. He was struck by an express as he was driving across the railroad track and the machine was hurled to one side and wrecked.

Mr. Conklin landed on the pilot of the engine and was carried along for a hundred yards before the train could be brought to a stop. He was lifted into the baggage car and taken to the North Hudson Hospital at Union Hill. He was unconscious when taken off the pilot and remained so last night. The physicians at the hospital do not think he can recover.

ARMY TYPEWRITERS OBJECT.

Don't Want to Ride Downstairs on the Governors Island Boat.

Unless an order promulgated on Governors Island a few days ago is soon rescinded, the three young women who are employed as stenographers on the island may go on strike. The order forbade the stenographers from going to and coming from Governors Island in the quarters reserved for officers and their families on board the ferryboat General Hancock.

On Saturday the stenographers got their orders. They were typewritten and informed them in polite terms that the upper deck of the Hancock was reserved for officers and their families and requested them in the future to ride in the women's quarters on the lower deck. Men ride in the women's cabin. To this the stenographers objected, whereupon the men were told to stick to the other cabin, on the lower deck, which is reserved for the use of male passengers exclusively.

Yesterday afternoon the men all got in one cabin, and the result was that the [illegible]

THE MUTUAL DENIES IT.

McKeen Says It Didn't Hear That Col. Shook Was Unwilling to Run.

General Solicitor James McKeen of the Mutual Life continued yesterday the controversy with the International Policy Holders' Committee over the nomination of four of the International's members on the administration ticket of the Mutual by issuing a statement referring to the supplementary affidavit filed by Col. Shook. In his affidavit Col. Shook declared that he had notified the company of his refusal to run as a candidate. Mr. McKeen's statement says:

We know nothing about any further affidavit by Col. Shook except by what has been published in the newspapers. It would be quite irregular to file any such additional affidavit without leave of the court and notice to us. We served Mr. Untermyer with the company's answer to Col. Shook's petition and all other papers filed by us, including our brief opposing his motion. He has not reciprocated the courtesy.

It is entirely accurate, as stated in the answer, that no communication, except the mandamus petition, has been received by the company or its Trustees from Col. Shook or from any of the nominees other than Mr. Twombly, declining to serve. I have been informed that one of the company's local agents in Tennessee had a conversation with Col. Shook after his nomination, in which the latter stated that his acceptance would embarrass him with his associates. This was not transmitted to the company as an answer to the notice of nomination.

The issue between Col. Shook and the Mutual's officers apparently turns on the question whether the general agent, through whom Col. Shook was notified of his nomination in Louisville on the evening of the day the Mutual's Trustees named the ticket, was actually directed by the company to make such notification and to seek Col. Shook's acceptance, or did so on his own initiative without knowing that the Mutual's Trustees had by almost simultaneous action named his distinguished fellow-citizen for their board. Col. Shook's understanding of the case was that the general agent was acting under authority, and was similarly authorized to convey notice of the refusal to the home office. Mr. McKeen and President Peabody of the Mutual seem to take another view.

MRS. CORWIN SAILS.

In an Auto Accident, Too, and She Is Suing for Divorce Now.

Mrs. Halsey Corwin, whose husband's suit for divorce was discontinued the other day, and who was robbed the next day of jewelry, which she says was worth $50,000, sailed for Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika yesterday. Before she reached the pier she was in an automobile accident, and after the Amerika had left it was learned that she had started a suit for divorce.

That is almost enough in one day for a woman who is not of age, as was developed in the fact that a guardian ad litem had been appointed for her in her divorce suit.

Mrs. Corwin was managing a new touring car when she had the accident. She was on the way from the home of her father, Morris C. Menges, in Sheepshead Bay. In the automobile were her father and two women companions. At Lincoln Place and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, she saw an express wagon of the New York Transfer Company crossing her path and she tried to get the machine out of the way. She failed, and the shaft of the wagon struck her right arm, bruising it painfully, and tearing the awning in the automobile.

The driver of the express wagon called for a policeman, declaring that his horse was severely injured, and that the accident was due to Mrs. Corwin's negligence. There ensued an argument between the driver and Mrs. Corwin. She explained to a policeman that she was about to take a boat for Europe and was permitted to go on her way.

The order for the appointment of Russel H. Lansdale as Mrs. Corwin's guardian was made by Justice Blanchard four days after her husband's suit was discontinued.

Mrs. Corwin, in her petition for the appointment of a guardian, says she was born on Dec. 4, 1885, and will not be of age until Dec. 4 next. She says that she married Corwin on Feb. 20, 1902, and has not lived with him since she discovered evidence on which the complaint in the divorce suit is based.

BAND FOR A FOGHORN.

British Musicians on the Majestic Warned Fishermen at the Banks.

The White Star liner Majestic steamed into port yesterday morning with a tale to tell of a fog so dense that the skipper, to minimize the danger of collision with other craft, persuaded a band of musicians who were on board to transform themselves temporarily into a musical foghorn.

The band was the famous "Besses o' th' Barn," who are on their way to the international exhibition at Auckland, New Zealand. It is the oldest brass band in Great Britain, and is composed principally of Manchester workingmen. Before going on to New Zealand the organization will tour this country and Canada, giving its first American concerts at Asbury Park to-morrow and Sunday.

The band played at the ship's concert on the Majestic on Wednesday night and while the liner was being berthed yesterday morning. Its special fog entertainment, given to let the fishing fleet off the Banks of Newfoundland know that a liner was coming, took place last Tuesday.

That the homeward rush is beginning was indicated by the large number of passengers brought over in the Majestic. One of them was Commander F. H. Pollen, R. N. He was asked to tell something about England's newest battleship, the Dreadnought, and the other vessels of great tonnage now in process of construction, or projected, by rival navies.

"In the same way as every mother thinks her baby the best, so do I think the Dreadnought the best," answered Commander Pollen, smiling.

Another passenger was the Rev. Father James Toner of Pittsburg, who votes in Ireland. He returned from a flying visit to that country, where he went to vote at the last election. Father Toner was certain that the Nationalist cause would eventually triumph in the Emerald Isle.

Others on the Majestic were Col. Charles P. Bryan, United Minister to Portugal; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Blakeslee, Mrs. Shirley Borden, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cleaver, Walter T. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Goodrich, Mrs. Charles D. Sigsbee, Edward E. Parsons, and Mrs. Leonard S. Kuhn.

WANTS MORE BRIDGE CARS.

Mr. Stevenson Finds Them Too Few on Williamsburg Structure.

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson wrote yesterday to President Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company asking him to increase the number of cars operated by the company across the Williamsburg Bridge.

Commissioner Stevenson says his department made a tally of cars passing across the Bridge between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening—the busiest hour of the day—on July 30, and found that they numbered only 145. The Bridge Commissioner in his letter suggested that at least twice that number might be operated with the facilities now provided on the Williamsburg Bridge and Plaza.

Commissioner Stevenson also urged President Vreeland to arrange for the proposed new line between the Post Office in Manhattan and the Brooklyn Plaza via the Williamsburg Bridge.

FIRED PISTOL IN HIS MOUTH.

Then Sullivan Went to a Hospital for Treatment.

Charles Sullivan, a photographer of 618 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, who would give no further information about himself, went to the City Hospital in Jersey City yesterday with a pistol shot wound in the face. He had put the muzzle of a pistol into his mouth and fired it.

He refused to say [illegible] had tried to kill himself. He was in charge of

Last Days—Friday and Saturday.

Men's Mixed Cheviot and Tweed Suits, Outing Coats and Trousers of Flannel and Worsted.

Every one a Smith-Gray Garment and worth up to $25.

12.50

The odds are still big if you call the turn—that is to say, if your size is here—and it is altogether likely it is if you are fairly large—40, 42, 44 or 46 chest measure; or a wee bit small—36, 35, 34 or 33 'round; for the center has received the hardest licks. Beautiful suits, all; regularly, always up to $25—$12.50.

Men's Imported $1.00 Underwear Broken lots of Balbriggan and Lisle. Always Regularly $1.00. **45c**

Smith, Gray & Co.,

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AVE.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN.

55¢ FOR $1 AND $1.50 Neckwear

All of our Fifty Cent HOSIERY, 3 for $1.... 35c | $3 to $6 famous "Yeska" Fancy WAISTCOATS.... 1.95

MANHATTAN SHIRTS $1.50 VALUE **1.15**

$2 NOW $1.38 $2.50 AND $3 Value NOW $1.88

150 Nassau St. at Spruce St. | 58 Nassau St. at Maiden Lane. | 369 Broadway at Franklin St. | 757 Broadway at Eighth St.

(All four Stores open all day Saturday.)

WEBER & HEILBRONER

Aug. 3rd.

When you get away from town, put away all your town headgear and forget it. Young's knock-about Hats and Caps for outing use:—big line, little cost.

605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
90 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

These Men's Suits at $15

are the same fine hand-tailored stylish $25, $23 and $20 clothes that are now being worn and are pleasing hundreds of knowing dressers. They are great values at their original selling prices, and at $15 it's like selling you the clothes at wholesale. Among the many striking fabrics are fancy tropical worsteds and tweeds in overplaids, checks and neat stripes. The famous Moe Levy true blue serges are among them.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker Street, NEW YORK. | (Men—Boys—Women and Girls) 380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN. | (Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

STOCK TAX SUIT APPEALED.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Are Dropped by Counsel's Consent.

By agreement between counsel Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court dismissed yesterday the application to sustain a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Irving K. Farrington in proceedings brought to test the constitutionality of the Stock Transfer Tax act where the par value of the stock is less than $100. Farrington's counsel, Horace E. Parker, raised the point that stocks worth less than $100 per share should be exempt from taxation. The court dismissed the writ in order to permit an immediate appeal to the Appellate Division. Farrington was paroled in the custody of counsel.

Attorney Parker said that Farrington sold 1,000 shares of stock of the Old Gold Mine at 3 cents a share, or $30. The tax would have been $20, and this Farrington declined to pay.

"We say this law is unconstitutional as taking away our property without due process of law," declared Attorney Parker. "If this law is upheld the brokers in low-priced stocks will have to leave New York in order to do business."

Assistant District Attorney Johnstone said the tax was not on personal property, but on the privilege exercised by the brokers in dealing in stocks.

BINGHAM SHIFTS 74 MEN.

He Appoints 28 New Patrolmen Before Beginning His Vacation.

Commissioner Bingham, who starts on a six weeks' vacation to-day, appointed twenty-eight new patrolmen and transferred seventy-four members of the force yesterday on the eve of his departure.

The transfers reached every police court in the city. Six men from Headquarters were sent back to patrol duty. This was in accordance with the Police Commissioner's statement that he would clear out Police Headquarters and relieve patrolmen in the different courts. Sergt. Robert McNaught, chief of the disbanded "Street Cleaning Squad," which obtained evidence against Inspector Schmittberger, was assigned to the Chief Clerk's office at Headquarters, one of the easiest posts within the gift of the Commissioner.

Sergt. Richard Coffey of the East 126th Street Station and Sergt. William T. Coffey of the West Twentieth Street Station were retired yesterday at their own request. They are not related. Sergt. Richard Coffey has been on the force thirty-three years and Sergt. William T. Coffey thirty-eight years.

New Warden at Ludlow Street Jail.

Charles F. Regan has been appointed Warden of Ludlow Street Jail in the place of Charles Anderson, who died recently while on a trip in Europe. He is a real estate broker, and lives at 60 Roosevelt

TRIALS OF THE ST. MARY'S.

Commander Hanus Writes of the Schoolship's Troubles in a Gale.

Secretary Palmer of the Board of Education received a letter yesterday from Commander G. C. Hanus, Superintendent of the schoolship St. Mary's, dated July 20, and confirming the report received by cable of the arrival of the ship at Gibraltar after one of the most remarkable passages she has ever made. The ship was ten days making eighty-five miles. Commander Hanus says: "A Levanter commenced blowing at Cadiz on the 8th. On the morning of the 10th it moderated and we went to sea. We no sooner arrived off the strait to the southward of Cape Trafalgar a few hours later than again we encountered the Levanter. As these Levanters are easterly gales with violent squalls, we shortened sail, and for ten days we cruised, sometimes under very short canvas, at others with nearly all sail, from Cape Trafalgar to Cape Spartel and behind Cape Spartel."

Commander Hanus explains the report that the St. Mary's was sinking on or about July 13 by saying that his signals were misread.

It was Commander Hanus's intention to leave Gibraltar after a stay of five days. He is scheduled to leave Funchal, Madeira, between Aug. 2 and Aug. 9.

BUTTER WORTH $1,800 GONE.

Mr. Zinn Says the Police Refused to Look for It.

The loss of 146 firkins of butter and the lack of interest displayed by the police of the Leonard Street Station in the matter caused Charles H. Zinn, a merchant of 331 Greenwich Street, to make public yesterday afternoon his story of the loss. The robbery took place between 8:30 P. M. Saturday night and 8:30 A. M. on Monday morning last.

According to Mr. Zinn, it would have required one hour's steady loading and two double trucks to remove the goods. Their value is $1,800, and he had to replace them, as they had already been sold.

The porter found a new padlock on the refrigerator and a quantity of shavings about on Monday morning. When he opened the refrigerator the firkins were missing. Mr. Zinn said it must have taken half a day to remove the name and brands from the lids of the tubs.

He says he has heard nothing from the police since the robbery, and that they refused to send out a description of the

FLAMES DESTROY AN AUTO.

It Bumps Into a Wagon and an Explosion Follows.

An automobile blazed up in Thomson Avenue, Long Island City, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and its three occupants had a narrow escape from serious injury. In the car was James H. Masterson of 30 West Twenty-ninth Street, a young woman who described herself as Miss Annie Terrace of 147 East Fifty-fourth Street, and the chauffeur, whose name was not obtained by the police.

The automobile was on its way to the ferry, and was going down hill at a rapid rate, when there loomed up ahead a truck gardener's wagon loaded with vegetables. The car hit the wagon, and immediately there was a loud report. The headlight of the automobile had exploded. The three occupants threw themselves from the car as the flames rushed toward them.

Masterson ran to a nearby house and got a pail of water, but it only caused the flames to spread, and in a few minutes the automobile was entirely enveloped. It did not take long to reduce it to a twisted heap of metal.

The police report says that the burned car was the property of Joseph Straub

HOPE

GOING TO-DAY.

Friday, August 3d.

We Place on Sale 491 SUITS at

122 TWO PIECE SUITS; Mixtures and Flannels.
24 TWO PIECE SUITS; Navy Blue Serge.
242 THREE PIECE SUITS; Worsteds and Cassimeres.
23 THREE PIECE SUITS; Navy Blue Serge.
80 THREE PIECE SUITS; Black Thibets.

$8.80

Trousers cut from ends Sale continues..... $2.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.
REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horny China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Best Seats $1.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust
McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."
N. Y. ROOF. "SEEING NEW YORK." Sam Elton (a yell!) and Raindeers. THAT Quartet. THE FLAMATURGISTS.

CRITERION THEATRE. Opens Mon., Aug. 6 in the Musical Play, Hattie Williams THE LITTLE CHERUB. 70 funmakers, incl. Jas. Blakeley & Tom Wise. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. 300th Time Aug. 6th. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2330 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
HAPPYLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

MANHATTAN BEACH
RICE'S "GIRL FROM PARIS" Evs. at 9. Sat. Mat. 4.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks, 8 P. M. Every Evg.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
33 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, The Musical Success, 'Mamselle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50.

Keith —and— Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS. 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "The Bells" & Vaude.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:30. Mt. Sat. 2:15
His Honor the Mayor
with BLANCHE RING. English Pony Ballet.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

BELASCO THEATRE Reopens Mon., Aug. 6. DAVID BELASCO will present 2d yr. in N.Y. BLANCHE BATES in his play, Seats Ready "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

NORTH BEACH
Free Fireworks To-night

NEW STAR Season Opens TO-MOR'W NIGHT. Lex. Av. & 107th St. Curse of Drink

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. THE GAMBLER of the WEST. Nxt Wk—Millionaire Detective.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Aleeb

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Vaudeville Carnival. Metropolis Theatre Roof. Rd Seats 50c. In case Old Heidelberg in the Air of rain per. in theatre

WEST END. To-night at 8:20, "CAMILLE." Mat. To-day 2:15. Little Red Riding Hood. Next Week—"The Streets of New York."

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK BATHING UNSURPASSED.
14th St. THEATRE. Opens with 25c. Mat. next Mon., QUEEN OF THE HIGHBINDERS

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; rain and cooler by to-morrow night.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,724. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, 2 CENTS. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STANDARD DISTRIBUTED ITS OWN RELIEF FUND

Stirred to a Long Statement by Interview with Phelan,

WHO ASKED FOR BALANCE?

Reply Says It Was Spent in Sewing Machines, &c.—Girl Drew a Pyrographic Outfit.

An interview with James D. Phelan, Chairman of the San Francisco Relief Committee, telegraphed here on Thursday, in which the San Francisco ex-Mayor was quoted as saying that he was anxious to get hold of a balance of $120,000 of the $200,000 subscribed by the Standard Oil Company and John D. Rockefeller, called forth a long explanation from the publicity bureau at 26 Broadway yesterday.

"The only thing true in the dispatch," says the statement, "is that the General Relief Committee, of which Mr. Phelan is Chairman, received $70,000 from the Standard Oil representative in San Francisco. It may be recalled that the Standard Oil relief funds consisted of $100,000, donated by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, $100,000 by the Standard Oil Company, $20,000 by individuals connected with the corporation, and $10,000 worth of provisions sent on a hurry order by an official of the company from Butte, Mont. The Standard Oil funds' total amounted, therefore, to $230,000.

We Were the Distributers.

"The cash subscribed was made immediately available and was placed in the hands of Standard Oil representatives in the stricken city to dispose of according to their best judgment. In this way $35,000 of the Rockefeller fund, a like amount from the Standard Oil fund, and $20,000 from the individual fund, in all $70,000, was at once handed over to the San Francisco Relief Committee.

"In the same way $15,000 went to Oakland, $10,000 to Santa Rosa, $6,000 to San Rafael, $2,000 to Alameda, $2,000 to Berkeley, $2,000 to San Mateo, $1,000 to Fruitvale, $1,000 to Martinez, $500 to Palo Alto, $500 to Richmond. Of a donation of $5,000 made to the San Jose Committee, all but $300 was returned with many thanks, the great army of refugees that invaded the town just after the earthquake having moved away almost immediately.

Sewing Machines and Synonyms.

"The remainder of the funds it was thought best to expend in individual relief of a substantial kind. Special workers were hired to seek out and verify the claims of the deserving. Funds were also placed at the disposal of the ladies' guilds and societies for relief work that could not well be reached by the General Relief Committee. Aged and infirm and widows and orphans were looked after. Women who had been self-supporting were once more put into condition to earn again. Women employes who had lost their all were particularly helpless and had to be taken care of. The relief was extended without any regard to creed, race, or nativity, and outside the food or foodstuffs furnished the needs of the victims of the catastrophe were almost as various as the applicants for relief. Women who could live by sewing were, for instance, given sewing machines.

"One lady, a writer, wanted a table, a lamp, a dictionary, and a copy of 'Soule's Synonyms.' A girl needed a pyrographic outfit. Much in the line of drugs and surgical instruments was needed by St. Luke's Hospital, and every demand was met. A Scotch tailor wanted a tailor's sewing machine. A burned-out minister wanted the nucleus of a theological library as well as food for his family.

"Every case was studied and freely relieved along the lines of present needs and future self-support. 'Grafters' were, of course, unearthed, but on the other hand, scores of cases were discovered in which pride held back the destitute from seeking help, though hopeless as to prospects and slowly starving to death. In many cases rent had to be paid as well as other help given.

"At the end of July some $52,000 of the cash funds of $220,000 remained unspent, expenditure, however, going on at the rate of from $500 to $2,000 a day. Of all expenditures strict account has been kept.

Hardly a Dollar Spent Foolishly.

"It is not clear why Mr. Phelan should be ignorant of the general facts as above given. As to the general disposition of the relief funds, The Oakland Tribune had this to say, (and I hope, in justice to the San Francisco administrators of the Standard Oil funds, it will be given prominence in the papers of the East:)

"'Far beyond anything that the big Relief Committee of San Francisco has attempted, or that the Red Cross has done, has been the splendid work of the Standard Oil Company. It was the very first company to get money to this coast, and when the $250,000 arrived our people took heart of hope. Hardly a dollar of it has been expended foolishly. Hundreds of people have been placed on their feet and given a chance to earn a livelihood. Tools for men have replaced those burned up, machines for sewing girls have given them a chance once more to earn a living. A little cooking stove and a few articles of furniture have equipped a little home for some needy mother and her children. The Standard Oil Company has placed hundreds of families on their feet—it has done a great work, the real value of which will be more fully appreciated in the days to come. It has done it with a rare judgment, with discretion, with so much refinement, tact, and heart that the whole work shines out a splendid success.'"

STANDARD BILL FOR CANDLES.

Turned in to San Francisco—To Come Out of Its Contribution.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—James D. Phelan said to-day that of the original $200,000 reported given for the relief fund, half by John D. Rockefeller and half by the Standard Oil Company, only $10,000

COULDN'T AID DROWNING LAD.

Boy Who Couldn't Swim Fought to Do It, but Was Held Back.

Nine-year-old Raymond Hall of 239 West 134th Street, a son of Edward Hall, a traveling salesman, was to start with his brother Everett, 12 years old, and his parents on a vacation trip to-day. While his mother was busy packing up yesterday she consented that the boys go to a baseball game. The two boys, instead of playing baseball, went for a swim in the North River. Russell Box, a friend, who is about 13, went with them.

The three lads selected a spot just south of the pavilion at the foot of West 149th Street. Raymond was the first to plunge into the water, which was deeper than the boys had expected. He soon got beyond his depth and began to shout for help.

Everett, who had been slower in undressing, became frantic when he noticed the plight of his younger brother. He jumped into the water and started out bravely to go to his brother's assistance, though he does not know how to swim himself, but was held back by the other boy, who was afraid that he would drown. While the struggle was going on near shore, the curly head of the younger boy kept bobbing up and down pathetically, while the strong tide carried the little fellow rapidly out from his brother and other playmate. A fisherman at last noticed his plight and went to the rescue, but too late even to recover the lad's body.

The fisherman told the boys sadly that little Raymond was beyond human aid, but the elder brother begged him pitifully not to give up, and at last tried to tear himself away from his companion and go to the spot where his brother had disappeared.

"It will kill my mother, my poor mother!" said the boy. "She cannot live without Raymond. I cannot go home and tell her that he is gone."

For a long time they sat on the shore weeping and scanning the river for a glimpse of the younger boy. Then they picked up his cap, his little blouse, his knee breeches, and other clothing and started for home, Everett carrying the bundle of clothes under his arm. When they reached the house Everett went to the janitor's room and handed the bundle to the janitress. She broke the news to Mrs. Hall, who fainted several times last evening, and was in a critical condition last night.

DAMAGE BY FLOOD IN JERSEY.

Road Washed Out by Overflowing Dam at Jamesburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 3.—St. Swithin's evident intention to live up to his record this year caused a flood in Jamesburg early this morning which did considerable damage.

Manlapan creek runs through Jamesburg. It is formed into a pond there by a heavy dam. The pressure of water became too strong last night, and while the framework and floodgates held, the stream poured over the embankment alongside the woodwork of the dam, and cut through the earth. It tore a gap fifteen feet deep and fifty feet wide across the county road between the bridge which spans the creek below the dam and the tracks of the Freehold and Jamesburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The tracks were submerged, but they were not washed away. The cut through the earth, near the dam, carried away the soil right up to the abutments of that structure. The water came up to the windows of the Jamesburg silk mill on the far side of the railroad track.

The highway, which is washed out, is the only connecting link for wagons between upper and lower Jamesburg, so there was no communication between the two halves of the borough to-day.

The creek was flooded below Jamesburg and Helmetta, the physical culture city. Spotswood, Bloomfield Mills, and Old Bridge felt the effects of the overflow.

FUGITIVES FROM FEVER.

New York Party Flees Summer Resort to Escape Quarantine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 3.—A party of thirty from New York, two-thirds of them children, bolted from a Summer boarding house in Chesterfield to-day when they learned that the landlord's two-year-old child had symptoms of scarlet fever. The police are on the lookout for them.

When Dr. Congdon visited the boarding house this evening the whole party, with bag and baggage, had started for this city, eight miles distant, intending to take a midnight steamer to New York. Dr. Beckwith, New London's Health Officer, with a detail of police, is on watch for the unwelcome visitors at the steamboat wharf. Another squad is on duty watching the outgoing trains at the Union Station. If the runaways are corralled they will have to return to the Chesterfield settlement and await the raising of the quarantine.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by Wireless—Steamer Etruria, outgoing, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Fastnet when the vessel was 36 miles to the westward at 11:15 P. M. yesterday; will probably arrive at Queenstown about 4 A. M. to-day.

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APPORTIONMENT ATTACK WILL BE BEGUN TO-DAY

Unfairness Alleged in Queens, Richmond, and Westchester.

FIRST TWO SHARE A SENATOR

Westchester Wants Another—The Petitioners Demand a Return to the Schedule of 1894.

Before Supreme Court Justice Wesley O. Howard of the Third Department, at Troy to-day, argument will be had on motions to upset the apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts as made by the Legislature of 1906. It will be alleged that the apportionment is unfair, disproportionate arithmetically, and grossly partisan.

Two actions have been brought to compel Secretary of State John F. O'Brien to show cause why he should not be guided by the apportionment as directed by the Constitutional Convention of 1894 in sending out notices of election to County Clerks and Boards of Election. George E. Payne of Queens and Harry C. Perley of Westchester County set forth in joint affidavits that they have been aggrieved by the new apportionment and that their respective counties did not receive the representation to which their population entitles them.

Walter Pendleton of Richmond County brings the other action, and has for his basis the same grievances as Payne and Perley. Macfarlane, Whitney & Monroe represent Payne and Perley, and Pendleton will be represented by W. Allaire Shortt and E. L. Richards. Shortt represented Hearst and Richards McClellan in the Richmond recount proceedings in November.

Ex-Senator Brown Will Aid.

Ex-Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown is to appear with Edward B. Whitney. The Secretary of State will be represented by Deputy Attorney General James G. Graham and Senator Merton E. Lewis of Rochester. They were designated by Attorney General Mayer. Lewis was Chairman of the Reapportionment Committee and with the advice of Messrs. Aldridge, O'Brien, Hendricks, Barnes, Franchot, and Higgins, he and his colleagues districted the State. It is understood that ex-Senator Brown is in every way dissatisfied with the apportionment.

The attorneys whose clients find fault with the apportionment have announced that they will carry the case to the Court of Appeals if the decision by Justice Howard be adverse. It is not known whether the attorneys who will support the apportionment will appeal if the court directs the Secretary of State to be governed by the old apportionment.

The side that is fighting the new apportionment will be satisfied with either another apportionment at an extraordinary session of the Legislature or a continuance with the old apportionment until next year. Failing in that, they are hampered by the element of time so far as the Court of Appeals is concerned. Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen is in Europe, and it would be some time before he could return and convene the court for the special purpose of taking up the reapportionment appeal.

Discrimination is Alleged.

The three citizens bringing the proceedings set forth in their affidavits that Westchester, Richmond, and Queens have been discriminated against. It is the belief that Queens and Richmond should not be made to share a Senator between them, but should each have one, and that Westchester should have two instead of one Senator. The ratio for these counties is 130,190. Westchester has an excess of 72,400, which is so much more than a major fraction that Citizen Perley believes it should have representation. Queens has an excess of 49,556.

While Richmond's citizen population is but 66,441, the combining of it with Queens, giving a total population of 246,187, or an excess of 115,997, is held to be unfair. Queens had a Senator to herself under the old apportionment.

To Justice Howard will be presented three schedules—the new apportionment, the old apportionment, and a provisional apportionment which the aggrieved parties believe would be fair. If the decision should be against the Secretary of State, and the administration, to avoid using the old apportionment should cause the Legislature to be summoned to make another reapportionment, this "provisional" plan would be urged again, as it was when the Apportionment Committee labored with the redistricting problem.

Couldn't Have Punished Brackett.

This schedule was brushed aside as politically impracticable by Chairman Lewis of the Senate sub-committee and by Chairman Mead of the Assembly sub-committee. With it, Railroad Commissioner Aldridge could not have disciplined Senator Brackett for his vote against the additional Railroad Commissioners' bill in 1905, for it contemplated placing Saratoga and Washington together as the Thirty-first District, which would have given Brackett a mortgage on a Senate seat.

Instead, Brackett lost Washington, leaving him Saratoga and Schenectady. Schenectady is stronger in the convention than Saratoga, so Brackett must look to John N. Parker, leader of Schenectady, in order to be nominated for the Senate. The provisional plan was also undesirable in the eyes of the Higgins-Aldridge-Barnes-O'Brien combination, for it would not have been difficult for Senator Stevens to have obtained a renomination. By the redistricting his retirement is made certain. Senator Stevens, who was Chairman of the Gas Investigating Committee, introduced a bill to abolish the State Gas and Electricity Commission, which contained John C. Davies, friend of both Higgins and Roosevelt; L. L. Shedden, friend of Secretary of State O'Brien, and Frederic E. Gunnison, friend of Timothy L. Woodruff.

Leaders Bargained and Traded.

In the reapportionment fight, Republican and Democratic leaders and legislators of both parties traded and bargained for personal and political advantage. Louis F. Payn dickered to have the Senate district he controls left as it was. To Senator Burr was given Nassau to add to his own County of Suffolk. With Suffolk behind him, his renomination is assured, and with Nassau his re-election is assured. Here-

TREELESS FOREST RESERVE.

President Deceived as to 300,000 Acres of Prairie Land.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 3.—The discovery has just been made that one of the largest forest reserves in the West has scarcely 100 trees in its entire extent of 300,000 acres. The flat open prairie tract was declared a forest reserve by the President's proclamation in March last. It is known as the "North Platte forest reserve," and the only trees on it are a few cottonwoods and box elders which have grown up around water tanks.

Representations were made to the President that this body of land was covered with forests and should be withdrawn from settlement because of this fact. After having been withdrawn, almost the entire body was leased to cattlemen, and would-be settlers are confronted with land office notices and forest rangers saying that the land is not for settlement because it is a "forest."

The tract lies in Thomas County, one of the least settled counties in the State. Efforts are now being made to have immense bodies of land in Grant, Hooker, McPherson, and other counties declared "forests" and withdrawn from settlement, but this is being fought by settlers, who declare there are no trees at all on the lands.

LIPTON MAY BUILD 2 YACHTS.

Wants Americans to Permit Him to Pick the Better One.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir Thomas Lipton, whose anxiety to challenge again for the America's Cup is well known, has made the suggestion to a number of prominent yachtsmen on this side the Atlantic that, in case he sees his way clear to a formal challenge, he would like to secure a concession from the New York Yacht Club allowing him to build two yachts, sail one against the other, and send the better boat against the defender.

He firmly believes he is justified in seeking this concession. The defending side, as is well known, has the privilege of trying out its boats, but the challenger must, under the deed of gift, name the boat with the challenge. Yachtsmen here who have discussed this matter informally seem to agree with Sir Thomas that his desire to obtain such a concession is perfectly fair.

While no formal statement has been made by Sir Thomas Lipton that he has any legitimate hopes of success in this direction, the inference is that he has sounded certain of the New York Yacht Club officials and is not without reasonable expectations that the question may be raised at the proper time with satisfaction to both sides.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in discussing his future prospects as a challenger, stated very firmly that he would not challenge for the cup until he could be very well assured of final success. He realizes fully the [illegible] in the designing of racing craft and all of the ablest designers here agree with him in this regard. Sir Thomas is anxious to challenge, but his lessons of the past will cause him to move slowly until he believes the time is highly favorable.

NELSON MORRIS DEFERS GIFT.

Hesitates, Because of Meat Scandal, to Offer the Harvard Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Nelson Morris recently told a London friend that he had purchased the John Harvard home at Stratford-on-Avon with the full intention of presenting it to Harvard University. He hesitated, however, to tender the gift on account of the prejudice that had lately been aroused against the American meat packers. He seemed to think that for the present he could not gracefully carry out his intention.

While speaking of the canned meat scandal Mr. Morris stated that his firm had already suffered a net loss of £400,000 in its foreign trade on account of the outcry raised against the products of the Chicago packing houses.

TUNNEL A NOISY NEIGHBOR.

Jersey City Heights Residents Will Ask for an Injunction.

Property owners in Laidlaw Avenue near Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights, will apply for an injunction restraining the operations of blasters and the stone crushers at the new tunnel of the Lackawanna Railroad through Bergen Hill. They say that the stone crusher makes sleep impossible and that the blasts have already caused great damage.

They appealed to the railroad company for an abatement of the nuisance, but the answer was that, unless the contractor completed his work within a stipulated time, he would have to pay a penalty of $250 per day, and that if he can go on night and day for a month his work can be completed. The noise of the stone crusher will continue for three months if he is to be put on an eight-hour-per-day limit.

Complaint was made against foremen and other workers at the tunnel shaft, and they were held yesterday in $500 bail each. They propose, however, to go right on. Several of the property owners said yesterday that their tenants are leaving as fast as they can get out.

FOG SHROUDS THE BAY.

Streaky Patches of Vapor Worry Engine and Vessel Men.

Fog, which at times prevented any one seeing a hundred feet ahead, shrouded the city and surrounding waters at intervals from noon yesterday until midnight, and gave much anxiety to the men in charge of harbor steamers and the engineers of fast trains. No accidents were reported.

Several times the tower and upper stories of The Times Building were veiled after the manner of Table Mountain, giving the beholder, even from near by, the impression of a structure really in the clouds.

Down the bay the Coney Island and

ADMIRAL TRAIN DIES AT CHE-FOO, CHINA

Commander of Asiatic Fleet a Victim of Blood Poisoning.

WAS IN THE SPANISH WAR

Took Charge at Manila of Russian Cruisers That Escaped from Japanese Fleet.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 4.—Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander in Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, died this morning from uremia.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train was 61 years of age and would have retired from active service in May next. He was born in Massachusetts and was appointed to the navy from there. During the greater part of the civil war he remained at the Naval Academy. In December, 1866, he became a master, and two years later he reached the grade of Lieutenant. He was made a Lieutenant Commander in 1869, but he did not receive a Commander's commission until 1898. In 1898 he was made a Captain.

During the Spanish-American war Rear Admiral Train was in command of the converted cruiser Prairie, which was one of the vessels in the North Atlantic patrol squadron. He also had charge of the Puritan and later was assigned to the command of the battleship Massachusetts. Since the Spanish-American war and up to the time of his appointment to the Asiatic Squadron in 1904 he was President of the Board of Inspection and Survey. During the Atlanta Exposition he acted as naval officer.

Admiral Train was in command of the Asiatic Squadron during the major part of the Russo-Japanese war, and was directly interested in some of its most important events. It was his squadron that escorted the crippled fleet of the Russian Admiral, Enquist, into Manila Bay after its escape from the Japs at the battle of the Sea of Japan, and he saw that the officers and men were pleasantly entertained during the long period in which they were compelled to remain in Manila Bay.

In the following November he was a member of a shooting party in China. Near Nanking his son accidentally shot a woman, but the bird shot did little damage. What ordinarily could have been fixed up by the payment of a dollar or two was exaggerated by some onlookers, and a Chinese mob attacked the Admiral's party. His son was disarmed, but no one was hurt. An amicable adjustment was soon affected, and the Governor of Nanking apologized for the incident.

DIDN'T OPEN POCKETBOOK.

Honest Little Boy Took It to the Police—A Woman's All in It.

"So you didn't open it, son?" said the Sergeant at the West 152d Street Station last night, when a six-year-old boy had passed over the top of the desk a woman's pocketbook.

"No, Sir," answered the boy. "My father told me to take anything I ever found to the nearest police station."

He said he was Frank McCrush, of 1,813 Amsterdam Avenue. On opening the pocketbook the Sergeant found $11.30 and a slip of paper with the names of "Miss Anne Cogley, 126 West 123d Street," and "Mrs. McLaughlin, 480 West 150th Street," on it.

When a patrolman called at Mrs. McLaughlin's address he heard a woman sobbing. She had lost all the money she had. The policeman's inquiry about a lost pocketbook dried her tears. She was Miss Cogley, a Canadian.

When she found her pocketbook missing she had gone to the home of her friend, and there the policeman found the woman who had lost the pocketbook that an honest boy had found.

GARBAGE PLANT DENOUNCED.

One Rockaway Man Suggests Dynamite—Typhoid Near.

To take action against the opening of the so-called Cassidy garbage crematory at Rockaway the citizens of Rockaway Beach held a mass meeting last night at Curley's Atlas Hotel, where speeches were made denouncing all of the politicians interested in the garbage plant. It was agreed that the matter be taken before the Queens Grand Jury with a request that an investigation be made for the purpose of determining whether city officials had been implicated in a graft deal.

Meanwhile the Rockaway Park Improvement Company will ask the Supreme Court for a new injunction to prevent the use of the plant, and a motion will also be made in the Supreme Court to punish for contempt those who, it is alleged, violated the injunction which enjoined the city from using the plant.

Two sanitariums and an asylum have retained counsel to fight the so-called "garbage ring." Some of the hotel keepers declared they intended to bring civil suits for damages against the Health Commissioner. One man declared that the proper way to get rid of it was to dynamite the building at night.

Two physicians at the meeting said that an epidemic of typhoid fever had broken out among those occupying tents near the garbage plant, and that the Board of Health was trying to suppress the matter. A Health Inspector who heard this story admitted that it was true, but said the Health officials credited the typhoid epidemic to bad water, and not to the new garbage plant.

Ex-Controller Grout Well Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Ex-Controller Grout, whom I saw to-day at the Hotel Cecil, said he had completely recovered from his attack of pneumonia and felt quite himself again.

RUSSIA UNABLE TO PAY?

Gets More Time from the German Holders of Treasury Bonds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—According to a telegram from a trustworthy source in St. Petersburg the Russian Government has obtained the consent of its German creditors to the postponement of the payment of the Treasury bonds about to fall due to a more favorable date.

The Russian Government hopes to raise a loan in France next year sufficient to cover the amount of the coupons due in 1907.

TO GET THE MANILA RAILWAY.

American Corporation to Control It—Line to be Extended.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The management of the Manila Railway Company announces that an arrangement, subject to the approval of the stockholders of the company, has been made with the United States which promises to settle the controversy between the company and the American Government.

The arrangement provides for the waiving of claims by each party, for certain concessions to the company, and, finally, for the transfer of the company to an American corporation which undertakes to build 420 miles of new railway.

SPAN 2,968 FEET LONG.

One on Aerial Tramway in Canada Said to Hold World's Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CONRAD CITY, B. C., Aug. 3.—The aerial tramway just completed by the Conrad Consolidated Mining Company, extending from here four miles into the mountains, contains the longest span of any aerial tramway in the world. The span is 2,968 feet long. The next longest in the world is 2,750 feet.

This aerial tramway has attracted much attention and engineers from all parts of the country have visited it. So successful has it proved that the company is preparing to bring other similar tramways to mines. Material has already arrived for two more lines.

BRYAN EDITING A BOOK.

Is Finishing Introduction to "The World's Famous Orations."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—William J. Bryan expects to complete within a few days his introduction to "The World's Famous Orations," a work in ten volumes which he has edited for the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

There will be one volume each for Greece and Rome, three for Great Britain, one for Ireland, one for Continental Europe, and three for America.

FOOD MADE 20 NURSES ILL.

Canned Meat Held Responsible for the Trouble at Bellevue.

Twenty women nurses of Bellevue Hospital have been under treatment since Wednesday in the Bellevue School for Trained Nurses for ptomaine poisoning.

Canned tongue and ham were served to them at supper on Wednesday evening. After supper there were several complaints of illness on the part of nurses. At 10 o'clock twenty nurses were compelled to give up their duties, and a corps of Bellevue physicians was assigned to treat them. After working all day Thursday the physicians were able to get five on their feet so that they could get back to work. Seven recovered yesterday. Last night there were eight still ill in the training school.

The complaint at Bellevue against the quality of food has been long standing. The illness of the nurses has brought the matter up again.

WALKS ON LAKE.

Mexican Cornell Student Has Invented Water Shoes.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—J. A. Ostos, a Mexican student in Cornell University, walked on the water of Cayuga Lake this afternoon. He wore a pair of water shoes which he recently designed in the department of mechanical engineering. He shot about over the water in every direction with little apparent effort.

The shoes are constructed of tin, with four air chambers in each, and a separate compartment for the foot. They are 5 feet 3 inches long, 14 inches wide, and nearly 10 inches deep. Collapsible fans prevent them from slipping backward. Mr. Ostos's purpose in making the shoes was to introduce a new water game similar to lacrosse. Other students are already planning to get the new-style shoes.

MAYOR NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Tom Johnson Did Not Violate Injunction—W. J. Springborn Fined.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Judge Kennedy of the Common Pleas Court decided to-day that Mayor Johnson was not guilty of contempt for tearing up the tracks of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company last week after a restraining injunction had been issued.

The court held that W. J. Springborn, Director of Public Service, had violated the temporary injunction issued by Judge Ford. Springborn was fined $100 and costs. An application for a new trial was at once filed by his attorneys.

SERVIA IN MEAT BUSINESS.

Government Proposes to Build Abattoirs and Canning Factories.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A telegram from

MORE MUTINIES; STRIKE IS BEGUN

St. Petersburg in Darkness—20,000 Workmen Out.

STEP TOWARD DICTATORSHIP

Grand Duke Nicholas to Control the Army—Belief That Stolypin Will Resign.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 3.—An incipient mutiny broke out to-day on board the Russian cruiser Bogatyr.

It was immediately put down with the arrest of 200 of the sailors on board.

WARSAW, Aug. 3.—A portion of the troops in the Summer Camp at Rembertoff, near here, mutinied yesterday and are in open revolt to-day.

The artillerymen have driven their officers out of their quarters. Cossacks sent to overpower the mutineers were received with grapeshot.

Details are lacking, as extraordinary precautions are being taken to prevent the facts from being made public.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 4.—It is circumstantially asserted that there is overt dissatisfaction among the Moscow Regiment of the Guards, quartered in St. Petersburg. The demands formulated by the men are both economic and political. Cossacks have been sent to the barracks of the regiment.

A general political strike has been formally ordered. It is to begin in St. Petersburg to-day at noon and as a preliminary the men employed in a number of establishments in the Vassili Ostroff, Viborg, Moscow, and Narva quarters went out at noon yesterday. Some of the street railroads here, including the Nevsky Prospekt line, stopped running yesterday afternoon.

St. Petersburg is now in darkness. The employes of the electric lighting plants ceased work yesterday afternoon.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning the railroad men had not heeded the call for a general strike, except in the case of an insignificant line running to Sestroretsk and other shore resorts in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. The men of this road barricaded the line, with the result that they had an unimportant collision with Cossacks last night.

It will be impossible to predict the success of this universal political strike until Monday, as most of the workmen in St. Petersburg and the provinces have two holidays, Saturday, which is the fete day of the Dowager Empress and a great religious feast, and their regular holiday, Sunday.

The plan is to begin the strike here to-day and at Moscow on Monday and to extend it gradually through the empire until everything, including the railroads and telegraphs, is at a complete standstill.

The signal to strike has been forwarded to seventy-two proletariat organizations throughout the empire.

The police yesterday morning arrested half a dozen members of the Workmen's Council who were elected to direct the general strike, and they also captured several members of the Revolutionary Military Committee.

Disorders are said to have occurred in the Viborg section of this city yesterday. Rumors of fighting in the Narva quarter were unfounded, but the whole region is occupied by troops, especially Cossacks and Dragoons. Part of the employes of the Putiloff works, which are situated in the Narva quarter, are on strike and the workmen of the American Westinghouse factory walked out yesterday.

All the stations of the Finnish Railway, between St. Petersburg and Viborg, as well as the entire length of the coast which the line skirts, have been occupied by troops.

In the meantime the fate of the Stolypin Cabinet sways in the balance, and Russia is probably upon the verge of disorders which may lead either to the reign of the military or the proletariat. It can be stated definitely that the first step toward a dictatorship is likely to be taken to-morrow or Monday by the nomination of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the chief command of all the troops in Russia. This would virtually place him in control of all the disturbed districts of the empire where martial law has been proclaimed.

This matter was a subject of earnest discussion during an interview between the Emperor and Premier Stolypin yesterday, from which the Premier returned in a greatly vexed state of mind. The mutinies at Sveaberg and Kronstadt and on board the Pamyat Azova, although they have all ended fortunately, have apparently left a strong impression upon the mind of the Emperor. The Associated Press has been informed from a high source that the nomination of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the post of Commander-in-Chief, if it is made, will be announced as "for the purpose of harmonizing the activity of all troops, without reference to political affairs." but Premier Stolypin is scarcely disposed to regard the nomination in this light. It was reported yesterday that he was about to resign.

The report that Emperor Nicholas had flatly refused to accept the conditions to which Premier Stolypin agreed in his negotiations with Count Heyden, Alexander Guchkoff, Prince Nicholas Lvoff, Prof. Vinogradoff, and Senator Koni for the reorganization of the Cabinet turns out to be only too true. Official confirmation came yesterday morning in a one-line announcement, as follows:

"The reports that non-bureaucratic elements will enter the Cabinet are untrue."

Count Heyden and his confreres have

peror, made the victory of the Camarilla easy.

M. Chtcheglovitoff, the Minister of Justice, yesterday issued an appeal to the public in the name of the Emperor to observe the law, saying he was especially charged by his Majesty to warn the courts that justice must be administered without fear or favor.

A secret revolutionary meeting at Riga, which was attended by five hundred persons, was surrounded on Thursday night by dragoons, who captured every man present.

The guard regiments, which were sent back to their camp at Krasnoye-Selo at the end of last week, when the Government was pluming itself on the belief that the country had accepted the Emperor's fiat, are again returning to the capital. The patrols in the streets have been reinforced, all the public buildings are occupied by troops, and the number of domiciliary visits and arrests have doubled.

The authorities act as if they are dazed and do not know what to expect next. The search-lights of a cruiser stationed in the lower reaches of the Neva and similar lights on the roof of the Baltic Works were played on Thursday night on the river as if St. Petersburg were besieged by a foreign foe.

The Rech has been confiscated and even such papers as the Ravitstvaie (Quality) and Prof. Kovalevsky's Ekstra have been suppressed. Only the Novoe Vremya and the Svet, of the unofficial papers, seem to be immune from seizure.

Thursday night's incendiary fires did not spread, giving relief to those who feared that the whole city might be set on fire.

Pickets of cavalry and infantry were the most conspicuous features on the streets of St. Petersburg last night. Business houses generally have boarded up their windows, as they did in the days of the great October strike.

A dispatch from Sestroretzk says that heavy reinforcements are being poured in there, evidently in fear of an attack upon the Government cartridge and small arms factory in that suburb.

The long-distance telephone station was occupied last night by half a company of infantry in order to prevent the anticipated attempt of the revolutionists to sever telephonic communication between here and Moscow, and the last train in from Moscow brought railroad officials who had collected the funds on hand at the various intermediate stations to prevent their seizure in case of a strike.

A dispatch from Odessa says the growing restlessness among the troops composing the garrisons in the southern provinces is being carefully watched by the provincial Commanders in Chief. Protracted staff councils are being held daily. A revolutionary manifesto was circulated at Odessa yesterday declaring that Russia is on the eve of a military and naval revolution, which will be sharp and desperate.

THINKS STRIKE ILL-ADVISED.

Correspondent Sees Little Chance of Its Success at This Time.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—On the receipt of the news of the mutiny at Sveaborg and preparations for mutinies at Kronstadt and St. Petersburg the Social Democratic Committee hastily decided to proclaim a general strike, to begin from to-day. So far the proclamation has met with considerable response. Most of the factories on the Viborg side and on Vassili Ostroff ceased work this morning, during the afternoon traffic ceased on most of the tramways, and the employes of the Baltic Railway went out this evening.

With great reluctance the powerful Union of Railway Workers has consented to give its word to strike on all lines, but as yet it is extremely doubtful if its appeal will be successful. The Nicholas Line, between St. Petersburg and Moscow, is particularly well guarded and a strike on it is considered for the present out of the question.

The chances that the present strike will be successful are slight. In proclaiming it the Social Democrats acted on the impulse of the moment, in the fervent hope that the mutiny begun at Sveaborg would spread to Kronstadt and even to St. Petersburg and that the workmen's demonstration would encourage the troops in their efforts, but the mutinies have been suppressed and the strike can now serve only as a demonstration of sympathy with the defeated.

The St. Petersburg workmen suffered so much from the strike last year that a strike begun from such a motive will not last long or be politically effectual. There is a bare possibility that it will lead to disturbances in the St. Petersburg garrison, several regiments of which are disaffected and eager for mutiny, but the most that can be anticipated for the present is that in the event of disturbances many soldiers will refuse to fire.

The real extent of the strike will not be apparent until Monday, as neither to-morrow nor the following day is a working day. The atmosphere is so charged now with the elements of violent disturbance that the strike may lead to serious rioting, but all circumstances seem to suggest that the Socialists would have had a better prospect of success if they had deferred the strike until the Autumn, when the agrarian movement will be in full swing.

SLAUGHTER AT SVEABORG.

650 Men Missing—Great Destruction Wrought by Mutineers.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 3.—Sveaborg Fortress is completely in the hands of the Government this morning.

The correspondent of The Associated Press was permitted to-day to look over the fortress on the main island as well as all the other fortifications overlooking the town, although the officials who complied with his request were careful not to allow him to see the guns.

The scenes proved the truth of the statements previously cabled that the mutineers had the upper hand in practically all the fortresses until the arrival of the warships.

The correspondent was escorted by an officer over all the minor barracks and fortifications and the wharf and neighboring quays, which bristled with machine guns. Flagstaffs had been splintered as if the mutineers had tried to shoot away the Russian colors. The most severe fire from the fortress was directed on the headquarters of the commander, who on the second day of the trouble was forced to seek shelter in a better protected place.

The barracks in the vicinity showed plainly the effects of the fighting. They are to-day nothing more than tottering ruins, upheld by iron girders. The church, in which hang the memorials of the Anglo-French bombardment of 1855, was struck several times, but it is evident that the mutineers did not wish to destroy the building.

Results of the firing were seen on every hand, fragments of shrapnel, chainshot, and shell littering all the walks. The fortress itself bore many signs of the bombardment, great rents in the walls, holes in the roof, and destroyed windows telling their own tales. The correspondent was not permitted to examine in detail the fortifications held by the rebels, as these form part of the national defenses and are secret. There is no question that until the warships came up the Government was powerless adequately to reply to the mutineers, and was simply able to hold its positions. The commander had scarcely fled from his headquarters, leaving them a heap of fallen ruins, when the warships crept up the coast and opened fire. Taken unawares, without leaders, and with but little food, the mutineers gave up.

It is now learned that there were two officers among the mutinous men—Lieut. Kohonsky and Lieut. Emiljanoff. The latter was wounded. Kohonsky gave himself up to the Bogatyr and asked for pardon.

The officers' wives showed untiring devotion as nurses. The wounded mutineers suffered considerably, as they were ill-provided with medical supplies.

The Socialistic Red Guards yesterday evening marched in force to the power house of the street railroad and ordered the men to strike. Upon their refusal the Guards attempted to destroy the buildings. Police and Communal Guards were summoned, and a fight followed, resulting in the killing of the Assistant Chief of Police and several Communal Guards and a number of the Red Guards. Cossacks were summoned and separated the combatants.

The leader of the Red Guard, Capt. Kock, has been arrested.

HOLDING OUT AT KRONSTADT.

Not All the Sailors Have Surrendered —Admiral Dead from Wounds.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—The reports from Kronstadt to-day say that all the sailors have not yet surrendered. Trials by drumhead court-martial were resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, and it is believed that further executions are in progress.

Rear Admiral Beclemscheff, who received many wounds, died in the night.

It has been ascertained that the Yenisei Regiment played the most prominent part in quelling the mutiny of the sailors. The latter had broken into the Arsenal, after overpowering the guards, and had seized a quantity of arms. After firing several volleys, the Yenisei Regiment charged, driving out the mutineers, who fled into the streets, pursued by the men of the regiment, who continued their rifle fire, to which the mutineers replied. Some shots were fired at the loyalists from houses. Many of the mutineers sought to escape from the town, but they were met by a hot fire and driven to their barracks, where they were surrounded.

Accounts received of the mutiny on the armored cruiser Pamyat Azova off the Esthonian coast show that the sailors expected to obtain the support of the garrison of the Fortress of Reval. A student agitator, probably one of the emissaries sent from St. Petersburg, was stowed away on board.

On arriving at Reval some of the mutineers put off in a boat for the fortress in order to request the artillerymen to join them, but the authorities had in the meantime been apprised of what had happened and the mutineers were arrested as they landed. This being seen from the cruiser, the main portion of the crew, who in the meantime seem to have remained neutral, suddenly turned on the mutineers, overpowered them, took down the red flag at the masthead, and put up a white flag, and sent word ashore that the mutineers were confined below decks, whereupon the Governor General sent off soldiers in boats, and the mutineers were taken ashore. About 150 sailors were arrested, and a number of students found among the crew were also made prisoners.

ANOTHER GOVERNOR SLAIN.

Samara Official Killed by a Bomb—Assassin Arrested.

SAMARA, Aug. 3.—The Governor of this city was instantly killed to-day by a bomb. The assassin was arrested.

The Governor's head and feet were torn off by the explosion.

SULTAN TIRED OF RAIS ULI.

Chief Mission of New Governor of Tangier Will Be to Oppose Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A correspondent at Tangier writes that the Sultan of Morocco has appointed a new Governor of Tangier. He is Sidi Kaddur Ben el Ghazi, who was formerly Court Chamberlain at Fez.

His chief mission, it is added, will be to oppose the notorious bandit Rais Uli, whose doings in the Province of Tangier constitute a grave danger to Europeans.

PASS "LUMPY JAW" BEEF.

Only 12 Out of 120 Infected Carcasses Condemned in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Out of a total slaughter of 120 head of "lumpy jaw" and otherwise infected cattle, only twelve carcasses were condemned after post-mortem inspection to-day. This means that, at an average weight of 1,200 pounds each, there will be sold in Chicago during the next few days at least 129,600 pounds of "lumpy jaw" beef.

The quantity of the same kind of meat shipped into Chicago from Kansas City and other places where its sale is forbidden cannot be estimated, but undoubtedly it is large.

HURT BY HOTEL ELEVATOR.

Chambermaid at the Hoffman House Is Taken Dying to Hospital.

Sarah Healey, a chambermaid at the Hoffman House, was taken dying to the New York Hospital last night as a result of an elevator accident in the hotel. John Queeney, freight elevator boy, was in charge of a compartment car for both freight and passengers. Sarah Healey, with another chambermaid, entered the passenger compartment on the ground floor.

One of the girls called to Queeney to stop at the second floor. Sarah Healey remained in the car until it stopped at the third floor. Then she attempted to get out.

Queeney, who thought she had left the car, started it from the third floor. The girl screamed, and he quickly stopped the car, but she had been crushed so badly that she was unconscious from her injuries.

Queeney was locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station on a charge of negligence.

ROCKAWAY CHURCH BAZAAR.

Father McMurray Trying to Raise Funds for a New Building.

Rockaway Park having been named by the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Long Island Diocese as a new parish, the Rev. Father McMurray, who has been selected as pastor, has arranged for a seaside bazaar for the purpose of raising funds with which to build a new church.

The bazaar will open to-night in St. Malachy's Hall, on First Avenue, Rockaway Park, and many prominent New Yorkers are expected to be present. Father McMurray announced yesterday that the West Rockaway Land Company had presented to the parish a plot of ten lots at Belle Harbor for a site for the new church.

Fifth Avenue Dames

highly commend the virtues of White Rose Ceylon Tea. While appealing to those who are accustomed to the best, it is yet inexpensive, as it goes so far. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, A Trial Convinces.

TWELVE YEARS IN PRISON FOR EX-MAYOR BELCHER

Justice Scott, Life-Long Friend, Sentences Paterson's ex-Mayor.

EMBEZZLER A BROKEN MAN

Counsel Says In His Behalf That He Fought for the City Against Corporations.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 3.—William H. Belcher, who while Mayor of this city embezzled more than $150,000 and absconded a year ago, but returned and surrendered Monday last, was arraigned before Justice Scott in the Passaic County Court to-day and sentenced to serve twelve years at hard labor in the State prison at Trenton.

Belcher was brought into court from the County Jail through a lane of the curious who had turned out to see him reap the bitter harvest of his years of wrongdoing. They had been waiting patiently in the rain for hours, but made no demonstration as he passed by in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Joseph A. Bergen and accompanied by his counsel, William Barbour. The former Mayor was suffering from rheumatism and walked with difficulty, leaning heavily on a cane.

Many who had known Belcher when he was Chief Executive of this city expressed surprise at his changed appearance. He presented a picture of the most abject wretchedness and wore a big black slouch hat pulled down over his forehead to hide his face.

When Deputy Sheriff Bergen reached the Court House with his prisoner he found the corridors crowded, and it was with the greatest difficulty he managed to get Belcher into an elevator, which took him up to the courtroom floor. There he confronted another crowd in which there were many women and not a few of the officials and politicians who served under Belcher when he was Mayor, and many of whom were ruined through his peculations.

In the courtroom the proceedings were rendered more impressive by the fact that Justice Scott, to whose lot it fell to sit in judgment over the ex-Mayor, and Mr. Barbour, who was there to plead the latter's cause, both were lifelong friends of the prisoner.

The preliminaries were brief. As soon as Justice Scott—who had been recalled from Portland, Me., where he was spending his vacation, and came to court direct from his train—had taken his seat on the bench, Public Prosecutor Emley read the six indictments against the prisoner, and, addressing the court, said he understood Belcher intended to plead "non vult" to all. Mr. Barbour then made a fervent plea for mercy on behalf of his client.

"It is with painful regret," he said, "that I stand here pleading for mercy on behalf of one who was a lifelong friend, but it is also a pleasure to know that I am permitted to do this at least for him in return for all that he has done for me. Mr. Belcher has done wrong, but probably if the court and the public knew of the inside story of this case, there would be more sympathy for my client. He will not permit me to implicate any other person or persons, and I am therefore debarred from exposing that phase of the question to this court.

"He was greatly honored, and was raised to the highest office in the gift of the voters of this city. Had he not done wrong greater honors would have come to him. There is one thing I can point to with pride. There was not one act of his as Chief Executive that can be pointed to as not honest and fair.

"He fought for the city against the corporations when he might have made a fortune by doing the bidding of the latter. I submit that the ends of justice will have been amply served when he is branded as a State jailbird, and wish to say to your Honor that this man is getting old, and that he has a wife, children, and grandchildren waiting for him to be restored to them."

Justice Scott then pronounced sentence. He said:

"If it is a painful duty to counsel, it is much more so to me—and I do not doubt that there is not within these four walls one single human being whose heart is not filled with sorrow and sympathy for this prisoner. As counsel said in his impressive plea—it is one thing to be proud of for the prisoner that while Mayor he did not commit one act against the municipality that tended to lower its fame in the eyes of the world.

"Through poverty this man struggled up to become a member of the bar and to be Chief Magistrate of this city and he gave promise of even greater things. The people stood aghast at his wrongdoing. Your return shows that you have suffered greatly, but an example must be made to others and I must not let mercy stand in the way of justice. I can see no good reason to lessen the penalty in your case. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in State prison at hard labor for a period of twelve years, or two years under each indictment."

It has not been determined when the ex-Mayor will be sent to Trenton to begin his sentence. Under the law he has nine days in which to settle his affairs.

OPERATE TO PREVENT CRIME.

Philadelphia Surgeons' Experiment with Atypical Children.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Five additional operations were performed to-day on children of criminal tendencies in the infirmary of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Nearly fifty of those recently committed to the care of the society by the Juvenile Court were examined for physical defects believed to be responsible for their wickedness.

In the examinations made to-day the physicians discovered several minor ailments which, they said, would eventually cause serious mental and physical trouble if not remedied.

To-day's operations consisted in removing adenoids from the throats of several boys. The Juvenile Court recently ordered such an operation on a boy who had proved wayward. The adenoids are parasitic growths in the throat; pressing on a certain nerve, they affect o person's mentality.

Two cases of curvature of the spine were also treated, and it is believed that both will be successful from a purely physical point of view. At the same time the doctors believe the operation will improve the moral nature of the children.

Dr. A. C. Butcher said of the operations:

"Many persons do not as yet realize the immense importance of this work, but it will soon become apparent. Then it will be generally recognized that the solution of the problem of the infantile criminal lies in stamping out the root of the cause."

Hamburg Fire Co. Stock Assessed.

HAMBURG, Aug. 3.—The Directors of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company to-day informed the stockholders that the total losses of the company in the San Francisco disaster amounted to $4,365,000. The reserves on hand amounted to $2,500,000, and, therefore, it will be necessary for the stockholders to pay an assessment of 50 per cent. on the capital stock.

TALK OF CENTRAL STRIKE.

It Follows a New Bulletin on Wages of Motormen.

The New York Central Railroad announced yesterday the wages which it would pay to motormen and assistant motormen when the "electrified" zone from the Grand Central Station to Croton on the Hudson River division, to White Plains on the Harlem division, and on the Putnam division is opened. The bulletins posted placed the motormen's was at $3.75 a day and the assistant's at $2.

Hardly had the news got around when there came from Poughkeepsie rumors that at least some of the engineers were discontented with this turn of affairs, and that reports were current of "a big strike." Well-informed railroad men here last night deprecated this sort of talk, and ventured the opinion that if there was any disagreement between the road and its engineers it would be settled amicably and satisfactorily. The engineers got out of the habit of striking some thirty years ago, and have gained the confidence of the railroads and the public in general by not starting fights until every other means are exhausted.

The average wage of the engineer is now said to be $35 a week. Some of the engineers, however, are said to make as much as $200 a month by overtime work and by being intrusted with the dragging of the fast and "crack" through trains. The new wage schedule, according to reports from Poughkeepsie, is said to provide for a working day of ten hours and to include in this period only actual running time.

Station Master Odell said at the Grand Central last night that the railroad had not contemplated a cut in wages so far as he knew, and that it certainly was not the policy of the New York Central to cut wages.

It is a fact, however, that the question of wages in the electric service has been of great interest to the engineers and firemen, and that many of them were discussing the matter yesterday.

FIRE IN MILAN EXPOSITION.

Art Objects and Documents Worth $2,000,000 Are Destroyed.

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 3.—The loss by fire on the buildings and exhibits of the International Exposition early this morning is estimated at a sum between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. The fire started in the Palace of Decorative Arts, which covered 15,000 square yards and contained 4,000 exhibits. The structure is now a mass of ruins, and the exhibits, chiefly fine examples of furniture, hangings, household goods, and clothing, are a total loss. The architectural pavilion was also destroyed. It contained many exhibits of historic value.

The fire was discovered at 5 o'clock in the Hungarian section. It was attributed at first to an electric short-circuit, but the Edison Company's statement that the electric current was cut off last night has caused the authorities to investigate the reports that disgruntled employes are responsible for the fire.

The sections devoted to the decorative arts and architecture of Italy and Hungary were totally destroyed. For a time the British, Swiss, Japanese, and Netherlands sections were threatened, but the firemen succeeded in saving them. Although the Fine Arts Pavilion was saved, many fine paintings were damaged, being splashed by mud and water while the firemen were carrying them to places of safety.

Among the exhibits destroyed in the Architectural Pavilion were the original model of the dome of the Milan Cathedral and many original documents referring to Volta and to Napoleon I.

No American exhibits were injured by the fire.

WRIT FOR MRS. VAN ALSTYNE.

Must Produce Her Son in Court—Replies to Her Husband.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Isabel Van Alstyne of New York, who is charged by her husband, Guy C. Van Alstyne, with "kidnapping" their three-year-old son, D'Arcy Van Alstyne, last Saturday, was served to-night with a writ of habeas corpus obtained by her husband in Trenton yesterday and calling for the production in court of the boy.

Mrs. Van Alstyne is staying at the Hotel Brunswick here and the boy is with her. Her husband in his petition for the writ declares that under a properly executed agreement at the time of their separation he is entitled to the custody of the boy. Mrs. Van Alstyne said to-night:

"Please deny that my husband ever had the legal custody of the child. Our differences have never been passed upon in court. I have brought an action to retain custody of the boy, and the matter is now in the hands of Daniel O'Reilly and Maurice Meyers, my lawyers, under whose advice I was acting when I took the child to live with me here."

SUICIDE IN HIS LAW OFFICE.

Joseph M. Goldbacher Wrote That He Had Lost Heavily Recently.

Despondent because of loss of money through speculation, Joseph M. Goldbacher, a lawyer, 51 years old, committed suicide late yesterday afternoon in his office on the third floor at 229 Broadway by shooting himself in the head. His body was discovered by a scrubwoman after most of the tenants had left the building.

Goldbacher was married and lived at 35 West 117th Street. He was at his office during the afternoon, and went carefully about his death. He wrote two letters—one to the Stephen Merritt Burial Company and the other to the Coroner and the police. These he pinned to the front of his coat. Then he apparently lay back in his chair, so that his body could not slide to the floor, and, putting the muzzle of his revolver against his head, pulled the trigger. The ball went through his head.

In his letter to the Coroner, Goldbacher said he had lost a lot of money through speculation, and that he felt he was too old to begin life anew. He told a little of his history and asked the Coroner to turn his body over to the burial company. In the other letter he gave directions for the cremation of his body.

QUEEN RECEIVES MRS. CATT.

Danish Sovereign Interested in Woman Suffrage—Praises American Women.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—The International League of Women Suffragists will hold its convention here from next Tuesday to Saturday. Among the delegates are many Americans.

The Queen of Denmark to-day granted an audience of one hour to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, President of the league. Her Majesty expressed deep interest in the woman suffrage movement and regretted that the term of mourning for the late King kept her from entertaining the delegates. She expressed admiration for American women. They are active and progressive, she said, and the women of other countries should take them as their model.

Yellow Fever Near Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—A death from yellow fever near Havana was reported to the State Board of Health to-day by its Inspectors in Cuba.

THE shortness of your waist supply tells the story of laundry havoc.

It also suggests the advisability of repleting your stock at much reduced Summer prices.

Embroidered net, silk, lingerie and tailored linen waists—we have fresh attractive offerings despite the advanced season.

BALCH, PRICE & CO.,
Fulton & Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

FOUGHT DUEL IN BRONX WHILE 1,000 LOOKED ON

Crap Game Led to an Encounter at Fifty Paces.

LAST SHOT SCORED A HIT

Spectators Hid Behind Rubbish Piles and Trees—Soda Water Boy There as Surgeon.

Joseph Wilson of 219 East 101st Street and Paton Greene of 134th Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, fought a duel last night with revolvers. Greene was wounded in the shoulder and escaped while his adversary, Wilson, was arrested on the field of honor by Policeman Howard and locked up at the Alexander Avenue Police Station for carrying concealed weapons.

The cause of the duel was a dispute over a game of craps which the two men were playing with others at the corner of 135th Stret and Rider Avenue. It was about 6 o'clock when the trouble arose 135th Street and Rider Avenue. It was decided that they should fight a real duel, with all its accessories, as they had seen it performed on the Harlem stage.

Greene bought an antique weapon with five chambers at the adjacent junk shop, while Wilson bought an equally ancient pistol with six chambers. This gave him the advantage over Greene, with one shot to the good.

The spot selected for the encounter was a vacant lot on 134th Street, between Third and Rider Avenues. Seconds were chosen, and a negro youth, who attends the soda fountain at a neighboring drug store, was appointed surgeon.

After having torn up his shirt to use as bandages and obtained a razor and a pair of wire pliers to extract the bullets, the medical adviser said: "Let the battle proceed."

The combatants were placed by their seconds at a distance of 50 paces. After instructing them to fire when they counted three, the seconds, accompanied by the surgeon, retired behind a heap of rocks and gave the word for the shooting to begin.

Greene and Wilson blazed away at each other without effect until ten shots had been fired, when Wilson fired his last shot and hit Greene in the shoulder.

By that time a crowd of nearly a thousand persons were looking on, hiding behind trees, rocks, rubbish heaps, or anywhere they could get a view of the duel with safety.

As the last shot, that struck Greene, was fired, Policeman Howard of the Alexander Avenue Police Station hove in sight. Greene saw him first, and instantaneously retreated. Howard promptly went in pursuit.

The wounded man fled into a house near by, went up on the roof, and escaped.

When the policeman walked back to the crowd a man shouted out:

"Why don't you arrest Wilson, the man who shot him? There he is," indicating the man with his finger.

Howard acted promptly on this advice and took Wilson to the police station.

Greene is at large somewhere nursing a wound in his shoulder. Both men are negroes.

UNIONISTS LEAVE COMMONS.

Accuse Premier of Breaking Pledge—Trades Dispute Bill Passed.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4.—The Trades Dispute bill passed the committee stage in the House of Commons this morning and was reported to the House amid Ministerial cheering. Considerable excitement marked the debate. Several amendments opposed by the Government were defeated by narrow majorities, in one case the Government being saved from defeat by a few Unionist votes.

In place of the clause in the original bill exempting the funds of a union from damages when illegal acts have been committed without the authority of the union, a clause was adopted giving a trades union, whether of workmen or employers, complete immunity from claims for damages for illegal acts committed during a strike.

There was a remarkable scene after midnight, following Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman's refusal to accept Lord Robert Cecil's motion to report progress, Lord Robert saying that the Premier had pledged himself that the debate should not continue after 11 o'clock. When the motion was defeated by a Government majority of 212 Mr. Balfour accused the Premier of deliberately breaking his pledge. He declined to take any further part in the proceedings and invited his followers to leave the House. The invitation of the ex-Prime Minister was accepted by all the three score of the Opposition present amid ironical Ministerial, Nationalist, and Laborite cheering. A few of those who left the chamber returned subsequently, but the front Opposition bench remained empty and several Liberals and Radicals took seats on it amid Radical cheering.

The debate then proceeded to its close.

RESERVES OUT FOR A BIRTH.

J. G. Blaine Thought It Was a Murder and Sent a Hurry Call.

James G. Blaine telephoned excitedly to the Tenderloin police at one o'clock this morning for the reserves quick. He said that he was sure that a woman was being murdered in his neighborhood.

Policemen Ferguson and Hampshire went on the run to 35 West Thirty-fifth Street, Mr. Blaine's number.

On the sidewalk they found Mr. Blaine, walking up and down, revolver in hand. Several of his neighbors had also been awakened by screams and were out ready to join in the hunt.

After half an hour the searchers traced the cries to the rear of the Gregorian Hotel, at 44-46 West Thirty-fifth Street. The Manager came out to find what was the trouble.

"Don't give yourselves further concern, gentlemen," he said when he could be heard, "one of the women guests in this hotel is screaming. She is in great pain, but her suffering will soon end."

There was a new guest in the hotel half an hour later. It was a boy.

King and Kaiser to Meet Aug. 15.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is officially announced to-day that King Edward and Emperor William will meet at Friedrichskron Castle, near Homburg, on Aug. 15.

Full of Thrilling Situations and Surprising Incidents That Will Hold Your Attention!

"THE BOTTOM OF THE WELL."

BY

Frederick Upham Adams,

will be commenced as a serial in

The Globe AND Commercial Advertiser. NEW YORK'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4

From the opening scene under the spell of the tropics we follow the little sea-waif "Mascot" from the deck of the smuggler into the social and socialistic world of New York.

Stanley Deane, the leading character of the story, is as strange as truth. All love Captain Jake Stark from the start. Amos Buckingham, "Long Bill" Parker, Alice Buckingham, and Annietta Fisher constitute the remainder of a remarkable sextet of characters.

There have been few things in modern fiction which equal in intensity of interest and dramatic force the story of the night of the storm, when the daughter of the anarchist sought to save her father's life.

One striking situation follows another, each thrilling in itself, but each subordinated to the central theme and so introduced as to carry the reader to the exceptional climax.

A brilliantly interesting story for Summer reading, yet a book written with a deep purpose.

"Nothing surpassing 'The Bottom of the Well' has been written in years."—Senator Joseph B. Foraker.

Don't fail to read the opening chapters of this great story in

THE GLOBE,

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

SEEK HIXTON'S ACCOMPLICE.

New York Detectives After Man Who Helped Rob Pittsburg Bank.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—Clifford S. Hixton, accused of having stolen $125,000 from the Union Trust Company, has failed to procure the $20,000 bail fixed in the case.

The bank officials refuse to discuss the case, but it was learned from a reliable source to-night that a detective agency of New York City has been put on the trail of the fellow-employe implicated by Hixton.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:50 A. M.—1,795 Madison Avenue; Maurice Kaplan; damage, $500.
4:45 A. M.—293 Bowery; owner unknown; no damage.
7:45 A. M.—348 Madison Street; Samuel Blue; damage trifling.
8:20 A. M.—419½ Cherry Street; Nathan Alper; damage trifling.
8:30 A. M.—233 East Twenty-second Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
12:10 P. M.—795 Eleventh Avenue; S. J. Brook; no damage.
2:45 P. M.—531 East Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; damage unknown.
11 P. M.—122 East Twenty-second Street; John Dogiani; damage, $100.

FOOD.

"NO TROUBLE"

To Change from Coffee to Postum.

"Postum has done a world of good for me," writes an Ills. man.

"I've had indigestion nearly all my life, but never dreamed coffee was the cause of my trouble until last Spring I got so bad I was in misery all the time.

"A coffee drinker for 30 years, it irritated my stomach and nerves, yet I was just crazy for it. After drinking it with my meals, I would leave the table, go out and lose my meal and the coffee, too. Then I'd be as hungry as ever.

"A friend advised me to quit coffee and use Postum—said it cured him. Since taking his advice I retain my food and get all the good out of it, and don't have those awful hungry spells.

"I changed from coffee to Postum without any trouble whatever, felt better from the first day I drank it. I am well now and give the credit to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

ON A

SHIRT

means a good deal

It stands for good materials, good style, good workmanship and good fit

WHITE OR COLOR-FAST FABRICS

$1.00 and $1.25

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
Largest Makers of Collars and Shirts in the World

Our REGISTERED PHYSICIANS will Examine your eyes—without charge.

A. W. BREWSTER, M. D.
EDW. JOHNSON, M. D.
MARCUM KENYON, M. D.
M. LINDEROTH, M. D.
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Glasses—if needed—One Dollar upward.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians
Established Nearly 30 Years.
223 Sixth Av., 15th st. 1274 B'way, 33d st.
350 Sixth Av., 22d st. 217 B'way, Astor House.
5 Cortlandt street, near Broadway.

Catskill Liner Onteora Refloated.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The steamer Onteora of the Catskill Evening Line, which went aground at Roseton Sunday night, was floated last night. She is not damaged.

HEARST TIDE STRONG IN RENSSELAER COUNTY

Popular Men Head Movement and Labor Unions Are for Him.

REPUBLICANS ARE WORRIED

Independence League Is in Good Shape, Troy Is Evenly Divided, and Hatred of Machines General.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—If the Rensselaer County delegates to the Democratic State Convention do not vote for the nomination of Hearst they will grossly misrepresent the sentiment of their party here. The Democratic Party of this county is for Hearst, whatever ex-Senator Murphy's machine managers may do. If he is not nominated at Buffalo great numbers of them will certainly vote for him as an independent candidate.

In fact, so strong runs the Hearst tide here that a feeling of indifference, if not of hostility to the idea of his taking a party nomination, is current among many of his supporters. They want him to run as an independent solely. Many of them declare that if he takes a Democratic nomination he will be putting on a machine collar, and that they will not vote for him. Of course, a good deal of this talk comes from his Republican supporters, but there is no small share of it among the Democrats.

The men who are talking in this way are not chronic malcontents. Neither are they ex-Greenbackers, Single Taxers, nor Socialists. Many of them have been straight party men and even active political leaders up to this year.

At the head of the Hearst movement is ex-Mayor Joseph F. Hogan, a strong and popular man, who has headed the opposition to ex-Senator Murphy's machine. Others in the movement are Thomas S. Fagan, a brilliant and much-liked lawyer, who has been a forceful personality in Democratic politics, and is now against all machines, and ex-Senator Michael F. Collins, editor of The Troy Observer, which was once a strong Murphy organ.

The difference between the Hearst movement here and across the river in Albany is striking, but not inexplicable. The chief reason is the fallen estate of the labor unions in Albany and their virile health in Rensselaer. In Albany Boss Barnes has made the unions a tender to his political machine. In this county the labor men are their own masters, and are able to enforce their sentiments, which are for Hearst. All the leading union men are talking Hearst. Prominent in the movement are Charles A. Rogers, formerly President of the Typographical Union here; George Waldron, who represented organized labor in the recent strike, and others whose names count for something with the union men.

Gompers Gave Labor Men the Hint.

Samuel Gompers's advice to union men to go into politics is indirectly benefiting Hearst. Nobody believes that Gompers intended any such result, but hitherto the unions have been steadily warned against mixing up in politics, and Gompers's foray into the Congressional election gives them the very excuse they needed. The Hearst men are making good use of it.

"The ropes are off now," is the argument, "and Gompers has taken them off. He wants you to send money to Washington for use in the Congressional election. Which is better, to capture a few Congressmen who will be lost in the general mass, or to capture the State of New York? Save your money. Don't send it to Washington, but put it on the Governorship."

This sort of argument is making great headway. When a Republican politician is asked if any members of his party are for Hearst, he looks troubled and says, "No prominent ones." And that is true. No leading Republicans have come out for Hearst, but the Republican in the streets needs watching. Many Republican labor men are for him as well as many Republicans who are not labor men and whose names never get into the newspapers.

The disgust with machines has risen high in Rensselaer County. Last year there were four candidates for Mayor, and no two of them were more than a thousand votes apart. This city was evenly divided. The spirit of independence was abroad then. To-day it is rampant, coupled with the disgust of corporation methods.

This benefits Hearst, for the simple reason that his is the only name which does not suggest either the old machines or high finance. It does not do any good to say to his supporters that he represents influences just as bad. He does not represent the two influences with which they are disgusted—the old machines and high finance. They have had no experience with the influences he represents and do not know whether they are bad or good. Tehy have had experiences with the other influences and are determined to put them out of business.

Would Be Stronger as an Independent.

This spirit, manifested last year, is lustier than ever, and accounts for the apparently inexplicable determination of many Hearst men not to vote for him if he gets the Democratic nomination.

One of them put the argument in this way:

"It isn't so much the man Hearst we are voting for as the crushing of machines and the financial birds of prey who are back of them. If Hearst takes a Democratic nomination he will be the candidate of one of these machines and the financial birds of prey will be back of him. Why, then, should we vote for him?"

So the extreme Hearst men profess a lofty indifference to whether the Democratic delegates from this county are for Hearst or not. It is an unsettled question how these delegates will stand. Murphy controls the machine and can make it do as he pleases. He has demonstrated that and has also shown that his control of the Democrats ends with the caucus and the convention, and that he is utterly impotent at the polls. Last year he turned Hogan down and his candidate for Mayor was beaten by resentful Democrats.

The hopes of the conservatives rest on Murphy, but it is by no means impossible that these hopes may prove fallacious. Murphy knows the strength of the Hearst sentiment in the county as well as anybody, and he may decide for his own well-being not to antagonize it. The Hearst men are not building any air castles on this foundation, however.

While there are two factions in the Democratic Party, there are also two in the Republican Party. Joseph Leggett, who retired from the Postmastership a few months ago, heads the independent Republican element. Party ties are loose in Troy just now. The fact that there are two factions, however, does not imply any split such as that which exists in the Democratic Party. Yet last year the independent Republican candidate for Mayor came within 1,000 votes of his successful rival.

Independence League Is Strong.

The Independence League is stronger and cleaner in Rensselaer than in any other county along the river. The usual Hearst practice is to organize a league consisting of any Tom, Dick, and Harry who will put down his name. Consequently the real Hearst men, who will confine their activity to the league, are a motley crowd. The Democratic organization is composed of the ordinary run of politicians, with a sprinkling of business men who have been induced to join by the argument that it is necessary to do so to keep the Democratic Party straight. The Independence League is composed of the motley nondescripts who make up the various leagues.

In Rensselaer, however, ex-Mayor Hogan gave his attention and his name to the organization of the league and it has better men and more standing. There are really two leagues, but Hogan's is the one recognized by the Hearst organizers in New York and the only one to which anybody pays any attention. The other is composed of men whom Representative Sulzer would describe as "seven pounds lighter than a straw hat." Yet even here the Hearst men take small account of the league.

"What does the league amount to anywhere?" said one of the strongest Hearst workers in the county, who belongs to it himself. "It's less than nothing. It has nothing whatever to do with the sentiment of the people and nothing to do with votes."

The fact is already evident, in every county along the Hudson, that the Hearst League exists simply for the reason that there must be something to give Hearst a nomination. If that could be done by a league of tomcats or roosters, a list of tortoise shells and Plymouth Rocks would undoubtedly have been made out long ago in Orange, Ulster, Albany, and Rensselaer, and the railroad fares of Windell, Shober, and the other flying organizers would have been saved.

The real Hearst men understand this as well as anybody, and while they recognize the necessity for the existence of these Falstaffian armies they do not waste much brain tissue thinking about them. When Hearst has been nominated the work of the league will have been accomplished, and presumably it will vanish.

If the sullen protestants, who are going about with a relentless determination to smash the old machines and high finance, were as harmless as the Independence Leagues, the election would be plain sailing. But they are not. They do not join the phantom leagues and do not talk much, but they are unmoved by any arguments about the character of Hearst, the nature of his ambition, or the fallacy of hope of relief through him.

Four Workmen in Five for Hearst.

The indications noted in Ulster County are repeated here on a larger scale. An inquirer at Hoosick Falls was standing in front of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Works the other day.

"I'll tackle the first five workmen that come out of the shops," he said, "and ask them who they're for."

He did so, and four were for Hearst and the fifth undecided. The same experiment has been repeated so often with similar results that the usual skepticism that greets straw votes may be somewhat discounted.

On the Republican side everything is locked up and the key is in ex-Gov. Black's pocket. They tell strangers here that Black has retired from politics, but as twenty Republican leaders went over to his Summer home in New Hampshire last week to confer with him he does not seem to have convinced his party that he is out. Rensselaer is not for any candidate yet. It is waiting to be "shown."

"I don't believe much in midsummer politics," said Mr. Black the other day.

That sentence expresses Rensselaer's attitude. Higgins is popular here, and it is the current opinion that his administration has been a good one. There is, however, a considerable leaning toward Senator Brackett if his candidacy proves to be at all serious. It is believed, too, that the developments in the Democratic situation may put an entirely different face on the Republican one before the convention meets, and that Rensselaer will lose nothing by waiting to see how the cat jumps. Mr. Black is the man who will decide when the cat has jumped.

ODELL'S DELAY CRITICISED.

Barnes's Paper Blames Chairman for Not Fixing Convention Date.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 3.—The position of Chairman Barnes of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee regarding the retention of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, and of his delay in fixing the date of the convention, is made plain in an article published in his newspaper, The Evening Journal, to-night. The article declares:

"For some reason Mr. Odell, who is opposed to the renomination of Gov. Higgins because he cannot control him, has failed to call the State Committee together for the purpose of calling the State Convention. Mr. Odell cannot rally his rapidly disintegrating forces by a postponement of the engagement which can have but one outcome."

The writer predicts that Gov. Higgins will be renominated and be supported by the Republicans and adds: "But the Democracy will be shattered by a volcano which has been boiling within it for years."

WILL FIGHT FOR CANNON.

Citizens' Industrial Association Takes Up Gompers's Challenge.

Charles W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., President of the Citizens' Industrial Association, roused by the appeal of the American Federation of Labor for a two-million-dollar campaign fund to defeat Speaker Cannon and other Congressmen for re-election in the coming campaign, issued a statement last night in which he announced that his organization would take up the challenge of Samuel Gompers and ally itself on the side of the men who have earned the animosity of the labor union vote. In his statement he thus sets forth his position:

It is a menace to the people at large to allow any organization of labor or capital to dominate their affairs, either political or otherwise, and when a combined movement is made by the Labor Trust to secure such control it must be met by the citizens of all classes for self-protection.

We have notified the citizens' associations in various communities of the proposal of the Labor Trust to dominate the coming elections, and we call upon all citizens, both in and out of the labor unions, to nominate and elect only such men as will faithfully serve the common people and who will oppose all trust legislation when such shall be in the interests of organizations and opposed to the welfare of the people.

Mr. Post says the people will suffer if the Federation of Labor is successful.

Assemblyman Winters Renominated.

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Tioga County Republican Convention to-day renominated Assemblyman Byram L. Winters and nominated George F. Andrews for County Judge, William B. Smith for County Clerk, and Stephen S. Wallis for District Attorney. The Congressional delegates were instructed to vote for Congressman Dwight and the Senatorial delegates for Senator Hinman. Senator Platt will head the delegation to the State Convention.

A DOLLAR OUT OF ADDICKS.

Hailed with Delight in Republican Congress Campaign Headquarters.

Among the callers at the headquarters of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in the St. James Building yesterday was J. Edward Addicks of Delaware. He had a long talk with Chairman Sherman, and after it was over the Chairman announced triumphantly that he had got a dollar out of the gas man.

"Did he say that you were letting him off easy?" was asked.

"No, he didn't," said Mr. Sherman, "but a lot of others have. By the way, it will do no harm to have it understood that any man who thinks he ought to do better than a dollar need have no hesitation about going as far as he likes. We can stand it if he can."

One of the letters received by Mr. Sherman yesterday said:

Mascontah, Ill., Aug. 1, 1906.

Dear Sir: Inclosed please find $1 from one of the original Republicans, to be used in this campaign as you see fit. I voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860-1864; my father for Fremont in 1856.

The Republicans, as history shows, are the fellows that do things.

HENRY BOHLANDER.

No Choice in Tennessee Primaries.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3.—Incomplete returns received to-day from the Eighth Congressional District indicate that there was no nomination in the Democratic primaries yesterday. Gen. George W. Gordon and John W. Apperson, the two leading candidates, will therefore enter a "run off" on Aug. 11, when a special election will be held.

Superior to Lemonade

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water,

MILLER DISCHARGED FROM FEDERAL SHOP

Roosevelt Declined to Interfere in Workmen's Quarrel.

CHARGE OF INSUBORDINATION

Another Foreman, Who Appealed to President, Also Dropped—Free Hand for Public Prihter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—President Roosevelt's order declaring the Government offices where workmen are employed to be open shops did not prevent the discharge to-day of W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of the Government Printing Office bindery, for insubordination.

Miller was suspended by the Public Printer July 21 for insubordination and insolence, and his former suspension in 1908 was the cause of President Roosevelt's order declaring the Government offices to be open shops.

The Bookbinders' Union expelled Miller in 1908, and his suspension followed. He appealed to President Roosevelt and was reinstated.

Since then, it is said, the union has been on his trail, with the determination to oust him sooner or later. A short time ago more charges were made against him, but were investigated and dismissed.

The friends of Miller assert that he was stirred into his display of insubordination by Acting Foreman Ashton, and that the latter even went so far as to lay hands upon Miller before he was provoked to use the language complained of. The objectionable words are said to have been: "Don't put your hands on me." Ashton suspended him, whereupon Miller retorted, "You had better read the President's order," and left the building.

The Public Printer has also dismissed Milo Shanks, foreman of the second typesetting division. Shanks complained to the President that he had not received fair treatment. Then Secretary Loeb wrote Mr. Stillings that the President would not interfere with him in his effort to put the Government Printing Office on an economical and efficient basis or in securing proper discipline among the employes.

"What the President expects," wrote Secretary Loeb, "is results, and he will hold you responsible therefor. In obtaining results you will not be interfered with."

President Roosevelt's instructions to see that the eight-hour law is obeyed are to be taken as affecting all sorts of Federal cases in which labor men are involved.

TENDERLOIN WELL INSPECTED

Policemen from Vienna and Goffstown, N. H., Drop In on Capt. O'Brien.

C. Richard Glueck, LL. D., of Vienna, Austria, called on Deputy Commissioner Waldo at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. Dr. Glueck has been sent to New York by the Austrian Government to study the Police Department with a view to recommending changes in the Vienna department.

At the Tenderloin Station last night Mr. Glueck met Frank B. Mills, Chief of Police of Goffstown, N. H., who is also studying police methods in this city. The visitors sat with Capt. O'Brien while the roll was called. The Captain after roll call made a short speech to the men. The Vienna official is a well-built man and his fingers were literally covered with rings. The Goffstown policeman wore a home-made cravat and displayed with pride a very large silver watch. Mr. Glueck left the station soon after roll call.

The Chief of Police of Goffstown said he would like to see the interior of the cells and he was shown around. When he finished his inspection he ejaculated, "Fine, but—" He was asked to finish his comment and said: "There's only one fault to find with your system, and it's this. Your cell floors are level; ours—I mean our one cell—is sort of inclined. The result is when the cell is flushed there is not a speck of dirt left."

Mills says that nine policemen patrol the Town of Goffstown at night and three in the day. "But," he added, "I'm on the job all the time. Why, just to show you. Two weeks ago I was walking through Main Street when a fresh young fellow comes along singing, 'Everybody Works But the Chief of Police.' He was arrested by me and fined all right."

YEAR'S DEATHS IN MINES.

Pennsylvania's Total 1,119 for 1905—Production Figures.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—The annual report of James E. Roderick, Chief of the State Department of Mines, for the year 1905, shows that Pennsylvania continues to lead the mining industry of the country, producing practically all of the anthracite and 30 per cent. of the bituminous coal. The total output of coal of Pennsylvania, for 1905 represents a value at the mines of about $350,000,000, and at points of distribution of about $650,000,000. The anthracite production was 78,647,020 short tons and the bituminous 119,361,514 short tons.

In producing the tonnage of the year the total loss of life in and about the anthracite mines was 644, and in and about the bituminous mines 475. From 1881 to 1905, inclusive, 4,425 miners and 2,422 miners' laborers were killed in Pennsylvania, and more than half of these fatalities were due to negligence, carelessness, recklessness, and ignorance on the part of the victims.

The report states that nothing but stringent laws that will reach both employer and employe, with a penalty clause attached that can be enforced, will prevent the sacrifice of lives in the mines.

SEYMOUR REFUSES TO PLAY.

Tells President Brush That He Wants a Bonus for Leaving Cincinnati.

The absence of Seymour from his usual position in centre field did not surprise the "rooters" at the Polo Grounds yesterday nearly so much as it did President John T. Brush and Manager McGraw of the New York Baseball Club. While these officials were aware that the man for whose services they paid $10,000 to the Cincinnati Club was sulking because he did not receive a bonus from the Cincinnati Club on account of the sale, they had no knowledge that he intended to refuse to play any longer with the Giants until the matter was arranged to his satisfaction.

Seymour was at the grounds yesterday, but absolutely declined to put on a uniform. He informed President Brush that as President Herrmann of the Cincinnati Club had given to other members of that team a bonus for their transfer elsewhere, he could not see any reason why he should not receive something in his case.

"But," said President Brush, "you signed a contract with your eyes wide open to play with the New York Club, and there was not a single condition in the contract to which you took exception. What has the demanding of a bonus from the Cincinnati Club got to do with your playing with the New York Club?"

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 3.—President Herrmann to-night said: "The Cincinnati Baseball Club does not owe Seymour one cent. It has always been the custom of the Cincinnati Club to give the player half of the purchase price in case the player is sold to a minor league. In Seymour's case, however, he made no secret of the fact that he wanted to go to New York, and he was transferred at his own request."

Mr. Herrmann would not state what steps he would take, but intimated that Seymour would not play ball in the National League if he

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

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"The Queen of Table Waters"

YANKEE LED BIG FLEET IN FIRST SQUADRON RUN

Good Contests Mark First Day's Run of N. Y. Y. C. Cruise.

QUEEN'S CONCLUSIVE WIN

New Herreshoff Schooner Showed Marked Superiority Over Sloops and Finished First.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3.—The two Maxwell yachts, Yankee and Queen, headed the fleet into Morris Cove this afternoon, first of the New York Club squadron on the initial run of the series. Yankee crossed the finish line ahead of Queen, but she started over ten minutes before the big schooner. Queen, therefore, made the best elapsed time over the course, and, as it subsequently developed, the best corrected time of all the boats on the run. If there were any doubts among yachtsmen as to the probability of Queen winning the King's Cup in the race off Newport next Wednesday, the new Herreshoff schooner dissipated them to-day. On the squadron run from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, with the wind blowing from the east and compelling a beat all the way, she showed marked superiority that favored the sloops if anything, and defeated them badly. The result was most conclusive on a day when the wind blew true with no favors to display.

Queen not only led and won her class cup easily, but she won the fleet cup for schooners offered by Rear Commodore Seymour L. Husted as well. In short, she generally outclassed the forty-seven different racing boats that crossed the starting line off Week's Point an hour after the harbor start set at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. Harry L. Maxwell's victory with Yankee was not so conclusive, although she beat the yawls by a convincing margin without her allowance. Frank W. Smith's Effort won the Rear Commodore's fleet cup for sloops, finishing third of the larger class and making a splendid showing. She simply lost the other sixty-footers, Weetamoe finishing nine minutes behind her.

The other smaller boats below fifty-seven feet raced in the second division. There were two fleet cups offered for the smaller classes of sloops and schooners as well. These were won by James B. Feros's Katrina, and T. L. Parks's Mimosa III. One other class race was worthy of especial mention. This was the big class of yawls. For the first time in some years William E. Iselin's Vigilant and W. Gould Brokaw's Sybarita met in actual race. Vigilant was first at the finish, and crossed the line 11 minutes and 27 seconds ahead of the black English yawl, beating her in spite of the fact that she was compelled to allow 6 minutes to the Brokaw boat. She won the race by 5 minutes and 55 seconds corrected time.

The summary of the class races follows:

SCHOONERS—90-FOOT CLASS.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Cor'c't'd Time. H.M.S.
Queen, J. R. Maxwell	10:07:00	3:24:33	5:17:38
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	10:06:59	3:54:31	5:47:32
Corona, A. F. Luke	10:06:17	4:00:48	5:54:38

Corrected time—Queen, 5:14:58; Elmina, 5:48:49; Corona, 5:51:25. Queen wins by 51 minutes and 51 seconds.

SCHOONERS—75-FOOT CLASS, SPECIAL.

Muriel, C. Smithers	10:00:38	4:22:49	6:22:11
Ariel, F. L. Leland	10:02:00	4:56:08	6:53:08
Lasca, R. P. Doremus	10:07:00	5:03:35	6:58:35
Endymion, G. Lauder, Jr.	10:07:00	5:51:43	7:44:43

Corrected time—Muriel, 5:53:19; Ariel, 6:36:26; Lasca, 6:42:09; Endymion, 7:30:32. Muriel wins by 43 minutes and 7 seconds.

SCHOONERS—65 AND 64 FOOT CLASSES.

Katrina, J. B. Ford	10:01:19	4:53:52	6:52:33
Andromeda, C. N. Nason	10:02:00	6:00:36	7:58:36
Crusader II., L. Husted	10:02:00	6:06:00	8:04:00
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	10:02:00	6:36:54	8:34:54

Corrected time—Katrina, 6:24:11; Andromeda, 7:15:47; Crusader, 7:52:30; Eclipse, 7:55:30. Katrina wins by 51 minutes and 36 seconds.

SCHOONERS—47-FOOT CLASS.

Venona, R. Olyphant	10:02:00	6:12:40	8:10:40
Similar, E. L. Hopkins	10:02:00	6:06:52	8:08:52

Corrected time—Venona, 7:50:21; Similar, 8:00:59. Venona wins by 10 minutes and 38 seconds.

SCHOONERS—100-FOOT CLASS.

Invader, R. A. Rainey	10:07:00	4:22:18	6:15:18

AUXILIARIES—OVER 70-FOOT WATER LINE

Idler, H. T. Sloane	10:17:00	5:51:02	7:34:02
Tekla, H. Willets	10:12:00	5:56:31	7:44:31
Ariadne, H. W. Putnam	10:17:00	6:12:18	7:55:18
Invincible, R. M. Thompson	10:17:00	Did not finish.	

Corrected time—Idler, 7:06:23; Tekla, 7:17:38; Ariadne, 7:36:11.

Idler wins by 11 minutes 5 seconds.

AUXILIARIES—UNDER 70-FOOT WATER LINE.

Cachalot, R. T. Wainwright	10:12:00	6:42:18	8:30:18
Vencedor, A. De Goicouria	10:12:00	6:03:48	7:51:48
Seneca, G. Mercer, Jr.	10:12:00	5:55:22	7:43:22
Cacique, F. W. Paramore	10:12:00	Did not finish.	

Corrected time—Cachalot, 7:25:16; Vencedor, 7:06:27; Seneca, 7:12:39.

Vencedor wins by 8 minutes 12 seconds.

YAWLS—100-FOOT CLASS.

Vigilant, W. E. Iselin	9:55:28	3:25:24	5:29:56
Sybarita, W. G. Brokaw	9:57:00	3:36:51	5:39:51

Corrected time—Vigilant, 5:23:03; Sybarita, 5:26:56.

Vigilant wins by 3 minutes 55 seconds.

SLOOPS—82-FOOT CLASS.

Yankee, H. L. Maxwell	9:55:06	3:20:52	5:25:46
Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	9:55:18	3:29:33	5:34:20

Corrected time—Yankee, 5:21:51; Rainbow, 5:30:39.

Yankee wins by 8 minutes 48 seconds.

SLOOPS—68-FOOT CLASS.

Effort, F. M. Smith	9:50:31	3:35:38	5:45:57
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	9:52:00	3:45:54	5:53:54
Neola, E. D. King	9:52:00	3:56:45	6:04:55
Irolita, E. W. Clark	9:51:22	3:58:21	6:06:59
Hester, C. H. Dodge	9:51:57	4:30:41	6:38:54

Corrected time—Effort, 5:32:18; Weetamoe, 5:48:23; Irolita, 5:48:49; Neola, 5:53:14; Hester, 6:25:44.

Effort wins by 11 minutes 5 seconds.

SLOOPS—57-FOOT CLASS.

Humma, R. H. Emmonds, 2d	9:45:00	4:37:17	6:52:17
Altair, Cord Meyer	9:45:00	4:49:13	7:04:13
Doris, S. R. Anthony	9:45:00	4:53:56	7:08:56

Corrected time—Humma, 6:40:23; Doris, 6:50:06; Altair, 7:00:03.

Humma wins by 9 minutes 43 seconds.

SLOOPS—40-FOOT CLASS.

Gardenia, A. H. Morris	9:45:00	5:00:24	7:15:24
Mimosa III., L. T. Park	9:45:00	5:19:04	7:34:04
Pelegrina, R. Toland	9:45:00	5:45:00	8:00:24
Phantom, H. G. S. Noble	9:45:00	5:57:33	8:12:23
Janet, (not given)	9:45:00	Did not finish.	

Corrected time—Mimosa III., 7:07:35; Gardenia, 7:15:24; Pelegrina, 7:47:40; Phantom, 8:03:13.

Mimosa III. wins by 7 minutes 49 seconds.

SLOOPS—NEW YORK Y. C. 30-FOOTERS.

Neola II., G. M. Pynchon	9:40:00	5:43:05	8:08:05
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	9:40:00	5:47:25	8:07:25
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	9:40:00	5:49:01	8:09:01
Mirth, W. J. Matheson	9:40:00	5:52:10	8:12:10
Minx, H. Willets	9:40:00	5:39:02	8:19:02
Alera, A. H. and J. W. Alker	9:40:00	5:53:18	8:13:18
Atair, J. E. and G. C. Meyer	9:40:00	6:04:31	8:19:31
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	9:40:00	6:27:19	8:47:19

Neola II. wins by 4 minutes 20 seconds.

MISS SUTTON WINS AGAIN.

California Expert Defeats Miss Everard in Championship Tourney.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England, Aug. 3.—In the Northumberland tennis championship contests to-day Miss May Sutton defeated Miss Everard in the semi-final round of the ladies' singles by 6—0, 6—1. Miss Sutton played in her best form and completely outclassed her opponent, who is one of the best players in England, allowing her but one game in two sets.

An exhibition match which attracted a deal of interest was played later by Miss Sutton against S. H. Smith, the latter conceding 30 and owing 15. The contest, which was one-

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ROCKAWAY MEN WANT THEIR OWN TELEPHONES

Disgusted at Poor Service, They Plan a Co-operative Concern.

THINK OTHER TOWNS WILL

Business Men Declare They Have Hard Work Raising "Central" and Then Can't Get Connections.

Complaining that they have been unable to get proper telephone connections, the business men of Rockaway Beach have planned to organize a co-operative telephone company, in opposition to the New York and New Jersey Company, which now has a monopoly of the telephone service along the seashore. To discuss the matter, a meeting was held at Rockaway yesterday, but it was held behind closed doors, as those who have been instrumental in agitating better telephone service at Rockaway did not want to reveal their plans to the telephone company.

All those present declared that very little, if any, attention was paid to complaints of poor telephone service, and that the only remedy was the installation of a new telephone company, which might earn a fair return and at the same time establish a nucleus for a system of country town service over Long Island that in time would be turned into a co-operative company.

Dr. G. K. W. Schenck, the leading physician of Rockaway Beach, said he would subscribe for $5,000 of stock in a new company, as he had been unable to get proper service from the old company.

"The telephonic service along Rockaway Beach can scarcely be called a service," said Dr. Schenck. "It not only means a big loss of money to the business men, but it is dangerous to life, as in a case the other day, when I tried to send in a telephone call for an ambulance. I rang for twenty minutes before I got answer from the Hammel's Central, and when I did get the answer and asked for the hospital I was told that the hospital wire was out of order, which was not a fact, as the telephone girl admitted later. To-day I had to go to several different 'phones before I could even raise Central, and after half an hour trying to connect with my own office I was compelled to ride to my office to deliver a message I wanted to telephone. I made a personal complaint to the officials of the company, but it did not remedy the matter, so I am now in favor of this independent company scheme."

W. F. Quick, a broker stopping at the Robinson cottage, said that after trying to telephone from half a dozen instruments along the beach he went to the office of the principal hotel at Rockaway Park, the Park Inn, and tried for half an hour to get a number. He learned from the clerk that the telephone service at Rockaway was considered a joke.

"I not only missed the telephone connection," explained Mr. Quick; "but I missed my train, too, as I was preparing to go to the city. I finally tried all the other telephones that I knew of, but could get no answer on any of them."

John Tiernan, the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, and Moses Fello, owner of the Adirondack Hotel, both telephone subscribers, declared that it was very seldom that anybody got even a reply from Central at Rockaway.

Joseph Whitson, the Superintendent of the Rockaway Park Improvement Company, said that the telephone service was so bad that it usually required fifteen minutes continuous ringing to raise Central, and even then it was a difficult matter to get a connection anywhere, although scores of complaints had been made to the telephone company.

Charles Young, a Rockaway grocer, said that the telephone service was so bad that he intended to notify the company to remove his telephone.

William E. Colton, a Rockaway confectioner, said he, too, intended to have the telephone removed from his store on account of the poor service.

"It is the same all over Rockaway Beach," said Mr. Colton. "You have to ring from fifteen minutes to half an hour before you get a call, and then the chance of getting a connection with another subscriber is about one in a hundred. No attention is paid to complaints, so I am willing to chip in for some stock in the new company."

Similar reports came from almost every one of the three hundred and odd subscribers scattered along the beach from Arverne to Rockaway Park.

Some one in the office of the General Manager of the company, when asked why the service was so very bad, said over the telephone that it was probably due to an increase in business which had congested the lines since the reduction in the telephone rate went into effect. The inability of a subscriber to get connected with Hammel's Central, the man in the manager's office admitted, was probably due to neglect on the part of the company's employes.

Woman Dies at Age of 109 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Mary Donaldson, 109 years old, died to-day at Bethel, Sullivan County. A year ago she became blind, but she was active until a week before her death. Her husband, Andrew Donaldson, well and strong

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Double Values for a Half Day

STORE closes at one o'clock to-day, but it will run at double-quick during the morning, with these double values as the impelling force.

We've tried to give these double values in the goods that will be especially in demand for a Summer Saturday, but even if your particular want isn't mentioned as one of them, it's here just the same. There can't be anything you will need for over Sunday or for a vacation that isn't here, if it's merchandise.

Promptest service, if you're in a hurry. The less time you have to catch a train, the greater reason for doing here whatever shopping you have to do before you catch it.

The store service is suspended at one o'clock, but the telephone service is never suspended, day or night.

To-day's Bargain News Told Briefly

Men's Summer Suits, $5

Taken from Our Regular $8.50 and $10 Tables.

In good fabrics and popular styles. Your choice of two or three-piece suits.

Women's Suits at $3.75

Made in good wear-resisting and shape-retaining mixtures; really worth $8 to $10.

Women's Shirt Waists at 75c

This is a clearance and embraces all that were heretofore sold at prices up to $1.95.

Youths' Suits at $3

Sizes 14 to 20 Years, or 30 to 36 Breast Measure.

Your choice of two or three piece suits. Good fabrics and newest styles.

Youths' Trousers at $1.25

Sizes 14 to 20 Years, or 29 to 33 Waist Measure.

Shoes for Men, Women and Children

Tan and White Shoes and Oxfords at less than half price. Styles for Men, Women, Misses and Children.

An Important Sale of Good Cigars

Well-known brands at heavily reduced prices to-day.

The World's Greatest Grocery

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the second article in the series on

Educational Topics

will appear in

THE NEW YORK TIMES

¶ "The Gymnasium in the Boys' School"

By William Skarstrom, M. D., Columbia University

Other articles in the series will appear Saturdays, August 25th, and September 1st, 8th, and 15th. Among these will be:

¶ THE EDUCATION OF THE NEW YORK BOY," by Leslie J. Tompkins, Assemblyman and Professor of Law, New York University.

¶ "HOW TO GET SIMPLIFIED SPELLING INTO THE SCHOOLS," by Brander Matthews.

Parents and guardians, in choosing schools, will find the instruction announcements in The New York Times of valuable aid.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CHAMPIONS NOW SECOND; PITTSBURG FALLS BACK

New Yorks Take Last Game from St. Louis, 2 to 1.

AMERICANS BEATEN IN TENTH

Orth Effective Until Final Innings—Athletics Make Lively Finish Against Cleveland.

The Chicago leaders of the National League placed two victories over the Philadelphia team to their credit yesterday, and incidentally increased their advantage over the New Yorks and Pittsburgs. The champions were successful in their last game with St. Louis, giving them second place in the race, while Pittsburg suffered its second defeat at the hands of the rejuvenated Brooklyns. In the American League the Greater New Yorks, with Orth, their most successful pitcher in the box, had victory snatched from them in the ninth and tenth innings by batting rallies, which tied the game in the ninth and won for them in the tenth. The champion Athletics beat Cleveland in the tenth inning by scoring five runs, while in another ten-inning game Washington scored the only run in the final inning. Chicago shut out Boston, which places Comiskey's men dangerously near the Ohioans.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 3; New York, 2.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 0.
Washington, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 10; Cleveland, 7.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburg at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn. (2 games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	9	10	11	11	7	10	13	68	.701
New York	5	—	7	12	12	8	12	8	60	.652
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	9	59	.641
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	5	10	6	11	43	.448
Cincinnati	4	4	5	7	—	8	7	7	42	.433
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	5	—	8	10	39	.419
St. Louis	5	2	4	5	6	7	—	6	36	.367
Boston	3	5	4	4	3	8	6	—	33	.347
Games lost	29	32	33	53	55	54	62	62		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Phila'phia	—	6	7	7	11	7	10	10	58	.630
New York	8	—	6	7	9	8	7	10	55	.604
Cleveland	7	8	—	6	9	8	7	7	52	.565
Chicago	4	6	8	—	6	7	11	11	52	.547
Detroit	4	6	4	9	—	7	9	8	48	.516
St. Louis	7	4	7	8	7	—	8	13	47	.505
Washin'tn	4	5	4	4	1	6	—	10	34	.370
Boston	5	3	4	4	2	3	5	—	26	.271
Games lost	34	38	40	43	45	46	58	70		

SHANNON MADE GIANTS' RUNS

Left Fielder Scored Twice by Speedy Base Running and Won the Game.

One of the things that appealed strongly to Manager McGraw in trading Mertes for ex-Capt. Shannon of the St. Louis team was the latter's speed around the bases. Although more than once since his connection with the Giants Shannon has shown his cleverness as a base runner, nothing more effective in that line has been exhibited upon any local grounds this year than his running yesterday, which netted the Champions two runs and victory. Even with Ames's splendid pitching the New Yorks could not possibly have won without Shannon's batting and his excellent base running.

The Giants won the game by two runs to one and both of the local team's tallies were credited to Shannon. After going to first on balls in the fourth inning, McGann placed him on second by his out while sacrificing. Two men had been retired, and then Shannon at first made a bluff to run to third. He drew a throw from Marshall to Bennett, but the ex-New York catcher was wild in his throw and Shannon succeeded in reaching home, which was the first run of the game.

Darkness was fast approaching when, after Browne had bunted up an easy fly for Grady, who had taken Marshall's place behind the bat in the ninth inning, Shannon batted safely to left field. McGann followed with another good hit in the same direction, and Shannon reached third on the effort. Hoelsketter sent the ball on to the home to Physe, but even if the catcher pitcher had stopped the throw it is questionable whether he could have got the runner. With Devlin at the bat the "rooters" did not have long to wait for another great exhibition of base running, for Shannon was on his way home when Devlin hit to Bennett, and while the latter returned the ball fast to the plate Shannon was there before with the run that gave the New Yorks the victory.

The St. Louisians were handicapped during the latter part of the contest, but they had only themselves to blame. Burch, after being called out on strikes in the eighth inning, made some improper remark to Umpire Klem, who ordered him off the field. Hoelsketter was called upon to take his place. In the final inning Marshall got his dander up because he was called out on strikes and was also put off the field. This necessitated placing Grady behind the bat, and Catcher Noonan at first base. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Burch, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hl'k'r, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bennett, 2b	1	0	3	2	1	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Grady, 1b, c	0	1	12	0	0	0
Noonan, 1b	0	0	1	0	0	0
Phyle, 3b	0	0	1	5	0	0
Marshall, c	0	1	5	2	1	0
Crawf'd, ss	0	1	1	2	0	
Thomps'n, p	0	1	1	2	0	
Total	1	6	*25	13	2	

NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Bres'han, cf	0	0	2	2	0	0
Browne, rf	0	1	0	0	1	0
Shannon, lf	2	2	0	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	0	1	
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	5	1	
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	
Bow'man, c	0	0	11	1	0	
Ames, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	2	5	27	12	3	

*One out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Bases on errors—St. Louis, 3; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 3; off Thompson, 3. Struck out—By Ames, 11; by Thompson, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 9. Two-base hits—Gilbert, Barry. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Shannon, Mertes. Double plays—Bowerman and Gilbert; Crawford and Bennett. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

PITTSBURG.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	1	1	2	2	0	
Beaum't, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
Clarke, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Wagner, ss	0	0	2	2	2	
Nealon, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	
Ganley, rf	1	0	1	4	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	
Gibson, c	0	1	4	0	0	
Lynch, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	1	5	*25	11	2	

BROOKLYN.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	0	3	1	0	
Casey, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	
Lumley, rf	1	2	0	0	0	
Jordan, 1b	1	1	7	2	0	
Alp'man, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	
McCarthy, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Lewis, ss	0	1	1	2	0	
Bergen, c	0	0	6	0	0	
Scanlon, p	0	0	0	4	0	
Total	2	6	*27	12	0	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Jordan. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Lumley, Alperman. Stolen bases—McCarthy. Double plays—Maloney, Lewis, Alperman, Jordan, and Bergen; Ganley, Ritchey, and Nealon; Leach and Nealon. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 4; off Lynch, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Scanlon, 1. Struck out—By Scanlon, 2; by Lynch, 4. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	2	1	0	
Sheckard, lf	1	0	0	0	0	
Schulte, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Chance, 1b	0	2	12	2	0	
Steinf't, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	
Tinker, ss	0	1	1	5	0	
Evers, 2b	0	2	5	2	0	
Kling, c	0	1	6	1	0	
Brown, p	0	1	1	4	0	
Total	1	9	27	15	0	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	1	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	3	2	2
Br'f'd, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	0
Titus, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magee, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Donlin, ss	0	0	3	3	0	0
Cr'tney, 3b	0	0	2	5	0	0
Donovan, c	0	0	2	3	1	
Duggleby, p	0	0	1	3	0	
Roy, p	0	0	0	0	0	
*Sentelle	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	3	27	18	3	

*Batted for Duggleby in eighth inning.

Chicago ..... 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 2—7
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Two-base hits—Evers, Sheckard. Three-base hit—Evers. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Struck out—By Duggleby, 1; by Reulbach, 1. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 1; off Roy, 1; off Reulbach, 2. Hits—Off Duggleby, 10 in eight innings; off Roy, 3 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—Steinfeldt. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Carpenter.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
B'dwell, ss	0	0	3	6	1	
Tenney, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	
Brain, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	
Bates, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Howard, lf	0	0	4	0	0	
Dolan, rf	0	0	1	1	0	
N'dham, c	0	0	6	3	0	
Strobel, 2b	0	0	0	1	2	
L'daman, p	0	0	0	0	2	
Total	2	2	27	13	5	

CINCINNATI.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	3	2	1	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	1	0	0
Juder'f, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Schiel, 1b	0	0	7	1	0	
Delehanty, 3b	0	0	1	5	0	
Siegle, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Wicker, p	1	1	1	2	0	
*Smoot	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1	1	24	9	0	

*Batted for Wicker in the ninth inning.

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Home run—Bates. Stolen base—Wicker. First base on balls—Off Wicker, 3; off Lindaman, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Siegle. Struck out—By Wicker, 5; by Lindaman, 6. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

PAYNE'S HITS BEAT NEW YORK

Tied Game in Ninth and Won for Detroit in Tenth.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—Catcher Payne of the Detroit Club, who, in the present crippled condition of the Tigers, is stationed in right field, practically won to-day's game from New York for his team by his singles in the ninth and tenth innings, one of which resulted in tying the score, while the other brought in the winning run. The last two runs of the game, which gave the contest to Detroit, were most unexpected, as the local aggregation had been able to do practically nothing with Orth in the greater part of the contest, and came down to the ninth with but two hits to its credit, both of the lucky order. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	5	1	0	
Schaefer, ss	0	0	2	2	1	
McIntyre, lf	1	1	5	0	0	
Crawf'd, 1b	0	1	1	1	0	
Payne, rf	1	2	2	0	0	
Co'ghlin, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	
Lindsay, 2b	0	1	3	2	2	
Schmidt, c	0	0	2	4	1	
Warner, c	0	1	0	0	0	
Donovan, p	0	0	1	3	0	
Total	3	6	30	17	4	

NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, cf	1	1	3	0	0	
Keeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Elb'feld, ss	0	0	3	0	3	1
Chase, 1b	1	2	14	1	0	
La Porte, 3b	0	0	2	1	2	0
Will'ms, 2b	0	0	2	5	1	
Del'nty, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Kleinow, c	0	0	5	2	0	
Orth, p	0	0	0	5	0	
Total	2	4	*28	18	2	

*Winning run scored with one out in tenth inning.

Detroit ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3
New York ..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Three-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin, 2. Stolen bases—Jones, Conroy. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 4; off Orth, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Donovan, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; New York, 8. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Orth, 4. Double plays—Coughlin, Lindsay, and Crawford; Schmidt and Schaefer. Passed ball—Kleinow. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Evans.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Jones, cf	0	2	3	0	0	
Isbell, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	
Davis, ss	1	0	4	4	0	
Donohue, 1b	1	1	9	1	0	
D'gh'ty, lf	0	2	3	0	0	
Sullivan, c	0	0	6	1	1	
T'nehill, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	
Walsh, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	2	7	27	11	1	

BOSTON.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
Parent, ss	0	0	0	3	0	
Stahl, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Ferris, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	
Hoey, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Freeman, 1b	0	0	14	0	0	
Morgan, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	
Armb'r, c	0	0	4	0	0	
Harris, p	0	0	1	5	0	
*Collins	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	1	24	12	1	

*Batted for Harris in ninth inning.

Chicago ..... 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—4
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Boston, 8. Two-base hits—Dougherty, (2.) Jones. Three-base hit—Tannehill. Sacrifice hits—Donohue, Hahn, Sullivan, Dougherty. Stolen bases—Parent, Dougherty. Struck out—By Walsh, 5; by Harris, 3. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 3; off Harris, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b, rf	0	0	4	1	1	
Jones, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	
Stone, lf	0	1	3	0	0	
H'ph'l, cf, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Wallace, ss	0	0	1	2	0	
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	
Koehler, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
O'Connor, c	0	1	6	1	0	
Glade, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Hartsell, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	
*Rickey	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	0	4	30	8	1	

WASHINGTON.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Nill, ss	0	1	4	1	0	
C. Jones, cf	0	2	1	0	0	
Altizer, rf	0	0	3	0	0	
Cross, 3b	0	0	3	2	0	
And'son, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Stahl, 1b	0	2	10	1	0	
Schlafly, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	
Wakef'd, c	0	0	6	4	0	
Hughes, p	1	0	1	0	4	
Total	1	8	30	17	1	

*Batted for Glade in tenth inning.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hit—Nill. Home run—Hughes. Sacrifice hits—Jones. Double plays—Niles and T. Jones; Glade and Wallace. Stolen bases—Niles, Hemphill, Wallace, O'Brien. (2.) Nill, Anderson, C. Jones. Wild pitch—Hughes. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 8; off Glade, 2. Struck out—By Glade, 6; by Hughes, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Washington, 8. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Jackson, lf	2	0	1	0	0	
Turner, ss	1	3	1	5	1	
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	
Stovall, 1b	0	0	12	1	1	
C'galton, rf	0	0	4	0	1	
Barbeau, 3b	1	1	1	1	2	
Buelow, c	0	2	1	2	1	
Rhoades, p	1	2	2	2	3	
Total	7	8	27	14	5	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Hartsell, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Armb'r, rf	2	1	1	0	0	
Davis, 1b	2	2	13	0	0	
Lord, cf	1	0	3	0	0	
Murphy, 2b	2	1	1	5	1	
Cross, ss	1	1	2	4	0	
Knight, 3b	1	2	1	2	2	
Powers, c	0	0	3	0	0	
Plank, p	0	1	0	2	1	
*Seybold	0	0	0	0	0	
Schreck, c	0	0	1	1	0	
Oldring, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	
Total	10	9	27	13	4	

*Batted for Knight in the eighth inning.

Cleveland ..... 2 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0—7
Philadelphia ..... 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 5—10

First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Knight, Hartsell, Cross. Three-base hit—Turner. Sacrifice hit—Buelow. Stolen bases—Turner, Stovall, Armbruster, (2.) Murphy, (2.) Cross. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 4; off Plank, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Rhoades, 1; by Plank, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Struck out—By Rhoades, 2; by Plank, 3. Passed balls—Buelow, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3	8	0
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	8	1

Batteries—Mason and Byers; Hardy and Burton.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	54	34	.614	Montreal	43	44	.494
Jersey City	46	33	.582	Newark	38	41	.481
Baltimore	44	35	.557	Providence	38	50	.419
Rochester	45	41	.523	Toronto	27	55	.329

President Gordon on a Long Tour.

Joseph Gordon, President of the Greater New York Club of the American League, will leave this morning, accompanied by his wife, on an extended tour to the West and Southwest. While the trip has been planned with a view to pleasure, President Gordon will undoubtedly see a good deal of baseball as played in minor league cities, and it is only natural to suppose that if the American chief executive officer sees a player worth having he will make every effort to secure him. Mr. Gordon's first stop will be at Buffalo, and from there he will go by steamer to Duluth, Minn. Then he will visit Yellowstone Park, Portland, Oregon; a few of the principal places in California, and then return home by way of Santa Fe. In all the trip will occupy about six weeks.

Fast Roller Skating by Jordan.

Aided by seven pacemakers, J. J. Jordan last night gave a remarkable exhibition of speed roller skating at Madison Square Garden. He covered five miles in 15:46, but as the track was not surveyed the time will not be recognized as a record for the distance. Jordan was repeatedly ahead of his pacemakers, who were unable to keep up with him. In the broomball match, which followed, the Madison Square Garden team defeated All New York by 2 goals to 0. To-night the Calvary and Colonial basketball teams will play off the tie to decide second place in the championship tournament.

Pulliam Will Not Buy Boston Club.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—President H. C. Pulliam of the National League came here to-day, hopeful of being able to purchase the Boston National League Club. After a conference with the owners he announced that the price they demanded, although reasonable, in his estimation, was in excess of what he could

ALTA FAROLA FIRST AT ODDS OF 40 TO 1

Long-Chance Filly Won for the Layers at Brighton Beach.

ANGLER TOOK THE HANDICAP

Sonoma Belle Beat Tyron in a Hard Finish—Four Post Favorites Defeated.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association had the first real "off day" of the season at the seaside course yesterday, the bad weather and poor card of overnight races combining to hold the attendance down to the regular element, and it was just in keeping with the bad luck of the ring that with the lightest betting of the meeting this was the day when the results were favorable for the layers. Fog obscured the view of the horses on the back stretch through the latter part of the afternoon, but there was only a suggestion of rain. Much to the relief of the distressed layers, the post favorites and best-backed horses were beaten in four of the six races, two long-chance outsiders getting to the winning post first.

The sensation of the afternoon, and a pleasant one for the ring, was produced in the closing event, when the 40 to 1 chance Alta Farola, which ran practically unbacked, captured the sprint for maidens two years old. Alta Farola had run a number of races, in most of which she started at 100 to 1, and never was prominent, and it was only the poor quality of the company that she met which reduced the betting against her to 40 to 1 yesterday. The full field of seventeen horses ran, with Dominator the post favorite, and Suada, Lally, and Sally K. the next best backed, but an accident at the post knocked Sally K. and Dominator back, and Alta Farola, well forward all the way and hard hustled at the end by Jockey "Mickey" Crimmins, led through the last quarter and just managed to last it out and win by a scant length from Suada, which closed resolutely at the end and beat out the 20 to 1 chance Kestrel by a head for second place.

The next longest-chance winner was Sonoma Belle, against which 25 to 1 was laid, the mare starting at 15 to 1. Tyron, the favorite, broke back in the crowd and never got through the field until well into the stretch, Ancestor and Sir Russell alternating in the lead until the head of the stretch was reached, where Sonoma Belle went up under the whip, and, fighting hard for all the remainder of the race, won by a length and a half from Tyron, which came with a great rush at the end and snatched second place from Little Scout.

In the mile-and-a-furlong handicap the champion handicap horse of the Brighton Beach meeting showed when Angler, racing in the colors of J. D. Odom, Jr., took up the top weight, 120 pounds, and won his sixth straight race. Angler was the favorite in the first betting, but Corrigan was backed so persistently and so heavily that the Western horse started the actual favorite, with Angler the second choice. Corrigan never was dangerous, while Angler had to be shaken up a bit in the last quarter to get up to Sailor Boy, which led into the last furlong. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Jacquin, 111, Lyne, 9-10, 3-5	2	1	1¹
Novena, 106, McDaniel, 10-1, 3-1	6	3	2²
Belle of Portland, 98, Finn, 5-1, 8-5	1	2	3³
Will Right, 100, Alex, 12-1, 4-1	4	4	4⁴
Bulwark, 105, J. Johnson, 50-1, 20-1	7	4	5
Bragg, 108, W. Knapp, 12-1, 3-1	4	7	6
Panique, 100, Doyle, 40-1, 15-1	9	8	7
Freckman, 105, H. Cochran, 100-1, 30-1	11	10	8
Sinner Simon, 105, Sewell, 40-1, 12-1	10	9	9
Merit, 103, Koerner, 6-1, 2-1	3	3	10
Destiny, 103, Sandy, 100-1, 30-1	5	11	11
Tomcod, 103, D. Burns, 100-1, 20-1	8	12	12

Time—1:15 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. h., 5 years, by Knight of the Thistle-Lady Alice. Owner, L. O. Appleby. Trainer, H. C. McLoughlin.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Botanist, 110, J. Martin, 4-1, 2-5	2	2	1½
Laura A., 102, Kremer, 7-1, 2-1	4	3	2³
Fentastic, 107, Sewell, 5-2, 9-10	6	4	3⁴
Tourenne, 100, Finn, 11-5, 4-5	3	6	4
Dulcinea, 107, W. Knapp, 12-1, 4-1	1	1	5
Shackle, 102, Notter, 20-1, 7-1	5	5	6
Rye Boy, 97, Chandler, 100-1, 30-1	7	7	7
King Brush, 97, G. Burns, 200-1, 60-1	8	8	8

Time—1:08. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Boanerges-May B., II. Owner, E. Ghelhardy. Trainer, C. H. Diebold.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¼.	F.
Sonoma Belle, 101, J. Johnson, 15-1, 5-1	6	3	1¹¼
Tyron, 112, Shaw, 8-5, 7-10	8	4	2²
Little Scout, 106, Sewell, 6-1, 2-1	10	6	3³
Sir Russell, 93, Alex, 8-1, 2-1	3	1	4
Azelina, 96, Keyes, 8-1, 3-1	7	2	5
Ancestor, 96, C. Koerner, 15-1, 6-1	9	5	6
Miliegrit, 101, G. Burns, 60-1, 20-1	9	8	7
Col. White, 106, Koerner, 9-2, 8-5	5	7	8
East Street, 103, Sandy, 80-1, 20-1	4	10	9
Silverskin, 106, W. Knapp, 20-1, 8-1	2	9	10

Time—1:49. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. m., 5 years, by Star Ruby-Sonoma. Owner and trainer, T. E. Mannix.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Angler, Sewell, 9-5, 1-3	4	1	1½
Sailor Boy, 89, Notter, 8-1, 6-5	2	1	2³
Corrigan, 98, Sandy, 9-5, 2-5	3	3	3¹⁵
Garnish, 100, Koerner, 13-5, 3-5	1	4	4

Time—1:55. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner br. h., 4 years, by Hindoo-Algs. Owner and trainer, J. D. Odom.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile.

	S.	½.	F.
Belle of Pequest, 107, W. Knapp, 9-5, 4-5	2	1	1½
The Clown, 112, Lyne, 7-2, 6-5	3	2	2³
Mollie Donohue, 104, Sewell, 7-1, 2-1	1	3	3⁸
Miss Ogden, 95, Sandy, 15-1, 5-1	7	6	4
Anneta Lady, 107, Koerner, 16-5, 6-5	8	4	5
Warning, 108, G. Burns, 100-1, 30-1	5	9	6
Supreme, 100, Notter, 100-1, 40-1	4	7	7
Lucy Rand, 103, McGee, 20-1, 7-1	6	8	8

Time—1:42 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Flambeau-Gretchen. Owner, R. H. McC. Potter. Trainer, F. E. Gardner.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Alta Farola, 107, Crimmins, 40-1, 15-1	5	1	1¹
Suada, 107, Perrine, 7-2, 7-5	4	2	2²
Kestrel, 107, Koerner, 20-1, 8-1	2	3	3³
Plausible, 107, Sandy, 20-1, 8-1	1	2	4
Lally, 110, J. Jones, 4-1, 8-5	6	5	5
Inoffensive, 107, Doyle, 100-1, 30-1	7	6	6
Russell T., 107, Dillon, 12-1, 5-1	3	7	7
Treasure Seeker, 110, J. Harris, 30-1, 10-1	8	8	8
Chinela, 107, Sterck, 100-1, 30-1	12	9	9
Adelinette, 100, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	9	10	10
Will Do, 107, McDaniel, 100-1, 30-1	17	12	11
Tagane, 109, Smithson, 100-1, 30-1	11	11	12
Jennie Wells, 97, G. Burns, 100-1, 30-1	13	13	13
Dominator, 110, W

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following officers are detailed for duty pertaining to the National match at Sea Girt, N. J.: Major T. W. Griffith, Twenty-eighth Infantry, as assistant to the executive officer; Major D. C. Shanks, Fourth Infantry, as statistical officer; Major W. H. Sage, Seventh Infantry, as chief range officer; Capt. W. H. Hay, Tenth Cavalry, as Adjutant.

The resignation of Second Lieut. C. A. Eustaphieve, Twenty-third Infantry, has been accepted for the good of the service.

The resignation of First Lieut. A. S. Odell, Eleventh Cavalry, has been accepted.

Major E. Russel, Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the inspection of submarine cable being manufactured for the Signal Corps.

The following officers and enlisted men, representing the army cavalry team, National match, will proceed on Aug. 8 to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for further preparation for the National match to be held at Sea Girt, N. J.: Major A. C. MacComb, Ninth Cavalry, Captain; First Lieut. W. H. Clopton, Jr., Thirteenth Cavalry, coach; First Lieut. C. C. Winnia, Fifth Cavalry, spotter; Capt. H. L. Cavanaugh, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. C. W. Van Way, Twelfth Cavalry; Second Lieut. C. R. Norton, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieut. T. H. Dillon, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. L. Foerster, Fifth Cavalry; Capt. A. J. Romeyn, Second Cavalry; Second Lieut. A. M. Graham, First Cavalry; Sergt. R. J. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry; Corporal J. P. Heffelfinger, Fifteenth Cavalry; Quartermaster Sergt. E. C. Jackson, Fourteenth Cavalry, and Post Quartermaster Sergt. B. A. Anderson. Alternates—First Lieut. M. C. Munnas, Second Cavalry; Capt. S. A. Cheney, Corps of Engineers; Sergt. J. J. Gibney, Corps of Engineers.

The Navy.

Commander J. M. Poyer, retired, to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington.

Lieut. A. G. Kavanagh, to the Tennessee, as ordnance officer.

Lieut. W. S. Turpin, to the Pennsylvania, as ordnance officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Paul Jones, at Eureka; Chicago, at Esquimalt; Lebanon, at Lambert Point; Minneapolis, at Tompkinsville; Hannibal, at Monte Christi; Dolphin, Hist, Wasp, and Uncas, at Newport; Chattanooga, at Yokohama.

Sailed—Columbia, from Newport, for wreck; Hopkins, from League Island for Newport; Marblehead, from San Jose for Acapulco; Iris, from Cavite for Chefoo.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, Aug. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Harry C. Heller.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Green, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Bertha Kronenberg—Isidor Himber. Michael L. Levy.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Cohen Kumnel—Charles C. Peters.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 170 failures in the United States during the week, against 171 for the previous week and 178, 179, 161, and 169 for the corresponding weeks of 1905 to 1902. The Middle States had 48, New England 37, Southern 35, Western 22, Northwestern 11, and Pacific 17. Canada had 19, against 24 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's LEXINGTON AV. 3D AVE. 59TH to 60TH ST.

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$450 Style C Walters Pianos.....$235
$500 Style D Walters Pianos.....$250
$600 Style F Walters Pianos.....$300
$700 Style R Walters Pianos.....$350
$900 WALTERS MASTERTONE PLAYER-PIANO; SUPERIOR TO ANY PLAYER-PIANO ON THE MARKET.....$450
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$95 Beautiful Mahogany Upright Chickering, Steinway Bargains. One Elegant Player Piano. 917 3d Av., Near 59th St.

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The curriculum embraces all the grades from the kindergarten to the post graduate course, including vocal and instrumental music, art, and foreign languages. Special students may pursue elective studies.
The prospectus explains the terms, etc., but a visit to the academy may prove more satisfactory.
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St. David's Hall.—School for boys; limited number; college preparation a speciality; ideal spot. Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LAUB, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LUDWIG LAUB, Lotte Goldschmidt, Malchen Stahl, Ida Ronsheim, Siema Laub, Alfred Laub, Martin Laub, Leoni Laub, Ludwig Laub, the person with whom Leoni Laub, an infant under 14 years of age, resides, and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LAUB, late of the County of New York, deceased, creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the second day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon C. Laub, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ARNOLD, FRANCIS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS B. ARNOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John S. Montgomery, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1906. FRANCES ARNOLD, Executrix. JOHN S. MONTGOMERY, Atty. for Executrix, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

CREEDEN, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CREEDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Hynes, his attorney, No. 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the third day of February, 1906. DENNIS CREEDEN, Administrator. JOHN J. HYNES, Attorney for Administrator, 181 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HARNISCHFEGER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HARNISCHFEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of H. Lionel Kringel, his attorney, No. 32 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1906.—Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1906. FRIEDA HARNISCHFEGER, Executrix. H. LIONEL KRINGEL, Attorney for Executrix, 32 Park Row, New York City.

HOMANN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel Koenigsberger, No. 170 Broadway, Room 1208, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1906.

JOHN T. SPROULL, Receiver.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LAUB, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LUDWIG LAUB, Lotte Goldschmidt, Malchen Stahl, Ida Ronsheim, Siema Laub, Alfred Laub, Martin Laub, Leoni Laub, Ludwig Laub, the person with whom Leoni Laub, an infant under 14 years of age, resides, and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LAUB, late of the County of New York, deceased, creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the second day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon C. Laub, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

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NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

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Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

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THE HEARST SNAP CONVENTION.

Mr. HEARST, it appears, has chosen his State Convention delegates out of season. An old rule of the Democratic State Committee has been exhumed, adopted soon after the "snap convention" of 1892, but still in force, which excludes from the temporary roll the names of all delegates whose credentials are derived from local conventions held prior to the issue of the State Committee's call for the convention. This manifestly invalidates the title to a place in the convention of all delegates chosen before Tuesday, July 31.

Too much importance must not be attached to this resolution as a means of keeping Hearst delegates out of the convention. The defect of title can be cured by resummoning the local conventions and issuing amended credentials of lawful date. If Mr. HEARST can still control the conventions in the counties affected by the resolution he will get his delegates seated. The sound policy for the State Committee is to set the conservative Democrats at work to beat him in the local conventions. That would not only baffle him in his immediate design of getting a foothold in the convention, but, what is very much more important, it would dry up the Hearst stream at its source and give notice to the world at large and to the Democracy in particular that Mr. HEARST has not stampeded the party and cannot stampede it. That would be a permanent gain not to be offset or overcome by the labors of the Independence League organizers.

MORE INTRICATE FINANCE.

The compliments Secretary SHAW received for his success in floating the Panama bonds at what the City Bank calls "a very high price"—which we take to be a euphemism of our own earlier phrase "more than they were worth"—has inspired envy in Controller METZ's bosom, and similar methods are to be followed in city finance. That is to say, banks which will not buy city bonds, regardless of their opinion of their worth or price, are to be disciplined so far as the Controller's power permits. The Controller will seek to make a market for the bonds by withholding the city's deposits from banks which do not buy city bonds for their reserves, and which do not lend the city money for occasional needs at low interest. This is amusing, because when the Controller took office we learned that similar methods by his predecessor were to be abandoned and sounder ones employed. It was said by the incoming administration to be absurd that the city should lend to the banks—that is, deposit with the banks—at 2 per cent. and pay within a fraction of 5 per cent. for short-term accommodation. Experience and example seem to have done their perfect work.

This is all very well as far as it goes. But why should the banks lend to the city at less than the market rate, and how can the city seek reasonably to offset such different things as a loan for a term of years against a loan for a few months or less? If the banks can do better in the money market, how can the Controller expect them not to? And when the banks say that the city's deposits are a source of doubtful profit, what reply can the Controller make? And if the Controller's new plans help him to market more bonds than he otherwise could, how will that benefit the city? When the city cannot sell bonds for whatever reason, is it not a good time to pause? We have already seen bonds selling below par for which the city is forbidden by law to receive less than par, and it is a fair question whether the city's credit is benefited by unsold bonds remaining in a syndicate's hands at a factitious price, while other bonds sell in the market for less.

Just how far will this juggling with tax money go? Already a leading banker has suggested to a bankers' convention that the benefits of Secretary SHAW's finance would be much increased if his deposits were increased to, say, $300,000,000 at 2 per cent. This would give an income of $6,000,000 yearly, not to mention the additional currency possible of being based upon it, and the additional help to the money market. Those who have praised Secretary SHAW must agree or withdraw their approval of such strange finance. The simpler way is to raise no more money by taxation than is necessary, and not to try to sell bonds above their worth, or to maintain a fictitious credit, which is sure to collapse under strain. It is the system which is to blame, not the Secretary or the Controller.

RUSSIA.

Apparently there has been a serious change in the plans of the Czar. He has flatly refused to carry out the promises made by Mr. STOLYPIN as a condition to the entry into the Cabinet of the conservative reformers led by Count HEYDEN, and the latest word is that the Premier has offered his resignation. This would indicate that the Czar is determined to enforce the "strong hand" professed by his Minister, but to defer indefinitely the "reform," also professed. A military dictatorship is talked of, but in what the absolutely arbitrary rule of the Emperor by means of his troops can be distinguished from such a dictatorship it is not easy to see, save that it may be convenient for the Emperor to repudiate and reject a so-called dictator.

Western minds cannot comprehend what it is that has determined the Czar to retract the offers of reasonable reforms in the hope of pacifying his people. It is true that his loyal regiments and ships' crews have succeeded in forcibly quelling the threatening mutinies at Sveaborg and Kronstadt, and with less loss of life than might have been expected. But the very occurrence of these mutinies and the fact that they were for the moment so formidable are signs of unrest in the army and in the navy extending beyond what any military nation in modern times has ever experienced. When it is recalled what an immensely difficult thing it is to resist a military organization, with modern conditions as to arms and ammunition, and especially as to artillery, it is a most alarming evidence of acute and desperate discontent that soldiers and sailors should under any circumstances be able to seize a fortified place or a war vessel and hold it, even for a few hours.

This discontent is the more significant in Russia, where the army and navy are manned by the peasants, hitherto the most loyal and unquestioning element in the population. Surely if it be in any way practicable for the Czar to quiet the peasantry from whom his troops are drawn, it would be the dictate of prudence and of humanity to do so, instead of brutally refusing every proposition which his own Ministers suggest in that direction. Meanwhile the general strike of the workingmen, announced for to-day, can but add confusion to the situation, even if it occur on the scale planned. It will weaken the people in the proportion of its extent, and can only give excuse to the reactionaries for further repression. The policy of passive resistance to the payment of taxes seems more and more the wisest as time passes.

SECRETARY ROOT AT RIO.

The Secretary of State has already more than justified his mission to Latin America. It would have been worth his while, it would have been worth our while, it would have been worth the while of Latin America, to have him make this voyage, if it had had no other result or record than the speech which he delivered on Tuesday to the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro.

The speaker is, above all else, a constructive statesman. As Secretary of War, he has, in the Baconian phrase, "planted things that are like to last." Manifestly, to the attentive reader of this speech, as Secretary of State, his main intellectual interest is equally to plant things that are like to last. He greatly desires the "solidarity" of the Americas, under the "hegemony," he it well understood, of the great Northern Republic. But he says not a word about the hegemony, and not much about the solidarity; not more, in truth, than the compliments of the occasion really required. These things are put forward as inferences which the hearer or reader of the speech is expected, and indeed logically compelled, to draw. Hence the speech is entitled not only to the praise of ability, but also to the praise of tact.

In a less tactful and more direct fashion than Mr. ROOT was compelled by the decorum of the occasion to maintain, his generalities became particularities. Self-government is an art in which some nations, by political experience and by political inheritance, attain greater perfection than others. When a foreign invader threatens the "peace and safety" of a group of nations, by threatening the peace and safety of any member of the group, then it is the business of the biggest, the strongest, the best-educated member of the group to put pressure upon the weaker and more backward members of it who are less far advanced in the political schooling of the results of which the Secretary gives so flattering and yet so admonitory an account;

Nowhere is this progress more marked than in Latin America. Out of the wreck of Indian fighting, race conflicts, and civil wars, strong and stable Governments have arisen. Peaceful succession in accord with the people's will has replaced the forcible seizure of power permitted by the people's indifference. Loyalty to country, its peace, dignity, and honor have risen above the partisanship of individual leaders. The rule of law supersedes the rule of man. Property is respected, the fruits of enterprise are secure, individual liberty is respected, continuous public policies are followed, and the national faith is held sacred. This progress has not been equal everywhere, but there has been progress everywhere. The movement is in the right direction, and it is not exceptional.

The "suppressed minor" in all this is really as necessary to the Secretary's syllogism as the obtruded major. It is necessary to the peace and safety of all the American republics that the bigger among them should defend the smaller. But it is necessary that the smaller should be ethically and internationally defensible. If they be not so, if they have not arrived at a stage at which their capacity for self-government is vindicated in the face of an impartial world, then the bigger republic, in its very capacity of custodian and protector, will have to see that they are brought up to this standard. That seems to be the version of the Monroe Doctrine, "up to date," which Mr. ROOT has been presenting to the Pan-American Conference. We think it will be accepted in North America. We think that the "peace and safety" of South America require that it should be accepted there also.

THE NEW FINANCIAL YEAR.

The cotton crop report issued yesterday follows the example of other crops in bettering expectation. The seasonable deterioration is smallest since 1900, leaving the condition above the ten-year average. The acreage is also larger by some disputatious amount, but the crop is likely to be 10 to 15 per cent. above last year's. It will almost certainly exceed 11,000,000 bales, and the bulls would like to be sure that it will not run a good second to the only 13,000,000-bale crop we ever had. Of course this is subject to the weather for the rest of the season, and in the case of cotton it is necessary to a large crop that the weather should be good through the gathering as well as through the growing season. This is especially the case this year through labor scarcity, which makes it desirable to prolong the picking, even though some lateness of growth involves risk of an early frost.

This is but a single item among many such which characterize auspiciously the opening months of the new financial year. Wheat promises to be a surprising crop, even more so in quality than in quantity. Even if there should be fewer bushels than the record year, they are likely to yield more dollars, and especially foreign dollars. If we are able to sell it abroad, we shall be able also to that extent to transfer abroad the financial problems of moving the crop, which have been one of Wall Street's bugbears. The pig iron production of the half year just closed is reported as unprecedented at 12,602,901 tons, surpassing any whole year before 1899. This will be the first 25,000,000-ton year. We have not yet had the Nation's foreign trade report for July, but its purport is disclosed by this port's increase of imports by $9,000,000 over last year. With imports running at that rate, the Treasury is flush, and that spells easy times for Wall Street. August dividends are $33,282,000, which is larger than in recent years, if not altogether the largest for the month. The Wall Street Journal tabulates a list of eighty-two increases of dividends through the current year, and adds "before the close of the year there will be added to the list many railroad and industrial companies."

Our postal revenues have increased 42 per cent. this year, against 33 per cent. last year. The Post Office is almost as good a business barometer as the railways or the banks, and their returns are gilt-edged. A half-dozen leading railways show a growth in surplus available for dividends within five years ranging from 14 to 78 per cent. As a prediction that would have been incredible, but this year's earnings are on a higher range of both gross and net. Yet the July report of failures shows no overtrading, and the July incorporations are the year's smallest, although showing a moderate increase over previous Julies. The building industry is perhaps as excited as any, and yet it has just experienced a sharp decline in brick, owing to the competition of concrete. For combination of magnitude of trade with moderation of tone there is no example in our industrial history.

MR. COMSTOCK'S "RAID."

In the discussion as to the raid of Mr. COMSTOCK on the magazine known as The American Art Student and the arrest of a young woman connected with its publication, it will be well all around to exercise a little common sense. The most unfortunate incident seems to have come about by a lamentable lack of this valuable quality on both sides.

The proceeding of Mr. COMSTOCK strikes us as unnecessarily harsh, rude, and, considering who was his immediate victim, as cruel. There is no evidence that this lady was in any way responsible for the selection of the contents of the magazine or its illustrations, nor is there any, for that matter, that those who really were responsible had the slightest unworthy motive in the preparation and circulation of the magazine. It is highly probable that advice to the editors or publishers as to the action Mr. COMSTOCK thought it his duty to take would have resulted in entire conformity to any standard of propriety the law may require, and there would have been no scandal, no stirring of prurient curiosity, and no pain inflicted on wholly innocent persons. On the other hand, the magazine did contain certain reproductions of "life studies" which it would have been better to leave out, and which could easily have been replaced by others just as useful for the purposes of the publication and unobjectionable.

It is, of course, conceded by all who know practically anything about the study of art that the study of the human form is essential to adequate knowledge and skill, that it is universal in the art schools of all countries, that it is practised by multitudes of young men and women with as much purity and as little mischief as the study of anatomy, and that it is criticised adversely chiefly by the ignorant. At the same time it is to be said that the drawings thus made may usually best be preserved in the portfolios of the students or on the walls of their classrooms, and that there are some of them which it is foolish, risky, and offensive to put on exhibition publicly or to reprint in a magazine offered for sale to the public. It is true that the periodical in this instance was intended primarily and chiefly for art students, and this particular number of it was intended for general distribution to such students, in part as an advertisement of the magazine and in part also as an advertisement of the League and its school. But it was not confined to such circulation. Even if it had been, the choice of illustrations was extremely ill-advised in a few instances. It is absurd for Mr. COMSTOCK or any one else to say that the magazine was, in the words of the law, "obscene, indecent, filthy, and disgusting," in its original, essential, and obvious purpose and character. But some of its illustrations were thoughtlessly chosen. The incident, disagreeable as it is, and sure to be misinterpreted, may serve to make those conducting the magazine more cautious in the future.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Reform by Means of the Knife.

An experiment perhaps as important as it certainly is interesting has been started in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, aided by a number of the most eminent surgeons and physicians in the city. While the assorted cranks of the country, the Eddyites and others, are crassly trying to establish a wide abyss between "mind and matter," usually by denying the existence of the latter, these wiser folk are dealing with the two as inextricably associated, if not identical, and, when they are confronted by a vicious child, they look it over to find out what is the matter with its body. Often they discover a brain pressure of one sort or another, and still oftener errors of ocular refraction. It has long been known that these and several similar imperfections may have the most serious effect on the victim's conduct and character, and experience has proved that when the imperfections are removed or cured there is a marked change—sometimes.

The plan of the society and its co-operating doctors is to take such children, and, with the consent of their parents when it can be obtained, to perform on them such operations as may be needed. To most people this procedure will be startling as well as novel, and there is sure to be some questioning as to the legality of using the surgeon's knife to make a bad boy good or to cure a habitual truant of the habit of running away from school. Yet in judiciously selected cases there is little or no doubt that this can be done, and why should not a child suffering from a depression of the skull or from astigmatism receive surgical aid as a matter of course, just as it would if it had a broken leg or arm. Certainly there can be no objection to providing children with spectacles that will put them on an equality with other children by removing the vague but constant discomfort due to eyestrain that is the basis of much which is called stupidity or idleness. The possibility of such misapprehension on the part of ignorant parents as caused the recent riots on the east side will have to be guarded against, and perhaps that will be easier in Philadelphia than it would be here, with so many newly arrived immigrants huddled together in deplorably isolated "colonies."

Wants the Cities to Make Their Own Ice.

So deeply troubled is The New York Medical Journal by the present price of ice that it advises, if not the immediate establishment of municipal ice plants, at least the immediate investigation of their practicability. "The heat of Summer," it says, "with the increasing scarcity and advancing price of ice, reminds one of the great rôle ice plays in the treatment of sick and convalescent persons. Municipal Governments have seen the wisdom of owning water reservoirs and supplying their citizens with this great necessity of life. Hardly less important are the production and delivery of plenty of ice at a moderate price to every household. In such great centres of population as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston it is absolutely necessary to have enough ice to preserve articles of food, not only in the stores of the purveyors, especially the retail distributers, but also in the pantries of the housewives. Some of the great hospitals have their own ice plants, but it is impracticable for ordinary householders to have them. If a member of a family should become sick, ice is often as much called for as drugs. As the price of ice stands at present, it seems to have become a luxury."

All this is true, but it hardly follows that the only remedy for an almost unendurable situation is the operation of municipal ice plants, selling "the product at a price which will pay only the interest on the invested capital and the cost of manufacturing and delivering. Another and perhaps better plan would be the general abandonment of dependance on "natural" ice, a precarious crop at best, and of ever-increasing danger as cities grow on the banks of lakes and rivers. Even after hard Winters, artificial ice competes with the natural. Why should it not entirely replace it?

Keeping Out Competitors.

First Ontario puts the ban on our civil engineers as "alien laborers" that cannot be allowed to compete in railway building with engineers of home production, and now the Nova Scotians are urging their Attorney General to save them from the iniquitous rivalry of two New Yorkers who have secured the contract for repairing a steamer in Halifax Harbor—a contract, by the way, that nobody in Halifax wanted. Naturally this seems to be pretty small business for our dear neighbors up among the icebergs, and we are all disposed to sympathize with them in their distress. But we do not see why they should feel humiliation at thus revealing their consciousness of their own inferiority in skill or enterprise—or something. To be sure, we do much the same thing ourselves, not only in regard to alien labor, but in regard to most of our industries, protecting ourselves directly in the one case and indirectly in the other, but what we do is one thing and what our neighbors do is another.

And it is especially hard that the Nova Scotians should bar us out, since they come down here in great numbers and do no end of more or less well-remunerated work that might be done by our own people—if they didn't prefer to pay for having it done. The Gloucester fishing fleet, for instance, is a purely American institution, but the noses of most of the men that man it are blue enough to show that they came from the northland which exports sailors and fish in about equal quantities. Sometimes these invaders get naturalized, but often they neglect that formality, and not infrequently, even when they do attend to it, they carefully refrain from saying anything about the change of allegiance at home, and, if a good opportunity offers, they are still ready and willing to blossom out as British, or at least Britannic, mates or masters.

Nobody wants, or should want, to repeal all our exclusion laws, but for two countries like Canada and the United States to keep up a pretense of banishing the members of skilled trades and professions that would pass from one to the other comes close to being the height of absurdity. These men give an equivalent for whatever wage or salary they receive, and their presence, even when it is only temporary, is in every way desirable, wherever they may want to go. And it is strange that Canada should raise the bars higher than does the United States and should give a meaning so much broader than we do to the word "labor."

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

No Ground for the Reports of Hostility of the Natives Toward Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several American papers within the last few weeks have evidently been victimized by some correspondent in need of a little ready cash, for he has flooded them with stories of his own invention regarding the anti-foreign feeling existing in Mexico at the present time, and states that this feeling is directed particularly against the Americans in the republic. I as a resident of Mexico at the present time and as an American by birth, with friends and relatives in the States, think it a shame that such reports should become circulated in reputable newspapers. These conditions have never existed. There may perhaps be some bitter feeling among the laboring class of Mexicans who notice the higher wages paid to American laborers while they receive but small return for their work. This is easily explained, however, by the fact that the American laborers in Mexico are skilled men whose place cannot be taken by the Mexican laborer, who is lacking in education in those trades in which the American excels.

As to any show of force on the part of the disgruntled ones, however, we have yet to see any evidence and doubt if ever there will be any. American capital has done and is doing much for the upbuilding of our sister republic, and those in authority know full well the good done by Americans as well as other foreigners in the land where President Diaz holds the reins of government.

There is a smile of sarcasm as well as humor imprinted on the face of every American who has read these stories, and he is led to wonder how the editors of newspapers can be so easily led astray even though the stories seem plausible at times on account of the recent slight demonstration in Sonora, which was quickly quashed.

As to the reported return of Americans to the United States in anticipation of some outbreak on the 16th of September, as Big Bill Devery would say: "It's all hot air. We have heard these tales before." CHARLES A. BRANN.

Torreon, Coah., Mexico, July 29, 1906.

CAR SERVICE IN BROADWAY.

Motormen Do Not Stop for Passengers —Not Enough Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading the communication from "One Who Was There" in relation to the running of the cars on the Broadway line. Not only do they not run as frequently, but the few that are running are very difficult to board, as the motormen will not stop to take on passengers except when forced to do so. On a recent trip downtown from the junction of Broadway and 129th Street I was obliged to call an officer and force a car to stop. There were perhaps twenty or thirty persons waiting, each doing his or her level best in the way of signaling without any effect whatever. It was then I looked up a police officer, who stepped in front of the next approaching car and compelled it to stop.

Only last night I with my wife wanted to take a car north bound at Ninety-third Street and Broadway. After vainly endeavoring to halt a car we were about to go over to the elevated when a car pulled up and the conductor called out "One Hundred and Seventeenth Street only." Our destination being beyond that point, of course we did not want that car. After a wait of over five minutes another car approached; this we managed to stop by standing in the middle of the track until the motorman, thinking he would run us down, jammed on the antiquated brake and stopped long enough for my wife to get a foothold, while I managed to get on after the car started.

An up-to-date management would have air brakes; would have a running schedule; would have stopping places designated, and see to it that stops were made at such places.

When a car runs past a group of people waiting to take passage and stops in the middle of the block much time is lost. Repeat this at every corner during the run and the minutes lost mount into hours. As the roads derive their support from the traveling public some courtesy and consideration ought to be shown to that public. JOHN D. BOWNE.

New York, July 28, 1906.

Electric Current No Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article headed "Current to Guard a Jail," in THE TIMES of recent date, has amused me very much in view of the fact that it would be no trick for a criminal to prevent getting a shock if he knew the wires were there. To prevent being shocked from wires is no trick, and 90 per cent. of all the jail birds know the trick before they go into the "hotel with free rooms and board."

There is also a mighty good chance for a building to be set on fire from the method which it is proposed to introduce at Middlesex County Jail. H. M. UNDERWOOD, M. D.

New York, Aug. 2, 1906.

THE SUMMER GIRL.

She came to town
For bargains thrifty,
(Amount of fare
Three cents.)

THE COREY DIVORCE.

A Suggestion That The Times Editorial Should Be Read from the Pulpit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you for your trenchant, truthful, and timely words on the disgraceful divorce of W. E. Corey, the man of millions of money and nothing of nobility. A WOMAN.

New York, Aug. 2, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Corey, the "free" man, was good and right. Now help oust him. Stockholders want no fevered brain and palsied conscience at the head of the finest corporation in the world. Out with him! We are entitled to have a gentleman manage our interests, and agitation should secure one. STOCKHOLDER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "Free Man" article was much appreciated by myself and, I am sure, the entire community. I would suggest that it be reprinted and mailed with the dividend checks on the common stock, recently declared, for the pleasure of the stockholders. A TIMES READER.

New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to thank you and congratulate you on the editorial in yesterday's issue "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man." This gentleman will now no doubt proceed to secure his freedom from his parents, and if successful will probably separate himself from his conscience and his God, if he has not already done so. ROBERT DOUGLAS.

New York, Aug. 3, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily reader of THE TIMES, I beg to add my tribute of admiration and thanks for the splendid editorial in yesterday's paper under the caption of "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man." Its perusal ought certainly not to be confined to the circle of THE TIMES's readers. In my opinion, the cause of morality would be benefited if every priest and minister would either read it publicly from the pulpit or else would call the attention of his congregation to it. P. T. LEYENDECKER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man" deserves universal applause! How forcefully you demonstrate Shakespeare's lines:

"What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

The injustice you have masterfully repudiated is an article that will illumine a page in my book of gems. R. C. H.

New York, Aug. 3, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to extend my congratulations to the best of my ability on your editorial, "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man." What a misfortune for any man to think wealth can buy anything and everything. It cannot buy happiness nor contentment. I would rather have a humble home with a good wife and a mother than to be a "free" man the way W. E. Corey is. Your article ought to have a world-wide circulation. ED. B. STERN.

New York, Aug. 3, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire most heartily to commend your editorial on the Corey case. The quiet and thoughtful tone of it, no less than its succinctness, will cause it to go deep where it strikes. If I did not feel, as you do, that the "freedom" sought and obtained in this case will be bitterly and in shame repented of in the years to come I should indeed feel concerned for the future of our people.

Under the social aspect of the matter suggestive comment might be made as to the duty of fashionable pastors, but I refrain. On the business side we may doubtless expect to see American manhood and integrity alike vindicated at the hands of the United States Steel Corporation. W. H. RIPLEY.

New York, Aug. 2, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you for your editorial, "W. E. Corey, a 'Free' Man." It is about the clearest, strongest, and most scathing (while perfectly just) article I have seen in many a day, and all right-minded people should thank you for it. This attempt to separate social ties from the department of "honesty" in contracts should provoke indignant protest. If a man disregards the most solemn contract that can be made in life, is it likely that he will hesitate to be dishonest in business dealings when it may seem to his interest to be so? Is it not a disgrace to have the present President of the Steel Corporation in the position he occupies before the country and the world? It is refreshing to believe that such journals as THE TIMES and The Evening Post voice the strong protest of "people of sound hearts and clean minds."

As you well conclude, "W. E. Corey is not 'free' from the sober consideration, the pitiful contempt of honest men and women." X.

New York, Aug. 1, 1906.

For Statues of Irving and Cooper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is this not a good time to inaugurate a movement to place statues of Irving and Cooper in front of the new Public Library?

Irving was the first one to make American literature respected abroad, and of Cooper's works it is said that they are read more on the Continent than those of all other American writers put together. KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1906.

Hanging at Sea.

From The Boston Transcript.

The assertion that there is nothing new under the sun has again been disproved. For unnumbered centuries executions have taken place on land and sea, legal and illegal, but it is doubtful if a community ever before deliberately took a prisoner under sentence of death out to sea to hang him in order to prevent the decree of the law from being overriden by the mob, as has been done in Maryland. Public feeling against a negro culprit there ran so high that it was openly asserted he would never be allowed the honor of hanging, but must instead be burned to death. This manner of his taking off was the only point upon which the law and the mob differed. To have their way, however, the stubborn officers of the law took gallows and a coffin with them on board a steamer which was to convey the prisoner to the county where he belonged, but its course has been so delayed that the execution can take place as soon as the steamer's prow enters the waters of that county, and the mob on the land will be "at sea," too. If this method finds favor in the South there may yet be a sad theme for the observation trains employed for the New London

THE STATUES REARRANGED.

To Prevent Its "Empty" Look in the Museum—New Accessions.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has made a rearrangement of the sculptures in the Hall of Modern Sculpture which has overcome the effect of emptiness hitherto presented by this part of the Museum. The sculptures, which have occupied places against the wall, have been distributed. This not only improves the appearance of the hall, but enables visitors to study the statues from all sides. To furnish a decorative background for the sculptures large tapestries have been hung on the side walls.

In the large hall of casts, two full-size casts of the statues of Bartolomeo Colleoni and Gattamelata, the two greatest equestrian statues of the Renaissance, are being mounted. The height of the pedestals on which they will stand will be 10 feet 6 inches. The casts are included in the John Taylor Johnston Memorial Collection.

The recent accessions to the Museum are now being exhibited in the room containing the Coles Collection, on the first floor, in the northeast corner. One of the recent accessions, which the Director prizes very highly, is a Greek gravestone of Pentelic marble, and dating from the fourth century B. C. Its value lies in the fact that it is almost perfectly preserved and is of a class of relics comparatively rare in other museums. The stone is nearly four feet high, and it has in relief the figure of a young woman, clasping the hand of a member of her family in token of farewell. The stone was purchased from the income of the Rogers fund.

The Museum has recently purchased some pieces of ancient Greek jewelry, which are of extraordinary beauty and importance and are said to have been found in the same grave. Another addition to the Museum is the reproduction of a complete set of electrotype copies of Mycenean metal work.

William Church Osborn lent to the library last month three French paintings, two by Manet and one by C. Pissaro, and three large vases in Chinese porcelain were lent by J. Pierpont Morgan.

MUST FILL MEADE'S PLACE.

Acting Mayor McGowan Has One Post He Must Fill Within Fourteen Days.

Acting Mayor McGowan will be forced into at least one exception in his rule of not making any appointments in the absence of Mayor McClellan, or he must let a fat job go to the Republicans by default.

Under the charter, whenever a City Magistrate's job becomes vacant, the Mayor must appoint a successor within thirty days after the vacancy occurs, or the Governor will appoint. The Acting Mayor has until Aug. 17 to appoint a successor to Magistrate Clarence W. Meade. He has congratulated himself on the fact that there have been few applicants for the post, but there is no doubt that many young and aspiring Tammany lawyers will be prompt in coming forward as applicants for a seat on the bench when they know that it must be filled within the next fourteen days.

When Magistrate Pool's place became vacant Mayor McClellan had a truck load of applications to select from.

SECRETARY ROOT LEAVES RIO.

Holds a Farewell Reception on the Charleston—Gifts to Mrs. Root.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 3.—Prefect Passos this morning took Secretary and Mrs. Root on an automobile trip to Tijuca, a mountain resort, and this afternoon Mr. Root paid his farewell visit to President Alves, after which he went on board the United States cruiser Charleston, where he held a reception.

The reception was well attended, and the utmost cordiality was displayed. President Alves boarded the American cruiser at 4 P. M. and was saluted by the Brazilian, Argentina, and German warships in the harbor. He went ashore at half-past five.

In the name of the nation President Alves presented to Mrs. Root a large and beautiful Brazilian diamond, and the Minister of Finance, Senhor De Bulhoes, gave her a golden casket inset with a watch. Secretary Root was made an honorary member of the Institute of Brazilian Lawyers.

The Charleston sailed at 8 P. M. The Brazilian cruiser Barroso and the Argentine cruiser Buenos Ayres will convoy her to Montevideo. The Charleston will take Ambassador and Mrs. Griscom as far as Santos.

GEN. MACARTHUR RETURNS.

Comes from Orient with Praise for Japanese—Grasly Transferred.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Major Gen. MacArthur, United States Army, commander of the Pacific Division, who was sent to Manchuria by the President toward the close of the Russian-Japanese war, eighteen months ago, to observe the Japanese military operations, returned on the liner Manchuria yesterday. He was attached to the Second Japanese Army under Gen. Oku, and saw the fall of Mukden.

After the war he visited China, Indo-China, Java, Siam, Burmah, and India. He speaks in the highest terms of the military skill of the Japanese.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Gen. MacArthur was ordered to-day to resume his command of the Pacific Division. He will probably succeed Gen. Corbin as Lieutenant General and continue to command the Pacific Division.

Major Gen. Gresly, who has been in command of the Pacific Division in Major Gen. MacArthur's absence, has been assigned to the command of the Northern Division, with headquarters at St. Louis. Lieut. Gen. Corbin is now in command of the division, but goes on the retired list on Sept. 15.

TO SUE WESTERN RAILROADS.

Government Will Claim Penalties for Violations of Safety Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Attorney General Moody has directed that a number of railroads be prosecuted for violations of the Federal safety appliance acts.

The United States Attorneys for the various districts wherein the violations were committed, which are mostly in the West, were directed to prosecute suits for the recovery of the statutory penalty. Among the roads to be sued are the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, for seventeen penalties, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, for thirty penalties.

SONNET TO A STATUE.

(Dedicated to Anthony Comstalk.)

As some lone pagan, worshipping the moon
Afloat upon dim seas of spectral cloud,
Yields to sweet agonies, and cries aloud
His sense of joy, thus do my senses swoon
Before the moonlit pallor of this stone,
Shaped to the sunlight of some hero's proud
Young body, every lovely part endowed
With eloquent appeal to Passion's throne.
Oh, messenger to greet a future age!
Pale apparition of a world's desire!
Dumb child of deathless dreams, thy sudden birth
Unheralded, unwelcomed, wakes the rage
Of sexless clowns who shun love's hallowed fire:
The priceless heritage of Heaven and

ART STUDENTS JEER AT COMSTOCK'S RAID

Rash Young Men Wish They'd Been There to Face Him.

LEAGUE TO SUE IN RETURN

If It Can Get the Court to Dismiss the Prosecution—Is This a Joke? Asks Sir Purdon Clarke.

The officers of the Art Students' League, whose rooms in the Fine Arts Building, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, were raided on Thursday afternoon by Anthony Comstock, are getting ready to be as disagreeable as possible to Anthony Comstock, founder, Secretary, and special agent of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice. The students are indignant, and there is many a cartoon coming for the head detector of wickedness in art. Incidentally, New York artists, whether they have been students at the league building or not, are taking up the fight.

Meantime the magazines seized by Mr. Comstock are to be sent to the District Attorney's office. If the court decides against the league in its fight the magazines will be destroyed. Meanwhile the league will get out, for catalogue purposes, an issue of The American Student of Art which will not cause any trouble.

There are a few students doing work now in the Art League's rooms. Most of the officers and most of the prominent artists are out of the city at this time of the year. A call was sent to such of them as are reachable by Lawyer Crowley of 18 Wall Street, counsel for Miss Robinson, the arrested bookkeeper, to come back and plan a line of attack on Mr. Comstock.

League Hopes to Sue Comstock.

Mr. Crowley said yesterday that the league would first make every effort to have the charge made against Miss Robinson dismissed. If it succeeds, it will then bring an action against Comstock to punish him, if possible, for the raid. It will be alleged that the arrest was unwarranted.

Arthur N. Fuller, President of the Art League, happened to be in Boston when the Comstock raid was made. He came back late yesterday afternoon. Three others of the officers were gathered together, and a long meeting was held early last night in the league building. After the meeting Mr. Crowley gave out this statement:

In view of the unwarranted and absurd action of Mr. Comstock in relation to the Art Students' League catalogues, a few facts concerning the league may be of interest.

The Art Students' League of New York stands at the head of the art schools of this country. Its corps of instructors contains names of men of marked character and distinction. It has maintained the highest standards in its instruction and government, and nearly all of the principal artists of the country are its graduates. That a school of this character should be subjected to the sensational attack of Mr. Comstock is outrageous.

The league had not the slightest intimation that its publications could be considered objectionable until Mr. Comstock's sudden arrest of an entirely innocent and unprotected girl employe.

Concerning the pamphlets themselves, copies of them were transmitted through the mails with the full knowledge and consent of the postal authorities.

This attack is not on the league alone, but on all artists, and it is needless to say that the league will push the fight vigorously.

Mr. Comstock himself hurried in from Summit, N. J., his home, yesterday morning to say a few words about the raid before he left for a brief rest in the Catskills after his arduous labors. He was in no amiable mood, and when a reporter asked to see one of the seized magazines he rose in his wrath and said things.

"Do you think I would do that?" he asked. "I aid in exhibiting that lewd and libidinous publication? Why, Sir, I should be doing the very thing for which I raided the league building. I would have to arrest myself. I am the judge of the obscenity of this pamphlet now, and I certainly shall not assist in corrupting young men."

Mr. Comstock said that he couldn't tell whether the Trustees and officers of the league would be prosecuted or not, that being left to the District Attorney's office and himself. He had arrested Miss Robinson because she appeared to be the only responsible person in the building at the time of the raid.

Threat to the Museum of Art.

Asked if he could raid the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Secretary of the S. S. V. said he couldn't, but he could and would make an arrest if photographic copies of some of the museum's nude pictures or statues were sent out either for sale or for advertising purposes. He could not arrest a Fifth Avenue art dealer for having a nude picture in his place, but if he exhibited it in a window he, as Secretary of the S. S. V., could put him in the lockup.

Mr. Comstock scoffed at Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who is indignant at the raid, and has said that Comstock's society might as well have raided the Metropolitan Museum of Art or the book stores where standard elementary textbooks for young artists are sold.

"Borglum?" exclaimed Mr. Comstock. "Why, Sir, he doesn't know what he is talking about. Absolutely nothing. Nobody but me knows what he is talking about on this subject. What if he knew that one of these libidinous and lascivious books had fallen into the hands of an innocent child? What if he knew that?"

As a matter of fact, the raid on the league, according to data gathered among the students there yesterday, is likely to do it more good than harm. One student said that the league hasn't been getting along as well financially as it should. The attack upon it by Comstock will rally its prominent and wealthy backers, and it will come out of the fight really better off than it was before the attack was made.

Miss Robinson a Frightened Heroine.

All the same, the few league students seen yesterday in its building were walking around saying things about Comstock which would cause any policeman to arrest them if he obeyed the letter of the law. They gathered about Miss Robinson, who was the heroine of the occasion. She herself was still so frightened and worried over the raid and her arrest that she couldn't think or speak clearly. Whenever she saw a stranger approach she would extend her arm in an uncertain direction and exclaim:

"See Mr. Crowley, 18 Wall Street. I can't say a word."

It required some effort to get out of her who Mr. Crowley was, what his initials were, and what connection he had with the case. Meanwhile the students stood about the wire netting which protects her from everybody except the S. S. V., and told what they would have done if they had been on hand when Mr. Comstock and his aides arrived on Thursday afternoon.

"Oh, I wish I had been here," exclaimed an athletic youth. "The coward! He picked a time when there were no men around. The old scamp! Oh, I would have soaked him. Did he hurt you at all, Miss Robinson? Did any of 'em touch you in the least? Did they frighten you?"

Miss Robinson soothed them, telling relay after relay that drifted in just what had happened and how she had felt.

The students drew cartoons of Comstock wherever they could find a space on a wall for a sketch. A small group of them hung out of a window a plump figure supposed to represent the Summit moralist. One or two of the models failed to appear yesterday. It was supposed that the newspaper accounts in the morning were responsible for that. That caused more profanity.

"Gee! I bet Pop will call me back home when he sees all this in the papers," mourned one young fellow. "He'll get the idea that this is the awfullest place in the world when he sees that it has been raided like a five-cent saloon or a cheap gambling house, not to speak of disorderly houses. I see reams and reams of explanation ahead for me. Mercy St. Anthony! I think I'll walk out to his place and poison his cows."

An Italian boy had exposed for sale on the stoop an assortment of plaster casts, including the Medici and Milo Venuses, the lion of tender memory, and several others.

"Look at that!" screamed a youth. "Look at that Milo. Lewd! Look at that Medici. Libidinous! Look at that angel. Obscene! And right here on our front stoop. Oh, awful, awful, awful!"

Tony's collection, located some tissue paper upstairs, and provided each little plaster cast, even the grave old lion, with a paper dress. The collection sold better after that, and Tony was satisfied.

Having judged from the reports that he ought to keep a sharp eye on the league building, the policeman on the beat kept very close to the building, though not too close. He seemed to be expecting to see something wicked happen in his very sight.

Seized Magazines in Demand.

Every newsstand in the city was besieged yesterday for copies of The American Art Student. Some persons went to the league building to get a copy, thinking that perhaps the S. S. V. had left a fe wbehind. They said they were thinking of "taking up" art

The pictures to which Mr. Comstock particularly objects are on pages 161 and 168. On page 161 is a back view of a nude man, by John Carlson. That is not objectionable, according to Mr. Comstock. But the picture by its side is. This represents an absolutely nude woman holding in her hand a bowl. The picture is by George Macrum of the league. The view is a front. All the parts are represented.

On Page 168 are cuts showing pictures of three nude men, by E. E. Clarke, C. J. Martin, and W. D. Koerner. The pictures show front views and are extremely realistic representations of absolutely nude models, without expurgations.

"Who's Comstock?" Asks Sir Purdon.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum, wanted to know who Comstock was when he was told about the raid upon the Art Students' League.

"Really, I can't understand it," he said. "Is the man serious, or is he indulging in a joke? I trust that it does not mean that the liberty of the art schools will be taken away. All art schools employ models in the nude. A nude figure is not indecent unless it was made to offend morals."

Sir Caspar didn't think the Metropolitan Museum was in danger of being raided, although he said he had received several letters from cranks complaining about some of the nude figures there. Asked if he had ever heard of such a raid as Comstock's in England or France, he laughed a negative.

American artists talked about the raid in italics and exclamation points. H. B. Wechsler, an ex-student of the Art League, who now has a studio in the Tenth Street Studio Building, took the mildest view.

"Perhaps it was an indiscretion on the part of the management of the magazine to print those pictures of nude men in a number meant for catalogue purposes," he said. "It is possible that some of the copies might have got into the hands of boys and girls who have no intention of taking up the study of art.

"But although it was indiscreet, I must say that it is far-fetched to say that the magazines could possibly do enough harm, under any circumstances, to warrant the action of Comstock. They are sent out only to ex-students of the league, students now there, and prospective students. It is not likely that the catalogue numbers are distributed broadcast like ordinary college catalogues.

"Now that Comstock has called the attention of the lay public to the magazines, however, those to whom the magazine might do harm, because they are so constituted, will move heaven and earth to get hold of copies which have already been sent out. It is a sad affair at best."

"This is just another break of Comstock's," said R. Hinton Perry, sculptor and painter. "He is all the time making them. I saw the magazine that was confiscated. There was nothing in it that could harm anybody into whose hands it would ordinarily have fallen. For the magazine was intended only for artists, or prospective artists. Put it down as another break of Comstock's; he has to make one now and then."

Call Comstock a Moral Moth Ball.

Everett Shinn, who was found painting a ceiling canvas for a Fifth Avenue house in one of the studios at the legue building, could not talk coherently about the raid.

"Comstock!" he howled. "Oh, that I could paint him! Why, if he were in Paris he would have been tossed into the Seine last night. Hully gee! that human moral mothball!"

He could not talk any more for sputtering. He threw down the brush with which he was painting little pink angels for the Fifth Avenue ceiling and walked around in a circle.

"Boys," he called to some of the students, who were standing around. "Boys, you know what to do with him. Cartoon him until the cows come home. They told you not to cartoon him, eh? They told you to let it go off mildly, eh? Well, you know what to do. Put him in a hundred shapes. Get at him, get at him!"

The boys said they would.

VIEWS OF COMSTOCK'S ACT.

Artists Condemn It and Defend the Art Students' League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of Anthony Comstock's dislike for any glorification of human form or passion, American art shall prevail. For his present hopelessly foolish attack upon the Art Students' League of New York City evokes its own defeat. Although it is a menace to art in general, the indignation of literary and artistic people is aroused; yet the whole affair is absurd. The league is one of many nurseries of the fine arts in the United States, composed of a body of earnest students, assembled to draw, model, and paint from the nude. The publication of prize studies especially attacked by Comstock speaks eloquently in its own defense.

There has never been a question of morals at the league; the whole tone of this institution is elevated and strictly Anglo-Saxon. Unfortunately Mr. Comstock is less susceptible to ridicule than he is to impropriety, otherwise he would realize the injustice he has hurled at a respectable school of art.

FERDINAND EARLE, Jr.
Monroe, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent sensational raid upon the Art Students' League by the undoubtedly well-meaning though in this particular case decidedly misdirected and overzealous Comsock society is in itself too ridiculous to be taken seriously. The Art Students' League, in the estimation of the thinking public, is too strong in its high-standing position of worthy and laudable intent to be injured in the slightest degree by such an attack.

Nor can such absurd and uncalled-for action on the part of the Comstock society produce any really detrimental effect upon the praiseworthy efforts of the artistic element of this city to attain a high position in the world of art. It is lamentably sad to reflect upon, but nevertheless a fact, that in this country the nude in art has too long been misunderstood and unappreciated, and too often been a target for the mud throwing of the ignorant and prejudiced heathen, who rage and imagine vain things.

That so-called "art pictures" have been produced in which the beauty and purity of the nude have been desecrated and blasphemed by the depraved and carnal-minded is true. But I feel confident in asserting that no one deplores such practice more, or would be more willing to aid in its suppression, than the artist. In all my personal acquaintance and association with artists—and it has been varied and extensive—I have yet to find one who would lend himself or his art to the portrayal of anything indecent or offensive.

The artist knows, and the art student is taught, that the nude represents the very highest standard of art. It is symbolic of the foundation upon which art rests—the divine beauty of purity and truth.

To the distorted mind everything is distorted. To the unclean mind everything is unclean. But to the pure everything is pure. The time will surely come for art when ignorance, prejudice, and hypocrisy will be swept away by knowledge and understanding, and then shall the nude arise in the glory and majesty of her beauty and purity to reign supreme.

THEODORE K. PEMBROOK.
New York City, Aug. 3, 1906.

COUNTY FAIR AT CONEY.

Going to be Fine Doings There for Farmers in September.

For a week, beginning Sept. 9, Luna Park, Coney Island, will have a county fair. The large rooms will be decorated with sheaves of wheat and the ceilings festooned with lanterns in place of the brilliant electric lights. Prizes will be given for the best exhibits of cattle, fruit, vegetables, rag carpets, and crazy quilts. There will be husking and milking bees and in the ballroom Virginia reels, quad-

LEGAL FIGHT IMPENDING OVER 'KREUTZER SONATA'

Wagenhals & Kemper Say They Own English Dramatic Rights.

FISKE DENIES THEIR CLAIM

The Play, He Says, Was Written for Mme. Kalich and Was Sold to Her Husband.

When Harrison Grey Fiske came back from California a day or two ago he announced that he would produce an English version of "The Kreutzer Sonata," by the Yiddish dramatist, Jacob Gordin. Wagenhals & Kemper issued a statement yesterday to the effect that they owned all rights to the play, and that Mr. Fiske owned none. They say that Jacob Gordin sold the rights to them. Mr. Fiske holds that the dramatist, when he first wrote the play for Mme. Kalich, sold it outright to her husband, Leopold Spachner, and that he has no further pecuniary interest in it. The statement of Wagenhals & Kemper is, in part, as follows:

"We are surprised to hear that Harrison Grey Fiske proposes to attempt producing Jacob Gordin's 'Kreutzer Sonata.' Our rights to this play are absolute, as we purchased it nearly two years ago for Blanche Walsh, and we shall protect these rights. If Mr. Fiske attempts to produce the play he will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

"We have notified him that the play is our property, and he knows we are ready to protect our rights in any court of law. We have simply tried to prevent Mr. Fiske from spending money in litigation by producing the play without authorization.

"We are absolutely fortified, have unassailable proof that the property belongs to us. If there is any equity in the copyright laws, or if we can get any justice under the common law, this play will never be produced unless it is produced by this firm with Blanche Walsh in the leading character."

Mr. Fiske, when this statement was shown to him last night, made the following answer:

"'The Kreutzer Sonata' was written for Mme. Bertha Kalich several years ago upon an order from her husband, Leopold Spachner. As is the custom with the Yiddish dramatists, the author sold his work outright, receiving his price in full for it. Later Mr. Spachner disposed of a half interest in the play to his then partner in the management of the Thalia Theatre, David Kessler, and under their management the play was produced, with Mme. Kalich in the principal rôle. 'The Kreutzer Sonata' has been owned solely and continuously by Spachner and Kessler, and my rights to perform the play in English with Mme. Kalich were acquired by arrangement with them. Mr. Gordin had no rights in 'The Kreutzer Sonata' to dispose of two years ago to Messrs. Wagrenhals & Kemper, or at any other time or to any one else.

"When Messrs. Wagenhals & Kemper produced 'The Kreutzer Sonata' in Chicago the owners prepared to take legal steps to restrain further unauthorized performances of the play. They expected 'The Kreutzer Sonata' to be brought to New York, and it was in the New York courts that they planned to enforce their rights. Wagenhals & Kemper, however, put the play aside, and up to the present time they have not attempted to produce it. I am informed that Spachner and Kessler have instructed their attorneys to institute proceedings to recover damages from Wagenhals & Kemper for their unauthorized performances of the play two years ago, and they will also apply to the courts to restrain them from further infringement of their rights."

Jacob Gordin is out of the city, and will not return until Monday. In the meantime it was stated on the authority of Mme. de Lipzin, the tragedienne of the Jewish Theatre on the east side, for whom Jacob Gordin has been writing and adapting plays for the last ten years, that it was the Yiddish rights which had been sold to Mme. Kalich and that the English rights had been obtained from Mr. Gordin by Wagenhals & Kemper. It was stated also that Mr. Gordin had asked the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall to look out for his interests in the legal controversy that is likely to arise.

DON'T MENTION HATS

To the Southern Girls in Columbia Summer School—It's a Sore Subject.

Hats, as a subject of conversation, are not popular in Whittier Hall, the temporary home of the women who attend the Columbia Summer School; at least, not to the students who come from the South. Not long ago a newspaper printed an article in which "a teacher" spoke of the Southern women's "unspeakable" hats. That was several days ago. Yesterday early risers saw on the bulletin board in the corridor of Whittier Hall this sign:

"If you want to know about the unspeakable hats, ask the Social Secretary."

This was a hint that Miss Colton, who is the Social Secretary, had furnished the material for the story containing the reference to hats. There was something else in the article, too, about the students not being as young as they might be, but they did not mind that nearly as much as the slur on their headgear. The sign on the bulletin board was promptly torn down.

"I don't see why they make fun of our hats," said one of the Georgia students yesterday. "I'm sure they're not any worse than those that come from the West, and I saw some more down in a swell restaurant in Fourteenth Street that didn't look any better to me."

Grady's Gift to the Green Room Club.

State Senator Thomas F. Grady is the latest contributor to the dramatic literature and plate collection of the Green Room Club. He has given two plates framed in mahogany and gold, portraits of Stephen Price, once manager of the Park Theatre in this city, and of Mary Ann Lee, a dancer, who appeared in 1842 in "La Smolenska."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Frank E. Aiken has been engaged by Edward A. Braden for the leading character role in "On Parade," the new play by Louis Shipman. Charlotte Walker will play the leading woman's part.

Edward Mackey will be Henrietta Crosman's leading man this season. Her play is "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy."

Rehearsals of "The Chorus Lady," which Henry B. Harris will present at the Savoy Theatre Sept. 1, will begin on Monday. Rose Stahl will be at the head of the cast.

Pain announces that this is to be Brooklyn night at his Manhattan Beach Amphitheatre. The head-on collision of two fireworks engines will be the principal feature of the entertainment.

J. Byron Beasley has been engaged to play Dick Livingston in "Strongheart," in which Robert Edeson will star again.

Hilda Spong will begin rehearsals of "Lady Jim" at Weber's Music Hall on Monday. Among her supporters are Herbert Percy, Charles Harbury, Lelia Repton, Antoinette Perry, Lionel Walsh, Florence Conron, and Fred Patterson.

Many improvements have been made in the Criterion Theatre, which opens Monday evening with "The Little Cherub." The house has been fitted throughout with new seats, and the interior redecorated.

Louise Dresser has been engaged for a part in support of Lew Fields at the Herald Square Theatre this Fall.

Joseph M. Gaites has bought "The Mayor of Tokio" [illegible]

ON A GRAY DAY IN BROADWAY.

A Return That Brightened Things for Some Player Folk.

For a few minutes yesterday a woman brightened up the gray and gloomy afternoon on Broadway near the Metropolitan Opera House. At that corner, rain or shine, at this time of year, is always to be found a coterie of men and women, young and old, players, singers, and vaudeville performers.

They were there, not an over cheerful company, yesterday when the woman came along. Her name, it appeared, was Nellie. She looked a bit peaked, but her eyes were bright and the lines of her mouth, though it drooped at the corners, seemed to hold a smile that waited an excuse to show itself better.

As she approached the Opera House crowd a woman rushed up to her and embraced her. A young man hurried to her and clasped her hand. Then, after no end of ejaculations of delight by Nellie's friends, came a flood of anxious queries as to her health. She said she was all right again and getting her strength rapidly, and the country air had done a great deal for her.

Then came a pause. The men in the group hemmed and hawed and the women giggled.

"It's a boy," said Nellie, and she laughed her joy and delight as all the women patted her on her slender arms to show their affection for her and pleasure at her announcement.

A DARING BAND CORRALLED.

The Law's Iron Hand Crushes a Fine Wild West in Queens.

Two weeks ago Red Hand Dick, Chief of the Boy Avengers, quit the beaten paths of civilization and, hitting the trail toward the tall timbers, was soon lost to sight in the fearsome fastness of Burden's Woods, in Long Island City's Ravenswood section. In his peaceful days Red Hand Dick was Richard M. Budd, Jr., of 768 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.

As "Back Number Budd" his father has a National reputation as a dealer in back-numbered newspapers and periodicals. Richard's spirit, however, panted for adventure. So, gathering about him a few choice spirits, one dark night he stole from the paternal rooftree to the depths of the forest. There the little band swore to devote their lives to different kinds of carnage, to live aloof from the weaklings of civilization, and to be true to one another to the death. They built a cabin, too.

Burden's Woods were set aside for park purposes many years ago, but have never been civilized, so they suited the venturesome band. Thus it was that Mr. Budd could not find his son and had to go to Magistrate Smith in the Long Island City Court. A warrant was issued for young Budd's arrest, and turned over to Court Officer Dunn. When those living near Burden's Woods began to complain of petty depredations Dunn got his clue. Yesterday he got the band. Young Budd was arrested, and his allies scampered home to make their peace with weeping mothers and angry fathers. That the band did not want for stirring literature was demonstrated by the Wild West library that Policeman Dunn produced in court.

Magistrate Smith sentenced young Richard to ten minutes' hard application of birch, and the case was adjourned to the Budd woodshed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Edward Leverich and her daughters, the Misses Catherine and Margaret Leverich, are occupying their recently completed country place at Throgg's Neck, in Westchester County.

***

Edward H. Landon has bought the house 40 East Fifty-first Street and will occupy it next Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Landon and the Misses Landon are now at Staatsburg, N. Y.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, who sailed a few days ago for Europe, will not return until October.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Floyd-Jones have gone to the Adirondacks, and are at the Hotel Ampersand.

***

Dr. Henry S. Leake and Mrs. Leake (Miss Nathalie Munde) are occupying the Southampton cottage of the Mundes.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton will spend the rest of the Summer with the latter's mother, Mrs. Henry L. Barbey, at the Barbey cottage on Lake Geneva.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, who sailed for Europe some weeks ago, are the guests of Mrs. Havemeyer, Sr., in France. They will return in the Autumn.

***

The accidental death in Baltimore on Thursday night of Lycurgus Winchester will throw a large family connection into mourning. Mr. Winchester married Miss Katharine Griswold Pratt, eldest daughter of Dallas Bache Pratt, in May, 1904. The wedding was the culmination of a romance, as Mr. Winchester had proposed to and had been accepted by his bride twenty-four hours after he met her. Mr. Winchester leaves a child, born a few months ago. Mrs. Winchester was visiting her parents and her two sisters, the Misses Constance and Beatrice Pratt, at their country place at New Rochelle, and had gone out with them on their yacht, the Sea Fox. Mr. Winchester was to have joined her there in a few days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees (Miss Folsom) have returned to Lyme Rock, Conn., from a visit to Mrs. Clark's parents in Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus are entertaining a number of small house parties at Ashintully, their country place near South Tyringham, Mass. Mrs. Tytus was Miss Grace Henop.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Taller have gone to Manhattan Beach to spend two weeks there. They had been visiting Lenox.

Engagement Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wyld of Ardsay, Cornwall-on-Hudson, announce the engagement of their daughter Marjorie to Dr. Albert Sidney Morrow, son of Dr. and Mrs. Prince A. Morrow of this city.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—During Friday local rains and thunderstorms occurred in the area from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast, a slight barometric depression moved eastward over the western lake region, an area of high barometric pressure passed off the New England Coast, and an extensive high barometer area, with lower temperatures, advanced from the British Northwest Territory over the Missouri Valley.

During Saturday the cooler weather will extend over the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, attended by thunderstorms, and will reach the Atlantic States Sunday and Sunday night, breaking the period of warm, showery weather that has prevailed during the last three days.

While along the Atlantic Coast will be light and variable; lower lakes, fresh southerly shifting Saturday night to brisk west and northwest; upper lakes, fresh to brisk west to northwest.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light to fresh south to southeast winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Local rains Saturday and Sunday, cooler by Sunday night, light to fresh south winds.

New England—Local rains in south, fair in north portion Saturday; Sunday showers, with cooler in the interior, fresh southeast winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday and Sunday, cooler Sunday, fresh south, shifting to west and northwest, winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	66	66	4 P. M.	81	76
6 A. M.	67	68	6 P. M.	77	72
9 A. M.	71	69	9 P. M.	74	72
12 M.	79	71	12 P. M.	73	72

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at [illegible]

ALL NEWPORT SOCIETY AT THE CHARITY FAIR

Booths in Training Ring at R. C. Vanderbilt's Farm.

BEAR CUBS SOLD AT AUCTION

Well Known Women as Vendors—Bayonet Drill by Coast Artillery a Popular Feature.

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—All roads in Newport and the adjoining country to-day led to Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Sandy Point Farm, where the annual fair for St. Mary's Orphanage was held. This orphanage is an institution in Providence, conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island.

The weather was not of the best, but this detracted but little from the interest and attendance, and when once the patrons were within the great training ring where the booths were placed it mattered little if the fog did roll in in heavy banks from the river, shutting out the magnificent view of the water and giving only a limited view of the fine farm which Mr. Vanderbilt has made for his home.

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt served afternoon tea in the trophy room, being assisted by Mrs. Glen Collins and Miss Laura Swan, all three dressed in white embroidered linen, with plumed hats of bright colors.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs was in charge of the ice cream and cake booth, and was assisted by her daughter, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Henry Symes Lehr, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, with Messrs. Lehr and Louis S. Bruguiere as additional helpers.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mrs. William H. Mayer, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Miss Edith Wetmore, and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard were in charge of other booths, Mrs. Lorillard serving as head of the Japanese flower booth in place of Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, who was called to New York by the illness of her brother. The assistants at the various booths included the Misses Sadie Jones, Pauline French, Natica Rives, Gwendolyn Burden, Freda Paine, Alice Little, Nana Morgan, and Vera Gilbert.

In the centre of the training ring was an auction mart, where W. Watts Sherman, as auctioneer, disposed of all sorts of wares. The sale of three bear cubs attracted much attention and added very materially to the proceeds, one cub fetching $175. Mr. Vanderbilt's prize-winning horses were exhibited, not in the ring, but in their stalls, and added much to the interest of the afternoon.

Two bands, one from Fort Adams and the other from the naval training station, furnished a continuous programme of music, except when a band of colored minstrels were performing. The One Hundred and Tenth Company, Coast Artillery, Capt. John T. Ellis, from Fort Adams, gave a bayonet drill which proved a popular feature.

It is not yet known what the proceeds will amount to, but it is expected that fully $2,000 will be added to the funds of the orphanage.

SIR SYDNEY WATERLOW DEAD.

Was Lord Mayor of London in 1872 and 1873—Gave a Park to the City.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow, Bart., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1872 and 1873, is dead.

Sir Sydney was born in 1822. In 1863 he was elected an Alderman, and he served as Sheriff in 1867. He was returned to Parliament in 1868 from Dumfrieshire, but was unseated on a petition early in the following year. From 1874 to 1880 he represented Maidstone in the House of Commons, and from 1880 to 1885 he represented Gravesend.

In 1872, while he was Lord Mayor of London, Sir Sydney originated the Hospital Sunday Fund. The following year he was made a Baronet. He had been knighted in 1867. For many years he labored successfully for the improvement of laborers' dwellings, and was also much interested in questions relating to technical education. In 1889 he gave his estate of twenty-nine acres at Highgate, London, to the City Council for a public park.

THOMAS KEENAN FOUND DEAD

Old First Ward Politician Passed Away on a Battery Park Bench.

Thomas Keenan, one of the oldest residents of the First Ward, died yesterday morning on his way to work in Battery Park. He was found dead on a bench in the park by a policeman soon after 6 o'clock. The body was sent to the Church Street Police Station, and later was taken to 107 Water Street, Manhattan, where Keenan lived with his son, Thomas Keenan, Jr.

Keenan was sixty years old, and he had lived in the First Ward almost all his life. As a Democrat he had taken part in most of the political fights in the district in that time. He was assistant foreman of the Battery Park street cleaning squad, and always made a point of getting to work early. He appeared to be in good health when he left home yesterday morning. His death was due to heart disease.

NOVELIST A SUICIDE.

Herbert Eastwick Compton Kills Himself at Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—News was received here to-day of the death of Herbert Eastwick Compton, the novelist, biographer, and writer on historical and other subjects, who committed suicide at sea while on his way to Madeira.

Mr. Compton was born in 1853. He was a son of Col. D'Oyly Compton. He traveled the world over and spent twenty-two years in India. He was appointed Organizing Secretary of the Anti-Tea Duty League in 1906, and organized the agitation in Great Britain against the excessive duty on tea.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Hodson.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Charles Hodson, for thirty years chief clerk of the American Embassy here, died this morning. Mr. Hodson served under eight Ambassadors. With the late James Russell Lowell, particularly, he was on terms of intimate friendship, and he leaves a set of Mr. Lowell's books, each inscribed, "To my dear friend," and a most interesting collection of letters, Mr. Hodson and Mr. Lowell having kept up a correspondence after the latter left London.

Major John V. Allstrom.

Major John V. Allstrom, Captain of the Monmouth Cavalry Troop, Red Bank, died at Long Branch yesterday of heart disease. He was 76 years old. Major Allstrom was a prominent National Guardsman and a well-known composer of music. He leaves seven children.

Walter Coggeshall.

Walter Coggeshall, Secretary of the Bowery Savings Bank, died at his home in Bloomfield yesterday of heart disease. He was in his seventy-third year. Mr. Coggeshall leaves a widow and two children. His brother, Edwin W. Coggeshall, is President of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN M. HASBROUCK, aged 86, one of the oldest newspaper men in this State, died yesterday at his summer home at Clarryille, Sullivan [illegible]

merchant of New York City, died at Newburg last night. He was 82 years old.

ISAAC D. GEORGE, once President of the International Typographical Union, died on Thursday at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. Mr. George was 69 years of age. He was elected President of the International Typographical Union in 1869.

AMOS F. BROWN, twice President of South Orange Township, died Thursday at his home, in Irvington, N. J. He had been ill for two years. He was 64 years old. In the civil war he served in the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

LEVERETT M. DOUGHERTY, formerly head of the sales department of the New York office of N. W. Harris & Co., bankers and bond dealers, died at Altadena, Cal., yesterday, after a long illness, at the age of 51. He was connected with N. W. Harris & Co. for fifteen years, most of the time in their Chicago and New York offices, and by many was regarded as one of the best bond experts in the country.

CHARLES E. BROOKS died at his home on East Seventh Street, Plainfield, N. J., yesterday afternoon from heart disease. He was a son of Michael C. Brooks of New York and was a native of that city. He was educated at the College of the City of New York. For the past eight years he had been employed in the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Son in New York. He was a member of the Board of Governors of Muhlenberg Hospital, and he was its Secretary for five years. He was a Vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church and was a member of the leading clubs of Plainfield.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Calvary, W. 57th St., Rev. CHARLES F. MacGREGOR, 11, 8. Evening: Illustrated Course on Paul.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—T. A. K. Geseler, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

CATHOLIC.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin.
Low Mass, 7:30. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St.
Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 28 W. 33d. Harlem Branch, 128 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. William A. Kirkwood, Ass't Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
The Ass't Pastor will preach at both services.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St.—G. F. Krotel, D. D. Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av.—14th St.
The REV. RICHARD WILKINSON, D. D., the renowned orator of the Methodist Church South, will preach Sunday, August 5th: morning, 11; evening, 8; also Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Every one invited. All seats free. Concert To-night.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. C. W. McCORMICK, D. D., No Evening Service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Special Summer Services

St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's Churches have arranged a series of special Summer services, the seventh of which will be held in

St. Thomas's Church,
Fifth Avenue, corner Fifty-third Street, Sunday morning, August fifth, at eleven o'clock.
Preacher,
the Rt. Rev. DAVID H. GREER, D. D.
The full choir will be present; all seats free and no collection.
YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Church of the Ascension,
FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon.
Rev. Robert G. Quennell will preach at both services.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy,
334 West 57th Street.
Rev. HENRY ANSTICE, D. D., officiating.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service and 3d Celebration..... 11 A. M.
Choral Evensong ..... 4:30 P. M.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St.—Services 8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rt. Rev. Davis Sessums, D. D., of Louisiana preaches at 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Brick Church,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.
{ Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
REV. JAMES M. FARR of Christ Church will preach at 11.
STRANGERS WELCOME.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Corner of 55th Street.
Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., of London is expected to officiate.
Strangers are cordially invited to be present.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church,
Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
Morning Service at 10:30 A. M.
Rev. Robert S. Stean will preach.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Minister.—Sunday preaching, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Old First Presbyterian Church,
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JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

30 Broad St., New York, July 26th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that there has been declared a dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the preferred stock and a dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common Stock of this company to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock on the 20th day of August next, payable October 16th, at the office of the Company in the City of New York. ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND Omaha Railway Company. Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 30th, 1906.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, August 20th, 1906, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, August 4th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon. R. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

A dividend on the Common Stock of One-half of One Per Cent. for the quarter ending March 31, and One-half of One Per Cent. for the quarter ending June 30, payable October 1, from the surplus net earnings for the 9 months ending June 30, 1906, was declared July 31, to stockholders of record Sept. 8, 1906. Transfer books close at noon Sept. 8 and reopen at 10 A. M. October 2. RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable September 1st, 1906, on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared on November 2d, 1905, to Stockholders of record August 15th, 1906. Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M., August 15th, and reopen September 3d. MORTIMER B. FULLER, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

Quarterly dividend No. 21 of 1¾% on the Preferred stock, payable August 30th, 1906, was declared July 31st, to stockholders of record August 8th. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. August 8th, and reopen at 10 A. M. August 31. RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Notice is hereby given that the following coupons, payable July 1st, 1905, amounting to $20 each, evidencing interest of the Northern Pacific-Great Northern Collateral Joint 4s, due 1921, were lost July 9th, 1905. Coupons numbered as follows:

32920, 110963, 163999, 163998, 163897, 163986, 163995, 39717, 27136, 31400, 121894, 60365, 41612, 23531, 38517, 14349, 126153, 60816, 30424, 100916, 24622, 62640, 24405, 24404, 24403, 24402.

ARTHUR LIPPER & CO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary; Call Money Rates, 2@3 Per Cent.

Distributing Sales Affect Prices—Heavy Loss by Banks Foreshadowed.

The irregularity which marked Thursday's trading throughout, although at the close of the session on that day it had led to nothing more than losses in the industrial list, became pronounced shortly after the opening of yesterday's session of the Stock Exchange, and prices finally yielded under the pressure of realizing sales. The tactics incidental to distribution were plainly in evidence, the shifting of activity from the Union Pacific group to copper and then to the Southern Railroad shares covering distributing sales elsewhere. Considerable resistance to this development was exhibited by the market until well on toward the close of the day, when abrupt declines in the Steel shares, particularly in United States Steel common, led to general unsettlement and numerous final losses. Unfavorable influence was exercised, doubtless, by preliminary estimates of the movements of currency during the week, these foreshadowing a heavy loss by the banks in to-morrow's weekly statement, but, on the other hand, the markets of both London and Paris were unusually firm, thus providing some reassurance in the face of further bad news from Russia, while the August cotton report of the Government placed that staple in a position inspiring belief in the promise of an exceptionally good harvest.

As a result of the heavy payments made upon Panama bonds and other disbursements to the Sub-Treasury, the local banks appear to have lost between $3,500,000 and $5,000,000 in cash during the week, as against a gain of some $6,000,000 a week ago. Although the banks lost nothing in their transactions with interior institutions, their gain from this source was far less than heretofore, and makes plausible the theory that inland banks are beginning to husband resources against crop-moving demands. The exact extent to which the heavy loss of the banks to the Sub-Treasury will figure in to-day's statement depends in large measure upon the offset provided by the deposits of Government funds against the bond payments and also upon the correction which may follow the failure of last week's cash gain to approximate that indicated by the known movements of money at that time. Expectations, however, are for a far less favorable statement than that of a week ago. Call money failed to work as high as on Thursday and demand sterling was a trifle easier.

Prices in the cotton market were depressed sharply by the showing of the Government report, losses of $1.50 a bale occurring in the leading options. This favorable construction of the report is not surprising, since with one exception it is the best made at this time since 1899. A careful reading of the report discloses the fact that loss in condition occurred in three States which ordinarily produce not more than a quarter of the total cotton crop, while in States which produce the remaining three-quarters an actual gain of 15 points in condition between June 25 and July 25 occurred. Beyond this, it should be remembered that the cotton area has been increased this year by well over 1,000,000 acres, so that yesterday's notion that the present promise is for a crop second only to that of the record yield of 1904 seems entirely reasonable.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Bookings Continue Heavy in a Season Usually Dull.

The unusually large business that is coming to the structural mills for this usually dull season is exemplified by the bookings of new business by the American Bridge Company during the month of July, which footed up to between 45,000 and 50,000 tons. Commenting on the raw steel situation a Director of the Republic Iron and Steel Company says:

"The fact that the blast furnaces of the country have sold almost their entire possessible production for the remainder of the year is the best indication that the iron and steel business is prospering. Prices for all lines of iron and steel are holding firm, and will hold firm until the mills get hungry for new business. There are no indications of this in the near future, for the simple reason that we are away behind in our deliveries, as it is."

Rogers, Brown & Co., in their review of the iron trade situation for the week, point to the shortage of labor as the only cloud on the producers' horizon. They say:

"Shortage of labor continues to hamper operations of all kinds throughout the country, and is a serious factor in reducing the output of ore, coke, and iron. The problem of pig iron makers for the rest of the year will not be to find a sale for their product, but to secure raw materials and to keep costs within bounds. Aside from this shortage of labor, with the serious possibilities involved, there is no cloud on the horizon."

TO FINANCE AN EXTENSION.

Consent of St. Louis Southwestern Stockholders Needed.

Stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, which owns all the stock and bonds of the Gray's Point Terminal Railway Company, a sixteen-mile road, running from Delta to Gray's Point, Mo., have been called to a special meeting Oct. 8 to authorize the company to guarantee financing for an extension.

They will be asked to ratify whatever action has already been taken and to authorize the company to guarantee principal and interest on $4,000,000 first refunding and extension mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds.

The St. Louis Southwestern will lease the terminals and other properties of the Gray's Point Terminal Railway provided for in the bond issue for a fifty-year period. The road as it stands at present is leased for a like period, dating from 1896, to the St. Louis Southwestern.

EXCHANGE PLANS NOT FIXED.

The Consolidated's New Home Not to be 50 Feet High Necessarily.

Plans for the new building which the Consolidated Exchange will erect at Wall and Beaver Streets were before the Building Committee yesterday, but it is thought that more than a week will elapse before the recommendations of the committee will go before the Board of Governors.

President Budd denied yesterday that the Exchange is limited in its choice of a new structure to a building 50 feet high by the terms of the sale of the plot. It is highly improbable, however, that a higher building will be put up.

J. R. PLUM SUCCEEDS SAGE.

Elected Vice President of the Importers and Traders' Bank.

James R. Plum has been elected Vice President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Russell Sage. Besides being a member of the Directorate of that institution, Mr. Plum is a Director in the Fifth Avenue Bank and in the United States Life Insurance Company. He is Treasurer of the United States Leather

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Aug. 3, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 3, 1906 935,510
From Jan. 1, 1906 169,175,742
Corresponding date last year 153,032,006

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17½	17¾	700	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18¼	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
102¾	102¾	123,300	*Amal. Copper Co.	102¾	104¼	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅞
25	26	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	26½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+1
38¼	38½	1,200	Am. Car & F. Co.	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38½	+ ⅛
32	32½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
67¼	67⅝	2,200	Am. Ice Securities	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	21	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	21	21	21	21	—1
69	69¼	10,150	*Am. Locomo. Co.	70¼	70⅜	68⅝	69	—1⅛
113¼	114	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅝	— ⅛
152¼	152⅝	27,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	154½	154⅝	151½	152¼	—2½
116¾	117⅜	600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	117½	117⅞	117	117	— ⅝
11½	11¾	100	Am. Steel Foundries	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
46	46½	300	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	46½	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ¼
137¼	137½	4,700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138¾	139¼	137¼	137½	...
101	102	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	101½	101½	101	101½	— ¼
36¼	36½	700	*Am. Woolen Co.	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
103	104	15	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅜
258⅝	259	28,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	259	260	257½	259	— ½
92½	93	16,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93½	94	92¾	93	— ⅛
143¼	144	6,000	Atlantic Coast Line.	142	145¼	142	143¼	+1¼
119¾	120	8,600	Baltimore & Ohio.	120¾	121⅜	119¾	119¾	—1¼
22¾	24	400	Bethlehem Steel	22⅞	25	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
78¾	78½	20,250	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79½	79⅝	78	78⅜	—1⅛
165½	165½	5,200	Canadian Pacific	165⅞	166⅞	165¼	165⅝	...
38½	39¼	700	Central Leather Co.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39	—1¼
101⅝	102¼	150	Central Leath. Co. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ¼
59½	59⅝	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60½	60⅝	59½	59½	—1¼
18½	18⅞	2,400	Chicago Great West.	18⅞	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	27½	1,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	27	28	27	27¼	+ ⅛
187½	187¾	45,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	187¾	189	186¾	187½	+ ¼
197	198	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	196½	198½	198	198	...
206	207	6,960	Chicago & Northw.	208¾	208¾	206	206	—3
235	240	200	Chicago & Northw. pf.	235	237	235	237	+3
4¾	5¼	500	Chi. Union Trac.	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
14⅞	15½	1,700	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15¼	15⅜	15	15¼	— ⅛
94½	94½	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	94	94½	94	94½	...
53⅞	54	13,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	55	55⅞	53⅜	53⅞	—1½
37⅞	37¾	2,100	Colorado & Southern.	38	38¼	37½	37¾	— ⅛
71	71½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
53	53½	700	Col. & South. 2d pf.	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	19½	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
137	137½	3,300	Consolidated Gas	137	138	136½	137½	+ ⅛
19⅜	20	500	Corn Products Ref.	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
76¾	78	100	Corn Products Ref. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
219	220½	600	Delaware & Hudson.	222⅝	222⅝	220	221	—1½
43½	44½	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande.	44	44⅝	43½	43½	—1⅛
94¾	95¼	200	Detroit United Ry.	95¼	95⅞	95	95	— ⅝
59½	60	2,200	*Distillers Securities.	60¼	60⅝	60	60	— ⅝
17⅝	18¼	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
35	37¾	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
43	43½	28,650	Erie	43⅞	44¼	43	43	— ⅛
79	79½	800	Erie 1st pf.	79¾	79¾	79½	79⅝	— ⅛
70⅝	71	200	Erie 2d pf.	71¼	71½	71¼	71¼	— ⅛
96	96¼	300	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
168	168¼	700	General Electric	168⅜	168⅝	168	168¼	— ⅛
296	296½	1,200	Great Northern pf.	298¾	299¾	296¾	297½	—2¼
97	98	150	Hocking Valley pf.	97	97	97	97	+1
176½	177½	5,045	Illinois Central	176½	178¼	176¼	177½	+1½
37	37¼	1,800	*Interbor.-Met	37¾	38	37	37	—1
77½	78	600	*Interbor.-Met. pf.	78½	78¾	77½	77⅝	—1½
45¾	46	700	Internat. Steam Pump.	45¾	46	44	46	+ ⅞
72	73½	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	+ ½
80	81	14	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	81	81	81	81	...
55	55¼	700	Kansas City South. pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
60¾	60	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	60¼	60	60	60	— ¼
145½	145⅝	40,300	Louisville & Nash.	145¼	147⅜	145¼	145½	— ½
21	21¼	1,000	Mexican Central	21	21¼	20⅝	21	— ¼
63	64	100	Minn. & St. Louis	63	63	63	63	—1
153½	154	1,400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	152⅝	155	152⅝	153⅜	+1⅝
170	173⅜	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf.	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	— ¼
33⅜	34	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	33½	34	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
68	68⅜	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	68½	68⅝	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
93¾	94¼	2,900	Missouri Pacific	94	94½	93¾	94	—3
143	144	700	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	141	143	141	143	+3
67½	68¼	2,800	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	68	68⅝	68	68	+ ⅛
84	87	100	Nat. Enam. & Sta. pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ½
79¾	80⅜	4,500	*National Lead Co.	81¾	82	80	80	—1
101¾	102¾	100	*National Valled Co. pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅝
38½	39	300	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	— ½
142½	145	100	*New York Air Brake.	143½	143½	143½	143½	...
140¾	140⅞	22,400	New York Central	141	142⅜	140⅝	140⅝	— ⅛
67	68	1,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68⅝	69½	67	67	— ⅛
89	90	400	N. Y., C. & St.L.2d pf.	89	89⅝	89	89½	+ ½
193½	196	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194½	194½	194½	194½	...
46⅞	47⅛	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47⅜	47⅞	47	47	— ⅞
90¼	90¾	2,300	Norfolk & Western.	91	91	90½	90½	—1½
96	96½	100	North American	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ½
203¾	204	4,100	Northern Pacific	205½	205½	204	204	—1¼
129	132	100	Pacific Coast	131	131	131	131	— ¾
35⅞	36¼	100	Pacific Mail	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
131¾	131⅞	31,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	132¼	133⅛	131⅞	131⅞	— ⅛
91¼	92	200	People's Gas, Chicago.	92	92	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
78	80¾	100	P., C., C. & St. L. x d.	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
50	53¼	150	Pittsburg Coal pf.	53½	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	3,550	Pressed Steel Car	52⅜	53⅞	52⅜	53⅝	+ ⅝
99	99½	1,000	Pressed Steel Car pf.	99½	99½	99	99½	...
237	240	100	Pullman Company	240	240	240	240	—3
52½	53	1,200	*Ry. Steel Spring	53½	54	52½	52¼	—1¼
133½	133½	84,000	Reading	134½	135	132¾	133¼	—1⅝
28½	29	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29⅞	29⅞	29	29	—1
25½	25⅝	4,300	Rock Island Co.	26¾	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
63	63½	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	64	64¼	63½	63½	—1⅞
44	44⅜	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
22¾	23	2,700	St. Louis Southw.	22½	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
53½	53⅞	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	52½	53	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
76½	76⅝	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	78	78	77	77	—1
74½	75	87,400	Southern Pacific	75⅜	76¼	74⅜	75	— ⅛
117¼	118	800	Southern Pacific pf.	117⅜	118¼	117⅜	118¼	+ ⅝
36⅝	36¾	32,150	Southern Ry., ext.	37½	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
99	99½	100	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
32½	33	1,300	Texas & Pacific	33¼	33⅜	33	33	— ⅛
28	29	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	28½	28½	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
47¾	48½	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	48⅝	49	48	48½	— ⅛
113	113⅞	100	Twin City R. T.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	...
8½	9	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
70	72	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅝
156¼	156⅜	152,300	Union Pacific	157½	158⅝	156¾	156⅝	— ⅛
59	61	800	United Rys. Invest.	58¾	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
70	71	300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	71	71½	71	71½	+1
48	48¾	500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	49	49	48	48	—1
92	93	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ⅜
37	38	160	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	37¾	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
76	76⅝	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	—1⅛
45	45¼	550	U. S. Rubber	45½	45½	45	45	— ⅛
79	81	400	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	80	80½	80	80½	+ ⅛
39¾	39¾	76,300	U. S. Steel.	40¾	40¾	39½	39⅝	—1⅛
107¼	107¾	11,350	U. S. Steel pf.	107¾	107⅝	106⅞	107⅛	— ¼
38	38¼	1,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	38⅜	38⅝	38	38	...
44⅜	45½	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
20¼	20½	200	Wabash	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
47	47¼	700	Wabash pf.	48	48	46⅝	47¼	— ⅞
36	38	200	Western Maryland	36¼	36¼	36½	36½	...
91½	92¼	100	Western Union Tel.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
19¼	19½	8,100	Wheel. & L. E.	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
40¾	41	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	41½	41¼	41	41	— ⅞
24½	25	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅞
25⅝	25⅞	500	Wisconsin Central	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
48¾	49¼	600	Wisconsin Central pf.	49	49¾	49	49½	+ ½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was high at 3 per cent., low at 2 per cent., and last at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4⅛@4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for five months, and 5½@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $360,108,524; balances, $13,568,551; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $308,327.

Sterling exchange was lower. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8515, and cables at $4.8550. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20⅜@5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾@5.18⅜ for demand; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94⅜@94 13-16; guilders, 40⅛ plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@15c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—20c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29¾d per ounce and in New York at 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 500 El Paso at .46, seller 10; 300 Golden Anchor at .55, 600 Jim Butler at 128 and 130, 300 Mexican at .65, and 200 Standard at 175.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

The feature of the London metal market yesterday was a jump of £5 5s. in the price of tin, which, coming after steady advances in recent trading, has brought the price to £179 15s. for both spot and futures. Copper metal likewise made heavy advances. Spot closed at £88 2s. 6d. and futures at £82 12s. 6d., gains for both of £1 2s. 6d. over the last prices of Thursday. Lead was slightly firmer at £16 11s. 3d. Spelter was unchanged at £26 12s. 6d. Iron warrants were firm at 51s. 4d. for standard foundry and 51s. 7½d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange, yesterday, compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.62½	18.75	18.62½	18.75
Electrolytic		18.37½		18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	39.50	39.85	37.75	38.25

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 4 3	Dolores	1 13 9
Tomboy	1 4 4½	Strat. Ind'pnce	0 4 0

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4.—The Times in its City article to-day says:

"It appears that many American credits now maturing are being redeemed, a fact which accounts to some extent for the recent favorable movement in New York exchange and for the greater abundance of money in some quarters on this side."

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Money was in better supply in the market to-day. Rates were a shade easier and the demand was quiet. Discounts were steady.

On the Stock Exchange the attendance was small and business was dull. Consols and other British securities were maintained on moderate investment purchases, while foreigners benefited by Paris support, Russians hardening to 10¾ per cent. discount.

Americans were again the most active section. Some profit taking caused a slight setback from the firm opening except in the case of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and New York Central, which were actively supported to a higher level. In the afternoon the advance continued on New York support, and the market closed firm at fractionally below the best prices of the day.

Kaffirs were dull in the absence of outside support.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 103.

Bar silver quiet at 29⅞d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.15; Lisbon, 2.50.

Bullion amounting to £170,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87⅝	...	...	+1-16
Consols, account	87 13-16	...	...	+ ⅛
Anaconda	13⅝	260	259½	+ ½
Atchison	96¼	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	171⅛	166¼	165¼	+ 1
St. Paul	193	187¼	187¼	...
Erie	45⅝	44⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	82	79½	79¾	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	181	175¾	176	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash.	150	145¾	144⅝	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	145¼	140¾	141	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	68¼	132⅝	132⅝	+ ¼
Reading	69¾	134½	134⅝	+ ¼
Southern Pacific	78	75¾	75⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	162½	157½	157¾	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	110¼	107¾	107⅞	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Prices on the Bourse early were steady, except for Russians, which were depressed and irregular. Later the general market showed firmness, including Russians.

Toward the close there was considerable realizing in Russians, but the general close was well sustained. Russian imperial 4s, 70.25; Russian bonds of 1904, 460.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 42½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 15c. for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strong Tone Maintained, Though Activity Lessens.

Interest in Industrial List Transferred to American Can, Which Gains 1¼ Point—Mining Shares Steady.

Prices were well maintained on the curb yesterday, though the volume of trading was somewhat less than appeared in the outside market earlier in the week. Interest in the industrial list was transferred very largely to American Can common, which sold 1,500 shares from 7⅛ to 8⅛, a net gain of ¼. The activity which developed Thursday in Central Foundry was continued in lesser volume, and resulted in a further advance in the preferred shares, which closed at 22⅛, a net gain of ⅝. Fluctuations in mining shares were narrow, but the tone of the market in this list was generally strong. Greene Consolidated Copper, which was the most active of the mining stocks, sold 5,800, 2¼ up to 25¼, but closed after a slight recession at 24⅝, making the net gain for the day ⅜. United Copper sold 1,300 from 64 down to 63¼, but recovered to 63⅞.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Am. Can	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
300	Am. Can pf.	59⅝	59⅝	59	59
200	Am. W. Paper	3½	3½	3½	3½
300	Am. W. P. pf.	24	24½	24	24½
1,500	Bay State Gas	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
200	Central Fdy.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
800	Cent. Fdy. pf.	21½	22⅛	21½	22⅛
300	Gug. Exp. Co.	228¾	228¾	228	228
200	Gug. Exp. war.	222	222	222	222
300	Hav. Tobacco	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Brokers who were almost hounded by those seeking to borrow St. Paul on Friday, and even on Saturday, of last week, are now engaged in turn in hounding potential borrowers of the same stock.

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The sharp shifting of speculation into Southern shares before the noon hour, under the impulse of which Louisville & Nashville rose some 2 points and Atlantic Coast Line as much, had considerable influence on the rest of the list, which was displaying disinclination to follow the leadership of Union Pacific and St. Paul at the moment. Reports of all kinds were, of course, forthcoming to explain the heavy buying of these two issues, as well as of Southern Railway, but the source of the orders in the stocks gave the move a highly speculative appearance. Louisville & Nashville, possibly because the scent of the rose still clings to it, is a favorite with the Gates people, and their buying of it yesterday was rather conspicuous.

***

Perhaps because other reports have been so uniformly favorable, the June earnings statement of the Illinois Central and Atlantic Coast Line, each of which disclosed a decrease in net, attracted some attention. The Illinois Central reported a decrease of $88,000 and the Atlantic Coast Line of $16,000, although in each instance an increase in gross earnings was returned. The Coast Line report had no influence whatever upon the movement in Louisville & Nashville, which had been widely heralded, while the excellent August cotton report of the Government undoubtedly helped the movement along.

***

Only languid interest was displayed upon the Stock Exchange in the news from Montana that there has been a strike in the smelter of the Boston and Montana Company at Great Falls, and that there was every likelihood of its resulting in a shut-down of the Boston and Montana Company, thus throwing out of employment 3,500 men and ending the production of 3,600 tons of ore daily. Amalgamated itself opened at 102⅜, sold at 102⅛ as a result of the Montana reports, rose to 104¼ under vigorous manipulation, which finally petered out, leaving the stock at 102⅝ at the end of the day.

***

The August crop report of the State of Missouri was issued yesterday and places the condition of corn as 83, against 84 last month and 97 at this time last year. The wheat crop is better than expected, the yield per acre being 15.4 bushels, against 13.5 bushels last month and 13 bushels a year ago; the crop this year amounts to nearly 34,000,000 bushels, against 30,000,000 in 1905.

***

From Chicago there came word yesterday that James Hobart Moore, one of the original "Big Four" in Rock Island affairs, was so seriously ill at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, that it was thought he could not live. Friends of Mr. Moore here said these Chicago reports were grossly exaggerated and that Mr. Moore had gone to Glenwood Springs only for recreation and to take the waters. While the additional statement that James H. Moore has not retired from business activity is probably also true in large measure, there has been, nevertheless, a considerable shifting of interests since the Messrs. Reed and Leeds, William H. Moore, and James H. Moore drew down their profits in the construction of the Steel Corporation and put them into Rock Island, safeguarding them by granting voting rights only to the small preferred issue. Mr. Leeds has ceased to have any connection with the company, while Mr. Yoakum, who at that time had no interest in it whatever, is now its central figure.

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Mercantile agencies report that July bank clearings were 7 per cent. below those of June, although outside of New York the decrease was only a fraction of 1 per cent.

***

There are more reports of labor difficulties on railroads afloat than some good bulls relish, although so far little actual trouble has developed. In the current week there have been insistent reports of trouble upon the Southern Pacific and upon the Mexican Central and Mexican National Roads, and, finally, yesterday, rumors reached the Stock Exchange just before the close that a strike was threatened on the New York Central if the wages of engineers and firemen are cut when operation by electricity to Croton begins. The reports regarding the attitude of the Central's employes came too late to have any influence upon the trading in the stock, and as a general rule traders have found it is only infrequently that sales based upon strike news prove profitable.

***

The reactionary movement in prices near the close was probably induced in large measure by the development of weakness in United States Steel common, which under heavy sales sold off sharply, closing at a loss of 1⅝ points. The stock has acted disappointingly ever since the declaration of the dividend, which, as was suggested at the time, has been far more effective upon other parts of the list than upon the Steel shares themselves. Perhaps one explanation for the selling of stock has been the persistent report in the Street that the Directors have adopted the English attitude toward dividends, which is that of making returns to stockholders correspond to flush times and to lean times, a policy never favored by American corporation managements.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

The leading commercial agencies in their weekly reviews of trade conditions maintain the optimistic tone which has been the keynote of their editorial comment all Summer. Bradstreet's says:

Sentiment in general seems to have become decidedly more optimistic, practical assurances of heavy crop yields, the growing buoyancy of the iron and steel industry, and the relatively heavy volume of orders booked in general lines for Fall and Winter requirements being the principal stimuli. Iron and steel plants, where not actually engaged in making repairs, are being worked to their utmost capacity, and the action of the principal producer in resuming dividends on its common stock exerted a salutary effect on sentiment.

The essential soundness of mercantile trade is testified to by the July and seven months' returns of failures in Bradstreet's, which point to fewer failures and smaller liabilities than in any but the best of years. Shipments of Fall and Winter goods are beginning, and, although the jobbing trade reflects midsummer influences, more business is being done than ordinarily. Preparations for house trade are now absorbing attention. Some primary markets are being visited by commercial guests, who, on account of crop conditions, are expected to buy liberally, but the general influx is not anticipated for ten days yet.

Dun's Review says:

Trade reports are especially gratifying from the Northwest and other points that are dependent upon agricultural results, but all sections of the Nation enjoy great prosperity, and there is scarcely a discordant note in any of the dispatches. Scarcity of labor is the only serious complaint, output of coke being curtailed, and there is delay in harvesting some crops, while strikes retard the rebuilding of San Francisco, but on the other hand, a slight modification of the 1903 scale has brought back 8,000 more bituminous coal miners, and the threatened struggle at thirty-three paper mills has been averted, while advanced wages brought full activity in the textile industry. Commodity prices are fairly steady, cheaper grain because of large crops being offset by strength in the leading materials of manufacture, while legislation in Brazil advanced coffee sharply. Railway earnings in July were 8.9 per cent. larger than a year ago, and foreign commerce at this port shows gains of $3,358,669 in imports and $483,006 in exports.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Bull Leader Breaks Prices, with Crop Report Favorable.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Local rains Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair in southern, showers in northern portion Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas and New Mexico—Showers Saturday and Sunday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers Saturday. Sunday fair.

Tennessee—Local rains Saturday and Sunday, cooler Sunday.

Prices broke 33 to 41 points in the cotton market yesterday, following the Government's announcement that the condition of the crop had only deteriorated fourtenths of a point in July, and stood 8 points better than on Aug. 1 last year. The report, which came out at noon, made the percentage 82.9, against 83.3 last month and 74.9 at this time last year. The first trade in the October option following the announcement was 9 points lower, at 10.16. December dropped 2 and 5 points at a time to about 10.22 from 10.35. October lost a further 5 points, and then the selling pressure subsided for a time. In the initial break, while leading bearish commission houses were selling, brokers believed to have been acting for the leading bull interests were strenuous in their support. When the final crash came, however, it was all attributed to Mr. Price.

The bulk of the selling seemed to come from one source. Wall Street figured somewhat on the bear side, but wire houses, commission houses, and spot interests made liberal purchases on the decline.

Prices were 1 to 2 points better at the opening on higher Liverpool cables and a disposition to even up before the report. August traded at 10.01 and went down to 9.60 after the report, but recovered to 9.75 at the close. October sold up to 10.27 in the morning, dropped to 9.93, and closed at 9.96. December went from 10.35 to 9.98, and finished at 10.03. The New Orleans market broke sharply and closed 28 points lower for August, at 10.17. October went off 28 points, to 9.90, and December 29 points, to 9.93.

Liverpool spot sales were 5,000 bales at 1 point decline, to 5.98d, against 5.87d last year. Futures opened quiet and unchanged and closed steady at 1 to 2 points advance.

	12:15 P.M.	Close.	Previous Close.
August-September	5.66	5.65	5.64
October-November	5.58	5.56	5.57
December-January	5.58	5.58	5.56
March-April	5.63	5.62	5.61
May-June	5.65	5.65	5.63

Southern spot markets were very dull and easy to steady and unchanged to ⅛ decline at Memphis, ⅛ at Galveston, New Orleans, and Augusta, and 1-16 at Mobile. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10.00, against 10.70 last year. Seven hundred bales were delivered on contracts.

Manchester reported yarns quiet and offerings for cloths too low.

VISIBLE SUPPLY STATEMENT.

The following is Supt. King's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, compiled from cable and telegraphic advices to the New York Cotton Exchange:

Stock at	Gen. Supply This Year.	Amer. Supply This Year.	Gen. Supply Last Year.	Amer. Supply Last Year.
Liverpool	552,000	438,000	705,000	589,000
London	15,000	.....	17,000	.....
Manches. in warehouse	6,637	3,590	4,000	3,000
Manches. in transit to mills	45,287	42,240	43,000	42,000
Hamburg	13,000	1,000	14,000	2,000
Bremen	164,000	101,000	227,000	221,000
Havre	94,000	70,000	88,000	83,000
Other ports, continent	51,000	33,000	40,000	28,000
Alexandria	43,000	.....	73,000	.....
Bombay	720,000	.....	715,000	.....
Inter-towns, U. S.	123,869	123,869	137,287	137,287
Ports, U. S.	205,159	205,159	392,806	392,806
Afloat for Liverpool	40,000	24,000	108,000	89,000
London	3,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
Continent	150,000	61,000	260,000	120,000
Afloat in Bombay har.	5,000	.....	15,000	.....
Total	2,236,952	1,164,858	2,998,093	1,808,093

Decrease in general visible supply for week 130,776, against decrease last year 73,389; decrease in American supply for week 98,482, against decrease last year 61,389.

SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF AMERICAN.

WORLD'S TAKINGS.

	This Year.	Last Year.
Visible supply, American, Sept. 1	1,638,470	476,887
Crop in sight, American, to date	*10,874,022	13,381,609
Total	12,512,492	13,858,496
Less visible supply, American, to-day	1,164,858	1,808,093
World's takings of American to date	11,347,634	12,050,403

AMERICAN TAKINGS.

	This Year.	Last Year.
Stock at U. S. ports Sept. 1	324,790	92,658
Receipts at U. S. ports to date	7,788,556	10,049,448
Total supply at ports	8,113,352	10,142,106
Deduct: Stock at ports to-day	205,150	392,806
Export, foreign, to date	6,428,318	8,455,148
Takings by Southern mills from ports	62,138	46,462
Burned at ports	13,890	26,533
	6,709,505	8,920,949
To Northern mills from the ports	1,403,847	1,221,157
Net overland to date	952,600	1,006,800
Total Northern mills takings to date	2,356,507	2,317,957
Southern mill takings to date (estimated)	2,202,138	2,201,462
Total American mill takings (including Canada)	4,558,645	4,519,419
World's takings, American, week	150,861	159,582

*Less loss of stock at interior towns since Sept. 1.

Cotton Opinion.

MILLER & CO.—The deadlock which has lasted for the past five months has at last been broken, and the market has turned in the direction in keeping with the logical course of events since the catastrophe at San Francisco. Prior to that event, there was every reason to expect another year of prosperity and good prices in cotton. Within the past month another serious cause for apprehension regarding the world's continued prosperity has come up in the revolutionary developments in Russia. Such causes as these inevitably make for a reduction in the consumptive demands of the world, and cotton could not expect to escape their influence. The crop meanwhile has been proceeding favorably and, notwithstanding unsatisfactory conditions in the Atlantic district, the outlook now is for a yield more than ample for the world's consumption, and a natural decline in prices apparently became a certainty.

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	10.38	10.39	10.03	10.07	10.37
February	10.42	10.43	10.42	10.08	10.40
March	10.43	10.59	10.15	10.19	10.47
August	.....	10.01	9.60	9.75	9.95
September	10.11	10.11	9.80	9.82	10.08
October	10.25	10.27	9.93	9.96	10.23
November	10.25	10.25	10.13	9.98	10.25
December	10.33	10.35	9.98	10.03	10.32

Market closed steady to decline. Estimated sales, 800,000 bales. New Orleans closed barely steady.

The Liverpool Exchange will be closed to-day and Monday, and the New Orleans Exchange will be closed Monday.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Following is the Agricultural Department's report on the cotton crop, giving the condition by States on July 25, with comparisons:

	Jul. 25, 1906.	Jun. 25, 1906.	Jul. 25, 1905.	Jul. 25, 1904.	10-Yr. Aver.
Virginia	83	88	78	90	86
N. Carolina	75	80	80	93	85
S. Carolina	72	77	79	91	83
Georgia	74	82	82	91	84
Florida	72	77	85	94	85
Alabama	83	84	79	90	87
Mississippi	88	88	69	92	81
Louisiana	88	87	66	95	82
Texas	86	82	71	91	80
Arkansas	89	86	68	93	82
Tennessee	88	84	80	92	85
Missouri	95	91	85	90	88
Oklahoma	92	90	83	95	86
Ind. Territory	85	84	82	91	88
United States	82.9	83.3	74.9	91.6	82.4

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued to-day shows the total visible to be 2,255,292 bales, against 2,394,955 last week and 2,907,462 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,185,292, against 1,297,955 last week and 1,805,462 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 1,070,000, against 1,107,000 last week and 1,102,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,135,000, against 576,000 last year; in Egypt, 43,000, against 73,000 last year; in India, 725,000, against 730,000 last year; more than all other kinds, 352,292, against 1,027,955 last week and 1,329,462 last year.

HEAVY SALES OF COTTON.

Market Breaks $2 a Bale on Government Crop Report.

The bears took the bulls by the horns in the cotton ring yesterday and forced the leading operator to liquidate about 50,000 bales of cotton, it was said, which broke prices 33 to 41 points, or about $2 a bale.

The Government report showing that the crop had only deteriorated slightly in July and was 8 points better than last year, the condition on July 25 being 82.9 per cent., against 74.9 per cent. on the same date in 1905, was the signal for a concerted attack by the shorts. Immediately upon the announcement of the official figures prices broke 5 to 9 points without an intermediate trade. The October option traded at 10.25 just before the bureau report came out, and the next sale was made at 10.16. December went down 2 to 5 points at a time, from 10.35 to 10.22, while October eased off a further 5 points, to 10.11; then there was a lull.

The brokers were standing around waiting for some outside business to develop, when suddenly there was great excitement in the pit, and prices crashed down through the ten-cent mark for the first time since the new crop had been traded in. October lost 33 points from the high point of the morning trading, down to 9.93, and December reached 9.98, while August dropped to 9.60, or 41 points from the top.

The offerings seemed to come from one source, and the rumor was circulated that Theodore Price was selling out. There was a good deal of evidence of this, but Mr. Price, when asked the cause of the sudden collapse, would only refer to his latest bulletin of the day, implying that he still believed that the condition of 82.9 per cent. would only warrant the expectation of a crop of 10,920,000 bales, figured on the basis of the average condition and yield for the past ten years.

The bears, however, claimed that a crop of 13,000,000 bales was practically assured, and that the bull leader realized the absurdity of trying to maintain prices at the fictitious level with such crop prospects, in view of the Russian upheaval.

The following table, showing the acreage and August conditions since 1902 and the yields for the past three years, will present a fair basis for comparison:

	Acreage.	Avg. Condition.	Yield.
1906	28,036,000	82.9	.....
1905	27,107,000	74.9	10,985,520
1904	31,730,000	91.6	13,845,385
1903	28,907,000	79.7	10,011,000

JULY COTTON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, in a bulletin issued at noon to-day, finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau that the average condition of cotton on July 25 was 82.9, as compared with 83.3 on June 25, 1906; 74.9 on July 25, 1905; 91.6 at the corresponding date in 1904, and a ten-year average of 82.4.

The following table shows the condition on July 25 of this year, with the respective ten-year averages:

States.	July Ten-25, Year	States.	July Ten-25, Year
Virginia	83	86 Texas	80
North Carolina	75	85 Arkansas	89
South Carolina	72	83 Tennessee	88
Georgia	74	84 Missouri	95
Florida	72	85 Oklahoma	92
Alabama	83	83 Indian Territory	85
Mississippi	88	81 United States	82.9
Louisiana	88	82	

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The wheat market showed little disposition to improve yesterday and at times reached the lowest levels it has yet seen in several years. Almost nothing in the line of bull news was produced to check the downward tendency, while bearish considerations were numerous and effectual in bringing out lines of weakly held long wheat. Last prices in New York were 3c net lower, Argentine shipments were nearly 800,000 bushels less than the previous week, but partly offset by reports of splendid rains in that country. The Missouri State report said the wheat crop was better than estimated, showing a yield of 15.4 bushels per acre against 13.5 last month. Outside of a decline of ¾d at Liverpool the foreign markets were without much change either way. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 73¾c elevator and 80¾c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 85¼c and No. 2 hard winter, 81c free on board afloat.

CORN.—In face of the wheat weakness corn was well sustained all day at practically unchanged prices from the previous night. The unsatisfactory weather in nearly all parts of the corn belt was a leading bull factor. The condition of 83 reported by the Missouri State report, against 84 last month, was rather bearish, but had little effect. Cash corn in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 56½c elevator and 57¼c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 59c and No. 2 yellow, 58c free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
Wheat—				
September	80⅝	80	80¼	80⅝
December	82 15-16	82½	82⅝	83¼
May	.....	.....	85	85¾
Corn—				
September	.....	.....	56¼	56¼
December	.....	.....	54⅝	54⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
Wheat—				
September	73¾	73¼	73⅝	73⅞
December	76⅝	75⅝	75¾	76⅝
May	79⅛	79	79¼	80
Corn—				
September	49¾	49¼	49⅝	49¼
December	47	46⅝	46⅝	46¾
May	47⅛	47⅛	47⅜	47½
Oats—				
September	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	30⅞
December	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛	32
May	34½	34	34¼	34
Lard—				
October	$8.00	$8.95	$8.95	$8.85
January	8.25	8.22	8.22	8.20
Ribs—				
October	8.95	8.90	8.92	8.85
January	7.62	7.60	7.62	7.60
Pork—				
September	16.97	16.80	16.97	16.85
January	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.02	.02	Ky. Con	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.06	.08	L. W. Con	.07	.07
Andes	.08	.08	Mexican	.63	.65
Belcher	.20	.20	Occid. Con	.74	.74
Best & Bel.	.63	.65	Ophir	3.40	3.40
Bullion	.20	.20	Overman	.09	.09
Caledonia	.23	.25	Potosi	.11	.11
Chal. Con	.11	.12	Savage	.63	.63
Challenge	.10	.10	Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Confidence	.55	.55	Sierra Nev	.19	.19
C. C. & V.	.86	.84	Standard	1.50	2.00
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con	.18	.18
Crown Point	.09	.09	Utah Con	.03	.03
Gould & C.	.06	.06	Yel. Jacket	.08	.08
Hale & Nor.	.89	.95	Silver Bars	64⅜	64⅜
Julia	.03	.05	Drafts sight	.04	.04-.05
Justice	.04	.04	Telegraph	.06-⅞	.06-⅞

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51@51½.

TONOPAH.	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Belmont	5.12	5.25	Sandstorm	.49	.48
Cash Boy	.15	.15	MANHATTAN.		
Golden Anch.	.52	.53	Man. Broncho	.15	.12
Home	.15	.16	Man. Cons.	.90	.80
Jim Butler	1.35	1.27	Cowboy	.07	.07
McNamara	.13	.13	Man. Dexter	.47	.43
Midway	2.15	2.22	Man. L. Jon.	.05	.05
Montana	2.85	2.85	Man. Mining	.07	.07
North Star	.46	.43	Mustang	.15	.15
Ohio	.28	.27	Pine Nut	.19	.19
GOLDFIELD.			BULLFROG.		
Adams	.07	.07	Bull'g Min.	.42	.41
Atlanta	.17	.18	Bull'g N. B.	.44	.41
Dixie	.08	.07	Eclipse	.90	.90
Gold'd Min.	.36	.33	Gold Bar	.10	.....
Jumbo	1.30	1.35	Orig. Bull'g	.13	.13
Kendall	.51	.48	Steinway	.37	.35
Mohawk	1.85	1.92	Tramp	.95	1.27
Red Top	1.45	1.35			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The market was much less active to-day, and prices were easier, as a result of the selling movement in Erie, Reading, Lehigh Valley, and United States Steel, in which the bulk of the business was transacted. Some of the inactive stocks were higher. American Gas was up 1 and General Asphalt preferred 1½.

Total sales, 27,396 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Gas	101	101	101
100	Amal. Copper	104	104	104
200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79⅝	79⅛	79⅜
135	Elec. Co. of America	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
100	Electric Storage Bat.	72	72	72
1,300	Erie	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝
310	General Asphalt pf.	37	28	28
167	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	23	23	23
100	Keystone Telephone	11½	11½	11½
744	Lehigh Valley R. R.	78½	77¾	77¾
30	North. Central R. R.	102	102	102
760	Penn. R. R.	66 7-16	65 15-16	66
20	Philadelphia Co.	49¾	49¾	49¾
36	Phila. Co. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼
125	Philadelphia Electric	8 1-16	8	8
50	Phila. Rapid Transit	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
20	Phila. Traction	93½	93¼	93⅜
14,035	Reading	67 7-16	66½	66½
180	Rock Island	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
300	Southern R. R.	37⅝	37¼	37⅜
515	Susquehanna Steel	4	4	4
245	Tonopah Mining	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Union Pacific	158¼	158	158¼
18	Union Traction	64	64	64
800	United Gas Imp.	86	84½	84⅝
100	U. S. Steel	43½	43	43
100	U. S. Steel pf.	96	96	96
100	Welsbach	72	72	72
100	West Jersey & Sea Shore	57	57	57
100	Wharton Steel	13	13	13

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Aug. 3, 1906.

Imp Japanese 6s, steri loan 4,000 100
3,000 ..... 99⅝
1st series 1,000 ..... 99⅝
4½s, steri loan 41,000 ..... 94⅝
2d series 14,000 91
10,000 ..... 91⅛
2,000 91
Japanese Imp Gov, Kuhn Loeb temp ctfs for 4s steri loan 21,000 88
Rep of Cuba 5s 2,000 106
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Coctfs 15,000 ..... 25⅛
Am Hide & L 6s 19,000 ..... 90⅜
Am Tobacco 6s 3,000 ..... 77⅛
Atch, T & S Fe gen 4s 1,000 ..... 102⅜
Atch, T & S Fe con 4s 35,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102⅝
8,000 ..... 102⅝
adjustm't 4s, stamped 3,000 ..... 92⅜
Atch, T & S Fe war for sub 1st instal, 25 p c paid, con 4s 16,000@20F 102
8,000 102
Balt & O gold 4s 11,000 ..... 102½
Balt & O S W Div 3½s 5,000 ..... 84½
5,000 ..... 90⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000 108
Can So 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 100⅛
Cent Leather 5s 1,000 ..... 99½
Cent of N J gen 5s 7,000 126
Cent Pac gtd 4s 4,000 ..... 90⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 8,000 ..... 107⅜
Chi, B & Q, Ill Div 4s 14,000 ..... 101½
joint 4s 14,000 ..... 97⅜
2,000 ..... 97⅛
5,000 ..... 97⅜
1,000 ..... 97⅝
6,000 ..... 97⅝
Chi, M & St P, C & P W 3s 10,000 ..... 111½
C, R I & P R R 4s 2,000 ..... 77½
C, R I & P gen 4s 5,000 ..... 100½
C, R I & P Ry refunding 4s 15,000 ..... 93¾
C, Ind, St L & C 4s 1,000 ..... 90⅝
Chi Ter Tran 4s, coupons off 2,000 ..... 90¾
5,000 100
Colorado Ind 1st 5s, Ser A 1,000 75
1st 5s, Ser B 1,000 ..... 75¾
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 92
3,000 ..... 92¼
2,000 ..... 92⅝
Del & H con 4s 10,000 109
1,000 ..... 109¼
Den & R G con 4s 7,000 ..... 99½
Dist Sec Cor 5s 50,000 ..... 87½
Erie 1st con 7s 5,000 ..... 130⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s 5,000 ..... 90⅜
3,000 91
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 1,000 ..... 93½
1,000 94
Ga Midland 3s 5,000 ..... 72½
Gulf & Ship 1 5s 7,000 102
Inter-Met 4½s 107,000 ..... 85½
Int & Gt Nor 2d 1,000 102
L S & M S deb 4s 2,000 ..... 99½
L E & W 1st 5s 5,000 115
Long Dock 6s 5,000 134
Long Isl ref 4s 2,000 ..... 160⅝
Louis & Nashville unified 4s 5,000 ..... 101½
Mex Cent 1st inc 5,000 ..... 18⅜
10,000 ..... 18½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 99⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 5,000 87
Mo, K & T 4½s sub ctfs, 2d instal $300 pd 5,000 ..... 86¼
5,000 ..... 86⅝
Mo Pac trust 5s 10,000 105
Mob, J & K C 5s 5,000 ..... 96½
1,000 97
N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934 2,000 ..... 100½
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s 3,000 ..... 95½
1,000 ..... 95½
L S col 3½s 5,000 ..... 83½
Norfolk & West, P, C & C 4s 2,000 93
North Pac 4s 2,000 ..... 103⅝
9,000 ..... 103½
registered 2,000 ..... 102½
Oregon Short Line gtd ref 4s 8,000 ..... 94⅞
5,000 ..... 94⅞
2,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000 ..... 94⅞
Penn con 3½s 1915 13,000 ..... 94¾
500 ..... 95⅛
500 ..... 95⅛
1,000 ..... 94⅞
48,000 ..... 94¾
9,000 ..... 94½
Pitts, C C & T L gtd 3½s, Ser E 2,000 ..... 89½
Reading gen 4s 12,000 100
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s 9,000 ..... 85⅝
St L & San F R R refunding 4s 1,000 ..... 82⅝
12,000 ..... 82½
St L Southwestern con 4s 5,000 77
St Paul, Minn & M Mont ext 4s 2,000 101
Sil Sp, O & G 4s 3,000 ..... 93¾
Southern Pac 4s 51,000 ..... 91⅞
5,000 ..... 91⅝
6,000 ..... 91⅞
Southern Pac 1st ref 4s 1,000 ..... 95½
3,000C 95⅝
29,000 ..... 95½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000 110
Third Av con 4s 2,000 ..... 91½
Underground Elec Rys, London prof shar 5s 6,000 ..... 95½
10,000 95
Un Pac 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 103⅛
United Rys of San Fran 4s 17,000 84
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s 29,000 ..... 98⅛
2,000 ..... 98⅜
10,000 ..... 98⅛
25,000 ..... 98⅜
3,000 ..... 98½
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 114½
Wabash deb A 6s 25,000 96
Wabash deb B 6s 10,000 ..... 83¼
5,000 ..... 82⅝
10,000 ..... 82⅜
5,000 ..... 82½
11,000 ..... 82½
4,000 ..... 82½
10,000 ..... 82⅝
2,000 80
15,000 ..... 82⅝
3,000 ..... 82½
10,000 ..... 82½
2,000 82
4,000 ..... 82½
25,000 ..... 82¼
10,000 ..... 82⅝
5,000 ..... 82½
1,000 ..... 82½
5,000 ..... 81½
10,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81⅝
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d 6,000 ..... 37⅜
3,000 ..... 37½
2,000 37
2,000 ..... 37½
Western Md 4s 2,000 84
West Shore 4s reg 1,000 ..... 103½
Wis Cent gen 4s 1,000 ..... 89½

Total sales Aug. 3, 1906 ..... $1,210,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 440,932,800
Corresponding date last year 658,641,700

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
3d week July	$68,756	$63,607	$5,049
From July 1	183,832	162,361	11,471
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
3d week July	165,244	130,036	35,208
From July 1	474,679	372,085	102,594
WABASH—			
4th week July	802,387	708,863	93,504
Month	2,275,312	2,001,084	274,228
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for June—			
	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross, June	2,152,908	2,032,717	1,764,190
Expenses	1,449,266	1,312,989	1,096,725
Net, June	703,642	719,728	667,465
Gross, 12 mos	24,868,448	22,222,903	20,544,975
Expenses	16,892,199	14,189,768	12,827,093
Net, 12 months	7,976,249	8,033,135	7,717,882
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for June—			
Mileage	4,423	4,374	4,374
Gross, June	4,300,387	4,110,695	4,094,226
Exp. and taxes	3,256,260	2,978,420	2,799,753
Net, June	1,044,187	1,132,275	1,224,473
Gross, 12 mos	51,636,405	49,508,630	46,381,136
Exp. and taxes	36,437,470	35,111,706	34,735,682
Net, 12 mos	15,198,893	14,396,944	12,095,454
NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS for June—			
Gross, June	1,128,519	830,610	865,419
Expenses	841,607	661,910	628,482
Net, June	286,912	168,700	236,937
Charges	153,025	151,326	153,423
Surplus, June	133,887	17,374	83,514
Gross, 12 mos	11,120,982	10,113,057	10,206,022
Expenses	8,354,913	7,552,650	7,581,030
Net, 12 mos	2,766,069	2,560,407	2,624,992
Charges	1,794,532	1,800,612	1,809,164
Surplus, 12 mos	971,537	759,795	815,828
N. Y., ONTARIO & WEST. for June—			
Gross, June	702,473	674,163	642,374
Exp. and taxes	426,619	447,224	418,694
Net, June	275,854	226,939	223,680
Charges	67,264	64,049	58,923
Surplus, June	208,590	162,890	164,755
Gross, 12 mos	7,208,357	7,090,888	6,662,454
Exp. and taxes	5,231,257	5,050,749	5,072,938
Net, 12 months	2,031,770	2,040,139	1,579,546
Charges	844,270	758,863	692,717
Surpl

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartments Sold on the Heights—Deal for Cedar Street Building—Long Island City Waterfront Changes Hands.

The William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company has sold 541 and 543 West 183d Street, a new six-story apartment house, 50 by 87 by 100. The Arnold Realty Company, which effected the sale, also negotiated the recent deal for the similar adjoining house.

Estate Sells on Cedar Street.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for the estate of William Bogardus 133 Cedar Street, a three-story building, on lot 18 by 54, between Greenwich and Washington Streets.

Small Lots Sold at Auction.

Two small strips of land in the Pennsylvania Station site, probably growing out of old errors in surveying, were sold at auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday. Both were bought in by a representative of the railroad, after a little competition. One of the parcels, with a frontage of 1 inch on the west side of Eighth Avenue, 98.9 feet north of Thirty-first Street, was struck down on a bid of $1,900. The other, measuring 4 inches by 90 feet, on the south side of Thirty-third Street, 580 feet west of Eighth Avenue, brought $2,000.

Plans for New 42d Street Building.

Plans were filed yesterday for the six-story building to be erected at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street by the Improved Property Holding Company. The structure will occupy a plot 100.5 by 208, and, according to the estimate of Architects Maynicke & Franke, will cost $350,000.

Long Island City Purchase.

L. Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co. have sold for Charles M. Preston, as receiver of the New York Building-Loan Banking Company, a large waterfront plot, with buildings, on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, near the new Blackwell's Island Bridge, to Adolf Klaber, marble dealer, now located on East Fifty-seventh Street, who will occupy the property after making extensive improvements.

New Owners for West Side Houses.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Frank Dana to John J. Healy 242 West Seventieth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.5.

Annie R. Jeannot has sold 150 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.8.

Upper East Side Buying.

Samuel M. Weisberg has bought from Louis Phillips 62 and 64 East 107th Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.11. Samuel L. Golden was the broker in the transaction.

Millard F. Kuh, in conjunction with Henry Gottlieb, has sold for Herman Frankfort and a Mr. Levy the five-story tenement 320 East 102d Street; also, for a Mrs. Heineman, 986 Second Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Fifty-second Street.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Meyers Cabloff 265 East 101st Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, to Harris Kaplan.

L. Sprung is the buyer of the four five-story flats at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, sold recently by Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo through Ashforth & Co.

Deal on East 34th Street.

J. Romaine Brown has sold 304 to 308 East Thirty-fourth Street, three five-story tenements, on plot 75.9 by 98.9.

Paul Hellinger has bought from the Cummings estate 217, 219, and 221 East Seventy-eighth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 75 by 102.2.

West Side Tenements Sold.

Samuel J. Hess has bought for a client 217 West Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 100.

Freiberger & Ginsberg have sold for Mandelbaum & Heller 328 West Fortieth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, to Kaskel, Bruder & Hahn.

Dr. Joseph Bruder has bought 847 West Sixteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Charles E. Duross has leased the five-story building 236 West Fourteenth Street for Morris A. Eiseman to William D. Parry; also 340 West Nineteenth Street for Nevins & Perleman; also 216 West Thirty-ninth Street for L. A. Early to Antonia Belucci.

To Improve Allen Street Plot.

Parlman & Levene have bought from a client of Isadore M. Levy 202 and 204 Allen Street, old buildings, on plot 43 by 50. The buyers will erect new tenements on the site.

Dr. Joseph Bruder and Samuel Bruder have bought from Paul Shalet the northeast corner of Rivington and Lewis Streets, a tenement, 25 by 100, giving in part payment 422 East Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 100.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Martin Engel 306 East Fourteenth Street, a four-story dwelling, 19 by 100.

J. Rosenblum & Co. have sold for David Strauss to Mandel Katz 640 East Eleventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 94.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Solomon Oppenheim & Co. have sold for the Steinman Realty Company and a Mr. Adelman the three new six-story flats, each 37.6 by 100, at 778 to 782 East 139th Street, near Brook Avenue. The buyer gives in part payment a plot, 100 by 200, running through from 137th to 138th Street, east of Cypress Avenue.

D. Maguire has sold for J. Graff the dwelling 799 East 182d Street, on plot 40 by 142; also, to a Mr. Robertl, two lots on Bathgate Avenue, 49 feet north of 182d Street.

Richard Dickson, in conjunction with Kurz & Uren, has sold for John C. Heintz and Jacob Siegel 759 and 761 East 167th Street, two five-story flats, on plot 52 by 122.

Wiederman & Co. sold for Charles Katz 1,185 and 1,187 Simpson Street, a six-story apartment house, 50 by 100, to George Brown, who gives in part payment the southwest corner of 147th Street and Wales Avenue, a plot 100 by 100, which has been resold to a builder.

Harry Held has bought the new six-story apartment house 2,403 and 2,405 Southern Boulevard, on plot 50 by 100.

Charles M. Rosenthal and Albert Erdman have sold to Sigmund Kohn and D. Gruber the southwest corner of 203d Street, Briggs Avenue, and Mosholu Parkway, a plot about 98 by 106.

Herman A. Rappolt has sold a plot of fourteen lots on the north side of 207th Street, including the corner of Hull Avenue and the corner of Decatur Avenue, for the E. S. Prince Company, to the Central Realty and Construction Company; also, resold 1,407 Vyse Avenue, to A. Wehmeyer; also, 761 and 763 East 149th Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, to Charles F. Coy; also, a plot of six lots, including the southwest corner of 183d Street and Ryer Avenue, and extending to within 34 feet of the Grand Concourse, for Mary A. Brady.

Brooklyn Houses Change Hands.

Meyer Brothers have bought 1,137 to 1,143 and 1,147 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. Benjamin Rothbel was the broker.

Hyman I. Barnett, as attorney for Bazar & Liebergall, has purchased 29 Starr Street, Brooklyn, a three-story frame building, on lot 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

166th St, n s, 95.1 ft w of Edgecombe Road; for two five-story brick tenements, 50x64.4; J. Jacobson of 57 West 112th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, Union Square, architects; cost, $36,000.

6th Av, 736 to 744, for six-story brick offices, 100.6x206; Improved Property Holding Company of 320 5th Av, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 1 Madison Av, architects; cost, $350,000.

Lexington Av, s e cor 53d St, 25x75; Abraham Katz and another to Morris Mark (mtg $25,000).

DIVISION ST, 54-56; Sophia Mayer to Abram Schultz and another, (mtg $28,750)

EAST HOUSTON ST, 100, 102, and 106; Frank Hillman and others to Charles Lee and others, (mtg $34,000).

ELTON AV, s e s, 52 ft n of 158th St, 50x100; Vincent Bonagur to Frank Mezger

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 25 ft e of Quincey St, 25x100; also Swinton St, s w corner of Gefford Av, 26.10x100.8x62.8x83.2; John R. Peterson to F. J. O'Donnell

FOX ST, n w corner of Home St, 101.4x89.11; Jacob Bluestein to Abraham J. Goldstein, (mtg $12,000)

FORSYTH ST, 62 and 64, n e corner of Hester St, 50x66.8x50x67.8; Henry Meyer to Barnet Goldfein, (mtg $117,000)

FORSYTH ST, 62 and 64, n e corner of Hester St, 50x66.8x50x67.8; Charles Michael to Henry Meyer, (mtg $117,000)

FRONT ST, s e corner of Montgomery St, 21.2x70; N. F. P. Behrens to Frederick Pape

GOERCK ST, 135, w s, 25.10x100; Abraham Reich and others to Morris Lesser and another, (mtg $34,600)

HOUSTON ST, 398 and 400; 2d St, 289 and 291; Annie Pariser to Sarah Rappaport, (mtg $80,000)

HESTER ST, 46, s s, 25x50; Kathryn Banks, by guardian, to Cornelia K. Averill, ½ interest

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 168th St, 19.8x72; Henry A. Kennedy to Israel Silberkleit

LENOX AV, 54, 32.6x100; Mary E. Mullay to Salo Cohn, (mtg $43,500)

LENOX AV, 54, 32.6x100; Paula Klan to Mary E. Mullay, (mtg $36,000)

LEWIS ST, n e corner of Rivington St, 100x25; Paul Shalet to Joseph Bruder and another, (mtg $61,000)

LEWIS AV, e s, 25 ft n of 3d St, 158; Barnet Cohen to Julius Stoloff, (mtg $37,500)

LUDLOW ST, s e s, 150 ft s e of Houston St, 25x87.6; Harris Berkelman and others to Jacob Silver, (mtg $23,000)

LOTS 207 to 214, map of Catholic Protectory; New York Catholic Protectory to Mary M. Heming, (mtg $6,090)

LOTS 195, 196, 197, 227, and 228, map of Thompson Rose estate; Leslie McCrum to James C. Talley, B. & S.

LOT 11, Map of Coster Estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Eugenia Spinetto

LOT 33, Map of Steinel Estate, Hudson P. Rose Company to Antonio Zampino.

MADISON AV, 1,833, e s, 20.11x75; Arthur M. Bullowa and others to Alfred L. M. Bullowa, all title

MONROE ST, 97, n s, 26x100; Louis Jaffe and others to Louis Lesser, (mtg $38,750)

MONROE ST, 89, n s, 25.1x100; Morris Goldstein to Israel Solomon, (mtg $34,155)

MOSHOLU PARKWAY SOUTH, e s, 140.8 ft w of Perry Av, 56.11x113.8x irregular; William C. Bergen to William Bowmann and others

NORTH ¼ of Lot 13, map of Arden property; John C. Wallace to William J. Wallace and another, (mtg $500)

ORCHARD ST, e s, 137.6 ft n of Grand St, 25x87.6; Abraham Weiss to Morris Goldstein, (mtg $30,500)

PIKE ST, w s, 49 ft n of Monroe St, 24x86; Julius Valenstein to Joseph Ackerman, (mtg $20,000)

PEARL ST, 187-189, n w corner of Cedar St; Carson C. Peck to Julia D. Martin, (mtg $26,000)

PLEASANT AV, s s, 50.8 ft n of 118th St, 25.3x76; Charles Seidenwerg to Solomon Weitz and another, (mtg $22,000)

ST. ANN'S AV, 738, 25x90; Ester Rosner to Louis Berkowitz, (mtg $3,500)

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 110 and 112; Abraham M. Bachrach and others to Abraham Simiansky, (mtg $61,400)

UNION AV, w s, 50.6 ft s of 161st St, 25.6x100; Bertha Morford and others to Peter Tarolani, (mtg $4,500)

WATER ST, 614 and 616, n s, 46.2x65 11; Abraham Roffman and others to Ray E. Schenkman, (mtg $32,000)

WHITE ST, 94 and 96, n w corner of Elm St; Samuel Fessenden to Charles W. Dayton, (mtg $45,000)

WHITE ST, 94 and 96, n w corner of Elm St; Charles W. Dayton to the Clyde Realty Company, (mtg $45,000)

WALTON AV, 2,002, 25.3x100.11; Joseph Reed and James F. Dunn and others, (mtg $5,500)

WILLETT ST, 71, w s, 18.6x50; Joseph Feierstein to Sarah Feierstein, (mtg $14,250)

WILLETT ST, 33, w s, 25x100; Abraham Lantzman and another to Meyer V. Turchin, (mtg $36,000)

WEST BROADWAY, s e corner of Walker St, 18.8x86; West Broadway, 251, 18.8x57; West Broadway, 249, 18.8x60; William Lane to Charles H. Keys, (mtg $40,000)

1ST AV, s w corner of 14th St, 23.3x60; Peter W. O'Reilly and others, trustees, to Cornelius Fitzgibbon

1ST AV, e s, 70.1 ft n of 104th St, 50x100; Jacob Horowitz to Nathan Kirsch and another, (mtg $51,000)

1ST AV, e s, 76.1 ft n of 104th St, 50x100; Samuel Sindeband to Bertha Dworsky, (mtg $51,000)

1ST AV, 2,046, e s, 25x84; Frank De Rosa to Patrick Garofalo (mtg $15,-100; Israel Diamond and others to Jennie Gladstein

1-7 PART of all title to estate of C. H. Garden; H. G. Vetterlein to John R. Schrimer

2D AV, w s, 40 ft n of 89th St, 20x83; Charles W. B. Wilkinson to Florence L. Roome and another, (mtg $8,000)

3D AV, 1,833 and 1,836, e s, 50.6x90; Louis Kannensohn to Morris J. Simon and another, (mtg $50,000)

3d Av, 1,701, 25x100; Ida Mischis to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $28,000)

3D ST, 416 and 418 East, 80.8x68x80.4x62.11; Louis Kean to Samuel Strauss, (mtg $41,000)

4TH ST, n w corner of 10th St, 29.7x88; James F. Hunt to Mary T. Meehan, (mtg $47,500)

3D ST, 222 East, 24.9x106; Max Backer and others to Sam Koschitz and another, (mtg $32,650)

5TH ST, n s, 151 ft w of Avenue D, 34.6x97; Abraham Schwartz and another to Moritz Markowitz, (mtg $52,000)

5TH AV, 2,188 and 2,190, w s, 50x85; John E. Simons and others to Joseph Shenk, (mtg $45,333)

5TH AV, e s, 80.5 ft n of 118th St, 50.6x110; Meyer Frank to Simon Ginsburg and another, (mtg $87,000)

6TH ST, 510 East, 21x97; Anna E. L. Beaman and another to Thomas F. Kane, re-recorded

7TH AV, e s, 42.11 ft n of 143d St, 38x100; Joseph Shenk to John E. Simons and another, (mtg $50,000)

9TH ST, s s, 213 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94; Henry Braun to Paul Scheel, (mtg $27,400)

9TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.8; Herman Goldberger to Alfonso Ceraselli and another, (mtg $25,000)

10TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; 11th St, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 22x94.8; Conrad R. Schmitt to Cora A. Meister, (mtg $28,000)

11TH AV, w s, 24.9 ft s of 85th St, 24.8 x100; Kathryne Eckert to William T. Young, 1-6 part

10TH AV, w s, 24.9 ft s of 35th St, 24.8 x100; Augusta Hartman and others to William T. Young, 5-6 part

12TH ST, 504 East, 37.6x103.3; Joseph Feierstein to Sarah Feierstein, ½ part, quitclaim

10TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; 11th St, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 22x94.8; John G. Meister and another to Conrad R. Schmitt, (mtg $36,000)

11TH AV, w s, 24.9 ft s of 85th St, 24.8 x100; Kathryne Eckert to William T. Young, 1-6 part

10TH AV, w s, 24.9 ft s of 35th St, 24.8 x100; Augusta Hartman and others to William T. Young, 5-6 part

12TH ST, 504 East, 37.6x103.3; Joseph Feierstein to Sarah Feierstein, ½ part, quitclaim

10TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; 11th St, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 22x94.8; John G. Meister and another to Conrad R. Schmitt, (mtg $36,000)

11TH AV, w s, 24.9 ft s of 85th St, 24.8 x100; Susanna Orth to Adolph Hartan, (mtg $18,500)

11TH ST, n s, 245.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.8; Isabella Wilson to Morris Ross, (mtg $40,500)

13TH ST, s s, 197 ft w of Avenue A, 48.6x103.3; ½ part; William Weinberg to Sabina Bardach, (mtg $73,800)

13TH ST, 438, s s, 172.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.8x108.3; 13th St, 440, s s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.8; Morris Haber and another to Herman Gruber and another, (mtg $73,800)

15TH ST, s s, 44.4 ft w of 7th Av, 90x103; Austin Browne to Russell W. Smith, (mtg $60,000)

25TH ST, 22 and 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x98.9; Nathan Federgreen to Harry Maurer, (mtg $85,000)

31ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 40x98.9; Louis Kidansky and others to Moses Feltenstein and another, (mtg $57,200)

22D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x½ block; Fannie Rosenblum to Isaac Schwadson and another, (mtg $22,000)

34TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Christian Betz to Caroline Betz and another

34TH ST, 314 East, 21.8x98.9; Marcus Rosenthal to Lazarus Harmes, (mtg $16,000)

45TH ST, 131 East, 21x irregular; Henrietta H. Boardman to William T. Keleher (mtg $10,000)

49TH ST, 335 East, 20x100.5; Frank Hillman and others to Michael Rosenthal and another, (mtg $6,000)

59TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.4; Frank M. Franklin to Reuben Auerbach, (mtg $25,500)

61ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Barnett Disler to Isaac N. Elkin and another, (mtg $15,000)

62D ST, n s, 239 ft e of Park Av, 16x74; Anna M. Brennan to Martin H. Goodkind, (mtg $16,000)

62D ST, n s, 239 ft e of 4th Av, 16x74; Joseph C. Mott, executor, to Anna M. Brennan

66TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Emanuel Realty Company to Sadie R. Hess, (mtg $15,200)

72D ST, n s, 195 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Atlantic Realty Company to G. L. Slawson and another, (mtg $37,500)

88TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 50x100.5; The Goldman Realty Company to Harry Lessen and another, (mtg $46,300)

73D ST, n s, 42 ft e of Avenue A, 239.5x204.4x205.1x257.7; Herbert J. Cochran to City of New York

76TH ST, 422 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Bruder to Paul Shalet, (mtg $23,750)

70TH ST, 506 to 510 East, 75x102.2; Eastern Crown Realty Company to the Steimann Realty Company, (mtg $23,750)

88TH ST, 210 East, 25x100.8; Harry Friedman to Theodore Katz, (mtg $22,925)

95TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; Carles S. Hirsch to Henry F. Schutter, (mtg $12,000)

97TH ST, 217 East, 24.6x100.11; Joseph L. B. Mayer to Sara Scher and another, (mtg $25,000)

98TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7xirregular; Bernard Lynch to Martha Kommer, (mtg $40,000)

100TH ST, 229, n s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.8; Jacob H. Mattus to Abraham Kaden and another, (mtg $28,400)

100TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; 100th St, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Edward Wagner to Rachel Cohen and another, (mtg $54,000)

104TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Charles J. Egler to Frank Gens, (mtg $18,500)

105TH ST, 306 East, 25x100.12; Benjamin Fishman to Isaac Brown, (mtg $17,000)

109TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Wilhelm G. Reimer to John J. Schwartz, (mtg $29,000)

118TH ST, 71 East, 25.1x100.11; Minnie Goldstein to Libby Epstein, (mtg $23,000)

116TH ST, 228, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25 x irregular; Max Silberberg to Moses R. Springer, (mtg $30,000)

121ST ST, 322 and 324 East, 37.6x100.11; Samuel Barnett and others to Clara Kramer, (mtg $46,500)

122D ST, 261 East, 14x71.10; Jacob Lichtenstein to Louis Singer, (mtg $6,550)

123D ST, 154 East, 25x100.11; Benjamin Berger to James Sienlar, (mtg $26,000)

136TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Henry B. Fuller to Celia K. Fuller

137TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Samuel Cohen and another to Martha Singer, (mtg $20,000)

144TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x100.11; Psaty Edelson Construction Company to Rose Edelson and others, (mtg $80,000)

148TH ST, 464 to 470 East, 99.8x100x98.2x100; Garibaldi Realty and Construction Company to Jacob Bloch and another, (mtg $70,000)

161ST ST, s s, 292 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x85; Jane Flynn and another to Catherine L. Wynne

163D ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x112.6; Isaac Schlesinger, to Sophie M. Goldstein and another, (mtg $25,000)

165TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.11x irregular; Alfred Benson to Joseph Haslum, ½ part, all title, (mtg $10,000)

165TH ST, s s, 200.7 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 49.1x102.11x irregular; Joseph Haslum to James Higgins, ½ part, (mtg $15,000)

167TH ST, w s, at n w corner of Lot 42, map of Morrisania, 41x92; Esther Eisenberg to Max Cohen, (mtg $8,500)

217TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Barnes Av, 50x114, Williamsbridge; Helen M. Knapp to Willoughby B. Dobbs

217TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Barnes Av, 50x114, Williamsbridge; Mary R. Dobbs to Helen M. Knapp

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARONOWITZ, Louis, to Italian-American Trust Company; Rivington St, 306 to 312, due Feb 1, 1907, 6 per cent.

BYRNES, Charles J., to Martha Gamble; 224th St, s s, 84 ft w Av, of Lot 561, map of Wakefield, 25x114, 5 years, 5½ per cent.

BULLOWA, Alfred L. M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, 1,833, due as per bond

BOCKAR, Joseph, to Samuel Rosenberg; Stanton St, 270, 1 year, 6 per cent.

BECK, Henrietta, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 135th St, 39.11x100, due June 30, 1911

BAUHAHAN REALTY COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; 150th St, s w s, at s e s Fox St, 2.2x100, prior mtg $130,000, demand, 6 per cent.

BROWN, Isaac, to Benjamin Fishman; 105th St, 306 East, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.

BARTHEL, John W., to Mary Lofink; Bronx Terrace, e s, n 25 ft of Lot 1,178, map of Wakefield; Bronx Terrace, e s, 25 ft s of Lot 1,177, 25x105, 5 years

CROSSON, Eugene E., to Annie A. Horton, executrix; Centre St, s s, adjoining land of I. A. Hepburn, 44x99.3, City Island, 1 year, 5½ per cent.

CHASE REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 130th St, 50x100, due June 30, 1911

CHASE REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 130th S,t 50x100, due June 30, 1911

COONEY, Mary E., to Thomas J. Chabot; Hoffman St, e s, 64.11 ft s of 189th St, 3 years

COONEY, Mary E., to Thomas J. Chabot; Hoffman St, e s, 89.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x114.7, 3 years

CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM Exchange Building Company to Broad and Beaver Street Company; Broad St, s e corner of Beaver, —x—, 20 years, 4½ per cent.

CLYDE REALTY COMPANY to Charles W. Dayton; White St, 94 and 96, 2 years

COHEN, Rachel, and others to Edward Wagner; 160th St, 145 and 147 West, 2 lots, 25x100.11, 2 mtgs, $6,000, 6 years, 6 per cent.

D'AURIA, Pasquale, to John J. Brady; Hughes Av, e s, 97.2 ft n of 180th St, 1 year

DAMMANN, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 102d St, s s, 305 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11, due as per bond

DENNISON, Felicia L., and others to Fred Pierson; 97th St, 32 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.

ELKIN, Isaac, and another to Barnett Disler; 61st St, 200 West, due Feb. 1, 1908, 6 per cent.

FULLER, Coler K., to Matilda A. Forster; 137th St, 302 West, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years, 6 per cent.

FITZGIBBON, Cornelius, to Peter W. O'Reilly and others, executors; 1st Av n w s, at s s of 14th St, 25.3x80, 2 years

FRIEDMAN, Lena, to John Weigel and another; Clinton Av, w s, 22 ft n e of Oakland Place, 25x100, prior mtgs $3,300, 2 years, 6 per cent.

FELTENSTEIN, Moses, and others to Louis Kidansky and another; 31st St, 317 and 319 East, 5 years, 6 per cent.

FINN, John T., to Kertscher & Co.; Westchester Av, s s, 110 ft e of 150th St, 218x208.10; 150th St, n s, 350 ft e of Brook Av, 102.4x117.1, prior mtg $105,000, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Abraham Weiss; Orchard St, 74, installments, 6 per cent.

GAROFALO, Patrick, to State Bank; 1st Av, 2,044 and 2,046, secures notes, 6 per cent.

GOLDBERG, Harry, to Norman L. Archer; 75th St, 403 East, 5 years

GENS, Frank, to Charles J. Egler; 104th St, 242 East, prior mtg $18,500, due Feb. 1, 1910, 6 per cent.

GLADSTEIN, Jennie, to Wolf Wolkenberg; 1st Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 49th St, 25x100, prior mtg $24,700, demand, 6 per cent.

HOLD, Friedrich, to Gustav Schwarz; 158th St, s s, 338.5 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 20x98.6, 5 years

HENNING, Mary N., to New York Catholic Protectory; Lot 214, map of second part, 3 years

HANNES, Lazarus, to Marcus Rosenthal; 34th St, 314 East, due Nov. 1, 1906

HASLUN, Joseph, and another to Lambert Suydam; 165th St, s s, 200.7 ft e of Amsterdam Av, —x—, 1 year, 6 per cent.

HOFFMAN, Samuel, and another to Standard Operating Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 174th St, 89.8x100, demand, 6 per cent.

HENIG, Solomon, and another to Margaretha Schmitt; Clinton St, 66 and 68, 3 years, 6 per cent.

HELLER, Jennie E., to William H. Eggleson; 36th St, n s, 67 ft w of 7th Av, 20x90, 1 year, 6 per cent.

JAFFER, Louis A., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 145th St, s s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 2 lots, each 37.6x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $45,000, 5 years

JAFFER, Louis A., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 145th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 2 lots, each 25x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $60,000, 5 years

KOMMER, Martha, to Bernard Lynch; 98th St, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (Bloomingdale Road) — x —, 1 year, 6 per cent.

KRAUSI, William J., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 16th St, 140 East, 5 years

KOELLSCH-HUEBNER COMPANY to German Savings Bank; 180th St, s s, 132.6 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, West, 49.8x102.3, 3 years

KOENIGSBERG, Israel, and another to Abraham Schwartz; Suffolk St, 170, 3 years, — per cent.

KORNHAUSER, Joseph, to Joseph Herzig; Avenue A, w s, 50.4 ft n of 90th St, —x—, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year

KIRSH, Nathan, and another to Jacob Horowitz; 1st Av, e s, 76.1 ft n of 104th St, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, each $10,500, 2 prior mtgs $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.

KRANCER, Clara, to Samuel Barnett and another; 121st St, 322 and 324 East, prior mtg $46,500, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent.

KING, Hannah, to Giovanni Lordi; Cherry St, 174, prior mtg $14,000, 4 years, 6 per cent.

LOVE, Charles, and another to Frank Hillman and another; Houston St, 100 to 106, prior mtg $84,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.

LOVE, Charles, and another to Frank Hillman and another; Houston St, 100 to 106, prior mtg $129,000, due Dec. 2, 1906, 6 per cent.

LEWINTHAL, Louis, to Alfred Pavel; Lewis St, 227 and 229, prior mtg $26,500, due Jan 28, 1907, 6 per cent.

LEVY, Eugenie, to Ferdinand Kassler, exr.; Amsterdam Av, 1,825, 5 years

LOWTHER, George, to Townsend Wandell and another, trustees; 3d Av, n e cor 30th St, 98.9x100, 3 years

LANGEFELD, Charles, to Carrie K. Greis; Alexander Av, 140, 3 years

MERYASH, Louis, to Realty Mortgage Company; 156th St, 200 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 275x99.11, due Feb. 3, 1907, 6 per cent.

MARTIN, Julia D., to Charles Tannenbaum; Cedar St, n w corner of Pearl St, 71.6x irregular, 1 year, 5½ per cent.

MAUBORGNE, Catharine E., to Margaret E. Burns, trustee; 29th St, 222 East, 3 years

MORFORD, Bertha, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, 857, due as per bond

MAURER, Harry, to Nathan Federgreen; 28th St, 310 and 312 East, prior mtg $35,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.

MEEHAN, Mary Q., to Thomas J. Meehan; 10th St, n w corner of 4th St, 88x29.7, prior mtg $42,000, 3 years

MEZGER, Frank, to Italian Savings Bank; Elton Av, s e s, 52 ft n e of 158th St, 50x100, 3 years

MESNER, Max, to Jacob Grah; 2d Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 110th St, 25x100, prior mtg $16,000, 6 years, 6 per cent.

MULLAY, Mary E., to Nathan Klan; Lenox Av, 54, 6 years, 6 per cent.

MARKENFIELD CONSTRUCTION Company to Central Trust Company; 111th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 62.6x100.11, 5 years, 4½ per cent.

MIDDLEBORO REALTY COMPANY to Germania Life Insurance Company; 12th St, s s, 62.6 ft w of University Place, —x—, 5 years, — per cent.

NORTH BOROUGH REALTY CORPORation to Babette C. J. Bauer; Avenue D, n e corner of 2d Av, 28x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent.

NOWICK, William, and another to Morris Goldberg; Allen St, 94, 3 years, — per cent.

NEUMANN, Alois, to Sanitary Industrial Savings Bank; 2d St, 28 and 30 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.

O'KENNEDY, Eliza, to Alice J. Murray and another; Westchester Av, s s, Lot 836, map of Unionport, 3 years

OLIVER, Mary B., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 70th St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x100.5, 3 years

PLANT, Domina, to Bronx Savings Bank; Rosa Place, n e corner of Grace Av, 100x25, 3 years, 6 per cent.

PAPE, Frederick, to Nicholas F. P. Behrens; Front St, s e corner of Montgomery St, 21x70, 5 years

PEARL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Polstein Construction Company; 187th St, s s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 150x99.11, due Jan. 30, 1907, 6 per cent.

QUERCIN, Meyer E., to Abraham Lantzman; Willett St, 33, 1 year, 6 per cent.

ROSTENTOVER, Morris, and another to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees; 2d Av, n e cor 119th St, 25.6x75, 3 years

REZZANO, Angelo, and another to Robert Marschall; Hancock St, w s, 150.9 ft s of Morris Park Av, 2 lots, each 18.9x100, 2 mtgs, each $3,500, 3 years

ROSENTHAL, Michael, and another to Frank Hillman and another; 29th St, 33 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.

ROSENTHAL, Alexander, to Samuel Friedman and another; Madison Av, 390, prior mtg $22,000, due March 10, 1907

ROBERTI, Nicholas, to George Kern; Bathgate Av, e s, 39 ft n of 182d St, 48x97, 2 years, 6 per cent.

RAPPAPORT, Sarah, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 135th St, 39.11x100, due June 30, 1911

ROSS, Morris, to Isabella Wilson; 11th St, 519 East, 10 years

ROSS, Morris, to Isabella Wilson; 11th St, 519 East, 5 years, 6 per cent.

SCHWARTZ, John J., to Wilhelm S. Reimer; 109th St, 305 West, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.

SINGER, Martha, to Samuel Cohen and another; 137th St, 55 West, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.

SIMIANSKY, Abraham, to Abraham M. Bachrach and another; St. Mark's Place, 110 and 112, 4 years, 6 per cent.

SCHRUMPF, Mary A., to Jacob Schrumpf; Trinity Av, 902, all title, 1 year

SOLOMON, Israel, to Fannie Lesser; Monroe St, 135.7 ft e of Pike St, 25.1x100, due Nov. 1, 1907, 6 per cent.

STEIMANN REALTY COMPANY to Eastern Crown Realty Company; 96th St, 506 to 510 East, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent.

SCHER, Sara, and another to Joseph L. B. Mayer; 97th St, 217 East, 5 years, 6 per cent.

STRAUSS, Samuel, to Louis Kean, a corporation; 3d St, 418 East, prior mtg $20,500, due Feb. 1, 1912, 6 per cent.

STRAUSS, Samuel, to Louis Kean, a corporation; 3d St, 416 East, prior mtg $20,500, 6 years, 6 per cent.

SICULER, James, to Eastern Crown Realty Company; 123d St, 154 East, prior mtg $26,000, due May 30, 1909, 6 per cent.

SOLOMON, Israel, to Morris Goldstein; Monroe St, 89, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.

TAVOLLACCI, Peter, to Abraham O. Morford; Union Av, w s, 50.6 ft s of 161st St, 25.6x100, prior mtg $4,500, 3 years

W. Dayton; White St, 94 and 96, 2 years

COHEN, Rachel, and others to Edward Wagner; 160th St, 145 and 147 West, 2 lots, 25x100.11, 2 mtgs, $6,000, 6 years, 6 per cent.

D'AURIA, Pasquale, to John J. Brady; Hughes Av, e s, 97.2 ft n of 180th St, 1 year

DAMMANN, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 102d St, s s, 305 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11, due as per bond

DENNISON, Felicia L., and others to Fred Pierson; 97th St, 32 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.

ELKIN, Isaac, and another to Barnett Disler; 61st St, 200 West, due Feb. 1, 1908, 6 per cent.

FULLER, Coler K., to Matilda A. Forster; 137th St, 302 West, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years, 6 per cent.

FITZGIBBON, Cornelius, to Peter W. O'Reilly and others, executors; 1st Av n w s, at s s of 14th St, 25.3x80, 2 years

FRIEDMAN, Lena, to John Weigel and another; Clinton Av, w s, 22 ft n e of Oakland Place, 25x100, prior mtgs $3,300, 2 years, 6 per cent.

FELTENSTEIN, Moses, and others to Louis Kidansky and another; 31st St, 317 and 319 East, 5 years, 6 per cent.

FINN, John T., to Kertscher & Co.; Westchester Av, s s, 110 ft e of 150th St, 218x208.10; 150th St, n s, 350 ft e of Brook Av, 102.4x117.1, prior mtg $105,000, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Abraham Weiss; Orchard St, 74, installments, 6 per cent.

GAROFALO, Patrick, to State Bank; 1st Av, 2,044 and 2,046, secures notes, 6 per cent.

GOLDBERG, Harry, to Norman L. Archer; 75th St, 403 East, 5 years

GENS, Frank, to Charles J. Egler; 104th St, 242 East, prior mtg $18,500, due Feb. 1, 1910, 6 per cent.

GLADSTEIN, Jennie, to W

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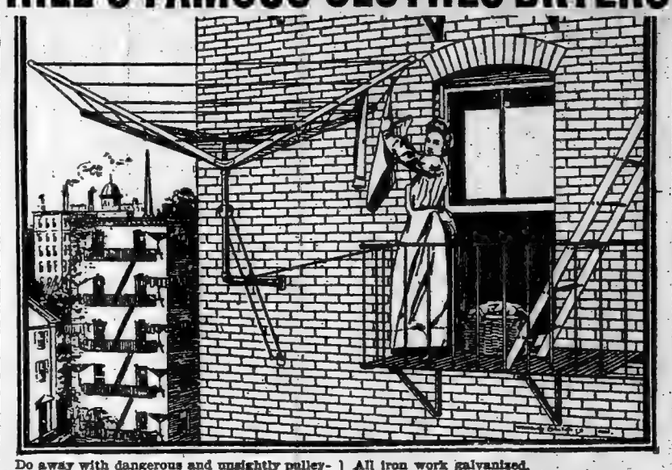

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Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of Philip Umstadter, Jr., Plaintiff, against PHILIP UMSTADTER, Jr., et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 22d day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the receiver named in the said decree, will sell, at public auction, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of September, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles Shongood, the official auctioneer of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the premises directed by said decree to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. 1.—All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, State of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 79 and the northwesterly part of Lot No. 78, which said lots, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows on map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand C. E. & S.:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Winifred Avenue as laid down on said map where the boundary line between Lot No. 76 and Lot No. 77 intersects said avenue; running thence northeasterly along said boundary line between said Lots No. 76 and No. 77, one hundred and forty-six and 5-10 feet to the centre of a stone wall bounding the land now or late of the estate of William T. Black; thence westerly along the centre of said stone wall, bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black, forty-five feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with said first-mentioned boundary and through Lot No. 78, one hundred and eighty-five and 32-100 feet to Winifred Avenue; thence easterly along Winifred Avenue, sixty feet to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 2.—All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of lands with the buildings thereon erected situate, lying and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known and designated as Lot No. 77 and the southeasterly part of Lot No. 78, which said lot and part of lot, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows on the map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S.:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Winifred Avenue at the point where the boundary between Lot No. 84 and Lot No. 79 intersects said avenue; running thence northeasterly along said boundary line between said Lots No. 84 and No. 79 and along the boundary line between said Lots No. 79 and the Lots Nos. 83, 82, 81, and 80, as laid down on said map, two hundred and six feet to the centre of stone wall bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black; thence southeasterly along the centre of stone wall bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black, forty feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with said first mentioned boundary and to said Lot No. 78 as laid down on said map, one hundred and eighty-five and 82-100 feet to Winifred Avenue; thence in a westerly direction along Winifred Avenue, forty-five and 1-10 feet to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 3.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, State of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 59 on the map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, the property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S. Filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office in Volume 8 of Maps, Page 125, on January 17th, 1891.

Dated New York, Aug. 24, 1906.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.

MORRIS J. HIRSCH, Attorney for Receiver, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

All mortgages, taxes, and other liens on said properties will be allowed out of the purchase price or be paid by the Receiver.

Dated New York, August 2, 1906.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHOTO-ELECTRO TYPE ENGRAVING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, by Frank Gore, Auctioneer, sells Monday, August 6, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 233 William St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fine lot of lenses, negatives, gem-cutting machines, 4 Campbell cylinder presses, moulding, printing presses, type, cameras, cutting machines, chemicals, furniture, fixtures, &c. Dealers invited.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Receiver.

THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 40 Wall St., New York.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R. ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 248 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.

A Twenty-four Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BOSTON (via Providence or Fall River) **$2.25**
PROVIDENCE direct, **$1.25**
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

FALL RIVER direct, **$1.00**
TUES., THURS. & SATURDAYS at 5 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT direct | 40c. one way, 75c. round trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.

Stops at foot of East 31st St. both ways.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28 East River, foot Catharine St.

JOY STEAMSHIP CO.
'Phone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 42d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 8:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 8:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.50.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Athen. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:30 P. M., connecting at Greenport 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranston's, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 5 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Beck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vershmar, general [illegible]
Rockaway Beach.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:20, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK. THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St. Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:23 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
*3:25 P. M.—Uister Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Louis.....Aug. 4|St. Paul.....Aug. 18
Philadelphia.....Aug. 11|New York.....Aug. 25

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N.R.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 4, 5:30 A. M.; Sept. 1
MESABA.....Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Sept. 8
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA...Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER. ANTWERP. (LONDON, PARIS.)
Finland...Aug. 4, 3:30 PM | Kroonl'd..Aug. 18, 2:30 PM
Zeel'd..Aug. 11, 10:30 AM | Vaderl'd..Aug. 25, 8:30 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..Aug. 8, 10 AM, Teutonic..Aug. 22, 10 AM
Celtic...Aug. 10, 10 AM, Cedric..Aug. 24, 8:30 AM
Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM, Baltic....Aug. 29, noon
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.; Sept. 25; Nov. 8
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 18, noon
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27

Important Announcement.

The mammoth twin-screw steamers "Cedric" and "Celtic," each 700 feet long, 75 broad, 21,000 tons, will sail from New York to the Mediterranean Nov. 29th, Jan. 5th, 19th, Feb. 16th, and March 7th.
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Aug. 7, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Se. 18, 5:30 AM
K. Wm. II...Aug. 21, 6 AM | Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprinz..Sept. 4, 7 AM | Kaiser...Oct. 9, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 11, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Oct. 16, 5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Fried'h..Aug. 9, 10 AM | *Main...Sept. 6, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..Aug. 14, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 13, 10 AM
Barbar'sa..Aug. 23, 10 AM | Kurfuerst..Sept. 15, noon
Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM | Barbar'sa..Sept. 25, 10 AM
*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Luise..Aug. 11, 11 AM, K. Albert..Sept. 29, 11 AM
K. Albert..Aug. 25, 11 AM | P. Irene..Oct. 13, 11 AM
P. Irene..Sept. 1, 11 AM | K. Luise..Oct. 27, 11 AM
K. Luise..Sept. 15, 11 AM | K. Albert..Nov. 10, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Pretoria.....Aug. 4, 5 AM | Pennsylv'ia..Aug. 25
Bluecher..Aug. 9, 9 AM | Amerika...Aug. 30
Waldersee..Aug. 11, 10 AM | †Batavia....Sept. 1
Kaiserin A. V..Au. 16, 2 PM | Bluecher...Sept. 6
†Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
P. Adalbert.....Aug. 7|Oceana.....Sept. 20
†Moltke.....Sept. 11|P. Adalbert.....Sept. 25
†Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania...Aug. 4, 2 PM | Campania..Aug. 18, 2 PM
Umbria..Aug. 11, 10 AM | Etruria..Aug. 25, 10 AM
Caronia..Aug. 14, noon | Carmania..Aug. 28, noon
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New Hundred Twin-Screw Steamers;
SLAVONIA...Aug. 28, 11 A. M.; Oct. 16; Dec. 4
PANNONIA....Sept. 15, noon; Oct. 30, Dec. 18
CARPATHIA.....Sept. 25, 10 A. M.; Nov. 27
Vernon H. Brown, Jr., & Co.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria...Aug. 4, 10 AM | Furnessia..Aug. 18, 3 PM
Columbia..Aug. 11, Noon | Caledonia..Aug. 25, noon
Saloon $50. 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50, and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.
Noordam...Aug. 8, 6 AM | Ryndam..Aug. 29, 10 AM
N. Ams'm..Aug. 15, 10 AM | Potsdam...Sept. 5, 6 AM
Statendam..Au. 22, 10 AM | Noordam..Sept. 12, 10 AM
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAMAICA Special twelve-day excursion to Jamaica and return, including two days hotel. $65

COLON Fast and commodious steamers of 6,000 tons, single trip. $70

TAGUS.....Aug. 18|LA PLATA....Sept. 15
ATRATO.....Sept. 1|TRENT.....Sept. 29

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
Pier 50 N. R., foot West 12th St.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.
Phone 2360 Broad.
FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent, 605 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone 4456 Gramercy.

BY SEA TO MAINE

The most delightful short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Illustrated descriptive booklet, giving list of hotels and boarding houses, free on application at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York.
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
ROUND TRIP, 10-DAY TICKETS, $7.00.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 5 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

Bermuda—48 hours from N. Y. Palatial steamers. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 39 B'way, or Frank Gray & Son, 345 and 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations, foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. Chicago Special. *9:55 A. M. Pittsburgh Day Express. *10:55 A. M. The Pennsylvania Limited.—Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. *1:55 P. M. St. Louis Limited. *3:55 P. M. Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express. *3:55 P. M. Pennsylvania Special: 18 hours to Chicago. *4:55 P. M. Chicago Limited. *5:55 P. M. Western Express. *6:25 P. M. St. Louis and Cincinnati Exp. 7:55 P. M. Pacific Express. *8:25 P. M. Cleveland and Cin. Exp. *9:55 P. M. Pittsburgh Special.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

*7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:53, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*8:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—*3:25 P. M. daily. CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—*7:55 A. M. week-days, *10:55 A. M. and *4:55 P. M. daily. FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—*7:25 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily. ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., x11:00, ‖3:40 P. M. (9:40, Saturdays only,) and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M. CAPE MAY—1:55 P. M. week-days, 6:05 A. M. Sundays. LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park, Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, (4:00 from Desb. & Cort. Sts. only,) 7:40, 8:55, 10:55 A. M., 12:25 (12:55 Saturdays only except Long Branch) (1:25 Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25 (4:25 except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, *7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *†10:55, *10:55, *11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *†1:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, *6:25, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:05, 7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *10:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *†1:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, *5:55, *6:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. *Dining Car. †Limited Train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, and 170 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.), and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 470 Nostrand Avenue,

ITALIAN SHOT BY GIRL IN MULBERRY BEND PARK

"I Am Avenged," She Cried as She Fired at Ferraro.

SAYS HE HAD WRONGED HER

Victim Dies Later in Hudson Street Hospital—The Girl Had Followed Him from Brooklyn.

Sicilian justice overtook Niccolo Ferraro of 229 Elizabeth Street yesterday as he was walking in Mulberry Bend Park. Now Ferraro is lying dead in the Hudson Street Hospital, while Mamie Schabary, an Italian girl, who lives in Sands Street, Brooklyn, is in the Tombs charged with murder.

Ferraro was killed near the place where the rookeries stood which Jacob Riis succeeded in having torn down, after years of agitation. The knife was the means universally adopted by the residents of the district to settle their feuds in those days. The shooting of yesterday, however, is the first murder that has occurred in the neighborhood for several years.

It was just about noon when the benchers in the park were aroused by four shots fired in rapid succession. They saw a man lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Worth and Baxter Streets with a woman standing over him, a smoking revolver in her hand. Patrolmen Barton and Evans of the Elizabeth Street Station were standing only a hundred feet away, and Capt. O'Connor, who is in command of the precinct, and happened to be in the Tombs Court, which is near by, came running to the spot almost before any of the spectators realized what had happened.

Just before the shooting the loungers in the park, mostly Italians, saw a slight girl in a fawn-colored coat and a big black picture hat with waving feathers walking behind Ferraro. Suddenly she pulled a revolver from under her coat and fired at the man in front of her. Policeman Barton heard the shot, and saw the man wheel about and then fall. As he fell the woman fired three shots in rapid succession, aiming at his prostrate body. Then she cried:

"I am avenged. It is well."

She walked calmly up to Policeman Barton and handed him the revolver, in which two cartridges were left undischarged. The policeman arrested the woman and sent Patrolman Evans to call an ambulance and a patrol wagon. Dr. Leslie of the Hudson Street Hospital responded to the ambulance call. He told the policemen that the Italian was dying. Capt. O'Connor went with the woman in the patrol wagon to the police station. Through an interpreter whom they picked up on the way the police learned what the girl, who only spoke a few words of English, was willing to tell them regarding the circumstances leading up to the shooting.

According to Capt. O'Connor, the girl told him that Ferraro, who she said was her cousin, had wronged her, and that she had determined to be revenged. Ferraro was 54 years old and married. The girl is only 22. She said that Ferraro had called upon her in her Brooklyn home yesterday morning, that they had quarreled, and that she had followed him to the spot where she shot him.

The girl said she had no money, and that if it had not been for the fact that no cars were running on the Brooklyn Bridge, and that Ferraro consequently was compelled to walk across, she would have lost track of him at the Brooklyn terminal.

Ferraro lived long enough after reaching the hospital to make an ante-mortem statement to Coroner Acritelli. He said he was shot without warning, and he declared that he had not had any trouble with the woman who shot him. The Coroner took Ferraro's wife to the hospital. They greeted each other affectionately. According to the Coroner, the wife asked Ferraro who had shot him, and the Italian said he did not know. She said they had been married about eleven years, and had lived happily together.

The girl was taken to the Tombs Court and arraigned before Magistrate Breen, who held her without bail to await the result of Ferraro's injuries. The Italian lived only a few minutes after he had made his statement to the Coroner.

Both Ferraro and the girl were natives of the Province of Palermo, Sicily.

A want ad. in The New Times has over 200,000 eyes—If you have lost anything, why not use them in the search?

Telephone 1000 Bryant
Bill for Advertisement sent after insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Finds Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$100 REWARD for gold bracelet, with large pearls, diamonds, and sapphires, having a safety chain; lost at Elberon, New Jersey, about July 11th. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St., New York.

REWARD, no questions asked, for return of watch chain, locket, pin, &c., stolen from 2,079 Bathgate Av., Bronx. Wm. H. Assenbeck, 140 Reade St., New York.

LOST—Gold medal, Catholic Institute, Jersey City. Liberal reward offered if returned to owner, 568 Jersey Av., Jersey City.

STOLEN—Black and tan dog (female) on or about Brighton Beach, between 6:30 and 7 o'clock Monday evening, July 30. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to James O. McLaughlin, 54 Elton St., or Phenix Building, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Sterling silver bracelet, marked with seven monograms, on Jay St., Brooklyn, or a Myrtle or De Kalb Av. car; good reward. 213 Grand Av., Brooklyn; telephone 4672—Fros.

LOST—Bunch of keys, between Greenwich and Cortlandt Sts. and Liberty and Nassau Sts. Suitable reward if returned to F. P. Morris, 56-8 Liberty St.

LOST—Watch fob and charm, between 84th St. and Polo Grounds. Liberal rewad if returned to L. James, 160 5th Av., Mohawk Building.

LOST—Between 104th, Columbus Av., and 108th, Central Park West, open-faced gold watch, key winder; reward. Nixon, 79 5th Av.

LOST—On Saturday, July 28, a clover leaf amethyst brooch, with diamond centre. Liberal reward. Moore, Room 102, Hotel Breslin.

LOST—Bunch of keys, between 13th and 23d Sts.; $2 reward if returned to us. U. S. Electric Protective Co., 835 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday, satchel containing money and other articles, with owner's name. Reward. 44 West 25th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Friday, near 23d, 5th Av., lady's gold watch; reward. M. A., 141 West 110th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 18,522, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 587,538, Bowery Sav-

SUE FOR INSURANCE LISTS.

The Policy Holders Get an Order for the Mutual to Show Cause.

Counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee got yesterday from Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court an order for the Mutual Life Insurance Company to show cause on Tuesday why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue requiring that company to correct its lists of policy holders as filed at Albany, to furnish the Superintendent of Insurance and the International Policy Holders' Committee a correct list, and also to permit the committee to use the stencils prepared by the company for addressing its own mail. The application was made by Col. Alfred M. Shook, the same member of the committee who is fighting to get the release of himself, Mr. Higinbotham, Gen. Tracy, and Judge Gray from the Administration ticket of the Mutual.

The petition shows the imperfect condition of the Albany lists, declaring that not all policy holders are named, that some are incorrectly named, that in some instances no address is given, while in many others no street and street number appear, and that in many other cases the address is improperly given. It is also alleged that the agents of the company had at the time of filing the lists far more accurate information than was given, and that since then the company has made up a much more correct stencil list, which it is correcting daily. This stencil list is being used by the company to send out the petition asserts, circulars of the insurance company designed to influence votes in favor of the administration ticket.

This suit will bring to a climax the controversy between the company and the international committee, and the courts will decide whether the committee is entitled to the same information and facility for communication with policy holders as the company as was promised in the Armstrong bills of last Winter.

THE RESERVES GOOD PILOTS.

Jersey's Naval Soldiers Bring the Portsmouth Up Without Aid.

For the first time in many years a large sailing vessel without a Sandy Hook pilot on board came up the North River yesterday afternoon. The vessel was the famous old training ship Portsmouth, which had the New Jersey Naval Reserves on board, and which for two weeks had been cruising along the Jersey coast.

Under command of Capt. Edward McClure Peters, the Portsmouth passed in Sandy Hook about noon yesterday. Never before had the old ship come up the bay without a pilot, but Capt. Peters knew his men and decided that they were capable of bringing her into port unassisted. About 3:30 o'clock the Portsmouth, under full sail, passed the Battery. A great crowd assembled along the sea wall to see the grim old naval relic as she slowly made her way into the North River.

The Portsmouth went to the New Jersey Naval Reserve anchorage off Fifteenth Street, Hoboken.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Passengers Booked to Sail on the Transatlantic Liners.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Antwerp on the Red Star steamship Finland to-day are:

Brig. Gen. T. H. Barry, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. W. P. Duvall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Duvall; Capt. P. E. Traub, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chadwick; the Rev. Murray Bartlett, Edward H. Canum, U. S. Consul General at Constantinople, Robert F. Stanton, and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Warner.

These passengers are going to Southampton on the American steamship St. Louis:

Gen. James Allen, Arthur Blanchard, Niels Gron, F. E. Hadley, the Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harding, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. B. Lawrence, R. H. Lloyd, Mrs. B. L. Low, and S. B. Warner, United States Consul at Leipsic, Germany.

The following persons will sail for London on the Atlantic Transport steamship Minnetonka:

Willard Bartlett, Capt. W. Chamberlaine, U. S. A., and Mrs. Chamberlaine, William T. Bingham, Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. A. R. Esterbrook, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Marvin, Dr. James A. Nichols, Mrs. A. W. Seaton, and George B. Woodruff.

The following persons are booked for Liverpool by the Cunarder Lucania:

Dr. William Gray Brooks, John J. Baird, Prof. Edward Brown, B. H. B. Draper, Mrs. Edward Dunham, Edward Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Key, Mrs. Frank Parmelee, and Prof. and Mrs. H. S. Williams.

The White Star liner Cretic, sailing for Naples, will carry these passengers:

Gen. A. H. Byington, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur K. Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso Farran, Dr. and Mrs. John Kepke, Countess D. di Brazza Savergnan, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Waddington.

These passengers will sail on the Hamburg-American liner Pretoria:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Butler, R. A., and Frederick Marburg, Mr. and Mrs. Averill Pendleton, and Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Swope.

MUCH WEALTH FOR BAIL.

Surety Company Puts Up $700,000 for a Central Engineer.

John Brogan, an employe of the New York Central Railroad, was run over at 125th Street and Park Avenue on Wednesday by an engine in charge of Ernest Blakeman of Peekskill. Yesterday Blakeman was taken before Coroner Julius Harburger and held in $5,000 bail to await the inquest on the dead man.

As Blakeman is not a resident of the city, Coroner Harburger said he would take no bond from the New York Central but that of the National Surety Company. Later in the day Joseph T. Magee, Vice President of the National Surety Company, accompanied by a legal representative of the road, went to Coroner Harburger and deposited $700,000 in securities with the Coroner as bail for Blakeman's appearance. The security was made up of numerous bonds and stocks, the present market value of which totals $700,000.

Immigrants Held Over Sunday.

The order of the Commissioner of Immigration for the closing of Ellis Island from Saturday until Monday will go into effect to-morrow, Aug. 4, until Oct. 1. It is said that 5,700 immigrants will be detained at the piers of the steamship lines over Sunday by the new order.

Let us be your handy man. If you need men's or boys' clothing, furnishings, hats or shoes for an outing. Until 12 to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

LATEST STRIKE LEADER IS A GIRL ATHLETE

She Tells East Siders How She Blackened a Boss's Eyes.

ASKED WORKERS TO ORGANIZE

When He Tried to Turn Her Out She Hit Him—How His Hands Have Struck.

There is a new strike leader in town. Socialist, aggressive, and feminine, wearing a gingham dress and with her arms bare to the shoulder, she stepped to the edge of the platform in the hall of the United Hebrew Trades, in East Broadway, last night, and declared that the working girls of the United States would crush the "capitalists" of the country before five years had elapsed.

Hester Schwartz is her name. She comes from Russia, and they say of her on the east side that at the age of 15 she led a mob of her people against a regiment of Cossacks. Miss Schwartz, who is 21 years old, is a handsome young woman. She weighs about 150 pounds, and in her own country was known as something of an athlete. The "girl Anarchist" they called her in Russia, but she declares that she is not an Anarchist, but a Socialist. Her appearance last night was the signal for long-continued applause from an audience which filled the hall. Girls employed in the shirtwaist sweatshops in Broome, Canal, and Wooster Streets who had heard the story of how Miss Schwartz blackened the eyes of a boss who had dismissed his union employes, came to see the athletic labor agitator.

"It was no credit to me to punch that little insignificant capitalist boss," she said. "He was so small in my eyes that I felt sorry for him after punching him, but what could I do? I went to Brenner & Co.'s shirtwaist factory at 409 Broome Street on Wednesday to ask for a job. Two other girls were with me. While there we heard that the boss had only the day before discharged the only three men employed in the place. These men were union men. Being a member of a trades union, I felt obliged to say something to the poor girls who were grinding out their lives behind the sewing machines, so I stood on a box and told the girls that the men who had been discharged had been trying to unionize the shop; that the boss of the place was allied to the capitalistic side, and that the capitalists of the United States were organized and arrayed against the laboring people. I asked the forty girls in the shop to quit work, and go on strike and force the boss to re-employ the union men he had discharged.

"I told them not to be afraid of any boss, large or small. I said the boss there had given orders to the elevator men to prevent union men and women from going up to the shop. I told them I walked up the stairs, and I'd like to see the boss who would dare interfere with me in my fight for equal rights. I had to talk loud to overcome the noise made by the sewing machines. The boss, upon hearing my challenge, ran at me and tugged at my arm and tried to put me out. He wasn't strong enough, and I kept right on talking to the girls and urging them to strike. The boss tried to drag me away, and I struck him in the eye with my fist. He swore at me, so I hit him again on his other eye. Then he called for the police. A policeman who had been stationed at the door ran in and arrested me. When he was taking me away to the police station I called to the girls to come that night to the strikers' meeting, and they did come.

"At the police station I charged the boss with laying hands on me first, and I said that if he charged me with assault I had plenty of witnesses to prove that I had to strike him in self-defense. Don't be afraid of the boss, but teach him to fear you. He would not be a boss if you were not working for him. He would simply be a man unable to earn his living. You earn his living for him. Why should you work ten hours a day to buy him a new suit and to bring his children up in laziness."

TOO FEW JOURNEYMEN.

Scarcity Helped to Cause Lithographers' Strike—Fight Spreading.

Both the members of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, which is on strike now against the open shop as well as to enforce the eight-hour workday, and the employers, talked yesterday as if the fight was to be one to a finish. Both sides appeared to agree that there were too few journeymen. The employers say that this is the reason why they could not consent to a shorter workday, as they now are unable to get their work out on time.

It was said yesterday on behalf of the strikers in this city that they will not return to work as long as the open shop notices are displayed. President Hamilton of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association said that the employers were as much to blame as any one for the restrictions in indenturing apprentices. The establishing of a joint National Apprenticeship Board about two years ago, he said, put obstacles in the way of indenturing apprentices.

President Stecher of the National Association of Employing Lithographers, said:

"None of the other unions has been hostile so far, but if they do the same course must be pursued as with the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Lithographers in twenty-six establishments went on strike here to-day to enforce their demands for an eight-hour working day. Several hundred workmen are involved.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—Fifty or sixty union lithographers quit work to-day. The men who went out were employed by the Gugler Lithographing Company, the Northwestern Lithographing Company, and the Wilmanns Brothers' Company.

DES MOINES, Aug. 3.—Fifty lithographers went on a strike to-day on the question of closed or open shop.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—Seventy-five lithographers employed in four printing houses struck to-day.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Practically all of the lithographers in this city, in number about 150, are now out on a strike. Their strike has thrown out of employment about 250 artists, printers, and apprentice boys.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3.—About half the number of lithographers in this city who went on strike yesterday returned to work to-day, the demand for an eight-hour day being granted by two of the four shops affected by the general strike.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—Nearly 100 lithographers went on strike to-day.

OBJECT TO THE GARAGE.

Dr. Van Dyke and His Neighbors Go to Court About It.

Charles W. Graham of the firm of Graham & Goodman, proprietors of a garage at 51 to 55 West Ninety-third Street, was summoned to the West Side Court yesterday to answer the complaint of Dr. G. D. Van Dyke of 47 West Ninety-third Street, two doors away from the garage.

The doctor told Magistrate Mayo that he represented the property owners in the block. He said that they had appealed to all the city departments to put a stop to the gasoline odors and the clouds of smoke that issued from the garage. He had no success, however, and as a last resort had applied for a summons. He said that the smoke had come in through the windows of his own house and discolored all the furniture.

Graham maintained that he was the victim of an organized persecution to drive him from the street, and that he had really been careful to avoid breaking any city ordinance. The case was adjourned to give Dr. Van Dyke and his friends time

100,000 FORCED TO WALK.

Passengers Climb from Cars on Brooklyn Bridge to Roadway.

Through the breaking of an axle at 8:05 o'clock yesterday morning on the front truck of a local train on the Brooklyn Bridge thousands on their way to work were seriously delayed, endangered, drenched, and yet, as a rule, managed to preserve their good nature. It was this very willingness to take misfortune gayly that made it necessary for policemen to scatter themselves through the crowds, forcing them to stop impromptu marches which set the bridge to swaying, threatening the great cables with the sudden shock of thousands in step.

There was additional danger through the passengers climbing out of the stalled cars over the third rail and then climbing the steel girders over to the promenade and driveway, but by the care of the police, bridge and railway employes and others in assisting women they were saved from the third rail, falling to the river below, or being crushed between trucks and the trolley cars.

The local bridge train was just abreast the Manhattan tower when the axle snapped, automatically throwing on the brakes. The train was not moving rapidly, but the sudden stop was sufficient to throw the straphangers about.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. HEYMANN.

Evidence for Klopfer's Daughter Was Weak, However, Court Says.

Mrs. Ethel K. Heymann obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce yesterday in the Supreme Court from Gerson B. Heymann on the report of George Gordon Battle, the referee, to Justice MacLean. Heymann filed an answer denying his wife's charges, and asserting the suit was the result of a conspiracy entered into by his wife and others.

Mrs. Heymann alleged that she was married on Sept. 30, 1903, at Delmonico's, and that her husband was guilty of infidelity at Atlantic City the next year, and also in West Sixty-first Street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Heymann is a daughter of Benno Klopfer, a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Heymann is the son of a wealthy tobacco manufacturer in Philadelphia and the South.

The chief witness whose evidence was produced before the referee for Mrs. Heymann was Lawrence A. Peech, a broker, who is now married, but who was an unmarried man at the time Heymann was alleged to have committed the acts on which his wife's divorce suit was instituted. Justice MacLean, in his decision, says:

"An indicated by the learned referee, the basis upon which he has made his finding averse to the defendant is slender. The court, even without the circumstantial denials of the defendant, would not have given the weight they have received to the discreditable statements in the deposition of the chief witness, one Peech, a man confessedly inimical because of the defendant's interference in his trade, and against whom his anger had carried him to physical encounter, nor would it attach the same significance to a brief visit to a questionable resort in company with two others. The weight of evidence lists little to the plaintiff's side, but the court will accept the finding that it does some and confirm the referee's report."

MR. COUDERT WILL SUE.

Says Oyster Bay Broke Its Agreement in Tearing Down His Pier.

The action of the town officials of Oyster Bay in tearing down the pier belonging to Frederic R. Coudert at Oyster Bay on Thursday, in assertion of the town's right to the beach as a highway, was declared by Mr. Coudert yesterday to be a "high-handed outrage." Mr. Coudert said he has brought suit against the men who did the work and intends to hold them personally liable. Mr. Coudert said:

"Mr. Underhill, one of the Highway Commissioners, is reported to have said that the Commissioners intended to take down just enough to give the owners a chance to start suit against us if they wanted to. This statement is absolutely erroneous for the following reason:

"Nearly three years ago, by agreement, I obtained a temporary injunction against the Highway Commissioners. The case was tried in the lower courts and decided adversely to my claims as riparian owner on the basis of a decision in regard to lands on the Great South Bay.

"The case is now pending in the Court of Appeals, and will be reached for argument and final disposition about next November. Townsend Scudder represents me and other property owners interested, and he had agreed with the counsel for the Town of Oyster Bay that property owners were not to be molested during the pendency of this suit. Under this arrangement my dock has been up and had been unmolested down to Thursday."

Town Constable MacQuade served restraining orders to-day on Mr. Coudert, Louis C. Tiffany, and George C. Maxwell, forbidding the rebuilding of the piers destroyed on Thursday. The caretaker of the J. West Roosevelt estate was served in the absence of Mrs. Roosevelt in Europe.

MRS. KUGEL A BANKRUPT.

Brinkerhoff, Whom Kugel Is Suing, Is the Second Largest Creditor.

Among the petitions in bankruptcy filed yesterday was that of Mrs. Lillian M. Friede Kugel, dealer in corsets and lingerie at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Kugel is the wife of Arthur L. Kugel, who recently brought suit against Daniel D. Brinkerhoff, the retired cracker manufacturer, for $50,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections, Kugel accompanying the action with another for divorce, naming Brinkerhoff as the co-respondent.

Mrs. Kugel's liabilities amount to $9,511, while her assets are only $350, mostly in stock. She has a bank account of $1. The second largest creditor mentioned is Brinkerhoff, to whom she owes $2,500 for "money lent." She is also indebted to the Windsor Lock Company for $2,800, and for smaller sums to H. W. Gossard, Muser Brothers, and Joseph Herzig.

Mr. Kugel's suit for $50,000 against Brinkerhoff is not the first of the kind the cracker man has had to contest.

PRESIDENT PETERS PAROLED.

Smoke Nuisance Case May Go to Court of Sessions.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad went to the Long Island City Court yesterday in response to a summons in which he was accused of permitting a nuisance in violation of the anti-smoke law. Mr. Peters was represented by Joseph F. Keanny, chief counsel of the railroad company, while the city was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Walsh. Magistrate Smith was on the bench.

Mr. Keanny wanted the case moved into the Court of Sessions, as all the other smoke cases had been. The court suggested that the proceeding be adjourned so that counsel on both sides could study the sections of the code and charter relating to such charges. Magistrate Smith explained that the proceeding could be moved into the Court of Sessions at any time before a witness had been sworn.

Mr. Peters was arraigned, the court read the complaint, and paroled him until Aug. 10.

Absconding Bookkeeper Caught.

The District Attorney's office learned yesterday of the arrest in Tampico, Mexico, of Raoul Auerbach, who for thirty-three years was a confidential bookkeeper for Lanman & Kemp, wholesale druggists, 187 Water Street. Auerbach disappeared and it was then learned that his

WON'T RAKE UP WHITE'S PAST TO DEFEND THAW

Except as It Affects the Prisoner and His Wife Directly.

ETHEL THOMAS IS DEAD

She Is the Young Woman Who Sued Thaw, Alleging He Whipped Her—Something in Reserve on Thaw's Side?

The defense determined upon in the case of Harry Kendall Thaw, charged with the murder of Stanford White, involves no attack upon White's character and no invasion of the dead architect's private life further than it touches the lives of the man who killed him and that man's wife.

This positive announcement was made yesterday afternoon to shut off the scores of Tenderloin habitués who have stories to sell, whenever they will bring the most money, regarding alleged episodes in White's career as a man about town.

Clifford W. Hartridge, chief counsel for the Thaw defense, realizes that White's life, except that part of it which was entangled with the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thaw, has no possible bearing upon his client's case, and, further, he is determined as far as possible, to keep the Tenderloin out of the trial.

He knows that there is scant chance of introducing evidence as to White's relations with women other than Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and he has invariably turned down purveyors of this class of tales.

That there is some big card up the sleeve of the Thaw defense seems almost certain. Mr. Hartridge will not tell what it is, but whenever he talks of the case the inference is plain that he is relying upon some facts or situation of which the public knows nothing.

"I know Harry Thaw well, and have known him for years," he said yesterday afternoon. "As soon as I learned the facts regarding the killing all doubts as to his acquittal vanished."

Joseph A. Shay, the Broadway lawyer who brought suit for $20,000 against Thaw several years ago for Ethel Thomas, a young girl, who alleged that Thaw took her to rooms in Fifth Avenue maintained in the name of his valet, and beat her there with a dog whip, announced yesterday that the girl had died two years ago.

"Thaw met Miss Thomas in the rooms of a woman who has a flat in the Forties," said Shay. "I thought this woman was still in New York and that through her the story of Miss Thomas might be put before the jury when the Thaw case comes up, if the District Attorney regarded it as material. I have just learned, however, that the woman, since the murder of Stanford White, has left town, and that her apartments are closed.

"I turned over Miss Thomas's suit against Thaw to the firm of Howe & Hummel when I was called away from New York by another case, and, I understand it was settled through that firm. I told the District Attorney all I could about the woman who introduced Thaw and Miss Thomas, and turned over copies of the affidavit which accompanied the suit to him. Now that the woman has gone, I take it for granted that she won't be back until after the trial."

At the address of the woman named by Shay it was said that she had gone to Europe. She departed unexpectedly, the servant said, and didn't say when she would be back. She took friends with her. When the Thomas story first came out there was no suspicion that the girl was dead. On the contrary, those who were interested in the case said she was in seclusion.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan was at his office yesterday, but he didn't make a move in the Thaw case, of which he is in charge.

Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, did not visit the Tombs yesterday. Her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, called upon Harry in the morning. She drove directly from the Long Island Railroad station, having made the run from Roslyn to bring word to Harry that his mother was feeling too weak to leave the house.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was with her husband when her sister-in-law arrived, and the two women were before the cell together for perhaps an hour. Then Mrs. Carnegie left, returning to Roslyn. The wife was in radiant spirits when she came downstairs. She said that her husband was looking and feeling better than he had been at any time since his imprisonment.

O'MARA ON THE THAW CASE.

Intimates That the Defense Has Not Shown Its Hand Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 3.—Detective Roger O'Mara, who returned from New York, confirmed the story of peace in the Thaw family over the matter of attorneys and the plan of defense for Harry Thaw. Mr. O'Mara is now working under the instructions of Clarence W. Hartridge, who will be Thaw's chief counsel in the conduct of his case.

"Harry has finally convinced his mother that he could not give Judge Olcott his entire confidence," said Mr. O'Mara, "and unless he could do so—and for excellent reasons he could not—it was better to drop him out of the case. Mrs. Thaw finally came to see things the same as her boy, and there is no more friction on that account.

"The story that I had trouble with Harry Thaw's wife and ordered her out of the Tombs is all nonsense. Mrs. Thaw would not obey such orders from me, and I would not give them; besides that, she is a young woman who is amenable to reason, and I have had no difficulty whatever with her.

"It is on a par with the dream that diplomats of two continents are interceding through President Roosevelt to save the honor of the Yarmouth family. The Yarmouths will have to stand their chances the same as other people in the criminal courts.

"I am satisfied that young Thaw will be acquitted and the public will be thoroughly satisfied with the verdict when our defense is brought forth."

NEW BLACK HAND MURDER?

Missing Man's Clothes Are Found Beside a Pond.

The clothing of Antonio Piere, a laborer, was found yesterday on the bank of a pond on the Greene estate at Katonah, Westchester County. The pockets were turned inside out, and Piere's companions believe he was murdered by the "Black Hand." The pond will be dragged to-day, as it is thought that Piere's body may have been weighted and thrown in the pond.

He disappeared from the camp of workmen who are engaged in constructing the new Cross River Dam for the New York City Watershed on Wednesday night. At that time he had $300 in his possession. Scattered along the shore of the pond was found $50 in small bills, and the authorities think that the murderer dropped the money in his haste to escape.

Steam Fitters Sign Long Agreements.

It was said yesterday at the Building Trades' Club that the record for long-term trade agreements has been broken by agreements which have just been made between the Steam Fitters' Union and the Steam Fitters Helpers' Union with the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association. Both unions have made agreements with the employers from Jan. 1, 1907, to Jan. 1, 1910.

Mrs. Morris Hurt in a Runaway.

Mrs. Morris, wife of Fred P. Morris, President of the Long Island News Company, was thrown in a runaway at Lake Placid on Wednesday evening, and sustained a compound fracture of the right ankle and other severe injuries. It will be some time before she will be well

GOING TO THE BEACH?

Saturday, Aug. 4th.

To-day we are giving some "Red Hot" Bargains in "*Summer Suits*" at "Eight Eighty"—mighty small price for a cool, stylish and "up to the minute" suit of clothes.

But it's an investment for us to have *you* talk about what we are selling at

$8.80

Trousers cut from ends Sale continues..... $2.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS, Stewart Building.

LABOR LAW HELD TO BE CLASS LEGISLATION

Court of Special Sessions Declares It Unconstitutional.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS VIOLATED

Protects Women in Factories, Justice Olmsted Says, but Doesn't Govern Their Work in the Home.

In an opinion written by Justice Olmsted, Justices McKean and Deuel concurring, the Court of Special Sessions yesterday declared Section 77 of the general labor law unconstitutional on the ground that it is class legislation. This section prohibits the employment of women or minors in factories before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 in the evening, or for more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week.

This decision was handed down in the case of David L. Williams, the proprietor of a turning establishment at 437 Eleventh Avenue, who was arrested last January to test the constitutionality of the law. Williams admitted that his shop could be legally called a factory, and that he had at times employed women after hours.

Attorney General Mayer appeared for the State. As a matter of public policy he said that the law should be upheld. Frederick B. House, who represented Williams, asserted that the statute was a violation of the rights of the individual, and as such should not be enforced.

Justice Olmsted in a long opinion said that the welfare of future citizens was the only excuse for the law. He regarded the law as class legislation, he said, in that it only protected women in factories and made no provision for those who worked overtime in their own homes.

Therefore he considered the law an "unwarranted violation or invasion of constitutional rights." He granted an arrest of judgment in the case and discharged the defendant Williams.

NO STRIKE DEPUTIES.

Sheriff Flaherty Refuses to Appoint Choices of Lumbermen.

Sixteen drivers of the lumber firm of John S. Loomis & Sons, Baltic and Nevins Streets, Brooklyn, struck a week ago. New men were employed, but Guy Loomis of the firm says that they are being interfered with by the strikers. He appealed to the police, but the situation, Mr. Loomis says, remained unchanged. On Thursday he sent men to the Sheriff's office to seek appointment as Special Deputy Sheriffs.

Sheriff Flaherty declares that he was not then acquainted with the condition of affairs. He looked over the list of men and found that all but two lived outside of Brooklyn. He declined to give warrants to any but the two men who lived in Brooklyn. These two men obtained warrants and left the Sheriff's office in search of the custodian of the badges of office.

The men had hardly closed the door when Sheriff Flaherty says he was informed that the two men were employes of Farley, the strike-breaker. He thereupon telephoned to the man in charge of the badges directing him to seize the warrants and not to turn over the badges. His order was obeyed.

Yesterday morning Mr. Loomis appeared in the office of the Sheriff with his attorney, George V. Brower, and demanded badges and warrants for his men. The Sheriff refused, and a quarrel ensued. At last the Sheriff dismissed the men from his office. He said:

"If the police cannot control the situation at your mill they will inform me, and I will send my own deputies there to preserve order and protect your property. But you cannot use my office to enforce the settlement of a strike."

After the men had gone Sheriff Flaherty called Police Inspector Adam A. Cross on the telephone and discussed the case with him. The Inspector said he had offered to send all the policemen needed to the Loomis mills, but that his offer had been declined.

ALARM ON THE SEA BIRD.

Red Bank Steamboat Breaks Her Shaft—Passengers Taken Off.

While the steamboat Sea Bird, which left Franklin Street at 9 o'clock yesterday morning on her regular trip to Red Bank, N. J., was nearing the West Bank Light, just below the Narrows, the shaft broke just inside the port paddle box. The ship carried about 200 passengers, mostly excursionists from New York. The crash as the shaft broke frightened them and a panic was only averted by prompt action on the part of the officers.

The crew were at once sent to their accident stations, and Capt. Throckmorton went among the passengers, assuring them the all danger had passed.

The steamboat Mary Patten, which left New York at about the same time as the Sea Bird for Long Branch and other points along the Shrewsbury River, came alongside and took off the Sea Bird's passengers.

After drifting helplessly for about an hour, the Sea Bird was taken in tow by a tug. She was taken to her pier, where she discharged her freight. She will go to a shipyard to-day for repairs.

Capt. Throckmorton said he thought the accident was due to a piece of floating timber which the paddle wheel struck. The steamboat Monmouth, in coming up the bay on Tuesday afternoon, struck one with her port screw, but was unin-

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Two pieces, with fancy mercerized trimmings.
Sweater Knit SUITS, The Newest Fad, at 3.98
Worth 7.00

Shirts for Fastidious Men at a great saving.
1.50 Negligees at 98c.
White Madras, Blue Madras, Natural Linen, &c., pleated or plain bosoms.
1.50 Tennis Shirts at 1.19
with soft mercerized collars attached.

COLLARS E&W MARK TRADE CUFFS
SHIRTS
THE BEST MADE.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.
New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Best Seats $1. Mat. To-day 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust
McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."
N. Y. ROOF. "SEEING NEW YORK" and Bully Vaudeville, incl. THE FLAMATURGISTS. Special Sunday Bill 8:30.

CRITERION THEATRE, Opens Mon., Aug. 6. Hattie Williams in the Musical Play, THE LITTLE CHERUB. 70 funmakers, incl. Tom Wise & Jas. Blakeley. SEATS NOW ON SALE.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. 300th Time MAT. TO-DAY at 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE Monday.

MOTOR CARS
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PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks, 8 P. M. Every Eve.
Sat. & Sun. Mat. 4.
BASEBALL, POLO GR'DS. TO-DAY, 3:30 P.M. Giants, Champions, vs. Chicago. Adm. 50c.

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FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

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BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
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32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

Brighton Beach Park
TO-DAY SPEEDY, 5.00 P. M. & 9.30 P. M.
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Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "The Bells" & Vaude.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, The Musical Success, 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50.

BELASCO THEATRE Reopens Mon., Aug. 6. DAVID BELASCO will present BLANCHE BATES in his play, 2d yr. in N.Y. Seats Ready "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

NEW STAR SEASON OPENS TO-NIGHT. Lex. Av. & 107th St. CURSE OF DRINK

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Tdy.
His Honor the Mayor
with BLANCHE RING. English Pony Ballet.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. THE GAMBL

AUG 1906

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1906. 12 PAGES.

MAKING GOOD CITIZENS.

Dr. Jeremiah Jenks's Book on the Relation of Schools to Citizenship—The Teachers' Responsibility.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

THERE is a not unflattering qualification to the hearty commendation I am inclined to make of this little volume, and it is well to make it at the outset. The book is so good and has in it so much that is intelligent and helpful as to the exceedingly important subject of which it treats, that it seems a pity that it has not been more thoroughly worked out and presented in a more orderly and symmetrical manner. It is, in its actual form, a series of essays having more or less close reference to the general subject, but mostly "occasional" in their origin and tone and producing an impression less clear and strong than would be quite practicable to give. It would be rude to call them disjointed, but they are not knit into such a whole as the writer is capable of producing, and such as the reader might, without being too exacting, demand. Were they constructed, for example, uniformly on the level of the admirable one on "Education for Commerce," and were they then adequately co-ordinated, we should have not merely the suggestive and stimulating volume now offered, but one having these qualities to a higher degree and having, besides, a value and authority hardly inhering in this. In short, Dr. Jenks's work is so good that one wishes it were as much better as, unquestionably, he could make it.

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Obviously the making of citizens is the prime aim of public schooling and the degree of success in it is the measure of justification of its already great cost, which is bound steadily to increase. The sarcastic cry of the British Conservative, Robert Lowe, when the suffrage was extended: "Now let us educate our masters," was a reluctant acknowledgment that in modern conditions the vote, for good or ill, gives mastery. Every generation of Americans since Colonial days has recognized that fact, each more intelligently than its predecessor, and the complementary fact that the masters should be educated, and that the education should be constantly more careful and thorough, not solely or chiefly because of the general value of education, but because of the need the self-governing people have of education. Dr. Jenks is quite right in thinking that we are far from getting or giving the best education possible for this purpose, considerable as the advance has been. The direction and tendency of the educational movement have been toward the right end; the actual progress has been, necessarily, slow. It will continue to be slow; but it is sure. It can be hastened, and such work as that of Dr. Jenks is sure to hasten it.

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He lays especial stress on the imperative need that teachers of every grade, from the first years of schooling to the university, should bear in mind that they are training members of society, and should try to make their pupils understand what society is, what are its real duties and opportunities, and to cultivate the faculties and qualities fitting the pupils for performing the one and using the other. The most conspicuous evidence of the social relations we maintain in our country is the ballot, with the use we make of it; but the relations themselves are far more extensive and complex than is thus indicated. Barely one in six of the population is entitled to the ballot; a still smaller fraction use it; but every one is subject to the consequences of its use and every one is connected by a thousand ties besides with the community in which he dwells, in ways with which the ballot has little or nothing directly to do. Dr. Jenks would have all teachers steadily seek to fit those under their care to understand these ties and to act with regard to them honestly, wisely, fairly. Ultimately success in the task depends on the training of intelligence and character, and even more on the latter than the former. The two lines along which the author would have the teachers work are, first, in the direction of efficiency, and second, in the direction of helpfulness. Efficiency involves self-reliance, independence of judgment, ability to adapt oneself to changing conditions, and all this implies, primarily, knowledge of things and of men as they are in the surroundings of the pupil, i. e., the future citizen. Dr. Jenks's suggestions as to how such knowledge can usefully be imparted are ingenious and logical, and, so far as I can see, they are practical. Equally so are his suggestions as to the cultivation of the qualities that make for helpfulness. One little incident he tells has striking significance. A School Superintendent in Chicago had interested his pupils in helping a poor family in distress, the father having been killed in an accident. He found that they needed to have their little shanty "banked up" to keep the Winter winds out, and asked if a little more money could not be raised for that purpose. "The true spirit of Charity rang out in the excited tones of one of the boys as he shouted: 'Why, Mr. B., can't we kids do that? We want to DO something,'" and they did. This is but an incident, but it is eloquent of the feeling that Dr. Jenks would inspire in pupils and teachers.

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In teachers first. On this he insists with emphasis and continually. No citizens can be trained as they should be in the schools by any one, man or woman, who has not the stuff of a good citizen in him or her. The personality counts for much, for so much that nothing can be done unless that is sound and adequate. And this is true from the lowest to the highest ranks of instructors, from the teacher of the infant class to the Professors and Presidents in our universities. Scattered all through the essays and addresses of Dr. Jenks is the earnest and impressive inculcation of this doctrine, and for that reason, as well as for others, it would be well if it could be made a quasi "obligatory" in the Normal Schools and in the Teachers Colleges.

In connection with this point Dr. Jenks's essay on "Free Speech in American Universities" will repay very close attention by teachers, by Trustees of teaching institutions, by givers of money, and by critics of givers and of their beneficiaries. It was written in 1897 at the time of the resignation of President E. B. Andrews from Brown University, but was not published. It is a very temperate and effective statement of the argument for the greatest practicable freedom. The sum of the argument is that even the suspicion that teachers are the "hirelings of the rich and powerful, bound to inculcate error instead of to seek for and to promulgate truth," "would do our universities more harm than the open teaching of error," and that "error promulgated in the light is not dangerous." It will readily be seen that, as Dickens's immortal Cap'n would have put it, the value of this observation lies in the application of it. The naked issue is not often presented. I do not think it was in the case of Dr. Andrews, though it was generally agreed on both sides that his course with reference to the silver question was the chief element in the matter. But it is to be remembered that the contest over silver was by no means solely between two economic theories. The "rich and the powerful" were not all on one side, and the "hirelings" were probably fairly evenly distributed. Still, most students of that stormy period are likely to agree with Dr. Jenks that it would have been better to avoid the appearance of repression of free speech. It might, for instance, have been good policy to bring a man like Dr. Jenks himself to present his side of the case, leaving President Andrews free to do his best against him.

Certainly any teacher who can describe an economic situation and discuss its possibilities with the clearness and sagacity shown in the author's address on "Education for Commerce: The Far East," is a valuable man in any university in any country. It is a model as to matter and manner and the careful study of it would "shake out" many a pleasant and dangerous delusion prevailing among "business men" and statesmen.

*CITIZENSHIP AND THE SCHOOLS.—By Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Political Economy and Politics, Cornell University. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1906.

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A VERY HUMAN DUKE.

The Interesting Autobiography and Memoirs of George Douglas Campbell, the Eighth Duke of Argyll.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

IT is an old saying that there is no such thing as a dull autobiography. Doubtless that is true, provided the autobiography be not an "apologia" in intention, and provided also that it be decently sincere. There may be exceptions enough to prove the rule, but this autobiography of the late Duke of Argyll is not one of them. A man of much less powers than he had would have been able to make his life interesting by reason of the great events in which he had been concerned. On the other hand, a man of his powers would have been able to give interest to the record of his life if he had not been concerned in those great events at all. His curiosity was boundless and omnivorous. Nothing in nature, and especially nothing in human nature, was foreign to him. The various kinds of interest that belong to the memoirs of a statesman, relating great events in which he has borne a part, and the chronicles of a recluse, of a naturalist watching the lower lives about him, belong to these volumes. They recall, now Clarendon, and now Thoreau, or White of Selborne, who, as might be expected, was a lifelong favorite of the autobiographer.

A British nobleman, most of all a British Duke, is presumably on his defense in these days. He is, by necessity, deprived of the inestimable advantage of having or of learning how to earn his own living. And his rank and presumable wealth absolve him from the observance of the standards of morality and decency which are imposed upon his social inferiors. It almost seems that he is doomed to worthlessness by the facts of his position. It is, even, rather a matter for congratulation if he be merely worthless, merely "fruges consumere natus." But this late Duke of Argyll was a man, not merely of a high sense of public and private duty, but of a most discursive intellectual curiosity. His political career was passed entirely in the House of Lords, where he sat, not as a Scottish Duke, but as an English Baron, (Sundridge.) After the departure of Lord Derby, "the Rupert of debate," of the Duke's youth, he was by far the most eloquent and effective speaker among the hereditary legislators. He was a predestinated and necessary member of every government which represented his political views, and this not by reason of his "interest," but by reason of his ability and his industry. In truth, it seems that he would have gone quite as far in public life and even perhaps further as a member of the House of Commons. As it was, he was one of the most conspicuous politicians in Britain from the time of the Crimean war, when he was already a member of the Ministry, until his final break with Mr. Gladstone on the question of Irish home rule, in 1881.

The Duke's political activities would quite sufficiently exempt him from the reproach of being a trifler. It is plain that he worked, and worked hard, not only in his own office, the Post Office, the Secretaryship for India, or whatever it might happen to be, but he was of much weight and instance in the general councils of his party, of which he was the leading oratorical champion in the upper house. His political writings and speeches, with the routine duties of a great Scottish landlord, would very fairly account for even his long lifetime. They would betoken quite as much intellectual activity as that with which a hereditary peer is "charged." His estate, by the way, was by no means so lucrative as it was extensive and famous, or as were many smaller and less famous domains. Even after the British agricultural depression had been brought about by American competition, it had been reduced from that of his grandfather by the squanderings of his spendthrift uncle, the boon companion of the Prince Regent, until he could no longer, without great difficulty and frugality, maintain, even in the frugal manners of the time, the state which belonged to "McCallum More."

From these facts one would infer a frugal and very "limited" peer, inhabiting his ancestral acres,

*GEORGE DOUGLAS, EIGHTH DUKE OF ARGYLL, K. G., K. T. (1823-1900.) Autobiography and Memoirs. Edited by the Dowager Duchess of Argyll. With [illegible] and Illustrations. In two volumes. New York: [illegible] & Co. 1906.

and making them yield every penny that was legally "coming to him." Apparently "George Douglas," the eighth Duke, did not neglect that aspect of the business he was born to. But evidently George Douglas, the eighth Duke, and the immemorial Marquis, while not at all neglecting his hereditary dukedom, while in fact administering his hereditary dukedom for all it might be worth, had an intellectual identity of his own, was a man of a wide intellectual curiosity, devoted himself, in fact, to "larger issues."

In his capacity of "hereditary legislator," which, as we have before remarked, the Duke was, strictly speaking, not, not even a selected and representative peer, but simply a "squatter" under a casual English title, the Scottish Duke did his full duty. And more than his full duty. For more than a generation he was the best speaker of his party in the House of Lords. For the same space of time he was, as these memoirs show, one of the ablest critics of the radicalism of his party and by talk and by correspondence, and ever one of the most valuable restrainers of Mr. Gladstone in his headlong career. We have met with nothing more "creditable to both parties," more illuminative of a political situation, than the disclosures which these volumes make of the personal and political relations between the leader of the Liberal Party and his chief supporter in the House of Lords. The diametrical political opposition, and yet always the intimate personal friendship nevertheless subsisting, is really in its kind one of the finest things in history. And so, eminently, is the Duke's speech in the House of Lords announcing his secession from the Home Rule bill of his old friend and leader. The words in which he announced that secession in the House of Lords will bear any number of quotations, whether as an example of personal friendship surviving political discrepancies or as an example of political civilization:

> I have only further to say that I have taken this step with deep regret on account of the separation which it makes between myself and my noble friends near me, and especially the separation which it makes between myself and my right honorable friend at the head of the Government. I have had the honor of a close political connection with my right honorable friend now for the long period of twenty-nine years, a connection on my part of ever-increasing affection and respect. Nothing but a sense of public duty in relation to a question of immense and far-reaching consequence could have compelled me to take the step which I most reluctantly communicate to your lordships.

Most certainly they order these matters better at Westminster than at Washington. Possibly they even order these matters worse at Westminster in 1906 than they did in 1881. It remains true that the "guid Duke," the coparent-in-law of the Queen, whose lifelong friend he also was, was not altogether engrossed by his political and proprietary vocations, was interested in other things than in being a Duke.

These two thick volumes attest the variety of his inclinations. He wrote "The Reign of Law." He wrote "The Unity of Nature." He wrote "The Philosophy of Belief." Duke or no Duke, he was, intellectually, somebody. He corresponded on equal terms with Lyall on geology, with Huxley on biology, with Tyndall on optics. He was the close friend of "dear old Tennyson." He knew well every man conspicuously worth knowing in the British islands. He was a man of an omniverous curiosity. Add that he was, as these volumes attest, a distinguished amateur painter in water colors and that he wrote a sonnet which was good enough to be included in Mr. Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," and you have proof that the Duke justified his existence as a Duke. You have also proved that this hereditarily placed "nobleman" quite justified his existence as a human being and you have gone some distance toward justifying the existence of his "order."

Edward Brown, F. L. S.

Edward Brown, F. L. S., Assistant Director in the agricultural department, University College, Reading, England, is just now in this city. He is the author of "Races of Domestic Poultry," a new edition of which was recently issued here by Longmans, Green & Co.; "Poultry Keeping as an Industry for Farmers and Cottagers," "Industrial Poultry Keeping," &c. Mr. Brown is also the Secretary of the National Poultry Organization Society of London.

LIFE OF A MONK OF BYZANTIUM.

Miss Alice Gardner's Book About the Character and Service of Theodore, Abbot of Studium.*

THIS is, above all, a scholarly work. The author has already made her name favorably known by a number of monographs, showing deep insight and a thorough command of the facts bearing on the Middle Ages, especially the earlier half of them, that into which the least amount of delving has yet been done by historical students. That she is perfectly familiar with mediaeval England several of her previous books have shown; she gives in this latest work the result of careful and painstaking investigation into the Byzantine world of the eighth and ninth centuries. It is a period and field which is taboo to most of us, even close students, and beyond question it is dry and uninviting, barren of great men and things, steeped to the neck in formalism, petty though relentless and cruel strife for religious dogmas long since outworn, and imbued with a mode of thought and a conduct of life which do not appeal the least to our modern sympathies. Miss Gardner herself freely admits this, and with all her skill in handling her topic she has not succeeded in turning out an interesting book. But it is a useful one on several accounts.

The man she has chosen to hang her tale upon, Theodore Studites, is perhaps the archtype of the miserable period in which his days were passed, and his youth, his early manhood, his vicissitudes, and his martyrdom are all alike emblematic of conditions which it is extremely difficult for us even approximately to value at their intrinsic worth judged from the viewpoint of history. That he was held a great man in his time, and that the objects he fought and strove for so valiantly, even at great risk of his life, seemed to him and to his contemporaries worth while, is only to say that his time and his contemporaries are as far removed from us as if on another planet.

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Yet Theodore of Studium had certainly some of the qualifications to make him great. Especially as Abbot of Studium (within the gates of Constantinople) he exerted a strong and abiding influence on the Christian world of thought and action, and Studium in some ways was greater than Cluny. He was an ascetic of blameless life and morals, withal gentle of disposition and untiring in his spiritual administrations. Fate had cast him in the heroic mold, but the irony of it was that the fight he had to make was for hair-splitting differences in creed and profession which at this day seem to us pusillanimous. He was born in the eastern capital of the Caesars in 759, and his younger days saw the gradual rise of the icon question as the one of all-absorbing interest, the question whether it was consonant with orthodox Christianity to venerate artistic representations of the saints, a strife, it will be remembered, rending for several generations the whole of the eastern empire, not only the Court, but penetrating every provincial nook as well. Theodore's uncle, the saintly Plato, devoted his life to the upholding of the doctrine that it was right to worship the icons, and he was made to suffer grievously by one of the iconoclastic Emperors for his belief. Plato, too, it was who induced Theodore to become a priest and subsequently a monk, and until his death the uncle's powerful influence over his zealous and God-fearing nephew never relaxed.

From the modern point of view these twain, uncle and nephew, achieved far more good as abbots of Saccudio, and the positive results obtained by them there far outweigh those at Studium, during either the earlier or the later days. But those were days of dogma, days when not to do but to believe certain things was held of greatest account, and thus Plato and Theodore threw themselves heart and soul into the all-pervading controversy regarding the proper uses of the icon, taking issue with successive Emperors on this question. They doubtless felt they were doing the work God had called them to do. After awhile one of the iconoclastic Emperors (they followed each other in brief succession, what with poison, palace intrigues, popular uprisings, Bulgarian wars, and family crimes) resolved to quench the heresy—for so he regarded it—of which Studium and its abbot, Theodore, were the chief expounders. Theodore was banished from Constantinople, and sent into ignominious exile. This period of disgrace with the Court lasted a number of years, and as the intrepid monk could not be silenced even when buried in the obscurity of the provinces, he was made a prisoner and confined in various dungeons, being treated with great severity. In one of his prisons in Asia Minor the poor captive was even scourged repeatedly. Nevertheless Theodore, who with all his piety, seems to have been possessed of a fair share of Byzantine wiliness, managed during all this time to maintain a continuous and spirited correspondence with a host of sympathizers. Letters of his are preserved addressed to the Pope at Rome, as well as to the Empresses Irene and Euphrosyne, and there are others sent to abbots, bishops, leading personages at Court, &c., the aid of his fellers in all this being secured by him—as he frankly confesses—by means of bribery. After another of those violent changes on the Byzantine throne which were then the rule rather than the exception, Theodore obtained once more his freedom, and we see him again at the head of his beloved monastery. But long after his death the fury of iconoclasm prevailed at Constantinople, and so far as his lifework—if upholding the tenet of icon-worship may fairly be termed that—is concerned, it went for naught.

However, looking at his life with our own eyes, this particular struggle of his was but one feature of the man and his work. His correspondence (at least that portion which has come down to us) alone reveals a person of singular brightness of mind, of great acuteness in observation, and of comprehensive grasp on all human affairs. Then there is much mediocre poetry from his pen, including hymns, descriptive and even humorous verses. For the student of history those writings, however, are of greatest moment which speak of state affairs, of political upheavals within the empire, and of personal traits and happenings at Court. It is curious to find this same rigid moralist who condemned an irregular marriage of an Emperor and was ready to go to the stake for the sake of his opinion, an indulgent apologist of Empress Irene, though fully cognizant of her many crimes and unholy ambitions.

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ASIDE from Theodore's own writings, the material out of which to construct a biography is scant, and at best one obtains but a shadowy picture of the man himself. But the main value of this book lies not in a description of his doings, but rather in the manifold glimpses it affords of the manners and customs of the age with which it deals. Comment wanders off quite far—to the Court and the aspirations of Charlemagne, to the Persians, and the Bulgarians, to Rome and the Lombard wars, and so forth; while, after all, the Byzantine Court itself, with its nameless horrors and crimes, its thinly varnished wickedness, stands out in rather bright and picturesque relief. In thus throwing further light on a period seemingly much remoter than antecedent centuries this book has, we take it, its chief merit.

W. V. S.

*THEODORE OF STUDIUM. His Life and Times. By Alice Gardner, Lecturer and Associate of Newnham College, Cambridge; Author of "Julian the Philosopher," &c. With illustrations, appendix and index. Pp. xiii.-284. Large 8vo, cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

Exigencies of History.

Current history is now making so rapidly that it keeps the editors of encyclopedias on the jump. In corroboration of this fact John D. Champlin writes that he has had to add much matter to his "Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Persons and Places," a new edition of which Henry Holt & Co. will issue at once. The revised and enlarged articles include the Russo-Japanese war, the establishment of Norway as an independent kingdom, the Baltimore fire, the eruption of Vesuvius in 1906, the nearly total destruction of San Francisco by earthquake and fire the same year. The necrology has been brought down to date. Among the new articles are biographies of the distinguished men of the recent war in the Far East, Pope Pius X., and others.

The August Homiletic Review.

This number opens with an article on "The Hymns of Bickersteth," by the Rev. J. H. Ross, which is accompanied by a portrait of the Bishop. It is followed by articles on "The Moral Crisis Confronting the Church," by Dr. James M. Whiton; "Evolution in Its Bearings on Man," by Dr. James Orr; "The Apple and the Serpent," in the series on Early Bible Narratives Reinterpreted, by Camden M. Cobern; "Opportunities for the Christian Ministry," by Robert S. MacArthur; "Dr. Maclaren's Preparations for Preaching," by the Rev. F. A. Rees; "The League of the Golden Pen," by the Rev. E. H. Byington, originator of that brotherhood. There are also sermons by D. T. Young, Wallace McMullen, Madison C. Peters, and others.

PARSON AND PATRIOT.

THAT excellent and able Scotsman, Presbyterian, and American, John Witherspoon, Doctor of Divinity, President of Princeton College and signer of the Declaration of Independence, is the subject of a biographic volume, called by his name and written by David Walker Woods, Jr., M. A. In spite of the worth of the man and the solid nature of his services to his adopted country, to his Church, and to the college over which he presided for so many years, it cannot be said that the book, "John Witherspoon," (Fleming H. Revell,) does much to contribute to his fame. Dr. Witherspoon's career does not lend itself to lively narrative, and Mr. Woods is a dull biographer at best. He hardly contrives to convey a hint of personality, a glimpse of the real life of the man he writes about. Perhaps he has not intended to do so. Perhaps he has purposely limited himself to a survey of Dr. Witherspoon's work in Scotland and New Jersey. Even so, Scottish religion and American politics in that age were not exactly tame, and one might expect a more inspiring volume to be made out of them.

As a history of Dr. Witherspoon's public career the book will no doubt do well enough. It provides also an outline of the history of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, N. J., from its foundation, in 1746, to the death of Dr. Witherspoon, in 1794, as well as a portion of the history of the Presbyterian Church in the middle colonies during the same period. The author's plan gives first place to Witherspoon's religious and educational activities. Many pages are devoted to his work in his native Scotland, where he was perhaps the most prominent of those ministers of the kirk who opposed the system of patronage and where he wrote and preached stoutly for his party. Then comes an account of his call to Princeton, his coming to America, and the work that he did there, for the college first and for the Presbyterian Church second. Much space, of course, is devoted to the latter. Next comes the consideration of Witherspoon's service in the Revolution, as member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey and of the Continental Congress. In both he was very active, and in the more august body he served on the committee which had the army in charge, as well as upon that which conducted the secret negotiations with France. Mr. Woods is at great pains to show how loyally the parson-statesman supported Washington and how thorough and sensible a patriot he was.

However, these things are in outline familiar enough. This presentation hardly adds real definition to the figure. The reader may perhaps be reminded that John Witherspoon was born in East Lothian, Scotland, in 1722, the son of a minister of the Scottish Kirk. He was educated at Edinburgh, and served as minister at Beith and at Paisley until in 1768 he came to America to become President of the College of New Jersey, then about twenty years old. That college, as the world knows, was a Presbyterian foundation. Witherspoon's term as President closed only with his death, in 1794. His successor was Samuel Stanhope Smith.

"The Bishop of Cottontown."

In "The Bishop of Cottontown," (The John C. Winston Company,) John Trotwood Moore gives us an excellent description of life in the Tennessee Valley. We get a view of the home of the rich and unscrupulous Richard Travis, and an all too-photographic view of its owner. We are shown the workings of his cotton-mill, where a multitude of white children are being robbed of their childhood. The interior of an ex-slave's cabin and the cave home of a desperate highwayman are revealed to our gaze. We learn something of how the "poor whites" live; of their improvidence and shiftlessness.

The Bishop does not occupy the Church office that his title indicates, but is so called by all Cottontown, to whom he is spiritual adviser. He is an engaging personage, and with all his trials, which include a termagant spouse, he has much common sense and good humor. His religion is a practical sort, and he proves himself equal to any emergency. Emergencies, let it be said, are frequent in Cottontown, and the book is full of action.

Not the least of the book's charms is its illustrations by the Kinneys.

Authors of "Cotton."

Charles W. Burkett and Clarence H. Poe, who wrote the volume on "Cotton" which Doubleday, Page & Co. are bringing out, are well-known men. Mr. Burkett is Professor of Agriculture in the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Mr. Poe is editor of The Progressive Farmer of Raleigh, N. C., and has been a frequent contributor to the Northern magazines.

1906

WALTER REED.

Life of the Man Who Showed the Relation of Mosquitos to Yellow Fever.

AMONG matters of vital interest to Americans, few have counted for more in the past generation than the conviction of the mosquito as the agent of the spread of yellow fever. How that conviction was brought about and the story of the man who had the greatest part in bringing it about is set forth in the volume entitled "Walter Reed and Yellow Fever," (McClure, Phillips & Co.,) the author of which is Howard A. Kelly, professor of gynecological surgery in Johns Hopkins University. The life of Major Reed, like the lives of most men who have done great things, offers much to the biographer who can and will tell the story of the things done, and the history of the ravages of yellow fever in this country, and of the final conquest of the scourge as the result of the experiments made under Reed's direction, is something which it is quite worth while having in compact form. Especially as there still remain persons who assume to pooh-pooh the very notion of the responsibility of the wretched insect. Dr. Kelly has made a very thorough study of his subject, he exhibits professional accuracy, and is inspired not only with professional enthusiasm, but with a strong desire to rescue from neglect the name of a public benefactor whose fame has not squared with his deserts. Therefore the book is both interesting and valuable—the more so as the author has had full access to Major Reed's papers and is able to publish letters which reveal not only the stages of the work, but the man. The man, if one may judge from what is said of him by his associates in the Service, was both big and lovable. The letters speak for his sincerity and simplicity. As for his faithfulness and ability, his work speaks for that eloquently enough.

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Walter Reed was born of a good North Carolina family in Gloucester County, Va., in 1851, his father being a minister of the Methodist Church. As a boy, during the civil war and before, he attended school in the town of Farmville, in the State of his birth, and at 16 went to the University of Virginia. There he spent one year in academic studies, and then one year in the medical school, taking his degree at the astonishingly precocious age of 17 years. From the university he came to New York, to Bellevue Hospital, where, in another year, he received another degree of M. D. After that date (1869) he served in various hospitals in New York and Brooklyn, became Inspector for the Board of Health in the latter city, and acquired no little experience and local reputation. Then he took examinations for the United States Medical Service, and was appointed at the age of 25 (1875) Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, with the rank of First Lieutenant. In 1876 he married Miss Emilie Lawrence of Murfreesboro, N. C., and went West to serve at a remote Arizona army post, called Fort Lowell. Dr. and Mrs. Reed traveled from San Francisco (twenty-two days' journey) in an ambulance, and his letters provide a graphic description of the journey. In 1877 Reed was transferred to Fort Apache, and the journey of eleven days was performed in the same fashion—the only fashion available indeed.

Dr. Reed continued there till 1881, when he was ordered to Fort McHenry, Baltimore. In 1882 he was sent to Nebraska, where he served five years. The next assignment (1887) was Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, and the next (1889) to Baltimore, where he managed to get permission to pursue at Johns Hopkins University the studies in bacteriology which led to his yellow fever work. It is not possible to go closely into this period, but in 1898 he was Curator of the Army Medical Museum in Washington and professor of bacteriology and clinical microscopy in the United States Army Medical School. Eager to serve with the troops in Cuba, says Dr. Kelly, "he and other army surgeons were relegated to unimportant positions, while men with political influence were preferred." As a result "the army medical corps received a black eye because of the neglect and incompetence of men who did not really belong to it."

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At this point Dr. Kelly turns aside to give an account of the ravages of yellow fever, especially the epidemics in Philadelphia in 1793, in New Orleans in 1853, and in Memphis in 1878, and to trace the various medical theories as to the nature of the disease and the manner of its propagation. The prevailing notion ten years ago was that it was conveyed in clothing and the like. Dr. Kelly then describes the work of Sir Patrick Manson and others in the case of misquitos and malaria and so leads up to the theory of Dr. Carlos I. Finlay—a theory which Dr. Finlay held but could not prove for many years—that mosquitos were responsible for the spreading of yellow fever also.

In 1900 yellow fever appeared among the American troops stationed at Havana, and a commission was appointed to study the disease and its method of propagation. Dr. Walter Reed was the head of this commission, his associates Dr. James Carroll, Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, and Dr. Aristides Agramonte. All four of them were in Cuba in that and the following year, and most readers of the daily newspapers will remember something about the nature of the experiments, which presently resolved themselves into two heads, (1) experiments with mosquitos which had bitten fever patients and were allowed to bite well persons, (volunteers, of course;) (2) experiments with infected clothing which well persons (likewise volunteers) actually slept in in a close room night after night. Nobody caught the fever from the clothing, a large number of those who were bitten by the infected mosquitos did take the fever. Dr. Carroll was the first of these. Dr. Lazear, who was bitten by accident, died of the disease. The more formal and conclusive tests were made at a carefully isolated experiment station called Camp Lazear, a mile from the Town of Quemados, Cuba, and the account here given of these tests is extremely clear and interesting, though the details are not always quite pleasant reading, and the scientific enthusiasm of the doctors when a poor chap who'd been bitten really got the fever sounds a bit ghoulish. Thus Dr. Reed writes to his wife: "It is with a great deal of pleasure that I hasten to tell you that we have succeeded in producing a case of unmistakable yellow fever by the bite of the mosquito." And again:

Dec. 21, 1900, fifteen mosquitos were freed in "the infected mosquito building." At noon on the same day, five minutes after the mosquitos had been placed therein, a plucky Ohio boy, Moran by name, clad only in his nightshirt and fresh from a bath, entered the room containing the mosquitos. Seven in all bit him. At 4:30 he entered again and this time five others bit him. On Christmas morning this brave lad was stricken with yellow fever.

Fortunately the "brave lad" got well again—as, indeed, did most of the experimental volunteers who contracted the disease.

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The remainder of Dr. Reed's life was spent in Washington in routine Government service. He was a surgeon with the rank of Major when he went to Cuba, and he was still Major in spite of his services when he died of appendicitis in 1902. Harvard had, to be sure, given him the degree of A. M., and his epitaph in Arlington has the inscription: "He gave man control over that dreadful scourge, yellow fever."

How complete that control is and how mortal the scourge had been is shown by the remaining chapters of Dr. Kelly's work, which contrast admirably conditions and methods and mortalities in the Philadelphia epidemic of 1793, the Memphis epidemic of 1878, and the recent outbreaks of the fever in New Orleans and Laredo, Texas. A chapter is devoted to the other members of the Yellow Fever Commission of 1900 and their work separately considered.

NATURALIZATION.

THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF NATURALIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES. From the Revolutionary War to 1861. By Frank George Franklin, Ph. D. Pp. 308. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

AS the title indicates, this book relates what Congress has done from the Revolution to the civil war on the subject of naturalization. Even before the Declaration of Independence the Continental Congress had assumed authority to deal with the question of citizenship by declaring certain Tories out of the protection of the United States, and it also decided that all persons living in any of the colonies and desiring protection from them, are members of the colony, and owe allegiance to its laws.

By the Constitution Congress was given power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and its first response to this grant of power was the Act of 1790. This provides for a two years' residence in the United States. Aliens were to satisfy the court of their good character and take an oath to support the Constitution.

This easy course to citizenship was soon believed to be unwise, if not positively dangerous, and five years later a new law provided for a five years' residence and the renunciation of foreign allegiance. By subsequent acts the period for naturalization was slightly increased.

The increase of immigration and the fears entertained by many that the country would be swamped by an influx of undesirable foreigners led to the "Native Americans," or the "Know-Nothings." The Native American Association was organized on a political basis in 1837. They advocated the entire repeal of the naturalization law, and began agitation for a twenty-one-year period of residence, which had to be reckoned with as an important political factor down to the civil war, and sometimes, particularly in some of the Eastern States, the issues involved in it transcended all others. From about 1850 the Know-Nothings began to abandon the policy of petitioning Congress, and to work along more strictly party lines. The great slavery dispute and the civil war put an end to Native Americanism.

PIZARRO AND PERU.

MOST fertile in romance of all the careers of the Spanish conquistadores is that of the man of blood and iron who won Peru. And Frederick A. Ober has made a good, readable story of his sketch, "Pizarro and the Conquest of Peru," in the Harpers' Heroes of American History Series. The material, of course, and the color are taken largely from Prescott, whose spirit is fairly reflected in Mr. Ober's text. But Prescott's rich narrative of Pizarro's wonderful life and of his battles, treacheries, and city buildings in the Andean country is condensed here into the compass of less than 300 small pages. That may be well enough in an age when so many persons have neither the time nor inclination to read the larger work. Again, Mr. Ober's little book may inspire some who have the time and inclination to read more about a subject so fascinating.

At all events, the career of Francisco Pizarro is one of which all men should know something. He was born about 1471 out of wedlock, of a high-born father and a peasant mother, in the Province of Estremadura, in Spain; he was suckled, it is said, by a sow, grew up as a swineherd, and went as a common soldier to Italy, and afterward (in 1510) to Darien, where, with his companions, he suffered incredible hardships and met fearful perils with the courage that was always his. He rose to be Captain, and served under Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific; he dwelt for many years in Panama, and after many more years spent in trying to get the Governor's permission, and still other years employed in exploring the western coast of South America, and in a voyage to Spain to get the countenance of Emperor Charles V., at last landed with an army of several hundred men in Peru. He marched into the very heart of the mountains of the Incas, and by the fiercest fighting, combined, as all of us have been told in school, with the utmost cruelty and perfidy, carved out for himself an empire and piled up wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

In him and in his three brothers are found the most perfect types of the conquering Spaniard, capable and utterly without fear or ruth, indomitable in the face of any odds. He not only took Peru from the Indians, but he planted strong cities there, and when Francisco Pizarro, now Marquis of Atavillos, Knight of Santiago, and Grandee of Spain, perished by the daggers of his enemies in 1541, in his palace in his capital of Lima, he left the Inca's country (which he had entered in 1531) a Spanish province.

SPURGEON ANECDOTES.

THE late Charles H. Spurgeon, whose sermons moved so many, was, like other great preachers before him, a master of the art of anecdote. He always had a story ready to drive home his point. In the present volume "Spurgeon's Illustrative Anecdotes," (Funk & Wagnalls Company,) the Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D., author of other "helps for the clergy," has collected a mass of these stories from their scattered resting places in Spurgeon's sermons, and arranged and classified them under convenient heads, so that they may be available for use by other preachers in their discourses. The character of the classification is naturally purely that which fits into the categories and needs of the parson. Under "Affliction," for instance, are stories illustrating the blessings and discipline of misfortune; under "Ambition" illustrations of the good and bad sides of that quality. Other heads are "Atonement," "Backsliders," "Bible," "Blessings," "Christians," "Church," "Conscience," "Conversion," "Death," "Duty," "Faith," "Forgiveness," "God," "Goodness," "Gratitude," "Immortality," "Judgment," "Mercy," "Prayer," "Pride," "Satan," "Salvation," "Sinners, "Trust," and "Wealth." No doubt ministers of religion will find good use for the ammunition under each head, which has already been proved and found not wanting by the man from whose writings Dr. Banks has culled his material.

Buchanan's Wife.

The Harpers will publish Aug. 9 a new novel, "Buchanan's Wife," by Justus Miles Forman. The story, which has been running serially in Harper's Weekly, deals in a decidedly unusual and dramatic fashion with that favorite theme of modern fiction, the woman unhappily married. In this case the misfit husband, after making himself sufficiently annoying by his presence, adopts the plan of disappearing and leaving the wife in a most tantalising state of doubt as to whether she is free or not. The state of doubt is the more exquisite torture because, of course, there is another man who would make a very much more satisfactory husband. The merit of the story is in this complication and the working out of a suitable salvation for the woman. The advance orders are reported so large that the book has gone into a new edition in advance of publication.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

Audrey Craven

By MAY SINCLAIR, Author of "The Divine Fire" and "Superseded." $1.50

"Superseded," the earlier work by Miss Sinclair, has been so favorably received that her publishers are encouraged to issue another work, "Audrey Craven," which some of the most discriminating admirers of Miss Sinclair rank even higher than "Superseded."

Audrey Craven is a pretty little woman with copper colored hair and the soul of a spoiled child. Though "a good woman" she has a fatal fascination for most men. Langley Wyndham, the novelist, however, was proof against her charms, and punished her in unique fashion. Katharine Hardy, who is faithful unto death, furnishes a striking contrast to Audrey. There are telling glimpses of the life of London writers and illustrators, and not a little humor.

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THE PHILIPPINES AT CLOSE RANGE.

Experiences of an American Teacher in the Islands—A Narrative of Work and Travel.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

WHILE reports of those who have served in either civil or military capacity in the Philippines since 1898 have been voluminous, the field is so varied and novel, and the American public has so deep an interest in knowing what success we are having in governing a distant dependency, that doubtless for many years relevant facts, conveyed by intelligent and unprejudiced observers in the Eastern archipelago will be welcome. Reports of the Philippine Commissions, the Schurman and the Taft, have been criticised, especially by those who have found their preconceptions antagonised by the accumulated facts set forth. One critic, Mr. Ireland, condemns our efforts to educate the natives in the language of one of the free nations and to lead them toward self-government; while a few Americans ignore all the divergencies in endowment and qualification between the unhomogeneous clans and tribes of the islands, and say complete self-government is the instant right of all of them. They also declare that every part of our administration there has been unsuccessful, including our effort to build up a common school system on modern lines. Mr. Freer does not elaborately discuss this; he assumes that we are proceeding wisely. But his facts bearing on the subject are interesting and important. His work is a valuable one.

In his report of Nov. 1, 1902, the member of the Taft Commission who was Secretary of Public Instruction in the Philippines, Prof. Bernard Moses, explained the conditions which seemed to demand that we teach English to the natives. Nearly all, especially the children, were ignorant of Spanish; the native languages are too unlike to permit their employment as a common medium of communication; not one of them possesses a worthy literature, and a boy who grows up knowing only a language thus deficient has no instrument for increasing his knowledge—he is merely provincial, while familiarity with the language of one of the great commercial nations places him en rapport with civilization. In any event, the influential and wealthy natives will learn English, as a means of obtaining power; and the most effectual way, in his opinion, to counteract the danger of a perpetuation of oligarchic domination by that class is to spread a knowledge of English as widely as possible, as such knowledge will tend to develop in the masses a personal independence now almost completely absent. Reports of the commission and accompanying documents refer repeatedly to the wish of the Filipino to learn English, and Mr. Freer gives illustrations of the manifestation of this desire. On the whole, it would seem that official reticence heretofore has led to an understatement rather than an exaggeration of this ambition on his part.

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Position of the American Teacher in the Philippines.

The book illustrates and corroborates statements of another official document, the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sept. 1, 1904. That document discusses the position of the American teacher in the Philippines. If he be stationed in the capital of a province, in comfortable surroundings, with congenial associates, it is not unpleasant; but the work of a division superintendent is pursued under quite different conditions. He usually lives in a town separated from other Americans—is often the only American there; he must consult, tactfully and helpfully, with the Municipal President and Council; his relationship with the people must be intimate and kindly; he must lay out, each week, the work of the corps, numbering six to thirty, of native teachers; must organize new schools, often in hamlets and barrios distant from the town centre, and where the population is densely ignorant if not lawless; he must spend the greater part of his time in school visitation, sometimes traveling by carabao, sometimes on foot, sometimes by vehicle, sometimes by canoa or canoe; his work must be kept up during the rainy season, when traveling is frequently perilous; he requires a strong constitution, and more than average resolution and courage, though the teacher is now looked upon with such favor that he can travel in safety alone, where a solitary military officer might be in peril.

The Superintendent eulogizes the loyalty and faithfulness of the American teachers as a body. His report notes the author as an official for Camarines Division, with headquarters at Nueva Caceres, in Southern Luzon, though at first he was far to the north, in Solano, Central Luzon, his journey to which, made in the rainy season, when the whole country was afloat, occupied more than five weeks, when in fair weather it was a journey of only six days.

Early in his pages the author brings us face to face with examples of the Spanish method of teaching that prevailed just before the American occupation. Don Lorenzo, at whose house in Cabanatuan he was entertained during a week's detention by typhoon, conducted a private school for eight or ten boys. After breakfast they were lined up in the dining room, were catechised in regular rotation in the exact words of the printed questions; the answers were required also to be given as printed, without the slightest deviation. The boy who could rattle off his answers the most rapidly was deemed to be the best scholar. If one failed to give the exact answer, custom required that he present his ear to a boy who had answered to be pulled, and to present it twice if the failure had been so serious as to require a more severe reprimand. At another school he visited, what he calls the "rapid-fire" method prevailed; that is, the pupils were ranged in two rows, as antagonists, opposite each other; the leading boy on one side asked the first question, which the leader on the other answered quick as lightning, and "fired back" another question, which boy No. 1 answered with equal quickness—and so on till on the slightest deviation from the exact text one after another failed, the next picking it up when a failure occurred, all on one side finally retiring, and leaving the other side the conquerors.

The author says: "In such parrotlike exercises consisted the schooling of the Filipino child during the Spanish régime—mathematics, geography, Spanish grammar, the catechism, were all taught in the same way." In the Superintendent's report of September, 1904, it is said: "Especial difficulty lies in overcoming the tendency of the Filipino to learn merely by rote." Elementary training in science studies was introduced by our teachers, in part to counteract this tendency, such studies requiring answers that are the fruit of reasoning rather than memorizing. An order in Council of the Governor General of India of March, 1904, elaborately treating of educational matters in that populous British dependency, states that both the Hindu and Mohammedan systems assigned a disproportionate importance to the training of the memory, one commentator on the Rig Veda laying down in minute detail the routine to be followed in committing a text book to memory! Our Government in the Philippines planned the public education curriculum having that Oriental predilection in view, and sought to provide a stimulus to the "practical reason."

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First Experiences in Manila.

Arriving in Manila the author encountered a confused mingling of tongues —which he discovered, so far as the talk of our soldiers and some others conversing with the natives was concerned, was a jargon of a few Spanish words mingled with English. Beginning with the work that was first committed to him, giving personal instruction in English and elementary branches, he found, happily, a difference —the natives were anxious to learn English and made good headway. At Solnao he was invited to occupy a vacant house owned by Don Sebastiano, whose nephew, Tomás, was intent on learning our language. He often visited Mr. Freer; the visits were returned; the young man was apt, had made a beginning learning from the soldiers, and was soon able to stand by the new Governor of the province and interpret his remarks to the townspeople. Before the establishment of the Civil Government, Camarines had experienced an educational awakening. All its most important towns had American schools, superintended by a First Lieutenant of Infantry, and taught by soldiers, some of whom had had experience as teachers in America—in the country schools. In August, 1901, a transport arrived at Manila, bringing more than 500 teachers; the organization of the insular school system from that time progressed rapidly, and when the author arrived in Camarines there were flourishing primary schools in all except the most remote towns, taught by thirty American and fifty native teachers. The Provincial High School, organized in the Autumn of 1902, had flourished from the start. During the second year it had been necessary to move more than 200 students over 16 years of age, coming from all parts of the provinces. The people were strongly desirous of having their children taught English; the teachers were tactful and whole-hearted, the students ambitious. Indeed, his account of the interest exhibited by the young natives in acquiring whatever knowledge the American teacher was able to impart inspires one with a great hope for the educational future of the islands.

The obverse of this picture is the disclosure the author makes of depressed agricultural conditions, resulting largely from loss by distemper of about 80 per cent. of the carabao and other tame animals, whereby great distress had befallen the people, who have left their rice fields uncultivated because they have had no animals with which to till them; who, from insufficient nourishment, are liable to attacks of ordinary ailments and epidemics, and have not the physical stamina to carry through every-day tasks. One morning at school the author asked how many present had had no breakfast and found that nearly all had come without any; some had walked long distances; they studied till 11 and joined in the children's sports. The Government has assisted with rice, &c.; still there is great destitution. Our sympathies are strongly appealed to, and we feel that Congress should afford relief by abrogating every impost the impact of which tends to hamper native industry or interfere with or suppress commercial enterprise. Unfortunate, also, is the presence, very near barrios whose inhabitants are industrious, peaceable, and orderly, of marauding bands that break out from the jungles, raid the settlements, carry off cattle, burn, destroy, and sometimes kill. Some of these are headhunters. While the author was in Solano word came that they had swooped down on a barrio only a few miles away, killed several, and burned dwellings; and soon after, at another, only three miles distant, a girl of thirteen and her little brother had gone to the field to drive the carabao home. Arriving there they had seen a band of Igorrotes rushing toward them. She hurried her brother homeward and he escaped, but, trying to save herself and the carabao, on whose back she leaped, she was overtaken, pierced with spears, her head cut off and carried away, and the carabao driven to the adjacent mountain whence the band had issued. The funeral over the decapitated body was held next day in the little church near by. Arriving in Camarines, where he was next stationed, he found that in Albay, adjacent, ladrones were all about. They raided the settlements, levied contributions on the plains people, so that obviously it was the imperative duty of the Government to exert itself to the utmost to protect the peaceable, even by application to the lawless of the most extreme measures of repression. As the marauders retired, after a raid, into jungles that were almost impenetrable by soldiers or constabulary, the problem of protecting the weak from the ferocious was one of great difficulty. Still the duty remained, to be discharged at whatever cost—annihilation of the raiders if necessary.

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Investigations in the Southern Islands.

The author traveled during Summer vacations to the Southern Islands. He visited the Moro Sultan; climbed the active volcano Taal and looked into its crater; was in dire peril from rough seas, sailing in boats that persistently sprang a leak; observed curious forms of life, animal and vegetable; studied the habits of the simplest people, participated in their festivals and celebrations; observed their fondness for music and skill in making it; heard the children sing "America," and wondered how many groups equally youthful in this country could have remembered the words so well—all these he sympathetically describes, but the teaching of the natives had his chief attention. He describes the methods of instruction that prevailed—in the barrio schools, the high schools, the normal institutions. In one of the normal schools this peculiar condition confronted him: The fifty students, though near neighbors, represented three different clans—Ilocanos, Gaddanes, and Isanays; there was no one language that all of them could understand; not more than ten understood Spanish; to the rest it was as unfamiliar as English. It was necessary to make up the bulletin board in three different native tongues. The saving fact was that all were ambitious to acquire the new knowledge, and an excellent spirit animated pupils, teachers, and patrons.

The book is especially valuable for its pictures of the home life, the personal characteristics, the customs of the plain people of the islands. It is a study from the ground up. The peaceable interested the author; they enlisted his sympathy; he tells more than one touching story of their faithfulness. After three years of service among them he has been to his Ohio home, and has now gone back to serve them again in the educational department. Reading his book, one catches the contagion of his quiet enthusiasm and feels that the problem of administration in the East is an opium, however slow, of solution. The American teacher, inculcating American ideals with modern knowledge, should be a power in helping to lift the Filipino to a higher level of prosperity and intelligence. G. R. B.

New York, August, 1906.

*"THE PHILIPPINE EXPERIENCES OF AN AMERICAN TEACHER. A Narrative of Work and Travel in the Philippine Islands. By William B. Freer. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

A BOOK of considerable value to students of military matters, whether for tactical or historical purposes, is "The War in South Africa." (E. P. Dutton & Co.) The volume is the German official account of the affair, and was "prepared in the Historical Section of the Great General Staff" at Berlin. The English version now before us is an "authorized" translation of the original by Col. Hubert du Cane, R. A., M. V. O., military attaché at Sofia, and is printed in London. It is a handsome volume with nine large maps, folding maps of campaigns and individual battle fields, and six illustrations, showing the topography of regions like that of Spion Kop and Hart's Hill.

The text is divided into four parts, the first of which deals with events and conditions after Gen. Cronje's surrender and until the occupation of Bloemfontein. The second part describes events in Natal after the battle of Colenso, the second attempt at relief on the upper Tugela, the battle of Spion Kop, and the third and final attempts, concluding with the actual relief of Ladysmith. The third part is concerned with four different matters, all belonging to the Summer of 1900, the chief of which, of course, is the advance on Pretoria of Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller. The other operations considered are those in the southeast of the Orange Free State, those to the northwest and southwest of Pretoria, including the movements of De Wet, and those in Eastern Transvaal with Gen. Buller's operations there and the march to Kroomati Poort. The fourth part of the book provides a "tactical retrospect" of the whole course of the South African war.

It is impossible, of course, to present here a critical review of such a work or to go into any detailed account of the treatment of the campaigns involved, but the scope has been indicated and the interested reader may gain some notion of the manner from the following, from the chapter on the occupation of Bloemfontein. The passages quoted are preceded by the statement that the British columns had reached the country around Bloemfontein and that the cavalry had cut the railway and telegraph lines:

When the English cavalry was approaching the town there began to spread among the Boers who were to hold the intrenchments in front of the capital a feeling of despondency, and during the night of March 12-13 a panic-stricken flight occurred similar to that at Poplar Grove a few days previously. The Boers fled from their positions at first singly and secretly, but afterward in large bodies, so that in the early morning of the 13th only a few of them remained in the intrenchments. These men also quitted the field works in all haste, and without offering any resistance, as soon as some horse artillery batteries belonging to the cavalry division came into action in the positions on the Boers' right wing, which had already been evacuated. Bloemfontein was taken by the British without a shot being fired.

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The Boer Commandos still in the field in this part of the theatre of war began to disperse. Their leaders, Christian de Wet and de la Rey, perceived that it was no longer possible to carry on a campaign with such demoralized men, and they resolved, therefore, to send all the Commandos home on furlough for three weeks. "I saw," writes de Wet, "that the Boer who had already been away from his wife and child for six months must be granted an opportunity of recuperating." When Commandant Gen. P. Joubert reproached him bitterly some days later for this somewhat unusual step in the midst of a campaign, he replied, "Do you not know the Africander? It is neither your fault nor mine that our discipline is in such a sad state; the burghers must now go home and those who return will fight with renewed courage."

The chapter on the Battle of Spion Kop contains an elaborate description of the disposition of the British forces before the attack and of Botha's counter-measures, and quotes at length the general orders of various officers—Gens. Warren, Coke, and Woodgate. Thereon, it is remarked:

The above orders are typical of the method of compilation of British orders. They contain a mass of orders and details which could perfectly well have been intrusted to the care of junior commanders.

The various movements of the action, of course, are set out in detail with the explanations of the British failure, the chapter running to over fifty pages, and being one of particular interest.

The chapter entitled "Tactical Retrospect" seems an exceedingly fair-minded summary of the military lessons. "The war—notwithstanding the improvements in firearms—discovered no fresh element which can alter the essence of fighting. That lies to-day as it did a hundred years ago in fire effect, which has during the interval gradually increased with improvements in firearms until it has become the dominant force in all fighting." But the final sentence—remarkable as coming from the midst of the German fighting machine—runs thus: "Fortunate is that army whose ranks released from the burden of dead forms, are controlled by natural, untrammeled, quickening common sense."

AUG

1906

BOSTON NOTES.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s New Books—The September Atlantic—Whereabouts of Some Authors.

MESSRS. Little, Brown & Co.'s Autumn list will include many striking novels, and among them is one especially unhackneyed, Mr. Fred M. White's "The Slave of Silence," which includes more mysteries than found place in "The Crimson Blind," among them some novel applications of electricity. The inexplicable disappearance of a man's body and the wonders wrought by the apparition of a bullet-shaped piece of salt are among the occurrences which keep the reader's interest wakeful and eager.

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Mrs. Mary Imlay Taylor has surpassed herself in "The Impersonator," a novel on the list of the same publishers. It is the story of an impersonation unselfishly undertaken in the name of friendship, and continued with such success that when the real personage appears she is entirely unwelcome, and is a sufferer rather than an avenger, as she fain would be. It differs from most of the other stories of personation in fixing the reader's sympathy upon the impostor, and its comedy, although complicated, is unflagging from beginning to end.

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Mr. George Wharton James's recent voyage down the Colorado to what the liberal West calls the Galton Sink and the poetic East names the Galton Sea will make part of his coming "The Colorado Desert." The last reports received represented the river as causing a rise in the "sea" of nearly half an inch a day, and as it already covers some 500 square miles and the basin is 260 feet below the sea level at its deepest point the possibilities of the case are important to all Southern California.

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At this season authors are generally far from the city, and Mr. William Sage has found refuge in his native New Hampshire, Miss Julia Schwarz has left Omaha for the New England coast, Mrs. Sara E. Boggs has gone to Seal Harbor, Me., the scene of her "Sandpup," and Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith is in Georgeville, Quebec. She is at work on the third volume of the Old Deerfield series, but it will not be finished until next year. She was always a deliberate writer, and the discovery that her boyish readers accept her authority as implicitly as that of their school books has not tended to make her less careful.

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Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts has been visiting his publishers, Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., reading proof and settling minor matters in regard to his Autumn books, and Mr. Charles Gibson, the author of "Among French Inns," also appeared this week, fresh from the Adirondacks and eager to attack the novel and poems upon which he is at work.

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The W. A. Wilde Company is preparing a new ten volume series of Miss Anna L. Burns's "The Nelsen Books," little readers for little folk, small in size, easily handled, and, although each has some forty pictures, so cheap that they may be discarded when soiled and tattered. They make reading easy for that rising generation which it is the fashion to believe incapable of real work. Aprosexia, its besetting weakness of incapacity to fix the attention, is now said to proceed from nasal disease, and no teacher dares to exhibit the ancient palliative, oil of birch.

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Miss Adele E. Thompson will continue her Brave Heart Series, published by the Lothrop, Lee, and Shepard Company, with "Polly of the Pines," a Revolutionary story of a small rebel among the loyal Scots of the Carolinas. She leaves her own home and finds refuge with her uncle and does her best for the colonies. The ubiquitous Tasleton plays royalist villain in the story, and Polly is as ready-witted in her encounters with him as need be.

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The September Atlantic is to be an essay number, although not announced as anything of the sort, and made sufficiently frivolous by stories by Mr. Arthur Colton and Mr. Eden Philpotts. Miss May Sinclair will criticise "Three American Poets of To-day;" Miss Mary Moss will write on "The Novels of Thomas Hardy," and Mr. J. H. Gardiner on "The Power of Bible Poetry." The annual "Letter from Germany," by Mr. W. C. Dreher; "A Missionary Enterprise in China," "The Soul of Paris," by Mr. Verner Z. Reed, will supply the foreign element, and for the domestic side there will be "A Manufacturer's Point of View," by Mr. J. T. Lincoln. "Confessions of an Obscure Teacher," to amuse the subjects of the school board, and Mr. Ernest Poole's "Dere Ees No God," which sounds like a new version of Mr. Kipling's "tract," "The Conversion of Aurelian McGoggin." Those musicians who find Mr. John Bennett's "A Revival Sermon at Little St. John's," a refreshment after the ordinary story writer's babble of "rising cadences," and sopranos whose voices "sound minor chords," may like to know that the author is a student of native African music. He probably heard far more in the sermon than would be audible to an apprehension less trained and ears less accustomed, but negro speech will have new interest for his readers.

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The author of "The House of Souls" announced last week, is Mr. Arthur Machen, one of those Irish and Scottish authors who some fifteen years ago joined in producing a set of small novels and groups of tales published by Roberts Brothers, apparently for the purpose of scandalizing and frightening the British nation and her American cousin. As the East Anglia Times plaintively says that it has supped full with horrors in reading this book, it is to be supposed that Mr. Machen's purpose is unchanged.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 3, 1906.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History.

ANCIENT RECORDS OF EGYPT. Historical Documents. By James Henry Breasted. 8vo. Volume IV. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $3 net.

Essays.

LIFE AND DEATH. A Study in Biology. By Dr. H. Teichmann. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

THE MAKING OF THE WORLD. By Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

LITERATURE OF LIBRARIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. Edited by John Cotton Dana and Henry W. Kent. 16mo. Two volumes. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

FROM POVERTY TO POWER: OR, THE REALIZATION OF PROSPERITY AND PEACE. By James Allen. 12mo. Chicago: The Science Press.

Religon.

DEMOCRACY OF THE CHURCH. By Edgar L. Heermance. 12mo. New York: The Pilgrim Press. $1.25.

Fiction.

HUMOR OF BULLS AND BLUNDERS. Edited by Marshall Brown. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20 net.

THE REBELS AT LARGE. By May Beals. 12mo. Charles H. Kerr Company. 50 cents.

A GIRL OF RESOURCE. By Eyre Hussey. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Description.

INDIA AND HER PEOPLE. By Swami Abhedananda. 12mo. New York: The Vendanta Society.

Educational.

PLAYMATES. A Primer. By M. W. Haliburtons. 12mo. Richmond: The B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

A HEALTHY BODY. A Textbook on Physiology and Hygiene for Use in Intermediate Grammar Grades. By Charles H. Stowell. 12mo. New York: The Silver-Burdett Company. 50 cents.

A PRIMER OF HEALTH. Practical Hygiene for Pupils in Primary and Lower Grades. By Charles H. Stowell. 12mo. New York: The Silver-Burdett Company. 30 cents.

THE ESSENTIALS OF HEALTH. A Textbook on Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene for Use in Higher Grades. By Charles H. Stowell. 12mo. New York: The Silver-Burdett Company. 84 cents.

BEGINNING LATIN. By John Edmund Barss. 12mo. New York: The University Publishing Company.

Miscellaneous.

ILLINOIS BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS FOR 1905. Twenty-fourth Annual Report. 8vo. Springfield: The Illinois State Journal Company.

LOOKING FORWARD. A Treatise on the Status of Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and State. By Philip Rappaport. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

The Arena for August.

There are several timely contributions in this issue. One is by George Wharton James on "San Francisco and Her Great Opportunities," another is by Winifred Webb, which, entitled "The Spirit of American Literature," is a reply to Gertrude Atherton's criticism of the literature of democracy. Other articles are: "The Right of the Child Not to be Born," by Louise Markscheffel; "Our Next Ice Age," by John C. Elliot; "Byron: A Study in Heredity," by Charles Kassel, etc. There is also a story, "Tried by Fire," by Wilmatte R. Cockerell. And Mrs. Katrina Trask writes about the Crapsey trial in "The Virgin Birth."

A New Encyclopedia.

An encyclopedia, constructed along lines novel in the reference library field, is announced for publication next year by The Review of Reviews Company. Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, and the editorial staff are actively interested in the work, which is said to share the practical commercial and economic spirit of that magazine. Herbert Kaufman will look after the foreign end of the subscription.

FAMOUS BYZANTINES.

An Interesting French Book on the Great Men and Women of the Eastern Empire.*

THE Eastern Empire of the Middle Ages is a sealed book to most readers who are not specialists. Doubtless there has been ample reason for the comparative neglect which it has suffered. There is a limit to the average mental appetite and digestive capacity, and when we have time and inclination to go backward at all we are naturally drawn along the most direct routes by which the best of ancient civilization has made its way down to our own lands and times. Clovis, Charlemagne, Lothair, Otto, Abelard, Eloise, and Roswitha are names more or less familiar to most of us, but no very definite images are called up by the chance mention of a Basil the Macedonian; a Romanus Argyrus, Theodore Goutzounisates, Theoctista, or Zoé Carbonopsina. And yet there is many a lively page in this little-read book of Byzantine Middle-Age history. The stream of civilization, like any other stream, sometimes tucks much of its most interesting scenery away in secluded bayous, to be seen only by those who are willing to turn aside and hunt for it. For a search of that kind M. Charles Diehl is a competent guide.

Many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS have doubtless followed him with pleasure in his "Archaeological Excursions in Greece," a volume which has had the honor of repeated editions in France and is also widely known in English dress. He has the French knack of divining what is likely to be of interest to the average intelligent reader and relating it in that easy and attractive prose style which M. Brunetière explained to us in The Atlantic Monthly a few years ago. In this country, unfortunately, our scholars do not think it worth while to expend scholarly research upon subjects fit for popular consumption. The American philologist competent to read easily the mediaeval Greek of Michael Psellus or Anna Comnena would, as a rule, prefer to contribute to some learned series of university studies a statistical treatise on some phase of their syntax rather than to extract from those somewhat muddy sources some of the countless vivid incidents of real life which lie buried there. And yet many cannot understand why classical and mediaeval life and letters attract so little interest in this country! French scholars have been wise enough to offer the public the kernel of the nut, while we expect them to be satisfied with the shell.

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M. Diehl has picked upon women as the subject of most of his portraits, undeterred by the recent thorough demolition of the sex at the hands of the youthful German philosopher who got his hand so into the habit of demolition as to take his own life before stopping to rest. His choice is justifiable, for few States have ever allowed women to take a larger place, directly or indirectly, in shaping the course of public affairs. The influence of such women as Livia, Agrippina, and Messalina under the earlier empire at Rome never altered the course of events so fundamentally as the activities of some of the women who busied themselves with the politics of Byzantium from the fifth to the twelfth centuries, the period covered by the volume in hand. An introductory chapter gives a general sketch of the Court life of the time as it affected or was affected by the activities of a Byzantine Empress. Athenais, the daughter of the philosopher Leontius of Athens, who put off her paganism and her pagan name and received Christian baptism and the Christian name of Eudocia in order to become the wife of the Emperor Theodosius, is the subject of the first sketch. The suspicions, probably unjust, which finally led to her separation from the Court and retirement at Jerusalem, where the last years of her life were spent in the character of a devoted Christian mystic, make an interesting and touching story.

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Irene, "the ambitious politician, whom passion for the throne led even to the point of crime," awakens a more varied interest, though less sympathy. In her case, as in others, the author takes advantage of the occasion to give the reader a good idea of the utter untrustworthiness of the laudatory biographies which have come down to us from Byzantine Court circles, interested in showing a fair front to posterity. Even a holy man like Theodore of Studium could find in Irene a woman pure in spirit, a holy soul who through her piety and desire to please God had freed her people from bondage, and whose acts shone as the stars.

Theodora, the witty and audacious dancer of the Hippodrome, who distanced in advance the modern heroines of automobile somersaults and "dips of death" by clearing the gap between her questionable profession and the throne, (if we are to believe the story that Procopius has handed down to us,) of course furnishes material for an absorbing chapter. M. Diehl is willing to believe that Procopius laid on his colors far too heavily. Take the tale at its extreme, however, and it hardly exceeds in romantic interest that of Basil, the ragged Macedonian "tramp," drifting into Constantinople at nightfall and finding his bed on the stones under the porch of the Church of St. Diomed, to rise to the throne a few years later and seat his family thereon for the space of two hundred years. But one other man, Leon the Philosopher, is honored by inclusion in this select portrait gallery, and he chiefly for his relation to the four women whom he successively led to the marriage altar, first Theophano, forced upon him by his father against his will, then Zoé Zaoutzès, his first love, a union made possible by two deaths coming so opportunely as to have aroused some suspicion; next Eudocia Baïané, a pretty Asiatic girl who died in childbirth a year after her marriage, and finally Zoé Carbonopsina, (Zoé of the black eyes, (whom he succeeded in formally marrying only after a long struggle with the opposing forces of the Church.

*FIGURES BYZANTINES. Par Charles Diehl, Professeur adjoint à l'Université de Paris. Paris, France: Librairie Armand Colin.

POUR HELENE.

"POUR Hélène!" is the title of a small volume of French verse, by M. A. Bollaert of the Alliance Française, and Secretary of the Ecole Maternelle Français of New York, just published for the benefit of the Ecole Maternelle. Hélène is the poet's little motherless niece, and the volume is a touching tribute of his adoration for the child, whose portrait appears as a frontispiece.

If Victor Hugo understood so well "The Art of Being a Grandfather," M. Bollaert certainly possesses in the highest degree that of being an uncle. Indeed, he has devoted his life to Hélène's welfare, for he says:

Sueur des mains, sueur du front, sueur du coeur—
Je donnerai le tout pour faire son bonheur—
Et si je réussis, ce sera magnifique!
Et quand je serai vieux, m'appuyant d'un bâton,
Hélène ayant grandi, dira qu'à ma façon,
Je fus — tant bien que mal * * * son oncle—d'Amérique!

The dedication reads:

Pour Hélène—ces vers ou beau-coup de mon âme
Est caché—vers conçus en des jours de douleur—
Pour Hélène! plus tard, quand elle sera femme,
Elle les retira peut-être avec bonheur!

One of the most beautiful of the poems in the book is devoted to children in general under the title "Enfants." It begins with this apostrophe:

Vous, angelots jouffius et roses,
Eternel plaisir des humains!

and ends:

Doux anges aimés des poètes!
Comme vous seriez fiers, enfants,
Si vous songiez de temps en temps
A tout le bien que vous nous faites!

"Angelots" is a word so exquisite that one cannot but regret that the English language does not furnish its exact equivalent.

The book can be procured at Brentano's and all French bookstores in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

TRINITY, CAMBRIDGE.

THIS well-known English institution, founded in 1546 by Henry VIII., forms the subject of the little handbook by W. W. Rouse Ball, Fellow of Trinity College, which begins the publication of Edmund H. New's series of College Monographs, ("Trinity College, Cambridge." 16mo. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents,) dealing with the colleges of England's two ancient universities, Cambridge and Oxford.

Mr. Rouse Ball gives first a description of the buildings of the college, telling of their foundation and history and describing interesting parts of them and their surroundings—these chapters in the little book taking up the courts and buildings of Trinity and some of the interiors—the chapel, the Hall, combination rooms, kitchens, library, &c.; then follows the history of the college from 1316 down to the present day. In addition, there is an account of collegiate life, manners, and customs, past and present, and a record of distinguished "sons." The illustrative material consists of drawings by the editor, who is a well-known artist, and plans of the buildings pictured, showing the periods to which they belong.

The volume is a handy one, written in an interesting manner. Those to follow it, including descriptions of St. John's, King's, Magdalen, Merton, and other colleges of Cambridge and Oxford, will be uniform in every way—make-up, plan, illustration, price—with the one before us. Each, too, will be from the pens of members of the institutions concerned.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUGUST 4, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

HOWARD PYLE'S colored drawing of Henry Esmond and Beatrix, which forms the frontispiece of this month's Harper's, pleases and satisfies, not, perhaps, because the two portrayals exactly realise one's own ideals of two of the most distinguished personages in the whole range of English fiction, (that would be expecting too much of any illustrator,) but because they are counterfeit presentments one would, at least, be willing to have his friends accept for the Esmond and Beatrix of his youthful dreams. The Colonel, indeed, has an air of Old World distinction, and his dignity if not his valor, his good breeding if not his modesty and tenderness, are expressed in his face and bearing. Beatrix seems of a more modern type; there is a hint of the pseudo-Japanesque in her features, and the kimonolike draperies of her gown. But she has witchery and devilry in her face, and beauty enough to charm the susceptible. Mr. Pyle contemplates, we believe, a series of such drawings illustrating the thickly peopled theatre of Thackeray. If they are all as good as this the pictures will be welcome. We may all wait eagerly from month to month hereafter for Mr. Pyle's ideas of Col. Newcome and the Fotheringay, Warrington, and Major Pendennis, Blanche Amory, and old Lady Kew, Becky Sharp, and Jos Sedley, Barry Lyndon, and Jeems Yellowplush.

RITA, (Mrs. W. Desmond Humphreys,) a popular English novelist, has been complaining bitterly of the use of one of her titles by a rival story teller. She can get no redress. There is no absolute copyright, in Great Britain, in a title. Rita urges a change in the copyright laws to protect titles. The particular title she is in a frame of mind about is "The Silent Woman." It occurs to us that one Ben Jonson wrote a piece with that very title some years before Rita was born, and that his piece is still extant and occasionally read. It is a pity that Rita could not have raised her row about some other title. She would scarcely claim the exclusive right to "As You Like It," "Every Man in His Humor," or "The Faery Queen."

MR. HOWELLS in the Easy Chair of the August Harper's introduces us to the "little and vivid" greatniece of a "veteran novelist," who defines style. Anybody who defines style confers a boon on all students of literature. We are looking forward to the publication of a compendium of definitions of style in English writing, from Dryden to, say, Alfred Austin. It would be a useful and valuable book of reference. Doubtless the definition of the greatniece of Mr. Howells's "veteran novelist" is purely ironical. But such definitions must not be excluded from our compendium, for they, too, are useful. The niece explains that a stylist says "even the simplest things in a distinguished way," and complains that her uncle, who is no stylist, in her estimation, persists in saying "the most distinguished things in the simplest way." Moreover, he lacks "virility" and "passion." The veteran novelist sees no hope of his reformation, according to his niece's ideals, but arrives at one interesting conclusion touching his future work:

> What I've been thinking is that I must still have the love interest in my books, and have it the main interest, but I must treat it from the vantage-ground of age; it must be something I look back upon, and a little down upon. * * * I must be in the whole secret—the secret, not merely of my lovers' love, but the secret of love itself. I must know, and I must subtly intimate, that it doesn't really matter to anybody how their affair turns out; for in a few years, twenty or thirty years, it's a thousand to one that they won't care anything about it themselves. I must maintain the attitude of the sage, dealing, not unkindly, but truthfully, with the situation.
>
> "It would be rather sad," the girl murmured. "But one likes sad things."
>
> "When one is young, one does; when one is old, one likes true things."

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the appearance in the August Scribner's of a longish short story or novelette by Edith Wharton, The Atlantic Monthly gives us Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick's impressions of the literary work of Mrs. Wharton. Mr. Sedgwick's essay is not devoid of a certain cryptic quality that almost invariably characterizes an attempt like this to appreciate the work of a contemporary. He finds that Mrs. Wharton's writing of fiction is distinguished by a fine sense of artistic proportion, propriety, tact, and a nicety of craftsmanship; that her talents are both intrinsically and superficially feminine.

There is also in the stories what one might call a certain feminine capriciousness or arbitrariness, even beyond the ordinary autocracy of the story teller, a method of deciding upon instinct rather than upon reflection.

Incidentally he declares that her stories are not "original," "poetic," "romantic," "rippling with muscular energy," or "smooth with dogmatic determinism," qualities which he assigns, respectively, to the stories of Mary E. Wilkins, George Eliot, Bret Harte, Rudyard Kipling and Guy de Maupassant. Her cultivation, he insists, is truly American, and he leaves us with the idea that he eagerly awaits another novel from her pen. Meanwhile Mrs. Wharton's story of Americans in Paris, "Mme. de Treymes," is here and is worth while. It has nearly all her accustomed charm, and one may read it without bothering over the inevitably vague technicalities of criticism. The central personage, a Frenchwoman, is a highly accomplished and graceful cat, with a hint or two of qualities better than catlike.

THE literature of the San Francisco earthquake has not been extensive, thus far, except in the newspaper accounts, many of which had qualities of directness, simplicity of utterance, and graphic description, which atoned, in a large measure, for the faults due to rapidity of production. Will Irwin's little book, "The City That Was" (New York: B. W. Huebsch) is merely one of these newspaper articles, corrected and somewhat recast. It spiritedly describes San Francisco and its life on the eve of its destruction. "The Doomed City," by Frank Thompson Searight, tells the whole story of the disaster, with many correlative facts. It contains pictures, which serve their purpose. It is not literature, certainly, but it is useful. Laird & Lee publish this book, in Chicago.

THE late John Addington Symonds's "Walt Whitman: A Study" was written in Switzerland in 1893, about a year after Whitman's death. Symonds was one of the many Englishmen of letters who placed high value on Whitman's work. He was, in this critic's esteem, "a great and good man," "the prophet of a democratic revolution" and "the poet of a revolutionary school." There has been plenty of Whitman literature lately, and a neat reprint of the Symonds book is not the less welcome. It comes in a small 16mo with the imprint of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. as the New York publishers.

THE latest volume in the new edition of the works of Richard Jefferies is "Amaryllis at the Fair." (R. P. Dutton & Co.) It is prefaced by an essay on this particular book written by Edward Garnett and originally published three years or more ago in The Academy of London. Mr. Garnett devotes many words, agreeably put together, to the disparagement of those critics who declare that "Amaryllis" is not a novel, and, in the same breath, regret that Jefferies should have written novels. As a matter of fact, any consideration of Jefferies as a writer of fiction would be futile. Mr. Garnett's preference for "Amaryllis" over certain novels of Thomas Hardy, including "The Mayor of Casterbridge," is merely a personal matter. But "Amaryllis" is a positively delightful book for persons who can find delight in that kind of a book, and they, we take it, are the very best kind of persons. It is the work of a born naturalist, who was born also a poet and cultivated the study of human nature. It is full of the spirit of rural England and its outdoor life. Its portrayals of character are intimate and true, its digressions are harmless and entertaining. Jefferies is a good writer to read when one is in the mood for such writing, and the new edition of his books is in every way commendable.

TO-DAY is the one hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the birth of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the "supreme lyrist" of English verse, and the coincidence lends additional interest to Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson's letter on this page in regard to the proposed Shelley and Keats memorial in Rome. Mr. Johnson replies urbanely to the criticisms of Mr. Arthur Stringer, and certainly has the better of the argument.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

Oct. 4, 1792—July, 1822.

LET me return to Shelley. Innocent and careless as a boy, he possessed all the delicate feelings of a gentleman, all the discrimination of a scholar, and united in just degrees the ardor of the poet with the patience and forbearance of the philosopher. His generosity and charity went far beyond those of any man (I believe) at present in existence. He was never known to speak evil of an enemy, unless that enemy had done some grievous injustice to another: and he divided his income of only one thousand pounds with the fallen and afflicted.

This is the man against whom such clamors have been raised by the religious à la mode, and by those who live and lap under their tables: this is the man whom, from one false story about his former wife, I had refused to visit at Pisa. I blush in anguish at my prejudice and injustice, and ought hardly to feel it as a blessing or a consolation that I regret him less than I should have done if I had known him personally. As to what remains of him now life is over, he occupies the third place among our poets of the present age—no humble station—for no other age since that of Sophocles has produced on the whole earth so many of such merits—and is incomparably the most elegant, graceful, and harmonious of the prose writers.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Brentano's August Importations.

Brentano's are importing this month from Paris Georges Cain's "Ancien Théâtres de Paris," with interesting anecdotes; Pierre de Coulevain's long-awaited novel, "L'Ile Inconnue," by the author of "Noblesse Américaine" and "Eve Victorieuse," the scene of which is laid in England; French translations of A. Conan Doyle, "Gyp's," "Les Poires"; cheap editions of Alfred de Musset's "Le Chandelier," "Les Deux Maitresses," and "Mimi Pinson et la Mouche"; Henri Thedenat's "Pompei Histoire: Vie Privée," and Octave Usanne's "Les Deux Canaletto." From Berlin—Adolf Bartels's "Handbuch zur Geschichte der deutschen Litteratur," Wilhelm Hegeler's "Hietro der Korsar und die Jüdin Cheirinca," Korfiz Holm's "Thomas Kerkhoven," Korolenko's "Im fremden Lande," Paul von Szczepanski's "Moskau in Blut und Schnee," dealing with revolutionary Russia, and Gregor Samarow's historical romance in three volumes, "Das Erbe Kaiser Wilhelm I."

KEATS AND SHELLEY.

Mr. R. U. Johnson Replies, Graciously, to Mr. Arthur Stringer's Comments on the Rome Memorial Project.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE American Committee of the Keats-Shelley memorial in Rome welcomes Mr. Arthur Stringer's indorsement of two of the three objects of the movement. He agrees that a systematic oversight and defense of the graves of the poets is necessary and that it is desirable to have a library relating to them in Rome, a city intimately associated with them and, under modern conditions of travel, common ground for English-speaking people.

Mr. Stringer, however, is solicitous as to the appropriateness of establishing the library and the headquarters of the committee for the perpetual defense of the graves in the house so greatly endeared to the lovers of Keats's poetry. If I rightly interpret his objection it amounts to this: That, while it was entirely proper that he should make a pilgrimage to what he calls the "hideous" private rooms of an "ugly" house, it becomes a desecration to rescue these rooms from their present hideousness and from the threatened alteration of the house by the usurer in whose name the title still lies, and, particularly, to convert the Keats apartment into a library to be made generally accessible. He is inclined to think, but does not seem to be quite sure, that this proceeding may be "ghoulish." But was it ghoulish for Mr. Stringer to "seek out the rooms, after divers chastening triumphs over difficulties," and how is he any more "a true lover of Keats" than the New England school teacher who a year from now will find these difficulties removed? Is not Mr. Stringer dangerously near that form of literary snobbery that assumes that poetry is for a few bright, particular souls chosen from the foundation of the world, and that the rest of the world is merely riffraff whose enjoyment of it is pollution? I venture to say that even among the tourists whose coming he deprecates could be found many an intelligent person capable of deriving from the memorial a large measure of benefit and inspiration.

As to the ugliness of the house, I must beg to differ with Mr. Stringer. It is well-proportioned and comely and of agreeable color, and it and its better-conditioned fellow across the steps are fitting portals, so to speak, to one of the finest outdoor stairway constructions in Europe and offer no point of discord with it.

The library is not likely to be a large one and the five or six rooms can readily be adapted to such a purpose. In details Mr. Stringer may perhaps trust to the judgment of the three committees, ("unofficial" though they be, whatever that dreadful adjective may mean,) including, as they do, well-known English and Americans as jealous as he for the dignity and fame of Keats and Shelley. I hope he will take heart of grace and try to banish his lugubrious impressions and be patient with such "ghouls" as Messrs. Swinburne, Meredith, Rossetti, Lang, Barrie, Birrell, Colvin, Dowden, Hardy, Forman, Tennyson, Hope, and others among English writers, and Roosevelt, Stedman, Howells, Aldrich, Weir Mitchell, Higginson, and many others among Americans—to mention but a few of many who are supporting the project.

Mr. Stringer wonders "just what Keats himself would have said about it all." Well, I think Keats would like it. He and Shelley both had a normal, manly desire that their work should be widely known—(Heaven knows, they had little enough appreciation during their lives!) Keats expressed a wish that after his death a book might be dedicated to him. Paying to Burns in his birthplace the tribute of veneration which many hereafter will pay to himself in the Roman house, he wrote:

> "O smile among the shades, for this is Fame."

As for Shelley, (on whose birthday, Aug. 4, these lines will be printed,) I believe that he also would take pleasure in the fact that this memorial will be another invitation of

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poetry to the passing world, another stronghold of the intellectual against the material, another example of international co-operation, and, lastly, another evidence that Shelley was mistaken about Keats's fame and his own when he wrote to Severn, Nov. 29, 1821, sending a copy of "Adonais," these words:

> In spite of his transcendent genius Keats never was, nor never will be, a popular poet; and the total neglect of obscurity in which the astonishing remnants of his mind still lie, was hardly to be dissipated by a writer who, however he may differ from Keats in more important qualities, at least resembles him in that accidental one, a want of popularity. I have little hope, therefore, that the poem I send you will excite any attention, nor do I feel assured that a critical notice of his writings would find a single reader. But for these considerations it had been my intention to have collected the remnants of his compositions and to have published them with a life and criticism.

R. U. JOHNSON.

Treasurer American Committee Keats-Shelley Memorial.
New York, Aug. 3, 1906.

TO MARGARET DEAN

BY A. EMERSON PALMER.

SINCE Trollope wove his spell round Barsetshire
The charmed world of fiction has not known
A place more real than thy Old Chester town.
How faithful are thy portraits, and how dear
Thy people, quaint and lovable and queer!
Surely, methinks, these characters have grown
In actual life, not in thy brain alone,
And thou hast painted what thine eyes saw clear.

In sooth we know Ben Wright and all his kin,
Martha and William, others not a few,
David, original in thought and sin,
And her whose soul has just been born anew.
No strangers, but our neighbors, these folk are.
Then, best of all, good Doctor Lavendar!

New Collection of Poe.

The "Selected Poems and Tales of Edgar Allan Poe" contained in the volume thus entitled (12mo. Illustrated. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.) are believed by the editor, Charles Marshall Graves, B. A., a well-known newspaper man of Richmond, Va., to be the best that Poe wrote. They give the student a comprehensive grasp of Poe's most enduring work. The tales are "Morella," "Fall of the House of Usher," "The Gold-Bug," "Eleonora," and the "Masque of the Red Death." Among the thirty poems are "To My Mother," "The Raven," "The City in the Sea," "To Helen," "The Bells," "Annabel Lee," "Ulalume," "Eldorado," "For Annie," "The Valley of Unrest," "Lenore," &c.

The brief introduction by Mr. Graves deals with the life of Poe and his work. A chronological outline of that life and a bibliography have also been included. The illustrations are portraits of Poe, Virgina Clemm, his foster father John Allan, and the ladies who played an important part in his life. There are also pictures of the poet's homes and the residences of some of his friends.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Aug. 1: Adult fiction—Churchill's "Coniston," Wister's "Lady Baltimore," Sinclair's "The Jungle." Juvenile fiction—Barbour's "Arrival of Jimpson," Craik's "Little Lame Prince," Wells's "Story of Betty." Miscellaneous—Bryce's "American Commonwealth," Phillips's "Nero," Hoyt's "In Vanity Fair."

Canadian Annual Review.

The 1905 number of The Canadian Annual Review, compiled and edited, as heretofore, by J. Castell Hopkins, is now issued. In usefulness and availability it is up to the standard of its predecessors. In his comments on current events Mr. Hopkins endeavors to keep along the straight path of facts and fair inference. The book contains condensed statements of each side of many questions that occupied public attention in 1905.

"THE MAN WITH THE MUCKRAKE."

A Glance at the Collected Papers of Lincoln Steffens on Political Corruption in the United States.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

IT is scarcely necessary to introduce Mr. Steffens's book to newspaper readers. His articles here assembled have been read before, and widely. He is among the first of the muckrakers, both in time and rank, and has the faults and merits of their qualities. Their productions are so effective that much praise must be given them in many senses. They have done good—as well as harm—and they have founded almost a school of controversial writing. Their merits are not philosophy and poise, but what they lack in these respects they make up in earnestness or intention and energy of expression. They are continually blowing off steam at the safety valve, and impel one to contrast that waste of force with the quietness and efficiency of an engine when it is working, instead of wasting excess power. In short, Mr. Steffens resembles a journalist with an assignment, under necessity of catching next morning's newspaper, more than a student of misgovernment and a thinker regarding its remedies. He is an exposer, a scandal monger, a sort of Comstock of politics. It is well that work of this sort should be done, and it is well done here. Nothing is said in disparagement of it, for to disparage is to invite accusation of sympathy with the rogues rather than the reformers. Even at that dreadful risk the book must be described for what it is, a specimen of workmanlike journalism rather than literature. It is a dramatic narration of facts which should cause Americans to blush with shame and disgust, but it is nothing more. Its value is of the moment, for there is no trace of the learning and insight which distinguish and give permanent worth to treatises like Bryce's or De Tocqueville's.

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Ohio, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri are Mr. Steffens's chosen horrible examples. They fill the bill. The Missouri Legislature was the property of the baking powder ring, which was denouncing as poisonous powder which it was manufacturing, and which purchased the enactment of statutes as a pure matter of business. Wisconsin was owned by the railways. New Jersey belonged to a myriad cheap corporations, as well as many monster "combines," placing its hospitality at the service of all for a fee. Rhode Island—the most American of all the States—is among the worst of all. Its suffrage is venal, as well as its representatives, and the trail of its degradation is clearly traceable through Federal affairs. It is humiliating to confess that Mr. Steffens cites lawsuits, indictments, and convictions in support of his narrative. When many go to jail for perjury and bribery and wholesale and retail corruption there is an end of denial or dispute. Confession and avoidance, as the old common lawyers phrase it, is the only plea which the case permits, and this, it seems to us, Mr. Steffens supplies in his address to the Czar by way of dedication of his book.

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Certes there is no lack of assurance in an author who presumes to address a book on corruption in American politics to a monarch whose subjects have nothing to learn, even from Americans of the sort pilloried or exploited by Mr. Steffens. But for the moment Mr. Steffens chooses to emphasize the political rather than the sordid side of this miscarriage of representative government. Why oppose parliamentary institutions? he asks the Czar. If only you will let your subjects graft they will let you rule. That is the way popular suffrage works in the United States, Mr. Steffens says comfortingly to the Czar, because Americans are so very busy with their own affairs that they give too little attention to politics. So it seems to us. There has been some derangement of our own institutions because we have been preoccupied with personal matters, not because the average American is indifferent or corrupt. Whenever it is worth while, and whenever the facts have been made clear, Americans have made a swift end of the enemies of their institutions. Mr. Steffens presumes when he says even ironically that Americans as a class are grafters, and that free speech and a free press are humbugs. They are just as much realities and forces as the sordid crew whom Mr. Steffens exposes. With a little more moderation and discretion Mr. Steffens could have written a better book, but it is open to question whether it would have been any better for his purpose because better in a literary sense.

We applaud his purpose, and complain of nothing except that he thinks too meanly of his countrymen when he declares that their criminals are representative. Everything is relative and proportionate. Mr. Steffens discloses his lack of power of perspective when he thinks that his disclosures reveal general rottenness. Their aggregate concerns an infinitesimal part of the millions who constitute this happy country. Most of us are out of jail, after all, and the proportion who escape jail is smaller here than anywhere else. We prefer to Mr. Steffens's pessimism and poor opinion of his countrymen the spirit of a reply made by an American girl to a visiting Englishman who thought to embarrass his hostess. "Honesty is a virtue that we cultivate in England," said the Britisher meaningly. "Honesty grows wild here," the American girl replied, "and we expose all our thieves." That is our idea. Instead of the quantity of corruption being surprising, we are convinced that it is small relatively to the immensity of our population, or to the vigor and diversity of their enterprises, which give both cause and opportunity for excrescences upon our body politic. And we think also that none of our neighbors bordering on any of the seven seas can afford to point the finger of scorn at us through danger of reprisals.

*THE STRUGGLE FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT. Being an Attempt to Trace American Political Corruption to Its Sources in Six States of the United States. By Lincoln Steffens. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

LONDON BOOK NEWS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Oxford University Press announces "The Oxford Anthology of English Literature," by G. E. and W. H. Hadow, in three volumes. The first volume traces the course of prose and poetry other than dramatic from Beowulf to the Jacobean age. The second follows the history of the English drama to the same limit. The third will take the record at the time of Milton and continue it to the time of Browning.

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THE Routledges will publish Grote's "History of Greece," condensed, and one volume by J. M. Mitchell and Prof. Caspari. A long list of biographies and autobiographies will be published before the end of the year. The list includes Sir Evelyn Wood's reminiscences, "From Midshipman to Field Marshal," "Garrick and His Times," by Mrs. Clement Parsons; Laurence Binyon's "Study of William Blake"; "George Herbert and His Times," by A. G. Hyde; "Thomas à Kempis: His Age and His Book," by J. E. G. Montmorency; G. K. Chesterton's "Study of Dickens," "The Life of Henry Stuart, Cardinal York," by H. M. Vaughan; "Queen Louisa of Prussia," by Mary M. Moffat, and "St. Catherine and Her Times," by Margaret Roberts. All of these will be published by the Methuens.

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WILLIE PARK, the professional golf player, has written "Forty Years of Golf," a volume of reminiscences. A collection of "Lectures on Art" by George Clauson will be published by the Methuens, who also announce for early publication Margaret Carpenter's "The Child in Art." H. H. Walters has written a book on "The Art of the Greeks."

SECOND PRINTING BEFORE PUBLICATION.

THERE can be little doubt that the author who charmed thousands of readers with her child stories of "The Wouldbe goods" has scored an even greater success in the field of story telling for grown-ups.

THE INCOMPLETE AMORIST, by "E. Nesbit," published to-day, went into the second printing last week with advance orders. It is a mighty clever bit of Paris art and social life. *Illustrated by Underwood.* ($1.50.)

"THE WORLD'S WORK" for August covers a wide range of interesting subjects:

Leroy Scott, author of "The Walking Delegate," writes intelligently on **"Horse Racing and the Public."** The most wonderful series of marine photographs ever taken is the principal illustrated feature: **"Wonderful Marine Photography,"** by Walter Adams Johnson. The illuminating exposure by **Prince Urusov** marks a notable epoch in Russia's history. Dr. Luther H. Gulick gives important clues to **"The Secret of Good Health."** Mrs. Mary Crawford Fraser continues her notable series of Japanese articles with an intimate personal study of **Admiral Togo.** Ernest Brindle writes of **"The Future of Manchuria,"** and so on.

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IS NOW READY.

THE VIEWS OF MANY READERS.

Expressions of Individual Opinions on Literary Topics—"Lexington in Literature."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I RARELY take up my pen to criticise the work of another writer, but there is an article in the July number of Book News which is so filled with ludicrous inaccuracies that I cannot resist calling attention to them, especially as I am a Lexingtonian. The article, which is written by Joseph M. Rogers, bears the heading "Lexington in Literature," the text referring to the scenes of James Lane Allen's beautiful stories of Kentucky life. After a brief introduction the writer says:

"Walk one square from the business street and you are in the heart of old Lexington. There you will see long lines of stately Colonial mansions, with their inevitable pillars, surrounded by gardens, while the streets are arched over with magnolias and other Southern trees. Immediately you feel the charm of that languor which Allen has so admirably described. On every porch are cages, and the sounds of mocking birds and the cardinal fill the air. Stately old gentlemen, who were inspired by Clay sixty years ago, pace majestically up and down the streets. If you enter the doors of any mansion you are received by an aged butler in livery. With the manners of a Chesterfield, he gives you a seat, brings wine on a silver salver, and takes your card with a profound bow. You are fifty years back, in the time when the servants were slaves and devoted friends of the masters, when the master and mistress looked upon the colored people as members of their families. To-day the servants are not only ex-slaves, but descendants of slaves, whose love of the family is as strong as when bound by law and absolute dependence."

It is laughable. "You are fifty years back" in truth, in a Lexington of long ago; you are certainly not in the Lexington of to-day. Yet Mr. Rogers is writing of the Lexington of to-day. Has he been in a Rip Van Winkle slumber for the past fifty years? It would seem so.

It is a novelty to see a mocking bird in a cage here. Would you believe it—go borrow one. As for the cardinal—well, they are now even rarer than the mocking bird, and one has to go to the mountain region one hundred miles distant to find them.

As to the "long lines of stately Colonial mansions, with their inevitable pillars," I can only ask "Where are they at?"

Lexington, even in the before-the-war period, never boasted many pillared mansions; and to-day they are conspicuous by their absence. The mansions with "inevitable pillars" in Lexington to-day can easily be counted on one hand. Mr. Rogers seems to forget that Mr. Allen was writing of the Lexington of sixty and seventy years ago.

The present Lexington is a city of 40,000 inhabitants, built up mostly of modern homes. Such a thing as a negro butler in livery offering the visitor wine on a silver salver to-day is unknown. It is a pretty picture, but, alas, belongs to the dim and misty past—to the days of "Old King Solomon."

Again, Mr. Rogers astounds us by his description of "streets arched over with magnolias." Ye gods! He surely must have imagined himself in Augusta, Ga., where such trees really grow.

It would take a Sherlock Holmes to find a magnolia tree in Lexington. The climate here is too severe for them. They grow hundreds of miles further south.

Mr. Allen's descriptions of Kentucky and the natural scenery of the State are so accurate that the author would doubtless smile himself at the thought of magnolias in Lexington. They are as invisible as his choir.

Believe me, I am sorry to shatter this fair dream of Lexington. I assure Mr. Rogers that, as a Lexingtonian, I wish we did have magnolias, "pillared mansions," butlers to greet us with salvers of wine, and the sound of mocking birds always in the air. Those things had "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," but we Lexingtonians know them not.

Mr. Rogers knows books, and he knows how to write, but he does not know the Lexington of to-day.

EDWIN C. RANCK.

Lexington, Ky., July 31, 1906.

"Abusing the Poets."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I read with some irritation, I admit, Mr. Whipple's letter headed "Abusing the Poets." I will not intrude upon your space to an extent which would admit of the answer I should like to make to several of Mr. Whipple's statements, but I will combat his remark that "all of our magazine poets are one-string lutes, and that one string is what can only be called 'Scenic Love.' Paint a landscape of pellucid dawn, iridescent waters, and opaline witcheries of woods, then stick into it a psychological, suspiring, white-blooded couple who draw diagrams of their souls on the sands, while they query, query, query." This seemed to me so obviously unjust as accusation that I decided, in defense of the magazine poets, of whom I am rather fond, to examine my own favorite magazine.

In three consecutive numbers of Harper's I found twenty poems. Of these there were only two which could come under Mr. Whipple's phrase "Scenic Love," and these were not as he pictures that sort of poem, although they did consist of lovers and scenery. There were three poems singing optimistically of the beauties of nature; there were four love poems with no scenery, one of these being a very fine and dignified sonnet; another an Eastern legend of true love's unselfishness. One poem was philosophical, one psychological, one dealt with the wanderlust, one was a paean of thanksgiving, one dealt with a heroic historic incident, one presented an appeal for weaker humanity, one breathed a spirit of resignation, one was devoted to filial love, one portrayed the woman's choice of the sheltered life, and one pictured a vision of immortality.

S. COLDEWEY.

East Rutherford, N. J., Aug. 2, 1906.

Letters and Gossip.

I.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Writers of intimate and delicious gossip" have ever found in me an appreciative reader, and the message of the missive has never failed to articulate to my ears. Long before I had taken a post-graduate course in the art of correspondence from the best and most charming of teachers—a platonic friend residing at a distance—the epistle elegant had so fascinated me that the cosiest corner of my library and of my heart was reserved for the sunshiny scribes who have passed along the good things of blood and of brain.

Epistolic echoes of the past, stilled to silence by the clamor for the "six best sellers," have again become speaking voices through the correspondence columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and there is a revival of interest in the favorites of our forefathers, who, not having learned "the better part of valor," put the secrets of their hearts on paper. Little did most of them dream that the ashes would be recreated by the modern alchemy of printers' ink into "red-leaved tablets of the heart" that should thrill other hearts with the passioning of days that are dead.

The art of letter writing has not fallen into decay, literary pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding. Hearts are just as warm to-day as in any century of history; love is a monopoly of no one age; the pen of the epistolic poet has lost none of its cunning. While ever "friends absent meet and mingle souls," to quote Donne's beautiful sentiment regarding letter writing, affection will still find a way of expressing itself.

The last half century has contributed more than one volume of letters that are worth while. Some of these have already been mentioned by your correspondents. Others will readily be recalled by any one who has kept in touch with modern thought and endeavor.

"An Englishwoman's Love Letters" was one of the "six best sellers" a few years ago. This belongs in the category of exquisite literature. Though not without merit, it lacks naturalness; it is too obviously written for the world instead of for One to be altogether convincing. "The Lover's Replies," which followed the Englishwoman's epistles, fell so flat that the proverbial pancake would disdain comparison, and this book was soon thrown on the hands of the second-hand dealers to dispose of at 10 cents the copy. "The Lover's Replies" was devoid of both interest and literary merit; it was an attempt to trade upon the fame of another, but the reading public did not take kindly to this hackwork hoax.

Not to have read "The Upton Letters" is to have missed a literary delight. It was written with a gold pen, diamond pointed. Its cordial reception proves that the reading public is its own best critic and that merit always wins recognition. That is comforting in these days when effective are the uses of advertisement and dime novels can be given a fleeting notoriety by covering their sins of commission with cloth and marking them up to 98 cents! The Puff Bluff Author acquires the art of saying nothing rather neatly, and, lo and behold! he perpetrates some monstrosity of length and Latinity which a mercenary publisher announces as the best-selling book of the year. Such books seldom have the germ of continued life in them. To-morrow they will be laid away in attics, lie neglected on the shelves of the circulating libraries, and finally reach their own level in second-hand bookstores.

"The Jessica Letters," "Rosa Amorosa," and "The Love Letters of an American Girl" form a trilogy of worth-while books. Each tells an interesting story in epistolic form; each is as fragrant as lilacs; each has a literary value that assures it a permanent place on the shelves of discerning book lovers.

A compilation of meritorious epistles of all ages has been issued by the Scribners under the alluring title of "Old Love Letters; or, Letters of Sentiment Written by Persons Eminent in English Literature and History." It is edited by Abby Sage Richardson. Authors, statesmen, royal personages, and men of affairs all lay bare their hearts and anathemas the amorous throbs for the dear delight of the world of Him and Her. There is a tenderness of appeal and a charm in and between the lines of love letters, new and old, that never fails to set my heart abeat in ready sympathy. If sometimes they put the stamped face of Washington to blush, it were better so than to have hearts petrify for want of the massage of a kindly hand spurred by sentiment.

LAWRENCE DANIEL FOGG.

Meriden, Conn., Aug. 1, 1906.

II.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

From "Collections of Letters" and their writers let not the incomparable Horace Walpole be omitted. By the letters of Charles Dickens, also, place beloved Thackeray's "Letters to Mrs. Brookfield"; and among the brilliant women letter writers (Emerson assured us that no man could "equal the bright grace of a woman's letter") forget not the letters of Frances Anne Kemble Butler.

In the charming pages of the second volume of "Letters of the Rev. Sydney Smith"—doubly charming because picked up for 10 cents at a delightfully ignorant second-hand bookshop—I find this relishable bit:—"To Miss Berry"—November, 1842.

Where is Tittenhanger?
Is it near Bangor?
Is it in Scotland
Or a more flatland?
Is it in Wales,
Or near Versailles?
Tell me, in the name of grace,
Why you go to such a place?
I do not know in what map to look,
And I can't find it in the Road Book.
I always feel so sad and undone,
When you and Agnes go from London.
Your loving friend and plump divine
Accepts your kind commands to dine.
I will be certain to remember
The fifteenth day of this November.
There is a young Prince
Two days since—
But for fear I should be a bore
I won't write you any more;
Indeed, I've nothing else to tell,
But that Monckton Milnes is well.

And why overlook the beautiful hermit letters of Edward FitzGerald to Frances Anne Kemble and the letters of one Thomas Hood? Lady Mary Wortley Montagu wrote wonderfully entertaining letters—when in exile—what time her small landed estate boasted fifteen bowers—fifteen bowers!—and her living room was bedight with home-made rustic furniture on a rush-strewn floor. This rich world is rich indeed—"chin deep in riches"—in the unmeasurable gold coin of letter literature.

EMMA CARLETON.

New Albany, Ind., Aug. 1, 1906.

Dialect Expression.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I quote and reply to a few statements of W. F. V. on dialect expression in your "From Readers" column of July 21? "Seems to lack the quality of being practical," says W. F. V. Spelling reform is not to be completely effected by the turning of a leaf. Some effort on the part of the reader will be necessary to acquire the accepted system, whatever it may be. "Would the average reader use the key? Of course not." Why not, if he knew that a comparatively trifling exertion would give him the definite and complete satisfaction he has longed for. It would require very little "ceaseless effort" to master this step, especially as the scheme, though very imperfect, is nearly phonetic and not hard to understand, so that one might, by a half hour's study, be able to see just what sound is represented by each letter.

In sound, as in color, there is infinite variety. There are as many shades of either as there are sides to the circle. To him who will there is no limit to the expressible number, but let that refinement come later. Primitive man was satisfied with red, blue, and yellow. Later there was found to be seven colors in the rainbow. There are many more to-day. "But dialect, after all, has small interest for those who have never heard it in its native purity." Probably this dictum may express the sense of a considerable majority, yet there is a respectable contingent of the untraveled who would rather read the whole story even if it be partly in dialect.

To quote again: "The remedy for this state of affairs is not the adoption of one alphabet for dialect and another for ordinary English." A half loaf is better than no bread, and furthermore we must set about this "ceaseless effort" that is eventually to overcome "the inertia" which seems to prevent an advance at even a geologic pace. Let us enter a wedge at some apparently feasible point, and by practical jolts cleave a rough foothold which shall give us standing room to work to advantage. "Dialect is the vulnerable section of the mass." There we find the crevice of indeterminate results of spelling. At all other points the coherence of the composition affords no crack of uncertainty as to meaning and, more than that, the rough and jagged exterior is case-hardened by the usage of centuries. To the crevice of dialect then, with our wedge and quarrying; there we may eventually expose a less refractory face on the main mass.

"It is sure to come, but just as sure to come slowly." It has come, (although without a set programme.) We of the Reception Committee are the laggards.

C. L. ANNAN.

St. Paul, Minn., July 31, 1906.

George Washington Moon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can also say that pleasant memories were called up by the mention of George W. Moon. I think the reason why G. Nash Norton has not been able to find his books is that the generation which enjoyed them has passed away. I belonged to a little coterie years ago which made his books on the English language a censor over our speech. The books belonged to a minister who acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Moon. They afforded us amusement and instruction. Whenever we caught each other tripping in speech we would laughingly say that isn't according to Moon, and so we corrected each other.

MARY T. WHIPPLE.

Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1906.

Pan-American Fallacy.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

While Mr. North's interest in my mental processes requires no comment, his deductions from railway development in Mexico certainly do. When one is not perfectly familiar with the subject, comparisons like this are dangerous. It is like the comparison so frequently made between the Pan-American intercontinental railway and our own transcontinental line. Because one was successful, it does not follow that the other will be, as the two undertakings are widely dissimilar. That this is the case in comparing Mexico with South America ought to be apparent from even the most superficial examination of the subject.

In the first place, Mexico lies on our own borders and offers large producing and consuming markets. In the second place, she has an exceptionally strong and far-seeing executive, who is determined to put his people on the road to prosperity and success, and who is wise enough to guarantee the security of foreign capital invested in his country. And in the third place, American railway enterprises in Mexico have no lower steamship freights to compete with. These three factors—proximity, security, and monopoly—make all the difference in the world. Besides this, Americans have gone into Mexico by the thousands to open and operate mines, to develop agricultural undertakings, and to build and operate factories. Now, if Mr. North can show a parallel to this situation in South America he will be doing more than any man has yet been able to do.

Sentiment is a very poor basis on which to build a railway. And mere area and population cannot be considered good reasons by themselves for building one. A considerable part of the area of South America is included in the great wilderness of the Amazon Valley and the Alpine solitudes of the Andes. Of the forty millions which people that continent, fully one-half are outside the field of this projected railway, and three-fourths of those interested are extremely poor, ignorant, and non-progressive. They belong to the Indian and mestizo types, which seem practically incapable of improvement. Area and population, therefore, must be left out of the counting, unless Mr. North and his friends are planning for the millennium rather than for the world as we find it.

Railways are usually constructed to carry freight and passengers, and they are generally expected to pay dividends. Now, what do the Andean plateus produce that will furnish freights for this projected railway? Minerals, it will be said. But the mines are very largely in the hands of Chileans and Englishmen, who will probably be hard-headed enough to send their products down to the coast. And American miners, too, are very far from being controlled by mere sentiment in their pursuit of the almighty dollar. If they can save in freights by shipping to the nearest seaport, they will tell the Pan-American to go below and get warm. As for Brazil, when that vaguely outlined branch is built, does any one believe that the Atlantic Coast products, which are nearer to us where they are, will ever be sent across to the Andes and over a ten-thousand-mile railway, just for the sentiment involved? It is about 6,000 miles from Rio to New York, and the steamship rate on a bag of coffee is 35 cents and 5 per cent. primage. Will the Pan-American Railway ever be able to carry 132 pounds of coffee on such terms? We may, I think, leave Brazil out of the counting also.

Now let us consider Argentina—the country with which we have refused to celebrate an equitable reciprocity treaty, the country we are offending by forcing Brazil to give us a special tariff rebate on flour so that we can overcome Argentine competition! What can this railway expect from Argentina? The Argentines produce cattle, beef, mutton, wheat, Indian corn, linseed, and hay for export. Do we want them? And if we did, could they be shipped as cheaply by rail as by sea? They produce hides and wool also, which we are trying to keep out, and quebracho, wood and extract, of which we take a little. Is the Pan-American counting on these? Of course we are selling some things to those countries, and one of the principal items in the list is kerosene. Will any one assume that the Pan-American Railway will get the oil traffic for South America?

Then there is the passenger traffic! In South America trains usually are operated by daylight alone. The exception is to be found among some of the Argentine lines running out of Buenos Ayres. And in all probability an average of 20 miles an hour would not be exceeded by the Pan-American south of Mexico. If, then, the passenger is restricted to 12 hours a day and 20 miles an hour, which are not imaginary factors, as many a traveler can testify, how long would it take the hustling American to reach Buenos Ayres? Couldn't he make better time by sea?

Surely it looks as though we "non-productives" are trying to keep some of our countrymen from making a very serious mistake!

A. J. LAMOUREUX.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1906.

[This controversy was originally related to Mr. Pepper's book, "Panama to Patagonia." As it has developed so far from its literary subject, it must now cease.]

1906

AN AGE-OLD QUESTION

"Fenwick's Career," and the Relation of Woman to the Genius.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

WHAT a mission Mrs. Humphry Ward has toward the English-speaking peoples! A Corelli may bring home to the sensation-loving mass the vision of things hoped for; a Caine may touch a chord in the thoughtless; a Zola may stir the sympathies of the intelligent; an Ibsen may reach the elect; a James may fathom the ultra-elect; but who shall awaken out of their comfortable sleep that bedrock of humanity, the respectable class? Who shall so veneer the most vital problems of the whirlpool civilization that the closest and yet neglected questions shall secure a hearing where some good will come of it? Is it not Mrs. Ward?

There was "Robert Elsmere"—freedom of thought—on the most orthodox of tables; there was "Eleanor" on the library shelf of some political leader, now in the House of Lords, who had once knocked women down as he would knock tenpins—wherever he needed them, whether that was the wife of a constituent or the intellect of a woman "who knew the finest in life." Then "Lady Rose's Daughter" was read with a start by those who wouldn't allow "Sappho" in the library rooms of their tenants' assembly—and yet it was a "love child," riding over every law of custom. Then Kitty came, and where people wouldn't go to hear Magda say, "I am I," Kitty stepped in to call the little cry of the Individualist—"the Impulsivist." And now Fenwick! What does Fenwick say? Is it not, "Are Culture and Domesticity compatible in their superlative forms"?

***

Again, in "Fenwick," another idea comes out; the relation of literature to the color sense. Kipling associates color with feeling in "They." James does it in "The Special Type," "Tone of Time," and other stories; while in this latest story of Mrs. Ward, it is delightful, the subtle aspect color assumes in relation to mood and passion. And so, as many chemists believe that all atoms come from a parent element, so must all arts start from the one source. Your New York correspondent does not care for Manisty. To me it has always seemed that when Nora came out of the "Doll's House" she slammed the door, and as she did so she heard a door bang shut on the opposite side of the street. It was Manisty coming out of "A Boy's Workshop," where he had grown tired of the birds' nests he had stolen, the cruel traps he had made, and the guns and knives of his savage moods. Manisty and Nora passed on the sidewalk later. As she looked at him, she involuntarily cried, "Eternal Man!" As he looked at her he cried "Eternal Woman!" Each went his way.

"Eleanor" isn't a popular book with men—nor is it with women who take men as men would prefer to be taken. But most men who have looked after Manisty know in an uncomfortable way that he belongs to "the Union," while none of us was ever sure Delafield did. And as to Ashe and Warkworth—the former shows signs of leaning to the "open shop," while the latter is on the memorial list. When a young man, familiar with Mrs. Ward's novels, goes to propose, he will, if he observe in his lady's collection of books "Eleanor" and "Fenwick," have the bad taste to confiscate them as having little points of realism not good for women contemplating living with a man to have. The truth of the whole matter is that "Eleanor" and "Fenwick" hold a deep question, which is slowly coming to the front, and that is, "Shall a man take out of life whatsoever he pleases, so long as he offends not another man?" In other words, shall a man include the love of a woman in the same category as the slaughter of cattle—to be used as he has need of it? That wonderful and humorous structure, the social system, has worked on this brilliant idea in all time, and from one age to another and from one country to another it has held sway. Fenwick and Manisty were good, clean men, in a general sense, and probably neither one nor the other would, in the common sense, be other than a gentleman. And yet they both drank dry the sacred fountains of a woman's soul, and what, in the end, did the woman get? Literature is full of such examples, and only one man has carried the conclusion say further, and that is Mr. James in "The Wings of a Dove." To the "bitter cry of the children" is added the bitter cry of women, giving all and getting nothing in return. Do you remember Hagar? Are their bondwomen, like Eugénie and Eleanor, of the intellect? Do you remember "The Fowler," by the author of "Ships That Pass in the Night"? Down through the ages has come man, leaning on women—drinking always at some "Sacred Fount"—sometimes telling where his thirst is quenched, sometimes taking it as a birthright, on the theory that the world owes every intelligent man an intellectual woman to lean upon. That's what that kind of woman was made for.

***

And thus in every love story, in every romance, in every account of an artist's or a musician's life, in every author's masterpiece, the question appears in some form or other: Shall a man make use of all that he can find? Can an intellect and a wife be found in the superlative, ultra forms in the same woman? There you have Fenwick. There you have Victor Hugo. There you have Wagner. There you have Dante. There you have Romney. There you have Richard Yea and Nay. And as it was with the real great, so it is with all men. Manisty was full of his own work—and he thought everybody else should be. So was Fenwick. So is every man. The calamity is when a man's work is pork packing and he makes it the sole topic of conversation. Fenwick and Manisty were men of the highest type, and if they were brutal—even selfish to a high degree—we may also contemplate that the work of their hands was for the good of others, Manisty in political economy and Fenwick in art. Where are most of us? Engaged in hoarding a large share of the world's property; nor do we care if it is a great insurance company or a railroad rebate, so long as we don't see the process with our very own eyes. Fenwick spurned this sort of thing in the very start of life.

There was a good deal of Brand in both of them; but, say what you will, little of Peer Gynt. Both men paid somewhere in the end. Manisty first saw the spiritual and spurned it for the physical in its better sense; Fenwick reversed the process; Ashe got a strange mixture of the two. Somewhere they all paid—vicariously, as when Fenwick "foresaw her recoil," at Page 207. Always, then, he would remember the thirty pieces of silver his desire for fame paid his vanity to betray the trust of a woman who sacrificed everything—in her belief in him.

Phoebe or Eugénie? Children or genius? "Homekeeping Hearts Are Happiest," or the fine arts? Did any man, Verdi included, ever reach the heights—painting his picture or writing his work—in the presence of a family begging to be fed? That is the actual face-to-face struggle. In a genius, such as the few we have had, is a temperament born out of the womb of character, or are they separate? If the character of Fenwick actually was Phoebe's, and the temperament Madame de Pastourelle's, who, as the scribe would ask, would cling in heaven to Fenwick? And at once a hundred are to their feet crying "that which God hath joined." They say "A talent will always find its true level, despite anything," and that Fenwick only came to his greatness after his reconciliation. After his crucifixion he was "born again." And yet none of us believe much in his future. He might paint the great portrait, "The Landscape," "The Madonna." But "The Visions of Heaven," "The Search for the Holy Grail," "The Abandonment of All for the Great Spiritual Wants of Within," "The Death of Gioconda," or "Magda," no.

We know he never would paint that state of the soul. Like Moses, he saw the promised land, but uncertainty and remorse would never let him paint it. And here is the pessimism of it all. Here is the note of sadness Eugénie so well expressed:

> Eugénie had closed the book, and her eyes, as they looked out upon the astonishing light and shade of the terrace and its surroundings, had filled unconsciously with tears, not so much for Marie Antoinette as for all griefs—for this duped, tortured, struggling life of ours—for the "mortalia" which grip all hearts, which none escape—pain, and separation, and remorse; hopes deceived, promises decadent in one's self, change in others, and that iron gentleness of death which closes all.

Life is such a short thing, and it is very little any of us can do. Think how long it takes to rear a family—even if one is a business man. Think how long it takes to paint a great picture—a decade, sometimes. Can one do both?

***

Must we not have art? Say all men reared families, and none were artists, what would it amount to? What would the families look at or read or listen to? Some men must be servants of the public, and, as Dryden said, they are "near to madness sure allied." If a man is born (if there be something new under the sun) to paint a certain great bit of God's mysterious moving "His wonders to perform," it is certain that he ought to do it. But if he didn't realize it early enough, "where is the fault?" In the cosmic forces of propagation, or the laws of civilization? Which is the greater moral law, "the primeval one of marriage," or the law of forsaking "home, wife, brother, sister, and mother," to carry out your mission? And if genius be twin brother of madness, is not that cause at once for celibacy?

Would that some great system like the Church might enjoin its artists to celibacy until at least their mission was accomplished. But the cry comes, that women will be burned up in the great furnace of life as of yore, and the ashes of discontent even as before go blowing about. If that be so, then let us be slow in saying what we shall do with Fenwick. A talent, then, is as great a mystery as sleep, and is entitled to as much consideration. There are signs that our present way and method of marrying is defective, but no one knows of a better one, while every one knows that the solidity of the marriage relation at present stands for our sociological existences. But all the same there are glaring errors, inconsistencies, incompatibilities, that appall one. They are not the fault of the individual, yet he gets the credit.

We are sure something ran amuck in "Fenwick." We are sorry for Phoebe—but Madame de Pastourelles seems to have been neglected in some way, too. Why is it that in every American city to-day we see so many examples of Madame de Pastourelles? Good women—nay the very best—passed by, or, rather, unable to get the slight measure of their desires? Is it because men want the purely attractive, the kind that administer to their vanities and comforts the modernized "clinging-vine variety," Phoebe's type? Or is it because men are becoming very much below women in their ideals and in their intellects? While men must always create—everything—yet it seems strange that the refining of their creations should so largely belong to women.

***

In the moist steam of a hospital no sadder tragedy comes to light than when the knife makes some noble woman bid farewell forever to the life of sacrifice, and no tragedy in the world is sadder than when a strong, impulsive man must bid farewell to the maternal that is in him—his creative art, in painting, sculpture, music or literature—because the sharp blade of life must needs cut away his selfish vanity if it be not tempered by justice. But while life is hard, and the "mortalia" only too evident, yet one feels that some day some man will rise with Fenwick's talent and paint that seeming paradox, "The Childless Madonna," which is to say, the woman who nurses the child of art and ideals for the good of all men at all times. Such a Madonna is Madame de Pastourelles! And she stands as the type of woman who, of the very highest, become as little children—give all, and get nothing save the satisfaction of a nun, that in the sacrifice good unto others has been done, and peace hath settled. As we go to the little abbey where the lovely bookish dead are laid, let us throw, not without a tear, a great bunch of lilacs on the stone underneath which Madame de Pastourelles lies, side by side with Eleanor, the loveliest of many great souls. There, too, lie, Jehane, Richard's Jehane; Allen's Jessica, she that John Grey loved; Malet's Lady Calmady, James's Milly. These women we shall never forget. All sang, in some way or other;

> "I would that you were all to me—
> You that are just so much no more;
> Nor yours, nor mine, nor slave, nor free,
> Where does the fault lie? What the core
> O' the wound, since wound must be?"

MANISTY.

Wheeling, West Va., August, 1906.

Putnam's Magazine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

News of naturally no inconsiderable interest to the watcher for fair signs on the literary horizon is the announcement of the early revival of Putnam's Magazine after the quietus of a generation. The birth of a monthly magazine has become so common an event as hardly to be considered of importance and worthy of celebration; but the rumor that the new monthly is to be an extension of the line marked by its famous predecessor, a line of frank and fair deference to the spirit of the best in literature, is the note that has aroused the keen interest of such among us as rightly estimate the value of a sound and salient literature. Are they to be disappointed, seeing in the new departure when it arrives merely another and superfluous member of the already over-large and under-bred family of periodicals, whose function is the multiplication of inconsequential novels and raw and recent humor? Or will the rumor be verified and their eyes actually at this date see the accomplishment of a journal of real sane literary purpose, after two decades or better of exuberantly irresponsible experiment? The promise of the incorporation of The Critic with the new Putnam's is something of an inspirer of the hope that the too long overridden and sorely incapacitated "muse of written things" will be given at length a fitting vehicle of her own—if not quite a Pegasus—in which, cleansed and healed of her hurts, she may once more ride at large through her domain. For The Critic, in spite of its later irrelevances, in now and then turning its full face away from its earlier ideals and granting merely a profile, has long been the cause of good cheer and good hope in all who care for matter, style, and intellectual responsibility. That journal in its matter and manner of twenty years ago remained for a long time the realization of our dream of a literary periodical—the best essays, the truest poetry, the brightest criticism from the cleanest and keenest pens, then writing, scarcely at all vexed by the inharmonious and inconsequential. Shall we see the like again? The current announcement of The Putnam's makes us hope that we shall. It is my belief that a magazine of letters projected just at this time, having for its motto "Excellence, Permanence," and illustrating this sign in actual practice, would gain an almost instant and a long train of supporters, such as any editor or publisher would be happy to contemplate.

O. C. AUERINGER.

Forestport, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1906.

The University Digest.

With September the University Research Extension will begin the publication of a magazine. The aim is presented in the title, The University Digest, and the subtitle, "A Magazine of University Research Devoted to the Ideas That Are Influencing Civilization." The magazine is intended to keep before its readers the ideal phenomena that distinguish the modern, the greatest of world epochs. It will present the results of scientific research in religion, philosophy, the social and natural sciences. The subscription price is $3 a year, (of ten months,) or 50 cents for single copies. Sample copies 25 cents.

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QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

R. C., Bronx.—(1) Please inform me whether Gordon Holmes, author of "The Arsenic Puzzle," &c., is identical with Louis Tracy, or whether they are two separate persons. (2) Can you tell me if Quiller-Couch has published any weird or ghostly tales and if so where they may be obtained?

(1) Gordon Holmes and Louis Tracy are identical. (2) Quiller-Couch has written a number of weird tales, such as "Dead Man's Rock," "Fairy Tales, Far and Near," "Old Fires and Profitable Ghosts," "Wandering Heath," &c., which are published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

H. R. S., Tarrytown.—Can you give me the poem entitled "Each in His Own Tongue," by William Henry Carruth? I believe it was written early in the nineties.

This poem was published in the number of Current Literature of March, 1902. The author is Prof. William Herbert Carruth of the University of Kansas.

G. F. B.—The following proverb appeared in a recent magazine under the heading of "German Proverbs":—"Art is long, life is short." Can any of your readers tell me who wrote this? Don't we get the quotation from Aristotle?

The original quotation "Ars longa, vita brevis," (Art is long, life is brief,) is from Hippocrates, Aphorism I. Chaucer, in "The Assembly of Fowles," writes as follows:

"The lyfe so short, the craft so long to lerne,
Th' assay so hard, so sharpe the conquering."

In Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," Book VII., Chapter 9, the proverb is given as follows: "Art is long, life short; judgment difficult, opportunity transient." See also Longfellow's "Psalm of Life."

A. H. S., Ellenville, N. Y.—Can you tell me where I can find the short story published some years ago in one of the magazines, entitled "The Little Room," which, when you looked for it was not there? The writer's name I think was Madeline Yale Wynne.

"The Little Room and Other Stories," by Mrs. Madeline Yale Wynne, published by Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago, $1.

M. S. R. W., Bloomsburg, Penn.—What do you consider the best book on words and word study, the one most all around useful in a library [public]?

This is a rather difficult question to answer. Richard Grant White's "Words and Their Uses," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Archbishop Trench's "English, Past and Present," Macmillan Company, and Vizetelly's "A Desk Book of Errors in English," Funk & Wagnalls Company, are considered excellent guides for word study.

A. D.—Can you give me the date of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS in May or June in which several books on travels in France, the Provinces of Brittany, Normandy, and others were reviewed?

March 10 and June 30, 1900.

E. D. W., Newark, N. J.—In a book by Benson that I have just read occurs the passage, "I had rather have been Lovelace than Sainte-Beuve, and write one immortal lyric than thirty-five volumes of the acutest discrimination." What is the name of the lyric referred to? Will you quote same if not too long?

The reference is doubtless to the familiar "To Lucasta, Going to the Wars." The lines are:

Tell me not, Sweet, I am unkind,
That from the nunnery
Of thy chaste breast and quiet mind
To war and arms I fly.

True, a new mistress now I chase,
The first foe in the field;
And with a stronger faith embrace
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such
As thou, too, shalt adore,
I could not love thee, Dear, so much
Loved I not Honor more.

M. E. W., Brooklyn.—Please tell me the origin and meaning of "Submerged Tenth."

The phrase seems to have been used, possibly for the first time, in a newspaper paragraph during the early nineties. It is applied to those classes of society so far overwhelmed in poverty or vagabondage as to seem hopelessly sunken below the general surface.

A. BAYER, Long Island.—Kindly tell me which company publishes Bergen's Elementary Botany.

Ginn & Co., 29 Beacon Street, Boston.

STEPHEN K. RAPP.—1. Is there a sequel to "Monsieur Lecoq," by Emile Gaboriau? 2. What is the significance of the word pied in "The Pied Piper of Hamelin"?

(1) There is no sequel to "Monsieur Lecoq," published as such, but the personage reappears in several of Gaboriau's books. (2) The word "pied" means party-colored or variegated with spots of different colors. The "Pied Piper" was so designated from his party-colored dress.

W. J., New York.—My copy of the "Areopagitica," published by Morrell, London, contains this passage: "Since that time the sad friends of truth, such as dost appear * * *" Is the "dost" a typographical error, an archaism, or a blunder by Milton?

In the edition of the "Areopagitica," published by the Grolier Club, New York, 1890, (introduction by James Russell Lowell,) an edition regarded as authoritative, "From that time ever since the sad friends of Truth such as dost appear," imitating the careful search that was made for the mangled body of Osiris, went up and down gathering up limb by limb still as they could find them."

This doubtless is the correct form of the passage to which our correspondent refers, and "dost" is a typographical error for "durst."

Answers from Readers.

ROBERT B. PARK, Chatham, Ontario.—Replying to query of H. P. Upper in your issue of July 14th, the lines, "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep," are by a Canadian writer, Victor Lemieux, and appeared originally in The Buffalo Express. They were widely copied at the time, some years ago.

W. L. H.—The following solution of the riddle from Berrow's "Bible in Spain," appeared in The Boston Transcript for June 20:

"A headless man wrote the letter 'O' as 'O' is defined—'zero,' and 'zero,' defined, caught. The headless man wrote 'naught,' (logic.)

"'Naught' was read by a man who had lost his sight.

"'Naught' was repeated by the dumb man.

"'Naught' was heard by the deaf man."

Since then a further note has been printed in the same paper, but I have mislaid it. No doubt it could be had by addressing the editor of "Notes and Queries," Evening Transcript, Boston, Mass.

F. POOLE.—"The Man Who Lives by the Side of the Road" is a poem by Sam Walter Foss, and I believe may be found in "Back Country Poems," (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, Boston.) I am sure Mr. Foss would write you which of his books contains it. Address Mr. Foss, Librarian, Public Library, Somerville, Mass.

D. E., New York.—The eulogy on a dog asked for by "S. H. S." of Brooklyn is not by the late Senator Ingalls, but by the late Senator Vest of Missouri. The eulogy was delivered, so the story goes, by the Senator in a little Court House in Missouri where Senator Vest was speaking. An old negro was on trial for the theft of a dog, and the Senator volunteered to defend him. He made no pretense of disproving the charge of theft, but simply delivered the eulogy.

T. F., New York.—In answering "R. A. W." you state that Reportorium Bibliographicum is not in Allibone. It is in Allibone, Lowndes, and other bibliographies, but not under Wynken, but under William Clarke, the author. The book was dedicated to Wynkea. When complete with the portraits the book brings at auction from £1 5s. to £3 5s.

R. C. C., New York.—The song "H. G. B." inquires for is known as "Ossian's Serenade" and also as "The Indian Lover's Serenade," and was written by Ossian E. Dodge. It was published in "The Golden Wreath," by S. T. Gordon, New York, in 1857, and also by Oliver Ditson, Boston, between 1845 and 1870.

We are indebted to many correspondents for information about this poem and have also received several copies of the verses.

H. L., Boston.—It is hard to believe that Dr. Holmes ever uttered, with tongue or with pen, "Giggle, gabble, gobble, git." But it might be equally hard to prove a negative.

C. S. W., Maine.—The quotation misquoted by "H. L. P." is: "Don't say things. What you are stands over you the while and thunders so that I cannot hear what you say to the contrary."

It is from "Social Aims," by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

I. M.—THE TIMES is in error in its reply to "R. S. N.'s" inquiry regarding James A. Garfield's use of the words "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives," which occurred on April 15, 1865, the day following the assassination of President Lincoln, the place being in front of the Custom House and not the steps of the Sub-Treasury, as THE TIMES has it. The writer was one of the thousands present on that memorable occasion and knows therefore whereof he speaks.

Appeals to Readers.

C. M. M.—A line in Frederick Tennyson reads as follows:

"But he of Argus made such long lament."

To whom does the poet refer?

E. C. P., Jersey City.—In a recent article which appeared in The Evening Post the writer speaks of placing a flower in a beloved little book just at the passage where an American singer, lover of England's past, tells of

The endless terraces of ended time
Vague in green twilight."

Can you tell me the name and author of the book referred to?

Mrs. I. EVANS, Essex, N. Y.—Will you please tell me the author of the following lines:

"Touched by a light that hath no name,
A glory never sung,
Aloft on sky and mountain wall
Are God's great pictures hung."

CONSTANT READER.—Where can I find the complete works from which the following extracts are taken:

"England once had room for wise men as well as foolish Kings."

(Supposed to have been spoken by Oliver Cromwell.)

The other extract is:

"While others slept,
Were toiling upward through the night."

These are the only lines I can remember.

JAMES A. TRAINOR.—Where can I get a copy of "A Woman of Culture," and what is the author's name and where published?

W. L. H.—I have been familiar with the expression "Living on borrowed time" for over sixty years. It has always been used with reference to Psalm xc., 10, interpreted to mean that man is allotted seventy years for his life, and if he exceeds that age he is "living on borrowed time." I do not remember that I ever saw the phrase in any book. It would be interesting to know if it has ever found use in literature. Can any one cite an instance of its use other than colloquially?

H. W. H.—Can you favor a constant reader of your paper by publishing the names of the several books of the New Testament in rhyme?

"The Fighting Chance."

It is announced by D. Appleton & Co. that in consequence of the many orders being received for Robert W. Chambers's new edition has been arranged for before the book is off the press.

A SPORTING RECORD.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1906 AT ATHENS. Edited by James E. Sullivan, Commissioner of the United States to the Olympic Games. Illustrated with eighty photographs, and containing summary and tables of results, issued by permission and published in Spalding's Athletic Library. New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 21 Warren Street. 50 cents.

IN publishing his review of the Olympic games of 1906 at Athens, James E. Sullivan, the American representative appointed by President Roosevelt as the Commissioner of this Nation to the revival of the grand Hellenic festival, has produced a work that stands unrivaled in interest and of the utmost value as a book of reference and record, and the most important volume that has been presented to the sport lovers for a long period. The work is deserving of a more lasting form than that in which it finds its way before the American public. Bound in paper and printed as one of the series of text books and records issued as Spalding's Athletic Library, its durability will certainly be taxed far beyond its strength. It is a book which may be read for the interest that its story holds, studied for the information it contains, and referred to again and again when questions arise as they do concerning records achieved and surpassed in athletics from day to day. Mr. Sullivan has dedicated the work to President Roosevelt, to whose services as President of the American Committee the sending of an American team to Athens was largely due.

It is difficult to give in a limited space an adequate idea of the compass of the volume. It presents the history of the Olympic games of 1906 from their inception to their completion, and follows the progress of the American team of athletes that won such phenomenal victories at Athens from its moment of embarkation, through its glorious series of successes and its triumphant laudation, to the moment of its arrival home in America. It pictures the wonderful scene presented by the classic structure erected in honor of the Hellenic contests and the inspiriting sentiment roused by the carnival in the Grecian populace in a way that brings the spectacle vividly before the mind, and relates the incidents of contests, the ebbing and flowing tide of victory, with a thrill that swells the veins of the American who is following the showing of his representatives abroad in competition with the athletic élite of the world with a justifiable pride. In its record of the results attained it is as thorough as it is authentic, and in its pictorial review of events it completes the record perfectly.

There are autograph photographs of dozens of celebrities who officiated at the games or whose assistance rendered them possible; there are pictures of incidents of the contests themselves that tell more than words can tell of their intensity and closeness, and there are views of the Stadium and the populace watching the sports that give some conception of the greatness of the crowd and its enthusiasm which mere figures fail to convey. In short, from its first word to its last it carries a message of interest to every lover of athletics and to every patriotic citizen to whose cheek the victories of the Americans abroad brought a glow of pride.

"SALMON FISHING."

THIS is a new book by W. Earl Hodgson, author of "Trout Fishing," which the Macmillan Company is bringing out in this country. It is based on some articles contributed by the author to English periodicals, which have been rewritten and enlarged. Salmon fishing throughout the British Isles is described first, after which the waters of Canada, Newfoundland, British Columbia, South Africa, and Australasia are dealt with. In his opening chapter, on "The Spirit of the Chase," Mr. Hodgson speaks of salmon fright, how fishing differs from all other sports, a first salmon, lessons from experience, &c. In "The Elusive Quarry," the salmon's "nomadic" life is discussed, how he feeds in fresh water, the opinions of scientific naturalists, salmon fishing in the Summer, &c. There are some remarks on the rod, reel, and line, a discussion of the question, "Are the Salmon Declining?" a chapter on "Storage and Passes," and in the closing chapter, "The Otter's Stone Pool," in which the author describes a fishing expedition with a companion, he includes some information concerning the "art," the differences between a salmon and trout of the same ages, and other matters. In the chapter devoted to salmon fishing in the "Britains Beyond the Seas" are some letters embodying interesting information by the Earl of Minto, the Duke of Argyl, Lord Dalrymple, the Earl of Aberdeen, Capt. Radclyffe, the Duke of Fife, Lord Desborough, and many others.

The illustrations in the volume are numerous. They include eight colored plates, one of which is a reproduction of Joseph Farquharson's painting, "Salmon Fishing on the Dea," and two or three containing seventy-four varieties of salmon flies made by P. D. Malloch.

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WANTED—SET RIDPATH'S HISTORY of the World, latest 9-vol. edition, containing matter on Russian and Japanese war. Frederick G. Allen, Auburn, N. Y.

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AUG

THE PUBLISHERS.

Some New Novels and Religious Books—Notes of Next Month's Magazines.

THAT old favorite, "Wacousta: A Tale of the Pontiac Conspiracy," the scenes of which are laid in old Canada, is being issued this week in a new edition by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago. The author, Major John Richardson, has enjoyed considerable popularity in his day, and is believed by some readers to be better than Cooper in his own field.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are bringing out this week the latest posthumous book by George Gissing, "The House of Cobwebs," the fourth to appear since his death, the others being: "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," "Veranilda," for which Frederic Harrison wrote the introduction, and "Will Warburton." The present volume, containing in all fifteen tales, has a biographical and critical essay by Thomas Seccombe.

An interesting series is to be begun in the September issue of Scribner's Magazine—a description of the first forty years of Washington society. It will be from the diaries and letters of Mrs. Samuel Harrison Smith, a member of the well-known Bayard family. The first article will deal with "Washington in Jefferson's Time." An account will be given of the social and political life of the capital, a first inaugural ball, and impressions of Jefferson. The article will be illustrated with portraits and contemporary silhouettes.

The forthcoming special number of the International Studio, issued by the John Lane Company, will be a large quarto bound in green buckram and profusely illustrated. It will be devoted to the art revival in Austria. "Modern Painting" is to be treated of by Ludwig Hevesi; "Modern Plastic Art" and the "Architectural Revival in Austria" by Dr. Hugo Heberfield; "Decorative Art" by A. S. Levetus. The illustrations will be in colors, halftone, and photogravure.

The Duttons are adding to the New Universal Library E. G. Otté's translation of Dr. Reinhold Pauli's "Pictures of Old England." Descriptions are given of the times of St. Thomas Becket, the Parliament in the fourteenth century, Kings Edward III., Henry V., and Sigismund, John Wychiff, Gower and Chaucer, Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, and London in the Middle Ages.

S. D. Gordon, author of "Quiet Talks on Prayer" and "On Power," is to have published the middle of the month by A. C. Armstrong & Son a new volume of "Quiet Talks About Jesus." The book is an attempt to interpret in popular English the statements in the Bible regarding Christ.

Apropos of the thirtieth anniversary of the invention of the telephone, Scribner's Magazine for September will publish an article on this great invention from the pen of John Vaughn. It is to be "A Full Account of the Invention and Development of the Telephone."

The latest volume in the English Library of small 16mo, cloth-bound books is "A Manuel of Practical Bibliography," by James Duff Brown, author of "The Small Library," &c. Mr. Brown treats of the subjects of printers' marks, title pages and colophons, dates, pagination, compilation of bibliographies and catalogues, annotations, the collection of books, &c. In the appendices are a glossary of the principal bibliographical and cataloguing terms used in the English language and a list of Latin and vernacular names of the chief centres of printing.

The Legal Literature Company of Chicago is sending out the first of a series of little books by Henry S. Wilcox, of the Chicago bar. It is "Foibles of the Bench," and presents sketches of judges, pointing out abuses in judicial proceedings and suggesting remedies. It will be followed by "Foibles of the Bar," "Frailties of the Jury," and "Fallacies of the Law."

George Moore's new book, "Memoirs of My Dead Life," which D. Appleton & Co. bring out in the Autumn, is said to be one of the most extraordinary books yet written by this remarkable writer.

There will be three short stories in the next issue of Scribner's Magazine. They are: "Through the Needle's Eye," by Sewell Ford, being a story of sailing adventure on Barnegat Bay; "Songs and Symbols," the experiences of Mme. Cynthe of Washington, by Beatrice Hanscom, and "Hoar Frost," by Helen Haines, who tells of the further experiences of "the Crimson Rambler."

"The Rock of Praise," by Roundell Palmer, first Earl of Selborne, is being added by E. P. Dutton & Co. to the Muse's Library. It is a volume of hymns from the best English writers, including Herbert, Sandys, Hebons, Heber, Cowper, and others. The contents have been divided into four parts—hymns on the Catholic Creeds, those dealing with the Lord's Prayer, those on various occasions and particular times, and those coming between hymns for general use and private meditations, which are not sung in public.

"A History of Higher Education in America," by Charles F. Thwing, (D. Appleton & Co.) will be a complete and valuable account of college education in this country. The book is said to be of interest to the general reader as well as to the educator.

Moffat, Yard & Co. opened on Wednesday an office at 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, England. The firm has been in existence about two years, and its success has been noteworthy.

Sept. 6 will see the publication by Doubleday, Page & Co. of James Watson's "Dog Book," which has been appearing from time to time in parts, the issue of which was completed last month with Part X. The work is profusely illustrated, and treats fully of the dog in America. Mr. Watson gives suggestions for buying and breeding, information concerning the care of dogs when well and ill, and other matter of use to the dog lover.

"Rome Described by Great Writers" is the new volume compiled by Miss Esther Singleton, similar to her "London," "Paris," "Japan," "Russia," and "Holland." The selections are from the best writers, and all are appropriately and well illustrated from celebrated paintings. Dodd, Mead & Co. announce the volume for late September issue.

Among the critical studies in Stopford A. Brooke's new volume, "The Poetic Movement in England," which the Putnams have down on their Fall list, will be essays on Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, Clough, and William Morris.

Marguerite Merington's novel, "Scarlett of the Mounted," will come from Moffat, Yard & Co. in two or three weeks. The author's dramatic talent is said to have full swing in this novel of the Northwest, with its gold and ice. The nearness of a sophisticated Eastern girl to the rough frontier characters is said to afford many funny situations.

Henry Holt & Co. report that they have sent to press a second edition of the little story by May Sinclair, author of "The Divine Fire," entitled "Superseded."

D. Appleton & Co. are to bring out in the early Autumn a new book by Ralph Henry Barbour, author of "The Half Back," &c. It is entitled "Four Afoot," and will recount the further adventures of the four boys in "Four in Camp."

Early in October Marian Lee's new story, "Confessions to a Heathen Idol," will be brought out by Doubleday, Page & Co. The story is told by the heroine, who is just past forty, and who relates her experiences and observations in the guise of confessions to a teakwood idol on her desk. The scenes of the story unfolded in these confessions are in an inland college town. The characters, it is said, are delightful, especially the mother-in-law.

A popular work on "Wireless Telegraphy," by Prof. A. E. Kennelly of Harvard University, may be expected from Moffat, Yard & Co. late in the Fall. The subject is brought down to date. It is described clearly and its history is given, while its development in America is dwelt upon. The volume will be profusely illustrated with diagrams and plans.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for the middle of next month a new book about Patty by Carolyn Wells. Miss Wells herein describes "Patty's Summer Days." Among Patty's adventures and pleasures are an automobile tour, a yachting trip, and "flittings" to various Summer resorts and country homes. There is a foreshadowing of romance in this vacation.

William H. Smith, Jr., of this city is shortly to publish a bibliography of Lincoln literature, with the prices for the 1,200 items included at which they have sold at auction. The volume will be of special value to the library, collector, and bookseller. It will be issued in two forms—in cloth, ordinary octavo edition, and in large paper, bound in half morocco.

"Set in Authority," the new story by Sara Jeannette Cotes, author of "A Social Departure," &c., is announced for late September issue by Doubleday, Page & Co. This is a dramatic novel. It deals with the life of the English in India and of the social set which dominates English politics.

Henry Holt & Co. will bring out at once "Everyday Ethics," by Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, a well-known instructor, and "Forty Lessons in Physics," by Prof. McMullen. Both volumes have been written for the teacher and student.

Cyrus Townsend Brady and Edward Peple—the one a popular novelist, the other a playwright, author of "The Prince Chap"—have joined forces and written a novel entitled "Richard the Brazen," which Moffat, Yard & Co. will publish this month. Two financial magnates, one a New Yorker, the other a Texan, have a feud between them. The Easterner's daughter and the Texan's son love each other deeply, but are unaware of each other's identities. Much trouble comes from Richard's Texan manner of grappling with Eastern finance, society, and lovemaking.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will send out in a month or two "The Face of Clay," by Horace A. Vachell, author of "Brothers," "The Hill," &c. The scenes of the new story are laid in an artists' colony in Brittany. The plot is said to revolve about a unique idea. Readers of the manuscript of "The Face of Clay" have pronounced it to be as good a tale as Mr. Vachell's earlier one, "Brothers."

No. VII. in the Country Life in America Library is being issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is "How to Make a Fruit Garden," by S. W. Fletcher. The volume, according to the author, has been written "in behalf of the amateur ideals of fruit growing in America." It is written in a popular vein and fully illustrated.

THE SLAVERY DISPUTE.

THE AMERICAN NATION. Vol. XVI. "Slavery and Abolition, 1831-1841." By Albert Bushnell Hart, LL. D. With maps. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE bitterest struggle in the period of our National history was that between slavery and anti-slavery preceding the civil war, of which it was the cause. Prof. Hart takes up both sides of the contest, and exhibits the views of the slaveholders, who, almost to a man, defended their system and the criticism of slavery in the North by the foes of that institution. The period dealt with is that during which slavery and anti-slavery had not yet become associated with great political parties. It is true that the formation of the Liberty Party in 1840 is spoken of, but the vote cast for its candidate for President in that year was negligible. It was not till 1848 that the Free Soil Party became a force to be reckoned with. The year chosen by Prof. Hart for the beginning of his narrative is that in which Garrison established The Liberator.

Although "it is hard for a son and grandson of abolitionists to approach so explosive a question with impartiality," the author succeeds in giving a pretty vivid and seemingly unbiased account of Southern society under the "old régime." The Southerner in 1830 had abandoned the views of his Revolutionary grandfather that slavery was wrong and should sooner or later be done away with. The importance of the cotton industry more than anything else caused him to believe and maintain that slavery was an institution that had come to stay. "It was this conviction," says Prof. Hart, "rather than the moral objections to slavery, which aroused first the attention and then the antagonism of the North." In the social pyramid in the South before the war he distinguishes the various social strata intermediate between the small but powerful class of the great slaveholders at the apex and the slaves at the base. There were the small and unprogressive slaveholders, whose human chattels were a source of loss rather than gain. There were the poor whites, and there were the free negroes, divided from the whites of all classes by an unbridgable chasm. No distinction was made between the stupid and the bright, the idle and the industrious, the son of a Guiana negro and the dark-complexioned son of a planter; all were members of the subject race. In his description of Southern conditions Prof. Hart makes it clear why the South was not a self-supporting section, why its agricultural methods remained primitive, why its industries could not be diversified, and why it was doomed to be distanced in any competition with the North. The old regime fell because of its inherent evils.

It is difficult to make generalizations about these evils. In some places slavery was a mild patriarchal system. In others it was debasing and cruel. The abolitionists dwelt upon its latter and worse phase.

One reason for the outbreak of the abolition movement was increasing knowledge of the conditions of slavery. Improvements in transit, closer commercial relations between North and South, and a spirit of investigation into social conditions made possible an era of travel and observation in the South by foreigners and Northerners. The abolitionists at home clipped items from the Southern newspapers and listened to the narratives of the fugitive slave. To describe the plantation system, especially its cruel and repulsive side, was their stock in trade, while in the defenses of slavery and the replies to the abolitionists the gentler side of slave-holding was held up to view.

As a historical source for conditions in the South the sweeping denunciations of Garrison and Wendell Phillips are less reliable than the observations of foreign travelers, upon which Prof. Hart has largely relied for his descriptions. The quotation just given shows that in his discussion of the beginnings of abolitionism the author is not violently partisan. From one whose sympathies are all with the anti-slavery element we could excuse a darker picture of slavery than he has drawn. He is candid also in admitting the narrowness and one-sidedness of many of the abolitionists and some of their leaders.

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Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, August 5, 1906

JUDGING THE GENTLEMEN'S ROADSTERS CLASS, AND GENERAL VIEW OF GRAND STAND AND TRACK.

(Photo Copyright 1906, by The Pictorial News Co.)

Alfred Vanderbilt driving the winning Park Team. In this event Mr. Vanderbilt's four-in-hand won first and second prizes.

JUDGING THE LADIES' PHAETONS. BLUEBELL, WINNER, SHOWN IN FOREGROUND.

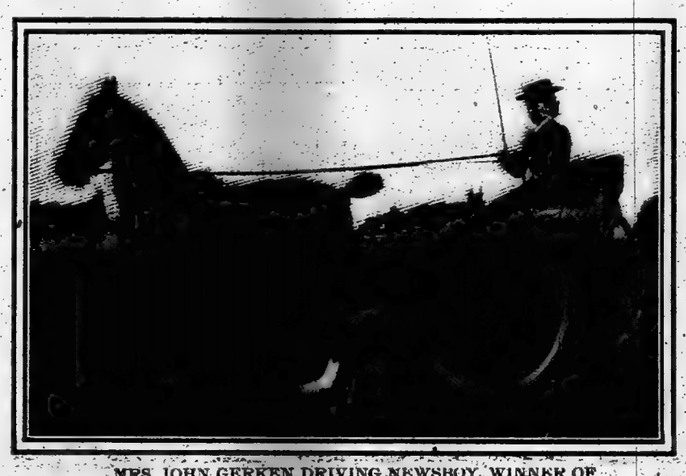

MRS. JOHN GERKEN DRIVING NEWSBOY, WINNER OF THE FIRST PRIZE IN THE HARNESS HORSE CLASS.

Miss Dora Henneson of Kentucky, whose riding of hunters drew loud applause from both judges and spectators.

THE MONMOUTH COUNTY HORSE SHOW.

The Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association opened at Hollywood Park, Long Branch, N. J., Wednesday, July 25, continuing until the end of the week, and was favored with a large attendance. Gov. Edward C. Stokes was present at the opening.

(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

"COLUMBIA" IN THE CARNIVAL PROCESSION.

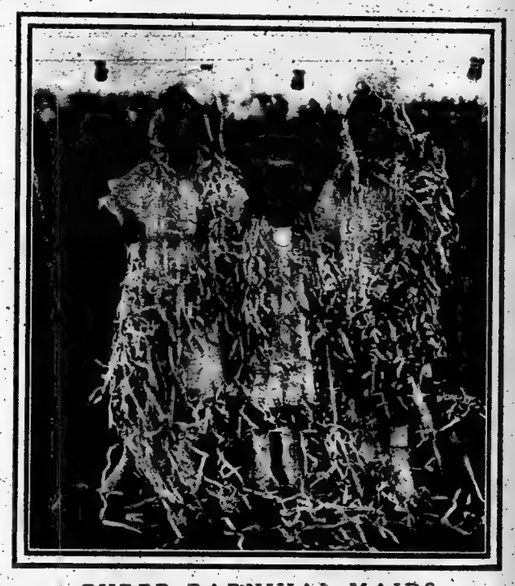

THREE CARNIVAL MAIDS.

ROMAN CHARIOT AND ATTENDANTS

THE CARNIVAL AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

The First Annual Summer Carnival was held at Manhattan Beach Thursday, July 26. A large number of ingenious and highly decorative floats were entered in the parade.

(Photos by Jessie Tarbox Beals.)

OPENING OF THE SARATOGA SEASON, MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

In the beautiful paddock at Saratoga, where the cream of society in horsedom is wont to congregate before every important event. In this picture are shown many of the most prominent people in the social world.

(Photo by Hemment.)

MISS LILLIAN ALBERTSON,
Leading lady with William Norris in "The Strenuous Life," which will be seen early in September.
(*Photo by Sarony.*)

MISS EFFIE SHANNON,
Who will appear in Charles Klein's new play, "Daughters of Men," in September.
(*Photo by Sarony.*)

MISS EMMY DESTINN,
For eight years the star of the Royal Berlin Opera, has accepted a three years' engagement for the Metropolitan Opera House, and is probably the most distinguished of the younger singers.

MISS KATHERINE BELL,
New leading lady with Dustin Farnum in "The Virginian," at the Academy of Music early in August.
(*Photo by Armstrong.*)

FAVORITES WITH PLAYGOERS.

Coquelin cadet, Silvani, and Dugartin-Beaumetz at Champlien.

A rehearsal—Coquelin cadet, Albert Lambert, and Silvani.

Three chorists, fauns, and satyrs.

Lunch before the play in the forest of Compiegne.

MME. SILVANI.

COQUELIN CADET.

The "Greenroom," a dressing room in the forest.

PLAYS AT THE ROMAN THEATRE AT CHAMPLIEU.

The revival of ancient plays at the Roman Theatre at Champlieu draws many hundreds of people to the borders of the magnificent forest of Compiegne. The audiences include all those prominent in French literature and the world of art. It is a matter of surprise that such a fine Gallo-Roman theatre unearthed as far back as 1860 should have been neglected for so long in one of the most picturesque districts of France. The opening piece was Euripides's "Le Cyclope," in which such leading actors as Coquelin cadet, Silvani, and Albert Lambert fils took part.
(*Photos by Brown Bros.*)

C. E. LITTLEFIELD,
Whom the American Federation of Labor is fighting. Mr. Littlefield was received by Kaiser Wilhelm.

WILLIAM L. DAVID,
The Prosecuting Attorney in the criminal case charging John D. Rockefeller with violations of the anti-trust laws of Ohio.

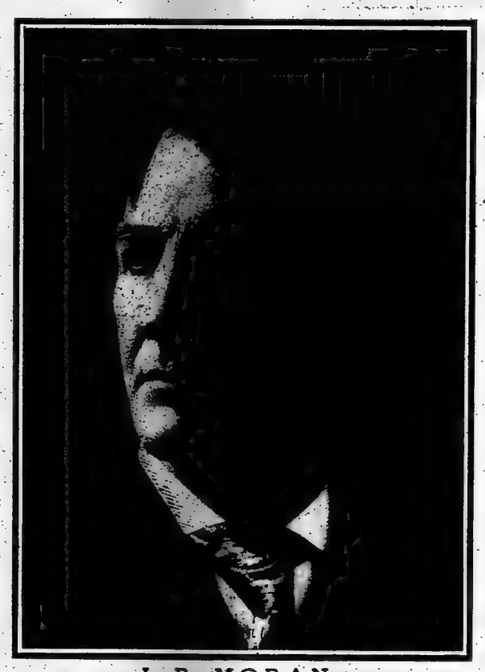

J. B. MORAN,
The Boston District Attorney who is securing indictments for perjury against some of the Members of the Massachusetts Legislature.

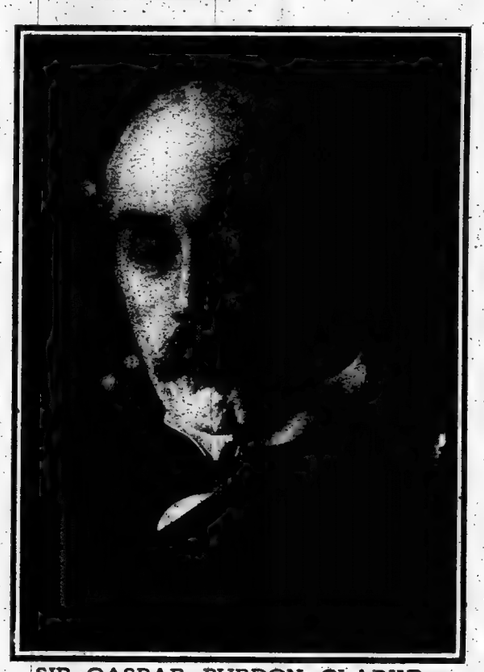

SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE,
Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to whose energy are due the recent valuable art acquisitions of that institution.
(*Photo by Van der Weyde.*)

IN THE EYE OF THE PUBLIC.

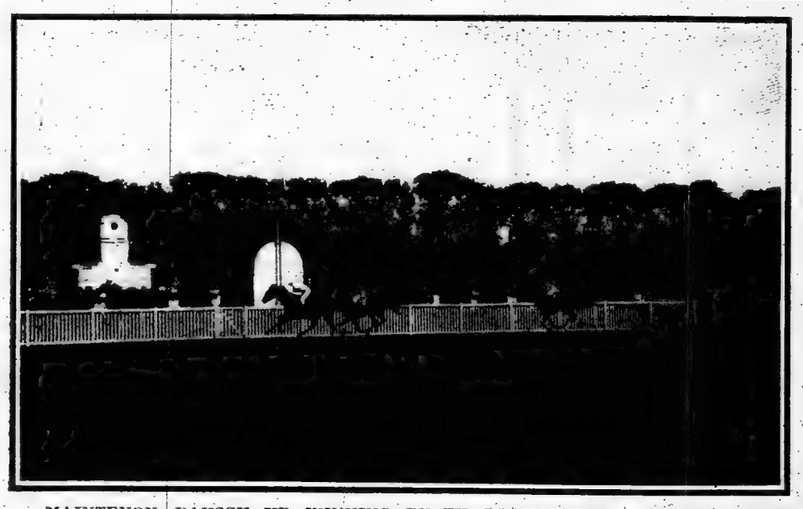

MAINTENON, RAUSCH UP, WINNING BY THREE-QUARTERS OF A LENGTH.

MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH AT THE TRACK.

A NOTABLE RACE IN FRANCE.

The prize of the President of the Republic, at one mile four and a half furlongs, and valued at $20,000, was won July 15, at Maisons-Laffitte, by William K. Vanderbilt's Maintenon. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were among the fashionable gathering at the track.

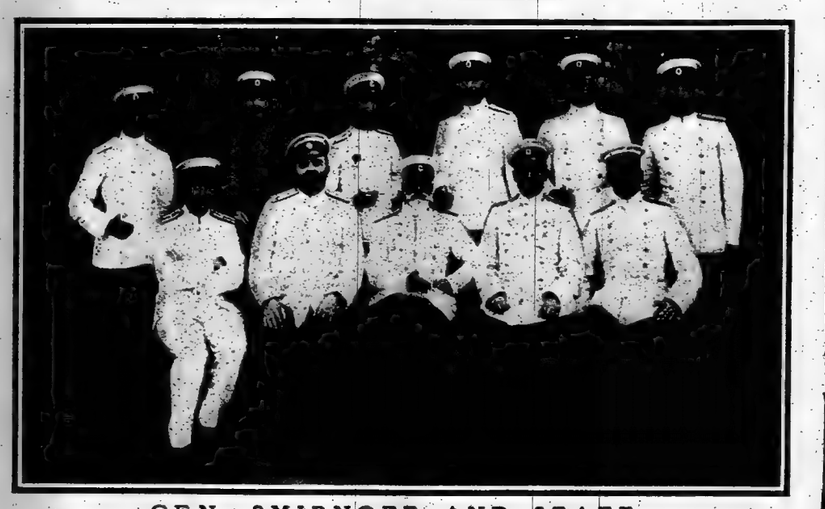

GEN. SMIRNOFF AND STAFF.
These are the Russian officers who were at Port Arthur at the time Gen. Stoessel surrendered to the Japanese. By their protest against the surrender at the time of its occurrence they are largely responsible for the sentence just imposed upon Gen. Stoessel.

MRS. STUYVESANT F. MORRIS, JR.,
Who was Miss Elizabeth Wynkoop.
(*Photo by Aime*

MRS. C. ELMER RAILEY,
Formerly Miss Elsie Castleman.

MRS. WALCOTT TUCKERMAN,
Who was Miss Lila McCauley.

MRS. FRANCIS BISHOP,
Formerly Miss Gertrude Pell.
(*Photo by Aime Dupont.*)

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

MAJOR BEACOM, U. S. A.
Military Attache at the American Embassy, London, one of the most popular Americans in that city. He recently tendered a luncheon to William Jennings Bryan.
(*Photo by Hall.*)

REAR ADMIRAL MANNEY,
United States Navy.

BRIGADIER GEN. JAMES ALLEN,
Chief Signal Officer, United States Army.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Department of Commerce.

AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Representatives of the Departments of War, Navy and Commerce appointed by the United States Government to attend the International Wireless Telegraph Conference in Berlin Sept. 3.

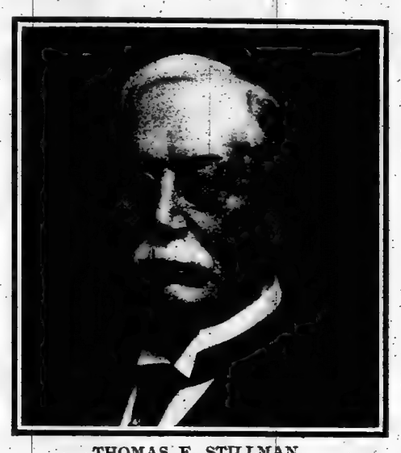

THOMAS E. STILLMAN,
The New York lawyer who was injured in an automobile accident July 18 at Lisieux, France. Mr. Stillman continues in a critical condition, although not in immediate danger.
(*Photo by Gessford.*)

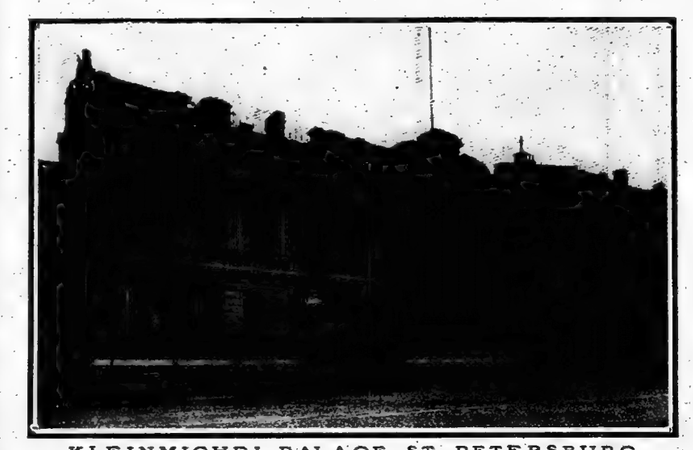

KLEINMICHEL PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.
Residence of Ambassador Meyer.

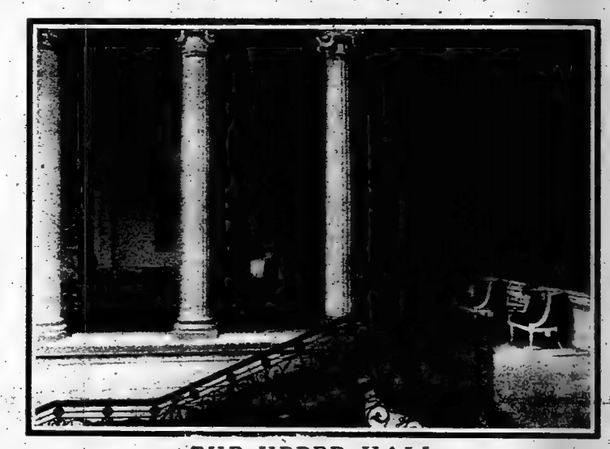

THE UPPER HALL,
Showing glimpse of dining salon.

THE LIVING ROOM,
Showing Ambassador Meyer's favorite corner.

THE BOUDOIR,
Adjoining Mrs. Meyer's apartments.

THE BILLIARD ROOM,
Where an "international" game is often played.

THE BALLROOM,
The scene of many elaborate social functions.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The recent Terrorist proclamations have caused a general exodus of foreigners from St. Petersburg. Mrs. Meyer, wife of the American Ambassador, and their children left by the Northern Express Wednesday, July 25.

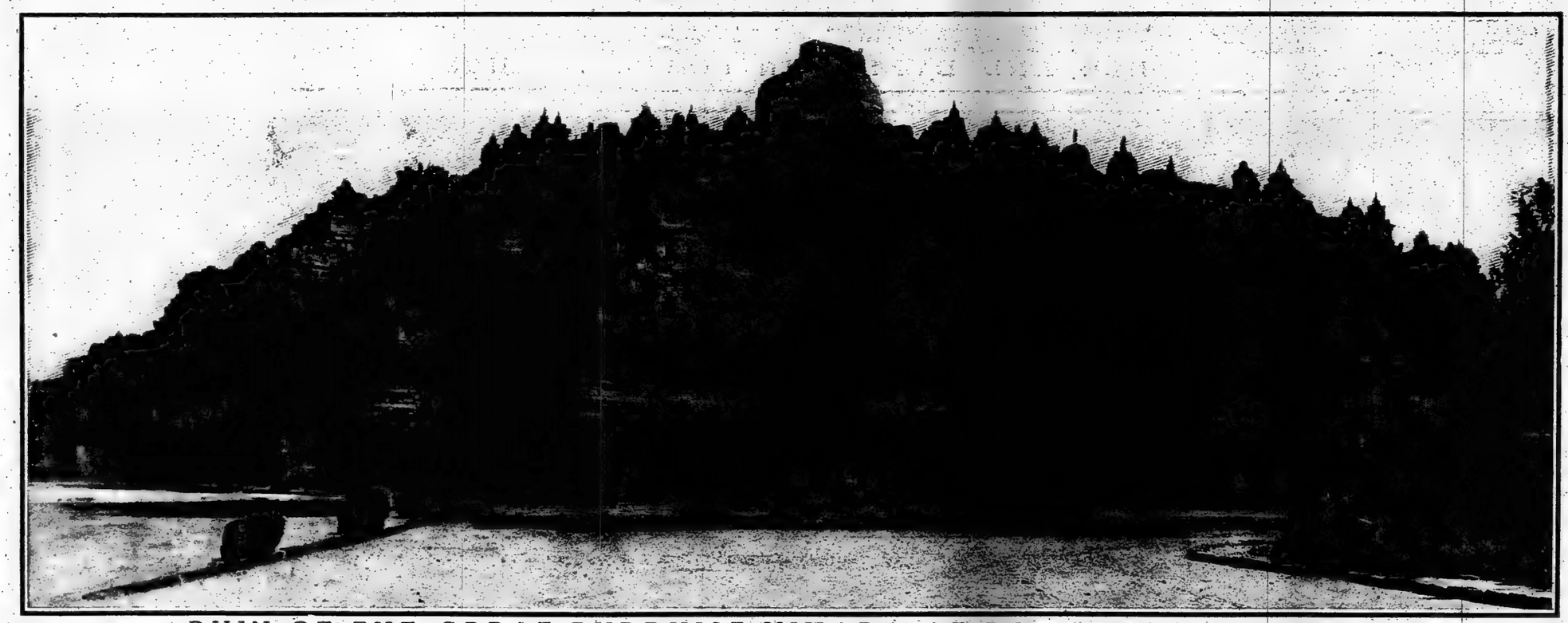

RUIN OF THE GREAT BUDDHIST VIHARA AT BORO BOEDVER, JAVA.

This stupendous ruin, which ranks second only to the great pyramids of Egypt, was erected in the eighth and ninth centuries, and while it does not equal the Egyptian pyramids in massive masonry it does surpass them in the amount of labor expended upon its elaborate decorative treatment. It covers an area of about nine acres and reaches a height of 150 feet.

(*From Stereograph, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.*)

SCENE FROM "MERRIE ENGLAND."

Arrival of the Summer Queen.

The oldest man and oldest woman in Ripon.

Behind the scenes.

Performers marching through streets of Ripon

AN ANCIENT CITY'S PAGEANT.

The Ripon Historic Festival which began July 19th in England, and continued for several days, illustrated more than one thousand years of the city's corporate life. It presented the most picturesque scenes of ancient times and concluded with a "Dance of the Centuries."

Hawarden Castle, where England's "Grand Old Man" passed his declining years.

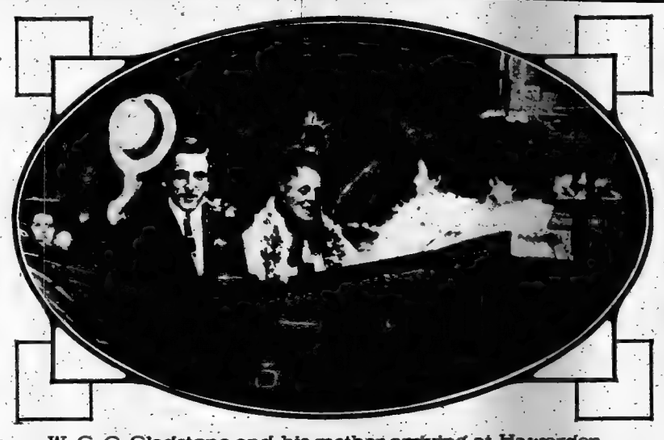

W. G. C. Gladstone and his mother arriving at Hawarden.

Procession through the village to the castle.

A NOTABLE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION,

The recent coming of age of W. G. C. Gladstone, grandson of the great statesman, was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration by the townspeople and tenants ot Hawarden.

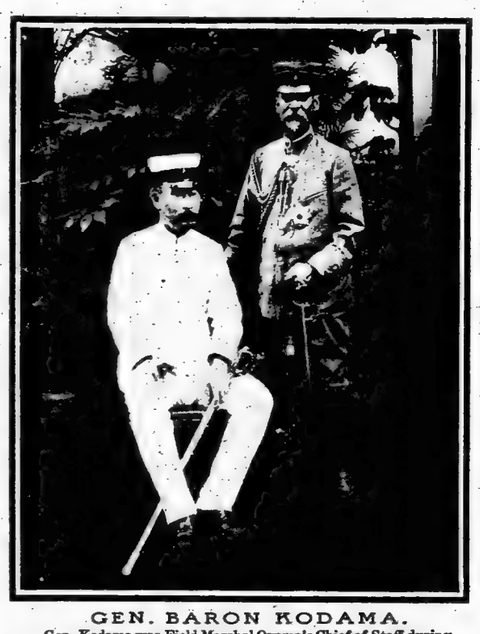

GEN. BARON KODAMA.
Gen. Kodama was Field Marshal Oyama's Chief of Staff during the Japanese-Russian War, and was known as the genius of the Japanese Army. He died in Tokio July 22.

General Terauche seated.

GEN. BARON HOKAKU OKU,
Who was appointed Chief of General Staff July 30th to succeed Gen. Kodama. He is one of a group of four great Japanese military commanders.

PERSIA'S GRAND VIZIER.
Atabek-Azam, whose ultra-reactionism made him very unpopular, causing his dismissal July 30. He was much opposed to the granting of reforms.

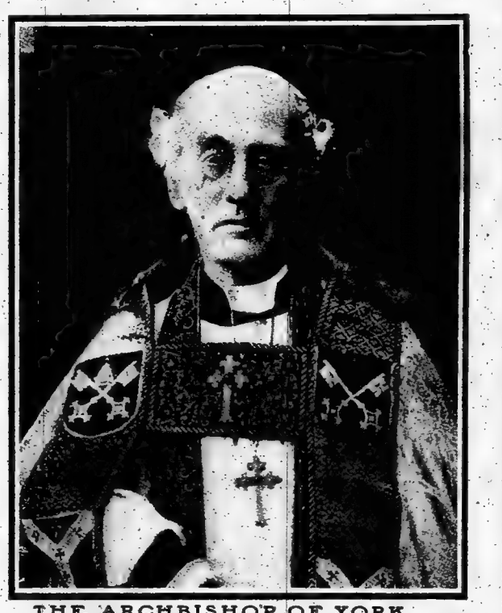

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
Dr. Maclagan, who has just celebrated his eightieth birthday by giving £2,000 as a thank-offering to charitable institutions. He is one of the oldest prelates in the Anglican Communion.

MEN AND EVENTS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

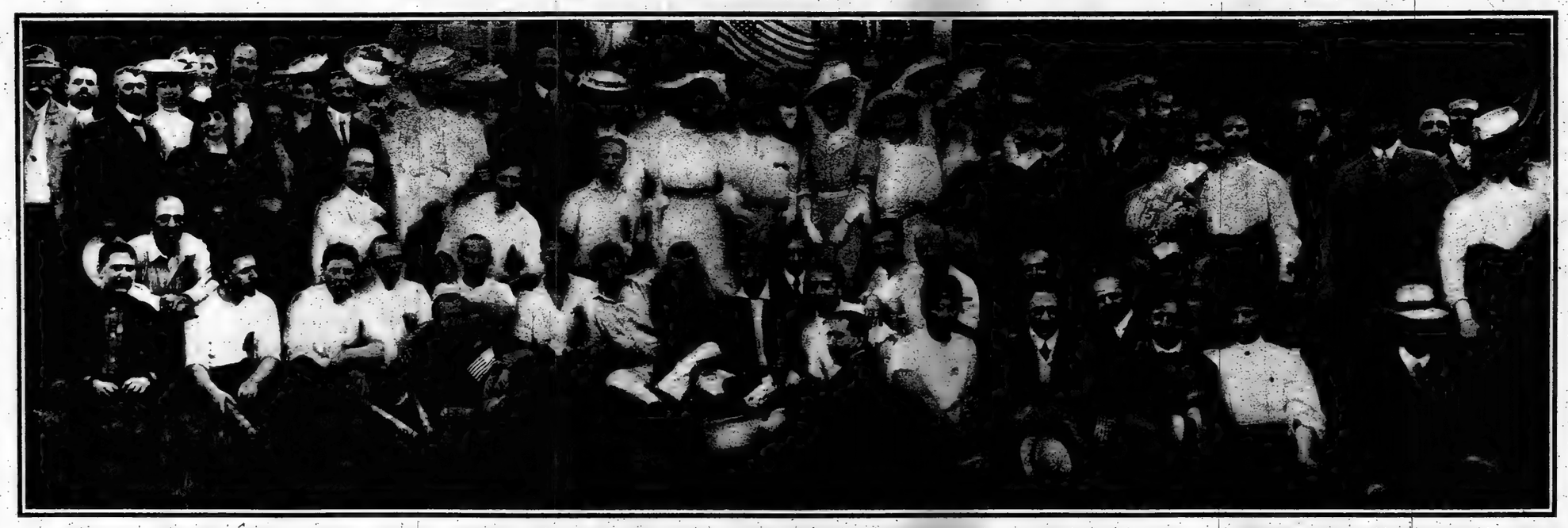

THE AMERICAN COLONY IN VIENNA.
Latest photograph, showing principal Americans in society and the world of art at the Austrian capital.

START OF THE STEEPLECHASE RACE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25TH. WON BY KASSIL.

WALTER MILLER—*On Oran.*
Doubts about the greatness of Jockey Walter Miller, which budded when he failed to ride a winner Wednesday, July 25, his first day in the saddle, after a short suspension, drooped Thursday when he rode one winner, withered Friday when he rode two winners, and were uprooted Saturday when he rode five winners, and no losers, and the crowd acclaimed Miller the "greatest ever."

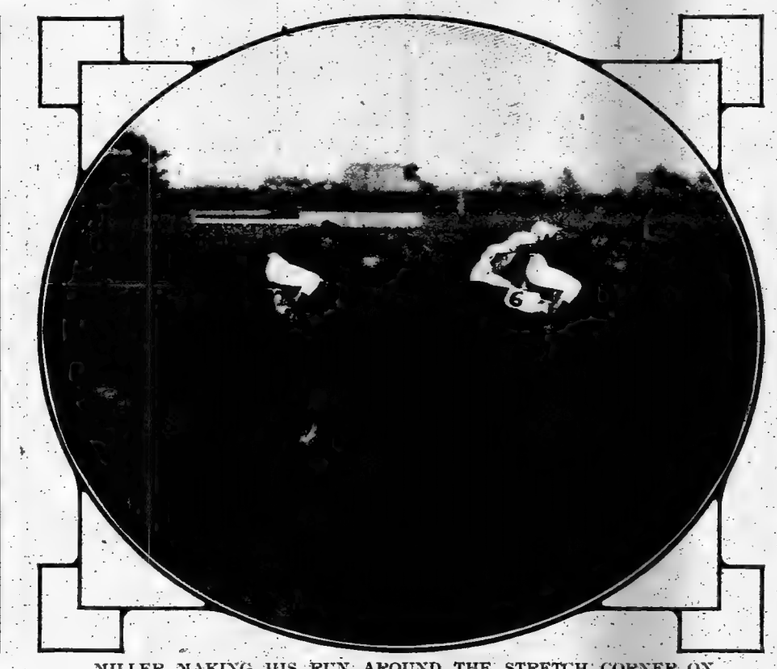

MILLER MAKING HIS RUN AROUND THE STRETCH CORNER ON SALVIDERE, WINNER OF THE $15,000 BRIGHTON JUNIOR STAKES SATURDAY, JULY 28.

THE BRIGHTON STEEPLECHASE.
Won by Hylas Saturday, July 28. Hylas almost lost it by a bad stumble at the Liverpool, which nearly put Ray over his head.

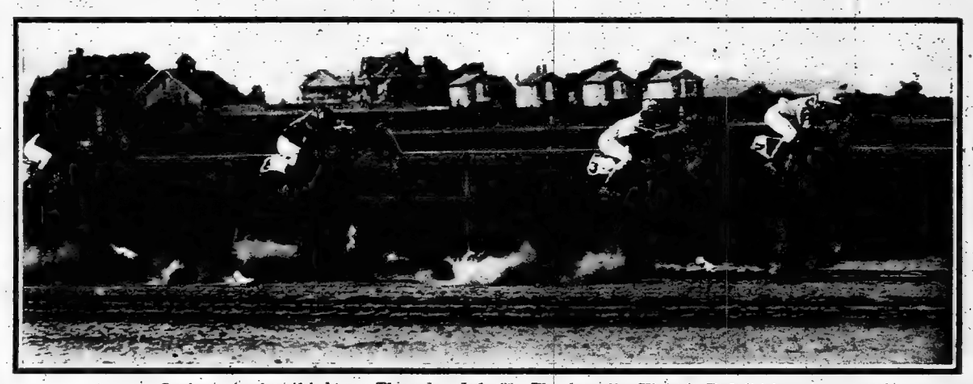

Loring winning third race Thursday, July 26. The favorite, Victoria B, left at post.

The "Test" Handicap. Kiamesha leading the field in the classic race made famous by Hermis, in which the latter established a world's record of 1:38 for the mile, 1 3-5 seconds faster than Coy Maid won it on July 26.

NOTABLE EVENTS AT THE BRIGHTON TRACK.

The week ending July 28 closed with the largest attendance since the running of the Brighton Handicap.
(*Photos by Hemment.*)

FRED STONE,
(*The Straw Man in The Wizard of Oz,*)
and Abe Erlanger, in a friendly mix-up.

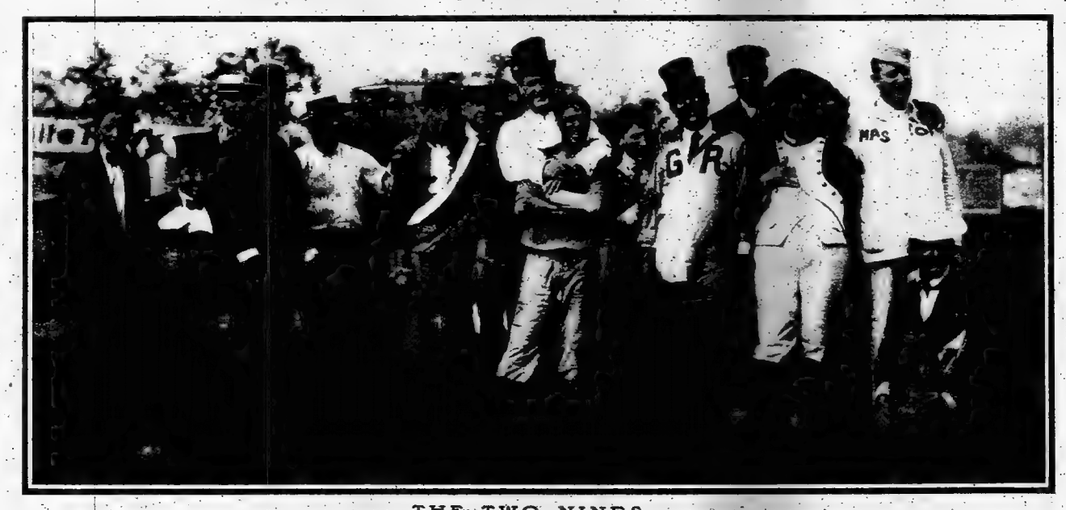

THE TWO NINES.
The "Green Room" and the "Managerial" teams.
ACTORS—George M. Cohan, p.; Louis Mann, 2b.; Dave Montgomery, 3b.; Nat Wills, ss.; Thomas W. Ross, lf.; James J. Morton, rf.; George Beban, 2b.; De Wolf Hopper, 3b.; Fred Stone, c.
MANAGERS—Erlanger, rf.; Sam H. Harris, p.; Jack Gleason, c.; Wm. A. Brady, lf.; Terry McGovern, 2b.; Jules Hurtig, cf.; Sam Scribner, 3b.; Alf E. Aarons, 1b.; Edgar Selwyn, ss.

"NAPOLEON"
(*Geo. Beban*)
at the bat. Jack Gleason catcher.
(*Photos by The Pictorial News Co.*)

ACTORS VS. MANAGERS.

Nine well-known actors played nine well-known managers at the American League Park Saturday, July 28, and fun pure and simple was the order of the day. The actors were arrayed in the costumes in which they had achieved their greatest histrionic successes, De Wolf Hopper wielding a huge war club for a bat. Hollis Cooley, the umpire, was incased in visored helmet, steel cuirass, and greaves. A large band from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum furnished music. The proceeds were devoted to the Home for Destitute Crippled Children. The score is claimed to be 10 to 3 in favor of the managers.

THE YANKEE,
Although defeated for the Commodore's Cup, the Yankee experienced the hardest kind of luck. Her topmast having been splintered by lightning, she secured a new one, and in the second contest, led the Rainbow over half the course, when she carried away her port spreader. She defeated the Rainbow, however, once out of the two following races.
(*Photo by Hemment.*)

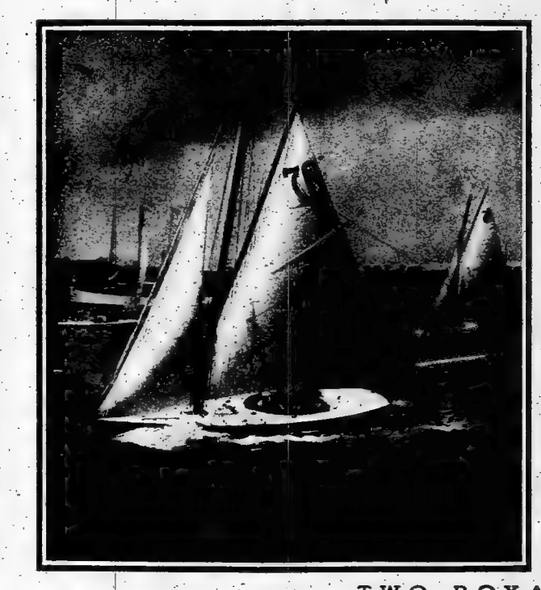

THE ANGELA,
The German Crown Prince's candidate for the Roosevelt Cup in the Marblehead races, which was discarded in the favor of Prince Henry's Tillie.

THE TILLIE,
Of which Prince Henry is half-owner and which he has often sailed, will be brought over as a competitor for the Roosevelt Cup.

TWO ROYAL YACHTS.

The recent death of Capt. Hank Haff recalls the memorable incident in the Defender-Valkyrie race, in which the Defender was fouled, caused by the Valkyrie's boom carrying away the Defender's backstay. without a protest Capt. Haff, put his wheel hard over and crossed the starting point in the wake of Dunraven's boat, badly crippled, but he pluckily went over the thirty-mile course and beat the English boat.
(*Copyright 1895, by J. C. Hemment.*)

AMONG THE YACHTSMEN.

Aquarium fishermen drawing the net in the Central Park lake. Good specimens of the various species taken are kept for the exhibition tanks. The smaller fish of the ordinary variety furnish food for the larger fresh water fish.

Landing some tropical varieties from the Bermuda steamer.

Transporting larger fish from the salt water, in cans, to the New York Aquarium.
(Photos by Beasley.)

THE AQUARIUM'S FOOD PARK SUPPLY.

How New York City's finny proteges are supplied with live food from the lakes and adjacent rivers.

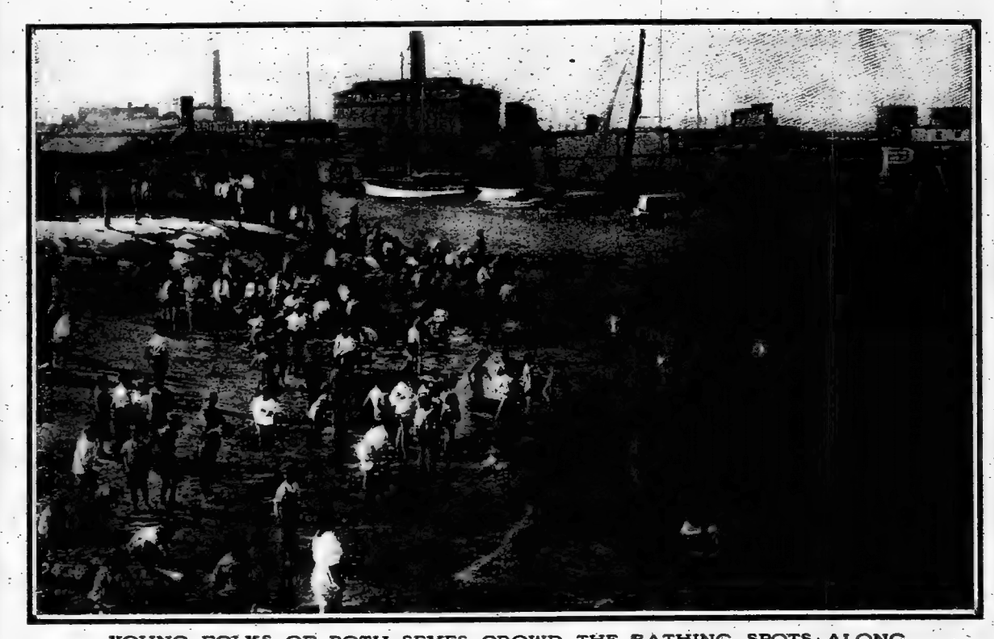

YOUNG FOLKS OF BOTH SEXES CROWD THE BATHING SPOTS ALONG THE HARLEM RIVER.

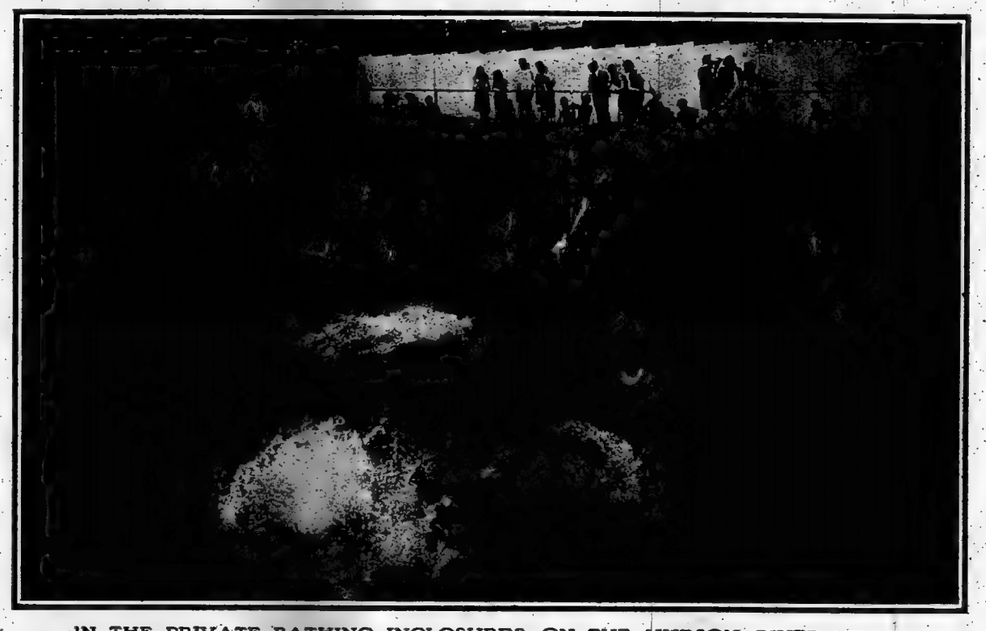

IN THE PRIVATE BATHING INCLOSURES ON THE HUDSON RIVER NEAR WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

ON THE HUDSON'S UNUSED WHARFS THE BOYS FIND AMPLE ROOM FOR A RUNNING DIVE.
(Photo by Brown Bros., New York.)

ALONG THE NORTH RIVER PIERS A FREIGHT BOAT ANSWERS FOR A SPRING BOARD.
(Photo by Burton.)

ONE COUPLE KEEPING COOL, WITH THE AID OF AN UMBRELLA, IN THE SURF AT MANHATTAN BEACH.
(Photo by Burton.)

SUMMER BATHING IN OCEAN AND RIVER.

Old and young from the congested districts of Manhattan seek the nearest spots for a cooling dip during the sultry days of August.

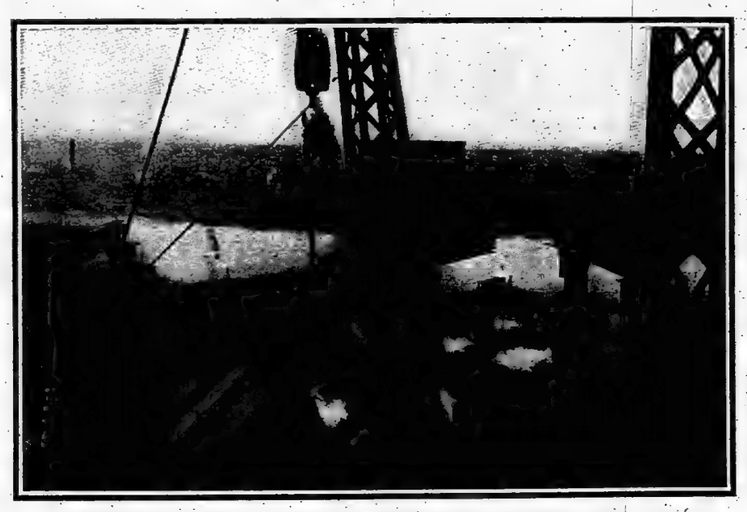

SETTING A BEAM 300 FEET IN THE AIR. THE WORKMEN OFTEN SWING ASTRIDE THE BEAM ITSELF.

It requires a sure foothold and a steady brain for the camera artist to invade this field.

"FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD'S IGNOBLE STRIFE" A COOL AND QUIET SPOT.

WAITING FOR THE CROSSBEAM TO BE SENT UP. 300 FEET IN THE AIR.

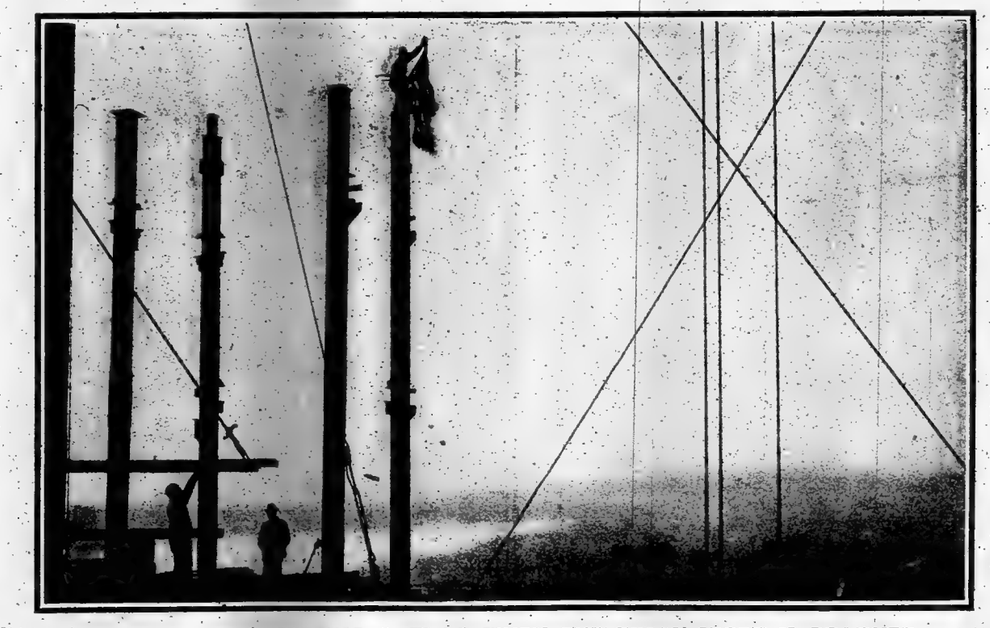

THE LAST STORY. SETTING A FLAG WHEN THE FINAL STORY IS REACHED.

A DANGEROUS OCCUPATION.

Showing how the iron workers on the steel frames of New York's big skyscrapers are in daily peril of their lives, high in the air where a single misstep would send them to eternity.
(Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

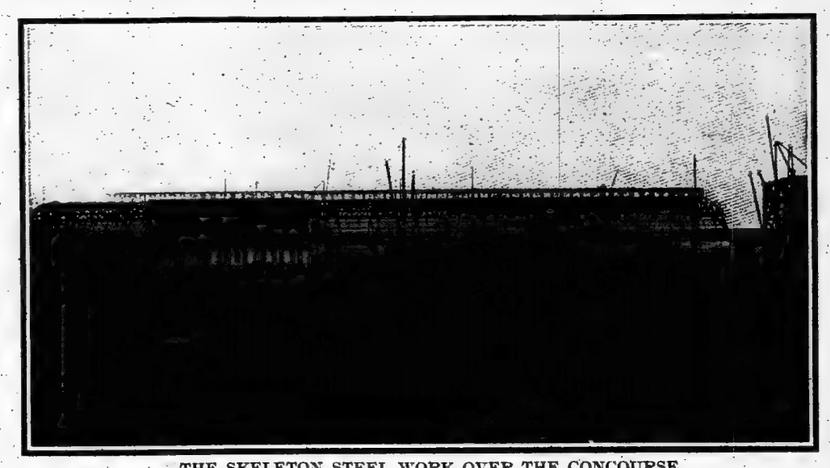

THE SKELETON STEEL WORK OVER THE CONCOURSE LOOKING SOUTH.

Full-size plaster model of east side of main entrance, showing one of the six large columns, surmounted by a 16-ft. statue.

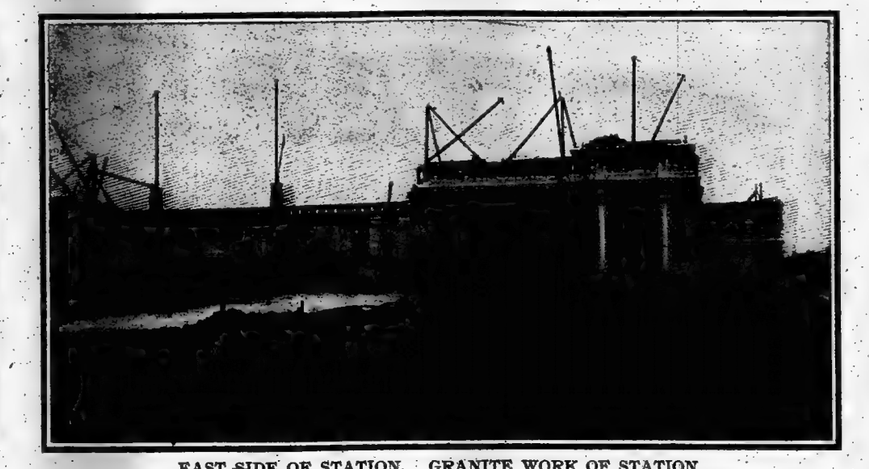

EAST SIDE OF STATION. GRANITE WORK OF STATION ENTRANCE PRACTICALLY COMPLETE.

THE NEW UNION STATION AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

(See Magazine Section.)

This station, when completed, will be one of the largest and most beautiful railway terminals in the world, and it is especially fitting that such an elaborate structure should adorn the nation's capital city.

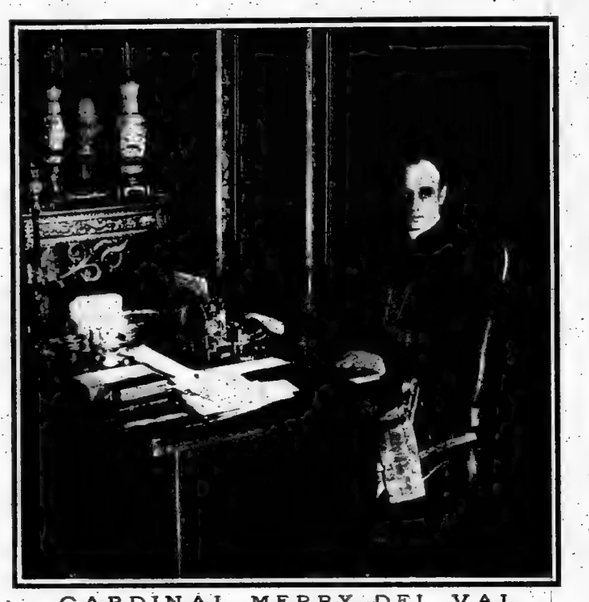

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL,
Secretary of State to Pope Pius X., at his desk in the Vatican Palace. He controls the most delicate and critical diplomatic relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the great political powers of to-day.

MR. BERTRAM,
Secretary to Andrew Carnegie, at the latter's home in New York. He handles immense volumes of correspondence relating to the business affairs and the philanthropic undertakings of one of the world's greatest capitalists.

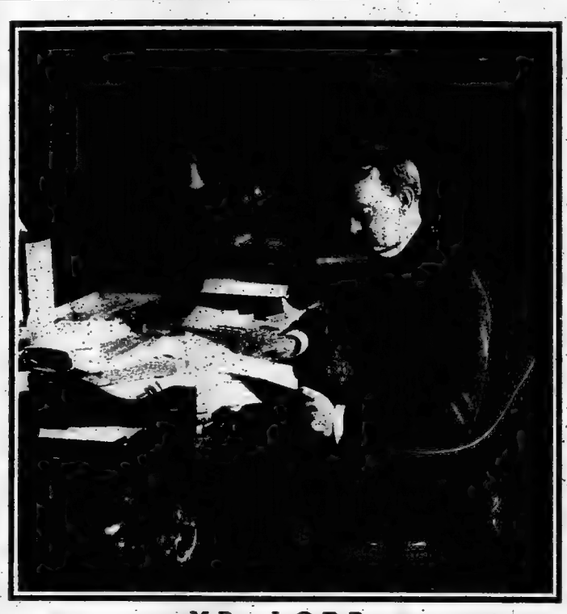

MR. LOEB,
Secretary to President Roosevelt, in his private office in Washington. He has charge of the correspondence of one of the most active and widely known national leaders in the whole world.

A TRIO OF NOTABLE SECRETARIES.

Men of affairs to whom is intrusted the disbursement of large sums of money and the adjustment of many delicate problems in the domain of government and religion.

(From Stereographs, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

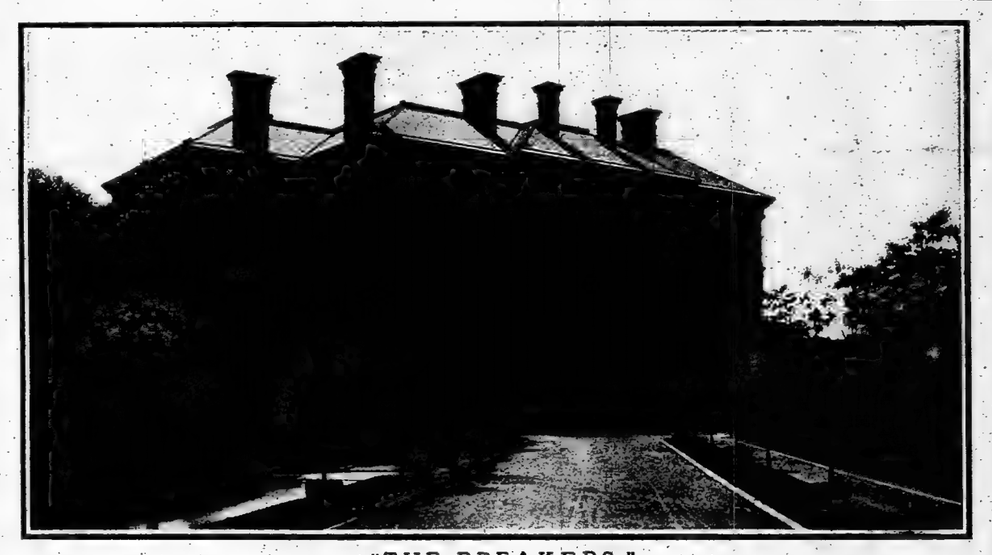

"THE BREAKERS."
On the return this month of Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt the magnificent residence at Ochre Point, Newport, R. I., will be opened with brilliant functions for the younger set. It is said that no other estate in Newport receives so much care all the year around.

"OLD IRONSIDES"
As she will look refitted. Saved from the destruction recommended by Secretary Bonaparte by a petition signed by over 30,000 citizens of Massachusetts, Naval Constructor Snow has begun the work of renovation under Congress's appropriation of $100,000, which will refit the old frigate as she was when she won fame and glory for the United States Navy.

GEN. VON DER LOUNITZ,
The new Prefect of St. Petersburg, an arduous and important position even in times of peace.

GEN. DUHNE,
Inspector General of the Czar's army and who, it is said, will be appointed Dictator. Gen. Duhne is an uncle of Emperor Nicholas.

M. POBIEDONOSTSEFF,
Who, as Procurator General of the Holy Synod, has been one of the most feared and unpopular men in Russia.

GEN. TREPOFF,
Who has received a notification of his death sentence from the Terrorists.

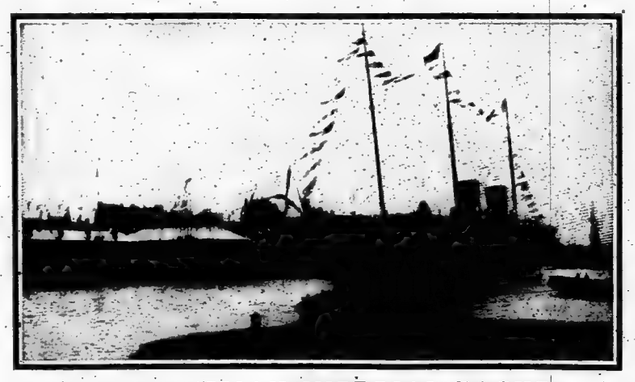

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL YACHT,
Which is being held under steam day and night ready for a quick flight if necessary.

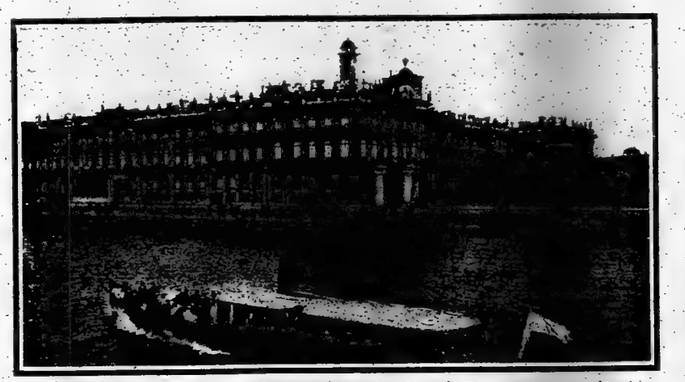

THE WINTER PALACE AT ST. PETERSBURG,
Before which many revolutionary demonstrations have taken place and from which the Czar was practically exiled.

THE MEN WHO WILL DEFEND THE CZAR.
The Cavalry of the Guards marching into St. Petersburg from Tsarskoe-Selo.

MEN AND SCENES IN RUSSIA.

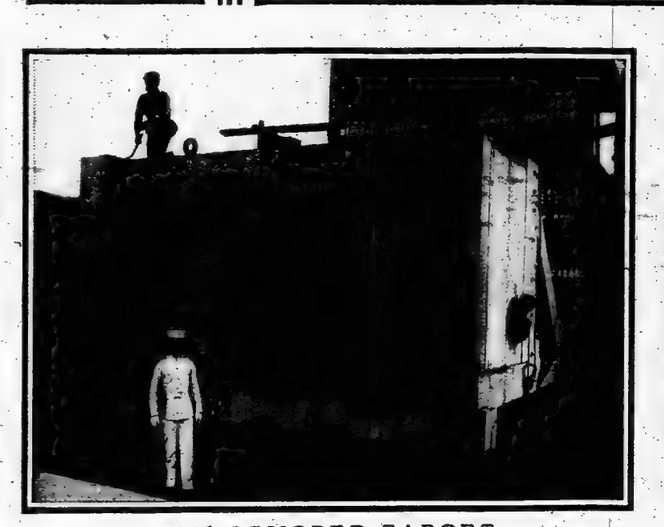

NEW ARMORED TARGET.
Just finished at the Navy Yard for the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. Constructed of armor plate 12½ inches thick, representing a section of one of the new battleships.
(Photo by Beasley.)

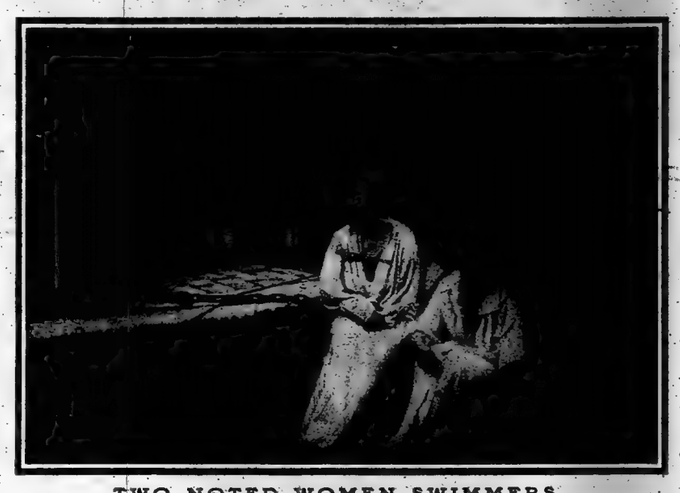

TWO NOTED WOMEN SWIMMERS.
Miss Kellermann and Fraulein Frauendorfer recently swam alongside in the Seine, through Paris. It was a close struggle for the last 100 yards, the two women crossing the line together, classing the contest a dead heat.

CURED BY RELIC OF ST. ANNE.
The picture shows a few of the many thousands who have recently visited the Church of St. Jean, Baptiste where the relic of St. Anne is exposed for veneration and applied to the sick. Many remarkable cures were reported.

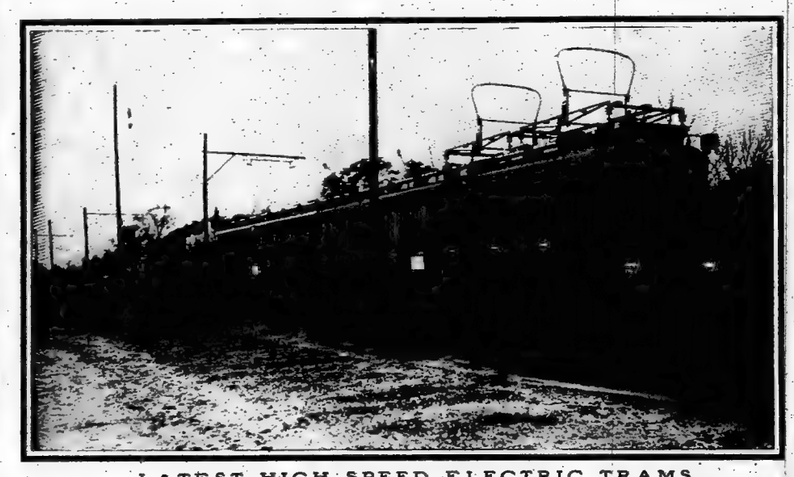

LATEST HIGH SPEED ELECTRIC TRAMS.
The trial trip of the first state tram according to which model the cars of the Berlin city and suburban line will be constructed. Both triple axle carriages run as a train unit, and have each 8 compartments, with side corridors. Lighting and heating by electricity. The Hamburg city line will be equipped throughout with these cars.

LARGEST NAVAL SEARCHLIGHT.
Made for the United States Government. It is five feet in diameter, cost $4,000, and is to be placed in the conning tower of the U. S. S. Connecticut.

A $100,000 GUN CONDEMNED.
The big 16-inch gun, with a range of 21 miles, which was made by this government, has been discarded, it having been found that the power of smokeless powder now in use would make it more dangerous to those who fired it than to the enemy.

AMERICAN CREW TO GO ABROAD.
The Harvard 'Varsity crew that will row Cambridge, Sept. 8, on the Thames, England. The crew will be made up as follows: Bow, R. M. Tappan; No. 2, S. W. Fish; No. 3, C. Morgan; No. 4, G. Glass; No. 5, J. Richardson; No. 6, R. L. Bacon; No. 7, D. A. Newhall; Stroke, O. D. Filley; Coxswain, F. M. Blagden
(Photo, Copyright, 1906, by Pictorial News Co.)

MOTOR BUS DISASTER IN ENGLAND.
A specially chartered vanguard bus conveying a picnic party from Orpington and St. Mary Cray failed to respond to the brakes while descending Handcross Hill near Crawley, Sussex, at a rate of nearly forty miles an hour and crashed into a tree, killing seven on the spot and injuring all the passengers severely. Later three of the injured died.
(Photo. Underwood & Underwood. N. Y.)

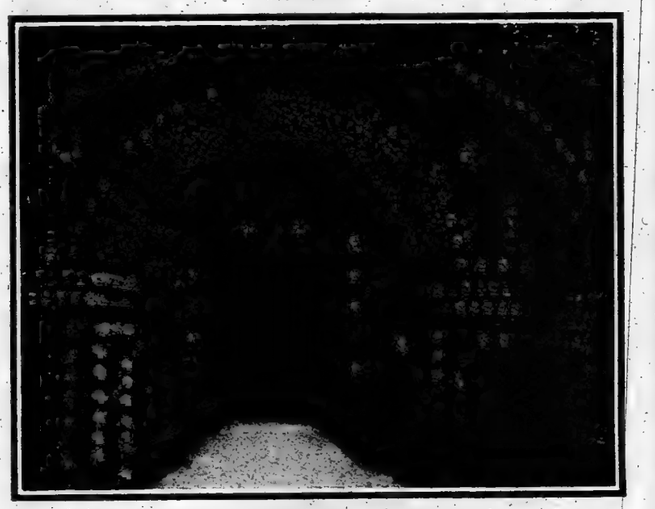

A WEIRD SANCTUARY
The famous Chapel of Bones Malta, which was seriously threatened by curiosity seekers. While many of the old monastic churches boast crypts in which the bones of former brothers of their orders are preserved, it is doubtful if any other spot in the world can produce such a skilful though gruesome arrangement.

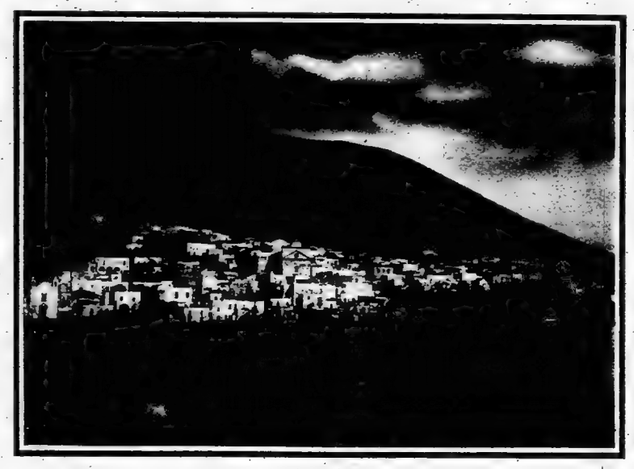

Stromboli from the east, showing also the village of Calabra.

The volcano from the northwest.

THE STROMBOLI VOLCANO RENEWS ITS ACTIVITY.
The Stromboli volcano after quieting down has again become violently active. The ashes reach Sicily, lava is pouring out of the crater and the population of the Island of Stromboli is most excited.
Stromboli is a volcanic island, the northeasternmost of the Lipari Islands, off the north coast of Sicily. It has a population of about 2,000.

KING EDWARD'S GENTLEMEN AT ARMS.
Latest photograph of the "nearest guard" to his Majesty. This company is composed of officers who have seen active service, who are of a certain height, and under fifty years of age, and are personally selected by the King. The appointment is regarded as a great honor.

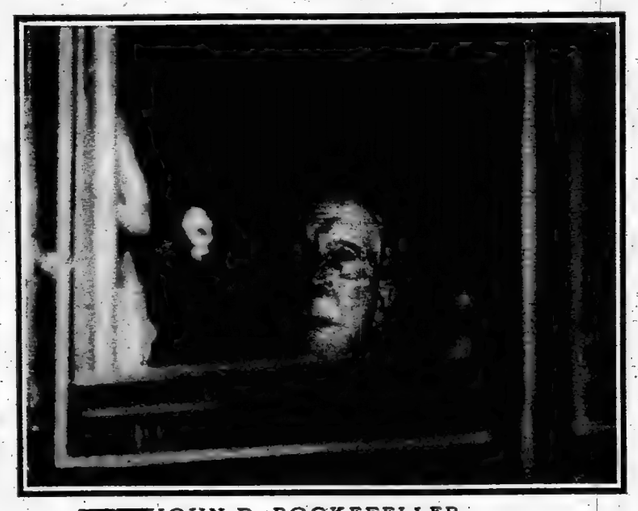

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.
From photograph of Mr. Rockefeller in his carriage after leaving the steamer on his return from Europe.
(Photo by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

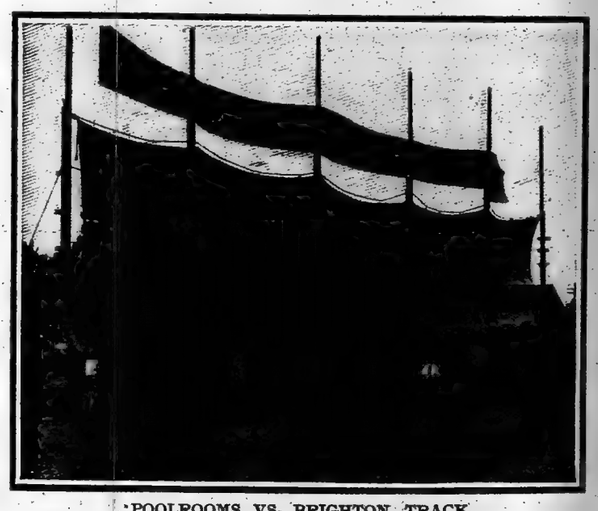

POOLROOMS VS. BRIGHTON TRACK.
By renting a house near the back stretch of the course the poolroom agents have outwitted the track police who erected the scaffold to prevent their overlooking the track. As the poolroom agents went from one floor to another the scaffold was raised until the poolroom men finally took up their quarters on the roof.

TWO FRENCH AERONAUTS IN NEW YORK.
Count Henri de la Vaulx and Charles Levee, the French balloonists, who are going to Lenox, Mass., to make balloon ascensions with society women of the Berkshire colony.

ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Is the best refreshing and nourishing drink. A fermented milk food.
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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; showers, cooler to-night and to-morrow.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,725. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1906.—36 PAGES, In Three Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THAW'S MOTHER AGREES TO PROVOCATION PLEA

Says the Decision Is the Result of Careful Thought.

THAW DOUBTS GIRL'S DEATH

Says He Does Not Believe Report That Ethel Thomas Died Two Years Ago.

Resenting the reports that her action in coming over to her son's way of thinking was due to his pleading, Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, who killed Stanford White, made her first statement for publication yesterday, after a conference with Clifford W. Hartridge, the son's counsel. She said:

"My decision to accede to my son's plan of defense was the result of careful study on my part, and nothing else. I was not influenced by anything said to me by my son or any one else. As a matter of fact, no one attempted to bring any influence to bear upon me.

"As soon as I returned from Europe I began my investigation of the situation. I looked into it carefully and from every standpoint. When I had settled things in my own mind I wrote Judge Olcott, telling him that I was satisfied my son was right, and asking him to turn over whatever papers he had in Harry's case to Mr. Hartridge. I wish it to be distinctly understood that this action on my part was the result of my best judgment."

The elder Mrs. Thaw, with Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, her daughter-in-law, reached the Tombs yesterday morning shortly before 11 o'clock. They arrived in the younger woman's electric hansom, and Mrs. Harry Thaw was very solicitous in helping her husband's mother out of the vehicle and up the prison steps. The mother was very pale—so pale that the prison attendants remarked the fact. The wife seemed happy.

After a wait in the matron's room, where they submitted to the usual search, the two women went upstairs arm in arm. They remained with Thaw for perhaps an hour. The prisoner greeted his mother warmly and showed every evidence of affection as he talked with her. The deputy keeper who watched the conversation said there could be no doubt that the trio were in perfect accord.

Leaving the prison mother and daughter-in-law were driven to the offices of Mr. Hartridge, where Mrs. William Thaw expressed her desire to explain her position in regard to her son's plan of defense, and made the statement that she had been uninfluenced by anything else than her judgment. From the lawyer's office Mrs. William Thaw was driven to the Long Island Railroad station, where she took a train for Roslyn. She will probably be back in New York to-morrow and will visit her son.

The mother was not the only member of the family to be heard from yesterday. From his cell in the Tombs Harry Thaw issued a statement regarding the Ethel Thomas case and the report that the girl was dead.

He admitted that he had heard of the suit prepared against him, but declared that, so far as he remembered, he had never been served with a single paper in the case. He was positive, he said, that there had never been any settlement of the suit. He intimates now that if there was a suit, as there was, its object was merely blackmail.

"If the girl is dead," said Thaw, "it is the first I have heard of her death. It is certain that she has not been dead two years, as reported. I am positive of that. She may have died within the last month or so, but I very much doubt it."

The only information the District Attorney's office has regarding the death of the girl comes from Joseph A. Shay, the Broadway lawyer who gave the facts concerning the case to Assistant District Attorney Garvan some time ago. It is understood that Mr. Garvan has been told that the girl is dead, but has no positive evidence regarding her death.

Thaw and the lawyers retained by him are not at all concerned over the alleged findings of the alienists employed under the Olcott régime to examine into his sanity. It is pointed out by counsel for the defense that of all the alienists only Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton ever reached Thaw at all, and Dr. Hamilton's examination was not nearly as thorough as it might have been.

It is pretty well assured that Dr. Hamilton left the employ of the defense when Mrs. William Thaw dismissed ex-Gov. Black's firm. On what he saw of Thaw he reported the prisoner insane, and this is a report as foreign to the present plan of defense as it would be unwelcome to the theory of the State. It may be that alienists will be put on the stand by the defense, but they will simply be called on to testify as to the conditions which go to bring about emotional insanity. The mental state of the man on trial will not figure in what they have to say.

Physically Thaw is in good condition. With his consent the prison authorities yesterday announced that he had altogether forsworn the use of intoxicants of any kind. When he was first locked up the Tombs physician prescribed wine for him, and he drank it at his meals. This did not last long, he wishes it to be understood, and now he doesn't drink even beer.

There were all manner of stories afloat yesterday afternoon as to the employment of counsel through Mr. Hartridge to conduct the Thaw trial in court. One story had it that ex-Assistant District Attorney William Rand, Jr., who conducted the Patterson case, had been retained. Another rumor was that negotiations were pending for the employment of James W. Osborne. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hartridge has not yet closed with anybody, although he is carefully considering the matter.

NEW THAW HOUSE SOLD.

Two Fifth Avenue Residences Are to be Made Into One.

Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg, half brother of Harry K. Thaw, has filed plans at the Building Department for converting the two four-story houses at 1,054 and 1,056 Fifth Avenue into a single large residence. Mr. Thaw bought the houses two or three months ago.

When remodeled the residence will have a central entrance, with a balcony at the second story supported by columns. The first floor will contain a circular dining hall, conservatory, music room, and library. The greater part of the third floor will be devoted to an immense playroom for children.

The making over of the old houses will cost $40,000, according to the estimate of Architect Henry Ives Cobb.

DANIEL B. WESSON DEAD.

Small Arms Inventor Began Life a Poor Man—Had Long Been Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4.—After an illness of almost four years Daniel Baird Wesson, the rifle and revolver maker, died in his home on Maple Street this afternoon. Death resulted from heart failure, superinduced by neuritis.

Mr. Wesson was born in Worcester, Mass., and was the founder of the firm of Smith & Wesson. He went to Springfield a poor man, and at the time of death is estimated to have been worth $50,000,000. He endowed two hospitals in Springfield. He is survived by two sons, a daughter, and thirteen grandchildren.

Mr. Wesson was the inventor of the cartridge with a percussion cap. In 1853 he formed a partnership with Horace Smith of Norwich, Conn., and there worked out the principles of the Winchester rifle. He first put into use the self-primed metallic cartridge, used during the civil war. About this time Mr. Wesson succeeded in perfecting a revolver the principal feature of which was that the chambers ran entirely through the cylinder.

Mr. Wesson and Mr. Smith in 1860 built a factory employing 600 men. During the civil war they supplied the United States Government with firearms.

Mr. Wesson was also the inventor of several other improvements, the most important of which were the automatic cartridge shell extractor and the self-lubricating cartridge. He also introduced the hammerless safety revolver. He was President of the Cheney-Bigelow Wire Works and a founder of the First National Bank of Springfield, Mass.

IN PRISON TO STOP A DUEL.

Dr. Elsner Says His Brother-in-Law Let the Police Know About It.

Dr. Kurt L. Elsner, who is practicing medicine in Brooklyn, has just heard of the imprisonment of his brother-in-law, Dr. George Senftner, in Berlin for preparing to fight a duel with Dr. Elsner. Dr. Elsner expresses the belief that the Berlin brother-in-law purposely permitted the Berlin police to become aware of the fact that he had accepted Dr. Elsner's challenge to fight.

According to Dr. Elsner, who saw reporters at his home, 882 Union Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, the dueling challenge has grown out of domestic difficulties. A year ago Dr. Elsner says that his mother-in-law visited this country and stayed in his house until he ejected her. His wife, who up to this time had lived happily with him, followed her mother to Germany and has since instituted proceedings against him for a divorce.

"Dr. Senftner," said Dr. Elsner, "has written several disagreeable letters to me. I knew he had fought duels as a student, and as we belonged to a students' dueling society, I sent the challenge to him through the society. I believe he accepted the challenge, was afterward arrested, and sentenced to serve one week in jail for proposing to engage in a duel."

The doctor who thirsts for his brother-in-law's gore does not look the part. He is rather small, has a bright, kindly face, and smiles frequently. But in his left cheek is a long scar which he admitted receiving in a duel while he was a student in the University of Berlin. He is a member of the Brooklyn Germania Club and a number of medical societies.

PRESIDENT ON "AIGRETTES."

Says He and Mrs. Roosevelt Sympathize With Audubon Crusade.

In a letter written by President Roosevelt to William Dutcher, President of the National Association of Audubon Societies, which was yesterday made public, the President, speaking for himself and Mrs. Roosevelt, expresses hearty sympathy with the efforts the society is making to prevent the sale and use of white heron plumes, commonly known as "aigrettes," which are worn on women's hats. Mr. Dutcher, in a letter to the President, said that Queen Alexandra of England had recently publicly made known her disapproval of the use of the plumes and suggested that similar expression from Mrs. Roosevelt would do more toward abolishing them as millinery ornaments than months of work by the Audubon Societies. The President's letter in reply was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Dutcher: Permit me on behalf of both Mrs. Roosevelt and myself to say how heartily we sympathize not only with the work of the Audubon Societies generally, but particularly in their efforts to stop the sale and use of the so-called "aigrettes"—the plumes of the white herons. If anything Mrs. Roosevelt feels even more strongly than I do in the matter. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 18, 1906.

MAY AGREE ON A SUBWAY.

City and New York Central Getting Into Close Touch.

Chief Engineer Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission and Vice President Wilgus of the New York Central have about come to an agreement on the plan for a subway under Eleventh Avenue. As provided by the Saxe law, which was passed by the Legislature last Winter, the Central has to remove its tracks from the surface of Eleventh Avenue and depress them into a subway. At first there was some difference of opinion between the representatives of the city and the railroad because the latter did not consider the Rapid Transit Commission's ideas practical.

Before the Saxe bill was passed it was said by its opponents that an Eleventh Avenue subway would be an engineering impossibility, or almost one. It was also said that it would mean a great hardship to merchants who had to load their goods upon the freight cars. Connection with the piers along the Hudson River was another problem to be solved.

The engineers have been at work on preliminary plans for a long time, the city and the railroad working in co-operation. Profiles showing the grades along various sections have been prepared and plans for reaching the piers and docks have been made. They are now in the hands of Mr. Rice.

Mr. Rice has arranged an early meeting with Mr. Wilgus and they will discuss the plans. It is thought that after one or two more conferences final action will be taken and a definite plan announced.

The Longworths Sail for Home.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth sailed from Cherbourg for New York to-day on the American Line steamer St. Paul. A crowd of friends saw them off at the railroad station here. The compartment in which Mr. and Mrs. Longworth traveled was filled with flowers and other gifts, among which was an enormous basket of fruit sent on behalf of Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamer Umbria, Liverpool, July 28.

Arrived.—Steamer Columbia, Glasgow, July 28.

MINNEAPOLIS or ST. PAUL and RETURN via New York Central, $27.75, via West Shore, $23.75, August 10th, 11th and 12th. Stop-overs at Chicago and Niagara Falls. Call on nearest New York Central or West Shore ticket agent.—Adv.

CULLOM LEADS YATES IN ILLINOIS PRIMARY

Senator Apparently Certain of Indorsement By Party.

BIG MAJORITY IN CHICAGO

Peoria District Carried by a Two to One Vote—First Primary Under the New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—For the first time in the history of Illinois all the primaries of all the parties were held on the same day, and voters had an opportunity to express their preferences through the ballots for candidates for United States Senator, and to nominate by instruction other candidates from Congressman down to Sheriff. The new primary law passed by a special session of the Legislature last Spring had its first trial and gave general satisfaction.

The greatest interest in the election centred in the vote of indorsement for United States Senator and for the nomination of Republican Congressmen in the Second and the Sixth District, both in Chicago. The voters cast their ballots for three candidates for United States Senator, Shelby M. Cullom, former Gov. Richard Yates, and William G. Webster. The Democrats had no candidates for United States Senator. To-day's vote for United States Senator is morally but not politically binding on members of the Legislature.

In Chicago Senator Cullom received nearly twice as many votes as ex-Gov. Yates, and from scattered returns throughout the State, the indications are that the Senior Senator from Illinois will carry the State. The total vote cast in Chicago for United States Senator was: Cullom, 36,783; Yates, 21,207; Webster, 3,871.

Congressman William Lorimer of the Sixth District and Congressman James R. Mann of the Second District, both obtained large majorities in their districts.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 4.—United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom won over Richard Yates for United States Senator in Peoria County to-day by a two to one vote, and W. G. McRoberts and Charles Black, Cullom adherents, were chosen to the Legislature. Joseph V. Graff was renominated for Congress in the Sixteenth District.

RAILWAY GIVES UP MOTORMAN

Street Car Company's Action Denounced By Coroner Harburger.

Coroner Harburger denounced the New York Street Railway Company in unmeasured terms yesterday when they surrendered Jacob Hibel, a motorman in their employ, who was out on $2,500 bail charged with running down and killing a woman about 60 years of age while she was crossing the tracks at Third Avenue and Tenth Street on July 12.

"It is an outrage that you should treat a man in this fashion who got into trouble while running one of your cars," the Coroner said to John J. Bushong, General Superintendent of the traction company "Hereafter I shall insist on your giving better security than you have been in the habit of giving."

Hibel, according to the railroad company, refused to work as a switchman, saying he would work as a motorman or not at all. As the traction company refused to grant his request, they feared he would attempt to escape, and so surrendered him.

KANSAS LAW FOR AUTOS.

Machines Must Give the Road to Passing Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 4.—It seems to be unknown to motorists that the new road law makes special mention of them. Under the State law, machines may be driven ten miles an hour in cities and twenty miles an hour in the country, but all the rules of the road must be observed and the driver of the car is compelled to stop his machine and do all in his power to prevent a horse or team running away.

One thing that will be a surprise to people owning machines is that they must give all of the road to passing teams.

GOVERNMENT AUTO HELD UP.

Ambulance Stopped on Test Trip and Driver Is Arrested.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 4.—During a trial speed trip from Washington to Camp Roosevelt, at Mount Gretna, one of the new automobile ambulances of the United States Army was held up to-day and the operator, Thomas Shea, a private of Company A, Hospital Corps, was arrested and taken to Mechanicsburg, on a charge of exceeding the speed limit while passing through that borough.

The trip of the ambulance was not delayed long, as there was an extra operator on it. The ambulance was one of the type recently adopted, and is to be tested thoroughly at Mount Gretna, and later at Western camps. It ran through Mechanicsburg at a speed estimated at twenty-five miles an hour.

DROP THE DOUGLAS CASE.

British Authorities Will Not Seek Reparation for His Arrest.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—The British Consul here will not seek reparation for the arrest in Maine of Lord Sholto Douglas, who was mistaken for "Lord Douglass," a man wanted by the North Carolina police on a charge of bigamy. The British authorities here expressed their regret to-day that the police in Maine had made a mistake in detaining the genuine Lord Sholto. Consul William Wyndham declared that the official inquiry, if decided upon, would be held here and not by the Vice Consul at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 4.—It was announced to-day in the case of Lord Sholto Douglas, that the authorities had expressed their regrets for their mistake. Lord Sholto said that he desired to have the matter dropped.

Saratoga Clubhouses Open.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—Richard A. Canfield, who had determined to close his clubhouse on East Congress Street, has reconsidered the matter and will continue the restaurant through August, the same as in other years. Other clubhouses and restaurants are open, but are being conducted in a quiet and circumspect manner. The two other leading clubs are the Manhattan in Spring Street and the Bridge on Philadelphia Street.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER ILL?

Reported to Have a Slight Attack of Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—It was stated to-day that the reason for John D. Rockefeller's non-appearance at the prayer meeting of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church Friday night, which he always attends while in the city, was due to a slight attack of fever induced by his trip to Cleveland.

Whatever the real reason for his absence was, Dr. H. F. Biggar, his physician, declared to-day that Mr. Rockefeller was in good health. He said that his trip abroad had made him stronger than ever. "Besides, I think if Mr. Rockefeller were seriously ill I should have heard of it before this," the physician added.

Dr. Biggar has not visited Mr. Rockefeller at Forest Hills since he returned to Cleveland, although the two "did" the Continent together. This is on account of the press of business, to which Dr. Biggar has been forced to give his entire attention, he declares.

STATEN ISLAND ALL DARK.

Light Plant Unable to Provide Power —Many Afraid to Go Out.

The whole of Staten Island was in darkness last night because the Richmond Light and Railroad Company was unable to supply the necessary electric power to the street lights. The police returning to the various police precincts on the island reported at 12 o'clock this morning to their Sergeant that all the lights were out, and that many persons were afraid to go to their homes.

In stores, houses and other places where electric light was used, people were forced to use gas, kerosene lamps or candles. The conditions last night were worse than they have been for ten nights.

There were no lights in the trolley cars, and the passengers were forced to ride in darkness. It is said that the trouble was caused by the electric company supplying Happyland at South Beach with millions of lights, thus using nearly all the power usually used in supplying the rest of the island with lights.

SENATOR PLATT'S CLAMBAKE.

Given to Neighbors Near Highland Mills—Senator Appears Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Apparently hale and hearty, despite the rumors of his enfeebled condition, United States Senator Thomas C. Platt to-day gave his annual clambake to his immediate neighbors at his Summer home near Highland Mills.

When Senator Platt purchased this home several years ago he gave a clambake to about twenty-five of his neighbors for the purpose of making their acquaintance. The affair was such a success and so pleased Senator Platt that he made it an annual custom. The Senator's clambakes are informal affairs. No politician has ever been invited.

The bake was served at 6 o'clock to-night on the lawn on the shore of Cromwell Lake, in front of Tioga Lodge, which Senator Platt terms his bungalow, and which is about an eighth of a mile from his home. The aged Senator, accompanied by Mrs. Platt, walked unaided from the Summer home to the bungalow, and there greeted about twenty-five of his neighbors. At the conclusion of the repast the Senator made a few remarks, expressing his pleasure at again meeting his neighbors. Several of the neighbors replied in appreciative words, after which the Senator walked back to his Summer home, feeling, as he stated, twenty years younger.

7 HURT BY GAS EXPLOSION.

Windows Broken When Mrs. Bradley Discovered a Leak In Her Flat.

Mrs. Kate Bradley, who lives on the top floor of a five-story apartment house of 1,468 Fifth Avenue smelt gas so strongly on opening the door of a room in her flat last night that she became frightened and closed it again. She then called Mrs. Lena Churchill, who has rooms on the same floor, and the two women entered the room together.

Mrs. Churchill's two little children, Gertie, 6 years old, and Lester, 4, followed their mother, and Annie and Alice Bradford, younger sisters of Mrs. Bradley, went into the room with them. Groping their way across the room, they reached the gas jet, and Mrs. Bradley struck a match.

An explosion followed that shook the whole house and broke the window panes. Three of the persons in the room were thrown to the floor. The clothing of the women was set on fire, but the flames were put out without trouble except in the case of Mrs. Churchill. She was severely burned. Dr. Ginsberg of the Harlem Hospital was summoned to attend to her injuries.

BIG AUTOMOBILES COLLIDE.

Machines Are Wrecked While Speeding Down Norton Hill—Man Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 4.—An automobile in which were Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goldstein, 510 East Fifty-seventh Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bimberg of 225 East Fifty-third Street, New York, was wrecked this afternoon in a collision with another big car owned by Louis H. Kircher of 162 East Eighty-first Street, New York.

The Kircher car, in which were Ernest W. Marsh of 101 Lambert Street, New Haven, and Charles E. Kroner of 280 East Forty-first Street, New York, was racing, it is said, with another car down Norton Hill, at the foot of which it ran into the car carrying the Bimbergs and Goldsteins.

The only person hurt in the collision was Marsh, who was thrown against a tree in trying to jump out of his car. His injuries are insignificant. Both of the cars were badly damaged.

SWIMS TWO MILES FOR AID.

Chicago Boy's Courage Saves His Four Companions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Edwin Crollus swam two miles against a strong wind and a high sea yesterday to save the lives of four companions who were being blown out into Lake Michigan on the bottom of a capsized sailboat. Crollus is 19 years old.

With his companions he was thrown out of the boat by a sudden squall. Seeing that his friends had a hold on the keel, he started on the long swim. When he reached the shore he staggered up the sand, where he fell and lay unconscious for ten minutes. Regaining consciousness, he hurried to the clubhouse and gave the alarm.

Stanley Goss went in his motor boat to the rescue. He was just in time to save the four exhausted men.

VANDERBILT TO THE AID OF AN INJURED SAILOR

Sends His Launch at Full Speed with Him to a Doctor.

BUT THE RACE WAS IN VAIN

Injured Bargeman Quickly Got to New Haven Hospital for Amputation, but Died Afterward.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 4.—Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt of the New York Yacht Club fleet made extraordinary efforts to save the life of an injured sailor in New Haven Harbor late last night.

The tug City of Montreal was towing two barges to New York when the hawser parted. The cable struck John Day, a sailor on the leading barge, breaking and crushing both his legs. The barges were quickly secured and the tug started with Day under full steam to New Haven for medical aid.

As the tug entered Morris Cove the signal of the New York Yacht Club was recognised, and an appeal was made for a doctor. The signal was immediately sent to the flagship, the North Star, and Commodore Vanderbilt was aroused. He called Fleet Surgeon Woodbury, and a hasty examination was made of the injured man. Dr. Woodbury decided that the man's life could only be saved by an amputation.

Commodore Vanderbilt immediately ordered his launch off the davits, and Dr. Woodbury took the injured man aboard. Under full steam they ran into New Haven Harbor, where a carriage was summoned and Day was taken to the New Haven Hospital. There the amputation was performed. The injured sailor died at 4 o'clock this morning from the shock.

STEAM YACHT VICTOR ASHORE

Goes on the Beach Near Atlantic City —Passengers Taken Off.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—The steam yacht Victor from New York went ashore on Hereford Inlet just before dark to-night. The life savers went out to her and brought ashore Joseph Kempster, Charles Kempster, Frank Burns, and A. Parsh of Philadelphia, badly frightened.

The Captain and two of the crew stayed on board to try to float the boat to-night. Where the Victor went aground is only a few hundred yards from the spot where the yacht Nora was wrecked last Sunday.

The life guards along the coast are watching for four small sailing yachts which left Barnegat for Atlantic City this morning, but up to dark nothing had been seen or heard of them. It is feared they have been blown to sea.

PEONAGE WITNESSES JAILED.

After Bribes Had Been Offered to Them to Leave Florida.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 4.—The United States Commissioner before whom were heard charges of peonage against the Jackson Lumber Company, held every witness to-day in the case who is not a resident of Florida or is not well known to him. In default of bail they must stay in jail until the next term of the United States Court.

He decided on this course, it is said, because Henry Lembert, who testified on Monday that he had been horsewhipped after being caught with bloodhounds, had disappeared. Other witnesses are said to have been approached by unknown men with offers to pay their fares to New York if they would not testify further in the case.

FIGHT A MOSQUITO ARMY.

Crew of a British Steamer Have a Long and Desperate Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 4.—The crew of the British steamer North Gwalia, which arrived to-day from Sabine Pass, Texas, bound for Hull, fought a desperate battle with mosquitos all the way from the Texas coast to the Virginia capes.

The steamer had just swung out of the Gulf on her way up the coast when the mosquitos swarmed around the vessel. The insects appeared as a huge cloud. Capt. Williams says that in his career of thirty years at sea he had never seen such swarms of mosquitos.

For over a month southeast winds have prevailed along the coast and with high barometric pressure there has been a high percentage of humidity. This drove the mosquitos shoreward, and the North Gwalia ran right into the middle of the fierce, stinging, biting crowd.

Many of the crew were exhausted when the vessel arrived here.

PRISON FOR WILLARD N. JONES

Ex-Legislator Sentenced for Conspiracy to Defraud Government.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 4.—Willard N. Jones, member of the Oregon Legislature in 1903, a wealthy contractor and timber dealer, to-day was sentenced by Judge William H. Hunt in the United States Circuit Court to serve one year's imprisonment in the Federal Penitentiary on McNeil's Island and to pay a fine of $2,000.

Jones was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government. Thaddeus Stevens Potter, a well-known Portland lawyer, who was tried and convicted jointly with Jones, was sentenced to serve six months in the Multnomah County jail and to pay a fine of $500.

ENGINE STOOD ON END.

Tipped by a Cogwheel, It Fell on a Syracuse Trolley Car.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—An old cogwheel, four inches in diameter, lying inside a rail on the Lackawanna Railroad at Onondaga Street, caused a peculiar accident at noon to-day.

The front of an engine attached to a freight train caught in the gutter, and the momentum forced it into the air until the engine stood almost on end, with the cab in the air. Then it toppled over slowly and fell with a crash on the end of a trolley car.

The rush of steam and the roar caused a panic. The engineer, Charles Veeder, was badly scalded and may die.

The Fastest Long Distance Train in the world is Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S PANAMA TRIP.

Dr. Amador Extends a Formal Invitation to Mr. Roosevelt.

PANAMA, Aug. 4.—Gov. Magoon of the Panama Canal Zone this afternoon informed President Amador that President Roosevelt would visit the Canal Zone in November.

President Amador, through Gov. Magoon, extended a formal invitation to President Roosevelt to visit the City of Panama.

CHOATE IN SAGE CASE.

Retained by Heir Who Is to Contest the Will.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—According to James H. Sage, who will contest the will of his uncle, the late Russell Sage, Senator Brackett will have associated with him in an attempt to break the will ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Sage made this announcement to-day. Mr. Choate was attorney for Laidlaw, the man who sued the dead financier for injuries growing out of the bomb explosion in Sage's office.

CZAR TALKED OF MOTORING.

Interrupted Prince Lvoff's Description of the Crisis in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—Prince Nicholas Lvoff, who saw the Emperor in the course of the negotiations with Premier Stolypin looking to the appointment of the Prince to a post in a reorganized Ministry, gives a remarkable account of the interview.

He says his Majesty, in the midst of the Prince's explanation of the extreme gravity of the situation, interrupted him and questioned him regarding the condition of the roads in Saratov Province for motoring.

Later the Emperor said he was certain the army was perfectly loyal to him.

ROOT RIDES ON AN ENGINE.

Goes Up Most Wonderful Grade Known in Railway Construction.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 4.—Secretary of State Root arrived at Santos on board the United States cruiser Charleston at 11 o'clock this morning.

Accompanied by Mrs. Root, Miss Edith Root, Edward Root, and Ambassador Griscom, the Secretary rode from Santos on a platform erected on the front of an engine up the most wonderful grade known in railroad construction, having a rise of 2,000 feet. At the station here he was received by the Governor and other officials and escorted to a carriage in which, accompanied by Lancers, he was driven to the Chaves Palace, which has been assigned for his residence.

PIERS TORN DOWN AGAIN.

Oyster Bay Removes the Water Front Obstructions Once More.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 4.—The water-front controversy here still continues. The Town Board was informed to-day that the piers demolished the other day on the J. West Roosevelt and George C. Maxwell estates had been rebuilt.

The board immediately ordered Constable MacQuade and the Highway Commissioners to remove the obstructions to the water front. A force of Italian laborers carried out this order this afternoon, and met with no opposition.

TUG HITS CRUISER'S LAUNCH.

Sailors Thrown Overboard Are Rescued—One Injured.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 4.—A steam launch from the cruiser Newark and the tug T. A. Scott, Jr., were in collision off the Pequot dock here to-night, and as a result a hole was stove in the starboard side of the launch. Engineer Martin and Sailor Trebor of the Newark were knocked overboard.

The collision broke a steam pipe on the launch, severely scalding Engineer Martin about the face and hands. He was thrown overboard by the force of the collision, as was Trebor. Both were rescued.

EDWARD COLES IS KILLED.

Philadelphian Thrown from Carriage at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—Edward Coles of Philadelphia was killed here to-day in a runaway. With his grandchild and a nurse he was driving down the main street when the horses, frightened by the harness breaking, ran away. The carriage was overturned, throwing out the child and nurse with Mr. Coles. He struck a telegraph post. The child and nurse were unhurt.

Physicians were summoned, but all efforts to save Mr. Coles were useless, and he died shortly after the arrival of the family, summoned from their cottage at Aldersea.

Mr. Coles, who was about 65 years of age, was one of the best known members of the Summer colony, having spent his Summers at Bar Harbor for a number of years.

3 KILLED, 40 INJURED.

Head-On Collision Between Electric Cars in Ohio.

VERMILLION, Ohio, Aug. 4.—In a head-on collision between two passenger cars containing eighty passengers on the Lake Shore Electric Road this afternoon three persons were killed and about forty injured, several seriously. The westbound Lake Shore Electric Limited crashed into the regular No. 12, east bound, three miles west of here.

The limited was telescoped more than half way through its length by the westbound car. Both were running at a high rate of speed and the cars met at a curve. The collision is said to have been caused by a misunderstanding of orders.

BOY DOWNS A BANK THIEF.

Ten-Year-Old Clevelander Uses Football Tackle.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The flight of a robber with $2,616 belonging to the Banca Italiana, Orange Avenue and East Fourteenth Street, was stopped by the football tackle of the 10-year-old son of the bank's owner shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The robber gave the name of Bert Donaldson and said he was 33 years old and a waiter. The police say he had three accomplices. Another man has been arrested.

The robber entered the bank, seized a roll of bills from the open safe, and ran, followed by the proprietor, Gaetano Liotta, who fired three times, but missed. Sebastian Liotta, 10 years old, gave chase. When the robber ran up an alley, the lad caught him by the heels and dropped him. The robber beat the lad over the head, but he hung to him until his father came up and aided the robber. The money was found in his pocket.

RUSSIAN FORTRESS IS NOW ISOLATED

Kronstadt Cut Off—Report of Renewed Firing There.

70,000 STRIKERS IN CAPITAL

Government Is Said to Have Arranged to Provoke the Troops to Fire on the People.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Aug. 5.—Reports of renewed firing at Kronstadt reached here yesterday morning. Telegraphic communication is cut, and it is impossible to ascertain what has occurred.

A squadron of warships arrived at Kronstadt on Friday night and anchored under the guns of the forts.

M. Onipko, who was a member of the Group of Toil in the outlawed Parliament, has been arrested at Kronstadt, and it is stated that there is little doubt that he participated at Oranienbaum in the conspiracy which resulted in the Kronstadt uprising.

According to reports from Revel the trouble there is not over. It appears that the crews of the torpedo boat Abrek and the destroyer Posloutshny, which the armored cruiser Pamyat Azova summoned to join in the mutiny, ran their ships ashore and took to the woods. The loyal part of the crew of the Abrek opened the vessel's seacocks to prevent her from falling into the hands of the rebels.

With a general strike formally declared the country is apparently on the threshold of a gigantic struggle. If the strike inaugurated yesterday gathers sufficient headway to endanger the life of the State it has virtually been decided that the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch will be named commander of all the troops of the empire "where martial law exists," which would be tantamount to the decreeing of a military dictatorship.

It is possible, however, that the Government will not be driven to this extremity, as the showing made yesterday by the St. Petersburg proletariat was not impressive. Although nearly 70,000 workmen were reported to be out at nightfall, many of the men appear to be entering the struggle with heavy hearts.

The spontaneity with which practically the entire nation arrayed itself against the old régime last Autumn is lacking. The endurance of the people has been sapped by the long strain, the sympathy of the more conservative Liberals has been alienated by fear of a revolution, and the lowest elements of the population have been organised into what are known as "Black Hundreds" and are ready to enter the fight on the side of the Government if the signal is given. Dissensions also are rife among the proletariat leaders in regard to the opportuneness of giving battle to the Government, but these probably will be short-lived if the response of the country shows that the nation as a whole indorses the movement.

The railroad men's leaders, upon whom the initial success depends, although committed, have not yet formally ordered a strike. The final decision to call a strike was so hastily taken on Thursday night, and the police since then have been so busy putting the ringleaders behind the bars, that great confusion prevails among the various organizations which were scheduled to begin striking at different places at different times.

All eyes are turned on Moscow and the provinces. St. Petersburg, the Government's stronghold, is expected to be the last to succumb to the state of anarchy into which the revolutionists have undertaken to plunge the country. The battle cry of the strike, "A reconvocation of Parliament for the purpose of elaborating a law providing for a Constituent Assembly," does not ring true, and is, in fact, simply a peaceful slogan to be abandoned if the Government totters, when the true colors will be run up. The members of the Workmen's Council, in conjunction with the radical groups of the outlawed Parliament, have made definite arrangements to proclaim themselves a provisional Government if success crowns their efforts.

But, unless the whole army sides with the Revolutionists, those in control of the Government are convinced that the strike will end in failure. A prominent member of the Government who is in complete sympathy with the decision taken at Peterhof to fight the revolution says that the workmen's unions are without funds to carry on a protracted struggle, and he is disposed, like many of his class, to contend that the real power behind the scenes is the rich Jews, who, it is said, are interested in striking a blow at Russia's credit, which would compel the Government to come to terms on the Jewish question.

Talks with workmen in the different quarters of the city yesterday showed a strong sentiment in favor of the strike, but a disposition to hang back until its success is assured, as it involves privation and bloodshed, and in case of failure even worse.

Last night brought increased excitement throughout the industrial sections of the city. In the workmen's quarters which The Associated Press representative visited there was ferment. Dragoons and Cossacks were in evidence in the principal Streets, and police pickets, armed with rifles, were at almost every corner. Nevertheless, the correspondent heard orators addressing crowded meetings at many places.

The police displayed open sympathy with the men, turning their backs to avoid seeing what was going on.

On Basil Island the workmen have begun to close the shops and have even stopped cabs, turning the occupants of them out into the street and instructing the drivers to return home.

Searchlights from a cruiser at the Baltic Works and from the roof of the building are sweeping the Neva, and several torpedo boats built in the United States are scurrying up and down the river. No collisions of importance were reported up to

midnight. There will be no newspapers published to-day except the Novoe Vremya, whose men do not belong to the union. The cabmen have agreed to strike to-morrow.

Secret information has been received here to the effect that the Workmen's Council of Moscow proclaimed a strike there yesterday.

The Revolutionists say they have positive information that a conference of the chiefs of the Military and Secret Police was held here on Friday night, at which the question whether the troops would obey orders to fire on the people was considered. The officers expressed grave doubt as to whether the soldiers, especially those of the Guard regiments, would obey without provocation. The Revolutionists add that it was arranged that Government spies should give the necessary provocation by firing on the troops with revolvers. A proclamation was therefore prepared by the revolutionary leaders, reciting these alleged facts and warning the workmen to be on their guard against such provocators.

The Novoe Vremya, the only unofficial paper to appear yesterday, declared that the nation seemed "determined to commit hari-kari," and referred to the savageness of the mutineers at Kronstadt in their attacks upon the officers as showing what the country might expect if the mob got the upper hand. The paper said the mutineers tied a rope with a stone at one end around the neck of one of the officers and threw him into a lake, where he was drowned; beat in the face of another officer with the butt of a rifle, and broke the legs of Mme. Jacobi, a sister of Col. Alexandroff, and then stabbed her to death with bayonets.

It turns out that the servants of Col. Alexandroff and Capt. Vrichinsky delivered them up to the mutineers. These servants were among the murderers who were tried by drumhead court-martial and shot.

BOMBS KILL MANY IN MOSCOW.

Thirty Workmen Reported to Have Been Blown to Pieces.

MOSCOW, Aug. 4.—A bomb was exploded this afternoon in a room in the Kazan-Moscow Railway station occupied by the Train Superintendent. Two employes were killed.

When special editions of the newspapers to-day announced the inauguration of a general strike in Moscow the populace hurriedly began to lay in supplies of food and other necessities of life.

The workmen in the industrial quarters are excited; but thus far the cessation of work has not been general.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to The Evening Standard from Moscow says that a number of workmen there to-day had prepared to receive with bombs a detachment of troops sent against them when one of the bombs was prematurely exploded by accident and exploded other bombs, blowing thirty workmen to pieces and wounding many others.

The soldiers were uninjured.

TROOPS WOUND 100 STRIKERS.

Wholesale Arrests at Donetz—Over 25,000 Miners Now Out.

UZOVKA, Aug. 4.—The situation here is very serious. At Donetz, the centre of the mining and smelting industry, a procession of over 6,000 strikers marched to-day, singing the "Marseillaise," to the residence of Gov. Gen. Hartung and demanded the release of the orators arrested at last night's meeting. Many of those in the procession carried clubs.

The Governor General refused to release the prisoners, and when the paraders declined to obey a summons to disperse a detachment of dragoons swept down on them with sabres and whips, wounding about a hundred persons, some of them seriously. Wholesale arrests were made, including the leaders of the strikers.

More than 25,000 miners are now on strike and 1,000 of them have organized themselves into a military body. They are armed with rifles.

The Governor General this afternoon issued a proclamation announcing that attempts to destroy the mines would be severely punished and promising military protection to those willing to work. The proclamation has had no effect on the workmen.

At a meeting which was attended by 10,000 strikers a resolution to boycott the vodka monopoly was passed.

TRAIN ROBBERS GET $40,000.

Eight Passengers Wounded in a Fight With the Bandits.

WARSAW, Aug. 4.—A telegram from Libau says that train robbers to-day between Libau and Hafenpot obtained $40,000 of Government money.

Eight passengers were wounded in trying to defend the train, among them ocing the Consul-General of Brazil, M. Von Rupnievski, and a German named Grundmann.

The Polish Socialists to-day issued a proclamation admitting their responsibility for the recent train robberies, and acknowledging that they murdered twenty policemen in the course of last week.

PLOT IN WARSAW BETRAYED.

Plan to Free Prisoners—Jews Urged to Be Ready to Fight.

WARSAW, Aug. 4.—A plan to liberate the political prisoners here was betrayed to the authorities to-day. Several civil servants and policemen who were implicated have been arrested.

The Jewish Socialists, in a proclamation to-day, urge the Jews to be ready to fight, and, should the signal be given, they are requested to appear in the streets armed. The appeal has caused a serious panic.

Fears are also expressed that a general railway strike will break out here. Stringent measures have been adopted for the preservation of order.

GREAT JEWISH EMIGRATION.

Number Leaving Russia This Year Will Probably Be 250,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—According to information received here the emigration of Jews from Russia is increasing enormously.

Hitherto the average of 100,000 a year has rarely been exceeded. At the end of this year, it is calculated, at least 250,000 Jews will have emigrated. A large number of them belong to the well-to-do class.

HELSINGFORS STRIKE ENDED.

Red Guard Leaders Arrested and the Organization Broken Up.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 4.—The strike of the employes of the street railroads and factories is ended.

All the leaders of the Socialist Red Guard have been arrested and the organization has been broken up.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:20 A. M.—33 Stanton Street; Peter Realinto; damage, $50.

9:50 A. M.—9 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage unknown.

11:05 A. M.—167 Greenwich Street; W. Kehoe, owner; damage, $25.

11:50 A. M.—5 Extra Place; Weeks estate; damage, $1,500.

4:45 P. M.—297 Broome Street; Hyman Rosenfeld; damage trifling.

5:35 P. M.—910 Amsterdam Avenue; Jacob Weidman; damage, $10.

5:43 P. M.—413 East 101st Street; Theodore Winnibets; damage, $500.

6 P. M.—Fifth Avenue and 146th Street; Kate Bradley; damage, $100.

APPORTIONMENT SUITS ARE ARGUED IN TROY

Gerrymanders the Worst in History of State, Says Brown.

LEWIS DEFENDS DIVISION

Declares Committee Did Honest Work—Constitution Does Not Require Accuracy, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Justice Howard heard to-day the arguments on the return of the mandamus order issued by Justice Blanchard, directing Secretary of State O'Brien to show cause why he should not recognize the old State apportionment of 1894 as still in force, under the theory that the Apportionment act of 1906 is unconstitutional. One of the actions was brought by George E. Paine of Queens County and Harry C. Perley of Westchester County, and the other by Walter Pendleton of Richmond County.

Edward B. Whitney, William A. Shortt, Eugene L. Richards, and ex-Senator Elon R. Brown appeared for the plaintiffs. Attorney General Mayer, Deputy Attorney General Graham and Senator Lewis represented the Secretary of State.

Mr. Whitney said that the Constitution provides that the districts must have nearly as may be an equal number of citizens, be in as compact a form as practicable, and consist of contiguous territory. All these provisions had been violated. Richmond County, which is joined to Queens, is not contiguous to that county, while in 1894 Richmond and Suffolk were in one district. In redistricting Queens should have been left to itself.

Richmond, he continued, is entitled to its own Senator. He pointed out that the excess over the ratio in the Richmond and Queens district is larger than that in many of the districts in other parts of the State. Mr. Shortt contended that attaching Richmond to Queens County, which was not contiguous territory, was a gross violation of the Constitution.

Ex-Senator Brown declared that the question of apportionment was decided in the Constitutional Convention to do away with the inequalities which had heretofore existed, and provide gerrymanders for political advantages. The reapportionment before the court, he said, was the worst single case of gerrymander in the history of the State. If it was allowed to stand it would lead to that legislative discretion behind which lurks all the rottenness of party scheming.

An indefinitely better apportionment of the island counties, he declared, would have given a Senator to Suffolk, Nassau, and Richmond, and one to Queens. That plan would have been comparatively fair. The question before the court was not confined to any particular county, but was of general importance.

Senator Lewis made the principal argument for the State. The whole difficulty, he said, arose from the fact that the Constitution on its face had contradictory terms on the question. The legislative committee acted with the honest and sincere purpose to report an apportionment that should commend itself to all fair-minded and honest people. By the terms of the Constitution there were thirty-three counties over which the Legislature had no jurisdiction, and the committee had but eighteen districts to apportion.

The citizen population was 7,062,988 in the thirty-three districts. That left a population of 2,094,554 for the eighteen districts, with a ratio of 116,364. Nine of these districts have a surplus, and the other nine a population that falls below the ratio. That was a sign of the success of the apportionment.

At this point Attorney Short inquired if the Constitution provided for the discretion exercised by the Legislature. The Senator replied that some people distrusted all members of the Legislature and were not willing to impute to them any honest motives, and that Mr. Shortt was welcome to such an opinion if he held it.

Deputy Attorney General Graham compared the Constitutional apportionments of 1846 and 1896 and the Legislative apportionments of 1879 and 1892. The Constitution of 1894, he said, struck a blow at the equality of the population in the districts when Kings and New York were limited to not more than half the Senatorial representation. The Constitution did not require a mathematical accuracy in laying out the districts. The arrangement of thirteen districts for New York was absolutely against the Constitutional provision as to compactness, and upon the map is a glaring sign of a gerrymander.

Judge Howard said he would announce his decision early next week.

BOY'S BODY IN THICKET.

Found by Italians Near Ossining—Had Been Dead for Weeks.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The police of this village and Coroner Sillick of Peekskill are investigating the death of a fifteen-year-old boy whose body was found early to-day in a thicket in the outskirts of the town, near the Italian quarter, and close to the home of Mrs. Josephine Y. Birney, mother-in-law of De Lancey Nicoll of New York. The boy had been dead several weeks.

Lombardo Desto, an employe of Louis C. Pilot, a florist, told a fellow-workman that about a month ago while out picking berries he had seen a body lying in an old orchard near an out-of-the-way path. His confident told Pilot, and Pilot made Desto show him the body.

Desto told Coroner Sillick to-day that this was only ten days ago, but he had kept it to himself for fear of getting into trouble. There are no reports of missing boys from this or near-by villages, and the police think that the dead boy was enticed away from New York and killed.

The gray coat and knickerbockers of the boy were of good texture. He wore a pink shirtwaist. Half of a plaid shawl had been thrown over the body, the other half having been rolled up and put under the shoulders of the dead boy.

RUSH OF GOLD MINERS.

Thousands of Acres of Rich Sand in the Douglas Creek District.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 4.—Following the report of the United States Geological Survey on the finding of great gold deposits in the black sands of the Douglas Creek mining district there is a stampede of miners from all sections to that region. The report of Dr. Day, chief of division of the survey, is that the black sand, which has heretofore been considered valueless, is heavily gold-bearing, some samples tested running as high as $780 per ton. This can be worked at an expense of 15 cents a ton, nothing being required but washing in water. The sand is found to consist of 30 per cent. magnetic iron and 54 per cent. hematite.

There are thousands of acres of this sand which can be worked as placer mines with practically no cost at all. In the Douglas mining district it is estimated that the value of the gold alone is $20,000,000. Hundreds of placer claims have been taken up.

ASSAULTED IN SIXTH AVENUE.

Elderly Man Struck While Talking with a Woman and Badly Hurt.

A well-dressed elderly man is lying dangerously injured in the New York Hospital, and a man who says he is Jacob Wilson or Walton of 423 West Twenty-fifth Street, is under arrest in the Tenderloin Police Station charged with having struck him while he was talking to a woman at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The woman disappeared in the excitement that followed the assault and has not been found.

The elderly man was apparently waiting for a surface car. The woman in passing bowed to him, and as he raised his hat walked from the sidewalk to speak to him. While they were in conversation Walton appeared and without saying anything to the other man struck him twice in the face. The elderly man fell on the car tracks and lay there unconscious.

Several persons rushed to where the prostrate man was lying. As they did so the woman and Walton dashed away in different directions. Where the woman went nobody saw, but "Walton" jumped on a Twenty-third Street crosstown car going east.

Charles Williams of 17 State Street, Hackensack, and Cecil Bently, who gave his address as 38 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, ran after the car shouting to the conductor.

The car was stopped and Walton was turned over to Policeman Powers. Meanwhile the elderly man lay senseless. An ambulance was called and he was taken to the hospital. He was still unconscious at midnight. The man wore a gray suit. The police think he is a tailor.

Walton said at the police station that he was a bartender. He first gave his name as Wilson and later as Walton. He was locked up charged with felonious assault. The address given by Wilson or Walton is a coal yard.

NIXON'S NEW ENGINE TESTED.

It Has Novel Features Which Surprise the Experts Present.

Successful tests of Lewis Nixon's new double-action reversible gas marine engine were made at the shops of the Standard Motor and Construction Company in Jersey City yesterday. The tests were witnessed by a number of naval experts who expressed surprise at the results.

At a fuel consumption of seven-tenths pounds of horsepower per hour the engine developed 300-horse power at 320 revolutions per minute. The test was made with the turbine water-brake apparatus and the engine operated under as severe a strain as could be applied, with a practical absence of vibration and without noise.

The engine has many unique features. The inventor obtains his double action by using both sides of the piston surface, making the one cylinder do the work of two, as in the Westinghouse engine. All the valves have a continuous circulation of cold water passing through them automatically.

The new device is the first marine gas engine which runs at slow speed with a development of high power.

The tests were made in the presence of Capt. W. W. White, U. S. N.; Naval Constructor L. B. McBride, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.; James A. Gifford, representing H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company; J. G. Kirky, Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railway; Mr. Webster, Chief Engineer of the Clyde Steamship Company; President Buchanan of the Carvin Steel Axle Company, Grant Cramer, and Lewis Nixon.

STRIKE TIE-UP IN NEWBURG.

Senator Plunkitt's Nephew Held and Trolleys at a Standstill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 4.—William Kennedy, who says he is a nephew of Senator Plunkitt of New York, came here last night with a party of strike-breakers to take the places of men formerly in the employ of the Orange County Traction Company and was arrested to-day on a charge of carrying a loaded blackjack while on one of the cars.

The company attempted to run the cars with the new men, but abandoned the plan. The employes struck on the question of unionizing the road. All of them were members of labor organizations, except one, and would not consent to any agreement that gave the "open-shop" privilege. The strike has virtually cut off the suburban towns.

SECRETARY WILSON PLEASED.

Says He Found the Packing Houses He Surprised In Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Secretary Wilson returned to the Department of Agriculture to-day after paying visits to Philadelphia, Jersey City, and New York, where he inspected slaughtering and packing houses. The trip was planned in such a way that the packers had no hint as to his coming.

"On the whole," said Secretary Wilson, "conditions in the packing houses in the three cities named were good. It was apparent that efforts were being made to comply with the law. In only a few instances did I find it necessary to make suggestions with respect to remedying evils which existed."

The trip is but one of a number which Secretary Wilson will make, and in every case he will, so far as possible, keep his movements secret.

CHAMPAGNE FOR THE TAKING.

Collision Gives the Bronx a Brief Chance for Free Drinks.

William Seery, driver for Charles & Co., a steamer basket company, unintentionally supplied free champagne to a large number of Bronxites last night, when a Fordham Avenue street car struck his wagon at Third Avenue and 143d Street.

The wagon was loaded with hampers packed with fruits and wines, principally champagne. It split amidships, and the baskets flew in every direction. The crash attracted the attention of everybody in the neighborhood, including a bunch of newsboys. The newsboys ignored food, fruit, and wines and seized champagne.

"Hully gee; that's bully!" cried a red-haired gamin, rubbing his stomach with one hand and guiding a bottle to his mouth with the other.

"Give us a swig," demanded another, whose face had not been washed in a week.

"Go swipe one for yerself," said Boy No. 1 and Boy No. 2 took his advice.

The pillage was at its height when a girl in a white dress appeared. She stooped and selected a tightly corked bottle. There was a swish of skirts, and the bottle disappeared. In a twinkling she dropped into a Subway entrance.

Meanwhile Seery lay dazed. Finally he woke up and rubbed his head. Somebody sent a call to the Fordham Hospital. The doctor said that the driver was not badly hurt. The awakening of Seery meant the disappearance of the raiders, who took their plunder with them. Not a bottle of champagne was left.

Coney Undertaker Vanishes.

Howard H. Havron, a Coney Island undertaker, is missing from his home. Eleven days ago he went to his bank and drew out $3,000. Then he told his wife that he was going to Luna Park to collect a bill of $108 due to him. He has not been seen since.

Drowned Teaching His Boy to Swim.

John Dunlap of 716 Grand Street, Jersey City, was drowned while bathing from a boat in Newark Bay near the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge Friday night. Dunlap was teaching his 8-year-old son to swim, and was left helpless by a cramp. The boy was saved.

Reported by Wireless.

SS Zeeland, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 140 miles southeast of Sable Island, N. S., at 5 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier late to-morrow afternoon.

SS Carolina, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 240 miles south of Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon. Due at her pier this morning.

MASSACHUSETTS PARTY DECLARES FOR BRYAN

Chairman Quincy Says Democrats There Are for Him.

AS STRONG AS ROOSEVELT

Nebraskan and President Compared, to Advantage of Former—Lack of Other Candidates Emphasized.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Former Mayor Josiah Quincy, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, urges the nomination of William J. Bryan for President in 1908 in a statement which he issued to-day. Mr. Quincy will take an active part in the reception to Bryan in New York, when he returns to America.

"So far as I have been able to ascertain," Mr. Quincy says, "the sentiment of those who now make up the membership of the State and local Democratic organizations in this Commonwealth is overwhelmingly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bryan in 1908. I have no doubt that this feeling will find official expression at the proper time, perhaps very soon.

"The demand that has risen spontaneously throughout the country for the nomination of a twice-defeated candidate is certainly a remarkable tribute to the personal and political character of Bryan. No public man in either party, with the single exception of Roosevelt, possesses such a large following among the voters. The growth and experience of the last ten years have broadened and matured the character and statesmanship of Bryan.

"I am satisfied that Roosevelt's decision not to run again is irrevocable, and the Republican Party cannot produce, I believe, any other candidate whose popularity or personality will match those of Bryan. He has many of the strong qualities, such as courage, independence, and tenacity of purpose, which have given Roosevelt such a hold upon the people, with more poise, stability, and responsibility in his character. We have no man in public life in this country of more transparent sincerity and political honesty."

Chairman Quincy declares that the chief menace to the success of Mr. Bryan at the polls comes, not from the so-called conservative wing of the party, "but from the political activities of the extreme radical or Socialistic element of the party." Politicians declare that Chairman Quincy's remarks in this connection form an indirect attack on the candidacy of District Attorney Moran for Governor of this State.

Another political statement issued to-day was that from Judge Henry S. Dewey, the Independent Republican candidate for Mayor of Boston last year. Judge Dewey declares himself a "stand-patter" on the tariff and expresses the opinion that Gov. Guild should not be renominated because of his liberal views on the tariff. He suggests Lieut. Gov. Draper for the head of the ticket on a "stand-pat" platform.

TEXAS IN LINE FOR BRYAN.

Senator Culberson Heads Movement Indorsing His Candidacy.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 4.—United States Senator Culberson offered a resolution at the Democratic Convention to-day indorsing the candidacy of W. J. Bryan for President in 1908. It was adopted with cheers. Similar action was taken by the Democrats of Cook County. Senator Culberson's resolution declares:

"We have witnessed with gratification the cordial reception of that great Democrat, William J. Bryan, in foreign lands. We rejoice in his widening fame and his increasing usefulness to his countrymen; and this convention recommends that the State Democratic Covention indorse him and instruct its delegates to support him as the nominee of the Democratic Party for President in 1908."

The delegates also commended the attitude of Senators Culberson and Bailey on the railroad rate legislation in Congress, indorsed the candidacy of Senator Bailey for re-election, and denounced the attacks recently made upon him.

JERSEY LEADERS FOR BRYAN.

Prominent Democrats to Participate in His Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 4.—New Jersey Democrats are preparing to set the State machine in motion for the production of Bryan delegates to the National Convention of 1908. They have an idea that only harmony is needed to assure them of the victory in the next Presidential campaign, and the differences to which the mention of the Nebraskan's name gave rise in the two McKinley campaigns have disappeared.

The first step in the programme is to make the most politically, of Mr. Bryan's return to these shores. A comparatively unknown Jersey City lawyer started the ball rolling when he organized a reception committee. The leaders of the party said it would not do to allow the control of the situation to pass out of their hands. Davis, the Democratic leader of Hudson County, had taken it out of the lawyer's hands. Mr. Davis's letter inviting Mr. Bryan to say a few words in Jersey City on his homeward journey brought a gracious letter of acceptance that will make Mr. Bryan the guest of the party of a county that was against him six years ago.

When the news spread to Essex County the statesmen there felt that they had missed a point, and began to look around for a way of getting their leader, ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., into the limelight. Mr. Smith had not been an enthusiastic Bryan man in the two campaigns in which Mr. Bryan ran. Report was at the time that his trip to Europe in the heat of the campaign of 1896 was undertaken to escape supporting Bryan, and that in the later campaign of 1900 he did not take down his checkbook when the contribution box was passed around.

Happily Lewis Nixon was a chief of the general reception committee that is planning a fitting greeting to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Nixon was head and front of the Shipbuilding Trust, the receivership of which has just been wound up by ex-Senator Smith with signal satisfactory financial results to all interested in it. It was largely through the influence of Mr. Nixon that the receivership was bestowed upon Mr. Smith. It is Mr. Nixon who has just invited Mr. Smith to play the leading part in the reception.

Mr. Smith accepts with a eulogy of Mr. Bryan that any of his friends ten years ago would have regarded as impossible.

"This country," he says, "has produced no greater man in this age than William Jennings Bryan, and I am willing even at a sacrifice of personal comfort at this season to assist in making the Madison Square reception to the man whom 6,000,000 citizens endeavored by their votes on two occasions to make Chief Executive of the Nation worthy of the occasion."

Significant of the turn in sentiment which these incidents bespeak is the proclamation of William R. Gourley, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, that Mr. Bryan is in line for the nomination, and that his election is 1908 is assured. Mr. Gourley was "out of politics" when Mr. Bryan sought to reach the head of the Nation in the two campaigns in which he has already figured.

LA FOLLETTE ON BRYAN.

Says Nebraskan Will Be President Unless Roosevelt Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin to-day declared that William Jennings Bryan would be the next President, unless President Roosevelt would consent to run again. He was here for an hour en route to a Chautauqua gathering near Findlay, and discussed politics and expressed his views on political matters with much abandon.

"It looks as if President Roosevelt must make the race again in 1908," he said. "He is the one man to defeat William Jennings Bryan. In my opinion it will be Roosevelt against Bryan."

Bryan Visits Milan and Lugano.

MILAN, Aug. 4.—William J. Bryan spent this afternoon visiting the International Exposition here.

LUGANO, Aug. 4.—William J. Bryan and his party were guests at a banquet given by Louis Lombard at the Château di Trivano here to-night.

SAY CASSIDY FOOLED THEM.

Queens Democrats Resent His Turning an Outing Over to Hearst.

Some of the old-time Democrats of Queens are indignant because ex-Borough President Joseph Cassidy, after inducing them to buy tickets for the Democratic outing to be held next Thursday, has made a later announcement that "prominent speakers of the State will address the assemblage in behalf of William R. Hearst for Governor."

The outing is the tenth annual affair of the kind and will be held at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point. The tickets, which have been sent to every man on the city pay rolls, make no mention of Mr. Hearst, but simply cite the fact that there is to be a Democratic outing and that the committee will be glad to have the holder there.

A letter sent yesterday by George R. Crowly, chief clerk of the Queens Borough Department of Health, is typical of the feeling of many old-time Democrats. The letter follows:

Jamaica, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1906.

The Hon. Lake Keenan, President:

My Dear Senator: I return herewith the three tickets for the outing of the United Democratic Clubs of Queens Borough which you sent me, as I cannot consistently, as a Democrat, countenance by my presence at the outing a demonstration in favor of one who has so persistently anathematized my party and its leaders.

I do not consider William R. Hearst a Democrat, but a very dangerous demagogue, and not a safe and sane person to put in high public office. Had he accepted with good grace the verdict of the voters of the city last November and not shown himself such a poor loser, I could have had some respect for him, but his malignant, unfair, and unjust attacks upon Mayor McClellan in the newspapers he controls furnish additional reasons for my declining to be a party to any indorsement of Mr. Hearst as a candidate for Governor.

GEORGE R. CROWLY.

THREE BOYS IN THE RIVER.

One of Them Decoyed to His Death by a Butterfly.

Thirteen-year-old Eddie Haher of 1 Batavia Street, the proud champion swimmer of the "Banana Dock," at the foot of De Peyster Street, was sitting on a stringpiece at Pier 11 East River yesterday, criticising the diving of non-champions, when, he said, George Donigan, 18 years old, of 133 Pearl Street, forgot himself and the dignity of Eddie by throwing him into the East River. Eddie, wet and angry, appealed to Detective Trayer of the Old Slip Station for redress. Donigan was charged with assault and locked up.

Louis Friedman, 5 years old, of 55 Rutgers Street, also got into the river yesterday. He had been playing and he slipped. He swam about like a duck until Arthur O'Hare, a clerk at Pier 45, and Policeman Quinn of Madison Street got a boathook and brought him to land, where there awaited him retribution from Mrs. Friedman.

Before his friends and comrades she overwhelmed him with shame and blisters.

Patsey Gannon of 164 South Street, had never in his seven years seen such a butterfly as that which fluttered about the pier at the foot of Peck Slip yesterday. Just as it reached the end of the pier it hesitated, poised, and then sailed off on an air current straight for Brooklyn. There was a slight splash and a cry at the end of the pier.

Rocco Sorocl, a playmate of Patsey's, picked up his friend's shoes and ran to Patsey's home and flung the shoes on the floor before Mrs. Gannon.

"Patsey's drowned," he shouted, and, turning at the look on Mrs. Gannon's face, sped to his mother in the flat overhead. Mrs. Gannon ran after him. Patsey did not come home last night. So the hope that some one had rescued him was ended.

LACK LABOR IN WHEAT LANDS.

Big Pay with Board Hard on Tramps and Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 4.—The annual labor famine is now on in the Northwestern States. There seem to be plenty of men, but many will not work. Employment agencies say the labor famine is increased by the incessant demands of the railroads for men to help on construction work.

While the shortage of harvest help in the vast wheat fields of the Dakotas and the West will be keenly felt, the real strain will fall upon the Minnesota and Wisconsin farmers. It is almost impossible to secure men for work on Minnesota farms for the reason that they all want to go further West, where "big money" is to be made. Although the season is hardly on, $2 and $2.50 a day with board is offered freely, but there are few takers.

While the railroads secure the bulk of the laborers, they are unable to hold them, as many of the men simply hire in order to secure free transportation to the West. It is very doubtful under the present conditions if some of the roads will be able to finish their extensions by the time the crops are ready to be moved.

These are bad days for the professional tramps. They are not tolerated in the small towns or the cities, as there is plenty of work and no excuse for loafing.

SAN FRANCISCO FINANCES.

Money Plentiful and $30,000,000 Is Loaned Here—New Palace Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The new Palace Hotel will cost $3,000,000, $800,000 being allowed for the furniture. New York architects are preparing the preliminary plans. There will be 700 rooms and $200,000 additional will be spent for grills and a duplication of the old court.

The National banks in this city have loaned $30,000,000 in New York since the fire on six months' paper at rates of interest ranging from 4½ to 6 per cent. There is an abundance of money here at present.

The policy holders of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company started a suit yesterday against the company to recover $50,250 alleged to be due on their policies. An attorney representing unpaid policy holders of the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Germany announces that he will bring separate suits on behalf of the concern's creditors in the courts of Germany.

WAS STARTING ABROAD WITH DYNAMITE STICKS

Italian Arrested in Hoboken Also Had 100 Cartridges.

HIS IDENTITY WELL HIDDEN

Police, Who Got Him and His Satchel by Chance, Think He Was on a Mission of Assassination.

The Hoboken police arrested early yesterday morning Francesco Farnalaro, an Italian, for having in his possession a satchel containing two large sticks of dynamite and nearly a hundred cartridges. A ticket for the White Star liner Cretic, which sailed soon afterward, was found in his pocket, and he admitted that he intended to leave New York for Naples on the Cretic. The police theory is that he was "bound on a mission of assassination."

Farnalaro has the appearance of an ordinary Italian laborer. He wore overalls, and his hands were calloused, evidently from handling a pickaxe. But the police think that he is the representative of some Anarchist organization because of the skill he showed in evading telling anything definite about himself. The prisoner gave his address as 405 Hudson Avenue, Guttenberg, and said that he roomed with a man named Domonick Mandanario.

Acting Chief Bell and Detective Sergeant Fallon of the Hoboken police force were unable to learn anything about Farnalaro or his roommate at that address. In fact, after working on the case all day yesterday, they reported that they knew nothing more about the man than he had told himself. They will continue the search to-day.

Detective Sergeant Bennoli of the New York Police Headquarters looked at the prisoner at the Hoboken Police Headquarters, but was unable to identify him. It is believed that Farnalaro had a trunk, which he intended to take with him to Naples, and that its contents will throw some light on his errand to Italy. Detective Sergeant Petrosino of this city, who was detailed to look for the trunk, was unsuccessful up to a late hour last night.

Farnalaro was arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Stanton of the Second Precinct Police Station, Hoboken. The policeman saw a motorman leave his car and pick up a satchel from the sidewalk at Willow Avenue and Twelfth Street.

"What are you going to do with that?" he asked.

"I'm going to take it to the office," said the motorman.

"Well," said Stanton, "I guess yo better turn that over to the police." At the police station Acting Sergeant Torpy thought that the satchel looked suspicious and decided to examine it. As he rummaged through a quantity of clothing he felt something hard wrapped up in a newspaper. The wrapping was taken off, and as he saw the contents his face turned gray.

In the paper were two sticks of dynamite, 10 inches long and 1¾ inches in diameter. They were immediately put to soak in a pail of water. Further examination of the contents of the satchel showed nearly 100 cartridges for a thirty-eight-calibre revolver and a lot of letters in Italian.

About half an hour later Stanton saw a man walking nervously up and down Willow Avenue.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"I'm looking for a satchel," replied the man.

Stanton took him to the police station, where he admitted that the satchel containing the dynamite was his. The prisoner said that somebody must have put the dynamite in the satchel without his knowledge. To all other questions as to how he left the satchel on the sidewalk and as to his purpose in going to Italy, he only shrugged his shoulders.

When arraigned before Acting Recorder Laventy yesterday morning, however, he said that he bought the dynamite in a store in Hudson Avenue, Guttenberg, and that he was taking it to a friend in Italy.

"What does your friend do?" asked the Recorder.

"He is a professor," said Farnolaro, and he asked me to bring some dynamite cartridges to him."

Later the prisoner said that he was taking only the cartridges to his friend, and that he did not know how the dynamite got into his satchel. He told the Recorder that he had worked for the West Shore Railroad as a laborer, and that he was going to his former home at Messina, Sicily, to live.

The prisoner was remanded pending further investigation.

TEXAS AND OLYMPIA RETIRED.

Dewey's Flagship Goes to Annapolis—Texas Sent to Charleston.

The battleship Texas will soon become to all intents and purposes a floating boarding house, while Dewey's famous flagship, the protected cruiser Olympia, will in all probability be sent to Annapolis to be used by the midshipmen at the Naval Academy for their Summer cruises. Thus, two of the ships that made history in the war with Spain will have in a few months retired forever from the fighting line of the United States Navy.

The Texas, which under command of Capt. Philip fought at the battle of Santiago, has been ordered to Charleston, S. C., to end her career as the station ship of the navy yard at that place. She is the first of the battleships to be assigned to this duty, and her retirement is proof of the argument often advanced that the years of a battleship's usefulness, owing to the great advances made in naval architecture and ordnance, become fewer and fewer as time goes on.

The Texas is the only battleship ever built at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and is one of the two pioneer battleships of the new American Navy. The other was the first Maine. Since the Spanish war the Texas, the only single-funneled craft of her class in the navy, has been cruising along the North Atlantic Coast, sometimes with the midshipmen from Annapolis on board and at other times for target practice and manoeuvres in the waters between the Florida Keys and the Maine coast. The last officer to use her as a flagship was Rear Admiral F. W. Dickens, who until a few months ago was in command of the coast squadron.

WORLD'S WIRELESS STATIONS

United States Heads With Eighty-eight, Navy Having Thirty-two.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—All wireless telegraph stations in the world have been located and catalogued by the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, and will be published in a small book in a few weeks. The systems of wireless are also given. The number of stations in each country are:

Belgium, 1; Denmark, 4; Germany, 13; France, 6; Great Britain and Ireland, 43; Holland, 8; Spain, 4; Portugal, 1; Gibraltar, 2; Italy, 18; Malta, 1; Montenegro, 1; Norway, 1; Austria-Hungary, 2; Roumania, 2; Russia in Europe, 8; Sweden, 3; Turkey, 6; Argentina, 5; Brazil, 5; Canada, 5; Chile, 1; Costa Rica, 1; Mexico, 2; Panama, 2; Uruguay, 1; United States, 88, of which ten are in the possessions of the United States, 32 being directly under the control of the navy; Trinidad, 1; Tobago, 1; Audaman Islands, 2; Burma, 1; Hongkong, 1; China, 5; Hawaii, 5; Japan, 2; Dutch East India, 5; Russia in Asia, 1; Egypt, 2; Morocco, 2; Mozambique, 2, and Tripoli, 1.

One Killed, 3 Hurt in Election Fight.

COLD SPRINGS, Tex., Aug. 4.—In an election fight here to-day E. B. Adams, the Democratic nominee for Tax Assessor, was instantly killed. Sam Adams, his brother, was shot in the head and may die. W. Y. Robertson and C. W. Williamson were wounded. It is alleged that Williamson did most of the shooting.

Murderer Dies in Cell of Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 4.—William C. Woods, who murdered his wife on Tuesday night after he himself had taken poison, because, as he said, she had refused to carry out an agreement to commit suicide together, died in his cell to-night from the effects of the poison.

Dry Cleaning.

A suit or an overcoat occasionally Dry Cleaned will always be in order and will last twice as long.

Barratt, Nephews & Co., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment,

585 Madison Ave. / 708 " " " / 992 " " " / 1064 " " " — Men's Clothing returned in boxes ready for immediate use.

28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

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News for the Deaf

If you are hard of hearing

The Aurophone

means for you a new lease of life, with greater power. It is a small instrument, entirely concealed, enabling one to hear perfectly without effort.

It is made of different strengths to fit the various degrees of deafness.

Call or write for booklet "A."

The Mears Ear Phone Co.,

1 West 34th St., New York City.

ALL HAIR ON FACE AND ARMS

permanently removed; no electricity, poison, pain; 36 years' experience. Protected by law. Beware of imitations. See Mme. Julian before you try anything.

Trial treatment at office, $1.

MME. JULIAN, 125 5th Av., (20th St.)

NOTICE TO OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS.

The largest manufacturers and distributors of Flannelette and Muslin Undergarments in the WORLD invite the attention of Out-of-town Buyers to their lines. Latest novelties. Lowest prices. Speedy delivery.

BIRKENFELD, STRAUSS & CO., 42-50 WOOSTER ST., New York City.

Advice On What to Plant and Where to Plant It.

FRANK HAMILTON, Landscape Gardener, Bryant Building, 55 Liberty St., N. Y. C. 20 years' experience. Terms, $10 per visit and expenses. Office consultation free.

WILD BEAR IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Population Waiting for It to Emerge from a Big Cage.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 4.—A wild bear is at bay in a cave on the bank of the Mississippi below the flour mills in this city. A small boy saw the big black animal drinking at the stream this forenoon. At a safe distance he followed it up the bank and saw it disappear in the cave, whose limits are unknown, even to the university secret society which frequently holds initiations there.

The boy gave the alarm, and within an hour the cave was surrounded by a legion of youthful hunters. About 4 o'clock, when bruin showed his shaggy head, they fled, and while several kept watch others ran for their fathers and big brothers. These came, armed with everything from a broomstick to a muzzle-loader, hoping to catch the beast when it started on its evening foraging expedition, but they were disappoint

LEAGUE FIGHT WEAKENS HEARST IN SCHENECTADY

The Quarrel Among His Followers Dampens Enthusiasm.

LABOR PARTY IS FOR HIM

Workmen's Support Means Much In This Mill Town, but the Voting Will Follow Party Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—This city might reasonably be expected to be a great Hearst centre, for it is a labor town, and the bulk of Hearst's strength so far has been shown to be among that class of voters. The General Electric Company and the locomotive works have their plants here, and organized labor sits in the seats of the mighty. Expectations were not disappointed on investigation, for there is a strong Hearst sentiment here. For all that, the Hearst people are not getting the results they should, for they are split up and are warring more vigorously against each other than against the common enemy.

Both factions are for Hearst, and yet the internal war is having the effect of cooling somewhat the ardor of some of the disciples of the new crusade. They have not been so intensely interested in their own quarrel that the common cause has been overshadowed, and neither faction can tolerate the idea of being ruled by the other. Whichever side wins, the other is sure to feel discontented and to lose enthusiasm over the idea of going to the polls under such leadership.

Sentiment for Hearst Runs High.

But for this there would hardly be a cloud on the Hearst horizon here. The sentiment for him is running high among the great army of workingmen. Outside of that class there does not appear to be much enthusiasm for Hearst, but any man who could command the labor strength of Schenectady would have reason to feel proud of his showing at the polls, even if he did not appeal warmly to other voters.

The American Federation is about 14,000 strong here and the Industrial Workers has about 2,000 members. The Hearst men are not placing much dependence on the organization last named, which is honeycombed with Socialism. It takes in the Western Federation of Miners, which has lately won such unenviable prominence in the newspapers in connection with crimes of violence. Its Socialistic proclivities in this county do not endear it much to the great body of workingmen. Besides, the members of the Industrial Workers are continually assailing the federation and getting retorts in kind.

The Schenectady Leader, the official journal of the Schenectady Trades Assembly, gives prominence on its first page this week to the fact that in speeches in Chicago James O'Donnell, President of the International Association of Machinists, attacked the Industrial Workers as an impracticable Socialistic organization which is seeking to disrupt the labor unions, especially the machinists. Whatever hope Hearst might have of gathering in the Industrials is blasted by the fact that their leaders will all be candidates for office on the Socialist Party ticket.

But the Federation is ablaze with Hearst sentiment. The men who possess the confidence and respect of their associates are working for Hearst. The central body of the Federation will meet here next week to take action on the political situation, and there is not much doubt what that action will be. There is nothing Socialistic or Anarchistic in the sentiments of those workingmen. They say that Hearst has been "a friend to labor" and that the labor men should stand by him.

"If they don't support him now," said one of their leaders, "it is a certainty that they will never stand for any man for any political office."

Outside of the ranks of the labor men, as has been said, there does not seem to be much Hearst enthusiasm. Business men here take a cold-blooded view of Hearst and refuse to see in him an apostle or a crusader. There is no liking for the methods of "high finance," but the Hearst alternative has not made any converts.

Even among the workingmen the Hearst idea has not taken much of a hold on the Republicans. A few Republican workingmen will vote for him, but as a rule they talk of voting the straight ticket. Despite this fact, a man who could poll the full Democratic vote here would be accomplishing much, and could not be blamed because he did not get the Republican vote, too.

The Democratic Party here is even more hopelessly wrecked and bankrupt than it is in Albany. Practically, there is no Democratic Party. The chief joy of Democrats has been to vote the Republican ticket. There is no organization and no leader. The moment any head is raised above the general dead level everybody combines to hit it and it vanishes.

The Quarrel in the League.

The chief agent in the organization of the Independence League was a real estate man named Alexander. A set of officers was elected, with a labor man named Marquette as President. Soon Alexander, who had been made State Committeeman, quarreled with the officers and sent in his resignation, to be effective until the officers resigned. Meanwhile in New York Max Ihmsen, the leader of the Hearst bureau, busy and troubled with many things, had overlooked the Schenectady warfare, and sent an invitation to Alexander to attend the meeting of the State Committee.

Alexander looked upon this as a full-fledged vindication and went. His successor, White by name, had been elected, and they both appeared at the meeting. Ihmsen solved the problem by seating both of them and telling them in private to settle their troubles and not bother him. So they came back, each claiming victory.

The matter has not yet been settled, but both Alexander and Marquette are unpopular among a large number of the Hearst voters, particularly the labor men. Because of their prominence in the movement a good many are staying out of it who would otherwise go in, and this includes many of the most earnest and enthusiastic of the Hearst voters.

The Republicans build considerably on the fact that the labor men have never hitherto been detached from their party allegiance. The last time Senator Brackett ran, the Democrats put up a ticket on which were many labor men, hoping thereby to make inroads on the Republican voters. These candidates were beaten worse than any others on the ticket. One of them, Marquette, ran against Brackett, or thought he was running until election day. But the labor men then had no confidence in their leaders, and there was no such movement as there is now for Hearst.

The Voters Are Independent.

Schenectady has always been a town of extraordinary independence. It now has a Republican Mayor. His predecessor was a Democrat, who succeeded a Republican, who succeeded a Democrat.

If Hearst receives the regular Democratic nomination he will unquesionably poll a larger vote here than any other man who could be named, for he will get labor voters who could not be induced to vote the regular ticket for any other man. If he runs independently, he will undoubtedly make great inroads in the Democratic vote, for the labor men who are for him seem to be profoundly indifferent regarding the ticket he runs on. There is no prejudice here against his taking the Democratic nomination, if he can get it, and none against his running independently. He would be run as a Democrat there are no present indications that there would be any considerable bolt from him by Democrats of the mercantile class.

The Republican situation here is almost exactly the same as in Rensselaer County. There is a strong liking for Higgins and the Republican organ, The Union, has practically declared for him. But as in Rensselaer, Senator Brackett is very popular, and if his boom proves serious he would be the natural candidate of the county. Schenectady's position may be forecast with the statement that she will be for Brackett if his candidacy is serious and for Higgins if it is lost. Odell has no strength here at all.

The party organization here is in the hands of John N. Parker, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, who is in turn in the hands of Brackett. As a State officeholder he naturally leans to Higgins, if the Senator is out of the race. He has as iron-clad a machine here as anybody anywhere, although he cannot entirely control the Common Council.

The officials of the General Electric Company are backing a new independent Citizens' League, which already has about 3,000 members and is organized in half of the wards. This organization is formed for the purpose of forcing the nomination of good candidates for office and will indorse Democrats or Republicans who meet its requirements. It is predicted that within a year this league will give Parker a good deal of trouble, but at present his control of the machine is unquestioned.

HAD TO FIGHT FOR PRISONER.

Policeman with a Negro in Charge Faces a Rowdy Mob.

Martha Fuller, colored, who runs the laundry at 229 West Sixty-first Street, appeared at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station last night, exhibited wounds, and told a story impeaching not only the honesty, but also the gallantry of Thomas Jefferson, colored, of 229 West Sixty-first Street. Thomas Jefferson had already been locked up charged with assault.

Mrs. Fuller, it appeared, when she started out out yesterday afternoon to collect her laundry bills, found out that some one had gone before her. The some one had collected the bills, and the collector, she said, was Thomas Jefferson.

She dropped her collecting tour and took up Thomas Jefferson's trail. She found him in the hallway of 229 West Sixty-first Street, and there she said a few words to him, among which were words that accused him of purloining her money. Thomas Jefferson knocked her down.

Policeman Elman said that when he came along Thomas Jefferson was striking Mrs. Fuller, who was repaying him as well as she could. Elman stopped the fight. Presently he appeared on the street with uniform somewhat torn, but with Thomas Jefferson firmly in his grip. Martha Fuller followed. The following crowd grew larger, so that by the time Elman had reached Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street several thousand persons were in the crowd. Somebody yelled:

"The brute! He has assaulted a woman."

The crowd rushed for Thomas Jefferson. Elman was brushed aside, and the crowd began to beat and kick the prisoner. A stray brick cut a gash in Elman's head. Capt. Burfeind and ten reserves went running to the assistance of Elman, who was battling for his prisoner. Thomas Jefferson was locked up finally. Elman was sent to Roosevelt Hospital to get his wounds patched; later, to his home to get his uniform patched.

WIFE'S STORY LED TO RAID.

Two Men Arrested for Running a Poolroom in Eighth Street.

Charles H. Moss of 29 Carmine Street, Manhattan, and Edwin Daly, 32 years old, of 143 West Tenth Street, were arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in the Mercer Street Station on the charge of keeping a poolroom at 23 East Eighth Street.

The raid was made at 3:30 o'clock by Acting Captain Cooney and Detectives Conway, Malone, Reich, Sechler, and Barnett of the Sixteenth Precinct, assisted by Patrolmen Whalen and Lynch from Inspector McCluskey's staff.

A complaint was lodged at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning against Moss by Eddy Helmar of 18 Rivington Street, who asserted that he had lost $25 in Moss's place. Mrs. Helmar, who accompanied her husband to the station, said that she went to Moss on Friday night and asked him to refund the money he had obtained from her husband, but he refused. Helmar was taken across to Jefferson Market Police Court and a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Moss and his assistant.

The detectives had to break their way into the poolroom with sledge hammers, and in the meantime a great deal of the evidence was destroyed by Moss in a coal scuttle in the rear room. Racing sheets and 200 membership tickets for the club were found, in addition to a large green table chalked out with squares for playing "Klondike." After breaking the legs off with an axe, the table was carried in a patrol wagon to Mercer Street Station.

New Post for H. P. Dodge.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—It is understood that H. Percival Dodge, Secretary of the American Embassy here, has been transferred to the post of First Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokio.

Mr. Dodge was appointed Third Secretary of the Embassy at Berlin Feb. 16, 1899; Second Secretary of the Embassy, July 9, 1900, and Secretary of the Embassy Oct. 13, 1902.

Emperor William Visits Grandson.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Emperor William returned here this afternoon from his cruise in northern waters, and drove immediately to the Marble Palace, the residence of Crown Prince and Crown Princess Frederick William to see his grandson, who was born at Potsdam July 4, during his Majesty's trip to Trondhjem.

Belgian Princess Born.

OSTEND, Aug. 4.—Princess Albert, wife of the heir presumptive to the throne of Belgium, gave birth to a daughter to-day. Mother and child are doing well.

Say Boys Drowned Their Playmate.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Charged with causing the death by drowning of twelve-year-old James Roberts, Charles Farrow and Harry Lyons, each 13 years old, were sent to prison to-day to await the action of the Coroner. The boys were bathing in a pond yesterday, and Roberts, who could not swim, is said to have been "ducked" by his two companions until he became exhausted and sank.

Boy Drowns in Swimming Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Aug. 4.—Charles Tort, 18 years old, an employe of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, was drowned in the swimming tank near the clubhouse this afternoon. The boy could not swim. He went in to bathe and found himself in eleven feet of water. Edward Dunn, another employe, dived and brought him from the bottom of the tank, but he was already dead.

FOOD.

A WINNING START

A Perfectly Digested Breakfast Makes Nerve Force for the Day.

Everything goes wrong if the breakfast lies in your stomach like a mud pie. What you eat does harm if you can't digest it—it turns to poison.

A bright lady teacher found this to be true, even of an ordinary light breakfast of eggs and toast. She says:

"Two years ago I contracted a very annoying form of indigestion. My stomach was in such condition that a simple breakfast of fruit, toast and egg gave me great distress.

"I was slow to believe that trouble could come from such a simple diet, but finally had to give it up, and found a great change upon a cup of hot Postum and Grape-Nuts with cream, for my morning meal. For more than a year I have held to this course and have not suffered except when injudiciously varying my diet.

"I have been a teacher for several years and find that my easily digested breakfast means a saving of nervous force for the entire day. My gain of ten pounds in weight also causes me to want to testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

"Grape-Nuts holds first rank at our table."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

TURKS AND MOORS ARE DEFYING FRANCE

The Pan-Islamic Movement Continues to Spread.

TRIPOLI FRONTIER QUARREL

Ottoman Troops Occupy Disputed Territory—Violent Anti-French Agitation in Morocco.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Strained relations have arisen between France and Turkey over the frontier of Tripoli adjacent to the French Sahara. Turkish troops recently occupied the disputed territory on the ground of Turkey's suzerainty over Tripoli. France's protest was ineffective, the Turkish Ambassador here to-day receiving instructions to maintain the Turkish claims.

The officials here do not expect the affair to assume serious dimensions, although the attitude of both sides momentarily is very firm.

Turkey's activity is interpreted as being further evidence of Mussulman opposition to European preponderance in North Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Tangier says:

"Highly sensational reports are being received here, causing the utmost excitement. Daily, almost hourly, comes information from the interior of the rapid spread of violent anti-French agitation.

"The rebels are concentrating their military contingents around Marakesh, (Morocco City,) the southern capital, and there is no doubt that a formidable coalition of semi-independent vassals has been formed. They are clamoring for a Holy War and urging the Viceroy, Prince Abdul-Hafod, to proclaim himself Sultan.

"The situation is more critical than it has been for thirty years."

The two foregoing dispatches appear to indicate the continued spread of the Pan-Islamic agitation, which is becoming a subject of most serious consideration to the chancelleries of Europe. In Turkey's recent quarrel with Great Britain over the Egyptian frontier students of Near Eastern affairs saw an attempt to encourage this agitation, further evidences of which were seen in the assaults on English officers and soldiers in Egypt.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, is alive to the dangers of the agitation, and he startled the House of Commons on July 5 by a speech in which he appealed to the House very earnestly not to start a discussion of the trial and execution of the Egyptian prisoners. He went on to say:

"All this year a fanatical feeling in Egypt has been on the increase. It has not been confined to Egypt, it has been stretching along the north of Africa generally. It was for that reason a little time ago that the garrison had to be increased, and the dispatch of British officers which happened recently is something which would never have occurred a little time ago, and would not have occurred to-day but for the fanatical feeling which has arisen in Egypt and spread during this year. We may be on the eve of further measures necessary to protect Europeans in Egypt.

"As things are now I say deliberately, with a full sense of responsibility, if the House of Commons does anything at this moment to weaken or destroy the authority of the Government as it exists in Egypt, they will be face to face with a very serious situation, because if the fanatical feeling in Egypt gets the better of the constituted authority of the Egyptian Government you are then face to face with the use of force.

"I know the House is determined not to allow the work we have done in Egypt to be undone; but if they say or do anything in debate now to weaken the authority of the Egyptian Government, they may find themselves at any moment forced to take other measures, unconstitutional measures, measures which they are bound to take in an emergency, which no one would regret more than the present House of Commons, though they might be compelled to do so."

PARLIAMENT'S GOOD RECORD.

Much Work Done in the Session Just Ended—Adjournment to Oct. 23.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—If nothing sensational was achieved or no great reputations were won or lost, the new Liberal Parliament, which adjourned to-day till Oct. 23, distinguished itself as a working Parliament, and the Ministers have every reason to be satisfied with the solid amount of legislation achieved during their first session. This was largely a result of the reformed rules of procedure adopted early in the session, which proved invaluable from a time-saving point of view.

Besides passing the principal measure before the House of Commons, the Education bill, almost all the measures promised in the King's opening speech either were passed or reached an advanced stage in committee, which will allow of their being finished at the Autumn session, when the Government will propose to appropriate all the time of the House for Government business. The Irish Laborers' Cottages bill, the Colonial Marriages bill, T. P. O'Connor's Musical Copyright bill, and a large number of minor bills were passed, and the Trades Dispute bill, the Workmen's Compensation bill, and the Merchant Shipping bill are in an advanced condition. Thus the Government was not in the position so often seen in recent years of being forced at the last moment to throw overboard important measures promised at the beginning of a session.

The Scotch Crofters' bill, which, with the Irish Laborers' Cottages bill, will probably form the basis for eventually dealing with the land question in England also, was only introduced at the close of the session, and it is hardly likely that it will be proceeded with further until 1907. It goes to greater lengths in the reform of land legislation than even the Irish bills, and will be keenly contested by the Unionists.

The feature of commanding interest in the Autumn session will be the struggle just opened between the House of Lords and the House of Commons over the Education bill, and it may prove a historic struggle, for Lord Lansdowne, Lord Halsbury, and other peers are said to be determined to throw out the bill on its third reading if the House of Commons declines to accept the amendments made to it in the House of Lords.

Perhaps the men who have obtained the greatest prominence in the public eye during the session just ended are Winston Spencer Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, and Augustine Birrell, President of the Board of Education. Mr. Birrell especially displayed unexpected qualities of parliamentary ability.

Lord Lansdowne has issued an urgent whip to the Unionist Lords asking them to attend the Autumn session regularly. He says: "Any appearance of indifference at such a moment will have the most deplorable effect."

All Cars Transfer To Bloomingdales Lexington To 3d Ave 59th To 60th St.

16-Button Length Glace Kid Gloves
Actual $3.25 Gloves for $2.50

This is an advance sale of the gloves that will be most popular all Winter, a sale that no woman with an eye to economy can afford to overlook.

With our usual foresight we ordered an immense quantity of these gloves through our Paris house, from the best French makers, almost a year ago. Since that time manufacturers' prices have advanced tremendously. We could not buy the gloves to-day to sell for less than a dollar more than we are offering them for right now.

More need not be said to the wise and thrifty. They will take advantage of this opportunity and buy their entire Winter supply, for there will be a scarcity, and those who delay will have the same difficulty in getting long kid gloves as they experienced in getting supplies of long silk gloves this Summer. All the gloves in this sale are made of fine selected soft, elastic skins, guaranteed to fit perfectly; all sizes are here in black and white.

Mail orders from out of town patrons will be filled promptly.

16-Button Length Lisle Mousquetaire Gloves, black and colors, the $1.50 quality, at..... 75c
Union Silk Taffeta Mousquetaire Gloves, in black, white and colors, $1.50 quality, at..... 98c
16-Button Pure Silk Mousquetaire Gloves, very good quality, in black, white and colors, worth $2, at.. $1.25

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Mohair Bathing Suits.

This is a timely and fortunate sale for those who are just about going on their vacations, because just the bathing suits they want are included at materially reduced prices.

Three of the most attractive are:—

Women's Mohair Bathing Suits, full front, sailor collar and belt, trimmed with fancy braid; sizes 34 to 44..... $1.98
Women's Fine Mohair Bathing Suits, Dutch neck, belt and sleeves of galatea or contrasting colors, braided; sizes 34 to 44..... $2.49
Women's Extra Fine Mohair Bathing Suits, Russian effect, round neck and side trimmed with wide fancy braid; sizes 34 to 44..... $4.98

Bloomingdales', Second Floor, 3d Ave. Section.

Axminster Rugs—Sale Continues

We bought an immense lot of these rugs—we had to, in order to get the price down to a point where the saving to you would be well worth while.

We told you last week that the rugs are subject to slight imperfections, but up to the present time no one has noticed them until the salesmen pointed them out—they are so insignificant that they can in no way interfere with the service of the rug. The rugs are extra heavy weight and in charming Oriental designs and colors.

One-Piece Rugs, no seams, 12x9 ft., regularly $30, at..... $19.98
Seamed Rugs, 12x9 ft., regularly $25, at..... $17.48
One-Piece Rugs, no seams, 10 ft., 6x8 ft., 6, regularly $25, at..... $17.98
Seamed Rugs, 10 ft., 6x8 ft., 3, regularly $23.50, at $15.48

No Mail Orders. Bloomingdales', 4th Floor.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdales' Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

ROYALTY GATHERS FOR COWES REGATTA

King and Queen of England Meet Alfonso and His Bride.

THE DREADNOUGHT VISITED

Great Gathering of Pleasure Craft at the Resort—Interesting Races Next Week.

COWES, Aug. 4.—There is every prospect that Cowes week, which begins on Monday, will prove even more brilliant than any similar event of recent years. The attendance of royalty, the great attraction for those who go to Cowes for the social side of the regatta, is rendered more interesting by the presence this year of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria. Besides the Spanish royal couple, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the British royal family will be present during the week.

After inspecting the battleship Dreadnought at Portsmouth to-day King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and other royal personages went aboard the Victoria and Albert and came to Cowes. Their Majesties exchanged visits with King Alfonso and Queen Victoria on board the royal yachts.

For yachtsmen the regatta holds out great promise, there being a great gathering of yachts of every size and description here preparing for the races for prizes offered by King Edward, Emperor William, private donors, and clubs. The King's prize will be sailed for next Tuesday by yachts owned by members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, while Emperor William's trophy, for yachts exceeding forty tons, will be competed for the following day. Emperor William has a further interest in the regatta than the race for his prize, his Meteor being one of the entries for the King's Cup. King Alfonso has brought a small yacht to Cowes, but he has not as yet decided whether he will race it. King Edward's Britannia is anchored off Cowes, but his Majesty will not be an active participant in the competition this year.

Of pleasure yachts there is a mighty fleet, including King Alfonso's Giralda, King Edward's Victoria and Albert, and the Prince of Wales's Osborne. The only American boat now at Cowes is Allison V. Armour's Utowana.

An interesting feature of the regatta will be a race for motor auxiliaries, a type of boat that is becoming exceedingly popular. The race will be partly under power alone and partly under sail alone.

An effort will be made to revive schooner racing, and there are two events on the programme for vessels of this class.

VALUE OF TORPEDO CRAFT.

Admiral Fournier Says They Are the Ideal Defense for Ports.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Admiral Fournier, commanding the navy, addressing the officers to-day at the close of extensive manoeuvres in the Mediterranean, in which torpedo boats defeated attacks made by heavily armed ships on Marseilles and Toulon, said:

"The results demonstrate that the ideal defense for ports is the torpedo boat in all forms, particularly the surface torpedo boat at night and submarine boats by day. We are therefore able to proclaim with patriotic satisfaction that France's coast protection in the future will be her numerous flotilla of torpedo boats and submarine boats. While powerful warships are required for offensive tactics in the open sea, the torpedo boats assure the destruction of an enemy's fleet approaching our ports."

James A. Garland Worse.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, Mass., Aug. 4.—James A. Garland of New York, who is ill of pneumonia, was declared by his physician, Dr. Briggs, to be very low to-night. He has been delirious most of the day. His pulse to-night is 132 and his temperature 103.4.

France Not to Give Up Tahiti.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—An official denial was published to-day of the report from San Francisco that France was abandoning her official and military establishments on the Island of Tahiti preliminary to ceding the island to Great Britain.

DOUBTS HART'S RESIGNATION

Sir Edward Grey Inquiring as to Chinese Customs Administration.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Answering a question in the House of Commons to-day, Foreign Secretary Grey said the Government had no reason to believe that the report of the intended resignation of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, was correct.

The Secretary added that he had been informed by Chargé d'Affaires Carnegie of the British Legation at Peking of the new instructions given to the Inspector General of Customs, and they did not appear to be contrary to the assurances given by China that the actual administration of the customs would continue as before. But the Secretary said he was inquiring as to whether this had been made quite clear.

Judge Hawkins Identifies Assailant.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—The condition of Judge William G. Hawkins, Jr., of the County Courts, who was assaulted and robbed by highwaymen near his home in this city on Wednesday night, was greatly improved to-day, and no anxiety is now felt as to his speedy recovery. Six arrests have been made in connection with the assault. Clark Duffy, one of the prisoners, was identified by Judge Hawkins as one of his assailants.

Year's Secret Service Arrests, 356.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The annual report of Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, there were 356 arrests made by officers of that service. There were 162 convictions, 46 are awaiting the action of the court, 91 the action of the Grand Jury. There have been 29 acquittals, 18 were ignored by the Grand Jury, 5 were nolled, and 4 discharged by the United States Commissioner.

Gov. Pattison's Public Bequests.

BATAVIA, Ohio, Aug. 4.—The will of the late Gov. Pattison has been filed for probate. It gives $1,000 to the Ohio Wesleyan University for a fund in aid of indigent students and a like sum to the village of Milford, to aid in establishing a library. The remainder of the estate goes to his widow and the three children equally.

Broadway, Saks & Company 33d to 34th St.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

The Survival of the Fittest

Business development brought us to a stone wall. It was the physical limitation of our shop. In extent and volume, our departments devoted to garments and personal requisites for men, women and children, grew so big that we were compelled to discontinue our dry goods departments.

We would satisfy your needs for garments and personal requisites. That is our specialty. Devoted to it exclusively, ours is the biggest shop in the States—biggest in scope, capacity and extent.

That has its material advantages. They are mutual. You will find them in the high character of the merchandise and in the exceptionally modest prices.

The Final Clearance of Summer Apparel for Women
HAS BEEN INSTITUTED.

The scope of the sale and the extent of the price reductions both demonstrate this to be the beginning of the end.

$15 to $35 Linen Suits for Women at $8.75 and $15.00
$22.50 to $35 Lingerie Dresses for Women, $9.75 & $17.50
$25 to $58 White Wool Suits for Women, $14.50 & $19.50
$18.50 to $22.50 Walking Skirts for Women at $9.75
$4.50 to $9.50 Linen Walking Skirts at $2.95, $3.95, $5.90
$5.00 and $6.00 White Lawn Dresses at $2.75
$9.50 to $15.00 Swiss and Linen Dresses at $5.95
$15.00 to $22.50 Covert Coats at $9.50
$3.95 to $7.50 Mohair Bathing Suits at $2.95 and $3.95

Advance Fall models of Tourists Coats for Women, fashioned of fabrics for present and early Fall service..... $12.50, $15.00, $19.50, $25.00

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Wash Suits and Dresses for Girls and Misses

$1.50 and $1.95 Wash Dresses for Girls at 75c
$2.95 to $3.95 Wash Dresses for Girls at $1.95
$11.75 to $16.75 White Net Dresses for Juniors at $6.90
$7.50 to $10.50 Wash Suits for Juniors and Misses at $3.95
$7.00 to $10.50 Washable Coats for Misses at $2.95
$11.75 to $15.00 White Serge and Linen Yachting Suits at $8.75

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
A Sale of Embroideries

EDGES AND INSERTIONS of Swiss or nainsook in open or solid designs, 4 to 18 inches wide.
Worth 50c. to 65c., at 35c.

FLOUNCINGS of Swiss or batiste in open and blind designs, twenty-seven distinctive patterns, 27 inches wide.
Worth $1.50 to $2.00, at 75c.

ALL-OVERS of Swiss or nainsook in open or blind designs, twenty-five distinctive patterns, 22 inches wide.
Worth $1.35 to $2.00, at $1.00

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
Chemisettes

Worth $1.00 to $1.50, At 59c

Imported Chemisettes, of sheer linen or batiste, elaborately embroidered.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
50c Mull Ties at 25c

Daintily embroidered and with scalloped or hemstitched edges in a variety of designs, 3 to 6 inches wide and 1¼ to 1½ yards long.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
Women's Handkerchiefs
Worth 15c., at 10c.

Pure linen in all-over cross-bar designs, with quarter inch hem.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
A Sale of Stockings

STOCKINGS of sheer black lisle thread, gauze weight, garter top.
At 35c. Six pairs $2.00

STOCKINGS of black mercerized lisle thread, sheer texture and high lustre.
At 50c. Six pairs $2.75

STOCKINGS of pure thread silk, in black, gauze weight, cotton or silk soles, reinforced at the soles, heels and toes.
At $1.35. Three pairs $3.75

FUTURE OF ALCOHOL IN THE INDUSTRIES

It Has Great Possibilities for Heating and Lighting.

MAY BE USED FOR AUTOS

So Far, However, the Mechanical Difficulties in the Way Indicate the Continued Use of Gasoline.

A wide field for scientific investigation has been opened in this country by the passage of the Denatured Alcohol bill, the provisions of which will go into effect after Jan. 1. The bill authorizes the abolition of the internal revenue tax of $2.05 on every gallon of distilled alcohol, provided it is denatured; that is, mixed with certain properties which effectually destroy the value of the alcohol for use in a beverage for medicinal purposes or in the manufacture of colognes. It has been impossible hitherto to use alcohol for industrial purposes on account of the high tariff. Released from this burden, millions of gallons of alcohol will be available for household uses, such as heating and lighting, and for running internal combustion engines of the stationary type, and, possibly, in similar engines, for automobiles. In all of these things denatured alcohol will naturally come into keen competition with gasoline. What will it cost to do the work and how well will the work be done? These questions come to the front in considering this new fuel energy.

The Government's Investigations.

Investigations along these lines are now under way by the Government, engine manufacturers, and private individuals. Commissioner John W. Yerkes of the International Revenue Department is in Germany, studying the alcohol situation there, where a great measure of success has already been attained. Prof. Charles E. Lucke is conducting at Columbia University a series of experiments for the Department of Commerce and Labor. Prof. Elihu Thomson has achieved some very satisfactory results with alcohol in the works of the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., and the first experiments in testing its efficiency for automobiles have proved its possibilities in that direction.

How great will be the immediate success of the application of alcohol in all of these lines is problematical. Extravagant statements have been made, based upon the low cost at which alcohol can be manufactured, that it will, in time, supplant gasoline. For the purposes of heating and lighting, this may be true, particularly in those sections of the country where the petroleum by-product is not readily available and commands a high price.

"There is no probability that alcohol will drive out gasoline," said Prof. Lucke yesterday in discussing this question. "Alcohol will find its proper field just as every other fuel energy has. The steam turbine, for instance, is finding a field of its own without driving out the reciprocating engine. Each new type is bound to find its proper place, and in time alcohol will be found most satisfactory for certain things and will be used for those things almost exclusively."

Leaving aside for the present the benefits that will assuredly accrue to the farming districts by the use of alcohol for heating and lighting and looking at the question from the standpoint of the internal combustion engine, some interesting facts are presented. Gasoline has a greater number of heat units than alcohol.

Taking 95 per cent. alcohol as a basis, which is somewhat higher than the usual industrial grade, and 70 per cent. gasoline, the standard now furnished for engine purposes, the following table will explain their comparative properties.

	—Alcohol, 95%.—		—Gasoline, 70%.—	
		Heat Units.		Heat Units.
Carbon	49.44	6.922	86.00	12.040
Hydrogen	12.44	7,713	14.00	8.820
Oxygen	33.12	....	....	....
Water	5.00	....	....	....
Total	100.00	14,635	100.00	20.860

The above table shows that gasoline contains 20,860 heat units, against 14,635 for alcohol. In other words, a pound of grain alcohol at 95 per cent. will only furnish seven-tenths of the amount of heat that will be furnished by a pound of gasoline. The latter is a pure fuel, carbon and hydrogen, while alcohol, it will be seen, contains oxygen and water. Alcohol, however, has a greater specific gravity than gasoline. A gallon of the latter at 70 weighs 5.85 pounds, while a gallon of 95 per cent. alcohol weighs 6.802 pounds. Making the proper calculation, then, it is evident that a gallon of alcohol has 99,547 heat units against 122,031 for gasoline, or only five-sixths the heat efficiency of a gallon of gasoline.

Heat Units and Efficiency.

The question of heat units alone does not tell the whole story in attempting to ascertain the power efficiency of one fuel as contrasted with another. One might almost as well say that because a fat man possesses more heat units than one of thinner build the fat man should therefore possess more physical energy.

"Notwithstanding the fact," says Prof. Elihu Thomson, "that the heating value of alcohol, or the number of heat units contained, is much less than that in gasoline, it is found by actual experiment that a gallon of alcohol will develop substantially the same power in an internal combustion engine as a gallon of gasoline. This is owing to the superior efficiency of operation when alcohol is used. Less of the heat is thrown away in waste gases and in the water jacket."

The fact of the matter is that gasoline develops vastly more heat than is needed for internal combustion engine purposes, hence the cooling processes to which the cylinders must be subjected by water jackets or air-cooling devices. On the mere matter of heat units, a much lower grade of alcohol could successfully be contrasted with gasoline than appears in the above table. The 90 per cent. grade is the popular one for industrial purposes, and it can even be used lower, so much so that the percentage of heat units in favor of gasoline may be nearly two to one.

"The return for the unit of heat in the work done by the engine," explained Prof. Lucke in his laboratory, "depends chiefly upon the compression before the explosion. We can compress a weak solution of alcohol 50 per cent. more than gasoline. There is no danger of pre-ignition as would be the case were an attempt made to compress gasoline in the engines now in use to a greater extent than is customary. This danger is eliminated by using weak alcohol. The Austrian engineer, Banki, has gone so far as to inject a spray of water directly into the cylinder, and he got a highly efficient engine. His engine, while practical for its purposes, was too complicated for general uses, but it illustrates the possibilities.

Alcohol for Automobiles.

"On the subject of alcohol as a suitable fuel for automobile use we encounter a different proposition. From the present outlook it seems as though gasoline will continue to be the most serviceable fuel. We use a smaller clearance space to get a higher compression, and, in the use of alcohol in motor cars, the effort is to be along the line of the maximum of economy for the greatest possible power, the engine would be so hard to turn—that is, to start by the crank shaft—that it would be practically impossible for a man to do it. To make the automobile-using alcohol convenient to handle, changes in compression must be made, and this will weaken the efficiency of power from the alcohol fuel. To make alcohol a commercial and economic possibility for automobiles, it must sell for just about half the price of its equivalent in gasoline, as practically twice the amount of alcohol must be carried to do the work. This would necessitate an enlargement of the fuel tank or refilling it at shorter intervals.

"Why are automobile manufacturers experimenting with the use of alcohol then? So as to be ready to give the public what it wants in case the cost of alcohol makes its use an economic possibility. Experiments in automobile use are yet in their first stages, and mechanical improvements may be devised which will lessen some of the present difficulties. The question of cost will be the prime factor. In the stationary engines the problem is easier because by large flywheels the engines can be started without trouble.

Cost of Denatured Alcohol.

"No one knows what the cost of denatured alcohol will be. According to statistics it should be made and sold at a fair profit at from 18 to 25 cents a gallon, perhaps less. Wherever it may be manufactured it will still be under Government supervision, and when released from bond the revenue officers will see that it is properly denatured. The leniency of the Government in allowing alcohol distilleries to be set up wherever there is a legitimate demand for them will assuredly have some effect upon the cost."

"I used to pay 9 and 10 cents for my automobile gasoline," said Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America. "Now I pay 18 and 20 cents, and the same gasoline in the Broadway garages costs 25 cents. The supply is not increasing at all. Only the Eastern oil fields of the United States furnish the gasoline of the country, and the total output of gasoline represents about 2 per cent. of the crude petroleum. Unless some other fuel is available as a substitute for gasoline, the time is not far distant when the price of gasoline even for automobile use will be prohibitive."

In speaking of the benefit to the farmers in the removal of the tax from denatured alcohol, Nahum Batchelder, Master of the National Grange of the Patrons of Industry, made the following statement before the Committee of Ways and Means previous to the passage of the bill:

"For lighting, motor fuel, and household purposes alone there should be a demand for at least 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol in the near future, and with the steady increase in the use of the farm engine and the alcohol lamp the quantity used for these purposes would soon greatly exceed this great amount. This would mean a very large additional domestic market for corn, potatoes, sorghum, beet sugar, molasses, and other farm products from which alcohol can be distilled, with consequent direct benefits to the agricultural interests of the country. As alcohol will keep for an indefinite time, large stocks of it could be distilled in years of abundant crops and thus serve as a sort of balance wheel to maintain an equilibrium in the price of the materials used."

LOST HIS SUNDAY CLOTHES.

Bank Superintendent Had to Postpone His Week-End Trip to the Sea.

Ernest H. Bartow of Englewood, N. J., Day Superintendent of the Night and Day Bank of 527 Fifth Avenue, had arranged to take a holiday yesterday, and, in lieu of working yesterday, stayed at the bank until a late hour on Friday night.

After he had finished work he picked up his suit case and walked to the Hotel Cadillac, Forty-third Street and Broadway, where he secured a room.

Mr. Bartow did not go to his room immediately, but walked about the hotel. When he first entered the Cadillac he dropped his suit case in front of the night clerk's desk and left it there. When he returned for it he found it was missing.

After upbraiding the clerk, Mr. Bartow called a cab and drove to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. There he saw Sergt. Boland, and besought him to recover the missing case. He told the Sergeant it contained his Sunday clothes, two suits of silk pajamas, a meerschaum pipe, tooth powder and brush, and a lot of other little things necessary to the comfort of a man who is going to spend his week-end at the seashore.

The Sergeant asked Mr. Bartow why he was carrying two suits of pajamas, but says he didn't catch the answer. Inquiries by the police show that when Mr. Bartow entered the Cadillac there were two strangers standing in the lobby. The police are inclined to think that they know something about the missing suit case.

JUST T'ROWIN' ROPES.

Policeman Watched Three Youths, and Says They Committed Burglary.

Policeman Gallagher of the West 152d Street Station saw three youths sitting on a Hudson River pier at 177th Street yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. Upon inquiry as to their business other than smoking cigars, a box of which lay on the pier, one of them answered:

"Oh, we're just t'rowin' ropes to drowndin' men."

Gallagher said he had suspicions of the youths from that minute. He stood behind a tree watching them. After awhile they went to the Fort Washington Station of the New York Central Railroad. They forced the door, Gallagher says. Then he had his turn.

The policeman held the youths in the station until his calls brought help. They were all arrested. Gallagher found out later that Mrs. Corbett's candy and cigar store near the station had been broken into. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning the prisoners were each held in $500 bail for examination on Monday. The names and addresses they gave, supposed to be fictitious, follow:

William Holmes, 180 West 145th Street; Robert Bruns, 1,614 Third Avenue, and George Lynch, 98 Christopher Street.

EMPLOYERS DENY YIELDING

Say No Member of Lithographers' Association Has Given In.

The Board of Directors of the National Association of Employing Lithographers made an official denial yesterday of the statements of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association that several members of the association in this city had granted the eight-hour demand. Not a single member of the association, it was said, had broken away. A statement on behalf of the board says:

"Since the strike we have made individual agreements on the old terms with non-union men and strikers, and are putting them to work as soon as we get them into large enough groups. Some of the men on the street to-day have individual agreements with us in their pockets and are waiting for a call from us to go to work."

A member of the board said that the employers expect to man their shops from the trade schools and from the ranks of the non-union men and returning strikers. President Hamilton of the L. I. P. and B. A. said that when the union decided on a fight for the eight-hour workday it had calculated all chances. The employers, he said, could not get men to run their plants and would have to come to the eight-hour work-day.

LIFE SAVER AT SIXTY-FIVE.

Dockmaster Rescued a Boy Who Fell Into the East River.

In spite of his 65 years, Walter O. Bollas, a dockmaster at the foot of East 100th Street, jumped into the East River yesterday afternoon and rescued Samuel Gutman, 9 years old, of 237 East 103d Street, from drowning. The boy had been playing at the end of the pier with some companions, and accidentally fell overboard. The cries of the other boys attracted the attention of Bollas, who, without waiting to remove his clothes, jumped into the river and swam to where young Gutman was struggling to keep his head above the surface of the water.

Bollas, after diving, came up beside the boy and caught him by his coat collar. By a deft movement he swung the boy on his back and swam back to the pier. Willing hands threw a rope to him, and soon both man and boy were high and dry on the pier. Bollas was heartily cheered by the crowd which had watched the rescue.

DISCOMFORT AND PERIL OF LIFE IN DAHOMEY

The Few Europeans There Soon Lose Their Illusions.

A NEW COMER'S EXPERIENCES

French Bank Officer Tells of a Night with the Bats—He Wonders Why He Went There.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PORTO NOVO, Dahomey, May 10.—Something struck me heavily in the face and I awoke with a shout, every sense revived on the instant from the lethargy of slumber and quickened at the realization of danger; every nerve alert to confront it. Almost simultaneously my fingers had found and closed upon the butt of my revolver, that was fastened to my right wrist by a strap in readiness for any emergency, and I had leaped to my feet upon the narrow cot, breaking through the mosquito netting in which the movement had entangled me. I stood with revolver outpointed and my left arm outstretched to feel and ward off the peril, while my eyes strained in a vain effort to distinguish it in the Cimmerian darkness.

The room was filled with swishings and flutterings and queer, soft, plaintive cries. It was as though I were in Limbo with lost souls winging and sighing about me. Dominating these weird noises was the thundering and plashing of water on the roof above me and on the ground outside. It was raining as I have only known it to rain here in Dahomey, where the floodgates of the surcharged clouds open suddenly and let loose a turbulent, roaring Niagara. I could distinguish each separate sound as with my whole being at tension I remained for a full minute in readiness for whatever might happen.

Then something touched ever so lightly my cautiously groping hand. As it did so my forefinger held against the trigger involuntarily pressed it. The flash and report were followed by a wild, mad whirling and the lost souls struck all over my head and body as they blundered about in panic. Bending quickly I seized a box of matches on a chair beside the cot, extracted one and struck it on the wall. The place was a-swarm with great frightened bats—bats as big as dogs.

I leaped from the bed and, taking my coat, whirled it about my head. The panic of the bird-animals was renewed and the uncanny things hurtled and gyrated in such blind terror that many drove against the walls with a force that stunned or disabled them and they fell to the floor. Others found their way out of the paneless aperture that served as window and vanished in the deluge.

I had been awakened from deathlike, dreamless slumber induced by three days of excessive fatigue, excitement, emotions, and appalling, unaccustomed heat, but sleep had now been banished, though my body was sore and heavy all over from weariness. Speedily I realized the futility of trying to clear the room of the bats. They streamed in and out of the window, chasing each other in endless procession, and I went back to bed and out of the way of the wounded things flopping about the floor, and of the myriad loathsome insects that the light of the candle had attracted.

Safe under the mosquito netting from the attacks of the insect legions, and consigning philosophically the lost souls to the infernal regions where they belonged, I lay in the darkness and mused upon my position and adventures, but my thoughts were diverted almost immediately to the bats when one of them mixed itself up in the netting. These great hideous things like winged Boston terriers filled me with profound disgust, and I could not help comparing them with the tiny, mysterious creatures that help to make the poetry of our long Summer twilights in France. One of the fanciful, graceful verses of the poet of the bats, Count Robert de Montesquiou, was recalled to my mind, and I found myself repeating it mentally until it became a veritable obsession, and I began to fear that the dread fever of the region was seizing upon me, and that I was becoming delirious:

O Chauves-souris!
Guepes
Des nuits,
Crepes
D'ennuis,
O Chauves-souris!
Malsains
Essains
Valseurs
Pris
Dans les
Brises
Files,
Frolez,
Volez,
O mes soeurs
Grises!

I cried aloud:

Filez,
Frolez,
Volez,
O mes soeurs
Grises!

and the sound of my voice startled me, for amid the thundering of the rain it seemed to be borne to me faintly from a distance.

Happily for my reason, my attention was distracted at this juncture by a refulgence that suddenly filled the room with a soft light. Through the window aperture the moon appeared like an immense opal, streaking the straight-falling rain with long beads of light, so that it hung like a Japanese curtain of living diamonds and pearls. At intervals great shadows of jet were splashed upon the curtain as the bats tore through it.

As my mind became more composed I fell to thinking upon my weeks of traveling since I bade my mother good-bye in Paris. I could lie in bed no longer. It was imperative that I should get up and do something. So I arose and am scribbling my impressions to you with a pencil by the dim light of the opal.

When the steamer anchored off Cotonou the day before yesterday I had to disembark in a canoe manned by natives, which the high swell and surf tossed skyward and swept downward until the blacks, having guided the queer craft with marvelous skill, suddenly leaped out and ran it high on the beach. Then, after a night spent in my wet clothes, came the thrilling trip here to Porto Novo. I made it, bag and baggage, cramped in a hollowed tree trunk 12 feet long by 2½ wide, rowed by three blacks.

The voyage was on a seemingly endless lagoon swarming with crocodiles, many of which swam beside or followed in the wake of the canoe. For the five hours that the journey lasted I never for an instant took my eyes off the rowers nor my hand off the revolver in my pocket. I had been warned that the natives were thieves by nature. Not one of my boatmen could speak a word of a language that I could understand, and their appearance was anything but reassuring. I did not want to begin my career as cashier of the Porto Novo branch of the Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale by being made a compulsory deposit in the jaws of the hungry saurians around me. However, nothing untoward occurred—and here I am.

Why? I cannot answer my own query. Was it in the hope of finding wider opportunity for my ambition? Perhaps. Was it to get away from myself and seek surcease from the torture of heart wounds that would not heal? Folly! Was it because the old, unconquerable restlessness had got hold upon me and north, south, east, and west were calling? very likely.

For to admire an' for to see,
For to be'old this world so wide—
It never done no good to me;
But I can't drop it if I tried.

No, "it never done no good to me," as the English poet puts it, "but I can't drop it if I tried." I ought to have been an Englishman!

Yes, there is one thing that—pshaw! what's the use? Nothing may matter tomorrow.

This afternoon, after looking around, I spoke to the bank manager concerning the advisability of ordering from somewhere certain necessary things that I lack—that Porto Novo lacks. The manager is an elderly man who, I should say, like myself, has little to live for. He is a philosopher from the consciousness of this, perhaps, and also, maybe, from having the uncertainty of life constantly impressed upon him. He has lived here alone with a bookkeeper for two years, and the present bookkeeper is the third he has had in that time. He looked at me curiously and thoughtfully for a minute. Then, putting his hand on my shoulder with a kindly pressure, he said:

"My boy, I ought to tell you that in this place traders won't take orders without being paid in advance, for it frequently happens that the man who orders something to-day is buried to-morrow."

This manager, at least, has passed the period of illusions! Is he or is he not to be envied?

The "bank" is a wooden structure built so lightly that all the winds that blow sough through it, and each puff is as a gust from Dis, the City of Fire. But the solid roof, with its long eaves, affords ample protection from the rains. On one side, twelve yards away, is the lagoon; on the other the forest, which hems in the clearing, dotted with the queer, round, thatched huts of the natives. These habitations and the bank appear to exercise a peculiar fascination for the snakes which pullulate in the forest, according to the manager.

It appears that there are eighty-four whites in Porto Novo, but they are so widely scattered that even at the bank, which does duty for all the French colonies on the West Coast of Africa, one scarcely sees a white face once in a fortnight.

It is either very wet or very dry—deluge or drought. At all times the heat literally is infernal. No horses, mules, or donkeys can live here, nor can our European vegetables grow. The white man's only means of transportation is the bicycle or a hammock slung to poles and borne by natives. A few oxen there are, about as big as a good-sized sheep. They are nothing but skin and bone, however, and as food are so tough that no amount of boiling will make them tender. For dinner last night I toyed with a bit of steak that the black cook had beaten for half an hour. It was like trying to masticate leather. There are also some fowls, lamentable, grotesque skeletons of birds with abnormally long thick legs. They are about as palatable as the bovines. Consequently American canned meat and vegetables form the chief food of the colonists.

You may never get this letter. Letters, perforce, have to be confided to native runners, who sometimes deliver them at the ports, but more often do not, so that few ever reach their destinations. It is no unusual thing, it appears, for a bundle of mail tossed to the native canoes from steamers that touch at Cotonou to be lost in the sea, by the overturning of the canoe or through some other misadventure.

Letters for us that are landed in the neighboring German colony are forwarded promptly and with care. In this respect the Germans go out of their way to extend to us every courtesy, and we reciprocate, of course, but mail that comes by way of Lagos is often delayed for weeks, the English being as disagreeable and disobliging as they can make themselves. It would be hard to imagine any discourtesy more heartless than that of withholding letters from home from men situated as we are.

Such is life in Dahomey, where my star of destiny has guided me. What does fate hold in store for me in this terrible land, the soil of which a few brief years ago was saturated with the blood of countless thousands of human beings butchered to make holidays for the unspeakable Behanzin, whose bodyguard was a regiment of ferocious Amazons? Perhaps the legions of the bats, who may be the souls of Behanzin's victims returned to haunt the scene of their martyrdom, could tell.

L. R.

CATHOLIC DELEGATE STARTS.

To Represent This Country for the First Time at the Essen Verein.

Alphonse G. G. Koelbe, the delegate of the American Federation of Catholic Societies to the annual convention of the Roman Catholic Central Verein of Germany, sailed for Hamburg on the Hamburg-American liner Pretoria yesterday. The convention will be held at Essen from Aug. 19 to 23.

Mr. Koelbe is the first delegate ever sent to the convention from this country. The convention, it is expected, will be the largest and most important yet held by the German Catholics.

STOWAWAY VANISHED WHEN LINER MADE PORT

The Philadelphia Delayed an Hour By Search for Him.

HE MAY HAVE SWAM ASHORE

But There Is a Suspicion That He Merely Disguised Himself and Hid.

When the American liner Philadelphia dropped anchor off Quarantine yesterday afternoon Purser Kinsley told the Immigration Inspectors who boarded her that on board was one Alto Kilbs, a stowaway, who had been making himself useful in the boiler rooms on the way across. The Inspectors requested that Alto be brought forward for identification, and the purser ordered him to report to the Inspectors.

The stowaway was not in the boiler room when the sailor sent to fetch him got there, however, and then began a search that kept the liner off Quarantine for nearly an hour. Every nook and corner in the ship, first and second cabin and steerage, was searched, but the elusive Alto was not found. He may have jumped overboard and swum ashore. If he did, there is little hope that he will be apprehended, for, according to his fellows in the stokerooms, Alto was a bright sort of a fellow.

Mr. Kinsley was of the opinion that his "deadhead" fireman had got hold of a disguise and was hiding on the ship. He scouted the idea that the stowaway might have jumped overboard and swum ashore. The liner was searched several times, and every passenger who came down the gangplanks when she was docked, as well as those that were detained in the steerage, were carefully looked over, but no one resembling Alto was found. There is a heavy fine collected by the Government for every stowaway who gets away, so the steamship people are still looking for the missing man.

The Philadelphia had a pleasant voyage, despite several dense fog banks she encountered off the Grand Banks and while nearing Sandy Hook. She had a large number of saloon passengers on board, among them being Miss Hitchcock of Morristown, N. J., who was one of the passengers injured in the wreck of the American Line special at Salisbury, England, several weeks ago. She has recovered, and left at once for her home in New Jersey. Miss Hitchcock's mother was one of those killed in the wreck.

Other arrivals on the Philadelphia were M. S. Mayuhsel, Japanese Minister to Holland; Hewitt Morgan, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Eastburn, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Faber, Center Hitchcock, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lowther.

TO END PELAGIC SEALING.

England, Japan, and United States May Buy Out Sealing Fleets.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 4.—News has reached here that England, Japan, and the United States are making an arrangement to put further restrictions on open-sea sealing. The plan is, it is said, to end the industry by the purchase of the Victoria and Hakodate sealing fleets and to indemnify the sealers for their loss of business. A rise in the price of sealskins may result. They are now quoted higher than ever before.

Reports from the coast say that those interested in fur-sealing have been looking forward toward Governmental restriction. A few days ago it was announced that Japan would legislate in that direction.

If the rumored plan goes through thousands of men will be thrown out of employment and there will be much indignation against the British Government.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

Store Closes 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

Women's Garments for Motoring, Touring and Steamer Wear.

We are showing an unusual collection of entirely new and practical Models in latest English and French light weight Woollen Fabrics of striking patterns; also in Linens, Pongees, &c.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

Women's Washable Waists.

To close our entire stock of SUMMER WAISTS we will offer about 3,000, in Lingerie, Hand-Embroidered Linen and Sheer Lawn, lace and embroidery trimmed. Formerly $2.00 to $6.50, 1.00, 1.50, 2.25, 3.50

Black Silk Waists, Values $8.75 and $12.00 6.00, 8.00

French Hand-made Waists—Our Direct Importations —AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE.

Women's Summer Suits, The remaining stock in fine light weight Woollens and Taffetas, to close AT DECIDEDLY REDUCED PRICES.

New Model Skirts and Coats.

PANAMA SKIRTS,	9.50, 13.50, 16.00
BLACK VOILE SKIRTS, Silk lined,	16.50, 22.50
MOTOR COATS,	12.50, 18.50
RAIN COATS,	18.50, 21.50
SILK RUBBER COATS, New Fall Colorings,	22.50 32.50

All-Over Embroideries, of Nainsook, Swiss and Batiste, 45 inches wide. Yard, 1.65 to 3.75

One-third below regular prices.

All-Over Laces. Imitation Duchesse, Valenciennes and Mechlin, 18 inches wide. Yard, .85 to 1.35

One-third and one-half below regular prices.

Sale of Silk Umbrellas.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN, handles of fine natural woods. Special price, each. 2.00

OUR EXPEDITIOUS MAIL ORDER SERVICE WILL BE FOUND A DECIDED CONVENIENCE BY CUSTOMERS AT THE SUMMER COLONIES

Broadway & 19th Street

PITTSBURG BANK ROBBERY.

President Says Teller Was an Accomplice in $125,000 Theft.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 4.—H. C. McKeldowney, President of the Union Trust Company, issued a statement to-day concerning the embezzlement of $126,000 from the concern a few days ago. He says:

"On Wednesday, Aug. 1, while a bookkeeper, C. S. Hixson, was on his vacation, a discrepancy was found in his books. Hixson was immediately arrested, and has made a complete confession. He declared that, acting jointly with C. B. Wray, a teller, he had stolen $125,000, and divided the money equally, Wray taking the money off the counter while Hixson falsified the books. The money was all lost in speculation.

"Our auditors have verified the confession of Hixson to a cent, namely, $125,000. Hixson is now in the Allegheny County Jail, but C. B. Wray has escaped."

WATCH JEROME ON MONDAY.

He Will Address the Grand Jury on Insurance Evils Then.

"Wait until Monday," said District Attorney Jerome last Thursday, "then something may happen."

The significance of this reply to a query upon insurance prosecutions was not revealed until yesterday afternoon, when it was learned on good authority that Judge Rosalsky will not mention insurance in addressing the August Grand Jury when he swears it in on Monday, but will leave that subject entirely to Mr. Jerome to handle. Mr. Jerome, ill at present, promises to be on hand bright and early to meet the Grand Jury on Monday.

Judge Rosalsky's address, it was said, would call attention to other insurance evils. It will be Judge Rosalsky's first address to a Grand Jury; the opportunity comes to him through an arrangement by which Judge Foster enjoys a three months' vacation.

WANT UNIONS TO TURN OUT.

Central Federation Appeals for a Big Labor Day Parade.

The following appeal has been issued by the committee of the Central Federated Union, which is arranging for a parade on Labor Day, the first Monday in September, to the affiliated unions, which are expected to take part in the celebration:

While Labor Day is recognized as a public holiday and is accepted by the public generally as an occasion for recreation and pleasure of various kinds, it is above all days of the year a time when all organized workingmen are expected to give evidence of the faith within them. This can be done in no better way than by a display of organization among the community's workers and the unity which exists among the many branches of the labor movement.

There is every reason, says the appeal, why organized labor in New York should this year make a showing of its strength in the Labor Day parade.

HOLDING COMPANY NOW FOR PENNSYLVANIA COAL

The Beech Creek and Eastern to Have $8,000,000 Capital.

THE CENTRAL INTERESTED

The Road's Connection with the Mining Concern Was Investigated Recently by Commerce Commission.

The Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, whose too close alliance with the New York Central Railroad was the subject of a recent investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has been taken over by a newly incorporated holding company; it came out yesterday, under a 999-year lease. The financial details of the plan have not been made known. The new concern is known as the Beech Creek and Eastern Coal Company, and is capitalized at $5,000,000.

Vice President Watkins of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, said last night that the formation of the new company had nothing to do with any desire on the part of the New York Central officials in the Directorate of the leased company to withdraw from office.

The Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company, through its subsidiaries, the Beech Creek Coal & Coke Co. and the Webster Coal & Coke Co., owns about 117,000 acres of bituminous coal lands in Cambria, Blair, and Indian Counties, Pennsylvania, and operates forty-four mines, with an output of nearly 25,000 tons a day. In addition to mining coal, the company has over 1,000 coke ovens and produces about 6,000,000 tons of coke a year. Its properties are estimated to contain 1,000,000,000 tons of coal. Of its capitalization of $5,000,000 preferred and $7,000,000 of common stock, $3,575,000 preferred and $3,675,000 common stock are outstanding.

The lines of the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads run into the properties. Vice Presidents Guilford and Carstensen of the New York Central are members of the company's Directorate, and, as was shown before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the New York Central is a heavy owner of the stock. The New York Central has also been one of the company's largest customers.

One of the objects of the organization of the new company is to extend the distribution of the company's products over a larger territory and to increase the tonnage from the mines to about 10,000,000 tons a year.

Stern Brothers

Decided Reductions To-morrow in

Women's Summer Dresses

WHITE NET DRESSES, handsomely trimmed with ribbon and lace, at $9.50, 16.50
Formerly from $13.75 to 29.50

BOX COAT SUITS, of White and Colored Linen, at $11.75
Reduced from $14.50

ETON COAT SUITS, of Colored and White Linen, handsomely trimmed, Formerly $15.75 to 25.00, $9.50

WHITE LAWN AND LINEN DRESSES, trimmed with lace and embroidery, $4.75
Formerly from $6.50 to 8.75

Special Offering of

Women's Rainproof Garments

In Tan and Oxford, plaited or loose back, with belt,

at $9.25, 12.75 and 16.50

Mid-Summer Sale of

Desirable Household Linens

at

Specially Reduced Prices.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS	2x2 yds.,	at	$1.88, 2.65, 4.00
	2x2½ "	"	2.35, 3.00, 5.00
	2x3 "	"	2.85, 3.40, 5.90
	2½x2½ "	"	3.50, 4.00, 5.75
	2½x3 "	"	4.15, 4.88, 7.00
NAPKINS	Breakfast Size,	Doz.	$1.90, 2.38, 4.50
	Dinner "	"	2.75, 3.50, 5.50
HUCK TOWELS,		"	2.75, 4.00, 5.40
TURKISH TOWELS, Hemstitched,		"	2.90, 4.20, 5.75
LINEN SHEETS,		Pair	4.25, 5.50, 7.25
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Dresses, in Yoke, Empire, Russian, Guimpe and Princess Styles, made of Nainsook, Lawn, Pique and Linen, trimmed with lace and embroideries.

Long Slips in Yoke and Robe Styles with Real Valenciennes Lace and Hand Embroidered.

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To-morrow will be placed on sale

Hand Made Guimpes, 2 to 8 yrs., 75c, 89c, 95c

Closing Out Sale of Misses' and Children's

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TWO-PIECE SUITS, SHIRT WAIST DRESSES AND ONE-PIECE GINGHAMS IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,

at 95c, $1.75, 2.95 and 4.50

Former Prices $2.95 to 16.50

West Twenty-third Street

RECORD BASEBALL CROWD AT THE POLO GROUNDS

Forty Thousand Attend Three Games in New York.

CHAMPIONS DEFEAT CHICAGOS

Americans Also Successful at Detroit —Brooklyn Wins and Loses with Cincinnati.

New York seemed to be baseball enthused yesterday. The estimated attendance at the Polo Grounds, where the world's champions and the Chicago leaders engaged in the first of a series of four games, was more than 25,000, while fully 15,000 spectators witnessed the double-header between Brooklyn and Cincinnati at Washington Park, Brooklyn. It was a record day for attendance in the history of the game in Greater New York.

The crowd at the Polo Grounds began to assemble shortly after noon, and an hour before the time set for starting the game every seat in the grand stand and "bleachers" was taken and late comers crowded on the field. The management had failed to provide ropes to keep the spectators back, and the ordinary squad of policemen that is usually in attendance was kept busy. So crowded were the grounds at 2:45 that the entrance gates on Eighth Avenue were all closed, and a few were admitted through the private gate. Even the umpires assigned to officiate at the game were compelled to use the private gate for admission.

While the policemen were busy with the crowd on the field the boys in the twenty-five-cent stand clambered over the seats and joined the throng on the field and in the stands. Several times the carriage gate was forced open, and several hundred men, women, and boys secured free admission before the police could gather in sufficient force to drive them back. Every part of the fence which offered an opportunity for the small boy to climb over was assailed, and a number made their way inside by this means. The fence back of the scoreboard offered comparatively easy access to the grounds, and the boys, after scaling the outside fence, climbed down the ladder used in connection with the scoreboard.

When the police squad was augmented there was little difficulty in securing complete control of the crowd, which was good-natured and orderly. When once driven off the playing field, the spectators resigned themselves to the conditions and waited patiently for the game to begin, which was scheduled for 3:30, but did not start until 4 o'clock.

The same conditions, only to a lesser extent, existed at Washington Park, Brooklyn, where Cincinnati opened a series in a double-header with Brooklyn. The stands were filled to overflowing and spectators crowded the outer edge of the playing field, but, like the Polo Grounds assemblage, the best of order prevailed.

The results of the games in both the National and American Leagues made no changes in the standing of the teams, but the victory of the New Yorks over the Chicagos places the Champions a little closer to the leaders, and as Pittsburg was shut out by Boston it will take three games for the Smoky City team to again displace McGraw's men. In the American League the Greater New Yorks wound up their visit to Detroit by beating the Michigan team, and Cleveland suffered another defeat at the hands of the Athletics. The Chicagos are advancing again, being now within 7 points of the Ohioans.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Chicago, 4.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Cincinnati, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Detroit, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 1; Boston, 0.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	6	10	11	11	7	10	13	68	.694
New York	6	—	8	12	12	8	12	8	61	.656
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	9	59	.634
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	5	10	7	11	44	.454
Cincinnati	4	4	5	7	—	9	7	7	43	.434
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	9	—	10	8	40	.421
St. Louis	2	8	4	5	8	6	—	6	36	.364
Boston	3	5	1	4	7	8	6	—	34	.354
Games lost	30	32	34	53	56	55	63	62		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Phila'phia	—	6	8	7	11	7	10	10	59	.634
New York	8	—	6	7	10	8	7	10	56	.609
Cleveland	7	8	—	6	9	8	7	7	52	.559
Chicago	4	4	8	—	6	7	12	12	53	.552
Detroit	4	6	4	9	—	7	9	9	48	.511
St. Louis	2	4	7	6	7	—	8	13	47	.500
Washin'n	4	5	4	4	1	7	—	10	35	.376
Boston	5	3	4	4	2	3	5	—	26	.268
Games lost	34	36	41	43	46	47	58	71		

GIANTS PLAY WELL AND WIN.

Defeat Chicago Leaders In First of Four Games by 7 to 4.

Although no championship or any other unusual distinction depended upon the result—simply the beginning of a regularly scheduled series of games—a crowd estimated in excess of twenty-five thousand, more than attended any of the contests for the world's championship last Fall, and, in the absence of official figures, said to be a record crowd for the Polo Grounds, saw the champion New Yorks whip the leaders from Chicago yesterday by a score of 7 to 4. The crowd, which completely enveloped the field, made it necessary to establish ground rules, so far as batting was concerned, and hits that went into the crowd counted for two bases only. This did not work a hardship to either team with the exception of one instance, when Dahlen sent a ball into the seats at left field which, upon ordinary occasions, would have counted for a home run.

Seymour, after a day's reflection, reported for duty again without any inducement being offered to him by either the New York or Cincinnati team to resume playing. The champion batsman of 1905 was in his best form, and while he placed only one safe hit to his credit he was directly responsible for two of his team's runs, and at the same time made two brilliant catches in centre field, one of which deprived the Chicagos of a tally. Shannon also was a conspicuous figure in the contest, the former St. Louis player enabling three men to score in the fifth inning on a solid hit to centre field, while he scored two of the New York's seven runs. The heaviest batting of the Giants, however, was done by Dahlen, who smashed two doubles to the crowd at left field and finally got home in each instance. So well did he have his eye on Taylor's delivery that the clever pitcher deliberately sent him to first on called balls in the sixth inning rather than take a chance of his hitting safely again.

The Chicagos had one disastrous inning and that cost them the game. They batted Mathewson freely, but the splendid support he received kept runners from crossing the plate. With one run scored in the seventh inning and only one man out, and with Chicago only one run behind, Manager McGraw withdrew Mathewson and put Wiltse in his place. Schulte, the first batsman who faced the left-hander, drove the ball into Devlin's hands, who threw fast to first, catching Sheckard easily off first. In the next two innings only six Chicagoans went to the bat, Moran taking the place of Taylor in the last inning.

Steinfeldt scored Chicago's first run in the second inning, when he drove a ball to the crowd in left field for two bases, and on Tinker's sacrifice reached third. After Evers had been thrown out at first by Gilbert, Steinfeldt ran home on a wild pitch. Although Kling batted safely, he got no further than first. Matters looked a little threatening for the Giants in the third inning when Slagle beat out a hunt to Gilbert. Sheckard's sacrifice placed him on second, and Schulte's hit to left advanced him to third. Chance placed the ball into the crowd at left field for two bases, scoring Slagle, and Steinfeldt gave Schulte a run when he hit to Dahlen, who caught Chance at third. Evers reached third in the following inning, but a difficult catch by Seymour prevented him from scoring. The visitors were not dangerous again until the seventh inning, when Taylor hit safely, got second on a sacrifice, and scored on Sheckard's single. Then Mathewson was relieved by Wiltse.

The Giants' first run came in the third inning, when Dahlen made the first hit, a double to left field. He reached third on Gilbert's out, and scored on Mathewson's long fly to Slagle. By Schulte and Slagle colliding, Bresnahan's high ball was allowed to drop to the ground, and while the next two men got their bases on called balls, Seymour was fielded out at first by Chance, unassisted. The fifth inning settled the chances of the Chicagoans. Gilbert began by striking out, the only balls pitched to him being called strikes. Mathewson also had two strikes called on him, but finally got to first on bad balls. Bresnahan hit safely, and the failure of Chance to hold Taylor's throw gave Browne first. Shannon then batted strongly to centre field, scoring Mathewson, and Steinfeldt's bad throw to the plate allowed two more men to tally. Shannon subsequently scored on Seymour's long fly. The Giants tallied their sixth run in the seventh inning on hits by Shannon and Seymour and Tinker's fumble, and made their last run in the eighth on Dahlen's double, Gilbert's sacrifice, and a wild pitch. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	3	0	0		Bresn'n, c	1	2	4	0	0	
Sheckard, lf	0	1	1	1	0		Browne, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Schulte, rf	1	1	2	1	0		Shannon, lf	1	2	2	1	0	
Chance, 1b	0	2	11	0	1		Seymour, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Steinf't, 3b	1	1	1	1	1		McGann, 1b	0	0	13	2	0	
Tinker, ss	0	0	0	5	1		Devlin, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	
Evers, 2b	0	1	1	3	0		Dahlen, ss	2	2	1	5	0	
Kling, c	0	1	5	1	0		Gilbert, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	
Taylor, p	1	1	0	2	0		M'h'son, p	1	1	0	4	0	
*Moran	0	0	0	0	0		Wiltse, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	4	9	24	12	3		Total	7	9	27	16	0	

*Batted for Taylor in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
New York	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	1	0—7

Bases on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Taylor, 4. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Wiltse, 1; by Taylor, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 5. Hits—Off Mathewson, 9 in 6 1-3 innings. Two-base hits—Dahlen, 2; Bresnahan, Chance, 2; Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits—Gilbert, 2; Slagle, Sheckard, Tinker, Kling, Devlin, and McGann. Wild pitches—Mathewson, 1; Taylor, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours.

AT BROOKLYN.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	1	2	5	0		Maloney, cf	1	0	1	0	0	
Kelley, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Casey, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	
Jude, rf	0	1	1	0	0		Lumley, rf	0	0	4	0	1	
Schiel, 1b	0	1	10	2	1		Jordan, 1b	1	1	8	0	1	
Delehanty, 3b	0	1	0	3	2		Alp'man, 2b	1	2	4	3	0	
Siegle, cf	0	0	0	0	0		McCart'y, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	2	0		Lewis, ss	0	1	2	0	0	
Livingston, c	0	0	1	2	0		Bergen, c	0	1	1	6	3	0
Fraser, p	0	0	0	3	5		Stricklett, p	0	2	0	3	0	
Total	0	4	24	17	1		Total	4	9	27	13	2	

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—4

Two-base hits—Jordan, Alperman, Bergen, Stricklett. Three-base hit—Casey. Sacrifice hits—Alperman, Fraser, Maloney. Stolen bases—Jordan, Huggins, Casey. Double play—Casey, Alperman and Jordan. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 3. First base on balls—Off Stricklett, 2; off Fraser, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—By Stricklett, 6; by Fraser, 2. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter. Time—One hour and forty-three minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	1	2	4	0		Maloney, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Kelley, lf	0	1	0	0	0		Casey, 3b	0	1	2	4	2	
Jude, rf	1	1	3	0	0		Lumley, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Schiel, 1b	1	2	15	1	0		Jordan, 1b	0	0	5	0	0	
Delehanty, 3b	0	2	1	4	1		Hummel, 1b	0	0	0	1	0	
Siegle, cf	0	0	0	0	0		Alp'man, 2b	1	2	7	2	0	
C'coran, ss	0	2	4	2	0		McC'thy, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Liv'gston, c	0	0	1	2	0		Lewis, ss	0	2	4	3	1	
Ewing, p	0	0	0	1	3	0	Ritter, c	0	1	3	5	0	
							Pastorius, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	2	8	27	16	1		Total	1	6	27	14	3	

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Ritter, Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Pastorius, Casey, Jude, and Livingston. Double plays—Hughins and Schiel; Lewis, Alperman and Jordan. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 7. First base on balls—Off Pastorius, 3; off Ewing, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Struck out—By Pastorius, 3; by Ewing, 1. Time—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	1	1	3	4	0		Leach, 3b	0	2	1	5	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	2	11	0	0		Beaum't, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Brain, 3b	0	0	0	4	0		Clarke, lf	0	2	3	0	0	
Bates, cf	0	0	4	0	0		Wagner, ss	0	0	1	3	1	
Howard, lf	0	0	0	0	0		Nealon, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	
Dolan, rf	0	1	1	1	0		Ganley, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
N'dham, c	0	1	6	1	0		Ritchey, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	
Stroebel, 2b	0	0	2	2	1		Gibson, c	0	0	3	1	0	
Young, p	0	0	0	3	0		Willis, p	0	0	0	4	0	
Total	1	5	27	15	1		Total	0	5	24	16	1	

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Brain, Bridwell. Double play—Wagner, Ritchey, Nealon. First base on balls—Off Young, 2; off Willis, 1. Struck out—By Young, 4; by Willis, 2. Time—1:25. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	0	4	0	0		Thomas, cf	0	2	1	0	0	
Burch, cf	0	1	3	0	0		Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	1	1	
Mertes, lf	0	1	0	0	0		Brans'd, 1b	0	1	15	1	0	
Bennett, 2b	1	2	3	3	0		Titus, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Grady, 1b	0	0	7	0	1		Magee, lf	1	1	1	1	0	
Phyle, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		Doolin, ss	3	3	3	6	0	
Marshall, c	0	1	4	1	1		Courtney, 3b	1	2	2	4	0	
Crawf'd, ss	0	0	1	4	0		Donovan, c	1	2	2	1	0	
Karger, p	0	0	0	1	2		Sparks, p	0	0	1	4	0	
Rhodes, p	0	0	0	0	1								
*Noonan	0	0	0	0	0		Total	7	11	27	17	1	
Total	1	7	24	13	2								

*Batted for Rhodes in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	x—7

Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Doolin, Titus, Burch. Two-base hits—Bennett, Magee, Doolin, 2; Bransfield, Mertes. Double plays—Bransfield and Gleason; Sparks and Doolin. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Karger, 2; by Rhodes, 2. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 1; off Karger, 2. Hits—Off Karger, 11 in 6 innings. Wild pitch—Karger. Time—1:55. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

HOGG SAVED AMERICANS.

Detroit Could Not Bat His Delivery and New York Led By 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—In a game marked by fine pitching by both Hogg and Mullin, the New York Americans trimmed Detroit here to-day, 2 to 1, no runs being scored after the third inning. New York would have had a shut-out to its credit had it not been for the wildness of Newton, who passed the first two men in the second inning and made a wild pitch. He appropriately kicked himself out of the game at this juncture, and Hogg took charge.

The Detroits were further disorganized today by a series of fainting spells, which took Jones out of the game. Donovan was placed in centre field, and his failure to retire Conroy in the third helped New York work in the winning run, although Chase's two-bagger, which scored Elberfeld, was a clean drive to left. An error by Coughlin, who threw wild to the plate in the second, while La Porte was being run down, allowed the visitors to make their first impression on the score board.

New York tried the "squeeze play" four times, and on three occasions it resulted in outs at the plate. On the fourth La Porte was pinned between bases, as mentioned above, but was permitted to score on an error.

Elberfeld was in fine form in the field, while Coughlin and Payne furnished the sensational work for the locals. The latter, however, was notoriously weak with the bat to-day, Hogg striking him out three times, twice when a hit would have tied the score. The score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, cf	0	0	1	0	1		Conroy, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Schaefer, ss	0	1	2	3	0		Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
McIntyre, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Elb'feld, ss	1	0	2	6	0	
Crawf'd, 1b	1	1	11	0	0		Chase, 1b	1	1	14	0	0	
C'ghlin, 3b	0	1	2	1	1		Laporte, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	
Lindsay, 2b	0	0	2	3	0		W'liams, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	
Schmidt, c	0	2	4	1	1		Deleh't'y, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Mullin, p	0	1	0	3	0		McGuire, c	0	1	4	3	0	
							Newton, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Hogg, p	0	1	0	2	0	
Total	1	6	27	12	3		Total	3	6*	26	14	0	

*Mullin out, hit by batted ball.

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Crawford, Chase. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Williams. Stolen bases—Schaefer, (2,) Crawford, Keeler, Elberfeld, McIntyre. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 3; off Newton, 2; off Hogg, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mullin, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 6. Struck out—By Mullin, 1; by Hogg, 3. Double plays—Payne and Crawford; Schmidt, (unassisted;) Elberfeld, Williams, and McGuire. Passed ball—Schmidt. Wild pitch—Newton. Time of game—Three hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	0	2	1	0	0		Hartsel, lf	1	0	2	0	0	
Jackson, lf	0	0	1	0	0		Armb'r, rf	2	1	2	0	0	
Turner, ss	0	1	3	3	0		Davis, 1b	2	2	9	1	1	
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	3	3	1		Lord, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
K'nnan, 1b	1	2	11	0	2		Murphy, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	
C'gallon, rf	0	1	3	0	0		Schreck, c	0	1	3	2	0	
Barbeau, 3b	0	1	0	0	2		Cross, ss	0	0	4	5	0	
K'tredge, c	0	1	5	1	1		Knight, 3b	1	1	1	0	0	
Hess, p	0	0	1	0	0		Dygert, p	0	1	0	3	0	
*Bemis	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	1	9	27	13	6		Total	8	8	27	18	1	

*Batted for Kittredge in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	5	0	3	0	0—8

Bases on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Murphy, Lord, Schreck. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Congalton, Schreck, Lord, Murphy, Dygert. Double plays—Murphy and Davis; Schreck and Knight. Stolen bases—Davis. Bases on balls—Hess, 3; Dygert, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Hess, 5; by Dygert, 3. Passed ball—Kittredge. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	0	0	0		Hayden, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Jones, c	0	0	2	0	0		Parent, ss	0	0	2	2	0	
Isbell, 2b	0	1	1	3	0		Stahl, cf	0	1	6	1	0	
Davis, ss	0	2	5	5	0		Ferris, 2b	0	0	5	1	0	
Donohue, 1b	1	1	13	0	0		Hoey, lf	0	2	1	0	0	
D'gherty, lf	0	1	3	0	0		Freeman, 1b	0	0	5	0	1	
Sullivan, c	0	0	2	1	0		Morgan, 3b	0	1	3	2	1	
T'nehill, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		Armb'r, c	0	1	0	8	0	
Pat'son, p	0	0	0	0	0		Dineen, p	0	0	0	4	0	
Total	1	5	27	15	0		Total	0	6*	24	18	2	

*Winning run made with none out.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 4. Two-base hit—Davis. Three-base hit—Donohue. Sacrifice hits—Donohue, Patterson, Freeman. Stolen base—Isbell. Double plays—Davis and Donohue; Stahl and Parent. Struck out—By Patterson, 1. First base on balls—Off Patterson, 2; off Dineen, 6. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	1	1	3	2		Nill, ss	0	0	3	4	0	
T. Jones, 1b	0	1	9	2	0		C. Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
Stone, lf	0	0	1	0	0		Altiser, rf	2	2	3	1	0	
Hemp'll, rf	0	0	2	0	0		Cross, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	4	0		Anders'n, lf	0	2	1	1	0	
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	5	1	0		Stahl, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	
Koehler, cf	0	2	3	0	0		Schlafly, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	
Rickey, c	0	0	6	1	1		Wakef'd, c	0	0	5	0	0	
Powell, p	0	0	0	1	0		Patten, p	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	0	4	27	12	3		Total	2	7	27	9	0	

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Sacrifice hits—O'Brien, Cross. Double play—Wallace, O'Brien, and T. Jones. Stolen bases—Stone, Niles, Patten, Wallace, Altiser. Hit by pitched ball—Koehler. Wild pitch—Powell. First base on balls—Off Patten, 7. Struck out—By Powell, 5; by Patten, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Washington, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2

Batteries—Fertsch and McAuley; Moskiman and Butler.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	4	3
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	7	0	3	0	11	13	2

Batteries—Moriarty, Clancy, and McCann and Vandergrift.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	3
Buffalo	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	5	6	1

Batteries—McLean and Steelman; Kissinger and McManus.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	3
Buffalo	1	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	8	13	1

Batteries—McLean and Carisch; Toser and McAllister.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2
Providence	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	9	1

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; McClusky and Burton.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	8	1
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Adkins and Byers; Josslyn and Crist.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	7	2
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	3

Batteries—McGinley and Woods; Whalen and Raub.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	56	54	.622	Montreal	43	45	.489
Jersey City	48	33	.593	Newark	38	43	.469
Baltimore	45	36	.556	Providence	37	51	.420
Rochester	45	48	.511	Toronto	28	55	.337

Southern League.

At Montgomery—Atlanta, 5; Montgomery, 0.
At Nashville—Birmingham, 6; Nashville, 4.
At Memphis—Memphis, 6; Little Rock, 2.

Connecticut League.

At Hartford—Springfield, 5; Hartford, 3.
At Holyoke—Holyoke, 6; New Haven, 3.
At Holyoke—Holyoke, 7; New Haven, 6.
At Bridgeport—Waterbury, 5; Bridgeport, 0.
At Bridgeport—Waterbury, 6; Bridgeport, 4.
At Norwich—Norwich, 10; New London, 4.

New England League.

At Worcester—Worcester, 4; Lynn, 2.
At New Bedford—Manchester, 5; New Bedford, 4.
At Fall River—Lowell, 6; Fall River, 5.
At Fall River—Fall River, 4; Lowell, 0.
At Haverhill—Haverhill, 5; Lawrence, 3.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 1; Utica, 0.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 1; Utica, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; A., J. and G., 2.
At Syracuse—A., J. and G., 2; Syracuse, 1.
At Scranton—Albany, 1; Scranton, 0.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 5; Troy, 3.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5;

ACCOUNTANT EASILY WON BRIGHTON DERBY

J. B. Brady's Colt Cantered In for the $15,000 Stakes.

SALVIDERE'S WINGED FOOT

Favorites Were Successful in Five of Seven Races at the Seaside Meeting's Closing.

Racing on the metropolitan tracks came to a stop for a term of a month with the close of the Brighton Beach Summer meeting yesterday, when the running of the fifteen-thousand-dollar Brighton Derby drew an attendance of 20,000 visitors to witness a one-sided victory by James B. Brady's colt Accountant for the big prize.

The value of the race gave the contest its chief interest, for a very moderate field opposed the champion money-winning three-year-old, and Accountant, ridden by "Jack" Martin, started a prohibitive favorite at 5 to 1 on, over a slow and muddy course.

Because of the poor quality of the field that ran against him, Accountant was forced to make his own running, in spite of the fact that the weights were so arranged that Accountant had to concede fourteen pounds to the horse that promised to be the only contender, Philip J. Dwyer's colt Albert F.

The race was run as the fourth event of a card of seven races, and though horsemen conceded the stake to Accountant, a great number of visitors went to see the saddling of the favorite, and his appearance in the parade to the post aroused quite as much enthusiasm as did the spectacle when he galloped in an easy winner. The start for the mile-and-a-half race was made with Albert F. first away, Accountant second, and Flimnap third, the first two going away from the others at once and racing lapped to the far turn, where Accountant showed in front, under a strong pull, and galloped in the lead for the remainder of the distance, Martin holding him back to Albert F. until they had made the round of the track and come to the far turn again. There Flimnap made a rush forward, and under the whip got abreast of Albert F. for a few strides, but the moment that Flimnap made his move Martin let down the favorite, and Accountant shot away clear in front, and for the rest of the distance was far off before his field. Flimnap's rush also caused Lyne, on Albert F., to go on, in an effort to save the $2,000 second money, and the effort told against the colt when, on the straight, Shaw came on with Samson and challenged for second place. The only contest at the finish was between Samson and Albert F., the former wearing down Albert F. in a whipping fight and getting second place by three parts of a length, while Accountant galloped in, under a pull, two and a half lengths away from the second horse.

In the race for the second stake feature of the afternoon, the Winged Foot Handicap at six furlongs, eight two-year-olds went to the post, with Salvidere the top weight and favorite at odds on. Penarris, the first away when the start was made, went on in front, attended by Yowric, while the favorite galloped close on their heels to the turn into the stretch, where Salvidere went on and, brushing to the front without the appearance of an effort, and running around his horses, Salvidere took command on the straight and won his third consecutive stake at the meting just as he pleased by two lengths from Lord Lovat, a 20-to-1 chance, which ran through the crowd at the end and in a hard fight for the place was second, with Penarris, Yowric, James Crawford, and Charles G. Gates heads apart following as named.

In the steeplechase, Tom Cogan made practically all the running, and won easily from War Paint, which, after fouling New Amsterdam just after the horses came on the flat at the finish, was second. On a claim by Dupee, New Amsterdam's rider, the Stewards disqualified War Paint and placed New Amsterdam second.

In his third race in three days, Jacquin broke out of the crowd in the first strides of a six-furlong handicap, and, racing clear in front all the way, won his second victory in two days, Bohemia getting second place, with the post favorite, Far West, far back in the crowd.

The longest-chance winner of the day turned up in the closing even, when Aviston, backed from 10 to 1 down to 7 to 1 at post time, made the pace throughout and won, hustled to the end, three parts of a length before Cederstrome, which, coupled in the betting with Ava, started favorite. Every winner of the day was heavily backed, and as post favorites were successful in the first five races, the bookmakers had one of their most disastrous days of the meeting. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Frank Gill, 102, Notter, 6-5, 2-5	2	1	1½
Somnus, 109, J. Martin, 2-1, 3-5	3	2	2²
Cave Adsum, 117, Shaw, 20-1, 7-1	6	4	4⁵
El Capitan, 102, Koerner, 20-1, 7-1	7	6	4
Shackle, 104, Sewell, 15-1, 5-1	1	5	5
Moyea, 105, W. Knapp, 5-1, 8-5	5	3	6
Anna Loretta Daly, 99, G. Burns, 60-1, 20-1	9	8	7
Our Own, 104, J. Coxen, 30-1, 20-1	4	7	8
Sam Rice, 102 Crimmins, 60-1, 20-1	8	9	9

Time—1:08 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Collar-Ravello II. Owner, J. L. McGinnis. Trainer, J. I. Smith.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, handicap; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	½	F.
Tom Cogan, 159, Gallagher, even, 2-5	3	1	1⁴
*War Paint, 146, W. Wilson, 4-1, even	5	2	2³
New Amsterdam, 140, Dupee, 3-1, 9-10	2	3	3²⁰
Come In, 130, Bernhardt, 30-1, 6-1	4	4	4
Arabo, 138, Pending, 7-1, 8-5	1	5	5

*Disqualified.

Time—4:29. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 6 years, by The Sailor Prince-Vestal. Owner, Algonquin Stable. Trainer, James Blute.

THIRD RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds; six rulongs.

	S.	½	F.
Salvidere, 126, Sewell, 7-10, 1-3	3	1	1²
Lord Lovat, 97, Finn, 15-1, 5-1	4	4	2⁵
Penarris, 112, Shaw, 10-1, 5-2	1	5	3⁴
Yowric, 112, Crimmins, 4-1, 6-5	6	3	4
James Crawford, 110, J. Martin, 7-1, 5-2	5	6	5
Charles G. Gates, 105, W. Knapp, 20-1, 7-1	7	7	6
Remiss, 102, Koerner, 15-1, 5-1	8	2	7
Dan Bubre, 98, Notter, 40-1, 10-1	2	8	8

Time—1:15. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. g., 2 years, by Salvidere-Sallie of Navarre. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, J. E. Madden.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby, guaranteed gross value $15,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

	S.	¼	F.
Accountant, 126, J. Martin, 1-5, out	2	1	1½
Samson, 126, Shaw, 15-1, 6-5	1	2	2⅝
Albert F., 112, Lyne, 5-1, 3-5	3	3	3¹⁰
Flimnap, 112, J. Hennessy, 20-1, 3-1	4	4	4

Time—2:37 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Fillgrane-Reckon. Owner, James B. Brady. Trainer, M. W. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¼	F.
King Cole, 106, W. Knapp, 7-5, 3-5	2	1	1½
Red Leaf, 100, C. Ross, 7-2, 6-5	1	2	2²
Wreaune, 94, Notter, 20-1, 8-1	6	3	3⁸
Sonoma Belle, 101, J. Johnson, 8-1, 3-1	10	5	4
Just So, 109, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	8	4	5
Caronal, 101, G. Burns, 100-1, 40-1	12	8	6
Aselina, 97, Keyes, 12-1, 5-1	9	7	7
Jennie McCabe, 101, J. Hennessy, 8-1, 4-1	4	6	8
Hanover Hornpipe, 103, Murphy, 100-1, 30-1	11	12	9
Pirate Polly, 106, Koerner, 6-1, 2-1	3	11	10
Monacodor, 106, Crimmins, 10-1, 4-1	5	9	11
Park Row, 96, R. Williams, 60-1, 20-1	7	10	12

Time—1:47. Start good. Won cleverly; place easily. Winner blk. h., 4 years, by Hamburg-Black Venus. Owner, Mrs. S. C. Hildreth. Trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Jacquin, 110, Lyne, 3-1, 6-5	2	1	1½
Bohemia, 107, W. Knapp, 8-1, 4-1	5	3	2³
Gold Sifter, 108, Notter, 30-1, 10-1	4	2	3¹
Peter, 110, Sewell, 15-1, 5-1	8	5	4
Nannie Hodge, 128, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	3	6	5
Far West, 100, Shaw, 7-5, 1-2	7	4	6
Consistent, 107, J. Harris, 8-1, 3-1	6	7	7
Preen, 112, Koerner, 15-1, 5-1	1	8	8

Time—1:14. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. h., 5 years, by Knight of the Thistle-Lady Alice. Owner, L. O. Appleby. Trainer, H. C. McLoughlin.

SEVENTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Aviston, 97, Notter, 7-1, 5-2	1	1	1¾
*Cedarstrome, 98, Finn, 9-5, 7-10	2	4	2¹
Varietes, 95, J. Hennessy, 5-1, 2-1	5	5	3½
The Belle, 93, McDaniel, 5-1, 2-1	10	3	4
Toscan, 93, Crimmins, 6-1, 2-1	3	2	5
Gentian, 86, G. Burns, 40-1, 15-1	9	11	6
Rattlesnake, 98, J. Harris, 15-1, 5-1	6	7	7
Clements, 92, C. Ross, 8-1, 3-1	11	8	8
Cassandra, 96, Koerner, 7-1, 5-2	4	9	9
Special License, 88, Chandler, 60-1, 20-1	8	10	10
*Ava, 90, J. Johnson, 9-5, 7-10	7	11	11²
Judith McBride, 97, Keyes, 40-1, 15-1	12	12	12

*Coupled in betting as Nelson entry.

Time—1:14 1-5. Start bad. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Ayrshire-Miss Ellie. Owner, J. L. McGinnis. Trainer, J. I. Smith.

OYAMA BROUGHT TOP PRICE.

Commando Colt Sold for $1,600 at James R. Keene's Weeding Out.

A sale of race horses in training, consigned from a dozen stables, was held in the paddock of the Brighton Beach race course by the Fasig-Tipton Company yesterday before the races, and several of the large establishments "weeded out" horses that have failed to come up to expectations. The most notable lot offered came from the stable of James R. Keene, the Commando colt Oyama, in this lot, bringing the top price of the sale, $1,600. The prices ruled low, the best sales being as follows:

PROPERTY OF JAMES R. KEENE.

Oyama, b. c., 3 years, by Commando-Ben My Chree, by Galopin; George F. Johnson $1,600
Ballotta, ch. f., 3, by Voter-Ella T., by War Dance; O. Gray 1,300
Sphinx, br. f., 2, by St. Sert-LadyInvercauld, by Powhatan; A. Wolfman 525
Landslide, ch. g., 2, by Voter-Merry Dance, by Petrarch; W. H. Kramer 350
Rollicking Girl, ch. f., 2, by Kingston-Duchess Caroline, by Foxhall; Rancocas Stud 500

PROPERTY OF W. H. POWERS.

Revenue, b. f., 2, by Rapallo-Miss Maxim, by Maxim Jule; Garson $1,250

PROPERTY OF W. A. McKINNEY.

Embarrassment, ch. h., 6, by Knight of Ellersile-Flash in the Pan, by Spendthrift; G. B. Morris $700
Choln Hedrick, b. g., 4, by Varga d'Or-Adelaide, by Lucifer; G. B. Morris 1,300
Sweet Kitty, ch. f., 2, by Toddington-Mamie B., by St. Blaise; C. B. Morris. 500

HORSE SHOW SELLING EVENTS

Novel Classes to be Introduced at the Newport Exhibition.

The prize list of the Newport Horse Show, which will be held at the Newport Casino Sept. 3, 4, and 5, contains forty-seven classes, of which twenty-two will be set apart for harness horses and the remaining twenty-five divided between the other classes. Only one class each is reserved for four-in-hands, tandems, polo ponies, and ponies in harness. A new feature is the introduction of selling classes, one each for saddle and harness horses, the provision being that any horse entered in these classes may be claimed within fifteen minutes after the class has been judged at the entered selling price.

For harness horses prizes are offered in separate classes for runabouts, gigs, broughams, and pairs shown before a lady's phaeton. There are two classes for ladies' saddle horses and ladies' hunters to be ridden by a lady. The championships are for single horses under 15.2 hands, single horses over 15.2 hands, saddle horses, and jumpers. The entries close Saturday, Aug. 25.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Jockey "Joe" Notter, about the smallest of the riders at Brighton Beach, earned the attention of the Stewards yesterday, and for persistent foul and rough riding in the first and sixth races was fined $100. Notter came back for the seventh race, however, and repaired his loss by riding the winner in the well-backed Aviston, owned by J. L. McGinnis, the boy's employer.

The Hitchcock brothers, F. R. and Thomas, Jr., combined won $42,475 at the Brighton Beach meeting, Thomas Hitchock heading the list of winning owners with a total of $31,240. The leading winners following on the list were: W. L. Williams, $20,000; James R. Keene, $15,325; James B. Brady, $12,990; F. Hitchcock, $11,235; Fred Burlew, $8,000; P. J. Dwyer, $7,675; George J. Long, $6,195, and C. C. Smithson, $5,005.

The case of Jockey Charles Bell, who was suspended by the Stewards of the Brighton Beach meeting for his ride on the horse Bobbie Kean early in the Brighton meeting, has been sent to The Jockey Club, and it was said that it has been recommended that his license be revoked.

Both of the stakes at the Brighton Beach track yesterday were won by horses sold out of the stable formed by the late S. S. Brown, and raced in the early part of the season in the name of W. H. Brown. Of the two stake winners Accountant, for which the stable received $20,000, the remainder of the $35,000 that J. B. Brady paid for the colt going to E. R. Bradley, who conducted the sale to Mr. Brady, has won $42,160 in stakes in three races for Mr. Brady, while Salvidere also has won three stakes and $10,020 for Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., since Mr. Hitchcock bought him for $3,700.

August Belmont's private stud book for the Nursery Stud in Kentucky, brought up to date for 1906, has been issued to horsemen and breeders. The book contains photographs of eight stallions of the Belmont establishment, including the $125,000 horse Rock Sand; Hastings, St. Blaise, and Henry of Navarre, and shows tabulated pedigrees, following the Bruse Lowe figure system of all the mares of the Nursery Stud.

Entries for twenty-three stakes, to be run at the Fall meeting at Belmont Park, will be closed on Aug. 15 by the Westchester Racing Association, the fixtures including eighteen flat races and five steeplechases. The most important are the Municipal Handicap, one mile and three-quarters, and the Belmont Park Weight for Age Race, two miles and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward on the flat, and the Eighth Annual Champion Steeplechase of $12,000, at three and a half miles.

Dunwoodie's New Golf Links.

The opening golf tournament of the recently organized Dunwoodie Country Club will be held in September. Work on the eighteen-hole course has been in progress ever since Spring, and when the links are opened the conditions for play will be of the best. Natural hazards will prevail and only one bunker will be built. In laying out the holes the natural lay of the ground has been utilized in making natural hazards, and they have been so well arranged that the player will find it absolutely essential to play a perfect game in order to keep from trouble.

The club was organized on the basis of a shareholding membership of 150, and this number was quickly secured on account of the accessible location of the course, which can be reached in forty-five minutes from Wall Street. A long term lease was then signed, giving access to an attractive piece of land located on the highest point of the flat-topped ridge midway between the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, four miles above Van Cortlandt.

The clubhouse is spacious and well proportioned. Rough hewn native stone forms a substantial foundation and first story. A broad Colonial stairway leads from the central hall to the second floor, on which are located the ladies' rooms, lockers, baths, &c., the Governors' room, private dining room, and twelve sleeping rooms. The third floor will be used mainly as an open dormitory for members. An old farm house has been remodeled into men's quarters.

Cup for Staten Island Golfers.

L. H. Thomas and W. D. Thomas were the respective winners yesterday in the class handicaps at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. In the Class A event L. H. Thomas made the excellent score of 80 strokes from 2 handicap, his gross score of 82 being the lowest of the day. C. West Tainter and G. T. Stout, the two scratch contestants, did 87 and 91, respectively. In the Class B handicap W. D. Thomas made his winning score of 87 from 22 handicap. In each set the first four qualified to meet at match play for the W. I. Seaman Cup. The leaders in each set were:

Class A.—L. H. Thomas, 82, 2, 80; A. G. Brunier, 94, 10, 84; W. A. Bog, 93, 9, 84; C. W. Tainter, 87, 0, 87; N. N. Walker, jr., 96, 8, 88; A. E. Patterson, 91, 3, 88; Richard Agar, 96, 6, 90; Seaman, 90, 0, 91; B. J. Carroll, 100, 10, 90; C. T. Stout, 91, 0, 91; S. S. Davis, 96, 5, 91.

Class B.—W. D. Thomas, 109, 22, 87; L. Lindemeyer, 105, 16, 89; C. A. Blood, 104, 15, 89; W. T. Lahmed, 105, 16, 89; E. J. Shriver, 111, 20, 91; A. E. Foot, 119, 28, 91; L. E. Ware, 113, 18, 95; F. W. Hoxie, 116, 16, 100.

Match Play Golf at Apawamis.

The chief golf event yesterday at the Apawamis Club of Rye was the second match play round for the President's Cup. F. S. Keeler and H. A. Groesbeck had the closest game, the former winning by a single hole on the home green. E. A. Downing beat L. H. Lapham by 6 up and 5 to play. G. A. Averill beat A. A. Thurston by 5 up and 4 to play. One match is yet to be played before the winners meet in the semi-finals. A bogey handicap was also played, the result being a tie at 1 down between H. A. Groesbeck and W. H. Thurston.

EWRY'S WORLD'S RECORD IN STANDING LONG JUMP

New York A. C. Olympic Champion Cleared 11 Feet 6 Inches.

BONHAG WON 3-MILE RUN

Big Gathering of Athletes for the Charity Sports at the American League Park.

Ray C. Ewry of the New York Athletic Club was the star at the athletic carnival held yesterday at the American League Park for the benefit of the Non-Sectarian San Francisco Orphan Asylum Fund. The Olympic games champion created a new world's record for the standing broad jump by clearing 11 feet 6 inches, which broke the best previous figures by one and one-eighth inches. The jump was made on perfectly level ground, and Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union, who acted as referee of the games, announced that as all conditions governing records had been complied with the record would be accepted. It was the only record of the day, but the other events produced good performances.

Nearly five hundred athletes participated in the meeting, and a good crowd witnessed an excellent afternoon's sport. The failure of Martin J. Sheridan to better his figures for the discus throw was somewhat of a disappointment, but he hurled the Grecian weight a distance of 132 feet 6 inches, which won the event.

Second only in importance to Ewry's record was the victory of George V. Bonhag, the Irish-American long-distance runner, in the three-mile run. Bonhag was pitted against J. J. Daly, the ex-Irish cross-country champion; W. Nelson, last year's British champion, and other sterling long-distance performers. He ran the best race of his career, and won by twenty-five yards from Daly, with Nelson third, one hundred yards away. Bonhag kept with Daly up to the last quarter, when he made a great spurt, and, drawing away from the former Irish champion, won practically as he pleased.

The closest and most interesting event on the programme was the department stores relay race. The race was confined to teams from Bloomingdale Brothers and Siegel-Cooper Company. Harvey Cohn ran for the former and H. Christoffers for the latter. Throughout the contest the relays kept together, with less than two yards separating them. Christoffers took the last relay for Bloomingdales' and Colliton finished the final lap for Siegel-Coopers. Christoffers trailed his man to the stretch, where he made his spurt, but Colliton was not to be denied, and, answering the challenge, kept in front of Christoffer and won by five feet. J. P. Sullivan and Harvey Cohn of the Irish-American Club started from scratch in the mile handicap, which attracted seventy starters. Both dropped out in the last lap, Harry Davenport, Trinity A. A., winning the event from the eighty-yard mark. Summaries:

50-Yard Dash, for Elementary Boys.—Won by Joseph Moss, P. S. 40, Manhattan; George Ottinger, P. S. 40, Manhattan, second; Clarence P. Heick, P. S. 166, Manhattan, third. Time—0:07.

75-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by A. H. Fleming, Gordon Athletic Association; Samuel Sampson, Pastime Athletic Association, second; H. S. Cocker, unattached, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—James J. Archer, Irish-American Athletic Association, (8 yards;) R. Wohlgemuth, Pastime Athletic Association, (6 yards,) second; William Slade, Pastime Athletic Association, (7½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

50-Yard Dash, for Boys.—Won by A. Rodriguez, St. Rose Club; M. T. Adams, P. S. 11, Brooklyn, second; Alfred Nolliman, P. S. 11, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Katzenstein, Mohawk Athletic Club, (48 yards;) C. Leahy, Irish-American Athletic Association, (38 yards,) second; L. F. Muller, Mohawk Athletic Club, (46 yards,) third. Time—1:59 4-5.

One-Mile Relay, Church Athletic League.—Won by Xavier Athletic Association team, composed of J. McCormick, P. J. Murray, F. J. Merle, and G. Nicholls; Xavier Athletic Association, second, team composed of John McLaughlin, A. E. Parkhouse, W. J. O'Connell, and H. Feitsell, second; Grace Club team, composed of J. W. Stenek, A. A. Stutz, E. J. Cook, and F. J. Mulligan, third. Time—3:42 1-5.

One-Mile Relay, for Young Men's Christian Association only.—Won by West Side Branch team, composed of C. Cossenas, G. M. Cossenas, R. R. Tracy, and A. T. Bailey; Brooklyn Central team, composed of G. F. Fisher, P. Scanlon, S. S. Warsawer, and W. H. Lentz, second. Time—3:48 1-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by David Weinstein, P. S. 40, Manhattan; Juan Suarez, jr., P. S. 4, Brooklyn, second; Morris Friedman, P. S. 24, Manhattan, third. Time—0:27 1-5.

One-Mile Relay, Department Stores.—Won by Bloomingdale Brothers' team, composed of Harvey Cohn, G. Bernheimer, R. Neiderweisen, and Charles Colleton; Siegel Cooper Company team, composed of R. J. Doody, Abraham Fepin, M. Hanrahan, and H. Christoffers, second. Time—3:50.

One-Mile Relay, Catholic Athletic League.—Won by Annunciation Branch team, composed of John Healey, Charles McAuliffe, Thomas Quigley, and John Lee; St. Ann's Branch team, composed of P. R. Cunningham, F. McGirr, J. Feeney, and W. Gould, second; St. Ignatius Boys' Club team, composed of E. Morris, L. Gerwick, B. McDonald, and J. Lee, third. Time—3:51 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Davenport, Trinity Athletic Club, (80 yards;) Matt Geis, Holy Cross Lyceum, (85 yards,) second; Bart Freeman, Xavier Athletic Association, (65 yards,) third. Time—4:30 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by G. E. Hall, Irish-American Athletic Association, (17 yards;) Charles Huigen, Brooklyn Athletic Club, (17 yards,) second; L. B. Dorland, Elmwood Athletic Club, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:22 2-5.

One-Mile Relay, Inter-Settlement Athletic Association.—Won by Gordon Athletic Association team, composed of A. Harriott, G. Stacey, J. Kocher, and F. Toland; Union Settlement team, composed of J. Schwartz, G. J. Kelcher, J. O'Brien, and J. Healy, second; Hudson Guild Athletic Association team, composed of T. Herdas, G. Lang, M. Mayer, and F. Hynes, third. Time—3:49 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, High School.—Won by George Leith, Bryant High School, (20 yards;) J. V. Donegan, De Witt High School, (20 yards,) second; H. Treydberg, Morris High School, (6 yards,) third. Time—2:14 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Department Stores, Handicap.—Won by H. Christoffers, Siegel-Cooper Company, (scratch;) G. C. Rouse, Adams Company, (20 yards,) second; William J. Gould, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:53 2-5.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by George V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Association; J. J. Daly, Irish-American Athletic Association, second; William Nelson, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—15:25 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. L. Waters, Irish-American Athletic Association, (12 yards;) A. T. Bailey, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, (16 yards,) second; E. H. Von Elling, Mohawk Athletic Club, (22 yards,) third. Time—0:51 1-5.

Standing Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Ray Ewry, New York A. C., (scratch,) distance, 11 feet 6 inches; Louis Meng, Mohawk A. C., (3 inches,) distance, 10 feet 2 inches, second; Belville Tompkins, Franklin A. C., (8 inches,) distance, 10 feet 3 inches, third.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by Martin Sheridan, Irish-American A. A., (scratch,) actual throw, 132 feet 6 inches; H. F. Goerner, Anchor A. C., (25 feet,) actual throw, 103 feet 5¼ inches, second; M. F. Horr, Irish-American A. A., (15 feet,) actual throw, 109 feet ¼ inch, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by R. J. Cotter, Irish-American A. A., (1 inch,) actual jump, 5 feet; A. S. Rubin, Grace A. C., (5 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 3 inches, second; C. H. Perry, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., (6 inches,) actual jump, 5 feet 3 inches, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by S. P. Gilliss, New York A. C., (5 feet,) actual throw, 143 feet 7 inches; John Flanagan, Irish-American A. A., (scratch,) actual throw, 137 feet 10 inches, second; D. Horgan, New York A. C., (15 feet,) actual throw, 143 feet 10¾ inches, third.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by John J. Flanagan, Irish-American A. A., (scratch,) actual throw, 37 feet 10 inches; John McCarthy, Irish-American A. A., (6 feet,) actual throw, 37 feet 8½ inches, second; W. S. Krapovics, St. Bartholomew's A. C., (3 feet,) actual throw, 30 feet, 1 inch, third.

Six well-contested matches were the portion finished yesterday at the starting of the annual championship tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. Two of the results savored of upsets, which was partially due to the slow playing surface of the courts, still damp from the two days of rain. The victory of H. B. House, who defeated F. O. Afield, a former holder of the championship, straight sets at 6-2 and 6-1, was the first of these reversals to be recorded. The other was the defeat of J. H. Williams by B. Berry after three hard sets. Williams wore himself out in the first set, winning it at 8-6. The failure of the ball to take quick action on the soft courts did not suit his game, and he lost the remaining sets at 6-2 and 6-4. The tournament will progress through the coming week with the finals next Saturday. The summary:

Crescent Athletic Club Championship Singles.—First Round—H. B. Martin defeated F. B. Camp, 6-3, 6-2; J. Haywood defeated S. F. Weston, 6-1, 6-2; C. M. Bull, jr., defeated M. W. Ely, 6-1, 6-4; H. B. House defeated F. O. Afield, 6-2, 6-1; B. Berry defeated J. H. Williams, 6-8, 6-2, 6-4; J. C. Beacher defeated M. Whiting, 6-1, 8-6.

NEW TENNIS PLAN PROPOSED.

It Is Suggested to Have Champions Play Through Tournaments.

Among the lawn tennis players and followers of the sport the agitation toward having the various holders of championships and the present challenge trophies play through the tournaments instead of "standing out" as is now the vogue has reached a point where changes appear probable. It may even be taken as far as the National championship before next season. In a measure the focusing of interest upon the problem in this country has been brought about by the evident intention of the English Lawn Tennis Association to push the matter to an issue, and arrange all of their meetings upon the "play-through" plan.

While not willing to speak of the subject officially Frederick G. Anderson, a member of the National Association, yesterday said that he believed that the idea of having all competitors play through tournaments from the first round to the final was the only equitable plan, and the fairest one for all concerned. He pointed out that the coming National championship at Newport the player who would win his way to the finals, and gain the right to challenge Beals C. Wright for the championship title must have passed ten days of grueling competition upon the courts. Under the draining influence of this hard work he would face Wright, a practically fresh man. The strain would prove a handicap in itself, and the conditions otherwise being equal, Wright and all other champions in the same place would have a pronounced advantage. Being familiar with the English conditions, he said that it was now the feeling in England that the present system favored a champion holding his title for more years that he was rightly entitled to do, as a player who would start even with him in the first round was a wornout man by the time he reached the challenge match, even under the best of conditions.

Miss Sutton's Double Victory.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Aug. 4.—Miss May Sutton of California continued her good work here to-day in the Northumberland tennis championship tournament by defeating Miss H. Atchison in the ladies' singles by 6—2, 6—1. It was an easy victory for the American expert and she was not called upon to show her best form.

In the final round for the mixed doubles open championship Miss Sutton and G. W. Hillyard defeated Miss Atkinson and H. Laws in straight sets, 6—0, 6—4.

Harlem's Long Distance Race.

The Harlem Yacht Club announces its annual long-distance race for Saturday, Aug. 11, starting from a mark boat south of Beidan Point, City Island, to and around Middle Ground Light, Stratford Shoal, and returning to the starting line, a total distance of 68 nautical miles.

The race will be open to cabin yachts in cruising trim under 38 feet racing measurement. Each boat must carry an anchor with suitable cable bent, two life preservers on deck, and cabin fittings, tanks, &c., in proper places.

The race will be sailed under the racing rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. With time allowance calculated according to its tables, a prize will be awarded to the yacht making the best corrected time, and another to the second best corrected time. Entries will close on Wednesday, Aug. 8. The Harlem club will enter the Brooklyn ocean race winner Mopsa, Uncas, Bedouin, Wanets, and Tammany.

Daniels to Swim in Championship Race.

The third series of the outdoor swimming races held by the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island will take place next Saturday, when the 100-yard Metropolitan champion will be the principal feature. C. M. Daniels, the world's champion, who has just returned from Europe, where he defeated the fastest swimmers and established several records, will be among the contestants. The other entries will include L. J. Goodwin, "Bill" Goodwin, holder of the 50-yard championship; Lester Crane, C. D. Trubenbach, and T. E. Kitching. The other events to be decided on that day will be a 100-yard novice, 440-yard handicap, fancy diving contest, and a game of English water polo.

German Yachts Arrive at Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The steamer Belgravia of the Hamburg-American Line, on whose deck were two of the small yachts which will represent Germany in the international match off Marblehead in September, arrived in Boston to-day. The boats are the Gluckauf IV., owned by the Westrau brothers, who are already here, and the Wanse. The yachts will be put into the water at Mystic Wharf and made ready for the races at South Boston.

NOVEL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Women Play Against Men in Kings County Handicap Event.

Women competing against men lawn-tennis players, on the same basis, in the handicap singles was the innovation that was put into practice yesterday on the courts of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Brooklyn Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn. Thirty players have entered for the August handicap, and half a dozen of these entrants are women who are rated in the awarding of the handicaps the same as the masculine wielders of the racquet would be. The first match of the new order of things brought Miss Mable Sondheim against S. M. Merrihew. The young woman failed to get her play started well in the first set, but in the second she pluckily forced the contest so that when Merrihew finally won at 6—3 and 12—10 he was completely exhausted by the pace that the girl player had set.

The innovation promises to be popular with the Kings County women contingent, and there was a big gallery on hand at the courts during the afternoon to witness the play. Merrihew, playing from the scratch mark, was fairly strong in his driving and placing from the start, and despite the plus half 15 mark of Miss Sondheim, she was only successful in winning three of her service games by the time Merrihew had completed the set at 6—3.

But Miss Sondheim had begun some plucky rallies before the first set was finished, and she continued them with a considerable show of success from the beginning of the second set. The girl was fleet of foot and she hit the ball with a free sweep of her racquet that kept it going at a terrific pace. She was steadier than Merrihew, and after bringing the games to deuce at 5-all there was a series of thrilling exchanges at the net until the score had been run up to 10-all. Merrihew then won his service game and in the next made several clever shots along the side lines, which won the match for him at 12—10. The tournament will be continued this week. The summary:

Handicap Singles.—First Round—R. Moore, scratch, defeated H. Hammitt, minus half 15, 3—6, 6—0, 6—4; L. Clark, minus half 15, defeated J. O. Hammitt, plus 15, 6—4, 6—3; Dr. H. H. Waugh, scratch, defeated F. Fuller, scratch, 12—10, 6—4.

Second Round—S. M. Merrihew, scratch, defeated Miss Mabel Sondheim, plus half 15, 6—3, 12—10; Dr. H. H. Waugh, scratch, defeated L. Clark, minus half 15, 6—0, 6—4, 6—4.

C. A. Blyth, Jr., of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club and R. H. Palmer of the Ridgewood Golf Club won their places in the final round of the singles yesterday in the continuation of the open tournament on the courts of the Ridgewood Golf Club, Ridgewood, N. J. The feature of the day's contests was the victory of Palmer in the semi-final round over H. B. Register, the young expert of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia. On sheer brilliancy of execution Register exceeded his opponent both at the net and on his handling of the ball from far back in his court. It was an instance of the fable of the "hare and the tortoise" over again, for Palmer devoted himself to a steady, plodding game, and at the end of five long sets he won the coveted place by the scores 4—6, 7—5, 6—0, 6—8, and 6—2. Blyth took his place on the final bracket after two hard sets with W. V. Bennett, as the latter defaulted because of exhaustion after he had lost the first two sets at 12—10 and 6—1. The tournament will be brought to an end early this week. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Fourth Round—R. H. Palmer, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated E. S. Cameron, Knickerbocker Field Club, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—R. H. Palmer, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated H. B. Register, Merion Cricket Club, 4—6, 7—5, 6—0, 6—8, 6—2; C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated W. V. Bennett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 12—10, 6—1, defaulted.

Men's Open Doubles.—Third Round—E. M. Boorman and S. A. Gates, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated Dr. H. S. Willard and Hugh Chaplin, Ridgewood Golf Club, 6—3, 2—6, 9—7.

Consolation Singles.—Semi-Final Round—A. Bamford, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Hugh Chaplin, Ridgewood Golf Club, 6—1, unfinished; J. R. Taller, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated M. G. Evans, Newark High School, 6—2, 6—2.

INTERNATIONAL COURT NEEDED IN ATHLETICS

Olympic Committee Suggested as Eminently Fitted for the Work.

NECESSITY SHOWN AT ATHENS

Methods of Competition and Different Standards Demand Unification—Some Difficulties Encountered.

The spread of international athletics and the consequent necessity of uniformity of rule in the various branches of sport contested, the advisability of having a governing body with authority to settle differences which may arise between competing nations, and the general need of some recognized organization which may direct the general trend of sport, have been impressed especially upon the minds of those leaders of athletics in America who have the best interests of the sport at heart in the past twelve months. Before very long a definite movement is likely to be undertaken looking to that establishment. Already reciprocal agreements have been made between the Amateur Athletic Union of America and the Athletic Union of Great Britain to accomplish some of these objects where the two countries are concerned, on the same basis as the jockey clubs of the two countries co-operate. The entrance of France, Austria, Greece, and Germany into international contests broadens the scope of the whole operation until the need of an international athletic court of arbitration becomes very present.

On occasions such as the recent Olympic

LESSONS FOR AUTOISTS FROM GLIDDEN TOUR

Beneficial to Manufacturers, Buyers, and A. A. A. Committee.

LITTLE TROUBLE IN MOTORS

Tires, Axles, and Springs Gave Greatest Difficulty — Improvements Likely to Follow.

"A school of instruction for the manufacturer more than an object lesson of importance to the buyer," was the way that A. W. Church of the Automobile Club of America summed up the lessons of the recent A. A. A. tour yesterday. "The manufacturers;" he continued, "and they were by far the leading entrants for the Glidden Cup, and the members of the A. A. A. Touring Committee all learned something of value. The manufacturers discovered a number of points requiring improvements in future models of cars, while the committee, well, the complaints that have poured in upon them are too numerous to talk about, and I guess the members who tried to do the managing understand the situation as well as anybody."

The fact that thirteen cars finished the Glidden Cup contest with perfect scores, while a number of other cars completed the long 1,200-mile journey with slight penalties against them, and these due more to mistakes by the occupants or drivers than to actual mechanical troubles, is in itself the strongest possible indorsement of the reliability of American cars. But few foreign cars entered, and most of these were there more for pleasure than for competition, so the entire tour was virtually a test of American machines.

Many of the contestants have called the rules easy. On the other hand, the committee honestly thought them so difficult previous to the run that it was not believed one car would finish with a perfect record.

"Neither Paul Deming, Chairman of the Touring Committee, nor myself," said Secretary Sidney S. Gorham yesterday just before departing for Chicago, "imagined for a moment that a single car could finish the trip without some penalty. In fact, the committee had felt that the award of the Glidden Cup might have to be made to the car having the least penalty points. We have, however, seen that the rules, even with a stiff running schedule between four and five controls each day, were not hard enough. The cars were better than the committee gave them credit for. That's about the size of it, and now we have the problem of making stiffer rules for next year.

"To my mind, the present tour has furnished the grandest exhibition of the serviceability of American cars that has ever been seen in this country. It possesses benefits alike to the industry and to the public. The majority of automobile users are more interested in knowing just what certain types of stock touring cars can do over all sorts of roads than they are in the success of an especially constructed racing machine. To be sure, many of the cars had expert mechanics with them, so if troubles did occur they were remedied much quicker than could be done by the private owner. Still, taking into consideration the fact that every opportunity was used for success, the triumph of the American cars is unquestioned, and they stand before the public to-day on a higher plane of excellance than ever before.

"It was no easy road that the cars had to travel. Outside of Buffalo we had a fine road for several miles. Then, through the Mohawk Valley, miserable conditions were met. The worst stretch, I think, was from Montreal to Three Rivers. For miles the road was little better than a sand trail, tall grass growing between the grooves left by big cart wheels. Through Maine, back in the wild woods, the roads were magnificent—better, in fact, than many boulevards. All of these conditions, good, bad, and indifferent, combined to make a very thorough test, and I regret that the pleasure side of the tour was not more pronounced."

Few troubles were experienced with the motors, the improvement in this respect being very marked over similar tours two and three years ago. Tires, axles, and springs gave the greatest trouble. Strengthening and improvements in these parts of the machine will undoubtedly follow. The superiority of the solid axle over the hollow axle for hard road work was proved in many cases. Springs also suffered severely. Most of the manufacturers' cars virtually did away with the convenience of springs by strapping them tightly to the frame, thus obviating the danger of breaking by a sudden rebound, but making the run fearfully rough for the passengers. Many of the tires also were so heavily armored that it was almost impossible to see the rubber shoe. So heavily were many covered with chain and other metallic substances as to practically destroy the resiliency of the pneumatic tire.

The splendid ability of the expert driver was also shown to a high degree. The success of all the thirteen cars depended very largely upon skillful driving. It was a splendid lesson in this respect for amateurs, as they encountered emergencies and road difficulties that might not meet them once a year in ordinary city and suburban use.

WOMEN IN AUTO RACE.

Miss Emily Potter Wins at Long Beach—One Car Stuck in Sand.

Automobile races at Long Beach are synonymous with automobile submersions by the incoming tide, and both were in evidence on the stretch of beach there yesterday. The Long Beach Country Club, which had made two ineffectual attempts before to hold races on the narrow strip of fairly hard beach when the tide is low, succeeded in its third effort. Four events were held, one being a half-mile race for women. It was won by Miss Emily Potter, who drove Jack Rutherford's 40 horse power Peerless car, starting from scratch.

Two weeks before the same car was nearly submerged by the incoming tide. Rutherford occupied the seat beside Miss Potter, and as soon as the car had crossed the line, they made a skillful change of places and Rutherford brought the car to a stop before it ran down into a gully well up on the beach, which the tide had filled with water two or three inches deep. Miss Dorothea Potter, who drove C. A. Hudson's Oldsmobile, got second place, but her car was not managed as skillfully in stopping as the winning machine. She ran the car too far down, it struck hard in the soft sand in the attempt to turn around, and the Oldsmobile went through practically the same experience that the Peerless had done previously.

Miss Dorothea Potter, unlike her sister, did not try any athletic dodges of wading in the water and tugging at the wheels. This work was left to Rutherford, Hudson, and a dozen other young fellows, who by their frenzied and chiefly ineffectual faithful lunges, and a lot of shouting, combined to free the machine from its trouble, and when hauled up on the dry sand the car was quickly run down to the road fronting the hotel.

The best time of the day for one mile was made by Ralph Monjini, who is to drive the Matheson Vanderbilt Cup car. He drove a 40 horse power Matheson touring car in 1:29, very good time for the mediocre speed conditions. Rutherford was second with his Peerless in 1:34 1-5, and E. R. Strong was third in his Pierce car. C. A. Hudson won the event for cars costing less than $2,500 with his Oldsmobile in 2:04 for the mile, and the single cylinder race was captured by Stanley Mott with an 8 horse power Oldsmobile.

Among the members of the Long Beach Country Club who managed the affair were Gen. John T. Cutting, Col. A. E. Dick, Wallace Guilford, R. F. Ayres, A. T. Davies, Percy Thompson, Capt. F. Gilson, and Peter Miller. The summaries:

One Mile, for Single-Cylinder Cars.—Won by Stanley Mott's 8 horse power Oldsmobile. Time—3:11. Driven by owner.

One Mile, for Stock Cars Costing Under $2,500. —Won by C. A. Hudson's 26-28 horse power Oldsmobile runabout. Time—2:04. Driven by owner.

One Mile, for Stock Cars Costing $2,500 and Over.—Won by Ralph Monjini, driving 40 horse power Matheson; time—1:29. "Jack" Rutherford's 40 horse power Peerless, driven by owner, second; time—1:34 1-5. E. R. Strong's 40 horse power Pierce, driven by owner, third; time—1:45 3-5.

Half-Mile Race, Handicap, for Women Drivers. —Won by Miss Emily Potter, driving "Jack" Rutherford's 40 horse power Peerless, (scratch;) time—0:52 1-5. Miss Dorothea Potter, driving C. A. Hudson's 26-28 horse power Oldsmobile, (8 seconds,) second. Mrs. Peter Smith, driving her 12 horse power Franklin, (20 seconds,) third.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Chairman of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association, will return from abroad this week on the steamer Oceanic. A meeting of the board will probably be held soon after his arrival, and definite arrangements will be made regarding the Long Island course. Additional plans for the running of the elimination trials late in September will also be announced.

Some opposition has been aroused in Rochester over the one-hundred-mile automobile road race that it is planned to hold near that city on Labor Day, Sept. 3, over a twenty-five-mile route. Elaborate arrangements for the event have been made, not only by the Rochester Club but by the members of the New York State Association, and the difficulties probably will be smoothed over. Stock touring cars only will be eligible.

Ralph Mongini, the Italian racing automobilist who has been selected to drive the Matheson car in the Vanderbilt Cup race, has been in the city recently driving at Long Beach a big touring Matheson car for preliminary practice. The racer will be shipped to New York for trial runs on Long Island toward the end of the month.

News has just been received in this city that the big Italian cup contest over the Brescia course, scheduled for the first week in September, has been abandoned owing to the fact that the Government found it impossible to assign sufficient soldiers to guard the course. Lancia, Nazzaro, and the other Italian drivers who are to compete in the Vanderbilt Cup race, will, therefore, come to America somewhat earlier than was at first intended. The Fiat racing cars will probably arrive about the middle of September.

The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company has decided to open a branch house in Boston. Since 1903 the Franklin car has been sold in Boston by A. R. Bangs, and the decision of the company to open a branch is the result of careful study of the Boston situation, and a determination to give its New England trade all the advantages.

Now that the American Automobile Association tour is over, the members of the New York Motor Club are beginning to interest themselves in the coming endurance run to be held under the auspices of the club on Aug. 29, 30, and Sept. 1. The run on the first day will be from this city to Albany, then to Springfield, Mass., and from the latter city back to New York on the third day. Nine entries have already been received, and several more have been promised at an early date.

Horace De Lisser, President of the Ajax Standard Rubber Company, manufacturers of the Ajax tires which are being used by a number of the unlicensed machines, has just made announcement that he will guarantee each tire to run 5,000 miles. The Ajax tires were used on C. W. Kelsey's Maxwell car, which won the Deming Trophy in the recent American Automobile Association tour. The Ajax Tire Company was organized as an independent concern last Spring.

The automobile has found a new use in the sporting world. N. Earle Taylor has been coaching a crew at Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., from his Pope-Hartford automobile. Seated in his car he overlooks the lake, and with a megaphone shouts his directions to the crew. He says that the way to successfully coach a crew is to get an automobile and thus keep with them as you can't in any other way.

The Aerocar Company reports sales last week of aerocars to Charles E. Miller and H. Moses of New York and J. G. Oakley of Mount Vernon. The company has just started a new agency at Cincinnati in charge of Joseph T. Monfort.

An excellent demonstration of the popularity of White steam cars was afforded all along the route of the recent A. A. A. tour. At every large town through Central New York local parties in White steamers were on hand to greet the tourists. Some of the White cars had come from St. Louis and Kansas City, some were returning West, and others followed the tourists for a few days. At Saratoga Spencer Trask's machine, in natural wood finish, was particularly conspicuous.

As nearly all the great touring and racing events of the past two years have been won by cars equipped with Truffault-Hartford shock absorbers, there was no great surprise at the showing of the winning cars in the recent Glidden tour, which were equipped with these devices. Percy Pierce, with his Pierce Arrow, won the event last year with Hartford adjustments on the car, and this year all three Pierce cars that started finished with perfect scores. Every one on the tour agrees that shock absorbers played an important part in preventing the breaking of springs and tire troubles.

There is no question that the results of automobile contests have much to do with the selection of a car by intending purchasers. The general public, at least that part of it which is buying automobiles, watches closely the results of all contests, and a choice is often determined thereby. An illustration of this is seen in the case of the Oldsmobile. After finishing the Glidden Trophy contest with a perfect score, Ernest Keeler made a 505-mile non-stop run from Bretton Woods to New York, driving a 28-30 horse power Oldsmobile. The day after Keeler reached New York and the news of his performance became known four cars were sold by the Oldsmobile Company.

POLO TEAMS ENTERED FOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

America's Leading Players to Meet at Newport.

GOLD TROPHY FOR VICTOR

Seven Teams to Compete for the Junior and Senior National Titles—Players and Dates of Games.

Seven teams have been entered for the National polo championships this year, which will begin on the Westchester Polo Club's field at Newport on Wednesday, Aug. 22. Squadron A, Rockaway, Myopia, 2d, and the Bryn Mawr Freebooters are the entrants for the junior championship, the lesser event, while for the big event, which carries with it not only the National polo title, but the custody of the William Waldorf Astor Cup, four teams will also meet—Myopia, 1st, Meadow Brook 1st, Bry Mawr 1st, and the Bryn Mawr Freebooters, the latter being the only team entered in both events. The entries, while not large, show a marked improvement over recent years, and the fact that the rival teams contain a majority of the best polo players in the country insures several contests of a championship calibre.

The majority of these teams will remain for the Newport annual tournament, which will be held during the same time as the championships, and as the Point Judith tournament is now in progress, the present month promises to be the liveliest one in polo ever seen at Narragansett and Newport.

The teams that meet for the senior championship are:

Bryn Mawr—Alexander Brown, H. W. Harrison, R. E. Strawbridge, Charles Wheeler.

Meadow Brook—E. S. Reynal, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Lawrence Waterbury, R. L. Beeckman.

Myopia—Adelbert Ames, Jr., R. G. Shaw, R. L. Agassiz, Devereux Milburn.

Bryn Mawr Freebooters—C. Randolph Snowden, Victor Mather, William H. T. Huhn, M. G. Rosengarten.

For the junior championship the teams are:

Squadron A—Philip Boyer, Alfred Borden, J. H. Hunt, R. C. Lawrence.

Myopia 2d—H. Tweed, Adelbert Ames, Jr., Maxwell Norman, George H. Norman.

Bryn Mawr Freebooters—C. R. Snowden, Victor Mather, W. H. T. Huhn, M. G. Rosengarten, Jr.

Rockaway—W. A. Hazard, Rene La Montagne, Jr., Robert J. Collier, P. F. Collier.

The first event for the Samuel D. Warren Cup, given for the junior championship, will be between Squadron A and Rockaway on Aug. 22. On Aug. 23 Bryn Mawr Freebooters and Myopia. Second will play, and the winners will meet in the final on Aug. 25. The first game in the senior championship will be on Aug. 27 between Myopia First and Meadow Brook First. On Aug. 29 Bryn Mawr First will meet the Freebooters and the victors will meet for the title on Saturday, Sept. 1.

Notwithstanding the lack of popularity that has attended the junior event and the possibility that it will be abandoned next season, it was the only championship contest played last year, when the National tournament was held at Van Cortlandt Park. The Bryn Mawr second team won, beating Squadron A by 6½ goals to 3½. Rockaway was the only entrant for the championship and the Polo Association made no cup award. The winner in 1904 at Point Judith was the Myopia team, and three of the victors at that time will be among Boston's strong four this year—Shaw, Agassiz, and Milburn.

All of the championship games are played without the customary handicap allowances. The junior event is limited to teams whose aggregate handicap by the existing Polo Association rating does not exceed 20 goals, and no player whose individual handicap is over 5 goals is eligible. So far as a comparison can be made according to the ratings of the men entered for the big game, the rival teams stand on a very even footing. Myopia is the strongest, its aggregate footing up to 25 goals. Meadow Brook shows an aggregate of 24 and Bryn Mawr 20. In the junior event the Bryn Mawr Freebooters have a total of 16 goals and Rockaway 15. These differences are too slight to affect the results materially in scratch contests, provided the individual players show no surprising lack of ability.

Eastport After the Speeders.

EASTPORT, L. I., Aug. 4.—The authorities here have decided to appoint four special Deputy Constables for arresting speeding chauffeurs. It is said that the reckless running of automobiles along the highways in the past has been a menace to horse-owners, and that it is now determined to suppress the practice.

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THE PARTISAN REAPPORTIONMENT.

The apportioning of voters for Senatorial representation and the fixing of the limits of Senate districts is a work so peculiarly legislative in its nature that the courts will be exceedingly reluctant to invalidate, in the proceedings now pending, the apportionment of 1906. Nevertheless, the allegation of the moving papers that the apportionment is unfair and disproportionate arithmetically is manifestly true, true beyond dispute, as any one can see who will take the trouble to compare the number of citizen population in each of the districts with the ratio number, which for the districts outside of the cities is 130,190.

The flagrant case of the Queens-Richmond district, with a population of 246,187, an excess of 115,997—almost another ratio—is proof enough that the constitutional requirement was disregarded. Westchester, too, with a population of 72,460 above the ratio, has grounds of complaint. When these instances of population much in excess of the ratio are compared with the long roll of up-the-State districts falling below the ratio, in many cases far below it, the charge that the apportionment of 1906 was "grossly partisan" is seen to be not unfounded. Queens is Democratic. Richmond is not infrequently Democratic. But with a population that, compared with apportionment practice in up-the-State Republican counties, would entitle them to two Senators they get only one. It was the deliberate purpose of the Constitutional Convention of 1894 to make it difficult for the Democratic Party to get control of both houses of the Legislature. The Legislature of 1906 acted in that spirit in laying out the Senate districts.

It was a matter of common knowledge that the desire to favor this or punish that politician and a purpose to constitute as many impregnably Republican districts as possible guided the deliberations and the acts of the Republican majority. The Constitution declares that "each Senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, the ratio being determined by dividing the total citizen population by 50, the number of Senators. This mandate was disobeyed. It is provided, too, that each district shall consist of contiguous territory. Richmond and Queens are sundered by miles of intervening land and water. The authors of this apportionment had evidently mislaid their copy of the Constitution.

Morally the case of the complainants is made out by stating it. The Constitution, addition, division, and subtraction are the only witnesses they need to put on the stand. To convince the court that the Legislature has gone beyond permitted discretion and violated the Constitution so indubitably and to such a degree as to make it the duty of the judiciary to interfere with the Legislature in respect to a function so intimately and exclusively legislative as the determination of how and where its own members shall be elected, that will be much more difficult. The court will be all the slower to annul the new apportionment because to revive the former one would take us back a decade and more, while the convening of the Legislature to pass a new bill would, at this late day, fill all souls, and especially the politicians' souls, with consternation. A real wrong has, however, been perpetrated by the Republican Legislature of 1906.

THE WEEK-ENDERS.

Every Friday and every Saturday at this season the stations of all the roads present a wonderful sight. Their waiting rooms and their "concourses" are alike thronged and congested with outward-bound passengers on Saturday, presumably with people whose destinations may be called suburban, on Friday with those whose occasions admit of more distant excursions. The waiting room and the concourse of the Grand Central, when they were opened, but a few years ago, seemed to everybody ample. They are now weekly crowded far beyond the limit of comfortable accommodation. The "Adirondack express" is made up in three sections, and so with other trains bound for even more distant parts. And what is true of the Grand Central is true of the stations of the other trunk roads. East, west, north, and south the multitudes disperse, "quadrivious," as CHARLES READE has it, seeking the mountains or the shore.

Just now, of course, the throng of week-enders is reinforced by the throng of more leisurely vacation makers beginning their August "villeggiatura" of a fortnight or a month. It is a great sight and an inspiring sight at any point where they are collected in order to be distributed. What it involves in the way of the comfort and happiness of so large a part of the population it would be impossible to compute. The proportion of "swells," of idlers, is very small. Most are working men and working women, and many of the "plain people," evidently workers for daily wages, who yet find the time and the money for these weekly outings. As the Speaker says, this country is a great success.

"THE RED DANGER."

That is a very striking remark ascribed by the Paris Matin to the German Emperor. "The Yellow Peril is not so perilous as the Red Danger." Of course, at Berlin, the yellow peril does not at all connote sensational publications. It merely denotes the peril of the growth of Japan. But, so long as the growth is made subservient only to the watchword of "Asia for the Asiatics," while it may imperil those curiously acquired possessions of Germany in China, it does not in the least imperil either the peace or the progress of the world.

But the "Red Danger," the danger of Anarchism and Terrorism and Assassination, that is a real danger. That does threaten human society itself. And the German Emperor does well to point out that it is not entirely, nor even chiefly, hereditary monarchs like himself, whether absolute or "constitutional," whom it threatens. It is equally Chief Magistrates elected by the voices of their respective peoples. As a matter of fact, but two hereditary monarchs have been the victims of Anarchistic assassination in our time, one Czar of Russia and one King of Italy, not counting the horrible and absolutely irrelevant murder of the Empress of Austria. But in the same time there have fallen victims to the enemies of society one President of the French Republic and three Presidents of the United States.

It is quite true. These assassins of our times are not Brutuses. They are merely brutes. It is society, all that has been won in innumerable generations from the void of savagery, which they attack. Their hand is against every man. Let every man's hand be against them.

What to do about it is quite another question. That civilization should combine against its enemies nobody disputes; nor that it should use all means of suppressing and of extirpating them which do not withdraw the safeguards from innocence. Where the line is to be drawn, what the limit is to be, is clearly a question for the serious consideration of an international tribunal.

WOMEN'S WORK.

The opinion and decision of the Court of Special Sessions, in regard to the law regulating the employment of women, written by Justice OLMSTED, and concurred in by Justices MCKEAN and DEUEL, contains a good deal with which sensible public sentiment will agree, though it does not touch the general power of the Legislature as to such regulation, because that power is not involved in the case before the court. The case, indeed, turned on the power of the Legislature to make it a misdemeanor to employ a woman after 9 P. M. The Justice says:

> How long the woman worked on the day in question, how long she worked that week, or how many hours of labor she had contracted to perform on the night she was found working in the factory—none of these things appear. The sole fact before us is that a woman was employed in factory work for a few minutes during hours when the statute declares it was unlawful so to employ her.

It will be seen that the further provision of the statute that women shall not be employed in a factory more than ten hours consecutively in a day or more than sixty hours in one week is not here in question. That provision in the laws of other States was brought to the attention of the court in cases cited, but the court distinctly says: "That is not the issue here." It is true that the court's argument as to the facts actually presented would apply to the remaining provision of the statute. If there has been "an unwarranted invasion of the constitutional rights of individual liberty and property," as to one part of the law, there is equally good reason to think that there has been the same invasion as to the rest of the law. But the adjudication is limited to deciding that the Legislature cannot forbid the employment of a woman after 9 P. M.

The line of reasoning adopted by the court is, however, exceedingly interesting. It is that the statute is "most palpable class legislation." It forbids women who work in a factory to work at hours in which women in their tenements are free to work. It forbids employés, if there be but two or three, or even but one, to work as their employers—milliners or dressmakers, for instance—may work without limitation. Taking up the argument of the Attorney General that the power to do this is the police power of the State exerted to protect actual or possible mothers of children who may be citizens, the court pertinently asks:

> Does the State look merely to the children of the factory women for its future good citizens? Why should the housewife, the woman who toils at home, in mercantile houses, in offices, or she who toils not at all—the society woman—be exempt from legislative interference, injunctive or mandatory, for the same reason? Some of them may be mothers of future citizens, and it should be of as great interest to the State that their projeny should have proper birth and breeding to conserve its welfare. If this question of future citizenship is the only excuse for the assumption of police power, what becomes of the rights of the non-child-bearing woman, a considerable class? What of the woman beyond the age of child bearing, physically strong, having expert technical knowledge, with opportunity to employ it in a factory, and at no other time than during the hours which the statute prohibits—a woman who is sui juris, and who is desirous of exercising her right of contract and to work at her accustomed trade, but is prevented from doing so by this statute?

This is logical and has a certain pathos which indicates that the judicial mind is not insensitive to the joy of repartee. It does establish, and with a good deal of clearness, the contention that the law creates classes and treats one of them differently from the way in which it treats the others. Whether that will be held good ground by the higher courts for declaring the law invalid because essentially unconstitutional remains to be seen. The Attorney General announces that he intends, if he does not succeed in securing a reversal sooner, to carry the case to the Court of Appeals, and even to the United States Supreme Court. There is likely to be plenty of judicial wisdom on the subject before it is done with. Of course, this "class legislation," like the English factory acts, is intended to protect those who are not in a position to protect themselves. The employer manifestly needs no law to regulate his hours of labor. He is quite willing to work sixteen hours a day if his business calls for it.

"CLIMACTERICS."

One party to a conversation the other day happened to mention to another that he was approaching his "grand climacteric," and the other inquired what, precisely, that expression might mean. The answer is not so obvious as it may seem. The person inquired of referred it to the old physiological theory that the human body is reconstituted every seven years, and that the period of this reconstruction is a physical "climax." This view prevailed throughout mediaeval and even has lasted into the popular speech and poetry of modern Europe, as in ANDREW MARVELL'S Horatian ode to CROMWELL:

> And to all states not free
> Shall climacteric be.

But the theory of climacteric periods of the human body is older than this physiological theory and even less scientific. It is an outgrowth of the Pythagorean theory of numbers, whereby a peculiarly mystical quality was attached to the number seven, and consequently to its multiples, its multiple with the almost equally mystical nine being thus the "grand climacteric" and assumed to be the most dangerous of all the periods. Sir THOMAS BROWNE, in his "Vulgar Errors," has given by far the most thorough account in English of the origin and progress of this superstition among the ancients, and naturally by far the most readable. Of the mystical importance attached to the number seven he remarks:

> Among philosophers, PYTHAGORAS seems to have played the leading part, which was long after continued by his disciples and the Italick school. The philosophy of PLATO and most of the Platonists abounds in numeral considerations. Above all, PHILO, the learned Jew, hath acted this part even to superstition, bestowing divers pages in summing up everything which might advantage this number. Which notwithstanding, when a serious reader shall perpend, he will hardly find anything that may convince his judgment, or any further persuade than the lenity of his belief, or prejudgment of reason inclineth.

And then the good Sir THOMAS goes on to demolish the theory of septenniads, both by deductive and inductive reasoning, and to show that there is nothing in it. The doctrine has of course no scientific validity. It could have gained ground only when there was no science rightly so called, but when "philosophers," instead of observing facts and drawing conclusions from them, excogitated theories and selected or wrested such facts as could be made apparently to fit them. But as to this theory of septenniads and climacterics, Sir THOMAS, who himself showed at times an amazing credulity, shows, with his usual affluence of learning and quaint illustration, that the Pythagoreans and the Platonists and PHILO by no means exhausted the wisdom of the ancients on the subject. ARISTOTLE and PTOLEMY and HIPPOCRATES all knew better, and all treated the matter more in the spirit of a really scientific investigation. At any rate, the delusion is now completely dispelled, and nobody has any excuse for supposing that any septenniad is any more of a "climacteric," little or "grand," than any other intervening years.

THAT NEVER-SETTING SUN.

Some correspondents have been amusing themselves with the controversy originated by Mr. BRYAN, whether on the American "empire," as on the British, the sun never sets. Mr. BRYAN took the negative, and some of our correspondents have undertaken to show him in the wrong, while certain others have undertaken to prove him in the right. On each side ingenious arguments have been adduced to show that by reason of the inclination of the earth's orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, and by reason of the differences thereby occasioned between the Summer and the Winter angle at which the sunshine strikes the earth, it might, or it might not, as the case may be, be possible for the sun to shine continuously on our possessions.

"It were to consider too curiously to consider so." Practically and broadly speaking, if one owns half way round the surface of the round globe, or oblate spheroid, which we inhabit, it may plausibly but not exactly be said that upon his dominions the sun never sets, that sunset on one part of them coincides with or overlaps sunrise on another. That means that one must own 180 degrees of the 360 into which the circumference of our planet is divided. But it seems that we have by no means attained that degree of expansion, however much we have "done expanded." When Mr. MYERS has pictorially and poetically described the setting of the sun at Madeira:

> The scarlet, huge, and quivering sun
> Feared his due hour was overrun—
> On us the last he blazed, and hurled
> His glory on COLUMBUS' world,

that is quite good enough, poetically speaking. Scientifically speaking, it is not good enough. The assumption that when the sun sets on Madeira, its setting synchronizes with its rise on America, is subject to various deductions and additions, and modifications for the season of the year, and for the "personal equation."

Of course, if the owner of a sufficiently high-powered automobile chose to do so, and if he had good and continuous roads, he could circumnavigate the globe at his own hour, taking any parallel of latitude he chose, and "making it" continuous midnight or continuous noon at his pleasure. But the conditions notoriously fail. To have a dominion on which the sun never sets, you must have such an extent of territory that you reach at least half way around the globe. And you must also bear in mind that the sun's apparent progress from east to west, the planet's actual rotation from west to east, must bring your next point to sunrise before your last point is abandoned by the sunset. A slight study of the map of the globe will convince anybody that we have not yet attained that "Imperial" position. The Roman Empire, which is quoted as an example of territorial extension, never did attain it. The Romans, by reason of their ignorance of geography and their figuring of the earth as a disk and not as a globe, would not have been aware of it if they had attained it. But they did not. The Pax Britannica, at its utmost extent, never subtended more than 70 degrees of longitude, practically not more than 60, or one-third of the minimum required for making the brag.

Modern geography, as practically applied by COLUMBUS and the other discoverers, has wrought a change. It was not until the more historically recent hemisphere was added that the brag could be made at all. Possibly there was four hours difference in time between the western extremity of the Roman Empire and the eastern. But when Spain took possession of the New World the expression became accurate enough that on her empire the sun never set. It remained true until the last fragment of her American empire and the last fragment of her Asiatic empire were almost simultaneously wrested from her eight years ago. Now, for nearly half the hours of every day, the sun sets on what remains of the Spanish Empire. The appreciation of the rotundity of the earth and of the actual extent of the Spanish dominions gave rise to the new conception of empire, a conception embalmed in literature from Capt. JOHN SMITH, through SCHILLER in his "Don Carlos," to SCOTT and MACAULAY. But the new conception of empire has been also verified in English as long ago as 1648, by the obscure GAGE. It was subsequently verified for herself by Great Britain, and most eloquently expressed of her domination by an American orator, DANIEL WEBSTER, in the famous words: "A Power which has dotted over the whole surface of the globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drumbeat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

We are not in that competition. There is a large and dark lacuna between the time when the sun ceases to shine on Guam or the westernmost projection of the Aleutian Islands and the time when his cheering rays illuminate San Juan de Porto Rico or Eastport, Me. It is of no particular consequence. We may be much better off without more possessions. There be those in Massachusetts few and faint, but fearless still, who maintain that we should be better off without much of the intervening space which is unquestionably ours. But the time is not yet ripe when the wildest, woolliest, and Westernmost of our orators can decently maintain that upon our dominions the sun never sets.

RAILS HIGH ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

The completion and opening for traffic of a railroad 14,000 feet above the sea level is an event of moment in that kind of building, and the one just finished, leading from the Colorado and Southern Line to the summit of Mount McClellan on Gray's Peak, is the second in the world to reach that altitude. The other is in Peru, leading through the passes of the Andes. Both lines carry the locomotive, with its proud and conquering plume and its piercing notes of triumph, half as high as the highest peaks in the world, with something to spare. No longer need it be said that

> Mountains interposed make enemies of man,

though it may have been true enough when the poet wrote it.

There are high mountain passes yet left in the world for the railway to cleave through, though it may be doubted if many of them will ever much exceed those named in altitude. The Himalayas, their peaks upholding the roof of the world, are yet to be gridironed. So are the Thian Shan ranges, and in general the whole mountain system of China; our intercontinental lines, going on apace and soon to join their links, some time will in the nature of things have some pretty high places to cover, but if they climb anywhere so loftily as the one just finished and its Peruvian predecessor, it will be time to fire off cannon and hold celebrations of exultation over the performance.

It is only the rail which has permitted the wonders of the world to be reached, and we have only begun to penetrate into their walled-in dominions. The train which spins over the torrent of Zambesi's fall across its high and slender steel arch reveals one of the most majestic views ever presented to mankind, but there are many more yet to be found out and linked into the chain binding the accessible together which is reticulated with meshes growing smaller and smaller all over the world. It will indeed be like braiding a new world into the pattern of the old one, to the enrichment of its embroidery beyond all the dreams which Fancy can feign or the most glowing imagination picture.

We repeat our advice on the matter of COMSTOCK'S raid, and address it especially to the artists. Exercise common sense. There is a great deal of loose talk about the subject by persons who have not taken the trouble to ascertain the exact facts. Sir PURDON CLARKE, who is, of course, solicitous only for the best interests of the best art education, declares that "the whole thing is past understanding." It really is not to one who knows the "whole thing." COMSTOCK acted in an extreme fashion, as is his nature. But the drawings on which he based his action never ought to have been seen outside the classroom, and certainly never should have been put into a periodical for miscellaneous circulation. It is sufficient to condemn them to say that not the "yellowest" journal in the country, nor that peculiarly questionable publication of Paris, Le Nu au Salon, would venture to print them. Yet in their place and for their original purpose they were legitimate. The artists would do well to keep such things where they belong, to refrain from justifying an obvious blunder, and to allow the incident to pass as quietly as possible.

Saratov is on the Volga, next to the province of Astrakhan, nearly a thousand miles from St. Petersburg. It is reported that the Czar during a recent discussion of the situation of his empire with Prince LVOFF interrupted him with inquiries regarding the condition of the roads to that province for motoring. Really, if things get much worse, his Majesty will be more concerned as to the safety of his warships as a means of passage to a civilized country.

NO "LAND HOGS" IN JERSEY.

Owners Who Would Rather Sell on Installments Than Collect Rent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Stephen Bell, in your issue of the 3d, is emphatic in his denunciation of what he is pleased to call "land hogs," yet his education as to this line of business is evidently incomplete, for he restricts his criticisms and bases his judgment upon the doings of the gentry located in the districts of the Bronx and Brooklyn, with the usual complacent ignoring of the average New Yorker to the district beyond the Hudson.

If Mr. Bell and his following would carefully examine the section last named, he would be able to discover that while, as a pure matter of business policy, the value of land naturally appreciates with the advent of better transit facilities, the rental values in New Jersey make a decidedly favorable showing as compared with the districts comprising the outskirts of the greater city proper.

As a matter of fact, however, Jerseymen and Jersey land owners do not encourage the new-comer as a rent payer to any great degree, except in the cities of Jersey City and Newark, perhaps. On the contrary, they aim to educate him to become his own landlord by the liberal method of selling him a home upon the same terms as he has been experiencing as a tenant.

A small payment down within the reach of all thrifty heads of families, generally 10 per cent. of the value of the property, obtains possession of the house and land, and a further monthly payment of about 1 per cent. of the value secures payment in full in the course of about ten years. Generally these monthly payments are much less than the average monthly rent paid within the borders of the city, so that a man can secure a bigger house, with a large plot of land, and pay his carfare to and from the city at a considerable saving, to say nothing of the advantages of the pure air and consequent healthfulness of his family. N. G. VREELAND.

Bound Brook, Aug. 4, 1906.

Baneful Bacilli in Church.

From The London Globe.

The baneful bacilli now go to church, it appears. According to The British Medical Journal, the pews are crowded with them. We wonder whether this explains why men stay away?

TOWN HOUSE, COUNTRY HOME.

This is the house that Vanderbilt,
With rooms ten and fourscore;
No sooner had he finished that
Than he at once Biltmore.

MARTHA YOUNG.

MR. COMSTOCK'S RAID.

Criticism of the Descent on the Art Students' League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no means by which Mr. Anthony Comstock, founder, Secretary, and special agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, can be compelled to refrain from applying his otherwise commendable zeal in the wrong direction such as his recent raid upon the Art Students' League of New York?

WALTER L. BENN.

New York, Aug. 3, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my opinion Anthony Comstock and the entire system of Comstockery constitute one of the worst enemies to the normal and chaste training of the mind, both in young and old of our race, in that extremely delicate matter of sex, that the history of our species possesses any knowledge of.

As an observant alienist of many years' experience, and a writer on the subject, I am free to confess that absolutely no single factor is known to me that has militated against the purity of mind of the coming generation that can in any way compare with the machinations of this self-constituted organization known as the Anti-Vice Society, of which Comstock is the active agent.

R. W. SHUFELDT,
Major, Medical Department, United States Army, (retired.)

New York, Aug. 4, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of common sense and decency I wish to register an emphatic protest against the actions of the so-called "upholders of morality" who have the audacity to enter an art school and confiscate drawings of the human form.

Any one who uses his brain to think with knows that an art student must study the human form. Why? Because it is one of the most wonderful creations of nature—in perfection perhaps the most beautiful. And suppose these studies of the human form are printed into books? What of it? They are not intended for children to look at any more than was the Venus de Milo intended to be a nursery ornament. Only the man with a decomposed mind can see anything indecent in a picture of the human form.

MELZAR CHAFFEE.

New York, Aug. 3, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sensational raid made by Anthony Comstock upon one of the foremost schools of art in the world and the arrest there of a respectable young woman bookkeeper calls for the mature consideration of the public.

Assuming that reproductions of the nude figure are "obscene, lewd, indecent, filthy, and disgusting," and that the American public's confidence in Mr. Comstock's judgment places him in the high position of dictator of public morals, we may yet question whether the action of Mr. Comstock in raiding the Art Students' League, as though it had been a dive, and arresting a young woman bookkeeper was justifiable.

We cannot but believe that if Mr. Comstock had entered a protest with the League, as he did not, it would have accomplished the same purpose with less notoriety for a highly respectable institution whose membership is a roll of honor of American art, and with less reproach for the society which Mr. Comstock represents. T. H. S.

New York, Aug. 4, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the mother of one of the students of the Art Students' League I would like to make a few remarks in reference to the action of Mr. Anthony Comstock in raiding the above institution. Why is his morality so spasmodic, and why does he not rather turn his attention to those cancer spots such as are to be found in many parts of this city in common with all other large cities? The dangers to our growing sons and daughters do not lie in our art institutions, as all parents know. To me it appears to be a case of "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

The much-commented-on catalogue was brought to me by my son, criticised by all members of my family, and has lain on my library table, accessible to all, ever since, without raising the slightest desire to cavil, or causing a blush on the cheek of the most innocent, who regard the pictures therein portrayed entirely from an artistic point of view and without the vicious warp which exists I hope entirely in Mr. Comstock's imagination, and I contend that the mind that can read immorality into such works of art is in itself at fault.

Let Mr. Comstock turn his attention rather to the suppression of those vulgar and loathsome details of divorces and other social scandals which are so openly published by many of the New York papers, and which leave so little to the imagination that they, more than anything to be found in the Art Students' catalogue, are a menace to the purity and morality of the growing generation which he is so desirous of retaining undefiled. One wonders if he realizes that he aggravates the evils which he aims at abolishing in suggesting to the young mind that studies such as all art students the world over have to prosecute in the course of their training contain even the very smallest germ of immorality.

ANOTHER MOTHER.

New York, Aug. 4, 1906.

The Pope and His Finger.

The following story is told of Pius X. by the Rome correspondent of The London Pall Mall Gazette:

The other day he was writing at his desk, when his pen began to splutter. He decided to change it, but it stuck, and it was only after a strong pull that it came out, promptly pricking him under his nail, for which probably he would have followed the natural impulse to put it in his mouth, and we would have heard nothing more of the incident had there not been an ink-stain, also. His exclamation brought his secretary, who washed away the blood with disinfectants, to obviate microbes, and bound it up, at the same time suggesting a doctor's visit.

"No, no," said the Pontiff laughing, "it would be known to the press at once; I should be killed and buried by them before he could arrive!" Those surrounding him would have liked to make the slight mishap an excuse for stopping the audiences, but Pius X. was somewhat annoyed at the suggestion, saying, "Enough, enough!" What is a pen-prick! You make me ridiculous. I have not ceased to be a man and become a baby!" So he was present at the ceremony in commemoration of his predecessor, making jokes about his bandaged finger.

Edward Will Not Be There.

From The London Chronicle.

Skepticism can only be aroused by the Vienna statement that King Edward is going to be one of the godfathers of the Kaiser's grandson, and that he is even going to Potsdam to attend the christening ceremony on Aug. 12. Godfather he may possibly become, but Potsdam on Aug. 12 at the baptism of the babe—that is a totally different matter. For one thing, the Cowes Week does not end till Aug. 11, and the King will not start for his usual "cure" at Marienbad until a few days later. Therefore that would bar his Majesty out from Potsdam, which would not be much in the way of a "Vorcur" to the "Cur" at Marienbad and the "Nasheur" at Balmoral.

ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.

Demand for Public Performances of the Styles Sanctioned by the Pope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years past lovers of true (i. e. of artistic value and edifying) ecclesiastical music, especially Catholics, could hear selections rendered not by the choirs in their churches, but by the Musical Art Society of New York under the direction of Frank Damrosch.

When the Motu Proprio on Church Music was issued in 1903 by Pope Pius X., many Catholics who regularly attend the concerts given by the Musical Art Society expected Mr. Damrosch to give New York an idea of the music the Pope will have dominate in Catholic churches by making a sample programme consisting of (a) Palestrina music, (b) Solesmes Chant, and (c) modern church music.

Of course Mr. Frank Damrosch cannot be blamed; however, it is surprising that no attempts have been made in New York to give a public rendition of a programme comprising the three styles of music termed "true ecclesiastical music."

We know very well that in some of the Episcopalian churches in New York we can hear Catholic Church music (Palestrina and Orlando Lasso) well rendered, but we cannot expect them to give a public rendition in Carnegie Hall of a sample programme of church music such as the Pope desires, which would include the Solesmes Chant and compositions by such able men as Witt, (the Palestrina of the last century,) Haller, Mitterer, Perosi, Stehle, Filke, and Piel.

Hence I say, aside from the choir of St. Francis Xavier College, in Sixteenth Street, it was only from the Musical Art Society that such an interesting programme might have been expected, because among the Catholic churches of New York, only the choir of St. Francis Xavier's has successfully made an attempt at true church music as is desired by the Pope, and the Musical Art Society as to the Palestrina style.

Why not induce the choir of St. Francis Xavier, assisted by the cathedral choir of Pittsburg, under the direction of Prof. Otten, ("the Frank Damrosch of Pittsburg,") to give New York an idea of true church music, at the same time inviting Mr. Dethier from New York and Mr. Strubel from Covington, Ky., to preside at the organ for the organ numbers corresponding to the spirit of the three styles of church music?

A LOVER OF TRUE CHURCH MUSIC.

New York, Aug. 3, 1906.

Refuses to Believe in B. R. T.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly record my protest against your editorial entitled "The Killing Policy." Evidently the able writer of those sentiments is a happy and contented resident of Montclair, Orange, or some other pretty hamlet in Jersey, and knows nothing at all of conditions in Brooklyn. It would make a horse laugh to read the serious announcement that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit would abandon all plans of improvement and extension it has intended to bless the borough with. For fifteen years that company has kept on promising these betterments, and the service has gone from bad to worse. At last we seem to have a man willing to do something for the suffering public, and presto! here is the best and most sensible paper of this city assailing him. Are the interests of the holders of large blocks of watered stocks really more sacred to you than the welfare of an abused public? I will not believe it, and confidently expect a fine editorial of recantation in your columns shortly in justice to your readers and that fine specimen of a public officer, Borough President Coler. M. B.

Brooklyn, Aug. 4, 1906.

An Unworked Field for Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Justitia's" appeal to the millionaires commends itself to many thoughtful people who have been brought into contact with gentlewomen whom misfortune has deprived of the means of support. If a fund could be established from which small amounts could be advanced until such ones were able to stand on their feet it would be a blessing indeed. May "Justitia's" suggestion meet its adequate response! Perhaps more pressing still is the need for ladies of advancing years who seek in vain an avenue of activity that will yield the bare necessaries of life. Those whose birth and refinement debar them from the benefits of common local charities. Every State should have its shelter for its gentle citizens, as well as its almshouse for its humble poor. And it is only through the rich that such a beautiful charity could be endowed. May it enter some generous heart to begin it. G. M. R.

Northampton, Mass., Aug. 3, 1906.

Lack of Courtesy on City Ferryboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was disappointed yesterday when I read the headline to your editorial "A Municipal Ownership Failure." I expected to find some words expressing your disapproval of the lack of courtesy on our own Staten Island boats. Though they are run, as I believe, on a good paying basis, the attendants are not as courteous as those employed under the old management. Any one who continually uses these ferryboats will agree with me that "municipal ownership" means "no courtesy shown here" and "no questions civilly answered."

STATEN ISLAND.

New York, Aug. 4, 1906.

Wasted Opportunity.

From The Boston Herald.

As an evilence of the wit and lively sense of humor of Queen Maud of Norway, it is related that "on one occasion she was with her sisters at a public gathering in London, and noticed a curious reporter gazing at their every movement. Accordingly, she wrote something on a piece of paper, and, making a pretense of handing it to one of her sisters, dropped it. The reporter, of course, in great glee picked it up, expecting to get a scoop for his paper. Imagine his chagrin when he found written on it the commonplace remark: 'My new boots pinch me terribly.'" That nothing came of this incident simply proves the denseness or the timidity of the London reporter. Had an American knight of the pencil been thus favored, his paper the next morning would have had the note reproduced in fac simile, with a drawing of the boots of the Princess, speculation as to the location of the offending corn or bunion, and a dissertation on the folly of wearing tight boots. Rising to the occasion and jumping to meet an opportunity are essential in up-to-date reporting.

WE'RE OFF.

(While at sea recently a vessel sighted a traveling bamboo grove.)

If real estate succumbs to Wanderlust
And puts to sea with trees and houses on it,
What shall we do, who on the seacoast roost,
How can we sleep in peace at night, doggone it?

Will other chunks of land decide to go?
(Since imitation is the highest flattery.)
Will Jersey City sail away, yo ho?
And Lower Broadway tumble off the Battery?

Must we look into Staten Island's past
In case for ocean voyages it has hankered?
Must we each night make Castle Garden fast
And see that Coney is securely anchored?

No, no! We'll have to bow to Fate's decree,
That mandate stern which makes all other law go.
Heave ho! Atlantic States, and put to sea!
Prepare to be an ocean port, Chicago!

THOMAS R. TRAPNELL.

JANITOR HANSEN SERVES WARNING ON BURGLARS

Four Times Thieves Have Invaded His Home.

STANDS ON GUARD WITH GUN

He Says the Next Robber Will Get "Shooted"—Last Man Escaped After a Fight.

After his fourth burglar experience within a few months, the latest being a life-and-death struggle in the dark basement of the Mount Tom apartment house at 110 Riverside Drive on Friday morning, Janitor Frank E. Hansen spends his leisure time in the dark basement with a pistol in his pocket hoping that a burglar may turn up.

"The side gate must be kept open," explained Mr. Hansen, "because delivery men must bring their things down that way for the dumb waiter in the basement. But once I see a man pass the dumb waiter on toward my door I say, 'Hold up your hands; who is that?' If he answers, all right. If he is a burglar, bang-bang goes the gun till it is all empty and the burglar lies dead on the floor.

"I am tired of spending all my money to put back the things in my family what the burglars take away," he continued. "First goes my bicycle. Next goes a gold-plated box in which is my watch and cuff buttons and ear rings and a whole lot of things. Next goes money.

"The police don't seem to scare those fellows away. Especially on Saturdays and Sundays there is a gang of loafers in Riverside Park. It is a bad crowd."

Here Janitor Hansen pulled his pistol from his back pocket. "The policeman told me to do it," he said. "He said to me, 'Hansen,' he says, 'keep it full of lead and pump it till it is empty when you see a burglar.' That's me. I'll get one of those fellers yet."

Janitor Hansen whirled the cylinder of his pistol and pulled back the hammer, to see that all was well with the mechanism. A grocer's boy went into the basement. Janitor Hansen followed him to the dumb-waiter. The boy turned out not to be a burglar.

Hansen's latest burglar experience, the news of which came out only yesterday, and then not through the police, is enthralling as told by Hansen:

"I was in the kitchen helping my mother-in-law, Mrs. Severine Johnson-Olsen, get the dinner on Friday morning. My wife was downtown. My four-year-old daughter, Marie, was with me. Marie said, 'Papa, I want my toys which are in the closet.' I went into the dark hall and toward the closet.

"I had to pass the door of my mother-in-law's room. It was open. I had just shut it, because I am keeping a canary bird in there which belongs to one of the tenants. The cat had pushed open the door,' thinks I. I look in. I see a tall young man at the chiffonier that my money was stolen from.

"He saw me in the mirror. He turned around. We come together. I am a little heavier, but he is slippery. He is young. He looked like a college man. I picked him up and hit his head against the wall. I threw him on the floor. I kicked him in the head and in the stomach. Up he jumps every time, and just as if I hadn't touched him.

"We worked out into the dark hall. Marie ran around between our legs, crying, 'Papa is being killed.' My mother-in-law can't walk very well, but she can scream. The burglar pulled a long chisel from his pocket when we got into the hall. He said, 'I will kill you if you don't turn me loose.'

"I had to hold his chisel hand so that I can't throw him any more. Marie was runnin' between our legs, and I was afraid she would be killed. I fought for the chisel, and finally I got it and threw it on the floor. Then he pulled a sort of squirt gun from his pocket. Some say it was an acid gun, but I don't know whether it was or not.

"I tried to get that and to keep the burglar from hurting Marie. My hands were cut all over from the chisel. Then he broke loose, and while I rested a little before jumping on him again, he darted out of the door. He ran into the cellar at 829, got out into the backyard, and jumped the fences until he came out on Eighty-fourth Street.

"Then a policeman came up. He chased the man down Riverside Drive, but he could not catch him he was so fat. Marie wasn't hurt. Neither was my mother-in-law.

"But I'll get him yet. That's twice he has been to that chiffonier. The next time I'll get him. Then we shall need no policeman, but an undertaker."

Mrs. Soley in a Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—Mrs. James Russell Soley, who is occupying the Stone cottage, was in a short, but lively, runaway on Bellevue Avenue this noon. One of the rubber tires of her carriage came off and, striking the horse, started him in a rush from in front of the Casino down past the Ocean House site, where he was caught before any danger was done. Mrs. Soley remained in the carriage and was uninjured, although severely frightened.

Dr. Thomas Postpones Ascensions.

Owing to unfavorable weather conditions Dr. Julian P. Thomas decided to postpone the moonlight balloon ascension he had announced for last night. Paper balloons which he sent up from his house showed the wind to be blowing from the westward. He may make an ascension to-night from the Union Central Gas Company's works.

Long Trip for a Wedding.

Miss Helene de Heron of 213 West 111th Street, who it is said is going to Beira, Portuguese East Africa, to marry a young man named Vital de Midy, sailed for Antwerp on the Red Star liner Finland yesterday afternoon. Miss de Heron declined to say whether or not she was going to marry de Midy.

Off to See Europe's Aeronautics.

William H. Butler of the Automobile and Aero Clubs of America sails on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday next for an automobile tour of France, Spain, Holland, and Germany. He is one of the original members of the Aero Club of America, and while abroad will make ascensions to develop and perfect some new ideas in aeronautics.

Huyler's Annual Outing.

The firm of Huyler's gave its annual outing yesterday to its 1,000 employes, including their families and many guests. The trip was up the Sound. There was an abundance of refreshments. Music for the dancers was furnished by Bayne's Band.

CITY BREVITIES.

Postmaster Willcox announces that the small blue postal cards, with the Grant head, size 2 5-16 inches by 4⅝ inches, are now on sale at the General Post Office, where they may be purchased in any quantity desired.

The students of the International Free Scholarship Association will visit Dreamland, Coney Island, to-morrow night on the invitation of Senator Reynolds.

Paul Coolidge, Howard Kimball, and Morris B. Arnold, the committee of creditors of Solomon & Goldstein, manufacturers of clothing at 27 West Fourth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on July 23, recommended a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities are about $52,000 and assets $23,000.

REBATING IN DIAMONDS.

Mr. Harvey Hears of a Disaster in an Untried Field of Traffic.

Mr. Harvey, THE TIMES's commuter, put down his paper when the conductor's punch rapped sharply on a nickel seat arm, and then noticed for the first time that there were many women in the car—sixteen by actual count.

"Ladies," said the conductor, beginning the only public address Mr. Harvey had ever heard him make, "this car is reserved for gentlemen who wish to smoke, for day laborers, and for others I don't want to carry where you ride. There's plenty of room behind, and I've asked you one and all to go there. Now, if you stay here and get insulted you will hold me to blame."

Several started to go, but didn't, after all.

Mr. Bolting, freight conductor, traveling deadhead, emptied his pipe and looked sadly at Mr. Harvey. Reading was impossible amid the rapid fire, staccato chatter that followed the rout of the conductor.

"Did you hear how our boy trainman burned his fingers?" asked Conductor Bolting by way of starting the talk. "Those diamonds on that lady with the beef trust face over there put me in mind of it."

"I didn't get the straight story of that," said Mr. Harvey.

"Why, he cleaned up a hundred dollars pretty easy on a little deal," said the railroader, "and he thought he'd give the missus a diamond—you know they haven't been married very long. He don't know diamonds, so he goes to a tugboat man who sits in our pinochle game once in a while and who's got some lovely stones.

"The skipper's an old neighbor of Kantrikaul, the big pawnbroker, so when the kid tells him what he wants he tears a sheet of paper in two, gives him half, and tells him to take it to the pawnbroker while he writes to him on the other. So the boy went over, and the pawnbroker puts the pieces of paper together and then takes him into the back room and shows him a lot of fine stock, and sells him a stone for $90.

"It was a beauty. I saw it. Before he leaves, Kantrikaul tells him not to tell anybody where he got it, as he wouldn't want it known that he was selling so cheap. The boy carried it in his wallet a day or two, thinking how he'd have it set. Then he gets suspicious—suspicious of the diamond, suspicious of Kantrikaul, and suspicious of the Captain. So he takes his time off and goes to the best jewelers in New York and asks them to appraise it. They told him it was certainly worth all he paid for it, but that they'd have to keep it, as it was stolen from one of their customers on a Broadway car coming from the Metropolitan Opera House near two years ago. They showed him how they put their private mark and number on every stone they handle, so fine that it can't be seen except with a microscope. Yes, he came away without even asking for a reward."

"I have a good deal of sympathy for that young man," said Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Bolting again admired at leisure the gems across the aisle.

"Well," he said, "I don't know. He served a year on the freights."

VEAL CUTLET LORE.

Why the Addition of Sauce and Bread Crumbs Cuts the Price Down.

A man who thought he knew all the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" of the quick-lunch places dropped into one of them the other night and picking up the bill of fare was startled by this distinction:

Veal cutlets, breaded.....20 cents
Veal cutlets, tomato sauce.....20 cents
Veal cutlets.....35 cents

The proprietor smiled when asked why the addition of bread crumbs or tomato sauce should cause a drop in the price of veal.

"Well," he said, "you see, when there's nothing to hide the veal we have to cut the slices good and thick. But when the cook can lay on a good layer of sauce or something, then the slices are as thin as we can make 'em."

"I see," answered the hungry one, and his order was veal cutlets—plain.

Couldn't Reach Mount Baker's Top.

BELLINGHAM, Washington, Aug. 4.—News was received to-day to the effect that 150 Mazamas (members of a mountain-climbing club of that name) have been forced to abandon their efforts to reach the summit of Mount Baker. President Sholes of the club and F. R. Kiser, a photographer, climbed to within 400 feet of the summit, but could go no further because of overhanging crags.

ART NOTES.

A large number of French etchings and engravings, after the works of Meissonier part of the S. P. Avery collection, have been placed on view in the print galleries of the Lenox Library. The etchers represented include Jacquemart, Courtry, Rajon, Bracquemond, Toussaint, Le Rat, Spinelli, and Charles Blanc. Two or more states of the same plate are shown in a number of instances, and in some cases several etchers have reproduced the same painting. The works represented range from little reproductions of the "Punchinello" (including one by Guérard, printed in colors,) to large plates such as those after "La Rixe," by Bracquemond and Chenay. Meissonier's portrait of himself, done in 1881, and dedicated to Chenavard, is shown in a line engraving by Danguin, and Henry Wolf's wood engraving of "1814" also forms part of the exhibition. The Napoleonic pictures are well represented. The etchings by Meissonier himself form an interesting feature of the exhibition. As usual, in these exhibitions, literature on the subject is shown.

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The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the T Square Club of Philadelphia will hold a joint exhibition in the galleries of the Academy next December. The exhibition will cover the field of architecture and the allied arts, "in the broadest sense," according to the circular announcing the show. The department of mural painting will be conducted with the co-operation of the National Society of Mural Painters and the department of architectural sculpture with the co-operation of the National Sculpture Society. The American Society of Landscape Artists will aid in organizing the landscape architecture exhibition. It is announced that the juries of selection will admit only works of the first importance. It has not as yet been determined what form the awards will take, but it is stated that, as the intrinsic value of an award bears little relation to its importance, the award may consist only in a public announcement and a personal notification.

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The August bulletin of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts announces the installation of a number of newly acquired objects. These include French pictures lent by Dr. H. C. Angell, an unfinished portrait by Whistler loaned anonymously, and a number of Japanese and Chinese objects from various sources. The bulletin contains an interesting article, with illustrations, on "The Japanese Sword."

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It is believed that there are some works in this country of Vincenzo Foppa, the founder of the early Lombard school, who was born in 1430 and died in 1516. John Lane has in preparation a life of Foppa. It is being written by Miss C. Jocelyn Ffoulkes and the Rev. Rodolfo Maiocchi of Pavia. It will embody the results of the most recent and exhaustive research in Italian archives, and contain reproductions of all the known works of this master. The authors wish to make the list of works as complete as possible, and will be glad to hear from any collector possessing paintings or drawings by Foppa or his immediate followers. The period of his activity covers a space of over sixty years—a fact only recently discovered—so that some of his late works may be in existence, though at present unrecognized.

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American collectors may also like to make contributions to an exhibition of miniatures which is to be held in Berlin in the Autumn. It will ze universal in its scope, and, it is believed, the most important collection of miniatures ever brought together.

BRADLEY BEACH RETURNS WHAT WE CAST AWAY

Statute of Limitations Should Operate Against It.

IT'S COMING TO THE MAYOR

Beach Folk Say They Can Stand It as Long as He Can, but Really Does Not Want Our Garbage Gifts.

A large basket of garbage of New York origin is on its way to Acting Mayor McGowan. Its contents include fruit, vegetables, things farinaceous, and mementoes from pastry cooks, but all odoriferous. The Statute of Limitations should operate against all of them.

The package is intended to illustrate the saying, "Cast things upon the waters and they shall return after many days." In this instance the casting was done adjacent to Bradley Beach, N. J., from a municipal garbage scow. Some of the public-spirited citizens of Bradley Beach, led by Thomas F. Somers, raked together a bushelful, shoveled the stuff into a basket, tagged it, "Acting Mayor McGowan, City Hall, New York," and sent it off by express.

Preceding the consignment, however, First Citizen Somers sent a letter to Mr. McGowan, telling him what was coming. As a result the entire City Hall force was on guard yesterday to prevent the basket getting inside the iron gates. Disinfectants were set ready to hand in case it should enter some unguarded channel. The opinion was expressed in a conference in the City Hall corridor that the city had had to stand for enough errors on the part of the Street Cleaning Department without being called upon to receive a Jersey rebuke of such a character for polluting bathing resorts.

"We don't want that bunch of stuff comin' here," said Marty Keese.

"No," responded one of his aides-de-camp, "if it ivver gits inside this buildin' Actin' Mayor McGowan'll forget his promise that he won't remove annybody."

"Well," declared the man in the corridor outside the Mayor's office, "I uster work on one o' thim scows afore I come here, and I'm tellin' youse if that basket gits in here it'll drive the whole administration out."

All the scrubwomen raised their hands in horror over such a project.

"Oh, no need lookin' out for it," said the hall man. "We'll hear it comin' It'll be loud enough."

This was the letter from First Citizen Somers that caused all the fuss:

Acting Mayor McGowan, New York City.

Dear Sir: I return you, with my compliments, the elegant shipment of fruit, delicatessen, &c., and regret to say that it reached me in the evening instead of the morning. We do not indulge in such a profuse amount of the Oriental luxuries as you seem to think, but, not wishing to have them go to waste, I return same by United States Express, and would suggest that before making any more such shipments you would ascertain the conditions that prevail in this section. We are allowed a little fruit in the morning, and they limit us to one variety, which we are able to procure here in quite a satisfactory manner. I think it would be well to dispose of superfluous presentations of this kind in some other section. Yours truly,

THOMAS F. SOMERS.

First Citizen Somers said down at Bradley Beach that the beach folks were in earnest about this.

"My letter may seem flippant," remarked Mr. Somers, "but I am in deadly earnest in this matter, and so are we all. We do not intend to let it drop with the sending of one basket. Several of my friends have joined me in the movement to abate the nuisance, and we will keep it up until New York finds some other place to dump her garbage.

"We do not intend to let the pollution of the water along the beaches we visit go on. We waited a long time for the City of New York to correct the matter, and then we waited again when the Federal Government took the matter up. We are tired of waiting now, and we have taken the matter into our own hands.

"If the Mayor of New York can stand having garbage delivered at his office I guess we can stand having our bathing spoiled. At any rate, we can put up with the garbage as long as he can, because it is fresher when it reaches us."

The first basket had not reached City Hall at closing time yesterday, but everybody was fearful. Friends of Acting Mayor McGowan wondered how long he can stand the suspense. Fear that his next visitor may be the basket of garbage is sure to tell on Mr. McGowan's nerves in the long run, and thus interrupt the municipal business.

GORDIN BACKS MISS WALSH.

Says He Sold the English Rights to "Kreutzer Sonata" Absolutely.

Jacob Gordin, author of "The Kreutzer Sonata," has now contributed a statement to the dispute as to the ownership of the play. Wagenhals & Kemper received this telegram from him yesterday:

My Yiddish play, "The Kreutzer Sonata," was never sold outright. It was not written for any one person, but for the Thalia Theatre company. You own absolute and exclusive rights to present it in English. Will protect you at any cost.

Harrison Grey Fiske, who plans to present Mme. Bertha Kalich in the play this season, had said that Gordin sold it outright to Mme. Kalich's husband, Leopold Spachner, and therefore could not afterward sell the English rights to Wagenhals & Kemper or anybody else. Mr. Fiske carried on his negotiations with Mr. Spachner and his partner.

After receiving Mr. Gordin's telegram yesterday Wagenhals & Kemper said:

"We shall be prepared with a restraining injunction when any attempt is made to produce the play. There is no chance of its being seen until presented by Blanche Walsh at the new Astor Theatre."

WILL DIVE 126 FEET.

Speedy Will Plunge Into Shallow Tank at Brighton Beach Park.

A dare-devil diver will perform at Brighton Beach Park this afternoon. A tower 126 feet high has been built, and at the bottom of it is a shallow tank. The man who will make the dive is Kearney P. Speedy, who weighs 207 pounds.

He begins his leap with his head pointed downward. Half way he brings his body to a horizontal position. When he strikes the water a quick upturn of the head saves him from breaking his neck.

Fay Templeton to Stay on the Stage.

Fay Templeton's marriage will not interfere with her stage plans. Notice has been sent out that she will appear again this season in "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway." She and the rest of the company will gather for rehearsal Aug. 20. Others in the cast are Julia Ralph, Emma Littlefield, Marion Singer, Donald Brian, and Victor Moore.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Among the players who arrived on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday were Jessie Millward, J. H. Barnes, John Glendinning, and Vivian Birkett. They are to appear in "The Hypocrites," Henry Arthur Jones's new play. C. M. Hallard, who will appear with John Drew in "His House in Order," came on the same steamer.

The title of Grace George's new play has been changed from "The Richest Girl in the World" to simply "The Richest Girl." It has borne many names since it was originally copyrighted.

Mrs. Rida Johnson Young, author of "Brown of Harvard," has nearly finished a new college play. The scenes are laid in a girls' school, and only two of the characters are men.

NEWPORT'S SOCIAL CALENDAR

Rain and Fog Make Past Week Dull—Entertainments to Come.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—It has been a dull week in Newport, the long-continued rain and fog having put a decided damper on the spirits of the cottagers. The weather has not only prevented the tennis tournament at the Casino, but has also had a very depressing effect upon all social entertainments. There have been fewer luncheons and dinners. With the advent of August, however, there are prospects of better things. The presence of the ships of the North Atlantic fleet this week and the arrival of the yacht club next week give a spur to social activities, and numerous entertainments are promised.

Dates are being announced for the larger entertainments, and while there is little prospect at present of any balls there will be a very considerable number of dances. The elaborate functions known as balls are in small favor this year, and the less formal dinner dances, with no cotillion, little floral display, and altogether less extravagance, seem to be the rule.

This week Mrs. W. Watts Sherman gave a dinner, followed by informal dancing, and next Saturday evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give the first of two large dinner dances, the first, next Saturday evening, being exclusively for young people, and the second, two weeks later, for older people. The announcement has been made that there will be but eighty guests at each of the dinners, and that only the dinner guests will participate in the dancing, but those who know Mrs. Fish feel assured that each affair will develop into larger proportions before the dates set for them.

The third week in August promises the greatest number of large entertainments. On Wednesday, the 22d, Miss Constance Whitney Warren will have a large dinner given for her by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, at their attractive villa, Seafield, on Ocean Avenue, and the guests will go after the dinner to Mrs. C. H. Baldwin's for a little dance. On Friday evening Mrs. Reginald De Koven will give a dance at the Golf Club for her daughter, Miss Ethel De Koven, and this promises to be one of the most attractive of the entertainments of the Summer. The following night Mrs. Fish gives her second dinner dance at Crossways, and on Monday night, Aug. 27, Mrs. Terrebroke Jones will give a dance at Inchiquin for her daughter, Miss Sadie Jones.

There were numerous dinners to-night, among those entertaining being Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Glen Collins, Major E. J. Curley, Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. G. S. Scott, Mrs. W. G. Roelker, and Mrs. Francis K. Sturgis. Mrs James B. Haggin gave a luncheon.

Mrs. George Law is the guest of Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm.

Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton is the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip are at the Hilltop cottage for August.

Bertram Wickham is the guest of James Stillman at Oak Lawn.

Mrs. J. Henry Mason is the guest of Harry O. Havemeyer, Jr.

Francis L. V. Hoppin is the guest of Lispenard Stewart at White Lodge.

James B. Eustis is the guest of Victor Sorchan at Gull Rock.

E. P. Fisher, Raymond P. Rogers, United States Navy; R. Tailer Townsend, Eugene Hale, Jr., Paul Rainey, Manson Morris, J. H. Mason, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Washington, R. H. I. Goddard, Jr., C. Hatch, F. L. V. Hoppin, J. B. Curtis, John Newton, United States Navy; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kip, Ogden Mills, L. Rodney Berg, Bertram Wickham, Louis C. Clark, Jr., J. H. Smith, Jr., H. W. Cole, Jr., United States Navy; Archibald H. Davis, United States Navy, and B. De N. Cruger are registered at the Casino.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, with a party of guests on the steam yacht Electra, left this afternoon for New London to join the New York Yacht Club.

The estate on Washington Street formerly owned by Robert Hall of New York and a few weeks ago transferred to A. Schwoerer & Sons of New York, has been sold to the Nina Lynette Home for the Aged and will be used as a home for the old men and women of Newport. The Nina Lynette Corporation is the outcome of the former Nina Circle of Kings Daughters, of which Mrs. Lorillard Spencer was an active member. The estate contains 30,000 square feet of land, a residence, stable, and carriage house.

MIDDIES AT BAR HARBOR.

Warmly Welcomed by Cottagers and Enjoy Their Stay Greatly.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—There have been Midshipmen and to spare on the streets this week, at the clubs, and in the homes of the cottage colony. They have been more than welcome. The four cruisers, under command of Rear Admiral Bradford, had on board three classes of the Annapolis boys, and they have certainly enjoyed their stay at Bar Harbor. The hops have taken on an added sprightliness, and no dinner or dance has been complete without their presence.

Bar Harbor had hoped to have the pleasure of entertaining for a second season Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, whose visit last year is still remembered. They had accepted the invitation of Hon. and Mrs. John B. Henderson for a week in August and were planning to come, when Mrs. Henderson received a telegram Friday that they were obliged to change their plans.

SKULL BROKEN WITH A WHIP.

Man Seeking to Protect a Boy is Felled by a Stableman.

William Disterle, a German truckman of 455 East Tenth Street, received a fractured skull last night as a result of going to the assistance of two small boys who were being beaten by a stableman with whips. Disterle lives opposite McLean's stable. He was sitting on the steps last night when he saw two stablemen lashing two small boys. The youngsters had angered the men by their pranks.

The German was remonstrating with the men when one of them struck him on the jaw with the butt end of a whip. He fell and was taken unconscious into his house. Dr. Chester Duryea of 212 East Eighteenth Street found that Disterle's skull was fractured and notified Coroner Shrady, who took the injured man's antemortem statement.

3 DIE OF CHAGRES FEVER.

Sixteen Others Ill in Steamer Quarantined at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—The steamer Whitehall, from Colon, was declared to be a menace to the health of all ports to-day and the State Board of Health ordered that she be held indefinitely at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station.

One of the worst epidemics of chagres fever in the records of tropical shipping has broken out among her crew. The steamer's second officer died to-day, the third victim of the fever among her twenty-one men. Sixteen others are in the hospital.

Quarantine officials say that when the Whitehall entered the Mississippi River two days ago with scarcely enough well men to run her, the dirt and swarms of flies on her decks disgusted the physicians as they boarded her.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 4.—Miss Caroline Webb of Riverdale-on-the-Hudson is a guest of Miss Helen Alexandre. Judge John C. Gray of New York was a guest of George S. Willard at Hotel Aspinwall to-day. John C. Gray, Jr., is also Mr. Willard's guest at the hotel.

Miss Mary De P. Carey, who has been at the shore for a fortnight, has returned to the Gables.

George Winthrop Folsom and Archibald Mackay have returned from town.

Mrs. John Kean is entertaining Mrs. Thomas Gaston of New York at the South Cottage.

THE END OF POOR BENGY A HIGHLY EDUCATED COD

Told by Veracious Toddy Jones, A. B., Who Knew His Ways.

HE WAS A NAVAL MASCOT

Learned the Hornpipe and Would Have Pl'isted His Slacks If He'd Had 'Em—This Is an Obituary.

Toddy Jones, A. B., with a great sorrow in his binnacles, dangled his legs over a battleship at the navy yard yesterday. The wind drummed doiefully in his spare leg canvas of a dozen dejected shipmates.

"Mister," quoth T. Jones, diffidently, "m'ybe ye'd like to put a bit in yer paper 'bout pore Bengy, an obitoory piece. 'Twould ease our feelin's some'at an' show we tried to do the proper thing by Ben.

"The pore cod! An' to think o' him a-founderin' the wye he did," piped Glory-hole Charlie, sympathetically.

"Bengy, a cod—a codfish?"

"Sartain he warn't a elephant," said Mr. Jones emphatically. "No, doddingle, he war a gen'ine cod of the regulation skate build; our pet cod of the Hancock, an' jus' p'int yer big guns and say with 'em that he war the only real marine mascot in the United States Navy. Thet's whet Bengy war, a cod of distinction, an' registered all plain an' proper. Thar's plenty bears an' purps an' some roosters in the service, but Bengy he war the only cod—thet's what makes us feel so mean an' him a-strikin' his flag under what ye might log as durned 'spicious circumstances."

"Suicide, shore dubs might opine, seein' as he plugged up all his ventilators," put in Glory.

Mister Jones shot a scowl at Mister Charles.

"No use a-blackenin' the pore cod's log," said Toddy severely. "We don't hanker fer no scandal an' yeller heads fer Bengy."

"To perceed on me course," continued Mr. Jones. "Bengy war a queer cod, as cods an' skates go, an' 'twarn't fer his fondness fer the sarvice an' a appetite fer fried liver he might ha' been livin' to-day like a cod of family somewheres off the Hook. But Bengy war cut out fer a higher life, an' he knew it as soon as he lost track o' some Standard Ile ship in the river an' saw the flag, not to mention the cook a-throwin' wittles over the side of the Hancock.

"That war 'bout six weeks ago, an' since then the North Atlantic Squadron an' a German band from Havre couldn't chase Bengy outer the yard. Thet cod jus' lashed his painter to the Hancock in the mos' sociable wye an' starts a-throwin' eyes at the watch and the cook.

"If ye fired a bit o' battleship at him he didn't give a bing. If ye tried to wallop him on the foretop with the nifty end of a mast he'd jus' wink his top binnacle like he thought ye's larkin'.

"Well, Sir, Binnacle Bill fust took the critter because it war so fond of his fav'rite cargo, the fried liver. He called him Bengy arter his brother-in-law thet's so durned smart he's a horse doctor. The cod he took to ole Bill quite nat'ral an' it would ha' done yer biler works good to obsarve them hold tate-a-tate every sundown. Bill he allays had a takin' wye with critters an' 'twarn't long when he taught thet cod to do a hornpipe."

"A hornpipe?"

"Sartain. It warn't a sword dance. Thet cod would diddle on its tail while Bill he tooted on the tin whistle. Yes, mister, an' he'd pop up at every stave as much as to say, 'Houp-la!' an' if he didn't hev pants to hitch up he used them fins in a wye to give wooden rookies pints.

"Well, Bill opined thet any cod thet could do a hornpipe so cute war talented fer mos' anything. An' Bill he war right. By an' by Bengy l'arned to wig-wag with his propeller. He never did get past sayin' 'fried liver' an' 'all's well,' but thet war enough to express his feelin's. An' we adopts him in token of his l'arnin'.

"Pore Bengy, it don't seem nat'ral to think ne's with Davy Jones. Thar he war, las' night, as playful as a rookie, an Bill a-teachin' him some fancy steps. The moon war ooglin' around an' the pore cod seemed to think he war a Admiral o' cods an' bigger nor the whale thet swallered Jonah. Then Rags, the dog mascot, o' the marines, comes snuffin' around the Hancock to see how the wittles is seasoned. Rags he sees Bill an' the cod an' he carries on shameful. I allays did say Rags war jealous like the marines.

"Well, whatever he said to thet cod an' whet Bengy said to him it tain't fer plain sailormen to know. 'Tain't no doubt Rags hurt Bengy's feelin's. An' what made matters worse war Bill paid his favors to the dorg to pacify him.

"Bengy seemed to think thet war a personal affront. He pops up an' looks at Bill, disapp'inted like. Bill'll never forgit thet look, nor me, nor the sta'b'd watch. It war like me an' Bill an' Glory here starts a-groanin' an' a-swearin' an' our biler works plugged. Bengy he dives. We waits. But the disappointed cod he never comes up.

"This mornin' we finds his body. His head war jammed through the anchor chains.

"'Hanged hisself, pore cod!" added Glory.

"Well, he never war born to be drowned," qualified T. Jones cautiously.

'STOMACH BITTERS' EXPLODES

Sets Fire to a House, as Well, Does This Soothing Medicine.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Medicine in a chest in the residence of W. W. Smith, at 148 Saunders Street, exploded this evening, causing a threatening fire. The family was hurried from the building. The fire was extinguished with a small loss.

The medicine was labeled "Stomach Bitters," but was also recommended in the printed matter accompanying it as being particularly soothing and healing to the kidneys and other organs.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 4.—Newport society mingled with that of Narragansett at the Casino and at the Point Judith Country Club to-day.

R. Livingston Beckman was over from Newport in his big touring car with Mrs. Beckman, and gave a dinner at the Casino to-night for some of the polo players. In the luncheon parties at the Casino to-day were Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip, Robert Goelett, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, and Miss Chapin, all of the Newport Summer colony.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer of New York arrived at the Mathewson to-day to spend a part of their honeymoon.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres, wife of Major Ayres, United States Army, stationed at Fort McKinley, in the Philippines, has arrived at the Mathewson for August with her daughter, Miss Emily Fairfax Ayres.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Mrs. Frederick Bull, Mrs. John Grant Dater, Mrs. Grenville Kane, and William A. Hazard, New York.

At the Casino to-night there is a crush for the week-end dance. A score of dinners were given in the restaurant previous to the dancing, the largest being that of Mrs. R. G. Dun of New York. Other hostesses were Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth, Mrs. Charles Farnum, New York; Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter, Philadelphia; Mrs. Samuel C. Ulbertson, Louisville; Mrs. O. L. Mersman, St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Willock of Pittsburg.

Judge Andrew Hamilton of New York has arrived at the Atlantic for August.

DUKE OF RUTLAND DEAD.

Better Known as Lord John Manners—Was 88 Years Old.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Duke of Rutland died to-day.

It was not till 1888, when he was 70 years old, that Lord John Manners succeeded his brother as seventh Duke of Rutland, and it was as Lord John Manners, and not as the Duke of Rutland, that he was best known all his life. He was an aristocrat of the aristocrats. Throughout his Parliamentary career he bitterly opposed those tendencies which, in his opinion, foreshadowed the ruin of the country. He became a member of Parliament when he was only 23 years old, and, except for an interval of three years, from 1847 to 1850, he sat in the House of Commons until he had, quite unwillingly, to move to the upper house.

"In politics a Tory," is the uncompromising way the Duke stated his political creed in Who's Who. It was he who, when a young man, published the book of verses entitled "England's Trust," in which the following celebrated lines appeared:

Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility.

Lord John Manners held many public offices. He was three times First Commissioners of Works, twice Postmaster General, and once Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was married twice. His first wife died in 1854 and his second in 1899. He is succeeded in the Dukedom by his eldest son, the Marquis of Granby, whose wife is well known as an amateur artist and the producer of graceful portraits in pencil and crayon of many famous men and women. The Dukedom is one of the wealthiest in the United Kingdom. The income of the various properties totals about $450,000 a year.

Belvoir Castle is the principal seat, but it is said that one of the first things the new Duke and Duchess will do will be to restore the beautiful and historically famous old place known as Haddon Hall.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Judge William B. Hanna.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 4.—William B. Hanna, Presiding Judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, died suddenly here to-day of heart disease.

Judge Hanna was born in Philadelphia in 1835. He was educated there, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1857. Two years later he was made an Assistant District Attorney, and after holding different political offices, was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

He was elected Judge of the Orphans' Court for the County of Philadelphia in 1874, and was never opposed for re-election.

Daniel A. Kelly.

Daniel A. Kelly, playwright and theatrical manager, died of cancer Friday at the home of his brother-in-law, R. E. Davey, Sheepshead Bay Road and Cortlandt Street, Brooklyn. He was 59 years old. Mr. Kelly was a past Grand Exalted Master of the Benevolent Protcetive Order of Elks. The funeral services to-morrow evening will be conducted by that order. Among the plays written by Mr. Kelly were "The Outcasts of a Great City," "The Shadow Detective," and "The Mask."

Col. Cuthbert Bullitt.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 4.—Col. Cuthbert Bullitt, one of the most widely known Kentuckians, died to-day at the age of 97. He was appointed Collector of Customs at New Orleans by President Lincoln and served in that capacity for several years, afterwards holding other Federal appointments. He was known as a great beau, and throughout his life was extremely particular regarding his personal appearance.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL COPPINGER died at his home, 85 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, on Friday of pneumonia. He was 74 years old, and until five years ago was actively engaged in the insurance business. He leaves one son, Dr. A. C. Coppinger.

The Rev. OSCAR FLIPPO, for thirteen years Secretary of the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, died at his home in Wilmington, Del., yesterday. He was seventy years old and had been the editor of several Baptist publications.

Mrs. STEPHEN S. CRANE died Wednesday at her home, Maple Hill Farm, Rock Rimmon Road, High Bridge, Conn. She was born in New York on July 4, 1836. At the celebration of her birthday last July four generations were represented in the thirty-four blood relatives present. Mrs. Crane was married in Williamsburg in 1857.

Justice ROBERT SEDGWICK of the Supreme Court of Canada died at Colchester, Nova Scotia, yesterday. He was fifty-eight years old. Judge Sedgwick was formerly a Recorder of Halifax and Deputy Minister of Justice of Canada. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1880 and went on the Supreme Court Bench in 1893.

AUGUSTUS FENGADO died at his home, 318 York Street, Jersey City, on Friday. He was born in New York on March 23, 1828, and was an importer of wines and cigars there until thirteen years ago, when he retired. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department from the time he became of age until the paid department was established, and had been a member of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249, F. and A. M., for fifty years. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Train's Body to Be Brought Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Capt. Logan, commanding the flagship Ohio, cabled to the Navy Department to-day announcing the death of Rear Admiral Train, commander of the Asiatic station. The command of the station devolves upon Rear Admiral Dayton until the arrival of Rear Admiral Brownson with a fleet of armored cruisers. The Navy Department issued the customary orders concerning the late Admiral and instructions were given that the body be sent to this country.

Gen. Brugere Is Better.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The condition of Gen. Brugère, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is improving.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The high barometer area that occupied New England and the Canadian Maritime Provinces Friday evening has passed southeastward over the Atlantic, the slight barometric disturbances over the upper lake region has moved eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley, and the area of high barometer on the northeastern Rocky Mountain slope has advanced southeastward, attended by lower temperatures and thunderstorms in the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and the western lake region.

The area of rains over the eastern portion of the country has contracted and is confined to the New England and the southeast points.

By Sunday night the area of local rains and more moderate temperatures should extend over the Middle Atlantic and Western New England States.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh southerly; Gulf Coast, light and variable; lower lakes, southerly, shifting to fresh northerly; upper lakes, fresh northerly.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Sunday; showers and cooler Sunday night and Monday; fresh south winds.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

New England—Fair Sunday; showers Monday; light to f

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower—Surplus Reserves Decrease—Loans Increase.

Trading of Holiday Character—The Week's Markets.

With the London market closed and the attendance upon the floor of the Stock Exchange diminished by the half-holiday, yesterday's stock market was largely a nominal affair. The influences upon the trading were found in the irregularity of the two preceding days, which, having been brought about by realizing sales, led to the belief among traders that this movement would run further, and by expectations of a very poor bank statement. As a result, prices were irregular from the opening, although there was enough buying power in evidence to prevent more than trifling losses at the close of the day, save in a limited number of specialties and high-priced shares. Rather conspicuous firmness was shown by Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Southern Pacific, which, on moderate transactions, scored small advances. Outside of the bank statement, which has been thoroughly discounted by preliminary estimates, there were practically no news developments of market interest, although some attention was devoted to the estimate of the Rand gold output for July, the production of 500,000 fine ounces breaking all records and foreshadowing a production for the year, supposing the remaining months to average no higher than the same months a year ago, of at least ½ million ounces over that of 1905. Considerable interest was also taken in cable dispatches to the effect that the Russian Government had been able to arrange an extension of about $100,000,000 of treasury notes held in Berlin and maturing in the Autumn, in the expectation of caring for these obligations ultimately through further borrowings in France. If this proves to be correct, it removes a source of uneasiness to European markets.

While the return of the associated banks fulfilled expectations in that there was reported a decrease of $4,769,000 in surplus reserve, the source of this loss was other than that anticipated, being found in an increase of $18,776,000 in loans, instead of in a heavy cash loss. The actual loss in cash was only $649,000, or $4,000,000 less than indicated by the reported movements of currency, the discrepancy being due to a number of causes, including the correction of the showing of the previous week and to unreported movements, including probably the receipts of gold and deposits against payments for Panama bonds. The increase in loans, while larger than looked for, is explained by the shifting of accounts incident to the August disbursements, and by the active stock market of the week, and possibly to further unreported corporation borrowing. The inclusion of the statement of the State Bank in the weekly return, for the first time, also affected the showing. The present surplus of $14,122,000 is some $2,000,000 above that held at this time a year ago, and is not oversubstantial for the eve of crop-moving demands.

The tendency of prices in the stock market up to Thursday was plainly upward, the movement finding its incentive in the resumption of dividends upon the common shares of the United States Steel Corporation, and in the excellent earnings reports made by a number of the larger railroads for the fiscal year ended with the month of June, both matters supplying a basis for the conviction now held by Wall Street that enlarged disbursements by corporations are to be the order of the day. Under these circumstances there was an evident disposition to minimize unfavorable developments, including the passing of the dividend upon Brooklyn Union Gas, the actute disturbances in Russia, and the unsettled state of the money market. The closing days of the week witnessed much irregularity in prices, due, of course, to realizing sales by those responsible for the upward movement, such sales always occurring under like conditions, and forming in a prolonged rise in securities a sort of speculative staging to afford a foothold for the construction of still another story of the main movement. Upon the whole, these realizing sales were well taken and at no time was there evident a loss of control of the market.

TAKES LITTLE FALLS ROAD.

New York Central Acquires a Majority of Its $250,000 Capital Stock.

The Little Falls & Dolgeville Railroad, which since its reorganization in 1902 has operated independently its ten miles of road between Little Falls and Dolgeville, N. Y., has passed into the control of the New York Central interests.

It became known yesterday that the Central has acquired a majority of the $250,000 capital stock, and has elected to the Board of Directors a majority of Central officials. The new officers of the company are: President—W. H. Newman; Vice President—W. C. Brown; Secretary—E. L. Rossiter; Treasurer—C. H. Pardee.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4½@4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for five months, and 5½@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $355,374,782; balances, $14,303,376. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $67,121.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8580, and cables at $4.8570. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20⅜ for long and 5.18⅛@5.18⅜ for demand; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94¼@94 13-16; guilders, 40⅜ plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@15c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—20c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅝d per ounce and in New York at 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 500 Jim Butler at 1.35, 100 Ophir at 3.50, 400 Silver Pick at .30, 350 Tonopah Extension at 5.50, 100 Tonopah of Nevada at .18¾, and 200 Horn Silver at 1.90.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 4.—The market was sluggish, being practically entirely neglected. Shares, 241; bonds, $20,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	At. C. L. n. 4s, cfs.	92	92	92
1,000	Seaboard 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	United Ry. 4s	92	92	92
5,000	United Railways Inc.	71½	71½	71½
6,000	United Ry. inc. ctfs.	70½	70½	70½
5,000	Breweries Inc.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞

STOCKS.

90	Western Bank	38	38	38
11	Maryland Casualty	55	55	55
10	United States Fidelity	120	120	120
100	Houston Oil	9½	9¼	2¼
30	Houston Oil pf.	45	45	45

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Aug. 4, 1906

Total sales Aug. 4, 1906 242,165
From Jan. 1, 1906 169,818,815
Corresponding date last year 165,174,440

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17	17½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	18	17½	17½	– ½
101⅝	101⅞	87,400	*Amalg. Copper Co.	102	102¾	101⅝	101⅞	– ½
..	89	100	*Am. Beet Sugar pf.	84	84	84	84	– 3
37¾	38	1,300	Am. Car & Foundry	38	38	37¾	37¾	– ¾
100½	101	100	Am. Car & Found. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
31⅞	32¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	32¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	– ¾
67⅞	68	1,564	Am. Ice Securities	67¾	68¾	67¾	67⅞	+ ⅞
68¾	69	800	*Am. Locomotive Co.	68¾	69	68¾	69	.. ¼
151⅜	151⅝	17,400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	152	152⅝	151	151⅜	– ⅜
116	117	200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	– ½
45	46	100	Am. Steel Found. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	– ½
136⅜	136½	2,200	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137	137	136¼	136⅝	– 2¾
101	103¾	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	..
35½	36¼	450	*Amer. Woolen Co.	36⅛	36⅝	36	36	– ¼
103	104	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼	..
254⅝	255	13,200	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	258	258	252½	255	– 4
92⅝	92⅞	4,000	At., Top. & S. F.	93	93	92⅜	92⅜	– ⅝
100⅛	100⅜	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	– ⅛
119¼	119⅜	2,300	Baltimore & Ohio	119⅛	119⅝	119¼	119⅜	– ⅛
78½	78⅝	9,000	Brook. Rapid Transit	77⅞	78½	77⅞	78½	+ ½
164⅜	165	1,200	Canadian Pacific	165⅝	165⅝	164¾	164¾	– ½
38½	38¾	125	Central Leather Co.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	– ⅛
59	59¼	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¼	59⅝	59	59	– ¼
18¼	18⅝	500	Chi. Gt. Western	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	– ⅛
75	77	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	76	76	76	76	+ ⅝
27	27¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	– ½
186¼	186½	13,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	187¼	187¾	186½	186¾	– 1¼
203	203½	1,600	Chi. & Northwestern.	205	205	203	203	– 3
14½	15	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15¼	15¼	15	15	– ¼
93	94	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	94	94	93¾	94	– ½
51¼	51⅞	14,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	53⅜	53⅜	51¼	51⅜	– 2⅝
87¾	87⅞	1,500	Colorado & Southern.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
19¾	19⅞	200	Colum. & H. C. & L.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	– ⅜
137	137½	100	Consolidated Gas.	137½	137½	137½	137½	– ½
19	20	100	Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	– ½
76¾	78	126	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	– ½
218	219	200	Delaware & Hudson.	219½	219½	218	218	– 3
43⅞	44½	100	Den. & Rio Grande.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅝
59	59⅝	460	*Distillers Securities.	59	59¼	59	59⅜	+ ⅜
17	18	700	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18⅞	19	18	18	– ⅛
42⅜	42⅝	7,800	Erie	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	– ⅛
78¼	79	100	Erie 1st pf.	79½	79¾	79¼	79½	– ⅛
70	70½	100	Erie 2d pf.	70½	70¾	70¼	70¼	– ¼
294	294½	2,200	Great Northern pf.	293¾	294¼	293¼	294	– 2½
97¼	98	100	Hocking Valley pf.	97	97	97	97	..
36⅞	37¼	2,000	*Interb-Met.	37¼	37⅜	36⅜	36⅞	– ⅛
77	77½	200	*Interb.-Met. pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77½	– ⅛
19½	20	1,700	Internat. Paper Co.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
84¼	84½	300	Internat. Paper pf.	84⅜	84⅜	84¼	84⅜	..
50	52½	200	*Internat. Power Co.	50	51	50	51	+3
26	27	400	Kan. City Southern.	26¼	26½	26¼	26¾	– 1⅛
50	52½	500	Kan. City South. pf.	55¼	55½	55¼	55¾	..
60	60¼	300	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	60	60¾	60	60¾	+ ⅛
144¼	144½	7,200	Louisville & Nash.	144½	145	144¼	144¾	– 1
20⅝	21	400	Mexican Central	21⅜	21⅝	20⅞	20⅝	– ⅛
64	67	300	Minn. & St. Louis.	64	64½	64	64½	+ 1½
33¼	33⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	32⅜	33¼	32¾	33¼	– ⅛
93¾	94	1,400	Missouri Pacific	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	93¾	– ⅛
67¾	68½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	68	68	68	68	..
16½	17	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	17	17	17	17	– ⅝
78¾	79¼	2,200	*Nat. Lead Co.	79¾	79¾	79	79	– 1
143	145	100	*N. Y. Air Brake.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾	– ⅛
139¼	139⅝	8,800	New York Central.	140½	140¾	139¼	139¾	– 1
46¼	47	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	46¾	46¾	46	46	– 1
..	..	200	New Orl. Ry. & L. pf.	83	83	83	83	..
90¼	90½	1,000	Norfolk & Western.	90¼	90⅝	90⅜	90⅝	– 1½
203½	204	400	Northern Pacific	204	204	203¼	203¼	– ¾
35⅝	36¼	100	Pacific Mail	36	36	36	36	..
131	131½	14,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	131¼	131⅞	130⅝	131½	– ⅝
91⅛	91⅝	200	People's Gas, Chi.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅛	91½	– ¼
51	51¼	8,100	Pressed Steel Car.	52	52⅛	51	51	– 2
99	99⅞	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	– ⅛
51½	52⅛	300	*R'way Steel Spring.	52½	52⅝	52¼	52¼	– ⅛
130⅜	130⅞	54,100	Reading	133	133	130⅜	130⅝	– 2⅞
28	28⅜	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	29¼	28¾	28¼	28½	– ⅛
98½	98	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	99	99	98½	98¼	– 1½
25½	25⅝	1,900	Rock Island Co.	25¾	25¾	25½	25⅝	..
63½	64	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	63¾	64	63¾	64	+ ½
22½	23	200	St. Louis Southwest'n.	23	23	22¾	22¾	..
76	76½	900	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron.	76¾	76⅞	76	76	– ¼
75¼	75½	20,800	Southern Pacific	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	75¼	+ ⅜
36⅝	37	3,700	South. R'way ext.	36⅝	37	36⅜	36⅝	..
124	126	10	Third Avenue	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
28	20	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
48¼	48¾	800	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	49½	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ⅜
113	113¾	100	Twin City Rap. Trans.	113	113	113	113	– ½
155⅜	155⅝	33,000	Union Pacific	156	156⅜	155¼	155⅜	– ⅝
60½	61½	800	United Rys. Inv.	60	61	60	61	+2
73	74	900	United Rys. Inv. pf.	71½	73	71½	73	+1½
92	93¼	30	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	..
44½	44⅝	200	U. S. Rubber	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	– ⅛
39½	39⅝	35,300	United States Steel.	39¼	39½	39¼	39⅜	– ⅛
106⅜	106⅝	3,800	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅜	106⅝	106½	106⅝	– ½
44	44½	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	44¾	44⅝	44½	44½	– ½
19⅞	20⅛	800	Wabash	20¼	20⅜	20	20	– ⅛
46¾	47	100	Wabash pf.	47	47	47	47	– ⅛
91½	92	100	West. Union Tel.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	– ⅛
25	25¼	100	Wisconsin Central.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	– ⅛
48¾	49¼	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	49	49	49	49	– ½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug 4 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,233,700.00	$36,900.00	$51,100	$54,400.00	$135,600.00	$1,271,200.00
Colonial	100,000	3,276,700.00	82,200.00	410,800	769,600.00	641,300.00	4,782,300.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	816,100.00	76,300.00	22,100	43,400.00	183,400.00	1,070,100.00
Columbia	300,000	6,724,000.00	292,000.00	260,000	602,000.00	3,800.00	7,351,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	5,377,417.00	786,615.00	33,276	499,895.00	26,000.00	4,224,246.00
Fidelity	200,000	984,344.00	17,138.00	57,317	80,870.00	.....	993,427.00
14th Street	500,000	5,600,600.00	176,300.00	326,700	298,000.00	76,000.00	6,246,000.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,777,475.00	235,412.00	192,610	216,732.00	235,000.00	5,351,207.00
Jefferson	500,000	4,232,600.00	8,100.00	206,500	269,700.00	105,600.00	4,034,600.00
Mt. Morris	250,000	2,867,700.00	168,400.00	70,200	218,800.00	67,400.00	3,331,300.00
Mutual	200,000	3,859,793.00	25,459.00	274,237	284,478.00	58,440.00	3,389,898.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,387,271.00	211,159.00	303,730	253,484.00	125,000.00	3,694,674.00
Plaza	100,000	3,854,000.00	210,000.00	207,000	205,000.00	.....	3,866,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,658,200.00	17,800.00	122,400	97,400.00	164,600.00	1,880,800.00
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,246,100.00	286,800.00	11,200	118,600.00	60,000.00	1,265,000.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,485,000.00	37,000.00	238,000	161,000.00	.....	2,886,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,613,400.00	64,400.00	141,700	161,100.00	124,200.00	1,981,700.00
Union Exch.	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wash. Heights.	100,000	914,170.00	11,300.00	38,430	89,710.00	776,858.00	.....
Yorkville	100,000	3,312,300.00	43,000.00	285,900	235,900.00	29,300.00	3,762,700.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	2,662,200.00	46,400.00	184,800	281,500.00	209,100.00	3,149,200.00
Broadway	150,000	3,044,999.00	11,210.00	196,616	187,620.00	70,088.00	3,136,261.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,932,800.00	132,700.00	73,800	456,200.00	34,000.00	2,332,900.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,584,000.00	350,700.00	113,800	679,000.00	404,300.00	5,073,500.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	10,473,700.00	248,600.00	705,200	1,260,400.00	179,600.00	12,528,300.00
Nassau	750,000	6,404,000.00	254,000.00	520,000	944,000.00	.....	6,175,000.00
National City	100,000	1,577,587.00	24,195.00	388,000	806,000.00	127,000.00	4,362,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,577,587.00	24,195.00	116,266	65,168.00	360,109.00	1,898,183.00
Union	1,000,000	10,740,000.00	332,000.00	664,000	1,584,000.00	1,105,000.00	13,199,000.00

JERSEY CITY.

First Nat.	400,000	4,704,700.00	173,300.00	290,700	3,859,500.00	777,000.00	8,191,600.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,860,599.00	86,337.00	74,740	290,072.00	85,691.00	2,579,886.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,828,291.16	47,539.76	87,583	886,580.90	38,861.53	2,040,585.57

HOBOKEN.

First Nat.	110,000	2,094,300.00	147,500.00	24,900	139,900.00	222,300.00	2,571,100.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,516,280.00	48,631.00	47,670	132,800.00	113,600.00	1,723,562.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,776,830.00	23,272.00	143,701	230,198.00	492,147.00	3,505,568.00

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The local money market is quiet and there is little change. There is no indication of anything like ease, unless it is for call funds.

Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $25,354,033. Balances, $1,558,790. Sub-Treasury debit, $42,856.

For the week: Clearings, $143,286,571. Balance, $10,239,924.

The local stock market has been somewhat lower to-day, influenced to a great extent no doubt by the weaker tone displayed by the New York list. Realizing orders in Butte caused a reaction to 32, while Amalgamated declined to 101¾ and North Butte lost a little over a point to 89½. Toward the close, however, a few buying orders came in, causing a slightly better tone. The market closed steady at a little above the low point of the day. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Dominion Coal 5s	100	100	100
7,000	Mexican Central 4s	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝

RAILROADS.

5	Atchison	93	93	93
10	Boston & Albany	248½	248	248½
840	Boston & Me. rights	7c.	6c.	6c.
70	†Boston & Worc. pf.	79	79	79
260	Boston & W. rights	1c.	1c.	1c.
21	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195½	195	195
1,395	Union Pacific	156⅛	155¾	155⅞
5	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

28	American	133½	133½	133½

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,229	American Pneu. Serv.	14	12½	13
1,670	Amer. Pneu. S. pf.	31	30	30
65	Am. Sugar	137	135¾	136
25	Am. Woolen	36½	36⅛	36½
10	Mass. Gas	58	58	58
150	Mass. Gas pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
5	†Pullman	238½	238½	238½
25	Seattle pf.	101	101	101
261	United Fruit	111	110¾	111
185	United Shoe M. pf.	30	29¾	29¾
1,300	U. S. Steel	40¾	39¼	39¼
152	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106	106½

MINING.

45	†Adventure	6	5¾	6
3,790	*Amalgamated	102⅜	101¾	101¾
203	Allouez	33	32¼	32½
10	Atlantic	11	11	11
120	Bingham	32	31	31
50	Boston Cons.	26	26	26
2,695	Butte Coalition	33¼	32	33
4	Calumet & Hecla	690	690	690
50	Centennial	23	23	23
306	Copper Range	74	73½	74
150	Granby	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1,532	Greene	24⅝	24¼	24½
100	Mass.	7¾	7¾	7¾
60	Michigan	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	Montana Coal & C.	2½	2½	2½
2,016	North Butte	91¼	89½	90⅝
18	Osceola	106	106	106
10	Parrot	27¼	27¼	27¼
1,020	Shannon	10	9¾	9¾
10	Tecumseh	10¾	10¾	10¾
25	U. S. Oil	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	U. S. Smelting	56¾	56¾	56¾
241	U. S. Smelting pf.	46½	46¼	46¼
200	United Copper	63¾	63½	63½
240	Utah	58	57¾	57¾
15	Victoria	6¾	6½	6½
220	Wolverine	150	147	149½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
4th week July.	$539,200	$473,800	$65,400
Month	1,654,300	1,469,400	184,900

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

4th week July	230,839	177,929	52,910
Month	732,745	670,181	62,564

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

4th week July	98,142	104,011	*5,869
Month	310,000	307,822	2,208

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

June	999,188	906,441	92,747
Fiscal year	11,879,953	9,657,580	2,222,373

N. Y. & HARLEM R. R. for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	101,250	100,848	402
Op. expenses	647	464	183
Net earnings	100,603	100,384	218

*Decrease.

SAN FRANCISCO & NOR. PAC. RY. for the year ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	1,433,656	1,873,759	1,357,667
Expenses	928,069	907,901	1,045,043
Net	505,587	375,798	312,624
Int. & rent.	253,927	215,127	202,383
Surplus	251,660	160,671	50,041

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION SYSTEM OF BUFFALO for the quarter and six months ended June 30—

Three months, April 1 to June 30:	1906.	Increase.	1905.
Gross	1,185,428	1,091,553	1,003,871
Exp. & taxes	732,873	357,583	647,169
Net	452,855	533,990	356,702
Charges	280,809	284,278	222,983
Surplus	163,546	249,717	133,719
Six months, Jan. 1 to June 30:			
Gross	2,250,974	2,067,736	1,900,212
Exp. & taxes	1,419,162	†1,147,311	†1,293,483
Net	831,792	890,475	636,729
Charges	574,789	$587,101	$623,811
Surplus	257,053	203,374	12,918

†Taxes not included. ‡Taxes included.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—New York exchange was 15c discount; time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Trading in the short week-end session on the local Exchange was dull, and prices sympathized somewhat with the New York downward tendency. Boxboard preferred was distributed a little for profits, on shares bought several points lower. The prices dropped from 12 to 11¼. Biscuit eased to 68, and Brick sold off to 46. Business in bonds was in fair amount. The steady trading in Northwestern Elevated 4s at 91 continues. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
235	American Can	8	8	8
250	American Can pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼
100	Black Mountain	10¼	10½	10½
38	Illinois Brick	47	46	47
100	National Biscuit	68	68	68
275	Boxboard	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
235	Boxboard pf.	12	11¾	11¾

$2,620

BOSTON MANUFACTURING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The Massachusetts Cotton Mills' regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 31. The Boott Cotton Mills has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., payable Aug. 1. This is the second dividend since the reorganization of the company, the first having been paid Feb. 1 last. The Sagamore Mill, Fall River, Mass., last week declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent. This is the third successive dividend of that size to be declared. The Union Manufacturing Company of the same city also declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

Sales of manufacturing stocks during the past week are as follows:

Sales.		Prices.	Prev. Quot.
24	Bigelow Carpet	113½	113¼
13	Hamilton Woolen	30	33

Demand for bank stocks has been more active than last week, with sales reported as follows:

Sales.		Prices.
4	Metropolitan National	120
40	Second National	225¾
10	National Union	180
10	Brooklins National	165
10	Boylston National	100¾
5	People's National, Roxbury	132¾

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Russian Situation Continues to Induce Much Caution.

More Life in the American Department Than in Any Other—Business Small in Volume and Insignificant as to Indications.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 4.—Stock operators have been very cheerful this week whenever their thoughts have turned to the conditions prevailing in Wall Street, but the Russian prospect has been a far from pleasant subject for contemplation, so that really there has been no important change in the tone of the markets, and as the week closes no one can say that there has been any substantial improvement.

Stock Exchange people still continue to regard Russia with much anxiety, feeling convinced that there is an irrepressible conflict in progress in that country that will not be quieted until the battle for freedom has been won. This, of course, is tantaimount to saying that the day of stability and good business on the European Bourses is not yet in sight.

This view seemed fully to possess stock dealers all this week and to create in their minds a determination not to overload themselves on the days just preceding the August Bank holiday, lest, coming back from their outings, they should find their holdings considerably reduced in value because of revolutionary doings in Russia.

It may therefore be said by way of summary that business in the London stock markets this week has been small in volume and quite insignificant as to indications. There has been more life in the American department than in any other. The feature has been buying in this market for New York account.

Comparatively few Stock Exchange people will be in town next week, and it is not probable that there will be much going on in any department in the next ten days.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened steady. Russians were increasingly weaker on the reports of the beginning of the strike, but at the close they were sustained.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 60.35 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 460. The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 47½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—On the Boerse to-

THE COTTON MARKET.

Demand from Spot Interests Here and Abroad Check Decline.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair in eastern, local rains in western portion Sunday and Monday, light to fresh southerly winds.

Georgia, Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Local rains Sunday and Monday, light variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Sunday and Monday, light southerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers Sunday, fair Monday.

Tennessee—Showers and cooler Sunday. Monday fair.

The downward plunge of the cotton market, which was precipitated on Friday by the Government crop report was checked yesterday by an eager demand from spot people here, and Liverpool continued buying, while some of the more radical bears turned for a temporary recovery at least. The bearish news based on a prospective large yield was modified by the excellent trade outlook. Even former exponents of nine-cent cotton admitted that spinners seemed ready to enter the market at the present level, and that it certainly would take a full crop to meet the demand already assured; 12,000,000 bales, which has now become the conservative estimate of the yield, would, it was said, just about meet the consumption.

Prices started yesterday 7 points lower for August, at 9.68, went up to 9.70, and closed at 9.67. October opened at 9.93, advanced to 9.98, lost 4 points, and recovered to 9.95. December traded at 10 cents, advanced to 10.03, declined to 9.96, and rallied to 10.03 at the close. The early decline was due largely to liquidation on out-of-town margin calls, and some of the local bears tried to force matters, but covered when they found so much resistance. Prices in New Orleans recovered 3 to 8 points from the previous close.

The Fall River print cloths market scored advances all along the line, especially for wide goods, with sales running far ahead, and no material in sight. Deliveries were contracted for extending through October, and the sales for the week were clear ahead of production, being estimated at 300,000 pieces.

Reliable crop authorities stated that favorable progress had been made throughout the week everywhere except in Georgia, where too much rain, as usual, was the complaint. The outlook in that State, it was said, indicated a reduction of 400,000 bales from last year's crop.

Southern spot markets were dull to steady and unchanged to ¼ decline at Baltimore and Savannah, 3-16 at Mobile, ⅛ at Augusta, Galveston, New Orleans, and St. Louis, and 1-16 at Norfolk. The local spot market was quiet at 20 points decline, to 10.70, against 10.75 last year.

PORT RECEIPTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
8,241	5,311	8,851	459

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
1,791,797	10,068,299	7,129,049

EXPORTS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
.....	6,024	683	3,518

SINCE SEPT. 1.

1906.	1905.	1904.
3,428,885	8,455,931	5,979,466

STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Year Before.
206,150	227,403	305,286	89,150

Cotton Opinion.

ATWOOD VIOLETT & CO.—General reports are that a good business has been put through by the mills in the past week and that there is likely to be a continuance of the demand through the Summer. It is therefore probable that mills will require 170,000 bales per week for the remaining four weeks to complete the season. This would reduce the amount on hand at the end of that period to be carried over to less than 700,000 bales, a very small surplus, and at the same time mills that use the better grades of cotton will, in many cases, have a very scant supply in their reserve stock.

Following are the opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
January	10.05	10.09	10.03	10.07	10.07
February	10.12	10.12	10.10	10.10	10.08
March	10.19	10.20	10.15	10.19	10.19
May	10.29	10.29	10.26	10.29	.....
August	9.70	9.70	9.67	9.67	9.75
September	9.83	9.84	9.80	9.80	9.82
October	9.96	9.98	9.91	9.94	9.96
November	10.01	10.01	9.98	9.98	9.98
December	10.00	10.03	9.96	10.01	10.03

Market closed steady. Estimated sales, 200,000 bales. New Orleans closed steady; August, 8 points higher at 10.25; October, 3 points up, at 9.93, and December, 3 points up, at 9.96.

FALL RIVER COTTON STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 4.—G. M. Haffords & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
American Linen Co.	..	85	..
Arkwright Mills	..	85	..
Bourne Mills	69	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	100	105	..
Chase Mills	98½	102½	..
Cornell Mills	..	122½	..
Davol Mills	..	85	..
Flint Mills	..	90	..
Granite Mills	125	127½	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	80	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	72½	..
Narragansett Mills	96	100	..
Osborne Mills	78½	82	..
Pocasett Mfg. Co.	128½	..	130
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	127½	130	128
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	112	115	..
Shove Mills	..	42½	..
Stafford Mills	..	77	73
Tecumseh	98	100	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	135	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	67	70	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	62	60

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—The crowd sold a big lot of wheat on stop-loss orders Saturday, with the result that prices broke a cent a bushel under the previous low level for the season and touched lowest prices in three years. The news contained nothing that was strictly fresh on the bear side, but also had no argument for the bulls. The selling motives were principally a decided break in September at St. Louis, continued big movement at Winter wheat points, and an absence of any aggressiveness on the bull side, even at these low prices. Cash wheat in New York was quoted as follows: No. 2 red, 77¾c, elevator, and 79¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¼c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 80c, free on board afloat.

CORN.—The corn market had a steady opening, and for a time was a shade higher in Chicago on dry weather reports from Illinois and Missouri. Showers prevailed further West, however, and on the idea that they would reach drouth sections before Monday, the market soon lost its improvement, and during the forenoon came under the influence of the demoralization in wheat. Cash corn in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 56¼c, elevator, and 56¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 59c, and No. 2 yellow, 58c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
September	80½	79 3-16	79¾	80½
December	82⅝	81 13-16	81⅞	82⅝
May	85	84⅛	84⅝	85
Corn—				
September	56	55⅞	55⅞	56⅛
December	55	57⅜	54⅜	54⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
September	73⅜	71⅞	71⅞	73⅜
December	75⅞	74½	74½	75⅝
May	79⅝	78	78½	79¼
Corn—				
September	49⅝	48⅝	49	49⅝
December	46⅞	45⅞	46⅛	46⅝
May	47¼	46⅜	47	47⅝
Oats—				
September	31¼	30⅜	30⅞	31⅛
December	32½	32	32	32⅝
May	34½	34	34¼	34⅝
Lard—				
September	$8.45	$8.37	$8.92	$8.95
October	8.22	8.20	8.22	8.22
January	8.75	8.00	8.95	8.92
Ribs—				
October	8.95	8.90	8.95	8.92
January	7.60	7.55	7.60	7.62
Pork—				
September	17.00	16.97	16.97	16.97
January	.....	.....	14.25	14.30

93 Dividend and Meeting Notices appeared in The New York Times last week; a greater number than in any other New York newspaper.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. "A"	3	Aug. 30	Aug. 8	Aug. 31
Balt. & Ohio com. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Balt. & Ohio pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 16	Aug. 29	Oct. 1
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Omaha	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Holders of record	July 31
Cleve. & Pitts. guar. stock (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Cleve. & Pitts. spec. stock (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 7	Aug. 17	Sept. 8
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 9	Sept. 11	Oct. 10
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 9, 1907	Mar. 12	Apr. 10
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 20
Louisville & Nashville (semi-ann.)	3	Aug. 10	July 20	Aug. 10
National R. R. of Mexico 1st pf.	1	Aug. 10	July 31	.....
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Aug. 17	Holders of record	Aug. 3
Oswego & Syracuse (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 20	Aug. 10	Aug. 20
P., C., C. & St. L com. (semi-ann.)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Reading 1st pf.	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Southern Railway pf.	2½	Oct. 17	Sept. 22	Oct. 18
Utica, Binghamton & Clinton	2	Aug. 9	July 16	Aug. 9
Vandalia (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 4

STREET RAILWAYS.

Philadelphia Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Twin City Rap. Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Boston Elevated (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Aug. 27	July 26	Aug. 13
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	¾	Aug. 27	July 26	Aug. 13
American Chicle (month)	1	Aug. 20	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
Amer. Graphophone pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
American Locomotive (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 25	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Amer. Radiator com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 29	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Amer. Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
American Shipbuilding com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	.....	.....
American Shipbuilding com. (extra)	2	Sept. 1	.....	.....
American Shipbuilding pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Am. Smelt. securities pf. A (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Am. Smelt. securities pf. B (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
American Tobacco	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
American Tobacco (extra)	5	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Bond & Mortgage Guaran. (quar.)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 15
Cambria Steel (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Casein Co. of America pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 10
Cleve. & San. Brew. com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	.....
Cleve. & San. Brew. pf. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	.....
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 15	.....	.....
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Fleischmann Realty & Construc. Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 10	Holders of record	July 20
General Asphalt pf.	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 3
General Chemical com.	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 4
International Salt (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Investment Co., Phila., (semi-ann.)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Maine Steamship com.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 7
Mass. Cotton Mills (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 10	Holders of record	July 31
Merrimack Mfg. pf.	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 17
New Eng. Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	Aug. 15
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Sept. 20	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	Dec. 12	Dec. 21
North American (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 5
People's Gas (quarter)	3½	Aug. 25	Aug. 13	Aug. 27
Pittsburg Brewing com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 20	Aug. 11	Aug. 21
Pittsburg Brewing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	Aug. 11	Aug. 21
Pratt & Whitney pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 29
Procter & Gamble com. (quar.)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Pullman (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
United Bank Note Corp. com.	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 8
United Cigars Mfrs. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Graphite (quarter)	2½	Aug. 6	July 25	Aug. 6
United States Steel (for 2 quarters)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 8	Oct. 2
United States Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 30	Aug. 8	Aug. 31

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, Aug. 4, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,877,300	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$18,051,000	$2,542,000	$1,674,000	$10,258,000	$1,444,000
2,050,000	2,699,000	Bank of Man. Co.	21,506,000	6,317,000	2,286,000	26,363,000	.....
2,000,000	1,504,600	Merchants' Nat.	11,595,500	2,682,700	1,028,800	14,200,000	50,000
3,000,000	3,465,000	Mechanics' Nat.	21,829,000	4,043,000	1,784,000	22,209,000	539,000
1,500,000	4,072,300	Bank of America	23,327,300	4,277,900	2,511,200	25,577,600	.....
1,000,000	328,400	Phenix Nat.	6,500,000	992,000	180,000	5,406,000	904,500
25,000,000	19,400,300	National City	161,247,800	36,221,700	11,202,400	157,979,800	5,438,500
300,000	7,748,300	Chemical Nat.	24,567,000	4,322,700	1,936,200	23,387,000	.....
600,000	425,200	Merch. Exch. Nat.	6,202,300	1,505,200	262,900	6,768,400	238,000
1,000,000	2,307,000	Gallatin Nat.	8,242,400	965,400	608,700	9,021,500	977,900
300,000	156,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,420,500	610,800	52,900	2,634,700	48,000
700,000	890,400	Mech. & Traders'	6,718,000	1,029,000	800,000	7,411,000	.....
500,000	604,200	Greenwich	3,538,200	802,500	548,500	6,010,000	.....
5,000,000	4,548,300	Am. Exch. Nat.	26,823,200	3,107,700	1,559,000	18,901,600	4,453,400
25,000,000	13,608,400	Nat. Bank of Com.	139,756,000	15,104,200	14,557,000	117,951,000	12,624,000
3,000,000	4,628,400	Mercantile Nat.	23,280,100	4,308,900	1,389,400	17,817,600	2,103,100
422,700	676,400	Pacific	3,344,700	412,200	406,000	3,830,000	.....
450,000	1,030,000	Chatham Nat.	5,759,000	773,100	832,900	5,827,700	45,000
200,000	457,100	People's	2,262,100	135,100	601,900	2,636,100	.....
2,000,000	2,041,200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	15,359,800	2,563,600	1,383,900	15,195,900	50,000
3,000,000	7,622,400	Hanover Nat.	50,498,600	8,482,400	7,433,200	59,380,900	1,785,700
1,000,000	1,133,900	Irving Nat.	7,757,000	1,571,100	364,700	7,539,000	248,500
2,550,000	730,500	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	19,401,000	3,401,000	1,425,400	19,404,400	1,546,100
500,000	375,200	Nassau	3,460,100	252,300	473,800	3,718,100	.....
1,000,000	1,455,600	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,407,500	1,271,700	630,900	7,184,600	35,000
2,000,000	662,900	Metropolitan	9,917,400	2,158,800	225,500	10,043,900	.....
2,000,000	3,578,300	Corn Exchange	35,754,000	6,826,000	4,199,000	43,670,000	.....
750,000	1,154,400	Oriental	9,548,800	1,780,700	473,500	9,305,200	.....
1,500,000	7,008,900	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,309,000	4,158,000	1,377,000	20,540,000	48,800
3,000,000	7,704,800	National Park	69,952,000	16,566,000	4,123,000	79,746,000	2,964,000
250,000	119,000	East River Nat.	1,243,500	190,800	136,400	1,374,700	49,100
3,000,000	1,962,400	Fourth Nat.	17,535,000	2,886,000	2,144,000	19,875,000	48,700
300,000	1,073,100	Second Nat.	10,203,000	910,000	1,644,000	10,238,000	286,000
10,000,000	17,277,100	First Nat.	89,554,000	16,250,900	2,463,400	75,940,000	6,615,900
1,000,000	900,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	9,301,700	1,948,900	367,000	9,112,500	627,500
250,000	776,200	Bowery	3,567,000	683,000	362,000	4,227,000	.....
200,000	842,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	5,011,300	840,400	420,200	5,581,900	50,000
750,000	577,300	German-American	3,857,300	687,600	183,500	3,694,800	.....
1,000,000	5,731,600	Chase Nat.	52,057,400	13,310,900	1,805,800	60,260,200	927,900
100,000	1,788,200	Fifth Avenue	9,806,100	2,360,300	505,100	11,235,000	.....
200,000	778,200	German Exchange	3,368,200	215,000	865,000	4,165,800	.....
200,000	904,700	Germania	4,438,200	502,100	785,300	5,436,300	.....
300,000	1,567,800	Lincoln Nat.	12,621,900	1,248,000	2,470,400	13,832,500	295,900
1,000,000	1,344,900	Garfield Nat.	7,606,200	1,690,000	272,000	7,780,800	48,400
250,000	457,000	Fifth Nat.	2,941,400	601,100	141,800	2,980,100	241,200
1,000,000	1,084,600	Bank of Metropolis.	9,908,500	1,047,700	715,300	9,152,900	.....
200,000	811,000	West Side	4,286,000	746,000	419,000	4,695,000	.....
1,000,000	1,170,900	Seaboard Nat.	14,530,000	2,585,000	1,377,000	16,834,000	213,000
300,000	680,300	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,550,000	742,000	765,000	5,101,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,161,800	Liberty Nat.	10,457,200	2,040,900	721,400	9,023,300	900,000
1,000,000	523,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	6,193,700	1,438,900	396,700	7,227,100	.....
1,000,000	239,100	New Amst'd'm Nat.	5,765,700	730,700	497,000	6,519,400	50,000
350,000	639,800	Astor Nat.	4,803,000	1,015,000	235,000	4,725,000	350,000
100,000	1,324,500	State	12,954,000	3,170,000	412,000	14,855,000	.....
103,650,000	127,127,500	Total, Nat. banks.					
14,422,700	23,805,400	Total, State banks.					
118,072,700	150,932,900	Total	1,077,191,700	195,647,200	87,725,300	1,076,599,300	40,516,800

*As per official reports: 35 National banks, June 18, 1906; 19 State banks, May 16, 1906.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Can	8	8	8	8
100	Am. Can pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
12	Am. Chicle	181¾	181¾	181¾	181¾
25	Am. W. P. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½
3,500	Bay State Gas.	7-16	½	7-16	½
300	C. Fdy. pf.	21½	21¾	21½	21¾
100	Fed. Sugar	40	40	40	40
15	Gug. Exp. Co.	228	228	228	228
400	Hav. Tobacco	20½	20½	20½	20¼
1	Standard Oil	610	610	610	610
100	U. Cigar M. pf	98	98	98	98

RAILROADS.

145	Am. L. & T.	114	*116	114	*113
460	Chi. Subway	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,300	Alaska Mines	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,500	B. Col. Cop.	8	8	8	8
1,220	B. Coal, w. i.	32½	32¾	32½	32¾
700	C. C. & G. T.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
400	C. C. & G.T.pf	10	11½	10	11½
500	Col. Gold P.	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
500	C.-Ely Mining	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
1,100	Dolores Ld.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
4,000	Dom. Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,200	D. Cop., new	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
100	Furnace Cr. C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Gold Hill	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
350	Granby Consol.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
2,400	Greene Con. C.	24¼	24⅝	23¾	24⅛
100	Greene Gold.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,000	Greene Gold-S.	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
200	Guanajuato C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	Micmac G. M.	5	5	5	5
500	M. Co. of A.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.23	$1.23
400	Mitchell Min.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
600	Montgomery-S.	12¼	12½	11¾	12
100	Nevada C. C.	18⅝	18⅝	*18¼	18¼
200	Nevada Smelt. & Mines Cor.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Nevada U. M. & S.	4	4	3⅞	4
1,500	Nipis. M. Co.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Penn. & C. C.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Richmond Cur.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	5½	5½	5½	5½
800	Union Cop. C.	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	United Copper.	64	64½	63¾	63¾
200	United M. C.	60	60	60	60
200	Utah Apex	6⅛	6½	6	6
625	White K. C. pf.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝

BONDS.

$32,000	Allis-Chalm. 5s and int. w. i.	80¾	80¾	80½	80¾
9,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	38	38½	38	38⅛

*Odd lots. †Sells cents per share.

The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 4, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
3,410	Am. Can	8⅛	7½	8	+ 1
1,280	Am. Can pf.	53¾	50½	50¾	+ 4⅜
48	Am. Chicle	181⅞	181½	181⅞	+ ⅛
300	Am. De Forest	2	2	2	+ 1
295	Am. Tobacco	440	390	440	+50
331	Am. W. Pap.	3½	3	3½	+ ⅝
1,145	Am. W. P. pf.	24½	23¾	24½	+ ½
75	Bab. Mach.	106½	105	106¼	+ 3½
11,200	Bay State G.	½	11-32	½	+ 1/32
1,400	Central Fdy.	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
2,100	Cent. Fy. pf.	22½	19	21¾	+ 3¼
100	Con. Rub. Tire	2¼	.....	2¼	.....
120	Fed. Sugar	40	38	40	.....
570	Fed. Sugar pf.	74¾	73½	74¾	+ 2
635	G. B. S. Brew.	10	9¾	9¾	+ ¾
1,225	Gug'heim Ex.	230	225	228	+ 3
400	Gug. war.	222	221	222	.....
6,200	Hav. Tobacco	22½	19¾	20¼	— 1¾
100	Houston Oil.	9½	9½	9¼	+ ¼
125	Hous. Oil pf.	41	41	41	.....
200	Hous. O. rcts.	7	7	7	+ ⅛
3,600	Int. M. M. pf.	29¼	27½	29	+ 1½
670	Int. Salt	34½	34	34½	+ 2
225	Lacka. Steel	63	60	60	+11
200	Lord & Taylor.	122	121	122	.....
63	L. & T. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
6,225	Mackay Cos.	75	74⅜	74⅝	.....
1,275	Mack. Cos. pf.	73½	72⅜	72⅜	+ ⅛
2	Otis Elev. pf.	100	100	100	.....
10	Pitts. Brew.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
10	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15	15	15	+ ¼
35	Royal Baking Powd. pf.	110	106½	110	+ 3
71	Standard Oil.	610	609	610	+11
900	United Cigar.	46	45¾	46	+ 1
100	Un. Cigar pf.	98	98	98	+ ⅝

RAILROADS.

145	Am. L. & T.	116	114	113	— 1
200	Brooklyn City R. R.	229¼	229¼	229¼	— 9⅝
6,700	Chi. Subway.	46⅝	45	45¼	— 1¾
15	Crip. Ck. Cent.	91	88	88	— 3½
800	Crip. Ck. pf.	73½	72	72	+ 2
3,540	Manh. Trans.	84⅞	83	83	— 1½
7	No. Sec. stubs.	237½	237½	237½	—12½

MINING.

2,500	Alaska Min.	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
100	Bara-Dela	5	5	5	— 2
6,500	Boston Cop.	27	25½	26¼	.....
8,725	B. Col. Cop.	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅝
300	Butte of L.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
10,920	Butte Coal.	34⅝	31½	32⅜	+ 1⅝
7,575	C. C. & G. T.	4⅛	3½	4	+ ⅜
1,900	C. C. & G.T.pf	12½	11	11¾	..
7,650	C.-Ely Min.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
600	D. E. P.	111	94	11	+ ⅛
2,900	Dolores Lim.	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
2,380	Dom. C., w. i.	3½	2⅞	3⅛	..
4,000	Dom. Copper.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3,300	El Rayo M.	5½	5	5	— ½
19,800	Four Aces.	42	33	38	..
2,080	F. Creek C.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
1,000	Ginguro Min.	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5,800	Gold Hill C.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
32,825	Greene C. C.	25¼	21⅝	24½	+ 2
1,900	Greene C. G.	2½	2½	2

EXCURSIONS.

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NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good rct. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days. Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 5:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

Manhattan Beach

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., Sundays, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10 and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East N. Y.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Special schedule to-day, Sunday. Leave Park Row from 8:06 A. M. to 10:06 P. M. Regular Manhattan Beach train every half hour.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

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EXCURSION, 75c. CHILDREN, 40c.
Music—Refreshments at City Prices.

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On Sundays Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, 9:30; E. 22d St., 10 A. M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on L. I. Sound. 2 hours in New Haven. Music. Tkts. $1.00.

Up the HUDSON Sundays, 50c

On Sundays Str. City of Lowell lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00, W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M., for up-Hudson trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Ret. due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music.

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Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:10, 9:50, 10:10, 10:20, 10:50, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, *6:00, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:50 P. M. Free Fireworks Display at Rockaway Beach Wednesday, August 8th, 8:15 P.M. *Hammels only.

Up the Sound — EVERY SUNDAY MORNING To Sea Cliff and Glenwood

Steamer "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) 9:30, and Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

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Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 3:00, 4:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

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Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

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Also on the 14th day of August, 1906, at Oscar Stonberg's shipyard at New Rochelle, at 5 P. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a thirty-foot knockabout named The Peg. All of the above goods will be exhibited at the respective places of sale two days before.
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9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Parker Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
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4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
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*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
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PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 671, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 26 Union Sq., 142 Fifth Ave., 449 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Av., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 42d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "
Landings at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 8:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 8:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R. R., $2.50.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St.
Extra

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

That the present condition of the mortgage market will continue and prove a serious handicap to Fall business seems to be the only fear which brokers and operators entertain concerning the otherwise seasonable real estate situation just at present.

When some relief from these unfavorable mortgage conditions may be looked for nobody is willing to predict, but there is little prospect of a change until Wall Street holds out somewhat less favorable opportunities to the lenders. With six-months loans on the very highest class of securities commanding 5½ and 6 per cent. it is not difficult to see why there is not just now an oversupply of funds seeking investment in mortgages. The view that the large lending institutions have shut down on real estate loans, rather than facilitate overspeculation and overbuilding, may have some slight basis in fact, although the difficulty in placing mortgages on first-class improved property is said to be fully as great as in the case of speculative operations.

"The serious situation said to be developing in the building industry," according to one authority, appears to be not so serious after all. This situation was said to be the result of a remarkable decline in the price of building materials during the last three months, causing a depreciation of $10,000 in the value of a 37.6-foot tenement built on the basis of May 1 prices. While it is true that there has been in the quotations for some materials a slight decline since the early Spring months, and in the case of brick a large one, yet any such estimate as the foregoing is obviously absurd. Brick is now about $8.50 a thousand, as against about $12 at the top of the Spring market. Calling this difference $3 a thousand for the purpose of a rough computation, it is difficult to see how the 200,000 or 300,000 brick in a six-story tenement can be responsible for a depreciation of more than $1,000 or $1,500 in the value of the structure.

With the possible exception of the purchase of the seven-story building at the southwest corner of Fulton and Gold Streets, there was practically nothing in last week's business above the ordinary character of midsummer trading. This building was bought with the idea of supplying space to those industries, notably, the drug trade, which are steadily being crowded out of the territory immediately to the south of it. Although the deal was one of the largest yet announced in that section, it was only in line with many other transactions of the last few months in showing the remarkably strong position now held by property in the entire territory south of the Brooklyn Bridge.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Samuel M. Greenberg has sold for Julia Vogel to Matthew Bernheim 615 and 617 Columbus Avenue, southeast corner of Ninetieth Street, two brownstone apartments, with double stores, on plot 50.6 by 75. Mr. Bernheim and his brother recently purchased the adjoining property 611 and 613 Columbus Avenue, two brownstone apartments, with four single stores, on plot 50 by 75. The purchase gives Mr. Bernheim control of a plot 100.8 by 75 feet.

Samuel H. Martin has sold for Joseph Eggers to John B. Howard 846 Columbus Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 75.

Ossoski & Levy, as attorneys, have sold for H. Lorge the five-story flat house 933 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 75.

Estate Sells 6 Fulton Street.

John R. and Oscar L. Foley have sold for the Schermerhorn estate 6 Fulton Street, a four-story building, on lot 20 by 67. The parcel has been held in the Schermerhorn family for seventy-five years.

Buyer for 12th Street Dwelling.

Mrs. M. E. Alexander has sold for Angelica S. Church 36 West Twelfth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling; also, for Josephine C. Oakes, 434 West Twenty-fourth Street, a two-story and basement brick dwelling.

Upper Seventh Avenue Deal.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Edward E. Fischer 1,987 Seventh Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 27 by 100.

Reckling & Vallender have sold 105 to 109 West 137th Street, two six-story flats, on plot 75 by 99.11.

Sale of West 87th Street Flats.

H. Lasch has resold for Jacob Sternberg to Morris Grossner 207 and 209 West Eighty-seventh Street, two five-story flats, each on plot 31.8 by 100.8.

John R. Waters has sold 144 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

Operator Buys on Eighth Avenue.

William E. Good has sold, through Huberth & Gabel, to Max Marx, the six-story apartment house, with stores, 152 Eighth Avenue, 26.3 by 100.

Conway & Corduke have sold to Dr. Harry R. Purdy 337 West Forty-first Street, a five-story flat, on plot 32.2 by 98.9. They are the buyers of 304 to 308 East Thirty-fourth Street, three four-story flats, reported sold yesterday.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for A. L. Ernst the five-story tenement 421 West Thirty-ninth Street, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $18,000.

Leases in New Mercantile Building.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased, for a term of years, at a total rental of $325,000, the ten-story building at 137 and 139 East Twenty-fifth Street, running through to Twenty-sixth Street, to the following tenants: Eugene Dietzgen Company, F. A. Munsey Company, Dempsey & Carroll, the Klebold Press, the Schilling Press, the Crescent Bookbinding Company, the American Planagraph Company, the Alpha Manufacturing Company, and Hanley & Co.

Colin M. Eadie has leased for the Eagle Tube Company to Charles Beckmann the two-story building, on a 60-foot plot, on Thirteenth Avenue, opposite the Twenty-third Street Pennsylvania Ferry, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of about $100,000. The building will be reconstructed and used as a hotel.

Tenement on 116th Street Sold.

Wolins Brothers have sold for S. Lefkowitz 451 and 453 East 116th Street, a six-story tenement, 46 by 86, to Harris & Barnet.

Hutter Brothers have resold, for a client, the five-story flats 163 East 104th Street, 25 by 100.

Hannah S. Weberly has sold the three-story dwelling 516 East Eighty-seventh Street, on lot 16.8 by 82.1.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for F. M. Franklin 220 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100, to Martin Engel.

The same brokers have also sold 352 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100, and have resold the property to a Mr. Kling.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

G. Carlucci & Co. have sold for a client to Martin Garrone the four-story tenement 885 Water Street, 20 by 80.6.

Max Salomon, as attorney for Simon Clug, has bought 308 Cherry Street from M. Goldberg.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have resold for Jacob Grossman to Simon & Harris 14 Morton Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 90.

Builder Sells on St. Ann's Avenue.

Harris Siegel has bought from David Zipkin, builder, two of the five six-story flats, with stores, on plot 100 by 100, recently erected at the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 135th Street.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Charles G. Dochterman to a Mr. Turk the lot on the east side of the Concourse, 141 feet south of 189th Street; also, for John Marx to A. H. Sigler, the four-story triple flat, 50 by 76 by 90, on the west side of Lorillard Place, 173 feet north of Third Avenue; also, for Grace Myrick Kesserling and Frances E. Bourne to the Mount Hope Realty Company, the lot on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 203 feet north of 175th Street.

Charles A. Weber reports the following sales: For a Mr. Muller, 5 Gouverneur Place, a four-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 119; also, for a client, 742 to 746 East 167th Street, three frame buildings, on plot 65 by 75.

S. Alvin Piza and John B. Johns announce that they have formed a partnership under the firm name of Piza & Johns, with offices at 154th Street and Melrose Avenue.

Plot Sold on Morris Avenue.

The Martin estate has sold to a Mr. Sternchuss the plot, 150 by 130, on the east side of Morris Avenue, 97 feet north of 183d Street, and a plot 75 by 105, abutting on Creston Avenue.

The Geiszler-Haas Realty Company has sold to Gaetano Ambriola the lot on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 187 feet south of Pelham Avenue, 25 by 87.6.

John A. Steinmetz sold for Bertha J. Steinmetz the two-family house 1,003 East 179th Street, near Crotona Parkway, to Henry Marquart; also, for Bertha J. Steinmetz to Charles and William Gaertner the similar house 1,070 East 179th Street.

H. L. Phelps has sold for a client to J. Levetin 694 East 134th Street, a two-story brick dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100; also, to John Heller, the two-story brick dwelling 662 East 136th Street, on lot 16 by 100; also, for Adolph Steiner, 150 Willis Avenue, a five-story business building on lot 25 by 100; also, for Henry Brehnelt to Dora Schroeder 608 East 139th Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100; also, for John Bauer, 595 East 136th Street a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100; also, 666 East 138th Street, a five-story double flat, with store, on lot 25 by 100, to George A. Luncus.

Philadelphians Buy at Jamaica.

The Ernestus Gulick Company reports the sale, through its Jamaica office, of thirty acres on Park Avenue, adjoining the new Highland Park, recently purchased by the city. The tract lies within 200 feet of Highland Avenue, and is now being developed. The buyer is a Philadelphia syndicate. The price is reported to have been about $100,000.

Herman Frankfort reports the following sales at Far Rockaway: A corner plot at Central Avenue and Virginia Place for the Crestwood Company to H. A. Banaim; five lots on Oak Street for Weingarten Brothers to S. Czaki; a large plot running through from Oak to Seneca Street, for D. Weingarten to E. Cahn; the Harper homestead on Grove Street to S. Sanders, and a corner plot on Central Avenue, Cedarhurst, for C. Schilling to J. Jacobs.

To Develop Staten Island Tract.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has sold for Horace T. Wandell and Lucy Wandell Sharrotte to a syndicate the tract of 16½ acres at the northeast corner of Richmond and Fingerboard Roads, Concord, Staten Island. This property, which has been held in the Wandell family for over 100 years, has over 1,300 feet frontage on Richmond Road and over 900 feet on Fingerboard Road. The property will be developed with a view to the improvement of it with one and two family houses.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Two of the three foreclosures scheduled for this week at the Vesey Street salesroom involve properties of more than ordinary value and importance. One of these, to be sold to-morrow at the stand of Joseph P. Day, is the St. Urban apartment house, occupying a plot 125 by 150 at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street. The other, which will be offered on the following day by Herbert A. Sherman, is the plot, 51.1 by 100.8, on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 36.8 feet west of Madison Avenue. In the case of the latter parcel, Andrew Carnegie, who owns the adjoining property on the north side of Ninety-first Street, is the plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings.

Two large suburban sales will also be noticed in the week's list. On Tuesday, at the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company will sell by order of the Realty Associates 266 lots in Canarsie, located between Avenue L and Remsen Avenue, East Eighty-sixth and East Ninety-first Streets.

For Saturday, Joseph P. Day announces an offering of 212 lots at Belle Harbor, where he has already conducted several successful sales within the last few weeks. Saturday's sale, which will cover unrestricted as well as restricted property, will begin at 3 P. M.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 6.
By Joseph P. Day.

Central Park West, s w cor of 89th St, 125.11x irregular, twelve-story apartment house; foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee; due on judgment, $132,500.

TUESDAY, AUG. 7.
By Herbert A. Sherman.

91st St, n s, 36.8 ft w of Madison Av, 51.1x100.8, vacant; foreclosure sale, Alfred Kaizenstein, referee; due on judgment, $107,837.

At Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange.
By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Co.

Av L and Remsen Av, East 86th to East 91st St, Canarsie, 266 lots; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, AUG. 9.
By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, w s, 241 ft n of 178th St, 108.7x145.6, one-story building and vacant; foreclosure sale, David Thomson, referee; due on judgment, $3,968; subject to other mortgages for $17,000.

Madison Av, 2,050 and 2,061, n e cor of 180th St, 99.11x35, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, W. H. Wadhams, referee; due on judgment, $5,898.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11.
On the premises at 3 P. M.
By Joseph P. Day.

Belle Harbor, Rockaway, L. I., 212 lots; public auction sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Madison Av, 1,881, for a one-story brick garage, 19x19; R. Gordon, premises, owner; L. F. J. Weiber, architect; cost, $500.

Decatur Av, n e corner of 183d St, for a five-story brick tenement, 32x67.5; Thomas Regan of 247 East 83d St, owner; Clement Brun, architect; cost, $27,000.

Brook Av, w s, 369 ft n of 168th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 45x78; Peter Fox of 747 Wendover Av, owner; Clement Brun, architect; cost, $30,000.

Columbus Av, s s, 50 ft e of Louise St, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20x50; John Carey, Jefferson St., owner and architect; cost, $12,000.

Whitlock Av, n e corner of Leggett Av, for a three-story brick factory, 79.4x63; Jacob Froehlich of 490 East 133d St, owner; Bruno W. Berger & Son, architects; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

4th St, 231 and 233 East, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; A. Melleo of 38 Avenue B, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $7,000.

74th St, 342 East, to a four-story brick tenement and store; A. Levy, premises, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $8,000.

74th St, 322 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. Rosenblutt of 1,440 Lexington Av, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $6,000.

100th St, 319 to 325 East, to four five-story brick tenements and stores; Miller & Podolsky of 38 Avenue B, owners; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $6,000.

Ludlow St, 132 to 136, to three five-story brick tenements and stores; L. Krause of 507 East 11th St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $12,000.

Henry St, 198, to a five-story brick tenement and store; D. J. Korn of 924 Madison Av, owner; O. Lowinson, architect; cost, $5,000.

8th Av, 1,054 and 1,055, to two four-story brick dwellings; B. Thaw, Pittsburg, Penn., owner; H. I. Cobb, architect; cost, $40,000.

71st St, 310 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Greenstein & Mayer of 230 Grand St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 4.

DIVISION ST, 254, n w corner of Ridge St, 44.4x84x39.6x68.5; Hene Cooper to Frank Feldman and another, (mtg $73,500) 100

123D ST, 154 East, 25x100.11; James Seculer to Max Lasberg and others, (mtg $34,000) 100

101ST ST, 235 East, 25x100.11; Morris Zabloff to Harris Kaplan and others, (mtg $12,400) 100

102D ST, 318 and 315 East, 37.6x100.11; Michael Rosenthal to Simon Goodman and another, (mtg $47,400) .....

DOWNING ST, n e corner of Bedford St, 25x70; Samuel Williams to A. H. Altschul, (mtg $17,500) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 164th St, 75x100; Isaac L. Shapiro to Samuel Greenberg and another, (mtg $90,000) .....

103D ST, n s, 188 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.11; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to William A. Miles & Co., (mtg $17,000). 2,700

128TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 8ix99.11; Joseph Lesowitz and others to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $68,000) .....

139TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Frederick H. Nadler to Tobias Zindler and another, (mtg $42,000) 100

230TH ST, s s, 52.8 ft e of Verio Av, 20x100; German Real Estate Company to F. W. French, (mtg $4,750) .....

1ST AV, s e cor 123d St, 24x83; Morris Weinstein to M. H. Eisman, ½ part, (mtg $11,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, s w cor 117th St, 100.11x24x100.11x23.11; M. H. Eisman to Morris Weinstein, ½ part, (mtg $38,000) .....

147TH ST, 502 West, 25x99.11; Louis Etkin to John J. Schwartz, (mtg $27,500) .....

LUDLOW ST, 73, e s, 19.1x75; Abraham Saks to Samuel Steinik and another, (mtg $17,800) 100

STANTON ST, n e cor Cannon St, 33.4x75; Julius A. Ellis to Isaac Jinsberg, (mtg $40,000) .....

AVENUE B, n e cor 16th St, 42x93; B. A. Greene and others, executors, to Davis Beckman and another 54,500

AVENUE B, n e cor 16th St, 42x93; B. A. Greene and others to Davis Beckman, quitclaim .....

9TH ST, 402 East, 20x50; Philippina Klemhaus to Marks Gross .....

SIMPSON ST, 1,166, e s, 25x100; Katie Zorn to Mary J. Weldon, (mtg $6,400). 100

167TH ST, n w cor Tiffany St, 75.1x109.2x94.6x92.11; Samuel Glassman and others to James Siculer, (mtg $26,000) .....

167TH ST, n w corner of Tiffany St, 75.1x106.2x94.6x92.11; Nathan Lehr to Samuel Passaman, all title, quitclaim.

BROOK AV, 1,491, e s, 25x100.7; William J. Diamond to Philip Dimayer and others, (mtg $10,500) .....

1ST AV, n w s, Lot 28, map of part of farm of John Cromwell, 50x100; Annie Fox, administratrix, to Minnie Fox .....

19TH ST, s s, 152.10 ft w of 6th Av, 332.7x100x irregular; 18th St, 109 to 123 West; 18th St, 131 to 148 West; Benjamin Altman to Dry Goods Realty Company .....

19TH ST, s s, 152.10 ft w of 6th Av, 332.7x100x irregular; 18th St, 109 to 123 West; 18th St, 131 to 148 West; Benjamin Altman to Dry Goods Realty Company, quitclaim, all title .....

81ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Catharine A. Crowe to P. D. Barker, (mtg $22,500) .....

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Ludlow St, 34.4x100; Annie Feinberg to Esther Riedler, (mtg $65,500) .....

UNION AV, e s, 100.4 ft n w of Railroad Av, 95.2x106.10x27.8x103.4; Westchester; Israel Gore and others to Hugh Carney .....

BROOK AV, 1,531, s w corner of Wendover Av, 25.11x75.1x25.11x75; Sadie Basset to Pauline Levy, (mtg $24,000) .....

STANTON ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 33.4x75; Isaac Ginsberg to Jacob Klingenstein, (mtg $40,000) .....

4TH ST, n w corner of Cornelia St, 75x26.10x75x40.11; Rosa Reid to G. P. Lowenstein .....

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 166th St, 72x98.7; Ida Prager to Jacob R. Schiff, (mtg $19,500) .....

EAST BROADWAY, 38, n s, 24.11x69.8x24.11x69.10; Morris Garfinkel to Samuel J. Silberman, (mtg $25,000) .....

UNION AV, s w s, 100 ft n w of New Haven Railroad Av, 38.6x101.4x23x100; John Morrisse to Thomas Gore .....

180TH ST, 302 ft w of Haven Av, 299.3 to Riverside Drive x 211.2x283.5x210; Sound Realty Company to Samuel W. Weiss .....

BROOK AV, 1,004, e s, 26.6x146.11x26x155.11; Mathilde Ruhland to Samuel Qualler, (mtg $18,000) .....

24TH ST, 406 East, 25x98.9; Mrs. M. Pullman and others to Frank P. Vigna, (mtg $23,100) .....

LOTS 146B and 147A, map of subdivision of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to William H. Longton .....

LOTS 148B and 149A, map of subdivision of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to Alexander McCulloch .....

LOTS 151B and 152A, map of subdivision of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to Edw. J. Reilly .....

LOTS 156A and 156B, map of subdivision of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to John McClure .....

LOTS 149A and 150B, map of subdivision of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to Louis Mantell and another .....

LOTS 149B, 150A, 150B, and 151A, map of subdivision of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to William N. Osborn .....

LOT 752, map of subdivision of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to Hattie L. Ownes .....

DISBROW PLACE, e s, 112 ft n of De Milt Av, 50x95, South Mount Vernon; James T. Penfield to M. J. Burke .....

POPLAR ST, Lot 46, map of Stover vs. Wells; Ellen Kearney to Patrick Murphy .....

LOT 19, map of subdivision of Lot 1, map 1,101 of Gleason's Point; Hudson P. Rose Company to Nicola Preziosa, correction deed .....

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 26 ft n of 189th St, 37x118x37.3x118.8; William Seidman to the Belmont Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $3,000) .....

BRONX PARK AV, w s, 75 ft s of 177th St, 25x100; Joseph Diamond to Francis Rigo, (mtg $5,000) .....

182D ST, 789 East, 40x140; Jacob Graff to Vittoria Di Benedetto, (mtg $6,000) .....

107TH ST, n s, 160 w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Max Keve to Israel Lewis and another, (mtg $16,000) .....

MADISON AV, 673, e s, 24x75; Eliz. L. Grinnell to Giles Whiting, (mtg $25,000) .....

1ST AV, n w cor 122d St, 19.9x75; Laura J. Brady to Margaret A. Dilion and others, quitclaim .....

168TH ST, 978 East, 25x100; Bartholomew Singleton to Joseph F. McMahon, quitclaim .....

LOTS 573 and 576 of map of 318 of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Andrew Siefermann .....

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 132th St, 50x100; Charles Realty Company to Israel Hoffman, (mtg $85,000) .....

235TH ST, e s, 102.9 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100; John P. Gahan and others to Olof G. Ericsson .....

PLEASANT AV, e s, 240 ft n of Flower St, 40x100, Olinville; Arthur A. Austin and wife to John G. Mahony .....

LOTS 71 and 72 of map of subdivision of Penfield property; William W Penfield and wife to Elbert M. Dickerson.

LOTS 155A and 155B, map of Penfield property; William W. Penfield and wife to William Ingram and wife .....

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 288 ft n of Pelham Av, 25x117.11; Thomas Oakes and wife to the Belmont Realty and Construction Company .....

187TH ST, s s, 120.9 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x126x26.5x125; Joseph Lieberts to Henry M. Powell .....

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 190.2 ft e of Wales Av, 45x131.11x irregular; Max Monfried and wife to Herman Hirsch, (mtg $48,000) .....

168TH ST, 978 East, 24x100; Bartholomew Singleton and wife to Joseph F. McMahon, (mtg $5,500) .....

2D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 2d St, 100x100; Ina E. Wilzin to Victor Gerhards .....

PENFIELD AV, s w s, Lots 147 and 149, map of Penfield property; Patrick A. Nolan to William W. Penfield .....

2D ST, w s, 112 ft s of 14th Av, 83x105, Wakefield; William Garrett and wife to William H. Widder .....

LOT 15, map of H. P. Rose Company property; Hudson P. Rose Company to Giuseppe Napolitano .....

LOTS 17 and 18, map of H. P. Rose, Classon's Point; H. P. Rose Company to Giuseppe Napolitano .....

8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 130th St, 50x100; Israel Hoffman to Johannas M. Johannsen, (mtg $85,000) .....

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 200x100.5; the Junction Realty Company to Louis Jaffe and another, (mtg $47,000) .....

PEARL ST, n w corner of Cedar St, 85.6x irregular; Julia D. Martin to Constantia Bixby, 1-5 part, (mtg $60,000) .....

HORATIO ST, 75 and 77, n s, 46x84.4; David Kidansky and others to Mary Meagher, (mtg $15,000) .....

7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 133d St, 25x75; Rachel Prowler to Carl Eichhorst, (mtg $13,000) .....

140TH ST, 24 to 28 West, 99.11x124.9x irregular; Benjamin Harris and others to the Afro-American Realty Company, (mtg $150,000) .....

94TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; the Belwood Realty Company to Joseph H. Davis .....

96TH ST, 68 West, 19.2x100.8x irregular; M. F. Joyce to Priscilla Wallace, (mtg $20,000) .....

61ST ST, n s, 114.4 ft w of Park Av, x 100.5; Antonio Haughwout to George Meyers, quitclaim, all title .....

LUDLOW ST, e s, Lot 1,250, map of James Delancey, 25x86; Rebecka Sherman to Louis Margulies and others, (mtg $25,000) .....

111TH ST, 68 East, 16.8x100.11; Jacob H. Morris to G. B. Citron, (mtg $8,500)

71ST ST, 428 East, 25x120; Louis Kantsky and others to Morris Schwartz, (mtg $24,000) .....

97TH ST, 303 East, 25.1x100.11; A. B. Longone to Michele Acampora and another, (mtg $11,427) .....

119TH ST, 332 and 334 East, 35x100.1; Phillip Tenzer to Leopold Lefkowitz, (mtg $46,250) .....

80TH ST, 319 East, 25x102.2; Harris Spring to Morris Selinger, (mtg $12,750) .....

1ST AV, 2,366, e s, 26x78.10; John J. Sullivan to Josef Scharf, (mtg $15,750) .....

85TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Frieda Dintenfass and others to Adolph Gleitsman and another, (mtg $19,000) .....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTSCHUL, Abraham H., to Samuel Williams and another; Bedford St, n e cor Downing St, 70x25, prior mtg $17,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,250

RUSSO, Francesco D., to Carlo Rampone; Lot 54 of map of 250 lots of Thompson-Rose estate, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

SILVERSON, Abraham, to State Bank; 128th St, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 60x99.11, secures 6 per cent. 12,000

BERKMAN, Davis, and another to Bartholomew A. Greene and others, executors; Avenue B, 275, 5 years 19,000

BERKMAN, Davis, and another to Bartholomew A. Greene and others, executors; Avenue B, 277, 5 years 10,500

BERKMAN, Davis, and another to Bartholomew A. Greene and others, executors; 16th St, 601 East, 5 years 12,000

FELDMAN, Frank, and another to Hene Cooper; Division St, 252 and 254, prior mtg $65,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 8,400

GREENBERG, John, and others to Max J. Kramer and others; Avenue B, e s, 25.6 ft s of 19th St, 50.6x88, prior mtg $25,000, demand, 6 per cent. 25,000

SICULER, James, to Samuel Glassman and others; 167th St, n w cor Tiffany St, 75x100.2, 6 months, 6 per cent. 5,000

WALLACH, Hayman, and another to Margaret S. Brandreth and others; 180th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 lots, each 37.6x100, 2 mtgs, each $31,000, 5 years 62,000

JAFFE, Louis A., and others to Max Lachman; 145th St, 528 to 544 West, 2 lots, each 50x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $15,000, 2 prior mtgs, $60,000 each, 5 years, 6 per cent. 30,000

GRUNBERG, Samuel, and another to Isaac L. Shapiro; Amsterdam Av, n e cor 164th St, 37.6x100, prior mtg $52,000, due Feb. 4, 1909, 6 per cent. 14,000

GREENBERG, Samuel, and another to Isaac L. Shapiro; Amsterdam Av, e s, 37.6x164x37.6x100; prior mtg $37,000, due Feb. 4, 1909, 6 per cent. 11,000

KRAMER, Max P., and another to Mathilda A. Stier; 103d St, 22 East, 5 years 24,000

MULLER, Joshua, to Stephen Theobald; 180th St, s s, 175.3 ft e of Crotona Av, 29x142.11, 3 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

RICHMAN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, 75, due as per bond 500,000

QUALLER, Samuel, to Mathilda Ruhland; Brook Av, 1,004, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

GOODMAN, Simon, and another to Michael Rosenthal; 102d St, 313 and 315 East, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

SILBERMAN, Samuel, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; East Broadway, 38, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 16,000

JAFFE, Louis, and another to Junction Realty Company; 67th St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 200x100.5, prior mtg $47,000, due Sept. 10, 1907, 6 per cent. 10,000

RIEDLER, Esther, to Annie Feinberg; Rivington St, s e cor of Ludlow St, 34.4x100, prior mtg $60,000, due Nov. 7, 1916, 6 per cent. 36,500

GINSBERG, Isaac, and Julius A. Ellis; Stanton St, n e cor of Cannon St, 32.4x75, prior mtg $40,000, 4 years, 6 per cent. 11,000

GROSS, Marks, to Philippina Kleinhaus; 9th St, 402 East, 5 years 7,500

DRY GOODS REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19th St, s s, 162.10 ft w of 6th Av, —x—; 18th St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, —x—; 6th Av, s w cor of 19th St, 182.10x irregular, due as per bond 1,200,000

BROWN, William L., to William W. Penfield; Lots 155A and 155B, map subdivision, partition of Penfield property, 3 years 800

DAVIS, Joseph H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 94th St, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8, demand, 6 per cent. 95,000

DAVIS, Joseph H., to Realty Mortgage Company; 94th St, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8, prior mtg $95,000, demand 20,000

EGAN - HALLEY CONSTRUCTION Company to Theodore J. Chabot; Summit Av, n e cor of 161st St, 75x92, 1 year, 6 per cent. 15,000

OVENS, Hattie L., to William Penfield; Lot 75, map subdivision of Penfield property, Wakefield, 3 years 5,061

LOUGHTON, William H., to William Penfield; Lot 147A, map subdivision of Penfield property, Wakefield, 3 years. 1,128

OSBORN, William H., to William Penfield; Lots 149B, 150A, 150B, and 151A, map subdivision of Penfield property, Wakefield, 3 years 2,000

McCULLOCH, Alexander, to William Penfield; Lots 148B and 149A, map subdivision of Penfield property, Wakefield, 3 years 1,080

McCLURE, John M., to William Penfield; Lots 156A and 156B, map subdivision of Penfield property, Wakefield, 3 years 900

LESOWITZ, Joseph, and another to Emily S. Woods; 128th St, n s, 105 ft e of Lenox Av, 30x99.11, 5 years 33,000

EICHHORST, Carl, to Rachel Prowler; 7th Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 133d St, 25x75, 3 years, 6 per cent. 11,000

WALLACE, Priscilla, to Michael F. Joyce; 96th St, 68 West, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

BECKELMAN, Harris, and another to Abraham D. Weinstein; 110th St, n s, 154.2 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, prior mtg $38,000, 6 years, 6 per cent. 13,000

AFRO-AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY to Mary Timble and others; 140th St, 24 to 28 West, 3 months, 6 per cent 4,500

HOFFMAN, Israel, to the Chase Realty Company; 8th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 130th St, 50x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

ISRAEL, Mary F., to Johanna Muller; 115th St, 203 East, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

ZINDLER, Tobias, and another to Frederick H. Nadler; 139th St, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, prior mtg $42,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 12,000

LESOWITZ, Joseph, and another to Sophie M. Bach; 128th St, n s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 30x99.11, 5 years 35,000

CITRON, Gerson B., to Jacob H. Morris; 111th St, 68 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

FORTE, Emmanuele P., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 10, map of 108 lots, Coster estate, due Jan. 1, 1914, 5½ per cent. 450

DUNNAYER, Philip, and others to William J. Diamond; Brook Av, 1,462, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,750

GRIMALDI, Geromina, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 109, map of 108 lots, Coster estate, Jan. 1, 1914, 5½ per cent. 450

SPINETTO, Eugenio, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 11, map of 108 lots, Coster estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 825

ERICSSON, Olaf G., to Maria Luhring; 235th St, s s, 102.9 ft w of Webster Av, 50x100, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

MARGULIES, Louis, and others to Samuel Werner; Ludlow St, 18, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

LEFKOWITZ, Leopold, to Philip Tenzer; 119th St, 332 and 334 East, prior mtg $32,000, installments, 6 per cent. 2,950

SIEFERMANN, Andrew, to Joseph G. Gleason; Lot 575, map of Gleason property, 3 years 495

WITTMAN, George, and another to Philip Hunt; 102d St, 416 East, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,800

SELECT REALTY COMPANY to James M. Crafts and another, trustee; 54th St, 349 East, 3 years 7,000

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Nathan N. Cohan; Hoffman St, e s, 288 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x118; Hoffman St, e s, 26 ft n of 189th St, 37x118, 1 year 3,000

SCHARB, Joseph, to John J. Sullivan; 1st Av, 2,866, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,750

POWELL, Henry M., to Bankers' Life Insurance Company; 187th St, s s, 26 ft e of Prospect Av, 2 lots, together in size 68.5x70, 2 mtgs, each $14,000, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 28,000

POWELL, Henry M., to Bankers' Life Insurance Company; Prospect Av, s e corner of 187th St, 70x26, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 15,000

BECKELMAN, Harris, and another to Abraham D. Weinstein; 110th St, n s, 229.2 ft w of 2d Av, 37.6x140.11, prior mtg $38,000, 6 years, 6 per cent. 13,000

DI BENEDETTO, Vittoria, to Jacob Graff; 182d St, 179 East, 5 years 6,000

PERLMAN, May, to Amelia Rubinsky; Allen St, 202 and 204, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

KING, Nora G., and another to Peter Doelger; 2d Av, s e corner of 34th St, 25x80, 1 year 4,000

RIGO, Francisco, to Joseph Diamond; Bronx Park Av, w s, 75 ft s of 177th St, 25x100, due as per bond 2,000

WILNER, Leon, to Josiah W. Place; Water St, n w corner of Broad St, 108, due Feb. 1, 1907 10,000

POWELL, Henry, to Joseph Lieberts; 187th St, s s, 120.9 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 23.4x125, 3 years 2,000

MEZGER, Frank, to William T. Hookey; Elton Av, s s, 52 ft n of 138th St, 50x100, prior mtg $38,000, 3 years 12,000

LEVY, Isaac, and another to George A. Acker; 138th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 110.6x98, prior mtg $41,000, due Nov. 8, 1906, 6 per cent. 35,000

Mechanics' Liens.

178TH ST, n s, 38 ft w of Watson's Lane, 25x100; Silberstein & Silver against James B. Cullen, owner; Morgan & Wilson, contractors 75

BATHGATE AV, 1,754 to 1,760; Harry S. Lipshitz against Baum Realty Company; John Baum, Harry Ritsken, and Joseph Silverman, owners and contractors 268

138TH ST, 6 to 14 West; A B C Roofing Company against Joseph Jacobson, owner; Joseph Block, contractor 233

LUDLOW ST, 146; John F. Cronin against Greiner & Ginsberg, owners; Tobias Schwartz, contractor 195

RIVINGTON ST, 313 and 315 John F. Cronin against Abraham Spiro, owner; Max Sabowitz, contractor 18

MADISON AV, 1,772 and 1,774; Sibley & Pitman against —— Benedict, owner; Thomas L. Murphy, contractor 278

ESSEX ST, 170; Isidore Sinkowitz against Simon Bolit, owner and contractor 150

ESSEX ST, 170; Isidore Sinkowitz against Simon Bolit, owner and contractor .....

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Will Sell on Respective Dates

TO THE STORE-KEEPERS

AND BUSINESS MEN

OF { ARVERNE, HAMMEL, HOLLAND, SEASIDE, ROCKAWAY PARK, SURROUNDING LOCALITIES, and ALL OTHERS,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

of the Sale at Public Auction of One Lot or More to be used for

STORES, HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, GARAGES or STABLES, at

BELLE HARBOR

OF

212 LOTS 212

ON

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1906,

ON THE PREMISES,

At 3:00 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE,

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE:

Two whole blocks have been set aside for the above purpose, and an opportunity of this character should not be missed by you, as there is only a limited amount of this class of property to be sold in this section, therefore assuring you of a rise in value when these are sold.

There will also be offered at the same time some very choice RESTRICTED LOTS, and my advice to you is to buy as many as you can afford.

Belle Harbor Lots

are Graded, Sewered, Have Gas, Electricity, Water, Concrete Sidewalks.

No extra assessment will be levied.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY.

Long Island City or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, by train to Rockaway Park, thence a pleasant walk of about five minutes, or two minutes by trolley will bring you to the property. More than sixty trains daily; present running time 35 minutes. When tunnels under and bridges over the East River are completed BELLE HARBOR will be within twenty minutes of Manhattan. FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5½ per cent., with privilege to pay off at any time after one year at 60 days' notice.

Titles are guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., of New York, and policies delivered free of charge.

TO THE PEOPLE

OF

SHEEPSHEAD BAY

I have been looking at the opportunities for development that are surely coming your way, and I am now announcing a sale at

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

80 LOTS 80

Located on Avenue Z, Voorhies Lane, Jerome Av., East 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Streets.

To Be Held on the Premises, on

Saturday, August 18, 1906,

At 3.00 P. M., Rain or Shine.

You who read have learned that it is contemplated after this year to make the highest class of an Amusement Park out of the property now occupied by the Manhatan Beach and Oriental Hotels. It has got to be a success. By investing or speculating in these lots—can you lose?

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY:

You can reach the property by "L" trains from Brooklyn Bridge—Long Island Railroad from Long Island City, via 34th St. Ferry—Flatbush Avenue trolley cars—Smith Street trolley cars and Rogers Ave. trolley cars.

The Brighton Beach R. R. in less than two months expect to charge a 5c. fare from Brooklyn Bridge to Sheepshead Bay.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE:

This property has all improvements, such as Sewers, clear, fresh Water, Gas, Electric Lights, Macadamized Roads, Shade Trees. These lots are located in the best built up section of the Bay. Primary and Grammar Schools close by. This property is within a short walking distance of Manhattan and Brighton Beaches.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO

Private House Owners!

The idea occurred to me to get a limited number of private dwellings where possession could be given October 1st next, and offer them for sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1906,

in time to catch the height of the market demand.

If you wish to enter your private dwelling for this special sales day write or call immediately to get the benefit of the following

CONCENTRATION in { Newspaper Advertising. Booklet " Large Size Posters. Medium " " Special Cards.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and The New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate advertising. Call or communicate if you wish to enter any of your holdings for the above date.

For further particulars of any of the above sales apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

COMPARISONS

Will prove to YOUR satisfaction that the lots offered at

HOLLIS TERRACE

will increase in value at a greater rate than any other Suburban Development on the market to-day.

WHY? Because of the superior location and the actual transit facilities it now enjoys (90 trains daily). The skeptical should visit the property and see for themselves.

FREE TRANSPORTATION furnished by our agents at East 34th St. Ferry, Manhattan, and Long Island City. 1:50 P. M. Saturday, 9:50 A. M. and 1:50 P. M. Sunday; also at Flatbush Av., Nostrand Av. and East New York Stations, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn. 2:20 P. M. Saturday, 2:10 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday, or write for illustrated booklet and FREE TICKETS to go out any time (90 trains daily).

NEW YORK AND PITTSBURG REAL ESTATE CO., Inc.,

MAIN OFFICE, 356-358 FULTON ST. (Nassau Trust Building), Brooklyn.

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR ATTRACTIVE, WELL-LOCATED VILLA RESIDENCES IN AND NEAR

BOROUGH PARK

SHOULD MAKE A QUICK SALE OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:

45TH STREET, between 13th and 14th Avenues.

Lot 40x100, with perfect 11-room house; mortgage, $4,300.

PRICE, $7,500

FRED. M. SMITH REALTY COMPANY, "Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main

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YOU MUST BE DAFFY

To Buy Unimproved Country Lots

While the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, all improved, high ground, in the center of Brooklyn, with perfect transportation, for positively less money and easier terms; closing estate. Adjoining lots brought double our price. First come, first served. Call or write

A. EDWARDS, Executor, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bargain—11 Fulton St., four-story single brick building; leased; terms to suit; price $10,800. Wm. Reitman, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Sea Gate.—Beautifully located plot near Atlantic Yacht Club; bargain. Hertwig, 254 Marlborough, Flatbush.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS

ONLY A SHORT RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

LOTS $175 UPWARD, WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN A FEW WEEKS, WHEN THE ELECTRIC TRAINS ARE RUNNING; WE THEN WILL HAVE DIRECT RAPID TRANSIT.

All city conveniences, excellent stores, markets, churches, hotels, public high school, fire department, water, electric lights, &c., at hand. Property is restricted. Fare 11c. 30 trains day and night. Title guaranteed free of charge by the Lawyers Title Guarantee Co. of N. Y. Lots and plots sold on easy terms. WE FURNISH LOANS TO BUILDERS. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Send for particulars and passes.

Commuters' Realty Co., 240 Broadway.

Branch Offices: 33 E. 125th St., 125 W. 40th St., 2663 Third Ave. Near 142d St. Open EVENINGS, Including Saturdays.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.

GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY CO.

Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

AT $450 PER ACRE.

Within 25 miles New York City and one mile of the station, a 90-acre farm, modern dwelling, 13 minutes White Plains depot, over macadamized road, is

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME;

fertile land, lies high; view Sound, three lakes, and 50 miles across country; new barns, all conveniences; over 100 head stock. Further particulars,

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND

Choice plots for homeseekers or for investment. Write or call for description, tickets, &c.

EDWARD McVICKAR.

200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone, 6,000 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

For Sale—Very desirable lot for private residence; high-class surroundings; beautiful location, on the Hudson, near station; half hour out. Box 132 Times Downtown.

Mount Vernon.

Modern dwelling, 8 rooms and bath, finished open attic, hardwood mission trim, porcelain plumbing, gas and electric lights, open fireplace, hot-water heat; plot 50x100; stable suitable for one horse or garage; property restricted; 2 blocks to Mount Vernon Station; 88 trains daily; commutation, 8 cents; $7,750; terms. Frank W. Wolfe, Mount Vernon.

Mt. Vernon—Sale or rent, corner house, 7 rooms and bath; best everything; steam-heated; two minutes station. Katz, Real Estate, Mt. Vernon, Harlem Division, New York Central.

At Sacrifice.—Nine-room house; all improvements; plenty ground. Owner, Box 132, Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

BUY QUICK.

Stucco house, Colonial, 8 rooms, all improvements; broad piazza; big plot; high ground; views magnificent estates, golf links, &c.; short walk to station; 20 miles New York City.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

to own a home, $6,000; large part mortgage; balance paid with rent money.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

White Plains, 12 minutes to depot; fine location; 9-room stucco house, all improvements; hot-water heat, hardwood floors; rooms artistically arranged; well built; barn; plot, 100x175; one block to trolley.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers.—Shonnard Terrace residence, over four lots frontage; seven bedrooms; open fireplaces; surroundings gilt-edged; view embraces Grant's Tomb, New York Harbor, Liberty Statue, Palisades, Tappan Zee Bay, Rockland Lighthouse, Croton Point, Storm King Mountain; $15,500; cost, $20,000. Mortgages, Box 273 Yonkers.

TO LET.

No. 8 Landscape Av., (Lowerre Station,) Yonkers. Three-story-and-cellar dwelling in good order; lot, 50x100; large, light rooms; all improvements; low rent.

Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

NEW YORK STATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For sale or exchange; situate on Hudson River, 35 minutes from Grand Central Station, N. Y. C.; country residence; admirably situated; suitable for residence or sanitarium; plot 800x108, with 8½-story brick building; size 36x42; nineteen rooms, bath, gas, &c.; well shaded with trees; short distance to depot; would sell or exchange for improved or unimproved property in Bronx or Manhattan. For further particulars address Opportunity, 1,026 3d Av.

Just think of it; 20 acres fine land, extensive views, orchard, stream, pond; 10-room dwelling on hill; fine trees; large stable, woodhouse, hennery; 55 miles out; only $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Millbrook, N. Y.—For sale, house, barn, and about one acre of land, with garden and bearing fruit trees; high school within 5 minutes' walk from depot; first-class water. T. R. Cooke, 95 William St., N. Y. City.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

MAKE YOUR MONEY AS THE ASTORS DID.

BUY HIGH-CLASS NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE AT A FAIR PRICE AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

Where 300% Profit

Is Assured Within Two Years

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for bridges and tunnels, which, when completed, will enable you to reach ELMHURST HEIGHTS from Broadway, Manhattan, in nine minutes for a five-cent fare. Time now 15 minutes by trolley.

Reasons Why You Should Invest Here.

Elmhurst Heights is nearer to Herald Square than Harlem is and more desirable for fine residential purposes, easier of access from Manhattan than any point in the Bronx. Has every city improvement; magnificent colonial parkway 90 feet in width, terraced in the centre, absolutely the choicest property on the market.

COME INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 387 Manhattan St., BROOKLYN.

$200,000

has already been expended in **BROADWAY-FLUSHING** and **DOUGLAS MANOR** for grading, macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, shade trees and hedges. $300,000 more will be expended as rapidly as the largest and best organized force in New York can do the work. **NINE MILES** of cement sidewalks and over **SEVEN MILES** of macadamized streets have been constructed. **FIFTEEN MILES** of hedges and over **SIX THOUSAND** shade trees have been set out. Improvements like these give a solid foundation for values that will increase each year **FASTER THAN ANY OTHER SAFE INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD.** Lots with all these improvements that are now selling for from $250 to $600 will surely double in value within a year.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING contains 4,000 restricted lots, with over a mile of frontage on Broadway, the finest avenue on Long Island. It has both railroad and trolley service with a five-cent fare to Manhattan. It is now only twenty minutes by train from the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, which will be reduced to **FOURTEEN MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE** when the Pennsylvania tunnels are completed.

DOUGLAS MANOR is absolutely the most beautiful spot on Long Island. If you can imagine Central Park surrounded on three sides by the beautiful waters of Long Island Sound, you will then have a good mental picture of **DOUGLAS MANOR.** Every purchaser becomes a part owner of and has a **PERPETUAL RIGHT TO USE OVER A MILE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SHORE FRONT IN THE WORLD,** which gradually rises to an elevation of over 100 feet, and is covered with magnificent forest trees.

Send for maps, beautiful colored views, and free tickets to visit the property.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 WEST 34TH ST., N. Y. Tel. 114—38th.

SPRINGFIELD PARK

IN THE HEART OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Has every improvement—City Lights, Water, Cement Walks, Shade Trees. Lots are steadily rising in value. These high, dry, level N. Y. City lots, restricted, (titles guaranteed), are on the greatest and best transit lines of N. Y. City, including the Pennsylvania R. R. and the new 3d rail and subway lines.

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CITY LOTS FROM $220 UP. EASY INSTALMENTS.

WE WILL BUILD YOUR HOME FOR YOU ON TERMS TO SUIT YOU

In this beautiful section of N. Y. City—20 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN. Another rise in prices! Owing to the large demand for Springfield Park Lots and the activity in building PRICES WILL POSITIVELY ADVANCE on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH. Write for our booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made," by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

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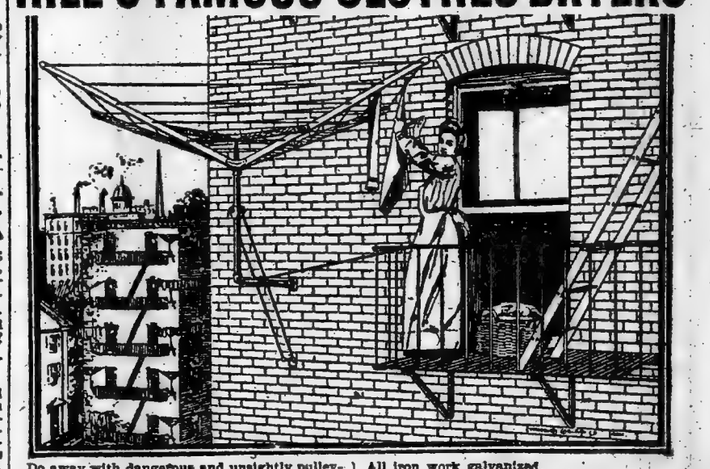

Do away with dangerous and unsightly pulley-lines.

Attach to side of house.

Swing in over fire escape. Hold 110 feet of line. All lines easily reached.

All iron work galvanized.

Makes neat and tasty appearance.

Flats rent and sell quicker by having them on.

Over half a million in use. Pleases everybody.

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JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

BY ORDER OF THE

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Tuesday, August 7th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 and 191 Montague St.,

266 Valuable LOTS

Av. L. and Remsen Av.

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32D WARD, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

Close to Canarsie Extension of Kings Co. Elevated R. R.

NOW RUNNING, 5 CENT FARE.

Station at Ave. L.

Property also accessible by the trolley lines on Rockaway Ave. Avenue L macadamized. Water mains on Avenue L. Excellent grade. Property within a short walk of Canarsie Landing and the new City Park.

All Titles Insured Without Any Expense to Purchasers by the

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Lots May Be Paid for in

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS,

Or With a Discount of Five Per Cent. for All Cash.

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suitable for investment or speculation in thriving sections of the city, on and adjacent to main thoroughfares; apartment houses, elevator and non-elevator; business buildings, private houses, and building lots; lists on application.

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31 NASSAU STREET.

Investigate.—Houses, 88th St.; rents $3,300; price $30,000; Park Av. corner; rents $9,500; price $80,000. Rivington; $60,000. Kraft, 313 East 0th St.

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We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

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For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,822—38th.

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I make a specialty of representing landlords in proceedings to vacate or reduce the assessment for DELANCEY STREET WIDENING AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS.

No Charge If Unsuccessful

If interested call,

ABRAHAM B. KEVE,

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

German-American Building, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Opportunity for bargains in Manhattan property—5-story and bakery, triple flat, 3 families on a floor; must sell; price, $31,500; little cash and easy terms.

Special Bargain.—Park Av. corner; 5-story, stores, and 14 rooms on a floor; rent, $4,700; price, $45,500.

Corner property uptown; 5-story brick, lot, 17x75; cash, $5,500; price, $16,000; act quick.

A fine brownstone triple 5-story and base., above 116th St., and near Madison Av.; mtges, $25,000, 3½ years; price, $32,500; come and look.

Extra good 5-story and base., lot, 24x100; 16 rooms on a floor, 4 rooms and bath each; best location uptown; must sell; mtges., $33,000; price, $42,000.

Have several 5-story cold-water tenements, 12 and 14 rooms each; will sell at great bargains; $5,000 and up cash; balance on easy terms.

Also good private houses, best location in city; little cash and very easy terms. Apply Goldenson, 182 Nassau St., N. Y.

ATTORNEYS, BROKERS, PRINCIPALS. WANTED ON FIRST MORTGAGE, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($140,000) AT SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. EXCELLENT SHORT TERM LOAN TO COVER THE FINEST SUBURBAN HIGH CLASS DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY IN GREATER NEW YORK. WORTH TWO AND ONE-HALF TIMES THE LOAN. WILL PAY COMMISSION. ADDRESS MERIT, BOX 146 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

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GREATEST BARGAIN IN MANHATTAN

3-STORY & BASEMENT, (15 ROOMS.)

Key to the corner, near 118th St., 1st Av.

Price $7,250, Mortgages $5,500

$1,750 CASH REQUIRED.

OR $6,750 CASH

will buy it, free and clear. Purchaser to procure his own mortgage.

ACT AT ONCE. Inquire of Aaron Kosofsky, Jr., Owner, 715 6 Av., (41 St.) Phone 3192 Bryant. $100 commission to agents.

Attention—Look at 110 E. 97th; rents (low) $3,300; mtgs. $28,000; price $33,000 (lowest.) Auerbach, 100 9th Av., near 20th St.

Bargain.—6-story tenement; full lot; best location, east side; must sell on account of ill-health. Merchant, 29 2d Av.

All kinds dwellings, large and small properties. Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., 45th.

Second Av. flat, 75th St., full lot, $30,000; $7,000 cash. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

$50,000 at 4% to loan, first mortgage, Manhattan property. W Box 150 Times Downtown.

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Absolutely safe investment; double flat in splendid upper west side neighborhood; must be sold inside two weeks; no agents. Address Owner, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

Twelve-room double; hot-water supply; excellent condition; adjacent 7th Av., above 125th St.; price $27,750; actual rent $2,724, low; $6,000 cash. Address G. B., Times, Harlem.

Snap; W. 52d St., 5-story triple, stores; cold water; $25,500; 46th St., West, 2 4-story, 5-story adjoining tenement; price $44,000; mtgs $39,250. Polak, 306 W. 116th.

Bargain.—$6,000 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 12 rooms, bath; above 125th St.; rent, $3,100; price, $30,000. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

BARGAIN.

Private house 136th St., near 7th Av. Keys at Aldhous & Co.'s, 2,339 Seventh Av., cor. 137th St.

For Sale—Seventh Av., around 120th St., two-family five-story flat; excellently built; $45,000. Principals address Supt., 125 W. 115th.

Three-story 3-family dwelling, $3,000 cash; price, $10,000. John Staudinger, 243 Bud-

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Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR and full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2287—38th St., New York

Representative to show property every day.

Excellent proposition to builders. Write or call at office.

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PRIVATE DWELLINGS

We have nearing completion twelve 4-story American basement dwellings, south side of 141st St., between Convent and Amsterdam Avs....These houses will be finished in the very best manner and will be sold at Moderate Prices. Those contemplating the purchase of a modern dwelling would do well to investigate this section, (which is restricted and one of the best in the city)....Select your house now, and we will have it ready for you when you return from the country in the Fall....Price, terms, and full particulars on application. Brokers protected.

Picken Realty Co.

Builders & Owners on Premises, or 360 West 125th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Av.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

Five-story, 4-family, 40x100, all improvements; A1 condition; 1st mtg. $38,000; 2d mtg. $7,500; will make any terms to suit your capital; rental $6,500; will sell to any class, color, or creed; owner must have money at once. R. E., Box 200 Times Downtown.

A. $10,000 CASH

will purchase three four-story four-family tenements, 121st St., west of Broadway; asking $61,000; rents, $5,700; all in good order; very reasonable terms. Reed, 40 West 34th St.

88x100.

AT LESS THAN LAND VALUE.

Four-story buildings, good rents; east of 10th Av., below 42d St.

WEBSTER B. MABIE, 41 West 33d St.

Investors, Attention!—137th St., near 7th Av., 5-story double, 5-room flat, all light; steam heat and all improvements; good condition; rents have not been raised; price $29,000. I. Birkner, 125 West 137th St.

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510 West 169th St.—18 ft. private house, ten rooms and bath, one block from Subway; price $10,500; mtg. $4,000 at 4½%; can be seen morning or evening; chance for doctor; easy terms. Owner on premises.

A 5-story 8th Av. store property, $48,000; rental $4,500; 5-story double flat West 138th, $31,000; 6-story apartment West 116th, near Lenox Av., $66,000; rental $9,200. Bargbuhr, 125 West 116th.

Bargain, West 118th St., { 25x100; double, 6 rooms, steam and hot water; 5-story; price, $21,500; rents, $3,300. GEO. F. PICKEN, 1,987 7th Av., 120th.

All kinds dwellings, large and small properties. Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., 45th.

Below 14th Street.

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A FIRST-RATE 2D MORTGAGE for $14,000 on 23d St. corner property; for sale at discount of 6%; payable $2,000 annually, 20th Jan'y each year; combined first and second mortgages are less than half the value of property; interest rate, 6% s. s.; excellent bondsmen. C. S. Hall Mack Co., 186 5th Av., Manhattan.

$6,000.00 building loan wanted upon good corner in Bronx. Inquire G. Brown, 194 Broadway.

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SNAP FOR QUICK BUYER.

Absolutely modern high-class 5-story apartment; 25 rooms; 4 families per floor; beautiful fountain; handsome entrance; must be seen; facing the picturesque Crotona Park; rents $3,069; price $71,000; terms to suit.

Also most desirable vacant plot on same street; 125 ft. front; 3 lots, 100 ft. deep; 2 lots, 170 ft. deep; all excavated; sewers and water connected; area wall built; building stone on premises; ready for builder; price $40,000; easy terms.

Investors, Speculators and Builders, Be Quick

For full particulars see George Lingham, Supt., on premises, 1,571-1,573 Fulton Av., near Wendover. Brokers protected.

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$1,000 Cash; one floor pays expenses; 11-room houses; modern improvements; price, $5,300; balance easy terms; assessments paid. Call; open Sunday. Edw. Polak, S. E. Cor. 174th St. and 3d Av.

Immediate possession; guaranteed title; House No. 2; north side 229th St., Williamsbridge, between White Plains Road and 4th Av.; 8-room cottage; all improvements; land 33.4x114; price $4,500; mortgage $2,500, 5½ per cent., 3 years. Watchman on premises.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN

FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

An eleven-room detached dwelling; lot 37x120; nice garden; convenient to L and Subway, churches, schools, and stores; nothing objectionable in sight; price $11,000; mortgage $5,500. Owner, 2,396 Morris Av., near Fordham Road.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163 and 164 Sts. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 6th Av.

High-class two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. station west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Ogden Av. and 164th St.

149th St., 2 5-story double tenements, with stores; bargain price $55,000.

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Fordham Heights—For sale, new Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, polished floors, steam heat; plot 50x100; neighborhood restricted T. H. Thorn, Grand Av. and 192d St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses

CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG, 2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Bargain.—$7,000 cash buys 6-story apartment, 45x100; 2-4, 1-3, 1-5 rooms on floor; no steam; rent, $6,000; price, $55,000; act quick. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

$1,000 cash; 1-family house, 6 rooms, all improvements; heated; lot, 21.6x101; near Westchester Av.; price, $4,500. Davis, Westchester Av., 174th St.

$3,750 cash, price $14,750, buys 4-story single flat, brick, 5 and 6 rooms; steam heat, hot water; near Prospect Av. Subway Station. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

Owner sacrificing two choice lots, 50x125 feet, on the Bronx Boulevard, adjoining Bronx Park; $2,000 cash. Box 276 Williamsbridge Post Office.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Northeast corner 3d Av., 163d—Three lots. Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

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Corner Factory Wanted

To lease for a term of years;

Anywhere in Manhattan or lower Bronx.

Must contain 55,000 to 75,000 square feet floor space, preferably with power.

Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co.

160 Broadway.

WANTED

Farm in New Jersey.

Have Cash Customer.

The Geiszler Haas Realty Co.,

149TH ST. AND 3D AV., BRONX.

Wanted—A charitable institution of this city, needing new building for its hospital, is open for a plot of ground situated between 4th St. and 32d St. Address proposals I. E. I., 167 West Houston St.

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Flats and tenements wanted for quick cash buyers; owners, send full particulars. Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel., 5,822—38th.

Owners, cut this out; we want all kinds of property all the time; many clients. Herwitz Brothers, 146 Nassau St.

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If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

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Castleton Corners; best investment on Staten Island; nice cottage, with 20 lots, 20x115 ft.; buyer can sell lots to pay entire purchase and have cottage and plot, 60x115, free of cost.

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Bargain in Staten Island Acreage. 8 acres, fronting on 2 highways; $550 per acre.

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Large tracts of acreage; commercial water fronts; houses, plots, and lots. Metcalfe, 171 B'way.

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PARTITION.—On August 11th at the law offices of Brown, Carlisle & McCartin, in Watertown, New York, upward of one hundred islands in the St. Lawrence River, opposite Clayton, will be sold in partition sale to the highest bidder. These islands lie about Grindstone Island, and many of them are highly desirable for Summer residences. Owing to litigation they have not heretofore been in the market. Parties desiring information can apply to Brown, Carlisle & McCartin, Watertown, New York, or to Dr. G. B. Batterson, 60 Wall St., N. Y. City.

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THERE NEVER WAS A SUN TOO HOT NOR A DAY SO WET

To Keep Back the Crowds of Buyers Who Visit

BAYSHORE

Summer and Winter, Sunshine and Rain, Can Not Wait on All the People.

Real estate firms, with their men and agents, who crowd the railroad station of Long Island City and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, stand in awe and astonishment when the great crowds fill our train every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, and say: "Where do the Moffitt Realty Company get all the people?"

This Statement Is True. Go and See for Yourself. Now, How Is It Done?

It is simple enough—it is easily explained—no argument required.

WE HAVE THE LAND: WE HAVE GOT THE PRICES; WE HAVE THE MACHINERY; WE TREAT EVERY MAN AND WOMAN WITH AS MUCH COURTESY AND RESPECT AS THOUGH THEY WERE MILLIONAIRES.

$5 Down. $5 Monthly.

20,000 Square Feet of Land. One Half Acre (10 Lots).

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Just Nice, Small Farm

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WE HAVE 1,500 ACRES LAID OUT LIKE THIS.

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We have bought and sold 7,000 acres in that locality in the past 4 years, and the demand grows greater every week. EVERYBODY BUYING THERE IS MAKING MONEY—MAKING IT IN CHUNKS, THEN WHY NOT YOU?

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$25
5 LOTS FOR $125
125 Feet FRONT, DEEP.
$5 Down. Monthly.

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Half Acre.
70 by 275.
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Water Front.
$10 Down. Monthly.

If You Pay All Cash, 10 Per Cent. off This Price.

We have what we call a par excellent subdivision—500 lots—right down at the BAY, with shell roads and cement sidewalks, guaranteed more beautiful and grander than anything at Rockaway Park, and located on the most aristocratic thoroughfare on Long Island.

Property Restricted to $3,000 Houses or More. Not Less Than 50 by 100 to Any One.

Beautiful waterways and canals, with shade trees on every street of the property—something you are just looking for. Every improvement there—city water and electric lights

TWO OF THESE LOTS FOR $1,250 ON PAYMENT OF $20 DOWN—$20 MONTHLY.

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OUR OWN SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE

Long Island City and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday and Saturday; 9 and 10:30 Sunday. FREE RR. TICKETS AND FREE LITHOGRAPH MAPS.

TAKE NOTICE. Apply by mail at our offices at once.

If you can not call or write, Telephone us at once, 793 Cortlandt, and our agent will call or tickets and maps will be mailed.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY,

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FOR attractive and exclusive surroundings, the

SHORE VILLA PLOTS

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Will meet the requirements of the most fastidious. Every convenience for comfort, recreation, etc. Handsome illustrated booklet and terms on application. Free transportation. Our carriages meet all trains at Manhasset Station.

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BABYLON PARK

is bounded by the Merrick Road and Welwood Ave., overlooking the Great South Bay, between the famous towns of Babylon and Lindenhurst. The land is cleared and high and dry. No brush or scrub oak. Trolleys will pass our property via Merrick Road and Welwood Ave., thus insuring largely increased valuations. 5 minutes' walk from station and Great South Bay.

LOTS 25x100 AND LARGER, $125 AND UP.

$10 DOWN; $5 PER MONTH.

Our agents will meet prospective purchasers by appointment. Free excursion.

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FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.

Titles guaranteed. No assessments.

Houses sold on monthly payments.

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The Pearl of the western section of the Rockaways. Between the Ocean and Jamaica Bay. Express from L. I. City, Brooklyn Bridge, and Flatbush Av. electric trains. Ideal Seashore Residence. Restricted. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS PAID FOR BY COMPANY. Over 150 cottages newly built.

LOTS $700 UP

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

10 Per Cent. Off for Cash Sales.

TITLES FREE WITH DEED.

N. B.—Prices subject to change without notice.

The demand for seashore property so near City Hall is increasing. Nature's supply is limited. Do not wait for completion of tunnels. Now is the time to buy.

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The Rockaway Park Imp. Co., Ltd.

192 Broadway (Corbin Bldg.) and 11 John St., N. Y., or at our R. E. Office on the property.

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AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

500 HOME SITES.

Situated on Hempstead and Freeport trolley; only a few minutes from Hempstead Village. $100 Upward. Reasonable Terms. $10 Down, $5 monthly.

Liberal discount for cash, or 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for two years at 5 per cent.

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Specialists in Long Island Real Estate for Many Years.

INVESTMENT ACREAGE from $15 to $5,000

DEVELOPMENT ACREAGE on line of new trolley

GENTLEMEN'S ESTATES with and without improvements

SUMMER HOMES all over the Island

SHORE FRONTS ESPECIALLY of all sizes and locations.

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Country Place, Manhasset, Long Island. All Year Round.—We have for rent, between Roslyn and Manhasset, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings; all modern improvements; season, one or two years, $1,200 per year. Further particulars, S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 Fifth Av., New York City.

For Sale or Rent, Flushing.—Best location; frame house, filled in with brick; in perfect condition; nine good rooms on first and second floors; bathrooms, &c.; abundant servants' rooms in third story; $800 per annum. W. B. Lawrence, Flushing.

Great Neck, L. I.—Rent or sale, 3 blocks from depot, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; acre of ground; large barn. Address Owner, Alfred Bradley.

Have 4 lots, Long Island; best locality; partially paid for; unable to carry out contract; will sacrifice. Physician, 182 9th Av.

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AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

100 acres; grand mountain view; one spot in a thousand for a country home; one mile to depot, only 10 miles to a city of 30,000; keep 10 cows; 7-room house; stable and barns; 40 bbls. apples in season; to settle estate price reduced to only $1,800; details with descriptions and pictures of hundreds of other farm bargains in Mass., Conn., N. Y., N. J., and the South in Strout's List No. 16. Just out; mailed free. E. A. Strout, Dept. 1, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

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Cottage, seven rooms; plot 50x100; also cottage, 12 rooms; 100x160; stable and all improvements; located at Rutherford, N. J.; sell or exchange for Bronx lots, Cranston, 630 West 25th.

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A.—In the Schermerhorn Block of private residences, East 68th and 69th Sts.; modern three-story, high-stoop dwellings, tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents $1,000.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,281 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

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A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

Furnished flat, 6 rooms, bath, between 69th and 106th Sts., west side, from Aug. 27 for Winter. Address Alfred Bradley, 1,441 Broadway.

219 W. 104th—Part of furnished apartment to rent; pleasant location; near Subway. Morison.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improve-

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Great Neck Station, L. I.—For rent, $27.50; 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; 3 blocks from depot. Address Alfred Bradley.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—A.—A. A.—A.—A.

STUDIOS.

Southeast corner 6th Av. and 55th St.—Light store, studio floors, large show windows; one with north skylight; steam-heated.

24 East 23d St.—Half second floor.

68 West 46th St.—First floor studio.

208 Bowery—Upper part, photograph gallery.

73, 75 West 44th St.—Two floors, light business.

77-79 West 44th St.—Bachelor apartment.

51 W. 46th St.—Basement and extension; $30 per month.

STORES.

Southeast corner Broome-Suffolk Sts.—Store, basement.

41 Bowery—Store, basement, and cellar.

LOFTS.

24 East 23d St.—Half first loft studio; skylight; elevator service.

BASEMENTS.

968 6th Av.—Basement.

906 6th Av.—Basement.

802 6th Av.—Basement.

Cyrille Carreau, 786 6th Av., above 45th.

A Finest business spot in Bronx to open a new store; suitable for laundry, grocery, barber shop, crockery and hardware, dry goods, butcher. Brook Av., 169-170 Sts.

Studios and offices to let in Broadway Studio Building, No. 2,231 Broadway, N. Y.; very desirable location; Subway station same block, 79th St.; steam heat and elevator. Apply to Thomas Dimond, No. 128 West 33d St.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET. | NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Own a Summer Home By-the-Sea At Little Cost.

NOT A RICH MAN'S "COTTAGE," COSTING A FORTUNE, BUT A NEAT LITTLE BUNGALOW ON THE SHORE, WHICH WILL COST SO LITTLE THAT YOU WILL NOT NOTICE IT, WHICH WILL GIVE YOU AND YOUR FAMILY THE MUCH-NEEDED CHANGE IN SUMMER, WHERE YOU CAN ENJOY THE FINE BATHING, FISHING, AND OUT-DOOR LIFE GENERALLY; WHERE THE SURROUNDINGS ARE FREE FROM OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES, AND THE PEOPLE BUYING THERE THE KIND YOU WOULD LIKE AS NEIGHBORS, AND FROM WHICH YOU CAN GO TO YOUR BUSINESS DAILY IF YOU MUST. WHERE? AT

Keansburg Beach

ON LOWER NEW YORK BAY, REACHED VIA THE ELEGANT SANDY HOOK BOATS, OR BY THE C. R. R. OF N. J. THAT THIS PROPOSITION MEETS A POPULAR WANT IS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT IN THREE WEEKS WE HAVE SOLD ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF THE ENTIRE PROPERTY. PRESENT INDICATIONS ARE THAT LOTS WILL SOON BE SELLING FOR MORE THAN DOUBLE THE PRESENT PRICES. SO DON'T DELAY. GOOD LOTS MAY STILL BE OBTAINED AT $75 TO $200 ON LITTLE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. GO TO KEANSBURG ANY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY OR SATURDAY ON BOAT LEAVING PIER 10, N. R. (FOOT OF CEDAR ST.) AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., OR CALL, WRITE OR TELEPHONE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

KEANSBURG BEACH CO., 25th Floor, 13 Park Row, New York. Telephone, 3,044 Cortlandt.

STOP PAYING RENT

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company

For Sale—In hills of Northern New Jersey; high elevation; overlooking beautiful lake; building sites of not less than one acre each; five minutes from station; good schools; excellent investment. Address R. J. S., Box 342 Times, Times Square.

A.—A.—Cottage, seven rooms; plot 50x100; also cottage, 12 rooms, plot 100x160; stable and all improvements; located at Rutherford, N. J.; terms to satisfactory buyer. Cranston, 630 West 25th.

All the products of land and water, cheap and fresh, at Keansburg Beach; see large ad. Send for booklet. Keansburg Beach Co., 25th floor, No. 13 Park Row.

7-room houses and lots, $2,200.00 to $4,000.00; all improvements. For particulars write or call Herman Neihaus, opposite School No. 1, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

For Sale—Bernardsville farm, 200 acres, suitable for gentleman's place; high ground; near station. Address Bargain, Box 162 Times Downtown.

Farm Homestead.—596 acres; 3 miles of Branchville, Sussex Co.; lake region; $4,800; closing estate. P. Morris, Newton, N. J.

Charming building site; best ridge property; Palisades; opposite Grant's Tomb. W. D., Cliffside, N. J.

OPPORTUNITIES.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 MINUTES. ERIE RAILROAD.

FOR RENT:

Most Attractive House of 10 Rooms,

Possession October 1st. Rent, $33.33 month.

Modern English Shingled House, 11 Rooms

Possession at once. Rent, $45 month.

All improvements. Fine plot.

Either house may be purchased on easy ten-year payments.

Two Fine Stores in Business Section.

Rent, $18 month.

The most attractive town in New Jersey. Excellent Schools. Send for circular.

JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley.

CRANFORD

real estate is constantly increasing in value; permanent increase that guarantees substantial profits to parties who buy right. We are now offering the more desirable investment bargains and the finest homesites in Suburban New York. On main line Central R. R. of N. J.; 55 trains daily; 40 minutes out; country comforts, city conveniences; commutation 10½c. Write for illustrated booklets, free railroad tickets, etc.

MANOR REALTY CO., CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

For Sale—At Spring Lake, the finest Summer resort on the Jersey Coast, the Allaire Hotel; after 25 successful seasons, the owner, owing to ill-health, has decided to retire from business; hotel is situated on the beach front, accommodating 200 guests; private baths, and modern; opportunity to enlarge; communicate with owners direct; can be examined any time; terms easy. Address The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J.

A.—Suitable boarding, roadhouse, or private residence; large house, 17 rooms, improvements; barn; four acres lawn and garden; river front; three blocks depot and trolley to Newark and Hoboken; flagged sidewalks; 14 minutes by rail; Lyndhurst, adjoining Rutherford, N. J.; might exchange.

E. D. CORDTS, 235 Broadway, 11 to 1.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side. | APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE ANSONIA

Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.

APARTMENTS TO SUIT EVERY NEED

HOUSEKEEPING FURNISHED

NON-HOUSEKEEPING UNFURNISHED

ALL HOTEL CONVENIENCES

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents

284 Columbus Ave., Near 73d St., or at THE ANSONIA

THE WYOMING,

55TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.

Modern Housekeeping Apartments.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

The lightest, largest rooms in this city.

Built as investment, not a speculation.

Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c.

9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $2,000 to $5,000.

Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1.

"The best apartment ever built below the Park."—*N. Y. Herald*

THERESA.

Up-to-date apartments; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator; in new house; one apartment of 7 rooms and bath, ground floor, adapted for and now occupied by physician; rents $35 to $70. Inquire 115 West 129th St., or Robert Levers, 276 Lenox Av.

343 West 85th Street,

near Riverside Park and 86th St. Subway; superior elevator Apartment; eight large, light rooms, from October 1 or earlier by arrangement with tenant vacating.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Mr. MACKENZIE, 35 Cedar St.

A.—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 2d Av.; pleasant outlook front and

---

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH Elevator AT PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.

5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.

Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.

Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

318 TO 338 WEST 51ST ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.

N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.

STRICTLY FIRE PROOF HOUSE

entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

Telephone in every apartment.

RENTS $540 TO $1,200

Apply on premises to Superintendent.

APARTMENTS

FOR RENT.

118 W. 94TH ST.; 7 rooms and bath; newly decorated.....$39-$45

172 W. 81ST ST.; 8 rooms and bath; $65.

200 W. 81ST ST.; doctor's apartment; 9 rooms, bath; all improvements; $85.

170 W. 85TH ST.; 7 rooms and bath; $30.

430 AMSTERDAM AV.; 5 rooms and bath.....$33

943 AMSTERDAM AV.; 4 and 5 rooms.....$20 to $28

EDWARD C. H. VOGLER, Amsterdam Av., cor. 81st St.

TO LET.

Four and Five-Room Apartments, NEW BUILDINGS,

all light rooms; all improvements; select location; reasonable rents.

Edgecombe Avenue and 142d St.

MENDELSSOHN BUILDING BACHELOR APARTMENTS

Are the finest apartments of this character in New York City. All improvements and elevator service. They consist of two rooms, with bath.

The rental of these apartments includes electric light, heat, and the care of the suites.

Several are available now.

Apply on premises, 113 West 40th St., or at THE CLARK ESTATE, 2,381 B'way.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT, $42.

Handsome large flat, corner house, six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat, hot-water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 125th.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."

66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light.

FREDERICK A. BOOTH, 320 BROADWAY, or Superintendent on premises.

463 Central Park West—Seven rooms, bath. Imps.

802 6th Av.—Six-room floor.

206 St. Nicholas Av.—Four rooms, bath. Imps.

75-77 W. 44th St.—4 and 5 room floors, $18 to $45.

972 6th Av.—Six rooms, bath, $25.

804 6th Av.—Six-room floor; $35.

Cyrille Carreau, 786 6th Av., above 45th.

---

229 West 101st St., corner Broadway, two apartments of four large, light rooms, for housekeeping; high-class house; passenger elevator, telephones; rent $55.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.

Apartment, 2 rooms and bath; also 4 rooms and bath; from October 1st, unfurnished.

A.—475 West 145th St., apartment six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply; crosstown cars pass door; rent $27.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

No. 546 and 556 West 149th St.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms and 2 bathrooms; possession at once; rent $1,000. Warren & Sidlin, 96 Broadway.

8 West 65th St., Central Park—Six light rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; $32-$38.

East Side.

---

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

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61 East 86th St.

NEAR MADISON AV.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

OF 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.

Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment.

$45 to $80.

Superintendent on premises.

"LA CASA BANCA."

Seven, ten, and fourteen room apartments, large tiled bathroom; parquet flooring; white enameled woodwork; electric light; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator; handsome entrance with marquise; door boys; rents, $1,200 to $3,500; leases from October; immediate possession; tenants can select decoration; references. Superintendent, on premises, 55 East 76th St., near Madison Av. Telephone, 1,690 79th.

Apartments, 147 East 30th St.

Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat; hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $48 to $50.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 3d Av.—Modern 5 and 6 room apartments; near Stuyvesant Park; rental, $38 to $60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

66th St., 248 East.—Nice parlor floor and basement; $55.00; private block. Bellamy, 1,030 3d Av. Tel., 1,286 Plaza.

Gramercy Park, 34.—Pleasant unfurnished apartment, seven rooms and bath; southeast exposure. See Supt.

Lexington Av., 608, corner 53d—7-8 extra large, light rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; steam heated; $50-$55.

Modern apartments, 115 East 84th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Modern apartments, 133 East 84th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 335 B'way.

Three and four large rooms, always hot water; $10.50 to $13. 335 East 100th St.

Washington Heights.

434 to 444 West 144th St.—High-class apartment; new-law house; 5 and 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; telephone service, &c.; rents, $29 to $42. Apply on premises.

Bronx.

50 New Model Flats

Wilkins block, Wilkins Av., corner 170th St., Boston Road; 5, 6, and 7 rooms.

Steam-heated; two blocks north Freeman St. Subway station; near new school and park.

Rents $23 to $30; corners $36-$42.

RULE & BACH, AGENTS.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $23 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Washington Heights.

MUTUAL LIFE WON'T HOLD CANDIDATES, IT SAYS

Doesn't Want Them on Ticket Against Their Will.

CALLS ATTACKS SCURRILOUS

Brief Says the Company Has Received Only "Loosely Worded" Newspaper Declinations to Serve.

Counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in a "supplemental brief" in the mandamus proceedings brought by the International Policy Holders' Committee to strike the names of four of their members off the Mutual's administration ticket of Trustees, declares that the company does not wish these members to serve against their will. Copies of the brief were given out at the Mutual office yesterday. The brief has been sent to Justice Howard of the Supreme Court at Albany, who heard the arguments last Saturday on the application for mandamus made by Col. A. M. Shook on behalf of himself and his three associates, who are unwillingly placed on the Mutual's ticket. They are United States Judge George Gray of Delaware, Harlow N. Higinbotham of Illinois, and Gen. B. F. Tracy of this city.

This charge is brought against Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, by the Mutual's counsel, James McKeen, who was one of the counsel for the Armstrong Committee:

Counsel for the relator has interjected into his moving papers so much that is irrelevant and immaterial in an application for a writ of mandamus, so much that is mere conclusion, so much that, not only immaterial, is scurrilous and false and could be striken out upon motion, referring so much to newspaper comments and interviews, that we are constrained to believe that this application itself has been a zealous attempt to find opportunity for general newspaper consideration for his personal views and ambitions to control the Mutual Life Insurance Company rather than to assert and obtain for a client a strict legal right.

The brief continues:

The inference of the relator's moving papers that the candidates named by the administration ticket are not bona fide candidates is unworthy of consideration. Relief here sought, if granted to the relator as a matter of legal right, would establish a proposition of law that by loosely worded newspaper reported refusals to serve, a candidate might disturb the regularity of the election without the filing of any formal binding declaration.

It would be absurd to argue that because the President of the United States has expressed in writing his disinclination to accept a nomination for the office of President the act of a regularly organized public convention that might place him in nomination would not be legal, and that an application might lie on behalf of some one alleging that he is a friend of the President, to expunge his name from the certificate of nomination before any formal declaration of the nomination should have been filed.

The management of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Board of Trustees responsible for what is termed the "administration ticket" do not wish or seek to have the relator or any of the other three for whom it is claimed that he is acting as candidate on the administration ticket against his will. It is necessary, however, and the respondent insists that such proceeding as is had in the matter of the nomination and election of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company be had in a legal and orderly manner.

The Mutual contends that the relator, Col. A. M. Shook, in whose name the mandamus petition was brought, has not proceeded in "an orderly and legal manner," and that the papers fail to show that either the Superintendent of Insurance or the Mutual was notified of the refusal of Col. Shook, Judge Gray, Mr. Higinbotham, and Gen. Tracy to serve on the company ticket. The Mutual complains also that it should have been made a party to the action, and that the Superintendent of Insurance has no power to alter papers filed with him.

No mention is made in the Mutual's brief of the protest filed with the Trustees of the Company by counsel for the International Committee, acting on the authorization of the four members of the International Committee, the receipt of which was admitted by President Peabody of the company. A protest was also filed with the Superintendent of Insurance by the International Committee's counsel after all four of the committeemen named by the Mutual without being consulted had telegraphed their refusals to serve, and had notified Mr. Untermyer to take the proper legal steps to get their names off the ballot.

The "newspaper reported refusals" cited in the brief, it is believed, refers to the telegrams that the committeemen sent to THE TIMES immediately upon being informed of their nomination. Each committeeman telegraphed that he had not been consulted about his nomination and would not serve, except in the case of Judge Gray, whose friends spoke in his behalf in his absence from Wilmington. His positive refusal was received the next day by the International Committee, after which the protests were filed with the Mutual's board and the Superintendent of Insurance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$100 REWARD for gold bracelet with large pearls, diamonds, and sapphires, having a safety chain, lost at Elberon, New Jersey, about July 11. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St., New York.

LOST—Lady's pet bay cob horse (blind left eye, spavin right hind leg,) also runabout; suitable reward for return; no questions asked. Columbia Stable, 4 Ralph Av., B'klyn.

LOST—A small black handbag containing legal papers near 23d St. and North River. Finder will be liberally rewarded on delivery to G. W. BALLOU, 450 East 48th St.

LOST—Diamond engagement ring, in front of 41 Park Row, Friday, about 6:30 P. M. Reward if returned to J. E. B., 41 Park Row, Room 705.

LOST—Gold watch, with name A. Lind. Please return to Reinhard's Hotel, Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—Thursday, West 14th St., photograph and postals. Return to 133 West 140th St., Apt. 16.

LOST—A bank book, No. 4,806, on July 30; return to Jefferson Bank.

FOR RETURN of box taken from boy at 44th St., at Berkeley Lyceum, reward, no questions asked. Return to 704 8th Av.

STOLEN—Black and tan dog (female) on or about Brighton Beach, between 6:30 and 7 o'clock Monday evening, July 30. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to James O. McLaughlin, 54 Elton St., or Phenix Building, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Sterling silver bracelet, marked with seven monograms, on Jay St., Brooklyn, or a Myrtle or De Kalb Av. car; good reward. 212 Grand Av., Brooklyn; telephone 4672—Pros.

REWARD, no questions asked, for return of watch chain, locket, pin, &c., stolen from 2,079 Bathgate Av., Bronx. Wm. H. Assenbeck, 140 Reade St., New York.

LOST—Bunch of keys, between Greenwich and Cortlandt Sts. and Liberty and Nassau Sts. Suitable reward if returned to F. P. Morris, 56-8 Liberty St.

LOST—Watch fob and charm, between 14th St. and Polo Grounds. Liberal rewad if returned to L. James, 160 5th Av., Mohawk Building.

LOST—Between 104th, Columbus Av., and 108th, Central Park West, open-faced gold watch, key winder; reward. Nixon, 79 5th Av.

LOST—On Saturday, July 28, a clover leaf amethyst brooch, with diamond centre. Liberal reward. Moore, Room 102, Hotel Breslin.

LOST—Bunch of keys, between 13th and 22d Sts.; $2 reward if returned to us. U. S. Electric Protective Co., 835 Broadway.

LOST—Saturday, satchel containing money and other articles, with owner's name. Reward. 44 West 25th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th

N. Y. CENTRAL WAGES NOT CUT

Men Welcome Change to Electricity, an Official Says.

Richard E. Slater, Assistant Manager of the Grand Central Station, who is in direct charge of the arrangements in the metropolitan divisions of the New York Central, said that the men on the New York and High Bridge and the New York and Woodlawn Divisions had been notified that an effort would be made to have the electrification of these divisions completed by September. Applications were invited from men who wanted to change to the electric motors so that they could be trained.

"We wanted seventy men from our employes in this zone," he said, and 150 applied. The wages will not be changed. The men are highly pleased as the change of work will be easier. We want to complete the electrification of the suburban service first, and by September we hope to have electric trains in the tunnel. New York to High Bridge is on the main line, but the steam locomotives will be put on from High Bridge to the end of the line, as it may take two or three years to complete the electrification of the entire system."

J. P. MORGAN GIVES $25,000.

Contributes to Rehabilitation Fund of San Francisco Y. M. C. A.

J. Pierpont Morgan subscribed $25,000 yesterday to the fund for the rehabilitation of the San Francisco Young Men's Christian Association. His contribution brought the total subscriptions up to $410,000. The fund is now short only $90,000 of the $300,000 required.

Henry J. McCoy, Secretary of the San Francisco association, has been in New York for the last six or eight weeks, leading the canvass. His headquarters is at the Breslin Hotel, where contributions may be sent him. Morris K. Jesup, Chairman of the committee in charge of collecting the fund, will also receive subscriptions at his Summer home, at Bar Harbor.

THE RICH BEYOND CRITICISM.

So Says Rabbi Browne, In Attacking Present Social Conditions.

Rabbi Browne, who is soon to have a new synagogue in Harlem, preached yesterday in Rabbi Distillator's synagogue, 1,714 Lexington Avenue. His subject was the destruction of Jerusalem. He told of the power of wealth in those days, and then declared that in America, at the present time, the Government, society, and the churches, with but few exceptions, are based on graft and greed.

"The rich man is beyond criticism," he said. "A Corey may divorce his noble wife, but society does not ostracise him. A White may debauch innocent children for years, yet his death is bewailed by society's sentimentalists. A Depew may draw undeserved thousands from the Equitable, but our Senators think his place is not dishonored. Every department in Washington so far investigated shows corruption and rascality, from the Post Office rings to the cotton report sales and the beef packers scandal. If that spirit of worshipping a man simply because he has millions enters the hearts of the rising generation our country is doomed."

The rabbi said a man could make millions honestly, and cited the case of Russell Sage, who, "although he was too stingy to buy friends, never had an unkind word said of him."

"Don't worship money," he concluded. "Don't worship a man because he has money, and don't believe wealth is the only thing that brings human happiness. * * * We cannot worship God and gold at the same time."

CONDUCTOR ARRESTS WOMAN.

Says She Swindled His Sister Three Weeks Ago.

Catherine Johnson of 352 West Fifty-second Street was arrested yesterday by Henry Hebrol, a conductor of a Lexington Avenue car, and locked up on a charge of swindling.

The woman boarded Hebrol's car uptown. He says he recognized her as the woman who had cheated his sister, Beatrice, three weeks ago at their home, 420 East Seventy-eighth Street, out of $5.

When the car reached 126th Street Hebrol stopped it and, telling the motorman to wait, stepped up to Catherine Johnson and said: "You're under arrest. Come to the station with me."

"What do you mean?" angrily demanded the woman.

She accompanied Hebrol to the police station, however, and was locked up. Hebrol returned to his car. Hebrol's sister identified her as the person who had swindled her.

According to Miss Hebrol, she advertised for a place as nurse girl a month ago. Catherine Johnson, she says, called at her home and after a rigid cross-examination decided that Miss Hebrol would do. She had lost her purse, she said, and borrowed $5. She gave a false address.

IMPORTS NEED MORE ROOM.

Appraiser's Warehouse Inadequate to Handle Volume of Business.

At its next session Congress will probably be asked to provide an additional building for the customs examination of imported merchandise at the Port of New York. Notwithstanding the fact that the present Appraiser's warehouse, at Washington and Christopher Streets, was erected only eight years ago at a total expense approximating $8,000,000, the building has become entirely inadequate to handle the volume of business now being transacted.

The existing structure is ten stories high, covers an entire city block, and contains more than 600,000 square feet. When completed in 1898 it was considered by many as altogether too large for the business of the port. Although July and August are dull months for imports, constant blockades are occurring on the several floors of the Federal Building, and much apprehension is expressed by the executive officers of customs lest a serious situation is developed in the Fall, when the imports are at floodtide.

Circus System Would Not Suit Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Capt. J. A. Logan, Jr., the Subsistence Officer of the army, and Major I. W. Littell, the army Quartermaster, recently accompanied one of the large circuses to observe circus methods. Capt. Logan has reported that although the discipline and system about the show were admirable, the equipment is much heavier than the army can make use of and the subsistence is not suited to army needs.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

Y. M. C. A. PLANS COURSE IN PRACTICAL POLITICS

The Newest Scheme of Its Educational Department.

SETH LOW ONE LECTURER

Murphy and Sullivan Won't Be Asked—To Teach Importing and Exporting and Motor Boating, Too.

The more unconventional an educational scheme the more it appeals to the men who run the Educational Department at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The latest course is "Practical Politics."

When the Y. M. C. A. educator in chief told a visitor of this newest wrinkle the other day, the visitor asked him if Charles F. Murphy and "Florrie" Sullivan were going to be the star lecturers. They are not. The scheme is no joke.

"It sounds odd at first, there's no doubt of that," said Deputy Educational Director Ira D. Shaw in describing the plan yesterday, "but when you think about it a while it's sensible enough. There are dozens—I should say hundreds—of young men who are interested in politics, but feel that it is either too dirty or too complicated for them.

"This course, 'Practical Politics,' is intended to make the men who take it familiar with the machinery of politics—with the way in which a political campaign is run. Of course, 'practical politics' is used by some as an ironical term to express rottenness and corruption, but real 'practical politics' ought to be a good thing to know about."

Ex-Mayor Seth Low may be the first lecturer, and after him will come other men who have had experience in getting the votes of the public. It is unnecessary to say that no partisanship will be introduced into the course. Following the example which it set long ago, the Y. M. C. A. is going after practical men, not theorists, to give instruction. All the college degrees in existence won't bring a man a call to lecture, but the man who has spoken from a cart tail on the Bowery and has won fame at it will be in demand.

Superintendent of Elections George W. Morgan will be asked to give a lecture on the casting and counting of votes. Specialists in all the branches of politics will tell how they think it ought to be done. When the course is finished the young men in the "Practical Politics" class will have been instructed how to put through a campaign, from the election of delegates to the convention to the cry of fraud the day after the election.

Subsidiary to the general course will be one entitled "Public Speaking," for what is the use of learning practical politics if one is not going into it for one's self? The sort of public speaking taught will not be the old and time-hallowed variety practiced in college literary societies. It will be genuine "stump" speaking—how to catch the attention of a slum audience, how to make yourself heard in a noisy street, how to spot the character of your listeners and come to their level. May be some acrobat will have to lecture on how to dodge bad fruit, but that contingency has not been provided for yet.

Every Fall the West Side Branch endeavors to find something new that will be useful to its members. Besides the "Practical Politics" course, the new ones this year will be "Importing and Exporting" and "Motor Boating." The first of these is somewhat related to the question, recently discussed, of the United States Consular Service. The big part of a Consul's duties is keeping posted on trade conditions, and if any one of the Y. M. C. A. members has the ambition to live in a foreign city at the country's expense he may learn by this course how to do so to his own and his country's advantage.

The biggest importing and exporting firms downtown were raided to secure lecturers for the "Importing and Exporting" course. Villars A. Dodge, himself in the business, is President of the Advisory Committee, and he will deliver the first lecture. Another business man who is giving his enthusiastic assistance is Alfred De Buys, a Director in another foreign trade company.

Nearly every one of the importers who was approached fell in eagerly with the idea of Mr. Shaw and agreed to give aid to the course. One exception was a wealthy downtown importer, who thought at first that college professors were going to try to teach a business they didn't know anything about. He said he had never had but one college graduate in his place, and had had to "fire" him in a month. But even he took interest when it was shown to him that his fellow-business men were interested and that the scheme was not that of a mere theorist.

W. F. Ruddock, who is at the head of a motor boat concern, will take charge of the "Motor Boating" course. There will be illustrated lectures by prominent boatmen and a regular course of lectures covering the designing, construction, and operation of boats. Then there will be a series of practical lessons at a factory and a series of operating lessons on the Hudson River. The man who takes the whole course will at least have seen how to design, build, and run a motor boat.

A TRANSFER WITH A DRINK.

Bartender Gets Six Months on New York Railway's Complaint.

William M. Cleary, a bartender employed at the Transfer Hotel, on the southwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, was sent to the Workhouse for six months yesterday morning by Magistrate Wahle in the Yorkville Court in default of $500 bail for his good behavior.

Cleary was arrested Friday night by Detectives Summers and Marion of the East Fifty-first Street Station on complaint of James Parker, an Inspector of the New York Street Railway Company. Parker told the detectives that Cleary was being supplied with transfers good on all lines by conductors, and that he gave one away with each drink. The detectives went to the saloon where Cleary was employed and arrested him.

RIVETER KILLED BY FALL.

Some One Called McKeegan's Name and He Lost His Footing.

While driving rivets on the roof of the new power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company, at Kent and Division Avenues, Williamsburg, yesterday morning, James McKeegan, who lived at 133 West Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, lost his balance and fell 125 feet. He was instantly killed. McKeegan was working with a number of fellow-employes when some one called his name. He looked around to see who was calling him and missed his footing. Nearly every bone was broken.

John K. Pentz of 16 West Sixty-fourth Street, Manhattan, the foreman of the job, was arrested, charged with failing to take proper precautions for the safety of the men working under him. In the Lee Avenue Court Magistrate Furlong paroled him.

OUR POLICEMEN "MODEL."

Vienna Official Doesn't Believe They Are More Corrupt Than Others.

Herr Richard Glueck, the Vienna police official, who has been studying the police systems in this country, visited the Tenderloin Station again last night. He had a talk with Sergt. James McCann and Capt. O'Brien, and then the reporters asked him his opinion of the force.

"I find many things here that we might well copy in Vienna," said he. "Notably the admirable telephone system connecting Police Headquarters with the outlying precincts. I met Commissioner Waldo this morning, and found him a most agreeable gentleman. He impressed me as being in every way competent to command the force in the absence of Gen. Bingham.

"In one respect, though, I think we are a little ahead of you; that is in regard to the police stations themselves. Our Police Headquarters, for instance, is much handsomer than your building, and is a far more imposing edifice.

"In general demeanor and uniform the policemen of this city are model. Your Broadway squad cannot be beaten. The men are fine specimens of manhood.

"As to alleged police corruption, I am not qualified to speak, but it strikes me the New York policemen are no worse than in any other great city. As compared with Paris, London, or Vienna, I believe they are no more corrupt. Another thing which impressed me was the fact that in case of trouble your policeman relies more on the manly art than on the use of club or sword."

"Our police system is controlled by the State, its administration being in the hands of Count Kainmensegg, who sent me on my present mission. The policemen are divided into two classes, one of which is armed with clubs, the other with swords.

"I shall take the steamer for London on Monday. I consider that I have profited immensely by my observations in America."

ARREST IN STAMP CASE.

The Seventh Since Secret Service Men Invaded Wall Street.

Another arrest in the Wall Street stamp-washing case was made yesterday by three detectives attached to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau. The prisoner said he was John J. Ruane, 27 years old, of 67 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

Ruane was arrested on Fourth Avenue, and was immediately taken to Police Headquarters in Manhattan Borough by a Secret Service man who was with the detectives when the arrest was made. He refused to say who his employers were, and refused to answer any of the questions put to him by the police. He will be arraigned in the Tombs Court this morning.

The detectives say that he is the tool of one or more Wall Street brokers, whom they expect to arrest sometime next week. This is the seventh arrest in connection with the washing of transfer stamps of the two-dollar denomination.

NERVOUS ABOUT POLITICIANS.

Magistrate Finelite Wouldn't Take Mr. Stanchfield as Surety.

"You politicians are too uncertain," said Magistrate Finelite in Jefferson Market Court yesterday to John B. Stanchfield, one time a candidate for Governor on the Democratic side. "Just when I wanted this defendant, whom you desire paroled in your custody, you might be up in Elmira or Buffalo making a speech."

Mr. Stanchfield, who has often stopped at the Hoffman House, had appeared out of friendship to defend John Queeny, the hotel elevator man whose car had crushed Mary Healey, one of the hotel laundresses, Friday night. The New York Hospital sent word that her recovery was doubtful. Queeny was held in $1,000 bail for further examination on Aug. 10. A livery stable man furnished the bond.

SEA GIRT ENCAMPMENT OVER.

Fourth Regiment, After Rainy Stay, Returns to Jersey City.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 4.—With the lowering of the flags this afternoon on Camp Stokes the annual rendezvous of the New Jersey National Guard was brought to a close. The Governor and the members of his staff will remain until Monday, when he will close Governor's Cottage for three weeks, returning on Aug. 25 for the National rifle matches, which begin two days later. The boys from Pittsburg will remain here for over a week yet, and will be cared for from the New Jersey commissary headquarters.

The Fourth Regiment, headed by Col. Brensinger, formed shortly after noon and marched across the parade ground past the Governor's Cottage, on the porch of which the Governor and his staff were standing, to the waiting train, in which they departed for Jersey City. It is doubtful if there has ever been a regiment in camp before which has had such continued wet weather. Tuesday was the only day on which it did not rain. There were practically no drills, and the regiment never was reviewed by the Governor.

Before leaving camp Col. Brensinger received a letter from Gov. Stokes, complimenting him on the way in which his men had acted, especially under such trying weather conditions, and a similar communication was received by Capt. Sherwood of the Signal Corps.

This year's encampment has been the most successful on record. More men have reported for rifle practice than ever before, and when the weather has been fair more has been accomplished in the way of military duty, especially with the Second Brigade, which was in camp for the first two weeks of the encampment. The new system of feeding the men in the company streets has also met with much approval, especially from the men themselves.

Hoist Insane Man with Derrick.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Thomas Delehanty of Nashville, Tenn., while being taken home by an attendant from the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, leaped from a car window of a southbound passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to-day and fell 25 feet to a roof. His attendant stopped the train and hurried back. Several men aided him, and Delehanty was bound and with the aid of a derrick hauled up to the track, where he was placed in a patrol wagon and taken to the hospital. His injuries were slight.

Sheriff Suspended for Lynching.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 4.—Gov. Broward to-day suspended from office Sheriff George R. Carter of Citrus County on the charge that he permitted without adequate resistance two prisoners to be taken from his custody by mobs, who lynched them, Frank Jordan, on May 16, and James Davison, June 7. E. P. Graham was in line to succeed Carter.

Old Woman Falls Four Stories.

Mrs. Pauline Goslin, 50 years old, an inmate of the Salvation Army Rescue Home, at 316 East Fifteenth Street, fell four stories from the roof of the home last night and was taken unconscious to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from numerous bruises. She had been an inmate of the home about a week. After dinner last night she went to the roof to get some air. It is believed she fell asleep and lost her balance.

REFORMERS TO COMBINE IN A HEALTH CRUSADE

Especially to Suppress Quacks and Prevent Adulteration.

CONFERENCE NEXT NOVEMBER

Medical Societies, W. C. T. U. Settlement Workers, and Education Departments in It.

As a result of the recent inquiry into the methods of the Beef Trust, the conditions made known in the debates on the Pure Food bill in Congress, and other recent exposures, several important public associations have combined in a movement of found a National society with the object of correcting evils which endanger the public health and morals. A conference, at which it is expected the society will be formed, is to be begun at the Hudson Theatre, in this city, next Nov. 15.

The objects of the proposed National society will be to obtain and disseminate accurate information concerning practices and conditions of every kind that are dangerous to the public health and morals; to work for the enlightenment of the public on all matters affecting these subjects; to work for the enactment and enforcement of laws affecting the public health, including the laws for the prevention of quackery, charlatanism, and criminal practices in the healing art; the prevention of adulteration and substitution of drugs and food substances, and the prevention of the sale of narcotics and alcohol and dangerous substances of every kind everywhere under the guise of proprietary remedies or narcotics and poisons sold in violation of law."

Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the Medical Society of New York County, who is organizing the movement, has already received letters from the following societies indorsing the plan and appointing delegates to attend the conference:

American Medical Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Medical Society of the County of New York, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Academy of Medicine, Education Department State of New York, several Philadelphia societies, Union Settlement, American Public Health Association, Dickens Fellowship Society, American Society for Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, Emanu-El Sisterhood of Personal Service, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Salvation Army, the Epworth League, and Department of Health and Charities of Philadelphia.

In addition, Mr. Andrews has received letters from prominent men heartily indorsing the movement. Cardinal Gibbons on June 23 wrote:

I am pleased to note that, while the organized medical profession is sending a delegation, nevertheless the conference will be in every sense of the term representative of the entire citizenship of our country. The medical profession has for many years pointed out these abuses and endeavored to correct them; but in its last analysis the work of suppression is one in which the entire public should take part, and I am glad that this at last is becoming a recognized fact. Not long ago a delegation of good women from the City of Baltimore called upon me and asked me to preach a sermon dealing with the very problem which this proposed conference will consider.

Personally I feel very deeply on this subject, and am being reminded constantly of the depredations made on the public health and morals by certain unscrupulous "patent medicine" men and by the dishonest manufacturer of food products, who treats his wares with harmful adulterants and other vicious substances to the great detriment of health.

Luther Burbank wrote from his residence in Santa Rosa, Cal., on July 28:

I am glad to hear that so many societies and organizations are sending delegates to a conference that is to devise ways and means to safeguard the public health and morals. Such a society has the power to become one of the strongest influences in improving the environment in which our American youth are to be reared. I am far too busy to do more than to write you this letter of encouragement and to wish the new society every success. I shall be pleased to have my name enrolled as a charter member, as an earnest of my desire to help a very worthy cause.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer wrote on June 26:

While a Justice of Special Sessions I had frequent opportunity to learn of the abuses practiced by unscrupulous persons who impose upon the poor and credulous, and the movements contemplating united action to relieve against these conditions must command the support of all good citizens. I trust that the effort will be successful in the highest degree and that out of the conference will come practicable plans calculated to accomplish the results desired.

Lillian M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Susanna M. D. Fry, Corresponding Secretary of the union, also wrote praising the movement and promising co-operation. The County Medical Society, through Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, President, has indorsed it.

Mr. Andrews, who is now on his way to Japan, said before leaving America that he believed that by the time the conference assembled practically every philanthropic and religious organization in the United States would have approved the cause and appointed delegates. He was confident that as a result of the conference a militant society pledged to combat the evils to be discussed would be founded.

The New York Academy of Medicine has appointed Dr. Wendell C. Phillips its delegate to the conference.

SOMEBODY SHOT HENNESSEY.

Nobody Knows Who—He Thrashed a Policeman and Was Escaping.

Somebody—nobody knows who—shot Patrick Hennessey of 457 West Twenty-ninth Street yesterday morning, while Hennessey was trying to escape from Policeman Dale of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who had placed him under arrest for having stolen enough boxes of dried currants to fill a big burlap bag. Dale was taking Hennessey to the police station, when the latter felled him with an unexpected blow, while they were walking along Twelfth Avenue, in the neighborhood of Fifty-second Street, and then beat him into unconsciousness with his fists.

Hennessey was walking away from the prostrate officer when two shots rang out, and he fell headlong on the pavement with an ugly wound at the base of the skull. Dale's revolver was not discharged, and he is still at a loss to explain where the shots came from. Hennessey was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, where doctors fear he will die.

LEG ON A JERSEY TOWN.

Springfield Authorizes the Purchase of a Limb for a Wise Cripple.

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Aug. 4.—The application of Samuel Richards to the Poor Master of the town for a wooden leg costing $50 gave the Town Committee a problem in economics to solve last night.

A year ago Richards was a self-sustaining carpenter. Then he fell from a scaffold, and, breaking one of his legs, had to have it amputated. He has been recuperating since.

Recently he called on the Poor Master and told him that unless the town provided him with a wooden leg he would become a town charge. The Poor Master asked the Town Committee last night what he should do about it. The problem was considered from all standpoints. It was figured that it might be cheaper to buy the leg than to take care of the man, but the Town Committee was not sure that the new leg would make the man self-supporting.

Finally the Poor Master was directed to buy the leg or not, as his judgment advised him.

W. W. Valentine Is Found.

W. W. Valentine, who was reported missing from East Orange, has been discovered at Saugerties, N. Y., according to a telegram received by his friends yesterday.

Great Bargains.

The suits we are making to order from remnants at $18, coats and trousers $16, separate trousers $5. Some of them are heavy enough to wear late in the fall. Our competent cutters and tailors will give you the style and workmanship, and if not satisfactory they remain here.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

HERE'S A REAL STORY OF BLACK HAND DOINGS

All Sorts of Thrills in the Yarn of P. Grecco, Tailor.

HE WAS FOUND TRUSSED UP

But Didn't Look Much Like a Prisoner—Arrested in Connection with a Blackmail Case.

The weirdest Black Hand story that the police have heard since that particular brand of blackmail began to grow popular among some Italians in New York, came out yesterday morning when Pasquale Grecco, an Italian tailor of 135 Sullivan Street, was found bound and gagged in the hallway of 327 East Eleventh Street. He declared he had been eighty hours without food or water and seemed to be exhausted.

What puzzles the police is the way in which Grecco was found. He was discovered by Eugenio Ducca, another tailor and an old friend of Grecco. Ducca declares he was on his way home to 208 First Avenue when he heard Grecco's cries for help. Ducca called a policeman, who cut the victim's bonds.

When he was released and taken to the Fifth Street Station Grecco told a picturesque story that made the ordinary dime novel tame in comparison. He vowed he had been seized by five thugs of the "Black Hand" fraternity at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning while passing the corner of Sullivan and Bleecker Streets. He said he was bound, gagged, blindfolded, thrown into a wagon, and conveyed across the city in various directions until the bandits found a suitable cellar to act as a prison for their trussed up captive. The house eventually selected was 327 East Eleventh Street.

All the details of a mediaeval romance were incorporated in Grecco's tale of woe. He had with him $900, the savings of years, the Black Handers, he was very positive, took all of his money. Then, he continued, the bandits took turns guarding him until late Friday night. During that long period, he vowed, they kept him without food or water, and whenever he asked for a little refreshment the burly, bewhiskered, unwashed guards replied in deep sepulchral tones, "Your best counsel is silence. And the cellar was in utter darkness, so Grecco was unable to see the faces of his captors.

Later on Friday night, Grecco said, the Black Hand artists held a consultation and evidently decided that it was of no use for them to keep their prisoner any longer. Accordingly, he says, they carried him up from the cellar and tossed him, like a bundle of old clothes, into a corner of the hallway on the floor above, where he was found.

The story was realistic, but the police had doubts, and their doubts grew stronger as they investigated. For a man who had been eighty hours without food or drink Grecco partook very sparingly of the fruit and coffee placed at his disposal by the kind-hearted Sergeant in the Mercer Street Station. He did not behave with the enthusiasm of a man whose life had just been saved.

Another peculiar feature of the case was that Eugenio Ducca, whom he had not seen for five long years, should have come along at the psychological moment past the house and heard his friend's cries for help. The fact that Grecco was gagged and inclosed behind two strong, thick doors did not affect Ducca's keen sense of hearing. Those who live in the house, strange to say, knew nothing of the bandits' lair in their cellar or heard any of their victim's piteous appeals for help. When searched it was discovered that the noble rescuer had some heavy wrapping twine in his possession which corresponded identically with the thongs with which Grecco was bound.

In view of these complications, the two men were sent over to the Mercer Street Police Station, where Grecco figured a few days ago in connection with a case of attempted blackmailing.

Two weeks ago Enrico Prota, a wholesale grocer of 21 Downing Street, went to Europe and left his store in charge of his son-in-law, Alphonso Schettino. Almost immediately after Prota had sailed a letter was received by Schettino purporting to come from Black Handers and demanding that $500 be paid at once. If not, the lives of Schettino, his wife, Angelina, and his daughter, Theresa, who was only 3 years old, would be sacrificed to the Black Handers' vengeance, the letter said.

The grocer threw away the first letter, but when the second came he went to the Mercer Street Station and consulted Detectives Malone and Barnett, who advised him to keep the appointment mentioned in the letter. He kept the appointment, but found no one at the specified place. Then another letter came. When this was received Grecco said:

"I will go and meet these villains and defy them. I have a good revolver and am not afraid."

Accordingly he went to keep the appointment and was met, he says, by a tall, heavily built man with a deep, rolling voice, who demanded that he should accompany him to the Battery at once.

When they arrived by the bathing pavilion three other Italians came up and joined in the consultation. Grecco told Schettino that he would have shot two of them, but was afraid of tackling the four. One more, and only one more, chance was given to Grecco, he declared, to bring the money to the Eighth Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road on Monday night. When he returned to the grocery store and told of the terrible threats of these men Schettino's wife became alarmed for her husband's safety and said that it would be better to make an arrangement with them, no matter what it cost, so that their own lives would be spared.

On Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock an Italian named Antonio Recci walked into the grocery store and asked for the money. He said that his band had kidnapped Grecco and taken him to Brooklyn, where they were going to kill him if the money was not paid. The man was promptly arrested by two detectives, who were concealed in the store. He is now awaiting trial in the Tombs.

The police and Schettino were so nervous about Grecco's safety that they searched Brooklyn on Thursday and Friday, but could find no trace of the missing man.

The police let Ducca go and turned their attention to Grecco. They found that he had a day's growth of beard, clean underclothing, and his shirt and collar were both spotless. His hair was neatly parted and his hands and face were clean. There were no telltale marks of the cruel cords upon his arms, wrists, or ankles. He was allowed to depart for home with his wife, who had been brought to the Mercer Street Station.

Detectives Barnett and Malone then paid a visit to Schettino in his store, at 21 Downing Street, and questioned him personally about the connection of Grecco with the case. By and by Grecco walked into the store and was arrested. He was charged as a suspect for being implicated in a case of blackmailing, and held in the Mercer Street Station.

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NEW YORK CONTROLS GEM IMPORTATIONS

All Precious Stones Must Come Here for Appraisal.

A RECORD MADE LAST YEAR

This Port Passed All But $2,000,000 Worth of Gems Reaching America in That Period.

Official statistics compiled yesterday show that New York has practically an absolute monopoly in the importation of diamonds and other precious stones. When the returns from all American ports have been officially tabulated, it will be shown that the total imports of gems in the United States for the Government's fiscal year, which ended June 30 last, approximated $43,250,000, the high-water mark for entries of this kind.

Of this grand total the Port of New York passed all but about $3,000,000 worth of gems. The entries of precious stones at ports other than this are rare even at the larger cities, like Philadelphia and Chicago. As a matter fact, all entries for Philadelphia arrive from Europe by the way of this port, and all of the stones are examined and appraised here. The same practice exists for the most part regarding gems sent to other ports. At the present time New York has become the diamond centre of the Western world, and in the opinion of customs officials and importers, its supremacy will continue for all time.

According to the figures made public yesterday, the total imports of diamonds and other precious stones, including pearls, at the Port of New York for the entire life of the Wilson tariff, from 1894 to 1897, a period of three years, was only $18,421,125.99. Just before the enactment of the Dingley tariff, in July, 1897, the entries of gems at this port had fallen off, until the total value for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, amounted to only $2,682,174.80. The latter gems were brought to this country in the so-called "hard times." The fiscal year in which the present tariff act became law, that ended June 30, 1898, saw entries at New York of precious stones amounting to about $10,000,000, or $7,400,000 more than in the last year of Prof. Wilson's measure.

The next fiscal year saw the imports jump to over $18,000,000, and every year since, with the exception of the twelve months ended June 30, 1900, has witnessed a notable increase in the entries of precious stones. The latest returns, those of the fiscal year ended June 30 last, show the imports of precious stones and pearls to have reached $40,247,030, or nearly twenty times the value of the gem importations at this port in 1897, less than ten years ago. The gain this last year as compared with the Government's year of 1905 was over $7,000,000.

That the new fiscal year, hardly a month old, has begun with a phenomenal rush of precious stone imports is evidenced by the report of Appraiser Fowler for July, made last week. The report shows that gems to the value of $4,739,996.71 were imported in July, in comparison with $3,982,831.90 in the corresponding month one year ago. Officials said yesterday that they would not be surprised if the gem imports this year at New York exceeded $50,000,000.

As the Government has only one gem expert in its employ, George W. Mindt, who is stationed at this port, the Secretary of the Treasury directs that all imports of precious stones not entered here be forwarded to New York for examination and what is termed an "advisory classification." Under this rule diamonds entered at New Orleans, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco must all be sent here for appraisal.

JESUIT PRIESTS TRANSFERRED

Some Sent to Other Cities—Others Shifted in New York.

Yesterday, on the eve of the solemnization of the festival of St. Ignatius of Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, several important transfers of well-known New York priests of the order were announced at St. Francis Xavier's College, in West Sixteenth Street.

Father William O'Brien Pardow, for years connected with several of the Jesuit houses in this city, has been ordered to the Church of the Gesu in Philadelphia, and Father Patrick Healy, former rector of Georgetown University, and in recent years attached to St. Ignatius', in Eighty-fourth Street, has also been sent to that church. Father Pardow is now conducting a retreat at Newport, and a few days ago was elected American delegate to the General Congregation at Rome, which will elect a Father General to succeed the late Father Martin.

Other changes are: Father P. F. O'Gorman of St. Francis Xavier's to the Church in Eighty-fourth Street; Father J. J. Lunny to Woodstock, Md.; Father W. J. Quigley to Boston, and Father P. H. Kelly to be chaplain of Blackwell's Island, to succeed Father Barnum, who has been transfer

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. AUGUST 5, 1906.

Part Three
Magazine Section

Luther Burbank: The Man and His Mind

A Talk with One of the Greatest of Living Americans in His California Home.

BY CHAMPE S. ANDREWS.

The "Plant Wizard" Acknowledges His Debt to Darwin---Finds No Conflict Between Religion and Science---As to Alcohol and Tobacco--Foolish Stories Exploded---Human Heredity—Mr. Burbank's Life Motto.

(Copyright 1906 by The New York Times.)

EVERY Summer our transatlantic steamers are burdened with great throngs of travelers beginning their pilgrimages to the shrines of departed genius. In America, too, we may visit places made illustrious by the former presence of Washington, Jefferson, Lee, Lincoln, Emerson, Poe, and other native men of genius. But, disguise it as we will, the visits are at last to cemeteries, where everything is described in the past tense.

But there is in America at this moment a man of the very greatest genius, just in the flower of his fame, a visit to whom not only emphasizes his genius and his leadership in thought and living things, but also enables one to see far into the future. There is a searchlight of truth in constant operation at Santa Rosa, Cal., and the mind and heart of Luther Burbank are the lenses through which the light is focused. Long ago I resolved to beg the privilege of standing near the searchlight and making a few observations as it illumined some of the peaks of knowledge I could never hope to scale.

Our so-called "Captains of Industry" are busy men, but many of their duties and responsibilities they may delegate to others. Luther Burbank is the busiest man in the world. I make that statement without fear of successful contradiction. His ship is alone on a vast sea of nature's secrets. With him on the voyage of discovery are a few near relations to encourage him, a dear friend or two for protection and companionship, and several humble helpers to feed the boilers and oil the engines. But he is more alone than was Columbus, because he has no first officer, no second officer, no mate. Like Columbus, upon him alone falls the responsibility for the expedition; he alone knows why the vessel's prow is kept always in the one direction; he alone has faith that it must ultimately touch the shores of truth and reality.

One must have no inconsiderable effrontery to try to see this busiest of men, because "The Friends and Relatives of Luther Burbank," in a circular used as a general answer to thousands of letters, have made clear their determination to keep him free from intrusion. This circular gives a great deal of information—a great deal too much for the mere curiosity seeker. It says:

First—Mr. Burbank has nothing for sale.

Second—He is not a nurseryman, not a florist, not a seedsman, not a dealer, and not a raiser of any kind of plants or seeds for sale.

Third—He is an originator of new kinds of useful and ornamental trees, flowers, fruits, vegetables, grasses, and grains.

A great portion of his time is utterly wasted in replying to questions which should never have been asked of him. Even by the most strenuous efforts and with all the stenographic force which can be accommodated, many of his letters have to remain from three to six months before a moment of time can be obtained even to briefly reply. Alas! there are only twenty-four hours in each day.

Over 6,000 visitors were received on his grounds during the year 1904. All the important experimental work was delayed beyond recall, grounds overrun with crowds from daylight to 10 o'clock at night, no rest even on Sundays or holidays. Business destroyed, rare plants died from want of care. Attention constantly drawn from legitimate matters, letters neglected, telegrams delayed. Meals taken standing, sleep disturbed, health at the point of destruction, visitors calling at all hours, without any regard to Mr. Burbank's convenience, each one being under the fixed and unalterable impression that he or she was the one particular one who should be admitted.

This was too much. The question arose, Should he continue his valuable researches undisturbed, or should he be murdered piecemeal as a showman?

This notice will be now found at every gate:

> Positively No Visitors Allowed.
> WARNING!
> Any Person Entering or Trespassing on
> These Grounds Will Be Prosecuted.

The public has no moral, legal, or other right to invade his grounds, his home, his private office, or his laboratories.

* * *

In spite of this I wrote asking for an interview, and to my surprise and delight received a favorable reply. He said in it:

"Although I have tried every way in my power to avoid meeting people, and used every possible means to produce that result as much as possible, yet under the circumstances I shall heartily welcome you for a short interview. I am so situated that, painful as it is, I am unable to spare much time with anybody, as I do not have time to read my letters, or, in fact, to attend to anything else as I should, but I appreciate your object highly, and shall be especially pleased to talk with you on heredity or any of its points, as I am satisfied that I have some entirely new knowledge on that subject.

"I have already seen in the newspapers an account of your kind references to my work in your commencement address at the Mississippi Synodical College. Come at your convenience, and I shall welcome you heartily, but it will probably be necessary to let me know about a day ahead, as sometimes I cannot leave for a moment."

It was on Sunday, July 22, that I presented myself at Santa Rosa in response to this letter. Over the gate leading from the street to Burbank's cottage is a "Trespass" sign. I felt guilty as I walked past its warning. I passed hurriedly up the walk, lined with closely trimmed box borders. Mr. Burbank himself opened the door, and in the kindest manner bade me welcome. I felt at home immediately. The excellent photograph which is reproduced herewith renders unnecessary any description of the man. Absolutely free from affectation of every sort, either in manner or speech, the first answer he makes to your question brings a conviction of his absolute honesty. There is no posing, no false modesty, nor yet any semblance of vanity. He seems at first to be making up his mind whether or not he can exchange views unreservedly. He has suffered much by false misrepresentation and willful sensationalism. Remarks made in a scientific

THE THORNLESS CACTUS.

A photograph of the cactus on its way from the realm of poisonous and dangerous plants to the realm of useful and edible ones. Evolution practically applied for the use and benefit of man.

sense have been twisted into entirely different meanings when converted into yellow headlines.

I had brought with me a copy of Darwin's "Origin of Species." Some months before my visit, from time to time on the inside cover pages of the "Origin of Species" I had jotted down various questions to develop Burbank's views. It was unnecessary to apologize for this preparation, because Mr. Burbank remarked: "I am glad you have paid me the compliment of writing down your questions. It shows me that your own ideas are definite, and that you expect mine to be also."

In answer to the question, "What is your estimate of Darwin?" he replied with some show of enthusiasm:

"Darwin, more than any other man, collected from every source open to industry and speculation the facts upon which the thought and theory of evolution were erected. With more convincing logic than any other man, he deduced from his mass of facts the most comprehensive statement of the theory. More than any other man, except perhaps Herbert Spencer, he brought the theory into such a light that the popular imagination could grasp it and make it appear a thing of beauty as well as a thing of science. Darwin made the evolution of material things quite clear to all who took the trouble to read his books. Spencer made the evolution of the mind and its qualities equally clear. The evolution of the physical world is very important, but to me, at least, evolution as applied to the things not material is quite as important."

* * *

In the conversation that followed I quoted a paragraph from the concluding chapter of the "Origin of Species."

"Well," said Mr. Burbank, "I have never read that monumental work. Long before moving to California I had read his 'Animals and Plants Under Domestication,' and after moving here I read his 'Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom.' I can say I owe my inspiration to those two works, and my present experiments and line of work are largely due to their influence. Those two books are veritable storehouses of facts and suggestions for the plant breeder. I had soon become so much engrossed with the practical features of my work that the reading of many other valuable scientific works, even the great one in your hand, has been denied me."

"Mr. Burbank," I said, "have you not produced new species, and is not your work cumulative proof of Darwin's theory of their origin?" He replied:

"Scientific men have told me that my work enforces Darwin's theory at every turn. In arguing out his theory of evolution, Darwin of course was compelled to draw his conclusions from such facts as he could gather in his career. His long journey on the Beagle brought him splendid opportunities to see nature's work in varying her species and making new ones all over the world, and his own experimental work, though on a small scale, gave him other information. Still other facts he gathered from numerous investigators. These he massed together, and from them drew his theory with the accuracy of a logician and the fearlessness of a scientist. I wish he could have had access to my experiments. I now have under cultivation 2,008 species, and from the time I began until the time I must pass the work on to other hands I shall have experimented with and worked on more plants than any ten, and perhaps twenty, men who have preceded me."

Continuing with undisguised pleasure as he thought of the broad scope of his work, he said:

"My experiments all go to demonstrate the theory of evolution and to prove the correctness of Darwin's theory of the 'Origin of Species.' The universe is unthinkable to me without the thought of evolution. I hope, in addition to the very practical features of my work in ameliorating the conditions of life, that it will furnish the basis upon which other scientists can draw broad generalizations and add to the working theories of science."

Burbank next discussed how difficult it was to draw the line between the animal and the vegetable kingdom. With Darwin he believes that from some low and intermediate form of life both animals and plants may have been developed, and that it is not improbable that all the organic beings which have ever lived on this earth may be descended from some one primordial form.

"What bearing does this thought have on religion? Is there any conflict between science and religion?" I asked.

"No," came the answer instantly. "Religion, rightly understood, is not in conflict with science. Indeed, I sometimes think that religion is science, science is religion. Once I was a materialist pure and simple. Now I have progressed beyond that. I do not believe that the universe was made of hapless, helpless dead material that possesses no power of its own, being forever tossed about by various forms of force. Matter is only a condensed form of almost inconceivable forces, of dynamic and static forces only, without a trace of dead matter. I might say it is a

THE RAPID GROWING WALNUT.

Ordinarily the walnut requires about thirty-five to forty years to reach a substantial growth. This one, under Burbank's course of selecting its parents wisely, has developed 100 feet in height and 80 feet in width in less than fifteen years. It grows about 8 feet higher each year and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Already it makes a most excellent and valuable lumber tree.

universe of thought, for thought has been found a living solvent force whose power when rightly directed knows no bounds."

He then handed me an unpublished manuscript from which had been erased a title I could just make out as having been "A Confession of Scientific Faith."

"I wrote it five years or more ago," he said, "and sent it up to Dr. ——, President of —— University. He and I are close friends, but the doctor is a materialist, and wrote back he could take no interest in my theory of life and force."

Then, as half in protest, he added: "It is easy to rattle the dry bones of science. To marshal facts and catalogue them is one thing. Many men reach the height, but few men can go further and believe anything positive about the realm of the unseen in mind and soul. The mechanic can do the first; he cannot do the second."

* * *

I regret time does not permit even a summary of Mr. Burbank's description of how the life force of a plant is like a stream, capable of being diverted into varied channels, added to, subtracted from, and treated in many ways as the hydraulic engineer treats the brawling stream; or how plants move in orbits like planets, and how by his experiments he changes these orbits, enlarging them and modifying them at will; or how the repetition of influences through generations is like exposing a sensitized plate to the action of light, the image becoming more fixed with each succeeding exposure; how color, perfume, rapidity of growth, fertility, and a dozen characteristics tend to segregate after the first blending, and how all of these things have to be watched more carefully than the parent watches the characteristics of the child.

"Are your views often misrepresented?" I asked Mr. Burbank.

"Yes, in many quarters, both scientific and religious. I have been branded in some quarters as a mere mimic, as a puffed-up charlatan, and in still others as a destroyer of religion, and as interfering with God's laws in nature. But religious disputes are most disagreeable. No good can come from them. They arouse unnecessary antagonism, and for a while obscure the truth. I avoid them wherever possible, knowing in the end truth will prevail. The world has of late progressed much in liberality. The law of evolution is working in religious thought as well as in plants and animals."

He went one to discuss the power of sexual selection and the laws of sterility. Burbank expressed the belief that Darwin's conclusions on the laws of sterility were perhaps less confidently put than anything about which he wrote. "But that should be no surprise," said he, "because only of late have we mapped out the laws of sterility with any degree of certainty." Here he handed me a diagram or chart showing the degrees of sterility and the laws governing them.

On being asked why he had not experimented on our greatest staple agricultural product, cotton, he said:

"My experiments on plants that do not thrive well in this climate are of little value. To produce them here artificial conditions would be necessary. The moment artificial conditions are introduced, my experiments would be practically useless, because of the tendency of plants reared under unnatural conditions to revert to old conditions. One must build up and improve a plant under normal conditions to make the experiment of lasting value.

"But there is a great field for experimental work in cotton by those qualified to take up the task. A still greater field awaits the breeder in rubber, coffee, camphor, clover, and cinnamon. These plants have been so long neglected that I call them 'orphans' of the tropics. An untrodden field awaits the plant breeder near the equator."

"Mr. Burbank," I said, "it is said that you have been known to spend night after night with your plants, watching them grow, and requiring your food sent to you."

"Yes," he replied, "that is not the only silly story they tell about my work. You cannot see a plant grow, nor watch the mysteries of nature's witchcraft. My men and I work in the day, perfectly confident that nature will work no better nor faster for our watching her processes by night. They tell another story in the village that amuses me. An old lady announced that she had discovered the secret of my success. She tells that I take my seeds to a vacant room away from everybody. Then I pour the seeds into a jar and stir them around and around, uttering many mysterious incantations. Just at the right moment, as indicated by the effect of the incantations, I seize the topmost seed in the jar, and that proves to be the lucky one."

"Do you think that whisky and tobacco impair the faculty for work?" I asked. He replied:

"If I answered your question simply by saying that I never use tobacco and alcohol in any form, and very rarely either coffee or tea, you might say that was a personal preference and proved nothing. But I can prove to you most conclusively that even the mild use of stimulants is incompatible with work requiring accurate attention and definite concentration. To assist me in my work of budding—work that is as accurate and exacting as watchmaking—I have a force of some twenty men. I discharge men from this force at the first show of incompetency. Some time ago, my foreman asked me if I took pains to inquire into the personal habits of my men. On being answered in the negative, he surprised me by saying that the men I found unable to do the delicate work of budding invariably turned out to be the smokers and drinkers. These men, while able to do the rough work of farming, call budding and other delicate work 'puttering,' and have to give it up owing to an inability to concentrate their nerve force. Even men who smoke one cigar a day I cannot intrust with some of my delicate work. Cigarettes are even more damaging than cigars, and their use by young boys is little short of criminal."

* * *

"Mr. Burbank, did you from early childhood develop your great power of acquisitiveness and concentration of mind and purpose?" I asked.

"When a very young man," he replied, "I visited O. S. Fowler, the Boston phrenologist, and the most scientific phrenologist, I think, who ever existed. He gave me a thorough examination and pronounced me lacking in concentrativeness, acquisitiveness, and self-esteem, and at the same time possessed of too much approbativeness, or the quality that likes to listen to praise whether merited or not. I studied his chart carefully, and at that early age I possessed a keen faculty of self-analysis. I saw that Fowler was right, and I had the courage to admit it to myself. Not only that, I saw I had not sufficient character to value money even as a means to a worthy end, for mere money-making was detestable to me. I saw that I had a way of beginning fifty tasks and ending none. I began the most rigid course of self-discipline, and I feel I may say that, whatever faults I may now have, the ones that developed early in youth and were pointed out by Fowler are not now among the number."

We next discussed heredity, with particular reference to the intermarriage of people over whom hangs the shadow of a predisposition to insanity or other diseases. This brought forth the question:

"Do you think the claims of heredity are borne out in the sons of great men?" Burbank replied:

"Speaking generally, yes. The son of a great man oftentimes does not partake of his father's sturdiness of character. This is due to three causes: Excessive demand on the vitality of the father, preoccupation of the father, so that his children do not get the personal care and training that every child should have, and lastly a tendency on the part of the life force at times to ebb and flow, so that the full tide may miss the child and reach the grandchild or great-grandchild. I think families like those of Emerson, Darwin, and Beecher go a long way to prove that qualities of greatness are handed down through the generations. Certainly, if people mated more scientifically and with a greater regard for inherent defects and virtues, the good could be preserved and the bad minimized and eliminated."

"Unbalanced foods are the cause of much of our human troubles," said Mr. Burbank, as he warmed to the subject of improving the human race as he has uplifted the vegetable kingdom."

"Are you a believer in vegetarianism?" I asked.

"I cannot say that I am," he replied. "Meat eating has been an important factor in our civilization and evolution. I hope and believe the time will come when we will not be under the necessity of eating our fellow-animals, but it has not yet arrived. The pale faces of the people who do not eat meats, the Adventists and others, are convincing proof that most people require some meat in their diet. Too much meat is as grave a defect as too little.

"Too much starch in our diet is a cause of no end of trouble. I firmly believe that ill-balanced foods, resulting in improper nourishment, are at the bottom of the causes leading up to tuberculosis. We should balance our potatoes, sugar, and meats with beans, sweet corn, walnuts, fish, peas, and cheese. Then the race would be far healthier."

* * *

On the way from the depot at Santa Rosa to Mr. Burbank's home is to be seen a large brick schoolhouse in course of erection called the "Luther Burbank School." In response to a question, he explained that this was not a school where he hoped to put into execution some of his own ideas for the education of children, but a public school named for him as a compliment. But the question went home, for it is evident that the care and education of children are of intense interest to him. I can reproduce here only a few things he said, but they were the most impressive sentences he pronounced during the entire day.

"Plants are sensitive, far more sensitive than the world yet realizes as a whole. But children, ah! they are capable of influences besides which a plant is as of stone. We can influence plants directly, but we can influence children both directly and indirectly. The reflexes of the brain, or, as Darwin or Spencer might have said, the correlated variations or functions of the brain, are far more intricate and sensitive to impressions for good or evil than the finest chronometer is to heat, cold, magnetism, and a score of other exterior influences.

"Philanthropy for adults is philanthropy for the dead. Adults, or the most of them, are as fixed and immovable in their characteristics as men of adamant. Charity may require us to feed and clothe and shelter the homeless, helpless, invalided adult, but it is charity only and not progress along lines of evolution.

"The world will be uplifted through its work on children. We can make more progress in our work on one generation of children than we can by working on many generations of adults.

"And how they do repay the study we give to them! After the first crossing in a plant we get a blend of characteristics, and then the tendency to be watched is the segregation of characteristics. Our people are a much crossed people, and in the same family we find children following the same law of segregation of characteristics. One child may get the good characteristics, and another the bad. If we only begin to study child life soon enough and detect the predominant characteristics, we can strengthen the good ones and weaken or blot out the bad ones. Indeed, by training and by skillful use of example and environment, we can revolutionize a child's tone

(Continued on Second Page.)

Novel Use of the Screw as a Means of Rapid Transit

Invention Which Its Originators Think Might Solve the Rush-Hour Problem on the Brooklyn Bridge.

NO matter how fast New York increases her facilities for passenger transit—more or less rapid—the number of persons to be moved seems to outrun the provision made for moving them. And especially every one of the systems of transportation now in use tends, in the intervals of cars or trains, to collect crowds—crowds which, herded into the confined spaces of station platforms, are notoriously and increasingly dense, dangerous, and mob-like at certain periods of maximum traffic designated "rush hours." New Yorkers and visitors to New York are familiar enough with the agreeable sensations involved in being an almost helpless unit in such a crowd, and most people have got to the point of accepting the condition which calls for these sensations as a necessary part of life in a great city—a thing to growl at, but to endure perpetually, nevertheless.

* * *

Students of transportation problems have pointed out, however, that the cause of the congestion lies in the intervals between the transporting vehicles. If the intervals could be abolished, if there were always cars to step into when one entered a station, the crowds would not accumulate. The ideal of metropolitan transit, therefore, is a continuous vehicle of some sort which handles passengers in streams. Pursuing that ideal engineers have suggested (for Brooklyn Bridge, for instance, and for Thirty-fourth Street,) a continuous moving platform. But a continuous moving platform must continue moving all the time, and at each station it must be moving slowly enough for passengers to step on and off without danger or inconvenience. Also, no part of such a platform can move faster than any other part. Therefore, it is not available for "rapid transit," even in the most liberal use of that term, unless an elaborate series of parallel platforms is employed, of which, say, the first, to which the passenger steps from firm ground, is moving at three miles an hour; the second, upon which he steps from the first, is moving at six miles an hour; the third, upon which he steps from the second, at nine miles an hour, and so on. The agility called for at each transfer that is necessary, viz., for stepping upon a vehicle moving at three miles an hour, has been found to be quite within the command of the average citizen—that fact was demonstrated at the Paris Exposition, where moving platforms were successfully employed—but the series of progressive platforms (of which three is the practical limit) is cumbersome and wasteful of speed. For all the platforms but the innermost and fastest moving are utterly wasted, except at the stations, and there serve merely as stepping stones, as it were.

Obviously some simpler solution of the problem of handling passengers "in streams," and at moderately high speeds, is required.

Such a solution, according to the claims of the inventors, is offered in a novel and ingenious scheme propounded by two engineers, B. R. Adkins and W. Y. Lewis, both men of experience in the practical work of transit engineering, and the latter a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. These gentlemen declare (and back the declaration with exceedingly plausible arguments and practicable looking designs,) that they are able to construct a continuous moving platform, (or what amounts to that,) which moves slowly past the sta-

SIDE VIEW OF PROPELLING SHAFT AND CARS, SHOWING VARYING PITCH.

THE WAY A STATION MIGHT LOOK—CARS ALWAYS PASSING.

tions and at high speeds over the rest of the course. It sounds like a mechanical paradox, but if you follow the explanation you will see that, in theory at least, it is all right.

The seemingly contradictory combination is obtained quite simply by the use as motive machinery of a shaft with screw threads of varying pitch. And in this manner: In a crosstown subway, say, or any way which is straight, or which, at most, attempts only slight curves, two light tracks are laid going and coming. Along each track, on either side and parallel to it, carried upon rollers with ball-bearing journals to reduce the friction to a minimum, is a large hollow shaft, provided with screw threads, very close together along the station platforms, but increasing gradually in pitch till they are far apart between stations. The drawing above shows one of these shafts from the side and the arrangement of threads.

* * *

Now, consider one track only: The shaft on one side of this track has a right-hand thread, that on the other a left-hand thread, and they are revolved in opposite directions by motors placed at suitable intervals, the shafts being constructed in sections, which, the designers say, may without too much strain be as much as a quarter of a mile long, each driven by its motor, placed at the side, the motor shaft engaged directly with the great screw shaft. Naturally provision is made between sections for expansion and contraction. Between these revolving shafts small cars, like platforms, with seats for six or eight persons each, rest upon the track. From the forward axle of each car projects horizontally right and left an arm which engages, by means of a roller on ball-bearings, with the threads of the shaft on the same side. As the shafts turn the roller is led along the incline furnished by the spiral thread, and the cars are drawn forward, each shaft contributing its part like an evenly matched team of horses. These cars are literally screwed along, and move fast or slow, according to the pitch of the threads. Where the pitch is high, (i. e., between stations,) they move rapidly; where the pitch is low, (i. e., at stations,) they move slowly. Where the threads are far apart, (i. e., between stations,) the cars also draw apart; where the threads are close together, (i. e., at stations,) the cars also draw together. And the original spacing is so arranged that while passing the station platforms, (which, according to Mr. Lewis, need not be over fifty feet long, to make possible the use of the system at its highest capacity, 28,000 per hour in one direction,) the cars are so close to each other as to be practically continuous. The speed of the cars at that time being about three miles per hour, the designers say the pitch of the screw and the rate of the driving shafts may be so arranged that between stations one-quarter of a mile apart the maximum speed will be twenty-one miles per hour and the average speed sixteen miles an hour. Of course, the variation of pitch of the screw thread on the shafts are nicely adjusted, to produce the proper degree of acceleration after leaving a station and of retardation approaching the next station. The designers admit here that an ordinary screw of close pitch and nut engagement (as used in a monkey wrench) is a very inefficient mechanical device for the transmission of power, but they say that their apparently heavy but hollow shafts of large diameter permit such an arrangement of pitch that the roller engagements of the cars touching the thread at a point only roll easily along the incline, while the shafts themselves run with little friction upon their bearings—that they furnish, in short, a very efficient device, transmitting something like 90 per cent. of the power. They point out also that, whereas all the kinetic energy—headway of an ordinary fast moving train is lost in slowing down by means of brakes, (to say nothing of wear and tear upon wheels and rails,) much of the energy or headway which their cars take from the screw shafts during the periods of acceleration of speed is returned to the shaft during the corresponding periods of retardation of speed. For the shaft is not only motive but brake, and the effect of its action as brake upon the cars with headway is to reinforce its own rotary motion.

* * *

That point brings up, of course, other considerations. The spaces between the cars being fixed by the number of threads between the engagement of the forward axle of one car with the shaft and the engagement of the forward axle of the next car with the same shaft, (see the cut above,) and these intervals being so arranged as to bring the cars nearly but not quite together at the stations, where the threads are closest, collisions are impossible, except in cases where the engaging arms are broken. Naturally, signals are dispensed with, and many attendants, since no motormen are required nor guards to open and shut doors. All the engineering is done from the power house which drives the shafts.

The inventors of this Adkins-Lewis system, by the way, explain that the shafts on either side are to be covered by a continuous platform, fitting close to the sides of the cars, so that in case of accident passengers will not fall among the machinery, but can walk safely to the next station. At the stations also they propose to have platforms on either side, so that ingress and egress to the cars—which is a mere matter of stepping on and sitting down, or getting up and stepping off—will be facilitated. That will spare not only the present unseemly pushing and scrambling about doors, but it will save much in wages of guards.

The motive power to drive the shafts is to be furnished by electricity, as in the case of all the present rapid transit systems. But the inventors claim great advantages in simplicity and economy of power in the matter of the electrical equipment required. For they apply their power directly to the shafts, and claim for them at work a constant speed and practically a constant load—a much lighter one, at that, than that imposed on the power house which runs a line of ordinary electric trains. The technicalities of the various transformations of electric power necessary in one case and the other may be spared here, but the waste and danger of the third rail is eliminated, and the small cars of the suggested system naturally carry neither motors nor controllers. A power house with static transformers and motors placed at proper intervals for the driving of each shaft, and you are done with electricity—the shafts carry no deadly current nor the tracks.

* * *

In the matter of "dead weight per passenger," Mr. Lewis offers figures to show that, in spite of the large size of his motive screw shaft, "the dead weight per passenger" would be in his system about one-fifth of the dead weight per passenger in an ordinary electric subway. His figures, to be sure, are confessedly taken from one of the London tubes, and not from the New York Interborough system.

Thus the designers say their plan not only presents a solution of the problem of handling passengers "in streams" and at quite high speeds, but it holds out a promise of lower fares. However, they do not offer their screw shaft traction system as a rival of the present equipment in a long winding tunnel like the New York Subway. Sharp curves are obviously impossible with such shafts. They are designed for straight cross-town subways and for the equipment of crowded bridges. The reader will have noted how ingenious and logical the mechanism is. The inventors show how it can be applied to the construction and operation of escalators or moving stairways, and even to vertical lifts or elevators.

The last application is particularly ingenious, for a vertical screw shaft with varying pitch, as in the case of the subway mechanism, sends upward an unending series of cars, which, after being swung over on a big drum (a sort of Ferris wheel) are brought down by another screw shaft, and so passed by a second drum at the bottom back to the first shaft to be sent up again. These screw shafts, of course, have the threads very close together from a point a foot below each floor to a point a rather greater distance above it; then the threads widen out rapidly. The result, according to the claims made, is a constant stream of cars, which at the floor level are moving so slowly that one can easily step in or out, and at other times move so that the top of one follows the bottom of the other almost without interval—leaving no chance to fall into the well.

The speed, they say, is equal to that of the elevators now in use, and the effect of stringing the cars vertically is, naturally, to save a vast deal of valuable space, for one continuous line of cars up and down will do the work of a whole row of machines, arranged around a court as one usually sees them in a tall office building.

"Little Judith of the Veranda"---The Pride and Pet of Sea Breeze

WHY this is a mere baby!"

A party of visitors was being shown over the veranda at Sea Breeze, Coney Island. They went from bed to bed, the little white beds stretched out in the open in order to get the air and the sunlight for the little patients. Some were in plaster jackets, some strapped to boards. At first one gave a start of horror at the position of those strapped to the boards, for a portion of their little bodies was high up and their heads hung down on flat pillows almost as though they were standing on them. But then on looking down, bright eyes were noticed curiously observing the visitors. Some of the eyes were twinkling with happiness, and it was felt that the little victims of the disease that begins with lack of air and sunlight must, in this peculiar position, be comparatively free from pain.

And then two visitors stopped and bent over a couch incased with mosquito netting. The face was very round and very white, the dark hair was cut short, and great, large hazel eyes opened wide.

"A mere baby!" repeated the visitor.

* * *

There was a toss of a little white hand, thin and blue-veined.

"Mamma doesn't come!" she said, looking appealingly at the visitor.

"Why, how can she talk!" exclaimed one of the visitors. "She is a baby—just a little baby."

"Two and a half," said the nurse, "and she is uncannily wise. Can't you say good afternoon to the ladies?" she asked, turning to the child.

"Good afternoon, ladies!" piped the little voice.

"What is your name, dear?" asked the amazed visitor.

"Judith," answered the child, and then she added as though in sad sequence, "but mamma doesn't come!"

They passed on, for all visitors must pass on when they come to the bed of Judith, else they would yield to the temptation to gather the little figure in its plaster jacket up in their arms and pledge themselves to eternal motherhood in answer to the little wail, "Mamma doesn't come!" And it would not be safe to lift her up, so frail and full of illness is she. All the little ones on the veranda have tuberculosis of the bone, and Judith is of their number. She has also many complications, and the nurses will tell you that, although Judith is not on a board, there is not one so ill as the baby, who looks so sadly wise and speaks as plainly as a person grown.

* * *

A week or so ago there was a tragedy on the veranda. Under the mosquito netting on her arm lay little Judith's doll, and in the next bed Camille, a fascinating little person of three, fastened to a board and with her head strapped up as well, yet brimming over with fondness for play, begged for Judith's doll. Judith passed it to her from under the netting. In five minutes Camille's desire to see what the doll was made of made her throw it with her strong, unbound, little hand to the floor of the veranda. It broke in many pieces, and little Camille laughed in gleeful naughtiness. One little wail from Judith told of a broken heart. In contrition and firmly believing in her heart that she was making a fair exchange which could be no robbery, Camille immediately offered her stuffed calico cat.

And then a few days later a fairy godmother came to Judith. Like other visitors she also stopped at Judith's bed and thought, "A mere baby!" when the baby said, "Sit down! Sit down!"

In amazement she sat down on the side of the bed and wondered what manner of baby could speak so plainly.

"No," said the baby, "on a chair! You sit down on a chair!"

There was a little white chair on the other side of the bed.

"Mamma doesn't come," said Judith when she saw the visitor seated.

"What is your name?"

"Judith; but mamma doesn't come!"

* * *

The fairy godmother sat on and on. "If mamma doesn't come, I will come again," she said, "quite often, because somehow I feel I must, and what shall I get for you? What do you wish for?"

"A dollie!"

So now another dollie lies under the mosquito netting, and the dollie has a traveling trunk with gay bits of ribbon and lace for the replenishing of her wardrobe.

But on the day of the promise the fairy godmother had much difficulty in going away.

"Don't go and leave me lonesome. I am so lonesome!" said Judith.

"I must go to the big city to get the dollie."

"I don't want the dollie. Don't go! Mamma doesn't come!"

The plaintive little voice grew tearful, and sobs, not to be held in by the plaster jacket, shook the bed. It is always so now when the fairy godmother goes away, and then after a little Judith grows calm and lifts only occasionally the little voice in repetition of the heart-breaking plaint, "Mamma doesn't come!" Every one who stops by her bed hears it, and in leaving the veranda it follows one, and out of sound of the little voice it echoes in the heart.

There are usually ten little patients on the veranda with Judith, though she is the youngest and wisest of them all. Sometimes Camille, now forgiven, keeps her near company, but more often Florence and Madeline, aged nine and seven, have their boards put in one bed next her and try to entertain her by showing her their paper dolls, which they are able to cut out with the dull scissors allowed them.

Further on is Max, aged seven, who looks so happy and bright and is always willing to share his playthings with his companions.

"I will lend my fish now," Max will say, after playing with a red tin member of the finny tribe, which jumps back and forth by a string. Max, too, is wise beyond his years, and has heard much talk concerning his ailments. He has strongly within him the love of life, and when in most pain declares: "I won't be an angel. I won't die and be an angel! I must be a real boy! Won't I ever be a real boy?"

And further on there is another happy-faced boy, whose name he will not tell, because, unlike Max, he never wants to share. He has the most entrancing smile and the most bewitching laugh, except when you ask him to lend his own playthings or to pass on one that is community property. He is very young, not more than six, and when he learns to share his joys, as he surely will in time, he will be a boy after one's own heart. He is off his board now, and one day last week he was dressed and walked haltingly about the veranda, and he knows he is going to get well.

* * *

From the veranda the occupants of the little beds often look down to the big play tent, where forty little convalescents play uproariously with music boxes and Roosevelt Bears, Teddy—B and Teddy—G often serving as balls in a game of catch. In the play tent there are many crutches and one notices strangely round bodies seeming out of all proportion to small heads and baby faces. You soon learn that the bodies are made big by plaster jackets. A little girl of four, who has been christened "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," toddles awkwardly about and comes to you saying, "Feel! Me yacket!" She delights to have you punch her in the place where you might expect to find ribs, and have you come unexpectedly against the hard, unyielding plaster. Then the joke is on you, and she toddles away merrily.

The happiness of these little cripples, all of whom are recovering, or partly recovering, from the one disease, tuberculosis of the bone, is absolutely contagious, and the grumpiest misanthrope visiting them at their play feels something of the joy in living and a desire to add to their joy. Here he finds laughter where he had expected to find tears, and here, too, he finds surpassingly brilliant children.

* * *

For the law of compensation is at work at Sea Breeze. To those who have not in one way much seems to have been given in another. They are abnormally clever, those little ones, and many of them remarkably attractive of face. They have all the curiosity and imagination of ordinary well children multiplied a thousandfold. The spirit of inquiry dwells among them far more than with other children. Read them a story or tell them one and the consequences are so inquisitorial that unless you yourself are a person of lively imagination and much information you are made to feel a very ignoramus.

Down in the play tent they love treats of ice cream and sweet crackers, and they love mechanical toys. Strange, vari-colored marbles have a fascination for them, balls and bean bags and most particularly music boxes and picture story books appeal to them and help them to make the time pass merrily.

Persons bent upon being fairy godmothers or fairy godfathers have every chance imaginable for performing miracles by waving magic wands over the Sea Breeze play tent, nor should they pass on without ascending to the veranda above to the ten who wait to have their fetters loosed and where lies little Judith of the plaintive voice.

ELIZABETH BANKS.

Luther Burbank: The Man and His Mind

(Continued from First Page.)

dencies for good or bad, and mold its life almost as we will. It is the greatest power God places in the hands of men and women."

"And yet you are a childless man, Mr. Burbank," I suggested, almost fearing I had gone too far.

"And childless men and women are just the ones who have time to think of these things," was his reply. "The lowlander going to Switzerland is far more impressed with the majesty of the mountains than is the native. Life among the mountains tends to make them, if not commonplace, certainly routine. So the unmarried person in studying children can see defects and virtues that are not obvious to a selfish or careless parent. He can see possibilities for good that the parent, unless very conscientious, may neglect in a smug complacency.

"As for applying corrective influences, the parent is very often the last person best qualified to do it. Parental love, by its very intensity, is oftentimes blind to faults and too weak to correct them when seen. The childless man and woman can oftentimes give a calmer and more judicious study of children than the parent.

"I sometimes think that if the good of the child was alone to be considered, parents should exchange their children with the children of other parents. The daily repetition in a child's life of the parent's characteristics tends too often to emphasize like defects and weaknesses in the child. Repetition of faults in a defective environment but fastens the fault all the more surely on the child. Much of this would be obviated if children were exchanged during a part of their training period."

It seemed possible to talk on forever. There was no diminution in my interest, nor any apparent cessation of the flow of wisdom and philanthropy that came like a torrent from this mild and gentle man of science. It seemed criminal, however, to impose further upon his generosity.

He placed before me a plate filled with some of his wonderful fruits—the white blackberry, the plumcote, and the seedless plum among them.

As I bade him good-bye at the door of his study he said this to me, with more emphasis than he had thrown into any previous utterance:

"Almost at the beginning of my life, as a young boy, I resolved to seek the truth, fearless of any consequences to myself."

CHAMPE S. ANDREWS.

Money and friends are synonymous.

Even the man who feels that he was born to command would hesitate about marrying a grand opera prima donna.

Some men complain of hard times if every day doesn't bring a soft snap.

A fellow might as well make a fool of himself once in a while. If he doesn't, some woman will.

New Wireless Invention

NEWS comes from Paris that M. Edouard Branly, who is generally credited in France with having been the real inventor of wireless telegraphy, has just patented an important improvement by which interception of messages will be rendered impossible, except by a special apparatus. At present, M. Branly states, it is a popular delusion to imagine that wireless telegraphy could render any service in time of war across country or seas held by an enemy. The latter can, with the greatest ease, either intercept messages or so disturb their transmission as to render them incomprehensible.

M. Branly asserts that his new apparatus insures for a given set of electric waves complete immunity from accidental interference of other waves. But at the same time it will always be possible in time of war to disturb messages willfully, even when sent off by his new appliance. He says that no wireless telegraph system known is proof against interference if a special mechanism giving out waves uninterruptedly be used to that end. His final conclusion is that for war purposes on land or at sea, the "usefulness of wireless telegraphy would be illusory." An Admiral said to him, "Don't say so, at any rate," but M. Branly, on the contrary, believes that it is right that the truth should be known.

Some women are unhappy because their husbands neglect them, and others because they are always hanging around.

Some Musings of the Gentle Cynic

Every man has had ancestors of some sort.

One way to encourage a thing is to pass a law prohibiting it.

Many a man who takes off his hat to the flag will dodge his taxes.

It's all right to take things as they come, but it's better to go after them.

It's the unexpected that happens, but we generally bring it on ourselves.

Lots of people spend their money to make a show, only to have the show bust.

Even with a doctor practice doesn't make perfect, but it often makes him rich.

From a woman's point of view, suffering in silence takes all the pleasure from it.

Dress doesn't make the woman either. You can't always tell a typewriter by her ribbons.

We close our eyes to our own faults on the same principle that an ostrich buries his head in the sand.

Some people never sympathize with the under dog until they are reasonably sure he is going to get on top.

An optimist is a man who polishes up the oark side of life.

Clothes may not make the man, but they sort of classify him.

Lots of people view life through the wrong end of the telescope.

The heaviest collection plate doesn't always indicate the most religion.

The woman who sues for a man's favor may live to sue for her freedom.

We always hate a man who has grasped an opportunity we failed to see.

There isn't anything much more deceptive than a five minutes' walk from the station.

The woman who is ambitious to run things generally practices on her own husband.

Arbitration doesn't always work. Sometimes the dove of peace is mistaken for a clay pigeon.

When we say of a man that he won't listen to reason, he is probably saying the same of us.

Some people talk about the demoralising influence of the theatre because it costs more than going to church.

Edgar Allan Poe: A Phrenological Fantasy

Oliver Leigh Gets Curious Results by Reversing the Poet's Portraits and Combining the Halves

THE number of persons who have been moved to write things about Edgar Allan Poe is legion. The glamour of his genius, the fantastic contradictions of his personality, the tragedy of his life, have conspired to leave after him, like the monstrous tail of a comet, a cloud or pale fog of the little literature of praise, of calumny, of morbid analysis, of laborious explanation of the inexplicable, of infinite mystification of the obvious. His enemies have written him down, his friends have written him up, the frigidly judicious have bracketed him with madmen. The cranks have claimed him for one of themselves; the complacently safe and sane have called him drunkard; the stupid have cried at him, "Sinner and wretch!" The ardent have named him martyr, and the foolish, in a vast vocal company, have fallen upon him with hollow words and outdone themselves for foolishness. Academic persons, also, have voted him out of their hall of fame.

He remains, after it all, neither more nor less than he was—Poe, the one great American mystery and miracle. Yet the cloud of small literature grows, and the modester criticism busies itself with the contrast of the qualities of this strange genius—at once poet of the exquisite beauty of things missed, merciless dissector of weird moods, and acute analyst of the mechanic arts of turning these moods into words, or the words into moods again.

* * *

Just in that line there is a very recent and most curious contribution to the comet's tail—a most ingenious contribution, with an argument and phrenological illustrations. It is contained in a small volume published in Chicago by the Frank M. Morris Company, and entitled "Edgar Allan Poe: The Man; The Master; The Martyr." The author is Oliver Leigh. Mr. Leigh is the person who in 1887 discovered in the Astor Library in this city a forgotten and dusty pamphlet containing a metrical satire called "The Poets and Poetry of America," with the cryptic signature "Lavante." He proved to his satisfaction that Poe, who certainly delivered prose lectures under the identical title, was the author of this satire, and, thereafter, under the pseudonym of Geoffrey Quarles, reprinted it with notes of his argument of attribution—an argument which convinced many other people of Poe's responsibility. However, the most authoritative edition of the poet's complete works (the Virginia Edition, 1903, edited by Profs. Harrison and Kent of the University of Virginia,) refuses (though not quite wholeheartedly) to admit "Lavante" as Poe. Also Mr. Leigh is moved to indignation by the tone adopted by other editors toward the poet.

Therefore he has written the book just named to gird at these editors, to cast gibes and jeers at those who have undertaken to be Poe's biographers, to expose the curious phrenological fantasy already

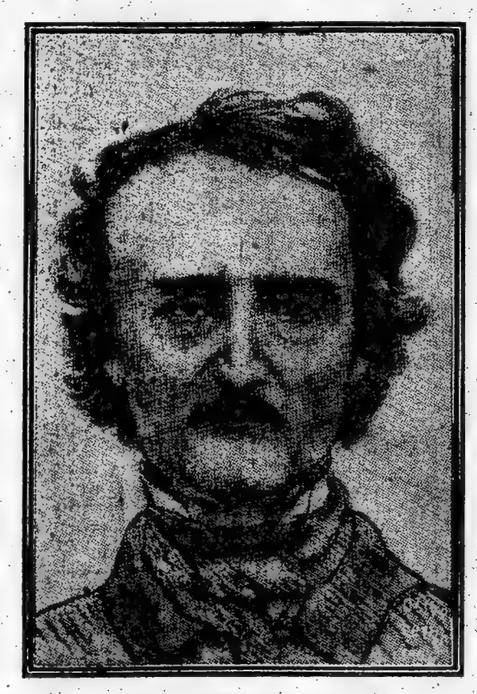

(1) THE REAL POE.

hinted at, and—to repeat his "Lavante" argument. Mr. Leigh is swashbucklerish and piratical to a degree in the compliments he distributes among the commentators on Poe's life and works, from the Iscariot Rufus Griswold down to Prof. Woodberry, and it is all exceedingly enlivening, but the concern here is not with literary criticism or the amenities of literary critics. It is that phrenological fantasy or study. Poe, you will recall, was himself a phrenologist in a way. Note now the high significance of trifles. Mr. Leigh was led to the study, he says, by observing that the buttons of Poe's coat were, in many printed pictures of him, on the left side—indicating, "of course, that the gentle Poe inherited the feminine temperament, as women never wear their buttons right," and tailors make the man. He observed, however, likewise, other pictures in which the buttons were on the right, and found that portraits, copies of the same daguerreotype, had the hair parted, some on the left and some on the right. For instance, the portrait in the Players Club of this city has both part and buttons on the left. "The same photograph, engraved on steel and lavishly fattened and beautified out of character semblance," writes Mr. Leigh, "is reproduced as the frontispiece in Prof. Woodberry's 'Life of Poe,' where it adorns a book which needs it." In the Virginia edition, he adds, is "a feeble wash wishywash drawing of this portrait, but reversed." All these are from one daguerreotype. Then: "Another and an important full-face daguerreotype, pretty surely the last one taken, a few months before Poe's death, misleads us into swearing that he parted his hair on the right, especially as his right hand, as it seems, is thrust into his vest. Not until we note that the parting is on the buttonhole side, and not on the right, do we awake to the fact that this is one of

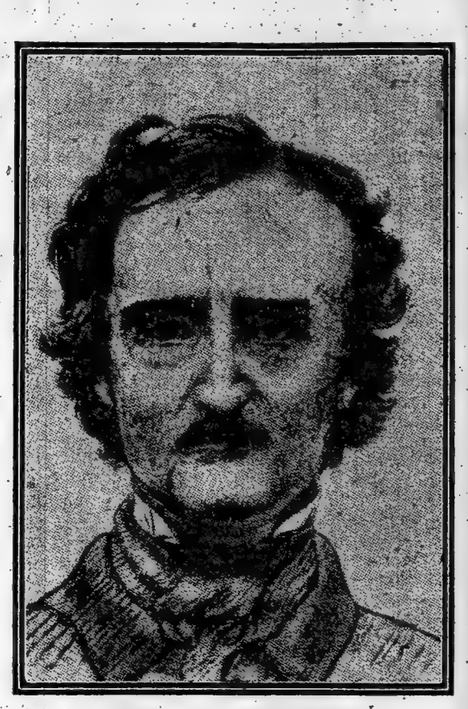

(2) THE REAL POE REVERSED.

the negative daguerreotypes, showing Poe as in a permanent mirror, and not as to our eye."

* * *

Behold an experiment in the obverse and reverse, the positive and negative in faces! And behold, also, the working out of the suggestion!

"Few faces," says our investigator, "correspond exactly in each half, but fewer still are so pronouncedly irregular as Poe's."

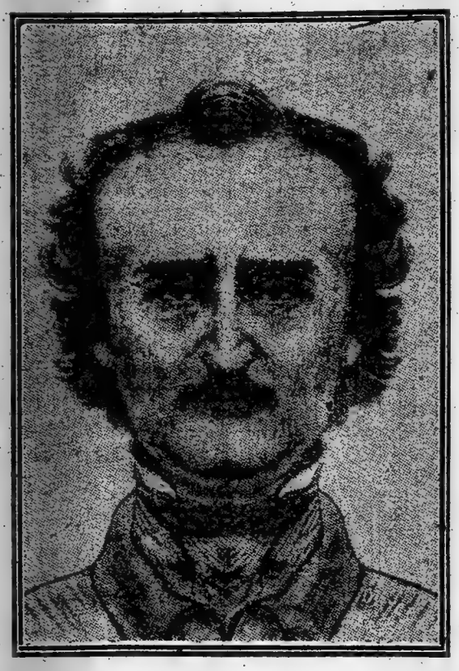

(3) POE THE FANTASTIC.

So Mr. Leigh tried an experiment of his own with certain drawings (made by himself) of Poe's head. Of these drawings the first, a reproduction of which appears above, marked (1,) was a tracing from the largest face of the poet he could find—a face printed in a magazine some years ago. Observe the difference between the right and left sides of the subject's physiognomy, the abnormal expansion of the cranium about the left temple, and the fine up and down straight lines of the brow on the other side. By the severely simple process of reversing this picture Mr. Leigh got another, of which the cut marked (2) above is a reproduction. The part of the hair and the abnormal expansion of the cranium are now on the right.

Still proceeding with severe simplicity, Mr. Leigh divided his first drawing precisely in half vertically along the middle line of the nose. Then, by placing the left half of (1) exactly over the left half of (2) he got a picture like that shown in (3)—a most striking effect—a head made up of two abnormally expanded halves. This, with its frightfully bulbous top story, shows, says Mr. Leigh, the completed poet—Poe as he might have been had he been all sublimated sadness and grotesque and arabesque. Next he took the right half of the original picture and placed it exactly over the right half of the reversed picture. The effect was that of (4.) This fine regular face, with square and level front, shows the critic and analyst as he might have been whole—if by nature's freak the two minds had not been mingled into the weird genius we all know—or do not know. It is a most effective fashion of driving home to the observer a sharp sense of the incongruous parts of the man's nature. Those three heads, the real Poe, the utterly arabesque and fantastical Poe, and the perfectly judicious Poe, are worth some study quite apart from any actual value in the phrenological basis. Here, at least, is a contribution to the preposterous tail of the Poe comet, at once illuminating and free from the suspicion of being evolved quite entirely out of the brain of the contributor.

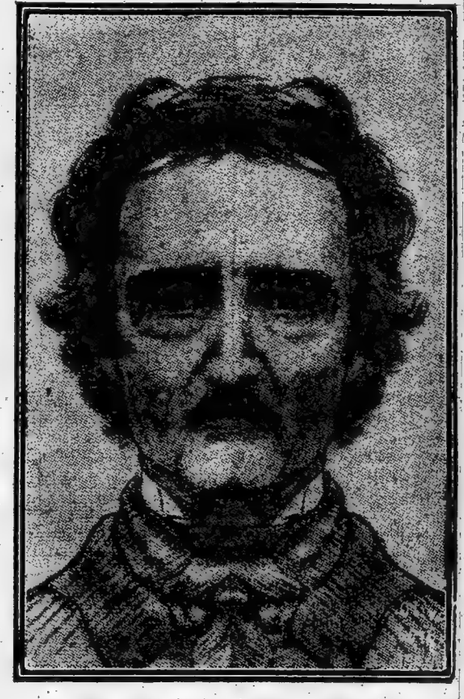

(4) THE ANALYTIC POE.

Why Should Ferryman James Stillman of Brownsville, Texas, Worry?

FERRYMAN JAMES STILLMAN of Brownsville, Texas, is a busy man these days. The reason is that a tidal wave of prosperity has engulfed Brownsville and the territory of which it is the metropolis—a territory nearly twice the area of the State of Massachusetts. Incidentally this wave of prosperity has made a rich man of Ferryman Stillman through the increase in the value of his extensive real estate holdings down that way. But this sudden access of fortune does not seem to have made any change whatever in Ferryman Stillman. He is still just the same reserved, quiet, energetic man he always has been, and the ferry business runs along just exactly as it always has run since his father established it more than half a century ago.

* * *

Brownsville, Texas, is a town with a past and a future, but mighty little filling in between until the advent of the railroad two years ago. Then its present dawned. The town was laid out on the north bank of the Rio Grande twenty miles above its mouth and in the shadow of Fort Brown in 1849 by Charles Stillman, the original ferryman. He built the first house in the town, and here his son James, the present ferryman, was born. Charles Stillman purchased the town site from the Cavasoz estate, whose title was founded on a grant by the King of Spain in 1746. Under an old Spanish law the City of Matamoras, across the river, was able to set up a claim to the town site because it lay within a league, which is 2⅝ miles, of the established centre of the town. This claim, which involved the ferry franchise, resulted in years of litigation, which harassed the last years of Charles Stillman's life and which was inherited by his son James. It was believed by his townsmen to be an affair which greatly irritated Ferryman Stillman because of the injustice of the circumstances in which it began. But it never caused any interruption in the prompt and efficient service at the ferry, and the suit finally resulted in a complete victory for Ferryman Stillman.

* * *

Charles Stillman and his brother Cornelius had conducted a general merchandise business in Matamoras, Mexico, which is just across the river from Brownsville. In those days Matamoras was the principal city of Northern Mexico. Long trains of ox carts and pack mules brought in gold and silver from the distant mountains, which they exchanged for all sorts of goods, which were brought up the river in schooners to be unloaded at the wharves of Matamoras or whatever it was that did duty for wharves. Sometimes a single one of the schooners carried away as much as a million dollars' worth of bullion. Money was abundant in those days, and the Stillman brothers soon amassed a modest little fortune, which they invested in lands, which are a part of what is now known as Southwest Texas. Really it should be known as Southern Texas if the title hadn't been usurped by that part of the State lying 400 miles to the northeast. But let that pass.

On some of these lands flourishing ranches were established. One of these ranches, of 44,000 acres, in Hidalgo County, northwest of Brownsville, known as Los Coyotes, is still making money for Robert and Chauncey Stillman, sons of Cornelius and cousins of James Stillman. Another tract of 30,000 acres, thirty-eight miles north of Brownsville, is owned by Ferryman Stillman. A town named in his honor stands at one corner of the tract. It would be a flourishing town if it only had some people in it. At present its population consists of one section boss, his wife, four children, and four Mexican section hands. The section boss lives in a small, one-story cottage, the Mexicans sleep in a shed near by.

But the lack of population does not worry Ferryman Stillman in the least, for he knows population for the town and for his idle lands will come soon enough, and the present knowledge that those 30,000 acres, which were unsalable even at $1 an acre two years ago, are now worth at least $25 an acre is sufficient. Meanwhile the mesquite, wesatch, cactus, and other thorny abominations which cover the face of the earth with a rank jungle continue to grow luxuriantly, just to show how rich the soil is. Their testimony may be considered superfluous, since lemons and sugar cane from that vicinity won the highest award at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in open competition with similar products from all over the world. And as for the jungle, there are plenty of Mexicans ready and willing to clear it off for 50 cents a day and cut the mesquite into firewood enough to pay their wages. So Ferryman Stillman may continue to navigate the turbid waters of the Rio Grande with a serene mind.

* * *

If he ever should have an anxious moment he has but to reflect that he owns in addition to the entire town of Stillman and 30,000 acres of extra superfine farming lands adjacent thereto some 15,000 lots in Brownsville, worth now $150 to $300 each, and some hundreds of acres of double extra superfine land, suitable for truck growing, just outside the town limits. If the ferry business should ever cease to be profitable he could take whatever he might be able to save from the wreck and set up a market garden establishment with a certainty of earning handsome returns for his labors, for lots of his new neighbors are making their everlasting fortunes by growing marvelous yields of vegetables, for which they receive famine prices, because they can be marketed in the late Winter and early Spring, weeks before any other section of the country can produce anything.

In fact, herein lies the secret of Brownsville's awakening and the prosperity of the ferry business. That corner of Texas has always had a phenomenally rich soil and a generous climate, but there was a lack of water until the recent discovery of an artesian supply made irrigation possible and led to the building of a railroad. Brownsville had had one previous attack of prosperity. That was during the war when it had thrust upon it the distinction of being the only unblockaded port of the Confederacy. Cotton was hauled from the entire southwestern part of the Confederacy by ox teams, to be shipped out by way of the Rio Grande. The population increased to 25,000, and business was lively indeed. It was during these palmy days that Charles Stillman was enabled to lay securely the foundations of the fortune of $1,500,000 which he left to his only son, the present ferryman, and his two sisters.

But when the currents of trade returned to their normal channels after the war Brownsville went into a decline. It was accessible only by a stage ride of 140 miles, on which passengers carried their own lunches and went without sleep for two to four days because there was no place at which food or rest could be had on the entire route. Brownsville had nothing left but its pride in being the healthiest town in the healthiest locality in the United States. In the month of June, 1904, there was not a single death among its 7,000 inhabitants. There is but one undertaker in the place, and in the two counties, as large as the State of Massachusetts, adjoining, and he is obliged to conduct a feed business as a side line in order to make a living. In this period of depression Ferryman Stillman sold an interest in the ferry business for a beggarly $100,000. Since the advent of the railroad the business has doubled in value, which goes to show that it is poor policy to sell on a bear market.

* * *

Considering that it is an international transportation line, which is also a monopoly of the means of communication between the United States and Mexico for many miles in either direction, the Brownsville ferry is not exactly what one would expect to find. The ferry is nothing more or less than a fleet of half a dozen skiffs modeled like a letter V, very broad and practically impossible to capsize. Their capacity is ten adult passengers. Power is supplied by Armstrong motors; or, in other words, by the sturdy muscles of Mexican oarsmen. The Mexican is not only the power plant, but he is also Captain, pilot, engineer, deckhand, and other members of the crew not herein enumerated. Also he collects 6 cents Mexican, equivalent to 3 cents in American, coin from each passenger, and deposits the sum in a till under his seat. Also he thwarts the chief ambition of Brownsville small boys, which is to ride free across the ferry, and saves overjoyous soldiers from Fort Brown from taking involuntary baths in their trips across the river to celebrate. At either end of the voyage of two hundred yards is a Custom House, at which passengers are closely scrutinized by representatives of the United States and Mexican Governments.

* * *

The new railroad brings swarms of excursionists down to see the bullfights across the river at Matamoras on Sundays, and other swarms on week days of tourists, home seekers, and commercial travelers, all of whom deem it a necessary part of their business to run over to Matamoras to have a look at the quaint old place. All this makes business for the ferry, which is paying fancy dividends such as it never paid before.

However, even in these bustling times Ferryman Stillman does not give the ferry his personal attention. The fact is he is too busy elsewhere to manage the ferry himself, for he is President of the National City Bank of New York, a financier of international reputation, and one of the bright particular stars of the stock market, sometimes known as "The Wizard of Wall Street."

To Preserve the Hunt Homestead and Grave of Joseph Rodman Drake

WASHED by the storms of more than two centuries, one of the most interesting houses in the city is the old Hunt homestead, on the extreme end of Hunt's Point, in the Bronx, where the point indicates the meeting of the East River and Long Island Sound. In this house Joseph Rodman Drake lived in his boyhood. In his manhood he often visited it, and his body lies not far away. Drake's grandmother was a Hunt. Drake was left an orphan while a mere child, and his grandmother brought him to the old homestead and reared him.

* * *

After the death of Drake, in a room over his drug store in the building yet standing at the southeast corner of Park Row and Beekman Street, his body was brought to the old homestead to lie for a few hours amid the surroundings of his childhood, and was then buried in the family burying ground. It was after the funeral that Fitz Greene Halleck, bowed with grief, returned to the old mansion and wrote the famous lines to Drake's memory beginning:

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days."

There rests not far from Drake's grave the body of Nancy Leggett, with whom Drake was in love in his boyhood. She lived at West Farms. There stood until two years ago, in West Farms Road, near Tiffany Street, the old Hunt Inn, in which Nancy Leggett lived in her girlhood. Drake often visited her there. Scratched on a pane of glass in one of the windows was the following inscription:

Nancy Leggett
Joseph Rodman Drake } Love.

Many of the older residents of West Farms remember Nancy Leggett, who never married. She lived to be an old woman, and when in the bloom of womanhood taught school at West Farms. Among her pupils was former Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, who is a native of West Farms. Henry D. Tiffany, who lived in the old Tiffany mansion, opposite the Hunt Inn, has the inscribed pane of glass.

Proceedings have been begun to acquire Hunt's Point as a public park. It is to be hoped that the city will preserve the structural veteran on it if for no other reason than as a fine type of early Colonial architecture. Erected in 1664, it is still in a good state of preservation, its huge oak timbers yet stanch witnesses to the stability with which houses were erected long ago.

Even the burial ground where Drake rests is chosen for a small park. What seems like a cruel stroke of fate is that the city will cut Whittier Street, named for another poet, through the ground, and the curb will run very close to, if it does not disturb, Drake's grave. It was sought to prevent this desecration by forming a square around the ground, but the city was indifferent.

Within the lines of Whittier Street has lain since the Fall of 1666 the body of Edward Jessup, a Yorkshire Puritan, who was known as Good Man Jessup. He was one of the two original patentees of all that part of the Bronx situated between what is now called Leggett's Creek and the Bronx River and Long Island Sound and 182d Street. He was a Magistrate and a daring champion of the rights of the Colonists. Because he declined to take the oath of allegiance to Director General Peter Stuyvesant he was threatened with banishment.

* * *

Good Man Jessup was also one of Westchester's two delegates to the Convention of Towns at Hempstead, L. I., in February, 1665, which received from Richard Nicolls, the English Governor, the code prepared by him and known as "the Duke's laws." This convention was the first representative body that was assembled in the colony. Jessup there argued the right of the people to elect their own Magistrates, which the Governor denied. The convention is referred to as the place where the elective judiciary system of the State originated.

Thomas Hunt, who built the old house, married Jessup's daughter. His body is also in the burial ground. He was a son of the Thomas Hunt who was one of John Throgmorton's thirty-five English families that came to Westchester from Rhode Island in 1642. The younger Hunt was a delegate to the Colonial Assembly that met at Fort James, Oct. 17, 1683, which was the first General Assembly of the Colony of New York. That body passed the Charter of Liberties and Privileges, which declared for the first time in America that "supreme legislative power shall forever be and reside in the Governor, Council, and People met in General Assembly." Hunt voted for the charter, which was vetoed by James II. because it "does abridge the King's power." The King also disbanded the assembly.

THE OLD HUNT HOMESTEAD IN THE BRONX.

Another grave that will be disturbed by the opening of Whittier Street will be that of Thomas Hunt the third, an Alderman and Freeholder of the ancient Borough of Westchester. He was the father of Thomas Hunt the fourth, a Revolutionary patriot and the grandfather of Montgomery Hunt, a noted financier and a Presidential Elector in 1816, when Monroe was elected President. The latter Hunt was the father of Judge Ward Hunt of the Court of Appeals of this State, and afterward a Justice of the Untied States Supreme Court. During the Revolutionary War a British frigate bombarded the Hunt homestead, and the family deserted it until after the close of hostilities. British officers came ashore and made use of the house.

Numerous other early patriots rest in the old burial ground, among them Abraham Leggett, who was instrumental in raising the West Farms and Fordham Company of Minute Men, also veterans of various Colonial wars. Drake's grandmother also rests in a grave near his own, she who brought him up and had him educated as a physician.

* * *

As it is hoped to save Poe's house in Fordham as a shrine for his admirers and as a memorial to his genius, so it is hoped that some patriotic societies will see to it that the house in which the author of "An Ode to the Flag" spent much of his life, and where Halleck indited his immortal lines to his memory, will also be preserved.

When one man retires from office another man retires from office seeking.

The Towels at Bellevue and Some Other Things

Protest of the Doctors Gives "An Englishwoman in New York" Further Opportunity to Discuss American Extravagance and Generosity.

WHERE is poor little Johnnie Green. He never breaks his playthings. He never had any playthings to break! How thankful you ought to be that you are not Johnnie Green! Here you have your mechanical bear, and breaking it up as fast as you can!"

Probably every Anglo-Saxon mother has at some time thus admonished a too destructive offspring, the thought being to make him appreciate all the parental blessings bestowed upon him by comparing his blissful lot with the ignominious fate of the little son of the Greens around the corner.

The protest of the Bellevue doctors against the reduction of their towel supply and the pathetic appeal which they made to the public one day last week by washing out their own towels and hanging them on the window ledges to dry has made me feel like calling their attention to the small number of towels the English Johnnie Greens—that is to say, the London hospital doctors—are allowed, for my information is that they receive with all due thankfulness one clean towel each a day.

I had no sooner got ready to make the comparison, with the resolve to render the Bellevue physicians such solace as I could by telling them how much worse off they might be than they were even under the two-towel régime, than the word went forth that the order had been revoked, and that they were each to have, not only a baker's dozen towels daily, but scented soap as well.

After a year's residence in New York I am beginning most appreciably to understand the embittered, resentfully critical attitude of every newly arrived American in London whom I have ever met. I am also beginning to appreciate the feeling of one of my own countrywomen who returned to England after a two years' residence in New York, expecting thereafter to live in her native land. She arrived in London on a Tuesday night, and the following Saturday morning she sailed again from Liverpool, giving as her reason for her dissatisfaction with London:

"There are no pulley lines here. I simply cannot live without pulley lines. If you ever go to New York and get used to them, you'll feel the same as I do!"

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My discontented countrywoman spoke truly. Already I am beginning to wonder how I shall exist in England without pulley lines, taking that one term as the equivalent of all the New York modern improvements and conveniences, so many of which are supplied as freely as the air.

To go back to towels and soap. I go into a free New York toilet room and find piles upon piles of newly laundered towels, and at my hand a nickel-plated cylindrical machine with a revolving handle. With a clean towel in hands, I ponder the question of how to remove the soil of shopping from them without soap, and inadvertently I touch the handle of the mysterious machine, and lo! a stream of white soap, made into mincemeat, descends!

I never happen to have heard of this very sanitary method of supplying the public with soap before. I have always taken it for granted that a really cleanly and careful person must go without soap unless she happens to have her own traveling soapbox along or can immediately purchase a new piece for herself. Yet here the problem is solved. I may cleanse myself with pulverized soap, use one towel for a wash cloth, another for drying, and I feel as shiningly clean and refreshed as though I had emerged from my own private dressing room.

In London there is nothing like this to be found. There are public toilet rooms where one pays for what is known as a "wash-up and brush-up," but you will look in vain for the soap pulverizer, and certainly you need not expect to find a new cake of toilet soap for your own especial use.

The English are noted the world over as a much-bathed people. We like our cold morning tubs, and when we go a-traveling carry our hip baths with us. My estimable Aunt Louisa brought hers to New York, much to the amazement of the customs officials and the amusement of her niece. Aunt Louisa also brought over some Turkish towels of her own. She always, in traveling abroad, has carried an extra supply with her to eke out the very scanty one allowed by lodging house and hotel keepers. But in this country she has found she does not need to take thought for the morrow in respect to personal cleanliness. Towels are heaped upon her wherever she goes, and stanchily conservative and chary of overpraise as she is, more than once I have heard her remark upon the superfluity of clean towels and the everfree hot water.

I have already in a previous article spoken of the harassed shopkeeper, who supplies real lace curtains in the ladies' waiting room and beside them a placard: "Ladies are requested not to use these curtains for towels." It is a pathetic appeal as well as a proof of the lack of appreciation on the part of Americans.

The Americans have a way of saying that the more they see of other countries the more they appreciate the blessings of their own. And, in passing, might not a trip abroad visiting the hospitals of foreign lands be a most excellent thing for the Bellevue physicians? Far be it from me to take from them a solitary towel which they consider their due, but by going abroad and studying the matter of towels they might furnish themselves with a liberal education and material for interesting and instructive class lectures.

I have in previous articles referred to the numerous things one is continually discovering free of cost in New York. The free toilet rooms, the free towels, free ice water, free luncheons at demonstration booths, free calendars, free blotters, free waiting rooms, where one may rest in a rocking chair and put one's infant to sleep in a free crib. The free list is almost inexhaustible.

Perhaps one of the free things that will most appeal to the housekeeper accustomed to London is the removal of garbage, or, as we call it in London, the emptying of the dust bin. In London the dust bin is a tightly inclosed portion of the areaway, the door of which is opened every day for the storing away of rubbish. If one lives in a flat one is supplied with a dust can, or, rather, I should say, one supplies one's self with one, for London landlords supply nothing.

Now, these dust bins, according to city regulations, are emptied once a week at the city's expense, but at the same time if you neglect to fee the dustman liberally, he is always forgetting your dust bin, so you cannot feel that even the weekly emptying is without expense.

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The New York dustman comes every day, and you do not fee him. It is my impression that you do not even give him a "Christmas box" once a year, while in London to neglect the dustman at Christmas is an unheard-of thing. I can hear the exclamations of American housekeepers at the thought of a weekly emptying of a garbage can, and at having garbage stored for a week in the area. When householders complain of the neglect of city officials in various particulars, it will be well for them to remember the weekly London emptyings, and to reflect that Londoners have but one thing to be thankful for in this regard—the fact that the heat there is not excessive; so that weekly, instead of daily, emptyings are not so unpleasant or so dangerous to the health of the city as they would be in New York.

If we leave for a moment the subject of what is free and continue on the subject of cleanliness, we have but to run over quickly in the mind certain comparisons between New York and London to decide that cleanliness of different kinds is more prevalent in New York.

The large shops are cleaner, so are the churches and the large office buildings. The steps going down to your Subway or ascending to your elevated stations are kept in much better condition than are those of London.

The entrances to your large houses do not look so inviting as do those of ours, but that is not because your front steps are not clean, but merely that they are not whitened with hearthstone. Yours do not need the whitening, and, in all justice, I should add that the hearthstoning lends itself to tracking into the front hall, so that, while it gives a first appearance of spotlessness, it is in reality anything but a really cleansing process of treating stone steps.

Dishes are washed cleaner in New York than in London. Take your cheap restaurants and compare them with the low-priced ones of London. In the cheap places of the latter city the egg-besmeared fork, the spotted plate, and the foggy coffee cups are a general thing. In New York one finds them occasionally, but not generally. Indeed, the whole matter of dishwashing as it is carried on in this country is one deserving of the careful study of the visitor from other lands. Water, water everywhere you have in an unlimited supply at such a nominal cost as to make a striking contrast to every other great city in the world. Who minds if you wash your dishes in four waters, and in laundering your linen you pass it through seven? No city officer comes prying through your home at the very time when he knows you most likely to be entertaining visitors or on a shopping expedition to discover if you have dared to put an extra bathtub in your home, as is done in London.

As to the using and wasting of the water, you appear to have no restrictions save one. Take a hose and sprinkle your lawn with the intention of making the flowers to blossom and the grass to grow green, and you find yourself immediately confronted by a cheese-paring policy, which, because of its inconsistency, amazes and enrages you.

Yet why, pray? Are you not a community of delightful inconsistencies? Ordinarily water in New York is as free as money, so that when I hear complaints from my friends who would banish clothes lines from their back yards and turn them into Summer tea gardens, yet declare themselves unwilling or unable to pay the extra water tax for that purpose, I merely reflect that this parsimony of the Water Department is the exception that proves the rule of its generosity, reflecting also that possibly another exception must be made when one considers the public bath houses and a certain unsanitary condition that must arise from an economy of water, for it would seem that your public authorities do not yet appear to realize that public baths may be a menace to the health of the community, rather than a benefit, unless kept scrupulously clean.

There is an old proverb concerning always wanting and expecting more, the more one wants, and so in a city in some respects so clean and sanitary as is New York, one notices very quickly little deficiencies and discrepancies, and most especially are New Yorkers themselves liable to form the Oliver Twist habit. Only yesterday I sat behind two men in a surface car listening to their talk concerning the demand for a three-cent fare on subways, elevated trains, and trolley lines.

"Even then the companies would make an enormous profit," said one. "We'll have a three-cent fare in the next five years, that's certain," replied his companion.

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Yet there was I twirling my little colored paper in my hand, meditating upon the benevolence of the street railways and wondering how they kept the wolf from the door what, with the giving of transfers that were good on half a dozen different streets. I had ridden from the Battery to Fort George for 5 cents, while a trip of such length in London would have cost 8d., or 16 cents, at the very least.

And not only did I find I could ride this distance. A vivacious young American girl explained to me how I might have done much more. If on arriving at Twenty-third Street I had been seized with a shopping impulse, I might have demanded a transfer and then wandered where I would, looking and buying. With two hours thus spent, and the desire still urgent to visit Fort George or some other distant point, I had but to get on a crosstown car and by certain manipulations get on to the main line again. Finally it was explained to me that there would come a point in the course of the journey, after several stop-overs, when it would not be etiquette to give up my transfer ticket when the conductor asked for it, but merely to repeat a password, "Using it!" when he approached. It was further explained to me that it was even possible to ride all day for 5 cents by the mere repetition of this magic phrase.

I should like to forget, if I could, that the explanation of how to travel all over New York and its suburbs all day for 5 cents was given to me by a woman, quite young, entirely gentle and fascinating, and a pew neighbor, who every Sunday solemnly bemoans her manifold sins and transgressions, and declares that there is no health in her. I wish I might say that the person who has attempted to initiate an innocent Briton into the intricacies of the "Using it!" password was a Wall Street speculator, or some other dollar-getting person of the supposedly less gentle sex!

MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

Death Hath No Terrors for This Man

A FEW days ago a Venezuelan explorer passed through New York on his way to England. Tall and thin, with gaunt face and protruding cheekbones, and dressed all in white, he looked like the pictures of Dr. Livingston and Emin Pasha, and gave a vivid idea of the privations and hardships of his life.

From England he will go to Brazil, plunge into the interior, and not be heard from possibly for years. He has been chosen by the Venezuelan Government to readjust the boundary line between Brazil and Venezuela. Only a few months ago he returned to civilization from the wildernesses of the Orinoco and Esequibo, where he and a few Englishmen traced the new boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The work occupied him four years. It completely ruined his health. Yet when he talks of the still more arduous and dangerous task before him his eyes light up with all the enthusiasm of the born explorer.

"After joining the men to be sent by the Brazilian Government," said the explorer, "I shall start at once for the frontier. There we must follow practically unknown rivers to their headwaters, find the watersheds, and climb mountain peaks untrodden before by white men. Our guides will be Indians, who speak only their own tongues and a few stray Portuguese and Spanish words picked up from rubber traders.

"When I marked the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana I covered 700 kilometers, taking astronomical observations every four or five kilometers. On the way my English companions and I climbed the great Roraima Mountain, which is known to very few white men. On a rock near the summit we wrote our names and the date of our visit and drew a line. On one side of that line was British Guiana; on the other Venezuela.

"All my work is done in broiling heat and deluges of rain. All I wear is a shirt and kneebreeches. When I got back from my last expedition my health was ruined. I take whatever hygienic precautions are possible, but little can be done in that direction, and I am fully aware that such exploration may cost me my life."

For a moment the Venezuelan was silent. Then his eyes lighted up again.

"What if it does?" he exclaimed. "It's my hobby."

Kindness either kills or cures.

The Bohemian life is always alluring to those who don't have to live that way.

SONGS OF SCHOOL DAYS

By J. W. FOLEY

Illustrations by Florence England Nosworthy

The Sacrifice at the Spelling Bee

HE kood uv spelt hur down but wenn thare awl
spelt down but him ann hur ann sheez so small
ann ankshus for the prize he kood not bare
to beet a gurl hoo was so yung ann fare
ann wenn the neckst wurd kame to him altho
he noo it wel he spelt it rong uno
on purrpuss soze sheed get the prize ann be
uz happy uz a lark ann then wenn he
saw too big teers uv gladness in hur eyes
heez gladd he misst ann let hur have the prize.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

ann wenn the teecher sedd sheez gladd to see
a gurl is the besst spellur hennry he
jusst took his seet ann tolled us awl that burd
was sutch ann offle simpul eezy wurd
he kood not see how he had misst it wenn
heed spelt it in his lessuns time agenn
but afturwurds he tolled me how he kame
to put too rs in it ann sedd the naim
uv beein the besst spellur otto go
to hur becaws she is a girl uno.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

ann hennry sedd she mussent eavur no
his sackrifice becaws sheed wanto go
ann give the prize rite back ann it musst be
a seacrut in owr bressts eturnalle
but sum day wenn sheez olled ann woodunt kare
heed like to have hur no the truuth ann spair
him frum the shaim uv missen sutch a wurd
ann tel hur that he noo how to spel burd
but wenn he lookt intoo hur big bloo eyes
he kood not bare to struggle fore the prize.

"he spelt it rong."

"teecher sedd sheez gladd to see a gurl is the besst spellur."

Foreign Events in News and Comment

Russia's Great Fortress Which May Become the Centre of Revolutionary Activity---The Pope and Curia--An Egyptian Nationalist in London--A Napoleonic Library Discovered.

Three Years' Pontificat of His Holiness Pius X.

THREE years ago yesterday Giuseppe Sarto, Cardinal-Priest and Patriarch of Venice, was elected Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. He is now a little over 66 years of age. His Pontificat has been long enough for one to form some estimate of his spiritual, theological, and temporal policies. The spiritual and theological phases of his administration are only the concerns of Catholics, and how these are regarded within the Church may be gathered from the comments of the Catholic press when the works of Abbé Loisy and "Il Santo" of Fogazzaro were placed upon the Index; when the attempt was made to alter certain orders and forms of worship—the outgrowth of modern perception and desires—back to ancient customs, and when the ecclesiastical court in trial cases resorted to mediaeval tests of orthodoxy and declared knowledge and application of modern science to be incompatible with Catholic faith.

The administration of the present Pontiff in its temporal sphere, or where the doctrinal invades the temporal, properly interests and concerns persons who are outside the Church. There are two large questions of international importance, which have absorbed thus far the Pontificat of Pius X. One has been the separation of Church and State in France and the other the attempt of the Pontiff to establish some sort of modus vivendi with the national Government of Italy. Pius X.'s attitude and procedure on these two questions are curiously contradictory. The reason is that he has never thoroughly understood the French people, has never comprehended the difference between the priests of the orders in France and those who, under the Concordat, were actual officials of the Government, nor has he understood that the campaign which resulted in the separation law was not a struggle between Catholics on one side and Protestants, Jews, Free Masons, and atheists on the other, but between a collection of united clerical bodies, who placed religion paramount to the State, and the whole body politic of France, including some 25,000,000 liberal Catholics, who believe in a rational and progressive Church.

* * *

The Vatican's mistake is revealed by comparing the encyclical "Vehementer nos" of Feb. 11, 1906, with a subsequent pastoral issued by Mgr. Lacroix, Bishop of Tarentaise. In the first the Holy Father "reprobates" and "condemns" the separation law: "Because it inflicts a very great injury on God, whom it solemnly abjures by declaring that the republic has in principle no part in any religious worship whatsoever; because it violates natural and human rights and the good faith of public treaties; because it is opposed to the divine institution, the essential principles, and the liberty of the Church; because it is a subversion of justice in that it suppresses the right of dominion legitimately acquired by manifold titles and even by a convention; because it is a grave offense against the dignity of the Apostolic See and our own person, and against the episcopal and clerical orders of the Catholics of France."

And this from Mgr. Lacroix:

"Our fault, our great fault—we must have the courage to say it—has been our failure, from the earliest days of the republic to understand that we cannot with impunity put ourselves in opposition to the will of the nation. Our hesitations, our criticisms—often entirely unjust—our aspirations, and our dreams of the restoration of a state of things in which, as we thought, the lot of the Church would have been happier because it would have been more protected; finally, certain compromising alliances with the promoters of civil war; all these have been fatal to us, have covered us with unpopularity, and alienated from us the masses of the people. * * * The celebrated words, 'Non possumus!'—'We must obey God rather than man,' and other similar sayings that are being rather abused just now, apply only to laws that directly violate the conscience. It is an exaggeration to extend their application to laws that are merely bad, I mean those that only injure our interests. In these cases, at whatever cost to our pride, the better course is to obey—first, because this course does not put us in revolt against our country; secondly, because it is the most in accordance with sound reason and also with Christian tradition."

* * *

In his attempt to break down the barriers between the Vatican and the Quirinal, Pius X. has been on surer ground. One of the earliest of his pastoral letters contains a rational definition of temporal power, in which that power is interpreted, not as a question of dogma, but rather of dogmatic custom, which may be altered or changed according to the will of the Pontiff in power; that the Pontiff has the right to increase or to diminish his temporal domain or to change its position altogether—just as other monarchs may alter their territory by treaties with neighboring States. Pius X. had Cardinal Stampa at Bologna and Cardinal Ferari at Milan interview the King of Italy as his personal representatives, and these in turn were received by the King as foreign royal Princes—a thing unprecedented since 1870.

More important still, the Pope has striven to develop a political policy in Italy by allowing Roman Catholics not only to take part in Parliamentary elections, but also to become Deputies, with directions to vote with the Government except when measures inimical to the Church were advocated. And it must be remembered that His Holiness, when Cardinal Patriarch of Venice, organized there a league between the Clericals and the Moderates and gained a complete victory. He now wishes to do the same throughout Italy, not only in local, but also in Parliamentary elections.

It is not known how far his policy in France has submitted itself to ignorance, to bigoted advisers, or to mischievous advisers, who wished his undoing. But it is known that in his internal policy in regard to Italy he has acted through personal knowledge and conviction. The Dean of the College of Cardinals, Oreglia di Santo Stefano, has described Pius X. as a saint. All who have approached him are convinced of it. But pliability and diplomacy are not the qualities of a saint. Unlike Leo XIII., Pius X. possesses neither the one nor the other. He despises and hates them both, and for this reason he is something of an anachronism at a time when the propagation of science hands over faith to the most formidable assault it has ever experienced in the history of the world.

MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS OF PIUS X. AND HIS ELDEST SISTER, MARIA SARTO, WHOM HE IS SAID GREATLY TO RESEMBLE.

Malmaison and Some Books Napoleon Read

THE French Government is reconstructing La Malmaison, that charming property close to Paris, where the First Consul and Mme. Bonaparte stayed, and where Josephine, the repudiated Empress, later lived surrounded by her friends. Objects from the National Stores are to be put in the château on the estate, causing it to appear as it was a hundred years ago. The real interest of Malmaison resides in its furniture, which was gathered together by the Empress herself and by Queen Hortense, daughter of Josephine and Count Beauharnais, who married Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and was thus the mother of Napoleon III. It has hitherto been preserved by the Empress Eugénie in her château of Arenenberg, on Lake Constance. Among the treasures to be restored is a mahogany box with a secret drawer, in which Josephine kept her letters, and a mahogany desk, in one of the drawers of which Napoleon kept his military plans.

Among the most cherished treasures to be placed there will be a box of nineteen volumes of Napoleon's library recently discovered at Marseilles. Very little has hitherto been known about Napoleon's favorite books. To be sure, his annotated copy of Macchiavelli, reproduced in fac simile, has run into more editions than the original, and biographers have mentioned that he read Rousseau's "Confessions" and liked to hear read the comedies of Molière and the tragedies of Corneille. But what else did he read?

The discovery was made by a M. Gauffret, who wrote a review article concerning his find, and thus attracted the Government's attention to it. Among the newly found books are two volumes of Bacon's essays, two volumes of Mme. de Staël's "Influence des Passions," and Mercier's "Visions Philosophiques." These nineteen are all that remain of one hundred and thirty, which Napoleon deposited at the Marseilles Library when hurrying back to Paris from Egypt. He forgot to reclaim them, and they remained there until 1814, when M. Thibadeau, Prefect of the Vienne, commandeered 100 of them. The remainder lay on a top shelf behind some dusty quartos until 1818.

One passage marked in Mercier's "Visions Philosophiques," on a page which is torn out, provides food for reflection. Mercier tells of a mythical person called Misnas, who was honored as the most valiant Captain of India, and eager crowds held him in much respect and admiration. He was able to approach the presence of God, being one of the first to receive that awful honor. He received it with an ironic smile, as though indifferent or superior to his own destiny. Misnas looked out over the future, first on the side of happiness. He saw his victorious career; he beheld conquered towns and subjugated peoples, and poets all eager to learn of his great deeds and to transmit them to posterity.

Misnas might have long lived happy and contented had he not wished to know the end of his triumphant destiny. What a change! A jealous King dispossessed him and exiled him, and those whom he had covered with favors tore down his effigy and broke it into a thousand pieces, while inscriptions bearing his name were obliterated. Misnas remained motionless and astonished. Heedless of his laurels, he had lived for years above the noise of the brilliant fêtes given in his honor, and then he had heard a voice whispering: "Thou shalt die in exile and forgotten." And the page on which this legend was written was torn out by Napoleon's hand.

The cost per head of patients in the London County Council's asylums has decreased from $2.84 in 1904-1905 to $2.73 in 1905-1906.

* * *

In the town of Klingenberg, Germany, taxes are unknown. This year $50 was paid to every citizen from the profits of the municipal brickworks.

* * *

Le Petite République of Paris says: "The Dreyfus judgment has been received with great satisfaction in Vatican circles. When defeated the Church never shows obstinacy. It canonized Joan of Arc after having burned her. It is satisfied with the judgment after having done everything possible to prevent it."

The French Minister of Public Works has just issued an order announcing that henceforth female typewriters may apply as well as men for employment in the offices of the Ministry. These clerks, however, will be retired at the age of fifty, while the retiring age for male clerks is sixty. In the meantime, the champions of woman's rights object to the distinction. Why women should be too old to work at fifty and men not until sixty they would like to have M. Barthou answer.

Who Is Mustafa Kamel Pasha, Nationalist?

IN the course of an article, "The Egyptian Question from the Moslem Point of View," printed in these columns July 15, citations were made from a communication to The London Standard by Mustafa Kamel Pasha. Since then the columns of other London papers, notably The Chronicle, have been opened to the communications of Kamel Pasha, who, as a modern Egyptian, is in London with the avowed purpose of setting his countrymen right in the eyes of the British Government and people. At his home in Cairo he is the editor and proprietor of Al Lewa, the chief Nationalist Egyptian organ, whose motto is "Egypt for Egyptians."

It is a fact possibly not known by those who are so eager to give Kamel Pasha a hearing that, until the Anglo-French agreement of 1894, he had been for many years actively engaged in anti-English propaganda put forth under the auspices of a French syndicate. There is in existence a book by him in the French language, "Egyptiens et Anglais," which is quite a contrast to the polite campaign of education which he is now carrying on in London. On Page 316 of this book is the following passage:

"England has only laid hands on the government of Egypt in order the better to suffle the national sentiment and remove the Egyptians from every source of science and liberty. * * * The conduct of the English toward us is unworthy and revolting. All our men of worth are driven from power. How many times have we not seen these civilizers commit crimes in broad daylight for the mere pleasure of killing! * * * Two years ago the English authority in Cairo caused seven persons to be burned alive at Baliana, in Upper Egypt, on the pretext that they were robbers and resisted the police."

Here is another passage from the same page:

"Do not the English make war against the most deserving and the most independent of the sons of Egypt? Do not they falsify instruction, suppress the education of the soul, destroy the language of the country, and persecute it (the country) in its sentiment and its faith?"

The rest of the book, which contains discourses dating from 1895 to 1904, is in the same style.

On Page 65: "The English respect none of the forms of justice. The mailboats which served the ports of the Red Sea have been suppressed in order to benefit the English steamship companies with their receipts."

On Page 71: "As for the wastefulness of the Ministry of War, it is beyond all description. In finance the English have made no innovations; they have simply increased the expenditure and aggravated the taxes. Is it not England which keeps all Europe on the eve of a universal conflagration with the sole end of definitely annexing Egypt?"

Czar Peter's London House

PETER THE GREAT'S house in Buckingham Street, London, which, aside from its antiquity, is interesting as a memorial to one of the most interesting royal visits ever paid to the English metropolis, is about to be pulled down, making way before the exigencies of municipal improvement.

It was here, during January, 1698, that the first modern Czar of all the Russias took up his abode and made flying visits to the dockyards on the Thames and the Mersey, and constructed in the garret of the house the models of those ships which were to be the beginning of the Russian Navy. Here he also spent his evenings drinking brandy and pepper with the Marquis of Carmarthen; here that William III. asked him what he thought of Greenwich, and was told: "If I were your Majesty's adviser, I would counsel you to remove your Court to Greenwich and convert St. James's into a hospital."

Peter had a great aversion to a crowd, and one wonders what he would think of London now, reading how he wanted to knock a man down for jostling him in the Strand. "Czar? We are all Czars here," said the man, when remonstrated with. And one would have liked best of all to be present at the Czar's memorable farewell visit to the King, when, apparently as an afterthought, he pulled out a ruby from his pocket worth $50,000, wrapped in a piece of brown wrapping paper.

Alleged Austro-German Pact to Aid the Czar

FROM varied but authoritative sources comes the intelligence that, should the revolution in Russia reach a predominant stage, the Czar's autocracy there will be maintained by Germany acting in concert with Austria-Hungary. The essential conditions of the agreement which, it is said, was settled upon by the Emperors of Germany and Austria at the Schönbrunn interview, are outlined by Alexandre Ular in an article in Le Journal of Paris, called "A New Holy Alliance."

The initiative was taken by the German Kaiser, but it need not be supposed that either he or Francis Joseph is actuated purely by disinterested motives. They cannot afford to see the establishment of a great democracy of the West, between which German autocracy, whether in Berlin or Vienna, would gradually be ground out of existence. They could not suffer, either, that Russian Poland should win a measure of autonomy which might lead to a resuscitation of national spirit among the Poles of Germany and Austria. This Polish question would be an excuse for intervention should the revolution develop to alarming proportions in Russia. German and Austrian troops would march on Warsaw, and be eventually used to crush the democracy in Russia, as the Russian armies broke the back of the—for a time successful—Hungarian rising in 1859.

According to M. Ular, should Russian autocracy be successfully maintained through Austro-German intervention, Germany's eyes would be covetously fixed on the Baltic provinces, which are German now in almost everything but ownership. Ever since the Algeciras Conference shut her out of Northern Africa and the Anglo-Japanese understanding made colonization impossible in the Far East, the idea of finding room for expansion nearer home has been taking root in Germany and has become an unacknowledged but accepted policy. The fact is known, M. Ular says, to everybody who has the ear of the Kaiser, official repudiation notwithstanding.

M. Ular's statement is confirmed in part by two semi-official papers of St. Petersburg. The Novoe Vremya says that the Czar has been informed of the deliberations of the Emperors at Schönbrunn, and has agreed that Germany and Austria should intervene in Poland by an armed force in the event of his finding himself unable to maintain the present centralist régime, and that the three Emperors should act in concert in order to maintain the status quo of their respective Polish possessions.

In the Rossia of St. Petersburg, a usually well-informed writer who signs himself "Diplomaticus" asserts that the Austro-Hungarian Government, replying to a formal inquiry from Berlin, declared that, in view of the possibility of Galicia and Hungary being infected by the agrarian disorders now prevalent across the Russian frontier, active interference in Russian affairs, for the purpose of suppressing or confining the agrarian movement, might appear desirable, provided that Russia asked for such help.

Austro-Russian and Russo-Prussian relations afford a series of ample precedents for such intervention, should it be decided upon. Furthermore, Count Pototski, Viceroy of Galicia, who is also one of the largest land holders in Russia, has three army corps at his command with which to suppress agrarian or strike disorders.

A Banquet for Dreyfus

SOME time during the period of Major Dreyfus's two months' furlough in Switzerland he will be invited to pay a visit to Rennes, where, on Sept. 9, 1899, he was for the second time convicted by a court-martial. Preparations are making to give him a banquet there, and in the very Salle des Fêtes of the Rennes Lyceum, where his trial was held and where he received his condemnation.

There will assemble all those living who have been identified with the work of bringing to a successful conclusion the famous case—Gen. Picquart, Joseph Reinach, Yves Guyot, M. Pressensé, Anatole France, and the rest. And, besides speeches reviewing the case and eulogizing the inevitable ultimate prevalence of truth and justice, there will be addresses to the memories of Emile Zola, Scheurer-Kestner, Minister Trarieux, and other well-known Dreyfussards, who did not live to see the rehabilitation of the prisoner of Devil's Island.

The Two Hundredth Anniversary of Kronstadt

KRONSTADT, near the head of the Gulf of Finland, and twenty miles west of St. Petersburg, has just been celebrating its two hundredth anniversary. The original programme, which was to consist of naval, army, religious, and civil ceremonies, was greatly curtailed, and the British squadron, which was to have assisted at the event, was requested to stay at home. Kronstadt now threatens to become one of the most formidable centres of revolutionary activity.

The fortress and town of the same name are situated on the Island of Kotlin, which Peter the Great captured from the Swedes in 1703 and immediately set out to fortify. The recent celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the fortress included a series of tableaux vivants in which the figures and accessories represented the time of Peter.

Kronstadt, the town, has a population of about 50,000 souls, and is built on level ground, and on its south side are three separate harbors, each capable of holding all the navies of the world. The navigable passages connecting them are strongly fortified, and during the Russian war of 1854-5 were considered impregnable. There is also a dockyard on the island where Russian warships have been built.

Kronstadt, the fortress, is protected by huge buttresses of white granite, but these, since the fall of Port Arthur—that event serving to disparage granite in fort building—have been reinforced in some parts with sloping concrete banks covered with turf.

One of the first Governors of Kronstadt was a Scotsman, Admiral Thomas Gordon, who had resigned from the British Navy in 1720 because he declined to take the oath of allegiance. In a room within the fortifications Admiral Rojestvensky was recently tried for his life on the charge of having ill-conducted the Russian ships in their battle with the Japanese on May 28, 1905, and of having surrendered without cause the torpedo boat Biedovy. Besides the Admiral, two officers belonging to his staff were charged as instigators of the surrender, and nine other officers because they consented. Major Gen. Wogak, military prosecutor, described the surrender as a disgrace unparalleled in the history of the Russian fleet and stigmatized the accused as traitors. The court, however, decided on July 10—after deliberating ten hours—to acquit the Admiral, although four of the other officers were found guilty of having with premeditation surrendered the Biedovy, and were condemned to death.

A Memorial to the Duma

LONDON cable dispatches have announced that a memorial to the Russian Duma was being circulated among members of Parliament and other British citizens and was receiving many signatures. The text of the memorial is being repeatedly published in the papers throughout the United Kingdom, and readers are invited to cut it out and paste it at the head of a foolscap sheet, sign it, and send it at once to the Secretaries of the Duma Momerial Committee, G. H. Pernis and A. MacCullum Scott, 10 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. The text of the memorial reads as follows:

"To the President of the Duma:

"Sir: We, the undersigned members of Parliament, representatives of municipal and educational bodies, and other British citizens, desire at the close of the first session of the first Russian Parliament to convey to it a direct message of sympathy and respect. Our own history has taught us that representative government and personal liberty are the only sure foundations on which a nation can hope to base national progress and national prosperity, and our good-will to Russia has caused us to watch the creation of the Duma and its struggle for power with deep interest and ardent hope. We have learned to admire the genius of the Russian people, the heroism and its sacrifices for freedom, and its sufferings in a long and painful struggle have touched the heart of every generous man. The complete triumph of liberty in Russia, to which we look forward at no distant date, will at length make it possible for the English and Russian peoples to give formal expression to the friendship already uniting them, a friendship based on community of ideals, which must help to realize the aspiration of all good Europeans for a civilization devoted to peace."

Anglo-French Entente Checked?

THE words of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Premier, "La Duma est mortel Vive la Duma!" spoken at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, have been received with amazement and disapprobation by the more conservative press of Paris, which never takes its eyes off Russian consolidateds, which took a jump downward after the prophetic words.

Le Temps speaks of "the significant words which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, without allowing himself to be stopped by the obligations of his official position, pronounced in his inaugural discourse." M. de Caix, in Le Journal des Débats, speaks of his "pretty burst of eloquence," but does not think that it means much. For him it is no longer the question to know whether Russia will or will not have a Parliament in the future, but whether she will escape a cataclysm while waiting for the moment when that Parliament will be convoked.

The consensus of opinion is that the British Prime Minister should not in his official position have given utterance to a personal hope which would be calculated to disturb Russian stocks held by Frenchmen. Consequently Sir Henry's words are looked upon as an unfriendly utterance vociferated by the official head of a friendly nation. On the other hand, papers like the Courier Européen, which have been advocates of Russian freedom from the first, praise the words of the Prime Minister and express the hope that they may shortly be seconded by M. Sarrien.

"Girls, have you your fathers under your thumb, as my little Louischen has her father?" asked the Kaiser in addressing the "Girls of Honor" at a recent reception in Southern Germany.

* * *

La République Française voices the complaint of Russia's French creditors in the following paragraph: "The Czar and the revolutionaries are neglecting with equally regrettable recklessness the obligations of Russia as regards foreign countries. The creditors of Russia are abroad, especially in Paris and Berlin. We said 'neither reaction nor revolution.' We wanted a progressive evolution and the formation of a Constitutional Ministry responsible to the National Assembly. The Czar replies by the dissolution of the Duma and the suppression of the newspapers, of free speech, and by the dictatorship of Cossacks."

New York Woman Spends "the Fourth" in Far-Off Nome

Lively Pen Picture of the Alaskan Mining Town as Seen by an Observant Visitor.

NOME, Alaska, July 4.—To the sough of treacherous Bering Sea, the blast of the camp's brass band, whose new instruments came in from the States on yesterday's steamer, Nome, gateway to Seward Peninsula; Nome, 7,000 miles from the Bowery, is celebrating its second official Fourth of July.

Uncle Sam's woodsheds of corrugated iron covering, in which laws of the Alaska Code are upheld, float the Stars and Stripes, while bunting and paper garlands of trio colors deck horses, wagons, shops, log cabins, and canvas or tar-paper tents which go to make up this curious Northland blend of a Chicago World's Fair Plaisance and Mrs. Wiggs's Cabbage Patch.

The Mayor, Camp Nome's blacksmith, is spouting the usual panegyric to Old Glory on a grand stand erected in Barrack Square, confronting Bering Sea, while miners in high boots and broad hats jostle with soldiers from Fort Davis, Eskimos picturesque in furs, packs of dogs, and a sprinkling of every phase of humanity, with here and there a hat or gown suggestive of Broadway or Fifth Avenue.

As there is no darkness in this Land of the Midnight Sun, fireworks are supplanted by the distribution of 7,000 oranges and as many boxes of candy to young and old alike. Oranges are a dollar a dozen. As the camp's Winter supply was exhausted long before the first boats were in, this was luxury not to be underestimated, if it was from the poke of a miner of suspected political aspiration. Alaska is a poor market for fireworks. In Summer there is the everlasting sun, in Winter nature's unrivaled pyrotechnics, the northern lights.

This is the first time in Camp Nome's brief six years of existence that public offices and shops have closed in observance of Independence Day. Previous sporadic attempts have been confined to a straggling procession. It marks a decisive milestone in the camp's evolution from the chaotic lawlessness of 1900, when Nome, from Snake River to the Cape, was a virgin beach of gold, dotted for seven miles with the tents of argonauts from the world's four corners, nothing loath to make good Kipling's line, "No law of God or man above latitude 53."

* * *

It is doubtful if there was ever a mining camp that has shed its swaddling clothes so rapidly or effectively toward municipality as this great clearing house of the mining and commercial interests of that vast area of untold wealth known to map students as Northwestern Alaska—"Seward's ice box," as it was dubbed in the sixties.

So recently out of the pale of civilization, almost wholly inaccessible to the world of men and things, Nome has now local and long-distance telephones furnished by two companies, wireless telegraphy, and monthly Summer fleets of steamers bringing mail, merchandise, and capitalists and fortune hunters of a steadily higher ethical standard.

The Nome of "The Spoilers" and "The Looting of Alaska" is no more. Gone are flagrant dance halls, open gambling dens, faro on the plank walks, and cutthroats at every turn. Social evil is confined to a municipal crib controlled by license, after the manner of Old World capitals. The lid is on. In consequence more laborers will return to the States this Fall with Summer earnings intact than hitherto.

The creeks in the bleak foothills which have disgorged some $40,000,000 of gold since the first discovery in 1899, and still conceal untold wealth, are alive with laborers whose average wage is $5 a day, with board and keep. The working world carries its own bed in this country. Here as nowhere else is literal fulfillment of the Scriptural injunction, "Take up thy bed and walk." Everywhere at all hours are men with sleeping bags strapped on their backs.

The working days are one hundred. Steerage passage on the Northwestern Commercial Company's steamships is $35. With gambling suppressed and kindred vices under legal control, the wise laborer may now for the first time return to the States with a "clean up" of $400 as his Summer harvest. How long would it take him to accumulate the same sum in New York?

Not a few of the miners, ditch diggers, and railroad laborers are college students from the Pacific Coast and further inland. More healthful life or better paying labor to help eke out a college course could scarcely be devised. One of the striking features of this vast undeveloped country is the preponderance of college-bred men working side by side and often bunking with the illiterate but by no means ignorant miner, each to the other's profit.

The June steamers took out some $7,000,000 of gold, the Winter's clean-up. An encouraging feature of this output was the fact that it was largely representative of the success of the individual miner. Hitherto all big strikes have been made by corporations or syndicates. The past Winter's triumph of individualism has put new courage into the most disheartened.

"One of the refreshing novelties of the country," said Dr. Caleb Whitehead, President of the Alaska Bank and Safe Deposit Company, "is to leave on the last boat and return on the first, to find in the interval that your scavenger, porter, or man of all work has become a millionaire. There goes a man who when I went out last Fall was janitor of the Eagle Lodge. Too lazy to do assessment work on a claim in which the owner offered him a quarter interest for his labor, he in turn made a similar offer to a third party, with the result that pay streak was struck last February. The janitor's daily income since May has averaged about $1,000. He will probably clean up a fortune of two or three hundred thousand."

The development of Winter mining has radically changed the whole outlook of Nome. Until two Winters ago all mining ceased with the advent of snow. Now Winter is the busiest season. Distinctive are the Summer and Winter populations. When one "comes in" the other "goes out," as in the vernacular of the country returning to the States is called. The change has been wrought by a better understanding of conditions and the introduction of the steam shovel and various mechanical devices for thawing ice and snow and enabling shafts to be sunk to bedrock. The dirt thus dug up is piled in dumps along the claim from whose bosom it was wrenched, to await the Spring thaw and the summer's rain for the sluicing which reveals the gravel's golden treasure.

Water and transportation are the great needs of Seward Peninsula. With these essentials, the development of Alaska will be beyond the dream of avarice, one of the twentieth century's seven wonders. This to date is the dryest season the country has had in years. It has been to the profit of ditch building and road construction, but ruinous to mining.

For the man who can give Alaska a continuous water supply a great fortune is in store. It is Eastern capital that has wakened to this realization, and on every side ditch building is making wonderful strides at an outlay of money and labor that is little short of miracle when it is recalled that everything employed, from pick and shovel to food, clothing, machinery, and men, has to be transported at enormous cost.

Hitherto want of water has curtailed the development of the wonderful Kougerok district, into which Prof. A. J. Stone went this season in the employ of ditch capitalists. Prof. Stone is credited with knowing more of the life of Alaskan animals than any other authority. A close friend of President Roosevelt, he compiled with him a book on bears. Prof. Stone and his bride made the trip on horseback, taking their camping outfit in a wagon train. The Kougerok is eighty-three miles inland from Nome. To this district the Nome-Arctic Railroad aims to extend its narrow-gauge bed before the snow flies. Railroad building, like mining, in this country presents problems not met elsewhere.

The Nome-Arctic is the peninsula's first railroad. Originally laid over the tundra by the Wild Goose Company in 1900 to carry supplies to its claims, four and a half miles inland, it netted that Summer $60,000 profit. A ride on the Nome-Arctic is a novelty without parallel in steam transportation. It was mid-June when I boarded the train, which consisted of a logging engine, a Pullman, and two roofless freight cars. To be accurate, the whole was observation. The Pullman had a canvas roof. Kitchen benches held up the sides. As every bench was occupied, I climbed on to a freighter to find a seat on a miner's oilcloth pack well corded with rope. The cars were piled high with supplies for the camps along the route, and sandwiched in were miners in various garb, with a sprinkling of women, some modishly white-shirted and veiled, with kodaks and baskets for wild flower gathering. The tundra, which stretches back from the beach some twenty-odd miles to Nome River Valley, where it is lost in the hills, which in turn are footstools to the Sawtooth Mountains, is vegetable decay, veritable peat bogs in rainy season, spongy and dangerous to horse or foot traveler. Beneath this tundra is ice that never melts. Often ice lies but a foot beneath riotous wild flower bloom.

* * *

The engine, not unlike a homely Dutch teakettle, swayed back and forth, to and fro, now picking its way gingerly where a snow thaw had sunk ties or rail, now assured of a clean sweep, it grew "chesty," and with funny toots from its caricature of a whistle it puffed and snorted up grade, while not infrequently passengers got off to give the whole a lift. The tundra, which gives the impression from the beach of being a level stretch, has, as the railroad reveals, a 500-foot grade above the level of the sea. This, to be sure, is the highest point.

It is a constant surprise as the beauties of the landscape unfold. Lovely is the mountain divide, the Valley of the Nome, with wild flowers on every side, fields of cotton plant, their white, silky tops bending to the breeze, sweeping from Snake or Nome River, with Bering Sea to the south. Miners say the cotton plant is always indicative of ice close beneath. Nature's irony! Nourishing the most tropical of plants out of a bosom of ice. Never have I seen forget-me-nots of such wondrous hue, odor, and luxuriant bloom, while their stems were almost the length of an American Beauty rose. More than one hundred varieties of wild flower deck the tundra, lifting their tiny heads before the snow has melted to the sea.

"Step lively!" has no place in the vocabulary of a Nome-Arctic conductor. More than two hours were consumed in reaching "Ex," the last station of the seventeen miles. Three dollars is the price of a round-trip ticket. The stations are wooden sheds or canvas tents. They are signposts to mining centres, as the names indicate—Little Creek, Discovery, Banner, Dexter, &c. At "Ex" two women are station keepers. One who holds forth in the wooden barn built by the railroad is ticket and freight agent, telephone girl, messenger boy, Postmistress, and general "jollier." Bunks three deep line the walls, a rusty stove, tin basin, and cracked mirror are the toilet accessories, while baggage and freightage are in hopeless confusion. The arrival of a train reveals station and lady of all work at their best. Then come teamsters from neighboring creeks, travelers ahorse, all clamorous for instant service.

A black-eyed beauty is the head of the commissary. In a spacious tent to the station's left she reigns over three Chinese cooks and tends bar. Lifting a board in the kitchen floor, she revealed to me the liquor cellar, a hole the size of a beerbox cut out of the eternal ice. Without were the tundra in riotous flower bloom, impertinent mosquitos, and a blistering sun. Under contract these two hustling women feed, at $1.50 per day per head, from 150 to 300 men employed in reconstructing and extending the road. Aside from this revenue they catch on an average fifty transients a day at $1 a meal.

"We will clean up about $10,000 before the season closes," they confided. As the road building advances, these plucky women will pull up stakes and follow until Winter puts an end to the work.

"There's no end to a woman's money-making opportunities in the northland," said the commissary lady, "but she must live some time in the country before she is able to grasp them."

Across the tundra from "Ex," in the centre of Nome River, is a huge dredge, brought into the country last season by the Seward Peninsula Mining Company, a Philadelphia enterprise. Like a huge man-of-war it stands in the stream, a marvel of mechanical construction. Invented by Edward Smith of New York, it was constructed at a cost of $100,000 and brought piece by piece across the continent and set up in this bleak arctic, to remain throughout the past Winter silent. In the pilothouse stands the inventor, playing the gamut of levers as a minstrel the strings of a harp. In response to this instrument of internal disintegration, this river, locked up for centuries in the arctic's frozen embrace, is undergoing a veritable modern surgical operation. Every revolution of the huge wheel sends forty-two iron buckets of nine cubic inch capacity fifty-seven feet into the river's bed, digging up its very entrails. The same power separates stones from gravel, washes the gold from the latter, then throws both rocks and water back to the river. Enough gold has already been secured from this source to pay for the outfit. A similar dredge is racking the bottom of Solomon River. It is the purpose of the Nome dredge to plow its way across the channel. Meanwhile it is getting away from "Ex."

The Nome-Arctic has this season changed ownership and name. Henceforth it will be known as the Seward Peninsula Railroad, and is the property of the Northwestern Commercial Company, which threatens to possess the peninsula after the manner of Standard Oil. This company has brought thither W. E. Haim of New York City, who with characteristic Eastern speed is pushing the work, until it would seem the Kougerok country—the road's objective point—would be reached before the season's close.

Thirty-five-pound rails are supplanting the original twenty-pounders. The old logging engine has given way to a Corey (Penn.) heavyweight. The grade in many places has been raised, and everywhere the track has been strengthened by gravel inserts, while drainage is being secured by ditches on either side. But there is no counting on the ice beneath this treacherous tundra, and only an army of laborers and an endless gravel supply—which is a terrific outlay of money—can overcome the natural drawbacks. For the first time native Eskimos are employed in railroad construction. In American dress they are hardly to be distinguished from Japanese or Italian. The pity of it! Putting these children of nature to the grindstone when for wood and stream they were made—wood and stream that never failed to give them all the law of life demands until the coming of the white man with his insatiable desire for gold.

The new engines were put on on the Fourth of July. The sound of their whistle and bell is now waking tundra dwellers to a realization that the civilization they have shunned is overtaking them. Only four months of the year is the railroad workable.

Nome is a gold-mad community. Familiarity with the precious metal has wholly distorted the standard of values. As in the geological formation of the country, which sets at naught all previous mining knowledge and experience, since everything is broken up, houses, manners, and morals are out of plumb. The houses, however solidly constructed, go up or go down with the ice. Not a few of the cabins are on runners. As most of the land is in litigation, I attributed the runners to readiness to move on when the courts decided adversely, but I am told it is largely prompted by economy, since the owners move the cabins in Winter to the claims in the foothills, and back to town before the snow disappears.

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A quarter (two bits) is practically the smallest money in circulation. The two daily newspapers sell for a quarter a copy. They are to be found gratis on the tables of restaurants and coffee houses. Newsboys make from $5 to $8 a day. A boy of nine has no difficulty earning $5 a day carrying a signboard. No waitress works for less than $25 a week and board. Teachers in the public schools get $150 a month. While it is true living is high, the returns of labor are unsurpassed. Saloons never return change. A check suffices. As everybody from scavenger to parson has mining interests, a "chechaco," as a new-comer is called, would hardly dare offer a waiter a tip. Gold, gold is the metaphor with which every pulpit discourse, funeral oration, or marriage ceremony is broidered. Fortune tellers and soothsayers substitute for business, affairs, &c., "claims," "lays," "pay streaks," &c.

Most of the populace came in when eggs were $1 each, meat $2 a pound, and coal $100 a ton. To them the present living scale of prices is most reasonable. The joy of having fresh cow's milk at 25 cents a quart, Alaska-raised chickens at $1.50 a pound, eggs $3 a dozen, water 25 cents a five-gallon pail, more than compensates for the outlay in currency.

"I have seen gold dust and nuggets piled upon my kitchen table until it reached the ceiling," said a woman who came into the country in 1900, in summing up the situation, "when I would gladly have given the whole for an onion or an orange."

Race suicide has no place in Nome. Like rabbits the population multiplies. Public spirit is wholly wanting. To make his or her pile and get away is the Alpha and Omega of every exile in this wonderful magnetic North, which in the original plan of the Creator was apparently never intended for civilized white man.

LIDA ROSE McCABE.

Vaudeville Methods to Teach the Masses How to Deal with Consumption

THE Department of Health of New York has gone into vaudeville not for the mere purpose of sordid gain, but in the hope of educating its great audiences. No dainty soubrette in garish raiment shall trip across the department's stage, and knockabout teams with prehistoric jokes are barred forever. Instead of shows of the regulation type, which more often bore than amuse, the officials of the department will exert their talents toward the betterment of the public health. With this aim in view and fearing no competition from other amusement interests, the season was opened under the most favorable circumstances.

Public parks of the city form the stage setting for the entertainments, and thousands of spectators can view this entirely new and novel plan, by which it is hoped to educate the masses in the hidden dangers of this wasting scourge, known as pulmonary tuberculosis.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, President of the Department of Health, conceived the idea of giving free stereopticon exhibitions in the public parks, to which all classes are invited, and with the assistance of Dr. John S. Billings, Jr., Chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases, and his assistant, Dr. B. H. Waters, a series of glass slides were prepared, giving a detailed description of the dreaded disease, its care, and sound advice as to its prevention.

Battery Park was selected as the first exhibition site, and late in the afternoon of Monday last a curious crowd gathered to watch the workmen erect the white screen. Speculation was rife as to its use. Park loungers who for years have known every stone in this open space became curious. All wanted to know to what use the white cloth on the frame was to be put. Soon it became noised about that it was to be an entertainment for them, provided by the Department of Health.

As the dusk of early evening gathered the park began gradually to fill with eager-faced toilers. Strange tongues from distant lands were heard on every side. The great crowd jostled one another about in endeavoring to get as close as possible to the screen on which the pictures were to be projected.

The stereopticon was set up in the bandstand, and the big screen occupied the centre of one of the main walks. Every available inch of space was occupied by an interested observer, and though many pictures were purely scientific, a lively interest was shown in all. Interiors of old-law tenement houses were exhibited, giving a graphic picture of the unsanitary condition present in these disease-breeding haunts. Following the old-law slides views of new-law tenements were given, with light, airy rooms, scrupulously clean, and under the watchful care of the Department of Health. The great crowd seemed to appreciate thoroughly these picture warnings. The terse sentences of advice both in English and Yiddish also brought home to the people the fact that the utmost care must be used to guard against the further spread of the disease.

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A group of ragged urchins standing near the screen proved their interest in the entertainment by remarks made after each picture. Mike—of carroty hair and freckled face—gazed longingly on the new-law pictures, explaining that all the tenements shown were much better than the one his mother lived in, and that he believed the Department of Health had failed to inspect his home.

Another little fellow in ragged raiment could not thoroughly grasp the meaning of the pathological studies of tuberculosis thrown on the screen. Turning to his neighbor (Mike of the carroty hair) he spoke in an audible whisper:

"Say, Mike, what's dat picture?"

"Don't you know?" answered Mike, his fund of knowledge illuming his spotted visage.

"No; put me wise."

"Why, dat's de picture of a custard pie like mother never made."

Pathos also played a part in the makeup of the big crowd.

Two women, each with a small baby on her arm, stood in the front row. It did not require the physician's training to see that both were sufferers of the dreaded disease. It was while the views of old-law tenements were being shown that the two women entered into conversation.

"So bad air will bring on consumption? But what's a poor woman to do when she has no husband, a big family, and a hard-hearted landlord?"

"I'll tell you," the other woman replied; "simply lie down and die, and bless the disease for taking you out of your misery."

When the last picture had been thrown on the screen the people still lingered. They wanted to know more of this Great White Plague. During that one hour standing in Battery Park they gleaned more lasting information regarding the disease than they could have possibly received in any other way.

It is a great work the Department of Health is doing in imparting to the masses knowledge regarding the most widespread and fatal disease occurring in this city. For a number of years the department has been earnestly engaged in the study of tuberculosis. On Feb. 13, 1894, resolutions were passed designed to assist in accomplishing its aims for the suppression of the disease. In order more firmly to establish and extend the work carried on under the resolution, on Jan. 19, 1897, an amendment to the Sanitary Code was adopted declaring pulmonary tuberculosis an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health.

The publication of this amendment accomplished two distinct missions—namely, it aided in preventing the extension of pulmonary tuberculosis, and also promoted the recovery of those already stricken with the disease. Although all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in New York are registered at the Department of Health, yet in no instance are visits made to private cases by Inspectors of the department, unless the patient lives in a tenement house or lodging house. But in private cases the attending physician is notified that once a year he should by letter inform the department whether the patient is still living. Physicians are also required to report any change of address or discontinuance of treatment on the part of their patients.

So it can readily be seen what watchful care is kept over patients by the health officials.

The Department of Health dwells upon the fact that popular education is the only means at hand to repel the march of tuberculosis, and it is necessary before good results can be expected to teach the simple everyday truths about the disease. By the publication and distribution of literature on the subject, and by formal lectures and co-operation with the various charitable organizations, good results have been accomplished. But such education cannot be absorbed by the "great unwashed." They must have the teaching simplified and popularized to gain their understanding. The free stereopticon exhibitions should supply this need, and bring all classes of society on the same plane of realization that the utmost care and precaution must be shown if the city is to be swept of this disease.

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Dr. B. H. Waters, who is in direct charge of the exhibitions, gives much interesting information regarding the hoped-for results of this novel plan of instruction. When seen at the Department of Health Dr. Waters said:

"I feel that the novelty of this new means of education will appeal to that class which so much needs assistance. Even those who can neither read nor write will be materially benefited by the free exhibitions. The pictures tell the story, and their warning without words undoubtedly will exert a beneficial influence over the poor, whose ranks furnish so many victims to this disease.

"Those misguided people who fall a prey to the cleverly advertised 'consumption cures' should also attend these exhibitions, and take heed to the advice given to abstain from such so-called 'cures,' which, in most instances, are nothing more than pure alcohol. Undoubtedly patent medicines are one of the greatest scourges. Every day we treat patients in the public clinic who are in the last stages of the disease, and who in most cases have vainly endeavored to free themselves of the disease by taking bottle after bottle of patent medicines. The Health Board will do its utmost to impress upon the public that patent medicines do not cure consumption. This information will be given both in English and Yiddish, and it is hoped when the sentences are thrown on the screen that the great audience will heed their wise teaching."

To emphasize his remarks Dr. Waters turned to his desk, and from an open drawer took several glass slides on which in bold type were printed the following:

"The trouble is that people don't let air enough or sunlight enough into their homes."

"Fresh air—night and day—Summer and Winter."

"The treatment of consumption is fresh air day and night; rest as much as possible; food as much as you can eat."

The above-mentioned slides are shown on the screen, as well as:

"Don't waste time and money on patent medicines or 'consumption cures.' They don't cure."

"Patent medicines do not cure consumption; most of them are practically alcoholic drinks in disguise."

After the Battery the exhibitions will be given in all parks of the city, three evenings a week, working gradually in a prescribed course from downtown up to Colonial Park, 145th Street, where the last open-air lecture without words will be given in the first week of October next. Further interesting features will be added later, and moving pictures will be shown which should aid in keeping public attention riveted on the screen. No expense will be spared in making the new departure a complete success. At the present time this means of educating the masses is purely experimental, and it is expected that many other forms of amusement will be added, but all keeping in mind the one great thought of ridding the city of every trace of disease.

Ye Days of Romance

NONE of us ever quite forgets those days—when our years were few—of dreaming about life on the raging main, when the imagination reveled in pirates and plunder from stately galleons and valorous deeds done on storm-swept decks. Recollection of this period is, at any rate, sufficiently vivid, so that the remark of a small boy could contribute materially to the "gayety of nations," among the passengers on one of the excursion steamers running from Manhattan across the harbor to Coney Island.

The steamer made her way across the bay, dodging tugs and ferryboats—fortunately meeting no pirate craft. The passengers, escaping gladly from the city's heat, nibbled their sandwiches and enjoyed the breeze. The waiters moved about the deck with their trays. The boy, just from the inland town, where his life so far had been spent, sat rapt and wide-eyed. If one could but know fully the "mental content" from which sprang his words at last!

"Ma!" he cried hoarsely, "tell me which one of 'em is the skipper!"

Perhaps the days that are gone wouldn't seem so alluring if they came back again.

"The House That Jack Built"

The following version of the old nursery favorite, "The House That Jack Built," appeared in London Notes and Queries in December, 1862, and was then said to have been copied from some unknown Canadian newspaper. Diligent search has failed so far to reveal the author:

BEHOLD the Mansion, reared by daedal Jack;
See the Malt stored in many a plethoric sack
In the proud cirque of Ivan's bivouac.

Mark how the Rat's felonious fangs invade
The golden stores in John's pavilion laid.

Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides
Subtle Grimalkin to his quarry glides,
Grimalkin grim, that slew the fierce rodent,
Whose tooth, insidious, Johann's sackcloth rent!

Lo! now the deep-mouthed Canine Foe's assault,
That vexed avenger of the stolen malt,
Stored in the hallowed precincts of that hall
That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous Cow with crumpled horn,
Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn,

Who bayed the feline slaughter-beast that slew
The rat predaceous whose keen fangs ran through
The textile fibres that involved the grain,
Which lay in Hans' inviolate domain.

Here walks the forlorn Damsel, crowned with rue,
Lactiferous spoils from vaccine dugs who drew,
Of that corniculate beast whose tortuous horn
Tossed to the clouds in fierce, vindictive scorn
The harrying hound, whose braggart bark and stir
Arched the lithe spine and reared the indignant fur
Of Puss, that with verminicidal claw
Struck the weird rat, in whose insatiate maw
Lay reeking malt that erst in Juan's courts we saw.

Robed in senescent garb, that seems in sooth
Too long a prey to Chronos' iron tooth,
Behold the Man whose amorous lips incline,
Full with young Eros' osculative sign,
To the lorn maiden whose lact-albic hands
Draw albu-lactic wealth from lacteal glands
Of that immortal bovine by whose horn
Distort to realms ethereal was borne,
That beast Catulean, vexer of that sly,

Ulysses quadrupedal, who made die
The old mordaceous Rat that dared devour
Antecedaneous ale in John's domestic bower.

Lo here! with hirsute honors doffed, succinct
Of saponaceous locks; the Priest who linked
In Hymen's golden bands the torn unthrift,
Whose means exigeous stared from many a rift,
Even as he kissed the Virgin all forlorn,
Who milked the cow with implicated horn,
Who in fine wrath the canine torturer skied,
That dared to vex the insidious muricide
Who let auroral effluence through the pelt
Of the sly rat that robbed the place Jack built.

The loud cantankerous Shanghai comes at last,
Whose shouts arouse the shorn ecclesiast,
Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament
To him who, robed in garments indigent,
Inosculates the damsel lachrymose,
The emulgator of that brute morose
That tossed the dog that worried the cat that kilt
That Rat that ate the Malt that lay in the House
Jack built.

Self-Repression

THE late Gen. Joe Wheeler told an amusing story of two Irish soldiers who came under his observation during a rather hot portion of the fight at San Juan Hill. The General was sweeping the Spanish works with his glass, when a shell exploded near by. Instantly there arose a series of most astonishing bellows and yells, interspersed with ejaculations of "Howly Mary, but I'm kilt entirely!" "Divil fly off with th' fellow thot fired thot gun!" "Sure, an' it's ruint fer life I am!" Turning, the General saw a soldier holding up one hand, from which the thumb was missing.

"Hold your tongue, for th' love of hivin, Pat!" a comrade said disgustedly.

"But me thumb is gone entirely!" Pat bellowed disconsolately.

"An' phat if it is?" the other demanded. "Sure, an' ye have another. Look at poor Tim Doolan there; him with his head shot off, an' not sayin' a word at all, at all!"

The woman who has never been disappointed in love has never cherished an ideal.

Broadway Will See New Play This Week

AS a full-fledged star, Hattie Williams will set the new theatrical season a-going to-morrow evening with "The Little Cherub" at the Criterion Theatre. This musical comedy is the first of the many productions which Charles Frohman is to make during the next year. He has selected it as a play which will give Miss Williams the best chance to exhibit those qualities which have turned her from a leading woman into a star. Ivan Caryll, composer of "The Geisha," wrote the music of "The Little Cherub." The book was written by Owen Hall, and has been rearranged for American use by Edgar Smith.

Molly Montrose is the heroine of the piece. By her many charms she captures the Earl of Sanctobury, (Tom Wise,) a promoter of public morals, and makes him consent to her marriage to his son. So completely does she conquer the Earl that he even "makes up" with powder and paint, disguising himself beyond recognition by his own kith and kin.

James Blakeley, who was Tubby in "The School Girl," with Edna May, will be Algernon Southdown. Others in the cast are Andrew Higginson, Will West, Martin Haydon, Richard Chawner, John F. Rogers, Ednay Sidney, and Grace Kimball. A quartet, composed of May Naudain, Mabel Hollins, Grace Field, and Winona Winter, will sing "I Should So Like to be a Boy," and the manager expects this tune to be hummed on every street corner within a week.

* * *

Blanche Bates will appear at the Belasco Theatre to-morrow evening in "The Girl of the Golden West." It has been only four weeks since this drama of the days of '49 ended last season's long run at the Belasco. The company remains practically as it was. Mr. Belasco announces that Miss Bates will stay in New York only for a short engagement, as her tour through the country has already been arranged.

* * *

"The Virginian" will be revived at the Academy of Music Thursday evening. It is still under the management of Kirke La Shelle, and Dustin Farnum is again the star.

* * *

Franklyn Fyles's four-act drama "Drusa Wayne" will be the offering at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre this week. Mary Hall has been engaged for the title rôle. She was formerly with E. H. Sothern. Other players in the cast are Izetta Jewel, Mathilde Deshon, Robert Cummings, George Howell, James Keene, Robert Hill, and Joseph Eggenton.

* * *

"The Curse of Drink" will open the season at the New Star Theatre, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue, next Saturday evening. It is a sensational melodrama by Charles E. Blaney. The New Star has undergone extensive alterations this Summer.

* * *

Another of Charles E. Blaney's thrillers, "The Millionaire Detective," will be this week's attraction at the American. Howard Hall plays the leading rôle, and the management says that the supporting company is all that it ought to be.

* * *

It would seem that Charles E. Blaney had an exclusive right to present melodramas in New York this week. His "spectacular military drama," entitled "Across the Pacific," will be seen at the Thalia, on the Bowery, to-morrow evening. The play deals with incidents of army life in the Philippines. One of the scenes shows a Gatling gun in action.

* * *

"The Streets of New York" will be presented at the West End Theatre to-morrow evening.

* * *

This week's offering at the Third Avenue is "The Missourians." An extra matinée will be given to-morrow.

* * *

The Fourteenth Street Theatre will open its season to-morrow afternoon with "The Queen of the Highbinders." Matinées will be given Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

* * *

"The Social Whirl" will be reinforced to-morrow by the return of Maude Raymond, who left the cast some time ago. The musical comedy will continue indefinitely at the Casino.

* * *

The three hundredth performance of "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum is announced for to-morrow evening. There will be no souvenirs, which means, the management says, that the business does not need "propping." Within a month four companies will be presenting "The Lion and the Mouse."

* * *

With the Pony Ballet as the most popular feature, "His Honor the Mayor" is at Wallack's still. Blanche Ring is at the head of the cast.

SUMMER GARDENS.

The Flamaturgists, in their explanation of the methods of mind readers, will be the principal contributors to the entertainment on the New York Theatre Roof during the tenth week of the Summer season. The Barber-Ritchie trio of bicyclists will be newcomers in the variety section of the bill. The Leffels, clowns, will perform on a trampoline, or bounding pad. The quartet has new songs, and Ned Wayburn's "Rain-Dears" will continue to furnish the closing act.

* * *

The Fays, thaumaturgists, have returned to head the bill on Hammerstein's Victoria Roof this week. Ernest Hogan and his 235 Minstrel Mokes will do their singing and dancing specialty, and Arthur Prince, the ventriloquist, will begin his last week. Other attractions are Dsiria, Hungarian dancer; the Four Fords, Bedini and Arthur in a burlesque on the Fays, Rice and Prevost, and Ranier and Gaudier.

* * *

George M. Cohan in "The Governor's Son" stays at the Aerial Theatre above the New Amsterdam.

* * *

This will be the seventh week of "Mamzelle Champagne" on the Madison Square Garden Roof.

* * *

Rigo, with his Royal Imperial Court Tzigane Orchestra, gives nightly concerts at the Harlem Casino.

* * *

At Terrace Garden the Ninth Regiment Band is furnishing the music these nights.

* * *

Hurtig & Seamon keep "Old Heidelberg in the Air" on the roof of the Metropolis Theatre. This week's programme includes the World's Comedy Four, Nellie Nichols, La Maze Brothers, and the Italian Trio.

VAUDEVILLE.

Minnie Dupree, who was with David Warfield in "The Music Master" last season, will make a start in vaudeville at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre this week. There she will produce, for the first time on any stage, a comedietta called "When the Earthquake Came," by Evelyn G. Sutherland and Beulah Dix. It tells a story of the San Francisco catastrophe. Cook and Sylvia will do a dancing and singing specialty, E. R. Phillips will appear in "Her Busy Day," and Sam Elton will give an exhibition of European juggling. On the bill, too, are Wilson and Mae, Lester and Quinn, Herr Saona, and Prof. Dubois, the "almost human chimpanzee."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes will be the principal feature at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, where they will present "Suppressing the Press," by Fred J. Beaman. The Williams and Walker Glee Club, negro singers from the "Abyssinia" company, will be second in importance. Edwin Stevens and Miss Marshall will give "A Night Out."

* * *

John D. Rockefeller and his grandchild, John D. the Third, are on exhibition—in wax—at the Eden Musée. The baby lies in a golden cradle, and the "Oil King" stands beside it. New pictures are shown on the Cinematograph.

* * *

At Huber's Casino, 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, the bill this week will include Kelly and Adams, Joe Watson, Pete Griffin, Lydia Hall, and Marie Laurent. The Rogorelles, wire-haired wonders, will be at the Fourteenth Street Museum. Isham, Hindu hypnotist, is also a feature there.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

At Luna Park the roller skating rink is crowded every night. "The Great Train Robbery" has lost none of its popularity, and the other shows are doing a big business.

* * *

An addition is being built to the big roller skating rink at Dreamland, Coney Island. "Pharaoh's Daughter" will have is one thousandth performance Friday evening. "San Francisco continues to be Dreamland's feature. An Indian Summer fete is being prepared for Sept. 5.

* * *

"The Girl from Paris" will stay at the Manhattan Beach Theatre another week. E. E. Rice has bought off the Levy Sunday concerts and will give what he calls "Girl from Paris Sunday Pops" afternoon and evening.

* * *

Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre will be visited by Sunday school children to-morrow evening. They come from Parkville and Sheepshead Bay. Frank A. Perret, who was the assistant of Prof. Matteucci on Mount Vesuvius during the eruption, has been invited to see an imitation eruption Tuesday night.

* * *

The Ferari Menagerie and Trained Animal Show is drawing crowds to Brighton Beach. New features have been added to the programme.

* * *

New attractions at Happyland, South Beach, S. I., are to be provided. Thirty acres will be added to the area of the pleasure resort; the Directors intend to make it the largest amusement park in the world. "A Carnival of Venice" is the principal feature at present.

MARY HALL AT KEITH & PROCTOR'S 125TH ST THEATRE

HATTIE WILLIAMS IN "THE LITTLE CHERUB" CRITERION

E. R. PHILIPS IN J. CLARENCE HYDE'S ONE ACT FARCE "HER BUSY DAY" AT KEITH & PROCTOR'S UNION SQ THEATRE.

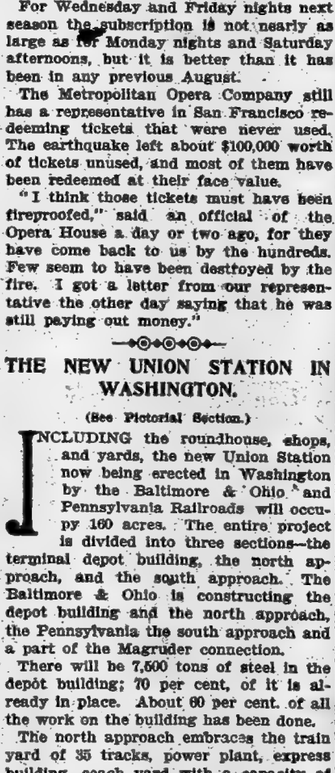

BLANCHE BATES IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST" BELASCO THEATRE

FOREIGN NOTES.

Olga Nethersole is taking a vacation in Paris. She has engaged Frank Mills to play the leading parts during her English and American tour, which begins at Manchester Monday, Sept. 10.

* * *

The Daily Express says:

"Miss Marie Doro, the young American actress who made so great a success here with Mr. Gillette in 'Clarice,' must be a very talented young lady. She was chosen by Mr. Frohman from among the 'supers' owing to her earnestness and her appearance. Since then she has speedily made her way to the very front rank. Miss Doro has just written and composed two songs—'The Doggie in Our Yard' and 'Say, Fay.' One was accepted and will be sung by Seymour Hicks at the Aldwych in 'The Beauty of Bath,' the other by Mr. Angelo at the Vaudeville in 'The Belle of Mayfair.'"

* * *

D'Annunzio, the Italian dramatist, is working hard completing several plays for production. He is writing "The Presidents of Milan," and a libretto for Puccini. His latest work is a perfume, though, and he calls it "Acqua Nunzia." He intends to manufacture it himself in his own laboratory. He is very busy with the design of the bottle.

* * *

Martin Harvey's strong card this season is to be an elaborate revival of "The Corsican Brothers."

* * *

Arthur Bourchier has secured the dramatic rights to William J. Locke's popular novel, "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne." Mr. Bourchier in this piece will be seen as a modern Don Quixote.

Metropolitan Opera's Big Subscription.

THE subscription for boxes and seats at the Metropolitan Opera House is larger than it has ever been before at this time of the year. In some quarters fear has been felt that Oscar Hammerstein's opposition grand opera would take away many of Mr. Conried's patrons, but those who are in charge of the subscription at the Metropolitan say that this fear has proved groundless.

Every box in the house, parterre and grand tier, has already been taken for Monday nights. Monday is always the big night of the week, for fashion and society have set their approval upon it. The subscription for orchestra seats for the first performance of the week also breaks previous records. On the ground floor of the Metropolitan, including both orchestra and orchestra circle, there are exactly 999 chairs. No record has been compiled yet, but it was estimated yesterday that between 750 and 800 of these have been taken for Mondays.

Saturday matinée comes next to Monday night in popularity, and here again the subscription is greater than formerly. Saturday afternoon the house is what the metropolitan attachés call "top heavy." That is, the boxes and orchestra seats are not subscribed for so largely as the seats in the balconies. Women of moderate means form a large part of the Saturday matinée audience. There are always boxes for sale then.

At present subscriptions are not being taken because the Opera House officials are taking their vacations. The place presents a lonely spectacle now. There is not a sign of life in the auditorium and in the executive offices only three or four persons are to be found.

The last subscriptions were taken about May 31, not long after the opera company returned from the disastrous San Francisco trip. The Fall subscription season will open Sept. 19. Meanwhile all the would-be subscribers' letters that reach the Metropolitan are numbered and filed away. The awards are made in order of priority—first to write, first served.

The most desirable boxes and seats are those that have already been taken, and nearly all of them are held by last season's holders. Rarely are good seats relinquished. If the holder of one gives it up he usually turns it over to some friend or acquaintance. The men and women who make their applications in the Fall are not the steady, year-after-year patrons of the Opera.

For Wednesday and Friday nights next season the subscription is not nearly as large as for Monday nights and Saturday afternoons, but it is better than it has been in any previous August.

The Metropolitan Opera Company still has a representative in San Francisco redeeming tickets that were never used. The earthquake left about $100,000 worth of tickets unused, and most of them have been redeemed at their face value.

"I think those tickets must have been fireproofed," said an official of the Opera House a day or two ago, for they have come back to us by the hundreds. Few seem to have been destroyed by the fire. I got a letter from our representative the other day saying that he was still paying out money."

THE NEW UNION STATION IN WASHINGTON.

(See Pictorial Section.)

INCLUDING the roundhouse, shops, and yards, the new Union Station now being erected in Washington by the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads will occupy 160 acres. The entire project is divided into three sections—the terminal depot building, the north approach, and the south approach. The Baltimore & Ohio is constructing the depot building and the north approach, the Pennsylvania the south approach and a part of the Magruder connection.

There will be 7,500 tons of steel in the depot building; 70 per cent. of it is already in place. About 60 per cent. of all the work on the building has been done.

The north approach embraces the train yard of 35 tracks, power plant, express building, coach yard with a capacity of 750 cars, engine and repair yards. The south approach embraces the girder-covered work under the plaza and the tunnel under Capitol Hill.

The filling within the limits of the terminal occupation amounts to 900,000 cubic yards, enough to cover an acre of ground to a depth of nearly 200 yards. To raise the plaza and adjacent streets 1,000,000 cubic yards of material will be required. If this material were deposited on an average city block, it would form a shaft 250 feet high. To prepare the site for the coach, engine, and shop yards 2,500,000 cubic yards are needed—enough to cover a city block with a shaft as high as the Washington Monument.

For the terminal depot there have already been delivered 40,000 cubic yards of crushed stone, 50,000 barrels of cement, 20,000 cubic yards of sand, 70 carloads of limeoid, 7,000 tons of structural steel, 426 carloads of granite, 900 cubic yards of ashlar, 234 carloads of fireproofing material, 49 carloads of ornamental terra cotta and 7,000,000 bricks.

The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania expect the terminal to be the most splendid in the world, both in size and in architectural beauty.

BRIDGE WHIST AND TENNIS.

EDGEMERE, L. I., Aug. 4.—Bridge whist and tennis are vying in popularity here. Miss Bennita Lawrence is one of the most skillful of the tennis players. In the last tournament she won the women's singles, defeating Miss Cartwright in a hard-fought battle.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Demuth are back in their cottage on Beach Avenue, after a motor trip through the Lake Champlain district.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hirsch, who have their cottage closed during a sojourn in Switzerland, will return in September.

There were more than 200 persons present at the sale of lots here on Saturday afternoon. One hundred and forty-three lots were sold in a short time.

SOUTHAMPTON FUNCTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 4.—Life at the Meadow Club during the week has been particularly brilliant, many elaborate dinners having been given. Among those who entertained lavishly were J. Bowers Lee, who gave a dinner for a party of twenty.

One of the most delightful entertainments offered this season was the musicale given by Col. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie, there being nearly fifty guests present. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Grangeland, Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Miss Barclay, Mrs. I. Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, and Miss Davis Francklyn.

Bridge whist continues popular among the members of the cottage colony.

The annual invitation tennis tournament will occur at the Meadow Club courts during the week commencing Aug. 13. The committee in charge is composed of Henry E. Howland, N. Thayer Robb, W. Rossiter Betts, and Stewart Waller. Prizes will be given in singles, doubles, and mixed doubles. There will also be a consolation prize.

NARRAGANSETT'S POLO WEEK.

Newport Contributes Many Spectators, and Society Is Very Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 4.—It has been a gay week at Narragansett, the gayest in some respects in a half dozen years, for polo week at the Point Judith Country Club has been accompanied by a round of luncheons, dinners, and all sorts of entertainments.

Newport society has been over in large numbers, coming across the water by the Jamestown and Saunderstown ferries, and from thence down the seven miles of macadamized road to the pier in autos. The Sherry Casino has been the rendezvous for the Newport contingent, who tarried there for luncheon and later sped along Ocean Road and up to Wild Field Farm, where polo has been the centre of interest all the week.

On Thursday evening the first of a series of dinner dances was given in the quaint and picturesque interior of the Country Club, with music by the Hungarian Band. On Friday evening a vaudeville entertainment in the clubhouse was preceded by thirty or more private dinners, the largest of which was given by Mrs. A. Sydney Carpenter of Philadelphia, one of Narragansett's largest entertainers and most popular matrons.

Among the Newporters who ran over during the week were Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, Mrs. Glen Collins, Mrs. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Frank Sturges, and Ogden Mills, Jr.

Among the largest entertainers of the week were Mrs. Willard S. Ward, Mr. P. S. Collier, New York; Mrs. Morgan Tillinghast, Mrs. William P. Denegré, Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neil, Mrs. John H. Hanan, and Mrs. G. W. Hoadley.

In the luncheon party of Mrs. Willard S. Ward there were Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mrs. W. H. Lane, Mrs. Harry B. Kane, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, and Miss Bouvier.

Among recent arrivals at the Mathewson are Mrs. Charles G. Ayres and her daughter, Miss Emily Fairfax Ayres. Mrs. Ayres is the wife of Major Charles G. Ayres, now stationed with his regiment in the Philippines.

Col. A. J. Nutting was the host at another luncheon of the week. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hoadley of New York, and Stuart Chisholm of Cleveland, Ohio.

H. B. Wilson of New York gave a luncheon for Dr. William Francis Homan, Mrs. Herbert Harde, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutt of New York.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

Season Unusually Prosperous and Summer Guests Unusually Gay.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The height of the season is again reached, and there was never a time when so many people have gathered at the Hotel Ricca-donna as now. The crowd of visitors, besides being unusually large this season, is also unusually gay. The festoons of incandescent lights by which the Hotel Ricca-donna's piazza are illuminated at night present a most attractive spectacle and add to the enjoyment of an evening promenade for the guests of the hotel. The music of Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band is more than enjoyed by the guests of the hotel.

Last evening the Sewell Republican Club gave its annual banquet of 300 people, which lasted nearly into the hours of Sunday morning.

Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment gave its annual banquet on Friday evening. A jolly party banquet has been arranged by Mrs. Van Buren for Tuesday evening next; covers will be laid for fifty. The first cotillion of the season will be given on Thursday evening by fifty of the young ladies at the hotel. The next promenade banquet to take place at the hotel will be the banquet of Congressman Bourke Cockran on Aug. 8.

YACHTS AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Rhode Island and Sachem's Head Clubs on Their Annual Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

MANHANSET MANOR, Shelter Island, Aug. 4.—With a pool tournament, tennis tournament, baseball matches, sailing, and swimming as diversions to fill in the days and some form of lively entertainment to take up the evening, the week at the Manhanset House has been one of continuous delight. The children of the Summer colony had their share of fun, too, with a straw ride and picnic on Thursday afternoon and a cotillion last evening.

The combined fleets of the Rhode Island and the Sachem's Head Yacht Clubs arrived here on their annual cruise on Tuesday afternoon. The yachts, with their colors flung to the breeze, made a pretty picture as they lay at anchor off the Manhanset House on Wednesday. In honor of the visit the Shelter Island Yacht Club had a display of fireworks at the clubhouse on Tuesday evening. Commodore Luther A. Peckham of the Rhode Island Yacht Club and Commodore Robert C. Mitchell of the Sachem's Head Yacht Club exchanged the usual yachting courtesies with their hosts.

The cruise of the Brooklyn Yacht Club to Shelter Island on Aug. 16 and 17 will be an interesting event for the Summer visitors. The large colony of Brooklyn people staying at the Manhanset House will see to it that the visitors are most hospitably entertained. Already several dinners have been planned and there will be a ball at the Manhanset House on the evening of Aug. 17 for the yachtsmen. The fleet will sail on the following day for the Thimble Islands. Commodore Bird S. Coler sailed over the course a fortnight ago in his schooner yacht Rusalka.

SEA CLIFF SHOWERY.

Bad Weather Interferes with Its Schedule of Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 4.—This village is moderately busy, and a large influx of visitors is expected for camp meeting and Summer school, which opens Wednesday next and continues a week.

The week's most important event, the rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club, was somewhat spoiled by the rains of Thursday, which sent yachts into port slowly and in a more or less bedraggled condition. The fleet started on its cruise on Friday morning, and by that time the vessels of the Knickerbocker fleet, which starts from here on its annual cruise on Sunday morning, had begun to gather. To-day the Sea Cliff Yacht Club's one-design class has a race, and this evening at the clubhouse there is a concert and dance, to which the visiting yachtsmen have been invited.

The masked ball at the Sea Cliff House last Saturday evening was the most brilliant affair of the season to date. The array of costumes covered a wide range, and prizes were awarded for the prettiest and funniest get-ups.

At the Sound View Hotel they are busy getting ready for the annual masquerade, which will take place next Saturday evening. At the Hotel Pinnacle they had a very enjoyable reception on Saturday evening, many invited guests besides the patrons of the house being present. Several informal events, such as dances and card parties, have been given during the week.

Will This Beat the Ticket Speculator?

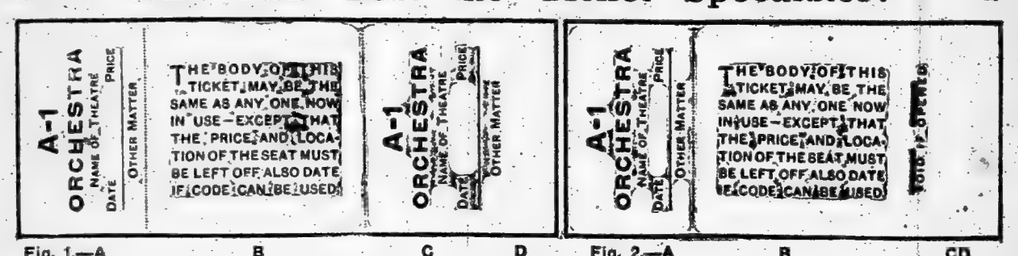

Fig. 1.—A B C D Fig. 2.—A B CD

AND now appears an ingenious person with a scheme to eliminate the speculator in theatre tickets. The secret is all in the form of the ticket, and the accompanying dummies exhibit that form.

Fig. 1 is the ticket unfolded. A of that figure is a coupon upon which is printed the part of the house to which the card admits, the number of the seat, and the price. B of the same figure contains the name of the theatre and any other information which may be thought proper, except that upon Coupon A. C of Fig. 1 is another coupon, a duplicate of A, and D is an extension which may or may not bear additional information.

Fig. 2 is the same ticket with Extension D folded over coupon A and securely fastened down. Upon the back of extension D, now uppermost, is printed "Void if opened."

Now for the way the ticket is to be used. The box office man selling it shows to the purchaser a ticket folded and fastened like Fig. 2. After the purchaser has satisfied himself that it is the seat he wants from an inspection of Coupon A, the box office man tears off Coupon A. The purchaser carries away, therefore, a ticket which fails on its face to show what it cost or into what part of the house it admits the holder, or when it can be used. Presumably such a non-committal ticket would be hard to pass along; if the purchaser were a speculator he couldn't resell it to a stranger. And if the Coupon C, which contains the essential information is opened the ticket is void. The doorman will refuse it. If the ticket is presented intact he tears off the Coupon C, inspects it, and passes in the holder according to what he finds there. James Hussey, the inventor, declares that corresponding forms may be used for railway tickets to prevent the practice of scalping.

AMUSEMENTS

AERIAL GARDENS
A Top-Now Amsterdam Theatre,
42d St., West of Broadway. Evenings, 8:30.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
SAM. S. HARRIS presents
The Yankee Doodle Comedian,
GEO. M. COHAN
IN
THE GOVERNOR'S SON
ENSEMBLE OF 50
9th BIG WEEK OF THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN.

NEW YORK THEATRE
B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. NO HIGHER.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIG LAUGHING TRUST.
McINTYRE AND HEATH
In "The Ham Tree"
2nd JOYOUS WEEK!
Droll—Times. Entertaining as ever—Herald. Immensely funny pair—Press. Crowds exhaust themselves with laughter—World.

NEW YORK ROOF
AT 8:30
TO-NIGHT
Sam Elton, "THE RAIN-DEARS,"-Klein, Ott Bros. & Nicholson, THAT Quartet, Carrie De Mar, Al Leech, Three Rosebuds, and 70 others, and
THE FLAMATURGISTS
OTHER NIGHTS AT 8:30.
THE FLAMATURGISTS All So Simple!
A Whirl of Fun. BARBER-RICHIE TRIO
THAT QUARTET Sings Well. 3 LEFFELS
Eighth Week of Ned Wayburn's RAIN-DEARS Bully Bally
and
Carrie De Mar, Al Leech, Clifton Crawford, and Cast of 70 in
SEEING NEW YORK TENTH WEEK.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mat. Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVE. AT 8.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
HATTIE WILLIAMS
In the Musical Play,
by the authors of THE GIRL FROM KAYS
THE LITTLE CHERUB
70 FUNMAKERS, including
TOM WISE, JAMES BLAKELEY, WILL H. WEST, ANDREW HIGGINSON, JOHN MAYON, MARTIN HAYDON, RICHARD CHAWNER, CHARLES BUTLER, WINONA WINTER, MABEL HOLLINS, MAY NAUDAIN, GRACE FIELD, BETH STONE, EMILY FRANCIS, DOROTHY ZIMMERMAN, ELSA REINHARDT, ETHEL KELLY, CLARA PITT, GRACE KIMBALL, EDNA SIDNEY.

LYCEUM THEATRE 45th St., E. of Broadway.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
Auditorium Automatically Cooled
300th Performance To-morrow Night
HENRY B. HARRIS presents
The Lion And The Mouse
By CHARLES KLEIN.
Don't Leave Town Without Seeing It.

Academy of Music.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Place.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.
Beginning THURSDAY EVENING, August 9th
The Kirke La Shelle Co. will present for a limited engagement
DUSTIN FARNUM
In Owen Wister's famous story of the West,
THE VIRGINIAN.
An entirely new production of the greatest and most picturesque story of Western life ever written.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

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COOLEST THEATRES IN TOWN.
Union Sq. (Subway Express Stat'n.) Continuous 1:30 to 10:30. Prices: 25-50c. Box Seats: $1. Res. 2 Weeks in Advance. Phone 1926 Gram.
Debut in Vaudeville of MINNIE DUPREE
COOK & SYLVIA | CARSON & WILLARD
Herr Saona, Murray K. Hill, Prof. Dubois & Mike Frederick
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HERBERT'S Famous Dogs | Sam Elton
23RD ST. THE BILL OF NOVELTY. MATS. DAILY. 15-25c. PHONE 1026 Chelsea.
All Star Vaudeville.
Mr. & Mrs. Gene Hughes | in a New Sketch
Stanley & Leonard, Four Melvin Bros.
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Happy Jack Gardner, Marky & Moran, Brockman, Mack & Belmont, Althea Sisters. Nights, 15-75c.
Williams & Walker's GLEE CLUB.
Today & Night—Virginia Earl, Fagan & Byron, Mr. & Mrs. Perkins Fisher, Farrel-Taylor 3.
125TH ST. MATS. DAILY. ALL SEATS 15. 25c. PHONE 1250 HAR.
First Time in New York.
"DRUSA WAYNE."
Mary Hall, Jewel, Deshon, Mr. Keane, Cummings. Vaudeville between acts. Nights, 15, 75c.
Reception Mat. Wed. Souvenir Mat. Thurs.
Today & Night—Bedini & Arthur, Sherman & De Forrest, Seymour & Hill, Harry Davenport, others.

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LUNA PARK
Fair of World's Marvels
Temperature 10 degrees cooler than the city's. First, Foremost and Favorite Family Playground. Continuous FREE Open Air Circus and Vaudeville.
32 MINUTES BY B. R. T. LUNA PARK EXPRESS FROM BRIDGE.

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4TH MONTH IN NEW YORK
ALFR'D E. AARONS' Production of the Merry Musical Success.
HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
COMPANY OF 100 PLAYERS.
(Direction William Raymond Sill.)

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WORLD IN MINIATURE.
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SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
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HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM.
THE REGORELLS, Wire-Haired Marvels; ISHAM, the Hindoo Hypnotist, and Company; 20 others.
Theatre—20 High Class Vaudeville Acts McKenna & Blake, Zillares & Lee; others. Edison Pictures
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SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
HAPPYLAND
Kiralfy's "Venice"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
RICE'S "Girl from Paris." To-night at 9. To-day Mat. 4.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P.M. Every Ev. Except Sunday.

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15 25 35 50 75 Mats. Mon., Wed. and Sat.

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DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

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124TH ST. & 7TH AVE.
Plays Nightly. Table D'Hote, 75. Sat. & Sun. $1.

BELASCO THEATRE, 44d St., West of B'way.
Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
2D YEAR IN NEW YORK.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
BLANCHE BATES
IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
A play in 4 acts of the period of '49 — scene, California—by
DAVID BELASCO.

Under Direction of Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)
CASINO
Coolest Theatre in New York.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL
THE BREEZY MUSICAL SATIRE.
Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only 2:15.
150th Performance Fri., Aug. 10th.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF
THIS SUNDAY EVE.
HENRY PINCUS Presents
THE SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
"MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE"
Best, Brightest, Breeziest Show in Town. BRIMFUL OF COMEDY AND MUSIC.
ADM. 50c. RES. SEATS, $1 BOX SEATS, $1.50

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
METROPOLIS THEATRE ROOF, 3d Av. & OLD HEIDELBERG in the Air. 142d Street
In Case of Rain, Perf. in Theatre. Res'd Seats 50c.
To-morrow and All Week,
GERTRUDE HOFFMAN & Big Vaud. Carnival. | Including 20 Prominent Stars.
TO-NIGHT 24 MERRYMAKERS 24.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
TO-DAY SPEEDY, 5:00 and 9:30 P.M.
FREE The High Diver.

AMERICAN Howard Hall 42d St. and 8th Av. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MILLIONAIRE DETECTIVE

Society at Home and Abroad

RAIN, fog, and bad weather generally have played havoc with entertaining at the different resorts, especially at those situated by the "sad sea waves."

At Newport the Venetian fête for the Woman's Auxiliary of the Newport Hospital and the Army and Navy Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was succeeded on Friday by a champetre affair at Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt's Stony Point Farm. This was for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphanage, in Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, who had planned a motor trip through France and Italy, decided to return to this country and have arrived at Newport. Numerous dinners have been given at Newport, but this form of entertaining is not general nor is it spectacular.

Miss Wetmore and a few others have made strenuous efforts to bring into popularity again the old Country and Golf Club, which was opened eleven years ago, but never seems to have flourished. It is a bit out of the way, and, although some splendid entertainments have been given there from time to time, it has never maintained sufficient drawing powers to keep a firm hold on the affections of the cottagers, who always turn to the old Casino. Mrs. Reginald De Koven will give a dance at the Country Club on Aug. 24 for the début of her daughter, Miss Ethel De Koven. The last ball of any consequence given at the Country Club was one at which William K. Vanderbilt was host. This was a beautiful entertainment and was one of the first of what promised to be a series of brilliant affairs some six Summers ago. The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, a few weeks later, changed all plans. Since then there have been several attempts to keep the club open, but last year the trial was not made, and it was rumored that the property was in the market.

After several changes of plans Mrs. Vanderbilt, widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, have left London and gone to Carlsbad for some weeks. This would look as if, after all, the Breakers would not be opened until the Horse Show, if then. No date has been fixed for the arrival of the Duchess of Roxburghe, and beyond the cards sent out by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt for a large dinner and the water races, which will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday next, weather permitting, no entertainments by any members of the Wilson family are contemplated. The recovery of Richard T. Wilson, Jr., is slow and it will be some time before he is restored to health. Lady Herbert is still in mourning for her husband.

* * *

Every effort will be made this week to make Newport as gay as possible and to attract the excursionists. The North Atlantic squadron and the New York Yacht Club will divide the honors of the harbor, and from Monday until Friday the carnival, a species of county fair and municipal festival, will be in progress. Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Mrs. Charles Baldwin, widow of Rear Admiral Baldwin, are to entertain Admiral Evans and the officers of the ships, and Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, and Mrs. Leeds will give dinners. Miss Constance Warren makes her début at a dinner dance for young people on Aug. 22. The guests are to dine at Mrs. George Henry Warren's and a few other houses, and to dance at Snug Harbor, the residence of Mrs. Baldwin. Mrs. Pembroke Jones has another dinner dance for Miss Sadie Jones and the younger set at Inchiquin on Aug. 27, and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is to entertain at cards and other diversions at the Bungalow next Friday evening. Last week Mrs. Watts Sherman gave an informal dance for her daughters, the Misses Sherman. In other words, Newport is enjoying itself rationally and in a mild way.

Naturally on Wednesday there will be some stir for the King's Cup race, and Sir Mortimer Durand, who comes down from Lenox for the occasion, will be entertained as befits a personage of the importance of his Majesty's representative.

* * *

Saratoga begins its racing season, and a small contingent of society will visit the famous spa this month. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., are already settled at their cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, and Pierre Lorillard will be there later. The Anson Phelps Stokes family go to the Adirondacks. There has been more cruising in yachts this Summer than for many seasons, and the European travel is quite wonderful for this time of the year. Those who are abroad seem reluctant to return, and never has Newport shown more empty cottages than this Summer. The mourning of the Vanderbilts and of Mrs. John Jacob Astor has had its effect. Eight weeks was once the term of the Newport season; this year it will be comprised of three or less.

* * *

The season in London has closed, and there remains only the week at Cowes. The King is to be the guest of Consuelo Duchess of Manchester at Egypt House—at least so say the latest reports. He then goes to Marienbad, where already are quartered numerous enthusiastic and loyal English people and some Americans, eagerly awaiting his arrival. The last large American entertainment given in London was the ball which Mrs. Frank Mackey held at the Hotel Ritz. The Princess Christian has been doing nobly by the Americans and has been entertained by Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, while Mrs. John Mackay and William Waldorf Astor have had as royal guest the Princess Louise. The garden party at Marlborough House, given by the Prince and Princess of Wales, was conspicuous for the absence of the most notable personages in that new American circle now know as the Dorchester House set.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel have gone to Carlsbad, journeying thither in a motor car and stopping at various towns and places of interest en route. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are in Austria, near Carlsbad. They will visit Frankfort in Germany before their return to this country. It was the brother of James Speyer, Edgar Speyer, who was one of the recipients of birthday peerages. Edgar Speyer was born in this country. He is one of the best-known financiers in London and is wonderfully artistic and talented. He has written clever verses for the magazines, and was the host recently of Grieg, the Norwegian composer, when he visited London. He is about thirty-five years of age, but he looks much younger.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackey are sailing for America this week. They will visit relatives in the West, but Mrs. Mackey will pass a few weeks at Newport and on Long Island. Mrs. Richard Townsend and Miss Mathilde Townsend, who have been in London for the season, are shortly to go to Carlsbad. Miss Townsend has been sitting to Sargent for a portrait. Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, who is a cousin of Miss Townsend, has been much admired in London this season. Her mother-in-law, Mrs. Ronalds, who has been ill for some time, is much better.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt were at Corfu last week. They are cruising in their yacht, the Warrior. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. James, who went abroad in their yacht, the Alona, have been passing the week in London and will be at Cowes for the races. Almeric Paget, who is a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, will entertain at Cowes. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will settle within the next fortnight at their shooting box. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., are visiting Mrs. Martin's father, Mr. Phipps, in Scotland.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Marshall, who has been abroad since early Spring, is living in the country near London. She will remain abroad a part of the Winter. Miss Muriel Robbins, daughter of Mrs. Price Collier, was presented at one of the Courts in July. Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier leased a place in Tipperary, where they enjoyed the hunting. Their names were sometimes confused with that of Peter Collier, who also has an Irish pied a terre for the hunting. Miss Robbins has been much admired in London.

* * *

Among other Americans who are abroad are Mr. and Mrs. John I. Waterbury and the Misses Waterbury, who have been motoring in Scotland; James Henry Smith, who was at Aix les Bains during the early part of July, but who is now in England and who returns to America in October; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia, who are in Switzerland; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitridge and the Misses Whitridge, who are on their Scottish estate; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chapman, who are at Carlsbad; Isaac Iselin, who has left Dresden and is visiting his brother at his château in France; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, who are to visit in Scotland this month, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, who are traveling on the Continent.

* * *

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are to be at Newport some time this month. Their stay will be short. The wedding of John Ford and Miss Cavendish Bentinck takes place in October, and the Misses Mills may, at the last moment, decide not to come over until after that event. Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, who are making a tour of France, Germany, and Switzerland in their motor car, will sail for New York in the latter part of September. Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker sail from Europe for New York on Oct. 1.

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Among the departures last week for Europe were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud, who will be absent until late September. Mr. and Mrs. Amos F. Eno, Col. C. Graham Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Terry, and T. Courtney Jenkins of Baltimore sailed on Thursday. Mrs. Daniel C. Lamont, the Hon. Hugo Baring, and Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce and Miss Bryce sailed earlier in the week.

* * *

Stanley Mortimer has arrived from Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer are among the Americans who pass their Winters in Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer and Miss Mortimer are at Tuxedo, but will be at Newport before the end of the month. Mrs. Mortimer Brooks and her daughter, Mrs. Livermore, are returning with Eugene Higgins from France. They are due at Newport on Aug. 15.

* * *

Among the engagements announced has been that of Miss Christina Sawyer Taylor, daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Taylor of Morristown, N. J., to Claude Grossbeck Sterling of New York. The wedding will take place in the Autumn. The wedding of Miss Martha Feltus Townsend, daughter of Mrs. James Rodney Townsend, and Theodore Field Humphrey of Albany will be celebrated on Aug. 18 at Bar Harbor, where Miss Townsend is spending the Summer with her aunt, Mrs. Herbert Parsons.

* * *

The Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava have gone to Clandeboye, County Down, Ireland, and Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of New York are visiting them. Lady Dufferin was Miss Flora Davis. The Earl and Countess of Craven have settled in Coombe Abbey, Coventry, and Lady Colebrook is in Scotland. At Dinard Mrs. Hughes Hallett will give three dances in August. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Drayton and Mrs. Knower and Miss Knower are among the American visitors. The Comtesse de Gasquet-James, who was Miss Bessie Platt of Albany, gives a fête at La Belle Issue. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong have been traveling in France and may go to Dinard in August. The Duc de Pomar, so well known to many Americans, has taken a villa at Dinard and will entertain during the Summer.

Personal and Otherwise.

Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, who was Miss Ivy Dundas, and whose marriage to the son of Joseph Chamberlain took place on July 21 in London, received some beautiful wedding gifts. Mrs. Chamberlain, her mother-in-law, who was Miss Endicott of Boston, daughter of Secretary Endicott, when the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, a widower, met and wooed her—gave a superb fan of white ostrich plumes, the plumes being set in a frame of light tortoise shell set with diamonds. The fan is of immense size, and its feathers formed part of a number of magnificent plumes presented to Mrs. Chamberlain by the women of Grahamstown, South Africa, when with her husband she was visiting that country. Austen Chamberlain, by the way, is Mrs. Chamberlain's stepson. His present to his bride was a splendid diamond and sapphire necklace that can also be used as a tiara.

The bridal gown was very simple in its outlines, but the rich satin train was embroidered with tiny tulle roses having silver stems and dewdrop centres of rhinestones. Two half sisters of Mr. Chamberlain and a sister of the bride were among the attendants. The grown-ups were in white silk muslin gowns, hand-painted, and wore Directoire coats of moiré antique, two in pale blue, two in delicate mauve, and two in faintest green. The coats all had the long Directoire ends or tails at the back, and the girls wore crinoline hats of the same period, trimmed with plumes to match the coats.

* * *

Mrs. Ogden Mills's lease of Mrs. Adair's house, 30 Curzon Street, will expire on Aug. 25. It is said she paid $5,000 for the two months' lease. One of her large dinners was followed by a musicale at which Caruso and other noted singers and artists appeared.

* * *

Ensleigh, where the Duke and Duchess of Bedford have recently gone, and which is one of their several abodes, is near Tavistock. They will remain there until the second week in August. Ensleigh has extensive woods running for miles on both sides of the Tamar River, which winds and twists in many directions, adding greatly to the beauty of the scenery. There are sixty miles of gravel walks and grass rides on the estate, and a beautiful view from the terrace about the house, which was built by Georgiana, Duchess of Belford, over ninety years ago, and is said to have cost $400,000.

Another charming estate on the Tamar, between it and the River Lynher, and bounded by both is Antony, the Cornwall home of Sir Reginald and Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, known to numerous Americans. Some of the largest and oldest ilex oaks in Great Britain are in the grounds. The house itself was built in the time of George I., and contains among other old portraits two by Holbein.

* * *

At the ball Lady Barrymore, formerly Mrs. Arthur Post, and as a maiden Miss Wadsworth, daughter of Gen. Wadsworth of Genesco, gave for her niece, Miss Nellie Post, the Princess Hatzfeldt wore a gorgeous gown. The ball was at the Hotel Ritz. Mrs. Adair selected the music, decorations, and many of the guests, and also designed Miss Post's gown. The single pearl pendant, the only ornament the débutante wore, was Mrs. Adair's gift.

But to get back to the Princess Hatzfeldt's gown. It was made of cloth of gold, having crimson roses raised on its surface, and a girdle formed of small crimson roses caught with ruby clasps. Her jewels were diamonds and rubies. These gems gleamed in her hair, around her neck, and on the narrow shoulder straps of her cloth of gold robe.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was also present, and wore a princess robe of black velvet and one large diamond star at her throat. This star, by the way, was bequeathed Mrs. Astor by her father, the late Edward Shippen Willing, for whom she is still wearing mourning, and was once owned and worn by Margaret of Navarre. It is insured for $40,000 against its loss or being stolen in England.

* * *

Lord Gort, who a few days ago celebrated his twentieth birthday, succeeded four years ago to the viscountcy, conferred on the first of that title the year following the battle of Waterloo. Lord Gort is the grandson of Robert Surtees, the sporting novelist. He lives with his younger brother and his mother at East Cowes Castle, where he entertains during Cowes week. It is near Osborne, and Queen Victoria often called there to take tea with Lady Gort.

* * *

Capt. Mark Kerr of the Royal Navy, who became well known here during Prince Louis's visit, and who married Miss Gough several weeks ago at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, was the recipient of several unusual wedding presents. The Empress of Russia sent him a set of Oriental teaspoons in gold and enamel, and the Duchess of Argyle presented him with what is termed an "Argyllette," an invention of her own. It is a silver jug with a spout and casing for hot water, and is intended to keep gravies warm. Prince Louis and the Princess sent a conventional present of silver entrée dishes.

* * *

While in Paris dining at public restaurants in low-necked gowns, topped by hats, has been in vogue for some little time, it is a much more remarkable departure when hats with such toilettes are noted in London. In some instances feather boas and plenty of jewels have been noted at the Savoy, Cecil, and other restaurants. Another of the recent Parisian fashions to be adopted in London by some, not all, is the ordering of two brands of champagne at dinner. The very dry for the earlier courses and one less dry for the later courses.

* * *

Lady Desboro, one of the new peeresses, is the wife of Lord Desboro of Taplow Court. She is co-heiress to the Barony of Butler, at present in abeyance. Both she and her husband are very much better known as Mr. and Mrs. "Willie" Grenfell, and numerous are the Americans who know them. She is pretty and graceful and a delightful hostess; the King has frequently been a guest at her Taplow festivities. Lord Desboro is a great athlete, and rather recently went with the English fencing team to Athens to take part in the Olympic games. He is a great swimmer and one of the chief members of the Bath Club.

* * *

If women knew better the value of Fuller's earth as a cleanser they would invest more largely in it. It may be used for cleansing the most delicate fabrics without injuring them, also for straw hats, white silk gloves, broadcloth, and satin costumes of white and pastel shades and other things. Used in cleaning silk, a velvet brush or piece of old Turkish toweling should be dipped in the earth and the article then rubbed. For straw hats a stiff scrubbrush and plenty of earth are the proper thing. For broadcloth, a stiff flesh brush is the best. If especially obstinate spots are found a little laundry starch may be wet with plain water and applied and allowed to dry quickly. An application of Fuller's earth will then finish the job. White silk gloves should be put on the hands and the earth used as though one were washing one's hands. Take the gloves off and shake them. Then remove the grime from the hands and arms, which has gone through the gloves, and put the gloves on wrong side out and repeat the operation. Two or three rubbings will cleanse them beautifully.

* * *

One of the most amusing incidents of the Santiago blockade and one that heretofore has not been printed, occurred within a day or two after the American ships had taken their various blockading stations. At that time the only thing feared was the coming out at night of the Spanish torpedo boats and the possible loss of one or more of our vessels before the "little devils" were discovered and, both literally and metaphorically, settled. One night a marine on the Texas thought he saw a torpedo boat stealing up through the darkness, and, of course, sighted and fired a gun with the utmost speed. That the supposed destroyer turned out to be a batch of old tin oil cans proved no deterrent to further action, as after the first shot, the other guns joined in, firing furiously at every suspicious object and anything; even the whitecaps on the crest of the waves proved suspicious in the sudden scare and were assumed to be a possible enemy. Meanwhile the Vixen and the Marblehead, who had been lying near, properly considering themselves in a ticklish position to say the least, had scurried off as fast as possible, for, ready as they proved in attacking the Spanish, they had no desire to retaliate on a sister ship for an erratic manoeuvre on her part. In vain Capt. Philip, who at the sound of the first shot had investigated and found the mistake, endeavored to make his orders heard. The Texas, to use his own words, "was cavorting about like a wild Texas steer, tail up and head down, charging on everything in sight." As a last resort, he ordered two buglers to go up and play the call, "Cease Firing."

Of course, the late Rear Admiral, then Captain, Philip, did not escape some chaffing as to the obstreperous conduct of his ship. The next morning Capt. Evans, now Rear Admiral, of the Iowa led off with the signaled inquiry: "What in h— were you trying to do last night, Jack?" Later on the Marblehead edged back to her former station, signaling: "We are bound on a friendly mission; please don't fire."

A HORSE ON TEMPERANCE.

IT was a hot day. The horse hitched to a wagon, was taking a sun bath in front of a saloon on the street corner. A sun bath at 3 P. M. of a sweltering Summer day is a searching and permeating proposition, even to a horse which does not wear clothes. A hustling reporter, looking for stray sunstrokes, approached the turnout. He would have been hunting the shade on the other side of the way if he had not had business with the horse.

"Hello, Blaze Face," he said in the familiar and unexpected manner of reporters toward individuals of high or low degree.

The horse waked up and looked listlessly at the interloper.

"How did you know my name?" it inquired with a burning curiosity.

"Oh," laughed the reporter, "I could see it written all over your mug. However, what's in a name? What are you doing here all by your lonesome?"

"Waiting for my driver."

"Where is he?"

"Inside getting a drink."

"And you?"

"I'm not drinking these days," grinned the horse as if he were willing to apologize for his defects.

"No?" queried the reporter in some surprise.

"Well, at least not to excess. Of course I take a drink now and then, but not enough to hurt."

"That's what they all say," said the reporter warningly. "You may think it does not hurt you, and perhaps it does not now, but it will in time. Does your driver ever ask you to take a drink?"

"I can't say that he does exactly, but he doesn't object usually when I want to take one. But I've had drivers that did. By hay! I've had them that let me go dry till my tongue rattled around in my mouth like the clapper in a bell. But this one ain't so bad. I've had a couple of nips to-day at troughs and an eye-opener this morning, a whole bucketful, and it tasted fine. I stand to get another swig before long if my driver ever gets started from here."

"You approve of the drinking habit, then, I conclude?" ventured the reporter.

"To an extent. At least, in my own case. If a horse wants to go dry and carry a parched tongue around in his daily labors all through the Summer it's none of my affair. But me for the drink whenever I can get it. And plenty of it. A horse needs it in his business, I think."

"Were you ever full?" asked the reporter, evasively.

"Were you?" smiled the horse.

The reporter passed on to the next question.

"Did you ever have a head next morning after drinking?" he inquired.

"Did you?" followed the horse, as if he were being led.

The reporter changed the subject.

"I suppose," he said, "that you are in favor of more drinking places for horses regardless of the moral aspects of the case?"

"Certainly, I am. What's morals to a thirsty horse on a hot day? What he wants is plenty of drink. His driver takes a drink whenever he wants to, and why shouldn't the horse? He works a good deal harder than the driver, and there ought to be a law that no driver could have a drink until he had offered one to his team. That would equalize things and make the hot weather less hard on horses. Temperance is all right in its place, but no horse ought to be prevented from taking a drink when he wants to. Then he won't drink to excess when he has a chance and founder himself so he can't go to work the next day. You've heard of 'horse sense,' haven't you? Well give it a chance to act."

"Do you mean to tell me that you really and truly think a horse needs to drink during working hours to keep him going?" inquired the reporter in surprise.

"I sure do," replied the horse with emphasis. "By crackey! this town is full of horses every hot day that would do twice the work they do, and in a good deal less time, if they had as much to drink as they need. Talk to me about the evils of drinking! It is not one that touches us horses."

* * *

"The city authorities seem to differ somewhat with you on that point, or they would provide plenty of drinking places for you," contended the reporter.

"But I notice they don't object to plenty of places for our drivers," sneered the horse. "They don't have to go miles before they strike a wet place, do they? I guess if horses had votes to cast it would be different."

The reporter smiled.

"There's a good deal of horse sense in that remark," he said.

"Oh, we are all right in knowing what we want and what we ought to have," the horse went on, "but how are we to get it?"

"Search me," said the reporter.

"If I did I'd find the answer. It's you chaps, or the newspapers that you work for, and the few kindly people who like a good horse when they see one, that give us any show at all. If you all were like the rest of them, I believe it would not be any time till they'd be going around with a pledge for us to sign and a white ribbon to wear on our hames buckle. Then they could take away the troughs that have slipped in and use the money to pay salaries to a few extra politicians that haven't got a job yet."

"Gee!" exclaimed the reporter. "You're talking treason now."

"Well, I'm talking the way I feel."

"I think not," dissented the reporter. "Your conversation is anything but dry, and I guess you feel that way, don't you?"

"Water you givin' us?" grinned the horse, almost blushing at the compliment.

Whereupon the reporter went inside and set up the drinks to the driver on condition that he hike along with his horse to the nearest trough and give him a nip of something damp to take off the parch in his mouth.

SOMETHING TO PET.

IT has been said that when a woman fails to find a husband she usually adopts for petting purposes "the next most deceitful animal," in other words, a cat. This may be said of spinsters who live in homes of their own, where a loving woman may make pets of her cats, or her nerves, or her grievances, or anything else that may present itself to the lonely feminine heart. In a boarding house she is bound to respect the rights of others, and so would do well to expend her affection on geraniums and mignonette. Landladies will put up with a good deal in order to get and keep a reliable boarder, but the most obliging of them are apt to draw a line at poor pussy.

"That old maid and I had a time about her cats," said a boarding house keeper, speaking of a boarder who had left her after a week's sojourn. "She never said 'cat' to me the day she came to engage a room, and she haggled so little about terms that I thought she was a lady, but the next day, when she came in with her belongings, three big cats as well as three big trunks—well, we had words, and I won't say that we didn't nearly come to blows. She said she must have her pets, as they were her children. I said she couldn't keep any four-footed children here—the two-footed sort were trouble enough—and I wouldn't take in cats, not if I had to call in a policeman to keep 'em out.

"The talk of a policeman frightened her, I think—at any rate, she took those children of hers off to a boarding house for animals, and I dare say she teased the man in charge to take her along with them. During the week she stayed here I was always suspecting that she would be trying to smuggle one of her pets in on the sly, and I was glad to see the last of her, I can tell you."

Whatever may be said against pussies as boarders, they are no greater nuisance than poodles are to all the inmates of a boarding-house except their owners. Poodles, in this connection, is only the generic name for canine pets in general. Whether bull terriers, spaniels, dachshunds, or old-fashioned lap dogs, it is fast becoming a general decree in well-regulated establishments that Blanche, Tray, and Sweetheart cannot be received as boarders.

* * *

There are some landladies good natured enough to admit cages of canaries along with the other luggage of incoming spinster boarders, but this is only when the owner is to occupy a room by herself. If she is to share a room with someone else she is apt to be informed that what is music to her would probably be only noise to her roommate, and so she who enters here must bid farewell to birds.

"One canary I can put up with if its owner will take proper care of it, and keep it where it cannot disturb anyone," observed a landlady, speaking of the trials incident to her profession; "but what do you think of seventeen in one room? No, the woman didn't bring them all with her when she came. She was here about five years, and she brought them in one at a time. She was a good, quiet boarder, off at her work every day, and never poking into my kitchen, and so I put up with those birds of hers as long as I could; but she herself hadn't time to clean their cages properly, and you may be sure my housemaid wasn't going to clean them for her, so I had to tell her at last that I didn't propose to keep a bird-fancier's shop, and she must take her pets off somewhere else."

TOO PRACTICAL.

THERE is a certain writer in Boston—a man of remarkable versatility—who once gave a friend in the publishing business in New York a résumé of the details of his average day's work.

"I am as methodical in my work," said the Boston writer, "as any business man. My daily tasks are so diversified and so arranged that I am able to afford myself considerable variety during the twelve hours per diem that I employ in authorship. For instance, from 8 in the morning to 10 I do my verse; from 10 to 12 my criticisms; from 1 to 3 my musical reviews; from 3 to 5 I am engaged upon a history of the world intended for perusal by children." And so he continued to give his visitor the whole scheme. When he had concluded, the New Yorker, an exceedingly blunt individual, rather unkindly inquired:

"And when, sir, do you think?"

Columbia's Summer School

This Year's the Largest in Its History—Life of the Students.

THERE is no other Summer school in the United States that has so heterogeneous a membership as the one at Columbia. From all over the world the seekers after knowledge come to it. There Turks, Chinese, South Americans, Europeans, and South Africans, men with unpronounceable names and many-colored skins, mingle together with a common purpose.

This year there are two men from India. They are natives—not Westerners who sojourned in the East for a while and therefore call it home. Any one who does not believe they are genuine let him look at these names: Pinakiprasad Mahadeo-Prasad Desai and Maneckji Nusservanji Dhalia. Among the foreign countries represented are Venezuela, Cuba, Peru, Australia, the Transvaal, and several nations on the European Continent.

This is the largest Summer school Columbia has ever had. The total enrollment exceeds a thousand, exclusive of the medical students who are taking the hot-weather course down at "P. & S." There are forty-five teachers in the Faculty and twelve assistants. More than a hundred courses are offered in twenty-three subjects. The number of attendants is about equally divided between men and women.

The way the Summer school students live reminds one somewhat of a big boarding school where the pupils are concentrated into one place for purposes of discipline. Some three or four hundred women live in Whittier Hall, at 120th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Livington Hall, one of the two new dormitories, has been opened to the men, and it is nearly filled. The tennis courts alongside the building are turned over to the visitors for the Summer.

It is amusing to notice the subdued and unobtrusive behavior of the men. They are "snowed under," as it were, and nobody would believe the sexes were equally represented unless the Registrar of Columbia University told him so. If a few men gather in a knot they are swept upon by an avalanche of petticoats and scattered in a dozen different directions. Conditions are very different from those that prevail in the cooler seasons of the year.

There was a reception not long ago for the purpose of making everybody acquainted with each other, and it succeeded in its purpose. It was a queer gathering. The promoters of the reception were a little doubtful as to how they should conduct the affair. It would be a Herculean task, they figured out, to make every one of nine hundred or a thousand men and women acquainted with every other.

"Suppose we tag 'em," suggested one ingenious, unconventional teacher from west of the Mississippi.

This suggestion met with immediate favor. If everybody was tagged there need be no repetition of the monotonous formula: "Mr. Smith, allow me to present Miss Jones," or "I'm very happy to meet you, Miss Brown." So a sign was put upon the bulletin board. It directed everybody in the Summer school to attend the reception and wear an identification label on dress or coat.

If any fastidious individual turned up without the prescribed tag he was ordered to put it on at once—and he always did it. From the way they were tagged the teachers might have been thought to be so many dumb cattle ready for shipment. But there was nothing but the labels to produce the impression that they might be dumb.

After that reception there was no further need for introductions. If a man runs across a woman in Whittier Hall it is ten to one they have been introduced by the tag method, and if they have not, a question and an answer set them straight. It is a great big family, and formality is unknown.

It is an uncityilike sort of good fellowship that prevails. Any evening shortly after dinner a visitor may enter the big corridor of Whittier Hall and find three or four dozen teachers lounging about on couches and chairs, chatting as if they had known one another for years. The little drug store on the corner has made so much money from selling soda since the session opened that the proprietor could retire if he wanted to. During the hot days students fairly fight for places at the fountain, and the thirsty pedagogues are piled up three or four deep all the time.

They have Riverside parties by the score every evening that it does not rain. Only a short distance from the hall the park stretches along the Hudson, cool and inviting. The strangers to New York did not take long to find out that it was a splendid resting place on a hot night. A breeze is always blowing there, and the boats' lights on the water have a charm which keeps many a sober preceptor of youth away from bed till midnight. Sometimes, perhaps, it keeps them away from their books.

But he who fancies that the Columbia school is play makes a big mistake. The frivolous features attract a visitor's attention because—well, because the work is taken as a matter of course. The amount of work done there in six midsummer weeks is enormous. The majority of the teachers who come to New York from far places do so at great pecuniary sacrifice. Teachers are not very well paid, especially in thinly settled districts, and the $100 or $200 necessary to the trip here makes a large hole in the year's income. There are mighty few in the Summer school who have parents footing the bills; they know what the value of money is and how to get the most out of it. They are not a lot of frivolous undergraduates whose days are half consumed by fraternity "blowouts" and similar social pastimes.

The instruction does not consist merely of lectures to be listened to. Every student has his or her textbooks, and it is necessary to pore over them afternoon and evening or fall behind. Stated examinations are held in many of the courses. On the basis of these, certificates are given by the President of Columbia University, and these certificates become a part of the records of the university. Any students who fail in or are absent from final examinations may get certificates of attendance merely, but none for proficiency.

Work done in the Summer counts toward a regular degree. Indeed, there are not a few undergraduates who hasten their graduation by taking extra work in the Summer, and several candidates for admission make the same good use of the time. Those who desire to obtain credit toward a degree are required to matriculate under the appropriate Faculty, and if a student devotes unusual attention to laboratory work he may make special application to the Faculty for additional credit.

It is the endeavor of Columbia to make the terms as reasonable as possible, so that a large number of students may reap the advantages. The registration fee need be paid only one year, which means that this year's student may attend the Summer session next year $5 more cheaply. The gymnasium fee is optional. The big Columbia Library, containing more than 380,000 volumes, is open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. The chemical, geographical, geological, and other laboratories are also open.

A survey of the courses offered furnishes evidence that nowadays teachers make little demand for the old, moss-grown studies like Latin and Greek. They prefer the branches that have grown into prominence in the last few years. For instance, six courses are offered in manual training and only two in Greek. Physical education is down for ten courses; Latin for only six. There are two courses in nature study and eight in philosophy and psychology.

Of all the students at the Summer School about half are from New York City itself. Of course, there are a great many from other parts of New York State and from New Jersey. The South furnishes a large quota.

The university management does a great deal officially toward the entertainment of its Summer guests. Every evening there is a band concert on the campus free of charge. And the excursions to historical places near New York are so numerous that a pamphlet dealing with nothing else had to be issued. The pamphlet tells of ten regular excursions, and then, under the head of "miscellaneous trips," it gives directions for getting to Coney Island by boat and sight-seeing automobile, to the various high towers in New York, to the Aquarium, to museums, cathedrals, and art galleries.

Why the Fare Was Simple.

A traveler in the mountains of North Carolina stopped at a cabin to obtain a meal, which, when served, consisted of the inevitable "side meat an' cornbread." The traveler had observed a great deal of game as he passed along the road, and seeing a shotgun in the cabin, remarked that it would seem that they might add to their bill of fare with but little trouble.

"That's so, stranger," the mountaineer drawled; "an' we all do generally hev right smart game. Would hev had some pattages terday ef Bub hadn't been sich er fool. He went huntin' yistiddy, an' shot off one bar'l of ther gun, an' then blowed into ther muzzle ter clear out ther nipple."

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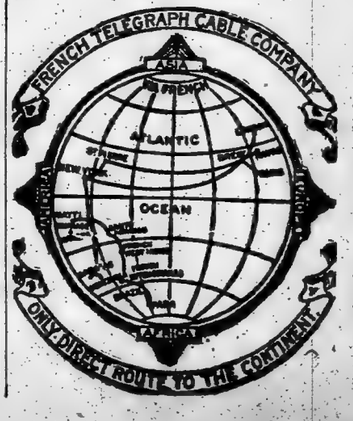

Smart Frocks From Paris

HINTS and suggestions fresh from Paris as to the modes of trimming frocks and costumes are always of value, especially to the woman, rich or poor, who has gowns made up in her own home subject to her own preferences.

On a pale gray chiffon cloth gown ruffles play an important part, but ruffles arranged in novel fashion. The skirt has in the back a series of graduated ruffles from the waist line to floor, forming a back panel only, over which the sides of the lengthwise plaited sides extend. These ruffles vary from the first at the waist line, four inches broad, to the lower one of twelve inches that sweeps the floor. The ruffles are of the circular variety, so they are flat at the top, but any other style could be used, and in the French frock they are hemstitched at the bottom, but might be edged with lace or any preferred decoration. The front and sides of the gown are laid in narrow lengthwise plaits some distance apart, turning back from the centre front, which shows a plain panel six inches wide at the top by ten at the bottom. Where the sides overlap the ruffled back panel they have a lengthwise hem three inches wide, the inner edge being fastened to the jupe, the three-inch hem being left to hang loose over the ruffles. All along this hem, however, a small Grecian key pattern is traced in a darker shade of gray silk soutache braid. The elbow sleeves are each made of four graduated ruffles matching those down the back, the widest, however, being at the top. The bodice is a tucked one, the narrow plaits or tucks running lengthwise and crossed both in the front and the back by a three-inch band of the cloth, showing the Grecian key design in braid, to the lower edge of which is attached a four-inch hemstitched ruffle of the chiffon. This bertha outlined an X on the back, but in the front came down to a sort of point at the waist line.

Another and very simple costume in white rajah silk showed a round circular skirt with an inverted box plait down the centre front and having, where the edges of the plait met at the knee line, a few inches above and again below, a series of six rings, each narrowing toward the centre, where each one of two was slipped through the other. These rings were covered with the silk braided heavily in finest white silk soutache, and, being hollow, the centres were filled with circular sections of heavy white silk braid, braided in turn with fine soutache.

The little Eton had its body slashed in long, oval openings, two on each side in the front and three in all in the back. These ovals were edged with soutache braid and showed through them the under blouse of heavy white lace over a China silk slip or lining. This Eton was smooth on the shoulders but hung loose and full at the bottom, ending just a little above the wide girdle.

The sleeves were scant at the top, but flared to the elbows, where they ended. Each had down the centre three graduated interlocking rings like those on the front of the skirt.

The neck of the jacket was cut out to form an oval in the front and was bordered with a shaped piece of the silk two inches wide embroidered in soutache braid. Pale-blue velvet ribbon two inches wide came out from under the front ends of the collar and were run through two of the braided silk rings, the smaller ring being at the top, the two ends hanging below the waist line. The girdle was a shaped one of pale-blue silk elastic the color of the velvet ribbon.

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In another frock, a wash muslin, the skirt was made of three deep flounces set on a sheath-fitting skirt. The two lower flounces were the same width, but the upper and third came nearly to the knees, the top being laid in plaits to far below the hip line. The simple bodice had a lace yoke, short sleeves, with ruffles to the elbows. A long scarf widened into a bertha cape over the back and shoulders, the long ends of which, crossing at the bust line, drooped to the bottom of the plaits in the top ruffle on the skirt, and were then lifted and carried to the centre back, where they were looped again, the remaining ends falling in the back half way to the bottom of the lowest ruffle. The bertha was of flowered muslin, the cape portion, ending at the centre front, being bordered with a four-inch valenciennes ruffle set on to a two-inch ruffle of the muslin. The scarf ends were ten inches wide, and where they crossed at the bust line a flower made a charming finish. The ends of the scarf forming the sash were finished with double ruffles of valenciennes lace. The ruffles on the sleeves and skirt were also edged with the same lace. The scarf drapery made a deep loop on each side, and was quite new and graceful. Such a gown in white muslin, with pink roses or pale-blue flowers and edged with any desired lace, would make a delightful frock for a young girl. The loops and sash finish are not so desirable for an older woman.

A traveling or driving coat of rajah, in this case a pale tan, has the wide extended opening from the shoulder down—but hardly to be termed sleeves—worked at the edges in small scallops in silk floss of the same hue, and just back of them holes a half-inch across worked around the edges in the floss to the depth of a quarter of an inch. The loose cape coat is held in place by a shaped piece of the silk forming a straight across yoke in the back, the ends of which cross the front in an X, tapering as they go, and passing down they button at the bottom, half way between the centre front and sides, to a straight belt. This yoke piece and crossing straps are also worked to match the sleeve or arm openings. The coat has merely a deep hem at the bottom.

A handsome black voile in gray and white checks has a skirt laid in groups of lengthwise, narrow, shallow plaits, trimmed by four bias bands of the voile, ranging from five to two inches in width, going around the skirt, one band being five inches from the bottom. These bias bands are stitched on at the top, but are held down at the bottom by groups of small, flat gray buttons, three-quarters of an inch across, covered with gray velvet. These buttons are in groups of three, the members of each group being an inch apart, and each group five inches from the next. The groups of buttons are arranged to come directly in line, that is, those of the top band are over those on the last one, and also between.

The pinafore bodice—the sleeves and guimpe being of pale gray chiffon—is plaited, and has its opening at the top outlined by a graduated section of pale gray satin, having two rows of three buttons each down the sides. Short pieces like bretelles, but ending above the bust line, of deeper gray velvet ribbon, join the upper sides of the gray satin impiecement. From this velvet ribbon a sleeve cap of the voile lined with gray taffeta projects. These caps are five inches deep in the centre, but taper to sharp points where they join the body just below the bust line, being, of course, joined to the armhole section. Down each side of the velvet ribbon clear to the girdle is a line of buttons an inch apart, and another line of them follows the outside of the sleeve caps three-fourths of an inch from the edge.

Another Parisian idea is the use of inch-wide velvet ribbon in a color either matching or sharply contrasting with the gown in loops over the bodice, sleeves, and skirt. For example, a white dotted Swiss has a plaited skirt, and crossing parts of it in panel effect is inch-wide black velvet ribbon forming Xs. The ribbon begins—starting from under the edges of the plaits and ending under other edges lower down—eight inches from the waist line, forming three Xs, each larger than the other as they go down the skirt. Starting from a flat cravat bow of the ribbon at the base of the short lace stock, similar ribbons are carried down and out across the tops of the sleeves, similar pieces extending from the back and crossing the upper sleeves to form an X on each sleeve. At the under part of the arm they meet and go around the bottom of the elbow sleeves in a straight band. From the centre back ribbon velvet is carried around under the arms, up across the front, where it forms an irregular X, with the cross below the bust and the upper prongs much larger than the lower. These upward-going ends extend over the shoulders and down the back to the centre, where they meet and are caught with a small buckle, from which two-pointed ends extend to the belt, formed also of velvet ribbon.

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Mrs. Edith Kip McCreery is said to have been one of the most tastefully gowned guests at the wedding of the Hon. Coulson Churchill Fellowes, eldest son of Lord de Ramsey, and Miss Dorothy Jefferson. This marriage was at St. Margaret's, Westminster, London. Mrs. McCreery was in a white lace gown and wore a green plumed hat. Princess Victor Duleep Singh was with her, or rather the latter took Mrs. McCreery as her guest. The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe and her three daughters, Lady Evelyn Innes-Ker, Lady Margaret Orr-Ewing, and Lady Victoria Villiers, were there, the former being a bridesmaid. It will be remembered that the other daughter, Lady Isabel Innes-Ker, who came over with her mother to be a bridesmaid of Miss May Goelet when she married the present Duke, died soon after her own marriage.

The bride at this wedding, despite its taking place in July, was in white satin of ivory hue, veiled with chiffon, trimmed with antique Italian lace yellow with age. The skirt had a deep flounce of lace caught at the left side by trails of orange blossoms. The full Court train was also of ivory satin, and was almost covered to the hem by an antique Italian lace veil. Lady Evelyn Innes-Ker, sister-in-law of the Duchess of Roxburghe, was one of the ten bridesmaids, eight of whom were grownups. These were frocked in pale blue plaited chiffon gowns, having lace insertions. They wore black crinoline Marquise hats, each trimmed with two pale blue, shaded ostrich plumes, caught at the base with a single La France rose. Each carried pink roses, and wore the bridegroom's gifts, gold chains set with amethysts.

That the English have odd ideas in regard to the traveling dress of brides is seen from the materials used. For example, Mrs. Fellowes's so-called "traveling dress" was a white embroidered muslin, having a full skirt laid in seven wide tucks going around it and having embroidered above and below in white thread a pattern of wheat ears and roses edged with a Grecian key design. The bodice had its muslin chemisette of Valenciennes lace frills bordered with embroidered bands. The wide belt of white satin was decorated with a paste buckle. The traveling hat was of frilled Valenciennes lace with motifs of English embroidery. A pale blue satin ribbon was twisted around the brim and gathered in a full chou at one side. A large bow of similar ribbon was fastened under the brim.

At another English wedding the bridesmaids wore Pompadour silk frocks with long sashes fastened with paste buckles, and three-cornered hats also ornamented with paste buckles.

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A smart little black taffeta coat is made in two sections and then joined and is bordered all around with inch-wide black velvet ribbon. It has a waistcoast effect in white silk figured with delicately tinted moss rosebuds in pink two inches apart. The upper part of the coat is a short-sleeved almost close-fitting jacket, cut well away from the neck and sides to show the waistcoat. The sleeves are extensions of the body of the coat, and end a couple of inches above the elbows, the inner seams, underneath the arms, being open two inches from the armholes to the bottom. This section ends below. White lace ruffles some six inches deep are attached to the inside of the sleeves and fall below the elbows. The coat is lined throughout with white silk.

White linen costume with coat beautifully embroidered.

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A very pale gray voile frock is made with a high stock and small pointed guimpe, pointed in both the back and the front, of unlined white lace crossed at one-inch intervals with lines of dark-gray bébé velvet ribbon; this ribbon also goes three times around the stock. The next adjunct of the bodice is a section of the voile that was apparently, to begin with, a square, the corners being cut off to shape it into a little cape, and the centre cut out in a large diamond, large enough to go over the head, and bordered with heavy white lace. The back and front are so shaped as to come in a straight line across the edge of the bust and at a corresponding height in the back, and are then slanted up over the shoulders so that the edges come a little lower than the armholes, there being a blunt point at each lower corner. This is bordered with heavy lace, and has a few narrow tucks cleverly introduced to make it fit smoothly, yet loosely.

The sleeves are each six narrow knife plaitings of voile edged with lace, and these end with a fall of lace over the elbows from the foundation sleeve of gray silk. The rest of the bodice showing is tight, and is made of two bands of heavy lace and tight folds of the voile drawn around the figure and closing in the front under three silver cabochons. The girdle is a narrow fold of gray silk with a small chou in the back and two wide ends of voile over silk, each cut slantingly in the back and at the sides three inches above the waist line, and at the side fronts running down in sharp, narrow points below the girdle section and lapping over the coat skirts. This is fitted by seams under the arms, and is bordered all around, as are also the sleeves with the black-velvet ribbon. The velvet-ribboned section at the bottom overlaps the next section, the two being joined just at the upper edge of the velvet, the rest of the velvet being loose. This under section has first of all a girdle that extends an inch or so below the waist, as well as three inches above to the velvet of the upper part, and it is laid on in scant bias folds fastened firmly to a shaped inside belt matching the waistcoat. The sides meet in the front just above the waist line, one side laps in a point over the other, and is held there by a huge black crochet button. The two points of the upper section overlapping this girdle a little to each side of the front are also held in place by smaller cabochons fastened at the beginning or widest part of each point.

The skirts of this little coat are two bias sections, open up the back and the front, and gathered ever so slightly across the back and sides. In the fronts the sides of the skirt run down into short, blunt points. Black velvet ribbon goes around the skirts and up the sides, crossing the ends of the belt section. This belt section, by the way, shapes up and opens in inverted V fashion over the waistcoat section. The waistcoat is of heavy white silk ribbon, so set in that a row of large rosebuds shows all the way on each side. This waistcoat continues below the belt as far as the main body of the flounce, but not to the ends of the points. The waistcoat meets—it is in two parts—just above and below the girdle, but separates above and at the ends so that the almost-meeting ends form a large V, are arranged in sash fashion, and produce a coattail effect. The tops are laid in narrow pressed-in plaits, and the two ends, seven inches wide and fourteen long, make a very pretty coat effect.

The skirt is gathered a bit around the waist, where it is quite scant, and is gored to widen very much to the floor, where it trails. Above the knees are four wide tucks, then comes a five-inch space beautifully embroidered in shaded gray silks in leaves and flowers, then five wide tucks and a seven-inch band of similar embroidery, and then seven tucks, the latter forming the border of the skirt.

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Fringe appears on a recent Parisian creation of pale blue crêpe de chine, embroidered in groups of white flowers. The white silk fringe has a fancy top, and is set on to show it. It borders the apron effect of the corsage, and is also garlanded around the skirt just below the knees, and groups of embroidered flowers, in deep scallops. It is about four inches wide.

On another French gown in black chiffon over white silk there is a long, flat-shaped fichu of the chiffon over white silk, bordered with Venetian point; on both edges the lace turns downward, the upper one over the fichu, and lower one swinging loose from it. The ends of the fichu cross surplice fashion in the front and going to the centre back, where they narrow down to a width of two inches, they cross under a handsome buckle, and the ends, widening out again to seven inches, form a sash effect. At the top the fichu outlines a guimpe of white lace that is pointed in both the front and the back.

White silk mulle with Valenciennes lace.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

An effective black net gown with appliques of narrow black velvet ribbon forming bowknots and insertions of black lace over white is worn by a young woman emerging from mourning. The bodice has a round neck piped with black velvet and on each side of the front, above the bust, is a small velvet bowknot with a larger one in the centre several inches below. The bodice closes in the back where there are four bowknots of small size, two on each side. The sleeves are elbow affairs with a large bowknot on each, and are finished at the elbows with knife-blade plaitings of fine black lace headed by folds of black velvet. The shaped girdle is made of folds of net and black velvet. On the skirt there is a large bowknot at the knee line, two on each side of smaller size, and five in the back. The graduated flounce has a scalloped border of black lace set on it, and is headed at the top by a fold of the velvet ribbon. Above this rises knife plaiting of fine black lace, tacked at the top to keep it in place. The flounce has small bowknots of velvet every ten inches.

The hat is of black lace over a white satin cord frame. The crown shows a wreath of large, pure white roses, and at the back are two full black ostrich tips.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

One of the superb gowns ordered by a young New York matron for the coming Winter, and designed to be worn at the dinners often given on Sunday evenings at the smart Fifth Avenue restaurants, is to be made after the following model, a plate of which was sent over for her approval.

The foundation is to be white liberty satin, which is soft, clinging, and yet durable. This is to be first covered with palest blue chiffon, and then draped with ivory white net and lace flounces, all embroidered in floral designs in tambour silks in the soft tapestry colorings. These embroideries are to be openwork in parts and under them is to be a foundation of silver tissue. The satin is to form the foundation, and the net will also form a trained princess coat, opening in the front over a waistcoat of palest mauve satin embroidered in seed pearls. The skirt of the coat will open to show a petticoat effect of the satin, covered with the pale blue chiffon and plain net at the top, and at the bottom are to be two deep lace flounces.

The stock and yoke of white net have a lining first of pale blue chiffon and then of silver tissue. The net is to be embroidered with spray bouquets, two in the back and two in the front, and the stock is to be embroidered in tiny flowers to match. Then comes a deep bertha of white lace, wide over the shoulders where it forms sleeve caps almost to the elbows, but tapering down to a point in the centre front, the ends being knotted and hanging down some six inches. This lace bertha is to have a pointed edge, and is to have three small bouquets on each shoulder section, and will be lined with silver tissue. The sleeves are to be large puffs of white net lined with blue chiffon and silver tissue, and will end above the elbows under a double ruche of silver tissue followed by a narrow band of white satin embroidered in tiny flowers to match the stock.

The coat is to be tight fitting at the back and sides, but will be released from its lining at the side fronts. It is cut in shallow scallops along its border from top to bottom and around the bottom, and has inserted under these scallops a flounce of filmy lace applique with a light net top, plain save for a few dots, but a rather heavy border. This lace flounce starts at the waist line, where it is three inches wide, and widens to ten around the bottom. The two deep flounces on the petticoat match it. The waistcoat, which shows from the bust line to two inches below the waist line, is tight fitting and closes in the centre with imitation pearl buttons, and the seed pearls trace lacework pattern over it. Where the scallops of the net coat lap over the lace flounce they are to be embroidered all along the edge with mother-of-pearl sequins and crystal beads reproducing the hues of the flowers appearing in the bouquets, and every inch there is to be a tiny pendant of crystal beads. The bouquets are to appear every ten inches along the border, and to be scattered more sparingly over the back.

The hat to accompany this is to be of white lace, the crown is to be entirely of flowers matching those embroidered on the gown, and at one side ostrich tips in mauve, pale blue, and white are to droop. There is also to be an all-black hat for it.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

A simple walking grown in heavy white linen shows a circular top closing without a plait or gather and having graduated Spanish flounce headed by three bias folds and two sections of hemstitching. The belt is white silk elastic, wide and with a handsome silver buckle. The box-like Eton coat is closed in the front with three large buttons covered with the linen and has down each side, in both the back and the front, two linen folds and a line of the hemstitching. A fold and line of the hemstitching also finish the bottom of the coat, as they do the Spanish flounce. The collar is a shawl shape edged with hemstitching, and having a removable collar of black velvet edged with black silk braid. The full sleeves end midway from elbows to wrists with deep, turned-back cuffs of the linen edged with folds and hemstitching. A large white sailor hat trimmed with folds and several chous of black Liberty satin ribbon arranged under the brim and around the crown, and having white coq feathers sweeping off the left side, tops this severely simple gown.

MARIE WELDON.

Mistaken.

Jones—Smith says that it is the hills that make the echo.

Brown—So they do.

Jones—And here I've lived all these years thinking it was the holler.

Of Course.

Mrs. De Style—So your baby girl is three weeks old; my, how time flies.

Mrs. Gunbusta—Yes; just think in thirty years from now she will be twenty-one years old.

Modern French Art

The Luxembourg Collections, a Purgatory for Paintings and Sculpture, Contain Works by More Than One Score American Artists.

IT is significant of the importance given to art in modern times that few strangers visiting Paris know that the Luxembourg Palace is the place of assemblage for the French Senate, while all the world associates the word Luxembourg with the museum in the old orangery of the palace. Hundreds daily visit the collection of paintings and sculpture who could not be induced to attempt the inspection of the grand main edifice built in a somewhat Italianate style for Marie de Medicis early in the seventeenth century: no, not though promised a sight of ceilings painted by Delacroix. They seek the modern art of France at its best, that is to say, pictures and statues by living and recently living artists which are there in a kind of purgatory before being raised to heaven in the Louvre or cast into limbo somewhere among the storage houses owned by the Government.

Just to get a picture in the Luxembourg seems to many the first step toward immortality.

But the funny thing is that a good many who seem to signify most in modern French art are absent, and the dilemma presents itself whether to believe that those whose duty it is to select the best for the collections of the State are ignorant of their own art, while we are the wise, or else to acknowledge that we are ignoramuses and they true prophets of evanescent fame.

Considering the struggle for attention and fame which goes on ceaselessly in the various annual salons, in the clubs which exhibit pictures, and in the art market, the galleries of the Luxembourg seem strangely small. Though their walls are entirely filled, yet the number of frames is not overwhelming. To be sure, it is possible to draft away a man's work ten or twelve years after his decease and so make room for aspirants.

Foreigners also are admitted to this purging group of French art. "Amor-Caritas," a bronze relief almost as high as the round, by Augustus Saint Gaudens, is found in the largest gallery, which is that given up to sculpture. Unfortunately it is far from representing the finest quality of his work. Out in the garden of the Luxembourg, also, stands the "Bacchante" by MacMonnies very much as we know her in the Metropolitan at home. But in the dozen rooms into which the orangery is divided, no pictures by foreigners are to be seen. They have been placed by themselves in a small room off the sculpture gallery, which is sometimes open, oftener closed.

Here was held last year a small exhibition of paintings by Americans selected from those at the Luxembourg, the artists consisting of twenty-two men and one woman. They include Whistler, with his portrait of his mother; Winslow Homer, with his "Summer Night"; William T. Dannat, with his "Woman in Red" and "Contrabandista"; Alexander Harrison, with "Solitude" and "In Arcadia"; John La Farge, with a water color, "Jesus and Mary Magdalen"; J. MacLure Hamilton, with the portrait of Gladstone in his study; Henry O. Tanner, with "Raising of Lazarus from the Dead"; Gari Melchers, with his "Maternity," and John S. Sargent, with his "Carmencita." Other Americans represented in the Luxembourg collection are John W. Alexander, Edwin L. Weeks, Walter MacEwen, Ben Foster, Walter Gay, Miss Mary Cassatt, (a pastel,) Henry Mosler, Humphreys Johnston, William Horton, Robert Henri, Lionel Walden, Richard Miller, and William L. Picknell. Thus, if we include the statue by MacMonnies in the Luxembourg Gardens and some pieces of glass by L. C. Tiffany we have twenty-six Americans, the largest contingent of any foreign country.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

The catalogue of this little temporary exhibition has Whistler's picture on the title page.

Among foreigners of other lands who have notable examples of their skill, either purchased by the Government or presented, are the Germans Claus, "A Ray of Sunlight"; Oswald Achenbach, "Near Naples"; Liebermann, "Restaurant Garden"; F. von Uhde, "Christ Among the Peasants"; the Scandinavians: Zorn, "Fisherman"; Thaulow, "Wintry Day"; Talinson, "At the Dalby Barrier in Scania," and Grimeland, "Fishermen's Houses at Svolvoer," and the Belgians: Alfred Stevens, "Lady in Yellow"; Meunier, "In the Black Country," and Baertsoen, "Old Canal in Flanders." Here are Frank Brangwyn, with a shore view; Hawkins, with "The Orphans," and George F. Watts, with "Love and Life." Daniel Vierge, with "The Viaticum in Spain"; Zuloaga, with "The Dwarf Girl," and Sorolla-y-Bastida, with "Return of the Fishermen," represent Spain. As to Italy, three townscapes from Paris are by de Nottis. Edelfelt of Finland is recalled by his "Divine Service on the Shore." Among the sculpture is a bronze statuette by Troubetskoi of Tolstoy on horseback, and there are also works by Benlliure-y-Gil, by Fontano, and by Gemito.

Against these European and American works of art the French more than hold their own in quality; of course as to quantity they submerge them. Bonnat, with his "Job," his portraits, and his landscape; Charles Jacque, with his herd of sheep; Bonvin, with his figure pieces; Bastien-Lepage, with portraits and "Haymakers"; Boudin, with his marines, and Vollon, with his still life; Fouace, with his fish, and Henri Martin, with his "House in Sunlight"; Ribot, with scenes from the New Testament, and Cormon, with a sombre picture of Cain as an old man of the Stone Age hurrying into the desert at the head of his tribe of savages; such pictures taken at random indicate a combination of technical skill and originality of view which is greater than that shown by other nations. It is true that the Spaniards surpass in startling color schemes, that a painter like Whistler has a quality no Frenchman can equal, not Henner, nor Degas, nor Le Sidaner, nor Lhermitte—to take four masters very different one from the other; but the competition is too unequal for any other conclusion to be reached than a general and very obvious superiority.

At the same time, it is rather odd that the foreign pictures should have been placed by themselves apart. It looks as if complaints had been heard regarding a favoring of pictures by foreigners and the authorities have thought it best quietly to draw the non-French pieces aside where they may be seen from time to time by themselves.

A similar treatment of the brilliant plein-airiste or luministe pictures, which are placed in a similar small side gallery by themselves, may find explanation in the fact that their vivid hues often ruin the color of adjacent canvases. They belong to a legacy from Caillebotte, a painter. Here are Monets and Degases; here is Manet's "Olympia," a nude recumbent woman in a distinctively Spanish style, with negress as attendant. Examples of Renoir, Sisley, Pissaro, Raffaëlli, Caillebotte, Gorneutte, and Toulouse-Lautrec are sometimes good, sometimes indifferent; at any rate, they mark the entrance into the Luxembourg of a group of painters who could have got there in no other way, for this kind of "impressionist" is not in favor with the men who have most to say concerning what enters these august portals. And the sad thing is this: These pictures, which demand as no others the niceties of aerial perspective, are placed in one of the narrowest, shortest galleries, where it is impossible to retire oneself to that respectful distance which such brilliant execution calls for.

Can it be that the practical shelving of the foreign pictures and the placing of the impressionists in such a position of disadvantage is in obedience to a feeling on the part of the French artists that too much importance has been given them hitherto?

With regard to American art, at least, it may be said that a certain irritation does exist. Whistler in his day received very little encouragement from the ruling spirits among French artists; the claims of his admirers were considered extravagant. Nor has Sargent had the applause on this side of the Channel which he has won in England, where he has long been held the superior of Carolus-Duran at his best and also of Bonnat, who at present is decidedly the foremost portraitist in France.

Perhaps at bottom there is a tendency to visit upon American artists the sins of protection, for the high tariff on works of art imported into the United States seems particularly aimed at France, the country of all others since 1870 whence America has drawn most pictures. As if to rub it well in, our customs exempt the work of Americans abroad from the duty on works of art. So that Frenchmen are in the position of seeing their schools used by American students, their national collection at the Luxembourg invaded by Americans long resident in France, and yet the American market open to these resident aliens while their own work has to pay a heavy penalty. They cannot even send their pictures over on approval and bring them back if unsold without payment of duties.

To Frenchmen this seems a very unfair situation, and, what is still more strange, you cannot argue them out of it, although the French are generally acknowledged to be a logical nation in other things. Here their logic seems to fail them, since it will never do for us to acknowledge that an American Congress, however ridden by protection, could be capable of hatching such a scurvy trick against friends!

The Luxembourg collection is not unlike in theory such a Senate as the Luxembourg Palace contains. Like our own upper house of legislation, the French Senate is supposed to prevent haste in law making by subjecting all propositions to the slow and venerable processes which characterize white hair and the mind of Ulysses. So the Luxembourg Galleries give one plenty of time to study the pictures and sculpture there exposed to public view. Which of the masterpieces, hailed by the press, and "talked up" by devoted friends, will stand the cooling-off that comes with each pitiless, revolving year?

One may safely say that Cabanel's "Birth of Venus," despite its coldly perfect drawing, will never hold the position it once did. One can see it disappearing into some provincial museum. Most of Bouguereau's pictures are likely to follow the same course, while the hunting and riding pictures of John Lewis Brown—French notwithstanding his English name—though rich in colors, are not suggestive of great vitality. It is, however, a trait of this collection that it often contains a work by a comparatively mediocre man, which comes as a surprise, owing to its uncommon excellence. Such are lucky instances where the Luxembourg has gathered up one or two of the fortunate pictures during some career which otherwise has been commonplace. Those who have been inclined to underrate Carolus-Duran, the whilom Director of the French Academy at Rome, should run in and see some of his portraits in the Luxembourg; they may be surprised at their masterly quality.

The Luxembourg collection has become so important a factor in modern French art that it deserves a larger and more accessible series of galleries than the old orangery affords, say, part of the Petit Palais on the Champs Elysées, which would be very close to the annual Salons and not far away from the Louvre. It would be very difficult, however, to make such a move, and perhaps the Under Secretary of State for the Fine Arts, who is a painter himself, shares the conservatism in such matters common to artists and would not be disposed to recommend the change.

Beyond endowing the gardens of the Luxembourg with a few modern statues the presence of the art gallery has no effect on the square upon which it turns its back. The same children play there, the same officers smoke their cigars, nurses and mothers occupy the same old chairs. The trees have grown thicker, but not much taller. The artlessness of life in this breathing place for the inhabitants of the old quarter of the Pantheon and St. Stephen on the Hill is in itself a kind of art which has always proved the most enduring of all whenever it appears in French painting and sculpture. In other words, the best art in the modern collections at the Luxembourg, or at any rate the most enduring art, is that which depicts modern French life, not the attempts to galvanize anew the life of pagan and Christian antiquity.

C. DE K.

INDIGESTION
Try MAN-A-CEA WATER

News and Personal Notes From the Summer Resorts

On Adirondack Streams

Trips by Water Are Very Popular This Season

Special to The New York Times.

WAWBEEK, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Trips by water in the Adirondacks are becoming the popular mode of travel, and the number of touring parties are increasing daily. Passengers on the steamer Wa Wa, which makes the trip from Saranac Lake to Bartlett Carry, a distance of twenty miles through the wildest kind of scenery, saw a large black bear on the shore of the Saranac River near Middle Saranac Lake Tuesday. Scarcely a trip is made but that from one to three deer are seen feeding on the lily pads that dot the bays along the river, and one, a doe, was caught swimming in the river, and afforded the passengers ample chance to use their cameras freely.

The Rev. William Torrence Stuchel, the Rev. John E. Stuchell, Charles T. Meyer, Jr., of New York, and Dr. E. C. Broome of Brooklyn are making an extensive tour of the mountains. The party entered the Adirondacks by way of Westport on Lake Champlain, and made a carriage trip to Lake Placid, where they ascended Whiteface Mountain and camped on the summit Thursday night to enjoy the sunrise the following morning. The Rev. William Stuchell is the guide of the party, and holds the time record for Mount Marcy, the highest peak in the Adirondacks, which he climbed without a guide and made the return to the base in four hours and twenty minutes. From Lake Placid the party made the trip to Lake Flower, and thence through the Saranac River to Upper Saranac Lake, the Raquette River, Long Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, and Raquette Lake, with Lake Pleasant as the objective point. A tenting outfit was carried, and the party camped wherever night overtook them.

William T. Westcott and Mr. Rodman are also touring the mountains in a guide boat and camping en route. They started from Fulton Chain, and are working their way northward via the Raquette River and Saranacs.

Frank Dodge, Josiah Macy, P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, A. Harold Vernam, and H. S. Stone have been camping at Raquette Falls for a fortnight and enjoying the excellent trout and bass fishing there. The party gave a farewell dinner at the Wawbeek Friday evening before going to their various camps.

C. C. Dula, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, and who is spending the Summer with his family at Wawbeek, has been bringing in an average of twenty pounds of lake trout a day from Upper Saranac Lake this week. Mr. Dula has the knack of catching trout where others fail, and rarely returns from an expedition without a fine catch.

Mrs. Edgar Van Etten, who is entertaining a large house party at Tanglebirch Camp, on Hoel Pond, chartered the steamer Loon and entertained her guests with a trip around the Upper Saranac Lake and a luncheon and dance at the Wawbeek.

THE ST. REGIS LAKES.

Yachtsmen Lay Out New Four-Mile Course—Fishing Continues Good.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The regular races for points of the St. Regis Yacht Club were instituted this week on the club course over the Upper St. Regis Lake.

A four-mile course for races has been laid out on the Lower St. Regis Lake, and several have taken place. Among the sailors who are taking much interest in these events are E. C. Lackland, Francis Trudeau, H. H. Benedict, Jr., George Patterson, D. N. McQuillen, and W. N. Hackett. An impromptu race Monday between the Muddy Day, with Capt. H. H. Benedict and D. N. McQuillen aboard, and the Mice, manned by Capt. Lackland and W. N. Hackett, attracted considerable attention and was closely contested. Both crews were made up of skillful sailors, and the boats were neck and neck throughout the race. At the finish a shrewd move on the part of Capt. Lackland brought the Mice over the line a half length in the lead.

Mrs. Philemon Sturges and Mrs. James Alexander Miller, who are spending the Summer at Paul Smith's, visited Mountain Pond, a small lake in Paul Smith's Park, Friday, and caught two speckled trout, the largest of which weighed three pounds. On Saturday Dr. and Mrs. Miller and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sturges returned to Mountain Pond, and a fine catch of trout was made. The Rev. Mr. Sturges carried off the honors of the day with two German brown trout that weighed 3½ pounds each and one that tipped the scales at 2½ pounds. Four of the speckled trout taken by the party averaged 2 pounds each. Until about three years ago it was not known that trout of any size were to be found in Mountain Pond, but since that time some remarkable catches have been made.

Mrs. Clarence Britton entertained with another of her delightful luncheons at Camp Kamambi Wednesday, when covers were laid for Mrs. George Fales Baker, Mrs. Edward Livingston Trudeau, Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Joseph Walker, Mrs. John A. Davis, Mrs. P. C. Maffitt, Mrs. M. B. Barber, and Mrs. Willard Kimball.

Coleman Carnegie, William Patton, and Nathaniel Coles, who have been at the Carnegie Camp on Raquette Lake on a fishing trip, visited Paul Smith's this week, and Mr. Carnegie later returned to Raquette Lake via the Raquette River trip, with a guide.

Mrs. Henry Trevor, who has a camp on Upper St. Regis Lake this Summer, entertained the members of her house party with a picnic on Spectacle Ponds Thursday.

W. T. Stewart, H. S. Stewart, L. M. Stewart, E. E. Stewart, and J. L. Stewart were members of a coaching party to Paul Smith's Tuesday.

The famous six-horse tally-ho, which has carried passengers for a score of years from the railroad station to the hotel, will in a few days make its farewel trip over this mountain highway, for the rails on the new electric road are half laid, and in another fortnight visitors to this pioneer resort of the Adirondacks will be whisked to the hotel in trolley cars.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sisson, Jr., Miss Marion Sisson, Stanley Sisson, and G. W. Sisson, third, formed one of the coaching parties that visited Paul Smith's this week.

ALGONQUIN'S REGATTA.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A tournament is being held on the rifle range of the Algonquin Club this afternoon, and several members of the Mountainside Gun Club have entered. The events consist of 100-yard free for all, 50-yard free for all, 25-yard rapid firing, 25-yard revolver match, 10-yard revolver match, rapid firing, and 100-yard match for guides. Medals will be awarded in each event.

Much interest was manifested in the annual regatta at Algonquin, and gold and bronze medals were awarded in all events but the launch races, for which handsome bronze cups were given.

Mrs. S. I. Rice, Miss M. Jamison, Miss M. G. Newman, and Miss M. Newman were at Algonquin this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hicks and Hamilton Hicks made the trip from Algonquin, on Lower Saranac Lake, to Blue Mountain Lake and return by canoe, and later in the week made the ascent of Whiteface Mountain at Lake Placid.

The first of the annual series of progressive heart parties was held in the Algonquin parlors Wednesday evening, and six tables were formed. The Saturday evening hops at the Algonquin have been inaugurated and are very enjoyable affairs.

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AMPERSAND PASTIMES.

Fishing, Flapjack Parties, Golf, and Sailing Help to Amuse.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Baseball enthusiasts at the Ampersand, on Lower Saranac Lake, were jubilant when the Ampersand team added another to its long list of victories. Thursday the team, accompanied by an enthusiastic following, went to Lake Placid and won from the Stevens House team by the score of 7 to 1. Many of the Ampersand guests went along in coaches and drags, and made a picnic excursion of the affair.

The Hanna boys, who are spending the Summer at the camp of Daniel R. Hanna, on Lower Saranac Lake, are making much of life on the water and entertain their friends with sailing parties.

W. C. Floyd Jones and Dr. E. W. Brown are receiving the congratulations of their fellow guests over their excellent luck in fishing this week. Mr. Jones brought in two lake trout that weighed ten and ten and a half pounds respectively, and Dr. Brown had twenty-three pounds of bass to show for one day's fishing.

Mrs. W. P. Howell, R. S. McGoodwin, Miss Emma Powell, R. Coleman, Miss Annie Coleman, W. Coleman, and R. H. Coleman journeyed to Ampersand on their four-horse break Wednesday and enjoyed a dinner party.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kellogg of New York, who are staying at the Ampersand this Summer, are taking frequent excursions to neighboring bodies of water by guide boat. In company with a guide Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg made the trip through the Saranac River to Bartlett Carry, and thence through Upper Saranac Lake to Saranac Inn and to Ampersand. Monday the trip took the form of a flapjack dinner on one of the numerous islands of the Lower Saranac Lake.

The launch Ampersand takes daily trips around the islands, and is exceedingly popular with the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Landon, Miss Landon, H. Landon, W. G. Landon, and R. B. Grinnell of New York visited Ampersand this week on a trip through the Adirondacks.

Interest in golf has taken a bound forward this week, and many interesting twosomes have been played. Miss Roma Huselton and J. Frailey Smith, two of Ampersand's best players, have been doing some fine scores. Mr. and Mrs. Edey have joined the Ampersand golfers and are playing in good form.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Page and son and H. Egel of New York gave a luncheon at Ampersand Tuesday.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 4.—Card parties have afforded amusement to many of the hotel and cottage guests the past week.

The most ambitious of these affairs was the bridge and euchre party at the Tuller, when about sixty persons played. The prizes and their winners were: Mrs. Clarence Post, silver fruit knives; Mrs. Borrowe, cut glass loving cup; Miss Peabody, paragon pearl shirt waist pins; Mrs. Chapman, silver locked clothes brush; Mrs. Fabre, cut glass decanter; Mrs. Oliver Drake Smith, cut glass decanter; Mrs. Franklin, Tiffany glass cologne bottle; Mrs. March, silver loving cup; Mrs. Hicks, silver jewel case; Mrs. Von Campen, silver sugar tongs; Mrs. Charles B. Conrad, silver powder box; Mrs. John D. Carey, bridge set; Mrs. Cottelle, cologne bottle of Tiffany glass.

At a bridge party which Mrs. Hicks arranged at the Carey cottages on Saturday evening, the prizes were won by Mrs. Clifford Lewis, Jr., of Utica, with a score of 692. Mrs. Edgar Cary captured the second prize.

Mrs. Edgar Cary and Mrs. George H. Butler gave their annual reception on last Thursday afternoon. The Berkeley-Walontha orchestra played from the piazza of the largest cottage and Miss Blue and Miss Tuller poured tea. The invitation list included those prominent in hotel and cottage life.

The dance at Henderson Home, which Mrs. Douglas Robinson gives each year, was of much interest to the residents of the smaller villages in that vicinity who are always included in Mrs. Robinson's invitation list. The coachhouse, which was used for the dancing, was prettily decorated under the direction of William Robertson, who has for many years acted as coachman for the family. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Monroe Robinson, Stewart Robinson, Miss Corinne Robertson, Mrs. Salemus, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Smith and family of New York City.

Mr. Bainbridge Clarke entertained at bridge at the Tuller one evening this week, and Mrs. Watson J. Miller was another hostess at the hotel.

Plans are now in evidence for the celebration of an Old Home Week in this village during the latter part of Summer, when an effort will be made to induce the old-time residents to return to the Otsego Hills for a handshake with friends and neighbors.

Dr. Alfred R. Crain of New York, who recently purchased a desirable piece of real estate in the western part of the village, is planning to erect a sanitarium.

At the field day which the firemen arranged for Wednesday afternoon the Earlington plazza was used as a grandstand and the races were run in the main street. The boxes and chairs were well filled and the sports, which included a water fight between two of the hose companies, a hose race, an exhibition of ladder-raising, and egg-and-spoon race, a ring-spearing contest, a tug of war, a hurdle race, and a combination race, were of interest to many.

At the skating carnival at the Canandaigua Park there were about 600 persons in attendance and the handsome prizes given by Messrs. Fox & Son were awarded to Mrs. Johnson, Miss Celia Jacobson, Richard Cary, Jesse Ayres, Charles White, and William West.

The services in the Spring Park on Sunday afternoon are of interest to quite a large number of persons, and the offertory, at the suggestion of one of the guests, will be used to defray the expense of a musical instructor for the village residents next Winter. On last Sunday the Rev. Ralph E. Horne of this village gave a brief address, and the Rev. Lyman Ward, the Principal and President of the industrial school at Camp Hill, Ala., put before his hearers the need of his poor people.

SUNSHINE AND PICNICS.

A Combination Saranac Sojourners Are Playing to the Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Delightful weather and picnic parties have been the features of the closing days of July at Saranac Lake Inn, on Upper Saranac Lake, where formal modes of entertainment are tabooed, and one leads the simple life.

Dr. F. P. Humphreys, who with his family is spending the Summer at Saranac Inn, entertained eight friends with a picnic on the lake, and Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Parks of Florence, Italy, who are touring the mountains in a guide boat, also had a picnic.

An object of much interest and wonder to travelers in the Adirondacks is the State forestry garden at Saranac Inn station, where seeds of various trees, especially varieties of the pine tree family, are planted and the young trees nurtured with great care. When the seedlings reach a certain height they are taken up and used in reforesting denuded portions of the Adirondacks.

Mr. Chase, one of the most successful fishermen here, took an eleven-pound pickerel from Upper Saranac Lake this week.

Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles, a sister of President Roosevelt, and an expert fisherwoman, is to spend August at Saranac Inn.

Mrs. Anderson Fowler, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Fowler, Miss Agnes Fowler, Oswald Fowler, Eric Fowler, and H. N. Moore, visited Saranac Inn this week and toured Upper Saranac Lake, going later to the Fowler camp at Robinwood.

Miss Mildred Phelps-Stokes, Miss Jessie Young, Miss Gertrude Young, and Harold Phelps-Stokes, who are members of the house party at the Stokes camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, had a jolly dinner party at Saranac Inn this week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Barnum, accompanied by their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Julian W. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Levering, and Phelps Barnum, made the trip from Upper St. Regis Lake to Saranac Inn by way of the seven carries and returned by the two-carry route.

SHARON SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, Aug. 4.—A watermelon party, a new idea at Sharon, furnished a great deal of amusement to 125 guests assembled in the Manhattan Hotel dining room on Monday evening. Music, singing, and refreshments preceded the cutting of the melons.

A straw ride party carried a large number of the guests from the Howland House to Cherry Valley and Tekaharawa Falls on Tuesday.

The Sharon Springs bowling team defeated the Albany team at the Park Hotel alleys on Saturday evening by 50 points. A large number of bowlers from among the guests at Sharon witnessed the match.

Owing to the rain the regular Sunday concert was given from the piazza of the Sharon House.

A good share of the Summer guests at Sharon Springs have apparently gone baseball mad this season. The fight is between the Pavilion and downtown teams, and has thus far been about even.

A full-dress hop was given at the Mansion House on Monday evening, and was largely attended.

The guests at the Sharon House united Tuesday evening in a surprise party to Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Rosenberg in honor of their wedding anniversary.

BLACK BASS SEASON BEGINS.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 4.—The various resorts at Lake George are now entertaining several thousand guests and a successful season is now assured. Ideal weather conditions, excellent entertainment, and a perfect "harvest moon" have made this week a busy one. A feature of the week was the pyrotechnic display of "Paine's Best," from the Fort William Henry Hotel dock, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Waters of Brooklyn entertained at a dinner party at the Rogers Rock Hotel on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gilbert of New York City, who are at their Summer home at Bolton, entertained at the same hotel.

The open season for black bass in Lake George begun on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. William Wertz and Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Schiffer of Brooklyn were out and succeeded in landing four fish, the average weight being five pounds.

LIFE AT LAKE PLACID.

August Brings New Impetus to Summer Sports on Its Shores.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The large number of arrivals has had the usual effect upon social life here, and there is a marked increase in the number of golf matches, tennis tournaments, mountain-climbing parties, horseback parties, dinners, and, in fact, every form of amusement to which the Summer throngs turn.

August, the high-water mark of every season in the Adirondacks, is thus far proving the busiest month ever experienced here. The past week has brought guests with reservations made weeks ago. For the most part, the new arrivals have come prepared to stay through into the month of September.

This week a new form of amusement was added to the already long list, advantage being taken of the beautiful moonlight nights to organize moonlight excursions among the guests for sails on the lake. One such party from the Stevens House chartered the steamer Doris on Wednesday night, took some musicians along, and had a most enjoyable time.

Since the feat of Mrs. A. Keating Fisher of the Grand View Hotel, who swam across Mirror Lake, the women at the different resorts are devoting more time to swimming. At the Whiteface Inn there are a number of good swimmers among the women. The Misses M. Assman and Flora Assman and Miss Lee of New York seem to take especial pleasure in the sport and venture some high dives that the best of the men swimmers do not care to undertake.

The week at the Inn has been marked by a number of pleasant little dinners and parties. Miss Nellie Keyser gave a very enjoyable tea one afternoon, being assisted by Miss Margaret Burroughs, also of New York. It was held in the parlors of the Inn.

Of golf tournaments there is seemingly no end. They happen every little while, and the golf enthusiasts never seem to tire of them. One of the numerous tournaments held during the week on the Stevens House links was won by Raymond Stevens, the fourteen-year-old son of the proprietor. There are many good women golf players at the Stevens House this year, and a woman's team may be made up later. Miss Harriett Daniels, daughter of George H. Daniels, is one of the best of the women devotees of the game here. Mrs. Florence Hughes is another of the good women players back again this season. Mrs. Stephen H. Keating of New York plays a good game, and she and Mrs. H. H. Hevinor are engaged in playing almost every fair day.

Interest in tennis was stimulated at the Stevens House this week by the arrival there of John T. McMahon and family of New York. Mr. McMahon is one of the crack players of the Kings County Tennis Club.

The Assembly Committee on Forests and Forestry will arrive at the Stevens House on Monday on the annual tour of inspection of the forests in the vicinity of Lake Placid.

A baseball team has been organized at the Ruisseaumont and plans are now being made for a tennis tournament.

At the Grand View a tennis tournament is being arranged by the young people. Mrs. A. Keating Fisher, who is one of the best women tennis players in the mountains, will enter, and some of the men players who will take part will be L. L. Lewis, W. McD. Caffrey, and Charles McKelvey of New York.

DANCE AT FOREST PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

FOREST PARK, Penn., Aug. 4.—Much pleasure was enjoyed Thursday evening by an impromptu shirtwaist dance at the Casino of the Forest Park Hotel, in which about 200 New Yorkers participated.

To-night the hotel, as well as the cottages, are filled to the utmost capacity, all attending the grand hop of the season, and many young men will have to be satisfied with any temporary quarters over Sunday.

Among those registered this week are William Armstrong, L. W. Armstrong, G. A. Cullen, C. A. Elliott, C. H. Elliott, Robert Beattie, Jr., Miss Eva Gross, E. Simson, W. H. MacDonald, Arthur Long, I. Krotisky, Miss May Johnson, Richard Hartley, H. I. Well, Louis Lask, Mrs. M. Marx, Miss Marx, D. A. Orr, I. Stern, Laurence Stern, Louis Wolf, Simon Katz, Frank Kind, Meyer Gans, Daniel Osterweiss, Miss Belle Osterweiss, Ben Jacobs, A. Floershimer, Mrs. I. Heiliger, Miss Heiliger, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Seeman, Julius Heyman, Ira E. Miller, Arthur E. Goldbach, William Holzer, L. Kops, George Aarons, S. Simonson, Miss Elsa Simonson, and Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wolff.

MASSAWEPIE FISHERMEN.

Special to The New York Times.

MASSAWEPIE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—One of the prettiest affairs at Childwold in some time was the birthday party of little Miss Virginia Siegman, who entertained the juvenile contingent in a charming manner. The little hostess was driven into the Casino by twelve children holding daisy chains, and, after presents had been distributed to the guests, refreshments were served under the birches on the lawn.

H. W. Cannon of New York and H. L. Ives of Potsdam have been on a driving tour through the Adirondacks, which included visits to Paul Smith's, Saranac Lake, and Ampersand, and some rare trout fishing in a private preserve.

For brook trout fishing on Lake Massawepie, on good days and bad days and in all sorts of weather, Andrew Saks of New York is head angler. Mr. Saks can find trout from May to September, and rarely fails to bring in a good string.

Quite a party of fishermen visited the Raquette River Saturday, among them Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. David Hochstadter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seigman, and Miss Price, and returned with a fine catch of black bass, perch, and pickerel. Two of the largest fish were taken by Mrs. Rosenthal.

Mrs. Andrew Saks gave a delightful tea at her cottage at Childwold Friday, at which nearly all of the ladies from the cottage colony and hotel were present. Mrs. Samuel Stiefel of San Francisco appeared in the costume of a Chinese lady of rank, and was accompanied by her little daughter, dressed as a child of the Flowery Kingdom.

Picnic parties are a favorite form of entertainment at Childwold, and on Thursday Miss Gertrude Eldredge gave one in honor of her guests, the Misses House. The young people were taken across the lake to Camp Manhattan in rowboats, and spent the day in the woods.

IN THE CATSKILLS.

The Hotels Are All Crowded and Not a Cottage Is Vacant.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEISCHMANNS, Aug. 4.—Fleischmanns is enjoying a season of unusual prosperity, and its hotels, cottages, and boarding houses have been crowded since the season opened.

The splendid road between here and Shandaken makes this resort the headquarters of the automobile crowd and the driving crowd, and the liverymen are doing a land office business.

The Hotel Switzerland has every one of its rooms occupied and considers the present season the best it has ever had.

The Hotel Washington, a new hotel which was opened this season, is crowded.

The masquerade ball at the Switzerland last Saturday evening was one of the social successes of the season and was greatly enjoyed by all.

Baseball is the prevailing sport here this season, and the hotel patrons are very much interested in the local team. Yesterday one of the most interesting games of the season was played between the Cuban Stars and the local teams. The Cuban Giants are scheduled to play a series of games Aug. 13, 14, and 15 on the Fleischmann fields.

A. Bacharach of New York, who is summering here, has rented the Victor View cottage for the remainder of the season.

A flower parade and lawn party is to be held on the grounds of Mrs. M. L. Emery at Highmount, on Aug. 10, from 3 to 7 o'clock. A special invitation is extended to the younger set, and a number of prizes will be given to them for the prettiest turnouts.

The charity concert for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of New York, held at the Grampion at Highmount, on Saturday evening last, was an artistic and financial success.

Pine Hill will turn out for the benefit performance given by the members of the orchestra at the Rip Van Winkle Inn at that house this evening.

A. Wurzberger, who has been in Paris the greater part of the Summer, has returned to Pine Hill and joined his family at their Summer cottage there.

One of the most successful entertainments ever held at Twilight Park was given last week in the Squirrel Inn, in which a number of New York young people staying at that resort took part. The leading feature was an original vaudeville sketch entitled, very appropriately, "The Squirrels." The Misses Pitkin of Boston, the Misses Hill, Miss Talman, and Miss Merritt of New York, and Miss Grant of Vassar enacted the rôles of the various squirrels, presenting a scene of forest gayety, interspersed with topical songs in so unique a manner as to demand frequent repetitions. The comedy of "Cinders" and several clever clog dances closed the entertainment, which was ably managed by Charles F. Robbins of New York. The guests of the inn and their friends from the neighboring cottages to the number of about 300 contributed by their enthusiastic reception of every act presented to the humor and success of the evening's fun.

The entertainment given by the Epworth League of Grand Gorge at Odd Fellows' Hall Saturday evening was well attended by the Summer boarders there.

The ladies of St. Peter's Church, at Hobart, will hold their annual bazaar on the afternoon and evening of Aug. 16.

The Grand Hotel is having a very prosperous season, and its rooms are well filled.

The past week should have been called "masquerade week" at Tannersville because of the fact that in a majority of the larger houses there were masquerade balls held.

The Pleasant View House masquerade last Saturday evening was conceded to be one of the prettiest affairs of the season.

Miss Maude Adams, who is summering in Onteora Park, spent Tuesday in New York, returning to Catskill Tuesday afternoon and making the ascent of the Kaaterskill Clove in an automobile.

Dr. John Mickleborough, the Principal of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, and his family are occupying their cottage in Twilight Park.

Elka Park will celebrate its seventeenth anniversary to-day with a banquet at the Elka Park Club house, at which a number of prominent Germans who are members of the Arion, Liederkranz, Eichenkranz, and other German societies are expected to be present.

The Hotel Kaaterskill, the largest of the Catskill Mounain hotels, has the record crowd of the season this week. Cards, golf, tennis, and coaching parties are very popular here. The younger set are enjoying the evening hops with all the zest that young people have for such affairs.

Saratoga at Its Best

With the Beginning of the Racing Season Rooms Are at a Premium

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 4.—Saratoga is now at its best. The gardens, lawns, and country drives present a picture of maturing loveliness. Boarding houses, hotels, and cottages are filling so fast that by Monday night rooms will be at a premium.

A sudden epidemic of cottage renting has spread during the past week. A new feature in cottage life is the stag household.

Richard A. Canfield's clubhouse has now been open one week. Francis Nole, who was connected with the Café Martin in New York for many years, is installed as steward and manager. L. Duret, who was formerly chef to the King of England, is the chef de cuisine. C. F. McKenley will again act as secretary.

The Saratoga Business Men's Association has been so besieged for accommodations for guests that it has decided upon a systematic canvass of the village, in order that a record of the boarding and lodging houses may be obtainable.

Twelve carloads of excursionists arrived on Saturday. Many of the passengers were en route to Lake George, but several carloads remained here. Among these were 150 employes of the Clark Textile Company, from Sidney, N. Y., who by the courtesy of the textile company visited the new plant, situated at the foot of Circular Street. This new building is a decided ornament to the town.

Mrs. M. B. Montgomery, owner of the Huestis House, on South Broadway, has purchased the Albemarle, situated across the street, which she will use as an annex to her hotel.

Pain's fireworks were an especial feature at Kaydeross Park on Thursday evening. Saratoga was once much given to this form of entertainment.

The annual lawn fête, held at the Home of the Good Shepherd, met with its usual success on Wednesday afternoon. Prominent among the patrons were Mrs. Thomas Buckley, Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, Mrs. Julius Hart, Mrs. Edgar Woolley, Mrs. Steven Vail, Mrs. Edgar T. Brackett, and Miss Florence Kearney. The Home netted about $2,000 from the affair.

Saratoga collects her guests from all over the globe. The United States Hotel is entertaining two citizens of Venezuela, G. Laris and C. Laris, who hold Government positions at home, and are now on an extended tour through this country.

Judge George S. Batcheller and his daughter, Miss Kate Batcheller, are spending the Summer at the Windsor. Judge Batcheller is a Saratoga resident, although Egypt is now his judicial home. He is the Presiding Justice of the International Tribunal in the Orient, and is the only American in that body. His home, situated on Circular Street, is one of the most artistic in the village, having the distinction of being built from a copyrighted plan.

The card party for the benefit of Miss Mary E. Gordimier proved a brilliant success, and much credit is due the women who brought it about. The fund realised will probably reach the $1,000 mark.

The Hudson Valley Railway officials held their annual dinner at "Tom" Luther's White Sulphur Spring Hotel.

The United States Hotel gave its first hop on Wednesday evening. For the first time in many seasons M. S. Frothingham was not present, and William M. Gage, son of Proprietor William B. Gage, acted as master of ceremonies.

The Rev. Father Clement Thenette of St. Vincent's Church, New York, has been holding a retreat for women at the Dominican Convent, on White Street.

This village will soon be able to boast of the municipal ownership of a windmill. It is to be situated at the State experimental station, situated at the Filler Beds. The village water pipes do not extend this far.

John C. Schwarte entertained the Jolly Club most successfully at the Windsor with a dinner. The menu was most attractive, the service perfect, and the wit keen. Mr. Schwarte was presented with a candelabra by the club.

AMID THE THOUSAND ISLES.

Annual Motor Boat Runs Show Up Some Speedy Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, Aug. 4.—The Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River held their annual meeting at the Hotel Lotus last Wednesday, and a large number of members were present. The principal question discussed was the Canadian law that Americans must pay a fee for the privilege of fishing in the Canadian channel of the St. Lawrence. The proposed boulevard between Clayton and Alexandria Bay also caused talk.

It was developed that the Canadian fee had been reduced from $5 to $2, and that in all probability, in the course of a few years, the fee will be done away with entirely. In regard to the boulevard, the expense is estimated at $100,000, of which $10,000 has already been raised. As soon as the committee can get the consent of the property owners over whose land the boulevard would run the work will be begun. It is to be 100 feet wide, and will be open to all but heavy draft teams.

After the meeting a banquet was held, and the speaker of the day, Commissioner of Fisheries J. S. Whipple, delivered an address. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—The Hon. Charles R. Skinner of Watertown; First Vice President—Alexander Robb of New York; Second Vice President—T. B. Kerr of Englewood, N. J.; Third Vice President—Col. O. G. Staples of Washington, D. C.; Secretary—W. H. Thompson of Alexandria Bay; Treasurer—R. P. Grant of Clayton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bastian and Mr. and Mrs. B. Claydair of New York are registered at the Walton for a couple of weeks. They are great fishermen and bring in large catches.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stein of New York, who are at the Walton House, made a fine catch of fish last Thursday.

The annual motor boat races of the St. Lawrence River Yacht Club were held over the course at Alexandria Bay last Saturday. An experiment was tried in starting the boats which proved very good. The boats were lined up above the starting point, and moved slowly toward the line. If they were together at the line the starting gun was fired. If not a flag was waved, and they had to try again. This method is the same as is used at a trotting race, and is much better than the old method of firing a gun for the start, when some of the boats are several seconds behind others.

The first race was a match for a silver cup, valued at $100, and was won by the P. D. Q., owned by Miss Boldt, daughter of G. C. Boldt of New York. The time was 1 hour 2 minutes and 20 seconds over a twenty-one-mile course. The Roma, owned by Louis Hunt of New York, came second.

The second race was a free-for-all, and was won by the So Long II., owned by W. H. Hasbrouck of New York. The Pirate, owned by C. N. Peacock of New York, came a close second. This race was for a silver cup valued at $300.

Bishop and Mrs. C. H. Fowler and their son, Carl H. Fowler, are registered at the Columbian for over Sunday. The Bishop gave a lecture on Abraham Lincoln last Wednesday evening in the Thousand Islands Park Chapel.

BERNARDSVILLE AMUSEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Aug. 4.—Heavy rains have been prevalent in many parts of this region during the last week, but Somerset Inn has been favored, and escaped with fine showers, which merely cooled and freshened the atmosphere.

Junior golf enthusiasts enjoyed a tournament all to themselves at the Somerset Inn course on Monday. Some of the scores would indicate that the juveniles had been practicing well for the event.

Mrs. J. A. Churchill was the hostess at a delightful bridge party on Tuesday evening. The following participated: Mr. T. S. Olilve, Miss Olilve, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Thayer, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Rees, Mrs. J. M. Mabbott, Mrs. Wellington Crosby, and Mrs. Crovat. Mrs. Wellington Crosby was successful in winning the prize, a beautiful silk parasol.

The weekly golf handicap was played on Saturday. Mr. Ernest G. Hilliard was the winner, with Mr. Kenneth McClave a close second.

BLOCK ISLAND NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, Aug. 4.—Hundreds of people are arriving here every day to take the places of those whose vacations have come to an end. Block Island seems to be growing in favor with New Yorkers and Brooklynites. The activity of the Summer colonists is increasing each week, and August promises to be a record month.

This week has been particularly lively owing to the visit of the combined fleets of the Hartford, Sachem's Head, and Rhode Island Yacht Clubs. On Thursday evening a banquet was tendered to about 150 of the visiting yachtsman at the Ocean View Hotel. It was followed by vaudeville and dancing.

PREACHER WINS GOLF MATCH.

The Rev. J. E. Adams Defeats All the Stamford Cracks.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The season is hurrying toward its height at this resort and August promises to be one of the gayest months that Stamford has ever seen. The cottages are all occupied and the hotels and boarding houses are filled to their capacity.

The week just closed has been full of pleasure for the Summer sojourners and the social itinerary is moving rapidly onward. The weather has been cool and conducive to all the out-door sports and the days have been devoted to golf matches and tournaments, tennis, riding, and driving.

During the week there have been two golf tournaments and plans are under way for the more important events which occur each year during August. As many of last season's best players are here and are practicing daily the various events promise to be hotly contested.

In the handicap tournament held over the Rexmere course in Churchill Park on Saturday the first prize was won by the Rev. J. E. Adams of Brooklyn, who played from scratch and turned in a score of 73 strokes. The second and third prizes were won by Messrs. John P. Ramsey and Robert Fennell of New York, who returned net scores of 80 and 83 respectively.

An invitation tournament for a cup offered by a guest of the Rexmere was played this week. In the opening round at medal play on Wednesday Messrs. J. E. Adams, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., J. Palmer Ramsey, M. H. Donovan, W. H. Carter, Robert Fennell, H. B. Crandall, and Mr. Wilson qualified for the match play.

The annual testimonial concert tendered the Johnson Orchestra of New York by the guests of Churchill Hall and the Rexmere will take place this Summer at the Stamford Opera House Aug. 18. This performance comes each year at the height of the social season and has become the most important function of the season.

FAR ROCKAWAY SOJOURNERS.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 4.—Preparations are being made by the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Joseph's Hospital for the annual euchre to be held in the Ocean House on Friday evening, Aug. 17.

Mrs. Maximilian Morgenthau entertained at her cottage at New Street and Broadway on Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

Miss Laura Fitter and Miss Helen Beagle gave a straw ride last Monday evening to a company of twenty. The party left the Fitter's cottage at 8:30 and rumbled along as far as Lynbrook. There its members indulged in a supper, followed by dancing.

The Bayswater Yacht Club gave a euchre and dance at its club house last Saturday evening.

The Imperial Hotel gave its initial hop of the season on Saturday.

One of the opening dances of the season took place at the Waverly House on Saturday.

Mrs. William F. Keeler and her daughters, Miss Edna May Keeler, are in the Catskills. They expect to remain there until Oct. 1.

A charity fair was held yesterday on the lawn of the Newborg cottage, Clark Avenue. The proceeds were gratifying.

A shirtwaist dance was held at the Ocean House on Wednesday evening by the Far Rockaway Summer Club. This organization is arranging for a circus party to be held Saturday evening, Aug. 11.

AT NORTHEAST HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—With two hops a week, Monday and Saturday evenings, at both of the principal hotels, the Kimball and the Glencove, Northeast Harbor feels that it is in a fair way to rival its older sister, Bar Harbor. These affairs are among the most enjoyable features of an exceptionally busy season, and are very largely attended.

Mrs. James T. Gardiner gave a charade party followed by an informal dance Friday night for her daughter, Miss Anne Gardiner. A number of the younger set was present, and the affair was very successful.

Mrs. Armour gave a picnic for her daughter, Miss Barbara Armour, and for her nieces, the Misses Helena and Edith Bellous, at Islesford Thursday. Her guests included Miss Gladys Mackay-Smith, Miss Dorothea Van Dyke, Miss Pyle, Mr. Stephen Whitney, Miss Juliet Robins, Miss Elizabeth Gardiner, Miss Gertrude Schirmer, Fisher Bailey, Jack Meier, Courtney Hemenway, Benjamin Tilghmann, Tertius Van Dyke, Carmichael Pyle, Blake Robins, and William Armour.

(Photo by L. E. Shattuck.)

SIMEON J. DRAKE (STANDING), CHAIRMAN RACE COMMITTEE, ST. REGIS YACHT CLUB, UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE, ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

Seashore, Lake Side, Woodland, and Mountain

In the White Mountains

Glidden Tourists Add to the Activities of Bretton Woods

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., Aug. 4.—The odor of gasoline has permeated the highways and byways of the mountains this week, and not even the mountain tops themselves were spared, on the occasion of the visit of the Glidden tourists and the Bay State and New York Automobile Clubs, who arrived at Bretton Woods on Friday and Saturday of last week to spend "motor week" in the Mount Pleasant and Mount Washington Hotels. On Sunday over 150 cars of foreign and domestic make were quartered in the garages.

The ball at the Mount Washington in the evening in honor of the visitors had a large attendance, as did the Sunday evening concert. Sunday was a day of rest, but Monday all the visitors motored to Crawford Notch and the Crawford House, four miles distant, where the hill climb, was to have taken place, but had to be delayed because of showers. Monday evening was the banquet, at which Charles J. Glidden presided, with the Glidden Trophy occupying a prominent place in the dining room.

Mrs. Charles J. Glidden gave an attractive tea in the afternoon to all the ladies who came to Bretton Woods by motor. Among those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. N. J. Bachelder, wife of former Gov. Bachelder; Mrs. Gov. John McLane, Mrs. Alden Speare, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Morrison, and Miss Sullivan. The decorations of California poppies and ferns were very pleasing, and Mrs. Glidden was an attractive hostess, looking not at all fatigued after her travels with her husband in his great Napier car. The Gliddens arrived from Japan just in season to join the tour at Buffalo.

The majority of the tourists left Bretton Woods on Wednesday by various routes, some of them going down through Crawford Notch, others taking the Franconia Pass, while others kept down the Connecticut River to Springfield and New York via Berkshire Hills and Lenox.

Golf is gradually coming to the fore, with tennis and baseball close seconds. There is almost no sport in the mountains of any definite character until August, when events come thick and fast at various resorts. The annual golf tournament at Bretton Woods, which will be from Aug. 8 to 12 inclusive, is bringing many New York golfers into the field, and the trophies presented by the management and on exhibition at the Mount Washington are the handsomest seen here in years.

At the Crawford House there is little opportunity for golf, but tennis players will have a chance to compete next week for one of the handsomest loving cups offered by the management. Clarence Pratt of Brooklyn is acting on the committee. One of the events of the week at the Crawford will be a vaudeville show which Mrs. Pauline Hammond Clark is now preparing.

THE BERKSHIRES.

July Broke All Records for Hotels in the Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 4.—There have been many changes in Lenox this week, the opening of August marking the migration to the shore and the return from the Adirondacks and other mountains of cottagers who have been at their camps for a taste of the wilds and fishing. The story of a month of fog along the Atlantic Coast has held back many who would have been at Newport and Bar Harbor had the skies been brighter. As it is, Lenox and the Berkshires have had their most interesting season, and July broke all records for the hotels in the hills.

The Berkshire Hunt, which is now the leading factor in out-of-door amusements in Lenox, announced this week the programme of its annual races, to be held at the Lee Pleasure Park on Labor Day, Sept. 3. This year there are new and important races on the bill. The Lenox Horse Show Association presents a stake for an open race, the President of the Berkshire Hunt offers a cup for a steeplechase for horses owned by members of the Berkshire Hunt, the Lenox Club has offered a purse of $100 for a two-mile steeplechase, open to all, and there are three other races of equal interest.

Tennis experts, including the international player Dwight Davis, met in a match at the Lenox Club to-day, the Wyantenuck Club of Great Barrington meeting the Lenox Club. Throughout the week there has been much playing at the courts in preparation for a tournament to be held later.

Bridge whist and luncheons are of daily record. Driving between 4 and 6 o'clock is again in fashion and the streets of the village are made lively by the finely equipped equipages and traps that pass and repass for two hours in almost a procession. Lenox still loves the horse, and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. William B. O. Field, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Miss Kate Cary, Mrs. A. L. Edwards, and a host of others are seen every afternoon driving.

One of the liveliest resorts is the Hotel Aspinwall, which has had the largest business since it was opened. The Secretary of the Navy, who was here, returned to Washington this week, and is to make several shorter visits later in the Summer, as Mrs. Bonaparte will remain there until Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Fiske of New York are at the hotel for the season. Mr. Fisk brought a carload of horses, automobiles, and servants, and has settled down to the enjoyment of motoring and driving. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred de Cordova will arrive next week.

Col. and Mrs. Walter Cutting are to entertain the Berkshire Hunt at the first meet on Sept. 1. The run will be of six miles in the Housatonic Valley, followed by a breakfast at the Cutting residence. The English fox hounds are being conditioned for the meets, and five foxes will be run this Fall.

In Tyringham Mr. and Mrs. Robb de Peyster Tytus are entertaining New York guests every week.

Hamilton W. Cary of New York is with his sister, Miss Kate Cary, at the Roadside cottage for August. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Davis of Concord, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. French at Chesterwood. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grannis of White Plains are visiting Mrs. Oscar Iasigi.

Stockbridge is preparing for its annual golf tournament, which begins the last week of this month. Besides the handsome Stockbridge Cup there will be a Governors' Cup and an open handicap for fine trophies.

Miss Jane M. Sedgwick, who has been in Italy for a long time, came up to Stockbridge this week for the Fall season, and is with her brother, Alexander H. Sedgwick. Miss Sedgwick is entertaining Miss Ellen Buckner of Baltimore.

Baron and Baroness von Hengelmüller of the Austrian Embassy are to have apartments at Curtis's Hotel for September, and other diplomats will arrive for the Autumn. Arthur de Pury of the Swiss Legation arrived this week. Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, who has been in Washington on official business, returned to Lenox this week, and is a member of the cricket team playing against Adams to-day.

Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts is planning to build one of the finest residences in the Berkshires in Dalton. He has selected a site on an eminence back from the highway near the residence of his son, W. Murray Crane, Jr., and architects are at work on the plans.

CANNON BALL HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 4.—Encouraged by the success attending their Cannon Ball Horse Show, given here last year, the members of the Quogue and adjacent Summer colonies intend to furnish a more pretentious affair this year in the Cannon Ball carnival which is to be held on Mrs. Craig's field on next Saturday. Among the various classes will be baby carriages, bicycles, pony carriages, and automobiles. The entries are to be handsomely decorated, and prizes will be given in each event for the most artistic decorations.

Social activities at the Field Club are now at their flood tide. Recently a musical tea was a novel form of entertainment provided. Yesterday a military euchre was the feature of the day. On Aug. 10 there will be a play.

In the recent playing of the women's tennis singles of the tennis tournament those qualifying were Miss Wentz, Miss Stewart, Miss Tift, and Miss Nebold.

ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

Kineo Cottagers Have Many Diversions to Choose From.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., Aug. 4.—The week past has been a busy one socially, among the most enjoyable of the affairs being a progressive bridge party given by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lasell of Whitinsville, Mass., at their private cottage. Refreshments were served at the close of play. The prize winners were Mrs. Herbert L. Jillson, Worcester; Mrs. James A. Brodie, Brooklyn; Henry Feuchtwanger and W. F. Nathan, both of New York. The consolation trophies went to Mrs. T. S. Steele, Hartford, and Miss Ethel Eames of Brooklyn.

Another very pleasant affair was a steamer excursion to the head of the lake, given for a party of twenty friends by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Brodie of Brooklyn, the New York guests including Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feuchtwanger, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Judson, and Mrs. Henry Graves.

The season's golf tournaments began Saturday with an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap, J. B. Kinley of Philadelphia winning with a net score of 84 and playing with a handicap of 16. Baseball is arousing much interest, the local team having a clean slate to date. The last victim, the Monson team, was completely outclassed. The game for the coming week is with the Newport team, one of the best in the State. Tennis, riding, driving, mountain climbing, and other outdoor diversions all have their followers.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eames, and John C. Eames, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Hanson, and Heywood Scudder are among the New Yorkers who are back from the wilderness, where they spent their vacation on camping and fishing trips.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Campers at Island Park Enjoy Themselves in Primitive Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Aug. 4.—The past week, from the point of arrivals, has been the most notable since the opening of the season. The hotels and cottages are fast filling up and the bookings for the immediate future are far in advance of any previous year. Prominent among the visitors are many who come for return visits.

The weather the past week could not have been better. Outdoor sports were the vogue, and from early morn until late in the evening visitors were enjoying the cool breezes in the open.

The Saturday evening hops at the Kittatinny and Glenwood were entire successes. There was a large attendance from the other resorts. These dances are held regularly on Wednesday and Saturday evenings during the season.

Mrs. V. Berncastle, the contralto from Paris, gave a concert at the Kittatinny Hotel on Friday evening. The entertainment was largely attended.

One of the most successful affairs during the past week at the Water Gap was a farewell camp party given by a number of campers at Island Park. Camp cots and blankets served as seats, and, gathered in a social circle the guests exchanged jokes and conundrums and sang "coon" songs by the light of a large camp fire. Refreshments were served in a delightfully primitive fashion, after which marshmallows were toasted in the camp fire.

A tea party was given by Miss Helen Kressler Wednesday afternoon. The especial feature was a sham wedding, the contracting parties being Arthur W. Conely and Miss Helen Kressler.

During the early part of the week the Karamac guests were hosts at a regatta. There were a large number of visitors from other Gap houses, some of whom were entered in the races.

GOLFERS AT STROUDSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 4.—Tuesday afternoon the golf tournament for the President's Cup was contested on the links of the Highland Country Club. L. M. Shoch of Philadelphia won out in a large field, with a score of 81 for eighteen holes. His nearest opponent was Jacob Shafer, with a score of 85.

A musicale was given Wednesday evening by the guests of the Maplehurst House. It was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

MOUNT POCONO'S CARNIVAL.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., Aug. 4.—The season is certainly a record breaker for outdoor sports. Golf is, of course, most popular. The links of the Mount Pocono Country Club are crowded from early morning until nightfall. The Montanesca, Mount Pleasant, Pocono Mountain, and Fair View Houses have many guests who visit the links.

A championship bowling tournament has been in progress this week between the New York and Philadelphia guests of the Belmont. The first game was won by the Philadelphians, and as New York defaulted in the second, that also counted for the victors of the first game. The highest individual scores were those of Mr. and Mrs. Lane of Philadelphia, who scored 173 and 139, respectively. There were five participants on each side.

The feature of the week was the boat carnival held on Naomi Pines Lake Thursday evening. This event is an annual fête, and preparations have been under way since the opening of the season. About fifty boats were tastefully decorated in all imaginable ways. After rowing past the judges' stand they formed in a line extending more than a quarter of a mile. Various evolutions were performed, the line was broken, and the boats waited on the lake while fireworks were set off on Comfort Island.

CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF.

Vermont Enthusiasts Gather at Manchester for Their Annual Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 4.—This week has been marked by splendid weather and the arrival of a large number of early August visitors. Out-of-doors sports have had many followers. Golf has received most attention.

All the State golfers have been here since Wednesday for the fifth annual State championship, which opened on the Ekwanok links Thursday. The final thirty-six hole matches are being played to-day. An open handicap of eighteen holes medal play, with prizes for the best gross and net scores, is also being played. The next formal tournament on the Ekwanok links will be the annual competition for the First President's Cup. This will be played on Aug. 15, 16, 17, and 18.

Tuesday evening Miss Florence Taylor of Brooklyn entertained the younger members of the Summer colony here, at Lone Pine.

Thursday evening was marked by a progressive euchre party at Music Hall for the benefit of the Ekwanok Country Club.

The Misses La Vie of Brooklyn entertained the younger set of the hotel and cottage contingents at the Colonial Friday evening.

A cotillion for the benefit of the Ekwanok Country Club will be held at Music Hall this evening.

The Twentieth Century Club will be entertained Monday by Mrs. George H. Thacher of Albany.

The tennis courts at the Country Club will be the scene Tuesday and Wednesday of a mixed doubles tournament.

Clarence H. Young of Albany spent Sunday with Mrs. H. G. Young and Miss Young at the Equinox House.

Franklin M. Gunther and F. L. Gunther of New York arrived at the Equinox House this week in their fifty-horse power Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Janney of Philadelphia, who are spending the Summer at the Equinox House, are making an automobile trip along the Maine coast.

A. L. White of Boston, who is here for the month of August, was one of the Ekwanok players in the State championship played on the Ekwanok links here this week.

SOLDIERS FOR BUSHKILL.

Morris Guards of Atlantic City to Go Into Camp There.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Penn., Aug. 4.—One of the features of the week was the roque tournament among the guests of the Ridge View House at Turn Villa. Three sets of four players each entered into the contest. The winners of the first series of games were Mrs. R. T. Eaton, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Mr. W. G. Landes, Lansdowne, Penn.; Mrs. J. M. Matthews, Philadelphia; S. C. Smith, Philadelphia; Miss M. L. Smith, Philadelphia, and Dr. J. M. Matthews, Philadelphia. The final game was won by Mr. S. C. Smith and Mrs. J. M. Matthews. At the close of the tournament the winners were presented with two beautifully decorated loving cups.

This popular resort is having a most successful season, and all the guests devote themselves attentively and industriously to having the most fun out of every day.

The Morris Guards, a military organization of Atlantic City, which encamped at Delaware Water Gap a few years ago, has chosen Bushkill as the site for its camp this year, pitching its outfit near the Riverside House. Camp Lewis T. Bryant, as it will be called, will be opened on Sept. 24 for ten days. The camp will be in command of Capt. C. Stanley Grove, who succeeds Capt. Lewis T. Bryant, recently retired.

ARVERNE'S FLOWER FETE.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., Aug. 4.—Committees are meeting several times a week to insure the success of the Flower Fete to be held here Aug. 25. Invitations have been extended to guests of neighboring resorts to join in this pretty carnival.

A Dutch dance was given in the Arverne Hotel Ocean Casino on Thursday for the benefit of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Park. There were a number of unique features in connection with this affair. Mrs. I. N. Rosenfeld, wife of the proprietor of the Arverne Hotel, suggested the idea. Prof. Sylvia was in charge of the programme.

A series of Monday afternoon charity euchres are being given at the Dale cottages. They are under the auspices of the Misses Mattie Gledue and Edna Crampton.

Arrangements are being made for a nautical dance at the Nautilus cottage, to take place soon.

The barn dance in the grillroom of Colonial Hall on Tuesday was both picturesque and enjoyable. Much merriment was caused by the grotesque costumes of some of the guests. The grillroom did not know itself, being transformed into the semblance of a typical barn. The implements used in real farmlife were largely in evidence.

NORDICA AT OCEAN GROVE.

Her Appearance the Feature of the Week at This Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 4.—Nearly twelve thousand music lovers crowded the Auditorium Wednesday evening and showered Lillian Nordica with flowers and applause and broke out in cheers when, as a finale, she sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Gov. Stokes of New Jersey, with the members of his military staff, all in full uniform, occupied seats. New Yorkers spending the Summer at Long Branch and other adjacent resorts were also present. Mme. Nordica was delighted with her reception, and pronounced the Auditorium to be the finest music hall in the world.

This evening in the Auditorium, Handel's "Messiah" was rendered by the New York and Ocean Grove festival choruses, led by Tali Esen Morgan. The soloists were Laura Coombs, soprano; Mrs. W. S. Bracken, contralto; Evan Williams, tenor, and Frederick Martin, basso. An audience numbering 6,000 enjoyed the performance. A special train over the Central Railroad of New Jersey brought the New York chorus to the Grove. Next Thursday evening the annual Children's Musical Festival will be held. One thousand children will take part. The boys will wear Rough Riders' uniforms and the girls will be gowned as Japanese maidens. Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" will be sung by the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus Thursday evening, Aug. 16.

Meetings in the interests of missions were held this week in the Temple and the Auditorium. The annual conference of the Woman's Home Missionary Society began Monday and continued until Wednesday, when the Deaconesses of the Methodist Church held their annual convention. On Thursday the assembly of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held. Missionaries from the foreign fields took part in the conference. The annual missionary sermon will be preached to-morrow morning by the Rev. Dr. Homer C. Stuntz of Manila. In the afternoon a platform meeting will be held, when addresses will be delivered by Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, and well-known missionaries from abroad.

The Summer School of Theology will inaugurate a ten days' meeting Monday, with Bishop FitzGerald as the presiding officer. The Faculty of the assembly includes well-known ministers and laymen of the various Protestant churches. At the conclusion of the assembly the annual camp meeting—the event of the Summer—will begin, and will continue for ten days.

Ocean Grove's annual memorial service was held in the Tabernacle Tuesday evening. Biship FitzGerald presided. The anniversary prayer meeting preceded this solemn service. It was held in Thompson Park, overlooking Wesley Lake, where, thirty-seven years ago, the first prayer service was held in a tent occupied by Joseph H. Thornley of Philadelphia.

NEW HARBOR OF REFUGE.

Cape May the Better for Enterprise of Pittsburg Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Lovers of music here are to have a treat on Aug. 10 and 11. On these days a musical festival is to be given by the Third Regiment National Guard Band of Pennsylvania, augmented by outside musicians. In addition to this organization the orchestras of all the leading hotels will combine for the occasion.

The Cape May Yacht Club on Saturday afternoon last unfurled its new pennant, the gift of Dr. R. Walter Starr of Philadelphia. The occasion was made much of by the club, and after the ceremony of unfurling the flag there was a reception tendered to the ladies and a marine parade from Schellenger's Landing to the new 500-acre harbor being built by a syndicate of Pittsburgers.

In connection with this harbor the Board of Engineers of the War Department will hold a public hearing at Cape May on Thursday of next week, Aug. 9, at which all persons who are interested in having the Government take charge of this harbor of refuge will be heard.

On Aug. 21 and 22 a championship golf tournament is to be played on the Cape May links, in which several players of National importance are to participate. This affair is in charge of a committee of the Cape May Golf Club, and it is expected that the excellent course which the local club possesses will witness some record playing.

PLANS FOR BABY PARADE.

Outlook for Asbury Park's Big Annual Feature Most Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 4.—Hotel guests have been obliged to keep indoors this week because of the almost continuous rain. The sun was discernible for several hours Wednesday, but for four days it rained almost constantly. The disagreeable weather caused a postponement of a number of outdoor social functions and hastened the departure of thousands of hotel patrons. The hotel owners, as a consequence, are much discouraged, and predict a losing season unless the skies clear.

Chairman Hope of the Carnival Association is hard at work with his corps of assistants completing the details for the annual Baby Parade, which is to take place on the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 31, when Queen Titania and her Court will review the marching tots. The entries to date number over a hundred. The parade will be preceded by the coronation of Titania on the evening of Aug. 28, and the masquerade fête on the boardwalk, to be held Thursday evening, Aug. 30. The Carnival Association has arranged to have several "Mummers'" clubs from New York and Philadelphia take part in the masked revel.

Asbury Park's first dog show promises to be a social and financial success. It is to be held in the Beach Auditorium on Aug. 22 and 23. The entry list closed Wednesday with over 300 entries, including dogs owned by Richard Croker, Jr., and other fanciers summering in Monmouth County.

The Schubert Glee Club is to give an amateur minstrel show in the Asbury Avenue Casino on Monday evening, Aug. 13. Bandmaster Arthur Pryor is the musical director of the club, and is arranging an attractive programme.

Twelve thousand excursionists from Newark and other North Jersey towns visited Asbury Park to-day and participated in the annual outing of the employes of the Clark Thread Works. The thread makers enjoyed a series of field sports in the afternoon at the Athletic Grounds, and there was dancing in the Beach Auditorium.

The Government life savers employed to render aid to vessels in distress went on duty for the remainder of the year Wednesday morning. Capt. Van Brunt of the Loch Arbour Station announces that his crew will give an exhibition of life saving every Thursday during the Summer.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Visit Atlantic City to Help Celebrate Embarkation Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Allen have arrived at the shore, after spending a week or ten days in scudding over the roads of New York and Pennsylvania in their automobile. Their trip had a rather vexing finish. They had not had a single mishap until they were about six miles from the end of their journey, when one of their wheels caught in a trolley track, tore off the tire, and ruined the shoe and splintered a part of the rim.

There was but one thing to do under conditions like that, and they did it. They made arrangements to have their machine towed to the nearest garage for repairs, and then secured a vehicle and came on to Atlantic City. They got a vehicle propelled by a team of mules, the only thing available, for it was night, and came across to the resort at a four-mile clip.

F. F. Bradley, who, with a party of friends, is located at the Seaside House, arrived at the shore the early part of the week. They made a run over from Cincinnati, which took them fourteen days. But as they were not trying for any records the time consumed in covering the distance does not bother them in the least. Before starting from home Mr. Bradley had a small ice chest fitted into his machine, and it was liberally stocked with various supplies in the nature of eatables and drinkables. As they reached the various towns and cities en route they replenished their stock.

Among the automobile visitors of the week are Mrs. Alfred Moore of Philadelphia, who has just arrived after making the run down to the shore from Buffalo. She was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Betts, Master C. W. Betts, and Nelson A. Betts of Buffalo. The party is now staying at the Hotel Wiltshire. They completely wore out a set of tires on the run down to the shore, and as soon as a new set has been placed on the machine and the party gets filled with Atlantic City ozone, they will start out on their return journey.

Eight thousand members of the Knights of Columbus arrived in town to-day to assist the Atlantic City Council of the order to celebrate Embarkation Day, commemorative of the departure of Columbus from Palos, Spain, in search of a new country and fame. In connection with the visit, Patrick Conway, director of the Ithaca Band, has arranged a special programme of music for the concert on the pier to-morrow evening.

AMATEUR CIRCUS A HIT.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, Aug. 4.—The event of the season at Atlantic Highlands was the amateur circus given last night and yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Athletic Association by the young men of this resort. A great many automobile parties had been made up at points further south along the Jersey shore, with the circus as the objective point, and the presence of the big cars, gay with white dresses and fluffy parasols, lent not a little to the gayety of the scene.

The parade through the principal avenues of Atlantic Highlands in the forenoon was in itself a more than enjoyable sight. The various cowboys, monkeys, lions, hyphenated giraffes, Indians, clowns, snake charmers, Roman gladiators, bearded ladies, and jockeys were given an ovation all along the line of march. The monkeys and lions early developed symptoms of anger and made frequent excursions into the crowds assembled on porches and verandas.

The circus itself was a brilliant affair, in the ring as in the stand, and netted a neat sum for the benefit of the Athletic Association.

MORRIS CANAL AND ROCKAWAY RIVER FALLS AT BOONTON, N. J.

REVIVAL OF PING-PONG.

Long Beach Cottagers Take the Old Fad Up Again.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 4.—A vaudeville musicale will be given here to-night in the Long Beach Hotel Theatre. The affair is a benefit for the members of the orchestra, in recognition of their willing services throughout the Summer. There will be a matinée vaudeville some afternoon next week, when some of the women guests of the hotel will appear for a charitable purpose. The date of the entertainment will be announced to-morrow.

The play in the tennis tournament here this week has been closer and more exciting than any similar contest held before at Long Beach. The players are so finely matched that many long deuce sets are necessary in every day's play, and in the afternoon the long piazza facing on the tennis courts is lined with spectators watching the balls fly back and forth and cheering on their favorite players. The exquisite little challenge cup for the ladies' singles, which had to be won for two seasons before it became the property of any contestant, has been carried off by Miss Belle Taylor, as she won it before in the season of 1903. In the men's singles the play has been exciting in the extreme and, as the contest narrows down to the finals, it becomes evident that the last three matches will be of a hair-raising character, and the frequency of deuce sets promises that he who wins this year's cup will have earned it well indeed. Wallace Guilford is one of the favorites in the betting.

The one-time popular sport of ping-pong has been revived this season at Long Branch, and has received new life from the clever playing of Mrs. Percival Gibbon, wife of the English author, who, by the way, himself plays a pretty game. Mrs. Gibbon has won many a tournament in England, and has beaten all of the best players of both sexes at Long Beach. The long ping-pong tables are in use nightly, and the one-time experts are trying their best to get again in swift playing form so as to uphold the prestige of America against the clever Britishers.

Motor Car Parties

From Every Direction Auto Tourists Pour to Eastern Resorts

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 4.—The rush of automobilists into the Berkshires is amazing. Every resort has its daily contingent of arrivals, especially Lenox, Stockbridge, and Pittsfield, where the large hotels abound. The roads are now excellent in every direction, heavy rains having laid the dust.

At Stockbridge there arrived this week Dwight Davis, St. Louis, in a Mercedes; Dr. H. A. Meeks and party of Meriden, Conn., in a Stevens-Duryea; Grant Walker of Boston, in a Royal Tourist; W. W. Nathan of Washington, in a Packard, and Howard Van Swinderen of New York, in a Maxwell.

One party touring in the hills stopped at Heaton Hall. In included Mrs. W. R. Hayden and Misses Pauline, Elsie, and Rosalie Hayden of New Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Fisk of New York are making daily excursions in the hills in a Mercedes.

The arrivals in Pittsfield in automobiles this week, together with the make of their machines, included Charles P. Doelger, Albany, De Dietrich; Judge George D. Archer, Greenwich, Conn., Maxwell; E. H. Whitmore, Warren, Penn., Royal Tourist; Dr. Dwight Smith, Port Chester, N. Y., Locomobile; R. J. Christie, Toronto, Canada, Fiat; Darwin Almy, Providence, Winton; George B. Kelly, Troy, Automotor; W. A. Satefort, North Adams, Franklin; Halstead Swan, Brooklyn, Pope-Toledo; Charles Lee, Syracuse, Winton; H. H. Wyatt, Philadelphia, Reo; Elbert B. Hamlin, New York, Acme; H. G. Briggs, Cleveland, White; George W. Lesley, Hartford, Columbia; G. H. Rist, Springfield, Knox; C. Goddard, New York, Stanley; Hugh McClellan, Troy, Rambler; A. C. Hulbert, Chicago, Thomas; W. E. Carney, New London, Columbia; F. L. Gunther, New York, Thomas; J. H. Brown, Boston, Corbin; Charles Brock, Boonton, N. J., White; Clarence Black, New York, Frazer-Miller; B. N. Warren, Williamstown, Stearns; W. A. Wilke, New York, Thomas; D. A. Spears, Hartford, Pope-Toledo.

Among those who registered at Lenox garages this week were John P. Gomph, Utica, Oldsmobile; John Burnett, Southboro, Pierce-Arrow; F. A. Salliford, Poughkeepsie, Franklin; Charles E. McInnes, Philadelphia, Autocar; A. T. French, Tuxedo, Ramler; Dwight Davis, St. Louis, Mercedes; J. W. Castles, Morristown, N. J., Packard; John C. L. Shabeck, Providence, Autocar; John Lock, Rhinebeck, Simplex; C. W. Tillinghast, Troy, Pope-Toledo; W. E. Maynard, Mount Kisco, Panhard; Mrs. L. E. Gilmore, Schenectady, Jackson; Dr. W. M. Folk, New York, Panhard; B. B. Odell, Jr., Newburg, Leon Bole; W. C. Warren, Buffalo, Pierce; H. W. Starr, Schenectady, Cleveland; W. C. Whitney, New York, Pierce; H. E. Greene, Amsterdam, Pope-Toledo; Grant Walker, Boston, Royal Tourist; H. G. Ellers, New York, Cadillac; O. S. Richard, New York, Thomas.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—August seems to promise a contest between the auto and the horse. While the stables are filling to their capacity, the garages, of which there are seven, are steadily becoming more popular.

A prominent party of autoists reached here after a journey of 1,300 miles. Among them were Judge and Mrs. F. L. Fowler of Watseka, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilstack, Mrs. J. Lynn Van Natta, and Thomas G. Wilson, all of Layafette, Ind. They began their trip on July 7, and since have traveled through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey, arriving here from New York. They have visited the battlefields of Antietam, Gettysburg, and Harper's Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. John Neary of New York City have been touring in this vicinity in their Oldsmobile. They stopped at Schroon Lake, Lake Placid, Blue Mountain Lake, and Paul Smith's.

Dr. and Mrs. Birney, with their children, and accompanied by a chauffeur and maid, stopped her on their way from New York to Chicago. They travel in a Thomas, which carries ten people.

C. S. Wicker and two sons, George and Edward, and O. C. Baker of Niagara Falls, who are touring in a Ford, en route to Vermont, were in town Tuesday.

H. M. Davenport of West Stewartstown, N. H., in a 40-horse power Waltham-Orient motor car, passed Tuesday and Wednesday here. He was on his way to Rome, N. Y.

E. S. Atwater and son of Poughkeepsie passed through here with two motor cars, a Thomas and Linton. They stopped at the Grand Union.

M. G. Courtney of Brooklyn has his Royal Tourist here.

F. D. Lit of Philadelphia has brought a Pope-Toledo, and H. D. Medlar, also of Philadelphia, uses a Peerless.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morey of New York are touring the mountains in their Cadillac and visited Paul Smith's this week en route to Saratoga via Childwold Park and Tupper Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Howe of Morristown, N. J., visited Paul Smith's Sunday in their forty horse power Thompson car, and after a trip around the St. Regis Chain of Lakes, left for Saranac Lake and eastern resorts.

George Fuller Golden and a party of friends visited the St. Regis Lakes this week in a Franklin touring car.

Dr. George Fales Baker, accompanied by Major and Mrs. A. G. Hopper and John Sailer, visited Saranac Inn, on Upper Saranac Lake, in Dr. Baker's sixty horse power Locomobile.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., Aug. 4.—Henry M. Flagler, who is coming to the Mount Washington Hotel with Mrs. Flagler for the season, has had a new White Steamer especially constructed for his use here.

Arthur Ryle of New York, who is at the Waumbek, has his Mercedes there, and S. H. Austen of Philadelphia, who has a cottage there, has also a Mercedes, which Miss Emilie Austen drives fearlessly.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Briscoe of Tarrytown, N. Y., have been spending a week here and have two Maxwell forty horse power cars of this year's make.

Alfred Weed of New York, who has been at Bretton Woods with Mrs. Weed, made the journey in his fifty horse power Rochet-Schneider car, which seems especially well adapted for hill climbing.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVicker of New York, who are staying at the Cary cottages, made the trip up from Pomfret, Conn., in their Cadillac, leaving there on Sunday morning and resting at Albany.

Messrs. Oscar Gridley and Edward Kennedy drove down from Utica in a Stevens-Duryea car and spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Stout of New York, who made the trip in a Locomobile, are enjoying life at the Berkeley-Waiontha.

Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Morgan, Miss Maysie E. Morgan, Miss E. Alden, Miss Sarah Pierpont, Miss Emma L. Week of Chicago, and Miss Elizabeth S. Emmons of Huntington, West Va., who are touring the country in two Elmores, arrived at the Berkeley-Waiontha on Monday.

CATSKILL, Aug. 4.—During the last week two automobiles have passed through here, one bound from Bernardsville, N. J., to Stamford, containing J. H. Sharpe and his daughter, Miss Anna Sharpe.

The second car, a Model A fifty horse power, made the run from Bernardsville to Catskill Sunday. The party spent Sunday evening at the New Hart and resumed their journey to Stamford on Monday, reaching there Monday noon.

The second car, a Model A fifty-horse power Winton, passed through here Tuesday afternoon, having a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dunspaugh of Pittsburg.

This party had just completed a tour embracing Richfield Spa and the Catskills, and were bound for their home in Pittsburg.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 4.—The following touring parties have been at Lake George during the week:

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Myer, Miss Clara Fielman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Litchenten, and Peter Myers and chauffeurs of New York City, two sixty-horse power French touring cars.

William H. Van Wormer and party of Albany, twenty-horse power Maxwell.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ransom, Miss Hamilton, Miss Mary Hamilton, Miss Towner, M. H. Luffin, B. Wesselhoeft, C. S. Ransom and chauffeurs, thirty-horse power Peerless and Oldsmobile.

Dr. and Mrs. John L. Wentz, Mrs. George B. Jeryman, Mrs. John M. Powell, and schauffeur of Scranton, Penn., sixty-horse power French car.

RANGELEY, Me., Aug. 4.—J. W. Haynes of Indiana, with S. H. Winkham of Hartford, Conn., made the run of 250 miles from Quebec here last Saturday in a Haynes machine, and on Tuesday continued to Bretton Woods, N. H., 124 miles beyond.

Two parties from San Francisco, touring the country in an English car, the Daimler, and an American car, the Stoddard-Dayton, have been here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lefferts of Brooklyn, N. Y., have been here for a week, while touring the region in their Packard car.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Filton of Boston, in a Stanley car, are also now at the Rangeleys.

FROM SHORE TO MOUNTAINS.

Long Branch Experiences Its Annual Shift of Summer Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—There will be many departures to-morrow of cottage people and hotel guests from this resort to Saratoga and the different mountain resorts. The majority of those leaving will return in about two weeks. During their absence Long Branch will fill up with people who have passed the month of July in the mountains and come here for the remainder of the season.

A benefit was given at the West End Casino last night for the benefit of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch. Mrs. William D. Harper of New York, who is the Superintendent of the hospital, was at the head of the affair. Many New Yorkers took part. Miss Bessie Clayton danced, Miss Ethel Crane sang, and Miss Marguerite Hayden and William Hudson gave the clever sketch, "The Musician's Romance." Miss Lizzie Collier and Fulton Russell gave the one-act comedy, "A Happy Pair," and there were other pleasing numbers.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Fay returned to Long Branch this week after a trip of a couple of weeks at Denver, Col.

Miss Florence Ballenberg of New York, who is summering in Chelsea Avenue, was given a surprise party this week in honor of her birthday. The afternoon's programme included a whist party. The prize winners were Miss Hattie Siegel, first prize; Miss Rosalind Schimel, second prize; Miss Fannie Sachs, booby prize.

H. C. Werthing of Elberon has gone to the mountains for a brief stay.

The Passmore Inn, which is well known to the Summer visitors in the vicinity of Long Branch and Pleasure Bay, is undergoing improvements.

On Aug. 9 New Jersey Masons will attend a clambake at Pleasure Bay. Grand Master Walter Chandler and other State dignitaries will be present. The local members of the order expect to take an active part in the day's outing.

The members of the St. James Club tendered the Rev. Elliott White, rector of St. James's Church and President of the club, a farewell reception this week.

Hy. Mayer Goes Abroad--Some Sights at Margate

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A NOTICE: BATHERS MUST WEAR COSTUMES REACHING FROM NECK TO KNEE." AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

"HOF COURSE, SIR, Y'KNOW, YOU WON'T SPEND MUCH TIME IN YOUR ROOM."

THE GUIDE: "LADIES & GENTLEMEN, BEHOLD BEFORE YOU THE GREAT ATLANTIC HOCEAN, BOUNDED ON THE NORTH BY THE HARCTIC CIRCLE, ON THE EAST BY URRUP AND HEFRICA, HAMERICA ON THE WEST HAND LAST BUT NOT LEAST BY THE AN-HARCTIC HOCEAN. HIT'S LENGTH IS TENS OF THOUSANDS OF MILES, HITS BREATH HAVERAGES 3000 MILES AND AGAIN LAST BUT NOT LEAST HIT'S DEPTH - - - WELL IT IS VERY, VERY DEEP."

CHORUS OF TRIPPERS: GREAT! WONDERFUL! HEXTRODINARY!! &c &c...

FOR HIT'S ME 'APPY LITTLE 'UDSON RIVER 'OME.

Hy. Mayer
MARGATE JULY 1906.

ON THE SANDS AT MARGATE.

"IT'S ENGLISH - QUITE - YOU KNOW!"

PUNCH & JUDY FOR THE CHILDREN.

A DILEMMA - I
"WHICH, THE DEUCE, IS MY BATHING MACHINE?"

THINGS WE DON'T SEE IN NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Local rains; not so warm; Tuesday, fair; fresh southerly winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,726. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SEVASTOPOL CUT OFF; GRAVE EVENTS FEARED

Guards at Odessa Doubled—Garrison There Disaffected.

FAILURE OF STRIKE LIKELY

Railroad Men Have Not Joined It—St. Petersburg Printers and Street Car Employes Again Working.

ODESSA, Aug. 5.—Telegraphic communication between this city and Sevastopol has been interrupted for the last forty-eight hours. Governor General Kaulbars has not yet returned from Sevastopol.

Flashlight signals were exchanged last midnight between the roof of the commandant's residence here and a torpedo boat destroyer a few miles out at sea. Thereupon the destroyer started at full speed toward the Crimea.

There is apprehension that grave events are impending.

For the first time in two weeks Cossacks appeared in the town last night, forming double guards at the residences of the Governor, the Prefects, and the commandants, and at public buildings.

Persistent reports are in circulation of bad conditions among the garrison.

The French Consul here has been instructed by his Government, in case of necessity, to give refuge to all fugitives irrespective of nationality.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 6.—The fate of the general strike, which, although it has affected nearly 70,000 men in St. Petersburg, has so far met with only slight response in other sections of Russia, will probably be decided to-day with an adverse expression of public opinion. The lack of union among the leaders of the proletariat organizations is working against the success of the movement.

The railroad men, upon whom the success of the entire movement depends, are still working full time. The leaders of the railroad organizations are hesitating about issuing a call for a tie-up. They fear being deserted and discredited by their materialistic followers, who are no more responsive to the avowed pretext of this strike—namely, sympathy with the mutineers of Sveaborg, Kronstadt, and Revel—than they were to the similar reasons given for the abortive strike of last November. The railroad men have also been intimidated by the recent law making strikes affecting communications penal offenses. The telegraphers have thus far been appealed to in vain.

The Council of Workmen's Deputies is meeting secretly at Terioki, Finland. The deputies are so incensed at the timidity displayed by the railroad men that they have decided to resort, if necessary, to the blowing up of bridges and the destruction of the roadbeds, &c., to bring the transportation service to a standstill. Representatives of all the revolutionary parties and emissaries from Moscow, Kieff, Riga, Odessa, and other cities are present at the meetings. The final meeting of the Council was still proceeding at 1:30 this morning.

The first break in the ranks of the St. Petersburg strikers occurred yesterday, when the printers decided to return to work. The employes of several street car lines and river ferries have also resumed work.

A steady downpour of rain all day long prevented the open air gatherings scheduled for yesterday in St. Petersburg and the consequent possibility of disorders. The day was without incident, except for the departure for Kronstadt of the Eighteenth Naval Equipage. There were a large number of drunken men among these sailors.

Telegrams from the interior throw little light on the manner in which the country may be expected to respond to the call for a strike. There has been no decrease in the number of robberies and murders in the interior.

Peasants of Bolgusha, Voronezh Province, who had assembled for the village fair yesterday, attacked a passing patrol of Cossacks. The latter replied with two volleys. A number of peasants were killed or wounded.

The torch has been applied to the stables, granaries, &c., on the estate of Princess Chapitsky, in Poltava Province. A flour mill was also destroyed.

The "Fighting Organization" of the revolutionists has issued a proclamation at Samara avowing responsibility for the assassination on Aug. 3 of Gov. Block of that city. Many arrests have been made. The Governor's body was torn into fragments by the bomb.

The conductor of a street car was arrested at Ekaterinoslaff yesterday for reading to the passengers, among whom were several soldiers, accounts of the mutiny at Sveaborg.

Two workmen have been arrested at the barracks at Minsk for distributing revolutionary proclamations among the troops.

MINERS WHIPPED TO DEATH.

Cossacks Break Up a Meeting, but the Strike Is Spreading.

UZOVKA, Aug. 5.—In spite of the proclamation of the Governor General announcing that he would take "extraordinary measures" in case the workmen still laboring in the mines should cease work, the summons from St. Petersburg to a general strike has met with the approbation of the workmen here. The postal, telegraph, and telephone employes to-day expressed their willingness to strike, and even an officer of Cossacks said he viewed the strike with satisfaction.

Workmen in the Monagova pits to the number of 2,500 went on strike to-day after Cossacks had broken up their meeting and whipped three resisting miners to death.

Soldiers have been detailed to pump out the flooded mines.

SET AFIRE BY THIEVES.

What Wasn't Stolen from the Dorfmann Flat Was Ruined by Water.

While Abraham Dorfmann and his family were in the country yesterday thieves entered their flat at 66 East 106th Street, ransacked it, and then, it is supposed, because they were disappointed at the value of the loot they got, set fire to the parlor.

Little boys who were playing in front of the house saw smoke coming out of the windows and gave an alarm.

What the thieves left undamaged was practically ruined by water. The Dorfmanns place their loss at about $1,000.

BRYAN'S OPPOSITION FAILS.

Roger Sullivan in Control of the Democratic Party in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—As a result of the primary elections yesterday Roger Sullivan is in control of the Democratic Party in Chicago. He should go to the State Convention with a solid delegation from Cook County back of him. The fact is interesting, politicians say, coming as it does so soon after the attack made on Sullivan by William J. Bryan, and its effect may be felt in the next National Democratic Convention.

Sullivan suggested that there would now be an opportunity to arrange a "harmony" ticket. It would be better to take plenty of time, he added, so action was deferred until to-morrow, when a conference will be held of all the Democratic managers who have delegates in the convention.

The Roger Sullivan-Carter Harrison faction easily controls 65 per cent. of the delegates elected to the County Convention. It was not until this morning that the Dunne-Carey faction realized how badly it had been beaten. Then the rush for the band wagon began. It was predicted this evening that when Thursday came the convention would be practically unanimous.

The result of the Democratic primaries will have a marked effect upon the next Mayoralty contest. Unless the situation changes radically between now and next April it can be said with as much certainty as politics ever permits that Edward F. Dunne will not be the next Democratic candidate for Mayor of Chicago. The primaries did not determine who would be the candidate—only that Dunne would not be the candidate.

The Mayor trusted his political fortunes to the hands of Chairman "Tom" Carey of the County Committee, and Carey is wiped off the political map. He not only failed to nominate the Dunne-Carey candidate for Sheriff, but was beaten for the nomination for Congress himself.

ROCKEFELLER ON NATION.

Tells Sunday Scholars They Should Love It and Its Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 5.—"Love Thy Country." Such was the text of John D. Rockefeller's address this morning to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Sunday school, of which he is Superintendent. It was his first appearance before the school this year. He greeted practically every member and shook his hand.

"This is a great and good country to live in," he said. "It is a powerful country. It has grown to its present strength from the strength of a few Puritan fathers, who first settled here. It was this spirit of the Pilgrims—this love of truth, respect for it, the desire for right living, which laid the massive foundation of the United States. The Puritans made the beginning what it was; we should keep it as it was intended.

"That is why we should love this country of ours; love her people, her business, and her institutions. We should sink the smaller annoyances in the greater things; we should remember that the events which seem overwhelming now will be forgotten in a decade. Through it all we must show our love for our fellow-man.

"We are free in this country. We can study the Bible, live in the truth, and accomplish great ends by our freedom. Over in Europe they do not have the advantages we have. I was surprised to find so few Sunday schools on the continent. You know, I take a great interest in Sunday schools. I think they are great institutions. Our country is much better for its Sunday schools. After I have seen what they have, what Sunday schools there are across the water, I have decided that this is a country of Sunday schools. In living in the United States you have a heritage which is most valuable."

STATEN ISLAND STILL DARK.

Little Improvement to be Expected in Electric Situation.

The streets of Staten Island were dark again last night. Apparently no attempt was made by the lighting company to furnish light, and the only power generated was that used to operate the trolley cars. That was poor and uncertain. In residences electric lights were so low that the occupants had to have recourse to gas or candles and lamps. Fortunately the night was clear, and the moon shone brightly, so that the streets were more or less safe.

The trolley service was intermittent. At times the cars ran in good shape, and again they took almost double the time they usually require to fill their schedule. The ordinary running time from St. George to South Beach is about half an hour. Last night the heavily loaded cars were taking from forty-five to fifty-five minutes to make the trip.

It is understood that the electric company is taking advantage of the present full moon to overhaul some of the engines and generators at the Livingston plant, although this is not admitted officially.

Hundreds of persons boarded the municipal ferryboats last night and rode up and down the bay for the sake of the cooler air on the water. When the hour arrived last night for the half-hour schedule to go into effect, there were just as many people riding as at midday. As a result Acting Superintendent Hanlon kept the boats running, and said he would probably not discontinue the fifteen-minute trips until 2 o'clock this morning.

There was one notable exception to the lack of illumination. That was at Happyland. This resort uses about 2,600 incandescent lights. Every one of them was burning brilliantly. It has been charged that the electric company, when it made a contract to light Happyland, overloaded its plant.

Pickpockets were active in the crowds throughout the evening, and many losses were reported to the police.

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FIRST BALLOON TRIP AT NIGHT BEGINS WELL

Dr. Thomas and Knabenshue Cross Long Island Sound.

BEAT A PURSUING ROWBOAT

They Hoped to be Carried North, but Are Swept Over City Island—Quite Low Then.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas and Roy Knabenshue went ballooning last night in the moonlight. It was the first real night ascension in this country.

Mrs. Thomas had not heard from her husband early this morning.

The balloon started on its skyward journey at 8:40 o'clock. About 9:30 o'clock last night the balloon appeared over City Island, traveling out to the open water of the Sound. It was then not more than 100 feet up, and its passage was traced by the electric searchlight from the balloon.

Soon after the balloon had passed out to the open water a woman who was taken to be Mrs. Thomas, but who, Mrs. Thomas later said, was not, reached City Island in an automobile. She went directly to the headquarters of Capt. Edward P. Lane of the East Shore Life-Saving Station, at the foot of Cross Street, City Island. The street ends with a high bank, and had it not been for the shout of warning from Capt. Lane, the machine would have gone into the water.

The woman was greatly excited and begged the life savers to go after Dr. Thomas, who she feared would not be able to make the Long Island shore, judging from the low altitude at which he was traveling.

Capt. Lane's crew could not be collected immediately, but Policeman Martin H. Nooney volunteered, and so did Oscar Hupner, a resident of the island. The light of the balloon by this time was a faint speck in the distance, and the balloon was apparently descending gradually.

For two miles the three men rowed at a good speed, but before they could get to the balloon it turned the Shinnecock Point and disappeared from the view of the rowers at a point between Shinnecock Point and Sands Point, on the Long Island shore. The crew then put about and went back to City Island. The point at which the light of the balloon was last seen by the rowers was at least seven miles from the lifeboat. It is probable that Dr. Thomas reached the shore. Capt. Lane declared that he could not tell positively.

"We would have followed to Shinnecock Point and further," he said last night, "only there was a strong tide and we had chased him for two miles, and it was six miles further to where we saw the balloon last. That would have been a fourteen-mile pull back against the tide, in addition to the two-mile pull we already had. We knew that if we reached the spot and he had struck the water and gone down we could not help; and if he had reached the shore he would not need our help."

The woman had left City Island when the crew got back to the landing at the foot of Cross Street.

The ascension was witnessed by some 3,000 persons, who had not been invited to watch the filling of the gas bag from the tanks of the Union Gas Company at the foot of 138th Street.

The crowd seriously interfered with the preparations, often cutting off the gas supply by inadvertently stepping on the silk tube through which the gas was carried to the balloon. But the crowd was enthusiastic in encouraging the aeronauts as the big balloon slowly rose and went on its way. There were 900 pounds of ballast aboard, and a bountiful supply of provisions and water, as the two men expected that they might be up twenty-four hours or more.

The crowd could see the balloon plainly for fifteen minutes after it started. Then it was lost, as Dr. Thomas said it would be, "in the traling garments of the night," except for the occasional three flashes of a small electric light which the doctor had taken to signal to his wife that all was well.

Before the disappearance of the balloon it was seen that it was overballasted, as after going up to a height of 400 feet it began to fall rapidly. The contents of a few sandbags were scattered over housetops in the direction of Long Island Sound. This was just the way in which the aeronauts did not want to go. There was much disappointment on the part of those who had hoped that the gas bag would take a northerly course.

To the surprise and gratification of Mrs. Thomas, who was among the last to leave the gas works in her automobile, the balloon was seen later at an altitude of about 1,000 feet and at a point which led the watchers to hope that Knabenshue had found the current he was looking for. The two men at that time seemed to be over the Hudson River and going north.

Before starting Knabenshue had said that he hoped to catch his wife at Albany, as he had a feeling that during the night the balloon would find a current with strength enough to make it beat the train which was bearing his wife on her journey to their home in Toledo.

For an enthusiast Dr. Thomas made an interesting statement before the ascension in regard to the future of ballooning in this country. He said he didn't think it would be a lasting sport, but that it would solve so many important questions in regard to air currents that it would always be remembered as the pioneer time of the age of aerial navigation.

"Every time I go up in my balloon," he said, "it is not with the feeling that it is to indulge in a fad, but that these ascensions are helping to the solution of a problem the answer to which is not far off. It would amaze people if they knew how many clever and capable inventors are at work devising motor power. One of these fellows will surely catch the right idea, and then there will be no more ballooning; it will be plain sailing, with just about as much danger as there is today by railroading."

Both men announced that what they most hoped for in the night was a stiff wind that they might do some record-breaking at fast flying. Before they stepped in the balloon they had arranged that they should stand watches, so that they would not become utterly fatigued. One was to curl up in the bottom of the basket for a sleep now and then while the other was watching.

Merchant Dies at the Imperial.

S. H. McClintock, a well-known merchant of Oakland, Cal., died suddenly in the Imperial Hotel yesterday morning before a doctor could reach him. Heart disease killed him.

As Dry as Ever in Jersey.

There was no let up yesterday by the New Jersey police in the enforcement of the new excise law.

REDUCED RATES TO MINNEAPOLIS
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account G. A. R. Encampment. Tickets sold August 10, 11, and 12, good returning until August 31. Stop-over at Chicago returning. Further particulars of Ticket Agents.—Adv.

KILLED ON SWITCHBACK.

Thousands Saw a Girl Dragged to Death at Fort George.

In view of thousands of persons at Fort George, Katherine Rosebrock, 19 years old, of 302 East Eighty-ninth Street was jolted out of a swiftly speeding car on a switchback railway at 193d Street and Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon and her body was dragged up and down the inclines until she was killed. The switchback is built on the side of a steep hill running from the Speedway up to Amsterdam Avenue. Miss Rosebrock, who was with Nellie Ryan, a friend, and a little godchild, rose in her seat to adjust her dress, as the car struck a steep upward incline. She was pitched backward out of the car. Her dress caught on the seat and she was dragged along the runway. Several women fainted at the sight.

Employes of the place rushed to the foot of the last incline and tried to stop the car, but it was moving too fast, and threw them heavily to the ground. The car climbed the last incline, dragging the girl after it. Then her dress gave way and she fell between the ties to the ground. Nearly every bone was broken. A moment later another car thundered along and passed over the spot where the girl's body had fallen through.

The police arrested James Thoms of 70 Washington Terrace, the owner of the railway. The switchback was closed immediately after the accident.

WELL 6,000 FEET DEEP.

To be Dug for Gas by the Carnegie Steel Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—The Carnegie Steel Company is preparing to drill the deepest well in the world in the gas field adjoining the town of Waynesburg, Penn. It will be put down to a depth of 6,000 feet, which is 1,000 feet more than any gas or oil well has ever been drilled before.

To provide for the undertaking the company has erected a steel derrick, and work on the well will begin within a few days. Expert gas men have always given it as their opinion that the gas sands of this district which have been developed are only top or secondary sands. Thousands of feet below these, they believe, are the main or great sands, where an inexhaustible supply of nature's fuel can be found if any man has the cash and courage to go after it.

Government geologists will watch the undertaking with interest and obtain valuable data on the make-up of the earth more than a mile under ground.

BODY SET SAFETY BRAKES.

Subway Train Which Killed a Laborer Brought to Sudden Stop.

Killed by a Subway train near the Fifty-ninth Street Station last night, the body of an Italian track walker, which was thrown in the air, rolled along the car roofs and in falling to the track struck and set the automatic safety brake, stopping the train with a suddenness which threw the passengers from their seats. The motorman was arrested.

Patrick Pellegrino, the man who was killed, was one of a number of men who were at work on the roadbed about fifty feet south of the south-bound platform of the Fifty-ninth Street Subway station.

The laborers stepped out of the way of south-bound local train. Pellegrino got directly in front of a north-bound express train.

TO TEST RAILWAY TELEPHONE

It is Said Mr. Tatum's Invention Will Prevent Many Accidents.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 5.—Arrangements are being completed for giving a practical test to the railroad telephone recently invented and patented by J. W. Tatum of this city. The test will be made on the New Durham & Southern Road. Two miles of the equipment will be erected for the purpose of the demonstration. A company has been organized to back the enterprise.

It is asserted by Mr. Tatum that by his invention locomotive engineers will be enabled to talk to each other while their trains are running at full speed; that any engineer on any part of a road can be called from any station, and that in case two trains are within danger distance of each other a gong will sound in each cab, preventing many accidents.

UNION SCOLDS McGOWAN.

Will Try Again to Pass Ordinance Protecting Workmen.

Acting Mayor McGowan was criticised at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union for vetoing the ordinance introduced by Alderman Cronin for the protection of workmen on buildings. In explanation of the Acting Mayor's action a letter was read from his secretary in which it was said that the ordinance was so loosely drawn that builders would be put to great inconvenience if it were enforced in its present shape. Delegate Mannefield of the Brotherhood of Carpenters demanded to know why representatives of the unions in the building trades were not invited to hearings on the ordinance.

"We could have told them the present condition of affairs," he said. "As matters are now, red-hot bolts sometimes drop on the heads of the men working on buildings, there being nothing to protect them. In many cases the floors are not covered in any way which will protect the workingmen from falling brick and bits of iron and stone, which sometimes inflict serious injury."

The matter was referred to the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which will try to have an ordinance passed similar to the one which was vetoed.

CAN'T SAVE THE MONTAGU.

British Admiralty Abandons Attempts to Refloat Battleship.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Admiralty has abandoned all attempts to refloat the British battleship Montagu, which ran ashore in a fog off Shutter Point, Lundy Island, on May 30.

The Montagu struck a granite cone in a dense fog and the rocks pierced her bottom in several places. The engine room and stokeholds filled with water immediately.

The Montagu was launched at Devonport in 1901, and was completed in 1903. She cost £1,046,992. She is of 14,600 tons displacement, 405 feet in length, with 76½ foot beam, and 28½ foot draught. She carried four twelve-inch and twelve six-inch guns, twelve twelve-pounders, six three-pounders, and two machine guns. Her armor belt was seven inches thick. She carried a complement of 750 officers and men.

Equinox—Equinox—Equinox—Equinox. Sparkling Lithia Water Quenches Thirst.—Adv.

LORD ROTHSCHILD ASKS ABOUT OUR POLITICS

Thinks Roosevelt Will Be Elected If He Runs Again.

INQUIRES BRYAN'S VIEWS

Understands He Is Against Capital—American Who Tried to Get an Interview Is Interviewed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Lord Rothschild, although sometimes willing to talk about English affairs, is very cautious when he is asked to express views in regard to things American. A New York friend of mine called on him a couple of days ago with a letter of introduction. "I'll try to get you a good interview," he said to me as he took a cab for St. Swithin's Lane. An hour afterward he came back. He described his visit to Lord Rothschild as follows:

"By Jove! It was I who did the talking and exuded the information, and not his Lordship.

"'I wonder, Lord Rothschild,' I began, smiling at him insinuatingly, 'if you have not some views about American affairs that would interest my countrymen.'

"Lord Rothschild somewhat gruffly replied that he knew precious little about American affairs. 'Tell me what conditions are prevailing in America,' he said.

"I reeled off a lot of stuff about American unrest and the discontent prevailing among the common people. 'There is abundant prosperity,' I said, 'but along with it runs the feeling that the common people are not getting their full share of it and that the wealthy men and corporations are behaving in a manner detrimental to the country.'

"'Why don't you legislate against the abuses these complaints are based on?' demanded his Lordship.

"'Oh,' I said, 'we are doing something in that line. We have recently passed some remedial laws and no doubt we shall pass some more.'

"'Who is going to be your next President?' Lord Rothschild asked.

"I held up both hands. 'The most I can tell you,' I said, 'is that the next President will be the man who is elected.'

"'Well,' said Lord Rothschild, 'I suppose if Bryan is elected he'll take a good deal of interest in legislation of the sort you have spoken of?'

"I assented to this proposition.

"'Would he deal fairly with capital? He's against capital, isn't he?' Lord Rothschild asked.

"I told him I did not think Bryan was against capital per se, but was simply set on making it behave itself and not disregard the rights of others.

"'Who's going to run against Bryan?' was his Lordship's next question, and I told him a good many persons believed Roosevelt would be the candidate.

"'How does he stand toward capital?' he demanded.

"'Just about as Bryan does,' I told him. 'They are pretty much of a muchness.'

"He apparently doubted this, for he promptly remarked: 'Well, I think Teddy will be elected if he runs.'

"I came away after that."

LONG HUNT FOR DAUGHTER.

Father's Quest Extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—After having been separated from her father for thirty-four years, Mrs. John Mortimer of 183 Slater Street, Paterson, and her parent were strangely reunited to-day. John McDonald, the father, who is 70 years old, has been traveling through all the principal cities of the United States in the hope of coming across his long-lost daughter. He visited Paterson in his search. He had about given up hope of finding her here, and he was standing on the corner of Main and Market Streets preparatory to going to the railroad station, when he heard some one say to the motorman of a passing Newark trolley car:

"Hello, Mortimer, how are you." The old man got on the car and questioned Mortimer. He soon learned that the motorman was his son-in-law.

McDonald is a Scotchman, and lived near the foot of the hills of Ben Nevis. His daughter, Anna, was engaged to Mortimer, but her father did not approve of the match and forbade him his house. The pair eloped. In the years that followed McDonald's family grew up and were married, and after a time his wife died. He had accumulated a little money, and he came to this country to search for his missing daughter. In his quest he has visited this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

WOULD STOP OPIUM TRAFFIC.

China Likely to Ask India to Consent to Reduce Exports.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PEKING, Aug. 5.—My belief is that China will ask India to consent to an annual reduction of the import of opium to China, which would have the effect of extinguishing the trade in ten years, and, as evidence of good faith, will issue an imperial edict condemning the use of opium, forbidding the employment in the Government service of any opium eater, and ordering an annual reduction of poppy cultivation leading to its extinction in ten years.

Whether the issue of such an edict will be regarded by the British Government as sufficient evidence of sincerity and good faith is not known, but this is certain—every missionary in China and an overwhelming mass of disinterested public opinion, both official and unofficial, will rejoice when the British connection with the opium traffic wholly ceases.

Hotel Martinique Dining Rooms, B'way and 33d St. Same management as St. Denis Hotel.—Adv.

NAVAL OFFICERS WRECKED.

Pleasure Party from the Maine Is Cast Ashore Near Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—A launch containing several officers of the battleship Maine and Summer residents at Jamestown was returning from the training station in a dense fog last night when the boat struck the rocks at Rose Island. The launch was held fast and the propeller was broken.

Charles S. Curtis, the keeper of the Rose Island Light, went to the assistance of the disabled boat. Learning the extent of the damage, he started his power boat, and, taking the party aboard, carried the ladies in the party to Jamestown and the officers to the Maine.

As the tide was rising early this morning the launch was pulled from the rocks by Curtis's power boat and a ship's launch.

ANDRE CHALLENGED TO DUEL.

Ex-Minister of War and Gen. De Negrier May Fight To-day.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—It is probable that a duel will be fought to-morrow afternoon by Gen. André, ex-Minister of War, and Gen. De Négrier in consequence of statements in Gen. André's memoirs concerning Gen. De Négrier which the latter has declared to be untrue.

The principals have chosen their seconds, but the arrangements for the duel have not yet been concluded.

JAIL FOR ROOSEVELT CALLER.

Karl Cook, Washington Lawyer, Gets 5 Days for Climbing Sagamore Hill.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 5.—Karl Cook, who said he was a lawyer from Washington, D. C., was arrested last night by Secret Service men while attempting to climb Sagamore Hill. To-day Cook was sentenced to five days in the County Jail at Mineola on the charge of vagrancy. He had been drinking when he was arrested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Nothing is known here of Karl Cook, arrested at Oyster Bay to-day by Secret Service officers.

MRS. T. W. LAWSON DEAD.

Wife of Boston Financier Dies at Her Summer Home in Scituate.

SCITUATE, Mass., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson, wife of the Boston financier, died at Dreamwold, Mr. Lawson's Summer home in this town, to-day. Mrs. Lawson had been suffering from heart trouble since June 26 last. With the exception of her son, Arnold, all of Mrs. Lawson's children and her husband were at her bedside when the end came. Arnold Lawson arrived home shortly afterward.

Mrs. Lawson, before her marriage to Mr. Lawson, in 1878, was a Miss Goodwillie of Cambridge.

ROCKAWAY TRAIN DERAILED.

Mishap Blocks the Long Island and B. R. T. Lines.

The derailing of a Brooklyn Rapid Transit train from Rockaway Beach to the Broadway Ferry tied up the Rockaway Beach traffic yesterday in the busiest hours.

The train left the rails at a frog near the Woodhaven Junction station. It was running slowly to make the switch, and left the track without apparent cau... The derailed cars not only blocked all Rockaway Beach tracks, but extended out to the main line of the Long Island Railroad tracks from Brooklyn to Jamaica, and blocked them also. It took an hour and a half to clear the rails. No one was hurt. Thousands of persons bound for Rockaway Beach were held up in Brooklyn by the accident.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW RAIDS.

Fifty East Side Arrests on Complaint of Peddlers' Association.

More than fifty peddlers and small merchants were arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with violating the Sunday closing law.

The crusade was the result of a call made on Inspector Formosa of the First Inspection District by a committee from the New York Peddlers' Benevolent Association, who complained that while they were living up to the law, there were scores of other shopkeepers who were carrying on business every Sunday without interference from the police. Inspector Formosa therefore sent out detectives to arrest the offenders.

Magistrate Moss discharged the prisoners, with a warning not to repeat the offense.

SAYS JAPAN WILL CONQUER US

Novoe Vremya Predicts War and Thinks We Will Lose California.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 6.—The Novoe Vremya, which is the only newspaper now appearing here except in "dodger" form, devotes a large portion of its space this morning to an article propheseying war between Japan and the United States.

The paper predicts a sure and speedy Japanese victory, the seizure of the Philippines and Hawaii, and the occupation by the Japanese of California.

GAMBLED IN CHURCH TOWER.

Americans Arrested in Mexico Said to Have Victimized Tourists.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 5.—Three Americans, Fred Jones, Jerome Turner, and W. J. Wilson, have been arrested and sent to Belem Prison, charged with swindling American tourists. It is alleged that they lured the toruists to a bell tower of a cathedral and induced them to gamble, and when the victims, having lost, protested, a bogus detective came on the scene, frightening them into silence.

CARS CRASH HEAD ON.

Motorman Killed and Ten Persons Badly Hurt Near Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 5.—Two cars of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, carrying nearly 100 passengers, collided head on at Hofford's Chapel, three miles south of Allentown, to-day, killing Motorman J. W. Esser, and seriously injuring ten other persons.

Both motormen stuck to their posts, and Esser, though dying, still had his hand on the brake when released from the wreck.

After ski, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

300 SINK WITH SHIP, BLESSED BY BISHOP

Liner Sirio, with 800 on Board, Strikes a Reef Off Cape Palos.

CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE REPORTED

Italian Immigrants Fight Women with Knives and Drive Them from the Lifeboats.

CARTAGENA, Spain, Aug. 5.—The Italian steamship Sirio, with 800 persons on board, most of them immigrants bound for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, was wrecked off Hormigas Island, near Cape Palos, yesterday afternoon, with a loss of 300 lives.

Most of those drowned were Italians and Spaniards

The Bishop of Sao Pablo, Brazil, went down with the ship while he was blessing the drowning passengers. With him went the Prior of the Benedictine Order, whose headquarters were in London. It is reported that Lois Milanes, the celebrated Spanish singer, is also among the drowned. The Archbishop of Sao Pedro was saved, as also was the Austrian Consul at Rio Janeiro, but the latter lost a large amount of money. It is said that the Captain of the Sirio, seeing all was lost and that he could not control the panic of the emigrants, who were fighting, many with knives, for the boats and life buoys, committed suicide by shooting himself.

Struck Rock, Sank Stern First.

The steamer struck a rocky reef known as Bajos Hormigas and sank soon after, stern first.

From the narratives of the terror-stricken survivors, it would appear that the Captain of the Sirio intended, after having Barcelona, to call at Cadiz before proceeding to Brazil. In order to shorten the route and gain time, he tried to take the steamer as close as possible to the dangerous rocky ledges surrounding the Hormigas Islands.

Without any warning, and while running at full speed, the Sirio struck the rocks with terrific force. A few minutes later the stern of the steamer sank beneath the waves.

The passengers were in a state of horror and panic. Crowds of them rushed forward, fighting for places at the bow of the boat. Many fell and were trampled to death, and dozens of men and women threw themselves into the sea.

In the midst of this panic the Captain and officers of the Sirio endeavored in vain to restrain the people, restore a semblance of order, and organize life-saving parties. Before they could do so the vessel suddenly either broke in half or glided off the rocks and foundered in deep water.

Fishermen Rescue Survivors.

The disaster occurred at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The fishermen along the coast sought to render every assistance in their power, and sent out boats, which brought many survivors ashore. A number of the fishermen who made attempts at rescue were drowned when their boat was overturned. Most of the officers and crew are among the saved.

The Captain attributed the wreck to his own imprudence, and declared that the steamer had 645 passengers on board and that her crew numbered 127 men. The Sirio had 570 passengers when leaving Genoa on Aug. 2, but additional passengers were taken on board at Barcelona, Spain.

The survivors have gone into camp in the main square of the town at Cape Palos. Here harrowing scenes were enacted as the shipwrecked men and women anxiously sought their relatives and friends. A mother who had lost her three children became insane. The physician of the Sirio gave up his wife and child as lost, but they were finally brought in by one of the boats. The scene as this family was reunited was most affecting.

Mothers See Children Die.

Six children climbed into the shrouds of the Sirio while their mothers were being taken off by one of the trawlers. The Sirio sank before the children could be rescued, and the mothers, frantic with despair, watched their children as they were engulfed. It was with difficulty that the women were restrained from jumping into the sea. A monk among the passengers was drowned while kneeling on deck.

A young mother, who was carrying her baby, was advised to abandon the child, and try to save herself alone. This she refused to do, declaring that she preferred that they should die together. Both were eventually rescued from the water.

The condition of the survivors is distressing. They have lost everything and are without money, food, or clothing. The maritime authorities of Cartagena have dispatched a tug to Cape Palos with relief supplies. The buildings used for a circus and the poorhouse are being used as temporary quarters for the survivors. A steamer engaged in rescue work has reached this port. She has on board the bodies of several infants. Another boat picked up a child who was on the point of drowning.

The Government has issued instructions

that every possible measure for the relief of the stricken people shall be taken. The ship's books having been lost, it is impossible to ascertain the full extent of the disaster.

Heroism of Fishing Captain.

A fleet of trawlers happened to be about 100 yards away when the Sirio struck. Notwithstanding the great danger, the skippers of these fishing boats sailed at once to the rescue, thereby jeopardizing the safety of their own vessels.

The survivors of the Sirio unite in praising the conduct of the Captains of the fishing boats Joven Miguel and Vicenta Llicano. The former steamed close to the side of the sinking ship and took off 300 persons. The crew of this trawler endeavored to sheer off, fearing that their boat would be sunk, whereupon the Captain drew his revolver, leveled it at his men, and shouted:

"As long as it is possible to take off another passenger we will not move."

The deck of the fishing-boat was crowded with the terror-stricken survivors of the Sirio, and the skipper was obliged, in order to prevent his boat from capsizing, to force them down into the hold at the point of his revolver.

The crew of the Vicenta Llicano saved 200 persons. An old fisherman, sailing a dingy, saved twelve single handed.

A roll-call taken on shore shows that 385 persons from the Sirio are missing, but it is believed that a few were taken on board the French and German steamers, which continued their voyages after the Sirio sank.

It is said that a large number of the first and second cabin passengers were drowned, their cabins being the first to go under water.

The Austrian Consul at Rio de Janeiro jumped into the sea wearing a lifebelt. He saw a woman and a child near him on the point of going down, gave up his belt to them, and tried to swim ashore. He was completely exhausted when rescued by a fishing boat.

Among the survivors at Cape Palos are many who weep for lost children, while there are also a number of children who are unable to find their parents. These have been admitted to the city Foundling Asylum. A number of the surviving emigrants have declared that they will go no further. They desire to return home, and insist on traveling by land.

Hormigas Island lies about two and a half miles to the eastward of Cape Palos, a headland in the Province of Murcia, on the eastern coast of Spain, thirteen miles from this port. The steamer was an iron vessel of 4,141 tons burden and 5,012 horse power. She was built at Glasgow in 1883 and was owned by the Navigazione Italiana of Genoa.

FIGHT WITH KNIVES FOR BOATS.

Many Are Killed by Italians in a Wild Struggle to Escape.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph describes the Sirio disaster as one of the worst on record. The Italian emigrants, with knives in their hands and without regard for the women or children, fought with the greatest brutality for the possession of life buoys and boats. Many were killed or wounded, including several members of the crew, who were attacked by emigrants.

It is said that when the Captain saw that the steamer was lost and that the emigrants had captured the boats, he committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The other officers then lost their heads and there was nobody to direct the work of rescue.

Eye-witnesses give awful pictures of the panic on board the Sirio. For half an hour the emigrants were masters of the situation. They completely overcame the crew by sheer force of numbers, and this in spite of the efforts of the officers, who tried to save the women and children first.

The correspondent declares that according to one report a group of emigrants approached one of the ship's boats, which was already full and was about to be launched, and dislodged the people, killing several of them with their knives. As they were about to enter the boat another body of armed emigrants came up, and a fierce fight for the possession of the lifeboat followed.

Many of the survivors brought ashore were seriously wounded, and some of them died afterward.

Other reports reaching here show confusion regarding the conduct of the Captain. Some declare he committed suicide, while others say that he and the crew were saved, but were arrested on landing. The official account from Cartagena does not mention the Captain, except to repeat the report that the wreck was due to his imprudence in venturing too close to the shoals in order to save time.

It is said that more lives were lost during the panic than by drowning.

54 SAVED BY FRENCH SHIP.

Passing Vessel Rescues Them from the Sea as the Sirio Sinks.

ALCANTE, Spain, Aug. 5.—The Captain of the French steamer Marie Louise, which arrived here to-day from Cartagena, saw the foundering of the Sirio from a point close to that vessel.

He remarked to his mate that the Sirio was taking a dangerous course. At once the Italian steamer, going ahead at full speed, suddenly stopped, and her bow was seen to lift. The Marie Louise changed her course and went toward the Sirio.

At this moment a loud explosion was heard as the boilers of the Sirio burst. Dead bodies began to float past the French steamer, and those on board of her could hear the shrieks of the drowning.

The Marie Louise launched a boat and picked up twenty-five persons, who were sent to Hormigas Island. In the meanwhile the steamer rescued twenty-nine more persons and brought them here.

DROWNED BEFORE A CAMERA.

Brothers Lost Their Lives and Nearly Killed the Photographer.

William Jacobs, 23 years old, of 96 Howard Street, Newark, and his brother Abraham, 17 years old, of 436 Bank Street, were drowned in Branch Brook Park lake, in Newark, while boating yesterday afternoon. William Nichols, an amateur photographer, was walking along beside the lake, and one of the brothers called to him to take their pictures. Nichols prepared to do so. When all was ready William Jacobs stood up in the boat to pose. The boat was overturned in about fifteen feet of water.

Neither of the brothers could swim. When they came up they shouted for help, and Nichols, who could swim, jumped in to their aid. He was able to get one of them into the rowboat and was assisting the other in, when the boat again overturned, and the three men went down together. One of the brothers seized Nichols as he went down, and as they came up Nichols had to fight him to get loose.

Several hundred persons were on the shores of the lake, but no one went to the aid of the three men until Chief Gilhooly of the park police arrived. The Chief dived in and reached Nichols, who had just succeeded in freeing himself and was badly exhausted. He then dived for the brothers, but was unable to find them. With grappling hooks the bodies were recovered in about half an hour.

KILLED FRIEND IN QUARREL.

Partisans of Cordella Then Tried to Take Him from Police.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 5.—Nicholas Berti, a farmer, was shot and instantly killed to-day by Alexander Cordella, a neighbor. The men had been friends for years. They had been to a party, and Berti accompanied Cordella to his home.

Near the house the men quarreled. Cordella went to the barn, obtained a gun, and killed Berti. Cordella fled, and took refuge in a vineyard, where he was found by detectives this afternoon. He confessed to having shot Berti, but said he did not want to hang. "Give me a knife or a revolver," he pleaded, "and they can bury me at the same time they do Berti."

Some of Berti's friends tried to take the prisoner from the detectives, and there was a fight, in which several men were hurt.

Calls Lumber Camp Charges Untrue.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 5.—Emil Lesser of Birmingham, President of the German Immigration Society of Alabama, filed a report with Gov. Jelks on his investigation of reported outrages against foreigners employed by the Jackson Lumber Company at Lockhart. Lesser says that charges against employes of the lumber company are unfounded, and that the stories of cruel treatment of foreigners are untrue. He spent several days at the lumber camps and his report is dated at Pensacola.

Brothers Drown Together.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 5.—William and George Newcomb, brothers, aged 27 and 19 years, respectively, were drowned to-day while bathing at Bear Creek, a Summer resort near here. Both were good swimmers, but the younger of the two was seized with cramps, and when the elder went to the rescue both went down. Their bodies were recovered.

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SAYS HE SAW WHITE TALKING TO MRS. THAW

Jordan Says He Passed Them Two Weeks Before the Murder.

PROSECUTION CAN'T GET HIM

His Story Contradicts Mrs. Thaw's—Thaw Issues a Statement That the Thomas Girl Is Alive.

Testimony that Mrs. Harry Thaw was talking to Stanford White in Twenty-ninth Street less than two weeks before the architect was shot and killed by her husband was in the grasp of Assistant District Attorney Garvan, but escaped him. Had Joseph V. Jordan been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury instead of summoned to call on the District Attorney the story would have been out long ago, but Jordan, who was in New York only on a visit, and had no desire to mix in the case, positively refused to tell what he knew when Mr. Garvan questioned him, and that official had no power to compel him to answer.

Before he was called before Mr. Garvan Jordan related the circumstances under which he met White and Mrs. Thaw to a friend and through this friend the facts, as outlined by him, at last came out.

Jordan is at present at the Indian River Hotel at Rock Ledge, Fla. He was also at different times manager of the Elberon Hotel and the Pleasure Bay Hotel. He was in the theatrical business for a while, and in this phase of his career he was closely associated with Evelyn Nesbit, now Mrs. Thaw, and knew Stanford White quite well.

When the "White Rose" company was organized Mr. Jordan was its Treasurer. He knew Evelyn Nesbit from the time she entered the chorus. The show went on the road and he went along with it, being in sole charge. Evelyn Nesbit stayed but a few days after the production took to the road. Jordan found her unmanageable and dismissed her. Before the show left New York White and Thaw both knew the girl and were showering her with attentions.

James W. Lederer was summoned to call on Mr. Garvan at the same time with Jordan, and the two went to the Criminal Courts Building together. Lederer said frankly that he knew absolutely nothing which could be construed, by the furthest stretch of the imagination, as bearing upon the Thaw-White tragedy. He was excused by Mr. Garvan. Jordan took an altogether different stand.

"I am not compelled to answer questions put to me by you," he declared, "and I decline to do so."

This is the story which Jordan had already told, which he repeated later, and which he would have been compelled to tell had his subpoena taken him before the Grand Jury:

"I reached New York by boat about three weeks before the murder of White from Florida. After I had been in the city a week, or something over, I was walking through Twenty-ninth Street on my way from the east side to Broadway. I had just passed the Martha Washington Hotel when I recognized two familiar figures ahead of me. Looking closer I recognized in them Mrs. Thaw and White. They were standing still and talking earnestly. As I passed I spoke to them, but made no attempt to stop or engage them in conversation. They contented themselves with returning my salutation.

"There is no possibility that I could have been mistaken. I knew both Evelyn Nesbit Thaw and Stanford White too well. They were so engrossed in what they were saying that they returned my bow in a more or less mechanical manner."

Whether Mr. Jordan's evidence would be better suited to the purposes of State or defense it would be hard to say until the exact line along which the defense is to be conducted is known. Clifford W. Hartridge, it is understood, has been told by Mrs. Thaw, as was ex-Judge Olcott before him, that she never saw White after her marriage to Thaw and that she had not even had any communication with him. Jordan's story is, therefore, in direct contradiction to hers.

Mr. Garvan has been told of what Jordan declares he saw, but he is powerless for two reasons. In the first place, Jordan is no longer in New York, or if he is nobody can find him. In the second place, the writ of prohibition obtained by John B. Gleason from Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court is still in force and binds the District Attorney's office hand and foot in the matter of carrying on the investigation into the killing of White.

If Jordan is found and his story is substantiated it will overthrow the whole fabric of the case as it had been built up by Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. This firm was unable to find a single instance of a meeting between White and Mrs. Thaw after the marriage, or of any attempt on White's part to try to communicate with her. It wasn't because the firm did not try to get evidence of this kind, either, for before they got the statement from Mrs. Thaw, in which she told practically the history of her career in New York and her relations with White and Thaw, both before and after her marriage, they sent detectives out on half a dozen rumors which reached them regarding White's alleged persistency in trying to reach Mrs. Thaw. In every instance the detectives reported that the rumors were groundless.

Harry Thaw had no visitors yesterday. Mr. Hartridge announced on Saturday that he was going out of town, and that there would be nothing given out regarding the case of which he is in charge. His client could not see things in exactly this light, for after attending the Tombs services held under the auspices of the prison's Methodist Chaplain he issued this statement:

"It is stated that the Thomas woman is dead. This is another of the falsehoods of the creatures whose supine tool they would have made her to cover up their tracks."

A note was sent to Mr. Thaw telling him that the statement was not conclusive, and asking him if he would not add to it. His reply was:

"I have nothing to say except that this is the true story and all others are false."

YARNS OF THAW'S JAIL LIFE

Being Told in Pittsburg by an ex-Prisoner—Just Lies, Warden Says.

Special to The New York Times

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—Paul McDonald, who has just been brought back here to answer a charge of embezzlement, tells a remarkable story of what he saw of Harry Thaw in the Tombs while being held there awaiting extradition.

McDonald says Thaw is "King of the Tombs." He spends at least $150 a day there, and the liberality with which he hands out tips causes the Tombs attendants to "wait on him as a pampered guest of a swell hotel." McDonald knew Thaw in Pittsburg.

Thaw asked that his former acquaintance might be put in the cell adjoining his. This was readily granted.

McDonald says that the floor of Thaw's cell is covered with an expensive Smyrna rug, pictures and photographs adorn the walls, and he keeps a careful collection of newspaper notices of himself and his wife. He even has a valet, who is a prisoner doing six months in the Tombs, and who is ready to answer his call.

Thaw, says McDonald, has his checkbook in the cell with him, and whenever any one needs money Thaw sends to have a check certified. McDonald says he saw one certified check for $5,000. Usually, however, Thaw's mother cashes his checks for him.

Other surprising information given by McDonald is that Thaw's cell is seldom locked, and when it is that is only because Thaw does not care to be disturbed. He also pictures Thaw as swearing at his wife and mother at times, while at other times, so he says, the wife is admitted to Thaw's cell.

Paul McDonald was a prisoner in the Tombs, and his cell did adjoin that of Harry Thaw. Right there, so Deputy Warden Jones said last night, was the only vestige of truth in his story.

"It is utterly absurd to say that Thaw spends anything like the sum McDonald says he does daily," said the Deputy Warden. "He buys his meals from the prison caterer, and that is practically his only expense. Once or twice he has treated the other prisoners, as when he gave them ice cream on the Fourth of July, and he is generous in everything, but that is as far as it goes.

"As for his cursing his mother or his wife—that's a lie. I have heard him with his mother, and while they don't always agree, he is never profane. He is a good prisoner and gives us little or no trouble.

"Anybody who knows anything at all about the Tombs can see the untruth of the statement that he is allowed to remain in his cell alone with his wife. No visitor is ever allowed to enter a prisoner's cell. To say that this rule had been broken in Thaw's case is a deliberate falsehood."

STABBED JUST FOR MONEY.

Young Man Nearly Killed a Traveling Salesman in Broad Day.

William C. Pearson, traveling salesman, started out early yesterday morning to walk from the Hotel Marlborough to the West Twenty-third Street Ferry. Unmindful of danger, he was going along Twenty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, when a knife was plunged six inches into his back. He sank to the pavement without a sound.

Pearson's assailant was a young man, who said he was John Farlo. He had no home, he said, and was hungry. He seemed to think the only way to get something to eat was to kill and rob somebody, and this he proceeded to do. He lay in waiting and picked out the first man that came along.

When the salesman fell Farlo began to go through his pockets. A group of men on the corner, seeing the assault, made a dash toward him and he fled. Policeman Maloney met him, and arrested him. The youth pulled out a broken knife blade three inches long, and handed it to Maloney. The other three inches had broken off in his victim's back. In the Jefferson Market Court Farlo said:

"I made up my mind to kill somebody and rob him. I was hungry. I hadn't eaten anything since Friday night. Yesterday I stole a fruit knife from a peddler in Park Row, and a few minutes before this man came along I made up my mind to kill. He was the first one, and I went for him."

Michael O'Sullivan, Farlo's attorney, told Magistrate Finelite he thought the young man was crazy, and asked that he be committed to Bellevue for examination, and the Magistrate consented to that.

Pearson was taken to the New York Hospital. The physicians there said the wound was serious. Last night his condition was critical.

NEGRO APPEAL TO AMERICA.

Congress Hopes an Effort Will Be Made to Solve the Race Problem.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress closed here to-night with a meeting in Convention Hall. Numerous addresses were delivered.

The last act of the congress was to issue a lengthy address to the American public, in which the hope is expressed "that an aroused public conscience may be directed to America's most troublesome and complex problem—a harmonious adjustment of the races."

The address characterizes as a "mischievous fallacy the dogma that the white race voluntarily imposes taxes upon itself for the education of the negro." "Directly or indirectly," it is declared, "the negro contributes his full share toward bearing the public burden in every Southern city, and is therefore entitled to the education of his children on equal terms with the rest, as his just and equitable portion and not as a civic gratuity.

Declaring that crime has no color and the criminal no race, the address states that to impute to a race the evil deeds of individuals tends to promote rather than diminish crime. It says all friends of law and order without regard to race should be arrayed against vice and crime.

The address urges that the first day of January be devoted to praise, prayer, and supplication regarding the condition of the negro race.

Two Men Shot Each Other Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 5.—Charles Freeman, a merchant, and 18-year-old Robert Keene shot each other to death with revolvers to-day in the streets of Chadwick, Mo. A suit was brought recently by Freeman charging Keene with attacking Freeman's daughter. When the men met to-day both drew revolvers and fired. Freeman was shot in the forehead and in the left breast and Keene was shot three times in the heart. Both men were dead when the spectators reached them.

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GEN. WOOD IS ACCUSED BY ESTES G. RATHBONE

He Says He Was Prosecuted for Doing What Wood Himself Did.

ASSERTS TRIAL WAS ILLEGAL

Papers Made Public in Accordance with the Senate's Resolution—Long Fight for Vindication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The fight of Major Estes G. Rathbone for vindication, involving the actions of Major Gen. Leonard Wood while Military Governor of Cuba, has taken on a new phase through the publication of voluminous papers in the case, in accordance with the Senate resolution passed at the last session through the efforts of Senator Dick, who took up the affair as a legacy from the late Senator Hanna.

Rathbone was Director General of Posts in Cuba during the military administration, and was convicted of conspiracy to defraud, in connection with Neely and Reeves. Ever since his release from prison in Cuba, on the passage of the general amnesty law by the Cuban Congress, he has been making a determined fight to obtain vindication. He has steadily declared that his trial was neither fair nor impartial and that his case was prejudiced by Gen. Wood.

He now makes serious charges against Wood, declaring that Wood had him prosecuted on items of expenditure in his accounts identical with items which were passed by Wood as proper in the accounts of officers friendly to Wood, and which were, in fact, included in Wood's own accounts.

Rathbone has all along insisted that an investigation by Congress would completely exonerate him. He has asked every session of Congress since 1902 to give him such an investigation, but despite the strenuous efforts of Senator Hanna on his behalf he has never succeeded. Last Winter, however, the Ohio Legislature passed a joint resolution asking Congress to order the investigation, and as a first step toward that Senator Dick obtained the adoption of the Senate resolution ordering the printing of all the papers in the case. The document has just come from the Public Printer. It begins with a personal statement by Rathbone on which he bases his request for the investigation. In the course of this statement he says:

"The proceeding which led to my conviction was not a judicial proceeding, but was a special proceeding directed and controlled by the Military Governor, (Gen. Wood,) who issued orders, instructions, and communications to the courts from time to time according to the exigencies of the case.

"He directed the amount and character of bail which should be fixed in my case, in violation of law.

"I did not have a fair and impartial trial.

"By letters of instruction communicated to the trial court he authorized the use as evidence in the case of ex parte depositions taken in the United States on behalf of the Government.

"Illegal evidence was used against me, notably hearsay and ex parte affidavits.

"Witnesses were not summoned in my behalf in violation of Article 6, Amendments to the Constitution.

"The courts were a part of the military government.

"The Military Governor had full authority to appoint and remove members of the judiciary at will.

"By official orders and acts the Military Governor discriminated against me in the matter of my official accounts.

"Items of expenditure in my accounts, which he held to be improper, he admitted as proper items in the accounts of military and other officials, including his own.

"In certain cases he held that items in my accounts were criminal in character, and directed my prosecution because of them.

"In accounts of other officials, and his own as well, in which the same character of accounts were included, he held that they were proper and regular.

"I was convicted of conspiracy upon the uncorroborated testimony of an alleged conspirator, W. H. Reeves, who was a defendant upon the same charge, and who was a confessed forger and embezzler."

Rathbone charges that Reeves, upon whose testimony he was convicted, testified not under oath, but under a promise of immunity and reward, both of which he received. He answers Gen. Wood's denial that immunity was promised to Reeves by quoting Secretary Root's testimony:

"I approved of Gen. Wood giving Reeves immunity if he could get testimony against the principal offenders, the other offenders."

Rathbone denies the report that was circulated that he selected and appointed Neely and Reeves, and went to Cuba with an organized band of looters. He quotes the official order showing that Neely was appointed by the Post Office Department and a letter which he received from Perry S. Heath in which Heath said of Neely: "I am more interested in him than in any other man among thousands of applicants for positions of that character." He also quotes a letter of A. L. Lawshe, formerly Auditor for the Post Office Department, recommending the appointment of Reeves.

After his conviction and imprisonment Rathbone declined, through Senator Hanna, a pardon at the hands of the President. Then, before he could seek redress in the courts through an appeal, the Cuban Congress passed the Amnesty act, which freed Rathbone, Neely, and other American prisoners in Cuba and closed the courts to him.

Within a week after he was released, Rathbone sailed for the United States, and within a week after his arrival here he filed his first petition with Congress, asking a Congressional investigation. That petition he has renewed with each succeeding Congress since June, 1902, and he declares his determination to press it and fight until he gets what he wants.

Rathbone has spent most of the last five years in Washington when Congress has been in session, and has devoted all his time and energy to the prosecution of his case.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOUNDED 1840 — FLINT QUALITY

THE AUGUST SALE and Price Reductions Continue

PARLOUR FURNITURE
Price Reductions of One-third
have been marked on all Incomplete and Sample Suites, and on Single Pieces of which the designs have been discontinued in our own factories, or of which no more can be obtained from the French and Italian Cabinet Makers.

LIBRARY FURNITURE
One-third Reduction
Bookcases, Tables
Lounging Chairs
Club Chairs, Davenports
Divans, Settees, Rockers
Desks, Writing Tables
in Oak and Mahogany, also Upholstered and Semi-Upholstered. Incomplete and Sample Suites and Odd Pieces in discontinued designs are reduced one-third in price.

BED ROOM FURNITURE
in Mahogany (plain and inlaid) Oak, Maple, Birch and Enamel.
Partial Suites, Matched Pieces and Individual Bureaux, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Beds, Rockers, Chairs, Costumers, Tables, Desks, Wardrobes and Washstands are Reduced One-third in Price

BRASS BEDS AND BEDDING
More than 200 beds in 14 discontinued designs, widths from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches, are
Reduced One-third in Price
These are the superlative Brass-Bed values of the year. Springs and Flint's Sanitary Bedding for each of the beds if desired.

RUGS, BOTH ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, SUITABLE FOR EVERY ROOM, AND IN A WIDE VARIETY OF COLORINGS, SIZES AND DESIGNS, ARE ALSO REDUCED ONE-THIRD IN PRICE

GEO C FLINT CO

43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A splendid preparation for household uses.
Removes stains and grease spots from clothing.
Restores color to carpets.
Cleans plate and jewelry. Softens hard water.

USED BY ALL THE ROYALTIES OF EUROPE.

AT GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS, 25c. PER LARGE BOTTLE.
Scrubb & Co., Limited, 465 Greenwich St., N. Y.

THE UNION LABOR PARTY ALLOWS INDORSEMENTS

Will Let Other Parties Aid If They Want To.

PROTEST BY THE SOCIALISTS

They Object to the Whole Gompers Platform Adopted by the Central Federated Union.

The Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union will issue a call to-day to the affiliated unions to attend the first meeting for the purpose of forming its Independent Labor Party. This will be held on Thursday evening at 29 Union Square.

Though the platform had already been adopted, the modifications proposed by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and Ephraim Kaufman, delegate of the clothing cutters, had to be passed on at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday. The Gompers amendments modified the prison labor and anti-injunction planks in the platform. An amendment by Delegate Kaufman providing that the Independent Labor Party should not accept indorsements by the Republican or Democratic Parties for its candidates was thrown out.

A final report on the plan, before the union acted on the amendments, was made on behalf of the Executive Committee by Chairman James Hatch. After saying that the plan embraced the organization of district political clubs, composed exclusively of men with trade union cards, and reciting briefly the other features of the platform, the report said:

"It is proposed to nominate independent labor candidates wherever practicable. It is further proposed to indorse other independent candidates who fully subscribed to the platform in cases where the nomination of candidates by the labor party is deemed inadvisable. This means, brothers, that the Central Federated Union recommends to the organized workers that they enter the field of independent politics. The action was not taken in haste, but was carefully considered at three regular meetings."

The report also said that the platform tended to prevent the dividing of the labor vote by party machines. It was likely, he said, that nominations on the machine tickets would be offered to labor men, in order to split the labor vote, but the working people, Chairman Hatch hoped, were too wide awake for this. A warm debate started at once.

"I don't see why my amendment should be rejected," said Delegate Kaufman. "If you allow the Republican or Democratic Party to indorse your nominees you wipe out all the independence of your party. All the same, if the platform is adopted without amendment I will work for it."

Kaufman was rewarded with applause.

REFRIGERATORS

The Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency, and Economy

The "Eddy" Our standard for a quarter Century.

The "Premier" Glass lined.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

INDIGESTION

Try MAN-A-CEA WATER

Then the Socialist delegates attacked the platform as a whole.

Delegate Kennedy of the Wool Pullers' Union said that it would be impossible to prevent the other parties from indorsing the candidates of the new Independent Labor Party. The new party might as well tell the people that it did not want their votes. He did not believe in being too independent at first. The discussion was continued, and promised to last as long as the debate of the two previous Sundays. When a motion to call the previous question was put it was carried in a hurry, and the platform, except for Kaufman's amendment, was adopted. Some of the delegates were very much disappointed, and James McCabe of the Gold Beaters declared that it was "gag law."

BODENWEIN IN AUTO SMASH.

Connecticut Secretary of State and Family Have Narrow Escape.

WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 5.—Nine persons were bruised and shaken up as the result of a collision between two automobiles here to-day. One of the cars contained Theodore Bodenwein, editor of The New London (Conn.) Day and Secretary of State of Connecticut, his wife, two children, and a chauffeur. In the other automobile were Charles H. Douglas of New York and his wife and two children.

The accident occurred on the road between Watch Hill and this town, and both cars were badly wrecked.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

11:46 A. M.—179 Clinton Street; Rebecca Gold; damage trifling.
1:30 P. M.—116 Park Row; Harry Rosenstein; damage trifling.
2:55 P. M.—232 Hudson Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.
4:30 P. M.—37 West 117th Street; Samuel Freidmeyer; damage, $750.
5:15 P. M.—66 East 106th Street; A. Dolfman; damage, $25.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

27TH ANNIVERSARY SALE

Perpetual progressiveness is the watchword of this great organization—a constant and unfaltering endeavor to serve you better than any other store in America.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Quality is the underlying principle which has built up this store—backed by our unalterable aim to reduce prices for the consumer to the lowest point possible without sacrificing quality.

Unparalleled bargains especially planned for this sale.

In celebrating our twenty-seventh anniversary every department offers exceptional low price inducements on merchandise that strongly exemplifies our storekeeping policy—giving values that will make this a memorable occasion, so that each anniversary will be eagerly looked forward to and anxiously awaited by New York's shopping public.

Just twenty-seven years ago, on August 5, the house of Simpson Crawford Co. was founded. During the last quarter of a century there have been many changes in the manner and methods of doing business. From the very inception of this organization we have been pioneers in store betterment. A great many of the innovations that were planned to modernize and facilitate shopping found their birth in this store.

The same fixed tenets that made this store a success from the start are in force to-day, and an ever widening patronage tells us that the buying public appreciates a policy that insures the lowest price possible to quote compatible with a standard of merchandise that merits the wonderful growth this store has enjoyed.

$1.25 chiffon satin, 79c.
7,500 yards—23 inch width—street and evening colors—rare value at the price.... 79c

58c. to 75c. ribbons.
Immense lot of 8 in. ombre taffeta and 7 in. Dresden ribbon—beautiful shadings—yard... 29c

24c. taffeta ribbons.
High lustre all silk taffeta—5½ in.—white, blue, pink—staple shades—yard..... 19c

75c. untrimmed hats, 29c.
About 100 doz. natural Cuba body hats—several sailor effects—50c. to 75c. grades.... 29c

New turbans & toques.
Imitation hair braid and Jap silk combined, for immediate wear—$2.25 grade..... 1.50

Women's $1 belts.
Stylish kid belts—black and white leather covered—gilt buckles—all sizes, at..... 50c

$1 gold filled hat pins.
Artistic styles—with and without fancy stone settings—none made to sell under $1... 50c

$3 sample combs, 50c.
Shell and amber, new, up to date styles—samples—value $1, $2 and $3..... 50c

$2.25 hand painted parasols.
75 hand painted linen parasols—for seashore or country—$2.25 quality, at..... 1.25

Men's 15c. & 25c. collars at 5c.
Troy maker's stock of slightly soiled and sample collars, by ½ dozen only..... 5c

Men's cuffs—½ doz. 50c.
Troy maker's stock of slightly soiled or imperfect cuffs at, per half dozen..... 50c

Men's 75c. neckwear, 25c.
The same stylish scarfs sold by exclusive haberdashers at 75c. and $1—to-day..... 25c

29c. men's half hose.
Colored embroidered and jacquard effects—grays and tans—3 pairs 50c., pair..... 17c

Women's lace & lisle hose.
Black, white lace—plain black gauze—sale price, 3 pairs for 50c., per pair..... 17c

5c. collar supporters.
3,000 sets of transparent and flexible collar supporters—for this sale, per set..... 1c

$22.50 dinner sets.
Finest Austrian China—100 pieces—rich gold decoration—lace edge, sale price..... $15

$33 dinner sets.
Theo. Haviland China—100 piece sets—4 decorations—regularly $25, $30 and $33.... 18.95

45c. China plates.
Theo. Haviland—100 doz.—all sizes—gold stippled—30c., 39c. and 45c. grades, at.... 25c

$1.25 clothes hampers.
Square shape—good grade of willow—wood bottom—serviceable size, at..... 89c

$12 Star refrigerators.
50 for this sale—47 in. high, 32 in. wide, 19½ in. deep—holds 75 lbs. of ice..... 8.50

1,000 doz. table tumblers.
Clear crystal—good tumblers for common use—regularly 39c., for this sale, per doz. 24c

Black dress taffeta.
3,000 yard purchase of $1 quality—yard wide—extra heavy—highly finished—yard.. 78c

Wool finished challie.
30 inches wide—Persian and new butterfly designs—in all colors, at, yard..... 12½c

Shadow check crispine.
Fancy Panamas—in a full range of colors and black—regular $1 grade, at, yard..... 59c

$1 silk and wool chiffon.
Charming fabric for evening and party dresses—shadow plaid—hairline stripes..... 39c

79c black tailor voile.
Firm, even, medium mesh, bright, crisp finish, jet black, sale price, per yard..... 94c

1.25 Japanese tea cloths.
250 pieces hand drawn open work, 30x30 in.—pure Irish linen—hemstitched..... 59c

98c hemstitched fancy linens.
750 pieces drawn work linens—2 and 3 rows open work—tea cloths, bureau scarfs..... 49c

50c fancy linens.
Pure linen—with fancy open work—tray cloths, centre pieces, stand covers, &c..... 25c

Linen centre pieces.
1,000 handsome pieces, size 18x18 in.—with fancy drawn work. Sale price..... 25c

Women's 35c underwear.
Shaped vests—pants and tights—regular 35c. quality, anniversary sale price..... 19c

Women's 17c vests.
25c. quality at 17c.; regular 39c. grade, 25c., and regular 17c. grade at..... 10c

Women's 75c union suits.
Swiss rib—plain silk—taped neck and arms—lace bottom—extra full. Sale price..... 45c

$5 silk petticoats.
Flaring or plaited flounce, trimmed with rows of shirring and ruffle..... 3.95

Women's 3.50 Patrician Oxfords.
Ideal kid, tan and black kid and tan calf—welt sole at $1.75—turn sole..... 1.50

Children's 2.50 shoes.
Kid and patent leather shoes—regularly $2.50 and $3—broken sizes, at, per pair..... 1.00

Children's Oxfords.
Famous Footshape—black, tan and white Oxfords—Sale prices, $1.75, $1.50 and.... 1.35

$3 canvas Oxfords.
For women—gray, pink, blue, lavender, white and green—for the Anniversary Sale.. 1.25

Men's 2.50 bathing suits.
Lot of sample bathing suits—made to sell at $2.50 and $3.50. Anniversary Sale price... 1.95

25c framed pictures.
5,000 framed pictures that sell regularly at 25c., reduced for this sale to..... 10c

3.50 leather suit cases.
About 200—steel frame—reinforced corners—shirt pocket—24 in.; sale price..... 2.50

20c sheet music, 9c.
1,000 of the most popular songs and operatic hits of the day..... 9c

75c colored taffetas, 49c.
5,000 yards in over 150 shades and white and black; yard..... 49c

Embroidery sample strips.
15,000 lengths, 1½ to 4½ yds.—bands, skirtings, &c.—45c, 25c., 15c., 12½c..... 7c

$8.95 embroidered robes.
Sheer, white, dainty, embroidered—less than the regular wholesale price..... 2.75

$12.50 embroidered robes.
Deep flounce—wide bands—English eyelet—Baby Irish—blind and Oriental..... 3.90

$16.50 embroidered robes.
All of the most fashionable effects of the season—several hundred, at..... 5.45

Girls' $7.50 Summer dresses.
Sheer white lawns—figured dimities—low neck dresses, &c.—were $7.50, at..... 1.50

New 15c Val. laces 5c.
20,000 yards French and German Vals.—10c. to 45c. grades—19c., 15c., 10c. and.... 5c

Handkerchiefs at half.
Men's and women's, plain linen and initial, below maker's cost—at 15c., 11c., 7c. and.. 5c

$2.25 lawn waists, 1.25.
$2.25 sheer lawn waists—handsome, up-to-date styles—anniversary sale price..... 1.25

$5.98 and 6.50 waists.
Clearing balance of our fine lingerie and mull and batiste Waists at..... 2.98

35c kimono sacques.
Fine quality lawn—figured designs, finished with scalloped edges—reduced to..... 19c

$1.75 kimono gowns.
Extra quality lawn—pretty colorings—trimmed with colored lawn folds—at..... 98c

59c gingham petticoats.
Made with full circular flounce—in stripe and check designs—reduced to..... 38c

Women's 2.50 corsets.
Odd J. B. and P. D. Corsets—batiste and French coutil—$1.50 to $2.50 grade..... 89c

Engraved cards.
Plate, 50 cards—name only—Old English $1.25 and $1.50 quality, 85c.; script..... 45c

Stationery bargains.
Crawfordshire linen—box 50 sheets and 50 envelopes, 25c.; 19c and 25c. paper, lb..... 10c

Book bargains.
Regular $1.06 copyright books—including many popular authors, at..... 33c

$37.50 royal wilton rugs.
Best 9x12 ft. Oriental patterns and colorings—reduced for this sale to..... 27.50

$32.50 royal wilton rugs.
Best 8.3x10.6 Oriental patterns and colorings—reduced to..... 24.50

$18.00 smyrna rugs.
Desirable Oriental colors and patterns—all wool—9x12 ft.—rare value at..... 13.50

$7 to $12 reclining go-carts.
All our Alwin, Bloch, Heywood, Whitney go-carts—usually $7, $8, $10 and $12..... $5

$1 black peau de cygne, 78c.
1,500 yards—27 inches wide—very lustrous—a remarkable bargain at..... 78c

$25 linen dresses.
Fine handkerchief linen—hand embroidered, elaborately trimmed bodice and skirt..... $10

$6.50 shirt waist dresses.
Balance of season's stock—white sheer lawn, dimities, &c.—reduced to close at..... 1.95

$3.50 separate skirts, $2.
Skirts made to sell up to $3.75, in English rep.—to-day at..... $2

Women's $45 suits.
Clearing white serge, silk lined—voile and plain taffetas—reduced to close..... 19.75

$35 Summer dresses.
Fancy effects and linen coat suits—elaborate trimmings—dainty colors..... 12.75

Nainsook corset covers.
Also in cambric—lace beading and ribbon trimmed—95c grade, 59c.; 45c. grade..... 25c

89c to $1 drawers.
Nainsook and cambric—handsomely trimmed—umbrella ruffles—lace and emb..... 50c

$3 children's pique coats.
Trimmed with large collars, scalloped edges—pearl buttons—at..... 1.98

$1 silk elbow length gloves.
With lace arms—black, white, mode and tan—regularly $1, at..... 59c

Women's 50c stocks.
2,000 St. Gall eyelet embroidery stocks—up to 50c grades..... 12½c

25c ruching at 15c.
A beautiful line of chiffon and net ruching—regularly 25c.—for to-day, at, per yard..... 15c

15c Princess dress shields.
5,000 pairs of the famous Princess dress shields—all sizes—long or short flap..... 5c

300 dozen 5c. hair nets.
Silk hair nets—the invisible kind—priced phenomenally low—each..... 1c

Men's linen auto dusters.
Tan and gray—made good and full—all sizes up to 56—a regular $2.50 grade..... 75c

Chauffeurs' caps.
Cravenette, linen and crash—in all sizes—regularly $2.50—anniversary sale price..... 1.50

Women's linen dusters.
$7.50 to $12.50 dusters—linen pongee and crash—plain and fancy..... $5

25c. bathing caps.
About 500 blue serge bathing caps—regularly 25c.—splendid bargain at, each..... 10c

$5.50 lace curtains, $2.25.
Irish point lace curtains below import cost—$4 and $5.50 grades, $3.15 and..... 2.25

$7.50 tapestry portieres.
320 pairs—rich, solid color fabrics—regularly $4.85 to $7.50; reduced to, per pair..... $3

$2.95 lace curtains.
1,100 pairs Nottingham curtains—3½ yards—$1.95, $2.50 and $2.95 grades..... 1.25

The annual August Sale of furniture

To which the public is cordially invited is the most successful event of its kind ever held in New York City. Critical observers who have made comparisons agree that it surpasses all previous furniture sales in variety and value-giving. Savings of a third, a fourth and a half.

Metallic Bedsteads.
$25.00 Brass Beds, at $12.75.
$27.50 Brass Beds, at $18.50.
$37.00 Brass Beds, at $27.75.
$42.50 Brass Beds, at $29.75.
$56.50 Brass Beds, at $45.
$66.00 Brass Beds, at $52.50.

White Enamelled Bedsteads.
$8.00 Bed, at $4.75.
$9.00 Bed, at $7.25.
$10.75 Bed, at $8.75.
$11.75 Bed, at $9.50.

For the Parlor.
$63.00 5 piece Parlor Suit, $48.00.
$98.00 5 piece Parlor Suit, $73.50.
$150.00 5 piece Parlor Suit, $112.50.
$230.00 5 piece Parlor Suit, $172.50.
$119.50 5 piece Parlor Suit, $80.00.
$92.00 5 piece Parlor Suit, $69.00.
$74.00 3 piece Parlor Suit, $55.50.
$98.00 3 piece Parlor Suit, $73.50.
$69.00 3 piece Parlor Suit, $48.00.

For the Dining Room.
$30.00 Quartered Oak Sideboard, at $19.50.
$27.00 Golden Oak Sideboard, $22.50.
$49.50 Golden Oak Sideboard, $29.50.
$50.00 Golden Oak Sideboard, $35.00.
$60.00 Golden Oak Sideboard, $38.50.
$45.00 Golden Oak Buffets, at $27.50.
$24.00 Golden Oak Buffets, $19.50.
$28.00 Golden Buffets, $22.50.
$45.00 Golden Oak Buffets, $32.50.
$59.00 Golden Oak Buffets, $44.00.
$30.00 Quartered Oak China Closets, at $19.50.
$25.50 Golden Oak China Closets, $17.50.
$32.00 Golden Oak China Closets, $25.00.
$75.00 Golden Oak China Closets, $39.00.
$55.00 Golden Oak China Closets, $43.00.

For the Bedroom.
$30.00 Ostermoor Mattress, at $18.50.
$15.50 X quality Hair Mattress, at $10.00.
$21.00 XX quality Hair Mattress, at $15.00.
$24.50 XXX quality Hair Mattress, at $18.00.
$32.00 XXXX quality Hair Mattress, at $25.00.
$32.00 Mahogany Bird's-eye Maple Chiffonier, at $17.50.
$30.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier, at $21.00.
$75.00 Mahogany Chiffonier, at $49.50.
$44.00 Bird's-eye Maple Chiffonier, at $33.00.
$40.50 Walnut Chiffonier, at $31.00.
$36.00 Mahogany or B. E. Maple Dresser, $19.50.
$36.75 Mahogany Dresser, at $28.00.
$42.50 Mahogany Dresser, at $26.00.
$60.00 Golden Oak Dresser, at $41.00.
$80.00 Walnut Dresser, at $67.00.
$24.00 Mahogany Dressing Table, at $14.75.

For the Library.
$48.00 Quartered Oak Library Table, $27.50.
$57.00 Quartered Oak Library Table, $30.00.
$58.00 Quartered Oak Library Table, $42.50.
$32.00 Mahogany Bookcase, $25.50.
$35.00 Quartered Oak Bookcase, $19.50.
$12.75 Quartered Oak or Mahogany Morris Chair, $8.50.

1879

1906

Groceries.

ENGLISH CURED BACON—Squire's Famous, Mild, Dry New England Boneless Breakfast Bacon, 3½ to 5-lb. strips; lb.... 16½c

ROYAL DINNER COFFEE—Extra fine Mocha and Java; delicious flavor, delicate aroma; 10 lbs., $2.35; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.... 28c

COFFEE—Waverly Blend, of Extra Choice Mocha and Java; full flavor; blended so as to produce an excellent cup; 10 lbs., $1.90; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb.. 22c

HIGH GRADE TEAS—Delicate Rose Flavored Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, India Ceylon, Young Hyson and all our regular 80c. varieties mixed to suit the purchaser; 5-lb. fancy tea caddy, $2.85; lb..... 60c

TEAS—Extra Choice—Young Hyson, Formosa Oolong, Ceylon, Gunpowder or India Ceylon; delicate, fine cup flavor; mixed to suit the purchaser; our regular 60c. grades; 5 lbs., $2.00; lb..... 45c

BONELESS SARDINES—Royal Stuart, selected large French fish packed in pure Olive Oil, fully matured; halves, regular 38c. can..... 32c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart quality; this guarantees the finest Corn grown in Maine; very creamy and tender; dozen, $1.40; can..... 12c

VANILLA EXTRACT—Royal Stuart, triple strength; fine flavored, pure Vanilla; 8-oz. bottle, 85c.; 4-oz. bottle, 45c.; 2-oz. bottle..... 23c

RED RIPE TOMATOES—Brent's Pride; fancy, cold packed fruit; the pride of the market; biggest value this season; regular 12c. can..... 7c

MOLASSES—Royal Stuart; extra quality New Orleans open kettle Molasses; gallon, 75c.; ¼ gallon..... 40c

MESSINA LEMONS—Fancy, thin skin, large, juicy fruit; dozen..... 14c

NEW FRENCH PEAS—Pinard's extra quality—finest imported—Sur Extras, dozen $3.50, can 30c.; Extra Fins, dozen $3.00, can 26c.; Superior Petit Pois, dozen $2.10, can 18c.; Monbadon Moyens, dozen $1.75, can..... 15c

PURE CIDER VINEGAR—Guaranteed absolutely pure; including jug, gallon.... 30c

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—Washburn-Crosby Co.'s Best Patent Family Flour; barrel, in wood, $5.40; ¼-barrel sack..... 71c

FRENCH OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart, the essence of the finest French olives—absolutely pure French Olive Oil; gallon can, with faucet, $2.75; ½-gallon can, with faucet, $1.50; large bottle, 70c.; pint bottle. 40c

OATMEAL—Finest quality; large white oat flakes; 10 lbs., 35c.; 5 lbs..... 18c

CRACKERS—Fresh from the ovens of the National Biscuit Co. Nabisco, Social Teas, Butter Thins,..... 9c

CORN STARCH—Royal Stuart quality; fresh milled; use this brand for all puddings and desserts; regular 10c. 1-lb. carton..... 6c

NEW ASPARAGUS TIPS—Gold Dust Brand—California, tender white tips; delicious served with toast; doz., $3.00; tall can..... 26c

PEA BEANS—Finest quality New York State hand-picked Pea Beans; 10 lbs., 35c.; 5 lbs..... 18c

NEW POTATOES—Fancy Long Island stock; will cook white, dry and mealy; barrel, $2.25; peck..... 23c

GRANULATED SUGAR—H. & E. refined; 5-lb. cotton bag..... 24c

SUGAR CURED HAMS—Armour's or Squire's extra selected, mild, delicate; average family size; lb..... 14½c

YACHTS IN FULL DRESS IN NEW LONDON HARBOR

J. Pierpont Morgan Joins Big Fleet with the Corsair.

QUEEN'S RATING NOT FILED

Maxwell Hastens to Herreshoff for Official Figures to Qualify for King's and Astor Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 5.—A prettier spectacle than that presented by the assembled fleet of the New York Yacht Club in this harbor to-day cannot well be imagined. Last evening the moon rose out of a clear sky on an illuminated harbor, with the yachts dressed in various colored lights and looking like a maritime fairyland. To-day, at colors, all the boats in the fleet were dressed in flags and bunting, vying with each other to display the greatest variety and color. The latest visitor in the anchorage carried off the palm, if any were to be awarded, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra making as fine a display as any yacht ever shown.

The Electra came into New London early this morning, having been preceded by the Corsair, with J. Pierpont Morgan on board, and the Kanawha, with H. H. Rogers. Besides these there were other additions, making easily 200 yachts at anchor.

Divine service was held in the morning. Commodore Gerry in his launch was one of the first to go ashore as the bells pealed from the city church. Coming back he brought with him Oliver E. Cromwell, the absent Chairman of the Regatta Committee, who has been ill during the year, and he received a hearty ovation.

At noon Commodore Vanderbilt went ashore in the Mirage. With him was Secretary George Cormack and the members of the Regatta Committee. They posted at the yacht club station the announcement of the winners of the Rear Commodore's and Vice Commodore's Cups and the entries for the King's Cup and the Astor Cups. There were many expressions of surprise that the Queen was not to be found on either list. The explanation was that the Queen had filed an entry for both races, but neither had been accompanied by a satisfactory rating certificate. Young Harry Maxwell was with his father when he was notified of the mistake, and he at once hurried ashore and took a train to Bristol to see Nat G. Herreshoff and get the official figures so that a certificate could be filed at Newport before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the entries for the King's Cup races absolutely close. Entries for the Astor Cups are open until the morning of the race.

For the King's Cup there are four schooners—F. F. Brewster's Elmina, A. F. Luke's Corona, W. S. Eaton's Taormina, and Richard Mansfield's Amorita. Both big yawls, two seventies, the five sixties, and Isolde and Doris completed the list, making fifteen. The official list, with the ratings appended, is:

Yacht.	Rating Meas.	Yacht.	Rating Meas.
Vigilant	92.29	Effort	60.19
Sybarita	86.11	Hester	59.93
Rainbow	78.80	Irolita	57.21
Yankee	78.58	Amorita	60.41
Elmina	89.90	Isolde	62.76
Corona	86.90	Taormina	61.29
Weetamoe	61.86	Loris	48.40
Neola	61.90		

The boats are named in the order of their allowances, the schooners racing at 85 per cent. of their normal ratings.

For the two Astor Cups there are twenty-four entries, but only three schooners—Corona, Taormina, and Elmina. Amorita not being a member of the club fleet, is not eligible. Vigilant heads the list of the single-stickers, with Sybarita, Rainbow, Yankee, Hester, Neola, Weetamoe, Effort, Irolita, Isolde, Doris, Gardenia, Humma, and the eight thirties.

The announcement of the winners in the races for the cups offered on the two runs completed is:

REAR COMMODORE'S CUPS—SCHOONERS—FIRST DIVISION.

Yachts.	Corrected Time.	Yachts.	Corrected Time.
Queen	5:05:59	Seneca	7:04:16
Elmina	5:37:41	Idler	7:06:33
Corona	5:42:27	Tekla	7:17:56
Muriel	5:44:20	Endymion	7:21:33
Invader	6:07:51	Crusader II	7:26:35
Ariel	6:27:28	Ariadne	7:36:11
Lasca	6:33:10		

SECOND DIVISION.

Katrina	6:29:59	Vencedor	7:43:32
Venona	7:15:24	Cachelot	8:00:55
Similtara	7:26:22	Eclipse	8:11:19
Andromeda	7:31:36		

SLOOPS—FIRST DIVISION.

Effort	4:37:01	Sybarita	5:20:23
Yankee	5:04:32	Humma	5:46:33
Weetamoe	5:08:06	Hester	5:50:26
Rainbow	5:13:20	Doris	5:56:16
Irolita	5:15:32	Altair	6:06:13
Vigilant	5:16:37	Cacique	No time
Neola	5:19:57		

SECOND DIVISION.

Mimosa III	6:33:21	Alera	6:52:48
Gardenia	6:41:23	Minx	6:58:37
Neola	6:42:40	Altair	6:59:06
Dahinda	6:47:00	Pelegrina	7:24:49
Phryne	6:49:36	Cara Mia	7:26:54
Banzai	6:51:55	Phantom	8:03:13

VICE COMMODORE'S CUPS—SCHOONERS—FIRST DIVISION.

Elmina	4:32:02	Emerald	5:32:41
Muriel	5:11:08	Crusader II	5:34:51
Corona	5:13:20	Idler	5:41:34
Queen	5:14:17	Lasca	5:42:05
Seneca	5:21:31	Tekla	5:43:29
Ariel	5:26:09	Intrepid	5:55:35
Endymion	5:30:27	Invader	6:36:47

SECOND DIVISION.

Venona	5:32:39	Similtar	5:48:08
Katrina	5:45:20	Andromeda	5:51:47
Cachelot	5:45:37	Vencedor	5:52:44

SLOOPS—FIRST DIVISION.

Humma	4:53:17	Neola	5:10:35
Weetamoe	4:55:41	Altair	5:17:35
Effort	4:55:58	Sybarita	5:28:01
Yankee	4:59:24	Vigilant	5:33:45
Irolita	5:00:05	Hester	5:44:44
Rainbow	5:07:06	Cacique	No time
Doris	5:08:11		

SECOND DIVISION.

Cara Mia	5:32:47	Rosalie	5:37:29
Neola	5:33:03	Alera	5:40:24
Phryne	5:34:22	Mimosa III	5:53:27
Altair	5:34:23	Gardenia	6:06:41
Banzai	5:34:34	Pellegrina	6:08:08
Minx	5:34:42	Janeta	6:18:00
Dahinda	5:35:21	Phantom	6:35:30
Tabasco	5:35:26		

It was learned to-day indirectly that Queen would have a competitor next year. Rumor credits Frank M. Smith with the intention of building a ninety-foot schooner if he can sell the Effort. Effort has done so well that this should not be difficult. Another important sale has been effected. Henry W. Putnam, Jr., has sold to James Loughlin, Jr., the owner of the yawl Flying Cloud, his big auxiliary schooner Ariadne.

The classification of the racing boats will be changed to-morrow. A special class of auxiliaries will be made up Tekla and Emerald, the two withdrawing from their regular classes, leaving Idler, Invincible, and Ariadne together, and Cachelot, Vencedor, Seneca, and Cacique together. The Invader, which has been without a class has been placed in a special mixed class of schooners including Muriel, Ariel, Lasca, and Endymion.

Plans for Police Athletic Carnival.

Plans for a monster athletic carnival will be adopted to-day by the newly formed Police Athletic Association at a meeting to be held at Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry Street. American League Park has been offered to the association by the Greater New York Baseball Club, and the meeting will be held there the first Saturday in October. Inspector McLaughlin, who is the President of the associa-

SARATOGA HANDICAP TO-DAY.

Race Is the Feature of Opening at Summer Resort.

The Saratoga Handicap, last in the sequence of great open events for horses three years old and upward, which have marked the beginning of each of the important race meetings of the East, will be run to-day on the Saratoga Springs track as the feature of the opening of the Summer races there. The stake, which in the four years of its history has taken rank with the more famous old handicaps of the metropolitan tracks, will have a value of $10,000, and in the announcement of the entries for the first day of the meeting eight horses are named to run. The quality of the field is not extraordinary, but, aside from its promise as a contest, the Saratoga Handicap borrows much importance from the change of scene for turf affairs from New York City to the popular Summer resort, the single big jump that patrons of racing in New York are required to make.

The meeting gives promise of being the biggest in the history of the track, for, in spite of the lack of horses of high class, which has been a marked feature of the Spring racing, more horses have been gathered at Saratoga than the track ever before quartered. There are stables for about 1,500 horses on the course proper and on the grounds of Horse Haven, but these already have been filled, and about a thousand more horses intended for racing there have found shelter as best their owners could in stables outside the race track inclosure.

Twenty-two days of racing are provided for by the programme of the Saratoga Association for the Improvement of the Breed of Horses, and rich prizes are distributed liberally through the four weeks of racing. The big events include the $20,000 Saratoga Special for two-year-olds, to be run next Saturday; the $20,000 Hopeful, for two-year-olds, and the $14,000 Great Republic, to be run Saturday, Aug. 18; the $10,000 Saratoga Derby, to be run Aug. 23, and the $10,000 Grand Union Hotel Stakes and the $10,000 United States Hotel Stakes, to be run on dates in the middle of the meeting.

The biggest day of the Saratoga racing, however, always is on the opening, and, with the New York patrons and the holiday crowds from the towns about Saratoga, a record attendance is anticipated this afternoon. The Saratoga Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, is one of three stakes set for decision to-day, but so far outranks the other fixtures as to be the event of the afternoon. Of the eight horses named to start only two, Dandelion and Dolly Spanker, have attracted attention in the turf world this season, though Wes, at the Salem meeting, did show a great improvement on his earlier form and won several really smart contests. Dandelion, winner of the Invincible Handicap at Brighton Beach last week, is named by his owner, F. R. Hitchcock, to start, coupled with the filly Tangle, a fair class two-year-old of last season, which has not been to the post this year.

In the estimates of the betting Saturday and last night the Hitchcock entry is regarded as the probable favorite in the opening betting to-day, in spite of the fact that his winning performance did not show Dandelion to any great advantage, the horse having all he could do to beat Coy Maid in a hard-fought finish, when carrying seven pounds less weight than he has to carry to-day. Bedouin, which has been slow coming to his best form, is regarded as the next in favor, and Dolly Spanker as the third choice. The entries for the race, the jockeys, and the probable betting follow:

The Saratoga Handicap of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Horse.	Weight	and Rider.	Betting.
The Picket	118	Lyne	4 to 1
*Dandelion	113	Sewell	5 to 2
Bedouin	109	Shaw	6 to 2
Agile	107	J. Martin	6 to 1
Dolly Spanker	103	Radtke	8 to 1
*Tangle	97	Miller	5 to 2
Wes	95	Garner	15 to 1
Ravena	92	Koerner	20 to 1

*Coupled as F. R. Hitchcock's entry.

Weight includes five pounds penalty on Dandelion.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Belligerent	110	Money Muss	100
Robin Hood	110	Rebo	100
Jocund	108	Woodsaw	100
Rusk	105	Woodman	100
*Jack Dolan	104	Slickaway	99
Edna Jackson	104	Calabash	98
Teacress	103	Lord Nelson	96
Brush Up	103	*Bertha E.	96
Belle Strome	103	Lord of the Forest	96
Angletta	103	General Haley	96
Runnels	103	Hocus Pocus	94
Graceful	100	Sir Russell	91
*Fustian	100	*Progress	91
*Hurled	100	*Kilikare	89

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties and allowances. Over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Grandpa	157	Philtledale	148
Coligny	157	Herculoid	145
Hylas	155	Fallaheen	142
Phil May	150	Goldfleur	142
Kassil	149	Alfar	137
Maximillian	148		

THIRD RACE.—The Flash Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances. Five and a half furlongs.

Peter Pan	125	Flint Hill	117
Golf Ball	117	Marathon	117
Electioneer	117	Rosemount	117
Hickory	117	Don Enrique	117
Arcite	117	Aletheuo	117

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap, of $10,000.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances. One mile.

Accassin	110	Lancastrian	101
Yorkshire Lad	107	Luckett	101
Sir Ralph	106	Runnells	99
Water Pansy	106	Rebo	96
Mendon	105	Delmore	94
Fiat	104	Edith James	91
Champlain	104	King Henry	90
Woolwich	101	Banner	89
Memories	101	Sir Russell	86
Jack Dolan	101		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights. Five and a half furlongs.

Waterbury	112	Don Enrique	112
Cambyses	112	Smiling Tom	112
Malacca	112	Thistleseed	112
Rip Rap	112	Vaquero	109
Overlooked	112	Killekrankie	109
Aqua Tint	112	Eallston Boy	109
Alpenmarchen	112	Demijohn	109
Mark Gumberts	112	Plausible	100
Rackstone	112	Jezebel	100
Ironton	112		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

TURFMEN OFF TO SARATOGA.

Cavanagh Special, in Four Sections, Took Away 2,200.

The race track regulars, bookmakers, and bettors, in force enough to make a small army, left New York for the Summer racing season at Saratoga yesterday afternoon, and for about an hour before the several sections of the Cavanagh Special train pulled out gave the Grand Central Station the aspect of a metropolitan race track betting ring on a turf holiday.

John Cavanagh, manager of the betting rings on the Jockey Club race courses, who arranged all the details of the transportation of the turf army from New York to Saratoga, stated that about 2,200 passengers went out on the trains, a number sufficient to guarantee a paying attendance at the races for the time that they remain at any rate.

The special train service which Mr. Cavanagh regularly manages in all the big jumps of racing for New York turfmen was planned originally for a train of three sections, but the demand for transportation was such that the parlor car seats long ago were sold out, and as only twenty parlor cars could be obtained, a great number of the excursionists had to take day coaches.

The crowd gathered at the station some time in advance of the hour scheduled for the departure, 1:30 o'clock, and astonished the regular passenger traffic by the exuberance of their actions and the race track slang which filled the air. A great part of the big crowd of turfmen was made up of bookmakers and their "crews" or clerks, but a number of horsemen and many betting men also made the trip on the Cavanagh Special, which, with fe-

AMERICANS LOST GAME WITH ST. LOUIS, 2 TO 1

Champions, Too, Met with a Reverse at Chicago.

COMISKEY'S MEN ADVANCING

Giants Will Have a Busy Week, and Are Hopeful of Success—Brooklyn's Future Games.

The Greater New Yorks and champion Athletics transferred their operations to St. Louis and Chicago respectively, and both of the American League leaders suffered a reverse. Griffith's men were beaten by 2 to 1, but the Philadelphians were easy subjects for the Chicagoans, who are fast becoming a dangerous element in the championship race. They are now within two points of Cleveland, but the latter's work for the next eight games will not be nearly so hard as that cut out for Chicago. Cleveland will be playing Boston and Washington, while Chicago is scheduled to meet the Quakers in three more games, and then play New York a series of four.

This week will be an important one for the champion New Yorks. They are only five games behind the leaders, and if in the next seven games with Chicago and Pittsburg they show the same quality of play as displayed in Saturday's test with Chicago their chances of taking the lead before going West again seem to be exceedingly bright. The splendid work of the Brooklyns is attracting much attention, and this week they expect to win a majority of the games from Cincinnati and Chicago.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 2; New York, 1.
Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentages.
Phila'phia	—	6	8	7	11	7	10	10	59	.628
New York	8	—	6	7	10	8	7	10	56	.602
Cleveland	7	8	—	6	9	8	7	7	52	.559
Chicago	5	4	8	—	6	7	12	12	54	.557
Detroit	4	6	4	9	—	7	9	9	48	.511
St. Louis	2	5	7	6	7	—	8	13	48	.505
Washin'n	4	5	4	4	1	7	—	10	35	.376
Boston	5	3	4	4	2	3	5	—	26	283
Games lost	35	37	41	43	46	47	58	71		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentages.
Chicago	—	6	10	11	11	7	10	13	68	.694
New York	6	—	3	12	12	8	12	8	61	.656
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	9	59	.634
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	5	10	7	11	44	.454
Cincinnati	4	5	5	7	—	9	7	11	43	.434
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	3	—	10	8	40	.421
St. Louis	5	2	4	5	8	6	—	6	36	.364
Boston	3	5	1	4	7	8	6	—	34	.354
Games lost	30	32	34	53	56	55	63	62		

STONE BATTED NEWTON HARD

Home Run and Single Enables St. Louis to Defeat New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—George Stone's work with the bat defeated the New York Americans to-day in the initial game of the series by 2 to 1. He drove the ball to the centre field fence for a home run in the fourth and came right back in the next inning with a smash over second that sent Jones, who had previously doubled, home with the winning tally. The visitors had a bad day all around. "Doc" Newton was clearly not at his best, and his team mates behind him did not do much to offset this weakness.

Pelty, at the present time McAleer's best pitcher, held the New Yorks safe for eight innings. Yeager hit out a single in the fifth inning, with two out, but was forced at second. McGuire connected for a base at the opening of the sixth. Hoffman ran for him. A wild pitch put "Dan" on third. Newton struck out and Keeler sacrificed. It was then up to Elberfeld, but Pelty forced the little short stop to pop up an easy one to Niles. With one out in the seventh, Conroy was robbed of a sure hit by a great stop by Pelty. La Porte's single followed, but went for naught, Yeager striking out.

New York's lone tally came in the closing inning, and might have been swollen to two or more if Elberfeld had used more headwork on the bases. Keeler reached the initial corner on a scratch hit through the box. A base on balls to Elberfeld put him on second. Chase grounded out to Wallace, advancing both runners. Conroy lifted the ball deep to Hemphill and Keeler scored from third. Elberfeld then put a quietus on New York's chances by being caught napping at second by Pelty. Yeager and La Porte played a banner game, shutting off many a tally by sharp and sure work. The attendance was estimated at 14,000. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	0	3	6	0		
Jones, 1b	1	2	10	0	0		
Stone, lf	1	2	1	0	0		
Hemp'l, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Wallace, ss	0	2	1	3	0		
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	3	3	0		
Koehler, cf	0	1	2	0	0		
Spencer, c	0	0	5	6	0		
Pelty, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	2	8	27	10	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0		
Elb'feld, ss	0	0	2	1	0		
Chase, 1b	0	0	6	1	1		
Conroy, cf	0	0	3	0	0		
La Porte, 2b	0	1	4	2	0		
Yeager, 2b	0	1	3	2	0		
D'hanty, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
McGuire, c	0	1	2	0	0		
Newton, p	0	0	0	5	2		
Thomas, c	0	0	0	0	1		
Total	1	4	24	10	4		

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Two-base hit—Jones. Home run—Stone. Sacrifice hits—Pelty, Keeler. Double play—La Porte and Chase. Stolen bases—Jones, Wallace. Hit with ball—Koehler. Wild pitch—Pelty. Bases on balls—Off Newton, 3; off Pelty, 1. Struck out—By Pelty, 4; by Newton, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; New York, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	2	2	0	0	0		
Jones, cf	3	2	2	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	0	1	2	3	0		
G. Davis, ss	0	0	1	3	0		
Donohue, 1b	0	0	12	1	1		
D'herty, lf	3	3	4	0	0		
Sullivan, c	1	1	5	1	0		
Tan'hill, 3b	1	1	1	3	1		
White, p	2	1	0	3	0		
Total	10	11	27	14	2		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartzell, lf	1	1	0	3	0	0	
A'b'ter, rf	0	0	4	0	1		
H. Davis, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
Lord, cf	0	1	0	0	0		
Murphy, 2b	0	1	2	4	0		
Schreck, c	1	1	5	0	0		
Cross, ss	0	0	1	5	0		
Knight, 3b	0	1	0	0	1		
Bender, p	0	1	0	3	1		
*Oldring	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	8	24	12	3		

*Batted for Bender in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	—	10
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hits—Dougherty, Jones, Schreck. Three-base hit—White. Sacrifice hits—Armbruster, Sullivan. Stolen bases—Hahn, (2) G. Davis, White. Double play—Isbell, G. Davis, and Donohue. Struck out—By White, 4; by Bender, 4. Bases on balls—Off White, 2; off Bender, 5. Wild pitch—Bender. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	— 2	5
Jersey City	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 4	8

CHAMPIONS AT CRESCENT A. C.

Hackett and Alexander Play Tennis at the Bay Ridge Courts.

There was a great gathering of lawn tennis players on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon, the interest being divided between the championship singles and the play of Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander in the doubles. The winners of the Eastern doubles championship proved to be in fine form despite the rather exhausting conditions of the weather. They met C. M. Bull, Jr., and H. C. Martin in a three-set match, and won easily by the score of 6—2, 6—1, and 6—3. So perfectly is the team work of Hackett and Alexander developed that they are favored to win the National championship honors from Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward, the present holders, in the coming tournament at Newport. The summary of the championship and handicap class singles follows:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Wafer Hazard defeated S. F. Weston, 6—1, 6—2; C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated Marcus W. Ely, 10—8, 6—4; Henry B. House defeated W. D. Hadsell, 6—2, 6—1, 8—10, 6—0. First Round.—H. C. Martin defeated S. B. Camp, 6—3, 6—2; E. E. Perry defeated J. H. Williams, 6—8, 6—2, 6—4; M. B. Beecher defeated N. Whiting, 6—1, 8—6. Class A Handicap Singles.—First Round—E. E. Perry, minus half 15, defeated F. W. Pelzer, minus 15, 6—4, 6—8; O. A. Sargeant, minus half 15, defeated R. E. Sears, scratch, 6—0, 7—5; I. Henderson, minus half 15, defeated J. S. Lodewick, minus half 15, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2; S. B. Camp, scratch, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., minus 30, 6—0, 6—2. Semi-Final Round.—E. E. Perry, minus half 15, defeated O. A. Sargeant, minus half 15, 6—1, 6—3; I. Henderson, minus half 15, defeated S. B. Camp, scratch, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Class B Handicap Singles.—First Round—E. M. Whiting, minus 15, defeated W. D. Price, minus half 15, 6—4, 12—10; S. F. Weston, scratch, defeated G. E. Parkinson, scratch, 6—8, 6—2, H. H. Neale, minus 15, defeated L. C. Collins, minus half 15, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; B. A. Kelley, minus half 15, defeated L. De R. Miller, scratch, 6—4, 6—1; D. C. Lunt, plus half 15, defeated C. J. McDermitt, minus half 15, 6—2, 6—8; L. M. Brigham, minus 15, defeated W. D. Andrews, scratch, 6—1, 8—6; F. J. Cannon, scratch, defeated George F. Dobson, Jr., scratch, 8—4, 6—3.

The tide of lawn tennis affairs turns again toward this city to-day with two new tournaments beginning and a holdover in its finals. Chief of the new meets is that of the Englewood Field Club, which is held under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. The five events to be contested, men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles, comprise a programme that has attracted all of the foremost racquet experts around this city and several from distant points, who are on their way to the National championships at Newport, now two weeks off. It is reported as probable that Miss Helen Homans, the National title holder, will compete in the women's events.

With a valuable challenge cup at stake the annual open tournament of the Spring Lake Casino at Spring Lake, N. J., divides the week with the Englewood Field Club. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York Lawn Tennis Club, is the present holder of the Moreland Challenge Cup, the premier prize of the meeting. A number of the West Side and New York Club players have entered for the singles and doubles, among the number being Hugh Tallant, William B. Cragin, Jr., Dr. Augustus Wadsworth, Carleton O. Kelley, Robert T. Bryan, Morris S. Clark, and others.

Two of the younger "comers" among the ranks of lawn tennis experts, C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, and R. H. Palmer, Ridgewood Golf Club, will meet to-day in the final of the Ridgewood meeting. The winner will then call out E. A. Basch in the challenge match for his holding of the trophy, first offered in 1904.

McDonald's New Bicycle Record.

U. McDonald of the Tiger Wheelmen yesterday created a new five-mile cycling road record, covering the distance in 12:22, which is 29 seconds better than the best previous record, held by J. T. Halligan of the Bay View Wheelmen. The trial was held under the sanction of the Century Club of America, and was timed by the officials of that organization. The course was officially measured at Valley Stream, L. I., and the trial was witnessed by several hundred spectators.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America, has purchased a twenty-four horse power four-cylinder Fray-er-Miller car and it will be delivered to him at his home in Orange, N. J., within two weeks. Mr. Scarritt has used a steam car, which was presented to him by the club members at the close of his term of office as an expression of their appreciation of his administration. Mr. Scarritt was impressed with the all-around ability of the Fray-er-Miller car, as shown in the late club reliability test.

The engine for the new Matheson Vanderbilt racing car is being carefully tested in the factory at Wilkesbarre, Penn. The car is well advanced toward completion, and will probably be sent here for trial trips on the Long Island roads toward the end of this month. Racing quarters for the driver, mechanicians, and other assistants on the Matheson staff will be secured near the Long Island course this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Crow of Rye, N. Y., started last week on an automobile trip from their home to Denver. The other members of the party in the big touring car are Miss Grace Crow and Miss Haine. They will make the trip leisurely, and expect to be over two months on the journey.

A feature to be observed on Columbia and other high-grade American and foreign-built cars is the location of the inlet and exhaust valves on the same side of the motor. It is contended that this method of placing the valves results in a peculiarly flexible as well as light power unit, for but one shaft is required to work the valves, so that the smallest possible frictional losses are sustained.

"It is interesting to note," said President Hartford of the Suspension Company, "that of the twenty cars equipped with shock absorbers in the Glidden tour sixteen of them had Hartfords. There were two of another make, and one each of two other types. All of the White steamers, all the Pierce Great Arrows, the big Stevens-Duryea, Walter White's confetti car, and the Pierce six-cylinder car, all used the Hartford suspensions, to say nothing of Columbias, Clevelands, Packard, Corbins, Buick, and Locomobiles.

The City of Mexico has ordered an Atlas gasoline truck from the Knox Motor Company for use in the Post Office Department. The car will have the usual double horizontal cylinder engine, water cooled. The cylinders are 6 by 7, and will supply twenty-four horse power.

According to the advance sheets sent by the Department of Commerce and Labor to the office of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association in New York there was a big increase in the exportation of American automobiles during the past year, showing that the American makers are beginning to reach out for foreign trade.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 1906, the value of American automobiles exported was $3,497,016, which is $1,000,000 more than during the previous years. Of a little more than $500,000 worth of cars that were exported during June England took the greatest proportion, $194,709, with British North America second, Mexico third, and France fourth.

Mayor Johnson of Cleveland has joined the ranks of six-cylinder users, having purchased a Ford six-cylinder forty horse-power car. He has a reputation of being a hard driver, but he says his new car shows up well under the steady work it is called upon to do.

SPEEDWAY BRUSHES LIVELY.

Nathan Straus Drives Ida Highwood in Winning Race with Virginia.

With a cool breeze blowing up the Harlem River, a good-sized Sunday crowd enjoyed a number of close brushes on the Speedway. The track, notwithstanding the recent storms, was in good shape, and a respectable delegation of the light-harness brigade raced for a couple of hours. Nathan Straus drove Ida Highwood and Ted. The former engaged in but one brush, when the fast mare easily defeated Virginia, driven by Walter Kilpatrick. Mr. Straus sent Ida Highwood to the stable and drove Ted. In his first brush with Topsey, driven by Mr. Cornish, the latter threw a shoe at the end of the first quarter and pulled up, Ted finishing alone. Mr. Straus was challenged by Mr. Kilpatrick, driving Virginia, half way down the stretch. The latter, securing a couple of lengths' lead, managed to win from Ted by half a length.

Three new horses made their appearance and showed good speed. Agitator, 2:09, a California pacer, met Harold F., driven by Henry Flaherty, in the first brush and lost by a narrow margin, but easily won from Harry Van, with George H. Huber driving, in the second brush. Ruben S., with J. H. Lawrence holding the reins, led Harold F. at the finish after a hard race, and followed with a victory over Virginia.

Harry Van found little difficulty in defeat-

NATIONAL REGATTA ENTRIES.

Sixty-one Crews in Annual Rowing Races at Worcester.

Sixty-one crews will compete in the thirty-fourth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., Friday and Saturday. The entry list is much larger than that of last year, and compares favorably with that of any previous regatta. Crews from all parts of the United States and Canada will take part in the event, and crews from St. Louis and Portland, Oregon, are on the list. Philadelphia, which was expected to be strongly represented, will send only two single scullers and one double, while the New York entry list is disappointing.

The meeting of the Regatta Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to pass on the entries was held yesterday at the New York Athletic Club, when the following members were present: J. P. Fox, Chairman, Claud E. Zappone, James G. Tighe, C. W. Preisendanz, John O. Regan, and Fred R. Fortmeyer. The programme of the events was adopted and the following officials were selected for the regatta: Referee, James Pilkington; starter, John O. Regan, timers, P. H. Hurley, Harry A. Adams, John P. Coogan, G. B. McGrath, John J. Nolan, and Robert C. Kammerer; judges at the finish, C. W. Preisendanz, J. G. Tighe, and James Cassidy.

The contemplated action on the entry of Champion Frank B. Greer of the Boston Athletic Association was avoided by the withdrawal of his entry by the Captain of the club. The entry list follows:

Intermediate Single Sculls—Louis Major, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York; Frank Shea, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, Brooklyn; Thomas Magee, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y.; Joseph T. Daly, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.; Alexander Warnock, Springfield Boat Club, Springfield, Mass.; Frank Davy, Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass.; H. Cumming and E. J. Kerns, Jr., Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, Mass.; John J. Ryan, Harlem Rowing Club, New York; C. H. Henderson, Winnipeg Rowing Club Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Association Senior Single Sculls—Frank Vesely, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York; William Mehrhoff,

BEARDSLEY'S ABSENCE AIDS HEARST IN ONEIDA

Reformers Gain Ground While the Democratic Boss Is Away.

WIN HIS LIEUTENANT ALSO

Oneida County Labor Men Go Into Politics and Will Vote for Hearst Irrespective of Party.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Where is Sam Beardsley? This is the cry of the Democracy of Oneida, the wild, heart-broken wail of the "goldbugs," and the not uninterested query of the Hearstites. But when the followers of Hearst ask the question it is with a grin.

Sam Beardsley, ex-Railroad Commissioner and a man with corporation affiliations, is the Great Mogul of the Democratic Party in Utica. His health is poor and he is wandering across the face of the earth trying to recover it. When last heard from he was in Germany. He was to have returned long ago, but did not, and nobody here knows when he will return.

Pending the reappearance of Beardsley, the old-line Democrats are watching with grieved indignation the Hearst men walk away with the party in Utica and in Oneida County. They shake their heads over it, raise their hands in horror, and wonder what the world is coming to. They meet each other on the street corners and mourn over the fallen estate of the party.

But no man raises a finger to stop it. They always end their talk by saying that things will be different when Sam Beardsley gets back. Will they? The Hearst men stick their tongues in their cheeks when they hear this. Beardsley is no social reformer. He was allied with David B. Hill when Hill was in politics; but Hill has retired. Beardsley is also identified with the Utica Gas and Electric Company, and that means with Anthony N. Brady. Mr. Brady owns stock in "Packy" McCabe, the Democratic leader in Albany, which is one reason why Albany is expected to turn Hearst down. All these things do not offer much rope for Hearst in the return of Beardsley.

Nevertheless the Hearst men stick their tongues in their cheeks. They do not think Beardsley's return will make any difference, for they profess to have an inside tip that Beardsley is going to return after the election is over, and his influence then on the fight for delegates will not be so very momentous.

Haley Goes Over to Hearst.

This city has a Democratic administration, and Beardsley's chief lieutenant in it is ex-Assemblyman Cornelius Haley, who is Police and Fire Commissioner. Haley is also the leader of the Hearst men. When you mention this circumstance to one of the old-line Democrats he replies that it will all be changed when Beardsley gets back.

"He will call Haley off; you'll see," say the old-liners. "He won't force Haley to resign his job, but he will bring pressure on him which he cannot resist." The Hearst men grin again at this. They say that Haley knows exactly what is happening.

At any rate, Haley is going right ahead pushing the Hearst movement with all his strength, apparently without the remotest idea that he is storing up trouble for himself with his absent chief.

When Haley appeared among the Hearstites they could hardly believe their eyes. They had started their movement in a humble way and were doing the best they could, when Haley turned up and offered to join. They looked at him with suspicion.

"What does this mean?" they asked of each other. "Is Haley trying to string us?"

So they hit on a way to test his sincerity. "If we elect him State Committeeman," said a labor man, "it will call his bluff. If he is fooling with us on behalf of Beardsley that will force his hand, and he'll have to decline."

They elected him. Haley accepted with gratitude and proceeded to work like a Trojan in the cause of Hearst. Now they look upon him as a beloved and trusted

Furniture bought during this sale will be held in storage, free of charge, and delivered when desired.

These furniture prices being less than the figures which most dealers must pay for the goods, we reserve the right, when we deem it advisable, to limit the number of any one article purchased by any one customer.

Furniture Prices That Talk Louder Than Words

THE first "trade sale of Furniture" in New York was held and so advertised by this store. We said then that we would set the pace for this city, and we did—and so far as giving values is concerned we have continued to do it. We didn't originate the idea—it had been common property for a dozen years. But we showed what could be done with it.

But for all this—and for all the oceans of talk that is being made about furniture sales just now—we don't think the public cares a rap. The average man or woman who is looking for furniture isn't especially interested in either frenzied shrieks or pompous bombast. What that man wants is furniture bargains—not furniture history. He doesn't care to be taxed for elaborate showings nor to pay a royalty on a merchandising idea. What does he care how long we have had these sales or how much furniture we hope to sell in them? His question is

"Never Mind the Conversation—Who Offers The Lowest Prices on the Furniture I Want?"

Let any man or woman who is looking for furniture compare the scope, the character, the general desirability ***and the prices*** we offer in this sale with any presented anywhere else. Comparisons will tell who s really trying to make bargains and who is trying merely to make profits. We have the furniture, the variety, the novelties—***and the bargains. And we are doing the business.*** Start your comparisons with these sample offers:

Corner Chairs—(as illustrated) mahogany finished frames, covered with a variety of coverings. Regular price $5; sale price..... **$2.75**

Chiffoniers—made of solid oak, dark golden finish; five large-size drawers, trimmed with brass handles; top back panel. Regular price $6.50; sale price.. **$3.60**

Chiffoniers—made of solid oak, dark golden finish; five large drawers, trimmed with brass handles; oblong shaped French plate mirror. Regular price $8.50; sale price..... **$4.90**

Pillows—made of special duck feathers; size 22 x 28; covered with A. C. A. ticking. Regular price $1.35 each; sale price, each..... **75c**

Mattresses—made of pure South American hair; the best grade of hair for comfortable and durable mattresses; made in one or two parts; A. C. A. or fancy ticking. Regular price $20; sale price..... **$14**

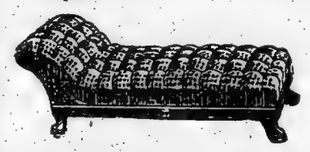

Velour Couches—(as illustrated) made on oak frames, covered with red or green velour; patent buttons and have five rows of tufting. Regular price, $12; sale price..... **$8.50**

Velour Couches—(as illustrated) covered with excellent grade of velour in assorted colors; frames made of oak and finished in golden color; patent buttons, eight rows of tufting. Regular price, $16.75; sale price..... **$12**

China Closets—made of plain oak, dark golden color, and gloss finish; straight front, curved ends, three grooved shelves and top back panel. Regular price, $12.50; sale price..... **$8.50**

Dining Tables—made of solid oak, dark golden color and gloss finish; round top and five legs; 6-foot extension. Regular price, $12.50; sale price..... **$6.90**

Box Couches—made 6 feet long and 30 in. wide; splendidly upholstered, with the best japanned springs, covered with green denim. Regular price, $7.50; sale price... **$5.25**

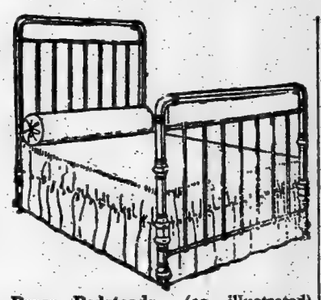

Brass Bedsteads—(as illustrated) made with two-inch continuous posts, heavy laterals in head and foot, connected with under-top rails by solid brass T-ball connections; lacquered finish; sizes 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., and 3 ft. 3 in. wide. Reg. price $30; sale price. **$18**

Wire Springs—for metal bedsteads; iron frames, wire fabric; all sizes same price. Regular price $3.50; sale price. **$1.75**

Parlor Suites—(as illustrated) three pieces; mahogany handsomely finished frames; covered with tapestry or Verona. Regular price, $16.50; sale price..... **$12.50**

Other Samples of Parlor Suite Bargains

In these, as in most of the rest of these Furniture Sale Specials, the goods are from our own regular stock, and the prices are straight cuts from our own regular figures. These are honestly made and beautifully finished suites—*not* pieces especially made for sale purposes.

$60.00 Five-piece Suites	*$35.00*	$97.50 Five-piece Suites	*$70.00*
$72.00 Five-piece Suites	*$49.00*	$120.00 Five-piece Suites	*$91.50*
$80.00 Five-piece Suites	*$63.00*	$24.00 Three-piece Suites	*$17.00*
$82.00 Five-piece Suites	*$65.00*	$30.00 Three-piece Suites	*$17.50*
$85.00 Five-piece Suites	*$68.00*	$32.50 Three-piece Suites	*$20.00*
		$35.00 Three-piece Suites	*$23.00*

Sideboards—(as illustrated) made of solid plain oak, golden color and high gloss finish; two large drawers and one small one; two closets; curved uprights; splendid construction; French plate beveled mirror. Regular price $15.50; sale price..... **$9**

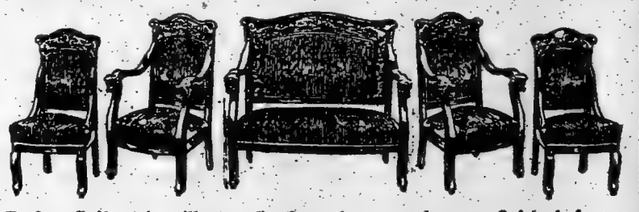

Parlor Suites—(as illustrated) five pieces, mahogany finished frames, highly polished; splendidly upholstered and covered with Verona or tapestry. Regular price, $60; sale price..... **$35**

Parlor Suites—(as illustrated) five pieces; mahogany finished frames, heavily carved and the best possible finish; backs are closely tufted and have full spring edge; covered with Verona or tapestry. Regular price, $85; sale price..... **$58**

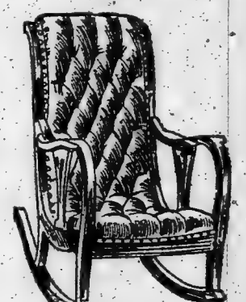

Odd Arm Chairs and Rockers—variety of designs and coverings, splendidly adapted for parlors and living rooms. Regularly $20 and $17; sale prices, $12.75 and..... **$10**

Rockers—made of solid oak, weathered oak finish; decided Mission design, strongly constructed; seats are covered with excellent grade of Spanish leather. Regular price, $5.50; sale price..... **$2.95**

Dining Chairs—made of solid oak, golden color and varnish finish, supported with brace arms, which give unusual strength. Regular price, $1.45; sale price..... **75c**

Morris Chairs—made of golden oak or imitation mahogany; shaped arms, heavy legs and very best construction. Complete with figured velour cushions; our own make. Regular price, $9; sale price..... **$6**

Sliding Couches—can be separated or used as a three-quarter size bed; frames are made of angle iron, supported with National wire fabric, complete with mattress and bolster; made in our own factory and filled with a superior quality of sanitary cotton. Regular price, $7.50; sale price..... **$4.25**

Enameled Bedsteads—1-inch continuous posts, brass top rails, heavy laterals, connected with the under top rail; 3 sizes, 4 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 3 ft. wide. Regular price, $9; sale price **$5.50**

Velour Couches—(as illustrated) plain top and head; very best upholstered work; full spring edge; covered with velour in assorted colors. Regular price, $22.50; sale price..... **$16.50**

O'Connor After Nomination.

At first the Hearst leader was City Judge James O'Connor. Then O'Connor went to New York to make his devotion known to Max Ihmsen and the Hearst leaders, and incidentally to let them know that he would be a good candidate for Congress gainst James S. Sherman on the Independence League and Democratic tickets. The leaders received this information with icy stares. O'Connor returned to Oneida saddened at heart and disposed to look upon Hearst as an overrated man.

O'Connor sent out a statement to-day explaining that he will be nominated for Congress by the Labor Party, the Independence League, and the regular Democrats, and that therefore it was unbecoming for him to take a partisan stand with two of his three parties. Hence, he explains, he will preserve an attitude of strict neutrality.

This was the finishing touch with the Hearst people, and the labor men as well. It is a fact that the labor people are going into politics here. They will follow Mr. Gompers's advice, or rather instructions, to take a part in the campaign. The local trades unions will meet a week from next Tuesday and appoint a committee to make recommendations. This committee will consist exclusively of Hearst men. In accordance with Mr. Gompers's advice a candidate for Congress will be indorsed or nominated, but it will not be O'Connor. Haley can have the nomination if he wants it. Of course the Gompers plan contemplates the indorsement, not the nomination, of candidates, but the Democrats will probably pay attention to any recommendations made by the labor men.

Attitude of the Labor Men.

As usual, Hearst's strength in Oneida is among the labor men. Outside the ranks of the workingmen there does not seem to be any enthusiasm for him, but the labor people are for him with all their hearts. This applies to Republicans as well as Democrats. At a meeting of labor leaders to-day twenty-four were present. Six were Republicans. A straw vote was taken, and every man present was for Hearst except one, who was non-committal. The workingmen who will officiate as Democratic and Republican election officers have privately informed their fellow-unionists that they are for Hearst.

"Of course, we can't say so," they said, "because we want to be poll clerks and canvassers and get the $5. We need the money. But our ballots will be cast for Hearst."

Nothing is heard here of the disposition noted elsewhere to have Hearst run independently. The voters want him to get all the nominations he can. If he runs as a straight Democratic candidate he will lose some Republican votes; but the labor men figure that in that case he will get the votes of men in other walks of life than their own, who would not otherwise support him.

This district has been known as one that has had more labor successes than most in politics. Labor candidates have been elected to office many times with partisan indorsements. In other cases they have come pretty close to it. Haley himself first appeared in politics as a labor candidate, he being an iron molder and a union man.

A strong effort is being made to elect Hearst delegates to the State Convention. The old-line Democrats say that the Hearst raid will be defeated. But ask them what is being done to beat it, and the reply is:

"We're waiting for Sam Beardsley to get back."

Higgins will undoubtedly have the Republican delegation. There are few counties where Odell is more unpopular. Oneida bitterly resented his attack on the State charitable institutions, in particular his attempt to cut down the expenses of the State Hospital. Higgins would have to be a very bad Governor indeed for Oneida to turn to Odell or Odell's candidate.

TOM L. JOHNSON ON BRYAN.

Influence of His Rugged Sincerity Being Discovered, He Says.

It was made known yesterday that Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland in his letter accepting the Chairmanship of the Bryan Reception Committee paid the following tribute to Mr. Bryan:

What all the world is now acknowledging we have realized throughout the vicissitudes of his career. In the charm of his oratory and the steady march of his thoughts, the simple skill of his political tact, and the broad promises of his statesmanship and his ideals of ettizenship, his noble standard of manhood and the magnetism of his personality, we have always seen what the world is now discovering, the supreme influence of his rugged sincerity.

Letters indorsing the reception have been received in the last few days from M. J. Cunningham, the Attorney General of Louisiana; Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina, Josephus Daniels of the Democratic Committee of North Carolina; Bradley B. Smalley, ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, Henry George, E. L. Jones, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee of Maine; Senator Stone of Missouri, ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, and Gov. Edward A. Chamberlain of Oregon.

Gov. Folk will have his headquarters at the Hotel Gotham. There are to be only two formal speeches in the Garden, those of Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and Mr. Bryan. Henry W. Walker of this city will open the meeting and will introduce Gov. Folk, who will in turn introduce Mayor Tom L. Johnson as the presiding officer. Mr. Johnson will then introduce Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bryan. After the meeting Mr. Bryan will make a short speech to the crowd in Madison Square Park.

ORANGE FAVORS OILED ROADS.

The Experiment Voted a Success, Although a Country Club Frowns on It.

Six weeks' trial of the effect of sprinkling oil upon the roads has convinced the people of West Orange, who were interested in the experiment, that it has been a success.

Northfield Avenue, from Main Street to Gregory Avenue, has been treated, and not only has the dust been laid, but mosquitos are now unknown in the neighborhood. The grounds in Hutton Park, where the Essex County Country Club is, were also sprinkled, but the members of the club have started a protest, and the experiment will not be repeated around there. All the work has been done by private subscription.

TOOK SISTER FOR A BURGLAR.

Mrs. Howe's Surprise Visit Worked Better Than She Planned.

Mrs. May Shaw of England, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Martha Brown, at the homestead in Orient, L. I., thought she had caught a burglar last Thursday morning. The housebreaker stayed to breakfast and other meals, and the case has not been reported to the police. Mrs. Shaw's friends and relatives are congratulating her upon the pluck she displayed in attacking the intruder.

Mrs. Shaw's sister, Mrs. Edward Howe of Brooklyn, planned to surprise her mother and sister by appearing in the morning at breakfast. Her plan worked out well until early Thursday morning.

Arriving in Orient at 3 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Howe walked to the old homestead, climbed the grape arbor as she had scaled it many times in her girlhood, and entered the room she had always occupied before her marriage. Everything was just as she had left it, and with a tired sigh she crept into bed and was soon asleep. The noise she made in getting into her room awakened her sister. Mrs. Shaw sprang out of bed, and running to the room from which the noise had proceeded she threw open the door. She could dimly discern a form on the bed, but she could not make out whether the supposed intruder was a man or a woman. Without pausing to consider the matter she sprang on the bed. The situation was soon explained, and the sisters agreed to carry out the plan to surprise their mother. While Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Shaw were at breakfast a few hours later Mrs. Howe walked in as she had been accustomed to do when a girl.

Steel Trust Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A meeting of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation will be held at the Auditorium Annex to-morrow afternoon. F. T. Bentley, traffic manager of the corporation, who is in Chicago making arrangements for the meeting, said: "I cannot forecast the nature of the meeting, and can only say that it is a special gathering of the Directorate to act on routine matters concerning the corporation."

Negro's Fourth Victim Dead.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Aug. 5.—Robert Edward Pearce, three years old, who was shot by the negro Elmer Dempster last Sunday night, died to-day of hemorrhages caused by the bullet wound. The child was wounded at the time Dempster killed Mrs. Pearce and two other children. Dempster, who is in jail here, when told of the death of his fourth victim, manifested no interest in the case.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Drennen Company, Birmingham, Ala.; G. H. Elewellen, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.
Howell, T. V., Son & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; S. J. Robinson, notions, laces, and cloaks; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Lyles, Black & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; P. Lyles, notions; Hotel St. Andrew.
Nugent, E., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Wright, linens; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.
Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; A. Schronz, millinery; 621 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Spendlove, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.
Healy, R., Worcester, Mass.; Miss Gormley, waists; J. McGrail, cloaks and suits; Miss Gillespie, suits; Prince George Hotel.
Healy, R., Albany, N. Y.; T. J. Buckley, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Rauch, china; J. W. McCreery, cloaks, suits, and waists; B. S. Armstrong, millinery; Prince George Hotel.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks; Hotel Breslin.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Wade, house furnishing goods; A. Heper, dry goods; 12 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.
Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; R. Nordhoff, domestics; W. H. Pielow, dress goods and silks; O. L. De Mears, dry goods; 74 Grand Street; Prince George Hotel.
Kohn Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Mc-Conoughy, millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; P. Hermes, rugs; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Breslin.
Updigraff, George, & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updigraff, dress goods, notions, laces, ribbons, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Taylor, J. D., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; B. Pettibone, silks; 467 Broadway; Hotel St. Andrew.
Beck, E. P., Bellevue, Ohio; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Levy, M. B., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. H. Levy, general merchandise; 46 Fifth Avenue.
Singer & Hirsch, St. Louis, Mo.; A. L. Moss, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Strassburger, H., Parsons, Kan.; dry goods; Harvey G. Hooper, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wellington.
Strassburger, Ver Veer, Albia, Iowa; J. Strassburger, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Sharp Mercantile Company, Macon, Mo.; R. B. Sharp, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Higer, L., & Son, Port Huron, Mich.; Phil Higer, clothing, hats, and shoes; Mrs. Phil H. Higer, cloaks and suits; Miss Cora Britton, furs; Hotel Normandie.
Alden Store Company, Anna, Ill.; E. S. Alden, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
The Hunley-Alden Company, Litchfield, Ill.; John A. Hunley, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Sanger & Brosius, Norwalk, Ohio; C. A. Sanger, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kepler, Eugene, Peoria, Ill.; shoes; Imperial Hotel.
Jennings, Sarah, Cincinnati, Ohio; millinery; Martha Washington Hotel.
Miller-Geerz Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. W. Geerz, millinery; J. H. Gayhart, millinery; Mrs. Emma Colby, millinery; Prince George Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Keene, costumes; Hotel Wellington.
Smith & Kaufman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles Berst, dry goods; Hotel Markwell.
Spiegel & Goldstein, Youngstown, Ohio; M. Spiegel, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Carruthers, J. D., Mangum, Oklahoma; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Carruthers & Williams, Granite, Oklahoma; Miss Kate Gum, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; J. H. Givins, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Kespohl-Mohrenstecker Company, Quincy, Ill.; O. A. Mohrenstecker, dry goods; Bretton Hall; Miss T. Eberhardt, dry goods; Miss A. Golden, dry goods; Hotel St. Regis.
Freimuth, L., Duluth, Minn.; T. J. Griffith, carpets and rugs; Hotel Breslin.
Alburberg, The, Company, Duluth, Minn.; M. C. Alburberg, dry goods; H. Zimmer, dry goods; Hotel Flanders.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Fox, dry goods; Hotel St. Andrews.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; K. L. Plambeck, dry goods; Hotel Webster; Miss Josephine Waters, ladies' and children's furnishings; Hotel Wellington.
Barnet, M. D., Denver, Col.; Emma Plambeck, furnishings; Hotel Webster.
Crosby Brothers, Topeka, Kan.; W. T. Crosby, dry goods; Stain's Court.
Rockmeyer, William, Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Louise B. Reis, furs; Hotel Brostell.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; J. T. Clark, dry goods; Hotel Brostell.
Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. T. Stephenson, silks and dress goods; 884 Broadway.
Hutzler Brothers Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. D. Varnell, notions; Mrs. J. D. Varnell, ladies' ready-to-wear garments; Hotel Seymour.
Miller Brothers Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. H. Miller, dry goods; Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick, ladies' ready-to-wear garments; A. Mathis, notions, fancy goods and underwear; Hotel Seymour.
Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. S. Simon, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. McKenna, laces; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.
Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; R. Lee, laces and ribbons; M. E. Jordan, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Nugent, H., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Brostell.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss L. Grosch, laces; Miss K. Grosch, fancy goods; 493 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Milner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Milliner, carpets, house furnishing goods; A. W. Hawkins, waists and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Cunningham, furnishing goods and hosiery; Miss M. L. Hughes, gloves; Miss K. Sullivan, jewelry; Hotel Victoria.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; P. Hilts, domestics; 621 Broadway; Hotel Brostell.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; Miss Sullivan, waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.
Kahn, M., Rayne, La.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Watt & Shaw, Lancaster, Penn.; E. G. Eby, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Goldberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; H. Bos, dress goods and silks; 406 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Hochschild-Kohn Company, Baltimore, Md.; Miss J. G. Mahoney, ladies' wear; Miss J. Webb, waists and underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel York.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. T. Griffith, millinery; 650 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Schipper & Black, Peoria, Ill.; William Schwentzer, notions, laces, and underwear; F. Aubertine, upholstery goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
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Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; F. C. Parrish, hosiery; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodward.
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Leader, The, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Silberberg, dress goods and silks; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Blum & Nellis, Greenville, Miss.; S. Blum, notions; Hotel Woddward.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Hurley, infants' wear, corsets, and muslin underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; M. K. Rodman, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Woodward.
Dreyfouss Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; S. Dreyfouss, notions, cloaks, and house furnishing goods; 434 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Martin, G. H., Pine Bluff, Ark., dry goods; Hotel Woodward.
Ware & Solomon, Helena, Ark.; J. N. Ware, dress goods, cloaks, and laces; D. Solomon, notions and furnishing goods; 493 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss G. Lepper, waists and muslin underwear; Grand Hotel.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. M. Marquis, house furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; I. N. Cleaver, cloaks, suits, and waists; G. A. Archibald, furnishing goods; Mrs. K. Gordon, ladies' wear; Miss Jackoble, waists; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Thirkfield, C. F., Franklin, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.
Long, Jonas, Scran, Scranton, Penn.; W. B. Block, cloaks, suits, and waists; 330 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; B. W. Arnold, dress goods and silks; 493 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Walters, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Hirsch Millinery Company, Birmingham, Ala.; A. F. Hirsch, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. Levi, cloaks, notions, and trimmings; Miss C. Craig, waists; Hotel Imperial.
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JUSTICE BREWER ON THE SITUATION.

Of course no one holds Justice BREWER to strict technical responsibility for his opinions issued informally as to political questions not presented to his study in any specific case arising in the Supreme Court. These opinions are essentially in the nature of obiter dicta. But the Justice is a man of ripe years, he has been seventeen years on the Supreme bench, he has by native adaptability and long training the gift of impartial judgment, and what he has to say of current politics and political personalities is, inevitably, interesting. Therefore, we note a few remarks recently made by him to a correspondent of The World in Kansas City.

In the first place, he gives full credit to the entire good faith of Mr. ROOSEVELT in announcing that he will not again stand for the office of President.

Mr. ROOSEVELT will not run again, from a standpoint of honor. He believes in the Washingtonian principle that a President should have but two terms, though technically Mr. ROOSEVELT has had but one. But he has stated through various mediums that he will not again be a candidate, and any man who knows Mr. ROOSEVELT knows that he means what he says, and does not say what he does not mean. I should be most wonderfully astounded to see him enter the race again.

That is the view one would expect a Judge to take of a pledge voluntarily given and publicly repeated. In these circumstances, Justice BREWER says: "I think, though not speaking as one with authority, that Mr. ROOSEVELT is pushing forward Secretary TAFT as his successor," and he adds:

He is honest, sincere, fearless, just as much so as ROOSEVELT. Again, he is a popular man with the people. In many ways he is like ROOSEVELT. He does things, but he does them in a somewhat different way. He, if President, would have less friction. He is not quite as impulsive and as decisive as ROOSEVELT. But he would make a great President. He is a remarkable man. He is a man of the people.

Coming from a man in Justice BREWER'S position, deeply interested, of course, in the possibility of Mr. TAFT going on the Supreme bench, and presumably unusually informed as to that possibility, these words indicate, as we have already pointed out, that the aspirants for the Republican nomination will have to keep an eye on the Secretary of War. It is true that he will have trouble in securing the delegation from his own State and that failure in that is traditionally fatal. But the tradition is not infallible. CLEVELAND won in spite of it in 1892, and Mr. TAFT, with his likeness to Mr. ROOSEVELT in many ways, and with the influence of Mr. ROOSEVELT really behind him, might defy it with safety. Certainly the party could go further and fare worse.

Justice BREWER has a cheerful word to say about the prospects of the country as shown in its possible or probable candidates for the Presidency. Turning to the Democratic side, he remarks:

BRYAN is honest, innately so. The people believe him sincere, whether or not they differ from him on political issues. His long standing with his party, at the high place which he occupies, proves that fact conclusively. If BRYAN were chosen President there would be no need of fearing White House scandal. He would associate about him in office just such men as has ROOSEVELT—men in whom he believes, men he thinks square and honest. This country is not going to the bowwows. That kind of talk is silly. One has to stop but a moment and think of the men who are at the forefront in party leadership on both sides.

There is a slight intimation here that honest leaders are somewhat more rare in American political contests than in reality our history shows them to have been, but the optimism is sound enough. It is likely, moreover, that the fear of the country "going to the bowwows" is not sincerely felt by many citizens, and is encouraged chiefly by a few who have a patent for preventing such a catastrophe.

THE SAN FRANCISCO INSURANCE.

In another column will be found the official statement of the position which the Transatlantic Insurance Company of Hamburg assumed last June with reference to its losses at San Francisco. We give it place with pleasure, as we did letters of readers who favored us with their remarks. We make no comment, leaving those interested to compare the company's own declarations last June and last week, and both with the telegraphed statement of the position of the Hamburg-American Company. Its losses are $4,365,000 and its reserves $2,500,000. Hence it declines to pay? Not at all. Hence it is necessary "for the stockholders to pay 50 per cent. on the capital." This is another example of German honesty, and one very much to our liking. The assessment upon the stockholders deserves to return to them with increase after few instead of many days.

In fact, honesty is of no nation. There are honorable men of all colors and speaking as many languages as at Babel. Also there are dishonorable and unwise managers of insurance companies in the United States, as elsewhere. Unless well-informed insurance interests are in error, there are some insurance companies so crippled by their insurance losses at San Francisco that they are doing business very much like banks which take in deposits after they should close their doors. Enough time has now elapsed to enable every company able to weather its losses to know it and to decide in what manner it shall be done. If any company cannot show actual assets adequate to demands, or prospective assets in response to maturing calls upon shareholders, there is little prospect that it ever can. Insurers who pay premiums to such companies are practically carrying their own risks. That is to say, in case of another large fire the inability of companies crippled at San Francisco to respond to their policy demands would expose the commercial community to losses against which they fancy themselves protected.

There is no substitute for insurance. When it is needed at all it is needed badly, and it is the duty of the Insurance Department to see that so far as it controls the demands of the situation shall be met. Criticism of the manner in which our department has met its obligations is hardly yet deserved, but there is room for its activity. How long will it allow companies to do business giving practically no security in return for the premiums they receive? How long will it countenance massing of risks such as caused the trouble at San Francisco? A word of caution that aggregates of many millions of risks in a single city is bad business would do good. A tonic given to companies slow in seeing their duty and slower in doing it might save surgery later on. The time for action is before another conflagration.

KING AND KAISER.

The official announcement that King EDWARD VII. and the Kaiser are to meet follows sharply on the renewal of the report, this time with more semblance of authority than before, that an understanding has been reached between the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary as to possible intervention in Russia. It is not improbable that the later announcement is intended as an offset to the earlier report. Incidentally it may be noted that a German paper of some standing has just been discussing the chances of Germany interfering in Egypt unless Great Britain is ready to make certain concessions with reference to the Bagdad Railway in Persia and the access it would give to the Persian Gulf.

Here is a situation, certainly, that would lend a good deal of zest to the conversation of the two rulers, should they feel inclined to take up all its phases. Whether they do, or not, and, if they do, what they may say to each other, and the consequences thereof, will not be known for a long time, if at all. But it is practically trustworthily known that the King of England is deeply desirous of as good an understanding as can be reached between his Government and his people and those of his imperial nephew, and that he is ready to do all in his power to promote that end. But the relations between the two Governments, while entirely friendly in appearance, are extremely delicate, and it will not be easy, even for the experienced diplomatist which King EDWARD is, to find the exact line between frankness and reserve that it will be necessary to observe in the treatment of some phases of the situation.

Two things, however, it is sure that the Kaiser will be made to comprehend. One is that forcible interference in Russia to overcome the resistance of the people to the arbitrary rule of the autocracy cannot possibly be regarded with indifference by Great Britain. If the King were ever so closely in sympathy with such a policy, and clearly he is not at all in sympathy with it, no Government of either party in England could survive a refusal to express the profound sentiment of the British people on such a subject. It is not a matter of mere internal administration; it is a matter of the inevitable conflict between absolutism and freedom. The civilized Powers might refrain very long from intervening on the side of the people; they cannot, nor will any of their number be permitted to, intervene against the people.

The other point as to which, if it is broached, the Kaiser will hardly be left in doubt is that Great Britain will work out the task it has undertaken in Egypt on the lines it has so far followed and with no serious attention to any objections that may at this late date be offered from any source whatever. It must be remembered that the task was assumed after every opportunity was tendered to the concert of Europe to share it and after this opportunity was somewhat rudely declined. The situation has now developed to a point where the success of Great Britain, and her entire independence in the course she has so long, without protest, pursued, are essential to the peace, not only of Egypt, but of all Northern Africa and of those parts of Asia in which Mohammedan races are under the control of Europeans. Great Britain has shown no disposition to ask the aid of other Powers; she is ready to assume the tremendous burden alone; but she will not brook interference, and could not without disaster. Since the facts we have referred to must be distinctly in the mind of every ruler and statesman in Europe, it is safe to infer that the interview of the King and the Kaiser will be in the interest of peace.

THE "OPEN SHOP" IN LITHOGRAPHY

That is a peculiarly interesting labor trouble to which the National Association of Employing Lithographers has just compelled the public attention. The conclusion of the employers, in their very clear and well-expressed resolutions, is that "in the departments in which the members of the Lithographers' Protective and Beneficial Association have been or are employed the open shop shall hereafter exist and its principles be enforced."

There are of course unions of unskilled labor in which the men employed are fairly on an equality. Fix a daily "stint" of work and they are on the same footing. But in every trade worthy of being so called it is a clear injustice that the efficient and skilful and the inefficient and dull should be paid alike. If the good men are paid enough, the bad men are paid far too much "for value received." And the lithographic trade seems to be eminently one of these. In its higher branches it is not merely a union of highly skilled mechanics. It is almost an art union. In its lower branches it is a "sad mechanic exercise." Yet the artist and the sad mechanic are lumped under the same union rules. The former is abased that the latter may be exalted. In another trade of the same kind, that of stonecutting, a veteran and successful employer said, many years ago: "There are men in my yard whom I would gladly pay twice the union wages. But I cannot do it because there are so many more who do not earn half the union wages."

In such a trade the "open shop," in which the employer contracts individually with every man in his employ, and pays no attention at all to any "union rules" among men who are so far from being on an equality, would have its advantages. It is a frightful injustice that the zealous, the ambitious, the skillful, should be held down to the level of the perfunctory, the unambitious, and the unskillful, that "the pace of the squadron" should be "the pace of the slowest horse." The decision of the employers should be received with particular satisfaction by the "good men." Unfortunately, the good men at their work are not only apt to be in a numerical minority. They are also very unapt to be among the busy labor politicians of their respective trades. We may suppose, however, that the skillful and artistic among the lithographers cherish a strong though perhaps an unexpressed desire that the decision of the employers may prevail.

THE LAISSEZ FAIRE PARTY.

Our Republican friends make merry over the alleged do-nothing record of the Democratic Party regarding trusts and the suggestion that if the Democrats had possessed power they might have restrained the trusts without the agitation of new legislation disturbing confidence. This is imprudent ground for them to take for two reasons. As regards trusts, it invites an appeal to the record. And if laissez faire be a bad theory of government, the Republicans are the more vulnerable upon a topic of not inferior importance.

Regarding trust prosecutions, the report of Attorney General MOODY covering everything done up to its date shows that, using trust in its broadest significance to cover railway trusts and proceedings under the Sherman and Elkins laws, CLEVELAND'S record is superior to ROOSEVELT'S, or MCKINLEY'S. Under the Democratic Administration there were six convictions as compared with five for MCKINLEY. Under the Inter-State Commerce act ROOSEVELT has a clean score of failure in each of six cases. Under the Elkins act Mr. ROOSEVELT secured one conviction to each four cases, against CLEVELAND'S one to each three cases. In other words, Mr. ROOSEVELT began more cases not worthy to be begun, although the better understanding of the law gave less excuse. The Republican Administration has not been especially efficient, although it will not be denied that it has caused much disturbance of confidence.

The reproach of a Democratic laissez faire policy regarding railways and trusts is fairly offset by the Republican neglect of the currency and finance questions. At this moment silver is legal tender, although there is a greater quantity of it than in BRYAN'S time, and although silver is not specifically exchangeable for gold. A man may be compelled to accept silver, although he cannot compel the Government to give him gold for it. The declaration of the Government's policy to maintain the equality of all its various sorts of currency is not forgotten, neither is it forgotten that no means are provided for executing the law. This is not an oversight. It is characteristic of Republican legislation, as appears by the rejection of a proposal covering this point. Even Secretary SHAW is ashamed of this feature of his party's record. At least he was so four years ago, when he was fresh to his responsibilities, and made this blemish upon the Republican record a feature of his report. "Doubts arising from unexpressed policies have caused more than one crisis," said the Secretary, and the subject remains in the condition which disturbed him. There is no Republican Parker to excuse this Republican neglect by alleging the sufficiency of pre-existing laws. There is no financier and no politician who will defend the monetary conditions for which the Republicans are indisputably responsible. And yet their organs have the assurance to criticise the Democrats as addicted to the laissez faire policy. It is a fair question whether BRYAN could have done less in support of sounder finance than ROOSEVELT has done.

THE BULLDOG AS A PET.

Accompanying the report that a New York artist summering on the Massachusetts seashore had received forty distinct bites from his pet bulldog came the comment that the animal was a valuable one. We should think so. The bulldog merit is ascertained by the amount of business in the line mentioned he shows that he can do in a given time. He is not picked out for his beauty. That is not what they give him ribbons for at dog shows and high marks in the dog register. It is for the kind of performance of which he has just given a rehearsal which his master, while waiting to see whether hydrophobia develops, must consider a "success of esteem" if nothing beyond that.

The bulldog habit has rather grown on the country since it set in, having been early promoted by wealthy political bosses on their foreign travels "waiting for it to blow over." These men kept political connections over here for themselves and fancy kennels for their sons, enriching the latter with a constant stream of high-class bulldogs. Of these the prices and pedigrees were published in the newspapers, tending to promote the popularity of the beast and advance its social position. After a while ladies of fashion began to take the creature up and adorn their dog-carts and Park runabouts with him. By this time his place was assured, and to reach out for a prize bulldog, the higher the better, was accounted good form socially.

Owners of the beast never tire in proclaiming that he is harmless as a kitten and would never think of biting anybody, but his countenance does not seem to give assurance of this quite convincing to the timid. The bitten artist of New York and Gloucester, Mass., the latter place being the one adorned by the exploit, will no doubt take on new theories of the trustworthiness of bulldogs, weaving them in with what we may hope will be his rapid recovery. A revised estimate of the animal in this respect might with advantage be adopted by society at large.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Incompetent and Idle Bosses!

An athletic young woman over on the east side has brought with her from Russia some ideas on economic and industrial questions, and, though she seems to be more inclined to strike—her unfortunate employers, among other things—than to work at her trade of making shirt waists, she is quite industrious enough in the distribution of her doctrines by means of impassioned oratory at the evening meetings of which the east side is so fond. The doctrines, by the way, though they come from Russia in this instance, are not distinctively Russian, and have been heard in all lands, including this one, many a time.

In one of the young woman's speeches last week they were thus summed up—not without the force which sincerity and strong emotion so often give: "Don't be afraid of the boss, but teach him to fear you. He would not be a boss if you were not working for him. He would simply be a man unable to earn his living. You earn his living for him. Why should you work ten hours a day to buy him a new suit and to bring his children up in laziness?"

It is a pity that anybody with intelligence enough to see the need of looking below the surface of things should not have just enough more of intelligence to see the need of taking more than one look and of waiting till she has learned to make allowances for the distortion which light undergoes when passing through strata of different densities. This young woman has realized the interdependence of employer and employé, and if she had contented herself with asserting the equal importance of each in the conduct of industry, she might, on the one hand, have done something toward forcing "the boss" to abandon his ridiculous attitude of the benefactor who "makes work," and, on the other, toward changing the sullen hostility of the exploited into a self-respect that commands rights without avenging wrongs by committing other wrongs. But she talks nonsense about "the boss" being a man whose living is made for him by his workers and who brings up his children in idleness! How anybody, after close observation of "the boss," especially as he exists in the east side shops with which this young woman is familiar, can think, or even say, that is almost beyond comprehension. She must know that it is not true, and all of her hearers must have known it. Why, therefore, did it please them, as it is said to have done?

"Prejudice" and "Outcries."

Mr. NELSON MORRIS, the eminent and, as it seems, sensitive Chicago meat packer, will not for the present at least carry out a plan he had formed of presenting to Harvard University the John Harvard home in Stratford-on-Avon. He had bought the house with that kindly intention—we cannot for the life of us see any particular wisdom in it—but he hesitates to tender the gift for fear it would be refused on account of the "prejudice" against American packers which now exists. And he also said in the same interview that his firm had already suffered a net loss of £400,000 because of the "outcry" that had been raised against our canned meats.

Mr. MORRIS is singularly unfortunate in his choice of words, or, if the words he selected express accurately the meaning he had in mind when he spoke, it is evident that he does not yet realize exactly what has happened to him and certain other men in the same business as himself. "Prejudice" is always something of which the victim has a right to complain, because he is by definition either innocent of what he is accused or irresponsible for what he is disliked. Condemnation founded on adequate evidence is a steed chromatically diverse from prejudice. And it was not "outcry" that caused Mr. MORRIS'S losses, whatever they may have been. Much noise there has been, to be sure, but it did not stand in a causal relation to the losses; it and they were alike the effects of certain long profitable and finally disastrous habits into which a good many American meat packers had fallen. Apparently Mr. MORRIS has not yet reached the point of admitting that the recent criticism of packing methods was just; perhaps he never will, for he is not a disinterested judge in the case, which happens to be his own. Naturally enough, he cherishes with care his sense of grievance. It is a very delicate little thing and should be protected from both sun and rain, lest its consolation wither or dissolve.

The question remains, however, whether Harvard would or would not have accepted the Harvard house from such a giver. This is the old problem of "tainted money" in a new shape, and in none of its forms has that problem ever been really settled, since such money has been scornfully rejected by good men and gratefully accepted by other men who seemed to be about as good, and the situation is therefore painfully confused for those of us who, while not specializing as rigid moralists, do have a leaning toward the eternal proprieties and an inclination to observe them when we know what they are.

Asks for Easier Conditions.

Our yachtsmen, of course, are under no obligation to lessen the protection of the America's Cup. Anybody who does not like the conditions they impose on would-be lifters of that ugly, but enormously valuable, treasure has the easy and honorable alternative of not entering upon the quest. Nevertheless, in the interests of sport, it might be well to slacken some of the bonds that fasten the cup to these shores. As things are, apparently, it simply cannot be detached, and foreign yachtsmen will not go on forever attempting a task obviously difficult close to the point of impossibility. Sir THOMAS LIPTON asks for the abrogation of the rule compelling a challenger to name long beforehand the boat with which he will contest, and makes the request in order that he may build two boats and use the one that test may show to be the better. That is reasonable enough, and if the favor were granted we could have some more America's Cup races—which is to be desired. On the other hand, it would be reasonable enough to refuse it, very courteously, of course, and to let the cup remain where it is, the trophy of many honorable victories.

SOCIAL LINES AMONG NEGROES.

Assertion That They Are Clearly and Consistently Drawn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Generally I have found the articles on the editorial page of THE TIMES to be very interesting and instructive reading matter, but the article in yesterday's paper entitled "Other Lines Than Those of Race" creates an erroneous impression wherever the reason which it gives for "race solidarity" is accepted as a true explanation of the same. The assertion of "this Southern authority" mentioned by you that the Afro-Americans have not drawn any lines of social distinction among themselves is absolutely false, and any one who claims that this assertion is true is guilty of an unnecessary amount of ignorance concerning the real situation.

It is the vast majority of the whites, particularly Southern whites, certain "authorities" included, and not the Afro-American, that refuses to recognize the lines dividing the "industrious and virtuous" and the "lazy and vicious" classes which you mentioned. The "colony" in the North and also in the South, and "Jim Crow" and disfranchisement legislation in the South are purely concoctions of the whites who prefer to judge all Afro-Americans by the lowest strata of their society.

Social lines do exist among us, and are recognized by us without the slightest doubt. "Progress in culture or morality" is not something to be hoped for among us, as the article intimated, because it is already a rapidly developing reality both on account of and in spite of the inimical who are ever ready to believe and very often to do anything that is in any way detrimental to the character of the Afro-American.

The writer deduces his statement from actual experience in five of the Southern States as well as from actual experience in the North. P. M. THOMPSON.

New York City, Aug. 2, 1906.

Advantages of Wooden Pavement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter on July 30 in commendation of the recent paving of lower Broadway with wooden blocks arouses the question why this pavement is not more generally used. It lessens the noise 50 per cent. and it is more easily repaired than asphalt. Our severe Winters may be hard on it, but in Paris, where it is used exclusively, there are also extremes of heat and cold, though in periods of shorter duration. A not unpleasant, dull rumble and murmur is the sound that one remembers as characteristic of Paris, while in New York the sharp click on the asphalt and the nerve-racking rattle over paving stones are one of the many aids to nervous prostration.

Another argument that will appeal to an appreciative few, even in these days of steam heating and sham fireplaces, is that the worn-out cubic blocks, about 6 or 8 inches across, make the best sort of fuel. I discovered this to my joy when a student in the Latin Quarter and a grateful observer of all like economies, but I afterward found that they were burned very generally by most old and knowing residents. They burn as if saturated with resin and oil of all sorts, making a hot, steady fire, and two or three of them will last longer than three times the amount of coal. For 30 cents an enormous sack is delivered at your door, and so, taking a long look into the future, we can picture both quieter streets and the poor of New York provided with this cheap and excellent fuel, thanks to a lesson in French thriftiness. F. I.

New York, Aug. 3, 1906.

A Shrewd Guess Regarding Tramps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had the English rector's wife, whose discouragements in quest of farm assistance from tramps are related under "Love of Idleness," felt inclined to delve into the governing principles of the "gentleman of the road," she could doubtless have uncovered an interesting mine of Socialism, for there are no better expounders of the policy of "you sweat and I take" than those same lovers of idleness.

Scratch a tramp and you have a Socialist.

New York, July 31, 1906. J. W. B.

NO LIGHT IN THE WINDOW.

All dark and still her city home,
Her footsteps on the mountain roam,
For while the cash holds out to burn
The sweetest saint will not return.

GERMAN HONESTY.

Attitude of the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co. Set Forth Officially.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without going into the merits of your article of yesterday, entitled "German Honesty," we beg to refer you to the following translation of an extract from a letter of June 28 last, written by the President of the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany, to its American Trustees, which clearly shows that the company which we represent is far from "welching."

The letter reads as follows:

* * * As the matter stands to-day, what we have to deal with is solely the large application of damages the amount of which has in my opinion been absurdly exaggerated. The sufferers are proceeding in a rather skilled manner, simply requesting the payment of an amount which they think suitable, and swearing to the correctness of such amount, in an affidavit made before a notary public, to which document is attached the declaration of their neighbor Mr. X. that he certifies to the truthful statement of the suffering party.

On the strength of such applications of damages, which may be of some value before the San Francisco courts, a certain pressure is exercised upon the companies, which is successful inasmuch as the companies are obliged to compromise at a higher rate of percentage from week to week. The more so, as the California counsel is said to have advised the companies in question that in case the sufferer has sworn to the correctness of his loss the insurance company is obliged to furnish proof of the incorrectness, which in itself, and as a matter of course, is nearly impossible, and not offering any prospect of success. Furthermore, we are asked to also pay for damages caused by destruction by explosion and by artillery, irrespective of the fact that the consequences of ordinances by the civil or military authorities, in accordance with policy regulations, are excluded from liability.

Regarding the value of the opinion of the experts concerning separation of earthquake losses, and such fire losses as are a direct consequence of earthquake, for which no liability exists, the companies are bitterly disappointed, and yet it is a fact that immediately after the earthquake fire broke out in innumerable places, creating fire losses for which in accordance with policy regulations there exists no liability.

After careful consideration and examination of all of these most uncertain points, we have determined upon a compromising proposition which we have cabled to San Francisco, under the condition that the proposition be accepted by all parties in interest. Our representatives, however, did not even find it worth their while to submit our proposition to their clients, as it is lower than that of other companies—they have at once resigned their positions, and deserted us, leaving all matters to be looked after by ourselves.

We can do nothing else, therefore, but let the courts of the country decide, as we find it impossible to compete with the large companies in high compromising rates in order to advertise.

I consider it my duty to acquaint you with the foregoing representation so that you and your colleagues may know the real situation, in case of any misrepresentations of our position by competitors, and to assure you that up to the limit of our ability to exist we have done our duty, and shall ever endeavor to do so.

PAUL LICHTENSTEIN,
E. T. HULST,
JOSEPH ANDREWS,
Trustees Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company.

New York, Aug. 2, 1906.

Danger of Eating Cold-Storage Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has just returned from a seaside resort, where he found that among the visitors as well as the residents annoying illness was the rule rather than the exception. In this vicinity the same trouble seems to prevail to such an extent that a suggestion as to possible causes may be of value and interest to the public.

The two physicians whom I consulted expressed the opinion that while weather conditions were responsible to some extent for these troubles, they thought cold storage, artificially preserved, and low-grade articles of food were responsible for their share of it.

This bears out the opinion the writer has long held that while we continnue to eat poultry and fish that have been kept in cold storage for many months the general health of the community is not likely to improve.

As it does not seem probable that any laws can be passed to regulate this evil, the best we can do is to instruct the public how to tell the difference between a fresh fish or fowl and one that had been killed months before.

New York, Aug. 4, 1906. HARDMAN.

Big Load for Structural Work at Ferry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call attention to the supports, bearing a great load, at the Twenty-third Street North River ferries. The engineers have placed four 6-inch angle beams, ½ inch thick, as pillars to support an immense weight.

In mechanics and engineering usually many times the theorized strength is provided as security against imperfect material and workmanship. In this case, apparently, such safeguard is omitted. The load, bearing in the centre of the top framework, which is about 8 feet square, and made of light angle beams, with half a dozen rivets at corners, is composed of four I beams made of heavy sheet steel, occupying in width about 6 feet, in height 4 feet, and in length of span, I think, about 35 feet. There are heavy plates, bars, chains, weights, counter-weights; there is the weight of the float at low tide; there is the weight of passengers, freight, animals, &c., all held up by four little flimsy 6-inch angle-iron beams.

HARRY PALMIERI.

New York, Aug. 4, 1906.

Passenger on the Elevated Ill-Used.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I took the Third Avenue train which left the City Hall station at 7:30 A. M. At the Eighty-fourth Street station my attention was attracted by the conductor punching a young man about 19 years old for no other reason than that he had been standing just outside the door of the car on the front platform. Four policemen were sitting so near that any of them could have put his hand on the conductor, but not one made a move to interfere. When we reached the 129th Street station the young man got off. The conductor tried to catch him but could not, so he shouted to the station men to catch him. Then they gave him a severe beating, after delaying the train for a few minutes. When the conductor returned he boastingly shouted so that every one in the car could hear him that that fellow got more than he was looking for.

CHARLES J. ASHMAN.

New York, Aug. 4, 1906.

Secretary of Peace.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Hon. Elihu Root is achieving a tremendous reputation as secretary of peace.

SONG OF SUMMER DAYS.

Sing a song of hollow logs,
Chirp of cricket, croak of frogs,
Cry of wild bird, hum of bees,
Dancing leaves and whisp'ring trees;
Legs all bare and dusty toes,
Ruddy cheeks and freckled nose,
Splash of brook and swish of line,
Where the song that's half so fine?

Sing a song of Summer days,
Leafy nooks and shady ways,
Nodding roses, apples red,
Clover like a carpet spread;
Sing a song of running brooks,
Cans of bait and fishing hooks,
Dewy hollows, yellow moons,
Birds a-pipe with merry tunes.

Sing a song of skies of blue,
Eden's garden made anew,
Scarlet hedges, leafy lanes,
Vine-embowered sills and panes;
Stretch of meadows, splashed with dew,
Silver clouds with sunlight through,
Cry of loon and pipe of wren,
Sing and call it Home Again.

J. W. FOLEY.

HARRY H. BENDER'S REPLY.

He Denies the Charges of the Civil Service Reform Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Fiscal Supervisor Harry H. Bender to-day sent to Gov. Higgins his reply to the charges preferred by the Civil Service Reform Association, which alleged that he had violated the civil service statutes by soliciting and receiving campaign contributions from employes in his department. The Civil Service Commission tried Bender and found him guilty. It now rests with the Governor to remove Bender or hold that the charges have not been proved and allow Bender to continue as head of the department, which has to do with the purchase and distribution of practically all the supplies for the charitable institutions of the State.

Bender's office has a tenure of five years and carries an annual salary of $6,000. He was appointed in June, 1902, by Gov. Odell.

Bender's defense is a denial of every charge except that he accepted a check for $75 from G. W. Hobbs as a political contribution. He denies, however, having solicited this money. He points out that he forwarded it to Treasurer Louis Stern of the Republican State Committee "at the request of Hobbs, because Hobbs did not know Stern's address." He believes he has not committed any act which violated the civil service law, though he admits that he had not read the section of the law relative to campaign contributions until the investigation by the Civil Service Reform Association began.

Bender prays the Governor to consider the evidence as adduced in the examination rather than be guided by the report of the Civil Service Commission. He holds that the statements and conclusions of the commission are not supported by the evidence.

Among other things Bender says that in his opinion no evidence was brought out which tended to show that he had any knowledge of political contributions solicited or received by his Secretary, Herbert F. Prescott. Bender assails George Doty, who was the principal witness against him. Doty was the original informant who applied to the Civil Service Reform Association to make the complaint. He was, says Bender, "the moving party from the outset in procuring the investigation to be made, and, as shown in the brief of counsel for the respondent before the commission, from his testimony and that of his son, his suspension by the Fiscal Supervisor for incompetency, and his subsequent transfer to another post of duty in another department, at a reduced salary, was the sole and only motive inducing him to instigate the investigation before the Civil Service Commission."

Bender says that when a warning against political assessments was received from Gov. Higgins it was placed conspicuously where none of the employes in the State Fiscal Department could fail to see it.

FROM ALTAR BOY TO PRIEST.

Father Fleming Says His First Mass Where He Once Served.

Fifteen thousand persons attended the anniversary services yesterday at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, in honor of the founder of the Jesuit body, St. Ignatius. Eleven masses were said, at which the aggregate attendance was unusual. At the last mass 4,500 persons crowded into the main church, and fully 1,000 men and women knelt on the long flight of stairs leading to the main entrance. They were all anxious to see and hear young Father Richard Fleming say his first mass.

Twenty years ago Father Fleming was an altar boy in the parish. Every man, woman, and child knew him. He was ordained a priest a few days ago, and when it was announced that he would say his first mass in his home parish, and on St. Ignatius's Day, the parish was overjoyed.

The only drop wanting in the young priest's cup of joy yesterday was the presence of his father and mother. That was denied him, as they are both dead. They had hoped to live to hear their son say his first mass and to get his first blessing. A brother and a sister were the only representatives of his immediate family present.

After the mass the young priest gave his blessing to the big congregation, and thousands stood in line for nearly two hours to get the blessing individually. Father John O'Rourke, S. J., preached the anniversary sermon, and several of the young priest's schoolmates assisted him at the mass. Father Fleming was educated in St. Francis Xavier's College.

A BROOKLYN LOOP THEORY.

That Manhattan Opposes an Elevated Because She's Jealous.

Brooklyn is becoming greatly worried over the agitation against the proposed Stevenson elevated loop to connect the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges. "A Student of the Situation," sent a statement to the Brooklyn newspapers yesterday in which he said that the loop proposal is being attacked not to save Delancey Street from defacement, but to deal a death blow to the spirit of progress on the other side of the river, because "Manhattan fears the future supremacy of Brooklyn."

"Delancey Street is a mere tool," says the Student of Conditions, "the sentimentalism affected for the 15,000 residents along the loop route is also a weapon; the corralling of the influence of settlement workers, who for the most part know not the first principles of the transportation problems of this city, is an adjunct of this policy. Back of it all is John Ahearn, President of Manhattan Borough, reinforced by the New York City Club and William Sheehan of the Allied Boards of Trades, directing this crusade against the prosperity, if not the civic supremacy, of Brooklyn. Mr. Coler's slogan—'Down with the B. R. T.'—is also playing an essential part in this big game; and, indeed, no means seems too malignant, clandestine, and deceptive for the ulterior purpose in view of giving to this municipality a mortal stab."

MISSED MORNING SERVICE.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Delayed by the Celtic's Late Arrival.

The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan of London, who was expected to reach New York in time to fill the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at yesterday morning's service, was unable to keep the engagement, owing to the fact that the White Star liner Celtic, on which he came over, did not dock until after 11 o'clock. Early yesterday morning Dr. Morgan notified the officers of the church by wireless of his inability to arrive in time.

At the afternoon service, however, Dr. Morgan preached, taking as his subject the impression made by Jesus on different men.

"Jesus was described by men of his own age as a carpenter, a prophet, a king, and an apparition," said he. "They were all wrong and they were all right. His relatives and neighbors saw in Christ the carpenter whom they knew. Herod saw in him St. John the Baptist come back to haunt him. Those whom he felt approved of him for their king, showing their selfishness. The disciples, who saw him coming over the storm-tossed waters, took him for an apparition, showing their little faith."

THE AUTO TOURISTS FOUND ONE REAL HILL

Farmer Schifferdecker's Mules Pulled Them Up,

BUT CHARGED $7 A HITCH

So There's One Mohawk Farmer Who Doesn't Care Much How This Year's Crops Come Out.

Of the many difficulties that beset the members of the Glidden automobile tour, just ended at Bretton Woods, N. H., that which hurt the worst was the experience a high hill in the Mohawk Valley gave them.

The hill was so steep that all machines which did not have their gasoline tanks full to the brim could not climb it at all; the power-giving stuff hugged the end of the tank which was lowest, and the igniter at the high end was without anything to ignite. Some machines got half way up and others three-quarters of the distance. There they stopped, the chugs becoming weaker and weaker. Then there was a turning around and a return to the bottom by the plain old gravity method. This condition continued from a little after sun up until mid-afternoon. It was serious. The other roads that might have been taken at the eastward were too far either north or south to attempt to travel them then.

Conferences were held at the foot of the hill, and every few feet up to the highest point attainable. What to do none knew. Suggestions were a drug. Everybody was angry. At last a machine was commissioned to return to the nearest village and buy up every pint of gasoline in the place. This was productive of enough fuel to send one of the most powerful cars to the top.

"I wondered when you'd git here. I smelled you ever since mornin'," drawled a native from a place on the fence, near the summit.

The tourists looked and became several degrees hotter when the man added:

"I been laffin' here all day to see you fellers try ter git up my hill. I figgered you couldn't do it—leastways, not many of you. Why, neighbors, that hill has stood here fer a thousan' years and more. I've lived right here in this house all my life, and I've seen more people lose their tempers over that hill than I cud ever count. My father seen the same thing all his life, and his father afore him, and I don't know how many o' my folks before that.

"We Schifferdeckers have seen many a good horse go winded tryin' to git up. Of course, we didn't like to see that, but we don't care much about these automobiles, becuz it don't hurt 'em. We kinder think it's fun to see you fellers rip and tear and sweat and swear 'cuz you can't get up—"

Van Rensselaer Cruger, who had navigated the machine up the hill, said something intended to impress the farmer with the seriousness of the situation.

"Why, what's the trouble?" said Squire Schifferdecker. "You seem to be gettin' excited."

"You'd be excited if you had been trying all day to get up this hill," suggested Mr. Cruger.

Mr. Schifferdecker, who had an adornment about his throat and chin such as John A. Dix once wore, dug his hands into it in surprise. He was asked if he could suggest a solution.

"Well, I might help you out," said Mr. Schifferdecker, slowly.

"How? Tell us quick. It'll soon be night, and we want to get away from this country before then."

"Well, I might put my mules to work," replied Mr. Schifferdecker.

"Are they any good?" he was asked. "Can they haul us to the top from where we get stuck?"

Mr. Schifferdecker thought they could. They had done it before, he said. He was asked to try it immediately.

Mr. Schifferdecker ambled off to the barn and brought out three lusty mules, hitched to a cross-tree with two huge hooks in it. He also had a rope. The contrivance had, beyond a doubt, been fixed up for just such an emergency.

"You are sure you want me to do this work?" he inquired.

He was assured that there was no doubt of it, and then he delayed just enough more to exact $7 for every machine he was to haul up. There were remarks that it was robbery and a hold-up and a piratical performance, but no one wanted to get the old man in a contrary mood, so these remarks were made when he was not near.

The Schifferdecker mules toiled up Schifferdecker Hill at $7 a toil until the task was done. Now Mr. Schifferdecker doesn't care much whether the potato crop is good, bad, or indifferent.

AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 5.—Today's weather was perfect for yachting, and the late forenoon brought over a fleet of yachts from Newport, conspicuous among which was the black, torpedo-shaped yacht Tarantula, with her owner, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, on board with Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. The party came ashore and had luncheon at the Casino. Another yacht, the Murita, had on board Robert M. Carson and a party of friends, who also went ashore and had luncheon at the Casino.

Other yachts anchored just off Ocean Road were the Nushka, owned by Joseph H. Hoadley of New York, who, with his family, is stopping at the Mathewson, and the Geralda, owned by A. L. English of Philadelphia.

Dinners were given at the Casino tonight by Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Sullivan of Providence, whose guests were Judge and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien and the Misses O'Brien of New York; Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mrs. D. T. Lanman Robinson, Mrs. Willard P. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hoadley of New York, and Mr. Philip Tillinghast of Philadelphia.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Charles H. Hart, Mrs. Persifar Fraser, Miss Eleanor Lewis, Walter Stokes of Philadelphia; John T. Lee, and Henry R. Taylor of New York.

William Sprague, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Sprague entertained at a dinner at Canonchet to-night in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. G. Noble Jones of Savannah, Ga.

Truman H. Newberry, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is a guest of friends at St. Peters-by-the-Sea, the picturesque ivy-covered church here.

Best Made Knives

Forks and Spoons are easily identified by the well-known trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

It is the mark that may be borne only by the original silver plated ware.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

The same on silver dishes, etc., which stands for long wear is

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

OUR DIAMOND CUTTERS EXCEL

We Are Now Furnishing Finished Gems to Europe.

Groups of buyers representing wholesale diamond merchants, have returned to New York on ships reaching the port in the last few days, and say that the death of Alfred Beit has not affected in the least the market, which is stronger than ever, with a probability of still higher prices before the close of the present fiscal year. Announcement is also made that, for the first time in the history of the cutting industry in the United States, the trade of European jewelers is being sought. It is said that the diamonds handled in the shops of New York are the finest in the world.

Leopold Stern, President of the Diamond Manufacturers' Association of the United States, who is among those just back after a trip to the European diamond centres, said yesterday that the London syndicate, which sells rough diamonds, has applications for twenty-five times the value of the stones it is selling.

There are half a dozen firms in New York that have the privilege of buying direct from the London syndicate controlling the output of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, which represents more than 90 per cent. of the world's supply. Other importers buy through brokers. Mr. Stern says that the "sights" accorded by the syndicate are getting more and more infrequent. When a New York buyer is notified that he is to have a "sight" on a certain day, usually a couple of weeks or more ahead, he must present himself in person or through a broker at the office of one of the six concerns which compose the syndicate. The package of diamonds is then handed to him to accept or refuse, but refusal is unknown, as it would result in his not getting another "sight" of the rough gems for some time.

So the buyer takes the package or collection of stones in the tissue paper packages just as they are at the price fixed by the syndicate, which must be paid on the spot in cash. The transactions never involve less than $200,000, and some "sights" call for even more money.

The workmanship in the New York factories, Mr. Stern says, is now superior to that in Europe, especially in the mathematical accuracy with which the facets are cut. This is what enables the New York merchants, after buying the raw material abroad, to offer the finished product to European jewelers who demand perfect gems.

BENNIE SCHWARTZ IS 13.

Judge Rosalsky and Others Help the Peddlers' President to Celebrate.

Benjamin Schwartz, son of Sigmund Schwartz, President of the United Pushcart Peddlers' Association, was 13 years old yesterday. The thirteenth birthday of a Jewish boy is the most important event of his boyhood days. It is known as the Bar Mitzva, and marks the confirmation of the boy as a member of the Jewish synagogue. The occasion was duly celebrated by President Schwartz yesterday afternoon and evening at his home, 107 Forsyth Street. Friends of the family, pushcart peddlers, and politicians of the district were there, warmly congratulated young Benjamin, and gave him a lot of presents.

After a dinner, topped with good red wine, which was served at 6 o'clock, Judge Otto Rosalsky made a speech, in which he said many nice things about Benjamin's future. He would surely be a great man, declared Judge Rosalsky, and the approving smiles of Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz showed that they agreed with the Judge. Other kind words were said by Port Warden Charles S. Adler, Alderman Max S. Levine, Police Captain Murtha, Assemblyman Abraham Harawitz, Borough President John F. Ahearn, and "Joe" Levy, the Duke of Essex Street, while letters of regret were read from Police Inspectors Flood and Schmittberger.

The members of the Pushcart Peddlers' Association thought of inviting President Roosevelt to assist their own President in receiving the guests, but the motion was lost.

SAY THIS HORSE IS INSANE.

Stands on His Head at Plays Many Other Tricks on Waterbury Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 5.—One of the horses at the Town Farm, "Ben Tillman" by name, is declared to be incurably insane. It plays the most unpardonable tricks, trying to stand on its head in gardens, squeals and, neighs at night in open defiance of all the regulations, and tries to destroy its stall.

Veterinarians say the case is a rare one of equine aberration. The animal is quiet enough while in harness, and if the sun is not shining, but refuses utterly to behave itself in the sunshine.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 5.—Mayor and Mrs. John Weaver and J. Roy Weaver of Philadelphia, who are motoring to the Maine resorts, started from Lenox at noon to-day for Boston by the way of Jacob's Ladder. During his stay in Lenox Mayor Weaver met Congressman Herbert Parsons, and they discussed events for some time.

Judge Ernest Hall of New York has offered trophies for a clock golf tournament at Hotel Aspinwall for Wednesday morning. There are forty entries.

Miss Louise Schuyler has Mr. and Mrs. James B. Ludlow of New York as her guests at the Tanner cottage.

Thomas H. Hubbard and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Shilliber of New York are among the late arrivals at Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond have returned to Elm Court from Maine, where they have been for lake fishing at a camp in the Moosehead Lake region.

John Hall McKay of New York is entertaining John M. Shaw and H. A. Fabian of New York at Hotel Aspinwall.

Automobile arrivals at Hotel Aspinwall included Mr. and Mrs. George A. Brinckerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. F. Eugene Crassons of New York, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, Miss Hopkins, and John C. Gray, who are en route to Windsor, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Miss Gretchen, and Robert Barnard of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. George K. Fisher, and Messmore Kendall of New York.

Mrs. K. W. Babcock, Mrs. Shaw, and Miss Munroe of Edgewood, Ga., are also at Hotel Aspinwall.

Robert Blake and Henry Vaughn of Boston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis at Sunny Bank.

Hamilton W. Cary of New York, who has been a guest of Miss Kate Cary at Roadside for a week, started to-day for Saratoga.

Arrivals at the villas and hotels to-day included John Van Ness Phillips, Claverack, N. Y.; Gen. and Mrs. Patterson, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. John Eaton, Mrs. Louis Brown, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Roberts, and F. C. Roberts, Jr., Bryn Mawr.

Alexander S. Webb, Jr., of Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, is a guest of his sister, Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained Rear Admiral Evans and his staff officers at luncheon to-day at The Elms. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., also gave a luncheon. Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Richard Gamewell, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, and Mrs. James B. Haggin.

E. H. Harriman arrived here to-day on the steam yacht Sultana. The steam yacht Mohegan, under charter to Oliver and J. Borden Harriman; the steam yachts Giralda, Felicia, Diana, Viking, and Nourhal, the schooner yachts Wayfarer and Atlantic, and the yawl Atheine also arrived.

CORONER HARBURGER TALKS OF MR. WALDO

And Takes Plenty of Adjectives to Express His Opinion.

HE GOT A NEW GOLD BRICK

In Return Offered to Run the Whole Particular Police Department as a Side Show.

If anybody seeks a recommendation for Police Commissioner Bingham and his deputy, Rhinelander Waldo, let him not go to Coroner Harburger. The Coroner framed up his views of the two police officials yesterday and handed them out to the reporters in the shape of a typewritten philippic.

The immediate occasion for the Coroner's display of English was his failure to retain Policeman William Rourke in the Coroners' office. He heard on Saturday that Rourke, who had been with the Coroners for fourteen years, was to be shifted. He immediately went to Police Headquarters to plead that Rourke be retained. This is the Coroner's account of what happened:

"I was met by Acting Commissioner Waldo, who received me in the most cordial manner, and escorted me to his private sanctum with a flourish most grandiloquent, and before I could utter a word Commissioner Waldo said to me:

"'I make the following accusation against you, Coroner: Did you say that whenever you came here that I use you in the most Chesterfieldian manner; that I hand you a gold brick; that I give you the greatest reception on earth; that I do nothing for you but the greetings I give you, and the squeeze of the hand that you say disjoints your fingers for a week, and that I am a greater promiser than former Commissioner McAdoo, and that my kindness toward you is of such a nature that you would rather be kicked out and receive less kindness and have something done for your constituents?'

"I answered him thus: 'I plead guilty to the charge. I said more than that, but before I leave this promising sleuth department I again lay a matter before you. I now come here as President of the Board of Coroners, demanding justice for William Rourke, a transferred policeman, who has been in the Coroners' Court for fourteen years, who understands the bringing of prisoners to and from the Coroners' Court to the Tombs, and who has never had an escape charged to him, and who is a useful and honorable gentleman, in whom we have the utmost confidence, and the Board of Coroners is desirous of his retention.'

"Commissioner Waldo replied that he was sorry my wishes could not be complied with, that as Commissioner Bingham had ordered the transfer it was final.

"I said in response: 'This is a military régime that is now running this department, and while it does not come up to the standard of a Washington, a Grant, a Lee, or a Napoleon, I am convinced that there are in the department tacticians of garden weeds, and if an oasis in the desert were to be beleaguered it would not require a tactician of the mind of Moltke to figure it out, but it could be left to the swearing commander who has damned everything in and out of the department and is so sick of cursing that the Sunday Superintendents advised him to take six weeks' vacation to give him a chance to recover his equilibrium. Why, I, as Coroner and district leader, will undertake to run your department as a side show. I will give greater satisfaction to the people of the city than both of you.

"'Baxter Street has a misfit department. So have you. Walk in, you district leaders and gullible politicians, the shell game, three-card monte, acrobatic performances, military salutes, garden purveyors, flimflammers, fakirs, war heroes, shooters of negroes in the backs, stiletto wielders, reformers, Democrats, all get the knightly hand of princely chivalry, a bunko smile, and a delightful welcome, and a canvasback duck was never roasted so fine and palatable and delicious as when we meet you.

"'I am a district leader, and they robbed me of $900 in cash and stole my gold watch and chain, and I was pleased with the Solomonian advice that I received—that my watch was taken to some other city and melted into gold to be added to the paper money which was stolen, making it a full $1,000, which would look better in print, and that I was not the only one who was touched.'"

To this the Coroner adds the following, which he says is "the soliloquy Acting Commissioner Waldo indulged in when he saw me coming":

"Look at me, Waldo, six-feet-two. I laugh everything off that Bingham does not damn off. I still carry my silver spoon in my mouth. Did I ever work? Was I ever a policeman? By Gad, no! But I am an academician, and the work of Bingham, a standard in this department, I know by heart. It is entitled 'A Fine Jollier.' We live up to it. But the Gorky killer will receive his quietus in this department. Honey for Harburger. He came over here one day and wanted a hostler transferred. I promised to do so. Next week he came, and I humbly begged his pardon. I had a crack in my desk, and the memorandum fell through. Next time he came I had lost the paper, and then he wroe me a letter, and that came in handy to light my cigar. Then I smothered him with my Delmonico handshake and Neroian smile. Will he never tumble? Ah! here he is again. This time it's the Rourke matter. He looks determined. I guess for once in my life I'll be honest with him."

In conclusion the Coroner said:

"And he was honest with me. Devery was gruff, bullying, and a tough customer in his palmy days, but compared with the oily, well-groomed, lucky feeders of pap, who outshine, outdo with their insipid vaporings of nothingness, Devery was a pumphandler, a force, a character. He is at least remembered. The others will have a history of mist, and when the sunlight strikes it evaporation will set in, and I will be called upon to hold an inquisition over what remains, and so small will it be that I will have to borrow a Saturn microscope to discover the parts that may be left."

KILLED ON A FERRYBOAT.

Passenger Walked Through Wagon Gangway and Was Run Over.

A man supposed to have been an agent for a religious book concern was run down and killed early yesterday morning by a milk wagon on the Pennsylvania ferryboat Chicago while she lay in her slip in Jersey City.

The man was walking through the wagon gangway toward the front of the boat when the milk wagon, with Milo Every, aged 17, of 606 Dean Street, Brooklyn, on the driver's seat, caught up with him. In trying to get out of the way the victim slipped and, falling under the wheels, was crushed to death.

At the Morgue in Jersey City a satchel which the man had carried was found to contain a number of religious periodicals bought in the name of "Mr. Toohey" from James J. Hyland of 478 Thomas Street, Newark, N. J.

Every, who says he did not see the man until it was too late, is held on a charge of manslaughter.

THE HOTTEST DAY THIS YEAR.

And Nobody in New York Was Much Inclined to Doubt It.

The mercury went up to 90 here yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the highest point it has reached this year, and New York thought it was hot enough.

The day started in hot. At 5:30 yesterday morning the temperature was 78, which doesn't indicate cool weather, and there was little wind. Not only was the mercury high, but the atmosphere was full of water, which made clothes sticky. At 8 o'clock in the morning the percentage of humidity was 74, decreasing to 72 at 8 P. M. The wind, what little there was of it, didn't move about a great deal, and when it did move it brought little coolness and much sticky humidity.

Up in the highest buildings, where usually, even in the Summer, the wind is cavorting around, there wasn't any to spare yesterday. It is usually cool and windy coming up the bay, but those who came in yesterday said that the trip up was hot and stuffy and sticky and discouraging to those religiously inclined.

On Saturday night and last night many slept outdoors. An old negro down at Seventh Avenue and Twentieth Street spent the two nights on the sidewalk, sleeping in a chair that was tilted against the brick wall. His family slept on the stoop. They couldn't get to the roof of the house.

In spite of the manifest wilting in store for any one who dared to take a ride on a train, the beaches were literally packed with the throngs from Manhattan. All day long they lay about on the sands and kept looking out at the sea, trying to bring upon themselves the hallucination that it was cool.

The weather man last night gave out the enthusiastic and positive statement that to-day there will be local rains; that the weather will not be so warm, and that there will be fresh southerly winds.

Five persons had been prostrated with the heat up to midnight last night in Manhattan, but no deaths were reported.

RECORD CROWD AT CONEY.

200,000 Picture Postals Mailed There—A Woman Window Jumper Arrested.

The heat sent what some estimated to be 500,000 persons to Coney Island yesterday. The police said it was the greatest crowd that had ever visited the resort.

Between 200,000 and 300,000 picture postal cards were mailed at the Coney Island Post Office yesterday. This the man in charge of the office declared is a record for the island, if not for the world.

Samuel Ritter, 18 years old, of 303 East Eighth Street, Manhattan, was drowned while bathing in the morning.

Lena Schmitz of 238 East Eighteenth Street was arrested at the Sea Beach station early yesterday morning for jumping into a car through a window. This is the first case in which a woman has been arrested for doing such a thing in Brooklyn.

HEAT LEADS TO DROWNINGS.

Many Mortal Accidents and Several Rescues Reported Yesterday.

Everybody who could took to the water yesterday, so there were many drownings and escapes from drownings. All along the East and Hudson Rivers there were swimming parties. It was the only way to get relief from the stifling heat. The day saw many brave rescues and plucky attempts at rescue.

James Crane, 23 years old, was rescued by James Mahon, a life saver. Crane went into the Hudson off Eighty-second Street. He suddenly sank. Noticing his disappearance, Mahon went to his aid. The life saver dived six or seven times before he got hold of the drowning man and brought him to the surface. For half an hour the employes of McDonald's bathing pavilion worked over Crane, and they finally brought him to semi-consciousness. Later he was carried to Roosevelt Hospital.

Edward Barbour was less fortunate. He was 18 years old. He rowed out into the Hudson at Dyckman Street and dived overboard. He never came up alive. Policeman Dennett saw the empty boat, and the swimmer's body was recovered later. The police think Barbour struck his head on a sunken pile. His body was taken to the Fordham Morgue.

William Bonsa, 17 years old, who lives at 423 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York, was drowned in the Nepperhan River, near Yonkers, yesterday afternoon. Bonsa, with Jerry Teetop and his uncle, came to Yonkers by trolley and went to the river. The two boys went in bathing, although neither of them could swim. While wading around Bonsa stepped into a hole and sank. The police were notified and Roundsman Lawrence and Patrolmen Doty and Herlihy recovered the body.

THREE BATHERS RESCUED.

Two Women and a Man in Peril at Spring Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Williamson and Mrs. S. C. Neal of Philadelphia were saved from drowning here to-day by the prompt work of a number of bathers. They were out beyond the life ropes, as the tide was low, and were having a merry time when they found that they had been carried beyond their depth. The women of the party screamed for help, and several of the men bathers who were near went to their rescue. Col. Russell was the first one to reach the nearly exhausted trio, and Mrs. Williamson grabbed him around the neck.

Frank Green of Trenton and Augustine Humes of East Orange had by this time reached Mr. Williamson, who had gone down twice, and they succeeded in buoying him up until Life Guard John Howland arrived in the life boat, into which the exhausted pair were placed.

Mrs. Neal, who was a few feet behind the others, managed to keep her head above water. She swam ashore with the assistance of another bather.

EVEN ELEPHANT AFFECTED.

Gundar, Ill-Tempered in the Heat, Bucks and Throws His Keeper.

The heat has affected the gentleness of the mammoth temper of Gundar, the 4-year-old Indian elephant which rides children around the Bronx Park on his back. His irritability has been noticeable for the last three or four days, so yesterday Thomas Patterson, Gundar's keeper, decided to take a trial spin on the elephant at 2 o'clock, before the rush started.

Gundar ambled along pleasantly for a minute or two, and then began to buck as much as an elephant can buck. Clumsy and unskilled as it was, as compared to a bronco, the momentum of Gundar's bucking hurled Keeper Paterson against the side of the peacock house. His left kneecap was shattered, and he was bruised about the body.

The keeper was sent home and Gundar was retired till the weather grows cooler and his temper improves.

Bryan Goes Sightseeing in Venice.

VENICE, Italy, Aug. 5.—William J. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan, Miss Grace Bryan, Col. Moses C. Wetmore of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Dunlap of Jacksonville, Ill., spent to-day sightseeing. They were especially interested in the work of rebuilding the Campanile at St. Mark's. The party had luncheon with Mr. White, the American Ambassador.

MR. FITCH AND FURNITURE RETURN FROM ABROAD

The Dramatist Takes His Household Goods with Him.

BRINGS ONE ORIGINAL PLAY

Another Is Based on Mrs. Wharton's Book—Stunned in a Motor Mishap Near Rome.

Clyde Fitch and his furniture came in on the White Star liner Celtic yesterday. Besides the trunks, there were about a dozen large boxes. They contained things which had made the dramatist's home in Munich look like his home in New York. Col. Bishop, Deputy Surveyor of the Port, says that Mr. Fitch is the only American who takes his home with him when he goes abroad, and Col. Bishop knows most of the chronic travelers to Europe.

Another thing that Mr. Fitch brought home with him was a scar in the middle of his forehead, and it is the souvenir of an adventure that nearly cost him his life. He lay unconscious two hours on a country road in Italy, after being thrown from an automobile.

As soon as he came down the gangplank yesterday Mr. Fitch left everything in charge of his valet and went to his home in Fortieth Street. There he told of the automobile smash-up and let a reporter look at the scar.

"It happened about two miles from Rome," he said. "A party of us had gone out of the city on an excursion and were returning. The chauffeur was a little reckless. He tried to go around a curve too fast, and that was what brought about the accident. The machine smashed into one of the stone abutments of a bridge. What happened after that, of course, I know only from hearsay.

"We were all thrown out. It was in the open country, with no building near at hand. I lay unconscious on the ground for two hours. My head had hit the stone abutment, and it knocked me out completely. They couldn't move me into Rome until I regained consciousness. My face was badly gashed, like this"—Mr. Fitch drew a line straight over his nose from forehead to chin—"and I lost a great deal of blood. You see, there is a little scar left.

"My companions were pretty badly hurt, too. The machine? Yes, it was battered up and had to submit to extensive repairs. But it wasn't permanently injured, and we continued our journey."

Mr. Fitch reached New York at the hottest time of one of the hottest days the city has had this Summer. He was nearly exhausted when a reporter saw him. It wasn't as hot as this near Munich, where he had been working on a new play. He went to Europe about five months ago, and for two months toured through Paris and Italy in his automobile. Then he settled down at Munich to work.

"The Truth" is a new play he has written. It is a comedy of modern New York society, in four acts. Charles Frohman will present it some time in October. It was not written for any particular actress. Mrs. Clara Bloodgood will take one of the principal parts; the other players have not been chosen yet.

"The House of Mirth" is another. Mr. Fitch and Mrs. Edith Wharton made a joint dramatization of Mrs. Wharton's novel. That work was done before he left this country. Rehearsals of the play will begin next week, and the first performance will be given some time in September. From now on for a while Mr. Fitch's work is going to be directing rehearsals and otherwise assisting Mr. Frohman in presenting his plays.

"What other plays have you?" was asked.

This made Mr. Fitch smile.

"Only one original play," he replied. "They say I come back from Europe with a batch of them, a dozen or more. Well, anybody that prophesied that this year will be disappointed. I may have another later in the season, but that is not far enough along yet for anything to be said about it."

Many of Mr. Fitch's older plays will be given this year—he doesn't know how many, for his agent takes care of that. There will be two companies presenting "The Woman in the Case." Miss Maxine Elliott will appear again in "Her Great Match." "Her Own Way" and "The Toast of the Town" will also be given.

"Is it true," the dramatist was asked, "that you take your home abroad with you when you go to Europe? The Surveyor of the Port says you are the only New Yorker that does."

This seemed to amuse Mr. Fitch, too. He said he took over "a few little things" that he had to have. It makes him feel more at home abroad.

"Some things I'd have to have two sets of if I didn't carry them," he said, "so I just take 'em along."

"The Truth" was written in a little village on the outskirts of Munich. All the time not spent in the automobile tour Mr. Fitch spent there. He worked in the mornings and lived the simple life.

His valet and three or four men were hard at work getting his home, 113 East Fortieth Street, in order yesterday afternoon. The boxes had been brought up from the pier, and nearly filled the basement entrance hall.

In the evening Mr. Fitch went to his country home, in Greenwich, Conn., by automobile, but to-day he is going to be back in town again, conferring with Mr. Frohman and beginning a hard season's work.

MISSIONARIES AT SERVICES.

Methodists' Strides in the Philippines Described at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 5.—Missionaries from India, China, and the Philippines took a prominent part to-day in the meetings held on the camp grounds. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard of New York, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, delivered an address on missions at the Young People's Meeting in the Temple, and also preached on the same subject in the Auditorium this evening.

Eight thousand attended the morning preaching service in the Auditorium. Bishop James A. FitzGerald of St. Louis presided. With him on the platform were scores of ministers and a dozen missionaries. The sermon, a review of the work in the Philippines, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Homer C. Stuntz of Manila. Since Dewey and his men won that memorable victory over the Spaniards in Manila Bay, the doctor said, Methodism has made rapid strides in the Far East. There are now 111 Methodist Church buildings in the Philippines, with 17,000 members and 237 preachers.

This afternoon, in the Temple, the Intermediate Department of the Summer Sunday School, in charge of Joseph A. Hudson of Philadelphia, gave an entertaining floral exercise—"The World's Bouquet." The feature of the service was the formation of two great human bouquets by the students. Five thousand participaed in the beach meeting at 6 o'clock.

ONLY WISHED TO BLAST.

Italian Says He Was Carrying That Dynamite to His Father.

Detective Sergts. Petrosino and Benoit went over to Hoboken yesterday and had a talk with Francesco Farnalaro, the Italian who was arrested early Saturday morning for having dynamite in his possession. They found the man bordering on nervous prostration from fright. He admitted that he had intended to sail on the steamship Cretic for the purpose of visiting his old home in Sicily. The man explained that he was taking the dynamite back with him to show his father the power of the explosive.

His father, he said, was a land owner near Lipari, in Sicily, and had stone quarries on his estate. The prisoner said he had been employed by the Greenpoint Stone Crushing Company, and also by the West Shore Railroad Company. He had assisted in doing much blasting with dynamite, he said. He denied that he was an Anarchist. Detective Petrosino asked him if he was a member of a Black Hand band, but he said he was simply a common laborer who had saved enough money to pay his passage back to Italy.

When questioned about his trunk, he said that it had been put aboard the steamship by his friend Joe Pine, another Italian, who had gone aboard the steamship before she sailed on Saturday. Joe Pine roomed with him at 410 Franklin Street, Guttenberg, he said.

Going to the house in Guttenberg, the detectives learned that he had lived there, and not at any of the addresses which he gave at the time he asserted he lost the satchel containing the dynamite. All of his friends spoke of him as an innocent victim of circumstances, but the police decided to investigate the case further, as they had received a cablegram informing them that another Italian laborer who had sailed from the United States had been arrested in Italy for having dynamite in his possession.

REPORTS ON NEW ALCOHOL.

Consuls Say Denatured Spirit Is Not Ready for General Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor has been collecting information from Consuls in regard to the process of denaturing alcohol for use in the arts, and the uses to which that product is put abroad, and letters on the subject will be published in the Consular trade reports to-morrow. It appears from them that the manufacture of denatured alcohol and its use are in their infancy.

Consul General Robert P. Skinner of Marseilles does not anticipate that American expectations in regard to the general practicability of denatured alcohol as a motive force are going to be at once realized.

"How far from perfect are the methods now in use," he says, "may be judged from the fact that, although the French Government created a commission of analytical methods in regard to alcohol, it is offering prizes for the discovery of a more advantageous method of rendering alcohol and for an improved means of utilizing alcohol as an illuminant.

"Denatured alcohol is composed, according to French law, of 100 parts of ethylic industrial alcohol, grading 90 degrees at a temperature of 15 degrees C., 10 parts of methylene, 25 per cent. of acetone, a certain quantity of impurities, and finally a one-half part of heavy benzine.

"As to the use of denatured alcohol, they are many, including lighting, heating, and the alimentation of explosive motors."

Denatured alcohol is used in the manufacture of chardonnet, or artificial silk. Consul John G. Covert of Lyons says that the material is sold widely in the United States, but that the high revenue tax in this country has thus far prevented its manufacture.

600 CLOAKMAKERS STRIKE.

Summer Fight On for Higher Wages and Union Conditions.

Strikes of cloakmakers, which come with every hot wave, have been started in a number of factories and shops in this city. The strikers demand higher wages and union conditions. The delegates of the Cloakmakers' Union reported yesterday that the cloakmakers and cutters, 600 in all, are on strike in the shops of Goldstein & Koerner, Eleventh Street and University Place, and of Meyer Wessel, 41 Division Street.

According to Herman Grossman, business agent of the cloakmakers, the cutters are on strike for $24 a week, and have been offered $28 a week to return to work in the shops where the cloakmakers are on strike. They have refused to go back, he says, until the cloakmakers' demands are granted.

Woman Dies Under Chloroform.

Mrs. Jennie Garty, 22 years old, of 840 Columbus Avenue, died yesterday afternoon while chloroform was being administered to her. She was being attended by Dr. James G. Dunseith of 354 West Forty-second Street and Dr. Frederick Deal of 157 Convent Avenue. Both physicians reported the case to Coroner Harburger. He will make an investigation.

New Church for One Tunnel Spoiled.

The cornerstone of the new First Baptist Church of Long Island City was laid yesterday in Eleventh Street, between Van Alst and Ely Avenues. The congregation was formerly the East Avenue Baptist Church. Owing to the building of bridges and tunnels, it was necessary to obtain a new home. The new building will cost $30,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Present barometric conditions indicate that a warm wave will visit middle and northern districts of the United States during the present week, beginning on the Eastern Rocky Mountain slope Monday, in the central valleys Tuesday, and in the Atlantic Coast States Wednesday. It will continue about three days in each of the sections named, and will be broken by local rains that will set in over the West and Northwest about the middle of the week and extend to the Atlantic seaboard by the latter part of the week.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh and mostly southerly; on the Gulf Coast, light and variable; on the great lakes, variable and mostly light, with conditions favorable for thunder squalls on the lower lakes.

Steamers departing for European ports Monday will have light to fresh southerly winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Local rains and not warm Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh south winds.

New England—Fair in east, local rains in west portion Monday; Tuesday showers; fresh south winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair; light to fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	72	74	4 P. M.	80	87
6 A. M.	72	73	6 P. M.	76	86
9 A. M.	76	80	9 P. M.	78	83
12 M.	82	80	12 P. M.	72	

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 82; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 78.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 81. Maximum temperature 90 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum 73 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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LAWYER DIES ON TRAIN.

C. J. Hillyer of Washington Stricken on the Federal Express.

Curtis J. Hillyer, a lawyer of Washington, D. C., was found dead at 8:15 A. M. yesterday in his berth in a Pullman car on the arrival at Jersey City of the Federal express, which had been transferred from Mott Haven to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station by the transport Maryland. He had been in ill-health and was returning to Washington after an extended trip through the New England States. His son, Edgar, was with him.

Mr. Hillyer, who was 78 years old, had heart disease. His body was taken to Washington.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gustavus W. Lehmann.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Gustavus W. Lehmann, widely known for his work in chemistry and bacteriology, died to-day in his sixty-third year. A native of Wiesbaden and a graduate of the university of that city, he was the official chemist of Baltimore and was one time United States chemist for this port. Of late years he had devoted himself chiefly to the chemistry of hygiene and food products. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Capt. Otto J. A. Hottendorff.

Capt. Otto J. A. Hottendorff, a retired shipmaster, died Saturday afternoon in his home on the Long Dock, in Erie Basin, Brooklyn. His death followed an attack of grip, which had kept him in bed for four weeks. Capt. Hotendorff was born in Altendorf, Germany, 56 years ago. He went to sea as a boy. He came to this country and took command of coastwise sailing ships. His wife accompanied him on all his trips. For eighteen years, since he retired from the sea, he had been employed as storekeeper by R. P. & J. H. Stauto, dock builders.

Obituary Notes.

A. L. GRANT of Lawrence, Mass., a member of the theatrical firm of Calm & Grant, owners and lessees of theatres in various cities, died yesterday at his Summer home at Grand Beach, Me. He was formerly Mayor of Lawrence.

Mrs. MEYER S. HOOD, 80 years old, died at her home, at 978 Broad Street, Newark, yesterday. Mrs

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

For the moment, at least, financial markets are dominated by optimism, and while some of this is bred, doubtless, by the very betterment in the prices of securities, that part of it which is to be taken into serious reckoning is solidly grounded upon the outlook for record harvests, which is already being translated into realities, and the prospect of notable enlargement of the returns to stockholders of great corporations within the coming few months, confidence in this latter prospect being strengthened, of course, by the resumption of dividends upon the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation early last week. So fair is the promise of our farms and so definite, therefore, are the assurances of another twelvemonth of great business activity that there is in the financial community a clear disposition to minimize both the money market possibilities and the rumblings of revolt in Russia, these two matters forming perhaps the sole clouds upon an otherwise clear horizon. So far as the money market is concerned, it is not surprising that speculators, at least, should say that this may be depended upon to care for itself. Flushed with the confidence begotten of certain indications of continued prosperity, so far as this depends upon the crops, and from the fact that for several months now our bankers have been able to overbear the Bank of England in a competition for gold laid down in London from South African mines, they have become imbued with the belief that we can continue to obtain gold in the English market if we are willing to pay the price demanded, and that our prosperity will enable us to pay this price. This is almost too easy a way of disposing of the question of supplying funds for the moving of the great crops which must be harvested and transported this Fall, and in conservative banking quarters, where the present surplus of $14,122,000 is critically compared with a probable crop demand of $35,000,000, it is once more the opinion that there will be the old difficulty of financing the crops and stock market speculation at one and the same time, which, when surmounted in the past, has always been at the expense of the borrower of money. It is true, of course, that there is some offset in the preparations made by large numbers of brokerage houses through the medium of time loans, banks most intimately in touch with Wall Street's borrowings reporting an unusually large proportion of their loans to be in the shape of accommodations not maturing before the close of the current year. As to the other unfavorable factor in the situation, namely, the continued unsettlement of Russian affairs, it is becoming increasingly difficult to believe that foreign markets would remain so unshaken under repeated blows unless there were in existence some sort of an understanding among the greatest of the European banking interests that the position is to be protected under any and all circumstances. As a matter of fact, there are excellent reasons for believing that some such understanding exists and that it has served and will continue to serve as an absorber of the shocks attendant upon the Russian unrest.

It was the fate of the announcement of the resumption of dividends upon the common shares of the United States Steel Corporation to exercise greater influence upon other securities and upon sentiment generally than upon the Steel stocks themselves. This was not due to any widespread belief that the company was not in shape to resume dividends upon this issue. On the other hand it was recognized that from the standpoint of present earnings, and perhaps also of surplus, such a distribution might properly be made. But inevitably, and probably justly, wider significance was attached to the action of the Board of Directors of this great corporation. Wall Street considered it highly improbable that so representative a Directorate would have chosen this moment to resume dividends unless a thorough canvass of the crop situation and the business outlook had fully persuaded it that there was to be no let-up within a reasonable time in the flood of prosperity. In short, the vote to pay dividends was looked upon as a vote of confidence in the financial situation, and for this reason its influence was widespread. As it happens, there is coming to hand from day to day from the fields and from the railroads evidence confirmatory of the conclusion apparently reached by the Directors of the Steel Corporation. The weather for crop-maturing purposes has been exceptionally favorable for some time past, and there is every reason to believe that the monthly report of the Government, to be issued on Friday of this week, will be as flattering a document as that returned a month ago. The monthly cotton report of the Government, issued on Friday of last week, reflected a satisfactory position of that staple and held forth the promise of another excellent harvest, possibly the second in point of size, although there are still, of course, many weeks lying between the promise and its materialization.

Concrete evidence of the prosperity of the country's great railroads is coming to light daily in the publication of earnings statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, and it is undoubtedly from a perusal of these statements, combined with a knowledge of the attitude of railroad executives, that confidence in enlarged disbursements has arisen among stockholders. At the close of last week some forty-six roads had reported for the entire fiscal year, and their combined earnings disclosed a gain of $92,000,000 in gross and $43,000,000 in net returns, the percentage increases being 13.47 per cent. and 21.07 per cent. Individual roads reporting for the year included the Atchison, with a gross gain of $9,668,000 and a net gain of nearly $7,000,000; the Rock Island-Frisco system, for which the similar figures were $10,779,000 and $4,418,000, while the Pennsylvania reported a gross increase of $7,852,000 and net increase of $3,873,000 for the six months from Jan. 1. Stockholders have displayed unusual willingness to accede to the plans of those managements which have been devoting large sums out of earnings to the betterment of their properties, and where such a policy is still plainly necessary, there will continue to exist, undoubtedly, this same accord, but save in such instances the reasons for withholding substantial amounts of increased income, illustrated in the roads mentioned, are diminishing daily, and the attitude of the interests in control of many properties evidences a recognition of this fact and makes possible the prediction that before the close of the present year there will have been many important initial declarations of dividends or enlargements of present distributions. It is, of course, expectation of some such action as this which underlies to a very large extent the recent appreciation in value of such stocks as Atchison itself, of Union Pacific, of Southern Pacific, of Chesapeake & Ohio, and of Norfolk & Western, among the railroads, while similar reasoning has had much the same result upon the stocks of several of the great manufacturing corporations. It is possible, of course, for speculators to overappraise a situation so intrinsically pleasant as this, but it is equally possible for those who can discern the line of cleavage between the financial situation and the speculative situation to appraise it correctly and to appreciate it fully.

THE GAS DIVIDENDS.

How the Position of the Brooklyn Company Differs from That of the Consolidated Company.

The passing of the Brooklyn Union Gas dividend on Monday of last week, presumably as a result of the workings of the eighty-cent gas law, since the Brooklyn Union Company is complying with the terms of that law, interested Wall Street in the main for the reason that it seemed to indicate the probability of further dividend reductions by the Consolidated Gas Company, which is now paying at the rate of 4 per cent. a year, having dropped its dividend from 10 per cent. to this figure. The situation in the two companies, as revealed by the figures of the Stevens investing committee report, is not the same, and according to these figures there seems no good reason why the Consolidated Company should fail to pay something to stockholders in the way of dividends. According to the experience of the Stevens committee, the cost to the Brooklyn Company of manufacturing gas was 40.94 cents per thousand cubic feet, and of distributing it 18.38 cents, making a total of 59.32 cents a thousand cubic feet in the year 1904, the latest available date for statistics. In that same year the company paid in dividends an equivalent of 21.43 cents a thousand cubic feet of the gas it manufactured and sold. If this dividend be added to the cost of the gas to the company, the result is larger than the 80 cents per thousand cubic feet now fixed by law, and still no account is taken of the 13.53 cents a thousand cubic feet paid out by the company as interest. Therefore, with a charge of 59.32 cents a thousand cubic feet for the manufacture and distribution of gas and of 13.53 cents a thousand cubic feet for interest on indebtedness, there is a total of 72.85 cents a thousand cubic feet to be deducted from the 80 cents, which the company will hereafter get, before dividends can be paid or a surplus established. This leaves less than 7 cents a thousand cubic feet for these purposes, and therefore explains the action of the Directors.

In the case of the Consolidated Gas Company, however, the committee reported that the cost to it of manufacturing and distributing the gas was 49 cents a thousand cubic feet in 1904, and in the same year the Consolidated Company paid out 46 cents a thousand cubic feet in the form of dividends to stockholders. A reduction of 50 per cent. in this dividend, which at that time was about 8 per cent. on the capital stock, would make the total cost and dividend 73 cents a thousand cubic feet and still leave 7 cents a thousand cubic feet for surplus and other purposes, with gas at 80 cents. It is plain, therefore, that the company can afford to pay dividends of some amount, even if no consideration is taken of the increased consumption entirely likely to follow a reduction in the price of the product or of a possibility of a lower cost of manufacture and distribution. The Directors of the Consolidated are expected to announce their conclusion on the dividend question within a short time.

COTTON OPINIONS.

World Needs 12,000,000 Bale Crop, Says One Firm.

MARSHALL, SPADER & CO.—The world is losing about 100,000 bales of American cotton per week, and August receipts will possibly include a respectable addition from the new crop, and the old crop will therefore amount to fully 11,000,000 bales commercially, with the world's visible supply of American cotton on Sept. 1 over 800,000 bales less than last year. The world requires at least 12,000,000 bales from the new crop to meet a demand equal to that of the past two years.

T. A. McINTYRE & CO.—The market at present is without any substantial bulls left, and no bull leadership to contend with the continued predominance of bearish sentiment on the existing situation. The tendency therefore will unquestionably be to oversell the market from the desire of the professional traders to force prices down too rapidly. Frequent rallies are therefore likely to occur from these speculative conditions. The bears, however, are now so sanguine of nine-cent cotton being reached in the near future, and the market affords so little resistance at present, that it would be much better to follow the market down, and defer buying to any extent in anticipation of securing a better purchasing basis, and maintain that position until the Russian situation clears up, or something happens to cause a radical change from the present outlook for the crop.

J. S. BACHE & CO.—In some quarters it is believed that Saturday's selling was overdone, and that with a large part of the long interest liquidated the market is in shape for a recovery. Ultimately, however, lower prices are looked for, barring a crop disaster, and sales on all good bulges will be the popular course, and likely to be the profitable one.

HUBBARD BROTHERS & CO.—Crop prospects are about the same, with some uncertainty about the effect of the Coast States rains. The weather from now on will make prices. A reaction is in the natural order after the break.

SPRINGS & CO.—There is certainly nothing at present to invite spot dealers and consumers to enter the market as buyers. On the other hand, if speculative selling increases and further liquidation takes place, nothing, in our judgment, can prevent further decline. We realize, however, that this is the critical period of the crop, and we therefore are disposed to advise caution in following the decline below 10 cents for other than scalping operations. In fact, on any substantial decline below 10 cents in the immediate future we would prefer to take the long side of the market for moderate turns.

CARPENTER, BAGGOT & CO.—In consideration of the high premium existing in spots over futures, the excellent trade conditions and the advanced commitments of manufacturers, which means practically a short spot interest, we rather think it will be a difficult task to hold prices down or to force them much lower at present. On the other hand, anything in the shape of a crop scare or general deterioration will tend to frighten the short interest, which now is believed to be large, and an effort to cover on their part will mean a substantial advance.

A VERY ACTIVE WEEK FOR TRADE IN ENGLAND

Business Extraordinarily Good, but Prices Irregular.

MOST CEREALS WERE LOWER

Exports of Cleveland Iron for the First Seven Months of This Year Made a New High Record.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say that the reports from industrial and trade centres show that the volume of business transacted last week was extraordinarily large. There were in many directions unmistakable indications of natural expansion in orders both for home and foreign account, but in spite of this expansion there was some irregularity in the prices for manufactured goods previously quoted as firm.

The good crop accounts adversely affected most cereals. Wheat, maize, and oats were all lower. Flour also was lower, with small business. Barley was irregular.

Cotton had a slow market for the raw material, at easier prices. Yarns were deeply sold and early delivery was difficult to obtain. Cloth was in increased inquiry, but prices were often unacceptable.

Fine foreign wools were firm, but lower qualities were easier and declined from 5 to 10 per cent. at the Liverpool auctions. Fine worsteds and tweeds were in good demand. In other woolens and worsteds new business was moderate.

Pig iron was in good demand, with purchases for Germany the feature. Prices were appreciably higher. The exports of Cleveland iron for the first seven months of 1906 make a new high record compared with the corresponding period of any previous year. Hematite was firmer. Glasgow and Barrow reported irregularity in the prices of finished products. Tin plates were without change at Swansea, but firmer in other markets.

An advance of nearly £10 in tin was the chief feature of the London metal market.

The launches on the Clyde in July amounted to 30,128 tons. New orders booked amounted to 40,000 tons.

BUSINESS IN FRANCE GOOD.

Bourse Last Week Not Much Affected by the Russian Outbreaks.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Bourse last week was measurably independent of Russian influences, possibly because operators reasoned that the developments in Russia were not likely to result in a general revolution in the near future. Russian stocks broke when the news of the mutiny at Sveaborg came, but the market was not much excited and other stocks than Russians were not adversely affected.

French rentes were strong throughout the week. Spanish and Turkish were well supported. South Americans were unchanged. Copper stocks were steady. South Africans gave way on the unfavorable interpretation of the British Government's decision regarding the Transvaal.

In a general way the Bourse took on Midsummer dullness, many operators being away and those at home being disinclined to enter on new commitments.

General business is good. All reports indicate that French commerce and industry are in a healthy and flourishing state, which it would be regrettable to see disturbed by measures of political finance either at home or abroad.

GERMANS AGAIN AID RUSSIA.

Buy More Stock—Believe the Czar Will Overcome the Revolution.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The fluctuations in Russian stocks continued last week to be the determining factor in the attitude of the market as a whole. Bankers and professional speculators remain steadfastly confident of the recuperative powers of Russian finances. They believe that the Czar will get the better of the revolutionary movement and that order will be restored in the empire.

Upon the strength of these considerations German capital was encouraged to commit itself still further by purchasing fresh quantities of Russian stock. In the last day or two, however, the news of the serious disturbances in Finland and the uncertain temper of the Russian army aroused anxiety and weakness. The Paris Russian market exercised pressure against which the Berlin banks had to proceed.

Considerable interest was displayed during the week in a variety of American and Canadian railway shares, especially Baltimore & Ohio and Canadian Pacific stock, large quantities of which changed hands at rising prices. These two securities have long been favorable investments in this country and a very large amount of German capital is now tied up in them.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 6.

United States Graphite Co.—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Books close for preferred stock dividend.
Pressed Steel Car Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, Aug. 9.

Utica, Binghamton & Clinton—Dividend payable.

Friday, Aug. 10.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.—Books close for payment of dividend.
Casein Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co.—Dividend payable.
Louisville & Nashville.—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Cotton Mills Co.—Dividend payable.
National Railroad of Mexico.—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Oswego & Syracuse.—Books close for dividend.

Saturday, Aug. 11.

Pittsburg Brewing Co.—Books close for dividends on common and preferred.
United States Cast Iron Pipe Co.—Books close for dividends on common and preferred.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Advance in Stock Prices, with Little Trading.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Though in the main prices of copper stocks have advanced during the week, there has been comparatively little trading in them. The buoyancy and enthusiasm of old-time copper stock booms in Boston have been lacking for a long time, in fact, ever since the Amalgamated fiasco several years ago, when the public was hurt so badly.

Lawson's enemies have this to say of him, that he made the Boston copper market for years, and when he is out of it, there is little doing. Boston brokers probably made more money out of the operations of Lawson and A. C. Burrage than any other two men who ever speculated in copper stocks in the Street. Since they succeeded in selling their Copper Range stock a year ago, which William A. Paine supposed was so tied up that they could not sell it, the Street has seen no indication of any activity on their part on the bull side. As a matter of fact, State Street has hardly ceased shivering yet from the scare into which it was precipitated when Lawson and Burrage brought their deal in Copper Range to a climax. For several hours it was uncertain whether Lawson and Burrage had been cornered, or whether most of the big brokerage houses of the Street were locked up in a corner which would have precipitated the worst panic Boston ever saw. In fact, it was the terrible possibility of the situation which cleared it up without disaster. It was by far the most daring and hair-raising, not to say the most interesting episode from a spectacular standpoint that Boston has ever witnessed, and if the inside of it is ever written it will be classed as one of the most sensational incidents in the history of stock markets. When the suits now pending come to trial, some of the sensational features may be disclosed.

The same disposition that was noted last week, to use the strength of Amalgamated as a means to market certain Boston coppers, has continued. This was notable of Atlantic, which has had a marked decline, and the reason for it appeared after the break Thursday, when it was announced that the company had about decided to give up operations at the old mine and concentrate all its efforts upon work on Section 16, where the company has been exploring for the Baltic lode for a long time. The company will also make an examination of some of the other mineral-bearing lodes in the property. The general opinion seems to be that the mine was conducted on a profitable basis only by the strictest economy and the most favorable conditions, and now that one of these factors is lacking, the Directors find it best to abandon the property.

F. Augustus Heinze has been in Boston this week to attend the meeting of the Directors of the Davis-Daly estate Copper Company, and at a dinner at which he was a guest spoke enthusiastically of the outlook of the demand for copper.

Word came to Boston this week that great excitement has been occasioned in Butte, Mon., by a strike of copper in the property of the Butte Hill Company, one mile further north than any other copper opening. General assays are said to have exceeded 3 per cent. copper, 20 ounces of silver to the ton.

From Salt Lake City comes a report of another new discovery of copper in that section. It is said to be within sight of transcontinental trains on the Union Pacific Road, on the promontory which extends into Salt Lake from the north. The disclosures are said to have caused a great rush to that district.

What the nature of the assumed deal is for the Trinity Mine, which is supposed to have been consumated when Samuel Untermyer was over here with Thomas W. Lawson last week, is still unknown, but State Street people now fell pretty well assured that something transpired. Trinity stock has advanced easily, and some one has not only stood ready to take all that came out, but was inclined to reach for it.

An inside interest in Nevada-Utah says that the company has in the Day Mine nearly 300,000 tons of ore in sight.

Consulting Engineer Pearse of the Utah-Apex sends word that the ore next to the Louisa fissure is very much bigger than when he inspected it a month ago and that it maintains a high grade.

SAVINGS AND REAL ESTATE.

Returns Confirm Belief That Banks Have Lost Deposits to Speculation.

The widely credited idea that the extensive real estate speculation of the past year has been a serious factor in the investment situation through the heavy withdrawals of funds from the savings banks for real estate buying and the consequent curtailment of the investing power of those institutions made the semi-annual report of the State Banking Department, issued last week, of unusual interest to Wall Street. The figures compiled from the July 1 returns of 130 savings banks bear out the belief that the banks have been suffering from heavy withdrawals by depositors, but the increase in total resources, though not so great as in 1905, is large enough to make it seem improbable that the banks have been prevented by the rush of their depositors to buy real estate from entering the bond market. That the savings banks have been such poor customers of the bond sellers this Spring is more justly attributable to the enormous demand for money on bond and mortgage.

As will be seen from the table printed below, making comparison of the condition of the banks between 1904, 1905, and 1906, the excess of deposits over withdrawals in the year ended June 30, 1906, was $45,500,000, while during the year just ended the excess fell to $37,400,000. This difference is emphasized by the fact that withdrawals increased in the same period $39,000,000. The withdrawals would appear considerably larger, it is believed, if the figures had been taken later in July, because of the practice which has become very general on the part of depositors of borrowing from banks and trust companies, using their bank books as collateral, and allowing the loans to run into July, thereby saving the interest on the deposits. There was an unusually heavy withdrawal of funds last month, savings banks officials say, by banks and trust companies that had made such advances to depositors.

The following table compares the conditions of 130 savings banks at the end of June in 1904, 1905, and 1906:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Total resources:	$1,444,444,492	$1,367,692,596	$1,275,189,167
Amount due depositors:	1,335,098,053	1,252,928,300	1,166,091,444
Surplus on mkt. value of stocks and bonds:	106,671,735	114,139,526	106,584,097
Surplus on par values:	88,172,898	83,286,700	79,294,292
Number of open accounts:	2,637,235	2,513,570	2,406,660
Amount deposited during year:	394,356,106	363,213,466	323,080,292
Amount withdrawn during year:	356,910,221	317,711,472	297,467,358
Interest credited during year:	44,725,760	41,748,444	38,076,168
Current expenses for six months:	1,633,363	1,517,304	1,706,685

CROP MOVING MONEY

Position of Banks at This Date in This and Other Years.

EXTENT OF OUTFLOW IN PAST

Assurances from the West That New York's Money Is Not Needed for Crop Moving Never Realized.

While the loss of $649,200 cash reported by the banks on Saturday cannot be taken as an indication of the beginning of the movement of currency to the interior, it is an interesting reminder of the fact that we are close upon the period when in the normal course of events the New York City banks will be called upon to ship large amounts of cash Westward for the purpose of meeting crop moving requirements. Last week, as a matter of fact, the banks gained on the movement to and from the interior. The gain, however, was almost a nominal one, being the smallest with one exception since the end of May.

The question again arises as it does annually at this season, what will be the results upon the New York money market of the crop moving? Each year assurances come from the West, and they have not been wanting this year, that the West can move its own crops without the aid of New York.

Each year with the same regularity with which these assurances are given New York between the middle of August and the end of November sends many millions to the West and South. Much of the money, it is true, represents funds of interior banks left temporarily on deposit with banks in this city, but that in no wise changes the effect of these withdrawals from the New York market.

From the beginning of July immediately following the distribution of the July 1 payments until the middle of August is usually a period of preparation for this Fall's outflow of money. This year, as in most past years, the banks have succeeded in fortifying their position against the Autumn's demands. It remains to be seen if the preparations have been adequate. Some light on the subject may be gathered from the position of the cash reserves of the New York City banks at present and at the corresponding dates in other years. The table below gives the cash holdings at the first week of July and at the second week of August, with the increase during the period:

CASH HOLDINGS.

	First Week July.	Second Week August.	Increase.
1906	$285,551,000	*$283,272,500	$17,721,500
1905	303,103,600	309,511,600	6,343,000
1904	324,352,500	359,514,600	35,162,100
1903	234,350,000	249,655,200	15,304,300
1902	249,746,600	248,942,000	†804,600
1901	246,532,600	262,288,200	15,755,400
1900	236,051,400	252,478,300	16,426,900

*Aug. 4. †Decrease.

It is interesting to note that the gain this year, with the possible gain of the present week still to be added, is larger than the gain in any one of the previous six years with the single exception of 1904, a year of temporary trade depression.

What the outflow of cash following this accumulation has been in past years is shown in this table:

CASH HOLDINGS.

	2d Week August.	1st Week December.	Decrease.
1905	$309,511,600	$254,358,500	$55,153,100
1904	359,514,600	290,508,600	69,006,000
1903	249,655,200	217,030,400	32,624,800
1902	248,942,000	229,914,400	19,027,600
1901	262,288,200	241,347,200	20,951,000
1900	252,478,300	226,968,400	25,509,900

Both in 1904 and 1905 the loss in cash between mid-August and the first week of December was very heavy. The loss last year proved such a severe strain on the banks that several times during the Fall and early Winter they reported a deficit in their reserves. In 1905, between the first week in July and the second week of August the banks gained only a little over $6,000,000, and they were called upon later to send out over $55,000,000.

How reserves have stood at the beginning and at the end of the crop-moving period is shown by the following figures, to which are added a record of the average call money rates at the dates under consideration:

RESERVES.

Year.	2d Week Aug. P. C.	Surplus.	1st Week Dec. P. C.	Surplus.	Dec. in P. C.
1905	26.07	$12,846,800	25.24	$2,585,400	0.83
1904	29.77	57,731,400	25.75	8,539,000	4.02
1903	27.35	21,587,000	25.74	6,805,800	1.59
1902	26.43	13,738,100	26.15	9,973,700	0.28
1901	27.16	20,952,900	25.69	6,607,600	1.47
1900	28.12	28,125,900	26.24	10,865,600	1.88

AVERAGE CALL MONEY RATES.

	1st Week July.	2d Week August.	1st Week December.
1905	2¾	1¾	5
1904	1⅞	15-16	3½
1903	5	2	7
1902	5	2½	6¼
1901	3	2½	4½
1900	1¾	1¾	4½

It has been claimed that some considerable portion of the money sent from New York to the Pacific Coast following the San Francisco catastrophe was retained in the West, and that this money will to a large extent meet the requirements of the crop-moving period. This may well prove a favorable factor in the situation so far as the New York money market is concerned, although in considering this phase of the situation it is necessary to recall the great demand for money in the interior due to the present enormous volume of business.

Many New York bankers are of the opinion that for the very reason that monetary stringency has been feared this Fall preparations have been made that will in themselves go a long way toward preventing the occurrence of high interest rates. Borrowers have obtained large loans on time which will carry them over the Fall and into the early part of next year, and it may be that this has been done to a sufficient extent to ward off any large amount of urgent borrowing this Fall. These loans, however, have tied up funds which will not be available for relending except in the call money market. Indeed, the relending of money obtained on time has doubtless been an important factor in maintaining the low level of call money rates which has prevailed during recent weeks.

PORTABLE WIRELESS OUTFIT.

Apparatus for Field Use to be Tested at Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Under the direction of Capt. George S. Gibbs, who is in charge of the signal work at the manoeuvre camp at Mount Gretna, Penn., a field use will be thoroughly tested. The entire equipment for each station of the system will weigh only slightly more than 300 pounds, and the weight of the sectional mast, which is sixty feet high, is only about fifty pounds. Two mules can readily pack the complete equipment for a station.

The sectional masts, which are being completed in the Signal Corps shops in this city, are so made that they can be raised in a short time by a small detachment of men. The sections are light and the mast will be raised by adding sections at the bottom and steadying the pole by ropes until it is elevated to the proper height, when it can be made fast and a tent erected at its base to shelter the sending and receiving apparatus.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB is the newest name from the financial district to find a place in the gossip of the theatrical world. It is only recently that the rumored connection of John W. Gates and his associates with the Hippodrome was confirmed when the young showmen who had been conducting the place got out and told the newspapers their troubles. Perhaps it is only natural that the Rialto gossip should go to 111 Broadway to find a backer for Oscar Hammerstein's operatic venture, which is advertised to rival Herr Conried's Metropolitan troupe. Enormous sums are being spent, on paper at any rate, and the men whose purses are long enough to stand the strain are not many. This furnishes another reason why rumor should pick out Mr. Schwab.

J. P. MORGAN was a masterful figure at the Steel Corporation meeting which put the comon stock back on a dividend basis last week. He came back from his long sojourn abroad in splendid health, but those who watched his bearing among his fellow-Directors after the adjournment wondered how much of his brisk, vigorous manner and jaunty step was to be credited to the Continental climate and how much to the exhilaration of a triumph of purpose.

E. H. HARRIMAN, in buying up land around his famous estate at Arden, Orange County, has secured, it is said, a great stretch of land in the upper Ramapos that is famous in the history of the county, for the double reason that title to it has never passed since the time of the original patentee, who got the land by royal warrant, and because it is about the most lawless stretch of country north of the backwoods of Kentucky. The district is far from any railroad, and is accessible only by wood roads. The few settlers are said to be the descendants of runaway Colonial slaves and renegades, and to the natives of the farming country on the outskirts of the tract nothing is too bad to charge to them. The local arms of the law give the woods thereabout a wide berth, and many are the tales told to the Summer visitor of murder and high crimes that have gone unpunished. The whole tribe are squatters, without title to the land, and Orange County will watch with interest the financier's attempts to get possession.

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Pfaelzer & Co., 35 Broad St

SALES OF STOCK FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 4, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 5,520,917 SHARES.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 4. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change.	Week's	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 4. First	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 4, '06.
24¾	13	27⅝	Jan. 24.	16	July 3.	17	17½	—	⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000			..	18	18⅝	17½	17½	18¾	7,000
68	46½	67	Jan. 4.	45	July 17.	46½	49	—	¼	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	49	49	49	49	62	100
111¾	70	118½	Feb. 13.	92⅜	July 13.	101⅝	101⅞	+	⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 28, '06.	1¼	Q	100¾	104½	99⅞	101⅝	84	455,100
29⅛	20	34½	Jan. 27.	20	July 3.	25	26	+	2	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600			..	25	26⅝	24⅞	26⅛	23½	4,650
95	86⅜	102	Jan. 25.	93	Apr. 23.	91	95	..	..	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	96	98	96	96	84	200
38½	23	35	Jan. 6.	20½	May 2.	24½	24¾	..	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000			..	25	25½	25	25	..	2,500
89	77	89½	June 2.	84	Aug. 4.	89	..	—	3	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	84	84	84	84	..	100
42⅜	31	47½	Jan. 24.	32⅜	July 13.	37⅜	38	..	..	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	¾	QCCA	37⅞	39⅝	37	37⅝	36½	15,700
104¾	91½	105	Jan. 24.	95½	July 13.	100½	101	+	¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 2, '06.	¾	Q	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100¾	93½	1,200
40¾	27⅞	44¼	Jan. 11.	28	May 2.	31⅝	32½	+	⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1½	..	31⅞	32⅝	31½	31⅝	30	4,700
14	4¾	11¾	Jan. 15.	7⅛	May 2.	8¾	9¼	+	⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	½	..	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	6	1,200
11⅝	6	10⅞	Jan. 20.	6	June 13.	6½	7¼	+	1⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100			..	6¾	7⅞	6¾	7⅞	7⅝	1,100
55½	29½	43	Jan. 25.	27	June 26.	29½	30½	+	2½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	29½	31¾	29½	31½	39½	10,400
36	24¾	68¼	Aug. 2.	35½	Jan. 2.	67⅞	68	+	3½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	14,286,300			..	64¾	68¾	63½	67⅞	27¾	27,595
23	15¾	29¼	Jan. 22.	17¾	May 7.	20⅜	21¼	+	⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,759,000			..	20⅝	22¼	20⅜	21	..	1,100
48½	30	51⅞	Jan. 19.	38⅝	May 4.	41	43	+	1½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sept., '00.	1¾	..	42	43¾	42	43⅝	..	600
76½	33	78½	Jan. 3.	53¾	May 2.	68¾	69	—	3¼	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000			..	72½	72⅝	68¾	69	48¾	45,350
122¾	108¾	120¾	Jan. 16.	110¾	May 2.	113½	114	+	⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '06.	1¾	Q	113¾	113⅞	113⅞	113⅝	112	100
28½	20	29⅞	Apr. 5.	25	Jan. 5.	26	28	+	½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,300,000			..	27½	27½	27½	27½	24¼	100
170⅝	70¾	174	Jan. 18.	138¼	May 2.	151⅝	151⅞	—	¼	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	151½	155¼	151	151⅝	127⅝	185,600
137	111¾	130	Jan. 12.	114	June 28.	116	117	—	1½	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	118⅝	119⅝	116¾	116¾	128	2,000
250	163	220	Jan. 25.	200	July 6.	210	240	+10		American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 2, '06.	2½	Q	210	210	210	210	..	100
18⅝	6⅞	15¼	Jan. 27.	10	Apr. 30.	11¼	11¾	..	..	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,700,000			..	11⅜	12	11¼	11⅜	10	2,100
67½	35⅛	53¾	Jan. 17.	40	May 2.	45	46	+	1⅜	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,700,000			..	45	47	44	45¾	39⅝	4,400
154⅝	130	157	Jan. 8.	127¾	May 2.	136⅜	136½	—	¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	137⅜	139½	136¼	136⅜	142⅝	42,200
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	132½	Apr. 30.	136	138	..	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	138	136	136	136	139½	200
95	90	94¾	Apr. 26.	20⅜	Aug. 2.	25	35	—	1⅞	American Pneumatic Service.	50	8,230,700			..	30	30	29⅝	30	..	400
147	131	88½	Apr. 14.	70	Aug. 1.	55	70	—	9½	American Pneumatic Service pf.	50	5,000,000	June 15, '06.	1½	Q	70	70	70	70	..	300
109⅝	91⅞	109	Jan. 22.	96	July 3.	101	101⅜	+	½	American Tobacco Co. pf new.	100	78,899,100	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	101	101⅝	100¾	101½	97¾	1,600
47⅛	20⅝	46	Jan. 6.	35	June 30.	35½	36¼	—	1	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000			..	37¼	37⅝	36	36⅜	37⅝	10,280
108½	93¼	110⅜	Jan. 24.	101	July 13.	103	104	—	¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,900	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	103	104	103	103¾	103⅞	1,240
295	100¼	300	Feb. 13.	223¼	May 4.	254¾	255	+	2½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jul 18,'06.	$1.37½	Q	252	261	249⅝	256	115	178,400
93⅜	77⅜	96⅞	Jan. 13.	85⅝	May 2.	92⅜	92⅞	+	1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '06.	2	SA	91⅝	94¼	91½	92⅜	87	123,565
105⅝	99	106	Jan. 3.	98½	July 3.	100⅛	100⅝	+	⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '06.	2½	SA	100¼	101	100¼	100⅝	102½	875
170	120	167¾	Jan. 20.	131½	July 3.	143	144	+	4½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	July 10, '06.	3	SA	140	145¼	139½	143½	..	10,920
117	100½	120⅜	July 28.	103¾	May 2.	119¼	119⅝	—	1⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,538,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2½	SA	120⅝	121⅞	119¼	119⅝	114⅝	89,620
100	95⅜	99½	Jan. 5.	92	June 27.	92	93	+	1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,973,800	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	92½	93	92¼	93	99⅝	300
..	..	25¾	June 29.	22	July 17.	21	24	+	⅜	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,832,000			..	22	23	22	22¾	..	1,900
91⅝	36⅞	94⅜	Jan. 26.	71	July 12.	73½	78¾	+	1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			..	77¼	80⅜	76⅝	78¼	69¼	160,970
22⅜	10⅞	21⅜	Apr. 14.	13¼	July 9.	13⅝	15½	+	1	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000			..	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	15⅞	500
74⅞	67	70⅞	Jan. 8.	63¼	June 30.	67½	68	..	..	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1½	SA	67½	68⅜	67⅛	68⅜	70	1,000
177⅜	136⅜	177⅝	Jan. 19.	155⅞	May 2.	164⅜	165	—	⅜	Canadian Pacific	100	101,391,200	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	164⅛	166⅛	164½	164⅝	155¼	82,350
..	..	161	July 31.	153½	July 3.	..	..	—	1	Canadian Pac. cfs., 2d in. pd.	..	..			..	161	161	161	161	..	100
47⅛	40	49¾	Jan. 24.	34½	July 3.	38¼	38¾	—	¼	Central Leather Co.	100	37,399,500			..	39⅝	41	38⅞	38¾	43⅜	19,970
103⅞	102½	107⅛	Jan. 24.	100	May 2.	101⅛	102½	—	¼	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	29,943,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅝	104⅞	370
235	190	230⅞	May 24.	204	May 2.	228	230	+	2¾	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,431,800	Aug. 1, '06.	2	Q	229⅜	229⅜	229½	229¾	211	200
60⅛	45½	62¼	Jan. 23.	53⅛	May 2.	59	59¼	+	1	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	162,793,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A.	58	60¼	57⅝	59	54⅝	40,300
25⅝	17½	23⅝	Jan. 20.	16	June 28.	18⅛	18⅜	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	44,464,300			..	18	18⅞	18	18¼	20¼	6,800
78½	60	80	Jan. 31.	72½	July 13.	75	77	+	¾	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '06.	2½	SA	76	76	76	76	64	100
37⅛	29	39⅝	Jan. 22.	25	July 21.	27	27¼	+	½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100			..	26½	28	26	27	32	3,600
187½	168¼	193	Jan. 22.	155¼	May 2.	186¼	186½	+	5¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	180½	180¼	179¾	186¼	181	255,800
192½	182½	198¼	Aug. 3.	177¾	May 2.	196	198	+	7	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,612,400	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	193	198½	193	198	187	4,259
249	190⅜	240	Jan. 15.	192	Apr. 27.	203	203½	+	½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	58,949,500	July 2, '06.	3½	SA	202½	209	200	208	218	81,282
265¼	224	240	Jan. 15.	192	Apr. 27.	230	240	+	7	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	July 2, '06.	2	Q	230	237	230	237	240	1,200
20	7⅜	18½	Jan. 19.	9⅜	Apr. 19.	13	13½	..	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	15,000,000			..	13	13	13	13	18½	100
42¾	17½	42¾	Jan. 22.	27	Mar. 15.	28	32	+	1⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000			..	29	30	29	30	39½	200
13⅞	6	13⅜	Feb. 20.	7	May 21.	4⅝	5	+	⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000			..	4	5⅜	4	5	9¼	6,400
54	30¾	47½	July 12.	14½	July 16.	15	+	2	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	13	16	13	15	37	8,900
111	90	109¾	Jan. 13.	90¼	May 2.	93	94	—	5⅛	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	35,597,600	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	94¾	95¼	93	94	101¾	4,800
121⅜	115	118	Jan. 23.	110	May 2.	113½	115	+	2½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '06.	1¼	Q	113⅞	113½	113½	113½	..	100
59	38	83¾	Jan. 26.	40¼	May 2.	51½	51⅞	—	2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	54⅞	57	51¼	51⅝	46	111,150
105	80	112½	Jan. 29.	80	July 27.	80	100	+	5	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	SA	90	90	90	90	..	100
30½	22¼	37	Jan. 4.	20½	Jan. 4.	37⅝	38⅝	+	2¾	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000			..	34⅝	38¾	34⅝	37¾	29	43,550
69⅝	52	73½	Feb. 20.	66½	Apr. 30.	70	71	+	1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 2, '06.	2	SA	70	71⅝	69½	71⅜	62½	7,020
55	32½	56¾	Jan. 12.	43	May 2.	51½	52½	+	3½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000			..	50	53⅞	50	53⅞	40½	12,600
20	11⅝	20⅝	Feb. 1.	17	May 2.	19¼	19⅞	—	½	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,923,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	19⅛	20	19¼	19½	13⅞	1,600
214	175	181½	Jan. 23.	130⅜	Apr. 27.	137	137½	—	18½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '06.	1	Q	139	139	132½	137⅞	192¾	82,060
22¾	8¾	28	Apr. 4.	18½	July 13.	19	20	—	1⅝	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	45,215,500			..	20⅜	20⅞	19½	19½	..	2,600
..	..	85¾	Apr. 2.	74½	May 2.	76⅜	78	—	1⅝	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 10, '06.	1	Q	79	79	76⅜	76⅝	..	1,266
240¾	173½	231	June 12.	183	May 2.	218	219	—	3	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	40,940,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	221	223¼	218	218	197½	5,200
39¾	27¼	51⅞	Jan. 26.	36⅞	May 2.	43⅞	44½	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	†38,000,000			..	43⅜	45	43⅜	43⅞	32	15,400
91¼	83¾	91½	Jan. 22.	83½	July 3.	84½	86½	+	1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,705,700	July 16, '06.	2½	SA	84	86¾	84	86⅜	..	2,200
28⅜	16	23½	Jan. 26.	20	Feb. 20.	22	..	+	2½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100			..	20	22½	20	22½	20	350
96⅛	76¼	102	Feb. 3.	90½	July 16.	94⅞	95	+	1½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	93	95⅞	93	95	92¼	1,010
54⅛	34⅞	63¾	May 2.	30.	59	59⅜	—	½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,412,100	July 27, '06.	1	Q	59⅜	61½	59	59¼	42¾	14,000
22⅜	11¾	22⅞	Jan. 11.	16	July 13.	17	18	+	⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000			..	17½	19	17¾	18	16½	2,100
46⅜	21	45	Jan. 11.	32	Apr. 28.	34	37½	+	1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	35½	38	35½	37	32¾	1,000
52¾	37⅜	50⅞	Jan. 16.	38¼	May 2.	42⅝	42¾	—	⅝	**Erie**	100	112,378,900			..	43	44½	42⅝	42¾	47¼	140,250
83½	74⅞	83	Jan. 15.	75	May 2.	78½	79	+	¾	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '06.	2	SA	78⅝	79¾	78⅝	79½	84	3,510
75⅜	55¼	76⅜	Jan. 16.	62¼	Apr. 27.	70	70½	..	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '06.	2	SA	70⅜	71¾	70⅜	70¼	74¼	7,650
96	85	90	July 27.	80	July 13.	90	95	+	4	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2½	SA	92	94	92	94	..	300
145	60	199	Jan. 22.	138	Jan. 4.	160	170	+	2⅜	**Federal Mining & Smelting**	100	6,000,000	June15,'06.	1¼	Q	165	165½	163	165¼	113	200
110½	75	112⅞	Jan. 22.	91	July 3.	96	96½	+	1¾	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	95	96⅝	95	96¾	85⅜	2,500
80	56	82	Jan. 18.	75	Aug. 2.	75	79	—	4	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Mar. 7, '06.	2	..	75½	75½	75	75	..	200
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	160¼	July 13.	167	168	+	¾	General Electric Co.	100	48,271,800	July 16, '06.	2	Q	166⅝	168⅝	165	168¼	173	4,100
335	236	348	Feb. 9.	275	May 2.	294	294½	—	2½	Great Northern pf.	100	124,448,100	Aug. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	293	294	285½	288½	19,400	
97¼	90	99⅜	June 1.	93	May 2.	97½	98	+	1½	**Hocking Valley** pf.	100	15,000,000	July 16, '06.	2	SA	95	97	95	97	93	550
82	72	88	Mar. 10.	80½	Jan. 24.	82½	83½	..	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	July 25, '06.	50c	M	82½	82½	82½	82½	..	50
133	152⅝	184½	June 7.	164	May 2.	173½	176⅞	+	1	**Illinois Central**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 1, '06.	3½	SA	179⅞	179¾	174½	177½	171	7,799
..	..	55⅝	May 10.	38¾	June 27.	36⅜	37½	—	1⅜	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	92,360,100			..	38½	38⅞	36⅜	36⅞	..	10,800
..	..	87⅝	May 16.	70¾	July 3.	77	77½	—	½	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,284,600	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	77½	79	77	77½	..	2,912
25¼	18⅛	26¼	Jan. 15.	17	July 2.	19½	20	+	½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900			..	19½	19⅞	18⅜	19⅝	19⅞	5,112
58¾	26	90	Jan. 12.	82¼	Mar. 15.	84½	84½	+	⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	84½	84½	84	84⅜	78¾	1,400
100	48	95	Jan. 29.	48	June 30.	50	52½	+	3	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	50	51	50	51	..	200
40⅞	26	60	May 8.	27	Jan. 2.	45	46	—	1⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	46	46⅜	44	46	26	1,500
88⅝	78½	92	May 14.	79	Jan. 11.	80	86	—	½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1½	Q	85½	85½	83¼	85½	..	100
32	24	34¾	Jan. 12.	24	June 28.	27	27	+	1	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900			..	26	27½	26	27½	28¾	1,000
61	50	63¾	Jan. 13.	48	July 17.	50	52½	—	½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	May 1, '00.	1½	..	51	52⅝	51	51½	55½	1,300
58⅞	29¼	76	June 8.	52	Mar. 7.	71	74	+	2¼	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	19,000,000			..	70	72¼	69	72¼	..	950
87	81⅝	84½	Feb. 7.	70½	July 26.	80	81	..	..	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 2, '06.	1	Q	81	81	81	81	82¼	14
36¼	22⅞	37⅜	Jan. 5.	22⅞	July 3.	26½	27	+	1⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000			..	25½	27½	25¾	26⅝	27	8,800
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	49	July 12.	55	55½	+	¾	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000			..	54½	56¾	53⅝	55¾	58	4,000
63	10	68	Jan. 15.	54⅞	July 6.	60	60¼	—	⅝	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	60½	60¾	59¾	60¼	33⅞	2,600
47½	28¼	44⅞	Jan. 12.	27½	July 3.	30	35	+	3	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000			..	34	35	34	35	34	200
157⅜	134½	156½	Jan. 19.	136¼	May 2.	144⅛	144½	+	⅝	Louisville & Nashville	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 9, '06.	3	SA	143⅜	147⅝	142	144½	146¼	74,950
173	161	162	Jan. 26.	147¼	July 14.	148½	150	—	⅝	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	33,200,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	148⅞	148¾	147⅜	147⅜	166½	235
133	114	127	Jan. 16.	103	July 12.	..	..	+	4½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 16, '06.	1½	Q	107½	108	107½	107½	127⅝	400
26	18¼	26⅝	Jan. 19.	18⅝	May 2.	20⅝	21	—	⅛	Mexican Central.	100	54,626,100			..	21¼	21⅜	20¼	20⅝	22⅝	6,900
84⅜	56½	84¼	Jan. 11.	63	Aug. 3.	64	67	—	½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	64	64½	63	64½	70	800
145	89½	164	Mar. 24.	141½	Jan. 4.	152¼	154	+	½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2	SA	154	155	152¼	153⅝	139	2,850
173	143	183¾	Jan. 11.	163½	Apr. 30.	170	173¾	+	2¼	Minneapolis, St. P., & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	3½	SA	170¾	173¾	170	173¾	166	700
30¼	24	40⅜	Jan. 12.	29	May 2.	33¼	33⅜	—	⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300			..	33⅞	34½	33¼	33¼	28⅝	9,800
73	50¼	74⅝	Jan. 13.	64¾	Apr. 27.	68	68½	+	½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '06.	2	SA	68½	69⅜	67⅝	68¼	53⅝	5,300
110⅞	94½	106⅝	Jan. 20.	85½	May 2.	93¾	94	—	⅛	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	July 20, '06.	2½	SA	94½	95	93¼	93⅝	100⅞	19,000
158	137	140¾	Jan. 12.	138	May 3.	140	143	+	3	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Aug. 1, '06.	2½	SA	141	143	141	143	151	700
62½	52	71½	Feb. 8.	62	May 2.	67⅜	68¼	+	1	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 14, '06.	1	Q	67	68⅜	67	68	57¼	7,100
120¾	110	118¼	Feb. 10.	113¾	Jan. 5.	117⅞	118½	..	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 31, '06.	1¾	Q	117⅝	117⅞	117⅜	117⅞	115	100
31⅛	11	18¼	Jan. 15.	12	May 2.	16½	17	—	⅝	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	½	..	17	17⅝	17	17	22⅝	800
94	80	88⅛	Mar. 8.	84½	July 25.	88¼	87	+	½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,566,400	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	85	85	85	85	88	100
80½	24½	95⅜	Jan. 19.	66	May 2.	78⅝	79¼	—	1	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	July 2, '06.	1	Q	79⅝	82⅝	79	79	49	47,000
111¾	97⅝	106¼	Jan. 19.	100¼	June 7.	101⅝	102½	+	⅛	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	103¼	103¾	101⅞	101⅞	105½	300
45	33⅜	41	Mar. 14.	36	Apr. 27.	38¾	39	—	1	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,600			..	38⅜	39	38¼	38½	35⅞	500
24½	17¾	21¾	Feb. 24.	18¾	June 16.	19	21	+	¾	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,851,600			..	20	20	20	20	21½	200
42	42	88	Aug. 4.	81	June 15.	..	..	+	¾	New Orleans Ry. & Light pf.	100	10,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¼	Q	83	83	83	83	..	200
163⅜	133	158⅜	Jan. 5.	133	July 12.	143	145	—	⅝	New York Air Brake.	100	8,000,000	July 16, '06.	2	Q	143½	144	141	145⅜	152⅞	3,100
167¾	136¾	158¾	Jan. 8.	127⅞	July 2.	139½	139⅝	+	2⅜	New York Central.	100	132,841,600	July 16, '06.	1¼	Q	139¾	140¾	139¾	140⅜	142⅞	66,100
70½	42	73¼	Apr. 27.	59	Mar. 5.	67⅞	68¼	+	3½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000			..	67¼	69½	66½	67	53½	5,400
95	74	91⅜	Jan. 9.	80	May 3.	89	90	+	2	New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	3	A	88½	90⅜	88

STEEL COMMON DIVIDENDS

Corporation's Position When They Were Dropped and Now.

EFFECT OF GOOD CROPS

Though Surplus in 1903 Nearly Equaled Present Showing, Other Factors Enter the Comparison —Relation of Crops to Prosperity in Iron.

When the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation resumed payment of dividends on the common stock last week, after a lapse of two years and a half, the company had a surplus of $90,500,000 approximately, after deducting the 1 per cent. dividend, which, though not payable till Oct. 1, comes out of the surplus net earnings of the six months ended June 30. At the corresponding date in 1903, six months before dividends on the common stock were abandoned, the surplus was $80,181,821. The amount of unfilled business then on hand was 4,666,578 tons, which compares with the 6,809,589 tons reported on the books of the company at the time of the latest returns.

The betterment in the position of the company between the two periods to which these figures apply is greater than is at first apparent; partly because of the constantly growing reduction in the cost of production, which has amounted to about $2 a ton since the early days of the company, and partly to the increased capacity of the plants—figured at 2,000,000 tons—and consequently larger earning power as long as the demand for steel continues.

Another element of increased strength, which does not show in the comparison of the surpluses of 1903 and last June, is the large amount that has gone into betterments and new plants. Since the organization of the company in 1901 to Dec. 31, 1905, a total of $106,938,891 has been applied to the purchase of additional property and new construction, and since the first of the year $23,500,000 has been appropriated for the same purposes, which makes in all $130,438,891. Of this sum, $89,969,792, or 68 per cent., belongs to the two-and-a-half-year period since dividends were stopped.

The disbursements of net earnings of the first six months of 1903 and 1906 respectively are compared in the following table:

	1906.	1903.
Net earnings	$76,759,523	$61,711,000
Sinking fund, depreciation and reserve funds	10,477,653	7,385,290
Special improvement and replacement fund	5,500,000	.....
Interest and sinking fund, U. S. S. bonds	13,873,926	9,120,000
Dividends	*17,692,838	28,025,889
Appropriation for additional construction	23,500,000	.....
Surplus	5,715,106	17,057,047

*After deducting common stock dividend.

Much of the confidence in the continuance of the prosperity which has marked the steel trade in the last two years, which had no doubt a large part in the Directors' determination to again begin dividends on the common stock, is the splendid grain crop that is coming into harvest. The railroads of the country have ordered more steel products in the past six months than ever before in the company's history, and had the crops proved disappointing, the unfilled business, which is now 6,809,589 tons, would have begun to shrink before this. In 1903 there were orders for 4,666,578 tons on the books of the company at the end of June, but one-half of the year's production was 18 per cent. less, or 3,817,000 tons.

The production of iron increases more rapidly than wheat, corn, and the other agricultural staples, but it is easily seen that the output of the steel and iron industry fluctuates in sympathy with the harvests. Taking pig iron, the staple at the base of the iron and steel trade, and comparing it with the wheat crop in the years since the organization of the Steel Corporation, this relationship is interestingly shown. The low production of pig iron in 1901 and the low price of Bessemer in that year, despite the bumper wheat crop, is an aftermath of the demoralization of the iron trade in the nineties.

The following table gives the production of wheat and iron, with the price of Bessemer at Pittsburg, from 1901 to 1905 inclusive:

Year.	Wheat, Bushels.	Pig Iron, Tons.	Average Price, Bessemer.
1901	748,000,000	15,878,000	$15.98
1902	670,000,000	17,821,000	20.67
1903	637,000,000	18,009,060	18.98
1904	552,000,000	16,497,000	13.75
1905	693,000,000	22,992,000	17.00

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Pittsburg Reports Scarcity of Iron—Prices Advanced in South.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—Scarcity of Bessemer and basic pig iron continues marked and W. P. Snyder & Co. is the only concern which is known to have any in stock at all. The Bessemer Pig Iron Association is entirely out of the market. The only sale known to have been made in the past week was one of 1,500 tons in one lot and 1,500 tons in another. The price paid was $18, and the sale is credited to Snyder & Co., as they are the only persons known to have had any on hand.

Basic is quoted at $17.50. No. 2 foundry iron is as scarce as Bessemer. Orders are being placed at $17 for Pittsburg and $17.25 for Valley iron. The market is entirely cleaned up for the first quarter, and evidence of a scarcity the beginning of 1907 is already in sight. Foundrymen are expressing great interest in the situation, which is becoming decidedly threatening. The prospects for a tremendous demand between now and the opening of the year seem to be increasing daily, and the supply looks as though it were going to be decidedly meagre.

Virginia and Southern furnaces also advanced prices during the last week. Virginia is quoting No. 2 iron at $16.50 at the furnace. Added to this is the Pittsburg freight rate of $2.55 a ton. Southern is being quoted at $14 at the furnace. Pitsburg freight rate on this is $4.60 a ton. The addition of the freight sends the cost of both Virginia and Southern decidedly above that of Pittsburg and Valley iron, giving no advantage to prospective purchasers from the South.

The Westinghouse Machine Company bought 8,000 tons of Northern foundry iron this week at a price which has not been made public. The parties making the sale are also held secret, and furnacemen have been doing considerable speculating on this move. The company is said to have made a good bargain considering the demand and supply features of the market.

Ferro manganese continues irregular, with quotations at $90 for August and $85 for September. The irregular, almost erratic, movement of this commodity of late makes it inadvisable to hazard an opinion as to what its future is likely to be, even immediately.

All lines of finished materials are showing strong. New business is tremendous, and the mills are considerably behind in their orders, with more coming in. Deliveries on plates and tin plate sheets are the worst. In these the supply is so scarce the situation has become desperate, and a number of tin plate mills have been forced to shut down owing to inability to secure a supply of material. Sheet bars are equally scarce, and have aided in the shut-down. The tin plate plants are all dropping behind on their orders. Sheet bars are being quoted at $29, the highest price for a number of years.

The Bessemer billet scarcity is more pronounced than ever, and there is little in sight to cause hopes for any immediate improvement in the situation. Taking it all the way around, the situation as regards supply for finishing mills is in a most unpromising condition, and mill owners who do not have their own source of raw materials are worried over the outlook.

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United Bank Note Corporation
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 4, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
America	1,500,000	11	S	July 2, 06	515	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 06	250	255
Astor National	350,000	6½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	700	750
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 2, 06	165	175
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 2, 06	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	295	310
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 2, 06	4100	4200
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 2, 06	140	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 06	265	272
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	250	..
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 2, 06	650	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	400	..
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	180	183
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 06	355	365
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 2, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	July 2, 06	340	..
First National	10,000,000	6¾	Q	July 2, 06	...	715
Fourteenth St.	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	212	220
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 06	375	400
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 06	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 2, 06	410	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	290	..
Hamilton	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	225	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	490	510
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 2, 06	560	580
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Jefferson	500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	210	230
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	520
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 06	1400	1600
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 2, 06	290	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	255	265
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	5	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	155	165
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June, 1906	395	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 06	235	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	200	215
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	..	290
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	200	225
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	300	315
N.Y.County Nat	200,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 06	200	205
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 16, 06	170	180
N't & Day B'k.	200,000	..	..	.....	500	520
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 06	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 06	240	250
Park National	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	..	480
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 06	300	325
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	.....	190	200
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 2, 06	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	380	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	100,000	50	S	July 2, 06	2000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	225	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Feb., 1906	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	109	114
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 2, 06	400	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 06	180	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 06	480	500
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	7½	Q	May 15, 06	380	400
Bowling Green	1,000,000	10	S	July 15, 06	450	465
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	May 5, 06	160	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	400	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 2, 06	2050	2150
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	380	400
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	255	270
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	85	100
Empire	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	310	315
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 06	..	500
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 06	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	..	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	265	..
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	July 2, 06	xx320	335
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 06	340	350
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	230	240
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	340	..
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	20	S	July 2, 06	1200	..
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2	Q	July, 1906	185	190
Law.T.In. & Tr.	4,000,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 06	290	300
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1906	295	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	16	S	July 1, 06	475	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 06	..	850
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	590	600
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	98	103
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	800	825
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 06	260	270
National Surety	500,000	5	S	July, 1903	135	150
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	30	S	June, 1906	1000	1075
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 06	190	200
New York	3,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	710	725
People's Trust	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	335	350
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 06	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Jun 30, 06	590	610
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 2, 06	180	190
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	8	Q	June 30, 06	745	755
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	July, 1906	1375	1400
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	S	Mar 30, 06	445	..
United States	2,000,000	22	S	July 2, 06	1325	1360
Van Norden	1,000,000	2	Q	June 30, 06	..	325
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	415	435
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	325	335
Windsor	1,000,000	2	..	Dec 31, 05	250	..
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 06	113	116
Do preferred.	9,396,900	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	99	100
I ay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	7-16	½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	98	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	100	105
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
††Do 5s	5,900,000	2¼	S	Apr., 1906	69	71
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	1½	S	July, 1906	100	103
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1906	92	97

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 4, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
††Con. G. of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1906	92	95
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	..	..	.....	55	65
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1906	88	92
Do p.l.6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	102
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July 2, 06	38	46
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1906	102	105
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	May, 1906	105	110
Do 1st 5s	10,290,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	July 3, 00	70	78
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	38
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	45	50
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	105½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	..	S	July, 1906	190	220
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1906	100	102
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	103	106
Do con.5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	102	106
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1906	100	102
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924	1,040,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	..	July, 1905	95	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	July, 1906	98¼	101
South. Lt. & Tr. cpl. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	88	90
So. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	118	123
Do 1st 5s	10,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	100	101½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	108
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1906	102	105
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	150	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	July, 1906	1200	1500
Empire City	200,000	8	S	July 5, 06	..	120
Germ. Alliance	400,000	4	S	July 5, 06	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	15	S	July 5, 06	480	510
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 5, 06	330	400
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	..	150
Home	3,000,000	10	S	July 10, 06	475	495
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	125	200
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	..	40
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	250	300
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr. 3, 06	150	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1906	..	140
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1906	..	180
Ph'ix, Bkn. ($50)	1,500,000	5	Q	July, 1906	..	310
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	5	..	July, 1906	..	120
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	..	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	Feb., 1906	..	500
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	July, 1906	..	700
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	1½	2½
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	38	42
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	109	110
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Jun, 1906	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	88	91
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	July, 1906	108	109
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 2, 06	30	40
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June 1, 06	80	83
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 2, 06	25	30
††Dolst5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	90	92
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
American Can.	$41,233,300	..	..	.....	7⅞	8
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¼	Q	July 2, 06	59¾	59⅞
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	July 20, 06	181	182
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 17, 06	106	110
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	.98	$1.00
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	$1.75	$2.12½
Do combined		..	..	.....	3⅜	3⅝
††Am. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	Jun, 1906	102	104
Am. St. F. 6s	3,500,000	3	S		88	89
Am. Tobacco	40,242,200	2½	Q	Jun 1, 06	425	440
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	July 16, 06	35	37
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	July 16, 06	93	94
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3⅝
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	24	24½
††Dolst5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1906	85	86
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Bliss & Co., E. W., ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	July 1, 06	135	150
Do pf., ($50)	1,250,000	2	Q	July, 1906	125	185
Bord. C. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 06	180	184
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 06	111½	114
Boston Copper	£500,000	..	..	.....	26	26⅝
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	$2,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅛	8
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 2, 06	140	148
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1½	S	Mar 1, 06	14	18
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar 1, 06	67	70
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22
††Do 6s	3,883,000	..	S	May 1, 06	79¾	80
Chesebr'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M		425	..
Chi. Pneu. Tool.	6,113,800	1	Q	Apr 27, 06	45	50
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	45	46
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5¼
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	1¾
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	9	12
Do deb. 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	26	30
Crip. C'k Cent.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 20, 06	85	90
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1	Q	July 20, 06	70	73
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	8	S	Dec., 1899	10	15
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	15	19
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	6	8
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 06	36	42
Granby Cons.	13,550,000	3	..	May 15, 06	11⅝	12
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Jun 30, 06	24½	24⅝
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	2½	2⅝
Guanajuato Con	1,925,000	1¼	..	July 31, 06	5⅜	5½
Guggenheim Ex	13,000,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 06	215	225
Hall Signal	1,896,500	1½	Q	July 2, 06	90	98
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	21½	22
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Houston Oil	20,000,000	3	..	.....	7½	8¼
Do preferred.	7,500,000	2	..	.....	41	45
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,933,400	..	..	.....	10½	11
Do preferred.	52,386,800	..	..	.....	27	27¼
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2¼	S	June 1, 06	76¾	76⅞
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	1	Q	June 1, 06	33	34
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	..pr., 1906	60	66
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,400	..	..	.....	60	65
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	2	..	Apr 23, 06	14	15
Mackay Cos.	41,000,000	1	S	July 2, 06	74½	75
Do preferred.	35,000,000	1	Q	July 2, 06	73	74
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅝	3
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2¼
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 06	193	195
Mitchell Mining	5,000,000	1	B	Mar 10, 06	4¼	4½
N.Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6
Nor. Sec. stub	3,954,000	..	..	.....	225	250
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	S	Apr 16, 06	51	53
Do preferred.	5,489,800	1½	Q	July 15, 06	99	101
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	67	72
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Proc. & Gamble	9,000,000	3	Q	May 15, 06	360	370
Do preferred.	2,250,000	2	Q	July 14, 06	202	206
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	June 30, 06	145	155
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 06	109	111
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,321,000	$4	Q	July 1, 06	285	310
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	2	Q	June 1, 06	510	530
Stand. Coupler	1,200,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 06	42	47
Do preferred.	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 06	120	130
Stand. Milling	4,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do preferred.	6,900,000	1	S	Apr 12, 06	28	32
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1906	78	79
Standard Oil	97,500,000	$15	Q	Jun 15, 06	606	610
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 06	39½	41
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6¾
Tonop. Ext. ($1)	928,423	15c	..	Apr 20, 06	5½

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended Aug. 4, 1906.

BONDS. Sales W'k Ended Aug. 4, $9,014,500	Week ended Aug. 4, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	112¼	112½	111	111	30
American Hide & Leather 6s	91	91	90¾	90¾	24
American Tobacco 4s	79	79⅛	77⅞	77⅞	104
American Tobacco 6s	113	113	112⅞	112⅞	33½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102½	102⅞	101⅞	102⅜	385
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94⅜	95½	94⅜	95½	10
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	93½	93⅝	92¼	92⅜	23½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	101¾	102¾	101⅝	102½	511
At., Top. & S. Fé, war. for sub. conv. 4s	100½	102	100½	102	64
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100⅜	100½	100	100½	22
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	2
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94⅛	94½	94	94½	15
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103	103	102½	102⅜	28
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼	37
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	90⅜	90⅜	90½	90½	26
Bethlehem Steel 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	94⅞	96	94⅝	96	244
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	108½	109	108½	100	41
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	107⅝	108	107⅝	108	6
Buffalo Gas 5s	70½	70½	70	70	5
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100⅞	101	100⅜	100⅜	16
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	5
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, stamped	90	91	90	90	34
Central of Georgia con. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111¼	13
Central Leather 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅛	99½	67
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	7
Central Pacific 3½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86⅝	2
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	126	126¾	126	126	14
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	127	127	127	127	2
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	117¾	117½	117¾	117¼	7
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅝	31
Chicago & Alton 3s	80½	80⅞	80	80	24
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	98	98⅛	97⅞	98	105
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅜	89
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Chi., Ind., St. Louis & C. 4s	100½	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, C., & P. W. 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111½	111½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	93¾	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	70
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific coi. 5s	91¼	92¼	91¼	92¼	35
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100⅜	100¼	100¼	100¼	72
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	77¼	78	77¼	77½	39
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	131½	131⅛	131⅛	131⅝	8
Chicago Term. Transfer 4s, coupon off	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅝	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	77	77⅜	74½	75	71
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	77	77½	74½	75¼	12
Colorado Southern 4s	93¾	94	91⅝	92⅝	33
Colorado Midland 4s	74	74¾	74	74½	83
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	137¼	140	137¼	140	26
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	77¾	78	77¾	78	6
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	109¾	110	109	109¼	249
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	12
Distillers' Securities 5s	86½	87½	86⅞	87½	16
Erie general lien 4s	90⅜	91	90⅜	91	21
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	95½	95½	93¼	94	31
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	5
Erie convertible 4s	103¾	105	103¾	105	29
Florida Central & Peninsular 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Georgia Midland 3s	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	5
Green Bay deb. B	17	17	17	17	1
Gulf & Ship Island 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	7
Havana Electric Railway 5s	94	94	94	94	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	106	106½	106	106½	20
Illinois Central 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	4
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	85½	85¾	85	85	254
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	1
International & Gt. Northern 3d	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	1
International Paper 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
International Paper conv. 5s	94	94½	94	94½	4
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	2
Kansas City Southern 3s	73	73	72¾	72¾	14
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped gtd	93	93	93	93	5
Lackawanna Steel 5s	103⅝	104	103⅜	104	7
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	13
Lake Shore deb. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	13
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	103⅜	103⅜	100⅝	100⅝	5
Long Dock 6s	134	134	134	134	10
Long Island ref. 4s	100	100⅝	100	100⅜	4
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¾	101⅜	100¾	101⅛	15
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	84	84¼	84	84¼	17
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	110	110	110	110	9
Mexican Central consol. 4s	75½	76	75½	76	17
Mexican Central 1st inc.	19	19¼	18½	18½	169
Mexican Central 2d inc.	15½	16	15½	16	15
Mo., Kan. & T. 4½s, sub. ctfs. 2d inc. pd.	86½	86⅜	86½	86⅜	18
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	89	89	86½	87	14
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105½	105½	105	105	26
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Mobile, Jack. & K. C. 5s	96½	97	96½	97	6
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	101½	101¼	101¼	101½	1
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	11
New York Central deb. 4s	100¼	101	100½	100½	22
New York Central gen. 3½s	95½	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜	19
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	90	90	88¼	88¾	27
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	90	90	90	90	17
New York, Lack. & West. term. & imp. 4	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	3
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
New York, Susque. & Western ref. 5s	116	116	116	116	5
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	31
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	93	93	93	93	2
Nothern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅜	103⅞	103½	103½	73
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76½	76½	76	76	119
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	102½	102⅞	102½	102¼	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	12
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	94⅞	95	94⅝	94⅞	89
Oregon Short Line 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	104½	106	104½	106	4
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	97½	97⅝	97½	97½	67
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	614
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915, reg	94½	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	2
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis, 3½s, Series E	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	2
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Reading gen. 4s	99¾	100	99½	100	77
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	2
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South., R. & G. 4s	92¾	92¾	92⅜	92¾	1
St. Louis & Iron Mt. unif. & ref. 4s	89¾	90	89¾	90	10
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	82⅞	83	82½	82⅝	133
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	77	77	77	77	7
St. Louis & Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	82½	82½	82½	82½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st 6s, red. to 4½s	108	108	108	108	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. ext. 4s	101	101	101	101	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	22
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Silver Springs, O. & G. 4s	95¾	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	1
Southern Pacific 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	84
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	95	95⅞	94⅞	95⅝	222
Southern Railway 5s	116⅛	116¼	116	116	19
South. Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. tr. 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	10
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118½	118⅝	118⅜	118½	9
Texas & Pacific 2d inc.	90	92¾	90	92¾	10
Third Avenue con. 4s	91½	91½	91	91½	21
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81	81½	81	81½	4
Under. El. Rys., London, prof. shar. 5s	94½	95¼	94½	95	47
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅛	103½	103	103⅛	74
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	102	102	102	102	2
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	84½	84½	84	84	63
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	93	93	92¾	92¾	15
United States Steel corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98½	780
United States S. Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	17
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	100	100¼	100	100⅜	18
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	97	97	97	97	12
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	83	83	82¼	82¼	7
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	37	38	37	37½	825
Wabash 1st 5s	114½	114¾	114¼	114¾	11
Wabash debenture A 6s	94	96	94	96	27
Wabash debenture B 6s	81½	83⅝	80¼	81⅝	1,034
Wabash 2d 5s	107¼	107¼	104½	104½	8
Western Maryland 4s	84	84½	83¾	84	58
Western Maryland conv. 4s	72	72	72	72	1
Western Union col. tr. 5s	103¼	103¼	103½	103½	1
West Virginia, Central & Pittsburg 1st	106½	106½	106½	106⅔	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st	111	111	111	111	2
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90	90	89½	89½	14
Total sales					$9,014,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s reg., 1908-18	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
United States 3s, coupon, 1908-18	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
United States 4s, coupon, 1907	103¼	103¼	103½	103¼	4
Imperial Japanese 6s	99⅞	100	99⅝	100	270½
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	99½	99⅞	99⅜	99½	123½
Imperial Japanese 4½s	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	91
Imperial Japanese 4½s, 2d series	90⅝	91⅝	90⅞	91⅜	149
Imp. Jap. 4s, K.-L. & Co. ctfs	83	85⅜	82½	83⅜	804
Republic of Cuba 5s	106	106	105⅞	106	16
United States of Mexico 4s	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	20

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. ctfs., Brown Bros rcts	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	37

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104½	July 17	103½	Jan. 11	104	July 21
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Mar. 10	103	Jan. 15	104½	Jun. 11
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103⅜	Mar. 27	102¾	July 3	102¾	July 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Mar. 13	102⅝	July 2	103¼	Aug. 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129½	Feb. 23	129	May 21	129	May 21
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	132¼	Apr. 4	129½	May 3	129⅜	July 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	104⅜	Mar. 26	102½	Feb. 7	103½	Aug. 1
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	103⅞	Apr. 4	102⅜	May 23	103½	Aug. 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	104¼	Mar. 28	102	Jan. 15	104½	Mar. 28
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924. F. A.	118	Jun. 12	117¾	Jun. 14	117¾	Jun. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934. Q. F.	111	May 8	109½	Jan. 30	111	May 8
Phil.Is.p.w.& imp.reg.4s,1935. Q. M.	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. J.	101⅝	Mar. 22	98⅜	July 14	98¾	July 14
United States of Mexico 4s	95¾	May 18	92¾	Jan. 2	94¼	Aug. 4
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	103¼	May 3	106	Aug. 4
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	101½	Mar. 30	97⅜	May 3	100	Aug. 4
Imp. Japanese Gov. 2d series	101¼	Apr. 2	97½	Apr. 30	99¼	Aug. 4
Imp. Japanese Government 4½s	95¼	Feb. 2	90½	Feb. 26	94⅝	Aug. 4
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d series	93¼	Jan. 9	90½	Feb. 26	91	Aug. 3
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs.	88	Jan. 12	82	July 8	83⅜	Aug. 4

State Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama currency fund 4s. J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	122	Jun. 18	121	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18, 1906
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	122	July 23	101	July 23	101	July 23, 1906
North Carolina special tax. A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913. J. J.	96¼	Mar. 13	95¾	July 11	95¾	July 23, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, rec.					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1906
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	30	Feb. 28	20	Jan. 11	25¼	Aug. 3, 1906
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	26¾	Jan. 19	24¾	Mar 28	24¾	Mar. 28, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					98	Sep. 26, 1904

CAR YARD PLANS BLOCKED.

Pennsylvania Road Having Trouble in Getting School Site.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has encountered a setback in building its big car yard in Long Island City. The company bought 440 acres of land, all of which it intends to use in the yard. The plans contemplate closing Middleburg Avenue, a street used by the British troops in their expeditions on Western Long Island. On a knoll at Skillman Avenue stands Public School No. 3. The school is a frame building. The heirs of the Payntar family gave the site many years ago.

The railroad company bought land all around the schoolhouse, believing that it would be an easy matter to obtain the schoolhouse and site when it wanted them. A short time ago it offered to give the city a new site further east on Skillman Avenue and to grade and beautify the new grounds and pay the cost of moving the schoolhouse and establishing it on the new site. The matter was laid before the District School Board. The School Board approved it.

The company has struck a snag, however, as it is asserted that the Board of Education does not possess the power to exchange city property for other land. It is said that the situation is further complicated by the fear that some of the heirs to the property may claim the site if the city gives it up.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem. 2	Kan. & Mich. 2½		
Am. Hide & L. 1½	Kan. City So. 1⅝		
Am. Hide & L. pf. 2¼	Lake Erie & W. 3		
Am. Ice Sec. 3⅜	Met. Street Ry. 4½		
Am. Linseed pf. 1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 2¼		
Am. Snuff. 10	Nash., C. & St. L. 3		
Am. Steel Fds. pf. 1¾	Nat. Biscuit 1		
Ammonia 2½	N. Y. Central 2¾		
Atl., Top. & S. F. 2¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4½		
Atl. Coast Line 4½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. 2		
Balt. & Ohio pf. 1	Southern Pacific 2⅝		
B'klyn R. T. 1	Norf. & West. 1		
Brunswick 1	North American 1		
Can. Pacific ctfs. 1	Peoria & Eastern 2½		
Cent. of N. J. 2¼	Pitts. Coal 2⅜		
Ches. & Ohio 1	Pitts. Coal pf. 1		
Chi., M. & St. P. 5½	Pressed S. Car. 1⅜		
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. 7	Pullman 18		
Chi. & N. W. pf. 7	Reading 2d pf. 5		
Chi. Term., Tr. pf. 1⅛	Rock Island 1		
Chi. Un. Tr. pf. 2	Rock Island pf. 1½		
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. 2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. 2¾		
Col. Fuel & I. pf. 5	Southern Pacific 2½		
Col. & S. W. 2¾	Tenn. Coal & I. 1½		
Col. So. 1st pf. 1½	Tex. Pac. L. T. 3		
Col. So. 2d pf. 3¾	Tol. St. L. & W. pf. 1		
Den. & R. G. pf. 1¾	Union Pacific 4⅝		
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½	Un. Rys. Inv. 2¾		
Detroit Un. Ry. 1⅜	Un. Rys. Inv. pf. 3		
Dul., S. S. & A. pf. 1	U. S. Express 8		
Evans. & T. H. pf. 4	U. S. Realty 1		
Fed. M. & S. 2¾	U. S. Rubber pf. 2½		
Fed. M. & S. pf. 1½	U. S. R. 2d pf. 3⅝		
Hock. Val. pf. 1⅜	Va.-Car. Chem. 1½		
Illinois Central 1	Va. Iron, C. & C. 3½		
Int. Power 3	Wells-Fargo 25		
Iowa Central 1	Wheel. & L. E. 1¼		
	Wis. Cent. pf. 1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar pf. 2	Gt. Northern pf. 2½		
Am. Locomotive 3¾	Inter.-Met. 1⅝		
Am. Pn. Service 1⅞	Int. Pump. 1⅝		
Am. Pn. Service pf. 9½	Nat. Lead 1		
Am. S. & R. pf. 1½	Nat. R. of M. pf. 1		
Am. Woolen 1	N. Y., O. & W. 1½		
Balt. & Ohio 1½	Northern Pacific 2		
Col. F. & I. 2½	Twin City R. T. 1		
Con. Gas. 1⅝	Un. B. & P. pf. 1½		
Corn Prod. Ref. 1⅜	U. S. Pipe. 1½		
Corn Prod. Ref. pf. 1⅜	West. Maryland. 2		
Del. & Hudson. 3	Westinghouse 2		
General Chemical. 4			

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d inc. 1⅜	Ill. Central 3½s 1¼		
Cent. of N. J. 5s. 1½	Int. & G. N. 3d 2		
C., R. I. & P. col. 5s. 1	Int. Paper 6s 1		
Chi. T. 4s, & off. 1⅜	Long [illegible] 1½		
Col. Ind. 5s, A. 1⅜	Mob., J. & K. C. 5s. 1		
Col. Ind. 5s, B. 1	Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 1½		
Dist. Sec. 5s. 1½	Texas & Pac. 2d 1⅞		
Erie conv. 4s. 1½	Wilkes. & E. 5s. 1		

Bonds Declined.

Alb. & Sus. 3½s 2	Mo. Pac. col. 5s 2¼		
Buff. Gas 5s. 1	N., C. & St. L. 7s. 3⅝		
Chi., M. & St. P., C. P. W. 5s 2¾	Nat. R. of M. 4½s. 3½		
Cin., I., St. L. & C. 4s 1⅝	Nor. Pac. 4s. 1		
Col. & So. 4s. 1⅞	St. L. S. W. 2d 2½		
Erie, Penn. col. 4s. 1	Wabash deb. A. 1¼		
	West. Md. 4s. 2		
	W. Va., C. & P. 5s. 2¼		

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Aug. 4.

Baltic, Liverpool, silver bullion	$1,207
Matanzas, Tampico, silver bullion	8,066
Matanzas, Tampico, gold bullion	1,106
Segurance, Vera Crus, gold bullion	542
Segurance, Vera Crus, silver bullion	1,583
Amerika, London, gold bullion	816,823
Lucania, Liverpool, gold bullion	1,691,346
Maraval, Bolivia, gold bullion	1,050
Orinoco, Colon, gold bullion	2,625
Finance, Colon, gold bullion	7,000
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	500
Colon, Colon, gold bullion	7,706
Grecian Prince, Barbados, gold bullion	1,305
Monterey, Havana, gold bullion	1,530
Monterey, Havana, silver bullion	4,544
Prinz Waldemar, Port Limon, silver bullion	$1,552
Prinz Waldemar, Port Limon, gold bullion	28,000
Prinz Waldemar, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	903
Prinz Waldemar, Porto Colombia, silver ore	3,090
Parima, Demerara, gold bullion	7,014
Parima, Fort de France, foreign gold coin	82
Parima, Fort de France, American gold coin	145
Philadelphia, Curacao, American gold coin	1,000
Altai, Tarragona, gold coin	560
Morro Castle, Havana, American gold coin	100,000
St. Louis, Southampton, American gold coin	8,750
Bermudian, Hamilton, American gold coin	800
Bermudian, Hamilton, foreign gold coin	1,460
Total	$2,129,599

Exports, New York, July 30 to Aug. 4.

July 31—Antilla, Santiago, silver coin United States	$4,000
July 31—Ulier, Demerara, silver coin, Mexican	320
July 31—Baltic, London, silver bars	58,570
Aug. 1—Altai, Port de Paix, gold coin, United States	1,000
Aug. 1—La Lorraine, Paris, silver bars	325,000
Aug. 2—Kroonland, London, silver bars	7,790
Aug. 3—St. Louis, London, silver bars	205,900
Total for week	$727,770

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 10—Seminole, Puerto Plata, gold coin, United States	$20,000
July 25—Gracia, Inagua, gold coin, United States	1,000
Total	$748,770

Summary: Silver, $726,770; gold, $22,000; total, $748,770.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$16,298,736
Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	15,199,802
From Jan. 1, 1906	450,288,886
From Jan. 1, 1905	418,696,273

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$16,629,426
Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	10,137,460
From Jan. 1, 1906	359,248,681
From Jan. 1, 1905	305,910,133

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$2,079,687
Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	97,110
From Jan. 1, 1906	49,175,613
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,571,839

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$21,000
Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	7,000
From Jan. 1, 1906	6,903,554
From Jan. 1, 1905	37,693,987

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$2,058,687
Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	90,110
From Jan. 1, 1906	43,221,239
From Jan. 1, 1905	Net Exports of Gold. $31,322,148

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$46,912
Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	43,806
From Jan. 1, 1906	1,450,469
From Jan. 1, 1905	2,195,469

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$727,770
Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	571,038
From Jan. 1, 1906	32,143,715
From Jan. 1, 1905	19,148,803

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$677,853
Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	527,232
From Jan. 1, 1906	31,374,414
From Jan. 1, 1905	10,954,399

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$2,129,599
Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	140,916
From Jan. 1, 1906	50,624,082
From Jan. 1, 1905	8,567,308

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$748,770
Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	578,038
From Jan. 1, 1906	38,767,307
From Jan. 1, 1905	56,843,815

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 4, 1905	$437,122
From Jan. 1, 1905	48,276,507

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1906	$1,380,829
From Jan. 1, 1906	$11,856,775

Capital and Surplus $2,000,000

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

Corner Cedar and Nassau Sts., NEW YORK CITY.

INVITES DEPOSITS, LARGE AND SMALL.

EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ROBERT S. BRADLEY, President.
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LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Secretary. HOWARD BAYNE, Treasurer.
PARK TERRELL, Mgr. Bond Dept. DAVID B. MILLS, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS

SAMUEL G. BAYNE, President Seaboard National Bank.
E. C. BENEDICT, Banker, New York.
ROBERT S. BRADLEY, President of the Company.
FREDERICK H. EATON, President American Car & Foundry Co.
JAMES M. GIFFORD, Gifford, Hobbs, Haskell & Beard, Attorneys.
HENRY GOLDMAN, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Bankers.
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A. B. HEPBURN, Pres. Chase National Bank.
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LAND OF EVANGELINE

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SUPERB EXPRESS STEAMSHIP

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 18.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION

—Elka Park, Greene Co., N. Y.

A select family resort in the Catskill Mountains, located in park of 400 acres. Appointments unsurpassed. Folder. Open until Sept. 18th. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y.

The Katsberg Park Hotel, near annex, bowling alleys, pavilion, and rathskeller; music; unexcelled cuisine; booklet. Henry Moser, Hunter, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Westchester County.

Chappaqua Mountain House,

Chappaqua, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., one hour from 42d St.; 600 ft. elevation; capacity 125; unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; music, dancing, tennis, croquet; rates $7 up. Send for booklet.

Adirondacks.

HOTEL AMPERSAND,
IN THE HEART OF THE ADIRONDACKS.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.
30 minutes from Grand Central.

New York City.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL STICKNEY.

second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach, Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

Sea Bright.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19. WILLIAM PHELPS, Manager. Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.

Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager,
Asst. Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Vermont.

Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never runs spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKKSHIRE CO., MASS.
Open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Rhode Island.

Block Island, R. I.—The Manisses—15 miles at sea; 4½ hours from N. Y. via L. I. R. R.; booklets, N. Y. representative, Town and Country Bureau, 239 4th Av., City.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington, on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $30 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

Sky Farm, Neversink, Sullivan County.—Elegant large rooms; running water, bath, open plumbing throughout; table unsurpassed; particulars. H. G. Sprague, Proprietor.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Good board, large rooms, good table, pleasant surroundings; hill town; healthful, quiet. Glenview Farm, Redding Centre, Conn.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,
72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

I.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McCLENAHAN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McCLENAHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 68 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1906. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Executor. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, Hartford, Peck Slip, Pier 20, E. R., weeks days 2:45 P. M. Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lve. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R. ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 35 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 246 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,788 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.

JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 500 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)	8:40	A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40	"
" West 42d St.	9:00	"
" West 129th St.	9:20	"

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts

USE THE

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 31, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p. m.; Sundays, 9.25 a. m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestras. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPH. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 9:00 P. M., connecting at Greenport, 7 A. M., with steamer for Block Island. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. direct. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 6 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line,
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Belegnesi, Hartfield, & Co., 29 Wall St.

EXCURSIONS.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R. 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lve. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lve. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lve. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 3 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats, 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.

Choice of Ten Tours—"All Expenses" plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips... $53.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips... $75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 12 Day Trips... $85.00.
Send for a circular.

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE CITY COURT of the City of New York, held in the Brownstone Court House, at Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1906, present, Hon. Joseph I. Green, Justice.—In the matter of Application of SAMUEL TEITELBAUM for leave to assume the name of Samuel Teitelbaum Unger.

Upon reading and filing the annexed petition of Samuel Teitelbaum, duly verified, the 28th day of July, 1906, and upon motion of Robert P. Levis, attorney for Samuel Teitelbaum, it is ordered that Samuel Teitelbaum be, and he hereby is, authorized and permitted to assume the name of Samuel Teitelbaum Unger from and after the 15th day of September, 1906, upon his complying with the provisions of the New York Code of Civil Procedure, viz., that within ten days after the making of this order he shall file or cause to be filed the papers upon which this order is based in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, and that within a like period of time he cause a copy thereof to be published in the New York Times, a newspaper published in the City and County of New York, and that within forty days after the making of this order he shall cause an affidavit of the publication thereof to be filed and recorded in the office of said Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, and it is further ordered that after such requirements are complied with the said petitioner must, on and after the 12th day of September, 1906, be known by the name which he is hereby authorized to assume and by no other name. Enter,

J. I. G., J. C. C.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—In the matter of Application of SAMUEL TEITELBAUM for leave to assume the name of Samuel Teitelbaum Unger.

To the Honorable Judges of the City Court of the City of New York:

The petition of Samuel Teitelbaum respectfully shows this Court that he is a resident of the State of New York, residing at 439 Manhattan Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Your petitioner is a citizen of the United States and is twenty-nine years of age, having been born in New York City on the 10th day of August, 1877.

Your petitioner is engaged in the business of selling agent of laces and white goods, with offices at 433 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Your petitioner's father was named Adolph Unger, and during the infancy of your petitioner his father died, and his mother subsequently married one Morris Teitelbaum, and as a result the name of your petitioner's stepfather was applied to petitioner. The name was never assumed by your petitioner of his own wish or volition, but was applied because of the fact that your petitioner was brought up in the family of his stepfather. It is your petitioner's earnest desire to adopt the name of his own father, not alone as a matter of filial sentiment, but because he believes his business dealings can be more satisfactorily conducted under that same than under his present name.

No judgments have been rendered against your petitioner and there are no actions against him in the Courts of this or any other State. There are no debts nor commercial papers outstanding in the name of your petitioner which he desires or seeks to abandon.

It is your petitioner's earnest desire to assume the name of Samuel Teitelbaum Unger from and after the time he shall comply with the orders of this Court and with the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure of this State.

Wherefore your petitioner prays for the granting of the annexed order, permitting him to assume the name of Samuel Teitelbaum Unger in accordance with the terms of the annexed order.

SAMUEL TEITELBAUM, Petitioner.

City and County of New York, ss.:

Samuel Teitelbaum, being duly sworn, says that he is the petitioner mentioned in the petition; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

SAMUEL TEITELBAUM.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of July, 1906. NATHANIEL WALHOF, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VARICK CONTRACTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 9,150.

To the creditors of Varick Contracting Company of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Varick Contracting Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Aug. 3, 1906.

NO. 8,975.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY STRAUSS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harry Strauss of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Harry Strauss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25, Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 6, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. GALT, Bankrupt.—No. 9,154.

To the creditors of James H. Galt of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said James H. Galt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MORRIS DEUTSCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Deutsch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 13th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 22d, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 6, 1906.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
9:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL—Chicago; 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED, Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL—For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 108 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
*9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*8:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:40 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Philadelphia....Aug. 11|New York.....Aug. 25
St. Paul.....Aug. 18|St. Louis.....Sept. 1

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N.R.
MESABA.....Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Sept. 8
MINNEAPOLIS....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA...Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22
MINNETONKA....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Zeel'd..Aug.11.10:30AM|Vaderl'd..Au.25,8:30AM
Kroon'd.Au.18,2:30PM|Finland..Sept.1,2:30 PM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Majestic.Aug. 8, 10 AM|Teutonic.Aug.22,10 AM
Celtic....Aug. 10, 10 AM|Cedric.Aug. 24, 8:30 AM
Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM|Baltic....Aug. 29, noon
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 3; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 18, noon
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC...Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27

Important Announcement.

The mammoth twin-screw steamers "Cedric" and "Celtic," each 700 feet long, 75 broad, 21,000 tons, will sail from New York to the Mediterranean Nov. 29th, Jan. 5th, 19th, Feb. 16th, and March 7th.
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Aug. 7, 10 AM|K. Wm.II.Se.18,5:30 AM
K. Wm.II...Aug.21,6 AM|Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprinz.Sept. 4, 7 AM|Kaiser....Oct. 9, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 11, 10 AM|K. Wm.II...Oct.16,5 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich..Aug. 10 AM|*Main...Sept. 6, 10 AM
Kurfuerst.Aug.14,10 AM|Friedrich..Sept.13,10AM
Barbar'ss.Aug.23,10AM|Kurfuerst..Sept.15,noon
Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM|Barbar'ss.Sept.25,10 AM
*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K.Luise.Aug. 11, 11 AM|K.Albert.Sept.29, 11 AM
K.Albert.Aug.25, 11 AM|P. Irene.Oct. 13, 11 AM
P. Irene.Sept. 1, 11 AM|K.Luise..Oct.27, 11 AM
K.Luise.Sept. 15, 11 AM|K. Albert..Nov.10,11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Bluecher.....Aug. 9, 9 A. M.|Kais'n A.V.Aug.16
Waldersee.Aug. 11, 10 A. M.|Penn's.....Aug. 25

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
P. Adalbert.....Aug. 7|Hamburg.....Oct. 4
‡Moltke.....Sept. 11|‡Moltke.....Oct. 23
Oceana.....Sept. 20|Hamburg.....Nov. 15
P. Adalbert....Sept. 25|‡Moltke.....Dec. 4
‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

AROUND THE WORLD

Thirty-fourth Annual Series of Select Parties leave Pacific Coast ports on Sept. 4, 21, Oct. 5, 20, 1906, for six months leisurely travel, including Hawaii, Japan, China, The Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Burmah, India, Egypt, etc. Parties east-bound leave New York Nov. 10, 29, 1906; Jan. 1, 1907. High-class arrangements throughout.
Illustrated descriptive programs from

THOS. COOK & SON,
245 and 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., New York.

CUNARD LINE
From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria..Aug. 11, 10 AM|Etruria..Aug. 25, 10 AM
Caronia..Aug. 18, noon|Carmania..Aug. 28, noon
Campania..Aug.18,2 PM|Lucania..Sept. 1, 2 PM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA,—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers:
SLAVONIA..Aug. 23, 11 A. M.; Oct. 16; Dec. 4
PANNONIA....Sept. 11, noon; Oct. 30; Dec. 18
CARPATHIA.....Sept. 25, 10 A. M.; Nov. 27
W. Grann, H. Brown, G. A.
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Columbia..Aug.11, Noon|Caledonia..Aug.25, noon
Furnessia..Aug.18,3 PM|Astoria..Sept. 1, 3 PM
Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50, and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

Scandinavian American Line
Large Fast Twin Screw Passenger Steamers
Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Sailing from New York at noon.
1st Cabin $60.00 and upwards, 2d Cabin $47.50.
C. F. TIETGEN.....Aug. 9, Sept. 20
HELLIG OLAV.....Aug. 16, Sept. 27
UNITED STATES.....Aug. 30, Oct. 11
OSCAR II.....Sept. 13, Oct. 25
For Tickets apply to Local Agents, or to A. E. JOHNSON, 1 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.
Noordam..Aug. 8, 6 AM|Ryndam..Aug.29, 10 AM
N. Ams'm.Aug.15,10 AM|Potsdam...Sept.5, 6 AM
Statendam.Au.22,10AM|Noordam..Sept.12,10 AM
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

Winter cruise to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

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RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. Chicago Special. *9:55 A. M. Pittsburgh Day Express. *10:55 A. M. The Pennsylvania Limited—Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. *1:55 P. M. St. Louis Limited. *1:55 P. M. Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express. *3:55 P. M. Pennsylvania Special. 18 hours to Chicago. *4:55 P. M. Chicago Limited. *5:55 P. M. Western Express. *6:25 P. M. St. Louis and Cincinnati Exp. *7:55 P. M. Pacific Express. *8:25 P. M. Cleveland and Cin. Exp. *9:55 P. M. Pittsburgh Special.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, *3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:35, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

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is practically what you are doing when you have the TITLE to your Real Estate examined by this Company. Under our system we make the search and issue a policy of TITLE INSURANCE, which binds us absolutely and holds us liable in case of any error or imperfection in your TITLE. In other words, you are SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY to us. Every policy of Title Insurance issued by us is secured by a

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No Charge If Unsuccessful

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MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

West Side.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

Five-story, 4-family, 40x100, all improvements; A1 condition; 1st mtg. $33,000; 2d mtg. $7,500; will make any terms to suit your capital; rental $6,500; will sell to any class, color, or creed; owner must have money at once. R. E., Box 200 Times Downtown.

Actual Sacrifice Bargain!!—Lower section; 5-story 12-room tenement; 2 stores; 5-story 6-room rear tenement; suitable for alteration; price, $42,000; only $6,000 cash required. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

East Twenties!!—Tenements, renting present for $3,960; if slightly improved they will rent for $5,000; price, $36,000; biggest paying investment offered. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A 5-story 8th Av. store property, $43,000; rental $4,500; 5-story double flat West 138th, $31,000; 6-story apartment West 116th, near Lenox Av., $66,000; rental $9,200. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th.

Actual Sacrifice Bargain!!—$1,500 cash; price, only $17,000; 3-story and basement dwelling; dining-room extension; West Eighties; immediate possession. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Bargain.—$6,000 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 12 rooms, bath; above 125th St.; rent $3,100; price, $30,000. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

BARGAIN.
Private house 136th St., near 7th Av. Keys at Aldhous & Co.'s, 2,339 Seventh Av., cor. 137th St.

For Sale—Seventh Av., around 120th St., two-family five-story flat; excellently built; $45,000. Principals address Supt., 125 W. 115th.

Three tenements, with stores, near 42d St. and 9th Av.; little cash required to buy. Baum, (owner,) 204 West 118th St.

Three-story 3-family dwelling, $3,000 cash; price, $10,000. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

Fifties!! Near Ninth Av.—5-story 14-room tenement; open shafts; price, $31,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

East Side.

GREATEST BARGAIN IN MANHATTAN
3-STORY & BASEMENT. (15 ROOMS.)
Key to the corner, near 118th St., 1st Av.
Price $7,250, Mortgages $5,500
$1,750 CASH REQUIRED.
OR $6,750 CASH
will buy it, free and clear. Purchaser to procure his own mortgage.
ACT AT ONCE. Inquire of
Aaron Kosofsky, Jr., Owner, 715 6 Av., (41 St.) Phone 3192 Bryant. $100 commission to agents.

Attention—Look at 110 E. 97th; rents (low) $3,300; mtgs. $28,000; price $33,000 (lowest.) Auerbach, 160 9th Av., near 20th St.

Second Av. flat, 75th St., full lot, $30,000; $7,000 cash. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Five-story, basement, with dining room; Lexington and 3d; $24,500. Connors, 162 E. 103d.

$50,000 at 4% to loan, first mortgage, Manhattan property. W Box 150 Times Downtown.

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SNAP FOR QUICK BUYER.

Absolutely modern high-class 5-story apartment; 25 rooms; 4 families per floor; beautiful fountain; handsome entrance; must be seen; facing the picturesque Crotona Park; rents $8,000; price $71,000; terms to suit.

Also most desirable vacant plot on same street; 125 ft. front; 3 lots, 100 ft. deep; 2 lots, 170 ft. deep; all excavated; sewers and water connected; area wall built; building stone on premises; ready for builder; price $40,000; easy terms.

Investors, Speculators and Builders, Be Quick
For full particulars see George Lingham, Supt., on premises, 1,571-1,573 Fulton Av., near Wendover. Brokers protected.

$3,000 buys 4½-story triple flat, with 4 stores, 15 rooms and bath each floor, 25x105x125; price, $33,000; rent, $3,750.

$3,000 buys new-law 5-story, 38x100, 17 rooms, baths; 4 families each floor; price, $42,500; rent, $4,650.

ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,
Realty Bldg., 149th St. and 3d Av.

Attention.—Bargains in choice property. $3,500 cash buys two choice lots. $2,000 " " corner lot. $3,500 " " 3 nice lots. $1,250 " " 50x100 ft., restricted. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

$1,000 cash; floor pays expenses; 11-room houses, modern improvements; price, $5,300; balance easy terms; assessments paid; call, open Sunday. Edw. Polak, S. E. cor. 174th St. and 3d Av.

High-class two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. station west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Ogden Av. and 164th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,863 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Bargain.—$7,000 cash buys 6-story apartment, 45x100; 3-4, 1-2, 1-5 rooms on floor; no steam; rent, $6,000; price, $55,000; act quick. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

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MAKE YOUR MONEY AS THE ASTORS DID.

BUY HIGH-CLASS NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE AT A FAIR PRICE AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

Where 300% Profit
Is Assured Within Two Years

by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for bridges and tunnels, which, when completed, will enable you to reach ELMHURST HEIGHTS from Broadway, Manhattan, in nine minutes for a five-cent fare. Time now 15 minutes by trolley.

Reasons Why You Should Invest Here.

Elmhurst Heights is nearer to Herald Square than Harlem is and more desirable for fine residential purposes, easier of access from Manhattan than any point in the Bronx. Has every city improvement; magnificent colonial parkway 80 feet in width, terraced in the centre, absolutely the choicest property on the market.

COME INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY, AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.

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If you have $30.00 and can spare $5.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.
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THE GREAT DEMAND FOR ATTRACTIVE, WELL-LOCATED VILLA RESIDENCES IN AND NEAR

BOROUGH PARK

SHOULD MAKE A QUICK SALE OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:

45TH STREET,
between 13th and 14th Avenues.
Lot 40x100, with perfect 11-room house; mortgage, $4,300.
PRICE, $7,500
FRED. M. SMITH REALTY COMPANY,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main

YOU MUST BE DAFFY
To Buy Unimproved Country Lots
While the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, all improved, high ground, in the center of Brooklyn, with perfect transportation, for positively less money and easier terms; closing estate. Adjoining lots brought double our price. First come, first served. Call or write
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Northwest corner Fort Hamilton Av., 94th St.; one-family frame house, lot 100x116; $6,750. Wm. Reitman, 367 Fulton St., B'klyn.

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STOP PAYING RENT

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at **LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB,** 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.
(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

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real estate is constantly increasing in value; permanent increase that guarantees substantial profits to parties who buy right. We are now offering the more desirable investment bargains and the finest homesites in Suburban New York. On main line Central R. R. of N. J.; 55 trains daily; 40 minutes out; country comforts, city conveniences; commutation 10½c. Write for illustrated booklets, free railroad tickets, etc.
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7-room houses and lots, $2,200.00 to $4,000.00; all improvements. For particulars write or call Herman Neihaus, opposite School No. 1, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

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Charming building site; best ridge property; Palisades; opposite Grant's Tomb. W. D., Cliffside, N. J.

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Shrewd investors generally take advantage of the Summer months when all business is inactive. Do not wait to buy in the Fall Season when Real Estate again becomes active. Our property at

BABYLON PARK

is bounded by the Merrick Road and Welwood Ave., overlooking the Great South Bay, between the famous towns of Babylon and Lindenhurst. The land is cleared and high and dry. No brush or scrub oak. Trolleys will pass our property via Merrick Road and Welwood Ave., thus insuring largely increased valuations. 5 minutes' walk from station and Great South Bay.

LOTS 25x100 AND LARGER,
$125 AND UP.
$10 DOWN; $5 PER MONTH.

Our agents will meet prospective purchasers by appointment. Free excursion.

Brooklyn & Suburban Realty Co.
10-44 Court St., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Country Place, Manhasset, Long Island, All Year Round.—We have for rent, between Roslyn and Manhasset, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings; all modern improvements; season, one or two years. $1,200 per year. Further particulars. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 Fifth Av., New York City.

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Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 102 Broadway.
See next Sunday edition.

Great Neck, L. I.—We offer for rent for one or two years, furnished, one of the best places overlooking the Sound; owner going abroad; rent $2,500. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 Fifth Av., New York City.

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FLUSHING, NEW YORK CITY.
THE QUEEN OF QUEENS
Buy Land. It's the Only REAL Estate.

FULL LOTS $250 to $600.
NOTHING HIGHER.

60 Trains Daily. Trolley every 5 Minutes.
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Shade trees on every avenue and street only 30 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR and full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET.
Phone 2257—38th St., New York
Representative to show property every day.
Excellent proposition to builders. Write or call at office.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS
ONLY A SHORT RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.
LOTS $175 UPWARD, WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN A FEW WEEKS, WHEN THE ELECTRIC TRAINS ARE RUNNING; WE THEN WILL HAVE DIRECT RAPID TRANSIT.
All city conveniences, excellent stores, markets, churches, hotels, public high school, fire department, water, electric lights, &c., at hand. Property is restricted. Fare 11c. 30 trains day and night. Title guaranteed free of charge by the Lawyers Title Guarantee Co. of N. Y. Lots and plots sold on easy terms. WE FURNISH LOANS TO BUILDERS. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and passes.
Commuters' Realty Co., 240 Broadway.
Branch Offices: 33 E. 125th St. / 125 W. 40th St. / 2663 Third Ave. } Open EVENINGS, Including Saturdays.
Near 142d St.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.
EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO.
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

AT $450 PER ACRE.
Within 25 miles New York City and one mile of the station, a 80-acre farm, modern dwelling, 12 minutes White Plains depot, over macadamized road, is
IDEAL COUNTRY HOME;
fertile land, lies high; view Sound, three lakes, and 50 miles across country; new barns, all conveniences; over 100 head stock. Further particulars,
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND

Choice plots for homeseekers or for investment. Write or call for description, tickets, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone, 6,000 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Mount Vernon.

Modern dwelling, 8 rooms and bath, finished open attic, hardwood mission trim, porcelain plumbing, gas and electric lights, open fireplace, hot-water heat; plot 50x100; stable suitable for one horse or garage; property restricted; 2 blocks to Mount Vernon Station; 88 trains daily; commutation, 8 cents; $7,750; terms. Frank W. Wolfe, Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

BUY QUICK.
Stucco house, Colonial, 8 rooms, all improvements; broad piazza; big plot; high ground; views magnificent estates, golf links, &c.; short walk to station; 20 miles New York City.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
to own a home, $6,000; large part mortgage; balance paid with rent money.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

CAN'T BE BEAT.
White Plains, 12 minutes to depot; fine location; 9-room stucco house, all improvements; hot-water heat, hardwood floors; rooms artistically arranged; well built; barn; plot, 100x175; one block to trolley.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

A FIRST-RATE 2D MORTGAGE for $14,000 on 23d St. corner property; for sale at discount of 5%; payable $2,000 annually, 30th Jan'y each year; combined first and second mortgages are less than half the value of property; interest rate, 6% s. a.; excellent bondsmen. C. S. Hall Mack Co., 156 5th Av., Manhattan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel., 5,322—38th.

Wanted to lease flats or tenements, with or without improvements. Horowitz, 557 West 124th St.

Owners, Manhattan and Bronx properties wanted for sale; ready buyers. Polak, 308 W. 116th.

Flats and tenements wanted for quick cash buyers; owners, send full particulars. Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d, near 9th Av.

Wanted—Bronx one-family house, with bath, convenient to elevated. Bellino, 45 E. Houston.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Two extraordinary fine light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUST ROESLER, Bankrupt.
Charles S. Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction at the stable of Henry Puvogel, 393 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of horses, carriages, harness, wagons, &c.
Also on the 14th day of August, 1906, at Oscar Stonberg's shipyard at New Rochelle, at 5 P. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a thirty-foot knockabout named The Peg. All of the above goods will be exhibited at the respective places of sale two days before.
By order of McDougall Hawkes, Receiver, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHOTO-ELECTRO TYPE ENGRAVING CO., Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, by Frank Gore, Auctioneer, sells Monday, August 6, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 282 William St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fine lot of lenses, negatives, gumming machines, 4 Campbell cylinder presses, motors, printing presses, type, cameras, cutting machines, chemicals, furniture, fixtures, &c. Dealers invited.
LINDSAY RUSSELL, Receiver.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILCOX, AARON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON M. WILCOX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Howland, Murray & Prentice, No. 25 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1906. THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, CHARLES S. WILCOX, Executors. HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Wall Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE—CITY. REAL ESTATE—CITY.

QUEENSBORO HILL

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FLUSHING, NEW YORK CITY.
THE QUEEN OF QUEENS
Buy Land. It's the Only REAL Estate.

FULL LOTS $250 to $600.
NOTHING HIGHER.

60 Trains Daily. Trolley every 5 Minutes.
30 MINUTES FROM HERALD SQUARE NOW.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Shade trees on every avenue and street only 30 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR and full particulars.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET.
Phone 2257—38th St., New York
Representative to show property every day.
Excellent proposition to builders. Write or call at office.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 70 River. 674 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON
318 TO 326 WEST 51ST ST.
Beautiful apartments of 4 and 7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2918—38th.

THERESA.
Up-to-date apartments; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator; in new house; one apartment of 7 rooms and bath, ground floor, adapted for and now occupied by physician; rents $35 to $70. Inquire 115 West 129th St., or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT, $42.
Handsome large flat, corner house, six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat, hot-water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 135th.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."
66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.
One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light.
FREDERICK A. BOOTH, 320 BROADWAY, or Superintendent on premises.

A.—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept; new open plumbing; rent $30 to $40.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

229 West 101st St., corner Broadway, two apartments of four large, light rooms, for housekeeping; high-class house; passenger elevator, telephones; rent $55.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

5 large rooms in house being entirely redecorated and renovated; all improvements; small families preferred; rents only $23, $24. Inquire 448 Lenox Av., or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST., one block Rap. Tran. station, (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

7 rooms, $33-$38; newly renovated; steam heat and hot water supply; convenient to L and Subway stations. Inquire 144 W. 103d St., or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

A.—475 West 145th St., apartment six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot-water supply; crosstown cars pass door; rent $27. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

No. 546 and 556 West 149th St.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms and 2 bathrooms; possession at once; rent $1,000. Warren & Skillith, 96 Broadway.

8 West 65th St., Central Park—Six light rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; $32-$38.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 948 Gramercy.

"LA CASA BANCA."
Seven, ten, and fourteen room apartments, large tiled bathroom; parquet flooring; white enameled woodwork; electric light; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator; handsome entrance with marquise; door boys; rents, $1,200 to $3,500; leases from October; immediate possession; tenants can select decoration; references. Superintendent, on premises, 55 East 76th St., near Madison Av. Telephone, 1,690 79th.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av.—Modern 5 and 6 room apartments; near Stuyvesant Park; rental, $38 to $60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

Three and four large rooms; always hot water; $10.50 to $13. 335 East 100th St.

Bronx.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

A few left; rent from Sept. 1st; finest six rooms and bath in Bronx; $29-$33; private-house block. 1,114 Forest Av., near 166th St. L station.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.
The Livingstone
Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.
Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.
Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

A.—In the Schermerhorn Block of private residences, East 68th and 69th Sts.; modern three-story, high-stoop dwellings, tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents $1,000.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

57TH ST., 453 WEST.—Large, cool front room, with board; Summer rates; transients accommodated; telephone.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious room, dressing room; smaller room; exceptional meals; Southern style; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; first-class board; all conveniences.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Hall room, select home; parlor dining room; table guests; references exchanged.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman room mate for present occupant.

129TH ST.—Beautifully furnished suite, two rooms, bath, second floor front; excellent table; three, $35; four, $40 per week. Box 9 Times, Harlem.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—It's cool on Washington Heights! Attractive rooms with good board; hot and cold water; refined Christian family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

East Side.

16TH ST., 128 EAST, (Near Union Square.)—Very desirable rooms, with board; all conveniences.

18TH ST., 122 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms to rent, with board.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small furnished rooms; running water; baths adjoining; excellent board.

45TH ST., 136 EAST.—Choice large room, good board; small room, $5; small family; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Overlooking water; Wall St., 10 minutes' walk Broadway, New York; neighborhood, house, table high-class; telephone 905 Main.

REMSEN ST., 137, BROOKLYN.—A superior boarding place, convenient to lower Manhattan; all modern improvements; telephone; references.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Young man, quiet, regular habits, desires large room and first-class board in strictly private family; convenient West 157th or 168th St. Subway; positively no apartments or boarding houses; highest references exchanged; permanent; state terms, full particulars. Responsibility, Box 309 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

39TH ST., 48 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.) —Rooms, $3-$42; private bath; telephone; transients.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms at moderate prices; board optional; private house.

85TH ST., 164 WEST.—Medium small room; excellent location; telephone; reference.

92D ST., 255 WEST.—Family three adults will rent large room, running water, with or without adjoining room; select apartment; elevator; gentlemen. Haas.

115TH ST., 415 WEST.—Light, airy, comfortable room; bath, Subway; private family. Rowlands.

145TH ST., 531 WEST, near Subway Station. —Bright rooms, overlooking Hudson; board optional; telephone.

BRADHURST AV., 43, 144th St.—Beautiful furnished rooms; private house; quiet neighborhood. Mrs. Kats.

East Side.

19TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms with modern conveniences; permanently or transiently; references

34TH ST., 140 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Cool rooms; first, second floor; Southerners welcome; telephone.

45TH ST., 16 East.—Attractive single or double rooms; private baths; high-class house; gentlemen, ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

57TH ST., 342 EAST.—Large furnished front room with connecting room; closets, water, gas, small room; all accommodations; private house; together or separate. Mrs. J. Johnson.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Small room; bath; telephone; references.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—A capable girl for general housework in private family; reference required. Apply, Wednesday or Thursday, Warner, 471 Central Park West.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED.—Ladies can find pleasant outdoor employment in line of real estate requiring few hours daily; many assistants are making $15 weekly. Mrs. Stevens, Quick Transit Realty Co., Room 202, 41 Park Row, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best lot selling propositions, Bayside, Flushing, and Whitestone, Queens Borough. McKnight Realty Co., 23 West 34th St.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced man, in foreign banking house, for permanent position. Address in own handwriting, giving previous experience, reference, age, and salary expected, T. S., Box 150 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

WANTED—An A1 boy's clothing salesman, with some capital; can have an interest in a well-established business; also salesman for the city to start at once; good commission. B Box 132 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,806 Eighth Av., 35 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A bright American boy, country bred preferred, who wants to make a beginning in a progressive wholesale house, may address, stating his age, education, experience, if any, and references. Shoes, Box 208 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man, 18 to 20 years of age, as office assistant; best of references as to integrity desired, and one with ability and ambition sufficient to develop a salesman preferred; initial salary $4 per week. Commercial, Box 112 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Opportunity to make money by pleasant outdoor work line of real estate; our cards the introduction and our present assistants are earning $15 weekly. Quick Transit Realty Co., Room 202, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

WANTED—A man to interview prospects on business proposition; only experienced men need apply. Call between 10 and 12, Jacobs, 239 10th Av.

WANTED—Good, willing boy in typewriter supply house to make himself generally useful; state age, reference, and salary. S. F. S., Box 112 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 826 Times. Times Sq.

APARTMENTS TO RENT?
Advertise them in The New York Times, the recognized medium for apartment advertising. —Adv.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

COOK.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Also cook and laundress; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook, waitress, laundress; reference; city, country. 22 East 44th St., third flight front; carfare.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Neat, tidy; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent; desires permanent position with reliable firm; first-class references. Qualified, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By bright beginner; neat, accurate; willing, obliging, conscientious. Desirable, Box 155 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY.—Young woman of long experience in all lines of clerical work desires position of trust with individual or reliable concern; no agencies. Nickel, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Books written up, balanced, systematized, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; Protestant; married; no family; city or country; six years' exceptional personal and written references. J. Pielow, basement 222 West 48th St.

Miscellaneous.

CHAUFFEUR.—28; first-class White Steamer man; thoroughly experienced; desires position with private party; practical mechanic; highest of references. V. Hess, 230 East 86th St.

GENTLEMAN possessing a moderate income desires position of confidential character; moderate salary expected; highest references furnished. York, Box 162 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC.—Capable completing ideas and experimental work; technical graduate; master mechanic in full sense. H. J. C., 150 Nassau St., Room 2,037, N. Y. City.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Young man, 25, practically cured, 4 years' experienced Adirondacks, seeks position refined family to younger gentleman with incipient case as companion; references. M. R., Box 302 Times, Times Sq.

AUCTION SALES.

Charles F. Sorgues, auctioneer, sells all week, watches, jewelry, bric-a-brac, &c., 157 Park Row.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorzimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy.

Estate of Saxton Furnace Company, Bankrupt.

By order of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in bankruptcy, No. 1,637, entered on the 17th day of July, 1906, I will sell on Thursday, September 6th, 1906, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, at Room 6, on third floor, U. S. Post Office Building, Northwest Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, all the assets of the Bankrupt Estate.

IRON BLAST FURNACES,
COAL MINES,
MINERAL RIGHTS,
COKE OVENS,
IRON ORE BANKS,
LIME STONE QUARRY,
TIMBER PROPERTY,
ROLLING MILL,
WATER POWER,

Located at Saxton, Bedford Co.; Melrose, Carbon Co.; Ferguson Township, Centre Co.; Liberty Township, Bedford Co.; Warriorsmark, Hopewell, and Lincoln Townships, Huntingdon Co.

IMMIGRANTS KEPT ON FIVE STEAMSHIPS

Ellis Island Is Taking Sundays Off Under the New Order.

3,000 NEW CITIZENS COME

But They Have to Say "Howdy" from the Liners' Decks to Their Relatives Here.

For the first time in many years Sunday became a holiday on Ellis Island yesterday. As if to emphasize the fact that the hard-worked Inspectors were having a day off, five transatlantic liners made port before nightfall. As three of them got in before noon the steerage passengers who came over in them would have had to be examined under the old order.

As it was all of the steerage passengers who did not have American citizenship papers had to remain on board ship. This morning the entire lot will be taken to Ellis Island for examination by the immigration authorities. The liners that got in were the White Star liner Celtic, the Anchor liner Columbia, the French liner La Gasogne, the Cunarder Umbria, and the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Adalbert.

About 3,000 immigrants arrived on the five liners, of this number 1,703 being on the Celtic, Columbia, and Umbria. All the immigrants on these three boats, according to the old way of doing things, would have been taken to Ellis Island for examination, as the vessels docked long before noon. The relatives and friends of the immigrants had evidently heard of the new rule established by Commissioner of Immigration Watchorn, for very few of them appeared at the Barge Office in Battery Park for permission to visit Ellis Island.

In the vicinity of the piers of the ships, however, quite a crowd, most of whom had relatives on board the vessels, congregated in the hope of getting a look at the brother, sister, or cousin from the Old Country. They were not disappointed in the case of the Columbia, but it was different with the Celtic and Umbria, as both of those vessels were berthed where it was impossible to see them from the street. There was no trouble, however, everybody taking the new order in good humor.

Of the ships that came in yesterday the Umbria was the first to reach her dock. She was followed in order by the Columbia and the Celtic. The Gascogne and Prinz Adalbert docked late in the afternoon.

The voyage of all five liners was agreeable, the only unpleasant incident on any of them being the suicide on Saturday afternoon of John Irving, one of the Celtic's stokers. He ended his life by jumping into the sea. The man was crazed by the heat and was on the way to the upper deck for a little fresh air when he lost all control of himself, mounted the rail, and plunged into the sea. He landed astern, and was never seen again. The officers think that he was sucked under the vessel by t he motion of the propellers. Irving left a wife and two little children in Liverpool, for whose benefit the saloon passengers raised a purse of about $90.

Wehn the Columbia stopped at Quarantine her surgeon reported that Second Officer Samuels was ill with fever. He was removed to Swinburne Island for treatment and, according to the Quarantine doctors, is probably suffering from typhoid.

NEGRO KILLS HIS WIFE.

Shoots Her Because She Refused to Return to Live with Him.

Jeanette Cox, a colored woman, 30 years old, was shot and instantly killed by her husband, Sidney Cox of 23 West Ninety-ninth Street, soon after 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the back room of a saloon known as the Astoria Café at 2,275 Seventh Avenue.

Patrolman McByrne of the West 125th Street Station was standing outside of the saloon when the shot which killed the woman was fired. He forced an entrance through a side door and found the colored man and Byron Sadgewar, the barkeeper, struggling for the possession of the revolver with which the colored man had murdered his wife.

At the station house the negro had very little to say, except that he was sorry for what he had done. He said that he wished his wife to return to live with him, and that when she refused he became angry and shot her. The prisoner was remanded without bail to the Tombs by the Coroner.

Man Assaulted Was Johannes Heyn.

The identity of the elderly man who, while talking to a young woman at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue on Saturday night, was assaulted by Jacob Wilson, or Walton, of 423 West Twenty-fifth Street, was established yesterday by Detective Carmody. He is Johannes Heyn of 232 East Eighteenth Street. Wilson was held by Magistrate Finelite in Jefferson Market Court yesterday in $500 bail for examination on Tuesday. Heyn is still in the hospital, but he will recover.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST.—On west side elevated Sunday, about 2 P. M., lady's hand satchel, containing pocketbook, glasses, watch, keys, &c. Reward. Young, Hotel Orleans, 100 West 80th St.

LOST.—Gold bracelet at Coney Island, Wednesday, July 11. Reward by returning to Miss H. Reddy, 64 Henry St., Jersey City, or letting Miss H. Reddy know where she may get it.

LOST.—Lorgnette, gun metal, engraved "J. J. W.," attached to heart shaped locket, lost at Hotel Astor or Times Square, Aug. 4. Liberal reward. A. C. Y., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

LOST.—Lady's pet bay cob horse (blind left eye, spavin right hind leg,) also runabout; suitable reward for return; no questions asked. Columbia Stable, 4 Ralph Av., B'klyn.

LOST.—Gold watch, with name A. Lind. Please return to Reinhard's Hotel, Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Reward.

FOR RETURN of box taken from boy at 44th St., at Berkeley Lyceum, reward, no questions asked. Return to 704 8th Av.

STOLEN.—Black and tan dog (female) on or about Brighton Beach, between 6:30 and 7 o'clock Monday evening, July 30. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to James O. McLaughlin, 54 Elton St., or Phenix Building, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST.—Sterling silver bracelet, marked with seven monograms, on Jay St., Brooklyn, or a Myrtle or De Kalb Av. car; good reward. 212 Grand Av., Brooklyn; telephone 4672—Pros.

REWARD, no questions asked, for return of watch chain, locket, pin, &c., stolen from 2,079 Bathgate Av., Bronx. Wm. H. Assenbeck, 140 Reade St., New York.

LOST.—Watch fob and charm, between 34th St. and Polo Grounds. Liberal rewad if returned to L. James, 160 5th Av., Mohawk Building.

LOST.—On Saturday, July 28, a clover leaf amethyst brooch, with diamond centre. Liberal reward. Moore, Room 102, Hotel Breslin.

LOST.—Bunch of keys, between 13th and 23d Sts.; $2 reward if returned to us. U. S. Electric Protective Co., 885 Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday, satchel containing money and other articles, with owner's name. Reward. 44 West 25th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—4 daily.

HIT BINGHAM'S AUTO.

A Seeing-New-York Machine Ran Against It on the West Side.

Because a brake failed to work yesterday afternoon a small Seeing New York touring car, carrying a dozen passengers, hit Police Commissioner Bingham's automobile at Ninety-fifth Street and West End Avenue. The Commissioner's machine, in charge of Policeman-Chauffeur Benjamin J. Doyle of 110 West Ninety-sixth Street, was seriously damaged, but was able to reach its garage under its own power. The Seeing New York car was towed away by a truck.

Only one of the dozen passengers—men, women, and children—on the touring car was injured, and that one not seriously. He was Carl Valda, 7 years old, of 706 West End Avenue. After Dr. Templeton from the J. Hood Wright Hospital had treated him for a bruise he went home with her parents.

According to A. J. Smith of 367 West Fifty-third Street, motorman of the Seeing New York car, the emergency brake of the car had been defective for several days.

Descending the slight grade from Riverside Drive to West End Avenue, on Ninety-fifth Street, Smith says he tried to apply the brake, and it did not respond. The machine, at an accelerated pace, rushed toward West End Avenue. Coming north on West End Avenue was Policeman Doyle in charge of the Commissioner's car on his way to pick up a squad of speed regulators assigned to work in the Bronx.

The Seeing New York car struck the other in the centre and pushed it across the street before it could be stopped. Policeman Doyle was thrown from his seat. The child, Carl Valda, sitting on his mother's knee, was thrown against the bench ahead.

A BARONESS IN COURT.

Accuses Her Husband of Abandonment and Is Charged with Bigamy.

She who had been the loveliest child in the whole town of Schukno, Poland, according to her own statement, was in the Yorkville Court yesterday, with a complaint against her husband, Elias Jacobwitz, who, she declared, had abandoned her after eight days of married life.

She was a Polish Baroness, she said further, and at the age of 13 was kidnapped by Baron Casimir Nedzelski. The Baron took her to his ancestral home, and there she was wedded to him in accordance with the forms of the Greek Catholic Church, though she was a Jewess. A year after the wedding, continued the Baroness, a child was born, a girl, but she died.

Then came Elias Jacobwitz, who talked often with the Baroness, and her heart went back to the old faith, she went on, and she decided to leave Baron Casimir Nedzelski. Afraid of the Baron's vengeance, however, the story continued, it was planned that Elias Jacobwitz should come to America, she to follow soon. She came six months ago, and after a short courtship the couple married, taking up their residence at 343 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Then, the Baroness said, friends of Elias went to him and told him that a wife who had married a Christian was not worthy, whereupon he had abandoned her. Elias was present himself to say that he was seriously thinking of bringing a charge of bigamy against the Baroness. Lawyer Spielberg, counsel for the Baroness, said that she had first been married against her will, being only a child, and that on this ground he had been instructed to ask the Supreme Court to grant her a divorce from Baron Nedzelski.

Magistrate Wahle, however, discharged Elias Jacobwitz.

SUBWAY ARREST IMPROPER.

Magistrate Discharges Passenger Who Refused to Leave a Train.

Magistrate Breen, in the Tombs Court, discharged Joseph Brerton of 20 Poplar Street, the Bronx, when he was arraigned before him yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Ticket Agent Suwarrow of the City Hall Subway station.

"These cases are too trivial for consideration," said Magistrate Breen, "and the police should use more discretion in making arrests just to please the company's officious employes."

Brerton, who had boarded a Subway train early in the morning, thought he was on a South Ferry train, and did not discover his error until the City Hall station was reached. He then refused to leave the train, believing that he had a right to ride back to the Brooklyn Bridge station and get on the right train that would take him to the ferry. His refusal to leave caused his arrest.

Magistrate Breen held that he was fully within his rights and that the arrest was unwarranted.

AUTO RAID IN NEW ROCHELLE.

Broker Stone Caught for the Second Time—Threat of Jail.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Twenty policemen of this city were out on special automobile duty on Pelham Road, North Avenue, and Boston Post Road to-day. Only five arrests were made, but more than 100 automobilists were warned.

One of those arrested was Andrew Jackson Stone, a broker of Larchmont, who was arrested here on March 11 for overspeeding and fined $10. Judge Van Auken has frequently announced that any autoist arrested a second time in New Rochelle would be sent to jail, but Judge Van Auken is away on a vacation and Acting City Judge William S. Beers will hear the plea.

We won't throw dust in your eyes.

Our cravenetted motor dusters won't shed rain like rubber—no cravenetted fabric will.

But they're fine for foggy, misty driving, and for casual showers.

Of gray sicilian, $10; of darker gray mohair, $12.

Other motor dusters, not cravenetted, from $4.50 up.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Have you satisfied yourself that the VENUS PENCIL is all that we claim it to be? There is absolute truth in the statement that it will write smoother, erase cleaner and last longer than any other kind

17 Degrees. 6B to 9H.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. NEW YORK

CHINATOWN MAY MOVE OVER TO WILLIAMSBURG

It Is Certainly Getting Away from Its Old Home.

WHITE WIVES ONE FACTOR

Police Activity and Tong Hostility Are Other Causes—6,000 Now Instead of 15,000 Downtown.

Chinatown, which has these many years provided Oriental theatres, picturesque opium dens, and gambling joints for the admiration of New York's visitors, will soon be a thing of the past. There have been three forces working toward the dissolution of the community. They are the dissensions between the Hip Sing and On Leong Tongs, the agitation to build a park on the site of Chinatown, and the influence of white women who have married Chinamen.

The prospects appeal very dismally to Paddy Flaherty, self-styled Mayor of the Bowery, and his side partner, Chuck Connors, who have for years received a lucrative income by unveiling the mysteries of Chinatown to the wondering gaze of seeing New Yorkers.

"Those Tong scraps and this talk about a park on Chinatown 'are puttin' this place all to the ash can," sighed Paddy yesterday afternoon. "Two years ago there were 15,000 chinks right here in this bunch of shanties. Now they're only 6,000, and they're goin' as fast as they can."

The latest rumor regarding a site for a new Chinatown selects the district near the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge. It is said that the firm of Soy Kee Brothers, who are wealthy Chinatown novelty dealers, has purchased two whole blocks of real estate in that vicinity, and that they will rent the houses to the Chinamen, who are fast leaving Chinatown. Tom Lee, leader of the On Leong Tongs, it is reported, has purchased adjoining property. Tom Lee is the owner of a large number of Chinese laundries in this city, and, according to the report, he is sending his employes to live in his new houses in Williamsburg.

The increased police vigilance resulting from the Tong fights is principally responsible for the migration of the opium den and gambling house keepers. Up to a year ago only three policemen patrolled the streets of Chinatown. Now there are eighteen, and their numerous raids have made the gambling and opium business anything but profitable. The opium dens and gambling houses that are left in Chinatown are snugly hidden away in attics and cellars. To get to them one has to go through a veritable labyrinth of passages and hallways.

In this city there are 300 American women, it is said, who are the wives of Chinamen. Only sixty of them still live in Chinatown. The rest refused to live in the attics and cellars of Mott and Doyer Streets, and their husbands meekly obeyed their orders to move. Chinamen are said to make ideal husbands, especially when their wives are white women. The difficulty which a Chinaman would naturally have in inducing a white woman to become his wife makes him almost worship her. Her word becomes law, and, as many of these Chinamen are in comfortable circumstances, they can satisfy all their wives' whims.

The new Chinatown, wherever it may be, will surely be built according to the mandates of prosaic tenement house laws. It will be devoid of the picturesqueness of crooked streets and tumble-down baiconies, and there will be small opportunity for underground gambling dens with secret and complicated passages.

WED DESPITE DEATH THREAT.

Sister of Young Man Said She'd Kill the Widow—Bride with Six Children.

"If you marry my brother I will kill you," said Miss Antoinette Grimniu of New York, walking into the home of Mrs. Catherine Rich in West Twentieth Street, Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. "You are too old for him and he is too young to get married."

Mrs. Rich is a widow with six children. Grimniu is only 18 years old. Both Grimniu and Mrs. Rich said they intended to be married and the scene became stormy.

Policeman Hassmiller took them all to Police Headquarters. The sister was warned not to interfere with the prospective bride and bridegroom, but she declared the ceremony would never take place.

At last the police detailed Court Officer Melando to accompany Mrs. Rich and Grimniu to the priest. They were married at the rectory of the Church of the Assumption, the policeman being the best man.

COURT AIDS POLICY HOLDERS.

Austrian Judges Compel the Mutual to Open Its Lists.

A phase of the campaign among Austrian policy holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company by the Baker-Warner wing of the policy holders' committee was made public yesterday through the giving out of correspondence between John De Witt Warner and Dr. Julius Ullmann of Vienna, President of the Austrian Life Policy Holders' Association.

It shows that the efforts of the policy holders to obtain the names of all those holding policies in the Austro-Hungarian Empire were frowned upon by the Mutual General Agency in Vienna, whereupon recourse was had to the Supreme Court of Austria, which ordered that the policy holders' committee should be allowed to copy the lists. This is now being done.

VOLUNTEER AUTO AMBULANCE

Takes an Injured Window Cleaner in Style to the Hospital.

While hurrying to 15 Pearl Street, where Isaac Rosenberg, a window washer, had fallen from the second floor, a Hudson Street Hospital ambulance was disabled by the breaking of the rear axle at Whitehall and Bridge Streets. Dr. Bryant hurried on foot to the injured man.

After attending to his hurts the doctor hailed a passing automobile, in which were two fashionably dressed women, and asked them to take the man to the hospital. They vacated the tonneau to accommodate the doctor and his patient, and they went to the hospital in style.

COMFORT is now the great desideratum in clothes.

It is possible to combine comfort with elegance and to secure both at moderate expense "Brokaw" is the password that leads to the inner circle of summer comfort in clothing.

Brokaw is the mark of excellence in apparel for particular men of all ages, for all seasons, and for all occasions.

Summer Suits $15 to $40.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

SUBWAY STATION AT OUR DOOR ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

MRS. MAYBRICK ARRIVES; LISTED AS MME. CHANEY

Customs Inspector Recognizes Her on the Pier.

SHE IS GOING TO WASHINGTON

But the Disclosure of Her Identy, She Fears, May Interfere with Her Plans Here.

A little woman in white, who said that she is Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman whose incarceration in an English prison made her name known the world over, arrived in New York on the French liner La Gascogne last night. She was listed as Mme. F. Chaney, and none of the officers or passengers had any idea that "Mme. Chaney" was Mrs. Maybrick.

Mrs. Maybrick, who on the way across appeared to be about the happiest passenger in the Gascogne's saloon, was greatly put out when she was recognized by a Customs Inspector, and declared that the publication of her identity would upset all her plans. The nature of those plans she refused to divulge.

"I have been away three months," said Mrs. Maybrick, "and as soon as the customs officers get through with me I am going to the home of a friend on the upper west side. In a few days I shall go to Washington."

"While abroad did you visit England?" Mrs. Maybrick was asked.

"It stands to reason," replied Mrs. Maybrick with a smile, "that I did not stay in the same place all the time."

Mrs. Maybrick declined to say whether she had been engaged in literary work while in Europe. Neither would she admit that she intended doing any writing in this country. She went to 168 West Seventy-eighth Street.

There was no one at the pier to meet Mrs. Maybrick, and it was only by chance that the Inspector who examined her baggage recognized her. He remembered seeing her when she landed from the Vaderland when she first arrived here after her liberation from prison in England.

When a TIMES reporter called at the house last night a short, slim, gray-haired women was standing on the steps, while a hackdriver carried in four steamer trunks. She would not admit that she was Mrs. Maybrick, and said:

"How can I be interviewed dressed like this?"

The dress was an ordinary house costume.

UNDERWEAR TOO CHEAP.

Mrs. Rossman's Bargain Led to a Bookkeeper's Arrest.

Because Mrs. Annie Rossman of 1,131 Hewitt Place, the Bronx, thought that a dozen suits of silk underwear she bought last week were of too fine quality to be sold for the $20 she paid for them, Henry Went of 1,080 Boston Road, the Bronx, was arraigned yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Court, charged with larceny.

Mrs. Rossman bought the underwear from a man who offered them at the door. When she found that they were worth much more than $20 she decided to try and trace them. A label on the suits showed that they were made by the Susquehanna Silk Mills. She found the office of the company at 62 Greene Street, and conferred with the manager, Walter P. Taylor.

While she was talking to him Went entered and she recognized him as the man who had sold her the suits. Went is the bookkeeper of the company. The manager was complainant against him. He was held in $300 bail for a further examination.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Passengers Arriving Yesterday on the Transatlantic Liners.

Among the passengers who arrived from Liverpool on the White Star liner Celtic yesterday were:

Douglas Ames, Mrs. E. D. Bain, Frederick H. and F. W. Baldwin, R. E. Bidwell, William M. Bullitt, Arthur H. Clark, Herbert S. Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Eyre, Gen. and Mrs. John Gill, Judge and Mrs. E. B. Hinsdale, the Rev. John A. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Jaffray, C. F. Lamont, the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, and Mrs. B. B. Osler.

The following passengers arrived on the Cunarder Umbria, also in from Liverpool:

Mrs. Kent Althouse, F. R. Bennett, Mrs. Mary Church, Major H. R. Davies, Dr. M. D. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayden, the Rev. John J. Hayes, P. R. Jamieson, J. D. Mackenzie, William Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Post.

The Prinz Adalbert, in from Naples, brought these passengers:

Arthur W. Brandt, R. P. Brooks, H. B. Erminger, Jr., C. W. Ordway, and Salvatore Sorge.

The Carolina, which arrived from San Juan, carried the following passengers:

Lieut. J. D. Wainwright, United States Navy; Robert Miller, W. S. Bradway, and W. H. Hawkins.

DEBTS DROVE TO SUICIDE.

Wise Found Wife and Five Children Too Heavy a Burden.

Abraham Wise, 55 years old, of 102 Hester Street, drank carbolic acid in the hallway of his home early yesterday morning because of business difficulties. He died before the arrival of Dr. Warren of Gouverneur Hospital, and refused to speak to any one before the end came.

Six months ago Wise, who was a widower, married a widow with three children. He had two of his own.

Business did not prosper with him and he ran into debt. On Saturday evening he bought the poison, but did no take it until yesterday.

Important Sale

BEGINNING MONDAY, AUG. 6TH,

Highest Quality Worsted Suits, Blue and Black Serge Suits, Outing Coats and Trousers of Flannel and Worsted

None was less than $25 up to $35.

$19.50

FEW, or no, vexatious alterations; we fit all shapes, from "Shorts" to "Longs," with equal facility and felicity. No doubt about the high character of the woolens; they are all guaranteed. No doubt about the tailoring; it is our own. No doubt about the reduction being real; our word for it.

Superb Worsteds of the highest quality, exquisitely tailored; delightful Grey effects in Tweeds and Cheviots; clear, true blue serges; also black. Outing Suits of the highest quality tropical stuffs. $19.50 instead of up to $35.

Men's Imported $1.00 Underwear Broken lots of Balbriggan and Lisle. Always Regularly $1.00. 45c

Smith, Gray & Co.,

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AVE.,
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN.

Special Bargains.

All the very best Foreign and Domestic cloths, one and two suit remnants, Suit to order at $18, Coat and Trousers $16, Separate Trousers $5. Great many are heavy enough to wear late in the fall. Our best tailors will make them perfect in every detail, otherwise they remain here.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

UNHURT IN WRECKED AUTO.

Mr. and Mrs. Harbaugh Stepped Out as if Nothing Had Happened.

While going to their home in a large touring car early yesterday morning, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Harbaugh of 127 Riverside Avenue had a narrow escape from death when a Fourteenth Street car collided with the machine at the Brooklyn end of the Williamsburg Bridge. Although the machine was almost entirely demolished by the force of the collision, Mr. Harbaugh and his wife, and their chauffeur, Harry Linkey of 128 West Sixty-sixth Street, did not get even the slightest scratch.

The Harbaughs visited friends in Sheepshead Bay on Saturday night, and it was after midnight when they started home. Linkey guided the big car in safety to the entrance of the Williamsburg Bridge. The entrance is a deceiving point and scores of automobilists have complained to the bridge authorities that the blaze of electric light is a menace to them. Chauffeurs who want to cross the Williamsburg Bridge usually guide their machines up the South Fifth Street incline and turn sharp to the right when they reach Holler Street, which is in front of the bridge entrance. "The glare of lights probably caused Linkey to lose his bearings, for instead of turning into Holler Street, and so gaining the entrance to the north roadway, he continued on toward Roebling Street.

He discovered his mistake, and turned to the right without looking to see whether the road was clear. Almost the next instant a car of the Fourteenth Street line crashed into the automobile. The noise of the collision was heard for blocks. The automobile was smashed up and pushed ahead by the rapidly moving trolley car. When the car was stopped the passengers rushed to assist Mr. Harbaugh and his wife. Both stepped from the wrecked machine as though nothing had happened. After giving orders to Linkey what to do with the machine, Mr. Harbaugh and his wife went home in a cab.

"KIDNAPPED" MAN HELD.

The Police Still Looking Up Grecco's Weird Black Hand Story.

Pasquale Grecco, who was found early Saturday morning bound and gagged in a hallway in First Avenue, and who told a long story about having been kidnapped by a Black Hand gang, was arraigned before Magistrate Finellte in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. He was charged with being implicated in a case of blackmailing and held in $2,500 bail for further examination to give the police an opportunity to investigate the case.

Grecco, whose home is at 135 Sullivan Street, said he had been seized by five men at Bleecker and Sullivan Streets on the night of July 31, taken to a cellar, and kept a prisoner for three days without food or drink, then carried, bound, to the hallway where he was found. The police thought they discovered several weak points in Grecco's story.

Grecco is a bosom friend of Alfonso Schattina, a grocer of 21 Downing Street, who had been receiving threatening "Black Hand" letters in which the destruction of the grocer, his family, and his friend Grecco was threatened unless he paid money to the gang. The police believe Grecco's alleged kidnapping was but a ruse to intimidate Schattina, and that they will be able to prove that it was planned by himself.

FIRE ROUTS SALVATIONISTS.

Headquarters Destroyed and Man Killed at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Fire to-day ruined a five-story brick building at Eighth and Walnut Streets, occupied as the Southwestern headquarters of the Salvation Army.

Joseph Matthews fell or jumped from the fire escape at the third floor, and was dashed to death on the pavement. About twenty men were asleep in the rooming department, but it is believed that all escaped. The loss is $50,000.

Paterson's Long-Staying Rectors.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 5.—Many telegraphic messages of congratulation were sent to-day by Catholics and others of this city to the Very Rev. Dean McNulty, who is on a vacation in Texas. To-day was the forty-ninth anniversary of his ordination. The Dean is one of four rectors who have been in this city upward of forty years.

Reduction Sale of

FURNITURE

We quote a few examples only of our extraordinary reductions;

For the Parlor

5-Piece Suites, formerly $55.00 to $150.00, NOW $30.00 TO $97.50

3-Piece Gold Suites, formerly $200.00, NOW $137.50

3-Piece Suites (Mahogany), formerly $40.00 to $150.00, NOW $25.00 TO $97.50

A word as to the quality of these goods. They are all from our carefully selected stock, and not a piece has been manufactured for so-called "Special Sales," but are made by high class manufacturers in the best possible manner (many in our own workrooms).

WE GUARANTEE A REDUCTION IN PRICE FROM

33⅓% TO 50%.

A comparison with goods offered at other sales will make you a prompt purchaser here.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,

Wholesale and Retail.

6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

THREW INSPECTOR OUT.

Janitor Says He Took Health Department Official for a Burglar.

His official title as Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department might have saved Dr. William Adler from the suspicion of being a burglar, but it didn't when he went to the apartment at 234 Central Park West yesterday morning before daybreak and found that burglars had been there before him, and the janitor, Daniel Fagan, was not anxious to hear any stories from visitors before daybreak.

A pump which drives water to the apartments in the building had been kept going all night, and one of the tenants had complained to the Health Department that he was unable to sleep. Dr. Adler thought that the best way to get at the truth of the matter was to call during sleeping hours, and he did.

Dr. Adler explained his mission to the night elevator boy, and the youth rushed off to give the alarm to the janitor. Fagan was out of bed in a minute and Dr. Adler began explaining once more.

Dr. Adler, in a complaint which was served on Fagan yesterday morning, asserts that the janitor threw him out of the building. Fagan told Magistrate Mayo in the West Side Court yesterday that burglars had been bothering him and that he could not put credence in explanations about inspections after midnight. The case was continued until this morning.

President of Rutgers Preaches.

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, which has been closed since early in June, reopened yesterday with the Rev. Dr. W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers College, in the pulpit. There was a large congregation. Dr. Demarest preached on Christ's mission on earth.

HOPE

YOU AUTO HAVE ONE.

Monday, Aug. 6th.

AUTOMOBILE Dusters of Linen, Crash and Herringbone Dust-proof fabrics. Full and generous in cut. All latest improvements for motoring comfort $2.55

TROUSERS cut from ENDS 3d Week Opens To-day, All the very choice "Ends" are now on sale, including White Flannel Trousers $2.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS Stewart Building.

Men's Furnishings Reduced.

August days at my three stores are days of great opportunity for folks who realize a good value when they see it.

Negligee SHIRTS, $1 value, now 59c

25c. & 50c. Sample HOSIERY now 17c

50c. Lisle and Balbriggan UNDERWEAR, 35c

PAJAMAS, $1.50 value, per suit, 90c

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK. | (Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

(Men—Boys—Women and Girls) 380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. "SEEING NEW YORK." Barber-Ritchie, "Rain Dears," 3 Leffels, THAT Quartet, THE FLAMATURGISTS.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO. Eighth Avenue and 59th Street. Telephone 2320 Columbus. "Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world." Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. THURSDAY EVE., AUG. 9TH. The Kirke La Shelle Co. will present DUSTIN FARNUM In Owen Wister's story of the West, THE VIRGINIAN Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Seats now on sale. Regular Matinees.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way 44th St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB With TOM WISE—JAMES BLAKELEY.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. 300th Time TO-NIGHT. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

BIG SHOW. THE DELUGE 2ND BIG SHOW. JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATEST LUNA PARK 32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

BELASCO THEA. 42d St., W. of Broadway. TO-NIGHT Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Second Year in New York. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

RIGO HARLEM CASINO 124TH ST. & 7TH AVE. Plays Nightly. Table D'Hote, 75c. Sat. Sun. $1.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. Sat. POP PRICED MAT. W'ED. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. AMERICAN 25, 50 & 75. Millionaire Detective

NEW STAR Lex. Ave. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75. CURSE OF DRINK

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "Brass Wagon" & Vaude.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Vaudeville-Carnival Metropolis Theatre Roof. Ed. Seats 50c. In case Old Heidelberg in the Air. Train per in theatre.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PAIN'S VESUVIUS AND GRAND FIREWORKS 8 P. M. Every Evg.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Alcove.

14th St. THEATRE. At 8th Av. 25c. Mat. To-day. QUEEN OF THE HUMMINGBIRDS.

3 Dixon's 3D AVE. Cir. 31st St. Matinee To-day. THE BOUDIANS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND Take Iron Steamboats.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, The Musical Success, 'Mamselle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50.

West End Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 25c. THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND. HAPPYLAND KIRALFY'S "VENICE" FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunderstorms to-day and to-morrow; westerly winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,727. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BANK SHORT $1,000,000, TWO OFFICERS MISSING

Chicago Depositors in Panic—One Death, One Suicide.

WARRANT FOR THE CASHIER

Whereabouts of President of Milwaukee Avenue State Bank Unknown to Authorities.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—With a deficit in its accounts of close to $1,000,000, and with the whereabouts of two of its chief officers unknown to the authorities, the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, one of the larger outlying banks in Chicago, was closed to-day by State Bank Examiner C. C. Jones.

The failure was responsible for the death of one of the depositors, and led to the suicide of another man who a month ago had placed the earnings of a lifetime in the institution. In the excitement following the announcement of the failure J. G. Visser, an officer of the Royal League, who had on deposit in the bank funds of that organization, fell dead. Henry Koepke, a grocer, on hearing that the bank had suspended payment, went to the rear of his store and shot himself. He died a few minutes later.

The bank had deposits amounting to about $4,000,000 and loans and credits to about the same sum.

Riotous scenes attended the announcement of the failure, and a large force of policemen struggled all day to keep an excited crowd of depositors, nearly all of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were women, from rushing the doors of the institution.

The fact that the bank was on the verge of failure was first revealed by the President of the institution, Paul O. Stensland, in a letter written from St. Paul to his son, Theodore, who is Vice President of the bank. The letter was received last Saturday, and it started the investigation which brought about the suspension.

After the investigation began Cashier Henry W. Hering disappeared and a warrant has been issued for his arrest on a charge of embezzlement.

The news spread rapidly throughout the entire northwest side of the city, where the bank had been for years a popular depositary for funds saved by working people. Soon a clamorous crowd gathered before the doors and demanded admission. Anticipating trouble, a score of policemen went sent to the bank. The people were permitted to file past the doors bearing the posted notice and were compelled to keep moving. Only those having keys to safety deposit vaults were allowed to enter. Many burst into tears when they found their savings were endangered. Visser, to whom the shock proved fatal, was several blocks from the bank. Hearing the rumor, he stepped into a drug store, seeking particulars. He fell dead when assured that the bank had failed.

An examination of the bank's affairs was begun quietly last Saturday, after the receipt of the letter from President Stensland. Acting on instructions contained therein, Vice President Theodore Stensland opened a deposit box and discovered proofs that the bank's funds were in bad shape. President Potter of the American Trust and Savings Bank, which acted as clearing agent for the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, was called into consultation. The State Auditor was informed, and he sent Bank Examiner Jones to make a full investigation. The shortage, of between $750,000 and $1,000,000, is said to be due to speculation in real estate and in the security market. Members of the Clearing House Committee were told that most of this amount was unprotected by adequate collateral.

State Bank Examiner Jones said to-night:

"It will take at least a week before I will be in a position to make a reliable statement of the affairs of the bank. From what I have discovered I am of the opinion that some of the officers of the institution are responsible for the necessity of suspending business. When the examination of the books is completed I think it will be found that Cashier Hering is not entirely to blame for the closing of the doors."

The Milwaukee Avenue State Bank was organized in 1890 by Paul O. Stensland. The capital stock of the bank is $250,000 and the surplus is given at $250,000. The Stensland family owned much of the bank stock, and members of the family operated the bank. A statement made by Vice President Stensland to-day showed $1,051,000 in cash on hand. He said that the bank carried deposits of $4,200,000 and had 22,000 depositors.

At noon to-day Theodore Stensland made a statement, in which he said:

"I do not believe that Mr. Hering's accounts are wrong. It is not unusual for him to go away for two or three days at a time. He never takes a regular vacation, but has heretofore seized an opportunity for a few days' rest when business is comparatively dull. That is all, I believe, that has happened this time.

"I swore out the warrant for the arrest of Hering at the request of Bank Examiner Jones. Justice Caverly issued the warrant. The amount named in the warrant is $500. I regard the affair as only a matter of form to accommodate Mr. Jones and enable him to hold or question Hering when he reappears, as I am convinced that he will.

Miss Lillie Hering, daughter of Cashier Hering, said to-day that her father told her on Saturday that he was going to be away over Sunday. She also said she had a telephone message to-day, which she thinks was from her father, in which he said that he had been delayed, and that he would not be home, but would go direct to the bank. She said her father had complained on Saturday of suffering from the heat.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 6.—Inquiry at all the hotels in St. Paul and other places where he would be likely to be known has failed to locate Paul O. Stensland, President of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago.

Search for him is being continued.

The New York correspondents of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago are the Mercantile National Bank and the Chase National Bank. The New York bankers know nothing of the Chicago institution's difficulties. It maintained a small balance here.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by wireless—Steamship Carmania, outgoing, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Fastnet at 9:4[illegible] P. M. yesterday, when 118 miles west of that point; will probably reach Queenstown at 7:45 A. M. to-day.

GAGE TO LEAVE POINT LOMA.

Sells Back a Lot to Mrs. Tingley, but Buys Other Property There.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 6.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, who has been a resident of Point Loma, almost within the circle of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, of which Katherine Tingley is the head, is to leave the Point for the East, but whether temporarily or permanently he will not say. The move on the part of the ex-Secretary is indicated by the filing of a deed at the County Recorder's office by which Mr. Gage transfers to Katherine Tingley the seven-room home owned by him on Point Loma. The house was completed only a short time ago.

The consideration has not been made public. The lot which is referred to in the deed was purchased from Mrs. Tingley for $8,000 some months ago, and one of the stipulations of the deed was that Mr. Gage should not sell the property to any one without the consent of Mrs. Tingley, and that if he did sell it it should be to Mrs. Tingley at a price that should be satisfactory to both parties.

At the same time to-day there was filed a deed from Mrs. Tingley to Mr. Gage transferring four acres in Pueblo, Lot 104. One of the considerations of the transfer in this case is that Mr. Gage is not to sell the property to any person without first obtainin gthe consent of Mrs. Tingley to the sale.

"You may say," said Mr. Gage, "that I decline to be interviewed on the subject of my thought or my reasons for my actions. I will communicate as I deem best, but it will not be through the newspapers."

It is expected that Mr. Gage will leave before the close of the week for Chicago, though he would not acknowledge as much.

FERRYBOAT GOES AGROUND.

Cry of "Man Overboard" Caused the Mishap, Captain Says.

The ferryboat Hackensack of the College Point line drifted ashore on Casino Beach, almost directly across from the foot of East 133d Street, last night. Capt. Hagan, who commands her, declares that women on the upper deck, who raised a cry of "man overboard," were responsible for the accident.

The Hackensack was on her way to her slip at Ninety-ninth Street at 7:20 o'clock. There were perhaps 200 passengers aboard. Passing White Spindle Rock, according to Hagan, he stopped the engine and lowered a skiff, in answer to the cry of "man overboard" from the upper deck. The alarm proved to have been without foundation, but while drifting the Hackensack, the Captain says, struck off Casino Beach.

The Fort Morris, of the same line, passed about this time and, running across to the 138d Street landing dispatched the tugboat Wade to the assistance of the Hackensack. With very little assistance the ferryboat backed off the reef and proceeded under her own steam to her pier, where she landed her passengers at 9:25 o'clock. The police boats from the East 122d Street Station were sent to the ferryboat when it became known that she was grounded, but the Hackensack was off the mudbank and on her way before the launches arrived.

Some of the women on the boat screamed to be saved, but they were soon reassured.

NEW YORK LIMITED WRECKED

Two Firemen Killed in Accident to the "Pride of the Pan Handle."

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—Two persons were killed in a wreck on the Panhandle Road, two miles outside this city, shortly before 11 o'clock to-night. The train was No. 16 on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Road, and is known as the "Pride of the Pan Handle." It is the Cincinnati and New York Limited, and was eastbound. The wreck occurred at a switch, but until an investigation is made it cannot be learned whether the switch was opened or there was some obstruction on the track.

The train, which was made up of one sleeper, two chair cars, a diner, and baggage car, left Columbus, Ohio, at 5:45 Central time and was due in this city at 11 o'clock Eastern time. Just before reaching the bridge at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, the engine jumped the track and fell against a high bluff at one side. The air brakes set automatically, but the baggage car fell toward the opposite side of the track from the engine toward a retaining wall, toppled over, and caught fire. The remaining cars held the track.

The engineer and men in the baggage car escaped, but the two firemen who jumped in a direction opposite to that in which the engine toppled, were caught by the baggage car as it fell over, and killed. The fire was soon extinguished.

TWO HURT ON MOTOR TANDEM

Harvard Student and Girl Thrown by Running Into Sand.

BRANFORD, Conn., Aug. 6.—Louis Charter of Harvard had his skull fractured and Miss Stella Brooks of Meriden was badly bruised by being thrown from a tandem motor bicycle, on which they were riding on the Indian Neck Road this afternoon. Charter lost control of the machine after it had ploughed into a piece of sandy road.

Both riders were thrown over a small embankment. Charter landed on some rocks. Miss Brooks suffered painful bruises. The machine was not badly damaged. Both the injured persons are Summer visitors at Indian Neck. Charter was taken to Morris Cove in a naphtha launch, where an ambulance from New Haven took him to the hospital. His condition is serious.

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MOB, DEFYING COURT, LYNCHES FIVE NEGROES

Strings Them Up to a Tree—Bodies Riddled with Bullets.

MILITIA LOOK ON HELPLESS

Trial of Alleged Murderers at Salisbury, N. C., Had Already Begun—Judges Warned Against Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 7.—A mob of several thousand citizens of this city and the vicinity surrounded the jail here last night, overpowered the officials, entered the jail, removed five negroes accused of the murder of the Lyerly family near this city three weeks ago, carried them to the outskirts of the city, and then lynched them.

There is a report that the negroes were burned to death, but this appears to be untrue. It is known, however, that they were tortured with knives before being killed. It is understood that they were hanged and that their bodies were riddled with bullets.

The helplessness of the authorities against the mob is attributed to the circumstance that nobody appeared to have authority to fire upon the rioters. The militia were called out, but all the firing was done by the mob. This firing was indiscriminate, and before it was ended three persons had been seriously wounded.

The officials in charge of the jail tried hard to prevent the mob from obtaining possession of the prisoners, but their efforts were in vain. Sheriff Julian pleaded earnestly with the rioters to allow the law to take its course, but to no avail. When he saw that the mob was about to force an entrance he exclaimed:

"You men of property in Salisbury will suffer for it."

The mob began gathering at sundown. Mayor Boyden promptly ordered that the saloons be closed and, with United States Senator Overman and other prominent citizens, gathered on the jail steps and addressed the crowd, which at that time numbered 2,000. There were howls and cat calls from the mob, but for a time there was no move—the mob lacked a leader. While citizens were appealing to the mob two men slipped through the crowd and were entering the jail with hammers.

They were discovered and arrested. The mob continued its yelling, but there was still no concerted move. About 9 o'clock Mayor Boyden called upon the local military company, the Rowan Rifles, for aid. They assembled quickly, but were supplied only with blank cartridges, having no orders to shoot to kill. Fireman McLendon of Charlotte, a Southern Railway employe, was shot in the stomach by a bullet said to have been fired by a member of the mob. He was mortally wounded. William Troutman, a negro drayman, was also seriously shot at about the same time.

Both of the shootings are said to have been accidental, occasioned by some of the wild firing by members of the mob, with the evident intention of frightening citizens.

At 10 o'clock there was a great stir in the mob, which had been augmented by fully 500 men, who came, it is said, from Whitney. It was but a few minutes after their arrival when a crowd of fifty, forming a sort of flying wedge, made a rush for the jail doors, overpowered the officers, and effected an entrance.

The great crowd outside surged in behind the leaders, and in a few moments more emerged from the door with their victims.

The negroes were quietly marched northward toward Spencer, but a halt was made at Henderson's ball grounds, at the edge of the town. There time to confess the crime was given to the negroes. They refused either to deny or confess, and were so thoroughly frightened as almost to have lost the power of speech. John Gillespie, one of the negroes, wept piteously and begged for his life.

Tiring of its efforts to obtain statements from the negroes, the mob brought ropes, which were quickly adjusted, and the men were strung up to the limbs of one tree. With howls and curses the mob then riddled the dangling bodies with bullets.

By 12:30 o'clock it was all over, and half an hour later nothing remained of the immense throng that had packed the streets but a few groups of citizens discussing the lynching.

Neace Gillespie, John Gillespie, "Jack" Dillingham, Henry Lee, and George Irwin, the negroes who were lynched, with Bella Dillingham, a negress, were put on trial in Rowan Superior Court yesterday.

Judge Long, presiding at the special term, devoted most of his charge to the subject of lynching, declaring that the prisoners would be protected at all hazards, and that any intrference would be severely punished. Ex-Congressman Theodore F. Kluttz and W. C. Lynn of Salisbury assisted Solicitor W. C. Hammer in the prosecution, and the court appointed J. F. Newell and J. H. Williams to defend the negroes.

The negroes were brought to Salisbury from Charlotte on Sunday night without military guard, the authorities seeming not to fear that any violence would be done them. Salisbury was crowded with visitors, and hundreds could not get admission to the court house.

OIL TRUST INQUIRY STARTS.

Railroads May Be Drawn Into Chicago Investigation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Investigation of methods of the Standard Oil Company by the United States Government, begun in Cleveland several weeks ago, was resumed here to-day. A special Grand Jury, called to report before Judge Bethea, is to pass a week considering rebate charges and secret railroad agreements by which, it has been declared, the Standard Oil Company has been forcing competitors out of the market. It is probable that the jury panel will be filled by to-morrow afternoon.

A number of railroads entering Chicago are in danger of being drawn into the struggle. An inquiry will be directed into what is known as the "Grand Junction combination" rate and an alleged discriminatory rate to East St. Louis. These rates from the railroads are said to have given a monopoly to the Standard Oil Company in the South and Southwest.

The Government forces will be directed by Charles B. Morrison, who had charge of the beef prosecution. He will be aided by District Attorney J. J. Sullivan of Cleveland. John S. Miller has been retained to head the defense.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

J. P. MORGAN AIDS IN RESCUE.

Man Pulled from River by Corsair's Crew Got a Cigar from Mr. Morgan.

J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht Corsair participated in a rescue in Hell Gate yesterday afternoon. Mr. Morgan, it is said, was on the yacht and assisted his Captain in hauling the man aboard.

D. A. Wolfson, 200 East 113th Street, Manhattan, said that he was bathing in the Harlem River and was carried out by the swift current into the East River.

Mr. Morgan, he says, was standing on the afterdeck of the Corsair under the awning and saw him struggling in the water.

"He shouted to me," said Wolfson, "and asked if I wanted help. I nodded vigorously because I could not open my mouth to reply.

"The yacht stopped, and the Captain threw me a life preserver attached to a line. I caught it and Mr. Morgan helped him to haul me on board.

"When I got on deck the banker asked me how I felt, and handed me a cigar. I didn't light it then, but it was acceptable, just the same.

"When this happened," continued Wolfson, "one of my friends, John Hessenride, who lives in my house and was in the water with me, thought that he would like to meet Mr. Morgan, too, and pretended that he was in danger of sinking, but it did not work.

"When he saw Hessenride floundering about as if he was sinking Mr. Morgan signaled to a Dock Department tug to pick him up. I was sent in one of the Corsair's boats to the tug, which landed us at the foot of East Eighty-sixth Street and the yacht went on its way."

The yacht was going up Long Island Sound at the time. It is said that she was bound to Great Neck.

STRIKE BREAKER SHOOTS BOY

Experiment of Making Non-Union Men Deputies Promptly Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The strike breakers on the Orange County Traction Line were appointed Deputies by Sheriff Gumaer this morning, and, with clubs and revolvers, they started out to run the cars. There was a clash with a crowd in Liberty Street, and one of the strike breakers named Bert Chittum of Boston fired two shots. One cut through the shoulder of a man's coat; the other struck a boy named Joseph Convery in the earlobe. Chittum was arrested, and is being held for assault in the first degree. The Sheriff at once rescinded his appointments of the strike breakers as Deputies.

The strikers are running stages and refrain from violence. The Central Labor Union to-night appealed to union men to use their influence to prevent interference with the line and leave the settlement of the trouble to the road and its employes.

LIGHTNING HITS A CIRCUS.

Two Men Killed—Wild West Show Panic at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—A terrific wind and rain storm struck Harrisburg late to-day, instantly killing Charles M. Richwine and Chic Befrandi and slightly injuring several employes of Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show. Richwine was a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, and was struck by lightning while standing under a tree in the show grounds. Befrandi, who was a Japanese acrobat, had sought shelter under a tent. Several women in the main tent fainted from fright, and the audience, as a whole, stampeded for shelter. Several were knocked down, and a number fell from high seats in their efforts to get to the grounds, and others were badly squeezed in the crush. Just as the people got safely away the horse tent of the circus fell, and one of the bronchos was caught beneath a pole and killed.

SAW BURGLAR IN MIRROR.

Mrs. Wilson Screamed and Policeman Chased Thief Over Roofs.

There was a chase after a burglar in the Bronx yesterday afternoon over the roofs of flats, through private apartments, and down fire escapes. The burglar was James Kelly of Mills Hotel No. 1. His pursuer was Policeman Ryan of the Alexander Avenue Station. Ryan finally caught Kelly and took him to the police station.

Mrs. Joseph Wilson was sitting in her apartment on the second floor of the house, at 209 Willis Avenue, when she saw the figure of a man reflected in a mirror in front of her. He was rifling a bureau. She screamed, and the man dropped a cloth in which he had wrapped jewelry valued at several hundred dollars.

He ran down the stairs toward the street. Mrs. Wilson continued to scream and Policeman Ryan ran toward the house. When Kelly saw him he turned and bolted upstairs again. He ran out on the roof, with Ryan close at his heels. At No. 229 he plunged down a stairway and to the street. Still Ryan was after him. Running up the street he entered No. 219 and ran into the apartments of Mrs. Harris Cronin, on the first floor.

"Get out of here quick," he cried to Mrs. Cronin. "Your house is on fire. I must jump out on that fire escape."

Suiting the action to the word, he jumped out on the fire escape. Ryan caught Kelly in the back yard.

The police say Kelly had a pocketbook with $35 in it which belonged to Mrs. Wilson.

BURGLARS WRECK BUILDING.

Blow Open Safe and Demolish Ferry Structure—Get Only $50.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 6.—Burglars last night entered the ferryhouse of the Great South Bay Ferry Company at Freeport and blew open the safe.

The building was badly wrecked by the explosion. The burglars succeeded in escaping. They got about $50.

P. A. Valentine to be Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—P. A. Valentine, Vice President and a Director of Armour & Co., it was announced to-day, will be compelled to undergo an operation for appendicitis. The operation will be performed by Dr. H. Voje in a few weeks, when it is hoped Mr. Valentine will have recovered sufficiently from his present attack of peritonitis to enable him to undergo it safely. He is at his Summer home, in Oconomowoc.

Twenty Trains a day between New York and Buffalo by the NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

SARATOGA POLICE RAID THE BRIDGE WHIST CLUB

First Attack on a Gambling House Since "Cale" Mitchell's Time.

ALL PARAPHERNALIA SEIZED

Only the Proprietors and Their Employes Arrested—Quick Action Follows Order by Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The first police raid on a gambling house in Saratoga since the time of "Cale" Mitchell, Village President and gambler, was made soon after 10 o'clock to-night.

The Chief of Police and a squad of patrolmen visited the Bridge Whist Clubhouse, conducted by Joe Ullman, and arrested ten men, Ullman, William MacKin, and M. L. Hoyman, the alleged proprietor, and seven faro dealers and rollers.

The raid was made at a time when the clubhouse was crowded. The players were greatly worried until it was explained that only the proprietors and their employes would be held. It was a curious fact in connection with the raid that the crowd in the street knew what was coming and gathered in great numbers to see the police break into the club. At the Town Hall the prisoners all gave bail to appear in the police court to-morrow. Other gambling houses in the village, notably Canfield's Saratoga Club, went unmolested, although, from outside indications, many of the gambling places were open for play.

Ullman, who in the past has been known chiefly as a bookmaker, failed to obey the closing order which went out last week. Ullman explained this by saying that he did not know what the order meant.

Max Blumenthal, a New York bookmaker, was among the men held by the police, though he denied any proprietary interest in the club. The prisoners were released on $500 bail each, which was supplied by local men. Half an hour after the raid the police sent wagons to the Bridge Whist Clubhouse, which is in Phila Street, off Broadway, and began to remove the gambling furniture.

Several roulette wheels were among the things taken. Ullman, who by that time had been released on bail, witnessed the removal of his property and declared that he would open up again as soon as the police left his house. He said he had tools and furniture within easy reach, and would make a point of opening again to find out why he should be made the victim of discrimination, while other places conducted on the same principle went on undisturbed.

MUST STOP GAMBLING.

Governor Warns Sheriff to Enforce the Law in Saratoga.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Gov. Higgins to-day in a communication to the Sheriff of Saratoga County warned that official that the anti-gambling laws must not be violated in that county, and informs the Sheriff that he will be held strictly accountable for their enforcement. The communication of the Governor follows:

"It having come to my notice that the statutes prohibiting the keeping of gambling establishments and gambling apparatus, and otherwise prohibiting gambling, are or are to be systematically violated in Saratoga County, I hereby specifically call your attention to the matter and warn you that you will be held strictly accountable for the due execution of the law in this regard in your county."

FOUR HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Horse Shies at an Auto and Throws Women Out.

Four women were badly injured in a runaway accident last night on Spaulding Lane, near 250th Street. The horse, which was attached to a two-seated runabout, took fright at a passing automobile and dashed into a stone wall at Spaulding Lane and Independence Avenue, overturning the vehicle.

Before the women could extricate themselves the horse turned and started, dragging the overturned wagon and scattering them along the road. He was finally stopped by Mounted Policeman McNally of the Kingsbridge Station.

The injured women are Mrs. William Waterman of 39 Cornell Avenue, Mrs. Francis Rosenblatt of 572 South Broadway, Mrs. Jennie Keppler of 23 Valntine Lane, and Mrs. Francis Tuttle of the same address, all of Yonkers.

The lane terminates at Independence Avenue, a quarter of a mile from the place where the horse started to run away, and at that point there is a stone wall. As the horse arrived there he swerved and struck the wall, overturning the runabout.

McNally ran to where the women lay after stopping the horse, and ascertained that all were hurt, sent in a call for an ambulance from St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, and another for one from Fordham Hospital.

Dr. Johnson of St. Joseph's Hospital was the first to arrive. He found that Mrs. Waterman had a broken collar bone and was suffering from shock and contusions; Mrs. Rosenblatt had a broken left arm and was badly cut about the head and body; Mrs. Keppler had a sprained back, and Mrs. Tuttle a broken leg and a badly injured right eye. He decided that the first two were most badly hurt and took them to the Yonkers Hospital.

Dr. Taft of Fordham Hospital arrived soon after and took the other two to that institution.

EDITOR SIBLEY ARRESTED.

Denounced New Rochelle's Mayor and Aldermen as Boodlers.

Because he called the Mayor and Aldermen of New Rochelle boodlers and said that Sing Sing Prison would be a good boarding house for them, Charles D. Sibley, editor of The Saturday Evening Era of New Rochelle, was arrested yesterday on a charge of criminal libel made by Mayor Henry S. Clarke. Mayor Clarke has also brought a civil action against Sibley for $25,000.

For weeks Sibley has been criticising political conditions in New Rochelle, and declares he will keep on. He says that his arrest is due to persecution, and that his next issue will be more radical than ever.

"I have printed nothing but the truth about the Mayor and Aldermen," he said last night. "I will continue to print the truth even though I am compelled to edit my paper from the County Jail."

Mayor Clarke is a Republican, while Sibley's paper is Democratic and recently came out for Hearst for Governor. Sibley was admitted to bail.

MAJOR SCHOFIELD SUICIDE.

Son of Late Lieutenant General Shoots Himself While Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Major William B. Schofield, Paymaster in the army and a son of the late Lieut. Gen. Schofield, shot and killed himself this afternoon.

Major Schofield was on a leave of absence on account of ill-health. In explanation of the suicide it is said that he feared an attack of locomotor ataxia, and that he would become a burden to his wife.

CABINET MEN TO HELP DICK.

Senator Says Roosevelt Promised to Send Them for Ohio Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 6.—President Roosevelt has promised United States Senator Dick the assistance of members of the Cabinet during the Fall campaign in this State. Mr. Dick said to-day the promise had been given during his visit to Oyster Bay last week.

Senator Dick said it has not been settled which members of the Cabinet will come here. He has also asked Chairman Sherman of the Republican Congressional Committee to send speakers.

KILLED BY PULAJANES.

Ex-President and Three Policemen Among Those Murdered in Abuygo.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—A band of Pulajanes made an attack on Abuygo twenty miles south of Barauen, Island of Leyte, at 2 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 5, killing the ex-President, three policemen, and two other persons, and burning the Town Hall. All the records were destroyed.

A force of regulars and constabulary are in pursuit of the raiders.

COUDERT TO REBUILD PIER.

But It Won't Obstruct the Shore Front at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 6.—It is said that so far as the Coudert pier is concerned, the war between the town and the property owners is at an end.

Mr. Coudert, it is understood, has plans in the hands of a contractor for the rebuilding of his pier in a more substantial manner than ever, but in such a way that it will not interfere with the passage of wagons or persons along the shore front. If such a pier is constructed the town will not interfere with it.

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Recommendation of Committee of the Pan-American Conference.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 6.—The Arbitration Committee of the International American Conference to-day unanimously agreed upon a project providing for the arbitration of disputes between the countries represented. It ratified the adherence of the American republics to the principle of arbitration and recommended that the Pan-American delegates to the Peace Conference to be convened at The Hague be instructed to support a general arbitration convention. The vote on the project will be taken to-morrow.

The Arbitration Committee is composed of representatives of every delegation attending the Congress.

SUES FOR $100,000.

Nurse Says the Late Auguste Rolland Agreed to Wed Her.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 6.—Claiming that she has received no remuneration for her alleged services as companion and nurse, Miss Mary Millicent Thayer of Melrose to-day brought suit in the Middlesex Superior Court for $100,000 against persons legally connected with the estate of the late Auguste Rolland, a Boston oil merchant.

Miss Thayer avers that she attended Rolland as companion and nurse for ten years and that she was engaged to be married to him.

SUBSTITUTES FOR REBATES.

President Stickney Says Roads Manipulate Tariff Schedules.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—At the hearing before the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission to-day A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western Railway, declared that instead of giving rebates, railroads now manipulate their tariff schedules.

"I have called the attention of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the fact," he continued, "that the constant filing of new tariff schedules by railroad companies ought not to be allowed. The manipulation of these tariff schedules by the railroads has taken the place of rebates."

Commissioner Manahan asked Mr. Stickney if it were not true that coal was often carried between Chicago and St. Paul at less than the published rate of 10 cents. Mr. Stickney admitted that this was true.

ADRIFT FOR OVER A WEEK.

Two Sailors Who Stayed on Abandoned Barges Safe with Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 6.—The four barges which have been adrift at sea for more than a week with two men in charge of them, arrived here to-day.

The barges and a dredge, all belonging to the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Coast Dredge Company, left New Orleans about two weeks ago, in tow of the tug R. W. Wilmot, bound for Pensacola. A gale sprung up and the sea became so rough that it was decided to abandon the barges temporarily and save the dredge. This was done and two of the dredge's crew, with their own consent, were put on the barges, and a barrel of water and several weeks' provisions were given to them with five gallons of oil to keep the lights burning at night.

The Wilmot took the dredge into Pensacola and set out at once to pick up the barges, which she did 800 miles off Mobile bar. The men were safe and sound and had another day's provisions left.

Former U. S. Commissioner Sentenced.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 6.—Charles Nickell, a newspaper publisher, and ex-United States Commissioner at Medford, was sentenced to-day by Judge Hunt to thirteen months' imprisonment on McNeill's Island for conspiracy to suborn perjury in connection with the Miller and Kincart land fraud conspiracy. Harry W. Miller and Frank E. Kincart are now serving one year on McNeill's Island for the same offense. Mr. Nickell was released on bail, pending an appeal.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

14 KILLED BY HEAT OF RECORD-BREAKING DAY

100 Prostrated on the Hottest Aug. 6 in Twenty-five Years.

THOUSANDS SLEPT OUTDOORS

Parks, Piers, Beaches, and Fire Escapes Crowded—Breezes and Perhaps Showers To-day.

Yesterday was the hottest day of 1906 and the hottest Aug. 6 in twenty-five years. Sunday was uncomfortable enough, but it was a rest day, so that at least a million persons went out of New York to the seashore, where whatever coolness there is in the neighborhood can be had. On that account few heat prostrations were reported for the Sabbath.

Yesterday the mercury ran up three degrees higher than it went Sunday. People had to turn out to work to solve the problem of bread and meat. In consequence there were fourteen deaths, and the prostrations numbered nearly one hundred. Last night a large part of New York slept out of doors in one fashion or another.

The mercury rose to 92 on Sunday. Yesterday it reached 98. That is two degrees higher than the highest record for Aug. 6 within twenty-five years. The weather man hopes that some retrospective comfort may be gotten out of the stated fact that on Sept. 7, 1881, the mercury rose to 100 degrees in New York, the highest point recorded in the office of the United States Weather Bureau here.

More comfort may be had, the weather man thinks, from the news that yesterday the wind at times blew at the rate of between ten and fourteen miles. It blew from the south and west, however, and there aren't any icebergs in either of those directions now.

The prediction is that to-day will be fair. It will also be hot, but there may be thunderstorms in the afternoon.

Half a million persons woke up yesterday morning to look directly up into the sky, which was already shining like a copper dishpan sunning on the fence. Having decided that they must be up and doing, they arose and wiped the seashore sand from their hair and eyes, or tried to smooth out the wrinkles made in the skin by the grilling of fire escapes, or brushed away the dust that had sifted over them in the parks from the nearby streets.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the mercury registered 75. At 9 o'clock 78 was the figure, and within the next hour it leaped up six degrees to 84, to 88 at 11 o'clock, to 89 at noon, to 90 at 1 P. M., 91 at 2 P. M., and 92 at 3 P. M. Between that and 4 o'clock it reached its highest point of the year, 93.

After 4 o'clock, however, the mercury began a steady decline. At 5 o'clock it showed 90 degrees, 88 at 6 P. M., 86 at 7 P. M., 84 at 8 P. M., 82 at 9 P. M., and 80 at 10 P. M. At 11 o'clock it was down to 77. The figures showed that last night was a little warmer than Sunday night, although the breeze that was stirring made it seem cooler.

The percentage of atmospheric humidity was 70 yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, going down somewhat during the afternoon. It was enough at all times of the day to make the boiling human think that he couldn't have felt more uncomfortable. The amount of ice water that usually suffices an office for a day played out yesterday long before night fell.

Several deaths from heat were reported from near-by towns in New Jersey. In Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, and other places, some mills and factories shut down for part of the day, the temperature in the street being as high as 96 at some points.

The curb brokers who do business in the roped inclosure provided by ex-Police Commissioner McAdoo have had the reputation of being indifferent to the weather. Zero in the Winter does not move them. Many of the hottest days in past years have not disturbed them so much as would a small fluctuation of unlisted securities, but yesterday afternoon somebody inside the ropes yelled, "It's 100!" And everybody knew what was meant. There was a scurrying from the ropes, and the police allowed the curb brokers to do business wherever they could find shade in the neighborhood.

Sunday night some 3,000 immigrants were penned up in ships that had come in Sunday, too late to be allowed to unload. After the night in the sweltering liners the immigrants stumbled out yesterday morning, weak from the suffering they had undergone.

Special Privileges for Aliens.

Special arrangements were made yesterday for immigrants who are detained at Ellis Island. Acting Commissioner Murray issued orders that for the next few days the incoming aliens be allowed the freedom of the roof garden during the morning and afternoon. Women and children may sleep there at night if they so desire.

Many people drifted toward Battery Park yesterday morning. That was the nearest some of them could get to the sea and the appearance of coolness. By 8 o'clock all the seats were filled, and the crowds began to move out on the grass. Park Keeper Orchard asked Commissioner Herrmann whether he should call for police reserves or allow the keep-off-the-grass rule to go to the dickens. Commissioner Herrmann said that the rule might be forgotten for the time.

The grass rule had gone by the board Sunday night, when the parks and fire escapes were full of people. Policemen discreetly allowed folks to do almost anything they could think of to get comfort. Sunday night, too, the recreation piers were jammed with people. Many of them wanted to stay there all night, but the lights go out at 11 o'clock, and the guards are relieved from duty. That compelled a great many women and children to leave the piers, seeking what coolness they could on a griddled iron fire escape and on the sidewalk.

Yesterday Deputy Commissioner of Docks Judge made arrangements to keep the piers lighted all night during the extremely hot spell, and to keep them well policed also. The Manhattan recreation piers are as follows: At Barrow, West Fiftieth, and West 129th Streets on the west side; at East Third, East Twenty-fourth, and East 113th Streets on the east

side, and at Pike Street on the south side.

Public Baths Were Crowded.

There was much bickering yesterday at the public baths. Early in the day they were filled. It was women's day, and those who got in seemed imbued with the unalterable idea that they should stay in there as long as they wished. Hence there were long waiting lines at every bath by noon, and the sound of splashing inside the baths did not cool the temper or moderate the words of the women and girls who were waiting on the outside.

When Magistrate Moss took his seat in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning he gave notice that he would not commit any one to prison for a trivial offense during the day. "Unless the offense is serious," he went on, "I certainly shall not send any one to these stuffy, ill-ventilated cells." He at once sent out for fans for all the court attaches.

The welfare of horses in the heat was thought of and provided for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Supt. Hankinson said that there are seventy-five stations scattered about over the city where there are hose and piping that may be attached to the nearest hydrant. Each station is cared for by an attendant who knows a good deal about horses, and who can direct inquirers to the nearest veterinary.

The society reported that but a few horses were prostrated yesterday by the heat compared with what had been expected. This was accounted for by the statement that drivers are taking more care of their animals, having been more or less educated as to the care of horses in hot weather by a pamphlet that was issued some time ago by the Bide-a-Wee Society.

Girls Go Hatless to Luncheon.

An innovation due to the heat was noticed yesterday in a restaurant not far from the City Hall. Fully two-thirds of the patrons of the place are girl stenographers and typewriters, and yesterday quite a number of them went hatless to luncheon. The proprietor's wife, who is the cashier of the establishment, said that she had never seen any of her girl customers appear without hats before, but that she expected that now that fashion had been set many would adopt it. Asked whether she had any objection to the new style, the proprietor's wife said:

"Why, no. Why should there be any objection? I have seen women with no hats on in church, so why should they not come here without them? From a business point of view I think it will be a good thing if the women get in the habit of going without hats in restaurants. They certainly will feel more comfortable that way in hot weather, and the more comfortable they feel the more they will probably eat, and that will be good for business."

The thermometer in Newark said it was 93½ degrees hot over there yesterday. That is the highest point reached in Newark since 1897, when 96 degrees was recorded.

Brooklyn Hotter Than Manhattan.

Why it should be hotter in Brooklyn than in Manhattan not even Manhattan can explain, much less Brooklyn real estate dealers. But the Weather Man over there yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock said that his thermometer showed 94, though the mercury at the same time in Manhattan was only 92. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the mercury rose one degree on this side of the river, and at that time in Brooklyn the thermometer showed the figure of 95.

The percentage of humidity, moreover, in Brooklyn was several degrees higher than in Manhattan, both day and night.

But in spite of the higher reading of the thermometer over Brooklyn way and the larger percentage of water in the sizzling atmosphere, everybody that could made for Long Island last night. The trains were crowded up to a late hour of the night. The beaches at the nearest and most frequented seasides were black with sleeping families.

People who couldn't get to the seasides chose the parks next. Every foot of grass in the east side and west side parks was pre-empted at an early hour, not alone by men but by entire families. Even Madison Square, Union Square, and Bryant Park, in the middle section of the city, were overrun by families by 8 o'clock last night. The police did not interfere. Families of father, mother, and children took possession of a claim of grassy section and got ready to go to sleep.

The recreation piers that kept open all night were as desirable as the parks, but they, too, were filled up at an early hour. The next best thing was a fire-escape, and even a bed on the sidewalk with a pillow was deemed much better than a bed inside of a house in the tenement districts. By midnight the sidewalks in the tenement districts were almost impassable.

Big Bridges Were Thronged.

Both the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Bridges were crowded last night by persons who went there to stay as long as they could. That was especially so on the Williamsburg Bridge. Early last night the lower east siders began to invade the bridge with camp stools, small boxes, and anything else they could sit on. Even the parkway entrance to the bridge from the Bowery to the Manhattan end was thick with people by 9 o'clock. There were no benches along this parkway, but those who sought a cool breeze brought out their own stools and temporary cots.

All day yesterday and until long past midnight Bellevue Hospital was in commotion. The six ambulances were not in the stable once in the twenty-four hours preceding last midnight. As many as five heat calls were often received at once yesterday. Other hospitals were proportionately busy.

Those who were camping out in the downtown parks were excited early in the evening by a rumor that the police had received 1,000 pillows for their use, and that at any moment policemen with pillows would appear. This rumor started because Capt. McNally of the Church Street Station received a letter from Charles E. Meyers of Flanders, N. Y., offering him a load of clover hay with which to stuff pillows for the use of those who slept in the parks. It could not be learned whether Capt. McNally had accepted Meyers's offer.

After treating nine sufferers from the weather Dr. Campbell, the head house surgeon at the Harlem Hospital, fell a victim to the heat last night himself and was treated to an ice bath and the other remedies prescribed for sufferers. He was able to sit on the piazza an hour after being prostrated.

DEATHS AND PROSTRATIONS.

List of Heat Cases, Fatal and Otherwise, in New York City.

Following is a list of eight deaths reported in Manhattan yesterday as due to the heat:

ALBRECHT, BERNARD, 41, 25 East Ninety-sixth Street; found in front of 105 East 126th Street; removed to Harlem Hospital.

DITLER, LIZZIE, 47, cigarmaker, 400 East Seventy-third Street; overcome in front of 209 East Thirty-seventh Street; died before ambulance arrived.

HIGGINS, MICHAEL, 29, no home; died suddenly in a saloon at 148 West Sixty-second Street; received no medical attention.

SMITH, ELLEN, 40, 835 Eleventh Avenue; received no medical attention.

SMITH, ELLEN MAY, 5 months, 314 East 125th Street.

WALTERS, CARL, 45, chef, 223 East Twenty-eighth Street; found dying on steps of elevated railway at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; died before ambulance arrived.

WHITE, BETHEL, one month, 222 East 127th Street.

UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO, 35; found on the steps at 68 West Fourteenth Street.

These six deaths from heat were reported yesterday in Brooklyn:

BARR, MARY, 2, 92 Java Street.

BARDAZONA, JOSIE, 2, 42 Columbia Place.

LITTLE, CARRIE, 51, 19 Columbia Place.

TURNER, VIRGINIA, 30, 295 Kent Avenue.

YUSCO, MARY, 30, 295 Kent Avenue.

WENZELL, HARTMAN, 65, 274 Himrod Street.

Manhattan and Bronx Prostrations.

Following is a list of the persons overcome by heat yesterday in Manhattan and the Bronx, their ages and addresses, and the hospitals to which they were taken:

ACKERMAN, G., 43 years, 88 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn; Harlem Hospital.

BEEVERAT, A., 22, 88 West Forty-eighth Street; Flower Hospital.

BOBBNIETH, J., 43, 437 West Forty-seventh Street; Bellevue Hospital.

BOWMAN, L., 24, Sergeant Signal Corps, Bedlow's Island; Hudson Street Hospital.

BOYLE, A., 48, foot West Thirty-fourth Street; New York Hospital.

BRADY, KATE, 38, 491 Greenwich Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

BRAND, J., 23, 2,110 Mapes Avenue; Lebanon Hospital.

CALL, W., 47, 1,503 First Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

CARNEY, H., 38, 50 Gansevoort Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

CASSATHA, AMELIA, 36, 314 West Twenty-seventh Street; Bellevue Hospital.

DAVIDS, J., 56, 135 Third Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

DEBELLA, A., 24, West New York; Hudson Street Hospital.

DECKERT, G., 25, 367 Newark Street, Hoboken; St. Vincent's Hospital.

DILLON, M., 55, 460 West Forty-sixth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

DOAHR, D., 52, 54 Catharine Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

DONATO, E., 48, 415 East Fourteenth Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

ESENBERG, G., 78, 409 West Thirty-ninth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

FEISTEL, M., 21, 54 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn; Bellevue Hospital.

FITZGERALD, J., 38, 158 East Twenty-seventh Street; Bellevue Hospital.

GASTON, W., 55, 50 West Seventeenth Street; taken home.

GHEAN, T., 30, 535 Hudson Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

GOLDBERG, DORA, 17, 829 East Ninth Street; Mount Sinai Hospital.

GRADY, D., 40, 225 East Twenty-eighth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

GREENBERG, J., 14, 752 Hopkins Avenue, Brooklyn; St. Gregory's Hospital.

GROGAN, J., 23, 37 Division Avenue, Brooklyn; Presbyterian Hospital.

HARMAN, J., 23, 531 East 155th Street; Harlem Hospital.

HELLER, PAULINE, 18, 84 Dean Street, Brooklyn; St. Vincent's Hospital.

HEYLAND, W., 28, 412 East Sixth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

HOLDEN, F., 31, 205 West 111th Street; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

HOLSAN, E., 25, 11 Second Place, Brooklyn; Presbyterian Hospital.

JUSTIN, H., 19, 32 St. Mark's Place; Washington Heights Hospital.

MARKS, ANNE, 16, 554 West Fiftieth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

KEEP, M., 38, 208 East Thirty-eighth Street; Flower Hospital.

KELLY, J. J., soldier at Governors Island; Hudson Street Hospital.

KELSH, M., 29, 414 East Sixty-fourth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

KOPP, F., 30, Hohokus, N. J.; Hudson Street Hospital.

LEWIS, RACHAEL, 32, 83 Henry Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

LIO, ANNA, 17, 2,461 Second Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

LORFUS, H., 20, 241 East Seventh Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

MAY, C., 19, 330 East Twenty-seventh Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

McAULIFFE, MARY, 27, 26 West Thirty-seventh Street; Bellevue Hospital.

McCORD, R., 58, 17 Burnett Street, Newark; Hudson Street Hospital.

McGUIRE, T., 28, 436 West Twenty-sixth Street; New York Hospital.

McKEEVER, P., 33, 536 West Fifty-fifth Street; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

MORRISSEY, J., 30, 257 Morris Street, Jersey City; Flower Hospital.

MULLENS, T., 60, 426 Hudson Street; New York Hospital.

MURPHY, J., 40, 748 Ninth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

NORTON, W., 32, 74 Prospect Avenue, Westchester; New York Hospital.

O'MERA, F., 31, 406 West Thirty-ninth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

PASTON, W., 55, 50 West Seventeenth Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

PORTER, J. R., 32, 3,157 Fifth Avenue; Hudson Street Hospital.

PURCELL, W., 38, 1,978 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn; Hudson Street Hospital.

QUINLAN, J., 42, 348 West Eleventh Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

ROGERS, J., 55, 113 Connolly Avenue, Johnstown, Penn.; Hudson Street Hospital.

SCHARNOW, J., 47, 34 Attorney Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

SHAY, F., 32, 104 West Fortieth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

SHEA, W., 25, 130½ Haywood Street, Brooklyn; Bellevue Hospital.

SKELLY, J., 45, 653 West 168th Street; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

SLATHEHEY, EVA, 25, 404 East Seventieth Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

SMITH, C., 35, 600 East Fourteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

SMITH, H., 19, 1,342 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; St. Gregory's Hospital.

STATEN, E., 51, 19 Trautman Avenue, Brooklyn; St. Gregory's Hospital.

WEBER, M., 36, 507 West Twenty-ninth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAMS, J., 60, 57 Cherry Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

WISSIG, W., 25, address unknown; Harlem Hospital.

VANE, F., 34, 308 East Seventy-first Street; New York Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED ITALIAN MAN, 30, overcome at 154th Street and Mott Avenue; Lebanon Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 40, overcome at 157th Street and Broadway; Washington Heights Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 46, overcome at 118th Street and Lexington Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

Brooklyn Prostrations.

The following heat prostrations were reported yesterday in Brooklyn:

ANDREWS, SAMUEL D., 49, Assistant Superintendent of Elections, 8 Arlington Place; overcome in his office at 44 Court Street; removed to his home.

BAILEY, MORGAN, 78, 339 Hudson Avenue.

BELLOWS, ALICE, 326 Harmon Street.

BUCKNER, JOHN, 34, King's Highway and Ocean Avenue.

BROUDMEYER, John, 25, 5,721 Third Avenue.

CORBETT, ELIZABETH, 19, 353 Sumner Avenue.

CALDIONE, JOSEPH, 40, 255 Dean Street.

DRAUN, FRANZ, 39, 359 Thirty-ninth Street.

DORSEY, GEORGE, 35, 15 Meserole Street.

EROUGHWELL, JOHN, 29, 37 Maujer Street.

FORSMARK, BERTHA, 59, 643 Hicks Street.

KENKELL, ANDREW, 34, 286 Oakland Street.

LAURENT, GLADYS, 6, 9 Lee Avenue.

PEYTON, CHRISTINE, 20, Elizabeth, N. J.

ROSENBERG, MAX, 24, West Fifteenth Street and Sheepshead Bay.

SINNS, THOMAS, 40, 173 Douglass Street.

SABATO, ANTONIO, 30, 2,200 Pacific Street.

VAN BRENN, JOSEPH, 44, Fifth Avenue and West Fifteenth Street.

Crazed by Heat, Kills Himself.

Charles Reinpohl of 2,800 Railroad Avenue, Coney Island, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. It is supposed he was crazed by the heat. He returned home at noon from Dreamland, where he acted as secretary to ex-Sheriff Buttling, the manager. While his wife was preparing luncheon he killed himself. Reinpohl recently inherited a fortune. He leaves six children.

Pet Dog Crazed by the Heat.

Perhaps as a result of the heat, Tippie, a pet terrier belonging to Miss Mary Brown of 210 West Twenty-eighth Street, jumped through a window on the third floor of the house last night, and after attacking its mistress on the sidewalk, was shot by Policeman McDonald of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

103 IN SHADE IN WASHINGTON.

120 Degrees in the Sun—A Patent Office Official Prostrated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer at the Weather Bureau registered 95 degrees, while the unofficial thermometers on the street scored 103 in the shade and as high as 120 in the sun.

Four cases of heat prostration were reported at local hospitals, one of the victims being Thomas A. Witherspoon, a principal examiner in the Patent Office, who was stricken at his desk. He was conveyed to the Emergency Hospital, where later he was reported out of danger.

DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Temperature There Yesterday Afternoon Was 94 Degrees.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The temperature in this city to-day reached a maximum of 94 degrees at 4 P. M., making it the warmest day of the present hot spell. A number of deaths and prostrations were reported by the police.

MANY PROSTRATED IN BOSTON.

One Death from the Heat—Some Navy Yard Shops Shut Down.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—More than a score of persons in Boston and the vicinity were prostrated to-day by the heat. One fatality as a result of the heat was reported. Frederick Wells of Mansfield, aged 60 years, was overcome while on a New York, New Haven & Hartford train running from Mansfield to this city and died within a few minutes.

The day was the hottest of the Summer. On the top of the Federal Building the thermometer of the Government Weather Bureau registered 93.3 at 2:45 P. M., but on Washington Street the thermometer of business houses showed temperatures of 95 and 96. The humidity stood at 80 per cent., or 10 per cent. above the normal, nearly all day.

Some relief was afforded by a light shower at 3 P. M., at which hour the mercury dropped 10 degrees. It remained in the vicinity of 83 the remainder of the day.

The employes of factories and foundries suffered intensely. In some of the manufacturing establishments it was found necessary to suspend work. At the navy yard in Charlestown the blacksmith, chain and anchor making shops and rolling mills were shut down. Work on several of the ships at the yard was also stopped.

96 Degrees in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—There were three prostrations from heat in this city to-day, none of them proving fatal, however. A number of draught horses fell exhausted in the streets. The thermometer registered 96 degrees, making this the hottest city in the country. This temperature has not been exceeded here for several years.

ACCUSE W. F. SHEEHAN.

Traction Company Officials Say He Betrayed Them.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan was accused in open court yesterday afternoon of having betrayed men who had consulted him concerning a franchise for a trolley line. The accusation was made before Supreme Court Justice Dickey in Brooklyn, before whom appeared lawyers for the South Shore Traction Company, seeking an injunction against the officers of the village of Patchogue and the town of Brookhaven, L. I., restraining them from granting a franchise to the Suffolk Traction Company to run through the public streets of the two places.

It was claimed that in 1903 the plaintiff company had obtained from the defendants a franchise to run trolleys through the two places, the traction company proposing to run cars from the borough line of Queens fifty-five miles east. The company has not yet obtained the consent of the authorities of Freeport and Babylon and therefore could not begin the building of the road.

For the defendant towns it was claimed that the South Shore Traction Company had failed to keep its agreement in not filing a bond for $7,500, and further, that no work had been begun.

It was at this point that the attorney for the South Shore Company declared that Sheehan had betrayed his company. He said that the Directors of the corporation had gone to Mr. Sheehan after obtaining their franchise and had explained their plans to him. He agreed to try to interest the capitalists of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in the scheme, but instead had organized the Suffolk Traction Company, the Directors of the new company being the same as those of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. This new company, it was alleged, was trying to seize the franchise of the South Shore Company. Justice Dickey reserved decision.

SECURITY TRUST BOUGHT UP.

Pittsburg Life the Purchaser—Two Companies May Merge.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon the Security Trust and Life Company of Philadelphia, which owns the St. James Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, was bought up by the Pittsburg Life and Trust Company of Pittsburg.

W. C. Baldwin, Vice President of the Pittsburg concern, was elected President of the Security Trust, and within a short time the two companies will be merged or the Pittsburg company will reinsure the business of the Philadelphia company.

The St. James Building, which passes into the hands of the Pittsburg company by the purchase, is a sixteen-story brick building, and has been owned by the Security Trust and Life Company for nearly six years.

By the terms of its charter the company is compelled to have an office in all buildings owned by it, and offices have been maintained on the second floor of the building for some time, although the Security Company did business in Pennsylvania exclusively. The Pittsburg concern may now establish offices in the same place, but it is more probable that the building will be put on the market.

Both concerns involved in the deal will suspend business pending the decision whether they shall be merged or not. The reason for the purchase, according to Mr. Baldwin, is economy of management.

Thomas Bradley, President and principal shareholder of the Security Company; George B. Luper, Vice President and general manager, and Jacob Halstead, a New York lawyer, representing Mrs. E. A. Price, negotiated the purchase for the Security Company, and all but eighty-one shares were obtained by the Pittsburg men.

The capital of the company, paid in, was approximately $472,000. The company has been in existence ten years. Its assets are $2,700,000 and its outstanding insurance about $22,000,000.

W. Howard Numick, Vice President of the Keystone Bank of Pittsburg, is President of the Pittsburg Life and Trust Company. Among the officers and Directors are James Carothers, John B. Jackson, James J. Donnell, William Blackburn, W. C. McCausland, John H. Murdock, Hon. E. F. Atchison, Richard Coulter, Nathaniel Ewing, T. H. B. McKnight, William J. Berryman, Robert Garland, C. W. Johnson, A. W. Pollock, J. B. Ritts, William H. Self, Henry R. Rea, Frederick W. Kiefer, and F. C. Parsons. The company is capitalized for $815,000, its assets are $1,250,000, and it does a general life insurance business in Pennsylvania.

BOTH SIDES EXPECT TO WIN.

Lithographers and Employers Prepared for a Long Strike.

President Stecher of the Employing Lithographers' Association issued the following statement yesterday:

"We are prepared to continue the fight against this strike for six months, and, if necessary, for a year. I am greatly pleased by the attitude of our members. They are unanimously in favor of arbitration and the open shop. We have not gone into this fight blindly, and we are in a position to keep up a fight, no matter how long it may last or how much it may cost. The union having refused to arbitrate, there was no other course left open for us but to declare the open shop."

General President Hamilton of the Lithographers' International Protective Association of the United States and Canada issued the following statement yesterday:

"We have funds enough for an eight months' fight, and the men are all standing firm."

Better Than Soda

these summer days is iced White Rose Ceylon Tea. More refreshing and not so expensive. A teaspoonful to two cups. Iced or hot; it is sustaining either way. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee. Make a Note of It.

RUSSIAN STRIKE FIASCO; LEADERS ARE ARRESTED

Only the Railroad Men Can Now Save the Situation.

MANIFESTO BY EX-DEPUTIES

They Implore the People to Enter on a Decisive Struggle Against the Government of the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Aug. 7.—In the light of yesterday's developments the general strike may almost be regarded as a fiasco. It is evident that the Government has practically succeeded in crushing the organization of the strike leaders here. The members of the Central Committee of the Social Democrats were captured and landed in prison early yesterday morning, and the greatest confusion prevails in the revolutionary camp.

The summons to go out has met with some response in Moscow, where the printers and the street car men and part of the employes of the gas, water, and electric light plants quit work, but this is more than offset by the defections in St. Petersburg. An enthusiastic acceptance of the order to strike is nowhere recorded. Even in the Donets mining district, where practically all the miners already were out, the factory hands declined to strike.

The revolutionists may possibly yet be saved by the railroad men, but the latter's central committees have not yet reached a final decision, and up to the present time, in spite of the frantic efforts of the agitators, not a single important line is affected.

The organizers of the strike are in despair over the prospects of failure. Some already counsel calling the strike off in an effort to save their prestige, but the majority are waiting in the hope of some action on the part of the railroad men.

The ex-deputies composing the Social Democratic and Labor Parties and Polish and Jewish committees, with various revolutionary bodies, have issued the following joint manifesto:

To the whole Nation:

Citizens, a fortnight has elapsed since the Government dissolved the lower house of Parliament. It laughed at the national representation and set the whole people at defiance. Russia has received this new crime of the autocratic power in sullen silence. The Government rejoiced at this victory, but the thunder of guns at Sveaborg and Kronstadt proved this rejoicing to be premature. The army and the navy have raised the standard of insurrection against the oppressors of the people. The roar of the guns at Sveaborg and Kronstadt has given the signal for a new Pan-Russian attack on the autocracy, a new and decisive struggle for land and liberty has begun. The lessons of the past will not have been in vain.

The Imperial manifesto of Oct. 30 proved deceitful, and the State Duma was without authority and unable to satisfy a single national need.

The people see now that they can hope and expect nothing so long as the State power is in the hands of its enemies. The object is not an unauthoritative Parliament, but a Constituent Assembly, with full powers, elected by universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage. Citizens all, to whom freedom is dear, we call upon you for a decisive struggle against the Government of the Emperor, for a national Government, and for land and liberty. We call upon you for a general strike to cast down the Imperial Government and the authorities depending thereon.

Long live the general strike and the decisive struggle for national power!

The tone on the Bourse yesterday was extremely nervous, but the prevailing sentiment was against the success of the strike. Nevertheless, prices yielded all round, Government securities dropping a point, on an average, but recovering a fraction.

SKRYDLOFF'S DILEMMA.

He Fears a Mutiny on the Fleet, and He Can't Trust the Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—According to a dispatch from Odessa, advices from Sevastopol, brought by steamship, say that fully 20,000 persons have left that city, and the exodus is still in progress.

Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Black Sea fleet, the advices add, is in an awkward dilemma. He is afraid to remove the breechblocks from the fortress guns because he fears a mutiny of the crews of the warships, and at the same time he distrusts the fortress artillerymen. At the fortress and on the warships double staffs of officers keep watch with cocked revolvers in their hands.

Another dispatch says it is reported that Admiral Skrydloff has left Sevastopol for Odessa on a torpedo boat.

ODESSA, Aug. 6.—The troops at Odessa are showing unmistakable signs of unrest, and the authorities are taking the most stringent measures to prevent a mutiny. Numerous patrols surround the military camp, no strangers are admitted there, and the soldiers are watched incessantly.

Sevastopol is still telegraphically isolated, but steamships from that port report that all is quiet there. It is said that the sailors of the fleet and soldiers of the fortress are apparently disheartened by the fiascoes resulting from the northern mutinies.

BATTLE IN THE CAUCASUS.

Tartars Attack Russian Troops—Fight Lasts Many Hours.

TIFLIS, Aug. 6.—According to a telegram from the District Chief of Sangesur to Gen. Golochtkapoff, Tartars attacked and fought a pitched battle with Russian troops last night.

The combat lasted until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Tartars were 2,000 strong and occupied very favorable positions. The extent of their losses is not known.

After a prolonged bombardment by the Russians the Tartars hoisted the white flag, but the District Chief learned that this was a ruse and that the Tartars were preparing for a night attack. He therefore altered the position of his troops under cover of darkness in order to meet the emergency.

COMPLAIN OF STAGNANT POND

Mosquitos, Dead Cats, and Malaria Annoy Bronx Residents.

Notwithstanding the complaints of persons living near Franklin and Third Avenues, the Bronx, against a pool adjoining 1,040 Franklin Avenue, nothing has been done by the Board of Health or anybody else since February to abate the nuisance. The place is a breeding ground for mosquitos and receives much of the refuse of the neighborhood.

An excavation eleven feet deep was made last Winter for the foundation of a theatre, and the Spring rains filled the hole blasted out of solid rock. For a while it was a delightful place for the small boy of the neighborhood to float his boats and enjoy throwing rocks into the water. For the last two months even the boys have deserted the place because they find the odors more than they can stand. Then, too, navigation is no longer good because of the accumulation of old shoes, cans, boards, and other things.

Grecco Freed on Extortion Charge.

Pasquale Grecco of 135 Sullivan Street, who was charged with attempting to extort money from Alfonso Schiattina, a grocer of 21 Downing Street, was discharged in Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Finelite yesterday for lack of evidence. Detective Barnits told Magistrate Finelite that while they had no proof on which to hold Grecco, the police had not abandoned the case.

A Wonderful Tonic

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that dragged-out feeling during Spring and Summer.—Adv.

BENDER CHARGES DISMISSED.

Gov. Higgins Comes Out in Favor of Campaign Contributions.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Gov. Higgins dismissed to-day the charges against Harry H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities. The charges were made by the Civil Service Reform Association to the State Civil Service Commission, which investigated them and reported to the Governor. The charges were in effect that political assessments had been collected and solicited from subordinates in the office of the Fiscal Supervisor.

The conclusion of the Governor is that the evidence does not show that Supervisor Bender solicited contributions and that the checks which he did receive from one employe were given to him for transmission to the Treasurer of the Republican State Committee.

Gov. Higgins, in a lengthy memoranda setting forth his reasons for dismissing the charges, says:

"No prohibition is laid in Section 24 of the Civil Service Law against voluntary contributions for political purposes by Civil Service employes, and it is at least doubtful whether the Legislature has the power to limit the freedom of action of State employes in this regard.

"No good reason seems to exist why such employes should not, if they desire, contribute to the legitimate expenses of a political party. Common knowledge teaches us that such expenses are necessarily large, and that they are met by the contributions of those who are interested in the success of a party. But whether or not such contributions should be permitted, it is enough to say that they are not prohibited, so long as they are freely made and without compulsion or restraint.

"Nor is there any evidence in these proceedings from which it could easily be inferred that the contributions testified to by the employes in the office of the Fiscal Supervisor were not voluntary and free from compulsion.

"There is no evidence which tends to show that Mr. Bender ever solicited a political contribution from any employe in his office, or authorized Mr. Prescott to solicit such contributions.

"The proceedings are destitute of proof of the receipt of contributions by Mr. Bender from employes in his office, except in the single instance of Mr. Hobbs, who handed Mr. Bender a check for campaign contributions in 1902, 1903, and 1904. No one had requested him to make a contribution. He made the contribution by check and received a receipt from the Treasurer of the Republican State Committee. It does not appear that Mr. Bender was acting as the agent of the State Committee. It appears that he acted solely as the agent of Hobbs in transmitting his contribution to the State Committee."

In regard to a request for and the receipt of a political contribution from Harbor Master Way of Albany County, Gov. Higgins declares that it was a violation of law because of Way's position in the unclassified service.

"But over and above any merely technical violation of the statute," the Governor continues, "the investigation has disclosed in this office practices indicating a disregard for the spirit of the civil service law which, if continued there or allowed to exist elsewhere, would prove highly detrimental to the service.

"There can be no impropriety in a contribution by a civil service employe to any political organization with which he is in sympathy. But such a contribution should be entirely voluntary, and to place the question as far as possible beyond the field of doubt, such a contribution should never be made through or at the suggestion of another public official, and, least of all, an official in the same department.

"That several co-employes handed the contributions to Mr. Prescott and that one handed his to Mr. Bender cannot fail to lead to a suspicion that the contributions were regarded, if not as compulsory, at least as prudent. From all such suspicions the State service everywhere should be absolutely free."

Gov. Higgins says in conclusion: "If, from the evidence, it appeared that Mr. Bender directly or indirectly coerced or sought to coerce the political action of his subordinates in regard to contributions or otherwise, I should not hesitate to remove him, but for the reasons given above I do not feel justified in taking such extreme action against a faithful official."

Gov. Higgins will go to New York to-morrow night. On Wednesday morning he will see the departure of some friends for Europe, then go to Block Island. He will remain there for several days and will return to Albany next week.

TEAMSTER SITS ON MARTIN.

He Pummels the New York Man in a Fight at Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—The fourth annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters began to-day with a fight. The electioneering for the Presidency aroused bitter feeling between the several factions, and it was necessary to call in the police to maintain order. The contending factions are headed by President C. P. Shea, who is seeking re-election, and by Albert Young, formerly President of the organization.

Thomas Martin, a leader of the New York delegation, which is opposed to Shea, became involved in an argument at the doors of the convention hall with some of Shea's followers. Angry words soon led to blows, and when the police arrived Martin was lying unconscious on the floor, while one of Shea's adherents sat astride his chest, beating him in the face with both fists. Several persons were arrested, but all were released later on bonds.

About the only business transacted to-day was the seating of eight New York delegates. There are still forty-six of these delegates unseated and if President Shea has his way, not more than three of them will be allowed to take part in the convention.

MOVE TO OUST SULLIVAN.

National Committee May Meet Here to Discipline Chicago Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Information has reached here that a meeting of the Democratic National Committee will probably be held in New York when William J. Bryan reaches there. The movement for the meeting originates with the Bryan men of the committee. The purpose of it, among other things, is to oust Roger Sullivan, the member of the committee from Illinois.

Chairman Taggart is not in favor of holding a meeting, as it might result in his own displacement, because of the gambling exposures in Indiana. If a meeting is held there will have to be a call signed by a sufficient number of committeemen to force him to get the committee together.

Schoonover for Congress.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 6.—Manford Schoonover of Garnett, Kan., to-day was nominated for Congress by Democrats of the Second Kansas District.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:42 A. M.—47 East Ninety-second Street; James Levine; damage, $35.

5:30 A. M.—280 and 282 East Thirty-third Street; M. Volinsky; damage, $200.

11:05 A. M.—896 Eighth Avenue; Miss. Grober; damage, $500.

2:15 P. M.—2,454 Arthur Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $700.

5:08 P. M.—288 Second Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

7:38 P. M.—49 Stanton Street; B. Moss; damage, $500.

8:54 P. M.—66 West Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. E. Mitchell; damage, $1,000.

THOMAS BALLOON LANDS AT BRANT ROCK, MASS.

Knabenshue's Head Cut by the Bumping Car.

NEW DEVICES A SUCCESS

Aided by the New Guide Rope, the Balloonists Stopped for Breakfast on 225-Mile Trip.

BRANT ROCK, Mass., Aug. 6.—Sailing above the clouds and over 225 miles from New York City, and landing to-day at the little seashore resort of Brant Rock, Mass., near the historic town of Plymouth, Dr. Julian P. Thomas of New York, and Roy Knabenshue made one of the most successful balloon trips yet undertaken in this country. The aeronauts learned much, they say, that will assist in the development of aerial navigation. Dr. Thomas said that the trip from every point of view was the most successful he has yet accomplished. The balloon was undamaged, but Knabenshue was cut slightly in the final descent. Otherwise nothing marred the flight.

The voyage was made with one stop, and that a voluntary one, at Noank, Conn., early this morning, where, by the aid of a new guide rope, Dr. Thomas brought his big balloon to the earth to get breakfast and water almost as skillfully and with as accurate judgment of distance as a pilot exhibits in bringing a huge liner to her dock. The aeronauts landed at Brant Rock at 11:30 o'clock this forenoon.

The trip was made to test two new appliances, a guide rope and water anchor. The former device worked with great success.

The balloonists after the start had a wonderful and unusual view of the earth because of the clear light of a full August moon. After several miles, however, a thick fog swept in, and they were unable to tell where they were drifting.

"We were not frightened," said Dr. Thomas. "I have always been lucky."

By the use of his guide rope Dr. Thomas brought the car close to the water off Bridgeport, and astonished the members of a yachting party by hailing them from the mist and darkness. From them the balloonists learned their exact position and then quickly resumed their journey.

About 5 o'clock this morning the dark outlines of land could be made out through the fog, and by the aid of the water anchor and guide rope, Dr. Thomas landed gently at Noank, Conn., in the yard of Tilton Eldridge.

The voyagers breakfasted with Eldridge and were so enthusiastic over the success of their trip that they decided to continue on their way, although they had at first planned merely a moonlight excursion to try the new devices.

The sun's action upon the balloon had made it still more buoyant, and as soon as released from its anchorage the big bag shot up high in the air above the fog bank that still hung over the water. The wind still held to the southwest. Long Island Sound was gradually left behind, and the balloon soared over the hills and meadows of Rhode Island. Desirous of further testing his guide rope, Dr. Thomas dropped nearer to land at Warwick and descended so close that he was able to ask of wondering inhabitants what place it was. This was at 9 o'clock, and Dr. Thomas estimated that he had been traveling at ten miles an hour.

Over Narragansett Bay and into Massachusetts the balloon sailed. Far ahead the ocean was seen. Preparations were at once made for a final descent.

The car dropped rapidly until it struck the meadow land belonging to George H. Thomas at Brant Rock. The car, made unsteady by its lack of ballast, bounded along the ground for more than 300 yards before its anchor brought it up with the open waters of Massachusetts Bay scarcely 300 yards away. Dr. Thomas and Mr. Knabenshue stepped out of the car and made it secure to a near-by fence. Mr. Knabenshue had sustained a few cuts about the head. A crowd of cottagers gathered and welcomed the aeronauts.

After making arrangements to have the balloon shipped to New York, Dr. Thomas and Mr. Knabenshue left for Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Dr. Julian Thomas and Roy Knabenshue arrived in Boston to-night from Brant Rock. Dr. Thomas was most enthusiastic over the balloon trip, declaring that he considered it the most wonderful of its kind ever made in this country.

The descent at daybreak was made easily when, in accordance with their direction, a Noank man made the end of their guide rope fast about a tree, and the balloonists then descended slowly by winding the rope on a windlass in the balloon. Half an hour later they ascended again, about 12,000 feet.

"About noon to-day," said Dr. Thomas, "we saw the sea ten or fifteen miles ahead and knew that we must descend, although we had hoped that we might reach Boston. Just then a cold current of air hit the balloon, and the gas suddenly losing its buoyancy, we shot downward rapidly. Our guide rope struck the barn on the Daniel Webster estate in Marshfield, and after proceeding a short distance further we fell into a muddy ditch in a big swamp. The descent was very exciting, as the balloon bumped the ground half a dozen times.

"Twice the basket of the balloon turned a somersault and we were thrown against the concentrating ring, where we held on until we could drop back into the basket. When the balloon finally dropped I fell upon Mr. Knabenshue in the ditch and sustained no injury whatever, and he escaped with a few bumps and bruises."

The balloonists returned to New York late to-night.

Cotton Dress Fabrics

—always cool and dressy, are cleaned to look like the newest goods—finish either soft or crisp.

Established 1918.

Barrett, Nephews & Co., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

585 Madison Ave. / 768 " " " / 992 " " " / 1064 " " " — We add 50 per cent. to the life of Men's Garments if occasionally cleaned.

28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See teleph

GRAND JURY REMINDED OF HIGH PRICE OF ICE

Judge Rosalsky Says That Trust Should Be Investigated.

A DEFENSE BY MR. JEROME

The District Attorney Declares Ice Can't Be Made Cheaply—The Trust Says So, Too.

In his charge to the August Grand Jury, in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Otto Rosalsky directed the attention of the jurors to the action of the Ice Trust in raising prices. He did not mention the American Ice Company by name, but there was no doubt as to his meaning and that he thought the situation should be promptly investigated.

That part of his address which referred to the ice question follows:

"It is my duty at this time to call your attention to the subject now engaging the public mind, and which has been discussed by the Board of Aldermen recently. The subject is whether or not a criminal conspiracy exists among those who supply a commodity which, in the heated term especially, is necessary not only for the good of the public health, but for the comfort of the people—a conspiracy to unduly increase the price of the commodity and to limit the supply, and which, therefore, requires your prompt and vigorous attention.

"If you find, upon such an investigation, that acts constituting a conspiracy have been committed, it will be your duty to find indictments against those responsible for the abuses."

Judge Rosalsky then went on to define the law of conspiracy and to remind the jury that it could call upon the District Attorney to subpoena witnesses and in other ways aid it in its investigation. The court, said the Judge, would be ready to furnish advice on the subject at any time.

District Attorney Jerome was not in the court room when the jury was charged, and he did not reach his office till late in the afternoon. He was immediately surrounded by reporters, who wanted to know what he had meant last Thursday when he said:

"Wait until Monday; there will be something doing then."

"I never said that at all," the District Attorney declared. "As a matter of fact, nothing is going to happen before Wednesday. Then I shall present to the Grand Jury the results of the investigation this office has been conducting for a month or more.

"I might say right here," Mr. Jerome continued, "that I have learned an awful lot about the ice business that I didn't know before. People make a great big mistake when they think that ice can be made cheaply. A man goes into a laboratory and makes a few pounds of ice at such a cost, and then tells us that the artificial ice plants should sell at the same figure.

"But you go to any of the best plants and look into the thing for yourselves. You will find that it is a very different proposition altogether. The number of obstacles in the way of meeting the experimenter's theoretical charge are legion.

"Not so very long ago a certain newspaper in this city started an investigation of its own, and that distinguished constitutional lawyer, Clarence J. Shearn, sought by means of a John Doe proceeding to obtain facts from the trust that would warrant action on the part of the Grand Jury.

"President Wesley M. Oler of the American Ice Company was a witness at the proceeding, and after an examination of the trust's methods, Mr. Shearn decided that he had gone to the wrong shop for criminal goods, and that it was really the independent dealers who were at fault. He gave the whole thing up as a bad job.

"Some people seem to have the idea that the trust should drop prices in the present state of affairs, but I know that if they did so there would be an ice famine in September infinitely worse than anything we are enduring now."

No further information could be had as to the details of Clarence J. Shearn's John Doe investigation. A reporter called at the offices of the American Ice Company to ask President Oler about it, but he was out of town, and none of the other officers of the company would speak for him in his absence. This statement was given out, however, in regard to the general situation:

"The great trouble with those who criticise us is that they know nothing about the ice business. What the District Attorney says of the exaggerated cheapness of making artificial ice is quite true, and all these tables and diagrams to show the excessive increase in the cost are incorrect. Why, in 189, people were paying much more for a hundred pounds than they are to-day.

"As the public begins to learn more about the real conditions its criticisms will grow less. It has been so with the newspapers. At first some of them attacked us with unwarranted bitterness, but recently they have become uniformly fair in their treatment of the company.

"No one need fear the sincerity of Mr. Jerome, or the honesty of his purpose in this matter. He is trying his best to remedy any evils that may exist, but we are not afraid of an investigation, for we have nothing to fear. Our offer to submit our methods of business to the most thorough investigation by the authorities will always remain open."

It was learned last night that the information which led Judge Rosalsky to charge the Grand Jury as he did, was supplied to him by Attorney General Mayer, who has devoted the last three weeks to a search for evidence that would justify action against the trust.

CONNECTICUT SHORT OF ICE.

Supplies Nearly Exhausted and Prices Being Raised.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 6.—An ice famine seems inevitable in Connecticut. From all over the State come reports that the ice dealers are now distributing the last of their stores and are vainly trying to get sufficient supplies from the North. Another week of hot weather will find nearly all the cities without natural ice and with refrigerating plants working to their utmost.

Really Bully.

A nice little man
With a pretty fair stomach
Hit it hard with the Coffee
And got a little hummock
Right in the middle
Of his hard working liver
And the bottled up bile
Made the little man shiver.

One day he had the colic
And the wise little chap
Thought he better quit the frolic
For it dealt him such a rap
So the Coffee was let out
With a fair amount of grace
And a piping cup of Postum
Was served
in
its
place.

This poetry has been pronounced a classic, there's only one thing better and that's

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

CALLED MEANEST MAN.

He Prosecuted Woman Whose Husband Had Died in Jail.

Francis E. Davis, who runs a hotel at University Place and Thirteenth Street, was reproved for his lack of "manliness and courtesy" by Magistrate Finelite in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon. He was the complainant against Edward and Maggie Carter, man and wife, whom he charged with the larceny of furniture valued at $150. The case was before Magistrate Finelite on Friday and was adjourned until yesterday. The two prisoners were locked up in the Jefferson Market Prison, where Carter died on Sunday night.

Mrs. Carter was a prisoner in the woman's ward only a few feet away, but she only heard of her husband's death yesterday morning two hours before she was called to be examined on the charge of larceny.

It was charged that the couple, while in charge of a furnished room house for Davis at 228 West Thirty-fourth Street, had taken some furniture and placed it in Carter's name in a warehouse. The furniture had been recovered by Davis, and it was believed that he would withdraw the complaint against Mrs. Carter, but he refused. He asked Magistrate Finelite to adjourn the case for three days, but the Magistrate gave him only until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At 2 o'clock Davis appeared with a new complaint against Mrs. Carter, charging her with stealing rugs, carpets, and bedding to the value of $50. Davis had been to the West Side Court at noon to make his charge, but Magistrate Mayo sent him back to Magistrate Finelite, who had been notified of his visit to the West Side Court.

"Why did you go to the West Side Court to make this complaint?" asked Magistrate Finelite. "Why did you not have the manliness and courtesy to come to me?"

Lawyer Michael O'Sullivan, who appeared for Mrs. Carter, told Magistrate Finelite when the case was called on the old complaint that Davis had approached him and intimated that he would make it worth while if O'Sullivan would drop the case. Davis started to deny the lawyer's statement.

"You are a liar!" shouted O'Sullivan. "You contemptible cur, you are not fit for decent people to wipe their feet on."

Mrs. Carter was discharged on the joint complaint. When Davis swore to the second complaint Mark Alter of 346 Broadway came forward as her counsel and denounced Davis as "the meanest man who had ever been in the Jefferson Market Court."

Mrs. Carter was held on a nominal bond for her examination to-day. William Crowley, a saloon keeper, of 319 Hudson Street, who was in the court on other business, furnished bail and she went home.

BINGHAM NEEDS $15,000,000.

Asks Board of Estimate for More Men —Would Raise Deputies' Pay.

Police Commissioner Bingham estimates that he will need $15,000,000 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1907. The exact sum is $15,697,681.09. This is $2,606,978.11 more than was allowed for the department for the fiscal year just ended.

The Commissioner makes several requests of the Board of Estimate relative to increases of salaries and additional help. Among other things he desires funds for the employment of clerks to take the place of regular policemen in order that he may send the policemen out on patrol duty.

A raise of $2,000 each for Deputy Commissioners Waldo, O'Keefe, and Mathot is asked for. The Commissioner also thinks Secretary Slattery should have $5,000 instead of $3,000 a year.

"His duties are onerous and multitudinous," says the Commissioner.

In the opinion of the Commissioner the four chaplains should receive "not less than $1,000 each." They get nothing at present.

There is a request for 2,000 additional policemen; and also for an increase in the Detective Bureau from 251 men to 350. The Commissioner would also like three more Inspectors.

Commissioner Bingham also favors the appointment of a law clerk, whose duty would be to help the police prepare their cases. He thinks more convictions would be obtained in this way.

MORE HARTJE CASE ARRESTS.

Five May Be Charged with Conspiracy —Mrs. Hartje Weeps in Court.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 6.—It was announced to-day that five persons will be arrested after a decree has been made in the Hartje divorce case. Charges of conspiracy in connection with the Hotel Lincoln episode, it is said, will be brought against these persons in behalf of Mrs. Hartje.

The arguments in the Hartje case were begun in Common Pleas Court No. 2 to-day before Judge Frazer. The conduct of both Mr. and Mrs. Hartje was severely criticised. They were visibly moved by the remarks of the attorneys and at one point Mrs. Hartje wept bitterly.

Attorney W. B. Rodgers made the first address for Mr. Hartje. He attacked the character of Mrs. Hartje, saying that the real reason for her desertion was to be found in the love letters alleged to have been written by her to the coachman, "Tom" Madine. Mr. Rodgers said the style and manner of the letters afford strong proof of their genuineness.

J. Scott Ferguson also addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Ferguson confined his remarks to a discussion of the letters, which, he declared, were all written by the same person.

Marcus W. Acheson made the first plea for the defense. He emphasized the pathetic aspects of the case.

CLERK AND MONEY GONE.

Ellis Island Employe Missing with $6,100 Since Last Thursday.

Mathew Brandon, who has been a confidential clerk for the last eight years in the employ of Thomas Faulkner, the agent for the combined railroad lines of the United States at Ellis Island, has not been seen since last Thursday, when he left Ellis Island to deposit $6,100 in checks and money in the Corn Exchange Bank.

William Fallon, another employe, accompanied him. When they reached the Battery, Fallon says, Brandon sent him on an errand and told him to wait at the Barge Office until he returned from the bank. When Brandon failed to appear the next day it was learned that neither the checks nor the money had been deposited.

Brandon, who is about 30 years old, was married last September. He lived at Corona, L. I.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Passengers Arriving and Departing on the Atlantic Liners.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Allen, Jerome N. Bonaparte, James A. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Crane, John H. Clews, William J. Hoyt, Dr. Hugo Rettig, Arthur G. Thompson, Nathaniel Wilson, and Miss Charlotte Tower.

The White Star liner Majestic, sailing for Liverpool to-morrow, will carry the following passengers:

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baker, Jacob Cridler, Col. M. C. Heckett, Frederick P. Fish, S. G. Harbison, W. C. Olds, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. John Todd, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Watkin, and Archibald Wright.

These passengers arrived on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, in yesterday from Hamburg:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cross, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Davenport, Gen. and Mrs. Arsine Perrilliat, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Lancaster, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wyman.

HEARST MISSES CHANCE IN ONONDAGA COUNTY

Fails to Profit by Chaos Among the Syracuse Democrats.

LEAGUE MEN WANT MONEY

Confusion as to Funds, the Absence of Leader, and Loyalty to Higgins Other Elements of Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Democratic Party in Albany is bankrupt; in Schenectady it is wrecked; but in Onondaga its condition beggars description. Ordinary figures of speech are not merely inadequate to describe it; they simply cannot be used at all.

Mayor James K. McGuire carried this city for the Democracy three times running. That was the end of the Democracy for the time. The Republican machine has grown steadily stronger and the Democratic machine has gone to pieces. At present the remains of the Democratic Party are split up into various factions, each striving desperately to keep its hand on what is humorously styled "the organization."

Proceedings were started recently to determine which faction is the "regular" organization, and the trial of the suit began to-day before a referee. The hearings will drag on for a week or more probably. Each side announces that if the other is recognised the fight will begin all over again at the primaries.

At the head of one faction is Melvin Z. Haven. In an interview to-night he pays some kindly compliments to C. A. Richardson, one of the opposition leaders. He declares that Richardson is a "superlative ass," but generously admits that Richardson's "blatherings" are inspired by a low sort of "monkey cunning." In this fashion are the leaders of the Democratic Party in Onondaga preparing to present a united front to the Republicans in the coming election.

It might be supposed that in such a chaotic situation Hearst would find his opportunity—that he could walk in and take the delegates. However, neither faction has declared either for or against him. Haven is generally put down as unfriendly to Hearst; yet McGuire is affiliated with Haven's faction and McGuire is for Hearst. It ought to be explained that McGuire is out of the city most of the time, devoting himself strictly to business as Traveling Auditor for the Asphalt Trust. McGuire is a strong man, and if he were to return to Syracuse and throw himself into the fight seriously, things would be different.

As for the Reorganizers, as the other faction is called, they allowed it to be supposed that they were favorably inclined to Hearst until recently, then disclosed leanings toward Justice Gaynor. At the same time there is no certainty that they will not be for Hearst to-morrow. Both factions are waiting to see which way the cat will jump. Both are waiting to be "shown."

League Men Look for Cash.

Meanwhile a bitter cry has arisen from the Independence League. The members fear that if Hearst gets the delegates from Onondaga and is not nominated by the Democrats, Haven will be allowed to handle the campaign funds. They declared vehemently that the Hearst cash is a myth so far as Onondaga is concerned, and that they have not seen any of it. They want to know when the golden shower is to begin, and in particular they are anxious to find out if, when it does start, the direction of the shower is to be determined by the chiefs in that chaos known by courtesy as the Democratic organization.

The Hearst men have carried their misgivings into print. A statement made by some of them was published yesterday, in which occur the following pregnant sentences, all based on the assumption that Hearst will be nominated at Buffalo:

"Who would manage the campaign in Onondaga County, State Committeeman M. Z. Haven, the regular Democrat, or the State Committee of the Independence League, John J. Jaeckle, Isaac Rosenbloom, and Daniel Gray?

"Who would receive Mr. Hearst's assessment for the campaign, the Independence League State Committee or the Democratic State Committee?

"If Mr. Hearst should break away from the Independence League to win the Democratic indorsement, the members of the League throughout the State would slaughter him at the polls. He would be beaten worse than Stanchfield was in 1900."

When asked why Hearst withheld the golden shower from Onondaga when he has been so liberal elsewhere, the Hearst men can only offer the hypothesis that in the wrecked condition of the Democratic Party here their chieftain counted on the voice of the people making itself heard. Apparently, however, the men in the Hearst inner council in New York have become acquainted with the situation and are alarmed over the fact that the voice of the people is not audible. So it is reported that Max Ihmsen is in communication with the Asphalt Trust for the purpose of getting them to loan McGuire to Syracuse for a couple of weeks.

McGuire would undoubtedly like to come here. If he did there is no manner of doubt that he would have his own way. He has enemies, who talk loudly in his absence, but the moment it was noised about that McGuire was contemplating such a step as the one above outlined, all these voices were stricken dumb.

The situation is in some respects like that in Oneida County, with McGuire substituted for Beardsley. As the conservatives in Oneida hope for the return of Beardsley to squelch the Hearst boom, so the Hearst men in Onondaga look anxiously for McGuire to win the victory for them.

Independence League Has Good Men.

There are some good men in the Independence League. Its leader is Willard A. Glen, who is also the head of the Municipal Voters' League. This is an organization which every year presents to the people the records of all candidates for office and advises them how to vote, just as the City Club used to do in New York. Its influence has been felt and it is much respected.

So far as Hearst's strength among the people is concerned it seems to be limited to the labor unions. Outside of organized labor there is not much Hearst talk. The union men, however, are for him without the slightest regard to party lines. A straw vote taken in the composing room of one of the newspapers here disclosed the fact that every man was going to vote for Hearst, Republicans as well as Democrats.

So strong is the feeling among the labor men that the Republican Workingmen declares that it makes no difference whether Hearst runs as an Independent or as a Democrat. They will vote for him even as the candidate of the regular Democracy. Hearst will lose as a Democratic candidate the votes of many business men, but it is quite likely that these losses will be made up by the Republican workingmen who will vote for him.

Republicans Loyal to Hendricks.

As to the Republicans, the county is securely locked up for Higgins, though the Governor is not especially popular in the county. Charles E. Hughes would probably poll a larger vote. He came here to attend the Chamber of Commerce dinner recently, and made a splendid impression. If the real sentiment of the county were consulted, without regard to any other considerations, Hughes would probably be preferred to Higgins. But Francis Hendricks has absolute control of the organization. Hendricks, of course, is for Higgins, and the county will do as he desires.

Aside from the long political intimacy between the two men, Hendricks is under a heavy debt of gratitude to Higgins, and feels it. A year ago a terrific fire from all over the State was beating upon Hendricks in connection with the insurance disclosures. He was being made the target for every sort of denunciation for screening the insurance men. Meanwhile, Gov. Higgins was sitting on the lid and refusing to allow any investigation. Higgins considered that a legislative inquiry would stir up all sorts of things and do immense harm to the party. Finally, Hendricks went to the Governor's room, looking aged and broken down. Higgins that day had definitely informed his friends that there would be no investigation.

"Frank," said Hendricks, "you must do something to relieve me from this thing. I simply cannot stand it any longer. I am an older man than I once was, and this sort of thing is too much for me. My doctor told me to-day that I shall suffer a nervous breakdown unless it stops."

After a short talk Higgins gave his promise, and the next day he sent in his message recommending an insurance investigation. He did it against his own judgment, feeling sure that the revelations which would follow would injure the party and might be so serious as to prevent his own re-election and destroy his political future. He did it for Hendricks's sake alone, and Hendricks is not the man to forget it.

Higgins has been generous to Onondaga County. He got the appropriations needed for holding the State Fair, which is a matter of vast importance with Syracuse; and he got an appropriation for a new armory building, also a serious matter here. Ex-Gov. Odell had been importuned by Syracuse for both favors and had refused. Odell need not look for any bouquets from Onondaga.

IN this hottest month of the year, women need not increase their discomfort by seeking at random the lightest and coolest in Waists and Millinery.

Come direct to us. Our stock is constantly repleted, thus preventing inconveniences due to "end of season" methods of most houses.

BALCH, PRICE & CO.

Fulton & Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

SANITOL

Tooth Powder

BEST FOR THE TEETH

Makes them white and lustrous

AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS

TOO HOT FOR ODELL.

The State Chairman Postponed His Visit to This City Until To-day.

Several prominent politicians were at Republican State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to see State Chairman Odell, who, it had been announced, was expected to come down from Newburg. Mr. Odell thought it might be warm in this city, and he sent word that he would defer his visit until to-day. It is expected that he will then announce the date for the meeting of the State Committee. The meeting will probably be held some time in the course of the next two weeks.

Nothing definite is known about the date for the State Convention, but it is believed that it will be held in Saratoga on Oct. 2. The only other date open to the Republicans is Sept. 25, the day on which the Democrats will convene in Buffalo. The general impression is that the Republicans will take the opportunity offered to them of finding out their opponents' plans before holding their convention. The practice heretofore has been for the party in power to hold its convention first.

BRYAN AS A CONSERVATIVE.

Iowa Democrats Will Urge His Nomination on That Basis.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Aug. 6.—The conservative element of the Democratic Party in Iowa, which in the past opposed William J. Bryan, will be in control of the Iowa Democratic Convention to-morrow.

They will urge the nomination of Bryan for President as a conservative. The leaders met to-night to arrange a platform. The conservative element will control the caucuses and name all the convention committees.

GANGS BATTLE IN THE STREET

Policeman Roughly Handled and Ferry Crowd Frightened.

Shortly before midnight last night 150 men, members of the Cherry Hill and Pike Street gangs, clashed at Fulton and South Streets, and for a time their yells, oaths, and missiles frightened everybody away from the scene of conflict. Passengers from the Fulton Street ferryboats remained in the ferryhouse till the fight was over.

While the fight was at its height Policeman Henry King of the Oak Street Station attempted, single handed, to scatter the combatants. In a moment he found himself on the street with the crowd trying to kick him. King blew his whistle, which was heard by Detective Montgomery and several policemen. When they reached the scene, the fighters were beginning to think of their liberty, and the police had little trouble in dispersing the gangs. King managed to hold on to two men, whom he locked up in the Oak Street Station. They said they were Cornelius Dugan of 76 Oliver Street and John Cushing of 123 Roosevelt Street. Both are charged with assaulting an officer.

The policeman's injuries were dressed by Ambulance Surgeon Leslie of the Hudson Street Hospital. Although suffering from a torn ear and contusions and bruises, King returned to his post.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

The Best Value in Trunks in the Best Trunk Store in New York

FROM the beginning of our business in New York the Trunk Store has been one of our pet specialties. We began by proving to our public that a low price could purchase a trunk entirely reliable and good to look at. We followed this up by proving that a high price was *not* necessary to pay to secure the best trunk that could be built.

Our present stock of trunks covers the entire range from the lowest price that is safe to the highest price that is sensible. From such a comprehensive collection it is a difficult matter to select any one for special mention. All have their various points of advantage. But if we were asked what we ourselves considered the best trunk value in the store, we should be obliged to point to the

"Bulwark" Trunk

We are fond of describing this trunk as "built like a battleship." Of course, its material is wood—not steel; but it is riveted together in a way that suggests the simile. Not a nail is used in its construction—even the casters are riveted on. It has two heavy straps and the heaviest kind

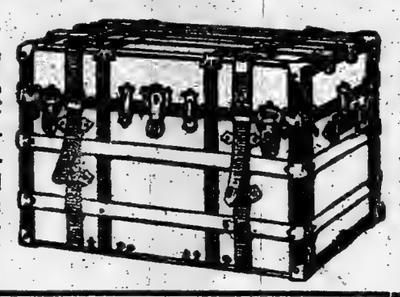

of locks, hinges and catches—it could scarcely be forced open by anything less powerful than dynamite.

We guarantee the "Bulwark" Trunk, and will replace any part that yields to service within one year, or give you a new trunk.

Best of all, its prices are moderate.

32-inch	34-inch	36-inch	38-inch	40-inch
$9.45	$9.85	$10.45	$10.85	$11.45

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Rear.)

THE SIRIO ENGAGED IN ILLEGAL TRAFFIC?

Alleged Explanation of Why She Was Off the Usual Course.

MORE SURVIVORS PICKED UP

Captain Was on Board the Ship When She Sank, but Was Rescued—Bishop Robbed of Life Belt.

MADRID, Tuesday, Aug. 7.—The Espana Nueva this morning publishes a dispatch from Barcelona containing a startling statement to account for the wreck of the Sirio. It is asserted that the Italian steamer was engaged in the clandestine embarkation of Spanish emigrants along the coast, and that large sums of money were paid for this work. This is said to explain why the vessel followed a course never taken by ships of equal draught.

Continuing, the Espana Nueva says the conduct of the Captain and the crew of the Sirio, when the catastrophe occurred, left much to be desired and justifies the belief in the reports that illicit traffic was going on.

The public are greatly incensed against the Captain and crew.

CARTAGENA, Spain, Aug. 6.—Numerous bodies of victims of the wreck on Saturday evening off Hormigas Island of the Italian steamer Sirio, from Genoa for Buenos Ayres, were thrown up on the shore to-day. Most of them are of persons of the better class.

Several small fishing smacks have arrived, bringing in sometimes one and sometimes several survivors of the Sirio, who were found floating at sea a long distance from the scene of the disaster. It is expected that some passengers who obtained life belts have been picked up alive by French, German, Italian, or British sailing vessels passing in the vicinity, and have been or will be disembarked at Barcelona, Port Vendres, or Marseilles. The vicinity of Cape Palos is much frequented by sailing vessels and steamships.

Spanish warships stationed at Cartagena and Alicante have been ordered to search the neighborhood of the catastrophe for survivors who may be still floating on pieces of wreckage or with life buoys. British warships at Gibraltar also have left at full speed in the direction of Cape Palos to render assistance in exploring the surrounding seas.

The first reports of the disaster said without qualification that Capt. Paradi, commander of the Sirio, had committed suicide. Later information, however, shows that he was on board the steamer when she sank and expressed the determination to go down with his vessel. He was afterward rescued in spite of his refusal to be saved.

The Spanish Minister of the Interior has requested the Ministry of Finance to supply funds to succor the stricken passengers. The Italian Consul here and the members of the Italian colony, acting in co-operation with the local authorities, have provided for the immediate wants of the shipwrecked people. Quantities of food and clothing for the survivors are arriving here from all parts of the country. A public subscription started for the relief of the destitute passengers has already reached a large sum. The survivors are quartered in the theatres, hospitals, and clubs. The poorer classes of the inhabitants of Cartagena are rivaling each other in assisting them.

The survivors of the Sirio are composed of 348 Italians, 40 Spaniards, 14 Arabs, 10 Austrians, 6 Orientals, 4 Argentines, 4 Brazilians, 2 Montenegrins, and 11 persons whose nationality is not set forth.

The drowning of the Bishop of Sao Paolo, Brazil, is now attributed to the action of an Argentine passenger who forcibly took from the Bishop a life belt with which the latter had provided himself.

GENOA, Aug. 6.—The wreck of the Sirio has caused intense excitement among the relatives and friends of the Italian passengers and crew, most of whom lived here or in this vicinity. The offices of the Captain of the Port and of the Italian General Navigation Company, to which the Sirio belonged, were so besieged to-day by agonized throngs seeking information that the police were compelled to establish barriers to hold back the crowds, some of whom assumed a threatening aspect, declaring that facts were being withheld.

The Sirio had seen twenty-three years of service, but she was considered to be in a seaworthy condition. She was built of iron and wood, had a single screw, was of 4,000 tons gross register, and had a speed of 15 knots an hour. Her Captain, Giuseppe Paradi, is a native of Genoa and a veteran seaman.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—The naval authorities here have opened an inquiry into the wreck of the Sirio. In the meantime, the officers will be detained at Cartagena to await the result.

LABOR RIOTS IN CAPE TOWN.

Unemployed Loot Many Shops—The Police Almost Powerless.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to a news agency from Cape Town says that serious riots of unemployed persons occurred there to-day, a mob of white and colored men looting many shops.

The police, it is added, were almost powerless.

McKANE JUDGMENT OPENED.

C. M. Schwab's Partner Was Served as He Sailed for Europe.

John McKane, a miner of Nevada and a partner of Charles M. Schwab, has been permitted, on certain conditions, by Justice White of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, to open a judgment for more than $100,000, taken by default against him by John Sloan, a Pittsburg financier, in Richmond County.

McKane was served with the papers in the case when about to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Cedric. Ex-Congressman John J. Adams, who represented McKane, denied that his client had made any attempt to evade service. He said that he and Mrs. McKane had been staying at the St. Regis, and could easily have been found there.

McKane was in New Brunswick when he learned that judgment had been taken against him. He asserts that, as a British subject, he could not be either served or arrested here.

Ex-Judge Frank Brundage, who appeared for the plaintiff, said the suit arose out of a failure on the part of McKane to deliver to Sloan 5,000 shares of the Tona Pass Silver Mine, in Nevada, of which McKane is the owner.

Justice White permits the judgment to be opened in order that McKane may have the case tried before a jury, on condition that the venue stays in Richmond County, that he pay the costs of the judgment already entered against him, and that he pay Sloan $250 to cover the costs of the new trial.

PINNED UNDER HEAVY AUTO.

Mrs. Westervelt Hurt by Overturning of Husband's New Car.

Mrs. Clarence A. Westervelt of East Orange is at her home, 36 Vernon Terrace, East Orange, badly hurt by being pinned under her husband's automobile, which upset on Sunday evening. Mr. Westervelt and his son and daughter escaped with slight injuries.

The car is a new one. Mr. Westervelt was driving, and his son Harry, aged 16 years, sat on the front seat beside him. Mrs. Westervelt and her daughter Alma, aged 9 years, sat in the tonneau. They were traveling at moderate speed when they reached South Prospect Street and Tuscan Road.

Here something happened to the steering gear, and with a swoop the machine dived into a five-foot gully at the side of the road and brought up against the opposite embankment, turning turtle before the occupants had a chance to get clear. Mr. Westervelt and his son had to wait until help arrived before they were able to lift the heavy car and extricate Mrs. Westervelt.

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CHAMPIONS' DEFEAT DUE TO POOR FIELDING

Another Big Crowd Saw Chicago Take Game, 3 to 1.

AMERICANS FINISHED STRONG

Made Three Runs in Ninth Inning and Won from St. Louis—Another for Brooklyn.

The defeat of the champion New Yorks yesterday not only resulted in giving the Chicago leaders the advantage they lost on Saturday, but placed the Pittsburgs dangerously near the New Yorks again because the ex-champions took two games from the Boston tailenders. Brooklyn also downed the Cincinnati team again, and another such a verdict will elevate Donovan's team to fifth place. In the American League the Greater New Yorks made a whirlwind finish in the game with St. Louis, and won in the final inning. The champion Athletics met with another reverse in Chicago, which reduces their lead in the race to a narrow margin. Cleveland also was successful over Boston, while Washington beat Detroit in a ten-inning contest.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 0.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; St. Louis, 6.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 0.
Washington, 5; Detroit, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	7	10	11	11	7	10	13	69	.697
New York	6	—	8	12	12	8	12	8	61	.649
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	11	61	.642
Philadelphia	3	4	5	—	5	10	8	11	45	.455
Cincinnati	4	4	5	7	—	9	7	7	43	.430
Brooklyn	5	6	4	4	—	—	10	8	41	.427
St. Louis	5	4	8	6	—	6	—	8	37	.366
Boston	3	5	1	4	7	8	6	—	34	.347
Games lost	30	33	34	54	57	55	84	64		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	8	7	11	7	10	10	59	.621
New York	6	—	6	7	10	9	7	10	57	.606
Cleveland	7	8	—	6	9	8	7	9	53	.564
Chicago	6	4	8	—	6	7	12	12	55	.561
Detroit	4	6	4	9	—	7	9	9	48	.505
St. Louis	2	5	7	6	7	—	8	13	48	.500
Washington	4	3	4	4	2	7	—	10	36	.383
Boston	5	3	4	4	2	3	5	—	26	.265
Games lost	36	37	41	43	47	48	58	72		

GIANTS NOT STRONG ENOUGH.

Poor Fielding Costs Them Game with Chicago by Score of 3 to 1.

At least twelve thousand baseball enthusiasts, an unusual attendance for a Monday, saw the champion New Yorks defeated in the second game of the series with Chicago yesterday by a score of three to one. This result was principally due to the steady and intricate delivery of Pitcher Brown, although many of the "rooters" blamed the calamity on Umpire Johnstone, whose decision in the fifth inning, whereby Devlin was declared out at the plate, precipitated an ugly situation. Chicago was ahead at the time by two runs to nothing. Devlin opened the inning with a clean single, and a passed ball aided him in stealing second. A difficult foul fly, well caught by Steinfeldt, ended Dahlen's aspirations, but Gilbert reached first in safety on a nice stop by Tinker, who thought he could catch Devlin at third, but failed.

McGinnity had two strikes and three balls called on him and the next ball delivered was called a strike. Gilbert at once made a dash for second, and when Kling threw the ball to Tinker Devlin tried to reach home. He ran fast and the ball was returned fast and true, but Devlin made a fine slide and to all appearances was safe. He was declared out, however, and then almost the entire New York team, headed by Manager McGraw, surrounded the umpire with violent protests. The "rooters" became highly excited, and a few bottles and glasses were thrown in the direction of the umpire, but of course the decision stood, and the protest cost the New Yorks the loss of their third baseman and manager, who were ordered off the field. Had Devlin been declared safe the Champions would have had at least a chance to tie the score, for Gilbert would have been at third base, with Bresnahan at the bat.

The appearance of McGinnity in the box, after his suspension of ten days and $100 fine by President Pulliam for his scrap with Peitz at Pittsburg, was the cause for much rejoicing among the "fans," and while wild at times he was not alone the cause for his team's defeat and his retirement after the eighth inning. All the seven safe hits credited to the Chicagos were made while the "Iron Man" faced them, but had he been properly supported they should have been cut off without a run. With Tinker at first base in the second inning, as the result of a good single to right, Devlin's fumble of Kling's hit placed him at second. Brown's foul fly was well taken by Bresnahan, but the "rooters" were horror-stricken when Slagle's easy fly was dropped by Shannon and Tinker tallied. Tinker also scored again in the fourth on a hard smash to Devlin, who was unable to field the ball cleanly. On Evers's sacrifice he reached second, stole third when Kling was declared out on strikes, and scored on Brown's safe hit.

The best fielding of the game was exhibited by the Champions in the fifth inning. Seymour deprived Manager Chance of an almost sure hit by capturing a low fly after a hard run, and Steinfeldt's steal was cut short by a jumping one-handed catch by Gilbert of Bresnahan's fast and wicked throw. With Taylor in the box the National League leaders scored their third run on two bases on balls, Schulte's sacrifice, and Steinfeldt's out at first base.

Shannon tallied New York's only run in the sixth inning after Bresnahan and Browne had been retired. Shannon hit safely, and his attempt at stealing placed him on third because of Kling's bad throw. A wild pitch on the fourth ball called on Brown, with Seymour at the bat, allowed Shannon to cross the plate. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	1	0	9	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	2	2	3	3	1
Evers, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	0	3	1	0
Brown, p	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	3	7	27	14	4	2

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bres'han, c	0	0	0	6	1	0
Browne, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Shannon, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0
M'Gann, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	0	4	1
Strang, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	4	1	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	0
M'G'nity, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
*Bowerman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	1	6	27	12	4	

*Batted for McGinnity in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Bases on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 3.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, POLO GR'DS TO-DAY, 4 P. M. Giants, Champions, vs. Chicago. Adm. 50c.

Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 5; off Taylor, 2; off Brown, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Brown, 6. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 12. Hits—Off McGinnity, 7 in eight innings. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Evers. Stolen bases—Shannon, Devlin, Gilbert, Steinfeldt, Tinker, Sheckard, Chance. Double play—Kling, Tinker, and Kling. Passed ball—Kling. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	
Kelley, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Jude, rf	0	1	1	0	1	
Schiel, 1b	0	2	6	1	0	
Del'h'ty, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	
Smoot, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	0	4	1	1	
Liv'ston, c	0	0	9	2	0	
Weimer, p	0	1	2	5	1	
Total	0	4	24	12	3	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Alp'man, 2b	0	1	4	3	0	
McC'thy, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Lewis, ss	1	1	0	4	1	
Hummel, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	
Ritter, rf	0	1	2	1	0	
Bergen, c	0	0	7	0	0	
Scanlon, p	1	0	0	0	1	
Total	2	6	27	10	1	

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.—2

Two-base hit—Jude. Three-base hit—Ritter. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Double play—Scanlon, Alperman and Hummel. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 3; off Weimer, 4. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Struck out—By Scanlon, 6; by Weimer, 6. Wild pitch—Weimer. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

AT BOSTON.

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	
Beaum't, cf	1	1	3	0	0	
Clarke, lf	1	0	1	0	0	
Wagner, ss	0	3	6	3	0	
Nealon, 1b	1	0	10	1	0	
Ganley, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	0	2	1	
Peitz, c	0	1	7	2	0	
Leifield, p	0	0	0	6	0	
Total	3	7	27	17	1	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	0	0	2	7	1	
Tenney, 1b	0	1	16	0	0	
Brain, 3b	0	2	1	1	0	
Bates, cf	0	0	1	0	1	
Howard, lf	0	1	0	0	1	
Dolan, rf	0	0	3	0	0	
N'dham, c	0	1	6	1	0	
Strobel, 2b	0	0	1	6	0	
Dorner, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	0	5	27	17	3	

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Ganley. Stolen bases—Tenney, Brain. Double play—Tenney, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Leifield, 1; off Dorner, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Bridwell, 2. Struck out—By Leifield, 5; by Dorner, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	1	1	0	4	0	
Beaum't, cf	1	1	3	0	0	
Clarke, lf	0	1	5	0	0	
Wagner, ss	0	1	1	2	1	
Nealon, 1b	0	0	15	0	0	
Ganley, rf	0	3	3	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	2	7	0	
Gibson, c	0	2	1	2	0	
Leever, p	1	1	0	1	1	
Total	7	12	27	16	2	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	0	1	1	6	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	1	15	0	0	
Brain, 3b	1	2	2	2	1	
Bates, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Howard, lf	1	0	0	1	1	
Dolan, rf	0	1	3	0	0	
N'dham, c	0	2	8	2	1	
Strobel, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	
L'deman, p	1	1	2	4	3	
Total	3	9	27	17	6	

Pittsburg	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Wagner, Gibson, Brain, Bridwell. Three-base hit—Lindaman. Home run—Brain. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Clarke, Ritchey, Dolan. Double plays—Bridwell and Tenney; Lindaman and Brain; Ritchey, Wagner and Nealon; Ritchey and Nealon. First base on balls—Off Lindaman, 1; off Leever, 2. Struck out—By Lindaman, 1; by Leever, 2. Wild pitch—Leever. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Burch, cf	2	2	3	0	0	
Mertes, lf	1	1	3	0	0	
Bennett, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	
Grady, 1b	0	1	1	0	0	
Nconan, 1b	0	1	4	0	0	
Phyle, 3b	0	1	3	0	0	
Marshall, c	0	1	6	1	0	
Crawf'd, ss	0	0	0	5	0	
Brown, p	0	1	0	0	0	
Rhodes, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	8	27	9	0	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	2	3	1	0	
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	6	0	
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	
Titus, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Magee, lf	2	0	1	0	0	
Doolin, ss	0	0	0	0	1	
Sentelle, ss	0	1	0	0	0	
Courtney, 3b	0	2	1	0	0	
D'van, ss & c	0	0	6	3	0	
Dooin, c	0	0	1	0	0	
Richie, p	0	0	0	3	0	
†Lush	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	6	26	13	1	

*Noonan out for not touching second base.
†Batted for Richie in ninth inning.

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 10. Stolen bases—Burch, Magee, (2.) Two-base hit—Titus. Three-base hits—Phyle, Grady. Sacrifice hit—Mertes. Double play—Marshall and Phyle. Struck out—By Richie, 5; by Brown, 2; by Rhodes, 3. Bases on balls—Off Richie, 4; off Brown, 5; off Rhodes, 2. Hits—Off Brown, 1 in two innings; off Rhodes, 5 in seven innings. Passed ball—Marshall. Wild pitch—Richie. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	1	1	0	0	0	
Burch, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Mertes, lf	0	2	1	0	0	
Bennett, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	
Grady, 1b	0	1	5	0	0	
Phyle, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Noonan, c	0	0	8	1	0	
Crawf'd, ss	0	0	1	1	0	
Beebe, p	0	0	0	2	1	
Total	1	5	18	5	1	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Gleason, 2b	1	0	1	3	0	
Bransf'd, 1b	1	2	11	0	0	
Titus, rf	1	1	0	0	0	
Magee, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Doolin, ss	0	0	1	3	0	
Courtney, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	
Dooin, c	0	0	7	1	0	
Lush, p	0	0	2	0	1	
Total	4	7	20	10	0	

*Mertes out for running out of line.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.—4

Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—Lush, Bransfield. Two-base hits—Mertes, 2. Sacrifice hits—Bennett, Doolin, Thomas. Struck out—By Lush, 4; by Beebe, 3. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 1. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AMERICANS' LIVELY RALLY.

By Heavy Batting They Make Enough Runs in Ninth Inning to Win.

Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—New York in a great ninth-inning rally to-day defeated the St. Louis team, 8 to 6. The game was long drawn out, and the slippery condition of the infield rendered brilliant playing an impossibility. Griffith used three pitchers in the struggle, while McAleer contented himself with two. Chesbro started the fray, but after five runs had been scored in the opening inning and part of the second, he was banished and Clarkson placed in the box. The switch worked well, and the locals secured but one more tally during the six innings of his reign, and that was a fluke home run by Rickey in the sixth inning. Conroy fielded the hit perfectly, but the ball took a nasty bound over his head.

Howell worked well for five innings, then the visitors handed him a package. Harry did not like the size of it and passed it along to Jacobson in the eighth inning. It proved to be just as hard for Jacobson to handle, and the New Yorks rambled home easy winners.

Chase started the fun with a single in the sixth, with one out. Conroy contributed a smash over second, which Koehler allowed to roll to the fence, and Chase tallied, Conroy reaching third. La Porte grounded out to O'Brien and Conroy scored. Yeager's single followed, but counted for naught, as Delehanty tapped an easy one. Two more runs came in the seventh in a single by Thomas, a rap for three bases by Clarkson, and a passed ball. Yeager was hit by a pitched ball in the eighth, got to third on Delehanty's safety, and crossed the plate on a long fly by Thomas. Hits by Elberfeld, Chase, and La Porte, and a wild throw to second by Jacobson sent three New Yorkers home in the closing inning.

Griffith got too noisy for Umpire O'Loughlin during the fireworks in the ninth and was banished from the grounds. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	1	1	2	1		
Jones, 1b	0	0	14	0	1	
Stone, lf	1	3	2	0	0	
H'phill, rf	0	0	0	1	0	
Wallace, ss	1	1	2	2	0	
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	
Koehler, cf	1	0	2	0	0	
Rickey, c	2	2	5	1	0	
Howell, p	0	1	0	2	0	
Jacobson, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	6	9	27	13	3	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Elb'feld, ss	1	1	3	2	1	
Chase, 1b	2	3	12	1	0	
Conroy, cf	2	2	1	0	1	
La Porte, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	
Yeager, 2b	1	2	3	7	0	
Deleh'ty, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Kleinow, c	0	0	1	0	1	
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	2	1	
Thomas, c	1	2	3	0	0	
Clarkson, p	1	1	1	1	0	
Orth, p	0	0	0	0	0	
*Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	8	14	27	15	4	

*Batted for Clarkson in eighth inning.

St. Louis	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1—8

Two-base hit—Thomas. Three-base hits—Clarkson, Conroy. Home runs—Rickey, 2. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Double plays—Howell, O'Brien and Jones; Jones, (unassisted.) Passed ball—Rickey. Stolen bases—Wallace, Stone. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off Clarkson, 3. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1; by Clarkson, 1; by Jacobson, 2; by Orth, 1. Hits—Off Chesbro, 3 in 1 inning; off Clarkson, 5 in 6 innings; off Orth, 1 in 2 innings; off Howell, 10 in 7 innings; off Jacobson, 4 in 2 innings. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 6. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	1	2	1	0	0	
Jackson, lf	0	3	5	0	0	
Turner, ss	1	1	4	5	1	
Lajoie, 2b	1	2	2	5	0	
Stovall, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	
C'galton, rf	1	2	2	0	0	
Barbeau, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	
Buelow, c	0	0	2	1	1	
Joss, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	4	11	27	16	2	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Parent, ss	0	1	1	7	0	
Stahl, cf	0	2	2	2	0	
Ferris, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	
Hoey, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Freeman, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	
Morgan, 3b	0	1	0	0	1	
Armb'r, c	0	0	4	1	0	
T'nehill, p	0	0	2	4	0	
Total	0	7	24	17	1	

Cleveland	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	.—	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Stovall. Three-base hit—Congalton. Sacrifice hit—Jackson. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Turner, Barbeau. Double plays—Barbeau, Lajoie and Stovall; Lajoie, Turner, and Stovall, (2;) Turner, Lajoie and Stovall. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Joss, 1; by Tannehill, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Boston, 4. Struck out—By Joss, 1; by Tannehill, 1. Wild pitch—Tannehill. Time—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	2	2	1	0	0	
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Isbell, 2b	1	1	4	2	1	
G. Davis, ss	1	0	5	1		
Donohue, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	
D'g'ty, lf	0	0	4	0	0	
Towne, c	1	2	2	2	0	
Tan'hill, 3b	0	1	3	4	0	
Owen, p	1	0	0	2	1	
Total	7	8	27	15	3	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	0	1	1	0	0
A'b'ter, rf	0	1	1	1	0	0
H.Davis, 1b	0	2	10	2	2	
Lord, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Murphy, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	
Cross, ss	0	1	3	4	0	
Knight, 3b	2	0	1	2	0	
Powers, c	0	0	2	1	0	
Byrnes, c	1	1	2	1	0	
Coombs, p	0	1	1	0	0	
Coakley, p	0	0	0	3	0	
*Schreck	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	7	24	15	2	

*Batted for Coakley in the ninth inning.

Chicago	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	.—	7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	2

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 10. Two-base hits—Isbell, H. Davis. Sacrifice hits—Tannehill, Donohue. Hits—Off Coombs, 5 in 2 innings; off Coakley, 3 in 6 innings. Stolen bases—Hahn, G. Davis, Donohue. Struck out—By Coakley, 2; by Owen, 1. Passed ball—Byrnes. First base on balls—Off Coombs, 2; off Coakley, 3; off Owen, 2. Hit with ball—By Coombs, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
D. Jones, cf	1	2	2	0	0	
Payne, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
M'Intyre, lf	1	2	4	0	0	
Crawf'd, 1b	0	2	15	0	0	
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	
C'ghlin, 3b	1	2	2	0	0	
Lowe, ss	0	2	0	1	2	
Warner, c	1	3	2	2	0	
Donahue, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	12	30	13	0	

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	1	2	2	1	0	
C. Jones, cf	1	1	5	0	0	
Altizer, ss	0	1	3	2	1	
R'kman, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
And'son, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Clymer, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	
Schlafly, 2b	1	2	4	2	0	
Wake'd, c	1	2	6	3	1	
Falk'b'g, p	0	0	0	5	0	
Smith, p	0	0	0	1	0	
*Stanley	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	5	9	30	13	2	

*Batted for Falkenburg in the ninth inning.

Detroit	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1—5

Base hits—Off Falkenburg, 8 in 8 innings; off Smith, 4 in 2 innings. Two-base hits—McIntyre, Schlafly. Three-base hit—McIntyre. Home run—C. Jones. Sacrifice hits—Lowe. Stolen bases—D. Jones, (3;) Coughlin, Warner. First base on balls—Off Donahue, 2; off Falkenburg, 3; off Smith, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Washington, 8. Struck out—By Donahue, 1; by Falkenburg, 6. Double plays—Coughlin and Crawford; Lowe and Crawford; Schlafly and Stahl. Wild pitch—Falkenburg. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0—	6	12	2
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	3	6	0

Batteries—Foxen and Butler; Milligan, Brockett, and McManus.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	2—	11	14	0
Toronto	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0—	9	14	3

Batteries—Fertsch, Moriarity, and McAuley; McCarthy and Slattery.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—	3	7	3
Toronto	0	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	.—	10	12	2

Batteries—Clancy and Shea; McGinley and Woods.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ELMINA AGAIN LEADS, BUT QUEEN WINS RACE

Big Yachts in Closest Finish of N. Y. Y. C. Cruise.

YANKEE PUT OUT AGAIN

H. L. Maxwell's Sloop Carries Away Her Topmast for the Third Time in Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—In the closest finish of the cruise the leaders of the New York Yacht Club fleet in the run from New London to Brenton's Reef Light Vessel to-day crossed the line at 4:47 o'clock this afternoon, with F. F. Brewster's Elmina in the lead for the second time. Right on her taffrail, just a minute and fifteen seconds separating them, came J. Rogers Maxwell's Queen, and close astern of her was W. Gould Brokaw's Sybarita, with W. E. Iselin's Vigilant just behind. The four big boats had sailed the last ten miles of the forty which the course measured so close together that one following them a half mile behind could not be sure of the order at any time, while it was always a question till the finish line was reached how they would cross.

Elmina had to allow Queen 1:25 over the course. The leader lacked just ten seconds of the requirement, and Queen took the race. She was unable, however, to save enough time on the smaller vessels following her to win the coveted Commodore's Cup for her division, and this trophy went to Charles Smithers's Muriel.

Sybarita, getting an allowance from Vigilant, and beating her boat for boat, naturally took the race between them, and both beat the seventies badly in the free wind on which they reached and ran up from Race Rock, but neither was able to place sufficient distance between herself and the smallest class in their division that were the first to get the fresh wind to enable them to save their time. The cup in the division therefore went to R. W. Emmon's Humma, which finished 29:10 behind them.

Rainbow was the winning seventy, but ill-luck was the determining factor in the race. After getting badly licked in the light wind the yachts faced at the start to beat down to Race Rock, so that she started to reach down the Sound minutes behind Rainbow in a stiff wind that meant a tremendous handicap. Yankee all but overtook her rival at Point Judith. There in the fresh blow the Nemesis, which had pursued Yankee again, put her cut of the running, the main boom fouling the backstay as she jibed and carrying away her topmast for the third time in two weeks. The stick was splintered just above the masthead and fell to the deck, fortunately injuring no one. The headsails were dropped and she came home in this crippled condition close up. The accident happened at 3:58 when Point Judith was just off her lee quarter.

The race was decided as it turned out by the first three and a half miles the yachts sailed. There was no wind at all to start, and a fog hung thick all over New London Harbor. It lifted enough at 10 o'clock to enable the harbor start to be signaled from the flagship North Star.

The wind blew straight up the course, compelling a beat to Race Rock, and though the little fellows were able to get away very satisfactorily, the big ones were hung up for a long time. As the leaders reached the rock, three and a half miles away, a strong breeze was encountered from the same quarter, but those that had stood inshore were badly handicapped. Among these were Elmina, Queen, Corona, Yankee, Effort, and Irolita. Those that had rounded the point first had caught the fresh wind, and with ballooners set were away, while the others left behind waddled down to the point against the wind. Summary follows:

YAWLS—100-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed
Sybarita, W. G. Brokaw	12:25:37	4:48:28	4:23:01
Vigilant, W. E. Iselin	12:25:02	4:49:08	4:24:06

Corrected time—Sybarita, 4:09:58; Vigilant, 4:17:06.

SLOOPS—68-FOOT CLASS.

Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	12:21:57	5:06:53	4:44:56
Effort, F. M. Smith	12:21:46	5:13:07	4:51:21
Neola, E. D. King	12:22:00	5:14:29	4:52:29
Irolita, E. W. Clark	12:21:24	5:17:08	4:55:44
Hester, C. H. Dodge	12:22:00	5:42:53	5:20:53

Corrected time—Weetamoe, 4:35:08; Effort, 4:38:22; Neola, 4:42:41; Irolita, 4:37:20; Hester, 5:08:33.

SLOOPS—MIXED CLASS.

Muriel, Chas. Smithers	12:36:31	5:06:30	4:28:59
Ariel, F. L. Leland	12:37:00	5:24:10	4:47:10
Lasca, R. P. Doremus	12:37:00	5:22:44	4:45:44
Invader, R. A. Rainey	12:37:00	5:12:58	4:35:58
Endymion, G. Lauder, Jr.	12:37:00	5:31:32	4:54:32

Corrected time—Muriel, 4:02:59; Ariel, 4:21:10; Lasca, 4:22:02; Endymion, 5:31:05; Invader, 4:35:58.

Sloops, 82-Foot Class.—Start 12:27—Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt, finished 4:56:25; Yankee, H. L. Maxwell, 5:15:10. Corrected time—Rainbow, 4:08:09; Yankee, 4:26:40. Rainbow wins by 18 minutes 31 seconds.

Sloops, 57-Foot Class.—Start 12:15—Humma, R. W. Emmons 2d, finished 5:09:11; Altair, Cord Meyer, 5:07:31; Doris, S. R. Anthony, 5:29:02; Isolde, F. M. Hoyt, 5:29:10. Corrected time—Humma, 4:42:08; Altair, 4:48:18; Doris, 4:55:04; Isolde, 5:06:29. Humma wins by 6 minutes 10 seconds.

Sloops, 48-Foot Class.—Start 12:15—Rosalie, H. F. Parmelee, finished 5:42:17; Phantom, H. G. S. Noble, 5:58:17. Corrected time—Rosalie, 5:07:19; Phantom, 5:33:50. Rosalie wins by 26 minutes 31 seconds.

Sloops, 40-Foot Class.—Start 12:15—Mimosa II., E. F. Cole, finished 5:38:21; Gardenia, A. H. Morris, 5:43:22; Pelegrina, R. Toland, 5:43:15; Mimosa III., T. L. Park, 5:54:04; Janet, F. D. Adriance, 6:00:09. Corrected time—Mimosa II., 5:23:21; Pelegrina, 5:15:25; Gardenia, 5:26:22; Mimosa III., 5:12:15; Janet, 5:42:28. Mimosa III. wins by 3 minutes 10 seconds.

New York Yacht Club 30-Footers.—Start 12:10—Neola II., G. M. Pynchon, finished 5:44:26; Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr., 5:45:06; Atair, J. E. & G. C. Meyer, 5:50:37; Tabasco, W. B. Henery, 5:51:38; Phyrne, W. Wetmore, 5:51:41; Minx, H. Willets, 5:59:07; Cara Mia, S. Wainwright, 5:53:39; Alera, A. H. & J. W. Alker, 5:59:43; Banzai, C. D. Mallory, 6:02:40. Neola II. wins by 40 seconds.

Schooners, 90-Foot Class.—Start 12:37—Queen, J. R. Maxwell, finished 4:48:15; Elmina, F. F. Brewster, 4:47:10; Corona, A. T. Luke, 4:54:33. Corrected time—Queen, 4:08:56; Elmina, 4:00:16; Corona, 4:14:35. Queen wins by 10 seconds.

Schooners, 64 and 55 Foot Classes.—Start 12:32—Katrina, J. B. Ford, finished 5:27:52; Andromeda, C. N. Nason, 5:37:18; Crusader II., S. L. Husted, 5:54:50. Corrected time—Katrina, 4:27:06; Andromeda, 4:21:57; Crusader II., 4:51:16. Andromeda wins by 9 minutes 26 seconds.

Schooners, 47-Foot Class.—Start 12:32—Venona, R. Gilphant, finished 5:55:08; Similar, E. L. Hopkins, 5:51:51. Corrected time—Venona, 5:02:34; Similar, 5:16:56. Venona wins by 14 minutes 22 seconds.

Auxiliaries, Special Class.—Start 12:42—Emerald, F. L. Clark, finished 5:28:36; Tekla, H. Willets, time not taken. Emerald wins.

Auxiliaries Under 70 Feet.—Start 12:42—Seneca, O. E. Mercer, Jr., finished 5:29:19; Cachlot, R. T. Wainwright, 5:40:28; Vencedor, A. De Goicouria, 5:41:13. Corrected time—Cachlot, 4:12:40; Vencedor, 4:44:54. Cachlot wins by 21 minutes 3 seconds.

The formal entry of J. Rogers Maxwell's Queen in the King's Cup race was filed with the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club before leaving New London this morning, and at the Newport station as well. She was also entered in the Astor Cup races.

The accident to the Yankee would, it was feared, put her out of the Astor Cup races, but to-night workmen are already busy putting her new topmast in, and to-morrow she will appear at the starting line as though nothing had happened. Sybarita and Vigilant also met with mishaps to-day, the blow ripping a great rent in Sybarita's ballooner and in the Vigilant's spinnaker.

This is fine week here, and every one is ashore to-night to see the sights. It is believed there will be over 400 yachts to see the King's Cup race.

At the finish line to-day, among the yachts that came out to see the finish was Oneida, with Commodore E. C. Benedict and Grover Cleveland on board.

NATIONAL BILLIARD MEET.

Amateur Championship Date Named and Clubs Asked to Apply.

Secretary Lincoln Brunn last night issued the prospectus of the National amateur championship tournament which will be held during February, 1907. The contest is to be governed by the rules of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, and, as usual, will be held in one of the large clubs of the United States having the facilities for handling the big tournament. The prospectus invites all such clubs wishing to hold the championship to apply to the association for sanction.

MUSIC STUDENT ARRESTED.

Locked Up on Account of His Language on a Subway Train.

The passengers on a Subway express train were annoyed from 116th Street to the Brooklyn Bridge last night by a well-dressed young man who wanted to swear and use other language that they did not want to hear. He said he was Charles Richter, 19 years old, a student of music and a violin player, of 108 East Twenty-eighth Street, when locked up in the Oak Street Police Station charged with disorderly conduct.

Opposite Richter on the train sat a man, his wife, and their two young children, and others, including George G. Scott, a lawyer, of 150 Nassau Street. According to the lawyer's story, Richter, who was talking to a friend, used vile language, which became so obnoxious that he remonstrated with him.

Mr. Scott left the train at Ninety-sixth Street. He had not reached the platform when Richter followed him, and, it is alleged, drew a penknife from his pocket.

Three other men and the man with his family also left the train there to see what might happen. Scott boarded the express following, as did Richter and the others. At the Fourteenth Street Station Scott made a move to leave the train, but changed his mind when he saw that Richter was about to follow him. At the bridge the lawyer called a policeman and had Richter arrested.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Invoice Values Advanced Over 150 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday the action of the Appraiser of the Port in making advances beyond the seizure limit on perfumery exported by the Profumerial C. Casamorati of Bologna. Although the General Appraiser modified in some particulars the return made by the local Appraiser, several of the advances over invoice prices exceed 150 per cent., while other advances approximate 100 per cent. Unless a reviewing board of three General Appraisers reduces the advances below 50 per cent. the Government will hold the merchandise for public sale.

In a decision by C. P. McClelland, it was decided that A. W. Faber of Stein, Germany, had invoiced so-called "All Around" lead pencils 45 per cent. below their foreign market value. The pencils are what are known as No. 2. They have nickel ends and rubber tips. The merchandise was entered at 6.20 marks and advanced to 9.25 marks per gross.

General Appraiser McClelland also imposed heavy advances on olive oil from Cristodilo Nocolachi of Corfu.

SON REPRIEVED, HE DIES.

Wenzel Falls While Calling on Pastor Who Got the Stay.

Hartman Wenzel, 62 years old, a retired cabinetmaker of 163 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, heard yesterday that Gov. Higgins had granted a reprieve postponing for one month the execution of Wenzel's son, John, 24 years old, who on Sunday morning, May 6, shot and killed George Statz, a saloon keeper, in his saloon at 475 Marcy Avenue.

"I'll go and see all the people who helped Johnny in this matter," said Mr. Wenzel.

After visiting many of them he walked up the steps of the home of the Rev. Herman E. Schuatz, pastor of the Bushwick Avenue German Presbyterian Church. He rang the door bell and waited for answer. Suddenly he staggered and pitched headlong down the stone stoop. He struck on his head and lay motionless. An ambulance was summoned and Dr. Thompson, who responded, said that the man was dead, having suffered a fractured skull.

TOP-CLASS TENNIS MATCHES.

Collegiate Experts Compete in Englewood F. C. Meet.

Lawn tennis players of the top class began the contests yesterday in the annual open tournament on the courts of the Englewood Field Club, at Englewood, N. J. Of the forty-eight contestants in the singles, W. C. Allen, Knickerbocker Field Club; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, and Otto H. Hinck, Montclair Athletic Club, came through to the third round. Edward B. Dewhurst, intercollegiate champion of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Harvard veteran, Hugh Tallant, gained the second round. The Pennsylvania expert experienced some difficulty in winning his last match of the day, as T. V. B. Lyon, a former Yale player, forced the rallies at the net and kept close to Dewhurst on the points until the latter had won at 6—3 and 6—4.

Throughout the draw there were sprinkled many of the old collegiate experts who all indicated good form. The tournament, which is under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, held the nine first courts of the club until late in the afternoon. The competitions in the doubles will begin to-day. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Preliminary Round—R. H. Palmer, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated G. B. Hussey, Englewood Field Club, 7—5, 6—0; E. S. Cameron, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated W. H. Garrison, Jr., Englewood Field Club, 6—1, 6—1; W. B. Bennett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated A. Bassford, Jr., 6—3, 6—4; Edward B. Dewhurst, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Floyd Smith, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, 6—4, 6—4; T. V. B. Lyon, New Haven Lawn Club, defeated J. B. Close, Englewood Field Club, 6—3, 6—2; Dr. William Rosenbaum, Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, defeated M. S. Peabody, Englewood Field Club, 6—2, 6—1; C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. P. Smith, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; Hugh Tallant, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Alexander Amend, Englewood Field Club, 6—4, 6—4; E. L. Tailer, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated Dr. H. R. Widmer, 6—3, 6—0; C. E. Lupkins, Englewood Field Club, defeated R. H. Rowe, Englewood Field Club, by default; Thomas C. Trask, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. Chater, Englewood Field Club, 9—7, 6—4; H. R. Taylor, Englewood Field Club, defeated H. D. Betts, Englewood Field Club, 6—4, 6—1; L. H. Martin, Plainfield Country Club, defeated W. H. Connell, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—1; L. J. Billings, Englewood Field Club, defeated Henry Torrance, Jr., Englewood Field Club, by default.

First Round—W. C. Allen, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated C. W. Throckmorton, Morristown Field Club, 6—1, 8—6; H. Easton, Englewood Field Club, defeated William Lyon, New Haven Lawn Club, by default; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated L. S. Freeman, New York Athletic Club, 6—3, 6—4; Hobart Betts, Englewood Field Club, defeated M. P. Willetts, Morristown Field Club, 6—0, 6—1; R. H. Palmer, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated Nathaniel N. Schroder, Crescent Athletic Club, by default; W. B. Bennett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated E. S. Cameron, Knickerbocker Field Club, 7—5, 6—3; Edward B. Dewhurst, University of Pennsylvania, defeated T. V. B. Lyon, New Haven Lawn Club, 6—3, 6—4; C. A. Blyth, Jr., Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—4; Hugh Tallant, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated E. L. Tailer, Ridgewood Golf Club, by default; Thomas C. Trask, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated C. E. Lupkins, Englewood Field Club, 6—2, 6—1; L. H. Martin, Plainfield Country Club, defeated H. R. Taylor, Englewood Field Club, 6—3, 6—4; L. J. Billings, Englewood Field Club, defeated Louis S. Coe, Englewood Field Club, 6—0, 6—0; R. M. Robinson, Englewood Field Club, defeated J. H. Nankevill, Morristown Field Club, by default; C. F. Young, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated Julio M. Steinhart, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—4; Otto H. Hinck, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Dwight Thomas, Montclair Athletic Club, by default; W. H. Baldwin, Englewood Field Club, defeated C. B. Pell, Englewood Field Club, 6—1, 6—0.

Second Round—W. C. Allen, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated H. Easton, Englewood Field Club, 6—4, 6—4; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. D. Betts, Englewood Field Club, 6—1, 6—2; C. F. Young, Ridgewood Golf Club, defeated R. M. Robinson, Englewood Field Club, 6—2, 6—3; Otto H. Hinck, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated W. H. Baldwin, Englewood Field Club, 6—0, 6—1.

Bryn Mawr Takes Rumson Polo Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 6.—The final polo game in the Rumson Polo Club's tournament was played to-day, the contest being between the Bryn Mawr Freebooters and Squadron A. The Philadelphians won by 13½ goals to 7½, thus capturing the Rumson Club cups. The Squadron team was allowed 4 goals by handicap, but this was quickly made up by the superior playing of Rosengarten and Snowden, who played a fast game from the start, and were well supported by the other members. Hunt and Lawrence did well for the troopers.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:01|Sun sets..7:10|Moon rises...9:16

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:45	9:55	3:38	3:46
Governors Island	10:15	10:22	4:10	4:30
Hell Gate	12:08	12:15	5:42	6:02

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 6.

SS Zeeland, Antwerp, July 28.
SS Bluecher, Hamburg, July 27.
SS Sicilian Prince, Naples, July 21.
SS Gutrune, Barbados, July 29.
SS Jamaica, Nipe Bay, Aug. 1.
SS Banes, Port Antonio, July 31.
SS Gleb, Port Antonio, Aug. 1.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 1.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, Aug. 3.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Aug. 6.
SS Soldier Prince, Barbados, July 30.
SS El Alba, Galveston, July 31.
SS Maracaibo, Maracaibo, July 28.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, July 25.
SS Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 3.
SS Trigina, Bordeaux, July 17.
SS Gut Heil, Havana, Aug. 1.
SS Greta Vale, Matanzas, Aug. 1.
SS Carib, Georgetown, Aug. 1.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*K. W. der G., Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Adalbert, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	6:00 A.M.
Valdivia, Inagua	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Seminole, Dominica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Luzio, Naples	——	——

SAIL THURSDAY.

*Bluecher, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
*La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
C. F. Tietjen, Copenh'n	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fr. der Grosse, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cavour, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, Guiana	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ramsay	Gibraltar	July 25
La Hesbaye	Antwerp	July 24
Caronia	Liverpool	July 31
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	July 28
Mesaba	London	July 28
Colorado	Moville	July 31
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 1
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 1

DUE TO-MORROW.

Oceanic	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Bovic	Liverpool	July 28
St. Andrew	Antwerp	July 27
Sarnia	Fortune Island	Aug. 3

DUE THURSDAY.

Bulgaria	Hamburg	July 28
El Mar	Galveston	Aug. 4
Fluminense	Ceara	July 24
Hotham Newton	Antwerp	July 25
Welsh Prince	Shields	July 27
L Luckenbach	San Juan	Aug. 2

Reported by Wireless.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless fifty miles east of Nantucket at 6 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 11:30 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Whitgift, at Montevideo, Aug. 6.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Plymouth, Aug. 6.
SS Minnehaha, at London, Aug. 6.
SS Vaderland, at Dover, Aug. 6.
SS Nicolai II., at Copenhagen, Aug. 3.
SS Bellerby, at Copenhagen, Aug. 2.
SS Batavia, at Hamburg, Aug. 3.
SS Dan of Kelly, at Amsterdam, Aug. 4.
SS Citta di Torino, at Naples, Aug. 6.
SS Moltke, at Naples, Aug. 5.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Gibraltar, Aug. 2.

Sailed.

SS Slavonia, from Naples, Aug. 6.
SS Konig Albert, from Gibraltar, Aug. 6.
SS Pennsylvania, from Plymouth, Aug. 6.
SS St. Laurent, from Havre, Aug. 4.
SS Excelsior, from Shields, Aug. 4.
SS Talisman, from Penarth, Aug. 4.
SS Christian Bors, from Newcastle, Aug. 3.

Passed.

SS Atrato, Southampton, for New York, passed Ponta do Arnel.
SS Kennebec, New York, for Shanghai, passed Cape Spartel.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

STERNES & CO., INC.—Sternes & Co., Inc., tailors at 1,501 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to David B. Cahn. The corporation was incorporated on Nov. 17, 1903, with a capital stock of $1,000. S. R. Sternes is President and Louis Saenger Secretary.

SOL FELSEN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Sol Felsen, dealer in dry goods at 160 East Houston Street, show liabilities of $3,278 and assets of $500, stock in the hands of the receiver. There are fifty creditors, among them being H. C. Freeman, $700; Lewis Halpert, $200, and L. Elsier, $200.

ALWIN FRIEDBERG.—Alwin Friedberg, real estate agent, of 925 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,154 and assets consisting of cash, $5; four lots at Old Bridge, N. J., value unknown, and a nominal claim for half profits of $2,500. The debts were contracted between 1890 and 1905.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL.—William O'Connell, grocer, formerly at 1,561 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,107 and assets of $145 in customers' accounts. Among the creditors are Zimmer & Dunkak, $3,193; J. L. D. O'Reilly, $2,650; G. W. Martin & Co., $1,553, and Austin, Nichols & Co., $1,129. Mr. O'Connell has been in business eighteen years and had two other stores at 82 Catharine Street and 185 Monroe Street. He sold out the three stores about a week ago.

ROBINSON & NEPEL.—Arthur W. Robinson and Abram J. Nepel, who compose the firm of Robinson & Nepel, manufacturers of neckwear at 623 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,737 and nominal assets of $13,222, consisting of stock, $1,650; fixtures, $400; accounts, $11,156, and cash in bank, $16. Among the creditors are the State Bank, $2,459; Corn Exchange Bank, $872; Fourteenth Street Bank, $1,995; People's Bank, $229; United States Exchange Bank, $212; Union National Bank, $436; E. Spitz, $1,633; Enoch Monroe, $1,157; M. E. Morron, $1,100, and Reiling, David & Schoen, $1,278. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed Jesse Watson receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $4,000.

SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD.—A meeting of creditors of Solomon Rothschild, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 384 Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Davis & Kaufman, 261 Chambers Street, and was attended by many creditors. Samuel J. Goldsmith was elected Chairman. A statement was made showing liabilities of $65,000 and assets of $49,000, the largest items of which were merchandise, $27,831, fixtures, $15,000; cash, $3,000, and money put up for rent $2,900. An offer was made to compromise at 40 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 10 cents each notes at six, nine, and twelve months. A committee of creditors, consisting of representativesof R. R. Laird & Co., Plaut, Bamberg & Co., and J. C. Stratton & Co., was appointed to investigate and report whether to accept the offer or not.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ARENSON, Samuel—Phoenix Mills Distilling Company	$65
ALTMAN, Jacob—I. Snitkin	84
BRUSH, George S.—E. R. Vollmer	1,193
BABCOCK, Fred. D.—E. M. Merrill	271
BROWN, Elmer W.—H. Heyman	133
DAY, Christopher C.—S. Kandell et al.	361
DONOHE, Larry—Clinton Point Stone Company	554
FOERSTER, Oscar—E. Pionsky	182
FUCHS, Sigmund, Aladar Feldman, and Brackett Realty Company—United Dampproofing and Painting Company, costs	31
FORMAN, Joseph—M. Kirschenbluth	132
FORMAN, Joseph—M. Sperber	133
GANTERT, Louis F.—James McCreary & Co.	106
GUTERDING, Jacob—O. Parker	197
GRAGG, George C.—T. True	112
GROSS, Hirsch—M. Hillman	69
MUNCH, William—Nassau Trust Company of New York	338
PACHER, Konrad O.—J. H. Young	1,220
SOMERS, James C.—M. H. Oppenheim	84
SMALL, Eugene W.—C. M. Robinson	828
SENNETT, James B.—C. L. Altschul	72
TUCKER, Enid L.—M. H. Oppenheim	79
VAN HUESEN, R. Fletcher—J. H. Reardon	83
VARICK CONTRACTING COMPANY—H. D. Brown and others	142
AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE Agency—B. De Mille, costs	23
C. G. FLYGARE COMPANY—Adolph Grant & Co.	847
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMpany of Baltimore City—M. M. Stone	557
PHARMACISTS MANFACTURING Company—F. M. Prindle and others, costs	27

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

BERNSTEIN, Samuel—L. Schlesinger, receiver, July 21, 1906 ..... $1,000
BURKE, William E.—R. B. Young, Jr., et al., Jan. 18, 1906 66
BELL, Thomas—J. Pin, May 31, 1906 .. 2,277

INSTRUCTION.

City.

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AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale.
Horses, wagons, and harness.
The estate of Harry Waller
will be sold at public auction
by E. Dreyfus, Auctioneer,
on Tuesday, August 7th, at 10:30 A. M.,
at No. 96-98 Mangin Street.
Max Sheinart, Atty. for Administratrix, 320 B'way.

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MR. HEARST'S "CHANCE."

Concerning Mr. HEARST'S chance of a regular "indorsement" THE TIMES last Friday said:

> The notion that the Republicans may indorse him would not be more fantastic than the notion that he may be indorsed by the Democrats at Buffalo.

Unless THE TIMES has sources of prophetic inspiration not available to ordinary observers its cheery tone must be like the ostentatiously merry whistling of a belated country boy passing a graveyard.—The World.

The bearing of our observation lies in the epithet "fantastic," a word whose cognitions and connotations are so numerous that we refuse to be pinned down to The World's interpretation that we thought the indorsement of Mr. HEARST at Buffalo an impossibility. Elsewhere in the article from which our neighbor quotes we said that the Democrats could not indorse him unless the party were ready to disband. Perhaps it is ready to disband. But that the acceptance of Mr. HEARST as the candidate of the regular Democracy, though we admit it to be possible, would be fantastic, we affirm and we will nail that affirmation to anybody's front door who disputes it, and maintain its truth by argument and illustration.

If, nevertheless, the question be put to us, What do we mean by fantastic? we reply that the dictionary is full of synonyms. Idiotic, destructive, suicidal, a deed of madness, an act of political ataxia, a public confession of degeneracy, a preparation for the end, a forerunner of death would one or all convey our meaning.

It is because the indorsement of Mr. HEARST would be all these things that we refuse to believe that he is to be indorsed. As to the graveyard, we have not the heart in passing it to whistle, either in counterfeited glee or to keep our spirits up. There lie the bones of many great Democrats. So far as activity outside the inclosure is concerned, one might conclude that all the party's leaders have there sought repose. But this is not true, it cannot be true. The leaders are doing something—more than that, the masses of the Democracy are doing something to resist the Hearst invasion. Inquiry up the State now makes it pretty evident that the "labor" vote is the main element of the Hearst support. Add to this the local agitators and demagogues, the men who have failed in one party or the other and want to get a footing with the new party, and we have a fairly complete measure of the quality of Mr. HEARST'S strength. What its quantity will be no man can say. Against a Democratic Party organized, coherent, and animated by some vital regard for the principles and traditions of Democracy, Mr. HEARST'S traveling agents would have made little headway. The headway they actually have made may not, when put to the test, meet his expectations or at all realize the fears of those who oppose him. The Democratic Convention at Buffalo may be so constituted that it will pay no more attention to Mr. HEARST than was paid to him by the St. Louis Convention of 1904 or the New York Democratic State Convention of that same year.

The only hypothesis upon which a belief in his capture of the Democratic indorsement can be founded is the one to which we have referred, that is, that the Democratic Party is going out of existence altogether. We do not believe it. The Whig Party went to pieces because its vital force was lost and its moral courage so far impaired that it weakly paltered with the great question of slavery, blindly following an ignoble course upon the issue then dominant in the minds of men. The great "issue" now is the hobbling of the corporations and the punishment of predatory wealth. So far from paltering with it the Democrats, including Mr. BRYAN, are furious over Mr. ROOSEVELT'S infringement of their political patent. They are ready to run their legs off to keep ahead of him, and he is a formidable pacemaker in such a contest. It may be that agitation has so stirred up unrest, and unrest has so reacted upon agitation, that we are destined to pass through a period of upheaval and overthrow. It may be that electorates here and there, or the country over, swept off their feet by the appeals of unreason, will put power into the unsteadiest and unsafest hands. Then our situation would be that of a trainload of railway passengers at the mercy of an engineer crazed with liquor. The speed would for a time be highly exciting, but in the end there would be a tremendous smashup. Then the surviving passengers, coming to their senses and perceiving that they had made unconscionable fools of themselves, would choose safer guides, the wild men would be sent to the rear, and political sanity and order would resume their sway. There are men who really fear that these things are in store for us. We think their apprehensions must be based upon a profound distrust of democratic institutions. We are much more optimistic. The Democrats of the State of New York may have lost their leaders, they have not lost their heads. For that reason, and also because of more specific facts and observation, we do not believe that Mr. HEARST is going to capture the Buffalo Convention.

THE ICE TRUST.

With the thermometer at 98, or thereabout, it may be presumed that the August Grand Jury listened with peculiar attention to Judge ROSALSKY'S charge concerning the Ice Trust. That corporation was not mentioned by his Honor, but he describes it beyond all possibility of any mistake in identification. He told the Grand Jurors that it was within their province to undertake an investigation, that it was the duty of the District Attorney to summon witnesses and compel the production of papers and documents before them, and that the court would advise them at any time as to the law. Judge ROSALSKY did, in fact, give the Grand Jury this advice as to the law:

> The raising of a price of a commodity by a dealer unconnected with any conspiracy is not unlawful, but if there is a conspiracy to regulate the price of such a commodity, then raising the price is the act done to accomplish the object of the conspiracy; whether the price fixed is reasonable or excessive is immaterial; such act, in the contemplation of the law, is inimical to trade or commerce.

If the American Ice Company were a concern engaged in inter-State commerce it would long ago have been called to account under the Anti-Trust act, which makes unlawful all combinations in restraint of trade, whether they actually do restrain trade or not. It is the popular belief that the Ice Trust does restrain trade, that in fact it exercises in an unfeeling manner the monopolistic privilege of fixing prices to suit itself. But conspiracies to restrain trade are punishable under the common law. The State and its political divisions have practically the same power to call unlawful combinations to account that the Federal Government has over inter-State commerce carriers. In this heated term an Ice Trust investigation would be seasonable and popular. The people have a real curiosity to know the facts about the cost of ice, conditions of the ice market, and the profits of the ice trade. They want the figures.

MR. UNTERMYER'S POSITION.

In a letter to Judge PARKER, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the International Policy Holders, Mr. SAMUEL UNTERMYER makes a dignified and perfectly satisfactory reply to the insinuations of President PEABODY of the Mutual, and contents public curiosity as to the motives of his campaign in behalf of the holders of life insurance policies.

To the suggestion that he accept a nomination to the Board of Trustees of the Mutual and of the New York Life Companies Mr. UNTERMYER makes this reply:

> Under no circumstances could I ever hereafter accept an office, position, benefit, or emolument in any form growing out of this movement. If my services are hereafter required in connection with the work of reorganization they will be cheerfully given, as they are now being contributed upon the distinct condition that I will accept no office, compensation, or reward, now or hereafter, directly or indirectly.

Mr. UNTERMYER is a policy holder. In that relation he has a right to insist upon honest and prudent management of the companies and of their assets. Moreover, he wants to see the insurance business completely divorced from the speculative activities of Wall Street. That is the public interest. Inasmuch, therefore, as Mr. UNTERMYER is serving a legitimate personal interest and at the same time is serving the public interest, it is going to be pretty difficult for those who are deeply annoyed by his efforts for insurance reform to find just and convincing grounds of criticism either of himself or of his acts.

Recent disclosures have doubtless somewhat predisposed the public to sympathize with him rather than with those who have been foremost in assailing him. Mr. UNTERMYER'S letter confirms and strengthens the impression made by the high standing of the members of the International Policy Holders' Committee.

GEN. WOOD'S ACCUSERS.

It seems odd that at the same time there should appear two accusations against Gen. LEONARD WOOD, one based upon his civil administration in Cuba and the other upon his military administration in the Philippine Islands.

In the case of Capt. KOEHLER, the accuser is the nominal defendant. He is charged with having used intemperate language toward a superior officer. The intemperate language appears to consist in the accusation of "unjust, unfair, and illegal acts" on the part of Gen. WOOD toward Capt. KOEHLER. Gen. WOOD had recommended a Major SCOTT for promotion to a Brigadiership, and KOEHLER thereupon preferred charges against the General's protégé of inattention to duty. Instead of ordering a court of inquiry upon SCOTT to try KOEHLER'S charges, WOOD, upon the application of SCOTT, and on charges brought by SCOTT, ordered court-martial upon KOEHLER for bringing malicious, vexatious, and groundless charges against a brother officer. This court-martial, to which KOEHLER in vain objected as illegally constituted and conducted, found his accusations to be, not what they were accused by SCOTT of being, but only "captious and unnecessary," and recommended that he be reprimanded. This he was, and, according to himself, very severely and savagely reprimanded, far beyond what the occasion seemed to him to call for. He promptly protested to the War Department, as any officer would do, and would have a right to do, at a proceeding so detrimental to his professional record and standing, declaring his condemnation to be "unjust, unfair, and illegal." In any civil proceeding of the kind before any court whatever, these words would not be regarded as "intemperate," but entirely proper for an incriminated man to employ in his legitimate defense and as a protest against what he regarded as an injustice. It appears that the Secretary of War may be inclined, as a civilian and a lawyer, to quash this latest proceeding, especially as it was to himself that the protest was addressed.

As to the Rathbone case, the public, we think, has generally approved the decision and the sentence in that. It must be owned, however, that it is rather hard upon a man who has declined a pardon to be put out of court, so far as his vindication is concerned, by a general amnesty. Congress is doubtless the only quarter to which he can now look for redress, if any injustice has in fact been done him. But it is not clear why he should seize for the purpose of agitating his case a season four months off from the nearest possible opportunity of getting his case before Congress.

HEROISM AND COMMON SENSE.

The usual Summer Sunday drownings are often accompanied and relieved by stories of heroism, which carry their moral as well as the regrettable incidents themselves. Foolish and careless people may be cautioned against taking unnecessary risks, but risk is of the essence of life saving. A week ago a policeman most bravely risked and lost his life in the course of duty. His "tour" was to watch swimmers, and when one of them went down he plunged after him with bulldog courage. He died according to one account because he dove with such force that he drove his head into the mud, and could not arise. According to another account he dove with his clothes on, and his arms were pinioned while he was removing his waistcoat and the drowning man took his death grasp. He deserved a hero's funeral, but with a tear for his fate one may also heave a sigh that he lacked discretion to match his courage.

This week's hero was of a different sort. He demonstrated that life saving may be managed with skill as well as with courage. He had saved lives before, and moreover wisdom had arrived with his sixty-five years. When the call that a man was drowning was brought to him he did not leap into the water with his clothes on, not he. His trousers were new, and he removed them. He was not ready to go overboard yet. He looked around for a rope, and left one end in good hands behind him, while he took the other with him. Then he did not dive at all. He jumped, keeping his head above water and his eyes dry, so that he could see what he was about. He knows how to dive, and he can swim, too, but experience has taught him that lives can be saved sensibly as well as if not better than otherwise.

The result in this case was that all he had to do was to ask those ashore to pull away, and he was landed with his prize as unromantically as a bag of coal, and there was nothing left to do but to put on his new trousers with the same courage that he took them off. WALTER BOLLAS, dockmaster, thus did more than save life. He taught those who would emulate him that not even brave men can afford to dispense with thought regarding what they intend to do after they have the drowning man in hand. It is as important to get out of the water as to get into it. Bravery will take you in, but will help you not at all about getting out. Bravery is admirable, but discretion adorns it.

GAMBLING AT SARATOGA.

There is probably no human memory which runneth to the contrary of gambling during the season at Saratoga. Whether the law has been lax or severe, it has been found equally incapable of enforcement. It is a long time since the races began to be run at Saratoga, but it was as true before horse racing came in as one of the Summer sports as it has been since that gambling could not be suppressed. Commonly it has been "wide open," wider open than at any other place in the State of New York. Sometimes it has been pretended to be concealed, though there was never the slightest difficulty during the season in finding a gambling house on the part of anybody who was looking for one. From the dim old days of MORRISSEY and KEYES to this day it has been the same. The occasional "squealer" who had been fleeced, or his friends acting for him, could not find any constable to serve a warrant that would bring the shearers into court.

Of course all this has been contrary to the statute and against the peace of the people of the State of New York and their dignity. The explanation of it is obvious. Local opinion did not sustain the law. Local opinion was in favor of gambling as an attraction that brought more people into the place and made them spend their money more freely. Gambling has been "good for trade." Hence the local ministers' union in Saratoga vindicates its good sense by aiming at the limitation rather than the suppression of gambling and by insisting that no new places shall be opened. This moderate programme vindicates the sincerity as well as the good sense of the ministers. With the proverbial "light go" of money which comes easily, the free-handed gambler contributes directly to the construction of churches and indirectly to the support of ministers. And his money has not yet been refused as "tainted."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Some Advice for Luther Burbank.

Mr. CHAMPE S. ANDREWS'S article on the work and personality of LUTHER BURBANK, printed in THE SUNDAY TIMES, was marked by the almost lyrical enthusiasm which this remarkable student of plant life seems to excite in all who are privileged to approach him. It is as far from our intention as from our desire to deny that this enthusiasm is well founded, but, after reading Mr. ANDREWS'S account of his visit to the Santa Rosa farm, as after reading many another and at least one book on the work done there, we confess to an irritating lack of information, not exactly as to what Mr. BURBANK is doing, but as to the theories and principles on which he is doing it. Nothing that has come to our attention proves, or even indicates, the existence of any great discoveries made by him, and we have heard of only one notable formulation of his—the statement that "heredity is the sum of all past environments"—and even that is not exactly new.

Apparently he is doing on a large scale what every horticulturist does on a small one, hybridizing and selecting exactly as they do. If he is doing anything more, it seems to us, especially now that Mr. CARNEGIE has relieved him of the material cares of life, that it is Mr. BURBANK'S first and by far greatest duty to himself and the world to get his ideas and his methods down on paper in black and white, where all can read and profit by them. It is well, it is useful, for this man with a special talent for discriminating between good plants and bad ones to exercise that talent, and when he presents humanity with an improved fruit tree or berry or potato he confers a benefit beside which the public legacies of the ordinary millionaire are of trivial value. But, if he is the man his admirers believe, he could write a book, with his own pen or with that of a competent secretary, that would be worth many times what he can hope to accomplish by personal experiment work in the field. He has proved to his own satisfaction, and to that of almost everybody else, that by following the lines opened up by him years ago very wonderful and important changes in the characteristics of plants can be produced. Why does he not, instead of doing more of this, with the result, perhaps, of giving us twenty or thirty improved plants, content himself with what he has already accomplished in this direction and write a book that will start a thousand workers with the benefit of his experience and wisdom?

And how pathetic it was to learn from Mr. ANDREWS that Mr. BURBANK had not yet had time to read "The Origin of Species," and how more than pathetic to read Mr. BURBANK'S almost reverent talk about that most completely exploded of solemn humbugs, phrenology! To hear such nonsense from such a man must have made the interviewer want to turn away blushing as from a display of unseemly or pitiable weakness by one loved and respected. Mr. BURBANK certainly owes it both to himself and to the rest of us immediately to take a lot of time for both reading and writing.

Prophecy That Is Too Cautious.

According to the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg the United States is in for a war with Japan, and we are also in for a sure and speedy beating, after which the Japanese will seize the Philippines and Hawaii and occupy California. This prophet's authority is very high. The only unofficial newspaper in the Russian capital that has now escaped suppression, the Novoe Vremya speaks for the Russian element that not long ago had an opportunity to become particularly well informed on the subject of Japan's military prowess. This was closely examined and practically tested by the Russian experts on land and sea, and they found it the real thing—so real that such of them as survived went home and reported—most of them to courts-martial—that for some time to come Russia would have no interests in Manchuria or Korea, and that China was not worth intriguing for. And it follows by a sort of logic—a Russian sort—that as Japan so easily conquered a highly militant nation, she would have no trouble at all in doing the same thing to a nation that has paid comparatively little attention to the art of war, has only a toy army, at least as to size, and is actually troubled when the chapter of accidents extends its borders for it. Such being the situation we are surprised that our predicted losses are so moderate. Why should the Japanese, having occupied California, be content with that? Perhaps the Novoe Vremya doesn't know that we have several other Pacific States, but the Japanese do, and it would be as easy to take them all as one. And then the Rocky Mountains are not at all well fortified. Why should not the conquerors press on and only begin to think of stopping when they reach the Mississippi? That, now, is a good natural boundary, and it would hardly pay the Japanese to go any further, at least for a while; later, of course, if we did not behave extremely well, they could proceed to the eastern coast and—be almost ready to attack Russia from the West! While the Novoe Vremya was about it, why didn't it make an all-around-the-world prophecy and be really happy?

Distinctions Among the Negroes.

One of our correspondents insists that there are "social lines" among the negroes, and we are strongly inclined to think that he is right, despite the statement that there are not, quoted by us the other day from a Southern paper. There simply must be such distinctions among a people as numerous as the negroes and obviously differing among themselves in half a hundred ways.

Even in slavery times there was the division into house servants and field hands, and also one between the comparatively civilized negroes in the border States and those of the far South. Now there are differences of education and of property. They may be ignored by some whites, for one reason or another, but that does not affect their existence. Perhaps what does not exist is a sufficiently emphatic emphasizing of these distinctions by a majority of the negroes themselves; perhaps they make too much of common grievances and misfortunes that would not be common if they were not thus emphasized.

THE NUDE IN ART.

Students Not Always Discreet in Their Treatment of Subjects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The flurry on Fifty-seventh Street recalls to my mind a visit to the rooms of the Art Students' League last Spring, during the so-called "fake exhibition." That visit more than anything else rouses a suspicion in my mind that Mr. Comstock may have had some show of justification for his raid. It is hardly likely that Mr. Comstock would suppress the nude in art per se, and it will not do to charge him with inconsistency for not treating the Venus de Milo and the chance nudities of the Art Students' League on the same basis.

Some of the caricatures displayed at the exhibition to which I have referred certainly did use the nude in an offensive manner and with no sufficient mantle of artistic grace to neutralize the offense. Indeed, the whole tone of that exhibition, including the conduct of the students as well as the indiscretions and hopeless inanities of their "fake" pictures, suggested very strongly that the responsible authorities of the league might well screw their standard of admission up a trifle in the three points of brains, character, and artistic feeling. In the reaction against Mr. Comstock's possible excess of zeal and deficiency of judgment it is not to be forgotten that nudity in art is not necessarily harmless. It is essentially a question of quality and conditions.

Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 4, 1906. W. H. J.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The latest Comstock "raid" emphasizes the presence of a disease in our policy of correction that might be diagnosed as "sensationalism" or "spectacularism." The very term "raid" clearly defines the symptoms.

Warrants are used when in most cases summonses would be more orderly, decent, and effective. But the service of a summons does not require a patrol wagon full of "bluecoats," without which who would know of the heroic work of Mr. Comstock and other such "regulators." E. W.

New York, Aug. 6, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest the formation of an association in the interest of the advancement of civilization, said association to be known as "The Society for the Suppression of Anthony Comstock," and I hereby make offer to serve the S. S. A. C. in any official capacity to which I may be called, entirely without other remuneration than my own sense of satisfaction in aiding to rid the community of a most annoying pest. E. N.

New York, Aug. 6, 1906.

"Subscriber's" Century Plant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plant in bloom in the garden of Mrs. Mattie C. Borden of Sorrento, Fla., concerning which "Subscriber," a few days ago, requested information in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is, to judge from the description furnished, a specimen of the Agave Sisalana, or hemp sisal, which is a native of Yucatan, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, and closely related to the century plant.

Plants set out at eighteen inches high from the nursery will produce leaves fit for cutting in three years. The life of the plant when undisturbed is six or seven years, after which it sends up its blossom stalk and then dies. Cutting, however, extends its life fifteen to twenty years.

I advise "Subscriber" to send a photograph of the plant, with a few of the leaves, to the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, of which Dr. Nathaniel Lord Britton is director. The authorities there, with their usual courtesy, will gladly furnish definite information concerning it. J. W. H.

New York, Aug. 4, 1906.

The House That Jack Built.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Harking back to 1851, say October, I recall very vividly "The House that Jack Built," reprinted in the magazine section of THE TIMES on Sunday. Gov. Medary, who was then in his first year of publication of The Crisis, at Columbus, Ohio, received in his mail what appeared to be a galley proof of a poem. Merely glancing at it he threw it across the table to me with some such query as, "What stuff is that?" After glancing it over I read it aloud. I remember how his interest increased, line after line, until I struck "antecedaneous ale." At that I received two orders in quick succession: "Put that in type" and "go on with reading."

The slip was signed in ink: "Compliments of Howard Tilden."

My father evidently knew who Howard Tilden was, as he gave me the impression that he was from Central New York, and at this moment I would say from Elmira.

I hope that this may lead to an identification of the author of this version of "The House that Jack Built." SAMUEL A. MEDARY.

New York, Aug. 6, 1906.

No Poison in the Candy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On July 7 and 10 occurred two instances of alleged "candy poisoning," which were given considerable prominence in the newspapers. The National Confectioners' Association has a standing reward of $100 for evidence that will convict any person of the adulteration of candy with poisonous or injurious substances, and upon learning of these cases we retained E. J. Lederle, Ph. D., former Commissioner of Health, to make an investigation.

We now have his report before us. He finds that in the first instance, where eight children are said to have been poisoned in Brooklyn, the evidence is strong that they were made ill by drinking milk. In the second instance, where a baby in Williamsburg is said to have died from the effect of poisonous coloring extract in candy, Dr. Lederle finds that the attending physician called the illness diphtheria, and the Coroner's physician said that the child's illness was caused by eating pickles. There was no mention made whatsoever of candy poisoning. In each case the facts were greatly distorted, and found their way into print either through carelessness or direct misrepresentation.

The circulation of such reports reflects seriously upon reputable manufacturers, and we ask in fairness that the result of the association's investigation be printed.

The National Confectioners' Association is making every effort to maintain high standards in the materials used in the candy trade. It condemns the use of all materials which are not pure and wholesome, and will spare no expense to this end.

NATIONAL CONFECTIONERS' ASSOCIATION.

New York, Aug. 4, 1906.

Beside the Golden Gate.

From The San Francisco Call.

Fourteen automobiles are necessary to get a quorum of the new Relief and Red Cross Corporation together. The refugee with a requisition to be filled—not yet, but soon—does his traveling otherwise.

SUNRISE.

(As the Navajo Sees It.)

The Hero-god, returned from deeds of might
In underworlds of terrors unrepealed,
Displays within the gates of pillared white
Against the turquois wall his golden shield.

MOONRISE.

(As a Mexican Child Sees It.)

The Sun is down, but the heavens are glowing,
For all the Stars are awake;
The Moon is eating an orange and throwing
The peeling into the lake.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

BIGGER THAN THE LUSITANIA.

It Is Said a British Firm Will Build New Hamburg-American Liner.

BELFAST, Aug. 6.—It is reported that the Hamburg-American Line has given an order to Harland & Wolff to construct a steamer larger than the Cunard liner Lusitania.

Julius P. Meyer, manager of the passenger department of the Hamburg-American Line in New York, said last night that the report that the contract for a new liner had been let might possibly be correct, adding that the company had plans drawn for such a vessel some time ago. Mr. Meyer said he did not know whether the new ship was to be as fast or faster than the Lusitania.

It has been frequently reported in the last few months that the Hamburg-American Line was going to build a new steamship for its New York-Hamburg service that would surpass in size the great Cunarder Lusitania, which was launched a few weeks ago at Clydebank. This is the first report, however, which gives the name of the builders who are to receive the contract for the new ship.

Harland & Wolff built the great White Star liners Baltic, Celtic, and Cedric, and the palatial Hamburg-American liner Amerika.

The Lusitania is 790 feet long and 88 feet beam, with a molded depth of 60.6 feet, while her draught is 33 feet. She will displace 40,000 tons, and will, it is expected, make the voyage from New York to Queenstown in about four days.

STIMSON SEES PRESIDENT.

U. S. District Attorney and Senator Penrose Among the Guests.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 6.—President Roosevelt entertained to-day the largest luncheon party which has gathered at Sagamore Hill this Summer. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. William J. Youngs, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Smith of Cold Spring Harbor, Representative W. W. Cocks of the First New York District, United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson of New York City, and John A. Sleicher.

Mr. Youngs was Secretary to President Roosevelt when he was Governor of New York. Mr. Smith formerly represented in Congress the Ulster district.

It is understood that District Attorney Stimson discussed briefly with the President a number of important Federal cases pending in the Southern New York jurisdiction. Among these are what are generally known as the sugar rebating cases. No statement regarding the matter was given out.

Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania to-day paid his second visit of the season to the President.

MORE ROOM AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Government Plans Improvements That Will Cost $150,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Supervising Architect Taylor proposes to prepare plans for extensive improvements at the Ellis Island immigration station in New York Harbor, so that when Congress convenes next December recommendations for the improvements can be made.

It is impossible at present to accommodate the immigrants at Ellis Island with either dining room or dormitory space, and it is proposed to consolidate the space devoted to dining rooms near the kitchen and to build additional sleeping quarters. In addition to remodeling a part of the present structure, it will be necessary to erect an additional building. The cost of the improvement will be about $150,000.

NO 8-HOUR LAW FOR SHIPS.

Attorney General Says It Does Not Apply to Contract Vessels for Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Attorney General Moody, in an opinion addressed to the Secretary of the Navy and made public to-day, holds that the eight-hour law, which provides that the working day of laborers and mechanics employed by the Government shall be limited to eight hours does not apply to the men employed on the vessels under construction for the navy at private establishments.

A similar opinion has been given the Secretary of War to the effect that the eight-hour law does not apply to contractors furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies.

GYMNASTICS NOT A CURE.

Dr. Bevan Lewis Says They Do Not Help in Cases of Mental Fatigue.

YORK, England, Aug. 6.—A paper on the value of rest by Dr. Theodore Dyke Acland was read before the British Association for the Advancement of Science to-day.

In the discussion which followed Dr. Bevan Lewis declared that gymnastics were not a cure for mental fatigue, nor was excessive bicycle riding. There had been a development in recent years, he said, of "the bicycle head" among young men, due to excessive riding in their keenness to establish records.

German Warships Not Coming.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Foreign Office authorizes The Associated Press to say that the German Government regrets that the plans of the Navy Department for the manœuvres in September include every ship available and prevent the sending of vessels to the United States on the occasion of the American-German yacht races off Marblehead.

Tramps Not Socialists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If "J. W. E." would delve into the governing principles of the "gentlemen of the road" he might find that they furnish a very poor weapon against Socialism. There are two reasons for the existence of the tramp, first, inability to get work; second, appreciation of the fact that beggary is a pleasanter life than the lower grades of work.

Socialism, as any one may know who will, is not a refuge for shirks, but a protest against shirks. The poor man who works or wants to work is the natural Socialist. He objects, not to his work, but to the idleness of others. The tramp, by preference, does not long for a condition under which he would be obliged to work. Socialism may be wrong in theory and impossible in practice, but it is the policy of the poor workingman, not of the idler, rich or poor. A. G. CRAIG.

Brooklyn, Aug. 6, 1906.

No Place to Eat.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

"I wonder," said the old-time Bohemian, "if New Yorkers ever dine at home on Saturday nights and Sundays. I took my best girl under my arm last Saturday night and went out on a still hunt for a place to dine. We walked from place to place until we were worn out, until from sheer fatigue we lost the desire to dine. At each cafe there stood crowds waiting meekly for tables, patiently enduring the hustling by of waiters and the lordly frown of the proprietor, who made his appearance at regular intervals with the news that there would perhaps be vacant tables in an hour or so. And that wasn't the worst of it," he concluded sadly, "at each of these little Bohemian tables d'hote there had been tacked a blasing card which bore the legend that the price of the dinner had been raised for these two nights from 40 to 60 and 70 cents. At one," more sadly still, "it was raised to 75."

The Social Round.

From The Washington Star.

"I suppose," said the old-time friend, "that your folks no longer feel the anxiety about social matters that they once experienced."

"Yes, they do," answered Mr. Cumrox; "mother an' the girls are now as busy keepin' other women out of society as they once were gettin' in themselves."

UNTERMYER DECLINES ANY INSURANCE OFFICE

Stops Policy Holders' Movement to Make Him a Trustee.

WOULD STAY DISINTERESTED

He Says No One Connected with the Present Attempt at Reform Should Seek Personal Benefit.

Through a letter which Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, wrote on Saturday to Alton B. Parker of the Executive Committee of the policy holders' organization, it became known yesterday that it had been planned by some of the members of the International Committee to induce Mr. Untermyer to become a candidate for Trustee of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Mr. Untermyer in his letter reasserts the position which he laid down at the beginning of the policy holders' movement that under no circumstances will he accept any office of any kind or any position of emolument from one of the insurance companies in case the policy holders' campaign succeeds.

The letter was also thought to answer the charge made in the brief filed by the Mutual Life with Justice Howard of the Supreme Court on Saturday that Mr. Untermyer was trying to get control of the Mutual Life personally. This was the "supplemental brief," which the Mutual entered in opposing the application of the four members of the Policy Holders' Committee, who were forced on the Mutual's administration against their will, to have their names stricken off through a writ directed at the Superintendent of Insurance.

Mr. Untermyer's letter follows:

Greystone, Yonkers, N. Y.,
Saturday, Aug. 4, 1906.

The Hon. Alton B. Parker, Chairman Executive Committee International Policy Holders' Committee.

My Dear Judge: My health is such that my physician insists on a few days' complete rest. It is therefore possible that I may not be present at the forthcoming meeting at which the consideration of candidates is to be resumed. Govs. Roberts and Pennypacker have already announced their intention of being present, and I understand there will be quite a full attendance.

Members of the committee and policy holders are, as you know, insisting that I shall permit the use of my name as a candidate for Trustee on the boards of both companies, in the event of the success of the policy holders in securing the control of their own property. They refer to Mr. Taft's name on the Mutual's ticket and Mr. Milburn on the New York, both counsel for the existing managements, and they argue that because of my activity in the movement and my familiarity with the subject, such a course will be helpful to the companies.

I do not agree with them, and am not willing to become a candidate for any office or position with either company. Under no circumstances would I ever hereafter accept an office, position, benefit, or emolument in any form growing out of this movement. If my services are hereafter required in connection with the work of reorganization they will be cheerfully given as they are now being contributed upon the distinct condition that I will accept no office, compensation, or reward now or hereafter, directly or indirectly.

The success of this great and unprecedented campaign depends upon a full realization by the policy holders and the public of its unselfishness and of the sense of public duty that inspired and dominate it. The distinguished personnel of the committee was accepted as a guarantee of the disinterestedness of the movement. It must so remain in appearance as well as in fact. No one connected with it should be placed in the position of seeming to want office or benefit.

The old management are on the defensive, where they belong. They should be kept there. Already they are trying to divert the issue by impugning the motives of the distinguished men engaged in this public service and by malignant personal attacks on me and my motives, as though I were a factor.

There are but two simple issues involved. We should see to it that they get no chance to obscure or divert them: (1) Do the policy holders believe that their property can be better administered by their own chosen representatives than by the old self-constituted, discredited management and their nominees? (2) Is there more likely to be full restitution for the past misdeeds by re-electing the men who are responsible for them and their nominees or men selected by the policy holders?

There is another and a controlling reason against the suggested action. If you succeed, as I believe you will, it will mark the beginning of the correction of many great abuses in corporate management. We should not set a precedent that will inspire confidence in the disinterestedness of such movements. It should be made possible for defrauded stockholders and policy holders who are widely scattered and have heretofore been at the mercy of the men who have gained control of their property without their knowledge or consent to feel that this is a chance of escape, and that there are men who will espouse their cause without hope of reward.

For the reasons stated, I will not for a moment consider any suggestion that involves my being officially or otherwise connected with either of these companies as a Trustee, counsel, or in any other capacity. I told you that at the start, and I insist upon being taken at my word.

If in the final analysis it shall appear that I have in any way contributed to the success of a movement which will rescue these vast assets from the grasp of the speculative Wall Street financiers, where they have been used for doubtful schemes of high finance and to corrupt Legislatures and political parties, and to place them in honest, conservative hands selected by the owners of the properties, I shall be more than content with having had the high privilege of taking part in the performance of so great a public duty.

With kind regards, believe me, sincerely yours, SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

TO CONSIDER TAX MATTERS.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen Called for Friday.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen for Friday at 11 o'clock was called yesterday by Acting Mayor McGowan. This was done at the request of the majority floor leader, Alderman Meyers.

The board will meet to pass on the tax rate and the tax assessment rolls. Controller Metz has insisted for weeks that the city tax business could not be taken up without the formal action of the Aldermen. The Aldermen demurred at first, but in order "to stop all squabbling," as Alderman Meyers put it, they will act on the Controller's suggestion.

Acting Mayor McGowan obtained an affirmative opinion from the Corporation Counsel's office before he issued the call.

ENGLISH MUSICAL PLAY SUCCESS AT CRITERION

"The Little Cherub" a Very Tuneful and Pleasing Novelty.

JAMES BLAKELEY'S HUMOR

Marie Doro Comes to the Front as a Writer of Songs, and Her Number Is One of the Hits of the Night.

Earl of Sanctobury.....Tom Wise
Lord Congress.....Andrew Higginson
Algernon Southdown.....James Blakeley
Shingle.....Will West
Ethelbert.....John Mayon
Captain Herewardt.....Martin Haydon
Alderman Briggs.....Richard Chawner
Mr. Grimble, landlord.....Charles Butler
Police Sergeant.....David Bennett
Crumm, footman.....John F. Rogers
Sir John Monteith.....H. F. Hendee
Miss Molly Montrose.....Hattie Williams
Lady Isobel Congress.....May Naudain
Lady Dorothy Congress.....Mabel Hollins
Lady Agnes Congress.....Winona Winter
Lady Rose Congress.....Grace Field
Letty, chambermaid at hotel.....Beth Stone
Mrs. Briggs.....Emily Francis
Miss Cuckoo Vanbuane....Dorothy Zimmerman
Miss Kitty Cranbourne.....Elsa Reinhardt
Miss Maud Rochester.....Ethel Kelly
Miss Mabel Ducross.....Clara Pitt
Miss Mary Macclesfield.....Grace Kimball
Miss Olive Manderville.....Edna Sidney

With the possible exception of a few lines of dialogue that are unnecessarily suggestive and a few that are so obvious as to add nothing either by way of amusement or explanation, "The Little Cherub," produced at the Criterion last night, is very excellent entertainment. These so-called musical comedies from London differ generally from the native variety to the extent that they are neater in construction, and as a usual thing, daintier in the setting forth. One gets in them less garishness of color, less of the clash of cymbal and the blare of brass. And, though there must always be more or less confusion in the elements that enter into a musical show, the incongruities are here often reduced to the minimum.

In the case of "The Little Cherub" we have, so to speak, the American flowers grafted on the English stock. That is an advantage, for with all due respect to the sisters across the way, our girls are prettier. And in a musical show the girls, if not everything, amount to a very great deal.

In this particular case, however, the chief fun is provided by a performer from across the sea, James Blakeley, one of the funniest little men that London has sent over in many seasons.

He was funny in "The School Girl," he is funnier here, with his song about "Tom, the Piper's Son," and the boy who went a-fishing for the tiddlers. Decidedly amusing he is also, in his share of the number "The Doggie in Our Yard," in which, by the way, he divides with Hattie Williams the distinction of placing Marie Doro's first song before the public. A capital little song it is, too, with its tale of poor little Towser, whom the burglar carried away because he was "such a friendly little chap." It was one of the hits of a night which included many song hits and dress hits, (for one must not forget the millinery.)

There are a dozen and a half other musical numbers in the piece generally credited to Ivan Caryll and a credit to him, with one lilting refrain following another, and an occasional bit of cleverly arranged descriptive or sentimental writing. Of the former sort "Experience," intrusted to Hattie Williams, telling the tale of a little girl who was warned not to talk to men, and who as usual in such cases forgot her instructions as soon as one came along. An engaging number this and quite the best thing as to acting that Miss Williams has ever done.

Of the cooey, melting kind was a number in the last act, sung by little Winona Winter, who made the transition from the continuous with unmistakable evidence of talent for her new field. Her ventriloquial specialty is excellent. Beth Stohe's remarkable dancing is not likely to be overlooked by successive audiences, nor will the average spectator fail to note the daintiness of May Naudain, who has, however, less opportunity than her abilities justify.

A ballet of Pierrots and Cupids, led by Grace Field, and a song, "Cupid's Rifle Range," sung by Mabel Hollins, with an athletic number, during which a football is kicked from the stage, doing damage to much head-gear, are other probable favorites. Tom Wise, this time an English Lord with Comstockian ideas, subject to change on occasion, played a familiar sort of role in his familiar fashion, and the others were generally adequate to the demands. Ben Teal has done his share in the staging with good taste and discretion. Owen Hall wrote the book, but he probably could not help himself. The book, in these pieces, seems a necessity, but nobody has yet discovered just why.

MAY USE TENT FOR THEATRE.

Managers Announce Rival Productions of "The Kreutzer Sonata."

Wagenhals & Kemper announced yesterday that they would produce "The Kreutzer Sonata" this Fall if they had to give it in a tent. Harrison Grey Fiske announced that he would give it in the Lyric Theatre. This is the notice sent out from Mr. Fiske's office:

"Harrison Grey Fiske yesterday began rehearsals of 'The Kreutzer Sonata,' in which Bertha Kalich will be seen this season at the Lyric Theatre. The company to support Mme. Kalich includes Henry Kolker, Rosa Rand, Josephine Florence Shepherd, Adele Block, Claus Bogel, Jennie Reiffarth, Mr. Katzman, Giorgio Majeroni, Hearn Collins, Gladys Hullette, and Robert Milton."

Wagenhals & Kemper's statement is, in part, as follows:

"Since the announcement that there would be produced what is claimed to be an unauthorized version of 'The Kreutzer Sonata,' Wagenhals & Kemper have been busy. They determined that Miss Blanche Walsh must open early in September, and that any other version must be restrained by law. Then they began their search for a theatre, but there is absolutely none available. Their own new theatre, the Astor, is being rushed to completion for the opening of Miss Annie Russell Aug. 31, so that even that house cannot be used for Miss Walsh.

"The managers announce that they have already in view a vacant lot in Seventh Avenue within easy reach of the atregoers, and that if all other efforts fail they will certainly erect a tent on this property and have Miss Walsh produce the play there."

BELASCO OUT, BUT SILENT.

Appears at Reopening of "Girl from the Golden West"—Won't Talk.

David Belasco has come into view again. He appeared between the acts at the reopening of "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco Theatre last night. He had little to say on the stage, and still less to a reporter afterward. His plans, he declared, are not yet matured.

If one may judge from his smile there hasn't been any serious trouble between the manager-dramatist and Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne. But his smile was the only thing that indicated it.

"Is Mrs. Leslie Carter to continue under your management?" he was asked as he came out of the stage entrance after the performance.

"Really, I'm not prepared to say anything about that yet. I'd rather not for a while. My plans have not been completed yet, and it is too early to talk about them."

"There has been a good deal of speculation as to your having Mrs. Carter under your direction again. Could you make some positive statement about that?"

"You'll have to excuse me," Mr. Belasco answered, still smiling. "I'm not ready to say anything yet."

Miss Blanche Bates has settled down for a three-months' run in "The Girl of the Golden West," the Belasco drama which was so successful last season. Despite the hot weather, a good crowd attended last night and insisted on dozens of curtain calls. Miss Bates made a little speech after much urging. Finally she dragged Mr. Belasco from the wings and he said something, too. It was only an indistinct "Thank you."

Frank Keenan is still in the rôle of Jack Rance, gambler and Sheriff. Charles Millward was the road agent. Others in the cast were Harriet Sterling, John Cope, and James Kirkwood.

ALBERT SPALDING'S SUCCESS.

Violinist Has Made a Hit Abroad—To Give Four Concerts in London.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Albert Spalding, the American violinist, son of J. Walter Spalding of New York, scored another success at the Blackpool concert last evening. In addition to playing a solo he accompanied Mme. Melba on the violin.

Mr. Spalding, who has been playing on the Continent with much success since his début here last November, has arranged to give four orchestral concerts at Queen's Hall, assisted by the London Symphony Orchestra. The concerts will commence at the end of October under the direction of N. Verte.

Minnie Dupree in Vaudeville.

Minnie Dupree, who was with David Warfield in "The Music Master," made her début in vaudeville at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre yesterday. She appeared in a one-act comedy, "When the Earthquake Came," by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Beulah Dix.

"Drusa Wayne" Seen in 125th Street.

"Drusa Wayne," a four-act drama by Franklyn Fyles, was produced at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre yesterday. Mary Hall took the principal rôle. Izetta Jewel, Robert Cummings, Mathilde Deshon, and Robert Hill were in the cast.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

The Barber-Ritchie trio of bicycle riders was among the attractions on the New York Theatre Roof last night. The Three Leffels, acrobats, also made their first appearance there.

The Fays still head the bill on Hammerstein's Paradise Roof. Ernest Hogan and his thirty-five Minstrel Mokes are among the other performers.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes presented a new comedietta, entitled "Suppressing the Press," at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday. Edwin Stevens and Miss Marshall appear in "A Night Out."

"Mamzelle Champagne" has begun its seventh week on the Madison Square Garden Roof.

"Old Heidelberg in the Air" is flourishing on the Metropolis Theatre Roof. The Italian Trio and the Hughes Musical Trio are also performing there.

Beginning to-morrow, popular-priced matinees of "His Honor the Mayor," will be given at Wallack's on Wednesday for the three weeks the play is to stay there.

Laura Guerite is the new Julie Bonbon in "The Girl from Paris" at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. The play entered upon its third week there last night.

Prof. Frank A. Perret, who was Prof. Matteucci's assistant on Mount Vesuvius throughout the eruption, will attend Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach this evening to see the imitation eruption.

George M. Cohan stays at the New Amsterdam in "The Governor's Son," and "The Ham Tree" has begun the second week of its new run at the New York.

"The Lion and the Mouse" is a permanent fixture, apparently, at the Lyceum. The end of the run of "The Social Whirl" at the Casino has not yet been announced.

Huber's Casino, 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, offers a variety bill, and in the Fourteenth Street Museum there is the usual array of "freaks."

"The Missourians" is at the Third Avenue.

The West End's offering for the week is "The Streets of New York."

"The Curse of Drink" is at the New Star. "The Millionaire Detective" is at the American, and "Across the Pacific" is at the Thalia Theatre.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Pit" will be offered at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre the week of Sept. 3. W. A. Brady will furnish the entire scenic equipment of the original production. Paul McAllister and Beatrice Morgan will have the principal roles.

The Shuberts announce that they have won the contest over the Jefferson Theatre in Jefferson City, Mo., and that independent attractions will be seen there this Fall.

Gertrude Rutledge has been engaged to be the prima donna in the new musical comedy "A One-Horse Town." It will be given at the Yorkville Theatre on Aug. 27.

The play in which Mary Mannering will appear as a star this Fall is "Mistress Betty."

Rehearsals of "Mizpah," which will have its first New York performance at the Academy of Music on Sept. 24, began yesterday at the Murray Hill Lyceum.

Ruth St. Denis, the girl who gave East Indian dances at the Hudson Theatre, has signed a four weeks' contract to appear at the Theatre Marigny in Paris. She will make an American tour under the management of Henry B. Harris this Winter.

Ask McGowan to Let Children Act.

Acting Mayor McGowan held a hearing yesterday on the subject of allowing three children to appear in the "Little Cherub," which opened last night at the Criterion Theatre. It was explained that the children were to appear but three and a half minutes each. Mr. McGowan did not issue a permit, but granted temporary permission for their appearance in the play until their performance might be witnessed and approved or disapproved.

DARK AND SLOW CARS TIRE STATEN ISLANDERS

File Charges of Mismanagement with Railroad Commission.

MISTAKE, THE MANAGER SAYS

Trolleys Run Gently for Safety's Sake and Poor Coal Made the Lights Go Out.

Staten Islanders are contemplating a movement against the Richmond Light and Railroad Company to bring it to book for inadequate service. Charges of mismanagement were filed yesterday with the State Railroad Commission, and the Board of Trade and Transportation, it is said, is to take the matter up when it meets again. Meanwhile S. F. Hazelrigg, Vice President and General Manager of the company, offers excuses and promises better things.

For the last six weeks the trolley cars have crawled along, and the lights in houses have been so poor that at times reading was impossible. On Saturday and Sunday matters became even worse, and the residents found themselves in darkness on both evenings, while the trolley lines very nearly went out of business altogether. Only the fact that the moon was at its brightest made the situation bearable.

Acting Borough President Tribus, who, when President George Cromwell is in the city, is Commissioner of Public Works, said yesterday that he knew of no reason why the service should be poor unless it was that there was friction among those in the employ of the concern. The company has two supposedly well-equipped plants, one at Grassmere and one at Livingston, and, at times, it has been able to give fair service. Ever since the opening of Happyland, the new amusement park, the service has been poor, and trolley cars that previously took half an hour to make a trip, now take from fifty minutes to an hour and a quarter covering the same distance. In some quarters it is said that the lighting company overloaded its plant in contracting to light Happyland.

Rogers Promised Improvements.

"We have no jurisdiction to act in the matter," said Mr. Tribus. "The lighting of the streets comes under the charge of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, and I understand that Deputy Commissioner Miller is looking after that. Mr. Cromwell, before he went away, managed to see H. H. Rogers, who owns the trolley lines and the lighting plants, and Mr. Rogers promised that everything possible would be done to improve the situation.

In another quarter it was said that the trouble was due to the parsimony of the management, which declines to spend money for repairs.

But it is Mr. Hazelrigg who knows just what is the matter. In fact he knows half a dozen things that are the matter. Yesterday he sat in his office overlooking the bay, and told just how it happened that the light was poor and the trolleys slow. It was all perfectly simple, as Mr. Hazelrigg told it.

Trouble of Many Kinds.

"Breakdowns, blowouts, and burnouts galore," he said. "We have been having all sorts of trouble with our engines, condensers, and cylinders. First it is one thing and then it is another, but it is always something. Then, again, just look at the increase in the traffic."

He waved his hand toward the open window indicating two trolley cars, each carrying about half a dozen persons. Still, the rush had not begun at that time.

"That plant of ours at Grassmere," went on Mr. Hazelrigg, "is one of the best equipped in the country. They had a breakdown a few weeks ago, and that very day we knocked out our twelve horse power engine at Livingston. Now, could anything be more provoking? We fixed it up, and a few hours later we blew out a cylinder head; blew it into a hundred pieces. That's the way it goes all the time."

"What has caused the great increase in traffic?" he was asked.

"I think the new ferry service has had more to do with it than anything else. And it has increased wonderfully. Why I was here for a little while in 1897, and when I came back in 1902 I found that the road was making just exactly the same amount of money then as in 1897. There wasn't any increase until 1905, and this year the increase has been very remarkable. Why I have known the business to jump as much as 33 per cent. in one week over the business of the corresponding week last year."

Forced to Run Slower.

"It is true the trolleys are running slower than they did. We just had to slow down for safety's sake. We were carrying so many more people that we were afraid we might kill some of them if we continued to go so fast. You know it takes time to stop at corners and to start up again, and people ought to take these things into consideration when they criticise us."

Mr. Hazelrigg was told that it was currently reported that the failure to make proper repairs was responsible for the poor service.

"Not so. I know it is said that the people who own the property, that is Mr. Rogers, won't spend money for repairs. I never went to him for anything that I didn't get it, as long as it was needed. Why, we had our first trouble on a Sunday. I saw Mr. Rogers early Monday. 'I see you've had trouble,' he said. 'What's the matter?' 'They came down on us in a crowd,' I said. 'What can we do,' said he, 'get more cars?' I told him no. We had ordered cars for our New Jersey road in March, and they had not been delivered yet, so what was the use of ordering more? But that just shows you how he is. He is always willing to do anything. He is making plans now for next year."

Mr. Hazelrigg was not content with these explanations. He said that extra tracks had to be built while the new ferry terminal was in process of construction. Numbers of cars, he said, had to be pulled up a big hill, and "that takes juice," he volunteered. Then he went on to explain that the last shipment of coal had been very bad, and the delays and poor lighting of Saturday and Sunday were due to this cause solely. He had just telephoned about the coal, and there would be no more trouble.

William W. Mills, a resident of Staten Island, filed a complaint with the State Railroad Commission yesterday, in which he enumerated several instances of mismanagement on the part of the railroad people, principally in handling cars at the terminal, and stated that it appeared that the trolleys were run "for the express purpose of missing the boats and compelling the people to wait at St. George."

TRANSFERS BINGHAM'S MAN.

Waldo Sends Chauffeur Doyle to Patrol in Brownsville.

Acting Police Commissioner Waldo transferred yesterday Patrolman Bernard Doyle from the position of chauffeur to Commissioner Bingham to patrol duty in Brownsville.

Doyle's transfer came as a result of a mishap on Sunday afternoon, when he and a party of friends were in the Commissioner's automobile. The car hit a sight-seeing automobile at Ninety-fifth Street and West End Avenue.

Doyle had been told by Commissioner Waldo that he would not be required to chase "scorchers" on Sunday, so the policeman, it is said, decided to have a ride, with unfortunate results.

Doyle was formerly chauffeur for Commissioner McAdoo.

SAYS HIS WIFE IS TOO FAT.

Link Has Left Her Twice Because She Can't Reduce Her Weight.

Louis Link of 204 Forsyth Street decided some time ago that his wife, Sarah, was too fat to suit him. Last May he left her, and she went to live with some friends at 61 Varet Street, Brooklyn. In June a lawyer, at his direction, began suit before Justice White in Special Term for a separation from her husband. The papers charged Louis with non-support. Justice White granted her a partial separation last week and directed Louis to pay her $7 a week alimony.

Eighteen years ago Louis Link, who had established himself as a cigar manufacturer at 205 Forsyth Street, decided that he wanted a wife. He went to a schatchen on the east side to get one. The broker introduced him to a pretty girl, who weighed about 96 pounds.

Link talked it over with the girl. She said she had saved $300 for such an occasion. That was satisfactory to Link, and the pair were married by a rabbi. Their married life proved happy for some time, but in a few years Mrs. Link began to grow. Her husband, who is a dapper little man, was alarmed.

They decided to try to check her growth. Day after day Mrs. Link dosed herself, but she only grew the plumper. Finally Link had recourse to severe measures. He took his wife to Rockaway Beach one Summer, and there put her through a treatment of his own. He made her row boats heavy as mud scows and swim long distances in the heavy surf. When they returned home at the end of the Summer Mrs. Link weighed nearly 200 pounds.

Link finally had his marriage annulled by a rabbi. Then he married another woman. The second marriage was declared illegal, and the husband returned to his first wife. Last May he again decided that she was altogether too fat for him, and they separated. Mrs. Link's lawyer, however, says he hopes to persuade the couple to live together again soon.

HAROLD VANDERBILT TO WED?

Boston Rumor Says He May Marry Miss Eleanora Sears of That City.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—It is said among the friends of Miss Eleanora Sears, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sears of this city, that she is engaged to Harold Vanderbilt. Miss Sears is one of the most expert of the women tennis players of the East, a devotee of golfing, riding, and automobiling, and a social favorite.

Mr. Vanderbilt has been a guest of Harold Tweed at Beverley Farms for several weeks, and has displayed a marked interest in Miss Sears.

They have been frequently seen driving and walking together and soon the rumor started. From where it came there is no telling. Undoubtedly the two most concerned heard it, but it did not cause them to relinquish any of their attentions to each other.

Then Miss Sears suddenly left for Newport, where, it it said, she will remain for some time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont refused to-night to answer any questions regarding the reported engagement of her son, Harold Vanderbilt. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., his brother, could not be found.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Francis and Maurice Roche, who have been the guests at Tuxedo of their aunt, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, have gone to Bar Harbor for the month of August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler have closed their cottage at Tuxedo and are to spend several weeks abroad.

***

The engagement has been made public of Miss Sybil Kane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo and New York, to A. Stewart Walker. The Kanes are now yachting, and will not return to their Tuxedo villa until some time next month.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. Wyman Porter are now at Bar Harbor, where they will remain until the Fall, when they will reopen their Tuxedo cottage.

***

The dinner which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is to give on Aug. 25 at the Crossways will be for the older set. Signor Campanari will be among the musical attractions, and later there will be dancing.

***

Among those at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Baylis, Miss Adelaide Baylis, and William Baylis, Jr. Mrs. Walden Pell has also arrived at the resort.

***

Mrs. Eben Wright and her little daughter are at Nahant, Mass.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Batchellor are at the Profile House, White Mountains, with Mrs. Francis N. Bangs, Mr. Batchellor's mother.

***

Mrs. Townsend Ashmore has gone to the White Mountains to join her daughter, Miss Ruth Ashmore.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun and their daughter, Miss Julia Calhoun, are at Richfield Springs for a short time.

***

Miss Harriet T. Wadsworth is the guest at Ashintully Farm of Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus. Miss Wadsworth is a cousin of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and received with her when the latter gave her large dinner dance at the Waldorf-Astoria several years ago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott and Miss Gladys Endicott are at the Louisburg, Bar Harbor, where they will remain some weeks.

***

Mrs. Mallery, who was Miss Jeanne Turnure, wife of Major J. C. Mallery, has been very ill with typhoid fever. She is now sufficiently recovered to visit friends in Pennsylvania.

***

Col. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, and their guest, Miss Kathleen Beresford, left New York Thursday on the steam yacht Alice, meeting the fleet of the New York Yacht Club at New London. Yesterday they went to Newport. Lord Charles Beresford will come over in the Autumn to join his daughter and accompany her back to England. She came over with the Thompsons.

***

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Annie W. Kountze to Gordon Douglas.

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NEWPORT CARNIVAL STARTS BRILLIANTLY

Warships and Yacht Club Fleet Add to the Gayety.

CITY DECKED AND ILLUMINED

Many Social Functions Ashore and Afloat—Archie Roosevelt Arrives on the Spray.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—With the arrival of the New York Yacht Club, Newport to-night enters upon a carnival which will continue during the week. The city is freely decorated with bunting, the parks and prominent streets are ablaze with electric light displays, while bands are playing in the parks and everybody is on pleasure bent. The city is filled with visitors, the yacht fleet adding its hundreds of yachtsmen to the hundreds of sailors from the ships of the North Atlantic fleet.

This afternoon there were automobile and motor cycle races at Sachuset Beach, in which only Rhode Island machines started, several New York machines which were expected to enter being on the steamer Puritan, which met with an accident in the Sound. To-morrow there will be yacht races, a schoolboys' parade, the rowing races for cutters from the North Atlantic fleet, and illumination and band concerts in the evening. During the week there will be a military and naval parade, a floral automobile parade, a trades procession, and illumination of the harbor.

Archie Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, arrived here to-day in the sloop Spray, with Capt. Slocum, who has circled the globe in the boat. The Spray left Oyster Bay five days ago, and experienced some rough weather on the passage, and for three days the boat lay to off Block Rock awaiting good weather. Coming through the race yesterday young Roosevelt was at the helm and carried the Spray through safely. Point Judith was reached last night, and with the assistance of his amateur Lieutenant Capt. Slocum worked the sloop through the fog to Newport, and this morning the Spray tied up at the torpedo station pier.

The object of Archie Roosevelt's visit here is to call upon Commander Albert Gleaves, the Inspector in charge of the torpedo station, who was formerly commanding officer of the President's yacht. The Commander showed his visitor over the station and then accompanied him on a call upon Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans on the battleship Maine. Later they inspected the naval training station. The President's son after a short stay will sail on the Spray to the eastward, in the meantime taking in Newport's carnival.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave the first of a series of dances to-night at Beaulieu in honor of the visiting yachtsmen of the New York Yacht Club, of which her husband is Commodore.

Vice Commodore Henry Walters gave a dinner for seventy on the steam yacht Narada. Dinners were also given by Mrs. George D. Widener at the Fearing cottage, and Mrs. George A. Huhn gave a dinner at the Thorn villa.

Numerous entertainments were given on the yachts in the harbor this evening.

HE DIDN'T MIND THE HEAT.

Forsyth Wore an Overcoat Yesterday So as Not to Catch Cold.

R. C. Forsyth, who lives at the Hotel York, was one of the very few people in the city who did not find the heat oppressive yesterday. Mr. Forsyth put in a good part of the afternoon and all of last evening walking up and down the lobby of the hotel wearing a long black raincoat in addition to a full supply of other garments.

The coat was extremely long and more than ordinarily heavy, but this did not seem to affect the wearer. He wore a Panama hat with a wide brim, and occasionally he took it off and fanned himself with it. He mopped his brow fully as much as did other men about the lobby, but he refused absolutely to doff the coat when a friend suggested such a move.

"No, no," said Mr. Forsyth. "Might catch cold. Then again it might rain. Say, I've lived in this town all my life. Anything is likely to happen in New York."

5,387 Join the Navy in Six Months.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—In the six months of this year, ending on June 30, the three training stations of the navy received 5,387 apprentice seamen. Of this number, 2,646 were enlisted at Newport, 2,158 at Norfolk, and 583 at San Francisco. The rate of desertions at San Francisco was 12 per cent., at Norfolk 6 per cent., and at Newport 4 per cent. The large number of desertions at San Francisco is attributed to the fact that many men enlisted in the Western States and ordered to San Francisco failed to report there.

LEMONS DOUBLE IN PRICE.

Fruit Importers' Union Is Likely to Recover Recent Losses.

The Fruit Importers' Union, after pocketing a loss running into many thousand dollars in the last thirty days, has a good chance to recover a large part of its investment. Lemons which were shipped here were held so long that they were in poor condition and some of the stock was seized by the Board of Health. The remainder was as a rule in too bad a condition to be held in stock very long. These accumulations were disposed of at any price that could be obtained.

Now the supply of lemons in sight is smaller than for many years. Prices are advancing, and it is predicted that lemons will soon be selling for $6 per box. Only a short time ago they brought little over half that amount.

The Importers' Union buys the fruit by contract and takes its chances. Therefore, when prices advance its gains are frequently large. Grapefruit is bringing record prices, as are the Old Mission brand of Valencia oranges.

R. S. WELLS A SEAMAN NOW.

Society Man Goes to the Receiving Ship at $13 a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 6.—Raymond Storrs Wells, a society man who enlisted in the navy as a seaman at a salary of $13 a month, and who is known to his mates as "Rookie," was taken aboard the receiving ship Franklin to-day.

Wells, it is said, enlisted because of his family troubles. He married Irene Bishop, a chorus girl, but they did not live long together, and to forget his troubles he enlisted as an ordinary seaman. He will join the crowd of recruits at the St. Helena Training Station.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. G. W. Mathews.

Capt. George W. Mathews, United States Army, retired, a medal of honor man, died at the home of his father in Worcester, Mass., on Sunday, of an intestinal trouble contracted in the Philippines. He was retired from the army in February, 1905, for disability, though he was only 32 years old. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1895 and entered the volunteer service in 1899 at the close of the Spanish war as Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-sixth Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of Major the following year. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service in 1901. He obtained his appointment in the regular army in October, 1900, while he was still enrolled as a volunteer. He was sent to the Philippines, where he served in Mindanao, Jolo, and Malabang. While in Labac, Luzon, on Oct. 29, 1899, he helped repel an attack on the wounded officers and men under his charge, and received a medal of honor for gallantry.

William H. Peckham.

William H. Peckham, Water Registrar of Jersey City, died yesterday at his home, 202 Claremond Avenue. He was 80 years old. In 1860 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the New Jersey Legislature, and was always active in politics. When he retired from the jewelry business in 1897 he accepted the appointment of Water Registrar and held his position until his death. Mr. Peckham was a thirty-third degree Mason. He was a prominent member of the Jersey City Lodge of Elks. He leaves a widow and nine children.

Richard M. Bennett.

Richard M. Bennett, clerk in the Fourth District Municipal Court, Howard Avenue, near Broadway, Brooklyn, died on Sunday night in St. John's Hospital of consumption. He was one of the best-known Republicans in Brooklyn. He organized and was the first President of the Kings County Republican Club. Mr. Bennett was 45 years old. He began work as an errand boy in the office of a Brooklyn newspaper and rose to the post of sporting editor, which he held for fourteen years. The funeral service will be held at 8 o'clock to-night at the Kings County Club.

Frederick Shea.

Frederick Shea, the youngest brother of Thomas Shea, the manager of the Empire Theatre, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon of stomach trouble. He played the part of the "gypsy" in "A Circus on Mars" at the Hippodrome last season, and was to have begun rehearsals yesterday. Shea had been ill for some weeks in his apartment, 104 West Fortieth Street. He was 32 years old.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. A. B. DRUM, for the past fourteen years Superintendent of the Arlington National Cemetery, died yesterday in Washington. He was 64 years old. He served throughout the civil war.

SAMUEL REDLICK, formerly a dry goods merchant of Portland, Ore., died on Sunday at his home, 697 West End Avenue, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Redlick was 70 years old.

CHARLES EDWARD STONE, a foreman in charge of the finishing department of the Brennan & White Shoe Manufacturing Company, died on Sunday at his home, 141 Park Avenue, Brooklyn. He was thirty-eight years old. Mr. Stone had been in the employ of the shoe company for twenty-five years.

Major JOSEPH J. McDOWELL died in Cincinnati yesterday of heart disease. For thirty-six years he was the personal representative of John R. McLean, as business manager of The Cincinnati Enquirer. He was born in Hillsborough, Ohio, and was 73 years old. His father was Gen. Joseph McDowell, a former member of Congress.

F. H. LAUFMAN, a pioneer steel manufacturer of this country and one of the first men in the United States to successfully manufacture tin plate, died yesterday at his Winter home, Southern Pines, N. C. He was eighty-four years old. The firm of F. H. Laufman & Co., of which he was the head, was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation.

JOHN VON BORSTEL, a widely known jewelry salesman, who traveled for the Yaeger-Demmert Company of 12 John Street, died yesterday of apoplexy on a train as it was drawing into Herington, Kan. Friends notified his brother, with whom he lived in Brooklyn, and the body is being brought here for burial. The salesman, who was 42 years old, left New York last week.

DAVID C. PATTERSON, 78 years old, a contractor, of Hudson, N. Y., died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Agnes Stickler, at 957 Broad Street, Newark, last night. Mr. Patterson was a veteran of the civil war, having served with the Forty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was born in Massachusetts. After the war he went to Hudson and lived there for about forty years.

Summer Requisites

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(Signed) "AN OLD MAID."

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THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Local rains and thunderstorms occurred Monday in practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, the upper lake region being the only considerable area in which showers were not reported. In the Middle Eastern States they were too scattered and light to materially modify existing high temperatures.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Local rains and thunderstorms Tuesday and Wednesday; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers and thunderstorms Tuesday and Wednesday, winds shifting to fresh east.

The thermometer record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	68	76	4 P. M.	74	82
6 A. M.	69	75	6 P. M.	71	83
9 A. M.	70	78	9 P. M.	69	82
12 M.	78	80	12 P. M.	68	77

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 84; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 84. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 74 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—POTTER.—On Monday, Aug. 6, 1906, at the home of the bride's mother, 294 West 127th St., New York City, by the Rev. W. H. Vaughn, of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Frances Louise Potter to Claude Spencer Lewis of Watertown, N. Y. Miss Potter is the only daughter of Catherine and the late Francis Edward Potter and great granddaughter of the late Otis Potter and the Rev. Valentine Buck.

Syracuse papers please copy.

DIED.

BEAM.—On Sunday, Aug. 5, 1906, at her residence, 80 Madison Av., in the 70th year of her age, Ellen Murray Beam, wife of the late John V. Beam, Jr., and daughter of the late Ambrose Spencer and Frances Wisner Murray. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and 35th St., on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

COLES.—Suddenly, on Aug. 4, 1906, at Bar Harbor, Me., Edward Coles.

CURTIS.—Aug. 5, at Wadington, N. Y., Anne Redington, daughter of Jennie R. and the late Walter Curtis, aged 20 months and 16 days. Funeral private.

DAVIES.—Aug. 5, at Plainfield, N. J., Miss Jennie Davies, daughter of the late Rev. Robert J. Davies of the Troy Conference and Mrs. Jane Chambers Davies of 51 Percy St., Flushing, L. I. Interment at Cambridge, N. Y.

EDELHEIM.—On Sunday, Aug. 5, 1906, George J. Edelheim, in the 55th year of his age, husband of Josephine Edelheim, 198 East 17th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Funeral private, Tuesday, 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

ELLIOTT.—Aug. 5, 1906, Anna M., beloved wife of John Elliott.

Funeral service will be held from her late residence, 657 Mott Av., second door from Mott Av. Subway station, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FOSTER.—At White Plains, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 5, 1906, Thomas E. Foster, senior member

$450,000

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg

4½ Per Cent. Gold Notes
Dated August 1st, 1906.

Due August 1st, 1909.

Unsold balance of the Total issue, amounting to $1,500,000.

Price on Application.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Rates, 2@3 Per Cent.

Market Moves Forward Vigorously—Trading Restricted by Heat.

It became clear immediately after the opening of yesterday's stock market that the distributing sales which lay at the bottom of the irregularity in the closing days of last week had been completed for the time being, and that a resumption of the buying power so evident earlier in that week was again making itself felt upon prices. Realization of this fact by operators who had been led to work for lower prices in the closing days of last week resulted in the hasty retirement of short contracts and helped to promote and maintain the day's vigorous price advance. This forward movement of prices continued to the close of the day, although in the later hours trading was appreciably contracted by the departure of brokers from the floor of the Stock Exchange to escape the intense heat. Leaders in the movement were again the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific shares and other standard issues in the railroad list and the United States Steel stocks and the shares of railroad equipment companies in the industrial section. The London market was closed, but other European markets were firm, Russian bonds in Paris moving buoyantly on reports of the small success attending the calling of a general strike at St. Petersburg. This matter also exercised some influence upon our own market, but less, perhaps, than did the continued progress of the crops, under favorable weather conditions, a situation reflected in the decline of grain prices to the lowest figures of the year. There also came to hand excellent earnings statements from railroads for the last week in July, and for that month, the Canadian Pacific reporting a gross gain of $425,000 for the week, the Missouri Pacific $142,000 and the Southern Railway $141,000, while for the complete month the Great Northern returned a gross gain of $1,128,000. These various developments, together with the confidence now felt by the financial community that enlarged dividends upon the stocks of many prominent railroad issues are close at hand, readily offset the few adverse matters coming to light, the most conspicuous of which was the closing of a comparatively small bank in Chicago.

A closer analysis of Saturday's bank statement was likewise provocative of satisfaction, in that it is found that the statement was adversely affected by the inclusion, for the first time, of the statement of a small bank recently admitted to the Clearing House. Excluding the items of this bank, the loan expansion of the associated institutions was $6,822,000, in place of the $18,776,000 reported with the loan item of the bank noted included. By this same process the decrease of cash was $4,231,000, only $700,000 short of preliminary estimates of this item, while the deposit increase amounted to $1,027,000, against the $16,482,000 reported. This analysis affects in no way the surplus reserve of the banks upon the eve of crop-moving demands, but the recasted loan item shows what these institutions were able to do in the face of the stock market activity of the week. The banks have already lost nearly $2,000,000 to the Sub-Treasury, since the compilation of the last statement, as compared with a gain of $61,000 in the same period a week ago, although the deposit of Government funds against Panama bond payments, which continue to run heavy, provides some offset to the drain.

AMERICAN EXPRESS RETURNS.

Fight for Higher Dividends Started Like That in Wells-Fargo.

Shareholders of the American Express Company are being asked to join in a movement, emulating that of the minority interest in Wells, Fargo & Co., for larger dividends. A circular has been sent to all holders of the shares requesting their signatures for a petition asking 12 per cent. dividends. The company, which is an association founded in 1859 and not a corporation, has 180,000 shares of a par value of $100 outstanding, and has paid dividends of 8 per cent. annually for several years. The petitioners are willing to accept in lieu of increased dividends a 50 per cent. dividend in stock or 4 per cent. bonds.

In the circular to shareholders it is stated that the assets have increased from $5,300,000 to about $32,000,000, and that since this sum is much larger than required by the demands of the business, greater returns should be paid.

L. Levy & Co., who are the signers of the circular, say that the management of the company has admitted the reasonableness of a stock dividend, but has delayed action because of rate legislation.

If the petitioners' request is not favorably acted upon by the management L. Levy & Co. will find it a more difficult matter to face than the Stokes committee faced in the Wells, Fargo dispute. It requires only a majority vote in the Wells, Fargo Company, while a two-thirds vote will be necessary to force action in the American Express Company.

GIFFORD "ONION LINE" SOLD.

Vanderbilt System Acquires Chicago and Wabash Valley Line.

A dispatch received in Wall Street from Rensselaer yesterday told of "a notable addition" about to be made to the Vanderbilt lines in Northern Indiana by the purchase of the "Gifford Onion Line." No officer of the New York Central could be found yesterday who knew anything of the road's intentions toward the "Onion Line" or just what or where it is. Poor's Manual passes it by, but in the latest edition of another reference book it is found under its real name, the Chicago & Wabash Valley Railroad. It is an independent line, built by Col. Benjamin J. Gifford of Kankakee, Ill., to tap his 84,000 acres in the heart of the Indiana onion belt. Col. Gifford, who is the President and General Manager of the line, built it with his own money, and it has no bonds outstanding. Seven of the stations and 20 per cent. of the thirty-six miles of track are on the Colonel's land. The Colonel recently sold one-quarter of his land, the Rensselaer dispatch says.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$182,768,023
Gold coin and bullion	104,024,232
Gold certificates	43,821,910
Silver coin and bullion	7,084,448
Silver certificates	5,641,209
United States notes	10,350,539
Treasury notes of 1890	11,572
National banknotes	12,660,028
Total receipts this month	13,500,688
Total receipts this year	65,799,541
Total expenditures this month	9,610,000
Total expenditures this year	75,628,722

The conditions of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$566,337,569
Silver dollars	477,231,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,209,000
Total	$1,050,777,869
General fund	181,156,527
Deposits in National banks	37,766,452
In Philippine treasury	5,577,552
Awaiting reimbursement	682,144
Current liabilities	102,013,653

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Aug. 6, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 6, 1906..... 673,535
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 170,191,973
Corresponding date last year..... 153,748,027

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17½	18	300	Allis-Chalmers Co	18	18¼	18	18¼	+⅜
102⅞	103	58,900	*Amal. Copper Co	102½	106¾	102½	103	+1½
24⅞	25	100	!Am. Beet Sugar Co	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−⅛
38⅞	39	1,900	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	38½	39	38	39	+1⅛
32½	33	1,200	Am. Cotton Oil	32⅝	33	32¼	33	+1¼
235	238	200	Am. Express	235	235	235	235	+10
7	7¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7¼	−⅜
30⅝	30½	300	Am. Hide & L. pf	31	31	30½	30½	−1
67½	68	1,300	Am. Ice Securities Co	67⅞	68	67⅝	68	+⅛
69¾	69⅞	2,600	*Am. Locomotive Co	69½	70	69½	69⅞	+⅛
25	25	400	Am. Pneumatic Serv	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	−1¼
35	35	100	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	62	62	62	62	−8
154	154½	21,600	Am. Smelt. & R. Co	151½	154½	151¼	154½	+2⅜
117	117¼	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	116⅝	117½	116⅝	117⅜	+⅜
45	46	258	Am. Steel Found. pf	45½	45½	44½	44½	−1½
138¼	138⅝	4,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137	138½	137	138	+1⅝
36½	37	700	*Am. Woolen Co	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36½	−⅛
257⅝	258	10,900	*Anaconda C. M. Co	255	258	255	258	+3
93⅜	93⅝	8,300	Atch., Top & S. F	92⅜	93⅝	92⅜	93½	+⅞
100⅜	101	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	−⅛
143½	143⅝	600	Atlantic Coast Line	143½	144	143½	143⅝	+⅛
120¼	120½	6,600	Baltimore & Ohio	119⅞	120¼	119¾	120⅝	+¾
80⅜	80½	31,300	Brooklyn Rapid T	79¼	81	79	80½	+2
166⅜	166½	3,200	Canadian Pacific	165½	166½	163½	166⅛	+½
39½	40	100	Central Leather Co	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¼	−⅛
60	60⅛	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅛	60⅜	59¼	60⅛	+1⅛
18⅝	19	1,700	Chicago Great West	18½	19	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
28¼	28½	1,400	Chi. Great W. pf., B	27	28½	27	28	+1
187⅞	187⅞	23,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	187	188½	187	187⅝	+1⅜
198	200	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	198	198½	198	198	.....
206	206½	1,200	Chicago & Northwest	204½	207½	204½	206½	+3½
4¾	5	100	Chicago Union Trac	5	5	5	5	.....
14¾	15	1,300	Chicago U. Trac. pf	15	15⅜	15	15	.....
54½	54⅝	10,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52⅜	54½	52½	54½	+2½
38⅝	38½	8,200	Colorado & Southern	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+⅝
71	71½	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	71⅛	71⅞	71	71	−⅛
53	53½	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	53⅛	53½	53¼	53½	−⅛
19¼	19⅞	200	Colum. & H. C. & I	19¾	19¾	19	19	−⅛
137	137¾	100	Consolidated Gas	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	+⅛
19⅝	20	300	Corn Products R. Co	19¾	20	19¾	20	+¼
44¾	44⅞	200	Denver & Rio Grande	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+⅜
94½	95	300	Detroit United Ry	95	95	95	95	.....
60¼	60⅝	1,800	*Distillers' Securities	60	61	60	60⅝	+1⅛
43⅝	43½	7,400	Erie	42⅞	43½	42⅞	43⅝	+⅜
70	70½	100	Erie 2d pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+1½
96⅛	96½	200	Federal M. & S. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	−½
167	167⅝	300	General Electric	167¾	167⅝	167⅜	167⅝	−⅛
296	297	8,200	Great Northern pf	295	297	295	297	+3
48	49	100	Havana Electric	48	48	48	48	−⅛
97½	98⅝	200	Hocking Valley pf	98	98	98	98	+1
175½	177½	100	Illinois Central	177	177	177	177	−1½
37⅞	37⅝	1,300	*Inter.-Metropolitan	37	37½	37	37⅜	+½
77	78	1,100	*Inter.-Met. pf	77⅛	77⅞	77⅛	77½	.....
19¼	19½	500	Internat. Paper Co	19¼	19	19	19¼	−⅜
50	53	100	*Internat. Power Co	50½	50½	50¾	50½	−½
...	...	200	Internat. S. Pump	46½	46¾	46¾	46¾	+½
27	27½	400	Iowa Central	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼	−¼
51½	52½	800	Iowa Central pf	51	51½	51	51½	.....
27	27½	200	Kansas Clt. Southern	27	27	27	27	+⅝
56½	56⅞	1,500	Kansas City S. pf	55½	57	55½	57	+1⅝
59½	60	400	Knicker. Ice, Chicago	60⅞	60½	60¾	60½	.....
145½	146	8,300	Louis. & Nashville	145⅞	146½	145¼	145⅞	+1¼
64	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis	64½	64½	64½	64½	.....
170	173¾	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	173½	173¾	173½	173½	+⅛
33¾	34	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+⅜
94	94½	1,100	Missouri Pacific	94	94⅝	94	94¼	+⅜
67½	68	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	−⅛
15	16	600	Nat. Enamel & S	16⅜	16⅜	15	15½	−1½
80	80½	2,500	*National Lead Co	80¼	81	80¼	80½	+1¼
102½	104	400	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+⅛
143	145	100	*New York Air Brake	143⅝	143⅝	143⅜	143⅝	.....
141⅜	141⅞	12,300	New York Central	140½	142¼	140½	141⅝	+2
68	69	1,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	68	69	67¾	68	−⅜
47	47⅜	300	N. Y. Ontario & W	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	+1½
90¾	91½	1,700	Norfolk & Western	90½	91½	90½	91½	+⅞
205½	206½	6,700	Northern Pacific	205	206¼	205	206¼	+3
3	3½	100	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	.....
36	36½	200	Pacific Mail	35¾	36	35¾	36	.....
132⅝	132¾	25,600	Penn. Railroad	131½	132⅞	131½	132½	+1⅝
91½	92½	100	People's Gas, Chicago	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	−½
14¾	15½	200	Pittsburg Coal	15	15	15	15	−1⅞
53	53¼	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	52	53	52	53	+2
99½	100	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+½
52½	53	200	*Railway Steel Spring	52½	53	52½	53	+¾
132⅜	132⅞	54,500	Reading	131½	133⅝	131½	132⅞	+2⅞
29¼	29⅝	100	!Republic Iron & S	29	29	29	29	+½
99½	99⅞	500	*Rep. Iron & S. pf	99¼	100	99¼	100	+1¼
26	26¼	1,900	Rock Island Co	25⅝	26⅝	25⅞	26¼	+⅞
64	64½	300	Rock Island Co. pf	64	64½	64	64½	+½
23¾	23⅞	1,800	St. Louis Southwest	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1
54⅜	54½	3,200	St. Louis South. pf	52⅜	54⅝	52⅜	54⅝	+1⅞
77½	78	900	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	76½	78	76½	78	+2
76⅝	76¾	80,800	Southern Pacific	76	77½	76	76¾	+1½
117⅜	118¼	100	Southern Pacific pf	118	118	118	118	−⅜
37⅛	37⅜	7,100	South. Ry. extended	37	37½	37	37⅛	+⅜
99	99½	100	South. Ry. pf., ex	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	.....
33	33½	700	Texas & Pacific	32½	33	32½	33	.....
80	83	100	Texas Pacific L. T	80	80	80	80	−1
27½	29	300	Toledo, St. L. & W	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	.....
47¾	48¼	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	−⅞
158	158¼	99,000	Union Pacific	156½	158⅝	156¼	158	+2¼
62	63	600	United Rys. Invest	61½	62	61½	62	+1
73	74	1,300	United Rys. In. pf	73	73½	72¼	73½	+1½
48¼	48¾	400	*U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy	48⅝	49⅝	48¼	48¼	+¼
125	135	100	United States Ex	130	130	130	130	+3
36⅛	37⅜	100	*U. S. Reduc. & Ref	37	37	37	37	−⅜
74½	76	400	*U. S. Reduc. & R. pf	75	75½	75	75½	−1⅛
44	45	100	U. S. Rubber	43	45	43	45	+⅞
77½	80½	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	−⅜
40¼	41	96,200	U. S. Steel	40	41⅛	39¾	41	+1⅜
107⅞	108	17,900	U. S. Steel pf	107¾	108⅛	107¾	108	+1⅝
39	39⅝	8,300	Va.-Carolina Chem	38½	39⅝	38½	39¼	+1¼
45	46	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	45	45½	45	45	+⅛
20¼	20¾	400	Wabash	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅛	+⅛
46¾	47	600	Wabash pf	47	47¼	47	47	.....
91½	93	100	West. Unnion Tel	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	.....
19	19½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	19½	19½	19½	19½	−⅛
24	23¼	600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	.....
25	23½	400	Wisconsin Central	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	.....
48¼	49¼	300	Wisconsin Cent. pf	49¼	49¾	49¼	49⅝	+⅜

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money was high at 3 per cent., low at 2 per cent., and closed at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4⅛@4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for five months, and 5½@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $143,843,418; balances, $1,240,703. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $327,502.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8335 and cables at $4.8375. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾@5.18⅝ for demand; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 13-16; guilders, 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@15c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29⅞d per ounce and in New York at 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 300 Golden Anchor at .55, 200 Hale & Norcross at .38 and .89, 100 Horn Silver at 2.00, 300 Jim Butler at 1.40, 300 Mexican at .69, 200 Ophir at 3.55 and 3.60, and 200 Portland at 1.40.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout. Russians were buoyant on th reports that the general strike was not making progress. Later business was inactive, except in Russians, which had an upward tendency.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 460.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 67½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was quiet. Russians were strong upon the apparent failure of the general strike. The Russian loan of 1902 closed at 70.60.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47⅛ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Incorporated to-day:

San Gabriel Valley Fruit Products Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—G. A. Wingate, L. H. Doorley, A. L. Hurley, New York.

G. & A. Wise Company, New York, (gloves;) capital, $250,000. Directors—F. Blen, T. Adam, T. J. Bannon, New York.

Duofold Health Underwear Company, Utica; capital, $25,000. Directors—D. C. Murray, C. B. Rogers, B. M. Crouse, Utica.

American Falcon Printing Press Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. O. Wendell, L. E. Varney, A. L. O'Shea, New York.

Red Cross Pharmacy, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. Brown, Henrietta Bruno, New York; J. Woods, Brooklyn.

Triumph Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. Nudelman, L. L. Zasloff, H. Davidson, Brooklyn.

J. M. Charles Company, New York, (commission merchants;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. M. Charles, J. M. Galloway, J. V. D. Cornell, New York.

Kismet Company, New York, (patented articles;) capital, $75,000. Directors—H. A. Knight, A. Hering, L. Rouillion, New York.

National Legal Aid Corporation, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. Schneider, F. E. Holloway, F. A. Victor, New York.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The local money market is practically unchanged.

Call loans, 3@4 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5@6 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Clearing house loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 5@10c discount. Clearings, $16,209,971. Balances, $1,269,176. Sub-Treasury debit, $36,575.

The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Aug. 4, 1906.	Increase for Week.	Aug. 5, 1905.
Loans	$185,502,000	$2,338,000	$192,309,000
Circulation	7,909,000	264,000	7,753,000
Deposits	144,558,000	*1,382,000	146,384,000
Due banks	68,103,000	2,633,000	75,846,000
U. S. Dep.	1,467,000	65,000	1,415,000
Due f'm agts	31,991,000	1,366,000	31,131,000
Exchanges	12,080,000	327,000	12,987,000
Due f'm oths	20,506,000	*595,000	20,412,000
5 p. c. fund	390,000	3,000	394,750
Legals	5,982,000	*487,000	6,805,000
Specie	16,232,000	*327,000	16,913,000
Res. excess	1,229,143	*833,143	1,492,143
N. Y. excess	11,956,143	1,346,857	8,815,143

*Decrease.

After the opening, which was active and at advancing prices, the market became considerably more quiet, and outside of a few specialities there was comparatively little doing. In the copper list Amalgamated was strong, advancing to 103½ and closing at a fractional recession, New York purchasing a considerable amount in this market. North Butte and Greene Consolidated were features of strength, the former advancing to 92½ and the latter gaining about two points, selling at 26½. Butte Coalition continues active and strong on rumors that there will be a 50-cent dividend declared shortly. The market closed steady, with no stock pressing for sale.

Complete list of transactions is as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½

RAILROADS.

530	Atchison	93⅞	93	93⅞
17	Atchison pf	100⅜	100	100
5	*Boston Elevated	150	150	150
8	†Boston & Maine	167⅜	167	167⅜
2,764	Boston & Me. rights	7c.	5c.	5c.
50	Bost. & Worcester pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾
3	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	117½	117½	117½
20	Mass. Elec. pf	69	68¾	69
40	N. Y., N. H. & H	195	194	194
5	Old Colony	201	201	201
5	Rutland pf	54	54	54
956	Union Pacific	158½	157	158¼
25	Union Pacific pf	94	94	94
10	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

151	American	184	183½	183½
12	Mexican pf.	6	6	6
8	*New England	130	130	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Locomotive pf	114¼	114¼	114¼
2,646	Am. Pneu. Service	14	12	13½
1,205	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	31	30	30½
384	Am. Sugar	138	137	138
8	Am. Woolen pf	104	103½	104
347	Massachusetts Gas	58⅝	58	58¼
42	Mass. Gas pf	89	88¾	88¾
5	Pullman	238	238	238
25	Seattle	79½	79½	79½
148	United Fruit	111	110	110
110	United Shoe Machine	79	78	78
3,254	U. S. Steel	41⅞	39¾	41¾
507	U. S. Steel pf	108	107	108

MINING.

10	‡Adventure	6	6	6
4,370	*Amalgamated	106½	102½	103¼
90	Alloues	33½	33	33½
10	Anaconda	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
1,155	Bingham	33	32	32¾
8,765	Butte Coalition	34	32¾	34
100	Calumet & Arizona	110	110	110
26	Calumet & Hecla	700	700	700
20	Centennial	23	23	23
1,350	Cons. Mercur	50c.	50c.	50c.
565	Copper Range	75¼	74⅝	75
100	Elm River	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20	Franklin	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Granby	12	12	12
6,529	Greene	26½	24½	26
30	Guanajuato	5¼	5¼	5¼
35	Mohawk	61½	61½	61½
5	Nevada	18½	18½	18½
1,940	North Butte	92¾	92	92
101	Old Dominion	39	39	39
200	Osceola	106¼	106	106
5	Parrot	28	28	28
100	Rhode Island	4½	4½	4½
1,985	Shannon	9⅞	9¾	9¾
170	Trinity	9	8¾	8¾
25	U. S. Smelting	56½	56¼	56¼
737	U. S. Smelting pf	46¼	46¼	46¾
755	United Copper	63½	63	63¼
963	Utah	58¾	58	58
5	Victoria	6¼	6¼	6¼
545	‡Winona	7¾	6¾	7¾
150	Wolverine	153	153	152

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

The London metal markets were closed yesterday because of the holiday. The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Friday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.62½	18.75	18.62½	18.75
Electrolytic		18.37½		18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	40.25	41.25	39.50	39.85

Wall Street Men

May leave subscriptions and advertisements for The New York Times at the Wall Street office, 39 Broad Street. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Telephone 2065 Broad.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Rise in a Dog Days Market.

Greene Consolidated About the Only Active Issue—But Strength Is Uniform.

It was a dog days market on the curb yesterday, and except for the flurry in Greene Consolidated Copper, business was at a standstill. Less than 2,000 shares of industrials were sold, and mining shares, with the exception already noted, were correspondingly dull. Col. Greene came to town from Mexico yesterday with a bullish statement on the Cananea situation. Simultaneously heavy trading began in the stock, which was put steadily up from 24½ to 26. It went ⅛ higher, but closed at 26 after transactions of 20,700. The general tendency of prices was upward in sympathy with the Stock Exchange, and a number of small gains were made during the light trading. Tennessee Copper sold 350, from 40 to 41⅜, and Butte Coalition rose from 32⅞ to 33⅝ after sales of 650.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can. pf	8	8	8	8
185	Amer. Can pf.	59¾	59¾	59½	59½
10	Am. W. P. pf.	25	25	25	25
200	Bay St. Gas.	7-16

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A goodly part of the uprush in prices in the early hours of yesterday's market was due to hasty covering by traders who sold stocks on the irregularity in the closing days of last week. They looked to get them back upon a further reaction yesterday, but the bulls took hold of the market at the opening and drove prices up so fast that shorts were quickly persuaded that their expected reaction was out of the question. They covered accordingly. Buying of this kind accounted in large measure for the violent rise of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific in the first hour of trading. The initial buying was similar to that which forced prices up in the early part of last week, after the short interest had been so far reduced as to make it of little help to the bulls.

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Since July 19, when the Directors of the Union Pacific left the question of dividends in the hands of the Executive Committee for announcement at their pleasure, Union Pacific has advanced 10½ points and Southern Pacific 13¾ points, the two stocks having been probably the most active in all markets since that time. In this period the appreciation on Union Pacific stock, taking it at 158½, has amounted to over $32,000,000, while that on Southern Pacific at 78 has been about $26,000,000, a total for the two stocks of $58,000,000. The dividend question is still as much of a mystery to Wall Street as it was before this enormous gain.

***

The sharp advance of Steel common at the opening of the market exerted a potent influence upon those bearishly inclined, just as did the weakness of the stock in the closing days of last week. It would be impossible to persuade the speculative portion of Wall Street that a big rise in stocks was under way so long as the Steel issues lagged. Pittsburg reported yesterday that the earnings of the Steel Corporation for July approximated $18,000,000.

***

The adverse influence of the inclusion for the first time of the State Bank's condition in the bank statement was pointed out by bankers yesterday, who called attention to the fact that without the inclusion of these figures the addition to the loan account would have been only $6,822,000. Of the individual banks reporting, there were 20 banks reporting less than 25 per cent. reserve in Saturday's statement, 9 National and 11 State. This compares with 19 banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, 20 in the corresponding week of 1905, 13 in the corresponding week of 1904, 21 in the corresponding week of 1903, 27 in the corresponding week of 1902, and 21 in the corresponding week of 1901. The total deficit of these 20 banks was $2,420,600, so that if they all had the required 25 per cent. reserve the surplus would be increased by that amount from $14,122,675 to $16,543,275.

***

A feature of the banking situation which is the ultimate trend of money rates is comprised in the position of trust company accounts with the Clearing House banks. Under ordinary conditions when call money begins to harden in the Autumn, the trust companies draw down their balance with the banks, in order to lend money in the Street on their own account. Any rate above 3 per cent. roughly usually has this result, since the average interest rate paid on trust company accounts is 2 per cent. Call money, save in the last few weeks, has ruled at rates which have enabled the trust companies to use in the market money which ordinarily would form a part of the holdings of the banks, and for this reason future advances in call money rates are not apt to prove so heavy a drain upon the banks as has so often happened in former years.

***

Chicago bankers have likewise found some balm in the money situation in the fact that the quality of wheat is running so high that it finds a readier market than usual, and therefore rests for shorter periods in the control of those who borrow heavily from the banks for the purpose of carrying it. Exports of wheat are going on at a tremendous pace, shipments from this country last week totaling 2,895,000 bushels, against 1,709,000 bushels in the previous week, and 1,042,000 bushels in the same week a year ago. The rapidity of a movement like this is a source of much satisfaction.

***

From the fields still comes the cry for more labor, and, in spite of wages running from $1.75 to $3 a day, including board, the cry goes pretty much unanswered. The Northern Pacific advertised a few days ago for 6,000 men to work in the fields along its lines, but not more than 100 men answered the appeal. The "Soo" Line has a standing advertisement for 12,665 men, and conditions along other roads in the grain country are similar.

***

A dispatch from Denver reports Colorado Fuel and Iron as having earned a surplus of $1,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30 last. Last year the company reported a deficit of $30,000, while the year before its deficit was $1,584,000.

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The London Bankers' Magazine says: "It is a long time since we have had to record so severe a shrinkage in the value of public securities as that which has taken place since the end of last May. Our usual valuation was omitted a month ago, and some allowance must, of course, be made for the fact that the present calculation covers a period of two months instead of one. But, even so, the decline which has taken place in values in every department of the Stock Exchange is sufficiently serious, our representative list of stocks showing a net depreciation of no less than £45,000,000, the exact figures being as follows:

Aggregate value of 325 representative securities on May 19, 1906	£3,063,922,000
Aggregate value of 325 representative securities on July 21, 1906	3,018,539,000
Decrease	£45,383,000

"In no department has the depression been more pronounced than in that for British and other first-class securities, while, next in order, foreign Government securities—notably, of course, Russian bonds—have led the general downward movement in prices."

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Government Bureau's Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Federal Weather Bureau's forecast for the cotton States for Tuesday and Wednesday is as follows:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Partly cloudy, with local rains and thunder storms in the mountain districts Tuesday and Wednesday; light variable winds.

Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Showers Tuesday and Wednesday; light winds, mostly easterly.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Showers Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tennessee—Local rains and thunder storms Tuesday; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Swift & Co.'s sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 4, averaged 7.80 cents per pound.—Adv.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼
3s, r., 1918	103½	104
3s, c., 1918	103½	104
3s, 1918, sm	103¾	...
4s, r., 1907	103¾	104
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104
4s, r., 1925	129	130
4s, c., 1925	129	130
D. C. 3-65s	115	...
Philip'ne 4s	100	...
Adams Exp.	245	265
Alb. & Sus.	244	...
Alle. & W.	145	...
Allis-Ch. pf.	46½	48
Am. Ag. Ch.	24¾	25¾
A. A. C. pf.	90	95
A. B. S. pf.	...	87½
A. C. & F. pf.	100¾	101
Am. Coal	170	190
A. C. O. pf.	91¼	93½
Am. D. Tel. pf.	25	39
Am. G. T.	8½	9¼
Am. L. Co. pf.	20	21
Am. L. Co. pf.	41½	43
Am. Loc. pf.	113	114
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	5
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	28	28
Am. Sm. pf., B.	96	98
Am. Snuff	210	240
Am. Sp. pf.	102	111
Am. St. Fd.	11¼	11¾
A. S. R. pf.	133	136
A. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & T.	125	135
Am. Tob. pf.	100¾	101½
Am. W. Co. pf.	103¼	104
Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	109	111
B. & O. pf.	92	93
Beth. Steel.	21¾	23¼
Beth. S. pf.	...	86
B. A. L. pf.	110	130
B. Un. G.	110	130
Brun. Ch.	14	15¼
B., R. & P.	135	145
B., R. & P. pf.	140	180
B. & S. pf.	80	88
But'k Co.	60	63½
Canada So.	67½	68
Cent. L. pf.	101½	102½
C., R. I. & P. of N. J.	228	230
C. & S. A. Tel.	140	150
C., B. & Q.	200	...
C. & E. I. pf.	...	150
C. G. W. pf., A	75	77
C. G. W. d.	81	83
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. & N. W. pf.	235	240
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	188
C. T. & T.	13	13½
C. T. & T. pf.	28	31
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140
C., C., C. & St. L.	94¾	95
C. C. C. & I. pf.	...	187
St. L. pf.	113½	115
C., L. & W.	90	97¼
C. L. & W. pf.	105	114¾
Cleve. & P.	175	180
C. & P. sp.	106	109
C. F. & I. pf.	77½	100
Colo. Coal	70	100
C. P. R. pf.	77	80
Del. & Hud.	220	222¾
D., L. & W.	500	540
D. & R. G. pf.	85¾	86½
D. M. & Ft.	...	...
Det. & M.	20	23
Det. & M. pf.	55	70
D. & M. pf.	88	100
Det. South.	7	10
Det. S. pf.	25	35
Dis. Match.	128	134
D., S. S. & A.	18	19
D., S. S. & A. pf.	...	39
Elec. S. B.	...	86
Erie 1st pf.	79¾	79¾
Erie & T. H.	68	70
Erie & T. H. pf.	90	95
F. M. & S.	155	165
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	70
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	103	104½
G. & S. T.	120	...
H. B. Claflin.	108	118
H. E. R. pf.	...	80
Hck. Val.	...	127
Homestake	82¼	83½
Ill. C. L.	101	...
Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	90	98¾
R. S. S. pf.	98¼	100¾
Rdg. 1st pf.	...	93
Rdg. 2d pf.	...	95
Rens. & S.	200	194
R., W. & O.	130	134
Rutland pf.	51	62
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	71¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	43¾	44
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	...	187
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	135
S. S. S. & I. pf.	105	112
So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	90	96
Texas Cent.	50	...
Tex. C. pf.	90	...
T. C. & I.	155	a155
Third Av.	124	126
T. P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	32½	38
T. C. R. T.	112½	113½
U. B. & P.	8½	9
U. B. & P. pf.	70	72
Un. Pac. pf.	94	95
U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	92¾	93¼
U. S. Leath.	9	13
U. S. L. pf.	103½	116
U. S. R. & Imp't.	77	78
U. S. R. 1st pf.	107	108
Vand. R. R.	85	95
Va.-Car. Ch. C. pf.	106¾	109½
Vulcan Det.	8¼	10½
Vul. Det. pf.	58½	60
W.-F. Exp.	290	310
West. Md.	38	38½
Westinghouse	...	...
Westinghouse assenting	150¾	157
Westinghouse 1st pf.	...	105
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	41	41½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,504	7,201	7,196
4th week July	$1,448,244	$1,306,868	$1,208,957
From July 1	4,430,358	4,022,953	3,716,117
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	538	538	500
4th week July	243,405	247,254	209,418
From July 1	558,711	766,486	649,195
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,776	8,568	8,185
4th week July	1,931,000	1,506,000	1,368,000
From July 1	5,882,000	4,548,000	4,316,000
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	818	929
4th week July	215,481	250,453	180,946
From July 1	618,492	719,894	524,423
CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	591
4th week July	161,757	158,713	144,027
From July 1	498,317	489,577	450,128
CHICAGO TERMINAL—			
Mileage	102	102	102
4th week July	44,980	46,147	44,464
Month	139,836	140,463	133,883
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,528	4,554	4,065
4th week July	1,152,853	1,034,391	946,810
Month	3,606,234	3,229,213	3,013,149
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	528
4th week July	71,975	65,049	58,900
Month	231,289	215,121	193,386
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	799	799	642
4th week July	104,068	100,050	81,265
Month	306,742	297,160	246,815
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	2,145	1,828	1,469
4th week July	323,843	245,248	182,661
From July 1	998,346	746,547	597,748
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,891	5,849	5,718
4th week July	1,413,000	1,271,000	1,235,000
Month	3,729,331	3,482,139	3,221,956
Central Branch:			
4th week July	51,000	64,000	54,000
Month	135,982	180,054	123,906
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Mileage	3,042	3,042	.....
4th week July	714,544	617,579	96,965
From July 1	1,848,354	1,626,731	221,623
WESTERN MARYLAND—			
Mileage	536	477	.....
4th week July	161,292	123,651	37,641
Month	458,126	380,203	79,173
GREAT NORTHERN—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	5,860	5,701	5,701
Month July	5,023,951	3,895,161	3,672,716

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for the quarter ended June 30:

Three months (April 1 to June 30):			
Gross earnings	1,166,249	2,151,865	1,859,242
Expenses	941,169	1,362,608	1,152,327
Net earnings	225,080	789,197	706,915
Other income	9,179	150,286	327,540
Total income	234,059	919,483	1,034,455
Charges	459,515	462,814	453,838
Deficit	225,456	*456,669	*580,617
Twelve months (July 1 to June 30):			
Gross earnings	7,796,137	8,134,055	7,401,024
Expenses	4,599,114	5,049,812	4,408,208
Net earnings	3,237,023	3,084,243	3,083,718
Other income	33,312	147,021	357,433
Total income	3,270,335	3,231,264	3,441,151
Charges	1,852,945	1,812,222	1,700,276
Surplus	1,417,390	1,419,042	1,740,875

*Surplus.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	1,015,608	790,849	651,829
Expenses	590,166	414,528	334,521
Net	425,532	376,325	317,308
12 mos., gross	11,574,462	8,716,621	6,993,498
Expenses	5,784,560	4,502,607	3,746,780
12 mos., net	5,789,902	4,214,014	3,246,718

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the three months ended June 30—

Gross	2,439,822	2,147,518	2,256,198
Expenses	1,950,611	1,770,883	1,745,647
Net	489,211	376,685	510,551
Other income	15,814	8,909	8,339
Total income	505,025	385,494	518,890
Charges	303,118	286,325	308,485
Surplus	201,907	99,169	210,405
Six months (Jan. 1 to June 30):			
Gross	4,885,999	4,342,909	4,387,237
Expenses	3,982,248	3,546,338	3,411,427
Net	903,761	796,571	925,810
Other income	22,067	13,119	22,664
Total income	925,828	809,690	948,474
Charges	611,293	597,458	632,672
Surplus	314,535	212,232	315,802

COLORADO SOUTHERN (including controlled lines) for June—

	1906.	1905.	Inc.
Mileage	1,727	1,723	.....
Gross earnings	999,188	906,441	92,746
Net earnings, less taxes	273,769	222,561	51,207
Year ended June 30:			
Gross earnings	11,879,958	9,657,580	2,222,373
Net earnings, less taxes	3,489,325	2,268,657	1,220,667

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings	305,668	269,146	36,522
Oper. expenses	167,521	148,495	19,026
Net earnings	138,147	120,651	17,496
Chgs. and taxes	74,341	72,804	1,022
Surplus	63,330	47,757	15,573

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH for June—

Gross earnings	451,294	374,551	76,743
Expenses	268,800	238,395	30,405
Net earnings	182,494	136,156	46,338
Fixed charges	51,936	24,199	27,737
Surplus	130,508	111,957	18,551

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 6, 1906.

2s cpn 1908-18	103½	1,000	
Imprl Japanese 6s sterling loan	100	5,000	
2d series	99¼	3,000	
4½s sterl loan	94¾	15,000	
	94½	1,000	
	94¾	6,000	
2d series	91	1,500	
	91½	5,000	
	91¾	1,000	
Jap Imp Gov Kuhn Loeb temp ctfs for 4% sterling loan	88	3,000	
	88½	500	
	88½	2,000	
	88¾	2,000	
Repub of Cuba 5s	106	3,000	
U S of Mex 4s	94¾	1,000	
Alle & Wn gtd 4s	101½	4,000	
Am Hide & L 6s	90¾	2,000	
Am Ice Secur 6s	88¾	1,000	
Am Tobacco 6s	112¾	3,000	
	113¾	5,000	
Am Tobacco 4s	77½	60,000	
	77¾	2,000	
	77¾	1,000	
	77¾	2,000	
	77¾	8,000	
registered	77	3,000	
A, T & S F gen 4s	103	500	
	102¾	6,000	
	102½	8,000	
	102¾	10,000	
	102½	3,000	
conv 4s	102¾	10,000	
	102½	10,000	
	102¾	10,000	
adjustment 4s stamped	92¾	25,000	
	92¾	1,000	
	92½	500	
	92¾	1,000	
Atl Coast Line 4s	101	4,000	
At G C L & N col 4s	93¼	9,000	
	93	3,000	
B & O prior lien 3½s	94¾	4,000	
P, L E & W V 4s	97¾	7,000	
So Wn div 3½s	90¾	9,000	
B & O gold 4s	102¾	1,000	
	102¾	5,000	
B R T ref conv 4s	95¾	5,000	
	95½	7,000	
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s	110½	5,000	
Can So 1st 5s	100¾	2,000	
Cen of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s	90½	15,000	
Cen of Ga 2d inc 5s stamped	90¾	10,000	
3d inc 5s	87	5,000	
Cent Leather 5s	93¾	19,000	
Cen of N J gen 5s	128¾	2,000	
C & O gen 4½s	107¾	2,000	
C, B & Q, Ill div 4s	101¾	2,000	
Ill div 3½s	91¼	9,000	
joint 4s	93	19,000	
C, M & St P gen 4s ser A	107¾	2,000	
C, R I & P Ry refundg 4s	93¾	14,000	
C, R I & P gen 4s	100½	4,000	
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s	82½	3,000	
C, C, C & St L, Cairo div 4s	100	5,000	
Col & So 1st 4s	91½	6,000	
Con Gas Co cnv deb 6s	139¾	1,000	
Del & Hud conv 4s	109	20,000	
	108¼	2,000	
	108¾	10,000	
D & R G con 4s	99¾	2,000	
Dis Sec Cor 5s	87½	40,000	
Det & Mack 1st 4s	92	1,000	
	92¾	3,000	
Dist Sec Cor 5s	87	5,000	
Elg, J & E 1st 5s	101¾	5,000	
Erie 1st con 7s	130½	5,000	
Erie 1st con 4s	101	1,000	
Erie conv 4s	104¼	1,000	
Erie Penn col tr 4s	88¾	1,000	
Erie 1st ext 4s	91	1,000	
	104¼	10,000	
Ft W & D C 1st	113	6,000	
H & Tx C gen 4s	95	5,000	
	95½	2,000	
Ill Cent 4s 1953	104	1,000	
Inter-Met 4½s	85	48,000	
Inter Paper 6s	107½	1,000	
Kan City So 3s	73	10,000	
Kings Co El 4s stamped gtd	91	80,000	
L S & M S deb 4s	90½	2,000	
Long Isl ref 4s	100	1,000	
L & N unified 4s	101¾	1,000	
	102	2,000	
	101¾	6,000	
col tr 4s	98	7,000	
Manhattan con 4s	102	2,000	
Met St. Ry ref 4s	84½	11,000	
M, K & T 1st 4s	90¾	3,000	
Mo Pac 4s	92½	9,000	
M, J & K C 5s	97½	5,000	
	98	5,000	
Mob & O new 6s	124¾	1,000	
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s	88¼	1,000	
	88½	1,000	
	88¼	1,000	
N Y C & H R deb 4s 1934	100¾	10,000	
N Y Dock Co 4s	85¼	4,500	
Nor Pac 4s	102½	6,000	
	103¾	6,000	
Or R & N con 4s	100¾	4,000	
	100¾	1,000	
Or S L gtd ref 4s	94¾	10,000	
Penn conv 3½s 1915	94¾	62,000	
	94½	15,000	
Reading gen 4s	100	7,000	
Rep I & S 4s	98	1,000	
Rio Gde Wn 1st	95¾	3,000	
St L & S F R R refundg 4s	82½	11,000	
St L, I M & So, Riv & Gulf 4s	98	3,000	
unif & ref 4s	89¼	1,000	
San An & A P 4s	86¼	13,000	
	86	20,000	
St L Southwestern con 4s	77	1,000	
Seab & Roan 1st	108	1,000	
So Pac 4s	92	6,000	
So Pac 1st ref 4s	95¼	10,000	
	95¾	3,000	
So Ry 1st 5s	116¼	1,000	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	118¾	2,000	
Tex & P 2d inc	98	1,000	
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit-sharing 5s	95¾	1,000	
Un Pac 1st 4s	106	19,000	
U S Steel Corp sinking fund 5s	98¼	66,000	
	98¾	5,000	
	98¾	3,000	
	98¾	3,000	
	98¾	10,000	
	98¾	11,000	
	98¾	20,000	
Va-Car Chem 5s	100	10,000	
Wabash 1st 5s	114½	5,000	
	114¾	3,000	
Wabash deb B 6s	52	5,000	
	52½	1,000	
	52¾	1,000	
	52¼	25,000	
	52¾	15,000	
	52¾	25,000	
	52¾	15,000	
	52¼	20,000	
Wab Pitt Ter 2d	86¾	5,000	
	86¾	7,000	
Wn Maryl conv 4s	72	22,000	
Wn Maryland 4s	84	10,000	

Total sales Aug. 7, 1906 ..... $1,280,500
Since Jan. 1, 1906 442,663,800
Corresponding date last year 664,950,200

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—As a result of the day's operations in wheat bulls were decidedly encouraged and inclined to look for a change in market sentiment. Although prices at one time reached a price lower than at any time in the last three years, there was a demand from commission houses and local bulls such as has not been seen in some weeks. The outcome of this buying, which included some for foreign account, was a sharp advance after midday that landed final prices ⅝ to ¾c above Saturday. The close was at practically best point of the day.

The upturn was not accompanied by any particular bull news, for most of the influences during the day were bearish. That bull support could be so vigorous was encouraging to the trade, who were inclined to argue that the low point had been reached for the present, and that with any material improvement the export demand would materially increase. Liverpool being closed, there was nothing in the foreign market situation to attract any attention. Cash wheat closed in New York as follows: No. 2 red 77¾c elevator and 79¾c free on board, afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 84¼c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 80c free on board afloat.

CORN.—For a time early in the session it looked as if September corn would collapse, under the influence of rains in Illinois and other parts of the belt. Prices broke a cent under the previous close, and a good deal of corn came on the market, but just when things looked most dismal for the bulls fresh support was forthcoming and prices at once began to climb. Elevator people bought September in Chicago, while commission houses sold that option and bought May. Export business was light, only a couple of loads being reported, but clearances amounted to over 300,000 bushels. Cash corn in New York closed as follows: No. 2 56½c elevator and 57c free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 58½c, and No. 2 yellow 58c free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
September	79¾	78¾	79¾	79¼
December	82¼	81¾	82¼	81¾
May	84¾	83¾	84¾	84¾
March	84¾	82¼	84¾	...
Corn—				
September	56	55¼	56	55¾
December	54	53¾	54	54¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
September	72¾	71¾	72¾	71¾
December	75¾	74¾	75¾	74½
May	79¼	78¼	79¼	78¾
Corn—				
September	49¼	48¼	49¾	49
December	46	45¼	45¾	46¼
May	46¾	46¼	46¾	47
Oats—				
September	31¼	30¼	31¾	30¾
December	32¾	31¾	32½	32
May	34½	33¾	34¾	34¼
Lard—				
October	$8.00	$8.00	$8.07	$8.02
January	8.22	8.17	8.22	8.22
Ribs—				
October	8.00	8.00	8.07	8.05
January	7.57	7.55	7.57	7.60
Pork—				
September	17.00	16.85	17.00	16.97
January	...	...	14.25	14.25

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

5.25.
Rock Island Collateral Trust 4s
AT 77 NET THE ABOVE.
Write for Descriptive Circular.
INCOME VALUE
And Quotation Record of Active Industrial and Railway Corporation Stocks
ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {Chicago Board of Trade. Con. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, N. Y.} Estab. 1885.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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All the news of the mines and the mining market Sent FREE for one month on request.
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35 Wall Street, New York.

D. & H. TO PUSH QUEBEC LINE.

Privy Council Decision Adverse to Quebec Southern Stockholders.

The Delaware & Hudson Company's invasion of the Province of Quebec will be extended with all speed, it was learned yesterday, by the completion of the projected south shore road from St. Lambert, on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, to Levis, a small town opposite Quebec. This line will give the Delaware & Hudson a route between the two cities which will be the finest in point of scenic advantages, passing as it will along the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, and by way of the existing lines owned by the Delaware & Hudson, through its purchase of the Quebec Southern, will give it easy connection with the Delaware & Hudson lines in New York State.

The immediate starting of the work on the south shore road is the result of the recent decision of the English Privy Council refusing the minority stockholders of the Quebec Southern the right to appeal from the decision of the Canadian Exchequer Court confirming the sale of the road to the Delaware & Hudson, which acquired the property last December at a judicial sale for $1,051,000. The Quebec Southern as already constructed extends eighty-nine miles from Sorel Point, a small town about one-third the distance between Montreal and Quebec, to Noyan in the extreme southern part of the province, near the Vermont border. The road also maintains a line of fifty-five miles from St. Lambert, opposite Montreal, to St. Francis du Lac, which is also close to the Vermont border. Both southern terminal towns are railroad centres, furnishing easy access to the Vermont Central and the Delaware & Hudson's own lines in New York State. A great deal of preliminary work had already been done by the Quebec Southern on the south shore extension before the operations were tied up in the courts by the appeal against the sale, and a bridge was under construction over the St. Francis River, which flows into the St. Lawrence at Sorel, cutting off the road from the line of the new route toward Quebec.

NAVY MAN'S ENTERPRISE.

Electrician Equips the Wasp with Wireless Outfit at Own Expense.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—M. Schneider, an electrician on the Wasp, has equipped that vessel with a wireless telegraph outfit at his own expense. The apparatus sends messages thirty-five miles and has received them from points thirty miles away. The Commandant of the Training Station at Newport recommends to the Navy Department that the electrician be permitted to communicate with other ships and continue his experiments. This plan has been approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

Bartley T. Horner Left $40,898.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 6.—The value of the estate of Bartley T. Horner, father-in-law of Dr. Simpson, his alleged murderer, who is now awaiting trial at Riverhead, was determined by Transfer Tax Appraiser Joseph T. Losee here this morning. The amount was found to be $40,898, which is considerably less than relatives and friends believed the estate to be worth.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Morrison, Charles, & Co., Waukegan, Ill.; Charles Morrison, general merchandise; Hotel Navarre.

Newton Clothing Company, Wymore, Neb.; E. A. Boult, clothing; J. Newton, clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Starr Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Norvin H. Rieser, department store; Hotel Belmont.

Beall-Livingston Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Paul O. Springar, linen and cotton goods; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & West, Franklin, Ky.; H. Guthrie, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Braning, H., & Brother, Shreveport, La.; H. Braning, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Forsberg & Talty, Moline, Ill.; W. J. Talty, clothing; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Wright, W. H., & Son Company, Ogden, Utah; W. C. Wright, department store; Hotel Lexington.

Beall, W. Press, Gallipolis, Ohio; department store; Hotel Albert.

Black, James, Dry Goods Company, Waterloo, Iowa; W. M. Jackson, dry goods; Hotel Bellemaire.

Napper, S. T., Norfolk, Neb.; harness goods, &c.; Gilsey House.

Bowland, Moorehouse & Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mayme Sullivan, cloaks and suits; Margarette A. Collins, French underwear; Hotel Brostell. Rose O'Sullivan, shirtwaists; Minnie E. Collins, hosiery; Hotel Broztell.

Curran Brothers, Zanesville, Ohio; E. F. O'Neal, jewelers; Hotel Brostell.

Maloney, W. P., Company, Wolfe City, Texas; W. P. Maloney, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.

Ward, T. R., & Son, Greensborough, Ala.; ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings and general merchandise; Barthold Hotel.

Crouch's Department Store, Warsaw, Ind.; C. H. Crouch, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stone, J. E., & Co., Perry, Oklahoma; J. E. Stone, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shock, W. G., & Son, Warrensburg, Mo.; Theodore S. Shock, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jorgensen-Blesch Company, The, Green Bay, Wis.; Hattie Van De Bogart, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Atkinson, E. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Short, women's garments; E. E. Atkinson, women's garments; Woodstock Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Prominent Corner on Riverside Drive—Big Apartment House Under Foreclosure—Day's Dealings by Brokers.

The Maple Realty Company has sold, through W. E. Preble, the plot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fifth Street, 108.8 by 178.5 and irregular. The buyer is said to be a builder who will erect a twelve-story apartment house on the site.

Details will be found in another column relative to the sale of the Union Dime Savings Bank Building and the purchase of a new site by that institution at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street.

House Sold Near Riverside Drive.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for Walter N. Walker 318 West Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

James M. Couper, Jr., in conjunction with Williams & McAnerney, has sold to a client for Joseph Levine 233 West Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Big Apartment House at Auction.

The thirteen-story St. Urban apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street was sold at auction yesterday by Joseph P. Day to satisfy a judgment of $182,500. There is a prior mortgage of $850,000 on the property. Several mechanics' liens were also filed against the structure two or three months ago, and it is said that a representative of some of the smaller creditors was responsible for carrying up the price at yesterday's sale to $1,079,800. At that figure the property was struck down to John B. Knox.

East 116th Street Purchase.

E. Califano has sold for C. Schneider to Nicola Celia 225 East 116th Street, a four-story dwelling, 16.8 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have resold for Salvatore Imperato the six-story tenement 348 and 348 East 105th Street, on a plot 40 by 100, adjoining the corner of First Avenue.

Old Holding on Hester Street Sold.

Kntz & Co. have sold for the estate of Daniel Braine 95 Hester Street and 42 and 44 Allen Street, three five-story tenements. The property has been in the family of the sellers for 137 years, and is believed to be the oldest holding in the Tenth Ward.

Tannenbaum & Lowenstein have sold the southeast corner of Avenue B and Eleventh Street to Levi W. Rubenstein, Samuel Lorber, and Nathan Leibson, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 83.

Leases in Broadway Building.

Hell & Stern have leased for the Mitchell Vance Company to the Crown Suspender Company the third and fourth lofts in the building 836 and 838 Broadway, comprising 20,000 square feet, for a term of years at a total rental of $60,000; also, for the Hamilton Fish Corporation, to the Yeager Sanitary Woolen System Company, the first loft in the building at the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twelfth Street, for a term of years, at a total rental of $40,000.

Deal for Prospect Avenue Parcel.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for a Mr. Schwartz to Nathan Zimmerman the four-story brick house 591 Prospect Avenue, on lot 20 by 100.

Marks & Jervis have sold for August Hennicke 151 Brook Avenue, a five-story double flat, with two stores, 25 by 90.

James L. Libby has sold, through B. H. Weisker, Jr., the dwelling on plot 41 by 100, on the west side of Davidson Avenue, 75 feet south of 184th Street.

John Hamilton & Co. have opened offices at 1,020 Boston Road.

Heavy Buying in Queens Suburbs.

The New York and Pittsburg Real Estate Company has effected the purchase of several farm tracts in Hollis, Borough of Queens, adjoining Hollis Terrace. The properties consist of the four farms originally owned by the Lott estate, J. Haywood, J. D. Debevoise, and W. Horn, and were bought from William Georges of Philadelphia for $450,000. The new additions include a parcel on the north side of Hollis Avenue, extending from Cornwall to Nyack Avenue, and covering the frontage on that thoroughfare not included in the original development. The most important and largest parcel extends along the south side of Hollis Avenue, a distance of three miles. There are also frontages on Farmers and South Streets.

It is the purpose of the purchasers to begin the immediate improvement of these tracts along lines similar to those followed in the development of Hollis Terrace. The original Hollis Terrace tract was divided into three thousand lots, of which more than 50 per cent. have been sold to investors, homeseekers, and building operators. When the development of the new tract is completed the total number of lots will be close to five thousand, and the total cost of improvement about $800,000.

The McCormack Real Estate Company of Brooklyn has sold 209 lots at Rosedale to the L. W. Spear Company for improvement. The McCormack Company also reports the sale of 400 lots at Rosedale during the month of July for $175,000, and at Floral Park 140 acres at $3,000 an acre. The same concern has also sold sixteen acres at Rockville Centre, L. I., at $2,250 an acre to the Rockville Centre Development Company, and fifteen acres at the same place, south of the Merrick Road, at $2,000 an acre to a Cincinnati syndicate.

Successful Sale at White Plains.

Joseph P. Day sold on Saturday fifty lots of land, in twenty-nine plots, with a large dwelling, at the corner of Prospect Street and Winthrop Avenue, White Plains. Good prices were realized.

Deal for Staten Island Acreage.

John H. Steltjes & Co. have sold for Henry Wellbrock fifty-seven acres, fronting on Bradley Avenue, Castleton Corners, Staten Island. This is the first sale of this property in forty years.

Joseph A. Rauschkolb is the buyer of the corner plot at Franklin and Sea View Avenues, Asbury Park, N. J.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

145th St, n s, 160 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a two-story brick building, with stores, 40x70.6; Mrs. Martha Mosher, 7th Av and 116th St, owner; Charles E. Birge, architect; cost, $12,000.

116 St, 431 to 435 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x87.11; Fine Realty Company of 163 East 125th Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $40,000.

117th St, s s, 39.5 ft w of Lexington Av, for three six-story brick flats, 44.7x87.1; Harris Kahn of 230 East 87th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $180,000.

St. Nicholas Av and 135th St, s w corner, for a six-story brick flat, 50.3x91; Gross & Herbener Realty Company of 45 West 95th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $100,000.

White Plains Av, w s, 175 ft s of Post St, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x55; Mrs. Rosa Muller, White Plains Av and Post St, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $11,500.

Freeman St, s s, 25 ft w of Vyse Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x58; Arthur Graham of 1,377 Vyse Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $7,500.

153d St, 671 to 677, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87; Gluick & Allen of 1,493 Madison Av, owners; Edward A. Meyers, architect; cost, $84,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, 417 to 421, to three four-story brick stores and lofts; Beekman estate of 7 East 42d St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $15,000.

47th St, 118 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; Christian Sullivan of 118 West 47th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 6.

ADAMS ST, e s, 145 ft s of Columbus Av, 50x100; Mark P. Ansorge to Isaac Friedman and another, (mtg $7,500).... 1

ALLEN ST, 183, w s, 25x75; Abraham Josephson to Yetta Josephson, (mtg $26,500) 100

ARTHUR AV, w s, 214.7 ft s of 187th St, 25x116.2x25x115.11; Frances, wife of Melchio Tabuso, to Giovanni Saccomanno, quitclaim 100

AVENUE B, s e cor of 11th St, 25x93; Tannenbaum & Lowenstein to Levi W. Rubenstein and others, (mtg $50,000)... 100

DECATUR AV, n w s, 416.7 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; Henry Seebeck to Abraham Pink, (mtg $5,000) 100

EAST BROADWAY, 38, n s, 24.11x69.8x24.11x69.10; Samuel J. Silberman to Harris Silberman, (mtg $16,000)... 100

FULTON AV, w s, 36.11 ft s of 174th St, 18x86.2x18x86.11; Pietro Capazzoli to Charles Gruber, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

FULTON AV, 2,019, w s, 18x85.6x18x86.2; Newman Dube to Charles Gruber and another, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

INTERVALE AV, w s, 400.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x82.3; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Marguerite Budke..... 8,750

LENOX AV, s e corner of 136th St, 99.11 x100; David Herman to Isidore Friedman, (mtg $188,000)..... 100

LOT 306, mortgage map of Arden property; Charles A. Ogren, referee, to Walter W. Taylor, all liens..... 800

LOT 431, Block O, amended map No. 514 of Mapes estate; Charles Daniel to Betty Peterson 100

LOTS 288 and 289, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Mary Reines 1

LOT 89, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Lucia, wife of Joseph De Fine, to Frederick Blum, (mtg $334)..... 100

LOTS 413 and 414, map of Arden property; William W. Pellet, referee, to Walter W. Taylor..... 800

LOTS 50 and 51, map of 51 lots of E. G. Ketchum; William R. Devine to Mary Reines, (mtg $1,002)..... 100

MORRIS AV, 2,253, w s, 18.9x102.7x 18.9x103.2; Annie Delaney to William S. Harden, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 82, s s; Union Construction and Realty Company to George R. Simpson..... 100

ROBBINS AV, e s, 200 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers Realty and Security Company to Julian Bally and others 100

TELLER AV, 1,334, e s, 16.8x82.1; Henry J. Peterman to Marie Peterman, (mtg $2,825)..... 100

PLOT 900 ft e of White Plains Road and 795 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x 100; Jacob Cohen to Biagio Cortese and another, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

PLOT 840 ft e of White Plains Road and 775 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Lena Anderson to Charles Mehlick, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

WRIGHT ST, w s, Lot 103, map of Hudson Park, 23x100; Zefferino Segnatelli to Joseph Folini, (mtg $325)..... 1

3D AV, e s, 52 ft n of 133d St, 26x20x 25x22.1; Charles D. Sutton to Lucy M. Connell, ¼ part, mtg $1,600)..... 100

4TH ST, s s, 140 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Katharine P. Hooks to John J. Darcey, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

7TH AV, 1,987, e s, 28.11x98; Emanuel Fischer to Ernest A. Fairbanks, (mtg $35,000) 100

10TH AV, 723, w s, 25x75; Louis Eibsen to Louis H. Arky and another, (mtg $22,000) 100

47TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 80; Blanche E. Thomas to Bertha Singe, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

87TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.8; Mary M. Loden and others, executors, to Philip Menschel..... 30,300

100TH ST, 115 East, 25.6x100.11; M. W. Greenberg to Esther Silberman, (mtg $30,300) 100

101ST ST, 315 East, 25x100.10; Samuel Roso and others to Abraham Goldstein and another, (mtg $20,750)..... 1

109TH ST, 232 East, 25x100.11; Frank Tana and others to Samuel Schenckel, (mtg $17,000) 100

114TH ST, 202 to 210 East, 84.7x100.11; Wolf Rosenberg and others to Morris Punch, (mtg $113,500)..... 100

163D ST, 436 West, 25x112.6; Herman P. Ohm to Isaac Helfer..... 100

228TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Carpenter Av, 100x114; Annie I. Johnston to James Myles 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CARR, Grace M., to Alexander Maitland; 51st St, 68 West, 3 years, — per cent 18,000

BENAIM, Jacob H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52d St, 581 West, due as per bond..... 14,000

BALLY, Julian, and another to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Robin Av, e s, 200 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x 100, 3 years 500

BENNING, Jennie, to Union Construction and Realty Company; Cherry St, 62, prior mtg $7,000, installments, 6 per cent 1,875

BENNING, Jennie to Adele Kneeland, executrix; Cherry St, 62, 3 years..... 7,000

BRINE, Magdalena, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 145th St, 452 West, due as per bond..... 8,000

BRINGMAN, Annie, to Andrew G. Anderson; Lot 156 of map of Van Nest Park, prior mtg $3,250, 3 years, — per cent 1,150

BUDKE, Margaretha, to Henry Schwenede; Intervale Av, w s, 460.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x82.3, 8 years..... 5,000

CARTER, Hannah M., to New York Trust Company; 75th St, s s, 187 ft w of Park Av, 18x102.3, 3 years, 4½ per cent 26,000

CORTESE, Beagio, and another to Jacob Cohen; plot, begins 900 ft e of White Plains Road and 795 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, prior mtg $3,000, due Jan. 1, 1911, 6 per cent..... 1,300

CRYSTAL, Israel, to Benjamin Gayfunkie and another; 8th St, n s, 280.4 ft e of Avenue B, 41.2x69.10, due Oct. 16, 1910, 6 per cent 6,000

CRYSTAL, Israel, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 8th St, 315 East, 3 years 9,000

DARCEY, John J., to Katherine P. Hooks; 4th St, s e s, 140 ft n e of Union Av, 20x190, Westchester, prior mtg $2,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,250

DEL GIAZO, Maria, and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 206th St, s s, —x—; Lot 553, map of property of George F. Opdyke, 25.6x92.6, due March 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 4,250

FAIRBANKS, Ernest A., to Emanuel Fischer; 7th Av, 1,987, prior mtg $30,000, due Dec. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FRANKEL, Frank, to Maurice Frankel; Hughes Av, n w corner of 173th St, 101.4x100, due Nov. 1, 1906..... 10,000

FRIEDMAN, Isaac, and another to Mark F. Ansorge; Adams St, e s, 145 ft s of Columbus Av, 3 lots, each 16.8x 100, 3 mtgs, each $1,100, 3 prior mtgs, $2,000 each, installments, 6 per cent... 8,300

GRASSER, George, to Charles A. Robinson, trustee; Pearl St, 129, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

GOLDSTEIN, Abraham, and another to Samuel Rose and another; 101st St, 315 East, prior mtg $29,350, due Feb. 3, 1909, — per cent..... 1,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Empire City Savings Bank; 163d St, 436 West, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years 20,000

LOCKWOOD, George W., to Central Mortgage Company; 236th St, s s, 250 ft w of Oneida Av, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, each $4,000, 3 years..... 8,000

LONDERGAN, John, to Henry A. Hauck; Cross St, n e s, Lots 29 and 30, map of land estate of William Crowther, 50x103, 3 years..... 4,000

MEHLICH, Charles, to Louisa Mehlich; Plot, 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 775 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x 100, 3 years 1,000

MELLER, Abraham, and another, to Ernestine Berowics and another; 4th St, n s, 100 ft w of Av B, 24.3x96.2; 4th St, n s, 124.8 ft w of Avenue B, 24.3 x96.2, due Oct. 15, 1906, — per cent.. 10,000

MENSCHEL, Philip, to Eliza Van Narnee; 87th St, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25 x100.8, 5 years..... 21,000

MYLES, James, to Annie I. Johnson; 229th St, s s, 105 ft w of Carpenter Av, 100x114, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,000

ORMSBY, Frank G., to Laura S. Lachenour; 22d St, s s, 205 ft w of 4th Av, 25.2x98.9, prior mtg $85,000, 5 years.. 20,000

REINER, Mary, to Joseph J. Gleason; Lots 288 and 289, map of Gleason property, 2 mtgs, each $500, 3 years..... 1,000

RUBENSTEIN, Levi W., to Tannenbaum & Lowenstein, a corporation; Avenue B, 175, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SACCOMANNO, Giovanni, to Elizabeth K. Dowling; Arthur Av, w s, 214.7 ft s of 187th St, 25x116.2, 3 years..... 5,500

SIMPSON, George R., to Union Construction and Realty Company; New Chambers St, s s, 125.8 ft w of Cherry St, —x—, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,800

SCHNEIDER, Nanette L., to Addie A. Sullivan; 144th St, s s, being w ⅝ lot 271 of map of Wakefield, 25x114, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,700

SCHWENDEL, Samuel, to Frank Tana and another; 109th St, 232 East, 3 years 6 per cent..... 5,000

SIMPSON, George R., to Adele Kneeland; New Chambers St, s s, 125.3 ft w of Cherry St, —x—, 3 years..... 13,000

PETERSON, Betty, to Henry Monasson; Lot 431, Block O, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 2,500

PINK, Abraham, to Henry Seebeck; Decatur Av, n w s, 416.7 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,000

WALLACE, Hayman, and another to North American Mortgage Company; 156th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100, due Nov. 3, 1906, 6 per cent 5,500

WINSLOW REALTY COMPANY to Elm Realty Company; 176th St, s s, 144 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 131x90.11, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

103D ST, 155 and 157 East; Hyman Greenberg against Samuel Hyman, owner; Friedman Building and Operating Company, contractor..... $100

106TH ST, 311 East; Herman Greenberg against John Milano, owner and contractor 55

17TH ST, 443 West; Joseph R. Potter against Nechols & Blumenstock, owners; Jacob Drucker, contractor..... 173

167TH ST, 474½; Bartelstone & Son against Joseph Rabinowitz, owner; Harris Goldberg, contractor 62

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

155TH ST, 662 to 668 East; Benjamin Sliverman against Jacob Hirsch and others, July 19, 1906..... 300

PITT ST, 185; Berkowits & Perlman against Jacob Kaufman and others, July 6, 1906..... 1,200

PITT ST, 135; Frederick Turkowsky against Jacob Kaufman and others, May 28, 1906..... 492

PITT ST, 135; Hecht & Co. against Jacob Kaufman and others, July 28, 1906 60

PITT ST, 185; Solomon Altes against Jacob Kaufman and others, July 17, 1906 250

PITT ST, 135; Jacob Swidler against Jacob Kaufman and others, June 20, 1906 19

Lis Pendens.

Mott St, 127; Russell Goldman against Mary E. Raymond; action to declare lien; attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

Beech Av, s s, 76.2 ft e or Elm St, 150x100, Bronx; Joseph Cohen against A. Shatzkin & Sons, Inc., and others; foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Boudin & Liebman.

172d St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x94.6; Frank Krakora against Moses Press and others; action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Grauer & Rathkopf.

3d Av, n w s, 150.7 ft n e of 138th St, 25x 100; 3d Av, 2,711; road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, s e s, adjoining lands of Widow Kelly, 180x178x irregular, and road leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, n w s, adjoining lands of Harvey Scofield, 25x100; Bertha Erdenbrecher, individually, and as executrix, against August Erdenbrecher and others; amended partition; attorney, E. Hall.

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JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

Don't Forget

THAT THE AUCTION OF

266 Valuable Lots at

CANARSIE

CLOSE TO THE CANARSIE EXTENSION OF THE KINGS CO. ELEVATED R. R., NOW RUNNING, FIVE CENT FARE TO MANHATTAN AND ALL PARTS OF BROOKLYN, WILL BE HELD

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PAYS the interest the day it is due.

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ALL RISK AND CARE AVOIDED.

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4½% TO 5%

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For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

West Side.

Actual Sacrifice Bargain!!—$1,500 cash; price, only $17,000; 3-story and basement dwelling; dining-room extension; West Eighties; immediate possession. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Amsterdam, near 92d; 5 stories, (double,) 27x 100; price only $42,000; also 67th, near Amsterdam; 5-story, (triple,) 25x100; price $24,000. John Finck, 39 West 42d Street.

Bargain.—$6,000 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 12 rooms, bath; above 125th St.; rent, $3,100; price, $30,000. B. E. Freed, 132 Nassau St.

For Sale—Seventh Av., around 120th St., two-family five-story flat; excellently built; $45,000. Principals address Supt., 125 W. 118th.

West 20th, Near 9th.—10-family double flat; $5,000 cash; pay 30 per cent.; always rented. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Three tenements, with stores, near 42d St. and 9th Av.; little cash required to buy. Baum, (owner,) 204 West 118th St.

Fifties!! Near Ninth Av.—5-story 14-room tenement; open shafts; price, $31,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

On West 128d St., a 5-story triple, with rentals of $5,306; price $50,000. Dessauer & Werdenschlag, 200 B'way.

Three-story 3-family dwelling, $3,060 cash; price, $10,000. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

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FULL LOTS $250 TO $600

NOTHING HIGHER.

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Cheapest West Side Dwellings! Price.
20th, near Eighth Av., 3-story dwelling.$15,000
46th, near Eighth, 3 stories, 17x100.... 13,000
51st, n'r 8th, 3 stories; exposed plumbing 13,000
57th, near Eighth, 4 stories, (choice).. 29,000
69th, near Columbus, 4 stories, 18x100.. 28,500
70th, near Amsterdam, 4 stories (Amer.). 22,000
78th, near Columbus, 4 stories, 18x100.. 26,500
85th, near Riverside, 3 stories, 20x100... 24,000
93d, near Central Park, 4 stories, 20x100. 16,500
97th, near Columbus, 3 stories, 17x100.. 14,500
John Finck, 39 West 42d Street.

88x100.

AT LESS THAN LAND VALUE.

Four-story buildings, good rents; east of 10th Av., below 42d St.

WEBSTER B. MABIE, 41 West 33d St.

Bargains in West Side Tenements! Price.
38th, near Eighth, 5 story, 25x90.....$30,000
41st, near Eighth, 5 stories, 25x100..... 30,000
46th, near Ninth, 5 stories, 24x100..... 24,500
W. 55th, 5 stories, 25x100; rental $2,900. 25,500
John Finck, 39 West 42d Street.

Bargains Assured! 17th, near 7th Avenue; 5 stories, (double,) 25x100; price $32,000; also 91st, near Central Park, 5 stories, (double,) 12 rooms, 25x100; rental $4,000; price $37,000. John Finck, 39 West 42d Street.

Speculators! 19th Street, adjacent Fifth; 4 stories; 25x92; price $45,000; 26th, near Broadway; 4 stories; 25x99; price $60,000; 36th, adjacent Eighth, 3 stories, plot 74x99; price $28,500. John Finck, 39 West 42d Street.

Attractive Eleventh Avenue corner! (In the Forties;) 4-story tenements; size 50x100; price $40,000; also Tenth Avenue, near 42d, 4-story tenement, 20x84; price $14,000; several others! John Finck, 39 West 42d Street.

A 5-story 8th Av. store property, $43,000; rental $4,500; 5-story double flat West 138th, $31,000; 6-story apartment West 116th, near Lenox Av., $86,000; rental $9,200. Bargebuhr, 125 West 116th.

West 102d St.—Five-story, 12 rooms, baths; $30,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

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GREATEST BARGAIN IN MANHATTAN

3-STORY & BASEMENT, (15 ROOMS.)

Key to the corner, near 118th St., 1st Av.

Price $7,250, Mortgages $5,500

$1,750 CASH REQUIRED.

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will buy it, free and clear. Purchaser to procure his own mortgage.

ACT AT ONCE. Inquire of Aaron Kosofsky, Jr., Owner, 715 6 Av., (41 St.) Phone 3192 Bryant. $100 commission to agents.

INVESTIGATE THESE!

76th St., near 3d Av.; 14 rooms.....$27,750
85th St., near 3d Av.; 14 rooms..... 36,500
87th St., near 3d Av.; five story..... 34,500
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3d Av., near 106th St.; five story..... 43,000

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Attention—Look at 110 E. 97th; rents (low) $3,300; mtgs, $28,000; price $33,000 (lowest.) Auerbach, 180 9th Av., near 20th St.

An elegant 2d Av. corner, with a rental of $4,800; price $47,500; must be sold. Dessauer & Werdenschlag, 200 Broadway.

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Second Av. flat, 75th St., full lot, $30,000; $7,000 cash. Lewis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

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Below 14th Street.

On Jane St., a 5-story 4-family tenement, 2 stores; rent $3,100; price $29,000; easy terms. Dessauer & Werdenschlag, 200 B'way.

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Absolutely modern high-class 5-story apartment; 25 rooms; 4 families per floor; beautiful fountain; handsome entrance; must be seen; facing the picturesque Crotona Park; rents $8,000; price $71,000; terms to suit.

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$5,000 buys 4½-story triple flat, with 4 stores, 15 rooms and bath each floor, 25x105x 125; price, $33,000; rent, $3,750.

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Stucco house, Colonial, 8 rooms, all improvements; broad piazza; big plot; high ground; views magnificent estates, golf links, &c.; short walk to station; 20 miles New York City.

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CAN'T BE BEAT.

White Plains, 12 minutes to depot; fine location; 9-room stucco house, all improvements; hot-water heat, hardwood floors; rooms artistically arranged; well built; barn; plot, 100x175; one block to trolley. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

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STOP PAYING RENT

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

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Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th-St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

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GENTLEMAN'S VILLA, 95 ACRES, $32,000. 2,500 FEET ELEVATION.

Fit; environment; accessories and accessibility. CONSIDER THIS.

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Just think of it; 10 acres fine land, extensive views, orchard, stream, pond; 10-room dwelling on hill; fine trees; large stable, woodhouse, hennery; 55 miles out; only $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

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PARTITION.—On August 11th at the law offices of Brown, Carlisle & McCartin, in Watertown, New York, upward of one hundred islands in the St. Lawrence River, opposite Clayton, will be sold in partition sale to the highest bidder. These islands lie about Grindstone Island, and many of them are highly desirable for Summer residences. Owing to litigation they have not heretofore been in the market. Persons desiring information can apply to Brown, Carlisle & McCartin, Watertown, New York, or to Dr. G. R. Satterlee, 50 East 78th Street, N. Y. City.

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THERE NEVER WAS A SUN TOO HOT NOR A DAY SO WET

To Keep Back the Crowds of Buyers Who Visit

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WE HAVE THE LAND; WE HAVE GOT THE PRICES; WE HAVE THE MACHINERY; WE TREAT EVERY MAN AND WOMAN WITH AS MUCH COURTESY AND RESPECT AS THOUGH THEY WERE MILLIONAIRES.

$5 Down. $5 Monthly.

20,000 Square Feet of Land. One Half Acre (10 Lots).

$5 Down. $5 Monthly.

Enough for Chicken Raising

$250

Just Nice, Small Farm

People Don't Want Lots. They Want Half Acres.

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One Hour Out. 30 Trains a Day. 12 Cents Commute.

Located in the most beautiful, healthful, attractive summer resort in America—Atlantic City, Long Branch or Cape May are no comparison. Such drives, such trees and lawns! It has attracted the most wealthy to locate their beautiful estates. Beautiful ponds and fresh water trout streams, and then in view of the great ocean on the shores of the Great South Bay. This is not a dream or a picture we are drawing on paper to deceive you.

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We have bought and sold 7,000 acres in that locality in the past 4 years, and the demand grows greater every week. EVERYBODY BUYING. THERE IS MAKING MONEY—MAKING IT IN CHUNKS. THEN WHY NOT YOU?

These Three Bargains Should Suit You:

$25
5 LOTS FOR $125
125 Feet FRONT. DEEP.
$5 Down. Monthly.

$250
Half Acre.
70 by 275.
$5 Down. Monthly.

$625
Water Front.
$10 Down. Monthly.

If You Pay All Cash, 10 Per Cent. off This Price.

We have what we call a par excellent subdivision—500 lots—right down at the BAY, with shell roads and cement sidewalks, guaranteed more beautiful and grander than anything at Rockaway Park, and located on the most aristocratic thoroughfare on Long Island.

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Beautiful waterways and canals, with shade trees on every street of the property—something you are just looking for. Every improvement there—city water and electric lights

TWO OF THESE LOTS FOR $1,250 ON PAYMENT OF $20 DOWN—$20 MONTHLY.

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WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8. SATURDAY, Aug. 11. SUNDAY, Aug. 12.

OUR OWN SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE

Long Island City and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday and Saturday; 9 and 10:30 Sunday. FREE RR. TICKETS AND FREE LITHOGRAPH MAPS.

TAKE NOTICE. Apply by mail at our offices at once.

If you can not call or write, Telephone us at once, 793 Cortlandt, and our agent will call or tickets and maps will be mailed.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY,

192 BROADWAY AND 11 JOHN ST.

Shrewd investors generally take advantage of the Summer months when all business is inactive. Do not wait to buy in the Fall Season when Real Estate again becomes active. Our property at

BABYLON PARK

is bounded by the Merrick Road and Welwood Ave., overlooking the Great South Bay, between the famous towns of Babylon and Lindenhurst. The land is cleared and high and dry. No brush or scrub oak. Trolleys will pass our property via Merrick Road and Welwood Ave., thus insuring largely increased valuations. 5 minutes' walk from station and Great South Bay.

LOTS 25x100 AND LARGER,
$125 AND UP.
$10 DOWN; $5 PER MONTH.

Our agents will meet prospective purchasers by appointment. Free excursion.

Brooklyn & Suburban Realty Co.
40-44 Court St., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Great Neck, L. I.—We offer for rent for one or two years, furnished, one of the best places overlooking the Sound; owner going abroad; rent $2,500. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 Fifth Av., New York City.

---

25 acres at Sands Point, Port Washington; very reasonable; overlooking Sound; aristocratic neighborhood. Opportunity; Box 347 Times, Times Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,
72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

FLORENCE HOUSE
47TH AV. AND 48TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER, NEW YORK CITY.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms singly or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

Country Place, Manhasset, Long Island, All Year Round.—We have for rent, between Roslyn and Manhasset, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings; all modern improvements; season, one or two years, $1,200 per year. Further particulars, S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 Fifth Av., New York City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE MASSEY, GEORGE WILLIAM KEMP, and EDWARD KEMP, copartners in business under the firm name or style of Lanman & Kemp, Plaintiffs, against RAOUL AUERBACH, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 11, 1906.
EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To Raoul Auerbach, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and P. O. Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VITTORIO MARCIGLIANO, plaintiff, against ANGELINA MARCIGLIANO, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and that in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 29th, 1906.
ANDREW C. MORGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 73 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Angelina Marcigliano:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 7th, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1906.

Dated New York, July 9th, 1906.
ANDREW C. MORGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
73 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,046.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOL FELSEN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Sol Felsen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Sol Felsen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 6th, 1906.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See next Sunday edition.

THOUSANDS OF HOMESEEKERS

choose their apartments after consulting the announcements in The New York Times.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTICES.

To the Creditors of the Haight & Freese Company:

In pursuance of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the suit in which Ridgway Bowker is complainant, and the Haight & Freese Company is defendant, filed in the office of the clerk of the said court on the 21st day of July, 1906, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the Haight & Freese Company to present their claims to and file the same with Beverley R. Robinson, one of the receivers of the property of the Haight & Freese Company heretofore appointed by the said court, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906, and that any of such creditors who shall not so present his claim on or before the said day shall be forever barred from proving the same and from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation to be distributed in the said cause.

Dated New York, August 1, 1906.
JAMES D. COLT and
BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON,
Receivers.
FREDERICK J. MOSES, Solicitor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIRBY, STEPHEN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN R. KIRBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of March, 1906. FRANK E. KIRBY, PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, FITZ ALBERT KIRBY, Executors, CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

LEVISON, JOHN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LEVISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of July, 1906. AMELIA W. LEVISON, Executrix. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

PITCHIE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PITCHIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of March, 1906. WILLIAM LANGDON, Executor.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 26 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1906. CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, LUDWIG HOPPENSTEDT, Executors. B. LEWINSON, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

SAFASOHN, KASRYEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KASRYEL H. SAFASOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 309 Broadway, Room 802, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1906. BERTHA SAFASOHN, Administratrix. ABRAHAM H. SAFASOHN, Administrator.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
the greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE):
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot of 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M.; 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 35 Cents.
Round Trip Tickets, 129th St., 45 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.
STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. foot 129th St., N. R., 8:15, 9:00 A. M.; 12:30 P. M.
Lv. foot 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 10:00 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:40 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
Lv. Yonkers 8:15 A. M. Tuesday and Friday.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 11:00 A. M.; 5:00, 6:30 P. M.
Round Trip Tickets, 50 cts. Children, 25 cts. Include adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.
Choice of Ten Tours—"All Expenses" plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips.... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips.... $52.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips..... $75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 12 Day Trips.... $85.00
Send for a circular.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS.
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Rhode Island. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 26 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 246 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,796 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON
Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 42d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers W. W. MOORE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.00.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.
For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:20 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Athens, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St.
Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Athens. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and steamboat. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.
HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

SPECIAL EXCURSION to
ATLANTIC CITY
SUNDAY, AUG. 12
New Jersey Central
Round $2.50 Trip
Special train leaves West 23d St., 7.50 a. m. Liberty St., 8 a. m. Arrive Atlantic City 11 a. m. Returning leave Atlantic City 7 p. m.

ADULTS $1.50 **Aug. 12** CHILDREN 75 Cents Switchback 50 cts. additional
MAUCH CHUNK
EXCURSION via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
SWITCH-BACK & GLEN ONOKO
Special Train from West 23d St. Station, 8:20 a.m. Liberty St. Station, 8:30 a.m.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 6:30, 6:30, 9:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:50, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY. Free Fireworks Display at Rockaway Beach Wednesday, Aug. 8, 8:15 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *9:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

NORTH BEACH
Baby Show and Parade To-day
EXTRA FIREWORKS FREE TO-NIGHT

EXCURSIONS.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M.; due New London 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St. 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night; Sundays lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats. Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

To the Creditors of the Haight & Freese Company:

In pursuance of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the suit in which Ridgway Bowker is complainant, and the Haight & Freese Company is defendant, filed in the office of the clerk of the said court on the 21st day of July, 1906, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the Haight & Freese Company to present their claims to and file the same with Beverley R. Robinson, one of the receivers of the property of the Haight & Freese Company heretofore appointed by the said court, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906, and that any of such creditors who shall not so present his claim on or before the said day shall be forever barred from proving the same and from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation to be distributed in the said cause.

Dated New York, August 1, 1906.
JAMES D. COLT and
BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON,
Receivers.
FREDERICK J. MOSES, Solicitor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIRBY, STEPHEN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN R. KIRBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of March, 1906. FRANK E. KIRBY, PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, FITZ ALBERT KIRBY, Executors, CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Executors, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

LEVISON, JOHN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LEVISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of July, 1906. AMELIA W. LEVISON, Executrix. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

PITCHIE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PITCHIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of March, 1906. WILLIAM LANGDON, Executor.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 26 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1906. CHARLES F. SCHMIDT, LUDWIG HOPPENSTEDT, Executors. B. LEWINSON, Attorney for Executors, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

SAFASOHN, KASRYEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KASRYEL H. SAFASOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 309 Broadway, Room 802, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1906. BERTHA SAFASOHN, Administratrix. ABRAHAM H. SAFASOHN, Administrator.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:43 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED, Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Philadelphia....Aug. 11 | New York.....Aug. 25
St. Paul.....Aug. 18 | St. Louis.....Sept. 1

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N. R.
MESABA.....Aug. 11, 9 A. M.; Sept. 8
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA...Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22
MINNETONKA....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Zeel'd...Aug. 11, 10:30 AM | Vaderl'd, Au. 25, 8:30 AM
Kroon'd. Au. 18, 2:30 PM | Finland..Sept. 1, 2:30 PM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Majestic. Aug. 8, 10 AM | Teutonic. Aug. 22, 10 AM
Celtic...Aug. 10, 10 AM | Cedric. Aug. 24, 8:30 AM
Oceanic. Aug. 15, 2 PM | Baltic....Aug. 29, noon
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 3; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 18, noon
FROM BOSTON:
CANOPIC..Aug. 11, 3:30 P. M.; Oct. 6; Nov. 17
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27

Important Announcement.
The mammoth twin-screw steamers "Cedric" and "Celtic," each 700 feet long, 75 broad, 21,000 tons, will sail from New York to the Mediterranean Nov. 29th, Jan. 5th, 19th, Feb. 16th, and March 7th.
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREME

JUDGE DICKEY SCOLDS M'CARREN IN COURT

Censures Him for Ignoring the Summons in Mrs. Dixon's Suit.

BUT REOPENS THE DEFAULT

The Senator, He Says, Is a Lawyer Out of Practice Who Makes Laws for the State.

Justice Dickey, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon decided to permit Senator Patrick H. McCarren to come into court and defend the action instituted against him by Mrs. Mary A. Dixon for $200,000 damages which she asks on the allegation that he deceived her.

In the woman's affidavit she says that McCarren in October, 1902, introduced her as his wife. She alleges that a child was born to them in August, 1904, and that McCarren then induced her to live in the house at 82 Lenox Road, Flatbush. He paid the rent, she asserts, amounting to $100 a month, gave her an allowance of $100 a week for household expenses, and paid a trained nurse $25 a week for attending her.

Lawyer A. E. Richardson, who argued the motion for Samuel S. Whitehouse, McCarren's lawyer, told Justice Dickey that Senator McCarren had been served with a summons without any complaint attached. The summons directed him to answer the complaint within twenty days, and after reading it, he asked the process server where it was. The process server replied that "that would come later," and the Senator entirely forgot the incident.

"Too busy attending to the affairs of State, I suppose," Justice Dickey said, smiling.

"Senator McCarren knew nothing about the action or the nature of it, and has only come into court because he saw the stories in the newspapers," added Mr. Richardson.

"Then the newspapers have some value, after all," rejoined Justice Dickey. "Has your client a sufficient defense?"

"We do not know what the defense will be," said Mr. Richardson. "We have not seen the complaint, and do not know the nature of the plaintiff's claim."

Manton H. Wyvell, representing Mrs. Dixon, said that he had the summons served on Senator McCarren on June 28. Mrs. Dixon swears that when McCarren asked her to live with him he told her as a lawyer and a State Senator that the law would recognize her as his wife. After the summons had been served on him, the lawyer said, Senator McCarren twice met the trained nurse he had employed to care for the plaintiff, and on each occasion, according to the lawyer, he had discussed the case, showing plainly that he was familiar with the nature of it. "We have a substantial cause of action," added Mr. Wyvell.

"What damages do you demand?" inquired Justice Dickey.

"We ask $200,000."

"H'm, that's quite substantial," said the Justice.

"It does seem strange," went on Mr. Wyvell, "that a member of the State Senate and a practicing attorney of this court should hold a summons, duly issued out of this court, so lightly as to forget its very existence."

"But he is not in practice," interrupted Mr. Richardson.

"So far as we know," rejoined Mr. Wyvell, "his only source of income besides his salary as a Senator is derived from his practice as a lawyer."

"Then where do you expect to get your $200,000?" inquired the Justice.

"We don't know. Maybe he has inherited some money," said the lawyer. "We will now offer to open this default without costs if the defendant will agree to go to trial in October."

Mr. Richardson would not enter into any such agreement, and the matter was submitted to Justice Dickey, who said:

"This is a serious charge, and the defendant should be permitted to have his day in court. The default will be opened on payment of $25 costs and $14 disbursements."

The Justice added:

"The Senator had no right to ignore the summons in this suit. If he did not understand it, he should have gone to a practicing lawyer at once. This is an example of a lawyer who is out of practice but who makes laws for us in this State."

LOST ANYTHING

except hope, and a Lost and Found notice in The New York Times will help you find it.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Bill for Advertisement sent after insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Saturday, probably in Jersey City terminal Pennsylvania R. R., brown paper parcel about ten inches square containing miscellaneous papers; $5 reward. Federal Printing Co., 200 Greene St., N. Y.

LOST—Saturday night on 2d Av., between 12th and 63d Sts., bracelet set with one diamond and two rubies and a lot of small diamonds; a liberal reward. Charles Schneider, 227 East 12th.

LOST—Wallet containing papers; lost Saturday, Coney Island. Finder will receive reward and no questions asked if returned to Van Enger's, 451 West 30th St., New York.

LOST—The finder of package money left on Lenox Subway express Monday afternoon will be rewarded. L., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold bracelet, L road, Tuesday; small diamond in each square end; liberal reward. Apartment 16, 14 West 107th St.

LOST—Plain gold bracelet, Sunday afternoon, in Bronx; liberal reward. Jones, 161 West 183d.

STOLEN—Black and tan dog (female) on or about Brighton Beach, between 6:30 and 7 o'clock Monday evening, July 30. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to James O. McLaughlin, 54 Elton St., or Phenix Building, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Sterling silver bracelet, marked with seven monograms, on Jay St., Brooklyn, or a Myrtle or De Kalb Av. car; good reward. 213 Grand Av., Brooklyn; telephone 4872—Pros.

LOST—On west side elevated Sunday, about 2 P. M., lady's hand satchel, containing pocketbook, glasses, watch, keys, &c. Reward. Young, Hotel Orleans, 100 West 80th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet at Coney Island, Wednesday, July 11. Reward by returning to Miss H. Reddy, 64 Henry St., Jersey City, or letting Miss H. Reddy know where she may get it.

LOST—Lorgnette, gun metal, engraved "J. J. W." attached to heart shaped locket, lost at Hotel Astor or Times Square, Aug. 4. Liberal reward. A. C. Y., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's pet bay cob horse (blind left eye, spavin right hind leg,) also runabout; suitable reward for return; no questions asked. Columbia Stable, 4 Ralph Av., Brklyn.

LOST—Watch fob and charm, between 34th St. and Polo Grounds. Liberal rewad if returned to L. James, 100 5th Av., Mohawk Building.

FOR RETURN of box taken from boy at 14th St., at Berkeley Lyceum, reward, no questions asked. Return to 704 8th Av.

LOST—Gold watch, with name A. Lind. Please return to Reinhard's Hotel, Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—Saturday, satchel containing money and other articles, with owner's name. Reward. 44 West 25th St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 33th St., from 11—8 daily.

LOST—Bank Book No. 148,002, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return

This puts ordinary sales in the shade.

16,704 neglige shirts of qualities about like this:

1200 were $3.
1740 were $2.50.
3636 were $2.00.
10128 were $1.50.

That includes every fancy neglige shirt we have, and some plain whites.

85c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

This throws light on the sale.

The fact that our neglige shirt stock is absolutely fresh each season has been a vital factor in developing our present enormous business in "Star" negliges.

A new stock each season means a clean-up each season of every neglige we have.

Here you are.

85c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

800 LANDED BY TUGS.

Fall River Liner Puritan Adrift in a Fog After Mishap.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 6.—The main shaft of the steamer Puritan, of the Fall River Line, from New York to Fall River, broke while the vessel was three miles from New London harbor at midnight last night, steaming through a fog that is declared to have been the most dense on Long Island Sound in many years. The 800 passengers on the Puritan were brought ashore in tugs this morning.

The Puritan was near Little Gull Island Light when the shaft on the starboard side suddenly snapped near the paddle-box. The vessel was steaming up the Long Island Sound at about sixteen miles an hour at the time. An examination of the outer hull revealed the fact that the starboard wheel was badly bent and the buckets had been ripped off. This leads the officers of the Puritan to believe that the wheel struck some heavy obstruction.

Capt. Chase of the Puritan succeeded in signaling to the steamer Providence, which came alongside and exchanged advices. Word was sent ashore for assistance, and the T. A. Scott Company sent out the tug Nathan Hale to ascertain the conditions. It was a difficult task to find the Puritan in the dense fog, and the Hale did not reach the steamer until nearly daylight. The first thing done was to tow the Puritan to a point off Sarah's Ledge.

Most of the passengers were asleep when the shaft broke, and very few of them knew of the accident until daylight, when the whistling of the Nathan Hale awakened them. The position of the steamer at the time of the accident is not given out by the officers. As there was no wind, and the prospect of the fog lifting was not good, it was decided at 9 o'clock this morning to have the passengers taken ashore in tugs and other boats and landed at the station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, from whence a special train would carry them to their respective destinations.

The tugs Quidneck and Miles Standish were sent down the harbor to assist the Hale in taking off the passengers. This task was begun shortly after 9 o'clock, and was practically completed at 11:30. The special train had been made up in this city, and shortly after noon it started for Boston. The passengers agreed that the transfer from the steamer to the tugs was easily and quietly made and that there was not a sign of a panic.

The Puritan was towed into port late to-day and her freight removed. At midnight the tugs Nathan Hale and Aquidneck started with her for Newport, where she will be repaired.

The damage to the steamer will amount to $15,000 or $20,000. The cost of the new main shaft will be about $7,000. The steamer Pilgrim took the Puritan's place on the west-bound trip to-night.

BIG APPLE CROP PROMISED.

Indications Point to a Bigger Yield, This Year Than in 1896.

Reports received from the first sale of American apples exported in the course of the season of 1906 show that the apples netted $1.60 to $1.85 a barrel in Glasgow. These prices can hardly be taken as representative of those which will prevail during the season, as the apples shipped were of the early varieties and were not of the kind which are in the greatest demand. They were gathered in Western New York. Advices from producing sources indicate that the apple crop throughout the United States this year is very large, probably as great as that of 1896, which has hitherto held the record. Seventy-six million barrels of apples were gathered that year. The trees are quite as heavily fruited this year as in 1896. There is a large acreage of new orchards to be reckoned with. Allowance must also be made for the growth of the older trees. This will increase the yield considerably.

The Georgia peach season, which ends this week, has been very unsatisfactory, notwithstanding that at the opening the prospects were for a good yield. Georgia is now the largest peach-producing State in the Union. At the opening of the season it was estimated that 6,000 cars of peaches would be shipped from that State to Northern markets. While the peaches were ripening, however, it began to rain and in some sections of the peach belt it has rained almost incessantly since the harvesting of the fruit commenced. This caused the peaches to ripen rapidly and to become so soft that they were in poor condition for shipment and could not be stored to advantage. The shipments for the season will not exceed 3,500 cars, and, figuring the loss at $1,200 a car, the 2,500 cars represent a loss of about $3,000,000.

A NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Fruit and Produce Dealers Take Steps to Guard Against Loss.

The New York Fruit and Produce Association has adopted a by-law which is expected to revolutionize the credit system in this trade. Hitherto credits have been extended by the individual members, but when the new law becomes effective all applicants must make application through the Credit Committee. Any member who extends credit to any one whom the committee has refused to recommend is subject to a fine of $100.

The new law was adopted to guard against the heavy losses resulting from the unwise extension of credits.

JEROME TO TRY THAW WITHOUT OUTSIDE AID

Blames Judges for the Number of Murder Cases Pending.

THAW ISSUES A STATEMENT

Says Ethel Thomas Isn't Dead—Her Lawyer Publishes Complaint in Her Suit for Damages.

District Attorney Jerome announced yesterday afternoon that he would personally conduct the prosecution of Harry Kendall Thaw for the murder of Stanford White. He will be assisted by Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

It was reported some weeks ago that Mr. Jerome would in all probability conduct the case of the State, but yesterday's declaration was the first positive information, and settled the reports that outside attorneys would be retained to assist in the prosecution.

"Can you name the date on which you will move the trial of Thaw?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"The case will be called when it is ready, and not a day sooner," he replied. "Harry Thaw must take his chances with the other prisoners in the Tombs accused of murder in the first degree. That there are so many murderers ahead of Thaw who are awaiting trial must be blamed, if there is any blame to be found, on the Judges in General Sessions.

"The District Attorney has an ample force, fully capable of keeping three parts in General Sessions in operation every day all the Summer. Instead of three courts working every day, however, we have had, theoretically, two parts working half a day. As a matter of fact, we have only had one part working less than half a court day. This is a great handicap to the District Attorney's office in Summer and a great hardship upon the prisoners who are awaiting trial. There is no need for anything like so many prisoners being held in the Tombs as are confined there now.

"But at that Thaw can congratulate himself that the situation is better here than anywhere else in the world. Statistics show that a prisoner after indictment gets a quicker trial in New York County than in any other American city. The force in this office is glad to do its full share of work. We have plenty of assistants and deputies who would cheerfully work every day in the Summer, but in my five years of office we have never been able to get the Judges of General Sessions to give us the proper time."

There will be no effort for delay on the part of the defense. Clifford W. Hartridge has already announced that he would be ready for trial as soon as the case is called. He knows that there isn't a chance for a trial before the middle of October, if then.

Mr. Hartridge hinted yesterday afternoon that there might be an important development to-day, coming from the defense. He refused to give any inkling, however, as to what it would be.

Harry K. Thaw issued a corrected statement yesterday regarding the reported death of Ethel Thomas, or rather insisted that the statement issued by him Sunday was this:

"To-day's papers allege that the so-called Thomas woman is dead. Probably this is only another falsehood of the men of whom the unfortunate creature was a supine tool. Now they conceal the woman to conceal their tracks."

Thaw's stand has aroused Joseph A. Shay, the Broadway lawyer who represented Ethel Thomas when she started a suit against Thaw. Shay says that Thaw is misrepresenting the facts when he declares that he was never served in the suit, which was for $20,000 damages.

"The service was made upon Thaw," Shay declared yesterday, "as he was getting into an automobile at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 6, 1902. Thaw is evidently trying to draw me out when he says that Miss Thomas is not dead. I am prepared to show that she is dead, and that her death resulted from injuries received at his hands. When Thaw is placed on trial I shall be ready with the evidence of her death, and will, if it is necessary, conduct the jurors to her grave. He is bluffing when he says he knows she was not dead up to a few weeks ago.

"District Attorney Jerome was consulted at the time of the assault upon the girl. The civil case which followed was settled out of court, in the office of Abraham H. Hummel. I never got a dollar from the case."

To substantiate his statement Shay produced the documents in the Thomas case, including the amended complaint in the suit for damages. It says:

New York Supreme Court, New York County.

—Ethel Thomas, plaintiff, vs. Henry Thaw, defendant.

The plaintiff, by Joseph A. Shay, her attorney, for her amended complaint against the above-named defendant, shows to the court and alleges:

First—That heretofore and on and about the 3d day of January, 1902, at No. 904 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, the above-named defendant wrongfully and maliciously and by force of arms and without any provocation therefor assaulted, struck, and cruelly beat this plaintiff with a whip.

Second—That as a result of said violent blows so inflicted upon the plaintiff by said defendant and by reason of the acts and premises aforementioned the plaintiff was rendered sick, sore, and disordered, and sustained a severe shock to her nervous system and was compelled to remain in her bed for two days and thereafter underwent and suffered great physical and mental pain and anguish, and was obliged to employ a physician and expended money for medicines and medical treatment which the plaintiff claims as special damages.

Third—That as a result of the facts as aforesaid the plaintiff was damaged in the sum of $20,000.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant in the sum of $20,000, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

JOSEPH A. SHAY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

In an affidavit which was signed by the Thomas woman in Mr. Shay's office, these further facts are set forth:

I am the plaintiff in the above-entitled action, which was commenced by the service of a summons and complaint on the 6th day of January, 1902, through my then attorney, J. Q. Quinn. That thereafter the defendant appeared in said action by his attorneys, Delafield & Longfellow, whose office and Post Office address is 29 Liberty Street.

By an order entered herein on the 23d day of January, 1902, Joseph A. Shay was substituted as my attorney of record in said action, and that the said Joseph A. Shay served an amended complaint in this action.

The action is brought to recover the sum of $20,000 for injuries inflicted upon me by the said defendant on the 3d day of January, 1902, and as a result of such injuries I am now suffering from nervous prostration. That in the complaint and in the amended complaint there is no allegation that the said injuries are of a permanent nature, which I verily believe to be the fact.

Mrs. Thaw Sees Her Husband.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw called on her husband in the Tombs at her accustomed hour yesterday morning, and remained with him for an hour. She was asked as to the truth of the story told by Joseph V. Jordan, the ex-theatrical manager, who says he saw her talking to Stanford White in East Twenty-ninth Street about ten days before the murder.

"My husband's lawyers have told me to say absolutely nothing about the case," she replied. "You will have to see Mr. Hartridge."

Mr. Hartridge said that he had not talked to Mrs. Thaw on the subject. Mrs. Thaw was then, and had been for some time, in Mr. Hartridge's office.

Mrs. William Thaw remained in Roslyn yesterday. She is reported to be on the verge of prostration, but is very desirous of seeing her son as frequently as possible, and will probably come to New York to-day or to-morrow, for the purpose of visiting him.

These resolutions regarding Stanford White's death have been adopted by the Executive Committees of the architectural bodies in New York, and were made public yesterday:

Resolved: That the Executive Committees of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and the Architectural League of New York, desire in the name of their respective societies to express their sense of the great loss which the profession and the art of architecture have sustained in the death of Stanford White.

His quick and generous appreciation of all that is beautiful, even beyond the field of his immediate profession, was so genuine that the influence of his work will long continue to be a stimulus to the artistic development of this country.

Only those of us who have been closely associated with him professionally can fully appreciate the love and enthusiasm with which he devoted himself to art.

His was a commanding personality, and whatever he produced had the touch of genius.

GARBAGE GIFT HASN'T COME.

Acting Mayor McGowan Thinks Somers's Idea Ungentlemanly.

Acting Mayor McGowan has not yet received the basket of decayed fruit shipped to him by Thomas F. Somers from Bradley Beach, N. J., as a sample of the refuse that strews the Jersey shores as a result of the dumping of city garbage too close to the coast. Mr. McGowan is not pleased with the prospect, and has his opinion of the sender.

"He would not have done that to any unofficial person," said the Acting Mayor yesterday. "But he dares do it to the Acting Mayor. It is a vulgar and ungentlemanly thing for Mr. Somers to do. Anyway, this man has no proof whatever that this rubbish came from any of the city's scows. The refuse probably comes from Southern vessels that carry fruit and discard that which has spoiled.

"As to dumping our refuse on the beaches, I have asked Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury about this, and he says that he has Inspectors who watch the dumping, and they say that the scows are taken further out than the regular limit."

ELEVATOR UNION FORMING.

New Organization Will Try to Get Better Wages for the Operators.

The Elevator Operators' Union is the name of a new organization which is in process of formation. About twenty-five operators met at the house of Frank Fava, 226 East 104th Street, yesterday and elected him temporary Chairman of the new union. The rest of the present members will act as walking delegates to obtain new members.

The freight elevator men, according to the union officers, are at present working twelve hours a day for $8 a week, while the office building passenger operators work nine hours a day at an average salary of from $10 to $12 a week.

The new scale of wages which it is hoped to obtain if the present movement is successful is as follows:

Office building passenger operators, nine hours a day, one hour for lunch, and from $10 to $12 a week; freight operators, ten hours a day, one hour for lunch, and $12 to $14 a week, with extra pay for overtime; hotel passenger operators, twelve hours a day, from $35 to $40 a month and board.

The downtown business section, principally Mercer, Greene, and Grand Streets, where the freight elevators are plentiful, will be attacked first.

CALLS KILLING JUSTIFIABLE.

Jury's Verdict Is Overruled, However, by Coroner Acritelli.

A Coroner's jury composed of twelve New York men brought in a novel verdict yesterday in the case of Frank Fasone, who stabbed Bazzio Cambello of Schenectady at 431 East Fifteenth Street on July 21 last.

"We find," said the verdict, "that Bazzio Cambello came to his death from stab wounds inflicted by an ice pick in the hands of Frank Farone, and that Farone was justified in so doing."

The evidence at the Coroner's inquest tended to show that Farone, returning suddenly to his home, found Cambello there with Mrs. Farone. He stabbed him with the ice pick.

Coroner Acritelli set aside the verdict on the ground that it was for a higher court to determine whether Farone's deed was justified. He held the prisoner for the Grand Jury.

WINDOW TRIMMERS MEET.

The Associations Without a Grievance to be Here Three Days.

The National Association of Window Trimmers of America began its ninth annual meeting yesterday morning at the Hotel Marlborough. So far the convention is without a grievance, but the President intimated that one might develop in the course of the convention, which is to last three days.

Most persons think that window trimming as a trade requiring special training is a development of the last few years, but President John C. Graham says that the trade of making windows attractive is thirty years old. More than 500 persons belong to the organization now meeting at the Marlborough. It is primarily a Western association. President Graham says that there are "thousands and thousands" of men in this country who make a specialty of trimming windows. There are a number of training schools for the trade.

The one hundred members of the association who gathered yesterday from all parts of the country, particularly from the Middle West, were welcomed to New York by Secretary Meade of the Merchants' Association. Of course the usual

Tropical and Medium Weight Cloths.

All remnants, regardless of their former cost, at a uniform price of suit to order $18. Coat and Trousers $16. Separate Trousers $5. Perfect results in every detail or they remain here.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

Aug. 7th.

For this hot weather, get a featherweight straw at one third off. Still 30 days left to wear one.

605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
99 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

UNION DIME BANK SELLS ITS SITE FOR $1,000,000

Savings Institution to Build at 40th Street and 6th Avenue.

THE PRICE IS A RECORD

That Is, for a Large Block Outside the Financial District—City Investing Company the Buyer.

The Union Dime Savings Bank has sold to the City Investing Company its property at Thirty-second Street, Broadway and Sixth Avenue, for $1,000,000.

As a new site the bank has bought from Ralph A. Kellogg the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, a plot fronting 98.9 feet on the avenue and 110 feet on the street, opposite Bryant Park, or Library Square. For this property, upon which now stand several five-story flats with stores, the bank paid $550,000. Dennis & Preston were the brokers in the deals.

The bank will continue to occupy its property at Broadway and Thirty-second Street until May, 1908, by which time it is expected that a building on the new site will have been completed. The old building, six stories in height, with apartments on its upper floors, was built in 1874.

The price paid for the property by the City Investing Company is believed to establish a new high record for real estate outside of the financial district—barring, of course, a few transactions in which small parcels have been sold to adjoining owners at enormous figures. The Union Dime Savings Bank Building fronts 92.9 feet on Thirty-second Street, facing Greeley Square, the other dimensions being 42.3 feet on Broadway, 39.6 feet on Sixth Avenue, and 107.11 feet on the southerly line. The area of the plot is about 4,000 square feet, which makes the price, $1,000,000, at the rate of $250 a square foot.

Adjoining the bank building to the south is the Browning, King & Co. store structure, built on ground leased from the estate of W. H. Webb, the shipbuilder. South of that, the greater part of the Thirty-first Street end of the block is owned by W. R. H. Martin, who recently bought the old Tabernacle site at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

On the plot at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, the bank will erect a building of monumental character, solely for its own use. Mr. Kellogg, the seller of this site, also owns 90 feet frontage, adjoining on the north side of Fortieth Street. The erection of a low structure by the bank on the corner has added to the value of the remainder of Mr. Kellogg's holdings, and it is said that negotiations are practically closed for the sale of this adjoining plot for improvement with an apartment house or hotel.

Man Killed, Several Arrests.

Thomas Dooner, a mechanic, of 734 Myrtle Avenue, Williamsburg, was found dead yesterday morning in his home, with his skull crushed in by an axe. Bloodstains were all over the room in which the body was discovered. After an investigation by the police of the Vernon Avenue Station Dooner's wife, Catherine; her married daughter, Mrs. Millie Corrigan of 95 Floyd Street; Mrs. Mary Donlon, Rose McKinley, William Campbell, and William McKinley, all living in the Myrtle Avenue house, were arrested in connection with the murder. It was alleged that at the time of the murder all those arrested, as well as the dead man, had been drinking together.

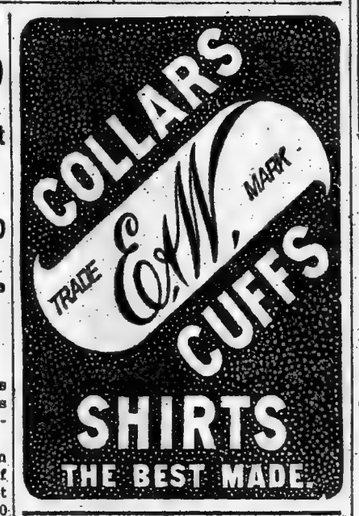

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Stree

CLEANING FLUID HIT HIM.

Stage Carpenter Was Scalded by Pot That Fell Four Stories.

They are renovating the Hotel Vendome, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, and workmen are now scouring the outside of the big brick building. Three employes of the Caffall Waterproofing Company of 41 Park Row were on a scaffold yesterday morning four stories above the Broadway sidewalk. A huge sign of the cleaning company on the side of the building said: "Cleaning without injury."

That referred to the bricks, evidently, for a two-gallon pail of cleaning liquid fell from the scaffold and landed on the head of Edward Hurdy, a stage carpenter, of 505 West Twenty-sixth Street. The men to whom he was talking were splashed with potash and water.

The liquid got in Hurdy's eyes. Policeman Sexton of the Traffic Squad hailed a passing Roosevelt Hospital ambulance and Hurdy was sent immediately to the hospital. He was afterward transferred to Bellevue and then went home. The doctors do not think his eyes will be permanently injured.

Albert Lordbolin of 348 East Forty-first Street, foreman of the men who are cleaning the Hotel Vendome, was taken to Jefferson Market Court, charged with carelessly handling an acid. The case was adjourned until Aug. 8.

NEGRO ART CRITIC ARRESTED.

Police Say He Is Both Bric-a-Brac Connoisseur and Thief.

Detectives McKenna and Cazzaza of the Central Office took to Police Headquarters last night Samuel W. Steinbeck, a negro, who had been employed as a porter by Frank Bowles, a dealer in antiques at 345 Fourth Avenue. The negro was charged with taking about $1,000 worth of bric-a-brac from the store, and furnishing his flat, at 500 West 125th Street.

When the detectives visited the flat yesterday they fell over a coal scuttle made of solid brass and valued at $180. Then they saw two Sheffield candlesticks, and that was enough.

The St. Mary's at Madeira.

A cable has been received by A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary of the Board of Education, saying that the schoolship St. Mary's, which left New London on June 7 last with 100 New York boys, has arrived at Madeira. Commander Hanus reports all well on board.

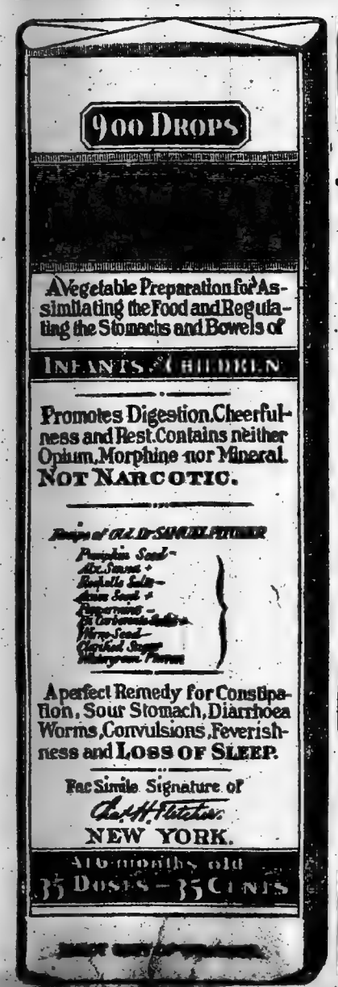

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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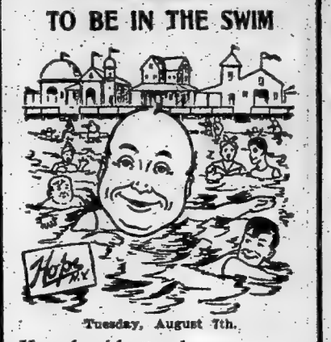

Tuesday, August 7th.

You should attend our

SALE OF SHIRTS

117 Dozen Negligee Shirts—both plaited and blouse fronts—all colorings, all sizes. We could tell you a lengthy story of the *whys and wherefores*, but —Hope values are pretty well known by this time.

TO-DAY 55c.

Trousers cut from Ends Sale continues $2.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS, Stewart Building.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Our shoes are the best. Prove it by comparison.

Unique styles you can't get elsewhere.

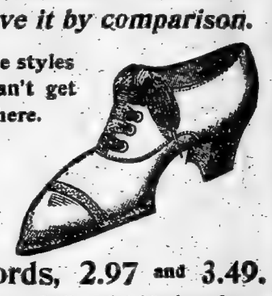

Oxfords, 2.97 and 3.49.

Don't pay 3.50 and 4.00 elsewhere. In Russet, Patent Leather and Black Calf.

Closing out odd lots at 1.98, 2.29 and 2.60

Our own stock—4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 values.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Best Seats $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust
McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. "SEEING NEW YORK." Barber-Ritchie, "Rain Dears," 3 Leffels, THAT Quartet, THE FLAMATURGISTS.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way 44th St. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB
With TOM WISE—JAMES BLAKELEY.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. THURSDAY EVE., AUG. 9TH, The Kirke La Shelle Co. will present
DUSTIN FARNUM
In Owen Wister's story of the West,
THE VIRGINIAN
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Seats now on sale. Regular Matinees.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.
HAPPYLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

BELASCO THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N. Y.
David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

BIG SHOW THE DELUGE BIG HIT
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD BUILDING.

NORTH BEACH
Baby Show and Parade To-day
Extra Fireworks Free To-night

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. Sat. POP. PRICED MAT. WED.
HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening. The Musical Success, 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50.

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "Drusa Wayne" & Vaude.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25, 50 & 75. Millionaire Detective

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75. CURSE OF DRINK

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajeeb

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.
West End Eves. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 25c. THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK. Free 5 & 9 P. M. Speedy the High Diver.
14th St. THEA., at 6 Av. 25c. Mat. Thursday. QUEEN OF THE HIGHBINDERS.
3 Dixon's ED AVE. Cor. 31st St. Next Mat. Thurs. THE MISSOURIANS.

BIG GIRL FROM PARIS CO.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thundersqualls to-day and to-morrow.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,728. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

14 DEATHS FROM HEAT; RELIEF IS PROMISED

Yesterday Cooler Than Monday, but To-day May Be Soggy.

STORM COOLS THE AIR

About 70 Prostrations—Many Sleeping in the Parks—Storm Heavily Charged with Electricity.

The Weather Man said on Monday night that within twenty-four hours there would come thunderstorms and showers to moderate the heat a little. They came last night, and it was these that put the Subway out of business.

The downpours that came between 6:30 and 8 o'clock were described by the Weather Man as "an inch and a quarter of water." That was what his instruments showed. In the streets the downpour was so heavy and sudden that the sewer mouths could not take off smoothly all the water. Those who had already made an early start for the parks to preempt a small section of grass for the night's rest had to flee to keep dry. The thunder and lightning were exceptionally severe. All above New York there were hoarse rumblings, as if heavy blocks of ice were being tumbled about on a wooden floor. But it wasn't any such thing, for although the mercury dropped several degrees between 6 and 7 o'clock it went up again after 8 o'clock.

The lightning struck the flagpole on top of the Hotel Victoria, at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, splintering it and sending some of the débris out into Broadway. Over in the Third Sub-Station of the Traffic Squad, at 3 East Twenty-seventh Street, all the electric lights were put out. Sergt. Murphy sent his men into the cellar for red danger lanterns, and by such red lights the business of the station was conducted for the rest of the night. One of them hung out in front, to show where the station was.

The electrical part of the storm seemed particularly fond of police stations. While Sergt. Fitzpatrick of the East Twenty-second Street Station was trying to telephone to Police Headquarters a blue flame ran out of the switchboard at him. He staggered back heavily against the desk. The wires in the switchboard were melted into a solid mass. The lights in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and the East Fifty-first Street Station were put out of order by lightning. Several other buildings were hit and small fires started.

A Scare at Bellevue.

At the height of the storm an electric fan attached to a chandelier in Ward 3 at Bellevue Hospital fell to the floor with a crash. The wires connecting the fan had been burned out and the whole chandelier was loosened from its fastenings. The crash caused a small panic in the hospital. Nurses were sent through all the wards to quiet the patients.

The storm was very severe at Coney Island last night and the lightning fired two buildings and tore the wing off the eagle on the Dreamland tower.

Lightning struck the Onyx Court, an apartment house at Second Avenue and Twelfth Street, ran down the elevator shaft, disabled the elevator service, tore up the electric lighting wires on the fourth and fifth floors, and put out all the lights. Pieces of plaster began to fall from the ceiling. The guests had to grope their way down to the street from the dark rooms.

Stores on the south side of 125th Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, were flooded. At Fort George, where there were 15,000 persons when the storm descended, all the amusements were closed. Twenty were caught up in the Ferris wheel and drenched.

On the steep slope of the west side the sewers couldn't handle the rushing water. Cellars there were swimming pools. Much damage was done to goods. Orderlies at the Washington Heights and J. Hood Wright Hospitals were kept busy bailing out the dispensaries.

The weather man says that to-day will bring showers and thunder squalls. There will be some wind, but it will be light. He seemed to think that New York would get relief from the heat.

The cooling that came last night relieved three days of pretty hot weather, which was also rather soggy. With ice at an almost prohibitive price for the poorer classes, the heat was felt more than it has been at other times when the mercury said it was really hotter than in the spell that began Sunday. Since that time a score or more deaths directly due to the heat have been reported. In the three days there were probably some 200 cases of heat prostration.

The record for yesterday in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx was 14 deaths from the heat and 68 prostrations.

Yesterday morning, as on Monday morning, many arose from beds improvised in the open air. In the smaller parks, where the grass was covered with sleeping families, the policemen made their rounds early in the morning to wake up the sleepers. That was particularly necessary where hundreds of families lay on the sidewalks and in the streets, as on the lower east side.

Crowds in Small Parks.

Central Park was clear of sleepers when the sun rose, for everybody had been put out of there at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. In the other and smaller parks, however, the awakened households gathered themselves and crowded around the

Continued on Page 2.

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SEVEN HURT IN COLLISION.

Freight and Passenger Trains Crash on Long Island Railroad.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Aug. 7.—Seven persons were severely hurt and a hundred shaken up this afternoon when the Patchogue Express, which, fortunately, was carrying fewer passengers than usual, ran past a red flag and a danger signal and, going at almost full speed, ran into a freight engine at the station here. Most of those hurt were in the parlor car next to the engine.

The passenger train left Long Island City at 1:54 P. M. The Eastport freight was waiting on the main east-bound track to avoid a west-bound train and also to do some switching. A flagman was sent back to stop the express. A signal arm was also set at danger.

Engineer De Mott of the express says he saw both flag and signal, but that his brakes failed to work, and that it was not until too late that the brakes began to set.

When they saw the express coming the crew of the freight fled, as did every one on the station platform.

The crew of the passenger engine stuck to their cab and escaped injury. Both engines were demolished, and cars of both trains were derailed and smashed. That some persons were not killed is wonderful.

Those most hurt are the Rev. C. F. Pipper of Thorold, Diocese of Niagara, Ontario. He was on his way to Bellport in company with the Rev. N. W. Britton of New York and Canon Forneld of Hamilton, Ontario. The Rev. Mr. Pipper sustained a concussion of the brain. He was taken on to Bellport and cared for there. His injury is not likely to prove serious.

George Welde of Leon, N. J., was internally hurt. He was taken to Brooklyn. Samuel Strauss of Bay Shore, a liveryman, was badly cut and bruised. A woman who would not tell her name was badly cut on the head. Three others, who also would not give their names, were injured. Many were slightly cut and bruised.

BANK TELLER WRAY CAUGHT.

Pittsburg Absconder Will Not Resist Extradition from Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 7.—Clinton B. Wray, the defaulting teller of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburg, Penn., who with C. S. Hixton, the individual bookkeeper, robbed the bank of a sum of money which the officials put at $125,000, and which may be $300,000, was arrested here to-day. Miss Grace Laughrey of Kittanning, near Pittsburg, who has been traveling with him, was found in a boarding house on Victoria Street, where it is alleged she and Wray have been living for a week, and was also taken into custody.

To detectives Wray admitted he had embezzled about $125,000.

"Where is the money?" asked the Sergeant.

"I gambled it," replied Wray.

"How did you spend it?"

"Oh, I lost it all on the stock market. I seemed to be in wrong."

"How much money have you in your pocket?"

"About 60 cents. I gave all that I had left after paying traveling expenses for two weeks to Miss Laughrey."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Grace Laughrey, who was arrested in Toronto with Wray, the absconding teller of the Union Trust Company, is 20 years old and comes of a good family. She was formerly employed as an operator in the telephone exchange at Kittanning. It was while talking over the long-distance telephone that she became acquainted with Wray. About a year ago the girl began to spend money lavishly, and when her friends questioned her she told them that she was engaged to marry a wealthy Pittsburg banker, who sent her the money.

AT SEA AS TO NIGHT NOISES.

Police Want an Opinion on Opera Rehearsals and Track Work.

The law sharps at the Tenderloin Station were all at sea last night as to just what right the Metropolitan Street Railway employes have to make night hideous with their sledges and cold chisels on the resounding car tracks at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street. The guests of the Hotel Victoria and other hostelries adjacent to the excavation brought Health Commissioner Darlington to the scene on Monday night without results.

The Health Commissioner did not stop the noise because he could not find the necessary five citizens to make complaints, but he said that he did not see why, if the Metropolitan Opera House singers could keep it up after midnight, the anvil chorus of the Metropolitan Street Railway should not have their fling. The policeman on post in Broadway between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets heard about it and he wanted to know whether the law had been changed. After diligent study of the city ordinances last night it was the opinion of the men at the station house that the time between 11 o'clock P. M. and 6 o'clock A. M. is legally the season of repose and that all unseemly and disturbing noises between those hours constitute a nuisance without special permit from the Board of Health.

The rain last night put a stop to the work on the Broadway tracks and saved the police embarrassment.

WELSH LOSES YALE WEEKLY.

Owner Embarrassed by Losses in a Western Mining Deal.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7.—It was announced to-day by the attorneys for Lewis S. Welsh, the owner and editor of The Yale Alumni Weekly, that Mr. Welsh was financially embarrassed and that he would file a petition in bankruptcy as soon as his schedules could be prepared. Mr. Welsh is a well-known Yale man, and has been editor of The Yale Alumni Weekly for a number of years.

Mr. Welsh has surrendered control of the publication. He issued a statement this afternoon, in which he said that his financial condition was brought about through his connection with a mining property in the West.

Henry G. Davis May Try for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 7.—It is not improbable that Henry G. Davis, former Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, will be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second West Virginia district. Col. John T. McGraw, the Democratic leader in West Virginia, said last night that Democratic sentiment in the district was strongly in favor of the selection of either the incumbent, Col. Thomas B. Davis, or his brother, Henry G. Davis. Col. Davis positively refuses a renomination.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

RUNAWAY CAR SMASHES FURNITURE VAN, HURTS 6

Plunges Down Carnegie Hill When Brakes Fail to Work.

ONE MAN IS MORTALLY HURT

Passenger Jumps and Fractures His Skull—A Crowbar Stops the Car's Headlong Run.

Six men were injured, one of them so seriously that he will die, when a northbound Madison Avenue trolley car ran away on Carnegie Hill about 5:30 o'clock last night, and at the corner of Ninety-ninth Street plunged into a furniture van owned by the Olympic Van and Furniture Company of Columbus Avenue and 103d Street. The one seriously hurt was an unidentified passenger who jumped when the car started to run away. Late last night the doctors of the Mount Sinai Hospital, where all the injured were removed, said he could not live. He is about 50 years old, five and a half feet in height, with gray Van Dyke beard, bald head, gray eyes, and dressed in a blue suit. His skull was fractured. The other injured are:

FOX, EDWARD, conductor on the car, 1,691 Lexington Avenue; lacerations of the scalp.

HAFINSKY, ABRAHAM, amateur pugilist, known as John Harvay, van driver, of 145 Bayard Street, Brooklyn; left leg fractured.

O'SULLIVAN, PATRICK, motorman on the car, 214 East Ninetieth Street; contusions of the head.

SCHANDER, MORRIS, van helper, of 142 Ludlow Street; injuries to the back.

WEITSELBAUM, SAMUEL, passenger on the car, of 18 East 108th Street; injuries to body and leg.

As the car, which had sixteen passengers, started down the hill, which descends from Ninety-third Street, Motorman O'Sullivan tried to apply the brakes to lessen the speed. The brakes did not work. O'Sullivan, realizing the danger, called out to persons on the street to stop the car. His cries alarmed the passengers, several of whom jumped from the car. Among them was the unidentified man, who struck his head on the pavement.

"Keep your seats. There's no danger!" cried Conductor Fox, but more passengers jumped.

The car plunged down the declivity at an increasing pace. Directly in front of it on the tracks near Ninety-ninth Street was the furniture van, moving leisurely along.

"Hey, get off the tracks," cried Sullivan. "I can't stop my car."

Several persons along the street took up the cry. Then the driver tried to turn the van to one side. He was too late, however, for the car struck the van when it was nearing the southeast corner of Ninety-ninth Street. The heavy vehicle shot forward. It was thrown to the corner and slammed against a lamp post in the sidewalk, tearing it up as though it were a sapling. The horses fell. The driver and the helper shot from their seats and landed in the street. The front dashboard of the car was smashed. The motorman was flung against the seat behind him. The conductor was pitched from the car and hit his head on the pavement.

The car recoiled from the force of the impact and then plunged forward again as madly as ever. As it neared 102d Street a man rushed out and threw a crowbar on the tracks. The car struck the bar, trembled, and then stopped.

Policeman Fleischman of the East 104th Street Station, sent a call to the Mount Sinai Hospital at 100th Street, only a block away. Several of the doctors, with porters carrying stretchers, hurried from the hospital to the scene. A big crowd gathered and interfered with the physicians' work. Fleischman telephoned for the reserves, and they arrived soon after with Capt. Gallagher at their head. The physicians picked up the injured and hastened back to the hospital with them. Fleischman arrested Motorman Sullivan, but let him go to the hospital to be treated.

One of the van horses was so seriously injured that it had to be killed. The van was splintered in many places, but was not overturned.

The police blame the company for the accident. They say the brakes should have been examined before the car was sent out.

There was one man who had a complaint to make about the accident last night. He is the druggist who has a store on the corner where the lamppost stood.

"What do I know about the accident?" he said in reply to a TIMES reporter's question. "That I am $10 poorer. There were forty-nine telephone calls from here at the time of the accident, and I was not paid a cent for any of them. Besides, somebody stole a big box of talcum powder, worth $7. That's what I know about the accident."

BALLOONIST FALLS 1,000 FT.

Breaks His Back in Descent with a Broken Parachute.

UTICA, Aug. 7.—William Johnson, a balloonist, made an ascension in connection with a street fair in Little Falls this afternoon. In coming down with a parachute, the strings broke and it collapsed. Johnson fell upon the railroad tracks at the foot of the cliff east of the city. He suffered a fracture of the spine and will die.

Johnson went up 3,000 feet, and left the balloon to make what is called a double parachute descent. The first parachute opened well, and Johnson descended about two-thirds of the distance. Then he discarded the first parachute and grasped the handle of the second. It was seen at once that it did not work well. Johnson shot down very rapidly, his descent being witnessed by thousands.

The balloonist attempted to guide his flight so that he would strike the wires running along the railway, which climbs the cliff and runs toward Dolgeville. He partially succeeded in this, but fell through the wires and tumbled to the bottom of the cliff, striking upon the Central Railroad tracks, 100 feet below.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Caronia, Liverpool, July 31; Steamship Sarnia, Fortune Island, Aug. 3.

Passed—Steamship Hudson, New York for Havre, passed Scilly.

Arrived—SS Bovic, Liverpool, July 28; SS City of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Aug. 6.

Hotel Martinique Dining Rooms, B'way and 32d St. Same management as St. Denis Hotel.—Adv.

LABOR OPPOSES LONGWORTH.

Ohio Workingmen Also Against Goebel's Return to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Congressman H. P. Goebel and Nicholas Longworth, both Republicans, are to be opposed by the American Federation of Labor in this county. The plans for the Cincinnati political movement of the Federation of Labor were made public to-day by Frank Rist, one of the organizers.

"We shall submit a list to the Republicans," he said, "and another list to the Democrats, containing the names of the men whose nomination for Congress will be acceptable to the labor men. If the nominees of the party come from the lists, we have nothing more to say. If not, we are going to help President Gompers."

"Will Goebel's name appear on the list?" Rist was asked.

"It will not," he replied. "Neither will Longworth's."

The records of the two Congressmen on labor affairs were not approved by the members of the Federation of Labor.

PORTER FOR IOWA GOVERNOR.

Democrats Indorse Bryan, Tariff Reform, and Anti-Trust Laws.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Aug. 7.—The Democratic State Convention nominated a full State ticket to-day, indorsed the candidacy of William J. Bryan for President in 1908, and adopted a platform favoring a tariff for revenue only and the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people and demanding the enactment of legislation to destroy the trusts.

Claude R. Porter was nominated for Governor as a compromise between the conservative and radical elements in the party. John D. Dennison, Jr., was named for Lieutenant Governor, and J. S. McLuen for Secretary of State. The platform declares:

"We believe in tariff for revenue only, and that there should be immediate relief granted to the people who are now being robbed by extortionate prices exacted under the shelter of the tariff. We believe the tariff should be removed from all trust-made goods and in the removal of all duties on iron, steel, lumber, and coal. We demand the enactment of such legislation as will effectually destroy all trusts and the strict enforcement of all laws concerning the same, and we denounce the Executive of the State of Iowa for failure to enforce existing laws."

The platform expresses sympathy with the purposes of the National labor organizations, as set forth in recent addresses by Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and others, calling on workingmen to assert their political rights at the ballot box.

PARSONS SEES HIGGINS.

Fears Party Will Suffer from Independence League Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Herbert Parsons, President of the New York County Committee, had a long talk with Gov. Higgins this afternoon. The political situation in New York City was gone over carefully and Mr. Parsons declared himself as most sanguine of his success in opposing the attempt of Lemuel Ely Quigg and others to take the control of the County Committee away from him.

Mr. Parsons, it is said, expressed the belief that the Republican State ticket would receive its usual support, but he feared that the candidates for Congress and the State Legislature would suffer from the Independence League movement.

After two weeks in town William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, returned to Nantucket to-day.

AN EMBARRASSED HERO.

Man Who Saved Drowning Girl Fled When Women Kissed Him.

Eight-year-old Violet Shanders, whose home is at Ravenswood, L. I., was in swimming with her nurse yesterday afternoon at the Innwood Baths, at 206th Street and the North River. The child strayed away from her nurse's side for a moment, and before the nurse knew it the girl was caught by the current and carried out into the river.

The child screamed loudly for help, and her cries were heard by Joseph Noalan of 154 West 101st Street, who was swimming on the men's side of the baths. He hurried to save the child, and caught her just as she was about to sink. He swam wit hher to the shore.

The nurse and many of the other women kissed Noalan in their enthusiasm, and he became so embarrased that he ran to the bathhouses to escape them. The child was none the worse for her experience.

PERILOUS CROSSING TO GO.

Five Have Been Killed by Long Island Road Near Westbury.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 7.—The Post Avenue grade crossing of the Long Island Railroad here, which is one of the most dangerous along the line, is to be abolished. There have been five deaths there in two years, the last two being the chauffeur and butler of Peter F. Collier, the publisher, who were in an automobile. A crossing below grade is to be substituted.

Taxpayers were in favor of depressing the tracks, but Engineer Savage, for the Long Island Railroad, said this was impossible.

At Greenvale a below-grade crossing will also be built. Three weeks ago a carriage containing five persons narrowly escaped being hit by a train.

ACCUSED PASTOR RESIGNS.

Church Trustees Relieve the Rev. Mr. Rittgers of His Charge.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The Rev. J. Bruce Rittgers has resigned as pastor of the Glendola Methodist Episcopal Church. His resignation has been accepted by the Board of Trustees, and he has withdrawn his papers from the New Jersey Conference, with the permission of President W. D. Stultz of Manasquan.

Mr. Rittgers, who has been away from his pastorate for the last week, made the following statement this morning:

"I am glad to inform you that I have been completely vindicated of the charges made against me by the Glendola Church.

A Saxe-Coburg Princess Dead.

DAVOS, Switzerland, Aug. 7.—Princess Matilda, wife of Prince Ludwig of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, died here to-day.

Equinox Ginger Champagne. Qts. and pts. Appetizing and refreshing. Principal dealers.—Adv.

LID ON AT SARATOGA; ALL GAMBLING STOPPED

Every Resort Closed as Result of Gov. Higgins's Order.

HIS SECRETARY INVESTIGATED

Gamblers Attribute Action to Politics and to Senator Brackett, and Blame Canfield for Starting It.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The "lid," of New York metaphor, is on and battened down in Saratoga to-night, so far as gambling at cards and as to gambling clubs are concerned. Following the raid on Ullman's Bridge Whist Club last night, an official order was issued to the proprietors of all the gambling houses this morning, directing them to close, as gambling in future would not be permitted in Saratoga.

The order was in terms that convinced the owners of gambling clubs, and forthwith there was a general closing early in the day, the morning sessions at faro and roulette being cut off so promptly that in some cases the players were turned out of the gambling houses at once. The races broke the monotony of the afternoon, but when night came, and rain with it, the visitors at Saratoga had the chance to realize what it meant to have "the lid on."

The sudden action by the authorities in stopping gambling was the direct result of a visit to the Summer resort to-day by Frank Perley, secretary of Gov. Higgins. He consulted with the Sheriff, the Chief of Police, and the village officials, and the order to close the gambling houses was the result.

Secretary Perley declined to discuss the peculiar condition in the gambling houses, but Saratoga politicians drew conclusions which attributed the order from Gov. Higgins to political jealousy and to State Senator Brackett.

The closing was none the less absolute and complete, for even Richard Canfield's Saratoga Club, where ways were found to accommodate patrons by roundabout methods, was closed tight, so far as gambling is concerned.

The smaller gambling clubs were in darkness, the proprietors in some cases going so far as to remove their gambling furniture.

"Joe" Ullman, in spite of his boast, did not move new gambling implements into the Bridge Whist Club and resume business. Ullman's place was shut as tight as the other gambling houses, and the owner would offer no suggestion to-day concerning his future course. He and his associates in the Bridge Whist Club will be called upon to answer a charge of gambling in court on Thursday.

Among the gamblers, Ullman was blamed for having precipitated their trouble, but the general view was that Canfield was the real cause of the sudden move. It was said that Canfield had instigated the movement against Ullman, whose clubrooms had attracted patrons from Canfield's Saratoga Club. Gov. Higgins's message ended the affair, for the belief among the gamblers is that all or none shall be permitted to conduct business.

The presence of Secretary Perley at the race track to-day caused some excitement, as it was said that he went there to witness the method of race track betting with a view to reporting to Gov. Higgins. The word was passed around that bets must be made with as little display of money as possible. The alarm had its influence only on the first race, however, as money transactions were absolutely necessary in the volume of business that went on.

MRS. MACKAY'S COALS OF FIRE

She Heaps Them on Dr. Bogart by Aiding His Re-election in Roslyn.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who came all the way down from Lenox to heap coals of fire upon the head of Dr. Joseph H. Bogart, President of the Roslyn (L. I.) School Board, by helping to re-elect him, came face to face with him at the town meeting last night, which had been called to consider school matters for the coming year. Dr. Bogart was Mrs. Mackay's strongest opponent last year in her fight for election as School Trustee. After the meeting, at which Mrs. Mackay was the central figure, she joked with the doctor about her generosity in letting bygones be bygones.

"Now own up, doctor," she said, "you used to hate me, didn't you?" Dr. Bogart bashfully acknowledged that his feelings at one time were somewhat prejudiced.

"Well, you like me now. Isn't that so?" Dr. Bogart confessed as much.

"Why, we're the scandal of the school," laughed Mrs. Mackay. "I've come all the way down from Lenox to vote for you and heap coals of fire on your head. Aren't you grateful?"

VOTES FOR ARBITRATION.

Action by Pan-American Congress—To Vote on Naturalization Treaty.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 7.—The Pan-American Congress at its session to-day unanimously adopted the arbitration project. A long discussion followed regarding the mode of its transmission to The Hague, and the question was finally referred to a committee.

The naturalization treaty has been approved in committee, and will come to a vote at the next session of the Congress. The treaty provides that if a native-born citizen of any country who has been naturalized elsewhere returns to the country of his origin he resumes his original citizenship upon the declaration of his intention to remain, and that this original citizenship is assumed without declaration after a two years' residence in the country of his origin.

ANDRE FIRES AND MISSES.

Negrier Then Declines to Shoot, but Duellists Are Unreconciled.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Gens. André and de Négrier fought a duel with pistols this afternoon in the park surrounding the residence of Prince Joachim Murat.

Gen. André fired without hitting his opponent, and Gen. de Négrier declined to fire.

The principals left the field unreconciled.

Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

EAST SIDE PIER SET AFIRE.

Will Have to be Rebuilt—Striking Scow Trimmers Suspected.

The Street Cleaning Department's pier at the foot of East Eightieth Street was partly destroyed by fire last night. Three Italian scow trimmers, who had been working there just before the fire, were arrested because they tried to run away when the flames gained headway.

There is a strike on among the scow trimmers, who want a shorter day and more pay. The three arrested men were working as non-union men, but a union card was found on one of them. The police believe that some one set the pier afire.

The firemen were aided by the fireboat Zophar Mills, and after two hours and a half had the flames under control. Battalion Chief Dougherty said the damage would be serious, as the pier cannot be used again until it is rebuilt.

CONNAUGHT IN MOTOR SMASH.

King Edward's Brother Has a Narrow Escape—His Machine Wrecked.

BRECON, Wales, Aug. 7.—The Duke of Connaught and members of his staff, while riding in an automobile from Monmouth to Rhayader to-day, had a narrow escape.

The car collided with another and both machines were wrecked. The occupants had a severe shaking up.

JAPAN SAVES THE MIKASA.

Battleship Sunk at Sasebo Nearly a Year Ago at Last Refloated.

TOKIO, Aug. 7.—It is reported from Sasebo that after repeated failures the battleship Mikasa, which sank last September after an explosion had occurred on board, was successfully floated to-day.

TEXAS FLOODS SUBSIDING.

Crops Ruined in the Lowlands, but No Human Lives Lost.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 7.—Specials to The News from San Angelo County to-day show that the first reports of flood damage were greatly exaggerated. The Colorado and Concho Rivers are subsiding. Ranchmen have lost many head of cattle, horses, and sheep, and in the Brookwood section crops on the lowlands have been ruined.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad expects to have its bridges repaired by to-morrow. No lives have been lost.

WOMAN STRUCK DUMB.

Lightning Hit Her as She Sat at Her Window in Harlem.

Mrs. Ethel Hobert of 203 East Ninety-seventh Street, was struck by lightning in last night's storm while sitting near an open window. Her left arm was paralyzed and she was left dumb.

Her husband, John A. Hobert, found her on the floor just regaining consciousness. The woman tried to talk, but could not. She motioned to her husband to get her a piece of paper, and on it she wrote:

"I have been struck by lightning and am speechless."

When she tried to use her left arm it was powerless. Then she wrote:

"My arm is paralyzed. Get an ambulance. Don't wait for the doctor."

At the Harlem Hospital several hours later it was said the woman had not regained the power of speech, nor the use of her left arm. Her condition is serious.

ARREST THEIR CANDIDATE.

Nominee for Governor Seized When He Interrupts a Speaker.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 7.—A. C. Jones, a candidate for Governor, was arrested at the State campaign meeting in Chester to-day by the order of Mayor Hardin of that town.

While J. Fraser Lyon, the candidate for Attorney General, was making a speech, Jones interrupted him with a question, and Lyon replied with another question. Jones then asked to be heard, but the Chairman refused his request. Jones persisted in his demands, whereupon his arrest was ordered. The case will not be pressed.

AUTO SCALPS A BOY.

Woman Physician Takes Him to Hospital in Car That Hit Him.

Six-year-old John Moran, while playing with other children in front of his home, at 111 West Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, was run down by an automobile. His skull was fractured and his scalp was torn off. The automobile was in charge of Robert Cramond of 147 Amsterdam Avenue, who said that the boy ran directly in front of the car.

A woman physician attached to the Board of Health, who witnessed the accident, picked the boy up in her arms. In Cramond's automobile she took the lad to Roosevelt Hospital.

Magistrate Mayo in the West Side Court held Cramond without bail for a hearing to-day.

WOMAN DIES ON TRAIN.

Mrs. Ida Sherk Expires on Her Way to Her Home in Manhattan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Ida Sherk of 161 East Seventy-seventh Street, New York City, died on an Erie train to-day while on her way home. Mrs. Sherk had been at Callicoon, Sullivan County, for her health, which did not improve. She expressed a desire to die at her home in New York. In charge of a trained nurse, the sick woman boarded the train. She was taken seriously ill, and death came when the train was between Pond Eddy and Millrief.

The body was carried to New York on the same train.

$21,000 FOR CHORUS GIRL.

Miss Walker Wins Breach of Promise Suit Against Col. Edwards.

Special to The New York Times.

UNION CITY, Tenn., Aug. 7.—After deliberating for more than three hours the jury in the suit of Miss Lola Walker, who is said to have formerly been a society girl and who was later a chorus girl, returned a verdict this afternoon awarding her $21,000 damages against Col. Richard Edwards, a wealthy young clubman, whose residence is in Union City and who is well known in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. The case had been on trial for thirty-two days. Eminent counsel from St. Louis were engaged by the defense.

Miss Walker brought suit for $50,000, alleging breach of promise of marriage. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court by Col. Edwards.

INRUSH OF WATER TIES UP THE SUBWAY

Storm's Downpour Helped by a Broken Water Main.

KNEE DEEP BELOW 14TH ST.

Passengers Wade Through the Wet to Station Platforms — Shuttle Service Above the Flood.

Joining forces with a broken water main the thunderstorm which broke over the city shortly after 7 o'clock last night flooded the Subway below Fourteenth Street, leaving the tracks three feet under water in places and completely tying up downtown traffic for the rest of the night.

Trains were run to Fourteenth Street and shuttled back, but between Fourteenth Street and the Battery there was nothing doing. Passengers were compelled to leave the cars and complete their journays as best they might.

Hundreds who were caught in the trains stalled by the inrushing water walked back to trains which were tied up behind them and thus gained station platforms dry shod. Others, knowing or caring nothing about conditions on the tracks, jumped off the trains and waded through water knee deep to reach a platform.

In one instance, passengers on a stalled express train were transferred to a local by being helped across the space between the trains, which had been drawn up side by side. It was quite a leap, but both men and women took it.

Tie-Up Began at 7:30 o'Clock.

It was almost 7:30 o'clock when the first trains in the Subway were held up by the water, and at least an hour later before anything like order was restored above Fourteenth Street. Those passengers who were fortunate enough to be able to clamber back through cars and reach stations sometimes got their money back. In most cases unfeeling guards told them that their fare would be refunded at the stations where they boarded the train.

The flooding of the tracks and the breaking of the rainstorm were almost simultaneous. For several weeks laborers have been working at Franklin and Lafayette Streets, cutting an opening for ventilating the Subway. Several water mains, leading from the Central Park Reservoir, had been moved. Among them was a thirty-six-inch main, which was shifted about ten feet. While it was out of place the water was supposed to be cut off.

Degnon & Co., the contractors in charge of the ventilating work, had been notified that the pipe had been isolated and could be shifted. Just before the storm broke the supposedly "dead" pipe had been cut through. Preparations for the removal of the water remaining in the pipe had been made by putting a small pump in position.

Rain Burst the Pipe.

If it had not been for the sudden rain everything might have passed off as planned. As it was, however, the drainage from five streets poured into the Subway, and the laborers were finally forced to abandon their position. To make matters worse, a sewer began to back up its contents into the tunnel.

When the storm was at its height the water main itself burst and the water splashed through into the Subway. In a short time the third rail was covered, and this had the effect of shutting off all power between Fourteenth Street and South Ferry. The water became three feet deep in spots, and the small pump was entirely inadequate to cope with the overflow. It was not very long before even that went out of commission.

Hope to be Clear by This Morning.

Then came the tie-up. It was as complete as such a thing could possibly be. Just before midnight Frank McCluskey, the Degnon Company's foreman in charge of the work, issued the following statement:

"We now have a large pump at work, and expect to clear the tracks of water in a few hours. It is impossible to say, when trains will be running again, but at all events we hope to have the tracks clear in time for the rush hour in the morning.

"If it had not been for the backing up of the sewer we might have been able to control the flood, but as it was we were helpless."

When trains stopped below Fourteenth Street the others bound downtown north of Fourteenth Street were blocked as far up as Forty-second Street for about an hour. After that time had elapsed, however, trains began to be switched from the downtown to the uptown tracks, and traffic above Fourteenth Street was continued.

Trains Switched at 14th Street.

Traffic Manager A. L. Merritt and Supt. Frank Hedley of the Interborough system were at Ninety-sixth Street when they first received reports of the flood. They immediately went to Fourteenth Street and superintended the switching of trains at that point. Then they went to the flooded section. They found that an automatic pump set in the wall of the Subway, which is supposed to work when the water reaches it, had been clogged up by dirt.

The pump was freed and started working, and then two powerful electric pumps were sent for. They arrived on the rear of a train and were backed down to Worth Street. Section pipes were run from the pumps on the car into the water, and as fast as the water receded the car was backed down.

Another large pump was set at work in the opening where the pipe had broken, and at midnight considerable headway had been made against the flood. Mr. Merritt said:

"If everything keeps working smoothly, we should have the tracks clear in two hours. The accident was unforeseen and unavoidable under the circumstances. If the storm had not broken when it did we could have controlled the water, and the trains would not have been interfered with. As it was, the combined efforts of

storm and broken main proved a little too much for us."

Tickets Sold After the Block.

While Mr. Merritt was speaking several persons approached him and complained that they had boarded trains at Twenty-third Street and had not been told that the line was blocked. Mr. Merritt immediately ordered the ticket agent to furnish stalled passengers with "block" transfers, which are good on all surface lines. The complaining ones then went away satisfied, but hundreds of others had been similarly treated.

Regarding the notification given to the public when the block started Mr. Hedley said:

"Orders were telegraphed all along the line to the agents to notify passengers of the block, and transfers were issued to all who asked for them. I also had agents posted at the Subway entrances below Fourteenth Street to notify all who wished to enter that no trains were running."

Express Trains Cut Out.

No express trains were run after the flood. Those which arrived from uptown were switched back to the local tracks, and local trains were treated likewise. At midnight the trains above Fourteenth Street were running smoothly.

When the traffic below Fourteenth Street was stopped trains began to pile up on the local and express tracks beyond that point. Express trains came to a stop opposite the Eighteenth Street station. In the insufferable heat the passengers became impatient of the delay. The guards refused to allow them to leave the train, but they were swept aside. Men climbed from the stalled train, walked across the local track, and climbed to the station platform.

Supt. McCluskey of the Degnon Contracting Company said that there were at one time two feet of water on the Subway tracks between Broome and Worth Streets.

At midnight trains were running on the local tracks above Fourteenth Street. It was then hoped that the tracks would be clear by 4 o'clock this morning, though there were some of the workers who thought this an ultra-roseate view to take of the situation.

While the Subway was tied up both the elevated and the surface cars were crowded. Not a seat could be had in most of the elevated trains. The surface cars had passengers even on the footboards.

East Side Minor Block.

A little before the storm broke, the fuse in an electric motor of a West Farms express train blew out at Mott Avenue, blocking the line as far back as 135th Street. The east side line was tied up then for about half an hour. The stalled train was finally dragged back to Ninety-sixth Street.

MOB CLAMORS FOR LYNCHER.

May Attack Salisbury Jail in an Effort to Rescue Alleged Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, S. C., Aug. 7.—The situation here is nearly as ominous to-night at it was last night when a mob took three negroes from the jail and lynched them. A thousand yelling men surround the jail, intent on liberating the ringleader of the lynchers, who has been arrested.

A heavy force of militia is on hand, however, and the guards at the jail have orders to shoot to kill in case of attack. The Governor is determined to punish the ringleaders of the mob.

The lynching of Nease Gillespie, John Gillespie, and Jack Dillingham last night is being investigated by Judge Long of the Rowan County Superior Court and Solicitor Hammer.

The Judge in court to-day commented bitterly on the lynching. "God Almighty reigns and the law is still supreme," he said. "This court will not adjourn until this matter is investigated."

George Hall was arrested this afternoon charged with being a leader in the mob. Sheriff Julian has a long list of names supposed to be implicated any many additional arrests will be made.

There is a keen feeling against the punishment of the lynchers and trouble is feared as soon as several have been placed in the jail. Gov. Glenn has ordered the military companies at Charlotte and Statesville to come here to assist the Rowan Rifles in protecting the prisoners, and the citizens have been warned not to enter the jail at the peril of their lives.

Thousands of people visited the scene of the lynching to-day. Many cut off fingers, ears, and other portions of the dead bodies, and carried them away as souvenirs. Maggie and Addie Lyerly, the only two of the Lyerly family to escape death at the hands of the negroes, were driven this morning to the scene of the lynching and saw the bodies.

DUBOIS RENAMED IN IDAHO.

Anti-Mormonism the Keynote of Democratic Platform.

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, Aug. 7.—The Democratic Convention of Idaho put in nomination to-day Frederick T. Dubois for United States Senator, Rees Hattabough for Member of Congress, C. O. Stockslager for Governor, and George C. Chapin for Lieutenant Governor.

A platform was adopted in which anti-Mormonism is the keynote. There was no opposition to the nomination of Senator Dubois or the nomination of Judge Stockslager for Governor. Senator Dubois in his speech of acceptance said:

"I prophesy that within three years no man in the State of Idaho will have the temerity to stand on a public platform and defend the hierarchy of Salt Lake. It is indefensible. If the Republican Party continues to defend or condone it, it will go down to inevitable defeat."

SAN FRANCISCO'S DEMAND.

Wants More Candy Than Can Be Supplied at Present.

"I'm sure now that San Francisco is recovering all right," said a Californian here yesterday. "The supply of candy is by no means equal to the demand.

"Yesterday I got a letter telling me this and saying that a large candymaking place in Berkeley, across the bay, had increased its business 1,000 per cent. in the last two months. In that time new machinery worth $10,000 has been added to the plant to turn out chocolate creams and other nice things. A new chocolate cream plant has been started back of the factory, and other extensions are under way. "Prosperity," said the Californian, "follows the candy box, all right."

CHIROPODY TEACHER UP.

But the Court Says Greene's Certificates to Students Violate No Law.

Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court yesterday had before him Hartswell S. Greene, President of the Broadway School of Chiropody and Dermatology, who was arrested on May 24 on the complaint of George J. Mack and charged with violating Section 23 of the university law.

The County Medical Society and the Board of Education were interested in the prosecution.

Magistrate Breen decided that the law had not been violated and discharged Mr. Greene.

Too Tired to Eat?

Brace up on

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

THE GOVERNOR SURE OF REPUBLICAN VICTORY

Won't Say He'll Run, but Makes Politicians Think He Will.

NOT CONSIDERING HEARST

Says There's Not Much Sentiment Up His Way for the Leaguer—Odell in Town, Too.

Gov. Higgins denied last night with great positiveness that he was feeling out the situation in the State and taking note of possible developments in the political arena before announcing whether he will be a candidate for re-election. Although the Governor refused to say positively whether he will be a candidate, the impression was that he will stand for re-election. He expressed his positive conviction that the Republicans would be successful at the polls.

Gov. Higgins came to town last night with Superintendent of Public Works Franchot, his wife, and daughter. Mrs. and Miss Franchot will sail for Europe to-day, and the Governor and Mr. Franchot will see them off. Then Gov. Higgins will go to Rhode Island for a short vacation trip. He will be back in Albany on Monday.

The Governor was rather more communicative than he had been recently. On his last two trips here he refused to see reporters or to express his views of the political situation in the State. Last night he answered without reserve every question except that concerning his probable candidacy.

"Will you say at this time," Gov. Higgins was asked, "whether you will be a candidate for renomination?"

"I have nothing to say on that subject now," was the reply.

"Is it a fact that you are 'sizing up' the situation in the State and feeling the trend of sentiment before making your announcement?"

"Not at all," said the Governor. "The situation in the State or the possible developments have nothing whatever to do with any announcement of my position. That is not only true of me, but of any other candidate who may be the party nominee. There is no doubt of Republican success in the State this Fall, whether I am the candidate or not. No developments would change my position or that of any other person who has been mentioned in connection with the nomination. Whatever may be the defection in the Republican ranks, I am quite sure that there will be enough of conservative Democratic votes to offset the defections."

"Then you have already made up your mind as to your candidacy?"

"I will not discuss that phase of the situation."

"What do you think of the Hearst sentiment in the State?"

"We do not hear much of it up my way. I understand that Hearst is strong in Erie, but in purely agricultural districts there is none of that feeling that is said to exist in manufacturing centres."

Mr. Higgins was asked what he thought of the theory that Mr. Hearst would be less formidable if indorsed by the Democratic Party, on the ground that the lines between the conservatives and radicals would be more sharply drawn.

"Opinions are divided on that question," replied the Governor.

"Would the fact that the Democratic trend seemed to be all in favor of Hearst or that it indicated that there would be three tickets in the field affect your position as a candidate?"

"It would have no effect whatever," said Mr. Higgins, positively.

"Have you anything to say concerning your dismissal of the Bender charges in Albany County?"

"Nothing, except that no other conclusion could have been honestly reached."

"What about the gambling crusade in Saratoga?"

"The laws must be enforced there, as everywhere else. The Sheriff has certain duties to perform, and I mean to see that he performs them. If the present Sheriff neglects to uphold the laws, then I will see to it that another undertakes to carry them into effect, and that will go on so long as there is any one to undertake the duties of the Sheriff of Saratoga County."

"Did the activities of Senator Brackett have anything to do with your action in calling on the Sheriff to close the gambling houses?"

"Nothing whatever."

"It has been said that your action in the Bender case, your dismissal of the Sheriff of Chemung County following Congressman Fassett's declaration for Charles E. Hughes for Governor, and your action in the Saratoga matter were more significant politically than in any other direction. Have you any reply to make to that?"

"There are always those," said the Governor, impressively, "who will seek other than honest and decent motives for everything that a public official may do."

State Chairman Odell was at Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from early in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and had several conferences with up-State leaders.

BOARDERS FOUGHT FOR BATHS

Brought Houses Back to Sea Cliff When Supervisors Removed Them.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 7.—Supervisor William K. Jones of Oyster Bay was authorized by the Nassau County Board of Supervisors to-day to tear down all the bathhouses he finds on the shore road, Sea Cliff, L. I., as they abutt on county property, being on county roads. The board received complaints that several bathhouses were standing near the south pumping station at Hempstead Harbor and obstructed the view of all the residences lying along the harbor.

It was learned by the town authorities that these bathhouses were owned by Summer boarders who lived up in the village of Sea Cliff a mile from the water front. They erected these houses for their own convenience, and in doing so practically put them at the door of the homes of several wealthy residents. About three weeks ago the boarders were requested to remove these houses, but they refused to do it. They were then removed. The boarders immediately got a wagon and brought them back. Complaint was then made to the Board of Supervisors. All of the houses will be removed to-morrow.

SHEA CONTROLS CONVENTION.

Teamsters' President Victorious in the Preliminary Contest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Cornelius P. Shea, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, scored a victory to-day over his opponents in his campaign to remain in control of the organization. The second day's session opened under police guard as a precaution against a recurrence of yesterday's disturbance. The opposing factions, one headed by Shea and the other by Albert Young, lined up on a preliminary issue of the election, and the vote showed that the Shea contingent numbered 132 against 68 for the Young element.

Several times during the session votes were taken on factional issues, and in each instance President Shea was victorious.

To Fund Zion City's $5,000,000 Debt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The first detailed statement of the indebtedness of Zion City was given to the investors last night. It is nearly $5,000,000. Overseer Voliva's proposal to pay by funding the entire indebtedness for eighteen years was accepted by the affirmative vote of 848 of the 850 investors present. It is purposed to relieve the present financial difficulties by a mortgage on the 4,000 acres of undivided land of the city.

¶ Purchasing systems
Library Bureau
316 Broadway

BOXES IN WRECKED BANK ARE RIFLED, CASH GONE

Missing President and Cashier Believed to be in Canada.

PRESIDENT'S SON ARRESTED

Peculation of the Bank's Funds Began Before 1901—Affairs in an Almost Hopeless Tangle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Theodore Stensland, Vice President of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, was arrested late this afternoon on a charge of violating the banking laws of the State. Earlier in the day the institution was placed in the hands of a receiver, John C. Fetzer. The warrant was issued for the arrest of Paul O. Stensland, President of the bank and father of the Vice President, and he and Cashier Hering were officially declared fugitives from justice and their personal descriptions were placed in the hands of the police throughout the country.

This action was taken by the authorities after developments to-day had shown that the finances of the institution were in a deplorable condition and had been for a number of years. Besides the discovery of many irregularities in the management of the bank, it was found that even the safety deposit boxes owned and let out by the bank had been tampered with and rifled.

It was learned that the peculation of the bank's funds began before the year 1901. At the beginning of that year a shortage of $250,000 is said to have existed. It was also learned that Theodore Stensland now holds a power of attorney from his father. The son is said to have been authorized to dispose of all property, including real estate, belonging to Stensland, Sr., in order to make good as far as possible the peculations.

The warrant for the arrest of the Vice President was sworn to by J. P. Straub, a liquor dealer, who declared that last Saturday he deposited $350 in the bank and that Theodore Stensland, as one of the officers of the institution, had knowledge then that the bank was insolvent.

Later in the day Jacob J. Kern, an ex-State's attorney, signed bonds for $5,000 for Theodore Stensland's bail.

The day's developments were productive of the first ray of hope for the depositors, who yesterday believed that their savings of years had been swept away in the wreck. David R. Forgan, Vice President of the First National Bank and one of those to whom the status of the defunct bank's affairs has been laid bare, described as "inhuman" the circulation of stories to the effect that small depositors of the Stensland bank will lose all their savings. "I am prepared to say that no matter how much bad paper is found there," said Mr. Forgan, "the depositors will get at least 65 per cent. and maybe 75 per cent. of their money. There is over $1,000,000 in cash available now, and that is more than 30 per cent. of the savings account. With my information I am prepared to say that more than 65 per cent. will be available."

Specific instances came to light to-day of the looting of the safety deposit boxes. One in particular to which the attention of the police was called was that of Mrs. Lydia Herman, who declared that $265 of her funds had been taken. The woman was greatly excited when she went to the police station and made her complaint. According to her story she had placed $400 in three envelopes in the safety deposit box, which she had rented until 1907. Mrs. Herman said that when a clerk opened the box where her money was she found that an envelope which should have contained $150 was empty and that $115 had been extracted from another envelope.

Belief that Stensland has made his escape into Canada is supported by a report from Superior, Wis., to the effect that Sergeant of Police Darwin Scoon of that city saw the missing banker on a Duluth and Superior car en route to Superior. Another dispatch from Superior, from Chief of Police McKennan, tended to show that Stensland made his way to Canada by boat from Duluth.

Cashier Hering is thought to have reached the line by way of Detroit.

Detectives for the American Surety Company are searching for the missing President and cashier. S. S. Hartshorn, chief of the surety company's detectives, said to-day that the company held a $10,000 bond on Hering.

"We are seeking both of them," said Hartshorn. "But I can't understand how the bank could have been plundered for so large an amount and the Directors know nothing about it."

The Police Department to-day sent broadcast throughout the United States messages giving a description of President Stensland and asking for his arrest. The message was as follows:

Look out for and arrest for violation of the Illinois State banking law Paul O. Stensland, about 55 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height, blue eyes, about 200 pounds in weight. Understand he has shaved his beard and has a smooth face. He is stout built, and wore, when last seen, a light suit and straw hat. He is light complexioned, tending to sandy. He was last heard from at Duluth. Send all information to Chief of Police Collins.

The following message has also been sent all over the country:

Arrest for embezzlement Henry W. Hering, cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. Complainant, Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Carpenter Street and Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago. Forty to forty-five years old, 6 feet 2 inches tall, 275 pounds, stout build, dark complexion, chestnut hair, dark brown mustache, light suit. He is a good dresser. Send all information to Chief Collins.

There was a crowd of several hundred working people around the bank this morning. Notwithstanding the fact that the doors were closed and there was no prospect of recovering funds during the day, the people persistently remained. Their misery was accentuated by a drizzling rain.

Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler to-day personally took charge of the police guarding the bank. He soon sent a requisition to Chief Collins for more policemen. A large number of additional men were promptly ordered to the vicinity. The call for additional policemen was caused by fear that the depositors and their friends would storm the bank when the reports spread that the contents of some of the safety deposits vaults had been tampered with.

Mrs. Mary Grabolski to-day drew from the safety deposit department of the failed bank $386 for "safe keeping." She had had the money in her possession only a few moments when she was robbed of her purse in a street car. The passengers made every effort to assist in the search for the pickpocket, but he escaped.

MANAGES ESTATES

The Trust Company of America

135 Broadway, New York
36 Wall St., New York
95 Gresham St., London, E. C.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,400,000.

A Sale of Neckwear That Has No Precedent

SILK BAT TIES

at 19c

At the outset let us state that the ties involved are fashioned in a full, generous manner, and not in the ordinary graduated style. In the regular course of business not one of the ties involved could be made to sell for less than 50c.

This sale means that every Bat Tie in the house, irrespective of former price, is now 19c.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

LAURA BIGGAR SUED BY DR. C. C. HENDRICKS

Ex-Friend Seeks $299,980 of Bennett Estate as Medical Fee.

WERE ONCE CO-DEFENDANTS

All the Property in the Hands of the Executors of Henry M. Bennett's Will Is Attached.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Dr. C. C. Hendricks of Atlantic City, N. J., entered suit in the County Court here to-day against Mrs. Laura Biggar Bennett, widow of Henry M. Bennett, a former theatrical manager of Brooklyn and Pittsburg, claiming $299,980 for professional services. Dr. Hendricks alleges that he attended Mrs. Bennett in his private sanitarium in New Jersey for two years and that he was paid only $20 in that time.

The suit is in the nature of a foreign attachment, and attaches all goods, moneys, credits, and chattels in the hands of Peter J. McNulty and James Platt of Pittsburg, the executors of the will of Henry M. Bennett, and these two men with Richard M. Gulick individually, summoning them as garnishees. Dr. Hendricks says Mrs. Bennett now resides in Chicago, and, to the best of his belief, has no place of residence where service may be had on her in this State or county.

Laura Biggar met Henry M. Bennett while playing in Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown." He was a Pittsburg millionaire and owned a theatre in that city.

When Bennett died in 1901 he left a will bequeathing to her 60 per cent. of his estate. Not satisfied with this, she put in a claim that she was married to Bennett, and that as his wife was entitled to the whole estate. This claim led to the trial of Dr. C. C. Hendricks, ex-Justice of the Peace Samuel Stanton, and herself on the charge of conspiracy.

It was alleged that Miss Biggar had attempted to prove herself the wife of Bennett by a forged certificate of marriage and had attempted to bribe an official to date back a record of the false marriage and to prove the birth and death of a child. On the conspiracy charge Dr. Hendricks and Judge Stanton were convicted, but Laura Biggar was acquitted. They were sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but the verdict was set aside later.

After the trial Dr. Hendricks took one of his children away from his wife, who was not living with him. She recovered the child and brought suit for a separation, naming Laura Biggar. This suit was not defended and she got her decree on June 8, 1905. Since then Dr. Hendricks, in an attempt to gain possession of his children, moved to have this decree set aside.

The Bennett estate case was finally settled on July 17 of this year by the recording of a mortgage on the Bijou Theatre property, Pittsburg, in favor of Miss Biggar for $215,000. This, with the other money secured from the heirs under an agreement, made her share of the estate about $500,000.

COLLISION DUE TO LIGHTNING.

Motorman Knocked Helpless — Six Hurt on Williamsburg Cars.

The vivid lightning which accompanied the electric storm last night at East New York was mainly responsible for a rear-end trolley car collision at Jamaica Avenue and Dresden Street, in which six persons were injured. Three were seriously hurt and one was sent to the Kings County Hospital. He is Louis Rosenberg, the motorman of the second car. His right shoulder bone was fractured and he was injured internally.

According to Rosenberg, Car 3,410 of the Broadway division, on its way to the Williamsburg Bridge, had just stopped at Dresden Street to pick up a passenger. Rosenberg was following in an empty car.

"The lightning was so terrible," said Rosenberg, "that I got scared and thought I was going to be killed. It played all round me while I stood on the platform, and ran like fiery serpents all over the metal work. Suddenly a ball of fire seemed to fall from the heavens directly upon the front platform of the car.

"The shock threw me back from the controller, and I fell on the platform, while the car raced ahead at a speed of forty miles an hour. I tried to reach the controller, but it was too late."

Rosenberg's car struck the rear end of the other car with such force that both cars were derailed and their platforms smashed.

SIRIO'S OFFICERS ACCUSED.

Could Have Saved Those on Board—Captain First to Quit Ship.

ALICANTE, Aug. 7.—Survivors of the Italian steamer Sirio who have been landed here declare that there was ample time to organize a system of rescue before the vessel sank, but that the officers and crew abandoned the ship, whereupon panic ensued.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—According to the statements of some of the survivors of the Sirio, the Captain of the vessel emerged from his cabin immediately after the first shock, hesitated whether to go to the bow or stern or mount the bridge, and then turned and jumped into a lifeboat, crying, "Every one for himself!"

Thereupon began a terrible scene of confusion among the passengers, who engaged in a fierce struggle for possession of the boats and lifebelts. The crew, with knives between their teeth, and officers, with revolvers in their hands, saved themselves.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:30 A. M.—557 East 118th Street; Peerless Brick Company; damage, $20,000.

9 A. M.—18 West Eighty-fourth Street; Mrs. C. Garland; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—247 Eldridge Street; Philip Delt; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—1,627 Broadway; Ranier Automobile Company; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—62 East Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:15 P. M.—237 East 113th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

INDIGESTION
Try MAN-A-CEA WATER

14 DEATHS FROM HEAT; RELIEF IS PROMISED

Continued from Page 1.

fountains to make their morning ablutions.

Mrs. Hannah Goldinger, who had spent the night on the fire escape at the third floor of the house at 26 Rutgers Street, arose with the sun yesterday morning. She stepped on a loose board that covered a hole in the fire escape, fell to the pavement, and was picked up dead. Her screams brought a thousand or more persons on the run from near by Seward Park. Police were called to handle the crowd.

Policeman O'Shaughnessy, who had been stationed in Madison Square Park Monday night, told a story yesterday morning of a boy who was shy about saying his prayers. The park was full of people, and when one of the families that had pre-empted a small section of grass started to go to bed, the mother wanted Billie, the eight-year-old, to say his prayers as usual. Seeing a lot of people all round him, Billie demurred, but he agreed to say them if his mother would take him out across the street into a dark doorway. She shamed him, and at last Billie knelt down and said what he had been taught to say. Many had been attracted by the argument of Billie and his mother. He was very much surprised when, far from joking with him after he had finished, everybody near him was strangely quiet.

There wasn't much wind yesterday. At 8 o'clock the temperature was 79. The highest temperature, according to the official record, was 88, at noon. That was 5 degrees lower than Monday's highest. A brisk wind came after last evening's rain, and that helped to make conditions more bearable. Those who were induced to make light of the heat pointed to this table of the last six years:

1905—July 18, 90; 1904—July 19, 93; 1903—July 9, 94; 1902—July 9, 91; 1901—July 2, 99; 1900—Aug. 11, 95.

Despite this there was a lot of discomfort yesterday and the violence which seems always to come with hot weather. The police had a lot of cases yesterday of weak-minded persons doing queer things, apparently as a result of the warm wave.

Trouble at the Baths.

The Rivington Street baths had a long line waiting at an early hour yesterday morning, as had all the other public baths. Benjamin Silverman of 121 Delancey Street started an argument with Henry Young as to why he should not be allowed to go in and take a bath, whether the baths were full or not. The keepers decided to shut the doors of the place for a while, that the crowd might go away. Some one yelled out:

"This is not Russia. These baths belong to the Jews."

A small riot followed. When the police reserves established order Silverman was a prisoner. Magistrate Moss, in the Essex Market Court, who put himself on record on Monday as being unwilling to hold anybody these days except on a serious offense, said that he appreciated how hard it was for one to hold his temper in hot weather, but that he felt that he would have to fine Silverman $5, and he did.

Five milk dealers of the west side were arraigned yesterday in the West Side Court charged with adulterating their stock. They were held in $100 each for trial. After saying that he would hold them for trial, Magistrate Mayo continued:

"Those who sell adulterated milk these days should be severely dealt with. There is nothing more harmful to babies in this weather than impure milk. The Department of Health, in making these kinds of arrests, is doing a great good for the poor."

Some storekeepers allowed their clerks to do about as they pleased yesterday as far as dress was concerned. The New York City Railway Company set aside the regular uniform rule, and the motormen worked without their coats and collars.

14 DIE OF THE HEAT.

68 Prostrated Before the Storm Cooled Things Off.

Seven deaths attributed to the heat had been reported to the police in Manhattan and the Bronx at midnight last night. An equal number died in Brooklyn. In Manhattan thirty-seven prostrations were reported, and Brooklyn sent in a list of thirty-one more. The dead are:

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

CARL, C., 6 months, of 247 East Fourth Street; received no medical attendance.

GUSTIG, A., 60, of 229 Rivington Street; dropped dead in tailor's shop at 3 Gouverneur Street.

KENFIELD, MEYER, 12 days, of 79 Lewis Street; received no medical attendance.

MACK, FLORENCE, 30, of 54 West Eighth Street; died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

WHITE, BERTHA, 1 month, of 222 East 127th Street.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 45, dropped dead in front of 442 Eleventh Avenue.

BROOKLYN.

HILDEBRAND, JOHN, Jr., 3, of 106 Ten Eyck Street.

McGUANE, CATHARINE, 1, of 108 Nassau Street.

McINTYRE, FRANK, 55, of 87 Waverly Avenue.

MEYER, FRANZ, 54, of 251 Montrose Avenue.

MUNSON, JARED, 70, of 263 Sackett Street.

SEIGEL, HELEN, 17, of 147 Ten Eyck Street.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, found at Johnson and Gold Streets; Brooklyn Hospital.

SUFFRAGISTS IN CONFERENCE

International League Meets Under Chairmanship of Mrs. Catt.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 7.—The third annual conference of the International League of Woman Suffragists opened here this morning under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, President of the league. Twelve countries were represented, the American delegates including Miss Hay, the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Rachel Forster Avery, Miss Lucy J. Anthony, and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

The municipality of Copenhagen gave a reception in honor of the delegates this afternoon. Councilor Hage, in welcoming them, said the municipality and people of Copenhagen sympathized with the objects of the league. He hoped the next time it convened here the league would be welcomed by women as Mayor and Councilors.

Mrs. Catt, in replying, said the members of the league did not go so far as that. They only hoped that women would have seats in the Council by right of suffrage.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 FLINT QUALITY

AUGUST SALE

Price Reductions of One-Third

have been made upon
A Variety of Individual Pieces
of Furniture for
Bed Rooms
Dining Rooms
Libraries and Living Rooms

The designs of these pieces upon which the prices have been reduced are in some instances discontinued; in others but one or two pieces remain of a suite.

The cabinet work and material are of the superior "Flint Quality," which has been the Furniture Standard for sixty-six years.

Patrons requiring odd pieces of Furniture will find in this Sale an exceptional opportunity.

Examples of Price Savings

BUREAUX

	Reduced from	to
Maple bureau	57.00	38.00
Maple bureau	45.00	30.00
Maple bureau	22.00	15.00
Maple bureau	30.00	20.00
Maple bureau	42.00	28.00
Natural oak bureau	50.00	33.00
Golden oak bureau	44.00	29.00
Golden oak bureau	45.00	30.00
Golden oak bureau	38.00	27.00
Golden oak bureau	58.00	39.00
Golden oak bureau	43.00	28.00
Birch bureau	30.00	20.00
Birch bureau	28.00	19.00
Birch bureau	35.00	23.00
Birch bureau	40.00	27.00

DRESSING TABLES

Maple toilet table	18.00	12.00
Maple toilet table	25.00	16.50
Maple toilet table	60.00	40.00
Natural oak toilet	26.00	17.00
Golden oak toilet	21.00	14.00
Golden oak toilet	16.00	11.00
Golden oak toilet	26.00	17.00
Golden oak toilet	20.00	13.00
Golden oak toilet	30.00	20.00
Golden oak toilet	28.00	19.00
Golden oak toilet	34.00	23.00
Birch toilet tables	16.00	11.00
Birch toilet	22.00	15.00
Birch toilet	26.00	17.00
Birch toilet	23.00	15.00
Birch toilet	31.00	21.00
Birch toilet	80.00	53.00

DINING TABLES

G. O. round 8 ft. extension table	37.00	24.00
G. O. round 8 ft. extension table	44.00	30.00
G. O. round 6 ft. extension table	24.00	16.00
G. O. round 8 ft. extension table	30.00	20.00
G. O. round 8 ft. extension table	48.00	32.00
G. O. square 10 ft. extension table	75.00	50.00

CHIFFONIERS

	Reduced from	to
Maple chiffonier	50.00	29.00
Maple chiffonier	38.00	19.00
Maple chiffonier	45.00	30.00
Maple chiffonier	72.00	48.00
Maple chiffonier	33.00	22.00
Natural oak chiffonier	45.00	30.00
Golden oak chiffonier	47.00	32.00
Golden oak chiffonier	55.00	37.00
Golden oak chiffonier	43.00	29.00
Golden oak chiffonier	70.00	47.00
Golden oak chiffonier	27.00	18.00
Birch chiffonier	39.00	26.00
Birch chiffonier	70.00	46.00
Birch chiffonier	32.00	21.00
Birch chiffonier	38.00	25.00

SIDE TABLES

Golden oak side table	53.00	35.00
Golden oak side table	52.00	34.00
Golden oak side table	28.00	19.00

CHAIRS

Golden oak chairs	8.50	5.75
Golden oak chairs	14.00	9.50
Golden oak chairs	11.00	7.25
Golden oak chairs	12.00	8.00
Golden oak chairs	8.00	5.30
Golden oak chairs	4.00	2.65
G. O. armchair, leather	12.00	8.00
" armchair, "	16.00	10.50
" armchair, "	11.00	7.50
" armchair, "	6.50	4.30
Golden oak C/S chair	3.50	2.65
" " " "	3.00	2.00
" " " "	3.50	2.25
" " armchair C/S	6.50	4.30
" " " "	6.00	4.00

SIDEBOARDS

Golden oak sideboards	42.00	28.00
Golden oak sideboards	60.00	40.00
Golden oak sideboards	35.00	23.00
Golden oak sideboards	78.00	52.00
Golden oak sideboards	75.00	50.00
Golden oak sideboards	72.00	48.00
Golden oak sideboards	52.00	38.00

Oriental and Domestic Rugs

Reduced

Anticipating the early arrival of a large semi-annual importation of Oriental Rugs, we have reduced one-third in price several hundred Oriental and Domestic Rugs now in stock. Many are specially suitable for Dining Room and Bed Chamber.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
WEST 23rd STREET

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The Thriving, Progressive, Growing Cities of Seattle, Portland, Everett, Bellingham and Vancouver bristle with

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Hopkins
119 CHAMBERS ST.

WALL TENTS

8 oz. duck, complete, poles and pins.

7 ft. x 7 ft.	$6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft.	7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft.	9.68

Tents made to order, any size, any style. Camps completely fitted.

YACHT SUPPLIES, BOATS, DORIES,

Toby Handmade Furniture

Whether we make a chair, table, or dresser severely simple or elaborately carved, whether its price be $10 or $1,000, the same care is exercised in the selection of the wood, and the same attention is given to every detail of its manufacture.

The Tobey Furniture Company
11 West 32d Street

Edna Hopper Loses.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day recommended the dismissal of the appeal of Dunsmuir versus Dunsmuir and Hopper versus Dunsmuir.

HEARST'S OSWEGO BOOM SUFFERS FROM NEGLECT

League Organizers Pass It By and Enthusiasm Wanes.

DEMOCRATS ARE DIVIDED

Mansfield and Bulger Factions in Bitter Factional Fight and Republicans Prepare to Gain Control.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The more one looks into political conditions in the various counties the deeper becomes his wonderment at the mental processes of the Hearst managers. In Albany County, where they have no chance whatever, they have spent much time and some money in trying to organize. They have kept the sapient Windell of Texas there for months, and they now have the magnificent total of fifty-four names on the rolls to show for it. In Oswego they have not lifted a hand, and yet the Hearst sentiment is, or rather has been, abundant throughout the county, and only needed a little intelligent direction and a little encouragment to become menacing. As it is, the Hearst sentiment seems to be going to seed for want of aid.

It is true that one of the flying organizers did dash through this county two weeks ago, but he did not do any organizing. He was ex-Senator Mackey of Buffalo, one of the most active of Hearst's stormy petrels. Mackey paused in his flight to see some of the more prominent men who were known to be friendly to Hearst. He asked them if they would organize a branch of the Independence League, and assured them that he would be heard from again. Then he took wing for the Gilsey House, New York City. Not a sound has been heard from the Hearst headquarters since.

Hence, though the feeling toward the Hearst boom is kindly in Oswego, there is no Independence League here or any concerted and intelligent effort to secure Hearst delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Nobody can account for the failure of Hearst to cultivate Oswego, except by saying that when Hearst was trying to secure the Presidential nomination two years ago he found Oswego a hopeless proposition, and that the experience may have discouraged him. If this theory is correct, it adds to the wonderment about the mental processes of the Hearst managers, for one has only to look into the situation in Oswego in the most casual way to see that the Hearst sentiment has changed very much in two years.

Hearst Enthusiasm Wanes.

The sentiment is not as strong as it was a fortnight ago, however. It has faded simply for the lack of anything to encourage it. Justice Gaynor's manifesto helped to turn men's minds away from Hearst. A good many who had been talking Hearst read the manifesto and expressed the opinion that Gaynor would be just as good a candidate as their former favorite, and that he was radical enough for them. No other candidates seem to have been much talked of here.

This statement, of course, refers not to the political leaders, but to the man in the street. The latter has been doing a lot of talking in Oswego. The people here are keenly interested in the political situation, and there is a good deal of sentiment against the "high finance" methods recently illuminated by investigation. The fact accounts for the leaning to Hearst and to Gaynor. Many of those who are talking of Hearst frankly say that they do not believe in his radical doctrines.

"But at any rate," they say, "whatever he may be, he isn't a grafter."

Nor is this sentiment confined entirely to the cities. It has been noted in the villages and country towns. The village of Lansing has just come out for Hearst.

In Oswego the Hearst sentiment is of an entirely different sort from that in any of the cities previously described. Whereas in those cities the Hearst strength was limited chiefly to the ranks of organized labor, here the Hearst men are to be found in all ranks. There are no signs here of the movement to drag the unions into politics, which has been the most striking feature of the situation in other places. It does not appear that there is the slightest intention on the part of the Oswego unions to follow Gompers' advice and form a labor party. While in other cities the trades assemblies are arranging the dates for the initial meetings of the campaign, here there is no trades assembly to start such a movement, and the individual unions are quiescent. The Oswego union men have never shown a disposition to mix up in politics and apparently are not going to begin now.

The Hearst men here seem to think it would be a mistake for their chief to accept the Democratic nomination. They fear they will lose the Republican votes for Hearst if he takes a "machine" nomination.

"Let us see how many independents there are in the State of New York," said one of them. "Let us find out how many voters are tired of machine rule."

"How can you find that out," another replied, "if Hearst runs as a partisan machine nominee? How can you induce the independent men to vote for him? Why should they vote for him any more than for the candidate of any other machine?"

Democrats Wage Factional War.

The Democratic Party in Oswego is broken, disorganized, and demoralized. This city is nominally Democratic by from 300 to 500 and even 700 majority. There is no hope of the party regaining control in the city, however, for the Democrats are warring among themselves, while the Republican machine is in splendid shape.

Ex-Judge Charles N. Bulger is the Democratic leader here. The faction opposed to him is headed by ex-Mayor James E. Mansfield. Bulger imagined that he could control Mansfield. When the latter took the office of Mayor Bulger sent him a list of appointments he desired. Mansfield ignored the suggestions. When Mansfield's term ended last year Bulger beat him in the campaign for a renomination. Bulger also had himself renominated for Recorder. Thereupon Mansfield arranged an independent ticket, headed by himself as a candidate for Mayor. Mansfield was defeated and Bulger was defeated for Recorder, and both are now gazing over a barbed wire fence into the pasture where the Republicans are comfortably grazing.

When the Hearst boom started, Mansfield saw it first. He promptly declared for Hearst, thereby stealing a march on Bulger. The latter did not want to declare for Hearst after that, and yet, as long as Hearst seemed to be the winning candidate, he did not want to declare against him. So he is playing a waiting game and not declaring for anybody. It is by no means impossible that Bulger will ultimately come out for Hearst. If he does, it would not surprise anybody to see Mansfield switch to the other side. Both leaders are using the State campaign merely as a weapon in their fight for control in the City of Oswego.

Mansfield will fight for the delegation to the State Convention, and as things stand now any delegates he may capture will be for Hearst. Bulger's delegates will sit with their eyes on their chief, awaiting the nod of his head, and their chief will probably jump whichever way the cat jumps."

This county has no great love for Gov. Higgins, yet he will get the delegation. The Republican machine is well oiled. Its engineer is Judge Merrick Stowell. In former years Stowell and Odell stood together, but Oswego has never been tied to Odell's chariot wheels, and when Stowell and Odell differed. Oswego has gone on its own way without asking anybody's leave.

Gov. Higgins, who was never very popular in Oswego, aroused the wrath of a great many Republicans when he refused to allow Stowell to become State Excise Commissioner. There have been grumblings ever since. For a long time it was uncertain whether Oswego would go into the convention for or against Higgins. Stowell has now given the word, and Oswego's delegates will vote for Higgins.

Senator Malby for Flack's Place.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Senator George Malby of Ogdensburg was unanimously chosen a candidate to succeed Congressman Flack of Malone at the Twenty-sixth Congressional District Republican Convention to-day. Senator Malby was nominated by Assemblyman Gray of St. Lawrence. Speeches were made by Secretary of State O'Brien, United States District Attorney Owen, and F. G. Paddock.

Greene County Declares for Hearst.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Greene County Democratic Convention convened at Tannersville to-day. J. A. Betts, A. V. Decker, and Elmer Krieger were elected delegates to the State Convention and instructed for Hearst. Only 43 of the 126 delegates were present.

Nevins Nominated for Assemblyman.

WARSAW, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Wyoming County Republican Convention yesterday nominated Byron A. Nevins of Perry for Assemblyman.

Major Craig Nominated in Allegany.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Democrats of Allegany County yesterday nominated Major W. Craig of Belmont for Assemblyman.

White Named for Ohio Congressman.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The Democratic Convention of the Fifteenth District to-day nominated George M. White of Marietta for Congress.

Congressman Deemer Renominated.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 7.—Congressman Deemer was renominated to-day for a fourth term by the Republicans of the Fifteenth District.

ESCAPES TO KILL HERSELF.

Insane Girl Dies as Commission Considers Her Release.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 7.—While a commission was considering her mental condition last night, eighteen-year-old Ida Calhoun, a niece of the Rev. C. M. Wilkinson, a Baptist minister, escaped from McNaughton's private sanitarium, taking Dr. McNaughton's pistol with her.

The girl walked two miles to West View Cemetery, where she fired a bullet through her heart. The bullet passed through a photograph of a young man, which the girl had concealed beneath her clothing. The commission decided that the girl was insane before it was learned that she had escaped.

Road Asks the Public's Aid.

The Long Island Railroad has adopted the plan of requesting the public to make suggestions regarding contemplated changes of arrivals and departures of trains by posting bulletins in all of the stations. The desire is to arrange trains according to the wishes of the majority of the passengers.

BELCHER IN STRIPES.

Begins His 12-Year Term in Jail—Will Have Work in the Kitchen.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 7.—Ex-Mayor William H. Belcher, under sentence of twelve years' imprisonment for embezzlement and forgery, was taken from the county jail here to the State prison at Trenton this morning, and now wears the prison stripes.

The Sheriff's private carriage took Belcher from the jail to the railroad train so early in the morning that few knew of his departure.

Belcher will be put to work in the kitchen of the State prison. He is lame with rheumatism, contracted in his year of wandering, and his condition will not permit of his being put at harder work.

BARNEY MARCUS IN COURT.

The Professional Bondsman a Prisoner, but Is Soon Discharged.

"Barney" Marcus, once a professional bondsman in the Tenderloin district, was before Magistrate Mayo in the West Side Court in a new rôle yesterday afternoon. Marcus was a prisoner charged with receiving stolen goods. For the last year or two he has not been very active in the bailing business, and had opened a second-hand clothing store at 645 Sixth Avenue.

Last Friday the apartments of Mrs. Hannah Woltmer, 132 West 104th Street, were entered by thieves and ransacked. The thieves got away with loot worth $500, mostly wearing apparel. Detective Horan of the West 100th Street Station says he traced part of the stolen goods to Marcus's store. The detective said he directed Mrs. Woltmer to go to the store in the guise of a purchaser. She alleges that the former bondsman gave her a dress to inspect which she positively identified as one of her own that had been stolen.

The Magistrate discharged Marcus, as it was not proved that he had previous knowledge that the goods were stolen. "Barney" was elated over the decision, and distributed cigars to every one within reach as he hurried from the court.

DYNAMITE TUG SUNK.

Rammed by the Margaret D., Just Raised—No Explosives Aboard.

The tug Margaret D. of the Daly Towing Company of Port Morris, which was raised from the bottom of the Harlem River, near the Harlem Bridge, only last week, rammed the tug Harlem River in the side yesterday morning, in the channel between 123d Street and Randall's Island. The Harlem River was on her way to Flood Rock at Hell Gate for a load of dynamite to be used in the Government dredging operations at Central Bridge, near 155th Street. She sank after the collision. No lives were lost.

When the tug sank she touched bottom about fifteen feet from Henry Track, who was at work on the bottom, in a diving suit, repairing for the city the water pipes to Randall's Island. He came up in a hurry, but was not hurt.

Stern Brothers

DRESSMAKING AND
LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENTS
(On the Third Floor)

Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats
Made to Order For a Limited Period
At Large Concessions from Regular Prices.

Advance Styles of
Tailor-made Gowns, at $44.00 and $55.00
Linen Riding Habits, side or cross saddle, at $35.00

West Twenty-third Street

Multitudes
Commend
The Purity
Maturity
Quality
And Flavor of

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

For Cheer
Comfort
Health
And Hospitality

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH,
Representatives,
15 William St., New York, N. Y.

Store Opens at 8.30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store Closes at 5.30.

All New York is talking about the Unparalleled bargains offered during our 27th Anniversary sale.

NEVER, at this period of the year, have we had such a large and enthusiastic buying crowd, breaking all previous selling records—very nearly equaling the largest selling record of an October Monday.

We attribute this unusually large business not only to the wonderful bargains offered during our 27th Anniversary sale, but to giving the buying public even greater bargains than we promised in our announcements.

75c. colored taffetas—150 shades; yd. 49c
$1.25 chiffon satin—23 inch width; all colors 79c
Wool finished challie—new designs 12½c
Engraved cards—plate, 50 cards, script 45c
Book bargains—$1.08 copyright books 33c
$6.50 shirt waist dresses—lawn, dimities, &c., 1.95
$3.50 separate skirts—English rep 2.00
Women's $45 suits—white, serge, silk lined 19.75
$35 Linen coat suits 12.75
Girls' $7.50 Summer dresses 1.50
Men's $2.50 bathing suits—sample lot 1.95
Men's 15c. and 25c. collars—samples at 5c
Men's 75c. neckwear—popular styles, at 25c
$2.25 lawn waists—sheer lawn 1.25
58c. to 75c. ribbons—beautiful shadings 29c
75c. untrimmed hats—natural Cuba body 29c
$2.25 new turbans and toques 1.50
5c. hair nets—silk, invisible kind 1c
25c. bathing caps—blue serge 10c
25c. framed pictures—reduced to 10c

$3 lace bureau scarfs, 16x54 in. 1.75
98c. hemstitched fancy linens—drawn work 49c
50c. fancy linens—fancy open work 25c
Linen centrepieces—18x18 in. 25c
Women's $3.50 Patrician Oxfords 1.75 and 1.50
Children's 2.50 shoes—broken sizes 1.00
Children's Oxfords—footshape 1.75, 1.50 and 1.35
$3.00 canvas Oxfords—for women 1.25
5c. collar supporters—transparent, flexible 1c
Women's 35c. vests, pants, tights 19c
Women's 75c. union suits—Swiss rib 45c
1,000 dozen table tumblers—crystal, doz. 24c
$22.50 dinner sets—finest Austrian china $15
45c china plates—all sizes, gold stippled 25c
$12 star refrigerators—hold 75 lbs. 8.50
$3 sample combs—shell and amber 50c
$1 shadow check crispine—Panamas 59c
$2.50 corsets—J. B. and P. D. 89c
$1.25 W. T. corsets—fine batiste 69c
$7 to $12 reclining go-carts $5

$7.50 tapestry Brussels rugs—6x9 ft. 5.25
$13.50 Smyrna rugs—Oriental patterns 8.95
42c. yd. Grex Matting—all colors 35c
$7.50 all-wool art squares—9x9 ft. 5.25
35c. kimono sacques—fine quality lawn 19c
45c. nainsook and cambric corset covers 25c
89c. to $1 drawers—nainsook and cambric 50c
29c. embroidery sample strips—1½ to 4½ yds. 12½c
New 15c. Val. laces—French and German 5c
Women's linen handkerchiefs 5c
Women's 50c. stocks—St. Gaul eyelet emb. 12½c
$2.50 men's linen auto dusters—tan, gray 75c
$7.50 to $12 women's linen dusters $5
Long Milanese Lisle Gloves—black, white 59c
$1.50 real leather hand bags—4 styles 95c
$4 lace curtains—Irish point 2.25
$7.50 tapestry portieres—solid colors $5
$2.95 lace curtains—Nottinghams, 3½ yds. 1.25
29c. men's half hose—3 pairs, 50c; pair 17c
Oxford tie laces—30 in., all silk; pair 5c

August sale of furniture.

THE shopping public is unanimous in voicing its enthusiasm over this great sale—the most successful in the history of the store. One entire floor of this great building devoted to the display. Fifth Floor.

Savings positively unequalled—ranging from a fourth to a half on furniture of the highest standard of quality. New shipments arriving daily. Assortments now at their best. Remember, we will store furniture for future delivery on request, and offer special terms for payment to those buying on a liberal scale.

Leather furniture.

$35.00 Turkish sleepy hollow rockers, upholstered in genuine leather. August sale price $28.50
$46.50 Turkish armchair, upholstered in genuine leather, very comfortable, sale price $39.50
$80.50 armchair, all upholstered in genuine leather with sliding seat, August sale price $64.50
$65.00 3-piece suit, mahogany frame, upholstered in genuine maroon leather, sale price $49.00
$140.00 5-piece suit, mahogany frame, claw feet, all upholstered in genuine leather, sale price $115.00
$180.00 5-piece suit, all upholstered in genuine leather, tufted back, sale price $138.00
$37.00 settee, mahogany frame, upholstered seat and back, genuine leather, sale price at $29.00

500 $25 brass beds, as illustrated, 2 inch post, with heavy laterals and the new style Thorknob vases, best French lacquer, guaranteed construction $12.75

$56.50 brass bed, $45.00
$42.50 brass bed, $29.50
$36.00 brass bed, $52.50
$27.50 brass bed, $18.50
$37.00 brass bed, $27.75

White enamelled bedsteads.

$6.00 bed at $4.75
$9.00 bed at $7.25
$10.75 bed at $8.75
$11.75 bed at $9.50

Weathered oak furniture.

$8.50 weathered oak desk at $6.75
$11.00 weathered oak desk at $8.25
$35.00 weathered oak china closet, for the August sale at $26.25
$42.00 weathered oak buffet, sale price $31.50
$48.25 weathered oak china closet, sale price at $29.00
$21.00 weathered oak buffet, August sale price at $16.50
$5.50 weathered oak side table, August sale price at $4.25
$7.75 weathered oak chair at $6.00

$81.50 3-piece dining room suit, like illustration, consisting of china closet, buffet and serving table, best construction, genuine oak, $66. Solid mahogany polished finish $75

$92.00 5-piece parlor suit, mahogany finished frame highly Polished, upholstered seat and back, covered in the newest shades of silk damask, panne plush or tapestry, best workmanship. Special for the August sale at $74

Bedding.

$30.00 Ostermoor mattress at $18.50
$15.50 X quality mattress, $10.00
$21.00 XX quality mattress, $15.00
$24.50 XXX quality mattress, $18.00
$32 XXXX quality mattress, $25.00
$12.00 box spring at $8.00

Morris chairs and couches.

$12.75 Morris chair, complete, $8.50
$15.00 Morris chair, $9.75
$24.00 Morris chair, $16.00
$18.00 velour couch, $12.50
$24.00 velour couch, $16.50
$12.75 box couch, $8.75

$125.00 3-piece bedroom suit, like illustration, consisting of dresser, chiffonier and ladies' dressing table, mahogany, toona or bird's-eye maple, highly polished, fitted with extra large French bevel plate pattern shaped mirror, guaranteed construction. August sale price $95.25

Library furniture.

$48.00 quartered oak library table, $27.50
$57.00 quartered oak library table, $30.00
$58.00 quartered oak library table, $42.50
$62.00 mahogany library table, at $45.75
$59.00 golden oak library table, at $38.00
$35.00 mahogany library table, at $24.00
$38.00 mahogany library table, at $24.50
$65.00 mahogany library table, at $53.00
$117.75 golden oak library table, at $85.00
$175.00 golden oak library table, $125.00
$35.00 quartered oak bookcase, $19.50
$39.00 mahogany bookcase $25.50
$12.75 quartered oak or mahogany Morris chair, $8.50

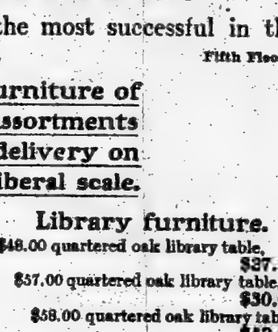

$63 gent's wardrobe, like illustration, $42.50. Made of solid quartered oak, polish finish—a very useful piece of furniture—guaranteed construction. Special at $42.50

Gold furniture.

$80.00 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, $44.50
$87.50 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, $49.50
$115.00 parlor cabinet, rookwood, $47.75
$176.00 parlor cabinet, rookwood, $72.75
$195.00 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, $110
$264.00 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, $132
$348.00 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, $174
$420.00 parlor cabinet, gold leaf, $210
$36.50 curio cabinet, vernis martin, $22
$45.00 curio table, gold leaf $26
$46.50 parlor table, gold leaf $25
$88.00 curio cabinet, gold leaf $55

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Bargains in dinner ware and housefurnishings.

100-piece Austrian china dinner set—new shape and decoration. Value $20. At 15.00

100-piece Austrian china dinner set—100 pieces in the set—rich gold border decoration. Value $25 18.00

100-piece Theo. Haviland china dinner set—spray decoration on the new Trianon shape. Reg. $30. At 22.50

100-piece Limoges china dinner set—with rich floral decoration—every piece stippled with gold. Value $40. Specially reduced to $30

100 doz. English porcelain decorated breakfast cups and saucers. Value 15c. At 10c

100 doz. English porcelain decorated plates—dinner, tea, breakfast and pie sizes to select from. Value 15c. to 25c. Choice for this sale at 10c

3-pint nickel-plated chafing dish—with nickel-plated stand and alcohol lamp. Value $5. At 4.25

Coffee percolator—nickel-plated—4 cup size. Value $7.50. A splendid value at $6

5 o'clock tea kettle—in stand, with alcohol lamp. Value $8. Reduced for to-day to 2.25

Covered sleeve boards. Value 25c. 19c

Mrs. Potts' irons. Regularly 98c. set 69c

Folding clothes dryers. Reg. 70c 55c

Step ladder chairs. Regularly sold for 95c 75c

August sale pure groceries.

SAMPLE TEAS—Garden grown Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, and all our regular 40c. and 50c. varieties; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb. 23c

RICH CREAMERY BUTTER—The finest butter that can be made from heavy, rich cream; fine grass flavor; 3-lb. stone crock 78c

IMPORTED BISCUITS—Huntley & Palmer's celebrated English Biscuits; Rich Digestive, Rich Tea, Oatmeal, Wheatmeal; packed in ½-lb. parchment packets, 15c.; 4 packets 50c

BONELESS SARDINES—Royal Stuart, extra selected, large French fish, packed in pure olive oil; halves; regular 38c. can 32c

FRESH SMOKED BEEF—Armour's finest quality, mild, sugar cured Beef; wafer sliced; lb. 20c

DRANE'S CELEBRATED POUND CAKE—Marble, Raisin or Citron Cake; 8½ lbs., 50c.; lb. 15c

COFFEE—Waverly blend, Java and Mocha; fresh roasted Coffee; 10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb. 22c

COFFEE—Stuart blend of genuine Mandheling Java and real Arabian Mocha; this guarantees the richest coffee obtainable; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35c

TEAS—Extra choice; Young Hyson, Formosa Oolong, Ceylon, Gunpowder or India Ceylon; delicate, fine flavor; mixed to suit the purchaser; all our regular 60c. grades; 5 lbs., $2; lb. 45c

VANILA EXTRACT—Royal Stuart; triple strength; guaranteed absolutely pure; 8-oz. bottle, 85c.; 4-oz. bottle, 45c.; 2-oz. bottle 23c

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Imported English Chow Chow; quart stone jar 45c

LEMON AND ORANGE SUGAR—Royal Stuart quality; true fruit flavor; carton 19c

TABASCO SAUCE—Farquhar's celebrated old-fashioned Tabasco Pepper Sauce; bottle 30c

GRAINS OF GOLD—Packed by the American Cereal Co.; old-fashioned yellow cornmeal; 8-lb. carton 16c

JELLY POWDER—Jell-O, Tryphosa or Falcon-Jell. Your choice of these three famous Jelly Powders. All popular flavors; doz., $1.15; pkg. 10c

QUAKER PUFFED RICE—Packed by the American Cereal Co.; 3 large pkgs. 25c

SALAD DRESSING—Snider's celebrated home-made Salad Dressing; large bot. 22c

COOPER'S GELATINE—triple clarified; doz., 85c.; pkg. 5c

FRESH-GROUND SPICES—Guaranteed absolutely pure; Black Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, or Cloves; lb. 21c

Wines and liquors.

FINCH'S PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $3.25; full quart bottle 92c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.65; full quart bottle 75c

BRANDY—Imported Cognac, James Hennessy & Co.'s—

Vintage.	Regular price.	Special.
1896	$1.25	1.00
1890	1.50	1.25
1886	2.00	1.50

NATIVE WINES—Los Gatos Vineyard Co.'s Ports, Angelicas and Muscatels; all old Vintages; gal. 90c., $1.25, $1.75 2.25

LAGER BEERS—Pilsner, sterilised; dozen 60c

Schlitz Milwaukee 90c

Piel's Doctmunder or Muenchner 95c

GIANTS FORFEIT GAME; "FANS" DISAPPOINTED

New York Club Bars Umpire Johnstone from Polo Grounds.

PULLIAM'S SHARP STATEMENT

National League President Intimates That Local Club Carries Matters with a High Hand.

The unusual spectacle of a baseball crowd being turned away from the grounds on a fair day when a game was scheduled was presented at the Polo Grounds yesterday, when hundreds of so-called "fans" journeyed from all parts of the city to see the advertised game between the New Yorks and Chicagos.

Umpire Johnstone, one of the official umpires of the National League, had officiated in the game on Monday, and caused dissatisfaction to a few of the spectators by ordering Manager McGraw and Third Baseman Devlin out of the game. McGraw and Devlin received their notices of official suspension yesterday, and the action against Johnstone by the local club came immediately after.

The New York Club officials refused to admit the umpire to the grounds, and he promptly declared the game forfeited to Chicago by the customary score of 9 to 0.

Umpire Emslie, who was also assigned to assist Johnstone, entered the gates, but when told that his associate was not allowed to enter immediately left. Emslie could have officiated under ordinary circumstances, and there is no doubt the officials of the New York club would have liked to see him at his post, but, according to the instruction of President Pulliam of the league, who had previously given orders covering cases of this sort, Emslie could not officiate alone.

McGraw, shortly after 4 o'clock, sent his men on the field and "Sammy" Strang was delegated to act as umpire. The Chicagoans remained on their bench while Manager Chance and President Murphy were in conference. Suddenly the Chicago players, with bats and other baggage, made a dash for the clubhouse, and then for the first time it was positively known that there would be no game.

Joe Humphries, who had been delegated by the New York Club to announce the reason why no game could be played, took a position at the home plate and said that Police Inspector Sweeney had requested the New York Club not to allow Umpire Johnstone to enter the grounds, as after threats against him it might precipitate a riot. Inspector Sweeney denied Humphries's statement.

For a time the 8,000 spectators massed in front of the entrances and would not leave the grounds. Many of them were appeased with the announcement, however, that all reserved seat checks and rain checks would be good for any other game this season, and a subsequent announcement was made by Supt. Arthur Bell that money would be refunded on all checks upon presentation at the office of the New York Club in the St. James Building.

The forfeiture of the game by the New York Club also incurs a penalty not to exceed $1,000, as may be imposed by the Board of Directors, after a hearing held within one week from date of the game.

Manager McGraw seemed surprised that the game should have been forfeited by the Chicagos. "Why, who ever heard of an umpire outside of the playing field, a half hour or so before the game should have been called, declaring a game forfeited? It was not in Johnstone's power to do it. We were ready to play five minutes after 4 o'clock, and as there was no regular umpire on hand I selected Strang, according to my interpretation of the rules, and the New Yorks therefore were entitled to the game by 9 to 0." President Murphy of the Chicago Club said he was surprised at the conduct of the champions. "After the game had been forefited," said President Murphy, "we could not play an exhibition game."

In a statement last night President Brush had this to say:

"At the conclusion of yesterday's game such disorder followed that a large force of police under the direction of inspector Sweeney was necessary to protect the umpire, Mr. Johnstone, from the violence of the crowd, who were incensed at his decisions. During the demonstration many of the spectators were endangered, the Inspector himself being struck and one of his officers injured.

"After a conference this afternoon between the club officials and Inspector Sweeney, the Inspector, in view of what occurred yesterday, deeming it advisable to remove the disturbing cause, and therefore as a measure of precaution, he believed that Mr. Johnstone ought not to reappear upon the grounds. For this reason Mr. Johnstone was excluded.

"Mr. Emslie, who also officiated yesterday, was within the grounds at the time, and could and should have umpired the game, but after holding a conference with Mr. Heydler, the secretary to the President of the National League, he left the Polo Grounds with Mr. Johnstone. In the absence of an umpire, the rules (Article 4 of Section 33) provide that in the event of the non-appearance of the League umpire or substitute at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game each club Captain shall then select one of the substitute players of the opposing club, and the two players thus selected shall be the duly authorized umpires of that game."

"The New York Club complied with the rule and selected its representative to act as a player umpire and took its position on the field and was ready to play. The Chicago Club refused to be guided by the rule and left the field, and the umpire selected by the New York Club forfeited the game to New York, 9 to 0. I regret the occurrence, but the responsibility for the condition does not rest with the New York management.

"The rain checks issued at the gate are good for any subsequent game during the season or will be redeemed at the office of the club, Room 930, St. James Building."

President Harry C. Pulliam of the National League of Baseball Clubs last night issued the following statement regarding the forfeited game at the Polo Grounds:

"Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1906.

"Press reports here say that Umpire Johnstone, a National League umpire, was refused admission to-day by the New York Club and that thereupon the Chicago Club rightfully and in strict accordance with the National League Constitution declined to play. The game was therefore legally forfeited to the Chicago Club, and I stand by the action of the umpires to a finish. The constitution of the National League puts upon me the duty of assigning umpires and compels every club to accept my assignments. I have assigned the umpires fairly and equitably, and I point to my assignments to the New York Club both at home and abroad as proof of this. I will give up my well-earned vacation and return to New York at once and I propose to put the issue squarely to the National League and find out if Chicago, Pittsburg, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and the other clubs are a lot of poltroons and dogs and eke out their existence solely through the receipts on the New York grounds, and therefore must stand by and see the New York Club invalidate the constitution of the National League at will. So long as I am President of the National League I will sustain every forfeit made when an umpire is refused admittance to any park, and if this does not suit the National League it can have my resignation at a moment's notice.

HARRY C. PULLIAM, President National League.

BOSTON'S ERRORS COSTLY.

Pittsburg Won a Loosely Played Game by 7 to 5 Score.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—In a loosely played but exciting game Pittsburg defeated the home team to-day, the final score being 7 to 5. Wagner's batting was the deciding factor in the contest, which would have been one-sided but for Bridwell's exceptional fielding. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	1	
Beaum't, cf.	1	2	1	2	0	0	
Clarke, lf.	0	1	1	1	1	0	
Wagner, ss.	3	4	1	1	4	2	
Nealon, 1b.	0	0	18	1	0	0	
Ganley, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b.	1	0	4	3	0	0	
Gibson, c.	0	1	4	2	0	0	
Lynch, p.	1	2	1	2	1	0	
Total.	7	12	27	18	3		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss.	1	2	1	4	1		
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	13	1	0		
Brain, 3b.	1	0	2	2	0		
Bates, cf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Howard, lf.	0	1	2	1	0		
Dolan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Needham, c.	0	0	4	2	2		
Stroebel, 2b.	1	1	3	3	1		
Witherup, p.	1	0	5	5	0		
*Brown	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	5	7	27	19	6		

*Batted for Witherup in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—7
Boston	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hit—Beaum'cnt. Home run—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Gibson, Nealon, (2,) Ganley, Clarke. Stolen bases—Wagner, Clarke. First base on balls—Off Witherup, 4; off Lynch, 3. Struck out—By Witherup, 2; by Lynch, 3. Wild pitch—Witherup, Lynch. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
J. M'sh'l, rf.	0	0	0	1	0		
Burch, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Mertes, lf.	0	1	5	1	0		
Holly, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0		
Grady, 1b.	0	3	6	0	0		
Phyle, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0		
W.M'sh'l, c.	0	0	7	0	1		
Crawf'd, ss.	0	1	2	3	0		
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Thompson, p.	0	1	1	0	0		
Total.	0	8	24	7	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0		
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	3	16	1	0		
Titus, rf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Magee, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Doolin, ss.	0	1	2	5	0		
C'tney, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0		
Donovan, c.	0	0	8	2	0		
Duggleby, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total.	1	6	27	19	0		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	—1

Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Earned run—Philadelphia. Stolen base—Bransfield. Two-base hit—Gleason. Three-base hit—Grady. Sacrifice hit—Holly. Struck out—By Duggleby, 3; by Brown, 3; by Thompson, 1. Hits—Off Brown, 4 in five and one-third innings; off Thompson, 2, in two and two-thirds innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AT BROOKLYN.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0		
Kelley, 3b.	2	2	2	3	1		
Jude, rf.	1	2	1	1	0		
Schiel, 1b.	1	0	14	1	1		
Del'h'ty, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0		
Siegle, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Smoot, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Corc'n, ss.	1	1	1	7	0		
Liv'ston, c.	0	1	2	0	0		
Wicker, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Total.	8	10	27	17	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Casey, 1b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Alp'man, 2b.	2	3	3	7	0		
McC'thy, lf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Lewis, ss.	0	0	0	5	0		
Hummel, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0		
Ritter, rf.	0	1	2	1	0		
Bergen, c.	0	0	6	1	0		
McFarl'd, p.	1	0	0	1	0		
Total.	1	7	27	17	0		

Cincinnati	1	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Kelley, Maloney. Three-base hit—Siegle. Home run—Corcoran. Stolen bases—Hummel, (8,) Ritter, Alperman. Double plays—Jude and Corcoran; Kelley and Schiel, (2;) Schiel and Huggins; Corcoran, Huggins, and Schiel; McCarthy and Hummel. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off McFarland, 5; off Wicker, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By McFarland, 5; by Wicker, 2. Wild pitch—Wicker. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

3 STRAIGHT FOR CHICAGO.

Philadelphians Unable to Bat Walsh and Are Beaten, 4 to 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Opportune hitting and clever base running caused Philadelphia to suffer its third straight defeat at the hands of Chicago to-day by a score of 4 to 0. Walsh pitched in fine form, allowing the visitors but three scattered hits. Only one of the visitors reached third base. The entire game was marked by perfect fielding. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Jones, cf.	1	0	5	0	0		
Isbell, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0		
G. Davis, ss.	1	2	0	3	0		
Donohue, 1b.	0	1	7	2	0		
D'gh'ty, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Sullivan, c.	0	0	9	1	0		
T'nehill, 2b.	1	1	0	2	0		
Walsh, p.	0	1	1	5	0		
Total.	4	6	27	14	0		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Armbr'r, rf.	0	0	3	0	0		
H. Davis, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0		
Lord, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0		
Schreck, c.	0	0	3	3	0		
Cross, ss.	0	1	2	2	0		
Knight, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Waddell, p.	0	0	0	5	0		
Total.	0	3	24	15	0		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	.	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hit—Walsh. Sacrifice hit—Isbell. Double plays—Davis, Donohue, Hahn, (2.) Struck out—By Walsh, 4; by Waddell, 3. Passed ball—Schreck. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 2; off Waddell, 2. Hit with ball—Hahn, Waddell. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
D. Jones, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Payne, rf.	1	1	2	0	1		
M'Intyre, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Crawf'd, 1b.	1	1	13	3	0		
Schaefer, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0		
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	1	2	5	0		
Lowe, ss.	1	3	2	5	3		
Warner, c.	0	0	1	2	1		
Eubank, p.	0	0	1	0	0		
Siever, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.	5	8	27	17	5		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0		
C. Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Altiser, ss.	1	0	4	3	0		
Stanley, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
And'son, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Stahl, 1b.	2	1	13	0	0		
Schlafly, 2b.	1	1	3	6	1		
Wakef'd, c.	1	2	3	0	1		
Hughes, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Kitson, p.	0	1	0	2	0		
Total.	6	9	27	15	2		

Detroit	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Washington	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—6

Hits—Off Eubank, 7 in 4 innings; off Siever, 2 in 5 innings; off Hughes, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Kitson, 3 in 6 2-3 innings. Two-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Nill, Schlafly, Hughes. Stolen bases—D. Jones, Schaefer, Lowe, Warner, Stahl, (2.) First base on balls—Off Siever, 2; off Hughes, 3; off Kitson, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 7. Struck out—By Siever, 1; by Hughes, 1; by Kitson, 2. Double plays—Nill, Schlafly, and Stahl; Schlafly, Altiser, and Stahl. Passed ball—Wakefield. Wild pitch—Kitson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT BERLIN, ONTARIO.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0—5	6	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	2

Batteries—Moriarty and Stonage; McCafferty and Woods.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0—6	14	0	
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	9	1	

Batteries—McCloskey and Barton; Herbst and Raub.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	3	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—3	8	1	

Batteries—Henley and Carisch; Mason and Byers.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	—2	4	2	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	3	4	

Batteries—Walters and Carisch; Burchell and Hearne.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	56	35	.615	Montreal	44	48	.478
Jersey City	50	34	.595	Newark	41	45	.477
Baltimore	46	37	.554	Providence	39	51	.433
Rochester	46	44	.511	Toronto	30	58	.341

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 9; New York, 0, (forfeited.)
Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 5.
Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 6; Detroit, 5.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	8	11	11	7	10	13	70	.700
Pittsburg	5	—	7	10	10	7	11	12	62	.646
New York	6	8	—	12	12	8	12	8	61	.642
Philadelphia	2	5	4	—	5	10	9	11	46	.460
Cincinnati	4	5	4	7	—	10	7	7	44	.436
Brooklyn	3	6	4	4	4	—	10	6	41	.414
St. Louis	5	4	2	6	8	6	—	6	37	.363
Boston	3	1	5	4	7	8	6	—	34	.343
Games lost.	30	54	34	54	57	56	65	65		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	7	8	11	7	10	10	59	.615
New York	8	—	7	8	10	9	7	10	57	.606
Chicago	7	4	—	8	6	7	12	12	56	.566
Cleveland	7	8	6	—	9	8	7	8	53	.564
Detroit	4	6	9	4	—	7	9	9	48	.500
St. Louis	2	5	6	7	7	—	8	13	48	.500
Washington	4	5	4	4	3	7	—	10	37	.389
Boston	5	3	4	4	2	3	5	—	26	.265
Games lost.	37	57	43	41	48	48	58	72		

Another Umpire Causes Trouble.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Following to-day's National League baseball game between Boston and Pittsburg on the South End grounds, there was a personal encounter between Manager and First Baseman Fred Tenney of the Boston team and Umpire Klem. Tenney accused Klem of neglecting to deliver over to him the balls used in the game, which are always considered the property of the local club. He then attempted forcibly to search the umpire's pockets.

An exchange of blows followed, and Klem, it is alleged, threw one of the balls at Tenney, hitting him in the face. Both men bear marks of the encounter, which, it is expected, will be the subject of reports to President Pulliam of the National League by the umpire and by the Boston management.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

The Final Clearance Sale of

TWO-GARMENT, QUARTER-LINED

Tropical Suits for Men

Special at $11.50
Formerly $15.00, $16.50, $18.00

Special at $16.00
Formerly $20, $23, $25, $28, $30

Every midsummer suit that our stock affords is under the ban—suits divorced from the last ounce of the superfluous.

Let your demands relative to tailoring, style and fabrics be as exacting as they may, yet will they be satisfied by the high character of the garments.

The fabrics—tropical worsteds, flannels, wool crashes and serges.

The sizes—from 32 to 46 at $11.50 and from 32 to 50 at $16.00.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

SHERIDAN WAS THIRD IN POLICEMEN'S GAMES

Handicap Beat Olympic Champion in Putting the Shot.

ELLER WON CHAMPIONSHIP

Acting Mayor P. F. McGowan Was Guest of Honor—Fat Men Furnish Fun In Competition.

With Acting Mayor Patrick F. McGowan as the guest of honor, the opening day of the Patrolmen's Beneficial Association's annual games was celebrated yesterday at the Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. After making a short speech to the committee and the officials of the games, Mr. McGowan left amid the cheers of the big crowd present. During the afternoon Deputy Police Commissioners Rhinelander Waldo and William L. Mathot paid brief visits to the grounds.

The eighty-yard dash, Police Department championship, was the first and most important event on the programme. J. J. Eller again won the event in an easy fashion, with Frank Rickert second and John R. Presley third. Eller won his heat and the final without being extended.

Martin J. Sheridan, the Olympic Games champion, competed in the handicap shot-put. He was penalized 1 foot and made an actual put of 42 feet 7½ inches, but was placed third. The event was won by Patrick J. Dinan with 3 feet allowance. John J. Joyce, the long-distance Irish-American Club athlete, defeated a big field in the inter-department one-mile handicap run.

The most interesting event on the programme was the fat man's race for policemen weighing over 225 pounds. Five men competed, whose combined weight was 1,350 pounds, all of whom were weighed in before the race. Patrick McDonald of the Twentieth Precinct, who weighs nearly 270 pounds, won the race. John J. Flanagan, the weight thrower, was third. After the race the five men dropped to the grass, puffing and blowing like porpoises. Summary:

80-Yard Dash, Championship Police Department.—Won by John J. Eller, Twenty-first Precinct; Frank Rickert, Seventeenth Precinct, second; John R. Presley, Third Sub-Precinct, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Novice, for Men Over Five Years in the Department.—Won by William H. Amann, Forty-second Precinct; William Abrams, Seventy-eighth Precinct, second; James Quinn, Fifty-ninth Precinct, third. Time—0:30.

440-Yard Run, Open, Handicap.—Won by Francis J. Merz, Xavier A. A., (5 yards;) Peter Soutar, Jr., Pastime A. C., (6 yards,) second; Frank Masterman, Mott Haven A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—1:02 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Open to Firemen, Letter Carriers and Policemen, Handicap.—Won by John Joyce, Fifteenth Precinct, (scratch;) G. G. Dorian, General Post Office, (80 yards,) second; Edward Carrette, Second Precinct, (80 yards,) third. Time—5:05 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Policemen's Sons Under 16 Years.—Won by Harry Gaffney; Francis J. Quinn, second; John E. Conboy, third. Time—0:29.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Arthur P. Hunt, Thirty-second Precinct, (16 yards;) John J. Eller, Twenty-first Precinct, (scratch,) second; M. J. Cregin, Eleventh Precinct, Central Office, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:27 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Daniel Scannell, Eighty-fourth Precinct, (16 inches,) actual jump, 18 feet 11½ inches; John J. Tynan, Thirty-eighth Precinct, (14 inches,) actual jump, 17 feet 2 inches, third.

APPROVE EARLY AUTO SHOW.

December Exhibit Assures Trade Impetus to Foreign and Domestic Cars.

Unusual interest was manifested yesterday in automobile trade circles over the prospect of a December show. Not only do the home manufacturers hail with pleasure the opportunity of an early exhibit to show their 1907 models, but the same expressions of satisfaction were voiced by the foreign agencies. Provided the actual exhibits keep pace with assurances already made every inch of the 55,000 square feet available in the Grand Central Palace will be taken long before the show opens on Dec. 1. The American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association has taken 25,000 square feet of the space, which will be reserved at special rates for the members of that organization.

The managers of nearly all the leading foreign car agencies in the city stated that they fully expected to make exhibits. This will include, therefore, the Panhard, Renault, Mercedes, Itala, Fiat, Mors, Zust, Leon Bollee, C. G. V., Delaney Belleville, Brasier, Martini, Napier, English Daimler, and Syker cars. Robert E. Fulton of the Mercedes Import Company was particularly pleased at the outlook for an early show, as he expects to receive the first 1907 models early in the Fall. Maurice Bernin of the Renault agency said that many orders were invariably taken for high priced foreign cars in November and December for delivery in the new year, and he believed buyers would be pleased of the opportunity to inspect the latest models before giving definite orders. P. Van Steenburg of Cryder & Co., agents for the Leon Bollee and Mors cars, expressed similar views.

A. De Magnin, assistant manager of Panhard & Levassor, expressed gratification that December dates had been selected. He said that Panhards would be represented with a complete line. He believed the foreign makers would all receive plenty of cars in ample time, and that the show would be unexcelled for making immediate deliveries of limousines and Winter cars and booking orders for Spring delivery of foreign cars.

DEWHURST IN FORM AT NETS.

Intercollegiate Champion Beats Blyth at Englewood—Crescent A. C. Meet.

Spectacular playing in the doubles and lively contests in the singles provided excellent sport on the courts of the Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J., yesterday in the continuation of the tournament held under the direction of the National Association. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Second Round—R. H. Palmer defeated W. B. Bennett, 6—4, 6—3; Edward B. Dewhurst defeated C. A. Blyth, Jr., 6—2, 6—1; Hugh Tallant defeated Thomas C. Trask, 6—0, 6—1; L. J. Billings, Jr., defeated L. H. Martin, 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round.—Frederick G. Anderson defeated W. C. Allen, 6—1, 6—4; Otto H. Hinck defeated C. T. Young, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Open Doubles.—Preliminary Round—B. Berry and C. Miller defeated H. P. Smith and Dwight Thomas, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; L. J. Billings, Jr., and Marcus W. Ely defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and William H. Connell, 6—2, 6—4; Frederick G. Anderson and H. W. Glazebrook defeated F. Malcolm and L. B. Ellman by default; Edward B. Dewhurst and B. B. V. Lyon defeated L. H. Martin and C. T. Young, 6—3, 7—5; G. L. Taller and R. H. Palmer defeated Julio M. Steinacher and E. Bird, 6—1, 6—2; Shepard Homans and H. Coppell defeated C. A. Blyth, Jr., and D. Humphreys, 6—3, 7—5.

First Round.—Otto H. Hinck and W. C. Allen defeated R. M. Robinson and Kenneth Easton, 6—1, 6—1; L. S. Freeman and S. Morris, Jr., defeated M. Peabody and R. M. Montgomery, 6—0, 6—2; Hugh Tallant and W. Ryan defeated Norman Torrance and M. Hamilton, 7—5, 6—3.

The weeding-out process was continued in the championship singles tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. The summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—O. A. Sargeant defeated R. A. Kelley, 6—4, 6—0; F. W. Pelver defeated I. Henderson by default. Second Round—C. M. Bull, Sr., defeated L. M. Brigham, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3; O. A. Sargeant defeated N. S. Schroeder, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated H. C. House, 6—3, 6—2; E. T. House defeated Karl H. Behr, Jr., by default.

Third Round—H. C. Martin defeated C. M. Bull, Sr., 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

Class A Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—F. W. Pelver, minus 15, defeated A. Clinkenbromner, minus half 15, 8—6, 6—2.

First Round—W. B. Spencer, scratch, defeated J. S. Lodewick, minus 15, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; E. C. Seed, scratch, defeated L. M. Brigham, scratch, 12—10, 6—1; F. W. Pelver, minus 15, defeated C. M. Bull, Sr., minus half 15, 6—3, 6—2; J. H. Williams, minus 15, defeated F. B. Camp, minus half 15, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—E. C. Seed, scratch, defeated W. B. Spencer, scratch, 6—1, 6—0; F. W. Pelver, minus 15, defeated J. H. Williams, minus 15, 6—2, 6—2.

Final Round—F. W. Pelver, minus 15, defeated E. C. Seed, scratch, 9—7, 6—0, 6—4.

Class A Handicap Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Gill and McDermott (scratch) defeated Bigelow and Pierce, (minus half 15,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

First Round—Henderson and Pelver (minus 15) defeated Hart and Van Sickel, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—1; Campbell and Camp (minus 15) defeated Beecher and Williams, (scratch,) 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; Gill and McDermott (scratch) defeated Bull, Sr., and L. Brooks, (minus 15,) 6—1, 4—6, 8—6; Perry and Schroeder (minus 15) defeated Bull, Jr., and Heinigke, (minus 15,) 8—6, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Campbell and Camp (minus 15) defeated Henderson and Pelver, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—2; Perry and Schroeder (minus 15) defeated Gill and McDermott, (scratch,) 1—6, 6—4, 11—9.

Final Round—Campbell and Camp (minus 15) defeated Perry and Schroeder, (minus 15,) 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5, 8—6.

The results of the matches in the singles tournament for the Moreland Challenge Cup at the Spring Lake Casino were as follows:

Challenge Cup Singles.—Second Round—E. T. Meyers defeated J. D. Rutgers, 6—1, 6—1; H. G. Hopkins defeated D. M. Anderson, by default; G. Hemphill defeated A. B. Stryker, 6—1, 9—7; H. D. Bennett defeated H. McK. Glazebrook, by default; M. Gordon defeated C. R. Rawlins, 6—3, 6—0; F. W. Gibbs defeated Harry Fletcher, 6—4, 6—2; M. Walker defeated Dimon E. Roberts, by default.

HARVARD CREW IMPROVING.

American Oarsmen Ragged at Start, but Finished in Splendid Style.

BOURNE END, England, Aug. 7.—The Harvard oarsmen were out on the River Thames twice to-day. A big crowd witnessed the Americans' practice, which created a favorable impression. In the morning the crew rowed in short bursts from the island to Staveoak Ferry. They were somewhat ragged in style at the start, but after turning to return to the boathouse the men started off at a thirty stroke, rowing all way in splendid style, making a better impression. They rowed a clean stroke, which with a powerful leg drive they pulled right through.

No attempt was made to get up a fast stroke this evening. The crew paddled down stream for a considerable distance and returned pulling an easy stroke. The visiting oarsmen are pleased with their surroundings, and say the small st

HUMMA'S ASTOR CUP; YANKEE LED THE FLEET

Yachts Raced Slowly Over Course and Finished in Darkness.

ELMINA BEATS SCHOONERS

Dead Calm Just as Humma Finished—Robbed Phryne of the Coveted Trophy.

Special to The New York Times

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Robert W. Emmons, 2d's, fifty-foot sloop Humma won the $1,000 Astor Cup over the historic thirty-eight-mile course from Brenton's Reef Lightship to-night from a fleet of fifteen yachts. She crossed the finish line nearly 28 minutes after Harry L. Maxwell's Yankee that headed the fleet into Narragansett Bay at 7:21:30 and won on her time allowance. Fog settled over the harbor at nightfall and the wind dropped almost to a flat calm, else she would have been robbed of her honors at the last minute. Phryne, with an allowance of 2 hours 7 minutes and 47 seconds over the Yankee, was only 100 yards from the finish when her time expired, and Gardenia had the same ill-luck.

Humma won the race on the first leg of the course in the light airs. The leg was a beat to windward, and she kept off down the Narragansett shore, leading the yachts that held to the port tack after the start with Gardenia and Phryne. The big fellows that followed her overtook her just before she reached Point Judith, but she was close enough at the turn at Block Island Buoy to hold all of them within her allowance. The freshening wind that gave the yachts a spinnaker run to West Island Light allowed Yankee, Sybarita, and the rest to draw away enough to give them the race, but luck turned against them at the critical time, and while they were becalmed after making eleven miles of the eighteen, the following boats brought up a fresh wind.

Once again Yankee and Sybarita, which led the fleet all the way round after passing Point Judith, were able to draw away, but on the last leg the west wind turned against them, giving them a second beat just long enough to hold them up while the little fellows once more came within striking distance. Then the wind swung around again to bring the small boats home.

Three of the smaller sloops beat out Yankee in the final reckoning. These were Weetamoe, which sailed a splendid race and deserved better luck than she got; Humma, following close enough to nose her out, and Phyrne, which looked the winner right up to the expiration of the time limit.

In the keen interest in the sloop cup race the schooners were almost lost sight of. Yet Elmina, which took the schooner cup, deserved the highest credit for her splendid showing. She finished only one second behind Yankee, at 6:33:49, and really covered the course in the best elapsed time.

The course called for a thirteen-and-a-half-mile beat past Point Judith to the bell buoy off Block Island, then an eighteen-mile spinnaker run to a mark off Sakonnet Point, and then a reach of six and a half miles in to Brenton's Reef Light vessel, making thirty-eight miles.

The yachts gathered about the line move to beside the light vessel. There were W. N. Jennings's Tuscarora, with a big party on board; F. M. Smith's Haouli, which had towed Effort to the starting line; Vice Commodore Henry Walters's Narada, with the monkey mascot on the bowsprit; Walton Ferguson's Christobel, ex-Commodore Frederick G. Bourne's Colonia, John B. Herreshoff's Eugenia, Nat Herreshoff's Roamer, Harry E. Converse's Parthenia, Commodore Alphonse H. Alker's Florence, Col. A. E. Austin's Coranto, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Adroit, with her owner at the wheel. Heading down the bay came ex-Commodore Morton F. Plant's Venetia, followed by Commodore E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Frederick Gallatin's Riveria, J. B. Oliver Harriman's Mohican, Dallas B. Pratt's Sea Fox, Edward H. Harriman's Sultana, Vice Commodore Winslow S. Pierce's Gundreda, Jesse H. Metcalf's Felicia, Thomas W. Slocum's Cayuga, Robert N. Carson's Marietta, and Hobart A. Chatfield-Taylor's Wanderer.

Then came the Electra, bearing Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's guests. She flew from her foremast the blue Admiral's flag with its two white stars, indicating that Admiral "Bob" Evans, commanding the Atlantic Squadron, was on board. Beside him were the British Ambassador, Sir Mortimer Durand; the French Chargé d'Affaires, Henri des Portes; Lieut. Commander Brittain, Chief of Staff; Capt. Herbert Winslow of the battleship Kearsarge, Col. L. V. Cazaire, commandant at Fort Adams; Major J. C. W. Brooks, C. A. Hammett, James Stillman, Prescott Lawrence, G. H. Benjamin, Major D. Williams, United States Army; Lieut. Commander Sewkitte of the Naval Board, Commander Albert Gleaves, United States Navy; Lieut. E. S. Yates, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. W. S. Brecker of the Alabama, Capt. Bull of the Naval War College, and other guests.

Following her came the flagship North Star, Commodore Vanderbilt entertaining fully a score of guests. Then came Col. Robert M. Thompson's Invincible and three Government boats, Yankton, Wasp, and Nina. In the sail fleet most prominent was W. Gould Brokaw's Sybarita, withdrawn from the race, and R. T. Wainwright's Cachalot, Seymour L. Husted's Crusader II., A. De Goicouria's Vencedor, George Mercer's Seneca, and Commodore George Lauder's Endymion.

At 10:45 o'clock the postponement signal was lowered, and at 11 o'clock the warning was sounded with the preparatory and starting guns to follow at five-minute intervals. The light air handicapped the big fellows. It was noted, however, that Vigilant had not dogged the issue, but there were eight scratches. This left fifteen sloops and five schooners.

The sloops were sent away first, coming down for the line on the port tack. There was great crowding on the line, and fouls were narrowly averted in the light air. The smaller boats, being handier and lighter, had all the advantage, and Alfred Hennen Morris's Gardenia was first to cross to windward, a minute and a second behind the gun.

Vigilant went over as the schooner gun sounded. Only two of the schooners crossed within the two-minute allowance. Muriel was first at 11:16:20, with Queen on her lee quarter at 11:16:41. Elmina just after the time limit, and Venona two minutes behind. Corona was last away, and did not cross the line until she had been handicapped 6 minutes. Summaries:

$1,000 ASTOR SLOOP CUP.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Humma	11:10:40	7:21:30	8:10:50	7:07:36
Weetamoe	11:11:40	7:06:06	7:54:20	7:11:05
Phryne	11:11:25	8:52:18	9:41:16	7:13:09
Yankee	11:12:00	6:33:48	7:21:48	7:21:23
Neola	11:12:00	7:16:40	8:04:40	7:21:25
Gardenia	11:10:01	8:20:14	9:10:13	7:23:33
Effort	11:12:00	7:24:23	8:12:23	7:26:06
Rainbow	11:12:00	6:58:45	7:46:45	7:20:23
Vigilant	11:12:00	6:59:10	7:47:10	7:34:22
Iroitta	11:12:00	8:25:45	9:13:45	8:22:19
Doris	11:11:57	8:36:17	9:44:40	8:34:51
Isolde	11:12:00			
Dahinda	11:11:00			
Neola II.	11:10:58	Did not finish.		
Cara Mia	11:12:00			

$5,000 ASTOR SCHOONER CUP.

Elmina	11:17:00	6:38 50	7:36:50	7:27:21
Queen	11:16:41	6:37:44	7:41:03	7:30:13
Muriel	11:16:20	7:53:54	8:37:34	8:01:09
Corona	11:17:00	7:31:33	8:14:23	8:02:46
Venona	11:17:00	Did not finish.		

Yachts Race for Bellowes Cup.

The first of the series of races for the Bellowes Cup was sailed yesterday on Gravesend Bay under the auspices of the New York Canoe Club, and was won by Hendon Chubb's Spider, representing the Atlantic Yacht Club. The Bellowes Cup is a perpetual trophy and was successfully defended for several years by the Bensonhurst Yacht Club; but the Quest, representing the New York Canoe Club, won the final race of the series last Fall and now holds the cup.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

MRS. STENTON IN SANITARIUM.

Mrs. Kinnan's Mother Went Voluntarily—Gibson in Court.

Richard I. Kinnan, husband of the woman who was murdered on the porch of her mother's home, in Washington Avenue, the Bronx, last June, obtained letters of administration upon the estate of the dead woman yesterday. Surrogate Thomas granted Mr. Kinnan's application.

It came out also that Mrs. Louisa M. Stenton, Mrs. Kinnan's mother, who figured so prominently in the murder case, is in a sanitarium at College Point, L. I. Mrs. Stenton, it was learned, has not been committed, although Justice MacLean granted an application for the appointment of a commission to inquire into her mental condition a week ago. She is stopping at the sanitarium voluntarily and for the reason that Mrs. Arthur Miller of 2,094 Briggs Avenue, with whom she was stopping, found it impossible to keep her as a lodger any longer. Hugh Wintner, Mrs. Stenton's counsel, said that Mrs. Stenton had gone to the sanitarium at the request of her nieces, Mrs. Lydia Worrall and Miss Margaret Malcolm. She is reported to be in excellent health.

Burton W. Gibson, the lawyer who had charge of Mrs. Kinnan's affairs previous to the murder, appeared in the Westchester Court yesterday and asked Magistrate Barlow for a warrant for a woman, whose name Gibson would not tell the reporters. Mr. Gibson wanted the warrant issued on the charge of perjury, but he could not convince Magistrate Barlow that there was any necessity for such action, and he was told to come back to court next Monday, when Magistrate Finelite will be sitting at Westchester.

TROTTERS THREW STEINGUT.

Second Avenue's "Mayor" in a Dizzy Upset on the Speedway.

Simon Steingut, "Mayor of Second Avenue," took his new $1,600 pair of trotters for a show-off on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, and carried his friend Adolph Goldberg along to see them perform. Goldberg and the horses escaped unhurt.

Steingut arrived at the 155th Street entrance to the Speedway all right, and was just beginning to let the team out a notch or two, with a rein wrapped around each hand, when somebody with a lighter rig and a horse that had the speed drew up on his left side. The "Mayor of Second Avenue" gave a truckdriver's haul on the off line to let the rig pass, and the next thing he remembers he was laid out on the grass with a doctor working over him. Goldberg explained afterward that the horses turned all the way around and the surrey just turned over.

SATANITA WON KING'S CUP.

Emperor William's American-Built Meteor Again Beaten at Cowes.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 7.—Emperor William's American-built schooner Meteor today finished third in the race for the King's Cup, Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald's yawl Satanita winning the trophy on time allowance. The racing was under the auspices of the Royal Yacht Squadron and chief interest was in the contest for the trophy presented by King Edward, for which there were four entries, Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald's Satanita, Sir James Pender's cutter Kariad, Emperor William's schooner Meteor, and Viscount Iveagh's schooner Cetonia.

There was an almost entire absence of breeze at the start and a sluggish contest was the result. Satanita took the lead to the eastward, favored by the tide, with Kariad, Cetonia, and Meteor following in the order named. The Kariad passed the Satanita and finished first, but the latter arriving 6 minutes 20 seconds later won on time allowance. Meteor was third. Cetonia again retired from the contest.

WON'T SUE MRS. SAGE.

W. H. Laidlaw Says He'd Have No Chance If He Did.

W. H. Laidlaw, who was injured in the office of Russell Sage when Norcross exploded a bomb there fifteen years ago, denied last night reports that he might sue Mrs. Sage for damages to cover the injuries he received.

"I have no intention of suing Mrs. Sage," said Mr. Laidlaw. "Mr. Choate has told me that my suit against Russell Sage would end with the death of either of us. I believe, too, that the statute of limitations, which I have not observed to keep my case alive, would prevent me from suing Mr. Sage's estate."

Denial by Hamburg-American Line.

HAMBURG, Aug. 7.—The Hamburg-American Line to-day denied the report current in Belfast yesterday that it had ordered a steamer of Harland & Wolff exceeding in size the Lusitania of the Cunard Line.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:02|Sun sets..7:09|Moon rises..9:45

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:26	10:37	4:12	4:30
Governors Island	10:59	11:05	4:55	5:19
Hell Gate	12:52	12:58	6:27	6:51

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 7.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, July 28.
SS Mesaba, London, July 28.
SS Advance, Colon, July 31.
SS Mexico, Havana, Aug. 4.
SS Zeeland, Antwerp, July 28.
SS Concho, Galveston, Aug. 1.
SS Luisania, Naples, ——.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Valdivia, Inagua	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Seminole, Dominica	12:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Lazio, Naples	——	——

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Bluecher, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
*La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
C. F. Tietjen, Copenh'n	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fr. der Grosse, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cavour, Argentina	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parima, Guiana	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Vigilancia, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ramsay	Gibraltar	July 25
La Hesbaye	Antwerp	July 24
Caronia	Liverpool	July 31
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 1
Oceanic	Liverpool	Aug. 1
Bovic	Liverpool	July 28
St. Andrew	Antwerp	July 27
Sarnia	Fortune Island	Aug. 3
Italia	Gibraltar	July 28

DUE TO-MORROW.

Bulgaria	Hamburg	July 28
El Mar	Galveston	Aug. 4
Fluminense	Cuba	July 24
Hotham Newton	Antwerp	July 25
Welsh Prince	Shields	July 27
La Touraine	San Juan	Aug. 2
Nord America	Noya	July 26

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp, Aug. 7.
SS Kronzprinz Wilhelm, at Cherbourg, Aug. 7
SS Carmania, Queenstown, Aug. 7.
SS Minnehaha, London, Aug. 7.
SS Giulia, Trieste, Aug. 7.
SS Massilia, Marseilles, Aug. 7.

Sailed.

SS Brooklyn, Marseilles, Aug. 7.
SS Sannio, Genoa, Aug. 7.

Passed.

SS Idaho, for Hull, passed Isle of Wight Aug. 7.
SS Patricio, for Hamburg, passed The Lizard Aug. 7.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Semi-Annual Sale

Saves you 30 to 50%.

Can you do as well? Every suit in four big Brill stores reduced 30 to 50 per cent. Original prices were the lowest, models smartest, tailoring and fabrics best, assortment largest and most desirable.

Suits that were up to $15. 2 piece and 3 piece; blue, black and mixtures..... $7.50
Suits that were up to $18. Any color, any fabric, any model and any size..... $10
Suits that were up to $25. Journeyman-tailored; many exclusive models and smart fabrics..... $15
Suits that were up to $35. Finest fabrics, finest tailoring, finest garments possible ready to wear.... $20
Journeyman-tailored trousers of smart worsteds and cassimeres, formerly up to $5.00..... $3.25
Excellent worsted trouserings, correctly tailored and styled; formerly up to $7.00..... $4.25
Outing trousers all ⅓ off, including tropical worsteds, homespuns, white and mixture flannels.

Special Notice.

Alterations free—money refunded, exchanges, C. O. D.'s, etc., the same satisfactory service as if you paid full price.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near B'way, New York City.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., cor. Third Ave.

KILLED WIFE, SHOT HIMSELF.

Jealousy or the Heat Suggested as Cause of Lupo's Crime.

James Lupo, a tailor, living at 345 East Twelfth Street, shot and instantly killed his wife yesterday and then turned his pistol on himself and attempted to commit suicide. Lupo is in Bellevue, and, while his wound is serious, it is thought that he will recover.

Mrs. Lupo was 20 years old, and rather pretty. She had been in this country but a short time. Her husband came from Palermo four years ago, and worked for a tailoring firm at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

Yesterday morning Lupo went out and returned within a few minutes with two cups of coffee. He had hardly re-entered his apartment before the neighbors heard violent quarreling, and then four shots. Before they could find a policeman a fifth shot was heard.

Policeman Brooks of the Fifth Street Station broke down the door and discovered the body of Mrs. Lupo lying near the kitchen window. It was evident that she had run from her husband and had tried to jump from the window. The last shot fired at her had prevented her escape, and she had fallen backward.

In another room, lying on the bed, Brooks found Lupo with a bullet wound in his head. The police could get no statement from the injured man, and he was removed to Bellevue, while the body of his wife, by order of Coroner Acritelli, was taken to the Morgue. The police think Lupo was jealous, but the neighbors are inclined to believe that the heat caused the crime.

Yesterday's Ocean Travelers.

Among the arrivals on the Grosser Kurfuerst, from Bremen yesterday, were:

J. Carroll Beckwith, the artist, and Mrs. Beckwith; Rudolph Aronson, Dr. H. W. Austin, Malcolm C. Anderson, the Rev. C. R. Stetson, and Charles Hoffman.

On the Red liner Zeeland, from Antwerp and Dover, were:

Lionel Hagenaers, Portuguese Consul General of Portugal here; Col. A. V. de Pederneiras, A. P. Wadsworth, Miss Constance Edson, John Darling, Dr. John Weldon, and W. C. Parsons.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed yesterday, were:

Jerome N. Bonaparte, James A. Blain, W. M. Crane and Mrs. Crane, Dr. George S. Gerhard, J. Hoyt, J. S. McCulloh, Clifford Seasongood, Lieut. Sommerhoff, and Nathaniel Wilson.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

St. Louis Clothing Company, Sedalia, Mo.; S. Kahn, clothing, &c.; A. Kahn, cloak department; Hotel Breslin.
Jarrell, Ballard & Co., El Paso, Texas; J. C. Ballard, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Earlington.
Springate Dry Goods Company, El Paso, Ill.; R. C. Springate, dry goods, carpets, and cloaks; Hotel Endicott.
Katzenstein Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank Katzenstein, muslin underwear; Hotel Breslin.
The Gordon & Alter Company, Greenville, Ohio; Frank S. Gordon, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Earlington.
Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; James McConnell, dry goods; Hotel Bristol.
Emporium, Chicago, Ill.; A. Corliss, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.
Millinery World, Chicago, Ill.; F. Schneider, millinery; J. A. Landow, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.
Emporium, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Brown, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.
Evan, Lloyd & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Maurice Gelder, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.
Freund's, S. E., Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; E. F. Freund, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Gerard.
Coatsworth, J. W., & Co., Galena, Ill.; J. W. Coatsworth, dry goods; Hotel Bartholdi.
The World Apparel Company, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. C. Kahn, cloaks, Hotel Cumberland.
Baird & Co., Limited, Shreveport, La.; A. W. Baird, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Taylor, Wolfenden & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. B. Wolfenden, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Everett-Knapp, Lansing, Mich.; J. W. Knapp, dry goods, cloaks, furs, and suits; Katherine Knapp, dry goods, cloaks, furs, and suits; Hotel Wellington.
Kammer, Joseph, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Kammer, petticoats; Hotel Somerset.
Gidley, C., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Grand Union Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Miller, cloaks; Hotel Endicott.
Bentley Dry Goods Company, Temple, Texas; R. M. Temple, dry goods; 327 Church Street.
Horwitz, K. N., & Co., Iola, Kan.; K. N. Horwitz, dry goods; Hotel Gregorian.
Fiske, D. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Benton, millinery; Miss Mary C. Kergin, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.
Stewart, D. J., & Co., Rockford, Ill.; C. G. W. Sandehn, dry goods; Lee Stewart, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gulledge, Graham & Co., McGregor, Texas; J. F. Gulledge, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Doherty & Wadsworth Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Curley, silks; St. Andrew Hotel.
Barnes, Higdon & Co., Lampasas, Texas; A. L. Higdon, dry goods; Hotel Churchill.
Mendlovitz, William, Seguin, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
North American Cloak Company, Chicago, Ill.; John Black, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodstock.
The Hillsboro Dry Goods Company, Hillsboro, Texas; W. F. Simms, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hillsboro Dry Goods Company, Decatur, Texas; Mrs. W. F. Simms, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Reinstein, W., Chappel Hill, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sprague Company, Winchester, Tenn.; F. H. Erwin, dry goods; Hotel Seymour.
Bowers' Trade Palace, Moberly, Mo.; W. S. Bowers, dry goods, clothing, and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.
Dayton Department Store, Dayton, Ohio; Samuel Lapedes, department store; Ben Ecerson, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Glanville Company, Mason City, Iowa; George Niess, ready-to-wear; C. W. Damer, dry goods; Hotel Bristol Wellington.
Oldenwaldt, William, Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Kohn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; E. Schwarzbaum, notions, stationery, hosiery and knit underwear; 377 Broadway.
Cohn, P., Stockton, Col.; cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.
Kelly Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Murphy, laces and embroideries; 530 Broadway.
Blankenberg, Schloss & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Blankenberg, notions and underwear; Hotel Victoria.
Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; Miss M. Barry, gloves and handkerchiefs; Miss McCarthy, art goods; Mrs. M. Ingersoll, ladies' and infants' wear; Prince George Hotel.
Schipper & Block Company, Pekin, Ill.; G. Ehrlicher, dry goods and clothing; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. H. Hall, silks and velvets; M. P. French, laces and embroideries; P. H. Hall, china and glass; 115 Worth Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss A. S. Mansfield, underwear; Miss K. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear; 454 Broome Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; C. W. Morrison, cloaks, suits, waists, and furs; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Morehouse, china and glass; Mr. Legros, millinery; Mr. Oldrieve, gloves and men's underwear; Miss Miller, underwear; 4 Washington Place.
Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Elzas, millinery and ribbons; Mr. Wingfield, silks and dress goods; Mr. Well, gloves, laces, and leather goods; 4 Washington Place.
May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Patterson, Japanese ware and house furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; R. C. Burlingame, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Richards, house furnishing goods and toys; 214 Church Street.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencill, cloaks, hosiery, gloves, and books; M. W. Fuhrman, notions and leather goods; 55 White Street.
Prager Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. L. B. Smith, millinery; Grand Hotel.
French, G. R., Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; E. T. Reed, dry goods and notions; 320 Church Street; Prince George Hotel.
Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Miss G. Cohen, underwear and corsets; 48 Leonard Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. B. Dickinson, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. Collins, overalls; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.
White, Z. L., Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. E. Clemens, cloaks, suits, and waists; Park Avenue Hotel.
Eggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; W. P. Wood, cloaks and suits; 31 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Marlborough.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Mrs. M. B. Sawyer, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Stewart, D. J., & Co., Rockford, Ill.; L. Stewart, dry goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; J. M. Sinclair, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; T. H. Dunn, clothing; 45 Lispenard Street.
Wren, E., Company, Springfield, Ohio; R. A. Staley, carpets; 320 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. Booth, gloves; 684 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Lewis, A. T., & Son Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss E. Kelly, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; Mrs. J. M. Hollbrook, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Wellington.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions; A. W. Day, dress goods and silks; W. A. Gardiner, underwear; 214 Church Street.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. L. Noble, notions and furnishing goods; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Harbeck, notions and laces; 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Aims & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Freiberg, woolens; 350 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, linens and white goods; L. W. Pollock, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Calvig, W. H., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods; Hotel York.
Miller, Rhoads & Schwarz, Richmond, Va.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.
Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; E. M. Hayden, dry goods; Hotel Navarro.
Garbode, Eibond & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. A. Eibond, carpets and notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; L. P. Dutch, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Leary, house furnishing goods; Hotel Woodstock.
Watt, Retter & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; B. B. Bunting, notions; H. Goving, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel York.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. L. Adrien, manufacturing department; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery, underwear, gloves, and ribbons; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Herzog, L., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Herzog, dry goods; Miss Tierney, ladies' wear; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Bergman Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; J. Bergman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Curtis, S. C., Sons & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. H. Curtis, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. H. Turner, furnishing goods; W. Hickhelmer, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, ribbons; F. C. Waddell, hats; F. L. Gullett, flowers; Mrs. Wells, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. T. Rathbun, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Drewry-Hughes Company, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, cloaks, waists, notions, and furnishing goods; 58 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. S. Rudolph, dry goods; 70 Grand Street; Grand Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Greenebaum, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Robertson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; D. L. Robertson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; S. J. Nevils, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Smith, Timothy, Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Smith, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Prince George Hotel.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Myers, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Pattee, jewelry and leather goods; 75 Spring Street; Prince George Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, ribbons, laces, jewelry, and leather goods; A. C. Wood, notions; 57 White Street.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Blake, linings and dress trimmings; 57 White Street.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Mann, domestics; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 57 White Street.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. Hug, pictures; 2 Walker Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Pierce, notions; 57 White Street.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. Krausman, linings, notions, and jewelry; Mr. Hargrave, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. Hogan, house furnishing goods; C. W. Waldo, ladies' and infants' wear; J. O'Brien, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Stearns, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; Miss Burke, waists; 2 Walker Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; A. E. Ellis, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. W. Mosher, house furnishing goods; B. H. Patterson, dry goods; 454 Broome Street.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Fitman, books; Mr. Weston, sporting goods; L. E. Greenough, furs; Mr. Holmes, music; Mr. Walsh, hardware; 3 Greene Street.
O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghan, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Well, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Kennedy, cloaks and suits; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. J. Rater, hosiery; 214 Church Street.
Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; A. S. Hilfaish, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.
Sands Brothers Company, Helena, Mon.; M. Sands, cloaks, carpets, and notions; 317 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Schneerberger, jewelry and leather goods, hosiery, and underwear; Hotel Brostell
Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. Burke, notions; Prince George Hotel.
Manhattan Clothing Company, Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Hutzler, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Saulson Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. Saulson, piece goods; Hotel Albert.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.
Updegraff, George, & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; E. Updegraff, dress goods, notions, and laces; G. Updegraff, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. A. Brett, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.
Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; L. L. Gotthelf, hats; Hotel Albert.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Mitchell, china; 2 Walker Street; Prince George Hotel.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Oppenheimer, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 683 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Harris Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; R. D. Harris, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 113 Bleecker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Fitzgerald & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. A. Fitzgerald, dry goods; Hotel Wolcott.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; J. Bacon, dry goods; Jerry Bacon, notions; 214 Church Street; Hotel Seville.
Adam, J. N., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss G. Taylor, gloves; 214 Church Street; Hotel Seville.
Lippman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; Miss Moeller, yarns; 54 Franklin Street; Prince George Hotel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HARRIS GOLDBERG.—Harris Goldberg of 1,820 Lexington Avenue, formerly a builder, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,003, contracted in 1900; and no assets. Among the creditors are Frank Eckenroth & Sons, $3,500; Thomas J. Mooney & Co., $2,514; George Dellon, $2,200, and Charles F. Finn & Co., $1,300.

FREDERICK W. DAUB.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has refused to grant a discharge from bankruptcy to Frederick W. Daub of 400 East Fifth Street, who was in the storage and van business for twenty years. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 3, 1904, with liabilities of $13,218, of which $9,938 were damages for injuries.

Bankruptcy Referees Reappointed.

The Judges of the United States District Court have reappointed the following referees in bankruptcy, whose terms have just expired, for two years: Stanley W. Dexter, Seaman Miller, Peter B. Olney, Francis K. Pendleton, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, and John J. Townsend of this city; Stephen H. Thayer of Yonkers, Walter C. Anthony of Newburg, and Charles W. H. Arnold of Poughkeepsie.

Judgments.

The following judgments were fil

The New York Times

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MR. ROOSEVELT IN 1908.

The discussion of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S possible candidacy in 1908 will not down. In some quarters it is resented and those who innocently engage in it are rebuked by friends of the President, who insist that the matter was settled when on the night of his election he declared in the most explicit manner that he should not again be a candidate for the Presidency. It is held that to speculate now upon the subject implies a doubt either of his word or of his firmness. We do not think either can be called in question. Sensible men must be agreed that Mr. ROOSEVELT meant what he said. The expectation, the belief, or the theory that he may again accept the Republican nomination are based, we presume, upon two considerations. One is that the compelling need of his party, especially if Mr. BRYAN be the Democratic nominee, will constrain him to acceptance; the other is the impression that he is temperamentally incapable of a voluntary renunciation of that power in public affairs which he has enjoyed and so conspicuously exercised.

In any circle where the politics of 1908 are under discussion there will be found those who are convinced that Mr. ROOSEVELT will be nominated and will accept. They say that no other Republican can beat Mr. BRYAN. If the Republican Party should be confronted by the nomination of Mr. BRYAN, supported by a united Democracy, there would inevitably be a general demand for the nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT. It would be heard in every State, it might become altogether controlling in the Republican Convention. If he should then obey the command of his party—and who can doubt that he would obey it—public opinion we fancy would altogether absolve him from the not very serious charge of having changed his mind about another term. Acceptance would be pressed upon him as a duty, and Mr. ROOSEVELT is accustomed to heed the call of duty.

There is another view of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S political future to which circumstances have of late lent some probability, and it is a highly interesting view. In Washington and elsewhere the story is heard that the present programme is the nomination of Secretary TAFT in 1908, with the understanding that if he be elected Mr. ROOSEVELT is to enter his Cabinet. Of course an ex-President of the United States could take no second place at that table. It would be of obligation that he should become Secretary of State if he became anything. It is believed that Mr. ROOSEVELT'S ambition, granting that he has political ambition beyond his present term, is to complete or at least to continue his work of bringing the country's business corporations under Federal control. That scarcely falls within the province of the Secretary of State, but as Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Cabinet officers have from time to time been called upon to turn their hands to all sorts of tasks, there is no inherent difficulty in assuming that as Secretary of State Mr. ROOSEVELT might carry on his policy of fettering the corporations. He has as yet only made a beginning.

At any reasonably authoritative announcement of such a Republican programme all eyes would be turned upon Secretary TAFT. They would be turned, too, we think, in a momentary retrospective glance upon Mr. ROOT. When ELIHU ROOT entered the Cabinet of Mr. ROOSEVELT it was the almost universal understanding and belief that he was to be the Administration's candidate for the succession. It was with great reluctance and only after much pleading that Mr. ROOT made the great sacrifice of giving up a lucrative practice to return to a scene of labor in which he had won distinction, but which was, after all, not altogether to his liking.

The theory that he was to be the party candidate in 1908 explained the matter. But thereupon, without any delay, Mr. ROOSEVELT entered upon and vigorously pursued policies which made Mr. ROOT an impossibility. ELIHU ROOT'S convictions are his own. Unlike some other members of the Cabinet he cannot surrender them even to please an official chief. Finding his Secretary of State disagreeing with him as to certain public policies, notably the rate-making feature of the Hepburn bill, President ROOSEVELT altogether ceased to consult him, although Mr. ROOT was unquestionably the most competent of his advisers and one who by reason of his legal attainments and his wisdom should in all difficult matters have shared in the President's counsels. He was left, however, to the care of our foreign relations—Mr. ROOSEVELT did the rest. The President having with great skill and through the triumph of his policies aroused a widespread popular enthusiasm, in which he has denied to his Secretary of State any part, the talk of Mr. ROOT as a candidate in 1908 has altogether ceased. It is hard to imagine Root delegates going to the Convention from a State burning with Roosevelt enthusiasm.

For this reason among others, but chiefly for this, the bringing forward of Secretary TAFT as the Roosevelt entry for the 1908 race is very generally accepted as of inherent probability. Less has been heard, but more will be, of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S reported purpose to enter the Cabinet of his successor. How would a Secretary of State endowed with such a temperament "get on" with Mr. TAFT as his chief? With Mr. ROOT as President he would not "get on" at all, save as one of the many executive officers faithfully carrying out the President's policies. On any other terms or with any other understanding he would not get on at all, he would simply get out. We are inclined to think that with President TAFT, Secretary of State ROOSEVELT would get on little better. The man in that high place must be first. There cannot be two of them. A Cabinet officer too headstrong and ambitious to accept the principle of subordination makes himself impossible, and sooner or later, as GAMBETTA said of President MACMAHON, he must "submit or resign." Mr. TAFT has never been mere clay in the potter's hands; he has not been an unquestioning supporter of every caprice or policy of President ROOSEVELT. He is a man of force and firmness, with abilities and with a record of public service that give him a right to judge and determine National questions for himself. He is more judicially minded than Mr. ROOSEVELT ever was or can be, his judgment is more sober, he is a safer man. A blending of TAFT and ROOSEVELT, with all the responsibility upon the former, would be a blending of incompatibles. It is much more probable that Mr. ROOSEVELT himself will be the nominee and be his own successor than that such an unworkable arrangement as his stepping down from the Presidency to a Cabinet office will be planned and adopted. Certainly its adoption and the attempt to carry it out would sorely disappoint the high parties concerned in it.

THE GOVERNOR INVITES PARTISAN TRIBUTE.

The Civil Service Commission, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat, unanimously reported to Gov. HIGGINS that the Fiscal Supervisor, H. H. BENDER, had been shown, after full and careful investigation, to have violated the civil service law in receiving and in soliciting political contributions from persons in the State service. Gov. HIGGINS refuses to remove BENDER, though the law specifically declares that such violation shall be cause for removal, and though distinctly admitting the guilt of the accused, as charged. He bases his refusal on the amazing ground that BENDER is not guilty of other offenses. At the same time he declares in express terms that the facts shown in the testimony "cannot fail to lead to a suspicion" that BENDER was guilty of these other offenses. A more lamentable, inexcusable, and ridiculous display of weakness in the discharge of public duty the Governor could hardly present.

We do not pretend to determine the motives of the Governor, though it is not easy to imagine any that are creditable to him. Taking his action in the light of the known facts, and of the facts he himself admits, the retention of BENDER is an open incitement to the officers of the State to violate the laws relating to political tribute. Take the plain statement of the Civil Service Commission:

"Mr. BENDER acted as the treasurer of the local political organization." "He knew that PRESCOTT (his private and confidential secretary) was receiving contributions from the clerks in general, and he knew the amount, and actually presided over the collection to the extent of seeing fair play," returning one contribution that was 5 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. of the victim's salary. "Mr. BENDER himself, on four occasions, received contributions from Mr. HOBBS (one of his own clerks) in the Fiscal Supervisor's office in disregard of the third provision of the law." "Mr. BENDER disregarded its fourth provision by sending to Mr. WAY, (a harbormaster,) at the office where he transacted official business, a letter for the purpose of collecting from him a political subscription."

And finally the Commission makes the following strong and comprehensive statement:

When attention is turned from the detailed provisions of the statute and particular acts violative of their letter or spirit, and is directed to the consideration of the proceedings in the office of the Fiscal Supervisor as a whole, it becomes clear that Mr. BENDER and Mr. PRESCOTT, acting with a common purpose and understanding, sat at the receipt of custom for the collection of political contributions from the employés in the office. Of the nine present or former employés examined, every one had contributed on one or more occasions to Mr. BENDER or Mr. PRESCOTT, "except one who" had been asked and refused, one, a woman, who paid her 3 per cent. elsewhere, and a minor.

How, on this showing, the correctness of which the Governor does not question, but, as to substantive guilt in two cases, explicitly accepts, the Governor's conduct in not punishing the offender can be explained can only be inferred. A political campaign is pending. Money is scarce. BENDER is an expert at obtaining it in gross violation of the law. He ought to be dismissed. He is retained. This is the plain situation. Any one can draw his own conclusions. The conclusion drawn in the service will be that, though it is illegal, it is safe for high officials to get money from their subordinates, and that it is not safe for the subordinates to refuse it.

MORE POLICEMEN.

Commissioner BINGHAM asks for about $2,600,000 more than was allowed for his department last year. He wishes to make a number of advances in salaries, as to which we know little, and which will probably be scrutinized closely by the Board of Apportionment. His chief need is for a couple of thousand more patrolmen, to be assigned mainly in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Of this need there is no doubt whatever.

We think the Commissioner has been doing his best, under existing conditions, to improve the efficiency of the force as it now exists. He has suppressed many useless details and sent the men to regular duty. He has rearranged and redistributed the force from time to time in order to get the most men where they are most required, and also to enforce discipline and get the most out of the men he has. He has had a certain measure of success, though it has not been complete, and cannot be until the whole force is put and kept in a condition of independence of politics not now attainable. In spite of his best efforts, the policing of the city is notoriously inadequate. The town is overrun with pickpockets for whom the crowded cars and boats are an attractive and profitable field of operations. The public lines of travel are infested, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, when the pleasure travel is heaviest, by young ruffians who delight in annoying, insulting, and often assaulting peaceable passengers. There is growing up in the city a class of young men with almost no home restraints, and with reckless criminal tendencies, whose viciousness requires vigilant attention and prompt repression for the safety of the community.

When we consider the rapid growth in population of the two boroughs mentioned and the wide areas over which this population is extending, it is plain enough that the present force is entirely too small for decent protection to decent people. Twenty per cent. is a large addition to make to the cost of the department in a single year, but it would not have to be so large had the advance been made as it was needed, and 2,000 additional men are not too many. Even with this reinforcement, the police will demand the utmost care and energy in its management to serve its proper ends.

THE SITUATION IN SARATOGA.

We were saying yesterday that the clergy of Saratoga had indicated their good sense, without impeachment of their sincerity, by forbearing to begin a crusade upon all the gambling houses in Saratoga. Of course they could not enter into a formal compact or compromise upon the basis of letting alone those establishments which are regarded as "vested interests" by the business men of Saratoga. Neither did they. But clergymen in politics, even the politics that arise from a moral issue, have a bad name for discretion. They are apt to regard the ideally desirable rather than the practically attainable, and to demand impossibilities, advocating, for example, the enactment of laws which, not being sustained by public opinion, it is quite certain cannot be enforced. It may very well have seemed to the clergy of Saratoga that it was quite out of the question to dislodge the vested interests, and that the utmost that could be done was to prevent additions to their number. That looked like a politic, even a statesmanlike, course.

But the best laid plans of men and clergymen are apt to go "agley." What dislocated the programme of the clergy in the case was the unfeeling conduct of one of the newcomers, who protested against any monopoly in vice. Instead of meekly submitting to having his place closed, he declares that he has as good a right to have it open as has any other gambler in Saratoga, that he will reopen it every day so long as any gambling house is open in the place, and that when there is no other open, then and not till then will he acquiesce in the closure of his. Therewith he lodges complaint with the Governor that the chief of the "vested interests" is doing business. The Governor cannot choose but hear. When the facts are "brought to his notice" he must direct, as he has directed, the Sheriff of Saratoga to put a stop to the violation of the law.

Of course this makes a tremendous fluttering not only in the dovecotes of the "vested interests," but of their political protector, even though a Senator, and also of the entire business community of Saratoga. They are not in the least opposed to anti-gambling statutes. They are opposed only to the stoppage of gambling. Their motto, to pervert a classical quotation, is: "Let me pull the Sheriff's leg and I care not who makes the laws." Possibly, perhaps probably, the Sheriff will report that he can discover no gambling in Saratoga. Then it will be really necessary for the hitherto acquiescent clergy to bestir themselves. It is quite certain that the gambler whose place has been closed at their instigation will bestir himself, and will adduce evidence which may compel the Governor to remove the Sheriff, throwing him as a sop to an aroused moral sentiment, in spite of prayers and threats and lamentations. It is a situation full of interest for the moralist, and not devoid of amusement for the cynic.

FOR A NEW CHINATOWN.

The diminution in the population of Chinatown is accompanied by a report that a Chinese real estate syndicate has acquired land enough in Williamsburg to accommodate the entire colony. That would not involve a gigantic operation. The requirements of an unmarried Chinaman for lodging would be fully met as to space by the space allotted to a passenger in a Pullman sleeper. To be told that 15,000 Chinamen have lived in the quarter heretofore known as Chinatown is to understand that their wants are modest. The houses must be as densely inhabited, in proportion to the size of the inhabitants, as beehives. In San Francisco the density must be even greater, since the fire is said to have disclosed that the Californian Chinatown consists in tiers of catacombs.

A new Chinatown is one of the details for the rebuilding of San Francisco. The old Franciscan Chinatown was a much greater blemish and absurdity than that of New York. For it occupied the slope of the hill at the base of which is the chief commercial quarter, and at the top of which is the chief residential quarter. No Franciscan of those parts could pass from his business to his home or back again without passing through it. What is more, his womankind could not "go shopping" without traversing it. Our little Chinatown, on the other hand, modestly withdraws itself where nobody need ever enter it who does not betake himself to it for that express purpose. No public necessity exists for the moving of our Chinatown. But, if the arguments in favor of turning its site into a public park are otherwise convincing, the project will not be defeated or delayed by the convenience of the present inhabitants. They will be compelled to decamp with the precipitation of so many smoked-out bees.

Although the Chinese have their places of business and their living places in all parts of Greater New York, it is likely that they will always maintain some social and commercial centre which will continue to be known as "Chinatown." But it looks very unlikely that that centre will be elsewhere than on Manhattan Island. If they are smoked out of their present quarters by a public improvement they will probably resort to some place near by where land is so cheap that its cheapness is a municipal discredit, as showing that its natural capabilities have not been properly developed. At any rate, it is difficult to conceive a Chinatown elsewhere than on the lower east side, except, indeed, on the still more sadly neglected estate of Trinity Church on the lower west side.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

How and Why the Sirio Was Wrecked.

Only imperfect and incomplete accounts of the Sirio disaster are yet at hand, but enough has been told to show that it was a very bad piece of business, not only as regards the grounding of the steamer, but in what happened in the few minutes that elapsed before she went down. It is reported—not quite comprehensibly—that the vessel was skirting a dangerous coast so closely because she was engaged in an illicit traffic, presumably in uninspected emigrants. It is not an explanation of the collision with the reef, however, that is needed, but an excuse for the scenes of frantic and brutal panic that followed.

Of course, the passengers, being not only of the most ignorant and excitable sort, but also familiar with and accustomed to the use of deadly weapons, were a particularly hard lot to handle at such a time, when the animal instincts naturally come to the surface, breaking through the veneer of civilization. Yet it does seem that the officers of the Sirio could and should have done more than they did. They could at least have died fighting to protect their boats, and, according to the notions of at least two of the maritime nations, that was their plain, obvious, manifest, commonplace duty—a mere matter-of-course part of the day's work. Those two nations, as it happens, are not "Latin," and the Sirio was from Italy.

Whether the story of the wreck would have been different, and if so, how and how much it would have differed, if she had been manned by sailors and officers of another race cannot be told with any certainty. There always have been and still are many good seamen and navigators of Italian blood, and surely they have been in the business long enough to know it in all its branches, but in moments of dire extremity the coolness and determination that count for so much are sometimes replaced in them by qualities that—produce stories like this one. According to one dispatch the Captain of the Sirio committed suicide when he saw that he could not control his passengers, and, according to another, he is among the saved. Neither makes him the efficient hero which the Captain of a vessel is confidently expected to be—which he fails to be at the peril of his reputation. The man in this position is justly held to a terrible responsibility, for he assumes the exercise of a practically unlimited discretion, and the Captain of the Sirio apparently did not meet it.

Defending Hearn in the South.

Some days ago one of our neighbors made what must have seemed to most who read the article, whether they knew its subject or not, an entirely unnecessary attack on the memory of LAFCADIO HEARN. While recognizing, not too graciously, the man's remarkable literary ability, it reviewed his private life in a way that caused the keenest pain to his many American friends, emphasized his personal peculiarities into repulsiveness, and his plain dress into something worse than the manifestation of an honest and self-respecting poverty. The protests against this characterization of HEARN have been many, and the accuracy of practically all the assertions and implications made in the article has been denied with indignant vigor by those who knew him well.

We notice with satisfaction that The New Orleans Times-Democrat has taken the matter up and confirms these denials in the strongest manner. "While in New Orleans," it says, "Mr. HEARN was an associate editor of this paper, writing on a variety of editorial subjects, and the editor of a page devoted to the foreign press, comprised in large part of translations from the leading French and foreign papers. Ultimately he branched out as a writer of stories. While he was in no respect a society man, he had many acquaintances here, both men and women, active in newspaper and literary work, who appreciated him and recognized his great ability before the rest of the world did."

As for the charge that while in New Orleans HEARN "associated with negroes," The Times-Democrat says that there is absolutely nothing in it, except that, like every newspaper man in the city, he saw and took some professional interest in a negro woman who for a while posed as a leader of the voodoo cult, and he made her a source of copy. But he "associated" with her no more than he did with "Malay pirates" because he visited and wrote about the Manila men living at St. Milo, in Lake Borgne. "HEARN was the last man to make himself eccentric in dress or manner to attract attention," declares this high authority, and it adds: "He was not an American, he had traveled a great deal and roughed it a great deal, and he was just such a man as we would expect under the circumstances; but he had too much common sense to be a poseur. The negro society story is absurd. What The Sun says of Mr. HEARN in this matter of his preference for negro society over white and living with the negroes is not only untrue, but would have been impossible in a Southern city like New Orleans, where the color lines are so drawn. If Mr. HEARN had been the man The Sun says he was he could not have held the position he did a week, much less the long years he remained in this city."

Playing with Balloons.

As balloon trips go, none could easily be more "successful" or interesting than the last voyage of the enterprising and persistent Dr. THOMAS. In a fine moonlight night he drifted peacefully up along the Sound, caught occasional glimpses of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and finally landed safely in Massachusetts. But these achievements leave us very cold; we cannot get excited over them, since they seem to us entirely lacking in either scientific or economic utility, and as sport they have little more than the element of danger to recommend them. The amusement is expensive, and we feel that the men who can afford it could have just as much fun—and danger—if they would spend their money in really helping along the cause of aerial navigation, with which ballooning has little, if any, connection.

It is perfectly well known that the airship of the future will not be a clumsy bag of gas. All that can be done with or learned from such a contrivance was done and learned long ago. Air currents can be more easily and effectively studied in other ways, and the real aeronaut now tries to provide a winged motor and does not waste his time in drifting at the mercy of one or another wind stratum. The balloon is, indeed, spectacular, and it is immediate; those are its only merits, and they are pretty poor ones. To anybody with an idea of mechanics and a respect for them the balloon is a tiresome absurdity as soon as it pretends to be something more than a toy for county fairs and Fourth of July celebrations.

THE BULLDOG AS A PET.

Ranked by a Lover as Among the Gentlest and Noblest of His Kind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Applying your own arguments and using your own method of drawing a conclusion, I would like to say, apropos of your editorial on "The Bulldog as a Pet," that it is foolhardy for any one to go out of his way to attack the canine with the little pink eyes and the long, punishing jaw. Long before the bull pup as a pet won his well-deserved supremacy over all other kinds of dogs there were those who knew him, loved him, and were confident that he deserved the palm among dogs, and would be awarded it. The bull pup, especially the American-bred bull terrier with his heavily muscled haunches, his deep chest, thick neck, and sloping, keen jaws, is one of the gentlest and noblest of creatures. To those who understand dogs the face of a bull terrier, in which you descry danger only, is cherubic in its peaceful beauty.

My terrier, The Baron, bred from fighting stock and as sweet a soul as ever tore the hind leg from another dog, I have watched carefully for all signs of intelligence and emotions kindred with those of us animals who are able to talk. Once, when his mistress was weeping on receiving bad news, he whimpered and moaned as he pawed at her hands as if trying to share her sorrow. The other day a little child grabbed him as we walked on 110th Street and got astride his back. Did he bite her forty times? No. He caught the hem of her skirt and played with it so gently that the child did not lose its balance. Did the mother of the child become alarmed? No; she owns a bull pup.

The Baron is a fighting dog—when occasion arises. Perhaps the excuse for your attack on the bull dog is thatyouhave overlooked the fact that the dog star is in the ascendency and that at this time the faithful dumb friends of man are handicapped. The unwise master will let his pet exercise when he should lie quietly in a cool corner. His brain is hurt by the heat, and he knows not what he is doing. The veriest, foozliest lap dog will do the same and give any one forty bites.

The artist who received his forty bites—if he survives—will have lost forty measures of folly and unwisdom, I'll warrant, and will know how to care for his pets next Summer.

THE BARON'S FRIEND.

New York, Aug. 6, 1906.

His Sympathy All with the Conductor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to one of your correspondents who says a passenger was ill-used because he was made to move out of a doorway of an elevated car, I have only to say that I wish more conductors would assault car hogs who persist in blocking up doorways and who crowd and push without reason. Many passengers act like rowdies when on cars, and are objectionable in all their actions. Their selfishness is so intense that they do not realise what human brutes they are.

Our Police Magistrates are too easy with these hoodlums and rowdies when brought before them for punishment. Where a conductor is unreasonable once in a while you will find a dozen passengers worse than unreasonable.

HENRY T. DELANAY.

Brooklyn, Aug. 6, 1906.

MR. ROOT LEAVES BRAZIL.

Sails for Montevideo—No Hostile Demonstration There Expected.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 7.—Secretary Root and his party left here this morning for Santos, where they embarked on the United States cruiser Charleston, which sailed for Montevideo, convoyed by Brazilian and Argentine cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Despite the unfriendly disposition which students in Montevideo have shown recently toward the United States and its policies as outlined by Secretary Root in his address before the Pan-American Congress, diplomats here express the belief that this unfriendliness will not be displayed in any way during Mr. Root's approaching visit to the Uruguayan capital.

Mr. Root will remain for several days in Montevideo, and will be entertained by the Uruguayan Government. The attitude of the students is said to have been inspired by opponents of the present administration in Uruguay.

PROBLEM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Urged to Choose Either the Louisiana or Connecticut for Panama Trip.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Considerable rivalry has developed as to what ship shall take the President to Panama, and petitions have been filed at Oyster Bay on behalf of both the Louisiana and the Connecticut. The Louisiana was constructed in a private yard and the Connecticut by the Government, and friends of the different methods of building Government ships are anxious that their particular vessel shall be selected. The matter is being considered by the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Bonaparte has had an interesting question presented to him involving the construction of ships in a Government or private yard. A delay on the Connecticut growing out of an insufficient appropriation compelling the department to stop work until the deficiency could be provided cost $14,000 for the care of the machinery. The question arose as to whether this amount should be assessed as a part of the cost of the vessel in the contest between the Connecticut and the Louisiana. The Secretary has decided that it shall be added to the cost.

MAY BE AUXILIARY BISHOP.

Work of Catholic Long Island Diocese Likely to be Divided.

In Catholic circles in Brooklyn it was reported yesterday that the recent departure of Bishop McConnell for Rome has a special significance. When he went away with his Secretary, Mgr. Barrett, it was said that his mission had to deal solely with plans for the contemplated cathedral in Brooklyn.

Since then there have been rumors that an auxiliary Bishop is to be appointed to the Long Island Diocese. The priest mentioned for the place is Mgr. P. F. O'Hare, for nearly twenty-five years pastor of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, in Greenpoint. It was said that the heavy work of the diocese has impaired Bishop McDonnell's health and that he must have an assistant.

The Long Island Diocese has 600,000 Catholics, 400 priests, and 160 parishes.

"Held Up" at Coney Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly let the American public know that when you go to Coney Island you get "held up" for money just as if you were in a lonely forest. I was "held up" on Sunday evening about 8 o'clock by five men, who demanded money. When I refused to give it to them they started punching me just as if I was a punching bag. There were hundreds of people looking on. I did the best I could for myself, and when I ran away I saw a policeman standing near. When I explained to him what had taken place he gave a sigh, and walked the other way. Let the public know that the police and the thieves are acting on the same principles. If the people in this country were civilized they ought to help a man when he is in such trouble. I come from a country where they respect Americans, but what would my countrymen say to this outrage? This has never happened in London. A BRITISHER.

New York, Aug. 6, 1906.

Tramps Barred from Socialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "J. W. E.," says: "Scratch a tramp and you will find a Socialist." If this is true the tramps have been shamefully misled. If you will inform them through your widely read columns that one of the cardinal principles of Socialism is "He that will not work neither shall he eat" our friends, the tramps, will soon rally to their natural party allegiance.

STAND-PATTER.

Woodside, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1906.

Evening Clothes on the Street.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Just think of it!" said a prominent young society man of Shadyside the other night as I met him and his wife on Fifth Avenue, "here we are going out in the street in evening dress and think nothing of it in New York. Everybody does it here and it goes. Why in Pittsburg I would not think of going two blocks in evening dress without taking a carriage." And he was right, for the day has passed in New York when a hotel guest orders a carriage to convey him to a near-by cafe or theatre simply because he wears a tuxedo or his female companion is in evening dress.

Big Wheat Yield in Manitoba.

From The London Express.

It is estimated by the Premier of Manitoba that 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available for export from the northwestern provinces of Canada at the close of the harvest, and he states that it will take the railways a year to carry this quantity to the coast.

RUBAIYAT OF VACATION.

Wake! for the shrill alarm betokens five.
Fain would we slumber, yet must look alive,
Dressing in frantic haste, nor breaking fast;
The rattling cab will speedily arrive.

Through the chill mist the dingy train faint shows.
Why shiver we in strictly Summer clothes?
Had we donned furs the sun were broiling hot;
Why this is thus the good Saint Swithin knows.

We're off! In scorn our hot and smarting eyes
Scan grim back yards through which the engine flies;
And sinking heart recalls those things forgot,
The while the train boy our scant patience tries.

Oh, envy not the tourist, ye who mope
Where houses boarded up adorn Park Slope!
While handbills flutter round the area steps,
And dreams the world in humid dog-day dope.

Sightseeing, we speed forth in summery togs;
Rain blurs the scene and starch succumbs to fogs.
Art, in hotels, is long, but cash is fleet,
As jocund clerk our mem'ry gently jogs.

Ah! spake the poet in no idle jest
When he observed "to stay at home is best."
September bills and sunburn prove scant meed
For such as fare abroad for change and rest!

ELLA A. FANNING.

NEW YORK'S EXPENSES QUADRUPLE CHICAGO'S

The Financial Condition in 1904 of 151 Cities Compared.

CENSUS BUREAU'S FIGURES

The Area of New York Nearly Doubles That of New Orleans, Next Largest in Ground Space.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Census Bureau issued to-day a bulletin on statistics for 1904 of 151 cities having a population of over 30,000. Of these New York had the largest land area, 209,213 acres, New Orleans, with 125,600 acres, and Chicago, with 114,982, ranking next. Hoboken, with 825 acres, had the smallest area.

The total corporate expenditures of these cities for the fiscal year were $554,440,215, of which those of New York constituted $167,060,171. The total expenditures showed an increase of $27,108,713 over 1903 and of $85,040,590 over 1902. The increase for New York during the two years ended 1904 was $37,964,625.

In the 151 cities the amount spent for permanent works increased almost 6 per cent. over 1903.

Although New York has only twice the population of Chicago, its current expenses are nearly four times as great. Chicago is one-third as large again as Philadelphia, but the latter's running expenses are slightly greater. Although about equal in size with Baltimore, Boston's current expenses are nearly three times as great. Washington spends more than any one of the next eight larger cities of the country and twice that of other cities of about the same population.

Of the total running expenses of the 151 cities 61.7 per cent. went for salaries and wages. The total receipts were $594,175,998. The receipts from municipal industries amounted to $112,286,827. Of the municipal industries by far the most important are the water works. They are reported by 108 of the 151 cities and their value constitutes 63.8 per cent. of the aggregate value of all municipal industry properties. Of the $8,000,000 invested in electric light works, Chicago reported about one-half. Nearly all or the $31,000,000 invested in gas works was reported by Philadelphia.

The aggregate value of the properties of all municipal industries was $760,670,726. The 151 cities have already met from general revenues nearly one-half the cost of their industrial plants.

The aggregate debt of the 151 cities at the close of the year was $1,531,462,355, and the debt less sinking funds was $1,228,216,983, more than one-fourth greater than the National debt. The per capita debt less sinking funds was $56.97. The tax levy per capita was largest for Boston, $30.16.

TAMMANY TO FAVOR BRYAN.

Will Declare for Him Soon—Murphy to Aid at Reception.

Charles F. Murphy wrote yesterday to Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the Reception Committee which has in charge the welcome to William J. Bryan on Aug. 30, accepting a place on the Executive Committee and pledging himself to do all that is possible to make the reception a success. Mr. Murphy was asked to serve on this committee some time ago, and he says that his delay in answering the invitation was because the original letter was mislaid.

It was said last night that in deference to repeated requests, Mr. Murphy will call a meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the near future and that the organization will declare itself for the nomination of Bryan for the Presidency in 1908 and pledge its support to him. It was said that Mr. Murphy seriously doubted the wisdom of any such move at present, quite apart from his own feeling on the subject, but that demands from the members of the organization became so insistent that he gave way to them and will soon have the committee called together.

There is a considerable tangle in the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, which is getting up the Bryan welcome, over the tickets to be issued to the delegations from all over the country who are coming here. The present plan is to limit the tickets to these delegations. H. B. Maurer of Brooklyn, a friend of Mr. Bryan, said yesterday that he had received a letter from Mr. Bryan in which he refers to a conversation that he had with Mr. Maurer in London at the meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Congress there. Referring to the matter of rival delegations from various States, Mr. Bryan says:

"I am not mixed up in local politics, and there should be no friction between old friends and new. Our party needs all the support it can get, provided, of course, it does not compromise with error."

The committee collecting funds to pay for the welcome announced yesterday that it had received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters in which he says that although he is a Republican, Mr. Bryan is his personal friend, and he cheerfully sends a dollar to help pay for the reception.

A PRIZE FOR FOUNTAINS.

The S. P. C. A., Through Mr. Hamlin, Offers $500 for a Design.

A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University announced yesterday that he has been authorized to offer a prize of $500 in behalf of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the best design for a bronze drinking fountain for dogs, horses, and men. It is to be set on the edge of the sidewalk. Each fountain—for a number are to be erected—is to be limited in cost to $250.

The announcement says: "Ornamentation must be reduced to its lowest terms, and beauty be secured chiefly by purity and refinement of mass, outline, and proportion, or by such simple architectural or decorative conformations and details as will not detract from its strength or unduly add to its cost." Drawings and models by competitors must be delivered at the shipping office of Columbia University before 6 P. M. on Sept. 29. The prize is offered by a member of the society whose name is not made public.

NEW NAVAL ATTACHE.

Commander Fremont's Transfer Leads to Other Changes in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Orders were issued to-day by Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, directing that Commander J. C. Fremont, a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, shall succeed Commander Roy C. Smith as Naval Attaché to the American Embassies at Paris and St. Petersburg.

Commander Smith will take the command of one of the new cruisers on the Asiatic station and Lieut. Commander C. C. Marsh, until recently executive officer of an armored cruiser, will succeed Commander Fremont. Commander J. M. Helm will be relieved of duty with the civil Government at Manila, to command the cruiser Baltimore, whose present commander will return to Washington for duty in the Navy Department.

Red Cloud's Grandson in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Among the recent recruits for the navy have been a number of young Indians who were educated at the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. Edward M. Ellis, a grandson of Red Cloud, the famous Sioux Chief, is one of them. He is a petty officer.

CAB OVERCHARGES DUE TO THE PUBLIC INERTIA

The Law Against Excessive Rates Is Stringently Enforced.

OFFENDING DRIVERS FINED

Complaints Forwarded to the Merchants' Association Are Attended To—Proper Scale of Prices.

There is a story of a certain bandit who held up, at the point of a pistol, a lone traveler in the Rocky Mountains.

"I'm a robber," said the bandit, "and I want all the money you've got."

"My money's gone," said the traveler. "This is all there is left." He reached into his pocket and drew out a little nickel shield. When the bandit looked at it he threw down his pistol and stretched out a cordial right hand.

"Shake, pard," he said.

The shield was the license badge of a New York cabman.

Many a stranger in New York has made comparisons between the cabmen here and highwaymen—nearly always in favor of the latter. All over the United States New York has an unenviable reputation for the costliness of its cab service. Westerners and Southerners go back home and tell how they paid $2 to ride ten blocks on Broadway. In the majority of cases they blame New York City for it and think they pay the legal rate. Of course, this is not so—but that makes little difference to the man who has already paid his $2 to be carried half a mile.

Despite the stringent ordinances passed by the Board of Aldermen and the unflagging activity of the Merchants' Association, overcharges continue to be the rule rather than the exception. In their intercourse with all kinds of people the cabmen have learned how to "size up" their patrons, and they charge whatever they think they can get. Probably not more than one out of ten visitors to New York knows that 50 cents a mile is the legal rate, and that the man who charges more is subject to a fine and the revocation of his license.

A Typical Incident.

A typical instance of excessive demands is one which was reported to the Merchants' Association, and carried by it to the Bureau of Licenses. In this case a man and his wife came out of the New York Theatre one night when it was raining and stepped into the nearest cab.

"To the Hotel Gerard, Forty-fourth Street," the man said. Within four minutes he was there. The cabman demanded $1, and it was paid under protest. The New York Theatre being on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, the distance was not more than 200 yards. The man who had paid the $1 wrote to the Merchants' Association, and within a week the cabman found himself before Mayor's Marshal John P. Corrigan. He was made to refund 50 cents and was fined $2.

One thing that tends to whet the avariciousness of the cabman is the attitude of the pilgrims who come to New York by the thousands every year, bent upon enjoying themselves at any cost. Careful at home, pleasure seekers throw caution to the winds when they come to New York and are easy game for the ever-watchful cabmen. So endless is this procession of sightseers with pockets full of money that the cabman begins to look with contempt upon a person who expects him to stick to the legal rate.

It is not surmise to state that overcharges are the rule of the day. Hundreds of cases are on record. Besides, there is hardly a man in the street that does not know, from his own experience or that of some friend, of the New York cabman's abuse of the privilege awarded him by the City Government. One man who has made a study of the conditions ascribes the evil to the don't-care attitude of the public. This is how he sums up the situation:

"The average man, New Yorker or stranger, who takes a cab would rather pay than have trouble," he says. "The cabman is not sensitive, and he knows that a brawl will not injure him, but will be very disagreeable to his fare. He uses this as a club to enforce his excessive demands. When a man is in company with a woman he is compelled by circumstances to let himself be fleeced without a word. He fears that if he protests he will be answered by a volley of bad language."

Another attempted overcharge on record was made for a trip from the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, to the Long Island Railroad annex ferry, at the foot of Wall Street. It illustrates the workings of the ordinance which makes it obligatory on a cabman to serve a passenger. A man came out of the Equitable Building and offered a cabman 50 cents to take him to the ferry.

"I'll take you for a dollar," was the reply.

"I won't pay you a dollar, and you'll take me anyway," the man said.

"Can't take you—I'm engaged."

"You weren't engaged when I refused to pay you a dollar. I'll report you." And he did. The Mayor's Marshal fined the cabman $2 for attempted overcharge and refusal to serve an orderly person.

Attempts to Reform the Cab Service.

The officials and lawmakers of the city have not been idle under the widespread criticism of the cab service here. Years ago remedial measures were undertaken. The rules and regulations to control public hacks have improved steadily since then. The present ordinance was passed only last October, after a special committee of the Aldermen had investigated the conditions.

A knowledge of the law is the best fortification against the plausible assertions of cabmen. The ordinance makes a distinction, of course, between two-seated and four-seated vehicles, the former being classed as cabs and the latter as coaches.

The mileage rates for general driving are as follows:

CABS.

For one mile or any part thereof	.50
For each additional half mile or any part thereof	.25
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	.25

COACHES.

For one mile or any portion thereof	$1.00
For each additional half mile or any part thereof	.50
For every stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	.40

The hourly rates, which apply only to shopping and calling trips, within three miles from the starting point and not to road or Park driving, are as follows:

CABS.

For one hour or any part thereof	$1.00
For each additional half hour or part thereof	.50

COACHES.

For one hour or any part thereof	$1.50
For each additional half hour or any part thereof	.75

For driving around Central Park, from any point between Twenty-third and 135th Street, the charge is $3, and it costs $4 to drive around Central Park and along Riverside Drive. One rule that most people know little about is that which allows half an hour for sightseeing stops without extra compensation.

Every hack—officially "hack" means either a coach or cab—must have a lamp on each side, with a metal band around the lamp and the hack number cut into the metal band. No hack may bear anywhere upon it another number than that under which it is licensed.

No licensed hackman has the right to refuse to serve any orderly person upon request. He may demand pay in advance, and if it is not paid then he may refuse to take the passenger. But if he demands more than the legal rate and refuses to serve the man who does not submit, then he is subject to a fine on two charges—attempted overcharge and refusal to serve.

The Bureau of Licenses furnishes a little blue cardboard booklet to every hackman, which he must show to patrons on demand. This booklet contains the rates of fare and the rules and regulations. It also has a table showing the distances south of the numbered streets, and a table showing the stranger how to calculate the distance by the number of blocks traveled, either crosstown or up and down town.

All disputes as to charges may be settled by the police officer in charge of the station nearest the place where the dispute is had. Refusal to abide by the policeman's decision calls for punishment by a fine of $10 or by imprisonment for not more than ten days.

John P. Corrigan, the Mayor's Marshal, is Chief of the Bureau of Licenses in the Mayor's office at City Hall. He has complete supervision of the public hacks in Manhattan and the Bronx. It is dangerous for any man to try to do a hack business in New York without a license. A certain number of policemen are regularly detailed to the bureau, and their whole duty is to keep track of licenses granted and revoked, and to keep a watch-out for offenders.

If for any cause whatsoever a hackman has his license revoked every policeman in the license squad gets the number and makes a note of it. Thereafter it is his duty to see to it that the hackman no longer drives on the streets. The number of the forfeited license is not given to a new applicant for a long time. A careful watch is also kept for old offenders who may try to operate under other men's licenses when they have lost their own.

System of Awarding Licenses.

A license is not given to any man who happens to ask for it. The applicant must bring at least two letters of recommendation as to his past record and "good moral character." He must have been a resident of the State for five years. Furthermore, those who recommend him must be satisfactory to the Chief of the bureau, and they must have been known to some reputable person for five years.

Coaches and cabs attached to hotels and restaurants are not classed with ordinary public hacks. They have to take out special licenses that cost $25 apiece. The Waldorf-Astoria cabs, for instance, come within this class. According to the law no driver of one of these carriages may solicit passengers from the street, but he must confine himself to the guests of the hotel.

When one man tells another not to let a cabman impose upon him the recipient of the advice is apt to ask: "Well, what can I do?" It is simple enough if one is familiar with the rules and regulations governing service and fares. The Merchants' Association has issued a pamphlet with directions. Here they are:

Every public hack must display its number upon its lamps and upon a metal plate inside.

Do not make a bargain with the driver before entering the vehicle. Simply give instructions as to where you wish to be carried, and on reaching destination pay amount demanded.

If you are charged more than the rates stated by this schedule, either order the driver to drive to the nearest police station, (whose commanding officer is legally authorized to determine the proper charge,) or make complaint through the Merchants' Association of New York, 346 Broadway.

Give these particulars: Number of cab or coach, whether engaged by time or distance, whether rate card was displayed inside, starting point, destination, price asked, price paid, date.

The association will enter a complaint against the hackman, and appear for you to procure a refund of the overcharge, without your personally acting in the matter.

It is largely due to the work of the Merchants' Association, with which the License Bureau works in complete harmony, that conditions in New York are even as good as they are. The hackmen's abuse of their privileges became so great and so widely talked of that something had to be done. The association turned the matter over to its committee on city conditions, and the present measures are a result of that committee's report.

The movement was begun four years ago this Summer. Up to last December—the exact count has been kept only up to that month—260 complaints had been carried before the Bureau of Licenses. Since December about 100 cases of overcharge or attempted overcharge have been taken care of, making the total somewhere near 350.

In nearly all of these cases refunds were made, ranging from 25 cents to $3. In extreme cases fines have been inflicted, and they have ranged from $1 to $5. It is a commentary on the state of affairs that hardly ever is the cabman sustained, though he has the same chance to be heard as the complainant.

As a result of the Merchants' Association's activity there have been five or six absolute revocations of license. The law provides that the bureau chief, subject to the Mayor's approval, may fine an offender any sum less than $10 or he may revoke his license. The latter is not resorted to until fines have proved an insufficient punishment, and not usually until the third offense. In other words, revocation of license is brought about only by a willful persistence in disobeying the law.

George W. Mark has charge of all the complaints that come in from cabmen's victims. At the association's offices, in the New York Life Insurance Building, he keeps them on file, tabulated in chronological order. When the Mayor's Marshal has made his final decision it is written as a footnote upon the letter that brought about the complaint. This is a typical letter:

A Typical Letter of Complaint.

"I took a cab at the Astor House Monday, March 12, and went to the foot of Canal Street. When I asked the cabman the charge he said $2. I paid him under protest. The number on the lamp was —. My name and address are," &c.

This case was taken by Mr. Mark to the bureau. Mr. Corrigan made the cabman refund $1, and it was forwarded to the man who wrote the letter.

Another man took a cab at the foot of Liberty Street and was driven to the Fall River Line, at Warren Street. He missed his boat, so the cab took him to the Providence Line, one block to the south. From there he sent the cab back to Liberty Street to bring some light luggage. He was charged $2.50. He wrote a letter to the Merchants' Association and $1.50 was refunded.

The inclination of the complainant to weaken is one obstacle in the way of the cab fare reformers. The man who complains loudly at first and then begins to sympathize with the cabman is encountered every week. One such person appeared in person to push his case. He had been robbed, he said, and he was going to try to get his money back. He gave his side and listened to the driver's.

"You took too much from this man," the Marshal said to the driver, "and you'll have to give him back a dollar."

The cabman reached into his pocket, assuming the familiar poor-but-honest attitude, and handed out a worn greenback. No sooner had the complainant touched the money than he gave it back to the cabman.

"I don't want your money," he said. "I just wanted to prove you were a thief."

Most of the rides in New York are paid for on the basis of distance. The Merchants' Association received but few letters from persons who pay by time.

THE HANDSOMEST SILVER

Not counting the wear, the handsomest designs—and more of them—are found in

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

"Silver Plate that Wears"

than in any other brand. Look for this mark on knives, forks, spoons, etc.

Tea and dessert sets are worthy of any table, if made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

LADY CURZON'S WILL.

Value of the Estate $59,875—Most of It Left to Her Husband.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The will of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, who died on July 18, was filed for probate to-day. It is dated Dec. 19, 1898, and was made on board the steamship Arabia. The value of the estate is placed at $59,875.

The testatrix gives numerous jewels to her husband, in trust for their eldest son, to go to him as heirlooms with the title, but should she leave no son they will then go to their daughters. The diamond jewels given to her by Lord Scarsdale, father of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, she leaves to her husband for life, and then to the owner of the Kedleston title. A painting by Millet and a number of books go to her father, and her furs go to her mother. The residue is left to her husband.

Lady Curzon left three daughters, Mary Irene, born in 1898; Cynthia Blanche, born in 1898, and Alexandra Naldera, born in 1904.

REFORMS TO FOLLOW THE CZAR'S TRIUMPH

Land to be Granted to Peasants So as to Gain Their Support.

STRIKE IN CAPITAL ENDS

It Is Breaking Up Elsewhere—The Revolutionary Leaders Lose Much of Their Prestige.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—The Workmen's Council has decided to call off the strike in St. Petersburg. This action does not apply to the provinces, but there is little doubt that the workmen there will follow St. Petersburg's example.

More than half the factories in St. Petersburg resumed work this morning, and, while the employes of some of the establishments at Moscow are still out, none of the predictions of the extreme parties who organized the strike movement were fulfilled. Many of the trades unions totally refused to join in the movement, the railroad men's leaders, whose co-operation was vital, could not be induced to give the signal for a strike owing to fear that a majority of the men would not obey, and there was no sign of a serious peasant movement.

The revolutionary leaders, who really inspired the strike with the intention of transforming the movement into an armed uprising, have suffered a great loss of prestige, and the proletariat organizations through which they worked have been much weakened in the eyes of the masses. The Government, which had prepared for the worst, holding military trains in readiness at all the centres and even making arrangements to send out the foreign mails by torpedo boats from St. Petersburg, is naturally greatly rejoiced at its victory.

From a member of the Cabinet The Associated Press learns that the Government regards the storm raised by the dissolution of Parliament as passed and that it intends immediately to proceed to carry out the policy of "strong-handed reform" to which Premier Stolypin committed himself. The cardinal plank of the programme is an attempt to appease the discontented peasantry as far as possible. The Government's agrarian programme, which will not differ greatly from the Stichinsky project, will not only be promulgated, but probably will be placed in effect as a temporary law, the Emperor having the right to issue temporary laws during a recess of Parliament. In other words, it is the intention of the Government to attempt to solve its most difficult problem irrespective of Parliament, in the belief that it will meet with enough support to make it impossible for the next Parliament to refuse its assent, when it assembles.

FEAR RUSSIA IS HARD UP.

Germans' Alarm Increased by the Many Reassuring Reports.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—It is believed here that the Russian financial position is precarious, and under the influence of this belief abstract sympathies for the autocracy are giving way to a vague desire for any form of government which offers some guarantee of the security of foreign investments.

When the Duma was dissolved it was generally believed that the Czar felt strong enough to carry out the policy he had apparently proposed to himself. With the defection of the army the Czar's prospect of carrying out his policy unaided has vanished. Nevertheless, there is an uncomfortable feeling that Emperor Nicholas may not be disposed to recognize the fact and draw in time the necessary conclusions.

It is therefore with considerable uneasiness that the persistent reports of Russia's intention to issue a new loan have been received. If intentions of this kind are seriously entertained, the German market, which participated only indirectly in the last issue, would presumably have the first refusal.

Strenuous denials are issued from St. Petersburg, but all efforts to disarm suspicion in regard to Russia's financial position have failed. The continuous flow of reassuring reports in regard to the prosperity of Russian commerce and industry and the periodical publication of inland revenue and savings banks returns are viewed with growing apprehension as attempts to prepare Germany for the inevitable.

The Boerse preserves a calm exterior and derives consolation from the absence of news, but the undercurrent of anxiety in regard to Russia's financial necessities is unmistakable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—A semi-official statement referring to the conclusions deduced abroad from an article in the Rossia saying it was the intention of the Government to suspend cash payments, is published to-night. It declares that no such intention exists.

The statement says the article in the Rossia does nothing more than indicate an issue of paper money as an extreme measure to which the State may have recourse in the event of the total arrest of the normal financial functions of the country. It represents merely the personal opinion of the writer. Any inference that there is an intention to suspend cash payments is possible only to people who everywhere are seeking some pretext for creating disquiet and even panic.

The Novoe Vremya to-day announces that the Cabinet, if things go well, will be ready to submit the budget of 1907 to Parliament when it assembles in February.

ARONSON'S MUSICAL PLANS.

Returns and Tells of Leoncavallo and Other Contracts.

After four months of wandering through the principal cities of Europe in search of musical talent Rudolph Aronson arrived in New York yesterday on the Grosser Kurfuerst with a long list of novelties for the coming season. The most important is the engagement of Leoncavallo with his orchestra of sixty performers from the Scala Milan and the lyric artists for the Leoncavallo-Opera-Concert-Tournée.

Leoncavallo's opening performance will be given at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 8 under the direction of John Cort and S. Kronberg. The composer's new "Ave Maria," dedicated to Pope Pius X., will be performed at each concert on the tour. Leoncavallo received an autograph letter from his Holiness thanking him for the "Ave Maria" and the good work he was doing for the Church and musical art.

Mr. Aronson has bought the American rights of "La Jeunesse de Figaro," a new opera which is now being composed by Leoncavallo, and will have its first production in the United States. It is on the same lines as "Le Barbier de Séville," but is purely Spanish in its setting. The book is being written by Victorien Sardou.

Mr. Aronson contemplates starting a series of popular concerts on the lines of the London ballad and promenade concerts, to include some of the artists under his management.

Mr. Aronson visited Herr Siegfried Wagner at Bayreuth and reopened negotiations with him for the season of 1907-8 for a series of orchestral concerts in America.

A SERIOUS VAUDEVILLE BIT.

Minnie Dupree's Clever Sketch of the San Francisco Calamity.

The fallacy of believing that vaudeville audiences will never rise above the level of red wigs and broken dialects is again illustrated at the Union Square this week, where Minnie Dupree is making a brief excursion into the continuous after her long success with Warfield in "The Music Master."

Miss Dupree's vehicle is a sketch by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Beulah Dix, who take for the background of their story the San Francisco horror. They call the sketch "What Happened When the Earthquake Came," which, take it from any point of view, is rather a large order to fill in one play. Here, where the action all occurs in one act, condensed necessarily to a space of about twenty minutes, the difficulties may be imagined. Where the dramatists begin to fail, however—that is to say, when action gives way to talk—Miss Dupree's enthusiasm and abundant artistic resourcefulness come into full play. In consequence one gets from the acting of this little sketch a better idea of the terror of such a calamity than often comes from pages of graphic description.

Miss Dupree has a gift for pathos, and pathos, too, which is not infrequently the more marked because it is expressing itself in a form which, on the surface, seems merely intended to be comic.

Briefly, the sketch tells how Avis Merrill, wandering about half clothed and half starved after days and nights of terror, finally meets in an abandoned home the young naval officer with whom she had quarreled a few months before. Incidentally, however, there pass in review the varying emotions which one may assume to have been those of many a woman of tender rearing during the troublous times in Frisco when rich and poor met on equal ground. To these emotions Miss Dupree gives eloquent expression, especially in one or two long speeches of uncontrollable hysteria.

The audience at the Keith-Proctor house sat tense last night until the end, then applauding to the echo, calling the actress before the curtain half a dozen times. And its evident ability to appreciate real acting seemed not to detract in the least from the enthusiasm with which it later greeted the trained dogs and the artists of the clogs.

"PROF." HART IS DEAD.

Cholera Morbus Ends Career of a Busy Preacher of Dietetics.

"Prof." Herbert W. Hart, who had been preaching a system of dietetics for several years in this city, to the amusement of many but apparently with slight financial benefit to himself, was found dead in bed in an Atlantic City hotel yesterday. County Physician Souter said he had died of cholera morbus.

Hart was 71 years old and singularly robust. He had desk room at 1,263 Broadway. He was a frequent visitor at newspaper offices, where he delivered samples of a whole-wheat bread, and was often seen at theatre stage doors, where to any of the young women who would listen he would give loaves of his product.

He was an Englishman by birth, but those who knew him best knew little else about his history. He asserted that he had saved the lives of Queen Alexandra and Mrs. McKinley by advising them as to their diet.

He leaves no money, and a telegram from Atlantic City asking what disposition his friends in New York wished made of his body remained unanswered late last night.

Eliot Gregory Hurt In Auto Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—While driving in a carriage on Bellevue Avenue this afternoon Eliot Gregory, the artist and writer, was run into by an electric automobile. Mr. Gregory was thrown out and badly hurt. He was taken to the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Burdick, with whom he is spending the Summer.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Benjamin L. Ludington of 44 East Sixty-ninth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marietta B. Ludington, to Eugene Jackson Koop of this city.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler are at the Mount Washington, as are also Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Coleman of Boston.

***

Mrs. Edgar C. Van Etten will leave Tangle Birch, her Adirondack camp, on Saturday for Bar Harbor. She plans spending September at her camp and October and November at her country house in Framingham, Mass.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bowlker and the latter's daughter, Miss Katharine Roosevelt, and son, James Roosevelt, who sailed from Boston last week for England, will visit Mr. and Mrs. Orme Clark in England before their return. Mrs. Clark was Miss Elfrida Roosevelt. It will be remembered that Mrs. Bowlker was Mrs. James Roosevelt before marrying her English husband.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Lucy Wolcott Thomas, daughter of Mrs. H. L. Thomas of Boston and Long Island, to Frederick T. Bedford of Brooklyn. The wedding will take place in November in Boston.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea are now at Saratoga for the racing season. Mrs. Duryea was formerly Miss Nelly Winchester of Beacon Street, Boston. Her first husband was William F. Weld.

***

Courtlandt Taylor, who was recently operated on for appendicitis here, is making a good recovery. With Mrs. Taylor and his sister, Mrs. Louis Hill, and her husband, he will soon return to Manchester, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Hill came on to be with him during the operation.

***

Mrs. William Pratt Lyman of Boston is visiting her sister, Mrs. Louis Lorillard, at Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. Adamowski have returned from Europe, whither they went in June. Mr. Adamowski visited his relatives in Poland, and Mrs. Adamowski visited friends in Paris. They will be at Bar Harbor the rest of the season.

***

Plans for the wedding of Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., and Miss Edith Lawyer, daughter of the late Dr. Lawyer of Washington, have been completed. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother, the marriage is to be a very quiet one, and will take place at the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Hensey, on Adams Mill road. The Right Rev. Cameron Mann, Bishop of North Dakota, a cousin of Mr. Schuyler, will officate. Robert Livingston Schuyler will be his brother's best man, and Miss Katherine Reed, a cousin of the bride, will be her maid of honor. The ceremony is now set for Aug. 22. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler will start almost immediately thereafter for Bucharest, Roumania, Mr. Schuyler having been appointed Consul General of Roumania and Servia. Mr. Schuyler and his fiancé met in Siam during his recent residence there as Secretary of Legation and Consul. Mr. Schuyler, who succeeds Thomas Ewing Moore, is to report at his new post about Sept. 1.

***

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell have arrived at Saratoga from their country place, Birnam House, East Northfield, Mass. They have a cottage at the United States Hotel for August.

***

Mrs. Matthew D. Field has leased the Stockbridge cottage of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan B. Cannon have taken the Evergreen cottage in Great Barrington, Mass., for the Autumn season and have already arrived there.

***

The first meet of the Berkshire Hunt will be on Sept. 8, instead of the 1st, as had been intended. Col. Walter Cutting and Mrs. Cutting will entertain the hunt members at Pittsfield.

***

Mrs. W. Everard Strong and her daughter, Miss Alice Strong, are at their Monmouth Beach cottage.

WARSHIPS' CREWS RACE IN NEWPORT REGATTA

The Missouri Wins Custody of the Prince of Battenberg Cup.

ONE RACE WON BY ILLINOIS

King Edward Cup to be Sailed for by Yachts To-day—Gossip of Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The feature of the Carnival Week celebration to-day was the rowing races between the crews of the North Atlantic Fleet, under the auspices of the Carnival Committee. The races were for twelve-oared cutters and for sailing cutters manned by crews of thirty-two men, rowing four men abreast two to an oar. The races were rowed in the upper harbor, the twelve-oared cutters over a straightaway course of two miles, the finish being at an imaginary line between Long Wharf and the Torpedo Station.

Eight crews—one each from the Maine, Missouri, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana—started in the first race, which was a close one from the first mile. The Illinois's crew finished first, fifty-four seconds ahead of the Kearsarge's boat, which was seven seconds ahead of the Missouri's boat. The time of the winning boat over the course was 17:10.

The second race was started immediately following the cutter race, with boats representing the eight battleships. This race also was close and exciting for the first mile, but in the second mile the Missouri's crew, rowing a strong, steady stroke, jumped into the lead and won by many boat lengths, one minute and one second ahead of the Kentucky's boat, the latter being sixteen seconds ahead of the Kearsarge's boat.

The twelve-oared cutter race was for cash prizes, the Illinois crew receiving $150 and the Kearsarge's crew $100 from the Carnival Committee. The sailing cutter race was for the custody of the Prince of Battenburg Cup, which was given by the Prince of Battenberg, commanding officer of the British cruiser squadron which visited New York last Autumn, and was given in recognition of the courtesies shown by the American sailors to the British tars. It is a perpetual challenge cup, to be raced for annually by the crews of the North Atlantic Fleet. It will remain in the custody of the Missouri for one year.

A large number of men entertained on the yachts, ex-Commodore Gerry taking out the largest in the Electra. Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt had a number of guests on the North Star and Vice Commodore Henry Walters entertained on the Narada.

Mrs. Gerry entertained a party of women at luncheon at her villa. Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor are here to spend the remainder of the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Taylor.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Steele.

The Rev. Dr. William C. Steele, 79 years old, a Methodist minister for fifty-three years and a member of the New York East Conference for thirty-seven years, died last Sunday at his home, 455 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Steele suffered the injuries that caused his death while carrying aid to a needy family. Although he had been connected with his last charge, the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in an emeritus capacity for several years, Dr. Steele still did much charitable work among the parishioners he still considered his own. In trying to climb to the top of a tenement last Friday Dr. Steele stumbled on the stairs, falling and breaking a leg. The leg had to be amputated, and the aged minister did not recover from the shock of the operation.

Dr. Steele was born in Virginia and was educated in Baltimore and Washington. He joined the Union forces at the beginning of the civil war, and raised several companies for the Federal side. For thirteen years he was Chaplain of Randall's Island. He was a relative of Gov. Barbour of Virginia and of Charles P. Bryan, United States Minister to Portugal. He was a friend of Henry Clay, Gen. Grant, William H. Seward, Henry Ward Beecher, Edward Everett Hale, Canon Farrar, and Charles Spurgeon.

Samuel Goodman.

Samuel Goodman of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, the Industrial Agent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, died in Liverpool, England, yesterday afternoon from blood poisoning. He was 70 years old. Mr. Goodman entered the service of the New York Central Railroad on May 1, 1857.

From 1857 to 1869 he was Assistant General Freight Agent at Albany, and held a similar position in New York from 1869, when the company amalgamated with the Hudson River Railroad, until Jan. 1, 1893. From 1893 to 1898 Mr. Goodman was General Freight Traffic Agent, and on June 1, 1898, he was appointed Assistant Traffic Manager. This position he held until July 1, 1904, when he was made Industrial Agent of the company.

Mr. Goodman was a member of the Masters' Lodge in Albany and of the Mecca Temple in New York. He sailed for Europe on July 26. He leaves a widow, three sons, and three daughters. His body will be brought to this country for burial.

Robert H. Ten Broeck.

Robert H. Ten Broeck died at his home, 78 Trask Avenue, Bayonne, on Monday night at the age of 42. He was connected for many years with the Ames Spike and Bolt Company of Jersey City. He was a descendant of a family of early settlers in New York City, among whom were Gen. Abraham and Major Wesselle, who figured in the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Ten Broeck was at one time President of the First Albany Bank and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Albany. He leaves a widow and two brothers.

William Imrie.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—William Imrie, one of the founders of the White Star Line, died to-day.

The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, better known as the White Star Line, was founded in 1869 by Thomas H. Ismay, who in the following year was joined by William Imrie of the firm of Imrie, Tomlinson & Co., in whose offices Mr. Ismay and Mr. Imrie had been fellow-apprentices. The firm then became Ismay, Imrie & Co., and the building of the White Star fleet followed.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Local rains and thunderstorms have continued in areas east of the Rocky Mountains and at many places the rain has been heavy.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Wednesday and Thursday; winds mostly light southwest, with thunder squalls.

New England—Local rains Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds, mostly east.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
3 A. M.	73	75	6 P. M.	84	87
6 A. M.	70	76	9 P. M.	84	86
9 A. M.	75	80	9 P. M.	80	77
12 M.	84	88	12 P. M.	78	75

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 79; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 12:15 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 7:30 P. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine

Homely old adage this but true. Again and again it has been exemplified in real estate transactions.

The purchaser of a piece of land takes title to the property upon the strength of his attorney's opinion as to its validity. Time, the great revealer, discloses a weak spot, or some pretender files a claim; and expensive defense in the Courts ensues.

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Obituary Notes.

JOHN W. HEDENBERG, for many years with the Merritt Wrecking Company, and the Assistant Treasurer of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company of New York, died yesterday.

CHARLES S. CARY of Olean, N. Y., one of the leading lawyers of Western New York and Solicitor of the Treasury under President Cleveland, died yesterday.

THOMAS E. FOSTER, senior member of the firm of Hopper & Co., died at White Plains on Sunday last. The funeral service was held yesterday afternoon at the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church at 3:30 o'clock. The burial was private.

Capt. GEORGE W. CRIPPEN of Company F, Second Regiment, one of the best-known National Guardsmen in this State, died at his home in Schenectady yesterday. He had been connected with the National Guard for eighteen years.

WILLIAM ROSENGARTEN of Philadelphia died at Boulder, Col., on Monday. He retired from business several years ago to devote his attention to mines he owned in Colorado. He built and owned the first electric street railway operated in Philadelphia.

Mrs. HANNAH B. W. BROWN, one of the wealthiest women of Rhode Island, died yesterday, aged 80 years. She was the widow of Edwin R. Brown. Her fortune, consisting largely of real estate in Westerly, is estimated at $1,000,000. One daughter, wife of Dr. Russell H. Nevins of Lyme, Conn., survives her.

SARAH LUDLOW GALE, widow of Leonard L. Gale, the last member of the old patroon Ludlow family, died on Monday in her ninetieth year. The funeral will be held this morning at 11:30 o'clock from 106 West 132d Street. Before her marriage she was Miss Sarah Ludlow Traver. She was born in Cattaraugus County. Her husband's family is distantly related to Senator Depew.

Mrs. FANNY EINSTEIN died at Soho, N. J., yesterday. She was the widow of Edwin Einstein, who ran for Mayor on the Republican ticket in 1892, and daughter of the late Uriah and Fanny Hendricks. Mr. Einstein died in January, 1905. He was the President of the Swan Incandescent Electric Light Company and was interested in the Raritan Woolen and the Inanho Iron Mills. In 1878 he was elected to Congress, and he was a Dock Commissioner under Mayor Strong. He married Miss Hendrick in 1877.

Robert S. Critchell Near Death.

SALISBURY, England, Aug. 7.—Robert S. Critchell of Chicago, who was injured in the wreck of the steamer express from Plymouth on July 1, has suffered a relapse. He refuses nourishment and it is feared the end is not far distant. Except at intervals, he has been unconscious since the time of the disaster.

DIED.

BEAM.—On Sunday, Aug. 5, 1906, at her residence, 80 Madison Av., in the 70th year of her age, Ellen Murray Beam, wife of the late John V. Beam, Jr., and daughter of the late Ambrose Spencer and Frances Wisner Murray. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and 35th St., on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

BURRALL.—On Aug. 7, at her late residence, 44 West 17th St., Mary Lee, wife of Dr. Frederick A. Burrall. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIES.—Aug. 3, at Plainfield, N. J., Miss Jennie Davies, daughter of the late Rev. Robert J. Davies of the Troy Conference and Mrs. Jane Chambers Davies of 51 Percy St., Flushing, L. I. Interment at Cambridge, N. Y.

EHNINGER.—On Monday, Aug. 6, Katharine Ehninger, in the 64th year of her age. Funeral service at Moravian Church, New Dorp, Staten Island, Thursday, Aug. 9, at 10:30 A. M.

EINSTEIN.—At Soho, N. J., Fanny, widow of Edwin Einstein and daughter of the late Uriah and Fanny Hendricks. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEDENBERG.—Suddenly, on Aug. 6, at Cannon's, Conn., John Watson, son of the late John Charles and Margaret Pamela Hedenberg and beloved husband of Anna Hedenberg of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 72 years. Funeral services will be held at Cannon's, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 9, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., upon arrival of 8:05 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot. Interment and committal service at Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y., at 2:45 P. M.

KEYSER.—Suddenly, on Aug. 1, of heart disease, at the residence of his niece, Mrs. Lucia K. Whitman, Providence, R. I., Edgar, son of the late Peter Keyser of Albany, aged 74. Interment at Tarrytown, N. Y.

LAVIN.—Mary Anne, (nee Erley,) in her 70th year, born in the Town of Sligo, Ireland. Funeral from the home of her son-in-law, Major Edward T. McCrystal, 699 East 184th St., thence to the Church of St. Martin of Tours, 182d St. and Crotona Av., on Thursday morning, where a solemn requiem mass will be sung at 9:30 o'clock. Interment in Old Calvary.

SEYMOUR.—James Wood, aged 85 years. Service at funeral chapel, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

SPEER.—Eleanor McMurtrie Speer, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Speer, passed away at Englewood, N. J., Aug. 6, aged 3 years and 3 months.

CEMETERIES.

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CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—It was quiet locally in stocks to-day. Can preferred held firm. Title and Trust went in small lots at 108 to 108½. The pool in Box Board preferred did nothing worth while. Northwestern Elevated 4 per cent. bonds, which have been liquidated constantly for some time, dipped under 91.

Money, 5@6 per cent. New York exchange, 3 per cent. discount.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	8	8	8
120	American Can pf	59½	59¼	59¼
50	American Radiator pf	131	131	131
100	American Strawboard	29	29	29
4	Chicago Edison	138	138	138
400	Chicago Subway	46¾	45¾	46¼
20	Chicago Title & Trust	108½	108	108
10	Chicago & Oak Park El.	17¾	17¾	17¾
50	Diamond Match	125	125	126¼
50	National Biscuit	118	118	118
100	South Side Elevated	97½	97½	97½
5	Sears Roebuck pf	98½	98¼	98¼
100	Street's Stable Car	28¼	28¼	28¾
66	Swift & Co	104½	104	104
215	United Boxboard	17¾	17½	17¾
100	United Boxboard pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 2½@3 Per Cent.

Realizing Sales Affect Prices—Money Market Matters.

The familiar spectacle of sales for the purpose of distribution in certain issues, under cover of pronounced strength in other shares, a development common to all rising markets in which the public has little share, was witnessed again in yesterday's stock market. Realizing sales were heaviest in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and the Steel stocks, these having been the leaders in Monday's advance, the distribution being carried out under cover of unusual strength in the Pennsylvania and Hill groups. To account for the sharp upturn of prices in the Pennsylvania and Hill shares there was forthcoming a volume of rumors of a favorable nature, some of them new and some of them old, among the latter being a revised version of the much-discussed ore deal. Until the closing hour of the Stock Exchange session the selling was so nicely adjusted that price recessions were purely nominal. Near the close of the day, however, this adjustment was upset by a rise in call money and a hardening tendency in the time money market, together with unfounded reports that the Executive Committee of the Consolidated Gas Company had decided to pass the dividend upon that stock, and a number of the issues most directly under pressure fell away with some rapidity. In general, however, the tone of the market remained firm, final prices disclosing far more gains than losses as a result of the day's dealings.

Developments of interest to financial markets included the cheerfulness displayed upon the London Exchange, with the resumption of business following the three-day holiday there, the explanation lying in the collapse of the Russian strikes, the continuation of favorable weather conditions over the crop territory, and the publication of a number of excellent railroad earnings statements, including that of the New York Central Lines for the month of July, total gross returns for the month increasing $2,088,000, and for the period from Jan. 1 $18,806,000 over the same seven months of 1905. A favorable impression was also created by Washington dispatches indicating close attention by the Treasury to the demands upon banking resources entailed by extraordinary business activity and exceptional crops. The feeling, in fact, is becoming general that, inasmuch as the Treasury is now in possession of a working balance some $30,000,000 greater than that held at this time a year ago, only $23,000,000 of which excess is on deposit with the banks, any evidence of a money stringency may properly be relieved through Treasury action, either through purchases of bonds or by simple deposits of Government funds. The $30,000,000 now in the Treasury above its holdings at this time a year ago have come, of course, from the banks, and no serious criticism can lie against the reemployment of this money through the banks in the ordinary channels of trade, particularly under prevailing business conditions. In the meantime it is not even certain that any such relief measures will be necessary. The slightly harder tendency of money at the moment is due to withdrawals by out-of-town banks and to the accompanying calling of loans, although some offset to this movement is provided in the receipt from other interior points of funds representing deposits of Government money against Panama bond payments. The banks reported a gain on their transactions with the Sub-Treasury yesterday for the first time since the compilation of last week's bank statement, a welcome development, since up to yesterday the local institutions had lost to the Sub-Treasury $2,435,000, against a gain of $824,000 in the same period a week ago.

WHOLESALE PRICES LOWER.

But Conditions Are Prosperous, Declares Dun's Index Number.

A drop of over 20 points in the general level of wholesale prices in the month of July is indicated by Dun's Index Number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption for the month just ended. The figure on Aug. 1 was $102,985, which compares with $105.216 in July and $90.846 a year ago.

The decline is attributed to the favorable progress of the crops, which by the opening of August gave assurance of an enormous production of the leading cereals, and these are of great weight in determining the Index Number, owing to the many bushels of wheat, corn, and oats consumed per capita. In the breadstuffs section alone there was a decrease of almost exactly $1.50 for the month, whereas the total fall in the Index Number was $2.23.

Prices are now at the lowest position since last October, and show an advance of about 3 per cent., compared with the level a year ago, which is largely due to higher prices for dairy and garden products, clothing, metals, and miscellaneous.

There is no occasion for uneasiness in such a decline in commodity prices as occurred during July, the Index Number says, since it is readily traced to liberal crops rather than any loss in domestic demand.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Birmingham Producers Selling Foundry Iron Freely.

At $14 a ton Birmingham producers say they are having no difficulty in selling foundry iron freely. One concern is reported to have sold 180,000 tons in the month of July and the same amount in the preceding month. Everything points to a continuance of sales for the current month at the same high rate. Pittsburg pig iron is decidedly scarce, and prices are consequently stiff, with premiums quoted for early delivery. A sale of 15,000 tons of Bessemer at $18.75 in Pittsburg is reported for delivery this year.

Prices for foundry iron, No. 2, range from $16.90, valley, upward. Over 20,000 tons of foundry iron were sold the past week. Bessemer is firm at $18, valley furnace. It is estimated that the tonnage of finished iron and steel for July will exceed the boom figures of 1902.

One factor which will have to be counted on figuring the August production is the hot wave which has seriously lessened the working capacity of the men.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made advances of 5s. in the London market yesterday, for both spot and future delivery, over the closing prices of Friday, which was the last market day. The closing prices were: Spot, £83 7s. 6d.; futures, £82 17s. 6d. Pig tin closed strong at £182 10s. for both spot and futures. Lead was firm at £16 12s. 6d. Spelter was strong at £26 15s. Iron warrants were higher at 51s. 9d. for standard foundry and 52s. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Lake	$18.62½	$18.75	$18.62½	$18.75
Electrolytic	...	18.37½	...	18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	40.25	41.25	39.50	39.85

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 7, 1906 789,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 170,961,639
Corresponding date last year 154,321,594

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17⅞	18¼	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	...
46¼	46½	600	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	46½	46½	46	46⅜	−⅝
103½	103¾	45,750	*Amal. Copper Co	103⅝	104½	102⅞	103⅞	+⅞
38¾	38⅞	1,600	Am. Car & F. Co	39½	39½	38¾	39	...
100⅞	101	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	+⅛
32½	33	100	Am. Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	...
91½	93½	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	...
240	248	435	Am. Express	237	245	237	244	+9
6½	7	200	Am. Hide & Leather	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	−⅜
29½	30½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	29½	30½	29¼	30⅛	−⅛
68⅝	69½	4,900	Am. Ice Securities	67½	69¼	67½	69½	+1½
69½	69¾	2,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	70½	71	69¾	69¾	−⅞
113⅛	114	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	113½	113⅞	113¼	113⅞	+½
60	70	200	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	62	62	60	60	−2
153⅝	153⅞	14,700	*Am. S. & R. Co.	154½	154⅞	153⅝	153½	−⅝
11¼	11¾	1,900	Am. Steel Founds.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11⅝	−⅛
45	46	300	Am. Steel Founds. pf	45½	46	45½	46	+1½
138½	138¾	8,100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138¾	138⅝	137⅝	138	...
133	138	8	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	133	133	133	133	...
100¼	101½	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	101½	101½	100⅝	100⅜	−1
36½	37¼	1,220	*Am. Woolen Co	37⅝	37⅜	36½	37	+⅛
257⅝	258	10,800	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	258	259½	256⅞	258	...
93½	93⅝	10,450	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93⅜	94	93¼	93⅝	+⅛
143⅜	144	500	Atlantic Coast Line	143⅜	144	143⅜	143⅜	...
120⅝	120⅞	21,600	Baltimore & Ohio	120⅝	121½	120⅝	120⅝	+⅝
80⅛	80¼	11,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	80⅝	81	79⅝	80	−⅛
168⅜	168½	8,700	Canadian Pacific	167	169⅜	167	168⅝	+1⅛
29	30½	950	Central Leather Co.	30½	30⅞	30¼	30¾	+1
101½	102	300	Central Leath. Co. pf	102	102	102	102	+¾
60⅛	61	9,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	61½	60⅛	61	+⅞
18¾	18⅞	1,200	Chicago Great West.	19	19	18¾	18⅝	−⅛
27½	28	1,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	28¾	28¾	27	27½	−½
187¾	188	27,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	188¼	189½	187¼	188	+⅝
199½	200	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	200	201	200	200	+2
205	206	2,050	Chicago & Northw.	207	208½	205½	205½	−1
175	180	400	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	177½	178	177½	177½	+8½
180	188	10	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf	180	180	180	180	...
4¾	5	200	Chi. Union Trac.	5	5	5	5	...
15	15⅝	900	Chi. Union Trac. pf	15	16	15	15½	+½
93	93⅞	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½	+½
54⅝	54⅞	19,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	54⅞	55⅞	54⅜	54⅜	+¾
38⅜	38¾	4,100	Colorado & Southern	38⅜	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	+½
71¼	71¾	700	Col. & South. 1st pf	71½	71⅞	71½	71¾	+⅝
52½	53½	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	−⅛
19¼	19½	110	Col. & H. C. & Iron	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅜
136½	137	5,000	Consolidated Gas	138	138¼	135⅞	136⅝	−1½
19⅞	20¼	600	Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	20	20¾	20	20⅛	+⅛
220	222	400	Delaware & Hudson	222½	222¾	222¼	222¼	+4½
44½	44¾	700	Denver & Rio Grande	44½	44¾	44	44¼	−⅛
94⅜	95	100	Detroit United Ry.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅝	−⅛
60⅛	60¾	450	*Distillers Securities	60⅞	60⅞	60⅜	60⅜	−⅝
18⅝	18¾	700	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18½	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
37¼	39	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	38½	38¼	38⅝	38¼	+1½
43⅜	43¾	12,800	Erie	43¾	44⅜	43⅜	43⅝	+⅛
79½	79⅝	1,335	Erie 1st pf	79½	79½	79¼	79⅜	+1
100		100	Erie 2d pf	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜	...
96½	96⅝	500	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	96½	97	96½	96⅝	+⅛
167⅝	168	200	General Electric	167⅝	167⅝	167	167	−⅝
297	297½	5,300	Great Northern pf	299	301	296	297	...
176	177	620	Illinois Central	177	177¼	177	177⅛	+⅛
36½	37	500	*Interbor.-Met	37	37	36¾	36¾	−⅝
77⅛	77½	110	*Interbor.-Met. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
19⅝	20	1,700	Internat. Paper Co.	19½	20¼	19½	20⅛	+⅝
86¾	86⅞	2,100	Internat. Paper Co. pf	84½	87	84½	86⅜	+2
50½	58	100	*Internat. Power Co.	53	53	53	53	+2½
45½	46	100	Int. Steam Pump	45½	45½	45½	45½	−1
84	85	200	Int. Steam Pump pf	84½	85	84½	85	−½
26¾	27½	200	Iowa Central	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
51	52	700	Iowa Central pf	51¾	52	51½	52	+¾
27⅞	28	2,200	Kansas City South.	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
57	57¼	3,600	Kansas City South. pf	57	58	57	57¼	+¼
59⅜	60	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago	60	60¼	60	60¼	...
80	86	125	Lake Erie & West. pf	83	83	83	83	−3
145⅜	146	6,100	Louisville & Nash.	146¼	147	145½	146	+½
106	108	100	*Met. Street Railway	108	108	108	108	+1
50	52	50	Michigan State Tel.	50	50	50	50	...
64	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis	63	65	65	65	+½
34⅜	34½	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	34⅜	34⅞	34¼	34¼	+⅛
68½	69	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	69	69¼	69	69	+⅛
95½	95¾	5,400	Missouri Pacific	94½	95¾	94¼	94⅝	+⅛
15⅝	16	500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	...
80	80½	800	*National Lead Co.	81	81	80	80	−¼
38¾	40	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	39	39	39	39	+½
82½	86	300	N. O. Ry. & L. pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	−⅛
143	145	100	*New York Air Brake	143½	143½	143½	143½	+⅝
141	141¼	4,100	New York Central	142⅜	142⅝	141	141	−⅝
67⅞	69	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68½	68⅝	68½	68⅝	+1⅛
89	90	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	89⅜	90	89⅜	90	+½
47½	47¾	2,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	47⅜	+½
91¼	91½	1,610	Norfolk & Western	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅜	+⅛
206½	206	10,500	Northern Pacific	206½	208	205	205½	−¾
38	38	100	Pacific Mail	36	36	36	36	...
134⅝	134⅝	162,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	132⅞	134⅞	132⅜	134¼	+1⅝
41	43	600	Peoria & Eastern	43	43	43	43	+½
81	82	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	82	82	82	82	+3
100		100	Pittsburg Coal	15½	15½	15½	15½	+½
53¾	53¾	900	Pressed Steel Car	53½	53¾	53	53	...
99⅞	100	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	99⅜	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	+¼
53½	54	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	53	53½	58	53½	+½
98½	100¼	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	−½
132⅜	133	67,100	Reading	133⅜	134½	132⅞	132⅞	...
200	204	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	201	201	29	29	...
99	99½	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	99⅜	99⅝	99⅛	99½	−⅛
26	26⅛	1,700	Rock Island Co.	26¼	26⅝	26	26⅛	−⅝
63	64½	200	Rock Island Co. pf	64	64	63¾	63½	−1
44½	44⅞	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅜	+⅛
23½	24	2,100	St. Louis Southw.	23¾	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
54½	54⅝	1,600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	54⅜	55¼	54½	54⅞	+⅛
77	77½	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	77½	78	77¾	77¾	−⅛
76½	76¾	53,200	Southern Pacific	77¼	77⅜	76¼	76⅜	−⅛
118¼	118⅜	100	Southern Pacific pf.	118½	118⅝	118¼	118⅜	+⅛
37½	37⅝	6,800	Southern Ry. ext.	37⅜	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	+⅛
99	100	700	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	99½	100	99¼	99⅞	+⅛
155¼	156	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜	+⅛
33¼	33½	1,500	Texas & Pacific	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅜	+⅛
28¾	29¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	28½	29	28½	29	+⅛
47⅜	48½	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	48¼	+½
157⅞	157⅝	68,200	Union Pacific	158½	158⅝	157	157⅜	−⅝
66	67	1,000	United Rys. Invest.	62½	67	62½	67	+5
75	77	2,118	United Rys. Inv. pf.	73⅜	73	73	73	+1⅞
48¼	48⅞	800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	48⅜	49	48½	48¼	+¼
92⅞	93¼	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+1
131	134	100	U. S. Express	132½	132½	132½	132½	+2½
75½	76½	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	76	76	76	76	+½
44½	45	600	U. S. Rubber	45	45	45	45	...
107¼	107¾	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	−1½
77½	80¾	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅜	80⅜	−½
40⅜	40⅞	77,400	U. S. Steel	41½	41⅞	40⅜	40⅞	−⅛
108¼	108¾	20,800	U. S. Steel pf.	108½	108½	108	108½	+⅛
38½	39	400	Va.-Caro. Chem.	39¼	39¼	39	39⅛	...
100	109½	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	100	109	109	100	+1½
46	47	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	46	46½	46	46	+1
20	20¼	1,000	Wabash	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	+⅛
47⅛	47½	1,300	Wabash pf.	47¼	47⅞	47¼	47¼	+⅛
290	310	100	Wells-Fargo Express	800	800	800	300	...
18	19	500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
39	41	400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	41	41	40	40½	−½
23½	24½	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	25	25	24	24	−1
25¼	25½	300	Wisconsin Central	25¼	25½	25¼	25⅞	+⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money was high at 3 per cent., low at 2½ per cent., and closed at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months, 3@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5¼@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $326,848,126; balances, $11,024,725. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $497,031.

Sterling exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8530, sixty days at $4.8250, and cables at $4.8375. Commercial bills were $4.81⅞@4.82⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20⅜ for long and 5.18¾@5.18½ for demand; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 13-16; guilders, 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres. Boston—10c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.87½.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 300 Best and Belcher from .70 to .71, 100 Consolidated and Virginia at .68, 300 Elkton at .45, 200 Golden Anchor at .35, 700 Jim Butler from 148 to 150, 200 Mexican at .69, 800 Ohio Tonopah at .32 and .33, and 200 Savage, assessment paid, at .76 and .77.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Supplies of money were plentiful in the market to-day and the demand was quiet. Discounts were easier, owing to advices of further shipments of gold from South America.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet. A holiday feeling prevailed, but the tone was strong under the lead of consols, which benefited by the easy money conditions. Home rails occasionally were dearer.

Foreigners were firm in sympathy with Paris. Russians improved fractionally.

Americans opened quiet, with quotations at about parity level, but the market developed strength in the forenoon. Southern Pacific, Reading, and United States Steel received the most attention. Later New York advices helped in a further improvement, and the market closed firm.

Kaffirs had a hardening tendency. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102½.

Bar silver uncertain at 30⅛d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.10; Lisbon, 2.00.

Gold bars, 77s 9½d; American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Bullion amounting to £158,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

BIDS MUST REACH $1,627,440.

Control of Silver Manufacturing Companies Will Be Sold To-morrow.

Control of a group of silver manufacturing companies is to be sold at auction to-morrow, according to an announcement made at the Gorham Manufacturing Company's headquarters in this city. The sale is an outcome of the Robinson-Holbrook litigation. The price at which the lot will go is not to be less than $1,627,440, as a bid in that amount has been received.

The companies involved in the sale include the Whiting Manufacturing Company of New York, the Silversmiths Company of New York, the Silversmiths Company of New Jersey, the William B. Kerr Company of Newark, and the William B. Durgin Company, which has a factory at Concord, N. H. The sale will be in the Gorham office in Providence.

Stockholders of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, including 43,000 out of 46,000 shares, voted several days ago to sell their holdings in the subsidiary concerns. This was after George H. Robinson, the former Vice President, had obtained an injunction preventing the sale of stock in the Gorham and affiliated companies to the Silversmiths Company of New York.

Robinson, who last year tried to oust President Edward Holbrook from control of the Gorham Company, charged that the majority were trying to shut him out.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87 15-16	...	...	+5-16
Consols, account	88 1-16	...	...	+ ⅛
Anaconda	13¼	257½	257	— ½
Atchison	96⅛	93⅝	93½	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	172½	167¾	166½	+ 1½
St. Paul	193½	187⅝	187⅜	+ ⅛
Erie	45½	43⅝	43⅝	+ ½
Erie 1st pf.	82	79½	...	...
Illinois Central	181	175⅜	177	− 1½
Louis. & Nash.	150½	146	145½	+ ½
Pennsylvania	68⅜	133¼	132⅝	+ ½
Reading	68½	138	132⅞	+ ½
Southern Pacific	79¼	77¼	76⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	163½	158½	158	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	42¼	41	41	...
U. S. Steel pf.	111⅛	107⅞	108	− ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	6	Esperanza	3	8	9
Tomboy	1	3	9	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	12	6	Strat. Indepen.	0	4	0

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Prices on the Bourse to-day had an upward tendency. Russians were stronger on the reports of the failure of the general strike and closed firm.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 70.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 467. The private rate of discount was 2¼ per cent.

Closing—Three per cent. rentes, 97f 75c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—On the Boerse to-day operators were watching the progress of events in Russia. Prices were slightly weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strength Maintained in the Curb Market.

Guggenheim Exploration Gains 8 Points in Lively Trading—Mining Shares the Only Losers.

The upward movement in curb securities continued in yesterday's market, which developed a fair amount of activity. Interest in the industrial list centred in Guggenheim Exploration shares, which were heavily traded in, and rose 8 points after transactions of over 800 shares, closing at 242. The only recessions recorded at the close of the market were in the mining list. Butte Coalition lost 1⅜ points after selling more than 600 shares, closing at 32¾. Greene Consolidated Copper, which rose on heavy trading in Monday's market, fell off yesterday both in activity and price. The shares sold down from 26 to 25½, but rose before the close to 25¾. Sales were 7,200 shares. The mining list generally was strong, but less active than on the previous day.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
140	Am. Can pf	*59¾	59¾	59	59
100	Am. De Forest Wire Tel	95	95	95	95
30	Am. Tobacco	415	415	415	415
920	Bay State Gas 7-16	7-16	¾	⅜	7-16
800	Cent. Foun. pf.	21½	22	21½	22
800	Con. Refrig	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼
810	Gug. Ex. Co.	236	242	236	242
10	Gug. Ex. war.	230	230	230	230
800	Havana Tobac.	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
140	Houston Oil pf	*44	43	43	43
400	Int. M. M. pf.	28¾	29	28¾	29
200	Manhat. Tran.	2¾	3	2¾	3
50	Pope Mfg.	4	4	4	4
100	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16
9	Standard Oil	612	612	612	612
200	Un. Cigar Mfg.	45¼	45¼	45½	45¾

RAILROADS.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The scene-shifters were called in yesterday, and a number of hitherto dormant issues were brought forward to carry on the bull movement. The most conspicuous of these new-comers was Pennsylvania, which was so stirred out of its past lethargy that it rose 2½ points at one time. This diverted attention from the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific-St. Paul mystery to the Chesapeake & Ohio-Norfolk & Western dividend possibilities, and in the process injected some little freshness into speculative gossip.

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Expectation of Mr. Hill's coming, which proved unfounded, renewed waning hopes that this time the long-pending ore deal might be wound up. Upon discussion of this situation Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and the Steel shares assumed prominence in the trading. The betting, judging from the trend of prices, was that the deal will be closed. This whole ore deal matter has furnished one of the exceptions to the Wall Street adage that "a deal deferred maketh the heart sick." Perhaps its undimmed fascination for those who are endeavoring to profit vicariously by it lies in the splendid array of figures usually marshaled in any discussion of it.

***

A pessimistic trader, unduly affected by the heat, possibly, ventured the opinion yesterday, apropos of the ore deal, that if he had gone short of Great Northern and Northern Pacific every time Mr. Hill came to town in the last fiscal year and covered every time Mr. Hill left town, he would be so laden with wealth as to fairly invite legislative investigation.

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One of the most interesting features of the present market situation is the number of conservative Wall Street men, including both brokers and bankers, who are taking absolutely no position on the market, unless it be a mental one. They tell you frankly that the line of prices is level with the line of values, and in many instances above it, and that they can see no least inducement for the purchase of stocks; but they assure you in the same breath that this does not mean that stocks are not going higher, even those well above the line of value. It is not improbable that this analysis of the situation has been made in many places outside of Wall Street, and that where it has been made only an amused tolerance will greet the increased dividends now counted upon, although this is by no means the purpose for which such dividend declarations will be made.

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On the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday it was insisted that a pool composed of steel men had been formed for the purpose of putting United States Steel preferred to 120. There is little question of the effect which such a rise in this issue would have upon speculative sentiment.

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A forlorn attempt was made to hitch Colorado Fuel and Iron to the United States Steel-Great Northern ore deal wagon. That the weak point of this effort was plainly appreciated by its originators was disclosed by the explanation that this was the price that 26 Broadway expected for its acquiescence in the Morgan-Hill plans.

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President Elliott of the Northern Pacific, who is in town, possibly for the purpose of learning Wall Street's latest pleasure in regard to the Burlington, half of which is still owned by his road, said in an interview yesterday that the gross earnings of the Northern Pacific Railway Company proper for the last fiscal year were $62,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over the previous year, and that earnings of proprietary companies and other income would still further swell this total. Net earnings will be proportionately large and the forthcoming pamphlet report will make a most creditable exhibit. With the Northern Pacific earning upward of $62,000,000 gross, it is interesting to recall Mr. Hill's bold prediction upon the eve of the formation of the Northern Securities Company that the three railroads making up would in the following year earn $140,000,000 gross. This essay of the imagination, as it was considered at the time, sadly shook Mr. Hill's standing with the conservative, but if he had ventured at that time to predict the present gross returns of these three great properties the prophecy would have been openly derided.

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Significant interviews with two bankers in close touch with Wall Street's activities were obtained by The Wall Street Journal yesterday. President A. B. Hepburn of the Chase National Bank said, in part: "There does not seem to me to be any extended speculative position in New York and in these circumstances there is no fear of special stringency. The demand for money at present is mainly industrial and commercial. Our reports indicate prosperous conditions everywhere. Even with money at 125 per cent. last Fall, legitimate commercial requirements were met at 6 per cent., and we are in a better condition now than we were then. I do not see any need for Treasury assistance. Such assistance should only be given in cases of special urgency, as, for instance, the San Francisco disaster."

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Vice President F. L. Hine of the First National Bank said: "There does not seem to me to be any probability of any special stringency at this time. The speculative position is well in hand, and, indeed, only a largely extended stock market speculation could bring about the urgent demand of last year. There is no sign of this at present. All our advices are favorable on crop and industrial conditions. The only note of doubt we hear is in the extended real estate speculation."

MARYLAND ELECTRIC MERGER

The New Company Takes in the Baltimore and Annapolis Short Line.

The Baltimore & Annapolis Short Line and the Maryland Electric Railway Company have been merged by the organization of the Maryland Electric Railways Company, capitalized at $1,200,000. The outstanding $350,000 stock of the Short Line is to be taken over on the basis of three shares of the Electric Railways stock for one of the new. The terms on which the Maryland Electric Railway Company entered have not been made public.

The merged properties will authorize an issue of $8,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, of which one-half will be put out as soon as the consolidation is completed. This issue has already been underwritten by local capital.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Government Bureau's Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Federal Weather Bureau's forecast for the cotton States for Wednesday and Thursday is as follows:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers Wednesday and Thursday; variable winds, mostly light southerly.

Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair in southern, showers in northern portions Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light southerly winds.

Western Texas—Showers Wednesday and Thursday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers Wednesday, fair and warmer Thursday.

Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia—Local rains and thunderstorms Wednesday and Thursday, warmer Thursday.

THE NORTHWEST THRIVING.

Northern Pacific's President Enthusiastic Over Conditions There.

President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railway, who has preceded J. J. Hill to this city, brings with him glowing accounts of conditions in the Northwest. The only cloud on the horizon out there, he says, is the scarcity of labor, which is felt alike by the farmer and the railroads. The Northern Pacific has extensive plans under way for pushing its lines into new districts, which have been seriously retarded by the impossibility of getting together men enough to keep the work up to schedule. For this reason the line which the Northern Pacific undertook to build jointly with the Union Pacific last year between Grangeville and Lewiston, Idaho, and thence to a connection with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company near Riparia, Washington, a distance of 125 miles in all, lags. The work on other extensions is correspondingly delayed.

All the stories of damage by rust to the crops in his country are canards, President Elliott says. There has been a little red rust in some districts, but the farmers do not mind that. It is only the black rust that damages the crops, and that has not appeared so far. Altogether the growing grain seems in fine shape, he says.

President Elliott says that the Northern Pacific's gross earnings for the fiscal year just closed will be $62,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over 1905. The net earnings have increased correspondingly.

The earnings of the subsidiary companies and the income from other sources will, of course, swell this total considerably.

Altogether, according to the Northern Pacific's President, railroad conditions in the Northwest are all that could be desired, and the railroads have more traffic than they can handle without delays, notwithstanding the large increases in equipment that have been made in the last few years.

THE NEW EXCHANGE PLANS.

The Little Board's Floor Will Be Well Lighted and Cooled.

President Budd of the Consolidated Exchange announced yesterday afternoon that the plans for the new building of "The Little Board," which is to be erected at the southeast corner of Broad and Beaver Streets, have passed the first stage of approval and that Clinton & Russell, architects, had been selected by the Exchange to carry them out.

The new building will be built for the occupancy of the Exchange exclusively and will be only 55 feet high. There will be only one main floor, which will house the board room, and the executive offices will extend around the gallery. The main floor will be surmounted by a dome, whose windows will light the trading space. Like the Stock Exchange, the new structure will be erected with architectural beauty as the main consideration, although the building will not be nearly so costly. One of the improvements contemplated which will follow the Stock Exchange's example will be a refrigerating plant in the basement to cool the air on the trading floor in just such blistering weather as Monday's.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Incorporated to-day:

Louis F. Holdmann Manufacturing Company, New York, (insulating compounds;) capital, $1,000. Directors—L. F. Holdmann, H. Anderson, Brooklyn; E. M. Reid, New York.

The Puritan Publishing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—M. C. Drucker, S. Drucker, J. Mandelbaum, New York.

Hecla Manufacturing Company, New York, (motors, &c.;) capital, $35,000. Directors—H. C. Messiner, G. H. Sonneborn, H. H. Pierce, New York.

Frederic Publishing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. Frederic, M. C. Garens, H. Moerchen, New York.

The Arnold Stein Development Company, New York; (advertising devices;) capital, $25,000. Directors—A. Stein, R. S. Harvey, J. V. Nevin, New York.

Orator Corset Cover Company, New York; capital, $2,400. Directors—A. S. Sternberger, I. Fuld, Clara Fuld, New York.

Mrs. N. Jacobs Company, Tannersville, (hotel;) capital, $75,000. Directors—Mollie E. Jacobs, Nathan Jacobs, Tannersville; J. Diamondstein, New York.

Lippner Mortgage and Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—M. Lippner, C. S. Lippner, I. Lobelson, New York.

Flagg Storage Warehouse Company, Syracuse; capital, $65,000. Directors—Robert Flagg, L. M. Sheridan, J. L. Golden, Syracuse.

Interborough Improvement Company, Queens Borough; (real estate;) capital, $50,000. Directors—F. H. Luce, G. C. Dickel, H. P. Hallock, Woodhaven.

The Times Magazine Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. R. Woodward, J. C. Bull, New York; Reginald Jackson, Bayonne, N. J.

Knickerbocker Asbestos and Fireproofing Company, Yonkers; capital, $10,000. Directors—O. H. Meyer, Mount Vernon, W. C. Mason, A. Krause, Brooklyn.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$181,529,077
Gold coin and bullion	105,374,108
Gold certificates	43,371,460
Silver coin and bullion	7,774,111
Silver certificates	6,227,280
United States notes	10,231,289
Treasury notes of 1890	10,610
National banknotes	12,740,317
Total receipts this month	14,606,606
Total receipts this year	66,903,059
Total expenditures this month	11,210,000
Total expenditures this year	77,023,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$566,172,689
Silver dollars	477,449,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,204,000
Total	$1,050,825,689
General fund	102,936,275
Deposits in National banks	88,084,764
In Philippine Treasury	4,747,732
Awaiting reimbursements	761,191
Current liabilities	104,980,885

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The wheat market displayed further strength on bull support and covering of shorts esterday, with closing prices ⅝@⅝c higher than the previous night. It opened somewhat irregular, New York being lower and Chicago partly higher, followed by advances in both markets and a steady to firm tone for the balance of the day. Liverpool was not so steady as expected, but there was an advance of 1 cent per bushel at Berlin and Budapest. The Kentucky State report made the yield of wheat 95 per cent., against 86 last year, and quality good. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 78¼c. elevator, and 75¾c. free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84½c, and No. 2 hard, Winter, 80½c, free on board afloat.

CORN—Good rains came to relieve the drought in Illinois and other big corn States, but the only response in prices was an early decline of ⅜c in September and a little more in the later positions. Rallies followed during the day, but the market eased off again near the close, which, in New York, was unchanged from the previous night. On the declines there was considerable covering, while more or less bull support appeared in the September option. Cash corn in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 56¾c, elevator, and 57¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 59¼c, and No. 2 yellow, 55½c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
September	79 3-16	79 3-16	79¾	79⅝
December	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	82¼
May	85½	84⅝	85½	84⅜
March	84⅛	84⅛	..	84⅛
Corn—				
September	56½	55⅞	56	56
December	54	54	54	54

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
September	73¼	72½	73⅛	72⅝
December	75⅛	73⅞	75⅜	75⅛
May	79⅝	79	79½	79¼
Corn—				
September	49¾	48¾	49¼	49⅜
December	47¾	47⅜	45¾	45⅞
May	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	46⅞
Oats—				
September	31⅜	31⅛	31½	31⅛
December	32⅜	32¼	32¼	32⅛
May	34¾	34⅜	34½	34⅜
Lard—				
October	$8.97	$8.92	$8.92	$8.97
January	8.22	8.17	8.17	8.22
Ribs—				
October	8.97	8.95	8.95	8.97
January	7.60	7.57	7.57	7.57
Pork—				
September	17.22	17.05	17.12	17.00
January	14.30	14.20	14.20	14.25

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1906.

U S 2s cpn 1930 2,750 ..... 104¾
4s cpn 1925 2,000 ..... 129¾
Impl Jap Govt 6s sterling loan 1,000 100
80,000 ..... 99¾
15,000 ..... 99⅞
2,000 100
2d series 12,000 ..... 99½
4½s sterling loan 1,500 ..... 94⅝
1,000 ..... 94½
6,000 ..... 94⅝
57,000 ..... 94½
2d series 10,000 ..... 91⅛
1,000 ..... 91⅛
Virginia 6s defd Brown Bros & Co ctfs 5,000 ..... 25½
Adams Exp 4s 500 ..... 108⅝
Am Hide & L 6s 10,000 ..... 90½
Am Thread 4s 1,000 90
Am Tobacco 6s 1,000 ..... 112½
Am Tobacco 4s 50,000 ..... 77¾
5,000 ..... 77½
2,000 ..... 77¾
A, T & S F gen 4s 5,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102⅞
5,000 ..... 102⅞
1,500 ..... 102⅝
15,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102⅜
21,000 ..... 102⅜
conv 4s 8,000 ..... 102⅝
20,000 ..... 102½
29,000 ..... 102⅝
1,000 ..... 102⅝
25,000 ..... 102⅝
15,000 ..... 102⅞
10,000 ..... 102½
adjustment 4s stamped 2,000 93
5,000 ..... 92⅝
Atl Coast Line 4s 7,000 101
B & O gold 4s 2,000 ..... 102¾
5,000 ..... 103½
8,000 ..... 102⅝
prior lien 3½s 1,000 ..... 94⅞
B R T ref conv 4s 32,000 93
Bklyn Un El 1st 2,000 106
Can So 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 100⅝
Can So 2d 5s 2,000 ..... 105⅞
Cay of Ga 2d inc 5s stamped 7,000 90
C, B & Q 111 div 4s 1,000 ..... 101¾
5,000 ..... 101⅝
C, B & Q joint 4s 14,000 93
4,000 ..... 93⅛
1,000 ..... 97⅞
C, R I & P gen 4s 11,000 ..... 100½
C, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s 7,000 ..... 88⅝
C, N I & P R R col tr 5s 10,000 ..... 92½
Choc, Okl & G 5s 2,000 ..... 105¾
Colo Indus 1st 5s ser B 1,000 ..... 74½
2,000 ..... 74⅝
Col F & I gen 5s 1,000 ..... 97½
Dist Sec Cor 5s 5,000 ..... 87¼
4,000 ..... 87⅝
Dul, S S & At 5s 1,000 ..... 112¼
Erie 1st con 4s 6,000 102
1,000 ..... 101¾
Erie conv 4s 1,000 ..... 104½
Inter-Met 4½s 20,000 85
10,000 ..... 84⅞
1,000 85
16,000 ..... 84⅜
1,000 ..... 84⅝
15,000 ..... 84⅞
15,000 ..... 84⅝
10,000 ..... 84⅝
85,000 ..... 84⅛
5,000 ..... 84⅝
15,000 ..... 84⅛
1,000 ..... 84⅞
18,000 ..... 84⅛
10,000 ..... 84⅜
Galv, H & H 1st 1,000 103
Kan City So 3s 15,000 73
2,000 ..... 72¾
23,000 73
Kentucky Cen 4s 1,000 98
L S & M S 3½s 1,000 ..... 97¾
Leh Vy of N Y gtd 4½s 2,000 ..... 108¾
L & N unif 4s 10,000 102
L & N-So Ry joint 4s 1,000 ..... 97½
1,000 ..... 97½
Met St gen 5s 10,000 ..... 108½
Mex Cen con 4s 10,000 78
8,000 ..... 76⅛
Mex Cen 1s inc 2,000 19
M, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 99¾
M, K & T 2d 4s 1,000 ..... 86½
M, K & T 4½s subscriptn ctfs 2d instal $600 paid 2,000 ..... 86½
N Y C & H R 1sb 4s 1924 1,000 101
1,000 ..... 106½
gen 3½s 12,000 ..... 95½
L S col 5½s 1,000 ..... 83¼
2,000 ..... 87½
Nor & W con 4s 1,000 101
Nor Pac gen 3s 6,000 ..... 76⅛
Nor Pac 4s 25,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103⅞
10,000 ..... 103⅝
Nor Pac gen 2s 1,000 76
Or R & N con 4s 1,000 ..... 100½
Or S L gold rat 4s 10,000 ..... 94⅝
Penn conv 3½s 42,000 ..... 97⅜
10,000 98
1915 8,000 ..... 94⅝
91,000 ..... 94½
33,000 ..... 94⅝
Reading gen 4s 10,000 100
1,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 100
1,000 ..... 99⅞
St L & I M & So gen 5s 2,000 ..... 114¾
St L & San F R R refundg 4s 12,000 ..... 82½
2,000 ..... 82⅝
St L Southwestern con 4s 5,000 77
5,000 ..... 77⅝
1st 4s 6,000 ..... 96½
St P, M & M, Mon ext 4s 1,000 101
So Pac N M 1st 2,000 ..... 104½
So Pac 4s 1,000 92
3,000 ..... 92¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s 2,000 ..... 96¾
5,000 ..... 95⅝
5,000 ..... 95½
So Ry 1st 5s 1,000 116
Tenn Coal I & R gen 5s 1,000 ..... 97½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 119
Tex & Pac 2d inc 1,000 93
Third Av con 4s 2,000 ..... 91½
Tol & O C gen 5s 5,000 106
Tol, St L & W 4s 1,000 ..... 81¼
9,000 82
Un Pac 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 103¼
12,000 ..... 103½
12,000 ..... 103⅝
10,000 ..... 103¼
U S Steel Corp 5s fund 5s 52,000 ..... 98½
3,000 ..... 98⅝
4,000 ..... 98⅝
7,000 ..... 98⅜
51,000 ..... 98⅝
4,000 ..... 98½
2,000 ..... 98⅝
Va-Car Chem 6s 1,000 ..... 100½
Wab deb B 6s 5,000 82
60,000 ..... 82½
5,000 ..... 82½
5,000 ..... 82⅜
30,000 ..... 82⅞
5,000 83
10,000 ..... 82¾
5,000 ..... 82½
5,000 ..... 82¾
6,000 ..... 82¼
25,000 ..... 82⅛
Wab Pitt Ter 2d 10,000 ..... 36½
5,000 ..... 36½
West Maryl 4s 7,000 ..... 84½
Wn Nor Car 1st 9,000 ..... 111¼
West Shore 4s 2,000 105
West Shore 4s registered 1,000 ..... 103¼
W U Tel col tr 5s 1,000 ..... 103⅝

Total sales Aug. 7, 1906 ..... $1,618,750
Since Jan. 1, 1906 444,282,050
Corresponding date last year 668,312,200

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼
3s, r., 1918	103½	104
3s, c., 1918	103½	104
3s, 1918, sm.	103¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103¼	104
4s, c., 1907	103¼	104
4s, r., 1925	129	130
4s, c., 1925	129	130
D. C. 3-65s	115	..
Philip'ne 4s	109	..
Adams Exp	245	265
Alb. & Sus	244	..
Ala. & W.	145	..
Am. Ag. C.	23½	26
A. A. C. pf.	90	95
Am. B. S.	24½	25
A. B. S. pf.	..	87½
Am. Coal	170	190
Am. D. Tel.	25	30
Am. G. T.	8½	9½
Am. L. Co.	20	21
Am. L. Co. pf.	41½	43
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	5
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26	28
Am. Pn. S.	25	30
A. S. & R. pf.	116¾	117½
Am. Sm. pf., B.	96	98
Am. Snuff.	210	240
Am. Sn. pf.	102	110
A. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & C. pf.	125	135
Am. W. Co. pf.	102⅞	103⅞
Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	109	111
A. T. & S. F. pf.	100	101
B. & O. pf.	92	93
Bet. Steel	21¾	25
Beth. S. pf.	..	86
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	110	130
Bruns. City	13¾	15½
B., R. & P.	135	145
B., R. & P. pf.	140	180
B. & S. pf.	80	88
But'k Co.	60	63½
Canada So.	67½	68
C. R. R. of N. J.	228	230
C. S. A. Tel.	140	150
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	150
C. G. W. pf., A.	75	77
C. G. W. d.	81	83
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. & N. W. pf.	280	240
C. T. & T.	13	13½
C. T. & T. pf.	23	32
C., S. & A. pf.	..	..
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	113	115
C., L. & W.	90	97½
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114¾
Cleve. & P.	175	180
C. & P. sp.	106	109
C. F. & I. pf.	77½	100
Cons. Coal.	80	100
Corn P. R. pf.	76¾	78
D., L. & W.	500	540
D. & R. G. pf.	84½	86
D. M. & Ft. D.	13	20
Det. & M.	55	70
D. & M. pf.	88	100
Det. South.	7	10
Det. S. pf.	25	35
Dia. Match.	123	130
Elec. S.	..	88
Ev. & T. H.	68	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	95
F. M. & S.	163	170
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	79
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	103	104½
G. & S. T.	120	..
H.B. Claflin	108	118
Hav. E. R.	48	48½
H. E. R. pf.	87	89
Hock. Val.	..	128
Hock. V. pf.	97½	98
Homestake	82½	83½
Ill. C.	1..	101
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	71	74
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80	81
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
K. I., C. pf.	75	70½
Lacl. Gas.	..	103
Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
L. E. & W.	32	35
L. E. & W. pf.	58	60
Long Island.	60	70
Man. Beach.	5	7
Man. Elev.	147	150
Md. C. pf.	100	..
Mex. Cent.	21	21¼
Mich. Cent.	180	200
M. S. T. pf.	91	92½
M. & St. L. pf.	90	95
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	152½	154½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	173	173¾
N., C. & St. L.	140	143
Nat. Bis.	67¼	68¼
Nat. B. pf.	115¼	118½
Nat. En. pf.	83	87
Nat. L. pf.	102½	104
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	21
N. Cent. C.	35	42
N. O. R. & L. pf.	84	88
N. Y. & N. H.	193	197
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	115	117
N. Y. D. Co.	35	42
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	63
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	127½	135
N. & W. pf.	80½	92
North. Am.	93½	96
Ont. Min.	3	3¼
Pac. Coast.	120	132
P. C. 1st pf.	100	108
P. C. 2d pf.	127	134
Peo. G. C.	91½	92½
Pitts. C. pf.	50	54
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	108
P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	80	81
C. sp.	172	..
Pull. Co.	238	240
Quicksilver	1¼	..
Q'sil'r pf.	3¼	4½
R. R. Sec., 1st Cent. stk. ctfs.	90	93¾
Rdg. 1st pf.	..	93
Rdg. 2d pf.	..	93¼
Rens. & S.	200	..
R., W. & O.	130	134
Rutland pf.	51	62
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	70
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	187
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	135
S. S. & I.	11	..
Savage	106	112
So. R., M. & Ohio ctfs.	90	95
Texas Cent.	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T. P. L. Tr.	80	85
Third Av.	124	126
T., R. & W.	17	20½
T. R. L.	32	33
T. C. R. T.	113	114
U. B. & P.	8½	9
U. B. & P. pf.	70	72
Un. Pac. pf.	94	95
U. S. Leath.	9	13
U. S. L. pf.	102½	116
U. S. R. & I. pf.	77	78
U. S. R. & Ref.	37	38
Vand. R. R.	85	95
Vulcan Det.	8½	10½
Vul. Det. pf.	59	60
West. Md.	36½	38
West. U. T.	91¾	92¾
Westinghouse assenting.	151	153
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	185
Wis. C. pf.	48½	49¾

NO ACTION ON GAS DIVIDEND.

Consolidated's Executive Committee Does Not Consider the Matter.

It was considered a possibility in Wall Street yesterday that the Executive Committee of the Consolidated Gas Company, which met in the afternoon, would take some action on the September dividend, either making a further cut or passing it altogether. After the meeting, however, it was announced that the dividend had not been considered. The next meeting of the Directors will be held the last week in the month.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers, pf	13½	14¼	13¾	13½
7,880	Amal. Copper	103¾	104¾	103	103¾
200	Am. Car & F.	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾
10	Am. Ice	69	69	69	69
110	Am. Locom.	70¾	71	70	70
1,060	Am. Smelting	154½	155¾	153¾	153¾
190	Am. Sugar	138¾	138¾	137¾	137¾
10	Am. Wool	37	37	37	37
190	A., T. & S. F.	94	94	93½	93½
1,960	Balt. & Ohio	120¾	121¾	120¾	120¾
1,380	Brooklyn R. T.	80¾	80¾	79¾	79¾
100	Can. Pacific	167¼	168¼	167¼	168¼
340	Ches. & Ohio	60¾	61¾	60¾	61½
120	Chi. Gt. West.	19	19	18¾	18¾
9,390	C., M. & St. P.	138½	138¾	137¾	137¾
3,200	Col. Fuel	54¾	55¾	54½	54¾
50	Con. Gas	138	138	138	138
20	Dist. Sec	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
5,190	Erie	43¾	44¾	43¾	43¾
170	Louis. & Nash.	146¾	146¾	145	146
20	Mo., K. & T.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
460	Mo. Pacific	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¼
10	Nat. Lead	80¾	80¾	80½	80½
190	N. Y. Central	142	142¾	141¾	141¾
10	N. Y., O. & W.	45	45	45	45
20	Pacific Mail	36	36	36	36
5,600	Penn. R. R.	132¾	134¾	132¾	134¾
40	Pressed S. Car.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
15,500	Reading	138¾	139¾	138	138¾
10	Rep. Steel	29¼	29¼	28¾	29¼
120	Rock Island	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
4,170	Southern Pac.	77¼	77¾	76¾	76¾
1,870	Southern Ry.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
70	Texas & Pac.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
8,080	Union Pacific	158¾	158¾	157	157¾
3,990	U. S. Steel	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
800	U. S. Steel pf.	108¾	108½	108¾	108¾
10	Wabash	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
71,590					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The local money market is not much changed. Banks are still very conservative in putting out new time money. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5½@5¾ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5¼@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 8 per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $23,351,761; balances, $1,558,446; Sub-Treasury debit, $16,152.

Trading in the local stock market at the opening was confined to a few stocks, Butte Coalition being the leader, opening at 34½, an advance of ⅛ to 1 point over Monday's closing. North Butte was also in good demand with but little stock offered. Around the noon hour profit taking was seen and fractional recessions followed, but on the decline the market became very quiet. Selling orders, however, began to accumulate, causing a further reaction and wiping out the early gains. The market closed quiet and heavy.

Complete list of transactions:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
1,000	Illinois Steel 5s, 1913	101	101	101
500	Mexican Central 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾
2,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	98	98	98

RAILROADS.

650	Atchison	94	93⅝	93⅜
8	*Boston Elevated	150	150	150
3	Boston & Albany	247	247	247
15	†Boston & Maine	169	169	169
4,491	Boston & Me. rights	6c.	5c.	5c.
50	Boston & Worcester	28	28	28
100	Boston & Wor. pf.	79	79	79
53	C. J. R. & Y. pf.	118	117¾	118
150	Massachusetts Electric	20½	20¼	20½
248	Mass. Electric pf.	70	69	70
102	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	194	195
20	Rutland pf.	54	54	54
380	Union Pacific	158¾	157½	157½

TELEPHONE.

165	American	133¾	133	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

70	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	93½	93½	93½
50	Am. Chicle	181	181	181
835	Am. Pneu. Service	13½	12½	12½
1,538	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	30½	29¾	30
187	Am. Sugar	138¾	138	138
30	Am. Woolen	36¾	36½	36¾
195	Am. Woolen pf.	104	103¾	103½
7	Edison	238	238	238
550	Mass. Gas	58¾	58½	58½
247	Mass. Gas pf.	89	88¾	89
19	*Pullman	238	238	238
104	Seattle	30	30	30
120	Swift	104¼	104	104¼
134	United Fruit	110¼	110	110
76	United Shoe Mach.	78¼	78¼	78¼
30

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Company Buys Fortieth Street Plot Adjoining New Bank Site—Other Dealings—Convention of Long Island Realty Operators.

The Century Realty Company has bought from Ralph A. Kellogg 105 to 111 West Fortieth Street, four five-story flats, on plot 82 by 98.8, adjoining the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, which was sold to the Union Dime Savings Bank as the site for its new building.

Estate Sells on 37th Street.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the Davies estate 17 West Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 21.6 by 98.9. The buyer will occupy the house.

Charles E. Duross sold to an investor for the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company the five-story double flat at 136 West Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.

Lease of 34th Street Building.

Ames & Co. have leased for M. L. & C. Ernst to G. Karpen & Brother of Chicago, for a term of years, the six-story building 153 and 157 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Conway & Corduke have bought from Herbert J. Cochran 122 West Twentieth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 92. The property adjoins the Island Realty Company's holdings, west of the Simpson-Crawford store.

West 69th Street Purchase.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. E. S. Wells 256 West Sixty-ninth Street, a three-story stable, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Arthur E. Wood has sold for Mrs. Edith M. Warford 169 West 126th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

John R. Davidson has sold for Patrick Cashin 64 West 100th Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Houses Sold on the Heights.

Layton & Rogers have sold for Marguerite C. Sanders the dwelling 612 West 188th Street, to a client for occupancy. They have leased 600 and 602 West 183d Street and 463 West 183d Street.

Max Marx has sold, through Miss Mary Monahan, the plot on the south side of Lawrence Street, 267.7 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 123 by 100. This plot is part of the Greenfield estate property, which the seller acquired a short time ago.

Tenants for New Loft Buildings.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for a long term of years for the Middleboro Realty Company to M. L. Geffen & Co. 20,000 square feet of space in the new nine-story building 130 to 134 West Seventeenth Street, now in course of construction; also, for the Middleboro Realty Company, 15,000 square feet of space in the new eleven-story mercantile building 88 University Place, running through to 24 and 26 East Twelfth Street. This completes the renting of this building.

H. L. Suydam & Co., in conjunction with J. Corbit & Co., have sold 340 and 342 West Twenty-fifth Street, two four-story tenements on plot 50 by 100.

Deal for Third Avenue Property.

William P. Mangam has sold for Anton Hedbavny 2,343 Third Avenue, a four-story tenement, with stores, on lot 28 by 80.

George Cohen has sold for Aaron Stern to Dora Solinsky 239 East Seventy-ninth Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Sale Adjourned in Carnegie Suit.

The foreclosure sale of the plot 51.10 by 100 on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 86.8 feet west of Madison Avenue, scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, was adjourned sine die. In the proceedings leading up to the sale Andrew Carnegie was plaintiff and Daniel Gaffney defendant.

A. Blumenthal has leased for Biagio Parnetti 413 and 415 East 114th Street to Salvatore Mirabella and Leonardo Olivetti for a term of five years at an annual rental of $6,400.

Buyer for Macdougal Street Corner.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for William S. McCotter to Albert Bach the plot 15 Macdougal Street and 1 and 3 Vandam Street, being the northwest corner of those streets.

Katz & Co. have sold for the Simon estate 136 Chrystie Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 24.4 by 100.10, adjoining the southeast corner of the new Delancey Street.

Nicholas V. La Cava has sold for Herman Goldberger 241 East Ninth Street, a five-story double flat.

Wiedenmann & Co. report that they were interested as brokers in the recent trade involving Colonial Hall, at Columbus Avenue and 101st Street, and the block bounded by the Southern Boulevard, Intervale Avenue, Tiffany and Fox Streets.

Large Tracts Sold on Staten Island.

The Prince's Bay Realty Company has sold the following Staten Island properties: Seventy acres at Prince's Bay, forty-six acres at Pleasant Plains, eleven acres at Redmond Valley, and thirty-five acres with waterfront, at Tottenville, to be used for factory purposes.

Long Island Realty Convention.

An effort to bring about a meeting of Long Island realty dealers for the consideration of questions concerning their business interests and the advancement of Long Island real estate is about to be made under the auspices of the Kings and Queens County Real Estate Exchange. A call has been issued and invitations extended to over 500 realty operators all over Long Island to attend a convention that will be held in the Exchange Building in Brooklyn on Sept. 18 and 19.

President Otto Kempner of the Kings and Queens County Real Estate Exchange, in speaking of the convention, said: "Long Island property has occupied so prominent a place in the public eye in recent years that this effort at a unification of interests seems to be the logical outcome of the situation.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Beach St, n w corner of Greenwich St, for a six-story brick warehouse, 25x79.1; S. Welf of 196 Franklin St, owner; L. Korn, architect; cost $30,000.

Taylor St, w s, 195 ft n of Westchester Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6x57; John W. Delmer of 538 East 183d St, owner; Gustav Schwartz, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

ALLEN ST, w s, 50 ft n of Hester St; Abraham Levy to Joseph Klein, (mtg $43,500) 100
AVENUE B, s w corner of 10th St, 103x200, Unionport; Martin Geiszler to William A. Mallett and another, (mtg $5,500) 100
AVENUE B, n w corner of 10th St, 103x280; Longin P. Fries to William A. Mallett, 1-8 part 100
AVENUE B, e s, 71.9 ft n of 12th St, 22x38; Ratschel Joseph to Benjamin Lastfogel and another, (mtg $16,000) 100
BATHGATE AV, e s, 100.2 ft s of 172d St, 8x115.7; Urry Goodman to Emilie M. Streat, (mtg $36,000) 100
BRACKEN AV, w s, 150 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edgewald to Paul M. Ginsburg 1
BROOK AV, e s, 24.5 ft n of 163th St, 42x100.6; Frank Starkman to Jacob Leitner, (mtg $15,315) 1
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 225.4 ft s of Fort Washington Park, 50x100; Jackson Architectural Iron Works to Fernando Wood 100
B ½ of Lot 920, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Harry L. Varian to Anna Zoller 1
ELTON AV, e s, 82.2 ft n of 168th St, 50x100; Frank Mezger to Vincent Bonagur, (mtg $45,000) 100
FRANKLIN AV, w s, 116.8 ft n of 168th St; Julius Myer to Cornelius Daniels and another, (mtg $18,000) 100
GRAND ST, n w corner of Pitt St, 25x100; Samuel Greenfield and others to A. E. Schlanger, (mtg $30,000) 100
HENRY ST, s s, 215.3 ft e of Scammel St, 24x95; Meyer Frank and others to Harry Strasbourger, (mtg $21,300) 1
HESTER ST, n e corner of Allen St, 21.10x irregular; Lawrence F. Braine and others, executors, to Benedict Bocker 100
HOWARD PLACE, w s, 135 ft s of Macey Place; Abraham Perlman and another to Breslauer Realty Company, (mtg $13,500) 100
HOFFMAN ST, s s, 225.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x119.1; Alois Gruschka to Margaretha Teukel 1
HOFFMAN ST, s s, 225.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x119.1; Margaretha Teukel to Joseph Gallo 100
LEWIS ST, w s, 176.1 ft s of Houston St, 25x100.2; Sophia Mayer to Charles Wolf, (mtg $34,500) 100
LOT 47, Block A, Map 430 of Mapes estate; Joan Boyle to Rebecca Del Gaudio 100
LOTS 127, 128, and 129, map of Thompson Rose estate; Frederich Grimm to Fredolin Weber 100
LOTS 142 to 144, 426 to 428, 439 to 441, 518, 526, and 527, 615 to 617, map of Seton homestead; Emily F. Mavrin to William A. Mallett and another 12,000
LOTS 441, 513, 615 to 617, 577, 439, 440, 398, 415, 142 to 144, 549, 426 to 428, 526 and 527, map of Seton homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company to Emily F. Marrin 1
MADISON ST, s s, 172.8 ft e of Catharine St, 25x100.8; Louis A. Goldstein to Isidor Wexler and another, (mtg $40,000) 100
MONROE ST, 131, 28x100; David Mager to Jacob Liberman, (mtg $56,250) 100
MORRIS AV, 1,063, 25x100; Bronx Horse Realty Company to Clara Bernstein, (mtg $7,500) 100
MORRIS AV, 1,063, 25x100; Clara Bernstein to David Bussel, (mtg $7,500) 100
MOTT ST, s s, 94 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 106x1; Henry L. Morris and others to Adolph Hank 100
MOTT ST, s s, 94 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 100x1; John A. Foley to Adolph Hank 100
PLOT begins 45 ft w of White Plains Road and 325 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Hyman Fast to G. Bernabo and another, (mtg $2,800) 100
PRINCE ST, s s, 1.6 ft w of Lafayette St, 20x34.9; Dora Westermann and others to Thomas Rosson 1
RIVINGTON ST, n s corner of Chrystie St, 25x100; Samuel Weinstock and others to Louis Morrison and another, (mtg $78,500) 100
SHERIFF ST, 88, 25x100; Abraham Kaan to Samuel Stone and another, (mtg $33,500) 100
UNION AV, n s, 208.4 ft s of 163d St, 62x irregular; Mary Tuohey to Clinton Stephens 100
VILLA AV, e s, 385.8 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 24.8x92.5; Emil Burkhardt to Mary R. Fitzpatrick 100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 124.8 ft n of 163d St; David Cohen to Golde & Cohen, (mtg $10,000) 100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 134.8 ft n of 163d St; Golde & Cohen to Louis E. Kleban, (mtg $10,000) 100
WEST ½ of Lot 901, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Ludwik Woytusiak to Maria M. Woytusiak, (mtg $5,000) 1
1ST AV, 845 and 848, 40.10x80; Julius Elchman to Rachal Shweitzer and another, (mtg $44,500) 100
3D ST, 26 East, 20x100.5; Charles Seidenberg and others to Jacob Katz, (mtg $35,000) 44,500
3D ST, 284 East, 18.10x103; Isaac Spronig to Rachel Feldman and another, (mtg $30,000) 100
8TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 49.11x100; Chase Realty Company to Israel Hoffman, (mtg $100,000) 100
10TH ST, n e s, 143 ft s e of Avenue B, 23x34.9; David Friedman and others to Harry Mendetz, (mtg $20,000) 100
16TH ST, n e s, Avenue B, 26x34.9; Harry Mendetz to Charles Juster, ¼ part, (mtg $20,000) 100
36TH ST, s s, 183.2 ft w of 5th Av, 16.10x98.9; Edna P. Jenkins and others to William M. Walker, ½ part, (mtg ¼ of $13,000) 37,250
36TH ST, n s, 183.2 ft w of 5th Av, 16.10x98.9; Kenneth L. Peck to William M. Walton, (mtg $13,000); ½ part 37,250
67TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av; 200x100.5; Louis Jaffe to Joseph Levin, ¼ part, (mtg $37,000) 100
68TH ST, 18 West, 18x100.5; May Irwin to Richard J. Donovan 100
77TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Matilda Henssel to Bertha Waldman, (mtg $13,500) 100
98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Louis Bloom to Henry Bloch, (mtg $26,000) 100
98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Adolph Bloch to Henry Bloch, (mtg $26,000) 100
104TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Whitmore and others to William Grimbaum, (mtg $20,625) 100
105TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Allegiance Realty Company to Harry G. Cowen, (mtg $20,000) 100
118TH ST, n s, 231 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Julia Taggart to Max Borck 100
118TH ST, 231 and 233 East, 26x100.10; Max Borck to Joseph McEvoy, (mtg $36,000) 100
120TH ST, 353 West, 17x100.11; Agnes L. Rodgers to Eda E. Bertch, (mtg $8,000) 100
120TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Joseph Sulinski to T. W. Schwenk, ½ part, (mtg $29,000) 100
125TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; William J. Kelly to Homer R. Gillies, (mtg $15,000) 100
133D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Moses Hauptman to Isaac Goldberg, (mtg $19,380) 100
135TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Julius M. Cohen to Jacob Frankenthaler, (mtg $50,105) 100
135TH ST, n s, 504.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 40x100; Breslauer Realty Company to Abraham Perlman, (mtg $33,000) 100
185TH ST, n s, 544.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 40x100; Breslauer Realty Company to Abraham Perlman, (mtg $33,000) 100
138TH ST, n s, 534.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 40.6x100; Breslauer Realty Company to Abraham Perlman, (mtg $33,000) 100
140TH ST, n s, 340 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 80x85; Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company to Cornelius Daniels and another, (mtg $56,000) 100
140TH ST, 473 and 475 East; Cornelius Daniels and others to Sadie Myer, (mtg $71,500) 100
148TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; John Friedrich to Lena Messenkopf, ⅛ part, (mtg ½ of $24,000) 1
150TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Simon Lesser and others to Henry Heuser, (mtg $17,900) 100
159TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Harriet West to Charles C. Sarvis, ¼ part 1
159TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Charles F. Root to Charles C. Sarvis, ¼ part 1
159TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Florence Massaker to Charles F. Root, ¼ part 1,040
159TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Charles C. Sarvis to Francis D. Haines, (mtg $4,500) 1
163D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Webster Av, 20x100; Harry Feller to Catharine Barbig, (mtg $5,700) 1
165TH ST, s s, Lot 525, map of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 26x117.11; Emilie Badolati to Ludwig Sauer and another, (mtg $6,500) 1
221ST ST, e s, 9 of the east ¼ of gore lot No. 75, map of Wakefield, 25x114x163.9; John L. Arnold to Anthony Wazeter 1
234TH ST, n s, 175.4 ft e of 1st St, 25x100; Matilda Roemer to Samuel Garland 1
234TH ST, n s, 150.4 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Eva C. Roemer to Samuel Garland 1
234TH ST, n s, 150.4 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100; Matilda Roemer to Samuel Garland, all title 1,150
236TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Oneida Av, 25x100; George W. Lockwood to Gustav Theissig, (mtg $4,000) 100

Mechanics' Liens.

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Fox St, 135.6x100x84.6x122; Kingston & Hamner against Hercules Realty Company, owner and contractor 850
119TH ST, 222 to 228 East; Sam Fox against Sam Habin, E. Habin, Jake Habin, and Jake Bender, owners; Louis Spieler and Morris Kolb, contractors 100
JACKSON AV, s e corner of Garfield St, 23x62.6x25.5x90.1; Alexander Delnca against Edward F. Boyle, owner and contractor 100
BROADWAY, 1,278 and 1,280; Electric Carriage Call Company against Mary E. Hanley, owner; Co-operative Advertising Company, contractor 1
31ST ST, 407 and 409 East; John Pugh & Son against Paul Merich, owner and contractor 100
BROADWAY, n e corner of Harvard St, 52x100; James W. Hunt against Bradford L. Prince and Charles De K. Townsend, trustees, owners; Charles S. Warmer, contractor 100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 154.10 ft n of 153d St, 89.9x117.4x irregular; Pasquale Mascio against John J. Hearn Contracting Company, owner and contractor 1

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

DEY ST, 18; Cortlandt St, 22; John E. O'Keefe against New York Telephone Company, Feb. 14, 1906, (vacated) 1
FORT WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 178th St; Charles J. Fahrenkopf against William Morris and others, July 11, 1906 100
AVENUE A, 1,522; Julius L. Engel and others against John Doe and others, July 20, 1906 100
178TH ST, n s, 33 ft w of Watson's Lane; Silberstein & Silver against James B. Cullen and others, Aug. 6, 1906 100

Lis Pendens.

STANTON ST, n w corner of Norfolk St; Israel Wingrad and others against Max Goldberg, (action to enforce vendee's lien;) attorney, J. G. Kremer. 1
3D AV, w s, 45.5 ft s of 54th St, 20x70; Morris Av, s w corner of 146th St, 101.6x100.2; Julia Schmidt against Eugene H. Hentze and others, (partition;) attorney, W. H. Loughran. 1
RIVINGTON ST, 147; Jacob Rosenthal and others against Samuel Friedman and others, (specific performance;) attorney, I. M. Lerner. 1
124TH ST, 71 to 73 East; Adolf Klemt against Ferdinand N. Mongo and others, (specific performance;) attorney, M. H. Hayman. 100
124TH ST, 122 to 128 West, three actions; Charles S. Whitman against James W. Camp and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Straley & Hasbrouck. 100
73D ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 150x102.2; Albert M. Hersch against John Fics and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elsman & Levy. 100

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

WIDENING DELANCEY STREET. I make a specialty of representing landlords in proceedings to vacate or reduce the assessment for DELANCEY STREET WIDENING AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS. No Charge If Unsuccessful. If interested call. ABRAHAM B. KEVE, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. German-American Building, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

AITKEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY. NEW YORK STATE CORPORATION. 1,904 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Builders of all classes of buildings and fireproof structures. Factories and Power Houses; Electric Railway Construction, etc. Complete machinery equipments designed and installed. Contracts made for work in any part of U. S. on a basis of actual economical cost.

MORTGAGE LOANS. We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

MORTGAGE LOANS. WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD. For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

BERNADO, Giovanni, and another to Hyman Fast; Plot 45, White Plains Road, 225 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, prior mtg $2,800, installments, 6 per cent. 900
BOCKAR, Benedict, to Mary E. Braine and others, executors; Hester St, n e corner of Allen St, 21.10x75, 5 years 45,000
BOCKAR, Benedict, to Mary E. Braine and others, executors; Allen St, n e corner of Hester St; due Sept. 6, 1906. 5,000
BOCKAR, Benedict, to Mary E. Braine and others, executors; Allen St, e s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x65.7, 5 years.. 20,000
BONOIST, Louis, to Chris Heilgrer; Lot 237, Block F, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 3,200
BRAZIER, Thomas, to William E. Wyatt, trustee; Barrow St, 27, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 5½ per cent.. 4,500
BUSSEL, David, to Clara Bornstein; Morris Av 1,063, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000
DAN, Abraham, and another to Maria Simon; Chrystie St, 136, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000
DANIELS, Cornelius, and another to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 140th St, 873 and 875, 2 lots, each 40x98, 2 mtgs, each $4,750, 2 prior mtgs $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,500
DONOVAN, Richard J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 69th St, 16 West, due as per bond 12,000
FELDMAN, Rachel, and another to Isaac Shrung; 3d St, 224 East, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000
FRANKENTHALER, Jacob, to Julius M. Cohen; 3 and 5 East 135th St, 2 lots each 25x99.11, (2 mtgs, each $5,000,) 2 prior mtgs, aggregate $35,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,000
FRANKENTHALER, Jacob, to Julius M. Cohen; 7 East 135th St, prior mtg $15,105, due July 16, 1909, 6 per cent.. 4,145

OWNERS AND AGENTS.

The announcement of your apartments to rent inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will be brought to the attention of thousands of homeseekers.—Adv.

GALLO, Joseph, to Margaret Lentsel; Hoffman St, e s, 225.10 ft n of 164th St, —x—, 5 years 4,000
GILLIES, Homer R., to William J. Kelly; 125th St, 45 and 47 West, prior mtg $85,000, 1 year 10,000
HITCHCOCK, Frances, to Ernst G. W. Woerz; 31st St, 67 West, 1 year 35,000
HOFFMAN, Israel, to Chelsea Realty Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 150th St, 49.11x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 25,000
HOPKINS, Emily E., to Stephen C. Clark; Pine St, n s, 125.8 ft e of William St, 5 years 200,000
KLEBAN, Louis E., to Golde & Cohen, a corporation; Washington Av, w s, 134.3 ft n of 163d St, —x—, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,000
LASKOGEL, Benjamin, and another to Morris Punch; Avenue E, e s, 71.9 ft n of 18th St, 22x38, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000
LESKY, Dora M., to Margaret S. Hull, executrix; Sidney St, s s, 126.8 ft e of Westchester Av, 20.1x358.11, and other property, 3 years, 6 per cent. 842
LENCKLER, Isaac

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOP PAYING RENT

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at **LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB,** 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company

For Sale—At Spring Lake, the finest Summer resort on the Jersey Coast, the Allaire Hotel; after 25 successful seasons, the owner, owing to ill-health, has decided to retire from business; hotel is situated on the beach front, accommodating 200 guests; private baths, and modern; opportunity to enlarge; communicate with owners direct; can be examined any time; terms easy. Address The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J.

7-room houses and lots, $3,200.00 to $4,000.00; all improvements. For particulars write or call Herman Neihaus, opposite School No. 1, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

To close estate will sell four building lots for $15, (only $2.75 each,) payable $2 down, $1 weekly. Address Trustee, P. O. Box 73 Ocean Grove, N. J.

Farm Homestead.—$66 acres; 2 miles of Branchville, Sussex Co.; lake region; $4,800; closing estate. E. Morris, Newton, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

For Rent—To publishers, writers, &c., desk or office room, with access to The Searchlight Information Library, the most complete collection of up-to-date pictures and cuttings on all subjects open to the public. Send for circular, 24 Murray St.

Studios and offices to let in Broadway Studio Building, No. 2,231 Broadway, N. Y.; very desirable location; Subway station same block, 79th St.; steam heat and elevator. Apply to Thomas Dimond, No. 128 West 33d St.

Two extraordinary fine light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th.

Drug store; Broadway prominent corner; account of death, low figure. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Books written up, balanced, systematized, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

CHAUFFEUR.—Auto repair man desires position as chauffeur; 6 years' experience. Auto, 824 Times, Times Square.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Young man, 25, practically cured, 4 years' experienced Adirondacks, seeks position refined family to younger gentleman with incipient case as companion; references. M. R., Box 302 Times, Times Sq.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1906. Present—Hon. Henry Bischoff, Justice. In the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of the WIGHT-EASTON-TOWNSEND COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Arthur M. Waitt and Charles W. Hubbard, Jr., as directors of the Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, a corporation organized under the laws of this State, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 24th day of April, 1906, and the 1st day of May, 1906, respectively; and on reading and filing the affidavit of Arthur M. Waitt, verified the 24th day of April, 1906, and the affidavit of H. Gordon Pierce, verified the 2d day of May, 1906, and due service having been made upon the Attorney-General of the said petition, schedule, affidavits and the proposed order with notice of this motion,

Now, upon motion of Fox, Pierce & Rowe, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in the corporation show cause before this Court, before Arthur Hurst, Esq., who is hereby appointed Referee for that purpose, at his office Number 116 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 15th day of August, 1906, in the Albany Argus, published in the City of Albany, and in the New York Times, published in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, in which county this order is entered; and be it further

Ordered, that Arthur M. Waitt, of Number 120 Riverside Drive, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, be and he hereby is appointed temporary receiver of all of the property of the Wight-Easton-Townsend Company, of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, as provided in Section 2423 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with power to carry on the business of said company so far as is necessary to continue and complete the performance of the contracts of said company, but not to enter into any new building contracts; and he is hereby directed to deposit in the Lincoln Trust Company all funds of the corporation not needed for immediate disbursement; and that upon giving a bond in the sum of twenty-thousand dollars, (*$20,000.*) with two sufficient sureties of an approved safety company, he shall take possession of all of the property of said company, and enter upon the performance of his duties; and it is further

Ordered, that upon filing the said bond, the bond heretofore and on the 8th day of February, 1906, filed in the office of the County Clerk of New York County, by the said Arthur M. Waitt, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, (*$20,000.*) be and the same hereby is canceled, and the obligations of the Federal Union Surety Company, therein contained, are hereby canceled.

Ent. H. B. J. S. C.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH E. REDMAN, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL EPSTEIN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated July 18, 1906, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the Clerk's office of this Court for the County of New York, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward, now in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Sixty-second Street distant two hundred and seventy-nine feet westerly from the westerly side of First Avenue and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventeen feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Sixty-second Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Number 387 East Sixty-second Street. —Dated August 1, 1906.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Referee.

THOMAS W. RUTTS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

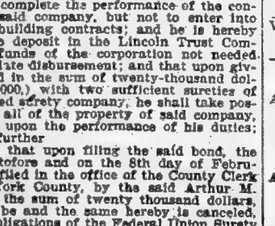

East 62d St.

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien, with taxed costs and disbursements, to satisfy which the premises are sold is $4,469.13, with interest from July 16, 1906, and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $213.73, besides interest.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Referee.

THOUSANDS OF HOMESEEKERS choose their apartments after consulting the announcements in The New York Times.—Adv.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

55TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious room; smaller room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; references.

81ST ST., 68 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; first-class board; all conveniences.

93D ST., 162 WEST.—Hall room, select home; parlor dining room; table guests; references exchanged.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman room mate for present occupant.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—It's cool on Washington Heights! Attractive rooms with good board; hot and cold water; refined Christian family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High class; excellent cuisine; moderate prices; permanent arrangements made.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, (Near Union Square.)—Very desirable rooms, with board; all conveniences.

16TH ST., 133 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms to rent, with board.

84TH ST., 45 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Attractive rooms; private baths; references exchanged.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Overlooking water; Wall St., 10 minutes' walk Broadway, New York; neighborhood, house, table high class; telephone 905 Main.

REMSEN ST., 187, BROOKLYN.—A superior boarding place, convenient to lower Manhattan; all modern improvements; telephone; references.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Young man desires room and board in good locality; reasonable; state terms. Huffington, Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

West Side.

1.—Large, cool room; absolute cleanliness; bath; moderate price; private home. 314 West 56th St.

39TH ST., 46 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $8-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

51ST ST., 851 WEST.—Large and small rooms at moderate prices; board optional; private house.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—2 large rooms, together or separate; piano; running water.

145TH ST., 581 WEST, near Subway Station. —Bright rooms, overlooking Hudson; board optional; telephone.

East Side.

45TH ST., 16 East.—Attractive single or double rooms; private baths; high-class house; gentlemen, ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Domestics.

WANTED—Cook; must be thoroughly competent; for private family at Far Rockaway; must have no objection to considerable company; wages, $35; none but competent and obliging women need apply. Green, 27 East 83d St., between 9 and 10:30 A. M., only.

WANTED—A capable girl for general housework in private family; references required. Apply, Wednesday or Thursday, Warner, 471 Central Park West.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Two intelligent stenographers, beginners; Remington operators; no agencies considered. Apply in own handwriting, Permanent, Box 334 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young lady stenographer and billing clerk; at least year's experience; salary $10. Mansell, 22 Reade St.

Typewriters.

WANTED—Typewriter, Remington; competent to cut stencils for mimeographing; good position; permanent if satisfactory. G., 327 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Ladies can find pleasant outdoor employment in line of real estate requiring few hours daily; many assistants are making $15 weekly. Mrs. Stevens, Quick Transit Realty Co., Room 202, 41 Park Row, New York.

WANTED—Expert crocheters; none other need apply. Address E. C., 1,364 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best lot selling propositions, Bayside, Flushing, and Whitestone, Queens Borough. McKnight Realty Co., 21 West 34th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—An A1 boy's clothing salesman with some capital; can have an interest in a well-established business; also salesman for the city to start at once; good commission. B Box 132 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A good, experienced, Eastern salesman to sell a popular line of cloaks and suits; good inducement to satisfactory party. Box 315 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A good salesman to sell in Middle West a popular line of cloaks and suits; good inducement to satisfactory party. N., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Salesman for city and vicinity for popular-priced costumes; only those who can command trade need apply. Duchess, 70 Wooster St.

WANTED—Man as salesman; real estate business; experience unnecessary. Apply noon, Room 16, 693 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. — We have a strictly high-grade proposition for a first-class advertising solicitor, who has had experience, can show good record, and knows how to produce results; salary, $2,000-$5,000. Call or write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $50 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,308 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 368 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Bright, energetic, and reliable young man for general office work; High School graduate preferred; good opportunity for capable, ambitious young man. Apply New York Millinery and Supply Co., 628 Broadway.

WANTED—Opportunity to make money by pleasant outdoor work line of real estate; our cards the introduction and our present assistants are earning $15 weekly. Quick Transit Realty Co., Room 202, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, $20; salesman, $20; stenographer, $15; shipping clerk, $12; others on file. Call Business Opportunity Company, 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Single man for commandant in Western military school; experience essential; good salary. Apply Room 1,207, 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Boy in office of manufacturing concern; state age, experience, if any, and salary. P. O. Box 2,132.

WANTED—Tutor; $1,500 salary; permanent position; unusual opportunity. The Hopkins Agency, 1 Union Square.

WANTED—An experienced clothing packer; must bear good reputation. Call at 151 Mercer St.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Bright office boy for law office. Call Room 1,302, 48 Cedar St.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

COOK.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Also cook and laundress; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Reliable Protestant, North Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take charge; bring up bottle; reference; wages $30 month. 387 Park Av., first floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Neat, tidy; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

SUMMER RESORTS. | SUMMER RESORTS.

Where the Bass and Trout Hide!

Our little booklet on "FISHING and SHOOTING" not only tells you where bass and trout, but other game fish abound. It also tells of the FINEST HUNTING GROUNDS on the American Continent. Copies free.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

E. V. SKINNER, A. T. M.,
1 and 458 Broadway and 281 Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK.
Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
An attractive and refined country resort, for health and comfort. Quiet and homelike. Good air. Excellent table. On the automobile road from New York to Lenox.
Tel. 25 Millbrook. FELIX FIEGER, Mgr.

POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
Springs contain less than 1-16 grains per gallon.

SUNSET VIEW FARM HOUSE.
Elevated; beautifully diversified; picturesque country; large piazza; shady lawn. S. E. WINANS, Stanfordville, N. Y.

THE MAPLES, MILLBROOK, N. Y.
Beautiful mountainous, healthy country; extra large rooms, three connecting; near Wappinger's Creek. GEORGE VAIL.

Pleasant View Farm, Stanfordville, N. Y.—High elevation; beautiful scenery; near Wappingers; pleasant house, shady lawn, free rides. P. J. Van Benschoten.

ROCKVIEW HOUSE, Stanfordville, N. Y.—High elevation, beautiful scenery; on Wappinger's Creek; capacity 25. Albert Knapp.

DUTCHESS HOTEL.—Healthy country; beautiful scenery; Upper Red Hook, N. Y.; views of Catskills; near Spring Lake; $8 up.

POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
ELEVATION 1,824 FEET. COOL BREEZES.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND, the greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE:)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot of 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d., Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M.; 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
Round Trip Tickets, 25 Cents.
Round Trip Tickets, 129th St., 45 Cents.
STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.
STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. foot 129th St., N.R., 8:15, 9:00 A.M.; 12:30 P.M.
Lv. foot 22d St., N.R., 9:00, 10:00 A.M.; 1:30 P.M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N.R., 9:30, 10:40 A.M.; 2:00.
Lv. Yonkers 8:15 A. M. Tuesday and Friday.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 11:00 A.M.; 5:00, 6:30 P.M.
Round Trip Tickets, 50 cts. Children, 25 cts. Include adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway

Daylight Trips on Beautiful Long Island Sound

NORWICH LINE Lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London, 7 P. M.; connecting there for Norwich, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $2.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night, Sundays 1 P. M. Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 5:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport, 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 462, New York.

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.

Choice of Ten Tours—"All Expenses" plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips... $35.00
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips..... $55.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 12 Day Trips... $85.00
Send for a circular.

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY. Free Fireworks Display at Rockaway Beach Wednesday, Aug. 8, 8:15 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M., leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOWREY, GROSVENOR P.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to the Public Administrator of the County of New York, KATE REED, Francis P. Lowrey, Royal Phelps Lowrey, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Virginia K. Pierson, Juliet T. Bagaliay, Grace A. Lowrey, and John Douglas Lowrey, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Charles H. Godfrey, Richard W. Stevenson, and Francis P. Lowrey as executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of GROSVENOR P. LOWREY, deceased, and the application for a decree authorizing said executors and Trustees to resign their trust, and discharging them as such executors and Trustees accordingly, and for the appointment of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, as administrator, with the will annexed, and substituted Trustee in the place and stead of said executors and Trustees, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New [Seal.] York, the 31st day of July, in the [B.P.H.] year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JONES, MARGARETTE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTE A. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of John F. Coffin, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, 18th day of April, 1906. MARTIN J. KEOGH, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK.
Long Island.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 15.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—First-class Christian family hotel; boating, bathing, fishing, golf; open till November. E. P. Frost, Proprietor.

POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
CAPACITY 150. BOOKLET.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION

Elka Park, Greene Co., N. Y.
A select family resort in the Catskill Mountains, located in park of 400 acres. Appointments unsurpassed. Folder. Open until Sept. 18th. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y.

POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
Has an Enviable Reputation for its Cuisine.

The Katsberg Park Hotel, near annex, bowling alleys, pavilion, and rathskeller; music; unexcelled cuisine; booklet. Henry Moser, Hunter, N. Y.

Westchester County.

Chappaqua Mountain House,

Chappaqua, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., one hour from 42d St.; 600 ft. elevation; capacity 125; unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; music, dancing, tennis, croquet; rates $7 up. Send for booklet.

NEW ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL

LAKE MOHEGAN, Westchester Co., N. Y. No malaria; no mosquitos. FRANK FRYE.

POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
E. L. HOOKER, JR., Owner and Prop.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.

30 minutes from Grand Central.

Saratoga Springs.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
Moderate Rates and First-Class Service.

New York City.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

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HOTEL RIO GRANDE

New York Av. and Beach; Fireproof; running water & 'phone in rooms; elevator; coach meets trains. Moderately priced. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

HOTEL STICKNEY,
second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
PARK 400 ACRES. GRAND SCENERY.

Sea Bright.

THE OCTAGON,

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 900 feet. Opens May 19.
BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager,
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

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RALEIGH HOTEL. Strictly kosher; located near Boardwalk; finest cuisine; rates on application. Grossman & Atkins (formerly Hunter, N. Y.)

NEW ENGLAND.
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EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.
Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
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POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
Riding School, 15 Horses, Orch. Golf, Amus'ts.

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PITTSFIELD, BERKKSHIRE CO., MASS.,
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THREE LAWN TENNIS COURTS.

Vermont.

Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES,
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Rhode Island.

Block Island, R. I.—The Manisses—15 miles at sea; 4½ hours from N. Y. via L. I. R. R.; booklets. N. Y. representative, Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., City.

PENNSYLVANIA.
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POCONO MTN. HOUSE, MT. POCONO, PA.
Select Patronage and Liberal Management.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on H. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $30 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Chester W. Chapin. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and Rhode Island.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:30 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 39 N. R. ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 8 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 273, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 129 Fifth Ave., 449 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" West 42d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts

USE THE
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
8.00, 9.35, 10.50 a. m., 12.50, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p. m.; Sundays, 8.35 a. m., 12.50, 6.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.00, 5.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 52, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46 West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Rolling rooms on main

CONSOLIDATED'S OUTFIT HAS FLUCTUATING VALUE

For Taxation, $23,000,000; for Rating, $38,000,000.

BOTH SHOWN AT GAS HEARING

Senator Page Will Try to Find Out How Much of $80,000,000 Capitalization Is Water.

Discrepancies approximating $15,000,000 between the figures furnished by the Consolidated Gas Company for purposes of taxation and those offered in the hearing now in progress before Referee Arthur H. Masten were discovered yesterday, when the investigation was resumed at the offices of Mr. Masten, at 49 Wall Street. The company's lawyers tried to explain away the difference, but both tax reports showing the discrepancies were admitted in evidence and will be submitted with the referee's report.

In its reports to the Tax Commissioners in 1904 and 1905 the gas company valued its "real estate and plant" at $19,000,000 and its "mains and service" at $4,000,000. In one of the reports it gave the main and service item at $5,801,468.10, "cost of reproduction new." In its papers supposed to be taken from the books for the present investigation real estate and plant are valued at $26,000,000 and mains and service at $12,000,000, a total of $38,000,000, as against $23,000,000 upon which the company thought it ought to pay taxes.

A schedule of the securities of the constituent companies owned by the Consolidated was marked for identification yesterday. It showed that the trust has approximately $108,000,000 of the stock of companies it has absorbed. Senator Page managed to get Secretary Carter to admit that in many cases stock of the Consolidated had been used as a purchasing medium and that very little cash was involved in the transactions. The Senator intends to find out later just how much water there is in the stock.

It was brought out that the outstanding capital of the constituent companies at the time of the consolidation was $17,000,000 and the property value about $20,000,000. The Consolidated was capitalized for $39,000,000, increased to $54,000,000, and increased again to the present amount, $80,000,000.

The session yesterday was the most informal that has been held. When Mr. Gans of the Corporation Counsel's office returned from luncheon he asked Mr. Masten's permission to work with his coat off. His request being granted, every lawyer in the room followed suit, and at the afternoon session negligée was the order of the day. There was some talk of holding future sessions at Sea Gate or Manhattan Beach, but it came to nothing.

The hearing will be continued to-day at 11 o'clock.

BISHOPS' BILL UPHELD.

New Jersey's Excise Law Constitutional, Justices Find.

Supreme Court Justices Fort, Trenchard, and Reed in Jersey City yesterday handed down a decision sustaining the provision in the new excise law authorizing the Board of Excise Commissioners to order the removal of screens from the doors and windows of saloons. As far as the soloon keepers are concerned this is the worst feature of the so-called Bishops' bill, as it permits a full view of every saloon from the street. But for this provision it would be possible for the saloon keepers to evade the law and sell quietly on Sunday, as was the case under the old law.

The saloon keepers through their counsel, former Senator Robert Hudspeth, attacked the law on the ground that the scren section was unconstitutional in that it discriminated against certain saloons.

LOSE ANYTHING

except hope, and a Lost and Found notice in The New York Times will help you find it.'

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Bill for Advertisement sent after insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LIBERAL REWARD—Black handbag, gold trimmings, gilt letters, M. W., N. Y.; containing silver hair brush, comb, tooth powder bottle, with silver cap, all monogrammed; also large cut-glass inkstand, silver top, containing double clock in cover; taken from downtown office building; no questions asked. Samwick Detective Bureau, 320 Broadway.

LOST—A bag, around 114th St., Morningside Av., containing 2 diamond rings and some money; $50 reward and no questions asked. Milton Langenzen, 340 Manhattan Av.

FOR RETURN of box containing gloves taken from boy at 44th St., at Berkeley Lyceum, reward, no questions asked. Return to 704 8th Av.

LOST—Diary, owner's name inside; money, check, commutation ticket; Subway, Aug. 3; reward. Please return to E. M. Knowles, 302 Broadway.

LOST—Monday afternoon, on elevated railway, roll of papers relating to Lee property; $10 reward. Franklin Couch, Peekskill.

LOST—At Narragansett Pier, a 15-stone diamond crescent pin; suitable reward if returned to Howard & Cockshaw, 220 4th Av.

LOST—Gold heart-shaped coral clasp pin, valued only for association; liberal reward if returned to Faulkner, 573 5th Av.

LOST—Sterling silver bracelet, marked with seven monograms, on Jay St., Brooklyn, or a Myrtle or De Kalb Av. car; good reward. 313 Grand Av., Brooklyn; telephone 4672—Pros.

LOST.—On west side elevated Sunday, about 2 P. M., lady's hand satchel, containing pocketbook, glasses, watch, keys, &c. Reward. Young, Hotel Orleans; 100 West 80th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet at Coney Island, Wednesday, July 11. Reward by returning to Miss H. Reddy, 64 Henry St., Jersey City, or letting Miss H. Reddy know where she may get it.

LOST—Lorgnette, gun metal, engraved "J. J. W." attached to heart shaped locket, lost at Hotel Astor or Times Square, Aug. 4. Liberal reward. A. C. Y., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's pet bay cob horse (blind left eye, spavin right hind leg,) also runabout; suitable reward for return; no questions asked. Columbia Stable, 4 Ralph Av., B'klyn.

LOST—The finder of package money left on Lenox Subway express Monday afternoon will be rewarded. L., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold bracelet, L road, Tuesday; small diamond in each square end; liberal reward. Apartment 16, 14 West 107th St.

LOST—Gold watch, with name A. Lind. Please return to Reinhard's Hotel, Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Reward.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 148 West 28th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Bank Book No. 8,696, Washington Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 12,718, Italian Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 830,829; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

McGOWAN BACKS WOODBURY.

Acting Mayor Says He Doesn't See Any Reason for Removing Him.

Acting Mayor McGowan came to the defense of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury yesterday, in answer to an editorial attack upon the Acting Mayor for failing to remove Woodbury. Before he finished Mr. McGowan had half regretted that he had promised to make no removals, as it had drawn fire unnecessarily.

Mr. McGowan said flatly that he could not see any reason for the removal of Commissioner Woodbury and that he would not act on the charges. He would leave the whole subject to Mayor McClellan, he said.

"Perhaps," Mr. McGowan said in his statement, "I should not have made a promise not to make any removals or appointments. It may be that it would have been better to have refrained from promising Mayor McClellan anything like that. But such a situation has never before, it seems to me, arisen in the city.

"However, where is there any reason for removing Major Woodbury? I see no justification for such an action. The reports are different on his case, and there are three reports. Why, there was not even a majority of the Board of Aldermen in the case. And the report was not read to them, and I doubt if half the members of the board read that report. There it is—[picking up a voluminous pamphlet]—why, look at the size of it. I wonder if more than two of the members of the Board of Aldermen know all that is in that lengthy document. Why, I haven't read all that report myself. But I can't find any evidence against Major Woodbury demanding any such stringent measures as a demand for his resignation. Mayor McClellan may and will act on his case; I won't. I certainly would if I saw any act of the Commissioner's detrimental to the city or the people. Then I'd ask the resignation of any man in the city's employ."

BAIL FOR MISS ROBINSON.

Counsel for the Art Students' League Puts Up $300 Cash.

E. C. Crowley, counsel for the Art Students' League, appeared yesterday before Magistrate Mayo in the West Side Court and put up $300 cash bail for the appearance in court on Sept. 14 of Miss Anna Robinson, the league's bookkeeper, who was arrested last Thursday afternoon in its office in the Fine Arts Building, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, by Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

NEGRO INVASION AVERTED.

House Leased to Afro-American Co. Is Bought by Neighboring Owners.

The threatened invasion of the block on 151st Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, by colored tenants has been averted. Neighboring property owners have bought the six-story apartment house at 525 West 151st Street, recently leased to the Afro-American Realty Company, and they say that the tenantry of the house will now stay in keeping with the character of the rest of the houses in that section.

Although the lease to the Afro-American Realty Company is for a term of five years, it contains a cancellation clause, so that the new owners of the property, a short time after they take title, will be enabled to enter upon full control of the apartment house.

The property owners who are interested in the purchase of the 151st Street house and who have given financial support to the scheme are those on 150th, 151st, and 152d Streets, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

TESTIFIES AGAINST RECORD.

Board's Secretary Says He Got $7,000 in Unauthorized Fees.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—It was brought out to-day at the session of the joint legislative committee which is investigating the method of granting riparian leases for the last fifty years that George L. Record of Jersey City, candidate for United States Senator to replace Senator Dryden, received fees of $1,000 a year for seven years not authorized by the Riparian Commission, although he was in receipt of a fifteen-hundred-dollar salary, and that the commission paid the larger part of his office rent and stenographer hire. The committee adjourned late this afternoon, to meet on Thursday morning in Jersey City. All the other sessions will be held in September.

WED THREE, GOES TO JAIL.

One of Osiel's Wives Appealed to Secretary Root.

Semas Osiel, a Spaniard who formerly lived at 241 West 111th Street, was sentenced to one year and four months in the penitentiary by Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, yesterday, after Osiel had confessed bigamy. Osiel was about to escape on a steamer two months ago when he was caught by Detective Farley of the District Attorney's office.

He had married three women. When the third learned about the other two she got her brother to write to Secretary of State Root and interest him in her case. Secretary Root communicated with Mr. Jerome, who acted just in time to catch his man.

As the heat waves roll in we're glad to be able to relieve so many sufferers.

For our stock of tropical suits is still ample, both in sizes and in variety of home-spuns, batistes and flannels.

Recent price revisions have added to the attractions of the $18, $20 and $22 tables especially.

We owe an apology to those friends who saw our shirt sale advertisement in yesterday afternoon's papers, and found no shirts of their size after coming through the heat.

Welcomed as our similar sales have been in previous years, we hardly expected to sell almost all of the 16,000 shirts before noon.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st

ROSALSKY AGAIN URGES THOROUGH ICE INQUIRY

At His Suggestion the Grand Jury Will Meet Twice a Day.

TWO COURT SESSIONS, TOO

Jerome's Complaint of Delay in Trying Cases May Have Helped to Cause Extra Activity.

Judge Rosalsky evidently has no intention of letting the Grand Jury forget his admonition that it speedily investigate the Ice Trust. He talked to the jurors again on the subject for some time yesterday and persuaded them to meet twice a day instead of only in the morning, as was the custom in July.

District Attorney Jerome's statement reflecting on the laziness of the courts may have had something to do with Judge Rosalsky's action. Anyway, when the jurors came before him at 1 o'clock he spoke most emphatically of the importance of taking up the ice question at once and disposing of the many cases of defendants now in the Tombs.

After a consultation with Foreman Bernard Karsch Judge Rosalsky said to the jury:

"The District Attorney informs me that the subject about which I charged you yesterday will be taken up to-morrow. I therefore request that you hold two sessions daily, one beginning at 10:30 A. M. and continuing until 1 o'clock, and the other from 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock, or until such hour as you shall have disposed of the cases presented to your consideration by the District Attorney."

"Many of the jurors live out of town," replied the foreman, "and it will be hard for them to begin work so early. Then the weather, you know."

"Yes," admitted Judge Rosalsky, "but those intrusted with the conduct of public affairs should not consider their personal convenience."

The jurors after discussion decided to accept Judge Rosalsky's advice and meet both morning and afternoon. Judge Rosalsky announced that he was going to practice his own preaching and hold court in the afternoon. This is not customary in Summer, but his desire to hasten the disposal of the many cases awaiting trial led him to make the change. Judge O'Sullivan, who is sitting in Part II. of General Sessions, has not yet made known his intentions, but he probably will hold court only in the morning.

There is every indication that the Grand Jury's ice inquiry will be a thorough one. Subpoenas have been issued by the District Attorney for persons both high and low in the business, from the smallest east side dealer to President Wesley M. Oler of the American Ice Company.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth has been examining witnesses for three weeks or more, and those who have appeared before him were from the ranks of the independents as well as dealers affiliated with the trust. The witnesses have all told pretty much the same tale, the keynote of which is "It is not our fault, the supply is too small."

Wholesale dealers and little dealers have united in the opinion that consumption must be curtailed by high prices or there will be a disastrous famine in September. They say that the supply on hand at present, unless husbanded with care, will not last more than five weeks.

Should evidence of conspiracy be discovered by the Grand Jury indictments will be found, but in any event a general presentment will be returned covering the whole ice situation.

District Attorney Jerome made no direct answer yesterday to the questions, "How about ice?" and "How about insurance?" What he said was:

"If I wanted to I suppose I could talk for a column or two, but somehow there seems to be a frog in my throat."

ICE SCARCE IN RICHMOND.

Shipment from Lake Hopatcong May Have Melted on the Way.

There has been a scarcity of ice on the north shore of Staten Island for the last two days. Brady Brothers, who do most of the business on the north shore, say that they have plenty of ice at Lake Hopatcong, from which their supply is received, but that a big shipment, which was made from the lake, failed to arrive at its destination, and consequently they are left short.

The price of ice on the north shore has been increased. Consumers say that a fifteen-cent piece is now about the size a ten-cent piece used to be. It is said the price of ice on the south shore will be increased this week.

FOURTEEN ICEMEN INDICTED.

Conspiracy the Charge Brought by Philadelphia Grand Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The Grand Jury indicted to-day fourteen members of the Philadelphia Ice Exchange, who are charged with a conspiracy to increase the price of ice. There is but one indictment containing six counts, and this will enable the District Attorney to prosecute the defendants jointly.

The trial has been set for Sept. 5.

McGOWAN PLANS A BALL GAME

Acting Mayor Cuts Red Tape for a Match with San Francisco Team.

The New York Police and Fire Departments are endeavoring to organize two baseball nines to play similar teams from San Francisco at the American League Park on Saturday afternoon. The San Francisco teams will play for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those firemen who were killed in the fire following the earthquake. They have been traveling East, playing the Police and Fire Department nines of the large cities, and have been very successful.

Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday promised to attend the games, and a number of other city and county officials have said that they would witness the contest.

The proposed games threw Acting Mayor McGowan, Fire Commissioner O'Brien, and Acting Police Commissioner Waldo into a quandary for a time, as the rules and regulations do not allow policemen and firemen to seek outside aid. Mr. McGowan finally slashed through the red tape by saying that the game might be played without official permission, as the object was worthy enough to excuse doing away with forms.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," the Acting Mayor said, as he set Saturday afternoon apart for the contest.

ITALIAN HELD FOR MURDER.

Man Who Killed Rival with an Ice Pick Remanded for Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury found an indictment yesterday for murder in the first degree against Frank Farrone, who killed Bassio Cambello with an ice pick on finding him with Mrs. Farrone.

The Coroner's jury had previously returned a verdict of "justifiable" homicide, but Coroner Acritelli said the jury was not authorized to pass judgment on the act and held the man for the Grand Jury. Farrone is now in the Tombs.

SEVEN HURT IN FALLING CAR.

Cable Let It Down and Then Fell, Crushing In Ironwork.

Seven men were more or less seriously injured yesterday in an elevator accident in the eight-story factory building at 107 Bleecker Street, at the corner of Greene Street. The cable supporting the elevator broke, and the car fell to the sub-cellar, two and a half stories below. Then the broken cable fell, crushing the top of the cage in.

The accident occurred just before 8 o'clock in the morning, while the employes of the tailoring shops in the building were coming in to begin their day's work. There were nine or ten persons in the car, which was being operated by John McTeague, engineer of the building. The elevator had ascended safely to a point between the first and second floors, when the cable broke and the car fell.

McTeague, the engineer, who lives at 557 Lenox Avenue, suffered contusions of the back. Most of the others sustained sprains and slight internal injuries. Those taken to the hospital were Samuel Glickman of 191 Henry Street, Giuseppe Giapeliona of 190 Henry Street, Louis Lotznick of 248 Seventh Avenue, Samuel Glatter of 95 Sheriff Street, Abraham Finkelsohn of 366 Cherry Street, and Louis Levine of 198 Eldridge Street.

CIGAR STORE THIEVES HELD.

"Five Points" Gang Members Arrested for East Side Robberies.

Robert Hayes of 49 Catharine Street and Sidney Jacobs of 129 West Twenty-ninth Street were arrested early yesterday morning as suspicious persons. The police allege that they are members of the "Five Points Gang," which, they say, was responsible for the robbery of three east side cigar merchants in the early hours of the day. Hayes, in Yorkville Court, was held in $1,000 for examination, while Jacobs was arraigned in the Essex Market Court and held in $1,500.

James Cassillo, who has a cigar store at 8 Second Avenue, was set upon by five men early yesterday and robbed of $500. The cigar man's cries brought the police, who pursued the thieves. Patrolman Conners caught Hayes. When searched $116 was found in his pockets.

Earlier in the morning Herman Bloch, who has a cigar store at 169 Chrystie Street, was held up by three men who entered the store from the rear. After getting $109 and some jewelry the thieves made their escape. Apparently the same three then visited Harry Burger of 78 Forsyth Street, whom they found sleeping outside his shop. They dragged him inside and clubbed him with a revolver, obtaining $146. Burger called for help, and Patrolman Lipsher followed the thieves and arrested Jacobs in front of 174 Houston Street. Jacobs had $246 on him when searched and a revolver loaded with blank cartridges.

BROWNE DECISION RESERVED.

Judge Says Marshall Was Right in Taking Examiner to Prison.

A hearing in the case of Charles C. Browne, the convicted silk examiner, was held in the Federal Court yesterday before Judge Hough on the writ of habeas corpus obtained by ex-Judge Olcott. Browne was recently taken to Sing Sing by United States Marshal Henkel, in violation, it is charged, of the extradition treaty between this country and Canada.

Judge Hough gave the lawyers until to-day to submit briefs. State Detective Jackson was ordered to take the prisoner back to Sing Sing and to return with him to-morrow morning. Judge Hough absolved Marshal Henkel from all blame in the matter, and said that he did his duty, and that his action could not be questioned.

Mr. Olcott denounced the action of the Federal authorities in extraditing Browne for one offense and clapping him into prison for another as a trick beneath the dignity of the United States and in violation of the treaty with Great Britain.

If the decision on the present application is in Browne's favor, he will be tried on the indictment which charges him with having failed to do his duty as a Government officer.

In the event of bail being allowed, the United States District Attorney said he would demand a very high bond, as Browne had run away before, forfeiting a bond of $12,500.

DIRT TRAIN LET LOOSE.

Many Cars Smashed in Boys' Wreck at Jerome Park Reservoir.

The Italian colony in Webster Avenue in the Bronx was greatly excited at 6 o'clock last evening by seeing a long train of empty cars come thrashing down the hill from the Jerome Park Reservoir. No one was hurt, although the cars were smashed into matchwood.

John E. McDonald, who has the contract for building the Jerome Park Reservoir, constructed a track about a mile long for dump cars to take away the dirt. The track has a steady down grade to Webster Avenue. When the men quit work at night the brakes are put on and the cars stalled until morning.

Mischievous boys thought it would be good fun to release the cars and let them run down the hill. They did so, and the result fully realized their expectations.

When some of the Italian cart drivers saw what had happened, they whipped up their horses and raced down hill with the cars, warning everybody to get out of the way. The cars, however, soon passed the wagons.

Buffers had been placed at the Webster Avenue end of the track, but they did not withstand the force of the dump train. On the way the cars broke two electric light poles and carried them along.

THE MUTUAL CASE ON TO-DAY.

The Policy Holders Would Get the Company's Stenoils by Mandamus.

Argument will be made this morning before Judge Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, on the application of the International Policy Holders' Committee, for a writ of mandamus directing the Mutual Life officials to place at the disposal of the committee the newly made stenoils with which the company is correcting the errors that appeared in its lists as filed at Albany.

The application was made last Saturday, and argument was to have been made yesterday, but a postponement was obtained over Sunday, because General Solicitor James McKeen and President Peabody of the Mutual were out of town over Sunday. It is expected that the Mutual will oppose this petition as vigorously as it did the one seeking to get the names of the members of the International Policy Holders' Committee off its administration ticket at Albany last week.

JOSEPHINE K. JONES'S ESTATE

Widow of David Floyd Jones Leaves Property Worth $1,147,149.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 7.—Surrogate Edgar Jackson of Nassau County has approved the report of the appraiser in the taxation of the property of the late Josephine K. Jones, widow of David Floyd Jones, who died Nov. 15, 1905, at Massapequa, L. I.

The personal property of the estate, according to reports, is $1,009,238.58 and the real property $137,891.25. The total amount of the transfer tax under the 5 per cent. clause is $58,084.96.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

NONE can alter the weather, but all can be independent of it by dressing suitably.

It is as uncomfortable to be too warm as to be cold.

A Brokaw Tropical Weight Suit is as necessary to your comfort now, as an overcoat in winter.

$19 to $25.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

G. T. RAFFERTY SUED BY HIS SON'S WIFE

Cokemaker Charged with Alienating Her Husband's Love.

ANOTHER PITTSBURG SCANDAL

Mrs. Rafferty Says Her Father-in-Law Paid His Son to Stay in the West.

Announcement was made yesterday that a suit had been brought in the Supreme Court of Kings County against Gilbert T. Rafferty, the coke manufacturer of Pittsburg, by Mr. Rafferty's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Delorah McIntyre-Rafferty, who seeks to recover $500,000 damages from him for the alleged alienation of the affections of her husband, George E. Rafferty.

Although the summons and complaint in the suit were filed on Dec. 7 last, very few of the friends of the Rafferty family heard about the case until yesterday. In fact, very few of the friends of the Pittsburg coke man knew that his youngest son had married.

From the papers on file in the office of the clerk of Kings County it appears that George E. Rafferty was married to Delorah McIntyre on Oct. 28, 1901. She was the daughter of a photographer with a business in the Thousand Islands. It was there that she became acquainted with Rafferty, whose father is reputed to be worth $20,000,000.

The marriage ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace in Clayton, N. Y. A few months after the marriage, it is alleged, a young man named John H. Hayden told Mrs. Rafferty that the Rafferty family did not approve of the son's marriage to her and was willing to pay $15,000 if she would leave him.

Later Mrs. Rafferty brought a suit for damages against Hayden, and, according to her attorneys, Hayden settled with her before that case was brought to trial. Then she began the suit against her husband's father, alleging that she had letters and telegrams in her possession which would show that her father-in-law conspired to deprive her of the love of her husband.

She further declares that her father-in-law agreed to pay to her husband $80 a month on condition that Rafferty stayed out West. She adds that she is without any visible means of support, and that while her husband is kept away from her she is liable to become a charge upon the county in which she resides.

In answering the suit through his attorney, Archibald R. Watson of 31 Nassau Street, Mr. Rafferty denies all the allegations of the complaint. His counsel said yesterday that Mr. Rafferty had declared that he would fight the matter to the end.

CAN'T RACE HORSES AND PAY.

Justice Dickey So Rules on an Application for Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey of Brooklyn expressed his opinion yesterday of the ownership of race horses as an investment.

Lawyer John C. Judge was applying for alimony and counsel fee in a suit for divorce instituted by Alice D. Whitney against Eugene Whitney, a Custom House broker. Mr. Judge told Justice Dickey that the defendant had an income from his business of $5,000 a year.

"Besides this, your Honor," added Mr. Judge, "this defendant owns the race horses Moccasin and Mascot and another horse equally well known."

"Does he race them?" inquired Justice Dickey.

"Yes, Sir."

"Then," said the Judge, "that dissipates the income."

"Oh, no, your Honor," answered Mr. Judge; "on the contrary, Whitney made $18,000 last year with the three horses."

"Don't you believe it," answered Justice Dickey emphatically. "A man with only $5,000 a year and three race horses on his hands is unable to pay alimony. Suppose I should award you the income from the horses. Why, your client would starve."

The Justice finally ordered $50 counsel fee and $10 a week alimony.

TRIED SUICIDE WITH BABES.

Mother Turned on the Gas, but Neighbors Discovered It in Time.

Suffering from melancholia, Mrs. Mary Williams, 27 years old, attempted to kill herself and her two children yesterday morning by turning on five gas jets in the sitting room of her home at 207 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn. The woman's life was saved through the prompt action of her neighbors.

Mrs. John McLaughlin, who has a flat on the floor above Mrs. Williams's, perceived the odor of gas. She called the attention of another neighbor to it.

The door to the flat was forced and an ambulance carried the unconscious woman and her children to the Bushwick Hospital, where, after several hours, the physicians announced that they would recover.

Harry Williams, the woman's husband, is a carpenter. He was at work in Manhattan when his wife's attempt at suicide was discovered. He said his wife was subject to melancholia.

E. P. Prentice Out for a Leadership.

Assemblyman Ezra P. Prentice has announced himself as a candidate for the Republican leadership in the new Twenty-fifth Assembly District, which comprises the larger part of the old Fifth and Twenty-fifth Districts. He is supported by the regular organization of the old Twenty-fifth District.

A Tuxedo Is Warm These Hot Nights.

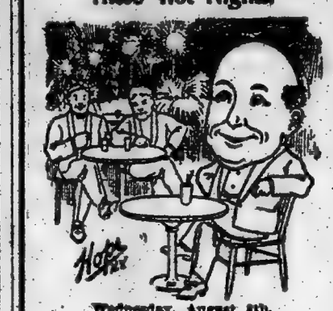

Wednesday, August 8th.

"SENSIBLE ROOF GARDEN SUITS"

is what a gentleman called some of the *Coat and Trousers Suits* of Blue Serge that are included with the Fancy Worsted and Flannel Suits selling off so rapidly this week at

$8.80

Trousers cut from Ends Sale continues $2.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS, Stewart Building.

$15

gives you your choice of any $25, $23 or $20 two or three piece suit in the house. These clothes represent the supreme efforts of our clever bench workers. Every new Summer fabric, including our famous blue serges; every nobby pattern, every style of garment that is strictly proper is among these clothes at $15. You cannot afford not to buy.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK.

(Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.

(Men—Boys—Women and Girls)

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN, Wholesale and Retail.

6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

EVANS HEIRS IN COURT.

They Want an Accounting on Dentist's $4,000,000 Estate.

The litigation over the estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the celebrated dentist, who died in Paris on Nov. 14, 1897, leaving an estate valued at over $4,000,000, reached another stage when the City of Philadelphia, the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society, and the heirs of Dr. Evans appeared by counsel before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court yesterday, to ask for an order compelling Charles F. Muller, Arthur E. Valois, and the other executors and trustees of Dr. Evans's will, to permit an inspection of all the records in connection with the estate of the testator, and also for permission to take copies of all the documents and vouchers in their hands, whether such papers be on file in the United States or in France.

According to the petitioners for an inspection of the papers, the heirs received an installment of $100,000 on account of the $800,000 they were to receive under the compromise agreement; that about $340,000 has been paid out of the $365,000 specifically left, and that but $24,800 has been expended on account of the Dr. Evans monument. It is alleged that the executors have never made any payment to the City of Philadelphia or to the Dr. Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute Society, and have never devoted a dollar to founding in the City of Philadelphia, or elsewhere, a museum and institute.

The estate consists of property valued at over $4,000,000 in France, over $1,000,000 in the State of New York, and about $50,000 in Philadelphia.

HARTJE CASE ENDED.

Complainant Unmoved Under Lawyer's Accusation of Forgery.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—The now famous divorce trial of Augustus Hartje has been closed. With a brief address by Attorney J. Scott Ferguson the curtain dropped to-day, but not before Mr. Ferguson's word was declared to be false in open court by Attorney John M. Freeman, senior counsel for Mrs. Hartje, the respondent.

At the close of Mr. Ferguson's argument Mr. Freeman advanced to the rail and said he wanted to correct Mr. Ferguson's account of a conference in Attorney Watson's office.

"What you say took place did not take place," he shouted at Mr. Ferguson, who colored and cried out:

"That's a matter of veracity between us. I'll put my word against yours any day."

"Gentlemen, we can't permit this," interposed Judge Fraser, and this incident closed the trial.

Hartje, who showed emotion yesterday when the children were referred to, sat stolid as an image to-day when Freeman accused him of being the forger of the alleged love letters from Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje to "Tom" Madine, and the mainspring of the alleged conspiracy to blacken his wife's name.

As Judge Fraser stepped down from the bench he said:

"I'm glad it's over. When this case started I thought it would take no longer than a week. I am going on my vacation now and won't be back until the Saturday before the first of September. I will take up this case after that. My decision may not be given until late in the Fall."

Herman Stabb and John Anderson, the two detectives who were charged with having stolen letters and other articles from Madine's trunk, waived examination to-day. They were released after furnishing $2,000 bail each.

Chance for Delinquents!

This Important Special Sale of

"Great Clothes" For Men

of Worsteds, Tweeds, Scotch Cheviots, Outing Suits of Flannel and Worsted.

Values were always up to $35

$19.50

As the sale progresses the enthusiasm increases. Indeed, the enthusiasm of the people is the profit of the sale. Here's a chance, then, for the fellow who is moved only by the really worth while.

AND

Separate Trousers of Flannel, Crash, etc.:

Values always up to $6,

$3.50

Affording a fine chance for Golf and Tennis players. Comfortable, easy Trousers, in any number of delightful patterns. None was less than $5 up to $6—$3.50.

Men's Im'p't'd $1.00 Underwear.

Broken lots and sizes, of Lisle & Balbriggan. 45c

Smith, Gray & Co.,

THREE STORES:

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.

BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats, $1. Mat. TO-DAY. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. "Seeing N. Y." and Bully. Vaudeville, with THAT Quartet and the Hams. To-morrow BASEBALL night. New York & Pittsburg Clubs attend.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.

Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2180 Columbus.

"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."

Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Deserved Success."—Herald. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, With TOM WISE—JAMES BLAKELEY. LITTLE CHERUB

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

POPULAR PRICES

MATINEE 50c. to $1.50

TO-DAY

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. THURSDAY EVE., AUG. 9TH, The Kirke La Shelle Co. will present DUSTIN FARNUM In Owen Wister's story of the West, THE VIRGINIAN

Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Seats now on sale. Regular Matinees.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND.

HAPPYLAND

KIRALFY'S "VENICE"

FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND

Take Iron Steamboats.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATEST LUNA PARK

12 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, The Musical Success, 'Mamselle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50.

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "Druss Wayne" & Vaude.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 150th Time Friday. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Aleek

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25. 25, 50 & 75. Millionaire Detective

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Vaudeville-Carnival Metropolis Theatre Roof Rd Seats 50c. In case Old Heidelberg in the Air of rain per in theatre

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day 25, 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75. CURSE OF DRINK

MANHATTAN BEACH.

PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N. Y. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS CO. To-night Manhattan Beach Sat. Sun. Mat.

West End Eves. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 25c. THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

14th St. THEA., at 6 Av. 25c. Mat. Thursday. Queen of the Highbinders.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK. Free 8 & 9 P. M. Speedy the High Diver.

WILL APPOINT BY CABLE.

Mayor McClellan to Name Magistrate Meade's Successor.

The successor to the late Magistrate Clarence W. Meade will be named by Mayor McClellan by cable. This developed yesterday, when Acting Mayor McGowan said that he was in touch with the Mayor on the subject and would appoint whomsoever Mr. McClellan wished.

There are half a hundred candidates. One is an ex-district leader, who was a candidate for ex-Magistrate Pool's seat, but failed to get the place because he was not an attorney.

Jacketmakers Win Their Strike.

One thousand members of the Jacketmakers' Locals, Nos. 10 and 155, of the United Garment Workers of America have won the strike for a nine-hour day in this city. One hundred cloakmakers employed by the Leipsinger Company, 15 West Fourteenth Street went on strike yesterday for higher wages.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thundersqualls and local rain to-day and to-morrow.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,729. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

KING'S CUP FOR EFFORT; RAINBOW HITS A ROCK

Nine Yachts Race for Trophy Offered by Edward VII.

BARR IS HURT IN ACCIDENT

Vanderbilt Flier Compelled to Withdraw—Elder Maxwell Beats His Son in the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—F. M. Smith's Effort won the King's Cup to-day by nine seconds from Queen. The new Gielow boat, sailed admirably by Capt. Howell, in wind that suited both perfectly to show their paces, beat the wonderful Herreshoff creation just before her time allowance expired. Queen, rated at 85 per cent. of her regular allowance, for her schooner rig, allowed Effort only 20 minutes and 42 seconds. As Queen finished in the van, with Effort three miles away, it was not believed the new sixty-footer could turn the trick, but coming down under spinnaker and ballooner the Smith boat had a tremendous headway on and she footed it over the line when all but nine seconds of her time was gone.

The Queen finished the 27½-mile course in four and a half hours at 4:02:30. Effort crossed the line the fifth boat, at 4:22:58 Yankee was second to finish, and, following her, came Vigilant and Elmina, but Queen had all three safely beaten. The Smith boat had not always been well handled, but yesterday she surprised every one by the way she held the larger boats, first Rainbow, then Vigilant, and Elmina. The result came as a big surprise to every one. Queen received a royal welcome when she crossed the line, but Effort got an even warmer reception, although it was uncertain for some minutes whether she had won or not.

There were many expressions of satisfaction at the victory of the Effort and general sympathy at the defeat of J. Rogers Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell built the big racer expressly for the purpose of winning this trophy. Queen cost him over $150,000 and he has missed the main object of her creation.

F. M. Smith, who owns the Effort is especially delighted with her success, and it is said he intends to build a new ninety-foot schooner to defend the trophy next year.

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer Rainbow was put out of the race by striking a rock off Schuyler's Ledge, about a mile and a half east of West Island. She struck the rock going at such a speed that Capt. Charles Barr, who had the wheel, was thrown off his feet against the steering gear and his right leg painfully hurt. A half dozen of the crew were knocked from their feet. As they were on the weather rail and most of them lying down, they escaped the danger of being washed overboard.

Commodore Vanderbilt was not on board at the time, remaining on the North Star to receive Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. The Rainbow was in charge of Secretary George Cormack of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Cormack was sitting in the cockpit at the time, and was thrown from his seat, but was not hurt. A hasty examination was made of the boat, and it was found that she was leaking badly. No other sign of injury could be seen, but evidently she was badly strained.

After a consultation it was determined to turn back to Newport and, arriving there, the accident was reported to the flagship and the boat taken at once to Bristol. She will be hauled out to-night and examined, and if possible will be hurried back in time to start for Vineyard Haven to-morrow morning.

The race was attended by a representative pleasure fleet. Ex-Commodore Frederick G. Bourne's Colonia carried the Regatta Committee. Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry had on board Ambassador Sir Mortimer Durand, the official representative of King Edward. On the flagship North Star Commodore Vanderbilt had a large party. J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair and Henry H. Rogers's Kanawha followed the leaders closely over the entire course, while other craft included E. H. Harriman's Sultana, Oliver and J. B. Harriman's Mohican, Col. R. M. Thompson's Invincible, Winslow S. Pierce's Gundreda, Commodore E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Frederick Gallatin's Riviera, Henry T. Sloane's Idler, Alexander S. Cochrane's Alvina, Harry E. Converse's Parthenia, Commodore Alphonse H. Alker's Florence, J. B. Herreshoff's Roamer, Vice Commodore Henry Walters's Narada, ex-Commodore Morton F. Plant's Venetia, Howard Gould's Niagara, C. B. Alexander's Elsa II., and the United States naval vessels Yankton and Cora.

The weather conditions at the start were anything but suitable. During the night rain fell in torrents. The wind blew from the eastward. When dawn came there was no letup in the rain, but the wind had lessened somewhat and the lumpy sea had diminished a bit. As the hour of the race approached the weather moderated still more, but it was too strenuous to justify the expectation that the small boats had a chance to win. Consequently there were numerous signs of withdrawals. W. Gould Brokaw's Sybarita was the first to drop out. Then Harry F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, E. Walter Clark's Irolita, Cleveland H. Dodge's Hester, and E. D. King's Neola drew out, followed by S. Reed Anthony's Doris and

Continued from Page 2.

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WATCH THE WINSTONS.

A Suggestion That One May Be Premier and the Other President.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Sketch this week conducts its readers into the realm of possibilities, and invites their attention to this spectacle—President of the United States, Winston Churchill; Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill. There is no specification as to time or speculation as to the relations the two Winstons would undertake to maintain between the American and British peoples if their periods of exaltation should synchronize.

The Sketch publishes photographs of the two men side by side, and remarks:

"Two of the men most conspicuous in the foreground of public life at the present moment are the Winston Churchills. Ours has set the empire ringing with his speech on the Transvaal Constitution. America's is the cynosure of 80,000,000 pairs of eyes in the States on two accounts. He has just published a new novel acclaimed on the one hand as better than Thackeray's best, and on the other as worse than Thackeray could have written at his worst. Moreover, he fills the eyes of politicians, because he is a candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

"Here is Lord Randolph Churchill's son at one and thirty the most striking and picturesque figure in the Liberal Party—a potential Premier. Across the water is his cognomenal double, a man of 34, aiming at a post which is a step upon the way of a man whose goal is the Presidency."

Moral: Watch the Winstons.

BELCHER MEETS A VICTIM.

The Man Who Measured Him for His Prison Stripes Was George W. Allee.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 8.—When William H. Belcher, ex-Mayor of Paterson, was taken to State prison yesterday to serve his twelve years' sentence for embezzlement and forgery, his pedigree was taken and he was measured for his convict's suit by George W. Allee, ex-Secretary of the Manchester Building and Loan Association, of which Belcher had been President and which was wrecked as a result of Belcher's operations. Allee is serving a year for embezzlement and is assigned to clerical work.

The meeting between the two men was dramatic in the extreme. To Belcher it was entirely unexpected. When the ex-Mayor was led up stairs to the office of the prison and saw Allee, he started back amazed. Finally he mastered himself and exclaimed, "Hello, George!" at the same time extending his hand. Allee shook it, and then proceeded to put the usual routine questions. Belcher answered in a mechanical way.

When the ordeal was over, Belcher was taken to the prison hospital, where, for the present, he will be treated for rheumatism.

LATE WORKERS LOCKED IN.

Shouted from the Tenth Floor and at Last Got a Key That Worked.

Five men and two girls, who stayed late in the embroidery shop of Solomon & Newman, on the tenth story of the building at 894 Broadway, last night, found themselves prisoners when they tried to get out of the place at 8:30 P. M. Then they shouted from the windows.

When the police were at last summoned by a man who had heard the shouts, they could do nothing but borrow the keys of all who passed and try them in the lock. At 9:30 o'clock Thomas Judge, one of the crowd that gathered, remembered that the Holmes protective concern had a key to the building. Judge works for the Holmes people, and after half an hour he got the key. Then he found that the lock had been put out of order by the many experiments tried on it, and another half hour elapsed before the prisoners were liberated.

When they reached the street they were all hoarse, hot, and hungry.

FIGHT IN GEORGIA HOUSE.

Representative and Lawyer Quarrel Over Bill to Pay War Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—Representative T. R. Whitley of Douglas County and Charles D. Hill, a lawyer of this city, fought on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day, using sticks and chairs as weapons.

The fight grew out of the defeat of a bill to pay the Georgia bonds held by the Wattlingly estate of New York. The bonds were issued to pay for arms bought by Gov. Brown in 1861, and were repudiated with other civil war debts.

Charles D. Hill and B. H. Hill, sons of the late United States Senator Ben Hill, are attorneys for the Wattingly estate. While opposing the bill, Representative Whitley said, money was being used by lobbyists, and he would not believe the men behind the bill on their oaths. This morning Whitley met Hill in the House. Hot words passed between them and the fight followed.

OFF TO STUDY MONKEY WAYS.

Miss Simonton of Pittsburg Is to Work with Garner in Africa.

Miss Ida Vera Simonton of Pittsburg, who has been studying the monkeys at the Zoological Garden in the Bronx for some time, did not pay her regular visit to the Primate House yesterday or the day before. Dr. Mictheol, who is in charge at the Gardens in the absence of Dr. Hornaday on vacation, said that Miss Simonton has started for the Congo Free State. She will work in conjunction with Prof. Garner, student of monkeys and the monkey language, in further studies of monkey talk.

Miss Simonton is said to be related by marriage to Congressman Goulden.

A Roosevelt Learning to Navigate.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 8.—George Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, has shown that he has the family trait of energy. He is the son of W. E. Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, and has been staying here with a couson, John E. Roosevelt. Every day young Mr. Roosevelt goes with his cousin to the beach to take the midday observation. His object is to learn practical navigation of John E. Roosevelt, who is an expert sailor.

"The Second Empire" of the NEW YORK CENTRAL. "America's Greatest Railroad," is a fast daily train, leaving New York at 1:02 P. M., arriving Buffalo 10:20 P. M.; stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Batavia.—Adv.

ALBANY GAMING HOUSES CLOSE THEIR DOORS

Proprietors of Mack's and Two Other Places Act on a Tip.

MORE GAMES IN SARATOGA

Poker and Faro Played in Secret, Though Clubs Are Closed—Ullman Prosecution Will Be Pressed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—The gambling houses of John Mack and Cull Holland and the resort called the Senate were closed to-night, their visitors departing, and the lights being turned out. In them at the time were a number of men who had come down from Saratoga for a quiet game.

The proprietors of the gambling houses were told to close by telephone, and the managers merely asked their patrons to leave. It was all done very quietly. Where the order to close came from no one seems to know or does not care to tell. The Sheriff and police are reticent.

This is the first time in many years that Mack's has been closed. The place has long been frequented by members of the Legislature possessed of gambling proclivities.

Albany gamblers are accustomed to sudden and unexpected orders to close up and for the most part obey them promptly. It is recognized here by the gambling fraternity that the present tip to close is a natural move on the part of the local Republican organization controlled by State Committeeman William Barnes, one of the Higgins supporters, to make good the Governor's statement that there was no gambling going on in Albany so far as he knew. The hope is that the shut-down will not be prolonged, though some pessimistic gamblers fear that they may not be allowed to open freely again till after the election, or till January next.

Chief of Police Hayatt (Republican) when interviewed to-night said: "When any complaints are made, and evidence is furnished, I am ready to proceed against gambling and gamblers, but I know of none in Albany now."

"This talk of the town being wide open comes mostly from New York. I believe a New York Senator once said that he could stand on the steps of the Capitol and roll a marble into the greatest den of vice that ever existed. It's all talk and nothing more. There is more vice in one block of New York in an hour than you could crowd into all Albany in a year.

"I cannot see the wisdom in suppressing gambling at Saratoga. Gambling is what the place lives on, and without it there would be no Saratoga. When they partly suppressed it some years ago business fell off and the native Saratogans were anxious to get the lid off again."

GAMES IN SARATOGA AGAIN.

Faro and Poker in Secret—Will Push Ullman Prosecution.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—Although all the gambling houses were closed to-day, gambling was going on in secret. Only games which required simple paraphernalia were conducted. Faro was dealt in secluded hotel rooms, while poker games were numerous. One poker game, which caused talk among the men fond of high play, was played in a Broadway hotel. A single "pot" in the early afternoon, it is said, had $5,000 in it.

The proprietors of the closed gambling clubs believe that there will be no chance to reopen this season. They were busy figuring on the effect of the plan of prosecution mapped out in the Bridge Whist Club's case on gambling in Saratoga in the future. The conclusions they reached were far from pleasing to the gambling fraternity.

"Joe" Ullman, "Billy" Mackin, Max Blumenthal, and seven of their employes in the Bridge Whist Club will go before Magistrate Delaney to-morrow morning to answer the charge of maintaining a gambling house. It is believed they will waive examination to get the benefit of any delay that can be secured.

It is asserted in a semi-official way that a delay will not benefit them. The next step will be to carry the cases before the Grand Jury in the Fall, with the certainty that indictments will be found. It is declared most positively that the prosecutors will not permit any compromise, but will push the cases and seek to impose the full penalty of the law on the accused men.

In the past gambling has been punished by fines, and nominal fines at that, but it is the general desire of the officials to make examples of Ullman, Mackin, and Blumenthal, and if they are convicted to send them to prison. Saratoga people say that Ullman's obstinacy in refusing to heed the orders of the village officials is responsible for the closing of all the gambling houses, and it is suggested that revenge will play a part in the disposition of the Bridge Whist Club cases.

GIRL DROWNED IN THE SURF.

Carried Beyond Her Depth at Ocean Grove—Her Companion Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 8.—Miss Marion Dexheimer of Orange, N. J., the sixteen-year-old daughter of Charles Dexheimer, who is occupying a cottage at 65 Heck Avenue, was drowned in the ocean here late this afternoon. In company with Miss Beulah Wilson, also of Orange, Miss Dexheimer was bathing at the foot of Ocean Pathway. There are no ropes at that point. The girls were both knocked down by a heavy sea. Their cries for help were heard by two young men, Clarence Winkle of Brooklyn and Floyd Perry of Orange. Winkle, aided by Perry, succeeded in bringing Miss Wilson safely to the beach.

Capt. George Martin, Joseph Ten Broeck, and Frank Johnson, members of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, attempted to rescue Miss Dexheimer, but before they could obtain a surfboat she sank. Her body was recovered forty-five minutes later. Doctors Johnson, English, Karsner, and Wilbur worked for two hours attempting to resuscitate her, but without success.

$3,000 for Mayor Brush's Ice Plant.

A crowded mass meeting, held last night in Mount Vernon to discuss Mayor Brush's proposal to establish an independent ice plant, subscribed 300 shares at $10 each to the project. The Mayor said that if enough customers could be obtained he could get a car of ice every day for a month.

Pure food laws are good. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Insist upon having Burnett's.—Adv.

MAYOR DUNNE QUITS HEARST.

He Joins the Sullivan Faction in Chicago—Carey Admits Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Mayor Dunne reached the parting of the ways with William R. Hearst to-day. He sent his report to the Sullivan-Loeffler forces, which will control the Democratic Convention to-morrow, participated indirectly in the party caucus, and declared his intention to support the entire slate.

Thomas Carey, Chairman of the County Committee, who has borne the brunt of the battle for the harmony ticket supported by Hearst, announced that he was beaten and would abide by the result. The Democratic leaders declare they are not afraid of a Hearst independent ticket, and that unless Hearst overrides his lieutenants he will be read out of the Democratic Party in Chicago.

All doubts that the politicians might have had regarding the attitude of Mayor Dunne toward the county ticket were relieved by a statement from the Mayor to-day. When asked what his attitude was on the split in his party, he said:

"I am a Democrat and intend to remain one."

2 KILLED REPAIRING WIRES.

Men Shocked While at Work on Breaks Due to Tuesday's Storm.

Two men were killed by electric shocks in Brooklyn last night while trying to repair breaks in electric wires caused by the storm of Tuesday. Kenneth Moody of 631 Vanderbilt Avenue, an employe of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, walked along the ties of the elevated tracks on the Fulton Street elevated road near Utica Avenue, repairing the telephone wires which are strung alongside the tracks. A live wire of the Edison Electric Light Company, which lights the road, struck him on the face. He fell through the ties and was picked up dead in the street below. Several women who witnessed the accident from the station fainted.

Thomas Gould of 332 East Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan, an employe of the Edison Electric Light Company, descended into a manhole at Emerson Place and Flushing Avenue to repair a break in a wire. He came in contact with a live wire, and was brought out dead by his companions.

REACH TOP OF MOUNT BAKER.

Mountain-Climbing Party Tunnel Through Ice and Snow.

BELLINGHAM, Washington, Aug. 8.—Six members of the Mazama mountain climbing party reached the summit of Mount Baker yesterday afternoon after a perilous ascension. The party, starting at daybreak from the temporary camp of the Mazama, by tunneling in places through ice and snow got around what had seemed impassable barriers and reached the top.

A new fissure of considerable size was discovered, and steam rose from hundreds of small cracks near the crater. From many of these fissures boiling water bubbled forth.

Mount Baker, a volcanic peak of the Cascade Range in Whatcom County, Washington, is 10,827 feet high. Its top is covered with perpetual snow, and eruptions have been recorded for the years 1854, 1855, and 1870.

A DEBT RAISER CALLED IN.

Bryan Reception Committee Hires a Specialist in Collections.

The Finance Committee of the Bryan Reception Committee has decided to ask those of the public who want to see and hear Mr. Bryan at Madison Square Garden on Aug. 30 to contribute to the expense of the reception. In anticipation of many thousands of visitors from other States the hotels will be asked to contribute.

Col. Alexander Troup of New Haven, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has asked John C. Collins of New Haven, a co-worker of the late Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, and organizer of boys' clubs in several of the large cities, to help raise funds. Mr. Collins has raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for benevolent and educational purposes, and the Bryan committee hopes that he will be able to get the $10,000 or $12,000 estimated to be necessary to defray the expenses of the Bryan celebration.

George C. Boldt of the Waldorf yesterday telegraphed from Alexandria Bay: "Put me down for $200 and sell any boxes allotted to me over again, and keep proceeds for expenses."

$500,000 BOND SALE OFF.

Governor of Mississippi Demands Currency and Bidders Decline.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8.—A sensation was caused here last night when it was announced that the State would not have the benefit of the $500,000 bond sale to a Chicago firm on July 2.

A representative of the Chicago firm came here and tendered certified checks to Gov. Vardaman for the amount of the bid, including a premium of $1,600. The Governor declined to accept the checks, but, under the law, demanded payment in currency, which the firm declined to give. As a result, the deal is off for the present and will not be renewed unless one side or the other makes some concession.

The bidders declare that their bid contemplated payment in checks and not in currency. Gov. Vardaman holds the firm's checks for $50,000 as a forfeit.

QUIT TRADE TO PLEASE WIFE.

Then Steinhardt Could Not Get Work and Killed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—After declaring that he would rather commit suicide than engage in a business against his wife's wishes, Ernest Steinhardt of 205 West Seventy-eighth Street, New York, killed himself with chloroform this afternoon in his room at the Merchants Hotel.

Five sealed envelopes were found in the room. One was addressed to Mrs. E. Steinhardt, who is supposed to be his wife and who had led him to quit traveling for liquor houses. Another is to Miss Virginia Steinhardt, who is said to be an actress.

B. P. Stromberg of the Stromberg-Kraus Trunk Company, declared to-night that Steinhardt came to him last April and said he would like to stop traveling for liquor houses to please his wife. Stromberg gave Steinhardt a trial, but Steinhardt's work did not please him, so Steinhardt resigned on June 12. Since then he had been unemployed. Some of his friends bought him a $5 meal ticket last Monday.

Equisec Sparkling Lithia. A perfect blender and diluent.—Adv.

THE AGED MRS. COUDERT BEAT THE PIER RAIDERS

Sat Over the Water and Defied Them to Chop Her Down.

OUT THEY WENT, THEN QUIT

Mrs. Whitney Added Her Protest to That of the White-Haired Widow of the Lawyer.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 8.—The venerable and white-haired Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, widow of the famous lawyer and mother of the present head of the Coudert law firm, got the best of the Highway Commissioners to-day. They started out in high spirits to demolish the pier which Mr. Coudert had rebuilt across the beach. They came back looking ashamed.

When Mr. Coudert's pier was torn down, a short time ago, as an incident in the war to keep the beach clear, he had it built up again and so elevated that wagons could pass beneath. But the town held that it didn't belong there at all and it was decreed that it must come down.

Commissioner Hawkhurst started with a stage load of laborers armed with axes and crowbars. Commissioner Underhill came over from Glen Cove in his automobile, and the expedition moved out to the point and to the Coudert pier. They expected there might be a few men on guard, but none was.

While the expedition was nerving itself for the attack on the offending structure Mrs. Coudert appeared. She considered the proceeding an outrage, and proceeded to tell the Commissioners and their workmen about it. She denounced the latter as a lot of aliens, called the Commissioners cowards who did not deserve the name of Americans, and declared the whole affair a political move to curry favor with a lot of voters whose rights and conveniences had not been interfered with except in the minds of the politicians of small calibre.

The Commissioners shifted from one foot to another, and tried to look as if they did not care, and that being told such things was part of their day's work, but their effort was not a great success. Mrs. Coudert was excited and occasionally threw in a word of French and again a whole French phrase. That added to the discomfort of the Commissioners.

Mr. Hawkhurst asked Mrs. Coudert if she would not like to leave the pier before the demolition began. Mrs. Coudert replied that she had no such desire, that she was quite content to stay where she was. Then the order was given to hack away. The steps leading from the old part of the pier to the elevated part were ripped away. The guard rails were ripped off. Then the new section itself was torn down.

Meanwhile Mrs. Coudert sent a man servant to the house for a camp chair. He delivered it to her by putting out in a rowboat and going to the water end of the pier where she was.

Mrs. Coudert sat down, made herself as comfortable as possible and watched the demolition of the pier. She had chosen the water end with rare foresight, for the raiders soon found they had made it impossible for Mrs. Coudert to reach the shore without a boat.

They cut away until they could cut no further without endangering Mrs. Coudert. She sat watching the approach of danger, and held her ground.

Mrs. C. E. Whitney, whose place adjoins the Couderts', created a diversion at this time by appearing and telling the raiders what she thought of their conduct in making war upon an old woman. When it looked as if Mrs. Coudert would soon land in the water through the pier being torn from under her, Mrs. Whitney asked Mr. Hawkhurst if he did not see the danger. He replied that he did, and that he was surprised because he was taken for a fool. Soon, however, Mr. Hawkhurst gave in and announced that he could not be expected to make war on a woman, and that it was a wonder the men of certain families did not come around and fight their battles instead of sending their wives and mothers to do it. With that for an excuse and justification the wreckers were withdrawn.

The next pier visited was George T. Maxwell's. A couple of planks had been thrown across the hole in the pier made several days ago by the raiders, but nothing permanent had been erected, so the planks were left alone. The J. West Roosevelt pier was next visited, but it had not been restored. That completed the day's work, and the raiders went. Oyster Bay is having a good snicker at their expense to-night.

JAPAN FEARS RUSSIAN RUSE.

Won't Let China Tax Goods at Only One End of Manchuria.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says it is stated with authority that Japan will consent to the establishment of a Chinese Custom House at Dalny to levy duties on goods proceeding inland beyond the Kwan-Tung Peninsula only on condition that a similar system be inaugurated at the Russian frontier railroad stations in Northern Manchuria.

It is asserted, the correspondent continues, that at present merchandise is pouring into Manchuria over the Siberian Railroad, both from European Russia and Vladivostok, without the payment of duty. It can therefore be sold very cheaply.

Russia's policy, the correspondent concludes, is obviously to isolate Dalny and divert all the trade to Vladivostok in order to rob Japan of the fruits of victory.

FRENCH SPIES IN LORRAINE.

Two Men Arrested—Were Watching the Military Manoeuvres.

STRASBURG, Aug. 8.—Two brothers named Gilt, one a Captain in the French Army stationed at Nancy, the other a medical student from Lyons, both disguised as peasants, were arrested as spies while the military manoeuvres were going on at Fort Crown Prince, near the town of Ars-sur-Moselle, Lorraine.

Both the suspects have been imprisoned at Ars-sur-Moselle.

Reapportionment Suit Dismissed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Supreme Court Justice Rich dismissed to-day the application for a writ of mandamus to force the Board of Supervisors to reapportion the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Senate Districts into Assembly districts. The court dismissed the application on the objections raised by State Senator W. W. Armstrong, counsel for the Supervisors.

KELVIN ATTACKS NEW IDEAS.

Does Not Believe That One Metal Can Be Evolved from Another.

LONDON, THURSDAY, Aug. 9.—Lord Kelvin has written a letter to The Times concerning recent discussions before the British Association.

He protests against the inference that helium may be produced from radium and also against the idea of the gradual evolution of one metal from another. He also expresses himself as against the hypothesis that the heat of the sun or the earth is due to radium; he believes it to be mainly due to gravitation.

SMOKE CAUSES A RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Maurice Weil Badly Hurt and a Horse Killed in Park Avenue.

Frightened by smoke from an engine in the Park Avenue tunnel, a horse drawing a runabout in which Maurice Weil and his wife of 204 East Seventy-second Street were driving, ran away in Park Avenue at Eighty-sixth Street last night and dashed into a lamppost, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Weil into the street.

Mrs. Weil was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital badly injured. The horse broke a leg. Policeman O'Connell killed the animal.

The lamppost was demolished. For nearly an hour volumes of gas escaped before repairs were made.

A LIFE SAVER AT 13.

Boy Had a Woman Rescued Before a Policeman Had Wet His Uniform.

Philip Reed, 13 years old, of 82 North Second Street, Newark, saved the life of Mrs. Mary Bock, who is 65, when she attempted suicide yesterday by jumping into the Morris Canal at Newark Street. The lad was standing on the bridge with Policeman Schwartz. As soon as the woman took the plunge he ran down the embankment and plunged in after her.

The policeman ran around the block to get nearer the woman, but before he had a chance to get his uniform wet the boy had the woman out. She was unconscious, but soon recovered.

The woman had no home, and attempted suicide because she was despondent.

MORAN FREES 30 WOMEN.

Says Boston Home for Intemperates Was Practically a Prison.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Acting under the orders of District Attorney Moran, an officer liberated the thirty inmates of the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women to-day.

The action was taken after the discovery that instead of being a home, the institution was practically a prison, the inmates being deprived of their liberty and forced to work from morning until night, the proceeds of their labor going to the home. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is President of the institution.

BETTER TIMES FOR POLICE.

Hinted at by Deputy Waldo in a Talk at Their Festival.

The annual meeting of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association ended last night in the Manhattan Casino, Eighth Avenue and West 155th Street, with a festival. It was said that 4,000 policemen and their families attended. Acting Police Commissioner Waldo and Deputies O'Keefe and Mathot were there, and Mr. Waldo made a speech.

"It is well known at Police Headquarters," said he, "that the patrolman has very little time to spend with his family. In the future there may be something done to give him more time to devote to his family and social enjoyment."

The policemen loudly cheered this statement.

JAPANESE MEAT SCANDAL.

Cans Labeled "Boiled Beef" Found to Contain Horseflesh.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8.—The steamer Tosa of the Japanese Mail Steamship line, arrived to-day from the Orient, being the second steamer of the line to come in charge of a Japanese commander.

The Tosa brought news of a Japanese canned-meat scandal. As the result of an official investigation into the canned meat industry at Hiroshima, consequent on the agitation in the United States, it was found that cans labeled "Boiled Beef" contained horseflesh which had been prepared so ingeniously that it could be identified only by careful analysis.

TOWN IS COOLING OFF.

May Be a Little Cooler To-day Than Yesterday, but Still Wet.

Although the mercury kept down to a reasonable figure yesterday, the humidity was the highest in several days. The wind pottered along at a rate of about seven miles an hour and the drizzle of near rain all day did not help the situation.

So far as the Weather Man can see, to-day will be about like yesterday, possibly a bit cooler, with local rains.

Last night the mercury was actually below 74, a point it has hardly touched since Sunday, and more people slept inside their homes than on any night since then.

No deaths were reported in Manhattan yesterday as due to heat. There were a few prostrations in Manhattan, and three deaths and several prostrations in Brooklyn.

TAKES A THIRD BRIDE AT 70.

John J. Randall, "Father of Modern Freeport," Weds Again.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 8.—John J. Randall, President of the Freeport Bank and father of modern Freeport, embarked upon his third matrimonial venture today. He already has two sets of children. Mr. Randall is 70 years old and wealthy. He lived formerly in Williamsburg. He boomed this place years ago, and has since been much in evidence in its development. His second wife died two years ago. The new bride is about 40 years old. She was Mrs. Frances E. Hendrickson, and was Mr. Randall's housekeeper.

Bank Clerk Pleads Guilty to Theft.

Wheelock N. Harvey, the absconding messenger of the National Park Bank, who disappeared with several thousand dollars' worth of securities and $700 in cash, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree in General Sessions yesterday. Judge Rosalsky will sentence him on Friday. He will probably be sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

REDUCED RATES TO MINNEAPOLIS
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, account G. A. R. Encampment. Tickets sold August 10, 11, and 12, good returning until August 21. Stopover at Chicago returning. Further particulars of Ticket Agents.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL INDICTED FOR ACCEPTING REBATES

Speedy Action by Federal Grand Jury in Chicago.

LAKE SHORE ROAD INVOLVED

Oil Company If Convicted May Be Mulcted in $380,000 Fines—More Indictments Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—After an investigation lasting just three hours and a half the Standard Oil Company was indicted by the special Federal Grand Jury this afternoon on the charge of accepting rebates from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. There are nineteen counts in the indictment, and the penalty, if conviction follows, may be $20,000 on each count, or a total of $380,000 in fines, while the total amount of rebates received is the comparatively insignificant sum of $8,500.

No individuals were indicted, neither was the railroad company that gave the rebates, but the Grand Jury has not completed its work yet, and this first indictment is expected to be followed by a long list of others, both by this jury and the one that follows next week. It is said to be not improbable that officials of the Lake Shore Railroad and the Standard Oil Company will be indicted. There is some question whether indictments may not be returned against Capt. G. J. Grammer, Vice President of the New York Central lines, the man who is responsible for the acts of the freight department of the Lake Shore Road.

Beginning to-morrow the inquiry will turn upon the question of whether the Standard Oil Company entered into a conspiracy with some of the railroads to obtain secret and discriminating rates in restraint of trade and whether the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary companies do not constitute a trust.

The reason why the jury was able to return an indictment within so short a time was that all of the testimony had previously been taken at Cleveland, and it was necessary only to read to the jurors the transcript of the evidence in the presence of the witnesses who had given it. It was not even necessary to call all the men who had been summoned, and in fact the only witnesses who were called were J. L. Clark, General Western Freight Agent of the Lake Shore; C. A. Slauson, General Freight Agent at Cleveland; Henry L. Meyer, clerk in the Freight Auditor's office, and George T. Roberts of the Inter-State Commissioner's office.

The indictment alleges that by the system of granting the Standard Oil Company rebates or concessions, that corporation benefited to the extent of $8,500 between August, 1903, and February, 1905. Each count sets up a rebate of between $300 and $500 a month which the Standard Oil Company received by reason of the fact that the Lake Shore Railroad Company did not enforce from it the payment of storage charges on its products at the warehouse of the railroad at Eighteenth Street, Chicago.

HOOE MENACED BY MOB.

Negro in Hartje Case Waives Hearing to Seek Safety in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—Trembling in fear that he would be harshly dealt with, Clifford Hooe, the negro coachman who is in jail for perjury in the Hartje divorce case, was taken from the county jail to the office of Alderman F. M. King this afternoon for a hearing on the charge of conspiring with Hartje and John L. Welshons, the East End hardware dealer, to defame Mrs. Hartje. The gathering of a mob which could scarcely be restrained by a score of officers forced an abandonment of this plan, and the negro waived a hearing and was hurried back to the county jail for safety. Hartje and Welshons had waived hearings earlier in the afternoon.

At 4 o'clock Hooe was slipped into the office. Five minutes later a mob of 500 persons had gathered. Curses and threats filled the air, and District Attorney Robb, fearing a riot, advised the negro to plead guilty. A committment was hastily made out and the negro, surrounded by police and detectives, was pushed through the crowd to a street car, which whirled him to the county jail and safety. When Hooe reached the jail he collapsed and had to be carried to his cell.

In his confession, Hooe goes into detail regarding the manner in which Hartje and Welshons first induced him to make the statement against Mrs. Hartje. He says it was a lie and that Hartje and Welshons knew it was a lie at the time they had him swear to it.

MRS. MACKAY'S GOOD WILL.

She Travels from Lenox to Vote for Her Old Enemy in School Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 8.—Ten minutes after the polls were opened here at noon to-day Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay's automobile dashed down from Harbor Hill and pulled up in front of the schoolhouse. Alighting from the car, Mrs. Mackay mounted the steps and was met by Dr. Bogart, President of the Board of Education, whose re-election was not contested, it is said, because Mrs. Mackay willed otherwise. Dr. Bogart offered Mrs. Mackay a ballot after they had shaken hands, and she deposited it in the box.

"There, Dr. Bogart," said Mrs. Mackay, smiling at her old-time enemy, "you see I have really come down from Lenox and voted for you. That repays good for evil and we are good friends, aren't we?"

Dr. Bogart assured her that there was no doubt about it. Mrs. Mackay then reentered her touring car, said "Lenox" to the chauffeur, and started on her long journey back to Massachusetts. Harbor Hill, which had been closed for the Summer, was opened for a day and night to receive its mistress, and will be closed again immediately.

Gov. Folk in Railroad Wreck.

ARMOUR, Mo., Aug. 8.—Gov. Folk of Missouri was a passenger on a Missouri Pacific train which collided with another passenger train here to-day, but he escaped injury. Gov. Folk was going to a picnic at Stewartsville, Mo. The only person injured was Conductor Welch.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

CONSUMERS ASK WRITS TO GET 80-CENT GAS

The Consolidated Had Threatened to Cut Their Supply.

TWO PRECEDENTS CITED

Company Holds That Writs Cannot Issue Because Fact Is Involved —Court Rules Otherwise.

Clarence J. Shearn asked Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday for two writs of peremptory mandamus compelling the Consolidated Gas Company to supply George L. West of 785 Columbus Avenue and Dionogi Rebecchi of 235 East Twenty-sixth Street with gas at the eighty-cent rate, provided by the new law. If he is successful in obtaining the writs all the gas companies in New York will be compelled to supply gas at the cheaper rate without putting those who object to paying the dollar rate to the cost and delay of injunction proceedings.

Mr. Shearn cited one case of the Manhattan Gas Company where Justice Ingraham some years ago granted a mandamus directing the company to supply the petitioner with gas where it had been threatened to cut off the meter. Justice Leventritt also, the lawyer said, had granted a writ of mandamus in a case where the company threatened to cut off a slot meter.

"We assert that where a duty is imposed upon a public service corporation that duty can be enforced by mandamus. The duty is imposed on these corporations of supplying gas at the legal rate of 80 cents per 1,000 feet, if it is to be bound to supply gas at all. This contention has been upheld by Justice Leventritt, and has been confirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

"I realize that there is a rule recognized that a mandamus should not be granted where the party aggrieved has a remedy by injunction, but that rule does not apply where the relief to be had by mandamus is superior to that which could be gained by injunction."

John A. Garver, representing the gas company, said that if the writs were granted it would compel the company, without any security, to supply gas at 80 cents before the constitutionality of the law had been tested by the suits brought in the Federal court.

"If, however, we are limited, as we will be should these applications be granted, to charge but 80 cents, we can never collect the other 20 cents."

Mr. Garver contended that a peremptory writ of mandamus could only issue where a question of law alone was involved, but that in these cases a question of fact was also involved. The question of fact was, he said, whether or not the company could afford to supply gas at 80 cents per 1,000 feet.

"In these cases we have not cut off the supply of gas," Mr. Garver said. "There has merely been a threat to do so should the petitioners refuse to pay the rate of $1."

"What remedy would the consumers have if you refuse to supply gas for less than $1 per 1,000 feet?" Justice Giegerich asked.

"By injunction," replied Mr. Garver.

"That would be a very costly and cumbrous proceeding," observed Justice Giegerich.

"But that is what the Federal court has decided," retorted Mr. Garver.

Justice Giegerich said he considered the only question involved was one of law, but Mr. Garver insisted that a question of fact was involved, and that the fact that a referee had been appointed to hold an investigation as to the ability of the gas companies to supply gas at 80 cents proved this.

"Mr. Garver has suggested that we are asking your Honor to take the gas company by the throat," said Mr. Shearn, "and compel it to supply gas at the legal rate of 80 cents. That is exactly what we are doing. We are asking your Honor to take this company by the throat and compel the acceptance by it of the legal rate laid down by law for its gas."

Justice Giegerich then took the papers and reserved decision.

WANT CONSOLIDATED'S BOOKS.

People's Representative Would Learn What It Costs to Make Gas.

Senator Alfred R. Page, Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr and Howard S. Gans, representing the people in the hearings now going on before Referee Arthur H. Masten on the eighty-cent gas matter, held a conference last night as to what steps had better be taken to obtain the privilege of looking over the books of the Consolidated Gas Company. Since the beginning of the hearings, the lawyers for the company have steadfastly refused to produce the books, though the refusal has always been couched in most diplomatic language and has been accompanied by an officer to obtain any "extracts" that the opposing attorneys might desire.

The result of the conference held last night was not made known, but within the next day or two some definite steps to secure the books will be made. Senator Page and his associates feel that the company should meet them half way at least and produce some of the more necessary volumes. The company contends that the State has no right to ask for the books for the purpose of building up its main case, but only for the purpose of cross-examination.

At yesterday's session the book question came up again and again. There was a conference between the lawyers and Mr. Masten [illegible] proceedings began, and later, when Secretary Robert A. Carter, who was on the witness stand, produced the trial balances of the company for the year ended Oct. 31, 1905, the point was raised once more.

Mr. Carter testified that the trial balances submitted were made up from the general ledger and not from the operating ledger. Mr. Burr then asked that the company produce trial balances for each month of 1904 and 1905, made up from the operating ledger.

"We can't do that," said Mr. Matthewson of counsel for the company. "We won't go into all those details. It isn't necessary."

"Well, if it is too much trouble to make copies of the trial balances, let us have the operating ledger itself. I asked that these balances be made up from the operating ledger because Mr. Carter testified that the general ledger was condensed. I want that book so that I can intelligently cross-examine this witness and ascertain the real cost of making gas."

Mr. Masten told Mr. Burr that he had not the right to ask for books for the purpose of making up his main case, and the matter was temporarily disposed of by Mr. Matthewson promising to furnish the details of any specific items on the balances submitted. Counsel for the other side reserved the right to verify such extracts by the books.

Senator Page, in examining Mr. Carter, brought out the fact that there had been a change in the method of bookkeeping in the Spring of last year just previous to the commencement of the legislative inquiry, which resulted in the eighty-cent gas bill. The change concerned the keeping of the accounts of the depreciation fund, and 10 cents per thousand feet of gas manufactured were reserved to meet renewals and replacements. The change was made after a "conference," the witness said.

"What sort of a conference was this?" asked Senator Page, after Mr. Carter had failed to remember who had suggested the change. "A Presbyterian Conference or a conference of officers?"

"I can't say whether any of the officers are Presbyterians or not, but it was a conference of officers," replied Mr. Carter.

In twenty-one years, the papers submitted by the company showed, the depreciation totaled $4,770,982. This averages approximately $227,000 a year. The company, however, claimed a depreciation item of $1,328,000 for the year 1905.

Mr. Carter testified further that the company expected to lose $10,000,000 by the depreciation of its manufacturing plants if it removed them to Astoria as planned.

BOGUS GAS COLLECTOR.

Gas Company Thinks Him the Tool of Another—Got Over $3,000.

Emil Marks, who said he lived at 419 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was held under $5,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Wahle, in the Yorkville Court, on the charge of having palmed himself off on patrons of the Consolidated Gas Company as a duly authorized gas collector. The prisoner's counsel said he would show that his client was only a tool for some one else. On that account the case was continued until Friday.

The gas company is willing to deal lightly with Marks if he will tell who his confederate was. It is suspected that the confederate must be an employe of the company. Somebody furnished Marks with blank bills and data as to who is in debt to the company. The company's representative said he believed that Marks had illegally collected between $3,000 and $4,000.

Policeman Downey of the East Fifty-first Street Station saw two men struggling Tuesday afternoon at Second Avenue and Fifty-second Street. One of the men was Harry Victor of 251 East Fifty-second Street, who said that his captive, Marks, had fleeced him out of $9.60 some six weeks ago by means of a "fake" gas bill. That put Marks in jail.

JURY GIVES "BURGLAR" $60.

Judge Ordered the Acquittal of Crozza, Held on Flimsy Evidence.

The story told on the stand by Othello Crozza when he was arraigned for burglary in General Sessions yesterday so touched Judge Rosalsky that he directed the jury to return a verdict of "Not guilty." This they did. What is more, the jurors took up a collection of $60, which was presented to Crozza with $10 that had already been given him by Judge Rosalsky.

Crozza was arrested on July 8 on the charge of attempting to rob the Church of the Holy Name, at Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Policeman Sullivan and Sexton Hugh O'Hare appeared against him. They told of hearing a window broken and finding Crozza lying on the ground outside.

Crozza said that he had just left St. Luke's Hospital that night and was still weak from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. He was by no means well yesterday and had to be practically carried to the stand to testify. Several times while testifying he almost fainted and had to be revived with a glass of water.

He said that he was walking past the church when an attack of giddiness came over him, and the next thing he knew a policeman was holding a revolver to his head and he was being taken to the station. He gave his address as 118th Street and Riverside and said that he had been a college teacher.

Judge Rosalsky conferred with Assistant District Attorney Marshall when the man had finished his story, and at the request of the Judge the jury lost no time in acquitting the prisoner. He expressed his gratitude for the treatment accorded him.

SMALL THIEVES SURRENDER.

Tell the Police They've Done Wrong and Prefer Prison to Hell.

Sergt. Jackson was nodding behind the desk at the East 104th Street Station late yesterday when the door opened to admit three small boys.

"Well?" said the Sergeant as they approached the desk. They were so small that he had to lean over to see them.

One boy, who was pushed forward by his companions, cleared his throat once or twice, and then said: "We want to give ourselves up."

"What?" exclaimed the Sergeant in surprise.

"It's this way," the spokesman continued. "On July 30 we went into a cellar at 335 East 105th Street, broke open the gas meter, and took out some quarters. I don't know how many, for we divided them up. We don't want to be bad. We are good Catholics and we know that we will go to hell if we are bad. We talked the thing over and would rather be punished here than after we die. So we agreed to tell about what we had done."

The other two boys nodded. The spokesman said he was Charles Patronostro, 12 years old, of 338 East 106th Street, and his companions Brazzio Madoni, 11 years old, of 329 East 106th Street and Andrew Liggio, 10 years old, of 306 East 106th Street.

Questioned by the Sergeant, the boys said that there had been another boy with them, but that he did not want to be good and would not come to the station house with them.

Acting on their information the police later arrested Dominico Camphgnan of 325 East 106th Street. They were all sent to the Children's Society.

FINDS A NOCTURIS.

St. Louis Doctor Comes Across a Specimen of a Startling Animal.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—It is stated that Dr. Louis Bleyer of St. Louis today found at Oconomowoc Lake a specimen of the nocturis, a strange creature with the body of a fish and the legs of a dog.

The nocturis possesses two complete sets of respiratory organs, the gills of a fish and the lungs and nostrils of a mammal. When on shore, breathing is performed at the nose, the air entering the lungs in this manner and the gills remaining closed. If the animal is placed in water the gills immediately begin to perform their usual functions. The gills are arranged in sets of three on each side of the head, and protrude like wings. Although the forelegs are boneless, they have a remarkable resemblance to those of a dog.

MONEY FOR NEW SCHOOLS.

Also for a Brooklyn Headquarters and an Athletic Field in Astoria.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Education awarded contracts yesterday for the building of School 43, in the Bronx; No. 152, in Brooklyn, and No. 16, in Queens. The contract for the new headquarters in Brooklyn was also awarded. The new building will be in Livingston Street. The three new school buildings will cost $700,593, and the new Brooklyn headquarters will cost $241,370.

A contract for the construction of an athletic field in Astoria was also awarded. The field, which is the first of four, will cost $9,000, and will be completed by the beginning of the Fall term.

For Loss of Appetite.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It nourishes, strengthens, and imparts new life and vigor. An excellent general tonic.—Adv.

The Judgment of Spinsters

is strong in its endorsement of White Rose Ceylon Tea. Purest, cleanest, strongest, most economical. Two cups per teaspoonful. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Only 35c. Per Pound.

REGRETS TO JAPAN, BUT NOT AN APOLOGY

This Country Regards Killing of Poachers as Justified.

PRISONERS WILL BE TRIED

Twelve Men Captured When Five of Their Comrades Were Slain Are Held for a Jury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A painful sensation has been caused here by a report of the killing of five Japanese fishermen and the capture of twelve other Japanese on St. Paul Island of the Pribiloff Group, which was made to the Department of Commerce and Labor by Edwin W. Sims, solicitor for the department, who is now in Alaska to enforce the new law prohibiting all persons who are not citizens from fishing in Alaska waters. The fishermen were killed by Chief Agent Lembkey and Assistant Agent Judge, at the head of a native guard, for poaching in the seal rookeries.

The following contains the main features of the dispatch of Solicitor Sims:

"Fur seal rookeries St. Paul Island were raided by crews Japanese schooners July 16 and 17. About 200 seals were killed, but raiders were eventually repulsed as a result courageous action Chief Agent Lembkey and Assistant Agent Judge, at head of native guard. Five raiders were killed and twelve captured, two of latter being badly wounded. Three boats and some small arms also captured. Force protecting rookeries suffered no casualties.

"The schooners were first observed on July 16 and were close to shore, easily within three-mile limit. On this day boat's crew of six men which had landed at northeast point were surprised and captured by Agent Lembkey and native guards without casualty on either side. On the morning of July 17 two native watchmen shot and killed two and wounded one of an armed landing party. Crews of schooner, under protection of a dense fog, shot seals in water close to shore most of day. During this time shotgun firing which could be easily heard from shore was frequent. Unknown how many seals were killed in this manner, but number must have been considerable.

"On evening of the same day crews of at least three schooners made concerted raids on widely separated rookeries. Raid on Seapandi rookeries was repulsed by native guard after considerable firing. Raid on northeast point was partially successful. Owing to dense fog raiders there were not discovered until nearly 200 seals had been killed. This raid, which was apparently participated in by an entire ship's crew in five boats, was repulsed by Agent Lembkey, Judge, and native force only, and three of raiders were killed and five captured.

"Some of the raiders taken state they are from schooner Toyal Maru No. 2, and one of the captured boats bore that name. Other prisoner states he is from schooner Mei Maru. During the time I was on the island schooners were frequently sighted less than three miles from shore. It is evident that at least eight or ten schooners, believed to be Japanese, are sailing in close proximity to islands. The twelve prisoners were taken on cutter McCulloch to Kodiak and after hearing before commander were held for jury and taken in charge by Marshal."

Acting Secretary of State Bacon to-day sent Ambassador Wright at Tokio the substance of the foregoing dispatch, stating that it was forwarded for the purpose of giving such information as this Government had of a regrettable incident, news of which might reach Japan in a distorted form. There is no intention of offering an apology, as the State Department regards the Japanese fishermen as poachers if they were within the three-mile limit, and the dispatch from Mr. Sims emphasises that this was the case.

The Japanese Chargé, Mr. Miyaoka, called at the State Department this morning for information about the killing of the Japanese. He had received no dispatches from his Government concerning the affair, and Acting Secretary Bacon gave him the same information as that sent to Ambassador Wright.

Later in the day, after a careful investigation by the Japanese Chargé, the conclusion was reached that the case was one involving no international incident.

As the report from Mr. Sims stated that there were eight or ten Japanese schooners loitering around in the waters near the Pribiloff Islands, at the request of the State Department the revenue cutter Perry was at once dispatched by the Treasury Department to assist in preventing further depredations on the seals.

Chief Agent Lembkey has been in the service in the islands about fifteen years, and is held in high esteem by the officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor. His business is to guard the seal rookeries, particularly during the breeding season from May 1 to Sept. 15. Lembkey and three white assistants remain in the islands throughout the year.

The native guards referred to in Mr. Sims's dispatch are Indians who live on the islands. Congress makes an appropriation for their support, and they are practically wards of the Government. As guards, 115 of them are used by Chief Lembkey on St. Paul Island, and about 90 on the Island of St. George.

WILLED HEART TO HIS WIFE.

Then Heene, Who Prepared Well for His Suicide, Did Not Succeed.

Max Heene, a German, forty-three years old, attempted suicide late last night in a furnished room at 220 Hudson Street, Hoboken. He left a letter to the police saying:

I herewih declare hat I killed myself because I am tired of the struggles of life. Personally, my name is Max Heene, a German by birth. I came to this country on June 15, 1903. My last position was in Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken. I was discharged from there for no reason. That does not matter, at least it did not cause my decision.

I have a wife and three children in Germany. All letters please send to that address. I paid my rent until to-morrow. That's the truth. I have some debts. I am sorry for the people. They lose, but it is not worth mentioning. About my funeral, I do not want my relatives to pay for it. Is it not possible that my body be brought to the anatomical section of the university?

In that case I wish they would send my heart in a plain tin case to my wife, Mrs. Anna Heene, Bostock, in Mecke, No. 17 Breitstrasse. I know American people are in that way so liberal, and I hope they will do me the favor. Perhaps with a description that my brains were not normal that would smooth the distress of my poor beloved wife.

Heene was hurried to St. Mary's Hospital. The doctors say he may recover.

BULLET KILLS MRS. FORD.

Doctor Thinks Death of Lieutenant's Wife Was Accidental.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, wife of Lieut. William G. Ford of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia, died in her apartments in Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. She was found lying unconscious in her bedroom, with a bullet wound in her temple and a revolver lying a few feet away. She died soon without regaining consciousness.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford were preparing for a vacation trip to Connecticut. According to a physician who was called in, Mrs. Ford was in her bedroom with a servant, packing her clothes. The servant turned her back for an instant, and then she heard the revolver discharged. Looking around, she saw Mrs. Ford lying on the floor. Mr. Ford was packing his trunk, meanwhile, in the basement. He was greatly affected by his bereavement.

Dr. John C. McEvitt, who is a member of the Naval Battalion and who attended Mrs. Ford, said that both Mr. and Mrs. Ford practiced marksmanship, and usually carried revolvers with them on their vacation trips. He believes that Mrs. Ford, taking the pistol from a drawer, dropped it and that it was accidentally discharged.

Dry Cleaning

sweetens the over-used garment and makes it as pure and as wholesome as the morning dew.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.
Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.
Established 1840.

485 Madison Ave. 768 " " " 993 " " " 1064 " " " — The oldish look of Men's Garments is removed by Dry Cleaning.

23 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

MUTINY IN NAVY YARD QUELLED BY MARINES

Two Injured and Fifteen Jailed in a Fight at Philadelphia.

SOLD UNIFORMS FOR BEER

Then Intoxicated Sailors Attacked a Corporal and Were Overpowered by Seamen.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Five marines are in double irons on board the receiving ship Lancaster, at the League Island Navy Yard, and ten sailors are under arrest, as the result of a mutiny on Monday night, in which two of the mutineers were badly injured.

A boating party, comprising Privates Burnett, Kenzy, Haggerty, Alderson, Erbe, and Nowland, left the Navy Yard, crossed the Delaware River to Gloucester and, it is alleged, sold their uniforms. With the money they bought two half barrels of beer. This they smuggled into camp, and a score of men were soon under the influence of the intoxicant.

While in this condition, the men attempted to leave the yard and, when halted, attacked the Corporal. The alarm whistle was sounded and the men of the Lancaster responded. A general fight ensued during which several shots were fired.

Chief Boatswain Garrett, who was the officer of the deck when the alarm was sounded, called all hands, and in a few minutes forty marines and bluejackets were on the scene of the mutiny. Burnett attempted to shoot Garrett, but he was bayoneted by Trumpeter Hess and overpowered. The other mutineers endeavored to escape to the marshes surrounding the camp, but all were arrested. Burnett, one of the ringleaders of the mutineers, had his throat cut. Kenzy's right arm was fractured.

Capt. Miller of the Lancaster ordered yesterday that Burnett and Kenzy be court-martialed. The trial was soon over, and, although the findings were not made known, it is said that sentences ranging from one to five years in the naval prison at Chelsea, Mass., will be the outcome.

Haggerty and Erbe, while not taking an active part in the outbreak, were in the boating party. Each was given ten days in double irons on bread and water, with a full meal every fifth day. Alderson and Nowland were before a Summary Court-martial Board to-day. They will probably be given thirty days each in double irons, with restricted liberty for six months. The bluejackets will probably be sentenced to ten days in double irons, with confinement in the brigs.

Boatswain Garrett, Sergt. Kibby, Corp. Shay, Trumpeter Hess, and the others who helped quell the outbreak were commended by Capt. Miller.

INSURANCE FUNDS ATTACHED.

Funds of German Concern Seized by San Francisco Policy Holders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The $565,000 deposited in New York by the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, which has disavowed liability for its losses, has been attached by the policy holders of San Francisco to prevent the German corporation from withdrawing the money from the United States.

The fund was attached to-day by agents of Walter H. Linforch, an attorney acting for policy holders whose claims aggregate about $600,000. The deposit, however, is a trust fund for the benefit of all the policy holders in this country. If the courts declare that the claims are just the money will be distributed proportionately among all the policy holders.

The Trans-atlantic policy holders decided to-day to form an organization to sue as a unit, and it is inteded to carry the case to the German courts.

Deputy Sheriff McCourt has received an attachment for $61,000 against the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, a German corporation with an agency in this city, in favor of Thomas C. Watkins.

The attachment grows out of the company's losses in San Francisco. It was granted by Justice Dickey of Brooklyn. The Sheriff served it on Joseph Andrews and Paul Lichtenstein, two Trustees, on a bank, and also on a banking firm where it is supposed the company had money on deposit.

ELECTION OFFICERS JAILED.

Held in Contempt for Refusing to be Sworn in Denver Court.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—George N. Ordway, President of the City Election Commission; Henry L. Doherty, President of the Denver Gas and Electric Company; Frederick A. Williams, ex-Chairman of the Republican Central County Committee, and J. Cook, Jr., a real estate dealer, were committed to the County Jail to-day by Judge Lindsey until they paid fines of $500 each for contempt of court. They refused to be sworn in the franchise election contest.

William Lail and Theodore Griffin, watchers appointed by the Election Commission, were fined $25 each. They forcibly prevented Sheriff Alexander Nisbet last night from getting the ballot boxes, which Judge Lindsey had ordered Nisbet to bring in to court.

The ballot boxes were delivered to the Sheriff to-day after Justice Bailey of the Supreme Court had refused to interfere with the contest proceedings.

Justice Bailey, in the Supreme Court, refused the writ sought by the Denver City Tramway Company and the Denver Gas and Electric Company to stay the proceedings in the election contest on the ground that the County Court has no jurisdiction.

FAINTS AS NEPHEW SAILS.

Mrs. Brady Greatly Affected When Her Relative Starts for Ireland.

John Gill of Providence, R. I., sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic for Queenstown for a short visit to his relatives in Ireland, and he got a hysterical farewell on the pier from his kinsfolk. One of them hated to see him go so badly that she fainted twice on the pier.

Several aunts, two sisters, an uncle and several cousins wede at the pier to bid Mr. Gill good-by. One of the aunts was Mrs. Marie Brady of Jersey City. Mr. Gill was half way up the gangplank, when Mrs. Brady rushed up behind him and, clasping him around the neck, began to scream. She said she was afraid he would be drowned and begged him to back out and write to his people instead.

The other relatives and several of the steamship employes managed to free Mr. Gill, and as he rushed up the gangplank the weeping Mrs. Brady was led down to the pier. Once on the pier she promptly fainted, and when she came to the Majestic was backing out into the river. Then she fainted again, and had to be taken into the steamship office at the head of the pier to be revived.

Final Price Reductions

Men's High Grade Summer Suits—A Clearance

Were $22, $20, $18, $17 & $15

now $12.75

We will not rest content until every suit designed for this season's service is out of the house. The reduced price—$12.75—is moving them fast.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

HIGGINS THE CANDIDATE, WOODRUFF HIS MANAGER

Then the Brooklyn Man Will Try for Odell's Chairmanship.

BARNES WITH THE GOVERNOR

"The Man with the Jobs Wins," Says One Politician, Summing Up the Day's News.

That Gov. Higgins is to be the candidate of the Republican Party for re-election was further indicated yesterday, when it was said on the best authority that ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, who controls the Brooklyn delegation, will be a candidate for the post of State Chairman when it is vacated after the State Convention by ex-Gov. Odell.

All doubt of Mr. Woodruff's position was dissipated yesterday when it was announced that his candidacy for the State Chairmanship came as the result of an understanding with Gov. Higgins arrived at in Albany while Mr. Woodruff was on the way from his Adirondack camp to Brooklyn. At that time Gov. Higgins, it is said, announced that he would run for Governor again and expressed the desire that Mr. Woodruff undertake the management of the campaign. The prize for success will be the next United States Senatorship, and it is pretty well understood that before the next two years have passed there will be a vacancy in the representation from this State in the United States Senate.

On the heels of this announcement concerning Mr. Woodruff comes another equally impressive statement, that William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, the boss of that county, will defer to the wishes of Gov. Higgins to the extent of withdrawing from the contest for the State Chairmanship and throw the weight of his influence in favor of the Governor's choice.

At no time has there been much doubt that Gov. Higgins could have the renomination just as soon as he felt ready to announce his intention to run. It was generally understood that the Platt-Odell combination had a standing only in case the Governor decided that he would not become a candidate, in which case a fight of some proportions might have developed to wrest the control from the Higgins contingent, when it tried to name its own candidate. It develops now that the Administration forces never had any candidate in mind; that Gov. Higgins had long ago come to the conclusion that he would run again, unless his health failed, and that he has not yet made the open announcement of his candidacy simply because there is no reason why he should hurry in the matter.

The announcement of Mr. Woodruff's candidacy brought about some real enthusiasm among Republican politicians yesterday. Mr. Woodruff is known as a hustler and a keen political manager. From the time that the Platt-Odell combination was formed much pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Woodruff to get him to come into the opposition camp. When no statement of his position could be obtained from him he was urged to remain neutral, and no real knowledge of where he stood was known generally until the announcement of his candidacy was made yesterday.

Just before Gov. Higgins left for Block Island yesterday morning he was asked about Mr. Woodruff's candidacy.

"Mr. Woodruff is a very able man," he said, "and stands high in the party."

"Do you think he will be selected as State Chairman?" was asked.

"I have not heard yet that he will accept it," was the Governor's reply. He was told that the announcement was made on authority, and he seemed much pleased, but refused to make any further statement.

Every development of the last few days has tended to show that Mr. Higgins is a candidate for re-election. It is believed that the final disposition of the Bender case was made on a basis of a deal with Mr. Barnes to support Mr. Woodruff for the Chairmanship, and the Governor's activities in Saratoga have been taken to indicate his position. It has also been announced that Edward H. Healy, Deputy Excise Commissioner, who is an active Odell district leader, has been asked for his resignation by Maynard N. Clement, the new Excise Commissioner whom John Raines had appointed toward the close of the last session of the Legislature. One active Republican politician said yesterday in summing up the situation:

"When it comes to a show-down it's the man with the jobs who wins out every time."

WOMEN SEND THEIR DOLLARS.

California Being Heard from, Too—Sherman in Fine Spirits.

Congressman Sherman, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee and designer of the "Have you sent your dollar?" contribution scheme, is much pleased with the way in which contributions are coming in from the faithful all over the country. Yesterday's mail brought a batch of dollars from California.

What pleases Mr. Sherman particularly is that the Republican women have begun to send their dollars. One woman wrote from Washington yesterday:

Inclosed find $1 from a good Republican. I send this dolar for the following reasons: (1) I have been a Republican since the organization of the party; (2) I am a loyal citizen of the United States and pay my taxes, (like a man,) but without representation; that might be interpreted an act contrary to the Constitution. My only emolument has been the right to live under the old flag.

I have never sought an office, nor held one in the Government service; but I glory in being a United States citizen, a native of New York, a Chautauqua girl, and my name is (Mrs.) MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Another letter said:

These two dollars are from two widows of New York City, whose husbands were Republicans. Hoping every Republican voter will send a dollar to the fund, not only to insure the election, but for the sake of the uplift it will be to the Nation and to the world, we are, &c.

There are those who believe that Mr. Sherman has been too modest in his demands, and who feel that they ought to raise the limit which he has established. They are writing to say so and raising the limit for themselves.

A Strike on the Fischer Building.

A general strike of two hundred workmen took place yesterday on the new building being constructed for Fischer & Co., the coffee and spice concern, at Franklin and Greenwich Streets. The strike is against the employment of non-union elevator constructors. Many of those participating in the strike are members of unions under the arbitration agreement.

KING'S CUP FOR EFFORT; RAINBOW HITS A ROCK

Continued from Page 1.

Fred M. Hoyt's Isolde. This was received with general surprise, as it was Isolde weather, and the Doris was built for a blow. Harry Lippitt's failure, too, was unexpected, but Capt. Harry Haff explained, "We had our chance yesterday and missed it. We've no chance to-day."

This reduced the starters to nine, the five schooners and four single stickers, with W. E. Iselin's Vigilant the allowing boat and Charles Smithers's Muriel the smallest in the race. All acknowledged it was Queen's weather, and the Maxwell schooner looked the winner. Richard Mansfield was the first to show activity on board the Amorita. A tender was beside her very early in the morning, while spars, anchors and all extra weight was passed over the side. Mansfield, in mackintosh and rubber boots, stood in the rain on the quarter deck superintending the work.

Corona was the first to leave her moorings and the others followed her down the bay to Brenton Reef lightship. When the starting line was reached and the course signal set from the Colonia it was discovered that the flagship was not there and the postponement flag was run up on the halyards. The course selected was that which circled the three light vessels, Hen and Chickens, 16½ miles away, the Sow and Pigs, four miles to the southward of her, and the Brenton's Reef vessel for the start and finish. This gave the boats a beat down to the first mark, a reach across to the second, and, it was thought, a spinnaker run home. The wind, however, veered enough at the second mark to give the yachts a broad reach home.

The warning gun sounded at 11:20 A. M. Four minutes were allowed the boats to cross, and Yankee and Rainbow did the jockeying for the line. Barr led off to windward and came down for the weather end of the line, but Harry Maxwell caught him under the stern of the committee boat and took the position cleverly. Barr attempted to crowd him at the line, but Maxwell warned him that he must have room. Nevertheless Barr luffed, and as the two big boats swung for the line, Yankee's main boom scraped Rainbow's shrouds. At once Barr ran up a protest flag, though his protest was laughed at by the onlookers, who conceded Maxwell the right of way.

Yankee led across to windward at 11:30:12 with Barr 13 second behind on his lee quarter and Queen to leeward of both 18 seconds later. Muriel was next across 10 seconds behind Queen, and Effort to windward of them all was five seconds behind Muriel. Then came Amorita and Vigilant, 25 seconds separating them, 20 seconds back of Effort, and finally Corona and Elmina. Queen walked right through the lee of the seventies and took the lead. Yankee split tacks with her as though determined that father or son should have the lead. All followed, but Muriel and Amorita that held the long board off shore. Muriel effectually throwing away all chance thereby and Amorita turning in time only to be reckoned. Muriel held on for two hours, but finding herself hopelessly behind, she quit just before finishing the windward leg.

There were some pretty fights on the wind. Queen and Yankee held to the lead, but Rainbow challenged Yankee, and the two fought it out along the shore, and behind them Effort and Vigilant were fighting it out together. At 1:15 Sakonnet Point, seven miles, was passed. The order was Queen, Yankee, Rainbow, Effort, Vigilant, Elmina, Corona, Amorita, and Muriel. Along the Massachusetts shore after passing West Island, Vigilant finally passed Effort at 2 o'clock, ten miles out. Rainbow then struck the rocks and turned about, announcing she was out of it, and would run home. At the time, however, Yankee had her beaten a full mile. Queen was first at the outer mark by over three minutes.

Reaching to the second mark, a four-mile leg, Queen rounded it before Corona had turned the first. She led Yankee here by over five minutes. The times were: Queen, 2:33:15; Yankee, 2:38:30; Vigilant, 2:42:12; Effort, 2:46:00; Elmina, 2:48:40; Corona, 2:56:27; Amorita, 3:16:08. Coming home before the wind, Queen set her spinnaker and then took it in, coming home under main topmast staysail and ballooner. Yankee carried her spinnaker and so did Vigilant, but Elmina followed Queen's example. Effort set her spinnaker and Elmina rapidly overhauled her. Half way home she took the fourth position. The summary:

KING'S CUP RACE.

Course, 37½ miles.

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'ted Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Effort	11:30:38	4:22:58	4:52:20	4:06:40
Queen	11:30:43	4:02:30	4:31:47	4:06:49
Elmina	11:38:12	4:17:18	4:44:06	4:20:36
Yankee	11:30:12	4:12:26	4:42:14	4:22:05
Corona	11:33:00	4:27:16	4:54:16	4:28:33
Vigilant	11:31:43	4:18:32	4:41:49	4:29:17
Amorita	11:31:18	5:02:16	5:31:00	4:48:27
Muriel	11:30:53	Withdrew.		
Rainbow	11:30:23	Disabled.		

The squadron will proceed to Vineyard Haven to-morrow, but the thirty-footers will remain here for three days and race against the Newport thirties for special cups offered by the Newport Racing Association.

SAGE ESTATE APPRAISER.

Robert Mazet, Who Is to be Named, Will Receive No Special Fee.

State Appraiser Robert Mazet is to be designated by Surrogate Thomas as the official appraiser of the estate of Russell Sage. Mr. Mazet said yesterday that he had been chosen as a State officer and would receive no fees. Either he or one of the other five State Appraisers, who receive salaries of $4,000 each, would have been named in any event.

Mr. Mazet will begin as soon as the executors are ready. Witnesses will then be examined, experts being chosen to appraise the various assets. The stocks are appraised at their value on the date of the testator's death. Should any dispute arise between the State Appraiser's experts and experts chosen by the estate, Mr. Mazet will render a decision, which, however, is subject to review by the courts. The State gets 1 per cent. of the amount willed to children or a wife, and 5 per cent. of the amount left to collateral heirs.

Mr. Mazet said yesterday that he did not expect much trouble in appraising the Sage estate, as the bulk of it is in high-class securities.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

9:05 A. M.—38 Forsyth Street; M. Freedman; no damage.

9:10 A. M.—442 West Thirty-ninth Street; George Burchell; damage, $25.

10:15 A. M.—10 Delancey Street; Meyer Huskowitz; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—159 East 123d Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—334 East Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

5:20 P. M.—40 East Houston Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—247 Chrystie Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

9:35 P. M.—253 East 103d Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

There are in New York City about 25,000 retail cigar stores,

to say nothing of drug stores, cafes, restaurants, etc., all of which sell cigars.

Now, it must be easier for any New Yorker to buy his cigars in one of the above places than to sit down, write and mail me an order.

Yet I ship thousands of cigars every day to New York City business men.

Doesn't that prove that while they may buy cigars much easier at a local store, they can buy cigars cheaper and better of me?

I think it does—but if you want further evidence, I invite you to try my cigars at my risk as per offer below.

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Times, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $8.00, within ten days.

Should you order a second hundred you may again smoke ten at my risk and have your money returned for the entire hundred if not satisfactory. Same with the third, fourth or hundredth hundred. It is a standing provision that I can make because I keep up the quality of my cigars.

Shivers' Panatela EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. They are hand made, by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. No acid, no grit. Ask your dentist.

"LION BRAND"

FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING

2 FOR 25c COLLARS

TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES

INSIST ON "LION BRAND" ALWAYS

Hopkins 119 CHAMBERS ST.

Wall Tents

8 oz. Duck.

Complete, Poles and Pins.

7 ft. x 7 ft. $6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft. 7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft. 9.68

Tents Made to Order Any Size or Style.

Yachts and Launch Supplies

Boats Dories

CAMP OUTFITS

EYESTRAIN causes HEAD

DEMOCRATS IN CAYUGA FIGHT HEARST'S BOOM

Party Well Organized and Leaders Oppose Movement.

FARMERS ARE FOR REFORM

Independence League Is Well Organized and Hearst May Be Urged to Run on an Independent Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—If ex-Mayor Thomas M. Osborne is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and he certainly wants it, the Cayuga County delegation will be for him. If he is not, it will go to the convention uninstructed and in that event the Hearst people may ultimately capture it. Cayuga County is a novelty. It is actually a county where something is being done by the old-line Democrats to counteract the activities of the Hearst men.

While the Democrats in other counties are sitting back and wringing their hands, bemoaning the decadence of the party and the rise of Hearst, without doing a single thing to avert the calamity they fear, in Cayuga the old-line Democrats are zealously and energetically fighting the Hearst movement with every means at hand. And they need to do it, for there is no little Hearst sentiment in the county.

One of the reasons why Cayuga is not apathetic, like other counties, is that the Democratic organization is not such a total wreck here as it is elsewhere. Mr. Osborne and Charles F. Rattigan are at the head of the machine and, while it may not compare with the average Republican organization, it shines brilliantly by contrast with the bankrupt and demoralized wreck which pretends to be the democracy in so many counties.

Osborne and Rattigan have the Democratic machine well in hand, and, as they are opposed to Hearst, the Democratic politicians generally are opposed to him, too. Despite this fact, no one at this time will go so far as to assert positively that, in case Osborne is not a candidate, the delegation will be surely anti-Hearst to the end.

While Osborne is a conservative, and would be that sort of a candidate, there are some things about him which would put him in the Gaynor class as a man to appeal to the radical vote. He is a Single Taxer. He is connected by marriage with William Lloyd Garrison, one of the chief apostles of the Single Tax, and has never made any bones about proclaiming his adherence to the doctrines of Henry George.

As Mayor Osborne endeavored to give the city a non-partisan administration. He has made a hobby of divorcing municipal politics from partisan politics, and, while controlling the machine, has carried his theory so far as to force the nomination of Republicans on the city ticket against the protests of many of his followers. Altogether, Osborne does not exactly conform to the ideal of a hidebound slave of machines and corporations any more than Justice Gaynor does.

As usual, organized labor is the backbone of the Hearst movement in Cayuga. Hearst also has considerable strength in the rural districts—a phenomenon not observable in many of the other counties. It has been noticed by both Republicans and Democrats that farmers coming into town and talking politics evince a strong sentiment for Hearst. The editor of a country newspaper who had not expressed himself as either for or against the New York man tried the experiment of asking the first twelve men who came into his office how they stood on the question. He did not inform any of them that he had asked the question of anybody else. As it happened most of the twelve were Republicans. Eight of them were for Hearst, and all of them were countrymen.

The labor men generally are for Hearst without distinction of party, though he would probably lose some of their votes if he should take what they called a "machine" nomination from the Democratic Party. There is an ugly labor situation here. Several new business buildings were to have been erected—a matter of considerable importance to Auburn—and the building trades declared a strike. The building operations have been hampered and held up, and the feeling has been one of considerable tension on both sides.

The situation is one that may solidify the labor elements and therefore works more surely to give the union vote to one candidate. At the same time there is no indication that the unions will take formal action, as they are doing in some other places. The trades assembly has made no move to start Mr. Gompers's third party. The Hearst sentiment among the labor men will probably rest more on the individual preferences of the men than on any formal action.

The Hearst men have made no attempt as yet to capture the Democratic delegation. There is, in fact, some sentiment among them in favor of having Hearst run as an independent candidate instead of taking the Democratic nomination.

The Independence League is well organized, and has held several meetings, but they have not been especially well attended. The men who are going to vote for Hearst here, as elsewhere, betray little interest in the doings of the League. They have made up their minds how to vote and are not interested in the beating of the tom-toms. In that respect, the situation bears a close resemblance to that in Ulster County, where the labor people are especially strong for Hearst and yet cannot be induced to join the League, or attend to meetings in any considerable numbers.

Frederick A. Mohr is the Hearst leader here. He is a lawyer and a Democrat, and has been an opponent of Osborne. At the State Committee meeting in New York Mohr, who has been talked of in Cayuga as the Hearst candidate for State Controller, asked Max Ihmsen where the State Convention would be held. Ihmsen said, "Buffalo wants it." The answer was overheard and the report was circulated that Mohr had asked Ihmsen for the Controllership and had been turned down with the curt answer that Buffalo wanted it. Then it was reported that in consequence of his snubbing, Mohr had become lukewarm toward the Hearst boom, and many conclusions have been formulated in consequence as to the instability of the Hearst movement and its probable collapse when Ihmsen parcels out the offices. In the interest of truth, it is as well to face the fact that Mohr has not become lukewarm, and that there is no indication of dissolution or demoralization in the Hearst ranks here.

Higgins will probably get the Republican delegates. He is not any too popular in Cayuga, for all that. Recently there were two gas companies in this city, each furnishing gas for 50 cents a thousand. They consolidated and raised the price of gas to $1.35. Then Senator Wilcox introduced a bill for dollar gas. It was passed, and Higgins vetoed it, notwithstanding the fact that in so doing he was reversing his attiture as to cheap gas in New York City. This and some other things have caused mutterings against Higgins in Auburn.

RIVALRY TO WELCOME BRYAN.

Ex-Senator Smith Says He'll Visit Newark Before Jersey City.

Leader Robert Davis of Jersey City will have to play second fiddle to ex-United States Senator James Smith of Newark, his rival for recognition as the Democratic State leader in the reception to William J. Bryan upon his return home. Mr. Bryan accepted Mr. Davis's invitation to go to Jersey City. Mr. Smith announced yesterday that Mr. Bryan will first visit the Essex County Democracy. He will go to Newark on the afternoon of the same day and he will go to Hudson County later.

The ex-Senator said that he has a letter from London in Mr. Bryan's own handwriting making the appointment with him. He does not deem it advisable to make the text of the letter public. Upon his arrival in Jersey City Mr. Bryan will be received at the station by Messrs. Smith and Davis, and escorted thence to Newark. All the prominent men of Newark of both parties will be invited to a public reception there.

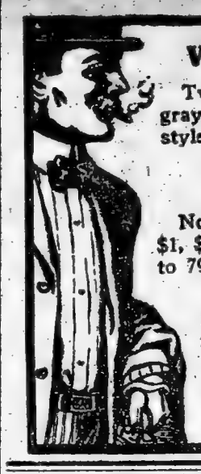

Week-End Specials for Men.

Two-garment tropical-weight suits for men, of gray flannel and cassimere—top-notchers for style. Not long ago $15—now at $9.75.

Bright, fresh, cool, wide batwing ties of silk, instead of 50c. and 75c., at 25c.

No man can have too many negligee shirts. Our $1, $1.25 and $1.50 grades have come 'way down to 79c.

Tan or black low shoes are as low as $2.55 for the $4 kind—narrow toes, high arches, military heels, some wing tips.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 3d Ave.

FIELDS MEN DEFEATED FOR DOBBS FERRY BOARD

Mutual Agent Loses Control of the Town's Schools.

McCLELLAND MAY BE PUT OUT

Campaign Against Fields's Candidates Due to the Exposures in Connection with the Insurance Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, Aug. 8.—Andrew C. Fields, ex-legislative agent and Superintendent of the supply department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and ex-State Senator Charles P. McClelland, who for years have controlled the School Board in this town, have at last been shorn of their power. At the election held at the school building last night the reform ticket was elected by a large majority. The candidates who ran for re-election were overwhelmingly defeated.

McClelland and Fields both stay on the board, as their terms have not yet expired, but it is generally believed by the villagers that McClelland's tenure of office is limited. He is a General Appraiser for the Federal Government, and a belief has arisen that the fact that he holds a Federal position bars him from any elective office that the town has to offer.

The point is a new one here, and has not yet been thoroughly thrashed out, but it would surprise no one if the matter were made the subject of correspondence between the village authorities and the State Department at Washington, with a view to forcing McClelland's resignation.

The campaign against the members of the school board who came up for reelection last night was more or less of an echo of the insurance investigation held in New York. There were rumors of stationery contracts being handed out to favored firms and in this connection J. Corliss Lawrence, a relative of Lysander W. Lawrence who manages the stationery store in the basement of the Mutual building in which Fields had his office and through which numerous vouchers for "legal expenses" passed, was mentioned. Alleged malteratment of school children was another charge made against the old board and the Fields and McClelland "house of mirth" incident of the insurance investigation had much to do with the defeat of the old members. It will be recalled that McClelland acknowledged on the witness stand that he had stopped for some time at the Mutual's house in Albany "as the guest of Mr. Fields."

It is many years since so much general interest has been aroused by a school board election. Many women attended the meeting. The election of the reform candidates was looked for, but it was not expected that the victory would be such a decisive one as it was. Dr. Joseph Hasbrook and Lewis Herbeck were the two candidates for re-election and there was a third vacancy to be filled through the resignation of one of the members some time ago.

When the ballots were counted it was found that the highest number of votes cast was for Oswald G. Villard, who polled 117. Dr. Robert Denniston was second, with 114 votes, and F. A. Condon third, with 97 votes. Dr. Hasbrook got only 50 votes, and Mr. Harbeck fared even worse. Only 30 votes were cast in his favor. As soon as the result of the election was made known there was general rejoicing among the supporters of the reform candidates, and it was freely prophesied that there would be an immediate change for the better in the administration of the board's affairs.

As the board stands at present, the old element has three members, Fields, McClelland, and W. F. Brown, and the reformers number three also. Mr. Fields has not been in Dobbs Ferry very much since the insurance investigation, and when he is here he stays in seclusion most of the time. It has been several months since he attended a meeting of the School Board. This state of affairs gives the reformers a majority under ordinary circumstances, and in case Mr. Fields becomes more regular in his attendance the two factions will be on equal terms, a situation which the reformers think they are quite capable of meeting.

MALBY'S LOSS WORST OF ALL.

Naming Him for Congress Removes Odell's Ablest Lieutenant.

The supporters of State Chairman Odell are bemoaning the nomination for Congress of Senator George R. Malby. With Malby out of the Senate, the State Chairman loses the ablest ally he had there. Malby's position as Chairman of the Finance Committee gave him great power. Not a dollar has stayed in the appropriation bills since Odell's term as Governor expired that Malby has not wished to have there. Members of the Legislature who were looking for "pork" had to see Malby. He scrutinized measures carrying appropriations just as closely as the Governor. With such a man as a supporter, the State Chairman could have carried on his fight in the Legislature indefinitely. Now he must look for new legislative lieutenants.

If Senator Armstrong returns to the Senate, he would be a likely candidate for the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, as he is now second on that committee. Allds is third. If he returns he, too, would be a candidate. They are neither of them Odell men.

When Senator Malby announced some weeks ago that St. Lawrence County, from which he comes, was brimming over with Higgins sentiment, the Odell men were startled. They did not take Malby at his word. They comforted themselves with the assumption that Malby was only joking. When they were told that he was not, they attributed his outburst for Higgins to his gratitude to the Governor for having signed the two Ogdensburg ripper bills.

It now develops that his stand for Higgins was made purely because it was good politics and because it helped pave the way for the Congressional nomination that has now come to him.

In all probability Franklin County will have the seat in the Senate Malby held so long. Franklin and St. Lawrence constitute the new Thirty-fourth Senate District. Malby has hoped for years for the Republican nomination for Governor. His friends think that it may come through the Washington channel. His prospects have not advanced any under the conditions in Albany.

MR. DONOHUE'S BATHS NICE.

But His Rivals Won't Say Much About His Being Helped by the City.

The proprietors of the bathing establishments along the North River front between 145th Street and 206th Street refused yesterday to discuss rumors that Charles F. Murphy's friend Philip F. Donohue had been especially favored by the Tammany leader.

They did say, however, that city funds had been used to turn the course of a sewer away from Donohue's baths at the foot of 155th Street and lead it into the Hudson at 152d Street, a block above the Audubon Baths, the rival of Donohue. They also said that through the political influence of Mr. Murphy all of the bathing trade had been turned to Donohue's, as the Board of Health Inspectors had been used to close the opposition baths temporarily. Recently they were permitted to reopen their places, but found that their patrons had meanwhile got into the habit of going to Donohue's.

In addition to favoring Donohue in this way, the other bath owners alleged that the city helped him out, through Mr. Murphy's influence, by building a sixty-foot iron bridge across the railroad tracks to make his baths more accessible, but none of the bathing men would consent to an interview on the subject, as they feared the wrath of the Tammany leader. Mr. Donohue is Treasurer of Tammany Hall.

LAMBERT

Excellent Variety

is still a strong factor despite the heavy inroads made by our

Final Reduction

All lots are well assorted and the choice is liberal, including blue serges.

251 Suits that were $30
428 Suits that were $25
204 Suits that were $20
$14.75

186 Suits that were $35
246 Suits that were $30
$18.75

128 Suits that were $45
241 Suits that were $40
$23.75

Atterbury System Clothes

The Best of All Ready-to-Wear Garments.
"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."

We also sell Men's Satisfactory Haberdashery, Hats, Shoes.

STORES OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6 P. M.

3 STORES

183 Broadway, Near Dey Street Subway Station.
LAMBERT
39-41 Cortlandt St., Bet. 6th and 9th Ave. "L" Stations.

Also at New Haven, Conn.

Store Opens at 8.30.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store Closes at 5.30.

Celebrating our 27th anniversary with phenomenal bargains.

"GREATEST array of bargains ever shown in any department store in America." This is what a prominent merchant had to say Monday, commenting on our great anniversary sale, and the best of it is that it is positively true. We have broken all selling records for this season. Are selling goods the people want way below regular prices. Profits do not enter into our calculations.

The sale was organized to celebrate the wonderful growth the store has enjoyed for the past twenty-seven years, and we are bound to make it a sale that will be long remembered.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Why our August furniture sale is popular.

40 $18.50 china closets like illustration at 12.00

Made of quartered oak, weathered finish, mission style, fitted with 3 shelves; a very handsome design, best construction, at 12.00

$19.75 weath. oak, $14.50
$24.00 weath. oak, $20.50
$30.00 weath. oak, $22.50
$50.00 weath. oak, $41.25
$38.00 golden oak, $20.00
$43.00 golden oak, $32.75
$55.00 golden oak, $41.75

150 Morris chairs..... 9.50

These are the regular $15.00 kind, complete with cushions.

$10.50 Morris chairs, complete, $6.50
$12.75 Morris chairs, complete, $8.75

See the greatest bargain in Greater New York.

All brass beds.. 12.75
2-inch posts.

55 $49.50 sideboards, like illustration, at 33.00

Made of seasoned quartered oak, selected grain, hand rubbed polish finish, nicely carved top with extra large French bevel plate mirror, 2 small top drawers, one lined for silver, one long linen drawer; also 2 wine closets, handsome carved front and heavy hand carved claw feet, guaranteed construction, at.. 33.00

$37.00 golden oak sideboard, $22.50
$49.50 golden oak sideboard, $29.50
$60.00 golden oak sideboard, $35.00
$60.00 golden oak sideboard $38.50
$56.00 golden oak sideboard, $46.00
$75.00 golden oak sideboard, $61.00

Parlor suits at August Prices.

$67.50 3 piece parlor suit at $55.00
$63.00 5 piece parlor suit, $48.00
$98.00 5 piece parlor suit, $73.50
$150.00 5 piece parlor suit, $112.50
$230.00 5 piece parlor suit, $172.50
$119.50 5 piece parlor suit, $80.00
$92.00 3 piece parlor suit, $69.00
$74.00 3 piece parlor suit, $55.50
$98.00 3 piece parlor suit, $73.50
$34.50 3 piece parlor suit, $26.00
$69.00 2 piece parlor suit, $48.00

Fifth Floor.

100 of these chairs at..... $16

$23.00 easy arm chairs, overstuffed spring seat and back, art figured cretonne covering, very comfortable and durable, at.... $16

Ostermoor mattresses, $30 kind 18.50

$15.50 X quality mattress, $10.00
$21.00 XX quality mattress, $15.00
$24.50 XXX quality mattress $18.00
$32.00 XXXX quality mattress, $25.00

Bedroom furniture below cost of manufacture.

$30.00 golden oak chiffonier, at $21.00
$75.00 mahogany chiffonier, at $49.50
$44.00 bird's eye maple chiffonier, at $33.00
$40.50 walnut chiffonier, at $31.00
$55.00 toona mahogany chiffonier, at $42.00
$49.50 bird's eye maple chiffonier, at $41.00
$36.75 mahogany dresser, at $28.00
$42.50 mahogany dresser, at $26.00
$60.00 golden oak dresser, at $41.00
$80.00 walnut dresser, at $67.00
$88.00 bird's eye maple dresser, at $64.50
$139.00 bird's eye maple dresser, at $65.00
$88.00 mahogany dresser, at $75.00
$84.75 toona dresser, at $64.00

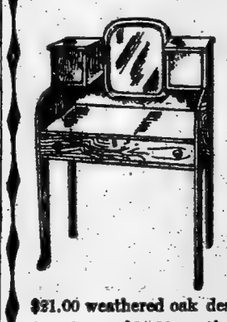

50 $12 ladies' desks like illustration at 9.00

Made of quartered oak, weathered finish, mission style, fitted with mirror top and two document compartments, also one long drawer, best construction, at 9.00

$13.00 weath. oak desk, $9.75
$12.75 weath. oak desk, $10.00
$21.00 weathered oak desk, $17.50
$24.00 weathered oak desk, $18.00
$23.25 weathered oak desk, $19.50

70 $30.50 buffets like cut at..... 22.50

Made of selected quartered oak, highest quality workmanship and finish; fitted with two lined silver drawers and 1 long linen drawer, cast brass trimming, French bevel plate mirror; guaranteed construction, at 22.50

$34.00 golden oak buffet, $19.50
$45.00 golden oak buffet, $32.50
$59.00 golden oak buffet, $43.00
$75.00 golden oak buffet, $45.00
$60.00 golden oak buffet, $40.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Suits and dresses

FINAL clearance of all wash goods suits—shirt waist dresses and separate skirts—garments that are perfect in every respect and just as popular as they were a few weeks earlier in the season, when prices were two, three and four times as much.

Fancy linen Eton coat suits in white and dainty colors; also pretty two-piece dresses in Swiss, dimities and coin dots—remnants of lots selling up to $18.75. At 5.95 Third Floor.

Shirt waist suits and two-piece dresses—with pretty trimming effects—made of the fine sheer lawns. Regardless of their former values, up to $6.50 and $7.95; special anniversary week price..... 1.95

Smart coat suits, linen, English rep, white and colors; also net and point d'esprit dresses, trimmed with Val. lace and insertion; value up to $24.75..... 12.75

Linen and rep coat suits and a few 2-piece dresses, value $18.75; special..... 7.95

White silk-lined French voile suits, chiffon Panama, taffeta Eton; were $45 ... 19.75

Separate skirts—imported poplinette—finely tailored—several models—values from $3.75 to $4.50; special..... 2.00

Men's 15c. and 25c. collars
All styles and sizes.

Entire soiled and imperfect stock of Troy's most prominent collar manufacturer. In many instances a laundering will put same in perfect condition. Main Floor.

5c

Your style surely represented. Sizes 14 to 18, in half dozen lots only 30c
Sold in half dozen lots only.

Special lot 50 dozen men's night robes..... 50c
Special lot 25 dozen men's night robes..... 75c
$1.50 men's negligee shirts..... 89c
$3.00 men's worsted bathing suits..... $1.50

Colored and black silk waists.

FIRST showing of new and simple styles; also plaid effects, which will be so much in favor for early Fall wear. New assortment of women's silk jumpers in pretty checks and plain colors—a very useful garment for a cool evening, or over the slightly soiled waist—fine quality silk..... $5.98

Exceptional values—800 sheer lawn waists, whole front and back with small tucks, embroidery straps and val. lace; a regular $3.45 waist..... $2.25

Odd lots of outing waists.

Closing out regardless of former cost—probably 300 in all; heretofore $1.25 and $1.50 each, at..... 35c

French feather hats.

WE'VE just received our first importation. It includes jaunty and stylish feather turbans in new shapes that are extremely becoming—the range of colors comprising white, gray and white, all gray and the staple colorings. With the first showing of these imported hats we offer price concessions that will at once establish them in popular favor.

Tailor suit and stiff trimmed hats.

Entirely new and becoming—the same simple styles as are worn in Paris—small shapes being most popular. Very serviceable hats for immediate wear.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

General clearance of muslin underwear.

Lowest prices to-day on all kinds of muslin underwear, house gowns, sacques, infants' and women's garments. Second Floor.

19c for regular 29c. Cambric CORSET COVERS, trimmed with lace edge.

50c for 75c. NIGHT GOWNS—fine muslin with embroidery and tucks.

25c for 39c. Nainsook CORSET COVERS—with rows of lace insertion and edges, beading and ribbon.

50c for 75c. Corset Covers.

98c for $1.50 Night Gowns, Corset Covers and Drawers.

1.25 for $1.75 Night Gowns, Chemises, Drawers and Skirts.

85c. Drawers for..... 50c

Petticoats

98c for $1.50 WASHABLE PETTICOATS; best ginghams and chambrays; circular flounces; bias strappings and tucks; plain colors and pretty stripes.

$1.25 wash skirts; best gingham; bias strappings; to close, 75c

$3.25 heatherbloom taffeta petticoats; flare flounce, with tucks and bias strappings..... 2.50

$2.75 heatherbloom taffeta skirts; circular flounce; with rows of shirring; extra dust ruffle; gray, navy, black and white..... 1.98

Infants' wear.

50c. for 75c. infants' muslin slips.
75c. for $1 infants' nainsook slips.
50c. for children's lawn dresses.
68c. for $1 children's colored dresses.
98c. for $1.50 children's French dresses.
39c. for 59c. children's wash hats.
50c. for children's Dutch bonnets.
1.98 for children's $3.00 pique coats
39c. for children's cambric drawers.
25c for children's skirts of muslin.
59c. for children's night gowns.
50c. for children's cambric skirts.

Kimonos.

29c for 59c Lawn Kimono Sacques—pretty floral designs with scalloped edges.

69c for $1.00 Lawn Kimonos and Dressing Sacques—light and dark colors.

98c for $1.75 long Kimono Gowns—fine quality—pretty figured designs.

1.95 for $3.00 Kimono Gowns and Negligees—lace and ribbon—trimmed in Swiss lawn.

98c for $1.50 lawn matinee suits—pretty, light shades.

Trunks and bags

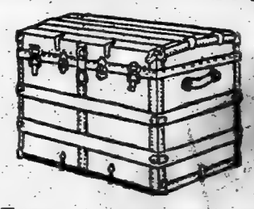

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GIANTS PLAY CHICAGO AND LOSE GAME, 3 TO 2

Umpire Johnstone Officiates and Is Loudly Cheered.

PULLIAM'S SHARP STATEMENT

President Brush Intimates He Will Contest Forfeited Game Even Before a Civil Tribunal.

The fiasco at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday was not repeated yesterday. Umpire Johnstone, who was barred from the grounds on Tuesday and declared the game forfeited to the Chicagoes, walked through the gates, along with his associate, Emslie, without the slightest hindrance, and when the two officials went to their respective positions, Emslie at the plate and Johnstone at the bases, they received an enthusiastic greeting from all parts of the grounds. Eight thousand persons saw the game, and while the enthusiasm was intense at times and the finish exciting, there were no demonstrations visible at the decisions of either umpire, nor when the final result showed that the Chicagos had won the third game of the series of four by a score of three to two.

What brought about the change of feeling on the part of the New York Club officials from the previous day is not known, but President Pulliam of the National League had rushed down from Saratoga, where he had gone to recuperate his health, was determined to support the actions of Umpires Johnstone and Emslie, who did, as he said, exactly what they were instructed to do under the circumstances. From his office in the St. James Building early in the day he issued this statement:

"The New York-Chicago game, scheduled for Aug. 7, stands on the League records as forfeited to Chicago by a score of 9 to 0, and said result has been tabulated and counted. I uphold the action of the umpires absolutely, and if I am not sustained by the National League Board of Directors I will not only resign my position as President of the National League, but I will quit professional baseball forever. I am a National League man through and through and will never serve an other organization. It has always been my ambition one day to own a National League franchise, but if blackguardism, jobbery, and bulldozing tactics are to be upheld by the oldest professional baseball organization in America I wouldn't have the best franchise in the National League as a gift.

"I won't discuss my umpires' assignments for to-day's game or any other game. They are confidential and known only to me and my staff of umpires. But they will be on hand for the game this afternoon, and the teams will play unless weather conditions prevent."

President Brush of the New York Club took exception to Mr. Pulliam's statement, contending that the fault of the game not being played on Tuesday according to schedule was due to the Chicago Club and the incompetency of the presiding officers of the National League. Mr. Brush said:

"Mr. Pulliam seeks to compel the indorsement of his arbitrary and unwarranted ruling by threats of resignation if he is not upheld by the Board of Directors. His cause is so weak that it seems to require such threats to bolster it up. There is no baseball law by which an individual can forfeit the game from without the ball park. The situation is thoroughly covered by the rules, and the only violation of rules that has been made was made by Mr. Emslie, who, being an assigned umpire and who was within the grounds, refused to officiate, and by the Chicago Club when it refused to play and left the field.

"The rules are specific. If no umpire appears, players must be selected and the game be played. The New York Club stood ready to comply with the rules and is not at fault. It will contest this point with Mr. Pulliam before baseball or civil tribunals. The failure of the baseball public to witness the game yesterday is due absolutely and unqualifiedly to the incompetency of the presiding officers of the National League."

Inspector Sweeney of the Sixth Inspection District, whose headquarters are at the West 125th Street Station, was at the Polo Grounds yesterday, as he had been on the day Umpire Johnstone was barred, and he reiterated the statement he had made on Tuesday, that he had nothing whatever to do with the chasing of Johnstone off the grounds, nor did the police have anything to do or say in the matter whatever. "My duty," the Inspector further said, "is to preserve order and protect citizens, and this I shall always do."

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 2; New York, 1.
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 6; Detroit, 0.
Washington, 7; Detroit, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	9	11	11	7	10	13	71	.703
Pittsburg	5	—	7	10	10	7	11	13	63	.649
New York	8	3	—	12	12	8	12	8	61	.635
Philadelphia	2	5	4	—	5	10	9	11	46	.460
Cincinnati	4	5	4	7	—	10	7	7	44	.430
Brooklyn	5	6	4	4	4	—	10	8	41	.414
St. Louis	5	4	2	6	8	6	—	6	37	.363
Boston	3	1	5	4	7	8	6	—	34	.340
Games lost	30	34	35	54	57	56	65	66		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won.	Percentage.
Philadelphia	—	6	7	8	7	11	10	10	59	.606
New York	8	—	7	6	9	10	7	10	57	.600
Chicago	8	4	—	8	7	6	12	12	57	.579
Cleveland	7	8	6	—	8	9	7	8	53	.552
St. Louis	2	6	6	7	—	7	8	13	49	.505
Detroit	4	6	9	4	7	—	9	9	48	.490
Washington	4	5	4	4	7	5	—	10	39	.402
Boston	5	8	4	6	3	2	5	—	28	.280
Games lost	38	38	43	43	48	50	58	72		

GIANTS UNABLE TO WIN.

Rally at the Bat in Sixth Inning Gives Chicago the Game.

With Manager McGraw and Devlin on the suspension list the champion New Yorks yesterday came near wresting victory from the Chicagos in the last game of the series of four at the Polo Grounds. The game was finely played throughout, and with the score of 3 to 1 against them the chances of the champions winning were exceedingly dubious. Shannon was the first man up in the final inning, but as he had struck out once, was sent to first on called balls and was put out on a fly by Tinker, the "fans" were not enthusiastic over the prospects of his batting safely. He was sent to first on four bad balls. Seymour followed with his first hit, and Capt. McGann brought the 8,000 "rooters" to their feet by sending the ball to left field and scoring Shannon. Both runners were advanced a base by "Sammy" Strang's sacrifice, and Reulbach filled the bases by giving Dahlen a base on balls.

Manager Chance at this time evidently saw that a change in pitchers was necessary, and brought Brown into the box. With three men on bases Gilbert was the first batsman to face the three-fingered pitcher. The noise was almost deafening. Gilbert was unequal to the task of helping his associates and struck out. Wiltse, who had supplanted Ames in the ninth inning, had two strikes and three balls called, when he hit up a fly to Schulte and the game was over.

The Giants started off with a run in the first inning, Bresnahan hitting to centre field for two bases. Both Browne and Shannon were sent to first on called balls, and Seymour hit to Tinker, tallying Bresnahan. The Giants got only two more singles up to the ninth inning, when they were enabled to score another run. It was not until the fourth inning that the Chicagos tied the score. A wild throw by Ames placed Schulte at first, and on Chance's sacrifice the runner reached second. Steinfeldt's hit toward third placed Schulte on third, and he crossed the plate on Tinker's hit to Dahlen. In the sixth inning the Chicagos added two more runs on singles by Schulte, Steinfeldt, and Evers, Chance's sacrifice and Tinker's long fly to Browne. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schulte, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Chance, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	1	3	0	2	0	1	1
Tinker, ss.	0	2	4	3	0	0	0
Evers, 2b.	0	1	5	2	0	0	0
Moran, c.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Reulbach, p.	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Total.	3	8	27	11	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bres'han, c.	1	1	5	4	0		
Browne, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Shannon, lf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Seymour, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		
McGann, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0		
Strang, 3b.	0	0	1	6	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	5	2	0		
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0		
Ames, p.	0	0	0	2	1		
*Bowerman.	0	0	0	0	0		
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	2	6	27	18	1		

*Batted for Ames in the eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Bases on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Reulbach, 5. Struck out—By Ames, 1; by Wiltse, 3; by Reulbach, 4. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 5. Two-base hit—Bresnahan. Hits—Off Ames, 5 in eight innings; off Wiltse, 1 in one inning; off Reulbach, 5 in eight and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Chance, 2; Strang, Ames. Stolen base—Seymour. Double plays—Dahlen and Gilbert; Strang, Bresnahan, and McGann. Hit by pitched ball—By Ames, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

AT BOSTON.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Clarke, lf.	0	2	2	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	0	0	3	7	0		
Nealon, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0		
Ganley, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0		
Gibson, c.	1	1	3	0	0		
Willis, p.	0	0	1	4	0		
Total.	2	7	27	14	0		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss.	0	0	4	3	0		
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	11	3	0		
Brain, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0		
Bates, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Howard, lf.	0	2	2	0	0		
Dolan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
N'dham, c.	0	0	1	1	0		
Stroebel, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0		
Young, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total.	0	4	27	16	0		

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Howard. Sacrifice hits—Willis, Beaumont. Double plays—Wagner and Nealon; Young, Tenney, and Brain. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis, 2. Struck out—By Willis, 3; by Young, 1. Passed balls—Gibson. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

AMERICANS DROP A GAME.

Delehanty Fumbles Ball and Wallace Scores Winning Run.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—The St. Louis team won a sensational ten-inning game from the Greater New Yorks to-day, 2 to 1. Delehanty's unpardonable muff of Glade's long drive in the final inning sent Wallace home with the winning tally.

The contest started with a row, was punctured with a row, and ended with a row. Norman Elberfeld was the first offender, and had not the players interfered it is probable that he and Umpire O'Loughlin would have had a serious mix up. Elberfeld was hit by a pitched ball in the opening inning, but O'Loughlin refused to send him to first. After nursing his arm a few moments on the locals' bench, Elberfeld started toward the umpire with a bat in hand. Players interfered, and Rickey and Chesbro finally succeeded in coaxing him away from the plate and off the grounds.

McAleer was the next offender. He raised a most mournful howl when O'Loughlin called a third strike on Stone in the fifth inning, and he, too, was banished. To add to the fun two enthusiasts started a free-for-all fight in the pavilion. The police, however, quickly quelled the disturbance and arrested the offenders.

The New Yorks were shut out for six innings, though only an unlucky break prevented a score in the second. With one out La Porte singled, stole second, and ambled along to third, when Rickey's wild throw went to centre field. Yeager tried to sacrifice, but the ball popped straight into Glade's hands, and La Porte, who had started for home, was doubled at third.

Orth started the fireworks in the sixth with a safe rap through Wallace. Keeler followed with a safety to right. Hoffman tapped Glade, who threw to Niles to get Orth, but the pitcher beat the ball. With the bases full Chase fouled out, Conroy was retired, O'Brien to Jones, and Orth tallied. La Porte ended New York's chances with a drive to Stone.

Hits by Stone and Wallace and Hemphill's sacrifice tied the score for St. Louis in the eighth. Chase played his usual neat game at first and saved many of his teammates black marks for wild throws, by one-hand stops that were nothing short of marvelous. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b.	0	3	3	0	0		
Jones, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0		
Stone, lf.	1	2	3	0	0		
H'phill, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Wallace, ss.	1	2	2	2	0		
O'Brien, 2b.	0	1	3	6	0		
Koehler, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Rickey, c.	0	0	2	1	0		
Glade, p.	0	0	1	4	1		
Total.	2	12	30	13	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
H'fman, cf.	0	2	2	0	1		
Chase, 1b.	0	0	13	1	0		
Conroy, ss.	0	1	3	0	0		
Laporte, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Yeager, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0		
Delehanty, lf.	0	0	1	0	1		
Thomas, c.	0	0	5	2	0		
Orth, p.	1	2	2	3	1		
Total.	1	6	*20	13	3		

*Two out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Hemphill, Keeler, Delehanty, Thomas. Double plays—Niles, O'Brien, and Jones; Glade and Niles. Stolen bases—Koehler, (2,) Hoffman, Laporte. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 4; off Glade, 3. Struck out—By Orth, 6; by Glade, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 14; New York, 7. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Jones, cf.	0	1	3	1	0		
Isbell, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0		
G.Davis, ss.	1	0	2	1	0		
Donohue, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0		
D'gh'ty, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Sullivan, c.	0	0	5	0	0		
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	0	2	6	0		
Fatterson, p.	0	0	0	6	0		
Total.	1	2	30	17	0		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Lord, cf.	0	2	3	0	0		
H.Davis, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0		
Seybold, rf.	0	2	2	2	0		
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Cross, ss.	0	0	1	3	0		
Lenox, 3b.	0	0	0	5	1		
Powers, c.	0	0	5	1	0		
Plank, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total.	0	*5	*28	14	1		

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Three-base hit—Dougherty. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Isbell, Lenox. Stolen base—Jones. Struck out—By Patterson, 3; by Plank, 5. Bases on balls—Off Patterson, 2; off Plank, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Jackson, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Turner, ss.	0	0	2	5	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0		
Stovall, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0		
C'gaiton, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Barbeau, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Buelow, c.	0	0	0	2	1		
Bernhard, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
K'tredge, c.	0	0	2	0	0		
T'nsend, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Rossman	1	1	0	0	0		
†Bemis	0	0	0	0	0		
‡Hess	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	1	6	27	15	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf.	0	1	1	2	0		
Parent, ss.	0	1	4	4	0		
Stahl, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0		
Hoey, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Morgan, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Armb'r, c.	0	0	5	0	0		
Young, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total.	3	8	27	13	0		

*Batted for Buelow in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Bernhard in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Barbeau in the ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Hits—Off Bernhard, 6 in eight innings; off Townsend, 2 in one inning. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Jackson. Three-base hit—Hayden. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Ferris. Hit by pitched ball—By Bernhard, 1; by Young, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Boston, 6. Struck out—By Bernhard, 2; by Young, 4; by Townsend, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Evans.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Jackson, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Turner, ss.	0	0	2	5	1		
Lajoie, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0		
Stovall, 1b.	0	1	12	0	1		
C'gaiton, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Barbeau, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0		
Buelow, c.	0	0	5	2	0		
Rhoades, p.	0	0	0	5	0		
*Rossman	0	0	0	0	0		
Kittredge, c.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	0	4	27	16	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Parent, ss.	0	0	2	2	0		
Stahl, cf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0		
Hoey, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Grims'w, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0		
Morgan, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Peterson, c.	0	1	2	1	0		
Harris, p.	0	0	0	4	0		
Total.	1	4	27	14	0		

*Batted for Buelow in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

First base on errors—Boston, 2. Three-base hit—Flick. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Harris, Grimshaw, Parent. Stolen bases—Barbeau, Hoey. Double plays—Rhoades, Turner, and Stovall; Ferris, Parent, and Grimshaw. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 2; off Harris, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Rhoades, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 6. Struck out—By Rhoades, 3; by Harris, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Evans and Sheridan.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
D.Jones, cf.	0	1	1	0	1		
Lindsay, 1b.	0	0	10	1	1		
M'Intyre, lf.	0	1	3	1	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Schaefer, 2b.	0	1	0	4	2		
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1		
Lowe, ss.	0	0	1	3	0		
Warner, c.	0	1	7	3	0		
Mullin, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
Total.	0	4	27	22	5		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0		
C. Jones, cf.	1	2	4	0	0		
Altizer, ss.	3	1	1	4	0		
Stanley, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
And'son, lf.	0	3	3	0	0		
Stahl, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0		
Schlafly, 2b.	0	0	5	2	0		
W'kefield, c.	1	0	2	6	0		
Patten, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total.	6	10	27	11	0		

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Washington	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0—6

Sacrifice hit—Schlafly. Stolen bases—C. Jones, Altizer, Anderson, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 3; off Patten, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Washington, 6. Struck out—By Mullin, 4; by Patten, 2. Double play—Nill and Stahl. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
D. Jones, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Lindsay, 1b.	1	0	5	3	0		
McIntyre, lf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	2	3	0	0	0		
Schaefer, 2b.	0	1	1	5	2		
C'ghlin, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0		
Lowe, ss.	0	1	3	2	0		
Payne, c.	0	2	6	3	0		
Donovan, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total.	4	10	27	13	0		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1		
C. Jones, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Altizer, ss.	2	2	1	4	1		
Stanley, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
And'son, lf.	2	2	1	0	0		
Stahl, 1b.	2	1	8	1	0		
Schlafly, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0		
Wakef'd, c.	0	2	3	1	0		
Smith, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total.	7	11	27	11	2		

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—4
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	8	3	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Anderson, Wakefield. Three-base hit—Stanley. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Lowe, C. Jones, (2.) Stolen bases—McIntyre, Altizer, Anderson, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 4; off Smith, 5. Left on bases—Detroit, 12; Washington, 6. Struck out—By Donovan, 5; by Smith, 2. Double play—Schlafly, Stahl, Altizer, and Wakefield. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	0

Batteries—Moskeman and Butler; Kissinger and McAllister.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1

Batteries—Slattery and Mitchell; Carrick and Shea.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	7	2
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1—4	11	2

Batteries—Josslyn and Barton; Raub and Whelan.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1
Baltimore	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	2

Batteries—McLean and Carisch; Adkins and Byers.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	57	35	.620	Montreal	43	48	.484
Jersey City	50	35	.588	Newark	41	46	.471
Baltimore	47	37	.560	Providence	39	52	.429
Rochester	46	45	.505	Toronto	31	58	.348

Herrmann Criticises New York Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 8.—In connection with the forfeiting of the New York-Chicago game to the Chicago team in New York on Tuesday, by Umpire Johnstone, who was refused admittance to the Polo Grounds, August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club and Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, said this afternoon:

"While I do not attempt to judge the case on its merits, I think the New York Baseball Club should not only have admitted Umpire Johnstone to the grounds, but should have afforded him ample police protection. It looks as if New York acted unwisely. President Murphy of the Chicago Club interpreted the law right."

Mr. Herrmann is not a League Director, and will not attend the meeting at which the case will be considered.

FINE TENNIS AT ENGLEWOOD.

Dewhurst and Tallant Forced to Do Their Best in Semi-Final Round.

Edward B. Dewhurst and Hugh Tallant won their semi-final brackets yesterday in the lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Englewood Field Club. In both their matches the veterans were played to the limit of deuce sets. H. R. Palmer forced the intercollegiate champion to show his best flights of form before he won at 7—5 and 7—5. Tallant was likewise played almost to a standstill by L. J. Billings before he won at 7—5 and 7—5. The semi-finals to-day will bring Dewhurst against Frederick G. Anderson, and in the lower half Tallant against Otto H. Hinck.

The beginning of the mixed doubles yesterday brought the women players into the tournament, and a number of the matches yielded some exciting sport. Summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Third Round—Edward B. Dewhurst, University of Pennsylvania, defeated H. R. Palmer, Ridgewood Golf Club, 7—5, 7—5; Hugh Tallant, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated L. J. Billings, Greenwich Casino, 7—5, 7—5.

Men's Open Doubles.—Second Round—Frederick G. Anderson and H. L. Glazebrook, Kings County and Morristown Field Club, defeated L. J. Billings and Marcus W. Ely, Greenwich Casino, 6—2, 10—8; Edward B. Dewhurst and B. B. V. Lyn, University of Pennsylvania and New Haven Lawn Tennis Club, defeated E. L. Tailer and R. H. Palmer, Ridgewood Golf Club, 7—5, 6—2; Shepard Homans and H. Coppell, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated W. H. Baldwin and Arthur Morrison, Englewood Field Club 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round—Albert J. Hinck and W. C. Allen, Montclair Athletic Club and Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated L. S. Freeman and S. Morris, Jr., Morristown Field Club, 6—4, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Platt and Alexander Amend defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Julio M. Steinacher, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Hamilton and B. B. V. Lyon defeated Mrs. Edgar and B. Berry, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Coffin and Edward B. Dewhurst defeated Miss Lee and Thomas C. Trask, 6—3, 8—6; Miss M. Hamilton and M. Hamilton defeated Miss Bogert and A. Bassford, Jr., 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Bumstead and H. D. Betts defeated Miss Atkins and Hugh Tallant, 6—4, 7—5; Mrs. Louis S. Coe and Shepard Homans defeated Miss Alexander and A. Torrance by default; Mrs. Haight and H. Coppell defeated Miss Robinson and C. E. Miller, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

There was much betting on the courts of the Spring Lake Casino yesterday that the present holder of the Moreland Challenge Cup for the lawn tennis singles, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, would get a third term on the trophy and make it his personal property. Pell relatively outclasses all of these players, and should easily make the cup his own in the challenge match on Saturday. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Third Round—R. C. Bennett defeated Spencer Gordon, 10—8, 2—6, 6—1; E. Atkins vs. F. M. Meyer, 6—4, unfinished; F.

ANARCHY IN RUSSIA GROWS WORSE STEADILY

One Day's Record of Murders, Robberies, and Other Crimes.

150 ARRESTS IN CAPITAL

Impossible to Keep Track of the Numbers Elsewhere—Bomb Thrown in a Railway Waiting Room.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—Telegrams from various parts of the empire published daily in the papers constitute a monotonous record of acts of violence. To-day's telegrams tell of robbery and murder north, south, east, and west.

In Harbin a telegrapher was robbed, his child was killed, and his wife was wounded. In Militopol passport forms were stolen, probably for the use of local revolutionaries. In Ekaterinoslaff, Tula, and three other places money was stolen from the Government brandy shops.

Agrarian riots naturally are not wanting. On Prince Kochubey's estate in Poltava Province the buildings were burned down, and with them perished a quantity of valuable livestock. The buildings on the estate of M. Lukyanoff, near Poltava, are now burning. In the Province of Orel rural guards arrested an agitator, and peasants who attempted to rescue the man killed one guard and wounded two.

Bombs abound. In Gomel a bomb burst in a private apartment. Bombs have been discovered in Gomel, Yalta, Kaluga, and Samara roads. Firearms have been seized in Poltava and Theodosia.

The daily record of murder tells of the assassination of the commandant of the Pyatigorsk garrison by an insane officer; of a woodman shot in Riga by a rural guard; of the Director of the prison shot at Brest-Litovsk, and of a Lieutenant, a policeman, a lady, and a Commissaire wounded in Warsaw.

A peasant Deputy from Kieff was beaten on his return home by peasants, who were dissatisfied with his explanation of the dissolution of the Duma.

Of arrests it is impossible to keep a record. In St. Petersburg alone 150 persons were arrested yesterday.

In the meantime the Black Hundred organizations are active, the St. Petersburg hooligans are growing bolder, and the notorious Bishop of Saratoff incites the Orthodox to attack the revolutionaries. The Government is busily devising repressive measures to arrest the agitation in the rural districts and prevent further demoralization in the army. Officials in the Government offices complain of a lack of clear direction, and conservative members of the Council of the Empire declare that the repressive measures are futile, and that the empire is drifting steadily toward anarchy.

SOSNOWICE, Russian Poland, Aug. 8.—A bomb was thrown to-day into a crowded waiting room at the railway station. One man was killed and many were wounded.

A frightful panic ensued, resulting in injury to many other persons. Women fainted and children were trampled upon. The thrower of the bomb escaped.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—The official telegraph agency to-night reports the formation at Ekaterinoslaff of a reactionary organization whose purpose is to exact a life for a life for every official killed by the revolutionists. The murder of ex-Deputy Herzenstein is an example of this procedure.

The agency also reports an encounter between police and workmen at Kostroma. Cossacks were summoned and dispersed the crowd with a volley. No mention of the casualties is made.

TIFLIS, Aug. 8.—Reports received here from Gen. Goloschakoff, at Shusha, say that, in spite of the pledges of the belligerent races to observe a truce during the negotiations for peace, Armenians set fire to several Tartar houses and killed a number of nomad Mussulmans, who came to the assistance of the Tartars. A renewal of the fighting in the regions along the Turkish frontier is imminent.

Nomad Kurds attacked the village of Lysagorsk, which was occupied by a detachment of the Russian frontier guard. This attack was repulsed, as was another by Armenians on the Tartar village of Nanebliklu.

BLAMED FOR SIRIO DISASTER.

Spanish Official Inquiry Inculpates the Captain and Crew.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The official inquiry by the naval authorities into the wreck of the steamer Sirio seriously inculpates the Captain and crew of the steamer for saving themselves first, abandoning the vessel, and causing a panic.

The inquiry will, it is expected, lead to severe action on the part of the authorities against those who were responsible for the disaster.

MAUD GONNE GETS A DECREE.

French Court Grants a Judicial Separation from Her Husband.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Civil Tribual of the Seine to-day confirmed its decree granting to Mrs. MacBride, formerly Maud Gonne, known as the "Irish Joan of Arc," a judicial separation from her husband, Major MacBride, who was a prominent member of the Irish Brigade of the Boer Army during the war in South Africa. The tribunal refused to grant Mrs. MacBride an absolute divorce on the ground of her Irish nationality.

The custody of her child was awarded to Mrs. MacBride. The Major's cross bill was overruled.

CZAR GAVE SEER $25,000.

Papus, the Spiritualist, Made Ill by the Press Revelations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—The Bourse Gazette announces that Papus, the spiritualist who is said to have had great influence over the Emperor, has gone abroad for medical treatment, as his nervous system is shattered by the press revelations.

According to one paper, Papus gave fifty séances to the Emperor, receiving $25,000 as compensation.

THE AMERICAN PERIL AGAIN

Novoe Vremya Predicts Alliance Against Britain, Japan, and Us.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—The Novoe Vremya pretends to see in the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro a scheme of the United States aiming at establishing a hegemony in America.

The paper raises the cry of the "American Peril," and predicts that the "time is not distant when the Slav, German, and Latin races of Europe will be compelled to unite for self-protection against the combination of Greater America, Greater Britain, and Greater Japan."

Society Free from Debt and the Outlook Most Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 8.—At the opening session to-day of the Jewish Chautauqua Society's annual meeting President George W. Ochs's address was read by Charles Edwin Fox, Director of the Assembly. Mr. Ochs, after referring to the encouraging outlook for the coming year, the society being free from debt and assured of a sympathetic and active support from a rapidly increasing body of workers, called attention to the plans for the ensuing year. These, he said, contemplated a vigorous and aggressive campaign in all States east of the Mississippi. He predicted the organization of one hundred circles, with an aggregate membership approaching 5,000.

"It is the consistent determination of the society," continued Mr. Ochs, "to create a useful, active instrument for good, an organization whose works shall be fruitful. It is a simple yet prodigiously important undertaking to organize in every community where Jews are residing, preferably in the more remote towns where they are unable to maintain a congregation, a circle provided with facilities to read Jewish history, to recount Jewish traditions, to become familiar with the writings of Jewish authors of all ages, to provide ample Hebrew textbooks, to furnish outlines for Bible studies, and to provide temporary paraphernalia illustrating the instructive ceremonies of Jewish observances.

"Agencies are at work to more widely distribute the Jews, and some little progress is being made, though, unfortunately, the new arrivals at the large cities greatly outnumber those sent out; yet the leaven is at work, and little communities of Jews are being established in every section of the Union. Once these tiny settlements establish themselves it will be found that the distribution will be greatly accelerated. It is this movement which invests the Chautauqua Society with its great responsibility. If this be properly discharged it will transform it into one of the potential instrumentalities in our social, religious, and economic life. It may carry a message, like a benediction, into thousands of homes."

Judge Meyer Sulzberger of Philadelphia delivered the opening address, being introductory to the society's course on "American Jewish History."

The Chancellor of the society, the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, in the course of a brief greeting to the assemblage said: "Our slogan is not 'Behold, how much is done!' but 'Behold, how much is to be done!'"

Jacob H. Schiff of New York in a letter to President Ochs, which was read at the meeting, said:

"I rejoice in the knowledge that under your Presidency the Chautauqua has so greatly extended its activities and its membership, though in my opinion the support it receives is yet altogether inadequate when compared with its needs and the large field before it."

WRAY FLED ONCE BEFORE.

How Defaulting Bank Teller's Peculations Were Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—Clinton B. Wray, former teller of the Union Trust Company, who with C. S. Hixton, individual bookkeeper, is accused of robbing the bank of between $125,000 and $300,000, will be brought back to-morrow from Toronto, Canada, where he was arrested with Grace Loughrey. Wray's arrest brings to light that he fled once before, fearing arrest, and also the fact that the scheme that was worked was one which almost defied detection.

Last April a local agency was employed to look after another bank employe. His path happened to merge with that of Wray's. Wray learned of it, and, becoming frightened, fled. He was not even suspected at that time. After a few weeks he learned that his peculations had not been discovered and returned, but was discharged from the bank. The stealings stopped when he ran away, because the combination was broken.

Hixton was individual bookkeeper, and Wray one of the tellers. In every bank there are many old accounts which have been abandoned by the persons opening them, but were never closed. Hixton, it is charged, would credit one of these dead accounts with a deposit of several thousand dollars. Wray would check against it. Except by an accident, only liquidation could develop the trick, and this accident happened while Hixton was on his vacation. One of the old depositors unexpectedly came back and renewed business with the bank, leaving his book for balance. Even then the bank officers did not understand what was wrong until Hixton was arrested and forced to confess.

The Auditors of the trust company are now endeavoring to invent a system of bookkeeping which will be a guarantee against further work of this kind.

DENIAL FROM W. F. SHEEHAN.

He Lays the Charge That He "Sold Out" a Client to a Perverted Mind.

William F. Sheehan telegraphed from Bar Harbor yesterday to his firm a denial of the charge made before Justice Dickey on Tuesday that he had "sold out" to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company a rival trolley company that hired him. Mr. Sheehan's statement said:

Two years or more ago I was approached by a person claiming to have an interest in a Long Island traction company, and at his request submitted the matter to individuals connected with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; but they declined to take the matter up, and all the papers were returned. Subsequently, at the request of another person, I submitted the matter to other persons connected with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; but the condition of the Long Island Company and its franchises were such that they declined to consider the same. Further than this I know nothing of the merits of the controversy and never heard of it.

Except through the newspapers, Mr. Sheehan says he is not concerned in the outcome of the litigation, "and only a perverted mind could find anything to criticise in my connection with the matter."

TROOPS GUARDING CAPE TOWN

Suggestion That American Colored Agitators Be Deported.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 8.—The streets here to-night are in possession of the Naval and Military Volunteers, in order to prevent a recurrence of the recent riots of white and colored unemployed persons.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—It is being suggested that a small party of American colored preachers, who have been advocating the Ethiopian propaganda, "Africa for the Africans," should be deported from South Africa. The Government has not taken any action, and it is a question whether it will.

The agitation against the preachers has been revived by the recent trouble at Cape Town, for which they are held by certain London papers to be partially responsible. They have made no secret of their mission to South Africa, advising the natives to use their efforts to obtain black supremacy in that part of the world.

¶ It may be said that trust companies are the safest of all companies accepting the moneys of the public on deposit. The law has thrown every safeguard around them.

SO far as is known, not a single dollar of trust funds has ever been lost while under the control of a regularly organized trust company in the City of New York.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Fifteen Nassau Street
Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000
Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

Where Glasses Are Made Right

EYES are worth all and more than the attention that you give them. You owe it to yourself to visit one of our stores where accurate and thorough fitting of eyeglasses and spectacles is the rule.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN
104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 West 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

PROPERTY OF MISSING BANKER FOR DEPOSITORS

To Be Turned Over To-day, and They May Suffer Little Loss.

MANY FORGERIES ALLEGED

President Stensland Is Said to Have Systematically Plundered the Milwaukee Avenue Bank.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Theodore Stensland, Vice President of the suspended Milwaukee Avenue State Bank and son of the missing President of that institution, has come to the rescue of the 22,000 depositors, and to-night it is the general belief of those who are endeavoring to straighten out the affairs of the bank that there is an excellent chance for all to receive almost dollar for dollar when a final settlement is made.

Vice President Stensland to-night announced that he would with full authority turn over to Receiver Fetzer to-morrow all the real estate and personal property of Paul O. Stensland, his father. The son places a valuation of $800,000 on this property.

Conclusive evidence has, it is stated, been unearthed by State Bank Examiner C. C. Jones that Paul O. Stensland was guilty of highly criminal acts in conducting the business of the bank. This was announced by Mr. Jones to-day. Henry W. Hering, the missing cashier, who was alleged to be an embezzler of large sums of money, is being in a measure exonerated because of the lack of direct proof against him.

"When I swore out the warrant for Mr. Stensland yesterday," said Mr. Jones, "I was perfectly assured of the criminal nature of the acts of which the banker has been guilty. Against Mr. Hering I have no direct evidence. I cannot say as yet precisely how far the frauds operated by Stensland have been carried, but it is to a great length—that is proved by papers already brought to light."

Mr. Jones confirmed statements that the frauds amount to over $1,000,000.

The Tribune to-day said:

"A state of affairs more startling and shocking than had been hinted previously in connection with the collapse of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank was revealed last night when it became plain that through barefaced forgery President Paul O. Stensland had plundered his own bank systematically through a period of years.

"The question arose whether Cashier Henry W. Hering profited to any large extent by this plundering. His friends say he did not, though acknowledging that he may have had knowledge of what Stensland was doing.

"At any rate, there has been discovered in President Stensland's safety deposit vault box a series of memoranda detailing how the bank was looted.

"The amount thus taken from the savings of 22,000 poor families, as set down in Stensland's handwriting, is $1,003,000. The money went to support Stensland's real estate speculations, his 'co-operative' building and land business, and his fine household in Irving Park.

"It was intimated that when the bank President fled he was accompanied by a divorced woman, who is still with him.

"Information about the long list of forgeries—with detailed corroboration—was obtained by The Tribune from a source of unimpeachable authority. The Tribune's informant saw the memoranda of forgeries, notes, and other fictitious paper which the fugitive President and cashier left behind them. The thefts consist of nearly 200 items, ranging from $1,000 to $15,000 each. The names forged are those of Directors and stockholders in the bank and of persons associated with Stensland in other business ventures. Some dummy names are there, too."

While a thousand depositors shouted their protests this afternoon, $300,000 was removed from the vaults of the failed institution to those of the National Bank of the Republic, where the money will be held for safe keeping until next Tuesday, when, it is said, distribution to the depositors will be begun. The removal of the money put the crowd in an angry mood, and it took many policemen to keep the excited throng from upsetting the patrol wagons, which were filled with bluecoats as a guard for the treasure wagon.

Paul O. Stensland and Henry W. Hering are still at large. There is hope that a physical ailment of Stensland may lead to his arrest. For five years he has been a severe sufferer from bronchial disease. This almost caused his death one Winter. Since then he has been forbidden by his physicians to go out at night. Stensland's condition is said to be such that he cannot go long without medical attention.

Theodore Stensland, who was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with violation of the banking laws of Illinois, appeared in court this afternoon. By agreement the hearing was postponed until Aug. 18.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 8.—The news of the failure of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago and the flight of President Paul O. Stensland has created a most painful impression here, owing to the fact that Stensland is a native of Norway and was prominent among Norwegians in the United States.

Newspapers here express the hope that the incident has not injured the prestige of Norwegian-Americans.

Budapest's Statue of Washington.

The Mayor of Budapest writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the ceremony of unveiling the statue of George Washington, erected in that city, will take place on Sept. 16. When, a few years ago, a statue of Kossuth was erected in Cleveland Hungarian citizens of the United States started a movement to raise the money for a Washington statue in Budapest. The call for subscriptions met with a hearty response, and the statue to be unveiled next month is the result.

Bryan Has a Day in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 8.—William J. Bryan and his party spent the day sightseeing here, visiting St. Peter's, the Forum, the Colosseum, the Appian Way, and the Catacombs. Mr. Bryan did not visit the Pope, having had an audience of him at the time of his former visit to Rome. The party left Rome for Lugano this evening.

THE BIG STORE :: A CITY IN ITSELF

"MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN"
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
J. B. GREENHUT, PRESIDENT.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NEW YORK

Women's Summer Suits---Sensational!

$5 for Choice Among Suits Formerly Priced Up to $25

FOR an August offer, with full two months of wear for Summer suits yet to come, we believe this offer out-bargains anything that we have ever known in the selling of women's wear.

When we make a clean-up we don't mince matters. There will be just one day of this chance and that day is to-day.

The women who come then can find suits at $5 each that would have cost them $22.50 and $25 two weeks ago. Not one in this whole lot was originally priced for less than $10.

The choice is of course varied—not many of any one style, but plenty of styles and all size in something. We illustrate five of the styles out of some dozen or twenty that you will find here.

No. 1—Peter Thompson Sailor Suits of serge in navy blue and cream white with regulation collar and emblems. Originally $10; now..... $5

No. 2—A very smart suit of rose colored chiffon Panama, trimmed with white silk moire and braid. They have fancy vests and short sleeves. The skirts have a wide flare, with side plaits and panel front. These suits were formerly $25; now..... $5

No. 3—Accordion plaited gowns in Summer weight voile as illustrated, and princess gowns of dotted Swiss. Former prices $10 to $16.50; now..... $5

No. 4—Summer suits of imported rep in white, pale blue, red and black. Eton styles, artistically trimmed with contrasting colors; originally $15 and $16.50; now..... $5

No. 5—Summer tailor-made suits of light-weight mixtures, white serge and Panama. Eton and princess styles. Former prices from $12.50 to $22.50; now..... $5

Eighteen Thousand Neglige Shirts at 39c Each

IT'S because we could buy 18,000 at one time from one maker that we can make the price 39c.

These are precisely the same grade of shirts that small haberdashers sell at 75c each, and precisely the same that we ourselves sold two weeks ago at 65c each.

Almost all of them are perfect—fresh from the maker. Some of them—and they are really the best values in the whole lot—have been reduced to the 39c class because they were imperfectly laundered. Nothing to hurt them from your standpoint.

Printed madras and muslin for the materials—good, firm, long wearing quality of each. An enormous variety of patterns. Cuffs attached or detached.

Fancy, plain or plaited bosoms; plain white or with small figures on white grounds. An endless combination of colors and patterns in the madras shirts.

All sizes, 14 to 17½.

39c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

Another Sensational Sale of Men's Summer Suits

$5 For Suits Easily Worth Up to $8.50

WHAT do you wish? A good-looking business suit to round out the season, or a cool and stylish two-piece suit for your vacation or week-ends? Take your choice—they are both here in a good variety of patterns at $5.

To call them $8.50 values is scarcely doing them justice. They were *our own* $8.50 suits—that is, the $10 suits of the average clothier.

The business suits are in neat mixtures and overplaids; the best patterns of the season appearing in suits under $15. The two-piece suits are in flannels, wool crash, cheviot and homespun; single and double breasted coats; trousers with turn-up bottoms and belt loops.

Choice of these to-day at..... $5

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

$7.50 For Suits Easily Worth Up to $15

THESE are suits taken from our own $12.50 and $15 tables—further comment on their character would be a waste of time. Every man who has ever bought his clothing here is familiar with the fact that $15 will buy better cloth, in better patterns and in better tailoring in this store than anywhere else in town—better than $18 will buy in some.

Not all of these are $15 suits, but there isn't one that isn't a $15 *value* according to the average standard. Some were priced at $12.50. Altogether, however, it's a wonderful lot to pick through at $7.50.

It includes blue serges, black cheviots, worsted mixtures, fancy cheviots, tweed, flannel, wool crash and homespun.

Sizes for every build; and any choice you make at one price..... $7.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Capt. G. H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Riley and report for assignment to the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.

Major David Price, Artillery, upon his own application, after more than thirty-three years' service, is retired, to take effect Sept. 30.

Lieut. Col. G. N. Whistler, Artillery Corps, to the command of the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten and the Eastern Artillery District of New York.

Capt. A. Aloe, First Infantry, recruiting officer, will proceed to Akron, Ohio, for the purpose of procuring evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before a general court-martial at Columbus Barracks.

Major G. Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., on business pertaining to the method of cost keeping in use at that arsenal.

Capt. J. H. Rice, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on business pertaining to the test of material.

Lieut. Col. G. F. E. Harrison, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed April 17, vice Col. R. D. Potts, relieved.

Transfers—First Lieut. G. C. Lewis, from the First to the Eighteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. S. A. Campbell from the Eighteenth to the First Infantry.

Capt. L. S. Miller, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Twenty-second Company Coast Artillery.

Capt. L. S. Miller, Artillery Corps, will join his company at Fort Barrancas.

Col. D. W. Lockwood, Engineers, to New York City and relieve Col. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, of the river and harbor works now in his temporary charge.

The Navy.

Commander N. R. Usher to command the St. Louis, when commissioned.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Ellicott to the Maryland as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander T. Snowden to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

Lieut. W. R. Sayles, Jr., to the Washington.

Lieut. J. M. Luby to the Maryland as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Commander W. A. Gill, Lieut. Commander J. W. Maxwell, Chief Boatswain P. Deery, and Boatswain J. Law to home and wait orders.

Huyler's
Ice Cream Soda is Unequalled
You will have to drink it before you leave for your vacation, but you can take with you a Box of
Huyler's
FRESH, PURE, DELICIOUS
BONBONS and CHOCOLATES
Why not candy Huyler's Box for your family or friends?
Candies sent everywhere by Mail or Express.
Mail or Phone your orders if not near our Stores.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Marietta at Monte Cristi, Dolphin at Gloucester, Newark at Bradford, Arkansas at Newport, Leonidas at Portsmouth, De Long at Norfolk, and Denver at Newport.

Sailed—New Jersey, from New London, for Gardiner's Bay; Denver, from New London, for Newport; Charleston, from Santos, for Montevideo; Rhode Island, from Greenport, for Tompkinsville; Marblehead, from Acapulco, for Bremerton, via San Francisco, and Stockton, from Norfolk, for Annapolis.

THE PICTORIAL SECTION OF THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

Published every Sunday, contains eight pages of beautiful pictures of all the latest news events.
Finely printed on best paper.
AT ALL NEWSDEALERS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Dr. Browne Remembers Grant.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Gen. Grant's funeral twenty-one years ago. In honor of the anniversary Rabbi Browne of the congregation Gates of Hope, the only surviving pallbearer, placed a wreath in Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive. The officers of the congregation accompanied Dr. Browne to the tomb.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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HOW LONG?

If our territory adjoined the territory of Russia, if we stood geographically, let us say, in the relation of Germany or Austria to the Russian Empire, it can hardly be doubted that we should long ago have been compelled by considerations of our own peace and security to remonstrate with the Government of the Czar against the prolongation of hopeless civil disorder in his dominions. Were that our position, with the Russians as our neighbors, it would be impossible that the sympathy and the humane impulses of our people should not be stirred by the intolerable sufferings of the Czar's subjects in their struggle to secure the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Inevitably, too, our National and official attitude toward Russia would be affected. The cruelties of WEYLER, his reconcentration order, and the heroic but vain efforts of the Cubans to establish their independence produced in this country a state of mind that, even without the destruction of the Maine, must speedily have led to our intervention. It was on our part a substantial grievance that the natural sympathy of our people for the Cubans could not be restrained; filibustering expeditions were fitted out, arms and munitions of war were supplied to the rebels, and in other ways our obligations to the friendly Government of Spain were continually violated and acts which our Government was powerless entirely to restrain nevertheless made it internationally responsible. We therefore intervened to end that "hell upon earth" which Spain could not end and we could no longer endure.

Such would be our position were we a neighbor of the Russian Empire, and such, we think, would be the position of any free, enlightened, and humane people actuated as we are by sentiments of disinterested sympathy with the oppressed. With Austria and with Germany it is very different. While there has been in Europe no talk of concerted remonstrance, much less of concerted intervention, there have been rumors of an intention on the part of Germany and Austria to support with force the efforts of the Czar to re-establish his tottering throne. The reports are manifestly false, since at this late day in the world's history "leagued oppression" would no longer be permitted to make itself the stay and support of an incapable and cruel autocracy. Against such a step the united force of England and France would be instantly arrayed to avert for their own protection the overthrow of the balance of power and the disruption of the European concert. But this false rumor, moving in the direction of least resistance and greatest probability, made those two Continental Powers which, next to Russia, are the least advanced in liberal ideas, the instruments for the crushing out of the Russian insurrection.

Nevertheless, although we are something like half a world away from the scene of this disheartening conflict, our interests are very real, very immediate, and with the lapse of time they may compel us to such action as we might already have taken were we numbered among the European Powers.

The mere suggestion of American interference or of any foreign interference with the domestic affairs of a great European Power would be received with astonishment in every Continental chancellery. But the idea of such an intervention was not viewed with astonishment, but with practically universal approval, when Emperor LEOPOLD and the King of Prussia in 1791 signed the Declaration of Pilnitz, by which they agreed to join with other Princes to re-establish the authority of Louis XVI. and to furnish him with the means of putting down the French Revolution and maintaining "a Government suitable to the interests of the Throne and of the people." That was intervention to strangle liberty and hold up the hands of her destroyer. The Declaration of Pilnitz was intended to strengthen the Coalition against the French Revolution, and, later on, every European Power save Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Venice, and Turkey did join with armed force or other aid in the attempt to restore the French throne. The self-interest of Kings was held to justify the union of all to relieve the distress of one.

Has time moved with such a leaden foot that after more than a hundred years free peoples must be forbidden to consider the question whether it may not be their duty and their privilege to come to the relief of millions upon millions of their brethren helplessly and almost hopelessly striving to throw off the yoke of an oppression incomparably more tormenting than the burdens imposed upon the French people by the privileges of the crown and the nobles? What are the preconceived notions of propriety that are held to preclude the consideration of concerted influence to put an end to the present "hell upon earth" in Russia? Is it the notion of mere bigness? Is it because men shrink from the idea of coercing a sovereign of such state and dignity? That argument will not bear examination. The coercion actually in progress is exercised by a little group of men upon 110 millions of people. It is that huge constraint that should give us concern, not the minor matter of hindering a few hundred or a few thousand bigoted and unenlightened reactionaries in the execution of their mediaeval and inhuman designs. On that theory France was too big a nation to be interfered with when the Coalition sought to put down the Revolutionists. The reply of the people of Paris was to throw the head of their King at the feet of Europe in defiance. "What is impossible to twenty-five millions of men?" said CARNOT; and they proved that it was at least impossible for Europe to crush them. They held their own. The Czar and his reactionary bureaucrats are not twenty-five millions. The conditions are reversed. It is impossible that they should hold out against the protests and the pressure of the civilized Powers.

Our interest in the restoration of civil order and the erection of liberal institutions in Russia is the interest of every great nation. Our rights of trade and of intercourse are measurably abridged so long as this great empire is given over to strife and practically to anarchy. Moreover, the weakness of the Czar's Government and the incredible cruelty of his administration in many parts of the empire are sending to our shores every year a flood of enforced and therefore undesirable immigrants. As Secretary HAY pointed out in his note of remonstrance addressed to the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin against the oppression of the Jews in Roumania, we welcome "the voluntary immigration of all aliens coming hitherto under the conditions fitting to become merged in the body politic of this land." He continued:

> But when they come as outcasts made doubly paupers by physical and moral oppression in their native land, and thrown upon the long-suffering generosity of a more favored community, their migration lacks the essential conditions which make alien immigration either acceptable or beneficial. * * * The United States offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands, but its sympathy with them in nowise impairs its just liberty and right to weigh the acts of the oppressor in the light of their advances upon this country and to judge accordingly.

Although the senseless appeal of the Czar for the election of a mute and dumb herd of representatives to the new Duma, an appeal that reflects a darkened mind guided by evil counsel, forces foreign observers to the conclusion that the fires of revolt in Russia will be quenched by no acts of liberal concession from the autocracy, and although through want of experience and organization, and, above all, through the failure of competent leadership, the Russian people seem scarcely more capable than the Cuban people of effecting unaided their emancipation, we are not of the opinion that foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of that empire is a matter of the immediate future, or that for the present it will even come under practical consideration. The point upon which we wish to insist is that the principle of ultimate intervention is not excluded by history, by international law, or by human reason or human probability. The interests, the peace, and the security of the great Powers of the world, and, reinforcing those considerations, sympathy and humanity, the horror of cruelties long continued, the indignation kindled by the spectacle of a downtrodden people baffled in every attempt to win their freedom, shot down for no worse crime than expressing a desire for liberty, terrorized at every turn by the prison and the bayonet, must sooner or later lead to a union of sentiment and a concert of action that will end the Russian hell upon earth. It cannot go on forever. The time will come, and it ought not to be far distant, when civilization will say to the Czar, You shall not make your palace the sepulchre of a people's hopes, nor continue to flood our realms with your bleeding subjects fleeing from your assassin soldiery.

COTTON GAMBLERS.

Everybody knows how the ingenuous cotton planter hates a speculator in cotton. Dealing in "futures" of course is something very different from "holding your cotton" and getting, say, twice its cost to raise. Last Winter, it will be remembered, Representative HEFLIN, upon behalf of the planters who never speculate, introduced a bill in Congress making cotton brokers punishable as keepers of gambling houses, and a similar bill only recently passed the lower house of the Georgia Legislature.

It therefore comes as a shock to find upon the first page—and subsequent pages—of The Cotton Trade Journal, published at Savannah, the details of the proof that certain officers of the Southern Cotton Association, the planters' representative body in their non-speculative operations for the rise, are the worst sort of gamblers. By the worst sort of gamblers we mean operators in bucket shops, and even keepers of them. That they knew the sort of business they were engaged in sufficiently appears from the use of assumed names in the accounts. The legislative committee reported that the facts were proved, and one of the officers was reprimanded, while another resigned.

It is a curious incident. The President of this association over his own name has denounced our Cotton Exchange as a den of iniquity and clearing house of corruption, and yet it is well remembered that he personally promoted the famous fifteen-cent campaign and claimed for himself the credit for adding a half billion dollars to the cost of cotton goods to consumers, irrespective of the relation of demand and supply. It now appears what sort of company he keeps, and the suspicion which has attached to his market views and crop criticisms will not be lessened.

THE JAPANESE POACHERS.

There is not likely to be any serious trouble over the killing of several Japanese poachers on the fishing and sealing grounds of the extreme Aleutian Islands, within the territorial waters of the United States or on its soil. The poachers were engaged in the actual violation of the laws of the United States made for the protection of American property. Their resistance to arrest seems to have made it impossible to arrest the offenders without firing on them. In any case, the relations of the two Governments are so entirely friendly and cordial that the satisfactory adjustment of the affair may be taken for granted.

Our legal right to keep the fisheries within our National waters, three miles from our coast line, exclusively for the enjoyment of our own citizens is perfectly clear, and is universally recognised, as we in turn have recognised like rights in the case of other countries. The strict and severe exercise of this right has often led to great disturbance, for the fisheries are exceedingly attractive to a hardy and adventurous class, who regard capture and even worse punishment as part of the ordinary risks of their calling. The most western of the Aleutian Islands are some 500 miles nearer to Japan than to San Francisco, and it is not surprising that the Japanese fishermen and sealers should encroach upon them unless closely watched. Hereafter they will be closely watched, and we are confident that the Japanese Government, so far from seeking to make trouble for the United States, will co-operate to secure our rights without friction.

SWINDLING HACKMEN.

Cabs and hackney carriages are less employed, doubtless, in proportion to population, in New York than in any other great city of the earth, with the possible exception of Chicago. The obvious explanation that they are less employed because they are less needed is doubtless true in part. It is obvious that the private conveyances of London or Paris are better than the private conveyances of New York, in part because the public conveyances are so much worse. It is true that if you follow the beaten tracks in New York you can do so more quickly if you take a car than if you take a cab. Our latitudinal traffic, though still imperfectly managed, is as good as could be expected. Our longitudinal service leaves much more to be desired.

But there are frequent occasions when one wishes to leave the beaten track and take a route of his own. There are frequent occasions when one wishes to be carried from or to his own door or somebody else's. There are frequent occasions when a walk, ever so short, means a wetting. For such occasions a New Yorker takes cabs more reluctantly and less often than the citizen of any other great city. The legal rates of fare are higher than anywhere else, and he is fairly sure of being overcharged beyond the legal rate and of having an altercation with his hackman. As a rule a New Yorker does not take a cab if he can help it. Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that the infame of the New York hack and of the New York hackman long antedates the higher speed of the New York street car. When the hack was as much faster than the street car as it is now slower it was almost equally avoided.

Only one of the causes which deprive New York of the facilities which other cities enjoy in respect to taking cabs and going about seems to be immediately remediable. That is extortion by the cabman. According to the exhaustive account of the matter published in our news columns yesterday, this grievance has been seriously taken up by the Merchants' Association, which offers itself as a prosecutor for the victims of the hackman. It is an excellent piece of public service. There should be no overcharging after this. But we all know that there is and that there will be. We fear that the real cause is the lack of public spirit on the part of New Yorkers, or, if you prefer, what HERBERT SPENCER called "the criminal good nature of Americans." A New Yorker will rather submit to be swindled than to take trouble to prevent or to punish the swindler. He will certainly, as a rule, and unless he has an unusually aggressive sense both of justice and of public duty, not take two dollars' worth of trouble to recover one stolen dollar. Here the Londoner shines by contrast. He will take that trouble every time.

The Merchants' Association undertakes to save the New York cab taker from taking the trouble which he ought to take willingly. So far, so good, at least for the Merchants' Association. But even if extortion among licensed hackmen were as thoroughly suppressed in New York as it is in London, the New York cab service would leave much to be desired. There would remain the unlicensed cabmen, the unchartered libertines who, because they have no licenses, are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Marshal. But they ought to be. Every driver of a vehicle offered on the streets for hire ought to be compelled to take out a license and prevented from plying his vocation without one. Perhaps New York will never be a cab-using city as other cities are. But it is probable that the use of cabs might be doubled by dispelling the fear of extortion which prevents the majority of New Yorkers from taking cabs except under dire necessity. Very possibly it might be doubled again by reducing the rates of fare so that the London minimum of a shilling for a hansom should be counterparted by the New York minimum of a quarter. "That is another story." But at any rate extortion can be stopped and will be stopped if users of cabs in general will do the duty which the Merchants' Association has made easy for them.

THE KING'S CUP.

It is fortunate, as even non-yachting Americans will all feel, that the first of the serial races for the King Edward's Cup should have been sailed under circumstances so auspicious. A "drift" would have been particularly unfortunate in this case. But the rattling breeze that in fact "inaugurated" the series of contests and the very close finish will add zest to the next contest.

The inference is perhaps perfectly natural that the King's Cup is intended as a kind of offset to the Kaiser's Cup, the first transatlantic race for which was sailed last season. We are in the way, evidently, of being much courted by "abroad" in these days. But in the matter of yachting there is a general though possibly unjustified sentiment in the minds of English-speaking persons that no other nation than their two knows much about it or has any business with it. The defeats in British waters of an American-built yacht belonging to the Kaiser are doubtless explained away in American yachting circles by imputations upon the manner in which she was "handled." It is rather a pity that our own yachtsmen are subject to the imputation of keeping the America's Cup under lock and key. It is certainly a pity that they should not make some effort to develop a more rational and practical boat in place of the "big single sticker." Possibly a limitation of the number of the crews of competitors would be more efficacious than the limitations as to hull and spars with which alone they have hitherto been concerned. Certainly it would diminish the enormous costliness which is one of the chief drawbacks of the type which the America's Cup contests have in fact developed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Lynch Law Applied Both Ways.

Gov. GLENN of North Carolina evidently knows his duty and feels the obligations of an oath of office, for as soon as possible after the authorities of Salisbury had showed that they lacked both the knowledge and the feeling, he sent troops to the town in order that its people could not add to their crime of murdering men on trial for murder that of snatching from the hands of the law the arrested ringleader of the mob. The lynching instinct seems to have been particularly well developed in the town of Salisbury. Not only did they hang and shoot men who, if guilty, would certainly have received prompt punishment, but having done that, they resented the apprehension of anybody who took part in the lynching, and, gathering in howling crowds, threatened the jail guards with death if they insisted on vindicating the law.

It is perhaps characteristic of such a community that, the day after the negroes were hanged, thousands visited the tree where the bodies had been allowed to remain and in cold blood many secured "souvenirs" of the episode in the shape of conveniently detachable fragments like fingers and ears. As if this were not enough, the two girls who were the only survivors of the LYERLY family were taken to the place and allowed to inspect the work of the mob. Of course, one must keep in mind the fact that the crime of which these negroes were accused, apparently with justice, was of more than ordinary atrocity, but they were immediately apprehended, there had been no delay in bringing them to trial, their conviction, if guilty, was sure, and if convicted they would have paid the statutory penalty which the people of North Carolina have seen fit to exact. The Governor has the assistance of a courageous and determined Judge, and of course if the militia stands firm the mob will not effect its intended jail delivery. It is not likely that the local authorities will be any more efficient now than they were when they let the first mob work its will, but they will hardly venture any open opposition to the State officials and their agents.

In discussing another lynching recently, The Charleston News and Courier condemned such acts and even denied that they lessened the frequency of the crimes they avenge, but it also said: "With our peculiar racial conditions, the time is far off when our people will await the ordinary process of law to punish atrocities practically unknown in countries which white races inhabit alone. It is as much as the better sentiment of the South can do to discourage lynchings and so make them as few as possible and hold in check the passions which, when some such incident as this in Atlanta takes place, may one day be unloosed, and the maddened multitude will go forth to kill hundreds, innocent as well as guilty, in order to overawe the whole race from which the felon comes." That sounds about as much like a threat as like a condemnation, and is not likely to do much toward ending the lynching madness.

Baseball Put to a Test.

It is the impression, or, rather, the conviction, of those who observe with care the conduct of our National but sadly commercialized game that, as long as baseball of the sort exemplified by Mr. "Muggsy" McGRAW is permitted by the "magnates" who rule the sport, so long will a good-natured public occasionally be treated with the cynical inconsideration that was shown to the thousands who assembled at the Polo Grounds on Tuesday. The action of the New York Club officials in barring the umpire, JOHNSTONE, from the grounds seems to have been a proceeding equally high handed and absurd. Few regular patrons of the game will believe that this action was taken to protect the umpire, for the President of the local club admitted, and as was patent, Mr. JOHNSTONE would have been welcomed inside of the gates if the previous day's game had gone to New York instead of to Chicago, and had McGRAW, the "Muggsy" one, (he was suspended for offensive language to JOHNSTONE,) not been put out of the game.

It is charged by those who seem to speak with knowledge that McGRAW has always played "mucker" baseball; that he has never hesitated to use "mucker" methods to win, and that, while his ability as a general is really great, his bearing toward his natural opponents, and to umpires in particular, has always been highly objectionable. In these circumstances it is to be hoped that President PULLIAM will stand by his assertion, made when the incident was first reported to him, that he would support the umpire who forfeited Tuesday's game to Chicago, and that his influence with the other clubs in the League will have weight. The National League has not had for some years a President who would have had the courage to issue the sharp and plain statement which Mr. PULLIAM sent from Saratoga on Tuesday night, when he heard of the Polo Grounds affair, and the organization would not do well if it forced him to carry out his threat to resign if his rulings in this matter are not carried out.

A Duel, but Not to the Death.

Two French Generals went into a pleasant garden, this week, and, after going through some complex and solemn formalities with the help of several friends, stationed themselves seventy-five feet apart and waited for the word to fire at each other with pistols. The word was given. One of the Generals fired and missed and the other let the matter go at that. All this had something to do with the fact that Gen. ANDRE had declared that Gen. DE NEGRIER was a "menteur," which is as near as one Frenchmen can come to calling another a liar, though the approximation is not at all close. Just what the "duel" had to do with the epithet we do not know, and nothing seems to have been accomplished in the way of settling the question of Gen. DE NEGRIER's veracity.

Combat with pistols at twenty-five yards has, indeed, a certain danger if the antagonists happen to have unusual skill with the weapon, but even then the risk is not great enough to be called tragical, and in the case of others than experts it can be ignored as too small to measure. Dueling is illegal in France—and obligatory to men of certain standings and professions. They think so, at any rate, and so they go on with these nonsensical encounters, and the law carefully refrains from interfering. It is all very strange and stupid, but tastes differ in different countries as to which relics of other days shall be preserved, and none can safely smile too broadly at a neighbor's choice of anachronism. The duel was a fine thing once, when it was the only alternative to murder or assassination. It is still easily distinguishable from either, in most instances, and, as the French have made it considerably less perilous than football or automobiling, perhaps they should not be derided for their pet illogicality.

Is This a Land of Liberty?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Instead of spending money on the renovation of the Statue of Liberty, would it not be better to remove the statue and present it to one of the countries where liberty is a reality, not a sham?

If any one still entertains the delusion that this is a free country, a perusal of Saturday's issue of THE TIMES should quickly disabuse him of that false idea.

(1) We read that in the South it is possible to hold in slavery laborers who have been engaged by contract to do certain work, that they are forcibly detained, beaten and ill-treated, hunted down if they attempt to escape, and are swindled out of their pay.

(2) In the North the police, whose notorious incompetency is exceeded only by their arbitrariness, arrest and handcuff a man living quietly with his wife and child, drag him from his home, and keep him manacled on the evidence that his name is that of the man they are seeking, but who bears no other resemblance whatever. Any competent police would have kept the suspect under surveillance, without his knowledge, till his identity was established.

(3) In this city, owing to the ridiculous way in which police powers are conferred, any school or society engaged in the laudable task of educating the public to appreciate art may be raided and persecuted by an irresponsible crank with prurient monomania whenever he can persuade some foolish Magistrate that pictures, harmless and beautiful to the ordinary mind, are suggestive of lewdness to his perverted intellect.

Is there a country in Europe where all or any of these things are possible, outside of Russia?

Let us talk less about freedom and liberty and try to obtain some. N. N. D.

New York, Aug. 6, 1906.

Better Than the Subway Crush.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the continuous rapid transit scheme illustrated and described in The Sunday TIMES, I would like to say that the inconvenience to ladies in stepping onto the slowly moving platforms is nothing compared to the extreme discomfort experienced each time I travel in the Subway, where the crowding and jostling we get in attempting to get on the trains is most objectionable and far more than civilized Americans should expect their womenfolk to put up with. It is to be hoped that the authorities will see that new subways and bridges will be provided with this system in preference to the existing types of trains, which I, for one of the gentle sex, hope will soon be things of the past. A VICTIM.

Flushing, Aug. 7, 1906.

A Trick of Gallantry.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

"I cannot say that New York men are overly gallant," said the Smithfield Street shoe dealer, "but last night I witnessed a pretty little incident that appealed to me. I had to go to Brooklyn during the rush hours. Coming up Nassau Street I had noticed a very frail girl ahead of me and wondered how she could stand the crowding. Just before she got to the bridge, though, a strong-looking young chap came out and joined her. He helped her along until they got to the car, then he left her and jumped in before it came to a stop. That made me rather mad, but I soon forgot that in trying to get on the car. After I was settled the girl came into the car and walked up to where the young man was seated. He got up, gave her his seat, and left the car. Later I saw him boarding his own."

MR. BURBANKS OPPORTUNITY.

Disappointment at His Failure to Explain His Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "Some Advice for Luther Burbank" in to-day's issue I have read with interest as thoroughly expressing my own thoughts while reading Mr. Andrews's article in your Sunday edition. I confess to a certain disappointment that nothing of his line of work was developed but speculative philosophy. I have for a long time been in anticipation that Mr. Burbank would, as you express it, "get his ideas and methods down on paper in black and white," in something more tangible than experiment. The Japanese, as we know, are wonderful horticulturists, growing oaks in flower pots and cherry trees for their blossoms, and the seedless orange, too, has not been unknown to them for ages.

Mr. Burbank's reply to Mr. Andrews's question regarding cotton struck me curiously. I was disappointed that the suggestion should be brushed aside by the remark that "there is a great field for experimental work in cotton by those qualified to take up the task." I presumed Mr. Burbank's investigations were to follow up any plant life that would add value to our knowledge and the betterment of our commercial industry. Mr. Carnegie has made it possible for him to do this. I do hope Mr. Burbank may be led by your article to write a book upon his work, so that a foundation may be laid for younger minds who are searching along this line of science.

S. M. DAVIDSON.

Matteawan, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1906.

Protest from a Baseball Patron.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly allow a daily reader to protest against the manner in which the management of the New York Baseball Club of the National League to-day bunooed some 15,000 people out of an afternoon's pleasure, after having first collected their victims' admission fees to the Polo Grounds.

Why cannot such differences as that between Messrs. John T. Brush & Co. and Umpire Johnstone be settled outside of the baseball arena?

The fact that the rain checks issued for to-day's game will be good for any other home game this season in no way makes up for the afternoon which the New York management deliberately caused many of its patrons to waste.

No doubt many others besides the writer picked out this particular game as the one which they wanted to see, and the fact that they were disappointed in so unfair and inconsiderate a manner has left a very unpleasant impression of Brush and McGraw methods.

The writer has been an unprejudiced follower of the fortunes of both New York teams, but must say that things are managed in a much more sportsmanlike and gentlemanly way at American League Park.

To-day's experience at the Polo Grounds leaves many enthusiasts no other choice than to confine their attendance to the hill-top games, where they are sure of seeing a hard-fought contest and of being treated with consideration. DISGUSTED.

New York, Aug. 7, 1906.

Weight Ferry Structure Will Sustain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You print in this morning's issue a letter from Mr. Harry Palmieri, concerning what he considers a weakness in the design of the gallows frames at the Twenty-third Street ferries. Mr. Palmieri has been a frequent contributor to your correspondence column, and his letters have usually exhibited some knowledge of his subject, but this time he has ventured into deep water and has gotten far beyond his depth.

The writer has not seen the particular piece of work to which Mr. Palmieri refers, but knowing a little about how such structures are designed, knowing that they are never guessed at, he is reasonably sure that the column in question is all right. Assuming that the column is twenty feet high, without lateral support, (it is probably much less,) and assuming that the four six-inch angles, one-half inch thick, are arranged in the least economical—in other words, the weakest—way, this column would safely sustain a load of 222,000 pounds in accordance with the New York building law. Now, that is a very considerable load, and the column could easily be arranged to carry from 10 to 14 per cent. more load safely—the safe load being approximately one-fourth of the ultimate load.

It might be of interest to Mr. Palmieri to know that the area of the four angles he speaks of is, in square inches of cross section, exactly twenty-three.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.

Newark, Aug. 6, 1906.

More Praise for the Bulldog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of the article "The Bulldog as a Pet" is pitifully ignorant of the characteristics of the breed which he condemns so recklessly, and it is to be regretted that his prejudices should be in the inverse ratio to his knowledge.

Twenty years' experience with the English bulldog impels me to state that instances of treachery are practically unknown, and that not 1 per cent. of the crimes laid at his door has the slightest foundation in fact. It seems to be customary for the newspapers to describe the chief actor in every biting or "mad dog" (?) episode as a bulldog, and thereby he has acquired an utterly undeserved reputation.

The English bulldog is the most faithful, affectionate, and courageous of beasts.

New York, Aug. 6, 1906. W. H. TALLIS.

A Plea for Union Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you bring power to bear through the columns of your journal to compel our lax officials to save at least one beauty spot of our city from destruction? Of late the half-dead appearance of the trees in Union Square has filled me with regret, and its generally degenerated condition aroused a sense of shame as I recalled the luxuriant foliage and brilliant flower beds of earlier years. Being surprised that the trees did not look refreshed by the incessant rains of late, I looked closer, and discovered that the leaves were skeletonized or else curled up to a devastating extent by worms. Continued neglect will kill the trees completely. Is there no one responsible for their preservation? CIVIC PRIDE.

New York, Aug. 8, 1906.

"The House That Jack Built."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday you give a half column to the dear, old, familiar parody of "The House That Jack Built," quoting it from the London Notes and Queries of December, 1862, stating that it was copied from "an unknown Canadian newspaper," and that "diligent search has failed so far to reveal its author."

The author was George Shepard Burleigh, who when I last heard of him a few years ago was alive and well in Providence, R. I., although then over 80 years old. The parody was originally published in The Pathfinder.

Boston, Aug. 7, 1906. C. A. W.

A Phrase That Pleases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for a delightful Bostonianism in one of to-day's editorials. "A Horse of a Different Color" is crude, but "a steed chromatically diverse!" This is clever and breathes of culture and refinement. I venture to congratulate you. J.

Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1906.

Millionaires and Cape to Cairo.

From The London Chronicle.

Mr. Beit's bequest of a million and a quarter for the construction of the Cape to Cairo Railway recalls the fact that the late Cecil Rhodes was once considered a crank. The story was told not long ago by an old member of the Cape Parliament at a meeting at the Royal Colonial Institute. When Mr. Rhodes made his first appearance in the Cape Parliament he could talk of nothing but his great idea of a transcontinental railway, and with the aid of a specially prepared map he sought to interest his fellow-members in the colossal scheme. Most of them thought him a bore, and some openly called him a crank. His dream is now materializing. Many of us can remember when Wagner was considered a crank also, and when his music was a stock subject of ridicule in Punch. A crank is a man ahead of his age.

FOR SLEEP ON WARM NIGHTS.

Suggestions for Comfortable Rest When the Temperature Is High.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform the readers of your valuable paper who find any trouble in securing a good night's sleep during these hot spells that if they will put a piece of floor matting on their mattress, and sleep on the matting, they will have no trouble. In this way a certain amount of ventilation passes between the body and the mattress, and it is this lack of ventilation that causes one to be restless on a warm night. The writer has adopted this method for many years, during hot seasons, and has had no trouble in obtaining a good sleep on hot nights. G. S. T.

New York, Aug. 7, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest through your paper a very simple, cheap, and effective means to procure a good night's rest during these hot spells. It is simply to sleep completely undressed and covered only with a wet sheet. The person doing that feels at once as if he were in a cool garden. The faintest draught of air is felt like a refreshing breeze and a sound sleep comes in a few minutes, to last until the morning. There is no danger of catching cold by this procedure, as the sheet has become dry when the cool morning air begins to blow. The above method is not new, but is often used to reduce the temperature of the blood in fever patients. There can be no doubt that a person will be able to stand the heat of the day much better after a good night's rest and after the blood has had an opportunity to cool off thoroughly. MEDICUS.

New York, Aug. 7, 1906.

Indiscreet River Bathers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call the attention of the proper authorities—be they the police or the Comstock society—to the disgraceful conditions which obtain at the bathing resorts on the Hudson River at 155th and 158th Streets on Sundays. It used to be so that a self-respecting person could go there if not to bathe, at least to watch the bathers and walk along the shore. But now it is absolutely disgraceful. Young men and young women in bathing suits promenade along the railroad path with arms about each other, or are seen lying on the grassy bank at the side of the tracks in most indecorous positions. Many of the young men are seen attired in single-piece bathing suits that scarcely cover their nakedness, and so tight to their bodies that they are positively indecent, and attired thus they walk around on the open piers and along the paths with young women. I am not particularly prudish, but I saw exhibitions at these places yesterday that would certainly be much more fitting for Mr. Comstock's attention than the art magazines which he suppressed last week. As a resident of Washington Heights I would like to see these disgusting features of the bathing resorts stopped.

New York, Aug. 7, 1906. DECENCY.

Motors and Prices.

From The Springfield Republican.

The automobile is largely responsible for several noteworthy disturbances in the commodity markets. It lifted the price of rubber to an almost intolerable figure for the common uses. Gasoline is another commodity whose price has soared under the auto demand. Prices of leather are now reaching record figures, and the demand for it in the luxurious upholstering of auto carriages is said to be an important factor. The Shoe and Leather Reporter notes that the price of "spready steer hides" advanced last week to 17¼ cents, while during the paper-money inflation period of the civil war the highest price reached was 14½ cents, which had stood as the high record in all the succeeding years until now. We may have to go without rubbers or rubber coats, and we may have to go without boots or shoes, but we must have our automobiles.

Origin of Ascot Races.

From The London Chronicle.

When did Ascot races begin? They are mentioned in the first "Racing Calendar," published in 1727, and the usual statement is that they were founded by the Duke of Cumberland, uncle of George III. But an entry in the accounts of the Master of the Horse in 1713 suggests that they were founded by Queen Anne on Aug. 6, 1711. The truth, no doubt, is that Ascot races, like many other sporting institutions, gradually developed from a germ, so that it is difficult to say when they really began. At any rate, they were quite the sort of thing that enthusiast of the turf Queen Anne would have founded. She was a thorough Stuart in this passion. It was her great-grandfather, James I., who encouraged, if he did not establish, horse racing in Scotland, and popularized it in England.

Dog as Friend and Food.

From Le Journal des Debats of Paris.

The Germans love the dog. They look after his health; they provide him bathing establishments furnished with every modern comfort—hot and cold water, vapor, douches, friction. They appreciate his character, his fidelity, his frankness, and they regard him as food; they like him as a friend and as victuals. In Prussia alone in one quarter 350 dogs were recently killed for food.

TO EVE—AND HER SISTERS.

"For your sake!" Ah, the ages have
writ on their pages
The words as I write them, and tenderly, too!
"For your sake!" And what splendor
there is in the tender
Heart-speech of the lover who nears thee to woo.
"For your sake!" How the glory is
woven in story
Of souls steeped in loving and strong hearts made mild
By loving and doing, beseeching and wooing—
"For your sake!" 'Tis Man's voice but the heart of a child.

"For your sake!" The tears glisten and warriors listen,
The shields cast aside and the swords sheathed in rust;
"For your sake!" Not the rattle of drums or the battle
Will bid the soft heart to its blood and its lust.
"For your sake!" Men have striven through darkness and riven
Their hearts but to pledge thee the faith that they swear,
"For your sake!" The flowers bending o'er Love never ending
Are drops like the blood that old altars may bear.

"For your sake!" Far above thee some voice bids me love thee,
Some magic, God-fashioned, is laid on my heart;
No place and no season, no sense and no reason
There is that will fathom the depths of thy art;
And let me be sworn to some duty or born to
Some Heaven-high estate, all my strength is o'erthrown
When "For your sake" I quaff thy steeped poppy and laugh thy
Contrition to scorn and I love thee alone.

And yet, if the leaven in me shall reach Heaven,
If grace shall be mine at the ending of Time.
If all that you lost me at Eden and cost me
Of toil in my years, through a penance sublime,
Shall be mine forever; if Glory shall sever
The chains of my weakness that bind me to sin,
"For your sake" He will bless me—as Father caress me,
"For your sake" He will smile and will bid me come in!

J. W. FOLEY.

TAXOMETERS WOULD STOP EXTORTION BY CABMEN

Mayor McClellan Investigating Their Use in Paris and Berlin.

BAD NAME OF "NIGHT HAWKS"

Regular Drivers Will Not Admit Them to Their Association—Cost of Running a Public Hack.

While he is abroad, Mayor McClellan is investigating the taxometers used in Berlin and Paris cabs. If he likes the device he may ask the New York Aldermen to pass an ordinance requiring their use here. Officials of the Merchants' Association and others interested in the subject believe that in the taxometer lies the remedy for the evil of high fares.

The hackmen's organizations in New York do not consider the legal rate too low. It was fixed after hearings at which the hackmen were represented, and their recommendations as to rates were adopted by the Aldermen. The Merchants' Association had suggested 25 cents a mile as the proper charge, but that was turned down.

No overcharges are sanctioned by the Public Hack Owners' Association. This organization has blackballed men on account of overcharges, its officers say. The maximum fine for overcharging used to be $5. It was admitted by the Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Licenses at the City Hall yesterday that the fixing of the maximum fine at $10 was due to appeals by the Public Hack Owners' Association.

Caste Among Hackmen.

There is caste among the hackmen. Few persons are aware of this, but the skeptic may be relieved of his doubt by a talk with a man who drives a hack in the day time. The men who work under the light of the sun have a deep contempt for the "night-hawks." It is not just, they say, to charge up the evils of night drivers to the account of the day men.

The Public Hack Owners' Association will not admit hackmen who drive at night. The line is drawn at 6 o'clock in the evening. When a day hackman becomes a "night-hawk" he must surrender his membership card.

H. C. Manheim, counsel for the day hackmen, was asked yesterday for his opinion of the present ordinance. He said:

"I regard it as fair and just in all respects. The cabmen attended the hearings before the Aldermanic Committee last Fall, just before the ordinance was passed, and had a chance to give their side of the question. We find nothing to object to in the law. The organization tries to help in its enforcement. If any individual breaks the law and the organization finds it out he is fined. We are glad to see such men punished, and if they persist in overcharging we are glad to see their licenses revoked."

William J. Ryan, once President and now business agent of the Public Hack Owners' Association, was asked what he thought of New York's reputation for having bandit cabmen. He said:

"We don't stand for any overcharges as an organization. Of course, there are black sheep in every flock. The cabmen that hang around on street corners in the middle of the night bring disrepute on the entire fraternity. If you take a cab on Fifth Avenue or Broadway in the day time I believe you will find that an overcharge is the exception. We are perfectly satisfied with the ordinance as it stands. There is nothing to complain of in it. We are not asking anything but what we are entitled to—the legal fare. We do our best to have every man fined who makes an overcharge. When a man enters our association he has to take a pledge to abide by the law. That is one of our strictest by-laws. I don't mean to say that there are not some who disobey the rule, but the great body of the cabmen are square, honest men, not trying to get any more than is justly due them."

"Do you think that the rate could be any less in New York?" Mr. Ryan was asked.

Quarter Rate Too Low, Cabmen Say.

"We couldn't make a living if it was. Aside from the hearings held by the Aldermen, the Merchants' Association held some in their offices, and they wanted to make it 25 cents a mile. But that is not a fair rate, and the Aldermen listened to what we said and adopted the rate of 50 cents a mile.

"It's all right to complain about being overcharged. A man should object to that. But when people talk about the legal rates being too high it shows that they have very little idea of what it costs to run a hack in New York. A good cab, for instance, costs $900 and the harness costs $95. The cab must be painted twice a year, and that costs $25 each time. Thirty dollars a month goes for feed and $5 a month for horse shoeing. You hear about cab fares being lower in London. Of course they are—so is everything else. The cab that costs $900 here costs $350 there. The London cabby gets for $35 a harness that costs us $95.

"A cab lasts about eight years. After five years all the paint has to be burned off, for it has begun to crack after the many coats that have been put on. That costs $75 and the cab is laid off for six weeks. In that time another at $1.50 a day must be hired in its place. A man that has more than the one cab he drives himself pays his drivers $14 or $15 a week. From those figures one can see that the rate of 25 cents a mile would be unprofitable for the cabman."

One class of cabmen that are in nearly as bad repute with other cabmen as they are with the public are those known as "dock rats." They stand at the steamship piers to pick up strangers that look "easy." Joseph Wheatley, Secretary of the Public Hack Owners' Association, in speaking of the tricks of these men said:

"These 'dock rats' and the men who are in league with disreputable resorts are the curse of decent hackmen. They are free lances, that no organization would take in. They lay in wait for people they can overcharge. The 'dock rats' work two to a cab sometimes. When a man leaves a boat, takes a cab and is carried to his destination, the cabman demands two or three times the legal rate. His partner stands by and if there is any hesitation about paying he says: 'Pay up. What 'r' ye waitin' for!' In other words, they intimidate the stranger.

"We do not have anything to do with such men. The license bureau tries to keep track of them, but there are not enough policemen attached to the bureau to do it. Some hackmen operate without any license at all. To show you how careful our organization is we blackballed fifteen men that applied for membership last year."

H. D. Dumont, business manager of the Merchants' Association, is very much interested in the effort to install taxometers. He says he does not see any hope for positive and permanent relief until this is done.

"In Paris or Berlin," said Mr. Dumont yesterday, "you get into a cab and in front of you is a little instrument with a face like the face of a clock. It tells you how far you have gone and how much you are to pay. There cannot be any dispute about it. We have looked into the matter and I think it very probable that the Mayor will recommend that these instruments shall be installed here when he comes back from Europe."

"Do you think conditions have improved much in the last few years, since the Merchants' Association began its campaign?" Mr. Dumont was asked.

"There has been some improvement, but the plan has not been entirely successful," he said. "We have sent out more than a million and a half of the circulars telling people what to do. It's only a matter of education. The thing to do, of course, is to keep hammering—keep the cabmen in fear of making overcharges. Every citizen should make a report whenever he is overcharged. One man I know has made ten complaints. He can afford to use cabs frequently, and he makes it a rule to send us a letter every time the cabman demands too much. If more persons did that conditions would improve more quickly.

"The way some persons have of deliberately giving the cabmen more than the legal rate makes them grasping. Why should you tip a cabman any more than a street car conductor? Both of them get regular salaries. Of course, if a man has to catch a train and wants to make double speed, that is different. But ordinarily citizens should not tip cabmen."

McGOWAN STOPS A FIGHT.

The Acting Mayor Also Admonishes a Crowd of 200 in City Hall Park.

In City Hall Park, directly in front of the Mayor's office, is a pasteurized milk establishment. Small boys of all nationalities, none of them with too much clothing, importune people for "a cent ter git a mug o' milk." Their requests are often granted and sometimes result in the purchase of a glass of milk by the youngsters.

A youth, clothed with what was left of a Buster Brown suit and cap, and another boy, hatless and shoeless but with trousers that came almost to his neck with the aid of string, rushed toward a benevolent-looking old man yesterday morning. The boy with the cap said "please" and got two cents. The capless one insisted on a division of the spoils. The other refused, and they started to talk it out.

Fifty of their comrades gathered, and it was agreed that the two should fight for the two cents. One boy, bigger than the rest, said he would lick both if they didn't fight it out for the two cents. That forced the issue, and both youths squared off. Men solid and pompous, men loose and slovenly, gathered, and in five minutes 200 were looking at the fight and encouraging the contestants. The big boy held the two cents.

A man of pleasing address, but with a very stern look, pushed his way to the ringside. He had an umbrella, and it helped him through the crowd.

"What does this mean?" he said.

"Cut it out; don't go buttin' in," said several. Another man said, "They are having it out."

"Here, you boys, stop this!" said the man with the umbrella. With that he rushed at the boys, grabbed the boy with the cap, and pushed him far from the ring.

"Say, where do you come in?" shouted a score.

"Where do I come in? Where do I come in?" cried the man; "why, I am Acting Mayor McGowan. Every man of you should be ashamed of yourselves for encouraging such a thing and then standing by."

The crowd slunk away. Enough remembered how Mr. McGowan had looked in the campaign lithographs to be satisfied that he was really the Acting Mayor. The stakeholder confiscated the stakes, and the head of New York City, with a little tug at his cuffs, walked into the City Hall to begin the duties of the day.

THE RHODE ISLAND HERE.

Biggest Ship Ever at the Navy Yard to Start on Another Trial To-day.

The battleship Rhode Island, whose sister ship is the Virginia, and which is one of the two largest and most powerful fighting vessels the United States has ever put in commission, arrived at the New York Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, from Gardiner's Bay, L. I. She is the first ship of her class to visit New York, and the largest vessel ever docked at the New York Navy Yard.

To-day the Rhode Island will proceed to sea for her final Government acceptance trial. The trial will be an endurance run of forty-eight hours.

British Losses in San Francisco.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9.—The Times's insurance expert figures that the British companies, including the subsidiary American companies owned by them, lost £9,225,167 in the San Francisco disaster.

Consolation Reception for Scully.

City Clerk Joseph P. Scully of the Twelfth Assembly District, who was left without a leadership by the reapportionment, will be the guest of honor at a dinner given by his friends in the district. The Columbian Club and the Tammany General Committee of the district will join in the celebration. The party will go to Witzel's Point View Grove at College Point. Mr. Scully will receive a gold watch and a set of pearl shirt studs.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who came from Lenox on Monday to Harbor Hill, Roslyn, will return to the Pease cottage in a day or two. She will remain in Lenox with her two little girls until September. Mr. Mackay, who is in Scotland, where he has leased a moor and shooting box, will also return to Harbor Hill in September.

***

Mrs. John Duncan Emmet has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, at the latter's Newport cottage.

***

A number of the cottagers at Southampton will give a tea this afternoon for the benefit of the Southampton Fresh Air Home at the institution. The committee is composed of Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Fahnestock, Mrs. De Witt, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Thompson, and Miss Robb.

***

Mrs. George de Forest Lord has gone to the White Mountains for the month of August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart will return from abroad in October. They sailed in the early Spring.

***

Miss Elizabeth Remsen has returned from Europe, and is occupying the Bishop cottage at Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have left Lenox for Bar Harbor, where they will remain until the first of September.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown are in the White Mountains, at the Mount Washington, where they will spend some time.

***

James Raynir Wells, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and brother of Mrs. Harry Peters, has been transferred from the Naval Training Station to the receiving ship Franklin, stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Mr. Wells recently enlisted as an apprentice seaman at the New York Navy Yard.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wiedner and Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas left Newport several days ago and are at Saratoga for the races.

***

Clive Bayley, acting Consul General, in the absence in England of Sir Percy Sanderson, is visiting in Newport, where he has been the guest of Mrs. George C. Scott.

***

Senator Crane and his bride, who was Miss Josephine Boardman, sailed yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm. They purpose spending six weks on the Continent.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McCreery, who are en route from England to Brazil, will not be in town before late in November.

***

Eugene Higgins is due to arrive here next week from Europe, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, and her daughter, Mrs. John R. Livermore.

FROM THE TALL TIMBER.

How honest Nature is!
No sleek dissembling here.
The trees are always trees,
The water, water.
No pretense here,
No mask, no sham,
No praising self,
No lying to excuse
When men will act like men,
When smug hypocrisy
And its twin brother, fake,
Remain unpracticed
In the government of men,
Then will come to every man
The satisfaction and happiness
That in the woods
He so enjoys and treasures.

ABRAHAM GRUBER.

In the Adirondacks, August, 1906.

COAL PEDDLERS GATHER TO KILL A NEW TRUST

Refuse to be Cheered Up by a Wedding Band Below.

INDEED, WHY SHOULD THEY?

Haven't the East Side Agents Joined to Put an Extra Tax of Twenty Cents On?

Inky tears rolled down the perspiring walls of Grand Suffolk Hall last night when Roderwinsky, the coal man, climbed on his soap box pedestal to protest against the action of the coal agents in making the little retailers pay an extra 20 cents a ton. More than 600 coal peddlers were at the meeting, although the room in which they met had been planned to accommodate only 100. The long-bearded merchants, ragged and begrimed with coal dust, all tried to talk at the same time, while mopping away inky rivers of perspiration.

"Odor! Odor!" shouted Roderwinsky, rapping with his gavel. "If ve don't get some odor ve can't commence mit der meeting."

One of the reporters opened a window, and Roderwinsky nominated Sam Krieber for permanent President. Somebody in the rear of the hall declared him to be the unanimous choice, and Mr. Krieber was escorted to the chair. He explained in Yiddish that the object in calling the meeting was to organize the east side coal peddlers to fight the coal agents' trust.

Roderwinsky moved to adopt the resolution. Kappanowsky, the Essex Street coal cellar man, seconded it, and Lockenstein shouted:

"I third it."

"Ve ain't got it yet," shouted Roderwinsky, and he then threatened to expel the first man who again attempted to interrupt the proceedings. President Krieber asked what they would call the new organization. A big man in the rear of the hall shouted:

"The Little Coal Men's Association!"

That was seconded, thirded, and fourthed before it was declared carried. Ritterinsky, a coal cellar dealer from Orchard Street, who declared that he had worn out six collarbones carrying bushels to the top floors of big tenements, said that the agents were nibbling away the profits.

"For $5.60 dey git coal on der coal yard from der coal dealer of der coal trust, but ve must pay $5.80 per ton. Ve only git dirty-one cents from a coal bag. Ain't it?"

"No, ve only git dirty," shouted Roderwinsky.

"My fadder got round-shouldered carrying pails up seven flights of stairs for 'leven cents a pail," wailed a young man at the back of the hall.

Just then the strains of music floated up from a hall below, where a wedding was in progress. Poking his head through a broken pane in a glass skylight leading to the wedding hall, Roderwinsky shouted:

"Stop dot wedding."

"Go in thunder," came the answer from below.

The Chairman gesticulated wildly with his gavel while the 600 coal men shouted in Yiddish to drown the sounds of the wedding march. But it was an East Broadway band, and it refused to be choked until it had chopped off several slices of "The Good Old Summer Time." The band was at last hushed by having the proprietor of the hall show a beer keg to the musicians. For a while the band was not heard again.

President Krieber, resuming, said that the coal yard owners would agree to furnish coal to the little coal men at the same price as they furnished it to the middle men or agents on condition that the little coal men put up $25 as security to insure the payment of coal delivered in cellars.

"Twenty-five dollars!" exclaimed the meeting in chorus, and several men staggered toward the door. Just then the wedding band in the hall below started up with "Nobody," and the coal men smiled and mopped the perspiration from their brows.

President Krieber managed to get in a speech on coal trusts, and, after arranging for an other meeting of the new association, the coal men adjourned. As they rushed pellmell down through the hallway they came in contact with the bridal party. The young women in the party tried to shield their white dresses from the overalls of the coal men. When they did not succeed they, too, wailed.

WHITE DRESS DID IT ALL.

Heavy Hoboken Man Deserted His Frail Wife Because She Wore It.

Attaches of the Hoboken Police Station were amused to see a frail little woman lead a 225 pound man into the station yesterday and ask that he be locked up for having abandoned her. She said she was Rose Gerhardt of 220 Jefferson Street and that the big man was her husband.

In the Recorder's Court she said that Gerhardt had married her five years ago, and that they lived happily up to the beginning of July. Then she presented herself in a white dress, and he angrily declared that no married woman should wear a white dress. She testily told him she would keep on wearing it, and that he could do what he liked about it. She went out for a walk in the dress. When she returned he was gone. She had not seen him again till yesterday, when she ran across him in the street and took him into custody herself rather than bother with a policeman.

The Recorder wanted him to consent to let his wife wear the dress, for harmony's sake, but he rebelled at the idea. She at last consented to discard the dress, and they walked arm in arm out of the court.

BIG HAUL OF STOLEN GOODS.

Police Believe They Have Unearthed a Busy "Fence" in Brooklyn.

In the arrest of six young men last night Central Office detectives recovered $6,000 worth of stolen goods, and believe that they have uncovered one of the largest "fences" in the city. The arrests were made after one of the prisoners confessed, and when the detectives pounced upon the others, the police say, they were dividing up the spoils of their alleged thieveries.

The men arrested were Herman Goldstein of 887 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, proprietor of the Brooklyn Embroidery Works at 113 Trautman Street, Brooklyn, who is charged with receiving stolen goods; William Barnett of 169 Second Street; Adam Rausch of 507 Fifth Street; William Naight of 302 East Eleventh Street; Henry Pomerans of 215 East Houston Street, and Charles Lang of 1,588 Second Avenue.

On Monday last C. H. Coster, an expressman, received $6,000 worth of woolen goods from Metcalf Brothers & Co. of 57 Worth Street and Forstmann & Co. of 817 Broadway. Henry Husson, the driver, started off with the goods and when he reached Bond Street and the Bowery he went into a store. When he returned he discovered that the truck had been stolen.

The next morning the truck and horses were found in Brooklyn. The detectives say they learned that the goods were in Goldstein's establishment. It had been arranged to divide the loot yesterday in Rausch's room, according to the police, and the detectives went there. They found four of the men there. Lang had been arrested previously.

The detectives immediately returned to Brooklyn and arrested Goldstein. In his place, they say, all of the goods were found.

TO SEND LEPER TO SYRIA.

Fellow-Countrymen Will Pay Cost—Federal Government Powerless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—George Rossi, the Syrian leper, will be returned to Syria at the expense of his countrymen in the United States.

Rossi's case has been investigated by special agents of the Marine Hospital Service. After considering the facts as presented in the reports of these agents, Surgeon General Wyman announced today that the Federal authorities were powerless to interfere. Gen. Wyman said that there was no appropriation at his disposal for the deportation of the leper, and that he could not be deported under the immigration laws because of the length of time he had been in this country. He added that the Marine Hospital Service had been notified that Rossi's fellow-countrymen were contributing to a fund which would be used in returning him to Syria.

"Until this is done the leper must be dealt with by the health authorities of West Virginia," said Gen. Wyman. "There is no doubt that the Marine Hospital Service should have a fund devoted to such cases as that of Rossi. During the last Congress I recommended that such an appropriation be authorized, but my recommendation was not acted upon. Rossi has been in the United States for nearly four years. The disease with which he is afflicted developed some time after he arrived here. This fact places him beyond the operation of the immigration laws.

"The West Virginia health authorities have been notified that it is a question of only a short time until the funds for his transportation will be forthcoming. Until then he must remain a charge upon them. Our advices are that they have isolated him and that he will be cared for. We have thoroughly investigated his case, and if it were possible for the Federal authorities to take charge of him and transport him at Government expense that would be done."

THE FAITHFUL PLYMOUTH HEN

Crows in Lieu of Fred Gardner's Late Rooster, but Does Not Lay.

When Fred Gardner's one rooster was killed by a dog at Bloomfield, N. J., the other day, Gardner and his folks thought that was the end of their being awakened regularly at 7 in the morning. The rooster had been the alarm clock for the last year.

But the Gardners failed to remember the faithful Plymouth Rock hen. Ever since the lamented death of the rooster she has taken the alarm clock duty on herself. Regularly at 7 in the morning, at noon, and at 5 o'clock in the evening, the hours carefully observed by the methodical rooster in his lifetime, the faithful hen lets out a most creditable "Cock-a-doodle-do-oo!"

Mr. Gardner mentions with regret that since the hen began to crow she has abstained from laying. While he applauds her faithful performance of the duties of the departed, he is not altogether pleased.

THEFT! CRIES JACOB GORDIN.

He Refers to Proposed Production of His "Kreutzer Sonata" by Mr. Fiske.

Jacob Gordin, author of "The Kreutzer Sonata," got out another statement yesterday about the project of Harrison Grey Fiske to produce that play in English.

"Highway robbery in the theatrical world is as much a crime as any other theft," says Mr. Gordin with some heat. He also charges that Mr. Fiske has "hired a butcher and set him to chop and cut the play at will."

Here are a few other things the indignant Mr. Gordin said:

If Mr. Fiske had considered my literary works unworthy of his notice, he would then have a right to ignore me. But when he does honor my literary creations with his notice, and even deems my dramas of sufficient interest to be produced, adapted, and turned "into dollars," how, in the name of all reason, can Mr. Fiske ignore the author, who is still living and is within easy reach of him?

Mr. Fiske appropriates my literary property, my own work, and openly consigns it to "The Jungle." He proposes to make out of the tissue of my brains and nerves "sausages" for himself and his co-mate, Mr. Spachner. He is mistaken, however, if he thinks he can do it with impunity. My able lawyers will safeguard my rights in the courts of law. On my part, I intrust my case to a higher court, to the court of honest public opinion and social equity.

THE HIPPODROME OPENING.

It Will Begin Under the New Management on Sept. 1.

The Hippodrome will open on Saturday night, Sept. 1, under the new management of Shubert & Anderson. It is announced that this will be a "season surpassing in excellence and magnitude the past triumphs of this the Nation's theatre." "A Society Circus," reconstructed, will be given at first, and an entire new spectacle later.

Skilled European performers have been engaged for the circus features of the show. Most of them have never been seen in this country before.

Actors to Play Ball for Sea Breeze.

George M. Cohan has gathered together a baseball team to play the Luna Park nine at Luna Park, Coney Island, at 11 o'clock this morning. The proceeds will go to the Sea Breeze Orphans' Home. Cohan and Frederick Thompson will be the two pitchers. Joe Humphries, Terry McGovern's manager, will umpire.

Academy of Music Opens To-night.

"The Virginian," by Owen Wister and Kirke La Shelle, will be presented at the Academy of Music to-night. Dustin Farnum is still in the leading role. The next play to be seen at the Academy will be "The Heir to the Hoorah," by Paul Armstrong.

End of the Roof Garden Season Near.

"Seeing New York" will be taken off the New York Theatre Roof on Aug. 18. It opened on June 5. The actors are needed to take part in rehearsals for new plays. "Al" Leach will star in "Girls Will Be Girls." Carrie De Mar will be in a new musical piece.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Drew, who came in on the Oceanic yesterday, is to begin rehearsals of "His House in Order Soon." The play will be given at the Empire Theatre.

Frank Daniels, who also arrived yesterday, will appear again in "Sergeant Brue" under the management of Charles B. Dillingham. Mr. Dillingham has engaged the English pony ballet to support Blanche Ring this season.

President Harry De Veaux of the Actors' National Protective Union, announced yesterday that Mme. Sembrich had deposited in a bank $11,000 collected for the stage folk who lost their wardrobes in the San Francisco theatres.

Mary Hall has been engaged by Daniel V. Arthur and J. Fred Zimmermann, Jr., for the leading woman's role in "The Measure of a Man." E. M. Holland will have the leading character and Robert Drouet the leading juvenile part.

William A. Brady announces that he will present Wilton Lackaye in "Roger Le Honte," in which the actor was seen at Nibio's in 1889.

William Farnum will appear as Mahommed in "The Prince of India," to be produced by Klaw & Erlanger this Fall.

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EARLY HOMEWARD RUSH FROM ABROAD BEGINS

Two Liners Bring in 512 Saloon Passengers.

A HUGE ICEBERG SIGHTED

Simeon Ford Says Things About Frank Daniels, Who Remarks on His Relationship to Ananias.

The homeward rush of Americans who have been summering abroad has begun early. This was shown by the passenger lists of the Cunarder Caronia and the White Star liner Oceanic, both of which made port yesterday with saloon cabins nearly all taken. Between them the two liners brought into port 512 saloon passengers, the Oceanic having 258 and the Caronia 254.

The Caronia, which passed in at Sandy Hook late Tuesday night, was the first to dock. She had on board, in addition to Simeon Ford, the hotel man, and Frank Daniels, the actor, who together supplied most of the fun that made the voyage of the big Cunarder an unusually pleasant one, were Mrs. Clarkson Potter, who comes over to nurse her husband, who is in Roosevelt Hospital suffering from a stroke of paralysis; Gen. Martin D. Hardin and Mrs. Hardin, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Voorhees, Mrs. James M. Bailey, Norman W. Bartlett, Mrs. George T. Bliss, the Right Rev. Mgr. Nevin F. Fisher of Philadelphia, Dr. A. L. Northrop, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rushmore, and Dr. George J. Still.

About the first of the passengers to land from the Caronia were Messrs. Ford and Daniels. Mr. Ford immediately issued a bulletin to the effect that Mr. Daniels had been asleep from Daunt's Rock to the Sandy Hook lightship, adding that the comedian was known to all the passengers, from the richest man in the saloon to the poorest in the steerage, as the "modern Rip Van Winkle."

"That fellow Ford is a long-legged brother of Ananias," said Mr. Daniels when told what Mr. Ford had said. "Also he doesn't know what he is talking about. It is quite true that I was about the last of the passengers to get up after I tumbled into my bunk, but it is also just as true that I was the last passenger to turn in at night. Is my face red? Well, I guess not. I am a truthful man, and Ford knows it."

When the Caronia was off the Grand Banks the passengers were treated to the sight of a huge iceberg which several of them said was so big that it looked as if it had run aground. The ice mountain was at least half a mile high, so several of the passengers said, and nearly twice that long. The officers refused to indorse this statement.

The Oceanic, which followed the Caronia up the river, had on board Mrs. Ogden Mills and her twin daughters, the Misses Gladys and Beatrice Mills; Mrs. H. Cowles Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Allison, Robert Balfour, M. P.; Col. Norman S. Dike, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Miss Drew, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Fry, the Misses Fry, Lady Herbert, widow of the former British Ambassador at Washington; the Misses Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. James, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, William G. McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Frank Worthing, the actor.

In the steerage of the Oceanic was a young Irishwoman named Anna Dunn, who caused no end of trouble on the way over. She was suffering from religious mania, and her condition became so serious that she had to be put in the ship's hospital when the liner was in midocean. On the arrival of the Oceanic she was transferred to the hospital at Ellis Island.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of Those Sailing on the Bluecher and Other Liners To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Hamburg on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher to-day are:

Thomas Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cansey, Charles H. Carey, Dr. Samuel D. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand L. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Post, and Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Zabriskie.

Going to Havre on the French liner La Bretagne are:

M. E. Carey, Fletcher Catron, Jr., M. Jouve, the French Consul at Galveston; Dr. and Mrs. J. T. O'Brien, and J. W. Starbuck.

These are going to Bremen on the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse:

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Arnett, Jr., George S. Garrett, Dr. and Mrs. Francis R. Packard, and Mr. and Mrs. William Schuyler.

New Sailing Times to Rockaway.

Announcement was made yesterday of a change in schedule for the steamer Grand Republic, plying to Rockaway Beach. In future she will leave the foot of West 129th Street at 9:15 and 9 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.; foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 and 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., and Pier 1 at 9:30 and 10:40 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A Great Automobile Story

Possibly the best short story of the month—certainly the greatest automobile fiction-story we have ever read—is "Three Speeds Forward" by Lloyd Osbourne—author of the "Motor-maniacs" you know.

A fascinating tale of boldness and love—interesting to all lovers; doubly so to lovers of motoring.

Everybody's Magazine
FOR AUGUST
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NO ELLIS ISLAND HOLIDAYS.

The President Rescinds the Order Letting the Employes Off on Sundays.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—By direction of President Roosevelt, the United States Immigration Station at Ellis Island, New York, will be open for the reception of immigrants next Sunday and thereafter on Sundays.

Last Sunday the station was closed by order of the Department of Commerce and Labor that the employes might have a rest. The result was that many hundreds of immigrants arriving on Saturday night and Sunday morning were obliged to remain on board their ships until Monday morning. On Monday between 5,000 and 6,000 persons were landed.

It was represented to the President that the delay of twenty-four or thirty-six hours was an inconvenience and a hardship to arriving immigrants. After considering the situation, he gave directions that the station should be kept open for business on Sundays, as on other days.

The steamships agents were delighted when they learned of the new order and declared that the new rule should never have been established. It had caused a lot of suffering, they said, among the immigrants. On the other hand, the employes, whose holiday is cut off so soon after it was granted to them, have a different story to tell. They think it the hardest kind of luck and did not hesitate to say so yesterday.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN E. MURPHY of Columbus, Ohio, died of Bright's disease in that city yesterday. Formerly he was Chief of Police of Columbus and later the head of the United States Secret Service Department in St. Louis.

JAMES J. CLARKE, chief clerk in the office of the Postmaster in Brooklyn for many years, died of consumption on Tuesday at his home, 11 Lafayette Avenue. He was in his thirty-fifth year. A widow survives him.

JOHN HEISER of Montclair died of apoplexy on Monday night at the home of his sister, Miss Elisa Heiser, in Pine Street, Montclair. With his sister he owned considerable property in Valley Avenue, Montclair. He was 73 years old, and single.

Mrs. MARY H. BUCHAN, wife of William Buchan, who is in business in New York, died on Tuesday morning at her home on Mountain Terrace at Montclair Heights. She was 50 years old. She had been an invalid for many years. Her husband, three daughters, and a son survive her.

JOHN LAKE GARRETSON, a lineal descendant of Garret Garretson, who arrived in this city from Germany in 1816, died yesterday at the old family homestead of the Garretsons, Grassmere, S. I. That part of the west end of Staten Island which is now called Dongan Hills was originally named after the Garretson family. Mr. Garretson was 90 years old.

HUGH McGREGOR JEFFREY, a resident of Long Branch, N. J., for sixty-five years, died on Monday at his home there. He was 81 years old. He took an active part in the rescuing of survivors of the ship New Era from Bremerhaven for New York, which was wrecked off Great Pond, now Asbury Park, on Nov. 12, 1854, and from which 280 persons were drowned. He was a charter member of the Royal Arcanum.

The Rev. Dr. J. ADDISON HENRY, pastor of the Princeton Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, died yesterday in Asbury Park. He was 73 years old, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1857 and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1860. He was Trustee of Princeton University, and had served as a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A trough of low barometric pressure extends from the British Northwest Territory over the Missouri Valley and thence eastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast. In and on the borders of this trough, from the Lower Missouri Valley to the Atlantic Coast, local rains and thunderstorms occurred to-day.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Local rains Thursday and Friday; variable winds and thunder squalls.

New England—Showers in south, fair in north portion Thursday; Friday showers; fresh winds, mostly east.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	73	75	4 P. M.	76	81
6 A. M.	71	75	6 P. M.	75	77
9 A. M.	73	78	9 P. M.	75	75
12 M.	79	78	12 P. M.	74	74

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 74 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Newcomb.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—Thomas Newcomb, who was for many years connected with the Executive Department, died here to-day after a long illness. He was born in Troy on May 10, 1842. When seven years old he went with his parents to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In 1850 the family removed to Honolulu, where he attended the Preparatory School of the College Oahu at Punahau. In 1855 Mr. Newcomb returned with his family to this country, and his education was continued in Albany and Poultney, Vt. Mr. Newcomb entered the College of California in 1858 and afterward did newspaper work in San Francisco. He engaged in literary work in this city, and in 1880 was made Notary or Appointment Clerk in the Executive Chamber at Albany by Gov. Cornell, a position which he held until 1906, when he was transferred to the Adjutant General's office. Mr. Newcomb was one of the founders of the Bohemian Club in San Francisco.

Theodore Roustan.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Théodore Roustan, who was French Minister at Washington previous to the elevation of the legation to the rank of an embassy, died to-day. He was 72 years old.

M. Roustan was Minister at Washington from 1882 till the end of 1891. He entered the French Consular Service in 1860 and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor for the courage and devotion he displayed at the time of the cholera epidemic at Cairo in 1865. In 1881 he was appointed Minister at Tunis, and while there concluded with the Bey the convention by which the Tunisian Government engaged itself to invoke the intervention of the representative of France at Tunis in all its negotiations with foreign powers.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Westerly, Rhode Island, on Aug. 7, Hannah B. W., wife of the late Edwin R. Brown, in her 80th year.
Funeral on Thursday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

BULLOCK.—At her residence, 60 Taylor St., West New Brighton, Staten Island, in her 78th year, Mrs. Matilda J. Bullock.
Funeral services from Calvary Presbyterian Church Thursday, 4 P. M.

BURRALL.—On Aug. 7, at her late residence, 44 West Seventeenth St., Mary Lee, wife of Dr. Frederick A. Burrall.
Funeral service will be held at the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth St., on Friday morning, Aug. 10, at 10 o'clock.

EHNINGER.—On Monday, Aug. 6, Katherine Ehninger, in the 66th year of her age.
Funeral service at Moravian Church, New Dorp, Staten Island, Thursday, Aug. 9, at 10:30 A. M.

EINSTEIN.—At Soho, New Jersey, Aug. 7, Fanny E., widow of Edwin Einstein and daughter of the late Uriah and Fanny Hendricks.
Funeral services from the residence of her brother, Edmund Hendricks, 10 East Forty-fourth St., Thursday, 1 o'clock P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FITHER.—Passed into light eternal Aug. 7, 1906, Sarah G., widow of George Burdge Fither.
Services from her late residence, 940 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 10, 1906, at 3 P. M.

FLYNN.—On Monday, Aug. 6, 1906, at 11:15 A. M., Frank D. Flynn, aged 70 years.
Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George Haben, 734 Locust St., McKeesport, on Wednesday, at 8:30 A. M. Requiem high mass at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church at 9 A. M. Interment at St. Joseph's Cemetery.

FRIEDLAENDER.—On Aug. 8, 1906, after a short illness, Julia, beloved daughter of Oscar O. Friedlaender, in the 28th year of her age.
Funeral at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

HEDENBERG.—Suddenly, on Aug. 6, at Cannon's, Conn., John Watson, son of the late John Charles and Margaret Pamela Hedenberg and beloved husband of Anna Hedenberg of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 73 years.
Funeral services will be held at Cannon's, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 9, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., upon arrival of 8:05 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot. Interment and

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower—Call Money Rates 2¼@3 Per Cent.

Market Sags Under Realizing—Break in Central's Bonds.

The sagging tendency of prices in the early part of yesterday's stock market was due to the renewal of realizing, this being carried on upon a somewhat larger scale than on the previous day. The severer declines of the afternoon found additional explanation in the increasing discount on New York exchange at Chicago, which gave evidence of preparation for crop moving, and led to the maintenance of a 3 per cent. call money rate, and in the severe break in the price of New York Central 3½ per cent. refunding bonds in the bond section of the Stock Exchange. The Pennsylvania group of stocks was once more conspicuous for its firmness in the face of falling prices elsewhere, while pressure was again most noticeable in Union Pacific, St. Paul, and Amalgamated Copper. The day's trading was on a largely reduced scale. The decline in New York Central 3½s was due to the efforts of members of a long-standing syndicate in this issue to dispose of the bonds, which they are to receive in a few days as commission for their underwriting, notice having been given to the syndicate members yesterday that the bonds representing their commission for underwriting would be delivered to them on Aug. 15. While the break of 3¾ points in the price of the bonds, therefore, has little reference to the quality of the bond, it exercised considerable influence upon sentiment, for the reason that it displayed with clearness the utterly torpid state of the bond market as a whole. Some misgivings were also aroused by the publication of iron production statistics for the month of July, the total of 2,018,402 tons for the month of thirty-one days, which included, however, a holiday, comparing with 1,976,783 tons in the thirty days of June. There has been a steady decline in the output of iron since the high mark attained in March, but it is questionable whether this moderate falling off in output reflects anything more than the usual Summer let-up.

Considerable attention was devoted to the sharp fall in Chicago exchange upon New York, the rate moving to 40 cents discount yesterday, against par on Saturday, and 20 cents on Monday. Such movements in exchange at interior points are usually the precursors of withdrawals by inland banks of portions of their New York balances for use in financing the crop movements, and that this is the explanation of the present movement in exchange is made plausible by the additional fact that interior banks are not renewing loans in this city coming to maturity from day to day. In spite of the approach of this demand, local banks are still entertaining hopes that the rates for money will move within moderate limits for some time yet. The banks yesterday reported a further gain from the Sub-Treasury upon routine transactions, and have succeeded in reducing their loss to this institution since Friday last to $1,956,000, with the prospect of further reduction as a result of deposits of Government funds against Panama bond payments, these coming in the form of checks, which delays their appearance in the figures of daily Sub-Treasury transactions. Demand sterling was a trifle lower, and a decline in bar gold in London was reported. The London market was again cheerful, and Continental markets likewise displayed more confidence in the Russian situation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money was high at 3 per cent., low at 2¼ per cent., and closed at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $294,089,148; balances, $12,094,509. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $698,549.

Sterling exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8520, sixty days at $4.8250, and cables at $4.8565. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20⅝ for long and 5.18¾@5.18⅝ for demand; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 18-16; guilders, 40⅞ plus 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres. Boston—10c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—25c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30½d per ounce and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 200 Best & Belcher at .72, 100 Con. Cal. and Va. at .90, 300 Hale & Norcross at .95 and .96, 600 Jim Butler from 1.47 to 1.48, 400 Montg. Mts. at .46, 200 Portland at 1.38, 200 Savage at .80, and 200 Tonopah Extension at 5.50.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Money continued plentiful at easy rates in the market today. Discounts were weak in sympathy.

The United States bought $80,000 in eagles from the Bank of England.

Trading on the Stock Exchange continued cheerful and quiet, cheap money having a favorable effect on gilt-edged securities, which received investment support, while home rails benefited by traffic reports and the Board of Trade returns.

Foreigners were quietly steady. Paris bought a few favorites.

Americans met with good support in the forenoon and hardened to over parity, but later they ruled irregular on disappointing Wall Street advices, declined fractionally, and closed dull.

Kaffirs were steady.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102½.

Bar silver steady at 30½d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.25; Lisbon, 2.

Bullion amounting to £88,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £6,000 was withdrawn for shipment to the United States.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive and prices were firm. There was a renewed advance in Russians on the report of the formation of a more liberal Ministry. At the close prices were firm.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 71.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 472.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 67½c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 16c. for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were rather firm, but trading was very quiet. Americans were higher. Russian bonds of 1902 closed at 71.60.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three-months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 8, 1906..... 661,230
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 171,822,925
Corresponding date last year..... 154,852,505

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
46¾	47	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	47	47	47	47	+ ⅜
102	102¼	44,210	*Amal. Copper Co.	103	103¼	101¾	102	−1⅜
23	25	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	23¾	25¼	23¾	23¾	−1⅜
23¼	24½	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ⅜
38½	39	600	Am. Car & F. Co.	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	− ¾
100⅞	101	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	...
31	32	2,400	Am. Cotton Oil.	32½	32½	30½	31⅜	−1⅞
240	246	220	Am. Express	248	248	248	248	+4
6¼	6½	100	Am. Hide & Leather.	6½	6½	6⅜	6½	...
69	69½	3,000	Am. Ice Securities	69½	69½	68	68⅞	− ⅜
68⅜	68¾	3,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	69½	69½	68¼	68⅞	− ⅜
152⅜	153	9,800	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	153⅛	153½	152⅜	152⅝	− ⅞
11¼	11⅜	50	Am. Steel Founds.	11	11	11	11	...
136	136½	10,760	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138	138¼	136	136	−2
100	101	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	− ¼
37	37¼	2,920	*Am. Woolen Co.	37¾	37¾	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
102⅞	104	110	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	− ⅛
256	256½	8,800	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	258½	258½	255½	256½	−1½
92¾	92⅞	5,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93½	93½	92¾	92¾	− ⅛
100⅜	101	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅜
141¼	142½	200	Atlantic Coast Line.	142	142	142	142	−1⅝
120⅝	120⅞	12,100	Baltimore & Ohio.	121¼	121⅝	120⅝	120⅝	− ⅜
21⅜	25	100	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	− ⅜
78¾	79	14,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79⅜	79⅞	78¾	78⅞	−1⅛
167⅜	167¾	4,900	Canadian Pacific	168⅛	168⅜	167⅜	167¾	−1
39	39⅞	470	Central Leather Co.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	− ⅜
60¼	61	4,400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	61	61¼	60¼	60¾	− ⅜
18½	18¾	500	Chicago Great West.	19	19	18½	18⅝	− ⅜
75	77	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅜
27¼	28	1,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	− ⅜
185½	185⅝	40,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	186	188¾	185½	185½	−2½
199	200	2,270	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	200	200½	200	200	...
204	204½	1,300	Chicago & Northw.	208¾	206½	204½	204½	−1⅝
175	180	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	177½	178	177½	178	+ ½
4⅜	4⅞	100	Chi. Union Trac.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
15¼	15⅝	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
93	93¾	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	− ⅜
53⅜	53½	10,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	54⅞	54⅞	53½	53½	−1½
37⅜	38	1,700	Colorado & Southern.	38¼	38½	37½	37⅝	−1⅜
18⅝	19¼	800	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18¼	18¾	18¼	18⅝	−1
135¼	136	3,100	Consolidated Gas	136	136	135¼	135½	−1½
19¾	20¼	100	Corn Products Ref.	20	20	20	20	− ⅛
221	222	200	Delaware & Hudson.	222	222	222	222	− ¾
43½	43½	900	Denver & Rio Grande.	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43⅜	−1
93½	95	100	Detroit United Ry.	94	94	94	94	− ⅝
59½	60	1,400	*Distillers Securities.	60	60	59½	59⅝	− ⅝
43¼	43⅝	8,800	Erie	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	43¼	− ⅜
70	70¼	200	Erie 2d pf.	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	− ⅜
96	96¾	300	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	96¾	96¾	96	96	− ⅜
...	...	10	Gold & Stock Tel.	110	110	110	110	...
165	167	100	General Electric	167	167	167	167	...
296½	297	2,400	Great Northern pf.	298¼	299	295	295½	−1½
48½	49	100	Havana Electric	49¼	49¼	48½	48½	+ ½
97	98	400	Hocking Valley pf.	97	97	97	97	−1
36	36¼	1,300	*Interbor.-Met	36½	36¼	36	36	− ⅜
76	76¾	1,900	*Interbor.-Met. pf.	77	77	76½	76¾	−1⅛
19¾	20	1,700	Internat. Paper Co.	20	20¼	19½	20	− ⅛
51	53	100	*Internat. Power Co.	51	51	51	51	−2
45	46	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	− ¼
26½	27	100	Iowa Central	27	27	27	27	− ¼
51	51½	100	Iowa Central pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	− ¼
27¼	27¾	100	Kansas City South.	28	28	28	28	+ ½
56¼	56½	1,200	Kansas City South. pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	−1
59¾	60	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago	60¼	60¼	59½	59¾	− ⅜
144½	144¾	1,900	Louisville & Nash.	145½	145½	144½	144¾	− ⅜
21½	21¾	300	Mexican Central	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ½
189	200	20	Michigan Central	180	180	180	180	...
64	67	100	Minn. & St. Louis	64½	64½	64½	64½	− ½
151½	152	100	M., St. P. & S. M.	151½	151⅞	151½	151½	−2½
34½	34¾	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	34½	34⅞	34	34⅝	+ ⅜
67½	68	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	69	69	68	68	−1
94½	95	2,100	Missouri Pacific	95	95	94¼	94⅝	...
15	16	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
79¼	79¾	1,800	*National Lead Co.	79½	79⅞	79	79	−1
102½	104	50	*National Lead Co. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+1¼
38½	39½	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39	39	39	39	...
140¼	140⅝	4,910	New York Central	141	141⅜	140¼	140¼	− ⅝
...	...	700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68	68½	68	68½	− ¼
...	...	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	...
194	197	84	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	194¼	194¼	...
47⅝	47¾	2,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47⅞	48	47¼	47⅝	− ⅛
90¾	91	2,500	Norfolk & Western.	91⅞	91⅞	91	91	− ⅝
204	204½	8,500	Northern Pacific	206½	206¾	204	204	−1½
128	131	100	Pacific Coast	131	131	131	131	...
135½	135½	143,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	135	135⅜	134½	135¼	+ ⅝
52	52½	525	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	52½	52½	− ⅝
97¾	98¼	130	Pres. Steel Car pf. x d.	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
237	240	100	Pullman Company	238	238	238	238	−2
53	53½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	− ¼
98½	100¼	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
132⅜	132½	95,200	Reading	134	134	132	132⅝	− ½
...	92	32	Reading 1st pf.	92	92	92	92	...
28½	29	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	29	29	29	29	...
93⅜	93¾	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	90	99	98⅝	98⅝	− ⅜
25½	26	2,700	Rock Island Co.	26¼	26¼	25½	25⅞	− ⅛
62¾	63¼	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	63¾	63	63	63	− ⅛
24	24¼	800	St. Louis Southw.	24	24	24	24	...
55	55½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	55¼	55¼	54½	55	+ ⅛
76½	77	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	78¼	78¼	76½	76½	−1⅞
75¾	75⅞	50,300	Southern Pacific	76⅜	76⅝	75¾	75¾	− ⅝
117½	118¼	328	Southern Pacific pf.	118¼	118¾	118	118	− ½
37¼	37¾	6,000	Southern Ry. ext.	37½	37¾	36⅞	37½	− ½
32⅜	33	400	Texas & Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½	− ½
32	33	100	Tol., Rys. & Light.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	− ½
28½	29¼	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	28⅝	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	− ½
47½	48½	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	− ½
113	114	200	Twin City R. T.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
8½	9	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
156¼	156⅝	75,200	Union Pacific	157¼	157⅝	156	156⅝	−1
94	94½	100	Union Pacific pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
67	67½	2,800	United Rys. Invest.	67	68⅞	67	67½	+ ⅜
74½	75½	1,300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	75	76	75	75	...
48	48½	500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	48¾	48¾	48	48	− ½
74½	75½	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	75	75	75	75	−1
44	45	500	U. S. Rubber	45	45	44	44	−1
40⅜	40¼	84,500	U. S. Steel	40¼	40⅞	40¼	40¼	− ⅜
105⅝	105¾	8,500	U. S. Steel pf. ex d.	106⅜	106½	105⅝	105⅝	− ⅜
...	...	100	U. S. Steel pf., cash.	106⅜	109⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
37¼	38¼	450	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	38¼	38¼	37¾	37⅝	−1⅞
106½	109	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	109	109	109	109	+1½
20	20¼	300	Wabash	20	20	20	20	− ¼
46½	47½	400	Wabash pf.	46⅝	46¾	46	46⅝	− ½
296	310	200	Wells-Fargo Express.	300	300	300	300	...
91½	92½	100	Western Union Tel.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	...
152	153	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	152	162	152	152	+1
23½	23¼	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	23¼	23¼	− ½
25¼	25¾	200	Wisconsin Central	25½	25½	25⅜	25⅜	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

CORN PRODUCTS INQUIRY.

Minority Stockholders Invited to Investigate New Company.

The small minority of Corn Products Company stockholders who did not enter into the reorganization plan by which the Corn Products Refining Company was formed last Winter by a consolidation of the Corn Products Company, the Warner Sugar Refining Company, the New York Glucose Company, and the St. Louis Glucose Company, have been invited to join in an investigation of the affairs of the new company, with a view of reaching an agreement with the reorganization.

Charles H. Hyde, attorney for the estate of William Ziegler, which holds 15,540 shares of Corn Products preferred and 2,000 shares of Corn Products common stock, has sent circulars to the other minority stockholders inviting them to participate. He says that the officers of the Corn Products Refining Company, in reply to his request for permission to examine the books of the company, have asked that all the minority stockholders, about 10 per cent. of the total, join in the investigation, so that the company will be saved the annoyance and expense of later searchings.

If this is done, Mr. Hyde says, the officers have promised to stand the costs of the investigation.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

The Local Scarcity of Pig Iron Likely to Lead to Importations.

The growing scarcity of iron leads the trade to look for a further advance in prices in the near future if the demand continues. It is expected that producers will agree on a rise of 50 cents, which will put iron on a $14.50 Birmingham basis. Another result of the increased call for pig iron, which is getting beyond the capacity of the producers to supply, is the likelihood of imports of the commodity. A large Philadelphia iron interest is quoted as saying in this connection:

"If the demand continues it will be necessary to import pig iron. The market is practically all sold up, and only small lots of iron are available. Both basic and pig are practically sold out, and buyers have taken all they can purchase of the different brands."

Supplementary orders for steel rails, which are coming in in large numbers, indicate that the railroads have underestimated their requirements for the coming year.

THE METAL MARKETS.

Copper metal made no change in price in the London market yesterday over Tuesday's quotations. Spot closed at £83 7s 6d, futures at £82 17s 6d. Pig tin closed weak, with a loss of nearly £4 in spot and £3 10s in futures, at £178 15s and £179 2s 6d, respectively. Lead was firmer at £16 18s 9d. Spelter was unchanged at £26 15s. Iron warrants were firm at 51s 9d for standard foundry, and 52s for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday for spot delivery compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Wednesday Bid.	Wednesday Asked.	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Asked.
Lake	18.62½	18.75	18.62½	18.75
Electrolytic	....	18.87½	....	18.87½
Castings	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Spelter	6.00	6.15	6.00	6.10
Tin	39.00	39.50	40.25	40.50

WELLS-FARGO FIGHT TO-DAY.

Harriman and Stokes Factions Will Have It Out in Open Meeting.

The minority interests in Wells-Fargo & Co., led by the Stock Exchange house of Walter C. Stokes & Co., having gained practically all they have demanded of the Harriman interests in control of the express company except an increase of the dividend to 16 per cent., will finish their fight in open debate at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held at 10 o'clock this morning in the New York office of Wells-Fargo & Co.

The minority committee has requested all of the express company's stockholders who are within reach of New York, and have given proxies to the Harriman interests, to revoke them and cast their vote in person after hearing both sides of the question argued. Ordinarily the annual meetings of the company are silently attended, but this time it is expected that the company's offices will be packed, and provision has been made for handling a crush. Samuel Untermyer will represent the minority interests, and it is understood that William Nelson Cromwell, who is counsel for the company, will appear in person to handle the Harriman side of the controversy. The Stokes committee, which has all along protested that it has no complaint to make against the business administration of the company, has prepared a ticket which includes E. H. Harriman, F. D. Underwood, and President Dudley Evans and Vice President H. B. Parsons of the company.

QUINCY STOCK INCREASED.

Mining Company Takes Advantage of the New Michigan Law.

The stockholders of the Quincy Mining Company, at a special meeting yesterday, voted to increase the capital stock from $2,500,000 to $3,750,000 to provide funds for extensions and additons to the company's property. The company, which is one of the oldest Lake Superior copper mining enterprises, has increased its capitalization four times since it began the payment of dividends in 1862.

The last increase, which was in 1897, brought the capitalization up to $2,500,000, until recently the legal limit under the Michigan mining laws. Corporations of this character are now permitted to have a capital as high as $10,000,000. The Quincy Company is the first of the Lake Superior corporations to take advantage of the new law.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	88⅛	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account	88⅛	..	..	+3-16
Anaconda	18¾	23⅞	23⅜	− ⅛
Atchison	95⅞	98	98⅜	− ⅜
Can. Pacific	172⅜	168⅝	168⅝	..
St. Paul	195⅞	187½	188	..
Erie	45⅛	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	81½	79	79½	− ½
Illinois Central	182	176⅜	177⅛	− ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	150½	146	145½	+ ½
N. Y. Central	145¾	141	141	..
Pennsylvania	68⅝	133¼	134⅛	−1⅛
Reading	68⅝	133¼	133⅝	+ ⅜
So. Pacific	72⅜	70¼	70¼	..
Union Pacific	161½	156¼	157⅜	− ⅞
U. S. Steel	41¾	40⅝	40⅞	− ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	111	107⅝	108¼	− ⅜

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	6	Esperanza	3	5	0
Tomboy	1	3	9	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	11	3	Strat. Indepen.	0	4	0

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

$25,000 Long Island Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. reduced to 4 per cent. bonds, due 1931, coupons quarterly January, $1,000 each, 100¾.

$25,000 New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds, due 1937, interest April and October, $1,000 each, 104½.

$50,000 New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad terminal and improvement 4 per cent. bonds, due 1923, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 101¼.

$1,000 The Aiken Club, Aiken, S. C., 5 per cent. bond, due 1920, 30.

$5,000 Automobile Club of America second mortgage twenty-year 4 per cent. bonds, due 1926, interest February and August, 55¼.

5 shares Mutual Milk and Cream Company, $50 each, $40 per share.

70 shares Journeay & Burnham, $10 each, 26.

6 shares Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad common, $100 each, 13.

10 shares The Herbert Land Company, $10 each, $3 per share.

34 shares Bottlers and Manufacturers' Supply Company, $50 each, $55 per share.

37 shares The Bottlers and Manufacturers' Collecting and Distributing Company, $25 each, $26 per share.

5 shares Knickerbocker Building Loan Company, $100 each, $30 per share.

25 shares American Exchange Cigar Company preferred, $50 each, and 25 shares American Exchange Cigar Company common, $50 each, $1,525.

5 shares The Waubun Company, $100 each, 83.

100 shares Manhattan Transit Company, $3 per share.

5 shares Chemical National Bank, $160 each, 4123.

100 shares Bevier Improved Wood Pavement Company common, $100 each, $1 per share.

10 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, (old stock,) $100 each, 241.

$3,000 Duluth & Iron Range Railroad 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1937, coupons April and October, 112.

584 shares Horn-Silver Mining Company, $2.00¾ per share.

$71,500 Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, dated Aug. 24, 1904, February, 1907, coupons, $500 each, 40.

$5,000 Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, dated Aug. 24, 1904, February, 1907, coupons, $500 each, 40.

$10,000 Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, dated Aug. 24, 1904, February, 1907, coupons, $500 each, 39¾.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The volume of business was slightly smaller than yesterday, but there was a better distribution. United Gas, Philadelphia Electric, and American Railways came to the front. The latter advanced ⅞ to 58. Gas was also higher on what was regarded as good buying. Keystone Telephone was up ⅛. Tonopah Mining was again under pressure, but held well. Lehigh Valley declined as a result of New York selling. Total sales, 21,351 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
473	Am. Railways	53	52¼	53
100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79¾	79¾	79¾
10	Cambria Iron	50	50	50
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	61¾	61¾
200	Electric Co. of Am.	11½	11¾	11½
25	Gen. Asphalt pf.	38	38	38
32	Keystone Tel.	12	12	12
320	Lehigh Valley	77⅝	76¾	76¾
3,559	Penn. R. R.	67 13-16	67 5-16	67 13-16
52	Philadelphia Co. pf.	51	51	51
2,100	Philadelphia Electric	8 1-16	8	8 1-16
150	Phila. Rapid Transit	30¼	30¼	30½
30	Philadelphia Traction	99	99	99
8,746	Reading	66⅞	66 1-16	66 1-16
200	Southern Ry	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
150	Susquehanna Steel	1	1	1
885	Tonopah Mining	18¾	18	18
2,139	Union Gas Imp.	86¾	85¼	85¾
2,045	U. S. Steel	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞
28	West Jersey & S. R. R.	62½	62½	62½

RAILROAD CROP EXPERT PREDICTS GREAT YIELD

Vice President Brown of the Central Back from the West.

CAN'T GET CARS ENOUGH

Splendid Grain Business Coming from the Middle West, He Says, After a Careful Investigation.

More good news from the grainfields of the Middle West was brought to town yesterday by Senior Vice President Brown of the New York Central, who has returned from a 3,000-mile tour of the sections growing crops. Mr. Brown says that in all his experience, both as a railroad man and as a farmer, he has never seen anything like the conditions in the grain country. Nothing less than a widespread hailstorm or some such calamity can prevent a tremendous harvest, he says.

Mr. Brown spent thirty years of his railroad experience in the service of the Burlington

SYNDICATE SALES CAUSE DROP IN CENTRAL BONDS

Haste to Dispose of Holdings Breaks 3½ Per Cents.

SECURITIES CLOSE AT 92

Underwriters, Notified That Bonds for Commissions Would Be Delivered on Aug. 15, Try to Sell at Once.

Hasty selling of New York Central 3½ per cent. refunding bonds by members of the syndicate which handled this issue some time ago, and who were notified yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co. that the bonds representing their commission for the underwriting would be delivered to them on Aug. 15, resulted in a break of 3⅝ points in the bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. These securities, which sold at 95½ on Tuesday, sold down to 91¾ and closed at 92, after transactions amounting to only $350,000 par value.

This break in so sterling a bond led to no little uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, where its cause was not generally known, and it was one of the factors which unsettled prices toward the close of the day.

The bonds, to the amount of $100,000,000, were authorized by the New York Central in 1897 for the purpose of refunding old issues of securities bearing much higher interest rates, the last of the present outstanding amount of $85,000,000 being offered in 1905, in exchange for a maturing 7 per cent. issue. The syndicate to underwrite the bonds was formed a short time after their authorization, and it has been in force ever since. According to the terms of the underwriting the syndicate was to receive a small fraction in cash and 3 per cent. of the amount underwritten in bonds as their commission for the underwriting.

Yesterday morning the members of the syndicate received a communication from J. P. Morgan & Co. to the effect that at the request of a number of the members it had been decided to close the syndicate, and that in pursuance of this decision bonds representing this 3 per cent. commission would be delivered to syndicate members on Aug. 15. There was a prompt movement among the syndicate members to dispose of their bonds as soon as possible, and while many of them were sold on the Stock Exchange, with the resulting break in the price, larger blocks wer offered in the Street throughout the day at private sale. A number of the bonds were sold in this manner at prices somewhat below the lowest point touched on the Stock Exchange.

The break in the price of the bonds was due entirely to this hasty selling by the underwriters and reflected in no manner upon the quality of the securities, although it went to show, of course, the present small demand for anything in the shape of a bond. The bonds sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday were sold "seller ten days" in Exchange pariance, which means that the seller has ten days within which to deliver the actual bonds, this ten days from the present date carrying over Aug. 15, when the bonds will be delivered by Morgan & Co. This makes it impossible, therefore, to work a corner against the sellers.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Fluctuations Irregular — Crop Conditions Favorable.

FORECAST FOR COTTON STATES.

North Carolina—Showers Thursday and Friday; fresh southwesterly winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday; light southerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Tennessee—Fair in western, showers in eastern portions Thursday; Friday, fair.

The cotton market was fairly active yesterday, with sales for the day estimated at 200,000 bales. Fluctuations were irregular, but the general tone was steadier and the close was at a net advance of 4 to 7 points.

Private reports from the Western belt tell of less favorable conditions in parts of the Indian Territory, Northern Texas, and Northern Louisiana, where, it is said, there has been too much rain. From other parts of the belt the news is of a favorable average, however, and many local traders were not disposed to take a very serious view of the too much rain talk for August, when dry weather is the condition most feared. Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c. lower.

The range of contract prices in the local markets was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
August	9.80	9.87	9.80	9.86@9.96	9.80
September	9.68	9.78	9.68	9.74@9.85	9.69
October	9.83	9.92	9.83	9.88@9.89	9.82
November	...	...	...	9.93@9.95	9.87
December	9.95	10.04	9.94	10.00@10.01	9.93
January	10.02	10.12	10.02	10.08@10.09	10.01
February	...	...	...	10.11@10.12	10.04
March	10.16	10.23	10.15	10.20@10.21	10.13
April	...	...	...	10.23@10.25	10.16
May	10.24	10.24	10.24	10.28@10.30	10.21

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices unchanged at 10.70 for middling upland and 10.95 for middling Gulf. Sales, 300 bales.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—With cables better than expected, heavy rains in the Southwest, and light receipts, the wheat market opened ¼c higher and ruled generally firm without being active. At best the advance was a matter of ½c. The market was finally easy at a net partial rise of ¼c. Thin and poorly filled heads were reported as indicated by recent thrashings; fears of a disappointing Spring wheat harvest, therefore, checked selling without, however, stimulating active demand. Nearing the close the market eased off, chiefly because early rumors of large takings by exporters failed to materialize. It is understood that exporters will not follow any advance, though they are ready to take advantage of any weak intervals. Cash wheat in New York closed steady, as follows: No. 2 red, 78¼c in elevator and 79¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84⅝c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 80½c, free on board, afloat.

CORN—Opened quiet, improved ¼c, and held its own pretty well all day, being helped by wheat and oats, while light receipts added to the speculative firmness, making September shorts nervous and offerings scarce. The market was finally steady at net unchanged prices to an advance of ¼c. Activity in corn was checked, however, by generally fine weather in the crop region. Cash corn at New York was firm, with No. 2 corn quoted at 57c in elevator and 57½c free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 59½c, and No. 2 yellow, 58½c free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
September	80¼	79⅜	79⅝	79⅝
December	83	82½	82⅝	82⅝
May	85 9-16	85¼	85¼	85⅛
Corn—				
September	56¼	56¼	56¼	56
December	54	54	54	54

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
December	76⅝	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
May	80¼	79⅛	79⅜	79⅛
Corn—				
September	49¾	49	49¼	49¼
December	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	45⅝
May	46⅝	46 1-16	46⅛	46⅝
Oats—				
September	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	31¼
December	32⅞	32⅝	32½	32¼
May	35	34¼	34⅝	34½
Lard—				
October	$8.90	$8.85	$8.85	$8.92
January	8.15	8.10	8.10	8.17
Ribs—				
October	8.90	8.87	8.87	8.95
January	7.12	7.50	7.52	7.57
Pork—				
October	17.10	16.95	16.95	17.12
January	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.20

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Perhaps the matter of greatest interest connected with the assumption of leadership by the Pennsylvania group again yesterday was the fact that it brought forth a new report to explain an advance in Reading. This came in the shape of a dispatch from Pottsville, Penn., telling of the discovery of a fourteen-foot vein of Lykens red ash coal by Reading prospectors at Taylorsville. This vein, according to the dispatch, contains millions of tons of the highest-priced anthracite coal and may be worth $20,000,000, coal of this quality bringing at least $1 a ton above the ordinary anthracite. The absence of definite official confirmation of reports regarding the discovery of rich ore veins on Anaconda property some months ago has put the Street out of humor with ore discovery reports, whether true, partly true, or false.

***

Less animation was displayed by the Steel stocks yesterday, the preferred issue failing to recover its dividend, in spite of the reported formation of an important pool in the stock. A curious fact regarding the purchase of the company's site for a new plant at Gary, Ind., came to light. It paid, according to dispatches purporting to be based on the filing of deeds, $1,926,065 for a tract of 2,793 acres, which four years ago was assessed at only $243,850. This is a noteworthy enhancement in value even for the State of Indiana.

***

Bankers from some of the smaller Western cities who have been in town recently have complained to their Eastern confrères of a new departure by mail order houses, which, if allowed to go unchecked, may cause considerable withdrawals of banking deposits. These houses, particularly those located in Chicago, have been inviting inland merchants, farmers, and laborers to make deposits with them, promising to pay 6 per cent. interest upon any sums from $5 to $5,000 and offering to deduct purchases from such deposits. Mail-order houses are a big feature of business activity in the West, and if their plan to attract deposits succeeds it will hurt country bankers seriously, for these institutions are not in the habit of paying more than 3 or 4 per cent. on deposits. It is doubtful, however, whether the mail-order propaganda can be stopped.

***

A clear idea of the close attention paid by the railroads of the country to the crop and business outlook, and of the preparations made to handle traffic bred by big crops, is disclosed in the following letter, which the New York News Bureau says has been addressed by an executive officer of an important railroad system to the heads of its various departments:

"After canvassing the prospective business situation most thoroughly, I am convinced the business of our respective lines for the remainder of the year will average from 15 to 21 per cent. more than for the same period in 1905. This is the result of our greatly improved ore, coal, and iron traffic, improvements in the growing grain crops and the general business conditions. Hence I suggest that every terminal yard interchange facilities, and that locomotives and cars controlled and owned by our respective roads be made available for handling and moving this vast traffic at the earliest possible moment, as I believe we will experience as great a congestion of traffic and shortage of equipment by Oct. 15 as ever before, this, notwithstanding largely increased equipment during the current year. This letter is written for the purpose of enabling you to understand the prospective business conditions, and I hope nothing will be left undone to provide and take care of the largely increased business that must of necessity be on us this Fall."

***

It would be curious if Pennsylvania were to remain for any length of time the market leader in a rise. It was only yesterday that the road was loudly condemned for the graft prevalent among its officers, while a widespread dislike of the stock existed, owing to the disheartening obstacles attending its tunnel work in and around this city. There is a vigorous pool in charge of the market course of the stock, and it is understood that this pool has the full support of important banking people. The programme is said to be to put up Pennsylvania to 140, and after this preliminary exercise to take up Baltimore & Ohio and try to lift it 1 or 2 points at least.

***

Wall Street is wondering if, along with the resignation of some of its officers from the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania is selling any of its Baltimore & Ohio stock.

***

St. Paul fell 2½ points yesterday on a rather moderate volume of transactions. Some of the sales were executed by a house supposed to have close connections with the leading banking interests in the property, but in the opinion of those on the floor who watched the execution of these orders they were carried out almost too openly to instill belief in their apparent source.

***

No little curiosity is expressed over the continued silence of Consolidated Gas people on the dividend question. There were insistent reports yesterday that the Directors had actually passed the dividend, but the stock for some days has given no indication of such action, and if the general understanding that the interests most closely identified with the management of the company are also bullish on the stock market is correct, it would seem as if this would be one of the last things to do at the present moment. On the other hand, there are perhaps political considerations which might outweigh the importance of the effect of the passing of the dividend on the market.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Under liberal offerings of United Railways income bonds, prices eased off, and after declining ⅝ to 71¼ they recovered to 71½. The certificates or deposited bonds sold down to 70½, a loss of 1¼. United Railways stock at 15 declined ⅛, and the receipts or deposited stock was ¼ lower, at 15⅛. Northern Central Railway stock declined ⅝ to 101¼; Union Trust gained 2⅛ to 97½. Breweries common was up ½ to 10, the 4s gained ¼ to 62⅝, and the incomes gained ⅝ to 39⅛. Virginia deferred, Brown Brothers' certificates, advanced ½ to 26¼.

Number of shares, 1,170; bonds, $210,200.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Virginia Century 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
8,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	103	103	103
7,000	Lynchburg Water 4s	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Western Md. Ry. 4s	84½	84½	84½
1,000	B., S. P. & Ches. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	Charleston C. E. 5s	96	96	96
4,000	United Rys. 4s	92	92	92
92,000	United Rys. inc.	71¼	71¼	71½
26,000	United Rys. ctfs.	71¼	70¼	70½
8,200	United Rys. fds. 5s	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜
14,000	Breweries 4s	62¼	62⅛	62⅜
27,000	Breweries incomes	39⅛	39	39⅛
8,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86½	86¼	86½
2,000	Pitts.-Alleghany T. 5s	81	81	81
10,000	Vir. Dfd. B. B. ctfs.	26½	26¼	26½

STOCKS.

120	Northern Central	101¼	101¼	101¼
210	United Rys.	15¼	15	15
155	United Rys. ctfs.	15½	15¼	15¼
55	Howard Bank	12½	12½	12½
25	Union Trust	57½	57½	57½
10	U. S. Fidelity	120	120	120
300	Breweries	10	10	10
200	Cons. Cotton Duck	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	Cons. Cotton Duck pf.	36	36	36

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,

N. Y., at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$32,782,298.88
Liability of Directors as makers secured by collateral		302,569.00
Overdrafts		6,162.14
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$1,575,465.14	
Due from approved reserve agents	None	1,575,465.14
Banking houses and lots	$2,568,787.87	
Other real estate	22,072.76	2,590,860.63
Mortgages owned		1,062,500.00
Stocks and bonds		1,681,080.01
Specie		6,034,766.64
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		4,037,432.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$10,485,958.16	
Other items carried as cash	578,281.87	
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	None	11,064,220.03
Total		$61,251,635.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		1,083,712.01
Due depositors		44,315,157.75
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		8,658,646.47
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due savings banks	$2,611,880.82	
Due building and loan associations	60,150.82	
Deposits preferred because secured by pledge of a part of bank assets	None	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	None	2,677,981.14
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	None	
Unpaid dividends	$18,158.00	
Reserved for taxes	None	18,158.00
Total		$61,251,635.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WALTER E. FREW, Vice President, and FRED'K T. MARTIN, Cashier, of the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 13 William Street and other locations approved by the Superintendent of Banks, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WALTER E. FREW, Vice President.
FRED'K T. MARTIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of August, 1906, before me.

THOS. NASH,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 25, Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

MOUNT MORRIS BANK,

N. Y., at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,713,618.45
Liability of Directors as makers		121,400.00
Overdrafts		22.06
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$82,179.83	
Due from approved reserve agents	308,930.50	391,110.33
Banking house and lot	$800,000.00	
Other real estate	53,840.66	853,840.66
Mortgages owned		None
Stocks and bonds		63,300.00
Specie		187,624.66
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		62,677.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$70,028.25	
Other items carried as cash	2,600.12	72,628.37
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		None
Total		$4,006,185.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		155,811.40
Due depositors		3,284,932.47
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		145,579.73
		3,430,512.25
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due savings banks	$132,665.43	
Due building and loan associations	3,635.50	136,300.93
Deposits preferred because secured by pledge of a part of bank assets		None
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any		None
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule		None
Unpaid dividends		None
Reserved for taxes		3,500.00
Total		$4,006,185.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

F. W. LIVERMORE, Vice President, and LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made. And L. M. Schwan, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.

F. W. LIVERMORE, Vice President.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 8th day of August, 1906, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] JAMES S. GROSS, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$4,541,882.51
Liability of Directors as makers		51,500.00
Overdrafts		1,785.08
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$21,684.98	
Due from approved reserve agents	444,480.26	466,115.24
Mortgages owned		97,000.00
Stocks and bonds		154,242.50
Specie	$287,294.20	
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	199,220.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	156,767.55	
Other items carried as cash	64.45	643,346.20
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$10,000.00	
Safe deposit vaults	24,000.00	34,000.00
		$5,949,688.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		96,827.70
Due depositors	$5,453,760.25	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	15,967.29	
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due savings banks	83,297.95	
Due building and loan associations	8,301.34	5,561,226.83
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Reserved for taxes		1,800.00
		$5,949,688.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDERICK D. IVES, Vice President, and JESSE C. JOY, Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FREDERICK D. IVES, Vice President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 8th day of August, 1906, before me.

WILLIAM S. OSBORN,
Notary Public No. 27, N. Y. County.
[Seal of Notary.]

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the sixth day of August, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$5,002,788.39
Liability of Directors as makers		230,000.00
Overdrafts		454.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		189,462.63
Due from approved reserve agents		None.
Real estate		663,245.03
Mortgages owned		None.
Stocks and bonds		1,301,705.00
Specie		1,226,795.05
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		364,128.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$757,068.14	
Other items carried as cash	150,850.44	907,918.58
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Safe deposit vaults		108,000.00
		$9,925,736.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		164,868.02
Due depositors		7,063,481.27
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		841,625.82
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due savings banks	$408,966.85	
Due building and loan associations	41,695.26	
Deposits preferred because secured by pledge of a part of bank assets	None.	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	None.	445,661.61
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	None.	
Unpaid dividends	$3,692.10	
Reserved for taxes	6,500.00	10,192.10
		$9,925,736.82

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, cashier of New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the sixth day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made. The President, being absent, cannot join in this report.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 8th day of August, 1906, before me.

GEORGE KIEFER, Notary Public,
[Seal of Notary.] Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE BRONX BOROUGH BANK

of New York City at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$999,777.51
Liability of Directors as makers		40,700.00
Overdrafts		1,476.82
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$7,866.67	
Due from approved reserve agents	59,058.54	66,925.21
Banking house and lot	$24,950.20	
Other real estate	2,280.33	27,180.53
Mortgages owned		83,275.00
Stocks and bonds		105,043.75
Specie		9,020.48
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		69,269.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$5,045.93	
Other items carried as cash	2,805.47	7,851.40
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
N. Y. City award		14,837.00
		$1,394,358.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$50,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		36,481.01
Due depositors		1,128,980.46
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		4,668.03
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due savings banks	$34,299.20	
Due building and loan associations	None	
Deposits preferred because secured by pledge of a part of bank assets	None	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	None	24,299.20
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Bills payable		50,000.00
		$1,394,358.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

C. ADELBERT BECKER, President, and JAY LEHRBACH, Cashier, of Bronx Borough Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 702 and 704 Tremont Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the sixth day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

C. ADELBERT BECKER, President.
JAY LEHRBACH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of August, 1906, before me.

HERBERT J. CANTRELL,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, No. 129, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MUTUAL BANK,

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,593,674.47
Liability of Directors as makers		96,500.00
Overdrafts		902.70
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$9,257.94	
Due from approved reserve agents	454,729.74	463,987.68
Mortgages owned		43,000.00
Stocks and bonds		100,198.88
Specie		24,430.13
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		205,277.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$58,199.04	
Other items carried as cash	11,879.87	70,078.91
		$4,600,047.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		112,475.87
Due depositors		3,516,166.01
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		46,405.03
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due savings banks		73,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	$180,000	
Reserved for taxes	2,000	182,000.00
		$4,600,047.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES A. SACKETT, President, and HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier, of The Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,293 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the sixth day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CHARLES A. SACKETT, President.
HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of August, 1906, before me.

HENRY R. CLARK,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 42.
[Seal of Notary.]

YORKVILLE BANK.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$3,294,242.43
Real estate		279,991.28
Due from banks		408,735.57
Cash		445,017.47
		$4,428,987.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$100,000.00
Surplus		200,000.00
Undivided profits		155,047.76
Reserved for taxes		7,000.00
Deposits		3,966,939.61
		$4,428,987.37

OFFICERS.

R. VAN DER EMDE, President.
R. H. ADAMS, Vice President.
HY. DIEDEL, Vice President.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.
ERNEST WOLKWITZ, Assistant Cashier.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE PEOPLES BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,148,546.70
Liability of Directors as makers		35,000.00
Overdrafts		825.05
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$254,441.55	
Due from approved reserve agents	270,000.00	524,441.55
Banking house and lot		75,000.00
Other real estate		None
Mortgages owned		None
Stocks and bonds		15,475.00
Specie		251,539.32
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		148,664.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$190,924.41	
Other items carried as cash	82,026.01	272,980.42
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		None
		$3,482,709.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		350,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		109,108.33
Due depositors		2,819,170.64
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		22.45
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due savings banks		None
Due building and loan associations		553.87
Deposits preferred because secured by pledge of a part of bank assets		None
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any		None
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	None	
Unpaid dividends	$103.75	
Reserved for taxes	3,750.00	3,853.75
		$3,482,709.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier of The Peoples Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made, and SCOTT FOSTER, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to the 8th day of August, 1906, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] EDW. L. WATERBURY, Notary Public, No. 29, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE COLUMBIA BANK, NEW YORK CITY,

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$6,660,611.89
Liability of Directors as makers		134,000.00
Overdrafts		544.87
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$430,681.08	
Due from approved reserve agents	551,050.69	981,731.77
Real estate		228,726.11
Stocks and bonds		17,084.82
Specie		820,661.81
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		246,255.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$288,952.95	
Other items carried as cash	45,400.19	279,353.14
Total		$9,868,948.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		112,197.24
Due depositors		7,745,582.08
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		279,921.58
Preferred deposits, viz.:		
Due savings banks	$131,201.08	
Due building and loan associations	1,088.93	132,290.01
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		958.00
Total		$9,868,948.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 503 First Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 8th day of August, 1906, before me.

GEO. SICOLL,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE JEFFERSON BANK

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$4,722,137.48
Liability of Directors as makers		45,000.00
Overdrafts		1,788.91
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$141,942.74	
Due from approved reserve agents	221,805.49	363,748.23
Banking house and lot		16,650.00
Mortgages owned		50,550.00
Stocks and bonds		14,440.59
Specie		18,177.28
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		216,805.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$209,618.64	
Other items carried as cash	64,146.56	273,765.20
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		15,903.28
Treasury stock Jefferson Bank		6,600.00
		$5,726,985.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$600,000.00
Surplus fund	

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Slower but Strong in Tone.

Activity in Guggenheim Exploration Continues — Mining Shares Less Active and Somewhat Irregular.

There was less interest in the curb market yesterday, and prices, with one or two exceptions, moved within narrow limits, though the tendency for the most part was toward a continuance of the strong tone that has characterized the trading for the past few weeks. Activity in the otherwise sluggish industrial list centred in the shares of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, which have risen 13 points so far this week. Yesterday's market opened 2¾ points above Tuesday's close, at 244¾, selling up to 235 during the trading. After sales of over 500 shares, the price closed 1¾ below the opening, but 1 point above the last price of Tuesday. The decline in Butte Coalition continued with a loss of 1 point after sales of 1,500 shares, to 31¾. Tennessee Copper, which has been active recently on a rising scale, sold 1,100 shares from 44¾ to 46.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amer. Can	8	8	8	8
100	Amer. Can pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½
80	Amer. Chicle	183¾	183¾	183¾	183½
100	Con. Rub. Tire	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
510	Gugg. Expl.	244¾	245	243	243
10	Gug. Ex. w'ts	240	240	240	240
200	Havana Tob.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾
200	Mackay Cos.	74½	74¾	74	74
100	Mack. Cos. pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
1,000	Man. Transit.	3	3	3	3
600	N. Y. Trans.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Pope Mfg.	4½	4½	4½	4½
25	Standard Oil	612	612	610	610
	RAILROADS.				
500	Chi. Subway	45½	46¼	45½	46
100	Lehigh Val.	77¼	77½	77½	77½
	MINING STOCKS.				
900	Alaska Mines	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
2,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¼	8¼	8	8
1,000	Butte Coalition	32¾	32¾	31½	31½
1,800	Clear Ck. & G. Tunnel	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
500	C. C. & G.T.pf.	11¾	12	11½	12
700	Cum.-Ely Min.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
100	Davis-Daly Estate w. i.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Davis-Daly full paid	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
600	Dolores, Ltd.	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
200	Dom. Cop., new	3¼	3½	3½	3½
200	El Rayo Min.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Furnace Ck. C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Giroux Mining	7½	7½	7½	7½
3,500	Gold Hill	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
100	Granby Con.	12	12	12	12
8,000	Greene Con. C.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¾
4,500	Greene Gold-S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
2,000	Guanaj. Con.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼
675	Micmac G. M.	5	5	5	5
1,300	Mines Co. of A.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
400	Mitchell Min.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,100	Mont.-Sho.	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾
1,500	Nev. Con. Cop.	18¾	18¾	17¾	17¾
300	Nev. S. & M. C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Nev.-U.M.& S.	4	4	3¾	3¾
4,000	Nip. Mines Co.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
200	P. & Can. Cop.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Rich. Eureka	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,100	Tenn. Cop. Co.	44¾	47	44½	46
100	Tintic Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
500	Tonopah Ext.	5½	5½	5½	5½
150	T. M. of Nev.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Union Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
400	United Copper	63¾	63¾	63½	63¾
400	U. Mines Corp.	53	53	55	55
	BONDS.				
$10,000	Allis-C. 5s and int., w. i.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
5,000	Am. S. F. 6s	89½	89½	89½	89½
2,000	Am. W. P. 5s	85	85	85	85
19,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	38¼	39½	38¼	39¼
14,000	I. M. M. 4½s	76¾	77	76¾	77
1,000	Inter. Salt 5s	67	67	67	67
5,000	U. L. deb. 5s	73½	73½	73¼	73¾
1,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and int.	97	97	97	97

†Omitted Aug. 7.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 8.		Aug. 7.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80½
American Can	7¾	8	7¾	8
American Can pf.	59¼	59¾	58½	59½
American Chicle	181	184	181	182
American Chicle pf.	106	110	106	110
Am. De F. Wireless	95c.	98c.	95c.	$1.02
Am. De F. Wireless pf.			1¾	2¾
Am. Light & Traction	113	116	115	116
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Malting 6s			102	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s			89½	90
American Tobacco	405	425	400	410
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	4	3¼	3¾
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24	25	24	25
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	86	86	86½
Bamberger Delamar	4	6	4	7
Borden's Cond. Milk			180	184
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.			114	114
Boston Consolidated	26	26¼	26	26½
British Col. Copper	8	8¼	5	8½
Butte Coalition	31½	32	32¾	33¼
Central Foundry	5¼	5½	5	5½
Central Foundry pf.	22	25	21½	22
Central Foundry 6s	70½	80	79½	80
Chi. & Alton pf.	73	75	73	75
Chicago Subway	45¾	46¼	45¼	46¼
Clear. Cr. & Gilp. Tun.	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Clear. Cr. & Gilp. T. pf.	11½	12	11½	12
Con. Refrigerating	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire			2	2¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.			9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	25	30	25	30
Cripple Creek Central	85	90	85	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	70	73	70	73
Cumberland-Ely Min.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Davis-Daly estate, w. i.	11¼	11½		
Davis-Daly, full paid	11	12		
Dolores, Limited	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
Dominion Cop. (new)	3	3¼	2¾	3
Federal Sugar	38	40	38	40
Federal Sugar pf.	73	75	74	75
El Rayo	4¾	5	4¾	5
Empire Steel pf.			36	42
Furnace Creek	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
G. B. S. Brewing			9¾	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s			62	63
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	39	39¼	38¾	39
Giroux	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
Gold Hill	2¾	2¾	2	2¼
Granby Con.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Greene Con. Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Greene Con. Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
Greene Gold-Silver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Guanajuato Con.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
Guggenheim Explora'n	242	245	241	243
Gugg. Expl. warrants	230	235	90	94
Hall Signal	86	86	86	90
Havana Tobacco	19¾	20½	20	21
Tavana Tobacco pf.	35	37	35	37
Houston Oil	9	10	9	10
Houston Oil pf.	42	45	42	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	11	11¾	10¾	11¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	23½	29	25½	28
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	76¾	77	76¾	77
International Salt	34½	36	34½	36
International Salt 5s	65	68	63	68
Lackawanna Steel	63	67	60	65
Lehigh Valley	77¼	78	77¼	78
Lord & Taylor	121	123	121	123
Lord & Taylor pf.	102	103	102	103
Mackay Companies	73½	74	74	75
Mackay Companies pf.	72	73	72¼	73
Manhattan Transit	3	3¼	2¾	3
Micmac Gold Mining	5	5½	4½	5
Mines Co. of America	$1.23	$1.26	$1.23	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	4¼	4¾	4¾	4½
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	11½	12¼	12	12¼
Nevada Con. Copper	17¾	18	18	18¾
Nevada S. & M.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
Nevada-U. M. & S.	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
N. Y. N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	111	112	111	112
N. Y. Transportation	5¼	5¾		
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
Nor. Securities stubs	225	250	225	250
Otis Elevator	51	53	51	53
Otis Elevator pf.	99	101	99	101
Penn. & Cananea Cop.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Pope Mfg. Co.	4½	4¾	5¾	4¾
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.			7½	15
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	16½	20	16½	20
Precious Metals Corp.			5	8
Richmond Eureka	7½	8	7	7½
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	108	111	108	111
Safety Car Heating			295	310
Seaboard Company			25	29
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.			85	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.			55	58
Standard Milling	8	10	8	10
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	28	32
Standard Oil	609	612	608	612
Tennessee Copper	42¾	46½	44	44½
Tintic Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
Tonopah Extension	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
Tonopah Mining			18	19
Trenton Potteries			18	20
Trenton Potteries pf.			94	98
Trenton Potteries deb.			70	77
Union Copper	1½	1¾	1¾	1½
United Cigar Mfg.	44	45	44½	45½
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	97½	98	97½	98
United Copper	63¾	64	63½	64
United Mines Corp.	57	59	59	62
Union Typewriter			94	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.			122	128
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.			122	128
Utah Apex	5¼	5½	5¾	6¼
Utah Copper	26	27½	26	27¾
West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and interest	97¾	97	98¾	97

THE BEST SCHOOLS

advertise in The New York Times. If you are making school plans for your son or daughter, consult the instruction announcements.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1906.

Imprl Jap 6s sterl loan
17,000 100
1,000 ..... 99½
3,000 100
2d series
5,000 ..... 99½
4,000 ..... 99⅝
500 ..... 99⅝
500 ..... 99⅝
9,000 ..... 99¾
5,000 ..... 99½
4½s sterl loan
500 ..... 94¾
50,000 ..... 94½
47,500 ..... 94⅜
5,000 ..... 94½
12,000 ..... 94⅜
1,000 ..... 94⅜
2d series
146,000 ..... 91¼
21,000 ..... 91⅜
2,000 ..... 91¼
500 ..... 91¼
90,000 ..... 91⅜
Jap Imp Gov Kuhn Loeb temp ctfs for 4% sterling loan
2,000 ..... 83¼
6,000 83
500 83
22,000 ..... 82¾
6,000 83
2,000 ..... 82¾
U S of Mex 4s
1,000 ..... 94¼
Am Hide & L 6s
3,000 ..... 90½
Am Tobacco 6s
2,000 112
Am Tobacco 4s
50,000 ..... 77¾
5,000 ..... 77¾
Ann Arb 1st 4s
5,000 91
A, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102⅜
37,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102¼
10,000 ..... 102½
500 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102⅜
conv 4s
18,000 ..... 102½
6,000 ..... 102⅝
18,000 ..... 102⅝
adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 85½
adjustment 4s stamped
1,500 ..... 92¾
At Coast L 4s
8,000 ..... 100½
9,000 101
At Coast L, L & N conv 4s
10,000 ..... 93¾
2,000 94
B & O pr lien 3½s
10,000 ..... 94½
B & O gold 4s
500 ..... 103¼
prior lien 5½s
1,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 94
B R T ref con 4s
2,000 85
Bklyn Un El 1st
1,000 106
Cen of Ga Ry 1st inc 5s
1,000 98
Cen of Ga 2d inc 5s stamped
10,000 91
10,000 ..... 90½
5,000 ..... 90½
3d inc 5s
10,000 S 88
Cen Pac ref 4s
1,000 100
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 117
C, B & Q, Ill div 4s
11,000 ..... 101⅝
35,000 ..... 101½
Ill div 3½s
1,000 91
joint 4s
1,000 ..... 98¼
41,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 ..... 98¾
C, M & St. P, C & P W'n 5s
1,000 ..... 111¼
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s
2,000 ..... 92⅛
1,000 ..... 92¼
C, R I & P Ry refunding 4s
5,000 94
C, R I & P gen 4s
9,000 ..... 100⅝
C, R I & P R R 4s
21,000 78
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
6,000 102
Col & So 4s
3,000 ..... 91⅝
Det City Gas 5s
2,000 ..... 102¾
Det, Mac & Marland 3½s
3,000 ..... 69⅞
Dist Sec Cor 5s
7,000 ..... 87½
Erie conv 4s
4,000 ..... 104¼
6,000 104
Erie 1st con 4s
4,000 102
Erie 1st gen 4s
6,000 91
Erie 3d ext 4½s
10,000 ..... 109¼
Inter-Met 4½s
23,000 ..... 84½
10,000 84
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s
1,000 104
L S & M S deb 4s
9,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99¼
9,000 ..... 99¼
L & N Penssacola div 6s
1,000 ..... 107½
L & N unif 4s
2,000 102
2,000 ..... 101¾
Mex Cen con 4s
5,000 ..... 76½
M, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 100¼
M, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 ..... 86¾
M, K & T 4½s subscrn ctfs 2d instal $600 pd
18,000 86
Mo Pac trust 5s
5,000 105
Mob & O new 6s
2,000 125
N C & St L 1st 7s
3,000 ..... 116½
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
17,000 85
N, F & S 1st 5s
1,000 111
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
10,000 94
10,000 ..... 93¾
10,000 ..... 92½
10,000 ..... 92¾
10,000 ..... 92¾
12,000 ..... 92¾
25,000 92
10,000 s10f 92
88,000 s10f 91⅞
5,000 s10f 92
10,000 s10f 92¼
32,000 s20f 92
25,000 s10f 91¾
25,000 s10f 91¾
21,000 92
50,000 s10f 91¾
25,000 92
3,000 s10f 92
N Y G, E, L, H & P cur rny 4s
15,000 ..... 83¾
N Y Ry & L 4½s
1,000 ..... 85½
Nor & W con 4s
19,000 101
Nor Pac 4s
11,000 ..... 103⅞
2,000 ..... 103¾
22,000 ..... 103⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 76¼
Or S L gtd ref 4s
22,000 ..... 94½
Penn conv 3½s
12,000 98
10,000 ..... 98¼
10,000 98
2,000 ..... 96¼
1915
10,000 ..... 94¾
500 95
50,000 ..... 94¾
79,000 ..... 94¾
119,000 ..... 94¾
53,000 ..... 94½
Peo & E 1st 4s
1,000 97
Read-Jersey Cent col 4s
1,000 ..... 98¾
Reading gen 4s
2,000 100
Rep I & S col 5s
5,000 96
St L, I M & So gen 5s
1,000 ..... 114¼
San An & A P 4s
20,000 86
So Pac 1st ref 4s
10,000 ..... 85½
So Ry 1st 5s
11,000 116
So Ry St L div 4s
1,000 98
Tenn Coal I & R gen 5s
1,000 97
Tex & Pac 2d inc
3,000 83
Third Ave 1st 5s
1,000 94
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit-sharing 5s
8,000 ..... 96¾
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
9,000 ..... 103¼
United Railroads of San Fr 4s
15,000 ..... 83¾
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
88,000 ..... 98½
20,000 ..... 98⅝
10,000 ..... 98½
21,000 ..... 98⅝
1,000 ..... 98¼
20,000 ..... 98⅝
Wab deb B 6s
10,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 ..... 82¾
1,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 ..... 82¾
10,000 82
5,000 ..... 81¼
31,000 81
5,000 ..... 81¾
Wab Pitt Ter 1st
5,000 ..... 82½
Wab Pitt Ter 2d
2,000 37
1,000 ..... 36¾
Wn Maryl conv 4s
7,000 72
West Maryl 4s
1,000 ..... 84¾
Wis Cen gen 4s
3,000 90

Total sales Aug. 8, 1903 ..... $2,154,000
Since Jan. 1, 1906 446,436,050
Corresponding date last year 671,969,200

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,390	Amal. Copper	103	103¼	102¼	102¼
20	Am. Car & F.	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾
70	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	31½	30½	31½
50	Am. Hide & L.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
160	Am. Locomot.	69	69½	68¾	68¾
370	Am. Smelting	153¾	153¾	152¾	152½
860	Am. Sugar	135	138	135	136½
70	Am. T. & T.	93¼	93¾	92½	92½
970	Balt. & Ohio	121	121	120½	120¼
1,420	B'klyn R. T.	79¾	79¾	78¾	78
100	Canadian Pac.	168	168	167¼	167½
130	Ches. & Ohio	60½	61	60¾	61
80	Chi. Gt. West.	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
4,740	C. M. & St. P.	183¾	183¾	183½	183¾
1,030	Colorado Fuel	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾
120	Consol. Gas.	135¾	135¾	135¼	135¾
580	Erie	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
20	Int. Paper	19½	19½	19½	19½
30	Louis. & Nash.	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼
10	M., K. & T.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
10	M., K. & T. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
230	Mo. Pacific	95¾	95¾	95¼	94¾
30	N. Y. Central	140¾	140¾	140¼	140¾
10	Norf. & West.	91½	91½	91½	91½
12,760	Penn. R. R.	134½	135¾	134¾	135¾
10	Pr. Steel Car	53	53	53	53
14,140	Reading	134	134	132¼	132¾
50	Rock Island	26	26	26	26
4,440	Southern Pac.	79¾	79¾	78¾	78¾
780	Southern Ry.	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾
7,800	Union Pacific	157¼	157¼	156¼	156¼
3,500	U. S. Steel	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼
1,810	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¾	105¾	105¾
20	Wabash	20	20	20	20

61,750.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$182,318,618
Gold coin and bullion	105,459,528
Gold certificates	44,094,040
Silver coin and bullion	7,701,129
Silver certificates	6,131,289
United States notes	10,486,202
Treasury notes of 1890	11,994
National banknotes	12,109,813
Total receipts this month	16,893,016
Total receipts this year	69,191,869
Total expenditures this month	13,240,000
Total expenditures this year	79,053,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$596,555,869
Silver dollars	477,449,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,202,000
Total	$1,051,206,869
General fund	103,186,469
Deposits in National banks	83,084,109
In Philippine Treasury	4,747,781
Awaiting reimbursement	866,897
Current liabilities	105,186,579

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—There was little or no trend to prices of local stocks to-day. The list was idle most of the session, and the level of the market was simply steady. Such few fluctuations as were seen in Match and South Side Elevated were on odd-lot transactions and were not a guide.

New York exchange, 40c. discount before clearing, 30c after. Money, 5½@6 per cent. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Am. Can	8	8	8
200	Am. Can pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼
10	Booth & Co.	38	38	38
200	Black Mountain	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Chicago Edison	138	138	138
135	Chicago Subway	46¼	45½	46½
30	Chi. & Oak Park Elev.	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Diamond Match	126¾	125¾	125¾
100	K. C. Ry. & L. pf.	88½	88½	88½
195	Quaker Oats	135	130	135
43	Quaker Oats pf.	103¾	103	103¾
5	South Side Elev.	98	98	98
70	Street's Stable Car.	28¼	28¼	28¼
25	Street's Stable Car pf.	99	99	99
48	Swift & Co.	104¾	104	104
150	Sears-R obuck pf.	98¾	98¼	98¼
125	United Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¾	104¾
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¾
2s, r., 1918	103½	104
2s, c., 1918	103¾	104
3s, 1918, sm.	103¾	104
4s, r., 1907	103¾	104
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104
4s, r., 1925	129	130
4s, c., 1925	129	130
D. C. 3-65s	115	..
Philip'ne 4s	109	..
Adams Exp	245	265
Alb. & Sus	244	..
Ann. & W.	145	..
Allis-Chalm.	17¾	18
A. A. C. pf.	95	96
A. B. S. pf.	87½	..
Am. Coal	170	190
A. C. O. pf.	91½	93¾
Am. D. Tel.	25	35
Am. G. Tw.	8¼	9¼
A. H. & L. pf.	28	29
Am. L. Co.	19½	20½
Am. L. Co. pf.	41	43
Am. Loc. pf.	113	114
Am. Mc. Co. ctfs.	4	5
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26	28
Am. Pn. S.	20	30
A. P. S. pf.	55	65
A. S. & R. pf.	116¼	117
Am. Sm. pf.	96	98
Am. Snuff.	210	240
Am. Sn. pf.	102	110
A. S. F. pf.	44½	46
A. S. R. pf.	133	138
A. T. & C. 90	92	95
A. T. & T.	125	135
Ann. Arbor	40	50
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	109	111
B. & O. pf.	92	93½
Beth. S. pf.	..	86
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. G.	110	120
Bruns. City	14	15½
B., R. & P.	132	145
B., R. & P. pf.	137	180
B. & S. pf.	80	88
But'k Co.	60	63¾
Canada So.	67½	68
Cent. L. pf.	101½	102
C. R. R. of N. J.	228	230
C. & S. A. Tel.	140	150
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	150
C. G. W. d.	51	52
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. & N. W. pf.	230	240
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	188
C. T. & T.	13	13¾
C. T. & T. pf.	28	31
C., C. & C. pf.	123	140
C., C. & St. L. pf.	113	115
C., L. & W.	90	97½
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114¾
Cleve. & P.	175	180
C. & P. sp.	106	109
C. F. I. pf.	80	100
C. S. 1st pf.	70¾	71½
C. S. 2d pf.	52¾	53½
Cons. Coal.	70	100
Corn P. R. pf.	76¾	77¾
D., L. & W.	500	540
D. & R. G. pf.	84½	86
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	22
Det. & M.	55	70
D. & M. pf.	88	100
Det. South.	10	15
Det. G. pf.	25	35
Dia. Match.	123	130
D., S. S. & A.	18¼	18½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	35	39
Elec. S. B.	..	86
Erie 1st pf.	78¾	79¼
Erv. & T. H.	88	90
Erv. & T. H. pf.	90	95
F. M. & S.	165	170
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	79
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	103	104½
S. B. Chatlin.	108	115
H. E. R. pf.	..	80
Hock. Val.	120	125
Homestake	82¼	83¼
Ill. Cent.	175	177
Ill. C. l. l.	101	..
I. P. Co. pf.	86¼	86½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.02	.02	Julia	.07	.05
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Justice	.04	.04
Andes	.08	.05	Ky. Con.	.02	.02
Belcher	.21	.21	Mexican	.67	.74
Best & Bel.	.70	.70	Occid. Con.	.74	....
Bullion	.20	.20	Ophir	2.40	2.45
Caledonia	.23	.23	Overman	.09	.09
Chal. Con.	.12	.12	Potosi	.11	.11
Challar	.12	.11	Savage	.20	....
Confidence	.57	.52	Sag Belch.	.04	.03
C. C. & Va.	.88	.91	Sierra Nev.	.21	.20
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.19	.19
Crown Point	.09	.10	Utah Con.	.06	.04
Gould & C.	.07	.06	Yel. Jacket	.11	.10
Hale & Nor.	.96	.95	Silver bars	.65¼	.65¼

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .51@.51½.
Drafts, sight, unchanged at .04@.05
Telegraph, unchanged at .06@.07½.

TONOPAH.

Belmont	5.25	Sandstorm	.64
Cash Boy	.14	St. Ives	.67
Golden Anchor	.18	MANHATTAN.	
Home	.16	Man. Broncho	.17
Jim Butler	1.45	Man. Cons.	1.15
McNamara	.73	Cowboy	.10
Midway	2.22	Man. Dexter	.61
Montana	2.80	Man. L. Joe	.05
North Star	.46	Man. Mining	.09
Ohio	.33	Mustang	.22
GOLDFIELD.		Pine Nut	.25
Adams	.08	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.23	Bullfrog Mining	.47
Dixie	.06	Bullfrog Nat. Bank	.50
Goldfield Mining	.42	Eclipse	.09
Jumbo	1.42	Gold Bar	1.17
Kendall	.70	Orig. Bullfrog	.14
Mohawk	2.02	Steinway	.38
Red Top	10.60	Tramp	1.02

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13¾	14	Lexington	3	4
Banner	3¾	3½	Moon Anch.	2¾	3
C. K. & N.	6	8	Mollie Gib.	5	6¼
C. C. Cons.	8	7	Nevin	3	3¾
Dante	5½	5¾	New Haven	2½	3½
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	8¾	Old Gold	4½	6
Elkton	45	43¾	Pharmacist	4¾	4½
El Paso	49	50	Portland	140	147½
Findlay	70¾	71½	Rose Maud	3¾	3¾
Gold Dollar	7¾	8	Rose Nicol	2¾	2¾
Golden Cycle	75

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEARN, ALFRED W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Julia Frances Ellen Hearn, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as executor of the last will and testament of ALFRED W. HEARN, deceased, and as trustee under said last will and testament; the Comptroller of the State of New York, Katherine E. Horandt, nee Oliffe of New York; Beatrice Jessie Broadbent, Jerome Ronco, the Poor of Mentone, the Mayor of Mentone, the Treasurer of Mentone, Orazio Lorenzi, Mrs. Emilie Hirsbrunner, formerly Emilie von Warthburg; Emilie Le Maitre, Lilly Bradhurst Field, Frances Pearsall Field, Augustus Bradhurst Field, Jr., Malcolm Graham Field, Douglass Hollister, Louise Hollister, Ida Hollister, Maynard Hollister, Thompson Hollister, Eliza Maynard Taylor, William Ross Hollister, Cornelius T. W. Hollister, Francis Sackett Hollister, Cavalier Hargrave Jouet, Belinda Hearn Jouet, Henrietta Arnold Jouet, George Hearn Peniston, Anna De Haven Walden, Eugene Arnold Peniston, Albert E. Peniston, Mary Arnold Galbraith, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Louis Vermilye Davison, as executor of the last will and testament of Alfred Williams Hearn, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, and that a decree be made that the said Louis Vermilye Davison upon complying with the decree may be discharged as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and relieved from all further responsibility thereunder and from all liability to any person interested thereunder as such executor as aforesaid.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the [L. S.] 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL A. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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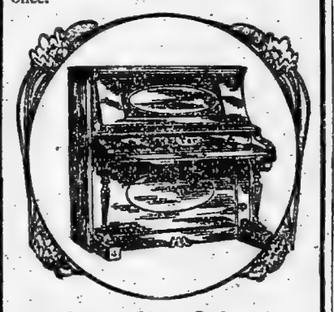

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Leave foot of 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M.; 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
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Lv. foot 129th St., N.R., 8:15, 9:00 A.M.; 12:30 P.M.
Lv. foot 22d St., N.R., 9:00, 10:00 A.M.; 1:30 P.M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N.R., 9:30, 10:40 A.M.; 2:00.
Lv. Yonkers 8:15 A. M. Tuesday and Friday.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 11:00 A.M.; 5:00, 6:30 P.M.
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NORWICH LINE lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London, 7 P. M.; connecting there for Norwich, Narragansett Pier, Newport, Providence, Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 79, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 3 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St. 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 462, New York.

SPECIAL EXCURSION to
ATLANTIC CITY
SUNDAY, AUG. 12
New Jersey Central
Round **$2.50** Trip
Special train leaves West 23d St., 7.50 a. m. Liberty St., 8 a. m. Arrive Atlantic City 11 a. m. Returning leave Atlantic City 7 p. m.

BELLEWOOD
DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK **$1.00** EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.
Children 50 cents.
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penn. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

ADULTS **$1.50** **Aug. 12** CHILDREN **75 Cents** Switchback 50 cts. additional
MAUCH CHUNK
SWITCH-BACK & GLEN ONOKO
EXCURSION via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Special Train from West 23d St. Station, 8:30 a.m. Liberty St. Station, 8:30 a.m.

SUMMER TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.
Choice of Ten Tours—"All Expenses" plan.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, 8-Day Trips... $42.50
1,000 ISLANDS, ETC., 8-Day Trips... 42.50
NOVA SCOTIA, 11-Day Trips... 75.00
SAGUENAY RIVER, 12 Day Trips... 85.00
Send for a circular.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:50, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY. Free Fireworks Display at Rockaway Beach Wednesday, Aug. 8, 8:15 P. M.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany," B'klyn. Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach
See excursion column Sundays for train service. Week days all N. Y. evening papers.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

AVONDALE-BY-THE-SEA
ELDERT AV. AND THE OCEAN,
Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 28.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—First-class Christian family hotel; boating, bathing, fishing, golf; open till November. E. P. Frost, Proprietor.

The Elderthurst Hammels Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH. Luke Eldert, Prop.

Schillings Atlas Hotel, Seaside Sta., Rockaway Beach. Dancing, bathing, bowling. Excursions accommodated.

O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. B. O'Hara's Son, Manager.

Adirondacks.

MORLEY'S
In the Heart of the ADIRONDACKS.
Two large hotels and cottages, overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. One hotel just built. All new furniture. Trout fishing, boating, bathing, bowling, pool, tennis, orchestra, house physician. Sanitary plumbing. Pure spring water. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in September. Artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS
AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN,
HOTEL AUSABLE CHASM
At the famous Ausable Chasm. New and modern in all appointments; grand scenery; ideal drives and walks; golf and tennis; our own dairy and gardens; pure artesian spring water; special rates to families and parties; cottages to rent. Write for terms.
J. HENRY OTIS, Gen. Mgr.,
Ausable Chasm, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
TAYLOR HOUSE and Cottages Situated on beautiful Schroon Lake. Homelike and Select.
For particulars address
C. F. TAYLOR, JR., Manager,
Taylors on Schroon, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union
For Particulars, address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
ALSO OF THE
HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE,
Broadway, 66th to 67th St., New York City,
AND THE IROQUOIS, Buffalo.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION
Elka Park, Greene Co., N. Y.
A select family resort in the Catskill Mountains, located in park of 400 acres. Appointments unsurpassed. Folder. Open until Sept. 15th. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y.

Westchester County.

Chappaqua Mountain House,
Chappaqua, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., one hour from 42d St.; 600 ft. elevation; capacity 125; unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; music, dancing, tennis, croquet; rates $7 up. Send for booklet.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale on Hudson, N. Y.
30 minutes from Grand Central.

New York City.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
The Ideal Shore Resort.
No other resort on the coast combines the beauties of suburb and seashore; there are lawns reaching almost to the sea, and broad shaded avenues for driving. It is the great Summer convention city because of its beauty and many advantages; boardwalk finished to Deal Lake; the many beautiful lakes afford excellent facilities for sailing and fishing; hotels large, modern, and complete in their appointments. Free from that crowd which "takes in the shore for a day."

ABSOLUTELY NO MOSQUITOS
For particulars address BOARD OF TRADE, Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
The Washington, 309 7th Av., north side; the breezy side; near the ocean and trolley lines; 45 sleeping rooms, with extra blind doors; wide porch; also upper porches; all modern conveniences; same management for eight years past.

THE FENIMORE ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Now open after extensive addition; private baths, elevator, etc.; booklet. THOS. NOBLE.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars.
Lv. W. 23d St., 9.30 A. M. daily (12.30 P. M. Sat.), 3.30 P. M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A. M. daily (1.00 P. M. Sat.), 3.40 P. M. except Sun.

Marlborough-Blenheim
HOTEL STICKNEY,
second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day.
L. Y. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.
BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager,
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

Winslow.

WINSLOW INN.
Thoroughly modern; 60 acres, private grounds; all outdoor and indoor amusements; garage, cafe, and grill; 52 minutes from Atlantic City, 44 minutes from Philadelphia. Booklet. S. S. Farnham.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2 1-2 hours from N. Y. via Dela. & Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $25,000. Elevators, electric lights, Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives. Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

Sullivan County.

Hotel Rita, North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Second season; modern improvements; own farm products. Send for booklet.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.; Shawangunk Mts., 2,000 ft.; near Sam's Point; $8 to $10 per week; excellent table; tennis and croquet; booklet. H. A. Burger.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Greenwood Lake.

Hotel Ferncliff
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Now Open Under New Management.
WALCOTT'S ORCHESTRA. All modern conveniences; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; 10 suites with private baths; terms moderate.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.
Jno. T. MacDowell & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. WACHENHUSEN, Manager.

Dutchess County.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
on summit of QUAKER HILL, Pawling, N. Y.
Elevation 1,200 Feet. Accommodates 250.
Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. 90 minutes by rail from Grand Central Station; 3 miles by stage. Elevator, rooms with bath, etc.
Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Prop.

Sullivan County.

Hotel Rita, North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Second season; modern improvements; own farm products. Send for booklet.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.; Shawangunk Mts., 2,000 ft.; near Sam's Point; $8 to $10 per week; excellent table; tennis and croquet; booklet. H. A. Burger.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

GRANLIDEN HOTEL,
Lake Sunapee, N. H.
Finest hotel in New Hampshire; entirely new this season; fishing the best; golf, tennis, boating; good livery and fine roads; steam heat, and open until October 1st.
Write for circular. W. W. Brown, Granliden Hotel, Sunapee, N. H.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES
at Jefferson, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, now open for the Summer season.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Massachusetts.

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
RED LION INN | TWO FINELY APPOINTED HOTELS IN THE BERKSHIRES. | HEATON HALL
Matchless Scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Driving and Automobiling. Superb Golf Course. Allen T. Treadway, Prop. W. G. Havill, Mgr. N. Y. Office, Hotel Longacre, West 47th St.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $20 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Chester W. Chapin. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and City of Worcester.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M. Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on 1,354 P. M. Str. Bridgeport lves. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,205, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 152 Fifth Ave., 849 Madison Ave., 125 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON
Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.
BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier... 8:40 "
" West 42d St.... 9:00 "
" West 129th St.... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:20 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

ABSOLUTELY NO MOSQUITOS
For particulars address BOARD OF TRADE, Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
The Washington, 309 7th Av., north side; the breezy side; near the ocean and trolley lines; 45 sleeping rooms, with extra blind doors; wide porch; also upper porches; all modern conveniences; same management for eight years past.

THE FENIMORE ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Now open after extensive addition; private baths, elevator, etc.; booklet. THOS. NOBLE.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars.
Lv. W. 23d St., 9.30 A. M. daily (12.30 P. M. Sat.), 3.30 P. M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A. M. daily (1.00 P. M. Sat.), 3.40 P. M. except Sun.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 34th St., 5:20 P. M. Telephone 3100 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.50.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 3:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.
For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

**CATSKILL EV

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Upper West Side Apartment House—Lewisohn Estate Sells on Fulton Street—Day's Trading Confined to Small Parcels.

Nutkins & Co. have sold for Henry C. Strahman to Emanuel E. Fox the Iowa, at 133 and 135 West 104th Street, a seven-story elevator apartment house, on plot 50 by 100.

Lower Fulton Street Deal.

The estate of Leonard Lewisohn sold 58 and 60 Fulton Street, two six-story stone-front buildings, on plot 47 by 65 by 47.6 by 60.4, between Cliff Street and Ryder's Alley.

Dennis & Preston negotiated the sale of the properties 105 to 111 West Fortieth Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue, for Ralph A. Kellogg to the Century Realty Company.

Buyers for West Side Dwellings.

Nathan Kempner, President of the New Amsterdam Realty Company, has bought for his own occupancy from Lena Aronson 39 West Ninety-first Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.8.

G. E. Fountain is the buyer of 318 West Eighty-eighth Street. He will alter the house for his own occupancy.

Amsterdam Avenue Purchase.

Mooney & Lawrence have sold for Henry P. Jackson 353 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100. Mr. Mooney sailed on the Majestic yesterday morning for a month's trip to London and Paris.

Hillenbraud & Nassoit have resold for Thomas McK. Taylor to Mrs. E. Frances Hillenbrand 207 West 102d Street, a five-story flat, on lot 30 by 100.11.

To Alter Eighth Avenue Buildings.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for alterations to the two four-story brick buildings at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, owned by the Astor estate, and now occupied by a wholesale grocery. The structures will be made into one for use as a concert hall and ballroom. H. James is the lessee of the property. The cost of the alterations is estimated at $15,000 by Architect G. B. Johnson.

Samuel Blumenstock and Henry Nechols have bought, through Leon Kreamer, the five-story tenement, with stores, 546 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 100.

Mrs. C. McCarthy has sold 140 West Nineteenth Street, a four-story building on plot 27.4 by 100 and irregular, just west of the Altman buildings.

Leases for Mercantile District.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for Randolph Guggenheimer 15,000 square feet of space in the Commercial Building, 715 to 719 Broadway; also, for A. T. Bowen, 10,000 square feet in 155 and 157 Worcester Street.

Spear & Co. have rented for the Chesebrough estate all five lofts in the building 18 Waverley Place for a long term of years.

Third Avenue Property Sold.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for a Mr. Gazzo the six-story apartment house, with stores, 535 Third Avenue, 25 by 123.

Dora Solinsky has resold 239 East Seventy-ninth Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 102.2.

E. Schwarzer has sold for Kramer & Rosenthal to Mrs. Annie Liffer the five-story single flat 13 East 112th Street, 19 by 100.

To Build on Bleecker Street Corner.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for a client the three three-story brick tenements 191, 193, and 195 Bleecker Street, between Minetta and Macdougal Streets, 57 by 75. The property will be improved with a six-story tenement.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney, has bought for Berkman & Gutterman 275 and 277 Avenue B and 601 East Sixteenth Street, three five-story tenements, 42 by 98; also, for Israel Solomon, 89 Monroe Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, for a client, 610 East Thirteenth Street, a seven-story tenement, 25 by 103.3.

G. Freeman has sold for Moses Morris to K. Sofinsky 317 East Thirteenth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 23 by 108.3.

Flat Sold on East 146th Street.

P. Costa has sold for Timothy Donohue the five-story brick double flat 676 East 146th Street.

Operators Buy on Staten Island.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Mrs. Sarah T. Gardner a tract of sixty-nine acres on the Willow Brook Road and Richmond Turnpike in the former Town of Northfield, S. I. The buyers are Wood, Harmon & Co.

Suburban Properties Change Hands.

The Ernestus Gulick Company reports the sale, through its Jamaica office, of the Way farm on Flushing Avenue, near Highland Avenue, Jamaica. This property consists of thirty-one acres, and is on the main road between Jamaica and Flushing. The purchase was made by a Connecticut syndicate, which will develop the property.

Montgomery Maze has bought from Cornelius G. Blauvelt a tract of 100 acres between Pearl River and Orangeburg, Rockland County, N. Y.

No Business at Auction.

There were no auction offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

65th St, 816 East, for a three-story brick factory, 18.9x96.1; W. Moller, premises, owner; H. Polacek, premises, architect; cost, $3,000.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 405 ft s of West Farms Road, for a two-story brick dwelling, 26x55; Rebecca Del Guidine of 87 St. Lawrence Av, owner; Matthew Del Guidine, architect; cost, $5,000.

Bronx Park Av, e s, 60 ft n of 177th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Joseph Diamond, 1 Park Av, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $10,000.

Green Lane, s s, 529.75 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 21x61.6; D. Plante of 90 East End Av, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

217th St, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x51; Fritz Kuhenle of 893 Audubon Av, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Cedar and Sedgwick Avs, for a six-story brick tenement, 100x123; Antoinette Petry of 17 Cedar Av, owner; Charles M. Sutton, architect; cost, $45,000.

Willow Av, e s, 132d to 133d St, for a one-story frame shed, 165x15; Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum of 540 West 58th St, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $1,000.

Unionport Road, w s, 224 ft n of Van Nest Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x53; Charles Ringelstein of 445 Unionport Road, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

56th St, 120 and 122 West, to a six-story brick stable; Coleman Stable Company, premises, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; cost, $20,000.

43d St, 148 and 150 East, to a four-story brick stable; Westcott Express Company of 65 Broadway, owner; C. A. French, architect; cost, $18,000.

8th Av, n e corner of 46th St, to a four-story brick concert hall and ballroom; Astor estate of 20 West 28th St, owner; G. H. Johnson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Monroe St, 237 and 239, to four-story brick tenements and stores; Greenstein & Mayer of 290 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80.8 ft n of 94th St, 40x100; Peter Clemens to Standard Operating Company, (mtg $54,50) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80.8 ft n of 94th St, 40x100; Ninety-fifth Street Company to Peter Clemens, (mtg $50,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 95th St, 40.5x100; Ninety-fifth Street Company to Joseph Blau, (mtg $75,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,485, e s, 25x100; Herrman Realty Company to Charles Richter, (mtg $28,000) 100

AVENUE B, 176 and 178; Joseph L. Goldstein to Abraham Smith, (mtg $30,000) 1

AVENUE C, 217 and 219, w s, 45.10x63 25x97.11; Leopold Linder to Henry Dorf and another, (mtg $26,000) 100

AVENUE B, 176 and 178; Abraham Smith to Annie Smith, (mtg $103,000) 1

BRADHURST AV, 2, n e corner of 142d St, 27.8x61.10x27.11x64.11; V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Company to Loewer Realty Company, all liens 1

BROOME ST, s s, 75 ft w of Mangin St, 50x75; Max Gross to Morris Levy and others, (mtg $56,200) 100

BRONX PLACE, n s, Lots 51 and 52, map of South Mount Vernon Park, 50x100; William A. Langdon to William W. Penfield 100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 154th St, 50x100; A. G. Hupfel to A. Hupfel's Sons 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 24 ft s of 158th St, 24.6x91.11; Daniel Reynolds to Charles Cogswell, (mtg $7,000) 100

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 284.2 ft w of Market St, 24.11x88; William Simis, executor, to Leon Kaufman, trustee, ½ part 1

ELTON AV, 763, w s, 39.6x100; Aaron Goldschmidt and others to Samuel Goldschmidt, (mtg $45,000) 100

FORDHAM AV, e s, part of Lot 127, map of Morrisania; Louis A. Schenck to Zeltner Realty Company, all liens 1

FRONT ST, s e s, 51.10 ft s w of Peck Slip, 37.9x78.10; Francis X. Ahern to Amos F. Eno 100

FULTON AV, s w cor 170th St, 26.5x —x17.5x100; Louis A. Schenck to Zeltner Realty Company 100

GRAND ST, 474, n s, 25x100; Hyman Rechtseit and others to Max Gruber and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

GREENE ST, 175 and 177, w s, 40x100; John Rollman to William Cohen and others, (mtg $16,000) 100

HAMILTON PL, 31, n s; William Burns, executor, to Andrew Coppola, (mtg $10,000) 16,000

JAMES ST, s e corner of Madison St, 44 and 46; Martin Garone and another to Harris Gabrilwitz, (mtg $61,000) 100

JOHN ST, n s, 96.4 ft e of William St, 25x100.2; August Kilpstein to the South Manhattan Realty Company, (mtg $60,000) 1

LEWIS ST, 78, e s, 25x99; Aaron Gottlieb to Hyman Moskowitz and others, (mtg $16,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 19.9 ft s of 31st St, 19.9x64; William Simis, executor, to Leon Kaufman, trustee, ½ part 1

LEXINGTON AV, 294, n w corner of 57th St, 20x80; Henry B. Riggs to Frederick W. Hunter 1

LOT 190, map of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Peter Schiffer to Charles J. Hausmann 100

LOT 374, map of Haight estate, Westchester; Frank Gass to Charles J. Hausmann 100

LOT 20, Map No. 1 of partition of Buhrs estate; Frank Wrana to Joseph Ruzicka 100

LOT 291, map of Laconia Park; Heinrich Bauer to Max Germansky, (mtg $400) 1

LOTS 5 and 6, map of 19 lots, part of Anthony estate; Arthur B. Claflin to Margaret Maxwell 6,000

LOTS 33 and 34, map of 329 lots, part of Schieffelin estate; Sound Realty Company to James McFarland 100

LOTS 28 to 31, map of 160 lots, 23d Ward, property of J. M. Morgenthau; John J. Brennan to John F. Kaiser 100

LOTS 204 and 205, map of J. S. Wood, Williamsbridge; Joseph S. Wood to Abraham Shatzkin, (mtg $1,100,) quitclaim 100

MADISON ST, s s, 94, 25x100; Madison St, s s, 98, 25.2x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Louis Frank, (mtg $50,500) 100

MAIN ST, Lots 648 to 651, map of E. R. B. King, City Island, 100x100; Minniford Av, lots 859 to 862, 869 to 872, map of E. R. B. King, City Island, 100x200; Louis A. Schenck to Zeltner Realty Company, all liens Nom.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY SOUTH, s s, 56.11 ft n w of Perry Av, 42x87.6x 110.5; W. C. Bergen to Isabelle L. Goldman 100

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, e s, corner of Mayflower Av; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Harry Crumpton. 100

PART OF PLOTS 9 and 10, map of part of farm of Samuel Thomson, Mount Washington; Emerson St, n w s, 477.1 ft s w of Prescott Av, 300x221x300x 215.8; part of Lot 9, same map; Thomas F. Farrell to Cornelius Kahen, (mtg $30,000) 100

PERRY AV, w s, Lot 362, map of Norward, 24th Ward, 25x100; Charles Lindner to Stephen A. Jones and another 100

PIER AV, e s, 100 ft s of Emily St, 25x153.5x29.4x168.11, Westchester; Frank Gass to J. Edward Bents 100

RIVINGTON ST, 28, n s, 25x100; William Simis, executor, to Leon Kaufman, trustee, ½ part 1

RUSKIN ST, s s, lots 204 and 205, map of J. S. Wood, 50x92.10x50x94.3; Abraham Shatzkin to Mario Seminara, (mtg $1,100) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150.11 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25.4x89.3x irregular; Samuel Newmark to Frank M. Paul, (mtg $14,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 124.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25.5x81.2x25.1x77.5; A. G. Hupfel to A. Hupfel's Sons 1

ST. ANN'S AV, s e cor 161st St, 400x 244.1 ft to Eagle Av, and irregular; Eagle Av, e s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x 100; A. G. Hupfel to A. Hupfel's Sons, (mtg $350,000) 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,006; Mark Hirsh and others to Abbie C. Preisinger, (mtg $3,300) 1

WADSWORTH AV, 294, w s, 23.8x95; Thomas J. Meehan to Harriet Blum, (mtg $7,500) 100

WEBSTER AV, s e s, 75 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, 75x77.9; Adolph G. Hupfel to A. Hupfel's Sons 100

2D AV, 1,373, w s, 99x100; Max Tillman and others to Lena Meyer and another 100

2D AV, 2,192 and 2,194, e s, 41.8x100; Hyman Romm to Otto A. Rosalsky and another, (mtg $55,500) 100

2D AV, 2,188 and 2,190, e s; Hyman Romm to Joseph Fragello, (mtg $34,000) 100

3D AV, s e corner of 170th St, 82x322x irregular; Louis A. Schenck to the Zeltner Realty Company, (mtg $80,000) 1

4TH ST, s e s, 280 ft n e of Union Av, 20.9x100, Westchester; Peter Schiffer to Marx Koch, (mtg $1,200) 100

5TH ST, 719 and 721 East, 50x97x irregular; Frank Schaeffle and others to Jacob Abrahams, (mtg $38,000) 100

6TH ST, s w s, 124 ft e of Fordham Av, 133.9x irregular; Louis A. Schenck to Zeltner Realty Company 1

6TH ST, s s, 221 ft w of Avenue D, 22x 97; Leopold Gottlieb to Louis Lewinthan, (mtg $13,000) 1

6TH ST, s s, 125.2 ft w of Avenue A, 24.92x97; Mathilda Grenlock to Agatha Bochus, (mtg $12,000) 100

6TH ST, s s, 125.2 ft w of Avenue A, 24.9x97; Agatha Bochus to Mathilda Grenlock, (mtg $12,000) Gift

7TH ST, n s, 213 ft s from n e corner of Avenue B, runs s e 20x n e 73.11x w 21.6x s w 65.5; Isidor Greenfield to David Goodman and another, (mtg $12,500) 100

7TH ST, 191 East, 20x67.8x21.5x49.7; Isaac Messer and others to Louis E. Gluck, (mtg $8,750) 100

10TH AV, s e corner of 53d St, 25.2x75; Margaret Entegart to Michael Farrell. 1

11TH ST, 504, e s, 24.8x100; Isaac Rubin and others to Percy S. Clark, (mtg $22,250) 100

11TH AV, n e corner of 49th St, 25x80; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Company to the Loewer Realty Company. 100

11TH ST, 528 to 532 East, 60x94.2; A. L. Kaus to Max Wolper and another, (mtg $68,000) 1

15TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 103.8; Emil Bachmann to John B. Quinlin 100

17TH ST, 230 and 232 West; John H. Dickside to the Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson Company, (mtg $24,000) 100

38TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 227.9 x98.9; 37th St, n s, 225 ft wof 9th Av, 125x98.9; C. Poyet, Incorporated, to Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson Company, (mtg $120,000) 100

41ST ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Company to the Loewer Realty Company 1

41ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 98.9; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Company to the Loewer Realty Company 1

50TH ST, 575 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Company to the Loewer Realty Company 1

52D ST, s s, 345 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.5; James A. Farley to Arthur B. Proal 100

78TH ST, n s, 64 ft e of 1st Av, 80x 62.2x12.11x39.2; Ignatz Lefkowitz to Lena Lefkowitz, ¼ part, (mtg $15,000) 1

80TH ST, 420 East, 25x102.2; Borvoy Bohemian Real Estate Association to Samuel Davis, (mtg $13,000) 100

86TH ST, 418 East, 29.2x102.2; August Kalkhof to Nina Botstiber, (mtg $17,500) 100

92D ST, n s, 170.11 ft w of Madison Av, 19.7x100.8; George Rubenstein to Sarah Rubenstein 100

97TH ST, 150 East, 26x100.11; Elise Dietz to Jacob Pionsky, (mtg $19,000) 100

98TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Morris Lustig and others to Anchor Bohemian Real Estate Association, (mtg $23,500) 100

100TH ST, 237 West, 15x100.11; Rollie E. Low to Madeline E. Claussen, (mtg $10,000) 1

101ST ST, s s, 262 ft w of West End Av, 19x100.11; Annie Davis to Sadie Bonwit, (mtg $23,000) 100

102D ST, n w cor Park Av, 25x100.11; Simmie Tischler to Samuel Tischler, (mtg $48,000) 100

104TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 120 x100.11; Charles Kinken Doyle to Anna J. Doyle, (mtg $162,000) 100

107TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Henry Epstein and others to Louis Soloman and another, (mtg $11,-000) 100

113TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 2d Av, 45x 100.11; Morris Bernstein to Leopold Harris and another, (mtg $48,000) 1

YOUR VACANT APARTMENTS should soon be full, if advertised in The New York Times.—Adv.

124TH ST, 333 to 337 East, 50x100.11x irregular; Simon Laserowitz and others to Jacob Salmanowitz and others, (mtg $45,000) 100

127TH ST, n s, 109.8 ft w of 8th Av, 50.6x99.11; Leopold Gesky and others to Lewis Newman and another, (mtg $39,-000) 100

141ST ST, 311 West, 25x99.11; L. Sonora H. Harper to William C. Hyde, (mtg $46,500) 100

153D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 75x 189.10 to 151st St; Joseph M. Goldberg and others to John Rollmann, (mtg $39,000) 100

163D ST, 436 West, 25x112.6; Isaac Heifer to A B C Realty Company, (mtg $25,000) 100

163D ST, 436 West, 25x112.6; A B C Realty Company to John E. Simons and another, all liens 1

236TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Dora M. Eickwort to Katherine Graham, (mtg $3,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Jacob, to Frank Schaffler and others; 5th St, n s 258 ft e of Avenue C, 25x irregular, prior mtg $10,000, 7 years, 6 per cent. 19,000

ABRAHAM, Jacob, to Frank Schaffler and others; 5th St, n s, 233 ft e of Avenue C, 25x irregular, prior mtg $10,000, 7 years, 6 per cent. 19,000

BALDWIN, Thomas F., to John G. Baldwin; Washington St, e s, 75 ft n of Morris Av, 20x80, 1 year, 6½ per cent. 2,270

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 65th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 2 lots, each 37.6x100, 2 mtgs, each $36,000, 5 years 72,000

BAEHRLE, Philip, to Harriet A. Slattery; Catharine St, e s, s ½ of Lot 245, map of Washingtonville, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,600

BRINKMAN, John C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Kelly St, 49, due as per bond 6,000

BECKER, Frank C. J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Kelly St, 47, due as per bond 6,000

BERNSTEIN, Morris, to Theo. A. Swan, trustee; 113th St, 204 to 208 East, 3 years 48,000

BLUM, Harriet, to Thomas J. Meehan; Wadsworth Av, 294, 2 years 1,125

BOTSTIBER, Nina, to Florence Norman; 86th St, 418 East, prior mtgs $17,500, due as per bond 1,200

BOTSTIBER, Nina, to August Kalkhof; 93th St, 418 East, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years 6,500

CLEMENS, Peter, to the 95th Street Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 80.8 ft n of 94th St, 40x100, installments, 6 per cent. 4,500

COGSWELL, Charles, to Daniel Reynolds; Courtlandt Av, e s, 24 ft s of 158th St, 24.6x91.11, prior mtg $7,000, due March 30, 1909, 6 per cent. 2,500

COHN, BAER, MYERS & ARONSON Company to C. Poyedinc; 38th St, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 227.9x98.9; 37th St, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 125x98.9, prior mtg $120,000, due Oct. 31, 1906 63,500

COPPOLA, Andrew, to Janet L. McVicker and others, trustees; Hamilton St, 31, 3 years 10,000

COPPOLA, Andrew, to William Burns, executor; Hamilton St, 31, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

CRYSTAL, Israel, to Samuel Schulhofer; 8th St, n s, 280.4 ft e of Avenue B, 41.2x99.10, prior mtg $24,000, due Jan. 4, 1907, 6 per cent. 1,200

DIEHL, Elizabeth, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 108th St, 115 East, due as per bond 7,000

DRAPER, Maria H., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Macdougal St, s w corner of 4th St, 34x86; due Oct. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 15,000

DORB, Henry, to Leopold Linder; Avenue C, w s, 68.9 ft n of 13th St, 28x 88, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent. 1,875

DORB, Henry, to Leopold Linder; Avenue C, 217, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent. 1,875

FAGGELLE, Joseph, to Hyman Romm; 2d Av, e s, 84.2 ft s of 113th St, 41.6x100, 5 years, 6 per cent. 11,000

FARRELL, Michael, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, s e corner of 53d St, 25.2x75, 5 years, 5 and 4½ per cent. 30,000

FISHMAN, Barnet, to Paul Hellinger; Pitt St, 7, demand, 6 per cent. 1,200

FRANK, Louis, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Madison Av, 94 and 96, due Nov. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 11,500

FORWARD ASSOCIATION to Jacob Kasten; East Broadway, 175, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 5,000

FRITZ, Samuel, to Max Schwartz; 123d St, n s, 35 ft e of Lexington Av, 35x100.11, due Nov. 7, 1906, 6 per cent 8,000

GOLDMAN, Isabelle L., to Abraham B. Cox and another, Mosholu Parkway, s s, 56 ft n w of Perry Av, 42x110.5, 5 years 4,500

GRAHAM, Katharine, to Dora M. Eickwort; 236th St, n s, 185 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100, prior mtg $3,000, due Feb. 7, 1914, 6 per cent. 1,500

GRUBER, Max, and another to Hyman Rechalit and another; Grand St, 474, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 22,000

GRASSI, Pancrasio, to Corporate Realty Company Association; 50th St, 234 and 236 East, prior mtg $25,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 30,000

HAUBEN REALTY COMPANY to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 119th St, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 4 lots, each 40x100.10, 4 mtgs, each $88,-000, 5 years 33,000

HORNECHER, Sigmund, and another to George A. Archer; 139th St, n s, 271 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, 3 years 19,000

HERRMANN REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 1,485, due as per bond 18,000

HARRIS, Leopold, and another to Morris Bernstein; 113th St, 204 to 208 East, prior mtg $36,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 15,750

HELDES, Thomas, to Eastchester Savings Bank; 223d St, n s, 105 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x114, Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,000

HAUSMANN, Charles J., to Frank Gass; Lot 374, map of 473 lots Haight estate, 3 years, 6 per cent 800

HAUSMANN, Charles J., to Sound Realty Company; Lot 190, map of land of Ducress Land Company, adjoining Benson estate, Throgg's Neck, 3 years, 6 per cent. 800

JOHNSON, Mary, to George W. Folsom; 107th St, 108 West, 3 years, — per cent. 4,000

JONES, Stephen A., to Elizabeth Williams; Perry Av, w s, 25x100, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year — per cent. 1,000

JONES, Stephen A., to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Perry Av, w s of Lot 362, map of Norwood, 25x 100, installments, 6 per cent. 6,000

JOSEPHSON, Yetta, to Paul Hellinger; Allen St, 133, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,125

KLEINFELD, Isaac, and another to Nathan L. Hirshfeld; 1st Av, n w corner of 99th St, 201.10x100, prior mtg $222,000, due Oct. 7, 1906, 6 per cent. 10,000

KURLANSHIK, Morris, to Rosie Fishman and another; Lewis St, 78, due Feb. 7, 1907, 6 per cent. 650

KAISER, John F., to John J. Brennan; Lots 28 to 31, map of 160 lots, property of M. Morgenthau, 3 years 5,000

KOCH, Max, to Katharine Gens; 4th St, s e s, 280 ft n e of Union Av, 20.9x100, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent. 600

LEVY, Gustav, to Joseph Green; Attorney St, 33, security, — per cent. 642

LEVINTHAN, Louis, to Leopold Gottlieb; 6th St, n s, 221 ft w of Avenue D, 22x97, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

LEVINSON, Phillip, to Sigmund Morgenstern; Mangin St, 10, security 1,750

MARKS, Marcus M., to Julius Oppenheimer; 98th St, 7 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 24,000

MARKS, Marcus M., to Seymour Realty Company; 98th St, 9 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 24,000

MARKS, Marcus M., to Leopold Frank; 98th St, 5 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

MOSKOVITZ, Hyman, and others to Aaron Gottlieb; Lewis St, 78, installments, 6 per cent. 11,000

MILLERT, Emma M., to Maurice J. Krane; Park Av, e s, 90 ft s of 183d St, 6 months 5,000

MARASCO, Rocco M., to the Bronx Investment Company; Broome St, 365 to 369, due May 4, 1907, 6 per cent. 75,000

MULHALL, John Q., to Jennie T. Wells; 133d St, 208 West, prior mtg $38,000, 3 years 2,000

MEYER, Lena, and another to Franklin Savings Bank; 2d Av, 1,273, 5 years 40,000

MORCHE, Ernest W., to Annie Koenig and another, executors; 15th St, n s, 198 ft e of Avenue B, 25x74, 3 years 12,000

McFARLAND, James T., to Sound Realty Company; Lots 83 and 84, map of Schieffelin estate, 2 years, — per cent 935

McNULTY, Catharine, to American Savings Bank; Arthur Av, n e corner of 179th St, 38.1x99.6, 1 year 86,000

McNULTY, Mary, to Lillie Whitton; 100th St, n s, 275.5 ft e of Central Park West, 24.8x25.11; demand 3,000

NEWMAN, Lewis, and another, to Leopold Yesdy and another; 127th St, 305 West, 2 lots, each 25.3x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $4,500, 2 prior mtgs, each $19,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 9,000

NICOLL, Louis C., to Pincus Lowenfeld; St. Nicholas Av w s, 51.9 ft n of 156th St, x—, prior mtg $71,500, due Feb. 2, 1907, 6 per cent. 15,000

PISKO, Jenny, to New York Savings Bank; 115th St, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

PLONSKY, Jacob J., to Elise Dietz; 97th St, 150 East, prior mtg $12,000, 4 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

PROAL, Arthur B., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 52d St, s s, 300 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5, 5 years 90,000

PFRIPFER, Sarah, to Bernhard Fleifer; 2d Av, 2,158, installments 4,400

QUINTIN, John B., to Louis Frank; 15th St, 156 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

QUINTIN, John B., to Charles E. Harvey; 15th St, 156 West, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years 8,000

ROSENZWEIG, Bertha, and another to Stephen Roeser; Manhattan Av, 390, 3 years 17,000

ROSALSKY, Otto A., and another to Hyman Romm; 2d Av, 2,192 and 2,194, 5 years, 6 per cent. 12,500

ROSENBERG, Louis, to Lottie Kahn; 62d St, 314 East, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

RICH, Lawson C., to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee; 69th St, 217 to 221 West, 5 years 28,000

SCHWARTZ, Abraham, to Michael Noodelman; Norfolk St, e s, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, prior mtg $25,-000, 3 years 5,500

SMITH, Abraham, to Joseph D. Goldstein; Avenue B, 176 and 178, due June 12, 1911, 6 per cent. 12,000

SUSSWEIN, Henry M., and another to Minnie N. Levy; 106th St, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 175x100.11, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 23,000

STRAUSS, Simon, to Joseph Blau; Amsterdam Av, w s, 40.8 ft s of 95th St, 40x100, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,000

VAN COTT, Mary C., to American Mortgage Company; Amsterdam Av, 1,741, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 26,000

VIAN, Benjamin, to M. Anderson Shaw, trustee; Boone St, w s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 25x100, 3 years 45,000

WEINBERG, Max, and another to Hyman Horowitz; 146th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11, prior mtg $23,500, due Feb. 1, 1907 10,000

WOLPER, Max, and another to Abraham L. Kass; 11th St, 528 to 532 East, prior mtg $69,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

RIVINGTON ST, 88; Max L. Rohman against Julius Zweig, owner and contractor $1,400

RIVINGTON ST, 88; Solomon D. Multz against Julius Zweig, owner and contractor 825

AVENUE A, 1,437; Joseph Geller against John King, owner and contractor 100

125TH ST, 450 and 458 West; Jacob Maisel against William Soltz, owner and contractor 304

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 185th St, 80x100; Jacob Maisel against Bach & Goodman, owners and contractors. 83

LUDLOW ST, 146; Tobias Schwartz against Eliza Ginsberg and Charles Greimer, owners and contractors 950

60TH ST, 12 East; Martin J. Monohan against William Rafel, owner; Campbell & Moran, contractors 140

1ST AV, 101; Philip Silverman against John Sussman, owner; Lorenzo Building and Construction Company, contractor 100

SULLIVAN ST, 63 to 65; Philip Silverman against L. M. Thorn, owner; Lorenzo Building and Construction Company, contractor 858

ELDRIDGE ST, 236 to 242; Brooklyn Fire Proof Sash and Door Company against Louis Minsky, owner; Siegel & Rosenberg, contractors; Empire Sheet Metal Works, subcontractor 850

STANTON ST, 62; Max Cohen and others against Victor A. Lever and Harry Goldstein, owners and contractors 1,303

1ST ST, 15; Morris Wolf and others against J. Hoffiin, owner and contractor 870

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

65TH ST, 105 and 125 West; David Brezinsky and others against Abraham Silerson and others, June 20, 1905. (canceled) 1,200

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 163d St; J. J. Sewall against Morris Bernstein and others, July 2, 1906, (by bond) 3,500

2D AV, 1,982; Hugh Fitzpatrick against Henry Feuerstein, April 11, 1906, (by bond) 200

BROOK AV, 1,810, 1,813, 1,814, 1,818, 1,820, 1,824, 1,828, 1,832, and 1,836; John Seelig against Albert K. Schwarzler and others, July 31, 1906, (by bond) 1,500

WENDOVER AV, 775 to 779; John Seelig to Otto J. Schwarzler and others, July 31, 1906, (by bond) 360

BEDFORD ST, 60 and 62; Morton St, 874; Teddy Connolly against Samuel Miller, June 2, 1906, (by bond) 883

ATTORNEY ST, 156; Max Balik against Sam Lester and others, July 17, 1906. 110

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 138th St; Charles P. Fetbusch against Port Morris Realty and Construction Company, Aug. 2, 1906, (by bond) 6,735

STANTON ST, 62; Max Pius against Samuel Kats, March 12, 1906, (canceled) 525

119TH ST, 222 to 228 East; Sam Fox against Sam Habin and others, Aug. 7, 1906, (by deposit) 100

28TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 4th Av; Toscanta Brothers against Frederick C. Zobel and others, July 25, 1906, (by deposit) 158

Lis Pendens.

515T ST, 521 West; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Mary Travers, executrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 182d St, 25x100; Daniel Coffey against Helena M. Adelmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

CYPRESS AV, s e corner of 141st St, 21.6x120; Simon Uhlfelder and others against Louis M. Block and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Silverstein.

UNION AV, 1,232; Salvatore Denofrio against Martin Kretsch and others, (action to impress trust;) attorney, E. J. Kelly.

ROAD leading from Spuyten Duyvil Station to Kingsbridge, s s, adjoining lands of David E. Cox and Silas Johnson, 190x irregular; Francis E. Holbrook against Patrick Stafford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage) attorney, J. J. Lyons.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

Offices: 31 Nassau St., New York City.

TO THE STORE-KEEPERS AND BUSINESS MEN

OF ARVERNE, HAMMEL, HOLLAND, SEASIDE, ROCKAWAY PARK, SURROUNDING LOCALITIES, and ALL OTHERS,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

of the Sale at Public Auction of One Lot or More to be used for STORES, HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, GARAGES or STABLES, at

BELLE HARBOR

OF

212 LOTS 212

ON

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1906,

ON THE PREMISES, AT 3:00 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE,

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE:

Two whole blocks have been set aside for the above purpose, and an opportunity of this character should not be missed by you, as there is only a limited amount of this class of property to be sold in this section, therefore assuring you of a rise in value when these are sold.

There will also be offered at the same time some very choice RESTRICTED LOTS, and my advice to you is to buy as many as you can afford.

Belle Harbor Lots

are Graded, Sewered, Have Gas, Electricity, Water, Concrete Sidewalks.

No extra assessment will be levied.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY.

Long Island City or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, by train to Rockaway Park, thence a pleasant walk of about five minutes, or two minutes by trolley will bring you to the property. More than sixty trains daily; present running time 35 minutes. When tunnels under and bridges over the East River are completed BELLE HARBOR will be within twenty minutes of Manhattan. FREE MAIL DELIVERY.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5½ per cent., with privilege to pay off at any time after one year at 60 days' notice.

Titles are guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., of New York, and policies delivered free of charge.

For further particulars, etc., apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices: 31 Nassau St., New York City.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

THERE NEVER WAS A SUN TOO HOT NOR A DAY SO WET

To Keep Back the Crowds of Buyers Who Visit

BAYSHORE

Summer and Winter, Sunshine and Rain, Can Not Wait on All the People.

Real estate firms, with their men and agents, who crowd the railroad station of Long Island City and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, stand in awe and astonishment when the great crowds fill our train every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, and say: "Where do the Moffitt Realty Company get all the people?"

This Statement Is True. Go and See for Yourself. Now, How Is It Done?

It is simple enough—it is easily explained—no argument required.

WE HAVE THE LAND; WE HAVE GOT THE PRICES; WE HAVE THE MACHINERY; WE TREAT EVERY MAN AND WOMAN WITH AS MUCH COURTESY AND RESPECT AS THOUGH THEY WERE MILLIONAIRES.

$5 Down. $5 Monthly.

20,000 Square Feet of Land. One Half Acre (10 Lots)

$5 Down. $5 Monthly.

Enough for Chicken Raising

$250

Just Nice, Small Farm

People Don't Want Lots. They Want Half Acres.

WE HAVE 1,500 ACRES LAID OUT LIKE THIS.

One Hour Out. 30 Trains a Day. 12 Cents Commute.

Located in the most beautiful, healthful, attractive summer resort in America—Atlantic City, Long Branch or Cape May are no comparison. Such drives, such trees and lawns! It has attracted the most wealthy to locate their beautiful estates. Beautiful ponds and fresh water trout streams, and then in view of the great ocean on the shores of the Great South Bay. This is not a dream or a picture we are drawing on paper to deceive you.

We Will Pay Your Expenses to Go Down There and See.

You May Read of Others. Believe Us, No Comparison.

We have bought and sold 7,000 acres in that locality in the past 4 years, and the demand grows greater every week. EVERYBODY BUYING THERE IS MAKING MONEY—MAKING IT IN CHUNKS. THEN WHY NOT YOU?

These Three Bargains Should Suit You:

$25 — 5 LOTS FOR $125 — 125 Feet FRONT, DEEP. $5 Down. Monthly.

$250 — Half Acre. 70 by 275. $5 Down. Monthly.

$625 — Water Front. $10 Down. Monthly.

If You Pay All Cash, 10 Per Cent. off This Price.

We have what we call a par excellent subdivision—500 lots—right down at the BAY, with shell roads and cement sidewalks, guaranteed more beautiful and grander than anything at Rockaway Park, and located on the most aristocratic thoroughfare on Long Island.

Property Restricted to $3,000 Houses or More. Not Less Than 50 by 100 to Any One.

Beautiful waterways and canals, with shade trees on every street of the property—something you are just looking for. Every improvement there—city water and electric lights

TWO OF THESE LOTS FOR $1,250 ON PAYMENT OF $20 DOWN—$20 MONTHLY.

GRAND OPENING SALE DAYS:

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8. SATURDAY, Aug. 11. SUNDAY, Aug. 12.

OUR OWN SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE

Long Island City and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday and Saturday; 9 and 10:30 Sunday. FREE RR. TICKETS AND FREE LITHOGRAPH MAPS.

TAKE NOTICE. Apply by mail at our offices at once.

If you can not call or write, Telephone us at once, 793 Cortlandt, and our agent will call or tickets and maps will be mailed.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY,

192 BROADWAY AND 11 JOHN ST.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.

Titles guaranteed. No assessments.

Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,

Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.

160 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Borough of Richmond, on the Vanderbilt estate at Clifton, thirty-five minutes from the Battery; a few houses by Oct. 1st; also at Glen Ridge, New Jersey. Address Talbot Root, 52 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

KAATSKILLS

GENTLEMAN'S VILLA, 95 ACRES, $23,000. 2,500 FEET ELEVATION.

Fine environment; accessories and accessibility.

CONSIDER THIS.

Jan A. Williams, 215 Montague St., B'klyn, N.Y.

Just think of it; 35 acres fine land, extensive views, orchard, stream, pond; 10-room dwelling on hill; fine trees; large stable, woodhouse, henery; 55 miles out; only $3,500. E. G. Horton, Piessantville, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Dessauer & Werdanschlag of 200 B'way are prepared to loan for clients the following amounts on Manhattan improved: $19,000, $13,500, $25,000, $25,000, $40,000, $40,000, $5,000, $30,000, $7,500, $10,000.

$6,500 for first mortgage loans; good security required; applications wanted. Price, 3d Av., 128th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

For rent on West Eleventh St., between 5th and 6th Avs., house with modern improvements and three bathrooms. Apply to G. R. Dickey, Room A, 13th floor, 220 Broadway, Tel. 6900 Cortlandt.

Charming house for a private family to rent cheap; fully furnished; fine location. 849 St. Nicholas Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Two extraordinary fine light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th.

Drug store; Broadway prominent corner; account of death, low figure. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, skylight studios; 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Space to rent in real estate office; use 'phone, stenographer. Cockroft, 150 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.

Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See next Sunday edition.

Real estate; for sale cheap; Hempstead Village, L. I.; 6 lots, 25x150; 5 minutes from depot; good neighborhood; all improvements to immediate buyer for extremely low figure; reason for selling, need money; a bargain; no agents. Walter C. Ruland, Jamaica, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOP PAYING RENT

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 16 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. 10 rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company

7-room houses and lots, $3,200.00 to $4,000.00; all improvements. For particulars write or call Herman Neihaus, opposite School No. 1, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

To close estate will sell four building lots for $15, (only $2.75 each,) payable $2 down, $1 weekly. Address Trustee, P. O. Box 73 Ocean Grove, N. J.

Farm Homestead.—596 acres; 2 miles of Branchville, Sussex Co.; lake region; $4,800; closing estate. P. Morris, Newton, N. J.

THOUSANDS OF HOMESEEKERS choose their apartments after consulting the announcements in The New York Times.—Adv.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. POZ, Bankrupt.—Bankruptcy No. 8,774.

To the creditors of William M. Poz of Tarrytown, County of Westchester, in the district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there will be a meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt at 118 Leonard Street, in the City of New York, in said district, to consider the proposed sale of the following described property, viz.:

Office furniture, desks, tables, filing systems, and minor office fittings.

Fifteen shares of stock of Beacon Oil and Gas Company of New Jersey, par value $1,500.

A claim against Edward Kingsley, County Court House, New York, for $18.74.

Bankrupt's interest in a pending action in the Supreme Court, New York County, against the Astoria Silk Works for $50,000 damages and other losses.

Bankrupt's interest in a pending action in the Supreme Court, New York County, against Adams Dry Goods Company for an injunction and damages, now on appeal to the Appellate Division, First Department, from a decision adverse to the bankrupt, and if objection to said sale is not made, or, if objected to, it is ordered, forthwith to attend the sale of such property at auction to the highest bidder on the following terms: Cash at time of sale, subject to confirmation by the undersigned, at a continuance of such meeting, which on the conclusion of such sale will be taken to 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said district, on the 21st day of August, 1906, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for the Trustee.

REAL ESTATE—CITY. | REAL ESTATE—CITY.

QUEENSBORO HILL

See That Hill! The Nest-Egg of Fortune!

FLUSHING, NEW YORK CITY.

HERE'S WHERE YOU MAKE YOUR MONEY EARN MORE MONEY.

FULL LOTS $250 TO $600 NOTHING HIGHER.

60 Trains Daily. Trolley Every 5 Minutes. 30 Minutes From Herald Square Now.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2287—38th St., New York.

Representative to show property daily.

A proposition to building contractors. Write or call at office to-day.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUST ROESLER, Bankrupt.

Charles S. Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction at the stable of Henry Puvogel, 393 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of horses, carriages, harness, wagons, &c.

Also on the 14th day of August, 1906, at Oscar Stonberg's shipyard at New Rochelle, at 5 P. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a thirty-foot knockabout named The Peg. All of the above goods will be exhibited at the respective places of sale two days before.

By order of McDougall Hawkes, Receiver, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CONTINENTAL HYGEIA ICE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 15th, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 382 East 98th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fine lot of 85 draft horses, 43 wagons and trucks, large lot of harness, stable fixtures and appurtenances, implements used in connection with the handling of ice, &c. Dealers invited.

Dated August 6th, 1906.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Receiver.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, MOTT & GRANT, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KOPLE ZACK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Aug. 16, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 and 115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of muffs, scarfs, skins, fur trimmings, fur machines, roll top desks, chairs, safe, &c.

OTTO M. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.

H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SOHER, MINNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNIE SOHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 198 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1906.

DAVID L. PHILLIPS, Administrator.

OWNERS AND AGENTS.

The announcement of your apartments to rent inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will be brought to the attention of thousands of homeseekers.—Adv.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of James L. Laidlaw et al. to have AUGUST ROESLER adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.—It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of John C. Travis, verified the 31st day of July, 1906, that a petition was filed on the 17th day of July, 1906, that August Roesler be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, and that a subpoena be issued directed to the said August Roesler, which subpoena was duly issued out of this Court to a Marshal in and for the Southern District of New York, and the said Marshal having made his return that he is unable to serve the said subpoena on the said August Roesler, and that said August Roesler is not now within this district so that personal service cannot be made upon him; and it appearing to my satisfaction that due and diligent efforts have been made since to ascertain the whereabouts of said August Roesler and that said August Roesler is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, on motion of John C. Travis, attorney for the petitioning creditors, it is ordered that said August Roesler appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 20th day of August, 1906, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 17th day of July, 1906, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication should be made according to the prayer of the said petition, and it is further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, the said publication to commence not later than the 2d day of August, 1906, and that a copy of this order and said petition be mailed to said August Roesler at his last known place of abode on or before the day of the first publication.

C. M. HOUGH, D. J.

NO. 9,120.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB BENJAMIN, individually and as a member of the firm of JOSEPH BENJAMIN & CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jacob Benjamin, individually and as a member of the firm of Joseph Benjamin & Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Jacob Benjamin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. M. Pendleton, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. M. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 9th, 1906.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

QUEENS. FOR SALE. | QUEENS. FOR SALE.

$1,000 EARNS $3,000

IF INVESTED AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

WHERE 300% PROFIT IS ASSURED

within two years, by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for Tunnels & Bridges

ONLY 4 MILES FROM Broadway, Manhattan.

No other property lies so immediately in the way of rapid advancement. The Belmont and Pennsylvania tunnels and the Blackwell's Island Bridge all are making direct for Elmhurst Heights. It will be only 9 minutes from Broadway and a 5 cent fare. The Belmont Tunnel will be completed in 2 years. These lots now can be bought at nominal prices on easy payments. Extraordinary opportunity for you to invest now and win out on the big boom that's coming.

COME INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 387 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side. | APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE ANSONIA

Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.

APARTMENTS TO SUIT EVERY NEED

HOUSEKEEPING — FURNISHED

NON-HOUSEKEEPING — UNFURNISHED

ALL HOTEL CONVENIENCES

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents

284 Columbus Ave., Near 73d St., or at THE ANSONIA

THE EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.

N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.

STRICTLY FIRE PROOF HOUSE

entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

Telephone in every apartment.

RENTS $540 TO $1,200

Apply on premises to Superintendent.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 944 Gramercy.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

315 TO 323 WEST 51ST ST.

Beautiful apartments of 4 and 7 large, light rooms, bath, elevator, electricity; all modern improvements; rents reasonable. Superintendent or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2918—38th.

THERESA.

Up-to-date apartments; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator; in new house; one apartment of 7 rooms and bath, ground floor, adapted for and now occupied by physician; rents $35 to $70. Inquire 115 West 129th St., or Robert Levers, 276 Lenox Av.

RICHMOND HILL

27 Washington Square North.

Handsome corner apartment of six extra large, light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; only one left; possession Oct. 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT, $44.00.

Handsome large flat, corner house, six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat, hot-water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 135th.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."

66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 360 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

182-192 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST., one block Rap. Tran. station, (Manhattan St.) One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

No. 546 and 556 West 149th St.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms and 2 bathrooms; possession at once; rent $1,000. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

66th St., 136 W.—Elegant flat; 6 large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated. Janitress or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

52d, 358 W.—Splendid flat of 6 rooms and bath; rent $27. Janitress or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

---

226 W. 4th—4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; rent $25-$30.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 5 and 6 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for Inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 96TH ST. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

"LA CASA BLANCA."

Seven, ten, and fourteen room apartments, large tiled bathroom; parquet flooring; white enameled woodwork; electric light; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator; handsome entrance with marquise; door boys; rents, $1,200 to $2,500; leases from October; immediate possession; tenants can select decoration; references. Superintendent on premises, 56 East 76th St., near Madison Av. Telephone, 1,690 79th.

---

7 rooms and bath in one of the most elegant houses in New York; southeast corner 95th St. and Lexington Av.; all improvements; uniformed elevator service, running day and night; reasonable rent. Inquire Superintendent.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., 606, corner 53d—7-8 extra large, light rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; steam heated; $50-$55.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments; six rooms, bath; telephone; parquet floors; $50-$60.

1,506 2d Av., (79th St.)—5 large, light rooms and bath, $12.50. Inquire housekeeper.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED.

RENTS $16 TO $20.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FISHER, JOSEPH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Josephine Elizabeth, Countess Della Gherardesca, Alberto, Count Della Gherardesca, Ugolino Della Gherardesca, Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, Giorgio Ugolino Della Gherardesca, Alessandra Della Gherardesca, Carlotta Della Gherardesca, Mary Aloysius Countess d'Aramon, Jacques Count d'Aramon, Bertrand d'Aramon, Paul d'Aramon, Jacqueline d'Aramon, Pauline d'Aramon, Thomas A. Fisher, John S. Fisher, Joseph A. Fisher, Mary E. Fisher, Regina Fisher, and Bessie Fisher, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH FISHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, and otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 9th day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the United States Trust Company of New York as trustee of the trusts created by the will of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

STEWART & SHEARER, Attorneys for Accounting Trustee, 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

JACK, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Minnie Boise, George Boise, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIA JACK, also known as Sophia Jorge, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George Jorge of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have two certain instruments in writing, dated November 25th, 1905, and May 13th, 1906, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophia Jack, also known as Sophia Jorge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21d day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THOUSANDS OF HOMESEEKERS choose their apartments after consulting the announcements in The New York Times.—Adv.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious room; smaller room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; references.

92D ST., 138 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman room mate for present occupant.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—It's cool on Washington Heights! Attractive rooms with good board; hot and cold water; refined Christian family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 681, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High class; excellent cuisine; moderate prices; permanent arrangements made.

16TH ST., 128 EAST, (Near Union Square.)—Very desirable rooms, with board; all conveniences.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Attractive rooms; private baths; references exchanged.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Overlooking water; Wall St., 10 minutes' walk Broadway, New York; neighborhood, house, table high-class; telephone 905 Main.

REMSEN ST., 137, BROOKLYN.—A superior boarding place, convenient to lower Manhattan; all modern improvements; telephone; references.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Young man desires room and board in good locality; reasonable; state terms. Huffington, Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; telephones; Summer rates; men preferred.

39TH ST., 42 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms at moderate prices; board optional; private house.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Medium-sized pleasant front room; also single room; gentlemen; references.

East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms with modern conveniences; permanently or transiently; references.

45TH ST., 16 East.—Attractive single or double rooms; private baths; high-class house; gentlemen, ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—2 large rooms, together or separate; piano; running water.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Small front room, bath; telephone; references.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

WANTED—A capable girl for general housework in private family; reference required. Apply, Wednesday or Thursday, Wesner, 471 Central Park West.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Two intelligent stenographers, beginners; Remington operators; no agencies considered. Apply in own handwriting, Permanent, Box 324 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Stenographer with some knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position. Martin Mayer & Co., 175-177 Wooster St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $80 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Ladies can find pleasant outdoor employment in line of real estate requiring few hours daily; many assistants are making $15 weekly. Mrs. Stevens, Quick Transit Realty Co., Room 202, 41 Park Row, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

WANTED—Agents for best lot selling propositions, Bayside, Flushing, and Whitestone, Queens Borough. McKnight Realty Co., 21 West 34th St.

Salesmen.

WANTED—An A1 boy's clothing salesman, with some capital; can have an interest in a well-established business; also salesman for the city to start at once; good commission. B Box 132 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn $40 to $80 monthly at home in spare time corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

SWITCHMEN AND YARD CONDUCTORS FOR STEAM RAILROAD OUT OF TOWN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE; GOOD PAY TO COMPETENT MEN. APPLY MILLER, 129 CEDAR ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

WANTED—Opportunity to make money by pleasant outdoor work line of real estate; our cards the introduction and our present assistants are earning $15 weekly. Quick Transit Realty Co., Room 202, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

WANTED—Single man for commandant in Western military school; experience essential; good salary. Apply Room 1,207, 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Tutor; $1,500 salary; permanent position; unusual opportunity. The Hopkins Agency, 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times. Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

COOK.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Also cook and laundress; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Neat, tidy; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Books written up, balanced, systematized, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 56th St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Work for a crippled man; honest; intelligent; desperate need. Apply Spring St. Neighborhood House, 244 Spring St., City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHIPMAN, ELIZABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Chipman, Albert C. Chipman, Alberta Jones, Evelina McLean, Elmer Durfee, Anna Durfee, Amelia Durfee, Gertrude Durfee, and Mary Durfee, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZABETH CHIPMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank M. Clute of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Chipman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

LITTLE EXPECTED FROM GRAND JURY ICE PROBE

Dealers Produce Letters to Show That a Shortage Exists.

NO EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY

Ice Officials Say They Couldn't Increase Their Supply Because of Frequent Thaws Last Winter.

The Grand Jury began its much heralded ice investigation yesterday, devoting the forenoon to examining President Oler of the American Ice Company and the heads of several of the so-called "independent" concerns. So far as is known the facts brought out at the inquiry were not calculated to encourage those who look for positive results from the investigation.

District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Smyth were both present in the Grand Jury room and questioned the witnesses. They had with them a mass of documentary evidence collected in the course of their recent investigation of the ice question. It is not believed, however, that the combined efforts of the Grand Jurors and the District Attorney elicited a word of testimony or discovered a bit of evidence that would warrant the finding of an indictment for conspiracy against either the trust or the "independents."

After President Oler had testified, he was asked by a reporter whether it was true that the trust had advertised in out-of-town papers the sale of ice now held at Mount Bethel and Johnsonville, Penn.

"That is a villanous and malicious lie," he replied. "We are buying all the ice we can lay our hands on in that vicinity for the Philadelphia market. Besides, we haven't any ice houses at Mount Bethel or Johnsonville."

"Is there a marked scarcity of ice now?"

"There certainly is. I am paying 70 cents a hundred at my home in Larchmont."

Among the other witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury were Charles Mulford, President of the Glasgow Ice Company, and George B. Schoonmacker, ex-President of the American Ice Company, and now with the Foster-Scott Ice Company. Messrs. Foster and Scott were both present, but were not questioned. Augustus W. Welch of Welch Brothers and William Hagedorn of Hagedorn Brothers were also in attendance.

When asked why, in view of the small stock of ice on hand, they did not prepare for a shortage by harvesting a larger amount, the dealers reply that the open Winter prevented a well-organized harvesting, for as soon as a force of men had been assembled to do the work a thaw would set in and the men would have to be discharged.

To substantiate their statements as to a severe shortage, the Merchants' Union Ice Company, supposed to be affiliated with the trust, shows letters from small dealers all over the State which indicate that the same heavy demand with inadequate supply exists everywhere in the trade.

One of these letters, written by an artificial ice dealer, upholds the present prices. He says that the supply is short, "despite sensational newspaper reports." To the query, "Why do not the artificial icemen fill the gap?" he answers, "Oh, ice costs much more to make than you think it does."

The American Ice Company has supplied the investigators with statistics calculated to show that conditions are not so bad as they are represented. The dealers say that higher prices than are now being paid have frequently prevailed in the past.

What the trust calls the "family price" is to-day 40 cents a hundred. In the past twenty-nine years there have only been six when the price has been lower. The average rate for the whole period was 46 cents, while in 1880 and 1890 the price soared to $1.

The table of wholesale prices tells the same tale. A ton now costs $5 or $6 and in 1890 retail dealers were paying as high as $10, though the price fluctuated in the Summer months.

The statement as to the amount of ice harvested in recent years shows the injurious results following the gradual abandonment of the Maine ice fields. The effects of the move first began to show themselves in 1899, and since that year the total supply of ice harvested has steadily diminished.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—A black-and-tan male, no collar; answers to the name of Dewey; gray markings on face; age about 7 years. Liberal reward offered if returned to Doctor W. Schoonover, 115 East 59th St.

LOST—Tuesday night, between the Waldorf and Belasco's Theatre, gold brooch with small pearls. Suitable reward if left with H. H. W., Room No. 1,008, Blair Building, 34 Broad St.

LOST—In or near Bronx Park, on Monday, Aug. 6, 1906, a gold match box, marked W. H. B., 1905; finder will be liberally rewarded. W. H. Birchall, 177th St. and Bronx River.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of watch, chain, charm, pin, &c., stolen from No. 2,079 Bathgate Av., Bronx. Wm. H. Assenbeck, 140 Reade St., New York City.

TAKEN FROM WANAMAKER'S, July 17, part of manuscript (ready for typewriting) of no use but to owner. Please return to this office, with name and address.

LOST—On Tuesday, in Riggs's restaurant, a gentleman's silver hunting-case watch; initials T. G. J.; liberal reward. Rice, 208 West 134th St.

LOST—Brooch, diamond centre, surrounded with pearls, Tuesday, between East 155th and East 143d Sts.; reward. Knobloch, 659 East 155th St.

LOST—Saturday night, New Amsterdam Roof Garden, or Hotel Astor, flat opera glasses; suitable reward. H. L. Morris, 240 West 102d St.

LOST—Wallet, yesterday morning, toilet Grand Central Station; liberal reward to honest finder. David Wolf, 451 Greenwich St.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 165 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

LIBERAL REWARD—Black handbag, gold trimmings, gilt letters, M. W., N. Y.; containing silver hair brush, comb, tooth powder bottle, with silver cap, all monogrammed; also large cut-glass inkstand, silver top, containing double clock in cover; taken from downtown office building; no questions asked. Samwick Detective Bureau, 320 Broadway.

LOST—A bag, around 124th St., Morningside Av., containing 2 diamond rings and some money; $50 reward and no questions asked. Milton Langenzen, 340 Manhattan Av.

FOR RETURN of box containing gloves taken from boy at 44th St., at Berkeley Lyceum, reward, no questions asked. Return to 704 8th Av.

LOST—Gold bracelet at Coney Island; Wednesday, July 11. Reward by returning to Miss H. Reddy, 64 Henry St., Jersey City, or letting Miss H. Reddy know where she may get it.

LOST—Lorgnette, gun metal, engraved "J. J. W." attached to heart shaped locket, lost at Hotel Astor or Times Square, Aug. 4. Liberal reward. A. C. Y., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's pet bay cob horse (blind left eye, spavin right hind leg,) also runabout; suitable reward for return; no questions asked. Columbia Stable, 4 Ralph Av., B'klyn.

LOST—The finder of package money left on Lenox Subway express Monday afternoon will be rewarded. L., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold watch, with name A. Lind. Please return to Reinhard's Hotel, Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 526,879 of Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 133,519, Harlem Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 149,170, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 5,696, Washington Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 12,718, Italian Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 980,899; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

SUBWAY MEETING HOT.

Both Literally and Metaphorically—An Attack on the B. R. T.

There was a lively, though short, discussion in the offices of Boardman, Platt & Soley in the Mills Building yesterday when the Commissioners appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to hear arguments on the practicability of subway routes in Brooklyn met and adjourned until Sept. 18.

The room chosen for the hearing was very small, and Brooklynites turned out in such great numbers that the small space was crowded to suffocation. There were several women and many lawyers present, and when Edward S. Fowler, who presided, suggested Sept. 18 as a reasonable date there were many dissenting voices.

"There will be no one in town on that date," said J. J. White, one of the lawyers. "I'll be out of town. Nearly all of the people interested will be away. That is just what our opponents want—no one to protest against their plans."

There was a moment's silence after Mr. White's reference to "our opponents." It was generally understood that he meant the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Commissioners said nothing.

"Moreover," Mr. White continued, "this room is not a proper place for the hearing. It is far too small, and it is too far from Brooklyn. We should have a hall that will hold two thousand people at least. This room won't accommodate twenty, and, furthermore, it is the office of our opponents."

Commissioner Fowler rapped on the table and said: "It might as well be understood at once that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is not running the business of this commission."

Mr. Fowler refused a request that 2,500 property owners be notified by mail of the postponement.

FOUGHT TO DIE IN SUBWAY.

Writer Struggled Near Third Rail and in Front of a Train.

Acril B. Smith, a writer on racing topics for a sporting newspaper, was in the West Side Court yesterday charged with attempting suicide. He was committed to Bellevue for observation. His actions led to the belief that his mind had become temporarily deranged, perhaps by the heat.

Smith, according to the police and several subway employes, tried to take his life three times early yesterday morning. He first appeared at the up-town subway station at Fiftieth Street. According to the porters, he dived head foremost down the stairs from the street. He was bruised but not badly hurt. The porters picked him up, and he told them his fall was accidental. He went to the street and crossed over to the other side where he repeated the performance, this time cutting his face and injuring one hand.

Samuel Small and Clarence Gilkins, two porters, supposing that Smith had fallen accidentally, picked him up, and an electrician went to get a drink for him. Then Smith broke away from the men who had been holding him up and, dashing across the platform jumped down to the track, knelt down, placing his head on one rail and tried to find the third rail with one of his feet.

Small heard the rumble of an approaching local train and, picking up a red lantern, rushed off to flag it. Gilkins and the electrician tried to rescue Smith, but when they jumped down on the track beside him they hesitated. If the man's foot struck the third rail while they had hold of him it meant a severe shock for them, to say the least. At last the electrician ran at Smith and twisted him around so that his foot was away from the power rail. Smith fought his rescuers fiercely and several times the three came so close to the third rail that they were all in great danger. Eventually Gilkins and the electrician overpowered Smith and took him back to the platform where they held him until the patrol wagon arrived.

The approaching train was brought to a standstill about ten feet from the struggling men.

HAGGIN'S CHAUFFEUR BAILED.

Mr. Haggin Wanted to Pay His Fine, and Was More Than Able.

Frank Schluchtner of 551 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, chauffeur to J. B. Haggin of 587 Fifth Avenue, the horseman, was a prisoner in the Tombs Court before Magistrate Breen yesterday afternoon, charged with driving Mr. Haggin's automobile without wearing his badge showing the number of his license.

Magistrate Breen held the chauffeur in $100 bail for Special Sessions, and Mr. Haggin, who was in court, gave his house, at 587 Fifth Avenue, as security. He laughingly said it was well worth $2,000.

Policeman Gulager had arrested Schluchtner at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon, and the chauffeur telephoned to Mr. Haggin to bail him out.

Before leaving court Mr. Haggin made two efforts to pay a fine for his man and get the case settled. Pulling out a great wad of bills that made many eyes stick out, Mr. Haggin said to Magistrate Breen: "Can't I pay the money now?"

The Magistrate, however, said it was impossible for him to accept any fine in such a case.

Here's a bargain to knit us closer together.

You've noticed the crocheted silk four-in-hands your friends are bringing from London.

We've sold them ourselves at $2.50 each.

Now we've picked up 3600 scarfs that look like them; but as a matter of fact are mercerized cotton and not silk at all.

They've been selling at 50c.—we believe never less.

25c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

253 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

THE MUTUAL COMPELLED TO CORRECT ITS LISTS

Law Intends the Policy Holders to Rule, Court Says.

JUSTICE GIEGERICH FIRM

Refuses Requests of the Company's Counsel, Whom Untermyer Had Answered Sharply, and Issues Writ.

Declaring that the intent of the new insurance law was to give to the policy holders every possible opportunity to communicate with one another, Supreme Court Justice Giegerich yesterday afternoon granted an application of Col. A. M. Shook of the International Policy Holders' Committee. Col. Shook had asked for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Mutual Life Insurance Company to file with the State Superintendent of Insurance in Albany the corrections received to the lists of policy holders filed at Albany on July 18. By Justice Giegerich's order the corrections received up to this time must be filed within ten days and additional corrections every week thereafter throughout the policy holders' campaign.

Justice Giegerich held, however, that he did not have the power to direct the Mutual to allow the Policy Holders' Committee the privilege of having its envelopes addressed at the committee's expense from the stencils which are now being made with the correct names and addresses.

The Mutual Life sent Frederick K. Allen, its Assistant Solicitor, and Walter S. Brewster, law partner of James McKeen, the Mutual's General Solicitor, into court to oppose the granting of the writ. Mr. Brewster, who made the argument, did so as vigorously as he was able, at last taking refuge in what he declared was the practice of the courts of this State not to allow the members of a corporation everything in the way of information they may want. Mr. Brewster also declared the Mutual denied that the same men were in control at the present time who controlled when the Armstrong Committee took up its work. This led to an exciting set-to between counsel.

"Your Honor well understands that the personnel of the Mutual Life to-day is not what it was at the time of the Armstrong Committee's investigation," was the first thing he said in his argument.

Untermyer Replies.

Mr. Untermyer did not allow the statement to go unchallenged. He declared that President Peabody of the Mutual had been sending out campaign literature to the policy holders at their own expense and as a means of obtaining corrections to the incorrect lists which were filed, and that in this literature he had made an unwarranted assertion—that the personnel of the company had been changed.

"Why," said Mr. Untermyer, "he says that the personnel has been changed. The idea of such a statement! A few scapegoats have been sacrificed by the men in power and these men in power are the very men who were responsible for all the corruption and all the thefts of the policy holders' money under the old régime. They are the men in supreme control to-day."

Mr. Brewster was on his feet trying to get a chance to speak all this time. "I ask your Honor to protect us against these statements," he said when he got a chance, and he declared that such statements were not germane to the proceedings, anyway. Mr. Untermyer replied that they were not germane, but that Mr. Brewster's original remark was what started things, and that if Mr. Brewster would withdraw his assertion that the personnel of the Mutual had changed he would withdraw his reply. Mr. Brewster said nothing further, and the incident was closed.

At the opening of the argument Mr. Untermyer declared that prior to the investigation by the Armstrong Committee the elections of the insurance companies were a farce and that the managements were as nearly self-perpetuating bodies as could be imagined. He referred to the provision of the new law that a "true and correct" list of policy holders should be filed, as the foundation of the rights given to the policy holders of choosing their own trustees, and then called attention to the many errors in the lists of the Mutual Life as filed at Albany.

"Deliberate Evasion."

"Now, your Honor would assume from your ordinary knowledge of business conditions," Mr. Untermyer continued, "that an insurance company had lists of policy holders of some kind or other, so that when premium notices were sent out they might reach the people for whom they were intended. But we are told as a reason for their filing of manifestly imperfect lists at Albany that they had no lists in the home office, but only scattered lists with the various agencies. And since the filing of that list we have been experiencing a deliberate and dishonest evasion of law that is nothing more or less than an attempt to throttle the policy holders."

Mr. Untermyer said that after July 18, when the incorrect state of the lists as filed became apparent, the Mutual undertook to correct the lists, and at an expense of $20,000, in addition to the original cost of the lists, to have stencils prepared of the corrected addresses. These, he said, the company now attempted to deny to the policy holders, and even refused to file the corrections themselves with the State Superintendent of Insurance, in spite of repeated demands by the International Committee.

"Was there ever anything so insolent, so unheard of," Mr. Untermyer said, "as for the company to send out its own campaign literature for the present management by these corrected lists at the expense of the policy holders, and then to deny the policy holders the right to see the corrections in communicating with one another?

"Of course, the management wants to keep the policy holders from expressing their opinion. It has in its possession half a billion of assets in the Mutual Life directly and several hundred million dollars more in the assets of the subsidiary companies, and it wants to keep the use of these funds. So it files any old list at all and says to the policy holders, 'You do the best you can and we'll use our own information.'

"Here they are, in possession of our property, with their arms down deep—even to the very arm pits—in our treasury, using our money to send out misleading campaign literature, and seeking to disfranchise us by making us use lists obviously incorrect. Every dictate of common justice, every decent sense of fairness, has been outraged."

List "for Election Use."

Mr. Brewster, after making his assertion about a change of personnel in the Mutual Life, remarked that the newspapers saw to it sufficiently well that the plans of the Policy Holders' Committee were communicated to the policy holders. He said that the list which the Mutual had maintained in the past had not been made up for election use, which explained the condition that it was in.

"All that the statute calls on us to do," said Mr. Brewster, "is to give the last known names and post office addresses. That we have done. All we needed to do was to file a certain list at a certain time. We have done that, and that is all."

"Do you think," Justice Giegerich asked, "that it is within the spirit of the law to file a list on a certain date, and then go on correcting it for your own use alone after that date?"

"I will show you that it is later on," answered Mr. Brewster.

"But don't you think that you ought to file the additional corrections?" Justice Giegerich persisted.

"I maintain," said Mr. Brewster, "that we have complied with the law."

"It seems to me," remarked Justice Giegerich, "that the policy holders should be furnished with all the information that the company possesses, particularly that which was obtained by the expenditure of its money."

"But I must ask you to bear in mind," Mr. Brewster came back, "the character of this agitation that is now being fostered."

Justice Giegerich interrupted him, saying:

For the Policy Holders.

"As I understand it, the ultimate object of the agitation is that the policy holders themselves should govern, and that being so, for the governing body of an insurance company to be denied the information obtained at the expense of their company is contrary to the whole spirit of it."

"But," said Mr. Brewster, "your Honor will remember the practice of the courts of this State with corporations is that the members cannot have everything they want in such matters."

"I believe the intent of the law," the court said finally, "is to enable the policy holders to get all the information available and that the writ ought to be granted."

Mr. Brewster asked for more time, which the court was not disposed to concede. Mr. Brewster then asked for more than a week in which to file the corrections already received. Justice Giegerich asked how long it took to copy the lists at Albany. Mr. Untermyer said that it took ten days for a force of men to copy a million names. The court said that ten days was enough for the Mutual Life to file its corrections and that hereafter corrections must be filed at Albany once a week as received.

There was some further argument on the petition of Col. Shook for a writ ordering the Mutual to allow the policy holders' committee to avail itself of the stencils that have been made, but the court decided that he didn't have power to grant such an order.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

EQUITABLE TO STAY IN FRANCE.

Morton Says It Will Comply with the New Insurance Laws There.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Paul Morton, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, gave out the following statement to-day:

"After the most deliberate consideration, it has been decided that the Equitable shall apply for registration under the new insurance laws of France, make the necessary deposits with the Government, and continue doing business here. I am thoroughly convinced of the most friendly disposition on the part of the French authorities toward the American companies, and that they desire to have us remain. The new laws of France are no more stringent than the new American statutes. Although we do not like the retroactive features, we shall comply with them. Our society already owns valuable realty in Paris, so it will be no hardship for us to comply with the requirement to invest in French securities."

The statement adds that the scandals concerning American insurance companies, especially the Equitable, have been greatly exaggerated, points out the cordial feeling existing between the French and Americans in all lines, and says that the rapid business development in the United States offers French investors exceptional opportunities to obtain selected American securities as being sound and yielding larger returns than investments anywhere else in the world.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Paul Morton is a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., which left Southampton to-day for New York by way of Cherbourg.

McCLINTOCK IS SANGUINE.

Says the Blow Against the Mutual in England Was Slight.

Vice President McClintock of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was back at his office in the Mutual yesterday for the first time after his return from his trip to England and the Continent. He had some news, it appeared, about the International Policy Holders' Committee, for he said he understood that some of the members were very favorably disposed toward the present management of the Mutual Life.

With regard to the case of the Mutual Life before the British policy holders Mr. McClintock was disposed to differ from President Peabody. The Mutual, Mr. McClintock said, was harder hit in England than any other American company, because D. C. Haldeman, its former English manager, had given it a black eye by trying to induce the policy holders to go over to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. That incident, Mr. McClintock added, was only a flash in the pan and was all over so far as present purposes were concerned.

Mr. McClintock said he doubted if the British Parliament would take any measures toward the American companies as severe as those taken by the French Government.

SEWARD OUT AS TRUSTEE.

And Doesn't Want to be on the New York Life's Ticket This Fall.

At a meeting of the New York Life Insurance Company's Trustees yesterday the resignation of George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, from the board was accepted. Mr. Seward was one of the recently elected Trustees. Accompanying his resignation was a request that his name also be removed from the administration ticket to be put before the policy holders in the coming election. This request was laid on the table and nothing definite will be done in regard to it until the courts have decided, in the action brought by the International Policy Holders' Committee against the Mutual Life to compel the company's management to remove from its ticket the names of four of the international committeemen, whether the ticket as filed at Albany can be altered.

At the New York Life offices it was said that Mr. Seward had resigned because he did not feel that he had the necessary time to devote to his duties as a Trustee. When he was elected officers of the New York Life said that he was chosen because his residence here during the Summer made him peculiarly available for the detailed work of a Trustee of the Company. John Reid and Seth M. Milliken were elected Trustees of the New York Life yesterday.

THE BAKER CIRCULAR OUT.

His Organization and the International Policy Holders Now Conferring.

The circular which was prepared two weeks ago by the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association, of which Bernard Baker of Baltimore is Chairman, has been sent to all policy holders of the company.

Several conferences have been held between Mr. Baker's organization and the International Committee's officials with a view to agreeing on a ticket for Trustees, and it is understood that other conferences may be held in the near future. Nothing definite, however, has been accomplished in this line yet.

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Continuation of the Sale of

Men's Fine Business Suits

Values up to $35, in a world of choice patterns

$19.50

Men's White Flannel Coats and Trousers, Single or Double Breasted

Unusual Value, regularly $18 to $22

$14.50

Men's Good Business Suits

Values regularly up to $25

$12.50

If your size is here, the saving is anywhere from $7.50 to $12.50!

Choice of all **Straw Hats** *Values $2, $3, $4* Newest braids and shapes, highest qualities..... $1

Play Golf? Tennis? **Flannel Trousers** *Values $5 and $6* Smart flannel effects and perfect in fit... $3.50

Men's $6, $8 and $10 Real Panamas, $3.50

Smith, Gray & Co.,

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AVE.,
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN.

A Smart $30, $25 or $20 Morrison-Made SUIT to Your Measure for $15

Shut your eyes to the fact that you are paying only $15. Because you get the identical care of tailoring, finishing and fabrics that the original $30, $25 or $20 price would bring you.

It's just because we are undergoing extensive alterations, and need the room, that this very low price exists. The materials are blue serges, unfinished and fancy worsteds and light weight tweeds of a large variety. Also medium weights that can be worn way into the Fall.

Be extra critical about the cut—exacting as to the fit and drape, and refuse the suit if you think we've failed to out-value what $30 could buy elsewhere. And only $15.

HOUSE OF MORRISON

106-108 Fulton St., N. Y.

Aug. 9th.

Small cost and much satisfaction in Young's special summer weight Felt Hats and Outing Caps. Better have one than lack one.

605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
89 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE

EMPIRE INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Examiners Say Dividends Were Paid While Capital Was Impaired.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The report dated June 30 of the examination ordered by the State Superintendent of Insurance of the affairs of the Empire State Surety Company of Brooklyn shows aggregate assets of $1,337,476, unpaid claims amounting to $90,468, unearned premiums of $559,611, and a surplus amounting to $787,396.

The examiners declare that the capital of the company was impaired on Dec. 31, 1905, to the extent of $55,056, and that to make it good a certificate of deposit was placed in a bank on June 30, 1906, for the sum of $375,000, increasing the capital to $250,000 and the surplus to $175,000. Dividends of 2½ per cent. each, they continue, were paid on March 31 and June 12, 1906, out of the assets of the company. The report asserts that "it is quite evident that on June 12, 1906, the date of the declaration of the last dividend, the company was in possession of no surplus whatsoever, but on the contrary its capital was badly impaired."

Another examination to ascertain whether the increased capital and surplus had been paid in accordance with the provisions of the statute is under way.

SUBWAY NORMAL AGAIN.

A Bad Smell All That the Flood Left—Contractors Pay the Bill.

The Subway was pumped dry in the early hours yesterday morning and the usual service was resumed at 6 o'clock. The roadbed was not injured. Hydraulic concrete is used in the Subway, and the water even improves it. Except for a bad smell in the morning there was nothing to indicate that there had ever been a flood below ground.

Though the public suffered enough, the real victims of the flood were the motormen and guards, who had to stay with their trains all night. The Interborough regulations say that trains must not be abandoned, no matter what happens, and the trainmen obeyed the rule.

Long after the passengers had managed to get to the open air, wet or dry, the employes of the road stayed in the Subway and slept on the straw seats. Wives and daughters of the prisoners found out what had happened and brought baskets of food at daybreak. It was eagerly welcomed.

The flood demonstrated the wisdom of having the Subway lighting separate from the power. Though the power was cut off from the third rail, none of the lights went out. What interested the Subway people even more than this, however, was who was responsible for the flood, and who, therefore, should pay the bill. It seems that it is "up to" the contractors. The city is paying for all the ventilation work. The job at Franklin Street was let to the Degnon Contracting Company. The Interborough had nothing to do with it one way or the other.

When Harlemites and Bronx folk read of the flood in the newspapers yesterday morning they feared to risk travel underground. The elevated roads were overcrowded as a result.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Buy by the Mark. You would not look or feel half as warm if you wore one of our all linen shirts.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars

DOCTORS HELD BY CORONER.

Woman Upon Whom They Were to Operate Died Under Chloroform.

Coroner Harburger held a preliminary inquiry yesterday into the death of Mrs. Jennie Garty of 846 Columbus Avenue, who died while chloroform was being administered to her for the purpose of an operation on Monday last, by Dr. Frederick A. Deal of 157 Convent Avenue, and Dr. James G. Dunseith of 854 West Forty-second Street. At the close of the inquiry the Coroner put the physicians under $2,000 bail each, to await the result of the inquest. They were paroled until to-day in the custody of Lawyer John McKinley Wight of 76 William Street, who will produce them and offer bail.

Both medical men were subjected to an examination by the Coroner. They said that they spent an hour working over Mrs. Garty trying to restore her.

WALDO'S AUTO OBSTRUCTED.

But the Man Who Did It Didn't Realize the Enormity of His Offense.

Ralph Haverman, a truck driver, of 653 Third Avenue, was discharged from custody in the Tombs Court yesterday, although the original complainant was Acting Police Commissioner Waldo.

Mr. Waldo did not appear in court, but Patrolman Michael Nevins told the Magistrate that he had arrested Haverman because the latter obstructed the automobile of Deputy Waldo.

"Did the Commissioner ask for the arrest of this man?" asked Magistrate Breen.

"He did," was the reply.

"Well, now," said the Magistrate, "it is a very high crime to obstruct the Deputy Commissioner's automobile. Did you know it was the Commissioner?"

"I did not," replied the driver.

"Discharged," said the Magistrate.

Lawyers! Brokers! Merchants! Designers! Bookkeepers! Clerks!

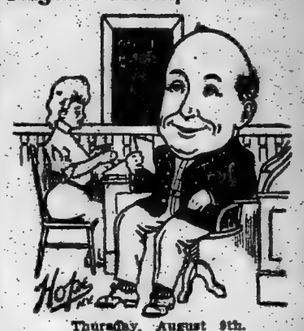

Thursday, August 9th.

DOG Days are here; we place on sale a Special Purchase of

Featherweight Coats.

Navy Blue Serge, New Grey Serges, Brilliantine, Mohairs and fine Alpacas } $3.55

Also our famous Black Sateen Coats at ..... } $1.00

Trousers cut from ends Sale continues $2.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Not Rhetoric. Not Word Juggling. Just Plain Facts.

Lisle Sox 25c Pair

Worth 50c.

An Importer's Clearance.

They are Fancy Lisle, Lace Embroidered and Black Gauze.

1.00 Lisle Undershirts, 39c.

Odd Sizes—Shirts only.

1.00 Knee Drawers, 69c.

Of Striped Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOV. ERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. "Seeing N. Y." and Bully Vaudeville, with THAT Quartet and the FLAMS. TO-NGT., BASEBALL night. New York & Pittsburg Clubs attend.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO. Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2180 Columbus. "Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world." Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Deserved Success."—Herald. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB with TOM WISE—JAMES BLAKELEY.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. TO-NIGHT the Kirke La Shelle Co. will present DUSTIN FARNUM In Owen Wister's famous Story of the West THE VIRGINIAN Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND Take Iron Steamboats.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND. HAPPYLAND KIRALFY'S "VENICE" FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK 32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

BELASCO THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N. Y. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF "Mamselle Champagne" Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50

NORTH BEACH FREE FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 150th Time To-morrow. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. Sat. POP. PRICED MAT. WED. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

N. Y. STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. THE CURSE OF DRINK. Next wk, Joe Santley, Billy Thomas

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. THE MILLIONAIRE DETECTIVE. Next wk, Bertha, Sewing Machine Girl

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 15, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. "Dream Wayne" & Vaude.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Maze.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve.

14th St. THEA., at 6 Av. 25c. Mat. To-day. Queen of the Highbinders.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK. Free 5 & 9 P. M. Speedy the High Diver.

CYRENE END, 2:15 & 8:30. The Streets of N.Y. Next Week. "DAVY CROCKETT."

RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS CO. To-night at 8 MANHATTAN BEACH. Sat. Sun. Mat. 2:15

3 Dixon's 3RD AVE. Cor. 31st. Mat. To-day, "The Minstrel Girl." "N't w'k, The Rugged Hero.

Mr. Byerley Tours on His Profits.

On board the French liner La Gascogne, which sailed for Havre yesterday, was Samuel Byerley, the American Express Company's clerk, who bid for $8,000,000 worth of Panama Canal bonds and, having got them, sold the option at a profit of $16,000. Mr. Byerley was accompanied by his wife. They will be gone about six weeks.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; fair to-morrow; southeasterly winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,730. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HARRIMAN SMOTHERS WELLS-FARGO MINORITY

His Ticket Is Elected by an Overwhelming Vote.

NO 16 PER CENT. DIVIDEND

Cromwell, Praising Harriman, Says "He Moves in a Higher World, Into Which We May Not Enter."

The long fight of the minority interests in Wells, Fargo & Co. to obtain an accounting of the Harriman stewardship and a more liberal distribution of the company's large profits ended yesterday at the annual meeting in defeat at every point. Incidentally the stockholders, whom the publicity given to the contest had brought out in force, witnessed a rapid-fire contest of wit between Samuel Untermyer for the minority and William Nelson Cromwell as the Harriman champion.

Mr. Harriman was present only one hour of the six through which the meeting lasted. He took a seat in an anteroom where he could hear the arguing of the lawyers, and walked into the meeting room only long enough to see how the sides lined up. By leaving early he missed Mr. Cromwell's final appeal for support of the present régime, in which he referred to the realm of high finance in which Mr. Harriman has played a leading part as "a higher world into which we cannot enter."

Obstruction from the Start.

From the beginning of the meeting, which convened shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning, it was evident that the minority interests were to be obstructed at every point. Mr. Cromwell insisted on a stock vote by ballot on the first motion that was made, a process which meant the spending of several hours on the count, and which made it certain at once that no decision could be reached on any point at issue without a like delay.

As each motion came up for vote it was buried in the ballot room waiting for its turn to be counted, so that the meeting was obliged to proceed blindly with new business before knowing how previous ballots had resulted. It was after 6 o'clock before the returns of the voting on any question were announced.

President Dudley Evans's annual report brought on the first real fight. His figures gave the gross receipts from the express business for the year ended July 31, as $18,683,035, compared with $16,870,194 for the previous year. The net earnings, notwithstanding an increase of $1,812,841 in gross receipts had only grown, his returns showed, from $2,410,307 to $2,544,945.

This showing brought out some general remarks from Mr. Untermyer and others of the minority demanding fuller information on the conduct of the company's affairs. One item on which enlightenment was especially demanded was an item of $4,468,302 in the list of disbursements which included a long list of charges running from salaries to robberies.

Would Give Help to Rivals.

Mr. Cromwell made the plea that any further publicity of the details of the company's affairs would give too much information to rivals, and the dispute which ensued ended in the presentation of a motion by Mr. Untermyer for the appointment of a committee of stockholders to investigate the financial conduct of the company. This was one of the motions of which the result was not known till after 6 o'clock.

Just about this time the minority faction moved to adjourn until it should be known whether or not the investigation committee was to be elected. This vote, like all the others, took its turn with the counters, and the meeting was then in the position of proceeding with business, although possibly legally adjourned.

About this time, however, it became evident to the vote counters that the Harriman interests were predominant, and it was therefore certain that the minority motion for adjournment would be lost. Toward 3 o'clock three separate motions on the subject of the dividend rate, which has been the bone of contention from the beginning, were made and voted on successively.

Ralph W. Cutler, a stockholder, got ahead of the Untermyer contingent with a motion to put the stock on a 16 per cent. annual basis. Mr. Untermyer's motion put it more conservatively, asking for a declaration of 7 per cent. in addition to the 9 per cent. already declared, making it 16 per cent. for the year. Mr. Cromwell moved to have the whole matter of dividends left to the Directors.

Later in the day it was learned that Mr. Cromwell's motion on the dividends was overwhelmingly carried along with all the other motions of the Harriman interests. Mr. Cromwell made his dividend motion a vehicle for a vehement defense of the Harriman régime. He said it wasn't the Directors nor yet the officers of the company who were to be credited with its success.

"The express business lives by favor," he said. "It is entirely dependent upon its railroad connections. There is only one man to be thanked for what the company has gained through the favor of the railroads. It is not on the business acumen of the officers, but on his wonderful executive genius on which the stockholders must rely if the prosperity of the company is to continue. He cannot be replaced, for he moves in a higher world into which we may not enter."

After a recess of two hours the meeting reconvened at 5 o'clock. The Harriman ticket was then announced elected. It was seen that nearly 74,000 out of 80,000 shares of stock had voted. E. H. Harriman and President Dudley Evans, who were on both the minority and majority ballots, received 73,784 votes, the total number cast. The minority vote was 26,827.

After the meeting Walter C. Stokes of the Stock Exchange house of Walter C. Stokes & Co., who has engineered the minority contest, sent an open letter to President Evans insisting that the demand of so large a minority of stockholders should not be ignored, and that the 16 per cent. dividend should be granted. He said he believed that otherwise the courts would give the stockholders the desired relief.

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A JUSTICE IN CONTEMPT.

Fitzgerald Didn't Appear for Examination as to His Property.

Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of the Court of Special Sessions in the Second District, which comprises Richmond, Brooklyn, and Queens, was adjudged guilty of contempt of court by Justice Dickey in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The Justice was ordered to appear in court and submit to an examination in supplementary proceedings and did not do so. An attorney appeared for him and sought an adjournment until to-day, saying that the trial of criminal cases in the Court of Special Sessions would occupy his attention all day.

Justice Dickey refused to accept this excuse, saying that Justice Fitzgerald should know better than to offer it. He then adjudged him to be in contempt, but gave him until this morning to make an explanation. Justice Fitzgerald will then either be permitted to purge himself or will be punished for contempt.

Justice Dickey, at his home in Bensonhurst last night, said he did not know the history of the entire case aginst Justice Fitzgerald. He did know, however, that a man who had formerly been associated with him in practice had obtained a judgment against him for an amount between $2,000 and $3,000. Execution was issued under the judgment, and an attempt made to levy on the Justice's library. Mr. Fitzgerald asserted that the books were the property of his wife, and she supported him in this statement. Thereupon an order for his examination in supplementary proceedings was obtained, directing him to appear and be examined as to his property. This order was returnable yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

After waiting for him until noon, Justice Dickey directed that a message be sent to him commanding him to appear forthwith. Then it was that Justice Fitzgerald offered his excuse and was adjudged to be in contempt.

Last Winter an action was instituted against the Justice by a widow who was beneficiary of an estate for which he was trustee. While this action was pending, Justice Fitzgerald did not appear on the bench of his court and much comment was occasioned by his absence.

It was said at the time that he was ill and in a sanitarium. In May, however, he reappeared and sat with his associates. It was then said that the suit had been settled.

SPITE FENCE 72 FEET HIGH.

It's Iron and Goldstein's Neighbors Enjoy Drumming on It.

A corrugated iron spite fence 72 feet high is being erected in the rear of 446 Manhattan Avenue, with some incidental disturbances of temper and no small degree of fun. The structure was planned by Harry Goldstein, the owner of the apartment house, and carried almost to completion under police protection. Still, little things have happened and more are threatening—legal complications among them.

No one remembers having seen a fence so high. It reaches clear to the top of a building standing in the rear. This building faces on 119th Street and is occupied by negroes.

It appears that Mr. Goldstein and his tenants have found their neighbors in the rear too musical. There are eighteen families of them and all sing, it seems. The owner of the building is David Chaves. He doesn't live there, but at 246 West 123d Street.

Goldstein says he tried to buy the building lately, but that Chaves raised the price beyond his reach. He said also that he thought Chaves had admitted the colored tenants for spite. This is denied by Chaves.

However this may be, the fence is a reality. It was obviously intended to act as a sound-killing device. In this it is a failure. The singers now are drummers.

Goldstein and his tenants say they think every member of the eighteen families must have a broomstick, and with it beat nightly tattoos on the tall fence. The sound made by hammering on the corrugated iron is deafening.

BOY AS DYNAMITE EXPERT.

Bonaparte Discourages Experiments of Would-Be Naval Officer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Bonaparte wrote a letter to-day to an embryo Nebraska inventor, which was designed to interrupt some interesting experiments in throwing explosives.

John Sweeney, a seventeen-year-old boy of Ericson, Neb., wrote to the Secretary asking for a full statement of the requirements for admission to the Naval Academy, and outlining some experiments he is conducting in throwing dynamite, preparatory to becoming a useful officer of the navy.

At present, the young inventor says, he is able to thrown .064 of an ounce of dynamite 150 yards with a Winchester rifle of .44 calibre. With a large siege gun, he says, he believes he could throw 400 pounds of dynamite six miles, and asks if his achievements will not assist him in gaining admission to the Annapolis Academy.

Secretary Bonaparte replied to the boy that his experiments were better adapted to taking him to a cemetery than to the Naval Academy, and suggested that he abandon them and adopt some other means of preparing himself for a naval career.

LIPTON CUP HELD FOR DUTY.

Boston Appraisers Refuse to Pass Yacht Trophy Free.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—The customs appraisers here to-day detained the silver cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton as a prize for yachtsmen in this country for a series of races in American waters. They demand 45 per cent. on its value of $1,000. The cup was entered free, as it was supposed that it would come under the exceptions covered by the following paragraph: "Medals of gold, silver, or copper, or other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes and received and accepted as honorary distinctions are admitted free."

The Appraisers have decided that the conditions under which the cup has arrived in this country do not bring it under the above paragraph. Their action in levying the duty hinges upon the words "actually bestowed," and in the case of the Lipton Cup it is yet to be competed for. It is likely that a special ruling upon the decision of the local Appraisers will be sought in Washington.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship St. Andrew, Antwerp, July 28.

SAY ROOSEVELT ACTED IN GAMBLING CRUSADE

He May Have Influenced Higgins in Saratoga Raid.

LID STILL ON IN ALBANY

Sheriff Pitts, by Higgins's Order, Directs That All Poolrooms Be Closed and Secret Gambling Cease.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Men of the present generation cannot remember the day when the gambling places have been closed so tightly as they were to-day. Even the "horse boards" were closed, and "playing the horses" was impossible for the first time in a long while. How long the "lid" will be kept on is not known, the gamblers merely saying that they had been told to close their places and not even allow gambling in secret. The order to close the gambling houses and poolrooms was issued by Sheriff Pitts, who acted, it is believed, on orders from Gov. Higgins.

A report is current that President Roosevelt's influence will be invoked to stop gambling on race tracks. While the President has not given any public assurance that he would move in the matter, the action of Gov. Higgins in proceeding against the Saratoga and Albany clubhouses, and his declaration against gambling is regarded as an indication that he has received encouragement from Roosevelt.

Gov. Higgins, during the last session of the Legislature, while the Cassidy-Lansing bill was being considered, was repeatedly urged by men of influence to send in an emergency gambling measure, but he declined. An explanation of his failure to act is that he did not care to risk a "line-up" with his party, which would have been inevitable had he suggested such a message.

Gov. Higgins's attack on gambling outside of the race courses required strong backing from within his party. The only person who could give it is believed to be President Roosevelt.

It is said that a Republican who is opposed to gambling was active in the effort to enlist the President's interest. The appeal to Roosevelt was based on the plea that race-track gambling and poolrooms constitute a National lottery, and as lottery could not be stopped until the Government exerted its power, so the crusade against race gambling required the influence of a man as strong as the President.

Another argument was that the stronghold for race gambling is in New York and that if it is destroyed in this State it could be destroyed all over the country. The statement, it is asserted, was supplemented with a description of the gambling situation in this State and of the efforts to crush the system.

Persons who came here from Saratoga to-day say that Senator Brackett resents deeply the action of Gov. Higgins in making gambling at Saratoga so conspicuous. It was intimated that the ulterior motive was to ruin Brackett's chances as a Gubernatorial candidate.

WIRE CUT AT SARATOGA.

Turf News Agency Correspondents Accuse Jockey Club Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—Poolroom agents who have occupied a house in the rear of the Saratoga track, from which they have been sending racing news to the Turf News Agency owned by John Payne of Covington, Ky., complained to-day that their premises had been invaded and their telegraph wire cut. They allege that the damage was done by employes of The Jockey Club, which all the season has sought to prevent the distribution of racing news.

The case is the first in which a direct charge of illegal action has been made aginst The Jackey Club employes, though the police at the race track have been engaged all season in a sharp fight with the poolroom men's correspondents.

With the consent of Assistant District Attorney Klimer, the examination of Joe Ullman, Billy Mackin, and Max Blumenthal, proprietors of the Bridge Whist Club, and several employes, charged with maintaining a gambling house, was postponed until Aug. 15 by Magistrate Delaney this morning, at the request of counsel for the accused. The situation did not change to-day, all the clubs and places provided for public gambling remaining closed.

TWO GOVERNORS BALK DEATH.

Warfield, Harris and Gen. Keifer Leap from Auto to Escape Train.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Gov. Warfield of Maryland, Gov. Harris, and Gen. J. Warren Keifer had a narrow escape from death to-day while they were making an automobile tour of the city.

The car of ex-Mayor Bowlus was piloting the party, and was closely followed by the car containing the two Governors and Gen. Keifer. Just as the leading car crossed the main track of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad it broke down. The hind wheels were still on the track, and the Governors' car had pushed within a few feet when the gates closed behind it. Seeing their peril, everybody jumped, just as the "Big Four" Limited dashed by.

Two feet further would have meant instant death for the entire party, as the train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Gov. Warfield is here to attend the annual reunion of the Ohio Maryland Association.

HER DENTIST'S BILL IS $2,110.

He Names 36 Specifications in His Suit Against Patient.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 9.—There are thirty-six specifications in a suit filed here to-day by Attorney Charles T. Tatman for Dr. Robert Eugene Payne, a dentist, of Fifth Avenue, New York, against Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Taylor, joint owners of the Franklin Square Theatre of this city.

Dr. Payne says he has worked on Mrs. Pauline Taylor's teeth several times. Much of the work was done at the Waldorf-Astoria. Some of the specifications are: Left lower molar, $65; left lower bicupsid, $75; right lower bridge, $200; right upper bridge, $200. The dentist's bill is $2,110.

ATTACKS THE RADIUM SCHOOL

Prof. Armstrong Says It Has Cast Scientific Caution to the Winds.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 10.—Prof. Henry E. Armstrong vigorously supports Lord Kelvin's protest against the proposition submitted to the British Association that the production of helium from radium has established the fact of the gradual evolution of one element into others. Prof. Armstrong, in a letter to the editor of The Times, says:

"The thanks of the public are due to Lord Kelvin for his protest against the conclusion being drawn from the evidence at present before us that it is proved that there is a gradual evolution of one element into others. No one has yet handled radium in such quantity or such manner that we can say what it is precisely. That helium can be obtained from radium appears proved, but no proof has yet been given that it is not merely contained in it.

"There was a time when the expression 'scientific caution' meant the highest degree of caution, and it was supposed to be an attribute of workers in science. Workers in the radium school appear to have cast caution to the winds and to have substituted pure imagination for it. Among ourselves we should always be at liberty to postulate the most crack-brained hypotheses, to dream the wildest dreams, as a means of guiding inquiry, but we should not court popularity on such a basis. By so doing we lose all claim to guide public opinion."

G. B. RAFFERTY IN JAIL.

Pittsburg "Coke King's" Son Admits Getting Money by False Pretenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—George B. Rafferty of Pittsburg, ex-soldier, son of the "Coke King," Gilbert T. Rafferty, who is being sued by the wife of young Rafferty for $500,000 for alienation, is a prisoner in the Seventh Precinct Police Station on a charge of obtaining $15 under false pretenses.

He cheerfully admitted to-night having obtained $10 and $5 on two checks. He said:

"I did it when I was drinking. Then I tried to find Senator Knox, but he is out of town. I telegraphed my father for assistance, and expect my brother Oliver will be here to-morrow."

Neither of the men who cashed the checks cares to prosecute Rafferty. All they demand, according to the police, is that the checks be made good. Rafferty, however, is compelled to remain behind the bars because he cannot raise $15. He was arrested on Wednesday at Fort Myer, where he had been spending a week with former comrades of Troop G, Thirteenth Cavalry. He will be arraigned in Police Court to-morrow.

"It would be awful to spend a year in prison for passing $15 worth of checks when I was intoxicated," said Rafferty to-night.

"How about the suit instituted by your wife against your father for $500,000?" he was asked.

"That don't amount to anything," he said, with a laugh. "My father didn't alienate my affections from my wife. I married her when I was a youngster and under the influence of liquor, and only lived with her a short time. She won't get any of my father's money. I have only seen her once since I left her in 1901."

Rafferty denies that he and his father are not good friends. When asked if he received a regular allowance from home, he said that he did not, but that when he wanted money he always got it.

OIL MEN SEE PRESIDENT.

Standard Acts in Controversy Over Indian Territory Leases.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 9.—President Roosevelt was appealed to by the Standard Oil Company to-day in the matter of its controversy with the Department of the Interior regarding oil line leases in the Indian Territory. Ex-Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, representing the company in a legal capacity, and Mr. Barnesdale of Pittsburg, representing the company directly, were callers at Sagamore Hill to-day. They arrived on the morning train, and after spending several hours with the President returned to New York in an automobile.

Both of them declined to discuss the object of their visit. Mr. Jones said the call related purely to a matter of business, and he declined to say what results were accomplished. The oil lease controversy in the Indian Territory has been a matter of lively contention for some time, and the status of these leases was made the subject of protracted consideration by Congress in the recent Statehood legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—It was not known in Washington that ex-Senator James K. Jones represented the Standard Oil Company. He has been interested in several private concerns which were seeking to have the restrictions covering oil leases in the Indian Territory modified. Secretary Hitchcock has steadily refused to make any modifications in these restrictions. The principal complaint of those who desire to take oil leases there is that they cannot lease more than 4,800 acres.

Mr. Jones has been representing R. C. Adams, an owner of oil lands in the Territory. Adams is now in New York.

DROWNED IN SIGHT OF AID.

Life Savers Saw Moran Sink, but Couldn't Reach Him in Time.

Michael Moran, 63 years old, who was a chef at the Crimmins Hotel, on City Island, for nearly twenty-five years, was drowned in Pelham Bay yesterday afternoon, a short distance from shore and in view of three members of the life-saving corps.

Moran was rowing on the bay. His boat, apparently, struck a sunken log. It was overturned, and the old man fell into the water. The life-savers on the shore saw the accident, and they saw Moran sink. Capt. Lane and two assistants put out in a small boat and rowed hastily to the spot, but Moran had gone down for the last time before they arrived.

The life savers dived for the body, but they were unsuccessful in finding it. Grappling irons were procured, and the body was then recovered. Moran leaves a wife and two grown sons.

Hotel Martinique Dining Rooms, B'way and 32d St. Same management as St. Denis Hotel.—Adv.

TWO CHAUFFEURS KILLED IN FLYING NIGHT TRIP

Car Was Running Toward Jamaica 50 Miles an Hour.

IT HIT A FARMER'S WAGON

Two Others in the Machine Were Badly Hurt and Are in Hospital—Two Escaped.

Two chauffeurs were killed, two injured, and two escaped injury when a new racing car, bearing the number 30,140 New York, plunged into a loaded farm wagon in Thompson Avenue, near the Winfield crossing of the Long Island Railroad in Queens Borough, last night. The car is said to have been traveling not less than fifty miles an hour. The driver of the farm wagon was unhurt, as he leaped before the crash.

The men killed are William Waller of East 170th Street, and also of Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, and Harry Woodcock of Eighth Avenue and 135th Street.

The men injured and in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City are Frederick Wressenburg of 31 West Fiftieth Street and William Brown of 132 West Twentieth Street. Wressenburg has contusions of the back and a sprained spine. Brown's injuries are less serious. The names of the other two men were not obtained.

The car was a new one which was taken out by Brown to try. It was in racing trim. The other five went along to witness the test. There was no destination, the route simply being out along the Thompson Boulevard. It was close to midnight, and there was not much chance of meeting anything but automobiles.

The farm wagon which was struck was bound toward Manhattan. It was being driven by Herman Fricke of Elmhurst and was loaded with general garden produce. The automobile was speeding toward Jamaica, and those who saw it before the smash say that seldom before had anything torn along the road as it did.

Fricke saw the headlights flying toward him and pulled well over, but the machine kept straight toward him and he jumped. Apparently Brown saw the wagon just too late. He swerved and avoided running into both horses, but he took the feet from under one of them and then crashed into the wheel and body of the heavy truck behind.

The blow smashed the wagon and overturned it, scattering the produce all over the ground for a hundred feet. Waller and Woodcock were hurled through the air and landed on their heads.

Waller was dead when picked up. Woodcock was still alive and an ambulance party which came along took him to St. John's Hospital. The car got there in two minutes, but Woodcock was dead. The other injured men were taken to the hospital.

FOUR HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Woman's Skull Fractured and Policeman Thrown Early This Morning.

In an automobile accident at Jerome and Burnside Avenues, the Bronx, about 1 o'clock this morning, four persons were hurt, and one was arrested.

Mounted Policeman James F. Smith, of the Highbridge Station was chasing the automobile, which was exceeding the speed limit, when he was run into by the machine. Smith was thrown off his horse and was badly bruised. One of his eyes was seriously hurt. Stewart Elliot, 23 years old, of 251 West Eighty-first Street, the chauffeur, was thrown out of the car and badly bruised. He was made a prisoner.

Miss Margaret Evans, 25 years old, of 131 West 116th Street, who was in the automobile, was hurt, but not badly. Mrs. Howard, 40 years old, of Richmond, Va., who was also in the automobile, was thrown out, and her skull was fractured. All but Elliot were taken to the Fordham Hospital.

AUTO FELLS TWO GIRLS.

Miss King of Brooklyn Badly Hurt by Tobacco Man's Machine.

The automobile of Francis A. Davis, a tobacco manufacturer of Baltimore, accidentally hit two young women who were crossing Broadway at Thirty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon. They were both knocked down, and the machine passed over the body of one of them, Miss Grace King of 164 Noll Street, Brooklyn. Margaret Bellwood of 351 West Twenty-seventh Street, her companion, was not hurt very badly.

Both of the injured girls were taken to New York Hospital by Dr. Hills. It was said there last night that Miss King had sustained contusions of the stomach and internal injuries that might be fatal. Mr. Davis was taken to the Tenderloin Station by Policeman Brown, being held there to await the condition of Miss King.

He said that he regretted the accident, but that it wasn't his fault. He was on his way, he said, with his wife and family from his home in Baltimore to Yonkers to visit friends. A wagon turned in his way at Thirty-eighth Street, so that he had to swerve the machine sharply. The street was wet and the automobile skidded, hitting the two girls, who were crossing the street. Mr. Davis was released in $5,000 bail.

BURRO STARVED 34 DAYS.

But Was Rescued Alive and Is Now Fast Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Col., Aug. 9.—After being without food and water for thirty-four days a burro belonging to E. Boletti was rescued alive. On July 1 the animal mysteriously disappeared, and a search over the camp and surrounding hills failed to reveal its whereabouts. Last Friday a son of Mr. Boletti was examining an old and abandoned tunnel when he heard strange noises. Upon inspection it was found that a cave-in had occurred about fifty feet from the entrance, and the missing animal was found behind it.

The burro was terribly emaciated, but is fast recovering.

Swift Fined $100 for Bad Meat.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9.—Swift & Co. were fined $100 in the City Court yesterday on a charge of selling meat that was unfit for food. The meat, it is asserted, was bought by a grocer with the understanding that it was in good condition and was sold to the consumer at 5 cents a pound. Judge Dickson agreed to hold open the case until the arrival of officers of the company.

HUNDREDS SLAIN IN CAUCASUS

700 Casualties in Renewed Tartar-Armenian Fighting.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—The papers report that 700 persons have been killed or wounded in renewed fighting between Tartars and Armenians in the Shusha district.

TIFLIS, Aug. 9.—Herr Eidelman, Superintendent of the street railroad system here, was murdered on a car to-day. His assassin escaped.

The crime was an outcome of the revolutionary troubles.

POPE PIUS NOT ILL.

Enjoying His Usual Health—Anniversary of Coronation Celebrated.

ROME, Aug. 9.—There is no truth in the report that the Pope is ill. He is enjoying his usual health.

There was a brilliant celebration in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican to-day of the third anniversary of the coronation of the Pope.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, celebrated mass in the presence of the Pontiff, the Cardinals, Bishops, diplomats, and members of the nobility.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX DEAD.

Brother of Supreme Court Justice and a Well-Known Lawyer.

Chauncey S. Traux of 7 East Sixty-Seventh Street, a lawyer and a brother of Supreme Court Justice Traux, died suddenly at 11:30 o'clock last night at his Summer home in Blue Hill, Maine.

He was born in Durhamville, N. Y., in 1834, graduated from Hamilton College in 1875 and has been in practice here since 1879. In 1894 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Truax leaves a widow and three children. His funeral will be held at Clinton, N. Y., on Monday at 3 P. M.

ERIE TRAIN HITS A FREIGHT.

Chicago Passengers Shaken Up—Both Engines Upset—Four Hurt.

The New York-Chicago passenger train on the Erie Railroad, which left Jersey City at 9:30 o'clock last night, ran into a freight train at Newburg Junction, N. Y., not far from Tuxedo.

The locomotives of both trains were overturned, and four trainmen were slightly hurt. The trains were running at low speed when they collided.

"BLACK DIAMOND'S" PERIL.

Boys Put Obstructions on Track to See the Engine Jump.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Two Italian boys aged about 14, were arrested tonight charged with attempting to wreck the Black Diamond Express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Geneva.

The attempt was made last night. The engineer saw some boys run from the track about a half mile west of the Geneva Station, and noticed by the jar of the engine that something was on the track. He stopped the train and found several pieces of iron had been placed on the rails, and the wheels of the locomotive had passed over them without leaving the track. Other similar obstructions were also found ahead of the locomotive and removed.

One of the boys made a confession, in which he said the iron was put on the track to see the locomotive jump.

ILLINOIS IS FOR BRYAN.

Some of the County Conventions Have Denounced Sullivan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—If Roger C. Sullivan is going to prevent the indorsement of Bryan at the State Convention in Peoria he must have some power up his sleeve, for the results of the various county conventions to-day showed that the Bryan boom had not suffered. Sullivan still asserts that he will control the Peoria Convention, but the returns to-day do not show how he is going to do it. Enthusiastic praise for Bryan is the keynote of all the down-State conventions, and some even go further and denounce Sullivan in the same language which Mr. Bryan used.

NEW ISLAND PHOTOGRAPHED.

It Arose Between the Bogoslof Islands in June and Is 900 Feet High.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 9.—Capt. Truebridge of the steamship Northwestern displayed to-day a photograph which he brought from the north, taken by an officer of the revenue cutter Perry, of a newly formed island lying fifty miles west of Dutch Harbor, directly between the Bogoslof Islands, Alaska, commonly known as Castle and Fire Islands.

The new island made its first appearance in June, and is now 900 feet high. The length could not be ascertained, as the Perry could not get close enough to make an accurate measurement. Clouds of steam rise from its summit, and it is surrounded by boiling water.

THE MEDAL HADN'T ARRIVED.

Americans Went Through the Form of Presenting It to Fallieres.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—President Fallières, at the Elysée Palace this afternoon, received a deputation of the committee of the St. Louis Exposition, consisting of President David R. Francis, Hugh H. Breckenridge, Charles H. Jones, Lewis D. Doxier, S. M. Felton, and Festus J. Wade.

Secretary of the American Embassy Vignaud introduced the deputation, which went through the formalities of presenting to the President a gold medal commemorative of the exposition. Owing to unforeseen delay in the arrival of the medal here it will be handed to the President privately at a subsequent date.

BARS CLOSED AT 1 SHARP.

Little Liquor to be Had After That Hour This Morning.

The same drought was noticeable in the theatre district last night that has prevailed there for the last week. All the restaurants in the white light belt shut their bars down tight on the stroke of 1, and only the very oldest patrons were able to get into them afterward.

The same thing happened everywhere. There were no wet spots at all. Churchill's, Jacks, Rector's, Burns's, Shanley's, every one of the well-known restaurants in the vicinity of Times Square stayed dry after the hour of one. The closing meant a big loss to the proprietors, for in nearly every instance the rooms were dark and empty at a time when they are usually crowded with late diners.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

SEYMOUR EATON QUITS POLICY HOLDERS' FORCES

Telling Olney He Had Thought This Movement Unselfish.

SURPRISE TO THE COMMITTEE

Sprung at Night by Its Paid Secretary After a Day Notable for a Peabody-Untermyer Confab.

Seymour Eaton, Secretary of the International Policy Holders' Committee, has got out of it, incidentally throwing a few bricks at the committee. He was the paid employe of the committee, drawing a salary of $300 a week.

The fact came out last night, after most of the members of the committee were out of reach, by the communication to the newspapers, through The Associated Press, of this telegram, sent by Mr. Eaton to Richard Olney, Chairman of the committee:

New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

The Hon. Richard Olney, Chairman, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: I herewith tender my resignation as Secretary of the International Policy Holders' Committee, to take effect immediately.

When I accepted this position I believed this movement to be righteous, unselfish, public-spirited, and in the best interest of the great body of policy holders. I have been outspoken in giving publicity to this opinion.

I feel that I now owe it to you and to the other eminent gentlemen whom I invited to serve on this committee as well as to myself and to the policy holders that I be just as frank and as fearless in expressing my present convictions by a prompt and positive resignation.

SEYMOUR EATON.

It was made known at the same time that Mr. Eaton had in his pocket the resignation of Edwin Leibfreed, described as "the Treasurer of the Committee," to take effect as soon as the finances could be transferred.

Mr. Eaton lives in Philadelphia. At his home there last night he said:

"I have nothing to add to the information conveyed in my telegram of resignation as to my reason for quitting the Policy Holders' Committee."

G. R. Scrugham, organization manager of the Policy Holders' Committee, got out of bed in the Hotel Belmont last night to receive from reporters Mr. Eaton's news of his resignation. He immediately rang up Samuel Untermyer at Yonkers, and after a long conversation over the telephone, made the following statement to a TIMES reporter:

"Mr. Leibfreed is not the Treasurer of the committee. Mr. Eaton's suggestion that he be appointed Treasurer was declined by the Executive Committee at its meeting last week. Mr. Thomas B. Wanamaker, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, is Treasurer.

"Mr. Eaton is not and never has been a member of the Policy Holders' Committee. He has been simply the Secretary at a very liberal salary; Mr. Leibfreed has been his personal clerk. There has been dissatisfaction for some time with the services rendered by both these gentlemen.

"Mr. Eaton had no part in inviting or inducing Mr. Olney to act as a member of the committee or as its Chairman. If Mr. Eaton intends to insinuate that there are any ulterior motives behind this movement, his statement is utterly and willfully untrue and disloyal. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee to-morrow morning, at which these gentlemen will be invited to be present and explain.

"With a movement of such magnitude and with such vast interests at stake we must expect that the insurance companies will be able to play a little politics now and then, and that we shall thus lose an occasional employe. The means adopted will probably appear later. The Executive Committee will doubtless use every effort to get at the bottom of this incident."

At the time of the formation of the committee it was generally understood that Mr. Untermyer had engaged Mr. Eaton to act as Secretary and attend to the sending out of the circular letters and literature which was being prepared in the interest of the movement. Mr. Eaton's salary, it was said, was to be $300 a week. Mr. Leibfreed, who came into the employ of the committee almost immediately after Mr. Eaton was engaged, had been in Mr. Eaton's employ previously, at one time being Treasurer of the Booklovers Library.

Eaton and Leibfreed were the only paid employes of the committee, except a corps of stenographers, who have been engaged more recently. Mr. Untermyer has repeatedly said that he was receiving no remuneration from the committee. Mr. Scrugham reiterated this statement last night, and added that neither himself nor any one else connected with the movement, with the exception of Mr. Eaton and Mr. Liebfreed, was being paid.

He was made Secretary of the Policy Holders' Committee when it was organized on July 9. He was previously best known for his connection with the Booklovers' and Tabard Inn Libraries and The Booklovers' Magazine, which he founded. These concerns enjoyed a measure of success for several years, but met with disaster more than a year ago. The magazine passed into possession of the Appletons. One of the schemes fathered by the Library Association under Mr. Eaton's régime was a soap selling venture. More recently Mr. Eaton has been head of a syndicate which supplied the newspapers throughout the country with Sunday matter.

This latest development in the jockeying for place between the rival forces in the insurance fight somewhat overshadowed last night the day's proceedings in insurance matters. These were made notable chiefly by an interview between Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Policy Holders' Committee and President Peabody of the Mutual Life.

Word spread around the Mutual Life Building about 3 o'clock in the afternoon that Mr. Untermyer had gone into conference with President Peabody of the company. Hectic developments were looked for in view of the correspondence that has passed in recent weeks between the two. It was suggested by some that an ambulance call be sent in. But none was sent and none was needed.

About 4 o'clock Mr. Untermyer emerged unscathed from Mr. Peabody's office. He was followed half an hour later by

Vice President Emory McClintock, who also bore no marks of battle. Mr. Peabody himself did not become visible, but it was said unofficially that he was physically in good shape. Mr. Untermyer declined to discuss the purpose or result of his visit.

Before Mr. Untermyer had got back to his office, however, it became known that a Mutual statement was coming out. The next news was that counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee and for the Mutual had agreed before Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court on the form of an order of mandamus which not only directed the Mutual to file the corrections that it has or may obtain to its imperfect lists as filed at Albany on July 18, but also to keep right on getting corrections. This latter provision was a sort of afterthought to which the Mutual's counsel consented yesterday.

At 5:15 o'clock the Mutual's statement appeared. It said that Mr. Untermyer had prepared his motion for a writ of mandamus on Aug. 2 before the company had refused to give the corrected lists.

Attached to the Mutual's statement was a copy of a letter from Mr. Peabody to Mr. Untermyer replying to a letter dated July 30, in which the demand for the corrected lists was made. The papers in the mandamus proceeding show that this demand of July 30 was the third one that the International Committee made for better lists than those filed at Albany, the other two having been sent on July 19, the day after the filing, and on July 25. No answers were received to these two letters, and the letter referred to in the Mutual's statement as of Aug. 2 appears as an exhibit in the mandamus papers under date of Aug. 1.

This statement was given out yesterday, as from President Peabody, in reference to Justice Giegerich's decision that the company furnish a correct list of its policy holders within ten days:

The company has two classes of policy holders; those holding premium-paying policies and those holding paid-up policies. In the former case the company has on record, in nearly all cases, the correct Post Office addresses of the insured.

This is the result of the necessary communications in relation to the collection of premiums. In the case of paid-up policies, no necessity has existed in the past for constant communication with the policy holders, and therefore there have been many changes of address which have not been reported to the company by the policy holders.

The list filed at Albany had in all cases such Post Office addresses as the company had in its possession, either at the home office or at the agency headquarters.

The new addresses, required by the decision to be filed, are the changes which have been reported to the company since the official list was prepared.

BATTLESHIP'S SPEED TRIAL.

Rhode Island Begins Government Test with Empty Magazines.

When the battleship Rhode Island left the Navy Yard yesterday on her way to sea, where she is now having her Government speed trial, she had not enough ammunition on board to sink a mudscow. It is usual in the case of ships of the Rhode Island class that on their final Government trial the guns shall also be tested. This time, however, the gun trials will be omitted for the reason that the magazines of the navy's largest battleship are empty.

When the Rhode Island was ashore in Chesapeake Bay all of the ammunition was taken off of the ship, and since that time the magazines have remained empty. The gun tests will take place a few weeks hence. On board the Rhode Island in behalf of the Government, are Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commanders Bieg and Marsh, Lieut. Commander E. W. Eberle, and Naval Constructor R. H. Robinson.

The trial of the Rhode Island should have started about noon yesterday and should end about that time to-morrow. The result may be known late to-morrow afternoon should Capt. Bowman, the commander of the vessel, take advantage of the wireless apparatus on board to notify the Navy Yard. On her builders' trial the Rhode Island averaged 19.04 knots, and she is expected to do at least as well as that this time.

JAPAN WAITS FOR DETAILS.

No Action as Yet on the Killing of Poachers in Alaskan Waters.

TOKIO, Aug. 9.—The Japanese Government does not yet possess any details of the Aleutian incident and is not therefore in a position to express its views.

The news is generally received with regret, and the hope is expressed that no unpleasant complications will develop.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Department of Justice to-day received a telegram from District Attorney Harlan at Fairbanks, Alaska, regarding the killing and capture of Japanese poachers at St. Paul Island. The telegram contained no facts which had not been covered by Solicitor Sims's report. Mr. Harlan asked for instructions, which will be sent to him in course of time, but not until additional information has been received.

Neither the State Department nor the Japanese Embassy received any dispatches to-day concerning the incident, and until full official reports are at the disposal of both Governments it is not likely that there will be any diplomatic developments in the case.

President Roosevelt has ordered that the revenue cutter McCulloch, which has been doing patrol duty in the vicinity of the Pribyloff Islands, be directed to resume that duty. The assignment of revenue cutters to such special duty can be done, under the law, only by the President. The McCulloch is now in Alaska, where she conveyed Solicitor Sims and the Japanese prisoners captured on St. Paul Island.

NEW LABOR PARTY FORMS.

75 Delegates Present at the Invitation of the Central Federated Union.

A new political party, to be called the Independent Labor Party, was formed last night in the back room at 29 Cooper Square. The meeting was called at the suggestion of the Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union, and was composed of about seventy-five members of the labor unions of the city.

The meeting was informal. It was opened by James Hatch of the Executive Committee, who declared that the union had determined to enter into independent politics this year, and that it had mapped out a plan to have a labor party organization in every Assembly district.

Chairman Hatch said that it was not the purpose of the Central Federated Union to take up independent politics as a body, but that the individual members of the different labor unions were invited to form clubs in their Assembly districts, and that from each of these clubs three members would be elected who would form the General Committee of the Independent Labor Party.

Doctor and Wife Thrown from Auto.

While out riding with his wife in his automobile, Dr. David Jones, 163 West Thirteenth Street, was run down by a Sixth Avenue car at Twenty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. The doctor and his wife were thrown to the ground, but were only slightly hurt.

Your printer knows all about
Old Hampshire Bond
"Look for the Water Mark"
because his most discriminating patrons always specify it.
¶ Let him tell you about it, or better still have him show you our specimen book giving examples of lithographing, printing, engraving and embossing on the 14 different colors of OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND.

RAILROAD TUG STRIKE IS PILING UP FREIGHT

Many Cars in the Jersey Yards, Some with Food Aboard.

AN EFFORT TO SETTLE FAILS

All of the Employes Except the Erie's Reject an All-Round Raise of $5 in Wages.

The strike of the towboat men and the deckhands on the lighters which carry freight cars across the Hudson from Jersey railroad terminals was still unsettled last night. Yesterday morning 1,000 freight cars were stalled at railroad terminals in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken. Most of the cars were laden with perishable foodstuffs, bound for New York, and as a result the strike threatened a food famine in this city. Heads of the lighterage departments of the railroads affected, however, said that they could prevent any danger of a scarcity of food. Walter B. Pollock, General Manager of the lighterage department of the New York Central, said all the railroads were able to keep a part of their fleet of tugboats in commission, and that they could carry across the river nearly all the cars containing fruits and vegetables before much damage was done. The cars loaded with machinery and freight of that nature will be left until the strike is settled or the situation is well under control.

Nearly 400 deckhands, oilers, and firemen were out yesterday noon, and the few boats which the companies were running were handled by new men. The first forward deckhands demand a raise from $55 to $65 a month, the second forward deckhands from $50 to $55, the oilers from $55 to $60, and the firemen from $50 to $55. The strike affects the deckhands of the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, and Erie Railroads, but the firemen and oilers of only the Erie and Baltimore & Ohio quit work.

Officers of the six railroads met yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Pollock of the New York Central Railroad at Beaver and Whitehall Streets. After talking over the situation they agreed to give all the men a raise of $5 a month. Later in the afternoon, after the proposal had been made to the men, J. C. Stuart, General Manager of the literage department of the Erie Railroad, announced that his men had accepted the offer and would return to work immediately. The men of the other railroads said that they would not return to work until the raise of $10 a month was granted to the first forward deckhands.

"When we quit work," said one of the strikers, "we agreed to stick together. I know that the companies have offered the second forwards, oilers, and firemen what they wanted, but we intend to hold out until the first forwards get their demand of a $10 raise, too."

The New York Central yesterday had seven of its twenty-one tugs working. None of the other companies has as many tugs as the New York Central, but they were all able to keep a few boats going.

The strike began on Wednesday night, when sixty men of the Erie Railroad quit work. It became general yesterday morning, and for several hours the Pennsylvania Railroad's were the only tugs towing freight lighters across the river. The men have no union, and they say that the railroad companies, several months ago, offered to increase their wages without forcing them to create a union. The companies, the men say, never kept this promise, and yesterday's strike was the result. The strike came as a complete surprise to the employers.

The reason why the Pennsylvania Railroad deckhands did not strike is because the company gives each of its employes a pension after he has served the company a certain number of years. Any man who joins a strike against the company is barred from such a pension.

Officers of the New York Central said last night that fifty new deckhands, recruited from Troy, Albany, and Buffalo, had been put to work on the tugboats, under the protection of fifty detectives, headed by Inspector R. Humphrey, a brother of Chief of Police William M. Humphrey of the New York Central. The New York Central and the other railroad companies asked yesterday for police protection of their property in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken. Police guards were sent to all the railroad terminals, but late last night no disturbance had been reported.

Mr. Pollock announced last night that enough men had been hired to man ten tugs, and that the perishable freight could all be handled.

"We hope," he continued, "that we will soon be in a position to restore the traffic to the normal state. I expect that it will not be long before the strikers will accept our terms and all of them return to work."

The strikers have no union and lack the active support of any.

2,000 GOLD BEATERS STRIKE.

Quit Work in an Attempt to Drive Out the Middlemen.

A strike of 2,000 gold beaters against the open shop began yesterday. Delegate James McCabe of the Gold Beaters' Union announced last night that the strike affects ninety-two firms.

It was ordered, he said, for the purpose of driving out the middlemen or small contractors who take contracts from the large manufacturers and who employ their men on the open-shop plan.

UNHURT IN 7-STORY FALL.

Roofer Tumbled Through 80 Feet of "Golden Bubbles" and Landed on Sand.

After tumbling seven stories in an airshaft in an unfinished tenement house at 892 South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, Louis Phillips, the victim, lives to tell the tale. He is 28 years old, and his home is at 75 Allen Street, Manhattan. Phillips's life was saved because he landed in a sand pile at the bottom of the shaft.

He was working on the roof, and slipped and fell backward down the shaft. In his descent of eighty feet he turned several somersaults. He told the police later that he saw nothing but "golden bubbles" during his tumble. When he landed in the sand pile he lay stunned for a moment, and then arose and wiped the sand from his clothing. While he was doing this, fellow-employes, who had expected to find the roofer dead or badly hurt, were astonished to see him very much alive.

Dr. Snyder of the Eastern District Hospital found that the man had sustained slight bruises on his shoulders, chest, right ankle, and both arms. Then Phillips expressed his determination to return to work at 1 o'clock. He was prevailed upon by his employer to lay off for the balance of the day and rest himself at Coney Island. This the roofer did.

GRAIN RATES REDUCED.

The Wisconsin Commission Lowers Them 1 Cent a Bushel.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 9.—Grain rates in Wisconsin were reduced practically 1 cent per bushel in a ruling made by the State Railroad Commission to-day.

The order will apply to all of the railroads operating in Wisconsin, and is the result of complaints made by O. G. King against the Wisconsin Central Railroad and by W. L. Houser against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Minneapolis & Omaha, and the Chicago & Northwestern.

It is said that the reduction will cost the railroads of Wisconsin $750,000 a year.

SHE'D WANT BOTH BABIES.

Mrs. Hertz Has Learned to Love the Boy Substituted for Her Own.

When the regular business had been disposed of in the Tombs Court yesterday the court officers as usual cried out, "Any one to see the Judge?" A middle-aged, sad-eyed German woman, with a baby in her arms, stepped to the rail and asked if she might speak a word to Magistrate Breen.

The Magistrate gave her permission, but the crowd in the courtroom seemed to frighten her, for she had to be reassured that it was all right before she told her story. She then explained her mission in the court.

She said she was Mrs. Marie Hertz of 558 Greenwich Street, and that six years ago her baby boy, her first child, was stolen by a nurse girl and another baby put in its place. She had discharged the girl a week before, and Mrs. Hertz thinks that spite led to the trick being played on her.

She soon discovered the deception, for her own child had blue eyes while the little stranger's were brown. She kept the strange baby, however, she said, for she soon became attached to it, but she has never given up hope of getting her lost boy back again. For six years she has sought high and low but without finding a trace of the stolen child, and as a last resort she decided to appeal to the courts.

Magistrate Breen questioned her closely as to the details of the story and found out the name of the nurse girl. He promised to do what he could. Mrs. Hertz said that things had been going badly with the family. Her husband is a waiter, but is out of work, and they have found it hard to get along. The couple have had three children, the one that was stolen, a second died, the third Mrs. Hertz had in court with her. The woman thanked the Magistrate for his offer to help her. As she left the room she was asked what she would do if she found her lost boy.

"I should be so happy. I should claim him," was the reply.

"But how about the other baby you have brought up all these years?"

"I should keep him, too," said the woman, "for I love him."

12 HURT WHEN CARS MEET.

Motorman Couldn't Set Brakes on Amsterdam Avenue Hill.

Twelve persons were cut and bruised by a trolley car collision on the steep hill on Amsterdam Avenue, between 188th and 125th Streets, early yesterday morning. A Third Avenue car ran into one of the Sixth Avenue line. The accident occurred at 131st Street, which is right in front of the J. Hood Wright Hospital. It was the second accident of the kind which has happened at this point in a short time. The collision in this case, as in the other, was due to the failure of the brakes to work on the Third Avenue car. Michael Airelley, the motorman, discovered that his brakes were out of order after his car had passed over the crest of the hill at 138th Street on the southward trip. Ahead of him, at 131st Street, he could see the other car. He yelled, but was unable to attract the attention of those on the other car.

Both cars were filled with passengers, who were thrown into a panic by the collision. Twelve persons were hurt. Their injuries consisted in the main of cuts and bruises. One man had his fingers cut off. Both cars were wrecked.

The Sixth Avenue car had just begun to move when it was struck. Most of the passengers jumped and escaped injury.

STOWAWAYS THREE TIMES.

Two Young Italians Have Trachoma, However, and Can't Land.

For the third time within a year, two young Italians arrived at New York yesterday as stowaways on an Italian liner. The men are Domenico Gaetano and Antonio Barroni, who hid away in a lifeboat of the Italian liner Nord America at Palermo, remaining there until the ship was two days at sea. Then they showed themselves on deck and were promptly put to work.

Both of the stowaways, it is said, are suffering from trachoma, and even had they come as first-class passengers they would have to go back, as trachoma is one of the diseases that absolutely bars an alien from landing in United States territory. They will start back on the Nord America next week.

MISS GRANGE WEDS H. C. TODD

Marriage in Canada of Daughter of Pittsburg Rector a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—Surprise was caused here to-day by the announcement that Miss Ethel Grange, a daughter of the Rev. Robert Waddington Grange, rector of the Church of the Ascension in this city, had been married last Tuesday in Canada to Henry C. Todd, also of this city, who had been divorced from his first wife within the last fortnight.

Miss Grange went to Muskoko Lake, Canada, several weeks ago as a guest of Mrs. Florence O'Neil of this city. Early on Tuesday morning she sailed with a party to Bracebridge, just across the lake. At the little Baptist church there they met Mr. Todd, who arrived the night before from Pittsburg. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Davies, the pastor of the church. No members of the families of either the bride or bridegroom were present.

PRECAUTIONS CAUSE INQUIRY.

Mrs. Grupe's Body Was Removed at Night from Belvedere House.

Johanna Grupe, wife of August Grupe, a wealthy sugar planter of Havana, died Wednesday afternoon at the Belvedere House, where she had been ill for ten weeks. Her body was removed Wednesday night to an undertaker's at 688 Ninth Avenue. Yesterday somebody reported to Coroner Acritelli that the woman had committed suicide, and that the body was removed without notice to either the police or the Coroner.

Investigation showed that Mrs. Grupe died of Bright's disease. The anxiety of the hotel people to remove the body without excitement caused the report. The body was lowered in a dark elevator, while a porter was stationed at the end of the main corridor and the housekeeper took her stand at the side entrance through which the body was taken to the undertaker's wagon. It is supposed that three men, who witnessed this procedure from the other side of the street, started the rumor. The body was removed by permission of the Health Department.

Mrs. Grupe came to this country in May for expert treatment, which she could not get in Cuba. She grew steadily worse, and for two days before her death she was unconscious. Her body will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery to-day.

The Grupes entertained Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth when they were in Cuba.

A Seasoned Ship and Commander.

When the Scandinavian-American liner C. F. Tietjen passed Sandy Hook on her way to Copenhagen yesterday it was the beginning of the 278th voyage across the Atlantic of Capt. A. D. Thonsen, the liner's commander.

Burns have a Long Memory

We want to sear into your appreciation the gain-growing of a life insurance that will be gain-giving when your gain-getting is over. Send us the scar on a postal of inquiry.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Tatlock, President

REPRESSION IN RUSSIA BECOMES MORE SEVERE

Principal Members of All the Trades Unions in Custody.

MUTINY CAUSED BY GIRLS

University Students Worked Among the Kronstadt Sailors — Czar to Visit the Guards' Camp.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Arrests are being made in ever-increasing numbers. It is stated that the principal members of all the trades unions are now in custody.

A telegram from Moscow says the resumption of work there was complete to-day, but arrests of agitators and chiefs of workmen's organizations continue. Many workmen have been expelled from the city.

The Bourse Gazette makes the startling charge that much of the revolutionary agitation conducted among the sailors at Kronstadt was through university girl students, who frequented public houses patronized by the sailors in order to bring them under their influence.

Some bombs seized to-day in a suburb of St. Petersburg were each found to be charged with six pounds of dynamite.

Two unknown men to-day attacked M. Annikin, who was one of the peasant leaders in the outlawed Parliament, in a street at Terjioki, Finland, near where M. Herzenstein, the Constitutional Democrat leader, was murdered. In response to his cries passers-by hurried up, and M. Annikin's assailants decamped. It was reported on June 30 that MM. Annikin and Alladin had received warnings from the "League for the Salvation of Russia" of Odessa that they had been sentenced to death.

The following appointments to the Cabinet have been officially confirmed: Prince Vassilchikoff, Minister of Agriculture; M. Flossofoff, Minister of Commerce; M. Iswolsky, Procurator General of the Holy Synod.

In view of the improvement in the situation, a number of the Guard Regiments have already returned to their Summer camp at Tsarkoe-Selo. The Emperor has arranged to go there on Saturday and spend five days. These imperial visits to the Guards' camp are gala occasions and are always marked by festivities, theatricals, and banqueting among the various regiments. The Empress's yacht Alexandra, which has been under repairs for two years, steamed to Peterhof last night, leading to the belief that the imperial family will soon make their postponed visit to Finish waters.

Court circles are greatly relieved by the prospect of a period of calm, which will give the Government an opportunity to inaugurate its programme. The Rossia says it is the intention of the Government to fight a counter revolution with the same energy as that with which it has been waging war against the "enemies of society."

The Governor of Moscow has asked the Ministry of the Interior for a credit of $500,000 for the remuneration of property holders who suffered losses in the revolt of last December. Among the sufferers are several Americans.

NOT WIDE OPEN, WALDO SAYS.

Gambling Going On, but Police Do Their Best, He Thinks.

Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo, now Acting Commissioner in the absence of Commissioner Bingham, admitted yesterday that there is some gambling going on in the city, but denied emphatically that the town is "wide open."

The Deputy Commissioner's remarks were in reply to questions put to him as a result of Gov. Higgins's utterances about gambling here. The questions made Mr. Waldo nervous, and many of them remained unanswered. He acknowledged, however, that complaints about gambling were coming in constantly from the District Attorney's office and other sources.

"These complaints," he said, "are turned over to the Inspector in whose district the infraction of the law is reported to be taking place. The Inspector investigates and reports. It is one thing to suspect a place of being a gambling house and quite another to obtain evidence against it. I believe that the police of the city are doing all that they can possibly do to suppress gambling and vice."

NIGHT BANK IN TIMES SQUARE.

The Mechanics and Traders' to Move Its Branch Into the Astor Theatre.

Times Square will have a night and day bank this Autumn in the Astor Theatre Building, at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street. As soon as the building is completed, possibly in October, the Mechanics and Traders' Bank will move its branch, now at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, over into the new theatre building, and will put in a double shift of clerks.

The amplification of its service was made by the bank for the benefit of the many theatrical and other night businesses which take in more money after nightfall than before. The bank will operate until midnight, and if the business is found to justify it the bank will keep open throughout the twenty-four hours of every weekday.

When the change is made in the Fall the official staff of the Forty-sixth Street branch of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank will be transferred to the new building without change.

The safe deposit vaults are to be a feature of the new night and day bank. With an all-night bank over in Fifth Avenue (near Sherry's) and one in Times Square, (near Rector's and Shanley's,) there will now be no excuse for any chorus girl losing jewels valued at $15,789. When she comes out of the dressing room in the theatre she may leap into a cab and drive a block or two to the safety deposit vaults.

JONAH WASN'T SWALLOWED.

Doubt Thrown Upon His Story by Rabbis at Jewish Chautauqua.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 9.—Jonah was not swallowed by the whale, according to learned rabbis who discussed the Book of Jonah at to-day's session of the Jewish Chautauqua. Rabbi William A. Rosenau of Baltimore delivered an address on the book and its meaning. He questioned whether it could boast the antiquity which its place in the Bible would suggest, and he declared that its statements were based on tradition.

"The hero is swallowed by a fish," declared Rabbi Rosenau, "because this figure of speech best pictured the exile which was the punishment meted out by God for Israel's neglect to carry out God's will. If we read the book of Jonah with these facts in mind, it takes on a new color, and, in the language of Mr. Montefiore, proves itself a triumph of Judaism which takes rank with the second Isaiah as a master builder of Jerusalem."

Israel Cowen of Chicago presided at to-day's session. Other speakers were Dr. Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia, whose subject was "Personality in Teaching," and Miss Ella Jacobs of Philadelphia, who told of the use of models in religious schools.

Boys Poisoned by Abandoned Well.

Two eight-year-old boys were taken to Lincoln Hospital last night suffering from ptomaine poisoning, the result, it is believed, of drinking water from an abandoned well near their home. The boys, John Mulholland and Lionel Simons of 914 East 137th Street, are in a serious condition.

O'Neill-Adams Co

SPECIAL TO-DAY
IN THE ADAMS BUILDING

ADAMS BUILDING—3d FLOOR.
We Will Place on Sale This Morning
4,300 Pairs of $3.50 and $4.00

Women's *Walk-Over* Shoes and Oxfords
At $2 Pair.

We count this the greatest piece of Shoe News ever presented to a New York public. A year ago we had upward of a thousand pairs of the selfsame kinds—and they didn't last the day out. This time over four thousand pairs. Enough to fit everybody we can possibly accommodate in our shoe rooms to-day, with greatly augmented selling forces.

There is no shoe in the world more widely known or more widely advertised than the "Walk-Over." It easily commands its price of $3.50 and $4 in every store, and is NEVER SOLD FOR LESS—for the makers of it positively insist on its price being maintained.

Every pair absolutely perfect—Right from factory and sold by us with the consent of the "Walk-Over" Company, in order to clean their stock. These styles:

Women's "Walk-Over"
Black Patent Colt, Oxford Ties; new tip-toe mannish last; welt soles; AA to D; 2½ to 7; regular $4 style at **$2**

Women's "Walk-Over"
demi-glace Black Kid Gibson Oxford Ties; welt soles; A and E; 2½ to 9; regular $3.50 grade **$2**

Women's "Walk-Over"
Tan Oxfords in button or lace; A to E in all sizes; two styles; regularly $3.50 and $4 at **$2**

Women's "Walk-Over"
Button Boots; Dongola Kid; welt soles; Cuban heels; kid tips; AA to E; sizes 2½ to 8; the regular $3.50 grade for **$2**

Women's "Walk-Over"
Patent Colt Skin, dull kid top, welt lace or button Shoes; AA to E; 2½ to 7; regular $4 styles at **$2**

Women's "Walk-Over"
Shoes and Oxfords in eight other styles; all new this season; every size; $3.50 to $4 kinds at **$2**

THAW CHANGES CATERERS.

Objects to Food Furnished in Prison—Wants Knife and Fork.

Harry Thaw was served with meals from the Astor House yesterday, and, it is said, will continue to be supplied from that source. He quarreled with Caterer Lowenstein of the Tombs on Tuesday, and yesterday Lowenstein refused to serve him any longer. The trouble, according to the prison keepers, had its origin in Thaw's desire to have a knife and fork with his meals.

It is against the rules of the Tombs to permit a man charged with a capital offense to eat with a knife and fork. The only utensil allowed is a large spoon. From the first the lack of knife and fork was a bone of contention between Thaw and Lowenstein. Finally, Lowenstein says, he grew tired of being abused for something that was not his fault.

Thaw appealed to Warden Flynn to have a knife and fork supplied to him, and when Warden Flynn was obdurate, pleaded through his lawyer with Commissioner Lantry. The Commissioner said that no exception would be made.

Yesterday morning Thaw breakfasted on a cup of the regulation prison coffee and rolls. His noon meal, which consisted of boned chicken, fruit and rolls, was taken to him by his wife from the Lorraine.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Hartridge denied that there had been any quarrel with Caterer Lowenstein.

"The caterer was sick to-day," he said, "and that's why we had to send out for Mr. Thaw's dinner. Everything will be all right to-morrow."

Soon after the publication in the afternoon papers of the story of the quarrel packages of food began to arrive at the Tombs for the prisoner. They came from every direction, and many contained contraband articles, such as knives and forks. One large order came from a Wall Street café. There was enough food to feed half a dozen men. Warden Flynn had the hardest kind of a time stopping the messengers with supplies.

Ida Vera Simonton, who was regarded as a possible witness in the Thaw case, is no longer in this country. It was Miss Simonton who declared that Stanford White sent her to Europe to bring Evelyn Nesbit and her mother back to this country. She said she found Mrs. Nesbit abandoned and practically penniless in London, while her daughter was touring the Continent with Thaw in an automobile.

Miss Simonton is a sister-in-law of the son of Congressman Goulden of the Bronx. She sailed from New York for Holland in July. From Holland she intended to go to Africa to join Prof. R. L. Garner, the scientist, in the study of monkeys. She will not return to this country for months —certainly not for long after the Thaw case is over.

Thaw is evidently determined to convince everybody that there is no truth in the reported settlement of the $20,000 damage suit brought against him by Ethel Thomas. Through his attorney, Clifford W. Hartridge, he yesterday issued the following supplemental statement regarding what he terms the "blackmail case":

"Some papers state that Mr. Garvan supposes that the suit was settled. If so, he has been deceived. No settlement out of court ever occurred or could occur of a perjured suit against me."

It is evident from the repeated statements emanating from Thaw that the Thomas matter is regarded as worthy of more than passing notice by the defense.

MOUNTAIN OUTLAW TAKEN.

Surrendered When Friend Was Killed in Bullet-Riddled House.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 9.—Frank Ball, the mountain outlaw who recently escaped from jail at Richmond, Ky., was captured to-day by Sheriff Rice Johnson and a posse after a battle which raged for one hour. Ball killed "Jack" Bolen, a Middlesborough barber, last October, and, after escaping into the mountains, was finally landed in jail at Richmond. Not long ago he broke jail and has since been hiding in the mountains.

On Wednesday night Ball was located in a log cabin near Rose Hill, Va., and Sheriff Johnson and sixteen Deputies started out to capture him. Nearly thirty members of the Middlesborough militia company also volunteered as Deputies, and left by special train. This morning, under a truce, Sheriff Johnson went to the cabin and demanded that Ball surrender. This he refused to do.

Late in the afternoon fire was opened on the cabin by the Sheriff's forces, and after John Lee, one of Ball's friends, had been killed, Ball surrendered. He will be taken to the Kentucky Penitentiary at Frankfort to-night. The house in which he took refuge was riddled with bullets.

COLLECTS INCOME
The Trust Company of America
135 Broadway, New York
38 Wall St., New York
95 Gresham St., London, E. C.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,400,000.

CHICAGO CASHIER HELD; TELLS OF PECULATIONS

Hering of Milwaukee Bank Says He Was Stensland's Dupe.

DIRECTORS MAY BE SUED

Evidence Found to Indicate That They Neglected the Bank's Affairs—Stensland Still a Fugitive.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Henry W. Hering, Cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, which closed its doors three days ago, was arrested to-day. He will not be admitted to bail until his connection with the disappearance of nearly $1,000,000 of the bank's funds is explained. Paul O. Stensland, the President of the institution, is still a fugitive. Hering declared he did not know where President Stensland is, and that he had not heard from him for more than a week.

Hering was found last night in one of the parks and told his story of the collapse of the bank to a newspaper reporter. He insisted that he had absolutely nothing whatever to do with any peculation of the bank's funds, and declared he had not profited by the irregularities. He declares that Stensland's instructions were such that there was no way of determining that any irregular business was going on. It was only the culmination of a number of auspicious incidents and the piling of note upon note to carry on Stensland's real estate operations that finally made him morally certain that the institution was being robbed.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "I do not know that the notes are forgeries. Whenever Stensland needed money to bolster up his real estate operations he would come to my desk and ask me to make out a certain number of notes. I made out the notes and sent them to him. Later they were returned to me apparently signed by various people. Mr. Stensland then ordered me to place the notes to the credit of his personal account, and would draw checks on this account for his various enterprises.

"When my suspicions were aroused I handed Stensland a paper containing a list of notes footing up to $530,000, which I have reason to believe were not among the assets of the bank. Stensland said he had every reason to believe he would have the matter fixed up shortly."

One of the results of Hering's reappearance will be that the co-operative store, which is said to have furnished a channel for dissipating nearly $500,000 of the bank's funds, will be closed. Receiver John C. Fetzer said this morning that he will ask Judge Brentano to instruct him regarding the disposition of the stock in the store.

Receiver Fetzer declared that the first estimate of the cash in hand at the bank was too high. It was said there was $1,000,000 in sight. Instead there is only about $750,000. Receiver Fetzer reported to the Superior Court that a dividend of at least 25 per cent. would probably be declared to depositors of the bank within the next two weeks.

Another warrant charging a violation of the State banking laws was sworn out today for the arrest of Theodore Stensland, Vice President of the bank. Charles Habel declared that Stensland permitted him to deposit $125 in the bank on Saturday last, when he knew the bank to be insolvent. Stensland was arrested last Monday on a similar warrant.

Evidence which may lead to the prosecution of the Directors of the bank for President Stensland's peculations was discovered to-day. It developed that the Directors neglected to enforce such precautions as would have made Stensland's operations in fictitious paper impossible. Stensland was never required to account for the money which was apparently being borrowed by small tradesmen in the neighborhood and by small depositors in the bank.

The Chicago Title and Trust Company at 11 o'clock to-night was appointed receiver of the personal estate of President Stensland. The estate is valued at $500,000. The appointment was made by Bankruptcy Referee Eastman on the petition of three creditors. It was feared that because of Stensland's flight from Chicago he would transfer his estate and defeat his creditors.

The most startling discovery of fraudulent work was a "side" ledger which Cashier Hering took from a hidden drawer. This he is said to have admitted to the investigators was kept from the State Bank Examiner on his annual visits. In it were found entries of loans, almost without security, aggregating $191,000.

FORT WILLIAM, Ontario, Aug. 9.—The steamer America, reported last night to have on board President Stensland of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, arrived at Port Arthur this morning and started four hours later for Royal Island. The Port Arthur Police Department had not received instructions to arrest Stensland.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 9.—It is reported that people who know President Stensland saw him in Madison last Sunday, and that he engaged a carriage and met a woman on a street corner near the apartments of his stepdaughter, Mrs. Inga Sandberg. Mrs. Sandberg declares that she has not seen her father for a week.

Divorce for Mrs. Sheldon.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed the final decree in the suit for absolute divorce brought by Emily J. Sheldon against James Sheldon.

MORGAN'S MINERAL WATERS

ARE KEPT BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS. Artificial Vichy, Carlsbad, Kissingen, Lithia, Marienbad, Pullna, Myrmont, Iron Water, Seltzer, Carbonic, &c., in siphons or bottles for out-of-town patrons.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
JOHN MORGAN,
343-347 W. 39th St.
Phone 226 Bryant.

SANITOL
Tooth Powder
BEST FOR THE TEETH
Makes them white and lustrous
AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS

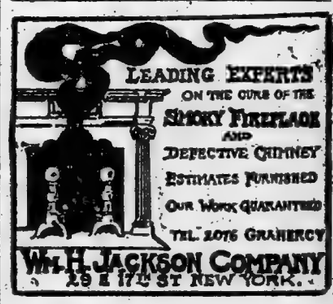

FOGAZZARO'S "SAINT."

A Much Discussed Modern Italian Novel, Just Published in English, Is Reviewed by Walter Littlefield in This Week's Number of

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books

"AN IRISH CONUNDRUM"
is entertainingly discussed by Edward Cary.

The latest novel by Hermann Sudermann, "Es War," and Gerhardt Hauptmann's most recent play, "Und Pippa Tanzt!" discriminatingly reviewed by specialists.

The dramas and lyrics of Cale Young Rice are analyzed.

There will be many interesting announcements of the publishers' Fall plans, and the usual well-conducted departments, giving

ALL THE NEWS OF BOOKS.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

1:10 A. M.—140 Centre Street; George Schlegal; damage, $100.
6:45 P. M.—2,101 Second Avenue; John Friedman; damage, $25.
7:30 P. M.—120 Fulton Street; owner unknown; damage, $1,500.
8:58 P. M.—113 Charlton Street; Mary Smith; damage, $100.

GERMAN BATTLESHIPS TO BEAT DREADNOUGHT

Weight and Rapidity of Their Fire Are to be Greater.

BIG CONSTRUCTION PLANS

Capacity of Private Yards Being Investigated—The Kiel Canal May Be Enlarged.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Uncontradicted statements have been current since the beginning of the month that the large German battleships which are to be laid down this year are to have a displacement of 19,000 tons instead of 18,000, as at first proposed, and a speed of 19.5 knots. The new large cruisers will, it is said, have a displacement of 15,000 tons and a speed of 22.5 knots.

The German Naval Journal says the main armament of the new battleships is to consist of sixteen 28-centimeter Krupp guns, as compared with ten 30.5-centimeter guns on the British Dreadnought. The projectile, with a weight of 345 kilograms and a charge of 132 kilograms, will have a muzzle velocity of 884 miles and possess almost as much penetrating power as the British projectile, with a weight of 382.5 kilograms and a charge of 146 kilograms. Thus, at the rate of one shot per gun per minute, the sixteen German guns could discharge projectiles weighing 5,520 kilograms, while the ten British guns would discharge only 3,825 kilograms.

Moreover, it is estimated that greater rapidity of fire could be achieved, the German projectile being smaller and handier.

How far these statements are accurate it is impossible to say, but there is no mistaking the activity of the German naval authorities. The first German submarine has just been launched, the Kiel Canal has been inspected with a view to its enlargement, and the principal shipbuilding and engineering firms are being carefully tested in order to ascertain their capacity for production and expansion.

Doubtless in order to study the working of turbine engines on steamers of the largest class, a senior Naval Constructor has been detailed to make the voyage from Liverpool to New York on the Carmania, sailing Aug. 14. The experiences of the German Navy with turbines so far have not been encouraging.

There are forces working for the rapid development of the German Navy, and other Powers will do well not to be unprepared for their success. The cry of the Navy League is no longer merely for a navy adequate for defensive purposes, but for one able to engage with England upon more equal terms.

LIGHTNING PLAYS WITH INK.

Throws Uncorked Bottles Down Stairs Without Spilling Contents.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Aug. 8.—A dozen uncorked bottles containing ink and other fluids were thrown down a stairway by lightning without spilling any of their contents at the home of William M. Davis last night.

The bolt entered a window, circled a brass bedstead in which Mr. and Mrs. Elsworth E. Straun were sleeping, then leaped to a shelf on which were the bottles and a lamp. The bottles were swept out of the room a distance of twenty feet to the hall on the floor below.

The lightning left the house by the wire of the electric doorbell, ringing the bell as it did so and burning the hair of Mr. Straun's dog, which was on the veranda. The same bolt, it is said, tore open the skylight on James McNamara's house next door, but did no damage there.

SPAIN FIRM TO VATICAN.

Papal Nuncio's Protest Against Order Regarding Burials Fails.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The Cabinet to-day discussed the protest of the Papal Nuncio against the Government's action in denying the right of the clergy to refuse burial in consecrated ground to those married by the civil form only. It was decided by the Ministers to maintain absolutely the rights of the civil authority.

In the course of the discussion the Minister of Justice, Count Romanones, announced his resignation so as to give the Government a freer hand.

The Nuncio later informed the Minister of Justice that he had applied to Rome for authorization to negotiate with the Spanish Government with a view to arriving at a compromise.

GAS LEDGER SHOWS LITTLE.

Consolidated's Operating Book Not a Mine of Information.

When the hearing of the application for a permanent injunction against the enforcement of the 80-cent gas law, sought by the Consolidated Gas Company, was resumed before Referee Arthur H. Masten yesterday, the gas company surprised the lawyers for the State by producing the operating ledger over which there had been a long dispute on Wednesday.

Senator Page and Mr. Gans, who had been examining the Secretary of the company, Robert A. Carter, examined the book eagerly, but after two hours' careful scrutiny they failed to gain any important advantage through its production. They discovered, however, that $270,000 had been charged against the city for repairs to street lamps. There was a disagreement as to the propriety of this tax, but Mr. Carter testified that last year the actual cost of repairs was $285,000 greater than the charge made against the city, and that the bill had not been paid.

It was brought out that the total receipts from sales of gas last year were $13,653,802.97. It was testified that the only taxes remaining unpaid were special franchise taxes over which there was a dispute.

Water Board Salaries Raised.

At the August meeting of the city Water Board yesterday, salaries of subordinates were boosted to an aggregate of $7,000 a year. Sixteen employes are affected by the order. Seven are assistant engineers. Five of them receive an increase of $600 a year, one an increase of $700, and one an increase of $900.

27th anniversary sale, greatest bargain event.

NO other sale of the year offers economies so unusual, and no other sale has met with such unqualified success. Monday, August 6th, the first day of the sale, all records for the month were broken before 2:30 in the afternoon.

Everything given display space or advertising representation during this anniversary sale MUST be an EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN. Everything must be strictly in season.

Manufacturers and importers have been notably liberal in price concessions, and every department manager is under instructions to cut prices to the lowest possible margin. We want all our customers to share in the savings offered. Read every item carefully. They're small in type, but assortments are large, and the values have never had a parallel.

Store closes at 5:30 daily.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

Store closes Saturday at 12:30.

Women's 1.48 and 1.75 hats. Black chip sailors and dress shapes—reduced for our Anniversary Sale to..... 98c

Women's $5 trimmed sailors. Quantity trimmed black chip sailors—regularly $5; to-day special at..... 3.95

Untrimmed hats. About 100 dozen natural Cuba body hats—several sailor effects—50c to 75c grades..... 29c

1.25 to 1.75 lawn waists. About 50 dozen assorted lawn waists—dainty designs, were $1.25 to $1.75—now..... 75c

58c to 75c ribbons. Immense lot of 8 in. ombre taffeta and 7 in. Dresden ribbon—beautiful shadings—yard.... 29c

24c taffeta ribbons. High lustre all silk taffetas—5½ inch—white, light blue, pink and all staple shades..... 19c

Women's elbow length gloves. Milanese lisle mousquetaire gloves—black and white—special, per pair..... 59c

89c corset covers. Of fine nainsook—French effects, trimmed with laces, beading and ribbon..... 59c

35c kimono sacques. Fine lawn—figured designs—finished with scalloped edges—special Friday at..... 19c

1.75 house dresses. Also kimono gowns; extra fine lawn—in handsome colorings and designs..... 98c

59c gingham petticoats. Made with full circular flounces—stripe and check designs—reduced to..... 38c

Infants' 39c slips. Long or short styles of nainsook—trimmed with hemstitched ruffles—Friday price..... 25c

Children's 1.75 dresses. Fine lawn—long waist—trimmed bertha—lace insertion, ruffles and tucks—2 to 5 yrs..... 98c

Children's $3 pique coats. Made with large collars with embroidery and scalloped edges—Friday special at..... 1.98

20c corset covers. 500 corset covers of fine quality cambric—finished with lace edges—a great bargain..... 12c

45c corset covers. 375 nainsook corset covers, trimmed with lace, beading and ribbon, special at..... 25c

39c cambric drawers. Well-made garments with full flounce—insertion, lace edge or tucks—reduced to..... 25c

89c drawers. Cambric or nainsook, with lace and embroidery ruffles, tucks and hemstitching..... 50c

50c night gowns. Hubbard styles, with tucks and hemstitched ruffles; 50c value; Friday price..... 33c

25c human hair golf nets. Real human hair golf nets—extra large—regular 19c. and 25c.; special at..... 10c

15c Princess dress shields. Several thousand pairs of these celebrated dress shields—shirt waist and regular styles..... 5c

25c bathing caps. 2,500 bathing caps—almost below cost of production—reduced for Friday to..... 10c

12½c elastic supporters. Extra wide—of super quality lisle—especially reduced for Friday to..... 5c

Women's Patrician oxfords. In Ideal kid—tan or black—at half price. Turn sole, 1.50; welt sole..... 1.75

Women's colored canvas oxfords. In pink, blue, lavender, green or gray—regularly $3—Anniversary week price..... 1.25

Children's 2.50 and $3 shoes. Goodyear welt, in black kid and patent leather—broken sizes—reduced to..... 1.00

Women's white oxford ties. Made of Sea Island canvas—regularly sold at $3.00—special Friday at..... 1.75

Phenomenal reductions in women's and misses' suits.

THE end of our after-inventory clearing sales comes at the height of the great anniversary sale throughout the store—a time when we bend every effort to pile up sales, regardless of profits or loss. In the women's suit section we are condensing leading bargain lots, re-grouping and re-pricing, offering the best bargains in the history of this section. Third Floor.

Women's $35 coat suits, 12.75.
In linen and English rep; also fancy afternoon or evening dresses—among this lot are goods that sold up to $85—simply a few odd garments—dainty effects—one or two of a kind—special while they last for..... 12.75

7.50 bathing suits, 2.50. Final ending up of the season's bathing suits in fine quality Sicilian and mohair—blue and black—high or low neck models—odds and ends in various lots—selling up to $7.50 special..... 2.50

6.50 shirt waist dresses, 1.95. Odds and ends of black and white shirt waist dresses—in pin dot and lawn; also white, sheer Persian lawn and dimities—all effectively trimmed with lace and embroidery. Regularly $6.50; special..... 1.95

3.95 white wash skirts, 1.95—Of white English rep—finely tailored—several models to select from—so reasonable any woman can afford to have several.

Girls' dresses at 2.50. All our fine fancy dresses in white and colors, and the more useful frolic frocks in chambray and Anderson ginghams—a splendid assortment of styles—we have collected them together to make it worth while coming to see. Very special at..... 2.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

36-inch black dress taffetas, 69c.

OVER 5,000 yards of these staple silks secured from a maker anxious to clear his surplus stock. They are beautiful goods, such as are quoted regularly at $1 per yard, and then the margin of profit is very small.

69c Full 36-inch width, "wear guaranteed" on the selvage of every yard, extra heavy goods with a high finish. Only chance you will have this season to secure these beautiful black silks at so low a price 69c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Wash goods remnants at 7½c.

A CLEARING that includes wash fabrics of almost every kind that have been shown on our counters this season—short lengths of sheer fabrics, plain fabrics, heavy fabrics, printed fabrics, woven fabrics, cotton fabrics, half silk fabrics—all made for this season's wear. Main Floor.

7½c Lengths range from one to ten yards, and the regular prices from 12½c. to 39c. per yard; the price asked doesn't, of course, cover the original cost of production, but we are in a hurry to get our stocks in shape, and offer this great price concession. Per yard. 7½c

Embroidered flannel remnants Values up to $1.00 per yard—usually desirable value—at..... 39c

Wool finished challie Persian and butterfly effects—reproduction of 50c challie—yard..... 12½c

65c to 1.25 dress goods remnants. Lengths from 2 to 8 yards, all wool and silk and wool—Bargain Friday price..... 29c

Men's $15 to $18 outing suits. Choicest style two-piece suits, tropical worsteds and flannels, hand tailored..... 8.00

Men's $20 and $25 cravenettes. 500 Kuppenheimer cravenette coats, 52 inches long, sizes 34 to 46..... 15.50

Men's 15c and 25c collars. Troy maker's stock, slightly soiled and slightly imperfect collars—½ dozen lots only..... 5c

Men's bathing suits. Of fine worsteds—all styles and sizes—regularly $2.50—special to-day..... 1.50

Men's 75c neckwear, 25c. The same stylish scarfs sold by exclusive haberdashers at 75c. and $1—to-day..... 25c

29c men's half hose. Colored embroidered and jacquard effects; grays and tans; 3 pairs 50c; at, per pair..... 17c

Women's 25c hosiery. Maco yarn—split foot—regular 25c quality—Anniversary sale price..... 12½c

Women's 25c gauze lisle hose. A very desirable quality, made to sell at 25c.—3 pairs for 50c; per pair..... 17c

1.25 to 1.75 dress goods remnants. Finest grades of dress fabrics, 2 to 8 yard pieces; a great special for to-day..... 49c

Embroidery sample strips. 15,000 lengths of 1½ to 4½ yards each—bands, skirtings, etc.—45c.—25c.—15c..... 12½c

New Val. laces at 5c. French and German Vals., values 10c. to 45c.; to-day, 10c., 15c., 10c. and..... 5c

Handkerchiefs at half. Women's plain and linen initial handkerchiefs—regularly 10c.; special to-day..... 5c

1.25 Shetland floss, 98c. Best quality—nice smooth yarn—black, white and all colors—per lb..... 98c

Summer dresser scarfs. Of Swiss and lace striped lawn—ruffled edge—colored linings—regularly 75c—now..... 39c

50 fancy pillow slips, 19c. Lithograph and handkerchief—new and beautiful designs—special at..... 19c

Engraved cards. Plate, 50 cards—name only—Old English—$1.25 and $1.50 quality, 85c.; script..... 45c

Book bargains. $1.00 copyright books—popular authors—at 33c.; 10,000 titles; 50c. books at..... 12½c

1.50 and 2.50 corsets. J. B. and P. D. French and domestic corsets of mercerized batiste—18 to 30..... 89c

1.50 corsets at 69c. W. T. corsets of fine batiste—gore cut and closely boned—sizes 18 to 30, special at..... 69c

$1 corsets at 48c. J. B. ventilating net, short corsets, sizes 18 to 26; Friday price is less than half..... 48c

Women's 35c. underwear. Shaped vests, pants and tights; regular 35c. quality; Anniversary Sale price..... 19c

Women's 17c. vests. Comfortable garments—20c. grade, 25c.; 25c. grade, 17c.; 17c. grade, for Friday, at..... 10c

Women's 75c. union suits. Swiss rib—plain silk—taped neck and arms—lace bottom—extra full, reduced to..... 45c

69c. bed sheets, 59c. Linen finished—size 81x90—specially reduced for Anniversary Week to only..... 59c

Hemstitched pillow cases. Fruit of the Loom pillow cases—size 45x36. Very special value for to-day at..... 15c

Hemstitched fancy linens. 1,000 pieces—snow white—fancy open work centrepieces, tray cloths—special..... 25c

Renaissance centrepieces. with lace edge—18 inches square—500 marked for Bargain Friday at..... 25c

45 in. Persian lawn, 19c yard. Very fine, sheer, soft lingerie finish—2,500 yards—specially priced—per yard..... 19c

Mercerized lingerie batiste. Of superior quality, 40 inches wide—regularly 29c. yard; to-day..... 19c

75c brooches and sash pins. Gold filled and French gray—regularly 75c. Special price for Anniversary week..... 25c

$1 real leather hand bags. Some slightly soiled from handling—otherwise perfect—reduced from $1 to..... 50c

50c to $1 sample combs. Fancy mounted combs in shell and amber—50c. to $1.00 values—reduced to..... 25c

9.75 Oriental couch covers. Massive Turkish rug patterns—exceptionally fine quality—special to-day, each..... 4.85

Scotch lace curtains. Double thread, finest made, copies of rich real laces—were $5 and $6.50—pair..... 2.25

2.25 damasks and tapestries. All popular colors—rich fabrics for draperies and furniture—special, per yard..... 98c

Renaissance lace curtains. Dainty patterns with insertion and edge on good nets, worth up to $3.50 pair..... 1.95

Mercerized tapestry portieres. Very silky—solid colors—silk rope edges—all colors—value $7.90; now..... $5

Sampson's floor oilcloths. Come 1 and 2 yards wide—new, bright patterns—regularly 25c. square yard, now..... 19c

American fibre mattings. Best grade, blue, red and brown—just the thing for rooms—regularly 50c. yard..... 28c

Body Brussels carpets. Floral and Oriental designs—with or without borders—regularly $1.35 yard..... $1

Crex rugs, specially priced for Bargain Friday:

18x36	21x45	24x48	26x54	30x60
25c	35c	45c	55c	70c

1.50 hammocks, 75c. Strongly woven—with spreader and pillow—wide valance—all colors—special at..... 75c

25c. sheet music, 9c. 1,000 of the most popular songs and operatic hits of the day—specially reduced to..... 9c

35c. bath brushes. With detachable handles—will give excellent service—half price for to-day..... 25c

August sale of furniture

Highest in character, broadest in variety and fairest in price of any furniture sale New York has known.

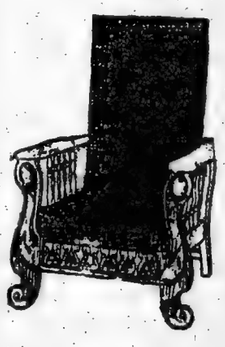

12.75 Morris chairs, $7.75 in golden oak or mahogany finished, highly polished, broad, graceful arms, arranged for perfect comfort, can be adjusted to four different positions, reversible cushions, covered with best velour, at..... 7.75

50 $18.50 china closets; made of quartered oak, weathered finish, mission style, fitted with three shelves; a very handsome design; best construction, at..... $12

$6 white enamelled bedsteads; finished with the best baked enamel; the latest and newest design; fitted with brass vases; best construction, at..... 4.50

30 $18 bookcases; made of quartered oak or mahogany finished, highly polished, nicely carved, fitted with a glass door and one drawer, best construction, at..... 12.50

$2.50 dining chairs; quartered oak, highly polished, heavy box frames, closely woven cane seats, very comfortable, at..... 1.40

100 $18 couches; fitted with indestructible springs, set in frames of thoroughly seasoned oak, covered in heavy velour..... 12.50

$25 brass beds; 2-inch posts, with heavy laterals and large vases, best French lacquer; guaranteed constructions, at..... 12.75

$5.50 and $6.50 parlor tables; oak or mahogany, polish finish; very handsome designs, at..... 3.75

50 $5 and $6 rockers; in golden oak or mahogany finished, highly polished, newest designs, very comfortable, at..... 3.75

$10.50 all hair mattress; full 40 lbs., closely tufted, covered in the best A. C. A. ticking, at..... $8

Men's $5 to $10 auto dusters. About 275 automobile dusters for men, good linen and satin venetian cloth..... 3.75

Women's 18.50 auto dusters. Made of fine pongee; full sleeves and wind cuffs; regularly $18.50; special at..... 10.00

10.25 "Star" refrigerator. 45 inches high; 29 inches wide and 18½ deep—holds 55 lbs. ice—reduced to..... 7.50

Blue and white kitchen china. 95c. salt boxes, cereal jars or rolling pins, reduced for to-day to..... 15c

Oval clothes baskets, 39c. Made of whole willow, with braided top—regularly sold for 55c., to-day..... 39c

2.75 nursery refrigerators. Galvanized lined—filled with mineral wool—water compartment with faucet..... 1.95

$22 Austrian dinner sets. Finest quality Austrian china—rich gilt edges—100 pieces to set—reduced to..... 15.00

Bread and butter plates. Fine decorated Austrian china—good bargains at 15c—Anniversary price..... 10c

Decorated chamber sets. Porcelain—assorted colors—were $9.50—now 1.95; with large slop jar..... 3.25

Clear crystal tumblers. Not thin blown, but serviceable kind for ordinary use—regularly 39c. doz., now..... 24c

August sale groceries.

Mail and telephone orders promptly filled.

MARACAIBO COFFEE or Golden Santos; fresh roasted daily; regular 25c. quality; 6 lbs., $1; lb.... 17c	SPECIAL SAMPLE TEA—Imported to sell at 40c. lb.; Oolong, English Breakfast or Mixed; 5 lbs., $1; lb..... 23c	CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR—The ideal table sugar; 5 lb. carton, special..... 31c

QUAKER PUFFED RICE; 3 packages..... 25c

HOME-MADE LAYER CAKE—Baked in our own bakery; 3 layers, with pure fruit filling; regular 30c. cake..... 20c

FULL CREAM CHEESE—Herkimer Co. finest selected Cream Cheese; lb..... 16c

SWISS CHEESE—Finest quality domestic Swiss Cheese; fully matured; lb..... 18c

NEW FANCY GREEN APPLES—6-quart basket..... 38c

NEW SWEET POTATOES—Bright, smooth, selected stock; 6-quart basket..... 49c

2,500 CRATES MESSINA LEMONS—Direct importation, just received; fancy, large, juicy fruit; dozen..... 16c

NEW POTATOES—Fancy Long Island stock; will cook white, dry and mealy; peck..... 23c

FRESH SMOKED BEEF—Armour's finest quality sugar cured; wafer sliced; lb..... 20c

PEA BEANS—Finest quality New York State hand-picked Pea Beans; 10 lbs., 35c.; 5 lbs..... 18c

YELLOW CORN MEAL—American Cereal Co.'s fresh milled Southern Corn Meal; 10 lbs., 23c.; 5 lbs..... 12c

BREAKFAST BACON—The celebrated Beech Nut Packing Co.'s wafer sliced; large jar..... 25c

TEAS FOR ICING—Tetley's famous India Ceylon and Oolong; 3-lb. decorated canister, $1.65; 1-lb. decorated canister..... 68c

IMPORTED SARDINES—The popular Airship brand; packed in pure olive oil; quarters, dozen, $1.15; can..... 10c

QUEEN OLIVES—Royal Stuart; large, Spanish, crisp, bright olives; large 14-oz. bottle..... 30c

CHOPPED SWEET PICKLES—Royal Stuart; extra quality, for cold meats, &c.; large 20-oz. bottle..... 20c

WEEKS'S ORIGINAL ICE CREAM POWDER, all popular flavors; regular 15c. package..... 12c

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUITS—Fresh from the National Biscuit Co.'s ovens; Uneeda Biscuit, Milk Biscuit, Zu Zu, Lemon Snaps, Graham Crackers and Oysterettes; 6 packages..... 25c

MACARONI—The popular Reaper brand; regular 10c. carton..... 7c

Wines & liquors.

CALIFORNIA PURE WINES—Los Gatos Vineyard Co.'s popular vintage: Clarets, Riealings, Burgundies, Hock, Port or Sherry; gallon 90c., $1.25 and..... 1.50

BALTIMORE PURE RYE WHISKY—Gallon, $2.88; full quart bottle..... 63c

SCOTCH WHISKY—Ramsay Old Highland, the popular highball Scotch; gallon, $4.00; bottle..... 90c

BLACKBERRY BRANDY—Made from pure blackberry juice; gallon, $3.50; bottle..... 93c

LAGER BEER—Pilsner, brewed and sterilized for fine family trade; dozen..... 60c

CLUB SODA—Deistzer's Superior Club Soda; dozen bottles..... 1.19

CHAMPIONS SHUT OUT THE PITTSBURG TEAM

Bad Errors of Western Players Cost Them the Game.

AMERICANS STOPPED BY RAIN

Athletics Beaten Again by Chicago—Brooklyns Downed by National League Leaders.

The champion New Yorks, with their manager and third baseman still under suspension, won a signal victory over the Pittsburgs yesterday, but are still in third place in the championship race. In the American League the Greater New Yorks were unable to play their postponed game with St. Louis, but they made a further advance on the champion Athletics, who were defeated again by the Chicagos. To-day the scene of operation will change, Griffith's men opening a four-game series with Chicago, while the Philadelphians will meet St. Louis.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Pittsburg, 0.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Detroit, 8; Washington, 5.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	10	9	11	11	8	10	13	72	.706
Pittsburg	5	—	7	10	10	7	11	13	63	.643
New York	6	4	—	12	12	8	12	5	62	.639
Phila'phia	2	5	4	—	6	10	9	11	47	.485
Cincinnati	4	5	4	7	—	10	7	7	44	.436
Brooklyn	5	6	4	4	4	—	10	8	41	.418
St. Louis	5	4	2	6	8	6	—	7	38	.369
Boston	3	1	5	4	7	8	6	—	34	.340
Games lost	30	35	35	54	58	57	65	67		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago	Cleveland	St. Louis	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Phila'phia	—	6	7	8	7	11	10	59	.602
New York	8	—	7	6	9	10	7	57	.600
Chicago	9	4	—	8	7	8	12	56	.574
Cleveland	7	8	6	—	8	9	7	5	53	.552
St. Louis	2	6	8	7	—	7	8	13	49	.505
Detroit	4	6	9	4	7	—	10	9	49	.495
Washin'tn	4	3	4	4	7	5	—	10	39	.398
Boston	5	3	4	6	3	2	5	—	28	.280
Games lost	39	38	43	48	48	50	59	72		

EASY FOR THE GIANTS.

They Beat Pittsburg In Pitchers' Contest by a Score of 6 to Nothing.

Probably seven thousand persons visited the Polo Grounds yesterday, many of whom expected to witness a red-hot contest between the champion New Yorks and Pittsburgs. In this, however, they were disappointed, for the Giants had the easiest sort of a victory by a score of 6 to 0. Umpire Johnstone, whom the New Yorks barred out of the grounds on Tuesday, but who was allowed to officiate on the following day, was not present, and Klem took his place. Umpires, however, cut but little figure in determining the result, for the game was settled in the first inning through a fumble of "Tommy" Leach and Nealon's bad throw to third.

The New Yorks missed the services of Devlin at third base, for Strang was the only player to be credited with errors, but the pitching of Mathewson and Ferguson, who succeeded him in the seventh inning, was altogether too much for the Pittsburgers. Mathewson was batted only five times safely, and he wound up his career in the box by striking out three men in succession. Ferguson also did wonders in the three innings he officiated, allowing but one base hit and striking out four men, two in succession in the last inning.

Against the left-handed pitcher Liefield the New Yorks made considerable headway in the first inning through bunting and execrable fielding. Bresnahan started off by reaching first on called balls, and Leach's fumble of Browne's hit placed him on second. Shannon's good stroke to centre scored Bresnahan, and when Seymour hit to first Nealon made such a bad throw to third to catch Browne that two men crossed the plate. Liefield made a very poor attempt to field McGann's grounder, but Strang's hit to Wagner resulted in a double play and the scoring of Seymour.

In the second inning Bresnahan led off with a two-base hit, went to third on Browne's sacrifice, and on Peitz's bad throw to third to catch Bresnahan the latter tallied. Leach's fumble in the sixth inning, a wild throw to first, and Mathewson's single gave the New Yorks their sixth and last run. The score:

PITTSBURG.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	1	1	0	2		
Beaum't, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	1	0		
Wagner, ss	0	1	1	5	0		
Nealon, 1b	0	0	0	9	0		1
Gessler, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	0	2	3		0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	9	1		1
Liefield, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Phillippe, p	0	1	0	2	0		
Total	0	5	24	11	5		

NEW YORK.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Eres'han, c	2	1	1	6	0		0
Bower'n, c	0	0	0	0	0		0
Browne, rf	1	0	1	1	0		0
Shannon, lf	1	1	1	1	0		0
Seymour, cf	1	1	1	0	0		0
McGann, 1b	0	0	11	0	0		
Strang, 3b	0	0	0	1	2		
Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	4	0		
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	4	7	0		
Matth'n, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Ferg'n, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	6	6	27	18	2		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Bases on errors—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Liefield, 1; off Phillippe, 3. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; by Ferguson, 4; by Liefield, 1; by Phillippe, 8. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Clarke. Hits—Off Mathewson, 4 in six innings; off Ferguson, 1 in three innings; off Liefield, 3 in one inning; off Phillippe, 2 in eight innings. Sacrifice hits—Browne, (2,) Seymour, McGann. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	0	1	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Schulte, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Chance, 1b	1	0	9	0	0		
Steinf'dt, 3b	1	2	1	2	0		
Tinker, ss	1	1	2	3	0		
Evers, 2b	0	0	5	2	0		
Moran, c	0	2	1	0	0		
Taylor, p	0	2	0	2	0		
Total	5	8	27	9	0		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Casey, 3b	1	0	1	4	0		
Alp'man, 2b	1	2	1	2	1		
McC'thy, lf	0	2	1	0	0		
Lewis, ss	0	0	2	0	0		
Hummel, 1b	0	0	9	0	0		
Ritter, rf	0	0	4	0	0		
Bergen, c	0	0	7	2	1		
McIntyre, p	1	1	0	3	1		
Total	3	6	27	10	2		

Chicago	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Three-base hit—Alperman. Two-base hits—Schulte, Alperman. Sacrifice hits—Evers, McCarthy, Tinker. Stolen bases—Evers, Slagle. Bases on balls—Off McIntyre, 11; off Taylor, 2. Struck out—By McIntyre, 5; by Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By McIntyre, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 14. Double plays—Tinker and Chance, (2;) Evers and Steinfeldt. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	0	5	0		
Kelley, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Jude, rf	0	1	1	0	1		
Smoot, cf	0	1	0	0	0		
Dele'ty, 3b	2	2	3	1	0		
Deal, 1b	0	1	12	1	0		
Corcor'n, ss	0	0	2	3	0		
Schlei, c	0	0	4	1	0		
Fraser, p	0	0	0	0	4		0
Total	2	5	24	15	1		

PHILADELPHIA.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	4	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	1	0	0	2	0		
Brans'd, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
Titus, rf	1	2	2	0	0		
Magee, lf	1	2	5	0	0		
Doolin, ss	0	1	3	2	1		
Donovan, c	0	0	2	0	0		
Sparks, p	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	4	8	27	7	2		

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	—4

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Deal, (2.) Two-base hits—Jude, Sparks, Magee. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Doolin. Double play—Corcoran and Deal. Struck out—By Sparks, 2; by Fraser, 1. Base on balls—Off Sparks, 1; off Fraser, 5. Wild pitch—Sparks. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

AT BOSTON.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Burch, cf	0	2	1	0	0		
Mertes, lf	0	1	0	0	0		
Bennett, 2b	0	0	4	5	0		
Grady, 1b	0	0	17	0	0		
Phyle, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		
Marshall, c	1	1	5	0	0		
Crawf'd, ss	0	1	1	5	0		
Karger, p	0	1	1	6	0		
Total	2	7	30	16	0		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bridw'll, ss	0	0	1	3	3		0
Brown, 1b	0	2	1	14	0		1
Brain, 3b	0	2	1	3	8		1
Estes, cf	0	0	0	0	1		
Howard, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Dolan, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Needham, c	0	1	4	4	1		
Strobel, 2b	1	1	1	3	0		
Dorner, p	0	1	1	2	0		
Total	1	6	30	15	4		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Brain. Home run—Karger. Sacrifice hits—Bates, Strobel, Dorner, Crawford, Mertes. First base on balls—Off Dorner, 2; off Karger, 2. Struck out—By Dorner, 3; by Karger, 5. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

CHICAGO WON IN TENTH.

Philadelphia Beaten In Errorless Game by 3 to 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—With a whirlwind finish in the tenth inning Chicago to-day defeated Philadelphia 3 to 2 in the final game of the series, making a victory of five straight games. Philadelphia tied the score in the eighth, and it remained so until the tenth. After one man was out Donohue tripled to right centre, and Dygert, trying for a double play, walked Dougherty and Sullivan, filling the bases. Rohe batted for Tannehill, and Donohue scored the winning run on Rohe's single. Score:

CHICAGO.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	1	3	0	0		
Jones, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
O'Neil, cf	0	2	0	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	0	0	5	4	0		
G. Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	0		
Donohue, 1b	1	3	11	0	0		
D'gherty, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Sullivan, c	0	1	9	1	0		
T'nehill, 3b	1	0	1	4	0		
White, p	0	0	0	0	0		
*Rohe	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	3	9	30	12	0		

PHILADELPHIA.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	1	0	0	0		
Lord, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
H. Davis, 1b	0	2	15	0	0		
Seybold, rf	0	1	4	0	0		
Murphy, 2b	2	1	1	5	0		
Schreck, c	0	0	3	4	3		0
Cross, ss	0	1	0	3	0		
Lenox, 3b	0	0	2	4	0		
Dygert, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	9	28	16	0		

*Batted for Tannehill in ninth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 10. Two-base hits—Schreck, Sullivan, H. Davis. Three-base hit—Donohue. Sacrifice hits—Jones, White, Cross, Seybold. Stolen bases—G. Davis, Cross, Hartsel, Donohue, Hahn, O'Neil. Double play—G. Davis, Isbell, and Donohue. Struck out—By White, 8; by Dygert, 2. Bases on balls—Off White, 2; off Dygert, 6. Wild pitch—White. Hit with ball—Seybold, Dougherty, Hahn. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
D. Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Lindsay, 1b	1	1	14	0	0		
M'Intyre, lf	0	0	8	1	0		
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Sch'fer, 2b	3	2	2	1	0		
C'ghlin, 3b	0	3	0	4	0		
Lowe, ss	1	2	0	7	2		
Payne, c	0	1	0	1	0		
Siever, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Eubanks, p	1	1	0	1	0		
Total	8	12	27	16	2		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	0	1	0	2	0		
C. Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Altizer, ss	0	2	2	2	1		
Stanley, rf	1	0	1	0	0		
H'kman, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
And'son, lf	1	1	3	0	0		
Stahl, 1b	1	1	14	0	0		
Schlafly, 2b	1	0	0	4	0		
Wakef'd, c	0	1	2	0	0		
Falk'berg, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Hughes, p	1	1	0	2	2		
Total	5	7	24	11	3		

Detroit	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	—	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Detroit, 4; Washington, 3. Base hits—Off Siever, 7 in seven innings; off Falkenberg, 7 in three innings; off Hughes, 5 in five innings. Two-base hits—Stahl, Wakefield. Three-base hit—Eubanks. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, Schaefer, Coughlin. Stolen base—D. Jones. Base on balls—By Siever, 1; by Hughes, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Siever, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 5. Struck out—By Hughes, 1. Passed ball—Wakefield. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

STRANG MAKES BAD PLAY.

Writes to President Pulliam, Who Says Player Is Impertinent.

"Sammy" Strang, the useful utility player of the New York team, sent a letter to President Pulliam yesterday, in which he told the National League executive why, as the umpire appointed by the New York team in the fiasco of Tuesday, he declared the Giants to have won by a score of 9 to 0. "Sammy" says he was designated by Capt. McGann to act as one of the umpires, but Manager Chance declined to appoint a representative, in pursuance of Sub-Division 4, Section 39, of the National League constitution.

In reply to Strang's communication President Pulliam replied:

New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

Samuel Strang, Esq., member of the New York Baseball Club, Polo Grounds, New York:

My Dear Mr. Strang: I am in receipt of your communication of date of Aug. 7, in which you inform me that on said date you, as the umpire, did forfeit the game to the New York Club against the Chicago Club by a score of 9 to 0.

I am at a loss to understand how you, being a member of the New York Club, should address such a communication to me. You must know that Messrs. Johnstone and Emslie, being assigned by me to umpire this game, went to the Polo Grounds and that an official of the New York Club, a gatekeeper, by the name of Johnson, did refuse to admit Mr. Johnstone, giving as his authority that he had orders not to do so. The orders could have come from no one but his employers, the New York Club.

This high-handed action of the New York Club was clearly in violation of the Constitution of the National League, and thereupon Mr. Johnstone rightfully and legally did forfeit same game to Chicago by the score of 9 to 0, and so the records stand in the official tabulation of the league race for 1906.

Your action in appearing upon the ball field, you being possessed of all the facts, was not only high-handed defiance of the laws of the National League and organized baseball, but an extremely discourteous act to me as President of the National League. I would be strictly within my rights and entirely justified in disciplining you for this impertinence, but I propose to look upon your actions with contempt, and therefore take no action save this letter. Respectfully,

HARRY C. PULLIAM, President.

President Pulliam also received a letter yesterday from Charles W. Murphy, President of the Chicago Club, in which the latter stated he would not ask that a fine of $1,000 be assessed against the New York team for its ill-advised action of Tuesday.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

				R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4	6	1
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	—5	10	2

Batteries—McCann and Butler; Tozer and McAllister.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	9	1
Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	8	2

Battries—Foxen and Vandergrift; Brockett and McManus.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—5	14	5
Montreal	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—4	11	5

Batteries—Cronin, Harty, and Crist; Pappalau, Herbst, and Raub.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	—	—5	6	2
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3	5	2	

Batteries—Nelson and Steelman; McNeil and Byers.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	59	55	.628	Montreal	45	49	.479
Jersey City	50	37	.575	Newark	41	46	.471
Baltimore	47	38	.553	Providence	40	52	.435
Rochester	47	45	.511	Toronto	31	58	.348

Umpire O'Day Restored to Duty.

President Pulliam announced yesterday that he had restored Henry O'Day to good standing on the staff of National League umpires, and he will be scheduled for duty to-day. O'Day was fined $50 for not preventing the fight at Pittsburg between McGinnity of the New York Club and Peitz of the Pittsburgs, but he rebelled at the punishment and declared that he never would umpire another game in the National League.

GEERS HAS GREAT DAY IN SULKY AT BUFFALO

Veteran Reinsman Drives Three Grand Circuit Winners.

GOLD DUST MAID'S BIG PURSE

Allen Is Thrown from Sulky in the 2:08 Pacing Race and Has Three Ribs Broken.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Ed. Geers, the veteran driver, had a banner day in the sulky at the third day's meeting of the Grand Circuit. He won three races, including the rich $10,000 Empire State trot. The "silent man" captured first money in the blue ribbon event with Gold Dust Maid, favorite at $100 to the field $20. He also won the 2:16 pace with Ardelle and the 2:09 trot with Lady Gail Hamilton. Both were favorites in the betting and both won in straight heats.

In the opening race a collission occurred on the first turn, due to Doris B. stepping into the sulky of Daphne Direct. Allen, who drove Doris B., and Walker, who was behind Daphne Direct, were both thrown from their sulkies. Walker escaped injury, but Allen sustained three broken ribs and was badly bruised. He was removed to a hospital in an ambulance. Watson also fell in the 2:10 trot, but the horse and his driver, Benyon, escaped injury. The track was fast. Summary:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; the Dominion of Canada; purse, $5,000.

Hal C., ch. g., by Hal Dillard-Pearl Simmons, (Shank)	1	1	2
Prince Hal, b. g., by Star Hal, (Snow)	2	2	1
Bonanza, b. g., (Thomas)	4	3	3
Blackbird, blk. g., (Curry)	6	8	8
Eudora, blk. m., (Valentine)	9	4	4
Auto, ch. g., (Rocks)	10	9	5
Daphne Direct, blk. m., (Walker)	13	5	7
Miss Adbell, b. m., (Kinney)	6	8	6
Bonala, br. m., (Benyon)	8	7	9
Legateer, br. s., (Geers)	5	*	
Ed. C., (br. g., (Hogan)	11	*	
Cister, s. g., (Hall)	12	*	
Dories B., b. g., (Allen and Lattimer)	12	*	

*Distanced.
Time—2:05½; 2:05¾; 2:07¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; Empire State; purse, $10,000.

Gold Dust Maid, blk. m., by Silverthorne-Roby Gold Dust, (Geers)	1	1	7
Oro, blk. g., by Little Corporal, (McCarthy)	3	8	1
The President, br. h., (Loomis)	2	2	2
Roberta, b. m., (McHenry)	4	4	3
Allie Jay, b. m., (Kinney)	7	5	6
The Phantom, blk. h., (Walker)	9	7	5
Belle C., br. m., (Higbee)	8	6	8
Helen Norte, b. m., (Rutherford)	6	8	†
Alexander, b. g., (Stinson)	8	*	
Lady Mowrey, b. m., (Cecil)	*		
Watson, ch. g., (Benyon)	*		

*Distanced. †Disqualified.
Time—2:07¼; 2:08½; 2:09¾.

2:16 Pace.—The Lafayette Hotel purse, $2,000.

Ardelle, b. m., by J. H. L., dam by Yeiser Boy, (Geers)	1	1	1
Billy Seal, br. h., by Gentry's Treasure, (Cox)	3	2	2
Captain Derby, b. g., (Eldridge)	2	4	5
Italia, b. m., (Nichols)	4	3	3
F. J. Park, br. g., (Nichols)	6	6	4
Tipko, b. h., (Stockeney)	5	5	6
Cassius, b. h., (Benyon)	Dis.		
Bonnie Steinway, ch. h., (Bunch)	Dis.		

Time—2:07; 2:07; 2:07¼.

2:09 Trot.—Purse, $1,000.

Lady Gail Hamilton, blk. m., by Oakland Baron—Jennie Hulse, (Geers)	1	1	1
W. J. Lewis, b. g., by Norval, (Smith)	5	2	2
Aristo, br. g., (Walker)	2	4	4
Tuna, br. m., (Curry)	3	3	7
Vanzandt, b. m., (Devereaux)	4	6	3
John Taylor, g. g., (Grady)	6	7	5
John Caldwell, b. g., (Thompson)	7	5	6

Time—2:08¾; 2:08½; 2:09.

RUNNING WATER'S STAKE.

Wins the Alabama at Saratoga—Sir Lynnewood Equals Record.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Running Water, the 9 to 20 favorite, easily captured the Alabama Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a furlong, at the Saratoga race track to-day. Brookdale Nymph was second and Commediene third. Running Water, which was sold yesterday with Content to Andrew Miller, acting for the Newcastle Stable, for $25,000, broke in front and continued to show the way by one length for three-quarters of a mile. In the stretch Jockey Miller let her have her head and she drew away, winning easily by two lengths. The way Running Water accomplished her task stamped her as one of the best fillies in training.

A world's record was equaled when Sir Lynnewood, owned by J. E. Widener, captured the first race of the day. It was a sprint of seven furlongs, and Sir Lynnewood covered the distance in 1:24 4-5, which equals the time made by Halifax at Sheepshead Bay in June. Sir Lynnewood, which was ridden by Koerner, was always close to the pace, and in the stretch came away and won easily by two lengths. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Sir Lynnewood, 99 pounds, (Koerner,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Inquisitor, 122, (Miller,) 18 to 5 and 7 to 5, second; Nevra Lee, 102, (C. Miller,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:24 4-5. Graziallo, Merry England, California King, Thespian, Fustian, and Belle of Pequest also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; about two miles. Allegiance, 143 pounds, (Hueston,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Onteora, 142, (Page,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Champs Elysees, 136, (Holman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—4:28. Bonfire, C. B. Campbell, Bob Murphy, Glengate, and Ike also ran. Arabo fell.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Flowaway, 108 pounds, (Knapp,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Big Stone, 103, (Tadlock,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Ben Strong, 108, (Koerner,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Knight of Ivanhoe, Narelle, Kilter, Dario, Ponemah, Eulalie B., Standard Oil, Rip Rap, and Pungent also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Alabama Stakes; one mile and a furlong. Running Water, 116 pounds, (Miller,) 9 to 20 and out, won; Brookdale Nymph, 124, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and even, second; Comedienne, 121, (Dillon,) 10 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:52 2-5. Belgravia also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Woolwich, 94 pounds, (J. Hennessy,) 13 to 5 and even, won; Yorkshire Lad, 101, (Freiahon,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Champlain, 104, (Coleman,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:39 3-5. Aucussin, New Mown Hay, Woodsaw, Wrenne, and Neptunus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Victoria B., 107 pounds, (Troxler,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Prince Fortunatus, 110, (Hildebrand,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Rockstone, 110, (Hayward,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time,

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SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, POLO GR'DS TO-DAY, 4 P. M. Giants, Champions, vs. Pittsburg. Adm. 50c.

MAY DEPORT STABLE BOYS.

English Lads at Saratoga Charged with Violating Contract Labor Law.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Four English boys employed in H. P. Duryea's racing stable by Trainer John Huggins were taken into custody this morning by Hugh Govern, representing the Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of New York, and Robert Doremus, Inspector of the United States Bureau of Immigration at New York, on a charge that they had been brought to America in violation of the contract labor law. They were taken back to New York to be deported if the charge can be substantiated.

Trainer Huggins denied that there had been any violation of the contract labor law, and said that the boys employed by him were lads who had come from England to get the chance to learn the American style of riding. The boys came to America, Trainer Huggins said, recommended by an English horseman named Bartholomew, formerly foreman for Trainer Huggins when he trained in England for Pierre Lorillard, W. C. Whitney, and Lord William Beresford.

The charge, Trainer Huggins said, grew from the fact that one boy who proved incorrigible was discharged and had applied to the English Consular office.

Mr. Duryea, owner of the stable, is a wealthy amateur of the turf, who first entered racing as the partner of Harry Payne Whitney. Trainer Huggins is one of the best-known horsemen in the world, he having trained in the United States for A. J. Cassatt, Churchill & Johnson, and Pierre Lorillard at different times and in England for Messrs. Lorillard and Whitney and several titled Englishmen.

GOLF CHAMPION OUTPLAYED.

Sixth Place for Smith in Open Tournament—Travers Leads Amateurs.

George Low, the Baltusrol Golf Club professional, led the field yesterday at the close of the first half of the seventy-two-hole competition for the metropolitan open championship. He finished the double round of thirty-six holes on the Hollywood (N. J.) Club's course in 145 strokes, four strokes above his nearest competitors, Isaac Mackie of Fox Hills and Jack

QUEEN, FAR IN LEAD, EASILY OUTSAILS FLEET

Hard Run to Vineyard Haven Against Tide and Wind.

WEETAMOE WINS SLOOP CUPS

Accident to Rainbow Causes Yankee to Withdraw from Cruise—Venona Fouls Altair at Starting Line.

Special to The New York Times.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 9.—J. Rogers Maxwell's Queen and Harry F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, won the principal prizes in the fourth squadron of the New York Yacht Club fleet from Newport to Vineyard Haven, a thirty-seven-mile run. Queen finished first of the twenty-three racing yachts to start, with Weetamoe second. They led the rest of the fleet by a big margin, F. F. Brewster's Elmina being the only other yacht within sight when they turned the point into the harbor. F. M. Smith's Effort was fourth, heading the second division.

Queen won the Commodore's cup, offered for the best corrected time in the first division of schooners, and the Naval Alumni cup for the schooner fleet. The Weetamoe won similar cups in the sloop division. The boats started in a very light air and finished in a mere zephyr.

The race was for six cups. Commodore Vanderbilt gave two for schooners, and Vice Commodore Walters two for sloops, one for the leader of each division. The Naval Alumni cups were offered for the schooner and the sloop making the best corrected time over the course.

The boats had a beat for the first eighteen miles with the tide against them. They had a good wind for only about three hours of the run. After getting a reach into the finish, the wind swung around to the north and made them beat home. This was too much for the little fellows, and some did not get in until close to midnight, but no times were taken after a half hour after sunset.

It was 11 o'clock before all of the racing yachts were sent away by the committee at the start. The Rainbow had not returned from Bristol, finding her condition due to striking the rocks off Schuyler's Ledge more serious than was supposed. Commodore Vanderbilt received word early in the morning that she would have to be withdrawn from the cruise and completely overhauled. The announcement was sent over to Harry Maxwell and Yankee hauled up anchor accordingly and sailed back for Glen Cove. The accident to Sybarita put her out, though she was able under reduced sail to carry W. Gould Brokaw to Narragansett Pier. The Vigilant having no competitor, asked permission of the Commodore to leave the fleet, and Cleveland Dodge, with Hester, accompanied her back to Shelter Island. The big schooner and the sixties, therefore, headed the two divisions of the squadron, the only absentee of these classes being Corona.

When the fleet reached the Brenton Reef Lightship for the start the wind was blowing from the east, but hauling slightly to the northward from time to time. It was very light under the lee of the neck and with a very strong tide running flood from the east the boats had a hard time crossing the line. The signal was set promptly at 10 o'clock. Of the thirty-footers all but the Phryne and Minx elected to remain at Newport to race for the Newport cups. Phryne led Minx over the line, but drifting about with the tide and carrying so little power in their sails that they could only work gradually up to catch the wind unbroken by the point. Isolde was the first of her class, five minutes late, at the line. Humma did not get over till ten minutes later, and Gardenia came sixteen minutes after. Altair was over thirty-nine minutes after the gun and Mimosa II. and Doris were over forty-five minutes behind. This illustrates the condition of wind and tide.

In the struggle at the line, all classes attempting to cross together, Venona ran into Altair and bent her martingale out of shape. Altair tried to go on, but after covering five miles decided not to risk losing her topmast if a head sea was met, and turned back flying a protest flag. Weetamoe was first away of the sixties. A light air suits her, and she sails in one like a witch. She was 13 minutes late for her gun, but she was four minutes ahead of Neola and 12 ahead of Effort and Irolita. Queen was first away of the big schooners, 8 minutes after her gun, with Elmina following her 15 minutes later, and Muriel 5 minutes after her. The others were: Andromeda, 11:05; Venona, 11:06; Seneca, 11:07; Katrina, 11:16; Cachelot, 11:17; Idler, 11:20; Vencedor, 11:22, and Ariadne last at 11:25.

Weetamoe had then drawn far off shore on a long board that carried her into a freshening air. Effort led in along the shore for a land breeze and Queen and Elmina followed Weetamoe. At West Island, seven miles from the start, Weetamoe was ahead, followed by the two big schooners, with Effort leading the second division inshore. Neola was sailing better than in any previous race, and was close astern. Effort and Humma and Doris were behind. Irolita was close up and out from and ranking fourth of the other division. It was blowing a comfortable sailing breeze. The tide was so strong when they reached Vineyard Sound Light vessel at 2 o'clock that the leaders had to stand on full three miles to eastward to give it time to turn. There was a fresher wind out there. Queen was first passing Weetamoe just before the lightship was reached. It was 3 o'clock when the leader entered Vineyard Sound and changed headsails to reach in for Tarpaulin Cove. The finish was then eighteen miles away, and Queen looked the winner of the Schooner Cup, with Weetamoe practically sure of the sloop prize. Elmina followed the latter, and Effort and Neola were next, with Irolita heading the second division just before Humma. Muriel was next after these, and the others were strung back several miles, with the New York thirties bringing up the rear. The tide turned at 3 o'clock, however, and they all made better headway, promising to reach the Haven by 7 o'clock. Passing Wood's Hole, five miles from the finish, Queen had a long lead.

TEAMSTERS RE-ELECT SHEA.

Discontented and Disqualified Delegates to Start a New Union.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Cornelius P. Shea was re-elected to-day President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Delegates who bolted yesterday took no part in the election. The vote for President stood 158 for Shea and 15 for John White of New York. The entire ticket approved by Shea went through without any serious opposition.

The victory won by Shea in the convention is marred only by the dissension which led to the withdrawal yesterday of nearly 50 delegates and the launching of a movement to organize a rival teamsters' union. The secession movement was kept alive to-day by a number of Shea's opponents who have enlisted the disqualified delegates from New York, San Francisco, and St. Louis. They declare that they will elect officers of their own and try to undermine the old organization.

SAYS HER HUSBAND STOLE.

Caretaker Accuses Bellboy, Who Bets on the Races.

Mrs. James Murray, caretaker for Dr. Frederick S. Dennis at 542 Madison Avenue, at the corner of Fifty-sixth Street, informed the police last night that her husband had pawn tickets for articles of jewelry which were missing from the house. Murray was arrested by Detectives Crotty and O'Connor and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station. Dr. Dennis, who with his family is at Norfolk, Conn., will be here to-day to appear as complainant.

Murray had pawn tickets for a gold purse, a gold chain, an umbrella, spoons, and pins, worth altogether, it is said, about $1,000. He is a bellboy, and says he has been employed at the Hoffman House, the Holland House, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He lost money betting on the races, he says, and this caused his trouble.

The Murrays have been married seven years.

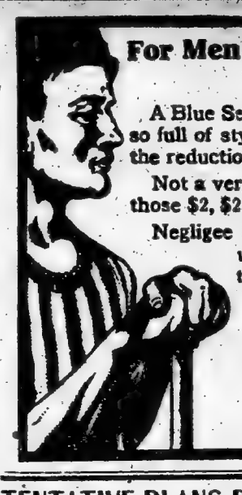

For Men—Specials for Over the End of the Week Trip.

A Blue Serge Suit at $11.50, so good of quality and so full of style that hundreds have been sold before the reduction at $15.

Not a very heavy tax on your purse to get one of those $2, $2.50 and $3 split or soft Straw Hats at 95c.

Negligee Shirts, all styles and patterns, that were up in the $1, $1.25 and $2 classes, down to 75c.

Low Shoes, tan or black, $2.55.

Silk Batwing Ties, 25c.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

TENTATIVE PLANS READY FOR SINCLAIR COLONY

Nobody's to Work There Who Can't Have Membership.

COLLEGE BOYS ENCOURAGED

No Corporal Punishment for Children —Parents to Take Turns in Superintending Them.

The tentative plans for Upton Sinclair's home colony, which aims to syndicate the care of children and other domestic worries, are now ready. Those interested enough in the colony to qualify as members by paying $10 apiece will gather at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh Street, next Sunday, at 3 and 8 P. M., and on Monday at 8 P. M. to hear the reports and suggestions of the four committees appointed a week or so ago at the Berkeley Lyceum.

"It was the unanimous opinion of the committees," says a printed notice sent out yesterday by the Executive Committee, "that it would be best to submit a series of statements of general principles, and to leave the working out of details to a later stage. The presiding officer will rule out of order all questions of detail and method."

At the three coming meetings, therefore, the general principles most in favor will guide the committees in making up the constitution. The Committee on Organization, according to the forecast, has fifteen suggestions to make. Here are the first three:

The purpose of the Home Colony is to simplify the domestic problem. Upon the physical side its ideal should be the utmost economy consistent with beauty, cleanliness, and efficiency of administration.

In their intellectual, social, and spiritual life its members desire to be let alone. Residence in the colony should involve no social obligations whatever, and there should be absolute freedom of grouping and association.

While claiming absolute liberty themselves, the members recognize their obligations not to interfere with others. The Board of Directors should have power to prohibit nuisances.

The shares of the New York Home Colony should be $1,000 each, the committee says, and they should pay 6 per cent. The administration should be vested in a board of five Directors, elected by secret ballot. Initiative and referendum should be provided for.

At the Berkeley Lyceum meeting several members, (who had not then paid anything,) talking all together, almost came to rude words on the question of the color line. The bare suggestion that any discrimination should be made against blacks or yellows was denounced by one or two members in fiery language. But Mr. Sinclair rose and suggested that all that would be thrashed out in the following meetings of the committees. Evidently it has been, for the eighth suggestion of the Committee on Organization is as follows:

8. While in general accepting the formula that the colony should be open to any white person of good moral character who is free from communicable disease, it is necessary to recognize the fact that there are exceptional individuals whose habits and ideas would render them uncongenial. There should be a Committee on Membership, which should meet personally all applicants, and which should be empowered to reject any person.

Any member of the colony should be subject to expulsion, recommends the committee, and provision should be made to buy at assessed valuation the house of any member expelled.

"There should be no tips," says the committee also. "No money should be paid by any member of the colony to any worker. All services should be ordered through the central office and charged on the colony's books."

There should also be no credit, it appears. "All bills should be payable in advance, and deposits should be required to cover all possible accounts."

The Committee on Labor has only twelve suggestions to offer. One is that the New York Home Colony is to work for the equality of all mankind. Two others of the committee's recommendations are:

Because the presence of servants in the household implies irresponsibility and indifference, the colony should adopt as a fundamental principle that none of the domestic service should be done by persons who cannot be admitted to all the privileges of the colony.

In order that the stigma of inferiority may not attach to domestic service all members of the colony should avail themselves of the opportunity to earn money by participating in the common household labor.

One of the wealthiest men who will enter the colony is a young Philadelphian, Mr. Sinclair says, who wants to work in the common kitchen himself. He is an enthusiast on the equality question. All labor-saving machinery, however, will be adopted for the solution of the domestic work problems. Short hours and small remuneration are suggested as a system to attract college students who want to work. Mr. Sinclair says he is sure that if the colony were put somewhere near Princeton quite a number of the Tiger boys would be glad to serve the community.

The Committee on Children starts off its list of eighteen suggestions with this explanation in parenthesis:

There being some uncertainty as to what extent parents would wish to have very young children entrusted to the community care, the committee thought best to confine its attention for the present to children of 3 years and over.

The first suggestion is for a large separate building for the children, which should be under the control of five Directors, elected by the parents upon a basis of one vote for each child they possess.

"It is part of the implication of the colony plan that children should have a life and an environment of their own," goes on Suggestion No. 2 of the Children's Committee. "They should not be permitted to frequent the meeting places of their elders."

The plan of Mr. Sinclair, the foster father of this colony plan, seems to be that each mother should take turns in the common children house, attending to the children. For this she will receive so much pay. It is taken for granted that if she receives the regular stipend she will not be in any way partial, and that she will give to Arthur Jones just what she gives to her own Percy.

Mr. Sinclair confessed at the Berkeley Lyceum meeting that he was particularly interested in the children aspect of the colony, as he himself wanted to raise a little boy. Here are Suggestions 7, 8, and 9:

The buildings of the children's colony should be especially constructed for the purpose, with every conceivable safeguard against accident, and with every provision for the health and comfort of the children and the convenience of those who care fro them.

The association will win favor with youngsters in one respect; the proper committee thinks there should not be any corporal punishment. The concluding suggestion is that children should receive moral training without religious implications.

Autoists Avoid Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Confectionair, the most important dry goods newspaper here, complains that the new automobile tax seriously affects warehouses and hotels near the German-French frontier, as foreigners, in order to express their dissatisfaction with the tax and avoid its payment, will not bring their automobiles into Germany.

The tax amounts to $3.75 for a sojourn of five days or less, and $10 for a thirty days' stay in Germany.

NOT A LITERARY CAKEWALK.

The London Globe Says That Henry James's Style Might Be Worse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Globe, commenting on a critic's remark that Henry James gropes his way through the English language like a blind man tapping with a stick, says he might do worse.

The paper regards Mr. James's method as distinctly better than that of some other novelists, who dance through the English language as if they were doing a literary cakewalk.

TEACHERS WOULD VISIT US.

Thousands Ask Alfred Mosely to Send Them to This Country.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Thousands of applications are being made by teachers in all parts of the kingdom who want to take part in the excursions to the United States being arranged for the coming Autumn and Winter. The offices of Alfred Mosely, who is making the arrangements in this country, are daily besieged by applicants. Unfortunately, only comparatively few of those who desire to go can be accepted.

Unless something arises making it possible to send a greater number, about 500 teachers, representing every class, from kindergarten instructors to professors of England's greatest universities, will be included in the tours. The first party, numbering about thirty, will sail for America Nov. 30, and from then until the end of March similar parties will sail weekly.

While Mr. Mosely is looking after the preliminary arrangements here, Dr. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Schools of Greater New York, and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University are arranging for the reception and tours of the visitors. Mr. Mosely will sail for New York Oct. 10 to assist Dr. Maxwell and President Butler, and will remain in the United States until the last party of teachers is on its way home.

BRITISH OFFICERS SCORED.

But the Royal Commission Acquits Them of Corruption Charges.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The War Office has issued the report of the royal commission which was appointed to investigate the South African war stores scandals.

The commission acquits the British commissioned officers concerned of the worst charges of corruption and finds that the losses, equaling about $5,000,000, were due rather to grave mismanagement and incompetence than to fraud. The commission severely criticises several officers and public servants and charges a number of non-commissioned officers with receiving bribes. It declares the errors were due to deplorable and complete want of co-ordination and the divorce of interests between the different departments of the War Office. The Army Service Corps is declared to have been utterly wanting in business training and experience.

NEW BULLET FOR THE ARMY.

It Is Light and Sharp-Pointed and Increases the Range of Rifles.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9.—Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance in the United States Army, said to-day that the light, sharp-pointed rifle bullet which experts have been testing for a month past had shown such satisfactory qualities that it will probably be adopted for use in the new army rifle, replacing the present service bullet.

The principal advantages of the light bullet are its flat trajectory and great penetrating power. On a 1,000-yard range it will be effective against infantry for 600 yards, while cavalry will be exposed for the entire distance. With the present service bullet, infantry are out of range for about 700 yards out of 1,000, and at the 500-yard mark cavalrymen would hear the bullets whizzing over their heads.

The new bullet has a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second, the greatest ever attained in a service weapon. At 500 yards it will penetrate white pine for thirty-two inches, as against twenty-six inches for the old bullet.

Another advantage in the light bullet is that it lessens the kick of the rifle. It weighs 150 grains and is fired with 50.5 grains of smokeless powder. The only serious drawback of the new bullet is that it is less accurate than that of the old one, but Gen. Crozier hopes to remedy this by varying the powder charge or by making a slight change in its shape.

HURT IN A FUNERAL COACH.

Miss Shea's Carriage Hit by Car in Charge of a "Green" Motorman.

While returning from a funeral in a coach driven by Samuel Ward, Miss Ella Shea, who lives in an apartment house at Eighty-fifth Street and Broadway, was seriously injured by a collision between the coach and a Sixth Avenue car at Twenty-second Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon.

John Kiehan, 22 years old, a "green" motorman, who was under the instruction of Patrick Kiernan, says that the coach crossed directly in front of his car and that the accident was unavoidable. Miss Shea was thrown to the sidewalk. The coachman fell from his seat, but was not hurt. The coach was badly damaged. The horses started to run away, but the coachman caught them. Ambulance Surgeon Shenstone took Miss Shea to the New York Hospital. The surgeon said she was suffering from internal injuries. Kiehan was arrested.

NEW TRIAL IN EDWARDS CASE.

Judge Says Chorus Girl Is Not Entitled to $21,000 Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

UNION CITY, Tenn., Aug. 9.—After listening to arguments from counsel employed on both sides in the damage suit of Miss Lola Walker, the chorus girl of "The Bissy Issy" company to whom was awarded $21,000 for alleged breach of promise against Col. Dick Edwards, Judge Maiden announced to-day that a new trial would be granted during a special term of court to be held in November.

Judge Maiden said that overwhelming testimony was against such a verdict, and that the decision of the court was that there was no contract of marriage.

Jersey Central Underassessed.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 9.—The State Board of Equalization of Taxes decided to-day that property of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in Elizabeth was assessed at 35 per cent. of its true value by the State Board of Assessors in 1905, and that other property in the same neighborhood was as grossly undervalued.

THE BIG STORE :: A CITY IN ITSELF

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SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NEW YORK

August Sale of Pictures

IT may surprise you to learn that pictures have their seasons and fashions almost as well marked as those in millinery. Twice a year the picture makers have a big clean-up and start fresh. That is the "why" of this sale, for we are the outlet through which some of the biggest makers in the country clear out their stock.

We Have Three Carloads of Pictures to Sell at Very Much Less Than Half Prices

The variety is indescribable—just read through the attempt made below to summarize it. There are from 50 to 5,000 pictures at *each* of the prices mentioned and seldom more than half a dozen of a kind.

Pictures for every place or space—pictures of every kind and character worth having.

Fill up those bare places on your walls!

Mounted Photographs—5,000 of these mounted on fancy shaped wooden blocks; all the newest subjects; regularly 15c; at..... 5c

Photographs—a pretty collection in dark or gilt frames; also some dainty water colors; regularly from 25c to 65c. 11c

Artotypes—a good collection of colored pictures in gilt and oak frames; many pretty subjects; our regular 50c pictures at..... 19c

Pictures—an elegant selection from our regular $1.50 to $3.50 pictures; any one in the lot at..... $1

Pictures—an exceptionally pretty assortment for the price; in gilt, oak, and green frames; good subjects; regularly 50c to $1; at..... 39c

Colored Pictures—your selection of any in this splendid group of desirable and varied subjects; values ranging from 75c up to $1; special at..... 47c

Pictures—only 100 in all; a choice lot of pictures in excellent frames; regularly sold up to $1.75; at..... 89c

Pictures—a handsome lot of carbons, water colors and etchings; regularly $4 and $5; at..... $2.75

Hand-Colored Artotypes—in attractive gilt frames; also a good lot of hardwood frames; regularly from $1.50 to $2; at..... 98c

Pictures—a lot of our $8 and $12 pictures, with a few more expensive ones thrown in to make the offer even more exceptional; at less than cost..... $5

Oil Paintings—our regular $8.50 oil paintings; have heavy gilt frames, shadow boxes and glass protection; reduced to.. $6

Oil Paintings—your selection of rich assortment of $40 oil paintings at.. $32.50

Oil Paintings—regularly selling fo $11.50; landscapes, marines Venetians in heavy gilt and gold burnished frames; have shadow boxes and glass protection; special at.... $8.50

Oil Paintings—in gilt and gold burnished frames; heavily ornamented shadow box and glass; landscapes and water scenes; regularly $13.50; at..... $11.50

Oil Paintings—of landscapes; with heavy gilt frames, shadow box and glass protection; regularly $18.15; at..... $15

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Center.)

Men's Ties

EVERY last one of the colored four-in-hands and tecks that have been up to now marked 50c are swept together to-day to be closed out at half price.

Don't get from that the idea that it is a lot of odds and ends, or a small lot. The collection is both large and choice. Our 50c neckwear was carefully chosen and has been one of the strong features of our Men's Furnishing Store all the season. But the Fall goods are coming in, and all the Summer goods must vacate.

Take Your Choice at 25c

All are made from imported silks in a large variety of the most desirable patterns of the season. Not a "specially-made-to-sell-cheap" lot, but our own regular 50c line of four-in-hands and tecks.

All widths—narrow reversible, medium French, wide lined.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Center.)

Men's Shoes, $1

AND *good* ones, too; Oxfords, made of black viel kidskin, in as good a style as you can find at any price.

Never have had these in regular stock—it's a special purchase and as rich a find as we have had in years. So we can't say what our "regular" price is. On a fair manufacturing basis, however, we'd say these would be reasonably priced at $2 a pair.

You can count on the fingers of one hand the number of times you have seen men's shoes at a dollar a pair—that is, *good* shoes, perfect and in good style. This is one of those rare times—profit by it.

The shoes are good for now, because their soft, elastic kidskin uppers are ideal for hot-weather wearing. But their soles are medium-weight—good for any kind of walking up to next snow. In fact, lots of men wear low kidskin shoes the year around for the comfort of them.

All sizes, perfect shoes, for..... $1

High lace shoes of the same character and make, $1.95.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Wines

THESE brands are familiar to you—and so is their quality. For table or medicinal purposes there are no better. And they are especially recommended for medicinal use on account of their reliability of quality. But these are *our* prices for them:

CHAMPAGNE—Frederic Duper & Co. extra dry; per case 12 quarts, $28; per case 24 pints $30

BURGUNDY—Pommertin, sparkling red or white; per case 12 qts., $18; per case 24 pints.. $20

BORDEAUX VIEUX—Imported Claret from Armand Freres & Co.; per case 12 quarts, $4.50; per case 24 pints..... $5.50

ST. JULIEN—Imported Claret from Armand Freres & Co.; per case 12 quarts, $5.50; per case 24 pints..... $6.50

PONTET CANET—Imported Claret from Armand Freres & Co.; per case 12 quarts, $6.50; per case 24 pints..... $7.50

LAUBENHEIMER—Imported Rhine Wine from Burckhardt & Sohne; per case 12 quarts, $5.25; per case 24 pints..... $6.25

NIERSTEINER—Imported Rhine Wine from Burckhardt & Sohne; per case 12 quarts, $5.75; per case 24 pints..... $6.75

ZELTINGER—Moselle Wine from Burckhardt & Sohne; per case 12 quarts, $7.25; per case 24 pints..... $8.25

CLARET—Queen Quality; per case 12 quarts, $4.25; per gallon..... $1.25

JOHANNISBERGER—Queen Quality; per case 12 quarts, $4.25; per gallon..... $1.25

BURGUNDY—Queen Quality; per case 12 quarts, $4.25; per gallon..... $1.25

HAUTE SAUTERNES—Queen Quality; per case, 12 quarts, $4.25; per gallon..... $1.25

PURITAN MEDOC—Per case 12 quarts, $3; per gallon..... 90c

OLD FRIARS RIESLING—Per case 12 quarts, $3; per gallon..... 90c

OLD FRIARS BURGUNDY—Per case 12 quarts, $3; per gallon..... 90c

HOLLAND GIN—P. Bollman's fine old medicinal; big bottle, $1.05; regular size..... 69c

3-STAR COGNAC—Imported; Ch. Ferrand & Co.; per bottle..... $1.23

YALE, MANHATTAN or MARTINI COCKTAILS—None better; per full quart..... $1.25

BOWMORE SCOTCH WHISKEY—Per gallon, $4; per bottle..... 90c

CLARET OR RHINE WINE—Per gallon, $1.25, $1 and..... 75c

PORT OR SHERRY WINE—Per gallon, $2.25, $1.75, $1.25 and..... $1

MOUNT VERNON RYE—12 years old; per gallon, $4.25; per full quart..... $1.10

HERMITAGE RYE—10 years old; per gallon, $3.50; per full quart..... $1

GOLDEN WEDDING RYE—Per gallon, $3; per full quart..... 85c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fourth Floor.)

Cigars

GOOD, sound, fragrant cigars, chiefly in brands well known, and all in perfect smoking condition. The only unusual thing about the offer, however, is the price list. Buying by the box to-day or to-morrow you save a dollar—*or more.*

Imported Carolina Perfectos—Each, 18c; box of 25, regularly $5.50, at..... $4.45

Imported Garcia Puritanos—Each, 11c; box of 50, regularly $6.50, at..... $5.45

VAN DYCK—High-grade Key West clear Havana goods. Netherlands; box of 100, regularly $9.50, at..... $6.75

DIPLOMATICOS—Box of 50, regularly $5.50, at.. $4.00

MONA LISA—Key West, superior quality Havana goods. Perfectos Especiales; box of 25, regularly $2.50, at..... $1.75

PURITANOS DE CUBA—High-grade Havana cigar. 10c value. Puritanos size, box of 50, $2.50

CONCHA DE CUBA—All Havana wrapper and filler. Concha size, box of 50..... $1.75

GREAT METROPOLIS—Puritanos size, box of 50, $2.50

PANETELLAS DE CUBA—Havana wrapper and filler. Panetellas shape, best value ever offered at the price, box of 100..... $3.00

TEN-CENT HAVANA SECONDS or MARCONI INVINCIBLES—Either brand; box of 50..... $2.00

SUPREMACY or STEEL MAGNATE—Either brand; box of 50..... $1.50

PORTO RICAN BREVAS—5c quality, long filler; box of 50..... $1.25

KEY WEST EXTRAS—Our 5c leader; box of 50..... $1.00

HAVANA BRAND STOGIES—Long filler, handmade; box of 100..... $1.35

25,000 High-Grade Porto Rican Cigars—All long filler, hand-made, mild and aromatic; sell regularly up to $2.50. Puritanos, Panetelas, and other desirable sizes; choice, box of 50..... $1.50

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(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

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Original Brill prices are always lowest. Original Brill prices are now reduced 30% to 50%. Brill clothes are supplied by 6 foremost tailoring institutions and four Brill-directed tailoring organizations, making possible an assortment of models, sizes, fabrics and styles unusual. Here are values and assortment unusual even for Brill stores:

Suits that were up to $15. 2 piece and 3 piece; blue, black and mixtures..... $7.50

Suits that were up to $18. Any color, any fabric, any model and any size..... $10

Suits that were up to $25. Journeyman-tailored; many exclusive models and smart fabrics..... $15

Suits that were up to $35. Finest fabrics, finest tailoring, finest garments possible ready to wear..... $20

Journeyman-tailored trousers of smart worsteds and cassimeres, formerly up to $5.00..... $3.25

Excellent worsted trouserings, correctly tailored and styled; formerly up to $7.00..... $4.25

Outing trousers all ⅓ off, including tropical worsteds, homespuns, white and mixture flannels.

Special Notice.

Three downtown stores open until 6 P. M., Harlem store until 10 P. M.

Get the Habit. Go to

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UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near B'way, New York City.

279 Broadway, near Chambers. 47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich. 125th St., cor. Third Ave.

Vacuum Cleaning for Hospitals.

Bids for installing vacuum cleaning plants in all the hospitals controlled by the city will be opened on Wednesday by Dr. John W. Branaan, President of the board. The plants, it is expected, will cost $125,000. For a long time the Directors have desired to eliminate dust from the cleaning process.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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CONSTRUCTION AND DESTRUCTION.

The first large effect of the new railway rate law is to compel the railways to renounce ownership of the coal they carry, and this is achieved by the formation of the largest recorded combination in the bituminous trade. The new concern is capitalized at $8,000,000, representing in part 1,000,000,000 tons of coal, with an output which it is planned to increase to 10,000,000 tons daily. This is a large step toward assimilating the bituminous trade to the strongly controlled conditions in the anthracite trade, which is the especial bugbear of all the trust-busters. It would almost seem as though the blood-curdling threats against the life and property of the anthracite trust would have deterred the bituminous trust organizers from inviting a similar opposition. But they are complying with the Hepburn law anyway, and their heinous purpose actually finds official approval. The bituminous output has doubled every decade in its history, but profits have been exceedingly variable, owing to uncontrolled competition. Referring to this fact, the head of Pennsylvania's State Mines Department in his report to the Governor says: "The unprecedented output is gratifying, of course, but it would have been more to the purpose had the output been restricted somewhat, and the profits thereby enhanced." This is now being done, and there is some hope that the industry will be made stable, with prices at a reasonable level.

Upon the same day with this announcement comes the combination of the Hocking Valley and the Kanawha & Michigan Railways, just as though nothing was happening to the trusts. It seems to us that these latest events rather offset the dispersion into its original elements of the Sewer Pipe Trust the other day, which was the latest victory over the octopus. But even on the very day that happened, seventeen breweries merged into one concern with the impressive capacity of 1,870,800,000 "beers" annually. Obviously if one moderate octopus is slain and a bigger one is born daily, reform is moving backward, and it is necessary to think of something else to do by way of reform. And the fact is that reform is thus retrograding in a manner which we feel it our duty to expose in the public interest. In one batch we receive from the census office bulletins of State industries from which we tabulate these facts, showing upon a comparison of 1900 with 1905 the decrease in the number of establishments and the increase in the capital, actual and in percentage:

	Increase in Capital.	P.C. Cap. Increase.	Decrease in Establishments.	P.C. Est. Dec.
Alabama	$45,216,955	75	118	5
Connecticut	74,076,655	24	*95	*2
New Hampsh'e.	17,349,047	18	153	8
Vermont	20,159,101	47	38	12
North Carolina.	72,717,634	106	193	5
South Carolina.	50,672,197	80	*30	*2
Virginia	55,689,503	60	*1,001	

*Increase.

The selection of States is merely the chance of the mail and the census office convenience, but it is obvious that it represents considerable manufacturing interests in widely separated sections. And we confess surprise at the contrast between the growth of capital and the decrease in establishments. Combination and magnitude are plainly disclosed. Yet the country is unanimously in favor of trust-busting. There can be no doubt about it. Every conviction is exploited for all it is worth—at least—and a chorus of jubilation arises upon every hand. If ever a President had a mandate to do anything, Mr. ROOSEVELT has a mandate to smash the trusts, no matter what it costs, no matter whom it hurts.

Yet actual business manages its affairs otherwise, violating precept in practice. The old quip about orthodoxy and heterodoxy suggests itself. It is only the other man's trust which is shocking; your own trust is all right. Public safety is threatened only by the growth of the other fellow's millions, and it is wicked only for another man to make money. Is this so? Are so many of us thoughtless or—beg everybody's pardon—hypocrites? Is it true that when the trust-busting reaches our own personal affairs our ideas are subject to revision? These questions are suggested by the above contrast between the facts of business and the Administration's crusade against the course capital takes naturally.

SEAL POACHING.

It is possible that the killed or captured seal poachers were in fact Japanese. In describing the poaching in Russian waters, Mr. KIPLING has set forth that

> English they be and Japanee that hang on the Brown Bear's flank,
> And some be Scot, but the worst. God wot, and the boldest thieves be Yank.

As a matter of fact, the meanest and most ruthless slaughterers of seals are the Canadians, whose cause was adopted by their Government. It is quite possible that just as the Gloucester fishermen on our own coast are in large part "Bluenoses," registered as Americans for the purpose of having their catch admitted as the "product of American industry," Canadians may have chosen to register themselves as Japanese, when they were caught, in the hope of mitigating their punishment. The enterprise is of a kind that certainly looks much more like that of defiant "Anglo-Saxon" than like that of the law-abiding Nipponese, who obey without question the orders of their Government. Seal poaching, on the other hand, is the most lawless of industries. As Mr. KIPLING again puts it—

> There's never a law of God or man runs North of Fifty-three,

and, brave as the Japanese is, he is not a lawbreaker.

Of course we are more interested than any other country in preventing the practice which has been shown to be so dangerous. Of the annual catch, arctic and antarctic, an American company, by contract with its own Government and the Russian Government, controls by far the larger share. It is true that the tribunal of Paris refused to adopt the contention of Mr. PHELPS that the seal was a domestic animal, if not actually a household pet. But the tribunal did lay down regulations which were intended to prevent the extinction of the animals by ruthless Canadian poachers, and which, if really enforced, will doubtless have that effect. We cannot afford to waive one iota of our rights under international agreement. Nor can Japan, though not a party to it, afford to encourage her nationals, actual or putative, in violating it.

GOV. HIGGINS.

With fervor and conviction we join The Tribune in defending Gov. HIGGINS against certain evil-minded slanderers. Our downtown neighbor has discovered that "there are those" who are now "engaged in denouncing Gov. HIGGINS as a man who is obviously eager to exhibit the craft and subtlety of the devil, but lacks the skill to play the part successfully."

We credit Gov. HIGGINS with the righteousness and good intentions of a saint. Skill? Why, he plays his honest and conscientious part with the easy nonchalance of a moralist and the native astuteness of a politician. He has the luck of a black cat into the bargain. The Saratoga opportunity was thrust into his grasp in the very nick of time, for the President is urging the nomination of HUGHES, and ODELL is for anybody to beat HIGGINS. The news that there was gambling going on in that resort, that men were turning cards, rolling wheels, and selecting numbers on a wager must have come to Gov. HIGGINS with a shock of surprise, like loud thunder from a December sky. There may have been gambling in Saratoga before this year, though we imagine the offense is new. At any rate, it must have been new to Gov. HIGGINS. On the other hand, Gov. HIGGINS was undoubtedly new to the gamblers. They had never thought of him. With the energy and promptitude of a good man doing the right thing he called on the Sheriff to stop the gambling. Thereupon, from the leafy shores of the St. Lawrence to the pleasant farms of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus there arose from myriads of throats a deafening shout of applause. The moment you get away from the wicked cities in New York State you find men who know true goodness when they hear about it. The Anti-Saloon League, the anti-gambling crusaders, and all the sound-hearted Republican yeomanry threw up their hats for HIGGINS and the closed lid.

That Saratoga stroke did the business for BENJAMIN B. ODELL. He may conspire and intrigue, he may toil and entreat, but the closing of CANFIELD'S place makes delegates for HIGGINS in the State Convention. Thus does Fortune delight to favor the earnest searcher after good, and lay by the heels the Newburg schemer.

That is not the whole story of Gov. HIGGINS'S luck. His rehabilitation of BENDER had a bad look. In the judgment of pitiless critics it was going to hurt him. It has not hurt him, and for a very simple reason. The up-the-State hosts of piety and moral reform raise to Heaven shocked eyes and hands when a faro bank is mentioned, and they turn a stern face upon the New York Teuton demanding at the ballot's mouth his Dominical beer. But BENDER and the prohibited contributions? In their book of moral precepts they find no injunctions concerning the behavior of Fiscal Supervisors, not a word about infractions of the law forbidding public officers to gather in campaign funds. Captious civil service reformers may rage about BENDER. They ought to rage, for BENDER was guilty and the Governor admitted that he was guilty; the law commanded his removal from office, and the Governor lets him stay in office. From the point of view of the civil service reformer the Governor's offense is without palliation. From the point of view of the righteous up the State it was no offense at all. BENDER is "BARNES'S man," he is a loyal Republican, he is a good campaign worker. Let him stay and help get out the vote this Fall. That is in Republican counties up the State perfectly good political morality, and always has been. So there again the Governor is lucky. He has no quarrel with BARNES, he still has BENDER, who must now work for him like a Trojan, and he has in no wise offended those whom his Saratoga exploit pleased so much.

It is libelous and actionable to say that Gov. HIGGINS does not play his part with skill and success. Ask ODELL.

PLENTY AND MODERATION.

Dun's Index number for August bears witness to the moderation which accompanies the unusual business now in progress. The most conspicuous fact is not the best proof of this. The decline in the price of breadstuffs during the month from $17.92 to $16.43 leaves little to account for in the decline of the general index number, including all commodities, from $105.21 to $102.98, but the remnant of the decline is in fact the more significant fact regarding general trade. The decline in breadstuffs merely reflects the progress of the season and its accompaniment in an auspicious crop outlook. The surprising thing is not that wheat has fallen 10 cents a bushel, but that it retains its price so well in the face of a harvest which promises at worst to fall but slightly below the record, and which may set a new maximum. That the price holds so well attests the world's need of our surplus, and holds out a promise that our exports may approximate the record of 235,000,000 bushels, which is a promise of plenty to Wall Street as well as to the farmers. As regards other foodstuffs, a trifling gain in meats and miscellaneous food about balances the decrease in dairy and garden products.

Clothing also is a trifle cheaper, and metals have risen from $16.64 to $16.78 only. This is perhaps the most significant and strangest entry of all. This is the first year to witness a production of 25,000,000 tons of iron, and it is practically all consumed. Yet the metal average is lower than it was at New Year's. It is premature to suggest that the alteration from prince to pauper and back again, which has been the bane of the iron industry, is anywhere near its end, but there certainly is an indication of a better balance between supply and demand than existed, say, at New Year's, 1900, when the metal average was $18.085, and a runaway market was in progress. Metals are not cheap now, but they remain at a level which permits their consumption, and therein lies the best hope that countless wage workers can find employment. Of course it is understood that this remark is not limited to the metal trade. Important as it is, it is inferior to the aggregation of industries which consume metals, and which would have to slow down, with hardship to laborers, if metals rose out of sight.

The average commodity index is now high, if compared with the lean years from 1883 to 1901, when it ranged usually several points below par, and never once reached 100; $102.98 now compares with $99.84 last year, and with $101.91 July 1, 1902. Recalling the uninterruptedly good times which have intervened, there is no basis for inferring anything speculative or feverish in the commodity markets. Is there any fair inference that prices are being steadied by the large aggregations of capital which are being prosecuted as public enemies? We know that it is so in the iron trade, which is the only one in which the process can be clearly traced. If it is so in other trades as well, anything which promises a return of large and sudden fluctuations in price levels is to be regretted.

THE TAXAMETER.

It is interesting to know that there is a dispute among the Parisian philologists as to the correct spelling of the word of which the common French form is taximetre. Should it not rather be taxometre? That depends, philologically speaking, upon the Greek word from which the first two syllables are derived, and that, again, upon the meaning meant to be conveyed. But suppose that the inventor of the machine had no Greek word at all in his mind, but simply made up "out of his own head" a name for the child of his invention. In that case the learning of Paris is incompetent, irrelevant, and impertinent. And that seems really to be the case, since the New York agents of the machine spell it neither with an "i" nor yet with an "o," but with an "a."

The real question is not how the thing should be spelled, but how it works. And it seems to work very well, indeed. It is a revelation, from minute to minute and from block to block, of the distance a cab is making and of the indebtedness that is rolling up against the occupant thereof. Neither can the driver possibly pretend to charge him more, nor can he have the face to offer less, than the automatic monitor calls for. Altercations between driver and fare are thus put out of the question. Without doubt that is a good thing, working beneficently both ways, assuring the passenger that he is getting his money's worth, assuring the driver of much more business than he would get if the passenger had to trust to his uncovenanted mercies or to run the risk of a squabble on the sidewalk.

An equally promising method of increasing the business of the cabs is to cut the present minimum of fifty cents a mile in two, and make it a quarter for half a mile. The suggestion is so compelling, when it is once made, that we may expect to see the cab owners adopt it at once. Suppose one could drive half a mile from the Grand Central for a quarter. How many hundreds daily would take cabs who now climb into street cars with their luggage rather than pay ten times the street car fare, but would be quite willing to pay five times? In fact, the cab owners must see that they are simply throwing hundreds of dollars away every day by declining to take passengers half a mile or less for less than the price of a mile's drive.

"CONISTON'S" FIRST FRUIT.

A little while ago the surest way to fame and fortune was to write a play. Now a novel does the trick. Not only is "Coniston" putting Mr. CHURCHILL into the forefront of the fight for the Governorship in New Hampshire—that might have been expected—but hard-headed men of business are organizing a woolen mill, which can hardly fail to be as successful as the book which inspired it. This is almost as surprising as the operation backward of the Yankee's machine for extracting shad bones. Worked forward it was a great success, but worked backward it choked to death the man who meant to extract the bones and found them all thrust down his throat.

Labor and industry have heretofore inspired literature because of the tragic elements involved in labor, which is a life and death struggle for the million. But so far as we are aware the Brampton Woolen Company is the first one to be inspired—if that is the proper word to use—by a novel. Brampton, it is necessary for all to know, is the pseudonym under which Newport, N. H., was hidden in "Coniston." Now, if the book had been dramatized, there would have been something in it for CHURCHILL. We wonder what is the correct thing to do in the case of a successful flotation of anything inspired by a novel. Of course, if the play had failed there would have been no recourse to CHURCHILL, and we suppose that a similar rule is correct in the case of this corporation. But as it is a "case of the first impression," we make the decision with reluctance, and subject to reversal by the courts. Modern literature is really very embarrassing with its utilitarianism both in esse and in posse.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Teaching a Needed Lesson.

President ROOSEVELT did well, and extremely well, when with characteristic promptness—that's where the "extremely" comes in—he annulled the new Sunday-closing rule at Ellis Island and ordered that important institution to attend to business seven days in the week. The origin of the rule was the mistaken notion—into which "bureaucrats" of every sort and everywhere are so prone to fall—that the interests and convenience of public servants rank with, if not ahead of, the performance of the service; the notion, in other words, that the service can be subordinated to the servants, and that the latter are among its objects, instead of only among its incidents.

Of course it is entirely proper that the officials and employés of Ellis Island should not be overworked, and they have the same right, or near right, to a weekly "day off" that everybody else has, but they should get it without closing the station and thereby inflicting a vast amount of inconvenience, and some suffering and loss, upon people much more numerous than themselves. The daily newspaper is confronted by the same problem of unintermitting activity, but it finds no difficulty in solving it by a distribution of "days off" through the whole week. The same thing is done, in one way or another, by many other businesses. The suggestion that the steamship companies should so arrange their sailings as never to need to land their passengers on Sunday is impracticable and absurd—so much so as to need no consideration. The prevention of overwork may increase expenses somewhat and require the employment of more men, but that is very far from an insuperable difficulty.

The main thing is that the immigrants should be handled as speedily as possible, with, of course, due regard to efficient inspection. That is what Ellis Island is for. It has no other end, and especially its purpose is not to support, either comfortably or uncomfortably, a certain number of our own citizens. That, as we have said, is only an incident, just as is the support of Principals and teachers by the public schools, or of the chiefs and the clerks in municipal departments. If either schools or departments could be conducted without them it would be a great advantage. In other words, the public servant is an unavoidable burden, a necessary evil. He should never get it into his head that he is anything else—a sort of aristocrat, for instance, who is somehow better than the ordinary "civilian." He is, unfortunately, very apt to acquire that idea and very slow to abandon it. The President's action in this case will do something to remedy both the aptitude and the slowness.

Albany and Saratoga.

If Albany's Chief of Police has been correctly reported—and there seems to be complete agreement as to what he said and no denial that he did say what he is quoted as saying—he seems to be a person particularly ill-informed as to the duties of his office, and it might be judicious if he were to be speedily removed from it. He cannot, according to those who quoted him, see "the wisdom of suppressing gambling in Saratoga," but he can see what he thinks are reasons for not suppressing it. "That is what the place lives on," he remarked, "and without it there would be no Saratoga. When they partly suppressed it some years ago business fell off, and the native Saratogians were anxious to get the lid off again."

The reference to "the native Saratogians" is, we believe, correct as to some of them—as to what has long been the most influential fraction of them—and it is probably true that without gambling there would be no Saratoga as the word is now understood. But we know of no necessity for Saratoga as it is, and, if it cannot exist without public gambling that fact is an argument, not for permitting the violation of law to go on, but for permitting Saratoga to perish as soon as it conveniently can. The truth is, however, that Saratoga, in making itself a sort of American Monte Carlo, acted from choice, not under compulsion. And it probably acted unwisely, even from the standpoint of money. Another patronage than that of gamblers would have been more profitable to the town in the end, as Long Branch, after having been ruined by "reform," has recently discovered.

Saratoga, with its climate, its scenery, and its springs, can demonstrate the same consoling truth as soon as it abandons the ideas which this amazing Chief of Police expresses with such shameless frankness. Naturally enough, he knows of no gambling in his own city; at least it is natural enough that he should have said so on the very day when the reporters announced as a surprising and important piece of news that several gambling places, as well known to everybody else as the State Capitol, had at last been closed up in obedience to an order of mysterious origin. It might be well for Albany's Chief of Police to find out who gave that order and to learn the secret of the giver's information and power. He needs both in his business and perhaps might acquire both if he tried real hard.

A Condemnation with Small Basis.

One of our correspondents thinks that this is not "the land of liberty," and that therefore the big statue down the bay should be sent to some other and better land. He mentions three reasons for holding this view—certain laborers have been constrained to work in Florida turpentine camps, certain policemen up in Maine held in brief custody a man whose only offense was a remote resemblance in name and feature to a "wanted" criminal, and a certain New York official seized one issue of a publication conducted by—or for—art students.

This is, indeed, a terrible arraignment! The stories of the constrained laborers have received what seems to be authoritative denial, the Maine incident was apparently an honest and easily excusable mistake, for which due and satisfactory apology was promptly made, and the seizure of the magazine, though it has been condemned with vehemence by several amiable people, has been justified by others, more numerous, just as amiable, we think as enlightened, and we are sure as much in love with liberty as those who do the condemning. Our correspondent despairs of the country too soon and too easily. Perhaps he has not been here very long and does not know it very well.

Moral Suasion Only for Garage Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly contradict the false impression conveyed by the mistaken report concerning the Graham & Goodman garage at 55 West Ninety-third Street?

Since the efforts of the property owners on West Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets to prevent the erection of a business building in the midst of their quiet homes, nearly all have agreed that a handsome garage properly conducted might not be so detrimental as had been feared.

The eighty or more persons who signed a petition to the various departments having the city's welfare in hand have only tried to regulate the unnecessary noise and violations of the law by the proprietors of the garage. The testimony of reliable residents, the defacements of pavements and roadways, and the many orders by special patrolmen and bicycle policemen that machines that were being cleaned or repaired on the street should be taken into the building, surely offers proof enough that the garage people were not conforming to the law.

Judge Mayo understood all this and asked Capt. Carson, who had summoned the offender to court, to allow another week in which the garage people might show residents what good behavior meant. No arrests have been made, because the residents really wished to try moral suasion in convincing the business men that quiet people having homes on the block for many years had rights that should be respected, and that foul odors, unnecessary noise and smoke, both inside and out of the garage, should be stopped, and the safety of children and passengers on the street must be assured.

There has been no idea of driving the proprietors of the garage out of business, but a real desire, plainly stated to the heads of departments, to have the alarming annoyances and nuisances abated.

F. E. B. VAN DYCK.

New York, Aug. 4, 1906.

Screw Method of Propulsion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are to be congratulated in showing in the article on the "Novel Use of the Screw as a Means of Rapid Transit" in your edition of last Sunday, the first practical way to accomplish a very desirable result. I had the opportunity to design and install the first electric elevator, in which I used a long screw for transmission of power from the motor to the car and which is in operation in the largest office buildings and hotels, as the safest and most efficient type of high-speed electric elevator.

The demand for a "continuous vehicle" to handle passengers in streams, as your article puts it, has been well shown in the escalators or traveling stairways in general use at present; and reference in your article to the application of this screw for this purpose suggests several points of superiority in its favor, viz.:

1. Slower speed in stepping on and off.

2. Higher speed when the passenger is securely on.

3. The use of small platforms instead of stair steps, and let these platforms always remain in action, so that a passenger, after stepping on, can remain there and be carried up or down any number of stories, but with the option of stepping off at any story, and with greater ease and safety than passengers are now forced off at the end of each of their one-story trips. No passenger under the present system, intending to go more than one story, would jump from one escalator to another—they wait and take an elevator. No escalators as now made will ever replace elevators. They can only supplement them. This screw method would come nearer meeting all requirements.

CHARLES R. PRATT.

New York, Aug. 8, 1906.

Apple Crop Short This Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your article in to-day's issue headed "Big Apple Crop Promised" with much surprise.

I have an orchard in Niagara County, this State, and my orchard is, as are most of the apple orchards in Niagara and Orleans Counties, only promising a third of a crop. The Baldwins are particularly short.

When you cut Niagara and Orleans Counties out of the Western New York apple district what in the world have you got left? Niagara produces more than any county in the United States, and regarding quality, the market recognizes what the Western New York apple is.

We do not compete with the Ben Davis of the West, but buyers will find that the orchards producing quality have a short crop.

FRANKLIN WALDEN.

New York, Aug. 7, 1906.

English Praise of Baseball.

From Fry's Magazine, London.

In many ways baseball is a game particularly suitable for the youth of England. To excel at it requires many of those qualities which are particularly lacking in British sport generally.

BUNAU-VARILLA EXPLAINS.

Why the Matin Did Not Champion Dreyfus in 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After your publication of July 15 last in which you reproduced with a perfect accuracy my conversation with a representative of The Associated Press about the inception of the Dreyfus affair, a letter was published in your columns signed by one Mr. Walter Littlefield.

I would not have taken the trouble of characterising as they deserve the erroneous assertions expressed in said letter, on account of its discourteous tone, if I had not thought they may be used later on, if unchallenged, to clear the intentions of the forgers.

Somebody wishing to establish the candidness of his belief in the truthfulness of his own forgeries will certainly make use of the laughable assertion purporting to make believe that the "bordereau," this essential, obvious, and indisputable proof of the innocence of Dreyfus, has been given the light of publicity precisely by those who knew what the "bordereau" really was and what it meant for the vindication of the innocence of Dreyfus.

It is obvious for anybody having any power of reasoning that the "bordereau" did not come from anybody related with the General Staff.

I might add that, owing to the necessary condensation in a cabled report of my conversation with the representative of The Associated Press, a secondary fact was omitted.

The legitimate suspicion which awoke my brother's sense of humanity and prompted him to change his mind and to publish the "bordereau" was not communicated to the editorial rooms of his paper.

The base of that suspicion was too slender. It resulted from the comparison with a letter three years older than the "bordereau." The lack of identity which struck both my brother and myself could have been due to some momentary cause when the forgotten letter had been written to me.

To attack immediately on such a light suspicion, in a paper of the importance of the Matin, a secret trial, then universally respected, when the suspicion bore on only one of the proofs brought to the court, the others being then unknown, this is perhaps the kind of journalism some people would recommend; however, it has never passed through the door of the Matin, and never will.

It will be sufficient to appreciate how much this discreet attitude was legitimate when you think that the family of Dreyfus, in spite of the vast number of precise informations they could get, about the handwriting as well as about the trial itself, let about a whole year lapse after they knew the "bordereau" by the Matin of the 10th of November, 1896, before they publicly declared that Alfred Dreyfus had not written the "bordereau."

All those who study the documents of history in the light of what was known when they appeared, and not in the light that has later on sprung from their appearance, will not find extraordinary that the article accompanying the "bordereau" did not bear a trace of the suspicion which prompted its publication.

I have read also somewhere that it is extraordinary that the story of the publication of the "bordereau" was not recently published by the Matin.

To take the initiative of publishing in the Matin the story of this interesting incident now would appear as a ridiculous claim on a part of the honor which humanity so justly pays to these heroes of justice, Picquart, Zola, and the others who sacrificed everything to the vindication of innocence.

I would have preferred to see it published later, but I could not refuse very well to answer to the representative of The Associated Press, who knew it already in part through private conversations.

There is nothing to change in the account that has been given to the American press of the account he has given.

P. BUNAU-VARILLA.

Paris, July 26, 1906.

The Garretsons Came from Holland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be kind enough to correct a little misstatement in your obituary notes of to-day's paper?

John Lake Garretson was probably a lineal descendant of Garret Garretson, but the latter gentleman was most surely not from Germany. The Garretsons all came from Holland about 1716, not 1816, and many lineal descendants of the original three brothers are living in Greater New York and vicinity. Notable among them is Garret J. Garretson, Supreme Court Justice of the Second District, a son of the late Rev. Garret Garretson. Justice Abram Q. Garretson of the New Jersey Supreme Court is also of this stock. All Garretsons spelling the name with one t are of Holland extraction. None came from Germany.

The Garrettsons spelling the surname with a double t are an entirely different family. They are probably of English origin.

BRADLEY GARRETSON.

New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

Negro Social Distinctions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondence and notes on this subject recall to the writer's memory one of the stories a popular singer and pianist, Henry Russell, used to tell the English people at his concerts sixty years ago when relating his experiences among the Southern slaves of America. It was a regular custom then among the slaves to question one another about the prices paid for them at auction. "How much you fetch at the sale to-day?" was the question. And when the figure was under a thousand dollars the response would come, "I guess as you'd better take yourself down among the lower orders o' society." A thousand-dollar sale among the slaves was the social line of demarkation, just as a thousand dollars a year salary was the social line of demarkation in the civil service at Washington.

Since slavery days a new social standard must of course have been set up, and it is probably an intellectual one, since schools have been set up in the colored community. W. H.

Grantwood, N. J., Aug. 8, 1906.

Puzzled Foreigner in London.

From The London Chronicle.

A foreigner going about London must sign for some consistency in our methods of dealing with tickets. On trams and omnibuses he is given a paper ticket, which he must carefully hold on the slight chance of being asked for it. In the Twopenny Tube he is given a similar ticket, which is of no use to him unless he instantly throws it away. In the underground railway, although the law does not insist on a ticket until the passenger has completed his journey, he is compelled by usage to take one at the commencement of it, and to keep it until some one relieves him of it, after sundry examinations and clippings on the way, at his destination. The worst complication of all has now arisen in the Bakerloo Tube, which began so well by copying the original tube's excellent plan, but now clips the passenger's ticket, though a paper one, and makes him keep it until he steps into the lift at the other end. The result, if he changes from one tube into the other at Oxford Circus, is distracting.

Frightful Situation of an Editor.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

A Nevada editor is in trouble because he recently published an obituary article concerning a man who had made a fortune as a promoter of mining interests. The tribute was headed, "Death Loves a Shining Mark," but the printer made it "Mining Shark." Three husky sons of the deceased gentleman survive him.

THE ETHER IS COLD AND DARK

Evidences That Forces of Light and Heat Are Local Manifestations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1882 there was a total eclipse. The observers saw a comet within a million miles of the sun. Now, the light which emanates from the tail of a comet is less than that of a star of the ninth magnitude. Therefore, we know, by actual experiment, that the immediate neighborhood of the sun was devoid of luminosity.

A few days ago a balloon carried a barometer and thermometer 42,000 feet above the earth. This is about one eleventh-millionth part of the distance, as commonly given, which separates us from the "source of light and heat." The temperature was 148 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit. Is it possible to imagine a more conclusive demonstration that, although the sun is, with the reciprocal action of the earth, the cause of terrestrial light and heat, both these manifestations of force are local? The photospheric diameter of the sun is, obviously little larger than the orb itself, and that of the earth is probably not 200 miles greater than its axis.

If the light and heat of the earth were due to radium in the sun, why is the ether cold and dark?

COPE WHITEHOUSE.

New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

Not a Friend of the Bulldog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bulldog apologist in to-day's Times reminds me of another of the same sort. A few days ago I passed in the vestibule of my dwelling a well-dressed woman, a stranger, who held by a chain a savage pet that jumped and snarled and snapped at me for all he was worth. "That's an ugly beast," I said. "Oh, no," she answered, sweetly, "he is not ugly; he is just as nice and good as he can be." According to his ability, probably.

"The worm will do his kind" and so will the bulldog, as we learned the other day, in spite of the attachment which savage creatures may show toward the hand that feeds them and commands their subserviency. He who enjoys the subserviency of such satellites is most often one of the same kind in his own under-relations, according to my observation. I'm sorry to see so many of them developing on two legs, and even in petticoats.

New York, Aug. 8, 1906. VIDO.

A Moral for "Stand-Patters."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The frequent accounts you publish of whalesale stealing do not surprise us. We are prepared for anything, after late experiences. Has not our Government, by statute law, legalised stealing? No wonder there is a carnival of crime when the moral sense of the people, under Governmental direction, has become so deadened, and when so many deluded creatures are "standing pat."

At a revival meeting one of the converts tried to start that old hymn, "I love to steal awhile away," &c. He could only sing, "I love to steal," which he several times repeated, and, much abashed, resumed his seat. Thereupon the minister arose and said: "Brothers and sisters, in view of our friend's terrible propensity, let us pray."

That is what we should do for the "stand-patters."

SAUGATUCK.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 8, 1906.

Police Slow in Answering a Call.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning at about 1:30 o'clock the residents of one of the streets off Central Park West were awakened by the cry of "Police-man!" and "Thief!" On looking out of the window these residents could see a woman, evidently a maid left in charge of an apartment while her mistress and family were absent from the city, shouting for help, but her cries were in vain. Not an officer in sight! One of the neighbors kindly called up the nearest station house on the 'phone, and all the while this woman was shouting at the top of her voice for a policeman. Fully fifteen minutes she kept this up.

About half an hour after the call on the 'phone two officers came walking, at not the great a pace, up the street, and I have no doubt but by that time the thief got away and was up at the Bronx.

J. T. W.

New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

"The House That Jack Built."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The humorous poem entitled "The House That Jack Built" was written by George Shepard Burleigh, a poet of considerable distinction, a brother of W. H. Burleigh, also a poet of marked ability, at one time a Port Warden of the City of New York.

The poem in question was first published in The New York Picayune, some time in the fifties. It was written in an idle moment, and Mr. Burleigh did not value it sufficiently to put his name to it. He entitled it "The House That Jack Built, Translated from the Vulgate of M. Goose, by A. Pope." He also published it somewhere about 1868 in Oliver Optic's Magazine, published by Lee & Shepard.

Mr. Medary is mistaken in the word "antecedaneous," as it was originally "antecedaceous."

C. G. TOMPKINS.

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 7, 1906.

Prudery Not Yet Eliminated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No artist will have read your editorial devoted to the Comstock raid upon the Art Students' League without a frank recognition of its conservative and fair-minded attitude. Nor can he fail to admit that it well represents the best ethics of our times. But there is just the rub. The times are surely out of joint when their best code of ethics obliges a conservative and fair-minded organ like THE TIMES to characterise as "foolish, risky, and offensive" certain admittedly pure-minded drawings from the nude, simply because they are drawings from the nude. The cloak of Puritanism is still over us as a people.

BIRGE HARRISON.

Woodstock, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1906.

England Encroaching Sea.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Yorkshire alone has record of no fewer than twelve drowned towns and villages. There was Ravenspur, for instance, which was constituted a free borough by Edward I. at a cost of £200, and became a seaport of almost national importance. There it was that Edward Baliol embarked with a force of 2,500 strong in order to win the Crown of Scotland. The town, bigger and more important than Hull, had five churches, a capacious harbor, and a number of buildings befitting its rank and importance. Where are they now?

THE ANTONINE AGE.

When in jackets and bodices artists have draped
The limbs of stone goddesses, prettily shaped,
And the Venus di Medici, stylish young dame,
To Venus di Bodici changes her name;
When Dian has donned hunting costume and spurs,
And Psyche is fond of real Astrachan furs,
Then people will boast and exclaim with delight:
"Great Anthony's ghost! Our taste's out of sight!"

When the Greek discus throwers and all of that ilk
Are doing their chores in pajamas of silk,
When the Venus of Stylo guides all the well-dressed,
And Manhattan Isle overflows with the best
Conceptions of lace and chiffon—till perchance
It's known as the place of the Clothes Renaissance,
Then people will boast and exclaim with a zest:
"Great Anthony's ghost! How we have progressed!"

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

CAB DRIVERS SAY LAW IS UNJUSTLY ENFORCED

Independents May Seek to Enjoin Merchants' Association.

THINK HEARINGS ARBITRARY

Great Rivalry Between Independents and the Hack Owners' Associations—A Defense of the "Dock Rats."

If a man is overcharged by a cabdriver the Merchants' Association will appear for him before the Mayor's Marshal and obtain a refund. Some of the cabmen intend to contest the association's right to do this. James Brown, President of the Independent Hackmen's Association, said so yesterday.

The Independent Hackmen's Association and the Public Hack Owners' Association are not related. Into the latter, as the name indicates, only men who own hacks are admitted, but either an owner or driver is eligible to membership in the former. It is the Independent Association which is going to attempt to compel the complainant to appear personaly in every case in which extortion is charged.

"We are not getting a square deal from the Merchants' Association," said Mr. Brown yesterday, "and that is what we want. Our attorneys, the People's Security Company, will go into court soon and apply for an injunction to restrain the Mayor's Marshal from recognising the Merchants' Association as complainant.

"There is no justice in the way they bring a cabman up and fine him now. It would not be recognized in any court of law. The word of a man who was not present when the alleged offense was committed is taken against that of the cabman who was there. Frequently the cabman who is brought before the Marshal did not even serve the complainant, the complainant not having read the number on the lamp correctly. Every man that is overcharged should appear in person to give his testimony."

Merchant Association's Standing.

The question of the Merchants' Association's right to appear for citizens has never been questioned before. H. D. Dumont, Business Manager of the association, was not inclined yesterday to take the cabmen's threat of legal proceedings serio isly.

"We get a signed statement from every citizen that is overcharged," he said, "and that is all that we consider necessary. In fact, we act as attorney, just as a lawyer might. If necessary we get an affidavit. I do not see anything unfair about the process. The cases before the Mayor's Marshal are not court cases, governed by legal technicalities; his office is a discretionary one, and he has a perfect right to fine a cabman or to cause him to refund on the signed statement sent to us."

It does not take a long investigation to show that there is no love lost between the Public Hack Owners' Association and the Independent Hackmen's Association. The former has a tendency to look down upon the latter as an organization of "night hawks." The Independent Hackmen, on the other hand, say that the other body does not amount to anything and has not more than thirty members. The Hack Owners claim a membership of 600.

Public hackmen feel bitterly the inroads upon their business by the so-called hotel hacks. These, by law, have no right to solicit business from the street, but this is a law that it is very difficult to enforce, and undoubtedly the hotel hacks do accommodate persons who are not guests of the hotels.

The Grand Central Station seems to be the principal battleground between the public hacks and the hotel hacks. When a man leaves the station he is more than likely to take a hack attached to the Grand Union Hotel or the Hotel Belmont. This may be because he would rather deal with the hotel vehicles, or it may be because the public hacks are stretched along Park Avenue to Fortieth Street, and are therefore more difficult to reach than those lined up along Forty-second Street.

Charges by Hotel Hackmen.

Instead of being lower, the charges by hotel hackmen are likely to be higher than the legal rate. But regulation is left to the hotel authorities, and few complaints of hotel hackmen's extortion are heard. Their vehicles are specially licensed, and, according to the ordinance, they are not allowed to do a street business. For anybody that wants to use a hotel hack, though, it is an easy matter to go into one door of a hotel and come out of another. This deception is rarely necessary, however, for nearly any hackman takes a good fare when he can get it. If these men who stand in front of the hotels were kept within the law, the public hackmen say, then the latter would be able to make a better living and would have less temptation to overcharge.

"I am willing to help the Merchants' Association enforce the law as it stands," said President Brown of the Independent Hackmen's Association yesterday. "We have nothing against the law, and the legal fare is high enough. But the Merchants' Association is trying to enforce the law strictly against us, and is not taking any measures to hold in check others who are worse offenders.

"There are drivers by the score in New York, for instance, who have no licenses at all. A thief can go to a livery stable, pay $2.50, and get a hack for the evening. He can entice a man into it and then rob him. This has been done, as a matter of fact. Of course a livery stable keeper has no right to let anybody but a driver with a license take out a hack, but some of them do it.

"Now the law should be enforced against these livery men. Their hacks are not licensed on the supposition that they do not do a street business. They compete in our field illega'ly.

"Another thing. If we cannot exact more than the legal rate, should there not be a regulation making the public pay the legal rate? In the slow season, as it is now, a cabman in Times Square, say, will agree to take a couple through Central Park and back for $2, though the legal charge is $3.

"Isn't that a matter that you should regulate among yourselves?" Mr. Brown was asked.

"If the hotel hackmen did not disobey the ordinance we could, but they take business away from us, and we have to take whatever fares we can get.

"The License Bureau tries, perhaps, to have the law enforced, but what can it do? It has only three or four policemen to work for it, and they don't know the hackmen personally. What they need in the bureau is a man who has been in the business—who knows the hackmen all over town—who would keep a watch on lawbreakers and help bring them to justice.

"There are probably 100 men driving cabs without licenses in New York. They learn how to dodge the few policemen that are on the lookout for them, and only a man that knows their faces could pick them out. If I were asked to, I could give this information to the License Bureau or the Merchants' Association. I have been driving a cab on the streets of this city for twenty-three years, and I know practically every cabman, and can tell the bad ones from the good ones.

"Either day or night men can join our organization. The only thing we ask is that every member shall be an honest man. We will not take in a man that we think intends to overcharge the public. We do not accept thieves. Any night I could point out to you several men whom we have refused to accept as members. Hotel hackmen are not eligible.

"In all the time I've been running a cab no one has lodged a complaint against me, and there are hundreds of other drivers who can say the same thing. The talk about 'dock rats,' in reference to the cabmen that stay near the river fronts, is not right. There are thirty-five cabmen at the Twenty-third Street ferryhouse, and I know personally that thirty-three of them are honest, repectable men."

The Merchants' Association yesterday got a letter from a man who was charged $2 to be driven from the James Slip Ferry to the Stock Exchange, in Broad Street.

H. D. Dumont said yesterday that the price of the cab tax meters is one thing that stands in the way of their introduction. They cost $15 each, and the Aldermen would hesitate to make the cabmen buy them. On the other hand, it would be very difficult to get an appropriation from the city for the purpose. The Mayor is looking into the matter and maybe he will have some recommendation to make when he returns from Europe.

Mr. Dumont said he thought that vehicles that are not regular public hacks should be licensed, and that inside of each one the number should be displayed conspicuously.

EXTORTION BY CABMEN.

Simplest Remedy to be Found in the Adoption of the Taxometer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest an article that was published in to-day's TIMES in regard to "cab overcharges," in which it is argued that they are due to "public inertia." There is, on doubt, something to be said on this score, but it is only natural that the average person should shrink from a dispute or wordy contest with a cabman. There are certain distances, like, for instance, from Pier 10, North River, where the Sandy Hook boat lands, to James Slip, the Long Island Ferry, East River, that are very hard to determine. An appeal to a policeman is often met with the reply that he does not know what the right fare is.

It seems to me the right time has come to agitate the introduction of a "taxometer," the new contrivance now in use in Paris to register the amount of distance covered, and if the cab is not in motion, the amount of time consumed while waiting. By a very simple device the fare can see the machine set and the dial start from zero when he takes his seat in the cab, and from then on can watch the actual amount of the fare being registered against him. There is, therefore, absolutely no dispute as to the distance, or the time, or the proper charge.

After reading the mileage rates as set forth in the table in your article one is impressed with the fact that not more than one in fifty persons knows that the rates are as small as stated. I venture to assert that there are very few people in this city who know that they may stop for any period less than five minutes as many times as they wish in the course of a one-mile trip, and pay only 50 cents at the end of that distance.

The result of continual overcharging has been to make the general public entirely give up the use of cabs, except on those occasions where it is absolutely necessary, and it is only natural that at such rare times they should prefer to pay more than is right rather than submit to the unpleasantness and delay caused by a wrangle with the cabman.

CECIL BARRET.

New York, Aug. 8, 1906.

High Rates Drive Away Fares.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the discussion of hack rates, &c., in recent issues of THE TIMES. While it is entirely true that even with a much lower rate there is and probably would be no such demand for cabs as that of other cities such as London or Paris, yet there certainly would be a great increase in patronage if legal rates were generally observed. Personally I abandoned the use of cabs five years ago, and not a penny in such fares has been expended by myself or any member of my family in that time. That we have been able to come and go within the city, to make our trains and steamers without serious inconvenience, to attend theatres and receptions and other evening engagements without discomfort—all made possible by just a little forethought and care—is in itself evidence of the truth of the statement that there is very little real need of the cabman in this city.

Let me say that since this controversy or discussion again came to your columns I have made repeated inquiry at cab stands, and, quite contrary to the statement made by Mr. William J. Ryan in this morning's TIMES, I have never received a correct statement of legal fare. I do not know that all the men questioned were members of or in the employ of the Public Hack Owners' Association, but if they were not the extent of my inquiry would seem to prove that that association cuts a small figure in the back business of the city. Each time I have carefully estimated my (supposed) distance in advance, and asked the fare between two points not quite a mile apart—generally one block short. The answer has invariably been "One dollar." When I have asked the rate for general driving by the hour the answer has been, without a single exception, "A dollar and a half." Not each time, but several times, I have asked to see the "blue booklet," and have yet to find a cabman who did not deny all knowledge of any such book.

ATTORNEY.

New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

Cabmen Have a Secret System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are to be congratulated in your efforts in making public the extortion of cabmen. I was especially interested in the accounts of overcharge experienced by one coming from the New York Theatre. Some time ago on coming from the same theatre I hailed a cabby, and upon inquiring what he would charge to go a certain distance was asked an excessive figure. I walked to the corner of Forty-fourth Street and approached another nighthawk. Before he could name his figure a "runner" came up and called to him the figure previously asked. Those fellows are banded together to prey on the unwary.

The taxometer system which Mayor McClellan is investigating in Paris is excellent, but chiefly for short distances. For long journeys, at the low legal tariff allowed in Paris, one can do better in the regular cabs. But the introduction of some taxometers in New York would undoubtedly be a blessing.

X. Y. Z.

New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

Col. Le Grand B. Cannon Ill.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 9.—Col. Le Grand B. Cannon of New York has been seriously ill at his Summer residence, Overlook, in this city, but to-night he was reported to be improving. Col. Cannon had an attack of acute indigestion yesterday, and in view of his advanced years, 90, much anxiety was felt regarding him.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cosmo Gordon Lennox, who adapted "The Marriage of Kitty" and "The Freedom of Suzanne" from the French for his wife, Marie Tempest, has written a new farce called "The Platonics of Angela."

Nellie McCoy, former dancer at Weber & Fields's, has gone into vaudeville. She will make her first appearance at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre Aug. 27.

Douglas Fairbanks is to be Grace George's leading man in two of her three new plays this season. He appeared in "As Ye Sow" and "Fantana."

Margaret Gray has been engaged to play Jessica in Robert B. Mantell's production of "The Merchant of Venice." Guy Lindsley will be the Fool in "King Lear."

Liebler & Co. have completed the cast of "Cape Cod Folks," which will have its first presentation in Boston on Aug. 27. The company includes Earle Brown, Charles Mackay, E. J. Ratcliffe, P. A. Nannery, George Richards, John O'Hara, William Barrows, Mrs. Francis Addison Pitt, Carolyn Lee, Anna Wheaton, Bessie Barriscale, and Sarah Perry.

Henry B. Irving, son of the late Sir Henry, will make "Paolo and Francesca," his opening bill here. Nixon & Zimmerman received a cable dispatch yesterday saying that the play had met with success in London.

Pie Servers

that are a pleasure to use and attractive in design, are stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Knives, forks, spoons, etc., of this brand are known from ocean to ocean.

Your dishes, trays, tureens, etc., of silver plate should be made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

A TRUCE OF ARMS NOW AT OYSTER BAY'S PIERS

But the Cobbler's Going to Dig Clams, Willy-Nilly.

COTTAGERS PREPARING, TOO

Mrs. Coudert Regrets the Tearing Down of Her Son's Pier—Head Raider Also a Bit Sorry.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 9.—There was no outward sign to-day that there was any way to tear down cottagers' piers which cross the beaches of the President's home town. Business went on in its usual way.

The President rode through the town without causing any great excitement. Those who saw him bowed in neighborly fashion, and the Chief Executive acknowledged their salutes in kind. The aged Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, who sat on her son's pier yesterday until the axe raiders quit, rode to the village in the afternoon, making such purchases of the local tradesmen as she has been accustomed to do in the past.

The local blacksmith's shop had the old-time smell of burning horse hoof. The sparks sputtered in the usual fashion as he hammered on the iron shoe. There was, to be sure, the usual number of dog fights at the railroad station between canines that are kept in condition by chasing after their masters' automobiles and those that are always in shape for conflict through their running about seeking sustenance. Otherwise Oyster Bay was apparently peaceful.

It was, however, an armed peace. The cottagers had been laying in ammunition in the shape of timber, nails, saws, hatchets, and hammers, useful in the repair of piers leading to the boat landings and bathing houses. The townspeople, although not quite agreed among themselves as to the propriety and legality of their recent raids against the property of the cottagers on the beach, were ready with sufficient talk to renew the warfare.

A good deal of admiration was expressed for the pluck of Mrs. Coudert, Sr., who perched herself over the water on her boat landing, while Commissioner of Highways Hawxhurst and his men demolished the pier about her.

Speaking of the incident, Mrs. Coudert said that her family had spent money in making their place beautiful, and that they had always favored the village tradesmen in buying their supplies and the town workingmen in making improvements. The attack upon them in ripping up and destroying their way to the water front was proof of ingratitude, and seemed to show a spirit of hatred on the part of those who resented the fact that some people have more than others. She also considered the tearing down of the pier lawless because the matter was now before the courts. The matter was taken to court by W. Emlen Roosevelt, whose pier the President often uses.

Mr. Hawxhurst as Commissioner of Highways, was inclined yesterday to be somewhat sorry for the inconvenience to which he and his deputies had put Mrs. Coudert. He said that he would not have thought of removing the alleged obstructions if he had not been personally liable under the law to fine and imprisonment for not acting when a complaint had been made to him by the township Supervisors.

J. H. Ludam, one of the leading citizens of Oyster Bay, descendant of a long line of Oyster Bayites, a man noted for his conservatism, thus expressed the general opinion yesterday as to the bitter feeling between some of the townspeople and the cottagers:

"We Long Islanders have been glad to have wealthy people come among us, improve and increase the value of our land. We have extended to them the right hand of fellowship, but we did not feel that this was in token of the surrender of our liberty, even if we had sold to them profitably some of our broad acres.

"I don't say that it was right to go smashing down the piers of the cottagers, but I will say that the recent evidence of lawlessness here is due principally to the feeling among the people that they won't have their rights ridden down in automobile fashion."

George Schumacker, the village cobbler, and therefore spokesman and philosopher for most of Oyster Bay, is the leader of the radicals. George loves clams, and when his business of resoling shoes is dull he is among the most active of the clam diggers. George is an earnest believer in the rights of the people.

"This is not Europe," said George, pounding in a nail.

"We have no Kings and Queens. The cottager may own his land, but only up to the high water mark. The people of the village have a right to the strip of beach below to the low water. Any fool knows that clams are not to be dug at high water. Now the Coudents have a breakwater of stone below high tide, and down that must come, if I do it myself."

To make his remarks emphatic George opened with rare skill many clams, most of which he ate.

"These are the clams of the people," he said. "They belong to us by grant of our forefathers, the Indians. The rich think the clams are for them to wash down with champagne, but they go well with beer."

Townsend Scudder, counsel for the upland owners, made public to-day a note he sent the Highway Commission suggesting that nothing violent be done until the whole matter had been finally settled in the courts. He suggested that the town, without waiving its claims in the least, could allow the owners to maintain piers such as Mr. Coudert had reconstructed, of a character allowing even wagons to pass below on the sand. This letter was sent on Tuesday, but it appears not to have influenced the commission.

THE COST OF RED TAPE.

The City Expends Nearly $5 to Pay 5 Cents for Blue Prints.

It cost the city nearly $5 yesterday to pay a tradesman 5 cents "for blue prints." The City Treasury warrant was made out in favor of E. G. Soltmann of 125 East Forty-second Street. Eighteen city officers, from the Deputy Controller down, handled the warrant.

The various processes which it passed through saddled upon the city costs sufficient to purchase nearly 100 blue prints.

Safonoff Takes a Three-Year Contract.

M. Safonoff, whose work with the National Conservatory of Music and Philharmonic Society in the last two years created much favorable comment, has signed a three years' contract as director of those organizations. This news reached here from Berlin yesterday in a cable dispatch received by Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, President of the National Conservatory.

Commodore Rickerson Critically Ill.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Commodore Charles L. Rickerson of Brooklyn, President of the Otis Railway and of the Catskill & Tannersville Railway, is critically ill at the home of his niece, Mrs. Frederick Palmatier, in this village. He arrived here last Saturday, and on Sunday suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Good Digestion

GIVES VIGOR

Try

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

FARNUM AS "THE VIRGINIAN."

Admirable Performance Well Liked at the Academy.

Owen Wister and the late Kirke La Shelle, in dramatising the former's colorful story, "The Virginian," may not have succeeded in translating all of the book's best qualities to the stage, but the combination of play and the chief actor in it have been well-nigh irresistible from the start. At the Academy last night Dustin Farnum again appeared as the heroic cattle puncher. Successive viewing of his performance of Mr. Wister's nameless hero only serves to increase one's admiration for the character and the actor who plays it.

The peculiar blend of strength and sweetness, the appealing humor, and the persistent, dogged devotion to duty which make up the measure of the man as drawn by Owen Wister are all reflected in the personality and the acting of Mr. Farnum. His "Virginian" is one of the most attractive figures on our stage to-day. It will be a pity to lose it, and yet one feels that so apparently capable an artist ought to be doing other things, enlarging his scope, and incidentally offering a taste of other qualities, if, indeed, he possesses them. To arrive at any fair estimate of his full abilities requires that he be seen in other rôles.

In the present cast Frank Campeau repeats his former success as Trampas, combining in the rôle much malignant suggestion with fine reserve. Mabel Wright, the new Molly Wood of the cast, is very agreeable and acts the earlier scenes especially well. She is less satisfying in the emotional parting from the Virginian in the last act, but the nervousness of a first night may have had something to do with diminishing her power of expression. Bennet Musson plays Steve acceptably, while Frank Vail, Frank Nelson, and Charles R. Gilbert do justice to the character bits. The last named is especially successful as "Spanish Ned."

The play itself with its two tense final acts is well suited to the likes of Academy audiences. The house was well filled last night and enthusiasm was unbounded.

"KREUTZER SONATA," MONDAY

Wagenhals & Kemper Decide on an Immediate Production.

"The Kreutzer Sonata" will be presented at the Manhattan Theatre next Monday evening. Blanche Walsh is the star and Wagenhals & Kempner are the managers. They have got in ahead of Harrison Grey Fiske, who promises to give the play at the Lyric Theatre this Fall.

By a coincidence, Wagenhals & Kemper present the English version of Jacob Gordin's play in the house which until recently was the headquarters of Mr. Fiske. The Manhattan is now leased by William A. Brady. This is part of the statement given out by the managers yesterday:

"The announcement that an attempt would be made to put on what is claimed as an unauthorized version of the play decided them (Wagenhals & Kemper) to make an immediate offering. This is done without prejudice, as they are firmly determined to use every legal means to restrain any performance of 'The Kreutzer Sonata' except the version they own, the one authorized by Jacob Gordin, the author. It was originally presented by Miss Walsh in Chicago two years ago. Miss Walsh and her company have been rehearsing two weeks."

Harrison Grey Fiske announced yesterday that his production of "The Kreutzer Sonata," with Bertha Kalich, will be made at the Lyric Theatre Monday evening, Sept. 10.

CHANNING POLLOCK MARRIED.

Weds Miss Marble Without Telling Their Friends in Advance.

Channing Pollock, the playwright, was married to Miss Anna Marble yesterday. They had been engaged for some time, but no announcement of the marriage date was made, and the news came as a surprise to their friends.

Mr. Pollock, though only 25 years old, has two dramatizations and two original plays to his credit. He dramatized "The Pit" and "The Bishop's Carriage," and he is the author of "The Little Gray Lady" and another comedy-drama entitled "Clothes." The latter has not been seen in New York yet. Mr. Pollock also wrote a melodrama, "A Game of Hearts," which won success in both New York and on tour. He has signed a contract to deliver an original play to Cohan & Harris this season.

NEW COMIC OPERA IN LONDON

"Amasis" Has a Consistent Plot, Witty Lines, and Pretty Lyrics.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"Amasis," a new comic opera, was produced at the New Theatre to-night. The libretto is by Frederick Fenn and the music by P. M. Faraday.

Despite the fact that the music is somewhat reminiscent and amateurish, though tuneful, the work achieved considerable success owing to the witty lines, a consistent plot, charming lyrics, and an attractive setting. The scene is laid in Egypt. The principal characters are played by Ruth Vincent, Rutland Barrington, Norman Salmond, and Whitworth Mitton.

Players' Benefit for Sanitarium.

Lew Fields and Lee Shubert will give this evening at the Arverne Pier Theatre a benefit for the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Beach. All the players in the Fields company have volunteered their services. Since the dedication of the new sanitarium the capacity of the institution has doubled, and the number of children inmates is now 450.

25 YEARS HAPPILY WED.

Friends of the Rev. and Mrs. Nugent Celebrate Their Anniversary.

Invitations went to the newspapers yesterday to send reporters to the People's Home Church and Settlement, at 543-547 East Eleventh Street, last night, that they might have ocular demonstration "that marriage is not a failure."

The invitations were sent out by friends of the Rev. Charles R. Nugent, who has charge of the Spanish department of the Mariners' Church, and his wife, Eva Wilbur Nugent, the House Mother at the People's Settlement. The Nugents were married in California twenty-five years ago, and when the date of their silver wedding drew near the many friends they have made in the course of their residence in New York determined to commemorate the event. There was a surprise party at the Settlement last night, and many handsome gifts were sent to the couple.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The trough of low barometer that extended Wednesday evening from the Missouri Valley to the Middle Atlantic Coast now reaches from the Western lake region to the North Carolina Coast. The rain area attending this depression extends from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the Middle Atlantic Coast.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have fresh easterly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Friday; Saturday fair; fresh east, shifting to south and southwest, winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers and probably thunderstorms Friday; Saturday fair; fresh to brisk southeast, shifting to southwest, and west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	72	71	4 P. M.	75	78
6 A. M.	72	70	6 P. M.	74	76
9 A. M.	75	73	9 P. M.	72	74
12 M.	76	78	12 P. M.	73	73

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

POETS' CLUB HEARD FROM ON COMSTOCK'S RAID

Talks of "This Outrage" at Its Periodical 50-Cent Dinner.

HOPES TO WIPE OUT THE S.S.V.

Traveled Authority from the Metropolises of Europe Speaks Up—Baroness de Buzzus Silent.

The Poets' Club, being primarily bohemian in spirit, ate last night what the invitations said was a "superior table d'hôte dinner, wine included, 50 cents," and then discussed Anthony Comstock. The subject was announced as "What action should be taken to suppress Comstock and wipe out the Anti-Vice Society?" Although it was known in the afternoon that the club was to express its thoughts on this, Mr. Comstock went to his farm in Summit, N. J., early in the evening apparently undisturbed.

Before the discussion began and while the club was busy with the sure-thing spaghetti, the President, Ardeen Foster, went about showing a large cartoon of Comstock chasing cupid down a lane, while two lovers under a shady tree disagreed and had words. Comstock, Mr. Foster explained, somewhat vaguely, was responsible for that in some way. Anyway the club hissed at the sight of it.

There were so many other persons present last night, in addition to the poets, that when President Foster, who says he is a poet himself, was challenged to point out six other poets, he said that a better name for the Bohemian Club would be "Allied Arts' Lovers" or something of that kind.

Poetry, however, was clearly in the air. A man played "Old Black Joe," "Yankee Doodle," and other numbers on a violin, and a large lady accompanied him on the piano. The club members hummed the tune swaying their bodies in unison or sang loudly, just as real Latin Quartier bohemians are supposed to do.

But all this was merely leading up to the attack on Comstock. After a while, however, President Foster called upon Phillip Schmund to start the argument, and he did. Mr. Schmund said briefly that he had seen the pictures objected to by Mr. Comstock, had noticed nothing wrong about them, and he believed, out of his own large experience of art, that Comstock's action was an outrage.

After that, Dr. E. A. Martin, who was sitting at the head of one of the tables, was called upon. He did not flinch.

"Having traveled in most of the metropolises of Europe and having visited the most gorgeous art exhibits that can be found upon the Continent," he said, gently, "I have a sort of ethereal idea on the subject. Who is this man Abstock? None but the most depraved minds can see in the human figure, whether draped or not, anything but the work of God. [Loud applause.]

"This man Comstock is trying to make himself an idol. But, Sirs, he will make himself an idol for the black angels, not for the white ones." [Prolonged applause.]

John Ryan, President of the Pleiades Club, said he thought Mr. Comstock was just a well-meaning old fool, who hadn't reached the artistic standards of the Poets' Club.

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who had been corralled as the guest of honor, declared that he had purposely dropped from his memory the name of Comstock, but he thought the Comstock raid would do the artistic world of this country good in that it would bring to a head the resentment of artists and their friends against narrow-minded discrimination, and would rally around the cause of the artists good and true friends who would carry the fight to a finish—and a victorious finish.

Mr. Borglum said he had already received five or six letters from clergymen who fulminated against "the idiocy of Comstock's action," and offered money to help fight the case.

"Some movement should be put on foot," he declared, "to obliterate not this Secretary of the vice suppression society, but the society itself."

Miss Mattie Sheridan said she didn't believe that Comstock did any good at all or that he was even well meaning. She said that even when he arrested a street vendor of improper pictures his action only doubled the demand for the man's wares because of the publicity given to the arrest. To prove her point she said that President Ardeen Foster had admitted that the first thing he did after reading about the Comstock raid was to move heaven an earth to get a copy of the proscribed catalogue.

Eugene Smith, whom no one recognized as a poet, declared that Mr. Comstock was morally irresponsible, and wasn't to blame for what he did.

The Baroness de Buzzus was there, but she didn't say anything.

Miss Jeanette Whitcomb said she shone only in argument, and since everybody seemed to agree there wasn't any use of her talking at all. Col. Morehead, who was introduced as one more intimately acquainted with the subject than anybody in the house, rose smiling. He said he believed that Comstock was an honest, but misguided, old fellow.

Col. Morehead was listened to with rapt attention.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson and her young daughter, Miss Jennie Remsen Thomson, are spending the Summer at Bar Harbor.

***

Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton is traveling in Italy. Her daughter, Miss May Moulton, and Miss Jane Hone Lewis, are with her. Having visited the Italian lakes and after spending some days at Venice they will visit the Dolomites and later go to Innsbruck.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Shillito Rogers (Miss Catherine Cossitt Dodge) have also been traveling in Italy. They have been abroad since their marriage in the late Spring, and are now in Switzerland.

***

Dr. Frederick T. Van Beuren and Mrs. Van Beuren (Miss Mohlman) are another newly married pair who are traveling extensively in Europe. They sailed after their wedding in May. They will return in the early Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. Carroll Brown of Baltimore, who are in Europe, were a few days since at Interlaken. Mrs. Brown is a sister of Mrs. James W. Gerard and a daughter of the late Marcus Daly.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Twombly, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., and her little son, are at Lucerne.

***

J. Nott Allen, the portrait painter, and Mrs. Allen (Miss Fanny W. Ogden) are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Leopold Schmidt at Richfield Springs.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner and Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay are among the New Yorkers at Saratoga.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons and their children, including Henry Clews Parsons, who was born in the late Spring, are at The Rocks, the Newport villa of Henry Clews, Sr. Mrs. Clews, who has been abroad all Summer, spending much of her time with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., is due to arrive here soon.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Landon have bought 40 East Fifty-first Street, and will occupy it on their return from Staatsburg, N. Y.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson Smith, who were at York Harbor, Me., during the month of July, are now at Soo-Nipi Park Lodge, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

***

Dr. and Mrs. William Porter Wilkin (Miss Florence Harriott) of New York City are now at Saratoga Springs.

It is now "up to you" to convince yourself that you will save money and be better pleased with the

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than with any other kind. See your stationer or write to us. It writes smoothly, erases cleanly and lasts longer than the ordinary pencil.

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AQUARIUM'S SEA COW DEAD.

Blood Poisoning the Result of the Valuable Amphibian's Bullet Wound.

The Aquarium's $3,000 sea cow died yesterday of blood poisoning, due to the rifle bullet that some hard-hearted Floridian fired into her back some time before the agent of the New York Aquarium purchased her at Miami, Fla., a little less than two weeks ago.

Why the purchasing agent did not discover the hole in the manatee's back is not known, for one of the very first things that the experts attached to the Aquarium found out about the now famous sea cow was that there was a big hole in her back, which their practised eyes knew did not bode well for the future health of the ungainly amphibian, to get which the city had gone to such expense.

When the sea cow arrived at New York a week ago last Monday she was taken at once to the Aquarium and put in one of the biggest of the marble-lined pools in the building. It was while feeding her that an employe noticed the hole in her back. The officials of the New York Zoological Society were promptly notified, and three doctors hurried down from the Bronx to perform an operation. The manatee was manacled, and nearly a foot underneath the outer hide the doctors found a .38-calibre rifle bullet. The wound was cleaned and everybody thought that the worst was over.

Wednesday morning, however, when the man who had the job of feeding the sea cow went to her pool he noticed that she was ill. The doctors were summoned and the illness was diagnosed as blood poisoning. Everything that could be thought of to relieve the manatee was done, but it was of no use, and the sea cow grew rapidly worse. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning she sank into a coma, from which it was impossible to rouse her. Three hours later she died.

Although the exact price paid for the manatee has never been made public, no one connected with the Aquarium has ever denied that the report that it was in excess of $3,000 was wrong. As she was on exhibition not quite eight days, the sea cow, therefore, cost the City of New York about $375 a day. The hide of the sea cow will be mounted and presented to the Museum of Natural History. Whether the Aquarium will buy another is not known, but if one is procured it is certain that it will not have a bullet hole in its back if the Aquarium can help it.

"POP" BERRIAN DEAD.

He May Have Been 106 Years Old—Had Many Friends.

"Pop" Berrian is dead. Every one who has lived in the Bronx a few years and most of the men whose suburban homes line the shore of the Sound above the Harlem will miss one of the oldest inhabitants of the borough—a negro who knew neither his right name nor his age, but who was a good citizen for all that.

Berrian thought that perhaps he was about 106 years old. He didn't know for certain, because he was born long before the war and his family was scattered while he was still a young man. He was a slave, and his first memories were those of a family named Berrian for whom he worked and whose name he took. First, so he said, he was "Berrian's John," and then he became "John Berrian." His many acquaintances in the Bronx called him just "Pop."

"Pop" prided himself on being thoroughly respectable. He had a little cabin—a mere shack—on the shore of Eastchester Bay. In front of it he had built a little pier of driftwood, and from the pier he used to catch fish and rake clams. Over his door was a sign, the letters home made and crooked: "Home of Rest." There it was that Patrolman John Wholey found the old man on Monday, in bed, sick, and afraid he was going to die. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital, and every day since he has had a score of visitors, some colored, some white. He died early yesterday.

The old fellow made a good deal of money selling fish and clams, and it is thought he left most of it. He had been married three times and leaves many children. The funeral will take place tomorrow at St. Peter's Episcopal Church in the Bronx.

Jere Hunt Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Jere Hunt, a famous wit and the City Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at St. Louis, who was stricken with acute uraemia on Tuesday when about to take his brother, Prosecuting Attorney Michael Hunt of Sandusky County, Ohio, to a baseball game, died to-night. He was 49 years old.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Charles Emory Smith.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, wife of the ex-Postmaster General and editor of The Philadelphia Press, died to-day of heart disease. Though she had been ill three weeks, her death was unexpected. Mrs. Smith, who was Miss Ella Huntley, was married to Mr. Smith in 1863, when he was editor of The Albany Journal. She shared her husband's public activities in the two years he was United States Minister to Russia and in the five years that he was Postmaster General.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. RICHARD DARLINGTON died suddenly at Westchester, Penn., yesterday. He was a graduate of Harvard, and until a few years ago was Principal of the Darlington Seminary, which his family established at Ercildon, Chester County, Penn. He was 72 years old.

JARED HAWES MUNSON, formerly of the brokerage firm of Munson & Ketchum, died at his home, 263 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, on Monday of heart disease and the heat. He was born in 1836, and was a charter member of the Consolidated Exchange. He leaves a widow, one son, and three daughters.

JOHN BAILEY MILLER, son of the late Daniel S. Miller, died yesterday at the home of his brother, Daniel S. Miller, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street. His wife, who lives near Hohokus, N. J., survives him. He was born in New York 61 years ago. His sister married the late Jay Gould.

Dr. W. J. CLASS, a member of the Chicago Board of Health, died at Benton Harbor, Mich., yesterday. Dr. Class achieved a National reputation by his work a few years ago in stamping out an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis. He had also made important discoveries in connection with the germs of scarlet fever.

The Rev. CHARLES F. HULL, for the last four months pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Woodbridge, N. J., died on Tuesday. He was born in New York City on March 28, 1842. When the civil war started he joined the Fifth New York Volunteers as a private, but toward the close of the war he served in the navy. After the war he entered Colgate University, and studied for the ministry.

The Rev. ALEXANDER MATHEWSON died on Tuesday at the Samaritan Hospital, Brooklyn, in his forty-second year. He was formerly pastor of the East End Baptist Church in Van Sicklen Avenue, near Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn. Born in Scotland, he came to this country about twenty years ago, and studied for the Baptist ministry in the Union Seminary. After his ordination, about five years ago, he took charge of the East End Church. Two years ago his health broke down, and he had to give up pastoral work. He leaves a wife and one child.

JAMES GARDINER JENKINS, son of the late Senator John W. Jenkins, at one time leader of the Democratic Party in Maryland, died on Tuesday, at La Plata, Charles County, Md. Mr. Jenkins was born in Maryland in 1836. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Emily Gardiner, a Washington belle, and a direct descendant of Sir Richard Gardiner. His cousin, Miss Julia Gardiner, became the wife of President Tyler. He was also related to Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and his grandfather, John Ploughden Jenkins, was a noted jurist. Mr. Jenkins was one of the oldest members of the Union League Club.

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The Wall Street Journal

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Incorporated to-day:

Hazard, Coates & Bennett Company, Gates, (metals:) capital, $300,000. Directors—E. C. Hazard, G. R. Coates, and J. Bennett, Rochester.

Cator Dump Wagon Company, Palmyra; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. Cator, R. G. Cator, and H. G. Chapman, Palmyra.

F. W. Rous Company, Brooklyn, (merchandise;) capital, $1,000. Directors—J. P. Rous, Emma S. Rous, and F. W. Rous, Brooklyn.

The Patent Ownership Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—O. Mackay and R. G. Mackay, Brooklyn, and W. N. Thompson, New York.

Automatic Cigar Lighter Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. A. Wagner, G. Tumpson, and A. N. Ford, New York.

Leavenworth Apartment Company, Syracuse; capital, $165,000. Directors—F. P. Costigan, J. E. Weldon, and L. G. Leonard, Syracuse.

Verbeck, Whybrow & Crossley Company, New York, (decorating;) capital, $30,000. Directors—E. A. Verbeck, Yonkers; C. G. Cormany, Jersey City, and W. J. Flanagan, Brooklyn.

Olean Brewing Company, Olean; capital, $150,000. Directors—H. Sigel, H. C. Miller, and A. J. Wight, Olean.

Bureau of Marine Intelligence, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. W. Massie, Providence; R. W. Tingley, Montclair, N. J., and W. F. Daboll, Brooklyn.

Rowage Securities Company, New York; capital, $600,000. Directors—E. Joseph, L. L. Shalp, and D. A. Wilson, New York.

Ozone Real Estate and Improvement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $350,000. Directors—M. L. McLaughlin, Brooklyn; A. L. Witmer, Shamokin, Penn., and C. B. Witmer, Sunbury, Penn.

Kings Parkway Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $250,000. Directors—M. K. McLaughlin, W. C. McKee, and E. H. Jackson, Brooklyn.

Glens Falls Manufacturing Company, Glens Falls, (manufacturer snow shovels;) capital, $50,000. Directors—W. I. Griffin and E. T. Johnson, Glens Falls, and A. C. Hodgman, Fort Edward.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower; Call Money Rates, 3@5 Per Cent.

Advance in Money Unsettles Market—Demand Sterling Declines.

Call money rates rose steadily yesterday from an opening quotation of 3 per cent. to 5 per cent., the high rate of the day, and the stock market reflected this unexpected flurry in the money market, first by irregularity and finally by sharp declines. Sentiment was also adversely affected by the failure of the Union Pacific Directors to act on the dividend and by the weakness of New York Central. Extreme losses, which ran from 1 to 6 points, were largely reduced at the end as a result of a late rally, due to wide covering of short contracts. The market was for the first time in several weeks active during the decline and dull during the rally in prices. Union Pacific and St. Paul were among the shares most affected by the selling, while the Pennsylvania group and Southern Pacific were conspicuously strong, Southern Pacific rallying 2 points from its low price and ending the day with a net gain of 1¼ points. London was a rather heavy seller of stocks on balance through the day, although there is some reason to believe that many of the orders executed for that account originated here. The London market was buoyant, with sharp gains in South African shares, in consols, and even in Russian bonds. Russian securities advancing with unusual vigor upon Continental markets also.

For the rise in call money to the highest rates prevailing since the carrying out of July disbursements, and to the highest figure at this season in four years, the direct occasion was heavy calling of loans, much of this coming from one very prominent banking house. No explanation for this action was forthcoming further than the statement that it represented the ordinary routine of banking, an explanation which will hardly satisfy those most affected by the incident. The banks themselves had no part in this movement, and were, in fact, liberal lenders of money throughout the day, both on call and on time. The remoter time money periods were slightly affected by the day's developments in call money, quotations on loans over the year averaging a trifle higher than on Wednesday. In response to the advance in day-to-day money, demand sterling declined one-quarter of a cent in the pound, rates coming, therefore, within a half cent of the point at which the final gold engagement of the July movement was made. In the meantime gold in London has declined ⅝d. below the price ruling at that time, so that the market is very close to the gold import point. Although the Bank of England made a very strong showing in its weekly return yesterday, reporting a proportion of reserves to liabilities of 48.78 per cent., which is very little below the highest percentage reported this year and well up to the reserve at this time in the last six years, any indication of a demand for gold by our bankers would probably lead to such defensive measures as to seriously impede importations. Outside of these changes in the money market position, developments of interest to financial markets were unimportant, although expectations of a favorable Government report on the crops to-day were further encouraged by the lower prices scored in the grain markets.

WABASH MEETING CALLED.

Wall Street Thinks Plan for Retiring Debentures Is Settled.

The Directors of the Wabash Railroad decided yesterday to call a special meeting of stockholders to consider the financial plans by which it is proposed to retire the $8,500,000 debenture "A" 6 per cent. bonds outstanding and the $26,500,000 debenture "B" 6 per cents. The fact that it has been determined to call a special meeting of stockholders was taken in Wall Street to mean that negotiations between the debenture "B" Bondholders' Committee and the attorneys for the railroad are practically completed.

Last week it was generally understood that all that stood in the way of a final settlement was the ability of the bankers to get together an underwriting syndicate which would underwrite the new securities in exchange for the bonds at a certain price, said at that time to be 90, and to offer the debenture "B" bondholders cash as an equivalent for their securities at this rate. The terms of exchange offered by the railroad for the debenture "B" bonds were then given at 70 per cent. of the new bonds, and 50 per cent. of preferred stock for their holdings.

An official of the road said yesterday that payment to the bondholders in lieu of the underwriting will be an additional amount of new securities, 2 or more per cent. in the new bonds and the same amount additional in new stock. The terms offered to holders of the "A" debentures are 77½ per cent. in the new bonds and 56 per cent. in common and 56 per cent. in the new preferred stock.

The Directors have decided to issue $200,000,000 in new mortgage bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest. This will provide the Wabash with funds for improvements and betterments as well as refunding the outstanding debentures.

TO ABSORB J. G. BRILL CO.

"The J. G. Brill Company" Will Invade New England.

J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia, which owns four of the largest carbuilding plants in the country and is about to acquire another in Massachusetts, will be absorbed by "The J. G. Brill Company," which was incorporated in Harrisburg, Penn., July 23, with a nominal capital of $50,000.

The new corporation will serve its principal purpose in taking over and consolidating the companies which the J. G. Brill Company now controls by stock ownership. These are the American Car Company of St. Louis, the John Stephenson Company of Elizabeth, N. J., and the N. C. Kukleman Car Company of Cleveland. A small bond issue outstanding against the Elizabeth plant will be paid off.

The new plant in Massachusetts will give the concern access to the New England field, where it has operated at a disadvantage because of the high cost of transportation on its finished product.

SILVER BULLION BIDS INVITED.

First Purchases Made by the Government Since 1893.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—It was announced at the Treasury Department today that the department would at once resume the purchase of silver bullion for the subsidiary coinage. Tenders are invited at the office of the Director of the Mint on Wednesday, Aug. 15, up to 1 o'clock, and every Wednesday thereafter until further notice.

It is understood that anticipating its reappearance as a purchaser might temporarily disturb the market unduly, the Treasury has already obtained control of considerable amounts for future delivery, so that it is in position to drop out of the market for several months if desirable. The average requirements of the Treasury throughout the year will probably not exceed 100,000 ounces per week.

These are the first purchases made by the Government since the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act on Nov. 1, 1893.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Aug. 9, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 9, 1906..... 815,685
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 172,435,908
Corresponding date last year..... 155,908,452

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
255	...	20	Adams Express	255	255	255	255	...
17	17⅜	400	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	18	17¼	17⅜	−⅛
45	47	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	−½
101⅝	101⅞	80,600	*Amal. Copper Co.	102	102⅝	100⅝	101¼	−⅜
24	24⅜	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	24	24	24	24	+⅛
23½	23⅝	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	28	23	23	23	−1½
37⅝	38	1,200	Am. Car & F. Co.	38½	38½	37¼	37⅝	−½
100½	101	900	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	101	101	100⅜	100⅜	...
30½	31½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅜	31¾	30⅜	31	−⅛
240	247	100	Am. Express	246	248	246	246	−2
28½	29	1,500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	28½	28½	28¼	28½	−3
71⅜	71½	6,350	Am. Ice Securities	69½	71½	69¾	71½	+2⅜
68⅜	68⅝	3,000	*Am. Locomo. Co.	65½	68½	68	68⅜	−½
113	114	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	...
152	152¼	16,100	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	152⅞	153¼	151	152⅛	−½
116¼	116½	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	−⅛
10⅞	11¼	535	Am. Steel Founds.	11	11	11	11	−⅛
135¾	136	1,900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136	136¾	135½	136	−⅛
99⅞	100¼	800	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	100	100	99⅜	99⅜	−½
36⅝	37	2,200	*Am. Woolen Co.	37⅛	38	36½	36½	−⅞
103	103⅜	400	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103	103¼	103	103¼	−⅛
254	254¼	21,300	*Amacon. Cop. M. Co.	256½	257¼	251	254¼	−2¼
92⅞	93	4,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92⅞	93⅜	92¼	93	+⅛
100⅜	100⅝	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	...
141½	143	700	Atlantic Coast Line.	142	142	142	142	...
120⅜	120¼	19,600	Baltimore & Ohio.	120¼	121¼	120⅛	120¼	...
92	94	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	...
77⅝	77⅞	16,729	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78⅜	79¼	77	77⅜	−1½
65½	66	100	Canada Southern	66½	66½	66½	66½	−1½
167½	167¾	4,200	Canadian Pacific	167½	167⅝	166½	167½	+½
...	...	100	Can. P. cfs., s. 2d pd.	163½	163½	163½	163½	+2½
38⅝	39	100	Central Leather Co.	39	39	39	39	−⅜
101½	102	560	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	−⅛
60½	60⅞	8,500	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60⅞	61⅜	60¼	60¼	−½
18⅝	18½	900	Chi. Great Western.	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	−⅛
185⅜	185⅝	87,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	185⅞	186⅜	184⅞	185⅝	−⅛
198	199	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	199	199	198	199	−1
202½	203½	1,900	Chicago & Northw.	204½	204½	202	202	−2⅛
226	235	420	Chicago & North. pf.	230	230	225	225	−12
4½	5	100	Chi. Union Trac.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
14	15	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15¾	15¾	15	15	−⅛
92	93	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	−⅛
52⅝	52⅞	18,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	53	53⅝	52	52⅝	−⅛
37¼	37⅝	1,000	Colorado & Southern.	37⅜	37⅞	37	37½	−⅛
51½	52½	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	−⅛
18¾	19½	600	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18½	19	18½	19	+⅛
136¼	138	1,500	Consolidated Gas	136	136¾	135	136¼	+¾
42¾	43	1,500	Denver & Rio Grande.	43	43⅞	42	42	−1⅛
86½	86¼	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+½
60	60½	1,200	*Distillers Securities.	59½	60¼	59½	60	+½
18	18½	100	*Dul., S. S. & A.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+½
43	43¼	16,800	Erie	43¾	43¾	42⅝	43½	...
69¾	70	100	Erie 2d pf.	70	70	70	70	−¼
95	96	300	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	98¾	97	96	96	...
296½	297	1,700	Great Northern pf.	297	297	295¼	296	+½
49½	50	300	Havana Electric	49	49½	49	49½	+1
87	89¾	200	Havana Electric pf.	89	89	89	89	+½
35½	36	200	*Interbor.-Met.	36	36	35½	35½	−½
75⅝	75⅝	1,000	*Interbor.-Met. pf.	76½	76½	75⅝	75⅝	−⅞
84	85	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	84	84	84	84	−1½
26½	27	100	Iowa Central	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	−⅛
51	51½	100	Iowa Central pf.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	...
26⅜	27½	400	Kansas City South.	27¼	27½	26½	26½	−1½
56¼	56½	1,100	Kansas City South. pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56¼	56¼	−½
59½	60¼	400	Knick Ice, Chicago.	60	60¼	60	60¼	+½
143½	143⅝	2,250	Louisville & Nash.	144½	144½	143½	143⅝	−⅝
106	110	100	*Met. Street Railway.	108	108	108	108	...
20⅝	20⅞	1,600	Mexican Central	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	−½
64	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	64	64	64	64	−1
33⅞	34	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	34	34	33⅜	33⅝	+⅜
67½	68	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	68	68	68	68	...
94	94½	5,400	Missouri Pacific	94½	94½	93⅝	94	−⅜
14½	15	500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	15	15	14¾	14¾	−⅜
78¾	79	1,700	*National Lead Co.	79	79	78	79	−¼
102	102½	500	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102½	−1¼
39	39¼	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39	39	39	39	...
138⅝	139	12,300	New York Central	140¼	140¼	138	138⅝	−1½
67½	68	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67¾	67¾	67	67½	−1
104	107	71	N. Y., N. H. & H.	105	105	104	104	...
47	47½	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47¼	47½	47	47	−⅜
91	91½	9,800	Norfolk & Western.	91	92¾	91	91⅛	+⅞
94	95	600	North American	94	94	93½	94	−2½
204	204½	3,000	Northern Pacific	205¼	205½	204	204	...
135⅞	136	144,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	135½	136⅜	135¼	136	+⅜
81½	82	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	91½	91½	91	91	−¾
91	92	200	People's Gas, Chicago.	82	82	82	82	...
51	51½	1,850	Pressed Steel Car.	52	52	50¾	51¼	−1
237	240	100	Pullman Company	237¼	237¼	237½	237½	−¾
53	53½	900	*Ry. Steel Spring	53	53½	53	53½	+⅛
131⅛	131¼	114,000	Reading	132⅜	133	130½	131¼	−1⅛
28	28¼	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	28½	28¾	28½	28½	−½
98¾	99	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	99	99	98½	98½	−½
25⅝	25⅞	2,100	Rock Island Co.	26	26⅛	25½	25⅝	+⅛
62½	64	200	Rock Island Co. pf.	63	63	62½	62½	−⅛
24	24¼	1,000	St. Louis Southw.	24	24¼	24	24¼	+⅛
75¼	76	1,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	77	77	75	75⅞	−⅛
76⅞	77	58,900	Southern Pacific	75⅜	76⅞	74⅞	76⅞	+1½
118	118¼	100	Southern Pacific pf.	118½	118¼	118¼	118¼	+½
37	37⅞	6,200	Southern Ry. ext.	38⅝	37⅞	36⅝	37¼	...
99	99½	200	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	99½	99½	99½	99½	−⅝
32¾	32⅞	300	Texas & Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32½	−⅛
80	82	700	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	80	82¼	80	82¼	+2¼
31	32	200	Tol. Rys. & Light.	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	...
27½	28⅞	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	28¾	29	28¾	29	+⅛
47½	48	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	48	48⅜	48	48⅜	+⅛
155½	155⅝	100,000	Union Pacific	155⅞	156⅜	154	155⅜	−⅝
67	67⅛	600	United Rys. Invest.	67¼	67⅜	67¼	67⅛	+⅛
74	74½	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	−⅛
47⅞	48	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	48⅜	48⅜	48	48	−⅛
125	130	100	U. S. Express	126	126	126	126	−6½
77	78	100	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	78	78	78	78	−2
44	44½	700	U. S. Rubber	44	44¼	44	44	...
40¼	40⅝	48,100	U. S. Steel	40⅛	40⅝	39⅞	40⅜	+⅛
105¼	105⅞	7,300	U. S. Steel pf.	106	106	105	105½	−⅝
37⅛	38	400	Va.-Caro. Chem.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	−⅞
45	46	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	46	46	46	46	...
19¾	20	200	Wabash	20	20	19¾	19¾	−⅛
45⅝	46¼	1,000	Wabash pf.	46¼	46¼	45½	45½	−1¼
150	162	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	152	152	152	152	...
25¼	25½	800	Wisconsin Central	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25⅜	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money was high at 5 per cent., low at 3 per cent., and closed at 5 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent. for four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $280,451,450; balances, $8,210,584; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $224,561.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.85, sixty days at $4.8285, and cables at $4.8545. Commercial bills were $4.81¾@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.20¼ for long and 5.18⅞@5.18¾ for demand; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 13-16; guilders, 40⅛ plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—15c discount. St. Louis—25c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Comstock Tunnel sold at 0.17.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 500 Atlanta at .22½, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 9.00, 200 Jim Butler at 1.48, 200 Mexican at .60, 300 Mohawk at 2.00, 100 Ophir at 3.50, and 100 Tonopah Extension at 5.50.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£106,000
Circulation decreased	551,000
Bullion decreased	444,621
Other securities decreased	1,291,000
Other deposits decreased	153,000
Public deposits decreased	1,029,000
Notes reserve increased	108,000
Government securities decreased	5,000

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 47.41, is now 48.73 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 3½ per cent.

The Bank of Bengal's rate of discount was advanced to-day to 4 per cent.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand decreased 10,740,000 marks.
Treasury notes increased 260,000 marks.
Other securities decreased 53,780,000 marks.
Notes in circulation decreased 35,800,000 marks.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	100,125,000
Treasury deposits decreased	20,325,000
General deposits decreased	3,825,000
Gold in hand increased	5,250,000
Silver in hand increased	800,000
Bills discounted decreased	200,325,000
Advances increased	14,550,000

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In the market to-day the supplies of money were increased by dividend disbursements and the demand was quiet. Discounts were easy.

While speculation was quiet on the Stock Exchange, investment business broadened, cheap money being the principal stimulant, and consols, home rails, and all good yielding stocks benefiting thereby. It was reported that French houses were investing their unemployed funds in gilt-edged securities here.

Americans opened generally steady and moved to a fraction over parity on moderate local support, though the overnight decline in Wall Street checked business materially. Later, with favorable New York advices, the market improved and closed firm.

Foreigners, especially Russians, were firm on Paris support. Kaffirs were dearer.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102½.

Bar silver steady at 30 3-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.15; Lisbon, 2.

Bullion amounting to £152,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £10,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was calm and prices were firm. Russians were in demand on the news of the failure of the general strike.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 72 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 472.

The private rate of discount was 2⅛ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 75c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was stagnant. Baltimore & Ohio and Canadian Pacific were lower and Pennsylvania was higher. Russians moved upward.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	88 5-16	...	...	+3-16
Consols, account	88 7-16	...	...	+3-16
Anaconda	13¼	257½	256½	+ 1
Atchison	96	93¼	92⅝	+ ⅝
Canadian Pacific	172⅝	167½	167⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	191¼	185½	185½	...
Erie	44⅝	43¼	43¼	...
Erie 1st pf.	81¼	78⅝	...	...
Illinois Central	181	175¾	...	...
Louis. & Nash.	149	144½	144½	...
N. Y. Central	145	140½	140⅝	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	70	136	135¼	+ ⅜
Reading	68½	133	132⅝	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	78¼	76	75⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	161	156¾	156⅜	− ⅛
U. S. Steel	41¼	40¾	40⅝	− ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	110⅝	107½	*105⅝	+ ⅛

*Ex dividend.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	6	Esperanza	3	1	6
Tomboy	1	3	9	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	10	0	Strat. Indepen.	0	4	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange has been notified of the increase in the capital stock of the Pacific Bank from $422,600 to $500,000.

The Union Exchange Bank at the close of business on Aug. 6 shows deposits of $8,346,198. The institution is distributing to present and prospective depositors a bronze tray, which can be utilized for various purposes and at the same time serve to remind the possessor of the bank's existence.

The Stock Exchange has received application to list the following securities: An additional $2,000,000 common stock of Colorado Fuel and Iron; an additional $4,000,000 of the first mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. Series B bonds, due 1934, of the Colorado Industrial Company; an additional $4,557,800 of the common stock of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, and an additional $977,000 of the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1964, of the United Railways Company of St. Louis.

MORE CENTRAL BONDS SELL AT LOW FIGURES

Allotments to Syndicate Members Larger Than Rumored.

NINE YEARS' PROFIT, $2,180

This Is on a Subscription of $100,000, Which Involved Payment of a $15,000 Assessment.

Interest in the dissolution of the New York Central refunding underwriting syndicate was kept alive yesterday by continued heavy trading in the road's general 3½ per cent. bonds, a block of which is to be distributed to the underwriters on Aug. 15. The price rallied only a fraction from the low price of the previous day. The bonds closed at 92¾, compared with 92 the previous day and with 93½ three days ago, before the dissolution of the syndicate became known.

The amount of bonds to be distributed to the members of the syndicate, it was learned yesterday, is larger than was known on Wednesday. In addition to the 3 per cent. in bonds representing the commission the syndicate members will receive 9 per cent. in bonds in repayment of principal. The syndicate was formed in 1897, and in each year since that time up to last year conducted refunding operations for the New York Central. Until 1905 these operations were conducted so successfully that J. P. Morgan & Co., as managers of the syndicate, had no occasion to call upon the syndicate members for any part of their subscriptions.

Last year it happened that the holders of the old bonds in many cases did not take the new bonds in exchange, and it became necessary for the syndicate to put up a large amount of cash. A call for 15 per cent. of their subscriptions was issued to the syndicate members, and the cash paid in by them to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Since then some of the bonds taken by the syndicate have been sold, and out of the proceeds 6 per cent. of the 15 per cent. paid in by the subscribers was returned to them in cash. The balance, amounting to 9 per cent., will be paid to them in the shape of bonds on Aug. 15. It was pointed out yesterday that the syndicate members will have to accept the bonds at par in repayment of their principal. As the bonds are selling under 93 this will entail a loss which will considerably reduce the amount of the commission paid to the syndicate members.

A subscription of $100,000 to the underwriting syndicate worked out about as follows: Last year the subscriber had to pay $15,000 in cash, of which he has since received back in cash $6,000. On Aug. 15 he will receive $9,000 in New York Central general 3½ per cent. bonds worth at present about $8,370. In addition he will receive as a commission 3 per cent. in bonds worth about $2,790. Of the latter amount $630 will be required to make good the loss on the bonds returned in repayment of principal, so that the net commission received by the subscriber will be about $2,160 plus an insignificant amount, one-twentieth of 1 per cent. previously distributed as commission to the syndicate members.

This $2,180 represents the total profit, on the basis of the present prices for the bonds, of a nine years' participation in the syndicate to the extent of $100,000. If count be taken of interest on the $15,000 paid in, the syndicate members received an annual compensation of less than one-fifth of 1 per cent. for standing ready on the call of the syndicate managers to pay in such amounts up to $100,000 as might be needed in the New York Central's refunding operations.

The syndicate is noteworthy not only because of the relatively small compensation received by its members, but also because of the length of time it has been in existence. No other syndicate was recalled yesterday that conducted operations in securities over as long a period as the nine years which have measured the life of this syndicate.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The local market has a slightly firmer tone. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@5¾ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5¼@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3@3½ per cent.; New York funds, 12½@15c discount; clearings, $20,943,133; balances, $1,778,502; Sub-Treasury debit, $70,877.

Copper shares were under pressure most of the day. Few buying orders were in sight at the opening, which was quiet, and as the New York market began to show weakness, the local shares followed suit. Considerable liquidation was seen in spots, but on the low level stocks were fairly well absorbed. Amalgamated and North Butte suffered particularly, the former losing nearly 2 points from the high, but closing at a rally, while North Butte lost over a point and closed at within a fraction of the low for the day. The market generally closed strong. Commission houses reported a number of good-sized buying orders in hand slightly under ruling prices.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Central Vt. 1st 4s	89	88½	89
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Chicago & W. M. 5s	103	103	103
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼

RAILROADS

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

It is suggested by a trader in sympathy with those in control of the affairs of the Consolidated Gas Company that in order to solve the problem of reducing or passing the gas dividend for political purposes without hurting the stock market a way out might be found by reducing or passing this dividend on the same day that increases in the Union Pacific dividend and initial dividends upon Southern Pacific are declared.

Wednesday's break in New York Central 3½ per cent. bonds to 91¾, which compares with the 113 at which these bonds once sold, led to pronounced weakness in New York Central stock in yesterday's market, carrying its price to 138. The influence of the hasty selling of the bonds by syndicate members and of the accompanying fall in their price is more or less sentimental, of course, since the quality of the bond is not called into question, but as a demonstration of the condition of the bond market the incident was too clear to escape attention. The bonds found support yesterday around 92.

American Ice securities rose to 71½ in the face of irregularity through the rest of the market, this new high record price for the stock finding explanation in the reports that there would be no action against the Ice Trust interests.

As a result of yesterday's declines, a number of the stocks most prominent in the upward movement under way since mid-July have suffered losses which might readily fall within the category of the reactions which many traders have been awaiting in order to get into the market on the long side. For instance, Union Pacific and St. Paul were off some 5 points from the top, which must be considered a rather substantial recession. It is always the case, however, under such conditions that the majority of speculators who have been waiting for such reactions are unsatisfied when they come and repeatedly lower the figure at which they propose to buy, even at the risk of missing their market altogether. On the other hand, such market irregularity as that of the present week induces a volume of short selling, serving to convert to the short side some of the speculators who earlier proposed to buy on such reactions. It is believed that the short interest in the present market has undergone material enlargement for these reasons. Beyond this there have been under way short sales by people who go into the market not more than half a dozen times in the course of the year, and who up to three or four years ago could not have been induced by any system of reasoning to sell what they insisted was the stock of other people. It is a situation regarded with satisfaction by those behind the speculation for the rise, for one of the very worst things that can happen to a movement of this kind, when so professional as at present, is the total elimination of a short interest.

The indictment of the Standard Oil Company by the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago had some sentimental effect upon the market, doubtless, but was much less of a live factor than the unexpected rise in call money rates. Discussion of the money situation began with the opening of the market, for the first loans of the day were reported at 3 per cent., with a 4 per cent. rate touched before the end of the noon hour. A number of the Wall Street banks were not looking for this run-up in money, and the fact that their opinions had been rather widely disseminated in the Street made the actual upturn of rates a disagreeable matter. The opinions of bank officers in different cities of Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Missouri, and Wisconsin on the question of Western demands upon local institutions for crop-moving purposes were published by The Wall Street Journal, but they were largely a repetition of the statements made by bankers of those sections each year (that no assistance would be needed from Eastern banks) and inspired little confidence. There seems no real reason to believe that this year will differ in this respect from other years, when big crops and active business have joined forces in their demands upon banking resources.

Considerable bitterness was expressed by some of the houses whose loans were called yesterday, for the reason that they could find nothing in the money position warranting such an intaking of funds by the bankers most concerned. The whole movement seemed due almost entirely to the action of one banking house, estimates of the amount of loans called in by it ranging from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. It was insisted on the floor that this house had put out $1,000,000 at 3 per cent. just before it called in $10,000,000. Allowance must be made in these reports, of course, for the exaggeration always attending such an incident, but it is true, nevertheless, that a number of the most important banks in the financial district had nothing more to do with the flurry on the money market than might come from marking up their loans to 3 per cent. early in the day. It was natural that those who found fault with this loan calling should insist that the money went into the two monuments of the day's trading, Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania.

The meeting of Canadian Pacific Directors in Montreal next Monday is coming in for considerable discussion in Wall Street, for the reason that the company has been making heavy sales of land at good prices for a long time and hopes have therefore been encouraged that stockholders might receive a bonus out of the proceeds of these sales. Whether such a distribution is made or not, the company, in its land operations, is in an excellent position, owing to the influx of settlers into that part of Canadian territory served by its lines and the harvests which should follow. The only unfavorable feature of this situation is the land speculation under way in certain parts of this territory.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

RUTLAND RAILROAD CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$892,616	$847,248	$45,368
Oper. expenses.	472,915	410,970	61,945
Net earnings.	419,701	236,278	*16,577
Other income.	12,524	12,125	390
Total income.	232,225	248,403	*16,178
Fixed charges.	179,321	151,086	28,235
Surplus	52,904	97,317	*44,413

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings.	2,768,991	2,134,999	633,992
Oper. expenses.	2,070,250	1,545,020	485,230
Net earnings.	698,742	589,979	148,762
Other income.	57,791	101,953	*44,262
Total income.	756,423	691,933	64,500
Fixed charges.	625,772	478,284	147,488
Surplus	130,651	213,650	*82,988

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for June—

Gross earnings.	345,910	338,196	7,714
Op. exp. & taxes	244,196	232,934	11,262
Net earnings.	101,714	105,262	*3,548
Other income.	6,790	6,079	630
Total income.	108,423	111,341	*2,918
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings.	4,205,651	3,735,165	419,886
Op. exp. & taxes	3,141,617	2,979,708	161,909
Net earnings.	1,063,444	955,457	257,977
Other income.	25,077	17,897	7,180
Total income.	1,088,511	823,354	265,157

UNITED TRACTION CO. OF ALBANY for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings.	467,887	441,316	26,571
Oper. expenses.	268,282	329,806	*61,524
Net earnings.	199,605	111,510	88,095
Other income.	2,622	3,780	*1,158
Total income.	202,227	115,290	86,937
Fixed charges.	86,891	86,565	326
Surplus	115,346	28,725	86,561

*Decrease.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

General Decline in Stocks on the Curb.

With Few Exceptions Losses of from ⅛ to 1 Point Are Recorded Throughout the List.

The rise in curb stocks that has been general since the upward movement began on the Stock Exchange a month ago stopped abruptly yesterday, and stocks fell off anywhere from ⅛ to 1 point practically throughout the list, following the recessions on the big Exchange as consistently as the general advance had been followed. One of the exceptions was the Central Foundry shares, of which the preferred gained half a point after sales of 500 shares. This stock has been active on a rising scale in recent markets, fostering the belief that it is being accumulated in a contest for control of the company. Chicago Subway rose from 45½ to 48¼ on sales of 2,400 shares. The few remaining exceptions to the general decline were in the mining list. Greene Consolidated Copper was again predominately the most active of the copper shares, but in contrast to the movement of last week the result of the heavy trading was a loss. The stock sold down from 25¼ to 24⅝, but at the close, after transactions of 15,800 shares, recovered to 25⅛.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	8	8	8	8
105	Am. Can pf	*59½	59½	*59	59
90	Am. Tobacco	400	400	400	400
400	Bay State Gas.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Cen. Foundry.	5½	5½	5½	5½
500	Cen. Fdy. pf.	22½	23	22½	22½
410	Hav. Tobacco.	20	20	19¼	19¼
600	In. M. Mar. pf.	28½	28½	28	28
10	Inter. Salt	36	36	36	36
125	Mackay Cos	*74	74	73¾	73¾
200	Mack. Cos. pf.	73	73	73	73
300	Man. Transit.	3	3	3	3
550	N. Y. Trans.	5½	5½	5½	5½
30	R. B. Pow. pf.	109	109	109	109
12	Standard Oil	612	612	610	610

RAILROADS.

2,400	Chi. Subway	45½	48¼	45	48¼
15	C. C. Cen. pf.	75	75	75	75
5	N. Sec. stubs.	225	225	225	225

MINING STOCKS.

250	Boston Copper.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
500	B. Col. Copper.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
810	B. Coal, w. i.	31½	31½	30⅞	31½
1,200	C. C. Gil. T.	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛
700	C. C. & G. T. pf	11½	12	11½	12
1,000	Cumb.-Ely M.	7½	7½	7⅞	7½
100	Dolores, Ltd.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
500	Dom. Co., new	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	El Rayo Min.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
350	Fur. C'k Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,100	Giroux Mis.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,000	Gold Hill	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Granby Con.	12	12	12	12
15,800	Greene C. Cop	25¼	25¼	24⅝	25⅛
100	Greene Gold.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	Greene G.-Sil.	2½	2½	2½	2½
400	Guanajuato C.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,100	Micmac G. M.	5½	5½	5	5½
400	Min. Co. of A.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
1,310	Mitchell Min.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
803	Mont.-Sho.	11½	12¼	11½	12¼
400	Nev. C. Cop.	18	18⅛	18	18
2,000	Nev.-U. Sil.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3,500	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
300	Penn. & C. Cop.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Rich. Eureka.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,200	Tenn. Cop. Co.	46	46⅝	45⅞	46
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Union Cop. Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
900	United Copper.	63¾	63¾	62⅝	62⅞
800	Un. Min. Corp.	58	58	58	58
500	Utah Copper.	27⅜	27½	27	27½

BONDS.

$43,000	Allis-Chalmers 5s & in., w.i.	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜
9,000	G.B.S.Br.2d 5s	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
3,000	Int. M M. 4½s	77½	77½	77½	77½
15,000	Int. Silver deb. 6s & int.	91	91	91	91
2,500	N. Y. N. H. & H. 3½s & int.	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
4,000	W.E.5s w.I.&in	97	97	97	97

*Odd lots.

***

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	2	2½	2	2½
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝
American Can	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8
American Can pf.	58	59½	59¼	59⅝
American Chicle	181	184	181	184
American Chicle pf.	106	110	106	110
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	95c.	98c.
Am. De F. Wireless pf.	..	..	1¾	2½
Am. Light & Traction	113	116	113	116
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Malting 6s	..	..	102	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	89½	89¼	88½	89
American Tobacco	390	405	405	425
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	4	3¼	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	25	24	25
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	86	85	86
Bamberger Delamar	..	..	4	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	..	..	180	184
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	..	..	111½	114
Boston Copper	25⅛	26	26	26⅛
British Col. Copper	8	8¼	8	8¼
Bntte Coalition	30⅝	31⅛	31⅝	32
Central Foundry	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½
Central Foundry pf.	22	24	22	25
Central Foundry 6s	79½	80	79½	80
Chi. & Alton pf.	73	75	73	75
Chicago Subway	46½	46½	45⅝	46½
Clear. Cr. & Glp. Tun.	4	4½	4	4½
Clear. Cr. & Glp. T. pf	11½	12	11½	12
Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	2	2¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	25	30	25	30
Crippie Creek Central	85	90	85	90
Crippie Creek Cent. pf.	72	75	70	73
Cumberland-Ely Min.	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
Davis-Daly Estate, w.i.	..	..	11½	12
Davis-Daly full paid.	..	..	11	12
Dolores, Limited	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
Dominion Cop. (new)	3	3¼	3	3¼
Federal Sugar	38	40	38	40
Federal Sugar pf.	74	75	73	75
El Rayo	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Empire Steel pf.	..	..	36	42
Furnace Creek	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
G. B. S. Brewing	..	..	9¾	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	..	..	62	68
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	39½	39½	30	39½
Giroux	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
Gold Hill	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Granby Con.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Greene Con. Copper	25	25⅛	25¼	25⅝
Greene Con. Gold.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Guanajuato Con.	5⅜	5¾	5¼	5¾
Guggenheim Explora'n	244	246	242	245
Gugg. Expl. warrants	230	235	8	98
Hall Signal	90	98	90	98
Havana Tobacco	19	19½	19½	20½
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	37	35	37
Houston Oil	9	10	9	10
Houston Oil pf.	42	45	42	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10½	11¼	11	11⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	23½	29	28½	29
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	77	78	76¾	77
International Salt	34⅞	36	34½	36
International Salt 5s	63	68	63	68
Lackawanna Steel	63	67	63	67
Lehigh Valley	77½	78	77½	78
Lord & Taylor	121	123	121	123
Lord & Taylor pf.	102	103	102	103
Mackay Companies	73½	73⅝	73½	74
Mackay Companies pf.	72⅝	73¼	72	73
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3	3	3⅛
Micmac Gold Mining	5	5½	5	5½
Mines Co. of America	$1.23	$1.25	$1.23	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	11⅜	12¼	11½	12⅜
Nevada Con. Copper	18	18⅛	17⅝	18
Nevada S. & M.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	3¾	3¾	3⅞
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	111½	112½	111	112
N. Y. Transportation	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Nor. Securities stubs	200	225	225	250
Otis Elevator	51	53	51	53
Otis Elevator pf.	99	101	99	101
Penn. & Canunea Cop.	3⅛	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
Pope Mfg. Co.	4¼	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	..	..	71½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	16½	20	16½	20
Precious Metals Corp.	..	..	5½	6
Richmond Eureka	7½	8	7½	8
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	108	110	108	111
Safety Car Heating	..	..	285	310
Seaboard Company	..	..	20	29
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	..	..	85	86
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	..	..	55	58
Standard Milling	8	10	8	10
Standard Mill'ng pf.	28	32	28	32
Standard Oil	610	612	609	612
Tennessee Copper	43½	43¾	43¾	44½
Tintic Mining	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
Tonopah Extension	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5⅞
Tonopah Mining	18	18½	18	19
Trenton Potteries	..	..	18	20
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	..	94	98
Trenton Potteries deb.	..	..	70	77
Union Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
United Cigar Mfg.	44	45	44	45
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	97	98	97½	98
United Copper	62½	63⅛	62¾	63
United Mines Corp.	57	59	57	59
Union Typewriter	..	..	94	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	..	..	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	..	..	122	126
Utah Apex	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
Utah Copper	26	27½	26	27½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97	96¾	97

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Aug. 9, 1906.

United States 2s con 1908-18	1,000	104	
Small bds	100	105	
Imperial Jap Govt. 6s sterl. loan	21,000	99⅞	
	500	100¾	
	1,000	100	
	500	100⅜	
2d series.	2,000	99½	
	6,000	99⅝	
	1,000	99⅜	
	3,000	99½	
4½s sterl. loan	4,000	94½	
	2,000	94⅝	
	5,000	94⅝	
	1,000	94⅝	
2d series.	11,000	91¼	
	5,000	91⅜	
Japanese Imperial Govt. Kuhn-Loeb temp ctfs for 4s sterling loan.	4,000	94½	
	2,000	94⅝	
	5,000	94⅝	
	1,000	94⅝	
	27,000	88¼	
	28,000	88¾	
Repub. of Cuba 5s	1,000	106	
	5,000	105⅝	
	1,000	105⅝	
	20,000	106½	
Am Ice Secur 6s	1,000	88⅞	
Am Tobacco 6s	11,000	112⅜	
Am Tobacco 4s	50,000	77¾	
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	4,000	102⅜	
conv 4s	5,000	102⅜	
	25,000	102⅜	
Atch, Top & S Fe adjustment 4s	1,000	85¼	
	500	85	
	1,000	85¼	
adjustment 4s stamped	1,000	83	
Atlantic Coast L 4s	12,000	101	
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	10,000	94½	
Baltimore & Ohio S. Wn Div 3½s	6,000	90¼	
Brooklyn Rap Tran gold 5s	5,000	105	
Bklyn Un Elev 1st	5,000	106¾	
Canada So 1st 5s	2,000	100⅝	
Central Leather 5s	2,000	99½	
Cent of Georgia 1st inc 5s	2,000	93	
Chic & Alton 3½s	1,000	76⅜	
Chic, B & Quincy Ill Div 4s	38,000	101⅝	
	10,000	101½	
joint 4s	5,000	98¼	
	11,000	98	
	1,000	98⅛	
C & Erie 1st 5s	5,000	119⅝	
Chic & Northwn gen 3½s	5,000	98¼	
	28,000	98⅛	
C, R. I. & P R R 4s	3,000	78	
C, R I & P gen 4s	1,000	100¼	
Chic, R I & P R R col trust 5s	1,000	92¾	
	1,000	92⅝	
Chic, R I & P Ry refunding 4s	5,000	93⅞	
	14,000	94	
	1,000	95⅛	
Col Mid 1st 4s	1,000	74½	
Col & Southn 1st 4s	6,000	91¾	
Del & Hud conv 4s	9,000	106¼	
	10,000	106⅜	
	5,000	106⅜	
	5,000	108	
Dist Secur Cor 5s	1,000	87¼	
Erie 1st con 4s	1,000	102	
Erie conv 4s	30,000	104	
	5,000	103¾	
Green Bay & Wis deb ctfs B	5,000	17	
Hock Val 1st 4½s	2,000	106	
H & Tex Cent gen 4s	2,000	96	
Inter-Met 4½s	11,000	84½	
	6,000	84½	
	11,000	84⅜	
	10,000	84¼	
	8,000	84¼	
	40,000	84	
Inter Stm Pump 6s	1,000	103	
Kansas City So 3s	15,000	73	
L S & M S deb 4s	8,000	99¼	
	1,000	99⅛	
Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s	3,000	100⅝	
Louis & Nashville unified 4s	27,000	101	
Louis & Nashville col trust 4s	2,000	85¼	
Mex Cent 1st inc	10,000	19	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	10,000	100⅝	
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	5,000	86¾	
	1,000	86¾	
M, K & T of Tex 5s	1,000	109½	
Nat R R of Mex prior lien 4½s	600	100	
1st con 4s	2,000	85	
New Or Ry & Lt gen 4½s	4,000	90	
N Y C & St L 4s	10,000	104½	
N Y Cent & Hud R deb 4s, 1934	1,000	101	
	1,000	100¾	
N Y Cent & Hud gen 3½s	250,000	92¼	
	1,000	92½	
	30,000	92¼	
	10,000	92⅜	
	20,000	92⅜	
	20,000	92⅜	
	16,000	92⅜	
	45,000	92½	
	32,000	92⅜	
	22,000	92⅜	
	3,000	92⅜	
	1,000	92½	
	30,000	92½	
	7,000	92⅜	
	15,000	92⅜	
Lake S col 3½s	5,000	85¼	
N Y, O & W ref 4s	1,000	101½	
Norf & W con 4s	1,000	100½	
Northern Pac 4s	5,000	103⅞	
	10,000	103⅝	
Nor Pac gen 3s	1,000	78	
	1,000	75⅞	
Ore Short Line gtd refdg 4s	3,000	94⅞	
Or R & N con 4s	5,000	100⅝	
Penn conv 3½s	50,000	98¼	
	50,000	98⅜	
	10,000	98⅜	
	10,000	98⅜	
	60,000	98½	
	5,000	98⅜	
	5,000	98⅜	
	15,000	98⅝	
	18,000	98⅜	
	10,000	98	
Reading gen 4s	20,000	100	
	5,000	99⅞	
St L & San F R R refunding 4s	2,000	82¾	
	5,000	82½	
San An & A P 4s	3,000	86	
	1,000	85½	
St L Southwestern 1st 4s	1,000	96½	
Seaboard Air L Ry gold 4s	6,000	87¼	
Southern Pacific 1st ref 4s	3,000	95⅝	
	4,000	95⅞	
	500	96½	
	500	96¾	
	25,000	95⅝	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	1,000	115⅞	
	1,000	115⅞	
Tenn Coal, I & R gen 4s	4,000	97⅜	
Third Ave con 4s	1,000	91¼	
Underground Elec Rys London prof sharing 5s	15,000	95½	
	5,000	94⅝	
Union Pac 1st 4s	4,000	103¼	
United Railroads of San Fran 4s	25,000	83½	
U S Steel Corp sinking fund 5s	30,000	98¾	
	12,000	98⅜	
	1,000	98⅝	
	32,000	98⅜	
	1,000	98⅝	
	25,000	98⅜	
	12,000	98⅜	
	7,000	98⅜	
	27,000	98⅜	
	3,000	98⅜	
	90,000	98⅜	
	21,000	98⅜	
	7,000	98⅜	
Wabash T, Chic Div 4s	2,000	94¼	
Wabash 1st 5s	2,000	115	
Wabash deb B 6s	5,000	81½	
	8,000	81⅝	
	17,000	81	
Wabash-Pitts Ter 1st	1,000	83	
	3,000	82½	
Wab-Pitts Ter 2d	5,000	39⅜	
	5,000	39½	
	1,000	39½	
	36,000	37	
Westn Maryland conv 4s	10,000	72	
West Union fund & real estate 4½s	2,000	103¼	
West Shore 4s registered	1,000	103⅜	
	1,000	104	
	10,000	103¼	
West Shore 4s	3,000	105½	

Total sales, Aug. 9, 1906 ..... $2,123,600
Since Jan. 1, 1906 448,554,650
Corresponding date last year 675,855,200

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.02	.07	Justice	.05	.04
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Ky. Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.66	.06	Mexican	.68	.67
Belcher	.21	.21	Occid. Con.	.74	.74
Best & Bel.	.70	.70	Ophir	3.45	2.40
Bullion	.20	.20	Overman	.08	.09
Caledonia	.23	.23	Potosi	.11	.11
Chal. Con.	.12	.12	Savage	.81	.80
Collar	.11	.12	Sag Belch.	.08	.04
Confidence	.57	.57	Sierra Nev.	.19	.21
C. C. & V.	.86	.88	Silver Bars	.65⅝	.65¼
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	St. Louis	.05	..
Crown Point	.09	.09	Union Con.	.18	.19
Gould & C.	.07	.07	Utah Con.	.03	.03
Hale & Nor.	.94	.90	Yel. Jack.	.18	.11
Julia	..	..			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .51@.51⅛.
Drafts, sight, unchanged at .04@.05.
Telegraph, unchanged at .06@.07⅛.

TONOPAH.

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Belmont	5.25	5.25	Sandstorm	.63	.64
Cash Boy	.14	.14	St. Ives	.62	.67
Golden Anch.	.54	.58	MANHATTAN.		
Home	..	..	Man. Broncho	.16	.17
Jim Butler	1.42	1.45	Man. Cons.	1.16	1.17
McNamara	.73	.73	Cowboy	.10	.10
Midway	2.20	2.22	Man. Dexter	.60	.61
Montana	2.82	2.80	Man. L. Joe	.05	.05
North Star	.46	.46	Man. Mining	.09	.09
Ohio	.33	.33	Mustang	.21	.22
GOLDFIELD.			Pine Nut	.25	.25
Adams	.08	.08	BULLFROG.		
Atlanta	.22	.23	Bullfrog Min.	.48	.47
Dixie	.08	.08	Bullfrog N. B.	.53	.50
Goldfield Min.	.44	.42	Eclipse	.91	.90
Jumbo	1.35	1.42	Gold Bar	1.17	1.17
Kendall	.68	.70	Orig. Bull'g.	.14	.14
Mohawk	2.22	2.02	Stairway	.37	.38
Red Top	1.50	1.60	Tramp	1.02	1.02

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13½	14	Lexington	3¼	4
C. K. & N.	6	8	Man Anchor	2⅜	3
C. C. Con.	6	7	Mollie Gibs'n	5	6¼
Dante	5⅞	6	Nevin	3¾	4
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	8¼	New Haven	2¼	3½
Elkton	45	45¾	Old Gold	4¼	6
El Paso	49	51	Pharmacist	4⅝	4½
Findlay	68	70	Portland	140	146
Gold Dollar	7⅜	8	Rose Maud.	2⅝	3¼
Gold. Cycle	75	90	Rose Nicol.	2⅜	2½
Sovereign	7¼	7½	Sample	9½	9¾
Isabelle	23¼	23¾	United Gold.	9⅜	9⅝
Jackpot	5½	6	Vindicator	95	98
J. Johnson	5	10	Work	14¾	17

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$182,899,346
Gold coin and bullion	105,340,533
Gold certificates	44,493,660
Silver coin and bullion	7,833,963
Silver certificates	5,708,644
United States notes	10,175,445
Treasury notes of 1890	4,966
National banknotes	12,153,177
Total receipts this month	18,890,828
Total receipts this year	71,189,779
Total expenditures this month	14,800,000
Total expenditures this year	80,703,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$300,709,069
Silver dollars	477,232,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,107,000
Total	$1,051

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE NINETEENTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,085,307.83
Liability of Directors as makers		70,500.00
Overdrafts		34,839.32
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$9,005.81	
Due from approved reserve agents	326,453.04	337,458.85
Banking house and lot	$70,000.00	
Other real estate	35,777.61	105,777.61
Mortgages owned		324,538.04
Stocks and bonds		310,940.07
Specie		23,773.01
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		283,456.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$207,382.15	
Other items carried as cash	23,293.98	230,676.16
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$21,978.65	
Accrued interest receivable	13,029.61	35,008.26
		$4,451,266.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	41,292.90
Due depositors	$3,958,447.63
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	29,981.05
	3,988,428.68
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due savings banks	$12,480.58
Due building and loan associations	5,563.85
Deposits preferred because secured by pledge of a part of bank assets	None
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	None
	18,044.43
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	None
Accrued interest payable	$3,500.00
Unpaid dividends	None
Reserved for taxes	None
	3,500.00
	$4,451,266.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President, and JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier, of Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 Third Ave., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the sixth day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President.
JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of August, 1906, before me.

M. S. ADLER.
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 12, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK

of the City of New York, at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,490,182.41
Liability of Directors as makers		22,800.00
Overdrafts		250.62
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$34,162.42	
Due from approved reserve agents	285,416.41	319,578.83
Banking houses and lots		95,000.00
Stocks and bonds		49,517.50
Specie	$63,089.60	
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	166,043.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	94,373.83	
Other items carried as cash	22,185.73	345,900.25
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		6,000.00
		$2,338,238.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	53,757.03
Due depositors	$1,983,536.30
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	80,404.39
	2,063,941.38
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due savings banks	$ 465.54
Due building and loan associations	9,670.06
	10,135.60
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$204.00
Reserved for taxes	1,200.00
	1,404.00
	$2,238,238.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES W. BOGART, President, and GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of the Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at the corner of 3d Av. and 135th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the sixth day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of August, 1906, before me.

W. MONTGOMERY,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE FIDELITY BANK

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$980,601.22
Overdrafts		24.60
Due from approved reserve agents		94,830.51
Banking house and lot		137,000.00
Mortgages owned		22,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		22,209.62
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		53,937.00
Other items carried as cash		404.89
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$3,290.00	
Security vaults	32,000.00	35,290.00
		$1,347,257.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	28,156.86
Due depositors	$977,051.97
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	26,848.41
	1,003,900.38
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes	5,200.00
	$1,347,257.24

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWARD H. PEASLEE, President, and E. A. HENDERSON, Assistant Cashier, of Fidelity Bank, a bank located and doing business at Madison Avenue and 75th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the sixth day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

EDWD. H. PEASLEE, President.
E. A. HENDERSON, Asst. Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of August, 1906, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] THEO. A. KAVANAGH.
Notary Public No. 119, N. Y. Co.

THE PLAZA BANK, NEW YORK CITY,

Aug. 6, 1906.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,651,274.98
Due from banks and bankers	370,708.50
Clearing House exchanges	170,044.86
Cash and reserve	329,791.79
	$4,521,880.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided profits	114,559.24
Deposits	4,107,320.89
	$4,521,880.13

OFFICERS.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
A. NEWBOLD MORRIS and C. W. PARSON, Vice Presidents.
E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.
E. H. COOK, G. B. WHEELER, Asst. Cashiers.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$6,385,541.83
Liability of Directors as makers		141,500.00
Overdrafts		3,068.44
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$290,606.02	
Due from approved reserve agents	572,774.95	863,380.97
Banking house and lot		None
Other real estate		13,745.00
Mortgages owned		2,900.00
Stocks and bonds		58,787.50
Specie		653,067.08
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		513,760.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$481,028.08	
Other items carried as cash	73,900.33	554,928.41
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$36,650.00	
Custom House balance with U. S. Treas	6,159.19	42,803.19
		$9,239,475.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$700,000.00
Surplus fund	350,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	38,270.40
Due depositors	6,845,496.65
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	1,279,942.98
Preferred deposits, viz.:	
Due savings banks	20,077.80
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$187.50
Reserved for taxes	5,500.00
	5,687.50
	$9,239,475.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM L. MOYER, President, and ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier, of Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 565 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the sixth day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM L. MOYER, President.
ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 8th day of August, 1906, before me.

JOS. H. HOLMES,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Queens County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$20,860,026.20
Liability of Directors as makers		38,000.00
Overdrafts		337.81
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,195,984.75
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,481,061.04
Specie		3,657,827.38
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		1,980,500.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$16,050,433.46	
Other items carried as cash	206,552.95	16,256,986.41
		$46,368,723.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	3,750,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	155,735.28
Due depositors	24,748,879.14
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	12,964,404.68
Due savings banks	3,215,115.39
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$1,589.00
Reserved for taxes	35,000.00
	36,589.00
	$46,368,723.59

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of The Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 6th day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 8th day of August, 1906, before me.

CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE INTERBORO BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$431,634.30
Overdrafts		482.97
Due from approved reserve agents		428,743.38
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		35,235.76
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		81,215.00
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures		3,000.00
		$931,331.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,832.69
Due depositors	$712,848.72
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	62,899.80
	775,748.52
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes	750.00
	$931,331.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

A. E. G. GOODRIDGE, Vice President, and H. W. BAKER, Cashier, of Interboro Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 6th day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

A. E. G. GOODRIDGE, Vice President.
H. W. BAKER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of August, 1906, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] FREDERICK E. FRIED,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 174.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,992,035.92
Liability of Directors as makers		100,000.00
Overdrafts		8.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		300,631.86
Banking house and lot	$130,000.00	
Other real estate	4,500.00	134,500.00
Bonds		221,543.15
Specie		451,223.46
United States legal tender notes and notes of National banks		355,703.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$235,350.80	
Other items carried as cash	24,615.85	260,166.65
United States redemption agency		16,000.00
Total		$4,861,532.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	270,241.99
Due depositors	3,388,290.54
Unpaid dividends	$2,061.00
Reserved for taxes	12,000.00
	14,061.00
Total	$4,861,532.53

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

RIVERSIDE BANK, EIGHTH AV., CORNER OF 57TH ST.

Quarterly report at the close of business Aug. 6, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,701,502.47
Cash and reserve	475,273.70
	$2,176,866.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	108,687.04
Deposits	1,963,179.13
	$2,176,866.17

CHARLES N. TAINTOR, President.
JOHN J. CLANCY, Vice President.
HENRY H. BIZALLION, Cashier.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,905,890.38
Liability of Directors as makers		72,000.00
Overdrafts		14,198.31
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		118,752.75
Mortgages owned		700,000.00
Stocks and bonds		124,111.21
Specie		990,906.34
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		544,068.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$360,648.22	
Other items carried as cash	92,326.46	452,969.68
Due from United States Treasury		64,617.44
		$11,986,409.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	625,546.06
Due depositors	8,551,074.16
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	8,679.40
Due savings banks	780,717.69
Reserved for taxes	11,391.78
	$11,986,409.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

E. C. EVANS, Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 31 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

E. C. EVANS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 8th day of August, 1906, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] WM. H. ROCKWOOD,
Notary Public for New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE NASSAU BANK

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,637,081.84
Liability of Directors as makers		None
Due from banks and bankers for collection		832,296.53
Real estate		42,900.00
Mortgages owned		1,000.00
Bonds		673,140.00
Specie		222,542.84
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		443,180.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$165,373.22	
Other items carried as cash	1,438.87	166,812.09
Total		$4,674,854.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	95,115.08
Due depositors	3,819,009.53
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	120.00
Reserved for taxes	10,000.00
Total	$4,674,854.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

F. H. RICHARDSON, President, and EDWARD EARL, Assistant Cashier, of The Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 14 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892, as amended,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of August, 1906, as the day on which such report shall be made.

F. H. RICHARDSON, President.
EDWARD EARL, Asst. Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of August, 1906, before me.

RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,459,751.21
Liability of Directors as makers		348,000.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		801,471.08
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		165,237.50
Specie		744,240.46
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		177,552.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,439,850.14	
Other items carried as cash	22,330.97	3,461,681.11
		$8,666,433.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	319,780.48
Due depositors	6,976,857.64
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	91,481.23
Preferred deposits, viz.: Due savings banks	269,654.51
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$3,649.50
Reserved for taxes	5,000.00
	8,649.50
	$8,666,433.36

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1906.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 1. For furnishing, constructing, and erecting an engine house for high pressure fire service at Gansevoort and West Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

No. 2. For furnishing, constructing, and erecting an engine house for high pressure fire service at Oliver and South Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

No. 3. For furnishing, delivering, and erecting the necessary plumbing and gas fitting for the high pressure fire service station at Gansevoort and West Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

No. 4. For furnishing, delivering, and erecting the necessary plumbing and gas fitting for the high pressure fire service station at Oliver and South Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Commissioner.

Dated August 6, 1906.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS DEPARTMENT of New York City, Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Board of Trustees at the above office until 3 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1906,

For the providing of all labor and materials required for the erection and entire completion of vacuum sweeping systems and all work in connection therewith in the present Bellevue Hospital, situated on the northeast corner of First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan; in the new Bellevue Hospital, situated on First Avenue from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan; in the new Harlem Hospital, situated at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan; in the new Fordham Hospital, situated at Crotona Avenue and Southern Boulevard, Borough of The Bronx, and in Gouverneur Hospital, situated at Gouverneur Slip, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN W. BRANNAN,
President of the Board of Trustees, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Dated August 4, 1906.

Office of the Department of Correction, No. 148 East Twentieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York:

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Correction at the above office until 11 o'clock A. M. on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1906.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering supplies for manufacturing purposes, etc.

For full particulars see City Record.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner.

Dated July 23, 1906.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 9 to 22, 1906, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. BELMONT STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS from Topping Avenue to Weeks Avenue.

HERMAN A. METZ, Comptroller.

City of New York, August 8, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids for Miscellaneous Supplies (1,027) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock (noon) August 17, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON FALLS RESERVOIR.
(Reservoir "K").
First Supplemental Proceeding.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the Laws amendatory thereof.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in and for the Second Judicial District at the Temporary Court House of said Court in Long Island City, County of Queens, New York, on the seventeenth day of September, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the County or Counties in which the said real estate shall be situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the construction of a dam and reservoir for the purpose of supplying the City of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Towns of Carmel and Southeast, Putnam County, and Somers, Westchester County, New York.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the real estate to be acquired herein is as follows:

All those tracts or parcels of land to be acquired in fee for the construction of the Croton Falls Reservoir (Reservoir "K") as shown on certain maps entitled "Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Exhibit No. 1 of 1906, Property Map No. (1-2) of Additional lands required for the construction of the Croton Falls Reservoir (Reservoir "K") in the Towns of Carmel and Southeast, Putnam County, and Somers, Westchester County, New York, (Second Taking,)" adopted by the Aqueduct Commissioners on the 20th day of May, 1906, and filed as follows: Property Map No. 1, filed in Westchester County Register's office at White Plains, New York, August 2d, 1906; Property Map No. 2, filed in Putnam County Clerk's office at Carmel, New York, August 2d, 1906, which are bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the Town of Carmel and County of Putnam, in the center of the road or highway leading from Somers to Carmel and known as Horsepound Road, and at a corner of Parcel No. 3 of lands of the City of New York, and running thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees thirty (30) minutes west across and leaving said road or highway two hundred eighty-three and one-tenth (283.1) feet; thence north forty-seven (47) degrees five (05) minutes west nine hundred eighty-nine and eight-tenths (989.8) feet to the northerly side of a lane; thence crossing said lane, south fourteen (14) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west one thousand one hundred sixty-five and seven-tenths (1165.7) feet; thence south thirty-four (34) degrees forty-four (44) minutes east one hundred eighty-three and seven-tenths (183.7) feet; thence south thirty-six (36) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east three hundred ninety-eight (398) feet; thence south forty-one (41) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west eight hundred twenty-four and five-tenths (824.5) feet to a point in the County line between the Counties of Putnam and Westchester and between the Towns of Carmel and Somers; thence along the said County line south eighty (80) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west and crossing a stream, six hundred sixty-four and four-tenths (664.4) feet; thence leaving the said County line and into the County of Westchester and the Town of Somers, south twenty-three (23) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes west nine hundred eighty-four and eight-tenths (984.8) feet; thence north seventy-five (75) degrees fifty (50) minutes west, and crossing Greenbriar Brook, six hundred thirty-two and nine-tenths (632.9) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east six hundred eighty and three-tenths (680.3) feet to a point in the aforesaid County line; thence into the County of Putnam and the Town of Carmel, the following courses and distances to the end: north two (2) degrees fourteen (14) minutes east one hundred nine and seven-tenths (109.7) feet; thence north fourteen (14) degrees four (4) minutes east one hundred sixty-five and seven-tenths (165.7) feet; thence north no (0) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes west one hundred thirty-three and eight-tenths (133.8) feet; thence north fifty-seven degrees fifteen (15) minutes east fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) feet; thence north twenty-five (25) degrees five (05) minutes east two hundred five and seven-tenths (205.7) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees twenty (20) minutes east and crossing a stream, six hundred fifty-three and one-tenth (653.1) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) degrees seventy-seven (77) minutes east one hundred thirty-two and seven-tenths (132.7) feet; thence north thirty (30) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes east two hundred forty-three and four-tenths (243.4) feet; thence north sixty-three (63) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes west five hundred seventy-six and nine-tenths (576.9) feet; thence north one (1) degree thirty-seven (37) minutes west, four hundred thirty-nine and seven-tenths (439.7) feet; thence north forty-seven (47) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes east three hundred eighty and seven-tenths (380.7) feet; thence north fifty-three (53) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east three hundred seventy-one and eight-tenths (371.8) feet; thence north four (4) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes east twenty-three and three-tenths (23.3) feet; thence north thirteen (13) degrees east one hundred forty-four and five-tenths (144.5) feet; thence north forty-three (43) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes east four hundred forty-four and seven-tenths (444.7) feet; thence north eleven (11) degrees nine (09) minutes east eighty-three and one-tenth (83.1) feet; thence north one (1) degree fifty-one (51) minutes east six hundred thirty-eight (638.0) feet; thence north forty-three (43) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes west crossing a lane or right of way, crossing also a road or highway leading westerly to Union Valley, five hundred ninety-three and two-tenths (593.2) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees eighteen (18) minutes west crossing a road or highway leading northwesterly to Lake Mahopac and easterly to the aforesaid highway leading from Somers to Carmel eight hundred ninety-five and one-tenth (895.1) feet to a point in the boundary of lands of the City of New York; thence along the said boundary of said lands the following courses and distances to the end: south forty-eight (48) degrees twenty-seven (27) minutes east two hundred seventy-eight and seven-tenths (278.7) feet; thence south forty-six (46) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes east eight hundred sixteen and six-tenths (816.6) feet; thence south eighteen (18) degrees twelve (12) minutes east again crossing the last aforesaid road or highway leading northwesterly to Lake Mahopac two hundred twenty-five and five-tenths (225.5) feet to the center of the aforesaid road or highway leading westerly to Union Valley; thence south seventeen (17) degrees forty-one (41) minutes east leaving said highway one hundred seventy-five and five-tenths (175.5) feet; thence south sixteen (16) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east two hundred twenty-nine and seven-tenths (229.7) feet; thence south forty-nine (49) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes east six hundred eighty-six and six-tenths (686.6) feet; thence north sixty-seven (67) degrees eight (08) minutes east, again crossing Greenbriar Brook, four hundred thirty-five and three-tenths (435.3) feet; thence north thirteen (13) degrees fifty-nine (59) minutes east one hundred fifty and two-tenths (150.2) feet; thence north eighty-five (85) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes east one hundred four (104.0) feet to a point in the center of the first aforesaid road or highway leading from Somers to Carmel; thence along the said road or highway south twenty-six (26) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes east four hundred fifty-nine (459.0) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing one hundred forty-nine and one-tenth (149.1) acres, of which one hundred forty-nine and eight-tenths (149.8) acres, or which one hundred thirty-seven and one hundred fifty-nine thousandths (137.159) acres in the Town of Carmel and County of Putnam, and twelve and three hundred sixty-four thousandths (12.364) acres in the Town of Somers and County of Westchester.

SECOND TRACT.

Beginning at a point in the center of a road or highway leading from Somers to Carmel, which point is a corner of lands of the City of New York lying northerly from Bakers Mill Brook and distant about one hundred forty (140) feet northerly from the bifurcation of another road or highway running easterly along the northerly bank of said Bakers Mill Brook and running thence along the boundary of said lands of said City, south forty (40) degrees forty-four (44) minutes west, leaving said road or highway four hundred ninety-six and five-tenths (496.5) feet; thence north fifty-two (52) degrees fifteen (15) minutes west seven hundred sixty-seven (767.0) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes west five hundred twenty-six and five-tenths (526.5) feet; thence north forty-one (41) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes west seven hundred eighty-four and eight-tenths (784.8) feet; thence north forty-eight (48) degrees thirty-six (36) minutes west ninety and two-tenths (90.2) feet; thence leaving the said boundary of said lands north twenty-three (23) degrees forty-six (46) minutes east one hundred sixty-four and eight-tenths (164.8) feet; thence north seventy-five (75) degrees fifty (50) minutes west, and crossing Greenbriar Brook, six hundred thirty-two and nine-tenths (632.9) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east six hundred eighty and three-tenths (680.3) feet to a point in the aforesaid County line; thence into the County of Putnam and the Town of Carmel, the following courses and distances to the end: north two (2) degrees fourteen (14) minutes east one hundred nine and seven-tenths (109.7) feet; thence north fourteen (14) degrees four (4) minutes east one hundred sixty-five and seven-tenths (165.7) feet; thence north no (0) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes west one hundred thirty-three and eight-tenths (133.8) feet; thence north fifty-seven degrees fifteen (15) minutes east fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) feet; thence north twenty-five (25) degrees five (05) minutes east two hundred five and seven-tenths (205.7) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees twenty (20) minutes east and crossing a stream, six hundred fifty-three and one-tenth (653.1) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) degrees seventy-seven (77) minutes east one hundred thirty-two and seven-tenths (132.7) feet; thence north thirty (30) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes east two hundred forty-three and four-tenths (243.4) feet; thence north sixty-three (63) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes west five hundred seventy-six and nine-tenths (576.9) feet; thence north one (1) degree thirty-seven (37) minutes west, four hundred thirty-nine and seven-tenths (439.7) feet; thence north forty-seven (47) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes east three hundred eighty and seven-tenths (380.7) feet; thence north fifty-three (53) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east three hundred seventy-one and eight-tenths (371.8) feet; thence north four (4) degrees twenty-six (26) minutes east twenty-three and three-tenths (23.3) feet; thence north thirteen (13) degrees east one hundred forty-four and five-tenths (144.5) feet; thence north forty-three (43) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes east four hundred forty-four and seven-tenths (444.7) feet; thence north eleven (11) degrees nine (09) minutes east eighty-three and one-tenth (83.1) feet; thence north one (1) degree fifty-one (51) minutes east six hundred thirty-eight (638.0) feet; thence north forty-three (43) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes west crossing a lane or right of way, crossing also a road or highway leading westerly to Union Valley, five hundred ninety-three and two-tenths (593.2) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees eighteen (18) minutes west crossing a road or highway leading northwesterly to Lake Mahopac and easterly to the aforesaid highway leading from Somers to Carmel eight hundred ninety-five and one-tenth (895.1) feet to a point in the boundary of lands of

LOCAL SAVINGS BANKS SHOW HEAVY INCREASES

Their Total Resources Aggregated on July 1 $1,018,580,717.

FALLING OFF IN MANHATTAN

Four of the Thirty Savings Banks in This Borough Showed a Decrease in Assets.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 9.—Some days ago The Chicago Tribune said that its savings bank figures showed an average deposit of $77 for every man, woman, and child in that city. The amount due to depositors in the savings banks of Greater New York on July 1, 1906, showed the following average for every man, woman, and child:

County.	Population.	Average Deposit.
New York	2,804,010	$312
Kings	1,358,086	152
Queens	198,240	52
Richmond	72,845	41

These estimates do not include the savings deposited in trust companies, savings and loan associations, and other institutions for savings.

For the periods ended six months on June 30, 1905; Jan. 1, 1906, and June 30, 1906, these totals are shown:

NEW YORK COUNTY.

	Total Resources.	Due Depositors.
July 1, 1905	$737,750,195	$676,472,009
Jan. 1, 1906	756,755,067	690,777,195
July 1, 1906	776,057,333	718,819,710

KINGS COUNTY.

July 1, 1905	$216,037,173	$193,701,468
Jan. 1, 1906	221,288,754	199,060,993
July 1, 1906	227,800,477	206,316,893

QUEENS COUNTY.

July 1, 1906	$9,754,980	$5,003,545
Jan. 1, 1906	10,829,383	9,665,407
July 1, 1906	11,071,905	10,414,984

RICHMOND COUNTY.

July 1, 1905	$3,358,822	$3,154,594
Jan. 1, 1906	3,479,122	3,280,198
July 1, 1906	3,651,002	3,464,952

The total resources of the New York City banks aggregated July 1, 1906, $1,018,580,717, crossing the billion mark, and the amount due depositors was $939,019,039. All the banks in the State have aggregate resources of $1,444,444,492, and due depositors, $1,335,098,053.

The savings banks of all the boroughs, save Manhattan, showed increased total resources on July 1, 1906, over July 1, 1905. Four of Manhattan's 30 savings banks had smaller resources. They are the Citizens', which is reduced $24,000; the Irving, $2,987,600; Metropolitan, $410,000, and Union Square, $250,000. But the increase in the aggregate of the borough more than makes up these decreases, with an increase of $38,307,138 for the year.

New York gained one and Brooklyn two savings banks in the year ended June 30 last, and the Emigrant Industrial crossed the $100,000,000 mark in resources, taking its place with the Bowery, which alone held the distinction of exceeding a hundred millions.

There was deposited in the aggregate for the year ended June 30, 1906, in the banks of all the boroughs $24,873,082 more by depositors than was withdrawn. New York had $18,055,081 excess; Kings, $5,620,006; Queens, $989,245, and Richmond, $208,700. For the three half years under consideration the figures show:

NEW YORK.

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Open Accounts.
June 30, 1905	$190,279,418	$161,619,724	$1,250,884
Dec. 31, 1905	198,610,841	168,661,040	1,275,390
June 30, 1906	202,411,538	184,356,457	1,303,609

KINGS.

June 30, 1905	$60,172,819	$54,985,437	$404,143
Dec. 31, 1905	64,467,780	56,100,862	411,452
June 30, 1906	66,712,995	61,062,989	424,655

QUEENS.

June 30, 1905	$3,901,071	$3,298,669	$27,050
Dec. 31, 1905	4,405,585	3,612,200	25,724
June 30, 1906	5,141,505	4,152,293	20,660

RICHMOND.

June 30, 1905	$1,334,168	$1,212,401	$11,412
Dec. 31, 1905	1,583,376	1,386,063	11,503
June 30, 1906	1,718,614	1,504,914	12,500

The greatest deposits over withdrawals in an individual bank was in the Emigrant Industrial, which received $7,850,000 more than it paid out. The Greenwich came second, with an excess of $3,440,000 of deposits. The banks having greater withdrawals were Citizens', $29,000; Irving, $3,724,000; Manhattan, $256,000; Metropolitan, $687,000; Union Square, $433,000, and Dime of Brooklyn, $38,000.

The principal figures of the individual banks of New York City and Westchester County, which is closely allied, are here given:

NAME.	Total Resources.	Amount Due Depositors.	Open Accounts July 1, 1906.	Deposited Year Ending June 30, 1906, Not Including Interest.	Withdrawn During Year Ending June 30, 1906.
NEW YORK COUNTY.					
American	$2,990,745.63	$2,418,945.57	7,151	$1,043,106.35	$986,214.65
Bank for Savings	92,091,249.10	86,513,025.04	159,322	19,531,945.45	15,306,561.65
Bowery	105,940,014.77	97,563,025.26	151,201	23,682,371.61	23,165,997.37
Broadway	11,020,033.00	10,451,755.84	11,974	2,720,649.27	2,465,804.95
Bronx Savings	24,131.75	23,061.02	323	25,560.87	1,999.25
Citizens'	16,303,111.02	14,542,339.03	20,366	5,248,627.03	5,642,584.63
Dollar	5,234,772.03	5,130,706.97	27,752	3,726,119.04	2,709,345.47
Dry Dock	84,827,432.07	82,378,934.49	69,294	11,159,436.80	11,218,272.02
East River	27,124,398.61	24,542,702.67	25,236	7,060,127.85	5,332,475.89
Emigrant	100,045,234.43	89,933,415.74	114,560	26,713,947.12	20,854,098.03
Empire City	3,362,211.78	3,299,810.01	17,209	1,991,964.59	1,701,587.94
Excelsior	7,630,963.09	7,324,685.72	18,283	3,661,205.91	3,183,972.70
Franklin	18,412,991.28	17,510,092.25	45,114	6,825,775.88	5,815,897.16
German	69,295,409.67	64,292,025.04	126,521	19,573,496.72	18,998,987.60
Greenwich	92,432,323.25	87,810,710.30	90,479	13,982,860.20	10,542,385.12
Harlem	17,039,242.21	16,032,804.50	47,518	6,849,594.59	5,994,565.83
Irving	22,497,390.82	21,490,245.18	28,677	4,324,405.95	8,048,412.33
Italian	1,850,127.39	1,829,543.35	7,376	1,434,650.32	1,004,153.14
Maiden Lane	503,801.58	499,481.51	1,750	376,348.68	193,448.54
Manhattan	12,960,121.57	12,186,445.33	22,205	3,054,361.20	3,910,700.03
Metropolitan	10,801,868.89	10,214,038.32	15,023	2,229,112.24	2,916,604.88
New York	26,024,000.15	23,825,553.36	39,446	7,107,185.68	5,491,337.98
North River	8,347,091.47	8,021,253.82	18,180	2,765,891.86	2,376,630.03
North Side	202,164.97	198,890.68	1,041	282,254.06	82,727.31
Seamen's	75,225,842.89	68,385,690.92	99,588	12,312,033.28	12,699,426.99
Union Dime	28,924,002.72	27,587,282.45	60,024	8,994,483.57	9,616,317.77
Union Square	9,540,603.23	8,661,572.20	12,687	2,079,461.16	2,512,893.04
United States	2,570,669.17	2,343,624.46	10,425	1,407,258.19	1,197,128.57
Washington	832,733.81	680,152.81	5,572	645,196.82	506,484.63
West Side	2,209,128.01	2,157,386.00	9,241	1,170,162.86	1,008,050.50
Total	$776,057,333.81	$718,819,710.61	1,303,609	$202,411,538.95	$184,356,457.30
KINGS COUNTY.					
Brevoort	$2,130,206.16	$2,073,302.46	9,013	$1,150,235.04	$849,432.58
Brooklyn	49,006,413.50	44,136,644.51	67,765	10,897,084.80	10,397,688.94
Bushwick	4,140,582.09	3,993,288.97	10,907	1,845,878.27	1,608,103.75
City	1,974,671.90	1,907,878.45	7,085	1,094,117.25	959,058.24
Dime	34,932,058.93	32,572,867.22	69,092	9,610,258.45	9,643,584.31
Dime, Williamsburg	7,007,502.72	6,607,874.66	12,283	2,191,437.68	2,244,263.16
East Brooklyn	6,140,433.74	5,861,333.77	14,775	2,268,059.98	1,917,605.17
Eastern District	2,338,206.95	2,278,504.23	10,997	1,657,669.66	1,288,322.00
East New York	2,886,124.14	2,196,520.34	4,691	1,039,253.07	900,077.02
Germania	7,866,807.21	7,424,737.35	14,331	2,686,739.59	2,442,890.28
German	10,813,319.99	10,242,868.75	29,095	5,125,317.25	4,266,581.69
Greater New York	1,428,861.69	1,412,424.46	8,145	1,060,202.05	773,951.55
Greenpoint	5,631,397.28	5,054,241.01	13,195	2,099,398.62	1,896,578.64
Guardian	176,539.90	175,234.16	1,704	246,624.53	137,225.29
Hamburg	55,276.23	54,915.69	526	60,477.89	5,782.10
Kings County	12,873,061.71	12,116,175.32	15,507	4,232,181.85	3,976,891.01
South Brooklyn	21,229,010.13	18,978,151.38	54,958	5,463,987.55	4,741,831.50
Sumner	12,480.71	11,878.33	121	11,878.33	
Williamsburg	87,497,623.03	49,224,878.18	98,186	13,992,504.49	14,142,272.40
Total	$227,300,477.56	$206,319,393.26	424,655	$68,712,995.80	$61,062,989.98
QUEENS COUNTY.					
College Point	$1,205,205.09	$1,117,374.58	2,550	$371,977.22	$311,860.20
Jamaica	5,708,038.21	5,510,032.30	7,464	1,544,094.01	1,252,884.64
Long Island City	4,134,529.36	3,849,631.03	14,241	2,487,275.96	2,004,886.99
Queens County	2,023,562.98	1,937,946.78	5,375	788,160.86	588,181.85
Total	$11,071,905.64	$10,414,984.69	29,080	$5,141,508.05	$4,152,263.68
RICHMOND COUNTY.					
Richmond	$662,623.51	$654,270.06	3,197	$467,636.31	$393,480.23
Staten Island	2,068,378.63	2,810,682.25	9,303	1,245,977.89	1,111,484.14
Total	$3,651,002.19	$3,464,952.31	12,500	$1,713,614.20	$1,504,914.37
WESTCHESTER CO.					
East Chester	$1,356,656.06	$1,339,282.62	5,268	$723,570.01	$577,128.08
Greenburg	391,291.51	371,693.50	1,470	150,084.06	186,894.64
Home	2,757,360.07	2,695,127.50	6,887	1,367,285.59	948,018.96
Peekskill	4,770,370.67	4,452,818.80	9,576	1,501,448.05	1,011,842.89
People's	269,417.53	25,826.28	199	28,085.67	2,358.74
People's of Yonkers	4,742,092.84	4,542,542.28	12,474	1,726,535.94	1,328,655.87
Port Chester	2,742,519.53	2,584,735.00	6,826	1,119,191.66	742,982.58
Sing Sing	3,258,440.38	2,988,043.53	5,281	865,394.79	705,063.64
Union	483,995.72	456,265.11	1,873	269,950.40	252,986.33
Westchester	8,877,852.85	8,402,098.26	6,091	972,939.66	767,479.77
Yonkers	5,861,819.74	5,626,772.43	15,010	1,604,252.06	1,259,387.27
Total	$30,269,146.40	$28,451,704.81	69,895	$10,128,768.31	$7,777,948.76

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Foreign Manufacturers Win in Pencil Fight—Other Decisions.

In a decision by C. P. McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday the invoice values of lead pencils exported from Fuerth, Germany, by E. Rindskepf. The American Government recently reached the conclusion that foreign lead pencils were being entered at New York at undervaluation rates. This view has also been held by the American manufacturers, whose products are brought into competition with the European pencils.

Many advances have been made by the customs officers, and several of the New York connections of the leading German exporters have been obliged to pay duty on higher invoice valuations. In the case decided yesterday, however, the foreign invoice price is accepted, the advances made by the local appraiser being overruled.

A decision was handed down affirming the action of the Appraiser's office in raising values on cotton netting from Stern & Stern of Nottingham, England.

To-day's Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who are going to Liverpool on the White Star liner Celtic to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Carpenter, the Rev. Thomas J. Gannon, Gen. J. M. Hood, Miss Mabel McClure, the Rev. William O'Brien Pardon, S. J., Mr. and Mrs. John P. Redmond, and Norman Sherwood.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:04|Sun sets..7:06|Moon rises..10:42

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:54	....	5:35	6:02
Governors Island	....	12:24	6:25	7:00
Hell Gate	....	2:17	7:57	8:32

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 9.

SS Nord America, Naples, July 26.
SS La Hesbaye, Antwerp, July 24.
SS Italia, Naples, July 24.
SS Sverre, Havana, Aug. 4.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 8.
SS El Mar, Galveston, Aug. 3.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 6.
SS Burbo Bank, Cienfuegos, Aug. 1.
SS L. Luckenbach, San Juan, Aug. 2.
SS Athalie, Barcelona, July 17.
SS Antonio Lopez, Genoa, July 21.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Vigilancia, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Colorado, Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Umbria, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mesaba, London	——	9:00 A.M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	——	10:30 A.M.
Konigin Luise, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	——	10:00 A.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sarnia, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Antonio Lopez, Havana	——	3:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ramsay	Gibraltar	July 25
St. Andrew	Antwerp	July 27
Bulgaria	Hamburg	July 28
Fluminense	Ceara	July 24
Hotham Newton	Antwerp	July 25
Welsh Prince	Shields	July 27
Alene	Santa Marta	Aug. 3
S. Hohenburg	Palermo	July 28
Merida	Vera Cruz	Aug. 2
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiserin A. V.	Hamburg	Aug. 2
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 4
Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 4
El Monte	New Orleans	Aug. 5
Prins Maurits	Hull	Aug. 5
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 4

DUE SUNDAY.

La Bretagne	Havre	Aug. 4
Toronto	Hull	July 26
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 5
Federica	Trieste	July 23
Haverstham Grange	Malta	July 26

Reported by Wireless.

SS Amerika, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 100 miles south of Brow Head at 1:40 P. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth this morning.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS La Lorraine, at Havre, Aug. 9.
SS Baltic, at Liverpool, Aug. 9.
SS Patricia, at Hamburg, Aug. 9.
SS Princess Irene, at Naples, Aug. 9.
SS Napolitan Prince, at Naples, Aug. 7.
SS Spartan Prince, at Bahia, Aug. 7.
SS Longships, at Port Said, Aug. 8.
SS. St. George, at Shanghai, Aug. 9.
SS Manica, (for New York,) at Suez, Aug. 9.
SS Moltke, at Genoa, Aug. 7.

Sailed.

SS Teutonic, from Queenstown, Aug. 9.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Cherbourg, Aug. 8.
SS Colorado, from Hull, Aug. 8.
SS Byron, from Pernambuco, Aug. 7.
SS Gwent, from Saetia, Aug. 7.
SS Gerty, from Palermo, Aug. 8.
SS Ida, from Porto Empedocle, Aug. 4.
SS Kovno, from Libau, Aug. 4.

Passed.

SS Exeter City, New York for Bristol, passed Fastnet.
SS Smolensk, New York for Libau, passed the Lizard.
SS Francesca, New York for Naples, passed Sagres.
SS Cevic, New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

MORTON EXONERATED IN SANTA FE CASE

Inter-State Commission Says He Had No Criminal Intent.

REBATE SUIT IS ENDED

Roosevelt and Moody Are Highly Praised for Their Part in Pressing the Charges to a Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In a statement issued to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding the conviction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company for violating the law with respect to the giving of rebates, the commission says that the avowed purpose of the practice tends to support the view that there was no criminal intent on the part of Paul Morton, ex-Secretary of the Navy and former head of the traffic department of the Santa Fé Road, and the other railroad officials involved.

The statement calls attention to the fact that with the imposition of the $15,000 fine on the railroad, "the history of the Santa Fé rebate case is probably closed," and praises President Roosevelt and Attorney General Moody for carrying out with success the Administration's declared purpose to enforce the statute in all such cases.

The statement is as follows:

"Too much praise cannot be accorded to Attorney General Moody in carrying this case through to a successful termination, and that, too, after the adverse criticism in many journals of the refusal of the Administration to undertake the prosecution of Paul Morton, then Secretary of the Navy and formerly head of the traffic department of the Santa Fé system.

"The Attorney General, in disagreeing with Harmon and Judson, who had been employed by the Government to make a preliminary investigation, acted plainly with foreknowledge of the legal difficulties that attended every step in the attempted prosecution of Mr. Morton and other officials. The case grew out of a long-standing practice intended primarily to develop the coal industry in Colorado and New Mexico, which really did have that effect, and only became conspicuously unlawful after the passage of the Elkins law in 1903 and the courageous investigation and report of the facts by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the Attorney General.

"There was a technical violation of the law involved in the transaction, as has always been plain, but that there was criminal intent on the part of Mr. Morton and the other officials involved has always been denied, and the avowed purpose of the practice tends to support that view. On the other hand, it is not difficult to prosecute the corporations themselves, and, upon an agreed statement of facts presented to the court, the fines were imposed.

"It will be remembered that the Department of Justice first sought to use this case and others in the Kansas City Federal Court to establish contempt on the part of the Santa Fé Railroad, which was then under an injunction issued in omnibus form and covering all traffic against that carrier and others, on account of rebates shown to have been granted generally on such traffic in a former investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. This attempt to establish contempt by showing rebates in coal failed, the court holding that a general injunction could not lawfully issue.

"Later on, a civil case, brought against the Santa Fé Road by coal mining companies discriminated against in favor of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, was settled by the payment of something like a half million dollars, and now has followed the convictions of the railway company and the fuel and iron company.

"Thus apparently ends a famous chapter in the history of litigation under the Inter-State Commerce laws. Primarily the Inter-State Commerce Commission deserves the credit of the initial investigation and public report, but the great meed of praise is due to Attorney General Moody, and, of course, to President Roosevelt, in again carrying out with success the declared purpose of the Administration to enforce this great statute in all practicable ways."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kellner, Oscar, New Ulm, Texas; general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Prince, C. W., Texarkana, Texas; general merchandise; Hotel Sinclair.
Albenberg Company, Duluth, Minn.; H. Zimmer, dry goods; Hotel Flanders.
Black & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Black, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodstock.
Price & Field, Terrell, Texas; J. C. Fields, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
McBride, W. M., Greenville, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Burns & Bell, Colorado, Texas; E. M. Burns, general merchandise; Hotel Churchill.
Condon, W. M., & Co., Coffeyville, Kan.; W. M. Condon, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Somerset.
Wilson, S., San Antonio, Texas; Miss J. Leet, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Leonard, Thomas F., Company, Scranton, Penn.; Thomas F. Leonard, hardware; Park Avenue Hotel.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Stanley Marlowe, draperies and rugs; New Grand Hotel.
Bloch, J., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Newman Dry Goods Company, Arkansas City, Kan.; A. A. Newman, general merchandise; Somerset Hotel.
Hays & Co., Henderson, Ky.; Edward Koch, dry goods, shoes, &c.; Hargrave Hotel.
Wohlfeld, J., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Kohn, ladies' suits; Hotel Breslin.
Fox, A., & Son, Corsicana, Texas; Ed Fox, dry goods, clothing, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Esther Goldberg, misses' cloaks; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Breslin.
Goldsmith & Lilienthal, Chicago, Ill.; S. Goldsmith, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Schultz Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Jefferson City, Mo.; G. P. Walker, dry goods and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Zacharias, S., Gainesville, Texas; dry goods and suits; Hotel Cadillac.
Mayer, Moses, & Son, Alexandria, La.; Sol Mayer, dry goods; Belleclaire Hotel.
Matthews Brothers, Dallas, Texas; S. C. Matthews, clothing, furnishing goods, and hats; Hotel Imperial.
Pellitier Dry Goods Company, Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. O. Ruff, millinery and ribbons; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodstock.
Freimuth, I., Duluth, Minn.; dry goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Algonquin.
Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. S. Walker, laces and veilings; Hotel Bristol.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; E. C. Beltz, house furnishing goods; 684 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hellman, dress goods; Hotel Broztell.
Strauss Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Karger, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Broztell.
Loveman, D., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; D. Loveman, notions and furnishing goods; 874 Broadway; Hotel Churchill.
Harned & Von Mour, Davenport, Iowa; R. H. Harned, cloaks and dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Read, J. R., Company, Charleston, S. C.; E. H. Semken, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Churchill.
City of Paris Dry Goods Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Hart, silks; 486 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Akron Dry Goods Company, Akron, O.; M. J. Federman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, O.; Miss W. L. James, jewelry and leather goods; 214 Church Street.
Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; W. L. Trump, dress goods; 320 Church Street.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, O.; A. B. Coates, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. E. Korns, furniture, 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Newcomb-Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets, 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Brathaupt, cloaks, shirtwaists, ladies' and infants' wear, 621 Broadway; Hotel Bristol.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss L. Koch, hosiery, corsets, and muslin underwear; 493 Broadway; Hotel Grand.
Epstein, J.; Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hotel Grand.
Silvey & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. Silvey, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Moody, A. L., Fargo, N. D.; dry goods; L. C. Brogia, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Sampliner, A. W. & J., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Sampliner, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Grossman, E. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Prince George Hotel.
Gerber, Nott & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. E. Gerber, millinery; W. J. Macauley, millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Hoffman, H. F., & Co., Trenton, Mo.; H. F. Hoffman, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. G. Rooke, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.
Bowland, Morehouse, & Martins Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. A. Altmaier, notions and laces; 817 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. G. Evetts, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. C. Ellinsser, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel; H. V. Reed, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Kominski, S. St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Rose, A., & Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; A. Rose, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kuhn, J. B., Vincennes, Ind.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.
Shaul Brothers, Amsterdam, N. Y.; N. J. Shaul, dry goods and notions; Hotel Normandie.
Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. H. Beltus, dress goods and silks; J. G. Moir, laces and gloves; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz, Trenton, N. J.; J. T. Rider, notions; C. A. Greenman, domestics; Miss M. Van Dyke, ladies' wear; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.
Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; I. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Mosby, J. B., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. A. Dietrich, corsets, muslin underwear, and carpets; Hotel Victoria.

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The second article will be published to-morrow August 11.

¶ "THE GYMNASIUM IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL," by William Skarstrom, M. D., Columbia University.

Other articles in the series will appear Saturdays, August 25, and September 1st, 8th, and 15th. Among these will be

¶ "THE EDUCATION OF THE NEW YORK BOY," by Leslie J. Tompkins, Assemblyman and Professor of Law, New York University.

¶ "HOW TO GET SIMPLIFIED SPELLING INTO THE SCHOOLS," by Brander Matthews.

¶ "THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL," by Chas. F. Thwing, President Western Reserve University.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of West Eighty-sixth Street House—Flats Furnish Bulk of Day's Business—Auction Offerings Adjourned.

The Hogan estate has sold to Eugene Vallens 131 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.8.

West 133d Street Purchase.

The Terra Firma Realty Company has bought from Jennie Taylor Wells the five-story apartment house 208 West 133d Street, on plot 37.6 by 99.11. Thomas M. Henneberry was the broker.

Buyer for 118th Street Flats.

The Harlem Realty Exchange has sold for Mrs. Anna C. Stolzenberg the two five-story triple flats 227 and 229 East 118th Street, each 25 by 100.

Samuel L. Golden has sold for Louis Phillips to P. Goldrings 62 and 64 East 107th Street, two five-story tenement houses, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Louis Lande, as attorney, has bought for a client the four-story tenement 207 East 102d Street.

Upper Lexington Avenue Deal.

M. Livingston & Son have sold for D. Heller the five-story tenement 1,512 Lexington Avenue to E. J. McEnroe.

Samuel Samuels has bought the southwest corner of Ninety-third Street and Third Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 60.

Reckling & Vallender deny the report that they have sold the two six-story triple flats 105 to 109 West 137th Street.

The Cuozzo & Gagliano Company has leased for Richuean & Rosenfeld the six-story flat 1,957 and 1,959 First Avenue for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $30,000.

Leases in 18th Street Building.

Heil & Stern have leased for the J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company three lofts, comprising 42,000 square feet of floor space, in the building 18 to 22 West Eighteenth Street, for a term of years at a total rental of $100,000.

Bronx Properties Change Hands.

Goldberg & Wolfson, now at 132 Nassau Street, have sold for Charles Kausen to B. J. Zeeman the four-story flat, with store, 156 St. Ann's Avenue, 20 by 80, and have resold the property to Charles A. Salomon.

Henry M. & Joel H. Ribeth have sold for Mrs. A. Schaaf 979 East 169th Street, a three-story frame single flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Company Sells Brooklyn Houses.

The Stone-Aronson Realty Company has sold to Goodman & Klausner the two three-story houses at the corner of Sixteenth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

The Gurian Realty Company, in conjunction with the Stone-Aronson Realty Company, has sold to Goodman & Klausner the southeast corner of Forty-first Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue.

The Stone-Aronson Realty Company has bought the five-story flat 221 Union Street, Brooklyn, 28.6 by 100.

Residence Sold at Arverne.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Morits Weil his Colonial cottage at Arverne, L. I., to I. H. Phillips. The house is the second one from the ocean front on the east side of Storm Avenue. Mr. Phillips will occupy it, after making extensive alterations.

No Business at Auction.

Of the foreclosure offerings scheduled yesterday, that of 2,059 and 2,061 Madison Avenue was adjourned until Sept. 6 and that of 1,989 Washington Avenue was withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

143d St, n s, 112.10 ft e of Lenox Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 47.2x87.11; B. Leonard of 237 Broadway, owner; G. M. Huss, architect; cost, $50,000.

173d St, w s, 425 ft s of Gleason Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x55; Andrew Siefermann of 943 East, 158th St, owner; C. F. Lohse of 627 Eagle Av, architect; cost, $10,400.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

24th St, 538 and 535 West, to a six-story brick stable; J. J. Duffy, premises, owner; R. E. Dusinbene, architect; cost, $12,000.

3d Av, 1,750, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Greenstein & Mayer of 230 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

AMSTERDAM Av, 643, e s, 27x100; Harry Goodstein to Valentine Sumprecht, (mtg $30,000) 100

AVENUE B, 44; Fanny Schlossman to Morris Schlossman, (mtg $36,750) 100

BATHGATE AV, n s, 208 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 35x184.3; Edward M. Miner to William Adam, (secures note) 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 43.9 ft n of 181st St, 18.9x94.5; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Johanne M. Muxill, (mtg $4,000) 6,100

BRYANT ST, w s, 91.8 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; Margaret Bradley to Elizabeth M. Caupeta 100

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 331.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 25x134.4x33.10x111.7; Herman Mundheim to Annie Matthees 1

COLUMBUS CT, s e cor of 90th St, 50.8x74.6; Hortense Osterman to Matthew Pernheim, (mtg $74,500) 1

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 25 ft s of Beacon St, 25x100; Anton Landgrebe to Carlo Antonino 1

DOWNING ST, n s, 182.2 ft w of Bedford St, 38.11x80; Angelo Alpi and another to Domenico Garofalo, (mtg $15,000) 100

EAST BROADWAY, 158, and Canal St, 30; David Berkman and others to Isaac Lipschitz, mtg $87,000) 100

ESSEX ST, e s, 157 ft s of Rivington St, 69.6x100.5x irregular; Louis Stoiber and another, trustees, to Louis Stoiber 130,900

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75.4x115.3x50x91.9, 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x115.6; William Kuhn and others to Elizabeth Wagner, (mtg $105,000) 100

HEATH AV, w s, 537 ft n of Boston Av, 25x84.6x25.1x82.7; Elizabeth McDonald to Joseph Zelli 1

JEROME AV, w s, 82.7 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 100x114.8x100x115.2; also other property; Louis Baer to Chemical Realty Company 100

LOT 21, map of Cebue Park; Mary E. Purdy to Philip Morey and another, (mtg $4,000) 1

LOTS 17 to 19, map of Anthony estate; Arthur B. Claflin to Henry P. Wilson 9,000

LOTS 1 to 4, map of Anthony estate; Arthur B. Claflin to Max Marks 12,200

LOTS 125 and 126 of map of W. F. Duncan, at Williamsbridge; Robert C. Burlando to Giovanni Gentele, (mtg $750) 1

LOTS 1, 2, 9, 10, 144, 148, 149, 207A, 208A, 208, 209, 210, 212, 213, and 214; Milton Realty Company to A. Shatzkin & Sons 100

LOTS 143 and 144, map of 428 building lots, 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge station; Lots 1 to 3 and 33, 15 to 18, 86 to 43, 81 to 90, 132 to 139, 228 to 241, and 250 to 263, amended map of Adee Park; Warwick Realty and Construction Company to Stern-Wolf Realty Company 100

MONROE ST, n s, 286.10 ft e of Scammel St, 26.9x94.5; Ida Machix to Abraham Levenstein, (mtg $26,000) 100

MONROE ST, n w corner of Montgomery St, 48x75; Meyer Schwartzreich to Davis Berkman and another, (mtg $08,000) 100

MONROE AV, e s, Lot 282, Map No. 1 of land of Julia Hard at Mount Hope, 25x100; William McGlone to Katie McGlone 1

MOTT ST, w s, 100 ft n of Bayard St, 25x100; Max Levy to Bessie Marts and others, (mtg $20,000) 100

MOTT AV, s e cor of 150th St, 16.8x100; Sol Kohn, referee, to Richard G. Wiener, (mtg $3,000) 9,150

PARK AV, 1,548; Nathan Pastenberg and others to Abram Spanner and others, (mtg $28,250) 100

PERRY AV, s s, 145.5 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; Kate Joyce to Catherine Burge, (mtg $1,200) 100

PITT ST, 91, w s, 25x100; Abraham Bachrach and others to Louis Bachrach 4,000

PITT ST, 91, w s, 25x100; Louis Bachrach to Joseph S. Elle, (mtg $40,000) 100

PLEASANT AV, e s, 333.4 ft s of 2d St, 23.4x100; Jennie E. Jutten to Alma Schostak 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 155 ft n of 150th St, 20x100; Becky Schwartz to Nathan Zimmerman, (mtg $10,350) 100

STANTON ST, n s, 80 ft w of Attorney St, 20x98.6; Morris Gottlieb to Mania Neustaedter, (mtg $17,000) 100

ST. LAWRENCE ST, w s, lot 200 in block E of amended map of Mapes estate, 25x100; Manuel Rich to Sarah Spero 1

ST. LAWRENCE ST, w s, lot 201 in block E of amended map of Mapes estate; S. D. Schwarzenberg to Sarah Spero 100

THROGG'S NECK ROAD, leading from Fort Schuyler to Westchester Village, e s, at n w corner of lands formerly belonging to Frederick C. Havemeyer, contains 135 acres; John R. Davies, referee, to Edward H. Tobey 350,000

THROGG'S NECK ROAD, leading from Fort Schuyler to Westchester Village, e s, at n w corner of lands formerly belonging to Frederick C. Havemeyer, contains 135 acres; Edward H. Tobey to Manor Park Realty Company, (mtg $240,000) 1

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 87 ft n of 182d St, 202.5x76.3x200.8x80.11; Amelia Katz to William P. Hegemann, (mtg $6,000) 1

VALENTINE AV, n s, 7.6 w of Southern Boulevard, 112.6x62.6x112.6x62.6; Theodore Dieterien to Mary E. Flynn 1

VANDERBILT AV, w s, 428.10 ft s of 175th St, 16.8x120; Moses Feitenstein, referee, to Leopold Hutter 4,100

WALES AV, e s, 150 ft n of 149th St, 25x105; James Dripps to Henry Weiler 100

WASHINGTON ST, 517, e s, 21.3x56.6; Domenico Garofalo to Angelo Alpi and another, (mtg $7,000) 11,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 50 ft n of 10th St, 21.10x80.4, Wakefield; Karolina Jenchelik to Eliza E. Dunn, quitclaim 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 42.2 ft s of line between lots 716 and 717 of map of Wakefield; 0.10x80; Karolina Jenchalik to Eliza E. Dunn 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 80 ft n of 224th St, 21x105, Wakefield; Jasper M. Odell to Eliza E. Dunn 1

WATTS ST, n s, 60 ft e of Washington St, 20x56.8; Elizabeth Wagner to William Kuhn and another 100

WEST END AV, e s, 80 ft s of 97th St, 40.11x100; Philip Ward to Berthold Meyer, (mtg $43,000) 1

WEST END AV, e s, 60 ft s of 97th St, 40.11x100; Berthold Meyer to Samuel Roseff 1

2D AV, n e cor of 82d St, 26.2x100; Elizabeth Peterson and others to Andrew Davey, (mtg $24,000) 100

3D AV, 1,660, 25.4x69; Louis Newman and others to Samuel Samuels, (mtg $53,000) 1

3D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Avenue D, 40.2x96; Regina Unger and others to Barnet Cohen, (mtg $49,000) 100

6TH AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 28th St, 49.4x40; Edward Lauterbach to Alfred C. Bachman 1

6TH AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 28th St, 49.4x40; William Lauterbach and others to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $125,000) 1

6TH AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 28th St, 49.4x40; Alfred C. Bachman to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $125,000) 100

9TH ST, n e s, Lot 387, map of Wakefield; Joseph Schneider to Elisabeth Smithson $100

13TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103, Unionport; Philip Morey to Joseph Bisha and another, (mtg $1,200) 1

13TH ST, s s, 254 ft w of 1st Av, 46x103.3; Cassel Cohen and another to Isaak Rubin, (mtg $57,000) 100

17TH ST, 34 West, 28.6x92; Gustav Cimotti to Clifton G. Marshall, (mtg $30,000) 1,000

22D ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.8; Emily K. Goodwin to William Drescher, (mtg $14,000) 100

28TH ST, s s, 100 ft n w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Helen M. Jacobs to Maria A. Swift and others, (mtg $10,000) ..... Gift

28TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x68.9; Edward M. Miner to William Adams, secure note 1

56TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98; David Bernbaum and others to Morris E. Gossett, (mtg $18,000) 100

62D ST, s s, 149.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Lottie Hahn and others to Louis Rosenberg, (mtg $25,400) 100

79TH ST, s s, 283 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; Sheldon Hopkins and others, executors, to John J. White, (mtg $15,000) 1

98TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Bertha Gordon to Isaac Lunsat, (mtg $18,000) 100

100TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.8; David Rutenberg and others to Nathan Wilkin, ¼ part 1

103D ST, s s, w corner of Park Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Tischler to Simmie Tischler, (mtg $48,000) 100

105TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Michael Lessler and others to Pauline Blaustein, (mtg $46,000) 100

108TH ST, 218 East, 24.6x100.11; Cesidio Boccio to Salvatore Castello, (mtg $13,150) 100

109TH ST, 119 East, s of Madison Av, 31x100.11; David L. Weil to Max L. Schalick, ½ part, all title, (mtg $23,000) 1

109TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.11; Morris B. Sasmorsky to Yetta Sasmorsky 1

110TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Fortinato D'Onofrio and others to John Schelberg, (mtg $11,250) 1

117TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Solomon Nirenberg to Albert Mezey, 1-6 part, all title, (mtg $26,000) 1

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; William C. Bretherton to Annie D. Maddox 100

135TH ST, 46 West; Louis Perlaschefel to Theodore E. Hergart, (mtg $12,000) 100

144TH ST, 675 East, 25x100; German Real Estate Company to George Beller, (mtg $19,000) 100

171ST ST, s s, 156 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100; Emma A. Porth to Jacob M. Tobias 100

173D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 50x100; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Carl F. Muxoll, (mtg $5,400) 9,200

221ST ST, n e corner of 2d St or Av, 50x105; John Davidson to William Kelly and others 100

223D ST, n s, w ½ of lot 389 of map of Wakefield, 25x—; Patrick J. Dwyer to Thomas J. Habicht 100

223D ST, w s, w ½ of lot 387 of map of Wakefield, 50x—; Elisabeth Smithson to Patrick J. Dwyer 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

A. B. C. REALTY COMPANY to Rose Cramer; 163d St, 436 West, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

A. SHATZKIN & SONS (incorporated) to Milton Realty Company; Lots 9 and 10, 144, 148, and 149, map of 428 building lots in 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge station, prior mtg $47,000, 1 year, 8 per cent 500

ARONSON, Philip, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; North Moore St, 21, due as per bond 9,000

BACHMANN, Alfred C., to William Lauterbach and others; 6th Av, 466 and 468, 3 years 125,000

BACHRACH, Irving, to American Mortgage Company; 47th St, 330 East, 3 years 11,000

BATES, Lillian E., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 58th St, 144 East, 3 years 21,000

BATES, Lillian E., to Leon Levy; 67th St, 61 East, due July 9, 1907, 6 per cent 1,000

BATES, Lillian E., to Leon Levy; 67th St, 21 East, due July 9, 1907, 6 per cent 1,000

BERKMAN, Davis, and another to Meyer Schwartzreich; Monroe St, n w corne. of Montgomery St, 48x75, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,000

BLAHA, Joseph, to Philip Morey and another; 24th St, s s, 230 ft w of Avenue C, 25x100, Unionport, 1 year 1,000

BLAUSTEIN, Pauline, to Michael Lessler and another; 105th St, 68 and 70 East, prior mtg $46,000, 2 years 2,000

BRANDT, Annie F., to Townsend Wandell and another; 117th St, 109 and 111 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 31,000

BRANDT, Annie F., to Howard J. Hazlehurst; 117th St, 109 and 111 West, prior mtg $31,000, 2 years 2,000

BUSCEMI, Vincent, to John F. Galvin; Bedford St, s w corner of Downing St, 90x92.7, 1 year, 6½ per cent 64,000

CASTELLO, Salvatore, to Cesidio Boccio; 108th St, 218 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 2,650

COHEN, Barnet, to Regina Unger and another; 3d St, n s, 75 ft e of Avenue D, 40.2x96, prior mtg $49,000, 4 years, 6 per cent 5,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., and another to Charles A. Robinson and another, trustees; 10th Av, s s, w ½ of w ½ of Lot 525, map of Wakefield, 25x114, 3 years 4,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., and another to Charles A. Robinson and another, trustees; 10th Av, s s, w ½ of w ½ of Lot 525, map of Wakefield, 25x114, 3 years 4,500

DUNN, Elizabeth E., to Jasper M. Odell; White Plains Road, e s, 50 ft n of 224th St, 21x105, Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent 4,000

DUNPHY, Mary E., to East River Savings Bank; Cherry St, 175, 3 years 3,000

EILE, Joseph S., to Louis Bachrach; Pitt St, 91, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

FINK, Val, to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee; 10th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 207th St, 25x100, 3 years 4,500

FISCHER, Ida, to Weis & Zerweck; 3d Av, 3,993, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

FRANK, Meyer, to the State Bank; Avenue C, n w corner of 3d St, 96.2x90, secures notes, 6 months, 6 per cent 20,000

GAROFALO, Domenicus, to Angelo Alpi and another; Downing St, 550 and 552, 3 years 10,000

GAROFALO, Domenicus, to Angelo Alpi and another; Downing St, 550 and 552, 3 years 5,250

GERMANSKY, Max, to Adelaide Burlando; Lot 201, map of Laconia Park, 3 years, 6 per cent 400

GLEICH, Harry, and another to Cornelius Daniels; 123d St, 333 to 341 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 55,000

HAGEMAN, William P., to William D. Lent; Tiebout Av, w s, 37 ft n of 182d St, 60.11x200.8, prior mtg $6,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

HAMILTON, Schuyler, to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee; Broadway, 229, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,000

HART, Minnie J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 34th St, 54 West, due as per bond 2,000

HERGERT, Theodore E., to Albert Hinz; 153th St, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, —x—, prior mtg $12,000, due July 1, 1909, 6 per cent 4,000

JOSEPH, Blanche V., to J. Blackburn; Madison Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x75, due Oct. 1, 1911 21,000

KAUFMAN, Mendel, to the State Bank; St. Ann's Av, 445 and 445, 6 months, secures note, 6 per cent 3,000

KEELY, William, and another to Mary Murphy; 2d Av, n e corner of 221st St, 105x90, Wakefield, 1 year, 5½ per cent 1,500

KRAUS, Ida, to Malcom Sundheimer; Prospect Av, e s, at n w s of Dawson St, 25.7x90.5, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

KUHN, William, and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x115, due Nov. 1, 1911, 5½ and 6 per cent 55,000

KUHN, William, and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Fort Washington Road, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 55.4x115.3, due Nov. 1, 1911, 5½ and 5 per cent 50,000

KURZMAN, Samuel, to the United Trust Company; 5th Av, w s, 65.11 ft n of 82d St, 16.11x100, due as per bond 175,000

LEWINE, Sol, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 121st St, 191.8x100, prior mtg $205,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 125,000

LIGGAN, Julia, to Aaron Coleman; 134th St, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 25x90.11, prior mtg $24,000, due Nov. 3, 1906, 6 per cent 4,000

LIPSCHITZ, Isaac, to Davis Berkman and another; East Broadway, 158, prior mtg $53,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 13,500

M. FINE REALTY COMPANY to Harris Mandelbaum; 116th St, s s, 262.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 106.3x100.10, 1 year, 6 per cent 64,000

MAXWELL, Margaret, to Arthur E. Chaflin; Lots 5 and 6, formerly part of Anthony estate, 3 years 3,900

MARSHALL, Clifton G., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 17th St, 34 West, due as per bond 45,000

MARTIN, Mary A., to Joseph Demmer, trustee; Lafontaine Av, 122, due May 1, 1909 5,000

MARTIN, Mary F., to Martin Garrison; Franklin Av, 329, 3 years 9,000

MANOR PARK REALTY COMPANY to Edward H. Tobey; Throgg's Neck Road, leading from Fort Schuyler to Westchester Village, e s, at n w cor of land of F. C. Havemeyer, contains 135 acres and land under water, 3 years 240,000

TOBIAS, Jacob M., to David McClure, trustee; 171st St, s s, 156 ft w of North 3d St, 16x100, due as per bond 3,500

WAGNER, Elizabeth, to William Kuhn; 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x115.6, prior mtg $55,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 14,000

WAGNER, Elizabeth, to John Lawson; 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x115.6, prior mtg $69,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

WAGNER, Elizabeth, to William Kuhn; Fort Washington Av, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 55.4x115.3, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

WAGNER, Elizabeth, to John Lawson; Fort Washington Av, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

WEIL, Leah A., to Archibald A. McGlashen; 77th St, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x irregular; 3 years 20,000

WHITE, John J., to Sheldon Hopkins and others, executors; 79th St, 226 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

WILKER, Henry, to James Dupps; Tinton Av, e s, 150 ft n of 149th St, 25x105, 5 years, 4 per cent 1,000

YESKY, David, and another to Julia L. Butterfield, trustee; 127th St, 305 West, 5 years 19,800

YESKY, David, and another to Julia L. Butterfield, trustee; 127th St, 307 West, 5 years 19,800

ZILLI, Joseph, to Sarah T. Umpleby and another; Heath Av, w s, 537.3 ft n of Boston Road, 25x84.6, 3 years, 5½ per cent 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

1ST ST, 17 East; Milton J. Doernberg against Julius Hoffliu, owner; Morris Wolf and Harry Sepian, contractors $350

ALLEN ST, 23 and 25; Joseph Jordan against Moses Harris, owner; Sam Goldman and George Schor, contractors 400

2D AV, 2,288; Maurice Neumark against Alexander Vannutille, owner and contractor; Eunice Achilles, contractor 675

126TH ST, 168 to 172 West; Maresel & Walsh Tile and Marble Works against Philip and Irving Simon, owners and contractors 640

24TH ST, 147 West; D. & D. Electric Company against Albert E. Smith, owner and contractor 575

COLUMBUS AV, s e cor of Van Buren St, 25x100; Van Nest Woodworking Company against John B. Marion, owner and contractor 222

149TH ST, s s, whole front between Beach and Union Avs, 200x100x180; John McManus against Hauben Realty Company, owner; Raffaele Fugurita, contractor 10

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 393 ft n of 166th St, 72.11x109.11; John McManus against Sarah Meisel and Joseph Perlitch, owners; John Himburg and John Meisel, contractors 50

98TH ST, 202 East; Herman Greenberg against Joseph Rubin and Joseph Goldfarb, owners; —— Rosenberg, contractor 100

8TH AV, s s cor of 149th St, 100x100; Keshin, Blitstein & Co. against Louis Weinstein, owner and contractor 2,308

MADISON AV, 1,584; Reinhold F. Werner against Joseph Greenberg and Ernestine G. Krause, owners and contractors 288

EDRIDGE ST, 238 to 244; Solomon Bisgaier against Louis Minsky, owner; I. or B. Fleischer, contractor 247

GRANT ST, 568; Solomon Bisgaier against Morris Fischer, owner; I. or B. Fleischer, contractor 81

42D ST, 104 West; Truss Metal Lath Company against John Doe, owner; James L. McDermott, contractor 125

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front between 94th and 95th Sts; New York Asbestos Manufacturing Company against Julius S. Sandler and others, July 13, 1906.

34TH ST, 1 West; John H. Carl against Bankers' Investing Company and others, April 23, 1906 ..... $120

57TH ST, 141 East; John H. Carl against Emma S. Temple and others, April 23, 1906 115

YYSE AV, w s, 402 ft n of Home St, 420x100; Mueller Brothers against A. A. Silberberg and others, July 26, 1906, (by bond) 164

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Fox St; Kingston & Hammer against Hercules Realty Company and others, July 28, 1906, (by bond) 550

5TH AV, 358; Jerome G. Collins against Louis Korn and others, July 2, 1906, (by bond) 623

151ST ST, 523 to 527 East; Samuel Smith against Cohen, Mavlasky & Evers and others, Aug. 1, 1900, (by deposit) 84

Lis Pendens.

Columbus Av, s e corner of Van Buren St, 25x100; Van Nest Wood Working Company against John B. Marion; (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

38th St, 114 East; Edward S. Burtis against Chester Griswold and others; (action to recover possession;) attorney, L. S. Backus.

Railroad Av, n e corner of Washington St, 108x205, Bronx; turnpike road from New York to New Rochelle, 50 ft e of Washington St, 58x100, Bronx; Carrie Barbanes against Annie Barbanes and others; (partition;) attorney, J. H. Corn.

Lenox Av, 134 to 142; 117th St, 68 West; Leo S. Bing and others against Francis J. Schnugg and others; (attorney's action to declare lien;) attorneys, M. S. & J. S. Isaacs.

Plots 125 and 471, mortgage map of Arden property, Bronx; Annie V. Taylor against Julia A. Woodson and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

Jones St, 7; Taine Schapiro against Walter L. Bogert; (specific performance;) attorneys, Pollak & Deutsch.

132d St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 198x99.11; Aaron M. Janpole and others against Hyman Manheim and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

138th St, s s, 402 ft of Cypress Av, 49.11x100; Ben Cohen against Robert Arnstein; (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorney, M. Krochacher.

67th St, n s, 58 ft e of Lexington Av, 58x100.5; League Realty Company against George Buckle and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baldwin & Blackman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LEVI BROTHERS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Levi Brothers & Co., composed of Louis Levi, Edward Levi, and Emil Wolheim, manufacturers of children's clothing at 29 East Tenth Street, by these creditors: Moore Manufacturing Company, over $486; Giveon Manufacturing Company, over $800, and Asiel Putsel & Co., over $100. It was alleged that they are insolvent, on Aug. 6 sold all their stock to a Mr. Klein and with the proceeds paid some confidential creditors. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Brockholm receiver, with a bond of $500. The assets are estimated at $1,000 to $1,500 in outstanding accounts, and liabilities of $12,000.

ROBERT A. CAMPBELL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert A. Campbell, clothing dealer at 801 Broadway, by David S. Hoffman, a creditor, for $14,487 on an assigned claim for merchandise sold to him by the firm of Hoffman, Rothschild & Co. between March 16, 1905, and Jan. 1, 1906. He was formerly a merchant tailor at Hamilton, Ontario, came to this city, and in March, 1905, purchased the business from the Semi-Ready Tailoring Company. He said he invested $16,000 cash in the business. At the start he used the style of the Semi-Ready Wardrobe Company. Judge Hough of the United States District Court appointed A. Leo Everett receiver of the assets, fixing his bond at $2,500. The stock on hand is estimated at $5,000 to $10,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARFRIAN, Henry M.—Alex. M. Powell	288
BOSCH, Henry—Henry E. Hardenburg	60
BOWMAN, Charles Edward S.—McSweeney	168
BERRY, P. Vincent—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	148
BERGER, Sam—M. Zimmerman Co.	344
CALDER, John F. (not summoned)—New Publication Company	214
CLAYTON, Patrick—Max Breunwasser	34
CADY, J. Carlton, Jr.—Aaron Engel	91
CADY, James C.—Same	98
DURKIN, Martin J.—Atlantic Distributing Company	61
DREW, Phineas F.—Almeda Creamery Company	100
DUNN, Ambrose C.—George H. Russell	577
EIBELE, Louis—David Mayer Brewing Company	170
FAY, John J.—Stanley Hod Elevator Co.	393
GAITL, Benedetto—Interurban Street Railway Company	118
HEIDENHEIMER, Louis—Henry Lacy	170
HAMILTON, Mary J.—Rider-Ericsson Engine Company	44
HYMAN, Yoel—E. Albert Brenner et al.	36
HINNEMAN, Arthur J.—James Drew et al.	30
ISRAEL, Solomon—Gustavus A. Rogers et al.	39
KOEPPICUS, Ernest—Wm. H. Barron	37
KARFLIOL, Louis—Morris Rosett	684
LIGHTHOUSE, Charles F.—New Publication Company	214
LEHNIK, Leopold and Martha—Joseph V. Rooney	30
MITCHELL, Eliza J.—Mary Jamieson	257
MOORE, Geo. G.—James W. Ferguson	1,190
MUNCH, Wm.—Union Bank of Brooklyn	205
OTENBERG, Wm.—Morris Freezer et al.	59
O'CONNOR, Jas.—N. Y. City Ry. Co. costs	110
PERCIVAL, Albert L.—Burnet Co.	447
SAME—Same	519
ROSENSTOCK, Theo. F.—Burnet Co.	377
ROST, Ernst—Mary Chambers	1,197
RAY, Charles W.—Alfred Kubler	519
ROGERS, Stephen C.—Blanchite Co.	240
ROBERTSON, Annie E.—Robt. Thedford	144
STERN, Wm. H.—New Publication Co.	46
SIMON, Lena—Raliman Silverman	105
SCHWARTZ, Samuel L.—Gramercy Publishing Company	278
SCARBOROUGH, Charlotte R.—Rockwood Photograph Company	278
STOUTENBERG, Henrietta—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	110
VON HOGRAF, John—Fred'k J. Johns	112
WEINBERG, Abe—Mary Jamison	43
WOLLSON, Abraham—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs	157
WINNIG, Charles—Henry Meyer Co.	58
FILE & BLOCK CO.—New Pub. Co.	839
TIMES REALTY AND CON. CO.—David Kraus	172
BROADWAY VENDOME CO.—Charles Edgar	222
AUTO PROTECTIVE LEAGUE—Charles Edgar	180
MRS. H. C. DE MILLE, CORP.—Selwyn & Co.	12
ADIRONDACK LAND AND INVESTment Company—James W. Ferguson	1,190

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

COGSWELL, Elizabeth N.—Security Trust and Life Ins. Co., Jan. 29, 1906	230
COHN, David—M. Gorfine, April 20, 1906	111
FISHER, Barbara—C. Winters, July 16, 1906	97
GREENBERG, Harry—C. E. Ring, June 5, 1906	180
HOWARD, Michael D.—J. S. Hansen, June 29, 1900	180
LAWLOR, Norman A.—C. Otten, June 13, 1902	422
McNELLY, Thomas J.—E. W. Harris, June 25, 1906	185
PETERSON, Charles G.—J. M. Fishel et al., April 23, 1906	97
PALEY, John—B. Scher, May 31, 1904	103
PATTEN, Harriet C.—M. L. Pelham, March 16, 1894	128
ROTH, Henry, and Jos. Berkowitz—G. H. Galatran, May 5, 1906	42
WALTER, James K.—H. Villaum, June 1, 1906, (canceled)	70
SAME—Same, June 16, 1906, (canceled)	70
ADEE SYNDICATE—N. Y. Tel. Co., March 30, 1906	33
INTER. RAP. TR. CO. and MAN. RY. Co.—A. Teschner, June 4, 1906	197
THE N. Y. & H. R. R. R. CO. and N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—H. Muhler, June 26, 1905	279
SAME—L. Olivella, April 21, 1900	105
THE N. Y. C. & H. R. R. CO.—M. Ahner, April 9, 1901	1,821
THE SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE Ins. Co.—J. N. Stout, Aug. 22, 1902, (reversed)	22,000

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Aug. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Morris & Cuming D Co	20—McGirr-Healy
2—Morgenroth-Morgenroth	21—Huntington-Benzel
3—Harry Goodwin, Joseph F. Lang	22—Kestler-Kestler
4—Carl Bonsall	23—Summerfield-Brunn
5—Samuel Eisenstein, Samuel Schwartz	24—Same-same
6—John Hoffner	25—Nat Park Bank-Trust
7—Schaefer Rotmansky	26—In re Anthony Av
8—Samuel Rubin	27—In re Trinity Av.
9—Theodore Herman	28—In re Sherman Av
10—Walter Olsen	29—Garvenich-Fish
11—Charles Friedman	30—Jester-Fulton Furnace Co
12—Max Cohen	31—Cammann-Huntington
13—Ham Wah Toy	32—Raymond Co-Outcault
14—Frank Oare	33—Von Horn-Von Horn
15

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furnished or unfurnished, suitable for bachelors or small families; two, three, four rooms and bath; ground floor apartments suitable for doctor's office.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50; VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. POZ, Bankrupt.—Bankruptcy No. 8,776.

To the creditors of William M. Poz of Tarrytown, County of Westchester, in the district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there will be a meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt at 118 Leonard Street, in the City of New York, in said district, to consider the proposed sale of the following described property, viz.:

Office furniture, desks, tables, filing systems, and minor office fittings.

Fifteen shares of stock of Beacon Oil and Gas Company of New Jersey, par value $1,500.

A claim against Edward Kingsley, County Court House, New York, for $18.74.

Bankrupt's interest in a pending action in the Supreme Court, New York County, against the Astoria Silk Works for $50,000 damages and other losses.

Bankrupt's interest in a pending action in the Supreme Court, New York County, against Adams Dry Goods Company for an injunction and damages, now on appeal to the Appellate Division, First Department, from a decision adverse to the bankrupt, and if objection to said sale is not made, or, if objected to, it is ordered, forthwith to attend the sale of such property at auction to the highest bidder on the following terms: Cash at time of sale, subject to confirmation by the undersigned, at a continuance of such meeting, which on the conclusion of such sale will be taken to 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said district, on the 21st day of August, 1906, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

STEPHEN H. THAYER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for the Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AURO LIGHTER CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 20, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of mantles, finished and unfinished; machines for manufacturing same, chemicals, jars, tubes, etc.; office furniture, desk, large safe, etc.; one motor, one water condenser and copper boiler, gas blower.

JESSE WATSON, Receiver.
CHARLES H. BROAS, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 814 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of flowers, feathers, ostrich plumes, hats, pan velvets, ribbons, chiffons, trimmings, etc.; fixtures, consisting of desks, safe, partitions, tables, etc. Inspection August 17, 18, and 20, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver.

CHARLES H. BROAS, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. T. C. SLEASE & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Aug. 10, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of outstanding amounts, (1) certificate of common stock of United States Steel, (1) certificate of stock of (10) shares of capital of the American Cotton Picker Co.

ROBERT C. MORRIS, Trustee.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 60 Wall St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DICKSON, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. DICKSON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,123, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1906. FRANCIS DICKSON, Executor. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Attorney for Executor, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 866 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 86TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 5 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.
Tel. 1752—79th.
Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class Apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 86TH ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

"LA CASA BLANCA."

Seven, ten, and fourteen room apartments, large tiled bathroom; parquet flooring; white enameled woodwork; electric light; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator; handsome entrance with marquise; door boys; rents, $1,200 to $3,500; leases from October; immediate possession; tenants can select decoration; references. Superintendent, on premises, 55 East 76th St., near Madison Av. Telephone, 1,690 79th.

KINGS COURT

1,190 Madison Avenue.

Handsome, large, light corner apartments seven rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat; electric light; hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

7 rooms and bath in one of the most elegant houses in New York; southeast corner 95th St. and Lexington Av.; all improvements; uniformed elevator service, running day and night; reasonable rent. Inquire Superintendent.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments; six rooms, bath; telephone; parquet floors; $50-$60.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WALTER REID, ALEXANDER REID, and WALTER REID, Jr., individually and as copartners under the firm name of Walter Reid & Co., and the firm of WALTER REID & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 9,148.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Walter Reid, Alexander Reid, and Walter Reid, Jr., individually and as copartners under the firm name of Walter Reid & Co., and the firm of Walter Reid & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Walter Reid, Alexander Reid, and Walter Reid, Jr., individually and as copartners under the firm name of Walter Reid & Co., and the firm of Walter Reid & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1906, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
August 9, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUST BOELLER, Bankrupt.

Charles S. Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction at the stable of Henry Puvogel, 398 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of horses, carriages, harness, wagons, &c.

Also on the 14th day of August, 1906, at Oscar Stonberg's shipyard at New Rochelle, at 5 P. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a thirty-foot knockabout named The Peg. All of the above goods will be exhibited at the respective places of sale two days before.

By order of McDougall Hawkes, Receiver, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTLER, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Stephen Wray, his attorney, Number 729 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the third day of April, 1906. WILLIAM C. BUTLER, Administrator-with-the-Will-Annexed.

STEPHEN WRAY, Attorney for Administrator, 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Opens for reception of guests June 15.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.
See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—First-class Christian family hotel; boating, bathing, fishing, golf; open till November. B. P. Frost, Proprietor.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION

Elka Park, Greene Co., N. Y.

A select family resort in the Catskill Mountains, located in park of 400 acres. Appointments unsurpassed. Folder. Open until Sept. 18th. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y.

The Katsberg Park Hotel, near annex, bowling alleys, pavilion, and rathskeller; music; unexcelled cuisine; booklet. Henry Moser, Hunter, N. Y.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

An attractive and refined country resort for health and comfort. Quiet and homelike. Good air. Excellent table. On the automobile road from New York to Lenox.

Tel. 25 Millbrook. FELIX FIEGER, Mgr.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.

30 minutes from Grand Central.

Saratoga Springs.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

New York City.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL STICKNEY,

second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates $10 to $18 weekly; $2 to $3 day.
L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

HOTEL RIO GRANDE

New York Av. and Beach; Fireproof; running water & 'phone in rooms; elevator; coach meets trains. Moderately priced. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 500 feet. Opens May 19.
BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager,
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,

EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.

Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.

D. P. KIMPSON, Manager,
Asst. Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD

FITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Vermont.

Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Penn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.

Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Rhode Island.

Block Island, R. I.—The Manisses—15 miles at sea; 4½ hours from N. Y. via L. I. R. R.; booklets. N. Y. representative, Town and Country Bureau, 389 4th Av., City.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $80 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,106.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—HARRY WEILL and ALEXANDER WEILL, individually and as members of the firm of A. & H. Weill, and the firm of A. & H. Weill, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Weill and Alexander Weill, individually and as members of the firm of A. & H. Weill, and the firm of A. & H. Weill, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 7th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, both individually and as members of the firm of A. & H. Weill and the firm of A. & H. Weill, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 8th, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. BRADLEY, JR., also trading as C. H. BRADLEY, JR., & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 9,125.

To the creditors of Charles H. Bradley, Jr., also trading as C. H. Bradley, Jr., & Co., of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Charles H. Bradley, Jr., also trading as C. H. Bradley, Jr., & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, August 2d, 1906.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—NATHAN LASSMAN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that Nathan Lassman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 16th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COX,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 10, 1906.

No. 9089.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of UNITED STATES FELTING COMPANY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of United States Felting Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1906, the said United States Felting Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 8, 1906.

EXCURSIONS.

Summer Travel

"The best of everything at the best time"

Just Enough "Personally Conducted" to do away with the cares and annoyances of getting about

YELLOWSTONE PARK
BANFF HOT SPRINGS
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COLORADO, ETC.
31 SHORT TOURS

Through New York, New England and Canada

WRITE AT ONCE FOR BOOKLET.

Individual Travel Tickets by all Railway and Steamship Lines.

Full information and reservations by telephone. Tel., 6,960 Gramercy.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.

25 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

Boston Philadelphia Pittsburgh Chicago, Etc.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!

All tickets include admission to DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND, the greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World

TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE:)

Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.

Leave foot of 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, N. R., half hour later than at 22d.

Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M.; 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:05, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.

Round Trip Tickets, 35 Cents.
Round Trip Tickets, 129th St., 45 Cents.

STEAMER TAURUS makes trips EVERY DAY to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC ROCKAWAY BEACH

Lv. foot 129th St., N.R., 8:15, 9:00 A.M.; 12:30 P.M.
Lv. foot 22d St., N.R., 9:00, 10:00 A.M.; 1:30 P.M.
Lv. Pier (New) No. 1, N.R., 9:30, 10:40 A.M.; 2:00.
Lv. Yonkers 8:15 A. M. Tuesday and Friday.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 11:00 A.M.; 5:00, 6:30 P.M.
Round Trip Tickets, 50 cts. Children, 25 cts. Include adm. to Steeplechase Park at Rockaway

Daylight Trips on Beautiful Long Island Sound

NORWICH LINE lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; for New London, connecting there for Norwich, Narra. Pier, Newport Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night, Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 23d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Sun. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 488, New York.

SPECIAL EXCURSION to

ATLANTIC CITY

SUNDAY, AUG. 12

New Jersey Central

Round $2.50 Trip

Special train leaves West 23d St., 9:00 a. m. Liberty St., 9 a. m. Arrive Atlantic City 11 a. m. Returning leave Atlantic City 7 p. m.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning, on down boat due 42d St. 4:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 6:50. Round Trip fare, returning by West Shore, N. Y. Central, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp. Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

BELLEWOOD

DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK $1.00 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

Children 50 cents.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 9:45 A.M.; Jersey City, (Penn. Sts.,) 9:20 A.M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

ADULTS $1.50 Aug. 12 CHILDREN 75 Cents Switchback 50 cts. additional

MAUCH CHUNK

EXCURSION via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

SWITCH-BACK & GLEN ONOKO

Special Train from West 23d St. 8:15 a.m. Liberty St. Station, 8:30 a.m.

BLOCK ISLAND, $1.50 EVERY SUNDAY.

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND STEAMER GREENPORT.

Special Express train, with parlor cars, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:30, Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Sta., 8:36 A. M.

Returning, leave Block Island 5 P. M.

Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and refund tickets. Stateroom, Music, and Refreshments on Steamer.

Up the Sound TO Sea Cliff & Glenwood.

Saturdays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Manover Sq.,) at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Returning arrive N. Y. 9:30 P. M.

Sundays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., 9:30; Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, *3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

EXCURSIONS.

THE BEST EXCURSION Out of New York Every Sunday

on the Fall River Line Steamer "FRANK JONES." Up the Sound, through the Long Island bays and harbors, stopping at Roton Point for bathing, &c.; returning along the Connecticut and New York State shores. Orchestra on steamer. Full brass band at Roton Point.

Steamer leaves New Pier 29, foot Market St., E. R., 10:30 A. M.; Recreation Pier, foot 24th St., E. R., 10:45; 138th St., E. R., 11:30. Returning at 8 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 5:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Chester W. Chapin. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra., Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and City of Worcester.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 80 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 675, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 449 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 1,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.

A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service: Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.

JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 500 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 42d St.	9:00 "
" West 129th St.	9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:10 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts

USE THE

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 51, Foot W. 23d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9:00, 9:55, 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:00, 7:45 p. m.; Sundays, 8:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:45 p. m.	9:30, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00, 8:15 p. m.; Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:30 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R. foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. and W. 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 44, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday) 6 P. M.

SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $5.85; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.

$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:30 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestra. WIRELESS TELEGRAPH. To Boston, boat and R.R., $3.00.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., to Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

Week days 6 P.M., Christopher St., 7 P.M., W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE

Leave NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY 11 A.M.

HAL

MR. JEROME'S ICE INQUIRY IN COLD STORAGE NOW

It Is Laid Aside for the Present, He Announces.

MIGHT BE WORSE, OLER SAYS

Mine the Only Organization Preventing Still Higher Prices—Can't Store Extra Supply in Good Years.

Although no witnesses were examined yesterday, District Attorney Jerome announced before the Grand Jury convened that his office had not finished the ice investigation.

"For the time being, though," he said, "the investigation will be laid aside and the Grand Jury will devote its attention to the cases of prisoners now in the Tombs."

There are three or four witnesses still to be examined. They may be called today, or their examination may be postponed until next week. Assistant District Attorney Smythe said he thought it would be next week before the examination was concluded.

In the meantime President Oler of the American Ice Company is well satisfied that the Grand Jurors have been convinced that there is no reason for any action against his concern.

"How can we be blamed for the work of Providence?" he demanded yesterday afternoon. "As a matter of fact, if it wasn't for the fact that the business is organized and New York is reaping the benefits of the organization, New Yorkers would be paying two or three times the price for ice they are paying now. Why, in 1890—the last ice famine in any way approaching the present famine—ice cost $1 a hundred. Now it is only 40 cents."

"Wouldn't it be possible to store enough ice in good years to provide against any such famine as the city is now experiencing?" Mr. Oler was asked.

"It would not be at all practicable. The cost of storing ice makes such a plan, as a matter of regular procedure, out of the question. We always cut a surplus, but not enough to meet any such situation as that which confronts us now. We started out this year with 200,000 tons of ice cut in the Winter of 1904-5 in our Hudson River territory and 160,000 tons in Maine. It would not pay to go any further along this line. Ice stored over Summer freezes into a solid block, which is almost impossible to handle. You can't cut it by ordinary methods, and you can't blow it up. This year we are cutting it with steampipes, but the method is slow and costly."

"Then the storage plan offers absolutely no advantage as a guarantee against a dearth of ice?"

"Absolutely none. To begin with, the cost of storage would have to be figured in the expense of harvesting ice, and it would have the effect of raising the price to the consumer. To store enough ice every year when ice was plentiful to guard against an open Winter to come would be to provide against a contingency which statistics show has only occurred one year out of sixteen. The storage plan sounds well, but it isn't feasible. There is no plan on earth that could prevent a shortage of ice after a Winter such as last."

PUT ON MEDALS TO DIE.

Schneid, Thrice Decorated for Bravery in Battle, Ended His Life.

His friends all dead and old age a burden, August Schneid, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, committed suicide yesterday in his room at 65 Central Avenue, Williamsburg.

On Schneid's breast were the famous German iron cross and two gold medals awarded to him for bravery on the battlefield in 1870-1.

HONEST FOLKS

return lost articles whenever possible. You can make it possible to recover your lost article by advertising it in

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Telephone 1000 Bryant

Bill for Advertisement Sent After Insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Finds Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of drop diamond earring, lost from Brooklyn to Siegel-Cooper's. Apply at 521 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Envelope, marked H. S. T., containing ring, between 13th and 45th Sts. Return to Room 2, 835 Broadway.

LIBERAL REWARD—Black handbag, gold trimmings, gilt letters, M. W., N. Y.; containing silver hair brush, comb, tooth powder bottle, with silver cap, all monogrammed; also large cut-glass inkstand, silver top, containing double clock in cover; taken from downtown office building; no questions asked. Samwick Detective Bureau, 320 Broadway.

LOST—Tuesday night, between the Waldorf and Belasco's Theatre, gold brooch set with small pearls. Suitable reward if left with H. H. W., Room No. 1,003, Blair Building, 24 Broad St.

LOST—In or near Bronx Park, on Monday, Aug. 6, 1906, a gold match box, marked W. H. B., 1905; finder will be liberally rewarded. W. H. Birchall, 177th St. and Bronx River.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of watch, chain, charm, pin, &c., stolen from No. 2,079 Bathgate Av., Bronx. Wm. H. Assenbeck, 140 Reade St., New York City.

LOST—A bag, around 114th St., Morningside Av., containing 2 diamond rings and some money; $50 reward and no questions asked. Milton Lahgenzen, 840 Manhattan Av.

FOR RETURN of box containing gloves taken from boy at 44th St., at Berkeley Lyceum, reward, no questions asked. Return to 704 8th Av.

LOST—Gold bracelet at Coney Island, Wednesday, July 11. Reward by returning to Miss H. Reddy, 64 Henry St., Jersey City, or letting Miss H. Reddy know where she may get it.

LOST—Lorgnette, gun metal, engraved "J. J. W." attached to heart shaped locket, lost at Hotel Astor or Times Square, Aug. 4. Liberal reward. A. C. Y., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's pet bay cob horse (blind left eye, spavin right hind leg,) also runabout; suitable reward for return; no questions asked. Columbia Stable, 4 Ralph Av., B'klyn.

LOST—The finder of package money left on Lenox Subway express Monday afternoon will be rewarded. L., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold watch, with name A. Lind. Please return to Reinhard's Hotel, Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Reward.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—4 daily.

LOST—Bank Book 6,340, Yorkville Bank, special deposit dept.; issued to Carrie J. Bueno; payment stopped; return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 8,696, Washington Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 12,718, Italian Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 880,899; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

PUBLIC OPINION BANKRUPT.

Petition Filed Against It by Creditors —To Unite with Another.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Public Opinion Company, the corporation which formerly published The Public Opinion magazine at 44 East Twenty-third Street. The petitioning creditors are William Watt, for $215 for services as advertising manager; Arthur Wellington, for $500 on a note, and James D. W. King, for $1,000 on a note. They alleged that the corporation is insolvent; that its assets, at a fair valuation, are not sufficient to pay its debts; that it has transferred part of its property, and on June 1 permitted Robert McClure to take possession of its property under a chattel mortgage to give him a preference.

The company was organized several years ago with a capital stock of $275,000. The magazine was originally published in Washington, D. C., was moved to this city six years ago, and since then has passed through several changes in ownership. It became best known for a series of "exposures" of Thomas W. Lawson, his methods and career at the time when Lawson's "Frenzied Finance" articles were being widely read, and with its then editor, Denis Donohoe, was bitterly attacked by Lawson in return. Lawson has since alleged that H. H. Rogers, who, he then said, owned it, had abandoned it to its fate.

Another company succeeded to the business a few months ago, and the magazine's consolidation with another periodical has been announced.

WIRE CAUGHT TINY THIEVES.

Burglar Alarm Stopped the Looting of a Fifth Avenue House by Boys.

Before starting on her annual trip to Europe, Mrs. Wolf, who occupies with her daughter, Elsie, the three-story house at 104 Fifth Avenue, took the precaution to have burglar alarm wires put in the house. The result of this was that when two young thieves forced their way in they were speedily captured.

The agency which has charge of the Wolf house was notified by the wires early yesterday afternoon that all was not right there. Policeman Hensel of the company was sent to the house. He saw in front of the house two small boys playing with an express wagon. A couple of burlap bags were in the bottom of the cart. When Hensel picked them up they felt heavy. He gave them a shake and lead pipe tumbled out. The boys ran away.

Hensel then opened the door and slipped into the house. From a passageway he overheard voices, and looking into the kitchen was surprised to see two very small boys making a wreck of the plumbing. Both boys had axes and were using them with vigor. Several lengths of lead pipe were lying at their feet.

Hensel grabbed the boys and took them to the Tenderloin Station. There one boy said he was Salvato Murat, 9 years old, of 437 East Thirteenth Street. The other shook his head and said he couldn't talk English. His friend said he was George Gorra, 9 years old, of the same address.

AGREE ON SEXTON.

Judiciary Nominators Open Headquarters and Issue a Statement.

Headquarters was opened at 189 Broadway yesterday by the Judiciary Nominators, of which Joseph H. Choate is Chairman and Alton B. Parker Vice Chairman. Mr. Choate has appointed a temporary Campaign Committee of ten, which includes William N. Cohen, Robert Grier Monroe, Howard Gans, and H. De Forest Baldwin. E. B. Boice is the Secretary. This committee issued a statement last night, which said:

The committee has regained the ground lost by the death of Mr Cardozo, one of the original candidates selected by the Judiciary Nominators. An overwhelming majority of the 1,700 lawyers who have already joined the Judiciary Nominators have approved the substitution of Lawrence Sexton of the firm of Wetmore and Jenner, in place of Mr. Cardozo, and the work of nomination by petition is being vigorously carried on.

ONE DELEGATE TO EACH 1,000.

Hearst's Independence League Convention May Muster 1,600 Men.

The plan of representation in the State Convention of the Independence League, to be held in this city Sept. 11, was announced yesterday.

The State Committee of the League has decided that each county will be entitled to one delegate for each 1,000 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Governor in the general election of 1904.

This would make a membership of more than 1,600 delegates.

POLITICS STOPS WINE SALES.

New Hungarian Ministry Canceled Boross's Contract and He'll Sue.

Eugene Boross, who came to this city last March and opened an office at 42 Broadway as agent and special Commissioner for the Hungarian Government, employed to sell Hungarian wines, is going back to Budapest to bring suit against the Hungarian Government for breach of contract.

When Mr. Boross came here he says he had a ten-year agreement at $10,000 a year. Soon, however, there was an upheaval in Hungary. The new head of the Agricultural Department returned Mr. Boross's orders for wines, and he then received telegraphic notice that his services were no longer required.

Mr. Boross sold his furniture at home at a loss, he says, and has spent $15,000 in promoting the business in which he was engaged. He assumed a lease on his Broadway office and fitted up a new home for himself and his family here.

In May, 1902, Mr. Boross married Miss Josephine Bowen Holman of Indianapolis in London. Miss Holman had previously been engaged to Marconi, the inventor.

The best thing with which to cover your two calves in the country, is a pair of outing trousers.

We've any quantity of them in a wide variety of flannels and such.

$3.50 to $7.

Not too late yet to get one of those 50c. crocheted scarfs for 25c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

DELEGATES IN MONROE MAY SIDE WITH HEARST

He Can Win Them by Default, as Democrats Are Apathetic.

LABOR MEN DELAY ACTION

Democracy Was Disorganized When Hill Lost Leadership and Looks to Greater New York for a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—If Hearst gets the delegates from Monroe County to the Democratic State Convention he will get them by default. The old-line Democrats are not raising a finger to stop him, and, for that matter, his friends are not making any great efforts in his behalf.

It looks very much as if he would get the delegates. The situation here is the same as it is in so many other places. A disorganized Democracy, whose leaders have disappeared, has no particular interest in life, and lies open to capture by the first comer and to a candidate whose friends are the only persons making any attempt to get the nomination.

If the fifteen delegates of Monroe County go to Buffalo prepared to insist upon the nomination of Hearst, and they probably will, it will not be because of any enthusiasm for him among the people or any real sentiment in his behalf. It grows wearisome to keep repeating that Hearst's only strength in the county is among the labor element, but it is the simple truth, and nowhere more so than in Monroe.

It is difficult to say at present to what extent this sentiment is diffused among the laboring people here. It is fair to Hearst to assume, however, that it is widespread. The labor leaders are all for him, and their influence is being exerted in his behalf among the rank and file. At the same time the labor men have not manifested any purpose to have the Trades Assembly take formal action toward the indorsement or nomination of candidates, and they may not do so. The old theory that labor organizations ought not to take part in partisan politics still seems to retain its force west of Utica.

Aside from this, no great Hearst sentiment is discoverable. The man in the street is not talking about him, except in cases where he is a Democrat of the old-fashioned sort, and then he is generally announcing his intention to bolt if Hearst gets the nomination. It is believed so generally here that Hearst will be nominated that a political conversation between two Democrats generally resolves itself into a discussion of their opinion of Higgins, for whom they assume they will have to vote.

The utter apathy and indifference of the old-line Democrats has been observed everywhere except in Cayuga, which is the only county where any serious attempt to combat Hearst seems to be in progress. It is so extremely pronounced that a Democrat of prominence here was asked to account for it.

"In the first place," said he, "it takes time and trouble to capture a county. Suppose some Democrat were asked to undertake the job here. What would be the use? After he had spent his time and taken his trouble and had 15 votes to show for it, what would those 15 votes accomplish against the rest of the State? If I were asked to undertake the job, that is what I would say, and it is what everybody says. I tell you the game is in the hands of Greater New York, and we up-State Democrats are not going to waste our time on a fool's errand. If Greater New York should come out for some candidate such as Gaynor or Adam, we would not need more than two or three up-State counties to have the game in our hands, and we could easily get them."

"Unfortunately, the idea is widespread," he added, "that New York will support Hearst. As a matter of practical politics, you know as well as I do that there is no use in opposing him under those circumstances.

"Look at what Greene County did the other day. Out of 150 delegates only forty-three attended the convention, and they elected a Hearst delegation. The old-line Democrats had no interest in the proceedings, stayed away, and let the riff-raff run it.

"The same thing is likely to happen here. It is likely to happen everywhere. As long as New York encourages the Hearst movement, which she is doing, at least as far as she speaks through Murphy, you will continue to see Democratic apathy. If New York declared for Adam right now Erie County would desert Hearst. Murphy, by keeping the up-State men apathetic and disgusted, is the powerful, if not the chief agent, in the coming nomination of Hearst."

The Democratic organization here is hopelessly demoralized and ineffective. The distraction of the Democratic organization is attributed by up-State men to the forcing of David B. Hill out of the leadership.

"New York City," said one of them, "does not understand Hill's relations with the up-State Democrats, and never did. How should she, when her own experience of political leadership consisted of acquaintance with bosses who ruled by graft? It was not the offices that secured men for Hill. In every county there were men who were with him without regard to personal ambition, and had given up office and the hope of office. Take Frederick Cook in this county. For years after he had retired from office and devoted himself entirely to business he had merely to receive a letter from Hill asking him to see that the delegation was of the right kind, and he would drop everything and turn in, simply to oblige Hill.

"There were young men who had received their political schooling under Hill and who were indebted to him perhaps for the first office they had ever held. They continued long after their official careers closed to be devoted to Hill. He could lay his hand on springs that touched every county in the State.

"All this was not understood in Greater New York. It was that city which forced Hill from the leadership. The moment he retired everything went to smash. There was no one to take his place, and if there had been it would have taken years to build up such an influence as Hill's. The result is that there is no longer any central power to look to. Each county is going at its own gait, and as a rule there is nobody anywhere who possesses the power to interest the county in what is going on.

"This state of things is what gives an adventurer like Hearst his opportunity—not a sentiment for him, but the lack of anybody to take the initiative against him. I hope New York is satisfied with its accomplishment in extinguishing Hill."

There is plenty of this kind of talk in the State. An impression that must grow stronger and stronger with any one who goes from county to county studying political conditions is that nothing except a vague sort of sentiment, growing dimmer all the time and largely traceable to the days of success under Hill, gives the Democratic Party even a semblance of an organization. The party ties lie loosely on the young voters, most of whom are already adepts at voting the Republican ticket. The older Democrats take a perfunctory interest in politics merely from force of habit—a habit gained under Hill.

Most of these men, at least in Monroe County, are likely to bolt the ticket if Hearst heads it. Whatever strength he gains to counteract this must be among the labor men. The usual dissatisfaction with corporation methods is in evidence here, but, except in the labor ranks, it does not seem to be making any capital for Hearst. It is predicted that Monroe County will be Republican by an increased majority if Hearst is the Democratic candidate, and a good many Democrats rather hope he will be—"to get rid of him," they say.

The Independence League here has no men of any prominence among the members, but contains the usual array of "has-beens" and "hopefuls."

Hearst Indorsed in Wayne County.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Wayne County Democratic Convention to-day instructed its delegates to the State Convention to vote for William R. Hearst as long as his name is before the convention. The vote was nearly two to one in favor of Hearst. The delegates chosen were C. P. Williams of Lyons, Jacob Brasser of Williamson, and Herman H. Kelly of Sodus.

1,000 Children in Ocean Grove Chorus.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 9.—More than 1,000 children participated to-night in the annual musical festival, and an audience numbering 10,000 enjoyed their singing and drilling. The 700 girls in the chorus were dressed in white from head to foot, and the 300 boys wore Rough Riders' uniforms and carried make-believe guns.

OUR annual price revision of summer stock, just concluded, means that you can save handsomely on some splendid lines of goods. For instance, there are $20, $22 and $25 suits marked as low as $15. Several lines of higher priced goods have been similarly reduced.

Lots are broken, but the variety is large.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

WOODRUFF DODGES AVOWAL OF HIS AIMS

Couldn't Have Been a Deal to Give Me Anything, He Says.

AVERS HE'S UNCOMMITTED

Really Hasn't Been Asked to Support Higgins and Couldn't Even Discuss Stepping Into Platt's Shoes.

From the same source through which on Wednesday was made public the statement that ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff would be a candidate for the State Chairmanship on the retirement of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., after the Republican State Convention, came the following expression of Mr. Woodruff's later ideas yesterday:

"While I don't know that any harm will come to anybody as the result of a little midsummer speculation regarding future political developments, and while therefore a refutation of certain statements may not be a matter of necessity, it is just as well for all concerned that it should be known that, instead of having met Gov. Higgins at the Albemarle Hotel yesterday, or having had three or four interviews with him in the past three or four weeks, I have not had the pleasure of seeing him for several months, and that neither he nor any one else has asked me to support him for renomination. Therefore, the Chairmanship of the State Committee, the United States Senatorship, or any other 'for value received' consideration could hardly have been the price of a political deal.

"As for the United States Senatorship, my lifelong relations with Senator Platt and Senator Depew have been such as to preclude even the possibility of its consideration, and I have never so much as had a conversation with any one on the subject.

"The only statement I have made concerning present or future political conditions was to make clear that I am uncommitted to any candidate for nomination at the State Convention or at any of our conventions in Kings County, my sole object being to further the best interests of the Republican Party."

It seems that after the public announcement of his candidacy, it was thought that some specific statement from Mr. Woodruff would look better, especially as it was inferred from his candidacy that Gov. Higgins had decided to stand for re-election. The Governor would prefer to make any announcement on that score himself when he deems the time opportune to make it. It was learned yesterday that the connection which Mr. Woodruff's candidacy brought about was not pleasing to him.

Republican politicians, reading over Mr. Woodruff's later statement last night, failed to see in it any backdown from his previous intimation that he desires the State Chairmanship. Indeed, it was recalled by many that there have been few offices of the kind lately with which Mr. Woodruff's name has not been connected. His argument that neither the State Chairmanship nor the United States Senatorship could have been the price of a political deal was not accepted as particularly convincing, but there was a lot of fun over the sentence in which Mr. Woodruff put his friendship for Senators Platt and Depew far above any ambition he might have to fill the place of either of them should the necessity arise for making a change.

State Chairman Odell came back to town yesterday. After a talk with Senator Platt, he met callers at State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He refused to discuss the Woodruff situation and laughed when the suggestion was made that he might retire before the meeting of the State Convention.

The fact is there never was any suggestion of Odell's retirement before the new State Committee is named after the convention. There is no desire even on the part of Odell's opponents to bring about a clash in the committee with the convention little more than a month away. It is not at all settled that Mr. Odell will not be the next State Chairman, but it is settled that no attempt will be made to interfere with his keeping the place until the convention names his successor.

Mr. Odell said yesterday that he had not yet settled on a date for the meeting of the State Committee to arrange the date and preliminaries for the convention. He said that he would not come to New York again this week, so that the call for the meeting may go out from Newburg. The members will have at least a week's notice of the meeting.

There can be no call for the convention prior to Sept. 25, the date of the Democratic Convention in Buffalo. If it is true that the Platt-Odell combination desires to call the convention at such time as will not give Gov. Higgins any line on what the Democrats will do, the best that can be done will be to call the convention for the same date as that of the Democrats. The primaries are to be held on Sept. 15. After that the law gives the District Conventions seventy-two hours in which to hold their meetings. This would bring the time limit to Friday, while it might be possible to issue the call for Sept. 24 in Saratoga, however, it has been found that the railroads would not be able to land the delegates in that city on that date. An effort is to be made to have the committee call the convention for Oct. 2, a week after that of the Democrats.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HOPE NEW YORK

SUITS CUT from ENDS

The marvellous success of the "Trousers Cut from Ends" has prompted us to inaugurate To-Day our annual sale of "Suits Cut from Ends," scheduled to open Sept. 10th.

SALE OPENS TO-DAY

Suits that will appeal to the most critical dresser, and particularly to gentlemen who are accustomed to get their suits made to measure. *These Suits being "Cut from Ends," there are seldom more than 2 or 3 of a pattern.*

STANDARD NAVY SERGES—products of the best-known mills in America. (2-piece and 3-piece Suits.)

TROPICAL WORSTEDS AND VELOURS. The most desirable shades and designs of the season. (2-piece Suits only.)

BRIGHT FANCY MIXTURES, cassimeres, cheviots and flannels; also homespuns. (2-piece and 3-piece Suits.)

All at the One Price, $12.55

Sizes for Every Build and Weight.

FACTS THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT.

Were these Suits cut from full pieces and made up in the regular course of manufacture, the cost, figured on a close basis, would be as indicated opposite:

3¾ yards cloth at even as low as $2.50 per yd.	$8.43
Trimmings	—$3.25
Cutting	—$1.25
Making	—$3.74

NOTE—In above computation there is no allowance for shrinkage, waste, manufacturers' profits, etc.

BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS. Stewart Building.

"Everybody Likes It."

$30, $25 or $20 SUITS TO ORDER NOW $15

It's just because we are undergoing extensive alterations, and need the room, that this very low price exists.

You'll positively get the identical care of tailoring, finishing and fabrics that the original $30, $25 or $20 price would bring you.

Every summery fabric in the nobbiest array of designs, as well as medium weights, is a large selection of patterns. Be extra critical about the cut, exacting as to the fit and drape, and refuse the suit if you think we've failed to out-value what $30 could buy elsewhere. And only $15.

HOUSE OF MORRISON

106-108 Fulton St., N. Y.

Aug. 10th.

For men who are tired of Straw and loth to bring out last Spring's Derby, we have soft, light weight Hats and Nobby Caps in plenty.

605 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
99 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats

CITY LOST ON LIGHTS.

Thousands Missed, Metz Says, Because Contracts Were Indefinite.

In following out his announced programme to know what is going on in his department, Controller Metz has discovered that because of lack of definiteness in old franchise documents and contracts between the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and other lighting concerns with the city or parts once separate municipalities the city has lost thousands of dollars.

In consideration of franchise privileges the companies agreed to furnish a certain number of lights to the city free. In the case of the Edison Company the agreement was that the city should receive free "one incandescent light for every thirty patrons using incandescent lights." Controller Metz points out that some patrons may use many hundreds of lamps each and others but a half dozen. He does not believe the result of this fair to the city. His department has figured that thereby the city pays on an average each year $12,000 for lighting that it should have free.

The Controller has turned the subject over to the Corporation Counsel's office for advice as to how to proceed to protect the city's interests.

NO ELECTION RENTAL GRAFT.

The Board Sets Flat Prices for Stores to be Used This Fall.

Rentals for stores and other places for use on primary day, election day, and for the four registration days will be less this year than at any time since the bipartisan Board of Elections was created by the Legislature. The board announced yesterday that storekeepers, owners of buildings, and renting agents must not expect in future to obtain a price higher than the flat rates which it believes are fair and equitable, and which it believes will save the city a large sum of money.

The scale to be in force beginning primary day, Sept. 18, follows: Rental in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, $15; Queens and Richmond, $10. Election day—Manhattan, $30; Brooklyn and the Bronx, $25; Queens and Richmond, $15. Registration days, $5 a day in all boroughs.

Storekeepers who were "strong" with their district leaders often entered the "city rent" revenue for the six days ahead of time on their books. Sometimes it was large enough to pay two months' rent. The shopkeepers regarded this form of patronage as the honestest kind of "honest graft."

HOST COMING TO SEE BRYAN.

Hotel Men Fear Their Places Won't Hold Them All.

The Executive Committee of the Bryan Reception Committee learned at its meeting yesterday that the hotels of this city are to be swamped by the crowds which will be here on Aug. 30 to welcome William Jennings Bryan. Hotel men reported to the committee that the city is usually full of visitors at that time, anyway, mostly persons who are returning from abroad and from vacations and stay a while here, and of buyers who are here in large numbers about Sept. 1. When the Bryan crowds are added to these, said the hotel men, the hotels will have their hands full.

George W. Sweeny of the Victoria, who is Chairman of the committee in charge of the hotel arrangements, received word from Nebraska yesterday that about 500 persons would be here from that State. He was asked to accommodate 200 of them. He was obliged to turn down an application for rooms for a delegation of 100 from Baltimore.

Acting Mayor McGowan appeared at the hotel just after the meeting adjourned. He informed Chairman Mack that he had requested Acting Police Commissioner Waldo to make the necessary arrangements to preserve order during the parade from the Battery and at Madison Square Garden at night. He also said that he had asked the Park Department to have the Metropolitan Opera House band sent to Madison Square Garden Park to provide the regular Thursday night concert in the park on the evening of Aug. 30.

TO SELL ROOSEVELT HOUSE.

Club Formed to Keep Up President's Birthplace Abandons Plan.

The Roosevelt Home Club, which was organized by admirers of President Roosevelt to preserve as a public institution the house in this city in which Theodore Roosevelt was born, has decided that it cannot fulfill its mission.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, on the application of Roderick Begg, signed an order yesterday permitting the sale of the Roosevelt homestead, at 28 East Twentieth Street, for $60,000 to Herman Ronkow.

The petition for the sale set forth that there was a mortgage on the property of $54,000 and that interest was overdue.

Moe Levy's styles are always advanced enough to be strictly proper a season after. The garments are always tailored thoroughly enough to give two seasons' service. That's why these fine $25, $23, $20 hand-tailored suits that we have reduced to $15 are big money-savers. Besides still getting good wear out of them this season they'll be all right for next.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK. | (Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

(Men—Boys—Women and Girls) 380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN, Wholesale and Retail.

6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOV. ERNOR'S SON." The Summer Song Show. Ensemble 50.

NewYork Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. "Seeing N. Y." and Bully Vaudeville with THAT Quartet, The Fiams, Barber-Ritchie Trio et al. Next Week—Perth.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Night-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO. Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2146 Columbus. "Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world." Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Deserved Success."—Herald. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB With TOM WISE—JAMES BLAKELEY.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. —BETTER THAN EVER.— the Kirke La Shelle Co. presents DUSTIN FARNUM In Owen Wister's Western Story, THE VIRGINIAN Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND Take Iron Steamboats.

SOUTH BEACH, STATEN ISLAND. HAPPYLAND KIRALFY'S "VENICE" FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MANHATTAN BEACH PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve. Aug. 13, Joe Weber All Star Co., 1 WEEK.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATEST LUNA PARK 32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 150th Time To-night. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. Sat. POP. PRICED MAT. WED. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

BELASCO THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N. Y. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 10, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville. 125th St. "Drums Wayne" & Vaude.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening. The Musical Success, "Mamzelle Champagne" Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. THE CURSE OF DRINK. Nxt wk, Joe Santley, Billy Theldis

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. The MILLIONAIRE DETECTIVE N'twk, Bertha, Sewing Machine Girl

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Alcove

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Metropolis Theo. Roof. Old Heidelberg in the Air. Vaudeville Carnival. Res. Seats 50c. In case of rain Perf. in Theo.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK. Free 5 & 9 P. M. Speedy the High Diver.

14th St. THEA., at 8 Av. 25c & 50c. Mat. Sat. Queen of the Highbinders.

WEST END, 2:15 & 8:30. The Streets of N. Y. Next Week, "DAVY CROCKETT."

RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS CO. To-night at MANHATTAN BEACH. Sat. Sun. Mat. 25c

DIVORCE FOR MRS. GUNTON.

Referee Reports Against the Editor of Gunton's Magazine.

The report of ex-Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court, in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Amelia R. Gunton against Prof. George Gunton, editor of Gunton's Magazine, was submitted to Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday for confirmation. The fact that the application for the confirmation of the referee's report was made by a representative of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, attorneys for Mrs. Gunton, showed that the referee has decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Mrs. Gunton now has a suit pending against Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton, whom the Professor married on Feb. 14, 1904. This action is for damages for the alienation of Gunton's affections.

Justice Gildersleeve, last January, declined to vacate the service of a summons served upon Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton by a representative of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan, which was thrown into an automobile occupied by Prof. Gunton, Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton, and another woman.

Vendome Hotel Leased.

There was recorded yesterday a lease of the Hotel Vendome, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, to the E. P. Murphy Hotel Company, for fifteen years, at a rental beginning at $30,000 and rising to $100,000 a year at the end of the term. The property is owned by Mirabeau L. Towns and others.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, then fair, to-day; fair to-morrow; wind west.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,731. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES And Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CHICAGO TELLER SUICIDE; BANK'S LOSS $2,000,000

Official Driven to Take His Life by Criticism of Friends.

STENSLAND PLAYED RACES

More Forged Notes Totaling $500,000 Found by State's Attorneys—Cashier Hering Suspected.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Frank Kowalski, for five years the paying teller of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, which failed last Monday, shot and killed himself this evening at his home, 340 North Carpenter Street. No charges had been brought against him in connection with the failure of the bank, but it is believed that the criticisms of his neighbors and friends drove him to kill himself. Last night a woman accosted him on the street and accused him of being responsible for the failure of the bank. Speaking of the incident, Kowalski complained bitterly of the suspicions of his friends, and declared that unless his character was speedily cleared he would take his life.

While the search for Paul O. Stensland, the missing President of the bank, is extending to all parts of the country, Cashier Hering, who was arrested yesterday, spent to-day with the State's Attorneys examining the bank's collateral in an effort to determine the shortage in the accounts. Forged notes aggregating more than $500,000 were found, and from statements made to-day by Hering regarding the loans made by Stensland to himself, and the shortages found during previous investigations, it is asserted President Stensland's alleged defalcations will aggregate nearly $2,000,000. Receiver Fetzer said this afternoon that there are $1,500,000 in mortgages regarding the value of which he knew nothing, and that, considering the developments of the day, it is doubtful if the mortgages will prove to be good.

In addition to the discovery of a private ledger kept by President Stensland, and in which was concealed a record of $191,000 in savings bank deposits, another book came to light last night which showed Stensland in a new rôle. The book indicated that the missing President, in company with a party of friends, was a heavy bettor at the races.

One day Stensland and his companions bet $75,000 to win $80,000 on a horse called General Bragg. The animal won. There were plenty of losses, however, to offset this winning, as recorded in the book.

"This book shows," said Hering, "that I am not the only fellow around here who 'followed the ponies.'"

The suspicions of the authorities are still directed toward Hering. For two or three years Stensland's nerves had given him a lot of trouble, and his hands shook as if he had the palsy. No wavering penman could have been the forger of the false notes in the bank.

Hering admits that he took $1,000 from the paying teller's drawer, put the money into his pocket, and placed on the spindle a slip charging the sum to a man named "Umbach." No such person exists so far as is known, and the transaction was a plain case of embezzlement.

In the case of the money borrowed by Stensland from the bank, Hering said that Stensland had instructed him to make out forged notes for between $700,000 and $900,000 signed with the names of patrons of the bank. This, he said, he did under Stensland's specific direction. Also, at Stensland's dictation, he cared for these notes and credited interest on them from time to time. He said he also was directed by Stensland to keep them carefully away from the eyes of the note teller.

Assistant State's Attorney Olson found at the bank to-day two envelopes filled with notes and blank forms. The forms contained signatures which had been traced from the regular depositors' signature book. According to Mr. Olson these were ready to be filled in for any amount, the sum to be then charged to the account of the person whose name was signed. The other envelope contained notes running up to thousands of dollars, with the names of business men attached.

One of the investigators remarked that Stensland left $1,000,000 in his and other banks, where he could have reached for it quickly had he been so inclined, and that he could have put in his pocket just before he left about $200,000 in cash, and nobody would have been the wiser.

So gigantic is the total of the frauds that efforts will be made to take the whole matter out of the Justice courts to a court of record. With this end in view, it was reported that steps had been taken to secure bench warrants for the arrest of Hering and Theodore Stensland. The possibility of the appointment of a special Grand Jury to take up the affairs of the bank was also discussed.

The first step in the dissolution of the companies with which Stensland is identified was taken to-day when a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against the Milwaukee Avenue Co-operative Store. The stockholders of the store number 6,000 persons, many of them workingmen. The individual liabilities of these shareholders, it is claimed, is a point in dispute, and it may be that the courts will hold them liable for the losses. The personal estate of President Stensland, valued at $500,000, was placed in the hands of a receiver, William C. Niblack.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 10.—This town is the starting point of a clue which is expected to result in the arrest of President Stensland of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago. Stensland and Cashier Hering came here on Wednesday from Stoughton. Hering returned to Chicago, but Stensland's destination is not known. Dispatches from Stoughton, ten miles south from here, declare that the fugitives were not noticed there, but rumor says that they spent part of the time at Lake Kegonsa and at Edwards Park, Summer resorts on Lake Waubesa.

ROYALTON, Minn., Aug. 10.—A man answering the description of President Stensland of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, was here Tuesday and Wednesday. He stopped at the Merchants' Hotel, claimed to be a horse doctor, and boarded a freight train on Wednesday.

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ODELL CALLS MEETING.

Republican Committee to Gather Wednesday—No Fight Likely.

State Chairman Odell sent out from Newburg last night a call for a meeting of the State Committee in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Wednesday next, Aug. 15.

The committee will choose the date for the State Convention in Saratoga. The date is likely to be either Sept. 25 or Oct. 2. No date prior to Sept. 25 is practicable, and matters may be somewhat complicated if that date is chosen, as the Democratic convention meets on the same date in Buffalo. It is not likely that there will be a line-up of forces in the committee, but it is a fact that the Higgins contingent prefers Oct. 2 as the convention date. Gov. Higgins's final determination to stand for re-election may be affected by the action of the Democrats, although in a recent interview he declared that whatever they might do would have no bearing on the decision of any other person who might be the choice of the Republicans.

There has been considerable talk about the desire of the Odell-Platt faction to hold the convention before Gov. Higgins can get a line on whom the Democrats have decided to nominate, but this is manifestly impossible unless Mr. Odell can get the committee to choose Sept. 25, and then arrange a deal with the Democrats by which they will stay in session several days before nominating.

There will be no attempt at the committee meeting next week to interfere with the tenure of Chairman Odell, who will serve until convention time, if he does not serve through the campaign as State Chairman. Mr. Odell has the present committee well in hand. Whatever test of strength is to be made will develop after the committee meeting.

PARLIAMENT FOR PERSIA.

Is to Meet at Teheran and All Laws Will Originate in It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The recent reports that the Shah was about to grant a Constitution to Persia turn out to have been correct.

The news that the country, for the first time in its history, is to have a National Assembly, was conveyed to the Persian Minister to-day in a cablegram from Muchir-ed-Dowleh, the Grand Visier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He said that in view of the desire of the Shah for the extension of national tranquility and the welfare of Persia and its inhabitants, and in order to fortify the Government, certain reforms and a Constitution had been decided upon. The immediate organization of a National Assembly for the realization of these reforms had been ordered.

The dispatch said that the Assembly would be composed of Princes of the blood, clergy, high dignitaries, merchants, and representatives of corporations. The Assembly will meet at Teheran, and it is provided that all civil and constitutional laws shall originate in the Assembly, and after the signature of the Shah shall become effective.

OPERATION REFORMED HIM.

Holshay, Bandit, Went Under Knife After His Capture 15 Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—In the fifteen years that Holshay, the once notorious bandit, desperado, and murderer has spent in Marquette prison since a life sentence was imposed on him he has been all but forgotten in the Central West, in which territory he for years led a wildly sensational life of crime. He was classed among the most desperate outlaws in the country, holding up and robbing trains single-handed and creating a reign of terror.

A movement to obtain a pardon for Holshay has now been started in Northern Michigan, being headed by E. D. Mosher, formerly Warden of the Marquette Prison. At the time of Holshay's capture it was believed by specialists that diseased mentality was responsible for his criminal instincts, and an operation was performed upon him in the Ionia Hospital.

The convict began to show signs of improvement from the start. At Marquette he has acted as prison librarian and as editor of the prison magazine, Progress.

CENSURE ROAD, NOT ITS MEN.

Jury and Coroner Angry Because a Motorman's Bond Was Withdrawn.

Coroner Harburger and his jury severely censured the New York City Railway Company yesterday for the death of an unidentified man, who was crushed by a car at Third Avenue and Sixtieth Street on July 11. Jacob Hibel and Edward Samuelson were in charge of the car. They were admitted to bail in $2,500 each, but the company, which had at first furnished bail, surrendered Hibel. That was what brought forth the Coroner's ire.

The jury brought in a verdict saying: "We exonerate the two motormen and censure the New York City Railway Company for allowing the said car to be under the control of an inexperienced motorman."

GIRL NIHILIST A SUICIDE.

General's Daughter Drops Bomb Accidentally, Then Shoots Herself.

ODESSA, Aug. 10.—A well-dressed girl about 18 years old, registered this morning under the name of Potupkin at the Hotel St. Petersburg, adjoining the palace of the Governor General, Gen. Kaulbars. This evening she inquired the situation of the General's residence, and proceeded toward the palace.

When only a few yards from the entrance she dropped her reticule, which contained a bomb. It exploded, but did not injure the girl, who rushed back to her hotel and shot herself dead.

It was learned later that the girl was a daughter of Gen. Prints.

Heavy Fines for Speeding Chauffeurs.

It was a bad day in Special Sessions yesterday for chauffeurs who had violated the speed regulations. Arthur S. Farrell, employed by Harry B. Williams, a real estate dealer of 244 Purdy Street, Long Island City, was fined $75 for speeding along Broadway between Ninth and Fourteenth Streets on July 31. Alexander Pastre, chauffeur for President John Hines of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, had to pay $50 for his offense.

For Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West the New York Central, "America's Greatest Railroad," has trains at 8:30, 9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 1:02, 1:06, 2:04, 3:30, 3:40, 3:42, 4:00, 4:30, 5:29, 5:30, 6:00, 7:30, 8:00, 9:30, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Can you do better?—Adv.

BOY KILLED AT PLAY IN AN EXCAVATION

Smothered by a Landslide in the Cellar for a New House.

HIS COMPANION ALSO BURIED

Rescuers Dug with Bare Hands to Uncover the Bodies—No Fence to Guard Danger Spot.

A group of boys were playing in an excavation for a tenement house at 23 East 104th Street last night when one of the walls of earth and sand caved in, smothering one boy and burying another up to his neck. The latter was rescued by his playmates, but it was half an hour before the dead body of the first child could be extricated.

The boy who was killed was Joseph Eidelberg, the 2-year-old son of Andrew Eidelberg, a subway electrician, who lives in the tenement next to the excavation. Mrs. Eidelberg was standing on the sidewalk above when the cave-in occurred. She ran to the scene, knowing that her boy had been playing there. When she saw he was missing she fainted.

The accident happened at 7 o'clock. Fully two score boys and girls had clambered down into the excavation, as they had done often before. There were no steps leading from the sidewalk, and the children had to go down by a rough path. Some of the boys suggested that they should build a flight of steps with the odd bits of wood lying about.

A dozen of them took up the idea and set to work with a will. It happened that the workmen had dug under the sidewalk and had thus weakened the foundation of that wall. Still the boys thought it looked safe enough, and they selected a place for the steps, where the cave under the flagstone was shallowest.

The crowd of children climbing up and down the side of the excavation, putting their steps in place, loosened the earth, and with a rush the whole wall came tumbling down on them. Only two of them were so far within the cave of the wall that they could not get away in time. These two were Joseph Eidelberg and Harry Kendler, a twelve-year-old boy, the son of Julius Kendler, a tailor of 5 East 105th Street. Harry had a narrow escape. The earth covered him up to his neck, and when he was dragged out he was unconscious. He was revived later.

Meanwhile all but two or three of the boys had become so frightened when they heard that Joseph had been killed that they ran away. One of them turned in a fire alarm.

Mrs. Eidelberg was the first grown-up person to reach the spot. She fainted near where her boy's body lay buried. The neighbors gathered from the crowded district, and when fathers and mothers had satisfied themselves that their boys were safe they dug with planks and bare hands to find the Eidelberg boy. They had been at work some minutes when one of the boys shouted:

"That's the wrong place. He's over here."

"Then the rescuers ran to the spot indicated, but having no shovels their progress was slow.

At this point the fire engines came down the street, and the firemen, when they found there was no fire to put out, jumped into the excavation and with their picks and axes soon extricated the body.

One of the firemen lifted the body and carried it to the sidewalk, where he laid it on a blanket to await the arrival of the ambulance. Dr. Berninger came from the Harlem Hospital a moment later, and said that death had occurred instantaneously. He had hardly said so when a man was seen approaching the group around the body. He took one look at the child's face and cried: "It's my boy Joey."

He was the boy's father, and Joseph was his only son.

The news of the accident, with the arrival of the fire engines and the ambulance, attracted a crowd that blocked the street. The Madison Avenue cars were held up for nearly half an hour.

The cave-in created great excitement in the neighborhood, and there were bitter denunciations of the contractors who are making the excavation. It was said that the place should have been protected.

The firemen did the best they could to make amends for any past negligence. They put up a makeshift fence about the excavation at No. 23, and did the same thing at another excavation of the same sort a few doors further down the street.

The police made no arrests last night. The contractor who is erecting the tenement house at the place where the cave-in occurred is said to be Patrick Reddy. There is a contractor of that name living at 78 West 120th Street.

CRAZED DRIVER'S WILD DASH.

Hits Several Brooklyn Children, Then Escapes the Police.

A black coach, drawn by two black horses and driven by a man who rolled in his seat and yelled like a maniac, ran down several children, seriously injuring two of them, in Pitkin Avenue, East New York, last night. Although the crazed driver drove through at least six streets, bumping into street cars, hitting telegraph poles, and rushing at little children right and left, he had not been arrested early this morning.

Nine-year-old May Phillips of 2,712 Pitkin Avenue and four-year-old Emma Blancke of 2,517 Pitkin Avenue are the children hurt worst by the man's horses. Both children are in the Bradford Street Hospital, the Phillips child with a fractured leg and severe internal injuries. The other girl is injured mortally, but is expected to recover. Several other children who were injured were attended at their homes, but the police did not get their names.

The driver came down Pitkin Avenue from the city line at about 9 o'clock. He was hatless then. His horses swerved from side to side, and he made no real effort to guide them.

At Enfield Street the horses dashed up on the sidewalk. Several children who were playing there were run down. One of them was the Phillips child. A wheel of the coach passed over her legs.

Down Liberty Avenue the horses continued, leaving it at Atkin Street, once more going in the direction of Pitkin Avenue. At Pitkin Avenue and Atkin Street the little Blancke girl was hurt.

THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED."
Leaving New York at 1:55 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at St. Louis on time, 4:30 P. M., 344 days out of 365.—Adv.

15 YEARS FOR LYNCHER.

Hall's the First Conviction for the Crime in North Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 10.—George Hall of Montgomery County, a white man and ex-convict, who was charged with being one of the leaders in the lynching here on Monday night, was tried in the Superior Court to-day, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor in the penitentiary. This is the maximum penalty provided by the law. This was the first case against the Rowan lynchers. The trial was a speedy one.

This is the first instance in the history of the State where a prisoner charged with aiding in a lynching was convicted.

Gov. Glenn was in Salisbury to-day, and was at once summoned to court at the instance of Congressman Kluttz of counsel for Hall. The Governor was sworn and testified that at the time the commission was issued he was in Atlantic City, but that the order was regularly signed by his private secretary in Raleigh, who affixed the seal of the State.

The evidence introduced to-day indicates that the mob of lynchers was composed of men from various counties other than Rowan. About twenty-five additional cases are to follow. John Cauble and Henry Goodman of Salisbury, arrested yesterday on the charge of aiding the lynchers, were released to-day under a bond of $2,500 each. Two military companies still guard the jail in which the other lynchers are held.

EXPLOSION ON A DESTROYER.

Four Workmen Hurt on the Worden—Hot Rivet Dropped into Varnish.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Aug. 10.—Four men were badly burned and one will probably die as the result of an explosion on the torpedo boat destroyer Worden at the navy yard here this afternoon.

Workmen were replacing rivets in a paint locker on the destroyer when a red hot rivet dropped into a vat of asphaltum varnish, causing an explosion of terrific force, which hurled William H. Wilson, a riveter, and Robert E. White, another workman, who were on a temporary staging above the varnish vat, out through the hatches of the Worden and upon the deck of the vessel. Both men were dangerously burned by the ignited liquid.

Henry Sherman, head of the construction and repair department, was also badly burned, as was Joseph Barrow, who was passing the rivets.

Rear Admiral Berry, Commandant at the navy yard, has ordered an investigation to determine the responsibility for the explosion.

TO SEEK A DIAMOND ISLAND.

Expedition Will Start Next Week—Captain Found It and Left a Chart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—According to a statement made by E. Kenyon Collis, an expedition will leave London next week to take possession of a diamond island off the African coast. The expedition will have the backing of a syndicate to which several well-known peers are subscribers.

Mr. Collis says diamonds worth over £10,000 were found on the island in 1897 by a British shipmaster, who died soon afterward at Cape Town, whither he went to submit the stones to expert examination. Just before his death the Captain gave a chart locating the island to William Griffith, who for a time was manager of the De Beers Syndicate.

Mr. Griffith has just got around to making use of the chart. He goes with the expedition, and if it is successful will have a large share of the profits.

PLAY TELEGRAPHY FATAL.

Son of Landscape Artist Barrett Killed by Electric Shock.

Dettmar Barrett, 16 years old, son of Nathan F. Barrett, the landscape artist, whom Theodore Roosevelt, while Governor of New York, made a member of the Palisades Commission, was killed yesterday in a remarkable way. The boy, with Robert Styles, son of Frank G. Styles, President of the Manhattan Savings Bank, and Walter Klaw, son of Marc Klaw of Klaw & Erlanger, all of whom live in Rochelle Park, was interested in telegraphy. The boys had lines rigged up connecting their homes.

They were reconstructing one of the lines yesterday afternoon, and Barrett, carrying one end of a wire, ascended an electric light pole. It was his intention to fasten the wire to the top of a pole.

When he was within a few feet of the top the wire in his hand came in contact with a high-power wire carrying some 2,000 volts. With a cry he fell from the pole and struck on the back of his head. His skull was crushed and his back broken.

Both Styles and Klaw held the wire at the time. Styles was knocked down and stunned; Klaw received only a slight shock.

BANKERS' LIFE AFFAIRS.

Kelsey Says Insurance Company Does Not Need a Receiver.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Supt. Kelsey of the State Insurance Department made a statement to-day relative to the condition of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York City, of which the following is a part:

"The examination into the affairs of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company has shown that it is not in such a condition under Section 82 of the insurance law as to require its being placed in the hands of a receiver."

Checks Paid and Rafferty Freed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—George B. Rafferty, son of Gilbert T. Rafferty of Pittsburg, who was arrested here on the charge of passing worthless checks, was released to-day. Inspector Boardman received a telegram from a representative of the young man's father in which the assurance was given that $15, the amount of the checks, would be made up to the complainants. District Attorney Baker had the charges nolle prossed and Rafferty promised to return to his home.

C. A. Duval Named for Assemblyman.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Prohibition County Convention nominated to-day Claude A. Duval for Member of Assembly.

16 HOURS TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
via Pennsylvania Railroad; rock ballast, dustless roadbed. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Other fast trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

VALUABLE GAINSBOROUGH MAY BE CONFISCATED

Picture Invoiced at $15,000 May Be Worth $30,000.

CONSIGNEES DIDN'T APPEAR

Were Summoned Twice by the Appraiser—"The Countess of Bristol" Intended for a Chicago Man.

The United States customs authorities took action yesterday which will probably result in the confiscation of a Gainsborough painting valued at $30,000. The picture, "The Countess of Bristol," measures about 3 feet by 2, the painting depicting the head and shoulders of the famous English beauty.

The painting reached New York from London nearly a month ago. It was shipped by Thomas Agnew & Sons, the well-known English art dealers, and was invoiced as possessing a value of £3,094. Appraiser Fowler sent the work to the fine arts division of the Appraiser's Warehouse, where an examination was made of the importation. Information in the possession of the Appraiser caused him to advance the value to £4,000. After Col. Fowler had made his return to Collector Stranahan the Appraiser received information from London to the effect that the painting was worth at least $30,000. On receipt of this information the Appraiser requested the Collector to ask for a reappraisement before the Board of United States General Appraisers.

The case came before Judge Somerville for reappraisment. Scott & Fowles, art dealers of 295 Fifth Avenue, the consignees for the picture, were notified on two occasions to appear before the General Appraiser and defend the suit, but on neither occasion were they in attendance or represented by counsel. Acting on the additional information, Judge Somerville yesterday rendered a decision advancing the value of the painting from £3,094, the entered or invoice value, to £6,000, or approximately 100 per cent. As the Government's seizure limit is 50 per cent., the United States will seize the picture and hold it for sale unless a full board of three General Appraisers reduces the increase made by Judge Somerville.

That the full board will materially modify the single General Appraiser's return is considered very doubtful, especially in view of the failure of the importers to appear and submit evidence in favor of the lower valuation. Customs officials were indignant yesterday at the importing firm, it being alleged that the importers had entirely disregarded the American customs regulations in the entry of the painting. The failure to appear before a single General Appraiser when ordered to do so was also regarded as a confession that the painting had not been invoiced correctly.

Neither member of the importing firm could be found yesterday. The art store of Scott & Fowles, the importers, at 295 Fifth Avenue, was closed, and a sign posted on the door announced that the store would not open until Aug. 20. It was learned however, that the painting was imported for a resident of Chicago, whose name was not divulged. Unless duty is paid on the high valuation made by Judge Somerville, the picture will be sold by the Government at public auction. Pending a final settlement, the Gainsborough has been boxed up, and is held at the office of the Board of Appraisers.

ATTACKS OUR CANNED FRUIT.

Los Angeles Man Says It Contains Arsenic and Sulphuric Acid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An attack on the fruit and vegetable canneries of the Pacific Coast is made in a letter dated Los Angeles and signed Rudolph E. Schwirin, which is published in The Saturday Review this week. The writer declares that the goods from the canneries referred to are not quite all they are represented to be.

"Copper, arsenic, and sulphuric acid," he says, "are some of the ingredients that enter into the preparation of these goods, and what is quite as objectionable is the practice of soaking the labels off old canned stock, often many years old, and issuing the same under new covers as the season's latest pack."

Mr. Schwirin says the United States Inspectors' guarantees are worthless and that foreign nations should require that all imports of these Pacific Coast goods be vouched for by their own Inspectors.

The Saturday Review does not say who Mr. Schwirin is.

MORE REBATE INDICTMENTS.

Federal Grand Jury Returns Six, and Others Are to Come.

The United States Grand Jury, before going on a brief vacation, returned six indictments yesterday as a result of its investigations into the rebate matter.

The Federal authorities declined to name the defendants mentioned in the indictments, but it is said that they include both individuals and corporations.

The Grand Jury will resume work about Sept. 1.

It is rumored that those indicted include a number of important trunk lines handling west-bound traffic, which, it is alleged have been guilty of granting rebates to the Sugar Trust.

It is probable that further indictments may be returned against the American Sugar Refining Company.

The defendants named in all the indictments will be arraigned for pleading at the October term of the United States Circuit Court.

CHINESE TO WORK ON CANAL.

Isthmian Commission Starts to Hire Them, Though Labor Men Object.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Chinese laborers will be employed on the Panama Canal. Contracts calling for 2,500 Chinamen for canal work have been prepared, and advertisements will be issued by the Isthmian Canal Commission in a few days asking for proposals from labor agents. If the experiment proves to be a success, it is likely that many more Chinese laborers will be taken to the Isthmus.

Organized labor has offered much opposition to the use of contract Chinese labor.

Good Health depends on pure food. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Take no substitute.—Adv.

ROCKEFELLER'S AFRICA DEAL.

Funds Furnished for Railroad Development in Tanganyika.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 11.—The Times this morning says it learns from a reliable authority that John D. Rockefeller has furnished funds for railroad development in Tanganyika, Africa. This led to the recent rise in Tanganyika shares and Rhodesians generally.

In its financial article The Times says the development of the Tanganyika Company's potential resources has been checked by the difficulty of raising capital for the completion of railroad communications. Although no official announcement has been made, The Times says it believes this difficulty has been overcome.

The Times adds that the investment of American capital in Africa, which already has benefited so much from American engineering skill, is naturally an event of some importance.

GERMAN PRINCE'S SPONSORS.

King Edward, Czar, and Austrian Emperor—Christening Aug. 29.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The King of England and the Emperors of Austria and Russia will be godfathers to Emperor William's grandson.

The christening has been postponed from Aug. 12 to Aug. 29.

FIFTY HURT IN TRAIN WRECK.

Two Cars Roll Over an Embankment in Texas.

BOWIE, Texas, Aug. 10.—Half a hundred passengers were injured, but none mortally, when a north-bound passenger train on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad was wrecked a few miles south of Fruitland, Texas, last night. A sleeping car and a day coach rolled down an embankment.

There was no panic, although most of the occupants of the derailed cars were women and children. Soon after the wreck occurred a relief train was sent from Bowie with surgeons. The more severely injured were taken to Bowie and Fort Worth. All the injured live in the Southwest.

NO DUTY ON LIPTON CUP.

Collector Admits It After Hearing from the Treasury Department.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Collector George H. Lyman of this port decided to-day to admit free of duty the silver cup sent here by Sir Thomas Lipton to be competed for by American yachtsmen. It was at first ruled by the Appraiser that a duty should be imposed upon the cup, on the ground that it was not an honorary trophy actually bestowed and accepted, such articles being admitted free, but merely an article sent to the Boston Yacht Club to be held in trust until won or awarded.

Collector Lyman's decision was reached after communication with the Treasury Department.

GOVERNMENT AFTER ICE MEN.

Inter-State Commission Will Probe Charges Against Toledo Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 10.—It is announced that the Inter-State Commerce Commission, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, will investigate the charges against the ice trust in this city.

Deputy United States Marshal Wagner, acting under instructions of Luther Walter of the commission, to-day served summonses in the case on R. C. Lemmon, R. A. Beard, and Peter Watters, members of the ice trust, and several officials of the Père Marquette & Ann Arbor Railroad. The hearing is set for Tuesday, Aug. 14. The principal feature of the investigation, it is said, will be the effort to link the railroads with the ice trust in such manner as to show that they were the real power behind the throne.

RAILWAY TELEGRAPH TO GO.

Lackawanna Trains to be Controlled by the English System.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 10.—Official announcement is made here that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad will, at an early date, dispense with the services of all telegraphers on its system, and will control the movement of trains with the automatic block system and additional telephone facilities. The change will affect the entire main line from Hoboken to Buffalo, as well as all the branches.

Trains will be controlled under rules similar to those in England, where there are no dispatchers.

FOUR WOMEN THROWN OUT.

"Mrs. Smith" of St. Louis Painfully Hurt When Car Bumps Carriage.

Four expensively dressed women narrowly escaped serious injury last night when the carriage in which they were riding was struck by a south-bound Madison Avenue car at Union Square and Fifteenth Street. They were thrown to the ground, and one woman was cut over the eye. Their dresses were ruined and the women were thoroughly shaken up. After the coach had been hit a passing fire engine frightened the horses and they tried to run away, but were stopped.

The injured woman refused to make a complaint against the motorman, and there were no arrests. Farley says he picked the party up at the Grand Central Station. He thought they had just got in from Saratoga. The woman who had been hurt said last night:

"I don't want my name to get into the papers. It would frighten my people out in St. Louis."

ATTACH INSURANCE ASSETS.

San Francisco Policy Holders Get Writs Against the Transatlantic.

Thomas C. Watkins, as agent and assignor, got from Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, two attachments against certain of the assets of the Transatlantic Insurance Company, a foreign fire insurance corporation.

Watkins is plaintiff in two cases against the insurance company. In one case he represents nine San Francisco policy holders whose losses approximate $61,000, and in the other, twenty policy holders asking for $100,333. The company, according to the complaint, declares that the San Francisco catastrophe was an act of Providence, and not covered by its policies.

Among the assets attached is a bond for $365,000 to Paul Lichenstein, James Andrews, and E. Huist, "as Trustees for the bondholders," and $300,000 on deposit in the State Insurance Department.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

PARK BANK SUES TO GET MONEY STOLEN BY FROST

Thefts, It Is Now Said, Are Between $5,000 and $12,000.

HE ADMITTED TAKING $150

Bank Wants All His Deposits and Realty Adjudged a Trust—Could Not Prevent Peculation.

In the conviction that the thefts of Edward H. Frost, the assistant paying teller of the National Park Bank, who pleaded guilty to stealing $150 a month ago, are far greater than that amount and extend over a term of years, the officers of the bank have undertaken, by a novel civil action, to recover from Frost and his wife the money which they are sure he has stolen.

The Park Bank's case against Frost will depend on proving that the confessed thief has been living at a rate beyond his salary during a long period in which money disappeared from his department in the bank and has been able, without income from other sources, to buy real estate and make deposits in various banks within the last fifteen months which aggregate nearly double his pay for that time.

The legal process, in which an order has been obtained from Justice Giegerich directing him and his wife, T. Emily Frost, to show cause why a trust should not be impressed upon their property in favor of the bank, will place on him the burden of proving where he got the money. The procedure, if successful, will open a new line of action to the large banks of New York, which, because of the very volume of their business, are helpless against dishonesty on the part of their employes in certain departments where peculation may go on for years without detection.

Because of the physical impracticability of checking up the millions of vouchers which passed through Frost's hands every year since he has been in the employ of the paying teller's department, the National Park Bank is unable to tell exactly the amount of its loss, but estimates it between $5,000 and $12,000.

Frost, who had been seven years in the paying teller's department and had previous to that been one of the messengers, was arrested on July 18 for the theft of $150, which he confessed to President Delafield. At that time the bank officers had called to their attention the fact that certain checks which were turned in as vouchers for payments made over the counter by the paying teller had not been canceled in the usual way.

The bank officials had suspected that the discrepancies which appeared from time to time in the paying teller's department and in the department having charge of verifying the checks from the Clearing House might be the result of dishonesty, but because of the errors which are unavoidable in entries relating to the payment of some 25,000 or more checks every day and which are common in every large bank, the officers did not take vigorous action.

Early in the year, however, it was discovered in balancing the book of a "dead" account that there was no voucher for a charge against the account of $3,733.38, apparently representing a check which had been drawn the previous month.

The books showed that the amount of the check had been paid over the counter, but the depositor declared that no such check had been drawn by him.

In the course of the investigation resulting from the discovery of this queer transaction, Cashier Ewer learned that Frost had been making large deposits in other banks for a number of years, that he had bought $2,800 worth of real estate in Caldwell, N. J., and had contracted for an expensive house.

With these facts in his knowledge, the cashier immediately brought Frost before the President on July 18, when the irregularity was discovered in the canceling of the $150 worth of checks. Frost was unable to account for his prosperity satisfactorily, and when he saw that the bank officials had made a complete investigation of his affairs, confessed to the substitutions and changes among the paid checks which had been discovered.

He strenuously denied, however, that he had ever stolen anything else from the bank, but admitted that he had been substituting and changing checks for some time past.

At the time of the theft Frost had $1,800 on deposit in one bank which the officers of the National Park Bank then knew of, and could have had no special need for such a small sum as $150. The bank officers were certain that he had stolen more. Since then a thorough investigation of Frost's life has been made and all his money affairs have been sifted.

From the rate at which Frost, his wife, and two children have lived for several years past, during which he has received a salary which has gradually been raised from $1,000 to $2,800—the latter sum only for a little over a year—the bank officers have decided that they are on the track of extensive thefts. In the last thirteen months alone, taking no account of the money that Frost has made use of in previous years, the bank's investigation showed that he has made deposits in half a dozen banks, exclusive of transfers from one account to another, of $9,323, while his salary in the same period amounted to only $3,149.

The list of his deposits shows that his deposits around the semi-monthly salary day at the bank amounted usually to more than his pay, and at the same time it was seen that there were comparatively few checks drawn for the small amounts which usually mark household payments.

When the history of Frost's money affairs was complete the bank officers went to their counsel, Louis F. Doyle of 41 Park Row, to see what could be done toward bringing the confessed thief to book for the larger stealings they were sure he was guilty of.

The methods by which the thefts had been made involved such intricacies of bookkeeping that that evidence which would stand in a criminal prosecution was practically impossible to obtain. Mr. Doyle remembered the case of a ticket seller of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company who was suspected of stealing large sums from the company in a way on which they had no check and whose property was turned over to the ferry company by the Court of Appeals upon the ticket seller's failure to account for his money, while the ferry company was able to prove its loss.

The proceedings taken against Frost are along the lines which were successful in that case, and Frost and his wife are enjoined from disposing of any of his real estate or spending any of the money on deposit until they have answered the order to show cause granted by Justice Giegerich.

An authority on bank bookkeeping said last night that the large banks have yet to discover a practicable system of checking up the paying teller's and exchange departments which would make impossible such thefts.

STRIKING TUG MEN WILL FORM A UNION

Still Stand Together, and Now Want Others to Join Them.

MANY BOATS ARE BEING RUN

The Strikers After the New Hands, However, for Not Having Licenses—One Accident.

The striking deckhands and tugboatmen at a meeting last night in Jersey City passed resolutions to continue the strike until the demands of all the men are granted. It was also decided to organize. Preliminary arrangements for the starting of a tugboatmen's union will be made at a meeting next Tuesday evening at 51 South Street, this city. Application will be made for membership in the American Federation of Labor.

The strikers appointed committees, who will to-day approach the tugboatmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of the Arbuckle and Bush terminals in Brooklyn, and of all the towing lines who do work for the railroads, to get them to join the strike and to become members of the union.

H. W. Griffen, Vice President of the International Seamen's Union, and Daniel Sullivan, organizer of the Atlantic Firemen's Association, told the men that they could not hope to accomplish much unless they had a union. About 500 men were present at the meeting, including deckhands, oilers, firemen, and cooks. They declared that they were determined to put up a hard fight for their original demands and not accept any compromise.

In spite of the fact that they have been unorganized and without the support of any labor union, the men remained united yesterday in their demands. The offer of a raise of $5 a month made by the New York Central was continued yesterday, but none of the old men returned to work. The Erie men who returned to work, as a result of the same offer, did so on the condition that the company would arbitrate the ten-dollar raise demanded by the first forward deckhands. They say that if the arbitration is not settled in ten days they will rejoin the strikers. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Lackawanna have also offered to raise their men $5 a month and to arbitrate the ten-dollar raise demanded by the first forward deckhands. Their men, however, refused to return to work yesterday, saying that when they went on strike they pledged themselves to stick to the other men until they all got the raise demanded. The Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey have refused to offer their men higher wages.

Walter B. Pollock, marine manager of the New York Central, said yesterday that his men would return to work if they had not promised to stand by the striking employes of the other roads.

"But," he said, "if the strikers do not return to work to-morrow morning they will not receive any preference in the matter of employment, and will be treated as new men."

According to the railroad men, most of their fleets of harbor tugs were in operation yesterday. The lighters were handled by new men, many of whom were inexperienced. As a result of their lack of skill in guiding the boats one accident occurred yesterday. The tug Morristown, the largest and newest of the Lackawanna's fleet, was backing out of the slip at Pier 13, North River, after tying up to a car float, when she ran against the ferryboat Washington of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Cortlandt Street line. The passengers of the ferryboat were badly scared, but the prompt action of the crew prevented a panic.

A large hole was stove into the side of the tugboat, and she had to be lashed to the pier to prevent her from sinking. The boat was later taken to the Lackawanna repair yards in Hoboken by other tugs. The strikers said that the collision was due to the inexperience of a new deckhand, but this was denied by the railroad officials.

Superintendents of the lighterage departments of the various railroads said that they were handling the perishable freight without any trouble, but some of them admitted that they were accepting other freight subject to delay.

In the face of this cheerful view of the situation by the employers the men firmly believe that they can force the companies to accede to their demands. They say that they have reported to Inspector Seeley of the United States Steamboat Inspecting Bureau the names of eight Captains who took lighters across the river yesterday with short crews in violation of the laws of the United States. Inspector Seeley, they say, promised to prosecute the railroad companies if the practice was continued. The men believe that they have another weapon which the companies will have to reckon with in the fact that few of the new men have deckhand licenses. They say that the insurance companies will refuse to make good any damage suffered by the companies in a tugboat collision, if they can prove that the deckhands were unlicensed.

The strikers declare that they can prove not only that the companies are operating their tugs and lighters with short crews, but that few or none of the new men have licenses.

JONES NOT OIL TRUST AGENT.

Called on the President on Behalf of a Pittsburg Client, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Ex-Senator James K. Jones, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came back to Washington to-day, and issued an emphatic denial that he went to see President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday, in behalf of the Standard Oil Company. He declared he went there as a lawyer looking after the interests of a client.

"My client says he is not connected with Standard Oil," declared Mr. Jones. "I know that so far as I am concerned the Standard's interests have received no attention. I went to Oyster Bay to consult the President as to ways and means for bringing about an arrangement between Secretary Hitchock and my client in regard to the oil lands in the Indian Territory."

TRAMP'S BULLET WAS FATAL.

Deputy Stillwell Dies and Moleish Must Face Murder Charge.

Rapollo Moleish, the Hungarian tramp, who is in the Riverhead jail on a charge of having shot Deputy Sheriff George A. Stillwell, will now have to answer a charge of murder. The Deputy Sheriff died early yesterday morning at the hospital in Mineola. Stillwell was shot on July 26 last while he and Justice Payne were taking the tramp to the Riverhead jail in a wagon.

It was thought until Thursday that Stillwell was recovering. He then sank rapidly and died before daylight yesterday.

Died Sitting in Hotel Chair.

John Bain, a traveling salesman from St. Louis, was found dead in a chair in his room at the Hotel Normandie, at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, early yesterday morning. Coroner Harburger decided that he had died of heart disease. His wife in St. Louis was informed by long distance telephone of his death.

MONTEVIDEO WELCOMES ROOT

A Most Enthusiastic Demonstration—Cheers for Roosevelt.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 10. — Secretary Root arrived here to-day on the cruiser Charleston.

Never, perhaps, in the history of Uruguay has popular feeling been more visibly manifested than by the really remarkable demonstrations of satisfaction on the part of all classes at the visit of the American statesman to this picturesque capital. Although necessarily not on the same scale of magnificence as the reception accorded to Mr. Root by Brazil, or that in course of preparation by Argentina, Montevideo has extended to him a welcome full of spontaneous warmth and cordiality.

At an early hour this morning crowds began assembling at every vantage point in the port and on the moles. They continually grew until seemingly the entire population was present to greet the visitors. An ovation was given to Edward C. O'Brien, the popular American Minister, when he, accompanied by the port authorities, embarked for the outer roads to meet the Charleston.

The arrival of the cruiser, with Mr. Root stationed prominently on the upper deck, was the culminating point in the enthusiasm of the crowds. Cries of "Long live Secretary Root!" "Long live President Roosevelt!" and "Long live the great republic of the North!" rent the air. These were repeated when the steamer Triton anchored alongside the Charleston for the purpose of enabling a committee composed of officials, several leading residents, and a number of ladies to board the cruiser and tender the first welcome to the visitors. After this ceremony the committee and Mr. Root's party boarded the steamer Ingeniero, whence the landing was made at 2 o'clock.

As soon as Mr. Root was on shore Dr. José Romeu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered a speech of welcome, to which Mr. Root made a brief reply. As the visitors drove away, accompanied by Minister O'Brien, to the splendid residence in the heart of the city which had been provided for them, the scene of enthusiasm was impressive and striking.

This afternoon there were a reception by the President of the Republic at Government House and a military parade, while to-night there was a gala theatre performance. The city has abandoned itself wholly to the entertainment of the visitors, and the reception is totally unaffected by political considerations.

SECRETARY LOEB SUED.

Miss Doree, Arrested for Trying to See President, Wants $50,000.

Miss Nadage Doree is the author of a book called "Jesus's Christianity. By a Jewess." Last Winter she stood in front of St. John's Church, in Washington, and as the congregation filed out handed the members circulars urging them to read the volume. When she tried to give President Roosevelt one of the leaflets she was arrested. Now she is suing Secretary Loeb for $50,000 because, she says, he caused her arrest. Mr. Loeb said at Oyster Bay yesterday that the Washington police had arrested the woman, and that he had had nothing to do with it.

Samuel Bernstein, a clerk in the law office of K. Henry Rosenberg, served Mr. Loeb with the summons at Oyster Bay yesterday. The President's Secretary is directed to make any answer to the suit within twenty days in New York City. Either Attorney General Moody or one of his subordinates in the Department of Justice will appear for the defendant.

The circular which Miss Doree gave out appealed to every one, especially the President of the United States, to stop the massacres in Russia. It asked the President what he would do if his son or daughter were burned alive.

The complaint in the suit says that Miss Doree was imprisoned and then released without a hearing before a Magistrate. It is said that Miss Doree made an unsuccessful effort to see President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay last Summer.

MRS. CARTER EXONERATED.

Woman Whose Husband Died in Prison Cleared of Theft Charge.

The complaint made by Francis E. Davis of Thirteenth Street and University Place against Mrs. Maggie Carter, whose husband died in Jefferson Market Prison on Sunday night, charging her with larceny of carpets and bedding, ended yesterday in Mrs. Carter's exoneration.

Davis accused Mrs. Carter and her husband of stealing furniture from a furnished house in West Thirty-fourth Street, of which the couple were caretakers. Carter died in prison while the case was being examined into. Davis made a new complaint against the woman.

James Fitzpatrick, who removed two trunks from the Thirty-fourth Street house, and Robert Hamlin, who received them for storage, both testified in Jefferson Market Court yesterday that a man gave them the order.

Davis then withdrew the complaint and Mrs. Carter was discharged.

THE ALDERMEN MEET.

Tax Rolls Approved—But It Takes Two Hours of Gavel Work.

The Aldermen, after taking two hours to gather and giving Acting Mayor McGowan much concern for fear the meeting would never come off, formally approved the tax rolls yesterday. They call for the raising of $116,805,490. The rate in Manhattan and the Bronx is 1.47, in Brooklyn 1.53, in Queens 1.55, and in Richmond 1.55.

Alderman Sturges presided. He directed the clerk to call the roll. The roll was called until the clerk was wearied. But twenty-five city fathers were present when the gavel first fell, and it took two hours to gather in a quorum of forty.

The desk read off the figures in a humdrum voice, everybody said "aye," and the books and documents were hustled over to the office of the Controller. Every Alderman was glad enough to be rid of "the whole unnecessary business," as one put it.

HOTEL LETS RICH GIRL GO.

Her Mother Pays Her Bills and Miss Sondheim Thinks It All a Joke.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Viola Sondheim, formerly Mrs. W. Jerome Tickling, the young New Yorker whose arrest as a hotel beat in the fashionable Windsor Café late on Wednesday night set gossips talking, disappeared this morning from the Hotel Jackson, and office attachés there assert that she has gone to Cape May.

It was said to-day that all claims against the girl had been settled, and that Miss Sondheim's baggage had been surrendered. She has been a frequent visitor here and her first step, when served with the warrant charging her with violating New Jersey's drastic hotel law, was to send for friends. Her mother, Mrs. S. L. Goldberger, wife of a lace importer in New York, was informed by telephone of her daughter's predicament, and authorized the settlement of all bills she had contracted.

Miss Sondheim seemed to regard her arrest as a huge joke. She has spent large sums here.

Two Babies Run Over and Killed.

Benjamin Arspark, 2 years old, of 865 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and instantly killed by a trolley car last night. The mother of the child saw the accident and tried to commit suicide by choking herself with a handkerchief. John McCaffery, 20 months old, living in the same section of Williamsburg, was instantly killed by being run over by a two-horse truck.

POSED AS DETECTIVES AND ROBBED A WOMAN

Arrest of One of Two Thieves on Complaint of Mrs. W. V. Hall.

TORE RINGS OFF HER FINGERS

And Cursed Her When She Struggled—Said They Came to Investigate Her House.

Among the prisoners lined up in the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters yesterday morning was a tall man who answered to the name of John Quinn. He had been arrested the night before at Hudson and Clarkson Streets, and said he lived in Jersey City. A small woman, pretty and timid, passed down the line. When she came to Quinn she stopped and looked long at his face. Then she said: "That is one of the men."

The woman is Mrs. Wilhelmina Virginia Hall, a widow, who lives at 262 West Ninety-fourth Street. Her identification of Quinn yesterday morning is part of a dramatic story of robbery.

Mrs. Hall visited Inspector Hall on July 14, after having been in bed three days as a result of the visit of the burglars. She said that at about 8 o'clock on the night of July 11 the front doorbell rang, and being alone in the house, she answered the summons. Two men were standing on the steps. One of them remarked on the fine weather, and then both pushed their way into the hall and passed into the dining room.

The sudden entrance of the men and their cool assurance bewildered Mrs. Hall, and she followed them into the room. One of them guared the door and told the other, a much smaller man, to go upstairs. Left alone with the woman, the taller man said:

"We're Central Office men, and we've been sent here to see what sort of a house you keep. Say, we've been on the force fourteen years, and if we make a report against you you'll never have a chance to tell your story. You don't want this to get into the papers. Now, what do you say to giving us $300 to keep quiet?"

At first Mrs. Hall believed the man. She said she hadn't the money, but the man would not believe her, so he called to his confederate to hunt up her checkbook. When Mrs. Hall saw the man tossing her things about she realized that she was in the hands of a pair of criminals, and involuntarily raised her hand in front of her face. As she did so a diamond ring caught the eye of the robber, and he grabbed her roughly.

Mrs. Hall was still dazed, and the man took the ring. Then he saw a diamond and sapphire circle, valued at $600, on her other hand, and reached for that.

Then Mrs. Hall began to struggle. The diamond and sapphire ring had been given her by her mother, and she would not surrender it without a fight. She struggled to get away and to keep the man from reaching the ring. The robber handled her roughly and finally tore the ring from her finger. She pleaded with him to return it, but he cursed her, and when his companion returned to the room and tried to interfere on behalf of the woman the taller man swore at him, too. The men took Mrs. Hall's keys and searched the house, getting $60 in cash. Then the larger man returned to the dining room and again seized Mrs. Hall, trying to force her to tell where more valuables were hidden. The woman screamed and struggled, fighting desperately. Her cries, though they did not arouse the neighbors, brought the other robber, and a violent quarrel between the two intruders followed.

Finally the small man prevailed on his companion to relent and the two made off with their booty, threatening to return and shoot Mrs. Hall if she made any outcry before they were out of sight. Left alone, Mrs. Hall fainted from pain and excitement, and for three days she was unable to leave her bed.

Quinn's capture is the result of three weeks' search by the detectives. He is said to be an old hand. He is known variously as "Williams" and "Ryan," and is 32 years old. He was held in $3,000. His companion has not been captured.

GRABBED $570 AND RAN.

Two Men Then Fled Into a Department Store—One Caught.

Two men, chased by a crowd of other men, who were shouting "Stop thief!" created much excitement yesterday in a Williamsburg department store when they ran into the place and darted behind counters and through passageways to escape their pursuers. After upsetting shoppers and overturning ribbon counters and cases, the men made for a side exit to get back to the street. One of them got away. The other was captured by Policeman Palmer of the Stagg Street Station, who had joined in the chase. The man fought hard, but the policeman finally overpowered him and took him to the police station.

In the crowd that followed was Joseph Klein of 29 Morrell Street. Mr. Klein charged the man with the larceny of $570 from a cash drawer. The prisoner said he was Albert Williams and that he lived at 326 Schermerhorn Street, but the police could get no information about him at that address.

When Williams was arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Mr. Klein said that Williams and another man had entered his clothing store and that Williams's companion asked permission to use the telephone.

"While his companion was telephoning," said Mr. Klein, "this man reached into the cash drawer and got $570. I turned in time to see him shoving the money in his pocket. Then they ran."

When Magistrate O'Reilly announced that he would hold Williams in $2,000 bail, Williams suggested that the Magistrate make the bail $1,000.

"Not on your life," said the Magistrate. "Instead, I'll commit you to jail."

TO INVESTIGATE NEGRO FIRM.

Kilburn Orders an Inquiry Into the Real Estate and Deposit Co.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, at the request of Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, called on the District Attorney yesterday, to arrange for an investigation of the methods of business of the Real Estate and Deposit Investment Company, at 1,931 Broadway, which caters to negroes only.

This action was taken in answer to a charge made by William Cummings, who declared that he gave $75 to the company on deposit, but when he tried to draw it out it was refused to him.

Supt. Kilburn wrote to M. E. Duffy, the Secretary of the concern, asking him if the company was doing a banking business. The Secretary replied in the negative, but admitted, it is said, that money was taken on deposit and that checks drawn against the deposits were honored.

Assistant District Attorney Murphy will examine witnesses next Monday. The officers of the company are all negroes. The President is Robert R. Monk. He is also an evangelist and an undertaker. Joseph H. Davis is the Treasurer and Samuel Bright the cashier.

104-Year-Old Woman Chased Thieves.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 10.—An unusual case was heard before Justice Benedict of Brockport this morning. The complainant was Mrs. Mary Dean, 104 years of age. The defendant was Roxy Halstead, charged with burglary. On the night of June 29 Mrs. Dean discovered two burglars in her home. She threw a lighted lamp at the intruders and they fled. The men were arrested, and they declared that the Halstead woman planned the robbery. The case was adjourned.

WANTS HIS PRESENTS BACK.

McClelland Has Widow Arrested for Disappearing with Gifts.

James S. McClelland, a young man from Philadelphia, saw an alluring advertisement in a newspaper. A "young widow, engaging, of liberal income and beautiful home," wanted to meet a "gentleman of character, business, and position." She signed "Sincerity," and gave her address. Mr. McClelland wrote to her.

He was invited to call on Mrs. Helen Hamilton, in West Eighty-second Street. He went and the widow fulfilled the expectations created by the advertisement. Her home was luxurious. Her husband had been dead two years, she said, but a kind brother in Mexico sent her $10,000 a year.

Next came the engagement ring. It cost $600. Then letters were exchanged. One of the first letters he received, says McClelland, told him of a "most beautiful turquois locket which would do splendidly to put his photograph in. It cost only $200.

McClelland sent the check for $200. Next, however, came a long telegram saying that the brother had come home from Mexico, and, enraged to hear of his sister's engagement, had cut off the $10,000 income. She wanted to visited Providence at once and retain a lawyer to sue him.

Mr. McClelland sent $200 for the lawyer's retainer, and the widow left for Providence. After that he didn't see her any more, and he began to suspect. He went to see Marshal Henkel in the Federal Building.

"Shave off your mustache," the Marshal told him, "and keep a watch on the house day and night."

McClelland followed the advice. Yesterday he saw Mrs. Hamilton and telephoned to Marshal Henkel. The latter went uptown with his deputy and arrested the woman. She went downtown in company with another young woman and was arraigned on the charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. She refused to answer questions, referring reporters to her lawyers.

She furnished $1,000 bail and was released.

WIFE'S TOMBSTONE TOO WIDE.

Feld Sues Because Cemetery Authorities Ordered Its Removal.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, reserved decision yesterday on the application of Elias Feld for an order directing the Trustees of Washington Cemetery and the Jewish Congregation which controls it to permit Mr. Feld to erect a granite shaft over the grave of his wife, Mrs. Sarah Feld.

Eugene L. Gottlieb, attorney for Feld, said that Mrs. Feld died on May 8, 1904, and on that day Feld paid $55 for a burial plot 25 inches wide and 7 feet long. He also paid $25 to the Congregation Atereth Chaim Halberstam for a permit to erect a granite shaft over the grave.

The tombstone, Gottlieb said, was 2 feet 6 inches wide by 16 inches thick, and consisted of three pieces, which when erected made a monument almost 50 feet high. When the cemetery authorities saw it they caused its removal.

Lawyer Adolph Cohen, appearing for the congregation, said that many years ago the authorities in charge of the cemetery had prohibited the erection of any tombstone thicker than 6 inches, had stipulated that such a stone must be a one-piece monument, and that it should bear a Hebrew inscription only.

Feld's monument, counsel said, did not fit these requirements, but on the contrary was so wide that it encroached on adjoining graves. The $25 paid for the permit, counsel said, had been refunded to Mr. Feld.

WILL EXAMINE GAS BOOKS.

Counsel Hope to Find Proof That the 80-Cent Rate Is Ample.

After spending several days in argument, the lawyers for the Consolidated Gas Company finally consented yesterday to allow experts in the employ of the city and State to examine some of the company's books. Two accountants will today inspect ledgers and balances in the main office of the company in Irving Place.

By order of Master Arthur H. Masten, they will be permitted to go over the profit and loss accounts for 1903. Senator Page, Howard Gans, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, who are conducting the case for the people, hope to find evidence in that account which will enable them to establish the fact that gas can be sold at 80 cents and still leave an ample profit for the stockholders of the company.

At the hearing yesterday Charles Matthewson, counsel for the company, fought against the examination of the 1903 accounts. He was willing to let the accountants go over the books for the last two years, but thought that to go further back was unnecessary. It has been brought out that in 1904 the company changed its methods of bookkeeping in several important particulars, and it was about the same time that the gas company's affairs were brought prominently before the public.

ICE INDICTMENTS, MAYBE.

But It Is Intimated That the Independents Have Most to Fear.

There were indications yesterday that some of the ice dealers may be indicted, after all, but the probability seems to be that any action the Grand Jury takes will be directed against the independents, and not the trust. Bernard Karsch, the Foreman, had a long conference with Judge Rosalsky in the morning, and talked to the reporters afterward.

"The papers have treated this investigation too lightly," said Mr. Karsch. "We are going into the matter very thoroughly, and shall make the inquiry the most searching possible. No one need doubt that ours is an honest endeavor to prove that a criminal conspiracy exists, or has existed, in the ice business in this city."

From the manner in which this statement was uttered, those who heard it formed the opinion that indictments were not so far off as the public has been led to believe. From other sources it was learned that the independent dealers had more to fear than the American Ice Company.

The only witnesses examined yesterday were William Brennan of Williams & Brennan, and James Scott, President of the National Ice Company. Both are independents. President Wesley M. Oler may be called again for another examination next week. Except to say that it was not yet over, District Attorney Jerome made no remarks concerning the inquiry. He left last night for Lakeville, where he will spend Sunday.

FUND FOR FIREMAN'S WIDOW.

Comrades of Dan Sullivan Raise $2,200 for His Wife.

The firemen of Greater New York, from Commissioner O'Brien down, have subscribed a fund amounting to $2,200 for the benefit of Mrs. Annie Sullivan, the widow of Fireman Dan Sullivan, who died a few weeks ago. The subscription was taken by permission of the Commissioner, who headed the list with $10, to replace the ten one-hundred-dollar bills lost by Mrs. Sullivan soon after her husband's death.

Mrs. Sullivan was coming from Fire Headquarters with her husband's share of the Department's Insurance Fund, when the money was either lost or stolen from her. It was all the money she had in the world, and as soon as her loss was made known the firemen asked to be allowed to make it good by popular subscription.

BUCKET SHOPS RAIDED IN ATTEMPT TO CLEAN UP

Crusade Starts with Boardman & Co.'s Four Branches.

SAID TO BE HAIGHT & FREESE

Under a New Name, but with the Same Manager, Clientele, and Counsel—Women in the Trap.

Complaints from losers in alleged bucket shops have been piling up at Police Headquarters lately. Yesterday Detective Sergeant McConville, with a dozen assistants, armed with warrants obtained by Assistant District Attorney Garvan, raided the four New York offices of John A. Boardman & Co. of 415 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. The main office was at 58 Broadway. The others were at 29 West Forty-second Street and 663 and 1,286 Broadway.

The raids have been held off for a week, because McConville has been waiting for Chief Manager George Turner to come over from Philadelphia. He was the fish the police wanted most to land. Boardman & Co. is said to be the resurrected Haight & Freese outfit, which was supposed to have been put out of business several months ago.

Turner was employed by the Haight & Freese people. Boardman & Co. started up immediately after the extinction of the other concern. The two concerns also have had much the same customers, and the police say that the backers of Haight & Freese are behind the places raided yesterday. Articles on bucket shop methods, founded on the doings of the Haight & Freese firm, have furnished the monthly sensation recently for a popular magazine.

McConville selected the noon hour as the best time for his campaign, and all the raids were timed to start at the same moment, so that none of the offices could "tip off" the others. The scheme worked well. Three of the four managers were caught. The fourth escaped only by climbing out of a back window.

At the main office, 58 Broadway, George Turner was taken into custody by McConville himself. Turner said he lived at 209 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, and that when in this city he lived at the Hotel Manhattan. He took his arrest calmly. William H. Lilas, a clerk, was arrested with him.

James Stockwell, manager of the branch office at 1,286 Broadway, was arrested there by Central Office detectives, while other detectives were making a prisoner of Manager Frederick Bloomfield at 663 Broadway. The man in charge of the Forty-second Street office was too quick for the raiders, as told already. He may be heard from later.

At every place raided the books and paraphernalia were confiscated and carted in the patrol wagon to the Criminal Courts Building, where they were piled up outside Mr. Garvan's office. He is attending his sister's wedding in Hartford, Conn., and was not on hand to receive the prisoners or the booty.

Nearly every one of the offices was crowded with customers. At the uptown places most of these were women, showing that the Boardman clientele was similar to that of Haight & Freese. All the women were of the type that frequents women's poolrooms, and though a few grew scared and tried to be hysterical, most of them took the affair as coolly as if they had seen such things before.

No customers were held, but several clerks and employes were subpoenaed to appear at the District Attorney's office as witnesses. They were taken to the Criminal Courts Building right after the raids. On their arrival there, Mr. Garvan being away, Assistant District Attorney Marshall started a "Joe Doe" examination of the witnesses.

Franklin Bien, formerly attorney for Haight & Freese, appeared on the scene as counsel for Boardman & Co. Mr. Bien didn't like this proceeding. He made a little speech about it before Mr. Marshall, the clerks, and stenographers, and caused such an uproar with his denunciation of District Attorney methods that Mr. Marshall became flustered. In the ensuing confusion two stenographers and a clerk managed to escape down the stairs.

Meanwhile the four prisoners, Turner, Stockwell, Lilas, and Bloomfield, had been taken to Police Headquarters, and from there to the Tombs Court, where they were arraigned before Magistrate Breen. McConville made a formal charge against all of them, and they were held in $2,500 bail each. William Donnelly of 407 West Twenty-second Street furnished bond for all four and they were released, to appear on Monday.

Other raids are expected to follow those made yesterday. In fact, an attempt is to be made to have a general clean-up of all doubtful brokerage concerns.

Several Wall Street men were asked last night what they knew of Boardman & Co.'s transactions. The reply in every case was that no dealings on the Exchange by that firm were known, but that Turner was supposed to have operated on the curb in a small way on one or two occasions.

Boardman Talks of Reopening.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—John A. Boardman said to-night that he had heard from New York that "all stock brokerage establishments which had neglected to comply with the provisions of a law requiring the registering of a copartnership had been raided by the police.

"I was informed that our New York branch had failed to comply with this legal requirement through an oversight," added Mr. Boardman. Then he declared that his New York offices would reopen to-morrow "as usual."

FORM NEW TEAMSTERS' UNION

Chicago Delegates, Who Oppose Shea, Start Rival Organization.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A new teamsters' union, to be known as the United Teamsters of America, was organized to-day as the rival of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. It was formed by the delegates who bolted from the convention of the latter organization on Tuesday, and who are opposed to C. P. Shea, the President of the International Brotherhood. They object to the political action advocated by the American Federation of Labor, with which the Brotherhood is allied.

The anti-Shea meeting to-day was attended by 120 teamsters, who claim to represent forty-three unions throughout the United States. It was decided that the constitution of the regular organization should be remodeled in some particulars. An election will not be held until after the Shea convention shall have adjourned.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is hurrying to Chicago with a message from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, appealing to the anti-Shea faction to discontinue the secession movement.

DIAMOND BELT PASSES ON.

The Trophy That Was John L. Sullivan's Is Now Michael Rosenthal's.

John Donahue, an ex-saloon keeper of 24 East 124th Street, sold John L. Sullivan's diamond belt to Michael Rosenthal of 236 Bowery yesterday for $3,250. In the heyday of the pugilist the belt was a gift to him from Boston admirers, who paid $8,000 for it. It has 360 diamonds and Sullivan's picture. Donahue bought it years ago for exhibition.

WOMEN ON GUARD WITH GUNS.

It Looks as If Passaic Fence Wouldn't Be Built.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 10.—All this afternoon in Clifton, N. J., in a drizzling rain, two women armed with a shotgun and a repeating rifle sat over post holes dug earlier in the day by men in the employ of Mrs. E. Godfroy and prevented them from building a fence.

Mrs. Godfroy recently bought a large tract of property in Clifton adjoining the estate of the late Henry P. Simmons. The Simmons property has been divided and part of it has been sold off in building lots. One of these lots next to the land bought by Mrs. Godfroy is owned by Andrew Wilson, a letter carrier.

This morning when Wilson came home from making an early collection he found men digging post holes on his lawn. He was told that Mrs. Godfroy claimed that her property extended close to Wilson's house. Wilson ordered the men away, and when they refused to obey he went to the house and returned with a gun. The digging was stopped, but as soon as the letter carrier left the men began again.

Then Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Henry Simmons, whose husband owns the adjoining property, came out, the one with a shotgun and the other with a rifle, and bringing chairs with them, sat over two post holes and again ordered the men away. Again the work stopped, but the women retained their positions until night.

Meanwhile Henry Simmons went to Jersey City to consult lawyers regarding the boundary. Deeds and surveys were looked up and Mr. Simmons was advised that the workmen were trespassing on his property and was advised to protect his rights. Guards kept watch all night.

WOMAN FOUND STRANGLED.

Murderer Used a Twisted Towel to Kill Mrs. Pecora.

With a twisted towel tied tightly about her throat, Marie Pecora, a young Italian woman, was found strangled to death yesterday afternoon in her room on the second floor of the tenement at 52½ Carmine Street. It was evident that she had been murdered. Her dead body was found on a bed, which was surrounded by overturned chairs and broken furniture. Her long hair was twisted, and there were other signs that some one had held her by the hair while dragging her about the room.

The police of the Charles Street Station, who investigated the case, fixed the time of the murder at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At 5 o'clock three men and a woman named Russo, who said she was Marie Pecora's sister, called at the house, and Mrs. Russo climbed out on the rear fire escape so that she could gain an entrance to Mrs. Pecora's rooms.

She entered the flat and the three men followed. Mrs. Russo screamed when she found the Pecora woman dead in bed, adding:

"Yes, they have killed her."

After discovering the body, Mrs. Russo and the three men hurried from the house. A neighbor, Merrello, went to the street and told a policeman. He called an ambulance. The surgeon who came with it declared that Mrs. Pecora had been dead for some time, at least an hour. From letters found in her possession the police learned that she was married, but that she was separated from her husband.

Soon before midnight Detectives McVey and Fogarty of the Charles Street Station, arrested Louis Guaraldi in his home at 16 King Street. He was locked up on suspicion of knowing something about the murder. The man when arrested admitted having known the woman, but said he had not visited her since Monday last.

MARQUIS JILTED AMERICAN.

Townshend Was to Marry One of the Richest Heiresses in the World.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—In the hearing before a jury to-day in connection with the official inquiry into the state of mind of Marquis Townshend, a witness testified that the engagement of the Marquis to an American—one of the richest heiresses in the world—was about to be announced last year when he married Miss Gladys Ethel Sutherst.

The Marchioness is a daughter of Thomas Sutherst, a barrister and financier, and is said to be the most beautiful woman in England. Some time before the marriage it was reported that the Marquis had put an advertisement into New York newspapers stating that an English nobleman was desirous of marrying an American girl of means and soliciting correspondence.

A great deal of interest is being taken in the inquiry into Lord Townshend's mental condition, which is the result of the action of his mother, who alleges that he has been deprived of his liberty by his wife and her father. The Dowager Marchioness declares that her son is not insane, and she has been making every effort to obtain his freedom. The authorities admit that Lord Townshend is perfectly rational in regard to everything except a friend of old standing, who, he declares, helped to save his estates, consisting of 20,000 acres.

The Marquis is in his fortieth year and succeeded his father in 1899. His mother is a sister of the Duke of Fife, who married a daughter of King Edward, so that the Marquis is a connection of the royal family.

WANTS SOBER PRISONERS.

Head Keeper at Trenton Says He Won't Accept Other Kind.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 10.—Head Keeper George W. Osborne of the New Jersey State Prison has notified Sheriffs all over the State that unless their prisoners are delivered at the prison sober they will not be received.

Osborne says he found that many Sheriffs take their prisoners the round of the Trenton saloons before ringing the bell at the big gate. The practice is so general that one place near the prison is known as "The Last Stop for Refreshments."

In many instances, Osborne says, Deputy Sheriffs have persuaded prisoners to spend all their money at the bars by telling them that if they took money into the prison with them it would be taken away and they would never see it again.

The keeper says that hereafter if a drunken prisoner is brought to him he will compel the Deputy to take him away and keep him away till he has sobered up.

SENT WIFE OUT; ENDED LIFE.

Mrs. Eggers Returning Found Her Husband Had Shot Himself.

Henry Eggers, a retired decorator, who lived with her wife and two sons at 670 Ninth Avenue, committed suicide yesterday while his wife was out. She had gone to a drug store at his request to get some quinine. Eggers had been ill for some time.

Mrs. Eggers said she was not not gone more than ten minutes, and when she returned she found her husband lying on a couch in the kitchen with a bullet wound in the right temple.

Without saying a word to any one, she closed the door and ran out into the street, where she called on several physicians, but was unable to find one at home. Then she confided to a neighbor, who summoned the police. When they arrived Eggers was dead.

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McGowan's Man Not Named.

In discussing the appointment of William A. Sweetser as City Magistrate, Acting Mayor McGowan let it be known yesterday that he had had a candidate of his own. He refused to give the name. The understanding is that the name was cabled to the real Mayor with the others, but that even the McGowan indorsement was not sufficient to have it cabled back as the name Mayor McClellan had selected.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:25 A. M.—2,378 Arthur Avenue; C. Chambio; damage, $7,000.
7:50 A. M.—183 Allen Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
8:55 A. M.—301 East Third Street; B. Ruben; damage, $200.
9:20 A. M.—491 Cortlandt Street; Frederick Deck; damage slight.
1:20 P. M.—7 Carmine Street; Meyer Feldman; damage, $5.
2 P. M.—21 and 23 Union Square; J. T. Wendell; damage, $200.
3:50 P. M.—2,401 Second Avenue; Smaliand Merryash; damage trifling.
6 P. M.—1,969 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.
6 P. M.—20 East 117th Street; F. Brady; damage, $350.
6:35 P. M.—14 East Fourteenth Street; Hans Marks; damage, $3,000.
7:15 P. M.—247 West Twenty-first Street; Mr. Adrian; damage, $10.
8 P. M

DISGUSTED WITH GRAFT, ERIE TURNS TO HEARST

He Is the Rallying Point for the Popular Dissatisfaction.

NEWSPAPERS BOOM HIM

Editors Are Influenced by a Fear of Rivalry—Sheehan May Win Nomination for Mayor Adam.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—The fact that Erie is the banner Hearst county of the State is due to two things—graft on the one side and bulldozing on the other. The Republican officeholders did the grafting and Hearst the bulldozing.

Graft in Erie County has risen to such a dazzling height of impudence and heartlessness that it has turned the sentiment of the community, and Erie would take up with any one if it were necessary to get rid of the grafters. The fact that the county has turned to Hearst for relief is chiefly due to the Democratic newspapers of Buffalo. The reason the newspapers are for Hearst is found in the fact that he held a club over them in the shape of a threat to start a Buffalo American.

They all knew what that meant. A Hearst newspaper in Buffalo would cut heavily into the circulation of the others. The same threat was made in Rochester, where it had no effect. The Rochester newspapers defied Hearst, and the threat was not carried out.

In Rochester, however, there is no such field for a Hearst newspaper as there is in Buffalo. Several thousand union men signed a petition asking Hearst to start such a newspaper here, the unions favored it, and the threat quite obviously had "the goods" behind it.

So the Democratic newspapers, which up to that time had been silent on the subject, became most enthusiastic supporters of Hearst. They have been booming him in season and out. The editorial page of a Buffalo newspaper looks like a Hearst handbill, and the news columns are studded with the name of Hearst.

This continual booming of the name of Hearst has had its effect. The seed so constantly and prodigally sown fell upon a fertile soil—the disgust of Erie County with the political vultures who organized the cemetery frauds. No other name was heard, and gradually the Hearst movement in Erie has grown into large proportions.

The grafters take one back to the days of Tweed. Since then political thievery has been more ornate and gentlemanly, less coarse and primitive. A more complicated and ingenious, and less easily traceable form of grafting has been substituted for the simple, naked thievery of Tweed's time. The country has grown to expect of its grafters that they shall be dainty in their ways.

These Erie thieves represent a reversion to the original type. They have simply robbed right and left in the old-fashioned way, sinking their arms into the public till up to the shoulder.

Nor is this the worst of it, bad as it is. The thieves belong to the Higgins organization, and in undertaking to put them in the kind of clothes that they have earned the District Attorney has found himself opposed and thwarted by the Republican organization.

The wrath of Erie County was already at what seemed to be its highest point. District Attorney Abbott desired to try some of the lesser grafters first, so as to obtain evidence which would strengthen his case against Collector of the Port Murray, one of the Higgins leaders. Gov. Higgins called an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court here to try Murray at once, and the District Attorney could not carry out his design of trying the lesser grafters first.

Mr. Abbott endeavored to put one of the lesser grafters on trial at once. Justice White then adjourned the court over the District Attorney's protest. Abbott is now at the end of his rope and Murray is probably saved.

County Auditor Neff, another of the ring leaders, was convicted and sentenced to seven years in prison. He applied to Judge Warren B. Hooker and obtained a certificate of reasonable doubt. Neff, who is said to have gotten away with from $100,000 to $150,000, is out on $15,000 bail, and his case has added strength to the independent movement.

The Republican voter of this county is looking for a chance to hit his party in the solar plexus. He is not, however, especially anxious to install in its place the demoralized wreck known as the Democratic organization. He wants a new combination. Hearst may not be his ideal of a statesman, but he promises to give the voter a new deal.

The Hearst people are considering the idea of nominating four candidates for the Supreme Court bench, two of them Republicans and two Democrats, so great is the popular feeling that such a ticket would win in Erie County. It is, indeed, evident that Hearst, if nominated by the Buffalo convention, will have a surprising majority in this county.

It is curious that so great a part should have been played in the manufacture of this Hearst sentiment by men who are not in sympathy with the candidate. Hardly any one seriously maintains that the Buffalo newspapers are assuming their attitude from choice or that they would not be glad to do as they please. Circumstances have forced them into line, and they are doing more than any other influence to create Hearst sentiment.

The labor people are for him, of course, but so are a great many others. The Hearst pre-emption of Erie County was due in the beginning to the fact that there was nobody else. If some thoroughly radical and strong-minded man, with clean hands and an anti-corporation record, had come to the front early enough, this would not be the Hearst centre that it is. It is not the man, Hearst, who is setting Buffalo by the ears. He is merely the rallying point of the popular disaffection, and is the only man who has appeared.

Hearst has gained such headway in Erie County that now it would be difficult for anybody to turn him back. Mayor Adam is mentioned in other parts of the State as Buffalo's candidate, but he is not talked of so much here. Like ex-Mayor Osborn of Auburn, he could hardly be held up as the candidate of either the corporations or the machines. He was elected Mayor by 10,000 majority on a pretty radical platform, which included municipal ownership. He is a believer in several other reform ideas, such as the referendum and direct nominations. He has enforced the law against tax-dodging corporations and is his own man. He has the confidence of the people and would carry Erie by a large majority, but for the present at least Erie County is for Hearst.

A fight, however, is to be made against him, and it is expected that William F. Sheehan will lead it. Sheehan does not play his old part here, but is still influential and has friends. He is expected to spring an Adam boom at the last moment, and to relieve the delegates from any instructions that may fetter them by pointing out that their instructions were given while Hearst was a Democrat, "while now," Sheehan will say, "he is the candidate of a third party which nominated him on Sept. 11, and you are therefore absolved from your instructions."

It does not look now as if this scheme would work. There is no telling what may happen, but it is certain that whatever hope there is of hindering Hearst in Erie County seems to rest with Sheehan, and he has been industriously talking up Adam among his friends.

NEW YORK TRAVEL GROWS.

Railroad Commission's Report Shows a Large Increase Over 1905.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—The State Railroad Commission gave out some statistics to-day in the matter of the transportation problem in New York City, and a comparative statement of the operation of Subway, elevated, and surface lines for April, May, and June in 1905 and 1906. A recapitulation of the Interborough figures shows the cash fares to have been:

	1905.	1906.
New York City Railroad Co	99,059,455	101,971,383
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Manhattan Division	64,551,703	69,184,266
Subway Division	36,942,295	37,161,807

Increase this year, 17,743,803.

The transfers this year were 46,844,211, an increase of 5,693,687, and the car mileage of the combined lines was 38,966,447, a decrease of 287,010. The roads in the borough of the Bronx had cash fares:

	1905.	1906.
Union Railway Co.	5,818,344	8,549,473
Southern Boulevard Railroad Co	201,517	279,611
New York City Interborough Ry. Co.	.....	94,381

Increase this year, 2,903,604.

The transfers this year numbered 4,356,415, an increase of 209,116, and the car mileage of all the lines was 2,925,433, an increase of 368,917.

In Brooklyn Borough the cash fares were:

	1905.	1906.
Brooklyn Heights R. R.	88,574,789	96,275,361
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.	8,945,080	9,462,173
Van Brunt Street & Erie Basin R. R.	465,784	512,708

Increase this year, 8,264,664.

This year's transfers numbered 34,817,733, an increase of 12,732,106, and the car mileage was 18,837,974, an increase of 991,222.

INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE.

Increase in Factories and Manufactures for the Past Five Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Census Bureau issued a statement to-day concerning the manufactures of New York State for the last five years. The number of manufacturing establishments increased from 35,957 to 37,194, capitalized at $2,031,350,515, an increase of 33 per cent. in capital. The establishments employ 98,012 salaried officers and clerks, and 856,980 wage earners.

The value of the annual products is estimated at $2,488,345,579. The principal industries are clothing, flour, foundry products, malt liquors, and printing press products.

OPERATION ON THE SULTAN.

Illness Makes It Necessary—Report That It Has Been Performed.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—According to a message received here from Constantinople the Sultan's indisposition made necessary the canceling of to-day's Selamlik. The foreign representatives who had assembled to witness the ceremony withdrew when this became known, and the troops stationed at the spot were dispersed.

It is reported that the Sultan must undergo an operation, and it is even asserted that he has already done so.

The news of the Sultan's ill-health has awakened deep interest here.

CONFERENCE ON BOXING.

Police Consult with District Attorney About Long Acre A. C. Shows.

The boxing entertainments of the Long Acre Athletic Club are causing considerable worry to the police officials. Since his discharge from custody Manager Newman has held two entertainments, at both of which he refused admission to policemen sent to the club to report on the boxing bouts. Manager Newman refused to recognize them in an official capacity, but invited them to witness the bouts as his guests. This invitation was declined.

Deputy Police Commissioner Mathot, who has had charge of the boxing cases; Inspector Druhan, and Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the West Thirtieth Street Station called on District Attorney Jerome yesterday afternoon and had a long consultation with him. Mr. Jerome called in Assistant District Attorney Murphy after the conference had been continued about fifteen minutes, and he remained until the end.

The police were very mysterious when they left, but it was learned that the object of the consultation was to discuss the boxing matches which are being held at the Long Acre Athletic Club, which the police are apparently powerless to stop.

When Mr. Jerome was asked what advice he had offered to the police regarding the solving of the problem he replied that he had nothing to say at present.

YOUNG TENNIS WINNERS.

Little Miss Hamilton and Her Brother Score at Englewood.

Miss Gordon Hamilton and her brother Millard caused a sensation at the Englewood Field Club tournament yesterday by winning their place in the final round of the mixed doubles. Little Miss Hamilton is only 14 years of age, and her brother is but two years her senior. They are very aggressive, however, and have played tennis so constantly together for the last four years that they have the finer points of the game down to a nice degree. In the semi-final of their event yesterday the youngsters met Mrs. Haight and H. Copell. They played the ball at top speed through every portion of the opposite court and kept the other pair on the jump. The score was 6—4, 2—6, and 6—4. In the finals they will meet their sister, Miss M. Hamilton, and the New Haven Lawn Club expert, B. B. V. Lyon.

R. G. Bennett won the Challenge Singles on the lawn tennis courts of the Spring Lake Casino, at Spring Lake, N. J., yesterday. He will meet Theodore Roosevelt Pell in the challenge round this afternoon for his holding of the valuable Moreland Cup, which Pell has twice won. In the final round Bennett defeated C. Atkins by the score 11—9, 6—1, and 6—4.

The postponed tournament on the courts of the Ridgewood Golf Club at Ridgewood, N. J., was brought up to the challenge match in the singles and the final of the doubles yesterday. In the singles R. H. Palmer, Ridgewood, defeated the young Staten Island player, C. A. Blyth, Jr., and the winner will meet E. A. Basch for the cup to-day.

23,000-Ton Holland-America Liner.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Belfast says the Holland-America Line has contracted with Harland & Wolff for a 23,000-ton steamship for the Atlantic service. With the exception of the Baltic and the Adriatic, the vessel will be the largest ever built at Belfast.

You Don't Know

until you try, how much better you will feel to

Leave Off Coffee

and use well made

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

NO REFORMS IN RUSSIA; JAIL FOR THE DUMAISTS

All Who Signed the Viborg Manifesto to be Prosecuted.

STOLYPIN LIKELY TO QUIT

Must Either Resign or Become a Tool of the Reactionary Party—Terrorist Activity Renewed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Reaction has finally declared itself openly, a purely bureaucratic Cabinet has been formed, and the prospects of Premier Stolypin's scheme have faded into nothingness. The portfolios that were to be placed in the hands of Octobrists have been intrusted to nominees of the Court Party, which has thus drawn the logical consequences of the dissolution of the Duma.

The character of the new Cabinet makes it clear that M. Stolypin's vague promises of liberal reform will simply be elbowed out of the Government programme by a sturdy array of repressive measures. The raison d'être of M. Stolypin's Premiership has now disappeared. He must either become a tool of the Reactionary Party or resign, and it is probable that he will choose the more honorable course.

The collapse of the coalition Cabinet scheme relieves the Government of the irksome necessity of treating with respect the Duma members who signed the Viborg manifesto, and it is now announced that the whole 230, including ex-President Muromtseff and Prince Dolgorukoff, are to be prosecuted. The signatories could desire no better mode of driving their appeal home.

The revolutionary organizations are renewing their terrorist activity, and it is rumored that the officials who were to be prosecuted, as a result of the Duma's inquiry, for brutal disregard of the law, have been sentenced to death.

BLACK HUNDREDS AS POLICE.

Government Organizes and Arms Them and Gives Them a New Name.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says that in order to combat the revolutionists the so-called Black Hundreds, who carried out most of the recent massacres, have been organized with the aid of the Government as special constables under the name "League of the Russian People."

In Kieff alone they number over 20,000, divided up according to the various police districts of the city. They have the right to disperse mobs, to use firearms and bayonets if necessary, to place sentinels outside suspected houses, to search public buildings, and to make arrests. All street cars and public conveyances have been placed at the disposal of the League.

FRENCH PRAISE THE DUMA.

Leading Men Unite in an Address—Hope for the Triumph of Liberty.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Leading Senators, Deputies, ex-Cabinet Ministers, and members of the institute and of the Academy have united in an address extolling the outlawed Russian Parliament as the bulwark on which Russia's hopes are dependent. The address says:

"History teaches us that a representative Government and individual liberty are the only certain means on which a nation can found progress and prosperity. As the friends of Russia, we watched with profound interest the creation of the Russian Parliament and its struggle for existence. The triumph of liberty in Russia, which we hope is near, will permit the Russian and French people loyally to support the Franco-Russian alliance upon the basis of common ideals and interests.

"The Russian Parliament is dead! Long live the Russian Parliament!"

Senator Pierre Berthelot, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, forwarded the address to Prof. Muromtseff.

ANOTHER REVOLT IN BRAZIL.

Police of Aracaju Rise and Attack the Governor's Palace.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 10.—According to advices received here from the State of Sergipe, the police of Aracaju, capital of that State, have revolted and attacked the Governor's palace.

The Government has sent two battalions of troops from Bahia to Aracaju.

AMERICAN SLAIN IN DOMINGO.

C. P. Thurston, One of the Customs Employes, Killed by Smugglers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A telegram was received at the Bureau of Insular Affairs to-day from the Controller and General Receiver of Customs in Santo Domingo announcing that John Milbourn, a Porto Rican, was killed and Charles P. Thurston, an American, was wounded by smugglers in the vicinity of Las Matas on Aug. 5, and that Thurston died from his wounds on Aug. 8. Las Matas is about twelve miles east of the Haitian frontier in Santo Domingo.

Thurston had been employed as a Deputy Receiver of Customs at Commandador, on the Haitian frontier, and Milbourn was an Inspector in the same territory. Commendador is the nearest Custom House to the place where the conflict occurred and was established to prevent smuggling over the Haitian border.

Thurston was a soldier in the Philippines, and after the Spanish-American war he went into the insular civil service and became a customs Inspector. He resigned and returned to the United States, and later, upon the recommendation of Col. Colton, he was sent to Santo Domingo.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 10.—Charles P. Thurston, who was killed in Santo Domingo, was a son of C. E. Thurston of this city, who is storekeeper in the United States customs warehouse.

Light Summer Gowns

so clean and cool suggest iced White Rose Ceylon Tea. The package keeps it clean as surely as the ice makes it cold. The summer luxury for dainty dames. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, a Table Requisite.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

INDICTS OIL TRUST AND PENNSYLVANIA ROAD

Grand Jury Charges Receiving and Giving Rebates.

VACUUM OIL CO. INCLUDED

Railroad Further Accused of Failing to File Rate Tariff—$1,400,000 in Penalties Involved.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Federal Grand Jury for the Western District of New York to-day reported indictments against the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Vacuum Oil Company, which has refineries at Olean and Rochester.

One indictment is found against each of the defendants, and in all there are twenty-two counts. The indictment against the Pennsylvania Railroad charges that it granted rebates on oil shipments to the Standard Oil Company, and the indictment against the Standard charges that it accepted rebates from the Pennsylvania.

The evidence showed that the Vacuum Oil Company made shipments over the Pennsylvania, and that the Standard paid the freight bills. The indictment against the Vacuum Oil Company charges specifically that it shipped oil from Olean to Rutland, Vt., at a tariff rate lower than any published by the Pennsylvania Railroad or on file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington.

One of the counts in the indictments charges that the Pennsylvania Railroad did not file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission a tariff showing its rates and charges for the transportation of oil.

The indictments were drawn under the direction of O. E. Pagin, who specially represented the Attorney General of the United States. Each of the twenty-two counts constitutes a separate offense, and if the defendants were convicted on all of the counts the penalties the United States would collect would amount to $1,400,000.

The substance of the charges is that in 1904 the Pennsylvania Railroad made to the Standard Oil Company a rate of 16.1 cents on 100 pounds of oil from Olean to Rutland, Vt., when the published rate at that time was 19 cents. The testimony was that the shipments were often made over other routes than the ones in the published schedule.

The specific charge against the Pennsylvania is that on Jan. 2, 1904, while the published tariff on oil was still in force, it transported for the account of the Standard Oil Company from Olean to Rutland 65,082 pounds of refined oil in Union Tank Car 9,857 at the unlawful rate of 16.1 cents per hundred pounds.

Substantially the same charge is made against the Standard Oil Company, the indictment reading that the Standard accepted the rebate. The indictment against the Vacuum Company is substantially the same.

Bail was fixed at $20,000 for each of the defendants. The District Attorney will probably move trial of the cases at the term of court at Lockport, N. Y., this Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating rebates and secret rates which Standard Oil is said to have obtained from railroads entering Chicago adjourned to-day until a week from Monday. In the meantime a second Grand Jury has been summoned to take up the investigation from March 3, 1905. If reports are to be believed, a true bill has been voted against the Oil Trust, but the indictment on it has not yet been prepared.

The matters under consideration were the deals whereby it is averred Standard Oil gained control of trade and throttled competition in the Southeast and Southwest.

REBELS AGAINST MULLERS.

Richmond Sheriff Starts a Real Democratic Fight in Richmond.

Sheriff Charles J. McCormack of Richmond Borough is leading a struggle to take the Democratic leadership from Tax Commissioner Nicholas Muller, whose family has ruled Staten Island for twenty years. There have been uprisings against the Mullers before, but success, even if achieved, has always been temporary and fleeting. McCormack is out with an anti-Muller platform for home rule, election district primaries, no one-man dictation, monthly meetings of the General Committee, election of the Executive Committee by General Committeemen, and the establishment of a borough social club, "where the Democrats can find the leader." He has an organization, the Democratic Primaries League.

The Muller men charge McCormack with ingratitude. They say all he ever had in politics he must thank them for.

REFUSED MANY ENTRIES.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Championship Committee Weeds Out the List.

Entries for the junior and senior metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union championships were approved last night at a meeting of the Track and Field Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union. The meeting was attended by the following members: H. Oberlubessing, Chairman; John A. Schofield, John Dolan, J. Boyle, and Matt P. Halpin.

About 200 entries have been received for the junior championships, which will be held on Postime Oval, Aug. 25. A number of unattached Philadelphia athletes sent in their entries, which were refused. F. G. Stephenson, the high jumper of the Irish-American Athletic Club, will not be allowed to compete, as he has not been in the country long enough, and the committee did not think his residential qualifications entitled him to compete in the championships. A number of athletes of lesser note were also turned down by the committee.

Another Baseball Rumor Nailed.

Harry C. Pulliam, President of the National League, was the central figure of a rumor yesterday to the effect that he had bought the stock in the Philadelphia Club owned by August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club and Chairman of the National Commission, and as it was the controlling interest, Mr. Pulliam would probably retire from the Presidency of the league after his present term had expired and would give all his attention to the welfare of the Philadelphia Club. It was also stated that William Murray, the present manager of the Jersey City team of the Eastern League, would succeed "Hughey" Duffy as manager of the Quakers.

The rumor came as a surprise to the officials of the Philadelphia Club, and in a telegram last night to this city Roy Reeves, Secretary of the club, said there was absolutely no truth in the story.

Zotti Liner Brooklyn Aground.

PONTA DELGADA, Azore Islands, Aug. 10.—The Zotti Line steamer Brooklyn, from Marseilles Aug. 4, via St. Michael's, Azore Islands, for New York, with 330 emigrants on board, grounded while entering this port to-day. Efforts are being made to float her, but they are meeting with great difficulty.

FIVE AMERICANS KILLED.

Pulajanes Slaughter Them After a Brave Fight on Leyte.

MANILA, Aug. 10.—First Lieut. John F. James and two privates of the Eighth Infantry, with Contract Surgeon Calvin D. Snyder and Internal Revenue Collector Williams of Illinois, were killed yesterday afternoon in a hand-to-hand fight with a force of Pulajanes at Julita, Island of Leyte.

The detachment, which consisted of ten men, was greatly outnumbered, but made a gallant fight.

The Pulajanes captured three pistols, four Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and 300 rounds of ammunition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Wood, dated to-day at Manila:

"First Lieut. John F. James, Contract Surgeon Calvin D. Snyder, Privates William J. Gillick and Mathies Zock, Company F, Eighth Infantry, killed about 6 P. M., Aug. 9, near Julita, Leyte, by Pulajanes."

Julita is a barrio, or ward, of the City of Burauen which has been the scene of three serious conflicts between regulars and constabulary and Pulajanes within a few weeks.

Contract Surgeon Calvin D. Snyder was born in Baltimore in 1878 and entered the military service in 1900. He had been on duty in the Philippines since Dec. 3, 1900. He was graduated in 1898 from the University of Maryland Medical School. His father, L. W. Snyder, resides in Baltimore.

Lieut. John F. James was born in Virginia in 1878 and entered the army from that State. He was graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School in 1904, and from the Staff College in 1905. Lieut. James enlisted as a Sergeant in the Virginia Volunteers in May, 1898, and served in that capacity until July 30, 1898, when he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was honorably mustered out on Feb. 22, 1899. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry on April 10, 1899, and was made a First Lieutenant on Feb. 2, 1901.

Brokaw Yacht Disabled in Collision.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 10.—The big autoboat Sybarita, owned by W. Gould Brokaw of New York, was in collision with an unknown schooner two miles west of Cornfield Light early to-day. The Sybarita was disabled. She was towed into this port by the steamer Yuma, and will be repaired here. The principal damage is to her machinery.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:05|Sun sets..7:05|Moon rises..11:12

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:03	12:40	6:17	6:52
Governors Island	12:30	1:09	7:10	7:54
Hell Gate	2:23	3:02	8:42	9:26

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 10.

SS Merida, Havana, Aug. 7.
SS Alene, Inagua, Aug. 5.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Aug. 8.
SS Welsh Prince, Shields, July 27.
SS Hjortholm, Matanzas, Aug. 4.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Aug. 8.
SS El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 5.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Aug. 9.
SS Bavamo, Havana, Aug. 6.
SS Julia Luckenbach, Ponce, July 21.
SS British Monarch, Norfolk, Aug. 9.
SS Winyah, Philadelphia, Aug. 9.
SS Diss, Sama, Aug. 4.
SS Prins Maurits, Port au Prince, Aug. 5.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Cimbria, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mesaba, London	——	9:00 A.M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	——	10:30 A.M.
Konigin Luise, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	——	10:00 A.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sarnia, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Antonio Lopez, Havana	——	——
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Grecian Prince, Brazil	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Caronia, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Gr. Kurfuerst, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Venetia, Colon	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ramsay	Gibraltar	July 25
Bulgaria	Hamburg	July 18
Fluminense	Cears	July 24
Hotham Newton	Antwerp	July 28
S. Hohenburg	Palermo	July 28
Kaiserin A. V.	Hamburg	Aug. 2
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 4
Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 4
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 4

DUE TO-MORROW.

La Bretagne	Havre	Aug. 4
Toronto	Hull	July 26
El Valle	Galveston	Aug. 5
Federica	Trieste	July 23
Haverabam Grange	Malta	July 20

DUE MONDAY.

Kroonland	Antwerp	Aug. 4
Minneapolis	London	Aug. 4
Statenmad	Rotterdam	Aug. 4
Furnessia	Glasgow	Aug. 4
El Rio	Galveston	Aug. 7
Victorian	Liverpool	Aug. 2

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Amerika, at Plymouth, Aug. 10.
SS Smolenak, at Rotterdam, Aug. 10.
SS Cevic, at Liverpool, Aug. 10.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Genoa, Aug. 10.
SS Lucania, at Queenstown, Aug. 10.
SS Prinzess Alice, at Cherbourg, Aug. 10.
SS Italian Prince, at River Plate, Aug. 8.
SS Carpathia, at Gibraltar, Aug. 10.
SS Slavonia, (for New York,) at Gibraltar, Aug. 10.
SS Swazi, at Port Said, Aug. 10.
SS Kennebec, at Algiers, Aug. 6.
SS Citta di Torino, at Genoa, Aug. 8.
SS Hudson, at Havre, Aug. 8.
SS Roma, at Naples, Aug. 8.
SS South America, at Singapore, Aug. 10.
SS Cearense, at Para, Aug. 8.

Sailed.

SS Pannonia, (from New York,) from Trieste, Aug. 6.
SS Ida, from Messina, Aug. 6.
SS Diamant, from Shields, Aug. 9.
SS Eastern Prince, from Santos, Aug. 8.
SS Cedric, from Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Passed.

SS Potsdam, New York, for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Capt. P. P. Bishop, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the board to conduct the mortar firing at Fort Terry for the purpose of investigating the cause of drift to the left at high angles of elevation.

Capt. G. J. Holden, Paymaster, will report to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for temporary duty with station at St. Paul, relieving Capt. C. G. Dwyer, who will proceed to Chicago and report to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for temporary duty at Chicago.

Capt. B. C. Gilbert is transferred from the unassigned list to the Eighty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. E. S. Wright, First Cavalry, is detailed for recruiting service and will proceed to El Paso, Texas, and relieve Capt. D. C. Cabell, First Cavalry, who, upon thus being relieved, will join his regiment.

First Lieut. G. P. Tyner, Second Cavalry, will report to the commanding officer at Fort Brady for duty.

Capt. C. D. Y. Hunt, Quartermaster, will transfer his office to San Diego, Cal.

Capt. S. L. Slocum, General Staff, is assigned to the Philippines Division.

Capt. R. H. Van Deman, General Staff, will proceed to Washington for assignment to duty.

Capt. H. G. McAlexander, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for duty.

First Lieut. D. Y. Beckham, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Waycross, Ga., to secure evidence to complete the trial of an enlisted man at Fort Screven.

Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Fifth Infantry, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for the purpose of packing and shipping public property.

Capt. W. Chamberlaine, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps.

First Lieut. W. F. Herringshaw, Thirteenth Cavalry, is detailed for duty with the Oklahoma National Guard during its encampment at Guthrie, Sept. 23-30.

The Navy.

Lieut. F. A. Traut, to office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department.

Lieut. J. J. Raby, home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. D. Wainwright, to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. E. W. McIntyre, to the Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Virginia, at Bradford; Wolverine, at Harbor Springs; Des Moines, Cleveland, and Yankton, at Newport; Wilkes, at Norfolk; Florida, at New London; New Jersey, at Orient Point; Dixie, at Sanches; Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Indiana, and Iowa, at Rockport; Ohio, at Yokohama; Iris, at Che-Foo, and Marietta, at Puerto Plata.

SAILED—Rhode Island, from Tompkinsville for final trial; Scorpion, from Turk's Island for Monte Christi; Celtic, from Monte Christi for Sanchez; Dolphin, from Gloucester for Portsmouth, N. H.; Cincinnati, from Shanghai for Che-Foo, and Choctaw, from Washington for Dramatic Club.

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Trunks, suit cases, golf balls, golf clubs, tennis-rackets, fishing tackle—all the things to play with that ever were made to play with, and all the things to use that ever were used on a journey or after you arrived.

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Two-Piece Suits—of flannel, homespun, wool crash, in single and double breasted styles. Trousers with turn-up bottoms and belt loops. Just right for lounging in camp or lolling around on a boat; good looking and well fitting, but inexpensive. To-day's half-holiday price..... $4.50

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SEEKING A HOUSEMAID ON AN AUGUST DAY

The Magazine Section OF THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK SECOND AGAIN IN CHAMPIONSHIP RACE

Pittsburg Makes Only One Hit and Is Shut Out.

CHICAGO BEATS AMERICANS

Philadelphians Lose at St. Louis, but Still in the Lead—Brooklyn Fails to Score.

Two straight victories over the Pittsburgs have placed the New Yorks in second place again in the National League championship race, with the Chicagos still six games in the lead. The New Yorks have only two more games to play at home before starting on their last Western trip, and Chicago will wind up its Eastern series with Brooklyn on Monday. In the American League yesterday both the Athletics and Greater New Yorks were defeated, leaving the margin between the teams still at two points. The Chicagos are gradually working their way to the front, being only two games away from the lead. The Eastern teams will close their tours in the West on Monday, New York opening at American League Park on Wednesday with the Detroits, while Cleveland will face the Athletics in Philadelphia. Chicago will oppose the Bostons and St. Louis will pay at Washington.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Pittsburg, 0.
Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 2; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 3.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston, (2 games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	10	11	11	9	10	13	73	.709
New York	6	—	5	12	12	8	12	8	63	.643
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	13	61	.634
Phila'phia	2	5	5	—	6	10	9	11	47	.461
Cincinnati	4	4	5	8	—	7	7	11	45	.437
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.422
St. Louis	5	2	4	6	8	6	—	8	39	.375
Boston	3	5	1	4	7	8	6	—	34	.333
Games lost	30	35	36	55	58	58	65	68		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Phila'phia	—	6	7	8	7	11	10	10	59	.596
New York	8	—	7	6	9	10	7	10	57	.594
Chicago	9	5	—	8	7	6	12	12	59	.578
Cleveland	7	8	6	—	8	9	7	8	53	.532
St. Louis	3	6	6	7	—	7	8	13	50	.510
Detroit	4	6	9	4	7	—	10	9	49	.490
Washin'tn	4	5	4	4	7	5	—	10	39	.306
Boston	5	3	4	6	3	3	5	—	29	.287
Games lost	40	39	43	43	48	51	59	72		

SHANNON'S HIT WON GAME.

Champions Scored the Only Run—Donlin Took Turn at Bat.

With Devlin back in his old position at third base after a three days' suspension, but without the services of Bresnahan, whose knee was injured on the previous day, and of Second Baseman Gilbert, the champion New Yorks, with but one exception, played finely in the second game of the series with Pittsburg yesterday, and won by a score of 1 to 0. So sharply was the game played and so effective was the pitching of both Taylor and Leever that the result was always in doubt until the eighth inning, when two good hits and a sacrifice sent Dahlen across the plate with the only run scored in the seventeen innings.

Dahlen opened the inning with a sharp hit toward third base, which Leach gathered well, but he was unable to make the long throw with precision, and Dahlen reached first just before the ball. Strang followed with a bunt to Leach, who threw the runner out at first. The "fans" then were treated to one of the biggest surprises of the season, when "Mike" Donlin limped toward the plate with bat in hand. It was his first attempt at playing since May 12, when his ankle was injured in the first game of the first Western trip with Cincinnati. "Mike" took the place of Taylor, whose pitching was most destructive, but he was very weak at the bat. Doplin got a great ovation when he faced the "schoolmaster" from Pittsburg, but the best he could do was to hit out a fly to Beaumont. Two men were now out, with Dahlen still at second base. Shannon did not keep the "rooters" long in suspense, for he batted to centre field for two bases, and Dahlen tallied. Browne ended the inning by striking out. The Pittsburgs still had an inning, with three of their best batsmen to face Wiltse, who succeeded Taylor. They were retired, however, in the order of coming to the bat.

After Shannon had reached first base safely in the first inning Browne attempted to bunt, but the fly ball went into Nealon's hands so fast that Shannon, who had left the base, was unable to get back. It was not until the fourth inning that another champion got to first. In the fifth inning, after Devlin had struck out, McGann hit to the left field fence for two bases, but after being advanced to third on Dahlen's out, was left there. Leever gave Strang first on balls, but Taylor struck out. McGann hit safely in the seventh inning, but was caught neatly in trying a steal to second. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b.	0	0	0	0	5	0		Shannon, lf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	0	3	0	0		Browne, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Clarke, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0		Bow'man, c.	0	0	4	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	0	0	0	3	3	0		Seymour, cf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Nealon, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	0		Devlin, 3b.	0	0	0	3	3	0	
Ganley, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	0		McGann, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	0		Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	2	0		
Gibson, c.	0	0	4	1	0	0		Strang, 2b.	0	0	1	2	2		
Leever, p.	0	1	0	2	0	0		Taylor, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
								*Donlin	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	0	1	24	11	0			Wiltse, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
								Total.	1	6	27	12	2		

*Batted for Taylor in the eighth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Bases on errors—Pittsburg, 2. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Leever, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Leever, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—McGann, Shannon. Hit—Off Taylor, 1 in eight innings. Sacrifice hits—Strang, Beaumont. Stolen base—Strang. Double play—Nealon, (unassisted.) Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	0	1	0	0			Maloney, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Steck'd, lf.	0	0	3	0	0			Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2		
Schulte, rf.	0	0	1	0	1			Jordan, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0		
Chance, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0			Alp'man, 2b.	0	0	3	2	2		
Steinf'dt, 3b.	1	2	0	2	2			O'Day, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Tinker, ss.	0	0	1	2	4			Lewis, ss.	0	0	4	2	5		
Evers, 2b.	1	0	3	3	0			Hummel, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Moran, c.	0	2	5	1	0			Bergen, c.	0	1	2	2	0		
Brown, p.	0	0	2	3	0			Stricklett, p.	0	1	1	3	0		
Total.	2	4	27	13	1			Total.	0	3	27	15	4		

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Moran. Stolen bases—Slagle, Evers. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Stricklett, 2; off Brown, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Struck out—By Brown, 3. Time of game—

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. Giants, Champions, vs. Pittsburg. Adm. 50c.

One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Johnstone.

AT BOSTON.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf.	0	2	1	0	0			Bridwell, ss.	0	0	3	5	1		
Burch, cf.	1	0	1	0	0			Brown, 1b.	0	2	12	1	1		
Mertes, lf.	0	1	1	0	1			Brain, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1		
Bennett, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0			Bates, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Grady, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0			Howard, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Phyle, 3b.	1	2	1	0	0			Dolan, rf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Marshall, c.	0	1	5	2	0			N'dham, c.	0	2	3	0	1		
Crawf'd, ss.	0	0	2	1	0			Strobel, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0		
Beebe, p.	0	1	0	3	0			L'deman, p.	0	0	1	2	1		
Total.	2	7	27	9	1			Total.	0	6	27	18	5		

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two base hit—Phyle. Sacrifice hits—Marshall, Crawford. Stolen base—Burch. First base on balls—Off Beebe, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Beebe, 1. Struck out—By Lindeman, 2; by Beebe, 10. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	5	0	0			Thomas, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Kelley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0			Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0		
Jude, rf.	1	1	1	0	0			Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0		
Smoot, cf.	0	2	1	0	0			Titus, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Dell'h'ty, 3b.	2	1	1	0	0			Magee, lf.	1	2	3	1	0		
Deal, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0			Doolin, ss.	0	1	2	4	1		
C'coran, ss.	0	0	2	5	0			C'tney, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0		
Schlei, c.	1	1	9	2	0			Doolin, c.	0	0	8	0	1		
Ewing, p.	0	0	0	1	0			Lush, p.	0	1	0	2	0		
								Ritchie, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	4	7	27	9	0			Roy, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
								*Sentelle	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total.	1	6	27	12	2		

*Batted for Ritchie in the eighth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hit—Smoot. Sacrifice hit—Huggins. Struck out—By Lush, 3; by Ritchie, 1; by Ewing, 7; by Roy, 1. First base on balls—Off Lush, 5; off Ewing, 1. Hits—Off Lush, 6 in 5 innings; off Roy, 1 in 1 inning. Passed ball—Doolin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

LUCK WAS WITH CHICAGO.

Chesbro's Error of Judgment Cost Americans the Game by 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Comiskey's champions trampled upon Griffith's Americans in their reckless rush toward the lead in the pennant race to-day. It was not Chesbro's fault. He pitched a wonderful game. He deserved to win, too, and probably would have won except for the fact that luck gave the Chicagos two runs. Luck gave New York their one, and had it not been for luck the two pitchers probably would have been fighting it out yet. With two men out in the second inning the hearts of the multitude were bowed down, for Yeager rolled a hard ball over second and Isbell, trying to reach it, got tangled as to his legs and plowed holes in the new diamond with his face. Delehanty cracked a safe one to right, the ball going straight off at a sharp angle, and went as a triple that sent Yeager home with the first run.

In the fifth inning the locals evened up the count. Dougherty started in with a short fly to right, which Keeler overran while trying to make an impossible catch, and let Dougherty reach third. Sullivan laced the ball hard and straight at Conroy, but it bounded high over Conroy's head, and Dougherty tallied. With one out in the eighth Walsh smashed a hot bounder, which eluded Yeager. Hahn hit straight to Chesbro, and although he could have thrown out Walsh by a yard at second, he tossed the ball to first, and O'Neill poked a slow, teasing, twisting fly over first. Chase made a despairing leap into the air, the ball skimmed across the end of the nail of his middle finger, and Walsh scored the run which won the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf.	0	0	0	0	0			Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
O'Neill, cf.	0	2	0	0	0			Hoffman, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Isbell, 2b.	0	0	3	3	1			Chase, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1		
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	3	0			Conroy, ss.	0	1	2	2	0		
Don'hue, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0			La Forte, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0		
D'gh'ty, lf.	1	1	2	0	0			Yeager, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0		
Sullivan, c.	0	1	6	1	0			Deleh'ty, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
T'nehill, 3b.	0	0	2	5	0			Kleinow, c.	0	0	9	2	0		
Walsh, p.	1	1	0	3	0			Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	4	0		
Total.	2	5	27	16	1			Total.	1	5	24	10	0		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 3. Two-base hit—Hoffman. Three-base hits—Delehanty, Dougherty. Double play—Tannehill, Isbell, and Donohue. Struck out—By Walsh, 6; by Chesbro, 9. Passed ball—Kleinow. First base on balls—Off Walsh, 1; off Chesbro, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0			Hartsell, rf.	0	0	2	0	1		
Jones, lb.	0	1	11	0	0			Lord, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Stone, lf.	0	1	1	0	0			Davis, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0		
H'phil, rf.	0	0	2	0	0			Seybold, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Wallace, ss.	0	0	3	5	0			Murphy, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0		
O'Brien, 2b.	0	2	2	4	0			Schreck, c.	0	1	4	0	0		
Kocher, cf.	0	0	1	0	0			Coss, ss.	0	0	1	3	0		
O'Connor, c.	0	1	7	1	0			Lennox, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Powell, p.	1	0	0	2	0			Waddell, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
								*Armbrus'r	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	1	5	27	12	0			Oldring, ss.	0	1	0	1	0		
								Bender, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
								Knight, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total.	0	5	24	11	1		

*Batted for Lennox in the eighth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Stone, Davis, Seybold. Sacrifice hit—Niles. Double plays—O'Brien, Wallace, and Jones, (2); Wallace and Jones. Passed ball—Schreck. Stolen base—Jones. Wild pitch—Waddell. First base on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Waddell, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 6; by Waddell, 2; by Bender, 2. Hits—Off Waddell, 5 in 7 innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	2	0	0			Hayden, rf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Lindsay, lb.	1	3	6	1	1			Parent, ss.	2	0	3	4	0		
M'Intyre, lf.	0	1	1	0	0			Stahl, cf.	0	3	1	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	1	0	0			Ferris, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	1	6	0	0			Hoey, lf.	0	1	3	0	1		
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	1	4	4	1			G'mah'r, lb.	0	1	11	0	0		
Lowe, ss.	0	0	1	4	0			Morgan, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0		
Payne, c.	1	2	5	3	0			Armb'r, c.	0	0	1	1	0		
Eubank, p.	1	1	0	2	0			Peterson, c.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Mullin	0	0	0	0	0			Dineen, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
								Winter, p.	0	1	0	2	0		
Total.	3	9	27	14	2			Total.	4	8	27	12	1		

*Batted for Eubank in ninth inning.

Detroit	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

Hits—Off Dineen, 9 in seven innings. Two base hits—Lindsay, McIntyre. Three base hits—Lindsay, Ferris. Sacrifice hits—Hayden, Stahl (2,) Morgan. Stolen base—Coughlin. Bases on balls—Off Eubank, 3; off Dineen, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Boston, 6. Struck out—By Eubank, 4; by Dineen, 1. Double plays—Payne and Coughlin, Payne and Schaefer, Stahl and Morgan. Wild pitch—Eubank. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

			R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0—0	8	2
Rochester	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	8	1

Batteries—Moran and Butler; Case and Carisch.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2—6	9	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0—3	8	3

Batteries—Hardy and Crist; McCarthy and Wood.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3	7	1
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	2

Batteries—Pardee and Stanange; Le Roy and Dillon.

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	2	5
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3	7	0

Batteries—Currie and McAllister; Mason and Byers.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	52	36	.591	Newark	42	46	.477
Jersey City	50	38	.568	Montreal	40	49	.474
Baltimore	48	38	.558	Providence	41	52	.441
Rochester	48	45	.516	Toronto	31	59	.344

METEOR LEADS ON PROTEST.

Emperor William's Yacht Captures Cup at Cowes Regatta.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 10.—Ideal racing weather closed the Cowes regatta week here to-day, when cups were offered in contests for schooners and cutters and yawls. King Edward and the Prince of Wales were active participants, being among those on board Viscount Lycagh's Cetonia in the contest for schooners over the Queen's course. The other entrants were Emperor William's Meteor, Sunshine, Clara, and Adela. The latter was first in an exciting race by one second on time allowance, but on the protest of the Meteor, however, Adela was disqualified and Meteor declared the winner.

By a strange coincidence the Nyria, which was third to cross the line for cutters and yawls, was also declared a winner by one second on time allowance. The other starters were Navahoe, White Heather, and Merry Maid.

Tennis Final on Newport Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—The final match in the mixed doubles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino, which has been postponed for over a week, was played to-day, William Spencer and Miss Edna Barger besting William P. Burden and Miss Margaret Busk, 6—3, 6—3.

COM. CLARK PROTESTS KING'S CUP WINNER

Specific Charges Dismissed, but Incident Is Not Closed.

YACHT CREWS IN BOAT RACES

Elmina's Four-Oared Gig Wins Gamecock Colors—Niagara IV. Leaves Cigarette Astern.

Special to The New York Times.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 10.—Uncomfortable weather, with a strong northeasterly wind, put a damper on the yachting gayety in the New York Yacht Club fleet to-day. There were, however, some small boat races to arouse excitement. The yachtsmen also spent considerable time considering the protest brought against Effort and incidentally discussing other questions regarding which changes in rules are deemed very necessary.

The Regatta Committee visited the King's Cup winner, Effort, for the purpose of deciding the protest made by Commodore E. Walter Clark, owner of the Irolita, who claimed that the Effort was not in cruising trim. Commodore Clark explained that he had protested simply because he could not get a ruling on what constituted cruising trim without a protest. Queen, Vigilant, Effort and other boats in the fleet, he said, were not living up to the spirit of the rules. He said Irolita carried an anchor weighing 279 pounds, while the others had toy hooks. He wants the committee to determine the question, and, failing that, he will take the matter up to the club and have specific rules enacted. The committee examined every detail of Effort's fitting thoroughly, but announced that the protest was disallowed.

Other questions have been brought up by the owners. The question of excessive allowance under the 70 per cent. time scale has been revived. There are complaints that the little fellows are unduly favored. There is also criticism of the 93 per cent. allowance for yawls and 85 per cent. for schooners. The plans for the ocean race to Sandy Hook Lightship miscarried. The three boats that were expected to start, Ariadne, Idler, and Seneca, failed to reach the haven last night, spending the night after the wind died out in an effort to fight the tide in Vineyard Sound as far as Tarpaulin Cove, where they anchored. They came into the harbor just before noon to-day. Atlantic, Invincible, and Endymion did not come around from Newport, and Hildegarde, which was expected to join the fleet, has not yet appeared. In consequence there were none but the big racing schooners to start, and these prefer to compete in the run back to Newport to-morrow for the Navy Alumni Cups.

The race for the historic Gamecock colors to-day went to the crew of F. F. Brewster's Elmina, which beat James B. Ford's Katrina crew by two lengths, with the crews of Howard Gould's Niagara, Commodore Vanderbilt's North Star, and Vice Commodore Water's Narada a length astern. Rear Commodore Husted's crew of Crusader II. won the Owl colors, with Fred M. Hoyt's Isolde second, Merrill B. Mill's Cynthia third, and Howard Gould's Niagara fourth.

The dinghy race was won by Richard Wainwright's Cachalot, with F. F. Brewster's Elmina, James B. Ford's Katrina, C. E. Proctor's Cactus II., and Howard Gould's Niagara following in order. The North Star and Narada launches then had a brush which the flagship's boat won, and then the Colonial's and Cachalot's auto boats were sent away in a race, Colonia winning easily.

F. Lothrop Ames's $60,000 speed boat Cigarette has been eager to challenge almost every boat since the cruise began. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Adroit accommodated her yesterday coming up from Newport, and was promptly beaten by the new Lawley built yacht in a ten-mile brush. Cigarette did about twenty-one miles an hour. Adroit was at one time the fastest speed boat of her kind. Last night, however, Howard Gould's Niagara IV. came in. She is under charter to C. K. G. Billings. The boats met in a lively brush, and the Gould boat had decidedly the better of it.

Commodore Vanderbilt entertained the Captains of the steam and auxiliary fleet at luncheon on the North Star and the racing Captains at dinner. Last night he was entertained with his staff by Commodore Morton on the Venetia.

EDWARD TO VANDERBILT.

King Cables to Commodore to Congratulate Cup Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 10.—Commodore Vanderbilt received a cablegram from King Edward VII. this morning expressing his satisfaction that the King's Cup race, off Newport, had resulted in so satisfactory a contest, and he extended his heartiest congratulations to F. M. Smith, the owner of the Effort. Mr. Smith received the congratulations modestly, saying he hoped to repeat the victory next year. Commodore Vanderbilt replied to King Edward's message, thanking him for his kind expression of the race and its winner.

Mr. Alnswell was the recipient of many condolences on his defeat for the royal trophy by so narrow a margin. He commended Effort's showing generously, but the opinion in the fleet is that but for the freshening wind that Effort was able to hold longer than Queen the margin of victory would have been the other way. The strength of the wind may be understood when it is stated that Queen reached from mark to mark, four and one-half miles, at the rate of 14 knots an hour.

LAWSON WANTS KING'S CUP.

Reported That He Will Build Yacht to Race Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 10.—A member of the New York Yacht Club is authority for the rumor here to-night that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston intends to build a yacht to sail for the King's Cup next year. Who the designer is is not known, but if Lawson should win the New York Yacht Club would be obliged to inscribe his name on the cup.

CANTABS BEGIN HARD WORK.

British Collegians In Real Practice for Boat Race with Harvard.

BOURNE END, England, Aug. 10.—Another big crowd watched the work of the Harvard and Cambridge crews on the Thames to-day. There was an improvement in the weather and the oarsmen were seen to better advantage. The rival crews rowed over the same stretch of water and showed distinct improvement. Cambridge went out first and did a two-minute spin at 32. It was the Britishers' first attempt at real practice. Harvard rowed two short stretches at 28, but no effort was made at hard work.

The American oarsmen duplicated their morning's work in the afternoon, but the Cambridge oarsmen did some strong practice in a strengthening wind, rowing a few minutes at 31.

When the Harvard oarsmen weighed in this morning it was found that John Richardson, Jr., Robert L. Bacon, and Daniel Newhall had increased in weight. The weights of the crew are as follows: Robert M. Tappan, 168; Sidney Fish, 165; Flint, 170; Gordon G. Glass, 156; John Richardson, Jr., 185; Robert L. Bacon, 185; Daniel Newhall, 181; Oliver D. Filley, 165; Francis M. Blagden, coxswain, 105.

Leroy Gets Tennis Cup.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 10.—Robert Leroy of New York won the Bridgeman Cup to-day in the final match of the annual tennis tournament of the Norfolk Tennis Club on the courts of the Eldridge Gymnasium, defeating Richard Hooker of Springfield, Mass., 5—7, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1, 6—1. As this is the third consecutive year that Leroy has won the Bridgeman Cup, it now becomes his property.

In the semi-finals of the consolation singles Gillett of Pelham Manor beat J. F. Greer of Hartford, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Bukeley of New York beat Camp of Norfolk, 7—5, 8—6. In the finals Bukeley beat Gillett, 6—4, 8—6.

RAINEY'S COLT BEATEN.

Odds-On Favorite Finished Third at Saratoga—Ravena's Record.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The surprise of the day at Saratoga was the defeat of R. A. Rainey's $25,000 colt, Horace E., in the third race. He picked up 122 pounds and while conceding weight to his field was in spite of this made a 1 to 3 favorite. He led for half a mile, when Conville came with a rush and won. Purslane was second and Horace E. third.

Ravena, favorite, in winning the first race made a new track record for six furlongs by running the distance in 1:12 flat, which is one-fifth of a second faster than the best previous time, made in 1903. Four favorites won. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ravena, 112 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Bohemia, 106, (Knapp,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Bertha E., 104, (Hennessey,) 50 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Clare Russell, Hyperbole, and Veronique also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Tipping, 91 pounds, (Francis,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Sir Russell, 93, (Alex,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Water Dog, 93, (Freishon,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:39 1-5. Charintan, Pleasant Days, Cobmoss, Benevolent, Court Martial, Hocus Pocus, Society Bud, and Gen. Haley also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Conville, 110 pounds, (Sewell,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, won;

The Gymnasium's Place In a School for Boys

BY
WILLIAM SKARSTROM, M. D., Director of the Gymnasium, Columbia University.

In the advertisements and announcements of most up-to-date schools for boys a feature to which attention is most often directed is the possession by the school of a well-equipped gymnasium and an athletic field. This indicates the public's growing appreciation of and demand for the kind of training which such an adjunct of the school's equipment stands for. To the average parent it suggests opportunity for his son to get well-directed exercise, calculated to remedy his physical shortcomings, and to make him a young man good to look upon as well as healthy and strong. Or, at any rate, it means that he will have a chance for wholesome recreation, the result of which will somehow be the same. All this may be realized or not according to the use the boy makes of his opportunities, and also according to the way he is guided, encouraged, and stimulated by those whose duty it is to direct and supervise his bodily exercise.

The gymnasium should properly be the centre from which all the physical activities of the school radiate. During the Fall and Spring the greater part of the work is, of course, done out of doors, on the field. But as the dressingrooms and baths usually adjoin the gymnasium, this becomes at all times the headquarters. Besides, under ideal conditions, the director of the gymnasium has also general charge and supervision of the athletics of the school. This does not preclude the participation of students in the organization and management of the various sports. In fact, the more this is the case the better. But the director should keep a watchful eye on all, study the peculiarities and note the condition of each boy, restrain the overenthusiastic from overdoing, and encourage the timid and backward.

During the Winter months a great deal of athletic practice may be carried on in the gymnasium, and weekly or bi-weekly meets in which from three to five "events" are contested may be held there. Here the principles of group contests, with all-around competition and cumulative score, may be introduced, every boy entering every "event" and having his performance counted toward the total score of the group. In such group contests a series of basket ball games and relay races and possibly boxing, fencing and wrestling may very well be included. All this would demand or at least encourage systematic practice and general participation. When facilities exist, as in out-of-town schools, ice hockey, snow-shoeing, ski-running and cross-country running, all in well organized and graded groups, may also be included in the all-round competition, and the performance in each may be counted toward the total score for the group.

So much for an ideal scheme of athletics. But even if it could be carried out—and as yet there are few schools which approach it—all the physical needs of the average boy would not be met. Rational gymnastics have a place and fill a want which, while not always fully understood and apreciated by pupils, parents, and even school authorities, is none the less real and urgent. In many schools where athletic sports are well organized the gymnasium work proper is of a very subordinate character, the gymnasium being chiefly used as a go-as-you-please recreation room where a little desultory, undirected, or ill-directed "exercise" may be taken when there is nothing else to do.

But this is not as it should be. Gymnasium work of the right kind can and should contribute a large part toward the perfect development and all-round physical efficiency of the boy. Without such work it is to be doubted if the highest possibilities in this direction are attained. The idea that if a boy is given an opportunity to play and to "go in for" whatever form of sport he takes a fancy to his physical education will take care of itself, may be defended on theoretical grounds; but practically it will be found to be erroneous, a fact to which those of us can testify who have opportunity of closely observing large numbers of youths entering college. For the "ifs" in the case are pretty large. In the first place, educational demands are so great that practically no boy has time for all the play and bodily activity he needs. Secondly, if left to his own devices he will most likely do the things he can do best, which will mean neglect in directions where he is weakest. Besides, many boys, unless "encouraged," or frankly required to do systematic work, will reduce their exercise to the mildest possible form.

Consider for a moment what "going to school" usually means on the physical side of a boy's life. From the age of five he spends, on an average, five or six hours a day, three quarters of the year, anywhere from eight to twenty years, in work which is chiefly mental, indoors, and in a sitting position at a desk or table—not to mention similar work done after school hours. And this during the period of growth and development, when the body is most plastic and susceptible to influences of all kinds, when the fundamental law of his being is bodily action. During this period habits of carriage and movement are formed, as well as habits of thought and conduct. That such a regimen, even under the best obtainable hygienic conditions, tends to lower organic vigor and vital resistance is generally admitted; but that the individual will fall far below his possibilities in the way of harmonious bodily development will acquire faulty postures, and slovenly, inefficient habits of movement and carriage, are matters that are frequently lost sight of.

To counteract the tendency to lowered vitality, engendered by a too sedentary mode of life, out-of-door games and athletics are unexcelled. When practiced systematically and judiciously they tend to increase organic vigor and endurance in a way nothing else does. They cultivate the ability to make supreme and sustained efforts, to see quickly and decide promptly; they give the kind of bodily control which makes for physical efficiency; besides, they teach co-operation and self-control, perseverance, pluck, justice, and fairness. In fact, the moral training resulting from the right kind of athletics is as valuable as the physical, to say the least.

But while games and athletics furnish plenty of exercise (and usually fresh air) little attention is paid to the position of the body during the exercise and the kind of muscular efforts involved. In fact, in a great number, not to say the majority, of such sports faulty postures and the wrong kind of muscular action are the rule rather than the exception, because this is apt to favor, mechanically, the making of maximum efforts. The result is that any tendency to develop in the wrong direction, either inherited or acquired by "school desk life," is encouraged rather than counteracted. To have this counteracting effect exercises must be of such a nature that the habitual postures are strongly reversed, the body kept throughout the exercise in an exaggerated correct position, and the muscular efforts of a kind directly opposite to those occurring in the ordinary activities of daily life. Such exercises are therefore necessarily of a more or less artificial character—gymnastics. But by virtue of this very artificiality gymnastics may be made very effective in the direction of greatest need, and also adapted to the ability and needs of each individual.

One of the most important functions of the gymnasium department, then, is to ascertain the special needs of the different boys and to teach them, individually or in classes, or both, to do those artificial exercises in a way which will "even up" growth and development in all directions, correct postural defects, and train habits of graceful and effective movement. In short, while games and athletics aim to produce physical efficiency in an objective way, gymnastics may be said to aim toward subjective harmony.

That all this is not merely theoretical, but may in some measure be attained practically, is recognized by thaughtful school men and by a majority of teachers of physical education. It is a subject somewhat difficult of demonstration and direct proof, because we cannot take the same individuals over the course more than once. But in an indirect way abundant proof exists. The most careful investgation in this line, perhaps, is that made by a French physician, Paul Godin, at a military school for boys. He made a study of the measurements of 114 boys, from fourteen to enghteen years of age, over a period of three and a half years. The boys were divided into four groups: two groups of fifty each, normal boys of average size, weight and physical make-up; and two groups of seven each, boys who were backward in development and rather ill-favored by nature. One group of fifty and one of seven were "allowed" or required to take an hour's gymnastic exercise daily; the other two groups did not take gymnastics. In all other respects their conditions of life were similar: the same food and kind of clothing, the same distribution of work and rest, equal participation in games, runs, marches, excursions, etc. After three and a half years the groups which had taken gymnastic exercise had far outdistanced the other two groups in weight and in all measurements above the hips. Below the hips and in height they were easily on equal terms. Perhaps the most striking fact was that all seven of the group of "puny" boys who had taken gymnastic exercise passed the physical examination for the army, while every one of the other group of seven backward boys were rejected.

Some very interesting results were obtained by the writer in a boys' preparatory school in this country. Measurements and strength tests of the 150 boys were made in the Fall and Spring for two successive years. The average gains for each age group in strength, weight and girths, particularly of thighs, waist, chest, neck and arms, during the first Winter were such that each group in the Spring surpassed the figures attained in the Fall by the groups one or two years older. The older the boys the more striking were the gains. The boys had always led an active out-of-door life, the school being noted for its highly organized and well managed athletics. But this was the first year gymnastic work had been given in a systematic and thorough manner. The second year the gains were again considerable, but not as marked as the first year, the boys having more nearly "caught up" in their all-around development. The improvement in carriage and bearing was a matter of freqent comment of the other teachers, parents, family physicians and the boys themselves.

The gymnasium, then, should be the place where all the physical needs of the boys are looked after. Athletic games and sports, whether carried on in the gymnasium or in the nearby field or yard, should be supplemented by systematic, rational gymnastic work, in classes and individually. In this way all the spare day-time of every boy may be fully occupied with healthful, varied exercise, selected and arranged with a view to enable him to reach the highest standard of physical perfection to which his inherited tendencies and limitations entitle him. The effect of such a regime on his character and moral development is of the utmost importance, and is of course the ultimate purpose of the gymnasium, as well as every other department of the school. WILLIAM SKARSTROM.

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AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorsimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of Philip Umstadter, Jr., Plaintiff, against PHILIP UMSTADTER, Jr., et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 22d day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the receiver named in the said decree, will sell, at public auction, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of September, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles Shongood, the official auctioneer of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the premises directed by said decree to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. 1.—All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, State of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 79 and the northwesterly part of Lot No. 78, which said lots, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows on map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S.:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Winifred Avenue as laid down on said map where the boundary line between Lot No. 76 and Lot No. 77 intersects said avenue; running thence northeasterly along said boundary line between said Lots No. 76 and No. 77, one hundred and forty-six and 5-10 feet to the centre of a stone wall bounding the land now or late of the estate of William T. Black; thence westerly along the centre of said stone wall, bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black, forty-five feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with said first-mentioned boundary and through Lot No. 76, one hundred and eighty-five and 32-100 feet to Winifred Avenue; thence easterly along Winifred Avenue, sixty feet to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 2.—All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of lands with the buildings thereon erected situate, lying and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known and designated as Lot. No. 77 and the southeasterly part of Lot No. 78, which said lot and part of lot, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows on the map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S.:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Winifred Avenue at the point where the boundary between Lot No. 84 and Lot No. 79 intersects said avenue; running thence northeasterly along said boundary line between said Lots No. 84 and No. 79 and along the boundary line between said Lots No. 79 and the Lots Nos. 83, 82, 81, and 80, as laid down on said map, two hundred and six feet to the centre of stone wall bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black; thence southeasterly along the centre of stone wall bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black, forty feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with said first mentioned boundary and to said Lot No. 78 as laid down on said map, one hundred and eighty-five and 32-100 feet to Winifred Avenue; thence in a westerly direction along Winifred Avenue, forty-five and 1-10 feet to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 3.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, State of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 59 on the map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, the property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S. Filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office in Volume 8 of Maps, Page 125, on January 17th, 1891.

Dated New York, Aug. 2d, 1906.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.
MORRIS J. HIRSCH, Attorney for Receiver, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

All mortgages, taxes, and other liens on said properties will be allowed out of the purchase price or be paid by the Receiver.

Dated New York, August 2, 1906.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. POZ, Bankrupt.—Bankruptcy No. 8,776.

To the creditors of William M. Poz of Tarrytown, County of Westchester, in the district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there will be a meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt at 118 Leonard Street, in the City of New York, in said district, to consider the proposed sale of the following described property, viz.:

Office furniture, desks, tables, filing systems, and minor office fittings.

Fifteen shares of stock of Beacon Oil and Gas Company of New Jersey, par value $1,500.

A claim against Edward Kingsley, County Court House, New York, for $16.74.

Bankrupt's interest in a pending action in the Supreme Court, New York County, against the Astoria Silk Works for $50,000 damages and other losses.

Bankrupt's interest in a pending action in the Supreme Court, New York County, against Adams Dry Goods Company for an injunction and damages, now on appeal to the Appellate Division, First Department, from a decision adverse to the bankrupt, and if objection to said sale is not made, or, if objected to, it is ordered, forthwith to attend the sale of such property at auction to the highest bidder on the following terms: Cash at time of sale, subject to confirmation by the undersigned, at a continuance of such meeting, which on the conclusion of such sale will be taken to 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said district, on the 21st day of August, 1906, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

STEPHEN H. THAYER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for the Trustee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUST ROESLER, Bankrupt.

Charles S. Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction at the stable of Henry Puvogel, 393 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of horses, carriages, harness, wagons, &c.

Also on the 14th day of August, 1906, at Oscar Stonberg's shipyard at New Rochelle, at 5 P. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a thirty-foot knockabout named The Peg. All of the above goods will be exhibited at the respective places of sale two days before.

By order of McDougall Hawkes, Receiver, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HENRY L. HEITER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry L. Heiter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 18th, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 10th, 1906.

The New York Times

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THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

Political observers, thinkers, philosophers, and prophets who remember the beginning and progress of Mr. ODELL'S endeavor to prevent the re-election of Mr. DEPEW to the Senate, and who recall also the ending thereof, will be able to draw comparisons and parallels unfavorable to the continuance and success of his present opposition to the renomination of Gov. HIGGINS. Before the Senatorial campaign was over Mr. ODELL "came out" for DEPEW, whom he had strenuously opposed. In many ways he got the sense of the people, and it impressed him. The Republicans of the State seemed to be very well satisfied that Mr. DEPEW should return to the Senate—at least they were not at all satisfied that Mr. ODELL'S candidate should be chosen. So ODELL gave it up, and made the thing unanimous.

Like conditions exist this year. Mr. HIGGINS may not be a statesman of towering height or amplitude, but people believe that he has made a pretty good Governor. Up the State they like him very well—much better than they like Mr. ODELL, whom moral church-going Republicans regard as a dark, mysterious being not at all of their sort. So when Mr. ODELL opposes the Governor's renomination he finds himself confronted with a pretty solid body of opinion favorable to the Governor. That favorable opinion, too, is growing rather than diminishing. The Governor is above promoting its growth. Opportunity generally finds him at home and hospitably inclined. A sudden and quite unexpected outbreak of gambling in Saratoga gave him a chance to help on his canvass for the renomination, and he did not let it slip. He is in office, he has power, and can "do things" openly and conspicuously, things everybody reads about next day. Mr. ODELL can do very little save talk to the reporters and pull wires. The advantage is on the side of the Governor.

In the President of the United States Mr. ODELL has a possible ally. It is a somewhat unequal yoking, the fruit, we should suppose, of circumstance rather than of mutual inclination. Mr. ODELL is against HIGGINS, Mr. ROOSEVELT is for HUGHES. To that extent their cause is common. But Mr. ROOSEVELT must be very circumspect indeed or he will make the renomination of Mr. HIGGINS certain beyond peradventure. The mere wish of the President would be binding upon nobody, neither upon Mr. PARSONS nor upon Mr. ODELL. If his wishes were made known to the Federal officeholders they would exert an influence. They would also make trouble. We doubt whether Mr. ROOSEVELT will really attempt any serious or effective interference in New York State politics. Experience would warn him against it. He remembers the Folger campaign as well as anybody.

Considered as an ally of Mr. ODELL, therefore, the President has his limitations. He must keep his hands off, for the reason that laying them on would defeat the objects of the alliance, whatever they may be. The ingenious theory has been propounded that if Mr. HEARST should receive the Democratic nomination at Buffalo Mr. HIGGINS, doubtful of the issue raised by such a candidacy, would withdraw. Thereupon the nomination would go to Mr. HUGHES as the strongest man the Republicans could name. But if Mr. HUGHES would be the strongest candidate, why is he not named anyway? Why talk about HIGGINS when a better man is available? Mr. HUGHES'S availability from the point of view of vote-getting rests upon his fine record as counsel of the Insurance Investigation Committee. Mr. HIGGINS'S availability as a getter of delegates rests upon his successful administration, upon the feeling of confidence he has inspired, reflected in the general view that he has made a "good Governor," and upon his popularity up the State. If the local conventions were all to be held to-day, doubtless Mr. HIGGINS would develop greater strength than Mr. HUGHES. What is to transfer the Higgins strength to HUGHES? Certainly not the desire or the efforts of the President or of Mr. ODELL. Their open interference would work the other way.

Moreover, Mr. HEARST has not yet captured the Buffalo nomination. It does not look as if he would capture it. The probability that the Democratic Party will take that leap into the abyss of destruction is no stronger than it was a week ago—not so strong, we think. As the date of the Buffalo Convention draws nearer the Governor will be able to measure the Hearst strength and to make up his mind whether public and party exigency demands his withdrawal. We have no idea that he will hear or heed any demand of that nature. Nor will he listen to persuasion, whether it come from Newburg or Oyster Bay. A man who feels sure of getting the delegates is not in a position to be easily persuaded.

SOLID WEALTH IN THE CROPS.

Yesterday's crop report promises 772,264,000 bushels of wheat and 2,713,194,000 bushels of corn. These unprecedented quantities are the result of steadily improving conditions, which have been bettered in the fortnight since the date of the Government's estimate. Ten millions of bushels were added to the crop of corn during July, and 63,000,000 bushels to the Winter wheat crop. The addition to the Winter wheat is in the barns and elevators, while the deduction of 15,000,000 bushels in Spring wheat is an abatement of hope merely. Good weather may yet improve this outlook, and at worst the indication is for a yield exceeding last year's. Oats will be about 40,000,000 bushels short, which raisers of the almost embarrassingly large corn crop will learn without excessive regret, for it will help them to sell more animal food than was ever got out of the earth before. Cotton was not reported upon yesterday, but the market sufficiently indicates that opinion is tending toward a 12,000,000-bale crop.

Our crops last year approximated in value all the gold produced in the world in thirty years. This year's crops are worth more. To us it seems impossible to pervert such a basic fact as this into an element of pessimism. The existence of the wealth outweighs the chance that the harvest may not be liquidated without inconveniencing the money market. It is open to us to move our crops with as little inconvenience as does Canada, but we elect to move our crops by contraction instead of expansion of our currency. We are the only nation which uses this method because we are the only nation which bases its currency upon its national bonds. Such crises as possibly—not necessarily—may result from this cause will be mere matters of Wall Street concern, not symptoms of commercial or industrial unsoundness. And although the strain upon our money market must be proportioned to the crops, yet this year there is exceptional reason to believe that we can transfer the financing of the harvest abroad. Certainly six billions of real wealth ought to be discountable wherever any of it is wanted, and more of our foods and fibre are wanted abroad this year than usual. We refrain from calculating how many millions of carloads these billions of wealth require for their carriage, and how many more thousands of cars and locomotives must be built for this purpose, to say nothing of the carriage back to the farmers of what they buy with their crops. No prediction of what is actually being done by the railways would have been credible a year or two ago, and this year's figures must be dwarfed next year. Providence is better to us than we are to ourselves, and there are no troubles in sight except those caused by our lawmakers and politicians.

THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

From the days of HINTON ROWAN HELPER and his "Three Americas Railway" until now, not much importance has been attached in the United States to the scheme of a Pan-American road. But that scheme has nevertheless evidently taken a strong hold upon the citizens of the Latin-American Republics to the south of us. As the poet has it,

The dreams which nations dream come true,
And shape the world anew,

And, as a matter of mere prose, it is interesting and even startling to learn that of the total mileage from New York to Buenos Ayres, 10,400 miles, all but about a third, 3,059 miles, is completed or under construction, or in such condition as promises a speedy construction. The gaps are 1,200 miles in Peru, 450 miles in Ecuador, 845 miles in Colombia, and 1,200 miles in Panama and Central America.

One may, much at his ease, call the project "visionary" in spite of these facts. But one would hardly venture to describe as "visionaries" such hard-headed men of business as ANDREW CARNEGIE and HENRY G. DAVIS, who are members of the committee appointed by the Pan-American conference held in Mexico in 1902 to prepare a report upon the project, and whose report has just been submitted to the conference at Rio. According to the report, the missing links can all be supplied for $185,000,000, which "is very little more than the Dominion of Canada will pay for its new transcontinental, the main trunk of which, from ocean to ocean, will be about as long as the uncompleted sections of the Pan-American line." Of course this estimate does not include the "spurs" and "branches," diverging to and through the points and regions upon which the main line must rely for the main part of its traffic. These, it appears to be assumed, will be provided by the various Governments concerned, through "assessments on the property benefited."

The seriousness with which the project is taken by the conference at Rio may be judged by the proposal of the Mexican delegates to divide the work into three sections, one of Mexico and Central America, one of the United States, Panama, and Colombia, and the third of the South American countries through which the line must pass. Each section, it is proposed, shall have its own separate conference and the results shall be reported to the next meeting of Pan-Americans. It is a gigantic scheme, but neither as a matter of engineering nor as a matter of finance is it so big as to be on that account necessarily unmanageable. Let it be proved to the satisfaction of the financial centres of the world that the road has a fair chance of earning interest on its cost, and the cost will appear as a mere bagatelle among the huge modern operations in that kind.

THE STANDARD OIL REBATES.

At last the Standard Oil rebate is about to pass from the realm of insinuation to that of proof. It will be interesting to know really whether rebates were paid, and if so, why, especially why. There is nothing surprising about the fact that Standard Oil should indulge itself with whatever it wanted without any false delicacy, but why should the railways "give up"? A dollar lost to the Standard Oil was a dollar lost just as truly as though paid to somebody else.

Can it be possible that the Standard Oil had something to give for the rebate, and that this explains why the rebate was given to Standard Oil instead of to its competitors, who had not the inducement to offer in the way of volume of traffic in exchange for the rebate which induced the shipper to route his traffic in the manner profitable to both parties to the transaction? This idea of mutuality in the transaction is slow in making its way into the public mind, but it is important to an appreciation of the nature of the act. The idea that the railways rebated just as burglars steal, from pure criminality and without the element of an exchange of equivalents, should be abandoned. Surrender by the railways to the biggest briber is an offense, but it is an offense of a different sort from a malicious breach of the laws to the railways' sole profit. Both parties are guilty, for both shared the profit, realized at the expense, not of the consumer, but of the competitors of the railway and the shipper.

The essence of the crime is not the cheap carriage of freight, nor the burden upon buyers of the goods which in fact are cheapened by the rebate, but the unfairness of the competition. Not extortion but a wrongful taking sides in a trade dispute is the onus of the railway's fault. The Standard Oil Company exacted rebates in order that it might compete with destructive savagery, and it could only do so by underselling. It has already been demonstrated that there may be excessive and injurious competition in railway rates. This case is likely to demonstrate that there may be excessive mercantile competition, and that consumers are more benefited by a reasonable and stable price than by cheapness procured at the cost of bankruptcy of merchants or by violations of the law. Such cheapness buyers are not entitled to, and the laws should not encourage.

MORE SILVER NEEDED.

At the beginning of the current fiscal year there were in circulation $111,401,668 of subsidiary silver. This was about $10,000,000 more than a year before, but it was not enough, as was proved by demands upon the Treasury for a greater supply. Exactly why an annual increase of 10 per cent. was not enough nobody knows. Of course trade is livelier, but it might have been thought that the increase in the humble but indispensable minor coins had kept pace with the demand. One indication of this was the fact that there was an accumulation in the Treasury in 1905 of the largest amount it held since 1897, and there was also an increase of the amount in circulation from $59,616,409 in 1897 to $101,437,707 in 1905. Apparently the supply was so ample that the surplus was flowing back into the Treasury, yet now there is a sudden and general cry for more.

It happens concurrently with the harvest and tourist seasons. In the tourist time travelers take quantities of silver across the border to Canada, where it is a nuisance, for it displaces the Dominion sort, and is shipped back by an understanding between the Government and the banks. In the harvest season dollars and fractions in metal are needed for the harvesters. They do not keep bank accounts, and paper which is preferred by the light-handed dwellers in cities lacks the substance for use by laborers. No week's wages can weigh too much for them, and the feel of the coin appeals to their senses as paper money cannot. These demands are seasonable, but this season ordinary trade cannot spare its usual contributions, and the Treasury is under the necessity of making more small money.

There is every reason why it should. Dollars we can import, either as dollars, or as bullion which any man can get coined. But there is no way of getting silver fractions of dollars except by Treasury coinage. While there is no reason why any desired amount of small silver should not be supplied, there is something to be said as to the manner of supply. Where ought the bullion, the raw material, to come from? There are as much too many standard silver dollars as there are too few fractions of dollars. It would have diminished the strain upon the gold reserve if the Treasury could have recoined as many standard dollars as necessary to supply the demand for fractional money. The suggestion was made to Congress, but it was so preoccupied with other matters that no action was taken. This left the Secretary in doubt as to his lawful duty regarding increasing the subsidiary coinage beyond its statutory limit, and as to where he should get his silver. He has decided upon the advice of the Attorney General that he will buy in the open market, resuming the policy abandoned since the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law. However, no such ominous significance attaches as the timorous might infer. The Secretary's purchases are discretionary, not compulsory, and since the coinage is fractional, no question of strain in redemption is raised. It is a pity that the Treasury is adding to its tons of silver, instead of cutting up its full dollars, as many banks are cutting up their large notes into small, in response to a demand of a similar sort. The procedure imposed upon the Secretary by the necessities of the case is irregular, extra-statutory, and of doubtful legality, while there was apparent a better course which is not available. The course taken is absurd and necessary, but not dangerous in any sense, while it is beneficial to commerce of the smaller sort. Probably the coinage of $10,000,000 or so will suffice, and that is nothing to worry the Treasury.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cabmen and Their Reputations.

There is no difficulty in understanding why the cabmen should object to fines imposed when they have not had an opportunity to confront their accuser. That is, indeed, an anomalous procedure—so much so that some of us, when we first heard of the method followed by the Merchants' Association and the Mayor's Marshal, found it hard to believe that no mistake had been made in describing it. But, as the business manager of the association stated, the proceeding is not judicial, but the exercise of a large discretion, and of course any hackman who feels himself aggrieved, either by a fine or by the revocation of his license, can carry his grievance into court and have the matter settled in the regular way. It is significant that none of them has ever done it—that all of them have been content to pay and take the road again to seek redress, presumably, from the next passenger.

All the letters received from us since our articles on the New York cab service began have voiced the same impression—that our cabmen always overcharge and that the only practical escape from extortion lies in not employing them. It was news to many, we are sure, that one had a legal right to be carried even the shortest distances for 50 cents. The people who have secured any transportation whatever from public cabmen at that rate must be few, at least in comparison with those who have invariably paid more. The President of the Independent Hackmen's Association declares that a large majority of its members are never guilty of overcharging. If that is so, why is it that everybody, or almost everybody, thinks they all do? If that is a delusion the origin of it is worth investigating.

Our own opinion is that President BROWN slightly exaggerates—quite unintentionally, of course—the number of rigid moralists among his professional brethren, and credits too many of them with his own scrupulosity in adhering to the legal schedules. It is not only in New York, however, that cabmen are vehemently suspected of treating each passenger as if they were never to have him again, and of preferring to get two prices for one trip instead of getting the same price for two trips. It is so all over the world, and always has been since cabmen were. Like most other people who associate closely with that noble animal, the horse, they have a name either outright bad or not exactly good. Nobody has ever explained why this is so, and certainly the horse is not the demoralizing agent, for horses are too stupid to be anything else than honest.

Novelties That Are Familiar.

As the plans for the conduct of the Home Colony which UPTON SINCLAIR thinks he is founding take definite form, it becomes more and more evident that the community will have to govern itself just about as other communities of the same size perform that task, and that the familiar compromise between individual liberty and general rights will be made, there as elsewhere, from mere necessity. For instance, the Committee on Organization already suggests the adoption of a rule that "the Board of Managers shall have power to prohibit nuisances." There is our old friend—or enemy—the police, re-established with all the authority it has anywhere out of Russia, and after the colony had provided itself with a full schedule of "nuisances" as understood by its more practical members, it will have the ordinary municipal code, and the members will not be "let alone in their intellectual, social, and spiritual life" any more there than are the inhabitants of any other village."

As for the dream of establishing social equality by having everybody avail himself and herself—why the Sinclairions give us that hersel pronoun?—"of the opportunity to earn money by participating in the common household labor," that will be realized some day, perhaps, but we doubt if it will be soon. Whoever will can earn money now in that way, and whoever will does. The other dream of putting all the children in a sort of mitigated orphan asylum has itself been mitigated by barring infants less than three years old from the benefits of the new system, and that comes pretty near to the adoption of the usual kindergarten plan by which mothers not at all "advanced" relieve themselves of the trouble of playing with their own offspring except when they happen to feel like it.

We do not intend to write, however, as if there were no room for or hope of some such extension of the co-operative idea as that which Mr. SINCLAIR contemplates. Of course, there is both, but he should remember that the common ways of running homes is the result of no little experience, and it will take a lot of thinking and courage to make any great and immediate improvement in it. Homes are what they are because men and women are what they are, and human nature is a rather rigid thing.

No Danger of a Famine.

There is a good deal of exaggeration in the current talk of a "famine" as a possible result of the strike among the freight handlers, but there is enough of truth in it to create a little uneasiness and to recall the fact that the feeding of the city's millions depends upon the uninterrupted working of a delicate and complicated system for the successful maintenance of which nobody has any definite responsibility. If really isolated, New York would begin to go hungry within a very few days, and starvation would come in a month, perhaps in a fortnight. We have only scanty stores of food, and the stores are not of food that we particularly like. Fortunately, however, we are not isolated and hardly can be. Our ability to pay will keep the supplies coming in, as it always has, and though it takes infinite care and some genius to feed a little army, a big city usually manages to get fed without any thought at all of anything except the profit there is in it.

REPAIRING WOOD PAVEMENT.

Much Damage Done by Lack of Prompt Attention After Openings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a point in relation to the new wood pavement to which attention should be directed.

Whenever breaks occur in any of the pipes which underlie the surface of our streets, I understand that a permit has to be secured to make an opening in the pavement. This opening naturally breaks through the foundation of the pavement, whether it is asphalt, belgium blocks, or wood blocks. After the work has been done the earth is thrown back, loosely tamped, and the hole is left and the wheels of heavy vehicles bump over these inequalities and cut the edge of the blocks or cement bordering the opening.

Theoretically, there is a clerk or functionary of the city, whose duty it is at once to notify the contracting company which laid the pavement to repair the break, for which I believe they are entitled to a fixed compensation per square foot. It is a matter of common knowledge that these notifications of necessary repairs are sometimes several weeks in reaching the companies, so that instead of an immediate repair, which would preserve the appearance and usefulness of the street, it may be a considerable time before the company knows that its pavement has been injured, and the result is a damage out of all proportion to the necessity of the case. The life of the wood pavement depends as much on the continued solidity of its foundation as upon any other element, for the block is sufficiently resilient to stand an enormous amount of wear and tear if properly supported by the concrete foundation, and the comfort of those who use the streets would be largely increased if the city authorities insisted upon a prompt and immediate notification of every such opening to the companies, who by a system of inspection could themselves forthwith make the repair and prevent the consequent damage to the surrounding pavement, and the constant fair appearance of their pavement would be their best advertisement.

HENRY W. JESSUP.
New York, Aug. 8, 1906.

Danger of Sleeping Under Wet Sheet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under this heading, "For Sleep on Warm Nights," I find in your issue of to-day two suggestions for comfort.

Both are interesting, and "C. S. T.'s" rational and practical, in accordance with a somewhat similar custom followed in tropical countries.

But as one afflicted with a tendency to rheumatism, I feel constrained to offer a protest against wide patronage of "Medicus's" plan of sleeping under a wet sheet. Few there are of hardy enough constitution to indulge in that "temptation of providence" with impunity, and I am rather surprised that a "Medicus" should advise common resort to what most doctors would probably regard as an extreme measure in cases of high fever.

J. W. E.
New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

Bathing Scenes on the River Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of yesterday entitled "Indecent River Bathers" attracted my attention. I agree with "Decency" in his or her suggestion that Mr. Comstock turn his attention from art magazines to these river bathing resorts for a season. A. L. G.
New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the opening of the baths at 155th Street I have been frequenting them at least three times a week, including Sundays, and have never as yet witnessed any objectionable performances of the men and women attending them. The authorities will not allow any one to use a room in the bath house unless his or her bathing suit is proper. As the custodian does not control all the river front he cannot prevent boys and girls from entering below or above the bath. SUBSCRIBER.
New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

Abattoirs That Poison the Air.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't it about time the Health Department was investigating the abattoirs again? The ones at Forty-second Street and East River have been for the last few days emitting a stench that was simply unbearable, and they are still at it. Is there no remedy for this condition? A SUFFERER.
New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

The First Bathing Machine.

From T. P.'s London Weekly.

There does not seem to be much doubt that the first bathing machine was seen at Margate, and that it was the invention of a worthy Quaker named Beale, who placed his hopeful invention on the Margate beach in 1750. "The public are obliged to Benjamin Beale, one of the people called Quakers, for the invention," writes the author of "A Short Description of the Isle of Thanet," published in 1796. But it was the old story; the public became grateful after the inventor had been ruined by his enterprise. His successors had reaped the harvest. Old Benjamin Beale's widow could remember in her last days the first family that ever resorted to Margate for the purpose of bathing being carried into the sea in a covered cart. In 1803 Beale's machines were one of the institutions of Margate. It was alarmingly claimed for them that "they may be driven to any depth into the sea by careful guides."

Ambition Substantially Realized.

From The Washington Star.

"When I was a small boy," said the trust magnate, "I wanted to run away to sea and be a pirate."

"I understand," said the man whose business had been absorbed by the system; "and you subsequently decided it was not necessary to go to sea."

Congo Fashion Note.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

An investigation by the Belgian Government of the theft of leather mailbags in the Congo Free State disclosed the fact that natives in the postal service took them, cut out the bottom and gave them to their wives to be worn as clothing.

Trial by Jury in America.

From The Victoria (N. S. W.) Times.

It seems that trial by jury, although it has in the past endured the test and proved one of the bulwarks of popular liberty, is itself on trial in the United States.

HOW LONG?

Intervention by the Force of Public Opinion Russia's Only Hope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to offer my gratitude and congratulations for your to-day's editorial, "How Long?" It was magnificent—stupendous! The strength of a deep human principle. The moderation of a well-balanced sense of responsibility.

I predicted and expected our intervention in Cuba for years before it came. I have pondered for long upon the possibility of intervention in Russia, but with faint hope. We are too far away. Germany and Austria are too selfish and narrow. Great Britain is suspected of being an enemy. France is the only hope, and she is money-bound.

Yet without any anticipation of intervention by force of arms, intervention by force of public opinion is to-day a keener promise than ever before in history. Russia—the Russian Government—has already shown that she may not disregard its imminence.

The movement must be started by the public press. No better instrument for the first step could have been found than THE TIMES. The amount of good to man which your attitude may engender is incalculable.

I do not write for publication, but to thank and encourage you. I remain, gentlemen, a strengthened admirer of your sympathies and your balance of poise, though often differing with you as to policies and philosophies.

SIDNEY A. REEVE.
Worcester, Mass., Aug. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a true lover of liberty—liberty, not anarchy—to congratulate you upon, and to thank you for, your most splendid editorial in to-day's TIMES, entitled, "How Long?" Unfortunately no definite answer can yet be given to that question. And in the meantime a nation is cruelly tortured to death and its aspirations are crushed and trampled upon by the most merciless and most unscrupulous autocracy the world has ever seen.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.
New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hasten to express my great appreciation of the noble and courageous sentiment expressed to-day in your editorial "How Long?" I hope you will repeat this in a similar vein day after day until the American people become profoundly impressed and stirred to action regarding their duty to other human beings so unfortunately placed and so helpless as are those in Russia. How long? The very question is a reproach to our civilization. Even if intervention were excluded by history or by international law, which you say it is not, it, notwithstanding all this, would be justified by human reason and by the instinct of a universal brotherhood, that for its own safety must openly protest against assassination whether of Prince or peasant, and the horrors that attend the attempt to maintain autocratic rule in poor and miserable Russia.

How glorious it would be if America, possessing the great gifts of personal liberty and free speech, should, through the pressure brought to bear by your to-day's work, be instrumental in securing these blessings for the too-long suffering Russians, and that in the future no Czar and no Sultan will dare to startle the world with their wanton brutalities.

Let THE TIMES crystallize this sentiment of common humanity until it gathers a force that must and will be heard and obeyed. ISAAC STERNBERGER.
New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

THE AQUARIUM'S SEA COW.

It Was Presented to the City by Mr. Dimock, Who Didn't Pay Any $3,000.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you have the kindness to correct an error which has been making the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that the large sea cow which has just died at the Aquarium cost $3,000. As a matter of fact, the animal cost the city nothing. It was presented by Mr. A. Dimock of Marco, Fla., and was transported to New York by the Florida East Coast Railway Company and the Clyde Steamship Company absolutely free of charge.

I think you will agree with me that it is not quite fair to Mr. Dimock and the officers of the transportation companies who have been so generous to allow the report to become current that it was purchased.

As the usual price of a Florida sea cow (or manatee) is $100, the statement that this specimen cost the city $3,000 is somewhat of a reflection on the judgment of those who purchase for the Aquarium.

The animal was very large and heavy, and died from injuries probably received during capture. It was 10 feet 4 inches long and weighed 910 pounds. The specimen has been turned over to the American Museum of Natural History in Mr. Dimock's name. C. H. TOWNSEND,
Director of the Aquarium.
New York, Aug. 10, 1906.

Effect of Light at High Altitudes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Cope Whitehouse says in to-day's issue that a balloon was sent up 42,000 feet recently, and mentions some of the results obtained in the experiment. I should like to ask if the experimenters also made any effort to obtain the photographic qualities of the light of space at that altitude? CHARLES J. BATES.
New York, Aug. 10, 1906.

Ducal Morality.

From The London Tatler.

One never hears of a Duke going wrong. Every one bearing any other title in the peerage may be perhaps subjected to the temptations of "the world, the flesh, and the devil," but a Duke—never! Indeed, the old Scotsman's verdict that Dukes are "verra, verra respectable people," seems one about which there can be no doubt.

Trade the Scapegoat.

From The London Express.

"I can't help it, trade is so bad," pleaded a butcher named Bull of Newport, Isle of Wight, who was convicted by the Justices for using bad language when putting up his shutters.

MIDSUMMER NOON.

Through shimmering skies the big clouds slowly sail;
A faint breeze lingers in the rustling beech;
Atop the withered oak with vagrant speech
The brawling crows call down the sleepy vale;
Unseen the glad cicadas trill their tale
Of deep content in changeless, vibrant screech,
And where the old fence rambles out of reach
The drowsy lizard hugs the shaded rail.
Warm odors from the hayfield wander by;
Afar the homing reaper's noontide tune
Floats on the mellow stillness like a sigh;
One butterfly, ghost of a vanished June,
Soars dimly where in realms of purple sky
Dips the wan crescent of the vapory moon.

CHARLES HAMILTON MUSGROVE.

THE REV. GEORGE C. COX A CRAPSEY ADHERENT

Former New York Pastor Denies Christ's Divinity.

INFORMS BISHOP VINCENT

Writes That He Has Denied the Doctrines of Atonement and Original Sin from the Pulpit.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—Frankly declaring that he cannot accept the doctrines of the virgin birth and bodily resurrection of Christ, and that he is in full accord with Dr. Crapsey, lately convicted of heresy, the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Cox, formerly rector of Holy Trinity Church, in Harlem, and now rector of Calvary Church, in Clifton, Cincinnati's richest Episcopal Church, has written a letter to Bishop Vincent that, in the opinion of the clergy, makes a trial for heresy unavoidable.

Dr. Cox was ordained in New York in 1888, and made a priest by Bishop Potter. His first charge was in Harlem. He later held parishes in Ridgeway, N. J., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was rector of the American Episcopal Church in Berlin. Bishop Vincent is in Nova Scotia on his vacation, and will take no action until he returns. In his letter Dr. Cox says:

"I sympathize fully with Dr. Crapsey. On the Sunday following his trial I preached a sermon in my parish church in which I declared I did not believe in the virgin birth or in the bodily resurrection of Jesus Christ.

"I have on many occasions preached sermons in which the doctrine of the atonement, as it is manifestly set forth in the Prayer Book, was questioned on scriptural as well as on logical grounds.

"The doctrine of original sin, as set forth in the baptismal office, I have strenuously denied and tried to disprove.

"Should a man who is out of harmony with the whole theological system of the Episcopal Church, which she shares with many Protestant Churches, withdraw from her ministry? I do not know. That he should remain and keep silent is not to be considered for a moment.

"The whole of our theology is entangled with the supernatural, with the miraculous. A good part of it is a metaphysical setting of poetic truth, falsified by its metaphysical statement. Is there nothing left for those who do not and cannot believe in the miraculous except a bald denial? I think there is something left.

"The Christian Church seems to me to have been based upon two great truths: That God was made manifest in man, and that the true life of man is not ended by death.

"These two great truths took the form of a faith that Jesus Christ was incarnate God, and that he rose again from the dead in the flesh. Perhaps no other statement of these truths would have been intelligible to men in that day.

"But I am convinced, upon what seems to me to be good grounds, that these are misinterpretations of the stupendous life which men tried to account for by the somewhat common expedient of removing it to the realm of the supernatural.

"The Prayer Book is full of what to me seem utter perversions of Christ's mission when it comes to theological statements; it is also full of the purest devotion and the most exalted morality.

"I might, under hard conditions, preach in any church which would permit me to exercise my ministry in it, and I should be grateful. But I shall never willingly leave the Protestant Episcopal Church, which I love more and more as there seems to be danger that I may be cast out of it.

"But are my positions true or false? I want to know. If the Church can convince me of my error, no one will more gladly recognize it than I. But if I am allowed to show the Church is in error, will she acknowledge it?"

CHANCE FOR FITZGERALD.

If Justice Answers on Monday He May Escape Punishment.

If Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of the Court of Special Sessions appears Monday morning and submits to examination before the presiding Justice in the Supreme Court, Special Term, sitting in Brooklyn, he will be freed of contempt. "Otherwise," according to the decision of Justice Dickey, handed down yesterday morning, "his punishment will be determined."

The motion that Justice Fitzgerald be adjudged in contempt came from the attorneys for George B. Fountain, a judgment creditor, who based the motion on the failure of the Justice to appear for examination under an "in aid of execution" order. Fountain sued for salary alleged to be due. The defendant was not present to defend the motion, but sent word to Justice Dickey, before whom it was made, that he was too busy in Special Sessions to appear. Justice Dickey ruled that this was not a sufficient excuse and signed an order requiring Justice Fitzgerald to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The order was made returnable yesterday morning.

Justice Dickey had hardly reached his chambers yesterday when a messenger handed him a long affidavit signed by the Special Sessions Justice, in which he declared that he had not intended the slightest disrespect to the Supreme Court and that he was ready to appear and answer questions.

REPUDIATES PRAYER CHAIN.

Bishop Lawrence Says Assertion That He Started It Is a Hoax.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—So much annoyance has been caused to the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, by the letters which have been pouring in regarding the so-called "endless chain of prayer," which was alleged to have been started by him, that he has issued the following statement:

The endless chain of prayer, said to have been written by Bishop Lawrence, is a hoax. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts never wrote it and knows nothing about it. It is the work of some demented or mischievous person.

The "endless chain" movement evidently was started last May, when several persons in different parts of the country received a copy of the prayer, with the information that Bishop Lawrence sent it out, recommending that it be sent to nine persons. The communication further stated that those failing to carry out the request would meet with misfortune. Copies of the letter have been received in every State in the Union, in Canada, and abroad.

W. Bourke Cockran in Good Health.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—W. Bourke Cockran has been enjoying himself so much at Lake Tahoe for the last fortnight that he has decided to build a home on the lake. He is in the best of health and is said to have gained ten pounds during his stay here. Every day he goes horseback riding, bathing, or boating with his fiancée, Miss Annie Ide. The report that the Congressman was seriously ill is utterly without foundation.

CABMEN WON'T BE ASKED TO RENT TAXAMETERS

Company's Plan to Charge 15 Cents a Day Opposed.

DRIVERS OFFER CO-OPERATION

President of the Independent Association Wants to Help the Merchants' and License Bureau.

James Brown, President of the Independent Hackmen's Association, paid a visit to the Merchants' Association yesterday. He told the business manager, H. D. Dumont, that the cabmen were not getting a square deal.

"The public hackmen are being discriminated against," said Mr. Brown. "The Merchants' Association is not treating us fairly."

"We think that we are treating you fairly," Mr. Dumont told him.

"Well, I want to talk to you about the matter," Mr. Brown said. "The cabmen in my organization are willing to do the right thing, but there are others who are not. If you'll let me, I'll join with you and help put the thieves out of business."

"Come down to see me on Monday," said Mr. Dumont. "I am very busy today. Bring credentials showing that you are authorized to talk for the cabmen, and I'll go over the whole matter with you."

On Monday the cabmen's representative and the business manager of the Merchants' Association will discuss the charges that have been made against New York cabmen and the possible means of remedying them. If Mr. Brown takes the same position with Mr. Dumont that he has outlined to a TIMES reporter, he will insist that the hotel hacks shall be made to confine themselves to hotel guests, and he will also propose that a watch be kept for liverymen who let out hacks to unlicensed drivers.

Mr. Brown has said that he knows personally almost all the hackmen in New York, and that he could, if authorized, pick out the ones who should be kept out of the business. The License Bureau needs, he thinks, a man familiar with the drivers to help in the work of regulating their charges.

Mr. Brown visited the License Bureau yesterday. Mayor's Marshal Corrigan is on a vacation now, and Gaetano Damato, his deputy, was in charge. He talked to Mr. Brown, but he did not seem much impressed by what the cabmen's representative said. He contended that the License Bureau was succeeding pretty well under the present system in keeping its eye on unlicensed hacks and drivers.

Plan to Rent Taxameters.

It was learned yesterday that the concern that controls the taxameter patents plans to rent the instruments on the basis of 15 cents a day for each cab. If this scheme is adhered to, the taxameter project is not likely to be hailed with any great enthusiasm by the Mayor, the Merchants' Association, or the Board of Aldermen. Fifteen cents a day is more than $50 a year. The proposal to make the cabmen stand an extra tax of that size will be met with opposition from all sides.

The man who is most interested in getting taxameters introduced says that they will so increase cab travel that the cabmen will not object to the 15 cents a day extra. He paints a glowing picture of what they have done in Paris and Berlin, where, he says, the cabmen as well as the hack owners and the public are greatly pleased with the device.

The taxameters are said to cost $85. The agent for the instrument here says that large orders for them have already come in, and that one railroad company with a cab service is going to put the instruments in its cabs.

A comparison of cab fares in New York with the fares in other cities shows that the rate is higher in Philadelphia than it is here. Cab travel in Philadelphia, though, does not amount to much. It costs 75 cents to go a mile there. A section of the ordinance regulating cab service in that city says:

"The prices or rates of fare to be paid to the owner of any hackney carriage shall be as follows: For carrying one passenger a distance not exceeding one mile, the sum of 75 cents; two passengers, $1.25, and for every additional passenger, 25 cents. For conveying one passenger any distance more than a mile and not exceeding two miles, $1.25; two passengers, $1.75, and for every additional passenger, 25 cents. For carrying a passenger any distance over two miles, for any such additional mile or part of a mile, the sum of 50 cents in addition to the fare for the first two miles, and for every additional passenger, 50 cents.

"For the use of a carriage by the hour with one or two passengers, for the purpose of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, $1.50 an hour, and for each additional passenger, 25 cents."

Every public vehicle in Philadelphia must carry a card printed in English, German, French, and Spanish, giving the rates of fare and containing the number of the carriage. The Philadelphia ordinance was passed in 1876.

Boston's Cab Regulations.

The rules and regulations for the control of hackmen in Boston are very elaborate. The city is divided into sections, A, B, C, D, indicating South Boston, East Boston, Charlestown, West Roxbury, Dorchester, and Brighton. The cab fare from any point in one section to any other point in the same section is 25 cents for every person. The hack fare—hack corresponding to coach in New York—is 50 cents each. Here there is no greater charge for two persons than for one.

The charges for driving from one section of Boston to another are different, according to the sections. The law requires that every hack shall have posted conspicuously in it a card telling the time and distance rates. The Police Department has issued a booklet of sixteen pages giving the ordinance in full. It also contans a map of Boston, with the sections plainly marked.

Cab fares are reasonable in Baltimore. A fixed sum is charged for driving from any one point to any other point within the bounds established by ordinance. This sum, in the case of cabs, is 25 cents a person. If the passenger wishes to pass beyond the fixed limits he must pay 15 cents for every additional mile.

In the case of hackney coaches every passenger must pay 75 cents to go from one point to another within the fixed limits and 25 cents for every additional mile. A trip from a steamboat or railroad station is an exception, the price being 50 cents a passenger and 25 cents for every additional passenger. The Baltimore time rate is 75 cents an hour for a cab and 50 cents for each additional hour. For hackney coaches it is $1.50 an hour and $1 for each additional hour. From 11 P. M. to 7 A. M. higher rates prevail.

VIEWS OF OUR CAB SERVICE.

Some Editorial Comments on the Conditions Here.

From The Evening Post.

The railway companies, notably the Central and Pennsylvania, have done much in the way of furnishing good cabs at a reasonable and fixed tariff; but in general, nothing substantial can be done until the use of cabs becomes very common; and not as it still is, the luxury of a few. No figures based upon the present business would apply to a condition when the average New Yorker would be hiring cabs. Every year with the greater congestion of all the street-car lines makes the need of a real cab supply greater. What stands in the way of such a movement is the fact that though there is nominally a legal tariff, the drivers extort what they can from each "fare," and the public pays rather than incur a squabble. To take a cab under present conditions, unless one has the luck to choose from club, hotel, or railway stand, is not merely to be overcharged, but also to be denounced publicly from the box. The average peace-loving citizen having learned that to indulge in cabs is not merely an uncertain expense, but frequently a disagreeable adventure, supplies his modest needs from the livery stable—a service usually superior and no more expensive.

On the practical side, some relief of the crowding in the cars may come from the freer use of cabs. Economically speaking, a good quarter of New York gets its conveyance too cheap—gets it at great inconvenience, to be sure—because the alternative is paying two or three times what it is worth. There are many thousands in the city who would be ashamed, and properly, to add one more to the perspiring masses on the crosstown cars, if the trip could be made for a quarter or so. In fact, it might turn out, paradoxically, that a very considerable advantage from the general use of cabs would accrue to those who practically never use them at all.

From The Evening Sun.

This is not a cab-using city, though it is much more so than even a short time ago. The extortion of our Jehus has passed into a proverb. Rules and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, the drivers of public vehicles ignore the fact that they are not supposed to be free agents in the matter of charges. Woe betide the man who, for one reason or another, is not in a position to drive to the nearest station house and have the dispute settled by the Sergeant at the desk. Besides, we are constitutionally easygoing. We are willing to be robbed, knowing that we are robbed, rather than take the trouble to resist or to make a complaint in the proper quarter. That would take time, and to the average New Yorker, even when he has nothing to do, time is more valuable than money.

Of course it is possible by taking a little thought to avoid unpleasant experiences. But thought is so troublesome. How many of our people who struggle with baggage on street cars, and make life a burden for themselves and their neighbors, stop to consider that tolerably cheap cabs may be obtained by using the telephone to call up the stables of certain of the railroads, or by avoiding the roaming pirates who ply at large on the streets? The reputable concerns have a fixed charge which does not depend on any fantastic notions of the driver as to how much he may wring from his helpless victims.

An ex-Cab Driver's Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on cabmen, in which you say that "taxameters would stop extortion by cabmen," and that "Mayor McClellan is investigating their use in Paris and Berlin," as an ex-cabman I must denounce such investigations as being worthy only of unthinking and cruel men.

First, let me say that I have elevated myself from the position of "the man on the box" to that of "the man at the desk," if, indeed, that may be called an elevation. I have sworn to defend the business which gave me my first dollar, and consequently a start, whenever the opportunity offered.

Your Merchants' Association—are they spending their valuable time in making this city cleaner, reducing hold-up hotel rates, improving transit facilities for the comfort of their out-of-town patrons when they come here to buy, or are they venting their misdirected vehemence upon the poor men who, they well know, cannot fight back?

Ten years ago—before the elevated was electrified, before the advent of automobiles, and long before the Subway was dreamed of—I made, on the average, $4 a day, from which I managed to save a little, being a single man. My outfit being good, I often got "calls," while my friends, less prosperous looking, stood still. As for a man with a family and a poor rig besides, I hardly know how he made both ends meet.

Now, after all these improvements and keener competition, the Mayor and the merchants seem more determined than ever to make the owner of an independent business humble himself to their economic views.

Why shouldn't men of their greatness tackle some one near their size? For instance, make hotel rates $1 a day for everybody, make front rows in theatres 50 cents, back rows 25 cents, &c.; make the entrance fee to race tracks and ball grounds $1 or $10, as pleases their fancy; regulate the price of pork chops and chop suey; it's the same thing. Hackmen deal with the public, which can be fleeced, as the hotel men and others who are still apter at the fleecing game do.

Such men as our Mayor and our merchants, I say, turn their attention too much upon small men, who already fight hard for existence, while they let more important and timely topics sleep in peace.

Poor night hawk—forced by competition and public ostentation to work unliveried with an old "ship" at night! Poor fellows, they ask a dollar for a fifty-cent ride to pay for a thirty-dollar rubber tire, ($80 a pair,) that you may ride smoothly; that their old horse may have a square feed in the morning, and that the landlord may have his rent.

A large, well-fed man attacking a smaller and a weaker one should be ashamed. So should our Mayor and merchants. And if they are attacking in behalf of those ignorant of the fares, already regulated, why, then, I say again, First sweep your own stoop clean.

ALBERT T. WALKUP.

New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

IN DARKEST RICHMOND.

The Rule Last Night Was to Meet Father with a Lantern.

Since Richmond Borough ceased to have its streets illuminated a week or so ago the weather man each night has turned on the moon full blast for several hours so that people were able to go about even when all the lights were out.

Last night, however, a veil of thick clouds shut off the light of the moon and stars, and the streets of the borough were in absolute and total darkness. The only exception occurred where some public-spirited citizen possessing a bull's-eye lantern lighted it and set it at his front door, so that he and his friends might not break their necks at that particular spot. The arc lights were out, and the air was heavy with rain and so dark that persons could not see each other further away than ten feet.

The next worst thing to street lights on the island are the sidewalks. In most places, as a result of the darkness, men and women had to take to the middle of the streets to avoid the ups and downs.

All over the island people who had to be out carried lanterns. Their moving about in the darkness made it look as if giant fireflies were slowly sailing along. Men due home after dark were met by members of their families carrying lighted lanterns. Frequently one such fortunate citizen became a pilot for half a dozen of his neighbors, who by following his light were able to make their way home with some measure of safety.

Many families placed lamps in their front windows and ran up shades to illuminate the street in front.

Meanwhile the trolley cars ran steadily and Happyland was brilliantly illuminated. In fact, all the lighting seemed to be concentrated there. In the daytime the trolley cars were in difficulty. Twice there were half-hour delays. It took one car two hours to travel from West Brighton to Stapleton.

Benefit for Hebrew Sanitarium.

Lew Fields will give to-morrow evening at the Arverne Pier Theatre a benefit for the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, at Rockaway Beach. The players of the Fields Company have volunteered their services. The inmates of the sanitarium now number 450, the capacity of the institution having been doubled by a building recently built.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Margaret Bourne has been engaged as one of Arnold Daly's supporters in his repertoire. She was with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "The Sorceress."

Mrs. Mary E. Barker, who originated the part of Durbeyfield in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske for the company which is to support Bertha Kalich in "The Kreutzer Sonata."

Nella Bergen has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger as the prima donna in "The Free Lance."

Ida Waterman will be one of Henrietta Crosman's supporters in "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy."

Virginia Staunton has been added to the cast of Marie Cahill's new play, "Marrying Mary," which will open at Daly's on Aug. 27.

Damon Lyon will be the Marquis Kioto in "Fantana" this season.

Daniel V. Arthur and J. Fred Zimmermann, Jr., have purchased from George Broadhurst his new musical play, "The Lady from Lanza." Silvio Hein will furnish the score.

"ALL WORK DRUGGISTS DOWN TO UNCLE SAM"

Sub-Station Managers Thus Protest Against a Cut in Pay.

MANY GIVE UP THEIR PLACES

Can't Afford to Work for the Post Office, They Say, on Meagre Salary Allowed Them.

The sub-Postmasters of New York held an indignation meeting yesterday afternoon at the New York College of Pharmacy on West Sixty-eighth Street. They declare that the Government does not pay them fair wages for the work they do.

"Everybody else has worked the poor druggist," said one of the men at the meeting, "and now Uncle Sam is playing him for a 'a good thing.'" Then he recited:

Everybody works the druggist,
They use him night and day,
They tear his free directory,
And treat him like a jay;
When anybody's injured,
Make a hospital of his store,
Now Uncle Sam is working him,
That's why we're sore.

"Yes," said another druggist, "we have occasion to feel sore over this notice from the Post Office."

The notice was to the effect that in the future druggists who act as clerks and have sub-stations in their stores will not be paid as much as they have been getting in the past.

The meeting was called to order by A. B. Baltzly, who said he wished to protest against the insufficient pay allowed to sub-station agents by the United States Postal authorities. There were 220 of these agents in Manhattan and the Bronx, according to Mr. Baltzly. He said they were a great aid to the Post Office Department, as they were really the distributing agents for postage stamps and money orders. They gave up the best part of their drug stores to the postal station business, some employed girl clerks, and others tied up their private funds in carrying on the work assigned to them by the Post Office Department. Very few of them got more than $2 a week pay for it, although if they were to rent out a part of their store they could probably get $50 or $60 for it.

The Chairman added that for the year ending Dec. 31 last the sub-stations in Manhattan and the Bronx had sold $2,606,992.75 worth of postage stamps and $3,194,580.36 in money orders. At 8 cents a parcel they had handled 748,144 pieces of registered mail. One Sub-Station Superintendent who received $600 last year had increased his business this year, but he only received $400 in salary. He had to employ a girl clerk and he paid her $400 in salary, so he was out his expenses and his time for making out reports. All told, fifty-eight sub-station agents had their salaries cut.

On Aug. 1 a man called at each sub-station and told the manager that in the future he would not receive as much money as he had been getting, and that if he did not like it he could give up the job of acting as sub-Postmaster. The managers were only allowed a few minutes in which to make up their minds as to what they would do. Several gave up the job. The man in charge of Sub-station 49, Otto Frohwein, a druggist at 1,620 Third Avenue, had worked hard to make his little Post Office an attractive one. He had spent much money in fitting it up and in improving the service, so that the business there grew rapidly, but rather than work for so little pay he gave up the work.

The other sub-stations that were abandoned were those known as 92, at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street; 181, at Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, in the Star Dry Goods Store, and 197, at Avenue D and Twelfth Street.

J. Diner, the Secretary of the Metropolitan Retail Druggists' Association, said that his association was interested in seeing that the postal station men got more money or at least knew what money they would receive from the Government for their work. He thought the best way to go about it was to pass resolutions asking the Postmaster General to help them.

"The druggist is at every one's mercy," said Mr. Diner. "If a man is out late at night he telephones to ask the druggist to send a message to his house that he's not coming home to dinner. If a child is injured he is brought into the drug store, and business there is interrupted while the ambulance surgeon is at work, rupted while the ambulance surgeon is at work, and then after the crowd leaves the druggist has to pay a scrubwoman to clean up his place. If a woman has a dead cat she calls at the drug store and asks what disposition to make of it, and the druggist loses time telling her. They even come in to borrow matches to light cigars, and a woman came around to ask me where she could get a draft cashed, although she did not remember who the draft had been drawn on, as she had left it at home. I have had people wake me up in the middle of the night to buy a postage stamp."

Secretary Diner offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The present remuneration for the services as Superintendent of Post Office sub-stations is not adequate to the amount of work generally expected and demanded by the Post Office authorities from said Superintendents of sub-stations; and,

"Whereas, There seems to exist no definite plan by which the salaries for sub-stations are regulated:

"Therefore, By all the Superintendents of sub-stations of the boroughs comprising Greater New York, associated under the leadership and with the sanction and support of the Metropolitan Association of Retail Druggists, be it

"Resolved, That the Post Office Department should arrange a schedule of salaries in reasonable accord with the business done, and that said schedule shall be made known to all Superintendents of sub-stations, so that they may know when the business transacted at their station entitles them to a raise; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to take immediate action in the matter, so that the salaries for the current year may be properly adjusted; and be it further

"Resolved, That a signed copy of such schedule be sent to each sub-station."

After passing these resolutions by a unanimous vote each sub-station man signed a petition which will be forwarded, with a copy of the resolutions, to the Postmaster General at Washington.

DANGER IS NOW A RUG.

Glen Ridge Residents Like Him Better That Way Than as a Dog.

Vincent A. Ryan, the leader of Senator Everett Colby's new-idea movement in Glen Ridge, has a rug in the hall of his home in Ridgewood Avenue which he prizes highly. The rug is not for use, but was put there for ornamental purposes and to remind the members of the family of other days when Danger, Mr. Ryan's big St. Bernard, was alive.

The skin is Danger's. He was poisoned some time ago. Some of the neighbors said he was a nuisance because he attacked other animals and persons who might be passing by.

Danger was the cause of a number of lawsuits being brought against Mr. Ryan. Finally, one morning, the dog was found dead. An autopsy showed that the animal had been poisoned.

Mr. Ryan offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the poisoner and employed detectives in an effort to discover him, but without success.

LASSOED THE OSTRICHES.

Bronx Keepers Hurried Them Out of Small Fire's Reach.

There was excitement in the ostrich house of the Bronx Zoological Garden yesterday morning. It was all caused by a fire. Although the fire was quickly extinguished, it was found necessary to get the ostriches out of the house, and this was accomplished with the aid of a lasso.

Ajax, the big reindeer, also had his troubles yesterday. He has been in a bad humor lately and it was found necessary to cut off his horns. The amputation was performed by Dr. Blair, who was assisted by Acting Director Mitchell and four of the keepers employed at the zoo.

'RAH FOR PAT CRANNA!

He's Going to Have a Christening That Is a Christening.

Fireman Patrick Cranna of Engine 78, which is stationed at City Island, is to be the host at a grand christening a week from to-morrow. Mr. Cranna is the father of fifteen children, including three sets of twins. The celebration to take place on the 19th is the christening of the last set of twins, now a few weeks old.

President Roosevelt has been invited, and although it is practically sure he will not be at the christening, Mr. and Mrs. Cranna expect to get a cordial letter from him, as they think they are splendid examples of the kind of people the President is supposed to honor most. Prior to the christening there will be a parade, in which will participate several hundred relations of Mr. and Mrs. Cranna.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Louise Lynch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lynch (Miss Robbins) of Paris, is spending August at New London with Mr. and Mrs. James Lynch.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells have left Newport for a week's stay in the White Mountains.

***

Mrs. Jesse Tyson, who had been the guest at Newport of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, went to Long Branch several days ago for the rest of the season.

***

Miss Constance Folsom has left Lenox to spend several days at Lime Rock, Conn., with her sister, Mrs. Clark Voorhees.

***

Marshall Kernochan has returned to his Pittsfield country place from the White Mountains.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle are taking an automobile trip through New England. Their destination is Portland, Me.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Janney of Philadelphia, who are on an automobile trip, spent several days at Lenox.

***

Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo is at the Malvern, Bar Harbor, and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock has arrived at the Small Talleyrand.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Anderson, who are abroad, will return to their country place at Greenwich, Conn., in September. Mr. and Mrs. John Tanner (Miss Anderson) will then visit them.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have returned to Lakeside, their Lenox villa, from a visit to Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Murchison (Miss de Mauriac) are at Narragansett Pier.

***

James A. Breese, Jr., and Sydney Breese gave an amateur theatrical performance last evening at the Orchard, the Breeses' Southampton cottage. The play was called "No. 2196," or "Insanity at the Orchard." The cast included the Misses Betty Morton, Isabelle May, Sally Hill, Marion Clark, Edith Kane, and the Messrs. Breese, Lawrence, Sard, May, Rogers, and Atherton.

***

Miss Pauline French will leave Newport on Monday for Southampton, where she will spend several days.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

GILBERT—BERGE.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN RAFAAL, Cal., Aug. 10.—Miss Martha E. Bergé of New York was married yesterday to Judge Newton Whiting Gilbert of Fort Wayne, Ind. The bride was given away by her mother, who accompanied her to the Pacific Coast. Judge and Mrs. Gilbert will make their home in Manila, starting for the Philippine Islands on Aug. 14 on the steamer Manchuria.

The bride is a native of New York, where she was educated. Her grandparents were prominent in the development of New York real estate interests and left a large fortune, which was divided among the granchildren. Her mother, Mrs. Martha A. Sprague, is related to Consul Richard E. Sprague of Gibraltar. The bride met Judge Gilbert in Havana when he was Lieutenant Governor of Indiana.

Judge Gilbert was a Representative in Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District, Fort Wayne, Ind., and went with the Taft party to the Philippines. He took the greatest interest in the islands, and resigned his sea in Congress to accept the Judgeship offered him by President Roosevelt. He will be one of the nine Judges of the Court of First Instance in the Philippine Islands. He has had an active political career in Indiana, and during the Spanish war was Captain of Company H, 157th Indiana Volunteers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Crooks.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 10.—James Crooks, an old resident of Paterson, died at his home here last night. He was born in Lancashire, England, 70 years ago. His father brought his family to this country and settled in Paterson in 1832. Mr. Crooks was first employed by the Rogers Locomotive Works, but later went into the real estate business. In 1868 he obtained a charter for the Paterson and Passaic Railroad Company, which established several lines in the city. Mr. Crooks was married three times. He married his third wife, Miss Catherine Blauvelt, on Washington's Birthday of last year.

William Coggeswell.

William Coggeswell, the painter and musician, died at the Brunswick House, Amityville, L. I. on Tuesday, aged 82 years. Mr. Coggeswell painted the celebrated portrait of Abraham Lincoln which hangs in the White House. He was very prominent in Masonic circles at one time. He was a widower and had been at the Brunswick House but a few weeks. His home was at Beverly, R. I. where his body was taken for burial.

Hiram Warren Mead.

Hiram Warren Mead died on Tuesday at his home, 1,419 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Mead was 82 years old, and had lived in Brooklyn for forty years. He leaves a wife, one daughter, and two grandchildren. Mr. Mead was born in Pittsfield, Mass. After several years in the linen business he became a member of the Stock Exchange. He retired, however, and sold his seat.

The Rev. William E. Clarke.

The Rev. Dr. William E. Clarke, for fifty years a leading member of the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, died yesterday at his home in White Plains. Dr. Clarke was born in Sidney Plains, N. Y., seventy years ago. His last charge was at Hartsdale. He leaves a widow and four children. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon in the Methodist Episcopal Church at White Plains.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. GEORGE EDWARD WALK, Dean of St. Matthew's Cathedral, the largest Episcopal parish in Texas, died in Dallas, Texas, yesterday of peritonitis.

CLAUDE M. DESHA, a resident of Cynthiana, Ky., and a prominent Democratic politician, died on Thursday night of apoplexy. He was a son of Gen. Lucius Desha and a grandson of Gov. Joseph Desha.

EDNA C. VAN GILSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Eben Van Gilson of Montclair, N. J., died on Thursday night at Lone Cove, Me., where she was spending the Summer with her two sisters. Miss Van Gilson was 23 years old. She was an officer of the Upper Montclair Dramatic Club.

EDWARD THEODORE BELL, Jr., died Thursday from Bright's disease at the Hahnemann Hospital. Mr. Bell was the son of Edward T. and Anna D. Bell, of Paterson, N. J. He was thirty-one years old and a graduate of Yale in the class of '06. Mr. Bell served in the Spanish war. He was a member of the Yale, Lotos, and United League Clubs.

Dr. JAMES WEIR of Owensborough, Ky., a former professor of medicine and author of several medical works, died on Thursday night at Virginia Beach. He was 50 years old. Dr. Weir was graduated from the University of Louisville in 1878. He studied medicine at the University of Louisville, the University of Michigan, Bellevue Hospital, and at the New York Polyclinic. He was the author of "The Dawn of Reason," "Intelligence in the Lower Animals," and other works.

DFLANY BEGINS SUIT AGAINST THIRD TRACK

Which the Interborough, He Says, Built by Stealth.

HAS NO RIGHT TO THE LINE

But Nevertheless Is Using It for Storage and Even Running Elevated Trains Over It.

Papers were served yesterday on Daniel W. McWilliams, Secretary and Treasurer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, giving notice that on Aug. 20 the Corporation Counsel will apply for a temporary injunction restraining the company from operating trains or storing cars on sections of the new third track on the Third Avenue elevated line. These stretches of track are from Forty-second to 129th Street, Fifth to Sixteenth Street, and Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Stree. This action is taken pending proceedings, expected to be begun in October to have the tracks removed.

It results from a complaint made many months ago by the City Club to Mayor McClellan that the Interborough Company was constructing and operating a new third track on Third Avenue without a vestige of legal right to do so. The club urged that the city stop it, and now the Corporation Counsel is getting around to look into the company's doings in the matter.

Corporation Counsel Delany found in the earliest stages of his investigation that the city records did not show that permission had ever been granted the railroad corporation to erect a third track on Third Avenue or any part of it. The papers served yesterday on Mr. McWilliams are notice that something is to be done. Mr. Delany says that his office expects to push the case to the point "where every foot of siding or section of the third track" will be pulled down by order of the court.

The Interborough Company's argument, it is understood, will be that the charter of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Company calls for the maintenance of a third track, although none has been built till now. Meantime the Interborough is using the track in dispute for storage of Third Avenue cars and material.

In the papers filed yesterday in the case are included affidavits by City Clerk Scully, Secretary Haag of the Board of Estimate, and Secretary Burrows of the Rapid Transit Commission, the tenor of which is that the records of their offices show that the city authorities never gave permission for a third elevated track on Third Avenue. The Corporation Counsel says in his complaint:

Long after the completion of the two tracks the defendants (the Interborough Company) began to change, modify, and reconstruct the structure originally built for two tracks, and to construct between the two tracks sidings, or third tracks, from time to time, all of the said work being illegal and contrary to law, and without authority. The said sidings or third tracks were gradually and stealthily extended and connected so that a continuous track of ever-increasing length was constructed. On the said third track the defendants, or their predecessors, stored, and continue to store, cars and railroad material, allowing the same to remain thereon for long periods of time illegally and without authority of law, and the said defendants are now extending and connecting the said sections, and threaten to extend and connect the same in said Third Avenue so as to construct one single uninterrupted third track from about Fifth Street to 129th Street, all of which is being done illegally and without authority of law, and is a nuisance and an obstruction of the public streets and an attempt to exercise a public franchise without authority therefor.

The said defendants or their predecessors have, from time to time, as the said third track has been lengthened, run thereon or on parts thereof express trains, and continue so to do for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire on the said elevated railroad, and as part and parcel of the same *** without authority of law, and * * * the said third track and its present use and occupation is a public nuisance.

An injunction is proper and necessary herein, among other reasons, upon the ground of public policy in that the said defendants are assuming, without authority of law, to exercise a public franchise in violation of law and without having obtained the same as provided by law and without giving any compensation therefor to this plaintiff, and for the reason that the defendants are guilty of creating and maintaining a continuing nuisance in the public streets and are obstructing the said streets illegally and depriving the inhabitants of their rights in and use of the streets to which they are entitled.

Brady-Garvan Wedding To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—Nicholas F. Brady, Vice President of the Edison Electric Company of New York City and son of Anthony N. Brady of New York and Albany, will be married here to-morrow to Miss Genevieve Garvan, daughter of Senator Patrick Garvan of this city and sister of Assistant District Attorney Garvan of New York. The ceremony will take place in St. Joseph's Cathedral.

Longworths to Visit Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 10.—It was learned to-day that Representative Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth are expected to come to Oyster Bay immediately on their return from abroad. They will return on the steamship St. Paul, which is due to-morrow or early Sunday morning.

California News Bureau Opened Here.

The California Promotion Committee engaged in assisting the work of reconstructing San Francisco has opened an Eastern branch in Room 134 Waldorf-Astoria. Daily bulletins are received at the New York office giving information as to building contracts let and other news of importance to those having interests in San Francisco.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The barometric depression that extended Thursday evening from the Western lake region to the Middle Atlantic Coast has drifted eastward, and is now central north of Lake Ontario.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Showers, followed by fair Saturday. Sunday, fair; fresh west winds.

New England—Showers, followed by fair Saturday; fresh south, shifting to west winds. Sunday, fair.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh west to northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	73	69	4 P. M.	78	74
6 A. M.	75	68	6 P. M.	79	74
9 A. M.	78	70	9 P. M.	77	72
12 M.	79	73	12 P. M.	76	72

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4895 Gramercy) for Book of Views, or representative.

OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers: Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, and Washington Post.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Calvary, W. 57th St., Rev. CHARLES P. MacGREGOR. 11, 8. Evening: Illustrated Course on Paul.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—T. A. K. Gessler, D. D., will preach morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 22d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Willard Scott, D. D., will preach at both services.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St.—Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D. Services 11 A. M.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St.—Services every Sunday, 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. Rev. RICHARD WILKINSON, D. D., renowned preacher of the Methodist Church South. Morning, 11; evening, 8. ALL SEATS FREE. CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. C. W. McCORMICK, D. D. No Evening Service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Special Summer Services

St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's Churches have arranged a series of special Summer services, the 8th of which will be held in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue, corner Fifty-third Street, Sunday morning, August 12, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Very Rev. Wilford L. Robbins, LL. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary. The full choir will be present; all seats free. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Low Mass, 7:30. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon. Rev. Robert G. Quennell will preach at both services.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St. Communions: 7 and 8 A. M. SERMON & CHORAL CELEBRATION, 10:30. Choral Evensong, (No Sermon,) 5 o'clock. SERVICES EVERY DAY 7 & 9 A. M. & 5 P. M.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St.—Services 8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rt. Rev. Davis Sessums, D. D., of Louisiana preaches at 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. REV. JAMES M. FARR of Christ Church will preach at 11. STRANGERS WELCOME.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Corner of 55th Street. Services commence on Aug. 12 at 11 A. M. & 4:30 P. M. REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., of London will preach both morning and afternoon Strangers are cordially invited.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Morning Service at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Robert S. Steen will preach.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Minister.—Sunday preaching, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av., Eleventh to Twelfth St., Rev. C. C. ST. CLAIR, from Morrisville, Vt., will preach at 11 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Services at 11 and 8; Rev. A. EDWIN KEEGWIN, D. D., pastor. Rev. John Axford Higgons, D. D., Boston, Mass., will preach. Subject—Morning, "The Philosophy of Religion"; evening, "Out of Plumb."

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant. Public worship to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Ralph K. Hickok will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. SIMON BLOCKER will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. DAVID DE FOREST BURRELL will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "The Two Processions." Evening: "The Praise of Men."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St. R

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JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.01	.02	Justice	.04	.05
Alpha Con.	.06	.07	Ky. Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.07	.08	Mexican	.66	.68
Belcher	.21	.21	Occid. Con.	.74	.74
Best & Bel.	.70	.70	Ophir	3.45	3.45
Bullion	.20	.20	Overman	.09	.08
Caledonia	.24	.23	Potosi	.11	.11
Chal. Con.	.12	.12	Savage	.81	.81
Challar	.11	.11	Sag Belch.	.04	.03
Confidence	.58	.57	Sierra Nev.	.18	.19
C. C. & V.	.86	.86	St. Louis	.05	.05
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.19	.18
Crown Point	.08	.09	Utah Con.	.03	.03
Gould & C.	.07	.07	Yel. Jacket	.13	.13
Hale & N.	.97	.94	Silver Bars	.65½	.65⅝
Julia	.06	.05			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .51@.51½.
Drafts, sight, unchanged at .04@.05.
Telegraph, unchanged at .06@.07½.

TONOPAH.	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Belmont	5.25	5.25	Sand Storm	.65	.63
Cash Boy	.14	.14	St. Ives	.90	.62
Golden Anch.	.06	.54	MANHATTAN.		
Home	.16	.16	Man. Broncho	.16	.16
Jim Butler	1.43	1.42	Man. Cons.	1.20	1.15
McNamara	.73	.73	Cowboy	.10	.10
Midway	2.20	2.20	Man. Dexter	.61	.60
Montana	2.82	2.82	Man. L. Joe	.05	.05
North Star	.47	.46	Man. Mining	.10	.09
Ohio	.33	.33	Mustang	.21	.21
GOLDFIELD.			Pine Nut	.28	.25
Adams	.08	.08	BULLFROG.		
Atlanta	.22	.22	Bull'g Min.	.47	.48
Bixbie	.09	.08	Bull'g N. B.	.53	.53
Eclipse	.09	.08	Bullfrog	.88	.91
Goldfield Min.	.43	.44	Gold Bar	1.20	1.17
Jumbo	1.25	1.35	Orig. Bullf'g.	.15	.14
Kendall	.33	.68	Stefnway	.35	.37
Mohawk	2.35	2.22	Tramp	.90	1.02
Red Top	1.25	1.50			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13¾	14	Lexington	3½	4
Banner	3⅜	3½	Moon Anch.	2¾	3
C. K. & N.	6	8	Mollie Gib.	5½	6½
C. C. Cons.	6¾	7	New Haven	2½	3½
Dante	6	6¼	Newin	3¾	4
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	8⅞	Old Gold	3	3¼
Elkton	45	46	Pharmacist	4¾	4½
El Paso	49½	51	Portland	140	143½
Findlay	69¾	70	Rose Maud	3¾	3¾
Gold Dollar	8	8¼	Rose Nicol	2¾	2¾
Golden Cyc.	75	80	Sample	9½	9¾
Sovereign	7	7¼	Un. Gold	9	9⅞
Isabella	23	23½	Vindicator	94½	96
Jackpot	5½	6	Work	15½	15¾
J. Johnson	5	10			

The Nero Freed from Devil's Ditch.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 10.—The United States collier Nero, which went ashore on Devil's Ditch, Block Island, on Aug. 1, was released to-day. She was towed to Block Island, and if she can stand the trip will be brought to New London for repairs.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Rates, 3@4½ Per Cent.

Banks Lose Cash on Week—The Crop Report.

Continued firmness in call money rates around Thursday's quotations, together with preliminary estimates of the week's currency movement foreshadowing a loss of about $2,500,000 in cash by the banks, served as restraining influences upon the prices of securities in the early part of yesterday's stock market session, and blunted the edge of the splendid showing of the Government crop report later in the day. The undertone of prices was firm, nevertheless, and at the close a majority of the active issues displayed small gains, while substantial advances occurred in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, and Consolidated Gas. The volume of transactions underwent further contraction. The figures of the crop report show wheat and corn to be in even better position than was the case a month ago, taking, of course, the wheat crop as a whole. The condition of Spring wheat alone showed a decline of 4½ per cent. from the figures of a month ago, but the Government's own estimate of the Winter wheat crop is greater by 63,000,000 bushels than that indicated by the July condition, and therefore the total indicated crop of 772,264,000 bushels is an increase of nearly 50,000,000 bushels above the July indication, slightly more above that of a year ago, and nearly 24,000,000 bushels above the record crop of 1901. The indicated yield of corn, 2,713,194,000 bushels, is 10,000,000 bushels greater than the indicated yield of July and nearly 15,000,000 bushels above the actual harvest of 1905. There are, of course, trying weeks for corn yet ahead, and the correction of the Government's July figures contained in its yesterday estimate of the Winter wheat yield must lead to the making of further allowance in considering the final wheat outturn, but these are only minor blemishes on an otherwise perfect crop situation.

Money failed to remain throughout the day at the high figures of the morning, and in the afternoon loans were easily obtainable at 3½ per cent., against the high rate of 4½ per cent. for the day. Much attention was devoted to the foreign exchange market, owing to another sharp break in foreign exchange, amounting to 30 points, which brought rates to a point where our bankers were bidding for gold in London. These bids, however, resulted in an increase in gold prices in that city and an additional obstacle to importation lies in the scanty supplies in the London market, although the gold arriving next week may be in part obtained. Preliminary estimates of the cash loss of the banks were in unusual accord, placing the extent of the week's drain at about $2,500,000, as against the $5,000,000 of last week's estimates. The most interesting feature of the estimates was, of course, their exhibition of the loss of a substantial sum to the interior on direct shipments, these betokening very clearly the beginning of the usual Autumnal demands for harvesting funds. Once more the London market was strong, with the Kaffir market almost buoyant, while the Paris and Berlin markets were likewise cheerful.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Advances of 25 to 50 Cents on Iron for Spot Delivery.

The scarcity of both steel and iron and the sold-up condition of the mills were emphasized by two items of news received in trade centres yesterday. One told of advances of from 25 cents to 50 cents a ton on iron for spot delivery. The other was to the effect that one of the largest independent steel concerns has issued orders to its agents to take no further orders for delivery in the current year, owing to the congestion at the mills.

Sales of No. 2 foundry iron, for delivery in November, are reported on a basis of $15 a ton, Birmingham, which is $2 a ton above the price for the slump early in June, when reports of a dissolution of the agreement between Southern manufacturers were current.

Commenting on the iron situation, The Iron Trade Review says:

The remarkable activity in pig iron and the certainty of its continuance well into another year at least are indicated by the heavy inquiry, in a number of cases extending through the first half of 1907. Prices are advancing more rapidly toward those of the boom period of 1902 than conservative interests like to see. Rumors have been current that prices of iron ore are to be advanced 50 cents per ton. In finished lines much the same situation prevails.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made small advances in the London market yesterday for both spot and future delivery. The final prices were £83 2s. 6d. for spot, an advance of 2s. 6d., and £82 15s. for futures, an advance of 5s. Pig tin closed strong at an advance of £2 10s. for spot and £2 5s. for futures, at £181 10s. and £181 15s. respectively. Lead was firm at £16 18s. 9d., spelter was up 2s., at £26 17s. 6d. Iron warrants were materially higher at 51s. 7d. for standard foundry and 52s. 1½d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday, compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.62½	18.75	18.62½	18.75
Electrolytic	.....	18.37½	.....	18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	40.60	40.65	39.25	39.75

EXCHANGE STILL LOWER.

Demand Sterling at a Point Which Would Permit Gold Imports.

The downward movement in foreign exchange rates which had been in progress since Wednesday was accelerated yesterday by large offerings of commercial bills, the sale of which depressed demand sterling to a point at which gold could be profitably imported were any bars available in the open market in London.

Demand sterling, which early in the week had sold as high as 4.8550, opened yesterday below 4.85, and before the day was over had dropped to 4.8475. At this level gold could be purchased in London for import on the basis of yesterday's quotation of 77s 9½d for bar gold. It was considered possible, therefore, that a part of next week's arrival of bar gold in London may be taken for New York account.

The uncertain element in the matter is the willingness of the Bank of England to allow this gold to be taken for New York. By bidding up slightly the price of gold in London, the Bank could prevent New York bankers obtaining this gold at a profit.

The opinion was expressed in banking circles yesterday that the supply of bills of exchange is likely to be large from this time on, and that exchange rates therefore will continue to show ease for some time to come.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. B. Russell of J. B. Russell & Co., bankers, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Guardian Trust Company.

Charles F. Cox, Treasurer of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, the Michigan Central, Big Four, and other of the Vanderbilt properties, has left the city on a month's vacation.

The Stock Exchange has admitted the following securities to listing: Associated Merchants' Company, $5,078,300 second preferred stock; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, $1,075,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1993; United Railways Company of St. Louis, $977,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1934; Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, $2,000,000 additional common stock; Colorado Industrial Company, $4,000,000 additional first mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1934 for $1,000 each.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Aug. 10, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 10, 1906. 493,613
From Jan. 1, 1906. 172,928,515
Corresponding date last year. 156,628,344

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
101¾	102	38,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	102	102½	101	101½	+⅝
23½	24	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+½
37⅝	38½	1,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	38½	38⅝	37⅝	38½	+½
100½	100⅝	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	–⅛
71⅜	71⅞	2,200	Am. Ice Securities	71⅝	72	71⅛	71⅞	+⅜
69	69½	2,300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	69	69¾	68½	69½	+½
152⅝	152¾	8,000	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	152½	152⅞	151¾	152⅝	+⅞
116⅛	117	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	116½	116⅝	116½	116⅝	–⅛
135⅞	136	1,900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	135⅞	135⅞	135	135¾	–⅛
99⅝	100	300	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	+⅛
36½	37	450	*Am. Woolen Co.	36½	37	36⅜	36⅝	+⅛
254	254½	8,000	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	254	264½	252	254½	+⅛
92⅞	93	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92⅞	93⅞	92⅜	92⅜	–⅛
100	100¼	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛	–⅛
120⅜	120⅝	15,200	Baltimore & Ohio.	120⅝	121	120⅜	120⅝	+⅜
21	22	200	Bethlehem Steel	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+¼
110	...	10	Boston Air Line pf.	110	110	110	110	...
77⅝	77⅞	7,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78⅛	78¼	77⅜	77⅝	+⅝
66	69	100	Canada Southern	66	66	66	66	–⅞
167½	167⅝	1,900	Canadian Pacific	167⅝	167⅞	167⅝	167¾	...
38	39	100	Central Leather Co.	38⅞	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	–⅛
101½	102	400	Central Leath. Co. pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅛	101½	...
60½	60⅝	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60⅝	60⅞	60½	60⅝	...
18½	18⅝	1,000	Chicago Great West.	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
27½	28	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+⅛
185⅜	186	10,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	186¼	188¾	185¾	186	+⅝
197½	199	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	198	198	198	198	–1
204	206	1,200	Chicago & Northw.	203	205	202½	205	+3
14	15	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15	15	15	15	...
52⅜	53¼	4,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	53¼	+⅝
37⅝	37⅞	550	Colorado & Southern.	37¾	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	+⅛
70½	71½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	71	71	71	71	–⅛
18½	19	200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅞	–⅛
138½	139	4,000	Consolidated Gas	136¼	139¾	136¼	138⅞	+2½
19¾	20	150	Corn Products Ref.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	–⅛
220	221	400	Delaware & Hudson.	220	220	220	220	–2
43	43¼	2,500	Denver & Rio Grande.	42⅜	44	42⅜	43¼	+1½
60	61	270	*Distillers Securities.	60	60½	60	60½	+½
18	18⅛	...	*Dist., S. S. & At.	18	18	18	18	–½
43	43⅛	7,000	Erie	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43	–⅛
69	70	200	Erie 2d pf.	70	70	69⅞	69⅞	–⅛
90	95	500	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90	91½	90	91½	–2½
95⅜	96	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	96	96	96	96	...
165¼	167	100	General Electric	167	167	167	167	...
295½	296	2,000	Great Northern pf.	297½	297⅝	295½	295½	–⅛
51	53½	700	Havana Electric	50	51	50	51	+1½
87½	89⅞	450	Havana Electric pf.	87	89	87	89	...
175½	177	100	Illinois Central	175⅝	175⅝	175⅝	175⅝	–1⅝
34⅜	35¼	8,100	*Interbor.-Met	35½	35½	34	35	–½
75⅝	76	1,800	*Interbor.-Met. pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75½	+⅛
19½	19⅝	1,000	Internat. Paper Co.	19	19½	19	19½	–⅛
71	74	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	70	70	70	70	–2¼
26⅜	27	100	Kansas City South.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+⅛
55¾	56	900	Kansas City South. pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56	56	–⅝
59⅝	60	200	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	60	60¼	60	60¼	...
68	70	500	Long Island	68	68½	68	68½	+1½
143½	143⅝	900	Louisville & Nash.	144	144½	143⅝	143⅝	...
21⅛	21¼	300	Mexican Central	21	21⅜	21	21¼	+⅜
180	200	50	Michigan Central	183	183	183	183	...
64	65½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	64½	64½	64½	64½	+½
33⅜	34	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	...
67½	68	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	68	68	68	68	...
94½	94⅞	1,000	Missouri Pacific	94	94½	93⅞	94½	+½
140	143	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	140	140	140	140	–3
14	15	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	14½	14½	14½	14½	–¼
79½	80	1,800	*National Lead Co.	79	80	79	79⅝	+⅝
102¼	104	975	*National Lead Co. pf.	102	102½	101½	102½	–½
39½	39⅝	300	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	+½
139¾	140½	7,200	New York Central	139½	140¼	138½	140½	+1⅝
68	68¼	1,400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68½	68½	67⅝	68¼	+1
47	47⅜	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47½	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	+⅛
92	92¼	14,600	Norfolk & Western.	91½	92¼	91½	92	+⅛
94½	95½	200	North American	94½	94½	94½	94½	+⅛
205	205⅜	4,600	Northern Pacific	206	206⅛	205	205½	+1¼
135⅝	136	43,850	Pennsylvania R. R.	136¼	136⅝	135¾	135⅞	–⅛
50	54	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+¼
51¼	51½	400	Pressed Steel Car.	51½	51½	51¼	51½	...
52½	53	100	*Ry. Steel Spring.	52½	52½	52½	52½	–1
98½	100¼	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	99	99	99	99	+⅛
131⅛	131¾	50,400	Reading	131¼	131¾	130½	131¾	+⅞
98½	99	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	99	99	99	99	+⅛
25⅝	25⅞	100	Rock Island Co.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
24	24¼	200	St. Louis Southw.	24½	24½	24	24	–⅛
76⅜	77¼	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	75½	76⅝	75½	76⅝	+1⅛
77⅞	78	33,400	Southern Pacific	77⅛	78	77⅛	78	+1½
118	118½	100	Southern Pacific pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
36⅜	36⅞	1,000	Southern Ry. ext.	36⅝	37	36⅞	36⅞	–⅛
154	155	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	154½	154½	154½	154½	–1¼
32¼	33	100	Texas & Pacific	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½	...
123	125	100	Third Avenue	123	123	123	123	–2
47¼	48⅛	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	–⅛
156⅞	157	38,400	Union Pacific	156	157	155⅝	156⅞	+1⅛
66⅜	67¼	700	United Rys. Invest.	67¼	68	67⅛	67½	–⅛
74½	75	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
47	47⅛	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe, x d.	47½	47½	47¼	47⅜	+½
76⅞	78	100	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	77	77	77	77	–1
35½	38	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	36	36½	35½	36½	–⅛
74	75	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	–⅛
44¼	44⅝	200	U. S. Rubber	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
107	107½	50	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
40½	40⅝	28,157	U. S. Steel	40¼	40⅝	40	40½	+⅛
105¾	105⅞	4,400	U. S. Steel pf.	105⅝	106	105	105¾	+⅛
37¼	38½	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
46½	47	200	Wabash pf.	46	46½	46	46½	+1
295	310	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	300	300	300	300	...
91	91½	100	Western Union Tel.	91½	91½	91½	91½	–⅝
17⅛	18⅞	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	17½	17½	17¼	17½	–2
23	24	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	–⅛
25¼	25¾	500	Wisconsin Central	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+⅛
48¾	49½	600	Wisconsin Central pf.	49½	49½	49⅛	49¼	–⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money was high at 4½ per cent., low at 3 per cent., and closed at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4¼ per cent.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for ninety days, 5¼ per cent. for four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $286,843,139; balances, $16,906,649; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $280,456.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8475, sixty days at $4.8210, and cables at $4.8520. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: France, 5.20¾ for long and 5.18¾@5.18⅞ for demand; reichsmarks, 94 5-16 and 94 13-16; guilders, 40⅛ plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—35@45c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Money was in better demand in the market to-day, and supplies were large. Discounts were firmer.

The Stock Exchange maintained its cheerful tone and strength under provincial and Continental investment purchases. Consols and other first-class securities hardened further, while foreigners, led by Russians, improved materially on Paris buying.

Americans started steady, became firmer on local support, and improved to a fraction over parity in the forenoon. Later the New York advices were favorable, and prices hardened slightly and closed steady, after the transaction of a small amount of business.

Kaffirs and Rhodesians were active and dearer on Paris buying, which caused the bears to cover.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 closed at 102.

Bar silver firm at 30 5-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.10; Lisbon, 2.

Bullion amounting to £55,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

The Indian Secretary to-day released $1,250,000 in gold which he had previously obtained in the market.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	85⅛	...	...	–1-16
Consols, account	85⅜	...	...	–1-16
Anaconda	13	253⅛	254⅛	–1⅜
Atchison	93	93⅛	93	+⅛
Can. Pacific	173½	168⅛	167⅝	+⅛
St. Paul	191	185¾	185½	+⅛
Erie	44⅜	43	43¼	–⅛
Erie 1st pf.	81	78½	...	...
Illinois Central	180½	175¾	...	...
Louis. & Nash.	148	144½	143⅝	+⅜
N. Y. Central	143½	138⅞	138¾	+⅜
Pennsylvania	70⅝	136⅝	136	+⅛
Reading	67⅜	131¾	131¼	+⅛
So. Pacific	79¾	77½	76⅞	+⅛
Union Pacific	160⅞	156⅛	155⅝	+½
U. S. Steel	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	...
U. S. Steel pf.	110⅝	107¼	105¼	+⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	Inc.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
1st week Aug.	$129,900	$79,200	$46,700
From July 1.	729,700	474,300	255,400
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
1st week Aug.	800,000	661,000	139,000
From July 1.	4,529,681	4,152,779	388,852
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
1st week Aug.	25,000	36,000	*8,000
From July 1.	164,321	216,311	*51,990
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week July.	170,776	137,566	33,210
Month	520,441	432,239	88,202
From Jan. 1.	3,056,107	2,590,904	465,203
UTICA & MOHAWK VALLEY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	239,384	209,812	29,572
Oper. expenses	144,639	128,734	15,905
Net earnings	94,745	81,078	13,667
Other income	164	946	*782
Total income	94,909	82,024	12,885
Fixed charges	45,361	44,476	885
Net income	49,548	37,548	12,000

*Decrease.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	5	0	Esperanza	0	2	6
Tomboy	1	3	9	Dolores	2	1	3
El Oro	1	10	0	Strat. Indepen.	0	4	0

STOKES FOR HARRIMAN.

And Won't Take the Wells-Fargo Dispute Into the Courts.

The Directors of Wells, Fargo & Co. elected at Thursday's stormy meeting met yesterday and returned the old officers to office.

Walter C. Stokes, who led the minority contest for larger dividends, denied yesterday that he had any intention of taking the matter into the courts. He said that he greatly regretted the unpleasant notoriety that had come to the company through the movement, and said that, contrary to the belief that he was opposed to Mr. Harriman's domination of the company, he considered his connection with the concern invaluable to the stockholders.

"You must remember," he said, "that Mr. Untermyer has not represented me in the actions brought against the Directorate and officers. My lawyers have been Ross, Reed & Charles. Mr. Untermyer represented individual stockholders."

THE CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Estimates of the currency movements of the week indicate a loss by the banks ranging from $545,000 to $2,568,700 and estimates of the loss to the interior on direct shipments by mail and express range from $446,000 to $619,700. With the exception of the week ended July 5, no loss of this kind has been reported since the Spring movement of cash to the interior.

Banks received from the interior $5,860,800, and sent to the interior $6,480,500, including $1,744,000 National bank notes sent to Washington for redemption. Receipts of new gold were $2,043,700. Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $24,893,300. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, Panama bond purchases, &c., were $28,886,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $3,992,700.

The total loss at the interior, $619,700, and on the Sub-Treasury operations proper, $3,992,700, was $4,612,400. Deducting from this the gain from new gold, $2,043,700, the net loss was $2,568,700.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Some small buying in Chicago Subway was recorded at 47 to-day, compared with 45 a fortnight ago. Title and Trust on odd lots sold at 108@109⅝. Shipbuilding was firm at 65.

Selling developed on a small scale in Diamond Match in the afternoon, with resulting losses of about a point. Money, 5½@6 per cent. New York exchange, 25c. discount.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5	American Radiator	119	119	119
325	American Shipbuilding	65	65	65
310	Chicago Subway	47	46¾	47
41	Chicago Title & Trust	108¾	108	108¾
30	Chicago Telephone	119	118	118
220	Diamond Match	126	125	125¾
100	Kan. City Ry. & Light	58	58	58
100	Kan. City Ry. & Lt. pf.	88	88	88
7	Quaker Oats pf.	105	103	104
10	Sears Roebuck pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼
32	Swift & Co.	104¼	104	104
145	United Boxboard	1¾	1¾	1¾

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout.

Russian imperial 4s closed at 73.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 474.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 80c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet, but prices were firmer. Pennsylvania showed marked strength.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

CROP OF WINTER WHEAT HEAVIER THAN USUAL

Government Experts Say Yield Will Be 16.7 Bushels Per Acre.

CORN AVERAGE ADVANCES

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The talk now is of a dividend on Pennsylvania. How much of it grows out of the operations of the market pool in the stock and how much from the knowledge of increases in the dividends of a number of its subsidiary lines and expectations of enlarged disbursements by still other subsidiaries, including Norfolk and Chesapeake & Ohio, is disputable. There has been a notion in Wall Street that the Pennsylvania could not declare dividends above 6 per cent. without sharing the excess with the State of Pennsylvania under the terms of an old law. This is said to be entirely wrong. The idea arose probably from the fact that such conditions were stipulated by a number of Western States in the early days of railroading, and some of Pennsylvania's lines lie in these States. In the East Massachusetts and Connecticut still have such a provision on their books. Increases in capital afford a convenient method of nullifying the effect of such laws.

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One of the most interesting facts about the Wells-Fargo contest was the failure of so many stockholders to take any interest in the matter whatever. Here was a campaign begun months before the meeting at which the fight was to culminate, with all the publicity that could be desired through newspapers and circulars, and yet stockholders representing thousands of shares failed to take interest enough in the matter to record their opinion of the dispute. It is this persistent neglect of the privileges attending the holding of stock in corporations that secures a management, once installed, so firmly in the saddle, and which leads to the contempt very often displayed by a management toward individual protest or criticism.

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It is possible to put two and two together in connection with this Wells-Fargo contest and discover a possible use of some of the heavy borrowing which has been reported from time to time in Wall Street lately. Mr. Stokes, in a letter issued after the meeting was over, said that in the last sixty days many stockholders who had given proxies to his side had sold their stock, thus reducing his vote, and that the purchase of some 4,000 shares of stock now in the name of those connected with the management accomplished this result. Four thousand shares of Wells-Fargo stock at $300 a share would call for $1,200,000, but much more than this was secured from other sources. The actual cash necessary to make such purchases would probably be borrowed for a few days only, since the stock could be put up as collateral for loans.

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Yesterday's sharp rise in Consolidated Gas encouraged the optimistic to believe that something will be done in the way of a dividend after all.

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Southern Pacific was again a monument in the market, the buying of the stock being attributed as usual to insiders. Guesses as to the size of the dividend went up along with the stock, and the Street will probably be disappointed if anything less than 5 per cent. is finally declared. Mr. Harriman's success in the Wells-Fargo fight is said by those claiming to be his friends to have decided him to convince stockholders in his properties that he is a sort of Santa Claus. This will be a new rôle for Mr. Harriman to assume, but no one questions his versatility.

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It is pointed out that to-morrow will be the tenth anniversary of Mr. Bryan's celebrated speech in Madison Square Garden, a speech for which the stock market waited for many days. On the day following its delivery there was heavy buying of stocks and in that week a group of the most active stocks advanced 4¾ to 10 per cent. It is therefore asked: Will Mr. Bryan's speech in Madison Square Garden on Aug. 30 again prove a bull point?

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The Union Pacific dividend was advertised on Aug. 19 a year ago, therefore the Street believes that it will come about the same time this year, possibly on Thursday next.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The feature of the local money market was the advance in call money rates. There has been quite a general marking up.

Call loans, 3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 15c. discount; clearings, $20,661,196; balances, $37,000; Sub-Treasury debit, $1,587,779.

This has been a very quiet day on the local Stock Exchange, even the recently active issues displaying very little activity. Price changes in the copper shares were merely nominal. A great many of these issues showed no sales for the day. In the miscellaneous list American Pneumatic stocks were leaders in point of strength and activity, both the common and the preferred showing over a point gain. The closing was quiet and irregular. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A., T. & S. F. deb. 4s. 98	98	98	98
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s... 97¾	97½	97½	97¾
4,000	Illinois Steel 5s, 1913..101	101	101	101
2,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s..100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

RAILROADS.

50	Atchison	93	93	93
10	*Boston Elevated	147	147	147
2	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
20	†Boston & Maine	167½	168½	167½
2,070	Boston & Maine rts	5c	1c	2c
100	Boston & Wor. pf	79	79	79
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	153½	153½	153½
2	Con. & Mont., Class A	188	188	188
100	Mass. Electric pf.	69	69	69
81	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	194	194
120	Union Pacific	156¾	156¼	156¼
38	West End	94½	94½	94½
5	West End pf.	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

220	American	131¾	130	131¾
10	*New England	120½	120½	120½
3	Western pf.	88	87	87

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,457	Am. Pneu. Service	13	11¾	13
1,413	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	28	26½	28
957	American Sugar	136	134½	135¾
12	American Sugar pf.	136	136	136
10	American Wool	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	American Wool pf.	10½	10½	10½
15	Edison	238	238	238
475	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89
14	N. E. Cotton Yarn	30½	30½	30½
4	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	80½	8½	80½
69	Seattle	85	85	85
1	Seattle pf.	102	102	102
15	Swift & Co.	104½	103½	103½
15	United Fruit	110	109¾	110
1,275	U. S. Steel	40¾	40	40¾
290	*U. S. Steel pf.	105¾	105½	105½

MINING.

3,704	*Amalgamated	102¾	101¾	101¾
640	Allouez	35¼	34¾	34¾
50	American Zinc	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Atlantic	11¾	11¾	11¾
120	Bingham	31	30¾	30¾
400	Bonanza	40c	40c	40c
265	Boston Consolidated	25¾	25¾	25¾
685	Butte Coalition	31¾	31	31¾
195	Calumet & Arizona	110	109	110
25	Copper Range	74	74	74
100	Franklin	17	17	17
210	Granby	12	11¾	12
1,365	Greene	25¼	24¾	24¾
45	Mohawk	61	61	61
50	Nevada	18¾	18¾	18¾
656	North Butte	99¾	99	99¾
5	Osceola	100	100	101
115	Parrot	25¾	25¼	25¾
20	Quincy	85	85	85
420	Shannon	9¾	9¼	9¼
150	Trinity	9	8¾	9
1	U. S. Smelting	55	55	55
350	U. S. Smelting pf.	46¼	46	46
410	United Copper	63	62¾	62¾
275	Utah	50¾	50¾	50¾
50	Victoria	0¾	0¾	0¾
300	Washington	1	1	1
39	Wolverine	150	147½	147½

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

Georgia Central's Earnings.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Central of Georgia Railway to-day, 5 per cent. was declared on the first, second, and third preferred income bonds. The net earnings for the year were $3,160,090 and the surplus $947,860.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Stagnant, with Small Price Changes.

Smaller Sales Than on Any Day for Two Months—Trading Without Feature.

Trading on the curb yesterday fell away to about the same degree of stagnation which prevailed in the early June markets. The industrials sold less than 2,000 shares, and mining stocks were correspondingly dull. Prices moved only fractionally for the most part, and the greater part of the list closed the day even with the opening. International Salt, which was the most active of the industrial list, rose on trading of 900 shares from 34⅝ to 35, selling at one time at 34½. Chicago Subway sold 3,000 shares irregularly between 46 and 47⅜, closing at 46⅜. The mining shares were extremely dull. Greene Consolidated sold 8,000 shares between 24⅝ and 25⅛ and closed at 25, which was the opening price.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½
100	Am. Can pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½
400	Bay State Gas.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
200	Federal Sugar.	40	40	40	40
100	Fed. Sugar pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½
25	Güg. Exp. Co.	250	250	250	250
200	Hav. Tobacco.	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾
300	In. M. M. pf.	28	28	28	28
900	Inter. Salt.	34⅝	35	34½	35
1	Standard Oil.	607	607	607	607

RAILROADS.

3,000	Chi. Subway	46⅜	47⅜	46	46⅜
10	C. C. Cen. pf.	75	75	75	75
4	N. Sec. stubs.	200	200	200	200

MINING STOCKS.

150	Boston Copper.	25½	25½	25½	25½
525	B. Col. Cop.	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	B. Coal., w. i.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1,100	C. C. & G. T.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
400	C. C. & G.T. pf	11⅜	12½	11¾	12½
120	Cum.-Ely Min.	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾
500	D. D. E., w. i.	10½	11	10½	11
300	Dolores, Ltd.	9½	9⅝	9½	9¼
500	Dom. C., new.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
300	El Rayo Min.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
750	Fur. C. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
500	Granby Con.	12	12	12	12
8,800	Greene C. Cop.	25	25¼	24¾	25
500	Greene Gold.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1,500	Greene G.-S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Guan. Con S.	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5½
200	Micmac G. M.	5	5	5	5
280	M. Co. of A.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
400	Mitchell Min.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
700	Mont.-Sho.	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼
300	Nev. C. Cop.	18	18	18	18
600	N. S. & M. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	N.-U. M. & S.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅜	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
100	Penn. & C. C.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Rich. Eureka.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Tenn. Cop. Co.	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜
20	Ton. M. of N.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
100	Union Cop. Co.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	United Copper.	62⅞	63¼	62½	63¼
700	U. Mines Corp.	59	59	57	57
300	Utah Copper.	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27¼

BONDS.

$25,000	Allis-Chal. 5s and int., w. i.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
20,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	86	86	86	86
3,000	C. F. 6s, flat.	80	80	80	80
11,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼

*Odd lots.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 9. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
American Can	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
American Can pf.	58	59½	58	59½
American Chicle	182	184	181	184
American Chicle pf.	106	110	100	110
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	95c.	98c.
Am. De F. Wireless pf.	..	..	1¾	2⅛
Am. Light & Traction	113	116	113	116
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Smelting 5s	..	..	102	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	88½	89¼	88½	89¼
American Tobacco	390	405	390	405
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	4	3¼	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	25¼	24½	25
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83½	80¼	85	88
Borden's Cond. Milk	..	..	180	184
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	..	..	111¼	114
Boston Copper	25¼	26	25½	26¼
British Col. Copper	8	8¼	8	8¼
Butte Coalition	31	31	30¾	31¼
Central Foundry	5	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Central Foundry pf.	22	24	22	24
Central Foundry 6s	79½	80	79½	80
Chi. & Alton pf.	73	75	73	75
Chicago Subway	46¼	46¾	46½	46¾
Clear. Cr. & Glip. Tun.	3⅞	4	4	4¼
Clear. Cr. & Glip. T. pf	12	12½	11½	12
Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	2	2⅜
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	25	30	25	30
Cripple Creek Central	..	..	85	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	72	75	72	75
Cumberland-Ely Min.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Davis-Daly Estate, w.i.	..	..	11¼	11½
Davis-Daly, full paid.	..	..	11	12
Dolores, Limited	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½
Dominion Cop. (new)	3¼	3⅜	3	3¼
Federal Sugar	40	..	38	40
Federal Sugar pf.	76	..	74	75
El Rayo	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Empire Steel pf.	..	..	30	42
Furnace Creek	2½	2¾	2⅝	2¾
G. B. S. Brewing	..	..	9¾	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	..	..	62	80
G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Giroux	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
Gold Hill	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Granby Con.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Greene Con. Copper	24¾	25	25	25¼
Greene Con. Gold	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	2	2¼	2¼	2¼
Guanajuato Con.	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅝
Guggenheim Explor'n.	246	250	244	246
Gugg. Expl. warrants	..	..	230	235
Hall Signal	90	98	90	98
Havana Tobacco	18½	19½	19	19½
Havana Tobacco pf.	34	37	35	37
Houston Oil	9	10	9	10
Houston Oil pf.	43	45	43	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¼	11⅛	10½	11¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	27¾	28	27½	28
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	77	78¼	77	78
International Salt	36	37	34⅞	36
International Salt 5s	63	68	63	68
Lackawanna Steel	73	77	73	77
Lehigh Valley	..	..	77½	78
Lord & Taylor	..	..	121	123
Lord & Taylor pf.	..	..	102	103
Mackay Companies	73¼	73¾	73½	73¾
Mackay Companies pf.	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¼
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Micmac Gold Mining	5	5½	5	5½
Mines Co. of America	$1.20	$1.25	$1.23	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	11¾	12	11¾	12¼
Nevada Con. Copper	18	18¼	18	18¼
Nevada S. & M.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	111½	112½	111½	112½
N. Y. Transportation	5	5¾	5¼	5⅝
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5⅝
Nor. Securities stubs	200	212½	200	225
Otis Elevator	51⅜	55	51	53
Otis Elevator pf.	90	101	90	101
Penn. & Cananea Cop.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Pope Mfg. Co.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	..	..	7½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	16½	20	16½	20
Portsmouth Metals Corp.	..	..	5½	6
Richmond Eureka	7¼	8	7¼	8
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	108	110	108	110
Safety Car Heating	..	..	285	310
Seaboard Company	..	..	25	29
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	..	..	85	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	..	..	55	58
Standard Milling	8	10	8	10
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	28	32
Standard Oil	607	612	610	612
Tennessee Copper	45½	46¾	45½	46¾
Tintic Mining	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
Tonopah Extension	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5½
Tonopah Mining	17⅜	18¼	18	18½
Trenton Potteries	..	..	18	20
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	..	94	98
Trenton Potteries Deb.	..	..	70	77
Union Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
United Cigar Mfg.	..	..	44	46
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	..	..	97	98
United Copper	62¾	63¾	62½	63
United Mines Corp.	57	59	57	59
Union Typewriter	..	..	97	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	..	..	122	128
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	..	..	122	120
Utah Apex	5¾	..	5¾	6¼
Utah Copper	27	28	26	27½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97	96¾	97

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued to-day shows the total visible to be 2,120,004 bales, against 2,255,202 last week and 2,787,712 last year. Of this the total of all-American cotton is 1,005,004, against 1,185,202 last week and 1,712,712 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., is 1,025,000, against 1,070,000 last week and 1,075,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton as above there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,053,000, against 1,527,000 last year; in Egypt 39,000, against 59,000 last year, and in India 601,000 against 712,000 last year, and in the United States 338,000, against 490,000 last year.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Conditions Still Weak and Unsettled, with New Low Prices.

FORECAST FOR COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi—Showers Saturday. Sunday, fair; light to fresh winds, mostly southwest to west.

Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Showers Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair on the coast, showers in the interior Saturday and Sunday; light southerly winds, becoming variable.

Western Texas—Fair in southern, showers in northern portions Saturday and Sunday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Local rains and cooler Saturday; Sunday, fair.

Tennessee—Showers Saturday, with cooler in western portion. Sunday, fair.

The cotton market was still weak and unsettled yesterday, with prices making new low records again for the season. The close was steady, but last prices were 4 to 12 points net lower. Sales for the day were estimated at 250,000 bales. The decline was undoubtedly accelerated by rumors that one of the local wire houses was in trouble, but these rumors were emphatically denied and seemed to be without any foundation whatever.

Supt. King's weekly movement figures follow:

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	32,226	63,143
Overland to mills and Canada	7,665	7,647
Southern mill takings, estimated	20,000	20,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	.....	10,597
Brought into sight for the week	59,891	80,193
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts	7,820,782	10,112,591
Overland to mills and Canada	960,325	1,104,447
Southern mill takings, estimated	2,160,000	2,175,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	.....	59,764
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,941,107	13,461,802

The total crop movement is for 344 days this season, against 345 in 1904-05.

The range of contract prices in the local markets yesterday were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday.
August	9.40	9.40	9.33	9.34@ 9.38	9.46
September	9.53	9.55	9.40	9.46@ 9.47	9.54
October	9.64	9.64	9.51	9.61@ 9.62	9.67
November	9.71	9.73	9.70	9.67@ 9.69	9.73
December	9.75	9.80	9.66	9.72@ 9.73	9.78
January	9.85	9.90	9.77	9.82@ 9.83	9.88
February	9.89	9.89	9.89	9.89@ 9.90	9.98
March	9.97	10.01	9.90	9.95@ 9.96	10.01
April	.....	.....	.....	9.98@10.00	10.03
May	10.06	10.08	9.97	10.03@10.04	10.09

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices unchanged at 10.60 for middling upland and 10.85 for middling Gulf; sales, 25 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 10 5-16c; sales, 225 bales; Memphis quiet, unchanged, at 10¼c; no sales; Houston steady, unchanged, at 10¼c; sales, 66 bales; Galveston quiet, ⅛c lower, at 10⅝c; no sales; Charleston nominal; Norfolk quiet, ⅛c lower, at 10⅛c; sales, 132 bales; Augusta steady, ⅛c lower, at 10¼c; sales, 444 bales.

Receipts at the ports and interior points yesterday and for the week compared with the same day last week and last year:

Port.	Yesterday.	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,419	7,420	10,506	24,916
New Orleans	477	2,396	3,287	14,862
Mobile	55	544	1,703	363
Savannah	904	6,514	10,339	10,049
Charleston	12	266	582	497
Wilmington	68	75	59	636
Norfolk	248	2,908	2,745	8,550
Baltimore	...	...	125	442
New York	...	...	...	310
Boston	28	189	28	1,515
Philadelphia	...	44	99	160
Various	...	4,255	3,362	643
Total	4,303	24,615	3,934	63,143
INTERIOR.				
Augusta	57	1,079	1,526	815
Memphis	14	219	489	5,617
St. Louis	658	3,229	5,155	5,232
Cincinnati	105	817	690	396
Houston	470	7,870	3,934	18,273

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Everything in the wheat market yesterday centred around the Government report, which was issued at 1 o'clock. Previous to its publication the market acted rather steady at a little advance over the previous night. The Government report was considered bearish on wheat and corn and a little bullish on oats. The crowd took the wheat figures as a whole, arguing that the big Winter wheat estimate more than offset disappointing Spring wheat figures. A crop of this size gives emphasis to the estimates recently put out by a private authority of 300,000,000 bushels surplus for export this season. The trade expected foreign markets would be prompt to reflect these bearish figures, and that besides checking export business the report would also increase the offerings at country points. All foreign markets were firm and somewhat higher. Cash wheat at New York closed lower, as follows: No. 2 red, 77¾c, elevator, and 79c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 84¾c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 80c, free on board.

CORN.—The September option, influenced by light receipts, was relatively firm all day, and even after a reaction in the late session closed ⅝c net higher in New York, against no change in other months. The late positions were affected by good weather and the Government report, pointing to a record yield. A good cash demand and small receipts furnished the principal bull arguments during the day. No. 2 corn closed 58c, elevator, and 57½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 60c, and No. 2 yellow, 61c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
September	77⅞	79	79	79⅝
December	82 5-16	81⅜	81⅝	82⅛
May	84¾	84¼	84¼	84½
Corn—				
September	56¾	56⅜	56¼	56⅛
December	53⅞	53⅝	53⅜	53½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
September	72¾	72	72	72⅜
December	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝	75
May	79⅛	78⅝	78⅝	78⅞
Corn—				
September	50	49	49¼	49¼
December	45¾	44½	44½	44⅝
May	46⅛	45¼	45⅝	45⅞
Oats—				
September	31½	30 15-16	31	31
December	32⅜	32 1-16	32	32½
May	34½	34⅛	34¼	34½
Lard—				
October	$8.77	$8.72	$8.77	$8.77
January	8.05	8.02	8.02	8.05
Ribs—				
October	8.80	8.72	8.77	8.80
January	7.45	7.40	7.42	7.50
Pork—				
September	16.92	16.87	16.90	16.95
January	13.87	13.87	13.87	13.92

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Fall trade has opened actively, and buying for wholesale and retail requirements promises to be in large volume. Commenting on general business conditions, Bradstreet's says:

Free and confident buying of dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, and kindred articles is reported from all Western and Southwestern points, and first and second hands at the East report business of full volume for the season. Other developments have been mainly favorable. Heavy rains have affected some lines of retail trade at the West, checked Spring wheat cutting at some points, and injured the quality rather than the quantity of Winter wheat in stock; but, on the other hand, needed moisture has been received by corn, and enough has been secured to assure maturity at most points. Only the best reports come from the Southern corn crop, and cotton has been improved by the cessation of heavy rains in the South Atlantic States. Industry is as active as seldom, if ever, before, and the only subject of complaint herein is the scarcity of labor available. This complaint, however, is practically country-wide, despite the enormous past and present immigration. Strikes are more numerous, but effects are localized.

Dun's Review says:

In some sections the intense heat has facilitated retail trade in Summer goods and improved the attendance at the seaside resorts, but the most important development in the business world was the increased activity of jobbing and wholesale departments in preparing for Autumn and Winter requirements. Crop reports are all that could be desired, harvest and thrashing returns surpassing all but the most sanguine expectations, the few unsatisfactory statements being far outbalanced by the numerous encouraging results. Mercantile collections might be more prompt at some Eastern points, but the average is well maintained by discounted bills at the West and South. Manufacturing news is still of good progress, the iron and steel industry maintaining phenomenal results, despite some labor troubles. High prices prevail in the footwear industry, and for most textile fabrics, but the general level of all commodities reflects the cheapening of farm products on account of the big crops.

Railway earnings in July were 12 per cent. larger than last year, and foreign commerce at this port alone for the last week shows gains of $1,327,200 in exports and $1,008,874 in imports over the same week in 1905.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 137 failures in the United States during the week, against 170 for the previous week and 166, 167, 190, and 181 for the corresponding weeks of 1905 to 1902. The Middle States had 41; New England, 20; Southern, 49; Western, 32; Northwestern, 9; Pacific, 16, and Territories, 0. Canada had 19, against 19 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital and Surplus, $11,000,000.

176 Broadway, Manhattan. 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Special interest rates on certificates of deposit for specified times.
Best permissible rate paid on regular check accounts.
Accepts personal and corporate trusts.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 6, 1906.

RESOURCES.

City of New York Bonds.	$1,424,400.00	
Other Stocks and Bonds.	4,698,584.23	
Bonds and Mortgages	15,755,074.80	
Banking Houses, New York, Brooklyn and Jamaica	1,632,023.89	
Other Real Estate	54,311.31	
Accounts Receivable	415,737.68	
Overdrafts	6,598.25	
Accrued Interest	346,730.11	
Bills Purchased	2,033,492.70	
Time Loans on Collateral	7,746,015.97	
Demand Loans on Collateral	7,112,085.53	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	6,639,120.46	
		$47,943,769.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$4,375,000.00	
Surplus	6,625,000.00	
Undivided Profits	359,749.89	
Amount Due Depositors	33,661,750.84	
Certified Checks	266,757.47	
Treasurer's Checks	1,963,764.19	
Dividend Declared	350,000.00	
Reserved for Taxes	117,900.00	
Accrued Interest	143,456.75	
Accrued Expenses	50,490.00	
		$47,943,769.14

FINANCE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF BANKING INTERESTS.

EDWARD T. BEDFORD, WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, JAMES H. OLIPHANT, JAMES SPEYER,
EDGAR L. MARSTON, CHARLES A. PEABODY, EDWARD O. STANLEY.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President. FRANK BAILEY, Vice President.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, 2d Vice President. Manager Banking Department.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, 3d Vice President. J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.
ARTHUR TERRY, Treasurer. JOHN W. SHEPARD, Assistant Treasurer.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager Brooklyn Banking Dept.
NELSON B. SIMON, Ass't Sec'y. HORACE ANDERSON, Ass't Sec'y.
DAVID BLANK, Ass't Sec'y.
ROBESON L. LOW, Manager Jamaica Banking Department.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1906:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$3,123,578.06
Amount of stock and b

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Friday, Aug. 10, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,750	Amal. Copper	101⅜	102½	101½	101⅞
130	Am. Car. & F.	35	35⅞	35	35⅛
150	Am. Ice	71⅜	72⅛	71½	71⅜
150	Am. Locom.	60⅜	60⅞	59⅝	60
1,820	Am. Smelting	152⅜	152⅝	151⅞	152⅝
730	Am. Sugar	135½	135⅝	134½	135
100	A., T. & S. F.	93	93	92½	92⅝
920	Balt. & Ohio	120½	121	120¼	120⅝
2,830	Brooklyn R. T.	78	78½	77¼	77⅞
80	Can. Pacific	167⅜	167⅝	167⅜	167⅝
3,220	C. M. & St. P.	186½	186⅝	185⅜	185⅝
10	Chi. Great W. pf.	18½	18⅜	18½	18½
1,420	Col. Fuel	52¾	53⅜	52½	53⅛
190	Con. Gas	137½	139	137	138¾
830	Erie	42⅞	43¼	42⅜	43
500	Inter.-Met. pf.	34¾	34¾	33⅞	34⅝
160	Louis. & Nash.	143⅛	144¾	143⅛	144⅛
20	Mex. Central	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
30	Mo. Pacific	94	94	93⅝	94
60	N. Y. Central	139½	139½	138⅝	138⅝
20	N. Y., O. & W.	47¾	47⅝	47¼	47⅜
10	Norf. & West.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
7,280	Penn. R. R.	136⅜	136⅝	135⅝	136
10	Pressed S. Car.	51½	51½	51½	51¼
15,850	Reading	131⅝	131⅝	130¼	131⅛
10	Rock Island	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
14,230	Southern Pac.	77⅜	78⅜	77⅛	78⅛
80	Southern Ry.	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
10	Texas Pacific	32¼	32¼	32⅛	32⅛
11,500	Union Pacific	155⅜	157¼	155⅜	157
5,880	U. S. Steel	40⅜	40⅝	40	40⅜
1,840	U. S. Steel pf.	105⅜	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	37½	37½	37½	37½

72,140

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105¼	Iowa Cent...	26½	27½
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105¼	Iowa C. pf.	51	51½
3s, r., 1918	103½	104	Jol. & Chi.	175	..
3s, c., 1918	103½	104	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80	81
3s, 1918, sm.	103¼	..	K. & D. M.	10	15
4s, r., 1907	103¼	104	K. & D. M. pf.	40	60
4s, c., 1907	103¼	104	K. L. C. pf.	75	76½
4s, r., 1925	129	130	Lacl. Gas.	..	105
4s, c., 1925	129	130	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
D. C. 3-65s	115	..	L. E. & W.	30	35
Philip'ne 4s	100	..	L. E. & W. pf.	80	90
Adams Exp.	250	..	L. & W. C.	50	60
Alb. & Sus.	244	..	Man. Beach.	3	7
Alle. & W.	145	..	Man. Elev.	147	150
Allis-Chalm.	17½	18	Md. C. pf.	90	..
Allis-C. pf.	45	47½	Met. St. R.	106	109
Am. Ag. C.	23⅝	24⅝	Met. St. R. pf.	50	52
A. A. C. pf.	93	95	M. St. R.	150	152
A. B. S. pf.	57½	58	M. St. R. pf.	91	92½
Am. Coal.	170	190	M. & St. L.	27⅝	28⅝
Am. C. Oil.	31	31⅛	M. & St. L. pf.	112½	113½
A. C. O. pf.	91½	93½	M. & St. L. pf.	84	8
Am. D. Tel.	25	30	Nat. Biscuit.	67½	68⅛
Am. Exp.	240	245	Nat. Biscuit pf.	117½	118½
Am. G. Tw.	8½	9¼	Nat. Enameling.	34	36
A. H. & L.	6¾	7	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19	21
A. H. & L. pf.	25½	30	N. O. R. & L.	36	37
Am. L. Co.	19½	20½	N. O. R. & L. pf.	83	90
Am. L. Co. pf.	41	43	N. Cent.	37	45
Am. Loc. pf.	113	114	N. Y. A. B.	142	145
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	5	N. Y. & N. H.	193½	197
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	20	27	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	115	117
Am. Pn. S.	20	35	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	90
A. P. S. pf.	50	65	N. Y. D. Co.	35	40
Am. Sm. pf. B.	96½	98	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	83
Am. Snuff.	210	240	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	127½	135
Am. Sn. pf.	102	110	N. & W. pf.	86	92
Am. St. Fd.	10½	11	Ont. Min.	3	3¼
A. S. F. pf.	44	46	Pac. Coast.	128	131
A. S. R. pf.	128	135	P. C. 1st pf.	100	108
A. T. & C.	90	92	P. C. 2d pf.	128	132
A. T. & T.	125	135	Pac. Mail.	35	36
Am. W. Co. pf.	103	103¾	Peo. G., C.	91½	93
Ann Arbor.	30	40	Peo. & E.	42½	44
Ann A. pf.	70	80	Pitts. Coal.	14	15½
A. M. 1st pf.	..	110½	P. C., C. & St. L.	81½	82
Atl. C. L.	140½	141½	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	107½	109
B. & O. pf.	92	94	P. Ft. W. & C.	174	..
Beth. S. pf.	..	56	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	..
B'klyn U. G.	110	130	P. S. C. pf.	97½	98½
Bruns. City.	13¾	15½	Pullman Co.	237	240
B. R. & P.	132	145	Quicksilver.	1¾	2
B., R. & P. pf.	137	150	Q'ksil'r pf.	3¾	4½
B. & S. pf.	80	90	R. R. Sec., Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	90	93⅝
But'k Co.	30	63½	Rdg. 1st pf.	..	92
C. R. R. of N. J.	228	230	Rdg. 2d pf.	..	93¾
C. & S. A. Tel.	140	150	Rens. & S.	200	..
C., R. & Q.	200	..	R. I. & S.	28	28⅝
C. & E. I. pf.	..	150	Rock I. pf.	82½	84
C. G. W. pf.	75	77	R., W. & O.	130	134
C. G. W. d.	81	83	Rutland pf.	51	62
C., I. & L. pf.	70	90	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64⅝	70
C. & N. W. pf.	230	240	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44	45
Chi. St. P., M. & Om.	170	180	St. L. & S. W. pf.	54½	55
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	188	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	105	112
C. T. & T.	13	13½	Sc. Ry. pf.	80	90¾
C. T. & T. pf.	27	32	So. R. M. & Ohio ctfs.	88	94
Chi. U. Tr.	4½	5	Tenn. C. pf.	90	..
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140	Tex. Cent.	50	..
St. L. & S. W. pf.	96	94	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
C., C. & St. L.	98	107	T. P. L. T.	81	85
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	113½	115	T., P. & W.	17	20½
C., L. & W.	90	97½	T., St. L. & W. pf.	54½	55
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114¾	Tol. & Ohio Cent. ex div.	174	175
Cleve. & P. sp., ex d.	105	108	Tor. Ry. pf.	90	90¾
C. F. & I.	78	100	Texas Cent.	50	..
C. S. 2d pf.	52	53	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
Cons. Coal.	70	100	T. P. L. T.	81	85
Corn P. R. pf.	77	78	T., P. & W.	17	20½
D., L. & W.	500	540	T., St. L. & W. pf.	27⅝	28⅝
D. & R. G. pf.	85	85¼	T. C. R. R.	112½	113½
D., M. & Ft. pf.	70	72½	U. B. & P. pf.	71	72½
Det. & M. pf.	68	70	U. Pac. pf.	94	95
D. & M. pf.	88	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	9	10
Det. South.	4	10	P. & F. pf. ex div.	90¼	91¾
Det. S. pf.	25	35	U. S. Exp.	123	130
Det. U. R.	92	94½	U. S. Leather.	9	13
Dia. Match.	122	125	U. S. L. pf.	103½	116
D. S. S. & A. pf.	34¼	36	U. S. R. 2d pf.	78½	80
Elec. S. B.	..	88	Van. R. R.	85	95
Erie 1st pf.	78½	79¼	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	103¼	109¾
Ev. & T. H.	68	70	Va. L. & C.	44	45½
F. M. & S.	155	170	Vul. Det.	8½	10½
Gen. Ch. Co.	75	79	Vul. Det. pf.	53½	60
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	103	104½	Wabash.	20	20¼
Hock. Val.	..	128	West. Md.	36	38
Hock. V. pf.	95	97	Westinghouse assenting.	151	153
Homestake.	82½	83½	Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	155
Ill. C. I.	101	..	W. & L. E.	33	41
I. P. Co. pf.	85¾	86	1st pf.	88	91
Int. Power.	50½	53			
Int. S. P.	34½	45			
I. S. P. pf.	81	85			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$183,645,684
Gold coin and bullion	106,537,530
Gold certificates	43,668,700
Silver coin and bullion	7,582,851
Silver certificates	5,417,440
United States notes	10,507,515
Treasury notes of 1890	8,636
National banknotes	12,168,397
Total receipts this month	20,326,144
Total receipts this year	73,124,397
Total expenditures this month	16,700,000
Total expenditures this year	82,513,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$565,889,889
Silver dollars	477,473,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,192,000
Total	$1,050,054,889
General funds in Treasury	192,832,452
Deposits in National banks	88,334,182
In Philippine Treasury	4,747,731
Awaiting reimbursements	134,988
Current liabilities	103,125,659

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—The market was dull and featureless. Sales: Shares, 170; bonds, $106,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Md. & Penna. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	Western Md. 4s	84½	84½	84½
2,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	United Ry. 4s	92¼	91⅞	91⅞
10,000	United Ry. incomes	71¼	71¼	71¼
27,500	United Ry. fdg. 5s	89½	88⅝	89⅜
5,000	Breweries 4s	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜
2,000	Cons. Gas 4½s	100	100	100
15,000	Cotton Duck 3s	86	86	86
10,000	Va. Def. B. B. ctfs.	27	27	27

STOCKS.

150	Northern Central	101½	101½	101½
10	U. S. Fidelity	120	120	120
10	Cons. Cotton Duck	13½	13½	13½

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, Aug. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Green, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Green, J.—Theodore E. Conklin vs. Max Schodsky—Edgar H. Rosenstock. Stroh & Wilson vs. F. K. Van Court & Son—H. Wise Neary.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Stevenson vs. McClenahan—Sidney L. Teven. City Real Estate Company vs. Keller—Oscar P. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Mut. Spec. Company vs. Gesellschaft, &c.—A. Benedict.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Syndicate Buys Beaver and New Street Properties for Improvement—Grand Street Buildings Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers.

Gilsey, Havemeyer & Jenney have sold for the estate of Thomas Cadwalader, through Strong & Cadwalader, as attorneys, the four-story buildings 23 and 25 Beaver Street, together with 58, 60, and 62 New Street, forming an "L" with the Beaver Street parcels. The area of the plot is about 10,000 square feet.

The buyer is a syndicate headed by George Rosenfeld, which will improve the property. This plot has been held in the Cadwalader family for about 100 years, 23 Beaver Street having been the family residence, with the stable adjoining on New Street.

The property is close to the new site of the Consolidated Exchange at the southeast corner of Broad and Beaver Streets, and is directly opposite the site recently purchased, through the same brokers, by the American Bank Note Company, on which that company will erect a building for its executive offices. At 26 and 28 Beaver Street the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company is about to erect a large building the lower floors of which will be occupied by that company's central office.

Broad Street Building Transferred.

Harry L. Toplitz transferred yesterday to Arthur W. Saunders the property 41 Broad Street, 30.3 by 119.8, three doors south of the Broad-Exchange Building.

Deal for Grand Street Buildings.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Well & Mayer to an investor 283, 285, and 287 Grand Street, two six-story buildings with stores, on plot 50 by 100, between Eldridge and Forsyth Streets. This is the first sale of this property since the present buildings were erected.

Harlem Block Front Sold.

Sundel Hyman has bought from Henry J. McGuckin the Balmoral Hotel, a five-story building, on plot 201.10 by 125, covering the block front on the east side of Lenox Avenue between 113th and 114th Streets.

The McVicar-Gaillard Realty Company negotiated the sale of 131 West Eighty-sixth Street to Eugene Vallens.

Sale of Lots on 218th Street.

H. H. Dreyer has sold for F. William Sohns the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of 218th Street, 187 feet west of Park Terrace East.

Trust Company Sells Flats.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the Lincoln Trust Company to a client of H. M. Fischer 204 to 208 East Ninety-seventh Street, three four-story flats, on plot 81 by 100. The buyer will put stores in the building.

Nathan Chasan negotiated the recent sale of the five-story tenement 207 East 102d Street. Elias N. Caplan is the buyer.

Middle West Side Transactions.

A. W. Miller & Co. have sold for M. Kamak the four-story front and rear tenements at 425 West Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5, to Harriet Blum and Adolph Kasner.

Kolb & Walters have sold for David Bernheimer 412 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 91.2, to Morris E. Gossett.

C. Schierloh has leased for a long term 316 West Fifty-eighth Street for the estates of I. and S. Bernheimer and 408 West Fifty-eighth Street for Daniel Meenan.

Downtown Tenement Buying.

Halprin & Federman have sold for Finkelstein & Kaplan to Polansky Brothers 46 Essex Street, six-story front and five-story rear tenements, on lot 25 by 100.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney, has bought for Davis Berkman and Louis H. Silver the northwest corner of Montgomery and Monroe Streets, a six-story tenement, 48 by 75, and has sold for Berkman & Covner the two five-story tenements 158 East Broadway and 30 Canal Street.

Bronx Deal on Third Avenue.

Henry Riper has sold the five-story flat, on plot 100 by 40, at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and 174th Street.

Lawrence Kronenberger, in conjunction with the Bronx Realty Exchange, has sold for a client the plot at the northeast corner of Crotona Avenue and 179th Street.

Jennie Block has bought, through Louis Schmidt, the property 823 East 135th Street.

Max Germansky has sold for I. Jolles to Charles J. Mooney the plot, 50 by 110, on the north side of Briggs Avenue, 50 feet east of Fourth Avenue.

William Peters & Co. report the following sales: For A. Decker to F. Blodgett, the two-family dwelling 528 Grant Avenue, Van Nest; also, for Joseph C. Luke to the same buyer, the adjoining lot; also, for a client to Robert Adelmann, the two-family dwelling 509 Grant Avenue; also, for Dr. Mark L. Brown to a Mr. Rieper, three lots on Edwards Avenue, Seton Homestead, Westchester; also, for a Mr. Eisen to a client, a lot on the north side of Columbus Avenue, near Bronxdale Road; also, for a Mrs. O'Rourke to a client, a lot on the south side of Morris Park Avenue, 125 feet west of Bronxdale Road; also, for A. Breyhan to a client, a two-family dwelling on Bronx Park Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, in exchange for a two-family dwelling on Victor Street, near Morris Park Avenue, Van Nest.

Syndicate Buys on Staten Island.

Leo J. Studley has sold to a syndicate, for development, a plot of fifteen and one-half acres on the Richmond Turnpike, Staten Island. The property has a frontage of 284 feet and a depth of about 2,400 feet.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

124th St, 138 and 140 West, for an eight-story brick loft building, 50x100.11; H. C. F. Koch & Co. of 132 West 125th St, owners; William H. Hume & Son, architects; cost, $118,000.

West End Av, s w corner of 67th St, for two six-story brick tenements, 40x30; Oseroff & Wilensky of 1,470 Webster Av, owners; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $105,000.

142d St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x86.11; J. Kotlonsky of 60 West 117th St, owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $80,000.

143d St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x86.11; J. Kotlonsky, owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $80,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 145th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 101.5x80.2; K. L. W. Realty and Construction Company of 18 West 43th St, owner; Thain & Thain, architects; cost, $175,000.

West End Av, n w corner of 66th St, for three six-story brick tenements and stores, 40.5x100; S. D. Davis of 24 East 23d St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $110,000.

East Houston St, n w corner of Goerck St, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 50.3x61.6; L. Sorkin of 301 East 107th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $75,000.

Home St, s s, 91.8 ft w of Prospect Av, for three five-story brick tenements; Steinman Realty Company of 209 East 116th St, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $150,000.

Bainbridge Av, n w corner of Woodlawn Road, for a one-story brick chapel, 76x30; the Rev. David H. Greer, owner; Hoppen, Koen & Huntington, architects; cost, $10,000.

Grant Av, e s, 50 ft n of John St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x30; C. R. & G. J. Baxter of Middletown Road, owners; C. R. Baxter, architect; cost, $3,000.

18th St, s s, 380 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, for a one-story frame dwelling, 25x22; J. Mareau of Tweifth St, Unionport, owner and architect; cost, $800.

Elm Place, w s, 88 ft n of 189th St, for four two-story frame dwellings, 21x35; S. A. Link of Fordham, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $22,800.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

99th St, n s, and 100th St, s s, 235 ft w of 2d Av, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $24,000.

Lexington Av, 296, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. W. Hunter of 68 William St, owner; W. H. Conover, architect; cost, $8,000.

Broadway, n w corner of 13th St, to a seven-story brick office building; Roosevelt estate, premises owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $5,000.

West St, s e corner of Bethune St, to a thirteen-story brick building; Western Electric Company, premises, owner; Eidlitz & McKenzie, architects; cost, $7,000.

Elizabeth St, 208 and 210, to a four-story brick building; Brush Electric Illuminating Company of 1,170 Broadway, owner; S. E. McCoy, architect; cost, $9,385.

West End Av, 22 and 24, to two six-story brick tenements; L. Hellinger of 70 East 90th St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

East Broadway, 223, to a four-story brick tenement; J. Oppenheim of 40 Canal St, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 10.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 40.8 ft s of 95th St, 40x100; Ninety-fifth Street Company to Simon Strauss, (mtg $50,000)

AVENUE A, n e corner of 11th St, 103.8x95.5; Joseph Berkowits and another to Henrietta Fisch, (mtg $110,000) 100

BEECH AV, Lot 130, map of Laconia Park; A. Shatskin & Sons to Carmille Carmattella, (mtg $500)

BROAD ST, e s, 194.8 ft n of Beaver St, 20.8x119.8; Harry L. Toplitz to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $90,000) 1

BROADWAY, 372, 25.1x150.2; Herman King and others to Carson C. Peck, (mtg $104,000) 100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 76th St, 26.4 x89.6; Amsterdam Realty Company to Joseph W. Jones, (mtg $40,000) 100

BEDFORD ST, s w s, at n w s of Downing St, 90x92.2; John F. Galvin to Vincent Burscemi 100

BROOK AV, e s, 73.4 ft s of 170th St, 24.4x100; Harry B. Buffington and another to Ferdinand Hecht, (mtg $11,500) 1

CHESTON AV, w s, 252 ft n of 184th St, —x250.4x125x252.10; Margaret Connolly to August H. Sievers, (re-recorded) 100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 175 ft n of 162d St, 25x133.1; Morris Damsky and others to Martin K. Wendling, (mtg $22,000) 100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 175 ft n of 162d St, 25x133.1; Samuel Levin and others to Morris Damsky and others. 100

CORNELL AV, n s, 165 ft e of Old Road, 30x100, Westchester; Edwin J. Freedman, referee, to Fannie E. Sutherland 1

FOREST AV, e s, 125 ft n of 166th St, 37x100; Ferdinand Hecht to Harry B. Buffington and another, (mtg $8,000) 1,950

HAMILTON ST, s s, 164.6 ft w of Market St, 27x96.6; Louisa De G. Coppola to Isaac Meister 100

LEWIS ST, 104 e s, 98 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Bennie Hershowitz to Wolf Rosenberg and others, (mtg $22,000) 100

LOTS 88A, 88B, and 300, on map No. 1,088 B of portion of F. Penfield property; William W. Penfield to Richard Kelly 100

LOTS 87A, 87B, 89A, and 89B, 138 and 139 on map No. 1,088S of portion of F. Penfield property; William W. Penfield to John Feehan 100

LOTS 141A and 142 B, on map No. 1,108S of portion of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to Charles A. Furthman 100

LOTS 153A and 153B, on map No. 1,108S of portion of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to Edward Fisher and others 100

Lot 109 of map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson F. Rose to John H. Wood 1

MARION AV, s e corner of 197th St, 25x120; William McMahon to Helen Kiraify 100

MADISON ST, n s, 88.2 ft w of Market St, 25x100; Isaac E. Selkevitz to Sam Racheal and another, (mtg $31,600) 1

ORCHARD ST, w s, 175.7 ft n of Stanton St, 25.2x87.6; Louis Gordon and others to Morris Wekselblatt, (mtg $38,000) 100

PARK AV, n w corner of 61st St, 100.5x57.6; City Real Estate Company to Five Hundred and Forty Park Av, (mtg $125,000) 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 146, 23x100; Edith E. Hanan to Josephine B. Martin, (mtg $43,000) 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s corner of 137th St, 15.8x—; Charles W. Ridgway and another to Transit Realty Company 1

SOUND VIEW PLACE, w s, lot 97 of map of Penfield property, 50x100; James T. Penfield to Richard Kelly 100

1ST AV, e s, 75.10 ft s of 47th St, 25.3x 90; Bella Glaser to Samuel Blumberg 100

1ST AV, 536, 25.3x80; Adolph Stern, referee, to Samuel Blumberg 16,100

3D AV, n s, e 1-3 of Lot 538 on map of Wakefield; Daniel P. Maher to Charles Lake 4,400

6TH ST, s w s, 129 ft w of Lewis St, 21x97; Cecilia A. Purdy to Moses Kinzler 1

6TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lewis St, 21x97; Thomas F. Kane to Moses Kinzler 1

7TH ST, n s, 153 ft e of Avenue B, 20x49.7; Isidore Kalfus to Max Lindner, (mtg $12,000) 100

24TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 98.9; Casimir Y. Wegner to Joseph T. B. Jones, (mtg $71,600) 100

31ST ST, 302 East, 18x74; Henrietta Brown to Sigmund B. Hauser 1

36TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; John F. Moser to George Kern, (mtg $8,000,) ⅓ part 1

54TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.5; The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company to Julia F. Lohr 1

56TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 24.10 x100.5; Julia F. Loew to John S. Coleman and another, (mtg $30,000) 1

61ST ST, 204 East; Rebecca Greenbaum to Ginsburg Realty Company, (mtg $14,500) 1

95TH ST, n s, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; Henry A. Laurent to Marie Laurent, (mtg $14,500) 1

101ST ST, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Bessie Gottlieb to Susan Strauss, (mtg $24,000) 1

101ST ST, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Susan Strauss to Yetta Berkowitz, (mtg $24,000) 1

102D ST, n s, 202 ft e of Park Av, 25.6 x102.2; Isidor Mishkind and others to Mak Kamerling, (mtg $20,000) 1

104TH ST, n s, 49.10 ft e of Park Av, 50.1x100.11; Eliza Hannig to Elias Kullmann, (mtg $30,000) 1

106TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Jacob Glick to Louis Levinsohn, ½ part 1

105TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Pauline Blaustein to Jacob Glick 1

116TH ST, 334 East, 25x100.11; Jack Nigorito to Marco Sica, 1-3 part, (mtg $7,000) 1

119TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Clarence Warden to Fortunato D'Onofrio 1

144TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Rose Edelson and another to Solomon M. Schatzkin, (mtg $80,000) 1

150TH ST, s s, east ½ of lot 164 of map of Melrose South, 25x100; the Bimgay Company to Annie Levy, (mtg $3,850) 1

183D ST, s s, 132 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x125; Margaret Clancy to Alice F. Moellhausen, (mtg $4,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. Unless otherwise specified.

BEATTY, Thomas, to Alvin F. Johnson; 164th St., n s, 1,942 ft w of Edgecombe Road, 25x142.11, 3 years 3,000

BUFFINGTON, Harry B., to Ferdinand Hecht; Forest Av, e s, 125 ft n of 166th St, 37x100, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

BLUMBERG, Samuel, to Eugene Diamond; 1st Av, 886, 3 years 10,000

COGSWELL-TAYLOR IMPROVEMENT Company to Henry Pollock; 174th St, w s, 401.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x 100, 5 years 3,500

CONNELL, Andrew J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Morris Av, e s, 444.9 ft n of 166th St, 25x95.3, 3 years 5,500

CHESTER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Trust Company, trustee; Lots, 14, 15, and 16, Block C, portion of Matson S. Arnow estate, 3 mtgs, each $3,500, 3 years, 5½ per cent 10,500

COHURN, George, to City Mortgage Company; Broadway, n e corner of 178th St, 25.6x96.8, demand, 6 per cent 30,000

DAWSON, Edith, to Bertha M. Johnson; Lexington Av, 1,984, 3 years 7,000

D'ONOFRIO, Fortunato, to Clarence Warden; 119th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11, 3 years 12,875

DOCTOR, Bertha, to Daniel G. Wild and another, trustees; 133d St, 207 West, 5 years 6,500

EISENBERG, Esther, to August Daum; 167th St, s w s, at n w corner of Lot 42, being part of Lot 42, map of Morrisania, due Jan. 1, 1910 5,500

EINBERGER, John, to Frederick Einberger; Bassford Av, s w corner of 183d St, 115x35.8, 1 year 4,000

FISCH, Henrietta, to Joseph Berkowitz and another; Avenue A, 178 and 180, prior mtg $46,000, due Oct. 30, 1913, 6 per cent 17,000

FISCH, Henrietta, to Joseph Berkowitz and another; Avenue A, 174 and 176, prior mtg $64,000, due Oct. 30, 1913, 6 per cent 20,000

FISCHER, Samuel, and others to Sheldon Leavitt and others, trustees; Madison Av, 111, 5 years 25,000

GOODHUE, Bertram G., to Florence S. Koshland; 74th St, 106 East, 3 years 25,000

GLICK, Jacob, to Pauline Blaustein

and another; 106th St, 66 and 70, 2 lots, each 25x100.11, 2 mtgs, $3,500 each, 2 prior mtgs, $21,500 each, due Feb. 1, 1916, 6 per cent 11,000

HAUSER, Sigmund B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 302 East, 3 years 6,000

HANNES, Lazarus, to Aaron Block; 34th St, 314 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

HAHN, Delia, to David Weis; Avenue D, 73, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

HARRIS, Herman, to Joseph Demmer, trustee; Lafontaine Av, 2,118, due May 1, 1909 5,000

KIRALSY, Helen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Marion Av, s e cor of 107th St, 25x121.1, 5 years 4,200

KAUFMAN, Samuel, to Henry Kaufmann; 85th St, 436 to 440 East, due Nov. 1, 1908, 6 per cent 6,000

KULLMANN, Elias, to Elias Hannig; 104th St, 107 East, prior mtg $14,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,500

KULLMANN, Elias, to Elias Hannig; 104th St, 105 East, prior mtg $15,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,500

KINZLER, Moses, to Cecilia A. Purdy; 6th St, s w s, 125 ft n of Lewis St, 21x97, due Jan. 1, 1908, 5½ per cent 13,000

KINZLER, Moses, to Thomas A. Kane; 6th St, 810 East, due Jan. 1, 1908, 5½ per cent 13,000

KESSLER, Max, to Julius Solomon; 153d St, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

LOEW, John F., to Jacob Schaefer Brewing Company; 54th St, s s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.5, due July 20, 1909, 4½ per cent 25,000

LISSNER, Jacob L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Columbus Av, 703, due as per bond 19,000

LEVY, Annie, to Bungay Company; 150th St, s s, e ½ of Lot 164, map of Melrose South, 25x100, prior mtg $7,350, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,650

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Lenox Av, n w cor of 112th St, 181.5x100, prior mtg $97,000, demand, 6 per cent 21,500

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Edwin M. Squier; Lenox Av, w s, 99.5 ft n of 112th St, 61x160, 3 years 97,000

MOSER, John F., and another to Elizabeth Betz; 38th St, 447 West, 5 years 25,000

MUELLER, Frank, to Middletown Realty Company and another; 149th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11, 3 years, 5½ per cent 43,000

POTICK, Samuel, and another to Emma Stern; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 178th St, 50x irregular, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,500

POTICK, Samuel, and another to Aaron M. Janpole; 123d St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.10, demand,

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BEAUTIFUL RESTRICTED BUILDING LOTS

All city improvements and four years to pay. Purchase now. Values will be doubled before your final instalment is paid.

WATER, ELECTRICITY, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, TROLLEY, 100 TRAINS DAILY, PUBLIC LIBRARY, FREE POSTAL DELIVERY, MACADAM ROADS AND CEMENT SIDEWALKS. Titles guaranteed. No taxes the first year. No assessments. Payments suspended while unemployed. Agents always at Manor. High and healthy land.

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Write for maps, booklets and free tickets.

READ REALTY COMPANY

Telephone 996—Main. 44 Court Street (Temple Bar), Brooklyn.

Excellent proposition for builders and investors.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

48 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 846 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL
N. E. COR. 36TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 5 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 96TH ST. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

"LA CASA BLANCA."

Seven, ten, and fourteen room apartments, large tiled bathroom; parquet flooring; white enameled woodwork; electric light; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator; handsome entrance with marquise; door boys; rents, $1,200 to $3,500; leases from October; immediate possession; tenants can select decoration; references. Superintendent, on premises, 55 East 76th St., near Madison Av. Telephone, 1,690 79th.

7 rooms and bath in one of the most elegant houses in New York; southeast corner 95th St. and Lexington Av.; all improvements; uniformed elevator service, running day and night; reasonable rent. Inquire Superintendent.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

17th St., 136 East.—Elegant 4, 5, 6 room apartments; day and night elevator service; hall boys; all improvements; rents moderate.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private, bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments; six rooms, bath; telephone; parquet floors; $50-$80.

West Side.

THERESA.

Up-to-date apartments; 4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator; in new house; one apartment of 7 rooms and bath, ground floor, adapted for and now occupied by physician; rents $35 to $70. Inquire 115 West 129th St., or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Av.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT, $44.00.

Handsome large flat, corner house, six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat, hot-water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 135th.

PORTSMOUTH,

38-44 West 9th St.

Choice, large light apartments of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; elevators; hall boys, &c.; rent only $960. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."

66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 860 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

$55. 243 WEST 135TH ST. **$55.**

Unequalled for Price.

Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

183-193 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 127TH ST., one block Rap. Tran. station, (Manhattan St.)

One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New elegant apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents very moderate.

112th, 254-256 West, The Larchmont—Six large, light rooms; all improvements; desirable location; $38. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

64th St., 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; one flight; excellent neighborhood; $50.

228 West 4th.—4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; rent $25-$30.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Bronx.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHARDSON, BENJAMIN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William H. Birdsall, William B. Richardson, as executor of the estate of Joseph B. Richardson, deceased; Philena A. Cooper, individually and as executrix of the estate of Sarah J. Richardson, deceased, and as executrix of the estate of Joseph H. Cooper, deceased; Ella T. Gouverneur, Louis B. Birdsall, Harriet B. Dewey, as assignee of Tobias New, deceased; Clarence H. New, as executor of the estate of Tobias New, deceased; John Davidson, William H. Burl, if living, and if deceased his executors, administrators, widow, next of kin, and the executors and administrators of any deceased widow and next of kin of said William H. Burl, if any there be; William O. Campbell, individually and as assignee of Louisa A. Burl, deceased; Louis V. Booraem, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; Rastus S. Ransom, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; William H. Hamilton, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam and of Louis V. Booraem; Charles H. Beckett, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; Porter V. Ransom, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; Mary R. Washburn, James C. De La Mare, as assignee of Webster Case; Webster Case, as assignee of Joseph H. Cooper, deceased; Lincoln R. Cooper, Frederick Cooper, Michael H. Hagerty, as executor of the estate of John McConvill, deceased; Myra L. Wood, as executrix of the estate of Horace G. Wood, deceased, and Viola J. M. Karam, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emma Richardson and William T. Washburn, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

ARNOLD, FRANCIS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS B. ARNOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John S. Montgomery, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1906. FRANCES ARNOLD, Executrix. JOHN S. MONTGOMERY, Atty. for Executrix, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

HARNISCHFEGER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HARNISCHFEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of H. Lionel Kringel, his attorney, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1906. PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, Executor. H. LIONEL KRINGEL, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—VARICK SECURITIES COMPANY, plaintiff, against HUTCHISON ACOUSTIC COMPANY, defendant.—To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given, that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the above-entitled sequestration action, receiver of the Hutchison Acoustic Company, and of all property and effects of said corporation, part thereof being subject to the lien of that certain mortgage bearing date the first day of February, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 12 of General Mortgages page 90;) and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 32 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 20th day of December, 1906, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 20th day of December, 1906; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said court, made herein and bearing date the 8th day of May, 1906, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action by said 20th day of December, 1906, and that, in default thereof, they will be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which shall be ordered therein; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts in said corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, at my office of business aforesaid, on or before said 20th day of December, 1906.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, June 15th, 1906.

JOHN T. SPROULL, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Creditors of the Haight & Freese Company:

In pursuance of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the suit in which Ridgway Bowker is complainant, and the Haight & Freese Company is defendant, filed in the office of the clerk of the said court on the 21st day of July, 1906, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the Haight & Freese Company to present their claims to and file the same with Beverley R. Robinson, one of the receivers of the property of the Haight & Freese Company heretofore appointed by the said court, at his office, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906, and that any of such creditors who shall not so present his claim on or before the said day shall be forever barred from proving the same and from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation to be distributed in the said cause.

Dated New York, August 1, 1906.

JAMES D. COLT and BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON, Receivers.

FREDERICK J. MOSES, Solicitor.

EXCURSIONS.

EVERY SUNDAY
DURING AUGUST

ERIE

EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO

MIDWAY PARK

THE NEW EXCURSION RESORT, NEAR GOSHEN, N. Y.

Sixty miles from New York City, on the beautiful WALLKILL RIVER. All the attractions of a first-class AMUSEMENT PARK, including VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

GOSHEN $1.00 Round Trip

5 cents by Trolley to Midway Park from Goshen. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25, Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30, Jersey City 9:10 and 9:50 A.M. Returning, leave 6:00—7:45 P.M.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Steamer lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; for New London, connecting there for Norwich, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days. lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Att'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 12:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 462, New York.

SPECIAL EXCURSION to

ATLANTIC CITY
SUNDAY, AUG. 12
New Jersey Central
Round $2.50 Trip

Special train leaves West 23d St., 7.30 a. m. Liberty St., 8 a. m. Arrive Atlantic City 11 a. m. Returning leave Atlantic City 7 p. m.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) & Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:50. Round Trip fare, returning by West Shore, N. Y. Central, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.

This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

BELLEWOOD
DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK

$1.00 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

Children 50 cents.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:48 A.M.; Jersey City, (Penn. Sts.,) 9:20 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

ADULTS $1.50 — **Aug. 12** — CHILDREN 75 Cents Switchback 50 cts. additional

MAUCH CHUNK
SWITCH-BACK & GLEN ONOKO

EXCURSION via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Special Train from West 23d St. Station, 8:30 a.m. Liberty St. Station, 8:40 a.m.

BLOCK ISLAND, $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY.

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND STEAMER GREENPORT.

Special Express train, with parlor cars, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:30, Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Sta., 8:25 A. M.

Returning, leave Block Island 5 P. M.

Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Staterooms, Music, and Refreshments on Steamer.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIP up the HUDSON.

NEWBURGH,

Affording one hour's visit to Washington's Headquarters.

SUNDAY, AUG. 12th,

Iron Steamer TOLCHESTER

Leaves South 5th St., B'klyn, 9:00 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:30 A. M.; Foot West 21st St., 10:00 A. M.; Foot West 131st St., 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:15 A. M.

EXCURSION, 75c. CHILDREN, 40c.

Music—Refreshments at City Prices.

THE BEST EXCURSION
Out of New York Every Sunday

on the Fall River Line Steamer "FRANK JONES." Up the Sound, through the Long Island bays and harbors, stopping at Roton Point for bathing, &c.; returning along the Connecticut and New York State shores. Orchestra on steamer. Full brass band at Roton Point.

Steamer leaves New Pier 20, foot Market St., E. R., 10:30 A. M.; Recreation Pier, foot 24th St., E. R., 10:45; 138th St., E. R., 11:30. Returning at 8 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.

Up the Sound TO Sea Cliff & Glenwood.

Saturdays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Returning arrive N. Y. 9:85 P. M.

Sundays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., 9:30; Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 9:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.
To West Point, Newburgh & Fishkill.

Steamer HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip 90c. Dinner served on board.

NORTH BEACH
Frequent Boats E. 99 and 134 Sts.
FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS

Up the HUDSON Sundays **50c**

On Sundays Str. City of Lowell lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for up-Hudson trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Ret. due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga. The Grand Union

For Particulars, address

WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ALSO OF THE

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 66th to 67th St., New York City,

AND THE IROQUOIS, Buffalo.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Long Island.

AVONDALE-BY-THE-SEA

ELDERT AV. AND THE OCEAN, Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

Opens for reception of guests June 18. P. P. HATHAWAY, Prop.

See Long Island R. R. Time Tables.

The Elderthurst Hammels Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH. Luke Eldert, Prop.

Schillings Atlas Hotel, Seaside Sta., Rockaway Beach. Dancing, bathing, bowling. Excursions accommodated.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION

Elka Park, Greene Co., N. Y.

A select family resort in the Catskill Mountains, located in park of 400 acres. Appointments unsurpassed. Folder. Open until Sept. 18th. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y.

O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. B. O'Hara's Son, Manager.

Dutchess County.

SUNSET VIEW FARM HOUSE.

Elevated; beautifully diversified; picturesque country; large piazza; shady lawn. S. K. WINANS, Stanfordville, N. Y.

THE MAPLES, MILLBROOK, N. Y.

Beautiful mountainous, healthy country; extra large rooms, three connecting; near Wappinger's Creek. GEORGE VAIL.

Pleasant View Farm, Stanfordville, N. Y.—High elevation; beautiful scenery; near Wappingers; pleasant house, shady lawn, free rides. P. J. Van Benschoten.

ROCKVIEW HOUSE, Stanfordville, N. Y.—High elevation, beautiful scenery; on Wappinger's Creek; capacity 25. Albert Knapp.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.

30 minutes from Grand Central.

Westchester County.

NEW ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL LAKE MOHEGAN, Westchester Co., N. Y. No malaria; no mosquitos. FRANK FRYE.

New York City.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. VAN RENSSELAER, 17 East 11th.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,

EDGEWOOD PARK, GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.

Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country, 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.

D. P. SIMPSON, Manager, Asst. Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

New Hampshire.

GRANLIDEN HOTEL,

Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Finest hotel in New Hampshire; entirely new this season; fishing the best; golf, tennis, boating; good livery and fine roads; steam heat, and open until October 1st.

Write for circular. W. W. Brown, Granliden Hotel, Sunapee, N. H.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES

at Jefferson, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, now open for the Summer season.

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Massachusetts.

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

RED LION INN — TWO FINELY APPOINTED HOTELS IN THE BERKSHIRES. — HEATON HALL

Matchless Scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Driving and Automobiling. Superb Golf Course. Allen T. Treadway, Prop. W. G. Havill, Mgr. N. Y. Office, Hotel Longacre, West 47th St.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Maine.

MT. KATAHDIN—MAINE WOODS,

Trout fly-fishing; moose and deer hunting; clean camps; good table; Booklet F; bookings September and October. C. C. Garland, Debsconeag, Me.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN Rates $8 to $12. GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES, W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

2 1-2 hours from N. Y. via Dela. & Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $25,000. Elevators, electric lights, Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives. Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $80 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

Excellent accommodations at "Overlook," 1¼ miles from Morristown station; 25 acres, commanding extensive view; terms, $10 to $15 a week. Address "Overlook," Morristown, N. J. Telephone, 438.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall, Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LAUB, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LUDWIG LAUB, Lotte Goldschmidt, Malchen Stahl, Ida Ronsheim, Selma Laub, Alfred Laub, Martin Laub, Leoni Laub, Ludwig Laub, the person with whom Leoni Laub, an infant under 14 years of age, resides, and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LAUB, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the second day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon C. Laub, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the B. P. H. said County of New York to be here- [L. S.] unto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City

Atlantic City

3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central

Passing Through Lakewood.

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St., 9.30 A.M. daily (10.30 P. M. Sat.), 9.30 P. M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A.M. daily (1.00 P. M. Sat.), 3.40 P. M. except Sun.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL STICKNEY,

second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day.

L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

HOTEL RIO GRANDE

New York Av. and Beach; Fireproof; running water & 'phone in rooms; elevator; coach meets trains. Moderately priced. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

Sea Bright.

THE OCTAGON,

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.

BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager, Telephone 7 B. Bernardsville.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Prov., Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Chester W. Chapin. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Strs. City of Lowell and City of Worcester.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R. ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 80 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 372, 1,206 and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 145 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.

PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25

FALL RIVER direct, $1.00

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE, A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.

Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.

Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.

From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.

JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York. Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 42d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.

Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestras. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.

—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.—

Direct connection from Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra. Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.

$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.

$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.

Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.

Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.

Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St.

Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 2 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M., stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—On Broadway, between 9th and Houston Sts., one red-covered memorandum book, marked M. Alexander, for return of which owner will pay a liberal reward at Park Avenue Hotel or 781 Broadway.

LOST—Bent iron rod, no value but to owner, 6th Av. L Wednesday, 6 P. M., 50th St. Angell, 129 Maiden Lane.

LIBERAL REWARD—Black handbag, gold trimmings, gilt letters, M. W., N. Y.; containing silver hair brush, comb, tooth powder bottle, with silver cap, all monogrammed; also large cut-glass inkstand, silver top, containing double clock in cover; taken from downtown office building; no questions asked. Samwick Detective Bureau, 220 Broadway.

LOST—In or near Bronx Park, on Monday, Aug. 6, 1906, a gold match box, marked W. H. B., 1905; finder will be liberally rewarded. W. H. Birchall, 177th St. and Bronx River.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of watch, chain, charm, pin, &c., stolen from No. 2,079 Bathgate Av., Bronx. Wm. H. Assenbeck, 140 Reade St., New York City.

LOST—Gold bracelet at Coney Island, Wednesday, July 11. Reward by returning to Miss H. Reddy, 64 Henry St., Jersey City, or letting Miss H. Reddy know where she may get it.

LOST—Lorgnette, gun metal, engraved "J. J. W.," attached to heart shaped locket, lost at Hotel Astor or Times Square, Aug. 4. Liberal reward. A. C. Y., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's pet bay cob horse (blind left eye, spavin right hind leg,) also runabout; suitable reward for return; no questions asked. Columbia Stable, 4 Ralph Av., B'klyn.

LOST—The finder of package money left on Lenox Subway express Monday afternoon will be rewarded. L., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Gold watch, with name A. Lind. Please return to Reinhard's Hotel, Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Reward.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious room; smaller room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, with board; all conveniences.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman room mate for present occupant.

98D ST., 163 WEST.—Well-furnished hall room; select home; parlor, dining room; references exchanged.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

East Side.

9TH ST., 14 EAST. The Adelphine.—High class; excellent cuisine; moderate prices; permanent arrangements made.

16TH ST., 138 EAST. (Near Union Square.)—Very desirable rooms, with board; all conveniences.

54TH ST., 45 EAST. (Madison Av.)—Attractive rooms; private baths; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN wants board and room, upper west side; state terms. H. T. G., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

Young man desires room and board in good locality; reasonable; state terms. Huffington, Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

1.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; telephones; Summer rates; men preferred.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; moderate price; board optional; private house.

71ST ST., 46 WEST.—Medium-sized pleasant front room; also single room; gentlemen; references.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; scrupulously clean; ideal location; exclusive.

86TH ST., 308 WEST.—Furnished room, parlor floor; private bath; choice location; Subway; gentlemen.

East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms with modern conveniences; permanently or transiently; references.

34TH ST., 140 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Rooms connecting with bath, southern exposure; telephone; convenient transportation.

45TH ST., 16 East.—Attractive single or double rooms; private baths; high-class house; gentlemen, ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Small front room, bath; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, clean, cool rooms; newly furnished; running water, bath; price moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Central Park West, in a private family, with or without board, owning their own house, a room for young gentleman of refinement. Address R., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—By physician, in private American family, a small, clean room, with use of bath; moderate rate; breakfast optional. Address Willis, Room 6A, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Ladies can find pleasant outdoor employment in line of real estate requiring few hours daily; many assistants are making $15 weekly. Mrs. Stevens, Quick Transit Realty Co., Room 202, 41 Park Row, New York.

WANTED—Young woman by wholesale house as entry clerk; accustomed to call. Address, with references and salary expected, L Box 170 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

POSITION OPEN for bookkeeper; salary $1,800; man able to purchase stock from retiring party; strictest investigation permitted; no agents. X Y Z, Box 331 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

WANTED—An A1 boy's clothing salesman, with some capital; can have an interest in a well-established business; also salesman for the city to start at once; good commission. B Box 132 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Advertising solicitor; mail order publication with large circulation wants a man who knows agencies and large advertisers throughout the country; should be between 30 and 35 years of age and know how to meet people and obtain interviews; only man with successful record considered; salary $2,000-$4,000. Call or write to-day. Hapgood's, 367 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Opportunity to make money by pleasant outdoor work line of real estate; our cards the introduction and our present assistants are earning $15 weekly. Quick Transit Realty Co., Room 202, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 495 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

COOK.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 495 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Refined French dressmaker, designer, wishes engagements by the day in private families; city or country. Designer, Box 107 Times Downtown.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Also cook and laundress; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 495 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Neat, tidy; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 495 Columbus Av.; tel., 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Books written up, balanced, systematized, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

PORTER.—All-round man wants position as porter. Seabrook, 220 W. 63d St.

POLICY HOLDERS GLAD EATON HAS RESIGNED

"None Too Soon," Judge Parker Writes to the Ex-Secretary.

EXPLOSION WAS EXPECTED

But the Fuse Was Timed for an Hour When Blasts Usually Startle Peaceful Sleepers.

Seymour Eaton, who at midnight on Thursday made public the fact that he wanted to resign as Secretary of the International Policy Holders' Committee because he had somehow experienced a change of convictions about the movement the committee represents, got action on his request yesterday. The Executive Committee of the International Committee had a meeting scheduled for the morning, and at this session, after giving Mr. Eaton several hours in which to explain personally or otherwise what or who had changed his convictions, the committee accepted his resignation without any expression of regret whatever.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Chairman of the Executive Committee, sent this letter to Mr. Eaton:

International Policy Holders' Committee,
30 Broad Street, New York.
Aug. 10, 1906.

Seymour Eaton, Dear Sir: I am directed by the Executive Committee of the International Policy Holders' Committee to say that while surprised that you should make known your intended resignation to the public at midnight—before sending to the committee a resignation, which does not attempt even to give any reason for your action, and at your neglect to come before the committee 'as day as requested—we are satisfied that your resignation, which we accept, comes none too soon.

As to your clerk, Liebfried, he is not Treasurer of the committee, and no one knows it better than you, who unsuccessfully urged upon members of the committee his selection for that position. Yours truly,

ALTON B. PARKER,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

Attest:
E. E. CLARK, Acting Secretary.

Yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee was attended by Govs. Roberts of Connecticut and Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, Judge Parker, E. E. Clark of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Harlow N. Higinbotham of Illinois, and J. C. Hemphill of South Carolina. Mr. Clark took up for, the time being, the work of Secretary which Mr. Eaton spurned when he decided to change his convictions about the policy holders' movement.

E. Liebfried, "Treasurer."

After sending the letter to Mr. Eaton and dismissing his financial clerk, Edwin Liebfried, whose resignation as "treasurer" of the International Committee was announced with Mr. Eaton's, the Executive Committee continued its consideration of the names suggested for trustees of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Later in the day a conference was held with Bernard N. Baker and John DeWitt Warner, representing the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association. Other conferences will be held, it was said afterward.

The International Committee had no comment to make on Mr. Eaton's action other than that contained in Judge Parker's letter, holding that the names and standing of its members were a sufficient guarantee to the policy holders of the good faith of its work and that it did not propose to enter into a controversy with exemployes who had proved disloyal.

Several things were learned in the course of the day about circumstances which had preceded Mr. Eaton's resignation. It appears that hints have been conveyed to him for some little time that the work of the International Committee could get along just as well without his services—at $300 a week—as with them. Following these hints reports have been coming to the International Committee for the last two or three days that something was going to explode in the near future. As far as could be learned yesterday the explosion was the resignation. The setting off of the bomb had been carefully timed so that it might come off when most of the community was asleep, but in time for digestion with breakfast in the morning.

Mr. Eaton, it was learned yesterday, prepared his resignation on Thursday morning. He took it over to The Associated Press about 11 o'clock with a request that it be sent out at or about midnight. Then he returned to the offices of the International Committee, spent part of the afternoon there over routine business, and then departed for Philadelphia. He forget, apparently, to tell any of his associates, except possibly Mr. Liebfried, that he intended to resign, for none of them had word of it until notified by the newspapers at midnight that the thing had gone out through the news association. No word of any kind came from him yesterday.

Slip 'Twixt Proof and Press.

Mr. Liebfried, however, was more communicative. At the Hotel Belmont, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, last night, he made a statement to the effect that he had originally been invited to be the Treasurer of the International Committee, had signed checks in that capacity, and had received from the secretaries of two of the members of the committee letters in which he was addressed as Treasurer.

He also exhibited a "circular" issued by the International Committee with his name upon it as "Treasurer." It appeared subsequently that the "circular" which Mr. Liebfried exhibited was a printers' proof of a circular which the committee afterward sent out. The proof contained Mr. Liebfried's name as Treasurer, but the title was stricken off the circular in its final state.

The Mutual Scolds Untermyer.

President Charles F. Peabody of the Mutual Life issued another statement last night in the controversy between the company and Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the policy holders, as to the manner in which Mr. Untermyer asked for corrections to the lists filed at Albany. It had been asserted that Mr. Untermyer asked for them in a letter of July 30. Mr. Peabody's statement says:

"The letter of July 30 made no demand whatever and was answered in due course. The reply has already been published. The letter making the formal demand upon which the proceedings were based was dated Aug. 2.

"The affidavits upon which the courts made the order of Aug. 3 were verified on Thursday, Aug. 2, and the order itself and other legal papers were served on Friday, Aug. 3, within half an hour after Mr. Peabody was known to have left the city to be absent until Tuesday morning or during the whole period intervening between the service of the order and the return date.

"Upon referring to the copy of the papers which were served on us, I see that what purports to be a copy of the demand of Aug. 2 is attached to the papers upon which the order was set, but it is not an accurate copy. The copy is dated back as of Aug. 1. Such is the professional practice with which we have to deal."

DECISION FOR THE MUTUAL.

Policy Holders' Names May Stay on Administration Ticket.

TROY, Aug. 10.—A decision was handed down to-day by Justice Howard favorable to the administration ticket of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the State Superintendent of Insurance in an action brought by policy holders to compel the State Superintendent to strike names from the administration ticket.

The title of the action is the People ex rel. Alfred M. Shook against Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of Insurance. The Mutual Life Directors nominated an administration ticket and placed upon it with others the names of Alfred M. Shook, Judge George Gray of the Court of Appeals, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and Harlow N. Higinbotham, who, it is declared, were well known to be opposed to the policy of the Board of Directors. They are on the International Policy Holders' Committee.

Mr. Shook and the others named protested against the use of their names on the administration ticket, alleging that they were placed upon it without their knowledge or consent, all for the express purpose of deluding those inclined to be supporters of the policy holders' ticket. The administration supporters, Mr. Shook and his co-plaintiffs allege, seek to hoodwink policy holders in general by leading them to believe that the entire ticket made up by them is of the high character of the four gentlemen named and that these gentlemen approved the policy and methods of the administration, which, it is asserted, is not the fact.

In view of that alleged deception and of the protest of Mr. Shook and his associates the court was asked for an order directing the State Superintendent of Insurance to strike the names of Messrs. Shook, Gen. Tracy, and Higinbotham from the administration ticket. This order Justice Howard denies on legal grounds, without going into the subject in controversy between the parties, taking the position that the State Superintendent of Insurance is not required by law to do what the petitioners ask, and cannot be directed by a court to do a thing the law does not require him to do.

Attention is called to the fact that this decision does not make it necessary for friends of the policy holders' ticket to vote the administration ticket. There will be a policy holders' ticket in the field when the election comes.

It was announced that an appeal would be taken at once in behalf of the policy holders.

BANK MESSENGER SENTENCED

Harvey, Who Robbed Twelfth National, Sent to Elmira Reformatory.

Wheelock N. Harvey, the 19-year-old bank messenger of the Twelfth National Bank who pleaded guilty to grand larceny, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, for an indeterminate period.

Harvey stole $75,000 worth of bonds and $700 in cash from the First National Bank. He returned the bonds by mail, but kept the money. He was caught at Fort Worth, Tex. The boy's father and some of his friends, including the pastor of his church, pleaded with the Judge to release him on a suspended sentence. Judge Rosalsky said in announcing the sentence:

"It would be a bad precedent to let this young man go free after pleading guilty to such a serious crime as grand larceny. The effect might be bad upon the other clerks in the financial district. As a lesson to him and as a deterrent to others, I am going to send him to Elmira, where his good behavior will determine the length of his stay."

The prisoner was then led off to the Tombs weeping bitterly, as he had been told that if he pleaded guilty his sentence would be suspended.

ST. ANDREW'S LIVELY TRIP.

Sailors Think They Saw a Sea Serpent —Horses Loose in a Gale.

When the Phoenix liner St. Andrew, in yesterday from Antwerp, tied up at her pier in Hoboken, Bill Nagle, a sailor on the ship, announced that one week ago last Wednesday, when the vessel was in midocean, he had sighted (with his own eyes) a bona fide, up-to-date sea serpent. The serpent, he declared, was at least 100 feet long, was slick in spots, hairy in others, and had a hump amidships that looked as if it had swallowed a camel.

While the sea serpent yarn was a matter of grave doubt on the part of many of the St. Andrew's officers, there was no doubt but that the story of the ructions caused by a herd of Percheron horses that the St. Andrew brought over was true. There were 280 of these horses, and when the St. Andrew was nearing the Grand Banks several of them broke from their stalls in a gale. The animals ran about the deck, and it was the hardest job the sailors said that ever came their way to calm them. Two of the animals got into the hold, while several others succeeded in visiting places where a horse never had been before. It took two hours to quiet the animals and get them back to their stalls. Fortunately both animals and men escaped unhurt.

TRYING TO GET MORE CARS.

Bridge Commissioner Makes Public Pleas from the Transit Trust.

Bridge Commissioner Stevenson made public yesterday the reply of the New York City Railway Company to his demands for better transportation facilities across Williamsburg Bridge and the establishment of a line from the Post Office to the plaza on the Brooklyn side of the bridge.

In brief it was that the company didn't think the Post Office route necessary—that the traffic didn't warrant it, but that additions would be made to the service on the Williamsburg Bridge as now laid out.

The Commissioner will again try to have the company put on an experimental line to the Post Office to see if the receipts will not support it.

Oren Root, Jr., General Manager of the company, submitted a report to President Vreeland, which was forwarded to Commissioner Stevenson. It declared that 32 per cent. more cars were run over the Williamsburg Bridge last month than in July, 1905. Larger cars had increased the carrying capacity of the route 25 per cent. The Eighth Street, Fourteenth Street, and Grand Street lines increased their mileage in July, 1906, over July, 1905, by 67,000 miles, Mr. Root said.

A Real Octopus on View.

A three-foot octopus was received at the Aquarium yesterday. It came from Bermuda, and is said to be the finest specimen ever exhibited here. The octopus is vigorous and healthy, and the Aquarium officers hope it will live. A large consignment of Bermuda fish was also received yesterday.

A Delicious Drink

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens, and Refreshes.—Adv.

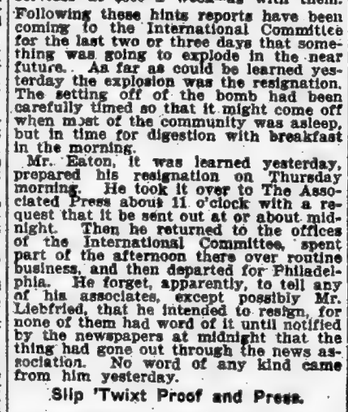

Men's and boys' clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes until 12 to-day.
Then we "duck."

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

AUTO KILLS WOMAN AND HURTS POLICEMAN

Police Say Chauffeur Threatened to Run Bluecoats Down.

AN ACCIDENT, HE DECLARES

Elliott Got Bail Before Mrs. Howard Died, but Gave Himself Up Late Last Night.

A Baltimore woman was injured so badly that she died later and a mounted policeman was badly hurt in an automobile accident at Jerome Avenue and Burnside Avenue, in the Bronx, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Stewart Elliott, who was driving the machine, is a prisoner charged with homicide. He was released on bail before the woman died in the Fordham Hospital last evening, but late last night he went to the High Bridge Police Station and surrendered.

John F. Smith, mounted policeman, was on his horse in Jerome Avenue when he saw a touring car coming from the north at high speed. Intending to warn the chauffeur, Smith pulled his horse across the road to get alongside the car. He had misjudged the speed of the machine, and before he knew what was happening it was upon him. Elliott swerved, to avoid Smith, he says, and in doing that ran the machine against the curb.

Sitting beside Mr. Elliott were Mrs. Howard of Baltimore and Miss Margaret Evans of 218 West Forty-fourth Street. They were thrown violently out of the car and Mrs. Howard's skull was fractured. Miss Evans was severely bruised. Smith was thrown from his horse and his frontal bone was fractured. Elliott stuck to his wheel and did not leave the car.

Dr. Bickelhaupt of Fordham Hospital took the policeman and the two women off in an ambulance. Elliott was carried, with the machine, to the Highbridge Station. The machine, which was worth about $5,000, had smashed so hard against the curb and other things that it was badly damaged.

Later the prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Westchester Court, charged with felonious assault. Sergt. Smith of the Westchester Court squad volunteered as a witness and said:

"I have the names of several policemen who have been threatened by Elliott. He has threatened a number of times to run down any officer who got in the way. He travels at the rate of 70 miles an hour, and the police have wanted him for months. Though we knew his name and number we were not able to get him."

Magistrate Barlow said this was only hearsay evidence. Bicycle Policeman Remington then repeated the accusation. Elliott said:

"When I reached Burnside Avenue an officer on horseback suddenly jumped out in front of me. I swerved the machine suddenly, but one of my tires burst, and the machine struck the horse. It was purely an accident."

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

New Naval Attache at Paris Among Those Sailing To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Southampton on the American liner Philadelphia to-day are:

Commander John C. Fremont, U. S. N., the new American Naval Attache at Paris and Mrs. Fremont; John M. Fuller, Mrs. M. A. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Miller, Miss May De Sousa, and A. E. Yates.

Going to Antwerp on the Red Star liner Zeeland are:

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Guerin, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Kimberland, and Mrs. R. C. Townsend.

These will sail for Naples on the North German Lloyd liner Koenigin Luise:

The Rev. C. S. Burch, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Cadbury, Huntington H. Harter, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hase, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Hinrichs.

The Cunarder Umbria, sailing for Liverpool, will have on board:

Capt. George A. Cotterell, A. J. Fleming, American Consul at Aden; John Hurley, T. R. Macy, William S. Pitcairn, and Harold Lomas.

The following will sail for London on the Atlantic Transport liner Mesaba:

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Edson, Henry O. Klein, Miss Mary C. Lyman, M. O. Pragnell, and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Williams.

Bound for Hamburg on the Graf Waldersee are:

John Armstrong, Miss Alice Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnson, and Director Peter Langen.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Glass Buttons Are Undervalued 25 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Sub Board No. 1, the United States General Appraisers yesterday imposed advances aggregating 25 per cent. over invoice prices on consignments of glass buttons exported to this country by Franz Spaleck of Gablonz. As there is a penalty of 1 per cent. for every 1 per cent. of advance, the New York importer of the merchandise was obliged to pay duty on a valuation greatly in excess of the entered or invoice value.

General Appraiser De Vries wrote a decision in which he held that the appraising officials at Baltimore were correct in raising values on metal capsules imported by John Dewar & Sons, Limited. The capsules were exported from the Dundee distillery of the firm and were invoiced as possessing a value of 10 shillings sixpence per 1,000. Mr. De Vries finds that the proper value is 14 shillings 1 1-3 pence per 1,000.

A dispute regarding the value of snails from A. Bellcis of Tunis was settled by Judge Somerville, who affirmed the action of the lower customs officers in levying duty on the basis of 6 lire per basket, instead of 5 lire as claimed by the importers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS HARDWARE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Flynn has received an execution against the Washington Heights Hardware Company at 2,012 Amsterdam Avenue for $1,500 in favor of George B. Curtis for merchandise and money loaned, and a keeper was placed in the store. The business was started in 1876. The company was capitalized at $5,000, and George B. Curtis was President.

GINSBERG & GREENBLATT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Ginsberg and Louis Greenblatt, composing the firm of Ginsberg & Greenblat, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 9 and 11 West Fourth Street, by these creditors: Kremer & Kremer, $283; Morris M. Lessler, $250, and I. Schafran & Sons, $50. It was alleged that they are insolvent. On Aug. 7 they had a strike in their factory and closed up the place. They began business on Jan. 1, 1902, and in December last their statement showed liabilities $9,736 and assets $38,454.

EAGLE COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of Fred W. and Henry G. P. Nerge, doing business as the Eagle Company, advertising novelties at 12 Dutch Street, show liabilities $12,230, nominal assets $19,512, and actual assets $17,178.

GUSTAVE S. NEU COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Gustave S. Neu Company, electrical contractors at 126 Grand Street, show liabilities $6,508, nominal assets $4,827, and actual assets $1,360.

STERNES & CO., INCORPORATED.—Schedules in the assignment of Sternes & Co., Incorporated, tailors at 1,501 Broadway, show liabilities $4,859, nominal assets $1,799, and actual assets $866.

Out of Town.

TEXARKANA, Texas.—A. Arthur & Co., a cotton firm of Texarkana, went into involuntary bankruptcy on Thursday on a petition of Eastern creditors. The liabilities are $157,000; assets nominal.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:
BOHDE, Emma C. and Charles H., executors; Geo. W. and R. C.—Hudson & Man. R. R. Co., costs..... $671

PEEK-A-BOO SUITS FOR MEN.

They Will Be Welcomed Most Heartily, as Tropical Weather Will Prevail Very Late This Summer.

Every year men are becoming wiser as to their clothing. They are constantly throwing off ballast; the stiff bosom or boiled shirt has been routed by the comfortable and cool negligee. Waistcoats have almost entirely disappeared during the Summer months, coats are either half lined or not lined at all. The high standing collar was supplanted by the rolling collar of linen, and that, again, has been followed by the negligee collar of flannel.

Undershirts are becoming more and more SLEEVELESS, and the Drawers are now gaining "LEGLESS" popularity.

And now the Lords of Creation may be comfortable, too, as we introduce PEEK-A-BOO SUITS FOR MEN. We do not claim to be the originators of the Suits.

No, no, suits of this character have been worn for many years on the Boulevards of Paris, in the Casinos of Cairo and Monte Carlo, at fashionable clubs of London, Berlin and Rome, and on the broad verandas of Spain's grandees—in America, up to the present time, ONLY THE SELECT FEW, the "100" within the "400" at the exclusive resorts, have enjoyed that luxury, because THE PRICE has been prohibitive.

The old-fashioned Drawers tapes and the dangerous Safety Pins are making way for the HAND-E-CATCH Supporters. Who has taught the men to adopt many of these comforts? Why!—the DEAR WOMAN—of course!

Man has been turning green with envy every time he looks at the sweet Summer girl of 1906. She appears so cool and comfortable with the thermometer at 103 F. —At last the mystery is solved—IT'S THE PEEK-A-BOO WAIST SHE WEARS.

These Ideal Suits are now introduced for the first time at a price within reach of everybody's pocketbook. The Suits are made of first quality selected MOHAIR SUITINGS, woven in England by men that KNOW HOW to weave the silky hair of the Angora Goat (that gambols on the hills of Asia Minor) into the lustrous, porous and feather-weight fabric that has a combination all its own—dressy, ventilating, sun-repelling, dust-rejecting and altogether ideal for tropical weather, the combined weight of Coat and Trousers being only 36½ oz. A Peek-a-Boo Suit, after serving you for many a Summer, makes the Ideal Suit for your smoking room, billiard room or general house wear. The Mohairs came to us in "Ends," we bought them at just a trifle over the sum paid for Customs duties. They were made up in conjunction with the Suits "Cut from Ends," the sale of which is now in progress at $12.58, and as "HOPE" DOES THINGS almost daily that seem impossible—the Peek-a-Boo Suits are sold at $12.58. The Peek-a-Boo Suits are now exhibited with a tropical stage setting in the great corner window.

All Surface Cars either transfer or bring you directly to our doors.

HOPE

Subway, Elevated, Brooklyn Bridge and Ferries in close touch.

BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS ST.
STEWART BUILDING.

BUTLER, E. L.—H. Herrmann Lumber Co. 239
BOUGHAN, B. A.—L. Untermeyer et al. 1,113
BOUGHAN, John A.—Same 139
BENDER, Frank R.—Same 139
BOUGHAN, Ben. A.—Same 139
BURNS, Chas. E.—Alcolm Co. 16
BENNETT, Chas. M.—Photo Engraving Co. 143
CAPUTO, Mary—Joseph Wegrampf 760
CASEY, David F.—L. Untermeyer et al. 1,113
SAME—Same 139
COHEN, George—Alcolm Co. 24
CONGROVE, S. A.—B. E. Jones et al. 115
DELANO, Arthur M.—Julius Ruben 90
CHASE, Wm.—Elizabeth T. Guindon 144
DEHN, Christian—Ralph M. Ward 120
ELLS, S. W.—L. Untermeyer et al. 159
FRANKEL, Louis—People, &c. 2,000
FRANKENSTYNE, Samuel—Sidney H. Aaron 69
FARRELL, Annie L. (not summoned) and James A.—William C. Bergen 127
FETTRETCH, Alfred D.—Peter A. Smith 167
FENLON, John T.—Isaac Untermeyer et al. 189
HIRSCHHORN, Louis—People, &c. 2,000
HEID, Charles—Same 2,000
HADLEY, William W.—Empire Square Realty Company 101
HALL, Chas. M.—Lucerne Hotel Co. 147
HOWE, Harry W.—Edwin A. Howe 809
HARTMAN, Anna—James S. Roberts 87
ISAACS, Fred L.—Frank D. Creamer et al. 94
KING, Philip F.—Richardson-Boynton Company 65
KERSHAW, John L.—Agnes E. Allfrey 656
LEVY, Samuel—Morris Levy et al. 175
LILIENTHAL, Benjamin A. and Louis M.—Twelfth Ward of the City of New York 221
SAME—Same 325
MUSTAFA, Ahmad—Arman A. Garabedian 78
MILLS, Frederick A.—Belden J. Rogers et al. 26
MACKAY, John W.—Isaac Untermeyer 139
MUNZER, Henry—J. B. Williams Co. 62
PARKER, Joseph, Jr.—Charles H. Woodruff et al. 508
REEVES, Arthur G.—Isaac Untermeyer et al. 139
ROHDENBURG, George—Maynard N. Clement 1,320
SPIEGEL, Max—Joseph D. Clifton 138
SCHORER, William B. and Martha F.—H. Herrmann Lumber Company 269
SMITH, G. Wayland—John Aitken 173
SILVERBERG, Charles—Frank H. Lockwood et al. 638
TONNELE, Walter—Charles H. Spencer 386
THOMPSON, Lewis M.—Byron F. Barker 11,269
TANEYER, Alex.—David Manbeck 67
THOMPSON, Patrick—Leo J. Hammel 32
TORNAY, Abraham G.—Alcolm Company 44
WILSON, Matilda M.—Hudson & Man. R. R. Co., costs 571
WEINSTEIN, Louis—Henry Alper et al. 818
THE TONNELE COMPANY—John M. Kemp 529
THE TONNELE COMPANY—John M. Kemp, costs 32
SEXSMITH & HAUSER—Alcolm Company 206

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.
AMOS, Kate—F. B. House and others; May 2, 1905. (vacated) 233
DIAMOND, C. Herbert—M. Von Kellar and others; Jan. 25, 1895 109
EBERHARDT, Martin—J. Beck; Oct. 19, 1904 319
GREENFELD, Morris, and Henry Spiro —J. Spiro and others; August 8, 1906. 813
HORWITZ, Otto—L. Schlesinger; July 21, 1906 1,000
HELLMAN, Meyer, and Henry Nicholasburg—M. C. Kervan; Feb. 9, 1905, (reversed) 3,035
HOWARD, Michael—J. H. Adams; Feb. 15, 1906. (canceled) 832
MITCHELL, William E.—N. Y. Telephone Co.; May 5, 1906 25
WILKENS, Harry—S. P. Wilkens; March 19, 1902 434
THE GEORGE B. VAN CLEVE CO.—L. Brummer; July 10, 1906 23
GEORGE W. JUMP CO.—J. Williams; June 20, 1906 1,469

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Incorporated to-day:

The Bellefonte Realty Company, New York; capital, $275,000. Directors—H. C. Allen, H. H. Burdick, and G. T. Russell, Yonkers.

The Centre County Realty Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—H. C. Allen, H. H. Burdick, and G. T. Russell, Yonkers.

Brass Specialties Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Francis Bonner, R. W. White, and W. H. Wadhams, New York.

Prospect Park East Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $500. Directors—J. E. Bristol, H. L. Thomas, and H. R. Blackwell, Brooklyn.

Montreal Realty and Construction Company, Long Island City; capital, $50,000. Directors—O. G. Kirchner, John Dannecker, and T. J. O'Hanlon, Jr., Long Island City.

The Pellatin-Berthe Company, New York, (mosaic and marble work;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Francesco Pellatin, Achille Bartolassi, and Orton Falcier, New York.

The Prudential Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Jake Schaefer, Louis Mayrohn, and Louis Moscowits, New York.

Iron Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—B. G. Perkins, F. B. McNish, and A. W. Weil, New York.

American Marble and Slate Works, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Nachtian, Louis Dutori, and Joseph Troupiansky, New York.

Wooster Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry Berg, Louis Berg, and Carrie Berg, New York.

S. H. Kinney Company, Brooklyn, (builders' hardware;) capital, $4,000. Directors—H. R. Ferguson, R. B. Ferguson, and S. H. Kinney, Brooklyn.

Consumers' Flour Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Joel Jacobs, Morris Klein, and L. W. Lissler, New York.

The King Restaurant Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—E. H. Kutner, S. E. Dribber, and M. S. Hirschberg, New York.

The Henry M. Glen Wagon Company, Seneca Falls, Seneca County; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. M. Glen, C. S. Hood, and L. H. Hood, Seneca Falls.

Silverware Stocks Company, New York, (securities;) capital, $2,000,000. Directors—Edward Carroll, Jr., W. H. Randel, and Henry Coplan, New York.

Tahawus Iron Ore Company, Fort Henry; capital, $50,000. Directors—Wallace Foote, Jr., and J. R. Sherman, Port Henry; W. L. Ward, Port Chester; G. W. Ostrander and George N. Southwick, Albany; C. H. Foote, Burlington, Vt., and C. G. Bennett, Brooklyn.

"The Gymnasium in the Boys' School"

By William Skarstrom, M. D., Columbia University
in
THE NEW YORK TIMES TO-DAY
is the second article in the series on
EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

Other articles in the series will appear Saturdays, August 25th and September 1st, 8th, and 15th. Among these will be

¶ "THE EDUCATION OF THE NEW YORK BOY," by Leslie J. Tompkins, Assemblyman and Professor of Law, New York University.

¶ "HOW TO GET SIMPLIFIED SPELLING INTO THE SCHOOLS," by Brander Matthews.

¶ "THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL," by Chas. F. Thwing, President Western Reserve University.

Parents and guardians will find the instruction announcements in The New York Times of great aid in selecting good schools for their children. The New York Times publishes more school advertising than any other New York newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Straw Hats—Now is the time when a little money goes a great way.

"Boaters," flat brims, 95c
Sennet and Split Braids, Reduced from 1.49 and 1.90
Rolled Brims, 1.25 & 1.49
Milan and Flackinaws, were 2.49 and 2.75

E. & W.

Buy by the Mark.

You would not look or feel half as warm if you wore one of our all linen shirts.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE G

AUG 1906

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906. 12 PAGES.

AN IRISH CONUNDRUM.

Mr. T. O. Russell's Pungent Criticisms of His Fellow Countrymen—Is Ireland "Dying"?

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

THE TIMES has received from Messrs. M. H. Gill & Son, Limited, Dublin, a little pamphlet of some 100 pages, entitled "Is Ireland a Dying Nation?" by T. O. Russell, who is announced as the author of "The Last Irish King," and of several works presumably in Gaelic, the titles of which are indecipherable by the present writer, and as the editor of an Irish translation of Moore's "Melodies." Personally I am grateful to the publishers for their attention. Mr. Russell is an amusing writer, as, indeed, being an educated and fluent Irish gentleman, he could not fail to be—sometimes, possibly, a little more so than he intends. He is, it seems, a person of ripe years, as he remarks that he "remembers the famine of 1846-7, and some years before it," but he speaks with the vigor of youth rather than with the wisdom of age, which again may be accounted due to his race. He has English blood in his veins, as, according to him, the best patriots in Ireland have had, and he is a Protestant with a sharp tongue for his fellow-sectarians and a Nationalist prone to criticise his fellow-partisans with much freedom and some bitterness.

* * *

It may be said at the outset that he does not answer or seem to try to answer the conundrum he poses in his title. His brochure reminds me of a story floating through the papers lately of an Irish lady upbraiding her husband for seeking relief from the dullness of home by resort to the saloon: "Why will you not stay in for an evening and see how lively we make it when you're not here?" The reader who seeks in Mr. Russell's book the proof of Ireland's decadence will find a lot of evidence that Ireland is alive and, with a free application of the tonics suggested by the author, is sure to develop great and lasting vitality. Thus in a way his book is in the nature of a "bull." I recall the letter of an Irish clergyman to The Spectator of London, in which he explained that the bulls of his beloved island were superior to all others because "an Irish bull is always pregnant." Mr. Russell's book has that quality. With all its queer little hobbies, its droll perspective, its active prejudices, and its tendency to tangle up unrelated facts, it does throw a good deal of light on the conditions and possibilities of Ireland. It is unquestionably true that Ireland has lost a heavy proportion of its population within the last half century. Mr. Russell gives "Government statistics" to show that the total fell from 5,798,967 in 1861 to 4,458,775 in 1901, which is 23 per cent., and at the rate of 335,000 a decade. Taking into consideration what should have been the natural excess of births over deaths, this is an ugly showing, and in a sense it indicates the decay of Ireland as a "nation." But then it must be remembered that Ireland is not a "nation" in any accepted meaning of the term, and that large numbers of the people born there have simply found their homes elsewhere, many of them across the Channel, under the British flag; no small number of the males, indeed, being enlisted under that flag in various parts of the British Empire, of which Ireland remains a part.

* * *

Still, that it would be more natural and perhaps better that the natives of Ireland should find a permanent home in Ireland, and should be able to increase and multiply after their fertile fashion, and to attain to reasonable prosperity within its borders, may be conceded. Why do they not do so? Mr. Russell thinks that the chief causes are English fiscal and political policy and religious animosity between the Catholics and the Protestants; or, as he would put it, on the part of the Protestants toward the Catholics. The political policy he regards as hopelessly wrong and oppressive, and he is, of course, a zealous home ruler. Yet he does not demand absolute independence. He is ready to respect the "integrity of the empire" and to retain "England's political dominion in Ireland." What he chiefly wishes is "to give Ireland the power of levying a tax on manufactured articles imported from England and all foreign countries." He has the protectionist's childlike confidence in the ability of the feeblest and most anaemic nation to lift itself over formidable barriers by its worn-out boot straps. He intimates, however, a more practical remedy in a system that would tax all foodstuffs imported from England except those from Ireland. That would doubtless work for a while as subsidies would. But it is a policy that Great Britain could not, if it would, concede for a day. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Russell's notions of the future are in this direction rather emplric and without great substance.

* * *

What he has to say concerning religious animosity, coming from a Protestant, is extremely interesting. He points out that practically all riots originating in this feeling occur in the parts of Ireland where the Protestants are in the majority, and that the Protestants are much more inclined than the Catholics to exclude religious opponents from public and private employment. And he denounces this practice with much earnestness. He is certain that Ireland would easily and surely become prosperous, populous, and strong if all the Protestants would unite with the Catholics in seeking the kind of home rule, and especially the kind of trade policy, he recommends. Apparently he overlooks the fact that the relative prosperity of the Protestant counties, with the repugnance of their people toward home rule, is pretty good evidence that that policy is not essential to well-being. Certainly no one would be silly enough to say that Protestantism is the sole or chief cause of the better condition of the northern counties, or Catholicism the cause of the decay of the others, but the picture Mr. Russell draws of the two sections does suggest that there is something in the nature of the Irish who are born in or attracted to the respective creeds that determines their worldly success.

* * *

There is one point on which Mr. Russell condemns with impartial severity all Englishmen, nearly all Protestant Irishmen, and many Nationalists, presumably Catholics. It does not seem to an American at this distance a point of vital importance, but Mr. Russell so regards it, and devotes one of the dozen chapters of his book to it. It is the failure to appreciate, or the fixed purpose to depreciate, the poetic works and fame of the late Thomas Moore, whose "national melodies are the noblest utterances in which a nation's hopes or sorrows were ever sung. The English," he admits, "may be right in claiming immortality for the dramas of Shakespeare, but the Irish have just as good a right to claim immortality for the Melodies of Moore." The trouble is, and in the sore heart of Mr. Russell it is a grievous trouble, they won't claim it. "How can Irishmen," he cries, "who claim to be Nationalists, justify themselves in belittling Moore whenever they can, and saying that he was only 'a drawing room poet'? They cannot justify themselves; they cannot be what they pretend to be, and are consequently frauds." Here is the true Donnybrook note. It suggests the reason why, if Ireland really be a dying nation, and her rescue depends on the united action of all her sons, her future is not a bright one.

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"UND PIPPA TANZT!"

Gerhardt Hauptmann's Latest Play Judged as Literature—His Place Among German Dramatists.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

Dr. J. PERRY WORDEN,

Professor of Modern Languages, Kalamazoo College.

THE appearance of a new play by Gerhardt Hauptmann is always of interest to the literary world, and coming so soon after the last drama by Sudermann, it assumes unusual import. We are tempted to compare their handiwork and mettle, and again to test the validity of that criticism which places Hauptmann superior to Sudermann in poetic genius, and Sudermann superior to Hauptmann in dramatic technique. We find, however, abundant study in placing Hauptmann side by side with Hauptmann, for an author is never so objective as when lined up with images of his former self. We like to see whether the head is erect, the gait springy, the eye clear; or whether, despite our hopes and our prayers, the hand is unsteady and the form bent!

Hauptmann's head is still erect, his vision is clear, and never before, perhaps, unless in his "Versunkene Glocke," has he written with a steadier hand. What he has just written, however, and to what extent he has fulfilled the prophecies of former years, may be difficult to assert. Surveying rapidly his previous work, the world was justified in expecting Hauptmann to yield himself alternately to the realistic and to the visionary. In the new play before us, "Und Pippa tanzt!" Hauptmann has given us both; there is realism of the strongest kind, especially in the earlier part of the play, in scenes among the Silesian glass blowers, whose customs and dialect Hauptmann has known from childhood; and fantasy was never stronger in the most symbolic of Hauptmann's work. Indeed, with all the rugged naturalism which brings the leading characters of the four-act drama before us as living, acting creatures without that nauseating atmosphere pervading Hauptmann's early "Vor Sonnenaufgang" and Sudermann's late "Blumenboot," it is safe to predict that the final and full interpretation of "Und Pippa tanzt!" will prove as much of a riddle to the wise as the Second Part of Goethe's "Faust." Hauptmann has a message—a message for his own people rather than for the whole world—but he is ready to disclose it only to those who thoughtfully seek it; he is not hawking it about in the market place.

* * *

The scene opens on a stormy Winter night in a tavern in the Silesian mountains. The director of a glass works in part shut down has returned from a journey and sits eating and drinking near a group of glassblowers and lumbermen who are noisily playing cards with Tagliasoni, an Italian glass designer. Once or twice a quarrel arises between the rough laborers, striving to win money, and their bejeweled Italian, whose cleverness at play is soon apparent; but their anger is luckily diverted by the coming in of old Huhn, a former glassblower of gorilla build, who takes his place silently and sullenly. Calls for "Pippa!" "A dance between Pippa and Huhn!" turns the attention of the prosy director to Tagliasoni's daughter hidden upstairs, and in his half-befuddled state the director offers the Italian twenty, fifty, even one hundred lire if he will call her down. The Italian yields, and Pippa appears, and almost at the same time young Michel Hellriegel pushes in, belated, hungry, and tired, seeking food and shelter at midnight. He sets his knapsack and staff aside, and ere long elicits from Pippa a sympathetic glance. Old Huhn lies across a table and beckons the girl to him; she ignores his advances, but responds to the calls for a dance. Huhn tries to follow, clumsy as a bear, and is about to corner and seize her when Master Painters Schaedler and Anton spring on Tagliasoni, charging him with playing false. Tagliasoni frees himself and draws a knife; the director seeks in vain to still the storm; the Italian flees from the tavern into the wild night, followed by the infuriated glassmen brandishing their knives; and cries of the terrified waitress viewing the tragedy from the window show that Tagliasoni is murdered. All, including Hellriegel, and save Huhn and Pippa, rush to the dead man and after the murderers into the woods; Huhn snatches the helpless, cowering girl in his arms and hurries away with her to his hut. Then the voice of

* "Und Pippa tanzt!" Eine Obdachlosentragödie in Vier Akten, von Gerhardt Hauptmann. Berlin: S. Fischer.

the director from without is heard calling: "Pippa! Pippa! art thou still there? Have no fear!—no one shall injure a hair of thy head." And only the frightened Kellnerin returns to the deserted tap-room.

***

Act II. reveals the smoky, wretched interior of old Huhn's hut—a heap of rags for a cot, a bag of bread-crusts, a dirty bottle of wine and a nannying goat. Huhn staggers in from the fierce storm, carrying in his gorilla arms the half-unconscious girl. He gives her wine and crusts, and milks the goat; she eats and drinks and throws herself, like an imprisoned bird, against the fast-closed door and windows. The howling wind angers Huhn and the appeal of a wanderer draws him, furious, outside his domicile. Hellriegel enters, fails to discover Pippa in the shadow, and commences to play on the okarina which he bought from the tavern musician. Pippa imagines she hears her father's voice, steps forth, and dances before Hellriegel, who cannot believe his senses. A doubting Thomas, he needs to sound her heart to be convinced that she is flesh and blood; even then, when she begs him to flee and take her from the ruffian Huhn, he bids her be calm—they have nothing to fear, he says; he has a toothpick with which he can slay Huhn and the dragons when slippers can no longer be shied at them; there is sunshine on his finger-tip which can be tasted and eaten, and he has a ball of twine which will roll on before them and lead them into the Promised Land! It is Pippa's turn to be amazed, but her astonishment gives way when Hellriegel tells her of Tagliazoni's death. "Ah! then I have no one else in the world—no one but you!" she exclaims, and hand-in-hand they wander forth into the Winter night.

Acts III. and IV. are staged in the mountain hut of a hermit, amid the paraphernalia of a wizard, including a giant telescope which enabled the venerable Wann to witness the murder of Tagliazoni and follow the lost Hellriegel in the snow. The Glashütten director has snow-shoed his way there to learn how he may trace the vanished Pippa, for whom he has searched in vain. Wann puts his faith to the test; he claps one, two, three times, and at the third stroke Pippa rushes in gasping for breath, and calls on the two men to assist in rescuing Hellriegel, who is dying in the snow. The youth is brought in; the girl refuses to recognize the director, who peters out and leaves; Hellriegel ignores his obligation to the seer, and with rather Homeric defiance, tells him he is powerless to prevent his going with Pippa if he does not wish to stay; he is induced, however, to remain, and falls into a hypnotic sleep, during which he travels many lands, and is finally led by a servant to an upper room to rest. While Wann and the director are out searching with Pippa, Huhn wanders that way, creeps in behind the stove, and awaits Wann. Seeing the latter return from a neighboring room, to which he had taken the sleeping Pippa, Huhn grapples with him, and after struggling heroically is felled to the floor. Wann holds him down, and is joined by Pippa and Hellriegel, who offer to relieve him. Wann goes out in search of some one—Death?—cautioning Pippa not to dance with Huhn. The old glassblower, however, raves and moves her heart; Hellriegel advises her to dance; she yields to the madness of the hour and falls dead before the returning Wann. A moment later Huhn, too, dies. Hellriegel, oblivious of Pippa's death, still plays his okarina; Wann joins him in wedlock with the "shade of Pippa"; and blind and fancying that Pippa is yet at his side, the youthful Hellriegel pushes out from Wann's hut toward the sunny land of the South.

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This is the play of Hauptmann which was recently received with wild enthusiasm on its first presentation at the Lessingtheater in Berlin, and which one need but read to discover moments of intense dramatic action. It is fair to assume that the whole of the first act is true to life—a life, as we have said, which Hauptmann knew from boyhood and of which he once before wrote about in his dialect tragedy "De Waber"—but truth or fiction, it is realistic in the highest sense known to the naturalists. The swaying form, sullen countenance, and gibberish dialect of old Huhn; the rough speech of the glassblowers describing him in his palmy days putting the molten glass to his lips and bosom; the fiery, imprecating exclamations of the gambling Italian, and his flashing knife; the wild dash for liberty and the trail of murderers; the waitress at the open casement describing the assault in the snow, the tavern keeper ordering the window closed, the sudden gust and blowing out of the light, the calling to Pippa of the director outside, the kidnapping of the swooning Italian maiden by the gorilla Huhn, the return of the waitress to the empty room, exclaiming: "No soul still here? And out there lies one who is bleeding to death!" all contribute to make the first act dramatic in the extreme. So, too, in Act II., the fluttering of the caged Pippa, her touching prayers, "O Santa Maria, madre di dio! O madre Maria! O, Santa Anna! O, mia Santa madre Maria!" the strange mien of the apparently unbalanced Hellriegel, to whom Pippa commits herself; the figure of Wann, shading his eyes with his hand, as if to make sure that he really sees the hideous Huhn before him; the fierce life-and-death struggle between Wann and Huhn, the tragic end of the dancing Pippa, and the pathetic fate of Michel move the reader with true poetic power. Of course, after the beginning of the second act, the incidents are, for the most part, highly improbable; but symbolism demands unchallenging faith to the finish, and having taken the first spoonful of the extravagant, it is easy to swallow the whole.

***

What, however, does Hauptmann mean to teach his countrymen and the world by this "Maerchen," as he calls it? There is probably plenty of meaning beneath its surface, and consequently a wider field than is agreeable for diverse interpretation. One thing seems certain, and that is that the too-confident, sometimes swaggering Michel Hellriegel represents the German traveling apprentice, or, broader still, the German youth in industrial pursuits, possibly, also, the youthful Social Democrat; and equally clear is it that Huhn is typical of the coarse, brutal forces in society, while Wann is emblematic of higher learning—perhaps of the isolated German scholar, too often equipped, in whole or in part, with Wann's "Middle-Age German observatory." So, too, the director may stand for the average German business man, with his cool, calculating, and sometimes American-like, brusque ways. Pippa is described as a dancing sunbeam—now darting from the water city of Venice, now flashing from the German glass oven, appearing here, disappearing there; she is, in fact, the symbol of all that is ideal and fascinating, dancing before the world, striven for by all who see her dance, and won only by Hellriegel, the "Deutscher Michel," and that not before he becomes blind and Pippa is a mere shade!

"Und Pippa tanzt!" is a pleasing specimen of that excellence in German typography and bookmaking which, of late years, has characterized the output of classic literature in Germany. Written chiefly in prose, with occasional parts in verse, much of it in somewhat impregnable Silesian and coarse Italian dialetto, the book is printed in quaint mediaeval German type and bound in half vellum and filling suggestive of the most modern of wall paper. The publishers announce a special edition in full vellum and numbered, at but three times the regular price, or 12 marks; but what seems odd to the American mind is that, cheap as this is, there are only thirty copies so set aside.

J. P. W.

Kalamazoo, Mich., August, 1906.

Early Appleton Books.

Besides Clara E. Laughlin's new book of advice to women, "The Complete Beauty Book," D. Appleton & Co. will issue this Fall "The Complete Home," by the same author, the two to form companions to her "Complete Hostess." This firm also announces for Autumn publication "The House of Islam," a new novel of Turkish life and customs, by Marmaduke Pickthall, author of "Said, the Fisherman"; "The Avenging Hour," dealing with English social life, which is to introduce to American readers the popular English author, H. E. Prevost Battersby, and "The Guarded Flame," by W. B. Maxwell, author of "Vivien." This is also a story about English people.

"ES WAR."

Hermann Sudermann's Novel Translated into English by Beatrice Marshall.*

AGAIN is the reading public indebted to Miss Beatrice Marshall for a spirited translation of one of Sudermann's powerful novels. We notice the flaws of "I" for "me" and "set" for "sit"—the latter probably a typographical error—but the rendering is, upon the whole, so admirably done that the English version has all the freedom and force of an original.

The story itself is distinctly "sui generis," founded upon no models. It is sombre, painful, leaving the reader with a gleam of hope, which makes him long for just one more chapter to assure and brighten it.

The book opens with the homecoming of a strong, masterful man, who, having killed another in a duel and having endured a year's imprisonment, had expatriated himself for more than three years, and now returns to his German estate. In a reckless past, one sin stands out with peculiar blackness, but Leo Sellenthin has "a magnificent maxim, which is 'Repent nothing,'" and he begins life again, confident, elate; a superb animal, a dominant spirit.

But the past holds him in its strangling clutch and will not down. Sin as well as nobility imposes obligation, and his sin binds him to the weak and wicked woman whose malign influence he cannot cast off. That, knowing her infamy and her worthlessness as he does, she should still hold him, and that despite his devotion to the friend who has ignorantly made her his wife, we should pronounce impossible did not the strange facts of life give the lie to theory. It is a story as old as Samson and Delilah, and never was it told with greater art than in "The Undying Past." How, inch by inch, because of their guilty secret of the past and by means of sheer sensuous fascination, the woman regains her power over the man who has come to loathe her is a wonderfully unfolded drama, in which the subject is treated with equal boldness and delicacy.

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The author shows not less discernment of the nature of man in putting his finger upon the thing which threw Felicitas from her throne in her husband's heart, and released her lover's life forever from her grasp, for will not men forgive all things to a woman save the lack of a mother's heart toward the child she bore? When the noble-minded Ulrich sees that his wife is thinking of herself, and not of the little son for whose death he, the child's stepfather, is absorbed in grief; when Leo chances upon the piteous little appeal the mother had ignored and forgotten, every feeling for that mother who had cast aside her motherhood dies within them—the author's consummate touch of nature and of art.

The poor little fellow's letters from the school to which he had been banished, simply refuse to be read. They are "a brutal assault upon the feelings," and when we see how perfectly Sudermann enters into the heart of a child, we are thankful that he has given us but a glimpse—an infinitely pathetic glimpse—of this lonely and suffering boy.

The beautiful friendship between the two widely differing men, Leo and Ulrich, is the charm of the book; the way in which it is spoiled by a woman as self-centred, as incapable of reality as Peer Gynt, is its tragedy. Leo is bad but savable; for Felicitas nothing is possible save "the Button-moulder," for:

> In her easily impressionable mind, which she could play with as one plays with a spoiled child, truth changed into lies and lies into truth as the emergency required,

and that means to have "set at defiance one's life's design," and to be fit for nothing but to be clapped into the melting ladle, "with other spoiled goods."

As for Leo, rightly rejecting the code of the drunken old pastor, "Sin, repent, sin again," he avows what he calls the code of the strong, "Sin, don't repent, do better"; but "The past of which he had delusively believed himself to be master long ago, ever stretched its Sphinx-like form in front of him with more threatening mien. It filled him as every pore with a dull, repellant anguish," and it stretches over the story to its last word.

***

One sees the minor characters at a wide angle, not even fastening one's gaze upon Hertha as she stands obviously awaiting Leo's beckoning finger. That is an unusual novel which leaves one cold toward a budding romance, but caring almost passionately that two men past their first youth should regain the friendship "shamefully filched" from them by a worthless woman.

Sudermann sees deeply; he penetrates to the vital spot. There is no surface work in his novels. He lays bare the anatomy of character. He is an unflinching realist, but his realism is of the large things of life, not of its mere circumstance.

Nor is "The Undying Past" without its message—that Nemesis is relentless, that sin carries down in its maelstrom innocent as well as guilty, that the only safe repentance is to "repent before your wrong is done. Repentance is too late. A lifetime of it cannot undo"—lessons sternly taught by life, too seldom by lips or pen.

That the book is fraught with gloom, that the pain of it lingers long with the reader can scarcely be charged against it in view of its theme. It is a powerful drama of humanity, with a depth of tenderness relieving its tragedy, and closing, as we have said, with a gleam of hope that, in the end of the ends, no sin can "hang round the neck like a millstone forevermore."

*"THE UNDYING PAST." By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Beatrice Marshall. Pp. 382. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.50.

TWO USEFUL BOOKS.

NEW editions of two useful Italian almanacs and miniature encyclopaedias of current and past Italian history and biography have just come to hand. ("Italia Nostra" and "Almanacco Italiano," 12mo. Florence: R. Bemporad & Figlio. New York: Francesco Tocci. 75 cents and $1 respectively.)

"Italia Nostra" opens with a few brief illustrated notes on the conditions and progress of Italian unification, continues with an illustrated article on Italian cities and one on historical personages, arranged in alphabetical order according to the cities or towns which gave them birth; then comes a more detailed encyclopaedia of names, with special biographies of prominent living Italians. The body of the book is made up of a series of articles and notes describing the political, geographical, commercial, industrial, and social conditions of Italy, with a generous interpolation of statistics. Current literature, music, art, dramatic writing, and science also receive attention, with special biographies concerning the foremost workers in the various arts of expression or in the sciences of knowledge, discovery, or invention. The illustrations in the book, some in half-tone, some in woodcuts, are particularly well made and informing.

A similar volume, but one arranged in more consistent chronological form, is the "Almanacco Italiano." Here the events and personages of history are relegated to brief notes in sequence of time, while current events and living persons receive fuller attention. In this latter department the events of 1905 are chronicled day by day. The article on the Russo-Japanese war occupies some twelve pages and is not only illustrated by maps and scenes from the hostile territory, but also by portraits and cartoons. Every field of activity in thought and action is covered, and a not uninteresting feature of the volume is the interpolation of advertisements, where the subjects advertised have a distinct bearing on a legitimate historical episode, discovery, or invention.

A Magazine of Travel.

Walter A. Johnson, formerly of Doubleday, Page & Co., and others, have purchased The Four-Track News from George H. Daniels, and beginning with the October issue the new publishers will change the name to The Travel Magazine. The pages will be enlarged to accommodate more beautiful pictures, to be superbly printed on the finest paper throughout the magazine. The new title, it is believed, will enable others, besides the several hundred thousands of people who have already been readers of The Four-Track News, better to understand the publishers' intention of making a helpful and interesting magazine, which is to tell people, in a practical way, when, where, and how to go; in short, the magazine is to be more than ever an exponent of the travel idea.

The number of people who travel in this country and abroad has been increasing rapidly of recent years. Well-to-do people are more and more seeking new recreations and changes in environment Winter and Summer. Active-minded men and women seek opportunities for new interests and occupations which travel opens up. Altogether The Travel Magazine will have a wide field to fill.

AUG

PLAYS AND LYRICS.

The Collected Poems of Cale Young Rice—His Tragedies "Yolanda of Cyprus" and "David."

THE name of Mr. Cale Young Rice is comparatively new to readers of current poetry, since his best work, being dramatic, had not the available medium of the magazines, those first aids to fame on the part of modern poets; though occasional lyrics thus presented evidenced a delicate touch. Mr. Rice has also shown a restraint not too common to poets, and delayed publication until his work had passed its tentative stage. The present volume contains two plays, "Yolanda of Cyprus" and "David," the former a new publication, the latter first brought out in America in 1904, and, between these, two groups of lyrics, distinguished as dramatic and non-dramatic.

Some critic has had the temerity to compare Mr. Rice's work to that of Stephen Phillips, a temerity to be commended for its own sake—for who is Stephen Phillips that no one may arise to equal him?—but a criticism scarcely well considered, as two more dissimilar talents could hardly be found; nor is this to the disparagement of Mr. Rice's dramas; there are points in which they excel those of Stephen Phillips, as in others Mr. Phillips's excel them, but they are wholly unlike in all details of execution and in fundamental conception. Mr. Rice has little or no recourse to the spectacular, while it is not only Stephen Phillips's most powerful and effective instrument, but becoming more and more an end in itself, so that character and motive are subservient to it, lost sight of, indeed, in the marvelous effects demanded by his dramas. The spectacular as a means, and in moderation, is legitimate, perhaps desirable, but as an end it is cheap. Device usurps imagination. That work in which Mr. Phillips relied the least upon outward effect, "Paola and Francesca," remains his greatest, elemental passion alone sufficed; and upon this world-old foundation Mr. Rice is building his plays.

So much are characterization and the moving development of destiny given precedence of effect that one is hardly conscious of the setting of Mr. Rice's plays. "Yolanda" might be of Cyprus or of any other isle, as far as any influence upon the vital point of the tragedy is concerned. The background of intrigue by which the hero may be raised to the rulership of Cyprus is also but slightly pertinent to the plot; the drama would be quite as effective and integral without it. The real involvement is so entirely one of passion that had Mr. Rice chosen to discard any other motive his play would have been equally strong. Nevertheless, the setting of "Yolanda," and also of "David," is well defined, but subordinate to the action.

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Another thoroughly commendable point in Mr. Rice's work is its dramatic directness. He does not allow irrelevant beauty to intrude upon the growing action of his plays. The dialogue is natural, germane to the situation, and significant, every speech springing directly from the developing plot; nor is there any lack of beauty, but it is organic; one cannot readily dismember his phrases to inspect their fashioning; there is very little purely connective tissue. Modern poetic drama, from the greatest to the least, is so prone to the pompous and inflated line that dialogue so natural, swift, and condensed as that of Mr. Rice should go far toward the stage availability of his plays.

From the standpoint of poetry, dignity of conception, spiritual elevation, and finish and beauty of line, Mr. Rice's "David" is perhaps superior to "Yolanda of Cyprus," but the two could scarcely be compared, the theme of "David" warranting a style unsuited to the plot of "Yolanda," and the marked dissimilarity in the execution of the two proves Mr. Rice's versatility.

In construction, however, "David" is open to challenge: the last act does not hold to the standard of the earlier acts, is too slight of motive, and after the tensely dramatic scene in which David is visited in the cave where he has taken refuge, by Michal, the King's daughter, disguised as a leper, and where he spares the life of Saul, who has pursued him hither—the last act, with its summoning of the spirit of Samuel to terrify Saul, seems weak and ineffective. It is not necessary to pursue one's historical fact to a finish, and had Mr. Rice shaped his play so that Saul would have been vanquished by the sparing of his life, and David's reconciliation with the girl whom he loved taken place in her leper garb at the cave, it would, to my thinking, have made a stronger and more artistic play.

In a dramatic sense "Yolanda" is better constructed, the element of suspense holds to the end, and there is admirable concentration, events in their sequence and shaping leading on unswervingly to the climax.

The plot is ingenious, indeed, in its pivotal point, unique. Yolanda, the beautiful ward of Berengere, wife of a lord of Cyprus, and betrothed to Amaury, her son, to save her foster-mother from shame and death at the hands of her husband, diverts to herself the suspicion of guilt, hoping by some expedient to convince her lover of her innocence and yet save him from the knowledge of his mother's shame. A Venetian intrigante—somewhat too crassly drawn—in league with the father, Lord Renier, to win Amaury by influencing for him State preferment, determines that Yolanda shall be removed from her path by marriage with her supposed paramour.

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Upon such a complication as this thrilling situations must await, and Mr. Rice has, in the main, handled his materials skillfully and convincingly. Whether the dénouement, however, can be held to strict accounting on the ground of plausibility, is a disquieting question, which does not occur when one is under the spell of the action, but vexes one in a moment of colder judgment, since it introduces no less bold an innovation than the momentary awakening from a death trance of Berengere, who, in a scarce coherent sentence, when all are gathered about her bier, proclaims the innocence of Yolanda and her own guilt.

In the bare recital the credibility of this scene may well be questioned, but Mr. Rice has anticipated certain points of criticism, and Berengere's apparent death, following upon a flight from her husband, whose suspicion has recurred upon Yolanda's aversion to marrying her supposed lover—is so sudden, and she is borne so soon to the palace chapel, that her awakening from trance seems credible; more so, indeed, than the expedient to which Mr. Rice has resorted to dispatch her lover, Camarin of Paphos, to whom Yolanda, inextricably in the coil of circumstance and driven to the last extremity to save her foster-mother, has been married, just prior to the latter's sudden death. In the passage at arms between the husband and the lover following the wife's confession, Camarin retreats against a pillar, and striking it in his frenzy, is killed by the falling of a marble statue of the Magdalen.

Whether, as I have said, the climax of "Yolanda" will stand uncompromising arraignment on the score of consistency, it is immensely telling and the play as a whole leaves upon one the impression of power.

As to poetic drama as a readable form of literature I am in general a heretic, though Mr. Rice's plays, from their direct and clear-cut plot, compel one's interest, but actable poetic drama is quite another matter, and even a skeptic must welcome a sign of it. It is doubtful if "David" would be adapted to the modern stage, but in "Yolanda of Cyprus" I think Mr. Rice has shown that the root of the matter is in him.

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Mr. Rice's lyrical poetry has not, in general, the distinction of his dramatic, though one can scarcely tell, in reading his lyrics, what is lacking to their appeal, since they reveal a spontaneous fancy, a pictorial touch, and refinement and delicacy of mood. They have great variety of meter and rhyme, and are usually true in cadence, but now and again one comes upon a line inexplicable in one with rhythmic sense, for illustration:

But I have a music they can never know,

where a transposition so slight that it would seem inevitably to suggest itself, would have kept the singing impulse of an otherwise charming lyric. Lines of this sort are, however, the exception, and to show the metrical freedom and command which Mr. Rice has at his best, witness the buoyant numbers of this song of "Mating":

The bliss of the wind in the red bud ringing!
What shall we do with the April days?
Kingcups soon will be up and swinging—
What shall we do with May's!

The cardinal flings, "They are made for mating!"
Out on the bough he flutters, a flame.
Thrush-flutes echo, "For mating's elating!
Love is its other name!"

They know! know it! but better, oh, better,
Dearest, than ever a bird in Spring,
Know we to make each moment a fetter
Unto Love's burgeoning!

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In his dramatic lyrics Mr. Rice has not only his truest art at command, but their appeal is much greater than that of his lighter group of non-dramatic, since they are fibred more deeply in experience. His three lyrics, "On the Moor," have not only a commendable simplicity, but a quality of feeling suggestive of certain lyrics of Wordsworth. "The Child God Gave" is a poignant cry from the deeps of life, almost too intimate for comment, but one could scarcely overcommend the subtlety of its pathos. The lyric to Autumn has a subdued beauty; the lines "Oh, Go Not Out," an eerie, portentous note, as have also "The Sea Ghost," while the longer poem "Jael" is admirable, not only in its force and movement, but in its portrayal of the psychology of exultation and fear. While many of Mr. Rice's lyrics leave upon one a sense of insubstantiality and do not touch one's deeper moods, such poems as I have mentioned, and others in the volume, redeem this impression.

JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE.

[1] "PLAYS AND LYRICS BY CALE YOUNG RICE. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2.

FITZGERALD'S "CALDERON."

THE latest addition to the Eversley Series (New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50) is "Eight Dramas of Calderon," freely translated by Edward FitsGerald. Although FitsGerald's interpretations may be met with in the variorum and definitive edition of his works (Doubleday, Page & Co.) and in his Collected Works, (The Macmillan Company,) as well as in independently issued and more or less rare volumes, yet the Eversley imprint, owing to its cheapness and excellent typography, will appeal to many lovers of the Spanish poet, whom Lowell called "My beloved Calderon," and whose translator Charles Eliot Norton so highly praised.

Calderon de la Barca was a most prolific writer, turning out religious dramas, historical tragedies, romantic dramas, allegories, and comedies to the number of about 194. FitsGerald's selection of eight of these is entirely from the point of view of universal human interest, of dramatic value, and of literary worth. Naturally, they are freely translated, for emotions dealt with in Castilian depend much on the harmony of words for their effect—the words themselves being often trivial and commonplace—and so the idea is rendered by FitsGerald in more sturdy and subtle English. The plays presented are: "The Painter of His Own Dishonor," "Keep Your Own Secret," "Gil Perez, the Galician," "Three Judgments at a Blow," "The Mayor of Zalamea," "Beware of Smooth Water," "The Mighty Magician," and "Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made Of."

September Country Life.

Dr. Wilhelm Miller will contribute the leading article to the September Country Life in America, dealing with "Bulbs for Every Place and Purpose." Other articles will be by Herbert K. Job, on "Our Vanishing Shore Birds"; H. O. Nicholson, on "The Private Icehouse," and the first installment in the new departments, Stock and Poultry and Stable and Kennel, by Paul Stuart, E. P. Korsmeyer, Charles Briesmaster, E. W. Kelly, R. W. Wooley, and others.

New Ariel Booklets.

The Putnams will add this Fall to the Ariel Booklets "Alice in Wonderland," "The Hunting of the Snark," by Lewis Carroll, and Dr. E. E. Hale's "The Man Without a Country."

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FOGAZZARO'S MUCH-DISCUSSED NOVEL

Some Notes on "The Saint" and Its Importance to Italy—Literary, Religious and Political Elements of the Book.*

WHY, for ten months past, Antonio Fogazzaro's novel, "Il Santo," has been the best read, the most vociferously discussed book in Italy, and why the Vatican has placed it on the Index are questions in which literary, religious, and political elements press on one another for attention. And the literary aspect will probably be found most interesting to the foreigner from the fact that "Il Santo" is the first controversial religious novel written in the modern language of the Peninsula and because it is the work of the most eminent living Italian novelist.

A ratio is at once suggested in which Mrs. Ward's "Robert Elsmere" is an extreme, expressed as follows: "Robert Elsmere" was to the Church of England what "Il Santo" is to Roman Catholicism. The proportion is still further sustained when it is recalled that, while Mrs. Ward appealed to reason and intelligence, Fogazzaro appeals to faith. Mrs. Ward attacked the tendency to accept without historical proof revealed religion. Fogazzaro attacks the human machinations, weaknesses, and indifference by which this revealed religion is administered to meet human needs and emotions. In short, while Mrs. Ward wrote like an advanced Lelio Sozzini, Fogazzaro has written like a modern Savonarola.

It is, indeed, a poetical, imaginative, patriotic, and kindly insistent Savonarola who seems to have fashioned all of Fogazzaro's fiction. As to his poems, inspired by the scenes of natural beauty, they seem almost to breathe a pantheistic conviction. The collection in "Valsolda," for example, reveals the presence of the deity in natural objects, not as a personal God but as the Intelligence, the Force which conceived and set the laws of Nature in motion. Fogazzaro's six novels, "Piccolo Mondo Antico," "Piccolo Mondo Moderno," "Malombra," "Daniele Cortis," "Mistero del Poeta," and finally "Il Santo," which, with the first two forms a Savonarolaesque trilogy, are the result of more than fifty-four years of religious, philosophical, and social studies and investigations. The members of the trilogy, while dealing with characters of the same family, serve in a broader sense to indicate the accomplished and the-to-be-accomplished evolution of Italian Unity. The father of the hero of the "Picolo Mondo Moderno" and "Il Santo" is the hero of the "Piccolo Mondo Antico," in which is described the struggle in Northern Italy between Austrians and Italian patriots at the middle of the last century.

In "Piccolo Mondo Moderno" we have the Mazzinian political creed set forth with all its beauty and idealism; while the personal theme concerns itself—a matter of far more importance to readers of "Il Santo"—with Piero Maironi, a man of much knowledge but with a mind possessed of mystical tendencies. Piero, whose wife, a simple, good woman, is shut up in an insane asylum, falls a victim to a clever, beautiful Frenchwoman, Jeanne Dessalles, whose husband is a drunkard. Jeanne at first appeals to the intellectual, then to the poetical phases in Piero's nature, and from the poetical to the physical there is but a step, whether the physical be clothed or not in the glamour of learning, human sympathy, or poetry. But Piero's nature is more profound than Jeanne had supposed. When too late, she attempts to divert it by the somewhat conventional protestation of spiritual friendship and intellectual comradeship. All to no purpose, for love, when once aroused in Piero, dominates the intellectual and poetical phases of his character, which are made to sustain and to develop rather than to obstruct his passion. Then Piero's wife recovers her reason, calls him to her bedside, and with delicate insinuation suggests that each should pardon the other's unknown offenses. And Piero goes forth into the world a changed man. He realizes that he has a mission. All the learning, mysticism, and poetry of his nature are by the power of his will diverted from human passion and made to serve the mission, the significance of which is gradually revealed to him.

***

AT the threshold of "Il Santo"—if we omit certain introductory pages of explanation dealing with the state of Jeanne's mind, and her physical and spiritual environment—Piero reappears as the Benedictine, Benedetto. In the villa of Prof. Belva at Subiaco there has been gathered together types of religious and social reformers, ranging from Abbé Mariner to the host, a distinguished Biblical critic. The controversy rages long and loud without result. Universal education is found to have its weaknesses quite as much as universal ignorance and superstition. Then the Abbé, who knows human nature, calmly remarks: "It is individuals, Messiahs, through whom science and religion are to advance. Is there a saint among you? Or can you lay your hands on one? * * * Two or three little miracles and your Messiah will do more than all the rest of you put together." At that moment Benedetto was waiting in the garden below.

Thus the Saint makes his appearance. It is inevitable that he meets Jeanne again. On her side she comes to conquer, while he, fortified in one of the edifices of a spectacular and historical mother church, remains to conquer. The poetry of the scene alone saves it from being ridiculous. In the end, she leaves him—never to behold his face again except as he draws his last breath—and goes out to work for her own regeneration. From the point of view of psychology, Jeanne is the one improbable character in the book. We have the paradox of a hysterical woman becoming thoughtful, rational, and pious—with a sustained and wholesome piety which, as every psychologist knows, is inborn with women and not acquired.

Benedetto's mission is to make people of all classes live Christlike by pointing out to them and proving to them the material as well as the spiritual advantages of such existence. As his reputation as a holy man grows with his experiences among the peasants, he finds himself confronted with the fact that his great sympathy, his kindness, his ministerings to those physically, mentally, or morally diseased have produced such results that he must accept or deny the one attribute which the Church accepts when inspired to canonize a son. Benedetto, however, does not waver. He disclaims all supernatural power and exhorts his hearers to reason, faith, and prayer.

***

THERE are two episodes in the book which are reminiscent, respectively, of d'Annunzio's "Trionfo della Morte" and of Zola's "Rome." It is a terrible, unearthly scene which the Italian realist depicts in the vicinity of the Casa della Vergine near Casalbordino. All that is grotesque, pathetic, insane in religious faith exalted through the ecstasy of an ignorant, superstitious mob is drawn with a master ironical pen. The great pilgrimage to Jenne, where Benedetto has sought a hermit's home and finds himself venerated as a saint, is presented by Fogazzaro as a very different picture. Here all is softened and touched with the infinite beauty of simple faith and trust, and here we have the Saint seeking to cure souls not by miracles but by exhortations to be good and true.

Benedetto's mission to Rome was very different from that of Abbé Froment. The latter came to be convinced or disillusioned; the former comes to tell the Pontiff some wholesome truths about the administration of the Church. The Pope that Fogazzaro's hero encounters is not unlike the one encountered by Zola's. Both may be considered as an identical type in which the characteristics of Pius VII. and Leo XIII. vaguely contend for dominance. Fogazzaro's Pope is a venerable prelate, in years, ecclesiastical experience, and benignity, and shackled by the chains of tradition and the reluctant machinery of the Vatican. Kneeling before him, Benedetto gives voice to the author's ideal of a Free Church in a Free State—the consummation of Italian Unity in its religious and charitable aspects—and bids him leave the Vatican and go forth among the Italian people:

> Lazarus suffers and dies every day; go forth and see Lazarus. It is Christ who calls for help through the suffering human beings. From the Calleria Lapidaria I saw the lights which stand before another palace in Rome. When human misery appeals there in the name of Christ, they may answer "Nay," and yet they go. From the Vatican they answer Christ "Yea" and go not. Holy Father, what will Christ say at the dread hour? My words, if they were known outside, would only meet with abuse from those who profess devotion to the Vatican. But they may hurl their thunderbolts and insults upon me; unto my death I will continue to cry out: "What will Christ say, what will Christ say? To Him I appeal."

***

THE importance of "Il Santo" in contemporary Italian thought is easily explained when we contrast the individuality of the author, his religious and political creeds, with the individuality of his contemporary writers, their themes, and the present state of religion and politics throughout the Peninsula. In the first place, Antonio Fogazzaro has measurably widened the limits of Italian fiction by presenting as a romance religious and political questions which are absorbing Italian thought. The prevailing problems of sexual relations, passion, love, marital deception are not the controlling forces in "Il Santo" as they are in the novels of other Italian writers. As to the author himself, he is at once a rational and an ideal Catholic. He believes in the ultimate millennium of religion, when all faiths shall be united under the simple precepts of the Primitive Church; but he is also a Darwinian, and "cannot read Spencer without being struck by the wealth of his imagination; on that side of his genius he is a great poet."

There is a large body of Catholics in Italy who, while refraining from controversy, abhor the worldly and superstitious manifestations of the Church and who, like Benedetto, believe that she is suffering from falsehood, domination of priesthood in temporal concerns, rigidity, and avarice. This body, the members of which are usually unswerving monarchists, believe that both the nation and the Church should forget their mutual enmity, and that at least a modus vivendi should be established between Vatican and Quirinal. They look askance, however, at the steps in this direction made by the present Pontiff, for they discern in them the attempt to establish a clerical political party. These Catholics, or Christian Democrats, as they are called, have hailed "Il Santo" as a fitting expression of their creed. And they point to the universality of the creed by putting their fingers upon such passages as, "A man may deny God without being really an atheist and without meriting eternal punishment," and "those who love their brothers and believe themselves indifferent to God are nearer to the Kingdom of Heaven than many who believe they love God and have no charity for their neighbors." Quite naturally, therefore, Fogazzaro's definition of a saint as revealed in the career of Benedetto appeals to them. So does his attempt to reform the administration of the Church. But for these very reasons the book is condemned by those who have been taught not to seek faith, but to take it as it is interpreted by the officials of the hierarchy of every rank and grade, of every standard of temporal conduct.

Critics of novel-construction and expression find Fogazzaro's prime defect in the fact that writing novels with a purpose, as he does, the pure narrative in them is always subordinated to the philosophical problem discussed; his chief characters hold the brief for his own views and express themselves too often through addresses where the narrative calls for merely conversation. These defects are to be found to some extent in "Il Santo." But the strong dramatic tension of the story, its succession of episodes, its revelation of character make up for and color what would otherwise be dreary controversialism. Scene after scene is saved from being commonplace and tiresome by rapidity of movement and sharp contrasts. In only one scene, the last, where Benedetto dies, does the artist's hand pause and waver. The patience of the Grim Messenger is too sorely tried, while he awaits at the threshold the conclusion of long-drawn farewells—a sop, as it were, thrown to sentimental moralists.

Fogazzaro's Italian is not the highly poetical medium manipulated by Gabriele d'Annunzio. It is saner, simpler, and more direct, while the wide sympathy, kindness of heart, and light, wholesome humor of Fogazzaro incite, maintain, and develop the reader's respect. The French translation of the novel, as might half be expected, reads more smoothly than does the English version by Mr. Pritchard-Agnetta. The fallacy of assuming literal interpretation for literary significance, a proneness to adhere to Italian sequence of thought, are faults which may occasionally be laid to the English translator's door. As a whole, however, his version reads well and very often his conversations are admirably turned out. Prof. Thayer's introduction is practically a review of the book and an exposition of what it stands for in the artistic and controversial literature of contemporary Italy. It presupposes on the part of the reader a complete ignorance of Fogazzaro, his work and character, and of the conditions which have made "Il Santo" the most discussed novel in Italy.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

*IL SANTO DA ANTONIO FOGAZZARO. Pp. 478. Milano: Baldini, Castoldi & Co. 5 lire.

LE SAINT, par Antonio Fogazzaro. Traduit de l'Italian par G. Herelle. Paris: Librairie Hachette. 3f. 50c.

DER HEILIGE. Roman von Antonio Fogazzaro. Einzig berechtigte Uebertragung von Marie Gagliardi. Munchan und Leipzig: George Mueller.

THE SAINT. Translated from the Italian by M. Prichard-Agnetta. With an introduction by W. R. Thayer. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

WESTERN SHORT STORIES.

ONE volume in the series of Harper Novelettes entitled "Under the Sunset" contains a number of short stories of the West of Bret Harte's inspiration and since, with an introduction by William Dean Howells. The stories, which are selected by the editors (Mr. Howells and Mr. H. M. Alden) from the vast number which have appeared in magazines, are many of them exceedingly good, and the variety, within the broad limits of the Western localization and inspiration, is strikingly wide. For instance, "The Sage Brush Hen," by Thomas A. Janvier, is quite close to the Bret Harte spirit, with a certain reckless gayety substituted for the pure strain of the master's alkaline romance, while "The End of the Journey," by Grace Ellery Channing, and "A Madonna of the Desert," by Ella W. Peattie, are entirely modern idyls—both finely drawn studies in the maternal, though the points of view in the two are quite different. One is a drama of contrast compacted into the meeting between a mother with the traditions of the thoroughbred and a woman of the people whom her dead son has loved and been jilted by; the other tells of a wife who took her husband to the desert for his lungs' sake, how she longed and pined there for a child that had been left in the East, and how the desert camp changed her and she the camp. The other contributors to the volume are Marie Manning, Philip Verrill Mighels, Elmore Elliott Peake, Charles A. Eastman, Zoe Dana Underhill, Maurice Kingsley, and Josiah Flynt.

DUTCH MASTERS

ALBUM DE PLANCHES DE L'EXPOSITION DE MAITRES HOLLANDAIS DU XVIIE. SIECLE. Quarto. Amsterdam: Frederik Muller & Cie.

IN honor of the third centenary of Rembrandt, Frederik Muller & Co. have organized an exposition of Dutch masters of the seventeenth century for their galleries, 16 and 18 Doelenstraat, Amsterdam. The exhibition was opened July 10, and will last until Sept. 15. Illustrative of the collection, the organizers have sent out a beautiful pictorial, with half-tone reproductions made by Emrik & Binger of Haarlem. In care of selection, in retouching of plates, and in general artistic effects, the publication is a type of product usually sent out by Dutch collectors and dealers. It is no exaggeration to state that a great victory has been achieved by these reproductions over the hitherto apparently insurmountable obstacles of reproducing textures in their original density and detail as well as colors in their original values illustrated through various shades of steel grays and browns.

Collectors all over the Continent have freely loaned their treasures to this exposition, and these have been measurably augmented by a large number of pictures already in the possession of Frederik Muller & Co. Among the artists who have characteristic and most valuable representation are Rembrandt, Bakker, Van Beyeren, Brekelenkamp, Brouwer, Cuyp, Elias, Flinck, Van Goyen, Frans Hals, Heda, de Hooch Ruysdael, Wouwerman, Jan Steen, &c.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Aug. 8: Adult Fiction—Churchill's "Coniston," Mrs. Deland's "Awakening of Helena Richie," Beach's "The Spoilers." Juvenile Fiction—Mrs. Burnett's "Editha's Burglar," Lang's "Red Fairy Book." Finn's "Tom Playfair." Miscellaneous—Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee." Crawford's "Salve Venetia," Wack's "In Thamesland."

1906

BOSTON NOTES.

The Heart That Knows—The Children's Book Shelf—A Flag Book.

NO ANIMAL study awaits the readers of Mr. C. G. D. Roberts's coming book, "The Heart That Knows," and no historical novel, French or American, but a simple tale of to-day, its scene laid among the Tantramar folk, its background descriptive passages that require no aid from the reader's imagination. Its hero and heroine are mother and son, the mother deserted by her promised husband a few hours before the time set for their wedding; the latter condemned to grow to man's estate bearing the burden of insult, small and great, always bound by coarse ignorance upon the shoulders of such as he, but making it a stepping-stone to higher things. The author has given the baptismal names of his father, the canon of Christ Church, to the clergyman who is a light to all the characters in the story, a man combining the qualities of priest and athlete with a perfection realizing Kingsley's ideal. The sailors are not the impossibly nautical personages of much recent fiction, but belong to the type common to New England and New Brunswick, the type capable of slipping from one trade or calling to another, and suffering no essential change, and the women are similarly unexaggerated.

***

Those mothers who, a few Winters ago, read "Little Jane and Me" before giving it to their small daughters will remember that, much as the little maids liked it, its choicest flavor could be tasted only by their elders, and will congratulate themselves that the author has written another book, "Polly and the Aunt." It is to have a frontispiece as attractive in its way as the miniature that faced the title page of "Little Jane and Me." So different are the method and manner of the two writers that the book will be no real rival for Miss Abbie Farwell Brown's "Brothers and Sisters," a group of fifteen stories of a girl and her brother and their friends, related originally, and with no more than the normal number of "dears" and "littles." This latter novelty will be highly valued by mothers who read their children's books aloud to them, and find themselves growing hysterical long before they reach the final "dear little Billy and dear little Silly."

***

Both of these books will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who are also preparing new editions of the late Horace E. Scudder's "Boston Town," Whittier's "Child Life," and Augustus Hoppin's "Compton Boys," with its remarkable pictures, more truthful than it is possible for any artist to make who does not remember the boys themselves. The elder children, those who study American history, will undoubtedly claim a share in Mr. E. Boyd Smith's "Pocahontas and John Smith," although it is no more made for them than was last year's "The Story of Noah's Ark." Mr. Smith has also prepared the illustrations and decorations for Mrs. Mary Austin's "The Flock," a study of sheep rearing on the Pacific slope, a business of which the very vocabulary is strange to the sheep-breeders, shepherds, and wool-growers of other English-speaking countries.

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As yet only five novels are in course of preparation. Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward calls hers "The Man in the Case," and so leaves a pleasant margin for conjecture as to her application of the phrase. Miss Brown's "The County Road" is a group of stories with the slightest possible link in their common neighborhood; Mr. Henry M. Rideout's "Beached Keels" includes three rather long stories of the Maine coast. Mrs. Alice Prescott Smith has written a novel of seventeenth century Michigan when "Ahmeek, the beaver," was a power in the land and copper and timber counted for naught. The title of Mrs. Burnham's novel is "The Opened Shutters"; it has a Western heroine, and its action passes in the East, but it is not an attempt to compare the two sections.

***

The Cambridge edition of 1906-7 is to be Shakespeare, the complete works, notes, and glossary to be included in one volume, edited by Mr. W. A. Neilson. Three-volume editions of the "Poetic and Dramatic Works" of Browning and Tennyson are promised, and a household edition of the "Complete Poems of Edward Rowland Sill," with a portrait and a brief biography.

***

Among the authors of whose personal life the world would be the better for knowing more is Thomas Hood, who still lacks such a biography as his merits deserve, and "Literary Bypaths in Old England," by Mr. Henry C. Shelley, will somewhat amend this deficiency. Mr. Shelley, who is the editor of the "Centenary Edition of the Songs of Burns," has, though his acquaintance with one of Hood's nephews, had access to some of his unpublished letters, and to a document which settles the question as to the date of the poet's birth. This new matter will form one chapter of the book, but in others will be found letters by Byron, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, and some new details as to the life of Keats. Spenser, Gray, Sidney, Goldsmith, Burns, Carlyle, and White of Selborne will have chapters, and the book will be illustrated with twenty-four full-page pictures and one hundred smaller illustrations from photographs taken by the author.

***

Another book promised by this firm should end many of the disputes now seething in and between the patriotic societies and among the possessors of the one and only first true American flag. Its title is "Stars and Stripes," the old and honored name of the National ensign recently recalled by the meaningless "Old Glory," and its author is Mr. Peleg D. Harrison. As the existing flag books are out of date there is little doubt as to the success of this manual. In addition to an elaborate history of the flag it will contain much in regard to flag usage, an account of the Confederate flags, army and navy flags, flag songs, and incidents in which the flag has been conspicuous.

***

One of the novels on this firm's list will be "An Express of '76," by Mr. Lindley Murray Hubbard, who has derived much of his material from the journal of his ancestor, Jonathan Hubbard. The New York campaign of '76 furnishes nearly all the incidents, which include encounters with many real personages, and also actual adventures of Jonathan Hubbard.

***

In the uncommonly long list of books projected for children appears Miss A. G. Plympton's name with "Old Home Day at Hazeltown," a story of the domestic troubles of Roxy, the heroine, and her grandmother, who run away together for an old home day of their own at the family homestead, and as Roxy's father returns from the Klondike and buys the place that afternoon their triumph over Roxy's unkind uncle and aunt is complete.

***

"The Dear Old Home," by Mrs. Sara Ellmaker Ambler, is of an entirely different character, describing the habits and customs of the young Amish, who, it seems, have their own games and plays. Scenes at a country school, at a horse race, and at a Christmas dinner should give sufficient variety to content a fairly exacting child.

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For the very little folk Clara Murray has written a book of little stories of children just beginning to go to school, and Mr. Hermann Heyer has furnished it with uncommonly good pictures to be printed in color.

***

Miss Ella Austin Blaisdell and Mary Francis Blaisdell have prepared a volume called "Boy Blue and His Friends," stories of Mother Goose personages, of whom only glimpses are vouchsafed by that chronicler. What happened to Boy Blue before his day of misfortune and afterward; why Jack and Gill went for the pail of water; and what were the other possessions of Mary of the wonderful garden are some of the stories which are so written that any child who has been in school a year should be able to read them.

***

Also there is to be a new "Dorothy Dainty" book this year describing the adventures of Dorothy and Nancy in the city, in which Nancy's wicked uncle is more active than ever. The author, Miss Amy Brooks, will illustrate her work according to her custom, and it will be prettily bound. "Keeping up" with their own special form of current literature will be a hard task for the infants next Winter.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 10, 1906.

Office Boy Philosophy.

The very inclusive dedication of "The Gas Offis," (Broadway Publishing Company,) "To everybody wot uses gas," indicates the character of the book. At first glance one might imagine that simplified spelling had been used. Closer inspection, however, shows that it is a lack of education on the part of its author, the "offis boy." His observational powers and general precocity are far in advance of his orthographic ability, and there are many laughs between the covers. The illustrations are in keeping with the subject matter.

Author of "The Frog Book."

Miss Mary Dickerson, who wrote "The Frog Book," bearing the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co., is a well-known biologist. For three years she studied in the University of Michigan and two in Chicago. She has been teaching biology for six years in the Illinois schools. She was also for a number of years connected with the Rhode Island Normal School in Providence and the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Mass. Miss Dickerson has to her credit a number of books on biology, but "The Frog Book" is her largest effort.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

GEORGE WASHINGTON. Patriot, Soldier, Statesman; First President of the United States. By James A. Harrison. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE CANADIAN WAR OF 1812. By C. P. Lucas. 8vo. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

CANADA, THE NEW NATION. A Book for the Settler and Emigrant and Politician. By H. R. Whates. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST. By E. Le Camus. 12mo. Volume I. New York: The Cathedral Library Association. $1.50.

JOTTINGS OF AN OLD SOLICITOR. By Sir John Hollams. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

EMPIRES AND EMPERORS OF RUSSIA, CHINA, KOREA, AND JAPAN. Notes and Recollections. By Mgr. Count Vay De Vaya and Luskod. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

A WOMAN OF WIT AND WISDOM. A Memoir of Elizabeth Carter, One of the "Bas Bleu" Society. (1717-1806.) By Alice C. C. Hanssen. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Essays.

LETTERS AND RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON: Being letters to Tobias Lear and others between 1790 and 1798, showing the first American in the management of his estate and domestic affairs; with a diary of Washington's last days, kept by Mr. Lear. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

TACITUS AND OTHER ROMAN STUDIES. By Gaston Boissier. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

THE ECONOMY OF HAPPINESS. By James Mackaye. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

PERSONAL FORCES IN MODERN LITERATURE. By Arthur Rickett. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Religion.

CHRISTIAN MISSION AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. A Sociological Study of Foreign Missions. By the Rev. James S. Dennis. 8vo. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. Three volumes. Vol. III., $2.50 net.

THE GOSPEL IN ACTION. By the Right Rev. Arthur F. Winnington Ingram. 12mo. New York: Imported by Thomas Whittaker. $1.40.

THE MAN AND THE MASTER. By James E. Freeman. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

HEBREW RELIGION. To the Establishment of Judaism Under Ezra. (Crown Theological Library.) By W. E. Addis. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Travel and Description.

THE IDYLLIC AVON. Being a Simple Description of the Avon from the Tewkesbury to Above Stratford-on-Avon, with Songs and Pictures of the River and Its Neighborhood. By John Henry Garrett. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER AND THE VALLEY OF THE CONNECTICUT. Three Hundred and Fifty Miles from Mountains to Sea. By Edwin M. Bacon. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

SAN FRANCISCO THROUGH EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE. By Charles Keller. Illustrated. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents. (Pamphlet.)

TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF NORTH AMERICA. (Early Western Travels Series, 1749-1846.) Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. III. 8vo. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN IN THE PHILIPPINES. By Mrs. Campbell Dauncey. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

Juvenile.

THE STORY OF CAPTAIN COOK. The Children's Heroes Series. By John Lang. 16mo. New York: Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

THE STORY OF JOAN OF ARC. The Children's Heroes Series. By Andrew Lang. 16mo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

THE STORY OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE. The Children's Heroes Series. By Vaulies Golding. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

THE STORY OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH. The Children's Heroes Series. By Margaret Duncan Kelly. 16mo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

CUMULATIVE SPELLER AND SHORTHAND VOCABULARY. By Charles E. Smith. 12mo. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. 75 cents.

VIEWS IN AFRICA. By Anna B. Badham. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Fiction.

DEARLOVE: The History of Her Summer's Makebelieve. By Frances Campbell. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE MASTER MAN. Anonymous. 12mo. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.50.

THE HOUSE OF COBWEBS, AND OTHER STORIES. By George Gissing. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

FROM A CORNISH WINDOW. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

ANTHONY OVERMAN. By Miriam Michelson. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE HOUSE OF SOULS. By Arthur Machen. 12mo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

BUCHANAN'S WIFE. A Novel. By Justus Miles Forman. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Nature.

BUTTERFLIES OF THE BRITISH ISLES. By Richard South. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.25 net.

Miscellaneous.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, 1905. By J. Castell Hopkins. 8vo. Illustrated. Toronto: The Annual Review Publishing Company.

WEBSTER'S NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY. Compiled by E. T. Roe. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

THOUGHTS I MET ON THE HIGHWAY. By Henry Norman. 12mo. Boston: The Everett Press.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A GOLD CURE GRADUATE. By Newton Newkirk. 16mo. Illustrated. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUGUST 11, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

EVEN now, nearly eighty years after the death of Beethoven, letters of the great composer, who was one of the most inveterate as well as one of the most off-hand of letter writers, are turning up. It was only a month ago that Dr. Kalischer of Berlin published a batch of Beethoven's correspondence hitherto unknown, in the German periodical Die Musik. It is scarcely to be expected at this day that anything of momentous biographical or critical significance should be disclosed in newly found letters of Beethoven; but musical amateurs everywhere will welcome a definitive collection of all that we now have and what more may perchance turn up in the next few months. Curiously enough, there come at the same time announcements of two new editions of Beethoven's letters; one edited by Dr. Fritz Prelinger of Vienna, the other by Dr. A. C. Kalischer of Berlin, who seems to have stepped into the shoes of Thayer and Nohl as a "Beethoven explorer." Beethoven's extant letters are at present contained in three different collections—the two made by Nohl years ago, the second complementing the first, which is now out of print and difficult to obtain; and the volume recently issued by Kalischer, who complements Nohl's collection, and frequently corrects and chastises him for his editing. The new collections will presumably contain everything; and they will be invaluable to the Beethoven amateur. Nobody appreciates truly Beethoven's character who has not read his letters.

THERE will be more than a professional interest in the new history of architecture by Russell Sturgis, the first volume of which is announced as nearing completion. Mr. Sturgis has done much to bring home to the greater public of this country the reasonable and inevitable truths that underlie good art of all kinds, and good architecture in particular, on which subject he speaks with authority. Mr. Sturgis's remarks on art and architecture in the last pages of Scribner's Magazine are always very much worth reading; and there can be no doubt but that his influence exerted through this quarter of a widely read periodical has been potent for good. For one thing, Mr. Sturgis writes to be read; and what he writes is not only quite worth reading, but can be read with the ease and pleasure that mark it as good literature. In his first volume he intends to treat with care of the climatic influences on architecture and of the relation of the domestic to the monumental architecture in various countries, as Egypt, Western Asia, Greece, Etruria, and Rome.

THE perfect librarian is an ideal that has been seen in the visions of library users, we suppose, ever since there were libraries. He has been the subject of discussion and speculation, too, not unnaturally, and he still is. It was an ingenious and charming idea for Messrs. John Cotton Dana and Henry W. Kent to bring together a few of the most interesting of such discussions in bygone centuries and publish them in a couple of delectable little volumes that have just come with the McClurg imprint from Chicago. They bear the title, "Literature of Libraries in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," and contain John Dury's "Reformed Librarie Keeper," and a translation of John Baptiste Cotton des Houssaye's address on "The Duties and Qualifications of a Librarian." We especially like old Dury's sage remarks; and we are inclined to think that even in the most scientific library school of today their perusal would not be amiss. No doubt the contention that the "librarie keeper" is "to bee a Factor and Trader for helps to Learning and a Treasurer to keep them and a dispenser to applie them to use, or to see them well used or at least not abused" is the starting point of most library keepers in these times. Those who are "but mercenarie" and their employment "of little or no use further than to look to the Books committed to their custodie that they may not bee lost or embezeled by those that use them," are, we trust, no longer. "A publick Spirit to keep and use it" implies the constant attempt that is an aim of library science to-day to increase the resources of a library and the employment made of them. The Abbé Cotton des Houssaye a century later sets up a standard that we fear is still a goal unattained. For him a librarian must have, besides profound theological learning, "vast literary acquisitions, an exact and precise knowledge of all the arts and sciences, great facility of expression, and, lastly, that exquisite politeness that conciliates the affection of his visitors, while his merit secures their esteem." We have a profound respect for the librarians of the present day, but we should not exact much more than the Abbé's last two qualifications from most of them. "All the arts and sciences" cover a good deal more ground than they did in 1780.

THE Swami Abhedananda, who has spoken much for the religious philosophy of his native land, speaks also for its political and social conditions in his book, "India and Her People," just published by the Vedanta Society in this city. His point of view toward the English rulers of India is indicated by the dedication of his book, which he inscribes to the people of India, "with earnest prayers for the restoration of their ancient glory and national freedom." The Swami thinks that there are many misunderstandings concerning the British rule in India and the condition of things prevailing under it, which ought to be removed. There are, indeed, if all he has to say is justified by the facts. He appears in the rôle of a champion of India and the Indian philosophy, religion, and customs, and he speaks avowedly as a partisan. He would have us believe that the institutions of caste, of child marriage, of suttee, or the burning of widows, and such things are very different from what they have been represented to be, or do not exist at all. He does not hesitate to attribute to the European and American missionaries the invention of many terrible tales, such as that of the Hindu mothers throwing their babies to crocodiles in the Ganges; and he even takes away from us as such a myth the time-worn picture of the car of Juggernaut—it appears as "Jagganath" in the Swami's spelling—and its self-immolated victims. The substance of the book was delivered as a series of lectures at the Brooklyn Institute recently. It is certainly likely to give many Americans new ideas about India.

AMHERST COLLEGE has started a "movement" by which all its students are required to qualify in swimming; an examination in the sophomore year tests the abilities of the class in certain fundamental movements and strokes, and those are appropriately advanced and "honor" courses in the same most useful acquirement. An outcome of this policy is a book now in press by Richard F. Nelligan, instructor in gymnastics at Amherst, in which the art of swimming is taught. We are not certain how far the art of swimming can be taught by the printed page; but no doubt much valuable advice and suggestion can be communicated in this way. The American Gymnasia Company of Boston is publishing the book, and professes its purpose to promote interest in swimming rather than to make a commercial enterprise out of it.

THERE is something to fire the imagination of any but the most practical politician in the vision of The Sketch of London, which beholds an American Winston Churchill President of the United States, an English one Prime Minister of England. Of course they should arrive together—the whole point of the thing would lie in that, and we are afraid that the utmost energies of the most practical of politicians on both sides of the water would be needed to bring it about. When it happens it will be a great day for literature, and we hope that the practical politicians who may achieve it will not be left without their—of course purely literary—reward. Literary Prime Ministers, we must confess, are considerably more plentiful than literary Presidents, and it is only by a chance, it might seem, that we have now a literary President, while Britain has lost her literary Prime Minister. This is hardly encouraging to the literary seeker after the highest American political honor; the chances, in fact, seem to be against him, especially when he remembers that it was not, after all, the President's literary qualifications that put him where he is. It is beyond THE BOOK REVIEW's province to discuss politics, so we shall leave to the practical politicians the problem of determining how far our own Winston would be advanced in his path toward the White House by being elected Governor of New Hampshire. But in the meantime we congratulate The Sketch on the pleasing prospect its British imagination has evoked.

The Pennsylvania Society.

The 1906 issue of the "Year Book" of the Pennsylvania Society, (8vo. Illustrated. New York: The Pennsylvania Society. $2,) edited by Barr Ferree, who has been the Secretary of the society since its organization in 1899, is, like those that have previously appeared, profusely illustrated with autographs of celebrated Pennsylvanians—Franklin, Daniel Falckner, James G. Blaine, H. Clay Trumbull, Francis Hopkinson, and others—drawings of seals, arms, &c., sketches of scenes in its history, such as "Franklin Drawing Down the Lightning," fac similes of title pages of old books, of a page of Franklin's "Poor Richard," and half-tone reproductions of old pictures dealing with events in the history of Pennsylvania.

The text provides an account of the Seventh Annual Festival of the society and the addresses delivered then, (at the Waldorf-Astoria, Dec. 12, 1905,) the annual sermon for 1905, by the Rev. Dr. R. F. Alsop; a description of the library of the organization; the flags of Pennsylvania, a calendar of meetings of the society, the officers of the society since 1899, the Treasurer's statement for 1905, biographical notes of the members who died in 1905, Constitution of the society, names of members, resident and non-resident; terms of membership of the society, purpose of the society, &c. In addition there are supplementary papers on the Pennsylvania anniversaries, monuments erected, books about the State and its distinguished sons, and a list of the publications of the society, all of the year 1905.

The Photographic Times.

The July issue of this periodical, devoted to pictorial and scientific photography, opens with an article on "Character Posing and Lighting," by Felix Raymer. There is also a short paper on "Post Card Mats," by Henry C. Delery, followed by articles on "Copying Daguerreotypes," by J. A. Anderson; "A Simple Lesson in Mounting," by H. Mudie Draper; "A Maker of Guns on the Process," "A Chat About Posing," by Carine Caddy, &c. The issue, as usual, is profusely illustrated.

THE KEATS MEMORIAL.

Mr. Arthur Stringer Renews His Objections to the "Roman Lodging House."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

MAY I say just a word or two more on the Keats Memorial in Rome? Mr. Johnson has labored so long and so indefatigably, so tactfully and so unselfishly, for the establishment of this museum and memorial, and he is, obviously, so much a lover of Rome, and at the same time so much a worshipper of Keats, that it is only natural he should be impatient of the hesitating voices of outside criticism. But it may fairly be assumed, I think, that the main object of any such memorial is to awaken or at least to revive in the passing visitor memories of the life and the name associated with the spot. Likewise, it may be assumed that the more intimate and the more vivid it serves to make these memories the more worthy it is of being regarded as a fitting memorial, for the person who most profoundly feels these memories will take the deepest delight in the spot.

What, then, are the memories of Keats that will come to us in this Piazza di Spagna house, quite disregarding the question whether the building itself is ugly or beautiful to the eye? When Severn and the English poet came to their two rooms in this house in the Autumn of 1820, Keats was a dying man. He took to his bed there, and seldom left it until his death at the end of the following February. He lingered on and on, in the last throes of that illness which made life so terribly painful that again and again he prayed for death. He went in these lodging-house rooms in Rome as he might go to a hospital ward, and round them he left only the bald associations of the sickbed. Had the building marked the spot of his birth, or been distinguished as the scene of his youth and labor, this darker last chapter might have been overlooked. But the house now arouses the memory of a man on one of the most unmitigatedly sorrowful and tragic deathbeds recorded in modern literature. It is, reluctant as one is to write it, a memory of hemorrhages, of blood vomiting, of delirium, as, time and again, Keats raved insanely against the agony of those last black days.

Such is the history of the poet within those four lodging-house walls. They are endeared by no cherishable associations, they are enriched by no memorable effort or accomplishment. And it is on this spot, where accidentally rested his sickbed for a few months, that is to be established a perpetual museum to his memory. Yet men not altogether guilty of literary snobbery must wonder what Mr. Johnson would say of the gentleman who spoke of consecrating to eternal public exhibition that Hampstead stage coach, for instance, whereon Keats chanced to catch his first chill and his first glimpse of arterial blood. If the scene of his last hemorrhage is to be made historic, they might say, then why not that of his first? Only posterity in a panic to make amends for past neglect could excuse such things. And there are other spots, even in Rome, toward which the deliberative, scholarly, and distinguished committee co-operating with Mr. Johnson might yet direct its attention. The corner of the Protestant graveyard where the poet lies buried, almost under the shadow of the pyramid of Caius Cestius and not more than a thrush call from the grave of Shelley, is an unqualifiedly beautiful one. It is sanctified with the supreme peace and majesty of death. Perhaps even in such a spot, instead of above the dust and noise of Via del Babuino, a memorial site might be found. Such a movement, of course, would meet with many difficulties, as the past has taught. But surely this has some shadow of claim, in the face of a sombre and meaningless lodging house, even when it chances to stand beside a beautiful stairway and to have held the bed where a sick poet once lay.

ARTHUR STRINGER.
Cedar Springs, Aug. 8, 1906.

AUG

1906

LONDON BOOK NEWS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Messrs. Methuen are preparing four additions to the bibliography of St. Francis of Assisi. One is "Franciscan Days," by A. G. Ferrers Howell, consisting of selections from early Franciscan writings. Another is an illustrated edition of William Heywood's translation of "The Little Flowers of St. Francis." Another is an edition of the same translation prepared for Methuens' Library of Devotion. Finally there is an "Illustrated Life of St. Francis for Children," prepared by F. W. Wheldon.

CANON RAVERE has written a volume on "The Bells of England," in which he gives the history of bells from remote ages to the present day, and concludes with the legends, traditions, and memories of bells, bell poetry, and a chapter on the usages and laws of bells. This volume is for Methuens' Antiquary Series. For the same series Abbot Gasquet has written "Parish Life in Mediaeval England," and Adolphus Ballard has written "The Domesday Inquest," a work intended to help those engaged in local research.

HENRY FROWDE will publish in the Autumn a volume of essays by well-known numismatists of England and other countries. George Allen will publish "The Life, Letters, and Work of Sir Frederic Leighton," by Mrs. Russell Barrington. The volume will contain a number of interesting letters from George Eliot, Ruskin, Browning, Dickens, and others. The same publisher will issue in the Autumn "Sir Thomas Lawrence's Letter Bag," edited by G. Soames Bayard, with unpublished recollections of Sir Thomas, by Elizabeth Croft.

John Murray will soon publish a translation of "Moltke in His Home," by Friedrich August Dressler. W.

THE MODERN SONNET.

BY ESTELLE DUCLO.

NEW wine within the flask of ancient mold;
So subtly shaped—of curious design;
So loved for each familiar, classic line;
More precious than spun splendor of pure gold,
Thou hast emerged from dynasties of old,
Approved for uses of a later reign;
Thou shalt endure while vinous grapes remain
To prompt thee to a beauty manifold.

What soul of wine shall animate thy form?
What color, flavor, and aroma start
Within the crystal wonder of the flask?
Thou hast a magic to exalt the heart,
To lift the spirit, and to raise the mask
From off the face of all Life's calm and storm.

"The Heart and the Crown."

This little volume (16mo. Pp. 65. New York: The Neale Publishing Company) contains two poems on joy and grief by H. Rea Woodman. The first deals with the joy of a woman's love; the second, the grief of a man for a loved lost one. "The King's Heart" consists of twenty-five stanzas, "The Queen's Crown" of twenty-six, the closing one being as follows:

The ink dries on my pen. The words are wrought
For better, for worse. The end that must close
With incomplete silence our half-dumb woes
I acknowledge. I have no will nor thought
To make luxury of grief. I caught—
I caught at the first some glimpse of this woe. "The wheel
Is come full circle." Broken, bruised, I seal
In your name all that suffering has taught.
I seal silence henceforth, the high gift meet,
For on my rhyme-grief I must not lean—
That would degrade. I lay these poor words down
At your feet—your beautiful feet!—
Nor raise my eyes—who would grieve the Queen?
Not I, who am not worthy to touch her crown.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HUMAN WILL.

George Ainslie Hight's Entertaining "Studies of an Irrationalist"—Joseph Jastrow's Book on the Subconscious.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

LAYTON CRIPPEN,

Author of "Olympus and Fuji Yama."

THE author of "The Unity of Will" presents his compliments to the critics in the following words:

As the inspiration of the artist, no less than that of the humbler worker, is derived from mankind, so to mankind is his last appeal—not to the frivolous fleeting thoughts of the hack scribbler, who writes because he is paid to write something; not to the formulas and party watchwords of sects, but to the lucid truth of the purely human, to the Idea of humanity which changes not, but endures forever.

Is not Mr. Hight here guilty of one of those tricks of sophistry about which he is so severe in one of the chapters of his book? A hundred years ago book reviewers may have been censurable for that absurd affectation of omniscience which now survives only in a very few of the oldest European publications. In general both the reviewer and the public have come to a sane sense of the proper usefulness of journalistic criticism—to act as an introduction of the author to the reader and, in a very limited sense, to act as a sieve which catches only the most obviously hopeless rubbish and warns the reader against it.

Take, for instance, Mr. Hight's work—the evident result of years of labor; the production of a trained specialist, a man who has devoted his life to philosophical inquiry. Who am I, who is any reviewer—"hack scribbler," if Mr. Hight insists on this rather discourteous term—that he should pretend to criticise, to praise or blame? The most he can do, unless he wants to make himself supremely ridiculous, is to draw attention to the extreme interest of the book and to express a few of the impressions which result from its perusal. Here goes, then:

The author in his preface tells us that the views he expresses are based upon those of Schopenhauer contained in his chapter, "Vom Primat des Willens im Selbstbewusstsein." But he makes a careful differentiation. He declares that he is no disciple of Schopenhauer. He distinguishes between that part of a man's thought which consists of observed and undeniable facts, only needing to be once formulated and understood to become the general property of science, and that part which is, and must always remain, personal opinion, true only with reference to his individuality. Schopenhauer's doctrine of the metaphysical nature of will, according to Mr. Hight, belongs to the first category—"that of truths which, once correctly stated, take their place among the established data of science." Schopenhauer's doctrines of pessimism are, of course, placed by Mr. Hight in the second category.

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Mr. Hight takes it for granted that the Will is the primary reality; that the Intellect is its instrument, and he gives credit to Schopenhauer for being the first philosopher to make this plain. Surely one can object to this contention. Schopenhauer's philosophy was that of Buddha, it was that of Paracelsus, it was that of Jacob Boehme, it was that of the Oriental and Occidental mystics for thousands of years. "For God is but a great will pervading all things by nature of its intentness"—it is not necessary to say whence that quotation is taken.

The sense of the Will has inspired the greatest poets of the world; they, like Mr. Hight, feel that "all creation is permeated through and through and animated by an all-ruling Will, which is eternally striving to actualize itself in phenomenal life." This is Mr. Hight's central thought, and his argument is carried forward with a directness, a logic, a careful avoidance of unnecessary technicalities that are admirable. When it is said that on reading the work one fails to find a page that is superfluous it will be evident that even to give a bare outline of the thought in a brief review would be impossible. Here are one or two sentences from the chapter that takes its title from the title of the book which will give some help to a realisation of the idea:

A miraculous force is seen welling up from the depths of nature, shaping, adjusting, creating; whether we call it "vital force" or "psychical law" matters very little; that depends upon our own individual standpoint, but the important thing is that it is one, and is tending to one end through all the varied means, through adaptation, strife, failure, better adjustment, and final survival of the fittest; often failing and again beginning with renewed effort till the end is gained. No one can see the will; but what it does we see, and if it cease the action also will cease. Our consciousness, the onlooker, shows it as a judge, or referee, allowing or disallowing, but taking no part in the action, only using physical causality as the instrument of its projection into objectivity. Every action is possible to the will; it is all-creative; as every pattern is possible to the lacemaker sitting with her bobbins before her, and weaving, by simple movement of one thread and another, just that web which she desires; as all literature is open to the typewriter, who produces the sentences he wishes for by touching the levers in turn, never breaking the causal sequence, but simply pressing or abstaining. Thus do the varied causal actions of the Universe lie ready before the will to allow or disallow as it pleases; the levers are in position, and as it presses with the mechanism of a human brain now one and then another of them, as it reacts mechanically to an impression, or lays it by for the future, furnishes or withholds a supply to meet a demand, so it brings forth the harmony of active life. For that harmony which enables each thing to fulfill its functions among others around it, which makes it appear as if designed to fulfill a purpose, that, and not the material composition of its substance, is its true being.

Such, briefly and quite inadequately suggested in this review, is the main idea of Mr. Hight's book. But there is another purpose in the work—a purpose to which the development of this main idea is perhaps only incidental in the author's mind. "The Unity of Will" is a bitter, powerful attack on modern science. In grave words Mr. Hight warns civilization of the peril which, in his opinion, threatens it:

Science now assumes the control of civilization, as once did theology, and its career will be the same. Will any one deny that rationalist science commits the sophistry of seeking to prove and disprove by words alone things for which no data exist, that it assumes artifical concepts of things unknown, or that logical theory in upholding the supremacy of reason abets it therein? A glance at any academical journal will show what our universities understand by knowledge. Questions are discussed which never can be answered, views expanded which never can be tested, because they deal with things long passed away and unverifiable; "authority" means the opinion of the one who has read most of the opinions of others, and this is called erudition. * * *

It will doubtless be urged that there is nothing in modern science to contradict the existence of an unseen world; the evidence for it has often been dwelt upon by scientific writers themselves. Only the two worlds are separate; science merely regards the one as lying beyond her sphere, because to confuse the two would hinder her own special work. "What can be more innocent than Agnosticism?" says the follower of science: "I do not choose to say that I know what I do not know." It is not the modest confession of ignorance that any one wishes to find fault with, but the aggressive, intolerant attitude which science adopts toward those who go elsewhere than to her for inspiration; who choose other methods than those which she prescribes: her aggressive controversies, made to rest upon words for things which do not exist, such as the word miracle. If to think that what is wonderful must be the work of God be a thing so dreadful that the whole artillery of science must be brought to destroy it, then Heaven help us, for we all think it!

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Together with Mr. Hight's book there came for review a book by Prof. Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin, "The Subconscious." The author in his preface remarks that the word "subconscious" has a dubious sound; and those to whom it brings slight illumination associate it with questionable phenomena of rare occurrence and unusual significance. It should, says Prof. Jastrow, be a homely term; and its place is close to the hearth of our psychological interests. He adds:

The word, in company with others of analogous origin, has been made the symbol of an inner mystery, a pale double of ourselves, disporting itself strangely when our oversight is relaxed, and capable, if only its excursions could be followed, of overthrowing the limitations of sense and of discounting our most accredited psychological currency. Not mainly as a corrective to such unwarranted misconception—though quite willing that the work should be thus serviceable—but as a statement of its natural import, its comprehensive scope in the familiar fields of normal life and in the perplexing mazes of the abnormal, I have undertaken a systematic exposition of subconscious functioning. It requires a volume to convey a proper conception of the intimacy of such participation in the normal trend of the mind's affairs, and, with similarly motived excursions into the abnormal field, of the instructive issues that ensue when its rôle is imperfectly played.

Prof. Jastrow would ppobably be angry were it suggested that the "excursions into the abnormal field" are not only the most interesting, but the most valuable portions of his work. Yet what can he expect when, on opening the volume at random, one comes across such a sentence as this: "It is in the expressive issue of thought in conduct that the mental unit of procedure finds its point of culmination"? Surely never was a commonplace more ingeniously clouded by "scientific" language. Here is another gem: "The specific trait of subconscious elaboration is in the production, with lowered insight, of sequences that present a more or less striking infusion of coherring purpose." One naturally turns with relief from this sort of thing to the clearly phrased accounts in the book of various cases of altered personality and lapses of personality, even though most of these cases are quite too familiar, and one is by this time thoroughly sick of the story of the Rev. Mr. Hanna. Some well-known French investigators have recently come across cases of abnormal consciousness which, in addition to being new, are far more suggestive and open up far wider fields of inquiry than any of the instances in Prof. Jastrow's book.

Some day, perhaps, some scientist with imagination and courage will write a book in which the theory of the unity and universality of will will be combined with the facts of double and triple and quadruple personality; with the seemingly clear instances of knowledge of remote places on the part of persons who have never visited them; with the equally well-recorded cases of knowledge of events occurring far away, and with the still more astonishing examples of familiarity with the lives of obscure persons long ago dead which the French savants have recently discovered in ignorant peasants. The result is likely to be surprising.

New York, August, 1906. L. C.

*THE UNITY OF WILL. Studies of an Irrationalist. By George Ainslie Hight. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

THE SUBCONSCIOUS. By Joseph Jastrow. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

NOT a "purpose novel," but delightfully interesting. That's what makes **"The Incomplete Amorist,"** by "E. Nesbit," a popular book. This story of Eustace Vernon, who played with fire once too often, is speeding on to a third printing, though it was published only a week ago. All bookstores, if you're quick. Illustrated. $1.50

NEXT WEEK.

On Wednesday we shall publish **"Anthony Overman,"** by Miriam Michelson, author of "In the Bishop's Carriage." It is the story of a man's love for a girl, whose conscience had a "blind spot." Illustrated by Clay. $1.50.

DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO.

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Herbert B. Turner & Co., Boston, Mass.

FROM READERS.

A Magazine Suggested for the Cultivation of Poetry—Financial and Poetical Success Assured.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

SOME weeks ago I wrote to THE TIMES what I deemed a mildly humorous plaint against the rinky-tink versifiers, which was labeled "Abusing the Poets." Since, I have been beset with applause. Letters from the hub and the periphery of civilisation—from Boston to Denver—have brought the glad tidings that a cataclysmic outburst of poetry—good poetry—is almost upon us. I may say it is upon us, for nearly every letter recommended to my attention certain privately printed poems, though modestly enough the authors of these books were left unnamed for me to guess at. Which I did.

These facts have at last shown me the reason for the present slump in poetry. The trouble is not with purblind editors, or with the Cruder Many. It is not due to those who crave their watery pabulum of pithless verse; the evil lies in us who can appreciate the finer muse. It is our own fault that we are contemptuously put off with verse mongery suited for the less intelligent, the less refined; we crave in vain those tidbits of rhyme and rhythm with which alone our delicate palates can be satisfied, yet all the while we might be gouty-minded aesthetes gorging ourselves with the cake of poesy. For this reason I make the following modest proposal:

Let us establish a magazine of pure poetry of the best kind. I say let us, for if all our talk means anything, we can certainly produce enough poetry to fill it, or tell the editor where to find enough. Moreover, we can keep the standard of the highest, since we shall subsidize the editor—I mean if he doesn't give us the best, we'll not subscribe.

The magazine should be issued monthly—say for $2 a year—all of us can afford that much for the divine essence; and should be printed attractively, perhaps in the Morris format, without illustrations save initials and borders. The contents should consist entirely of original poetry in English, of any kind, on any theme, as long as it was good. The number of pages should be just sufficient to contain all the best verse—and no more, so if it were fifty pages one month and five the next, we should at least be certain of five pages of the best. And we should deem this our money's worth, knowing that our efforts were uplifting the cause of poesy. Of course, all lovers of poetry would subscribe—and a lot of others who would try thus to prove their membership in the aristocracy of letters. So financial success would be certain.

Contributions, even if not well paid for, would flow in, for to appear on the pages of this magazine would be reward enough in itself, it would set the hall mark of quality. Why, so democratic is the muse that even the productions of the dullard poets should find a place, provided they were ever good enough. And for these pages—and these alone—a man could write what he wanted, freely, on all topics, loosed from the conventional demands of demoiselle publications or the interference of the counting room.

Think of it! To write your best stuff, and publish it co-operatively, for an audience certain to sympathize and admire! Imagine a golden cargo of true poetry coming to you each month, to be enjoyed and treasured. In union there is strength; tell me, who will join the Brotherhood of Associated Poetry-makers, and help start "The Poetry Book"? Yours for the solution!

LEON RUTLEDGE WHIPPLE.
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 8, 1906.

Does Not Like the Magazines.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Two communications appearing recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW interested me. The magazines and the quality of the poetry they emit are attacked. This charge of inefficiency preferred against the magazine editor is not one of recent date, originally, nor has development from incompetency to efficient control become a positive fact, for there is no real progress in view to-day. Bad poetry and poor pictures continue to form the basis of the magazine as it comes to us each month, an article of some merit now and again finding its way surreptitiously into the very midst of this heterogeneous mass, seldom read, never appreciated. A remedy exists, however, its application dependent absolutely upon the initiative of the readers of these self-same magazines. Why read them at all until their character has been improved? To buy and read encourages the publishers in their present methods. They quite naturally feel that so long as sales are satisfactory the stuff they print is good enough for those who buy their wares.

Upon the fingers of one hand may be counted the periodicals published in our city against which the charges urged by your correspondents do not hold. If we must have poetry and instructive, grammatical, interesting prose in the magazines, why not enlist the services of young men and women of good sense and fair education, those thoroughly cognisant of the requirements of the day in which they live, retiring the antiquated incumbents of the editorial chairs, who sit in state endeavoring to mold the tastes and preferences of a new and advanced generation of readers, proclaiming their theories in this wise: This lane has been a lane for one hundred years—why should it be broadened into a roadway?

If out of this condition of discontent there comes a reformation our lamentations will have availed us much.

JOSEPH D. HARRIS.
New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

Contemporary Criticism.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Recent letters have suggested to me the following observations on the criticism of contemporary literature. Ever since I began to read I have noticed from time to time articles and letters attacking the literature of the present day. Sometimes the attacks are upon our fiction, sometimes upon our short stories, sometimes upon our magazine poetry, and not infrequently upon our literature as a whole. I have come to the conclusion that this adverse criticism is for the most part written by persons who have an inadequate conception of the literature of the past, and that much of it is due, strange as it may seem, to the instruction in literature given in our schools. In our textbooks of literature, in the school editions of "English Classics," and in popular collections of essays on literary subjects are found discussions of only the choicest writers of the past. Some of lesser rank are named and commented upon, but in such meagre fashion that the reader gets a very inadequate conception of the quality of their work. It seems to me that many of those who find fault with our contemporary writers are acquainted only with the selected and re-selected authors of the past, and are altogether ignorant of the writers whose productions form the bulk of the literature of each age. The history of literature shows that it is extremely difficult for the most acute critic to distinguish great and small writers among his contemporaries, and it is manifestly unjust to measure the rank and file of our own day by the commanders of the past. If we could select without error the greatest writers of the present, we might be able to say with confidence that they were or were not the equals of the greatest writers of the past, but when we say that our writers as a whole are not equal to the greatest writers of the past we utter a truth so obvious and so meaningless that it does not deserve any attention whatever. The only just basis for the estimation of the works of the everyday authors of the present is an acquaintance with that vast dead bulk, the writings of the everyday authors of the past. It has been my lot to read and examine a somewhat unusual amount of this forgotten literature, and so far as I am able to judge, the average quality of the prose and poetry produced by the minor writers of the present day is better than the average quality of the productions of the minor authors of any previous age. I am willing to be a little more particular, and say that the magazine poetry of the present is, in my opinion, better than the bulk of poetry produced during that most-praised period of our literary history, the Elizabethan Age. W. J. B. MOSES.
Alexandria, Minn., July 31, 1906.

A Neglected Poet.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The discussion in your columns concerning the poets and the magazines interests me greatly; and it seems that I may speak with some authority on the subject, since during the past twenty years I have spent all my substance in riotous postaging in a vain endeavor to secure a hearing in the magazines. In my early youth an obscure "publisher" brought out a thin volume of my verses, and I was gratified by the cordial reception given them by the critics. The "publisher," however, never put his wares on the market, and my venture died a natural death. Nevertheless, two hundred copies of the book were sold through the mails. In 1889 I won a prize of $20 offered by a publication for the best sonnet on "Life," and I had some well-known writers to compete with. Since then I have had perhaps a score of harmless little lyrics published in the magazines—"children's sizes." A few verses with the human note in them, printed in The New York Sun, have been widely copied by the daily press. But my best work—that on which I depend for the name of poet—has been politely turned down by the editors. Perhaps it contains too much of my Puritan sincerity, too many lyric innovations, too much of that heavy enthusiasm the public is apparently beginning a clamor for. Why should I not believe in myself? Lanier unblushingly confessed himself a great poet. I am too modest to go that far.

In a standard magazine of the current month appears a nature poem of mine. Four of the leading New York magazines declined it, for what reason it is vain to guess, as each editor took the pains and kindness to send me a highly complimentary personal letter. Why could they not share with their readers the expressed enjoyment of it?

As I have nearly ready for publication a fat volume of my ambitious work I have about dropped off submitting specimens to the editors. I wished to test thoroughly the statement made by professional literary advisers that the editors are daily scanning the horizon in the hope of discovering the rise of a new poet. If it be true that

> The elements of National life
> Are forming into glorious song,

it is time for the editors to wake up and give their public a few preluisive strains.

Brooklyn, Aug. 1, 1906. ARCADIA.

Mrs. Ward's Mixture.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read with great interest "Manisty's" lengthy letter on "Fenwick's Career" and the relation of Woman to the Genius in your issue of the 4th inst. While the discussion of the question raised is very suggestive and thoughtful, one cannot but deplore a certain looseness of expression and lack of logical construction in making out the case which leaves the conclusion vague and indeterminate.

For example, the writer exclaims: "What a mission Mrs. Humphry Ward has toward the English-speaking peoples!" Then she defines this mission thus: (I am sure the writer is a woman.) "To awaken out of their comfortable sleep that bedrock of humanity, the respectable class." But how? By "so veneering the most vital problems of the whirlpool civilization that the closest and yet neglected questions shall secure a hearing where some good will come of it." And the application? "'Lady Rose's Daughter' was read with a start by those who wouldn't allow 'Sappho' in the library rooms of their tenants' assembly—and yet it was a 'love child,' riding over every law of custom."

So we are asked to accept "Lady Rose's Daughter" as a veneered version of that daughter of joy, "Sappho"! Could two types of character be further apart than Sappho and Julie le Breton?

From the very moment of their conception they were destined for different ends, and moved and lived under entirely separate motives of thought and feeling. Sappho was a sheer child of nature, led and driven by every wind of passion, not even capable for any length of time of the instincts of loyalty and devotion. Julie is a creature of higher impulses and instincts. Who shall deny her the passion of revolt that threatens "to ride over every law of custom"—not because she was a "love child," but because for one splendid, perilous moment, as in the life of many a strong, passionate woman, she was tempted to believe the world well lost for love? But see how the natural impulses are all controlled and knit with the fibre of a moral and intellectual constraint which, when the crisis arrives, lays a strong compelling hand on her passion and springs the touchstone of her character. No; it won't do to say that Julie is only Sappho veneered.

It is almost as absurd to draw a parallel between Magda and Kitty. Poor Kitty! Fancy her in the rôle of Magda, a law unto herself, riding over every law of custom. Magda's outraged girlhood explains the woman and justifies her as a type in the tragedy in which she is involved; but neither Kitty's beginning nor end has the prevision or protagonism of chastening tragedy. She was not an Individualist, an Impulsivist; she was more a victim of circumstance, the sport of fickle fate, a child throughout, alike in pleasure and pain. If she has a prototype in fiction, it is in the "Yvette" of Maupassant; but hampered with this "mission" aforesaid to awaken "the respectable class," Mrs. Ward's drawing of the character was girt about by grave limitations.

As for the "age-old question" raised by Fenwick's relation to his wife, and to Madame de Pastoureiles in Mrs. Ward's latest novel "Fenwick's Career," it may enliven the debaters, but profit them nothing. The question is a much larger one than that of individual happiness, as Mrs. Ward very well knows, and has recognised from the start. To her marriage is an institution, not an end in itself, but a means toward the higher development of the forces of character—the "cruel discipline of marriage," as she has phrased it.

But even if it were a question of individual happiness, who shall say that the history of literature rings with "the bitter cry of women giving all and getting nothing in return"? There is a law of compensation in nature which takes care of the giving and getting, and even when the golden chalice of love has not been drained before it was broken by the woman and the man in their fleeting hour of perfect passion, we have the poet's word for it that "'Tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." ELLIOTT HENDERSON.
New York, Aug. 7, 1906.

"Plantation Tales."

Dr. George E. Wiley, author of "Plantation Tales," (Broadway Publishing Company,) writes of an intimate knowledge of the old-time negro. The stories are calculated to arouse interest in and sympathy for the ex-slaves who are alive to-day, and the proceeds from the sale of the book are to be devoted to the purpose of providing homes for them and means for their care.

The dialect employed is notably good. There is not the tendency to exaggeration that is found in the work of many writers of negro stories, and so often makes books of this description monotonous.

CELTIC POETRY.

Dr. Hyde's "Religious Songs of Connacht" and "The Poetry of Badenoch."*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

IT is about eleven years since Dr. Douglas Hyde published the "Love Songs of Connacht," and explained that these were part of a large collection, only one chapter of a book. The Love Songs were well received; the Religious Songs are not less worthy, and they make one all the more anxious that the whole collection should be published soon. "May your Honor live till Dr. Hyde's 'Songs of Connacht' are all printed!"—this would make a good Irish blessing, but we hope to live longer still. The present installment is certainly something to be thankful for. It is arranged in the same way as the Love Songs—with better type—Irish on one side, English on the other, Dr. Hyde's expository work being given in the two languages. This prose explanation is admirable. It is full of matter, of literary and historical knowledge; more attentive to metrical details, perhaps, than in the earlier book, and not less appreciative of the ideas and sentiments of the poems. The great merit of Dr. Hyde's essay is that it brings out the varieties of religious thought to be found in these Irish poems. The difference between Catholic and Protestant is emphasized in some of the verses, as in the epigram on the renegade priest: "There's Mahon O'Cleary, and he in madness, drawing hay on Lady Day. That's not the worst, but he took his oath that there was only a thrall in the Mother of the King of the Universe." But the varieties to be found here go far beyond this simple opposition. On the one hand there is clear, correct artistic verse, reasoning about the Faith:

> Thy intelligence once bright,
> Borne so light on soaring wings,
> Now is clouded; since the will
> Takes its fill of worldly things.
> (Vol. I., p. 59.)

On the other side might be quoted any number of strange rhymes, full of old visions and beliefs. The range of these poems is as great as that between the North of England Lyke Wake Dirge (quoted by Dr. Hyde) and Gray's "Elegy." Take, for example, the "Poem of the Tor," (I., p. 271.) It is a dialogue between a man and a ghost, a soul set to do penance for a thousand years on a rock in the sea. The ghost explains:

> Twenty years ago last Sunday,
> The soul parted with the evil-inclined body,
> Under rain, under wind;
> And if it were not for the blessing of the poor on the world,
> I could be hundreds of years more there.
> * * * * * * *
> When I used to go to Sunday mass
> It was not mercy I used to ask for my soul,
> But jesting and joking with young men,
> And the body of my Christ before me.
> * * * * * * *
> I set no store by my soul
> Until I saw the prowess of Death assembling:
> On the side of the North, black walls of fire,
> On the side of the South, the people of Christ
> Gathering amongst the Angels,
> The Glorious Virgin hastening them.

There are many old spells and charms of the sort that were current a thousand years ago in England and Germany, and are not yet altogether disused. Every country has those things in its own fashion, and some of those Irish things are beautiful.

"A fragrant little prayer my child taught me myself, my eyes not to be shut in the time of the singing of the birds; going on my knees praying and beseeching the Son of God, remembering the Lamb who is bruised and dead beneath the clay." And the following is one of the versions of "Mary's Vision," a poem known all over Ireland:

> "Is it in thy sleep thou art, O Mother?"
> "It is not, O bright love,
> But with a vision I am
> That the narrow black horseman comes,
> And the narrow brown steed,
> And the red spear
> In his right hand,
> To put through the side of our Lord."

*THE RELIGIOUS SONGS OF CONNACHT. Two volumes. Douglas Hyde. London: Fisher Unwin.

THE POETRY OF BADENOCH. By the Rev. Thomas Sinton, Minister of Dores, Inverness. The Northern Counties Publishing Company, Limited.

AUG

CELTIC POETRY.

(Continued)

And His share of noble blood
To pour forth to-morrow."
"That is true, O Mother;
It is to be poured forth to-morrow."

"And he who would have this vision, and to say it three times on lying down in his couch of slumber, will receive Heaven without foot-moving, and he shall not see cold Hell for ever."

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Dr. Hyde's book is not monotonous. He gives, besides the pious songs, a number of old popular irreverences—humorous stories of St. Peter, and the tale of the tinker who wanted a godfather for his child, and made critical objections to "the King of Sunday" himself. Also, there are some specimens from living tradition of that old debate between Ossian and St. Patrick which is preserved in the Book of the Dean of Lismore and in many other places, including Scott's "Antiquary." Enough has been said to show that Dr. Hyde is more than justified in his labors. It might be pointed out that his book contains some interesting proofs of English influence on popular Irish verse; the poem of Mary and Joseph (I., 279) is from the English Cherry-tree Carol:

Joseph was an old man
And an old man was he,
And he wedded Mary,
The Queen of Galilee.

The poem also of the "Keening of the Three Marys" (I., 131) seems to be more or less in the English ballad manner. Dr. Hyde is working not for Ireland alone, but for the whole study of traditional poetry in different languages. May he come out soon with the rest of his treasures!

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Dr. Sinton's Badenoch poems are of all sorts, and some of them are like the Irish, especially the love songs. Among the songs of Connacht there are beautiful passages that sound almost as if they might be the originals of the loveliest idylls in the world, of Simaetha or Oenone:

I denounce love; woe is she who gave it
To the son of yon woman, who never understood it;
My heart in my middle, sure he has left it black,
And I do not see him in the street or in any place.

And in Badenoch there is found the song of the lovers, for whom the fates brought nothing but severance; it might be Tristram and Iseult. Seldom, again, has "the innocence of love" been more simply and beautifully rendered than in the "pastoral monody," as Mr. Sinton calls it, "Above Spey Water." There is no room to expatiate on all the Badenoch poetry here; those who read the book will acknowledge Mr. Sinton's skill in arranging and presenting his matter, and will thank him for his own Gaelic poems, interspersed.

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It may not be out of place to remember here the centenary of Zeuss, the founder of Celtic scholarship at Munich, and to hope that this country will not slacken in the work which is at present being carried on by Mr. Whitley Stokes, Mr. Standish Hayes O'Grady, Prof. Rhys of Oxford, Prof. Kuno Meyer of Liverpool, Prof. Strachan of Manchester, and many others, besides the authors of the two books here all too slightly noted. Celtic studies may naturally attract those whose native language is Welsh or Gaelic; but they also have drawn in many foreigners, French, German, Italian, and English, with the same sort of attraction as was exercised a hundred years ago by Sanscrit, and still earlier by Greek, when Greek was new. The Celtic region in philology (using that word in its ancient, large, and liberal sense) is not merely unexhausted, but has scarcely been surveyed. The catalogue of Irish MSS. in the British Museum has not yet been issued; there is no complete dictionary of mediaeval Irish or Welsh; the English adventurer has to make his way as best he can, with separate glossaries, native instructors, cribs, guesswork. But there is progress, and the Irish school at Dublin is flourishing, without any revenue, with the simplest organization, with no degrees, no compulsion—a voluntary meeting, hardly an association, of teachers who are glad to teach and pupils, Irish and Welsh, who want to learn and are not panic-stricken at the amazing devices of old Irish grammar—surely one of the most terrific things that ever confronted a student. How rich in interest the old Irish literature is may be seen in many excellent translations by Mr. Whitley Stokes, Dr. Kuno Meyer, and others. The "Voyage of Maelduin," the "Vision of MacConglinne," the Saints' Lives, can be judged in English on the same terms as the Bible and "Don Quixote"; we can make up for the discredited Ossian of our forefathers out of the "Colloquy of the Ancients," and other excellent things in Mr. Standish Hayes O'Grady's "Silva Gadelica." No one, in such a world as this, need be ashamed of not knowing those old stories; but it is hardly possible to escape their charm when once they are known. Nor is the beauty of the older literature wanting to the new, the living Gaelic language of Connacht and Badenoch.

THE GERMAN GARDEN.

A VERY attractive new illustrated edition of that most delightfully whimsical and most solidly sensible of its now so numerous literary gems—"Elizabeth and Her German Garden"—has recently been published by the Macmillans. Old friends of the book have, therefore, an opportunity to renew their acquaintance with Elizabeth and the Man of Wrath, the children with the names of the months attached to them and that tremendously serious young Englishwoman Minora. On the other hand, those who have escaped all this time—by virtue of lack of acquaintance—becoming friends of the book may now meet it in a fine new dress—a fine new dress that leaves the Man of Wrath and the rest as piquantly refreshing as ever. Was it not he who delivered that delightful homily on the customs of the Russians in resorting in arguments with their wives to the primitive retort conclusive—the blow with the fist? "Their women," said he, "accept their beatings with a simplicity worthy of all praise, and far from considering themselves insulted, admire the strength and energy of the man who can administer such eloquent rebukes. In Russia not only may a man beat his wife, but it is laid down in the catechism and taught all boys at the time of confirmation as necessary at least once a week, whether she has done anything or not, for the sake of her general health and happiness."

The illustrations of the edition are sixteen in number.

The Artists' Travail.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The ethical problem in "Fenwick's Career," as set forth by your correspondent "Manisty," is assuredly no new thing; its resolution is a simple question of comparative values. Which is worth more to the world—a great work of art or the fine flower of a noble spirit? There can be but one answer unless we are prepared to exalt Shakespeare and Michael Angelo above the Man of Nazareth.

It seems to me that the real crux in "Manisty's" presentment of the case is the assumption that some one outside of the author himself must give and suffer if the masterpiece is to see the light. This I deny. The travail of creation is to be neither shirked nor shared, and the very selfishness which would seek to shift the burden merely vitiates the supreme quality of the work. There is the familiar legend of the mediaeval artist who, desiring to introduce the almost vraisemblance into his picture of the Crucifixion, caused a criminal to be bound upon an actual cross and transferred his dying agonies to the canvas. But will any one assert that it would have been possible to produce the "Descent from the Cross" under such conditions?

The artist who drinks dry some "sacred fount" may make art his pretense, but his thirst is not quenched thereby, and in the end he pays dearly for the draught—just as the real Manisty and the real Fenwick paid. The flower of art must be watered by our own tears, and by them alone. H. C. WILLIAMSON.

Bradley Beach, N. J., Aug. 9, 1906.

The August Pathfinder.

The current issue of The Pathfinder, the second number of this new little periodical edited by Glen Levin Swiggett, assisted by Sarah Barnwell Elliott, opens with a poem, "In Sicily," by Ludwig Lewisohn. There are articles on "Nora Hopper Chesson," by Cornelius Weygandt; "Tintoretto," by G. B. Rose; "The Gulistan of Sa'di," by Mr. Swiggett; a poem by Thomas S. Jones, Jr., a translation from Sully Prudhomme by Curtis Hidden Page, and a fragment of nature from Emerson.

CURRENT COMMENT.

News and Views on Literary Subjects from Many Different Sources.

Severn and Trelawny's Graves.

It was a singular fate that spared the respective companions of the two poets until they became old men, and at last brought them to rest with the friends of their youth. Severn, who lived in Rome for the rest of his life, died in 1879, at the age of 83, and was buried by the side of Keats. Trelawny, four years his senior, outlived him by two, and died at his country home in England at the ripe age of 89. This is a very interesting story. In May, 1881, the director of the Protestant Cemetery received a letter from Mr. Trelawny, saying that as he was now very old he wished to prepare for death, and requesting that a place be made ready for his ashes. This was a great surprise to the authorities, for it was nearly sixty years since Trelawny had purchased the plot, and nothing had been heard from him since 1822. In July Trelawny was informed that the grave was ready for him, and in August he died. His body was cremated, and his ashes were taken to Rome and interred by the side of Shelley's heart. His tombstone bears this inscription:

These are two friends whose lives were undivided;
So let their memory be now they have glided
Under the grave; let not their bones be parted,
For their two hearts in life were single-hearted.

—The Chicago Dial.

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The Tyranny of Timeliness.

The editors didn't dream it would ever get away from them when they first began their zealous work of keeping their public what they called "abreast of the time"; and all they did to that end was very praiseworthy as long as timeliness was secondary and the interest of the subject of first importance. But, naturally, when timeliness saw writers turn ragpickers (for timely paragraphs can be made from cast-off shoes,) it saw it had gotten the upper hand, and arrogated to itself a fictitious importance, until timeliness or nothing has become the cry of almost every magazine—and if the public won't read, let it run. And now, when any man, great or small, becomes, through the working of a mysterious law, timely, every magazine feels it its duty to "feature" him.

His portrait "comes out" as multitudinously as the measles, until one would suppose it was catching, like a contagious disease. It makes no difference whether the public is interested or not. The clock of timeliness has struck, and Mr. This or That is haled forth from his dust, and not a detail concerning him is too humble for the scavengers of the fetich timeliness.—Atlantic Monthly.

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Literature and the Future.

From our present point of observation, it would seem that the future belongs to literature rather than to art, or, perhaps we should say, to any other art. Such supremacy as architecture, sculpture, and painting have had in the past—and they have had it to the highest degree when all these arts were combined to produce a single harmonious effect—is due to the kind of appeal; that is, to an appeal made directly through the senses to an æsthetic sensibility quickened by an absolute faith, the ground of every great miracle of art, and quickly responsive, with no need of explication. For a long period and to the vast majority of beholders no other kind of appeal was possible than one wholly remote from any literary intention. Apply the standard which controls poetic or dramatic expression to Michael Angelo's work in the Sistine Chapel, and it becomes utter confusion, though in its appeal to the æsthetic and emotional sensibility of the age which built cathedrals it was the grandest and most impressive thing on earth, and is to-day the wonder of artists for its majesty of form and its marvelous color harmony. Passing from this chapel to the picture gallery of the Vatican, and noting the paintings there of our own time, we are in another world both as to the method of appeal and the modern sensibility appealed to. So it is in all the modern art galleries of Europe. It is not so much the time of great painting as it is the time of great pictures, in each of which a definite story is told with fine artistic effect, but the old miracle is not wrought.

* * *

Literature, whatever it, in common with art, may have lost by the passing of the old illusions, has had the power to create new illusions which are the illuminations rather than the disguises of the essential truth of life, and which therefore cannot pass. In the attempt to express this essential truth the older arts are handicapped by the very necessity of an appeal to the senses. The beauty which they have created for us "is a joy forever," and we shall never cease, through any atrophy of sensibility, to cherish new creations; but it is inevitable that these new creations must fall short of the old miracle, since, whatever their technical excellence, they no longer minister to the illusions which made that miracle possible, and that they shall occupy a new field of ministration, to intellectual and premeditated purposes, as in portraiture, decoration (as we moderns understand it,) and memorial monuments.—Harper's Monthly.

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A Rare Thackeray Item.

An item of interest to Thackeray collectors is included in Messrs. Hodgson's catalogue for next week—a copy of the excessively rare brochure "King Glumpus," printed in 1837 for private circulation only, with three illustrations which are generally attributed to Thackeray. The copy in question is an autograph presentation one, evidently from the writer of this little play, who had inscribed on the fly leaf, "Miss Emily Parker, from her never-to-be-sufficiently admired friend, The Author." This seems to be the first copy which has appeared for public sale since the discovery, about eight years ago, of the Thackeray interest in it, though at least two copies are recorded of the other piece, "The Exquisites," printed in 1839, to which Thackeray also contributed illustrations. It is worth nothing that the two plays appear, on comparison of the type used, to have been issued from the same press.—The Athenaeum.

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Fiona Macleod's Secret.

At a recent meeting of the Aberdeen Franco-Scottish Society a paper written by Mrs. Thomas A. Janvier of this city was read, and afterward printed in The Aberdeen Free Press. It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Janvier have always known that William Sharp was Fiona Macleod. Something in "Pharais" led Mrs. Janvier to first suspect that Sharp and Fiona Macleod were one, and she wrote expressing her conviction. The answer came back at once:

London, Jan. 5, 1895.

Early to-morrow morning I leave for the Isle of Wight for a fortnight. * * * I hope to send you a letter soon from the beautiful place by the sea where we are going. It will be a letter from Fiona Macleod. Yes, "Pharais" is mine. It is a book out of my heart—out of the core of my heart. I wrote it with the pen dipped in the very ichor of my life. It has reached people even more than I dreamed of as likely. * * * Ignored in some quarters, abused in others, unheeded by the "general reader," it has yet had a reception that has made me deeply glad. It is the beginning of my true work. Only one or two know I am Fiona Macleod. Let you and my dear T. A. J. preserve my secret. I trust you. * * * You will find more of me in "Pharais" than in anything else I have written.

When asked by Mrs. Janvier why he took the signature of a woman Sharp replied:

I can write out of my heart in a way I could not do as William Sharp, and, indeed, that I could not do if I were the woman whom Fiona Macleod is supposed to be, unless veiled in scrupulous anonymity. * * * This rapt sense of oneness with nature, this cosmic ecstasy and elation, this wayfaring along the extreme verges of the common world—all this is so wrought up with the romance of life that I could not bring myself to expression by my outer self, insistent and tyrannical as that need is. * * * My truest self, the self who is below all other selves, and my most intimate life, and joys, and sufferings, thoughts, emotions, and dreams, must find expression, yet I cannot, save in this hidden way.—The Critic.

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The Title and the Translation.

The matter-of-fact directness with which translators tear off the veil from poetically vague titles must often disconcert English romanticists. How, for instance, the chivalrous courtliness of Scott seems to evaporate by the metamorphosis of "The Heart of Midlothian" into the homespun bluntness of "Le Prison d'Edimbourg"! There is something suggestive of turning the keen edge of transatlantic humor against itself in the latest announcement of the Société d'Edition et de Publications, (Librarie Félix Junen,) Paris. This firm is bringing out a translation of "The Jungle" by M. A. Fournier—the translator's very name has pathological associations—under the sensational title of "Les Empoisonneurs de Chicago."—The Academy.

A Tragedy of Old Italy.

"The Poisoners; or, As 'Twas Done in Italy. A Tragedy," is the title of a new play written by Edwin Sauter, author of "The Faithless Favorite," (16mo. St. Louis: Published by the author.) The story is of the time of the Borgias, and the action, which takes three days, is in Rome. A wealthy old Roman marries a young girl, to whom he is cruel. Among the inmates of his house are a nephew and a slave, whom he introduces as his niece. These two young people plot to do away with the Roman and his wife and come into possession of their vast wealth. The girl succeeds in poisoning the old man, and, with her lover, in casting suspicion on his wife. Their secret is learned by the woman who sold them the poison, and they attempt to kill her, but she contrives to put a woman who resembles her in their way, and so escapes. The false niece, Cariola, is killed by her lover and found dying by the widow of the Roman. The latter is accused of the murder. The play is in five short acts.

HARPERS BOOKS

THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE

By Margaret Deland

"A perfect book"—
New York Times.

This novel is now four weeks old, but nearly every newspaper of importance has reviewed it and given it enthusiastic praise. The whole English speaking world is reading it. Editions have gone to England, to Canada and to Australia. It is not only the best novel that Margaret Deland has written, but—to quote from the *Columbus State*—"far and away the best thing that has appeared in American fiction in years—worthy to be set alongside the best art of Hawthorne."

The story charms insistently from the first page, presently flashing out into a tremendous drama. It portrays a beautiful woman, and the awakening of her soul, shrinking from the touch of guilt.

Just Published

BUCHANAN'S WIFE

By Justus Miles Forman

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
TO-DAY
contains the second article in the series on
EDUCATIONAL TOPICS:
"The Gymnasium in the Boys' School,"
by William Skarstrom, M. D., Columbia University.

Other articles in the series will appear Saturdays, August 25 and September 1st, 8th, and 15th. Among these will be

¶ "THE EDUCATION OF THE NEW YORK BOY," by Leslie J. Tompkins, Assemblyman and Professor of Law, New York University.
¶ "HOW TO GET SIMPLIFIED SPELLING INTO THE SCHOOLS," by Brander Matthews.
¶ "The PREPARATORY SCHOOL," by Chas. F. Thwing, President Western Reserve University.

The leading educational institutions will make their announcements in these issues.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be headed. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

C. S.—Will you kindly answer through the columns of your "Query" department in your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS the following question: In speaking of an organization called "Les Ledroose" is it correct to say the Les Ledroses?

No.

C. B. B.—Have the poems of Stephen Chalmers, some of which from time to time have appeared in THE TIMES, been published in book form? If so, where may a copy be obtained?

No.

R. Z., New Haven, Conn.—Will you kindly tell me what books or magazine to consult in regard to facts concerning Du Maurier's life, his writings, &c.?

Dictionary of National Biography, Supplement, Vol. II., the Macmillan Company, New York. (1901.) Also Spelman's History of Punch. McClure's Magazine, April, 1895.

M. L.—What books can I get that will bear upon the reading of horoscopes? I should like to study with some one this coming Winter who understands this subject and the reading of character.

"Influence of the Stars," H. Baughan; Scribner's, $2. "Elements of Astrology," L. D. Broughton, Banner of Light Publishing Company, Boston, $1.50. "Practical Astrology," L. Lee, same publisher, $1.

F. W. R.—Would you kindly inform me through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS whether or not the Oxford (one volume) edition of Shakespeare is in print? If so, by whom is it offered for sale? Can you also inform me if there is any other one-volume edition of the same author on the market? I should be much obliged to be informed in your Saturday's issue.

Oxford Edition, $1.50 net; Van Rutland, $4; Persian mor., $4.50; Oxford; University Press (American Branch,) 91 Fifth Avenue.

Oxford Edition, Plays and Poems, $5, $7.50; New Amsterdam Book Company, 126 Fifth Avenue.

There are many other one-volume editions.

MARY DYER JACKSON.—Will you kindly tell us in your excellent Saturday Magazine what "The Americana" is, what it consists of, by whom, when, and where published; also price? I have seldom seen it quoted from, so conclude it is rare.

Americana; misc.; Boogher, W. F., 85. W. F. Boogher, 1,339 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C. For complete description address the publisher.

M. L. ROOT, Bridgeport, Conn.—Can you tell me the author and publisher of the book "Miss Morning Glory of Japan"? I obtained it several years ago from the local public library, but upon recent application find they have no recollection of the volume ever having been in circulation. Being positive that I procured it there I have thought the name I have given may be a sub-title, but I hardly believe so. Consultation of numerous catalogues has failed to reveal it. Any information regarding it will be much appreciated.

We do not find such a book in the catalogues. Perhaps the story was "Miss Nume of Japan," by Onoto Watanna. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., $1.25.

Answers from Readers.

A. T. W. S.—The poem by Cardinal Newman asked for by "A. F. W." of Yonkers, N. Y., I find in my copy of Palgrave's "Treasury of Sacred Song," under the title "Flowers Without Fruit." As it is very brief perhaps I may be allowed to copy it out in full:

FLOWERS WITHOUT FRUIT.

Prune thou thy words, the thoughts control
That o'er thee swell and throng;
They will condense within thy soul
And change to purpose strong.

But he who lets his feelings run
In soft, luxurious flow,
Shrinks when hard service must be done,
And faints at every woe.

Faith's meanest deed more favor bears,
Where hearts and wills are weighed,
Than brightest transports, choicest prayers,
Which bloom their hour and fade.

M. C. G.—T. N. Glover asks: "When this ganoid curled its tail." The "poem" appeared in 1890 or 1891, I think, in Harper's Weekly. The lines quoted ended each verse.

SARA G. FARWELL, Newton Centre, Mass.—Your correspondent, G. M. Hartt, Passaic, N. J., asks the name of the author of the poem beginning, "The parish priest of Anstruthy climbed up in the high church steeple." The author was the late Dr. Brewer Mattocks of St. Paul, Minn. The poem may be found in a little volume of poems by Dr. Mattocks, published, I think, some time during the eighties.

C. F. B. MATHEWS, Croton-on-Hudson.—Replying to the query of "D. H." in a recent issue, I have two years, 1874 and 1875, of "Good Things," published at same time as "Good Words" and by the same firm. It was a magazine for young people.

E. C. G. B., Norwich, Conn.—One of your correspondents in last week's issue wishes that the Yellow Book stories of the late Henry Harland might be collected in one volume. Permit me to say that the same has already been done by John Lane, London and New York, 1898. These exquisite sketches may be obtained, then, in most attractive form, under the title "Comedies and Errors," Henry Harland.

M. C. G.—Were the verses asked for recently anent the "gown that was made of an Indian plant" ever traced? I saw them some years ago in a bound volume of Harper's Magazine, I think of the late fifties, possibly of 1859. It was in a Southern library, with a broad and deep chasm in periodical literature between 1861 and 1908. My recollection is that Bayard Taylor was the author. I subjoin the following from memory:

I.

"A youth would marry a maiden,
For fair and fond was she;
But she was rich and he was poor,
And so it might not be.
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
"And so the cruel words were spoken, &c.

II.

"A youth would marry a maiden,
For fair and fond was she;
But she was rich and he was poor,
And so it might not be.
A lady ne'er could wear,
Her mother told it true,
A gown that came of an Indian plant,
And not of an Indian wave.
And so the cruel word was spoken,
And so it was two hearts were broken.

III.

"A youth would marry a maiden,
For fair and fond was she;
But their stars disagreed about the union,
And so it might not be.
A couple of wicked Kings,
Three hundred years agone,
Had played a royal game of chess,
And the church had been the para.
And so the cruel word was spoken,
And so it was two hearts were broken."

Appeals to Readers.

H. L. F.—A poem, "The Burden Bearer," beginning "The little sharp vexations, And the thorns that choke and fret," has been attributed to Phillips Brooks and to Margaret Sangster. Which is the author?

I. W.—Can you, or any of the readers of your column, help me to the name of book, and where sold, the plot of which turns upon a conspiracy between the heavy-villain, Capt. Cheeham, and the maid of a Baronet's wife, to dress up the maid in a fac simile of the new ball gown of her mistress, then to appear in a compromising position (with Cheeham) at a window, I think, so that the Baronet would believe that he was looking at his wife! The plot succeeded and the Baronet left his wife and her younger son, Talking with him the elder son, he lives for many years under an assumed name in Scotland or the North of England. He is discovered there by his friend, Lord Rothvell. After many years the wicked maid makes a death-bed confession, the heavy-villain is killed by the Baronet in a duel, and the family is reunited.

Mrs. C. H. K.—Would be glad to communicate with any one having a copy of "A Little Journey to the Home of Socrates," January, 1904, by Elbert Hubbard, who is willing to part with same. This number needed to complete set for binding.

W. L. R.—Some years ago I had a book, which I have since lost, entitled "The Correct Use of English," by G. Washington Moon. The title may not be quite correct. I should be glad if G. Nash Morton could give me a list of Mr. Moon's books, and where they may be got. Judging from the nature of the one above referred to, I am convinced that all his books are of great value.

R. L.—I am very anxious to get a copy of a book of songs in use in the public schools of Brooklyn about twenty years ago on the covers of which was a robin.

E. R.—I would like to secure a copy of J. W. Watson's poem "Beautiful Snow," with some account of the author and the circumstances which gave rise to its production. Also the recitation "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," and the once-famous "Artaxerxes Traveler."

A. G. C.—Will you print or tell me where I can find the verses beginning—
"'I will not use tobacco,' said little Robert Reed"?
It was popular twenty or thirty years ago.

G. J. B.—Can you give Vishnu's decision in a case equivalent to Solomon's celebrated "judgment" in the case of the two women claiming the same child? I saw it a good many years ago, and was much impressed by the greater gentleness and at the same time unanswerable force, but have never since been able to find an account of it.

L. C. S.—May I avail myself of the good offices of your "Query Column" and respectfully request information on the following points? I cannot recall the title of two books published some time ago: (1) The biography of an English Baronet or Knight who did good service in India, and finally passed the latter of some petty Indian principality of which he actually became Rajah, being officially recognized as such by the Crown. (2) The diary of a young American or English ——, who, in the sovereign of some Oriental or African potentate—possibly of Abyssinia—went on extensive travels through the East. Can any of your readers help me out on the first verses of the nonsensical rhymes of which the following is the last:

"A youth resided near to sea,
His name was Sam, a perfect lamb,
Who came of ancient pedigree and lived in old Gefusalem.
He drove a trade and prospered well,
In skins of cats and ancient hats,
And ringing at the barber's bell
He saw and loved Katcusalem."

M. D.—Will you kindly advise me how to protect books from mildew and dampness during the Summer? Is it advisable to put jars containing lime in a bookcase back of the books? I have read of this method somewhere, but am afraid it might injure the binding. I will be so grateful for any information you can give me.

The opinions of readers will be interesting.

SOPHOMORE.—Please inform me where in James Russell Lowell's works I can find the following quotation: "Had Theocritus written in English, not Greek, I believe that his exquisite sense would scarcely change a line in that rare, tender, virginlike Evangeline."

H. M. L.—In "Nancy Stair," a novel by Elinor Macartney Lane, published by Holt-Hamann of London, the author refers to two essays on the heroine, one by Mrs. George Ogle, published in The Scots News, and the other by Prof. Erskine of New York University. I have been unable to trace the essay by Mrs. Ogle or to secure a reference to Prof. Erskine or to his essay. Do you or any of your readers know anything of this professor or of his work on "Nancy Stair"?

ANGUS HOSKA.—Some few years ago there was a story running in serial form in one of the magazines. I do not know which one, but the name of the heroine was Deborah Phillips, and I would like very much to know the name of the book and where I can get it. This story is not "Deborah," by J. M. Ludlow.

N. W. B.—I wish to inquire about a small descriptive poem which I have very unfortunately lost. Its beauty one rarely meets in a lifetime, and I have tried many libraries, reference departments, &c., but by no avail. The poem was a description of Edgar Allan Poe's smile, entitled "Poe's Smile." I think I cannot remember the writer, nor a word of the poem; all I know about it is the title, viz.: "Poe's Smile."

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THE PUBLISHERS.

A New American Romance—Adventures of a Housewife—The Master's New Volume Coming.

ON Aug. 21 the John Lane Company will issue a love story, entitled "The Master-Man." It is a novel of America—"a good, clean American romance." The author is a woman, a well-known writer of popular novels. The story is to be published without her name upon it, at her request.

The Scribners are to bring out the first of next month a new housekeeping book by Marion Harland, author of "Common Sense in the Household." It is entitled "The Distractions of Martha." It relates the experiences of a young housewife who has set out to manage the affairs of a modest household near a city. Her trials and triumphs, adventures and misadventures are described, and also the way she tackled the servant question in the suburbs. The ten full-page illustrations are being made by R. Emmett Owen.

Gustav Kobbé has sent to the Century Magazine an article on the work of the Moravian Brotherhood on the coast of Labrador. The work of the Moravian missions in this part of the American Continent dates back to 1752, and its history is interesting, with its record of hardships, isolation, and sacrifices with little returns. Mr. Kobbé's article, which will appear in the September number of the Century, will be illustrated by M. J. Burns.

B. F. Fenno & Co. announce that they will definitely publish Roe R. Hobbs's Biblical tales, "The Court of Pilate," next month, together with "The Human Awakening," by Floyd B. Wilson, author of "Paths to Power," and "Man Limitless."

"All the Year in the Garden," by Esther Matson, will be sent out immediately by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. As the title indicates, this is a new nature book. It presents the thoughts of great writers on gardens at all times during the year. The selections have been arranged according to the seasons, thus dividing the book into four parts, and making it a novel calendar.

The American version of Fogazzaro's "The Saint," is published to-day by the Putnams, with the introduction by William Roscoe Thayer.

Vol. VI. of John Bach McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," will be brought out this Fall by the Appletons. It will bring the history of this country down to about 1862. The volume to follow will be the final one, and will bring the reader to the beginning of the civil war.

Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham has sent her new story to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who will issue it in the Autumn with the title, "The Opened Shutters." It deals with the experiences of a girl from the West on a farm near Casco Bay. In no way does it concern itself with Christian Science.

Brentano's are bringing out "The Triumphs of American Diplomacy," by Edwin Maxey, LL. D. The methods which characterize American diplomacy are revealed in this book, and the author shows how they have proved themselves superior to those of the old school.

An interesting paper will be published in the forthcoming Century. It is on "The Gates of the Hudson," by Charles N. Skinner. The illustrations to accompany the article will be reproductions of a number of Van Dearing Perrine's paintings of the Palisades. The artist is a self-taught Western man, who in the Winter lives and works in a deserted schoolhouse on a terrace of the Palisades.

F. M. Buckles & Co. have in press an edition of Oscar Wilde's "The Duchess of Padua," which will be uniform with their edition of Wilde's poems.

"The Reveries of a Bachelor" will shortly appear in a handsomely illustrated holiday edition from the press of R. F. Fenno & Co.

The Century for September will present a discussion of the difference between the brain of the white man and that of the negro. It is to be from the pen of Dr. Robert Bennett Bean of the University of Michigan. His text will be illustrated with many diagrams.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish A. Conan Doyle's new novel, "Sir Nigel," some time next month.

Sept. 29 is the date announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. for the publication of Gilbert K. Chesterton's "Life of Charles Dickens." The volume is a general justification of Dickens and of the humor of which he was the last survival. His achievement is compared with those of later days. Each of his novels is dealt with in turn, while the last part of the volume is given over to a general estimate of the influence of Dickens. Mr. Chesterton is as well known in this country as in England as an essayist and literary critic.

When Frederick C. Howe's new story, "The Confessions of a Monopolist," shortly completes its serial run in The Public, it will be brought out in book form by The Public Publishing Company of Chicago. This is a story of the career of a monopolist of to-day, who through acquiring monopolies advances in power and gets a seat in the United States Senate. Two chapters in the book will embody the articles, "The Confessions of a Commercial Senator," which appeared last year in The World's Work.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue the end of September a new edition of the late Paul Leicester Ford's "A Warning to Lovers." It will have colored illustrations by Henry Hutt and decorations on every page. The regular edition will be bound in an artistic cover; the special edition will appear in limp red leather.

Two books will be added this Fall to the Historic River Series, bearing the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons. They are, "The Connecticut River," by Edwin M. Bacon, and "The Ohio River," by Archer B. Hulbert. Like the volumes on the Hudson, the Colorado, and the St. Lawrence Rivers, these will be fully illustrated.

AN EXPERT ON POLO.

POLO. By T. B. Drybrough. Revised and Enlarged Edition, with 150 Illustrations and Diagrams. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-353. London and New York. Longmans, Green & Co. $4.00.

CAPT. T. B. DRYBROUGH'S book on polo, first published in 1898 and now reappearing in a new and enlarged edition, has been widely accepted in polo circles as an authority. Mr. Drybrough is a thorough student of the game, theoretically and practically. He organized the Edinburgh Polo Club in 1880, and has been active for a number of years in the big clubs around London. A year or so ago he made an extended visit to America, spending the greater part of the Winter in California, where polo has become firmly established at the Burlingame Country Club, near San Francisco, and in the South at Riverside and Santa Barbara. Later Mr. Drybrough saw the best of the Eastern teams in tournament play, and his chapters on American polo, therefore, are far more interesting than those in the earlier edition.

His criticisms on our players and the slight differences in play from the English method are deserving of careful attention from all devotees of the sport in this country. Mr. Drybrough believes, and no one will care to dispute him, that England can show a larger number of high-class polo players than America. But when it comes to the younger or second-class players, the statement will undoubtedly be read with surprise as well as pleasure that a "Young America" team composed of such players as Ames, La Montagne, Milburn, and Chauncey would readily force any "Young England" team to take second place. As first-class players must be developed from the beginners, the future of the game here is therefore very bright.

Since the American Polo Association adopted the English rule permitting the hooking of mallets, the only important difference in the playing rules of the two countries is now the "off-side" question. "Off-side" rules have always been recognized in England. Here there are no restrictions to off-side play. "Englishmen," says Mr. Drybrough, "claim for their game that it requires more brain work, more combination, and therefore more science than the no off-side game does.—Americans prefer their method as giving an opener and freer game, which allows of more brilliant dash, to the advantage of men who can hit at speed and retain possession of the ball."

While no likelihood is apparent that the two associations will ever modify their rulings so as to bring about uniformity in all details of the game, Mr. Drybrough makes a strange plea for clubs in both countries to practice playing under the different rulings, thus making it easier for rival teams to meet in future international matches.

To horsemen, Mr. Drybrough's chapters on polo ponies are of peculiar interest. He dips seriously into every department of the game, including expense, accidents, training a pony, the proper sticks, balls, and dress for the game, and laying out the field; while his dissertation on the rules, with analytical comments, has never been excelled. The book is illustrated with over 150 excellent photographs of players and ponies that have acquired fame in different parts of the world.

Young's Works in Germany.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out in the Columbia University Germanic Studies Series "Edward Young in Germany," by John Louis Kind, A. M., sometime Carl Schurz Fellow in German, Columbia University. An attempt is here made to fully record the history of German interest in the works of Young and to trace in detail the influence which they had upon German literature. A bibliography has been appended.

Mrs. Gaskell's Works.

The forthcoming edition of Mrs. Gaskell's works, which the Putnams are to bring out, will be known as the "Knutsford Edition." It is being edited by Dr. Adolphus Ward of Peterhouse. The first two volumes to appear will be "Wife and Daughter" and "North and South."

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SOMETHING NEW IN FICTION
THE WIRE TAPPERS
By Arthur Stringer

DOUBLE YOUR DELIGHT DIVIDE YOUR TROUBLE
by reading "Double Trouble."
"On to Victory," popular Bryan song. Address the author, Mrs. H. B. Chamberlin, Storm Lake, Iowa.

PAGES IN WAITING.

Seignobos's "Ancient Civilization" in English—Maimonides's "Guide"—A Book on Taxation.

ARTHUR HERBERT WILDE of the History Department of Northwestern University has translated the monumental work on "The History of Ancient Civilization," by Charles Seignobos of the University of Paris. It is this translation of the book, with an introduction by Prof. James Alton James of Northwestern University and joint author of "Government in State and Nation," which Charles Scribner's Sons will employ in their forthcoming publication due in early September.

Seignobos's Ancient Civilization.

M. Seignobos was not only the first in France to employ the "new method" in historical research, but he is at present the most distinguished exponent in his own country of the scientific school as applied to ancient history. The sources of history is his strong point, and, brushing aside the ancient historians, he searches for them not only amid documents, but among archaeological and ethnological monuments as well. Combined with his enthusiasm for "origins" is an effective arrangement, a concision of statement, and a fluent and free charm in narrative diction. His work will be presented in English in three volumes.

***

Maimonides's "Guide" in English.

M. Friedländer of Jews' College, England, has translated into English the original Arabic text of Moses Maimonides's "Guide to the Perplexed," ("Dalalat al-Hairin,") better known by its Hebrew title, "Moreh Nebuchim." The volume, which bears the imprint here of E. P. Dutton & Co., has been made to come within the reach of all students of theology and Jewish literature. It contains a brief biography of Maimonides and a full explanation of his "Guide." Its object is set forth in the author's introduction:

> The object of this treatise is to enlighten a religious man who has been trained to believe in the truth of our holy Law, who conscientiously fulfills his moral and religious duties, and at the same time has been successful in his philosophical studies. Human reason has attracted him to abide within its sphere; and he finds it difficult to accept as correct the teaching based on the literal interpretation of the Law, and especially that which he himself or others derived from those homonymous, metaphorical, or hybrid expressions.

And so Maimonides compiled his "Moreh Nebuchim." The "true knowledge of the Torah," is the "special" aim of the work. He also explains certain obscure figures which occur in the Prophets. The passages from the Scriptures are set down and fully explained.

***

Prof. Breasted's Records of Ancient Egypt.

The fourth and last volume of Prof. James Henry Breasted's work on the "Ancient Records of Egypt" is finally being published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago. With this volume, "The Twentieth to the Twenty-sixth Dynasties," the reader is provided with all the historical documents that have been unearthed dealing with the history of Egypt and its Kings from the earliest times down to the Persian Conquest. The records were collected by Prof. Breasted for the most part while he was at work on the Egyptian Dictionary which has been prepared for Kaiser Wilhelm II. He edited and translated them and added commentaries. His work is the first publication in the series, Ancient Records, planned by the late Prof. William Rainey Harper, of which "Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia," edited by Robert F. Harper, and "Ancient Records of Palestine, Phoenicia, and Syria," edited by the late Prof. Harper, were also to have formed a part.

Each document included by Prof. Breasted in his work is provided with an introduction explaining its contents and the times in which it was produced. Care has been taken to make the translations of the documents and inscriptions clear and accurate, and, wherever a point seems uncertain, it is noted and compared with the versions of others. Besides the explanatory footnotes, there are also references to works on the subject in hand, localities, &c.

An interesting announcement comes with the issue of this final volume. An elaborate index to the work is being prepared. It will appear in October. It will be a separate volume, and is to be issued at a moderate price, the publishers say.

***

Taxation in England.

An account of the British system of taxation and the principles on which it is based, together with some of the leading historical facts in its evolution, are given in the book on "Principles and Modern Methods of Taxation," by G. Armitage-Smith, M. A., of Birkbeck College, England, which E. P. Dutton & Co. are bringing out here. For the most part, says the author, on account of the limited space, "broad principles and general tendencies" are stated in the book, minute discussions on controversial points being eliminated. The volume has been written for those who have not the leisure to make a study of taxation in systematic works on economics, but who desire to have some theoretic knowledge of the subject in which they are interested.

The grounds and nature of public expenditure are discussed in the opening chapter. It is followed by a consideration of the sources of imperial revenue and theories of taxation, a chapter on the principles of taxation, a discussion of direct taxation—taxes on property and income; and indirect taxation—taxes on "commodities" and "acts"; national debts are next dealt with, some other revenue systems are discussed, and the volume closes with a consideration of local taxation.

An appendix contains an extract from the report of the Royal Commission on local taxation, a table of the local taxation for 1902-3, several reports, and a bibliography.

***

Architecture of the Past.

The new volume by T. G. Jackson, Honorary Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, author of "Modern Gothic Architecture," "History of Wadham College," &c., entitled "Reason in Architecture," is based on some lectures on architecture originally given by the author last year at the Royal Institution in London. They were later rewritten and augmented for a series of addresses on the subject which were delivered at the Royal Academy.

The moral it is intended to point is briefly this. That the styles of the past, which we have been taught to take as our models, assumed the forms, under which we know them, not from arbitrary design or fancy, but as a consequence of rational and logical development from causes partly external and partly social, which are discoverable and without knowing which the style is only imperfectly understood.

In his introduction he speaks of architecture in relation to archaeology, the conservative influences in architecture, its relation to handicraft, the "tyranny of convention" in Neo-Classic and Neo-Gothic, the "lamp of memory." The chapters following deal with construction and style in architecture, the subordination of orders, construction as the basis of architecture, the development of vaulting and its effects, art, and construction, and ancient example and modern practice.

Mr. Jackson says that archaeology is useful mainly as a guide to the present workers, and that the spirit that inspired the fine styles of the past must inspire those of to-day. Slavish imitation of earlier workmanship leads only to many deceptions. The novel conditions of modern times among have suggested a new departure in architecture, for now there are many ways of making walls, floors, &c., and schools where such things are taught. In conclusion, the author asserts that wherever early examples are not followed and "it leads a healthy natural life," there is and "must" be a "reason in architecture." The volume bears the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co.

***

Mr. Hulbert on Korea.

Homer B. Hulbert, A. M., F. R. G. S., well-known author of "The History of Korea," "The Passing of Korea," "The Search of a Siberian Klondike," &c., and editor of The Korea Review, has written a new volume on the Hermit Kingdom which throws a bright light on the Far Eastern problem. In "The Passing of Korea" Mr. Hulbert makes an attempt to show Americans that Korea is not beneath their contempt, and just how much too far Japan has gone to gain the adulation and applause of the world. Mr. Hulbert has lived in Korea for twenty years, and has studied the people and the country from behind the scenes. He is a special agent of the Emperor of Korea to this country to protest against the usurpation of Japan and the destruction of Korean independence.

The work, which will come from Doubleday, Page & Co. the middle of next month, covers the history of the peninsula from the earliest times to the present, with a full account of the manners, customs, and "personality" of the country. There are chapters on "Where and What Korea Is Above and Below Ground," "The People," their government, legendary, ancient and mediaeval history, the invasion of Japan, the Manchu invasion and early Christianity in Korea, the "Opening of Korea," the assassination of the Queen, the "Independence Club," &c.

The illustrations number fifty. They are said to be fine reproductions of remarkable photographs. "The Passing of Korea" will appear uniform with Percival Landon's "Opening of Tibet."

The September World's Work.

An important article on "Rapid Travel of the Future," by John B. Fox, is to open the September World's Work. It will be followed by a paper by Isaac F. Marcosson on the work of the Seed and Plant Introduction; a character sketch of Linden Bates, the eminent engineer who raised Galveston, by French Strother; the sculpture of E. C. Potter, by Henry W. Lanier; "England's Halfway House to Panama," by Charles D. Whitefield, dealing with Bermuda; "A Negro's Life Story," by W. H. Holtzclaw, said to be a second Booker T. Washington, and a new article, "Japan's New Position," in the series on Japan by Mrs. Mary Crawford Fraser, author of "A Maid of Japan," &c., whose new book, "In the Shadow of the Lord," dealing with the early life of Washington, the Holts are shortly to bring out here.

HOPKINSON SMITH'S STORIES.

AS Vol. XII. of their Beacon Edition of the works of Hopkinson Smith the Scribners publish the collection of short stories called "The Wood Fire in No. 3." It is an edition of very pleasing typography and format and the stories are in the most characteristic vein—the later vein, be it understood—of that comradely architect of lighthouses and man of kindly sentiment. There is the story of an old broken man and a last opal, there is an evening about the fire when men tell of dinners they have dined, or dreamed about or been told of—canvasback and champagne, porterhouse steak and baked bluefish, sausages and buckwheat cakes, French salads—and a girl with violets and long gray gloves. For the glory of the dinner is not in the food or even the wines. It is what the company or thinking makes it. Again a fragmentary tale of a death at sea, a poor stoker and nameless, and of roses that a pretty young girl gave that were fastened to the coffin when the body of the unknown was committed at midnight to the deep. Others also. One of a certain dangerous footpad, one that is a tale of blood, one that deals with dogs, and one of some mystery. With them all, as with the dinners and those that dine, it is the author's way of thinking of them that makes them what they seem to be—charming.

Putnam's New Books.

The Saint (Il Santo)

Crown 8vo. $1.50.

See separate advertisement in this issue.

The Connecticut River

And the Valley of the Connecticut—Three Hundred and Fifty Miles from Mountain to Sea—Historical and Descriptive

By EDWIN M. BACON

Author of "Historic Pilgrimages in New England," etc.

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No stream in America is so rich in legends and historic associations as the Connecticut. From ocean to source every mile of it is crowded with reminders of the early explorers, of the Indian wars, of the struggle of the colonies, and of the quaint, peaceful village existence along its banks in the early days of the Republic. Before the explorers came the river figured to a great extent in the legendary history of the Indian tribes of the East. Beginning with the Dutch discovery and first occupation of the lower river, Mr. Bacon traces the interesting movements and events which are associated with this chief river of New England.

The Shock of Battle

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Author of "The Thews of England," etc.

With a frontispiece, in two colors, by L. A. Shafer. Crown 8vo. $1.50.

A stirring story based upon an imaginary war between Great Britain and Germany shortly after the opening of the Panama canal. Through a series of accidents an unwilling but courageous newspaper reporter is forced to become an eyewitness, almost a participant, of the naval operations in the West Indies. His vivid and startling accounts of the horrors of modern warfare—the hideous and ghastly scenes on board one of the new naval fighting machines in action—are extremely powerful.

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HAS WRITTEN A BOOK

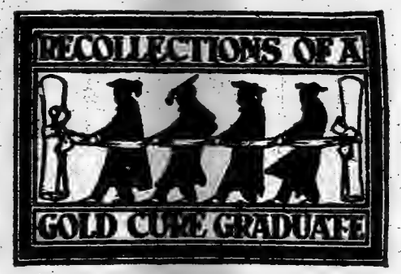

IT IS JUST OUT—NO ARRESTS HAVE YET BEEN MADE.

PHILLUP ALLIN takes a full course at the institute. He begins with a zoo and graduates with the cracked ice squad. Illustrations by WALLACE GOLDSMITH.
TRACKS IN THE SNOW, OR THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN; a two page puzzle map; is alone WORTH THE PRICE OF ADMISSION TO ITS PAGES.
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Pictorial Section, Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, August 12, 1906

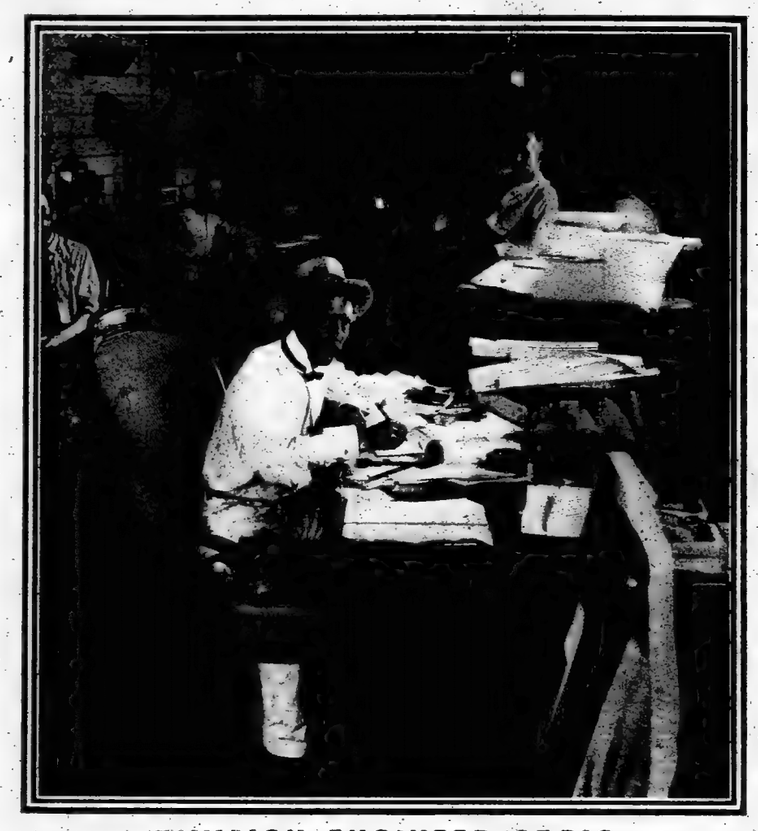

DIVISION ENGINEER GERIG

Of the La Boca Division at his desk in the temporary offices at La Boca, Canal Zone, the Pacific terminal of the canal, through whose energetic efforts much of the old French machinery has been put in working condition for temporary use. During the past year the wharfage at La Boca has been more than doubled, thus giving added facilities for the prompt handling of lumber, supplies, and machinery brought by steamer from San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and other Pacific Coast ports for use in the Canal Zone. Mr. Gerig is one of those untiring tropical workers who believe in "doing things."

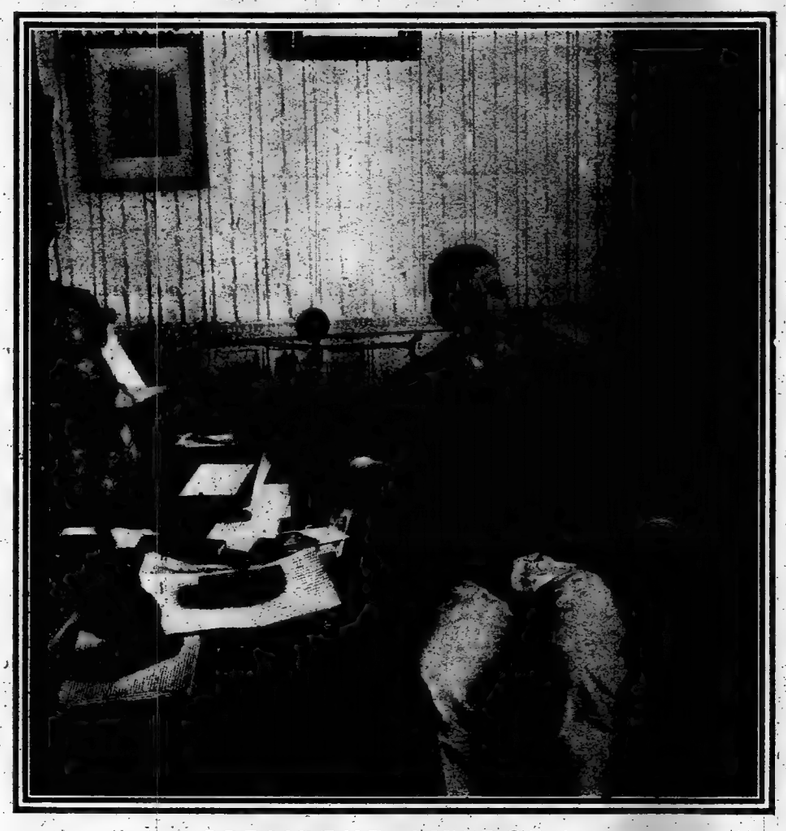

PRESIDENT AMADOR,

President of the Republic of Panama, sitting at his desk in the Presidential palace, Panama.

(From stereographs by C. L. Chester. Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

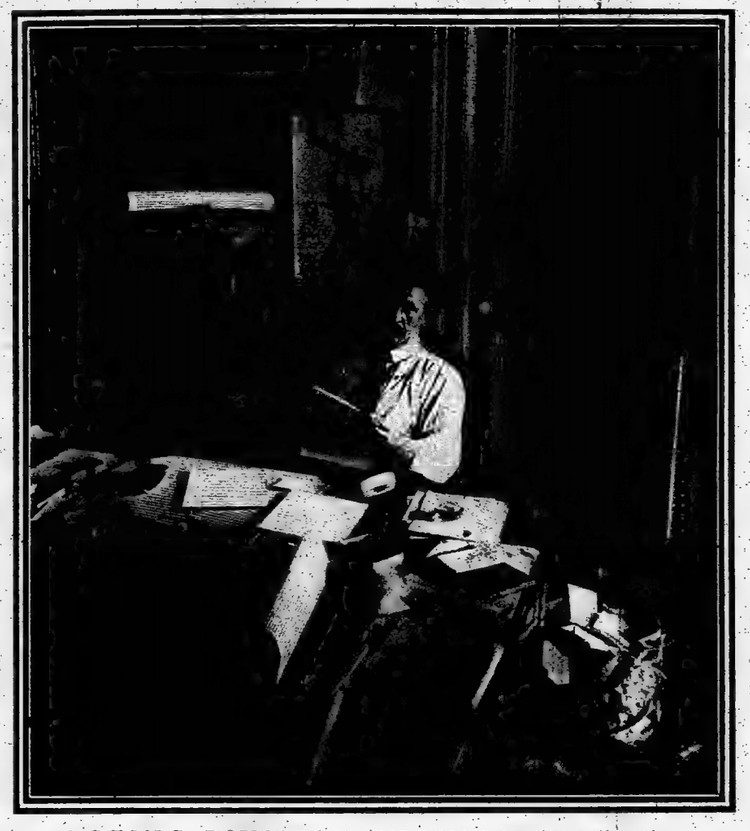

ACTING DIVISION ENGINEER COMBER

In his office at Cristobal, Canal Zone. This Division comprises all of the tide-water division from Colon to Bohio, about fifteen miles, or one-third of the waterway across the Isthmus. Under Mr. Comber's direction new wharfs have been erected, machine shops have been put in order, old French dredges, dumps, engines, and an endless variety of old French machinery have been repaired and put in use, dredges have been kept working on the Colon harbor and entrance of the canal, and lumber, supplies, and machinery have been unloaded and distributed along the line of the canal.

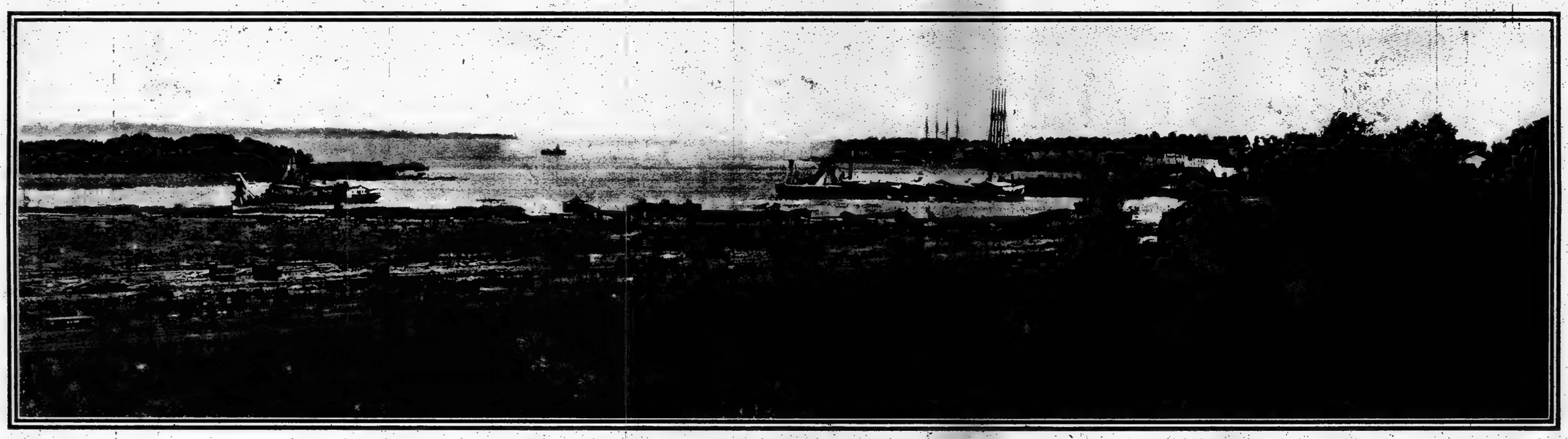

THE CANAL ENTRANCE

A view of Limon Bay from Monkey Hill, showing the Colon entrance to the canal. The small boat marks the spot where the President's boat will probably anchor on its arrival. In the distance is seen Del Torro Point in the Caribbean Sea, the tall masts on the right showing where the immense new Government docks have been built running along Cristobal Point.

(Photo, Copyright, 1906, by J. C. Hemment.)

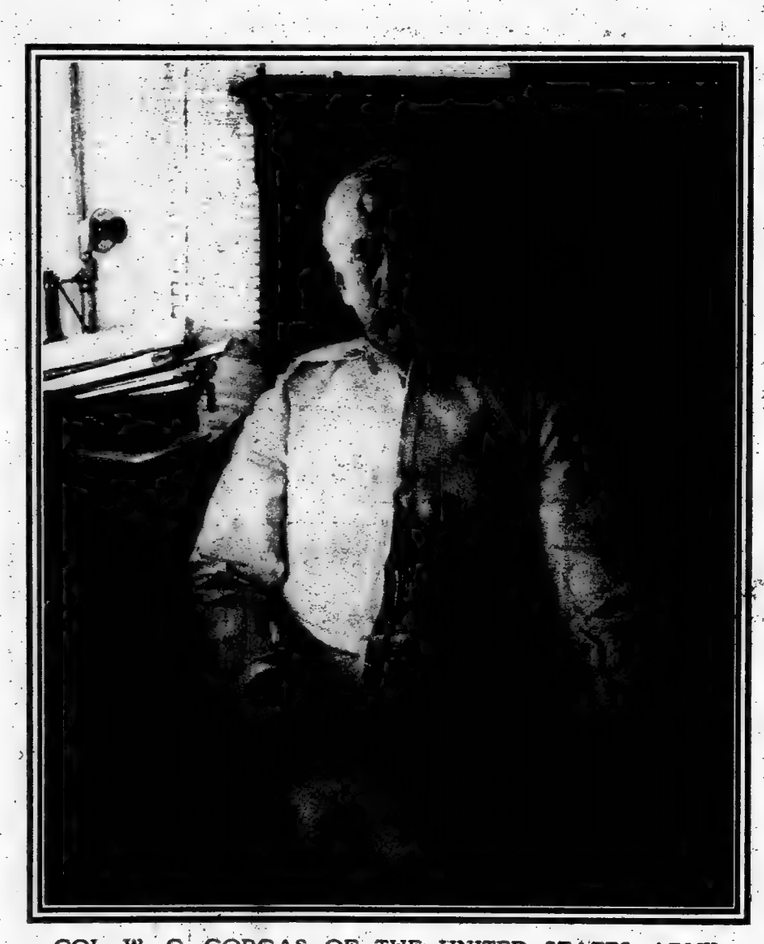

COL. W. C. GORGAS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,

Chief Officer Sanitary Department of the Isthmian Canal Commission, at his desk in the new department building, Panama. Too much cannot be said in praise of the remarkable and heroic work the Sanitary Department has carried on in the Canal Zone in Colon during the past eighteen months. To go into details would make a lengthy chapter. Let the fact that there has been but one case of yellow fever in the Canal Zone since last December be witness to the efficiency of the Sanitary Department and the thoroughness of its work.

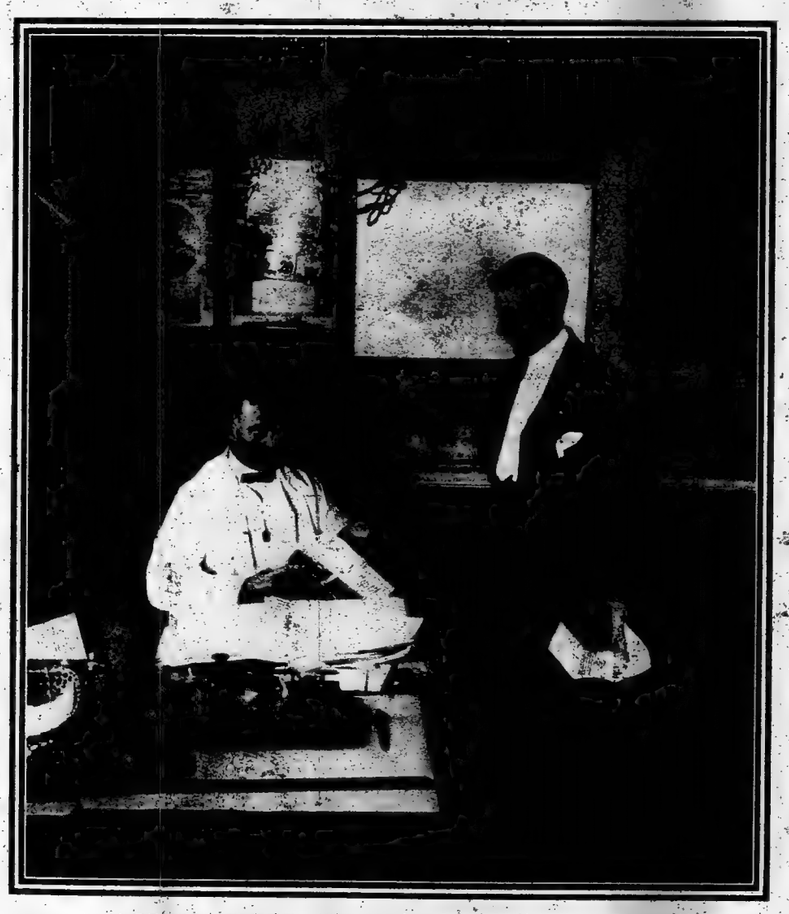

ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER J. G. SULLIVAN

At his desk in the Chief Engineer's Office, Administration Building, with E. P. Shannon, (right,) private secretary to Chief Engineer Stevens. Mr. Sullivan is held responsible for all work on the Isthmus during the absence of Chief Engineer Stevens, and, indeed, through his untiring energy is due to a very large extent, the remarkable progress made during the past year.

(From Stereographs by C. L. Chester, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

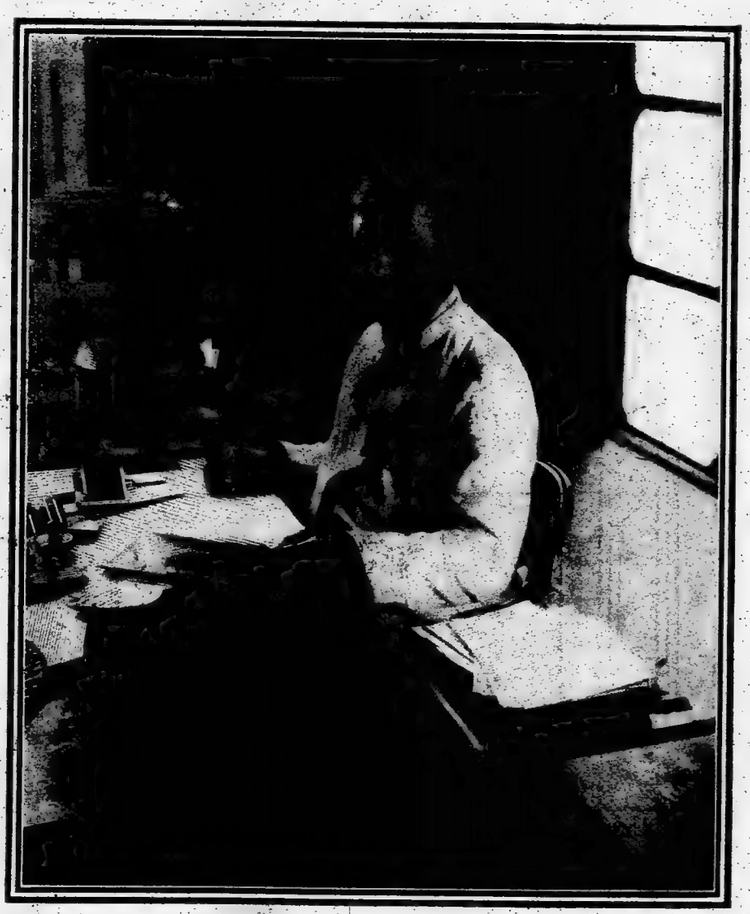

GOVERNOR C. E. MAGOON

At his desk in the office of the Governor of the Canal Zone, I. C. C. building, Panama. Gov. Magoon was appointed by President Roosevelt and is held responsible for all matters pertaining to the Municipal Government of the Canal Zone, and represents the President in all matters pertaining to affairs on the Isthmus. Gov. Magoon, like all big men, seems to be a hail fellow well met, and at the game of diplomacy meets the approval of both the liberals and conservatives. In many respects the Municipal Government as established in the Canal Zone is practically the same as was established by our Government immediately upon our acquiring possession of Cuba and the Philippines.

THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS AT PANAMA.

MEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTIVITIES ON THE ISTHMUS AND GENERAL VIEW OF PRINCIPAL SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

WILTON LACKAYE.
(Photo by Bangs, S. F.)

MISS MARIE DORO.

MISS MARIE BOOTH RUSSELL.

ROBERT MANTELL.
(As Macbeth.)

FAVORITES OF THE NEW YORK STAGE.

Well-known actors and actresses who will be seen early in the season.
(Photos by Otto Sarony Co.)

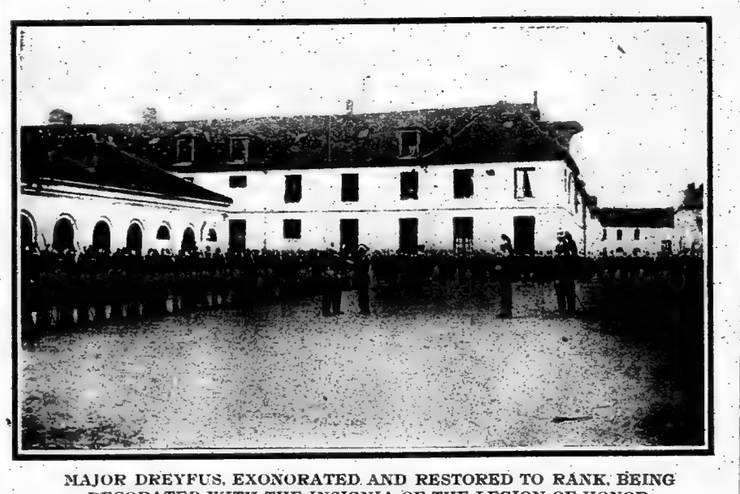

MAJOR DREYFUS, EXONORATED AND RESTORED TO RANK, BEING DECORATED WITH THE INSIGNIA OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

DEGRADATION OF CAPT. DREYFUS
In the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire, Paris, Jan. 5, 1895, 9 A. M.

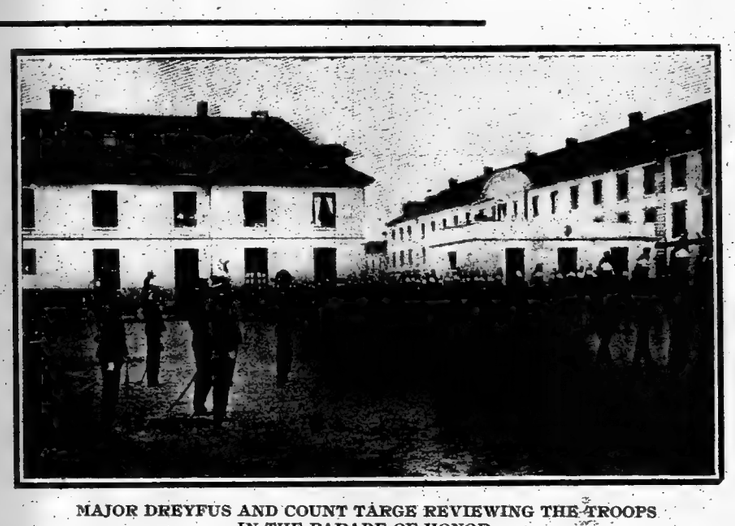

MAJOR DREYFUS AND COUNT TARGE REVIEWING THE TROOPS IN THE PARADE OF HONOR.

THREE MEMORABLE SCENES.

The three principal events in Major Dreyfus's military career; degraded, restored to rank, and reviewing the troops assembled in his honor, on practically the same spot in each event.
(*centre picture*) Capt. Dreyfus stands near the middle of the driveway; on his left and right are two artillerymen. Gen. Darras, mounted and accompanied by two officers of the Garde Republicaine, is directly before him. The Adjutant, who is to perform the melancholy duty of depriving the condemned man of the insignia of his rank, stands at the extreme right. The clerk of the court martial, M. Vallecalle, is seen reading the sentence at the extreme left.

THE MARCHIONESS OF HEADFORT.
Who was Miss Rosie Boote.

THE COUNTESS OF ORKNEY.
Formerly Miss Connie Gilchrist.

THE COUNTESS OF ROSSLYN.
Who was Miss Anna Robinson.

LADY ASHBURTON.
Formerly Miss Frances Belmont.

THE COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY.
Who was Miss Belle Bilton.

FIVE ACTRESSES WHO BECAME BRITISH PEERESSES.

H. M. SISOWATH.
Latest portrait of the King of Cambodia, taken just before leaving Paris.

MR. AND MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.
The best of the recent portraits taken of Representative and Mrs. Longworth before leaving Paris for Cherbourg, Saturday, Aug. 4th.

AN INTERESTING LITERARY GROUP.
Mrs. Elizabeth Duer and her two daughters, Caroline Duer and Alice Duer Miller. Three authors in one family is an unusual circumstance, particularly when the family is one of social distinction.

COUNT V. M. VON BORN.
President of the Patriciate.

ARCHBISHOP G. JOHANSON.
President of the Clericals.

P. AULIN, (*Farmer,*)
President of the Peasantry.

L. VON PFALER, (*Bank head clerk,*)
President of the Tradesmen.

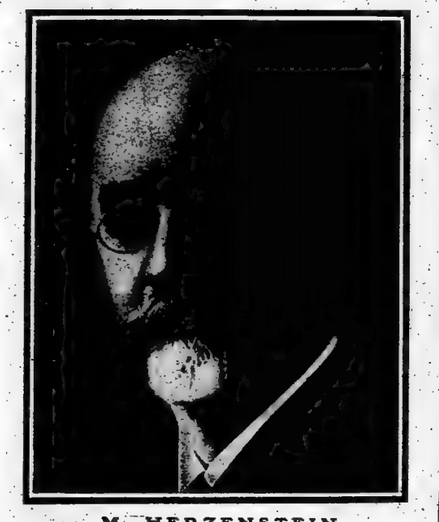

M. HERZENSTEIN.
The first member of the Duma to be assassinated. He was shot while walking with his family.

FOUR FINNISH PRESIDENTS.

Men who play an important part in the dramas just enacted in the ancient country of Finland.

MRS. JOSEPH WIDENER.
Formerly Miss Ella H. Pancoast, daughter of Prof. William Pancoast.
(Photo by Falk.)

MRS. LEWIS V. HARCOURT.
Daughter of the late J. S. Burns and niece of J. Pierpont Morgan. She is the chief Liberal hostess in London.

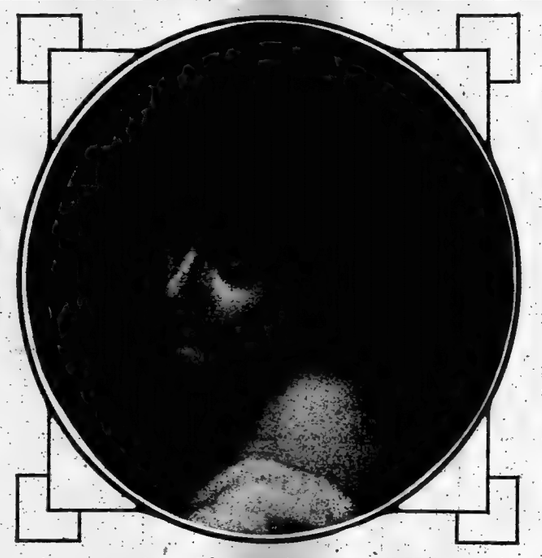

MISS EVELYN BLIGHT.
Daughter of Atherton Blight. Her wedding to Mahlon Sands is set for October.

MISS GIULIA MOROSINI.
Daughter of Giovanni P. Morosini, the former partner of Jay Gould.
(Photo by Marceau.)

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

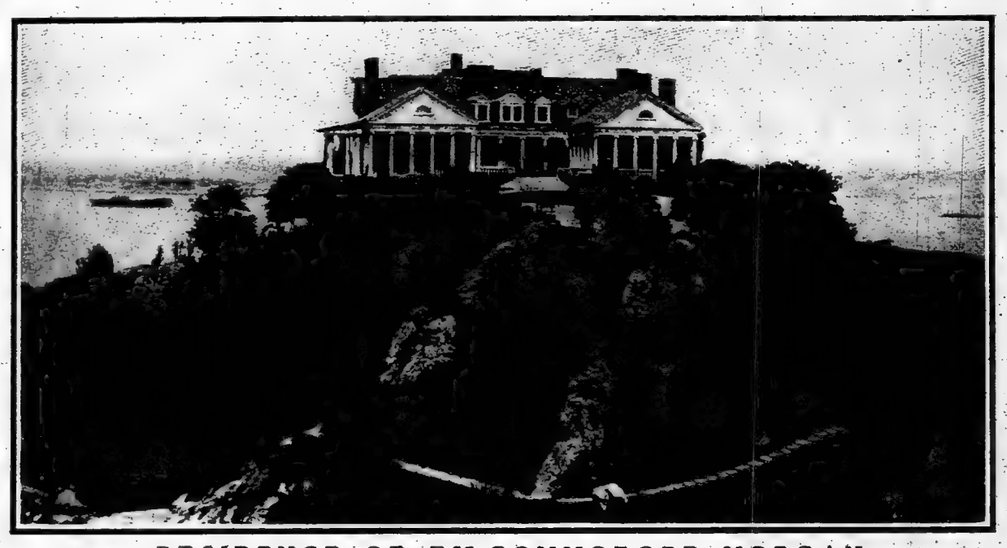

RESIDENCE OF EX-COMMODORE MORGAN.
Situated on one of the most picturesque spots in Newport Harbor, it has been the scene of many important events in connection with the regattas of the New York Yacht Club.

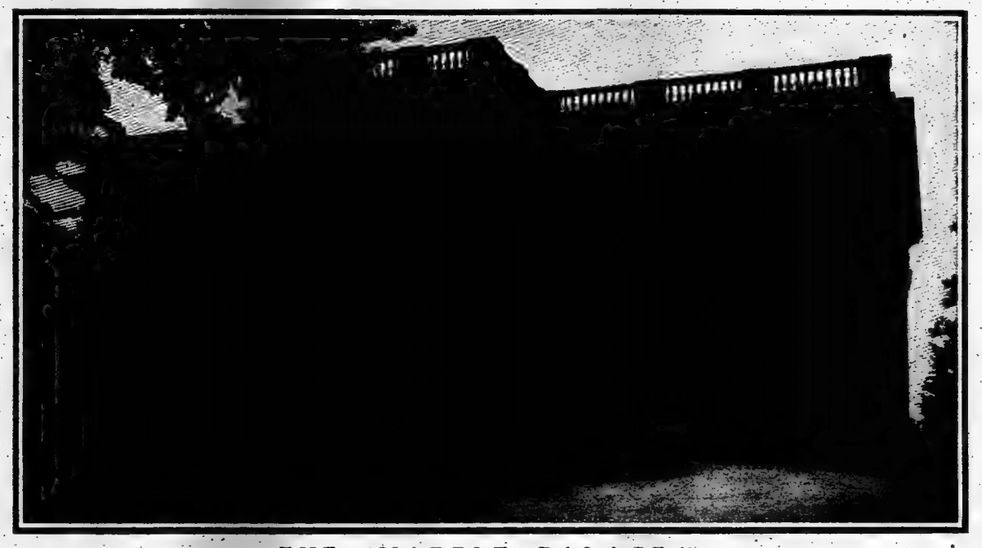

THE "MARBLE PALACE."
Former residence of W. K. Vanderbilt. It has been opened this season, after having been closed many years, by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and will be the scene of several brilliant functions.

TWO NOTABLE NEWPORT "COTTAGES."
(Photos by Brown Bros., New York.)

WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE.

MRS. CADWALADER-GUILD.

MISS LEILA USHER.

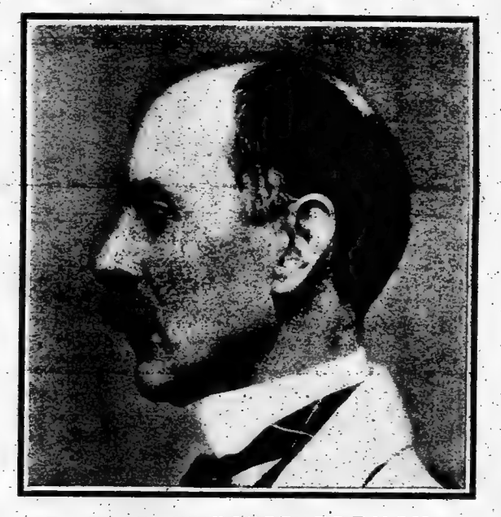

DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH.

A QUARTET OF WELL-KNOWN SCULPTORS.
Latest Portraits of Men and women whose recent contributions to the world of art have been an important factor in raising the standard of American art.
(Photos by Vander Weyde.)

ISAAC MACKIE driving off from the first tee.

ALECK SMITH, the champion at the fifth tee.

THE PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK.
Won by Aleck Smith, America's open golf champion. He finished the two-day contest, 72 holes, medal play, five strokes ahead of his nearest competitor, winning by a total of 301 strokes the $150 purse.
(Photos by Bain.)

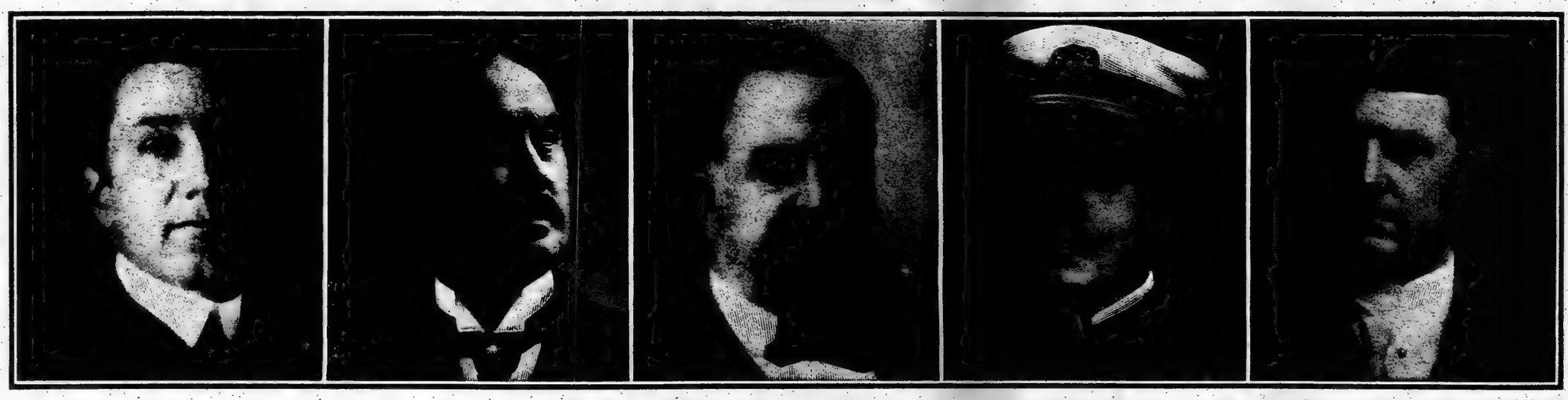

PROF. CHARLES ZUEBLIN.
Of the University of Chicago, who thinks six months' trial engagements before marriage should be obligatory.

VICTOR METCALF.
New Statistician of the United States Agricultural Department, who succeeded John Hyde after the scandal over the "leaking" of the cotton reports.

EDWARD UHL.
President of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung Corporation. He died Aug. 1 at his home in New York City. Mr. Uhl was born in 1843. He was at one time United States Consul at Guatemala.

INSPECTOR SCHMITTBERGER.
Who, it is said, will be appointed head of the Parkhurst Society to inaugurate a crusade against gambling in this city.

W. M. COLLIER.
United States Minister to Spain. Mr. Collier has submitted documents to the State Department preparatory to arranging a commercial treaty between the United States and Spain.

WELL KNOWN MEN AND EVENTS.

MISS POTTER, THE WINNER, IN HER 40 H. P. PEERLESS.

Rescuing Miss Dorothea Potter's auto from the incoming tide.

THE AUTOMOBILE MEET AT LONG BEACH, L. I.

The automobile races, twice postponed because of inclement weather, were held Saturday, Aug. 4, and were signally successful, the beach being as hard as a rock and the course wide and smooth. The Ladies' Challenge Cup was won by Miss Emily Potter, a niece of Bishop Potter, the same young lady whose car came to grief in the soft sand at the previous attempt to hold the event. By a curious coincidence her sister, Miss Dorothea Potter, to escape collision with her sister, drove her car into the surf in front of the Long Beach Hotel, thus meeting the same misfortune that befell her sister on the previous occasion.

RAY EWRY
making a new world's record at the standing broad jump of 11 feet 6 inches.

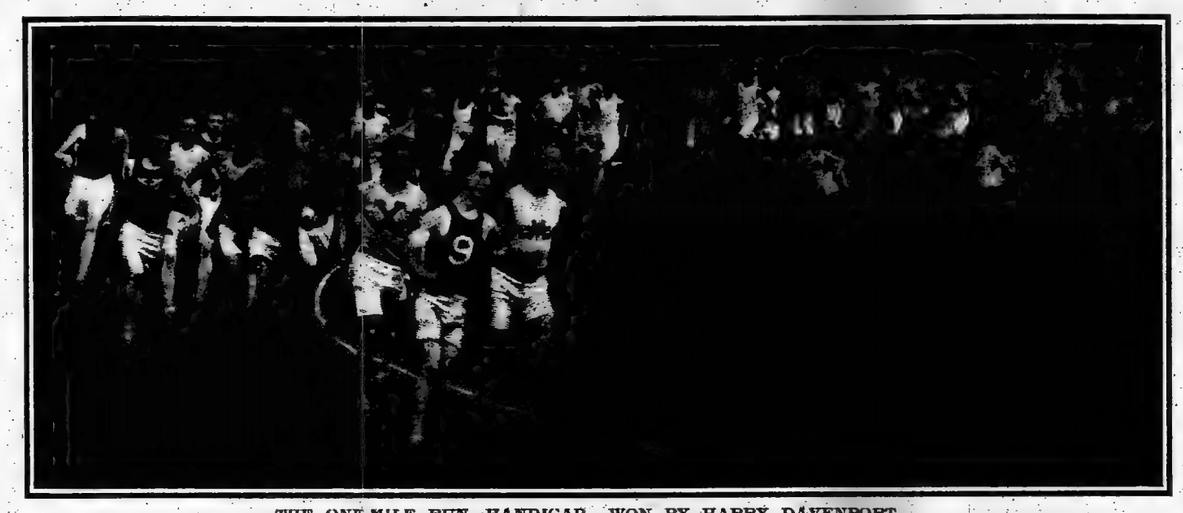

THE ONE-MILE RUN, HANDICAP. WON BY HARRY DAVENPORT OF THE TRINITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

JOHN FLANAGAN,
the athletic policeman, throwing the 56-lb. weight. He was the winner in this contest.

EVENTS AT THE ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

Held at American League Park Saturday, Aug. 4, in aid of the new San Francisco Orphan Asylum Fund.
(Photos by the Pictorial News Co.)

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT DRIVING HIS FAMOUS FOUR-IN-HAND, THE BLUE RIBBON PARK TEAM.

BAY SHORE SOCIETY FOLK LINED UP ON THE FENCE WATCHING THE SHOW FROM THE FIELD.

AT THE BAY SHORE HORSE SHOW.

The sixth annual meeting of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association was held at the Oakwood Driving Park, L. I., Aug. 2, 3, 4.
(Photos by Levick.)

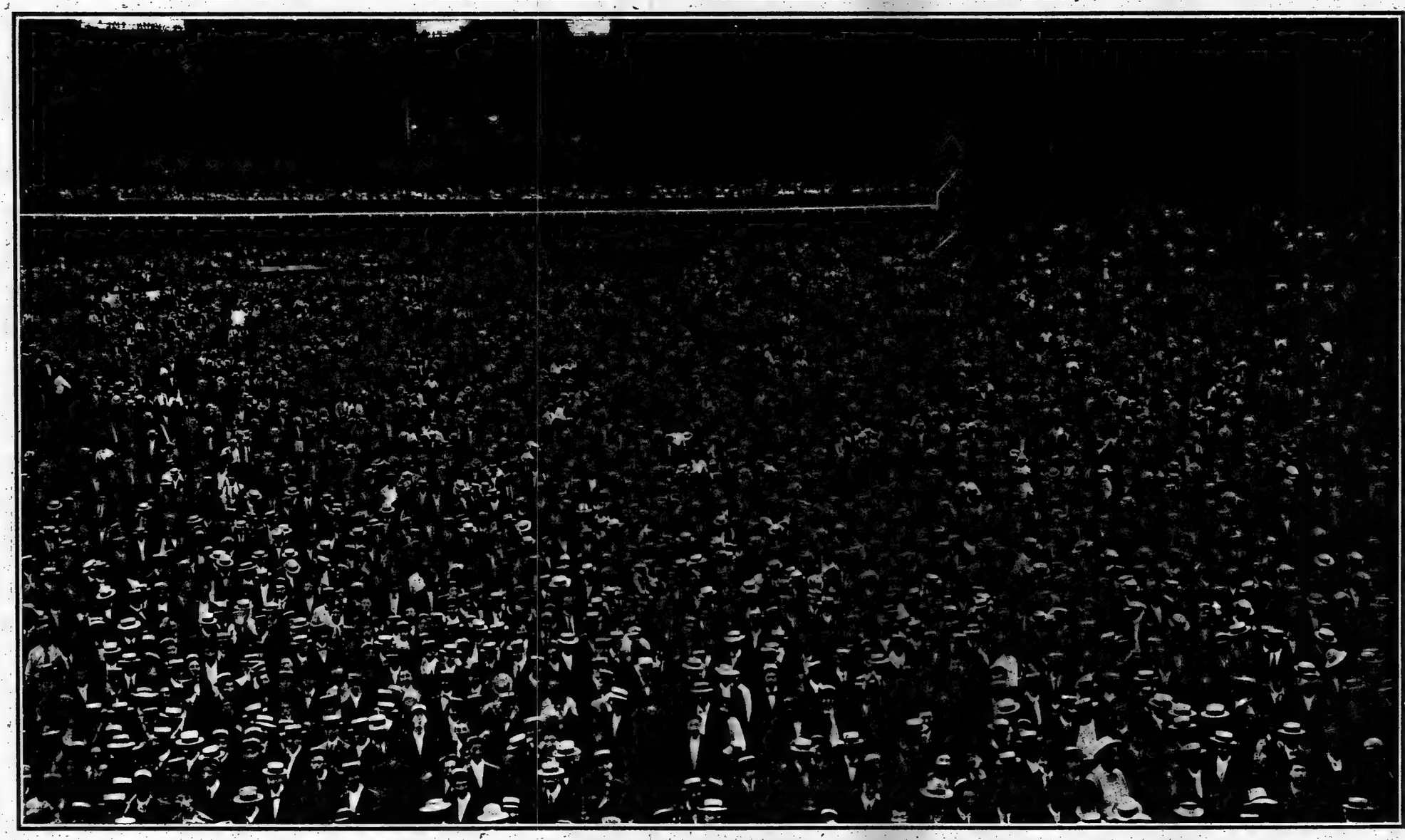

NEW YORK'S BASEBALL ENTHUSIASTS.

This remarkable photograph shows the greater part of the tremendous audience of 40,000 spectators who witnessed the game between the Giants and Chicagos, Saturday, August 4. Over 10,000 more were refused admission to the grounds.
(Photo by Edwin Levick.)

Bobbie Kean Leading Lotus Eater and Avauntser in the Second Race, July 31st, at the Brighton Track.
Bobbie Kean and Lotus Eater Finished in the Only Dead Heat This Year.

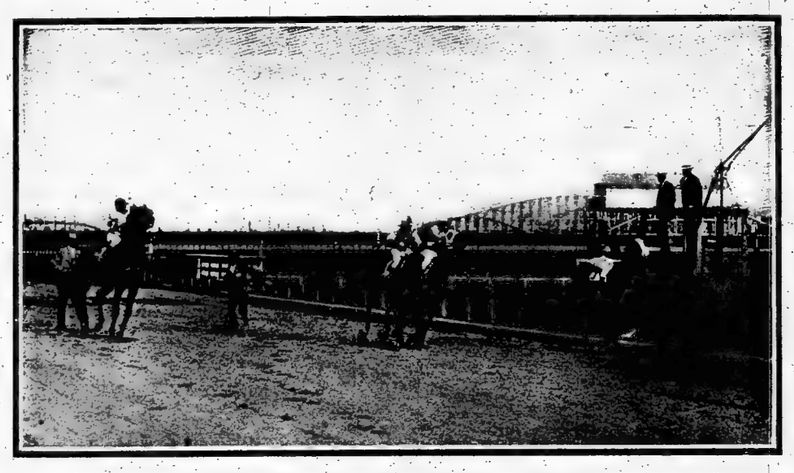

THE START OF THE BRIGHTON DERBY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

FRANK HITCHCOCK,
President of the Saratoga Racing Association, who takes up the work of the late Wm. C. Whitney.

IN THE STRETCH FOR THE FIFTH RACE. WON BY KING COLE. RED LEAF, SECOND; WRENNE, THIRD; AUG. 4TH.

The Best Class of Timber Toppers in America Are Seen Taking the Clubhouse Jump on Their Last Time Around in the Saratoga Steeplechase on Opening Day.
Desert Chief Is Seen Making a Bad Landing, at Which Jump He Fell.

EVENTS IN HORSEDOM.

(Photos by Hemment.)

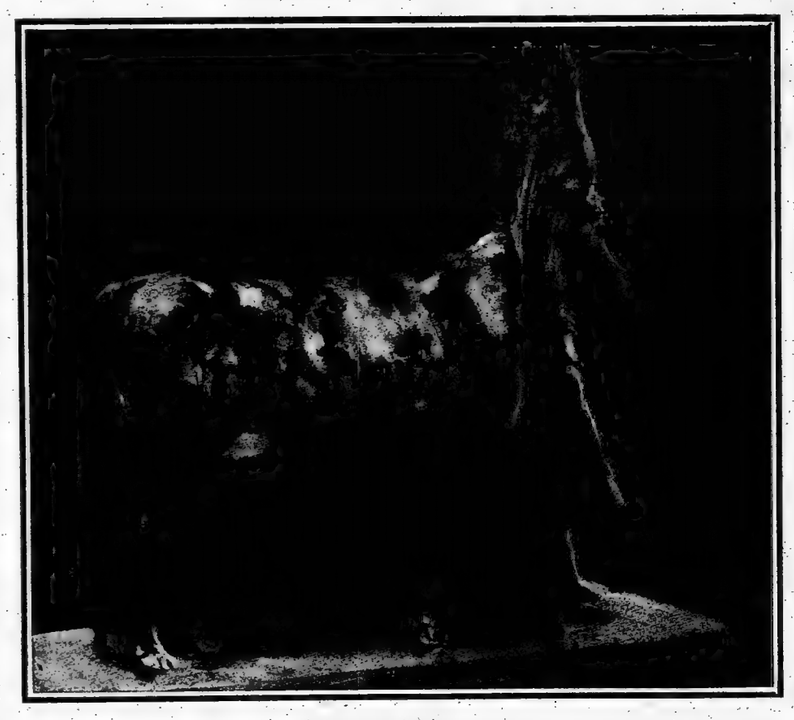

SIDE VIEW OF THE GODDESS' HATHOR, SHOWING THE KING AS AN INFANT.

FRONT VIEW OF THE HATHOR STATUE.
Between the horns is the disk of the moon surmounted by two feathers. This upper portion is gilded.

THE STATUE OF AMENHETEP BENEATH THE HEAD OF HATHOR.

UNIQUE DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

One of the most striking discoveries that has ever been made in the history of Egyptian exploration has just been made at Deir-el-Bahri by the Egyptian Exploration Fund. The digging in this particular district had been under the immediate superintendence of Dr. E. Naville, and it is owing to his endeavors that the unique statue of an Egyptian goddess has been found undisturbed in her sanctuary.

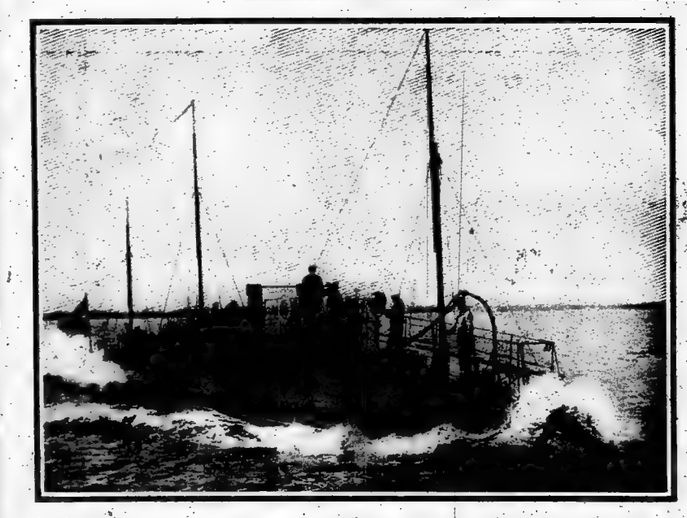

THE TORPEDO BOAT ABREK AT FULL SPEED.

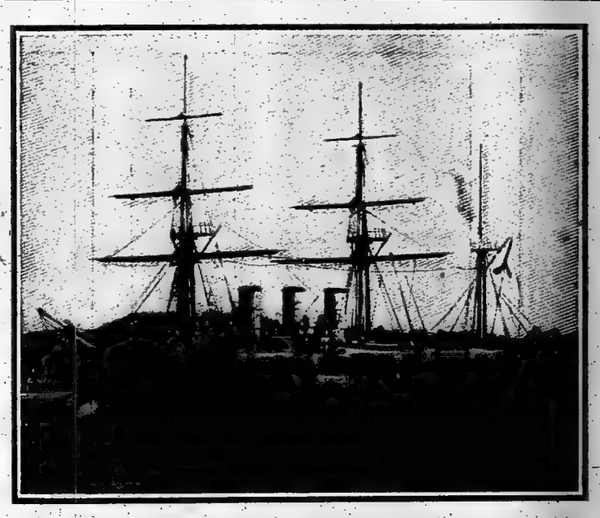

THE ARMORED CRUISER PAMYAT AZOVA.

TWO NOTED VESSELS OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY
Whose crews mutinied during the recent outbreak at Cronstadt.

THE LANDSLIDE WRECK AT HART'S SIDING.
Engine of the Pacific Express, lying partly in the water, about seven miles north of Fishkill Landing, in the wreck caused by a landslide following a cloudburst, Sunday, July 29.

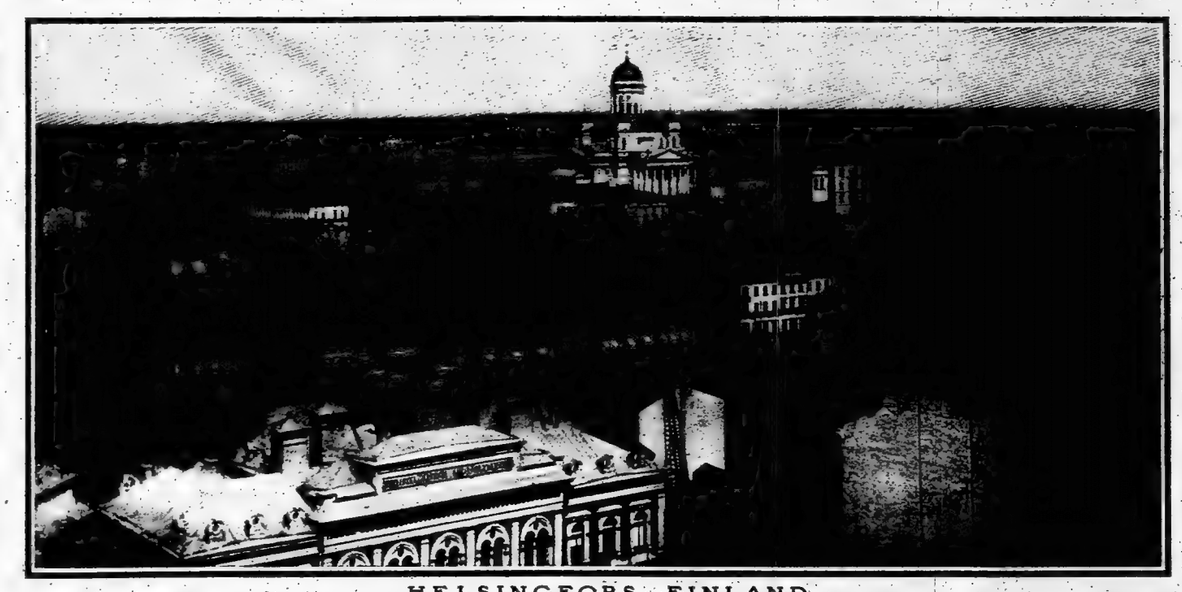

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND.
A general view of the scene of the recent Police Strike, which was followed by a strike of the private factory operators and the mutiny of the crews of the Russian warships Ishmara, Bogatyr, and Tsarevitch in the harbor.

PALACE AT PETERHOFF.
The picture shows the Czar's chapel in which the Czarevitch was christened and which has been the scene of violent disorder.

SCENES OF THE RUSSIAN OUTBREAKS.

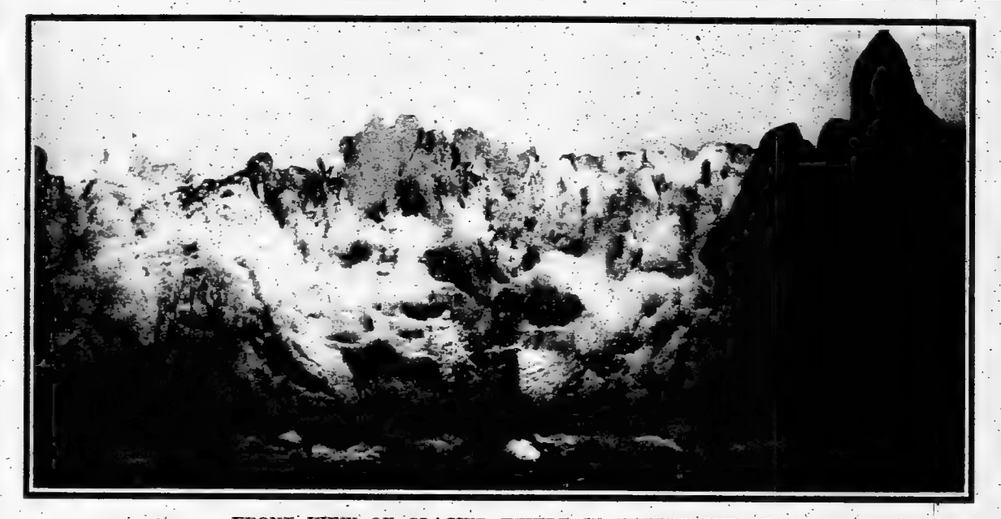

FRONT VIEW OF GLACIER WHERE IT ENTERS THE SEA.

SIDE VIEW OF GLACIER AFTER ENTERING THE WATER. THIS LONG LINE GRADUALLY BREAKS INTO SMALLER BERGS.

THE MENACE TO TRANSATLANTIC NAVIGATION.

Showing the origin of the icebergs which at this season of the year form such a menace to the Atlantic liners. These photographs were taken at different points along the Arctic coast where the huge glaciers, coming down to the sea, are formed by the warmer waters of the Gulf Stream into detached bergs, which float downward into the paths of navigation.

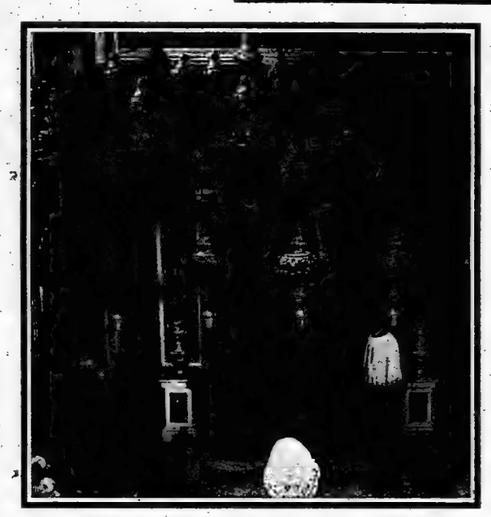

THE TOMB OF ST. PETER.
Considerable interest has been aroused by the request of archaeologists in a letter to Pope Pius X. to authorize the opening of the tomb of St. Peter to settle the question as to whether the bones of the Apostle really rest in the tomb in St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, or whether they were removed centuries ago, as is often claimed.
(From Stereograph, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

JOSE PARDO,
President of Peru.

DR. ISMAEL MONTES,
President of Bolivia.

LATEST PORTRAITS OF TWO SOUTH AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.
(From Stereographs, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

THE AUTOMOBILE BUS
Which arrived recently on the Minnetonka from London. It is a double deck automobile omnibus of the type that is now in use in London. It has a gasoline motor. The top deck has seats for eighteen persons. It was said that the automobile would be shipped to Toronto for exhibition purposes.
(Photo by Bain.)

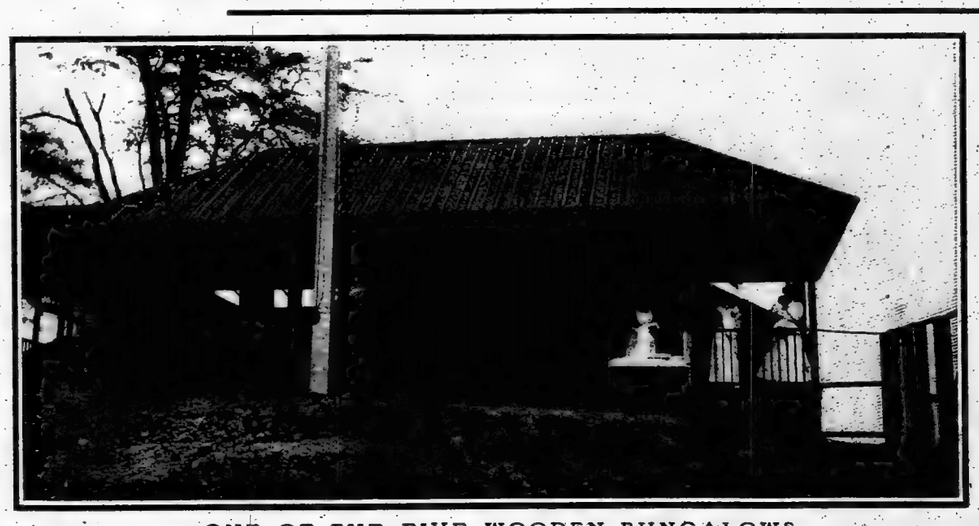

ONE OF THE FIVE WOODEN BUNGALOWS
Which are in charge of Miss Alice Ellison.

INTERIOR VIEW.
Twelve sick babies are fed and cared for night and day until well.

THE BABIES' KITCHEN.
Fifty quarts of fine milk mixed with barley water are used daily.

A MORNING DIP.
Giving a little Eastsider a bath.

"WEIGHING IN"
A newly arrived boarder in the tiny baby scales.

THE FRESH-AIR CAMP FOR BABIES

Overlooking the East River at Sixty-fifth St., on the grounds of the Rockefeller Institute. It was presented by Mr. Rockefeller to the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and the property includes the old Schermerhorn mansion and five wooden bungalows. Each bungalow contains twelve cots, and the total capacity of the camp is one hundred babies.

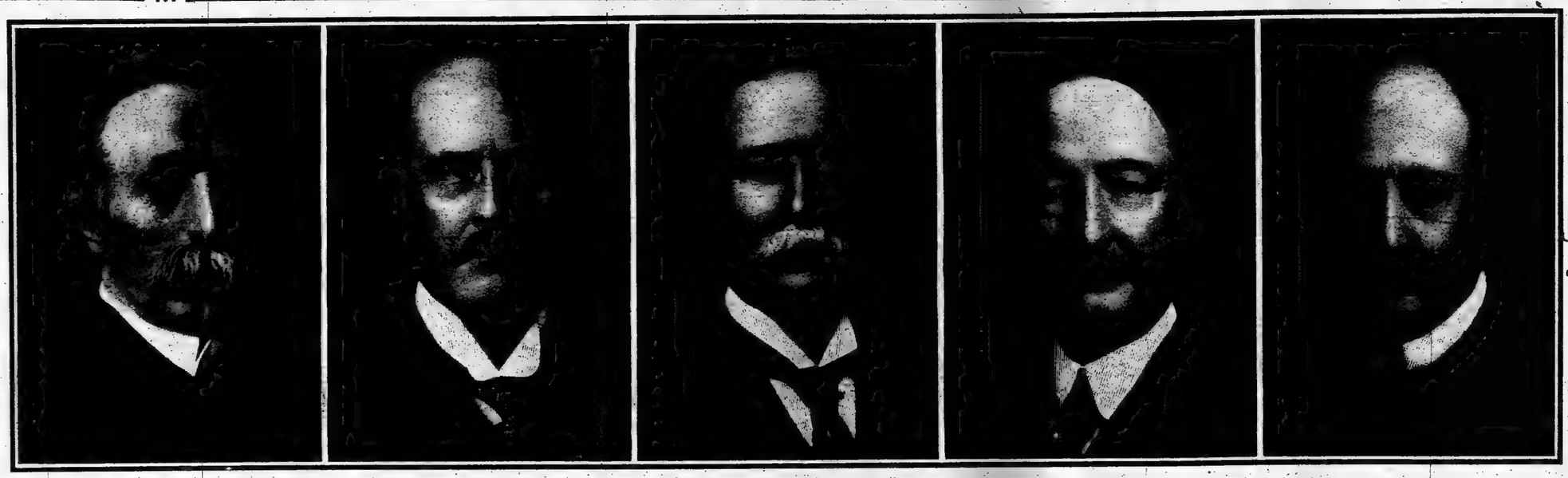

Samuel Greenbaum. William D. Dickey. Garret J Garretson F. B. Delehanty. William E. Wyatt.

A QUINTET OF NEW YORK JUDGES.

(Photo by Pach Bros.)

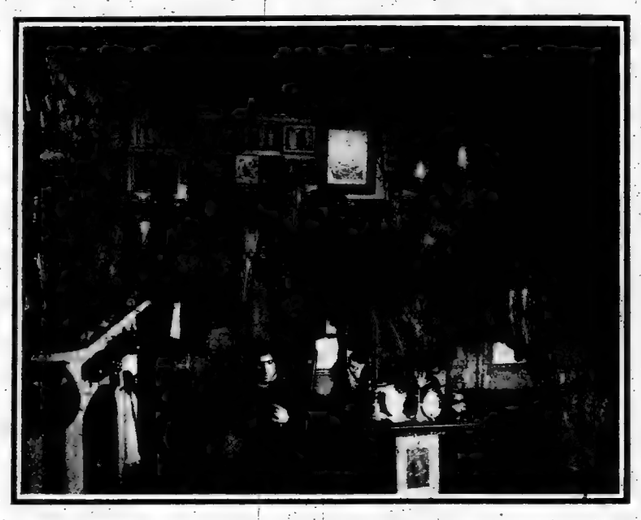

ANTONIO CORSI.

Said to be the most famous artists' model in the world. He has posed for the great painters throughout Europe, and was the model in the art studios of two of the British Princesses. The picture shows a few of his costumes.

GEN. LORD KITCHENER.

One of the most recent photographs of the Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, who is now spending $50,000,000 in reorganising the Indian Army. This picture was signed by Lord Kitchener recently at Fort William, Calcutta, for The New York Times. The famous warrior is mounted on his charger "Democrat," presented to him by the Duke of Portland.

THOS. A. EDISON'S CO-WORKER.

The late Mr. Wangeman testing a new phonograph record in Mr. Edison's laboratory. Mr. Wangeman is said to have rendered valuable aid in the inventing and perfecting of this instrument.

(Photo by Byron.)

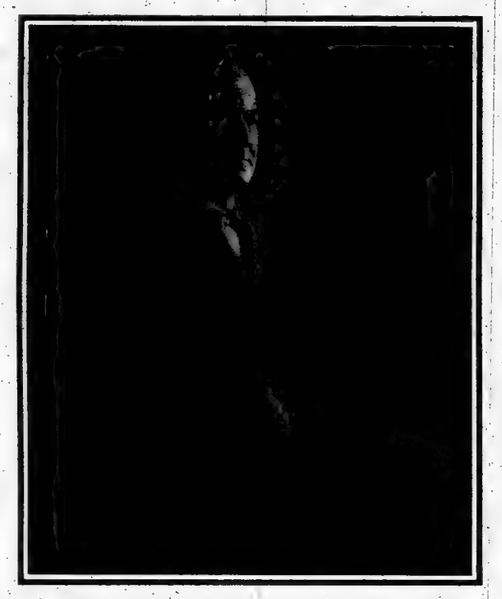

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Latest portrait of Mr. Bryan, taken in London.

(Photo by J. Russell & Son.)

MRS. W. J. BRYAN.

Recent portrait of Mrs. Bryan, taken at the Bryan home in Nebraska.

(Photo by Vander Weyde.)

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

Photo taken when Mrs. Sage, on being shown a new talking doll, exclaimed: "What wouldn't I have given for such a doll as this when I was a girl?"

(Photo by Helen D. Van Eaton.)

AMBASSADOR REID AND LORD STRATHCONA

Leaving St. Paul's Cathedral after attending the memorial services for the Salisbury disaster.

THREE PLOWS HARNESSED.

Steam engine drawing three plows and spreading the furrows at the same time.

A CORN SEEDER.

Automatic device for seeding thirty furrows at once.

A COMBINED HARVESTER AND THRASHER.

Which reaps the grain and thrashes it, throwing out the stalks in bundles.

A GANG DISCULTIVATOR.

For heaping up the ground preparatory to fertilization.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING IN THE WEST.

In view of the prospects of unusually large grain crops this year from the Far West, it is interesting to note the modern methods of farming which make such an outlook possible.

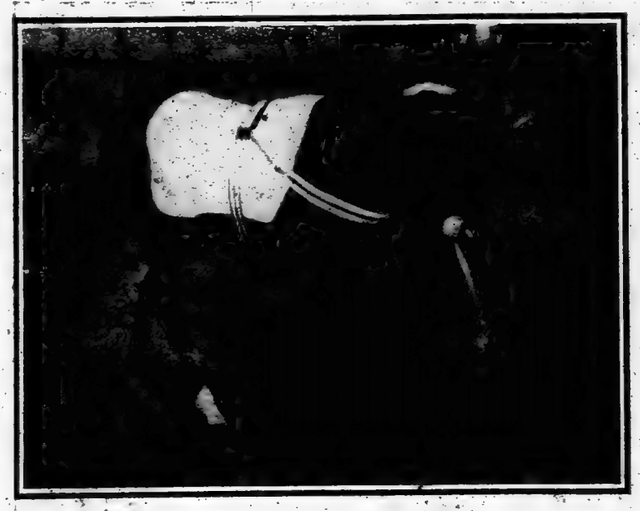

LLANGIBBY.
Owned by L. Neumann. He won the second of the three £10,000 races in a hack canter at Sandown Park, England.

"SANDY POINT FARM," NEWPORT, R. I.
It is on this estate that Mr. Vanderbilt's kennels and stables are located.

REGINALD VANDERBILT
and his prize polo pony "Peggy," at Sandy Point Farm.

SCENES AT REGINALD VANDERBILT'S COUNTRY ESTATE.

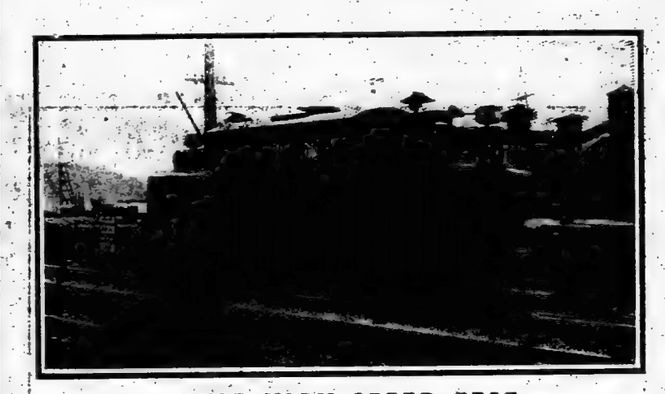

FIRST HIGH SPEED TEST.
Instructing train crews in handling the new electric locomotives on the New York Central. Photo taken when the locomotives had approximated a speed of forty miles per hour.

A BOAT RESPECTED BY ALL HARBOR MEN.
The powder boat Jeanie unloading at West Forty-eighth Street, N. R. The box shown contains 50 1-lb. sticks of 60 per cent. nitro glycerine.

A NOVEL "MOTOR" BOAT.
Miss Jennie Cannar successfully steered a tricycle boat around the Battery Basin at a speed of 5 miles an hour before a crowd of several thousand spectators. The boat consists of three air cylinders 3½ feet long, on which rests an ordinary bicycle frame.

Bird's-eye view of the fishery in Hawaii.

Getting an order of fish ready for shipment at the Indiana fisheries.

EXTERMINATING MOSQUITOS IN HAWAII.
Mosquitos are being scientifically exterminated in Hawaii by means of a species of mosquito-eating gold fish. The fish will be shipped from the United States in large numbers.

AUTOMOBILE SMASH-UP IN WEST END AVENUE.
Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo's Panhard, driven by Policeman Doyle of the Headquarters staff of chauffeurs, collided with a six-seated sight-seeing automobile Sunday, Aug. 5, injuring six people.

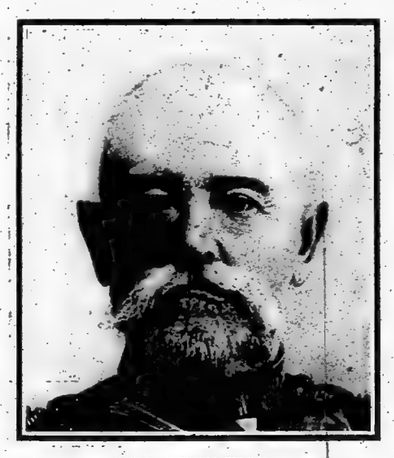

GEN. LINEVITCH.
In command of the Russian forces in the Far East, who will be a powerful factor in the restoration of discipline throughout the entire army.

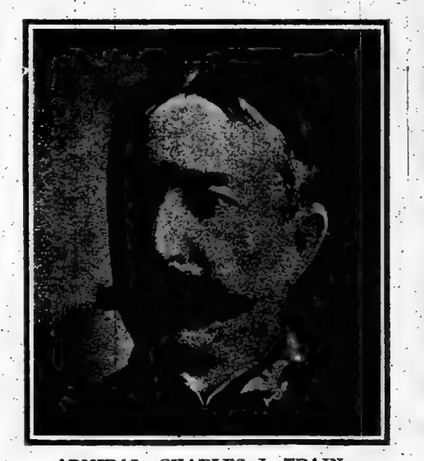

ADMIRAL CHARLES J. TRAIN.
Commander in Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet. He died Saturday, Aug. 4, in Che-foo, from uremia. He was 61 years of age and would have retired in May next.

YUAN SHI KAI.
As far as any one man rules China, that man is Yuan Shi Kai, Viceroy of Chi-li. He caused the coup d'etat when the Empress Dowager resumed power and was made Governor of Shantung as a reward. He exerts a powerful influence in the present unsettled condition in China.

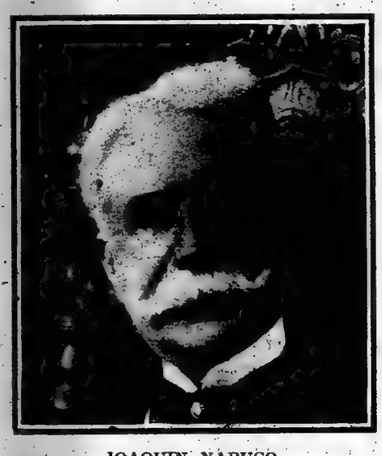

JOAQUIN NABUCO.
The First Ambassador to the United States from Brazil. He was elected President of the Pan-American Congress.
(Photo, Copyright, 1906, by Clinedinst.)

STONEHENGE.
The greatest curiosity in England, and one of the most remarkable relics in the world. It was the scene of the recent Druid celebration, an annual event commemorating those portions of English history which related to the Druidical worship, in which the costumes and dances of the ancients were reproduced.
(From Stereograph, Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

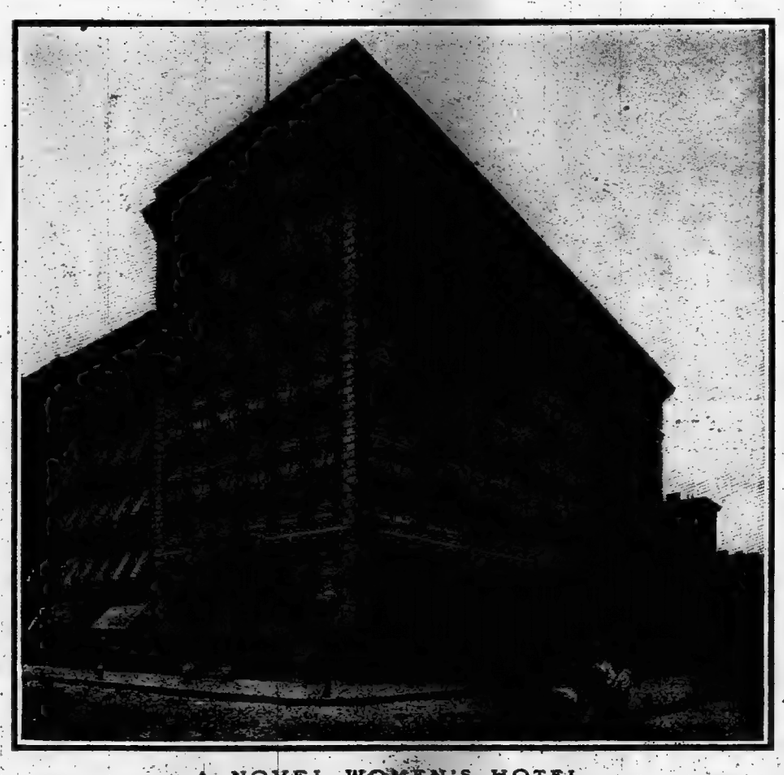

A NOVEL WOMEN'S HOTEL.
The Trowmart, a model hotel for working girls, just opened on Abingdon Square. It is for young women only, those over 35 years of age not being admitted. It cost $300,000, and is beautifully furnished, in a manner which provides all the little conveniences dear to the feminine heart.
(Photo by Brown Bros. N. Y.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MIXED to order cocktail is *rare*—no matter what you pay for it. Even if the mixer guesses the delicate proportions correctly, you miss the heights of cocktail enjoyment.

CLUB COCKTAILS are mixed, by measure, from the finest old liquors and then seasoned in wood. That develops a flavor no mere mixer can produce.

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Just strain through cracked ice and serve.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh northwesterly winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,732. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1906.—36 PAGES, In Three Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO CONEY ISLAND 5c., JUSTICE GAYNOR RULES

Decision Against the B. R. T. in the McFarland Case.

TROUBLE EXPECTED TO-DAY

The Road Is Determined to Go Ahead and Try to Collect 10 Cents as Heretofore.

Justice Gaynor of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Kings County handed down a decision late yesterday afternoon in which he declared that the collection of two fares for a ride to Coney Island was illegal. He therefore discharged Dr. Thomas J. McFarland, who was arrested on July 24 for refusing to pay a second fare while returning from Coney Island.

Dr. McFarland was riding in an elevated train on the Culver line. At Twenty-second and Gravesend Avenues the conductor asked him for the second 5 cents. The doctor refused to pay, and a special policeman arrested him, taking him to the Adams Street Station. Later he was released under a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Stephen C. Baldwin, his lawyer.

The police expect that Justice Gaynor's decision will cause a repetition of the trouble of last year, when Inspectors and other employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company dragged men, women, and children from the trolley cars going to Coney Island when the passengers refused to pay two fares. Several were injured.

Justice Gaynor's decision does not carry with it an injunction, and yesterday afternoon Col. T. S. Williams, General Manager of the railroad corporation, said that he had not received the Justice's decision and had not been officially notified of its existence. It had therefore been decided to collect the second fares all day to-day, when crowds are expected to go to Coney Island.

From Coney Island last night came several stories of citizens who, with damage suits against the company in view, tried to get arrested by refusing to pay a second fare. Nobody would arrest them. If they were in the trains the trainmen threatened, and threats failing to prevail, let it go at that and carried the protestants onward for a nickel. If the refusal occured at the Coney Island terminals, where a ten-cent fare is demanded before would-be passengers are admitted to the train inclosure, the offerers of nickel tickets were thrown out of the inclosure and not permitted to ride.

Appeals to the police to arrest the ticket choppers and other Brooklyn Rapid Transit employes for assault when this occurred were met with the answer that the police had not received official notice of the court's ruling.

Justice Gaynor's decision is as follows:

"The statute enables street railroad companies and steam railroad companies alike to acquire control of other railroads than their own by lease or other contract, without regard to whether such acquired railroads be street railroads or steam railroads. (Railroad Law, Sec. 78; Ingersoll v. Nassau R. Co. 157 N. Y., 453.)

"It next provides, however, that a street railroad company may charge only one fare for a continuous ride from one point to another over its tracks in any city or village, including the tracks of any railroad so leased or controlled by it, and that transfers must be given for that purpose, (Sections 101, 104.) It does not except any road, but on the contrary includes all roads which may be acquired under the said Section 78. That section and the two other sections which I have cited have to be read and construed together. The acquired connecting railroads referred to in Sections 101 and 104 are all of those which may be acquired under Section 78. The meaning and application of the statute are not to be restricted to acquired roads of the same kind, or organized under the same act as the lessee or controlling road. This is not open to dispute since the recent decisions of the Court of Appeals in the cases of Griffin and O'Reilly, (179 N. Y. 488, 450,) if the plain words of the statute did not suffice. The Barnett case which thus restricted the statute is not authoritative since these decisions.

"The charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company therefore permits it to charge only one fare for a continuous ride over its road (which is only about one-quarter of a mile long) and all of the connecting railroads which it operates and controls under leases or other contracts.

"A public service corporation bears a relation to the public similar to that of a public officer. It, like a public officer, is in the service of the public as an agent or arm of the Government, and is no more entitled to exact a fee or a charge in excess of that prescribed by law than is a public officer. The fee of a public officer may in a given case be small, but that is offset by other fees which are large. And, in the same way, if 5 cents be a small fare for a long distance, it is also an excessive fare for a short distance, and will be found to be a large average fare. The fat and the lean must go together.

"The relator could not be guilty of a breach of the peace in simply disputing the right of the conductor to make him pay a second fare. He had the right to refuse to pay it, and is discharged."

When the matter was argued before Justice Gaynor in Chambers, ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan appeared for the railroad company and declared that the arrest had been prearranged and was instituted solely to depress the stock of the corporation in Wall Street. He repudiated Lanigan, the special policeman who had made the arrest, and declared that the employes had been especially instructed to refrain from arresting or assaulting passengers who refused to pay a second fare.

FOLK TO COME HERE ALONE.

Governor Will Not Accompany Missouri Bryan Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Gov. Folk stated to-day that while he would attend the reception at New York to W. J. Bryan, he would be unable, owing to previous engagements, to accompany the Missouri Democratic delegation to the metropolis. The Missouri contingent, which is being recruited largely by Senator W. J. Stone, a political enemy of Folk, is scheduled to leave St. Louis Aug. 27.

It is also said that Chairman Evans of the Democratic State Committee will not serve as a member of the Stone delegation.

LIGHTNING TATTOOS A BOY.

Prints a Tree on Him—His Father Killed—Baseball Crowd Stunned.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 11.—At a baseball game here this afternoon the lightning smashed to splinters a huge locust tree, killed one man, wounded another, and imprinted on the side of a boy, from his shoulder to his waist line, a picture in blue of the tree under which the three had been standing.

Under one large locust tree stood John J. O'Brien, 42 years old, a plumber and bank Director of this place; his son George, 10 years old, and Frederick Stanford, 25 years old, an expressman of this place. A bolt hit the tree almost as soon as the three had reached it. The three fell at once, and many others under near-by trees were also shocked and knocked down. It was found that Mr. O'Brien was unscarred except for a little blue print on his forehead, but he was unconscious, like the other two who were with him. Mr. Stanford's legs were paralyzed. When the upper clothes were stripped from the unconscious boy the doctors found a long, distinct image in blue of the stricken locust tree. The image was clearer than if it had been tattooed by hand. The tree picture reached from the boy's shoulder to his waist line, covering one entire side of his body.

It was thought at first that all three stricken persons would die, so the Rev. Father Brennan of Lakeville, Conn., who had attended the game, administered extreme unction to the men and the boy.

The prospects are that Mr. Stanford's legs will remain paralyzed. Mr. O'Brien died as he was being carried to the hotel.

SEAMAN WELLS IN TROUBLE.

Report That He Is a Prisoner Charged with Insubordination.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 11.—J. Raynor Storrs Wells, son of W. Storrs Wells of New York and Newport, who enlisted in the navy as an ordinary seaman, is a prisoner aboard the receiving ship Franklin at the navy yard, charged with insubordination. He will be tried by court-martial.

The naval authorities have kept the arrest of Wells very quiet, but the news became known this evening. From the Franklin the report was confirmed that Wells was incarcerated in a cell aboard ship.

A month ago Wells entered the navy as a seaman at $18 a month. The reason why he enlisted was said to be marital difficulties, Wells having married Irene Bishop, a Weber and Fields chorus girl. On Aug. 4 he reported for duty at the Newport naval station and was to be sent here with a batch of recruits to begin his training as a seaman. The information here is that, instead of coming to Norfolk, Wells remained at Newport, driving about in his father's automobile and spending money freely. It had been reported from the Navy Yard that Wells arrived here several days ago with a batch of recruits, but this proves not to have been the case.

From the navy yard to-night it is learned that Wells was arrested in Philadelphia by a Corporal of marines and brought here a prisoner. On his arrival Wells was placed in the "brig" of the Franklin, where he is in irons, it is reported. The date for the court-martial has not yet been set. The charge is "disobedience of orders."

Newspapermen are not permitted near the naval prison on the Franklin, but the details of Wells's arrest were learned from a petty officer.

NEGRO RIOT UP-STATE.

Erie Tunnel Diggers in Savage Fight—Crimes Attributed to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Negro employes working on the new Erie Railroad tunnel through the Shawangunk Mountain at Otisville, have taken possession of the village and are "shooting up" the town. Residents have locked themselves in their homes. There are only three officers in the village, and they are unable to handle the negroes.

It is reported that a hundred shots have been fired, and that several of the negroes have been shot, three being badly wounded.

A week ago a negro was murdered at Otisville, and in the last two months a score have been wounded. The bodies of several men have been found in the last few months on the Erie tracks. Many believe they were murdered. Nearly all of the negro laborers are armed with heavy calibre revolvers.

The riot started to-night at 6 o'clock, when one negro shot a fellow-workman with a shotgun. The injured man was somewhat of a favorite, and the crowd chased his assailant, finally surrounding him in a vacant lot. The fugitive kept the crowd at a distance by repeatedly firing his shotgun in their direction.

The pursuers replied with revolver shots, but did not bring down the man. Justice of the Peace Velie and Constables Franks and Wheat, assisted by a number of others, arrested two of the negroes.

When the two prisoners were being taken to the lockup they broke away, and, aided by friends, escaped.

Late to-night it was reported that the officers had succeeded in quelling the disturbance by driving all the negroes to their camp and threatening to shoot any who ventured into the village.

GOODRICH SCORES TACOMA.

Admiral Writes Sharply to Mayor Because Petty Officer Had Been Snubbed.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Aug. 11.—Because admission was refused a petty officer of the Pacific squadron to a public dance, Rear Admiral Goodrich has written a letter to Mayor Wright, in which he says:

"The United States ship Chicago came to your city, and by your invitation shared in its celebration of Independence Day. I trust this celebration on its part embodied its sentiments of patriotism and of appreciation for those who have undertaken to fight their country's battles, but in view of this piece of unwarranted snobbishness I am forced to entertain lively suspicions.

"Unless Tacoma desires to serve notice on the navy that its visits there are unwelcome, it behooves you, Mr. Mayor, and other broad-minded citizens to bring the offenders in this case to a sharp and public account."

Mayor Wright is out of the city, but citizens generally vigorously condemn Rear Admiral Goodrich for what they call his insulting letter.

THE LONGWORTHS HOME; TAKE PRESIDENT'S YACHT

The Steerage Cheers as They Leave the St. Paul.

ARE CARRIED TO OYSTER BAY

The Congressman, However, Will Probably Leave Soon to Look After His Political Fences.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Representative of the First Congressional District of Ohio, and the daughter of the President of the United States, after a pleasant voyage, returned home yesterday afternoon on the American liner St. Paul. They left the ship at Quarantine and boarded the President's yacht, the Sylph, which took them for a short visit to Mr. Roosevelt's home on Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay.

Mr. Longworth, who aspires to succeed himself as the Representative of the First Ohio Congressional District, must hurry home to look after his political fences, particularly as the labor men have selected him as a shining mark in their campaign to send to Congress only such Representatives as shall have pledged themselves absolutely to vote for labor measures.

Mr. Longworth is desirous that his plurality of 17,506 at the last Congressional election shall not be materially reduced this Fall, especially as he is not on so good terms as he formerly was with the Cincinnati Republican machine, and has been selected for slaughter by the politicians, who believe that they control the labor vote in Hamilton County. He and Mrs. Longworth are therefore likely to be with the President for not more than three days and probably only two. They will then journey to Cincinnati to visit Mrs. Longworth, Sr., at her home on Madison Road, Walnut Hills. It is believed that they will remain there until after the election.

The Longworths, who received much attention from foreign rulers while abroad, were naturally the most interesting people on the St. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth spent most of their time on the trip over in their staterooms, Nos. 19 and 21, appearing only in the evening. Both are good sailors and missed none of the meals on the voyage. What the women passengers noticed most about Mrs. Longworth was that she was wearing her hair low on her forehead. They thought it might be to conceal the injury which she received in an automobile accident when she and Mr. Longworth were thrown with their machine into a ditch while abroad.

When the St. Paul arrived at Quarantine she was met by the Revenue Cutter Calumet. Deputy Collector Coney boarded the St. Paul and examined the baggage of the President's daughter and son-in-law with due care and formality. There were three trunks and six pieces of hand baggage, which were found to contain nothing dutiable. These were transferred to the launch of "the President's yacht," the Sylph. Mrs. Longworth appeared on deck on the return of the launch to say good-bye to such of the passengers as she knew. A companion ladder was hung on the port side of the St. Paul, and this was used by Mr. and Mrs. Longworth to get from the liner.

Mrs. Longworth wore a sleeveless Eton jacket of blue over a white shirtwaist and blue traveling skirt to match. Over her picture hat was a brown automobile veil. As she started down the companionway in true yachtswoman's style, she remembered that she had forgotten something and returned. This she did three times before giving her last instructions to her maid, who was left behind to care for the baggage not transferred to the Sylph.

Mr. Longworth followed his wife to the launch of the Sylph, where they were met by Deputy Collector Hamilton. As the boat put off from the liner the steerage passengers gave three cheers with a will to the departing fellow-passengers. Mrs. Longworth waved her hand to them and Mr. Longworth raised his hat and bowed.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were met at the companionway of the Sylph by her commander, Lieut. R. C. Bulmer, and were soon on the way for Oyster Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth reached Sagamore Hill at 8:15 last night. President Roosevelt and his whole family had prepared to greet the homecomers at the W. Emlen Roosevelt dock, and they were all there when the Sylph arrived. When it was seen that the launch was making for the J. West Roosevelt dock, which was only partly wrecked in the recent raid of the Highway Commissioners and had been temporarily patched up, the President and his family set out for the other dock, and arrived there in time to greet Mr. Longworth and his bride.

Supper was waiting at the President's home, and the party went there at once.

Among the passengers on the St. Paul was Mr. Longworth's colleague, Representative Theodore E. Burton of the Twenty-first Ohio Congressional District, who is Chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Mr. Burton had been enjoying his annual pilgrimages to see how they manage the rivers and harbors abroad. Others on the St. Paul were Dr. Samuel C. Baldwin, Arthur Brentano, A. L. Cameron, W. A. Cowles, A. T. Crossley, H. B. Culver, John Fox, Jr., Marshall Halstead, John O. Henshaw, R. J. Horner, E. L. Judkin, Henry S. King, Capt. H. P. Lowcay, F. R. A. Pingree, H. D. Richardson, S. B. Schuyler, Arthur V. Smith, John M. Speer, John Stewart, David Wagstaff, and E. Bronson Williams.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Laborer Touched Power Rail While at Work on Fourteenth Street.

Patrick Kiley, an electrician employed by the New York City Railway Company, was killed by an electric shock yesterday morning in a trench at Avenue B and Fourteenth Street, where a new switch is being built from the Fourteenth Street track into the car barn on Avenue B. Kiley was at work in the trench with Peter Sherlock, the foreman in charge. They were trying to put some bolts through the power rail, which lies about three feet below the level of the car track.

In reaching down to put in a bolt Kiley happened to touch his forehead against one of the track rails and established a connection. Kiley's death was almost instantaneous. His fellow-workmen dared not touch him. Their shouts attracted Patrolman Finehr of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who dislodged the body with ropes and old pieces of burlap.

TOLD GOVERNOR TO "G'WAN."

Pennypacker Ordered from Forbidden Steps as a Loafer by Policeman.

Special to The New York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Aug. 12.—A travel-stained and weary-looking man, who had arrived from New York, stepped off a late train last night. He carried an ordinary looking grip—such as might be unearthed in any farm house—in one hand, while with the other he fanned his face with his dusty Panama hat. The stranger meditatively scratched one leg with the toe of the boot on the other, gazed at his watch, then meandered up to Main and Swede Streets. He was on his way to Schwenksville, and had an hour to wait for the trolley. The tired man looked across the street to the inviting looking steps of the Penn Trust Company building, and taking a seat on the granite stairway, buried his head in his hands.

A few minutes later Policeman Warren came along. He saw the lone figure on the steps and, touching the stranger on the shoulder, said:

"See here, you must move on. We don't permit loafers on these steps."

"All right," replied the stranger with a quizzical smile. "As I don't want to be run in I guess I'll move."

"Gov. Pennypacker!" exclaimed the startled policeman, recognising the Chief Executive.

"The same," replied the Governor, smiling at the policeman's confusion.

An apology was tendered by the policeman, who said that complaints had been made by the bank officers, but Gov. Pennypacker complimented the policeman upon his performance of duty.

ENDS STRIKE AS ILLEGAL.

Vice President Fitzpatrick Orders Switchmen Back to Work.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 11.—The strike of the switchmen in the yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which has been in progress for several days, has been settled by Second Grand Vice President Val Fitzpatrick of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. He has not only ordered the strikers to return to work if they can obtain their old places, but has directed that all the local unions shall assist the officers in filling the vacancies here with competent men.

The situation is said to be unique in the labor world. Fitzpatrick insists that the sincerity of purpose of the Brotherhood in its dealings with the railroad must be upheld. He declares that the strike was both illegal and unwarranted, and, as the company will refuse to take back the strikers, he says that it is the duty of the Brotherhood to fill every striker's place with competent, trustworthy men, even if men must be taken from other railroads for a time.

The strike began on Tuesday, when 260 men quit work. Since then the affair has caused a serious congestion in the freight yards of the railroad here.

Fitzpatrick says in his order:

"We must concede that the position of the company is justified. We have told the company that our organization would do its duty fearlessly and protect its contracts. Members are cautioned to remain at work and pay no attention to those who may try to influence them to jeopardize their positions and contracts, as the brotherhood will co-operate with the company."

TUG BRINGS THREE INJURED.

They Were Badly Burned in Explosion Off Atlantic City.

The tug Tormentor, Capt. McCloud, arrived at Quarantine yesterday afternoon with two men and a woman, who were severely burned by an explosion on the coal-laden barge Cassie, off Atlantic City, yesterday morning. The barge was in tow of the Tormentor bound from Norfolk for New Bedford.

Andrew Deteric of 149 Saratoga Avenue, East Boston, and Neils Olsen were at work in the bunker when the light in their lantern went out. One of them struck a match to light it when gas in the bunker exploded with terrific force, blowing out the deck overhead. Miss Davis, the stewardess, was in the cabin over where the men were working.

Soon after the explosion the Tormentor sighted the Clyde Line steamer Arapahoe, from Charleston to New York, and reported the accident. Capt. Kemble of the Arapahoe was asked to bring the injured to New York.

He replied that he would, but suggested it might be just as well for the Tormentor to anchor the tow and take the injured to Atlantic City. The suggestion as to anchoring the tow was carried out, but the Tormentor decided to make the run to New York rather than to the Jersey resort.

WOMAN'S TRIP IN AIRSHIP.

Made with Stevens at Night—Accident Adds to Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Mary P. Miller, wife of Major C. J. S. Miller, was the central figure in an exciting night flight made with Leo Stevens, the inventor, in an airship here to-night. When the descent was finally made she said it was "glorious." Stevens congratulated her on her bravery.

Because of the gas which the bag lost yesterday Stevens found this evening that he could not take Major Miller with him because of his weight. The Major's wife, who was at the aerodrome, asked to go in his stead, and Miller gave his consent. It was after 8 o'clock and quite dark when the airship got away. The big crowd gave three cheers for Mrs. Miller, who laughed gayly and waved her handkerchief.

Stevens started in the direction of town with the airship in perfect control, but when he was 600 feet in the air and about an eighth of a mile from the starting point the engine gave out and stopped. In hurling out the drag line Mrs. Miller had thrown out the sparking crank, so nothing remained to be done but to come down. They were then above a high hill overlooking the town and in the direction they were going was a precipice with French Creek at the bottom. Stevens saw he would have to make a hasty descent and opened the valve at the top of the bag. The airship settled steadily and terra firma was reached without mishap.

After Mrs. Miller had alighted, Stevens put his engine in order and resumed his flight. He crossed the city in total darkness and descended in a field across the Allegheny River, a mile from town. He said it was the first airship flight he had ever made in total darkness.

Latest Shipping.

SS La Bretagne, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless passing Nantucket at 2:20 P. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

CIRCUS SEATS FALL AND 100 ARE HURT

Panic in Far Rockaway Tent After the Collapse.

500 GO DOWN IN WRECKAGE

Men Fight Women to Get Free—Cottagers from Cedarhurst, Woodmere, and Lawrence in the Crash.

The seating platform in a crowded tent in which the Frank A. Robinson Circus was showing near the beach at Far Rockaway, L. I., collapsed last night, injuring more or less seriously more than 100 persons.

Five of the more seriously hurt were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, at Far Rockaway. They were:

DOWLING, MARTIN J., 37 years old, of 275 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn; right shoulder dislocated and right arm broken.

THENEFELD, ROSA, 29 years old, of Scanlon's Cottage, Far Rockaway; right ankle fractured and injured internally.

DE MOTT, LENA, 21 years old, of Cedarhurst, L. I.; fracture of left ankle and internal injuries.

HANFIELD, JOSIE, Wave Crest, L. I.; fractured right ankle and internal injuries.

HENNEFIELD, JOHN, 27 years old, of Arverne; right ankle fractured and internal injuries.

BURKHARDER, ANNIE, scalp wound.

When the crash came there the tent was crowded with men and women who have Summer cottages at Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Lawrence, and Far Rockaway. More than 2,000 spectators were there. They were watching the performers in the three rings when without warning the west wing of benches on the Grandview Avenue side crashed down to the ground, carrying about 500 persons with them and causing a wild panic.

Nursegirls with babies in their arms fought to get out from beneath the timbers, where they were pinned down, while men pushed aside women and children to escape.

The screams of the injured were heard five blocks away, and crowds from the neighboring hotels ran to the tent and helped to extricate the injured.

The entire police reserve squad of Far Rockaway was called out and assisted in the rescue work, but before they got there Policemen William A. Barry and Daniel O'Donnel, with Fireman Thomas Smith of Engine Company 164, had succeeded in stopping a serious stampede.

The police and firemen drove the frightened musicians back to the music stand and compelled them to play a popular air while the work of rescue was being carried on.

The fireman shouted for volunteers and many who had been sitting on the opposite side of the tent pitched in to help lift injured women and children to places of safety.

Scores of injured persons were carried to the neighboring hotels by coachmen and wagon drivers from Grand View Avenue and Broadway. The result was that the corridors of the Tack-a-Pou-Sha Hotel and the Kuloff resembled hospital wards.

When the ambulance from St. Joseph's Hospital arrived Drs. Hill and Crane of the hospital staff and Dr. Schenck of Rockaway Beach had all they could do dressing the wounds of the injured, many of whom insisted on being driven to their cottages in their own carriages, which were outside. Owing to this fact the police were not able to get even a nearly complete list of the injured.

More than sixty women fell sixteen feet with the wrecked seats, but not one of these turned up at the hospital last night, the injured among them declaring they would call in their own doctors.

William Colton, who was on one of the top benches when the crash came, said that he was certain many well-known persons had been injured, as he noticed several on the first tier of benches before the crash came.

"It was about 9:30 o'clock," said Mr. Colton. "I was on the Park Avenue side of the tent, which had been erected on Caffrey's lawn overlooking the ocean. The circus had just come to town, and was booked for two performances. There had been a parade through the town, and this attracted many, so that all that could possibly get into the show crowded in.

"A woman in white was giving an exhibition on one of the side rings, performing with two white horses, while in another ring a man was driving three black horses. In the centre ring a juggling act was going on. The woman had performed a difficult feat, and the crowd stood to applaud.

"Just then the crash came, two upright timber supports breaking and throwing six tiers of seats, each with at least a hundred persons on it. They fell in a heap, screaming and fighting to get up. Many ran from the tent.

"Others climbed over the people who had fallen, shouting the names of relatives and friends. Then came Fireman Smith and the policeman, who succeeded in quieting the people and straightening matters out.

"Investigation showed that in the confusion many personshad dropped their pocket books and hand bags, and some of the women ran out leaving their babies behind them."

The police arrested George William Ross, the manager of the show. Sergt. Higgins held him on a charge of criminal negligence.

PASSENGER TRAINS IN PERIL.

Chain Entangled in Wheel Stops Runaway Car's Wild Dash.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 11.—A runaway car on a long incline on the Central New England Railway menaced the lives of the passengers on two trains to-day. The box car ran from a siding at Norfolk and started down a steep mountain grade toward Canaan. The trainmen tried to stop it, but the car had gathered speed and they were obliged to abandon it.

A passenger train had started from Norfolk in the same direction about fifteen minutes before. The agent at Norfolk telegraphed to East Canaan, but word came back that the train had just left there. A message was sent to Canaan, and an express train for New York, which was standing at the station, was shifted to a siding out of the way of the runaway car.

The car stopped of its own accord between this city and Canaan when a heavy chain attached to one of the brakes parted and became entangled with the wheels. The car had attained a speed of a mile a minute when it passed through East Canaan.

GIANT WARSHIPS FOR RUSSIA.

Report That 20,000-Ton Vessels Are to be Built in Russian Yards.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—According to The Bourse Gazette, the naval construction programme of the Ministry of Marine includes ironclads of 20,000 tons, capable of steaming twenty-one knots, to be constructed in Russian yards.

ATTACK BY NEGRO BURGLAR.

Farmer Dying and a Posse Hunting His Assailant.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 11.—A posse headed by Sheriff Wilson is searching for a negro burglar who attacked Graconnio Magia, an Italian farmer, early this morning in his home near Woodbury, about six miles from here. The negro attacked Magia's wife after compelling her to give him $107. Magia is dying in a hospital here.

17 PANAMA PLOTTERS TAKEN.

Colombian ex-Revolutionary Generals Accused of Conspiracy.

PANAMA, Aug. 11.—The police captured last night seventeen Colombians, ex-revolutionary Generals, on the charge of conspiring against high national authorities. The prisoners during the revolution of 1900 distinguished themselves by their depredations in the interior of the Isthmus. A Mexican, Ruis Sandoval, was also taken into custody. All the men arrested had recently arrived in Panama.

Secretary Arias refuses to furnish any details of the plot, but it is rumored that some of the members of the Panama Liberal Party are implicated. The prisoners will be deported as pernicious foreigners.

The conditions here are normal, the general public not being aware that the authorities have captured the plotters.

CROKER AGAINST HEARST.

Anxious to Prevent His Nomination—Summons Freedman to Ireland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Andrew Freedman of New York, who is now in Paris, has received a telegram from Richard Croker asking him to come to Mr. Croker's home in Ireland. Mr. Freedman will arrive there on Monday and expects that Mr. Croker will discuss with him the New York political situation.

Mr. Freedman understands that Mr. Croker is anxious to help bring about the nomination of Bryan for the Presidency and that he is equally anxious to prevent Hearst's nomination as Governor.

ELEPHANT GRABBED HER ARM

Mrs. Hawes, Who Often Feeds Gunda, Was Late Yesterday.

Mrs. Lucretia Ann Hawes, who lives at the Peabody Home, in the Bronx, has been amusing herself for several months by feeding Gunda, the big Bronx Park elephant, about 3 o'clock every afternoon. Yesterday Mrs. Hawes was detained and did not get to the Zoo until nearly 4.

Gunda was impatient, and when he saw her, and before Mrs. Hawes knew what was happening, stretched out his trunk and gripped both Mrs. Hawes's arm and the basket she was carrying.

Mrs. Hawes screamed for help, and, although the keepers reached her side quickly, her arm was severely bruised. She was taken home by an employe of the Zoological Park.

SCHIFF IN MANCHURIA DEAL?

Report That He May Float a $150,000,000 Loan on Japan's Railway.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 11.—A Japanese official engineer passed through Che-Foo to-day on his way to Peking with the intention, aided by Chinese officials, of enlisting Chinese support for a loan on the 500 miles of railway now operated by Japan in Southern Manchuria.

It is proposed that Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, shall also float a loan of $150,000,000 on the railway.

None of the members of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were accessible last night.

Since the return of Jacob H. Schiff from Japan a few months ago there has been indefinite talk of further financing to be undertaken by his banking house in connection with the Japanese Government's purchases of the railroads in Japan, but nothing has been put forward to connect the firm with the financing of the Southern Manchurian Railway.

KILLED IN AUTO SMASH.

Machine Hits a Bridge Railing Near Atlantic City—Two Hurt.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—One man was killed and two others and a woman were badly injured to-night when an automobile collided with a bridge railing on the Meadow Boulevard, six miles from this city.

The dead man was Joseph Locke of Philadelphia, chauffeur. The other occupants of the automobile were Allan Wilson, James Brown, and Marguerite Suttin, all of Philadelphia. Miss Suttin has a fractured leg and arm, one of Brown's wrists was broken, and Wilson's face was badly lacerated, and he is believed to be internally injured. The automobile was wrecked.

With three of the party prostrate in the road and the remaining man helplessly wringing his hands, the victims of the accident were discovered twenty minutes later by another automobile party. The injured were brought to the hospital here. Wilson had not regained consciousness at a late hour.

Wilson and his party had hired the automobile. They were returning from a trip to Pleasantville.

Dog Bit a Girl in the Face.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Miss Mary Tiffany was attacked by a dog here yesterday. The animal sprang upon Miss Tiffany and bit her in the face. The wounds inflicted were deep and bled profusely. The dog was shot.

Ex-Auditor Neff Out on $15,000 Bail.

WARSAW, N. Y., Aug. 11.—John W. Neff, former Auditor of Erie County, was released from the custody of Sheriff French of Wyoming County this morning, furnishing bail in the sum of $15,000.

LOW RATE SEPTEMBER TOURS via NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES to Canada and Northern and Western resorts. Call on ticket agent or address M. C. Reach, A. G. P. A., 391 Broadway.—adv.

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JEROME NAMED TO LEAD ANTI-HEARST CAMPAIGN

Movement Is Started in Buffalo by Conservative Reformers.

ADAM AS AN ALTERNATE

Leaders Believe District Attorney Will Win Old-Time Democrats—Division in Independence League.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Arrangements are being made to start a movement to take Erie County away from Hearst. Conferences are being held and a public announcement of the purpose of the movement and the name of the candidate will probably be made next week. The name of Mayor Adam may be put forward, but it is likely that if this is done it will be merely for the purpose of securing a rallying point, and that the real candidate will be a man from Greater New York. William Travers Jerome is the man whose name is heard more than that of any other.

This surprising change in the situation has developed within twenty-four hours. A day or two ago the conservative Democrats were sitting idly back and letting the Hearst men do as they saw fit without so much as a protest. Now they are organizing, not only for a fight against Hearst, but to take the leadership. So far Cayuga has been the only county in which anything has been done in the way of opposing Hearst. Now Erie will be added to the list, and it is probable that recruits may be looked for in other counties.

The purpose of the movement cannot be learned authoritatively, but apparently, from the best obtainable information, the plan will provide for the nomination of an independent ticket. Whether or not Hearst will get the Democratic nomination is not the question. The conservatives do not see much use in attempting to prevent it, only to be bowled over in the effort. Hence their talk is chiefly for the nomination of a third ticket around which old-line Democrats can rally.

There is reason to believe that these Democrats have been in consultation with friends in the party in Greater New York and elsewhere. The sentiment among conservative Democrats in Erie County is strongly for Jerome. Justice Gaynor is not well known here, and no other candidate except Mayor Adam has any especial strength. Jerome, however, is extremely popular among the conservative element, and the talk of the opposition to Hearst centres chiefly around his name.

The idea is that while Hearst's nomination by the Democratic convention cannot be prevented, the old-line Democrats should not be left to a choice between Hearst and Higgins. The latter is very unpopular in Erie, and it would be hard to find a Democrat who could be brought to

ments Ihmsen had decided to have the local nominations made by the State Committee instead of the Executive Committee.

The State Committee has nine members, the Executive Committee thirty. The latter are the men whose names are held out to the public to induce them to join the league. The indignation of the latter was extreme after this announcement. There has been a bitter fight ever since, and last night there was a meeting, at which sharp words were exchanged.

The labor men, who constitute the back bone of the Hearst movement, are with the Executive Committeemen to a man. Dr. Crowe is the leader in the fight against the four bosses, and with him stand the unions of the town. The original programme did not contemplate the admission of any labor men to the Executive Committee.

An effort was made to freeze them out—an extraordinary thing from the standpoint of political tactics, considering the part the labor men are playing in the Hearst boom. The reason was that the four bosses feared that the labor men could not be controlled and would want to have something to say about the nominations themselves. This fear is justified. The official labor paper here, a publication called Progress, is out against the State Committeemen and vigorously denounces them in every issue.

Ihmsen's "O. K.," however, is the unanswerable argument which confronts every attack on the State Committee. The labor men and anti-machine men fear that the State Committeemen are engineering a deal with the Democratic organization leaders here, who are not much more trusted than are the Republican machine chiefs. Wholesale resignations from the Executive Committee are promised, and, altogether, a very pretty row is in progress.

JEROME CONSIDERS IT.

Conservative Democrats Think He Could Be Elected.

Politicians were stirred out of all proportion to the season yesterday by intimations that District Attorney Jerome will really run for Governor either as the Democratic candidate or as an independent. What Mr. Jerome has in mind, it is believed, is really a nomination on the Democratic ticket. In this respect the situation is not different from what it has been for several weeks.

Mr. Jerome went to his Summer home in Lakeville, Conn., last night. When called on the telephone there he declined to talk of his possible candidacy. His words were:

"I do not care to say anything about that matter at present."

"But isn't it true," he was asked, "that prominent Democrats have urged upon you the advisability of declaring yourself a candidate for the Governorship?"

"That I do not care to discuss at this time," said Mr. Jerome again.

It has been known to Mr. Jerome's friends that for several weeks he has been considering a statement setting forth his position. Those who profess to know his state of mind say that it is very much the same as expressed by him in the matter of his candidacy for the District Attorneyship last Fall. Two propositions, it is said, have been laid before Mr. Jerome.

The first is that he can get the Democratic nomination for Governor. While no guarantee of success can be held out to him, he has been told that he is preeminently the man who can knock the props out from under the Hearst machine and make the Independence League campaign a joke. Whether he wins or not, he has been informed, he can be the savior of the Democratic Party, because under his candidacy, with Hearst as an independent, it would be sure to at least hold second place on the ticket, and remain the second party in the State, even if it fails to win.

On the other hand his friends have pointed out to him that he cannot afford at this stage of his career to lead a losing fight. It is said that Mr. Jerome has had no patience with these suggestions. He is taking into consideration only his plain duty in the premises and what he considers that he owes to those conservatives who have been urging him to accept their suffrages. For that reason no one looms as large as a Democratic candidate at present as does Jerome.

With him an honest effort would be made to win. The Democrats in the State who are now demoralized would be impressed with this effort and rally to the support of the candidate. It is also believed that many Republican votes could be won for Jerome. It was even a grave question among politicians yesterday whether Gov. Higgins would be so anxious for renomination if Jerome was the Democratic candidate.

The other proposal that has been submitted to Mr. Jerome is that he run as an independent should Hearst succeed in capturing the Democratic nomination. Conservative Democrats do not want to vote for Higgins or any other Republican candidate, and they will not vote for Hearst.

The strongest impression prevailing yesterday was that Mr. Jerome was in a receptive frame of mind, that he could have the Democratic nomination if he wanted it, and that just as soon as he makes it known that he will accept a nomination or will run independent, the work of the Buffalo convention will be practically settled.

THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

How Many Each County Now Gets and How the Leaders Are Figuring.

Although the number of delegates at the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo on Sept. 25 will be 450, as in every Democratic State Convention for the last ten years, their apportionment will be different as regards many counties. This is due to the reapportionment of the Assembly districts. Some leaders will have more delegates and some less than when they sat in the last convention in Saratoga in September, 1904.

Patrick H. McCarren gains 6. He controlled 63 in 1904, but next month he will control 69. Norman E. Mack and William J. Conners of Buffalo will have 27, as against 24 two years ago. Antisdale, Carey, Pallace, and Lynn of Monroe will have 15. They had 12 in 1904. Queens will be entitled to 12 delegates. Whether they will be Bermel or Cassidy delegates remains to be seen. The Democrats of Westchester, under Agar, Walsh, and Allen, will have 12, 3 more than formerly.

Tammany Hall neither gained nor lost in the number of delegates to which it is entitled. Its quota remains at 105. As the unit rule almost invariably prevails in Democratic meetings, the winner of the Murphy-McClellan contest on primary day can, no doubt, swing the whole 105.

Reductions in representation occurred all along the line, and some leaders will appear at Buffalo with half the strength they had two years ago.

D Cady Herrick and Patrick E. McCabe of Albany must divide 9 where they formerly had 12. Thomas S. Osborne of Cayuga will have but 3. If the delegates should be Hearst men, a new leader must come out of Cayuga for the State Convention. Bulger of Oswego or some other Oswego man will have but 3 delegates, as against 6 in the past decade. The warring elements of Onondaga will send 9, or 3 less than heretofore. Nassau will send 3. Heretofore, President Roosevelt's county has had to divide its delegates, Democratic or Republican, with Queens.

In the Hearst string are 3 each from Greene, Wayne, Delaware, Wyoming, Orleans, Broome, and Tioga, to add to the 27 from Erie.

Democratic leaders are figuring the smallest combination of counties that will control the convention. A majority would be 226. A favorite combination has been New York, 105; Erie, 27; Queens, 12; Richmond, 3; Westchester, 12; Kings, 69; total, 228. This would be Greater New York plus Erie and Westchester against the rest of the State. Erie and New York have often found it good politics to stand together, and may again. Westchester's Democratic interests are in some ways identical with those of New York County. Its State Committeeman is friendly to Tammany Hall.

Following is the apportionment of delegates:

Albany	9	Oneida	9
Allegany	3	Onondaga	9
Broome	3	Ontario	3
Cattaraugus	3	Orange	6
Cayuga	3	Orleans	3
Chautauqua	6	Oswego	3
Chemung	3	Otsego	3
Chenango	3	Putnam	3
Clinton	3	Queens	12
Columbia	3	Rensselaer	6
Cortland	3	Richmond	3
Delaware	3	Rockland	3
Dutchess	6	St. Lawrence	6
Erie	27	Saratoga	3
Essex	3	Schenectady	3
Franklin	3	Schoharie	3
Fulton and Hamilton	3	Schuyler	3
Genesee	3	Seneca	3
Greene	3	Steuben	6
Herkimer	3	Suffolk	6
Jefferson	3	Sullivan	3
Kings	69	Tioga	3
Lewis	3	Tompkins	3
Livingston	3	Ulster	6
Madison	3	Warren	3
Monroe	15	Washington	3
Montgomery	3	Wayne	3
Nassau	3	Westchester	12
New York	105	Wyoming	3
Niagara	6	Yates	3

WE TRY EXPERIMENTS FOR EUROPE, SAYS ROOT

Reflex Action Felt in Every Country of the Old World.

ALL AMERICA PROGRESSING

Secretary's Speech at a Dinner Given by the President of Uruguay—Enthusiasm Over His Visit.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 11.—The entertainments provided to-day for Mr. Root, the United States Secretary of State, were regal in character. They included an automobile excursion, a visit to the famous breeding studs, a reception by the municipality, a banquet given by President Ordoñez, a gala performance at the theatre, and a pyrotechnic display. Popular enthusiasm is great, and the visitors are being greeted everywhere by cheering crowds.

At the Government House banquet Mr. Root was welcomed in a speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Romeu, who expressed the confident belief that the visit of the American Secretary of State would mutually benefit the relations between the two countries.

In replying Mr. Root said:

"It is most gratifying to hear from the lips of one of the masters of South American diplomacy—one who knows the reality of international politics—so just an estimate of the attitude of my own country toward her South American sisters.

"The great declaration of Monroe, made in the infancy of Latin-American liberty, was an assertion to all the world of the competency of Latin-Americans to govern themselves and their countries. That assertion my country has always maintained, and my presence here is, in part, for the purpose of giving evidence of her belief that the truth of the assertion has been demonstrated—that in the progressive development which attends the course of nations the peoples of South America have proved that their national tendencies and capacities are and will be on and ever on in the path of order and liberty.

"I am here to learn more of and also to demonstrate our belief in the substantial similarity of interests and sympathies of American self-governing republics. You have justly indicated that there is nothing in the growing friendship between our countries which imperils the interests of those countries in the Old World from which we have drawn our language, our traditions, and the bases of our customs and our laws. I think it may safely be said that those nations which planted their feeble colonies on these shores and from which we have spread so widely, have profited far more from the independence of the American republics than they would have profited if their unwise system of Colonial Government had been continued. In the establishment of these free and independent nations of this continent they have obtained a profitable outlet for their trade, employment for their commerce, food for their people, and refuge for their poor and their surplus population.

"We have done more than that. We have tried here their experiments in government for them. The reflex action of American experiments in government has been felt in every country in Europe without exception, and has been far more effective in its influence than any good quality of the old colonial system could have been; and now our prosperity but adds to their prosperity. Intercourse in trade and exchange of thought in learning, in literature, in art, all add to their powers and their prosperity, their intellectual activity and their commercial strength. We still draw from their stores of wealth commercially, spiritually, intellectually, and physically, and we are beginning to return, and in a rich measure with interest, what we have got from them. We have learned that national aggrandizement and national prosperity are to be gained rather by national friendship than by national violence.

"The friendship for your country that we from the North have is a friendship that springs from a desire to promote the common welfare of mankind by advancing the rule of order, of justice, of humanity, and of the Christianity which makes for the prosperity and happiness of all mankind.

"It is not as a messenger of strife that I come to you, but I am here as the advocate of universal friendship and peace."

INSANITY PLEA FOR LYNCHER.

Jury Frees Him Under Bond—Court-Martial for Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 11.—George Hall, the Montgomery County man sentenced to fifteen years in prison for leading the lynchers here on Monday night, was removed to the penitentiary to-night for safe keeping, pending a decision from the Supreme Court, to which his case has been appealed.

Bud Bullabough was released, there being no bill against him. F. M. Cress was released on bond as insane. Cress was arraigned for trial before Judge Long today on the charge of trespassing and conspiracy with the mob. Attorneys for the defense sprung a surprise by introducing as witnesses Dr. W. W. McKenzie and Dr. H. T. Tranthan, who testified that the defendant was insane on the night of Aug. 6, when he joined the mob. A verdict was returned in accordance with the physicians' testimony, which defeated the trespass charge. He is yet to be tried for conspiracy, but was released under a bond of $500 for his appearance at the next term of court.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 11.—Gov. Glenn has announced that he will order a special court-martial to sit at Salisbury immediately after the First Regiment encampment, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the Salisbury militia on the occasion of the lynching of the three negroes on Monday night.

The court-martial is at the urgent request of Capt. Max Barker, who was in command of the company, and who says that his company retired from the jail because Sheriff Julian would not give him permission to fire on the mob.

BOY BATHER DROWNS.

Sinks Despite a Companion's Brave Effort to Save Him.

When Charles Fellows of 2,106 Amsterdam Avenue and Frank Riley of 189th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, went for a swim in the Hudson River, off 170th Street, yesterday, they took with them eight-year-old Frank Schultz of 2,104 Amsterdam Avenue, to show him how. Fellows and Riley, who are aged respectively ten and twelve years, jumped into the water and then little Schultz plunged in.

Before his friends could get to him he was in trouble. He had gone down once when Riley got to him. Schultz grabbed Riley around the neck, making the predicament of the older boy just as serious as his own. Riley managed to free himself after a struggle, but before he could catch Schultz a second time the boy had disappeared beneath the water. He was not seen again.

Late last night an older brother of the drowned boy and a friend recovered the body with grappling irons.

TEXAS CAMPAIGNS OF TO-DAY.

Affidavits, Not Pistols, the Weapons Now Employed.

The idea in the East that political campaigning in Texas is done with revolvers and Winchester rifles, the best shot winning out, is swept aside by examples of campaign "literature" that have recently drifted into New York from Harrison and Marion Counties in Texas, where the contest for the post of flotorial representative in the State Legislature is being conducted after the most approved methods. John W. Furrh and L. P. Wilson are running for the place.

One of Mr. Furrh's circulars was headed, "Campaign Slanders Refuted." Mr. Furrh's statement begins as follows:

"I regret very much that in this race for Representative of the Eight District Mr. L. P. Wilson and his friends have seen fit to inaugurate a campaign of mud slinging, whereby they are endeavoring not only to defeat me, but to blacken my character and reputation by raking together and circulating every vile slander that imagination can conceive of."

Mr. Furrh regrets that in the brief circular, which contains nearly 3,000 words, he can notice but a few of the slanders that have been circulated about him. He asks, however, that his refutations shall receive careful consideration. The following are two of the statements considered slanderous:

(a) That John W. Furrh did steal a bale of cotton from a blind negro;

(b) That John W. Furrh did take a sewing machine from his sister, Mrs. Gertrude Holt, even after she had made part payment on it.

In refutation of slander Mr. Furrh reproduces an affidavit, which the affiant, James Eastage, could not sign, but upon which he put his mark. The affiant deposes that he "learns with surprise that John W. Furrh had been accused of stealing a bale of cotton from an old blind negro named George Brashears; that in truth and in fact —— —— stole the said bale of cotton, and that John W. Furrh traced said bale to Shreveport, made said negro pay for same, and turned the price of said cotton over to him (Eastage), to whom it rightfully belonged."

As to Slander B, wherein John W. Furrh is accused of taking a sewing machine from his sister, Mrs. Gertie Holt, after she had made part payment on it, Mr. Furrh draws upon the records of Harrison County for a letter which Mr. Furrh holds proves that its writer, Mrs. Holt's husband, coerced his wife into signing the affidavit slandering him.

Continuing, Mr. Furrh says that he sold Mrs. Holt a sewing machine and his brother Mat sold her one. The one he sold her was returned to him as unsatisfactory. Having refuted the above slanders, Mr. Furrh goes on to say things about his opponent.

OTHERS MET MRS. HAMILTON.

More Complainants, Who Say They Were Defrauded, Appear.

Since the arrest of Mrs. Helen Hamilton by the Federal authorities on the charge of using the United States mails for the transmission of love letters, written for the purpose of extracting money from their recipients, other alleged victims than James B. MacClellan, the Philadelphian on whose evidence the woman was locked up, have appeared.

MacClellan, according to his story, parted with only a few thousands. Another man who promises to tell his story to the District Attorney this week, is understood to have given a much larger sum.

Assistant District Attorney Carmody would not discuss the new complaints received.

Both Joel Marx and Hugh Gordon Miller, counsel for Mrs. Hamilton, were out of the city yesterday. Deputy Marshal Reid, who arrested the woman Friday night, said that in her house in West Eighty-second Street, immediately off the main hall, was a handsomely furnished library containing several thousand valuable volumes. Reid noticed that the name on the fly leaves of some of the books was "Miss Brown."

The Deputy Marshal made inquiries among the merchants of the neighborhood and found that none of them knew MacClellan's charmer by the name of Hamilton.

United States Commissioner Shields was asked yesterday if he had issued any additional warrants for Mrs. Hamilton.

"I have nothing to say about the case," he replied, "except that I have held the woman to appear before me on Sept. 26."

ALL CITY LINES BOOMING.

Subway, Elevated, and Surface Routes Show Great Increase.

An increase of 328,848 passengers a day was shown yesterday by the report of the State Railroad Commission on the traffic of the local transportation lines for the quarter ended June 30.

The total number of cash fares in the entire city for the three months—April, May, and June—was 332,384,850, an increase of 20,925,163 over the corresponding quarter of 1905, and an average of 3,652,580 passengers a day.

In Manhattan the traffic increased from 190,553,453 cash fares in three months to 208,297,256, a gain of 17,743,803. The daily average was 2,288,990, an increase per day of 194,986.

The Subway showed a gain of 10,219,312 passengers for the quarter, an increase of 37.9 per cent., while the elevated gained 7.1 per cent., carrying 4,612,563 more passengers, and the surface lines showed an increase of 2,911,928 passengers, or 2.9 per cent.

The Bronx lines showed the remarkable gain of 48 per cent., the number of fares increasing 2,903,604, making the total for the quarter 8,923,465.

In Brooklyn there were 106,250,327 cash fares taken in, an increase of 8.4 per cent., or 8,264,664 passengers. Queens showed a gain of 608,499, making the total traffic for the quarter 6,364,443, or 10.5 per cent. larger than last year.

On Staten Island, the electric lines showed a gain of 18.8 per cent. for the quarter, the number of cash fares being 2,549,350, an increase of 404,683.

TO IMPROVE BLACKWELL'S.

Part of Commissioner Hebberd's $968,000 Will Be Spent on the Island.

George W. Hebberd, Commissioner of Charities, to whom the $968,000 appropriation for new buildings and other improvements has just been turned over, will begin work at once in correcting evils which have long existed and removing dangers which have menaced at different institutions under his jurisdiction.

One of the first uses to be made of the money will be the purchase of new beds for the hospitals at Blackwell's Island and elsewhere. The unsanitary and unsafe dormitories used by the hospital helpers on the Island will come down and will be replaced with modern and permanent structures.

The "Klondike," as the only general sitting room for men at the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island is known, is to be replaced by a well-lighted, airy structure of iron. A similar building will be erected for the women.

Numerous improvements are planned at the Kings County Hospital, including a new morgue and a chapel for mourners. A fire-proof stairway will be put in at the Brooklyn Almshouse, and many other pressing needs of the department will be met.

RIOT AROUND BODY OF CHICAGO TELLER

Angry Depositors Force Their Way Into Suicide's House.

DIRECTORS BEING EXAMINED

Subjected to a Severe Inquisition—Belief That Stensland Has Gone to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Crowds of hooting, yelling men, women, and children to-day surrounded the house at 320 North Carpenter Street, wherein lay the body of Frank J. Kowalski, teller of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, who shot himself last evening as a result of the taunts of neighbors involving his name in the network of fraud in which the bank is wrapped.

Maledictions in several languages were uttered against the dead man. Women stormed the doors and children tore away the modest wreath of flowers and the black crape, trampling these signs of death under foot. Men gained admittance to the house under the guise of friendship and then, in the face of weeping women relatives who surrounded the casket, shouted epithets and shook their fists at the body. The Deputy Coroner, unable to continue with the inquest because of the shouting and noise, sent for the police, who forced the disturbers from the door.

In Milwaukee Avenue to-night crowds were addressed by frenzied depositors urging vengeance against Stensland and his associates. Threats of lynching were made. The police tried to keep order, but failed.

The latest rumor of Stensland is that he is on his way to South America.

Ten warrants in the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank case were issued this afternoon by Judge George M. Kersten. The first two warrants charge conspiracy to cheat and defraud the bank of money, property, and goods. Paul O. Stensland, Henry W. Hering, Theodore Stensland, and "divers other persons as yet unknown" are named in the first two warrants. The next two warrants are against Henry W. Hering and charge perjury in regard to a report made and sworn to by him for the State Auditor in January and April, 1906, on the condition of the bank. The next two warrants charge larceny of $1,000 and $350 and name Henry W. Hering as the accused.

Five cases of forgery are then charged against Paul O. Stensland and Henry W. Hering. It is alleged that Paul O. Stensland and Herring forged the name of M. C. Bartholdy to two notes for $2,500 each, the name of M. A. Labuy to one note for $5,800, the name of Marcus Kirkeby to one note for $10,000, and the name of S. Herold to a note for $10,000.

It is probable that a special Grand Jury will be summoned and that the matter will be placed before it.

The Directors of the bank were put on the grill in to-day's examination of the bank's affairs. They were examined as vigorously as was Cashier Hering yesterday. Six detectives were sent to bring in the Directors soon after the examiners had arrived at the bank to-day.

The discovery yesterday of new trails of crookedness had led the State's Attorney to summon peremptorily last night two of the principal Directors. They were Frank R. Crane and Marius Kirkeby. An officer was sent for M. A. La Buy, another Director, but he could not be located.

Crane was submitted to a hot examination by Assistant State's Attorney Olson in the presence of Inspector Shippy and Assistant Chief of Police Schuettler. He denied all knowledge of the forgeries perpetrated by Stensland.

"Did you ever attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the board?" asked Mr. Olson of Crane.

"No, Sir, I never did," replied the Director.

"Did you ever know the Executive Committee to meet?"

"It never met, so far as I know," admitted Crane.

"Did you ever pass on loans or do anything else to further the interests of the bank?" asked Olson.

"No, Sir," said Crane.

A note for $4,000, dated last April 4, was shown to Crane and he was asked if the signature was genuine. He replied that it was. He said that he had borrowed a total of $25,000 from the bank, the $4,000 note being the last transaction of the series. He is indebted to the bank for the whole amount at present.

The security which Crane gave the bank for this $25,000 consisted of forty shares of West Chicago Street Railway stock, valued at $2,400. He was asked if, as a Director of the bank, he did not consider that pretty slim security for a borrower to put up. He did not think so.

The Assistant State's Attorney then produced the books of the bank showing that the dividends of Crane's stock were not paid to him, but to an account in the bank known as "409." This was one of Stensland's personal accounts. Crane refused to answer further questions along this line. Crane declared that he was worth $200,000.

Director Marius Kirkeby was then questioned. He was a member of the Loan Committee, together with Stensland and his son. He was supposed to pass on the loans, but he admitted to the State's Attorney that he left the greater part of that responsibility to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 11.—There is good reason to believe that Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive President of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank of Chicago, passed through here to-day and escaped to Mexico on board the Norheim, destined for Progresso.

A man answering the description of Stensland was recognized by a waiter in a restaurant where the stranger ate. He says the man was clean shaven, but showed that he had been accustomed to wearing a beard, and this was what attracted the attention of the waiter, who at the time did not suspect him of being the missing Chicago banker. When the police submitted a photograph of Stensland, with a minute description, the waiter and two others declared it to be a picture of the same man.

While the city was being searched a report came that a man answering the description had taken passage on the Mallory ship about to sail for New York, but it proved to be another man. The Norheim had sailed before the officers reached it, and a man answering the description of this stranger had been seen on the dock. No one of his description had engaged passage at the steamship company's office, but it is believed he boarded the vessel.

Another theory is that Stensland may be in hiding here, expecting to sail on a vessel for Germany on Monday.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 11.—Paul O. Stensland was lately in Fort Worth, according to Henry V. Adams, formerly a Chicago commission broker, who believes Stensland to be on the way to Mexico.

Adams said he traveled all the way from New Orleans to this city with Stensland without knowing the bank had failed. Not until Adams read the account of it in a local paper did he suspect that Stensland was fleeing.

Adams says Stensland pretended to be going to Mexico on a trip into the mountains for his health. When asked how his bank was progressing, he declared it to be in a most prosperous condition.

The Police Departments of all border towns were notified.

Octogenarian Ends His Life.

Fearing that he was incurably ill and was fated to die a lingering death, Morris Donn, 80 years old, committed suicide in his room, at 97 East Broadway, last night. The body was found by his son David, who had supported his father for fourteen years. The young man was so overcome with grief and shock that he collapsed.

RECORD DENIES CHARGES.

Reformer Also Retorts Upon His Accuser—Feels the Effect.

George L. Record, Corporation Counsel of Jersey City, and the candidate of the reform element of the Republican Party of New Jersey for United States Senator against John R. Dryden, issued a long statement yesterday denying the accusations against him made by Secretary John C. Payne of the State Board of Riparian Commissioners.

Mr. Payne, at a recent meeting in Jersey City, testified before the Legislative Investigating Committee, which is inquiring into the affairs of the Riparian Board, that Mr. Record, as counsel to the board, had urged the granting of leases of riparian lands at nominal prices to certain persons whose attorney he was. He also charged that Mr. Record obtained grants for himself, and declared that he had in his office in Jersey City carpets and other articles which had been bought and paid for by the State for the use of the Riparian Board.

Mr. Record, who came back from Maine for the purpose, denies all of the statements made by Secretary Payne, and demands an opportunity to appear before the investigating committee to refute the charges under oath. He says:

"This whole proceeding of the committee seems to be grossly unfair and obviously intended not to investigate the Riparian Commission, but to obtain political capital to be used against me in the hope of discrediting the political revolt against the State machine in the Republican Party, which is now in full force all over the State.

"The Attorney General obviously knew of this testimony. In common fairness I should have been notified that it was forthcoming and given an immediate opportunity to cross-examine the witness and to present my version of the facts under oath.

"I call attention to the fact that this man Payne's statements, so far as they reflect upon me, relate to incidents many years old and which up to this time have never seen the light. This man was Secretary of an important State board. He had been most generously treated as to salary by the members of the commission, had been maintained by the State practically all of his adult life, and if he knew anything wrong in connection with my official acts it was his manifest duty to make the same known to the members of the commission at once."

He goes on to call Mr. Payne a "self-confessed thief, as shown by his presenting photographs of my private checks."

Whatever may be the effect of the charges, Jerseymen have been entertained by the glimpse the testimony has so far given of the State board's liberality in the bestowal of great State properties. As to their political effect it was said in Newark yesterday that intimations of dissensions likely to weaken Record have already led to the rescinding of the resolution of the Colbyites in Essex pledging candidates to vote for Mr. Record in next Winter's joint meeting.

The twelve Assembly candidates at a conference held a month ago, formally committed themselves to Mr. Record's candidacy. Last Monday night all the workers of the Colby League were called into a sort of convention to formulate a ticket to be put through next month's primaries. Among the first hundred who attended were the twelve Assembly aspirants. The meeting, after a somewhat heated discussion, agreed unanimously that it would be unwise for the delegation in the next Legislature to commit itself in advance to any Senatorial candidate, and the resolution for the indorsement of Mr. Record was wiped off the record. There is strong opposition in Essex to Mr. Record, and the Essex Assemblymen are said to favor the selection of ex-Prosecutor of the Pleas Chandler W. Riker for the seat which Senator Dryden now holds.

WON'T CONTEST NEW LAW.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces It Will Help to Kill Rebating.

The Pennsylvania Railroad issued a statement yesterday in denial of recent reports, emanating from Washington, that the Pennsylvania, in concert with others of the large railroads of the country, is planning to defeat the purposes of the new Inter-State Commerce act. The statement says:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not seeking to contest the validity of the new law, either on its own behalf or in conjunction with other railroads. An exhaustive study of the measure is being made by both its legal and traffic departments. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company many years ago took a very firm stand, which it has maintained, in opposition to freight-rate rebating, and the policy of the company has been to favor any measure which would entirely eliminate such practices from American railroading.

"In so far as it understands the purpose of the new law, therefore, it is this company's purpose to co-operate with the Inter-State Commerce Commission in carrying it out, with the confident expectation that the law will be administered fairly and intelligently."

WAS DRIFTING OUT TO SEA.

Man on a Log Rescued After a Life Saver's Lucky Glance Through Glasses

Gabriel Svendeski, a Pole, employed by Lawyer Herbert L. Fordham of 39 Wall Street, whose Summer home is in Greenport, L. I., got adrift on a log off Greenport early last week while trying to learn the art of swimming, and was carried out toward the ocean. He was rescued after he had drifted eight miles, and was about ready to give up the fight because of exhaustion.

The man was very keen to learn to swim, so he got a log and struck out from shore. But the tide proved swift, and his log made for the deep water. He struggled to paddle it back, but could not. It drifted eight miles, passing the village of East Marion, and was headed for the open sea when one of the guards of the Rocky Point Life-Saving Station, as he happened to look through his glasses, saw the man clinging to the log. Svendeski had been clinging to the log for many hours.

The story of the rescue came out yesterday, when Capt. Frank Brown of the life-saving station visited Greenport.

FOUGHT ON EDGE OF A ROOF.

Policeman Knocked Prisoner Unconscious—His Uniform Slashed.

Policeman Dwyer of the Eldridge Street Station caught a man who said he was George Klein of 394 Pitt Street on the roof of the six-story building at 45 Forsyth Street yesterday afternoon. According to a Mrs. Berkowitz, who lives in the house, Klein tried to break into the flat.

Klein hesitated about jumping from the roof to a one-story building adjoining. Dwyer caught him on the coping in sight of 500 east siders who had been aroused by the cries of Mrs. Berkowitz. Dwyer and Klein fought for ten minutes, Dwyer with his club and Klein with a long knife. In the end Klein lay unconscious on the roof and Dwyer's uniform was cut to ribbons. Klein was locked up on the charge of attempted burglary.

CAPE TOWN RIOTERS ACTIVE.

Unemployed Negroes a Serious Menace to the Whites.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 11.—The authorities here are alarmed at the persistence of the riots of the unemployed. There was a further outbreak last night, but it was quickly quelled. The streets are patrolled day and night by the Volunteers, who have been placed on an active service footing. Bail is refused to any of the white agitators arrested.

The bulk of the rioters are negroes, so-called "Cape Boys," whose increasing numbers constitute a serious menace to the whites.

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CENTRAL'S STRIKE ENDS; PENSION PLAN FOR MEN

Road's Tugboatmen and Deckhands to Get Higher Wages.

MEAT SCARCITY THREATENS

Union Butchers and Cattlemen Say They Won't Handle Stock Delivered by Strike Breakers on Other Roads.

The striking tugboatmen and deckhands of the New York Central Railroad returned to work yesterday afternoon, on the offer of the company of an advance of $5 a month to all classes of boatmen.

A committee of the men waited on Walter B. Pollock, manager of the company's lighterage department, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Pollock not only agreed to the $5 a month increase, but announced that the New York Central had determined to adopt the pension plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Under this system any employe taking part in a strike against the company is barred from the pension benefit. The strike just settled will not be held against the men, however.

The idea of a pension when they reached old age had as much to do with settling the strike as the wage increase. The pension plan goes into effect Jan. 1. When employes reach 70 years they are to be retired, and are to receive a pension in proportion to the number of years they have served the company.

After the settlement was reached Mr. Pollock was asked what he intended to do with the men hired in place of the strikers after the old men returned to work. He said that the best of them would be taken care of. Before the afternoon was over all of the New York Central's twenty-one boats were in operation.

The Erie employes continued at work, but the boatmen of the other railroads affected by the strike still remain firm in their original demands.

The strike spread yesterday to the deckhands of the steamers Asbury Park, Monmouth, and Sandy Hook, which operate the Sandy Hook route of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and which carry a large part of the travel between this city and the North Jersey coast resorts.

All the men in the fleet went out with the exception of three on the Monmouth. The boats were not delayed, however, as their places were immediately filled by freight handlers and later by Italian laborers as the boats reached Pier 10 North River. There the malcontents were hustled ashore and off the pier, in some cases with considerable roughness by the company's policemen, in sight of the commuters, some of whom became considerably excited.

Terminal Agent Marshall of the Baltimore & Ohio admitted yesterday that the road had been badly hampered by the strike, but said that he was increasing the number of boats in operation. On the other hand, one of the striking employes of the Baltimore & Ohio and a member of the strikers' Executive Committee declared that the Baltimore & Ohio tugs had not turned a wheel since the strike began.

"We have learned," he said "that the three tugs which the Lehigh Valley is operating are manned by Captains and office men. The Lehigh Valley and the Baltimore & Ohio handle most of the meat and cattle taken to the big stock yards at Forty-fifth Street and the East River. Since the strike began the White Star and Vierow's towing lines have been helping the companies. These lines, fearing that they will lose their own deckhands, have promised not to do any more work for the railroads while the strike lasts, and the unionized butchers and cattlemen at the stock yards have sent word to us that they will not handle any cattle brought to the yards by railroad tugs."

As a large part of the meat consumed in New York comes through these yards, such a move would mean a scarcity as long as the strike lasts.

Mr. Williams, manager of the lighterage department of the Lackawanna Railroad, said yesterday that all the company's tugs were running and that the company had been inconvenienced very little by the strike.

"We now consider," he said, "that our men have left our employ and do not intend to have anything more to do with them."

"Our company," said F. R. Repper of the lighterage department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, "has not been inconvenienced in the least by the strike. We do not intend to offer the strikers higher wages, nor will we deal with them as a body. But if any of them apply to me for a position individually I will take them back if I need men."

WHITNEY TO OPPOSE MORAN?

May Contest the Nomination of Boston's District Attorney for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—It appears that the radical Democracy in Massachusetts has more of a fight on hand than was bargained for. To-day's developments indicate that Henry M. Whitney will contest the party nomination for Governor with District Attorney Moran. Mr. Moran, in an interview this afternoon, remarked that Mr. Whitney was wise in keeping out of the fight. When this remark was reported to Mr. Whitney to-night, that gentleman, with his customary vehemence, retorted:

"I have told no one that I intend to keep out of the fight."

The efforts of Chairman Josiah Quincy and other "regulars" to induce Mr. Whitney to be a candidate have apparently been successful, though he has made no more definite statement than the one quoted.

Car Jumps Track at a Trestle.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—A trolley car of the Camden & Trenton Traction Company jumped the track to-night while running at 30 miles an hour. The car was about to cross the trestle spanning the Knickerbocker Pond at Kinkora. Several persons were injured. Among those seriously hurt were Motorman Cook, Conductor Demarest, and Miss Florence Dougherty of Florence.

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37 Dividend and Meeting Notices appeared in The New York Times last week, a greater number than in any other New York newspaper.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE HACKMEN COMPLAIN OF SIGHT-SEEING AUTOS

Say the Big Machines Use the Cab Stands Illegally.

LICENSE BUREAU TO DECIDE

Meanwhile the Cabmen Think the Autos Should Be Operated Under Franchises as Street Cars Are.

A fight is on between the sight-seeing wagons and the cabmen. The lawyer for the Public Hack Owners' Association has appeared before the Chief of the License Bureau and made the complaint that the wagons use the cab stands illegally. The Automobile Coaching Company is the concern against which the complaint is made, but other similar companies will be made defendants later.

The hackmen want to know whether these wagons shall be called stages or street cars. No positive decision has been reached, and the status of the enormous automobiles that roll through the streets with sightseers aboard is still in doubt.

At the bottom of the trouble lies the fact that these wagons have invaded one very fertile field of the cabmen and have taken

POLICY HOLDERS' CLERKS CAUGHT IN TRICKERY

Were Purposely Misdirecting Circulars to Russians.

EIGHT OF THEM DISCHARGED

The Committee's Officers Say That Loans Which Have Been Made Are Only Temporary.

The officers of the International Policy Holders' Committee discovered yesterday seven or eight cases in which clerks employed by them were directing envelopes with false addresses. The discovery was followed by the immediate discharge of seven or eight clerks who had been addressing circulars to foreign policy holders of the Mutual Life.

To facilitate the delivery of circulars abroad, and particularly in Russia, the committee had taken the names of Russian policy holders and their addresses, which were put in English in the list filed by the Mutual Life at Albany and had given them to clerks who knew Russian to translate the addresses into that language.

The suspicion was aroused that some of the clerks were purposely putting wrong addresses on the circulars sent to Russia, and some of the circulars were passed on to a second group of translators. This group reported that many of the addresses had been made wrong, and very evidently on purpose.

One of the addresses, when translated into English, was "Mr. Somebody of Somewhere, Russia." There were other absurd addresses.

The guilty clerks were discharged in a hurry. The officers of the committee have their own ideas as to the motives which actuated the men.

Officers of the International Policy Holders' Committee made statements yesterday relative to the attempt to make capital against the life insurance policy holders' movement out of the fact that Samuel Untermyer and others engaged in the organization of the committee had advanced money for the needs of the committee until an appeal could be made to the policy holders for their financial support. The committee's opponents declared that only $3,500 had come in from policy holders in the four or five days since the International Committee had been able to get its circularizing throughly under way, and that Mr. Untermyer had personally advanced $30,000.

It has been understood since the beginning of the movement that Mr. Untermyer and others advanced amounts for the preliminary expenses, but in each case as a temporary loan only. Mr. Untermyer said yesterday of this phase of the attack which has followed the changing of the conviction of Seymour Eaton, formerly the International Committee's Secretary:

"I have not contributed any of my own money to this campaign as yet, and do not believe it will be necessary for me or any member of the committee to do so, beyond our fair proportion as policy holders. If, however, it becomes necessary I would contribute, and I am sure members of the committee would join me, for it is the most important movement in the interest of the public and of decent corporate management that has ever been attempted. I have no doubt that public spirited citizens, though not policy holders, would also contribute if they understood the significance of the movement and the odds against which we have to contend."

George R. Scrugham, organization manager of the International Committee, said:

"The entire expense of this movement is being met by the body of policy holders. There is no man or body of men behind it except the distinguished members of the committee. It is important to the success of the campaaign that this should be clearly understood. The efforts inspired by the insurance companies to produce a contrary impression are part of the tactics of their management to distract attention from themselves and to discredit the work of the committee.

"All the facts in respect to the financing of the committee are public property. When the committee was organized it was stated that a full accounting would be made. This can be had at any time by any contributor. The books are open and the facts are as follows:

"The mailing was necessary before the appeal for funds could be made. In order to meet these preliminary expenses, moneys have been advanced to be repaid out of the fund created by voluntary contributions as received.

"Owing to the procrastination of the Secretary, only a fraction of the 1,300,000 circulars containing appeals for money has as yet reached the policy holders. The circulars are now going out at the rate of 50,000 per day, and in three weeks we shall know to what extent the body of policy holders are giving the movement their financial aid. Meanwhile it is not possible to make a further statement."

Harlow N. Higinbotham of Illinois, who came here on Friday to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Committee, also made a statement about the situation. He said:

"The importance of the work undertaken by the International Policy Holders' Committee cannot be too strongly emphasized nor too many times repeated. In is an honest, earnest effort on the part of the committee to give the policy holders an opportunity to safeguard their own interests. Not a single member of the committee will be placed in nomination for Trustees of either the Mutual or New York Life, and no person will be placed in nomination if objected to by any member of the committee. It is the aim of the committee to secure candidates of known standing and of unquestioned ability.

"It is important that policy holders make contribution in proportion to their ability to enable the committee to prosecute its work vigorously. An accounting will be made and the funds will be judiciously administered."

EATON WANTS TO EXPLAIN.

Asks the Policy Holders' Committee to Hear Him Talk.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Seymour Eaton of this city, who a few days ago resigned as Secretary of the International Policy Holders' Committee, has written to Alton B. Parker, Chairman of the Policy Holders' Executive Committee, requesting that the committee be called together so that he may have an opportunity to give his reasons for resigning. He says there is no truth in the things that have been said about him and his work. He has been loyal to the committee, and if a meeting is called he will gladly be present and show that he had good reasons for resigning.

Prison for Court Clerk J. A. Cooke.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—John A. Cooke, former Clerk of the Circuit Court and a well-known politician, who was found guilty of irregularities in handling the funds of the office, was sentenced to-day to an indeterminate term not to exceed five years in the penitentiary by Judge Benjamin M. Smith. He was also sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000. Sentence was imposed after a motion for a new trial and a motion in arrest of judgment had been overruled by the court.

Charles Dobbs Named for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—Charles Dobbs, a Louisville newspaper man, was last night nominated for Congress by the Socialists of the Fifth District.

FOUR HURT IN BRIDGE CRASH.

Motorman Jumped and Fled Before His Car Smashed Another.

Four persons were injured and traffic was blocked over the Williamsburg Bridge for a time late yesterday afternoon, when a Bushwick Avenue car ran against a Reid Avenue car at the Manhattan end of the structure. The collision was the fault of the motorman of the Bushwick Avenue car. He jumped in time to escape hurt and made his escape.

Those injured were Myer Schiller of 176 Madison Street, who was cut on his head and body; Alexander Schapero of 195 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, who was bruised on his face and body; Joseph Morowitz of 303 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, body and face bruised, and Max Miller of 534 Broadway, Williamsburg, whose face was cut and who was bruised.

The Reid Avenue car reached the Manhattan terminal of the bridge about 5 o'clock, and was standing there, preparatory to starting on its return trip. About a dozen passengers had already entered the car. There were several cars behind it. As it was about to leave the Bushwick Avenue car came up at a rapid rate of speed. Closer and closer it came, with no appreciable slackening of speed. The motorman of the Reid Avenue car saw what was coming and left his post. The passengers piled out of the car.

When within fifty feet of the Reid Avenue car the motorman of the Bushwick Avenue car jumped and took to his heels. When the two cars came together there was panic. The front end of the car that did the ramming was stove in, and all the glass in its front doors and windows was smashed. One of its passengers jumped through a window and landed in the roadway in a heap.

A lot of confusion followed, and the policemen of the Bridge Squad, with the reserves from the Delancey Street Station, had their hands full to restore order. At last an ambulance arrived from Gouverneur Hospital. The wounds of the injured were dressed by Dr. Macy, who did not find it necessary to remove any of them to the hospital. When the ambulance left the tracks were cleared, permitting the cars to run again.

The name of the motorman responsible for the accident was not learned by the police. He was a new man, the conductor on the car said.

AUTO LEFT INJURED MAN.

Police Catch Driver, However, Who Ran Down Donohue.

Thomas Donohue, 40 years old, of 1,142 Second Avenue, was run over last night by an automobile owned and operated by Joseph H. Schell of 47 Clinton Avenue, Jersey City, at the corner of Richmond Road and Clove Street, Concord, Staten Island. In the automobile with Mr. Schell was a woman.

The car was traveling along Richmond Road at what witnesses say was a high rate of speed, and was nearing Clove Street when Donohue, who had been visiting friends on the island, started to cross the road. Either Donohue failed to see the approaching car or had miscalculated the speed at which it was going. The automobile hit him and hurled him about twenty feet. Schell did not stop to see how badly Donohue was hurt, but kept on his way.

A citizen telephoned to the police station and Detective McKay was sent to watch for the machine at Stapleton. Schell was stopped in Vanderbilt Avenue by the detective and taken to the station house, where he was admitted to bail in $500. Charges of reckless driving and assault have been made against him.

Donohue was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton. It was found there that he was suffering from concussion of the brain and that his left leg was broken.

QUEER PRANKS OF BURGLARS.

Said to Have Removed Woman from House Before Robbing It.

FARMINGTON, N. H., Aug. 11.—The police were informed to-day that while James Lord, a farmer, was asleep last night burglars entered his house, gagged and bound Mrs. Lord, removed her from the dwelling to a near-by Summer house, and then robbed the place.

Mr. Lord is a very sound sleeper, it is said, and according to his statement he was not awakened by the visit of the burglars, and knew nothing of his wife's predicament until a neighbor, who had discovered her lying in the Summer house, aroused him.

On the kitchen stove a scrap of paper apparently left by the supposed burglars was found. Printed on it in rough characters was a rambling account of the alleged robbery.

Mrs. Lord says she had $466 concealed in the house, and that it was missing from its hiding place.

PILKINGTON STILL LEADER.

Oarsmen Re-elect Him—To Raise Suspension of Mulcahy and Varley.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 11.—James Pilkington of New York was re-elected President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee to-day. Robert J. Milligan of Philadelphia, was re-elected Vice President, John O'Regan of New York was elected Treasurer, to succeed Charles W. Preisendanz of Philadelphia, and Fred R. Fortmeyer of Newark was re-elected Secretary.

The committee voted to raise the suspension of Mulcahy and Varley of the Atalantas of New York on Dec. 31 of this year. It is charged that these men claimed to have won the doubles at the Hamburg regatta last year, when in fact they did not win.

Sergeant's Wife Sues Him.

Mrs. Catherine Butler, who is suing her husband, Police Sergt. William Butler, for a separation on the ground of cruelty and failure to support her, is to receive $17.50 a week alimony pending the trial of her action, and a counsel fee of $50, by order of Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court. The Butlers were married in 1878, and have four children, of whom a son, now a policeman, and two girls, schoolteachers, are of age.

Is Capt. O'Brien Going to Quit?

Capt. Stephen O'Brien, commander of the Tenderloin police, didn't appear at his station last night. It was learned that he had reported ill and had been excused. Just before Capt. O'Brien's previous transfer from the West Thirtieth Street Station he was "taken ill" and went home, not to return to the precinct for a long time. His friends believe he will not return again to active police duty.

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BRITISH POLICIES NEED NO FOREIGN SECURITY

View of House of Lords Committee, Actuaries, and Managers.

LOCAL TRUSTEES DESIRABLE

Lords' Committee Also Recommends Publicity of Accounts—Would Have All Companies on Same Footing.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—"In view of the evidence they have heard, the Committee do not consider that in the interest of British policy holders it is desirable to compel foreign companies to deposit funds in this country."

Thus the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into and report on what steps should be taken by the deposit of funds, or otherwise, to provide adequate security to the British policy holders in life insurance companies which have their chief offices outside of the United Kingdom, but which carry on business in this country, sums up its finding. The Committee found an almost unanimous opinion among the leading British actuaries and life insurance managers against compelling foreign companies to deposit funds for the security of British policy holders. Their reasons are that it would be contrary to the principles in regard to insurance companies which had hitherto prevailed in Great Britain; that it would violate the principle that the whole of the funds of an insurance company should be available for the claims of all policy holders alike; that it might lead to reprisals on the part of foreign Governments; that it might lead the public to believe that the solvency of the companies making the deposits might seem to imply a statutory basis for valuation, the tendency of which might weaken rather than strengthen the reserves, and that such deposit of securities would appear to give an unfair advantage to British subjects holding policies in a foreign company, while under such a limited state of supervision, it was doubtful whether the policy holders would be as well protected as they are by control through publicity and the freedom which exists in regard to British companies. This evidence, according to the report, induced the Committee to recommend against foreign companies being required to make deposits.

Continuing, the report says that although the committee cannot recommend that any obligations be placed on foreign companies to which British companies are liable, in its opinion foreign companies should be placed, so far as possible, in the same position as British companies. They should, in fact, be made, so far as possible, to comply with the requiremtnts of the Life Insurance Companies Act of 1870, which insures a full measure of publicity of the accounts of the British life insurance companies, and gives ample legal remedies to policy holders. Some amendements to the act might be made, in view of the great increase in the insurance business. The deposit of $100,00, which the act makes obligatory on the part of any new company, foreign or British, prevented the formation of "mushroom copanies," but under the act it is permitted to withdraw this deposit so soon as the premiums abount to $200,000. The committee was aware that $100,000 would be of little use to meet the liabilities of large companies, but it felt that if this amount deposited could not be withdrawn it would afford an absolute guarantee to the policy holders of being always able to proceed against companies in the courts of this country.

The committee, therefore, recommended that every comapny should be required to maintain this deposit of $100,000 permanently, so long as its policies continue outstanding in thic country.

The committee also feels that the appointment of British trustees to act for foreign companies is highly desirable, not only in the interest of policy holders, but in the interest of the companies themselves. The committee believes that experience has proved that the best means of guarding the interests of the policy holders of all insurance companies is bi insisting on the fullest openness in the accounts of such companies. Therefore, the committee recommended that all insurance companies, whether foreign or British, be required to furnish to the Board of Trade full revenue accounts, balance sheets, and valuation statements of their business, showing at the same time the expenses for management, and that, further, the board be empowered to vary from time to time the forms of questions insurance companies are called upon to answer and of the returns made by them, and also to insist that the answers be in every respect complete and accurate, and also on a return, to make it clear how far the funds of any foreign company are subject to preferential claims in any country in which it transacts business.

The amount of its foreign business and the business actualy transacted in Great Britain should be carefully distinguished, but the Comkittee does not consider it necessary that each company shall make a separate valuation of its foreign and British business, because the Assurance Fund in every country should be liable for all policies alike.

In conclusion, the committee considers that it is most desirable to provide a statement by foreign and British companies of the market value of the securities held by them.

SAYS ARMY WAS LIBELED.

Gen. Bubb Brands as False Report That Bullets Flew in Sham Battle.

CHICKAMAGUA, Aug. 11.—Gen. John W. Bubb, United States Army, commanding officer of Camp Chickamagua, and the officers on duty here are highly indignant to-day over a sensational article which appeared in one of the Chattanooga papers this morning. The article declares that some of the men in the First Georgia Regiment fired ball cartridges in the battle between the Brown and Blue forces on Friday morning, that a private volunteer of the infantry was shot through the arm, and that two companies of the First Georgia were sent from the field.

Gen. Bubb denied the truth of the story to-day, and condemned the article as a libel on the army and upon the regiments which had just left camp.

The article was also sent to the Savannah papers, the headquarters of the First Georgia Regiment. A telegram was received at headquarters this afternoon from Col. G. A. Gordan of the First Georgia, asking that the matter be investigated and signifying a willingness to pay all expenses attached to the inquiry.

BOLDT'S FOREMAN ROBBED.

Farmhands Bind Him and Take $700 of Their Employer's Money.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—John Casalinuove, a foreman on the farm of George C. Boldt of New York, on Wellesley Island, in the St. Lawrence River, was robbed of $700 of his employer's money last night.

Yesterday was payday on the farm and Casalinuove went to Alexandria Bay to get the money to pay them. He returned about 10 o'clock last night and declares that he was met at Westminster Park by two of his men. They had a lantern which, however, was not lighted, the men claiming they had no matches.

After they had proceeded some distance Casalinuove says he leaned down to light the lantern and was attacked by the two men. They bound his hands and feet, rifled his pockets, and threw him into a sand pit, from which he finally succeeded in extricating himself. The robbers escaped.

Mr. Ryan Need Not Divide Profits.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Vice Chancellor Stevens filed in the Court of Chancery to-day an opinion dismissing the suit of Harry C. Harkins against Thomas F. Ryan for an accounting and a share of the profits in organizing the United Lead Company, a $15,000,000 corporation. Mr. Harkins contended that the plan of consolidation of twenty-two lead plants originated with him.

Heir to $100,000 Killed by Train.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Charles W. Shippey, 47 years old, a well-known real estate dealer, was killed by a Pere Marquette train in Englewood last night, as he was about to board it. In his pocket was a newspaper clipping containing an account of the death of Webster Batchellor of San Francisco, who had left Mr. Shippey $100,000.

Three Arrests for Woman's Murder.

Three Italians are now in custody of the Charles Street police on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Maria Pecora, who was found strangled in her rooms at 52 Carmine Street Friday night. The police consider the most important arrest that of Roncaro Ciarvasi of 68 Downing Street. An autopsy made yesterday confirmed the supposition that the woman was strangled.

ANTI-HAZING LAW VIOLATED.

Naval Academy Says Several Midshipmen Should Be Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Navy Department has just been informed in a report from the Naval Academy of the first violations of the so-called anti-hazing law of April 9, 1906. The report gives the names of four or five midshipmen who are considered fit subjects for dismissal, and although their offense is in violation of the anti-hazing law they are not charged with hazing.

There is much interest among naval officials as to what extent the President will approve the recommendations of the Naval Academy.

ARREST FOR DIAMOND THEFT.

R. O. Blair, Grocer, Caught at a Seattle Race Track.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 11.—R. O. Blair, said to be wanted for participation in a diamond theft in New York City, was arrested last night by detectives at a race track. One of the men connected with the theft was arrested at Denver a few days ago and confessed. This man said he gave some of the diamonds to Blair. Blair admits that he knows the man arrested in Denver, but refuses to talk of the theft. He says he is a grocer.

The police at Headquarters said last night that they had heard nothing of Blair's arrest and did not know in what robbery he was supposed to be concerned.

FIVE MEN STEAL A CANNON.

They Lift Gun Weighing 800 Pounds Over a 12-Foot Arsenal Wall.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Thieves entered the grounds of the United States Government Arsenal at Watervliet last evening and stole a brass cannon about five feet in length and weighing about 800 pounds.

The gun was lifted over a twelve-foot wall on the bank of the Erie Canal and carried away in a boat. It required four or five men to lift the gun this distance, and it is considered peculiar that the men escaped detection by the guards. The commanding officer at the arsenal, Lieut. Col. MacNutt, ordered that the matter be reported to the police.

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An Attractive Sale of

Girls' Clothing.

This sale represents the entire balance of our Spring and Summer stocks that we propose clearing out previous to opening of New Fall lines. Reductions show a markdown to Less Than Half Original Prices.

Girls' Colored Frocks; formerly $1.95 to $2.50. Now *1.00*

Girls' Colored & White Frocks, several styles to select from; sizes 4 to 12 only; formerly $2.95 to $5.00 each. Now *2.00* each.

Girls' Coats of Silk, Serges and Fancy Mixtures; 4 to 14 yrs.

Girls' Sailor Suits of Navy Blue Serges, made in regulation styles.

Now *6.50* each, formerly priced 10.00 to 15.00

The above offerings are of exceptional merit as many of the Suits and Coats are suitable for early fall wear.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Broadway, **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

The Benefits of Specialization

We have centered our strength upon a specialty—garments and personal requisites for men, women and children. It has material benefits. First, in the diversity and extent of our stock. It is the biggest in the States and high in character. That is true not only of certain specific things, but of everything for the personal service of men, women and children.

Then in the prices. This specialization and concentration established certain advantages which make possible prices that are exceptionally modest.

We would count it an honor to have you satisfy yourself relative to all this.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY

Summer Waists---The Final Clearance

We believe that we demonstrate our disposition to make the clearance final by the extent of the price reductions.

$1.25 Sheer Lawn Waists at 69c
Centre panel of fine Swiss embroidery, three tucks on both sides extending to the shoulders.

$2.00 Sheer Lawn Waists at $1.25
Entire front of fine Swiss embroideries.

$3.50 Persian Lawn Waists at $1.98
Pointed yoke of German Valenciennes lace with panel of embroidery or with dainty yoke of Valenciennes lace and embroidery in the form of a Dutch neck.

$5.50 Handkerchief Linen Waists at $3.45
Entire front of fine pin tucks, elaborated with scroll and Valenciennes lace and medallions of Cluny lace.

$12.50 Lingerie Blouses at $7.50
Exclusive models, elaborated with fine laces and embroideries. In some instances there is but one of a style, in others two or three.

IN EVERY INSTANCE OPEN BACK. SHORT SLEEVE MODELS.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY,

The Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of

Oxfords for Women and Shoes for Boys and Girls

We have high ambitions with our shoe department. Its development we believe to be dependent, not alone upon extremely modest prices, but also upon the character and style of the shoes. Rather than present a shoe next season designed for this season's service, we make it a practice to conduct a half-yearly clearance. It is an event of extreme importance, first, because of the extraordinary price reductions and then because of the scope of the sale, which includes:

$2 to $3 Oxfords for Women at $1.45
Pumps and Ribbon Ties, white or colored canvas.
Oxford and Gibson Ties of kidskin, turn soles.

$2.50 to $3.50 Women's Oxfords $1.85
Pumps and Gibson Ties of white linen.
Oxford and Gibson Ties of patent leather.
Ribbon Ties of kidskin or gun metal calf.
Christy of tan Russia calf, welted or turn soles.

$4 to $6 Oxfords for Women at $2.85
Pumps, Du Barry, Gibson Ties of patent leather.
Gibson Ties or Pumps of white washable calfskin.
Ribbon or Oxford Ties of dull or bright kidskin.

$2.50 Oxfords for Boys at $1.75
Of calfskin or patent leather.

$1.75 Lace Shoes for Boys at $1.20
Sizes 9 to 13½.

$2.00 Shoes for Misses at $1.25
Lace or button, of white canvas or black kidskin.

$1.50 Shoes for Children at $1.00
Lace or button, of white canvas or black kidskin.

$3.00 Oxfords for Boys at $2.25
Of patent leather or calfskin.

The Final Price Reductions
MARK OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Summer Suits, Coats and Skirts for Women

$25 to $58 Voile, Silk and White Wool Suits at $14.50 & $19.50
A diversified series of Eton and pony coat models.

$15.00 to $48.00 Linen and Poplinette Suits at $8.75 & $15.00
Tailored and elaborately embroidered models.

$6.90 to $15.00 Linen Skirts at $2.95, $5.90 and $8.90
Of white or natural linen, in plaited and circular models.

$9.50 to $22.50 White and Natural Linen Coats at $5 and $9
Forty-four and fifty-two inch models.

Tourist Coats, in the advance fall models; new English mixtures and checks, $12.50 to $35.00.

Trunks, Bags & Requisites

Ours is a big department and comprehensive. The scope and extent of the things which it affords are definite—everything that comfort and convenience demand on a journey, whether it be on land or sea, a week-end jaunt or an extended trip.

That is a mighty big promise. It is honored with trunks, bags and minor requisites, wrought at home and abroad, extending in character and cost from one extreme to the other—from a serviceable suit case at five dollars to one fitted with hall marked silver or ivory requisites at one hundred and fifty dollars.

That leaves us in a position to satisfy every demand be it modest or pretentious.

Our Special Dress Trunk at $10.75.
We term it special because the trunk is worth a deal more than we demand for it. The box is of seasoned basswood covered with duck, two sole leather body straps and sole leather binding, narrow French slats, malleable iron trimmings, front and end dowels, Excelsior lock, hand riveted, two trays, cloth lined throughout; sizes 36, 38 and 40.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

50c. Lisle Stockings at 28c
Garter top stockings of black gauze lisle thread, reinforced soles, heels and toes.

60c Mercerized Lisle Stockings at 39c
Of sheer black lisle thread, highly mercerized.

$1.50 Thread Silk Stockings at $1.10
Summer weight stockings of black thread silk, cotton or silk soles, reinforced heels, soles and toes.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

A Sale of Bathing Caps
Turban, Tam o' Shanter, Handkerchief and Bdna May models, fashioned of rubberized silks, mercerized fabrics and pure elastic rubber, in stripes, plaids, checks, polka dots and every conceivable color. Collectively, there are more than two thousand caps, divided into four classes:

Worth 25c at 15c Worth 50c at 25c
Worth 75c to $1.25 at 50c
Worth $1.50 to $1.95 at 75c

IMPERIAL GUARDS FIRE AT GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

A Hundred Bullets Sent at Him While He Is Reviewing Troops.

CZAR WILL STAY AT HOME

Visit to Guards' Camp Abandoned as a Result of Incident — 2,000 Mutineers to be Court-Martialed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, President of the Council of National Defense, narrowly escaped assassination yesterday afternoon at the hands of the Imperial Guards while manoeuvres were in progress in the Guard camp at Krasnoye-Selo.

The officers of the regiments concerned are extremely reticent concerning the affair, but from a member of the Grand Duke's escort The Associated Press learns that the incident occurred during a movement of the Ismailovsky Guard and the sharpshooters against a position held by the Seminovsky Regiment. The Grand Duke was sitting on his charger and observing the manoeuvre from the top of an intrenchment. The troops were advancing by short rushes in open order across a wide, level field, firing blank volleys by squads as they came. A few yards behind the Grand Duke were the members of his suite, including Gen. Zarubaieff, second in command of the Guard Corps; Adjutants, and orderlies, and several civilians, including the Countess Nirod.

When the first echelon of the attacking force, consisting of sharpshooters, was from 450 to 500 yards distant, a bullet sang high overhead, followed by another and still another.

The cry was raised, "They are firing ball!" and the group was thrown into great confusion. After frantic signaling "cease firing" was sounded, but the shots continued for some little time. Nobody was hit. It is said that in all fully 100 shots were fired, and that it was only the impatience of the conspirators, which led them to open fire at too great a distance, that caused their failure.

The Grand Duke Nicholas remarked when he rejoined his suite: "It would be more realistic if the troops always fired ball during manoeuvres, but this is unpardonable negligence."

The attack on the position held by the Seminovsky Regiment was immediately stopped. The troops were marched to their quarters and an investigation was begun.

A representative of The Associated Press visited the Guard camp at Krasnoye-Selo to-day and ascertained that, though several arrests had been made, responsibility for the shots fired at the Grand Duke had not definitely been brought home to any particular soldiers.

After a long investigation it was determined that the ball cartridges were fired by the First Battalion of Sharpshooters, one of the élite corps of the Russian Army. Suspicion was directed toward the "one year volunteers," recruits who, in consideration of their educational qualifications and social position, escape with only one year instead of four years' service. Many of these men are ex-students at universities and are the principal spreaders of the revolutionary propaganda among the troops.

The officers had taken the precaution to make a special examination of the cartridge pouches of the soldiers immediately before the inauguration of the movement of the troops. How the conspirators obtained ball cartridges has not been ascertained, as ammunition is always called in after the men return from patrol duty, but it is conjectured that the cartridges were obtained after the dissolution of Parliament, when supplies of service ammunition were issued in anticipation of trouble, and that the troops succeeded in holding them out after the collapse of the strike.

One of the Grand Duke's aides de camp, who, however, was not present when the shots were fired, said to-day that beyond a doubt there was a deliberate plot on the part of a number of disloyal Guardsmen, who planned to take the Grand Duke's life under cover of the general blank-cartridge firing. The aide de camp added:

"It was no more an accident than was the firing of the famous charge of grape from the saluting battery at the Winter Palace on the occasion of the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva by the Emperor a year and a half ago."

The bold attempt on the Grand Duke's life caused an immediate change in the plans of the Emperor, who had arranged to go to Krasnoye-Selo to-day and spend a week with his Imperial Guards.

The affair has created a deep impression in military circles and is the one topic of conversation in the clubs, but the attempt on the Grand Duke's life is not generally known here, no word on the subject having been published in the newspapers.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, who is a son of one of the Czar's granduncles, is regarded as one of the ablest of the living Romanoffs, and every report that the Emperor was about to declare a dictatorship in Russia has added that the Grand Duke would be the dictator.

The Grand Duke is 49 years old. In addition to being President of the Council of National Defense, an organization created a year ago to replace the old Council of War, he is Aide de Camp General, Inspector General of Cavalry, and commander of all the military forces in the District of St. Petersburg.

When it was known that Gen. Kuropatkin was to be recalled it was reported that the Grand Duke would command the Russian armies engaged in the war against Japan.

After the preliminary investigations, the military and naval prosecutors have decided to try by court-martial no less than two thousand soldiers and sailors who participated in the Kronstadt and Sveaborg mutinies. The Emperor has decided to appoint two Extraordinary Commissions, headed respectively by Gens. Vodar and Guncheroff and Admirals Mollas and Makaroff to investigate the causes of the outbreaks and determine the responsibility for the demoralization. War Minister Rudiger and Minister of Marine Birileff are said to be arriving at the same conclusion as Admiral Skrydloff, the commander of the Black Sea Fleet—that the officers are more to blame than the men. The commissions will inquire into the general conditions prevailing in the navy and army, and the result may be a great shake-up, including the wholesale cashiering and retirement of commissioned officers.

A proposition to furlough indefinitely the superfluous sailors on the Baltic Station is being seriously considered. It is pointed out that there are no ships and there is no occupation for them, and that they are merely a source of demoralization.

The police report a portentous increase in the activity of the Terrorists, who, it is thought, will hardly fail to remove some high personage. The attempts made upon the Grand Duke Nicholas and Gen. Kaulbars were frustrated, but this was due more to the carelessness of the conspirators than to the activity of the police.

Gen. Kaulbars to-day reported the attempt upon his life to Emperor Nicholas and received a message of congratulation in return.

Dispatches received in the course of the present week have shown that the agrarian disorders have extended into several more provinces of Central Russia and are especially grave in Poltava.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says that a telegram has been received there from Helsingfors to the effect that Lieuts. Kahanski and Wiljanoff and five soldiers were tried by court-martial and shot at Sveaborg today for connection with the recent mutiny.

RED POSED AS AN OFFICER.

Got Military Information in Kharkoff and Borrowed $8,000.

KHARKOFF, Aug. 11.—There have been frequent cases in the central provinces of revolutionary agitators, wearing the uniform of an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, going through the country announcing to the ignorant peasantry that the Emperor had decreed the distribution of all land, but that the nobles and landlords were preventing the news from reaching the peasants and instructing them to take what the Emperor had given.

A still bolder fraud has just been exposed here which illustrates the deceptions to which the revolutionists are resorting in order to penetrate the military secrets of the Government and to open up channels for their propoganda in the army. Some time ago a man appeared at the headquarters of the commander of the Kharkoff garrison, representing himself as Lieut. Pojotsky, Aide-de-camp of Gen. Sukhomlinoff, Commander of the Military District of Kieff, in which Kharkoff lies. He presented what purported to be an official document authorizing him to transmit orders regarding the disposition of the troops.

The idea of questioning his authority never seemed to have entered the mind of the commander of the garrison, who received him with the greatest attention and turned over for inspection all the official military documents in his possession. For several weeks "Lieut. Pojotsky" was entertained by the officers, was a prominent figure at the military reviews, and accompanied several "punitive" expeditions into the country. When he left it was with full military honors.

Later, in course of correspondence with Gen. Sukhomlinoff, it was discovered that the man was an impostor. In consequence of this the commander of the garrison here has received a scathing reprimand and general orders have been issued from the War Department warning garrison commanders throughout the empire to beware of similar tricks of the revolutionists.

In addition to the military information which the revolutionary "Lieutenant" obtained, M. Kharitonienkao, a rich landed proprietor, mourns the loss of $8,000 which he willingly loaned to the dashing young "Aide-de-camp of Gen. Sukhomlinoff."

A "PARTY OF REGENERATION."

Its Aim the Creation of a Constitutional Monarchical State.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—A manifesto signed by Count Heyden, Prince Nicholas Lvoff, and Michael Stakovich, and issued on behalf of the "Party of Regeneration," says:

"The members of the late Parliament who have held aloof from the aims of the Party of Popular Freedom have decided to unite on the basis of a common programme, their main object being the creation of a constitutional monarchical state.

"The regeneration of Russia is dependent upon a strong monarchical power, popular representation, and freedom based on the rights and equality of all before the law. All nationalities must enjoy political rights and citizenship of the highest power, and must form a strong constitutional government which, without arbitrariness, but unswervingly destroying the old order of things, must carry into effect the liberties proclaimed by the Emperor's manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905.

"Regarding the agrarian question, this party considers necessary, and will not hesitate to demand, compulsory expropriation of the amount of private property necessary to create permanent peasant holdings.

"This parliamentary group styles itself the Party of Regeneration. It is the enemy of violence and arbitrariness wheresoever they may emanate. Only through the law can the people's needs be satisfied."

MOSCOW, Aug. 11.—The Zemstvo Congress has been summoned to meet at Moscow on Sept. 7.

The Constitutional Democrats controlled the last congress, but a strong effort will be made by the Octobrists and regenerationists to wrest the leadership from them and adopt a resolution supporting the programme of the Party of Regeneration, issued in St. Petersburg to-day.

STATE OF ANARCHY IN POLAND.

People of Warsaw and Lodz at the Mercy of Terrorists.

WARSAW, Aug. 11.—An incredible state of affairs reigns at Warsaw and Lodz.

The inhabitants are at the mercy of bandits, Anarchists, and terrorists. Murders and robberies, reports of which are not published, occur daily. The authorities are apparently powerless.

At Lodz this morning six Anarchists attacked a German factory owner and his clerk, who were returning from the bank, shot and killed both, and decamped with $700.

LIBAU, Aug. 11.—The Postmaster here was killed yesterday and robbed of $14,000.

TASHKENT, Asiatic Russia, Aug. 11.—The Controller of the Central Asian Railroad was murdered on the street here yesterday.

WAS A GUEST OF KAULBARS.

Girl Who Intended to Kill Him Was Educated with His Daughters.

ODESSA, Aug. 11.—It was learned from official sources to-day that Barbara Printz, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Printz, who yesterday made an attempt to enter the Palace of Gov. Gen. Kaulbars with a bomb hidden in her reticule, dropped the bomb accidentally and then committed suicide, arrived here a week ago from Warsaw on the invitation of the daughters of Gen. Kaulbars, with whom she was educated. She frequented the General's house daily, watching him closely and preparing to make an attempt on his life.

Papers found in her room prove that Mlle. Printz belonged to the Terrorist section of the Social Revolutionists, and that she came to Odessa commissioned to execute a sentence of death imposed on the General. The bomb was of extraordinary power and capable of destroying the General's palace. Gen. Printz commands the Warsaw Military Division.

W. J. BRYAN IN PARIS.

Says He Has Observed Democratic Development All Over the World.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—William J. Bryan, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Col. Wetmore, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Dunlap, arrived here this morning for a four days' visit. A number of friends gathered at the railroad station and gave the party a cordial greeting.

On reaching his hotel Mr. Bryan found a huge stack of mail, including many invitations to dinners and sightseeing excursions. The party lunched at the Hotel Ritz as the guests of David R. Francis of St. Louis.

Mr. Bryan did not wish to discuss his candidacy for the Presidency of the United States, saying that this had already been lengthily discussed, and he had nothing to add to his previous statements. He was much interested in the social problems of France and the recent enactment of the workingmen's pensions law and the enforced weekly day of rest.

"It appears," Mr. Bryan said, "to be part of the democratic development which I have observed to be going on all over the world. I noticed it in India, Japan, and China. Everywhere one sees the same evidence of popular awakening."

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Bryan visited Notre Dame Cathedral and drove along the Seine to the neighborhood of the Panthéon. To-morrow they will take an automobile ride to the Forest of Fantainebleau.

Plague on a Ship at Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 11.—On board the steamship Arabia, which arrived here to-day from Bombay, was a Lascar sailor suffering from bubonic plague. The man became ill on Aug. 6 and was isolated. The liner was fumigated and the passengers were allowed to land. The sailor has been transferred to a hospital ship.

TOWNSHEND MARRIED A BANKRUPT'S DAUGHTER

Judge Condemns Deception Practiced on the Marquis.

LATTER FOUND TO BE INSANE

Capable of Caring for Himself, but Not of His Property—Jury Defies Court's Wishes.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—What in legal history will be considered a celebrated case was concluded to-day, when a jury in the historic old Hall of Lincoln's Inn, inquiring, at the instance of the Official Solicitor, into the mental condition of Marquis Townshend, returned the curious verdict that he is capable of taking care of himself, being dangerous neither to himself nor others, but that he is of unsound mind, so far as managing his affairs is concerned.

The case, which has attracted great public interest, developed some sensational as well as unpleasant testimony. It was marked to-day by an extraordinary incident, when the jury, against the wish of the Judge, insisted on hearing Lord Townshend's testimony in secret, even refusing the request of the Marchioness for permission to be present. Then, before the lawyers' closing addresses had been concluded, the members of the jury announced that they had made up their minds, and, after the Judge's charge, were out only ten minutes.

It was alleged that the Marquis was unduly influenced by one Robbins, whom he had known for fourteen years, and the Marchioness testified that Robbins's influence over the Marquis had brought about a separation between herself and her husband soon after their marriage.

It developed also that the young Marquis, finding his estate heavily mortgaged, was persuaded to seek a wealthy alliance; and one witness testified that his engagement to a rich American heiress had been nearly concluded when he became affianced to Miss Sutherst, whose father, a barrister, was an undischarged bankrupt, but whom the Marquis and his advisers believed to be wealthy. A Somerset House clerk named Dunne acted as the marriage broker, Townshend signing a contract to pay him 10 per cent. out of whatever moneys were received from the Sutherst family.

The Marquis settled $12,500 on his wife, though his direct income was only $3,000, and also signed a deed giving $3,550 to Robbins. After the marriage the Marchioness and her father agreed to advance or to procure the advance to the Marquis of $135,000, with the Marquis's life interest in the Townshend family estates as security, and they further agreed to release the Marquis without charge if there were male issue from the union within a year.

Judge Bucknill severely condemned what he termed the deceptions of the Sutherst, especially as Mr. Sutherst is a barrister. The case was notable for flashes of wit and humorous incidents, in which the Marchioness, who is a very pretty woman, was prominent. In fact, the Judge said that if it were not so serious the matter might be compared to a comic opera, recalling the fact that the Marquis was once detained by order of the Lunacy Commissioners and saying that when he wanted to remain away from his wife, as she had testified, she locked him in a room, and that now, when all he wanted to do was to stay at home with his wife, it was alleged that he was a lunatic.

The Marquis and Marchioness were most affectionate during the trial. Lady Townshend's testimony strongly favored her husband's soundness of mind, but was bitterly against the alleged influence of Robbins over him.

CHINESE PIRATES AGAIN.

Sailor Killed, Three Wounded on British Boat and $500 Stolen.

HONGKONG, Aug. 11.—A British launch, the Wingfat, was attacked by pirates close to Wu-Chow last night.

One of her crew was killed and three were wounded. The pirates obtained about $500 and a chest of opium.

Severe Earth Shock at San Remo.

ROME, Aug. 11.—A severe earth shock, lasting two seconds, occurred at San Remo at 11 o'clock this morning. The population was panic-stricken. Slighter shocks occurred at Bordighera and Goldirodi.

FOOD.

Children Thrive on Grape-Nuts

A Mass. physician has found a cure for constipation in children—citing fifteen cases—by feeding them Grape-Nuts.

"Some time ago," he writes, "I became interested in your food, Grape-Nuts, as a cure for constipation in children. Having tried it in my own family, I have advised it in fifteen cases in which all suffered with constipation more or less severe. The result has been absolute relief in all.

"I write this that other children may be benefited."

How much better it is thus to bring about a healthy action in the bowels of growing children by natural means, than to feed them with improper food, requiring some kind of cathartic at intervals to overcome constipation.

Grape-Nuts gives energy to the entire nervous system, including the nerves that cause the natural contraction and relaxation of the bowel muscles, that propel the food mass along.

It is predigested also, and the blood easily absorbs the food as it goes through the body, storing up vitality and force for the functions of all the organs.

Children especially should get the right start as to habits of living. They should grow into bright, strong, cheerful men and women. Grape-Nuts solves the question of the start; a wholesome appetite will do the rest.

Children's teeth are benefited by chewing Grape-Nuts, also. Your dentist will tell you that a certain amount of exercise in chewing firm food is necessary to grow strong, beautiful teeth.

Teeth need exercise just the same as muscles if they are to grow strong and firm as nature intended. Grape-Nuts gives the exercise and also gives material from which good teeth are made.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

GERMAN SCANDAL GROWS.

Minister of Agriculture Interested in One Suspected Firm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—It is believed that further scandals in regard to the German colonial administration are about to be unearthed. The books of the Tippelskirch Company, in which Minister of Agriculture Podbielski is interested, have been seized.

At a meeting in Cologne Herr Erzberger, the member of the Reichstag who made the first exposures, charged colonial officials with making many dishonest contracts and alluded to Podbielski in uncomplimentary terms.

PROF. BERGMANN FOR SULTAN

Famous German Surgeon Summoned and May Perform an Operation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.—Prof. Bergmann, the famous German surgeon, has been summoned to attend the Sultan, and it is presumed that a slight operation is necessary.

The Sultan, who has been ill for three weeks, was unable to attend the Selamlik yesterday. The circumstance is unprecedented, the Sultan never having failed to perform the Friday prayers during the thirty years of his reign. Up to the last moment he hoped that his condition would allow him to go, and the guard was on its way to the palace when it was ordered to return to the barracks.

It is believed that the inability of the Sultan to attend the Selamlik was due to the extreme painfulness of the malady from which he is suffering, and not to the fact that his condition is grave.

Dr. Bergmann is a specialist in throat diseases. He was one of the physicians in attendance on Frederick III. of Germany during his last illness. He was present at the first operation in May, 1887, when Sir Morell Mackenzie, the famous English physician, removed part of a foreign growth from the Crown Prince's vocal chord.

Prof. Virchow, the eminent German specialist, subjected the growth to a microscopic examination, and on the strength of his report it was generally pronounced to be innocuous. Dr. Bergmann, on the contrary, held that the growth was of cancerous origin, and was very pronounced in his opinion.

As operation after operation had to be performed to relieve the Prince, who shortly afterward became Emperor, several of the physicians in attendance differed as to the nature of the disease, Bergmann's theory gaining supporters as the disease progressed. Emperor Frederick died in June, 1888.

BARONET A SUICIDE.

Sir Francis Scott Found with a Bullet Wound in His Head.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Aug. 11.—Sir Francis Scott, Bart., a retired Lieutenant in the navy, was found dead at his residence, Dunninald, Southsea, this afternoon with a bullet wound in his head.

It is believed that he committed suicide.

Sir Francis David Sibbald Scott was the fourth Baronet and was born in 1851. He entered the Navy in 1874, succeeded his father in 1885, and four years later retired from the Navy. In 1878 he married Miss Jane Catharine Pearson of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He leaves one son and five daughters.

Sir Francis, who was a Justice of the Peace for Berkshire, had a home in Southsea and an estate, Wilton Lodge, in Hampshire.

The family of which Sir Francis was the head is descended from Sir Michael Scott, the "Wizard."

REBELS EXPEL GOVERNOR.

Aracaju Police Oust Officials as an Outcome of Grosso Revolt.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 11.—The police who are in revolt at Aracaju, the capital of the State of Sergipe, have compelled the Governor and Vice Governor to resign, leaving the State Government in the hands of the Presiding Judge of the State Supreme Court.

The incident is considered a natural outcome of the Matto Grosso revolt.

SHONTS BROKE PLEDGE ON CHINESE--GOMPERS

Labor Leader Says He Once Declared Against New Policy.

SHONTS BACK FROM PANAMA

Says There Will Be No Involuntary Service on the Isthmus—Too Much Rain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement to-day concerning the action of the Isthmian Canal Commission in deciding to introduce Chinese coolie labor in the work of constructing the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The statement is as follows:

"It seems that those in charge of the Panama Canal construction have regard for neither law nor principle. First, in the most extraordinary manner the eight-hour law is annulled in the greatest public work ever undertaken by the Government, under the pretense that conditions there are different than they are in the United States. It must appeal to the veriest tyro that if eight hours' work is regarded as sufficient in the comparatively temperate zone of the United States, certainly ten, eleven, and even more hours of labor a day in the pestilential and miasmatic atmosphere of the Panama zone are not only improper, but outrageous and brutal.

"The existing law excludes Chinese laborers and coolies from the United States or any of its possessions. The Panama Canal zone is an American possession and it is as much a violation of the law to bring Chinese coolies there as it is in other portions of our country.

"Some time ago, in an interview I had with Chairman Shonts, I protested against the employment of coolies in the Panama Canal construction, as had been published in the newspapers. It was the intention of Mr. Shonts to do. He there and then emphatically stated that it was not the intention then to employ Chinese coolies, and they would not be employed under to the highest types of labor in the world longer hours for mental recreation and improvement, but that with the lowest class of labor, as at Panama, it was more helpful and improving, more in their interests, and more an act of kindness than otherwise, to permit them to work ten hours a day and pay them for it, because they are paid by the hour."

Chairman Theodore P. Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission and John F. Stevens, Chief Engineer in charge of the construction of the canal, arrived in New York on the Panama liner Panama yesterday morning. Mr. Shonts said that he had been straightening out affairs on the Isthmus, so that the work of beginning the actual digging of the canal might be begun with the least possible delay.

"The situation on the Isthmus at present," said Mr. Shonts, "can be summed up in very few words. What we need down there just at this moment is more labor and less rain. It has rained almost continuously, and this has hampered the work a good deal. In July it rained for twenty-nine days and the registered rainfall was 16.10 inches. A man has been sent to Spain to obtain Spanish laborers. We want to get from Spain about 500 men a month to make up the loss in the working force.

Within a very few weeks advertisements will be published calling for 2,500 Chinese laborers. The commission is in favor of this class of labor and those hired at this time will be in the nature of an experiment. The work of preparing the contracts will be slow, for we must comply with the laws. In the contracts there must be no appearance of involuntary servitude; the local laws must all be complied with and treaty regulations must be regarded.

"Chief Engineer Stevens and I have handled Chinese laborers before and we have found them all right. They do the work, and that is the principal object. We wish to get strong men from the rice fields of Southern China. The importation of Chinese labor does not come under the contract labor law. We want the work done, and we find that the West Indian negroes are not what is needed."

Mr. Shonts said that he should be in this city for the next few days. He may see the President at Cyster Bay.

Mr. Shonts last night gave out the following statement in addition to what he said above:

"The eight-hour law does not apply to unskilled labor on the Isthmus of Panama. We cannot obtain this class of unskilled labor from the United States. Its application would increase the labor cost of the canal several million dollars. The American laborer in this country would have to pay his share of the consequent increased taxation without any compensating benefit to himself.

"At the time of my interview with Mr. Gompers, in discussing the eight-hour law, aside from what I have already said, I stated that my understanding of the reason for the enactment of the eight-hour law in this country was primarily to give

REFORMS FORCED ON SHAH.

Grant of a Constitution Due to Powerful Combination of Clergy.

TEHERAN, Aug. 11.—The Shah has finally granted the demands of the people for reforms. The refugees who sought the protection of the British Legation, with the exception of two hundred who have personal claims, have left the Legation, and the Mullahs who fled from Teheran are returning.

Illuminations in honor of the new order of things have been ordered throughout the country.

The reforms, which are announced in a ukase signed by the Shah and made public to-day, include the creation of a Council of State, with consultative rights, to consist of fifty members, partly elected from various classes, including the clergy, but excluding the peasants.

The Shah was evidently forced to take this action by the powerful combination of the clergy.

The capital is quieter and the shops are reopening.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Persian official here in an interview to-day said that the granting of a Constitution to Persia was one of the effects of the Russian upheaval. The news of the Russian struggle had long been the subject of discussion in the bazaars of Persia.

Members of the Persian colony in London who visited the Legation this afternoon were officially informed of the Shah's decision and a telegram of congratulation and thanks was dispatched to the Grand Vizier.

CUNARD OFFER TO HUNGARY.

Company May Dispose of Its Line from That Country to New York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—It is rumored that the Cunard Line has sold, or is negotiating for the sale, to the Hungarian Government its vessels engaged in the Hungarian emigrant trade. No confirmation of the report is obtainable, as most of the leading officers of the company are away on their vacations.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—It is stated that the Hungarian Government has no intention of buying the emigrant vessels of the Cunard Line at present, although there were negotiations to this end with Count Andrassey, Minister of the Interior, a fortnight ago.

It is reported that a company is forming under the auspices of the Adria and North German Lloyd Companies with the object of buying these ships, but these negotiations also have been postponed until Autumn.

The Cunard Line has a contract with the Hungarian Government, signed three years ago and having seven more years to run, whereby several of its vessels make Fiume, Hungary, their eastern terminal. No other line may carry emigrants from a Hungarian port. But the Hamburg-American Line has competed with the Cunard Company by transporting passengers from Hungary to Hamburg by rail, thence carrying them to New York.

Preliminary arrangements were made at Budapest on July 27 for the establishment of a Hungarian national steamship company, to carry on a service between Fiume and New York. It was added that a complete agreement would probably be concluded at the next conference, which is to be held this month.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

Store Closes 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Satin Foulards

5,000 yards SATIN FOULARDS, fashionable colors, handsome designs, including polka dots. Regular $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, Yard, 75c.

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING OF

Chiffon Auto Veils

FULL THREE YARDS LONG, of a superior grade of Chiffon and Chiffon Cloth in the most popular shades of Brown, Pink, Blue, Gray; also, in White and Black. Regular price $2.50, Special, 1.40

Silk Petticoats

A manufacturer's entire sample collection

at ONE-THIRD and ONE-HALF OF FREGULAR PRICES.

TAFFETA, BROCADES, &c.; plain, changeable, stripes and checks, 3.75 to 18.00

BLACK SILK PETTICOATS, extra qualities, Exceptional Values, 5.50, 6.95, 8.25

Misses' and Children's Dresses

The Entire Remaining Stock at DECIDEDLY REDUCED PRICES to CLOSE.

MISSES' WHITE LINEN SUITS. 6.50

MISSES' NATURAL LINEN SUITS, 8.50

MISSES' "PETER PAN" DRESSES, 10.00

MISSES' TRAVELLING AND RAIN COATS

Women's Linen Suits

The remaining stock to close at MARKED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

LINEN SUITS, effective Model, Eton Coat, lace trimmed, 15.00

Black Voile Skirts, silk lined, 16.50

Black Panama Skirts, 11.50

Our expeditious Mail Order Service will be found a decided convenience by customers at th summer colonies.

Broadway & 19th Street

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Final Reductons in Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

of Cheviots, Fancy Mixtures, White Serges, Panamas and Taffeta Silks, at $9.50 and 16.50

Reduced from $28.00 to 52.50

of Fancy Checks, Mohairs, Rajah and Taffeta Silks, at $21.50 and 32.00

Reduced from $45.00 to 72.50

Closing Out Women's and Misses'

LINEN AND CRASH RIDING HABITS

at $9.50 and 12.50

Reduced from $14.50 to 23.50

Exceptional Values in

Women's and Misses' Waists

of Lawn, Linen, Batiste, Mull, China and Taffeta Silk, Scotch and French Flannels,

of Lawn, at $1.25, 1.50, 1.98

" Linen, " 1.98, 2.98, 3.75

" China Silk, $2.95 Taffeta Silk, 3.95

Midsummer Sale of

Women's Underwear

of Nainsook, Cambric and Lawn.

Night Robes, at 98c, $1.25, 1.85

Drawers, " 59c, 75c, 98c

Corset Covers, " 65c, 85c, 98c

Petticoats, " $1.75, 2.98, 3.75

Princess Combinations, " 3.95, 6.50, 9.75

On Monday and Tuesday, August 13th and 14th, a Special Sale of

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets

is announced as follows:

Irish Point, Values $5.50 and 7.50 Pr., $3.75, 5.50

Renaissance, " 7.50 and 9.50 " 5.75, 6.75

Lacet Arabe, Values $21.50 and 23.50 " 13.50, 16.50

Real Point Arabe Bed Sets, Set $16.50 to 85.00

Values $21.50 to 107.50

Autumn Sale of

Blankets and Comfortables

in their New Department on the Third Floor,

At Specially Reduced Prices.

Blankets

10/4 Size, for Single Beds, at $3.15, 3.85, 5.10

11/4 Size, for Double Beds, " 3.60, 4.50, 6.38

12/4 Size, for Extra Large Beds, " 5.85, 7.65, 9.00

Sateen Down Comfortables,

For Double Beds, of Fancy Sateen with extra wide Plain Sateen Shaded Borders. Regular Price $6.95. $4.75

Boys' and Children's Clothing

At Extremely Low Prices.

Boys' Washable Russian and Sailor Suits, a limited number in colored Chambrays, etc., Value $1.95 to 2.25, 95c

Norfolk and Double Breasted Belted Suits, in Fancy Mixtures, Value $6.75, $4.75

Boys' All Wool Knee Pants, in Fancy Mixtures, sizes 3 to 16 yrs., Value 95c, 48c

Washable Reefers, in various styles of Duck and Pique, Formerly $3.95, 2.25

Boys' Madras Blouses, with and without collar, Value 95c, 65c

Hats, Caps, Etc., Greatly Below Former Prices

West Twenty-third Street

SAN FRANCISCO FIRE STOPS FEW COMPANIES

The Insurance Concerns Seem to be Recovering All Right.

SUPT. KELSEY HELPING THEM

If His Department Does Not Demand Statements Before Dec. 31 Assets May Be Shored Up.

As a result of the San Francisco fire, the question has arisen as to the present attitude of the Insurance Department of the State of New York toward many fire insurance companies which are still permitted to do business in this State, although there is grave question as to their solvency for the time being. Fire underwriters have been examining the conditions created by the disaster in every detail, and the consensus of opinion appears to be that most of the companies will weather the storm, and that the few which do not will be enabled to pay practically every outstanding liability before stopping business, provided official demands upon them for statements are not pressed until Dec. 31, when the regular annual statements have to be made in due form according to law.

After the Chicago fire more than 300 companies failed. Now only two have failed, and a reasonable time of being left to themselves will save many of the smaller companies, thus giving to their San Francisco policyholders their full indemnity payments and to the insuring public of the rest of the country more certain insurance.

Getting Back Into Shape.

At least thirty-five companies are in sound condition to-day which were in bad shape right after the disaster, and each month is bound to add to this number. Those which cannot recover will at least be able to plan voluntary liquidation, so that the sufferers would be restricted to its stockholders, whereas failures would affect the whole commercial world.

This view of the facts in the case is taken by most of the heads of the companies which are themselves able to stand any test, no matter how injudicious the effect of its application upon the business world might be.

Elbridge G. Snow, President of the Home Insurance Company of New York, said yesterday that it would be against public policy and the interests of sound finance to press the companies too hard for statements until they had had a reasonable time in which to demonstrate their ability to pay all just claims. The business world would experience a shock if many companies were forced to quit by premature demands for prosperous balance sheets.

"The companies," he added, "undoubtedly should have the chance to strengthen themselves as much as possible during the remainder of the year for the sake of the general business interests of the country. Some companies said abruptly they would not pay earthquake losses. They were not asked to pay such losses, and several of these companies are paying their San Francisco claims more promptly and better than some other companies which said nothing about their intentions. Nobody knows how all the companies will fare, but they will be able to do much better, and the business world will be that much less hurt by the disaster, if they are left alone."

Manager Shallcross's Views.

C. F. Shallcross, United States manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool and President of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, when asked to express his views, said:

"If I must answer the question, it ought to be understood that this is my own personal opinion only. Two or three important factors occur to me, however, as explanations satisfactory to myself as to why the Insurance Department should have proceeded exactly as it has. In the first place, I do not understand that the law requires the Insurance Superintendent to call for the filing of a complete statement of a fire insurance company's affairs except once a year, namely, as of Dec. 31. The department is empowered to make such inquiries as it deems proper regarding the status of any company at any time, and it exercised that prerogative in calling for a statement of losses incurred in San Francisco. That statement was to be filed as of June 30, or less than two and one-half months after the disaster, and at a time when many companies had hardly begun to make their settlements.

As may be pointed out, there is wide divergency in the sworn statements of companies as to the salvage to be realized, the percentages ranging all the way from 5 per cent to 50 per cent or more, but it hardly seems possible, even to-day, for the department or any one else to fix an actual percentage of salvage to be realized by each company, for many companies are adjusting their losses on more favorable terms than are others.

"If the department had taken an arbitrary percentage of salvage and appraised the condition of every company as of June 30 on that basis, it is conceivable that many companies which have since increased their capital or made provision to do so, or reinsured their other outstanding liabilities, would have immediately and simultaneously been declared insolvent, and the simultaneous insolvency of forty or fifty companies would probably have created a serious commercial panic in this country.

"As it is, stocks and bonds have had to be thrown on the market in large quantities. From their sale far less would have been realized than has been and will be realized by their gradual sale, and every dollar not realized in the disposal of assets means a dollar less with which to meet San Francisco claims.

"Then again, if they have a good six months in the second half of the year, there will be so much more cash to assist the 'harder-hit' companies in getting on their feet."

In reply to the question whether he did not think the Insurance Department was permitting some companies to do business which were really insolvent, Mr. Shallcross replied:

A Gradual Clearing Up.

"I am not prepared to answer that question directly. Had it been asked six weeks ago and had the answer been in the affirmative, there would have been included companies which have since established themselves on a solvent basis. There may be companies to-day doing business whose policies I personally consider doubtful security, but if they cannot pay their San Francisco losses without legal impairment of capital and surplus, they will be declared insolvent one by one, and thus the ill-effects of their disappearance on the insurance world will be minimized. Wideawake merchants are now pretty able to tell what companies' policies are good and what offer doubtful securities."

"What will the department do on Dec. 31?" Mr. Shallcross was asked.

"It will undoubtedly call for the regular annual statement of assets and liabilities, and those companies which are not able to comply with legal requirements at that time must be declared legally impaired, and either make good their impairment or cease doing business. My own belief is that the Insurance Department has acted in what it has believed to be the best interests of the majority of the community."

"But if a citizen of this State takes out a policy in a company which is now insolvent and is unable to collect his insurance from it in full, would not the Insurance Department be subject to criticism?"

Mr. Shallcross replied: "This is a question for the Insurance Department's legal advisers, and not for me, to properly say, and I have no doubt that these legal advisers have been consulted in this crisis." He added:

"I should think that the considerations which I have enumerated relieve the department from any criticism, and bear in mind that the department has never surrendered the right to prevent an insolvent company from continuing to do business to-day or to-morrow, if it believes that that company can never again get on its feet. In the course of time this situation will adjust itself, and the really insolvent companies will be weeded out.

"One thing is certain, however. I am convinced that no one is more alive to the dangers and complications of the present insurance situation than is our own Superintendent of Insurance, Mr. Kelsey, and you will be aware that many Insurance Departments of other States are adopting the same conservative attitude as is New York."

IS DISASTER A VISITATION?

The San Francisco Argonaut on the Burning of the Adventists' Plant.

The San Francisco publications have by no means found it impossible to get some fun out of the earthquake and fire disaster. Copies of The San Francisco Argonaut just received here contain interesting comment on the subject.

The Argonaut's plant was wiped out in the April disaster. In seeking for a new place to get out the paper application was made to The Pacific Press, a large printing plant belonging to the Seventh Day Adventists, at Mountain View, out of the earthquake zone. Besides doing a lot of job and book work, The Pacific Press turns out The Signs of the Times, the Adventists' periodical, which has a wide circulation. The Pacific Press, according to The Argonaut, refused to print The Argonaut unless The Argonaut agreed to have nothing irreligious in its columns and no liquor or tobacco advertisements.

The Argonaut refused to bind itself in this way and got aid elsewhere. Of its refusal it says:

> The Argonaut as a corporation does not indulge in alcohol and has never been addicted to the use of tobacco as a beverage, but as we have never believed in sumptuary legislation we have always thought it well to allow every man to poison himself in his own way, whether it be with coffee, tobacco, or rum.

The other day The Pacific Press was burned down. The Argonaut calls attention to the fact that the Adventists regarded the San Francisco disaster as punishment by the Almighty for the city's wickedness and suggests that the destruction of The Pacific Press was to punish the Adventists for talking uncharitably of their neighbors. It adds, however, that it will forgive them, and says: "We will now sing 'While a plant holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return'—Page 77, right-hand side, top of column."

Insurance Men Accused of Contempt.

SAN FANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Steadfast refusal to bow to the authority of the Grand Jury has resulted in the filing of charges of contempt of court against Henry Quinby, attorney for the Eagle Insurance Company of New York, and Charles Hendry, adjuster for the London & Lancashire.

Spreckels Mansion to be Restored.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The Claus Spreckels mansion on Van Ness Avenue is to be restored at a cost of $800,000. According to the terms of the contract it will be ready for occupancy within a year. Before the fire, the Spreckels mansion was one of the most pretentious homes in America.

San Francisco Fire Losses.

Deputy Sheriff McCourt yesterday received two more attachments from Brooklyn against the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany. One was for $143,350 and the other for $109,333, and both were in favor of Thomas C. Watkins. They are the result of losses at the San Francisco fire. Mr. Watkins issued another attachment on Friday for $61,000, making a total of $313,683. The Sheriff received a certificate yesterday from Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., bankers, on whom the first attachment was served, that they had no money belonging to the company.

UPSET BISHOPS' BILL.

Justice Reed Orders Old Jersey Excise Boards Restored.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Justice Reed filed to-day in the Supreme Court an opinion declaring unconstitutional the fifth section of the "Bishops' bill," which provides for the appointment of Excise Boards in first-class cities by Judges of the Common Pleas Court. The effect of the opinion is to abolish the Excise Boards named in Newark and Jersey City by the Judges, and to restore to office the old Excise Boards named by the local authorities, Mayor Fagan's board among the rest.

The fifth section of the "Bishops' bill" was inserted at the instance of some of the Republican leaders of Jersey City, who were desirous of taking control of the saloons away from Mayor Fagan. The Excise Board named by the County Judge of Essex has revolutionized saloon conditions in Newark.

The fifth section, while enacted primarily for Jersey City, actually applied to all cities where the Excise Commissioners had previously been appointed by the Mayor or other governing body of a municipality.

Justice Reed holds that this is clearly unconstitutional because "it selects for classification only such Excise Commissioners as were then appointed, without including those who were elective. It is further special in narrowing the class of appointive functionaries to such as are now appointed, regardless of the possible coming into existence of similar appointive officers in the future."

The question was brought before the Supreme Court by the old Excise Commissioners of Jersey City, and Justice Reed directs that a judgment of ouster shall go against the newly appointed Commissioners.

RECORDER DEFIES COUNCIL.

Won't Take His Garage Sign Down, Despite a New Ordinance.

An odd situation has developed in the Borough of Caldwell, N. J., where the Recorder is defying the Borough Council in the enforcement against him of an ordinance passed last Monday night. The ordinance provides for the removal of all signs and advertisements from trees and poles within the borough limits, on the ground that they are unsightly.

Recorder F. L. Heller, who keeps a hardware store, and also owns a garage, declares that he will not take down his auto garage sign from a pole in front of his place, and will sue any one who dares remove it. Mr. Heller declares he has permission from the Light and Power Company to hang the sign on the pole and that it will stay there.

E. P. Ketchum Accused of Speeding.

Everett P. Ketchum, a lawyer of 54 West Fortieth Street, was arrested last night by Bicycle Policeman John Cunningham on the charge of speeding an automobile on St. Nicholas Avenue. Cunningham said that Mr. Ketchum's auto, in which were another man and two women, was going at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour. Mr. Ketchum did not want to go to the West 152d Street Station in the automobile, but was told he would have to walk there if he didn't ride.

News for the Deaf

If you are hard of hearing

The Aurophone

means for you a new lease of life, with greater power. It is a small instrument, entirely concealed, enabling one to hear perfectly without effort.

It is made of different strengths to fit the various degrees of deafness.

Call or write for booklet "A."

The Mears Ear Phone Co.,

1 West 34th St., New York City.

POLICE AND FIREMEN HELP EARTHQUAKE FUND

San Francisco "Cops" and "Laddies" Beat New Yorkers.

BIG CROWD SWELLS RECEIPTS

Scarred Heroes from the Stricken City Continue Triumphal Baseball Tour Through United States.

San Francisco's earthquake shock was transmitted to this city yesterday, but the New York policemen and firemen baseball players and the crowd which was in American League Park were the only ones aware of the two distinct trembles. The first came when the nine composed of the firemen and policemen from the stricken city of the Pacific Coast defeated the New York Fire Department team by the score of 7 to 1. The second, and by far the more serious shock, which fairly caused the ground of Washington Heights to shiver, was when the champions of the "Finest" met their Waterloo to the score of 3 to 1.

In a measure it has been known that the "quake" was coming to this city. The San Francisco ball players have been making a triumphal tour, and in all of the cities in which they have played on their way east to New York they have won their games and have shown great ability on the diamond. The proceeds of the gate, and there was a crowd of 10,000 packed into the stands, went to the benefit fund for the widows and orphans of the policemen and firemen of San Francisco who lost their lives in the calamities following the earthquake.

The New York Fire Department team was the first to try the tricks of the diamond against the San Franciscans, who were not at all pushed in their winning of the game. Then the Police Department champions took up the stick, and while they walloped the ball as if it had been a "drunk and disorderly," they were shy on running. An ordinary flat thief could have beaten them blocks, and as the San Francisco men were "hot foot" they won this contest more by good base running than by excellence of fielding and batting.

There was a nice civic problem presented upon the ground before the match and while the players were tossing the ball about. It was in the nature of a conundrum: Why are the firemen of New York so much thinner than the policemen? It struck the men from San Francisco as strange, and they wanted to know the answer, but even Acting Mayor McGowan, who came to the game in a big touring automobile, gave it up, although acknowledging that the difference was only too apparent.

In a measure he San Francisco players came here with a record for their trip. They had played their way East, stopping at Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, and Detroit, meeting police and fire teams in all of these cities without the loss of a match. But the New York firemen started to the bat with the idea of putting crimps in the workers who had dared and done in the ruins the earthquake left. They had not reckoned with Levy, however, and it was only too evident a few minutes after the match began that Levy, who Lieut. T. H. Harrington said had shown the bravery of a lion during the days of stress and peril in San Francisco, was to be the pivotal point of the contest. Levy held down first base, and it was only a limited number of the New Yorkers who were able to take the perch beside him. Some of the boys in the stands put Levy to music, and, singing to the air of "Waiting at the Church," they ended the refrain about the runner who wished to get around the bases with the words, "Levy won't let me."

The local firemen were even lighter in weight than the players from the Pacific Coast, and they early found the balls that Lichtenberg sent over the plate more puzzling than working an engine and ladder truck among the mazes of the crowded streets on the way to a fire. But the trio, Lichtenberg, Catcher Esola, and Levy worked together like clockwork, and the hunting hits of the first three turns of the New Yorkers at the bat yielded nothing. Meanwhile the San Francisco players had scored two runs, one each in the first and second innings, and they were all hitting Spillane's pitching very freely.

After the third inning the New York firemen took to sending the ball as high as one of the big water towers will carry. It was all the same to the San Francisco players, who caught the ball and caused the game to be as quiet as a "still alarm" for the New Yorkers. Birdsall, at second for the San Francisco team, assisted in some neat double plays with Levy, and the firemen were held down to no runs until their last turn at the bat. Then the catcher, Knapp, struck out with the bat as if he were crashing into a building with a fire axe. The ball sailed far over the centre fielder's head, and on a wild throw and some sacrifice batting Knapp finally circled the bases and scored the only run for his team.

Long before the first match had reached its ending there were loud cries from the stands, "Give us the cops." And the mystic "23" and "skiddoo" were called to the firemen until a hard shower of rain and the singing of the boys, "Mother, mother, mother, play the hose on me," with variations, to the air of "Pin a Rose on Me," terminated the game and brought the police out on the diamond. They towered above the San Francisco players, and as they went to the bat first it was thought that at last the team from the Coast would meet its Waterloo. The first to make a good hit was Madigan, the giant right fielder, but as he pounded down to first the ball was sent hot to Levy, who stood back in mock surprise as Madigan thundered past him in trying to make the base.

The wetting of the field made playing difficult. Beyond the diamond the big men of the New York police splashed about as if they were members of the Steamboat Squad. There was so much splashing that some one in the stand got a chorus of police whistles together, and when the waves from the running outfielders threatened to swamp the diamond there was tooting as if a tug was in distress. It was more on base running than on stick work that the San Francisco players won. The police handled the ball well and kept the San Francisco men on the move. Toward the close of this match the ball became so wet that there was much delay, as the batsmen sent it off at angles on foul strikes. Many of these went into the stands, and the crowd, eager for souvenirs, kept the balls.

Lieut. Harrington said that the trip had been successful in adding to the fund for the widows and orphans. The move was practically forced upon the men, as there was a deficit of $154,000 in the Fire Department of San Francisco, caused by the earthquake. In order to hold the department together and to help it out in its work all of the men agreed to take two months' vacation. It was a number of the men now on vacation that were playing baseball, and several of them had played on league teams in the West. All were paying their own expenses. Many of them had distinguished themselves during the earthquake, notably Capt. Frank Esola. He had crawled into the ironwork of a burning building that had collapsed, imprisoning three United States soldiers. Esola rescued them alone, but was so badly burned that he still bears the scars. Nearly all of the men on the team worked hours at a stretch with little food and no sleep during the awful calamity. Lieut. Harrington showed a letter just received from Chief P. H. Shaughnessy of San Francisco in which he acknowledged the receipt of $2,500 for the fund. The team will play in Philadelphia next, and then in Cincinnati and St. Louis on the way home. The scores:

SAN FRANCISCO.	N. Y. FIRE DEPT.
Birdsall, 2b.	McManus, cf.
Cuneo, cf.	Purcell, 2b.
Plume, ss.	Ellis, ss.
Levy, 1b.	McGainty, 3b.
Esola, c.	Knapp, c.
White, 3b.	McKenna, 1b.
Lindenberg, lf.	Gillespie, rf.
Gavin, rf.	Spillane, p.
Litchenberg, p.	Mauser, lf.

San Francisco	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	—	7
New York Fire Department	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK POLICE.
Birdsall, 2b.	Delaney, ss.
Cuneo, cf.	[illegible]tian, p.
Plume, ss.	Stoering, c.
Levy, 1b.	Vletch, 3b.
Esola, c.	Madigan, rf.
White, 3b.	Walters, lf.
Lindenberg, lf.	Cook, 1b.
Gavin, rf.	Hargrave, cf.
Litchenberg, p.	Presley, rf.

San Francisco	0	2	0	1	0	0	.	.	3
New York Police	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

STEAMER RAMS DRAW SPAN.

Knocks 500-Foot Structure Off Pier at Duluth—Traffic Blocked.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 11.—The steamer Troy, a 6,000-ton steel freighter owned by the Western Transit Company, ran into the draw span of the Inter-State Bridge early this morning and precipitated it into the channels on either side of the centre pier. Navigation to and from the upper harbor is blocked. The span is 500 feet long. Street railway and team traffic between Duluth and Superior is cut off, and will be for some time. The bridge is owned by the Great Northern Railroad.

Edward Williams, the night engineer in charge of the bridge, declares that the Troy approached the bridge and blew for it to open in the usual way.

"She seemed to be about 500 to 600 feet distant," said Williams. "I at once started to open the draw, and when I had it one-third open the steamer struck it about twenty feet from the centre pier in the channel on the Superior side."

Thirty-five steamers now in the upper harbor are cut off from returning to the lake or to the Duluth side of the harbor.

REFUSED DYING WOMAN.

Hospital at Last Took Deranged Inmate of Home and She Soon Died.

Mrs. Elizabeth Riehlmann, 77 years old and an inmate of the Elizabeth Helmath at 193d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, became violently insane yesterday. She pursued several other inmates around with a broom and the nurses were unable to quiet her. The Washington Heights Hospital was notified and Dr. Neuelt went to the home with an ambulance. When he found that the woman was insane he refused to take her to the hospital.

The woman became still more unmanageable, and it was found necessary to summon the police. The managers of the home allowed Policemen McCarthy and Wooden to take the woman away in a patrol wagon only after they promised to remove her to a hospital. On the way to the 152d Street Police Station the old woman became unconscious.

The policemen then took her to the Washington Heights Hospital. The authorities there at first refused to receive her, but the policemen insisted on leaving her. She died at the hospital an hour later.

The managers of the home said that Mrs. Riehlmann had been at the home for several years, but that they knew very little about her.

SAYS SUICIDE IS NOT CRIME.

Maine Court So Decides in the Case of a Man Who Took Poison.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—The Law Court has decided that suicide was not a crime in the case of James May of West Brook, who was convicted by the Superior Court on a charge of attempting to take his life.

May, it is alleged, tried to poison his family, and, failing in this, attempted to poison himself. He was convicted in the Superior Court and was sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment. The case was then appealed to the Law Court.

RESCUER DIVED ON TO PIER.

Haney Badly Bruised by a Jump Into the Harlem River.

Edward Haney, a truckman, when near 127th Street and the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, heard a cry for help. Jumping from his seat, he ran to the river embankment and plunged, as he thought, in the direction of the water. Instead he landed on the pier, and was so badly bruised that he had to be removed to the Harlem Hospital.

Albert Marrano, an eight-year-old boy, of 623 East 125th Street was the person who called for help. He had already been rescued when Haney took his unfortunate plunge.

Le Boutillier Brothers

ANNUAL SUMMER SALE OF

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

In this sale will be found a most complete stock of Irish, Scotch, French and German Linens, to suit all household purposes, at prices much lower than cost of production.

To make room for importations arriving every week we offer many fine lots of Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, all sizes; bleached and unbleached Table Damasks; Bedroom, Bath and Kitchen Towels; Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases, Lunch Cloths and Sets, Embroidered Doylies, Tray and Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, Shams, etc.

N. B.—Hotels, Restaurants, Schools and Clubs will find many suitable lots of Napkins, Top Cloths, Table Damasks, Towels, etc., at SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

BRITISH FOOTBALL TEAM STARTS PLAY TO-MORROW

Corinthians Will Begin a Two Months' Tour in Canada.

TWO GAMES IN NEW YORK

Society Will Welcome Famous English Kickers at Livingston, S. I., on Sept. 6 and 8.

The Corinthian Association football eleven of London, the greatest amateur team in England, which will tour the United States and Canada for the next two months, is scheduled to play the first match at Ottawa, Canada, to-morrow. The eleven is composed exclusively of 'Varsity and public school men, and not more than ten members can be elected to the club in one year. The tour will close at Boston and the Britishers will return to England on Sept. 15. The party consists of G. N. Foster, T. S. Rowlandson, P. R. May, N. S. Cornelius, B. H. Willett, G. C. Vassall, E. G. Wright, W. U. Timmis, S. H. Day, B. O. Corbett, G. S. Harris, C. C. Page, R. D. Craig, C. Wreford-Brown, and M. Morgan Owen.

The visiting organization is a remarkable one in many ways, and is the keystone of amateurism in England. The team won the Dewar Shield in 1904, when five Oxford and five Cambridge Blues were included on the team. The club's exclusiveness is its principal claim to success and it has done more to popularize the association game than any other organization in the world.

The club was formed in 1882 by N. L. Jackson and within nine years there had been forty-four players selected to play for England in the international matches. For twenty-four years the characteristic style of playing of the Corinthians has never changed. The style has always been unique and has never been absent, even in the club's worst years. The forwards play a most open game without a suspicion of crowding. They take the ball on a run and make straight for the goal without the slightest hesitation or delay. Their passing is crisp and quick and along the ground, while their goal shooting is done from all angles. There is plenty of hard charging in their work, but never anything like foul play. There is plenty of life and go, and the team gives the most finished exhibition of association football of any organization in the world.

The team is scheduled to play two matches at Livingston, Staten Island, on Sept. 6 and 8. The first game will be against a team selected from the Intercollegiate Association Football League, which comprises Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, and Haverford College. On Saturday, Sept. 8, a team selected from the best players in New York will meet the visitors. B. S. Tabor will captain the intercollegiate eleven, and A. Warren Smith will guide the fortunes of the All-New York team.

The visit of the Pilgrim team of England to the United States last Fall aroused considerable interest in the English game, and all the matches played during the tour were well attended. One game was played at the Polo Grounds, which was witnessed by nearly 6,000 spectators. It was the first time the New York players have been able to measure their strength against a really strong eleven, and the result was in every way satisfactory. The playing of the New York clubs as a result of the Pilgrims' visit showed a marked improvement last Winter, and the players now believe they have an equal chance with the present famous British touring aggregation.

To select the eleven to represent New York two trial matches will be played at Staten Island. Teams will be selected for both games, which will be played on Aug. 25 and Sept. 1. The Selection Committee will determine the final make-up of the eleven after the second game. During the early part of the week in which the international games will be played the All-New York eleven will play a series of practice matches with the reserve team.

The social features of the Corinthians' visit will be on an elaborate scale. The distinguished visitors will be entertained by the British Consul at New York and by the various British societies. The Staten Island Club will give two dinners in their honor.

During the tour fifteen matches will be played by the visitors, beginning at Ottawa and closing at Boston. It is probable that an extra match will be arranged between the Corinthians and Military Cadets to be played at West Point on Sept. 10 or 11. The game has been adopted by the West Point football authorities for the more strenuous game played by the colleges. The schedule of games follows:

Aug. 13 versus Ottawa at Ottawa.
Aug. 15 versus Hamilton at Hamilton.
Aug. 18 versus Toronto at Toronto.
Aug. 20 versus Berlin at Berlin.
Aug. 22 versus Seaforth at Seaforth.
Aug. 25 versus Chicago at Chicago.
Aug. 27 versus Detroit at Detroit.
Aug. 29 versus Cleveland at Cleveland.
Aug. 31 versus Cricket clubs of Philadelphia at Haverford.
Sept. 1 versus Albion at Philadelphia.
Sept. 3 versus Philadelphia at Germantown.
Sept. 6 versus All-Collegians at Livingston, S. I.
Sept. 8 versus All-New York at Livingston, S. I.
Sept. 14 versus Fall River at Boston.

WANT A NEGRO ASSEMBLYMAN

Colored Residents of San Juan Hill Ask Stewart's Nomination.

The negroes of the "San Juan Hill" district in this city want to be represented in the next Legislature by one of their own race, and as the Thirteenth Assembly District, of which "San Juan Hill" forms the greater part, has more negro voters for the Republican Party by 300 than the whites, the colored leaders there have demanded of Leader Farrell that he shall name one of their number as the Republican candidate for the Assembly.

The Farrell faction and the Hahn faction, each of which is trying to carry the primaries in September, are making a bid for the negro vote of the district.

The negroes of "San Juan Hill" got their tip from Booker T. Washington as to the advisability of demanding the nomination of a negro for the Assembly. In a recent address Washington said:

"An Afro-American Assemblyman in New York would be worth more to the race than an Afro-American Congressman from the South."

The colored voters have selected as their candidate Gilchrist Stewart, one of Washington's former students. Stewart is the son of T. McCouts Stewart, who was the first negro to be admitted to the bar in this State.

SOUND BOAT STOPPED TO PREVENT A SUICIDE

Crazed Swede Slashed Himself and Then Jumped Overboard.

FOUGHT RESCUERS IN WATER

But Was Overpowered—Brought Here on the City of Worcester and Sent to Bellevue.

When the Norwich Line steamboat City of Worcester reached Pier 46, North River, yesterday, having come down from New London, she had in one of her cabins as a prisoner Oscar Stronberg, a Swedish diecutter, who had attempted suicide while the boat was off Cabin Island by cutting his wrists, breast, and neck and then jumping overboard. The wounds he inflicted on himself were comparatively trifling, and he was rescued from the water by the steamer's crew.

Stronberg is married and has two children, he says. He lives in East Douglass, Mass., and boarded the City of Worcester too late to get a stateroom, so he sat up all night. About 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning he left the main saloon and climbed to the upper deck. There were but few persons about, and he went toward the stern. A few minutes later one of the passengers approached him and saw that he was trying to cut his throat with a small penknife. His wrists were bleeding, his shirt front had been torn open and blood was coming from three or four small wounds.

As soon as he saw that he was observed, Stronberg made for the rail. The passenger ran after him, but was too late to prevent his jumping overboard. A cry of "Man overboard!" was raised at once, the ship was stopped, and one of the boats lowered.

When the boat drew close to Stronberg the sailors saw that he had carried the knife into the water with him. He had sunk twice and was very nearly exhausted, but he waved the knife about and threatened to stab any one who interfered with him. Apparently he could swim and did not know how to sink quickly, or he would have been drowned before the boat reached him. It was not until one of the sailors succeeded in knocking the knife from his hand with an oar that the crew could get hold of the would-be suicide. Then two sailors grasped him, one by his hair and one by his coat. He struggled hard, and it was necessary for the men to hold him down while the boat put back to the steamboat, which had turned and started back meanwhile.

On being carried aboard the steamer Stronberg became very violent, shouting and cursing and acting as if insane. He was locked in a cabin with two sailors to guard him, and when the boat reached her pier the police were notified. He was taken to the Charles Street Station and then to Jefferson Market Court, where he was arraigned on a charge of attempting suicide. Magistrate Finellite committed him to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity.

EAST DOUGLASS, Mass., Aug. 11.—Oscar Stronberg has worked for the American Axe and Tool Works here for two years. He left here yesterday, saying that he was going to visit his brother in Jersey City. His place was kept for him.

Charles Matson, with whom Stronberg boarded, describes the young man as a bright, cheerful, sober man. As Stronberg had saved a considerable part of his wages and had considerable money when he left here his fellow-workmen expressed the belief that some one had tried to rob him.

Our Greatest and Best August Furniture Sale Continues.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** LEXINGTON TO 3D AVE 59TH TO 60TH ST.

August Sale of American Cut Glass. The Greatest Values.

The Greatest Fur Sale Ever Held

$200,000 Worth of Fashionable Furs for Less Than $100,000.

To-morrow, Monday, we will launch a fur sale that will go down into history as one of the most extraordinary events of the kind.

There will be beautiful fur-lined coats, jackets, scarfs, muffs, and sets in every wanted fur, from the most modest to the most magnificent.

In most instances we purchased the skins and had the garments made up during the period when fur tailors ordinarily are not busy. Therefore the very low prices.

Next Winter the identical garments will cost you at least double, so it is obvious that your advantage lies in buying now.

Make an early selection, pay a small deposit and we will store the furs free of charge until October 15, if you desire.

Men's & Women's Luxurious Fur-Lined Coats.

This feature of this marvellous fur sale is in itself worth a visit to the store. Every coat in the great showing is fashioned after the most approved and newest models. The broadcloth "shell" is a very fine quality, while the fur linings are rich and beautiful.

Men's Fur-Lined Coats.

52 inches long, finest example of high-class tailoring, and in the new loose box shape, with English welted seams.

Men's $65 Fur-Lined Coats . . $29

Lined throughout with brown Russian sable lynx, large storm collar of brook mink, muskrat or pieced Persian lamb.

Men's $75 Fur-Lined Coats, $35.

Body and sleeves lined throughout with fine brown Russian sable lynx, extra large water mink storm collar.

Men's $80 Fur-Lined Coats, $39.

Body and sleeves lined throughout with brown Russian sable lynx, large storm collar and cuffs of pieced Persian lamb.

Men's $100 Fur-Lined Coats, $49.

Body and sleeves lined throughout with finest quality natural muskrat or brook mink fur, large storm collar of Persian lamb or natural beaver.

Men's $125 Fur-Lined Coats, $59.

Lined with fine quality Far Eastern mink, fine large Persian mink collar.

Men's $150 Fur-Lined Coats, $69.

Finest quality blended brook mink or Far Eastern mink lining, beautiful new style collar of brook mink or Persian lamb.

Men's $175 Fur-Lined Coats, $89.

Body and sleeves lined with fine quality Far Eastern mink or blended muskrat, finest quality Persian lamb collar and facing, loops and frogs.

Men's $400 Lined Coats, $200.

Lined with finest quality dark Eastern mink, finest quality Leipsic dye, Persian collar.

Others actually $250 to $350 at $79, $98, $135 and $169.

Women's Fur Coats.

Women's $75 Persian Paw Coats, $37.

Latest styles; of fine Persian paw; handsomely lined.

Women's $100 Caracul Coats, $50.

Fine, flat, lustrous fur. One of the newest things for motoring and general street service.

Women's $100 Black Russian Pony Skin Jackets, $59.

Finest quality Leipsic dye, lustrous black, beautiful moire effect, braid trimmed collar, braided cuffs, metal buttons, fancy lining.

Women's $175 Caracul Coats, $100.

Beautiful, lustrous black skins, 43 inches long, trimmed with white goat and braid, fancy metal buttons.

Women's $150 Fine Caracul Coats, $85.

30 inches long, large black Lynx collar, fancy metal buttons.

Women's $100 Sable Squirrel Coats, $59.

Newest, collarless Blouse or Eton coats; braided cuffs, metal buttons, fancy lining.

Women's Fur-Lined Coats.

Women's Fur Lined Coats of fine Black Broadcloth, 48 inches long, made in the very newest loose box shape with welted seams.

Women's $35 Fur-Lined Coats, $15

Lined throughout with brown Spanish Sable; large, soft silky brown Lynx collar.

Women's $38 Fur-Lined Coats, $16.50.

Lined throughout with gray or white Squirrel, brown Sable Lynx collar.

Women's $45 Fur-Lined Coats, $23.

Lined throughout with Jap Mink fur, gray or white Squirrel or brown Sable Lynx, large storm collar of Brook or Water Mink.

Women's $85 Fur-Lined Coats, $39.

Lined with gray and white Squirrel, beautiful Black Lynx or Leipsic dye Persian Lamb collar.

Women's $95 Fur-Lined Coats, $48.

Fine Black Broadcloth, 50 inches long, lined with fine quality gray and white Squirrel, blended Muskrat, Baby Squirrel, beautiful large storm collars of Russian Sable Squirrel, fine Black Russian Lynx; finest quality Leipsic dye Persian Lamb.

Bloomingdales', 2d Floor, 60th St. Section.

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdales'** Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

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AN INSTRUCTIVE EXAMPLE.

We invite the attention of open-minded students of municipal ownership theories to the singular predicament in which the City of Omaha has placed itself in attempting to back out of a bargain it eagerly entered into for the ownership and operation of its water system. The example of Omaha is instructive, since it reflects motives that not there alone, and not for the first time, have actuated municipal ownership agitators.

The City of Omaha, authorized by an act of the Legislature, conferring upon it the power to contract with individuals or corporations for a water supply to be furnished "under such regulations as may be agreed upon," entered into a contract with one LOCKE, who was to construct and maintain waterworks to supply the city's hydrants and to furnish water to private consumers at rates which LOCKE was free to fix, not exceeding, however, a certain maximum specified in the ordinance and contract. It was further agreed that the City of Omaha should have the right after twenty years "to purchase the waterworks at an appraised valuation." In 1903 LOCKE'S water property and interests, subject to the contract, having in the meantime passed to the Omaha Water Company, the city elected to exercise its right of purchase under the contract of 1880. Prof. DANIEL W. MEAD, GEORGE H. BENZENBERG of Milwaukee, and JOHN W. ALVORD of Chicago, the latter being the engineer appointed by the city, were chosen as appraisers. Under an act of the Legislature approved in March, 1905, the city appointed a Water Board, the agitation for purchase and municipal operation being then actively in progress. One of the first acts of the Water Board was to reduce the maximum of meter rates fixed by the ordinance and agreed upon in the contract of 1880. Alleging that the new rates were in violation of the contract, and that they would reduce its revenues below a fair and reasonable rate, the water company brought suit against the city. Final decision in that action was rendered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in an opinion written by Judge SANBORN, who held that the city's ordinance, which LOCKE accepted and under which he proceeded, was a contract, that the order of the Water Board reducing rates impaired its obligation, and that the water company was entitled to an injunction to restrain the execution thereof.

Meanwhile public meetings were held and the agitation for municipal ownership continued. Representatives of the city insisted and led the people of Omaha to believe that the works of the company could be bought for $3,000,000, and that the most extravagant valuation would not rise above $4,000,000. The appraisers proceeded with their work of examination, and apparently used due diligence to arrive at the just and true value. They took into account the nature and extent of the company's property, its reservoirs, its mains, its pipes, cut-offs, and all machinery and appurtenances. They went laboriously into the question of the cost of duplication. Not long ago the appraisers presented their report, fixing the value of the Omaha waterworks property at $6,263,295.49, which was the price they agreed the city ought to pay. Omaha was thunderstruck. The valuation was more than double what the municipal ownership agitators and orators had told the people of the city would be fixed.

Then occurred an immediate about-face on the part of municipal ownership. From having been violent assailants of the water company, insisting that its works must pass into city ownership and control, the orators and the agitators, including the Water Board, resolved themselves into a committee of the whole to devise ways of backing out of the bargain. Mr. ALVORD, the city's representative on the Board of Appraisement, did not concur in the estimate of value. Nevertheless, the appraisal had been perfectly regular in form, and was signed by a majority of the board. The city contended that it was not binding, since its representative had not agreed to the valuation. It insists that there must be a reappraisal by a new board. The reply of the water company, through its President, Mr. THEODORE C. WOODBURY of this city, was to call upon the Board of Water Commissioners of Omaha with a formal tender of the property, asking for a check in the sum of $6,263,295.49. The board refused, and Mr. WOODBURY immediately filed a suit in the United States court to compel a specific performance of the contract of purchase.

It is not an edifying spectacle. In the first place, the city violates its contract with the company by a reduction of rates, which the court at once compels it to restore. The reduction of rates, of course, would have had the effect of diminishing the company's property, thus making it cheaper to buy. Judge SANBORN in his opinion said that inasmuch as the impairment of the contract was abundant ground for the injunction, it was unnecessary for the court to decide whether the reduced rates were unreasonable and confiscatory. The company asserted that they were. Anyhow, the reduction of the rates was plainly a part of the Water Board's campaign for buying out the company at the lowest possible price. The confiscatory spirit that so frequently animates municipal ownership agitation is revealed again in the refusal of the city to stand by its agreement to buy at an appraised valuation. It assisted to create the tribunal of appraisal. It was morally, and probably legally, bound to accept its finding. A private individual who should thus repudiate his commitments would be disgraced. Omaha's Water Board evidently does not feel that it has been disgraced. It is still casting about for some way to get hold of the water company's property for less than its fair value, as determined by impartial appraisement. Once in a while, rather frequently we imagine, when you scratch a municipal ownership advocate you will find a believer in confiscation.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement showed an unexpected decrease of cash of over nine millions, and the surplus reserve accordingly shrunk to the smallest for mid-August since 1893. That is an ominous comparison, and a great prize depends upon the correct solution of the significance to be attached to it.

Probably the prevailing interpretation is that money is to be so valuable that other things will be sacrificed to obtain it—in other words, that prices are destined to decline. A powerful party thus interprets the outlook. But their position is not admitted without dispute. There are two sorts of dear money. In 1893 money was wanted to sustain credit, to bolster dividend funds, to create an appearance of solidity, lest bankruptcy should be invited by any appearance of weakness. Huge bank surpluses followed such accumulations of idle credit after 1893, but nobody would buy stocks for that reason. The explanation is that there was then neither profit nor confidence, and stocks are not wanted under such conditions. Nevertheless, that is the best time to lay in supplies for distribution, as people change their minds with improving conditions.

It must be admitted that there is a narrow margin in the present money market also, but for different reasons. The distinctions between the two years are more striking than the resemblances. Money is dear now because it is so reproductive, not because of necessity to borrow it at any price because it cannot be had through profits. Overtraders in and out of the stock market are nervous, it is true, and it is well that it is so, but no seaworthy mercantile craft is making bad weather. The returns from business will liquidate every demand if present expectations are realized. Wall Street may have its flurries, but that is Wall Street's affair. Farmers and traders will look out for themselves if Wall Street will look out for itself. The converse is less true. When farmers and traders are embarrassed Wall Street cannot be indifferent. When mortgages are being foreclosed and maturities are unmet, bank surpluses will be huge and money may be unlendable at 1 or 2 per cent., but Wall Street will not be happy on that account.

In short, the mere fact that banking conditions are close is a fact which will bear a deal of interpretation. It may equally point to exhaustion and depression, or to exuberant vitality which will be all the better for a little febrifuge.

THE PARIS OF THIS CONTINENT.

According to the Rio de Janeiro telegrams the meeting of the Pan-American Conference in 1910 is to be held at Buenos Ayres. The suggestion is likely to surprise those who have failed to appreciate the prosperous present and promising future of the leading city of the southern half of the New World.

Buenos Ayres now ranks fifteenth in the complete list of cities of the world which have a million or more of inhabitants. England, France, Germany, Japan, Austria, India, and Turkey each contributes a single city of that class. China and Russia each contributes two, and the United States alone contributes three. The American continent, it will be seen, leads all others with four cities of this class, but it must be admitted that England's single contribution equals any other two in Europe, or in the world if London be allowed its full metropolitan population. There is little prospect that the Old World cities will alter their relative rank soon, if ever, conditions are so settled, and their rate of growth having so slowed down. Berlin, it is true, is showing new vitality, but the rate of growth and the huge bulk of European cities have put them out of the running. They can hold their own for a time, but soon they must defend their primacy.

It is on this continent that the world will soon find its greatest aggregations of people. Only the other day we would have backed North America, but Buenos Ayres's surprising growth gives us pause. New York's greatest relative growth in any decade was for that ending in 1860, when its population increased 175 per cent. For the decade ending in 1900 the rate of growth was 39 per cent., and it is estimated at 32 per cent. for the current decade. This reflects the same tendency as already noted regarding Europe. The suburbanizing of the city through improvement of communications by bridges and trolleys may increase this rate, but it is more likely only to alter the relative growths of the respective boroughs, taking from one and adding to another without much altering the growth of the city as a whole.

We are very proud of this rate of growth, and it has not been equaled recently by any other city until Buenos Ayres made its last report, showing a growth of 74,762 in fourteen months, or 14 per cent. a year, to 1,025,653 on last New Year's. It has room enough to grow, its area exceeding Europe's most extended city, Vienna, so that its density is low, being only one-fourth of New York's. Our ingenious cipherers have figured out that New York would surpass London in 1920. It is now necessary to add a column showing how soon Buenos Ayres will have outgrown Chicago and Philadelphia, and begun its contest with New York for second place. Much sooner it will have displaced Paris from third rank, perhaps surpassing Berlin. Emigration is Berlin's greatest enemy, just as immigration is Buenos Ayres's greatest ally. Good crops have the same effect in Argentina in attracting population as here, and difficulty in making a living drives German citizens over seas. Cities jealous of their rank must cast their eyes in a new direction.

THE CHERRY-TREE CANDIDATE.

This is a free country. The Constitution of the State of New York guarantees to every citizen the right peacefully to assemble and nominate himself for Governor. The precious privilege is being extensively availed of this year.

Our neighbor The Sun, with the exciting accessory of double leads, announces that District Attorney JEROME "is considering the propriety of offering himself as an independent candidate for the Governorship of this State." It is a great year. Gov. HIGGINS as the regular Republican nominee, with a faint possibility of an Odell bolt. Mayor ADAM, ex-Judge HERRICK, or some other good Democrat nominated at Buffalo by the Democrats. Mr. HEARST, nominated by IHMSEN and the League. Then in bounces Mr. JEROME, on a platform of whirlwinds. It would be the richest aggregation of candidacies the old State ever saw. But we are forgetting the Prohibitionists, the Social Democrats, and "Labor," each with a candidate. The Prohibitionists, animated by that devotion to principle and that fine sense of fitness and propriety that never deserts them, approached Mr. HEARST with a tender of their nomination. Mr. HEARST was considering the matter, when telegrams of protest from brewers' employés and Pretzel Varnishers' Unions all over the State helped him to a sudden making up of his mind that it wouldn't do. Of course the Prohibitionists must now put up a candidate of their own. That makes a possible eight.

THE TIMES takes much pleasure in introducing to the electorate a ninth. A "slate" has been communicated to us which was to be presented for indorsement at the Farmers' Convention to be held at Three Rivers yesterday. Where is Three Rivers?—but that doesn't matter. The names thereon blazoned forth will be offered to the voters by petition, and the supporters of the ticket will call themselves the Washingtonian Independent State Party. The ballot emblem, of course, will be a cherry tree. They are good men and true, all of them. The Hon. HENRY A. STEVER for Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. FRANK S. GARDNER of the Borough of Manhattan for Controller, the Hon. WILLIAM J. ROCHE of Troy for Attorney General, the Hon. MARTIN SCHENCK for State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Hon. FREDERICK BIPPERT for State Treasurer. The subordinate places are of little moment, however. The nominee for Governor is Capt. WILLIAM C. CLARK, the boatman's friend, the lion-hearted defender of the canals.

Now that is a ticket worth fighting for. We should look with sympathy on the efforts of the other scramblers for the Governorship, but in Capt. CLARK'S campaign we should take a heartfelt interest. Boatman, farmer, statesman, he has all the titles to preferment and we are sure that if his name should come out at the top of the poll the grasping corporations would have a sorry time of it for the next two years. Who does not remember his great services to the State? When the politicians wavered he stood firm. When BENJAMIN B. ODELL sneered at the canals Capt. CLARK'S voice was raised in eloquent laudation of those potent checks upon railroad monopoly. When the embattled farmers of Sodus rose as one man against the canal improvement Capt. CLARK thundered for a 1,000-ton barge waterway. He will poll the solid boatman vote, and there isn't a mule on the towpath that wouldn't trot cheerfully from Buffalo to Kinderhook to carry a belated voter to the polls.

The Buffalo nominee will keep his eye upon Gov. HIGGINS, Gov. HIGGINS will not let ODELL out of his sight, and Mr. JEROME will watch HEARST. But they must all reckon with Capt. CLARK. In this year of ferment and overthrow, when the old order is shaken and the old parties disorganized, there will be a magnificent chance for the Cherry-tree Candidate.

FRESH BEEF FOR LONDON.

Argentina is not without enterprise. From a letter in The London Times we learn that the Argentine Meat Company, backed by London capitalists, is endeavoring to secure the right to establish extensive abattoirs on the Island of Alderney, having abandoned in favor of that project a like plan for the Island of Herm, also in the Channel.

To import cattle to Alderney seems at first much like carrying coals to Newcastle. But that is a superficial cavil. The distinction between cattle raised for the dairy and cattle raised for the slaughter house, cattle of which the prime purpose is to give milk and cattle of which the prime purpose is to yield beef, is already wide and yearly growing wider. The Argentine range cattle would not compete at all, or scarcely at all, with the Alderneys. They would compete with the Scotch beef and with the North American beef.

Nevertheless, the correspondent of The London Times to whom we owe our information is very much opposed to giving the Argentines the permission they seek, and endeavors to raise up opposition in Alderney to a scheme which promises a large employment of local labor and a considerable inflow of money. His first reason is not very convincing. It is that the foot and mouth disease amounts to a chronic epizootic in Argentina, and that the importation of live Argentine cattle would threaten to spread the infection to the cattle of Alderney, and ultimately of all the Channel Islands. In this behalf he quotes the prohibition of the "Foreign Animals Order in Council" against the slaughtering in England of cattle from Argentina. But we in this country know all about those Orders in Council, and we have come to believe that the sanitary protection which they pretend is a mere pretext, and that the real motive to issuing them was "protection" of a very different kind.

More to the purpose is his saying that the Argentine beef is not as good as the best British beef, still less than the best American refrigerated beef, which, it seems, commands the very highest price in the British market. The voyage from Argentina, according to him, is just too long to allow of the delivery in England of Argentine beef in the very best of condition. But surely that may be and the Argentine beef still be wholesome and palatable food and supply a "long-felt want" for cheaper meat for the British consumer who does not insist upon the very best. It seems that whatever there may be in the sanitary point he raises might be nullified by an adequate system of inspection, at the point of landing, and even, if necessary, at the point of shipment. It is possible that a better place might be chosen for the experiment than Alderney. But the experiment seems to be very well worth making.

NEW YORK'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is to be feared that New Yorkers read of its enormous expenditures in comparison with other cities with a certain grim delight. Not everybody can afford to live in New York, and those who do exult accordingly as citizens of no mean city. Doubtless New Yorkers get a great deal for what they spend, but on the other hand it is sure that they spend more than they can afford. The proof of it lies only partly in the fact that the city spends four times as much as Chicago—or twice as much per capita—and more than the six next largest cities together. A better sign is that we are able to afford ourselves less room and light and air than dwellers in other cities. The congestion of population is the proof of it, and the result of congestion is an unfavorable mortality table. This is the final interpretation of excessive municipal expenses. The huge expenditures come from the pockets of the poor rather than the rich, for they know how to avoid their taxes. Millionaires know how to make mortgages profitable, being able to offset them against personal taxes, but the multitude have never been able to dodge high rents and dear food, which are simply the reflection of heavy taxes necessitated by the extravagance which nourishes a false pride. Instead of exulting in the dearness of our Government, how much better would it be to boast of the cheapness of it, of the excellence of administration which procured much for little, of transit which enabled us all to live where we will and under wholesome conditions, and of soberness and order giving the police little to do. But our chief boast must come, as it is, from the sophisticated joy in the contraries of those qualities—a lavishness of administration which is derogating from our credit, a restlessness of population which makes the police force ever too small, an aggregation of disease and poverty which makes our Charities and Correction Department a serious burden. This seamy side of our extravagance must not be forgotten in our civic exultation.

The magnitude of the totals for the Nation's cities deserves attention. These 151 cities have a budget rivaling the United States Treasury's, and showing signs of unmanageability. Taxes supply only two-thirds of the revenue, leaving too large a balance to be raised from casual sources or by borrowing, which is constantly increasing. Not long ago former Controller COLER indignantly denied that expenses were outrunning population under his administration. It is now disclosed that expenses increased five times as fast as population between 1902 and 1904. The 151 cities increased their expenditures 18 per cent., but New York increased 29 per cent. Speaking roughly and for all cities, taxes and salaries about balance, leaving special revenues and borrowing to maintain municipal industries, water works, docks, and so on. The aggregate value of municipal plants of this sort is $790,570,726, and they are about half paid for. On the one hand this is prudent finance, compared with British practice, which allocates scarcely any tax money to reduction of capital account. On the other hand it reveals the wastefulness of municipal ownership.

Cities show that $6 of investments by them are necessary to earn a dollar of gross income, while private investments in many States show dollar for dollar—indicating how much more cheaply cities can get things done for them than they can do them for themselves. Such is the wastefulness of public administration as here disclosed. The aggregate debt of the 151 cities is about double the National debt, or, deducting sinking funds, the net municipal debt is one-fourth larger than the National. The per capita city debt is $56.97, against $11.91 for the United States. But while the National debt is decreasing, the city debt is increasing at an ominous rate, and increasing on the worst side—that of municipal trading. For example, municipal electric plants have increased from 1 to 1,050 in twenty-five years. The plain dilemma disclosed by this tendency is either that credit must be strained or industries starved for lack of capital. The increase of indebtedness is bad enough, but the waste is worse. There is perhaps no case upon record where a city has made a profit in a competitive trade, which is only another way of ssying that whatever the city supplies costs taxpayers dear. It is because New York supplies so much that it is so much ahead of all other cities in extravagance.

GUM-CHEWING.

Of course, there has always been more or less gum-chewing in this favored land since it has contained white men and women and resinous substances susceptible of continued mastication. There are even popular sayings derived from the practice which have been in use for several generations. "He cannot chew gum without a written receipt." "She cannot chew gum and look off." There was even in the old days, when the practice of chewing tobacco was more frequent and more shameless than it is at present, and when the adolescent thought to prove himself an adult, an effective demand for "spruce" and "tamarack" from minors who desired to be thought hardened tobacco chewers, but who betrayed themselves by refraining from expectoration lest the expectoration should betray them.

The present recrudescence of gum-chewing, however, dates from the "bicycle craze," which it outlasts. It came to be believed by the bicyclist that chewing gum allayed the pangs of thirst, and the rounded back and "bicycle face" of the scorcher in mid-career were accompanied by maxillary contortions suggestive of mastication. But to some observers it seems that the gum-chewing habit is far more prevalent than ever before, and it seems to have attacked the female sex with especial fury. Look up in the elevated cars or in the Subway cars, and if there is a row of young women of the saleslady class opposite you the chances rather are that they will be seen masticating in a sad sincerity, like so many cows in a row in a stable. They seem to imbibe a solemn satisfaction from the process. In many cases they would rather chew than chatter, and that is saying a great deal.

It would be interesting to the non-chewer to know what is the source of this secret joy. The process is not at all secret. But what fun do they get out of it? Clearly they get no nourishment, for the cud, when it has served its turn and is discarded, seems to have lost no more of its original weight or volume than the musk which has been used for months or years to perfume a drawer. It has only taken on crumminess instead of its original slickness. It is true that the male of our species is sometimes seen doing the same thing. Oftener, however, he wreaks his passion for mastication upon tobacco or toothpicks. It is the females of our species, however, who mainly munch and munch and munch, like the sailor's wife in "Macbeth." A foreigner going about New York would be quite justified in concluding that the American young woman was a ruminant animal.

Woman and Love.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Tell a woman day after day, if she requires it of you, that you do love her, and make her believe it, and then you can rob her, neglect her, and she will still cling to you and fight for you—in words in polite society, or words and deed in impolite—against all the world.

WHEN PACKERS "GOT BUSY."

James B. Reynolds Comments on the Walker Letter to the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from Mr. James B. Reynolds, one of the Commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the meat-packing industry in Chicago, given below, will undoubtedly interest TIMES readers. Before I quote Mr. Reynolds's letter let me say that in THE TIMES of July 25 Mr. John Brisben Walker had a very lengthy letter addressed to the President, telling the results of his investigations, which I might say were most favorable to the packers.

The writer, in a letter published in THE TIMES of July 27, upheld the Neill-Reynolds report, and criticised Mr. Walker's letter. In it the following question was asked Mr. Walker:

"Granting that you did find upon investigation that the law was strictly complied with and the work performed in a perfectly sanitary manner, was it not because the packers had ample time for cleaning up since the exposures and had profited thereby?"

The following letter from Mr. Reynolds substantiates the fact that a "cleaning-up" has taken place:

Chocoma, N. H., Aug. 3, 1906.

Mr. R. P. Whitcomb, Bayonne, N. J.:

Dear Sir: I have just read your letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES in its issue of July 27 and desire to thank you for your very effective answer to Mr. Walker's criticism of our report. When we were in Chicago competent evidence was presented to us which proved that the large packing establishments, under the stimulus of the publication of "The Jungle" last January, and the visit of the Committee of the Department of Agriculture in March, had already made certain improvements before we arrived. When I met Mr. Louis Swift, just after our return from Chicago, he told me that he was going back to Packingtown to "get busy." A letter which was received by me from Miss McDowell of the Chicago University Settlement early in June, which was published at the time, indicated that he and the others had gotten very "busy" indeed, a fact over which we may all rejoice. Mr. Walker might have recognized these changed conditions and should have further appreciated the truth of your statement that "what we are most interested in is the purity of the meat we consume." If the aroused activity of the packers, Government inspection under the new law, and public interest in the general conditions of Packingtown can secure this result and maintain it, a consummation greatly to be wished will have been achieved.

Thanking you again for your clear statement of the case, I remain, Yours truly,

JAMES B. REYNOLDS.

'Tis gratifying, indeed, to see that the meat packers have been compelled to "get busy." Surely the exposures by Mr. Sinclair, Messrs. Neill and Reynolds, and others have not been in vain, and I think no person doubts their truthfulness.

R. P. WHITCOMB.

Bayonne, N. J., Aug. 9, 1906.

FOR A SOCIALIST COLLEGE.

A Plan to Educate Children Free from Aristocratic Influences.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent meeting called by Mr. Sinclair for the purpose of establishing a co-operative colony urges me to suggest to the Socialists of this country a far more practical and generally satisfying project, viz., the establishing of a college or university where the Socialist could send his children to receive their education according to Socialistic principles, thus preventing their becoming imbued with aristocratic tendencies from early childhood, which are so hard, if not impossible, to eradicate afterward. Aside from dealing with the young this institution could arrange an evening course in Socialism for the toiling men and women whose early lives have prevented them from becoming acquainted with its principles. It could conduct a correspondence department which would supply by mail a simplified course of study to every man or woman who wishes to obtain a clear conception of the movement.

Such an institution would produce more converts to its ideals by making it possible for everybody to become acquainted with the simplicity of its doctrines, and would stand as a refutation to the ridiculous criticism frequently thrown against the movement by those who know least about it, by inviting them to put their questions where they can be disposed of by expert handling. The coming into its ranks of well-to-do and influential sympathizers ought to make such a project possible of realization, affording as it would an excellent opportunity to Socialistic capitalists who might be looking for a proper cause to devote some of their extensive incomes. HAROLD DEBREST.

New York, Aug. 4, 1906.

A Call to Democrats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see you take up the cudgels for the integrity of the Democratic Party. As you say, there is but one alternative to independent action, and that is the support of Hearst, which means the forsaking of all that the party has stood for since its inception; not that we believe in Hearst and his doctrines, but that we think it necessary to follow him in order to win. Either Democracy means something or it means nothing. Let those who will follow the cry of "gold," and when the reaction comes, as it surely will, the bricks they buy may be useful for rebuilding purposes. A reform wave seems to be sweeping the country and perhaps the party needs a housecleaning as well as the next one, but one doesn't hire burglars for the purpose. As for what the Sage of Fourteenth Street will do, let us expect the worst, and perhaps when the wave has wept over us and we are cleaned in an Augean manner the Democracy of New York County may be revivified and rise to better things. Awake, Democrats, awake!

New York, Aug. 7, 1906. DEMOCRAT.

Origin of "Cockatrice."

From The London Chronicle.

The finding of a live ichneumon in a consignment of bananas from Jamaica recalls the fact that its ancestors also first reached that island by ship. Jamaica imported the ichneumon to kill off rats, but was disgusted to find it equally fond of poultry, and as ready to devour hens' eggs as it had been in Egypt to dispose of those of the crocodile. Ancient Egypt accordingly regarded it as a sacred animal, and Jamaica does not. But the strangest thing that has befallen the ichneumon is its evolution into the mythical "cockatrice." "Ichneumon," being Greek for "tracker," was translated into Latin as "calcatrix," and the writers who had never seen a specimen became vague as to the description of the beast that was said to jump down the crocodile's throat and gnaw its way out. They made a water snake of it, and finally the first syllable of "cockatrice" developed the fabulous serpent hatched from a cock's egg.

Galloping Ambulances.

From The Army and Navy Register.

Much success has attended the trial of the galloping ambulance, types of which are being used, under very practical conditions, at the camps of instruction at Fort Riley and Chickamauga. The Surgeon General of the Army has requested the Quartermaster General to build or purchase fifteen additional ambulances of this pattern with the idea of issuing one to each regiment of the cavalry. The method is to hitch to the vehicle a horse, and it is so arranged that any cavalry animal may be hastily attached to the ambulance and literally galloped to the destination. The use of the vehicle, under the observation of the army surgeons, shows that it is of great value in the field and it will take its place in the permanent equipment of the medical department in time of war.

THE WRECK OF THE SIRIO.

A Protest from an Italian Who Refuses to Believe Stories of Cowardice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am fully convinced that there is no truth whatever in the report from Madrid attributing acts of a savage nature to the Italian "emigrants" on the ill-fated Sirio. As an Italian I protest very strongly against so cowardly an aspersion on the Italian character.

That a scene of great panic must have taken place aboard the Sirio while she was sinking can be easily imagined and explained; but when it is asserted that the Italian "emigrants" acted as savages and bloodthirsty men, killing everybody, having no respect for age or sex, abandoning even their dear ones, and simply aiming at their own salvation, there can be no doubt whatever as to the malicious intent of the propagators of such libelous reports concerning a people that rightly claims to have been, and to still be, the most civilized and humane of all peoples. Those who know how deep is the sentiment of brotherhood in the Italian, to what extent the idea of altruism is inculcated in his character, and, above all, how great is the ascendency the woman (be she a mother, sister, wife, or daughter) has over the heart and life of the average Italian man, in whatever stage of society he may be, cannot but characterize the report in question as a tissue of infamous lies.

I do not know how the officers and sailors of "at least two of the maritime nations" (read Great Britain and the United States) would have acted in an emergency such as the one which confronted the officers and sailors of the Sirio; what I do know is that the Italian seaman is just as much alive to the responsibilities with which his calling is fraught as the seaman of any other nation, and I am quite sure that, when the full reports relating to the disaster in question will be available, it will be found out that the crew of the Sirio were not wanting in valor and duty. You see, valor and duty are by no means two qualities exclusively Anglo-Saxon; on the contrary, these words have their full value in "Latin" countries—the countries that, through a period covering some twenty-eight centuries, have thrilled humanity with a very large number of deeds of the most heroic sort. Valor and duty can, as a matter of fact, be felt only by people that are imbued with idealism—and the Anglo-Saxons are anything but idealists.

V. VINCENT LATTARULO.

New York, Aug. 8, 1906.

Bulldog a Faithful Friend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reason why many persons seem to have a dislike to the bulldog can only be attributed to his looks. I have a bull terrier who will allow any child to play with him, pull him around, and generally maltreat him. He enjoys it in every way, but let another dog, no matter how large, attack a smaller dog and Jerry will jump in and separate them, walking the length of the block as a protector, and then return and drive the other into the house.

The trouble with people who dislike the bulldog is that they have no idea of his nature or make-up.

What riles any dog is the nagging at him, pulling his tail, and in other ways annoying him during this hot and muggy weather. As has been stated in THE TIMES, keep your dog—bull or any other kind—out of the boiling hot sun, let him rest and keep quiet, and he will protect and not attack you or anybody else. Cuffing, kicking, or annoying a dog makes him cross, the same as it will a person. I have had upward of fifteen dogs at a time, and consider myself pretty well posted in these matters.

Simply because some men go crazy and kill others, others get divorces and then give a big dinner to some who they think are their friends, is no reason why all men should do the same thing. The bulldog knows his friends, and knows how to protect them. He does not attack, but protects himself when attacked with the means which God has given him.

New York, Aug. 10, 1906. JERRY.

Probably Line Was Drawn at Boys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the first time in ten years I took a seat last Saturday afternoon in the northeast corner of the Mall in Central Park to listen to the music. Not having a programme, I asked a boy who sat beside me where to get one. He walked to a policeman, who was standing about thirty feet away, and came back empty-handed. This important city-paid individual, I then found out, was standing alongside of a low tree, and in a convenient limb he had at least a dozen programmes, and he refused to part with any. In a few minutes two were given to apparent acquaintances. At 5:15 I left, and the balance were still there. I have the man's number for future use. For whom and what are the programmes printed? E.

New York, Aug. 10, 1906.

Chastisement from a Friend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hard to conceive why you glory in calling Canadians "names." If the boy who "calls names" is usually regarded as one who has not had the advantages of a good home training, what are we to think of an editor who is guilty of this mean habit?

Your paper is a potent factor in the formation of the character of the people of this city, your influence is usually for good, but when you undertake to teach the Canadians you show lack of charity. Be charitable toward your neighbor, occasionally holding up the bright side of his history, and by so doing you will edify your readers and perhaps coax along the Canadians. J. P. CARLIN.

New York, Aug. 10, 1906.

New Life-Saving Apparatus.

From The London Globe.

M. Pierre Samois, who has invented a new life-saving apparatus, went to the Louvre swimming baths a day or two ago to test it. The apparatus consists of two small circular metal buoys, through which the arms are passed. A belt connects the buoys, which are constructed in such a way as to be practically unsinkable. M. Samois's invention was put to many severe tests by expert swimmers, none of whom were able to remain under water a moment while wearing the apparatus.

A RUSSIAN POPULAR SONG.

An Anarchist was working
Within a garret mean,
Amid a potent odor
Of nitro-glycerine.
His wife was making fuses
And filling cans with nails,
While all their children warbled
In pensive Slavic scales:

"It's sister Jennie's turn to throw a bomb,
Because the last one did for brother Tom,
And mother's aim is bad
And all the cops know dad—
It's sister Jennie's turn to throw a bomb."

And forthwith little Jennie
Serenely started off.
"Now mind," called out her parents,
"You blow up Peterhof!"

She did; they waited for her
Till sun gave way to moon,
Then all, in mournful chorus,
Struck up this Slavic tune:

"It's brother Ivan's turn to throw a bomb,
For Jennie has been wafted after Tom,
And mother cannot stay
A Duke a yard away.
It's brother Ivan's turn to throw a bomb."

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

STATEN ISLAND TO ASK HELP FROM THE COURTS

Citizens Will Seek to Revoke Rogers Company's License.

MAY BUILD COMPETING LINES

The Newly Organized Anti-Nuisance League Plans to Fight for Better Lighting and Transit Service.

Enraged Staten Islanders, who have had to put up with poor transit facilities and unlighted streets for months, intend to go to the courts to have the street-car franchises taken away from H. H. Rogers's Richmond Railroad and Lighting Company unless the service is immediately improved. Should they fail in having the franchises canceled they will endeavor to build and operate a competing system of street railways in the borough.

Back of the movement to take the matter into the courts is the Anti-Nuisance League, a new organization having at present a membership of 250. It is growing at such a rate that before the end of the present month there will probably be 1,000 names on its lists. The men at the head of the league are all prominent citizens of Staten Island; many of them lawyers and merchants doing business in Manhattan but living in Richmond. They are not holding indignation meetings or talking very much, but they say that they mean business.

The league was organized several weeks ago, when it was found that the trolley service was not only unbearable but was going from bad to worse. At the head of the movement are Charles R. Parmele, who has an office at 45 John Street, and James G. Timolat of 464 Broadway. The former lives on St. Mark's Place, Staten Island, the latter in Tompkins Avenue. Mr. Timolat said last night:

"We fully realize that in this case we have got to fight, and the only way to fight these people is through the courts. We intend to take the case to the courts and endeavor to have the street-car franchises taken away from Mr. Rogers. There is no doubt that when Mr. Rogers bought these lines he was sandbagged. Several years ago he spent $250,000 putting in new machinery at the plant at Livingston, and a year later that machinery was not as good as that he had thrown out. The reason was that he did not engage competent men to run the plant. That was his fault, and there is no reason why the people of Staten Island should suffer for it.

"It is an actual fact that trolley cars in this borough take three and four minutes to go a block. Most people would not believe that; it sounds like an exaggeration, but it is the absolute truth. There are blocks, too, where cars frequently stop ten minutes, half an hour, or forty minutes, for no apparent reason. The situation is ridiculous.

"What do we intend to do about it? There seems to be only one thing to do. Mr. Rogers has let it be clearly understood that he will not spend any more money, and we don't intend to let Staten Island be depopulated. If we can get the franchises away from Mr. Rogers we have the money back of us to improve the plant, and we will operate the road as it should be operated. If we cannot get the franchises, it is quite possible that we will try to get new franchises from the city and build competing roads. I was in communication with a firm of New York bankers last night, and I know positively that the necessary capital would be forthcoming.

"The point has been raised that because the present trolley company runs its lines right to the ferry competition is impossible. We have thoroughly investigated this, and we find that the charter of the company expressly stipulates that the company shall allow any new corporation to run cars over its lines in order to reach the ferry.

"Our league is also taking up the lighting situation, though just what we shall do on that score it is impossible to say at present. None of our streets is properly lighted, and some of them are not lighted at all. A few years ago the company deliberately sought, and eventually succeeded in getting, contracts from the city to light every byway and lane on the island almost. It receives from the city over $100,000 a year for its services, and the money was always paid until within the last few months, when the service was so bad that payment was withheld. Our streets at present are not only inconvenient, they are actually unsafe. They are worse lighted than the streets of a small village a hundred miles from nowhere."

Darkest Staten Island was certainly gloomy last night. In a walk of seven blocks six electric street lamps that showed not a glimmer were counted, and the only light came from the doorways of residences. In the houses the electric light was so poor that it was impossible to read by the light of a ten candle power lamp, as Mr. Timolat demonstrated. Happyland, the new resort, for the lighting of which the Rogers Company obtained the contract, was as brilliant as ever. It is the general opinion on the island that in taking this contract the company overloaded its plant.

Some improvement in the trolley service may be brought about soon through the State Railroad Commission. Inspectors in the employ of the board have been busy in the last few days investigating the complaint filed on Monday by William W. Mills, a resident of West New Brighton, who cited several specific instances in which the service, especially at the St. George terminal, might be improved. As a result of the Inspectors' work a conference will be held next week, preliminary to calling a public hearing.

At the public hearing citizens of Richmond Borough will have a chance to air their grievances in detail and Manager Hazelrigg, Mr. Rogers's representative, will be afforded an opportunity to explain why the service is so bad. It is within the power of the State Railroad Commission to compel the company to make changes in its method of operation.

Information as to the contents of the reports compiled by the Board's Inspectors was denied at the office of the Commission in the Whitehall Building yesterday. It was acknowledged, however, that there would be a conference, to be followed later by a public hearing.

SCHUMANN-HEINK'S SONS.

One Working in Cramps' Shipyards and Another in a Jewelry Store.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11.—Johann Schumann-Heink, son of the opera singer, is working in a jewelry store in this city and learning the English language. He is going to be a singer and actor, and he wants to sing and act in English. His mother, he says, is an American, and he is an American too, though he has been in the country but six weeks.

Johann, or plain John, as he wishes to be called by his American friends, is a pleasant, well-bred young man of 20 years. He came here from his native town, a smal place near Dresden, Saxony. By rights he should be serving in the German Army, but his mother got him excused through influence with the Kaiser. Another brother came over with him, and is now an engineer at the Cramps' shipbuilding works in Philadelphia. John is picking up English rapidly, and can make himself understood now, though with some difficulty.

Lightning Fires Leather Factory.

In the course of the thunder and lightning storm which passed over Newark yesterday afternoon, lightning struck the finishing department of George Stengil's leather works. The building was set on fire. There was no one in the structure at the time as the men had quit work for the day.

THE BATTERY'S PET MISSING.

Tozer, Able and Accomplished Dog, May Have Gone to the West Indies.

"Tozer"—nobody knows where he got his name—has disappeared from Battery Park. Tozer is a little half-breed fox terrier, and for years he has lived along the docks on South Street by night, and in front of the Barge Office by day. Every policeman, every tramp, every longshoreman, every newsboy, and for that matter everybody who had business that took him to South Ferry and South Street more than once a week knew Tozer, for Tozer was the smartest, sleekest little tramp of a dog that ever begged a meal from a free lunch counter.

Yesterday the benchers in Battery Park, who feast their eyes on the passing ships in the day and snatch the sleep that nature demands on the Battery Park benches at night, were all up and about looking for Tozer.

Tozer came to the Battery five years ago. "Dick" Ganley, one of the veterans of the police force, found him. Tozer was so hungry that he could hardly stand up, and Ganley hurried to a nearby delicatessen shop and got a banquet for the dog. Tozer ate until he almost exploded; then Ganley took him inside the Barge Office and showed him a horse blanket that wasn't in use. Five minutes later Tozer was sleeping the sleep of the just. When he awoke somebody called him "Tozer," and ever after that was his name. Ganley says the dog practically named himself.

One of the first things Tozer learned to do was to stand on his hind legs and beg a new friend or old friend to put him on the back of a chum, one of the big horses hitched to a baggage transfer wagon. Tozer has been known to sleep for two hours without even turning over on the back of the great white horse.

Tozer could hear Ganley, his best friend, call him for blocks, and for him he had an undying love. He would follow him anywhere, even into the water, said the men who knew Tozer best. Tozer knew a lot of dog tricks, too. The soldiers on duty at the Governors Island landing taught him to stand at attention; the newsboys and fruit vendors showed him how to "go to sleep" standing up, while the policemen taught him how to ask for things by a system of signals.

One of Tozer's Battery Park friends thinks Tozer went to the West Indies on a Nova Scotian schooner and that he will eventually show up again. Nobody believes he has been killed, except possibly by accident.

CLASSIC MSS. DISCOVERED.

A Discourse on Music and an Advertisement of a Wit's Book.

There have recently been placed on exhibition at King's College, London, papyri discovered by Dr. Grenfell and Dr. Hunt in the course of their recent work for the Egypt Exploration Fund. According to an account in The Athenaeum these fragments are of extraordinary interest. They were discovered at Oxyrhynchus and Hibeh, the latter being probably the ancient Hipponon.

The fragments, according to The Athenaeum, include a manuscript which purports to be part of the "Gnomai" of Epicharmus, but which the editors think is more likely to be by Axiopistus, who seems to have made a point of collecting his predecessors' witty and epigrammatic sayings. Unfortunately, the present fragment gives us no sample of them, being merely a sort of advertisement that there are here phrases "for use on friend or foe, when speaking in court or in the assembly, on a rascal, on a gentleman, on a stranger, a bully, a drunkard, or a boor, or if any one has other bad qualities, for these too here are goads."

There are also a fragment said to be of the "Croesus" of Philemon, a play which is supposed to have been the original of Plautus's "Aulularia," and two others which may belong to Sophocles's "Tyro" and Euripides's "Oeneus."

Besides a very fragmentary anthology there is a considerable extract from a discourse on music, probably by Hippias, in which the author takes pains to combat the notion that different kinds of music have an effect on the morals, and says that the Aetolians and others who use the diatonic system are much braver than the tragedians who practice the enharmonic melody, which is supposed to give courage.

There are also the usual petitions to the King (a Ptolemy) and a long correspondence about a strike, but the most interesting among the letters are those regarding the seal of a temple which was missing and which it was broadly hinted had been used for forgery. The letters sealed with it are alleged to have been addressed to Manetho, who, Dr. Grenfell thinks, may well have been the famous priest of Sebennytos. It is argued that as the letter in which his name is mentioned is dated in the sixth year of Euergetes, the historian must then have been of great age, but it is of course not impossible that the seal—which eventually turned up in the temple itself—was used to commit forgeries before the date mentioned.

Lastly, from Oxyrhynchus comes a valuable document in the shape of a minute or note by the local postman noting that he has delivered, among other things, "One roll of papyrus for Antiochus the Cretan, one roll for the King, and two letters for Apollonius the dioecetes," thereby showing how well organized even village life was in Ptolemaic Egypt.

WEST POINTERS MERRY.

Camp Schofield Illuminated and Thrown Open to the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Aug. 11.—After a lapse of three years, the cadets revived to-night the time-honored custom of illuminating camp and having a night of frolic, the encampment being thrown open to the public.

For two days the boys have worked hard, and Camp Schofield was ablaze with colored lights and Japanese lanterns. The air was filled with a medley of noises from the company streets, each one of which is a regular "pike" in itself. Dozens of cadets as "barkers," dressed in grotesque make-ups, kept the crowd in an uproar. There was an emergency hospital with an army of assistants, and many unsuspecting "plebes" were waylaid and dragged off, to be treated for amusement of the spectators.

The merry-go-round and a shoot-the-chutes arrangement, ingeniously constructed, with an army mule to furnish the power, were greatly enjoyed.

FOOLED BY ROOSEVELT BEAR.

Conductor Took Example of the Latest Fad for a Live Animal.

The attention of the station attendants at the Jersey City terminals of the Pennsylvania and of the Jersey Central Railroad has been attracted for some weeks to the growing custom among the women patrons of the seashore trains of carrying stuffed figures representing the Roosevelt bears. As many as twelve of these stuffed animals were counted in the crowd of passengers that passed through one of the Pennsylvania Railroad station gates yesterday.

The trainmen said this was not an unusual number. Women of all stations and of all ages carry them in their arms as other women do their lap dogs. Three well-known New York society women carried the toy counterfeits past one of the gatemen one day last week. At the shore resorts the Roosevelt bear is quite as popular as the pet dog.

Some of the figures seen in the cars are wonderfully lifelike. The station men at the Pennsylvania terminal have been poking fun all the week at a conductor who, when he saw one of the admirable counterfeits lying on a seat in a parlor car told the woman who owned the figure that all animals must be taken to the baggage car

WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH CAT STIRS A WHOLE TENEMENT

She Was Shut In with the Animal and Was Attacked by Him.

TENANTS COULDN'T HELP HER

Old Mrs. Harper Badly Bitten and Scratched—Her Pet Had Nursed a Grudge Against Her.

A story of a cat that fought an old woman with tiger-like ferocity was taken to the Tenderloin Station last night by Policeman Sullivan. The policeman had records of the New York Hospital to back it, and the woman's neighbors amplified the tale till it became as remarkable an animal story as ever reached that home of queer yarns, the Tenderloin Police Station.

Mrs. Christinia Harper of 135 West Twenty-sixth Street, who is 81 years old and feeble, has kept a pet cat she called Teddy. She raised him from a kitten, and at 4 years old he is as sturdy and powerful an animal as the domestic cat tribe can show anywhere in New York.

Recently the old woman had occasion to cuff her pet for a petty theft, and after that Teddy seemed to cherish resentment against her.

Several times in the last month Teddy flew at Mrs. Harper, but there always happened to be some one else in the room at the time, and he was beaten again. Yesterday afternoon the old woman was left alone by her daughters in her rooms in the tenement. The cat was then sleeping lazily on the window ledge. The old woman told her daughters as they departed and she bolted the door after them that she would lie down, as she felt depressed by the heat.

Mrs. Johnson, who lives next door to the Harpers, says that spon after Mrs. Harper's daughters left she heard a scream from the old woman's room. Then there were a scurrying of feet and sounds as of falling chairs. Neighbors gathered in the hall to listen.

"Take that, and that," the women heard Mrs. Harper say, and the racket continued. The neighbors, becoming alarmed, tried the door, but it was locked securely. They thought they heard the old woman trying to unlock it while continuing her fight with the cat. From other watchers at the windows of the rear tenement, they heard a cry:

"The cat's tearing her to pieces."

One bold neighbor who ventured to peer through the keyhole told the other women that the room was almost dark, and table, chairs, and other furniture were overturned. The old woman stood behind the table with the cat on the other side of it, bristling, ready for a spring. The keyhole peeper declared that Mrs. Harper's waist was bloodstained.

This was during a pause in the racket. After an interval the noise began again.

The neighbors, now thoroughly frightened, dispatched a small boy for a policeman. The old woman was hear moving toward the door, and seemed to be pushing some heavy piece of furniture before her. She threw some iron thing—she said afterward it was the stove lifter—and it hit the wall. Then the door opened, showing the cat poised for a spring, and the old woman ran out of the room. The neighbors waited for no more but rushed down the stairs leaving old Mrs. Harper to slam the door on the animal inside.

Mrs. Harper's arms were scratched and bloodstained in many places. She had a severe bite on the upper part of her right arm and seemed dazed.

Policeman Sullivan, arriving then, sent a call for an ambulance to the New York Hospital. Dr. Stewart, who responded, wanted to take the old woman there, but she demurred. One of her daughters later took Mrs. Harper to the hospital in a cab and the woman's wounds were cauterized.

Mrs. Harper said that while she was in bed the cat had sprung upon her and bitten her in the arm. The rest of the struggle was rather hazy to her, but she remembered seizing the stove lifter and using it on him. The old woman was so exhausted that she went back to bed.

The policeman wanted to shoot the cat, but the woman's daughters objected. They shut him up in another room away from her, and, opening the door slightly, showed him as an object of curiosity to visitors. He is an unusually large cat, with striped fur of the kind popularly known as "tiger cat's." Mrs. Harper's daughters say that they will have him destroyed, but seemed to hesitate about it.

DR. CHANCELLOR'S NEW POST.

Paterson Man to be Head of Washington Schools.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Board of Education appointed to-day William E. Chancellor of Paterson, N. J., Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Dr. William E. Chancellor, who was appointed Superintendent of Schools at Washington, D. C., to-day, is a graduate of Amherst, 1889, and Harvard, 1895. He taught in the Brooklyn High School for five years, and then became Superintendent of the Bloomfield (N. J.) schools. He remained in Bloomfield seven years, and on Oct. 1, 1904, resigned to become Superintendent of the Paterson schools.

CARTER-BELASCO RUMORS.

The Latest Case of Litigation Which Belasco Manager Says Is Not to Be.

Benjamin Rohder, manager for David Belasco, denied last night rumors which were floating around Broadway that litigation is about to begin between Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne over profits made out of the Belasco ventures since Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco have been associated as manager and star. Mrs. Carter also denied the rumors.

Broadway is expecting all these stories to be followed by a grand "reconciliation" between Mrs. Carter-Payne and Mr. Belasco just before the newest Belasco play comes before the public.

DINNER TO E. E. RICE.

His Thirty Years of Management to be Celebrated Next Sunday.

Edward E. Rice's thirty years of management as a producer of burlesque and musical comedy are to be celebrated by a dinner tendered to him by the Manhattan Beach Hotel & Land Company, through its Vice President, Austin Corbin. The dinner will be given at the Manhattan Beach Hotel next Sunday evening. Henry Watterson will preside. The guests will number about 100; and among them will be William H. Crane, Henry E. Dixey, N. C. Goodwin, Richard Golden, Digby Bell, Louis Mann, and many other prominent comedians who have at some time appeared in Mr. Rice's productions.

H. B. Irving in "The Lyons Mail."

MANCHESTER, Aug. 11.—Henry B. Irving, at the Prince's Theatre here tonight made his first appearance in "The Lyons Mail," playing the double roles of Lesurques and Dubosc, parts with which his father's name was associated. Mr. Irving, who is the author of well-known books on criminology, was particularly powerful in portraying the murderer. The house was crowded, and Mr. Irving had an ovation.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Cohan & Harris have arranged with Paul Potter to write an original American play for them, to be delivered by Jan. 1. They have engaged Edgar Selwyn to play the role opposite to Thomas W. Ross in George M. Cohan's new play, "Popularity."

Klaw & Erlanger will produce in October "Dolly Waters," a new comic opera by Francis Wilson and Benjamin H. Burt. This is Mr. Wilson's first attempt at writing for the stage.

Margaret Anglin will begin rehearsals this week of "The Great Divide," Vaughn Moody's drama, in which she will appear at the Princess Theatre this Fall.

Arnold Daly's season in his repertoire of Shaw plays will begin in Boston on Sept. 10.

HORSE BEAT ENGINE OUT.

Mayor Shoenthal Thus Got a Trunk and Had a Bill Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 11.—There was an exciting race in Bloomfield this afternoon between a horse and a steam engine, and the horse won.

John E. Sherman, proprietor of the Watsessing House, in Orange Street, recently disposed of his business and prepared to leave town. Mayor Isaac Shoenthal of Orange is a manufacturer of cigars and Sherman was one of his customers. According to Mr. Shoenthal, Sherman was about to leave without settling a bill for cigars. Mayor Shoenthal got wind of it as he was busy vetoing several measures passed by the Council.

Mr. Shoenthal hastened to Bloomfield and obtained from Recorder Cadmus a writ of attachment against Sherman's trunk. The writ was given to Constable William Fornoff. The constable and a friend drove to Watsessing, about a mile away, and learned there that an express wagon had taken the trunk away. Fornoff learned that the trunk was at the Bloomfield Station of the Lackawanna Railroad, a mile off. It was within a few minutes of train time, so Fornoff leaped into his buggy, and whipping up his horse, drove at top speed to Bloomfield. He arrived there just as the east-bound train was pulling in.

Fornoff threw the reins to his companion, and then jumped out on the platform. At that moment Agent Funk, with an assistant, was lifting the trunk into the baggage car. "Hold on there," shouted Fornoff to Funk, and waved the writ at him.

In that way the trunk was held.

After the train pulled out Sherman appeared at the police station and paid Mayor Shoenthal's bill. Then the trunk was released.

ART NOTES.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has published an illustrated handbook which is one of the best things of the kind ever produced. The collections are placed under the following headings: "Egyptian Art," "Classical Art," "Western Art," "Objects from the Nearer Orient," and "Chinese and Japanese Art." There are notices, without illustrations, of the print department, the library, and the collections of casts. It is not every art lover in this country who knows what treasures are contained in the Boston Museum, while in Europe the general ignorance regarding American collections is still remarkable. Such a book as that issued in Boston will open the eyes of a good many people. Perhaps, to the European connoisseur, the extraordinary collections of Chinese and Japanese art brought together in Boston will prove the most surprising feature.

Under each object illustrated is a brief notice, explanatory and sometimes critical. Of course, every one cannot be expected to agree with all the criticisms made, but the work as a whole has been well and most carefully done.

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The purchase of the Alexander Young collection of French and Dutch pictures and drawings by two London art firms a few days ago is said to be the biggest deal of its kind that has ever been arranged. A correspondent writes to The London Times: "The sum paid by Messrs. Agnew and Messrs. Wallis amounts to close upon £500,000, or a greater total than was realized in the famous and long-continued auction of the contents of Hamilton Palace. That so much money should have been paid for a collection of the works of modern artists is an amazing proof of the lavish prices which the American millionaires, who set the standard in this particular department, are willing to pay for Barbizon and modern Dutch pictures of the highest quality. Mr. Alexander Young, member of the well-known firm of accountants, was one of the few British collectors who, some thirty-five years ago, determined to buy Corots and Millets and the works of other painters of their type. His great rival was the late Mr. Staats Forbes; but while Mr. Forbes bought everything almost at random, Mr. Young was always careful to buy nothing but the best and most representative specimens. Instead of 3,000 pictures and drawings, he was content with some 700—a large number, but not too many. Again, he seldom or never sold; so that his collection still contains all the best pictures that it contained originally. Many of them are well remembered from such exhibitions as those held in Paris in 1900 and at the Guildhall in 1903, while some have been etched or reproduced in other ways."

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The following are among the most important pictures in the Alexander Young collection:

Corot—"Le Lac," a large picture, etched by Chauvel; "Les Baigneurs," "The Bent Tree," and "La Prairie."

Millet—"Solitude," a landscape representing half-melted snow at the entrance to a forest; "Hagar and Ishmael," and "The Little Shepherdess."

Troyon—"La Charrette de Foin" and "A Coast Scene."

Daubigny—"Les Bords de la Cure" (Médaille d'Honneur, 1900,) and "Le Bac."

Rousseau—"Le Marais," a remarkable sunset picture.

Diaz—"L'Orage."

Josef Israels—"The Cottage Madonna," painted about 1870, and "The Shipwrecked Fisherman."

Maris—"The Bridge" and "The Passing Shower."

The collection also includes important paintings by Dupré, Jacque, Harpignies, Monticelli, Bosboom, and Mauve. It is hoped that next October fifty or sixty of the best pictures will be shown at a London gallery.

***

A Chicago newspaper describes a boom in "lucky Swastika crosses"—whatever they may be. It appears that the design has become so popular that all sorts of objects are being made with it, including tiny gold and silver pins and pendants.

***

The Chicago Art Institute has acquired an important example of the work of El Greco. The subject is the Assumption of the Virgin, and the work is dated 1577. It is stated that "as museums are endeavoring to secure such examples of this period, Chicago enjoys a distinction in its possession."

***

The Athenaeum warns collectors of Sèvres porcelain that large quantities of forgeries are in the market, adding: "One Paris paper puts the market value of these forgeries at 16,000,000f. per annum. They are manufactured not only in Paris and elsewhere in France, but also at Leipzig and at Berlin. An expert is not at all likely to be deceived by these spurious articles, but, unfortunately, the average buyer is not an expert."

***

A loan exhibition of the work of Irish artists has been arranged in connection with the Munster-Connacht Exhibition at Limerick by Dermot O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien has gone back to the seventeenth century for examples of the work of Irish portrait painters, and such men as Jervas, Stephen Slaughter, Robert Hunter, Francis Wheatley, Hugh Hamilton, Cumming, and Chinnery are represented, some of the works having never before been shown in a public gallery. A number of portraits and prints of historical interest, some of them very scarce, are also included in the collection, as well as a fine exhibit of old Irish silver and bronze. In the modern section are to be found examples of the work of most contemporary painters and sculptors of note who, by birth or long residence in Ireland, can be included in the "Irish School."

J. B. Montague Found Dead.

J. B. Montagu Found Dead.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Aug. 11.—J. B. Montagu, a brother of ex-Gov. Montagu of Virginia, was found dead to-day in his home at Sheffield. His family is in Virginia. Indications were that he died of a poisonous drug, but the Coroner's jury was unable to decide whether it was taken purposely or accidentally.

FATHER DENIS O'FLYNN IS DYING OF OVERWORK

Last Rites Have Been Administered to Rector of St. Joseph's.

MOURNED BY CONGREGATION

Priest Has Labored Incessantly for 15 Years on Behalf of the Third Oldest Catholic Church Here.

Father Denis Paul O'Flynn, rector of the old St. Joseph's Church at Sixth Avenue and Washington Place, is lying at the point of death in the parish house at 138 Waverley Place, and the members of the congregation among whom he has worked so long are mourning, for the chance of Father O'Flynn's recovery is but one in fifty. The last rites of the Church were administered to him about two weeks ago by the Rev. Monsignor John Edwards, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Avenue A and Fourteenth Street, and Father Spellman, assistant to Father O'Flynn at St. Joseph's.

St. Joseph's is the third oldest Roman Catholic church in New York, St. Peter's and old St. Patrick's being of an earlier date. It was built in 1828. At that time it was in the heart of the fashionable district. The neighborhood now furnishes 1,800 children to the parish school, just across the street from the church, and the congregation is larger than at any time in the history of the church.

For that reason, the number of inquiries daily as to the condition of Father O'Flynn are many. The fishwives of Jefferson Market unite their prayers with those of some of the aristocratic families in Washington Square.

The pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, under whom the young priest did his earliest work when he came to America, says that there is no doubt that Father O'Flynn has undermined his constitution by overwork, although he was a man of strong physique. For two years, Monsignor Edwards said yesterday, Father O'Flynn has been in poor health, but he continued at work, and about two weeks ago, on his way down town, he was prostrated by the heat. He was able to get back to his rectory. He took to his bed immediately, and hasn't left it since. It was soon after he took to his bed that the last rites of the Church were administered to him.

At times, four doctors have been attending Father O'Flynn, but they have never been able to hold out hope of his recovery. His condition is now considered alarming, according to Monsignor Edwards, who is with him almost constantly.

Father O'Flynn was born fifty-nine years ago in County Cork, Ireland. He received his early education at St. Colman's College, Fermoy, Ireland, where he won a scholarship at the end of his fourth year. He then went to Paris. After two years there he entered Louvain University in Belgium. He took the degree of doctor of theology there.

He was ordained in Paris, and having completed his education, the young priest came to America. For five years he was an assistant to the Rev. Monsignor Edwards, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception on the east side. He then went to Saugerties, N. Y., to be pastor of St. Mary's Church there. He came back from that church to be the pastor of St. Joseph's, and he has devoted the last fifteen years of his life to that church.

Father O'Flynn raised the money with which to build the parochial school on Washington Place and to build the rectory on Waverley Place. Working night and day in the interest of his congregation, he was as well known in old Greenwich Village as in the fine old houses in Washington Square.

SUES FOR HIS SWEETHEART.

Mexican Goes to Court to Win Her After a $15,000 Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Edward Mendoza, a young Mexican, started habeas corpus proceedings to-day to gain possession of his sweetheart, who is also a Mexican. The writ was directed to Rafael G. Acosta, Mexican Consul in this city.

The girl is Angela Arizmondi, daughter of a lawyer in Mexico, who will inherit $100,000 on her wedding day. When her father learned that Mendoza had won her affections he brought her to Cincinnati and invoked the aid of the Mexican Consul.

One day the girl eluded her father, went to the Post Office, and mailed a letter. A few days later Mendoza arrived here. When Arizmondi discovered that Mendoza was here he started with his daughter for New York. Mendoza followed them to that city, thence to Niagara Falls, and back to Cincinnati.

Mendoza reached here to-day and lost no time in filing the writ to gain possession of Angela Arizmondi. He says he spent $15,000 while following his sweetheart. The lover's attorney declares that before the Mexican girl again leaves Cincinnati she will be the bride of Mendoza. The case will be heard in court on Monday.

PUBLIC PARK FOR ROSLYN.

Wealthy Residents Back a Plan Which Includes Bathing Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 11.—Through the efforts of Congressman William W. Cocks, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, and other prominent residents, an effort will be made to buy a large tract of land near here for a public park. A mass meeting will be held at Bryant Hall on Tuesday evening to boom the project. It is proposed to purchase the property of the Roslyn Landing Association, which adjoins the Roslyn town dock. This property will then be made into a public park, with bathing houses and playgrounds near the water. It is said that should the village people do their part toward acquiring the land wealthy residents of the neighborhood will subscribe liberally.

WHOSE GAINSBOROUGH IS IT?

Chicago Wondering Who Bought the "Countess of Bristol."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Chicago art circles are stirred to-day with curiosity regarding the identity of the collector who bought in London to bring to this city the Gainsborough painting which has been held by the customs officials in New York on a charge of undervaluation.

The three Chicagoans who are the most frequent buyers of English paintings are R. Hall McCormick, Charles L. Hutchinson, and Martin A. Ryerson. None of them has been in England recently, and their friends are confident that the Chicago buyer of Gainsborough's "Countess of Bristol" must be sought elsewhere. None of the three could be found to-day.

Ex-Mayor Smith Ely Better.

At the home of former Mayor Smith Ely at 47 West Fifty-seventh Street, it was said last night that Mr. Ely was much improved, and his speedy recovery was looked for. Mr. Ely, who is eighty-one years old, two weeks ago attempted to cross Fifth Avenue at Twenty-ninth Street and was knocked down by a cab.

MRS. FISH'S DINNER DANCE.

She Gives the Largest Affair of the Newport Season to the Younger Set.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dinner dance at Crossways this evening was the largest entertainment of the season. It was as elaborate as some of the balls that Mrs. Fish has given in former years.

The hostess had been obliged to divide her lists of guests, giving to-night an entertainment for the young people and reserving her second entertainment on Aug. 25 for the older people. There were eighty guests to-night. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Frank D. Avery, and Henry S. Lehr with Miss Marion Fish.

The favors for the men were small silver articles. The women received hand-embroidered portfolios, telephone registers, and small copies of Webster's Dictionary, with silk covers, painted. After the dance additional guests arrived, so that about 250 were present. Campanari, the baritone, sang delightfully. Supper was served at the conclusion of the musicale.

The decorations were remarkably pretty. The house resembled a garden, with the walls covered with growing vines and pink and yellow flowers. The piazzas were inclosed and decorated with palms. The dinner was served at small tables, each decorated with trees bearing flowers that served as screens for small electric lights.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a reception on the lawn of her villa on Bellevue Avenue, refreshments being served in small tents.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, and Mrs. Francis J. Otis.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Mrs. R. S. R. Hitt is a guest of Mrs. Paul D. Mills at the Pinard cottages. Mrs. Mills gave a dinner in her honor to-night.

Mrs. William Astor will sail from Europe Aug. 29 and arrive here about Sept. 8.

Frederick Guillard is a guest of Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry at Seaverge.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is entertaining George Brooke, Jr.

Potter Palmer, Jr., is a guest of Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm.

Philip O. Mills is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin at Arleigh.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish denies the truth of the report that her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, is engaged to Paul J. Rainey.

The officers of the Casino have offered silver cups for three lawn tennis tournaments to be played on the Casino courts. The women's scratch singles will be played on Tuesday, the women's scratch doubles on Thursday, and a scratch tournament for mixed doubles on Aug. 25, during the National Tournament.

D. A. R. INJUNCTION VACATED.

Mrs. Lockwood's Election as Treasurer Upheld by Justice Jaycox.

Supreme Court Justice Jaycox, sitting in Special Term at White Plains yesterday, vacated an injunction restraining Mrs. J. T. Lockwood from acting as Treasurer of the White Plains Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, or from handling the funds of the organization. For several weeks members of the chapter have been fighting in court to have Mrs. Lockwood removed, alleging that she was illegally elected.

Last Saturday Clinton Taylor, representing Mrs. Henry C. Henderson, Mrs. George L. Miller, and Miss Faith M. Groser, obtained a temporary injunction restraining Mrs. Lockwood from filling the office. To-day an effort was made to make the injunction permanent pending a trial of the case next month. The courtroom was filled with a large number of society women who are members of the chapter and who sided with Mrs. Lockwood.

The injunction was served on Mrs. Lockwood, because she is the only officer who holds the chapter's money, having between $1,200 and $1,300 in the Treasury. The money was to be the nucleus of a fund to buy the Fiero homestead at White Plains, said to be the birthplace of the Empire State. Among the contributors were Ambassador Reid, Joseph H. Choate, and Helen Gould. In the papers filed in court it was charged that the election held last June was illegal because it was not held on the second Friday in June, as required by the constitution and by-laws, but on June 4.

WHITE DIES A PAUPER.

Julius M. Mayer's ex-Partner Succumbs to Tuberculosis in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 11.—William White, once a successful lawyer and a partner of Attorney General Mayer, died last night of tuberculosis at the County Hospital a pauper.

White was found two weeks ago on the steps of St. Joseph's Hospital, where he had gone for treatment. He refused to say anything about himself further than to give his name. Before he died last night he told of his career as a lawyer in New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Local rains and thunder storms occurred Saturday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and in areas from the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys over the interior of the Gulf States.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh westerly; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, variable, shifting to fresh northwest; Gulf Coast, light and variable, with local thunder squalls; Great Lakes, fresh northerly, shifting to northeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday and Monday; light to fresh north to northwest winds.

New England—Fair Sunday, with cooler in south and west portions. Monday fair; fresh west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer Monday; fresh north to northeast winds.

Delaware—Fair and not so warm Sunday. Monday, fair, winds shifting to fresh northwest.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	76	70	4 P. M.	87	82
6 A. M.	77	71	6 P. M.	86	81
9 A. M.	81	85	9 P. M.	80	70
12 M	88	82	12 P. M.	75	79

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 81; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78; at 8 P. M. it was 81. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 84 per cent. at 8 P. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

Be not deceived. We are the only STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 8th Av. and 19th St. Tel. 124 Chelsea. Rev. Stephen Merritt, Pres. P.W.Radcliffe, Mgr.

Frank E. Campbell Co., 241-243 West 23d St. World-known chapels. Tel. 1234 Chelsea.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES *inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers: Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, and Washington Post.*

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Convenient for tourists. PREPARED BY J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

Drink NEW YORK BOTTLING CO.'S (LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE) High Grade GINGER ALE and OTHER Carbonated THIRST QUENCHERS. THE KIND THAT'S FIT TO DRINK. 40 years' test.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

E. C. Evans.

See boy preacher of London, Canada. Will preach Sunday, 10:45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M., at the Saints' Church, Prospect Place and Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn.

The Boy Preacher has been preaching every night in the Majestic Theatre, Toronto, Canada, to audiences from 4,000 to 8,000 people. Good singing. Seats free. All welcome.

DEATH LIST OF A

EFFORT LED THE FLEET IN CRUISE'S LAST RUN

King's Cup Winner Made Best Elapsed Time to Newport.

QUEEN SHARED THE HONORS

Elmina Beaten Comes in with Protest Flag Flying—Yachts Finish Annual Meet in Dense Fog.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—Through a dense fog the leaders of the New York Yacht Club fleet wound up their last run of the cruise to-day from Vineyard Haven to Brenton's Light vessel with the King's Cup winner Effort showing the way. She actually made the best elapsed time over the course, though handicapped three minutes at the start. J. R. Maxwell's Queen beat her by a minute and seven seconds. The two divided the honors of the run, winning their class prizes and capturing the Naval Alumni Cups, one for sloops and the other for schooners. Effort covered the thirty-seven miles in 5 hours 51 minutes and 16 seconds, while Queen made the distance in 5:50:07. Effort crossed the finish line just 13 minutes and 19 seconds ahead of the big Herreshoff schooner.

Effort raced Weetamoe and Neola in her class and beat the pair nearly twenty minutes. Weetamoe led over the first ten miles of the course, but after the fog shut down Effort steered the better course and had taken the lead at the Vineyard Sound Lightship. She increased her eight minutes' corrected time. Neola finished five minutes behind Weetamoe. Queen, racing Elmina, beat her actually 2 minutes and 35 seconds, and just short of four minutes on corrected time. Elmina held her for over ten miles tacking on her weather bow as the two battled for the advantage in Vineyard Sound. In passing each other in the fog the two came together, and Elmina finished flying a protest flag.

Conditions could not have looked more unpromising early in the morning, the fog was so thick that it was impossible to see one boat from another. The wind was blowing from the Southwest directly up the Vineyard Sound in the face of the yachts and the tide was flowing the same way. Just before the harbor start was signalled the fog cleared away somewhat and many of the boats decided not to race against wind and tide. The wind freshened, however, but held true from the same quarter and by time the racing start was made it was a good sailing breeze.

Minx and Phryne led away, but Minx misunderstood the signal and crossed on the preparatory gun. Phryne followed just after her signal. Altair, which had repaired the damage to her martindale and come on from Newport the previous day was first away of the second class, with Doris following her and Mimosa II. behind. Gardenia and Humma asked permission to leave the fleet and sailed north for Marblehead.

Irolita also withdrew from the squadron, leaving Weetamoe, Neola, and Effort to fight it out.

It was a series of short tacks all the way down the west shore. Passing Wood's Hole, five miles out, Phryne was still slightly in advance of Weetamoe, but the sixty-footer soon assumed the lead. At Tarpaulin Cove, eight miles from the start, they all passed close to the weather of the lighthouse on Naushon Island, and it was possible to get the times in passing and establish accurately their positions. Weetamoe was first, with Altair second and Effort third, close astern. She had passed Neola, which had just collared Phryne, while astern of her was Mimosa II. and Doris, followed by Elmina and Queen.

The two big schooners had fought the hardest kind of a battle for supremacy, but though Queen had improved her position Elmina still held the upper hand. Every time Queen tacked, Elmina, to weather, tacked right on Maxwell's weather bow and backwinded him and checked his speed. Try as she would, Queen could not work through her lee or take the weather position, and the two passed the Light 20 seconds apart. The times of the leaders were: Weetamoe, 11:23:15; Altair, 11:25:25; Effort, 11:27:35; Neola, 11:32:30; Phryne, 11:35:10; Mimosa II., 11:35:15; Doris, 11:36:30; Elmina, 11:46:30; Queen, 11:46:50.

The fog taxed the agility of the skippers in navigation. Effort laid the truest to Vineyard Sound Lightship, and when the fog lifted again at 2 o'clock she was standing for the lightship not 50 yards to the eastward. She rounded it at 2:01, while Weetamoe was eight minutes behind. Neola followed Weetamoe four minutes, and on the horizon approaching were Altair and Queen, the latter having passed Elmina and leading her about 500 yards. The two had evidently held together during the entire twenty miles from the start.

Altair rounded the lightship at 2:18, Queen at 2:20:22, and Elmina at 2:24:50. As Elmina came close to the lightship it was seen that she was flying the red protest flag. The two had evidently come together in the fog.

The course from the lightship in to Newport was west-northwest, and all the boats changed headsails for a reach to Brenton Reef Light. No sooner had Elmina laid her course than the fog settled again and shut them out of view once more. The fog lifted once in the whole seventeen miles. This was three minutes from the finish. Effort and Weetamoe were ahead, and Queen and Elmina had passed Neola. All three were to the windward of the lightship and kept off heading for it. The two blasts of the ship were then carried through the fog to the line and courses were laid by the sound. Altair was following Neola, but the mist was too thick to pick up any of the followers of Altair. This was the position just before 4 o'clock. Effort crossed the finish line at 3:48:16. Queen followed at 4:01:35, and Weetamoe at 4:02:25, allowance for her three-minute handicap. The King's Cup winner held the Queen boat for boat over the 37-mile run. Of course, the Maxwell schooner had been fighting it out with Elmina most of the way, while Effort had been comparatively undisturbed. Yet her performance was especially meritorious. The summary:

SCHOONERS—NINETY-FOOT CLASS.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elap'd.
Queen, J. R. Maxwell	10:11:28	4:01:35	5:50:07
Elmina, F. F. Brewster	10:11:45	4:04:27	5:52:42

Corrected time—Queen, 5:47:59; Elmina, 5:51:52. Queen won by 3 minutes and 53 seconds.

SCHOONERS—MIXED CLASS.

Muriel, Charles Smithers	10:07:00	5:45:00	7:38:00
Andromeda, C. W. Nelson	10:06:44	6:20:00	8:14:00
Venoona, R. Olyphant	10:06:03	Did not finish.	

Muriel won.

AUXILIARY SCHOONERS.

Cachelot, R. T. Wainwright	10:17:00	6:10:00	7:53:00
Vencedor, A. De Goicouria	10:17:00	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—SIXTY-FOOT CLASS.

Effort, F. M. Smith	9:57:00	3:48:16	5:51:16
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	9:55:59	4:02:25	6:06:26
Neola, E. D. King	9:57:00	4:08:24	6:11:24

Corrected time—Effort, 5:39:16; Weetamoe, 5:57:22; Neola, 6:02:20. Effort won by 18 minutes 6 seconds.

SLOOPS—FIFTY-SEVEN-FOOT CLASS.

Altair, Cord Meyer	9:56:00	4:23:52	6:33:52
Doris, S. R. Anthony	9:50:00	4:36:00	6:46:00

Corrected time—Altair, 6:30:02; Doris, 6:28:27. Doris won by 2 minutes 35 seconds.

SLOOPS—MIXED CLASS.

Mimosa II., E. R. Cole	9:45:00	5:40:00	7:00:00
Phryne, C. W. Wetmore	9:40:00	6:00:00	8:20:00

Corrected time—Mimosa II., 7:55:00; Phryne, 7:35:00. Phryne won by 20 minutes.

GRAVESEND BAY REGATTA.

Soya, Ombas, Cygnus, and Deuce Winners of Commodore Childs's Cups.

The second championship regatta of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association was held yesterday over the regular course of four miles at Gravesend Bay, for the Commodore W. Childs Cups. Four classes were scheduled on the programme. A strong southeast breeze blew and the yachts covered the course in fast time.

Three boats started in Class T, but they all failed to round the outer mark, and the race was declared off by the Regatta Committee. Soya won the Class Q Special, which was the largest class of the regatta. Only two yachts competed in Class Q, Ombas winning easily from Careless. The Bensonhurst dories furnished the closest and prettiest race of the afternoon. The race was won by Deuce, with Ace and Dido following in order less than half a minute away. Catboat Cygnus sailed over alone in Class R. Summaries:

CLASS Q.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Start, 3:05.		
Soya	4:34:52	1:42:52
Spider	4:36:47	1:26:07
Quest	4:37:02	1:27:02
Joy	4:38:23	1:28:23
Mary	4:39:06	1:29:27
More Trouble	4:42:14	1:32:14
Sacea	4:43:07	1:33:07
CLASS Q, SPECIAL. Start, 3:15.		
Ombas	4:54:04	1:29:04
Careless	4:56:53	1:41:58
CLASS R. Start, 3:20.		
Cygnus	4:24:55	1:04:55
BENSONHURST DORIES. Start, 3:30.		
Deuce	4:33:05	1:03:05
Ace	4:33:26	1:03:26
Dido	4:33:28	1:03:28
Booth	4:36:23	1:06:23

NOW FOR ROOSEVELT CUP.

America's Boats Will Be Selected After This Week's Trial Races.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The trial races to select the three boats to represent America in the international races with Germany for the Roosevelt Cup will be held off this port, beginning on Monday and continuing all through the week. There are eighteen candidates for the honor of racing for the cup, but the preliminary racing, in which most of the boats have been engaged, has in a measure determined their relative values, so that the contests this week are in reality a trial among about nine that have shown to best advantage. The others will compete of course, and may win, but as the results of all the races held will be taken into account in determining the issue, their chances of selection are comparatively small.

TENNIS ON LOCAL COURTS.

Dewhurst and Lyon Win Doubles at Englewood—Ridgewood Play Ends.

Edward B. Dewhurst and B. B. V. Lyon, the University of Pennsylvania-Williams College pair, won the doubles yesterday on the courts of the Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J. There was some fast and spectacular tennis played in this match, for Frederick G. Anderson and H. McK. Glazebrook forced matters at the net throughout the three sets before they lost at 6—3, 6—1, and 6—4.

The final of the women's singles was won by Miss Marie Wagner of the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club. Relatively Miss Wagner outclassed her opponent, Miss Coffin of the Staten Island Ladies' Club. The latter was very aggressive in her rallies, but lost by the score of 6—2, 5—7, and 6—4. Mrs. Louis S. Coe and Mrs. H. D. Platt won the women's doubles in straight sets. They defeated Miss Coffin and Miss Lea at 6—3 and 6—3.

Miss Miles Gordon Hamilton and her brother, Millard Hamilton, had to be content with the second prize in the mixed doubles. They were defeated in the final round by Miss M. Hamilton, an elder sister, and her partner, B. B. V. Lyon, by the score, 6—3 and 6—3.

Five long sets were necessary on the lawn tennis courts of the Ridgewood Golf Club, Ridgewood, N. J., before R. H. Palmer of the club was successful in winning from the young expert of the Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, C. A. Blyth, Jr. Palmer was very active during the first four sets. He kept the ball going at a great pace, making many of his points by smashing close to the net. Blyth studied his opponent's style carefully in the first two sets, and then by careful placing he won the third and fourth by narrow margins. Palmer noticed the tactics of his opponent and met them in the deciding set by confining himself to hard and fast driving from his base line, winning by the score, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 5—7, and 6—4.

The final of the consolation singles of this tournament was won by W. B. Jennings of the Knickerbocker Field Club, Flatbush, who defeated Hugh Chaplin by the score, 6—1 and 6—0.

Bernon S. Prentice, the ex-Harvard champion, won the final of the Seabright Lawn Tennis Club championship tournament yesterday on the courts at Seabright, N. J. He defeated J. W. Prentice by the score of 6—4, 6—3, and 9—7. Bernon S. Prentice will now meet J. P. Tomas, the present holder of the Riker Challenge Cup, in the challenging round. Both the challenger and the holder each have a leg on the trophy.

Martin First in American Y. C. Race.

Norman Warner's Martini won the weekly race of the American Yacht Club for one-design boats. The race was held over the club course, and furnished a close contest between Martini and P. Mortuand's Skidoo, which was second. Summary:

ONE-DESIGN. Start, 4:25.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Martini, N. Warner	5:23:38	0:38:38
Skidoo, P. Mortuand	5:24:30	0:59:30
Bumble, A. J. Sherman	5:26:40	1:01:40
Tautog, S. G. Fry	5:26:50	1:01:50
Dodo, H. M. Cowperthwait	5:31:13	1:06:13
Bug, A. J. Cunnack	5:32:02	1:07:02

Three-Cornered Roller Skating Race.

The big roller skating rink at Madison Square Garden will reopen to-morrow for a short run. Special features will be added to the usual night competitions, one of which will take place to-morrow night, when Harry McDonald, J. J. Jordan, and Walter Barker will meet in a three-cornered race at one mile. McDonald and Jordan have met several times with varying results. Barker is a new comer in the speed skating ranks, but is looked upon as one of the fastest men in the country. With the three men evenly matched one of the best races of the season should be the result.

SALVIDERE'S SPECIAL A SENSATIONAL RACE

Hitchcock Colt Takes Fourth Stake for His New Owner.

MILLER ON FOUR WINNERS

Gallavant Wins the Travers Stakes Easily—Terry, Steeplechase Jockey, Gets Nasty Fall at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Salvidere, themost successful two-year-old of the racing season, won a remarkablevictory in a sensational contest for the Saratoga Special Stakes, the $15,000 feature of the holiday programme to-day. Far back in the field for the first half mile of the race and repeatedly interfered with, Salvidere looked beaten at the head of the stretch, where he was carried wide by Peter Pan of the J. R. Keene's stable entry, and then straightened out for a last effort, he began a whirlwind run that took him up with a rush. In the run to the last furlong pole he closed the ground between the trailers and the leaders and took fifth place. Then in the last furlong he shot through to the front and won by a length and a half, going away from the others at the end, after running the final quarter of a mile, timed separately, in 23 seconds.

It was the fourth and most important race that Salvidere has won for Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., since Mr. Hitchcock bought him at auction at the disposal of W. H. Brown's stable for $3,700. Salvidere's earnings in the four races, all stakes, amount to $35,000. The Saratoga Special was one of the big stakes on a programme that drew an attendance of 10,000 visitors to the racecourse in spite of threatening weather. It was run on a track that was fairly good, though rain began to fall early and the going grew worse steadily. Ten horses were named to run for the Special, a subscription race, to which the association added only a $2,500 gold trophy. The entries included two horses each from the stable of James R. Keene and of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Golf Ball of the Hitchcock pair was scratched in favor of Salvidere, while Francis R. Hitchcock also withdrew the filly Fantastic.

In the betting Salvidere, ridden by Sewell, always was the favorite, starting at 3 to 2, while the Keene entry, Ballot and Peter Pan, backed down, started second choice at 9 to 5, the $40,000 colt Demund and Charles Edward being the next choices at 8 to 1 each.

The start for the race, over a six-furlong course, was made with McCarter away first, Demund, Peter Pan, Charles Edward, and Ballot following in the order named, while Salvidere, on the rail, broke rather slowly, and at once was crowded back by Prince Fortunatus, and fell behind with the stragglers at once. The moment the field got into motion Demund went to the front with a rush, Ballot taking second place, with Charles Edward third and McCarter fourth, and this was the order to the head of the stretch, Demund setting a terrific pace and the horses that followed him drawing steadily away from the trailers. Entering the straight, Demund began to stop and McCarter, moving past Ballot, which also was tiring, took first place from Demund in the run to the last furlong pole, while Salvidere, beginning his splendid effort at the head of the stretch, closed and gained the leaders at this point. The end had just begun to cheer McCarter as the winner when Salvidere flashed out from fifth place and, running far out in the track, showed in front just inside the last fifty yards and won in most impressive style by a length and a half from McCarter, which was second, three lengths before Peter Pan, third, a neck in front of his stable mate Ballot. The time was 1:12 2-5, and the fractionals were 0:12, 0:23, 0:34 2-5, and 0:46 4-5.

Salvidere was the third winner of the Special trained by J. E. Madden in the six years that the stake has been run.

For the $7,500 Travers Stakes at a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds, John Sanford's colt, Mohawk II., made his first appearance in a race since the Saratoga meeting of a year before, when he was the two-year-old champion of the Summer, and started favorite over Gallavant and Reidmoore, the only other starters. The race was run in a tremendous rain, over a sloppy and slow track. Reidmoore dropped out of the contest after the start, Mohawk leading into the back stretch, where Gallavant showed a head before the favorite, the two then running head and head to the turn into the stretch, where Gallavant drew away and Mohawk gave it up. Gallavant won easily by a dozen lengths.

In the third stake, the North American Steeplechase at two miles and a half, Alfar, coupled in the betting with Mackey Dwyer as the Bonnie Brook Stable's entry, made most of the running and won cleverly from Delcanta, with the favorite, Hylas, third.

Ginette, J. C. Core, and Geranium, all favorites, won the purse races in easy style, the record for the day being four winning favorites.

In the steeplechase, Kassil, the second choice, fell at the Liverpool jump, and his rider, Terry, a severe fall. The boy was unconscious when removed in an ambulance, but recovered later. His injuries are not dangerous.

Jockey Walter Miller, who has been remarkably inconspicuous at Saratoga until to-day, bounded back into public favor by riding four winners and being second on his only other mount.

J. C. Core, entered by the New Castle Stable to sell for $1,500 in the fifth race, was bid up to $3,000 by Frank Brown, owner of Loring, the second horse. The New Castle Stable bought in the winner for the usual $5 additional. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Ginnette, 98 pounds, (Miller,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Memories, 98, (Horner,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Rebc, 95, (Garner,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:25. Braden, Carry Me to the Carr, Edna Jackson, Bill Phillips, Varieties, and Meldorn also ran. Fort Hunter broke down.

SECOND RACE.—The North American Steeplechase; about two and a half miles. Alfar, 142 pounds, (Davidson,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Delcanta, 145, (Owens,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Hylas, 156, (Ray,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—5:22. Mackey Dwyer, Coligny, and Kernel also ran. Kassil fell. Alfar and Mackey Dwyer coupled.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Special; six furlongs. Salvidere, 119 pounds, (Sewell,) 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, won; McCarter, 122, (Miller,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Peter Pan, 122, (Knapp,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Prince Fortunatus, Rockstone, Demund, Ballot, and Charles Edward also ran. Peter Pan and Ballot coupled.

FOURTH RACE.—The Travers Stakes; one mile and a quarter. Gallavant, 111 pounds, (Miller,) 15 to 10 and out, won; Mohawk II., 111, (Hildebrand,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Reidmoore, 111, (Shaw,) 50 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—2:08 1-5. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. J. C. Core, 104 pounds, (Miller,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Loring, 102, (Finn,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Blondy, 102, (Austin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Ellicott, Airs, Belchamber, Temaceb, Quagga, Nigger Mike, Diebold, Sweet Kitty, Stary, Winston, and Umbrella also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths. Geranium, 108 pounds, (Miller,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, won; The Picket, 126, (Radtke,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Corrigan, 95, (Sandy,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—2:02. Sir Ralph and Sailor Boy also ran.

Weights for Delaware Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Weights for the Delaware Handicap, to be run on Tuesday, were announced by Handicapper Vosburgh to-day as follows: Wild Mint, 126; Roseben, 123; Dandelion, 120; Lord of the Vale, 116; Merry Lark, 115; Bedouin, 115; Dainty, 114; Dolly Spanker, 113; Inquisitor, 112; Kiamesha, 111; Tradition, 112; San Nicholas, 111; Bull's Eye, 110; Von Tromp, 110; Bad News, 110; Blandy, 110; Gallavant, 110; Tiptoe, 108; Kuroki, 108; Oxford, 107; Bohemian, 107; Dalvay, 107; Tongorder, 106; Vendor, 106; Jacquin, 106; John Smulski, 105; The Foreman, 105; Knight of Rhodes, 104; Southern Cross, 104; Gold Rose, 104; Right Royal, 103; Glen Echo, 103; Bat, 103; Batts, 102; Preen, 102; Bohemia, 100; Maicliff, 100; Irish Girl II., 100; Lady Savoy, 99; Race King, 99; Father Catchem, 98; Confederate, 97; Old Faithful, 95; Amstel, 95; Juggler, 93; King Henry, 92; Kiamesha II., 92; Johnstown, 92; Ticker, 90; Adrondike, 90; Goldsmith, 90.

KING DIRECT'S NEW RECORD.

Defeats Coast Marie at Empire Track and Paces Mile in 2:10.

James Butler's black pacer King Direct yesterday defeated Charles D. Rice's Coast Marie in straight heats at the seventh matinee race meet of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City track, and broke the season's track record in the second heat of the race. It was the feature event, and a big crowd of followers of the light harness horses were on hand to witness the afternoon's sport, which was unusually exciting. Last week King Direct developed signs of illness, and was withdrawn. Yesterday the son of Direct was in splendid shape, and paced the two heats at a fast clip. In the first heat King Direct won by a couple of lengths, but in the second Coast Marie caught her stride and forced Butler's pacer to his best, and rang up the figures of 2:10, which is a full second better than the best previous time.

It was a big day for James Butler, as he won the Class B trot with Bedella and Class C with California Crescens, both in straight heats. Summaries:

Class D, trotting; mile heats; 2 in 3.

Zealous, b. m., (F. R. Bain)	1	1
Hills Boy, b. g., (F. G. Hinds)	2	2
Ellamore, b. m., (F. R. Bain)	3	3
Dan McGregor, b. g., (L. E. Ortez)	4	4
Judge Boardman, b. g., (H. L. Toplitz)	dis.	
Vita, b. m., (D. C. Flanagan)	dis.	

Time—2:22; 2:21¾.

Class D, pacing; mile heats; 2 in 3.

David Muscovite, blk. g., (T. G. Hinds)	1	1
Mr. Bawn, blk. h., (F. G. Curran)	2	2

Time—2:16¾; 2:26.

Class AA, pacing; mile heats; 2 in 3.

King Direct, blk. h., (J. Butler)	1	1
Coast Marie, blk. m., (C. S. Rice)	2	2

Time—2:11½; 2:10.

Class B, pacing; mile heats; 2 in 3.

Effie Shannon, b. m., (A. Crawford)	1	1
Sphinx S., ch. g., (G. A. Coleman)	3	2
Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckheimer)	2	3

Time—2:20¾; 2:18¾.

Class E, trotting; mile heats; 2 in 3.

Birdie Clay, b. m., (A. J. Mace)	1	1
Surprise, b. g., (J. F. Gibbons)	2	2
Hopeful, ch. g., (L. E. Ortes)	3	3
Sam Steele, b. g., (M. Newmark)	4	4
Vitement, b. m., (D. C. Flanagan)	dis.	

Time—2:24; 2:24.

Class AA, trotting; mile heats; 2 in 3.

Promise, blk. g., (A. E. Perren)	2	1	1
Princess Piquet, blk. m., (W. B. Leavy)	1	2	2

Time—2:14¾; 2:14; 2:14.

Class A, pacing; mile heats; 2 in 3.

Stonewall, b. g., (S. McMillan)	2	1	1
Baretto, b. g., (W. Jermyn)	1	2	2
Ragland, b. g., (W. Scott)	3	3	
Sue Dix, ch. m., (Dr. H. D. Gill)	dis.		

Time—2:12¼; 2:14; 2:13¼.

Class B, trotting; mile heats; 2 in 3.

Bedella, b. m., (J. Butler)	1	1
Bonnie Duchess, ch. m., (A. H. Cosden)	2	2

Time—2:19½; 2:19¼.

Class A, trotting; mile heats; 2 in 3.

The General, ch. g., (P. Ryan)	1	1
Kitty Wilkes, b. m., (W. Scott)	2	2
Kent, ch. g., (G. A. Coleman)	3	3
Baron de Shay, b. g., (E. J. La Place)	4	dis.

Time—2:18¾; 2:14¾.

Class C, trotting; mile heats; 2 in 3.

California Crescous, b. g., (J. Butler)	1	1
Teddy K., b. g., (T. F. Kennedy)	2	2

Time—2:22; 2:23.

Class C, pacing; mile heats; 2 in 3.

Johnny Judd, blk. g., (W. J. Clark)	1	1
Moronial, ch. m., (Dr. J. Semon)	2	2

Time—2:21; 2:20½.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES END.

Only One Favorite Won in Harness Events at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Two favorites were defeated at the closing day's races of the Grand Circuit. In the opening event The Phantom, which sold for $50 against the field, won the race, after losing the first heat to O. H. W.

In the 2:10 pace Alfalfa sold as the popular choice, but, after winning the first heat, lost the race, Rudy Kip winning the next two heats. The latter sold in the field, while Alfalfa brought $50 in the early pools.

Wilson Addington upset calculations of the favorite players in the 2:13 pace, winning the event in straight heats. Darkey Hal sold favorite in this race in the early pools. Summaries.

2:17 trot; purse $1,000.

The Phantom, blk. h., by Boreal, dam Eam Shadow, (Walker)	4	1	1
O. H. W., b. g., by Winster, dam Little Mag, (McCarthy)	1	5	3
Welsey Baron, ch. s., (Geers)	2	2	5
Grace Cameron, b. m., (Higbee)	3	3	2
Joe S., b. g., (Hassard)	5	4	4

Time—2:14½; 2:11; 2:14½.

2:10 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Rudy Kip, br. h., by McEwen, (Murphy)	4	1	1
Alfalfa, ch. m., by Argot Wilkes, (Pender)	1	6	8
Argot Boy, b. h., (Cox)	2	2	3
Mersey Me, b. m., (Thomas)	8	9	2
Judex, b. g., (Smith)	3	5	5
Lapointe, b. m., (Rombough)	9	3	4
Leslie Waterman, ch. g., (Higbee)	9	4	6
Missouri Chief, br. s., (McEwen)	5	7	7
Daphne Direct, blk. m., (Walker)	6	8	dr
Bonnie Wilkes, ch. m., (Howard)	dis		

Time—2:07¼; 2:06½; 2:07¼.

2:13 Pace.—Purse, $1,000.

Wilson Addington, b. s., by Coastman, (Cox)	1	1	1
Darkey Hal, b. m., by Star Hal, (James)	2	2	2
Crystal G., b. m., (Valentine)	9	3	3
Little Buck, ro. g., (Eason)	11	7	4
Spill, b. g., (Gerity)	5	5	5
Queen of Clubs, b. m., (McEwen)	6	6	7
Tom B., b. g., (McCarthy)	7	8	6
Who Knows, b. g., (McCargo)	3	dis	
Sir Dair, b. g., (Nuckols)	4	dr	
Vesto Boy, ch. g., (Murphy)	8	dr	
Dr. Francis, blk. g., (Geers)	10	dis	

Time—2:11¼; 2:07½; 2:08¼.

BAY SHORE PONY MEET.

Programme of Seven Races Arranged for Labor Day.

An attractive programme of seven events has been arranged for the pony race meet to be held at Oakwood Driving Park, Bay Shore, L. I., on Labor Day, Sept. 3, under the auspices of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association. Four events are set apart for ponies and one each for qualified hunters, horses any height, and free-for-all trot and pace. The meeting is the outcome of the success of the race meet held by the association on July 4.

In addition to the running races seven athletic events will be decided, one after each race, for which cups will be awarded to the winners. The programme for the race meet, entries for which close with the Secretary, Bay Shore, Aug. 27, follows:

FIRST RACE.—For polo ponies that have been played during the season of 1905 or 1906; purse, $100, of which $20 to second, $5 to third; entrance, $5; amateur riders, 150 pounds; professionals, 7 pounds extra; about one-quarter of a mile.

SECOND RACE.—For horses any height, free for all; purse, $100, of which $20 to second, $5 to third; entrance, $5; amateur riders, 150 pounds, professionals, 7 pounds extra; about one mile.

THIRD RACE.—For ponies 14.2 hands or under; purse, $100, of which $20 to second, $5 to third; entrance, $5; amateur riders, 150 pounds; professionals, 7 pounds extra; about one-quarter of a mile.

FOURTH RACE.—For ponies 14.3 hands or under; purse, $100, of which $20 to second, $5 to third; entrance, $5; amateur riders, 150 pounds; professionals, 7 pounds extra; about two and a half furlongs.

FIFTH RACE.—For qualified huners; purse, $100, of which $20 to second, $5 to third; entrance, $5; amateur riders, 145 pounds; professionals, 7 pounds extra; about one and one-half miles on the flat.

SIXTH RACE.—For trotters or pacers, free for all; purse, $100, of which $20 to second, $5 to third; entrance, $2; one mile, one heat.

SEVENTH RACE.—For Galloways 15 hands or under; purse, $100, of which $20 to second, $5 to third; entrance, $5; amateur riders, 150 pounds; professionals, 7 pounds extra; about one-half mile.

"CROW'S NEST" BEAT RACES.

Poolroom Men Go Saratoga Track Officials One Better.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The poolroom correspondents employed here to gather racing news withheld by the race track managers introduced a new feature in the contention to-day, when a seventy-foot pole was raised just outside the track grounds equipped with a "crow's nest" or platform, from which a poolroom agent overlooked the track.

The pole was necessary because of canvas screens spread by the rack track police to shut out the view from the house rented by the poolroom men just back of the race course. The telegraph lines of the poolroom men, which were cut a few days ago, have been repaired, and with the aid of the watcher on the pole, the poolroom men said they were able to get full information of the results.

The watchers on the pole had a telephone in working order on their perch, and except when a heavy rainstorm with much lightning drove them to the ground, made a great pretense of being comfortable.

Scottish Games on Labor Day.

The Scottish games of the New York Caledonian Club will be held at Washington Park, Maspeth, L. I., on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 3. Twenty-six events are on the programme, with a cash prize list aggregating $350. Twenty-one events are open and six limited to members. In addition to the athletic sports there will be dancing both afternoon and evening.

DANIELS MAKES RECORD IN CHAMPIONSHIP SWIM

New Time for Travers Island Course at 100 Yards.

GOODWIN WINS THE QUARTER

Despite Thunderstorm, Water Sports Attract Many Spectators — Fancy Diving and Socker Water Polo.

C. M. Daniels, who won the Olympic championship at 100 yards in the recent Olympic games at Athens, and who afterward lowered several records in England, made his first appearance in swimming races in this country yesterday since returning from his triumphal foreign tour, and showed that he is still unbeatable at 100 yards by winning the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union championship. He won the local title for the coming year at Travers Island, where a series of interesting swimming events, held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club, brought out nearly all the best men at their favorite distances in the metropolitan association.

Daniels made the new record over the Travers Island course for 100 yards of 1:03, clipping four-fifths of a second from the record which he previously held over the same course. He had only two competitors against him in the championship swim, L. B. Goodwin and L. S. Crane. Goodwin got the water first, and for about 20 yards the three men kept almost abreast. Then Daniels, by his long rapid stroke, forged steadily ahead, winning handily by about five yards, Crane coming second.

Daniels appeared later in the day in the 440-yard handicap. He had a host of men at big allowances against him, fifteen starting with 75 seconds as the highest handicap mark. When Daniels leaped off the float the leaders were fully 80 yards in advance. Daniels admitted previous to the race that he hardly felt in condition to make a winning race of it, but he made a game effort and finished sixth. L. B. Goodwin took first prize in the time of 6:22, his allowance being 22 seconds. S. H. Voshell, with 50 seconds was second, and Ray Mulvy, 32 seconds, was third. Among the other starters were T. E. Webb, Jr., Oscar St. Cyr, E. H. Adams, Frank Day, E. E. Wenck, Jr., J. A. Ruddy, G. E. Schaeffer, Jr., Fred Hayden, A. M. Silverman, and Fred Wenck.

The 100-yard novice brought out so many contestants that it was run in three heats and a final. The afternoon thunderstorm caught the judges out in the middle of the stream just after the final was started, and they were practically the only ones who suffered from the excess of water. The large crowd of spectators retreated under the broad piazza of the boathouse and experienced little inconvenience. The race resulted almost in a dead heat, Cecil Arthur, unattached, winning by inches, with Sidney H. Parrott of the Twenty-third Street Young Men's Christian Association second.

The races were followed by an exhibition of fancy diving, in which some clever work was done, including backhanded dives and the turning of somersaults in the air before striking the water by Walter Lee and Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr., of the home club, William Bechtold of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, and W. Kelly, unattached. The judges awarded the prize to Lee, with O'Callaghan second. An informal game of socker water polo closed the sports. Summary:

100-Yard Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Championship.—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York A. C.; L. S. Crane, New York A. C., second; L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C., third. Time—1:08.

100-Yard Novice.—First Heat—Won by Cecil Arthur, unattached; H. Caspery, unattached, second. Time—1:19. Second Heat—Won by S. H. Parrott, 23d Street Y. M. C. A.; Rudolph Weber, unattached, second. Time—1:22 2-5. Third Heat—Won by C. F. Kershew, unattached; M. W. Marshall, Mission A. C., second. Time—1:27 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by Cecil Arthur, unattached; Sidney H. Parrott, 23d Street Y. M. C. A., second; H. Caspery, unattached, third. Time—1:18 3-5.

440-Yard Handicap.—Won by L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C., (22 seconds;) S. H. Voshell, unattached, (50 seconds,) second; Ray Mulvy, New York A. C., (32 seconds,) third. Time—6.22. Fifteen men started, Daniels finishing sixth from scratch.

Diving Contest.—Won by Walter Lee, New York A. C.; Thomas O'Callaghan, Jr., New York A. C., second; William Bechtold, West Side Y. M. C. A., third.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

George Callois and Hubert Le Blon, who are to drive two of the Thomas cars entered for the elimination trials in the Vanderbilt Cup contest, will sail for this country next Saturday. They will go at once to the factory in Buffalo to give the racing cars a preliminary trying out there. Early in September it is expected that the machines will be shipped to New York for practice work on the Long Island course.

Chairman Jefferson De Mont Thompson of the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association stated yesterday that he hoped to call a meeting of his committee to discuss the Vanderbilt Cup race plans within the next ten days. He intends to go over the proposed course on Long Island within the next week to ascertain what changes may be necessary. Arrangements are now being made to secure an early oiling of the course, so that the route may be in good condition for the preliminary trying out of the competing cars toward the end of this month.

The Decauville Automobile Company has notified the automobile world that on and after Aug. 20 the name of the concern will be changed to that of Wyckoff, Church & Partridge. When the company took possession of its new home, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, it became apparent that so large a plant would suffer from individualizing the name of one machine as a trade name, particularly as the company was the representative of three fo

CHAMPIONS SCORE AGAIN OVER THE PITTSBURGS

Seymour's Home Run in Eleventh Inning Settles Game.

AMERICANS LOSE ONCE MORE

Chicago Nearly on Equal Terms with the Leaders—Boston Nationals Win Twice.

Twenty thousand persons yesterday saw the champion New Yorks win for the third successive time from the Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds. Eleven innings were required before a result was reached, and with two men out in the New York's last effort at the bat, Seymour's hit for a home run settled the game. Chicago also won rather easily from Brooklyn, while at Boston the tail-enders of the National League had a successful day, winning a double-header, the first game occupying eleven innings. The struggle for the American League championship has now become a three-cornered battle in earnest between the Athletics, Greater New Yorks, and Chicagos, with only one game separating each of them. Chicago yesterday worsted the New Yorks handily, while the champions suffered another defeat at St. Louis. These four teams will play again to-day, the tour of the Eastern teams in the West ending to-morrow.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 0.
Boston, 3; St. Louis 2.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 8; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 3; Detroit, 2.
Detroit, 7; Boston, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	10	11	11	10	10	13	74	.712
New York	6	—	6	12	12	8	12	8	64	.646
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	13	63	.630
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	7	10	9	11	48	.466
Cincinnati	4	4	5	8	—	10	7	7	45	.433
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.410
St. Louis	5	2	4	6	8	6	—	8	39	.368
Boston	3	5	1	4	7	8	8	—	36	.346
Games lost	30	35	37	55	59	59	67	68		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Phila'phia	—	6	7	8	7	11	10	10	59	.590
New York	8	—	7	6	9	10	7	10	57	.558
Chicago	9	6	—	8	7	6	12	12	60	.583
Cleveland	7	8	6	—	7	9	8	8	54	.557
St. Louis	4	6	8	7	—	7	8	13	51	.515
Detroit	4	8	9	4	7	—	10	10	50	.490
Washing'n	4	5	4	4	7	5	—	10	39	.394
Boston	5	3	4	6	3	4	5	—	30	.291
Games lost	41	40	43	43	48	52	60	73		

SEYMOUR'S HOME RUN DID IT.

Champion New Yorks Take Third Game from Pittsburg by 2 to 1.

J. Bentley Seymour, or "Cy" Seymour, as the baseball "rooters" call him, was the hero of the third game between the champion New Yorks and Pittsburgs at the Polo Grounds yesterday, at which probably 20,000 persons were present. By a tremendous hit of a rain-soaked ball into the right field seats in the eleventh inning, after two men had been retired, he made the circuit of the bases, and scored the run that beat the visitors by a score of 2 to 1.

While the contest was essentially a dual controversy between McGinnity and Lynch, there were exceptional instances of brilliant fielding, and only one error, a fumble by Nealon, was recorded. Some of "Hans" Wagner's stops were of the miraculous order, and the work of the infield of the New Yorks could not very well have been excelled. Both McGinnity and Lynch pitched in rare form, the New Yorks getting but four hits to five for Pittsburg. Two of the visitors' hits were of the scratchiest description, and these were credited to Clarke.

Rain before and while the game was in progress left the ground in poor condition, and a heavy downpour just as the Pittsburgs had concluded four and a half innings gave very little encouragement that play would be resumed. The New Yorks were in the lead at the time by a score of 1 to 0, but when the rain had ceased and after an intermission of thirty-five minutes the Pittsburgs were anxious to resume play, and the umpires consented. A liberal sprinkling of sawdust in the pitcher's box and around the plate placed those positions in fairly good shape, but other portions of the field were mushy and strewn with pools of water.

Clarke, the Pittsburg's manager and Captain, started by bunting a ball, which Devlin thought would roll foul, but he was mistaken. Ganley failed to connect with McGinnity's pitching and struck out. Beaumont put up a fly for Seymour, and Wagner forced Clarke out at second. As an offset to this the champions scored a run on Browne's double to centre field, McGann's out from Wagner to Nealon and Seymour's nice single to centre field. "Cy" stole second cleverly, but he could advance no further, as Devlin put up a fly to Beaumont. During the next two innings the pitching of Lynch was so destructive that not a Giant reached first. In the third Wagner made a wonderful stop in front of second base, and he made a similar one in the next inning. In the fifth inning, after the rainfall, Lynch seemed to lose control of the ball, for he sent Strang to first on called balls and hit McGinnity. The inning closed without a run, however, for Bowerman put up a fly to Ritchie, which he trapped, and as Strang did not leave first Ritchey's throw to first enabled Nealon to put out both runners.

Up to the ninth inning, when the ex-champions tied the game, they were at the mercy of McGinnity, for the two scratch hits by Clarke were all that they received credit for, and only three men had reached so far as first base. The substitution of Meier, the ex-Princeton player, for Ganley changed the complexion of affairs. After Clarke had been well caught on a foul fly by Devlin, Meier hit a safety to centre and went to third on Beaumont's double to right. McGinnity presented a base to Wagner on called balls, but Nealon hit out a rather long fly to Shannon, on which Meier tallied. With two men on bases Leach hit to Dahlen, and the inning was ended. Ritchey hit safely in the tenth inning and reached second on Gibson's sacrifice, but Lynch and Clarke were thrown out at first by McGinnity.

In the Giants' eleventh inning Browne began by striking out and McGann was thrown out at first. Then Seymour followed with his corking hit for a home run into the seats. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	2	2	0	0	0
Ganley, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Meier, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	2	6	0	0
Nealon, lf	0	0	1	7	0	1
Leach, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	1	4	4	0
Gibson, c	0	0	5	1	0	0
Lynch, p	0	0	0	0	5	0
Total	1	5	*32	14	9	1

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf	0	0	5	0	0	0
Browne, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0
M'Gann, 1b	0	1	7	17	0	0
Seymour, cf	1	2	2	2	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	1	2	4	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	5	0	0
Strang, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	0
Bow'man, c	0	0	3	1	0	0
McG'nity, p	0	0	0	5	0	0
Total	2	4	33	19	0	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

Bases on errors—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Lynch, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 8; by Lynch, 5. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 6. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Gibson. Stolen base—Seymour. Two-base hits—Browne, Devlin, Beaumont. Home run—Seymour. Double play—Ritchey and Nealon. Hit by pitcher—By Lynch, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	1	2	1	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	2	2	3	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	7	2	0	0
St'nf'dt, 3b	1	2	0	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	3	0	3	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	0
Moran, c	0	0	4	0	0	0
Pfeister, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruelbach, p	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	6	12	21	7	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	0	0	2	2	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	2	1	1	0
Jordan, lb	0	0	3	8	0	0
Alp'man, 2b	0	0	4	3	2	
McC'thy, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Lewis, ss	0	1	0	3	0	0
Hum'l, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Bergen, c	0	0	5	3	1	
Scanlon, p	0	1	0	1	1	
Total	0	6	24	11	3	

Chicago	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0		6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Three-base hit—Schulte. Hits—Off Pfeister, 4 in 3 innings. Double play—Tinker, Evers, and Chance. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 4; off Pfeister, 1; off Ruelbach, 3. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Scanlon, 2; by Pfeister, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	1	
Jude, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Smoot, cf	0	0	1	1	0	
Deh't'y, 3b	0	1	3	1	0	
Deal, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	
C'coran, ss	0	0	1	2	0	
Schiel, c	0	1	6	2	1	
Weimer, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	3	24	10	2	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Gleason, 2b	0	0	0	0	4	1
Bransf'd, lb	0	0	9	10	0	
Titus, rf	0	0	0	3	0	
Magee, lf	0	0	3	0	0	
Doolin, ss	0	2	4	4	0	
La Porte, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	
Yeager, 2b	1	1	1	1	0	
Kleinow, c	0	1	5	0	0	
Hogg, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Newton, p	0	0	0	5	0	
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	1	3	27	12	2	

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen bases—Doolin, Thomas. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Doolin, Weimer. Double play—Gleason, Doolin, and Bransfield. Struck out—By Weimer, 6. First base on balls—Off Weimer, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	0	1	4	4	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	2	10	1	0	
Brain, 3b	0	0	0	2	2	
Bates, cf	1	1	0	0	0	
Howard, lf	2	1	1	0	0	
Dolan, rf	0	1	2	0	1	
N'dham, c	0	3	0	8	0	
Strobel, 2b	0	0	0	4	2	0
Young, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	3	9	33	15	1	

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	1	3	1	0	
Burch, cf	0	1	3	1	0	
Mertes, lf	0	2	1	0	0	
Bennett, 2b	0	2	3	2	0	
Grady, 1b	2	2	11	0	1	
Phyle, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	
Marshall, c	0	2	5	3	0	
Noonan, c	0	0	1	0	0	
Crawf'd, ss	0	2	4	3	0	
Hig'b'm, p	0	0	0	4	0	
Th'pson, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2	12	*31	15	1	

*Two out when winning run was made, Strobel out for interference.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Barry, Needham. Three-base hit—Bates. Sacrifice hits—Phyle, Dolan. Stolen bases—Marshall, Grady, Mertes. Double plays—Bridwell, Strobel, and Tenney; Needham and Brain; Bridwell, Bates, and Tenney; Barry and Grady. Hits—Off Higginbotham, 8 in 8 1-3 innings; off Thompson, 4 in 2 2-3 innings. First base on balls—Off Young, 3; off Higginbotham, 3; off Thompson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Grady. Struck out—By Young, 9; by Higginbotham, 3; by Thompson, 1. Time—Two hours and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	0	0	4	2	0	
Tenney, 1b	1	1	8	0	1	
Brain, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	
Bates, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Howard, lf	2	2	0	0	0	
Dolan, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Brown, c	1	0	4	1	0	
Strobel, 2b	0	0	0	4	0	
Dorner, p	0	0	1	1	0	
Total	5	5	21	8	2	

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	1	3	0	0	
Burch, cf	0	3	0	0	0	
Mertes, lf	1	0	0	2	0	1
Bennett, 2b	1	1	0	2	1	
Grady, 1b	0	1	10	*0	2	
Phyle, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	
W.M'sh'll, c	0	1	5	0	0	
Crawf'd, ss	0	0	0	1	0	
Brown, p	1	1	0	5	0	
*J. M'shall	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	9	18	10	4	

*Batted for Brown in seventh inning.

Boston	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0		5
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0		4

Two-base hit—Tenney. Home run—Howard. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Bates. Double plays—Dorner and Brain; Bridwell and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Dorner, 4; off Brown, 4. Struck out—By Dorner, 2; by Brown, 4. Wild pitches—Brown, Dorner. Time—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

AMERICANS BEATEN AGAIN.

New York Uses Three Pitchers, but Chicago Finally Wins by 8 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Manager Jones and his valiant Chicago team defeated the New York Americans to-day by 8 to 1 and are now within one game of taking the lead in the championship race. It was a great game for a partisan holiday crowd, the largest of the season, and as the locals rolled up the runs and the score board showed the Athletics losing its joy knew no bounds. Griffith used three pitchers trying to stem the tide, but all to no avail. Frank Owen, selected by Jones, on the contrary, held the visitors safe at all stages.

After the fateful first inning, when three Chicagoans scored, Pitcher Hogg gave way to Newton, who kept the prospective champions to one run for six innings, but the locals already had enough to win without the four garnered in the eighth on one hit and a bunch of errors by the visitors.

The visitors corralled one run in the third inning when Tannehill's effort to get before Yeager's twisting grounder was unavailing and the ball rolled into the crowd for two bases, according to the ground rules. Kleinow hit to Dougherty, who bungled the ball long enough for Yeager to score and the runner to reach second. The outlook was not promising, but Owen settled to his task and struck out Newton, while Dougherty pocketed Hoffman's fly and Davis attended to Keeler's grounder.

The pennant aspirants made the scoreboard look like four in their half of the same inning. Isbell singled, stole second, and reached the home disk on Donohue's hit into the left field crowd. Although the visitors threatened in the seventh inning, a sharp double play by Tannehill and Donohue ended the incipient rally and no further runs resulted for the opposition. The Chicagos added a cluster of four in the eighth, which clinched the result. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	0	2	0	0	
O'Neil, cf	1	1	0	0	0	
Isbell, 2b	2	2	3	1	1	
Davis, ss	2	1	2	3	0	
Don'hue, lb	1	2	15	0	0	
D'gh'ty, lf	1	0	2	1	1	
Sullivan, c	0	1	2	2	1	
T'nehill, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	
Owen, p	0	1	0	6	0	
Total	8	8	27	16	2	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
H'fman, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Keeler, rf	0	1	3	1	0	
Elb'f'd, ss	0	1	1	0	0	
Chase, 1b	0	2	9	0	1	
Conroy, lf	0	0	3	0	0	
Doll, c	0	0	4	4	0	
Kleinow, c	0	1	5	0	0	
Hogg, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Newton, p	0	0	0	5	0	
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	1	6	24	11	3	

*Batted for Newton in eighth inning.

Chicago	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4		—8
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0—1

Hits—Off Hogg, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Newton, 4 in 6 2-3 innings; off Clarkson, 1 in 1 inning. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 5. Two-base hits—Davis, Yeager, Donohue, Isbell, Owen. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Donohue. Stolen base—Isbell. Double play—Tannehill and Donohue. Struck out—By Newton, 5; by Owen, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 1; off Clarkson, 3; off Owen, 1. Wild pitch—Newton. Hit with ball—Yeager. Time of game—Two hours—Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	0	2	0	1	
Jones, 1b	1	2	14	2	0	
Stone, lf	0	0	3	0	0	
H'phill, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Wallace, ss	0	1	0	6	0	
O'Brien, 2b	2	2	1	2	1	
Koehler, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
O'Connor, c	0	0	3	2	0	
Pelty, p	0	1	1	2	3	
Total	5	8	27	14	5	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	2	2	1	1	0	
Armb'r, lf	0	0	0	2	0	
Lord, cf	0	1	0	0	0	
Davis, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	
Seybold, rf	0	1	2	0	1	
Murphy, 2b	0	2	3	4	1	
Schreck, c	0	1	5	2	0	
Cross, ss	0	0	1	4	1	
Delahanty, 3b	0	0	1	4	1	
Coakley, p	1	0	0	1	1	
*Oldring	0	0	0	0	0	
Bender, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	4	8	24	16	4	

*Batted for Coakley in the eighth inning.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0		—5
Philadelphia	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		0—4

Two-base hits—Hartsel, Murphy, Jones, Davis. Three-base hit—Koehler. Sacrifice hits—Coakley, O'Brien. Double play—Cross, Murphy, and Davis. Passed ball—Schreck. Stolen base—Koehler. Wild pitch—Pelty. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 2; off Coakley, 2. Struck out—By Coakley, 3; by Pelty, 3. Hits—Off Coakley, 8 in seven innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Lindsay, 1b	0	1	15	2	1	
M'Intyre, lf	1	0	3	0	0	
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	2	2	1	
C'ghlin, 3b	1	2	3	2	0	
Lowe, ss	0	2	3	5	2	
Payne, c	0	2	4	1	0	
Donohue, p	0	0	3	4	0	
Total	2	9	39	17	5	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	3	0	0	
Parent, ss	0	1	2	7	0	
Stahl, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Ferris, 2b	0	2	3	4	0	
Hoey, lf	0	1	1	1	0	
G'mah'w, lb	1	1	16	0	0	
Morgan, 3b	0	1	3	0	0	
Peterson, c	0	0	4	1	0	
T'nehill, p	0	2	1	6	1	
*Freeman	0	1	0	0	0	
Doran, c	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	10	39	18	1	

*Batted for Peterson in the thirteenth inning.

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hit—Coughlin. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin, Hayden, Ferris. Stolen bases—Coughlin, Lowe, Payne. Bases on balls—Off Donahue, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Donahue, 1; by Tannehill, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Boston, 11. Struck out—By Donahue, 2; by Tannehill, 2. Passed ball—Peterson. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	1	
Lindsay, 1b	1	2	8	0	0	
M'Intyre, lf	1	3	0	0	0	
Crawf'd, rf	1	2	1	0	0	
Sch'fer, 2b	1	2	4	3	0	
C'ghlin, 3b	0	2	1	3	0	
Lowe, ss	0	0	6	4	0	
Schmidt, c	2	1	1	0	0	
Mullin, p	1	1	0	3	0	
Total	7	10	27	13	1	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	1	1	1	5	0	0
Parent, ss	0	1	1	0	6	2
Stahl, cf	0	0	2	1	0	
Ferris, 2b	0	2	3	3	0	
Hoey, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
G'mah'w, lb	0	1	7	0	0	
Morgan, 3b	0	0	4	1	1	
Doran, c	0	1	0	8	1	0
Winter, p	1	2	0	1	1	0
†Freeman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Godwin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	7	24	13	3	

*Batted for Doran in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Winter in the ninth inning.

Detroit	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	2		—7
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0		0—3

Two-base hits—Crawford, Coughlin, Ferris. Three-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hit—Parent. Stolen base—Schaefer. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 3; off Winter, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Mullin, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Boston, 7. Struck out—By Mullin, 1; by Winter, 1. Double play—Lowe, Schaefer, and Lindsay. Wild pitch—Winter. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	0	2	1	0	0	
Jackson, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Turner, ss	0	1	1	2	1	
Lajoie, 3b	1	1	1	4	1	
Stovall, 2b	0	1	3	5	3	
C'galton, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
R'sman, 1b	1	1	14	0	0	
Bemis, c	0	1	8	0	0	
Hess, p	0	0	1	5	0	
Total	3	9	27	16	2	

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	1	2	0	2	0	
Jones, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Altizer, ss	0	0	3	4	0	
E'kman, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	
And'son, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Stahl, 1b	0	2	6	1	0	
Stanley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
W'k'f'd, c	0	0	3	0	1	
Patten, p	0	1	1	1	0	
Total	1	6	24	12	1	

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0		—3
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0—1

First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Jackson, Lajoie, Turner. Sacrifice hits—Altizer, Stanley. Stolen base—Flick. Double plays—Altizer, Stahl, and Altizer; Patten and Altizer; Lajoie, Stovall, and Rossman. First base on balls—Off Hess, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 6. Struck out—By Hess, 2; by Patten, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Evans.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2	7	0
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1	3	2

Batteries—Mack and Butler; Henley and Steelman.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3	9	1	
Rochester	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2	7	1	

Batteries—Moskiman and Vandergrift.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	4	1	
Toronto	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—3	8	1	

Batteries—McCluskey and Crist; McGinley and Wood.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4—9	1		
Toronto	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5	6	3	

Batteries—Poole and Crist; McCafferty and Wood.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—6	14	3	
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2	8	2	

Batteries—Toner and McAllister; Burchell and Byers.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	7	0	
Baltimore	0	3	2	0	0	2

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Higher; Banks Lose $9,000,000 Cash.

Loan Item Reduced, but Surplus Reserves Fall Off Nearly $6,000,000.

A lower range of quotations from London and the smallest attendance of brokers upon the floor of the Stock Exchange so far this Summer served as restrictive influences upon trading in the first hour of yesterday's short session of the stock market, but in the second and final hour prices exhibited considerable firmness, and in the face of an adverse bank statement advanced well beyond the closing level of Friday night. The special features of strength were Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, the Steel shares, and Atchison, while Reading was plainly under pressure, displaying weakness. The low range of prices from London on American securities indicated, apparently, nothing more than preparations for the fortnightly settlement which begins on Monday.

Although preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week had foreshadowed with unusual accord a cash loss of only $2,500,000 by the banks, the actual loss was $9,274,000. For this unexpected showing some explanation is found in the uncertain movements of funds resulting from the heavy payments under way on Panama bond subscriptions, with offsetting Government deposits, and in the probability that last week's understatement of the loss in cash came in for correction, but it is still a question whether these matters clearly explain the whole discrepancy between the forecasts and the actual figures. The losses by individual banks were exceptionally heavy, and might well be due to unreported financial operations. Loans fell off $4,723,000, while deposits increased $13,695,000, the result upon the surplus of these various movements being a decrease of $5,851,000, leaving that item at $8,271,000, or $4,575,000 less than the surplus of a year ago and $40,460,000 under the same item in 1904. It is not surprising, therefore, that rates for call money rose to 5 per cent. on Thursday, and that time money worked substantially firmer.

The movements of money through the week have indicated very clearly the opening of the demand by Western banks upon this centre for funds for crop-moving purposes. The first form to be taken by this demand, of course, is the drawing down of balances with the local banks and the gathering in of funds represented in maturing loans. With surplus reserves at their present level, this interior demand should steadily affect foreign exchange rates, as, in fact, it already has done, and our bankers should therefore be placed in a favorable position to bid upon gold in London. It is not to be supposed, however, that this gold will be obtained without competition, and unless rates are depressed to the point where the supply of the Bank of England itself is threatened, bidders here will have to content themselves with the gold arriving from South Africa and other points. It is expected that some $2,500,000 South African gold will be laid down in London this week, and shipments are also under way to that city from South America.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Very Heavy Loss in Cash—Surplus Reduced Over $5,800,000.

The bank statement yesterday showed a loss of $9,274,900 in cash, which was very much larger than had been indicated by the estimates of the known movements of money. There was a heavy reduction in deposits, which offset to some extent the loss in cash, but the surplus was nevertheless reduced by close to $6,000,000. The banks now hold only $8,271,525 in excess of reserve requirements.

	LIABILITIES.		
	1906.	Decrease.	1905.
Capital ..	$117,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits ..	149,008,400	.....	189,462,800
Deposits..	1,062,904,300	$13,695,000	1,186,650,200
Circula'n	46,054,500	462,100	50,467,500
Total..	$1,375,939,900	$14,157,100	$1,492,552,200
	ASSETS.		
Loans ...	$1,072,468,300	$4,723,400	$1,139,891,400
Specie ..	188,939,000	6,868,200	221,391,000
Leg. ten..	851,058,600	2,866,700	88,120,600
Total..	$2,112,466,900	$13,998,300	$1,449,403,000
Res. held.	$273,997,600	$9,274,900	$309,511,600
Leg. res.	265,726,075	3,423,750	296,664,800
Surp...	$8,271,525	$5,851,150	$12,846,800

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4½@4¾ per cent. for ninety days, 5¼ per cent. for four months, 5@5¼ per cent. for five months, and 5½@6 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $804,115,009; balances, $17,700,986; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $388,906.

Sterling exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8475, sixty days at $4.82, and cables at $4.8525. Commercial bills were $4.81½@4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: France, 5.20¼ for long and 5.18¾@5.18¾ for demand; reichsmarks, 94 5-16, and 94 13-16; guilders, 40¼ plus 1-32.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—35@45c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 1,100 Golden Anchor at 60 and 62, 200 Hale & Norcross at 98 and 95, 400 Jim Butler at 148 and 150, 300 Sandstorm at 60 and 500 St. Ives at 61.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Saturday, Aug. 11, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	Amal. Copper	101⅝	102¼	101¼	102¼
50	Am. Locom.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
500	Am. Smelting	152⅜	152⅝	151⅞	152⅛
30	Am. Sugar	136	136	136	136
450	A., T. & S. F.	93½	94⅜	93½	94⅛
90	Balt. & Ohio	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
2,090	Brooklyn R. T.	77⅞	78⅜	77½	78⅜
1,200	C., M. & St. P.	185⅞	186⅜	185½	186⅜
1,400	Col. Fuel	53½	53½	52¾	53⅜
200	Con. Gas	138½	140¼	138½	140¼
410	Erie	42⅝	43⅛	42⅜	43⅛
210	Inter.-Met	35	35⅜	35	35⅜
90	Louis. & Nash.	143¾	144	143¾	144
210	Mo. Pacific	94½	95	94½	95
30	N. Y. Central	130¼	130⅝	130¼	130½
20	Norf. & West	92	92¼	92	92¼
4,220	Penn. R. R.	135⅞	136	135¼	135⅝
30	Pressed S. Car.	51	51	51	51
17,640	Reading	130⅞	131½	129⅝	131.
10	Rock Island	26	26	26	26
5,060	Southern Pac.	77¾	78½	77⅜	78⅝
80	Southern Ry.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞
3,180	Union Pacific	156½	157⅝	156½	157⅝
3,220	U. S. Steel	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	40¾
310	U. S. Steel pf.	105½	106⅛	105¼	106⅛
40,360					

Bankers' Trust Made Gains.

The statement of the Bankers' Trust Company, as reported to the State Banking Department under date of Aug. 6, shows deposits of $25,528,722, a gain of more than $4,300,000 in this item since the last report published on May 16. Its undivided profits likewise show an increase during the same period of about $50,000, now standing at $655,661.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Aug. 11, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 11, 1906 370,690
From Jan. 1, 1906 173,309,205
Corresponding date last year 157,088,350

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
102⅜	102½	40,350	*Amalg. Copper Co.	101¾	102⅝	101	102⅜	-⅛
38½	38¾	100	Am. Car & Foundry	38½	38½	38½	38½	+⅛
31	32	300	Am. Cotton Oil	32	32	31½	31½	+⅛
71	71¾	1,000	Am. Ice Securities Co.	71¼	71⅞	71¼	71⅝	+⅛
68⅞	69⅛	500	*Am. Locomotive Co.	68¾	69	68½	69	-⅛
152½	152¾	7,400	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	152⅜	153⅝	151⅞	152⅜	+⅝
136¼	136¼	600	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136¼	136¼	136	136⅛	+⅛
100	101	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
36½	37	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	37	37	37	37	+⅛
254½	255	3,700	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	254	255	253	255	+⅞
94⅛	94¼	21,700	At., Top. & S. F.	93	94⅜	93	94¼	+1¼
100¼	100½	160	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100¼	100½	100½	-⅛
142	144	200	Atlantic Coast Line	141½	142	141½	142	...
120⅜	120⅞	7,300	Baltimore & Ohio	120⅞	121¼	120⅜	120⅝	+⅛
78	78¼	5,200	Brook. Rapid Transit	77½	79	77½	78	+¼
167½	167⅝	1,100	Canadian Pacific	167⅛	167⅝	167	167⅛	...
38½	39	900	Central Leather Co.	39	39	38¼	38½	-⅜
60¾	61	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	60½	61	60½	61	+⅜
18⅞	18⅞	100	Chicago Great West.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
27¾	28	100	Chi. Gt. West., B.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
186⅞	186½	10,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	185⅞	186⅝	185½	186⅛	+½
197	199	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	198	198	198	198	...
208½	209	9,600	Chi. & Northwestern	206	208½	205	208½	+1¾
...	...	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15	15	15	15	...
53½	53⅝	8,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53¼	53⅝	52¾	53⅛	+⅛
37½	37¾	300	Colorado & Southern	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	-⅛
139⅝	140	1,900	Consolidated Gas	138	140½	138	140	+1¼
19⅝	20	100	Corn Prod. Ref. Co.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
220	222	100	Delaware & Hudson	220	220	220	220	...
43⅞	44	600	Den. & Rio Grande	43	43⅞	43	43⅝	+⅛
60	60⅞	200	*Distillers Securities	60	60	60	60	-½
18¼	18⅞	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
43¼	43⅝	3,000	Erie	42⅞	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+⅛
69	70	100	Erie 2d pf.	70	70	70	70	+⅛
165¼	167	100	General Electric	167	167	167	167	...
205	208½	200	Great Northern pf.	206	206	206	206	-½
52	52½	200	Havana Electric	52½	52½	52	52	+1
89⅝	90	200	Havana Electric pf.	89⅝	90	89	90	+1.
175	176	100	Illinois Central	175½	175½	175½	175½	+¼
35	35¼	500	*Interb.-Met.	35	35½	35	35¼	+⅛
19½	19½	500	Internat. Paper Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
84½	85½	300	Int. Steam Pump pf.	85	85	85	85	+1
26½	27½	100	Iowa Central	27	27	27	27	+⅛
51	51⅛	100	Iowa Central pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	...
59⅜	60¼	300	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	60	60½	60	60½	...
144¼	144½	500	Louisville & Nash.	143⅞	144½	143⅜	144½	+⅛
207⅛	211½	200	Mexican Central	207	207⅞	207	207⅛	-¼
171	173⅜	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173½	...
34½	34¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	33⅜	34¼	33⅜	34¼	+⅛
94½	95	1,600	Missouri Pacific	93⅞	95	93⅞	95	+⅛
141	143	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	141½	142	141½	142	+2
14⅝	15	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	15	15	15	15	-⅛
139¾	140¼	1,500	New York Central	139⅜	140	139¼	140	-⅛
68	68½	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67¾	68½	67⅞	68½	...
47½	47⅜	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+⅛
92½	92⅜	5,200	Norfolk & Western	92⅜	92⅞	92	92⅞	+⅛
205¼	206	100	Northern Pacific	205¼	205¼	205¼	205¼	...
135⅜	135¾	21,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	135⅞	135¾	135¼	135¾	-⅛
81½	84	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	81½	81½	81½	81½	-⅛
51⅜	52	500	Pressed Steel Car.	51	51⅞	51	51⅞	+⅛
130⅞	131	131,400	Reading	130¾	131¼	129⅝	131	-⅛
26	26½	1,500	Rock Island Co.	26	26¼	25⅞	26	-⅛
43½	45	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	43	43	43	43	-1⅜
78¼	78⅜	32,200	Southern Pacific	77⅝	78⅜	77⅜	78⅜	+⅝
37⅛	37¼	2,000	South. R'way ext.	36⅝	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+⅛
81	87	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+⅛
...	...	100	Tol. Rys. & Light.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
157½	157⅝	36,700	Union Pacific	156⅝	157⅝	156¼	157⅛	+⅝
94	95	500	Union Pacific pf.	95	95	95	95	+½
67	67½	300	United Rys. Inv.	67	67	67	67	-⅛
74	75	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+⅜
47¼	47½	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	...
107	107½	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107	107	107	107	-⅛
40⅜	40⅞	11,280	U. S. Steel	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	+⅛
105⅞	106	4,670	U. S. Steel pf.	105⅝	106	105¼	106	+⅛
45	46	20	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	45	45	45	45	...
49¼	49⅜	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	+⅜

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 11 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Aetna	$200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bk. of Discount	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery Park	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronx Borough	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Century	200,000	$1,277,200.00	$34,800.00	$58,800	$54,500.00	$131,700.00	$1,264,200.00
Colonial	100,000	3,457,300.00	78,000.00	292,300	898,200.00	391,100.00	4,795,800.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	867,000.00	52,700.00	38,300	40,600.00	178,400.00	1,110,800.00
Columbia	300,000	6,838,000.00	286,000.00	269,000	589,000.00	3,800.00	7,422,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	5,529,300.00	771,900.00	27,100	328,700.00	351,000.00	4,392,200.00
Coal and Iron	500,000	4,517,300.00	615,400.00	302,400	558,000.00	98,000.00	4,584,000.00
Cosmopolitan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East. Discount	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14th Street	500,000	5,616,800.00	130,300.00	343,800	228,000.00	78,000.00	6,245,500.00
Fidelity	200,000	984,119.00	16,399.00	57,254	76,921.00	.....	887,031.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,788,127.00	258,767.00	211,719	272,361.00	235,000.00	5,418,353.00
International	600,000	1,459,214.65	83,280.16	19,371	.....	1,290,074.89	2,241,249.38
Interborough	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	500,000	4,435,000.00	8,300.00	224,200	307,700.00	110,000.00	4,014,100.00
Mt. Morris	250,000	2,905,800.00	142,300.00	112,200	301,500.00	91,500.00	3,376,900.00
Mutual	200,000	3,847,628.00	23,558.00	218,974	210,205.00	58,440.00	3,707,745.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,370,487.00	20,135.00	329,224	219,028.00	150,000.00	3,703,057.00
Night and Day	200,000	1,484,163.78	84,764.71	34,250	91,023.27	136,007.58	1,421,214.65
Northern	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plaza	100,000	3,639,000.00	178,600.00	157,000	418,000.00	.....	3,985,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,687,400.00	18,900.00	118,700	93,400.00	130,900.00	1,882,100.00
Royal	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,256,400.00	276,500.00	21,700	108,600.00	18,800.00	1,222,300.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,474,000.00	40,000.00	230,000	253,000.00	2,400.00	2,937,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,621,700.00	64,400.00	165,900	148,600.00	137,900.00	2,020,300.00
U. S. Exchange	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Exch.	750,000	8,149,900.00	320,700.00	159,700	237,700.00	400,000.00	7,611,700.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	906,900.00	13,760.00	41,300	53,410.00	.....	740,000.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,283,500.00	43,600.00	312,900	280,700.00	79,400.00	3,820,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	2,710,600.00	56,300.00	195,600	264,200.00	222,800.00	3,217,900.00
Broadway	150,000	3,043,718.00	11,501.00	209,346	217,059.00	77,264.00	3,134,203.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,956,700.00	143,000.00	79,800	256,900.00	84,000.00	2,258,600.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,548,400.00	395,700.00	129,400	475,800.00	321,000.00	5,168,700.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	10,423,900.00	218,600.00	844,900	1,265,300.00	181,000.00	12,570,100.00
Nassau	750,000	6,630,000.00	259,000.00	519,000	582,000.00	.....	6,420,000.00
National City	100,000	3,368,000.00	126,000.00	411,000	858,000.00	165,000.00	4,374,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,573,593.00	20,622.00	122,136	58,637.00	307,478.00	1,881,470.00
Union	1,000,000	10,762,000.00	337,000.00	666,000	1,408,000.00	1,320,000.00	13,129,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,749,800.00	166,100.00	308,200	1,901,100.00	752,000.00	6,241,500.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,866,658.00	98,174.00	78,171	174,791.00	172,137.00	2,855,193.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,810,088.03	57,081.28	81,043	367,850.65	20,946.97	2,041,963.80
HOBOKEN.							
First Nat.	110,000	2,549,700.00	142,100.00	35,600	162,400.00	222,300.00	2,475,200.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,533,380.00	49,470.00	57,400	51,500.00	76,000.00	1,540,130.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,711,514.00	23,952.00	149,945	259,107.00	463,725.00	3,453,402.00

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, Aug. 11, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,877,300	Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$17,969,000	$2,530,000	$1,697,000	$16,150,000	$1,444,000
2,050,000	2,699,000	Bank of Man. Co.	21,666,000	6,226,000	2,203,000	26,334,000	.....
2,000,000	1,504,800	Merchants' Nat.	11,726,200	2,658,900	1,030,500	14,555,700	996,700
3,000,000	3,465,000	Mechanics' Nat.	21,941,000	4,072,000	1,630,000	22,961,000	558,100
1,500,000	4,072,300	Bank of America	22,323,600	5,222,600	2,471,200	23,472,200	.....
1,000,000	328,400	Phenix Nat.	6,305,000	1,090,000	152,000	5,185,000	994,800
25,000,000	19,400,300	National City	158,550,600	29,893,800	11,183,800	148,792,900	5,368,500
300,000	7,748,500	Chemical Nat.	24,784,000	4,186,100	1,915,800	28,433,000	.....
600,000	439,200	Merch. Exch. Nat.	6,145,000	1,358,100	281,700	6,665,200	239,600
1,000,000	2,807,000	Gallatin Nat.	8,810,800	883,800	621,100	6,014,100	975,500
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300,000	136,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,464,300	555,900	52,800	2,520,400	48,000
700,000	390,400	Mech. & Traders'	6,828,000	1,011,000	802,000	7,828,000	.....
500,000	604,200	Greenwich	5,436,700	926,300	674,900	6,115,000	.....
5,000,000	4,548,300	Am. Exch. Nat.	26,710,600	3,174,800	1,318,300	18,606,700	4,481,600
25,000,000	13,008,400	Nat. Bank of Com.	138,434,300	15,936,800	13,815,700	116,641,300	12,642,000
3,000,000	4,628,400	Mercantile Nat.	20,925,600	3,150,100	1,343,800	17,781,300	1,677,000
422,700	676,400	Pacific	3,284,500	356,800	442,200	3,458,500	.....
450,000	1,030,000	Chatham Nat.	5,055,200	800,000	808,800	5,896,000	48,300
200,000	453,100	People's	2,227,700	124,000	224,700	2,264,000	.....
2,000,000	2,041,200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	14,919,800	1,365,600	1,631,700	14,315,000	50,000
3,000,000	7,622,400	Hanover Nat.	51,577,900	8,445,600	7,640,200	60,694,400	1,797,000
1,000,000	1,133,900	Irving Nat.	7,611,000	1,527,400	337,600	7,322,000	248,000
2,550,000	789,500	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	18,891,300	3,473,200	1,382,200	18,891,500	1,545,500
500,000	335,200	Nassau	3,456,800	332,400	464,800	3,752,500	.....
1,000,000	1,458,900	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,343,800	1,319,200	557,300	7,112,400	57,900
2,000,000	662,100	Metropolitan	10,054,400	2,309,900	242,400	10,327,900	.....
2,000,000	3,578,300	Corn Exchange	35,274,000	6,863,000	4,016,000	43,155,800	.....
750,000	1,154,400	Oriental	9,657,700	1,469,600	455,000	9,024,300	.....
1,500,000	7,008,900	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,657,700	3,926,000	1,335,000	20,600,000	48,500
3,000,000	7,764,800	National Park	70,187,000	17,169,000	3,788,000	80,281,900	2,961,100
250,000	119,000	East River Nat.	1,209,700	180,900	137,600	1,323,700	49,300
3,000,000	3,063,400	Fourth Nat.	18,889,000	3,651,000	2,502,000	21,919,000	48,600
300,000	1,073,100	Second Nat.	*9,958,000	925,000	1,342,000	9,892,000	288,900
10,000,000	17,277,100	First Nat.	88,463,400	15,955,000	2,446,500	74,495,000	6,612,500
1,000,000	900,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	9,608,800	2,059,200	363,500	9,583,100	631,200
250,000	776,200	Bowery	3,536,000	677,000	349,000	4,185,000	.....
200,000	842,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	5,057,900	895,500	447,800	5,581,900	50,000
750,000	577,300	German-American	3,915,200	652,700	191,000	4,721,200	.....
1,000,000	5,731,600	Chase Nat.	51,628,800	12,781,800	1,885,900	58,621,100	927,800
100,000	1,789,500	Fifth Avenue	9,755,800	2,496,200	462,800	11,333,200	.....
200,000	778,200	German Exchange	3,426,100	215,000	715,000	4,035,200	.....
200,000	904,700	Germania	4,399,500	500,800	805,300	5,453,400	.....
300,000	1,565,800	Lincoln Nat.	13,359,300	1,393,100	2,237,900	14,517,900	298,400
1,000,000	1,344,900	Garfield Nat.	7,623,900	1,922,900	282,900	8,070,700	48,300
250,000	457,600	Fifth Nat.	2,903,000	602,800	107,000	2,965,500	241,900
1,000,000	1,684,600	Bank of Metropolis.	9,760,000	1,109,800	677,800	9,019,100	.....
200,000	811,600	West Side	4,253,000	692,000	484,000	4,620,000	.....
1,000,000	1,170,600	Seaboard Nat.	14,583,000	2,771,000	1,778,000	17,210,000	218,000
300,000	680,300	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,593,000	755,000	621,000	4,964,000	73,000
1,000,000	2,161,800	Liberty Nat.	10,327,100	1,330,000	302,800	8,555,900	988,000
1,000,000	533,400	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	6,286,700	1,394,700	379,300	7,282,200	.....
1,000,000	239,100	New Amst'd'm Nat.	5,745,800	823,800	429,000	6,606,900	50,000
350,000	639,800	Astor Nat.	5,175,000	1,044,000	272,000	5,175,000	350,000
100,000	1,324,500	State	12,979,000	3,337,000	234,000	14,905,000	.....
103,650,000	127,127,500	Total; Nat. banks.					
14,422,700	23,805,400	Total, State banks.					
118,072,700	150,932,900	Total	1,072,468,300	188,939,000	85,058,600	1,062,904,300	46,054,500

*As per official reports: 35 National banks, June 18; 1906; 19 State banks, May 16, 1906.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—The market was absolutely neglected and many brokers did not put in an appearance in anticipation of the dullness. Shares 250, bonds $16,800.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	West Va. Central 6s	106½	106½	106½
5,000	United Railways Inc.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
2,500	United Rys. fdg. 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾
1,000	Wash. City & Sur. 5s	103	103	103
7,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
	STOCKS.			
270	Breweries	10	10	10

BOSTON MANUFACTURING STOCKS

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Following are sales of manufacturing stocks this week:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Amoskeag Mfg. Company, (new)	.....	.....	212
10	American Glue Company	.....	.....	84½
7	Androscoggin Mills	.....	.....	135
21	Appleton Company	.....	.....	110¾
10	Chapman Valve	.....	.....	234
1	Essex Company	.....	.....	163½
1	Hamilton Mfg. Company	.....	.....	175
27	Hill Mfg. Company	.....	.....	37
2	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	.....	.....	70
20	Standard Screw pf.	.....	.....	103.
25	Wamsutta Mills	.....	.....	124¾

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

All Stocks Except Americans Closed the Week at an Advance.

But Experts Do Not Regard This as Indicating a Boom and Continue to Advise Caution—Still Nervous Over the Russian Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 11.—Americans excepted, all stocks quoted in this market are higher than a week ago, and if these were ordinary times this week's movements would be set down unhesitatingly as the opening developments of a boom on the Stock Exchange.

But in the existing circumstances those who take it upon themselves to advise people who like to dabble in stocks are warning speculators and investors not to buy heavily, but to exercise caution. They seem to think the movements next week are quite as likely to be downward as upward, and they suggest the possibility of the situation in Russia becoming seriously worse and the possibility of heavy withdrawals of gold for New York.

It is also pointed out that London is not overrich in loanable funds just now. There are lots of people in Lombard Street who are convinced that money is quite as cheap now as it will be at any time this year. What would happen, they ask, if Japan should withdraw a considerable portion of the £15,000,000 she is employing in the short loan market? And what would happen if in addition to Japanese withdrawals there should be heavy gold shipments to America and the Continental panic everybody has been apprehensive of should materialize?

With all these possibilities in mind the conservative view seems to be that market conditions are unchanged and that the dawning of a new era is as remote as ever. Perhaps the explanation of this week's movements lies in the fact that the Russian scare has died away for the time being. If that is a reli

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Note.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

Company and Period.	Amount	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. "A"	3	Aug. 30	Aug. 6	Aug. 31
Balt. & Ohio com. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Balt. & Ohio pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 16	Aug. 23	Oct. 1
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Omaha	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Holders of record	July 31
Cleve. & Pitts. guar. stock (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Cleve. & Pitts. spec. stock (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Delaware & Bound Brook (quar.)	2	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 7	Aug. 17	Sept. 8
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 9	Sept. 11	Oct. 10
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 9, 1907	Mar. 12	Apr. 10
Illinois Ceneral (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 20
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Aug. 17	Holders of record	Aug. 3
Oswego & Syracuse (semi-annual)	4½	Aug. 20	Aug. 10	Aug. 20
Phila., Germ. & Norristown (quar.)	3	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
P., C., C. & St. L com. (semi-ann.)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Reading 1st pf.	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Southern Railway pf.	2½	Oct. 17	Sept. 22	Oct. 18
Vandalia (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 4
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Philadelphia Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Twin City Rap. Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Boston Elevated (semi-annual)	3	Aug. 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 16
Terre Haute Tractio & Light pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 4
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Aug. 20	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	¼	Aug. 27	July 26	Aug. 13
American Cereal (quarter)	3	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 21
American Chicle (month)	1	Aug. 27	July 26	Aug. 13
Amer. Graphophone pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
American Locomotive (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 25	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Amer. Radiator com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 29	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Amer. Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
American Shipbuilding com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	.....	.....
American Shipbuilding com. (extra)	2	Sept. 1	.....	.....
American Shipbuilding pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	.....	.....
International Salt (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Am. Smelt. securities pf. A (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Am. Smelt. securities pf. B (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Am. Telep., Teleg. & Cable (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
American Tobacco	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
American Tobacco (extra)	5	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 15
Bond & Mortgage Guaran. (quar.)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Butte Coalition	40c	Sept. 17	Aug. 14	Sept. 4
Butterick	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Cambria Steel (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 10
Charles Boldt pf.	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Cleve. & San. Brew. com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 16	Sept. 5	.....
Cleve. & San. Brew. pf. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 16	Sept. 5	.....
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Eastman Kodak pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Aug. 30	Sept. 17
Eastman Kodak com. (quar.)	2½	Oct. 1	Aug. 30	Sept. 17
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Federal Sugar Refining pf.	3	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	Aug. 25
General Asphalt pf.	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 4
General Chemical com.	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Granby Consol. Copper	3	Sept. 15	Aug. 29	Sept. 12
Homestake Mining (Mo.)	50c	Aug. 25	Aug. 20	Aug. 27
Investment Salt (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Investment Co., Phila., (semi-ann.)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Maine Steamship com.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 7
Merrimack Mfg. pf.	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
National Biscuit pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 31
National Biscuit com. (quar.)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 15
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 17
New Eng. Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	$1.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 2	Aug. 15
Niles-Bement-Pond pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Sept. 20	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	Dec. 12	Dec. 21
North American (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 5
People's Gas (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 25	Aug. 13	Aug. 27
Pittsburg Brewing com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 20	Aug. 11	Aug. 21
Pittsburg Brewing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	Aug. 11	Aug. 21
Pratt & Whitney pf. (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 15	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 29
Procter & Gamble com. (quar.)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Pullman (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Quaker Oats com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Quaker Oats com. (extra)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Quincy Mining	$2.50	Sept. 5	Holders of record	Aug. 15
United Bank Note Corp. com.	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 8
United Cigars Mfrs. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
United States Steel (for 2 quarters)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 8	Oct. 2
United States Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 30	Aug. 8	Aug. 31
Welsbach Company	2	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 22

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amer. Can.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	Am. Tobacco	400	400	400	400
200	Bay St. Gas	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
190	Hav. Tobacco	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
400	Int. M. M. pf.	28	28	27¾	27¾
300	Int. Salt	36¼	36½	36¼	36½
100	Mackay Com's.	74	74	74	74
100	Manh. Transit.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
85	Standard Oil	610	610	608	608
RAILROAD.					
200	Chi. Subway	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾
MINING STOCKS.					
700	British Col. C.	8	8½	8	8½
400	C. C. & G. T.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
200	C.C. & G.T.pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,500	Cum.-Ely Min.	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7½
100	Davis-Daly Estate, w. i.	11	11	11	11
315	Dolores, Ltd.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
150	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
1,600	Granby Con.	12	12	12	12
4,500	Greene C. C.	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞
20	Greene Gold.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
30	Greene G.-Sil.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Micmac G. M.	5	5	4	5
200	Min. Co. of A.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
150	Mitchell Min.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
600	Montgom.-Sho.	12½	12¾	12	12
800	Nevada C. C.	18¾	18⅝	18¼	18¼
300	N. S. & M. C.	2½	2½	2½	2½
100	Nev. U.M. & S.	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
3,100	Nipiss. M. Co.	5¾	6	5¾	6
100	Penn. & C. C.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Richmond Eur.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Tenn. Cop. C.	46¾	46¾	46¼	46½
50	Union Cop. Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	United Copper	63¾	63½	63¾	63⅝
400	United M. C.	58	58	57	57
BONDS.					
$12,000	Allis-Chal. 5s and int. w. l.	80½	80½	80½	80½
6,000	A. Steel F. 6s	90	90	89½	89½
7,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼

*Odd lots.

The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 11, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

Stocks.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
420	Am. Can. pf.	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
720	Am. Can pf.	59¾	58½	58½	— ⅞
80	Am. Chicle	183⅜	183⅜	183⅜	+ 1¼
100	A. De F. pf.	95	95	95	— 5
150	Am. Tobacco	415	400	400	—40
110	A. W. F. pf.	25	25	25	+ ½
2,720	B. State Gas.	7-16	⅜	7-16	+ ⅛
100	Cent. Fdy.	5½	5½	5½	+ ¾
950	Cent. Fdy. pf.	23	21	23	+ 1¼
100	C. Rub. Tire.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
800	Con. Refrig.	5½	5¾	5½	..
200	Fed. Sugar.	40	40	40	..
100	Fed. Sug. pf.	76½	76½	76½	+ 1⅜
2,020	Gug. Explor.	250	229	250	+22
10	G. Exp. war.	240	230	230	..
1,210	Hav. Tobacco	20½	19¼	19⅝	— ¼
140	Hous. Oil pf.	44	43	44	+ 3
1,420	Inter. Salt	36½	34½	36½	+ 2
2,050	I. M. Mar. pf.	29	27¾	27¾	— 1¼
550	Lack. Steel	73	68	73	+ 2
64	M. W. of A.	88	35½	35½	— 6½
425	Mackay Cos.	74⅛	73¾	74	— ½
300	Mac. Cos. pf.	73	72¾	73	+ ¼
1,150	N. Y. Transp.	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
150	Pope Mfg. Co.	4½	4	4½	— 1⅛
100	P. M. C. 2d pf.	16	16	16	+ 1
30	R. B. P. pf.	109	109	109	— 1
113	Stand. Oil.	612	607	608	— 2
200	Un. Cigar.	45½	45½	45½	— ½
RAILROADS.					
232	A. L. & T. pf.	100¼	99½	100¼	+ 1¼
100	C. & A. pf. ctfs	75	75	75	..
9,900	Chi. Subway	47½	45¼	46¾	+ 1
25	C. C. C. pf.	75	75	75	+ 3
200	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	77½	..
1,600	Man. Transit.	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9	N. Sec. stubs.	225	200	200	—37½
MINING.					
1,800	Alaska Mines	2⅜	2½	2¼	+ ⅛
100	Bam.-Delamar	5	5	5	..
700	Boston Con.	26½	23½	25½	+ ¾
6,200	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
300	Butte of Lon.	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
3,775	Butte Coalit'n	34½	30⅞	31⅜	+ 1⅛
6,100	Clear Ck. & Gil. Tun.	4¼	3¾	4	..
3,400	C.C.& G.T.pf.	12	10½	11¾	+ ½
5,220	Cum.-Ely M.	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
1,000	Davis-Daly Est., w. i.	11½	10¾	11	..
1,895	Dolores Ltd.	9⅝	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅛
2,400	Dom. Cop., w. i.	3⅝	2⅝	3⅜	+ ⅛
1,650	El Rayo	5	4⅞	5	..
2,250	Fur. Ck. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
1,650	Giroux Mine.	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
9,600	Gold H. Cop.	2¾	2	2½	+ ⅛
3,700	Granby C. M.	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
62,000	Greene C. C.	26⅛	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
1,120	Green C. Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
4,530	Greene G.-S.	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
3,400	Guanaj. Con.	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
4,385	Micmac G. M.	5½	4⅞	..	..
3,880	Mines Co. of America	1.25	1.24	1.25	+ 3
3,855	Mitchell Min.	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	..
4,500	Mont.-Sho., new	12½	11¼	12	..
4,100	Nevada Con.	18⅝	17¾	18¼	..
3,500	Nev. C. M. & S.	4¼	3⅝	3⅞	— ¼
1,800	New. M. & S.	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
800	Newh. M. & S.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— 2¼
14,500	Nip. Mine.	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
600	Penn. & C. C.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
100	Prec. Met. Co.	5½	5½	5¼	— ⅜
1,800	Rich. Eureka.	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	..
3,450	Tenn. Cop.	47	40	48¼	+ 6¼
750	Tintic Min.	6¾	6½	6¾	..
2,700	Tonopah Ext.	5¾	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
170	Tonopah Min.	18½	18¼	18¾	— ⅛

NEW RULE FOR OLIVE OIL.

The Appraisers Declare It Must Be Measured Hereafter by the Kilo.

Board 3 of the United States General Appraisers announced a decision yesterday which deals with the manner of measuring olive oil. There was no question about the rate, which is 50 cents a gallon, under Paragraph 40 of the Tariff act. The point at issue was as to the manner of measurement.

It has been the custom for the customs officers to estimate the amount of oil by measuring the tins in which it comes. They vary from half a gallon to five gallons in capacity. The outside measurement of the tins is taken, and an allowance is made for the thickness of the tin.

Judge Somerville, who writes the opinion of the board, says that this measurement is inaccurate, to say the least. Frequently the corners are rounded, and the cans are seldom entirely full. Under Section 2,637 of the Revised Statutes, moreover, it is provided that invoices shall give the measurement of merchandise according to standards in use in the country from which it is imported. In Italy, whence the oil came, our gallon is unknown, and olive oil is measured by the kilo. A gallon contains 7.56 pounds of olive oil by our standards, or 3.43 kilos. This method of calculating is well established, Judge Somerville says, and should prevail. The decision is given on protests by Lucca & Co. and others.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Buyers Finding Difficulty in Getting Iron for Quick Delivery.

The prediction of further advances in the price of pig iron is strengthened by the fact that there are at present a considerable number of belated buyers who are finding great difficulty in obtaining iron for quick delivery to meet their requirements. This condition applies especially to foundry grades, and the advance of 50 cents to $1 a ton which has resulted for spot iron will be followed, it is thought, by still further upward jumps. Alabama furnaces are reported to have obtained as high as $15 for No. 2 iron, and only a small supply is available even at that figure. The Southern producers are asking $14.50 for iron to be delivered as far ahead as the first quarter of 1907. It is reported that over 15,000 tons of Southern iron have been marketed within the last few days, most of it for delivery to Northern consumers. Virginia iron is selling from $16 to $16.70 at the furnace for No. 2.

As a result of the great scarcity of labor in the ore districts, the labor agents of the mines have invaded the Pittsburg field in search of hands. They are offering as much as $2 a day for unskilled workmen.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The local money market is firmer. Call loans 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5¾@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 12½@15c discount; clearings, $24,646,306; balances, $1,859,498; Sub-Treasury debit, $37,141.

For the week—Clearings, $128,792,483; balances, $9,732,589.

To-day's stock market was quiet. United Copper gained 1⅛, to 6⅜; North Butte advanced to 91⅝, and Allouez to 35; Bingham was up ¾ and Copper Range ⅛; Atlantic reacted again to 11¼, off ½; Greene and Mohawk closed lower; American Pneumatic Service was stronger; Pullman was off 2½, to 235½; Massachusetts Gas was higher, and American Telephone gained 1.

Complete transactions:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
$191,000	Allis-Chal. 5s and int., w. i.	80⅞	80⅝	80½	— ⅛
35,000	Am. Steel F. 6s, w. i.	90	89	89½	+ ½
23,000	Am. W. P. 5s	86	85	86	+ 1
3,000	Cent. Fy. 6s.	80	80	80	+ ⅛
64,000	G. B. S. Brew 2d 5s	39½	38	39¼	+ 1½
66,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	77½	76¾	77½	+ ¾
1,000	Int. Salt 5s.	67	67	67	+ 2
15,000	Int. Silver 6s	91	91	91	..
25,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. d. 3½s.	112⅝	112⅛	112⅝	+ 1⅜
1,000	Un. B. & P. 5s	97	97	97	..
5,000	Un. L. deb. 5s	73½	73½	73½	— 6⅜
21,000	West. El. 5s.	97	96⅞	97	+ ⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
1st week Aug.	$162,751	$145,065	$17,686
From July 1	882,645	763,557	119,088

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

1st week Aug.	389,200	368,400	20,800
From July 1	2,043,300	1,837,800	205,700

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

1st week Aug.	101,600	93,100	8,500
From July 1	614,600	579,622	34,978

IOWA CENTRAL—

1st week Aug.	52,730	50,659	2,071
From July 1	284,019	265,780	18,239

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

1st week Aug.	375,412	318,871	56,541
From July 1	2,223,766	1,945,602	278,164

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

1st week Aug.	71,706	71,388	318
From July 1	378,448	368,546	9,900

WESTERN MARYLAND—

1st week Aug.	106,000	95,437	10,653
From July 1	565,466	475,640	89,826

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—

4th week July	123,003	140,156	*17,153
Month	406,397	423,324	*16,927

*Decrease.

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings	419,181	194,961	224,220
Oper. expenses	515,153	224,448	290,705
Deficit	95,972	29,487	66,485
Other income	13,120	30,254	*17,134
Deficit	82,852	sur. 767	83,619
Fixed charges	36,756	48,292	8,464
Deficit	119,608	47,525	92,083

DUNKIRK, ALLEGHENY VALLEY & PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	Inc.
Gross earnings	66,025	71,158	*5,133
Oper. expenses	82,145	66,971	15,174
Deficit	16,120	net 4,187	20,307
Other income	120	635	*515
Deficit	16,000	sur. 4,822	20,822
Fixed charges	3,546	3,546	.....
Deficit	19,546	sur. 1,276	20,822

*Decrease.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the quarter ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	Inc.
Gross earnings	10,583,843	9,330,436	1,253,407
Oper. expenses	8,488,545	7,333,388	1,155,157
Net earnings	2,095,298	1,997,048	98,250
Other income	825,000	480,000	345,000
Total income	2,920,298	2,477,048	443,250
Fixed charges	1,770,998	1,470,000	300,999
Surplus	1,140,299	1,007,048	133,251
From Jan. 1 to June 30:			
Gross earnings	20,607,095	18,166,943	2,440,152
Oper. expenses	16,411,114	13,844,844	2,566,270
Net earnings	4,195,981	4,322,099	*126,118
Other income	1,650,000	960,000	690,000
Total income	5,845,981	5,282,099	563,882
Charges	3,429,999	2,910,000	519,999
Surplus	2,415,982	2,372,099	43,883

LONG ISLAND for June—

Gross earnings	.....	.....	168,211
Expenses	.....	.....	119,393
Net earnings	.....	.....	48,818
Six months ended June 30:			
Gross earnings	.....	.....	506,147
Expenses	.....	.....	578,672
Net earnings	.....	.....	*70,525

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE for six months ended June 30—

Gross earnings	7,047,157	6,053,293	993,864
Oper. expenses	5,440,483	4,664,645	775,838
Net earnings	1,606,674	1,388,648	218,026

*Decrease.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	Dec.
Gross earnings	220,833	175,304	*45,529
Oper. expenses	162,703	110,027	*52,676
Net earnings	58,130	65,277	7,147
Other income	5,699	11,278	5,579
Total income	63,829	76,555	12,726
Fixed charges	44,143	46,931	2,788
Surplus	19,686	29,624	9,938

*Increase.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cable Consolidated	49	49	49
100	Crucible Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾
40	Crucible Steel pf.	78	78	78
57	Independent Brewing	43⅞	43¾	43⅞
14	Ohio Fuel	37¼	37¼	37¼
1,000	Ohio Tonopah	31c	30c	31c
5	Pittsburg Brewing	30⅝	30	30⅝
26	Pittsburg Coal pf.	56	53½	54
75	Sewer Pipe	28	28	28
10	Tonopah Extension	5½	5½	5½
9	U. S. Steel pf.	105½	105¼	105¼
INSURANCE.				
10	Monongahela	50	50	50
BONDS.				
$1,000	Pitts., Al. & Man. Trac. 5s	112½	112⅛	112⅛

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.01	.01	Justice	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.06	.06	Ky. Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.07	.07	Mexican	.66	.66
Belcher	.21	.21	Occid. Con.	.74	.74
Best & Bel.	.70	.70	Ophir	3.45	3.45
Bullion	.20	.20	Overman	.09	.09
Caledonia	.24	.24	Potosi	.11	.11
Chal. Con.	.12	.12	Savage	.81	.81
Challar	.11	.11	Sag Belch.	.04	.04
Confidence	.56	.58	Sierra Nev.	.18	.18
C. C. & Va.	.86	.86	St. Louis	.05	.05
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.17	.19
Crown Point	.08	.06	Utah Con.	.03	.03
Gould & C.	.07	.07	Yel. Jacket	.13	.13
Hale & Nor.	.97	.97	Silver bars.	.65½	.65½
Julia	.06	.06			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .51@.51½. Drafts, sight, unchanged at .04@.05. Telegraph, unchanged at .06@.07½.

TONOPAH.	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Belmont	5.12	5.25	Sandstorm	.60	.65
Cashboy	.14	.14	St. Ives	.60	.60
Golden Anch.	.60	.60	MANHATTAN.		
Home	.16	.14	Broncho	.16	.16
Jim Butler	1.45	1.43	Man. Cons.	1.20	1.20
McNamara	.73	.73	Cowboy	.12	.10
Midway	2.22	2.30	Man. Dexter	.62	.61
Montana	2.82	2.82	Man. L. Joe	.05	.05
North Star	.48	.47	Man. Mining	.10	.10
Ohio	.32	.33	Mustang	.23	.21
GOLDFIELD.			Pine Nut	.28	.28
Adams	.08	.08	BULLFROG.		
Atlanta	.22	.22	Bullfrog Min.	.47	.47
Dixie	.09	.9	Bull'g N. B.	.53	.53
Goldfield Min.	.43	.43	Eclipse	.88	.88
Jumbo	1.25	1.25	Goldbar	1.20	1.20
Kendall	.02	.02	Orig. Bull'g.	.15	.15
Mohawk	2.05	2.35	Steinway	.88	.88
Redtop	1.45	1.25	Tramp	1.40	.90

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13¼	14	J. Johnson	5	10
Banner	3⅜	3½	Lexington	3½	4
C., K. & N.	6	8	Moon Anch.	2¾	3
C. C. Cons.	6⅞	7	Mollie Gib.	5	6¼
Dante	6	6½	Nevin	3½	4
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9	New Haven	2¾	3¾
Elkton	45	48	Portland	140	142½
El Paso	49	50	Rose Maud.	3¾	4
Findlay	71	71½	Rose Nicol.	2½	2¾
Gold Dollar	8	8¼	Sample	9¼	9¾
Golden Cyc.	75	90	Un. Gold.	9½	10
Sovereign	7¼	7½	Vindicator	92	100
Isabella	23¾	23¾	Work	16	16½
Jackpot	5¾	6			

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:06|Sun sets..7:04|Moon rises..11:45

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:48	1:28	7:01	7:45
Governors Island	1:15	1:54	7:28	8:13
Hell Gate	3:08	3:47	9:20	10:20

Arrived—Saturday, Aug. 11.

SS Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 2.
SS St. Paul, Southampton, Aug. 4.
SS Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
SS Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 28.
SS Jefferson

MOTOR BOAT CARNIVAL.

Illuminated Parade to Close Week's Racing on Hudson River.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Motor Boat Club of America for the Hudson River carnival and races, which will be held during the week beginning Sept. 10. Last year the races were held for three days, and resulted in some excellent sport, besides bringing to the front a number of new boats. This year an entire week will be devoted to motor boating on the Hudson. Besides the customary number of long-distance speed races, several short racing events have been added, and special attractions intended to contribute to the spectacular interest. The most notable feature in this respect will be the illuminated parade of motor boats and other craft on the closing night, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The carnival will have its headquarters at the Motor Boat Club's station, foot of West 112th Street. All the races will start and finish it that point. The events as planned for each day are:

Monday, Sept. 10—Reliability tests, the first event of the kind ever held in this country.

Tuesday, Sept. 11—Long-distance races for high speed and pleasure craft, the high-speed boats going the longer distance for the championship of America.

Wednesday, Sept. 12—Ladies' day; water sports; races for small boats such as yacht tenders, dinghies, &c.; one mile championship race, both flying and standing starts; one kilometer championship, flying and standing starts, both of which will be for the championship of America. A special prize will also be awarded to the boat that breaks any existing world's records for the distances.

Thursday, Sept. 13—Races for the International World's Championship Trophy, the National American Championship Trophy, the Inter-State Championship Trophy, the National Association Motor Yacht Championship Trophy, and the National Association Cabin Launch Championship Trophy; also races for open launches, &c.

Friday, Sept. 14—Same as on previous day.

Saturday, Sept. 15—Finals for the three days for trophies and other prizes, the winners to be decided by those securing the greatest number of points in the three days' events. In the evening a Venetian fete, part of which will be an illuminated parade of all kinds of craft. Prizes will be awarded to the boats having the most elaborate decorations.

The International Trophy is intended for boats of 12 meters, the National for boats 40 feet and above, the Inter-State for boats 33 feet and under, the National Association Motor Yacht Trophy for boats 60 feet and above, and the National Association Cabin Launch Trophy for boats about 40 feet and under 60 feet.

Mohawk A. C. Monthly Games.

The fourth set of members' handicap games of the Mohawk Athletic Club will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at Macomb's Dam Park Athletic Field. The programme will include 75-yard handicap, 440-yard novice, 880-yard run, two-mile handicap, pole vault, handicap, and three standing jumps, handicap. Leo Katzenstein will be on the scratch mark in both of the long-distance events.

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Ticket offices 369, 1,153, 246, and 96 Broadway, 25 Union Square, Chambers Street, West 23d Street Ferries, N. Y., and 333 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE—On Mondays only, Steamer lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; for New London, connecting there for Norwich, Narra., Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE—Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12.45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:00; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE—Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 8 A. M., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.05.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

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Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., Sundays, 9:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 12:20, 1:10 and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East N. Y.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Special schedule to-day, Sunday. Leave Park Row from 8:06 A. M. to 10:06 P. M. Regular Manhattan Beach train every half hour.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

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NEWBURGH,
Affording one hour's visit to Washington's Headquarters.
SUNDAY, AUG. 12th,
Iron Steamer TOLCHESTER
Leaves South 5th St., B'klyn, 9:00 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:50 A. M.; Foot West 21st St., 10:00 A. M.; Foot West 131st St., 10:30 A. M.; Tonzers, 11:15 A. M.
EXCURSION, 75c. CHILDREN, 40c.
Music—Refreshments at City Prices.

Seeing New York Yacht
Encircles the Island of Manhattan. Hundreds of points of interest explained en route by expert lecturer.
EXCURSION TICKETS, $1.00.
Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sunday. Tickets on yachts or office, Flatiron Building. 'Phone 4044 Gramercy.
Seeing New York Automobiles leave the Flatiron Building, 5th Avenue side, at 10:00 A. M., 2:00 and 4:00 P. M. Fare, $1.00.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.
To West Point, Newburgh & Fishkill.
Steamer HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leave NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip 90c. Dinner served on board.

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Reasonable rates; large, airy rooms; gas throughout. Dancing every evening. Sleeping accommodations and early breakfast to fishing parties at reduced rates.

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EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY'S **IDEAL OUTING TRIP**
On Suns. Str. RICH'D PECK lvs. Pier 20 E.R., ft. Peck Slip, 9:30; E. 22d St., 10 A. M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on L. I. Sd. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Tkts., $1.

Up the HUDSON Sunday, 50c
On Suns. Str. City of Lowell lvs. Pier 40 N.R. ft. Clarkson St., 10:00, W. 129th St. 10:30 A.M., for up-Hudson trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Ret. due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music.

Up the Sound
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Steamer "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) 9:30, and Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:10, 9:50, 10:10, 10:30, 10:50, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:20, 5:00, 5:50, *6:00, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:50 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

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†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:09 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi., & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*3:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
*9:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
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PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 13, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Pilgrim and Chester W. Chapin. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lve. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms on all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 345 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Paul.....Aug. 18 St. Louis.....Sept. 1
New York.....Aug. 25 Philadelphia.....Sept. 8

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29
MESABA.....Sept. 8, 9 A. M.; Oct. 6

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Krooni'd.Au.18, 2:30 PM | Finland..Sept. 1, 2:30 PM
Vaderl'd.Au.25, 8:30 AM | Zeeland..Sept. 8, 9 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM | Baltic....Aug. 29, noon
Teutonic.Aug. 22, 10 AM | Majestic.Sept. 5, 10 A.M.
Cedric.Aug. 24, 8:30 AM | Celtic....Sept. 7, 7 AM
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 3; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC.Oct. 18, noon; Dec. 1 (from Boston)
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27
CANOPIC.....Oct. 6, 12:30 P. M.; Nov. 17
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II...Aug. 21, 9 AM | Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprins. Sept. 4, 7 AM | Kaiser...Oct. 9, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 11, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Oct. 16, 5 AM
K. Wm. II. Sc. 18, 5:30 AM | Kronprinz. Oct. 27, noon
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfurst..Aug. 14, 10 AM | Friedrich..Sept. 13, 10 AM
Barbar'sa..Aug. 23, 10 AM | Kurfurst..Sept. 15, noon
Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM | Barbar'sa..Sept. 25, 10 AM
*Main...Sept. 6, 10 AM | *Neckar..Oct. 4, 10 AM
*Bremen direct.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Albert..Aug. 25, 11 AM | P. Irene..Oct. 13, 11 AM
P. Irene..Sept. 1, 11 AM | K. Luise..Oct. 27, 11 AM
K. Luise..Sept. 15, 11 AM | K. Albert..Nov. 10, 11 AM
K. Albert..Sept. 29, 11 AM | P. Irene..Dec. 1, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE
From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Caronia..Aug. 14, noon | Carmania..Aug. 28, noon
Campania..Aug. 18, 2 PM | Lucania..Sept. 1, 2 PM
Etruria..Aug. 25, 10 AM | Umbria..Sept. 8, 9 AM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers:
SLAVONIA...Aug. 28, 11 A. M.; Oct. 16; Dec. 4
PANNONIA...Sept. 11, noon; Oct. 30; Dec. 18
CARPATHIA.....Sept. 25, 10 A. M.; Nov. 27
Vernon H. Brown, G. A., 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

SUMMER VACATIONS
A Short Ocean Voyage to a Foreign Land
Go to Bermuda by new twin-screw Steamship Bermudian in forty-five hours from New York. Temperature cooler than at the Middle Atlantic coast resorts. Good fishing, sea bathing, sailing, and bicycling. For illustrated pamphlets and rates address A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Furnessia..Aug. 18, 3 PM | Astoria...Sept. 1, 3 PM
Caledonia..Aug. 25, noon | Columbia...Sept. 8, noon
Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50, and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.
N. Amst'm..Aug. 15, 10 AM | Potsdam...Sept. 5, 6 AM
Statendam..Aug. 22, 10 AM | Noordam...Sept. 12, 10 AM
Ryndam..Aug. 29, 10 AM | N. Amst'm..Sept. 19, 5 AM
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
For Naples and Genoa.
Nord America, Aug. 15; Citta di Torino, Sept. 5; Citta di Napoli, Sept. 19.
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Forstmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desb

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

That the market was not absolutely and hopelessly uninteresting last week was due solely to the deals in which the Union Dime Savings Bank figured and to one or two downtown transactions of more than passing interest.

Not the least important phase of the bank's change of location is to be found in its selection of the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street as the site for its new home. This property seems to be well adopted to the needs of the institution, while the city will be a gainer to no small extent in having so prominent a corner, opposite a public park and the new library, improved so fittingly as it promises to be by the monumental structure which the bank will erect. It would be matter of general satisfaction if the bank's example could be followed in the case of a few more corners in the uptown district before prohibitive land values make it necessary to put architecturally beautiful buildings on obscure side street plots, as has had to be done downtown.

The prospective moving of the Consolidated Exchange to Broad and Beaver Streets apparently had already some effect in creating new interest in the surrounding neighborhood. Around the northeast corner of Beaver and New Streets, a plot of about 10,000 square feet, owned for over a hundred years by the Cadwaladers and formerly the site of the family residence, passed into new hands last week, for improvement. No. 41 Broad Street, one of the group of old structures just south of the Broad-Exchange Building, has also been sold, although there is nothing as yet to indicate the identity of the real buyer or whether another large building project is in process of development at that point.

The purchase of the property 525 West 151st Street by an organization of neighboring property owners, in order to prevent the occupation of the premises by colored families, has led to renewed discussion of the facts and conditions surrounding the incident. The problem is not a new one and any argument concerning it is very likely to resolve itself into a matter of personal opinion on the broad question of to what extent race discrimination should be carried. The fact, however, that the business of housing the city's colored population is apparently in more aggressive hands than ever before is becoming a subject of deep concern among owners. They feel, in view of recent happenings in Harlem and on Washington Heights, that, whatever may be the right and wrong of these invasions, there is no telling where the next one will be, and it is said some of the keenest legal minds in the city are now at work on what seems to be the almost impossible task of framing a restriction to fit the conditions.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Isidor Mishkind, as administrator, has sold, through M. Fish, to Max Kammerling a five-story double flat, 117 East 102d Street, on lot 25.6 by 100.11.

John Wynne is the buyer of 204 to 208 East Ninety-seventh Street, sold recently by the Lincoln Trust Company, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co.

New Riverside Apartment House.

Plans have been filed for the twelve-story brick apartment house, to be erected at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street, by Ranald H. Macdonald & Co. as owners. C. E. Birge, the architect, estimates the cost at $350,000.

New Tenant for "Bill" Devery.

Charles E. Duross has leased the store and basement at 153 Eighth Avenue, for ex-Chief William S. Devery, to J. Kaufman; also, the third loft at 675 Hudson Street, for G. P. Schinzel, to the George Murray Manufacturing Company.

John J. Boylan has leased for Herman Ruschmeyer for a term of five years the store and basement at the southwest corner of Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue.

H. L. Suydam & Co. have rented the store and basement at 208 Greene Street for a term of years to Friedman Brothers & Co.; also, the three-story dwelling 222 West 129th Street, to Mrs. M. A. Reese.

Natkins & Co. have sold to Emanuel E. Fox 423 West Forty-third Street, a three-story dwelling, 20 by 100.4.

Eldridge Street Purchase.

M. L. Broads has sold for D. Samuels to N. D. Rubin 226 Eldridge Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 76.6.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Alexander Gerhards has sold for Kate Zorn 1,166 and 1,168 Simpson Street, two three-family houses, on plot 50 by 100; also, for H. Rosing, the five-story apartment house 929 Courtlandt Avenue.

A. W. Gerlach has sold for E. Barry to Peter Clemens a corner at Franklin Avenue and Jefferson Place.

Charles F. Meinhetter & Co. have sold for Peter Leckler a lot, 41 by 145, on the west side of Mohegan Avenue, 209 feet south of 180th Street.

F. William Sohns negotiated the recent sale of the five-story flat at the northwest corner of 174th Street and Third Avenue for Henry Rieper.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

The sale of the St. Urban apartment house under foreclosure on Monday for $1,070,300—substantially more than the amount of the incumbrances—made a strong beginning for last week in the auction room, but there the record ended, the few sales scheduled for the remaining days all being adjourned or withdrawn.

The only offering listed this week is an adjourned foreclosure sale of the leasehold property, 4 East Fourteenth Street, which is down for Friday, so that for ten successive days there will have been no real estate sold at auction in Manhattan—something which has probably never happened before and certainly not in recent years.

On Saturday Joseph P. Day will sell on the premises at 3 P. M., eighty lots at Sheepshead Bay. The properties are situated on Avenue Z, Voorhies Lane, Jerome Avenue, and the intersecting streets from East Twenty-fourth to East Twenty-eighth.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Pace at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

FRIDAY, AUG. 17.
By Joseph P. Day.

14th St, 4 East, s s, 34 ft e of 5th Av, 33x 103.3, leasehold, six-story brick loft and store building; foreclosure sale, J. E. Hedges, referee; due on judgment, $27,720.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18.
On the premises, at 3 P. M.
By Joseph P. Day.

Sheepshead Bay, 80 lots on Av Z, Voorhees Lane, Jerome Av, East 24th to East 28th St; public auction sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

24th St, e s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 50x85.9; P. Sauris of 244 Mott St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $50,000.

Riverside Drive, s e corner of 86th St, for a twelve-story brick flat, 102.2x90; R. H. Macdonald & Co. of 29 West 34th St, owner; C. E. Birge, architect; cost, $350,000.

Cherry St, 106 to 108½, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x37; M. A. Rofrans of 8 Roosevelt St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $50,000.

112th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, for a six-story brick dwelling, 25x87.11; University Construction Company of 25 Pine St, owner; C. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $40,000.

Broadway, n e corner of 64th St, running through to 63th St, for a six-story brick garage, 175.11x100.11; R. Goelet of 9 West 17th St, owner; F. M. Andrews, architect; cost, $350,000.

Timpson Place, e s, 120 ft n of 147th St, for a three-story brick store and tenement, 45x28; William F. Kenney of 248 West 61st St, owner; T. W. Fischer, architect; cost, $7,500.

230th St, n s, 200 ft e of Martha Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 51x57; William Greenlese of East 238th St, Woodlawn Heights, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, architect; cost, $4,500.

Pelham Av and Hoffman St, s e corner, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 25x48; L. & P. Kumerle of 760 East 167th St, owners; William Schaufer, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

20th St, 303, for a six-story brick hospital; New York Post Graduate Hospital, 2d Av and 20th St, owner; Marvin & Davis, architects; cost, $7,500.

47th St, 139 West, to a five-story brick clubhouse; Green Room Club of 139 West 47th St, owner; W. G. Masareau, architect; cost, $5,000.

79th St, 321 and 323 East, to a four-story brick asylum; Our Lady of Grace Hospital Home, premises, owner; F. L. Robinson, architect; cost, $10,000.

8th Av, n e corner of 134th St, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Rouse of 250 West 57th St, owner; N. Langer, architect; cost, $5,600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 11.

116TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100.11; Meyer H. Ullman to Sigmund B. Hauser, (mtg $87,000) 100

LOT 133 of map of Vyse estate; Francis W. Conlon to Hannah Graff 1

LOT 133 of map of Vyse estate; Hannah Graff to Madison Square Mortgage Company 100

STANTON ST, n e s, 127.6 ft n w of Norfolk St, 22.6x98.2; Samuel Rosenfeld to Joseph Gelter 100

STANTON ST, n e s, 127.6 ft n w of Rivington St; Samuel Rosenfeld to Joseph Gelter 100

15TH ST, s s, 207.8 ft e of 2d Av, 25.8 x103.3; Victor Steiner to Land Realty Company, (mtg $39,000) 100

86TH ST, s s, 420 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; William E. D. Stokes to Josephine M. L. Finley, (mtg $18,000). 1

152D ST, s s, 258.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.8x99.11; Michael F. Burns to Alexander Levene 100

102D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x 100.11; Abraham Kosower to Barnet Chrin and others, (mtg $42,000) 100

125TH ST, 33 West, 20x99.11; Adolf H. Landeker to William J. Kelly, (mtg $35,000) 1

CEDAR AV, s e corner of Bartholdi Av, 100x75; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Raphael Levin and others, (mtg $640) 100

CATHERINE ST, n w s, Lot 249, map of Washingtonville; Anton Eggert to Oliva Eggert 100

5TH ST, n s, 116.7 ft w of Avenue D, 24.1x97; Louis Rosenblum to Abraham Reich and others, (mtg $47,000). 1

2D AV, 608, 24.9x80; Mary Lysaght to Frank Beck, (mtg $8,000) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft w of Jennings St, 100x100; Frank Thaler and others to Blanche Langan, (mtg $27,116.67) 100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 125 ft s of Prospect Av, 75x92.4; New York Exchange Realty Company to Guy W. Culgin 100

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 105.2 ft s of Stanton St, 45x87.6; Louis Folke and others to the Alhambra Realty Company 100

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 105.2 ft s of Stanton St, 45x87.6; Samuel Silverman to the Alhambra Realty Company 1

72D ST, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue A, 75x204.4 to 73d St; Godfrey Knoche and others to Bohemian Workingmen's Gymnastic Association 100

123D ST, 425 East; Mary F. O'Neill to Martin O'Donnell, (mtg $3,750) 100

HUGHES AV, w s, 90 ft n of 183th St, 16.10x irregular; the Moreland Realty and Construction Company to Sadie Felson, (mtg $3,700) 100

BOSTON ROAD, s s, midway between Cedar and Oak Sts, runs s —x e 50x n — to road x w 54.0; also Lots 132 and 133, revised map of Seneca Park; Charles Cudlipp and another, executors, to Patrick J. Brady 2,300

LOT 126, revised map of Seneca Park; also w ½ Plot 402, map of Arden property; Emma L. Shirmer to Patrick J. Brady 100

175TH ST, n s, 100.10 ft w of Crotona Av, 100x195.7; John A. Quinn to James E. Smith, (mtg $6,000) 100

MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 72, map of South Washingtonville, 50x100; John W. Fincke to Anton Soukop, (mtg $2,800) 100

2D AV, 1,907, 25.10x75; Samuel Hess and others to David P. Kalman, (mtg $15,000) 100

2D AV, 2,066, 25x75; Israel Sachs and others to John Starboro, (mtg $15,000). 100

STANTON ST, n s, 76.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 25x100; Becki Levitch and another to Nathan Kirshanbaum, (mtg $32,000) 100

LOT 36, map of Washingtonville; Max L. Rudensey to John G. Mehlhop; Plot begins 840 ft e of White Plains Road, and 795 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x 100; Jacob Cohen to John E. Jaekle 100

11TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of Avenue —, 100x216, Unionport; Charles A. Laumeister to Teasdale Realty Company, (mtg $4,100) 100

WEST ½ of Plot 492, map of Arden property; George P. Shirmer to Patrick J. Brady 1

LEWIS ST, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Tillie Weltz to Samuel Graff 1

3D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport; Florence S. Crosby to John Cook 1

LOTS 396 and 397, Penfield property at Wakefield; William W. Penfield to Max Wulfsohn and Herman Gauss 100

PLOT beginning 295 ft w of White Plains Road and 570 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Rosa Preismann and another to Ferdinand Hofmann, (mtg $4,000) 100

CLEVELAND AV, s w corner of Baker St, 145x100, Penfield property, south of Mount Vernon; Mount Vernon Trust Company and others, trustees, to Max Wulfsohn and others 6,375

CEDAR AV, e s, 165.11 ft n of 177th St, 36.8x122; Ethel J. H. Crosby and another to Laura J. Brady 7,500

LOTS 36, 221, 222, 227, 102, and 242 of map of Washingtonville; lots 117 and 118 of map of Olinville; also property in Westchester County; Stella A. Yale and another to Max L. Rudonsery 100

FERRIS PLACE, s w s, at line between lots 29 and 30, runs s w 117.7x n w 219 to s e s of Westchester Av x n e 114.4 ft to place x s w 28.1 ft to beginning; Annie Smith to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $4,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

LEVINE, Alexander, to the Seamen's Bank of Savings; 152d St, s s, 258.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 37,000

HEWITT, Edward R., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; 21st St, n s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 24x98.9, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold 38,000

McILHARGY, Malcolm, to Peter J. Divine; 19th St, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 50x92, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,500

WEKSELBLATT, Morris, to Simon Freiman; Orchard St, w s, 175.7 ft n of Stanton St, 25.2x87.6x25.2x87.3, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

HAUSER, Sigmund B., to M. H. Ullmann; 116th St, 45 and 47 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 9,000

WEBER, Charles A., to Marie Moritz; 11th St, n s, 355 ft w of Avenue D, 25x108, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

LEVINE, Samuel, and another to Joseph Jerski; 5th Av, s w corner of 138th St, 99.11x120, demand, 6 per cent 9,000

LEVINE, Samuel, and another to Samuel Krulewick; 5th Av, s w corner of 138th St, 99.11x120, demand, 6 per cent 6,000

THE TWENTY-SEVEN AND TWENty-nine Pine Street Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Pine St, 27 and 29, demand, 6 per cent. 50,000

REICH, Abraham, and another to Louis Rosenblum; 5th St, 747 East, prior mtg ($47,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

PAULSEN, William, to Lillie Neuhaus; Webster Av, 3,067, w s, 25x120x irregular, due July 1, 1909 8,000

MAHONEY, Louise F., to Henry L. Goodwin; 88th St, 20 East, due Nov. 10, 1906 2,500

THOMPSON, William D., to James French; Pleasant Av, w s, s ½ of lot 58, map of Olinville, 50x100, 3 years 6 per cent 1,000

TYLER, James G., to Charles B. Hill, executor; 216th St, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 100.10x99.11, prior mtg $18,500, 1 year 1,250

BERNSTEIN, Morris, and another to Germania Life Insurance Company of New York; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 163d St, 100x45, prior mtg $67,500, as per bond 7,500

BECK, Frank, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, 608, e s, 24.9x 80; 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

EGGERT, Oliva, to Annie B. Desel; Catharine St, n w s, lot 249 of map of Washingtonville, 50x100, due Jan. 1, 1910 1,300

MILLER, Barnet, and another to A. M. Farrell; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 170th St, 75x250x irregular, due Jan. 12, 1907, 6 per cent 15,000

COOK, John, to Florence S. Crosby; 3d St, n s, 150 ft w of Avenue D, 25 x100, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent 700

BRADY, Laura J., to Ethel J. H. Crosby and another, administrators; Cedar Av, e s, 165.11 ft n of 177th St, 36.8x122x 37.8x122, 3 years 5,500

CARPENTER, Franklin T., and another, trustees, to Bowery Savings Bank; Allen St, 75, w s, 27.11x87.6x irregular, 5 years, 4½ per cent 3,500

CARPENTER, Benjamin F., to Lawyers' Realty Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 143d St, 25x75, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

DECKER, Bridget A., to Charles A. Laumeister and another; 11th St, s s, 405 ft w of Avenue A, 100x216 to 10th St, prior mtg $2,000, due June 15, 1907, 6 per cent 2,100

O'DONNELL, Martin, to Annie Draper; 123d St, 425 East, 3 years 5,000

WULFSOHN, Max, and another to Mount Vernon Trust Company and others; Cleveland Av, s s, Lots 10 and 11, and w 20 ft of Lot 12, map of Penfield property, 3 years 3,823

WULFSOHN, Max, and another to William W. Penfield; Lots 306 and 307, map of subdivision of Penfield property, 3 years 900

KALMAN, David S., to Samuel Hess and another; 2d Av, 1,907, w s, 25x75, prior mtg $15,750, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,250

ALHAMBRA REALTY COMPANY to Max Schenkman; Eldridge St, e s, 105.2 ft s of Stanton St, 45x87.6, prior mtg $62,000, due Oct. 15, 1906, 6 per cent 3,630

GRAFF, Samuel, to Bessie Schack; Lewis St, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

INTERBOROUGH BUILDING COMpany to William R. Rose; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 134th St, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 125,000

SOAKUP, Anton, to John Holsan; Matilda St, n w s, Lot 72, map of South Washingtonville, 50x100, prior mtg $2,800, due May 10, 1909 600

KIRSHANBAUM, Nathan, to Becki Levitch; Stanton St, n s, 76.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 25.4x100, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,500

HOFMANN, Ferdinand, to Rosa Preismann and another; plot 295 ft w of White Plains Road at point 570 ft n of Morris Park Av, 24x100, prior mtg $3,000, due Sept. 1, 1908 200

MEHLHOP, John G., to Thomas F. Balfe and others, executors; Richardson Av, n e cor of 241st St, 150x68.8, demand, 6 per cent 12,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Annie Smith; Ferris Place, s w s, part of Lots 28 and 29, map of land of Capt. Cornell Ferris, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

KEYS, Charles H., to Harry Lenz and another; West Broadway, s e cor of Walker St, 18.8x60; also West Broadway, 251, e s, 18.8x57; West Broadway, 249, e s, 18.8x60, prior mtgs $40,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

BINGHAM, Amelia, and another to I. D. Denison, as executrix; 31st St, 40 East, due Aug. 10, 1911 46,000

PANDOLFO, Angelo, and others to E. H. Strauss; 230th St, n s, 80.6 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x114, due Aug. 6, 1911 8,500

GREEN, Samuel L., and another to Union Exchange Bank of New York; Centre St, w s, and b s of Elm St, 85x 22.9x97.2, due Dec. 3, 1906, 6 per cent. 5,000

LESSEM, Harry, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; East Broadway, 256, n s, as per bond 11,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BARROW ST, 101; Harris Safety Company against Mary E. Hardy, owner and contractor $150

124TH ST, 269 West; A. P. Bigelow & Co. against Charles Weisebecker, owner; C. G. Flygare & Co., contractors. 719

31ST ST, 9 West; A. P. Bigelow & Co. against Alfred Nelson, owner; C. G. Flygare & Co., contractors 720

HULL AV, s s, 50 ft s of 209th St, 50x100; J. Marcus Woodworking Company against Joseph Lash, owner; J. A. Thurston, contractor 372

31ST ST, 9 West; John Olin against Alfred Nelson, owner; C. G. Flygare & Co., contractors 963

BROOME ST, 113; Harry McNally Building Company against Louis Frank, owner and contractor 5,420

3D AV, 3,458 and 3,458; David Shapiro against Hyman & Simon, owners and contractors 89

MORRIS PARK AV, s e corner of Victor St, 25x150; Howes Manufacturing Company against Isaac Meyers, owner; Killacky & Hinley, contractors. 586

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 174th St, 115x100; John Mitchell against Henry Brown, owner and contractor 4,451

20TH ST, 28 East; Joseph O. Clement against the Roosevelt Home Club, owner and contractor 500

34TH ST, 403 and 405 East; M. C. Clausen Iron Works against John Young, Patrick Kerr, and David Held, owners; Kelly Company, contractor 404

26TH ST, 324 East; Joe Kelinberg against Rosa Engel, owner and contractor 45

7TH AV, 2,306; William F. Browne against Simon C. Bernstein and Estella Schiele, owners; Frey Confection Company, contractor 53

102D ST, 306 East; Abraham Selivansky against Arnold Brudner, owner and contractor 150

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

9TH AV, 556; Frank J. Tyles against David Liebelsky, June 14, 1900 ..... $67

9TH AV, 233; Frank J. Tyles against David Liebelsky, June 14, 1900 7

104TH ST, 180 and 182 East; Robinson Stoneware Company against Nathan Silverson, Aug. 10, 1900, by deposit 53

71ST ST, 38 West; Edward F. Caldwell and others against Jennie L. Woodend, July 1, 1904 1,822

71ST ST, 38 West; Emil G. Hentsche and others against Jennie L. Woodend, April 30, 1904 303

Lis Pendens.

GARRISON AV, n e corner 144th St, 100x75; Spofford Av, n s, 200 ft w of Tiffany St, 50 x100; Hugh Duffy against Lucy A. Duffy and others, (action to cancel deed;) attorneys, Wasserman & Jacobus.

138TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Max J. Levinson against Frederick W. Meyer and others, (specific performance;) attorney, I. Elcis.

27TH ST, n s, 71.3 ft e of Madison Av, 28.9x 24.9; Seaboard Realty Company against Harry L. Toplitz, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hardy & Shellabarger.

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.11; Fannie Weisburger against Michael Kiely and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. I. Isaacs.

BIG DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

Ex-Senator Reynolds's Company Will Spend $1,000,000 at Laurelton.

What is said to be one of the largest contracts ever let for concrete sidewalks, street grading, and general improvement work has just been awarded by William H. Reynolds, as President of the Laurelton Land Company, to M. C. Madsen. The specifications call for the complete carrying out of the elaborate scheme of development designed by Hinchman, Pilat & Tooker, landscape engineers, for the 300-acre tract known as Laurelton, in the Jamaica section of Queens Borough.

This property was purchased some time ago by a syndicate of Brooklyn capitalists, including ex-Senator Reynolds, Joseph Huber, William S. Hurley, George F. Dobson, A. F. Klipstein, and others. Plans and specifications are now in the hands of the Long Island Railroad's contractors for a new station, which will bear the name of Laurelton.

Ex-Senator Reynolds says that he expects to spend $1,000,000 in developing the property. A clubhouse will be erected at a cost of $50,000, and for over a mile along the railroad a large public park will be laid out. Of the twenty miles of streets to be put through the tract none will be less than sixty-five feet wide, and many of them will be 100 feet in width, with parked centres. Over fifty houses of artistic design will be built as soon as the grading of the property will permit.

At Hollis Terrace last week a number of the better grade of lots on Chichester and Atlantic Avenues, Nyack and Cornwall Streets were sold. Plans are being prepared by the purchasers for the erection of ten dwellings on different sites to which title was taken. The estimated cost of these houses ranges from $8,000 to $15,000. Plans were also filed by plot buyers for several dwellings, which will cost less than $5,000 each. The sale, from the plans, of twenty dwellings in course of construction by the Pennsylvania Construction Company and the New York and Pittsburg Real Estate Company was also reported.

The New York and Pittsburg Real Estate Company has begun work on the development of the new additions to Hollis Terrace, purchased last week from William Georges of Philadelphia for $450,000. Surveyors are at work laying out streets and avenues, and estimates are being prepared by contractors for the development of the thoroughfares and the laying of cement sidewalks throughout the new tract. The addition will be improved along lines followed in the development of the original Hollis Terrace property.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company reports the following sales in Broadway, Flushing: To Margaret C. McArthur, four lots for $2,800; to C. D. Vail, two lots for $1,000; to Cornelius J. Burns, sixteen lots for $8,000; to Albert E. Bergin and Hector Frazer, two lots for $1,000; to Hans Kronold, two lots for $1,000; to Hugh Wood, two lots for $1,000; to Mrs. Myrtle D. Paul, two lots for $1,000; to Louis Arthur, three lots for $1,000; to Frank P. Perrine, seven lots for $4,300; to Patrick J. Ryan, four lots for $2,600; to William J. Stanford, three lots for $1,800; to Harry Woodruff, six lots for $3,600; to Lizzie F. Cornell, three lots for $1,800; to Margaret Scully, three lots for $1,800; to James J. Ryan, Wilfred A. Breen, and James C. Barrie, four lots for $2,600; to J. H. Hall, five lots for $3,200; to the Realty Company of Broadway Station, five lots for $10,000; to George Rogers, one lot for $2,200; to James Wilson, three lots for $6,000, and to Charles Keil, two lots for $4,000.

The Brooklyn and Suburban Realty Company is developing Section 2 of Babylon Park, which will be placed on the market next week. The property is located on Wellwood Avenue, between Merrick Road and Great South Bay.

PROPERTY MAKES NEW RECORD NEAR BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.

Market's Surprise at Price in Union Dime Savings Bank Deal—What the Bank Paid for Its Property—Recent Deals in Same Neighborhood.

New high records in real estate prices, particularly around the up-town business centres, have been scored so frequently during the last three or four years that they have come to be looked upon more or less as a matter of course. Indeed, with the possible exception of the sale of the corner of Broadway and Wall Street for nearly $700 a square foot, no recent deal has occasioned more genuine surprise, so far as the price feature is concerned, than did last week's sale of the Union Dime Savings Bank property to the City Investing Company for $1,000,000, or about $250 a square foot.

These figures have an added significance, because the purchasing company owns no adjoining property and is without any particular plans for the improvement of the parcel. On the contrary, this company, despite its name, is essentially speculative in its purposes and bought the bank site principally because, in the opinion of its officers, there is opportunity for a resale at a higher figure or for a lease of the ground on terms which will show a very handsome return on the company's equity.

This property seems fated to supply the real estate market with considerable material for gossip every time it changes hands. When last week's sale was announced, there were those who recalled that the purchase of the plot by the Union Dime Savings Bank thirty-two years ago occasioned much surprise and comment. Not a little of this comment was of unfavorable tone, the question being raised whether it was the function of a savings bank, in buying a site for itself to pick out so prominent a plot and pay a record price for it. Some real estate man, recalling these circumstances, have had their curiosity aroused, and, in a desire to refresh their memories, have brought out the stepladders and hauled down the dusty volume of real estate records for 1874. They have found that in October of that year the bank took title to the property from Rudolph A. Witthaus for an expressed consideration of $275,000. That figure was at the rate of nearly $70 a square foot, and, considering the time which has elapsed and the relative importance of the neighborhood then and now, it seems to be the general opinion that that figure was more remarkable in 1874 than is $250 a square foot in 1906.

Events, particularly announcements of transit improvements, have followed one another in quick succession during the last five years, to give added importance to the Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street junction. The building of the Macy and Saks stores established there a new centre of retail trade, which has been followed by the transformation of the Thirty-fourth Street block to the east, in connection with the invasion of Fifth Avenue by high-class retailers. With the Pennsylvania Station a block away and the McAdoo company's terminal for its Sixth Avenue tunnel on the Broadway block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, the volume of travel which will centre in this immediate section promises to be such as will more than justify the present level of values.

How soon the New York & Jersey Railroad will be able to get possession of the Broadway block front which it wants for its terminal will depend upon the disposition of E. A. Morrison toward the company's offers for his holdings, or upon the speed with which the company can condemn these properties. Out of all the owners in the blocks taken by the Pennsylvania and McAdoo companies Mr. Morrison has been the noteworthy exception, in that he has refused to sell to the companies and is now engaged in opposing their efforts to condemn his parcels. Mr. Morrison's position is that he just wants to be let alone, and at last accounts he has been fairly successful in maintaining that position.

It is a noteworthy fact that within the last five years almost every property within the limits shown in the accompanying diagram, with the exception of the McAlpin estate's block front, has changed hands. As affording some line as to prices in this territory five years ago, it may be mentioned that Henry Morgenthau and his associates in the Herald Square Realty Company bought the greater part of the Saks store site from the Lawrence estate in 1901 for $1,650,000. Their purchase covered about 21,000 square feet, making that price at the rate of about $80 a square foot.

In 1902 the old Broadway Tabernacle site, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, about 15,000 square feet, was sold for $1,300,000. The buyer, Edward F. Searles, acquired two abutting lots on the south side of Thirty-fifth Street for $140,000, and subsequently resold the entire property to Benjamin Altman at a reported price of $2,000,000. W. R. H. Martin is said to have paid Mr. Altman $2,500,000 for the site, which he has recently enlarged by the purchase of the Lawrence estate's holdings, adjoining on the north. The price paid for the Lawrence property was about $1,000,000.

At the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third Street, the large plot owned by Daniel A. Loring was leased last December to Felix Isman of Philadelphia for 105 years at an annual rental of $50,000 for the first five years and $60,000 for the remainder of the term. Mr. Isman's lease also carries with it an option of purchase at any time within five years at $1,525,000.

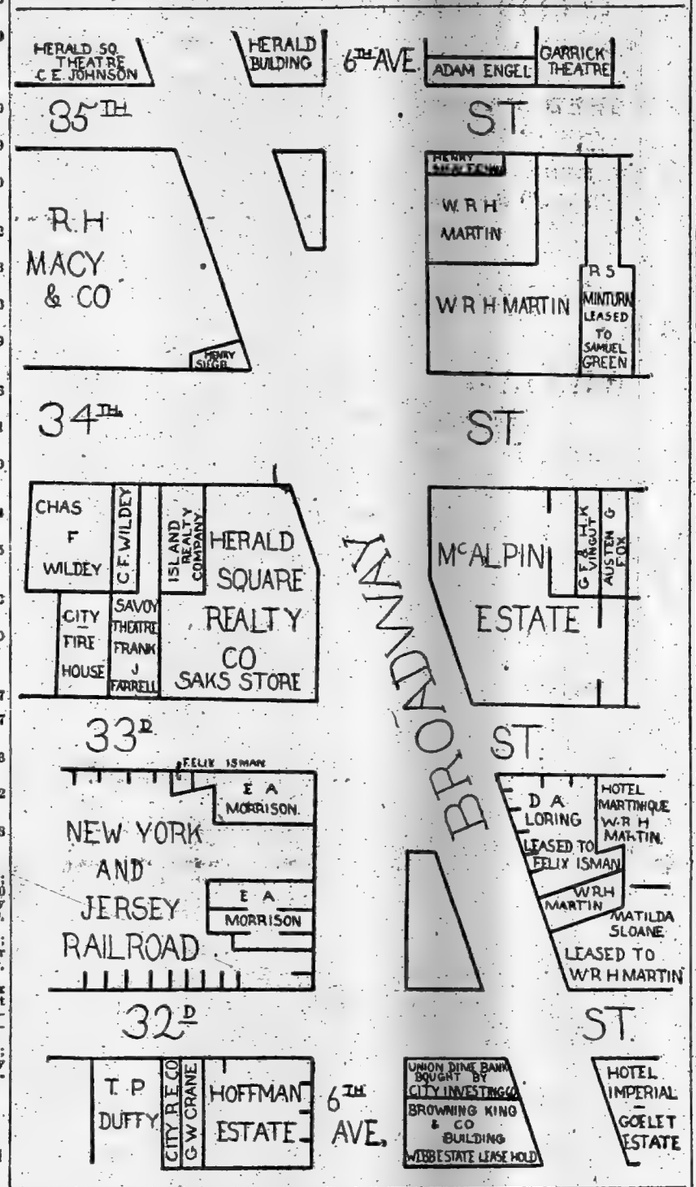

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cuban Treaty Not Effective Until Proclaimed—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday protests filed by Arbuckle Brothers, and many other importers of New York, it being held that the Cuban reciprocity treaty did not go into effect until Dec. 27, 1903, on which date it was officially proclaimed by the President of the United States.

The treaty was negotiated Dec. 11, 1902, but the Senate delayed action on the measure for over a year. It was claimed by the importers that they were entitled to enter merchandise from Cuba at a reduction in duties of 20 per cent. from the regular Dingley tariff rates, in accordance with the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, the reduction to take effect at the time of negotiation. This contention the board denies. It is held that the lower duty did not apply until the date of the President's proclamation.

Another point settled by the board's decision has reference to the rate of duty applicable on withdrawals of Cuban merchandise from United States bonded warehouses between Dec. 11, 1902, and Dec. 27, 1903. The Customs Court rules that imported merchandise is subject to the rate of duty in force at the time of withdrawal from a bonded warehouse for consumption, and not to the rate of duty in force at the time of the liquidation of the entries.

Other importers' claims overruled yesterday were filed by Park & Tilford, E. Linsberger and others, Joseph Hirsch & Son and others, Charles Walter & Son, and R. J. Waddell & Co., New York.

Out of Town.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Berg & Wise, one of the largest retail clothing establishments in Nashville, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities are placed at $65,922.

Frank E. Creelman a Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Frank E. Creelman, who has large lumber interests in different parts of the United States, filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy to-day in the United States District Court. In his petition Creelman scheduled total liabilities of $391,435. His assets were put at $242,000. Creelman was a Director in the defunct Bank of America. Following the failure of that institution most of his lumber companies were placed in the hands of receivers.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BUSLAWSKI, Stanislaus, administrator—Central Crosstown R. R. Co., costs	$195
BRENNAN, Michael—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs	110
BOUGHAN, Ben A.—Isaac Untermyer et al	567
BOUGHAN, John A.—Same	63
BOUGHAN, Ben A.—Same	63
CASEY, David F.—Isaac Untermyer	63
SAME—Same	567
CRANDALL, Delimer—Wm. O. Sexton et al	64
CAMPBELL, Thos. M.—Alberene Stone Co.	40
FINNEGAN, Mary—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs	111
GOLDSTEIN, Joe—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	110
HEIDENHEIMER, Louis—E. G. Black	103
HALL, C. O.—Frank H. Deal	118
HUETHWOHL, Philip—S. J. Sterheim and others	29
HALL, Abner W.—Alberene Stone Co.	32
HORNSTEIN, Jos.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	32
JONES, Edward, (not summoned)—Frank H. Deal	118
JACOBSON, L. J.—Samuel Schwartz	95
JONES, Mrs. H. Le Roy—J. Schroeder	397
KOLLER, Samuel—Joseph B. Reilly	519
KELLY, Wm. J.—Alberene Stone Co.	39
LICHTWITZ, Th., (not summoned)—Frank H. Deal	118
LAIER, Wm.—Inter. Text Book Co.	100
MAHON, Helen L.—N. Y. City Ry. Co., costs	122
McDONALD, Brown—Isaac Untermeyer and others	63
McCABE, Julia—Rachel Wolinsky	60
NATHAN, A. M.—Chas. A. Stadler	4,849
PIERSON, Catherine M.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	109
PRITCHARD, T. R.—Alberene Stone Co.	46
RUSCHER, Ernest—Alberene Stone Co.	37
RISSMAN, Harry—Sam Goldstein	7
ROHER, Louis—August R. Zicha	77
REEVES, Arthur C.—Isaac Untermeyer et al	63
STACHNOW, Richard—Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co.	59
STEINHARDT, Samuel J.—Same	78
SLAYDEN, Samuel W. and Edward C.—Same	126
SCHWALBE, Louise—Int. St. Ry. Co.	114
SWEENEY, James W.—Alberene Stone Co.	21
WERTHEIM, Bernard—Colonial Distribution Co.	211
WETTENAUER, Henry—Louis Ottensoser	70
WEILER, Frank—J. C. Bogert Co.	104
WILCOX, Arthur C.—Isaac Untermeyer et al	63
WATERMAN, Arthur D.—Same	63
WEISMAN, Moritz—Simon Lieberman	114
WENZEL, Andreas—Peter Nellsen	42
YAEGER,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices 31 Nassau Street, New York City,

Will Sell on Respective Dates

MR.

WALL ST. MAN

YOUR DUTIES ARE MANIFOLD.
YOUR LIFE IS STRENUOUS.

Do not wait until you are all worked out and your doctor tells you to go away for a month—Play Golf—and forget New York—. Relaxation is at your door—keep well by taking it.

EDGEMERE

(LONG ISLAND)

The air is invigorating. You get up in the morning, not with that tired feeling, but REFRESHED.—Take a run down in your automobile and see if the air is not everything that I claim for it. Do you not know that we depend as much on pure air for health and keeping well as pure food? Else why are so many people being advised to go here—to go there? It's change of air.

Attend the AUCTION SALE of

123 RESTRICTED SEASHORE LOTS

At EDGEMERE

THIRTY MINUTES FROM YOUR OFFICE—IN A CLUB CAR, IF YOU DESIRE.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE ON PREMISES
Rain or Shine,

Saturday, August 25, 1906,

AT 3 P. M.

EDGEMERE has an extensive ocean frontage, with a Beach that cannot be excelled by any along the Atlantic Coast.

EDGEMERE faces directly South and receives the full influence of the prevailing winds, which make it one of the coolest sections in this part of the country, as the winds generally blow from the Southwest.

Surf and Still Water Bathing, Sailing, Rowing, and Fishing are some of its attractions, as well as the drives throughout the surrounding localities along the broad and well-shaded boulevards.

The magnificent EDGEMERE CLUB HOUSE, Stable, and Garage, and a large number of occupied houses are on this property, and the continuous demands for Cottages far exceed the supply. There are also Tennis and Squash Courts on these premises.

EDGEMERE property has Metropolitan Police and Fire protection, Sewers, Free Mail delivery. Telephone Service and Gas and Electric Lighting have been arranged for.

Sixty Per Cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years, which can be paid off on sixty days' notice after one year.

Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York, and Policies delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE:

This property is without exaggeration located in one of the most refined and exclusive sections on the Rockaway Coast, and is sure to rapidly increase in value, as there are only a limited number of lots to be had.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY:

You can reach the property by Boat from WALL STREET, or 34TH STREET FERRY to LONG ISLAND CITY, and then by Express Trains, which make the trip to EDGEMERE IN 30 minutes. Also by Electric Trains from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, in 30 minutes.

TO THE PEOPLE OF Sheepshead Bay:

I have been looking at the opportunities for development that are surely coming your way, and I am announcing a sale at

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

80 LOTS 80

Located on Avenue Z, Voorhees Lane, Jerome Ave., East 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th Sts., To be Held on the Premises on

Saturday, August 18, 1906,

At 3.00 P. M., Rain or Shine.

You who read have learned that it is contemplated after this year to make the highest class of an Amusement Park out of the property now occupied by the Manhattan Beach and Oriental Hotels. It has got to be a success. By investing or speculating in these lots—can you lose?

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY:

You can reach the property by "L" trains from Brooklyn Bridge—Long Island Railroad from Long Island City, via 34th St. Ferry—Flatbush Avenue trolley cars—Smith Street trolley cars and Rogers Ave. trolley cars.

The Brighton Beach R. R. in less than two months expects to charge a 5c. fare from Brooklyn Bridge to Sheepshead Bay.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE:

This property has all improvements, such as Sewers, clear, fresh Water, Gas, Electric Lights, Macadamized Roads, Shade Trees. These lots are located in the best built up section of the Bay. Primary and Grammar Schools close by. This property is within a short walking distance of Manhattan and Brighton Beaches.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO

Private House Owners!

The idea occurred to me to get a limited number of private dwellings where possession could be given October 1st next, and offer them for sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1906,

in time to catch the height of the market demand.

If you wish to enter your private dwelling for this special sales day write or call immediately to get the benefit of the following

CONCENTRATION in
- Newspaper Advertising.
- Booklet
- Large Size Posters.
- Medium " "
- Special Cards.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and The New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate advertising. Call or communicate if you wish to enter any of your holdings for the above date.

For further particulars of any of the above sales apply to

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. COMPANY

Preliminary Announcements

Labor Day, Sept. 3d,

AT NOON, ON THE PREMISES,

278 Extra Large Lots,

GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE

HOYT PROPERTY,

Bard, Castleton & Forest Aves.,

LIVINGSTON, STATEN ISLAND.

This property is by all odds the most desirable and attractive on Staten Island. All titles insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Lots may be paid for in monthly instalments or a discount of 5% will be allowed for all cash.

Saturday, Sept. 8th,

AT 3 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE

Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Executor,

18 VALUABLE LOTS,

including Large Queen Anne Residence.

Lefferts & Johnson Aves. and Broadway.

MORRIS PARK, RICHMOND HILL.

Lots Will Be Sold Singly and In Plots.

Tuesday, Sept. 11th

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE

Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Executor.

About 10 Acres,

NEAR THE ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE AND FARMERS' AV.,

SOUTH JAMAICA,

WILL BE SOLD IN BULK.

Tuesday, Sept. 25th,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, IN THE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

THE MOST IMPORTANT LOT SALE EVER HELD IN THE EXCHANGE, CONSISTING OF

ABOUT 300 LOTS,

Nostrand, Rogers & Bedford Aves., Lincoln & Lefferts Roads, Malbone & Sterling Sts.

Close to the site of the New Cathedral and also close to Prospect Park and the proposed subway station. 75% of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Titles insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

MAPS OF ALL THE ABOVE PROPERTIES ARE NOW IN PREPARATION.

Other sales will be shortly announced.

Jere Johnson Jr. Co.,

211 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 187 Broadway, New York.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 25th St.

A VARIED LINE OF PROPERTY

suitable for investment or speculation in thriving sections of the city, on and adjacent to main thoroughfares; apartment houses, elevator and non-elevator; business buildings, private houses, and building lots; lists on application.

N. L. & L. OTTINGER,
31 NASSAU STREET.

1st MORTGAGES 2nd

Henry Broder, 299 B'way.

T. F. ARCHER, AUCTIONEER

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,

OFFICE: No. 451 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF

152 Select Home Sites

including 17 Jamaica Avenue lots, Saturday, Sept. 1st, 1906, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, Jamaica and Stewart Aves., Ward & Sherman Sts., Richmond Hill, Queens Co., City of New York.

The property is situated at Richmond Hill, the most rapidly growing building section on Long Island, having a large trolley frontage on Jamaica Avenue, and which has four railroads, two depots of the Long Island Railroad, Morris Park and Richmond Hill, Broadway and Myrtle Avenue Trolleys. Five cent fare to Manhattan. Graded streets and cement sidewalks. Gas and water mains, telephone, electric lights, churches and stores.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, or 20 monthly payments. Discount for cash. Music. Luncheon will be served under tent between 1 and 2 o'clock.

For additional maps, passes and further particulars address Monfort & Faber, Attorneys, Savings Bank Bldg., Jamaica, N. Y.; F. L. Sawyer, Times Bldg., Times Square, New York; L. N. Cooper, 140 Nassau Street, New York; McKnight Realty Co., 21 West 34th Street, New York, or the Auctioneer, Jamaica, N. Y.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.
Office, 451 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y. City.

CLOSING-OUT AUCTION SALE

OF

250 BUILDING LOTS,

FAIR OAKS.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Aug. 24-25 1906, at 2 P. M., on the Premises,

Rockaway Turnpike, Union and Pearl Sts. and Pacific Av.,

LAWRENCE, L. I.

The property lies between the Long Island Railroad Station at Lawrence and Cedarhurst, and on the line of the electric trolley to Jamaica. It also has the advantage of the Third Rail System, which is operated on the Long Island Railroad at Lawrence, giving one rapid transit service to Manhattan and Brooklyn. Under the development of the Summit Realty Co. the property has been so restricted that a good class of improvements is assured. Plans are now under way for gas and water mains. The sale is held by the order of the Summit Realty Co., 68 Broad St., New York, and will be sold without reserve.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage or 20 monthly payments. Discount for cash. Music.

For maps, passes, and full particulars address Summit Realty Co., 68 Broad St., New York City; N. J. Pettit, Lawrence, N. Y.; Wm. Willett, Jr., Far Rockaway, N. Y.; A. McTigue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; W. S. Vanderwater, Cedarhurst, N. Y., or the Auctioneer.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 6,522—38th.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

To loan on first mortgage, **ABOUT $170,000,** in one sum, for three or five years, at 5% on a strictly high-class elevator apt. house or business building only, below 116th St. East or West Side.
PRINCIPALS ONLY.
A. L. MORDECAI & SON.
Telephone 3051—Cortlandt. 135 Broadway, N. Y.

Investors and home seekers who are quick to buy when a bargain is offered, we have quite a few, every week; cut this out; communicate with us now or any time; what are you looking for? Horwitz Brothers, 140 Nassau St.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. wanted. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

West Side.

Amsterdam Av., corner, 30x100, price $41,000; 2d Av., 26.11x100, 5-story tenement, $33,000; Perry St., corner, two 5-story tenements, $80,000; E. 98th St., tenement, price $23,500, rents $2,400; West 91st St., double, price $26,000, rents $3,900. Particulars of Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.

80th St., near Broadway; 25-ft. 5-story double; rents, $4,200; mortgages, $32,000; low price to quick buyer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

Bargain.—19th St., near 6th Av.; 23x100x33x100x irregular; 2 4-story front and rear tenements; 1st mtg., $31,000 at 5%; rents, $3,900; price, $40,000. Williams, Box 324 Times, Times Square.

A.—Choice plot, 80x100, near Riverside Drive and West 72d St.; will exchange for improved property and add cash. Louis S. Lotsch, sole agent, 641 East 143d St.

Bargain, 53d St., near 9th Av.; two 5-story 14-room improved tenements; mortgage $28,000; rents $3,600; price $33,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th St.

18-foot private, 10 rooms and bath, 510 West 169th, one block to Subway; easy terms. Call before 1 P. M. Owner.

8th Av. corner, vicinity 135th St., for $8,000 cash; principals only. Owner, Box 345 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

For sale or for rent, a modern five-story and basement factory building in the East Eighties; size 50x100; good light; steam heat and elevator; high-pressure plant. Apply W. N. Gladke, 718 Broadway.

$100,000 at 4 per cent to loan first mortgage, Manhattan; divide to suit; full particulars only noticed. C. W., Box 150 Times Downtown.

Prominent Second Av. corner in Nineties can be bought right and on easy terms; particulars. A. M. Kirtland, 103 East 125th St.

$2,000 cash, 189 7th St., 20x40; 4 stories and single store; rental $1,500; old-fashioned; price $14,750. H. Roth, 302 Broadway.

$16,000 cash will purchase two 30-foot twenty-family tenements, choice block in Yorkville. A. M. Kirtland, 103 E. 125th St.

First Av., near 116th St., double tenement; will sell for land value. S. E. Schuchart, 99 Nassau St.

Madison Av., neighborhood 102d; 5-story double; $32,500; easy terms. E., 2,960 3d Av.

East 114th, 5-story tenement; will sacrifice if sold this week. 165 Times Downtown.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

East Side.

$6,750 cash buys a three-story and basement brownstone, at 118th St. and 1st Av.; baths, toilets, ranges, boilers; $100 commission to brokers; might leave a $3,500 first mortgage for three years. Aarons, 715 6th Av.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

SNAP FOR QUICK BUYER.

Absolutely modern high-class 5-story apartment; 25 rooms; 4 families per floor; beautiful fountain; handsome entrance; must be seen; facing the picturesque Crotona Park; rents $8,000; price $71,000; terms to suit.

Also most desirable vacant plot on same street; 125 ft. front; 3 lots, 100 ft. deep; 2 lots, 170 ft. deep; all excavated; sewers and water connected; area wall built; building stone on premises; ready for builder; price $40,000; easy terms.

Investors, Speculators and Builders, Be Quick

For full particulars see George Lingham, Supt., on premises, 1,571-1,573 Fulton Av., near Wendover. Brokers protected.

BROOK AVENUE BARGAIN.

BIG CHANCE FOR QUICK BUYER.
Price $19,000; 4-story double flat stores.
ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY STATION.
$8,000 CASH REQUIRED EACH HOUSE.
McQUAY & CO.,
Smith Building, 148th St. and 3d Av.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUILDERS,

Plot 68 ft. front on 189th St.
NEAR CONCOURSE; PRICE $7,500.
George E. Buckbee,
708 Tremont Av.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN

FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

Conveniently located detached dwelling, large lot; immediate possession; price, $11,000; mortg., $15,500. Apply on premises, 2,396 Morris Av., near Fordham Road, or Murray's, Lexington Av., 111th St.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163 and 164 Sts. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

High-class two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. station west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Ogden Av. and 164th St.

Act quick; only 25 lots left; will build 1, 2, 3 family houses to suit; 3 blocks from 149th St. "L" and Subway station. Albert Rothermel, Owner, Architect, Builder, Hardware Store, 686 E. 149th St.

Beautiful 2-family dwelling; 13 rooms; all improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing; detached; on full lot; near Subway; price $6,200; easy terms. Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sundays.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Bargain; 10-room 1-family house; all improvements; detached; 2 minutes from Subway; choice section; full lot; $7,500. Call and see Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sundays.

$1,200 cash; two-family house; hardwood trim; all improvements; near Westchester Av. Davis, Westchester Av., between 173d-174th Sts.

137th St., Near Edgecombe Av.—Private 8-story and basement, 10 rooms and bath; will sell on easy terms. C. K., 203 West 125th St.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Builders—Southern Boulevard. Mapes Av.; also Manhattan lots; choice locations. Levine, 16 E. 97th.

St. Ann's Av., vicinity Westchester; 5-story double; $5,000 cash; bargain. Brown, 2,960 3d Av.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE.

Large tracts of acreage and commercial water fronts. H. T. Metcalfe & Sons, 171 B'way.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

22,000 acres subject irrigation, $3.50 per acre, in Mexico, south Brownsville, Texas; perfect health, climate; no frost; write for catalogue. Phil Chew, St. Louis.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

BEST PROPOSITION IN FLATBUSH.

Two elegant, new, up to date, two-family houses, near junction of Flatbush Av. and Avenue C, convenient to Brighton Beach L. railroad; 14-rooms and 2-baths in each; decorated throughout; mantels and full length door mirrors; separate entrances, front and rear, for each family; piazzas, front and rear, for each floor; separate back stairs; hot and cold water on third floors; laundries and toilets in cellars, combination coal and gas ranges, refrigerator, dumbwaiters, shades and screens, separate furnaces, concrete cellars, large yards; cash required, $4,700; will show 16% per cent. on investment; can be seen evenings. Inquire of JOHN WATT, 982 Flatbush Av., Flatbush.

DON'T BE A FOOL

Buying country lots when beautiful Flatbush, the centre of Brooklyn; all improved; high ground, sidewalks, gardens, and villas, with perfect transportation; positively less money and easier terms; closing estate. Edwards, Attorney, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NOT THE CHEAPEST

but the best 2-story-and-cellar brick 3-family house ever built to sell at $7,000; $1,500 or more cash required; prove this statement; come and see them. Thomas Rosecrans, builder, 73d St., between 2d and 3d Avs., Brooklyn.

Three-story house, Sterling Place, between Vanderbilt and Underhill Avs.; up to date in every respect and ready for immediate occupancy; price $14,000; mortgage $7,000. Burrill Brothers, 189 7th Av., cor. 2d St., B'klyn.

Owner will sell fine corner residence, with garage, on Shore Road, Brooklyn's famous water front drive, at a bargain. Owner, 897 Fulton St., B'klyn.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS

ONLY A SHORT RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

LOTS $175 UPWARD, WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN A FEW WEEKS, WHEN THE ELECTRIC TRAINS ARE RUNNING. WE THEN WILL HAVE DIRECT RAPID TRANSIT.

All city conveniences, excellent stores, markets, churches, hotels, public high school, fire department, water, electric lights, &c., at hand. Property is restricted. Fare 11c. 30 trains day and night. Title guaranteed free of charge by the Lawyers Title Guarantee Co. of N. Y. Lots and plots sold on easy terms. WE FURNISH LOANS TO BUILDERS. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Send for particulars and passes.

Commuters' Realty Co., 240 Broadway.

Branch Offices: 33 E. 125th St. | 125 W. 40th St. | 2663 Third Ave. Near 142d St. — Open EVENINGS, Including Saturdays.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.

GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

New Cottages in Armour Villa Park.

On the Harlem Railroad, between Bronxville and Tuckahoe, attractive, modern, up-to-date houses, six, seven, eight, and nine rooms, open plumbing, hot-air furnaces, hardwood finish, electric light and gas fixtures, completely screened, and all ready for occupancy; near the station, in restricted neighborhood; prices low and terms to suit; send for illustrated folder. W. J. Reed, Agent, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND

Choice plots for homeseekers or for investment. Write or call for description, tickets, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone, 6,000 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

ACREAGE FOR COUNTRY SEAT.

In section with fine estates, below White Plains; 14½ acres, less than $1,000 per acre; fine elevation, smooth as a table; mile from depot, 2 miles from White Plains; open for offer.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

A Valuable Property.—2 houses at Hartsdale, one stucco, one shingle and frame; 8 rooms, bath, improvements; electric and gas fixtures; plot, 50 by 150; $8,000; $750 down, $50.00 per month; will decorate houses. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Decidedly a Bargain.—7-room house, stable, plot containing 15,000 square feet; half mile from depot; convenient to White Plains station; all cash, $6,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Just think of it; 30 acres fine land, extensive views, orchard, stream, pond; 10-room dwelling on hill; fine trees; large stable, woodhouse, hennery; 55 miles out; only $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Acreage.—100 acres, macadamized road, 3,000 feet frontage; one mile to station; below White Plains; $1,000 per acre; make appointment. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Electric trains on Harlem Road begin running Oct. 15th; lots near station $500 up; all 25 feet; few left. P. B. Jennings, 5 East 42d St.

Mount Vernon.

Snap; 8-room dwelling; all modern improvements; plot ½ acre; stable; assessments paid; near churches, stores, schools, trolley, and station; $10,000. Frank W. Wolfe, West Mount Vernon.

At Sacrifice—Nine-room house; all improvements; plenty ground. Owner, Box 122 Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

ARE YOU WISE?

800 feet road frontage, macadamized street, corner plot, 3 acres, near station, good house and barn, fine location; will sell part or all, or sell acre and put up new house. Will submit reasonable offer.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Above Par.—Big tract, two-mile frontage; part macadam road; Sound view from 70 acres; one mile from station; 100 trains daily; 24 miles from New York; less than $1,100 per acre; best White Plains sub-division property. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Built for Comfort.—12-room stucco house, 2 baths, steam, electricity, hardwood floors; reception hall; lot, 100x300; asking $12,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers.—Shonnard Terrace residence, over four lots frontage; seven bedrooms; open fireplaces; surroundings gilt-edged; view embraces Grant's Tomb, New York Harbor, Liberty Statue, Palisades, Tappan Zee Bay, Rockland Lighthouse, Croton Point, Storm King Mountain; $15,500; cost, $20,000. Mortgagee, Box 273 Yonkers.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS TO LET—Four double lofts, containing 46,000 sq. feet, from February, 1907, or sooner. Apply to Kops Brothers, 35-37 West 3d St., between 4 and 5 o'clock, or to your own broker.

A Finest business spot in Bronx to open a new store; suitable for laundry, grocery, barber's shop, crockery and hardware, dry goods, butcher. Brook Av., 169-170th Sts.

For Rent—To publishers, writers, &c., desk or office room, with access to The Search-Light Information Library, the most complete collection of up-to-date pictures and cuttings on all subjects open to the public. Send for circular, 34 Murray St.

EMMET ARCADE,
Madison Avenue and 59th Street.
Stores and large, light offices to let. Electric elevator, steam heat, &c. Apply Room 218 on premises.

Studios and offices to let in Broadway Studio Building, No. 2,231 Broadway, N. Y.; very desirable location; Subway station same block, 79th St.; steam heat and elevator. Apply to Thomas Dimond, No. 129 West 33d St.

SOUTHEAST CORNER MADISON AV. AND 69TH ST., TO LEASE, EXTRA LARGE CORNER STORE IN BEST PART OF MADISON AV.; RENT, $1,000.00 A YEAR.

A.—Part or all four-story factory, 75x100; light four sides; 80 horse power engine. Engineer, 403 East 91st St. Murray's Agency, Lexington Av., 111th St.

Offices and lofts to let at 194, 196 Broadway; building recently renovated; rent reasonable. Apply to Elliott, Jaffray & Co., 194, 196 Broadway.

Office to let, furnished, in downtown office building, Nassau St.; rent, $15.00 per month. Address B Box 108 Times Downtown.

Two extraordinary fine, light lofts, 40x80 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 E. 34th St.

Store, large, adapted for ladies' tailor, fur, or other business, to let; also floors for business purposes. 222 West 46th St.

Offices to let in the financial district of Jersey City; convenient to P. R. R. ferries. Schmitt, 48 Montgomery St.

Attractive light corner offices, 885 Broadway; elevator; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

Skylight studio, $40; north light office, $30. Slater Building, 5 W. 22d St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

$1,000 EARNS $3,000

IF INVESTED AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

WHERE 300% PROFIT IS ASSURED

within two years, by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for Tunnels & Bridges

ONLY 4 MILES FROM Broadway, Manhattan.

No other property lies so immediately in the way of rapid advancement. The Belmont and Pennsylvania tunnels and the Blackwell's Island Bridge all are making direct for Elmhurst Heights. It will be only 9 minutes from Broadway and a 5 cent fare. The Belmont Tunnel will be completed in 2 years. These lots now can be bought at nominal prices on easy payments. Extraordinary opportunity for you to invest now and win out on the big boom that's coming.

COME INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

REAL ESTATE—CITY. | REAL ESTATE—CITY.

QUEENSBORO HILL

See That Hill! The Nest-Egg of Fortune!

FLUSHING, NEW YORK CITY.

HERE'S WHERE YOU MAKE YOUR MONEY EARN MORE MONEY.

FULL LOTS $250 TO $600
NOTHING HIGHER.

60 Trains Daily. Trolley Every 5 Minutes.
30 Minutes From Herald Square Now.

Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR.

CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2237—38th St., New York.

Representative to show property daily.

A proposition to building contractors. Write or call at office to-day.

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

Several beautiful high lots in finest part of Hollis; will sell on easy terms. Box 203 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

ROCKAWAY PARK

$700	ON THE ATLANTIC. IN GREATER N. Y.	$700
$700	The Pearl of the western section of the Rockaways. Between the Ocean and Jamaica Bay.	$700
$700	Express from L. I. City, Brooklyn Bridge, and Flatbush Av. electric trains.	$700
$700	Ideal Seashore Residence. Restricted. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS PAID FOR BY COMPANY.	$700
$700	Over 150 cottages newly built.	$700

LOTS $700 UP

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

10 Per Cent. Off for Cash Sales.

TITLES FREE WITH DEED.

N. B.—Prices subject to change without notice.

The demand for seashore property so near City Hall is increasing. Nature's supply is limited. Do not wait for completion of tunnels. Now is the time to buy.

Apply for Maps and Particulars to

The Rockaway Park Imp. Co., Ltd.
192 Broadway (Corbin Bldg.) and 11 John St., N. Y., or at our R. R. Office on the property.

SHORE FRONT BARGAINS.

Where You Get
"THE AIR THAT MAKES LONG ISLAND FAMOUS."

Great South Beach, on Atlantic Ocean, opposite Patchogue, large cottage plot at $3.00 per front foot; extends back to Great South Bay.

In Southold Township, with over 2,000 ft. water front, farm of about 65 acres, fruit, &c.; $9,000.

At the Moriches, farm 22 acres, with 700 ft. sandy shore front; southern exposure; suitable for subdivision; good buildings; $15,000.

On Peconic Bay, in Southampton township, 50 acres, $300 per acre.

These are good propositions, every one, and well worth investigating.

REEVE & BARTLETT,
Greenport, Suffolk County, N. Y.

BUILDING SITES ON LONG ISLAND,

With water mains laid to property free. Lots cost less than cost of getting water elsewhere; lots front on Long Island Sound and have splendid views; grass and trees growing right to water's edge; pebble beach; splendid bathing, boating, fishing, and hunting; no standing or running water; water works; ice plant; laundry; hotel; tennis courts; bathing pavilion on estate run for the benefit of cottagers; bungalows, cottages, and log cabins built to order; 65 miles from New York. H. J. Hapgood, 305 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Long Island City and Adjacent Property

Bought and Sold by G. E. CLAY,
9 Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

Amityville, near boat landing and ocean; a restful, all-year-round home; 10-room cottage; improvements; good barn; spacious grounds; beautiful lawn; shade trees; highest residential section; $4,500; 60% cash. Schaeffer Bros., 500 5th Av.

Richmond Hill, L. I.—$6,000.00 two-family house on a corner; elegant location; near trolley, stores, schools, railroad, &c.; eleven rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; modern, up-to-date. Fred. Phillips, Myrtle and Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.

For Sale or Rent, Flushing.—Best location; frame house, filled in with brick; in perfect condition; nine good rooms on first and second floors; bathrooms, &c.; abundant servants' rooms in third story; $900 per annum. W. B. Lawrence, Flushing.

Miller Place, north shore, 800 acres woodland, $35 acre; Eastport, 879 acres woodland, $20 acre. Particulars, Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Roosevelt; adjoins Freeport; fronts trolley; 10 acres; modern house; hot water; heat; fine barns; $15,000; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Have four lots, Long Island; best locality; partially paid for; unable to carry out contract; will sacrifice. Physician, 162 9th Av.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEAR HARTFORD, CONN.

Sixty acres, only $1,400; barn room for 10 cows; dark, rich loam soil; 25 bbls. apples a year; only 1¼ miles to village and depot; high, sightly location; large shade trees; 9-room house; send for picture; this is Farm No. 94,008 in "Strout's List No. 16," mailed free. E. A. STROUT, Dept. 1, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

Small, select hotel among Green Mountains; good property for family man or one desirous of combining business and country life; splendid educational opportunities; fine chance to enlarge business; death of owner causes sale. Vermont, Box 322 Times, Times Square.

Bargain.—Only $25.00 per acre; 100 acres excellent land; good location, elevation; easy access; near advantages. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOP PAYING RENT

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at **LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB,** 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. Ten rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 180th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company

Shore Front PROPERTY IS GETTING SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE

But you can buy lots at little prices at

KEANSBURG BEACH

which is on the Lower Bay, 20 miles from New York City Hall, and reached by train or via Sandy Hook Boats; where the bathing is fine on the smooth, sandy beach, the fishing good, and where living is cheap in that great fruit, poultry, and truck farming, and fishing community.

LOTS ONLY $75 TO $300 EACH.
ONLY A FEW HIGHER.
Terms $10 Down and $5 Monthly.
(Except on the higher priced lots.)
This proposition is absolutely unique. Nothing like it has been or is likely to be offered. Step lively.
Our books tell all about it.

KEANSBURG BEACH CO.,
25TH FLOOR, 13 PARK ROW.
NEW YORK.

To Let, Newark, N. J.—New hotel or boarding house in centre of city; surrounded by six theatres, Court House, and City Hall; has fifty-five rooms; all light; also dining room and kitchen; French range; all improvements; bar license can be procured; building just finished; not furnished; also 125-room hotel, furnished, in Georgia; will exchange for Northern property. New Jersey Construction Co., 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale—At Spring Lake, the finest Summer resort on the Jersey Coast, the Allaire Hotel; after 25 successful seasons, the owner, owing to ill-health, has decided to retire from business; hotel is situated on the beach front, accommodating 200 guests; private baths, and modern; opportunity to enlarge; communicate with owners direct; can be examined any time; terms easy. Address The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J.

$2,000 UNDER VALUE.

Unusually attractive Jersey home, 11 rooms; plot, 100x145; exceptionally accessible by two routes; city improvements; mortgage, $4,500; low interest. Wright, Room 1,230, 53 Broadway.

A.—Suitable boarding, roadhouse, or private residence; large house, 17 rooms, improvements; barn; four acres lawn and garden; river front; three blocks depot and trolley to Newark and Hoboken; flagged sidewalks; 14 minutes by rail; Lyndhurst, adjoining Rutherford, N. J.; might exchange.
E. D. CORDTS, 235 Broadway, 11 to 1.

Value not misrepresented; this is genuine, $5,500; property yours for $4,200; only $1,000 cash; nine-room modern dwelling; every improvement; large plot; Hasbrouck Heights; half hour out. Strohm Co., 429 6th Av. (owner needs money.)

Cottage 7 rooms, plot 50x100; also cottage 12 rooms, plot 100x180, stable and all improvements, located at Rutherford, N. J.; terms to satisfy buyer. Cranston, 620 West 25th St.

To Let, Newark, N. J.—Store, 142 Ferry St.; fine for clothier, dry goods, millinery, or 5 and 10 cent store. F. J. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

To close estate will sell four building lots for $15, (only $3.75 each,) payable $2 down, $1 weekly. Address Trustee, P. O. Box 73 Ocean Grove, N. J.

Farm, 50 acres, good house, 8 rooms; near depot; terms easy. Chas. A. Gevan, Matawan, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

YOUR FLAT

or tenement may just su

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

3½ Miles from Herald Square

6 Minutes via L. I. R. R. 5 Cents Fare

12 Minutes by Trolley 5 Cents Fare

If you lived at 42d St. and your business was at 14th St. and you could enjoy fresh country air, live in a comfortable house, have a garden and plenty of shade trees, you would consider yourself mighty fortunate. The same time that it takes to come from 42d St. to 14th St. will take you to

Terminal Heights

Bring you into the country where you enjoy city comforts at country prices.

We are not selling lots in a remote country. We are selling the most substantial kind of an investment that you can buy—developed REAL ESTATE.

We are spending thousands of dollars laying streets, sidewalks, curbing, gas and sewer mains, and beautifying TERMINAL HEIGHTS, because our property is destined to be the best investment you or we ever knew of.

We are spending over $60,000 to insure as nearly perfect sanitation as we can get.

This is only one of the many splendid improvements we are making. Yet the proper sanitation of your home means cleanliness, healthfulness, and property increases greatly.

The new bridges, tunnels, and rapid transportation all lead to TERMINAL HEIGHTS. This is absolute evidence that our property will be worth four times its present value in two years. So confident are we of TERMINAL HEIGHTS, 200 per cent. profit is assured in two years on all investments made now.

BUY NOW! Prices will advance 25 per cent. about Sept. 15.

Write to-day or call at our office for maps, views, free transportation and full particulars.

Ask for Special Book of Terminal Heights

The Queens Borough Corporation

Telephone 4813 Mad. Sq. **1123 Broadway, New York**

$500 to $5,000

IN THREE YEARS.

Before the Subway was built, lots along the line in the Bronx were selling for from $500 to $1,000. The same lots are now selling, near the Subway stations, for from $5,000 to $10,000. The Subway gave the Bronx **only two additional tracks,** and the shortest time to Herald Square from any station north of 149th Street is **thirty minutes.**

The tunnels and bridges now being constructed will provide **eighteen tracks** across the East River, in place of the **two ferries,** which are now the only means of communication. When these tunnels and bridges are completed the time from Herald Square to BROADWAY-FLUSHING will be **only fourteen minutes,** and to DOUGLAS MANOR only **twenty minutes.**

Lots on macadamized streets, with cement sidewalks, shade trees, hedges, gas, water, and electric light, which are now selling for from $300 to $600, **will then be more accessible** and **more desirable** in every way than lots in the Bronx which are now selling for **ten times the price.**

BROADWAY-FLUSHING and DOUGLAS MANOR now offer every opportunity for safe investments and large profits that the Bronx offered three years ago, and an advance of **at least 100 per cent. within the next year is absolutely sure.**

To reach BROADWAY-FLUSHING and DOUGLAS MANOR take Long Island Railroad from East 34th Street Ferry, and our representative will meet you at both stations. CONVENIENT WEEK DAY trains leave at 10, 11, and 11:50 A. M., and 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. SUNDAY TRAINS, 9:20, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, and 4 P. M.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 WEST 34TH ST., N. Y. Tel. 114—38th.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE WYOMING

55TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.

Modern Housekeeping Apartments.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

The lightest, largest rooms in this city.
Built as investment, not a speculation.
Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c.
9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $2,000 to $5,000.
Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1.
"The best apartment ever built below the Park."—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.

N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF HOUSE

entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

Telephone in every apartment.

RENTS $540 TO $1,200

Apply on premises to Superintendent.

$35.00 to $50.00 WITH **Elevator** AT **PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,**

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.

Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

MENDELSSOHN BUILDING BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

113 West 40th St., near Broadway.

Several apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath, to rent from October 1st. The rental of these apartments includes electric light, heat, care of the suites, and continuous elevator service.

Apply at building or at the office of the CLARK ESTATES, 2,331 Broadway, corner of 87th St.

"Southerland"

182-192 Claremont Ave.

One block from Rapid Transit Station, 125th St.

One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments of 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents moderate. LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

343 West 85th Street,

near Riverside Park and 86th St. Subway; superior elevator Apartment; eight large, light rooms, from October 1 or earlier by arrangement with tenant vacating. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Mr. MACKENZIE, 85 Cedar St.

92d St., 102 West.—8 rooms, overlooking Park; marble, halls, hallboys, steam, gas range; rent, $85. Janitor or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

102d St., 308 West.—8 rooms, elevator, steam, fireproof, single apartment house; rent, $85. Janitor or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

84th St., 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; one flight; excellent neighborhood; $50.

Single apartment seven extra large, light rooms, $45; all improvements; inducements. 131 West 103d.

Four and five room Apartments, new buildings, all light rooms, all improvements, select location, reasonable rents.

Edgecomb Ave. & 142nd St.

THE MOUNT MORRIS

Cor. of 5th Ave. & 126th St.

A NEW APARTMENT BLDG.

Seven and eight large light rooms, one and two baths; every modern convenience: elevator, telephones; Subway station one block. Rents, $780 to $1,300.

PORTER & CO.,

159 W. 125th. B'way, at 104th St.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT, $44.00.

Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 400 St. Nicholas Av., corner 135th St.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."

66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 880 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

An exceptionally fine apartment, 100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.; beautifully decorated ground floor apartment, 6 rooms and bath; private entrance from avenue; all hardwood trim; every modern improvement; rent, $45. Agents, Focher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

$55. 243 WEST 135TH. ST. **$55.**

Unequalled for Price.

Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.

Apartment, 2 rooms and bath; also 4 rooms and bath; from October 1st, unfurnished.

Beautiful apartments, seven rooms, bath, 832 and 836 7th Av., adjoining corne: 54th St.; elevator service, steam heat, hot water supply; now being thoroughly renovated; $60 to $75; references required. Superintendent on premises.

Royal Court Apartment, 432 West 160th St.—Handsome outside apartments, 5-6 large, light rooms, bath; telephone, electric light; night elevator service; rents, $45 and $50.

Modern apartments, 123 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $25 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

65th St., 8 West, Central Park; six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

228 West 4th.—4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $25-$30.

East Side.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., 608, corner 53d St.—7 and 8 extra large, light rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; steam heated; $50-$55.

60th St., 248 East.—Elegant parlor floor and basement, private block, $35. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments; six rooms, bath; telephone; parquet floors; $50-$60.

48th St., 138 East.—Six, seven rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; $40-$43.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

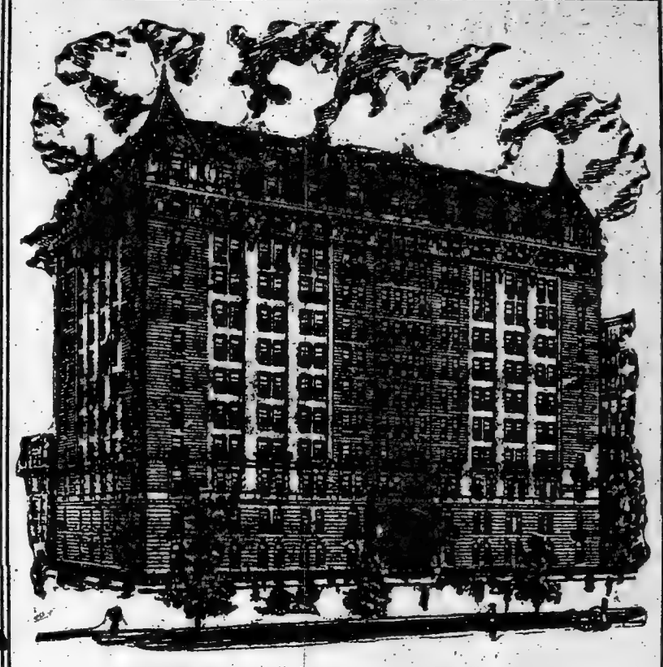

THE LANGHAM

FACING

Central Park West

From 73d to 74th St.

Is now nearing completion and is ready for inspection.

The apartments in this new fireproof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwellings, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from October 1st next now being made. Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.

Rentals $4,500 and upwards

Also two Doctor's Suites

Apply to Superintendent on Premises

THE ANSONIA

Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.

APARTMENTS TO SUIT EVERY NEED

HOUSEKEEPING — FURNISHED
NON-HOUSEKEEPING — UNFURNISHED

ALL HOTEL CONVENIENCES

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents

284 Columbus Ave., Near 73d St., or at THE ANSONIA

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 98TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel, A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 96TH ST. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

61 East 86th St.

NEAR MADISON AV.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

OF 5, 6, 7, AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH. Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment.

$45 to $80.

Superintendent on premises.

"LA CASA BLANCA."

Seven, ten, and fourteen room apartments; large tiled bathroom; parquet flooring; white enameled woodwork; electric light; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator; handsome entrance with marquise; door boys; rents, $1,200 to $3,500; leases from October; immediate possession; tenants can select decoration; references. Superintendent on premises, 55 East 76th St., near Madison Av. Telephone, 1,690 79th.

Apartments, 147 East 30th St.

Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat; hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $48 to $50.

Murray Hill Apartments,

34TH ST., S. W. COR. LEXINGTON.

Beautiful apartments, 8 large, light rooms, bath; day and night elevator service; all modern improvements; $1,500 to $1,700. Superintendent on premises.

7 rooms and bath in one of the most elegant houses in New York; southeast corner 95th St. and Lexington Av.; all improvements; uniformed elevator service, running day and night; reasonable rent. Inquire Superintendent.

1,229 MADISON AV. TO LEASE—A FEW SELECT STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH; HALL SERVICE; FINEST LOCATION ON MADISON AV.; RENTS REASONABLE.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 Second Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern apartments; 5 and 6 rooms, $38 to $60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

17th St., 136 East.—Elegant 4, 5, 6 room apartments; day and night elevator service; hall boys; all improvements; rents moderate.

Brooklyn.

FRIEDMAN APARTMENTS

The most inviting apartments in the

PARK SLOPE DISTRICT

BROOKLYN

Seven and eight large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra toilet room, parquet floors in principal rooms, large wardrobes, buffet, sideboards, refrigerator, and electric lights.

$48 to $59 Per Month

546-550-554 Seventh St.

Inquire on the premises or of J. FRIEDMAN, 708 Broadway, N. Y.

Bronx.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

Before renting apartments investigate 981 Forest Av.; electricity, steam, porter, reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; Subway, elevators near.

Boston Road, 1,272, facing McKinley Square; select apartments, five sunny rooms, bath; modern improvements; electric lighting throughout; rent $24.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

THE HAMPTON,

Twenty-two East Thirty-first Street.

High-class Apartments,

furnished or unfurnished, suitable for bachelors or small families; two, three, four rooms and bath; ground floor apartment, suitable for doctor's office.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Studio apartment, 67th St. Studio Building, to sublet until Oct. 1st; two rooms and bath. H. Strafer, 27 West 67th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Cottage 7 rooms, plot 50x100; also cottage 12 rooms, 100x160, stable and all improvements, located at Rutherford, N. J.; sell or exchange for Bronx lots. Cranston, 620 West 25th St.

Bronx Lots.—Choice locations; send particulars Manhattan and Bronx properties. Levine, 16 East 97th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Bronx.

Family going abroad desires to rent for 3 months fully furnished house, with garden and stable; reasonable terms. Dr. Fabricius, Fordham Road and Grand Av., Fordham Heights.

APARTMENT ADVERTISEMENTS in The New York Times are read not only by the regular readers of The Times, but also by many who purchase the paper to consult the apartment announcements.—Adv.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. | HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE

Situated on Seventy-second Street, between Columbus Avenue and Broadway.

The magnificent addition to the Hotel Hargrave will be ready for occupancy on or about September first.

The unusually fine location, only twelve minutes from City Hall, the comfort and luxury of the apartments, the faultless service, the reasonable cost have brought about the popularity which has made this addition necessary.

All the conveniences of a down town hotel, with the further advantage of being managed by the owners. Apartments of from one to twelve rooms. Early selection will insure better choice.

Your requirements can surely be met in one or more of its three hundred rooms of all sizes and at all prices.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS

Absolutely Fireproof

SOUTH SIDE OF 74TH STREET

Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

Booklet sent on application.

Size 26x85x102.2

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT

These houses are ready for inspection. Caretaker at No. 36 West 74th St. For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATE

Corner of 87th St. No. 2,331 Broadway

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let	Call or send for list. **PORTER & CO.,** 159 WEST 125TH ST., 2,727 B'WAY, at 104th.

546, 556 West 149th.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms; modern; possession immediately; rent, $1,000; can be seen between 4 and 5 P. M., or by appointment. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

Charming house for a private family to rent cheap; fully furnished; fine location. 342 St. Nicholas Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12TH ST., 108-108, WEST OF 6TH.—Room or suite; accommodate one or three people.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

46TH ST., 158 EAST.—Elegant second-floor suite; other fine rooms; excellent German table; telephone.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and hall rooms; good table; off Broadway; Subway.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

61ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious room; smaller room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, with board; all conveniences.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well-furnished hall room; select home; parlor, dining room; references exchanged.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

East Side.

1.—26TH, 15 EAST, (Facing Madison Square Park.)—Elegant rooms; table and service none better; transients; table guests accommodated; electric; telephone.

97TH ST., 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High class; excellent cuisine; moderate prices; permanent arrangements made.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, (Near Union Square.)—Very desirable rooms, with board; all conveniences.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Attractive rooms; private baths; references exchanged.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights, overlooking Wall St.—10 minutes' walk to Broadway; neighborhood, house, table high class. Tel. 905 Main.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

1.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; telephones; Summer rates; men preferred.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 282 WEST, Near Hotel Astor.—Select house; everything new; $2.50-$12; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; moderate price; board optional; private house.

61ST ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms; absolutely clean house; all conveniences; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Medium-sized pleasant front room; also single room; gentlemen; references.

86TH ST., 308 WEST.—Furnished room, parlor floor; private bath; choice location; Subway; gentlemen.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; southern exposure; near park.

WEST END AV., 738.—Attractive room; overlooking Hudson; close 96th Subway; very cool; all conveniences; breakfast optional. McAll. Phone 2378 Riverside.

East Side.

34TH ST., 140 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Rooms connecting with bath, southern exposure; telephone; convenient transportation.

45TH ST., 16 East.—Attractive single or double rooms; private baths; high-class house; gentlemen, ladies; breakfast optional; telephone; references; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Cool rooms; corner house; Summer rates; telephone.

72D ST., 210 EAST.—Elegant three-room apartment, for invalid or family; newly decorated and furnished; can have meals in own dining room; maid or valet service; telephones, &c.

LEXINGTON AV., 699.—Large, clean, cool rooms; newly furnished; running water, bath; price moderate.

HOTEL **CALVERT**

Broadway, corner 41st St., N. Y. City. Every modern convenience. Rooms and apartments, with baths, for transients and permanent guests; restaurant a la carte. Moderate rates. D. EDGAR CLOSE, Prop.

FLORENCE HOUSE

47TH AV. AND 18TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER, NEW YORK CITY.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms singly or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COLUMBIAN Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Brooklyn.

THREE CONNECTING ROOMS TO ADULTS; corner apartment; Reid Av. "L" and trolleys 25 minutes to N. Y.; $5 weekly. Write J. C. Field, 467 Broadway, New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Central Park West, in a private family, with or without board, owning their own house, a room for young gentleman of refinement. Address R., Box 334 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—By physician, in private American family, a small, clean room, with use of bath; moderate rate; breakfast optional. Address Willis, Room 6A, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Nurses.

WANTED—Infant's nurse for city after September. Apply, with references, Mrs. A. Elsas, McTeague's Cottage, Grand View Av., Far Rockaway, or 236 Spring St., New York City.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter with some experience on Remington machine; must be neat, quick, and accurate at figures. Louis Kaufman & Co., 82 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Stenographers; experienced and beginners for permanent and temporary positions; good salaries; call at once. Gahagan's Exchange, 288 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Young woman by wholesale house as entry clerk, accustomed to call. Address, with references and salary expected, L Box 170 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young lady; good writer and quick at figures; understanding stenography preferred. Answer, R. S., Box 105 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A little girl, handy with the needle, to learn fancy work; $2.50 to begin; advancement. 1,265 Broadway, Room 517.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

POSITION OPEN for bookkeeper; salary $1,800; man able to purchase stock from retiring party; strictest investigation permitted; no agents. X Y Z, Box 331 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bookkeeper for downtown wholesale house; experienced; salary $20. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Clerks.

WANTED—Bill clerk in wholesale house familiar with plumbers' and steam fitters' supplies. B., Box 116 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Clerk familiar with ledger work and posting; accurate; $12. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN.—Gen. agents on new patented hand-power tool grinder, sharpener; light weight, (4 lbs.,) easily carried; has non-heating, Carborundum grinding wheel, "Locke" patent steel chain, and other exclusive features; sells on sight without argument to housekeepers, plumbers, electricians, carpenters, barbers, butchers, mechanics, everybody with tools to grind or knives to sharpen; best ever offered for quick sales, big profits; exclusive territory, com. on reorders; successful advertising plan. Luther Bros., 557 Carver Av., North Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—First-class salesman for Eastern territory who has handled a line of popular price silk waists; only such with good experience should apply to the Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 West Houston St.

WANTED—Salesman for city trade; staple line; $25 and commission and opportunity to work into sales managership. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Experienced Ledger Clerk to take charge of one of our sales ledgers; state past experience and salary wanted. Address Oakland, Box 126 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Private secretary; well-known publishing house is in the market for man 23 to 28 years of age who is quick and accurate, possesses executive ability, strong personality, and knows stenography and typewriting; desirable but not absolutely necessary that man have college education; salary $1,300. Call or write Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—College man; large manufacturing concern wants bright young college graduate of good personality who will start in at general office work with intention of remaining several years; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $780. Call or write Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Advertising manager; new monthly publication devoted to educational subjects and stories appealing to children wants one of the best men in the market to handle entire advertising end of this periodical; strictly high-grade proposition. Call or write Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WELL ESTABLISHED Wall Street corporation (no stock market operations) offers high-grade salaried position to party who can command, immediately, moderate amount for safe investment. Address Corporation, Box 124 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Large downtown bank is desirous of securing the services of one or two messengers; 18 to 20 years of age; high school graduates of Christian parentage preferred. Address B., Box 106 Times Downtown.

WANTED—By an out-of-town manufacturing pharmaceutical house, a man thoroughly familiar with the manufacturing of tablets and effervescent salts. Reply Country, Box 322 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Draughtsmen in Vermont; architectural or mechanical working plans and details exterior and interior marble. Apply or write Vermont Marble Co., 133d St. and 12th Av., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Assistants in the line of real estate; outside work; our men making $15 and $20 weekly. Quick Transit Realty Co., Room 214, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man; 20 years; Christian salesman; in city. Address letters B., 90 8th Av.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 336 Times, Times Sq.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—A young man as assistant in office of importing house; quick at figures and accurate. Permanent. Box 135 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in office of downtown wholesale merchant; good prospects for bright, active, and honest boy. Merchant, 263 West 125th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Refined French dressmaker, designer, wishes engagements by the day in private families; city or country. Designer, Box 107 Times Downtown.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—For small children; will teach usual English branches, Latin, and music; state terms when answering; references exchanged. Miss Annie H. Ferguson, Amelia, Va.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse and attendant to invalid or feeble-minded person, male or female, by refined, trustworthy woman; very best city references. Address Attendant, 143 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Infant; best references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

NURSE.—By Scotch girl, Protestant, as nurse for grown children; good reference. 223 West 37th St.

NURSE.—German; $14; American girl; $14. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good beginner; neat, painstaking, conscientious; moderate salary. Desirable, 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, accustomed to all kinds stenographic work; references; $18. Miss S., Box 123 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; best reference; $15. Adaptability, 143 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—Neat; tidy; wages $16; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 471 River.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—German; neat; tidy; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 56th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; married, no family; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; city or country; first-class writes and personal references. Call or address J. M., 628 Park Av.

Miscellaneous.

COMPOSITOR.—Good all-around printer of long experience in first-class shops, accurate and rapid proofreader, wants work, either capacity. Typo, 322 West 14th St.

BRIGHT American young man, 21 years of age, well educated, desiring to study law, desires position in law office; first-class reference. Address Dixie, Box 153 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, educated, desires position in good house where he can learn the business and eventually gain advancement; am experienced stenographer, typewriter, entry clerk; best references. Intelligent, S. Box 124 Times, Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A new corporation installing a plant to make useful patented goods they control and which they are now profitably importing at a very high duty desires to sell $25,000 of their stock to right party, who would be made a Director with position.

An unusual opportunity. Best references given and required. No brokers or promoters need answer. Address Importers and Mfrs. Pat. Goods, Box 124 Times Downtown.

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My book, based upon fifteen years' experience as a patent salesman, mailed FREE. PATENT SALES EXCLUSIVELY. If you have United States or foreign patents for sale, call, write or telephone.

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Patent Sales Specialist. 290 Broadway, N.Y.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE. Established seven years. Products excel all competing ones. Leading position. Few competitors. Valuable good will. Owns 27 patents, (others pending) full equipment machinery, tools, dies, patterns and material. Employs 40 men. Behind orders constantly. No debts. Business steadily growing. Give reasons for selling. Price $100,000 cash. Profits and prospects justify capitalization $200,000. Address "T. M. R.," Box 105, care The Times Downtown.

To Let, Newark, N. J.—New hotel or boarding house in centre of city; surrounded by six theatres, Court House, and City Hall; has fifty-five rooms; all light; also dining room and kitchen; French range; all improvements; bar license can be procured; building just finished; not furnished; also 125-room hotel, furnished, in Georgia; will exchange for Northern property. New Jersey Construction Co., 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Here is a chance for one or more men to put up $100,000 in a medicine now on the market; long established and well known; prescribed by doctors largely; references required and given; no agents; will bring large returns. Address J. W. K., Box 1,001, Kingston, N. Y.

Greatest opportunity offered; large, famous bathing pavilion, fully equipped and established, for sale cheap; doing large business; call and investigate. Hudson Beach Bath, W. 158th St., Hudson River.

Printing.—Booklets, circulars, stationery; quickest, lowest, best; samples sent; get estimate; anything; save money. Call Press, 47 West 13th St., city.

A stationery business, established 15 years, for sale on account present owner wishes to retire. L. D., Box 324 Times, Times Square.

FOR SALE.

BIG BED BARGAINS.

We have just 20 sample Brass and Metal Beds, sizes 4 ft. and 4 ft 6 in., which we will sacrifice at less than manufacturer's cost. Phoenix Bedstead & Bedding Co., Gutmann, Levy & Co., N. Y. Selling Agents, 15 and 17 West 18th Street.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman. 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS, All Makes. Lowest prices **SELL** Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than manfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 8570 Cortd.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 333 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorzimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

MACHINERY.

Feed water heaters in stock; new Wickes open pan heaters, 75 to 450 H. P., (second-hand;) Berryman and National heaters, up to 1,000 H. P.; also Wainright & Goubert heaters; condensers, boiler feed pump, boilers, engines for complete power plants. Wickes Bros., 139 Liberty St.

THE APARTMENT you are looking for is probably advertised in The New York Times to-day.

THE NEW YORK TIMES "All the News That's Fit to Print."

CHAUFFEURS LORD IT OVER THEIR EMPLOYERS

Big Salaries Turn the Heads of Automobile Drivers.

THEY SCORN MENIAL WORK

Garage Managers Also Have Trouble with Them—A Better Class Being Turned Out by the Schools.

When the French word "chauffeur" was imported to America some one facetiously remarked that it should be pronounced as though spelled "shover," as that would convey its own definition at the same time. Improvements in motor cars have since practically eliminated the occasional necessity of pushing the machine home or getting a horse. The improvements in the chauffeur, however, have not kept pace with the benefits that have been made to the car, and the chauffeur problem to-day is one of the most serious that the automobilist has to deal with.

No class of men are paid better for their services than chauffeurs. The demand is constant; the supply of good chauffeurs is small. Opportunities, therefore, have been afforded for many evils, and, considering the fact that hundreds of chauffeurs have suddenly been raised to places of responsibility from very humble and inferior positions, it is hardly surprising that so few have been able to accept their prosperity with becoming thankfulness and modesty.

The Haughty Chauffeur.

"My chauffeur acts as though he were conferring an honor upon me in consenting to drive my car," remarked a member of the Automobile Club of America recently, and his is no isolated case.

Let the automobile owner who has not expressly stipulated to the minutest detail the duties he expects to be done ask his chauffeur to wash his car, and he is likely to receive a lesson in correct chauffeur dignity that will long be remembered.

Wash a car! A chauffeur do such a menial job as using the wet sponge and chamois over the machine! Preposterous! Any owner who has the temerity to make such a request is something less than a gentleman, from the standard of chauffeur ethics.

"My union won't let me wash the car," was the excuse one chauffeur gave a few days ago, when his employer's request to clean the car had been met with a firm refusal, to which were added a few hints explanatory of the true sphere of the man who drives the car.

"Chauffeurs' union! So they're beginning to work that dodge, are they?" exclaimed the manager of one of the largest garages in the city. "What nonsense! There never was a union of that sort, and there's not likely to be for a long time to come. There is a Professional Chauffeurs' Club, and it has occasionally attempted to dictate rules intended to augment the social status of the chauffeur. What the club has ever done to elevate the general character of chauffeurs and stop flagrant abuses I don't know."

The members of this club disapprove very much of the tendency some owners have shown to put their chauffeurs in livery. That looks too much like a coachman. With the same abhorrence, also, does the overpaid chauffeur object to announcing the arrival of the car. To his dignified mind that smacks of the footman's or butler's duties. On the ground that he is a gentleman and that he is engaged in a gentlemanly business, the chauffeur consents to assist ladies from the car, but simply as an act of courtesy, not as a right expected as from a servant.

Luxuries for Kings of the Car.

If every automobile owner and garage manager would furnish a valet for the chauffeur, it would be accepted as quite the proper thing. A few moments spent in any of the large garages when a number of cars are coming in will show that the chauffeur has already reached the point when he regards the washers and other employes as servants to do his bidding.

"Hey, Jack!" one will call out as he dashes into the garage as though on some public highway, and then jams his brake down hard to show how quickly he can stop, "bring my coat and things upstairs, and hurry up about it," and with a lordly air the master of the car and too often of the owner also, goes to the private room set apart in all of the big garages for the use of chauffeurs when not on duty. Here are comfortable chairs, billiard and pool tables, writing materials, and sometimes a small library. Not a cent is charged for using the tables. The management supplies the balls and cues and usually keeps a manager in the room.

"We started doing this as a convenience for the men whose employers store their cars here and who are liable to send for their chauffeurs at any hour of the day," said the proprietor of one of these garages, where over 100 cars are usually stored, "but after several months' experience I am forced to say that it's a big nuisance. The more we give the chauffeurs the more they want. They are supercilious in the garage and order our workmen around as though they were hired for the chauffeurs' benefit. Trouble is constantly arising, and actual fights are of frequent occurrence. If a chauffeur gets so unruly that it is necessary to report him to his employer, what is the usual result? The employer speaks to his chauffeur about it, tells him, perhaps, to act better, and back the man comes the next day, with a jauntier air than ever. The secret of the whole trouble is that too many automobile owners who employ chauffeurs are ruled by them. They are actually afraid to reprimand them severely. The chauffeur naturally overestimates his own importance, and if he is a fairly good driver he knows that he can get a new place without much difficulty."

An Auto Driver's Duties.

When an owner stores his car in a public garage the price of storage includes washing and polishing the car. The work of the chauffeur, therefore, who is probably drawing from $20 to $30 a week, besides extra money for his "keep," is simply to go out with the car when the owner or one of his family sends for it, see that the engine is running properly, make minor repairs, and by strict attention to the mechanism prevent breakage. Very few owners use their cars so many hours a day that this work cannot be easily accomplished by the chauffeur of ordinary skill, and yet leave abundance of time for leisure. The chauffeur, as a rule, is not a trained mechanic. He is seldom called upon to make extensive repairs. When that is necessary the car is sent to the repair shop.

When a man keeps his car in his stable or in an improvised house, perhaps on his country estate, the duties of the chauffeur are likely to be more pronounced. The average owner naturally believes that the duty of the chauffeur is to take care of his car, and this means everything. When a chauffeur in this position calmly tells his employer that it is beneath him to wash and polish the car, it means either his prompt dismissal or the hiring of outside help at a cost of $5 a week or more.

Judge James B. Dill, who is one of New Jersey's most enthusiastic autoists, has never been afflicted with any of these unnecessary evils. His chauffeur washes and cleans his cars, and without any loss of dignity in the eyes of his employer or the guests that frequently accompany him on motor tours.

Big Salaries Swell Their Heads.

"There is no reason in the world why the chauffeur should not wash the car, and take care of it in every particular," said Winthrop E. Scarritt, formerly President of the Automobile Club of America. "Chauffeurs are paid well, almost too well, in fact, and these big salaries quickly obtained have turned their heads, and given them absurd notions of their own importance. The man who objects after being hired as a chauffeur to wash the car is either afflicted with laziness or a false sense of pride. If he is lazy I wouldn't want him to work for me under any consideration, and if he is too proud to do the business that a chauffeur ought to do he surely wouldn't suit me. Automobile owners have confided to me many of their troubles, and this question of washing the car is one of the most prominent. It seems as though it were absolutely necessary now in hiring a chauffeur to have a distinct understanding regarding all of these details. If not there is danger that the chauffeur will use his advantage at the very moment when he feels his employer can least afford to lose him.

"The ordinary chauffeur is attempting to impress upon the public that he should be regarded on a par with skilled locomotive drivers. That is the reason why he looks down upon the coachman and objects to being classed on a par with him. The distinction between the chauffeur and the coachman, however, is closer than between the chauffeur and the man who runs the locomotive. The latter has arrived at his position through long apprenticeship, perhaps having served for many years as fireman. The chauffeur, on the other hand, has rarely served any apprenticeship. In hundreds of cases he has literally fallen into his fat job. He has succeeded in picking up sufficient information to run the car, provided nothing serious happens to it, but let anything beyond the simplest mechanical troubles occur and the chauffeur is as helpless as the merest novice.

Better Drivers Being Turned Out.

"The automobile schools are turning out a class of men who know more about the mechanics of the car and who are appreciating their work in its true dignity. As a consequence, many of these men have incurred the jealousy of the old-time chauffeurs, for the superior knowledge of the former and gentlemanly demeanor, where such action counts for real worth, are revealing the worthlessness of the claims falsely put forth by the cheap and over-important chauffeur."

As a protest against the officiousness of the ordinary chauffeur it is interesting to note that many wealthy men have recently been training their coachmen to drive automobiles. In the Automobile Engineers' School in Fifty-sixth Street, near Broadway, a number of coachmen have taken the complete course. President Underwood of the Erie Railroad was among those who sent their coachmen for instruction. The explanation given to the officers of the school was that as these coachmen had been in the employ of the family for many years they were implicitly trusted, and their carefulness as drivers of horses could be depended upon in the driving of a motor car. In no case has this confidence been misplaced. The coachman as a rule knows his place. He is trusted by his employer and appreciates it, but he exhibits no foolish evidence of uncalled-for dignity in his business. Of course, where a number of horses or automobiles are kept extra stable men are employed, and these men usually wash the cars as they do the carriages, but if necessity requires the coachman-chauffeur falls to without grumbling and brings the machine up to the door in perfect condition.

Frequent Cleaning Necessary.

Washing the car is a much more important job than may appear at first thought. In the big garages, the cars are washed every time they come in after a day's outing. In the case of a man who keeps his car at his home, the washing will depend upon its condition after the run. If the car has been out on muddy roads, the machine should be cleaned at once, for the mud, if allowed to remain on the highly polished surface of the car, will destroy the varnish and leave ugly spots. Ordinarily, two or three times a week will probably be sufficient. The work, including polishing and rubbing up the brass fixtures, will occupy from one to two hours, surely not a great deal of time to ask of a chauffeur two or three times a week, practically all of the manual labor he is required to do.

The rapid growth of the automobile business has fostered, to a large extent, many of the evils which employers have had to suffer. There has not been time to educate the men properly. There are, of course, many good, conscientious chauffeurs, and in some cases these men have been with their employers for three and four years. These are exceptional. How easy it is to become the driver of a valuable car is illustrated by the statement of a garage manager last week.

"We had a man as a washer, and he wasn't any too good at that. For carelessness we had to discharge him, but a week later back he came, not as a washer, but as a full-fledged chauffeur in charge of one of the highest-priced foreign machines. Where he got his knowledge I don't know."

Scores of similar cases could be cited. As automobile drivers, young men of no particular ability, who have only been earning from $10 to $12 a week, are suddenly elevated to salaried positions paying from $25 to $30 a week. Employed by men of wealth, but who are totally ignorant of the intricacies of automobiling, these chauffeurs quickly become the boss in every sense of the word. Repairs are made at their suggestion and supplies purchased on their order. So long as the car runs satisfactorily, hundreds of owners pay little attention to these details, in fact, rather appearing to enjoy the novelty of being fleeced by their employes.

Garage Managers Help This.

"They apparently consider that automobiling is an expensive luxury, and as long as they have the money to enjoy it they are willing to stand any expense. It is men of this stamp who have been to a large extent responsible for much of the inefficiency and false dignity of which chauffeurs have been justly accused.

"We are absolutely helpless to bring about a better state of affairs," say the garage managers. "When we report flagrant cases of carelessness, sometimes resulting in serious injury to the machine, and the owner practically ignores it, is it any wonder that the chauffeur feels that he is too important a personage to be disturbed by his employer? We keep a tab on the times of all cars going out of the garage, but often the owners say they do not care to be troubled by looking over the statement that we are willing to send every week or month. The truth is, too many of them let their chauffeurs do about as they please until an accident happens, usually at night, when the chauffeur is out with his cronies, and then a madder man than the owner is hard to find. He at once threatens to sue the garage for damages in permitting the car to go out without an order."

DOG DAYS.

These are the Lost Dog days of the year. If *your* dog has strayed, a Lost and Found notice in The New York Times will help you recover it.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Finds Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Wednesday, between 64th and 14th Sts., Columbus and 5th Avs., lady's silver watch, shield design; reward; no questions. 125 West 64th St.

LIBERAL REWARD—Black handbag, gold trimmings, gilt letters, M. W., N. Y.; containing silver hair brush, comb, tooth powder bottle, with silver cap, all monogrammed; also large cut-glass inkstand, silver top, containing double clock in cover; taken from downtown office building; no questions asked. Samwick Detective Bureau, 320 Broadway.

LOST—Gold bracelet at Coney Island, Wednesday, July 11. Reward by returning to Miss H. Reddy, 64 Henry St., Jersey City, or letting Miss H. Reddy know where she may get it.

LOST—Lorgnette, gun metal, engraved "J. J. W." attached to heart shaped locket, lost at Hotel Astor or Times Square, Aug. 4. Liberal reward. A. C. Y., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

LOST—The finder of package money left on Lenox Subway express Monday afternoon will be rewarded. L., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 58th St., from 11–6 daily.

LOST—Bank book, number unknown, Bowery Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

FIRST ALL-STEEL CARS FOR PENNSYLVANIA TUBE

They Are to be Fire, Collision, Heat, and Noise Proof.

ONE IS NOW BEING TESTED

Lighting Will Be Electric, and All Fittings and Furnishings Are to be Non-Combustible.

"All future passenger equipment of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be made of steel. The necessity of providing non-collapsible, absolutely fireproof passenger cars for the New York tunnel has simply hastened the day when this transformation must take place. The car of the future must be as safe as engineering science can make it."

Such was the declaration authorized yesterday by a high official in the motive power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It followed the examination of reports which have been made on the cost and performance of the new Pennsylvania coach, No. 1,651, the first all-steel passenger car to be built in the world. This car has been placed temporarily on one of the company's regular local runs, and most minute reports are being made as to its work.

The future passenger equipment is to be of steel, therefore, not only steel frame and box, but steel and non-combustible material in every particular. This will involve a very large expenditure of money, but the management feel that no expense should be spared to remove the danger from fire and collision in future railroading.

All-Steel Sleepers, Too.

The decision, now definitely reached, will call for 1,000 unburnable railroad company cars to be ready when the New York tunnel is completed. It will also call for some 500 Pullman cars, which must also be of completely non-combustible construction. At the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pullman Company is now building the first all-steel sleeper ever constructed. It will be inspected by the Pennsylvania officials at a very early date.

Railroad officials and travelers generally have been keenly interested in the result of the Pennsylvania's experiment with a new car. Other so-called steel coaches have been built—notably for the New York Subway—but they have been only partly of steel. The first car to be built anywhere wherein the main object has been to secure the elimination of every particle of combustible material is No. 1,651, the reports on which are just now in shape to make it possible to base definite future action upon them.

The new car weighs 103,550 pounds, against 84,900 for the standard wooden coach, but it is found that the added weight very greatly reduces the vibration and adds to the comfort of the passengers. No inconsiderable part of the additional weight is due to the great burden involved in carrying storage batteries and battery boxes. All the new cars are to be lighted by electricity, and the Pennsylvania will carry no gas-illuminated cars of any kind into its New York tunnel. The electric wires in the new cars are all thoroughly insulated in heavy metal conduits, thus adding to the safety.

Weight May Be Lessened.

Motive power officials believe that the weight of the present car can be still further reduced, although it will always be heavier than the wooden coach.

The new car is non-collapsible. Its hidden frame is like a cantilever bridge, suspended on the trucks as piers. This safety against telescoping is secured by the use of enormous steel girders, the principal feature in the body of the car being a central box girder 24 inches wide by 19 inches deep, extending throughout the length of the coach.

In the past railroads have found that when trains collided and the body of one car rose above the body of the next, there was a tendency for the underframe of the first car to sweep the superstructure of the second car off its underframe. In the new equipment this is prevented by the extraordinary strength in the door and vestibule end posts, which are, of course, of very heavy rolled steel.

To show something of the effort made to make this car absolutely fireproof, it is only necessary to state that the flooring throughout the car and platform consists of an imitation of stone, spread while in a plastic state over the steel plates of the car. The framing above the windows is composed of steel plates. The doors are composed of steel plates pressed into a shape imitating the wooden doors used in other cars, and filled with cork to deaden the sound. The roof is constructed of composite boards covered with copper sheathing. The inside lining consists of composite boards covered with fireproof paint.

Plush Is Fireproofed, Too.

It is the policy of the Pennsylvania to eliminate eventually even the smallest amount of wood or other burnable material in its cars. In the experimental car the seats are of steel frame, covered with fireproof plush. The footrests are also of steel. For the present the arm rests are of wood, but experiments are now being made with various metals in the effort to secure a non-combustible material which will not be cold to the touch.

A coupler arrangement of a new type, stronger than anything ever used before, has been designed for this car, to avoid any possibility of breakage and the resultant parting of trains.

In the planning of this car no expense has been spared to build a coach which should provide the greatest possible strength; a steel framing which could not be affected by fire; an inside lining which should be absolutely unburnable, and at the same time would not conduct heat or sound.

The company has been making elaborate tests to ascertain the effect of the temperature of the atmosphere on the steel, as compared with the old wooden car. It is found that in hot weather the difference is very slight and that the steel car cools more rapidly than the wooden coach.

CAUGHT A POOR-BOX THIEF.

Old Man Saw Him at Work While Worshippers Were Confessing.

While the Saturday night confessions were being heard in St. Stephen's Church, at Hicks and Summit Streets, in Brooklyn, last night, Patrick Bradshaw of 128 Summit Street saw a man at work on the poor box in the shadows in the rear of the church. Bradshaw is old and feeble. He got up close to the man without attracting his attention, and he thought he saw him taking coins from the box. Bradshaw forgot his years and sprang on the man.

The thief ran out of the church with Bradshaw clinging to him. Several young men who had been attending church came to the old man's assistance, and proceeded to administer strong arm justice. They had beaten the thief severely when Father Fitzgerald, the rector, ran up and saved the prisoner from further injury until the police arrived. At the Butler Street Police Station the prisoner gave his name as Louis C. Cheadry and said he lived at Mills Hotel No. 1. He had in his pocket a piece of whalebone with kneaded rubber on the end, which is the favorite instrument of poor box thieves. He had a handful of small coins in his pockets and a large roll of bills. The money taken from him amounted all told to $31.13.

JURORS OWN INQUISITORS.

Several Said to be Investigating the Ice Situation.

The Grand Jury, as a body, will not take up ice matters again until next Tuesday. Acting on Judge Rosalsky's suggestion, however, several members are said to be conducting individual investigations on their own account.

There are still rumors that an indictment is possible, but it is said that the independent dealers are the only ones who are nervous. The position of the American Ice Company is said to be fairly safe, through President Oler's testimony and documentary evidence.

One report has it that an agreement as to prices was made early in the season by several "independents." This was not a fixed scale, but rather an understanding as to the direction price should take. The price of ice certainly went upward sharply about July 1.

Several witnesses are still to be called, so that it probably will be several days before the Grand Jury winds up the inquiry. In the event that no indictment is found it will return a presentment covering the ice situation.

INCOMING LIQUOR UNCLAIMED

Government Will Offer Costly Beverages at Auction.

Unless certain importers of expensive brands of whiskies and wines demand their beverages within a few days, the United States will have the largest assortment of liquors on hand in its history.

It was announced yesterday that the Government had decided to offer at public auction all beverages left unclaimed in the Appraisers' Warehouse after 12 o'clock yesterday. Several large American firms are affected by the decision of the Board, and these will probably carry their cases to the Federal Circuit Court.

According to the testimony in the cases, the Board of Appraisers refused to interfere in the returns made by the local Appraiser, the result being that the original return made by the Appraiser is sustained. While the last reappraisement made by the Board is final, it is considered likely that the Board will affirm its former action and find in favor of the Government.

BLACK HAND WOUNDS THREE.

Bandits Try to Rob a Laborers' Camp in Westchester.

There was a fight late Friday night near Armonk, Westchester County, when five "Black Hand" men descended on a camp containing about fifty workmen and tried to compel them to surrender their wages.

When the laborers refused, the robbers, who wore masks, opened fire with revolvers and wounded Louis and Albert Chibaldi and John Castelone. They are in White Plains Hospital.

Under Sheriff Lane and a posse in an automobile are now in pursuit of the bandits. The robbers had a carriage, and it is believed that they drove toward Connecticut.

The Italians are employed by a contracting firm which is building macadam driveways at the Summer home of C. R. Agnew, Assistant Secretary of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The Italians were so badly frightened yesterday that many of them abandoned their work and several returned to New York.

GOLD BEATERS HOPEFUL.

Agent McCabe Believes the Strike Will Be Settled Quickly.

Business Agent McCabe of the New York branch of the National Goldbeaters' Union officially announced yesterday that the union was negotiating with several large firms for the settlement of differences, and a quick settlement of the strike was expected.

"The men are good for three months without a cent," said McCabe yesterday. "Since the beginning of the strike we have thrown open our books to all goldbeaters, and though we usually charge a $25 initiation fee the goldbeaters can now come into the union free of charge. We believe that we shall win the strike in a very short time.

"The girls employed in the goldbeating industry in this city are now organizing. They are employed in the cutting department and get about 2½ cents a book for cutting. The girl workers in Chicago have won a general strike for higher wages and union conditions. The strikers will have an outing in East New York to-morrow."

SHOT BY HIS OWN PISTOL.

Detective Dropped His Weapon While He Was Chasing Thieves.

Shouting "Stop thief!" some fifty men and women ran out of Madison Avenue into Thirty-fifth Street early yesterday morning. They were chasing two pickpockets who had been working a Thirty-fourth Street car. Fifty feet behind the thieves ran Detective Sergeant John McMullen, who had followed the men from the car and was rapidly gaining on them. Suddenly there was a report of a pistol shot and Detective McMullen staggered and fell to the sidewalk.

"My knee! My knee!" he cried, and the crowd, swarming around him, discovered that his kneecap had been shattered by a bullet from his own revolver. The revolver was lying on the sidewalk. It had dropped from the detective's pocket while he was chasing the thieves, and went off when it struck the sidewalk.

An ambulance was called from the New York Hospital and the detective was taken there. In the heat of the excitement the crowd forgot all about the pickpockets, and they got away.

ABANDONED BY CABMAN.

Woman Punched, Robbed, and Left in a Lonely Westchester Road.

Policeman Vliet of the Westchester station found Mrs. Margaret Meyer of 665 East 142d Street wandering aimlessly along Westchester Avenue yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. She was covered with bruises and was dazed. She said that her brother and a woman friend had gone to City Island Friday morning and had ridden back in a carriage on Friday night. Her brother and her woman friend had been left at an address in Westchester Avenue, she said, where her brother had paid all the fares, ordering the cabman to take her to her home.

When the carriage reached a lonely part of Westchester Avenue, just below Clason's Point, Mrs. Meyer continued, the driver asked that her fare be paid again. On her refusal, she said, he knocked her down, beat her, took her purse, containing $2, and stole her gold watch, valued at $20. Then he drove away.

John Mackey, a cabman who lives in Clason Road, the Bronx, was arrested later in the morning by Policeman Vliet and Mounted Policeman Harnett. Mrs. Meyer identified him as the man who had assaulted and robbed her. Magistrate Baker in the Westchester Court held Mackey in $500 bail for trial.

DIED AT SECOND ATTEMPT.

Kastendieck Was Depressed by His Son-in-Law's Death.

John C. Kastendieck, a retired grocer, committed suicide yesterday morning in his home, 390 Fifth Street, Brooklyn. Kastendieck, who was 62 years old, made $250,000 in his business before he was forced by illness to retire, seven years ago. After this he and his wife made their home with their married daughter, Mrs. William Pohlmeyer.

Three weeks ago Mr. Pohlmeyer died. Since then Kastendieck had been very much depressed and had frequently expressed a wish to follow him to the grave.

Friday Mr. Kastendieck attempted to kill himself by turning on the gas. He was revived. Yesterday he drank carbolic acid.

TELEPHONE COMPANY IN A FIX OVER RATES

Subscribers Objecting and Disputing Many Recent Bills.

MORE REDUCTIONS POSSIBLE

The Company's Stations Are Charging 5 Cents a Call—The Subscribers' Stations Can't Afford To.

Through the operation of its much-advertised reduction in pay-station rates, the New York Telephone Company has got itself into such a muddle that, apparently, it must further reduce subscribers' rates, or a very large percentage of the so-called pay stations in the city will go out of business. Meanwhile the complaint department of the company has been literally swamped, misunderstandings about bills are frequent, and discontent prevails among subscribers.

When the reduced-rate order went into effect on July 1 it was generally supposed that it applied to all pay stations. As a matter of fact, it applied to only a comparatively small number. The explanation is that there are two classes of pay stations—those installed by the company at its own expense and those for which the subscriber contracts and manages for his own profit.

The company's stations are those to which the reduction order applies. In the case of the other class the reduction from 10 to 5 cents a call is not only not compulsory, but it cannot be inaugurated except at a loss to the subscriber. Company pay stations, as they may be called, are put in large stores, usually where there is every reason to believe that the telephone business done will be of considerable magnitude. The storekeeper does not undertake any responsibility further than that the telephone shall be properly attended and a record kept of the business done. For these services he receives a commission of 20 per cent. of the gross receipts, providing that no commission on a single call shall be more than 5 cents. Before the reduction of rates calls from these stations were charged for at 10 cents, the storekeeper retaining 2 cents. Now the five-cent rate is compulsory, and the storekeeper retains only 1 cent a call.

The Small Stores.

All the present difficulty has arisen with regard to the other class of pay station. The owner of the store or other establishment in this case guarantees to use from 600 to 5,700 calls a year, and pays, under the new subscriber's schedule, from $48 to $228 a year for his telephone. Usually the storekeeper contracts for only a small number of messages. The rates run: 800 calls, $57; 1,000 calls, $66; 1,200 calls, $75, and so on up. Under the rates for small users every call costs the subscriber from 8 cents, under the minimum contract, to 5½ cents under a contract for 2,400 calls a year, and very few of this class of subscribers use more than 2,400 calls. They are mostly small storekeepers desirous of telephone connection with their customers, but largely dependent on their "pay station" patronage to meet the cost of the telephone service. Furthermore, to aid them, the telephone company supplies, without charge, signs signifying that the place is a telephone pay station.

Many of these subscribers are foreigners and did not understand the new order. Subscribers' rates were reduced at the time the pay station rate was cut in two, but the reduction was comparatively small, as, for instance, the rate for 600 calls used to be $54; now it is $48. Since July 1 the man who runs his own pay station has in many instances charged 10 cents a call. Some, misunderstanding their position and believing that the telephone company would adjust their bills to conform with the five-cent rate, have charged customers only 5 cent a call, and consequently have suffered a loss of from one-eighth of a cent to 3 cents a call. When the bills came in they realized that something was wrong and complained.

Likely to Lose, Anyway.

The officials of the telephone company have not yet found a way of adjusting the difficulty. If they make company pay stations in all the small stores they will lose money, for in many cases there are half a dozen such places on a block and the business done would not warrant the company's investment, according to the ideas of the officials. On the other hand, if the small storekeeper is compelled to charge more than 5 cents by reason of the rates the telephone company charges him, he will lose his telephone trade and will doubtless cancel his contract. It appears therefore that the company is likely to lose in either case.

It was ascertained yesterday that the company has already made offers to some storekeepers who have been running their own pay stations, seeking to install a company pay station service. In some cases the merchant has refused because the company, which, in such instances virtually makes him its agent, desires to impose certain restrictions which necessitate labor hardly commensurate with the 20 per cent. commission which the merchant would receive.

In the opinion of many subscribers the company will have to reduce its rates so that the small storekeeper can sell telephone calls at 5 cents. This would mean a very substantial reduction to the small user, who can, under the prevailing rates, put in an extension from a pay station, if there is one in his building, and save a very considerable amount. An extension costs $6 a year, and 600 calls at pay station rates $60. This makes a total of $36 for service for which private subscribers are now paying $48.

Discontent Over Bills.

There has been considerable discontent among subscribers over the bills rendered this month for additional calls. The additional call rate was reduced in some cases in February. Other reductions did not go into effect until July 1, and many of the bills now being sent out are for service in June, so that the old rates are charged. The telephone company officials say that many subscribers do not understand this and are complaining.

The large hotels, which manage their own telephone business, are really in a better position to reduce rates than any other class of subscribers. These places use anywhere from 3,000 to 5,700 calls a year or more each, and the rates run from $147 up. In all cases the average charge is less than 5 cents a call, yet almost all these hotels charge 10 cents a call.

SCALDED TO DEATH IN BATH.

Children's Play with Faucets Results Fatally to One.

Emil Orlinsky left money to buy materials for dinner when he went away from his home, at 240 East Fourth Street, yesterday morning. Mrs. Orlinsky went out to market. She took her youngest child with her, but left in the bathroom for safekeeping her other two—Lena, aged 4, and Bennie, aged 2.

It wasn't long before the two children were in the bathtub, and it wasn't long before they began to play with the faucets. Lena turned one on. When the water scalded her hand she jumped out of the tub, rushing up stairs to a neighbor's flat. She had forgotten Bennie. When Mrs. Klein ran down to answer his weak little cries, the water was already up to his chin.

As they were carrying Bennie out on a stretcher, Mrs. Orlinsky returned with her arms full of things for dinner. She guessed what had happened and fell in a faint. Bennie died in Bellevue Hospital an hour later.

Extensive Alterations.

Special inducements are offered in Remnants of extra fine imported fancy worsteds and cheviots, including blues and blacks, light and medium weights. Suit to measure, $18. Trousers, $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

EXPELLED FROM THE 22D.

Private Taylor of the Engineers Convicted of Insubordination.

Members of Company B of the Twenty-second engineers have expelled Private Percival E. Taylor. He had been absent from duty and when taken to task for his absence, wrote a saucy letter to Capt. D. Wolff, the commanding officer of the company. He also handed in the key of his locker to the Quartermaster Sergeant of the company and then assumed that the Captain had no further control over him, and that he was no longer a member of the National Guard.

He had to stand trial, however, before the Delinquency Court and to pay a fine and was found guilty of insubordination, disrespect to his superior officer, and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline. The company then held a meeting and he was expelled by a unanimous vote. Capt. Wolff made the following statement yesterday:

"I do not consider the conduct of Private Taylor as a personal affront, but as showing a total lack of respect to the position held by him and a reckless disregard for the solemn obligation which every soldier voluntarily assumes on entering the service.

"The company in expelling Private Taylor has removed an undesirable member and by rebuking his conduct its members have proved their right to be called good loyal Twenty-second Regiment soldiers and gentlemen."

WILL BUY MAINE RESORT.

Milton S. Kistler and Joshua T. Butler to Purchase Sorrento.

Milton S. Kistler and Joshua T. Butler of this city, representing a syndicate, have signed contracts with Calvin Page of Portsmouth, N. H., and F. W. Whittemore of Boston, executors of the estate of Frank Jones, for the purchase of the Summer resort known as Sorrento, Me.

The purchase includes the entire holdings of the estate, with the exception of the Jones residence, and consists of 750 lots, several cottages, a clubhouse, Preble's Island of 120 acres, Seward's Island of 25 acres, the Long Pond Water Company, which furnishes Sorrento with its water supply, and over nine miles of water front.

Sorrento is two and a half miles from the Mount Desert Ferry, on a peninsula, and adjoins the town of Sullivan. The property was originally developed by Mr. Jones, and over twenty miles of macadam streets have been laid, as well as sewers, sidewalks, &c., at a cost of about $1,000,000. Negotiations for the sale of the property were conducted by William H. Lawrence of Boston, Mass.

THE HACKENSACK FISHLESS.

Leaks in the Standard Oil Pipes Are Said to Have Done It.

Old-time fishermen, who know all the vagaries of the Hackensack River for the last half century, say that the great stream has not a fish in it. Even the crabs that used to be caught by the dozen at every scoop of the scoop-net have disappeared. They breed in the water, but grew to small size only, and most of them soon die. The few that survive have been found to be so full of kerosene oil, when landed, as to be unfit for eating.

The disappearance of the fish is ascribed to leaks in the pipes of the Standard Oil Company that cross the river on its bed. For months, the fishermen say, the oil has oozed from the pipes and come to the surface, covering it with oil for nearly two miles in either direction. For a long stretch the river looks, on the top, like an oil stream.

A short distance above the area of pollution are the hatcheries of the United State Fish Commission, and it is said that the product of the hatcheries has been largely destroyed by the impurity of the water.

RESCUED FROM A SAILBOAT.

Crew of the Ferryboat Morris Saved Two Men in the Sound.

Albert Eddy and Samuel Jacobs of 1,176 East 141st Street were caught in a squall that swept Long Island Sound yesterday afternoon. Both would probably have been drowned had it not been for a brave lifeboat crew that was sent to rescue them by Capt. Wilhelm of the ferryboat Morris of the College Point line. It was about 4 o'clock, and the rain was falling in torrents, when Capt. Wilhelm saw Jacobs and Eddy, who were clinging to the sails of a small sloop, in which they had been cruising on the Sound.

The wind was blowing a gale at the time, but Capt. Wilhelm knew that unless assistance was sent to the men without delay both would surely drown. He ordered three of the deckhands to launch the Morris's lifeboat and in five minutes the men were on the way to where Eddy and Jacobs were struggling to keep their boat afloat.

NO AMERICAN WIFE FOR HIM.

Flushing Plumber Scorned Our Women, So Wed One in England.

Edward Foster, a plumber, of Twenty-second Street, Flushing, has often declared that American women make poor wives. For that reason he sought a wife in England, found her, and returned with her last week.

How Plumber Foster knew that American women make poor wives does not appear. His first wife was also an Englishwoman. Some time after she died Foster announced that he was going to England to find a wife because the American women make poor wives. He left Flushing in May, found, courted, won, and married Miss Annie Smith of Liverpool in June, enjoyed a honeymoon trip with the bride, and returned home to his son and two daughters last week.

"Huh!" said the Flushing women (Americans) when they heard. "If he married any of us he'd have to do our plumbing work free, and his time wouldn't go on just the same."

FUNERAL IN LUDLOW ST. JAIL.

Masonic Services Held for Warden Anderson, Who Died in Berlin.

The funeral of the late Charles Anderson, Warden of the Ludlow Street Jail, who died in Berlin, Germany, two weeks ago, was held in the jail last evening. The service was conducted by the Masons of Pioneer Lodge, No. 20, of which Mr. Anderson was a member.

The parlors of the jail were crowded. The service was read by Samuel B. Wheeler. Among those present were many men prominent in the local Democratic and Republican organizations. Mr. Anderson will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery this morning.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

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R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, West 23d St., 61-63-65. | West 24th St., 36-38-40.

RAIDED BROKERS OPEN THEIR OFFICES AS USUAL

Accused Only of Not Filing Firm Certificate, Counsel Says.

GRAVER CHARGE THREATENED

Alexander J. Halter, Whose Portrait Is in Rogues' Gallery, Is Arrested on Swindling Charge.

One result of Friday's raids on the brokerage offices run by Boardman & Co. was a clash in the Tombs Court yesterday between Lawyer Franklin Bien and Assistant District Attorney Marshall, who is handling the case for the present. Incidentally the raided offices were open for business as usual, and the main office at any rate had a fair allowance of customers.

The Magistrate's Court dispute was over papers and books seized by Detective Sergeant McConville and put in Mr. Marshall's custody. Bien had obtained a summons from Magistrate Breen calling on the police to account for their actions on Friday. McConville appeared in answer to the summons, and Mr. Marshall accompanied him.

"This is an outrage," cried Mr. Bien; "our business is just as honest as that of any other Wall Street house, yet the police take our books away from us. They show no cause to justify them, and I demand that these books be given up to me at once or I shall accuse the District Attorney of grand larceny."

"We have a perfect right to hold the books," said Mr. Marshall. "You are charged with not filing a certificate of partnership and these books are needed as evidence."

"All very well," answered Bien; "but you can prove that just as well by merely going to the County Clerk's office."

Here the Magistrate interposed, and told Bien that he could make out a complaint of grand larceny against McConville and the District Attorney if he wanted to. Then he added:

"It seems to me that you are taking pretty strong measures to prosecute these men for the charge you made yesterday, but I understand that there is a more serious complaint to be made. If so you will please make it."

"This case is in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Garvan," replied McConville, "and he is out of town. When he comes back the matter will be attended to at once."

Mr. Bien decided to postpone making the charge of larceny.

"I think I'll wait till Monday," said he. "The men at the head of the firm are in Philadelphia, and if your Honor will give me a hearing then I will fix everything up. But this grand larceny charge will be made, don't think it won't. I merely delay because I think it best."

The Magistrate granted his request, and the matter will come up again on Monday.

Alexander J. Halter was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for alleged complicity in a conspiracy to swindle Isaac W. Thompson, a Philadelphian, out of $1,500. Magistrate Dooley refused to entertain the conspiracy charge, and it was changed to "vagrancy." Halter was released in $3,000 bail.

Halter's portrait is in the Rogues' Gallery. Last Winter he was in the office of Bergstrom & Co., bankers, at 68 William Street, who were registrars of the stock of the La Chivia Mining Company. This stock was peddled around the country on the strength of quotations made on the New York curb. When the purchasers undertook to realize on their purchases, however, they found it was impossible to get their stock split up into 100-share lots, which were the only denomination for which a market was made on the curb. One of those who got caught with a block of La Chivia was a Philadelphian whose name didn't come out at the time.

Justice Dickey has signed an order for the arrest of members of the firm of Egnis & Stoppani, which has offices at 25 Court Street, Brooklyn, as well as in Manhattan. Business was going on as usual at all the offices yesterday. The order grew out of a suit brought by a man who alleges that the firm owes him $10,000 in a stock deal.

KILLED BY PREMATURE BLAST

One Laborer Dead and Another Hurt in the McAdoo Tube.

Michael O'Connor of 33 Grand Street was instantly killed and Thomas Coyne of 498 Henderson Street was seriously injured yesterday by a blast in the McAdoo tunnel at the foot of York Street, in Jersey City. There were fourteen other men in the tunnel shaft when the accident, which was due to a premature explosion, occurred. All escaped except O'Connor and Coyne. O'Connor was buried beneath several big pieces of rock. Coyne had his left leg broken.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough Is Among the Arrivals.

Among the arrivals on the Cunarder Campania yesterday were:

Herold G. Angell, Edmund L. Baylies, Mr.

Part Three Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. AUGUST 12, 1906.

Part Three Magazine Section

The Surgeon's Knife as a Check to Crime

Interesting Experiments Being Made With Boys and Girls of Evil Tendencies.

Philadelphia's Effort to Cure Physical Defects in Youth Before They Become a Possible Cause of Criminal Action --- The Movement the Result of the Observations of a Voluntary "Tramp."

BENJAMIN C MARSH
Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children From Cruelty

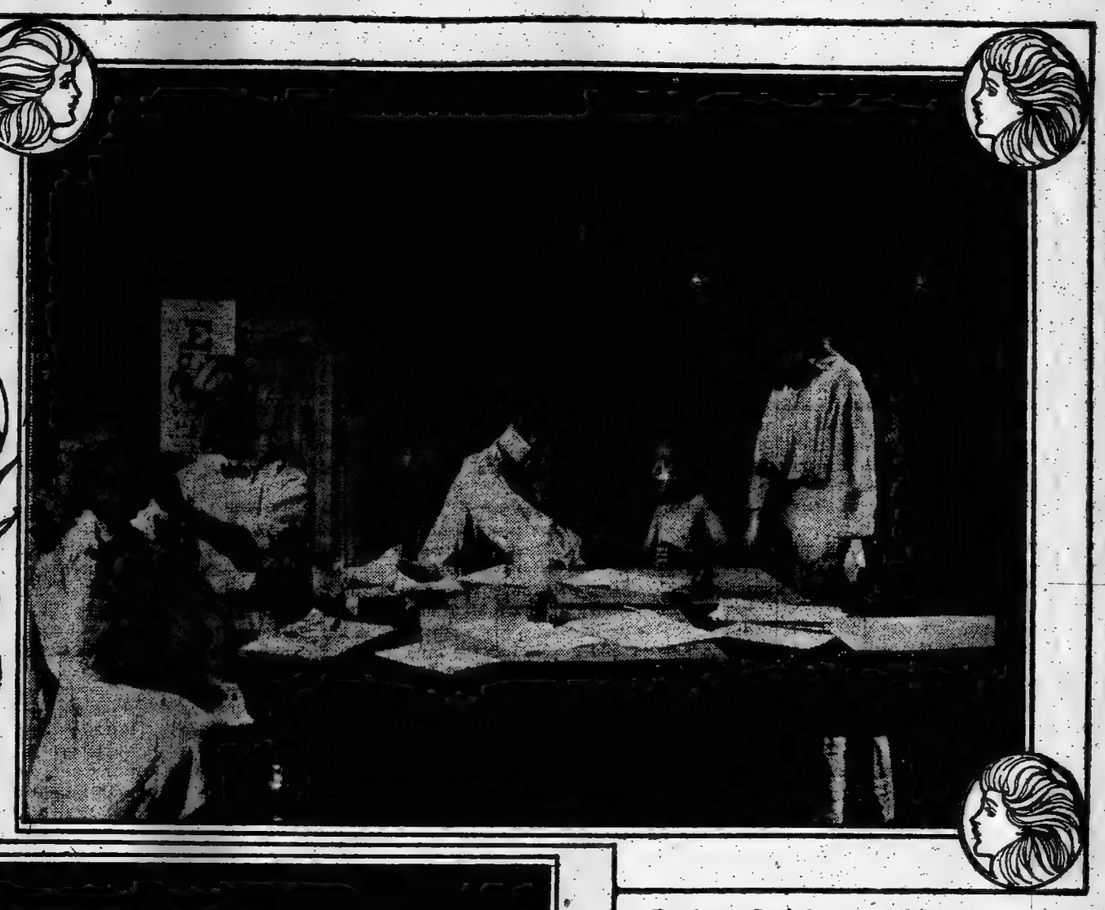

Four Bright Children Rescued from Neglectful Parents

Doctors Butcher and Wessels Conducting a Physical Examination for Philadelphia's Board of Health

DO you remember the case of Samuel Henderson, the fifteen-year-old boy who was tried for the murder of Percy Lockyer, a child of five, here in Philadelphia about eight years ago? The crime was an unusual one, absolutely motiveless, as far as the courts were able to discover, while the extreme youth of both the unfortunates appeals to one not less than does the sense that each was, in a measure, the victim of ignorance and of circumstances.

"The scene of the tragedy was Glackin's Woods, in the suburbs of Philadelphia. Thither Henderson had been seen to carry Percy on his shoulder, both boys apparently planning a good-natured frolic together. A third playmate was with them a part of the time, and then left them in the woods. Toward evening Henderson returned alone. There was no sign of little Percy, and the older boy positively denied that he had been with him in the woods. The child's continued absence alarmed his parents, the authorities were appealed to, and a search was made near the spot where the two boys were last seen together.

"It was a gloomy enough place, not of the kind that boys usually select as the scene for their sports, and for a long time the searchers were baffled, Henderson, who accompanied them, coolly telling them that he was sure Percy could not be where they were looking for him. Finally a ghastly discovery was made. In a pool of about fourteen inches of water the body of the lost child was found. It was lying face downward, hands extended, with a large rock on the back of the head and another on the right hip. A large handkerchief was tightly knotted around the neck, the body was cut, lacerated, and beaten, and there was a stab wound on the shoulder and in the left lung.

"Who was the murderer? There was a trial, one of the most sensational Philadelphia had witnessed, and the boy, Henderson, after a series of cunning denials, was trapped into a confession. Why had he committed the crime? Little Percy had called him names, he sullenly declared, and—he 'got even' with him.

"Medical experts testified that Henderson was not then, or at the time when he killed his playmate, insane. The jury thereupon found him guilty of murder in the second degree; he was sentenced accordingly, and is now, for all I know, a grown man, serving out his term.

"The crime was motiveless, and the juvenile murderer was adjudged sane: whence came the murderous impulse? Should all the guilt rest on this boy's shoulders—or does any part of the responsibility belong to society?

"During the trial a medical examination was made of Henderson, and he was found to be physically defective and abnormal in every way, although technically sane. According to the doctors' reports on his case he had been in need from his earliest childhood of thorough medical and surgical treatment. Lacking this treatment he had grown up severely handicapped by various physical infirmities, a prey to sufferings, from which he could have been saved by ordinary medical care. Now, the question is, How much of his criminal character is due to this neglect of his physical welfare? Had he been made normal in body, through surgical means, would he have turned out to be the moral monster that he is in the criminal annals of this city?

"Eight years after this dark tragedy of boyhood Philadelphia is setting out to solve this very question in a novel and practical way for the possible Hendersons of the future—and so far there is every reason to believe that this pioneer effort will be of the greatest use, not only to this city, but to every municipality that would work for the eradication of crime by other than mere police methods."

* * *

The story of Philadelphia's famous boy murderer was told for a purpose, in reply to a query of mine. I had asked Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, for a statement explaining the system of medical examinations and treatment just inaugurated by the Philadelphia Health Board, in conjunction with his society, for the suppression of crime, or the tendencies to crime, in the young. It is due to Mr. Marsh's efforts that this interesting experiment in criminology has been launched, and, so far, it is among the children who come under the supervision of his society that the experiment is being tried.

"The idea that criminal tendencies may be checked by medical and surgical treatment," he said, "is not new. The 'physiology of crime' is a phase of the study of this dark underworld of our civilization that has long been recognized by theorists and has been put to a practical test by some philanthropic societies. But I think Philadelphia is the first municipality to take the matter up officially, calling upon the surgeon and the physician to ferret out the cases of physical and mental abnormality among our youth and, by medical treatment use the most enlightened methods of science to give to each as perfect a physiological equipment as possible for the struggle that is bound to come to the adult with moral and mental evil. To cure the physical defects of a Henderson, before those defects become a possible cause of crime, is what we are after in our new system of medical examinations.

"It is too early to ask for results. I took charge of this society not much more than two years ago. The number of complaints involving parental cruelty and neglect medically since that time has increased nearly threefold, and has naturally given rise to the query, What remedy can be applied to diminish the number? In this kind of work radical methods sometimes suggest themselves to reach a deep-seated evil—and so I urged the City Government to make a physical reform among our children as a basis for their mental and moral betterment.

"What led me to advocate this course? Well, there is Sir Havelock Ellis's book, 'The Nationality of Health,' with its carefully elaborated theory that the city should have the medical care of its children, with other literature of the same kind that was convincing enough in this direction when I first took up the subject. To this was added a peculiar personal experience of my own that perhaps had more to do with my advocacy of the present reform than any other cause.

"While I was in the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania I took up the study of the homeless man. Books on actual social conditions are not always satisfying. A college course is often in need of practical demonstration. In order to perfect my studies I determined to investigate the problem at first hand for myself. There was only one sure way to do this, and that was to become a 'homeless man' myself. So, I became a tramp. In this capacity I penetrated the slums of several cities in Pennsylvania. I went to New York and became familiar with the same conditions there, and then to London, where I made such districts as Whitechapel the scenes of my wandering investigations.

"In all these cities I lived as a tramp and associated with tramps. In London, especially, I was thrown into contact with the child-life of the poor and criminal classes, especially of the newsboys. It was a strange experience, and rich in just the kind of material for which I was seeking.

"Among other results of my investigations I found that there was almost invariably some physical defect or abnormality in the individual cases of depravity, extreme ignorance, or poverty that came to my attention. There was partial blindness, throat trouble, deafness, feeble-mindedness. The question then naturally arose, Is not this physical abnormality a cause, or at least one of the causes, of the criminality, or misery, of these unfortunate people, and would not its removal, through medical means, be the best way to create a healthful mental and moral condition?

"With these vivid experiences in mind I have sought and gained the co-operation of the Board of Health of Philadelphia in giving to every child that comes under the care of this society the most rigid kind of physical and mental examination, to be followed by such medical treatment as the case requires. Every Magistrate in the city has been asked to let us know of the existence of children belonging to any man or woman who is arrested and brought under their jurisdiction. Our agents look up these children, and, where it is possible, they are brought before the doctors of the Health Board for examination. These examinations, conducted according to a formula prepared by a board of medical experts, headed by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, were started a month ago, and take place five times a week. Between two and three hundred children have so far been passed upon."

* * *

Dr. W. M. L. Coplin, Director of the Philadelphia Board of Health, to whom Secretary Marsh referred me, is enthusiastic in his expressions regarding the new order of things brought about in his department through these examinations.

"It is much the best thing that we have done here in fifty years," he told me, "and I expect to inaugurate the same system of physical examinations that we are at present following with the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty in all our schools when they open in the Fall. So far as I am aware, no other Board of Health is going into this matter with anything like the thoroughness that has been planned for us here in Philadelphia. Until now our medical inspections have been conducted simply with a view to discover bad sanitary conditions—to find out and guard against cases of contagion. But with this new system it will be possible to determine as to the best kind of education and medical treatment for each individual child in our public schools, the treatment that will eliminate conditions that otherwise might foster criminal tendencies.

"Did you ever read Wilkie Collins's 'Poor Miss Finch'? The plot depends on the effect of an operation on the heroine for congenital cataract. The operation changed the woman's world completely, giving rise to a series of experiences and mental enlightenments to which she must otherwise have remained forever a stranger. The case, though I take it from avowed fiction, illustrates what may be done and what has been done for the children of the poor through proper medical treatment. I believe there are thousands of these children who are compelled to live in a world of their own that is distorted and unreal simply on account of some physical defect in the children themselves that a surgeon's knife could easily remedy. With the Government taking hold of this problem through its medical department, as it now is doing, I look for a much more normal tendency than we have had heretofore in the mental and moral life of the generation that we are now educating. What is more, I fully believe that an ultimate result of these medical examinations may be the discovery of the physical basis for such unnatural cravings as produce alcoholism and morphinism."

* * *

In accordance with the reform in the methods of the Philadelphia Board of Health, each child in the custody of Mr. Marsh's society is given a physical examination by two of the Health Board's physicians, Drs. L. C. Wessels and A. C. Butcher. This is followed by a mental examination conducted by an expert in nervous diseases, Dr. Alfred Gordon.

Five times a week the little patients assemble in a large room in the top story of the society's headquarters on South Fifteenth Street and answer as best they can the set of minute inquiries that probe not only into their own present health and condition, but into that of their parents as well. They are of all ages of childhood, and appear to regard the proceedings of the health officers with the deepest awe and interest. As in many instances they have been rescued from a cruel home environment, they face the scrutiny of the physicians unaccompanied by their parents. Curiosity and not fear, however, appears to be their dominant feeling throughout the novel ordeal. The attendant nurses undress them before they reach the doctors, and the whole affair seems to strike their infantile minds as an odd sort of ceremony, the outcome of which may not be without some thrilling compensation. For these victims of parental cruelty the considerate attention with which they are treated by these strangers must in itself be a surprise.

To the unprofessional mind, at least, these children in the medical room of the society do not appear to be below the normal in intelligence or physique. I was particularly struck with four brothers who sat in a row on a bench in front of the operating table, an expression of keen enjoyment on their eager faces. They ranged from 12 to 4 years in age, and were not badly dressed. Judging by the broad grins with which they watched the doctors' manœuvres, they were not oppressed by the shadows of a dark past or a menacing future.

"These boys," said one of the nurses in answer to my inquiry, "were rescued by our agents from parents who have sunk to the lowest pitch of drunkenness and degradation. They were living in absolute neglect, amid surroundings that were unspeakably depressing and sordid. The parents were sentenced to the House of Correction. The boys will be cared for by the society. Have they passed the medical examination? Yes; and now they are waiting to be operated upon. Without an operation, bright and open-faced as they appear to you now, they are in danger of falling into a condition of hopeless moral degeneracy, whence they will become a menace to the community and a burden to themselves.

"Most of our children, the doctors find, have some physical ailment, some defect that may increase with years and ruin their lives. Taken in time, however, such defects can usually be corrected, either by surgery, medical treatment, or just plain common sense care."

"To be accurate," said Dr. Butcher, "we have found not more than 30 per cent. of the children that we have examined in a normal condition. Of this 30 per cent. the greater number are girls. The boys, for some reason or other, are in the lead in the abnormal column.

"Of course, many of the abnormalities that we find are slight—and yet sometimes the curing of a slight defect has a most far-reaching consequence on the character and future career of the child. It is an every day occurrence with us to have children who manifest great mental dullness made normally bright by the correction of a simple refractive error in the eyes. Sometimes I have known a child to become normal and apparently lose its vicious tendencies two days after it has commenced wearing glasses. We have many extraordinary cases of eye trouble. They are not dangerous in themselves, but in the nervous and mental effect on the patient it is difficult to emphasize their importance too much.

"Then there is the throat, the nose, and the ears, all showing defects having a direct influence on the child's mentality. This is especially true when adenoids are present. An adenoid is a fungoid growth, generally accompanied by hypertrophied tonsils, forming at the back of the nose and forcing the child to breathe through its mouth. By reflex action they have an irritating effect on the brain. Five per cent. of our children, we have found so far, are afflicted with adenoids. They yield readily to surgery, and their removal always produces a marked physical and mental change in the child."

* * *

The examinations conducted by Dr. Alfred Gordon are confined almost entirely to the mental peculiarities of the children, although, as he showed me, these peculiarities manifest themselves frequently in bodily symptoms. When I met him he was examining three children, whose father, an Italian, had been arrested on the charge of wantonly torturing them by hanging them up by their thumbs. The small unfortunates stood before Dr. Gordon in open-eyed wonder, their answers to his questions scarcely audible.

"Notice their low, bulging foreheads, fixed eyes, hanging lower jaw," he said; "physical signs of degeneracy that are borne out by the low order of intelligence shown in their answers to questions. Special training in school may do much for them—although it would be difficult to bring cases like this thoroughly up to the normal.

"Here are two others, negro children, 3 and 4 years old, respectively. We must wait and study their development for a time before rendering a final verdict in their case. They show defects in the formation of the face—the upper part of the nose is sunken, the eyes are too far apart, the lower lip protrudes abnormally, the forehead bulges as in the case of the three Italian children. By the appearance of the chest, also, I should imagine they will be victims to the scourge of their race—consumption.

"Here is a case that is fundamentally different from all these, and typical of the most dangerous kind of mental abnormality. I have had the boy before, and am keeping him under observation for a time. His mother wants him to go to school, but, for a boy like this, school would be the worst kind of place. Come here, Joe."

Joe was a slight, tow-headed boy, about 10 years old. He stood in a group of children in a corner of the room, but his hard, bright eyes, shifting continually, were directed always toward the doctor, whose call he obeyed with eagerness.

"How old are you, Joe?" asked Dr. Gordon.

"Six."

"How old were you when you went to school?"

"Nine," he answered with a delighted grin.

"How many fingers have you on each hand?"

"Six."

"Notice the boy's low, narrow forehead," Dr. Gordon said to me; "the distance between the brows, the narrow face, the high-arched palate, the twitchings of the features, the involuntary laughter. These are all signs of the low-grade imbecile. He is intensely cruel by nature. If he had the opportunity he would torture all who come within his reach. It is useless to try to teach him anything. He would pervert whatever school education he might acquire to dangerous uses. If you let him go he will make a criminal of the monstrous type, just as sure as there is truth in the science of physical psychology. And yet I believe that we may make a useful citizen of him by giving him plenty of physical labor and keeping him in a favorable environment.

"You ask, why not operate on the brain of such a one? Impossible. This boy was born with the peculiarities that you see in him. If the brain is defective, it is so organically, congenitally—and for that no operation is possible, any more than a blue eye can be changed to brown by the knife.

"A mistaken notion has crept into the papers to the effect that we perform brain operations here whenever there is some mental abnormality shown by our children. As a matter of fact, not one operation of this kind has been attempted so far. In the present condition of the science of surgery, brain operations are confined to those cases where the brain has sustained some external injury, or where some special disease, like a tumor, appears within the skull. Trephination is then resorted to, and the pressure on the brain resulting either from the fracture or the tumor, as the case may be, is relieved. But to cut the brain of an idiot or feeble-minded person into a condition of intelligence, or to remove the immorality from the brain of a degenerate with a knife—such marvels are never attempted in surgery.

"What we are doing here through these mental examinations is to determine the exact condition of the children. When we have ascertained that it is easy to know what to do for them—to give special mental training to the feeble-minded, physical labor to the abnormally immoral, and the isolation of the asylum to the idiot and the hopelessly imbecile. We hope to rescue thousands from mental degeneracy through our present system of examinations and treatment, while saving society from the outbursts of many a future criminal—such as this Joe, unless he is carefully watched and trained, promises to be."

In his examinations made during the last two weeks Dr. Gordon has found 35 cases of feeble-minded children, all needing special care; 25 showing fair intelligence, calling for special care in training; 3 or 4 of good intelligence, 4 bright, with abnormal moral tendencies, needing the care of an institution; 3 idiots, 2 normal children, 3 low-grade and 2 middle-grade imbeciles, for whom there is little hope.

Wisdom of the East

"His bridle is jeweled; with gold he is shod;
I loosen my steed and commit him to God."
"Fate," answered the Prophet, "for fools hath a rod;
So tie thy good steed and commit him to God."

So clever a son of a clever man's daughter
Am I, that an abler man fetches my water.

His neckcloth I sing as a hero of note
That takes every morning a thief by the throat.

Though losses come and Fate is rough,
On any road my fortune lies.
God's universe is wide enough,
And I have hands and feet and eyes.

A day or a minute?—a year or a moon?—
Now, which does he mean when he says "Pretty soon!"

Kill, and killed thou too shalt be,
And killed the man that killeth thee.

He gave who had naught to give,
And Ruin came.
She went to milk with a sieve—
Is Fate to blame?

Forbear! Remember well
There are no fans in Hell!

We sin; yet think to 'scape the ills
That Life hath taught us must ensue.
In every ear the Devil thrills,
"In all the world there's none like you!"

The sword is the olive leaf's brother;
One blade in its sheath keeps the other.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Mrs. Newlywed's August Day Search for a Maidservant

What Is to Become of "the Genteel Middle Class" Who Would Have Their Housework Done?

EVERY few months we hear of some person or some society starting out to solve the servant problem with a brain full of theories. Some of them say it will be solved if employers pay proper wages. Some, that nothing is needed to make home a paradise and domestic work one long sweet song of contentment except a practical application of the Golden Rule.

"Treat your servants as human beings, and all will be well!" say some of the would-be reformers.

The papers publish letters from ill-treated maids, who say they do not have enough to eat and no place to sleep except on a board stretched across the bathtub, which, of course, they have to remove very early in the morning in order that members of the family may get their morning dips.

"Good mistresses make good servants!" shout the theorists. "Pay your maids well, feed them well, treat them well, and you will live happily ever afterward!"

* * *

My husband and I started out married life last Spring with a whole lot of original and second-hand theories on the proper way to run a household without the wife's becoming a domestic drudge, and, incidentally, with $60 a week to keep things going. Perhaps I should say merely $50 a week, for we agreed to "play" that we had only $50, because we started a savings bank account and pledged ourselves to lay by $10 a week there. The other $50 we put in the check bank to draw on for current expenses.

We found a flat in the Hundreds, where genteel, ambitious young lawyers, doctors, engineers, and journalists and their helpmeets did foregather. The apartment has every convenience one can desire, with five rooms, at a rental of $35 a month.

I set aside a bright little room with a wardrobe for the maid's use, and I picked out a dainty paper. I furnished it just as I would have furnished it for a friend or a sister, not forgetting to hang up various attractive little framed pictures, put an embroidered scarf on the bureau, and even a pitcher for ice water on the little oak table.

The month was May. I could not get any servant because, so I was told, those who were changing were going to the country for the Summer. They disliked going into a new place at that time of year, with the risk of being out of work in midsummer. That seemed reasonable, so in June I locked up the apartment and told the elevator boy to take care of it, and my husband and I engaged board at a near-by village, where he could commute night and morning.

We want to come back in September. The employment agencies are all saying that now is the time to engage your "help" for the Fall, and last week I started in pursuit of the elusive maidservant.

I advertised and paid high prices for long advertisements, setting forth the advantages of what I had to offer. I visited the employment offices, and was made to feel that I really didn't amount to much in the economic or social scale when I made it known that I wanted only one maid.

"It is so difficult to get servants to go where only one is kept," said a spectacled personage, who wore a long black train and sat in a chair of state in one receiving office.

"There are only the two of us," I explained. "We could not possibly find work or room for more than one maid, even if we could afford to hire two or three. I will send my husband's shirts and my shirt waists out to the steam laundry. The rest of the washing and ironing will be easy and readily got through in two half-days. I often dine out with my husband, and of course he does not come home to luncheon. At noon I shall eat off a tray, because I hate to sit all alone at a table. I have fitted up a delightful bedroom for the maid."

I stopped for want of breath. It was very hot, and I was very tired. I stood up, still, for the spectacled personage did not offer me a chair.

"Oh, there will be washing and ironing?" she asked.

"What I have described," I answered.

"Then what you want is a chambermaid-waitress-cook-scrubwoman-laundress?" she asked.

"I hadn't thought of bestowing such an imposing title upon her," I retorted sharply. "I should say I wanted a maid-of-all-work in a very easy situation."

Still she did not ask me to sit down, and I began to have the feeling of a pauper applying for aid at a charitable institution. Just then a carriage drove up, and the attendant ushered in an overdressed woman, who called out:

"Have you heard of a kitchenmaid yet? I really must have one at once."

At that I was waved away like a speck of dust. A subordinate was told off to attend me.

"You want only one maid?" she said.

"Yes," I answered, "but I don't want a cheap or inefficient person. I will pay $20 a month to begin, and if she suits I will increase her wages."

"We have one girl, English," said the subordinate. "She says she dislikes to live where other servants are kept. She doesn't know the high wages Americans pay, so perhaps you could get her at that price."

"At that price!" So, it seemed, $20 was low! I interviewed the English girl, and it was a pleasure to find a servant with such soft and gentle manners. She addressed me always as 'Madame.' She would say, "Perhaps Madame would like so and so." "When would Madame wish me?" She was the gentlest-mannered person I had met in a long time, and I opened up my heart to her. I explained to her that $20 made about £4 of her money, and her eyes shone. And then I jumped clear off my chair when she said:

"And now, Madame, may I ask if you send out the washing or allow me so much a week to get it done? It is just as you say, Madame. Either way will suit me."

"I don't understand," I faltered. "I send out my husband's shirts and my shirt waists. The rest you will find easy to do."

"You have washing done in, Madame!" she exclaimed. "I meant if you sent out my washing or allowed me the money to hire it done! Good morning, Madame. The customs of this country are very strange, are they not?"

It was my first experience interviewing a newly landed English maid. I knew there were stylish servants in the world, but I never dreamed of one who should ask me to get her washing done for her. I connected such things only with the establishments of millionaires who kept servants to wait on their servants.

* * *

I went out into the hot, hot world and tried other agencies. My Peter Pan shirt waist lost its sheen and got limp in the collar. I wonder if that was the reason I was received so rudely wherever I went! "Only one maid!" was the exclamation from every personage who deigned to greet me. A sort of pitying expression came over the faces of employment office keepers and their assistants. Yes, they had a few who were willing to work alone, they would say. Of course I could not expect to get really competent help, however. Work was specialized nowadays. A maker of beds did not expect to wash dishes. A cook did not expect to scrub the kitchen.

I grew desperate at the fourth place. "I will pay $23 a month to a first-class maid!" I said.

"We are frequently offered thirty," replied the woman in charge. "Why don't you decide to take two—one at twenty-five and a young girl at sixteen a month?"

I thought of the tiny apartment, of the small bedroom so dainty, of the kitchen so perfect and yet so very small, and I grew too indignant to answer a word. I just turned round, held my head high above my limp collar and went home, where my husband waited to take me to a near-by restaurant.

"What luck?" he asked cheerily.

And then I burst out crying.

But the next day answers began coming in from the advertisements, and I had a renewed lease of confidence and trust.

Three Gallaghers and four Kellys came and interviewed me. A widow with an only son, aged four, wanted the place. The deserted wife of an army officer, as she described herself, wept in my pretty parlor and declared that she had always had four servants of her own, and that although she did not know how to boil an egg she was sure she could learn. "Did I know how to boil an egg?" she asked me.

"I know how to do all kinds of cooking and housework," I replied.

"Then you can teach me," she said.

"But I am not willing to teach you," I rejoined.

It resolves itself into this: Those who know how to do the work properly will not go where only one servant is kept. Those who do not know how to do it will come if I will teach them.

But I am not willing to be a teacher and get no pay for my services. Every housewife expects to be obliged to show a new maid certain of her own particular and peculiar ways of doing a few things. But why she should become a kindergartner and pay the person whom she kindergartens is beyond my comprehension.

* * *

Low wages and teaching, too, make not so unreasonable a combination. But high wages and teaching should not be expected. I should be willing to take a green immigrant from Sweden or Germany and teach her my ways of doing housework provided she would come to me the first six months and receive $2 a week wages. After that I would pay her $5 a week if she would sign a year's contract.

Immediately I think I hear the outcry against "contract labor." Why should there be this objection to contracts in domestic work? What employer is willing to take a green boy into his business and teach him, paying him wages as a skilled workman the while, and then have him leave and get still higher wages as soon as he has benefited by his teaching?

And will somebody please advance a just theory concerning the matter of breakages? Green Helma, just from Sweden, is quite likely to break many of my fine and expensive china pieces in the process of dish washing. Her hands are big and clumsy. Later she will learn how to handle dainty things, perhaps, but while teaching her I take the risk of all breakages, I give her my valuable time, and I pay her a good slice of my husband's hard-earned salary. It seems to me she has the better part of the bargain. What have I in return?

There was a green Helma who applied in answer to the advertisement, but I was not courageous enough to try her. Then came the Kellys and the Gallaghers. There were seven of them, and every one of them objected to "sleeping in."

They were willing to come to work at 8 in the morning and work till 6 or 7. Two were willing to stay till half-past 8. Then they must go to their own room which they hired in some dirty tenement, doubtless full of all sorts of vermin, which they would bring daily to my clean little home.

The eight-hour day! Reformers and Socialistic workers are shouting it in our ears. Why should not houseworkers have an eight-hour day as well as other laborers? they ask.

My husband wants his breakfast on the stroke of 8. How then can he have it if the maid comes at 8? But let us say she agrees to arrive at 7:30. A half hour is plenty of time for preparing our simple meal. At midday, as I have said, I require the most easily prepared and served luncheon. The flat, with every modern improvement, makes work light and easy, and really eight hours are not required for keeping it in perfect order. There is really nothing for the maid to do between 2 and 5 o'clock. I do not mind her resting during those hours, provided she is nicely dressed and ready to answer the door bell and to serve a cup of tea to any visitors.

* * *

But at 5 o'clock she must begin to prepare dinner. There is the soup to make ready, and then the vegetables and meats and fish must be prepared and cooked and the table set. We had arranged to dine at half past 6.

"Very well," say the wise sociologists, "let the maid go at 6:30, as soon as she has placed the food on the table. Indeed, you should have dinner at 6, so she can get off then."

Which arrangement would leave me to wait on the table, remove the dishes, brush up the crumbs, run back and forth from kitchen to dining room, with no opportunity for converse with my husband. In short, I become the waitress and clearer-away.

Then comes the putting to rights of the dining room and the dish washing. I must do it myself or leave things until the arrival of the maid in the morning, both of which alternatives are unpleasant to me.

There is the cry against "night work in the home," but for the very life of me I am unable to see how it is to be abolished. Persons who call themselves wise are continually telling us how beautifully and scientifically housework may be done if we will have it done by the piece or the hour. I have myself confessed that there cannot be eight full hours' housework in my little home. "Then," say they triumphantly, "why do you object to the eight-hour day?"

I object to the eight-hour day because the eight-hour day ends just when the most important part of the work begins. Homes cannot be run like business offices, where work ceases at 5 or 6 o'clock. One must have dinner and one wants some one to cook and serve it.

And the cooking and serving of the dinner are not the only duties I require of a maid after 6 o'clock. We shall doubtless have visitors on many an evening. We like a game of bridge with our friends, a reading of Shakespeare, a social chat. We are not of those who want to live by ourselves and to ourselves. And we want a maid to open the door to our friends, some one to tell callers whether we are in or whether we are out.

"Do this yourselves," say the wise ones. "You or your husband can surely open the door. It is not hard work."

It is not the work. It is the inconvenience of opening a door to some one whom one does not want to see. At other times, when one really does want to be alone and in négligée, there is the still greater inconvenience of having to let the bell ring, all unanswered.

Bohemians who care nothing for the niceties and conventionalities of life may live after this fashion, but I contend that those of us who aspire to live after the manner of civilized society cannot.

Still the servant problem goes on being "solved." Employers are accused of lack of humanity to their maids. Fashionable employment agencies "solve" things for fashionable and wealthy patrons who keep from four to ten servants, defining to a nicety the duties of cook, housemaid, lady's maid, and footman. We who are less fashionable and wealthy, but with quite as much gentility—if not more—are left to shift for ourselves or recommended to apply the impossible, impracticable eight-hour rule to the running of our domestic machinery. We have a choice between greenhorns at $20 and $25 a month and day workers who leave just at the very time when their services are most needed.

Nothing is left for us but to do our own work, thus becoming too engrossed and tired with household duties to be fit companions for our husbands, or to give up altogether the idea of a home and fly to the apartment hotel or boarding house.

And to the latter I have pledged myself never to fly. The discomforts and indecencies of married life in a boarding house, be it ever so well furnished a room and be it located looking out over Fifth Avenue, are things to which I have a set aversion.

So there looms up in the very near future the apartment hotel with its servants, its restaurant, its telephone, and its cramped quarters, for, of course, on our $50 a week we dare not aspire to more than a bedroom, parlor, and bathroom. With board for two these may be obtained in some hotels at the rate of $25 a week. In the nicer places the cost is $30. Then comes the whole of our laundry bill, to be kept down by a surreptitious washing out of small pieces in the bathroom, all against the printed rules and regulations.

Then we must not forget to tip our waiter in the dining room, and an occasional tip to the elevator boy and the chambermaid.

We shall have, perhaps, $20 left a week for clothes, sundries, my husband's luncheons, cigars, and our theatre tickets.

Shall we continue to put that little ten-dollar bill in the savings bank every week? Sometimes I wake in the night and wonder. We shall try very hard, and perhaps we can manage it.

* * *

Let us suppose we shall find, unfurnished, a little apartment hotel suite for $20 a week with board for two. We have our own furniture, you see, and it would be a pity to store or sell it. So call it twenty, and add the laundry and the tips and make it twenty-five. We have still $35 left. Surely we can dress and have an occasional pleasure and our little savings-bank deposit out of that! Yes, but we shall not have a home. And we married with the idea of having a home. Somehow I feel that it is a wife's duty to give her husband a home. Once I said suddenly: "Jack, I will do the work myself. I know how."

"I won't allow it!" he replied sharply and shortly.

Sixty dollars a week and not able to have a home in New York City! I hear the cynical exclaiming and smiling derisively over my dilemma. I hear the sociological reformers saying things behind my back and declaring that it is my own fault because I will not submit to the eight-hour day. I hear certain women asking why I don't do the work myself despite my husband's prohibition. "What have you to do the livelong day but keep your home?" they ask.

I have this to do, to keep my husband, and each heart knoweth its own duties as well as its own bitterness.

So off to the apartment hotel till somebody solves the servant problem for the moderately financed, comfort-loving, respectable New York middle class!

A Young Woman's Chances of Getting Work in Five American Cities

NEW YORK has so often been called the graveyard of village ambitions that it is rather interesting to note a contrary assertion by a young woman who made a series of labor experiments in the interests of her father's sociological researches. Her theory, after visiting the five representative cities of the Union, is that the great metropolis is a veritable treasure house of opportunity in every line of honest endeavor, from high art down to the lowliest form of manual labor. Chicago, San Francisco, Pittsburg, and Atlanta are the unfavorable contrasts cited, especially in the case of women wage earners.

Miss Brown, as we will call her, is young and resourceful, but not skilled in any particular line of work, as her education has been general. She left her home a year ago with exactly $5 in her pocket above the price of her railroad fare to San Francisco, assuming that even the poorest aspirant for work starts upon her quest with that meagre sum in reserve. Upon reaching San Francisco she immediately inserted the following advertisement in the three leading newspapers:

"A young Eastern woman, not afraid of work, desires position where energy and industry will be appreciated."

While waiting for replies Miss Brown engaged lodgings at $2 a week in one of the "rooming houses" with which the city teemed from end to end, and meanwhile the amazingly familiar manners of her fellow-boarders put her on her guard against too much friendliness. It was "a way they had out there," she was told when she remonstrated with an offensively forward young man.

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Answers came promptly and in gratifying numbers, but of a character hardly agreeable. Nine of the fourteen answers offered a sheltered "pleasant" life in exchange for "companionship"; three young bachelors wanted agreeable housekeepers, and only one answer offered an honest, respectable occupation, which happened to be a manufacturing concern, where experience was absolutely necessary. Miss Brown then tried answering advertisements, with slightly better success. Within the week she obtained temporary employment in a fruit packing house, which required a certain deftness of touch that she soon acquired. The pay was barely sufficient to cover her current expenses, but she kept at the work until she obtained a slightly better paying position in a dental office. All subsequent advertisements produced more or less objectional answers, and many of the wants which she answered were simply cleverly disguised "personals." Still she kept right on looking for work for the sake of the desired experience. Next she obtained a position in a shoe store, where the male customers treated her with jocund familiarity. Three weeks later the opportunity came to fill a vacancy in a telephone operating office, but Miss Brown soon discovered that the "hello girl" in California expects no consideration either from her employers or any of the men that frequent the offices. Miss Brown worked at the switchboard for ten days, however, determined to assure herself that her first impressions were correct; then she left in search of other employment.

All the while Miss Brown had managed by careful planning to make both ends meet, which was comparatively easy at that season of the year, when fruit was abundant and cheap and fuel unnecessary. At the end of three months, after having tried every form of employment that the city offered except the professional branches, she left for Chicago, with a very unfavorable report of San Francisco as a field for working women.

After a five days' hunt for profitable employment in Chicago Miss Brown obtained a nominal position in a big department store, at a salary of $5 a week. Her place of operation was in a basement, among tinware, artificially lighted and poorly ventilated; in fact, the only means of ventilation consisted of a double stairway, which let down the used-up atmosphere from the main floor of the store. Of course the day's work was extremely enervating under the circumstances. Miss Brown found a fairly clean boarding place at $4 a week, which left her only $1 for incidental expenses and dress, which necessitated great economy. As she had no time to answer advertisements personally she was obliged to rely on correspondence, and finally had the good fortune to secure a position as general office worker for a soap manufacturing concern at $7 a week. She was informed by her employer that she would be expected to make a good appearance at his desk on account of his business, which meant that every penny that she could possibly spare above the price of her bare living would have to go for dress. Still, the position was a pleasant one, so far as her relations with the business was concerned, for she received respectful treatment from every man with whom she was brought into the remotest contact. She left the office after four weeks, and resumed her quest of experience. The third position required strictly personal references, which Miss Brown could not give, for it had been agreed that she was to make her way unrecommended, in order to give due value to her experiments. She told her would-be employer frankly that she was a stranger in the city and could not therefore obtain references, whereupon he stated that he could not make use of her services, as the position involved great personal responsibility.

For two weeks Miss Brown remained idle, and meanwhile she lived very precariously and walked many weary miles each day in search of employment, and was finally obliged to accept a semi-menial position as mother's help at $10 a month and board. During that month she spent every spare hour in looking for other employment, and finally secured an engagement at a food demonstrating counter in a department store. Taking it all in all, the Chicago experience was less unpleasant than that of San Francisco, though neither was calculated to encourage the average working girl.

The next seat of experiment was Pittsburg, where Miss Brown had the good fortune to obtain employment at once in a cigar factory at $6 a week. Her boarding place was very unsanitary, and the locality was literally choked with smoke from the surrounding factories and docks. The field did not look promising, for the only remunerative work in demand was shorthand, which seemed to be in constant demand. There was a sprinkling of incidentals in the way of nursery governesses, seamstresses, flowermakers, and waitresses wanted here and there about the city, but generally the outlook was dull for the non-professional worker. Miss Brown tried five different occupations during her stay, and managed, by rigid economy, to pay her frugal expenses and save up the $5 necessary for her start in Atlanta. Her railway fare was supplied by her father, who stood in readiness to help her at a pinch, of course, but Miss Brown made out somehow without reinforcements.

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Atlanta offered still fewer opportunities than Pittsburg, and under vastly different social circumstances. The newspapers carried very few want advertisements, and those were generally of a purely domestic character. In business circles the attitude of the employer toward his prospective women employes was slightly misleading, and generally ended in polite regrets; one very discouraging feature of Southern methods was the universal readiness to hold out promises of employment in the near future to women applicants—a mistaken courtesy, because strangers do not understand that it is merely the custom of the country. Miss Brown was encouraged to call the second time in a great many instances that led to disappointment and waste of carfares. The supply of workers was greatly in excess of the demand. Office positions were limited to expert stenographers and skilled bookkeepers, and most of these positions were filled by young men. Comparatively few women were employed in the larger offices.

Finally, in despair of obtaining other employment, Miss Brown took a temporary position in a cotton factory, which tided her over a hard week or two until she found an opportunity to renew her original quest, but she was unable to obtain anything better than a humble sewing task during the remainder of her stay in the city. The social conditions of working women differed vitally from those of either of the other cities visited, as the Southern working woman seemed to be strictly confined to a very narrow circle of fellow-wage earners, with fewer privileges to better her condition than is generally the case in Northern cities. Broadly speaking, the Southern field is a very narrow one for non-professional women.

Toward the end of May Miss Brown arrived in New York City a total stranger, without references and with only $5 in her pocket. She engaged a hall room in the vicinity of Irving Place for $2, and immediately set about a quest for employment by answering advertisements, both in person and by letter. Many of the advertisers required previous experience in manufacturing lines, and others demanded references, but there were half a dozen opportunities where neither of those requirements were mentioned. Miss Brown obtained employment on the third day at addressing envelopes for $1 a thousand. On the first day she was able to turn out 500 legibly written envelopes; the second day 600, and before the week was ended she was making $1.25 a day, which satisfied her regarding that particular branch of emergency work by which any moderately intelligent woman can make enough to save her from want. Her second experiment began a day after she gave up the addressing, in the line of artificial flower painting, at which she succeeded so well that she was offered a permanent position at the end of the second week at $8 a week to begin with, but as her object was not money-making she relinquished the position after three profitable weeks, and took the next thing that offered—a place in a fashionable Turkish bath establishment at $25 a month, with lunches thrown in. She pleased her employer so well that she was given a better offer before the week was up, including a free course in massage.

In the meanwhile Miss Brown had been reading the daily papers diligently in quest of other opportunities, and had run across an advertisement in which a lady offered board and lodging in exchange for light household duties. Miss Brown called, made arrangements to undertake the work of a pleasant little flat before and after business hours, which were, fortunately, short.

Mother's helper was the next venture. Although the "mother" hesitated about taking an unrecommended young stranger into her home, she overcame her scruples in Miss Brown's favor, and engaged her at a salary of $18 a month and board. It was an unpleasant position on account of domestic friction, but it afforded food and shelter and sufficient money to tide a girl through a waiting period while looking for better employment.

Miss Brown obtained a cashier's position in a "hurry" restaurant without references by making a small deposit. She finally succeeded in placing herself in the way of making a fine salary as an amanuensis. She sums up the result of her year's experience as follows: "My series of experiments have proved, to me at least, that a healthy, industrious, fairly intelligent young woman of any creed or nationality can obtain honest employment in New York City without push or pull of any sort whatever. There is no need of destitution or idleness among the strong and capable, even though they may not be skilled in any special branch of art. And, lastly, a girl need not be strikingly handsome or remarkable stylish in order to succeed in earning a good living in any of the numerous branches of industry open to women in our great metropolis. An agreeable, willing working girl can succeed nine times out of ten in New York City, four times in ten in Chicago, three times in Pittsburg, one in Atlanta, and once in fifty in the Far West."

Regulating the Whirlwind.

THE Mississippi is proverbially an unreliable quantity, and Shakespeare has celebrated the "woman's wit," which, when the door is shut, will "out at the casement," or, that exit being denied, selects the keyhole or flies out with the smoke. But even more difficult to foresee or control is the action of the individuality inclosed in the small boy.

Young Mrs. Randall was often in despair about Percy, who would ask dreadful questions at inopportune moments. For instance, when there were guests—and guests were frequent at the minister's table—in some lull of conversation Percy was liable to point a fat finger at the guest and solemnly inquire: "Mamma, what's that man's name?"

However, Percy could, by superhuman exertions, be made to understand some things, and then he invariably obeyed—one great comfort to the young mother. Just before two visiting clergymen arrived for supper Mrs. Randall had an interview with her son, and succeeded in making him understand that he must not ask people's names.

"Besides, mother's going to tell you just what these gentlemen's names are now," she said, "than you won't need to ask."

Percy repeated "Mr. Small" and "Mr. Lawson" until he thoroughly knew them. The mother put him in his high chair this time with a sense of relief.

He kept praiseworthy silence for some time, but finally—

"Mamma," he burst out—and the fat finger irresistibly lifted itself—"which one of 'em is Mr. Small an' which is Mr. Lawson?"

MUSINGS OF A GENTLE CYNIC

The fellow who is always grunting about his ailments generally outlives those from whom he expects sympathy.

Ajax defied the lightning, but the man who defies his mother-in-law makes Ajax look like a pinhead.

When a woman's face is her fortune it is not necessary for her to be continually flashing her roll.

Nowadays when a superstitious man sees a red-headed girl he looks around for a white automobile.

Some people are so sensitive that they would rather be shot at than laughed at.

It takes a pretty big navy nowadays to enable a nation to paddle its own canoe.

A man is soon forgotten after he is dead, unless you happen to marry his widow.

Wireless telegraphy is comparatively new, but the kick under the table is as old as marriage.

Many a right bower is turned down in politics as well as in euchre.

It is perhaps better to tell your troubles than to listen to other people's.

Every rose has its thorn, and, what is more, the thorn doesn't fade.

It is hard to keep up a light heart with a heavy liver.

In Arizona's Wonderland---Grand Canon of the Colorado

A Titanic Chasm in the Earth Longer Than the Distance Between New York and Boston.

"What time the gods kept carnival."

IN these midsummer days at El Tovar, the Grand Cañon dominates life. The titanic chasm offers a perpetual transformation scene. It is all in rose red, in deep, brilliant purple, in emerald, amber, or pale blue, according to atmospheric states. Its color effects rival those of an electric fountain under the full play of the spectroscope. Who that watched, on enchanted evenings, the Chateau d'Eau of the Paris Exposition in 1900 can ever lose from his pictorial memories that bewildering fascination of the fairy scheme of color flung over the cataracts, transforming them to jewels, flashing and glowing with every prismatic hue? Yet this marvelous transformation scene of French genius is tame compared to the ineffable glory, the unspeakable majesty of this scene. In the late afternoon it is a spectacle of rocky towers and pinnacles and battlements, all flushed to a brilliant scarlet, glowing through the transparent air. An hour later one steps out on the broad piazzas of the hotel and this splendor has vanished, only to be replaced by the most aerial and delicate evanescent dream of loveliness.

The incalculable spaces of the vast cañon are filled with a faint blue mist which envelops all the strange sandstone formations that gleam in pastel tints of palest rose and opal, and the gigantic, uncanny monsters of rock take on wraithlike shapes. Language falters before this indescribable grandeur. Is it possible to quite realize its vast proportions? Here is a titanic chasm in the earth longer than the distance between New York and Boston, a mile and a half deep, eighteen miles wide at its greatest and thirteen at the narrowest width. Not only this. The gazer does not merely look down into a deep, dark fissure, however colossal in its proportions. It is filled, with what one at first almost takes to be extraordinary productions of architectural art. There seem to be castles, towers, pagodas, altars, monuments, temples. They are of the same strange sandstone formations that one sees and marvels over on the desert spaces in Arizona, save that they are infinitely more vast; they have taken on singular vraisemblance to architectural designs, and they are glowing with color—the color scheme having one glory by day and another glory by the night under a full moon, and changing with every hour as the sun climbs the heavens or descends, and with all the varying atmospheric states. Into these unsounded depths of space a thousand Niagaras could be dropped, a thousand Yosemites, a thousand Yellowstone Parks, and the observer would not even recognize it.

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The proportions are too vast; the scenic outlines of the picture are so indefinably vast that they defy any effects of change. The cañon itself simply dominates life here. The events of the day are to go down Bright Angel Trail, to drive to Grandview Point, to Moran's, to Hance's, to wander out and sit on any convenient rock, gazing at the dissolving views the chasm presents, to sit on the piazza and lose one's self in rapt contemplation of a glory not of earth. The evenings are often so cool that the guests of El Tovar or of Bright Angel Camp gather around a blazing open fire of pine logs in the great fireplaces of the general assembly rooms, where writing desks, books, easy chairs, and rocking chairs galore offer their attractions, or they stroll out on piazzas or upper balconies, or down on the ledges of rock to gaze into the mysterious and unfathomable depths of the cañon. Those who have been down Bright Angel Trail during the day assume the natural air of superiority attained by such adventure. One must needs be a bright angel to attempt it, might be thought, looking down over 7,000 feet of sheer rocky precipice; but to the credit, perchance, of angelic interposition, or of human care, as may be, no accident has ever occurred in all the years that both men and women, on the sure-footed little burros, have made this perilous trip.

As a décor de scène the Grand Cañon is unrivaled by either nature or art. Over its depths brood the magic and mystery of the ages. There is an enchantment in living on the very edge of the cañon, a low fence protecting the unwary from any impromptu descent into the abyss.

This Summer's pilgrimage to the Grand Cañon far exceeds that of previous years, and, even aside from its interest to the poet, the artist, the scientist, it is taking rank among the fashionable pleasure resorts of the world. It is quite "the thing" to visit it. Nor could one travel to the Court of St. James's with any greater ease or luxury than may be enjoyed on the journey, and after arriving here, El Tovar, the new Harvey hotel, built at the cost of a quarter of a million of dollars, would tempt the sybarite alone in its exquisite comfort. As a matter of fact, there are few hardships to be found now anywhere in Western journeys. The splendid accommodations of the transcontinental trains, the electric trolley, and the omnipresent motor car all adjust life to the twentieth century pace.

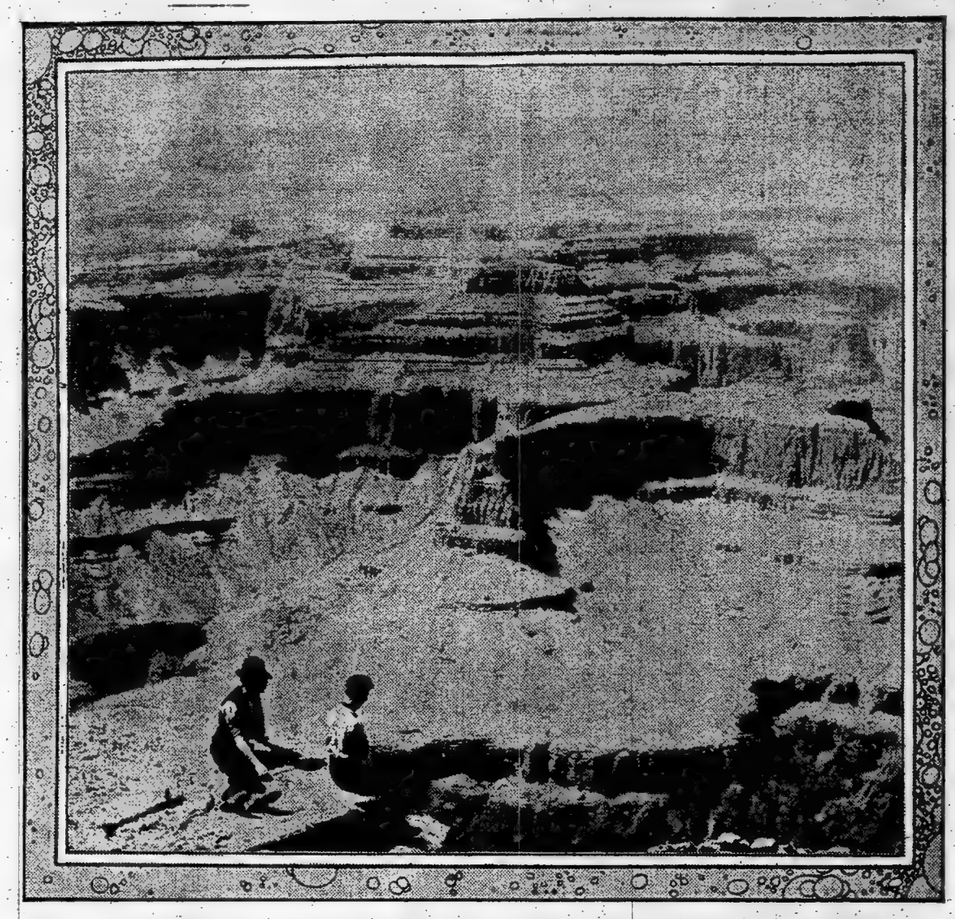

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NATURE'S WONDERFUL AMPHITHEATRE, GRAND CANON.

Major Powell said that a year was necessary in order to really see the Grand Cañon; but even the initial glance, on arriving, even before one enters the hotel, would repay him for crossing a continent. The colossal chasm in which armies could be lost would not yet hold the throngs of visitors who would be here were its sublime splendor adequately realized.

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To take the wings of the morning and alight on its brink in the deep rose and gold of a late midsummer afternoon is simply—Arizonian. It is a natural "part of the play," so to speak, in a region of arts and sorceries. In a land of enchantment one lives under an enchanted régime, just as in a monarchy or a republic the sojourner sets his individual compass by its polarity, and abides by the existing law. In elfland one does as the other elfs do. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, to be sure, asserts that the good Bostonian is one who, when he is in Rome, does as the Bostonians do; but whether this indulgence in the habits acquired in a long residence beneath the Gilded Dome and near the Sacred Frogpond would serve one in the Eternal City or not, it is unmistakable that they would not in Arizona.

This is the land that the sunset washes;
This is the shore of the purple sea.

This is the land not only of that scenic mound of earth, the Grand Cañon, but of the mysterious ruins of Casa Grande, of Montezuma's Well, of the Twin Lakes, (that lie on a mountain crest;) of Meteorite Mountain, (that lies sunk in the ground;) of deserted stone dwellings hanging to cliffs and precipices that can neither be entered, apparently, from above nor below; of rivers whose current runs under instead of above their beds, and of forests which are stone quarries. In fact, Arizona is a region whose features resemble the furniture of the latter-day apartment, where everything is something else; where the great mirror is a couch and the piano suffers a sea change into an electric range, which is, notwithstanding Shakespeare, nothing new or strange at all—to the twentieth century mind.

* * *

Arizona is the land of magic and mystery, and this fact must be regarded as its keynote. Its perpetual realization is the only clue to all this labyrinth of faëry. Its highest mountain peaks are discovered down in the Grand Cañon. The search for a sea leads one to the summit of some height. One's imagination is so stimulated by a sojourn in Arizona that the incredible and the impossible become matters of ordinary acceptance. Yet is not the taking a train at 5 A. M. the literal translation of taking the wings of the morning? Naturally, being in Arizona, I prefer the more poetic phrase. It is not that one would choose that particular hour of the night, even though the sun is inconsequently ablaze in the eastern sky, to fare forth on his journey; but when a cloudburst suddenly falls out of moonlit sky and hinders a prosaic train that cannot ride the storm, or when a freight train of twenty-seven cars is (apparently) suddenly hypnotized by the spirit of some mad revelry and "runs away" down Raton Mountain, piling itself up in picturesque débris at the foot; or a Salton Sea materializes as unexpectedly as that grim phantom in Villa Carmen, Algiers; or some such little incident holds up the evening train which was scheduled to appear at a reputable hour, what alternative has one but to fly on the wings of the morning? For Arizona fulfills the tradition of her name. "Ari," a maiden Queen, was the spirit of the air; this region was her zone; hence Arizona, over which the Queen of the Air continues to hold her witching sceptre. In the enchanted land one lives under the law of enchantment. It is all very simple, even inevitable.

Leaving Adamana, the gateway of the Petrified Forests, one journeys through the region of the Moki pueblos, though not within sight of them. Cañon Diablo is crossed, a volcanic rent some three hundred feet deep over which the train passes on a spider-web steel bridge, and where one longs to leave his train and make the journey of several miles to Meteorite Mountain—that is supposed to have been formed in its craterlike hollow by the falling of a colossal meteor from the sky. Of this mass Prof. George Wharton James, the author of "In and Around the Grand Cañon," "The Indians of the Painted Desert Region," and other books dealing with the great Southwest, has a fragment, weighing a ton or more, as one of the decorations of the lawn at his home in Pasadena.

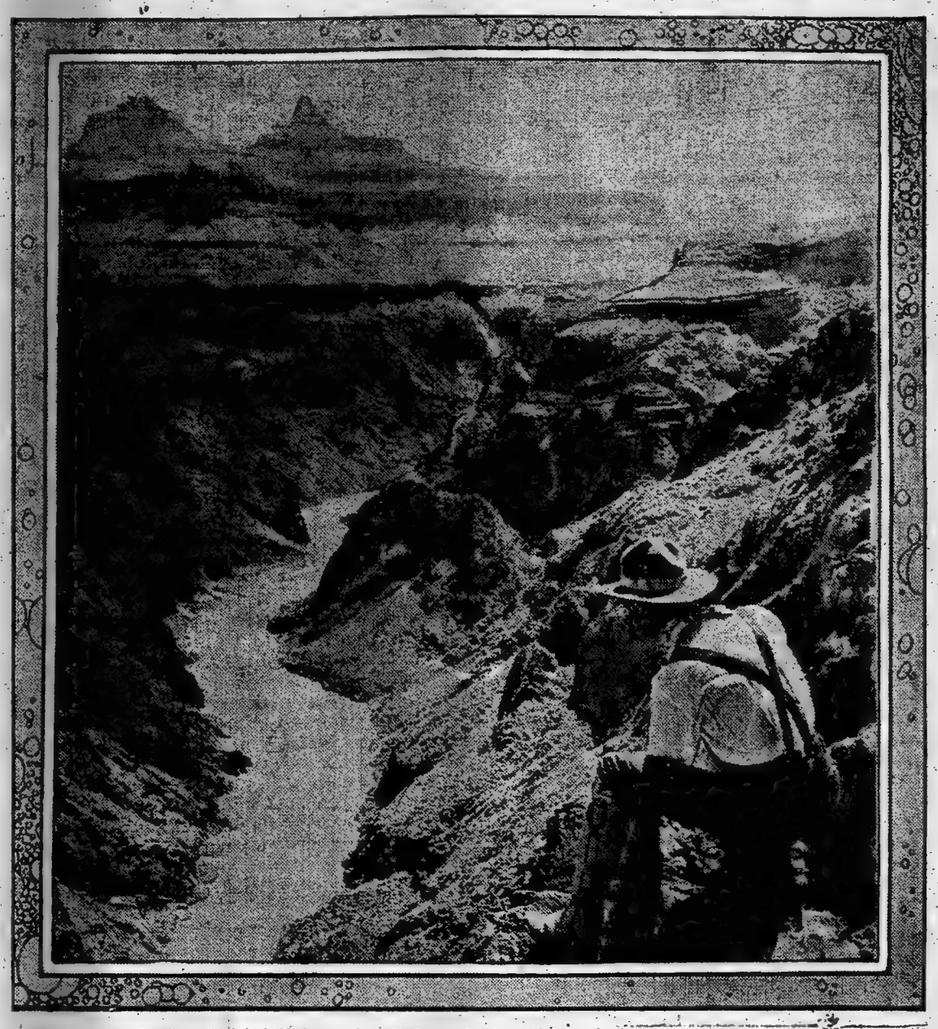

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UP THE COLORADO RIVER FROM PERITESE POINT TO ZOROASTER TOWER.

It is unfortunate that Flagstaff should not have been the station at which visitors to the Grand Cañon leave the main for the branch road, instead of Williams. Flagstaff is a thriving town with the wonderfully exhilarating air of Arizona altitudes on a charming plateau with a background of pine-clad heights, the Lowell Observatory gleaming whitely through trees on a hillside. This site was chosen by Prof. Percival Lowell on account of minimum of vibration in the air at Flagstaff. The atmosphere of this locality is singularly still and transparent, even for Arizona, and Mr. Lowell and his staff thereby obtain exceptionally good conditions for carrying on their special work in astronomy—the observation of Mars.

* * *

New York would be a more interesting town than it is, even, and perhaps gain in scenic attractions as a "Summer resort," were it not too far from the Grand Cañon; although the distance is so annihilated by luxurious train service that there is, literally, a royal road to this most marvelous spectacle of nature. By the Limited two nights cover the distance from Chicago, and the Grand Cañon "sleeper" is switched on the branch train, so that there is no delay. This Limited train does not, however, stop at Adamana for the petrified forests, and to make this visit the traveler must take the express service. The sixty-five miles of rolling mesas, glorified with the luminous and changeful colors of the San Francisco peaks, invest the detour with perpetual beauty. The pioneer "trail" made by stage from Flagstaff by a two days' journey is now reduced to three hours in a luxurious Pullman from Chicago without change. This is the New West. Almost every trace of the primitive and pioneering life has vanished before the remarkable conquest of civilization. The best railroads, the best electric lighting and transit, the best public school system, the most luxurious hotels (with a few notable exceptions of the East) are found in this new empire, whose progress is so swift that a press letter becomes almost ancient history by the time it is materialized in print.

* * *

The mountains are tracked with steel rails and Pullman cars climb heights that, less than a half century ago, were pronounced unscalable by man. Searchlights on the mountain peaks sweep a vast range of country where, instead of the primeval desert of a quarter of a century ago, are homes, schools, churches, and land under cultivation. The mountain snows are transmuted into water to irrigate the soil, which becomes richly productive. One finds intelligence, enterprise, and scientific development in almost every region. "The blue zenith is the point where romance and reality meet," wrote Emerson, and he added, "I think if we should be rapt away with all our dream of heaven and should converse with Gabriel and Uriel, the upper sky would be all that would remain of our furniture."

The sojourner in Arizona is under the constant spell of this "upper sky," of deepest turquois blue, infinite in expanse, and so rich in color that one seems to live in an atmosphere of jeweled lights, and to feel that it is all the region of magic and of mystery, a land where the minstrel—

Knows and tells
The counsel of the gods.
Knows of Holy Book the spells,
Knows the law of Night and Day,
What sea and land discoursing say
In sidereal years.

LILIAN WHITING.

"The March of Science"---Garrett P. Serviss Describes Moissan's Terrestrial Sun

IT was but yesterday that the world was awakened with the news that man could now liquefy air and pour it from vessel to vessel like any other liquid, and could even solidify the invisible constituents of the atmosphere, causing them to condense in showers of aerial snowflakes. Yet already this wonderful venture into the realm of absolute zero has become an old, oft-told story, and, incredulity having been put to sleep by these magical achievements of science, the popular mind craves more wonders. The investigators are not backward in supplying the demand, but it is not their fault if the results they achieve often assume a sensational aspect.

On the heels of the discoveries just referred to have come others, equally astonishing in many respects, but directed toward the opposite pole of nature's secrets—the realm of high temperature. Now we possess for our wonderment a kind of artificial sun, in which we may study some of the conditions of matter as it exists in the solar globe and the stars. If liquid air and solid oxygen place the chemist and the physicist potentially in a world where atomic activity has ceased, the molecules of matter no longer experiencing the vibrations of heat, and where all gases are condensed into inert solid masses, on the other hand the recent experiments of the celebrated French chemist, Henri Moissan, surround us with some of the conditions prevailing in the sun, where some of the most refractory substances are maintained, more or less constantly, in the state of vapor.

* * *

What Moissan has succeeded in doing is to distill metals and solids of all kinds almost as readily, one may say, as chunks of ice can be melted and then turned into steam. Thus he takes gold and turns the solid heavy metal into a wonderful vapor which afterward condenses in beautiful microscopic particles, forming incrustations of a delicate purple color, the most precious of frostwork. Copper, silver, iron, titanium, aluminum, platinum—in short all the metals—are vaporized in a similar manner with the aid of the intense heat obtained in the electric furnace.

Moissan has recently declared that the results of his experiments demonstrate that there is no substance in existence upon the earth which cannot, under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, with the heat of the electric arc, be first liquefied and then volatilized, or distilled, in the form of vapor. After their distillation the vapors of the various metals condense, as already remarked with regard to gold, in the form of a crystalline dust which possesses all of the chemical properties characteristic of those metals when they are reduced to a fine powder. By mixing clouds of gold vapor with the vapors of other metals, such as tin, aluminum, zirconium, &c., beautifully varied tints and shades of purple, red, violet, and orange are produced in the process of condensation.

The operation of distilling iron is particularly interesting. Iron is a metal very refractory to this process, and long before it reaches the boiling point and begins to turn to vapor there is a tumultuous disengagement of the various gases which iron so readily absorbs. Afterward the operation proceeds more quietly, and, the first violent effervescence having passed, as the temperature continues to increase, ebullition of the iron itself begins, and, having begun, continues thereafter as quietly and regularly as the simmering of a teapotful of water. With an electric current of 1,000 amperes at 110 volts, Moissan recently distilled 400 grams of iron in the course of twenty minutes.

* * *

There are wide and surprising differences between the temperatures of ebullition of various metals of the "iron family." Nickel boils and distills readily and tranquilly; chromium requires a higher temperature, iron one still higher, uranium a temperature higher than that of iron. Manganese is the most volatile of all. The metalloids can be distilled with equal ease. Carbon, at atmospheric pressure, passes in the electric furnace directly from the solid to the vaporous without assuming the liquid state.

The intense interest of these experiments from every point of view is evident; but they possess a peculiar value, as Moissan himself has pointed out, in the light which they throw upon the probable temperature of the sun. On the surface of the sun the habitual condition of all those substances which on the earth we encounter in the shape of solids is that of a vapor. In the so-called "atmosphere" of the sun iron and other metals exist as floating clouds, and there is no direct evidence that the solar globe contains anything solid, although there are reasons for thinking that it may, nevertheless, possess a solid or at least liquid nucleus.

All these facts have, of course, long been known, and yet the problem of determining, even with a merely approximate degree of accuracy, the mean temperature prevailing on the sun is one which has hitherto defied definite solution. The various conclusions that have been reached by different investigators are absurdly discordant, although most of the later ones show a closer agreement with one another as well as a greater degree of a priori probability.

Astronomers not very long ago entertained truly extravagant notions concerning the solar temperature, some reckoning it as high as 10,000,000 degrees! Even Secchi, one of the most distinguished authorities on solar physics during the nineteenth century, estimated that temperature at no less than 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 degrees. The researches of Pouillet, Violle, and others led them to divide these extreme estimates by 1,000, thus reducing the calculated temperature to only 1,500 to 2,000 or 3,000 degrees Centigrade. One of the latest estimates, that of W. L. Wilson, returns somewhat in the direction of the higher estimates, but without approaching their extremes. He puts the temperature at about 6,000 degrees Centigrade for the visible surface of the sun, and at 6,800 degrees for the layers immediately underneath the solar "atmosphere," the latter being supposed to exercise an absorptive action.

Now for the bearing of Moissan's experiments in the volatilization of metals and other solids upon this question of the sun's temperature. Inasmuch as those experiments demonstrate that all known substances can be reduced by the electric arc to the vaporous state in which they are found on the sun, and, furthermore, inasmuch as the careful determinations made by M. Violle show that the maximum temperature of the electric arc does not exceed 3,500 degrees Centigrade, the conclusion may be drawn that this same temperature of 3,500 degrees represents the probable maximum temperature of the sun.

* * *

But there are other considerations to be taken into account. In the first place, there are spectroscopic phenomena indicating that the temperature of the gases composing the solar disk may be higher than that of those produced by distillation in the electric arc; and in the second place, as Moissan himself has taken the pains to point out, there is an important difference between the pressure exerted upon the solar gases and that to which the gases in the electric furnace are subjected. All of the experiments of the French chemist have been conducted at the ordinary pressure of the terrestrial atmosphere. On the sun such pressure must necessarily be many times greater, since the force of gravitation at the solar surface exceeds that at the earth's surface in the proportion of twenty-eight to one. With so great pressure it is only to be supposed that the temperatures of ebullition for various substances are higher on the sun than the same temperatures on the earth. Just how great the difference may be we do not at present know, but M. Moissan believes that it cannot be sufficient to carry the temperatures of ebullition upward more than a few hundred, or perhaps a thousand, degrees.

Provisionally, then, as the result of his distillation of iron and the other metals, he concludes that the mean solar temperature lies somewhere between the 2,000 to 3,000 degrees of Violle and the 6,000 to 7,000 degrees of Wilson, and most probably approaches the former rather than the latter. Thus Moissan's artificial sun, created with the aid of electricity, forms in some degree a genuine miniature of the gigantic orb whose radiations render life possible in the solar system.

* * *

THE SEARCH FOR THE SECRET OF FLIGHT.

During a recent voyage across the Atlantic the marvel of the bird's flight was once again vividly impressed upon my mind. How far we still are from discovering the secret principle which enables a gull or a petrel to play with the winds and to laugh at the boasted speed of the mightiest steamships! Expending but a tiny fraction of the power imparted by the motors now used for driving aeroplanes, and possessing wings of no excessive size, these bold aerial navigators skim with contemptuous confidence the stormiest waves, and float, in a way which seems absolutely magical, upon invisible currents of air. Seeing them follow a ship, sometimes for a long interval with no perceptible motion of the wings, the watcher is tempted to think that they are drawn along by magnetic attraction, or sustained in the atmosphere by electric repulsion from the ocean.

Many investigators have thought that the only way to invent a means by which men may navigate the air is to discover, first, the secret of the bird. The late Prof. Langley meditated long upon that subject, and made many unexpected discoveries concerning the supporting power not only of winds but of imperceptible air currents. Other experiments have followed the same line of investigation with equally surprising results; yet the real kernel of the secret has not been touched.

Lately, however, a great deal of attention has been drawn in Europe to the experiments of this kind which are being conducted by Signor A. Bertelli of Brescia, and which seem to promise most [illegible]. Believing that the strange supporting power of the bird's wing is due to its parabolic form—a belief which has always been more or less completely shared by others—Signor Bertelli has constructed a large number of ingenious devices by whose aid the influence of air currents on surfaces resembling those of the wings of birds can be studied. These experiments differ from others in the fact that the investigator makes, at present, no attempt to construct flying models, but confines his attention to determining simply the relation between certain winglike shapes and the influence of air blowing against them. Thus he has found that a sheet of cardboard bent into a parabolic curve behaves in a most extraordinary manner when a current of air is driven against it. Whether the current comes from one side or the other, or from one end or the other, or whether it strikes the upper or the under side of the cardboard, the effect is equally unexpected. The wing-model beats the air, and is even drawn, in certain circumstances, in the direction from which the current proceeds.

In other words, it appears that the wind actually exerts an attractive influence upon a current surface of this kind, and herein, Bertelli thinks, is to be found an explanation of the singular power of the bird to maintain its position, without evident muscular effort, even in the face of powerful winds. One of the lessons graphically taught by these experiments is that by giving the proper curves to the exposed surfaces the size of the wings of aeroplanes may be very greatly reduced. It remains to find mathematical formulae corresponding to the effects demonstrated by Signor Bertelli. The problem is not unlike those involved in the explanation of the power of an ascending jet of water to keep a ball balanced and suspended in the air, or that of the curious curves imparted to a baseball as it darts from the hand of the pitcher across the plate.

* * *

All of these phenomena are of such a nature that they never would have been discovered by a priori reasoning. Existing facts compelling their own recognition have called for an explanation, and it is the same with the unlooked-for effects produced by the winds and air-currents upon wing-shaped surfaces. Nature always knows what she is about, and there can be no doubt that if man is ever to fly he must first find out the way in which nature renders flight possible to those creatures who are born with the proper apparatus for taking advantage of the facilities she offers.

GARRETT P. SERVISS.

Men and Measures in England Discussed by an M. P.

R. C. Lehmann on the Adjournment of Parliament, the Results of the Session, and the Personalities It Has Brought to the Fore.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 1, 1906.—The season is over, London is journalistically supposed to be empty, and even the House of Commons, submitting to the universal desire for a change, is about to close its doors and to scatter its 670 members over the four quarters of the globe. To be sure the session is not really at an end. This is a democratic Parliament, the members of which are imbued with a desire for hard work and a determination to carry out to its fullest extent the mandate intrusted to them by the country. They will, therefore, meet again on the 23d of October and sit till within a few days of Christmas in order to work at those bills which the exigencies of time have prevented them from completing up to the present. But unquestionably the most important part of the session is past and the Government presents itself before the bar of public opinion for judgment upon its record of achievement. How, then, does the Government stand?

If we are to believe the hack orators of the Conservative Party and some of their faithful organs in the press, there never was a Government so ineffective and so utterly lost to all sense of decency. The army, we are told, has been destroyed, the navy has been enfeebled, and the empire generally has received a series of staggering blows which will inevitably produce its ruin. The Church of England, moreover, has been placed in peril, and true religion, having been banished from the schools, is about to disappear finally from the country. Such are the denunciations which many an apoplectic Colonel and many a jolly red-faced Squire and not a few plump, well-fed parsons are showering upon the ears of such audiences as can be induced to listen to them. The audiences applaud, but they are not convinced. They go about their usual business with perfect equanimity, collect (or pay) their rents, marry off their daughters, preach their sermons with every usual variety of tediousness, and show no disposition whatever to abandon a country from which, if their spokesmen were worthy of credit, they ought to be flying at the very first opportunity.

The truth is that the Government has done very well. It was placed in power to do certain work and (which is perhaps even more important) to remedy certain mischiefs brought upon the country by the Conservatives. The work is being done, the mischiefs are in process of removal, and the country on the whole is fairly satisfied with those whom it placed in high office.

From the welter of debate and the turmoil of our Parliamentary proceedings, so far as they have gone, three figures emerge with special distinction. First is the Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. His speech before the Inter-Parliamentary Union has marked him out as a man who understands his countrymen and can express in a brilliant phrase what they have in their minds, and it has increased the enthusiastic devotion which is felt for him by the members of the Liberal Party. Nothing indeed is more remarkable in the politics of the day than the mastery which the Prime Minister has obtained over the affections of his supporters and the respect of the men of all parties throughout the country. It is recognized that during the South African war, when the light of Liberalism burned low and the ancient ideals of the party seemed to be overwhelmed by the furious tide of jingoism that poured in upon us from Johannesburg and Birmingham, it was Sir Henry who, with unfaltering courage and sagacity, maintained the unequal fight and kept the flag flying.

Since then the feelings of his countrymen have changed, and when the new Government was formed it was realized that of all the Liberal leaders Sir Henry alone was qualified to be Prime Minister. In the House of Commons at the present moment his supremacy is unquestioned. He has not the impetuosity or the fire of Mr. Chamberlain, but he has a solidity of character and a genial shrewdness which nature has denied to the chief of the tariff reformers. Mr. Arthur Balfour surpasses him in the dexterity of his dialetics, but Sir Henry has humor, common sense, and a force of conviction which no one can attribute to Mr. Balfour. Sir Henry can abate a pompous gentleman or mitigate a bore or stave off the brilliant and impassioned assault of a rhetorician with perfect courtesy and deadly effect. He cannot always be in the House of Commons, for Lady Campbell-Bannerman is seriously ill and a great part of Sir Henry's short leisure is spent at her bedside; but when he is in his place on the front bench his presence makes itself felt at once. He is, in fact, the greatest personal asset of the Government and the party both in the House and in the country at large.

The second is the Minister of Education, Mr. Augustine Birrell, and the third is the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Winston Churchill. Of Mr. Birrell, as a writer of great versatility and charm, you in America probably know as much as his own countrymen. His delightful essays and his literary biographies have been read by thousands who have never heard his voice or submitted to the charm of his agreeable personality. But Mr. Birrell has always been much more than a literary man. To begin with, he has been a barrister in good practice, so highly considered that he was appointed to deliver lectures to law students on the difficult subject of trusts. Until 1900, when the khaki flood overwhelmed him and many another good man, he had sat in the House of Commons as a private member and had earned a great reputation as a witty and accomplished speaker. He has since been President of the National Liberal Federation, and has been able to steer a true course in times of storm and darkness. Now he is Minister of Education, and as such has had to bear, practically alone and unaided, the brunt of the session's work. For many a weary week he has sat confronting an opposition which, it must be remembered, was not confined to the Conservative benches.

During all this time of stress and trial he has preserved an unfailing good humor and an alertness of mind which were proof against all the weariness of incessant iteration and survived even through the barren theological controversies on the Educational bill, of which Mr. Birrell was the official author and guardian. On Monday last he had his reward. The bill was down for its third reading, and when the time came for Mr. Birrell to wind up the debate previous to the division there was a great muster of members to hear him. Hitherto Mr. Birrell had dealt in cool reason, pleasant humor, and occasional chaff. On this occasion he cast off his fetters and in passage after passage of high and impassioned oratory appealed to the House on behalf of his bill and for the children for whom it was designed. The effort was a great one and made a profound impression upon the House. A few minutes after Mr. Birrell had sat down the bill had passed its third reading by a great majority of votes and had been sent up to the House of Lords for the next and more perilous stage of its parliamentary career.

Yesterday it was the turn of Mr. Winston Churchill. This young gentleman—he is not yet thirty-two years old—has succeeded in riveting the attention and exciting the interest of men. As a son of Lord Randolph Churchill, he started in public life with many advantages, but his natural abilities have been of greater use to him than any adventitious aids given by his birth. His father was the creator, and for many years the idol, of the Tory democracy. He flung himself furiously against the ramparts of obstinacy, stupidity, and aristocratic privilege which are the ordinary defences of his party. For a long time he carried everything before him, but at last, in a moment of rashness, he was thrust back and shattered. He lived on for some years, but his career was over and in the end ill health came upon him and a premature death carried him off. Had he lived on in the enjoyment of health he would probably have been acclaimed as a leader by the Liberals whom he had so often denounced and foiled, for at heart he was a democrat with the fullest popular sympathies. Now his son has appeared and seems destined to complete the father's career.

Winston Churchill has been a soldier, a war correspondent, a novelist; he has written an admirably lucid account of Lord Kitchener's Soudan campaign, and has denounced in scathing terms that great General's desecration of the Mahdi's tomb and his callousness both toward the enemy's wounded and his own. He has been a Conservative member of Parliament, but he had all his father's democratic sympathies and he was a convinced free trader. Thus it came about that when Mr. Chamberlain opened his fight for protection Mr. Winston Churchill crossed the floor of the House and enrolled himself in the ranks of the Liberals. When the Liberal Government was formed he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, an office which, though it does not carry Cabinet rank, is almost of equal importance, for since the Secretary of State, Lord Elgin, is in the House of Lords, it falls upon Mr. Winston Churchill to represent the department and to explain its policy in the House of Commons.

Yesterday he laid before the House a statement of the new constitution which is to be granted to the Transvaal. This constitution has been for the past few weeks the subject of many hopes and fears. A deputation of so-called progressives from the Transvaal has come over to protest against it in advance, and all the financial magnates, whose schemes have been the curse of South Africa, have been passing through fits of terror at the idea that the Boers might perhaps obtain such a share of power and influence as their numbers entitled them to. They were forced to admit—for there it stood in plain black and white—that the treaty of Vereeniging promised the Transvaal a representative government. All they could say was that the present time was not propitious, with a hint that no time within the next few years would be more favorable.

Fortunately the Government has disregarded these fears. The scheme unfolded by Mr. Churchill in a speech of perfect tone and temper comes to this: Acting on the report of a commission which has investigated the subject on the spot, the Government will immediately issue letters patent establishing self-government in the Transvaal. There is to be a Legislative Assembly consisting of sixty-nine members elected by single-member constituencies arranged on the basis of numbers provided by the adult male voters resident therein. I mention this as opposed to the population basis which is the rule in this country. A population basis in the Transvaal would, it is alleged, bear hardly on the British, who are mainly bachelors congregated in the Rand, and would give an undue advantage to the Boers, who are mainly married men with families. Every British subject (except soldiers and officers of the garrison) who has reached the age of twenty-one and has resided for six months in the Transvaal is to be entitled to a vote. To the Rand, in which there is an enormous British preponderance, thirty-three seats will be allotted; Pretoria, in which the forces are more evenly balanced, is to have six seats, while the rest of the Transvaal, in which the Boers predominate, will have thirty. The Speaker, on his election to the chair, will vacate his seat. No distinction will be made between the British language and the Dutch, and every orator will be allowed to sway his audience with the language he happens to prefer.

So far, as you will agree, the constitution is thoroughly democratic. Now, however, comes an element which it is not easy to defend. There is to be a second chamber consisting of fifteen members nominated in the first instance by the Crown, i. e., by the Home Government, any vacancies that may occur in it being filled up by the Governor of the Transvaal, acting on the advice of the Transvaal Government. This chamber, however, is not to be a permanent one. It is to exist merely during the term of the first Legislative Assembly (that is for five years) and that Assembly is to design a scheme for an elective second chamber which is to succeed the nominated one.

At this point Mr. Churchill turned to deal with the question of Chinese labor, and it may be said at once that his pronouncement on the subject gave deep satisfaction to those who in the House and the country have fought against this hateful addition to the troubles of the Transvaal. The letters patent granting the constitution will fix a date (probably a year hence) when the regulations by which the Chinese have been imported will be abrogated. The constitution will further contain a clause stipulating in distinct terms "that no law will be assented to (by the King) which sanctions any conditions of service or residence of a servile character."

At this a great burst of cheering came from the Liberals. They have gained their point, and Chinese slavery is to be brought to an end. Mr. Churchill referred at some length to plans for encouraging the supply of Kaffir labor for the mines and for making an experiment in the direction of white labor, but with these I need not detain you. He ended his speech, as he began it, with a powerful appeal for the co-operation of all parties in the great work of establishing the new constitution. This co-operation he was not destined to receive. One after another the spokesmen of the Opposition arose and denounced the scheme. Mr. Balfour, indeed, outdid his colleagues in the fury and recklessness of his invective. When he sat down only a minute was left before the debate would come automatically to an end. This fraction of time the Prime Minister seized. He sprang to his feet and his voice rang through the crowded House: "I wish to say only one thing," he cried, "and it is this: In all my parliamentary career I have never heard a more unworthy, a more mischievous, or a more unpatriotic speech."

After the word "unworthy," however, only the immediate neighbors of Sir Henry heard what he said. The Tories yelled protestations, the Liberals cheered enthusiastically, and so, in a state of high excitement, we trooped into the division lobbies and by a huge majority gave our approval to this charter of freedom for the Transvaal.

R. C. LEHMANN, M. P.

Not to Be Balked

A DISTINGUISHED educator of Boston, who once visited a Western college during examination week, was, for some reason or other, not asked to address the students, as he had expected he would be. In chapel he was merely requested to lead in prayer, which he did in this wise:

"Be pleased, Father in Heaven, to guide the steps of the President of this college. Thou knowest that he was a classmate of Thy servant, a graduate of the class of '84, taking high honors. Thine eye hath looked with favor upon the happy choice that resulted in his appointment, with the consent of the Trustees, as the head of this institution. Thou knowest that the students of this college ought to look upon him as a friend as well as their President. Thou knowest that Thy servant is well pleased with the high standards of scholarship here prevailing and with the righteousness and loyalty of the students."

Finally, to the intense delight of the students, the visitor concluded his prayer as follows:

"And I thank Thee for this opportunity to address the students of this college."

He Followed Style

THE press agent of a successful farce produced during the past Winter tells of his experience with the compositors of a paper in Chicago who persisted in "boiling down" the advertising matter submitted to them.

The press agent had written for one of the Chicago dailies a poetical "ad," reading as follows:

"From half-past eight till half-past ten
You laugh and laugh and laugh again."

To the indignation of the advertising man, the compositor set up the advertisement thus:

"From 8:30 till 10:30
You laugh and laugh and laugh again."

SONGS OF SCHOOL DAYS

By J. W. FOLEY

Illustrations by Florence England Nosworthy

The Mother's Unerring Eye

"U TAIK URE SHOOZE ANN STOCKENS OFF."

SUMTIMES ure muther tels u not to go
in swimmen but u think sheel neavur no
ann so ure offle temted ann u sitt
beside the crick ann uz u think uv it
u taik ure shooze ann stockens off ann then
ure shurt ann pance ann uther cloase ann wenn
uve got um off ann heer the boys all say
how worm ann fine the wotter is tooday
u kannt rezisst altho it is a sinn
to prommis hur u woant ann then go in.

ann then u dive heddfurst ann sea how far
that u kan swim inunder ann u are
haffway acrost befoar u sho ure hedd
ann bring sum mudd up jusst to sho to redd
too prov u reeched the bottum ann u sho
um how to flote uppon ure back uno
ann neavur hardly moove ure arms at awl
ann thenn u splash ann maik a wotterfall
bi slappen on the wotter ann befoar
u no itts time to go back hoam wuns moar.

ann wenn u get back hoam u bring in wood
ann doo the choars ann tri to be so good
ure muther getts susspishus ann she feals
ure hare ann if itts damp u ete ure meels
a stannden up for kwite a wile ann redd
sedd wuns he gott his shurt on rong ann sedd
he tride to tel his muther how it kame
to be on rong but got lickt jusst the saim
ann hennry beamus sedd it goze to sho
ure sin wil alwus find u owt uno.

"URE MUTHER GETTS SUSSPISHUS ANN SHE FEALS URE HARE."

News and Views of Foreign Events

Emperor William on Paris Gossip---Side Lights on the Austro-German Intervention Scheme--Tragedy of a Lost Coast Line---Continental Comment on England's Reduced Naval Programme

The Kaiser Has a Talk with the Chocolate Man

M. GASTON MENIER, he of chocolate fame and epicurean posters, has returned to Paris from a cruise on board his yacht Ariane. He has returned the hero of an encounter with the German Kaiser, who imperially entertained him on board the Hamburg off Bergen.

Nothing that Kaiser Wilhelm can say, especially to a Frenchman, is indifferent to Frenchmen, and M. Menier's interview has made as much sensation as that of the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau. Not that the Emperor said much that M. Menier is willing to repeat. But the crumbs of his conversation are eagerly picked up. The Ariane met the steamship Hamburg, with the Kaiser on board, off Bergen, on July 8 last. A pinnace was immediately sent out to the yacht at 9 o'clock in the morning, bearing a welcome from the Emperor and a message informing M. Menier of his Majesty's wish to call upon him. The Kaiser arrived on the yacht two hours later, and remained an hour and a half, almost his first words being an expression of deep regret at the death of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. He "sympathized with the country which had lost such a man."

The Kaiser, talking French all the time, showed that he knew Paris and its latest fashions or fads to his finger tips. He discussed the theatre hat question with much interest, and proved an uncompromising opponent of big millinery. He did not talk much politics, but did not avoid them. On the contrary, touching upon the Franco-German incident of last year, he said that "his intentions had been misunderstood and misconstrued," and accused the press in the matter, though without specifying whether he meant the press of any particular country. Incidentally he inveighed against journalists in general, because they pretend to be universal men, and decide a hundred and one questions without expert knowledge.

The same evening M. Menier and his party dined on board the Hamburg with the Kaiser, who proved a delightful host. Rare orchids brought from Germany were given to the ladies, and the band played only French tunes. The guests remained until 11, the Kaiser talking with them on a score of subjects, from naval questions, the late war, and Japan, to art, literature, science, and Paris fashions. The Ariane sailed northward on the morrow. A few days later, on her way homeward, she again passed the Kaiser, who signaled from the Hamburg, "Au revoir and pleasant journey."

Norfolk-Mowbray Case

INTEREST is being revived in England over the pressing of Lord Mowbray's claim to the earldom of Norfolk, for the title has been held by the Howards since the Middle Ages. The Duke of Norfolk, the present holder, is, of course, the premier peer of the realm, and were Lord Mowbray to succeed in his claim, the title of Earl Marshal would pass away from the Howards for all time.

As most people are aware, the Duke of Norfolk is the head of the Catholics in England. He does not figure much in society, for he is of a reclusive nature. He prefers to dress like any ordinary man of business, and his tastes in every direction are simplicity itself. In fact, he hardly looks the holder of such an important title, which possibly gave rise to a little episode that took place in a Catholic church not far removed from the London Strand a short time ago.

As the congregation was passing out, a verger stood at the door with an offertory plate, and in passing the Duke dropped in a handful of sovereigns. As he did not look like a rich man, the verger ran after him, and asked him if he had not made a mistake. "I think not," replied the Duke. "At all events, we'll let the mistake pass this time." When he was first married, "'way back in the seventies," he went to Brompton Oratory in a hansom, and was so absent-minded that he forgot to order the carriage in which the bridal party were to leave after the service.

Swiss Vandals at Work

AMERICAN sojourners in Switzerland who have for some time noticed the way in which enterprising advertising agencies have been "posting up" the Alps, will appreciate the following letter written by Ernst Zahn of Göschenen, a member of the Ligue pour la Conservation de la Suisse Pittoresque:

"In our so beautiful land, Heaven is, alas! ever-increasingly disfigured in all kinds of ways. How good it is that here and there a protest from abroad, and especially from England, excites attention. No lover of nature can fail sincerely to lament that the mountain railways are gradually becoming a national plague. The Zinal Railway is one of the objectional projects opposed by many Swiss, who cannot see in railways the source of every blessing.

"Equally injurious and a real danger to the scenery of a whole district is the line which is planned from Göschenen to Andermatt, and, in spite of all our resistance, unfortunately obtained a concession some time ago. Andermatt is not four miles from Göschenen. A splendid road leads thither through the imposing ravine of the Schöllenen over the world-renowned Devil's Bridge and through the Urnerloch. In the frenzy of speculation and inspired by the patriotism of the purse, ("Sackpatriotismus,") the hotel keepers seek to build a railway through this ravine, disfiguring the scenery and desecrating its majesty and solitude."

Costly Blue Books

A SELECT committee of the House of Commons has just discovered that there is practically no limit placed to the expense incurred by those who issue Blue Books and other Government documents. It appears from the committee's report that no less a sum than £456,852, including cost of paper, was spent in 1904-5, against £448,278 in 1903-4.

Of this enormous sum £363,490 went on documents for departmental purposes and stationery office publications, and £93,362 on papers presented to Parliament, including votes and proceedings and journals of the House of Commons, bills, acts, debates, and command papers.

Of the Parliamentary papers, strictly speaking, 2,670,000 copies were printed, of which 1,460,000 were distributed to Parliament and the departments and 750,000 were sold. Thus, 460,000 were left in reserve, probably half of which "will be sold for waste paper."

The committee recommends that the contracts now existing between various printers and different committees of the Government be terminated, and that the Controller of the Stationery Office be appointed the printer of all public documents.

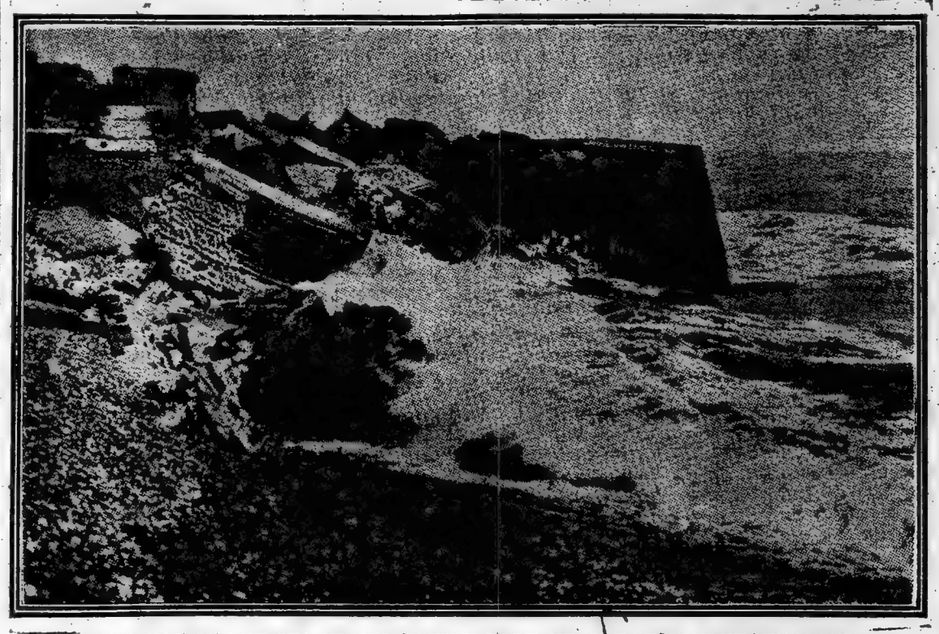

ADVANCE OF THE SEA UPON LANGTRY FORT NEAR EASTBOURNE, ENGLAND.

England's Shores Being Devoured by the Sea

THERE is nothing new in the fact that the shores of England are gradually being swallowed up by the sea, and that waves now roll over some villages which two or three centuries ago were on dry land. Nor is it new that the British Government from time to time has taken measures to stop the erosion and has delegated work to that effect to various commercial and industrial bodies. Between 1851 and 1863 the British Admiralty alone expended $110,000 without satisfactory results. In 1867 the British Board of Trade undertook to supervise the work, but has been unable to do much on account of lack of funds. In the meantime the relentless sea has continued to encroach. In Yorkshire, especially, from Bridlington for a distance of thirty miles, the sea has in the last ten years absorbed thousands of acres of valuable land. The effect has been the same in Essex and in Kent.

There are certain points on the coast where the encroaching sea has left a tragic and romantic spectacle. The cliffs at the seaside resorts of Hornsea and Withernsea, in Yorkshire, have completely collapsed. Within the last ten years the chalk cliffs at Beachy Head, Sussex, have been torn asunder and pulverized for a hundred yards inland. On a cliff in Norfolk stands the solitary tower of a ruined church, whose congregation once came from numerous villages which are now beneath the sea. But possibly the most tragic scene of all is that presented just beyond Eastbourne, where Fort Langtry is situated. The sea has beaten down part of the outer defenses of the fort, great masses of brickwork falling in every direction—more effectually shattered than could have been done by the explosion of twelve-inch shells.

All this was brought out at the first meeting held at Westminster the other day of the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion. At subsequent sittings an attempt will be made to fix the responsibility of permitting the continued encroachments of the sea and to suggest legislation by which the Board of Trade may be empowered with the use of sufficient funds to stop the calamity.

German Colonial Activity

A GROUP of Berlin financiers has leased the Island of Chiloe from the Chilean Government for fifty years for the purpose of opening it to commerce and agriculture. The financiers have also purchased a 3,000-ton steamer of the same name as the island from the firm of Diedrichsen of Kiel. This steamer will carry a heavy cargo of coal, provisions, agricultural implements, machines, and portable houses for the intended German colony, members of which, consisting of mechanics and agriculturalists, are being asked to sign two years' contracts. The climate of the island, which is only separated from the main shore by a narrow channel, is said to be healthful and free from epidemics. The land is particularly suited for the cultivation of corn and vegetables, as well as for sheep farming. Should the colony prove successful, the German Government will ask Chile for permission to establish a coaling station on the island.

The banking firm of Hessner of Berlin has sent a commission to Fez to request the Moorish Government to cede her part in the State Bank to a syndicate of German bankers. In Tangier it is denied that the German Government has anything to do with the enterprise. In the meantime efforts are being made under the direction of British, French, and Spanish shareholders to get the State Bank into working order, as nothing can be done toward establishing the much-needed police force until the bank is able to provide the funds.

Zeal of a Midi Mayor

CURIOUSLY imaginative people are those who live in the south of France—how curiously imaginative they are the late Alphonse Daudet in his Tartarin series has left most charming records. The cockles of the French writer's heart would have been agitated with glee could he have lived to hear this story about the zealous Mayor of Montirat, in the little town of Tarn, of the Midi. This Mayor has just been dismissed by the Ministry of the Interior for being overzealous in the cause of repopulation.

To be sure, his zeal was only on paper. He evidently worked with the best of intentions, and with a most sympathetic regard for the tranquillity of the citizens within his jurisdiction. When the last census papers came in he thought he would not trouble the inhabitants of Montirat with them, and filled every one up himself, duly signing each householder's name. While busy at this self-imposed task he reflected that France is threatened with depopulation. Thereupon he began adding to each family a boy here and a girl there, and occasionally twins. By the time he had done the population of Montirat had increased by about 100 souls.

The Government has refrained from prosecuting the Mayor with a Southern imagination for forgery, and has merely taken his office from him.

Two pigeons flew on board the Bibby Liner Derbyshire when about fifty miles southwest of Ushant on July 5, and on the leg of one which was caught was a ring marked "G. H. S., 1904."

French and German Views of British Disarmament

THE announcement of important reductions in the British naval programme is regarded with distrust in Germany and with benevolent skepticism in France. The German Government has placed itself on record that it will only take part in the next Hague Conference on condition that the question of limiting armaments should not be raised. Consequently there is no political party in Germany with the exception of the Socialists which advocates a reduction. At the present time Germany, it is maintained, cannot reduce her armed forces, either on land or on sea. Her geographical position will not permit of it, and the burden of cost which her armaments impose is a trifle compared with the cost of a disastrous war, the inevitable result of inadequate preparation.

If England, says the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, really desires other nations to begin the process of disarmament, let her lead the way by reducing her naval budget to the level of that of the power next below her. Germany would then believe that England is serious. With her naval budget reduced to the level of that of France, England would still have an enormous lead of other maritime powers.

The Leipziger Tageblatt, one of the leading Pan-German organs, says that to order three Dreadnoughts and then to talk of reduction of armaments is official hypocrisy.

Le Temps of Paris, commenting upon the subjects, presents conservative French attitude as follows: "When members of the British or French Parliament take an engagement to work for the reduction of armaments and to create a movement of public opinion in that direction, their promises are not vain, because in both countries Parliament really holds sovereign power; but when, on the contrary, the same engagement is taken by members of the Reichstag, what is it worth?

"In France the Chamber does what it wills. In Germany it does what the Emperor wills, or, more exactly, the Emperor does what he wills, whether Parliament likes it or not. What, then, do they signify, these pacifist 'jeu de paume' oaths, when some of those who make them bring the reality of power and responsibility, and others only fictions? Our pacifists will keep their word and begin their propaganda, and some fine morning, as during the Morocco business, they will find that their foreign colleagues have lagged behind, and that we are playing the game of military enfeeblement alone. 'Grand merci!'

"Doubtless Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has not thought of all that. He has abandoned himself to the inspirations of his own kind and honest spirit. As a man he was in the right, as a Prime Minister he was in the wrong. For the Golden Age is not yet come."

Duc d'Orleans's Plight

PRINCE LOUIS PHILIPPE ROBERT, Duc d'Orléans, son of the late Comte de Paris, the Bourbon-Orléans Pretender to the throne of France, is again in trouble. He has been asked to curtail his visit to Ostend, lest his presence there should endanger the entente between France and Belgium. This is probably the most severe blow which the sensibilities of the Prince have ever received.

Every year he has repaired to Belgian territory, and there, either at Ostend, in the Summer, or in Brussels, in Winter time, gathered together around him the tattered remnants of the old Royalists of France.

It was on Belgian territory in the Spring of 1898 where he prepared to descend upon France in an automobile in case the military coup d'état, which was to have followed President Faure's funeral, proved successful; and from Belgian territory twice every year—sometimes oftener—he has issued an appeal to the French people, to inform them that they are suffering great wrongs, from which he, as their King, can relieve them.

Rostand's Barnyard Idyll

EDMOND ROSTAND of "Cyrano de Bergerac" fame, feels extremely nervous about the chances of success of an idyll of the French barnyard which he has been writing for the elder Coquelin. Those who have heard the play read or had its theme demonstrated to them by the author in his usual picturesque phrasing and pointed, sweeping gestures, admit that the incidents in the lives of barnyard fowls are painted with a master hand. Still, a Paris audience, particularly that of the Théâtre de la Gaité, has ever been the despair of playwrights who have tried to pin it down to a criterion of approbation.

The new play is called "Chantecler," and this is the plot: In a huge barnyard a superb cock is king over all he surveys. Every day at dawn he sings his song of triumph, and he believes that if he were to fail to sing, the sun would not appear. Now, when a cock is in love he cannot sing. The cock—the part, of course, is Coquelin's—falls in love with a guinea fowl, his voice goes, and the sun rises as usual, putting the hero of the barnyard to shame, and making him the laughing stock of all the other birds.

Edmond Rostand Describing His Barnyard Play.

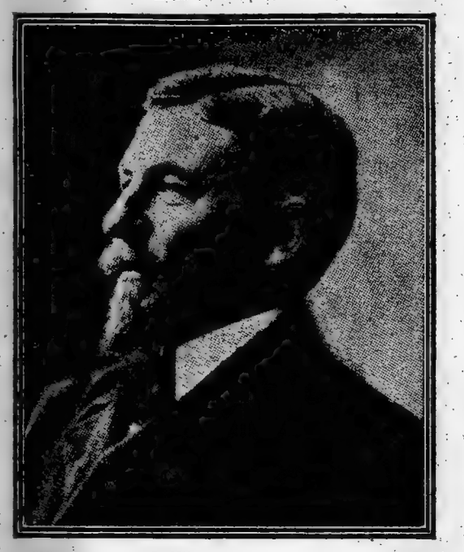

Duke of Orleans, Who Has Been Requested to Leave Ostend.

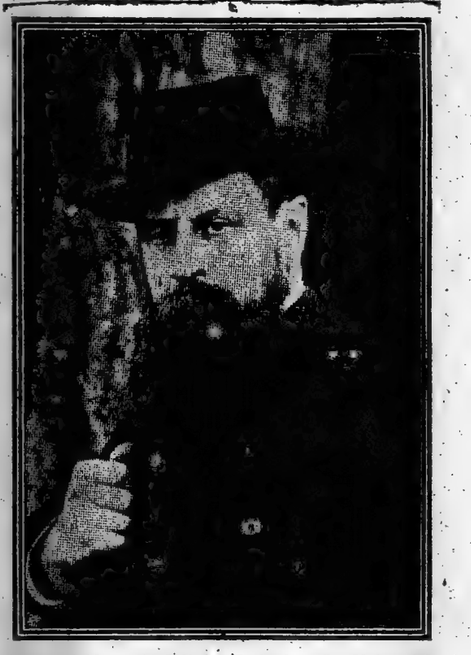

Duke of Norfolk, Whose Dukedom Is Claimed by Lord Mowbray.

The Passing of Monsieur de Paris

AS there is a majority in the French Deputies united for the abolition of capital punishment, it is quite conceivable that a law expressing this majority's sentiment will shortly be passed in France. In anticipation of such a law the Committee of Ways and Means has just voted to abolish the estimates for the salary and expenses of the public executioner, which amount to $3,400 a year. Since the abolition of the guillotine in the Place de la Roquette three or four years ago no executions have taken place in Paris, although the executioner himself has had plenty to do in the provinces.

For many years the office of Monsieur de Paris as it was called, was held by M. Deibler, who might occasionally be seen traveling about France in pursuit of his gruesome duty. His clothes, a long black frockcoat; his face and expression, pale and sombre, all seemed in charming accord with his profession. Scaffoldings of the guillotine were always kept at places of execution. But M. Deibler alone kept the axe, (la veuve—the widow—French criminals call it,) which he carried about with him in a black Turkish morocco case. Since his demise the burden of office has fallen upon his son, M. Anatole Deibler, who prefers to be known simply as M. Anatole. The few people who know him in Paris say that he is glad that capital punishment is to be abolished, although it deprives him of his profession. But old Deibler saved his salary and increased it through real estate transactions. So the son is quite well off.

At present M. Anatole is in Switzerland, and his little house at Auteuil, which belonged to his late father, the profession having long been in the family, is bolted and barred, and only intimates are allowed even to look through the peephole in the gate.

Bluejackets from the ships of the Australian squadrons are permitted to travel free on the New Zealand railways, as the Government considers that their talk of the country when they return home will attract immigrants.

* * *

The statistical officer of the London County Council has prepared a return which shows that the total net debt of London on March 31, 1905, was £103,237,454. The debt of the Metropolitan Water Board is responsible for an increase of £37,476,522. Of the debt £48,297,619, or 46.8 per cent., was in respect of tramways and other revenue-producing services.

Concerning the Story of Austro-German Intervention

THE conclusions drawn from the meeting of the German and Austrian Kaisers at Schönbrunn by Alexandre Ular and the Novoe Vremya and the Rossia of St. Petersburg are questioned in certain quarters. The nature of the "Alleged Austro-German Pact to Aid the Czar" was explained in these columns last week.

The Rossia's article stating that the Austro-Hungarian Government and the German Government were prepared to intervene provided the Russian Institution asked aid to maintain its autocracy should be considered in the light of the status of that paper and in view of its relation to the Russian Government. The article in question appeared on July 20. On June 9 a confidential circular was sent out by the Russian Ministry of the Interior to the various Russian Governors asserting that the Government had taken steps to provide a medium through which authoritative official news might alone be circulated. The circular contained these paragraphs:

"With this end in view, an agreement has been made with Actual State Councilor Voeikof and Capt. Briskorno of the Guards, retired, the proprietors of the journal Rossia, published in St. Petersburg, in accordance with which the said newspaper shall, on and after June 8, be enlarged to the usual size of political journals, and shall, moreover, be made a medium for the publication of all matters relating to projects of law, acts, intentions, and measures of the Government and the representatives of authority, under the immediate control and active co-operation of the bureau for the periodic press, dependent on the Central Bureau for the Regulation of Printed Publications.

"In directing the special attention of your Excellency to the said significance of the leading articles and the information relating to general questions and events of the day published in this journal, I urgently desire your Excellency to address all information to which it may appear to you necessary or desirable to give publicity through the medium of the Rossia to the Central Bureau for Printed Publications section for the press."

This circular appears to bestow authority on the article which appeared in the Rossia of July 20. At any rate, the Social Democrats of the late Duma, the Peasants' Union, the Social Revolutionaries, the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party, and the Russian Railway Union consider the article authoritative and official. Representatives of these bodies drew up and issued to the peasants of Russia a manifesto dated July 30. In this manifesto, which is a fierce rhetorical appeal to the peasants to take up arms against the national and local authorities, occurs this passage:

"Our Government has gone to such lengths that the Austrian and German Emperors have placed their troops at the disposal of the Czar's Government for war with the Russian people. This is clearly conspiracy with foreigners against the Fatherland. This is a state of treason on the part of the Government. This is a betrayal of the Fatherland. Down with the illegal Government! No one has a right to submit to it, and it is criminal to execute its decrees."

London Motor Omnibus Panic

THE panic aroused in the early Victorian era against the substitution of railways for coaches, and in the seventies against that of gas for sperm and kerosene oil, is being revived in a perfect storm of abuse against the attempt in London to substitute motor omnibuses for the old-fashioned two-in-'an' 'bus. Just as in the thirties of the last century it was solemnly declared that vegetation and animal life would be annihilated by the twin plagues of smoke and dust, so now Prof. Sir James Dewar gravely tells the Londoners that the motor omnibuses will fill the lungs with the poisonous fumes of sulphur and carbon dioxide.

Nor is he alone against the innovation. Sir Edward Henry, the Commissioner of Police, bolsters up the argument with statistics. He proves by his figures that accidents are of more frequent occurrence than in the old times and that public property has been greatly injured by the motor omnibuses—lampposts carried away, curbing torn up, sidewalks invaded, and even the fronts of shops and dwellings occasionally torn open and the sacred interiors revealed to gaping crowds. Among the fatalities on his list are the records of several persons who are said to have died from heart disease brought on by excessive speed.

Londoners in general are rallying to the standards of these defenders of archaic customs. Not so the press, which sagely remarks that if the present motor omnibus companies cannot overcome the ills which their vehicles are accused of bearing, others will be found with more improved motor cars and more skillful chauffeurs. "Make no mistake," says the press, "The eyes of the world are upon us. The motor omnibus has come to stay."

To Prohibit Juvenile Smoking

THE Select Committee of the British House of Lords, among other legislation recommended for the suppressing of juvenile smoking in England, has decided to accept and present to the House a measure drawn up by Sir Ralph Littler, of which the principal provisions are as follows:

"Every person who knowingly sells any description of cigarettes to any child under the age of 16 shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding 40s. for the first offense, and not exceeding £5 for any subsequent offense.

"Every child under the age of 16 who shall be found in possession of cigarettes or found smoking tobacco in any form shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty of not exceeding 40s. for each offense, and shall be subject to the provisions of the Youthful Offenders' act, 1901."

To these the committee thinks the following additions desirable:

"Police constables should be empowered to stop all youths apparently under 16 seen smoking in any public place, and they should also be allowed to confiscate any tobacco found upon them.

"Local authorities should be allowed to extend some of these powers to park keepers, schoolmasters, and others by means of by-laws.

"Some provision should exempt children who are genuinely employed by their fathers to fetch tobacco for them."

When opening a miniature rifle range at Boothby Hall, Grantham, the other day, Gen. Baden-Powell said his initials meant "Be Prepared," and that was his motto.

Refused an Entry to the Promised Land

One of the Tragic Phases of Ellis Island---Turned Back from Liberty's Gateway.

YOU can run the entire scale of human emotion in the deportation division in the big Federal building on Ellis Island. But for the asking you will hear stories of hardship and disappointment that have the power to seek out an unpetrified corner of a heart of flint and to cause that strange lump to rise in the throat.

The Government ferryboat Ellis Island leaves the Barge Office on the hour and soon glides into its slip in front of the big red building across from the Battery. A sea of eager, expectant faces peer down at you from the roof garden of the building. Friends and relatives are expected, and a great cry goes up from the roof as the passengers begin to walk ashore. Families are to be united and made happy after a separation of many years; sweethearts are to be joined who before had the great Atlantic between them.

Yet in this great sea of faces above are many who will never set foot on American soil, save to come and go from the little island controlled by Uncle Sam.

* * *

Those aliens who do not qualify physically and mentally—and often morally—are not permitted to remain in this country. They must go back to the land from which their long journey began. The Immigration Department presents a strict examination for the aliens, and they must pass letter-perfect in every subject if they would come under the protection of this Government. Those who do not satisfactorily pass the examinations are detained as "undesirables," and after a sojourn of a few days in the deportation division, are returned to Europe, at the expense of the steamship company responsible for their crossing the Atlantic.

A complete record is kept of this undesirable alien element, and it is stated that an average of 1,000 aliens are monthly refused admission to this country and are compelled to journey back to the land from which they came.

The study of immigration in all its varying departments is highly interesting; but to locate the human interest side of the subject you must climb the stairs in the big red building on Ellis Island and interview these poor unfortunates known as "undesirables."

Many of them had for years saved a few pennies each day, denying themselves even the bare necessities of life, in order to realise the price of a steerage ticket to this mystical land of wealth. The cost of the ticket meant many a supperless night. Then with light hearts and an abundance of ambition they traveled across the ocean, to find another cup of bitter disappointment awaiting them, filled to the brim by watchful immigration officials.

A little Russian boy, ill-shapen and pale from long suffering, was found packed in among a number of his fellow-countrymen in a large room on the upper floor of the immigration building. The bent piece of humanity could not have been more than 16 years old, and yet his pain-pinched features made him appear much older. He was eager to talk of his shattered hopes and to tell his story of bitter disappointment.

Less than two months ago this boy left the town of Kishinef in Russia. He could not make a living at home because he was a cripple and too weak to go into the fields. No one wanted to look on him, for his bent and twisted figure was unsightly to the superstitious peasants. Other children would cry after him and taunt him with his deformity. A deep sadness came into the life of the little fellow and he had given up all hope of ever wringing one moment of happiness out of life.

Then a letter written by an uncle arrived from America. This letter told of the great opportunities awaiting those who should hasten across the ocean. The hunchbacked boy read the letter over and over again, every word sinking deep into his memory. Through years of toil his parents had saved a sum sufficient to send the little fellow to America. They willingly gave up their all in the hope that their crippled son should find a place with his uncle. The uncle's address was written at the end of the letter, and with this the hunchbacked boy started on the long voyage.

When the big liner steamed slowly past the Statue of Liberty the boy stood on the forward deck, his eyes feasting on the beautiful scene. In a provincial dialect, hardly intelligible to one speaking Russian, the little fellow described his emotions on sighting the shores of America:

"I stood at the front of the ship with several of my fellow-countrymen, who, like me, were bound for America. As we came closer to the shore my joy knew no bounds. I was soon to be in a land where my race is not persecuted. I heard of this gold that could be had for the asking, and I longed to gather some of it and return to my old parents in Russia. Now they tell me I must return home, for they cannot find my uncle, and, furthermore, cripples like me are not wanted here."

Tears came into the cripple's eyes as he looked up appealingly to the knot of visitors who had gathered around him. An Inspector shambled up and after a casual glance at the little fellow turned to the crowd and vouchsafed the information that "Hunchy is clean loco."

But "Hunchy" isn't "loco," though the pain and sorrow that have been thrust upon this poor bent weakling have been enough to drive the strongest man along the straight road to the insane asylum.

* * *

Insanity among immigrants is daily increasing. The matron in charge of the women's quarters on Ellis Island explains that homesickness and lack of knowledge of the English language are the chief causes of mind derangement among female aliens. This is more so the case with servant girls who are permitted to land, but who later become insane and must be returned to their native lands. For three years after landing aliens are under the watchful eyes of the Government, and if during this period of probation they in any way step aside from the strict laws governing their conduct they are liable to be returned without notice. Matrons are kept busy traveling throughout the country and collecting female aliens who are found undesirable even after having been permitted to land.

A short time ago a mother and son arrived from Poland. Both expected to gain lucrative employment as factory hands. But during the voyage the son developed a severe type of tracoma—that dreaded disease of the eyes, which closes the gates on so many aliens. The mother gained the consent of the immigration authorities to land, but the son was ordered to immediately return to the port of departure. When the mother and son found they were to be separated a scene was enacted which brought tears to the eyes of every one standing about. The mother threw her arms about the lad, weeping all the while as if her heart would break. The son endeavored to hide his feelings of emotion and bitter disappointment, but like a mighty flood of water breaking through a dam his pent-up feelings passed beyond his strength and broke forth in a wail that sounded more like the cry of some hunted animal than of a man. He would have fallen to the floor had not his mother placed her loving arms around his neck. The boy continued to cry out at the top of his voice, while the mother's deep sobs sounded the accompaniment. It was a hard scene to look upon, and the visitors walked away.

When it is understood that an average of 5,000 aliens daily seek admission at the Port of New York, many incidents similar to the foregoing are bound to occur.

Up on the roof garden of the big building on Ellis Island the "undesirables" look out through a wire netting. Across the water they gaze longingly at the line of skyscrapers bordering the opposite shore. The strange sight of appalling greatness seems to taunt them and to take voice and whisper in their ears: "Look on me, so near and yet so far." Soon they shall take ship and travel back empty-handed to their homes. There they must again take up their old lives of wearisome toil, under slave-driving masters, in a land where corruption and oppression often run rampant. They return from the new world with only a view of that formidable wall of skyscrapers that seemed to bar their way.

Love plays strange pranks on Ellis Island and often causes the officials no end of worry and trouble. Young girls from Europe arrive on every ship to meet lovers who had gone before to prepare the nest. These girls from Europe are simple in their ways and modestly look forward to a simple life in a little home, and wish for nothing more than to be looked on as good housekeepers and mothers. The swain knows this and appreciates the girl's worth until he meets in this country girls of his own nationality who have been here for some time and have acquired somewhat the atmosphere of individuality that surrounds the real American girl. This is a novelty to the rustic fresh from the fields in Hungary or Russia, and with but little difficulty he soon forgets his promises made to the fair maid across the water. When the sweetheart arrives from Europe she often finds that her intended does not claim her at the island, so in tears and vowing vengeance on the fickle swain, she returns home at the expense of the steamship company by which she traveled to this country. Cases of this character are very common on the island.

* * *

A pen full of cattle crowding each other about before the entrance to a slaughter house is the comparison one makes while visiting the deportation division. And in truth Ellis Island is a slaughter house, for daily hundreds are sacrificed, their ambitions and hopes slain, to guard the interests of higher bred animals who fear contamination.

A feeling of depression comes over you while seeing these unfortunates and hearing their stories, and even after you have left the island, and Uncle Sam's ferryboat is gliding through the water, that depression is still with you. All the way over you say to yourself: "If I had my way I'd throw down the barriers to every one of these poor unfortunates with his hard-luck story." But this is your sentimental side asserting itself. Wait until you have taken the elevated; then look down through the crowded streets near the Battery; observe the congested state of the street traffic, and where thousands are battling for daily bread. This sight knocks out sentiment with one blow, and your better judgment says: "It is much better so."

"The Education of Miss Frivolity"

IF mother, Miss Frivolity, or I ever forget the journey to the Southland it will be a certain indication that brain deterioration has set in. We were to stop at Washington for the closing sessions of Congress for Miss Frivolity's sake. She had never been to Washington, and I have since come to wonder if she had ever heard about Congress. It is quite certain that she had no idea of what it looked like nor what it did, and its function concerned her not one whit. Little did she care also for the sights of the National capital. Even the Executive Mansion made scarcely any impression upon her, and at the close of the second day she was listless and inclined to act a wee bit bored.

It is quite certain that Miss Frivolity never dissembles. Even to mother she showed that she had no interest in Washington itself, and the calls that we had made and had received—some of them were flattering—were looked upon by this perfectly natural child as being extremely stupid. Miss Frivolity, I regret to say, has never acted in the least degree as if she owed my mother any especial consideration. I sometimes wonder if her mind is capable of anything but spontaneity, if she will ever allow herself to be trained in the simple conventions of courtesy, as we term some of the less interesting but extremely exacting requirements which are said to give the distinction between wellbred folks and boors.

When, however, an unexpected invitation came from Senator and Mrs. Blank for a small semi-formal dinner at their home, Miss Frivolity's spirits revived and the evening of the dinner found her perfectly dazzling. In her simple white gown she made such a picture that I had to exert an effort to keep from watching her all the time. Not an affectation was hers, not a smile of self-consciousness, not a studied word. Ah! she was a rare delight, and I thanked heaven that I was not a man, else my heart would have burst for joy at sight of her. Is it to be wondered at that men sometimes act as if they had lost their reason? I sympathize with them when I see Miss Frivolity at her sweetest and her best, which is when she is just the little country girl.

Our hostess had not met Miss Frivolity. She only knew that we had a friend with us. So she had no way of judging whom to have for the child's dinner companion. Alas! when we entered the dining room what was my astonishment to find that Miss Frivolity was destined to sit the entire evening next to a man from New York whose name and reputation were very well known to me. His mother is one of our long-time friends, but I had successfully evaded this old gallant up to the present time, for he is on the tabooed list in home society and has earned the name of roué through many escapades now a matter of ancient history and no longer talked of even by the gossip-mongers. But the fact remains that young girls and young women at home will have nothing to do with him, even despite his fascinating mother, whom we all love to honor and whose constant companion he now is.

* * *

I was the personification of indignation, but of course had no way of communicating with Miss Frivolity, and even if I had had what could I say that would make any impression upon this little bundle of contradictions—upon her who loves the truth and beauty of life, yet who will waste so much that counts for these two great and good ends?

The roué is handsome and charming in manner. He is a perfect dinner companion. Moreover, I could see that he was under a spell cast by the simplicity of this little girl, unused to the ways of the world.

Wine flowed very freely. Miss Frivolity looked at me as soon as she was seated, for the glasses and the numerous decanters were a new sight to her. She saw that I had no intention of drinking. Her companion, who was my vis-à-vis, and whose voice I could easily hear, did not ask her to drink until we had reached the fish course. Then he said very charmingly:

"I see that you do not care for wines and liqueurs. There are few that appeal to me, but this is one of my favorites. I want you to try it. I happen to know that Senator Blank was able to get a large importation of the year '96 when for one of nature's own impenetrable reasons the grapes were more luscious than usual, and the wine came forth more delicious and more entrancing, may I say, than it had ever been before. Take just a little sip of it and give yourself up to the imagery of sunkissed France and the forgetfulness of the southern climes where care never seems to enter."

Ah, to put it into print makes it mawkish, for the alluring voice of this man of charms supplied the spirit which I had to confess was delightful. How I was tortured! I could not lean across the table and say:

"Miss Frivolity, please do not drink the wine. Do not let this man appeal to you." But Miss Frivolity was in no danger, as I soon realized. She looked at the wine; she even held the glass up to get a better light upon the sparkling liquid. The man lowered his voice to what seemed to me an insulting pitch and coaxed her to taste. Miss Frivolity threw back her head and laughed merrily. "But I have never tasted wine," she said. "And, knowing that, do you want to be the first to break my record?"

What he answered I could not hear, for my companion, not a brilliant one, claimed my attention, and with an effort I kept my mind upon my side of the table. Until the close of the dinner I realized that the attempts to get Miss Frivolity to have her first glass of wine were many and varied, but in my heart I felt that she was safe within herself. That the girl was being teased, however, was evident, and I knew that there was a surprise in store for the roué if he did not discover the psychological moment for changing the subject. He did not, and I soon heard Miss Frivolity administering her rebuke. She was saying: "But I did not eat my clams, and you did not urge me to when you noticed that they were untouched. Now if it is bad form to urge any one to eat something for which she does not care is it not bad form to urge wine upon her after she has declined it?"

"But you have said that you do not know the taste of wine, and I am only urging you to simply taste of it for your own delight," said the roué.

"Nor do I know the taste of clams," said my pretty miss, "and what is more to the point, all the King's retainers will never be able to force me into taking my first taste of them. No, Mr. So-and-So, you will have to acknowledge that it is very bad form to urge a person to eat or to drink after she has declined. But don't you worry, I am not going to lose any sleep over it, and I shall not tell any one that you have been guilty of a breach of table etiquette," said Miss Frivolity laughingly.

* * *

Later in the evening the roué told Miss Frivolity that he was to be in Kentucky during our stay, and that he was determined to introduce her to her first cocktail while she was in the South. That young woman became very angry and administered a stinging rebuke. She told him how we had been taken to many fashionable dining places in New York by men whom we knew pretty thoroughly, and how all of them had told us that they did not care to be the first to break our records for having never drunk cocktails, high balls, and wine.

I heard her saying, "I had almost thought that you were a very nice man, and I was hoping that you were going to ask us if you could not join us in Kentucky, but now I think that you ought to be on the stage playing the part of the society villain. Were I to write it for you I should have you gain your triumph over the girl in the play, but it is quite too bad, you see. This is not the stage, and I am a really, truly person, not an actress. So you are down and out, and I shall always think of you as the society villain who wanted to make me irresponsible for my actions—who wanted to give me my first cocktail."

I chided the child for her severity, but she answered without any hesitation, saying, "Precious, there are no two ways about it. I had to make it so that Mr. So-and-So could never bring the subject up again, because the longer he talked about it the more reasons I could see why I should not try a glass of wine just to see what the effect would be. I knew that that was a dangerous piece of ground to be standing on, and I just thought that the only way was for me to get back to old paths as quickly as ever I could. It certainly is strange how attractive forbidden fruits can be made to appear when a handsome man is tempting you to eat them. Had you not been across the table from me with your untouched glasses, and if I had been only with those that were drinking, I certainly should have broken my record, but as it is now I see that a man who, knowing my record, is willing to break it, is not the best kind of man for me to have my good times with. And do you know, Honey Lumps, if I had not been firm in the beginning I certainly should have yielded when Mr. So-and-So looked so pleadingly into my eyes! But after I had announced my principles I wanted to stick to them."

It was a great relief to me to have Miss Frivolity recognize the fact that to keep free from temptation is infinitely safer and better than subjecting one's self to it, then praying to be given strength to overcome. She seems also to realize instinctively that to announce one's principles is sometimes a safeguard against further invasion. What she would do with some one who would try the battering ram of persistence I have no idea, for femininity—and perhaps masculinity—is so full of surprises.

There would be more virtue in the world if it wasn't so monotonous.

The lazy man always resents being told to go to the devil, for Satan always finds some work for idle hands to do.

New Hotel Knickerbocker Will Soon Be Ready

THE Hotel Knickerbocker, complete in every detail and with every fitting and bit of furniture in its proper place, will throw open its doors without fail on the morning of Oct. 1. James B. Regan, lessee and manager, has moved his office to the hotel building to see that no slip-up occurs. He says there isn't a doubt that the big house, which will add so much to Times Square, will be in readiness for the opening.

To all intents and purposes the hotel is finished now. The decorators are having their day and the electricians are getting ready to wind up their part of the work. The furnishings and fittings are all ready, the wine cellar is waiting for its stock, which

JAMES B. REGAN.

has already been purchased, and much of the help has already been employed.

The Knickerbocker, when it settles down for business, will not only be the newest of the notable hotels of New York, but in many respects it will be different from its predecessors. Its fittings, many of them, come from Europe. Many of the lines along which it will be run are born of the European observations of its lessee, who spent seven months abroad that he might look into the first-class foreign hotels at close range, and take the best from them.

Fifteen stories high, built of terra cotta and limestone, and finished in French Renaissance style, the hotel boasts a frontage on Broadway of considerably more than 100 feet and on Forty-second Street of 186 feet. Two stories are below the street level, and there are two entrances from the Subway. A tunnel under the tracks will make the hotel accessible by either uptown or downtown trains.

The very latest ideas in hoteldom are embodied in the building. It has its own refrigerating, electric light, and steam heating plants. There are 556 sleeping rooms and 400 baths, constituting accommodations for about 1,000 guests. It has a restaurant capacity, including the banquet rooms and private dining rooms, of 2,000. The kitchen, 72 by 136 feet, is well able to take care of a regiment at a time.

The grillroom and men's café are located on the Subway level, and the barber's shop, manicuring and chiropodist establishments are also on this floor. The management has believed from the first that, by virtue of its central location and its nearness to the theatres and other places of amusement, the hotel would be a great place for banquets and after-the-show parties. For this reason many private dining rooms, for parties of from ten to seventy-five persons, have been provided, with a main banquet hall seating 550.

The hotel is so arranged as to provide suites of different sizes. There is a nurses' hall on the second floor. The elevator service is ample, and there are local and long-distance telephones in each apartment.

It isn't every hotel man who plans his hotel to suit his own ideas, but that is exactly what James B. Regan, lessee of the Hotel Knickerbocker, has done. In every particular his wishes have been deferred to by both owner and architect.

It was his record which won him his twenty-one-year lease. He didn't have to find any backers or indorsers when he went after it, but got what he went after because he had never undertaken more than he could fulfill, and because he is known as a man who lives up to his promises.

Those who know him best know that he knows the hotel business from the bottom to the top. They know that he started in, when a boy of sixteen, at the very bottom of the ladder. He is only forty-one years old now, but every year of the twenty-five which have marked his career stands for something learned and a step up in the world. He doesn't look his age, either. Smooth shaven and ruddy of complexion, he could easily pass for a man half a dozen years younger.

He got his start at the old Earle's Hotel, away downtown. He was connected at different times with the Buckingham, the Grenoble, the old Colonial Club, and the Hoffman House. After working for other people until he thought he had better put some of the things he had learned to work for him, he looked over the situation in and around New York and came to the conclusion that a high-class inn or roadhouse, to which the better class of New Yorkers might drive in the afternoons and evenings and find a well-cooked meal and properly cooled wines awaiting them, was badly needed. The decision meant the Woodmansten Inn, now famous, which he launched on Pelham Parkway.

When he took hold the inn was a private house. There was grass in the yard several feet high. The paper was falling from the walls. After remodeling and outfitting came the time that tried his soul.

For a time the receipts were not more than a few dollars a day, but finally things began to pick up, and when the inn was sold the receipts were running well over $1,000 a week.

While managing the inn Mr. Regan also took charge of the Pabst Hotel, where the Times Building now stands. The hotel was prospering finely and doing more and more business every day when the Subway forced it out of existence.

Then came the big chance—the chance for the hotel which Col. John Jacob Astor was to build. Mr. Regan wasted no time in going after it, and in the negotiations which ensued, came out with his goal in sight. When the hotel is actually opened, some seven weeks from now, the goal will have been reached.

Under Hot Fire

"I'VE been in tight places in battle," said the G. A. R. man in reminiscent mood, "and generally acquitted myself honorably. But once I was—yes, a hero!

"Several youngsters of us, wild with enthusiasm, had gone into the army from college. Such a trifle as consulting our families couldn't stop us. After some rough experiences in camp, there was a skirmish in which several were wounded. These and others of us, sick from exposure, were deposited in an improvised hospital in a small village.

"Medical supplies were few, there was only one doctor, and some officers' wives, left at the place, did what they could in nursing. The dangerously wounded got the attention, the rest of us fared anyhow. The doctor had given me about two minutes and rushed away, muttering something about pneumonia.

"As I lay on my hard couch, forgotten, despairing, my thoughts were not—according to romantic ideals—'soldierly.' I had enlisted without consulting mother! Boy as I was, my fear of death was not so much the fear of actual dying as it was that of the naughty child come to grief in his naughtiness and now about to be found out.

"A slip of a girl—who I learned later was a Colonel's wife—was giving me a drink of water when the doctor dashed by. 'My dear child,' he expostulated, 'you shouldn't be here—what will the Colonel say?' 'I don't care,' she retorted spiritedly. 'I've got to help these poo' sick boys—you can go along, doctah, an' the Colonel, too!'

"So here was another young thing, out of place, threatened with rightful authority! I opened my heart to her—I was going to have pneumonia, no one was doing anything for me, and if I died, what would my mother say!

"'Poo' boy,' she cooed. 'I reckon the doctah hasn't a minute foh yoh. But I'll cure yoh, if you'll jus' do what I say.'

"'I'll do anything,' I rashly promised, and off she went, all important with her charge, returning presently with something in a cloth.

"'Yoh mus' keep it on two houahs,' she said impressively. 'It'll hu't awful—but yoh promised.'

"She shed tears of pity, as with the help of an old negro, she wrapped me, front and back, in a mustard plaster the like of which never was. 'Poo' boy, I jus' feel how it hu'ts, but remembah how mad youah mothah would be if yoh didn't get well!'

"Did I keep it on? I did, for two 'houahs,' manfully remembering mother—and hearing my little nurse's 'You promised!'

"And," concluded the veteran, "I'd give a great deal to see my nurse again. She not only saved my life, but made me a hero for once—perforce! Besides, I've always wanted to find out if the Colonel was as mild with her as mother was with me—when she found me."

The Cab Taxameter and How It Works

THE taxameter, a device to prevent extortion by cabmen, registers the charge both according to distance and according to time. It shows the total amount taken in for passengers, for "extras," such as trunks, valises, and bags, and it shows the entire number of trips made by the vehicle in which it is placed. It is a sort of combination of a clock and a cyclometer.

In a four-wheeler the taxameter is put with its face showing through the front window, so that the passenger inside sees it all the time. In a hansom it is placed on the box with the driver, with its face to the side.

If the minimum charge is 50 cents, as it is in New York, the mechanism is set accordingly, the numerals "50" showing in the rectangular space on the left-hand side. For every fifth of a mile after the first, 10 cents more is registered. If the vehicle stops, then the clock begins to work, and the register shows 10 cents for every six minutes that the hack is not moving. When the hack starts again then the clock stops and the device works by distance again. The apparatus is connected with the rear wheel.

The little space on the right shows the number of passengers. In New York there is no need of this, because two persons can use a cab as cheaply as one. The price here is based on the size of the vehicle and on the distance it goes or the time occupied in the trip. The small space near the bottom shows the charge for "extras"; the driver himself regulates that. The small circular spaces show the total amount taken for driving, for "extras," and the number of trips made since the instrument began at zero.

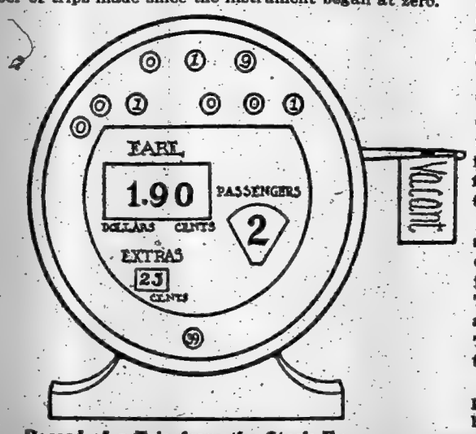

Record of a Trip from the Stock Exchange to the Waldorf.

Take, for instance, a trip from the Stock Exchange in Broad Street to the Waldorf-Astoria. The register shows that the drive for a cab is worth $1.90. If the passenger keeps the cab standing outside the hotel half an hour he adds 50 cents to the charge. The trip from the Stock Exchange to the Grand Central Station makes the taxameter register $2.20.

More than 7,000 taxameters are used in Paris. They are not required by law, but have been adopted because they are considered to be to the advantag of the hack owners. Drivers who are paid according to the taxameter cannot "hold back" any money from the owners, for the figures show just how much they have taken in.

The Prefect of Police in Paris has been quoted as saying that 95 per cent. of the public vehicles of that city are equipped with taxameters, and that a great increase in cab travel is the result of the innovation. The instruments are required by law in Germany, and there are about 15,000 in the entire country. There is some agitation in London for the installation of taxameters.

The taxameter mechanism is in a metal case that protects it against damp and dust. The device can be attached to any vehicle, whether driven by horse or motor power. It is securely locked, so that even if the cabman knew how, he could not manipulate it.

Blanche Walsh in "The Kreutzer Sonata"

OUT of the dispute as to who owns the English version of Jacob Gordin's Yiddish play "The Kreutzer Sonata" comes the announcement by Wagenhals & Kemper that they will present Miss Blanche Walsh in the play at the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow evening. Harrison Grey Fiske announces his production at the Lyric Theatre for Sept. 10. Enough of the dispute has been aired to make it certain that the responsibility of a decision will finally be put upon the courts.

Miss Walsh will appear as Hattie, the eldest daughter of Raphael Friedlander, a Russian Jew of wealth. The Jewess marries a Russian of noble family secretly. He, finding that the marriage will be recognized by neither Church nor State, kills himself. To shield his daughter from ultimate disgrace, Friedlander compels her to marry a social inferior and emigrate to America.

Six years elapse between the first and second acts. Hattie is subjected to cruelty and humiliation by her husband, whose attentions are openly sought by her own sister. Even her mother joins the others against her, and the combined efforts of the three lead to her tragic end.

Jacob Gordin has been called the Yiddish Shakespeare. He has written more than seventy plays during the last fifteen years, but this is the first of them to be Anglicized.

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"A Social Highwayman," a four-act drama by Elizabeth Train, will be this week's offering at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. A. H. Van Buren, leading man at the Fifth Avenue last season, will head the cast. Herbert Bostwick will appear as Jenkins Hanby. Others in the cast are Mathilde Deshon, Robert Hill, and Carolyn Franklyn.

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Williams and Walker will be at the Grand Opera House in "Abyssinia" next Saturday evening. The musical comedy will be performed exclusively by negroes. The lyrics are by Alexander Rogers, the music by Will Marion Cook, and the book was by J. A. Shipp.

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"Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," will be the attraction at the American Theatre to-morrow evening. A. H. Woods, the manager, says he has provided a company of great ability to do justice to the play.

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"A Child of the Regiment" will be at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Vivian Prescott is the star and Charles E. Blaney is the producing manager.

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"On Dangerous Ground," which had its first presentation yesterday, will stay out this week at the Thalia Theatre. It is a new melodrama.

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Joseph Santley, the boy star, will appear at the New Star Theatre to-morrow evening in "Billy the Kid." The scenes are laid in Mexico. In the cast are Paul Burnett, Robert G. Vignola, Dwight Crane, Gerald Driscoll, and Frank Harwood.

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"Davy Crockett" will be the attraction at the West End Theatre this week. It is announced that the "regular season" will begin Aug. 20 with "The Gambler of the West."

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"A Ragged Hero" is to be at the Third Avenue. Herbert E. Denton has the title rôle. He was at the Third Avenue in "The Ivy Leaf" last year.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The Lion and the Mouse" is prospering at the Lyceum. Henry B. Harris is continually receiving letters from remote towns asking him to send one of "The Lion and the Mouse" companies there. Three road companies are to give the play this season, but they do not fill the demand.

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Trixie Friganza has taken Blanche Ring's place in "His Honor the Mayor," at Wallack's. This will be the play's fourteenth week in New York.

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"The Virginian," with Dustin Farnum, continues at the Academy of Music.

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"The Little Cherub," in which Hattie Williams opened the regular season, brings more theatregoers to the Criterion than can be seated. The football act, during which the ball is kicked out into the audience, has proved a "hit."

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"The Social Whirl" has already passed its 150th performance at the Casino. Maude Raymond and Adele Ritchie are back in the cast.

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Blanche Bates has settled down for a long run at the Belasco. She will probably stay there till after Election Day.

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George M. Cohan has three more weeks to stay at the Aerial Theatre, above the New Amsterdam. "The Governor's Son" is still drawing crowds.

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The hot weather did not have much effect upon the attendance of "The Ham Tree," in which McIntyre and Heath appear at the New York Theatre. The show will be at the theatre until Sept. 1.

VAUDEVILLE.

Murray Carson, the playwright-actor from England, will be seen in "At the Point of the Sword" at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Esme Beringer is his leading woman. Julie Ring will present her own comedietta, "A Quiet Life," supported by Roland Sargent and others. The following specialists are announced: Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner, Clifford and Burke, Les Durand Trois, Goetz and Nelson, and Harry Davenport.

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Fred Karno's English Pantomime Company in "A Night in a London Music Hall" will be the headliner at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre. Georgia Gardner and Joseph Maddern will appear in the farce-comedy, "Too Many Darlings," by George Emerick. Other features are the Quaker City Quartet, Frank Young and Kathleen Devoie, Marshall and Lorraine, Donat Bedini's dog, Carl Cook, Jordan and Harvey, and Elsie Boehm.

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In preparation for the Fall season, the wax figures in the Eden Musée have been renovated and reclothed. New uniforms have been put on "The Rulers of the World." A new figure of Czar Nicholas will be placed on exhibition this week.

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Carreno will show off her American bears at Huber's Museum this week. Hurd, the armless carpenter, is said to be a wonder. Another attraction is Glenfield, with his wooden-headed family.

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Baker and Wardell, Kelly and Adams, Peter Brown, Olli Stone and Carles Barrington will appear at Huber's Casino, 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, this week.

SUMMER GARDENS.

This is to be the last week of the entertainment atop the New York Theatre. The headliner is Carl Perrin, who calls himself the "psychic of celebrities," and his act "an objective lecture on and a subjective discourse concerning palms in their relation to character, to things, and to events." Seymour and Hill, acrobats, will be other newcomers. Ferrol Desmond has succeeded Cheridah Simpson in "Seeing New York."

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The Fays, mind readers, will be at Hammerstein's again this week. Ernest Hogan and his thirty-five Minstrel Mokes are also retained. Arthur Prince, the ventriloquist; Bedini and Arthur, and Rice and Prevost are steady features.

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"Mamzelle Champagne" will enter upon its eighth week on the Madison Square Roof to-morrow evening.

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Hurtig & Seamon still keep "Old Heidelberg in the Air" on the roof of the Metropolis Theatre. This week Henri French, mimic, and Howard and Howard, comedians, will be the principal features. Others scheduled to appear are Harry Burgoyne, Eleanor Henry, Miller and Hunter, and Miles and Rickards.

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Rigo and his orchestra are still drawing crowds to the Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue and 124th Street. The place is cool.

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The Ninth Regiment Band continues to play at Terrace Garden. Vocal soloists contribute to the entertainment.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

The fun goes on at Luna Park, Coney Island. The management reports that the crowds are as big as they were in the early Summer. New acts are added every week to the free continuous outdoor hippodrome and vaudeville show.

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Lloyd, the fireworks man, will give three big displays at Brighton Beach Park Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights. Ferari's Animal Show is still a feature.

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Dreamland's attractions for visitors to the seaside are as powerful as ever. There is a big open-air show. The midgets and the baby incubators retain their popularity.

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The free vaudeville show at Happyland, South Beach, Staten Island, is one of the chief attractions of the resort. Grace Belmont, soparon, is an addition to the operatic party of Kiralfy's big spectacle, "A Carnival of Venice."

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The two big events of this week at Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach, will be the benefits of the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Actors' Church Alliance, the first Wednesday and the other Friday night. Mr. Pain has promised especial features in honor of each organization.

GEORGIA BARRON
with Joe Weber's Company
at Manhattan Beach

JEANNE TOWLER
in "The Ham Tree" at the New York

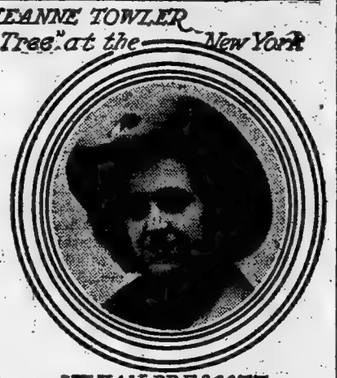

VIVIAN PRESCOTT
in "A Child of the Regiment"
at the 14th Street

Actresses Who Married Into the Nobility.

IN the Pictorial Section to-day are reproduced the photographs of five of the so-called "actresses" who have become the wives of British peers. Others there are—a score, at least; but the five selected are salient exemplars of the type of stage women that has found most favor in the eyes of the pace-going members of the House of Lords. Three of the five are English girls, so far as is known, although there was a story at the time of her marriage that Rosie Boote was of Irish birth. The two others, Anna Robinson and Frances Belmont, are of American birth, and, oddly enough, the only members of the pictured quintet who had more than a merely tentative right to describe themselves as "actresses."

Anna Robinson and her sister, Margaret, first came into the public eye in 1892 as members of the cast of Franklin Fyles's "The Governor of Kentucky," which William H. Crane produced in the Fifth Avenue Theatre. They had the rôles of twin sisters, and looked enough alike, in character, for all the purposes of stage illusion. It was not until a season later, however, that Anna got her vogue as a professional beauty. Charles H. Hoyt, the playright, withdrew his handsome wife, the late Caroline Miskel, from the leading woman's rôle in his farce of "A Temperance Town," with the promise to complaining theatre owners that he would send them another actress quite as good to look upon.

Curiosity was thus centred upon Mrs. Hoyt's successor, who proved to be Miss Robinson. That was, for all purposes of record, the beginning and end of her actual stage career. She continued to live, move, and have her being among those folk who are of the stage rather than on it—the set that is sometimes dignified, if not quite flattered, by being referred to as New York's "upper Bohemia." A score of times she was mentioned in print as on the eve of marrying this or that member of the jeunesse-doreé set; among others, the son of a United States Senator. She subsequently went to London, was prevailed upon to take a rôle in a modern comedy of no importance, and soon thereafter came the announcement of her marriage to the Earl of Rosslyn.

The Earl's own career had been quite as interesting, in its way, as Miss Robinson's; and their marriage was a genuine surprise, inasmuch as he is far from wealthy. He had scandalized his family by going on the stage in the London production of Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells," and, later, by publicly proclaiming that he had devised a plan whereby he could beat the roulette wheel at Monte Carlo. He was not a good actor—New York had a chance later to learn that much—and he lost all his own money and a lot belonging to his credulous backers before he retired from the Casino. He was known on the stage, at home and here, as James Erskine. Shortly before he left us, three years ago, he was announced as engaged to Beatrice Agnew, the pretty young actress who was Columbine in Barrie's "Pantaloon," in the Criterion Theatre last Winter with Lionel Barrymore.

Frances Belmont was an unnoticed chorus girl in two or three music farces until she came here to the Victoria in 1901 in Barnet's extravaganza of "My Lady." She attracted a lot of attention on the first night of that piece by running forward from her place in the line of girls during a comic song by one of the actors and breaking into a wild dance while the refrain was sung by the other girls. The management made the most of this bit of impromptu, publicly promising to discharge her if she did it again and privately advising her to "keep it in." The "stunt," as she termed it, caused her to be talked about and photographed considerably, and she found a demand for her services that sent her salary, even for show-girl purposes, flying upward.

When, a season later, Charles Hawtrey was playing here in the Garrick in "A Message from Mars," he met Miss Belmont, and soon thereafter astounded theatrical circles by making her his leading woman. Not even her good looks and physical grace served to blind theatregoers to her gaucheries of speech and diction, which were in bold relief by reason of the fact that her rôle was that of a well-bred young woman of London society, so that even lines seriously intended provoked guffaws when spoken by the new leading woman. Indeed, her reading of one of the lines provided Broadway with a by-word. The line was: "I never saw him in that mood before." Here is the phonetic effect of it as spoken by Frances Belmont: "Ah never sore him in that-a-mood befoh."

Hawtrey, not at all discouraged, took her back to London. Little was heard of her after she sailed until the cables brought news of her marriage to the wealthy young Lord Ashburton. Hawtrey, who had more than once been reported as engaged to marry her, is said to have sent her husband the following telegram on hearing the news: "Actresses will happen in the best of families."

The three others pictured were, prenuptially, very much of a type-hail-girls-well-met of an aggressively cockney slant that is rapidly disappearing from London theatricals. Some there are so optimistic as to argue that its disappearance is due to nothing else so much as to these very marriages of record and the columns of ironic comment that were printed afterward. A gospel of superficial refinement and retained "h's" in the aspirated words is now preached there. However, it is to be said for Rosie Boote, Connie Gilchrist, and Belle Bilton that they have, from all accounts, made good wives, even if it be that they have fallen short of the dignity of their predecessors as the Marchioness of Headfort, the Countess of Orkney, and Lady Ciancarty, respectively.

Of the three, Belle Bilton's career before marriage was the most picturesque and her wedding, in consequence, the most startling. She was an immense favorite in the music halls, where at the time she had only two formidable rivals in popularity—Marie Loftus, the mother of "Cissie," and Marie Lloyd. Nightly she was greeted on her appearance by pit and gallery with a "'Ello, Belle! 'Ow habout sumpin' real 'ot?" Their calorific longings were usually respected, if not satisfied by her; for she was noted as one whose songs were as "blue" as the law permitted. She sang them, too, with a hearty, unblushing assurance that went straight to the hearts of 'Arry and 'Arriet. There was no false modesty about Belle—or "Billy," as she was affectionately called—Bilton. Everybody predicted a brief marital career for her and her titled husband; and everybody has been disappointed. She won, in marrying, a title that had always been worn by a distinguished predecessor, and there was at least one Lady Ciancarty who is celebrated in history, sung by poets, and honored in the memories of the nation.

Connie Gilchrist differed from Belle Bilton as to her stage aspect in degree rather than in kind. She, too, was of the 'alls, and, like Belle Bilton, won her vogue by singing her saucy ditties with forthright heartiness and a bold pantomime expressing her own keen appreciation of their sense and theme.

Rosie Boote, now Marchioness of Headfort, was a real Gaiety girl—a pretty, popular, and programmed member of the first row of the chorus in the old Gaiety Theatre, torn down a few years ago. Generally, she had a line or two to speak; and her stepping out of line to speak it was the nightly signal for vociferous applause from her particular set of Johnnies in the front rows. She was of the period between Letty Lind, Sylvia Grey, Marion Hood, and the old-time Gaiety girls who came here in the late '80s with Fred Leslie and Nellie Farren and Ada Reeve, Evie Green, Marie Studholme, and the present set of London's musical-comedy favorites. Rosie Boote, in her prenuptial habit, was the original of that Miss Rosie Boggs whom Clyde Fitch made his little fop describe so wittily and vividly a few seasons back in "The Stubborness of Geraldine."

A Toss-Up.

The Girl—I don't know whether to run for the fence or the tree.
The Cow—Moo-oo-oo!
The Girl—Oh, I guess it's a toss-up.

Why does an irritable man make a good aeronaut? Because he goes up in the air so easily.

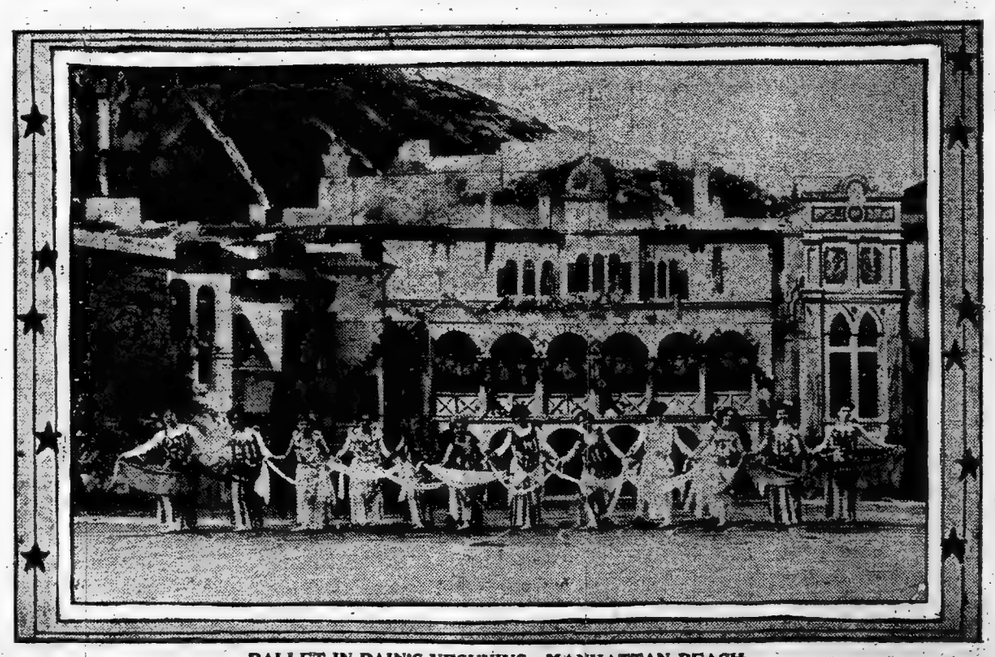

BALLET IN PAIN'S VESUVIUS—MANHATTAN BEACH.

BEHIND THE VEIL.

"WHAT is that thing?"

Mrs. Smeed glanced quickly up, to discover her spouse regarding her attentively over his newspaper. "It's a veil," she replied in a potentially defensive tone.

"You've been busy over that irdescent cobwebby affair all week," said Mr. Smeed explanatorily, "it excited my curiosity."

"Oh, that's it. Well, the material's so delicate, it's very hard to hemstitch; my eyes hurt, too."

"Isn't it confoundly long?"

"Automobile veils are always long—the ends are to float behind, you know."

"But we have no au—"

"That doesn't prevent my having an automobile veil!"

"Ah, I see—it's a fashion. Well, veils are mighty becoming. Now, I've noticed myself that a pretty face looks prettier under a veil and a plain face—"

"It's not the object of my life to emphasize my charms or conceal my defects," stated Mrs. Smeed with dignity.

"Oh, might I inquire—"

"Barring neatness and reasonable regard for fashions," she continued serenely, "my personal appearance would concern me little if it were myself alone."

"Then I conclude that those several yards of butterfly-wing stuff and other fascinating gewgaws for which I'm permitted to pay are simply to dazzle your devoted husband?"

"Philip, I do not resort to silly, feminine tricks to keep your affections! I know it's my character that counts with you. If I do occasionally buy something not absolutely necessary, it's—it's because of others."

"Oh, I see—your mother and my parents and your sister and uncle—"

"Philip, you can be annoying! A woman of my stamp doesn't stoop to such means, and my friends are not of the sort that judge by clothes."

"But didn't you say—"

"I'm trying to explain." Mrs. Smeed's patience was beautiful. "The majority of people, the thoughtless, indiscriminating throng, who are incapable of penetrating to the real, estimate a woman by her appearance, her clothes. I consider it a woman's duty to make a good impression—so there!"

Mr. Smeed sat in fascinated silence. Then he whistled. Then his thoughts began to discharge.

"My dear girl, I'm getting your point of view! You yourself care nothing for personal decoration. Your real friends, including your humble servant, value you wholly for your character. But for the thoughtless, indiscriminating throng, incapable of judging realities, you are willing to spoil your eyes and devote your evenings for a week to—"

"Philip!" Mrs. Smeed spoke with tearful dignity. "Your inability to understand me is becoming just t-terrible! I—I." Then again she gave up.

AMUSEMENTS

MANHATTAN THEATRE B'way & 33d St.
WM. A. BRADY,.. Lessee and Manager
TO-MORROW NIGHT
Wagenhals & Kemper Co. present
BLANCHE WALSH
In Jacob Gordin's domestic tragedy, the
KREUTZER SONATA
First performance here in English.
SEATS NOW ON SALE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Place.
THE KIRKE LA SHELLE CO. Presents
DUSTIN FARNUM
In Owen Wister's famous Story of the West,
The Virginian
LARGER AND BETTER THAN EVER.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. EVE. 8:15.

BEST SHOW IN TOWN!
AERIAL GARDENS
A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, 42d St., west of B'way. Eves. 8:20. KLAW & ERLANGER, Managers
SAM'L HARRIS presents THE INIMITABLE YANKEE DOODLE COMEDIAN,
GEO. M. COHAN
LAST 2 WEEKS in THE GOVERNOR'S SON LAST 2 WEEKS
LAST 2 WEEKS LAST 2 WEEKS
ENSEMBLE OF FIFTY.
10th TREMENDOUS WEEK! THE SUMMER SONG SHOW.

New York Theatre
B'way & 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Evs. 8:15. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
KLAW & ERLANGER, Managers
KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIG LAUGHING TRUST,
McIntyre & Heath
IN
THE HAM TREE
PRETTIEST SINGING AND DANCING CHORUS in the World.

NEW YORK ROOF
AT 8:30
TO-NIGHT
Barber-Ritchie Trio, The Flams, Rain-Dears, Three Leffels, Carrie De Mar, Al Leech, Ferrol Desmond, Three Rosebuds; 15 others and THAT QUARTET
WEEK-DAY NIGHTS AT 8:30.
Reads Hands. PERIN Psychist of Celebrities.
THAT Quartet Just Sings. SEYMOUR and HILL.
Last Week of Ned Wayburn's RAIN-DEARS Bully Barber-Ritchie Trio—Last Week.
—and—
11th and Final Week of the Girly Gayety. SEEING N. Y.
Aug. 20—OUT-and-OUT Variety.

Under Direction of Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)
CASINO
COOLEST THEATRE IN NEW YORK.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL
The BREEZY MUSICAL SATIRE.
Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only 2:15.
Magnificent Ensemble.

Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday 2:15.
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"DESERVED SUCCESS."—HERALD "SUCCESS IMMEDIATE."—EVE. SUN
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
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in the Novelty Musical Play,
THE LITTLE CHERUB
By the authors of THE GIRL FROM KAY'S.
70 FUNMAKERS, including TOM WISE and JAMES BLAKELEY.

Lyceum THEATRE, B'way & 45th Street. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Auditorium Automatically Cooled.
HENRY B. HARRIS presents
The Lion and The Mouse
The Dramatic Success of the Century.
Seats Selling Four Weeks in Advance.
By CHARLES KLEIN.

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COOLEST THEATRES IN TOWN.
Union Sq. (Subway Express Station.) First Appearance Here of KARNO'S COMEDY CO.
QUAKER City Four | JORDAN & HARVEY
Continuous 1:30 to 10:30. Prices 25-50c. Box Seats $1. Res. 2 Weeks in Advance. Phone 1826 GRAM.
Young & DeVole, Melnotte La Nole Trio, Donat Bedini's Dog
GARDNER & MADDERN
Aust. Walsh, Carl Cook Brooks & Vedder, Marshall & Lorraine
MUSICAL AVOLOS | ELSIE BOEHM
23D ST. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE
MURRAY CARSON & CO. in a New Playlet.
Girard & Gardner, Harry Davenport.
ROONEY & BENT.
THE BILL OF NOVELTY.
Four Everetts, Clifford & Burke, Les Durand Trio, Goetz & Nelson, others. Nights 15-75.
MATS. DAILY, 15, 25c. Phone 1026 Chelsea.
Added Attraction. JULIE RING & CO.
To-day & Night—Mr. & Mrs. Gene Hughes, Edwin Stevens, Williams & Walker Glee Club, 12 others.
125TH ST. First Time Here of A Social Highwayman.
A. H. Van Buren, Carolyn Franklyn, Hill, Howell. Vaud. between acts. Nights, 15, 75c.
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Reception Mat. Wed. Souvenir Mat. Thurs.
To-day & To-night—Julie Ring, Mr. & Mrs. Perkins Fisher, Farrell-Taylor Trio, Zarrow Trio.

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LUNA PARK
Fair of World's Marvels
Temperature 10 degrees cooler than the city's. First, Foremost and Favorite Family Playground. Continuous FREE Open Air Circus and Vaudeville.
32 MINUTES BY B. R. T. LUNA PARK EXPRESS FROM BRIDGE.

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Another Novelty Week.
MLLE. CARRINO'S
Troupe of Trained American Bears, Hurd, the Armless Carpenter; Mlle. Morellos' Educated Spaniels.
THEATRE: The Mannings, Bergdalen & Robinson, Edison Projectoscope, Jennie Homer, Sisters Dare, Warren Foster, others, Sunday Concerts.

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In DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
EXTRA! To-night, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday nights at 10 o'clock, Herr Henrickson fights the untamable tiger, "TAMMANY."

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KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

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THE KIRKE LA SHELLE CO. Presents
DUSTIN FARNUM
In Owen Wister's famous Story of the West,
The Virginian
LARGER AND BETTER THAN EVER.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2. EVE. 8:15.

BELASCO THEATRE. 42d St. West of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
2D YEAR IN NEW YORK.
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES
Seats five weeks in advance.
IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
A play in 4 acts of the period of '49 — scene, California—by DAVID BELASCO.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF
THIS SUNDAY EVE.
HENRY PINCUS Presents
THE SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
"MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE"
Best, Brightest, Breeziest Show in Town.
BRIMFUL OF COMEDY AND MUSIC.
ADM. 50c. RES. SEATS, $1 BOX SEATS, $1.50

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St.
Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15
*** Popular Priced Matinee Wednesday.
4TH MONTH IN NEW YORK
Last 2 Weeks at Wallack's
ALFRED E. AARONS' Production of the Merry Musical Success.
HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
COMPANY OF 100 PLAYERS.
(Direction William Raymond Sill.)

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14th MONDAY and THURSDAY. THEA., at 8 Av. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c.
25 CENT MATINEES
25 and 50 Cent. Matinee Saturday.
Chas. E. Blaney's Western Military Drama,
A CHILD OF THE REGIMENT
With VIVIAN PRESCOTT as The Little Major. Scenes laid in North Dakota during the Sioux Indian uprising.

MEET ME
ON THE PIER
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Take Iron Steamboats.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
BATHING UNSURPASSED.
Ferari's Wild Animal Arena and other attractions.

WEST END Evs. 8:30. Matinees Daily, 25c.
"DAVY CROCKETT."
Beginning Monday Mat., Aug. 20.
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THE GAMBLER OF THE WEST.

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BERTHA THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL

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RICE'S MANHATTAN BEACH-To-day, Sunday GIRL FROM PARIS CO.-Mat. 4. Ev. 8:30.

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JOSEPH SANTLEY "BILLY THE KID"
15 Mats. 25 Mon., 35 Wed. 50 and 75 Sat.

GRAND Opera House OPENS NEXT SAT. EVG. AUG. 18
Box Office Opens To-Morrow. Williams & Walker in the New Abyssinia.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Vaudeville-Carnival Metropolis Theatre Roof. Rd Seats 50c. In case Old Heidelberg in the Air of rain perf. in thea.
TO-NIGHT—24—MERRYMAKERS—24

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Society at Home and Abroad

YACHTING week at Newport and the immediate vicinity of that resort supplied much of the excitement and gayety of the last seven days. The Newport carnival coming on at the same time was more of a municipal affair, but owing to unfavorable weather, which continued until Thursday, the opening of the actual Newport season could hardly be classed as brilliant. Charity entertainments being over, the next four weeks will be devoted to dinners and dances. So far there looms on the horizon no very large affair, and the course of the Summer will flow smoothly with the usual perfunctory entertaining. Two débutantes are to make their bows to society, Miss Warren and Miss de Koven. The Misses Potter have been at Long Beach during July and will go on a visit to Newport some time this month. There is no change in the situation. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, as wife of the Commodore, entertained all during the week at a series of dinners. Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Watts Sherman, and others have been hospitable, and will continue to do their best for Newport until September. With polo, tennis, and the different shows, three weeks remain before the Horse Show, which will be the coup d'état of the Summer. So far no Duchesses have landed at Newport, but her Grace of Marlborough will no doubt be present later. Miss Beresford, daughter of Lord Charles Beresford, and the members of the French Legation and the Count and Countess Gheradesca supply the titled element, which was supplemented by the visit of Sir Mortimer Durand and the arrival of Lady Herbert. Former Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, Vice Commodore Henry Walters, and Alexander Cochran were those who entertained on board their yachts on the day of the race for the King's Cup. At Cowes, over the water, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, had a truly royal dinner at Egypt House, having as guests King Edward and Queen Alexandra and King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain.

* * *

The other watering places are gay enough, as there are many young people with dances and dinners, but a dearth of men, except at the week end. This is the complaint at Southampton and even along the Jersey coast. Polo has been the card on the Rumson Road. Bar Harbor, although not wildly gay, has proved a counter attraction to Newport, and many are going to Saratoga for the next fortnight. The Breakers remains closed, and the younger Vanderbilts do little general entertaining, but are constantly on the move. Narragansett Pier is gaining much of its former prestige, and the casino there is the rendezvous of numerous Newport luncheon parties as well as of people from the Pier itself.

* * *

Of the newly married couples, Mr. and Mrs. Batonyi were last heard of at Budapest, although they are expected to be at Newport for the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Havemeyer have changed their minds about going abroad for the present and are visiting at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey have been at Newport since their marriage, but have not been conspicuous at any of the entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livermore have been at Aix les Bains with the Count and Countess de Lubersac. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burden were on the Continent a fortnight ago.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are cruising in the Mediterranean, and Mrs. Goelet has had friends with her on the Nahma. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are expected shortly from Europe. After a brief stay at Newport they will go to Saratoga. It seems to be settled that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth are to visit Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will be abroad the entire Summer.

* * *

The death of the Duke of Rutland and the succeeding to the Dukedom of the Marquis of Granby is of much interest to Americans, especially New Yorkers. The new Duchess as Lady Granby has entertained any number of Americans in London and has a special penchant for their society. She is an extremely clever woman and an artist of no little ability. Her daughter, Lady Marjorie Manners, has been bridesmaid for Mrs. Montagu, who was Miss Sturgis; for Lady de Erseby, and other Americans. Lady Granby was the founder of the Souls, to which society belonged Mrs. Henry Asquith, Arthur Balfour, and the late Lady Curzon of Kedelston.

* * *

There are several important engagements on the tapis. Two very interesting ones were announced last week, and there are others rumored, but up to the present writing they are unconfirmed. Boston gossips have it that Harold Vanderbilt, youngest son of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and brother of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the Duchess of Marlborough, is engaged to Miss Eleanor Seers of that city. The young lady is a débutante of last season, most attractive, and has visited New York. As Harold Vanderbilt is the only unmarried man of his name and generation, he is a shining mark for the rumor mongers. He is still at college, but ever since he was 18 there have been reports that he was engaged to one or the other pretty girl. Other rumored engagements are revivals of old stories of last Summer.

* * *

One of the most interesting of those which have been announced is that of Miss Sybil Kane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, to A. Stewart Walker, son of Mrs. Aldace F. Walker at 55 West Seventy-fourth Street. This engagement was announced in a dispatch from Tuxedo last Sunday. Miss Kane is a beautiful girl, who spends her Winters in New York. Her parents live at Tuxedo. She is one of the most popular young women in the younger set. Her fiancé is a graduate of Harvard. Miss Kane is at present yachting with her father. The Summer home of the Grenville Kanes is at Narragansett.

* * *

The other engagement is that of Miss Annie Ward Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, to Gordon Douglas, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas. Miss Kountze was one of the beauties of last season. Her elder sister married Robert Livingston and died about eighteen months ago, and her brother, De Lancey Kountze, married Miss Johnston of Georgia, niece of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson. Another brother died last year, and Mrs. Kountze has been in mourning for several seasons. Gordon Douglas's father was William P. Douglas, whose interest in yachting matters made him one of the pioneers of ocean racing. Mrs. Douglas was Miss Townsend of Long Island. The Douglas family purchased the famous Douglaston Manor from the Van Zandt estate. For many years the manor was the scene of much hospitality. Mr. Douglas failed in health some time ago and the manor was let to the Guinesses. Last year it was sold and made into building lots. It was at Douglaston that the second Mrs. William C. Whitney, then Mrs. Randolph, lived both as a wife and widow. Mrs. William P. Douglas has just returned from abroad with her daughter, Miss Sybil Douglas, who was a débutante of the Winter before last. Mrs. Douglas has been for some years a notable figure in New York society, and one of its best-known matrons. Mrs. Kountze was a Miss Ward. The Luther Kountzes have a country seat between Morristown and Bernardsville, where they live for a great part of the year. There has been no date set for the wedding. Miss Kountze will visit Mrs. Douglas at Bar Harbor late this month.

* * *

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills returned from England last week. They went at once to their Newport villa, where they will be until late Autumn, when they open their country seat on the Hudson. Mrs. Mills has been entertaining on a large scale in London and royalty has graced her board and been present at her concert. On the same ship with Mrs. Mills and her daughters came Lady Herbert, widow of the late British Ambassador at Washington. Lady Herbert will be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, at Newport. Robert Balfour, a member of Parliament, was also one of the arrivals. He is a member for Christ Church, Hants, and the son of the late George Edward Balfour of Sidmouth. He is middle-aged, married, and a member of the Carlton Club. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes were also among the arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes will go at once to the Adirondacks, where their son, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Stokes and their daughters are at the camp. Other well-known people who returned were Mrs. Clarkson Potter, who was called home by the serious illness of her husband; Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey and the Misses Bailey, Mrs. George T. Bliss and Miss Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, who have been visiting Mrs. Kessler's sister, Cora, Countess of Strafford, now Mrs. Kennard; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris, and Jefferson de Menth Thompson.

* * *

The English shooting season, which nominally begins on Aug. 12, has many attractions for Americans. The C. W. Ogdens of East Seventy-second Street have left Switzerland, and are occupying their hunting box. J. Henry Smith is entertaining a large party, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are at Holwick Fells, the property of Lord Strathmore. The Phippses, the Bradley Martins, Col. Oliver Payne, and John Cadwalader are all occupying their shootings, which they lease yearly. Clarence Mackay is also enjoying a month's deer stalking in Scotland. Mrs. Clarence Mackay will remain at Lenox with her children until the first week in September.

* * *

Saratoga is having its share of society during the races. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Law, and Paul Rainey arrived there on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea have been there for several days and August Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., are established at the Spa for the season. Other well-known people at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener, Mrs. George D. Widener, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, and Mrs. Henry B. Hyde.

* * *

At Beverly Farms there are several well-known New Yorkers, including Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. De Rham 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dixey and Miss Dixey, who are identified with New York society through Lenox, and Harold Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre will give a dance at Villa Crest on the 15th.

* * *

All the Continental resorts are crowded and scores of well-known Americans are taking cures at Carlsbad, Marienbad, Homburg, and other spas. The chic method of traveling to these places is by a motor car from Paris, making frequent stops en route. After the cure there are still Switzerland, the Austrian Tyrol, the land of the Dolomites, and Northern Italy to explore. From various points throughout Continental Europe one constantly hears of motor parties. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel left Paris a fortnight ago for Carlsbad. Miss Helen Gould and a party of friends are doing France in their motor. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are at Carlsbad. Mr. and Mrs. John Waterbury are at Bad Nauheim. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were at Homburg last week, and Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable are at Aix, having passed four weeks at Carlsbad. Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin, who have been at Lucerne, are making a trip through Switzerland, and Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are in Germany. They were in the Black Forest region a short while ago.

* * *

Mrs. Walker Fearn has joined her daughter, Mrs. Seth Barton French, at Interlaken, after a long visit in Roumania, where she was the guest of Carmen Sylva, the Queen poetess. Mr. and Mrs. French have a villa at Interlaken. One of the landmarks of the Lucerne region, the property of the late Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, is to be sold this month. Mrs. Spencer for many years entertained lavishly at this château, which she named for her father's family, the Griswolds. Mrs. Spencer died last year. She was the mother of Lorillard Spencer of this city, whose son married Miss Sands at Newport last Autumn. One daughter married abroad.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer were at Munich last week, touring in their car. At Hougat were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wilmerding and Earl Wilmerding. Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt and the Misses Colt, his nieces, were at Aix les Bains, after touring through Central France and Dauphine. Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt are at Aix for the Summer. They have taken a villa there. Miss Barbara Sedley and Mrs. Thomas Cridler are at Schwalbach.

* * *

Among other recent engagements which have been announced are the following: Miss Gladys S. Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Adams of Sound Beach, Conn., to Lucius R. Merritt; Miss Nele Raglan Boone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Talbot Boone, to Harold Mahin of this city. The wedding will take place at the Summer home of the bride's parents at Nantucket, Mass. The engagement has also been announced of Miss Marietta B. Ludington, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin L. Ludington, to Eugene Jackson Koop of the St. Nicholas Club.

* * *

Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., and Miss Edith Lawler, daughter of the late Dr. Lawler of Washington, will be married on Aug. 22 at the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Hensey, on Adams Mill Road. The Right Rev. Cameron Mann, Bishop of North Dakota, a cousin of Mr. Schuyler, will officiate. Robert Livingston Schuyler will be best man and Miss Katherine Reed, a cousin of the bride, will be maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler will start almost immediately after the ceremony for Bucharest, Roumania, Mr. Schuyler having been appointed Consul General of Roumania and Servia.

* * *

The hunts are all ready to begin the season, and P. F. Collier will conduct the meets at Newport. The first will be at the farm of Alfred Vanderbilt. The Berkshire Hunt will hold its first meet on Sept. 3, on which date Col. and Mrs. Walter Cutting will entertain the members at breakfast at their Summer home in Pittsfield. The Meadow Brook will not meet until the middle of September. The Westchester Hunt will begin its Autumn season about the same time.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., are at Bernardsville. They are not entertaining on account of the death of Mrs. Post's mother, Mrs. Cotton Smith. The engagement of Otis Post, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Post, Sr., and Miss Dorothea Miller was announced last week. Miss Miller is a daughter of Capt. Jacob Miller of Morristown. No date has been fixed for the wedding, as Miss Miller is in mourning.

Personal and Otherwise.

MRS. JOSEPH E. WIDENER, whose picture appears in the pictorial section, was formerly Miss Pancoast. Her husband is a son of P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, but Mrs. Widener and her husband are as well known in Newport and New York as in the Quaker City, and she is considered one of the handsomest of Philadelphia's young matrons. She is slight and small, with dark brown hair, large, dark blue eyes, and a piquant expression She dresses very handsomely, and her gowns worn at the annual Horse Show in the Madison Square Garden attract much attention.

Miss Evelyn Blight, whose pictured face is to be seen in the illustrated section, is the youngest daughter of Atherton Blight of Newport and Philadelphia, and also infrequently of New York, and a younger sister of Mrs. Gerard Lowther and of Mrs. William Payne Thompson. Her engagement to Mahlon Sands of the American Sands family now settled in London was announced only a few weeks since.

Miss Blight is a granddaughter of the celebrated sculptor Richard Greenough, and her mother died some years ago. Miss Blight is the petite member of the handsome trio of sisters. Her eldest sister, married about two years ago abroad, is of medium height, and the middle sister, Mrs. Thompson, is very tall. Miss Blight is rather under than over middle height, and has brown hair and a beautiful complexion. She made her début about three years ago and was one of the belles of the Newport season. Since then, however, she has spent the greater part of her time abroad. Her marriage to Mr. Sands will probably take place at Newport in October. With her father, she has recently arrived from abroad and is at Newport, and her two sisters, now abroad, are expected over later. Mrs. Thompson is here every year, but Mrs. Lowther, whose husband is stationed in Morocco, has not been to her home country since her marriage. She is the classical one of the sisters in face and figure, both being along Grecian lines, and her hair and eyes are a medium brown. Mrs. Thompson is decidedly French in her face and gowning, but has a very tall, slight figure. Her hair is dark, her eyes a deep blue, and her nose of the piquante, tip-tilted type.

* * *

Miss Giulia Morosini is one of the daughters of the well-known banker. She is well known as a horsewoman, a whip of experience and brilliancy with her horses, whether driven tandem or otherwise, and is the owner of much fine horseflesh. It has been her habit to drive her father to the station to take the daily train to town, and Saturdays during the theatre season the two—father and daughter—lunch at Delmonico's at 1 o'clock and later go to some matinée, after which they are driven to the Grand Central Station, and after having a soda at the station restaurant, they take the train for Riverdale. For some years, but not for the past two, the Morosinis have occupied the same box at the Horse Show in November at the Madison Square Garden—one of the corner arena boxes—and every night Miss Morosini, in some resplendent costume, wearing many jewels, and her father would sit there together. They made a striking contrast, he, with his snow-white imperial, mustache, and hair and jet black eyes, and she, with bright yellow locks, china-blue eyes, white complexion, and red cheeks, her figure, built on fashion-plate lines and with a remarkably small waist. Every evening she wore a different costume and chapeau, and always splendid gems, including the American flag, fully four inches long, done in diamonds, rubies, and sapphires. Attilio Morosini, a son of the banker, married secretly some years ago the handsome Miss Mary Washington Bond, a descendant of the old Washington family of Mount Vernon, a poor but handsome girl, and it was some months before he revealed the marriage to his father. Another daughter was Victoria Morosini, who eloped with and married the family coachman, so the family is not without romantic tendencies, and Miss Giulia is regarded most solicitously by her devoted father, and her every wish in the way of luxury is granted.

* * *

Alfred Seton, who with Mrs. Seton is spending some time at the Lake Geneva cottage, in Switzerland, of the latter's recently widowed mother, Mrs. Henry Barbey, is a member of the old Seton family that has been so prominent in Roman Catholic circles. Mgr. Seton is a relative, and is so proud of his ancestry that he mentioned it in one of his sermons, and also wrote a book on the family. Seton Hall, in New Jersey, is a celebrated Roman Catholic college, and more than a hundred years ago the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul was established by Mother Seton.

* * *

Miss Ethel De Koven, who will make her formal début at Newport the coming week at a dance at the Golf Club to be given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, has been out informally a year or so in Washington society. She is a granddaughter of the late Charles Farwell of Chicago and a niece of Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago.

Miss De Koven is said to be the only girl at Newport who can run a high-power automobile, and this she does with ease and grace. In appearance she is dark, like her mother, is vivacious, and a good conversationalist. She plays well, drives with skill, and is in general an unusually accomplished girl for her age.

* * *

Miss Relba Thelin, whose engagement to Reginald Foster of Boston was announced a few days ago, has spent some time in settlement work in New York. She was graduated from the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses, and immediately after her graduation was put in charge as visiting nurse to the tuberculous outpatients of the Johns Hopkins Hospital under Dr. William Osler—of forty-year-age limit fame—when his work was first started. After that work had become established Miss Thelin came to New York and studied settlement work in the tenement districts, making her home at the settlement headquarters, 265 Henry Street, for six months. She then went to Newark, N. J., and for several months engaged in the same sort of work there. Upon her return to Baltimore she became connected with the medical inspection of schools under Dr. Bosley. Mr. Foster is a Harvard graduate, and at one time resided in the Monumental City.

* * *

There is a bit of romance—that is, of unusual romance—in the engagement of Dr. Walter R. Brinckerhoff of Boston and Miss Nellie M. White, niece of John D. Long, formerly Secretary of the Navy. Dr. Brinckerhoff went to Hawaii to study leprosy, and there met his future wife, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. James B. Castle, wife of one of the wealthiest sugar planters in the Sandwich Islands. Mrs. Castle and her husband live at a castle called Kianalu, a magnificent place near Honolulu. This castle is built on the edge of the ocean, and cost a quarter of a million. Its seemingly dangerous position is protected by Diamond Head, the headland that is first sighted when approaching Hawaii from the Pacific Coast ports.

Miss White was one of the seven children of the late Nelson Davis White of Massachusetts, who left a large fortune.

There was a sensational report that after their marriage Dr. Brinckerhoff and his bride would live on the island set apart for the lepers, devoting themselves to their care. The fact is that Dr. Brinckerhoff is to spend but two years in the study of the disease. He is connected with the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. The wedding will take place in a few days, and probably at the Kianalu.

* * *

Many inaccurate reports have been published that Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre have been visiting John E. Alexandre at Lenox. Evidently it has slipped the mind of some that Mrs. J. H. Alexandre died a few months ago and that it is Mr. Alexandre alone who has been visiting his brother.

The late Mrs. Alexandre was one of the beautiful Lawrence girls of Flushing, the old Lawrence homestead there being one of the best examples of Colonial architecture on Long Island. She was a sister of Mrs. Foxhall Keene, and another sister, who died several years ago, married one of the Howlands. The late Mrs. Alexandre was Mr. Alexandre's second wife. One of Mr. Alexandre's children by his first wife, Miss Gertrude Clark, married Samuel Adams Clark. The Alexandre place on Staten Island is one of the most beautiful in the vicinity of New York, having a superb outlook over the bay.

* * *

Mrs. George Tiffany, who last season bought the Newport villa of J. F. D. Lanier, is the daughter of the late Commodore Matthew Perry and the mother of Perry Tiffany, whose first wife, Miss Marie Havemeyer, divorced him several years since, and who in the early Summer married abroad Harry Godfrey; of Belmont Tiffany, who married one of the daughters of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, and of Willie Tiffany, who died during the Spanish-American war of fever, and who was at that time engaged to Miss Maude Livingston. The latter married some two years ago Henry Worthington Bull. Perry Tiffany married some months ago a young Newark girl.

Mrs. Tiffany was Miss Isabella Perry, a sister of the late August Belmont, father of August Belmont, Sr. Miss Isabella C. P. Tiffany is her daughter. It will be remembered that Commodore Perry was a brother of the hero of Lake Erie, and that he made the first treaty with Japan.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, who of late years have spent much time abroad, are nearly always on the wing. Mrs. Chubb was Miss Helen Low, daughter of C. Adolphe Low, and a granddaughter on the distaff side of the late Gov. Tompkins. Mr. Chubb is an enthusiastic golfer, Ardsley being his special club, and when abroad has received many courtesies from that famous golfing club St. Andrews, of which he is a member. He is also a member of the New York Yacht, Tuxedo, Meadow Brook, Union, and Metropolitan Clubs.

NEW FEMININE FADS.

ONE of the latest feminine fads is the transforming of ready-made articles of almost every description into dainty specimens of handwork. Some of these articles so remodeled are quite worthy of holding their own in competition with the most expensive imported models.

At first these ingenious schemes were practiced only on the popular lingerie waists. Merchants were surprised at the increasing demand for the absolutely plain waist of sheer material, and guiltless of any trimming save fine tucks. The purchaser of every such waist would invariably examine the machine stitching, and after ascertaining that it was easily raveled seemed to be greatly relieved. The mode of procedure in such a case is simple. The stitching of each tuck is carefully pulled out and the tuck rerun by hand. On no account should two tucks be pulled out at the same time, as in a soft material without dressing the crease of the tuck is soon lost sight of.

One clever woman, with more ingenuity than money, is the proud owner of six elaborate hand-made waists, the aggregate cost being less than $20.

"Every bit of this handwork was done in leisure moments," she explained the other day to an admirer of her handiwork. "I began with a very simple waist, one that was tucked solidly across the front and with tucked bands at neck and elbows. It was no trouble at all to pull out the stitching, as it was done with a chain-stitch machine. After running these by hand I removed the collar band and replaced it with two rows of lace insertion, putting the double insertions also as an elbow finish. My next attempt was a waist tucked in groups. After re-running the tucks I embroidered a vine between each cluster. I also embroidered collar and sleeve bands, scalloping the edges and underlaying them with a lace edge. After that it was a short step to more elaborate affairs, until now I have quite an assortment. Every stitch of the work has been done in odd moments when my hands would have been idle, had I not had such pleasant work on hand."

While it is not easy to find an absolutely plain waist of good cut and sheer material, still most women who know from experience say that a persistent search is generally rewarded.

* * *

One woman, clever with her needle, has transferred a department store "bargain" into a creation suggesting Paris in every tuck and embroidered vine. This was no easy thing to accomplish, but such a gown, of soft, creamy mull, will serve its owner in Winter as well as Summer, as it would make an ideal frock for any occasion where an elaborate high-necked gown was called for.

Clerks in the large department stores are so accustomed to these transforming schemes that no surprise is occasioned when the purchaser of a perfectly plain handkerchief-linen parasol directs to have it sent to the lace counter. Here the customer chooses such lace as suits her fancy for the embellishment of her purchase. A popular mode of decoration is the placing of three medallions of graduated size in each division of the parasol, the largest size being placed nearest the edge and the smallest near the point of the parasol. When such medallions are of Valenciennes lace a double edge of the same lace finishes the entire edge of the parasol, giving a charmingly fluffy effect. A deep vandyke of heavy lace in each division of the parasol is another favorite scheme for transforming a plain affair into an elaborate one. By pinning such trimmings in place while the parasol is open the position can be accurately planned, and the sewing can, of course, be done with the parasol closed. Trimming should be confined to the outer edge so far as possible, as sewing near the point of a parasol is anything but convenient. Many a parasol this Summer has been raised from mediocrity by the clever fingers of its owner.

A girl who can so transform a parasol is also prepared to change a pair of plain silk stockings into elaborate ones by the insetting of a lace motif on the instep. An all-over pattern in black silk guipure can sometimes be found, an eighth of a yard of which will furnished four ornaments, sufficient for insetting in two pairs of black silk stockings. A butterfly is a favorite for such decoration, but a long, diamond-shaped ornament also lends itself gracefully to this scheme. All such insettings of lace must be buttonholed firmly to the material before any cutting is done. Then the silk fabric may be carefully clipped, the edge turned back, and again fastened with buttonholing, the second sewing reinforcing the first.

Openwork stockings of fine lisle thread are nowadays often decorated with handwork, such as rows of vertical briérstitching or French knots between the rows of openwork. A fine white lisle stocking, the openwork in vertical lines, may be embroidered with tiny rosebuds or forget-me-nots with charming effect.

Almost everything procurable lends itself to these transforming devices, and the hand-made look, so dear to every woman, is within the reach of all, provided she is willing to pay for it in patience and time.

A Disadvantage.

Knicker—Wouldn't you like to be as polite as Secretary Taft and give up your seat to three ladies?

Bocker—H'm! Think of not being thanked by three at once.

Treasures of Cluny Museum

Marvelous Collections of Industrial and Fine Art Illustrate the Private Life and Religion of Europe for More Than a Thousand Years.

IDEAL is the setting which the City of Paris has given to one of the most complete and valuable collections of antique and middle-age works of art that exists. As one passes up the Boulevard Saint-Germain the eye is refreshed by a tangle of trees and bushes behind iron and stone walls, out of which peep bits of sculpture moss-grown and weather-worn. Ancient structures that recall the old Roman remains in Italy are seen indistinctly, and then a glimpse is caught of an arcade which again suggests Rome yet lacks the massive arches of the time of the Emperors. It is the backyard of Cluny Museum, the garden of Abbé Jacques d'Amboise. It takes its name from the Monks of Cluny, who, perhaps, did more than any other body of men to establish in France a style in architecture which its opponents in later days stigmatised with a word of scorn—"Gothic"—though it conquered Belgium and England, Germany, Spain, and Northern Italy.

Entrance is by the Rue de Sommerard, just opposite the Sorbonne, another religious foundation to start with, but later a great seat of learning. The crenelated wall, the two gates with arches of different shape, the little pepper-pot turret, and octagonal tower crowned by a balustrade, the dormer windows, carrying coats of arms in their pediments and decorated with flamboyant Gothic openwork screens behind a similar balustrade along the eaves, represent very well, though superficially, the architecture taught at Cluny of old, an architecture which can be seen on the grandest scale at Rheims and Beauvais, at Laon and Chartres, at Angers and Rouen, towns within easy reach of Paris by rail or automobile; represent it very well as to outsides, the decorative part only. In order to understand why the so-called Gothic took Europe by storm in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries one has to visit the churches and cathedrals and study it in its grandeur.

The interior of Cluny Museum is as queer a mixture of hoar antiquity, of the mediaeval architecture called Romanesque, of the Gothic in its purity and its flamboyant extravagance, and of the beginning of the Renaissance reaction, as one can easily imagine. There is a picturesque old church behind the Pantheon in this quarter of Paris which has an even greater jumble of styles. It is called Saint Etienne du Mont. Cluny house has been altered so much inside that it is hard to imagine how it used to be, but there is still a suggestion about it of a building for comfort and residence, an air of cosiness which all the changes to fit it for exhibits have not entirely ousted. Here are big carved fireplaces with their iron firebacks highly decorated, and tapestries that hide rough inner walls, old Flemish tapestries, and later examples from the looms of the brothers Gobelin. One room is draped with a grand fifteenth century series of tapestries from the Château de Broussac, representing the chapters of a romance in which a lady is constantly attended by a lion and a unicorn, both of them beasts of the most polished manners, if one may judge from the elegance with which they hold magnificent banners carrying armorial bearings. Another series is religious and depicts the sufferings of Saint Stephen, who seems to have been a popular martyr, perhaps because his martyrdom was by means of a very popular method of expressing disapproval, the handy and ubiquitous stone. The chimney front is a carved stone relic of the sixteenth century from Rouen, and the wooden ceiling and oaken doors are from the same city.

One of the ground floor rooms contains gala coaches and sleighs of French and Italian make, overwhelmingly decorated with carving, gold, and colors. Here sits a watchman keenly attentive to the slightest movements of the tourists, who come trooping through. The heads and wings of eagles and the multifarious excrescences on these gorgeous chariots form such a temptation to the amateur of souvenirs that eternal vigilance is the price of that man's tenure of office. He is a philosopher.

"It seems to be natural to want to carry away souvenirs," he remarks in a lenient tone. "We must regard it as part of the human make-up. If I left my post for fifteen minutes they would carry off that wheel," pointing to a coach wheel about eight feet in diameter. "But they mean no harm. They just can't help it, you know."

It is a very different person from the naïve souvenir thief who is really dangerous in a museum like this, where objects of small size and extraordinary beauty and rarity may be seen in almost every room. The guards may have what ninety-nine Frenchmen out of a hundred yearn to possess, a little office which barely gives them a living at Government expense, but the monotony of their lives is exquisite. Usually they are grateful for a chance to talk, for most Frenchmen are sociable beings, and rarely does one find a guard or beadle or watchman who seems offish or morose. If your time is short, it is best to play the monkey and pretend you don't talk the human tongue.

Here in the museum are all these marvels, little pictures and statuettes belonging to great art periods, weapons and tools and utensils of the Middle Ages, ivories carved by the monkish artisans of Byzantum and Lower Italy, enameled crucifixes and religious pictures sealed on copper by the famous Limoges artists, and just outside is Paris, crowded with tourists and resident collectors on the lookout for good pieces. The temptation to "swipe" is present, not only for the light-fingered and loose-moraled gentry, but for the guardians of these treasures, too. So it is that the greatest care has to be taken in selecting the museum attendants and special measures employed to see that nothing is carried off when the museum closes. Such losses as occur in museums are almost always the result of collusion, when the guard has an accomplice who pretends not to know him and slips the object under his coat. Of course sleepy guards occur, who are innocent, but they do not sleep very often undiscovered. With nothing to do, no one to talk to, and all the Summer sounds entering softly from the garden of Jacques d'Amboise, the watchman in a remote gallery little visited by the ruck of visitors may be seen having a terrible battle with Morpheus.

In certain departments Cluny affords examples finer and more varied than any other museum in the world, in wood carvings, for example—Italian and French, Flemish and German. They show the highest development of art in this part of Europe during centuries when other branches of art were in abeyance. Pottery and glass are also splendidly represented, the collection of Spanish pottery with Moorish influence being particularly superb. But the various potteries of old France can be studied here as nowhere else—Palissy ware, Grès of Flanders, Limburg and Germany, pottery of Rouen, Nevers, Sceaux, and Orion, some of it handsome or beautiful, other pieces dear to the collector for their rarity. Here one can study Faenza, Gubbio, Urbino, and other famous Italian Fayences, Venice-ware and the rude but delightfully colored Cafaggiolo, with some good examples of the Della Robbia reliefs in creamy white and blue.

The Roman portion, all that is left of the palace built here by Constantius Chlorus about 300 A. D., consists of the old baths, which were so solidly constructed that after stripping them of the marble inner and outer skins there was no further plunder to be had. The vaulted ceiling of this portion of the baths has never leaked, and the walls of rubble and mortar are immensely thick. It is used for rude stone relics of the Roman period, such a mosaic floor, for instance, as may be found in almost every country held by the Romans, an altar to Jupiter in the reign of Tiberius, dedicated by the watermen of Paris, &c. This recalls the badge of the city, a galleon under sail, and also the fact that the Seine was something of a seaport once upon a time, indeed, too much of a seaport when the robbers from the Baltic began to seize and hold Normandy. Here is a statue of Julian the Apostate in gray marble found in the soil of Paris, to recall the historic fact that here he was proclaimed Emperor, very possibly on this spot. Julian is the Emperor who was given in youth so constant a diet of distorted monkish Christianity that he conceived a horror of Christians, and, as soon as he could, set to work to restore paganism on a reformed basis as the favored religion of the Empire.

* * *

There is such a wealth of objects to see on the lower floors of Cluny museum that it is well, before visiting the upper floors, to return to the entrance and pass through the court round the building into the garden. There one can see at close quarters the outside of the baths which, after all, are almost the only certain relics of the Roman times in Paris. Portions of the decoration of old churches are disposed about the shrubbery. An imposing relic of the eleventh century is a triple doorway brought from Argenteuil, which once formed the entrance to a church of the Benedictine order. One sees in the illustration the simple zig-zag decoration inside the arches, so characteristic of the old ruined churches in England and Ireland which were built before the "Gothic" became known.

While of the monks of Cluny, the early owners of this property, nothing remains but the name, its successive tenants, which include a Queen of France and a King of Scotland, have impressed a pleasant air of home on the place. Its final evolution into a museum began about seventy years ago when Sommerard, a famous collector and student of the past, became its proprietor. At his death the property and his collections of mediaeval objects were bought by the Government, the galleries were rearranged and extended, and the Roman portion, the ruins of the baths, were added. Many objects in the national collections which belong to such a museum have been transferred to Cluny and small private holdings of great value have come hither by direct gift or bequest.

CHARLES DE KAY.

Her Scheme.

Mrs. De Style—He never gave her any part of his wages, but spent it all in a near-by saloon.

Mrs. Gunbusta—How mean.

Mrs. De Style—But he gives her every cent now.

Mrs. Gunbusta—She's reformed him, eh?

Mrs. De Style—No; but she runs the saloon.

PIEL BROS.'

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OFFER TO FAMILIES THEIR

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JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This Advertisement appears Sunday only.

Seasonable Hats and Gowns

NOW is the time for the woman in modest circumstances to purchase hats, for in all the smart shops they have been marked "way down," and some there are that will do admirably for next Summer. This is especially true of the hats having an individuality of their own and not too marked in their colorings and mode of trimming. Ostrich feather trimmed hats are nearly always safe, but, of course, hats with handsome feathers are not marked down to the degree that the flower-trimmed chapeaus are. Many of these hats, if marked very low, indeed may be a bit shopworn, but skillful fingers can remove a damaged flower or leaf or add fresh tulle.

The dark hats will do to wear till November, and if one does not need the light ones now, why, as already said, they are good value for next season.

Certain styles of hats are always worn. It seems ages since the tricorne came in, and yet to-day it is worn, and worn by fashionable people. It may be modified in form or differently trimmed, but the general idea remains. And so, also, with the Amazon hat, the sailor, the toque and turban, and the picture hat. However, hats that tilt at extreme angles would better be avoided for future service.

In choosing hats the advice cannot be too often given to study one's face and head with the desired hat thereon from all points of view, and with the merciless eye of one's sworn enemy. It certainly appears as though the great mass of women bought any old thing the saleswoman assured them was "becoming," when the latter's only desire was to get rid of an undesirable article.

An actress, who also holds a position in society, and she dresses very smartly and simply off the stage, as well as on, once said that no hat that was "a beauty" off the head looked well on, and most hats looking well on the head were not handsome off it. This, however, is carrying the matter to an extreme, for a big picture hat looks well off the head, and so do many millinery creations, but there is no disputing the fact that hats that do not look half as well off the head as others by which they are surrounded do look much better on. In other words, they suit the wearer's style. There is always, for example, something ridiculous about the woman with small features topped by an enormous plumed picture hat; something pathetic about a thin-faced, careworn woman in the same style of chapeau. On the other hand, the woman with the large features or face is by no means seen at her best under a small toque or turban.

Then, too, there is something most incongruous between the shades of red or other bright hues and a sad or careworn face, and there are many such. Any woman is liable to look that way occasionally, and should beware of reds when tired or troubled. It is odd how a woman, looking extremely well under a certain hat on one day, on putting it on the next will look far worse than when she donned it, to say nothing of the contrast with the previous day. She should select another hat out of her collection until she arrives at the one under which she looks best and wear it. Great beauties are few and far between; even women moderately beautiful are rare, and the average woman needs to look well to the ways and wearings of her hats if she wishes to look her best, and to look as well as possible is the duty of every woman, rich or poor, old or young, homely or handsome.

* * *

The combination of Gobelin blue and gray on chapeaus is much seen just now in Paris. A pale gray chip, a round hat with a narrow brim and quite high crown, has Gobelin blue tulle, combined with palest gray, folded about the crown. At the right side, near the front, is a large chou of pale gray and Gobelin blue liberty satin ribbon, and from this two full Gobelin blue ostrich feathers slant toward the left side and back, the ends curling around toward the front. Pale blue tulle makes the cachepeigne.

Another hat is in pale blue chip, with a wider brim than the one just described, and a low crown of white appliqué lace over pale Gobelin blue velvet tulle. From the back, starting from a bow lace half bow half chou are two short ostrich plumes, one in Gobelin blue and the other in gray. The blue runs forward, ending well toward the front, where it curls off the brim, the gray ends in the same way further back. Under the brim are tiny ostrich tips in different shades of gray and a knot of Gobelin blue ribbon.

A small black Neapolitan hat with a cuplike crown and a brim pointed in the front has rising from the centre of the crown a cluster of snowy ostrich tips, which curl over the sides and back. Black tulle bands the crown and makes the cachepeigne.

A white Neapolitan has a round crown and narrow brim, rolled up a bit all the way around, but mostly so at the left side. This has the crown swathed with light, crisp folds of yellow tulle that fluff away from it. Yellow tulle in full ruchings is set in under the brim at the back. At the left side a gorgeous orange and yellow bird of paradise plume droops almost to the shoulders, and has curling back from the downward curving plumes the light tendrils of osprey feathers in various shades of yellow. A bird's head in browns, orange, and yellows finishes the feather decoration where it touches the tulle.

An odd hat in cerise Neapolitan is wider than it is long, forming a downward turning point at the right side and an upward turned one at the right. It is rolled up straight and flat in the back, but where it is rolled back in the front the brim shows five indentations. Sprays of shaded dark green foliage and red cherries are arranged along the upper edge of the front, so that clusters of cherries fall naturally into each indentation. From the upward turned point over the right ear a knot of dull green ribbon matching one of the greens in the leaves in liberty satin forms a finish to the lower edge of the front in a twisted band that crosses the upturned brim between the third and fourth indentations, and passes over the brim to the back, where it is arranged in choulike bows with looped ends that form a cachepeigne. There are also several clusters of the shaded red cherries in the back.

Another hat in very dark blue chip is flat and oval in shape, with the left side of the brim wider and turned up. A wreath of pink roses goes around the crown. Across the brim from the left side a pink ostrich plume crosses the crown, and from under the left brim a dark blue ostrich tip fills in the side and goes around to the back, where dark blue tulle finishes the cachepeigne as it also forms a chou where the tip starts.

A pretty dark brown sailor hat with the brim curling upward ever so slightly at the edges has its round mound crown broken by four hollows crossing it, trimmed with a wreath of rich wall flowers in gorgeous oranges and velvety brown tones, mixed in daring fashion with pansies of so deep a purple or heliotrope that they seem almost black, the latter coming in separate little bunches at regular intervals. The foliage is all in Autumnal tones—browns and yellows and orange. Masses of the same flowers are placed under the brim at the back.

A small round hat of yellowish leghorn has a perfectly round, flat brim and a rather high crown, the top of the crown being indented half an inch around the top. It is trimmed with a wreath of white roses and green leaves. Two white wings run from the right side toward the back. Chous of brown tulle form the cachepeigne.

A round hat of mauve-colored Neapolitan has no crown, the place where the crown would otherwise be being filled in with large shaded mauve roses and sprays of purplish foliage and buds shading from faintest mauve to heliotrope. The cachepeigne is of shaded mauve tulle.

A soft straw hat, at least the shape being crushed, suggests a soft straw, is white with a tipped-up crown, the whole hat being tilted very much to the left. It is trimmed with ribbons and wings. Chous of black liberty satin ribbon encircle the crown, and white coq feathers rise from the front a little to the left and slant out over and above the right side. Black tulle ruchings fill in the side and back.

* * *

Among the newest of the Parisian hats is an exquisitely simple affair in palest mauve chip trimmed with ribbons and feathers in different shades of the same beautiful color.

The hat itself has a low crown, round of course, and a brim varying in width from the left side toward the back—where it is widest—to a moderate width at the front and the right side. This brim is not quite straight, being bent over slightly in the centre front and at the right side in several places. A wire covered with mauve satin is set under the edge of the brim, so that it may be bent in any way best suited to its wearer. A little to the left of the front is a large chou of mauve liberty satin ribbon, the outside being very pale and the centre quite dark, while between these two are three other shades, darkening in tone as they approach the centre. Thrust under this chou, with their different shades of quills projecting under the chou to the extreme rim of the brim, are the ends of a cluster of a dozen or more small flat feathers. These feathers are much like quills, only the tendrils hang limp, and at the end the tips curl toward the stem. These are each about two inches wide and shade from palest mauve to a deep shade. They are so arranged that some of them curl over the back of the chou, while the longest ones extend out over the brim's rim, but all the tips curl toward the front, the feathers being laid on their back, so to speak. From this chou straps of the ribbon extend along the left side of the hat across the back, then forward along the right side until they may be seen from the front, where they cross the brim and, turning under it, around to the back, where they are arranged in loose chous to form a cachepeigne. These chous are each made of one shade of mauve only.

* * *

A charming white costume to be worn at the coming Newport Horse Show has recently arrived from Paris. It is a fine white silk mull, and the skirt, which touches all around, is trimmed with wheel embroidery Anglaise outlined with ruffles of valenciennes. There is also a fancy coat to be worn over the otherwise simple gown. The top of the skirt is fitted smoothly by means of fine tucks that end half way between the widest part of the hips and the knees. Around the bottom is a band of the embroidery Anglaise in heavier linen, showing three rows of wheels. The scallops of each outer row of wheels are cut out and edged with a three-quarter-inch ruffle of valenciennes ruffles.

Five inches above this is a single row of the wheels, with the scallops similarly cut and edged, and four inches above this is a third row exactly like the second.

This embroidery may be bought now at quite low prices, and any clever needlewoman can, after trimming out the plain material at the edge, gather on narrow rows of valenciennes ruffles.

The bodice is fitted by tucks and has a yoke of the embroidery, with here and there the wheels picked out, with tiny lace ruffles set on the plain material. The top of the stock is also cut out and treated with a ruffle. The sleeves are elbow puffs of fine linen trimmed with several bands of much finer embroidery Anglaise, cut out and treated to match the rest. The bottom band comes just above the elbow, and is of the embroidery ruffled with lace. The girdle is a band of graduated rows of valenciennes and linen, it being a princess robe when the coat is omitted. The tucks of the bodice fit around above the inserted girdle the same as those in the skirt fit that portion.

The princess robe is all of finest linen mull, but the short-sleeved coat, if little capes may be termed sleeves, is of chiffon taffeta, embroidered in exquisite pink roses and showing an edge of rose-pink satin about the sleeves and low-cut neck. This coat has three seams in the back that fit it closely to the figure, and in the front the right side closes over the left, the lower part of the bodice section being so drawn that it forms tapering folds and gives a surplice effect. The lower part of the bodice part of the coat is cut separately from the front section of the skirts, and is laid in folds that are drawn at the waist line through a gun-metal buckle set with rose-colored rhinestones, and where the coat laps over the side above this in girdle effect at the right there is a long bow of black velvet ribbon, having four upstanding loops, and one running downward, with an end of velvet ribbon some four inches wide extending two or three inches below the waist line. The top is cut out almost to the sleeves and well down both the back and front, and a fold of rose-colored satin with one of black velvet between the white and rose-color goes around the open neck and down the front. The sleeves or capes are similarly finished. These little cape sleeves are almost round and are cut off a little at the top, where they are laid in several scant plaits and joined to the coat for a space of about three inches across the top of the shoulders. The rounded sides of the sleeves extend loosely over the side fronts and back of the coat body.

The coat skirts are cut circular and form soft, tapering folds below the hips, coming to within eight inches of the top row of embroidery Anglaise on the skirt. In the front the skirts hang straight and plain and are cut so that they come almost together at the waist line, but are ten inches apart at the bottom, where they are rounded off. In each rounded corner of the skirt is embroidery or appliqued a spray of wild roses with pale green foliage. To wear with this costume there is a rather small picture hat of black Neapolitan, trimmed with black tulle and black ostrich tips. Long black gloves are to be preferred to white, carrying out still more completely the Parisian idea of effective touches of black with white and light costumes.

* * *

An unusual Empire robe in bright red, almost scarlet, liberty satin, covered thickly with half inch white polka dots, is in the wardrobe of a young woman of fashion just arrived from Europe. It has a stock and yoke of valenciennes and cluny laces, the stock being a single, rather narrow band of cluny, edged at the top with the valenciennes. The yoke, which is a shallow round one with a panel from the stock line to the bust line, is made up of rows of the two laces arranged alternately, the cluny being the wider. In the centre from the stock to below the bust line is a three-inch band of cluny bordered by a double ruffle of valenciennes, the under ruffle being an inch and a quarter wide, the upper one half that width. Finishing the yoke there is a bias frill four inches wide of the satin, edged with narrow valenciennes, over which falls a wider and scant ruffle of cluny; this ruffle also turns down each side of the little bodice panel. The body of the robe is gathered to the yoke, but from below the bust line is laid in plaits that slant it in at the waist line and out over the hips. The skirt body of the robe and the top are, however, cut separately, the top portion, that covering the bust and centre back, being quite full. The joining of the two sections is covered with a three-inch band of red velvet ribbon. This ribbon is attached to the yoke in the centre back, under a flat chou, and runs downward, forming an inverted V, and then passing straight under the arms is raised a mere trifle in the centre front and forms across the bottom of the lace bodice panel a band, the band having a two-inch loop at each end.

On each side of the front below the little panel the robe is laid in three backward-turned plaits—that is, three on each side, the centre two forming a box plait through the centre of which, at three-inch intervals, are set tiny bows of red velvet ribbon. The robe closes down the front under this panel arrangement, there being in the centre front of the stock a tab arrangement closing under a brooch.

The sleeves are short puffs of the satin ending half way between shoulder seams and elbows, the lower sections being gathered into double ruffles two inches deep, shirred four times. There are undersleeves made of valenciennes and cluny bands, forming scant puffs that end below the elbows in double ruffles, the under ruffle being of valenciennes.

The bottom of the body of the robe has a four-inch hem above which plain all-over valenciennes is inserted, the lower edge a straight line, the upper edge being cut into points, but each point having its tip cut off straight across the top. Plain red satin is used under the lace, and at the upper edge of the insertion a band of cluny an inch and a half wide is attached, with a foundation of plain white showing off its creamy tones. Above this section two tucks an inch and a half apart and an inch and a half wide go around the skirt. The centre panel of the skirt goes across the tucks and ends at the top of one of the cut-off points of the insertion.

* * *

White gowns are par excellence the thing for the present month, and the white lingerie frock, whether over silk or otherwise, is seen more at Newport and Saratoga, where some of the fashionable women accompanied their husbands for the racing, and also at Bar Harbor, Lenox, and Southampton, than any color. Several simple coats and skirts are for morning wear and more elaborate creations for afternoon, unless one is to golf, play tennis, or indulge in the other recreations implying severity of costuming.

Mrs. Joseph Widener and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas were among the women at Saratoga the past week whose costumes have been both handsome and in good taste. Both look extremely well in white.

In purchasing linen costumes, now offered by the smart shops at astonishingly low prices, avoid those with velvet accessories, as they are passé, as the woman who knows her fashions is well aware. The simpler a linen costume for morning wear is, the smarter it is, the embroideries and laces being in good taste on the more elaborate costumes for afternoon wear.

* * *

The oddest little lingerie coat to top a lingerie princess robe was seen at Deimonico's last week. The skirt was simple and the little sleeved guimpe was of exquisitely fine linen mull that had long sleeves, the sleeves coming down over the wrists in wrinkled mousquetaire glove fashion, almost tight from the elbow down and embroidered in a dainty pattern—a most becoming sleeve for a thin arm.

The coat was made of fine white mull in all-over tucks. The collar was a hand-embroidered band of heavier linen in fine openwork, and this band formed a standing collar at the back, sloping down at the side toward the front, where one end overlapped the other—like a kimono—and left a V-shaped opening in the front. The upper front and back were like a fitted sailor collar of the tucked material; the sides were cut off, and the front ending at the centre of the bust was bordered with the embroidery, and this ran up the sides of the deep collar effect. A shaped piece of the linen embroidered to match the bands formed a tiny bolero effect over the shoulders and around the arm holes, having at the inside, next the sleeves, an inch-wide band of the tucks, the latter being on the bias. To these were attached the sleeve capes. There were no real sleeves. These capes had centres of bias tucks and the edge was done to a depth of two inches in the openwork embroidery. These capes came almost to the elbows and were rather narrow. The body of the coat was a deep bolero rounded up in both the centre front and back almost to the bust line, and each side section of both the back and the front was made of tucked material, the tucks running bias from the centre front to the arm holes and similarly in the back. The shaped border was cut almost circular and embroidered to match the rest. Evidently each section had been made originally with plain borders and then beautifully embroidered by hand. In the front, where the double body met at the centre bust line, there was a single large white pearl button, and to button over it one of the embroidered slashes was made a bit bigger than its fellows.

MARIE WELDON.

Pale blue rajah. Black and white voile with velvet ribbon. Embroidered mull with lace insertions.

Remarkable Wedding Contract

Unique Marital Agreement Between an Iowa Bride and Groom—Arranges for Almost Every Contingency.

ISAIAH F. HARDING and Mrs. Isabella Engelbrecht of Dallas County, Iowa, have just entered into marriage on a fifteen-year plan, according to a special from Des Moines.

Neither had found smooth sailing upon the sea of matrimony, although both are, comparatively speaking, rich. Twice each had been married, and twice divorced.

When, therefore, seeking a consolation prize, Harding asked Mrs. Engelbrecht to be his, extreme caution attended her affirmative response. "We'd better lay down some rules to go by," she said, and Harding agreed.

The result was the most remarkable nuptial contract ever drawn in Iowa, and perhaps in the world. Veteran lawyers say they have never seen anything quite like it.

It arranges for almost every possible contingency that may arise in the wedded life of two people.

The contract plainly sets forth who shall build the fires, when the husband may bring home guests to meals, when the relatives of each shall visit them, how the money is to be divided, how often the wife may attend social functions without being scowled at—and even fixes a limit to the number of possible future Hardings.

By observing in minutest detail the terms of this remarkable document Harding and his third wife have already enjoyed two months of life together without a cloud appearing in the matrimonial sky. The contract provides:

"That we, by the terms of this agreement, made this third day of May, A. D. 1906, between Isaiah F. Harding of the County of Dallas and State of Iowa, party of the first part, and Isabella Engelbrecht, of the County of Polk and State of Iowa, of the second part, do hereby bind ourselves by this covenant to carry out entire and in detail the terms of this solemn obligation so that we, as man and wife, may dwell together in peace and harmony so long as this said covenant shall be in force, to wit: From this said 3d day of May, A. D. 1906, until the 3d day of May, A. D. 1921, a period of fifteen years.

"It is hereby agreed and stipulated between said Isaiah F. Harding, party of the first part, and said Isabella Engelbrecht, party of the second part, that if at the end of the fifteen years aforesaid cause to believe that such union is not for the best interest of either of us the said union shall be terminated by either without further formality, providing that, if at any time during the period above set forth, either should wish to relinquish the bonds of matrimony, such action shall not be taken except with due process of law.

"We hereby agree that we shall jointly and severally settle upon the children of each by former marriage one-half of the estate of the party of the first part to be settled upon his children, and the said one-half of the estate of the party of the second part upon her children. Deeds and papers to this effect shall be duly signed, transferred, and recorded upon the completion of this covenant. And this shall be regarded as applying to personal property as well as real.

"And we hereby bind ourselves to the faithful performance of the following stipulations, so far as within us lies:

"Isaiah F. Harding, party of the first part, agrees that Isabella Engelbrecht, party of the second part, shall, upon her wedding to him, the party of the first part, receive each week the sum of $15 with which to defray the household expenses, but it is understood that he, the party of the first part, shall furnish fuel and water.

"It is expressly understood that from this union shall come not more than three children. Upon the birth of each or any child the above amount of $15 per week shall be increased $3 per week.

"The party of the second part shall furnish domestic help and to assist her in this she shall be allowed the financial output of poultry and one cow from the farm herd. But if for any other reason it shall be found necessary to dispense with domestic help, then it shall be the duty of the husband to build the fires and prepare the morning meals for six months throughout the Winter, and for the wife to build the fires and prepare the morning meals for the remaining six months of the year.

* * *

"Neither party shall invite guests to the house, except with the express permission of the other, and then not oftener than twice per week; relatives shall not be allowed to visit the family, except that relatives of the party of the first part shall be permitted to visit the home at any time within the first two weeks of the month of May; relatives of the party of the second part within the last two weeks of the month of October. This shall not relate in any way to the children of either of the parties of this covenant.

"If the parties of this covenant shall remove to the city to live it is agreed that in addition to the costs mentioned above party of the first part shall pay ice and gas expenses. Furthermore, it shall be the privilege of the party of the second part to attend two social functions each week, one of which, if the parties reside in the city, shall be the theatre, and this expense shall be borne by the party of the first part.

"Each Sunday the party of the first part shall escort and accompany the party of the second part to church in the morning and again in the evening, should she desire it.

"Party of the first part shall keep up the house insurance, keep the premises in good condition, furnish at all times respectable conveyance to and from town, see that both himself and wife are properly clothed, take an active part in any civic or rural improvement, and assist in any political movement for the general good. It is expressly declared that he shall vote according to the dictates of his conscience."

VACATIONS IN THE CITY

THERE was a discussion in a downtown office about vacations; where was the best place to spend one, whether the man of moderate means could get most for his money at the seashore or in the mountains, and whether, after all, in these expensive days, such a man could make his two weeks or three weeks of leisure worth while.

The bookkeeper was strong for the shore. Of course there were hotels, plenty of them, in which one might enjoy himself in a way to be envied by a millionaire, sailing and fishing and plunging into the surf, and making a new man of himself before the end of the fortnight. The stenographer was equally enthusiastic in his praise of the mountains, where he had fished for the elusive speckled trout, climbed high peaks, acquired an endless appetite, slept like a top, and generated a tanned complexion and hardened muscles that would have made the bookkeeper look like a hospital patient. After they had argued the question pro and con the Stay-at-Home, as they called him, was appealed to for his views.

"We'll have to admit," remarked the bookkeeper, "that you finished your vacation looking as though you had managed to get a good time out of it. How did you do it?"

The Stay-at-Home beamed.

"Good time!" he exclaimed. "Why, you chaps don't know what fun is. I tell you, it is only a delusion to think that one must leave New York for the right sort of an outing. I've been spending my holidays here—two weeks every Summer—for ten years. I find something new for diversion every season. I can get almost every sport you find out of town, and I never know the horrors of bad hotels, worse food, long hot-weather trips by train, packing and unpacking, and the other inconveniences of moving from one place to another.

"Listen to my list of amusements for this Summer, for instance. There were not two days on which I had to resort to the same expedients, and in the entire two weeks I repeated the same experiment only once or twice. The only trouble was that there were too many things to choose from, too many places to go. If I had been a crank on athletics I could have played games in fifty different places within the city limits. If I had been too lazy for any athletics at all I could have found a hundred and one delightful corners built for idlers. As a matter of fact, I liked variety, and so I took turns at idling and seeking healthy exercise.

"Do you like tennis? Well, you doubtless have the majority's idea that there are no tennis facilities in the city for any save the members of exclusive clubs. It isn't true. Tennis played on courts surrounded by big apartment houses and in some places even by tenements is one of the cheapest amusements to found hereabouts. There is a little Irishman uptown who hit upon the idea of renting vacant lots and laying out courts on them and then renting the courts at 25 cents an hour. He furnishes the nets. He will even loan you a racquet, though it may not be a brand new one, if you haven't any of your own. The only equipment you are obliged to have consists of the balls and your rubber-soled shoes.

"The courts—on one of his vacant lots he has eleven of them—are crowded every afternoon in Summer. I know one man who spends his whole vacation there, playing morning and afternoon. He, of course, is rather a fanatic, but there are many others equally fond of the game who will go away to some Summer resort and spend most of their time at the game, enduring the uncomfortable bed of a hotel and the unrolled court, when they might be getting the same exercise and the conveniences of their own home without disbursing a fifth the money.

"Then there's golf. You know fellows who are daft on the game and select a resort principally on account of its links. Yet they can't find anywhere a better course than the one at Van Cortlandt Park or the two in Brooklyn. 'The crowds spoil these public links,' is their lament. The fact is that the crowds are there only on Saturdays and Sundays, and the golfer who spends his vacation in the city finds that his week day games, which he has never been able to enjoy in his fifty weeks of labor, are as enjoyable as if he were on the best courses of Long Island or the South.

"Surf? I tell you, Smith, you can go in the surf with greater comfort inside New York City than at any of those far-off places you tell about. Barring the two holidays of the week, when you can avoid going where the throngs go, you can take a delightful sail to Manhattan Beach, any of the Staten Island bathing places, or Rockaway beaches as comfortably as though you were on your own motor boat. And when you get there you don't find ramshackle bathhouses or dangerous unpatrolled coasts, and you know that when you come out there is sure to be found within easy distance whatever your taste dictates in the way of refreshment or amusement.

"About the only sport you can't get in or on the borders of the city is mountain fishing. But there is all the sea fishing anybody could desire. From the public fishing boats, which are to be recommended for their cheapness, to the small dories or catboats hired by the day—the only limit on the fisherman's activity is his time, and possibly his pocketbook, though I don't count that for the reason that the cost of any out-of-town vacation would more than cover all the fishing one could do in the city.

"You can go as far away as you like, but you can't get a finer day's fishing than I had off Sandy Hook. Together with a couple of friends, I engaged an old sailboatman to take us out. As there were three of us to share it, the expense was inconsiderable. We were on the water all day. Our luck was good, as good, probably, as it would have been anywhere between Sandy Hook and Montauk, and at dark we left the water of the Hook behind us, and were back on the Staten Island shore in less than three-quarters of an hour, ready to travel homeward to Manhattan Borough and sleep the sleep of the just amid the comforts of home.

"Talk about your tan, your enlarged muscles, your great appetite! Why, the only trouble I had was to keep the appetite from growing. When it did grow, at least I was within reach of the wherewithal to satisfy it. As for the tan and the muscle—I was burned well nigh black in the first week, and if I hadn't called a halt on exercise my muscles would have burst!

"In fact, there was too much to do"—the Stay-at-Home sighed reminiscently—"for me to be spending all my time looking for tan and muscle. Oh, no, I didn't go in for exercise exclusively. I used my nights as well as my days. Fellows, you've no idea how many interesting spots you've never seen or heard of in this town. A man doesn't have time to hunt for them when he's working. He's too tired in the evening, and he hasn't enough originality to be making tours of discovery. But if he has two weeks in the city with nothing to do—

"Well, I found them. When the nights were cool, there were the quaint eating places one never hears about, hidden away in out-of-the-way quarters, patronized by queer people one sees nowhere else, where the visitor feels as though he were a thousand miles away from his flat and generates enough of that change-of-scene feeling of yours to last him for the rest of the year. Then there are the trips into the suburbs, if you want to indulge in a drive or an automobile ride as you might in the course of your stay at a regular Summer resort, and I'll guarantee that you can drive every day for the fortnight without ever finding a place you have seen before, unless you've become an old explorer like myself.

"Oh, you can get everything in the vacation line in town. Don't make any mistake about that."

"But," insisted the stenographer, change is what man needs, entire change of—"

"Change, bosh!" the Stay-at-Home exclaimed, retiring to his desk in the corner. "You and Smith get one change. I get a hundred. That's the difference."

As Papa Would Have Done.

When nine-year-old Toby went to his first unchaperoned party he was given minute instructions upon his behavior. For one thing, he was not to help himself to anything more than twice, and—well, if at any time he should feel at a loss as to the correct thing for small guests to do, he was just to think of dear papa and do as he thought he would under the same circumstances. So Toby departed and returned.

To a fondly questioning mamma he reported that all had gone quite as she would have had it. He had helped himself to cake only twice, and when a pretty temptress had passed it to him for a third time—though he wanted a piece "awf'ly"—he had remembered mamma's warning, had thought of dear papa, and had remarked emphatically: "Damn it, no!"

Why They Got No Mail.

An official of the Post Office Department at Washington tells of a new Post Office that was established in a small town in the South. A native of the place, the proprietor of a grocery, was installed as Postmaster. It was not very long before complaints were filed with the department that no mail was being forwarded from the new office, so an Inspector was detailed to investigate the matter. When he called upon the Postmaster and asked why no mail had been sent out, the former pointed to a large mail bag hanging up in a corner and said:

"The mail's in that bag; I ain't sent it out yet because the bag ain't nowheres nigh full."

Certainly.

Why is the Statue of Liberty's hand eleven inches long?

Because if it was twelve inches it would be a foot.

News and Personal Notes From the Summer Resorts

Lake Placid's Schedule.

All Manner of Sporting Events to Round Out August

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Preparation for those annual events which have become part and parcel of the life at this resort in the heart of the Adirondacks has occupied the attention of many of the Summer guests here this week. The dates of the big golf tournaments have been fixed, the beautiful water fêtes arranged for, and the ladies are busy planning for the Charity Ball which is to be held in the parlors of the Grand View Hotel on the evening of Aug. 16.

This affair is one of the most pretentious of the numerous functions held in the Adirondacks during the Summer, and the list of patrons and patronesses includes not only the best-known New Yorkers at this resort, but at all the leading resorts in the woods. The proceeds are devoted to the parish house work of the Episcopal missions of St. Eustace-by-the-Lakes and St. Hubert at Newman, which is not denominational in its character. The ball is under the direction of a committee of ladies headed by the Misses Patterson of New York, who have charge of the New York Charity Ball.

The water fêtes which were announced this week by the Lake Placid Yacht Club are being looked forward to with pleasure, for they constitute one of the most distinctive features of the Summer life at Lake Placid. On the afternoon of Aug. 16 the launch races will be held, and on Aug. 23 the annual decorated boat parade takes place.

The annual three days' golf tournament on the links of the Stevens House was announced this week to take place on Aug. 28, 29, and 30.

The Inn has been the scene of many pleasing little parties this week. One of the most attractive was the children's fishpond party, in which all participating were arrayed in Japanese costume. With hook and line prizes were fished from a big tub located in the centre of a great clump of ferns in a brook near the Inn.

A tennis tournament was started at the Inn for two cups offered by Miss Sumner.

The Lake Placid Yacht Club held its first reception of the season in the clubrooms at the Stevens House Casino, and a large number attended. The reception Committee, of which H. C. Atkinson is Chairman, was assisted in receiving by a committee of ladies including Mrs. Morgan, wife of Commodore Charles N. Morgan; Mrs. Lyman, wife of Vice Commodore William R. Lyman; Mrs. McNeely, wife of George H. McNeely, Treasurer; Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Harrington Mills, Mrs. George A. Stevens, Mrs. James Hughes, wife of Capt. Hughes, United States Army, and Miss Harriet Daniels, daughter of George H. Daniels.

Numerous dinner parties have marked the week. One of these was given by Mr. and Mrs. George H. McNeely at their camp near the Stevens House to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Keating and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hevinor. Another was given by Morton Castor, son of the late Congressman Castor, at Camp Kilkare to a party of friends including the Misses Schuite, Miss Blake, Paul Stevens, Norman Degnon, and Harold McGraw.

A large number of automobile parties have reached the Stevens House this week. E. R. Lozier, Vice President of the Lozier Company, arrived in his thirty-five horse power Lozier car with Mrs. Lozier, her sister, Miss Davies, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Palmer. Mr. Lozier, who was obliged to return to the city on business, is expected up again soon.

Capt. D. Delehanty of the United States Navy was also among the week's arrivals at the Stevens House, being accompanied by Mrs. Delehanty and their two children, Miss Bertha and Master Thornton Delehanty.

The Assembly committee, on its tour of the Adirondacks, visited the Stevens House early in the week.

The Rev. and Mrs. Percy B. Wightman have rented the Midwood cottage, at the Whiteface Inn, of Prof. E. H. Griffin for the balance of the season, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Supplee are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Verner at Theanograns. Mr. and Mrs. David Ellis have rented Tom's Cabin for the balance of the season.

Miss Gertrude Waters, who has been the guest of Miss Grace Blake, was called to her home, in New York, this week by the illness of her brother.

At Overbrook Camp at Whiteface Inn there is a merry house party, including the Misses Solari, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Camden, Louis M. Atha, and Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Kaime. The party is chaperoned by Mrs. F. B. Bryant, an aunt of the Misses Solari.

At the Grand View Hotel the ladies are all busy arranging for the coming Charity Ball.

A tennis tournament has been arranged at the Grand View. Among those who will play are Mrs. A. Keating Fischer, who recently swam Mirror Lake; Mr. Fischer, W. McD. Caffery, Charles T. W. McKelvey, A. C. Talbot, Miss Ethel Barteau, Miss Alice Maude Brown, Miss S. C. Dickinson, Master I. P. Mora, and Master M. L. Mora.

At Camp Irondequoit, at the Ruisseaumont Hotel, there is a large house party, including Mrs. William Lentz, Miss Florence Lentz, Master William Lentz, Miss Elsa Bausch, Miss Anna Handemain, Adolph Stuber, John Kentz, and Fred Saegmuller.

AMPERSAND ANGLERS.

Make Great Catches Under Season's Most Favorable Auspices.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The much-coveted ripple, eagerly looked for by anglers but rarely found, has spread over the surface of the Lower Saranac Lake during the last few days. From beneath these ripples, which are not so strong as to break the tackle nor so weak as to betray the presence of the fisherman, black bass and lake trout have been dragged forth. It was A. R. Gulick of New York who got a fourteen-pound laker Monday. The trout was caught on a trolling spoon in about seventy feet of water, and a live minnow was used for bait.

A. B. Franklin got two lake trout, weighing ten pounds each, and C. Moody took one that tipped the scales at thirteen pounds. Dr. E. W. Brown of New York landed thirty pounds of black bass in two days' angling. Dr. Brown uses deep water tackle, as the warm weather of the last few days has driven the fish to the cool depths.

Golf continues in the lead at Ampersand, where some of the best players in the mountains are gathered. On Monday P. J. C. Powers, W. J. Gettis, and Frank Cook played against Prof. Pierson, who matched himself against their best ball for a ball a hole.

Probably the largest luncheon of the season at Ampersand was that of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duncan Moir of Colby Pond, who entertained the Rev. and Mrs. Walter H. Larom, Mrs. T. H. Wiggin, Mrs. W. P. Howell, Miss Mary Prescott, Miss Ogleboy, Miss Powell, Miss La Belle Dunlop, Miss Carroll, Miss Ruth Carroll, Miss Anne Coleman, Miss Jean Moir, William Coleman, Ralph Coleman, Miss Katharine Williams, Miss Margaret Williams, Mrs. Williams, Carl Trembley, F. H. Wiggins, Jr., Mr. Russell, Lewis Wiggin, Harry Dodge, Robert McGoodwin, Mark Hanna, Robert Cunningham, Carl Hanna, and A. D. Moir, Jr. The luncheon was followed by a dance.

Dr. and Mrs. William Bolles, Mrs. George Hollingsworth, and Miss Hollingsworth of Boston visited Ampersand this week en route on a tour of the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Frank W. Duryea, Miss Frances Sayre, and Wright Duryea, formed one of the many coaching parties that accompanied the Ampersand baseball nine to Paul Smith's this week.

DEVOTEES OF TENT LIFE.

Enjoying the Fresh Air in the Adirondack Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Tent life is one of the delightful features at Saranac Inn, where a score of tents and tent cabins dot the shore of the Upper Saranac Lake and are used as day camps and sleeping rooms by guests at the Inn. Tent life is delightfully informal, and the tent colony entertains its friends with impromptu card parties and 5 o'clock teas.

The State fish hatchery at Saranac Inn station is an object of considerable interest to visitors, and the output of the hatchery for July, 300,000 fry and fingerlings, is the best record ever turned out from the hatchery for one month. The output is used entirely in restocking Adirondack streams and lakes which are open to the public for fishing.

One of the dinner parties at Saranac Inn this week was that of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Douglass, Miss Douglass, Miss Lord, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Whittemore, and Stone Douglass, who made the trip from the Saranac Club at Bartlett Carry, through the Upper Saranac Lake to Saranac Inn and return.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Trowbridge and Miss Georgia Owen came from their camp on Spitfire Lake to Saranac Inn Thursday by the seven carries and returned to the St. Regis Lakes by the two carries.

A coaching party composed of A. W. Goodrich, Otis H. Childs, Miss Marie Stovell, and Mrs. Wiederseim of Ampersand visited the Inn Friday.

The event of the week among the fishing contingent at Saranac Inn was the capture of a sixteen-pound pickerel by George F. Chandler, who is visiting here. Leland Chase caught four pickerel that ranged from six to nine pounds each.

W. C. Osborne, who is at Camp Nenahwin, has a new sailboat, jib and mainsail, which he takes out daily. There are several sailing canoes on Upper Saranac Lake, but Mr. Osborne's boat is the largest of its kind on this body of water.

THE ST. REGIS LAKES.

Paul Smith's Cottagers Plan to Make Annual Bazaar a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The season on the St. Regis Chain of Lakes is now at its height, and the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at their camp, Birch Island, after a tour in Europe, practically completes the list of old timers.

The affairs of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium bazaar, which will be held Aug. 29, have taken a decided boom since the arrival of Mrs. Stokes, and now there is hardly a visitor to this section who is not working for its success. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Tilda Tiffany, Mrs. A. J. Milbank, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. P. C. Maffitt, Mrs. M. B. Barber, Miss R. A. Polhemus, Mrs. E. L. Trudeau, Mrs. George Fales Baker, Mrs. William Rauch, Mrs. William W. McAlpin, Mrs. Clarence Britton, Mrs. William Bloodgood Trowbridge, Miss Slade, Mrs. James Alexander Miller, and Miss Taylor.

A concert will be given in the ballroom at Paul Smith's this evening for the benefit of the organ fund of St. John's-in-the-Wilderness, the Episcopal chapel of the St. Regis Lakes. The concert is in charge of Dr. S. M. Evans and Walter H. Robinson.

Tennis has been the principal sport of the week, and so much interest has been aroused that a tournament is being arranged with players representing the Lake Placid Club. Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, who has a cottage here, is a fine tennis player, and has been having some spirited contests with H. H. Benedict, Jr., an ex-Yale man. An interesting series was played by Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Carl Gordon as against Miss Henderson and Mr. Benedict. The players were well matched, and every point was contested with spirit. Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Gordon won the best two out of three sets.

On Tuesday, in addition to the baseball game between Ampersand and Paul Smith's, which stood 5 to 4 in favor of Paul Smith's at the end of eleven innings, there was a yacht race between the Flyaway, sailed by J. Inslee Blair, and The Mice, sailed by E. C. Lackland, Jr. The race took place over the course on Lower St. Regis Lake and was won by The Mice, which passed the finish line just two minutes ahead of the Flyaway.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., who is at the Stokes camp after a course of study at Berlin University, preached at the pretty little Presbyterian chapel on the St. Regis River, Sunday, and Dr. S. M. Evans, who is spending the Summer at the camp of Mrs. Robert Hoe, sang a solo.

The latest additions to the house party at Camp Wyndover, the Adirondack home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, are Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Parker, Mrs. Frank B. Robinson, Miss Helen Cauldwell, and Miss Alice Wilson of New York and vicinity.

Mrs. George Fales Baker gave a farewell dinner at the Winter cottage Monday evening, and on Thursday took possession of the new cottages built expressly for her.

A large coaching party, composed of Judge James McCourt, Baron Barschkies, T. A. Barker, L. S. Neats, S. M. Sour, S. J. Neal, Charles Bixby, M. G. Holstein, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Newton came from Algonquin to Paul Smith's on a four-horse brake Thursday.

MASSAWEPIE DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

MASSAWEPIE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The week at Childwold, on Lake Massawepie, has been ideal, for though the midday weather was warmer than usual, there are innumerable cool, woodland nooks at Massaweple where one may spend the day under the pines.

The baseball enthusiasts have been displaying their usual vigor and several times each week visiting teams play with the Childwold nine on the large green at the rear of the hotel. Here the guests at the hotel and cottages may view the sports while comfortably seated on the spacious verandas of the hostelry or under the shade of the smart little pagodas which are scattered about in picturesque array.

Bridge whist is very popular with the young people, and a subscription game of bridge was played in the hotel parlors Wednesday evening. The highest score was that of Mrs. Clarence Gans of New York, who had 883 points. Mrs. Charles Weinberg was second with 846 points.

The Saturday evening hop in the balsam-trimmed casino was the first really brilliant affair of the season. The young people dance every evening, but it is only at the formal Saturday evening functions that one sees the beautiful gowns for which Childwold is noted.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry Greenbaum, who have reserved apartments at Childwold for the season, left early this week for a short visit to other resorts in the Adirondacks, including Saranac Inn, Ampersand, and Lake Placid.

SPORTS AT STAMFORD.

Tennis and Golf Tournaments Attract Much Attention—Hotels Well Filled.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 11.—For the past week Summer visitors have been crowding into Stamford until now practically every house is taxed to its capacity to accomodate the midseason rush of guests. Many applicants have been turned away for lack of room. The season is at its height, with the social calendar full throughout the entire week, and the month of August promises to be one of the gayest in the history of Stamford.

Although there has been a great deal of rain this month it has come principally at night or in the early morning and therefore has not interfered to any great extent with the various outdoor pastimes. There is much tennis and golf playing, and interest in the latter is increasing with the advent of the important tournaments which are under way.

Stamford business men, aided by a few New York capitalists, are planning an elaborate casino, and the present indication is that the building will be ready for occupancy by the middle of next June. The equipment will include a swimming pool, music hall, palm garden, and other features which will constitute a complete amusement pavilion.

During the week there have been two golf tournaments, and the daily galleries have made a very picturesque background. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., ex-President of the Wabash Road, contributed a handsome silver cup to be given the winner of an invitation handicap tournament held over the Rexmere course, in Churchill Park. In the final round at match play, Mr. Ramsey defeated H. B. Crandall of New York by four up and three to play. Mr. Ramsey has put the cup up again, and it will be played for beginning the first of next week.

On Monday morning the qualifying round in the open handicap tournament took place, and in accordance with the schedule the eight best net scores qualified in Class A, while the second eight best net scores qualified in Class B. Herman Gahren of New York was the winner of the cup offered for the best net score in the qualifying round and turned in a card of 77 strokes, with a handicap of 6 strokes.

In the final round for the Class A cup, J. Meredith Miller of the Baltusrol Club defeated Mr. Gahren by 4 up and 3 to play, while Charles D. Butler of New York won from John E. Chase by a score of 3 up and 2 to play in the final round for the Class B trophy. The semi-final and final rounds of the ladies' handicap event will be played to-day, and as many of the ladies at this resort are devotees of sport there is a lively interest in the outcome.

The list of patronesses for this Summer's testimonial includes Mesdames Ernest Seyd, George Fennell, James Rodwell, Frederick Correll, John C. Fowler, H. F. Terhune, J. Grinan, James Carroll, W. W. Vandewater, Eugene Harrison, K. H. Carpenter, J. W. O'Connor, George F. Harris, John D. Terry, M. H. Donovan, William A. Butler, L. J. Cunningham, V. Burton-Hart, George W. Claflin, W. C. Moore, Helen F. Cutter, C. G. Coe, Myron P. Hamblin, and M. Olcott.

At a progressive euchre party held at the New Grant House on Friday evening the prizes were won by Miss Christine Isherwood, Miss Grace R. Dixon, and Miss Florence D. Britton of New York. The second of the series of baseball games between teams representing the New Grant House and Churchill Hall will be held on the grounds of the Rexmere in Churchill Park this afternoon.

At Kendall Place this evening Mrs. Charles G. Braxmar and Mrs. Hamilton Higgins of New York will give a progressive euchre for the guests. Especially elaborate prizes have been secured for this function, and following the play a supper will be served. At a musicale held at Kendall Place on Wednesday evening the programme included piano solos by Miss Cassidy and Miss Buckingham, vocal selections by Mrs. Braxmar, and readings by Mrs. Higgins.

Summer visitors at the Ingleside engaged in a progressive peanut party on Tuesday evening, and the successful competitors were Mrs. T. C. Durham, Miss Unverzagt, and Miss Styles of New York. Invitations were issued to guests of the various houses and a dance followed.

Mrs. W. M. Beckley, Miss Florence Croker, and Mrs. Emerson Coleman of New York were the prize winners at a progressive hearts party given in the parlors of the Westholm on Thursday evening.

Mrs. G. W. Walter of New York entertained a party of friends at progressive euchre at the Atchinson House on Saturday evening. The ladies' prizes were won by Miss McCarthy, Mrs. J. W. Lassoe, and Mrs. A. B. Atchinson, while the gentlemen's prize was awarded to J. W. Lassoe of New York.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Felt the Hot Spell, but River Breezes Saved the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, Aug. 11.—For the past week the Thousand Island region has been experiencing excessively hot weather which is made bearable only by the cool river breeze which blows almost constantly along the St. Lawrence. The fishing has been good the entire season so far and there are many large catches brought in.

Mrs. William Russell of New York, who has a cottage on the shores of Butternut Lake, near Alexandria Bay, was nearly burned to death last Friday when her clothes caught fire from an alcohol lamp in the room where she was dressing for a trip to the Bay. She fled toward the lake, but was caught by her husband who smothered the flames with a blanket after the flames had burnt almost all of her clothing.

There have been several good baseball games this season between the different resort teams along the river. The Frontenac team has come out ahead. So far it has lost but one game.

The State Summer school, which has been in session at Thousand Island Park since July 9, came to a close last Saturday after the most successful term ever held here. There were about 225 teachers in attendance and Principal Shaver of Adams, N. Y. is very well satisfied with the outcome. There is some doubt as to whether the school will be continued another year, as the ten-year lease has expired and the State has to decide whether to continue it or not.

At a special meeting of the Clayton-Alexandria Bay Boulevard Committee, which was called last Tuesday at the Thousand Island House, it was decided to receive bids for the construction of the boulevard until Jan. 1, 1907, at which time the work will be begun. The road will be 100 feet wide and will cost about $100,000, which will be raised by popular subscription of the Summer residents along the river.

The second grand concert of the season was given in the auditorium at Thousand Island Park last Tuesday evening, and was a success all the way through.

Last Tuesday a special excursion was run to Kingston in connection with the Barnum & Bailey Circus, which was there afternoon and evening. The boat left Alexandria Bay at 8 A. M. and returned at 7 P. M.

The annual golf tournament of the Frontenac Hotel Golf Club will be held Aug. 13 to Aug. 17, inclusive, for a silver cup valued at $200. There are forty entries.

Miss E. A. and Miss K. W. O'Brien and Miss A. E. Grady of New York are among the guests at the Murray Hill Hotel. They will stay through the month of August.

The Misses Towle, daughters of the engineer who was in charge of the Croton Aqueduct, have closed their residence near Central Park in New York City, and are to stay at the Murray Hill Hotel for the remainder of the season.

Last Sunday morning an open-air service was held on the lawn of the Murray Hill Hotel. The Rev. Mr. Dorr of Oswego delivered the sermon, and the hotel orchestra gave the music.

SOUTHAMPTON CHARITY.

Successful Tea and Reception in Aid of the Fresh Air Home.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 11.—While the past week has witnessed the usual mid-August exodus of cottagers to the mountains and Maine coast retreats there have been many new arrivals.

Mrs. Newbold Edgar and Mrs. Lee Stanton are now at Bar Harbor, while Campbell Stewart and Miss Margaret Stewart are passing the remainder of the month at Nahant, Mass. Mrs. Chester Griswold will leave in a few days for Burlington, Vt.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman sailed recently for Europe on the Cedric.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele are enjoying a trip in Switzerland.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, accompanied by Miss Cathleen Beresford, have been enjoying a cruise in the Sound in a yacht chartered by Mr. Thompson.

One of the most refreshing entertainments of the week was the tea and reception given on Thursday in aid of the Southampton Fresh Air Home. Among the prominent society women who managed the affair were: Mrs. Peter A. Wyckoff, Mrs. William Fahnestock, Mrs. George G. DeWitt, and Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys.

Bridge whist still commands popularity and is the favorite source of evening entertainment at the cottages. Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn recently entertained several friends at bridge at her cottage, Red Croft, while Mrs. George G. DeWitt gave a similar entertainment at her home on First Neck Lane.

One of the most enjoyable dinners of the season was that tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend to sixteen guests at their cottage, Hopeland. Among others who gave dinners during the week were Dr. and Mrs. P. F. Chambers.

CROWDS AT BLOCK ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, Aug. 11.—August is more than recompensing for the bad weather in July. For the last three weeks all the hotels have been well filled, and the question is no longer how to get people, but how to take care of the crowds that are arriving on every boat. Over 5,000 excursionists visited the island last Sunday. The steamer Greenport brought down about 1,000 from New York and the steamer New Hampshire 900 from New Bedford, besides the regular excursions from New London and Providence.

The annual minstrel show, given by the college men at the Spring House on Friday evening, and the concert by the Surf Hotel orchestra were the events of the week. The Surf Hotel orchestra was assisted by Thomas H. Montgomery, baritone of Grace Church, New York; Albert Cahart, bass, of Brooklyn, and Albert Smith, comedian, of the Keith circuit.

The fishing continues good, and the bathing beach has been well patronized.

MANCHESTER VISITORS.

Mountain Breezes Enabled Them to Laugh at Hot Wave.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 11.—Never before has there been such an influx of visitors to this resort as during the past few days. Those who have come here have found cool and refreshing breezes from the mountains which have helped to make the hot wave more bearable. Although the weather has been hot, all outdoor pastimes have been well patronized.

A mixed doubles handicap tennis tournament at the Ekwanok Country Club was the attraction during the first part of the week. This was completed Wednesday.

The golfers were occupied Wednesday with the annual competition for the Arthur Taylor Memorial Cup. This was a thirty-six hole handicap against bogy. The tournament was open this year to all members of the Ekwanok Country Club, and a large field competed.

Mrs. Herbert Cassard of Baltimore entertained Wednesday evening at a dance and dinner in honor of her nephew, Frank Wallace, at her country place, Wayside.

The Bridge Whist Club met Thursday morning with Mrs. Hugh McMillan of Detroit.

The Ekwanok golf team is playing a return match to-day at Schenectady, N. Y., with the Mohawk Golf Club team.

The sixth annual tournament for the First President's Cup will be played on the Ekwanok links here next week. The competition will open Wednesday with a qualifying round of thirty-six holes, medal play. The match play rounds will follow, with the finals at thirty-six holes on Saturday. There will be an entry list of over ninety players. Among the competitors will be Walter J. Travis, Jerome D. Travers, A. L. White, Frederick Herreshoff, Merrill K. Waters, T. M. Sherman, J. G. Batterson, and Allan Lard. The cup has been won by John Brooks, C. B. MacDonald, Walter J Travis, A. M. Reed, and A. L. White.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald J. McClure of Albany, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Batterson of Lakewood, N. J., made the run to Saratoga Sunday in their sixty-horse power Fiat. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Simons of New York City also took the trip in their Fiat car.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Carman of Brooklyn are among the annual visitors who arrived at the Equinox House this week. Mr. Carman is among those who still find pleasure in driving, and he may be seen daily on the fine roads in this valley with his horses.

ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

Mid-Season Visitors Crowd the Calendar with Entertainments and Outings.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Maine, Aug. 11.—The week has witnessed a large influx of midseason visitors and social entertainments and outdoor sports have filled in the time very pleasantly. Among the enjoyable social features were steamer excursions arranged by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Marcus. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Waring and Mr. and Mrs W. F. Nathan all of New York, and a progressive bridge party of four tables given by Mrs. T. Sedgwick Steele of Hartford, and her daughter, Mrs. Herbert M. Adams of Pawtucket, at their private cottage.

The outdoor features included the weekly baseball games which aroused much enthusiasm, the local team defeating the crack Newport nine, 5 to 0 and 5 to 4 in two fast games. A women's tennis tournament is in progress and mixed doubles and men's singles are being arranged. Various special golf events are planned, among them a putting competition for trophies presented by Howard A. Colby of New York, and an approaching and putting contest for a cup presented by Mrs. J. B. Kinley of Philadelphia.

Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, George W. Perkins, Jr., Miss Dorothy Perkins of Riverside-on-the-Hudson, who will spend August here in the J. Sloat Fassett cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan and Arthur B. Sullivan return for their annual sojourn.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Chappell and family are spending several weeks here and will complete their stay by a wilderness trip.

(Photo by L. E. Shattuck.)

Mrs. Stephen H. Keating of New York (in White) and Mrs. H. H. Hevinor on the Golf Links at the Stevens House, Lake Placid.

In the Catskills

Refugees from City Heat Crowd the Mountain Hotels to the Limit

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, Aug. 11.—The past week has undoubtedly been the busiest of the present season, and men who have been here for years say that it has been the busiest ever seen in the Catskills. The intense heat in New York drove the residents of the city to the mountains in droves, and a large number of them came to the Catskils, knowing that they would find relief here.

Full hotels resulted, and the liverymen are doing a rushing business, as driving is the most popular form of amusement.

The hop at the Grant House on Wednesday evening was one of the most enjoyable of the season, owing to the large number of guests who are at that house.

The members of the Catskill Yacht Club are arranging for a water carnival for Labor Day, and as considerable interest is being taken in the affair it will undoubtedly be a success.

Hotel guests here are anxiously waiting for Monday, when a circus will show here. Many of the city folk have never seen a circus under canvas, and there will be several circus parties organized for the afternoon and evening.

The masquerade at the Hotel Kaaterskill last Saturday evening was attended by nearly all of the 600 guests who are enjoying the cool breezes at that resort.

Thomas Shea of the Empire Theatre and "Dick" Bernard are summering at the Kaaterskill.

Mrs. Adeline Stanhope Wheatcroft and her son are among the recent arrivals at the Kaaterskill.

Every room full and having to refuse applications is the report from the Catskill Mountain House to-day. This house has had the most prosperous season in its history.

At The Antlers, at Haines Falls, last Saturday evening, the guests enjoyed a masquerade. About one hundred persons participated, and the costumes were novel and costly.

Thursday evening the Blythewood, at Tannersville, tendered a masque ball to its guests. Among the costumes that merited mention were those of Jerome Lowenthal, "Beau Brummell"; Miss Ida Frank, "Southern mammy"; Mrs. Edward I. Wormser, "Vesta Tilly"; William E. Rothschild, "chef"; Miss Josie Farlan, "Tod Sloan"; Miss Louise Barnett, "Pink Pajama Girl," and Mrs. M. Gromer, "Mother Hubbard."

A lawn party on Saturday evening last gave the guests one of the pleasantest treats of the season.

The Hotel Martin is crowded this week, last Saturday's arrivals taking nearly every vacant room in the house.

The charity fair for the benefit of the Beth Israel Hospital was held in the new hall at the Kaatsberg Park Hotel on Saturday under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Boris Thomashefsky of the People's Theatre. Nearly every member of the Summer colony at Hupter, as well as a large crowd of the people summering at Tannersville, attended the fair, which proved a great success.

The O'Hara House, at Lexington, entertained its guests with a minstrel performance on Saturday evening last, at which some excellent talent was developed. A dance followed the entertainment.

The floral parade at Highmount yesterday attracted a number of visitors from Fleischmann's, Pine Hill, and the Grand Hotel.

The season at the Grand House is the liveliest of recent years. Automobiling and coaching are the most popular amusements.

The annual masquerade at the Hotel Wellington, Pine Hill, will be held this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cross of New York are at Cole's Hotel, Pine Hill, with their thirty-horse power Oldsmobile.

SHARON SPRINGS POPULAR.

More Hotels Are to be Built Before Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The coming of August has made no appreciable change at Sharon Springs. The hotels and boarding houses have been packed to their capacity since the early part of July, and the mid-season arrivals have merely been able to take the places made vacant by departing guests, so the numbers are no greater than a month ago. It is expected that additions to the present hotels and a new hotel or two will be built this Winter.

The prize winners at a pleasant euchre party held at the Mansion House on Friday evening were Mrs. James G. Smith, Mrs. G. Barron, Mrs. Gussow, and Messrs. G. A. Hoffman, George F. Hickey, and Capt. E. Eberd.

A very pleasant and well-attended hop was held at Fisher's Hotel on Tuesday evening.

The guests at Sharon thoroughly enjoyed an old-fashioned field day, with its accompaniment of sack races, wheelbarrow races, horse races, &c., Friday. There was a large attendance from out of town. The famous Old Fort Plain Band furnished the music.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Woodcock celebrated their fifteenth wedding anniversary in royal style at the Union this week. A wedding dinner, at which the guests entered the dining room to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, was served.

An unusually large party, at which the guests numbered 250, was held at the Sharon House the early part of the week. Games, music, singing, dancing, and a guessing contest amused and entertained those present.

The guests at the Union enjoyed a progressive euchre party Monday evening, in which the closeness of the contest developed considerable excitement.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Aug. 11.—All the passenger trains coming to this place this week have brought down full coaches. While the hotels and boarding houses are all doing well, it is the cottage colony that has really added to the Summer population of the place.

Tuesday evening a party of thirty-two guests of the Bellevue went to the Liberty House, at Craig's Meadows, on a straw ride. A number of artists in various lines took the trip and entertained the crowd.

An interesting tennis tournament took place for three days at Karamac Inn, beginning Wednesday. The runners-up were Krauthoff and De Cartaret. The match was won by the latter. The sets were 8—6 2—6, and 7—5. A mixed double tennis tournament is in progress, in which many of the guests participated.

Arrangements are under way for a minstrel performance at the Kittatinny during the latter part of this month. The opening part will be one of whitmark's, and several new features are being arranged for the olio.

The cotillion given at the Kittatinny on Tuesday evening of this week was one of the delightful events of the season. It was led by Frank Kenna of New Haven, Conn., dancing with Miss Florine Townsend of Philadelphia. There were fifteen couples and eight figures were introduced.

Another pleasant event was the masquerade ball at the Glenwood on Friday evening. About 100 guests masked and made merry from 8 until 11. Several of the young ladies representing Topsy created much amusement. Miss McQuade, as Portia, was much admired. Other charming costumes were those of the Misses Miller, Baer, Bradley, Maaren, Keating, and Borger.

SEA GIRT MISSES SOLDIERS.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 11.—Visitors here miss the soldiers of the New Jersey National Guard, who were on the State camp grounds for the month of July, and the want will not be met until the latter part of this month, when the annual matches of the National Rifle Association start.

Soldiers are not entirely missing, however, for there are several hundred boys here yet, members of the United Boys' Brigade of America, who are on a two weeks' camping trip. Their camp, "C. Edward Murray," named after the New Jersey Quartermaster General, is the vantage point for many of the young people of the Summer colony. The boys have parades, drills, and a good band with them, which gives frequent concerts.

At the Beach House, Tremont, and Parker House there are nice crowds. Trolley cars, running frequently, take them to Asbury Park and other places when they wish to go, and bathing and fishing can always be indulged in within a stone's throw of the hotels.

Gov. Stokes stayed here a few days after the camp closed, with Capt. George T. Vickers of Jersey City, and one or two others of his staff.

TENNIS AT SPRING LAKE.

Tournament, Running Through the Week, Introduces Noted Players.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 11.—Of all the diversions which the Summer visitors to this resort take part in tennis is most popular. There has been talk of nothing else this week, for the annual tournament has been in progress for six days, and many noted men in the game have partaken in the contests.

Music has been furnished during the contests each day, and yesterday afternoon and to-day some of the women of the Summer colony served tea for the contestants and visitors. This afternoon the contest for the Moreland Challenge Cup, now held by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt Pell of New York, was held.

Next week the feature will be the carnival, which will be held on Friday and Saturday. There will be band concerts, contests in the waters of the Casino pool, an automobile parade, the annual horse show, and a big dinner at the New Monmouth Hotel on Saturday night. Winckler's Second Regiment Band of Trenton has been engaged by Frank F. Shute, who has charge of the music for the affair, and a big display of fireworks has been ordered. Welling G. Sickle, a former Mayor of Trenton, and a well known Summer resident, has charge of the arrangements, being assisted by several sub-committees.

TWO GOLF TOURNAMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Golf is keeping well to the fore at Hotel Champlain this season, as it has always done, largely on account of the splendid links here. The golf calendar last Saturday was marked by two tournaments. The eighteen-hole handicap for men, which was played for a cup offered by Mrs. D. A. Loring of New York, was won by Baron Branca of Florence, and the nine-hole handicap for women, for a cup put up by Mrs. J. R. Gordon of Montreal, was won by Miss Gildersleeve, daughter of Judge Henry Gildersleeve of New York.

After the matches tea was served in the clubhouse by Mrs. C. W. Baker of New York and Mrs. Augustus Mayer of New Orleans.

A tournament will be played to-day for prizes offered by the hotel management.

The progressive hearts party last week proved so popular that another was given on Tuesday night. The prize winners were Mrs. M. M. Bonsall of New York, who received a silver clock, and Judge Victor J. Dowling, also of Manhattan, who won a silver corkscrew.

There is an unusually large number of young people at Hotel Champlain this Summer, and they are busy from morning until night with golf, tennis, horseback riding, croquet, ping-pong, or swimming. A few nights ago they were entertained at the camp which four or five of the boys have set up in the woods. Half a dozen of the colored waiters from the hotel brought down their guitars and gave a concert, interspersed with clog dances.

BELMAR BOWLING CONTEST.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., Aug. 11.—At the Belmar Club the bowling tournament held on Thursday night for the women of the Summer colony who are members of the club was most interesting. The contest was between two teams of four each, and the prizes for the members of the successful quartet were handsome brass clocks. The winners were Miss Louise Ungerich, Mrs. L. Ungerich, Mrs. Prior, and Mrs. Elmer E. Cain. A similar contest has been arranged for the men under the direction of a committee consisting of F. G. Hassellman, Elmer E. Cain, Charles R. Meehan, John L. Reid, and Alfred Fricke.

Yachting continues a popular diversion, and every Saturday lately there have been one or two contests in the annual series. The winner of the last one of these races was the Helen. This was one of a series of races for points, and the boat making the highest score will be sent to Manasquan to enter the regatta to be held there the end of next week for a $250 cup.

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Seashore, Lake Side, Woodland, and Mountain

Queen Titania Chosen

Miss Julia Thomas to Rule at Asbury During Carnival Week

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 11.—A fashionable audience gathered in the Casino on the board walk this afternoon and enjoyed the concert given for the benefit of a local fire company by John Philip Sousa and his band. Another concert was given this evening. Sousa's Fall and Winter tour opened with to-day's performances.

Miss Julia Doremus, daughter of Mayor Henry M. Doremus, of Newark, N. J., has been selected by the Carnival Commission to impersonate Queen Titania VI. in the carnival festivities which begin Tuesday evening, Aug. 28, with the coronation ball, and conclude the following Saturday with a water carnival on picturesque Deal Lake. Miss Doremus and her parents are spending the Summer at the Minot House. Her maids of honor and the other Court attendants will be chosen by the Carnival Commission next week.

The coronation of Queen Titania will take place in the Casino. "The Little Duchess" will furnish the evening's amusement for the mimic royal function. The following evening the Queen's Court ball will take place in the Fifth Avenue Arcade on the shore front. Thursday evening the Queen and her Court will occupy the court of honor in Ocean Avenue and review the procession of "mummers," headed by Puck. Last Summer over 10,000 maskers participated in a similar revel, and this year several costumed clubs from New York and Philadelphia will add to the fun.

The annual baby parade—the star feature of carnival week—will be held Friday afternoon, Aug. 31. Titania, in her Court robes, will review the army of tots. Last Summer over 600 children participated in the pageant on the shore front. The number of entries thus far are over 100, and President Hope predicts that there will be 1,000 paraders this year.

Handsome loving cups and other valuable trophies will be awarded the winners in the eight divisions of the procession. The week's festivities will be brought to an end Saturday evening, when a marine carnival will be given on Deal Lake. Titania and her Court will occupy an illuminated float, and the cottagers of Asbury Park, Loch Arbour, Allenhurst, and Deal Beach will combine to make the carnival a success.

A memorial pavilion on the shore front, paid for by popular subscriptions and dedicated to the public, is to be built the coming Winter as a tribute to the late Frank L. Ten Broeck, who was Asbury Park's first Mayor and who took the initiative in the movement to secure the beach front for the city from James A. Bradley, its original owner.

A special election will soon be ordered by the Common Council to pass upon the proposition to issue bonds in the sum of $100,000 for beach improvements. Should the voters approve the scheme, the Public Grounds Commission will spend the money received from the sale of the bonds in improving the jetty system, erecting a new and modern bathing pavilion and, possibly, a new recreation pier.

The social event of the week was the snowflake cotillion at the West End Hotel on Wednesday evening. The ballroom of the hotel was transformed into a fairylike ice palace. Great icicles hung from the ceiling, and the dancers in their make-believe white fur costumes drifted about the room like swirling snowflakes. Snow balling and sleighriding figures were executed by the participants.

OCEAN GROVE CHILDREN.

Their Musical Festival Packs the Auditorium for Two Nights.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 11.—One thousand children, the girls gowned in white and the boys costumed in Rough Rider uniforms, participated in the annual Children's Musical Festival in the Auditorium Thursday evening. The massive building was gorgeously decorated and illuminated, and 10,000 auditors enjoyed the unique performance, which was arranged and conducted by Tali Esen Morgan.

The chorus sang "The Tale of a Sea Shell," "Daddy," "A Japanese Love Song," "Dearie," "Kentucky Babe," "Moon Dear," "Yankee Doodle Boy," and "The Stars and Stripes and You." The Temple Choir and the Mandolin and Guitar Clubs assisted, as did Miss Katherine Minahan, the bird imitator; Miss Edna Carleton Little, an elocutionist; Edward Ahrens, the boy soprano, and Maximilian Pilser, the violinist. The entertainment was repeated before another large audience this evening.

Encouraged by the artistic and financial success which greeted Mme. Lillian Nordica in the Auditorium last week, Musical Director Morgan is negotiating with Mme. Sembrich for a concert to be given later in the Summer. He is also planning to have Mme. Emma Eames, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Melba, Mme. Nordica, and other noted singers appear in concert next Summer.

The Summer School of Theology, in charge of Bishop James N. FitzGerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, opened a ten days' sessions Wednesday. The Auditorium preachers to-morrow will be the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. Theodore S. Henderson of New York City.

A Methodist Institute on Evangelism is to convene for a fortnight's session next Tuesday morning. The institute will be in charge of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, appointed last year by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Los Angeles. Bishop William F. Mallalieu of Boston is President of the commission, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore S. Henderson of New York is the Field Superintendent. Other members of the commission are three Bishops and a dozen well-known ministers and laymen of the Methodist Church.

Topics of interest to the church are to be discussed, and members of the commission will also direct the annual camp meeting, which begins Friday, Aug. 17, with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and continues, with eleven meetings daily, for ten days. The opening sermon of the camp meeting will be preached by Supt. Henderson on Aug. 18. The closing sermon will be preached by Bishop Mallalieu, Tuesday, Aug. 21, has been designated as a special day of prayer for the spread of evangelism in the United States. While the commission is in session all secular amusements will be tabooed in the Grove. The camp meeting will extend over two Sabbaths, when fourteen distinct services will be held on the camp grounds.

On the night of the Asbury Park baby parade, Friday, Aug. 31, Director Morgan will give an entertainment—"Night in Fairyland"—in the Auditorium. After reviewing the parade Queen Titania VI. and her Court will be guests of Ocean Grove, and in the evening will attend the Auditorium function given in their honor.

SUN SHINES ONCE MORE.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Aug. 11.—Hotel patrons and cottagers are happy, for the sun at last came out and they have a chance to get some outdoor diversions. One of the local papers last week printed the forecast as "cloudy, with fog, rain, and puddles until further notice." This week, however, there has been plenty of sunshine, and the tennis, golf, baseball and bathing enthusiasts, to say nothing of those who like sailing and fishing, have been busy.

The second race for the Risley Cup was won by the Jennie B., after an exciting contest. The wind was strong and tore the sails from Mr. Carpenter's boat, which had been in the lead up to the time it rounded the last stake.

Warwick Arms, Pine Bluff Inn, Carrollton, and Leighton patrons have been having plenty to do during the week. The tennis court at the Arms is well shaded, and there has been hardly a moment when it has not been at use. One of the principal diversions at Pine Bluff Inn was the masquerade ball under the direction of T. Francis Crowley, who has been at this house for a number of years, and which was participated in by nearly all of the patrons of the house. The next event of interest will be the annual contests on the Manasquan River, which take place next week.

FOREST PARK'S SOCIAL ACTIVITY.

Special to The New York Times.

FOREST PARK, Aug. 11.—The grand ball of the season was held in the new Casino at Forest Park and was in every particular a great success. Over four hundred New Yorkers summering at this resort participated in the festivities. Dancing lasted until early morning. The orchestra, under the direction of M. Bonapouse, won many praises, and the richly gowned and jeweled women rendered the spectacle one which will be remembered for many years by those present. The lawns and gardens were beautifully decorated and illumined, largely adding to the beauty of the scene.

CAPE MAY'S REGATTA.

To be Sailed Next Saturday—Many Outside Boats Enter.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 11.—The visitors from New York who are here have helped to form the greatest crowd which Cape May has entertained for many a year, and there has been a continuous round of dances, dinner parties, golf contests, and yachting events.

Probably the most important social affair of the week was the midsummer night festival, given on Thursday night by the combined orchestras of Cape May in the ballroom of the Stockton Hotel. The affair was under the leadership of Prof. Brinton of the Third Regiment (N. G. P.) Band, which organization is providing the public band concerts on the beach front, under agreement with the City Council.

On Wednesday next Judge Elliott Rodgers of Pittsburg, Penn., will give an invitation mixed foursome, in which the players will hail from a number of Eastern golf clubs. It is expected to be the most important sporting event of the Summer.

In yachting matters there has been a decided increase of interest during the past fortnight. Last Saturday boats of the Cape May Club won several prizes at the Ocean City Regatta, and so successful were the local yachtsmen that it was decided to have a regatta here on Saturday next, at which yachts from Ocean City, Atlantic City, Seaside Park, Ventnor, and other resorts will participate. Some handsome prizes have been provided for the winners.

On Thursday morning Capt. C. A. F. Flagler of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, held a public hearing at the Windsor Hotel upon the proposed deepening of Cold Spring Inlet.

ATLANTIC CITY'S LUCK.

Is Entertaining 100 Southern Girls, All in a Bunch.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 11.—One hundred Southern girls at the Hotel Elberon are having the times in their whole lives. They hail from Richmond, Va., and came for a week's outing under the chaperonage of Mrs. Anna F. Rahm and Miss Bettie Ellyson. They have been crowding everything in the way of bathing, promenading, boating, and fishing into the days of their stay here.

It is rather expected now that Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw will spend the latter end of August at the shore. Mrs. J. H. Edwards, wife of Mr. Shaw's private secretary, has arrived here with her two children and has a suite of rooms at the Hotel Chelsea. She expects her husband to join her about next week, and believes that Mr. Shaw will also come over to the shore to spend a few days.

Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee, represents one of the old families of Virginia at the Hotel Dennis. It is expected that other members of the family will join Miss Lee at the resort before the expiration of the month of August.

Dr. John M. Steele, the Medical Inspector of the United States Navy, is spending a short vacation in Atlantic City. He has a suite of rooms at the Raven Royd, in fashionable Chelsea, and his sons and daughters accompany him.

The Hon. E. W. Bosler of the Sub-Treasury of the United States is a visitor at the Crestone, in the Chelsea district. He will spend the remainder of August at the shore.

Miss V. M. Miller, private secretary to Third Assistant Postmaster General Maddern, is a visitor at the Raven Royd. She will be here for the remainder of the month, and is being chaperoned by her mother, Mrs. Redman of Washington.

There will be a children's carnival at the Royal Palace Hotel next Friday afternoon, for the benefit of the Jewish Seaside Home for Invalids and for the Philadelphia Modified Pure Milk Society. An excellent programme has been arranged for the event, and several handsome prizes will be distributed. A roller-chair parade on the Boardwalk will precede the carnival, and an effort is being made to get Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia to be the Chief Marshal of this event.

An order has been issued from the office of Mayor Stoy to the effect that all cafés and drinking places south of Pacific Avenue shall close at 2 A. M. Heretofore these places have been keeping open at all hours of the night and day, to the annoyance of some of those who lived near by and wanted to sleep. But there is not a wind that blows nobody good, and the closing order has been the means of sending the "night owls" to Atlantic Avenue, where the saloons close when the proprietors feel like it.

On an American tour, John W. Sueden, the United States Minister to El Bair, Algeria, has stopped in Atlantic City for a week's rest. He is accompanied by his wife.

The heat of the last few days has been the means of resurrecting the shirtwaist for men. Hundreds of men have hung their coats on nails and will not bother with them at all. The early part of the week was exceptionally hot, and people dressed for comfort. But in all the hot weather there was not a record of a heat prostration. A heavy thunderstorm blew up on Wednesday evening and cleared the atmosphere. It has been very enjoyable since.

LONG BRANCH BUSY.

Its Summer Activities at Their Height —All Hotels Crowded.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 11.—Every sport pertaining to Summer is at its height at this resort. Bathing was never better. Crabbing parties on the Shrewsbury River are numerous and good catches of crabs are being made daily. Ocean Park presents a pretty scene at night, and the majority of the cottagers and hotel guests journey there to listen to the concerts of the Carlisle Indian Band.

The new boardwalk which is now under construction will hereafter be known as the "Bluff Walk." Already nearly a half mile has been built, and when completed there will be a stretch of a mile and a half.

The eighth annual lawn fete of Hotel Pannacci took place this evening. Several hundred invitations were issued for the affair.

Col. Roland Mitchell of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with his family, is the guest this week of Mrs. Thomas B. Lee at her Chelsea Avenue Cottage.

On Tuesday Long Branch Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 742, held its annual outing and clambake at Pleasure Bay. At the same time the annual August meeting of the officers of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., was held. Visitors from New York and various places were in attendance. Grand Master Walter Chandler of Elizabeth had charge of the clambake.

Miss Fanny Cubberly gave a sailing party on the Shrewsbury River this week for her guest, Miss Eva Tees of Philadelphia.

A large progressive euchre party was given at the Hollywood Hotel on Thursday evening, and valuable prizes were awarded. Mrs. J. C. Lyons had charge of the affair.

Dr. W. K. Campbell, C. L. Edwards, and Benjamin P. Morris have been selected as a committee to arrange for a water carnival to take place on the Shrewsbury River at Pleasure Bay the latter part of this month.

John McClosky and Edward Hanihan of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morris.

On Aug. 14 a benefit entertainment will be given for the crippled children's fund at the West End Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cornell entertained some of their friends this week by giving them an automobile trip to New Brunswick.

Former Senator and Mrs. Henry S. Terhune, who are summering at Long Branch, left this week on an automobile tour to Saratoga, N. Y. They will be absent about three weeks.

Mr. I. Willard Hein, Vice Consul of Honduras, is among the prominent guests at the Scarboro Hotel, and Mr. Hein, with his three brothers, Harry, Charles, and Dr. T. L. Hein, arrived in his touring automobile this week.

ARVERNE'S FLORAL PARADE.

Adjacent Resorts to Co-operate to Make Occasion a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Joseph W. Stern will be the hostess at an invitation musicale to-morrow evening at Colonial Hall, where she is spending the season. The programme will be varied and interesting.

Colonial Hall has several other entertainments scheduled for the near future. One of these will be a corn festival to be held in the café on Thursday, Aug. 16. This will be a decidedly unique affair. The guests, men and women alike, will find gingham aprons at their places, which they will be expected to don. A wagon of hot boiled corn will be stationed in the middle of the café, presided over by several colored men. The corn will be served to the accompaniment of ragtime songs.

Much interest was manifested in the fifth annual field day of the Annual Games Association held last Sunday on the Arverne beach at low tide. There was a full complement of athletic games participated in by members of the association and guests of the inn. The affair was ended by a dinner to the participants and their friends given by the Inn.

The sports included a seventy-five-yard dash, a potato race, the throwing of a machine ball, the tug-of-war, three-legged race, relay race, wheelbarrow race, sack race, combination obstacle and water event. One of the features of the entertainment was the women's prize for the best series of amatuer photographs of the games.

The Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra is holding a series of concerts on Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday evenings in the Arverne Hotel Casino.

Cedarhurst, Lawrence, Wave Crest, and Bayswater will co-operate with Arverne in the coming floral parade to take place on Aug. 23.

SEA CLIFF FUNCTIONS.

Masquerade Ball at the Yacht Club a Great Success.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 11.—High-water mark in the number of visitors has been apparently reached this week, the German camp meeting adding to the regular Summer contingent. The usual gayeties have been added to by the annual fair of the Methodist church, in which many of the Summer people participated and which lasted three days.

To-night's functions include the annual masquerade at the yacht club. Members may secure tickets of invitation for their friends, but no one will be allowed on the floor unmasked. Judges have been appointed who will award prizes for the prettiest and most grotesque costumes. A brilliant gathering is anticipated.

This afternoon the ladies' day race is being sailed at the club, and several well-known young women are entered to sail the one-design class boats over a special course.

There was a very enjoyable function at the clubhouse on Monday evening, when a dinner was given by John Faber in honor of Commodore Sheridan. The host has recently been a guest of the Commodore on the Madcap's annual cruise, and the dinner was a delicate appreciation of the Commodore's hospitality on that occasion.

Mrs. Helen Combes and Henry P. Combes, Jr., are spending a week's vacation with friends in Oyster Bay.

The Hotel Pinnacle girls gave their annual Japanese ball and cake walk on Wednesday evening at Central Hall.

Mrs. C. N. Peck has been entertaining her father, Charles Clacher, and her brother, Thomas Clacher, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Anner and the Misses Mabel and Edna Anner of New York are occupying F. Lloyd Anner's flat at the Combes cottage during Mr. Anner's absence in Saratoga.

MOTOR-CAR CARNIVAL.

Long Beach Plans a Novel Contest, Barring Speed Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 11.—A motor car carnival will be held next Saturday on the sands of Long Beach. There will be no racing, only a display of machines guided by skilful hands. Prizes will be given for the best decorated cars entered by drivers of both sexes; also for the most unique decorations and for the drivers who run their cars on a chalk line. Special prizes will be given for floral decorations. An interesting feature will be that which requires the car to hold four pretty girls. The one judged most attractive will be crowned Queen of the carnival.

The prizes will be in the form of cups in silver and bronze for the first prize winners and blue and red ribbons for those gaining second and third places. The entry fee will be $2.50, and entries should be sent to the Secretary of the Long Beach Country Club at the Long Beach Hotel.

Nearly 200 automobile parties stopped in Long Beach last Sunday.

The waiters of the Long Beach Hotel amused the guests on Wednesday evening with a cake walk.

The Amusement Committee has announced that a subscription cotillion will be held in the near future at the Long Beach Hotel. Every resident of Long Beach has been requested to write suggestions for original figures, describing them in detail. These will be given to William Pitt Rivers, Master of Ceremonies, who, with the Amusement Committee, will pass upon them, selecting for use those which promise to create the most fun for both dancers and spectators. The inventors of the figures which are used will be given special souvenir favors.

There has been a recent revival of golf here. That sport has greatly lost in popularity at this resort during the last few years. Col. Maurice Jackson is now one of the most enthusiastic golfers at this resort.

At no time this season has fishing been better than this week. The bank where the fish bite best is almost in front of the Long Beach Hotel, about 500 yards off shore. Nearly every afternoon a fleet of more than a dozen large boats may be seen anchored there.

AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 11.—The already large number of Summer visitors at this resort was markedly increased by the recent warm weather. The beach is crowded both mornings and afternoons. When not in bathing the feminine contingent add an attractive touch to both beach and byways, clad for the most part in white, and in lieu of hats carrying dainty sunshades. These are usually either green or white, in fact, the green sunshade is being flaunted in large numbers all along the Long Island Coast.

The Tack-a-pou-sha is well filled with guests. Besides the pleasures of the surf many enjoy motoring to an extensive degree. This hotel is giving a series of dances in addition to a large number of entertainments with charity as their object.

One of the past week's entertainments at the Far Rockaway Hotel was a musicale given by Miss C. Betts.

Miss Emily H. Mott and Miss Essie Smith have gone to the Catskills for a stay of several weeks.

One of the affairs scheduled for this evening is a cakewalk to be held in the Mooney cottage on Broadway.

Mrs. William F. Keeler and her daughter, Miss Edna May Keeler, expect to return from a sojurn in the Catskills on Oct. 1.

PLAN SWIMMING MATCHES.

Mount Pocono Sojourners to Hold Carnival on Lake Minausin.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., Aug. 11.—The weather in this resort during the past week has been exceptionally pleasant, and the many guests have been spending most of their time out of doors. They have enjoyed the many beautiful walks and drives. They have visited various points of interest during the hours of daylight and have returned at dusk to participate in the house amusements.

The Paradise Valley cracks played two games with the Montanesca lawn tennis team this week. The Montanesca team was successful both times. A large crowd of enthusiastic spectators witnessed the games.

On Tuesday evening, Masashi Kobayashi of Tokio, Japan, gave a stereopticon lecture on the Russo-Japanese war in the parlors of the Pocono Mountain House. The lecture was entertaining and instructive and was enjoyed by a large number of guests. On Wednesday evening a progressive German whist party was given by the guests, and a most delightful evening was spent by all present. The prize winners were George Chambers and Miss Geissler.

The hop held on Monday evening at the Mount Pleasant House was most successful. The ballroom was prettily decorated for the occasion, and a gayer and more festive throng never gathered on the floor.

The trout season is a thing of the past for 1906. Stories of the big ones lost must be retold in 1907. The season has been a good one—in fact, the best for several years. Charles N. Graves of New York is the "champion" again this year, having caught the largest trout on a fly. It measured 20¼ inches and weighed 2 pounds 11 ounces.

On Monday evening the children of the Swiftwater House gave a most delightful entertainment—"The Jolly Girls' Show."

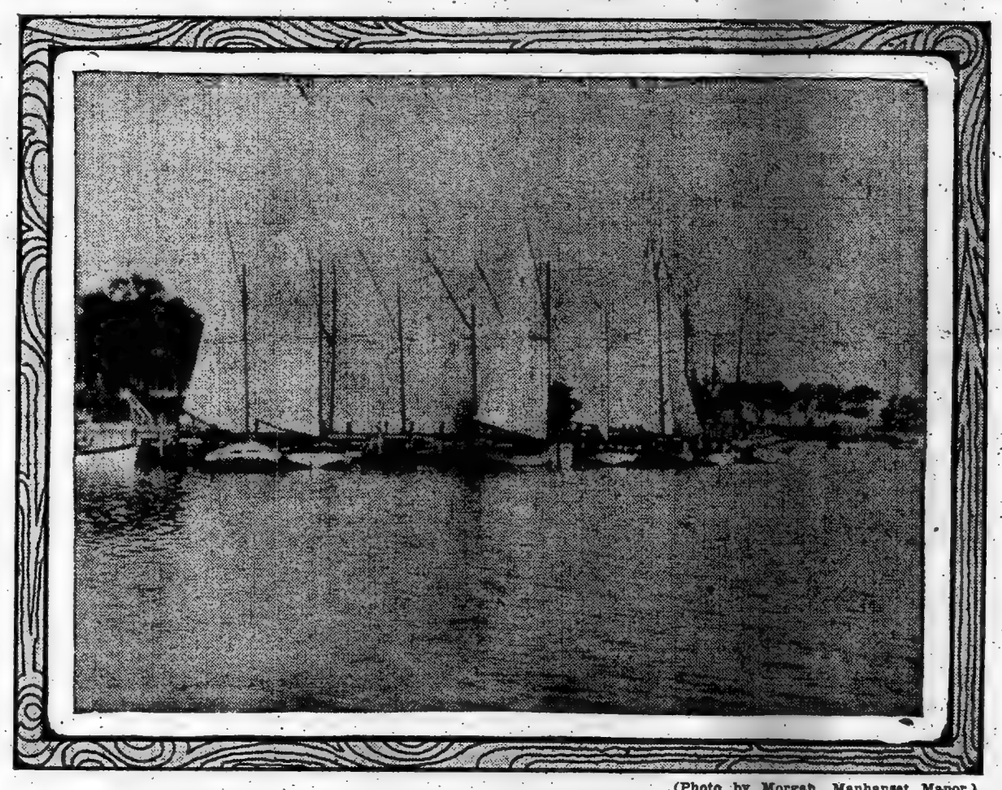

(Photo by Morgan, Manhanset Manor.)

Waiting for a Breeze—Yachts at Anchor Off Manhanset House, Shelter Island.

BUSHKILL'S BANNER YEAR.

Tents Pitched in Hotel Grounds to Accommodate Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Penn., Aug. 11.—The season in this resort is one of the most successful in the history of this resort. The guests are many, and each train brings in more. Several of the houses are completely filled, and in their immediate grounds tents have been pitched, thus affording additional accommodations.

At the New Oak Grove House last Saturday afternoon and evening a carnival was held. The guests labored long and faithfully for the event and were well repaid. Prizes to the value of $100 were distributed. Among them were silver loving cups, medals, and other souvenirs. The water contests and athletic events took place in the afternoon, and in the evening a float parade was held on the lake fronting the house. About fifty boats were in line. After the parade dancing was indulged in on the new floor of the hotel. The Delaware Valley Railroad ran special trains, and it was estimated that at least 2,000 strangers were present.

A nine composed of some of the students of the University of Pennsylvania, who are camping along the Delaware on the Camp Teedyuscong grounds, defeated the Bushkill team this week by a score of 6 to 2. Camp Teedyuscong celebrated their baseball victory by a marshmallow roast around a large campfire. A number of the fair sex from the Peters House were invited guests for the evening.

Witty souvenir invitations were issued. Those taking part were Miss Muffett, Florence Rue, Harriet Holder, and Ruth and Helen Paul.

Great enthusiasm and excitement were shown during the bowling contest this week between the New York and Philadelphia guests of the Belmont. The Philadelphians were victorious, after an exciting contest.

Arrangements are under way for a series of boat, canoe, and swimming contests, to be held on Lake Minausin during the coming week. All the guests of the several hotels are eligible, and a large crowd is expected to participate.

AMUSEMENTS AT EDGEMERE.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEMERE, L. I., Aug. 11.—A Japanese veranda pop is the entertainment that will interest the guests of the Edgemere Club and cottagers this evening. The spacious verandas will be converted into a fairyland of varicolored electric lights and Japanese lanterns. A fetching musical programme will be rendered and a buffet supper will be served.

In connection with the Japanese veranda pop a dance will be held in the dining room of the club.

A number of beautiful silver pieces are being exhibited in the club, which are to be given to some of the lucky women winners in the tennis tournament.

Motor Car Tourists

Climbing the Mountains and Skirting the Shore in Their Pet Cars

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 11.—The automobile routes from New York into the Berkshires, from Albany on the west and Springfield on the east of the hills, are the most popular in New England. The Berkshire hills trip is more attractive than motoring along the Sound because of the dampness near the shore, and the tide of travel has turned to Lenox, Stockbridge, and Pittsfield, where innumerable cars of all kinds are daily arriving or passing through.

This week two new garages are being constructed in Stockbridge to meet the demand there for storage of automobiles. Pittsfield is the very centre and vortex of the rush, and its hotels are filled with motorists bound for Boston, the West, Saratoga, and other resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas of New York, touring from Newport to Saratoga with Miss Elizabeth Sherley of Louisville, Ky., and Frederic Kernochan of New York as their guests, were in a seventy horse power Mercedes, the most powerful car that has been in Lenox this year.

Miss Alice Robinson of Pittsburg and Miss Lillian King of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, who are in Stockbridge, came up to the Berkshires in a forty horse power Panhard.

Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Fisk of New York are using a Bealiet car in their short excursions about the Berkshires while staying at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris A. Flagenheim of New York have been in the hills for several days in a fifty horse power Fiat car.

One of the excursion parties from Springfield to Lenox was Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Hodges, Miss Edith Hodges, and Miss Gertrude B. Carter, touring in a sixty horse power Columbia.

Mayor and Mrs. John Weaver of Philadelphia, who were in Lenox on Sunday en route to Boston and the Atlantic Coast in a forty-horse-power Winton, broke down on Jacob's Ladder, between Lenox and Springfield, and their car was towed for ten miles for repairs.

Malcolm Stuart of New York, who is making a trip through the Berkshires this week, is traveling in a Ranier car.

Mrs. H. M. Warren and party of Philadelphia, who are in Lenox for the month, have a Pierce Arrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hill, Nathaniel P. Hill, and Miss Mary Crawford of New York, in a Stevens-Duryea, are touring the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus W. Eidlits and Miss Marion D. Eidlits, from New York, en route to Magnolia, were in Stockbridge this week in a Pierce Arrow car.

Other tourists in the Berkshires include: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Messman, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Mathews of New York in a fifty-horse power Thomas car; E. J. Isham, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Terrell of New York in a forty-horse power Mercedes.

Among the recent registrations at the garage in Lenox are the following: Dr. Guilford, New York, Stevens-Duryea; Mr. Kounts of Newark, Fiat; Mr. F. Parsons of New York, Franklin; Mr. Howard of New York, Royal Tourist; Mr. Smith of New York, Cleveland; Mr. Robinson of New York, Franklin; Dr. Parsons of Saratoga, Pierce-Arrow; Mr. T. W. Barry of New York, Ranier; Mr. Votey of New Jersey, White; Mr. Harding of Providence, Rambler.

The week's arrivals at the Central Automobile Station in Pittsfield include the following: L. A. Peck, New York, Pope-Toledo; H. B. Guthrie, South Orange, N. J., White; W. H. Thompson, Norfolk, Conn., Corbin; G. E. Fall, New Rochelle, Packard; C. H. Wilsey, Lime Rock, Conn., Reo; Ralph M. Sperry, Bridgeport, Reo; C. R. Keith, Tarrytown, Maxwell; M. J. Browne, Freeport, L. I., Stoddard-Dayton; C. B. Dunnigan, Philadelphia, Franklin; George W. Copeland, Brooklyn, Pope-Toledo; William Marcy, Worcester, Cadillac; Charles L. Dates, Poughkeepsie, Cadillac; M. L. Ryder, Albany, Locomobile; W. C. Thorn, Chicago, Peerless; Allen Lard, Washington, Peerless; F. T. North, Chicago; J. C. Du Caste, Jr., Philadelphia, White; Robert J. Keller, Greenwich, Thomas; B. W. Burdick, Albany, Peerless; Roy E. Carpenter, Cohoes, Premier; W. H. Marble, Brockton, Winton; W. F. Trieble, Poughkeepsie, Thomas; T. M. Granger, Springfield, Maxwell; W. E. Hoyt, Williamstown, Columbia, and C. W. Scofield, Cleveland, Royal.

CATSKILL, Aug. 11.—The past week brought a number of automobilists to the Catskills on sightseeing tours and witnessed an auto innovation in the form of "Seeing the Catskills" automobiles introduced by M. S. Schulman of New York, who is summering at Farmersville.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Abels and Mrs. Louis Gold of New York arrived at Fannersville Sunday with a 25-horse-power Pope-Hartford by way of Phoenicia and the Stony Clove.

The most dangerous automobile trip ever undertaken in this section was achieved Saturday last, when G. O. Rudolphy, J. M. Ruck, Charles Forster, and Arthur Krainberg, with a 15-20-horse-power Locomobile, climbed the Platterkill Clove, en route to Elka Park, to attend the anniversary celebration of the organization of the park. The party left Sunday, making the descent of the Palenville Clove.

Sunday Mr. S. B. Davesh, with a 32 horse power Reo, passed through Catskill en route from Binghamton to Fishkill.

The Catskill Evening line brought up a handsome 30-35 horse power Ranier machine for a party that arrived Saturday night at the New Hart. On Sunday the party, comprising J. Wheeler, Miss Newton, H. C. Hallenbeck, Mrs. W. Rives, and Miss Rives of New York, left for Saratoga.

Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Sholes of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived in a 32-38 horse power Royal Tourist, after completing a tour of the Catskills.

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Nash and family arrived here Monday evening with a handsome Lozier and spent the night, leaving for Palenville Tuesday morning.

Tuesday afternoon Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Cooke of Syracuse, N. Y., passed through en route to Boston with a 10 horse power Cadillac.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Herbert of Easton, Penn., and Miss Jessie Kilpatrick of Newark, N. J., with a 20 horse power Rambler, passed through Tuesday, intending to make a tour of the Catskills.

Wednesday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramsey, Jr., and Miss Mary Ramsey of St. Louis, passed through in a 50 horse power Thomas Flyer en route for Eastern Massachusetts.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 11.—It would seem that this town was holding an automobile show, for hundreds of cars are here, representing scores of American and foreign manufacturers. Many of the owners have arrived in their own cars, while many have been sent on ahead in care of the chauffeurs. The roadhouses are having a twenty-four-hour business each day. Breakfast, dinner, and supper are all the same meal. One roadhouse owner estimated that 400 machines visited his hotel last Sunday.

A few arrests have been made, and disposed of with twenty-five-dollar fines. It is difficult for the high-geared machines to keep within the ten-mile speed stipulation.

H. D. Newman, who successfully completed the Glidden Tour, returned to Saratoga for the season in his Packard.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 11.—A party enjoying a tour in a Packard car and registered at the Berkeley-Waiontha for luncheon on Tuesday, included Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Hunter, Mrs. Margaret W. Pattison of Pittsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Berry of Buffalo.

August Merrill of Utica came down last week in a Cadillac and remained for the Firemen's field day sports, which were held in Main Street.

An automobile party from Syracuse, which registered at the Tuller on Saturday, included Miss Mabel Lowther, Miss McLennan, and H. S. Wilkinson.

Dr. Burlew drove up from New York in a Cadillac and was joined Mrs. Burlew at the Kendallwood.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Palmer, who have a cottage at Paul Smith's, brought their Pope-Toledo car with them into the mountains this week, and will use it to visit the neighboring resorts.

Dr. George Fales Baker, who has his sixty horse power Locomobile at Paul Smith's, entertained a party of friends with a trip to Upper Saranac Lake on Friday.

Cynthia Sherwood, A. M. Sherwood, P. Sherwood, and James M. Thompson of New York entered the Adirondacks at the eastern gateway, Westport, and are touring the mountains in their Thompson car.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Vanderveer and son of Fort Ewan, N. Y., are spending the week at Riverside Inn in Saranac Lake and visiting the surrounding resorts by day trips in their Grout steamer.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 11.—As the Summer progresses Stamford is becoming more and more of an automobile resort, and touring parties are frequent visitors here. Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Klock, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Gray, and Frank P. Tenny of New York arrived at the Rexmere on Sunday in a thirty-two-horse-power Pierce-Arrow car on a tour of this section.

On Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cooke reached the Rexmere in their Stevens-Duryea touring car on their way from Syracuse to New York. Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Davidge and Mr. and Mrs. Weldon F. Weston registered at the Rexmere Friday night after a fast run from Oneonta in their twenty-horse-power Franklin car.

After a stay of three weeks Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and Miss Mary P. Ramsey left the Rexmere on Wednesday in their Thomas touring car en route to New London, Conn. Mr. Ramsey made a very fast run, reaching the Red Lion Inn on Thursday and arriving at the Fort Griswold House in New London on Friday.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 11.—Automobile parties have been as thick as bees in clover at the Kuloff during the past week. Among those entertained were James B. Brady, from New York, who brought his guests here in his Panhard; John D. Morphy of Detroit, in a Winton, and J. F. Frost of Hartford, in a Royal Tourist.

Capt. David Lichtenstein of New York recently gave an automobile dinner party at the Kuloff. His car is a 1906 Mercedes.

William Hoops, lately of Chicago, was here several days ago with a party in his Clyde car.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 11.—J. A. Haskell of New York joined his family at Wentworth Hall in Jackson, coming up in a 45-horse-power Pierce car.

Francis Palmer and Miss Katherine Fowler of New York went from Bretton Woods to Wentworth Hall in a 35-horse-power Ranier, and Mrs. Winston Churchill of Cornish, with Miss Beaman of Cornish, and Mrs. Arthur Sewall of Philadelphia arrived at Bretton Woods after a visit to Jackson in a 35-horse-power Matheson automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Aaron and the Misses Hamberger made a trip to-day in their Pierce car from Wentworth Hall to Lake Winnipesaukee, returning by the Profile House and Crawford Notch in time for dinner. Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge and party and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Seamans of the Mount Washington Hotel visited Jackson to-day, coming in two Pierce-Arrow cars, 45-horse-power, through Crawford Notch.

A party from New York touring in two Packard cars and one Napier is at the Intervale House at Intervale, and includes Edward N. Harder, Mrs. Charles N. Harder the Misses Harder, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harder and Miss L. M. Harder, the Messrs. Harder and Miss Nella Van Slyk.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Kidd and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Befington of Lawrence are touring the mountains in a 6-cylinder Ford car, and are at North Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Butcher of Philadelphia arrived at the Profile.

C. F. Ames, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company from Philadelphia, with Mrs. Ames, arrived at the Waumbek at Jefferson in a 45-horse-power Maxwell car.

Judge Henry Stoddard, Mrs. Stoddard and Mrs. Ray arrived there from New Haven in a 35-horse-power Peerless.

Arrivals by automobile at Bretton Woods this week include Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wilson, Miss Metta Miller, Walter Dockway and M. Ebersole of Philadelphia, all in two Packard cars.

Arriving at Bretton Woods on Thursday in a 45-horse-power Maxwell car were Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kearny of Morristown, N. J. and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hill of Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Gilbert and Miss Lucy Martin of Chicago and Harry Steele Morrison of New York, arrived form New York at the Mount Washington in a Mercedes Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Keyes of Rutland, with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Baltum of New York, drove in a Pierce car from Rutland to Breton Woods, where they will stay at the Mount Washington.

The first party to negotiate the summit of Mount Washington this season was from Oakland, Cal., and included Mrs. A. Schilling, Miss Schilling, Miss Simpson, Walter Schilling and R. H. Lohman. They made the run up the nine miles of carriage road in a leisurely manner, taking one hour and fifteen minutes for the drive. The road will be opened every Sunday during the season, but those making the journey are required to sign before Sunday papers releasing the owners of the carriage road from any responsibility.

MASQUERADE DANCE AT ISLIP.

On Friday evening occurred one of the most brilliant social affairs ever witnessed by the Summer colony at Islip, a masquerade barn dance held at Willow Brook, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moffitt.

Over five hundred electric lights dotted the spacious lawns and ponds, music being furnished by Von Baar's full orchestra from New York. Hidden among the tall willows along the approach to the grounds was the Metropolitan Quartet of New York, serenaders for the pleasure of the guests on this occasion. The costumes of the ladies and gentlemen were most unique and beautiful, and from twilight till dawn, more than fifty of the elite of the Summer colony enjoyed themselves during this delightful affair at Willow Brook.

Supper was served at 12:30, and beautiful favors were distributed among the guests.

"Hy. Mayer Abroad:"--Back to New York

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer Tuesday; north winds.

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BONAPARTE SUGGESTS WHIP FOR ANARCHISTS

Secretary of Navy Also Favors Death for Murderous Plots.

WOULD PUNISH SEDITION

Declares Deportation Laws Should Be Enlarged and Minor Offenses Visited with Rigorous Imprisonment.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 12.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, while discussing Anarchism and its remedies, in an address before the Chautauqua Society to-day, suggested that laws be passed inflicting a death penalty on Anarchists who sought to take life, and whipping and imprisonment for less serious offenses. Among the latter he included seditious speeches.

"Czolgosz was recognized," he said, "to be probably no worse than some thousands of men and women in our country and many more scattered throughout the civilized world—men and women who accept the name and share the opinions he avowed. So far as could be seen, his reasons for killing President McKinley would lead any one of them to kill President Roosevelt, should opportunity offer, and with this practical application of their theories, their existence became a source of real peril not only to Presidents, but to all public officers and eminent men. Anarchists were instinctively recognized as dangerous, odious, and disgusting public enemies, and we were favored with many and varied suggestions as to how we might be rid of them.

"It was suggested that anarchism be eradicated through a 'concert of the powers,' which should recognize the crimes it inspired as always covered by treaties of extradition. By all means, let us give up any assassins, or would-be assassins, of foreign rulers who reach our shores. But a 'concert of the powers' will not suffice to destroy anarchism any more than the like 'concert' has sufficed to destroy theft.

"The next proposal was that any dissemination of anarchistic literature and the publication of anarchistic doctrines, whether by speech or writing, be punished as a crime. This suggestion was of far less obvious merit.

"A few well-known men and some newspapers advised at that time that all harsh criticism of any President be, if not forbidden by law, at least strongly discouraged by public opinion, on the ground that such censure, whether justified or not by the facts, might lead some crack-brained visionary or dangerous fanatic to imagine that the President's murder would advance the Nation's welfare.

"This proposal hardly merits serious discussion. If our country is to continue free, we must and will continue to talk and write as freely as we and our fathers have always talked and written about public acts of our public servants. If this freedom of speech exposes them to violence, and if we cannot or will not protect them, then we do not deserve to live in a free country.

"Doubtless much that is said of public officials, from the President down, is, always has been, and always will be unjust, uncharitable, and foolish, but the American people can judge soberly as to this. With us intemperate criticism is never effective. Indeed, a little of it often spoils the effect of much sound and timely censure. Although nine-tenths of our blame may be fully merited, the public will not overlook that tenth part of prejudice or overstatement which disfigures it. In any event, to discourage or even to forbid a free expression of public opinion as to public men would certainly not destroy or even check anarchism.

"There is much more to be said in favor of those restrictions on immigration which are intended to shut out foreign Anarchists, and it was undoubtedly well to arm the Federal Executive with wider powers to deport or otherwise rid the country of disloyal or turbulent aliens, whether these call themselves Anarchists or not. While we may thus reduce the number of our Anarchists, it is sadly certain that we cannot thus get rid of Anarchism. We have a home-made brand large enough to gravely trouble us.

"So much for the evil: How can it be cured? Anarchism will not be removed within a given time or through a special measure or set of measures. Perhaps it will not be wholly removed in any time or by any means. I believe that Anarchism has been and can be made less dangerous by being dealt with seriously and rationally.

"In the first place, the unlawful acts prompted by Anarchism should be made crimes, in so far as they are not, strictly speaking, crimes already, and should be punished with such penalties as are particularly distasteful to the criminals and therefore the most effective deterrents to crime.

"To keep an Anarchist for years in a penitentiary merely burdens the community with the support of an irreconcilable enemy, with the constant risk of his escape or pardon, and the certainty that whenever he leaves he will be, if possible, a worse man than when he entered. On Anarchists the death penalty should be unequivocally imposed by law and inflexibly executed whenever the prisoner has sought, directly or indirectly, to take life.

"For offenses of less gravity I advise a comparatively brief but very rigorous imprisonment, characterized by complete seclusion, deprivation of all comfort, and denial of any form of distraction, and a severe, but not public, whipping. The lash, of all punishments, most clearly shows the culprit that he suffers for what his fellow-men hold odious and disgraceful, and not merely for reason of public policy.

"Any abridgment from fear of the Anarchists of that freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed us by our State and Federal Constitutions would be neither a wise nor a worthy policy; but these privileges in nowise shield counselors of crime or instigators of disorder and rebellion. A published writing recommending the murder of the Chief Magistrate and the violent overthrow of the Government is a seditious libel at common law, and there is no good reason why the public utterance of spoken words of the same purport should not be made a like offense by statute. It is already a crime to advise a felony or grave misdemeanor if the advice leads to the crime suggested, and there is no good reason why this should not become a substantive offense without regard to its consequences.

"The final and most truly vital condition of success in ridding our country of Anarchism is that American public opinion should recognize the utter emptiness, the inherent folly, of its theory and of all the kindred ready-made, furnished-while-you-wait schemes for the social regeneration of mankind. Civilized society, as it exists to-day, is the outcome of all the strivings for justice and happiness of the human race during thousands of years. What monstrous presumption, what preposterous conceit, for any man, were he the wisest, the most learned, the most justly famed of his own age or of all ages, to imagine that, with but the dim, flickering lights of his own dull, feeble mind and a few imperfect lessons of his own short, ill-spent life to guide him, he could cast down and build up again this incredibly vast, this infinitely complex, fabric and improve on its structure."

THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
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BALLOONISTS BADLY BURNED.

Ready for an Ascension When Gas Bag Burst Into Flame.

G. T. McCroy, a professional aeronaut, and Mels Almquist, manager of the company that has charge of his ascensions, were injured at Bergen Beach yesterday afternoon as a result of the burning of the balloon, in which McCroy was just getting ready to ascend. The trouble was caused by somebody pouring too much gasoline in the vent where the hot air came from, the upshot being that the flames got to the gas bag. Before McCroy or his manager knew what was up the bag was in flames and a minute later all that was left of it was a little pile of ashes.

Since the beginning of the season at Bergen Beach McCroy has been ascending from the deck of a boat that was anchored a few hundred yards off the beach. Yesterday a vacant lot at the foot of Avenue W was to be used for the first time as the place from which the professor would ascend. The balloon being a hot-air affair, a big hole connected with the gas bag of the balloon by a sort of tunnel was dug, and in this was fired the gasoline that was to furnish the hot air.

A big crowd had assembled to watch the ascension, and the bag was filling rapidly, when all of a sudden it burst into flames. McCroy, who was near by, was badly burned about the face, hands, and body, his clothes being almost burned from his body. An ambulance was summoned, but it was so long in coming that the police procured a wagon and started McCroy for the hospital in that. Half way to the Kings' County Hospital the wagon met the ambulance and McCroy was transferred. At the hospital it was said that while his condition is quite serious he will probably recover. Almquist was also burned about the head and arms, but not so badly as was McCroy.

Police Capt. Reynolds of the Bergen Beach Station placed Manager Almquist under arrest. He is held on a technical charge pending the outcome of McCroy's injuries.

ATTACK POLICEMAN AND WIFE

Two Bluecoats Badly Beaten by Thugs in the Bronx.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gerwicg of St. Ann's Avenue were attacked by several young men last night at midnight while walking home on Brook Avenue at 145th Street. They grabbed Mrs. Gerwicg and tried to drag her away from her husband. Gerwicg, who is a policeman, reached for his revolver and his whistle. He failed to get out the revolver, but blew his whistle. Just then one of the men hit him on top of the head with a club and knocked him down.

The whistle, however, was heard by Policeman Pape, who was standing at 146d Street and Brook Avenue. He rushed to the scene and found Gerwicg lying on the ground with three or four men beating him. His wife was being dragged away by others. She was almost exhausted from her struggles.

When Pape arrived the entire gang left Mr. and Mrs. Gerwicg and attacked him. He managed to whistle for help, but was soon overpowered. His clothes were torn to shreds and his body was covered with bruises, when Policemen Brady, Stack, and Lumberg came to his assistance. They beat off the men and arrested John Roach and John and William Conway, who said that they lived at Unionport. The three were locked up at the Alexander Avenue Police Station.

G. F. WEILER ARRESTED.

New Yorker Accused of Cashing Bogus Drafts in Four Cities.

BUFFALO, Aug. 12.—George F. Weiler, who lives in West 145th Street, New York, was arrested here to-day on the request of the Chief of Police of Albany, where he is charged with forgery.

It is alleged that Weiler cashed bogus sight drafts drawn by the Pyrocide Metal Company, of which he is named as President, in Albany, Syracuse, Elmira, and Rochester. The address of the Pyrocide Metal Company is given as 149 Broadway, New York, and 602 Walnut Street, Cincinnati. The company failed some time ago.

Weiler came here from Rochester yesterday, accompanied by a woman, with whom he registered as "E. P. Allis and wife, New York." Jacob Messner, one of the owners of Powers's Hotel, in Rochester, who charges Weiler with passing one of the drafts on him, followed them to Buffalo. Meanwhile the Albany police had asked that Weiler be arrested, and he was taken into custody on Messner's identification.

The woman returned to New York, saying she would send money to Buffalo to-morrow to straighten up the drafts that are outstanding.

JUSTICE HELD FOR SPEEDING.

Heisley of New Jersey Didn't Have $100, but a Friend Appeared.

Justice Wilbur Heisley of the New Jersey Circuit Court was arrested in Vanderbilt Avenue, Richmond Borough, yesterday afternoon by Bicycle Policeman Reilly, charged with exceeding the speed limit. The Justice objected strongly to being held.

Reilly charged Justice Heisley with running his automobile at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour. In the machine with the Justice were his chauffeur and two women. They were evidently in a hurry to reach Manhattan, as the Justice ordered the chauffeur to continue the trip while he went to the station house. Justice Heisley was taken in the automobile to the station house at Stapleton, and then the machine went on toward St. George.

The Justice did not have the necessary $100 to deposit to get away. Some one offered to act as messenger, and Edmund Schaffer of Stapleton, although he did not know Justice Heisley personally, offered himself as security and gave the necessary bond. The Justice must answer this morning before the Magistrate at Stapleton.

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WOMAN TRIED TO HALT PRESIDENT IN CHURCH

Mrs. Esac Was Restrained by Secret Service Men.

MR. ROOSEVELT BRUSHED BY

Then She Appealed to the Longworths, but They Kept on Walking, Too—Not Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Asi L. Esac, as she calls herself, or Mrs. Eliza Case, who has for weeks been hanging about Oyster Bay making vain efforts to see the President, and caused some excitement in the President's church on July 15, took the bull by the horns to-day and addressed both the President and his son-in-law, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, in church. Her effort was futile, for neither the President nor Mr. Longworth would speak to her, but, nevertheless, she succeeded in causing a great excitement, and all worshippers at Christ Church are telling the story breathlessly. Mrs. Esac was not arrested.

The attendants of Christ Episcopal Church began to arrive betimes this morning, not because the President worshipped there, for to that they have become accustomed, but because they had an inkling that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth were coming to church, and the old curiosity about "Miss Alice," as she is still called hereabouts, is not abated since her marriage. The pews were filled early. Only the pew in front of that occupied by the President and his family was left vacant, as is the custom. The pew behind the President was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

Mrs. Esac entered the church unobtrusively and softly tiptoed over to the pew behind the Longworths. She had no sooner seated herself than John Duffy, one of the ushers of the church, to whom her face has by now become familiar, bent over her and asked her to leave the pew. She declined and he insisted. According to Mrs. Esac the usher laid hands upon her and tore her blouse and broke her watch chain. This Duffy denies. He says he merely gave her his arm. At any rate Mrs. Esac was led to the other side of the church.

In a few moments, however, she again attempted to sit down behind the Longworths. Then Secret Service Agent Connell spoke to her and induced her to leave the pew. She did not sit down again, but stood in the aisle with Agent Connell on one side and Agent John Henry on the other.

Once during the service she made a move as if to approach the Roosevelt pew. Connell gently but firmly laid his hand upon hers. The troubled expression vanished from her face, the woman smiled up at the athletic secret service man and remarked ingenuously: "I regret this sin, but I cannot help liking the sinner."

Connell stole a sidelong glance at her and grinned. Then she laid her hand on his, and thus they stood in the aisle through the service.

The service over, President Roosevelt started to leave his pew. That was Mrs. Esac's opportunity. She literally bounded forward and cried:

"Mr. President, President Roosevelt, let me speak to you."

The President glanced at her sharply and continued on his way. The two secret service men held her fast. Behind the President came Mrs. Roosevelt, followed by Mrs. Longworth and Mr. Longworth. Again Mrs. Esac leaped forward.

"Mrs. Longworth," she called; "Congressman Longworth—Mr. Nicholas Longworth, they won't listen to me. Let me speak to you."

Congressman Longworth paused for a moment. Mrs. Longworth, in front of him, also wavered, shot a glance at her husband, and turned somewhat pale. But again the Secret Service men were to the fore, and caged the woman in the small space in which she stood.

The Roosevelt procession passed and the Secret Service men followed the family out of the church, with Mrs. Esac close upon their heels. She emerged from the throng outside the church just as the Roosevelt family had entered their carriage. Mrs. Esac made one more dash in the President's direction, calling upon him to hear her, but Secret Service Agent Henry was in front of her in an instant, and "Pop" Washer, another of the guards, brought up the rear. In the mix-up Mrs. Esac's watchchain snapped and her watch fell to the ground. Tousled and dishevelled she stood, facing her captors wretchedly. From time to time she cast sad looks at the disappearing carriage of the President.

The Secret Service men followed the woman two or three blocks, and then left her. When she was seen later she announced that she was determined to see the President if she had to fight all Summer. She made an effort to secure a warrant for James Duffy, the usher, but Squire Franklin, she said, had put her off.

Secretary Loeb said that he was perplexed as to what to do with the woman. She had been in Oyster Bay ever since the President arrived, and has given the authorities considerable trouble. While she apparently intends no harm, Mr. Loeb thinks it would be an act of charity to have her looked after.

Mrs. Esac has resorted to various devices calculated to win Mr. Loeb's cooperation. She is constantly sending flowers to his house, and tries to induce his servants to take her messages to him and Mrs. Loeb. She assures the Secret Service men that she has no quarrel with them, and always smiles upon them benignly.

The Longworths will remain here only two or three days longer. Congressman Longworth is going to New York for the day to-morrow. In the afternoon Mrs. Longworth, with her sister, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, drove down to the village, greeting the inhabitants whom she knew pleasantly, and bought ice-cream soda in the village drug store.

"She's the same little Miss Alice vot always vas," said the German druggist. "She haf not changed a leetle bit."

Latest Shipping News.

Steamship Caracas arrived from Curacao.

Steamship Camaguey, from Manzanillo Aug. 3.

Equinox—Equinox—Equinox—Equinox. Sparkling Lithia Water Quenches Thirst.—Adv.

BLOCKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Horses Killed on Trestle—Car Off the Track—Everything Dark.

Just as the rush from South Beach began about 11 o'clock last night two mishaps occurred which shut off all means of getting away. The Staten Island Rapid Transit tracks were blocked by the killing of two horses on a trestle, while a trolley car on the Staten Island Light and Power Company's tracks ran off the rails, blocking both tracks. It took more than an hour in each case to raise the blockade.

William Ketner of Stapleton recently bought three broncos. He had them in a lot in Richmond Road. Two of them escaped last night, and wandered into the trestle between Clifton Crossing and Bachman's Station. They were run down by a train and both killed and lodged in the rails and trestle. A wrecking train had to be summoned to clear the tracks.

A few minutes after this happened a trolley car left its rails at Sea Avenue and closed that road. Capt. Crowley of the Eightieth Precinct sent all his reserves to South Beach to handle the rush when traffic should be resumed, and the municipal ferry kept the boats in waiting at St. George, and from midnight on until the crowd was away it was planned to run fifteen-minute boats.

No street lights were lit on Staten Island last night, and it was particularly dark because the stores, which are usually lighted during the early evening, were closed last night. Several cases of persons tripping on rough sidewalks and falling were reported to the police, but no one was seriously hurt.

The trolley service early last night was better than for several previous Sundays. The bulk of the Sunday traffic, however, was handled by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad's steam trains.

FOUR SHOT IN CONEY FIGHT.

Innocent Persons Wounded on the Island's Bowery—No Arrests.

Following a pistol fight this morning at 1:30 o'clock on the Bowery, near Stauch's, Coney Island, the police discovered that four apparently innocent persons had been wounded, but they do not know who were fighting. One pistol was found and taken to the Coney Island Police Station, but it was fully loaded.

Thomas McDonald of 166 Connor Street, Newark, was walking along the Bowery with William Lemmam, a friend, when he fell to the street screaming, "I'm shot!" There were three bullet wounds in his back.

At the same time George White of Railroad Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, a waiter in Stauch's, fell with a bullet in his side. Mrs. Anna Smith and a boy were also wounded. All four were sent to the Long Island Hospital.

The Bowery was jammed when the shooting began. Following the reports of the pistols and the cries of the four wounded persons, the leisurely crowd was transformed into a stampeding mob which fought to get out of the little lanes that are called streets in the lower part of Coney Island. The strongest went out first, leaving behind a trail of women and children who added their screams to the racket.

Mrs. Smith, who had been struck in the thigh by one of the stray bullets, was later sent from the hospital to her home, at 235 Eckford Street, Brooklyn. The others were sent to their homes after being treated at the hospital, except McDonald, whose wounds are considered very serious.

The police say that White is a well-known character in Chinatown. They say the shooting came of a gang feud. A boy told the police of seeing a tall Italian shooting a pistol, apparently into the crowd. The police made no arrests last night in the case.

PORTE IS DEMORALIZED.

Everything at a Standstill Owing to the Sultan's Illness.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Temps's Constantinople correspondent reports that the Sultan is suffering from hemorrhages.

Government affairs, the correspondent adds, are at a complete standstill and the Ambassadors are inquiring at the Palace daily regarding his Majesty's condition.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Aug. 11.—The officials inform callers at the palace that the Sultan was suffering from the effects of a chill during the past week, but that he has now completely recovered. His physicians, however, advised him not to risk exposure to the open air, and hence the abandonment of the Selamlik yesterday. To-day his Majesty's condition was improved sufficiently to enable him to attend to various affairs.

The local press is forbidden to publish anything concerning the state of the Sultan's health or the abandonment of the Selamlik.

Sensational stories of the Sultan's illness are in circulation here, but in the best-informed circles confirmation is given of the statement that there is a slight improvement in his condition, and that he is in no immediate danger.

CENSURES N. Y. CENTRAL R. R.

Coroner Says It Had Not Taken Precaution to Prevent Chelsea Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Coroner Edward M. Goring has rendered his verdict as to the cause of the death of Engineer Edward Wells and Fireman Wellington Warren in the wreck at Chelsea, July 29, on the New York Central Railroad. The Coroner decides that the wreck occurred because adequate provision had not been made by the railroad company for carrying off the unusual volume of water caused by the storm which washed on the tracks the debris that derailed the train.

"The responsibility for this non-provision, and whether such a contingency could and should have been foreseen," he says, "cannot, from the evidence before me, be definitely determined. All the witnesses are employes of the railroad, and for reasons personal to themselves, no aggrieved party appeared at the examination, either in person or by representative."

MRS. JENNINGS A TRUSTEE.

Cold Spring Harbor Makes Her a Member of the School Board.

Mrs. Walter Jennings of New York, whose husband is a Director of the Standard Oil Company, has followed the example of Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay. Last week she was elected School Trustee in the village of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., near which is her Summer home.

Mrs. Jennings and her husband have been prominent in progressive public entertainments at Cold Spring Harbor for some years.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

DEFECTIVE BOILERS IN TWO NEW CRUISERS

Pennsylvania and Colorado May Change Naval Programme.

NOT READY TO START EAST

Squadron May Be Delayed—More Ships Planned for the Review in Oyster Bay.

Although the programme of the Presidential naval review, which is to take place at Oyster Bay on Sept. 3 next, contemplates the departure immediately after the ceremony of the armored cruiser squadron of the Atlantic fleet for the Far East, it is practically certain that it will be two weeks after that date before the vessels leave American waters.

The cruisers, including the West Virginia, Maryland, Colorado, and Pennsylvania, are now at the New York Navy Yard being prepared for service in Asiatic waters, and it was on board one of these vessels that an officer said yesterday that it would be impossible to get away on schedule time.

The West Virginia and the Maryland are ready to leave at short notice, but it is different in the case of the Pennsylvania and Colorado, it having been discovered that the Niclausse boilers, with which these vessels are fitted, are in need of almost complete reinsulation. This work is now going on with all the dispatch possible, and while the naval constructors are certain that the vessels will be ready to take their place in line on the morning of the review, it is not at all certain that the work will have been finished by that time.

There has been a lot of talk in naval circles about the proper insulation of the boilers of these two vessels, and it has even been suggested that the boilers were not in proper shape, so far as this particular defect is concerned, when the vessels were turned over to the Government. The boilers of the West Virginia, which is Rear Admiral Brownson's flagship, and the Maryland are in excellent shape and in no need of repair. They are fitted with another type of boiler. It has been said that the heat was responsible for the defective insulation of the Colorado and Pennsylvania.

The officers of Admiral Brownson's squadron are also anxious to find out whether or not they are going to stop at an English port en route to Manila, for the purpose of returning the visit of the British Second Cruiser Squadron to Annapolis and New York last year. Every officer and every enlisted man hopes that the Navy Department will order them to return Prince Louis's call, but at the present time even Admiral Brownson does not know what the decision of the department as to this visit is.

Another vessel at the navy yard which is undergoing repairs and which looks to be much worse damaged than was reported is the battleship Illinois, which was in collision in Newport Harbor last week with her sister ship, the Alabama. The worst damage is on the starboard bow, where several plates have been bent and twisted out of position and other damage almost as serious inflicted. One of the blades of the starboard propeller has also been broken and bent, and will probably have to be replaced. The work of repairing the damage is progressing with all possible haste, as the orders are that the battleship shall be ready at least one week in advance of the date of the review. The Alabama is being repaired at the Boston Navy Yard.

A rumor current at the navy yard yesterday was that if it is possible at least thirteen vessels will be added to the number of vessels already designated to take place in the Oyster Bay review. It was decided long ago that the eight battleships now in the Atlantic fleet, the four new battleships, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, and New Jersey; Admiral Brownson's squadron of armored cruisers, and two torpedo-boat flotillas should take part in the review, and it now appears probable that the cruisers Minneapolis, Denver, Des Moines, Cleveland, Columbia, and Tacoma; the monitors Florida, Nevada, and Arkansas; the dispatch boat Dolphin, the naval yacht Mayflower, and the supply ship Celtic will also participate.

STENSLAND'S BANK LOSSES.

Examiner Says They Will Be Between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—State Bank Examiner Jones completed to-day his inspection of the books and papers of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. He would not give the exact results of his investigations, but intimated that the total shortage is between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

Inspector Shippy examined more than a dozen of the bank's employes. A bookkeeper declared that President Stensland's son was cognizant of the condition of the bank before July 14, the date on which young Stensland says he first suspected irregularities on the part of his father.

Other employes told Inspector Shippy of midnight trips to the bank by President Stensland and Cashier Hering.

OUR PROMISE TO JAPAN.

Careful and Equitable Investigation of Killing of Sealers.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says that, despite alarmist reports, there is no danger of the killing of Japanese seal poachers on St. Paul Island assuming a state of international gravity.

The American Ambassador at Tokio, the correspondent adds, assured Japan that his Government would investigate the matter carefully and equitably, and said he hoped Japan would not allow the cordial relations existing between the two countries to be interfered with by so trivial an affray.

BOY'S JOKE MAY KILL HER.

Girl Believes Her Brother Was Run Over by a Car.

Irene O'Brien, twelve years old, is in the J. Hood Wright Hospital, in danger of death from fright caused by her belief that her eight-year-old brother James was run over by a car.

The girl hysterically screams continually:

"Jimmy is killed, Jimmy is killed!"

With her brother she went to Fort George yesterday evening, and just as they reached the Harlem amusement resort the boy, in fun, leaped off the car and rolled on the ground. The little girl thought that her brother had been killed. She fainted, and it was half an hour after an ambulance arrived before she revived. Then she kept calling for her brother, and was taken to the hospital.

EMPERORS' CROWN STOLEN.

Man Arrested at Lisbon Charged with Taking Brazilian Treasure.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 13.—Telegraphing from Lisbon a correspondent of the Journal says that a Brazilian named Guerreiro has been arrested there charged with the theft of the crown of the Brazilian Emperors, which is formed of precious stones and valued at $500,000.

MULLAH ON WARPATH AGAIN.

1,000 Natives Slain in British Territory—10,000 Camels Seized.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.—The correspondent at Aden of The Daily Mail reports that the Mad Mullah has terribly raided the Somaliland border.

The Mullah's followers have killed over 1,000 of the Rareharon tribe, dwelling in the Ogaden region, and have captured 10,000 camels.

CLEVELAND SEES MIRAGE.

Picture of Inverted Shore Sixty Miles Distant Appears in Sky.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—Residents of the Heights, a suburb of this city, witnessed to-day one of the most remarkable mirages remembered in this part of the country. The Canadian shore of Lake Erie, sixty miles distant, seemed to be spread before them in the sky. The phenomenon lasted for over an hour.

Those who saw the mirage say that the inverted picture was so clear that the City of Rondeau could be plainly seen, the church spires and principal buildings standing out in bold relief, with tall trees and a river emptying into the lake.

Weather Forecaster Kenealy asserts that the recent heavy rains over Lake Erie may have had something to do with creating the atmospheric conditions that made the mirage possible.

SAVED PRESIDENT'S COUSIN.

Secret Service Man Shot Dog That Attacked W. Emlen Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 12.—Secret Service Agent Sloan, senior officer of the President's bodyguard, saved W. Emlen Roosevelt, the President's cousin, from being bitten by a savage dog to-day.

Sloan was driving toward Sagamore Hill this morning to report for duty at the President's house. On the way he met W. Emlen Roosevelt walking with a pet dog. Suddenly a mongrel attacked Mr. Roosevelt's dog. Then it sprang at Mr. Roosevelt's throat. The dog fastened his teeth in Mr. Roosevelt's coat.

Sloan jumped out, ran to Mr. Roosevelt's assistance, and fired at the dog, which then turned upon the Secret Service man. Sloan fired two more shots from his automatic pistol and the dog was dead. The Secret Service man gave him two more bullets for good measure and then went on to Sagamore Hill.

CASHIER KILLED IN CARRIAGE.

His Assistant Also Fatally Hurt In Collision with Trolley Car.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Aug. 12.—Milton Whetstone, aged 33 years, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Lansford, was instantly killed and Daniel McGeehan, aged 27 years, Assistant Cashier of the same institution, was fatally injured late last night by their carriage being struck by a trolley car.

The men attempted to cross the tracks of the Eastern Pennsylvania Street Railway when a car was almost on top of them. They whipped up their horse, but before they could get across the car crashed into the vehicle. Both men were thrown under the car.

SAVED FOUR LITTLE GIRLS.

They Embarked on a Raft, Then Fell Off—Foy Got Them.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—John Foy, an expert swimmer, saved four little girls from drowning yesterday evening in the Assanpink Creek. The girls are Mary and Elizabeth Dunn, Margaret Mather, and Sarah Walsh. They had embarked on a raft and pushed out from shore. There was a rope attached to the raft, but the rope was untied and the little girls found that they were drifting down stream. They became terrified, and two of them tumbled from the raft into seven feet of water. Foy jumped into the creek and caught both children when they rose, but as he was placing them in safety the other two tumbled off the raft, and he had to help them. He brought all safely to shore.

FAINTED WHILE SAVING BOY.

Brooklyn Girl Dragged Him from Sound, but Was Nearly Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Aug. 12.—Miss May Josephine Moloney of 224 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, almost lost her life while saving ten-year-old Leon Downes from drowning in Long Island Sound yesterday.

Miss Moloney was bathing at Steeplechase Island, near Bridgeport, when she heard a cry for help and saw the boy, whose "water wings" had burst, struggling in the water fifty yards from shore. Miss Moloney is an expert swimmer, and, going to the rescue, succeeded in dragging the boy close to the shallow water. Then she fainted.

While another man rescued the half-drowned boy, Capt. Edward Gregory of the life-saving corps rescued Miss Moloney as she was sinking for the third time. She recovered consciousness in a half hour and laughed over her exploit.

CAN'T FIND HIS ISLAND.

C. L. Tutt Fears It Is Non-Existent—May Have Vanished April 18.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 12.—Charles L. Tutt, President of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, better known as the Mill Trust, has been off the coast of the State of Washington in his yacht Anemone, searching for an island which he bought but cannot find.

Mr. Tutt purchased a ten-acre island, supposed to be in the San Juan group, off British Columbia, six months ago, and intended to make it his Summer home. Two weeks ago he left Bellingham, Washington, in his yacht to visit the island, which he had never seen.

Reports received to-night are that Mr. Tutt has returned to Bellingham without finding his island. He will make one more attempt to find it, and in case the island proves not to exist he will sue the man from whom he bought it.

It is said that the man who sold the island to Mr. Tutt alleges that the island sank into the sea on April 18, at the time of the earthquake which destroyed San Francisco.

1,000 DRAGGED OFF B.R.T. CARS

Company Ignores Justice Gaynor's 5c. Fare Opinion.

FIGHTING ALL DAY LONG

Bouncers Pummel Coney Island Passengers.

WOMEN NEARLY DROWN

Swept from Trestle—Trolley Service Stops at Night—Thousands Stranded.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company charged 10 cents fare to Coney Island yesterday, notwithstanding the decision of Justice Gaynor of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who ruled that the company was entitled only to 5 cents.

The company did this with the aid of 250 special policemen and a corps of heavyweight Inspectors. A similar number of real policemen were on hand to preserve order, but failed to do so.

Fully 1,000 persons, men, women, and children, were forcibly ejected from the trolley cars; 5,000 walked nearly half the way to the island; the first steps were taken in scores of damage suits, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit representatives defied Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe of Brooklyn. Lawyers and lawyers' clerks, swarmed about the points where passengers were put off and took the names of witnesses.

As an outcome of the day's doings a committee of citizens is being formed in Brooklyn to enforce Justice Gaynor's ruling. Sheriff Flaherty of Kings County was informed late last night of the purpose of the committee, and that the committee intended to call on him, as Sheriff, to protect them as citizens in upholding their rights. Sheriff Flaherty said:

May Ask for the Militia.

"I have not been requested to act as yet, and I have not taken the matter under advisement. If such a demand was made and I felt that I should act, my force of deputies is so small that I would be compelled to call upon the Governor of the State to give me some of the militia."

Col. T. S. Williams, Vice President and General Manager of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, made the following statement last night:

"The officials of the company do not regard Justice Gaynor's opinion as binding on them. It was, we believe, merely an expression of his opinion in a proceeding that had no bearing whatever upon our right to charge the second fare.

"We consented to the man's discharge and that settles it. The employes of the company acted under our orders when they ejected passengers who refused to pay the second fare."

A continuous riot was in progress along the main lines of travel from noon until after midnight. As a result of it two women were injured, one so seriously that she may die; another woman and a child came so near death that hundreds of onlookers turned their faces away in horror; innumerable persons were bruised, and several were arrested on charges of assault.

These were invariably passengers, for the police, both patrolmen and superiors, absolutely refused to entertain complaints against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit "bouncers," even though assaults had been committed before the policemen's eyes.

Among those put off trolley cars was President Bird S. Coler of the Borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Coler went peaceably enough after the "bouncer" had technically assaulted his wife by taking hold of her arm. Mr. Coler then addressed the crowd and told them not to pay a second fare. It was after this that the real trouble started, but what Mr. Coler had said was by no means the cause of the disturbance that followed, for he addressed but a few people comparatively.

Later Mr. Coler went down along the line of trolley cars with a megaphone, telling the crowd not to pay second fares. It was said that Justice Gaynor was with him, and that they were riding in Justice Gaynor's carriage. It was said at Justice Gaynor's house, however, that he was at his home in St. James, L. I., yesterday.

Fights All Day Long.

The day was one of fighting, argument, and wrangling. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit had determined to disregard Justice Gaynor's decision and to collect two fares from every one who rode to Coney Island. Most of the passengers who had resolved not to pay the second fare did not get to the island unless they walked. Some got off the cars when ordered to do so. Others argued and fought and generally got the worst of it from the company's "bouncers."

As a consequence of the frequent ejectments, nearly all of which took place at one point, the stalled cars on one line at one time extended fully two miles back into Brooklyn. Trolley cars that left the Williamsburg Bridge at 1:30 reached Coney Island at 7 o'clock. And at that the resort was more crowded yesterday than it has been any day this season.

At night the situation was worse than in the day. Two men who were assaulted by Brooklyn Rapid Transit men had to be taken to the hospital. General Traffic Manager Dow M. Smith and six employes of the road were arrested. Later they were bailed out and set the red lights on all the Culver Division, completely blocking the road. Commissioner O'Keeffe lifted the block at midnight, but meanwhile thousands had made up their minds to sleep at the island all night.

The day broke partly cloudy and fairly cool. The sun was out at 11 o'clock, and

at noon it was hot. Thousands who had read of Justice Gaynor's decision, and who did not know that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would disregard it, started early for Coney Island. While the cars carried but a moderate load of passengers each there was little or no trouble. In fact, most of the morning passed without serious disturbance on all the lines except the Culver line.

B. R. T. Prepared for Trouble.

Although the officials of the company and the numerous Inspectors said that no notice of Justice Gaynor's decision had reached the company's offices, elaborate preparations for trouble had been made. The point at which the collection of the second fare usually begins is Kings Highway. It takes some time to go through the cars, and Neck Road is generally reached before the collection is completed. It was at Neck Road therefore that the company made its stand.

Among the many lines that run to Coney are the Sea Beach line, used for the Luna Park expresses and the West End division. These have "pens" at Coney, by which the collection of the second fare is enforced. On the other lines the collection is made on the cars.

At Neck Road, on each of these lines, the company had stationed special policemen and "bouncers." Before 11:30 cars passed Neck Road on something resembling schedule time. Occasionally one stopped and the conductor cried out:

"Here's a fellow that won't pay."

Immediately four or five "bouncers" and two or three special policemen crowded into the car and surrounded the man. One of the specials said in every case:

"You'll have to pay your fare or get off."

"I've paid my fare," the passenger would reply.

Then an Inspector would break in:

"Say, are you going to pay your fare?"

"No, I'm not; I—"

The passenger seldom had a chance to finish his remark. Two of the "bouncers" would grab him, one on each side. If he tried to hold on, others would loosen his grip or hammer his fingers until he let go. When his hold was loosened he went out of the car. Sometimes he landed on his feet; sometimes otherwise.

Police Aided B. R. T. Men.

This was the procedure, and while it was carried out a score of policemen stood ten feet away and watched what was going on. These policemen were under the command of Capt. Harkins of the Coney Island precinct and Inspector Grant. In almost every instance as soon as the passenger who had been ejected reached the ground the city police hustled him back, so that it was impossible for him to turn on the men who had assaulted him if he so desired, and equally impossible for him to get the number of the railroad employe for use in any suit he might start.

In the early morning these cases averaged not more than two to each car and they were quickly disposed of, so that there was no material blockade. Then, at at 11:30 Car No. 251 of the Nostrand Avenue line drew up alongside of the platform at Neck Road. The conductor, reinforced by the "bouncers," went from seat to seat pointing out those who h. refused to pay the second fare. There were more than a dozen of them, all men.

Starting at the forward end the inspectors and special police began their argument. They talked a minute and then one said.

"Pay or get off. Are you going to pay?"

One or two dug down in their pockets, and the conductor rang up the fares. In the third seat the first strong-looking man was reached.

"Nothing doing," said he, taking a firm grip on the seat in front of him.

The "bouncers" wasted no words then. One climbed over the seat in front and got behind the passenger. His arms were seized and he was shoved and hauled, but still he hung on. A special took hold of the lapels of his coat and pulled him forward and then pushed him back. One Inspector took hold of one wrist and dug his nails into the flesh. On the other side a special policeman hammered his fingers. The man struggled valiantly, but he had no chance.

He had to use his hands to hold on by; his hat was knocked over his eyes, and when one representative of the railroad kicked his feet from under him he went out in a heap. He sat on the ground a few seconds and thought it over. When he got back he started for the car again, but a regular policeman grasped him by the shoulder and shoved him back.

Passengers Were Roughly Used.

All down the car the ejecting gang went, repeating the performance with variations, but not with modifications. The first real fight had made them angry, and they showed it in their every action. Argument was abandoned. A passenger was asked for his fare, and if he did not pay he was summarily ejected and no questions asked. It mattered not what sort of clothes he wore, he looked like a tramp when he landed. If he tried to hold on, so much the worse for him.

By the time the Nostrand Avenue car was freed of its objecting passengers there was a line of cars behind it that looked a mile long. In each of these cars there were passengers who had started out with the determination of paying only one fare, and when they saw the actions of the "bouncers" in the car ahead they were variously affected. Some gave up and got out their nickels; others tightened their neckties, wedged themselves in and waited. It was not very long before they ran against the ejecting squad.

When the "bouncers" encountered the first woman malcontent they were somewhat disconcerted. An hour or so later they had learned how to handle them. She was rather a pretty girl, the first woman victim. She refused to pay with a smile on her face.

"I've paid one fare," she said.

An Inspector called to a policeman, who said:

"You'd better pay up. The company has a right to put you off if you don't."

"Are you a policeman?" she asked.

"Yes, Ma'am."

"All right; I'll get off."

It was so easy that even the bouncers smiled, though they had been having a tough time of it and the sun was beating down fiercely. After that all they did was to call in the policeman as a helper, conveying the impression that the passenger was threatened with arrest, and the plan worked to perfection—for a time.

Cars Were All Held Up.

The example set by those on the Nostrand Avenue car had borne fruit, and every car that came along after that until 1:30 was stalled for from ten minutes to half an hour. The line of blocked cars grew longer and longer, until it extended back to Prospect Park. There was another feature that soon grew to great importance. The ejected passengers refused to leave the place of ejectment.

The city policemen let the situation get beyond them. Before very long there was a crowd of 500 persons at Neck Road and Gravesend Avenue, and it grew every minute. They weren't quiet, orderly persons, either, for they had been roughly handled and were angry. As each car pulled up to the platform the crowd surged forward, while those who couldn't get close mounted a fence in the rear, or a little shanty that stands on the corner.

From these points of vantage the men in the crowd gave advice and the air was filed with cries, howls of derision, shouts of exultation, and jeers.

"Hey, don't let 'em pull you off! Stick to it! Good boy, don't pay the second fare. Look out, that isn't a policeman; that's a tin shield he is wearing. Smash him!"

Advice of this kind brought on many fights which would not have happened had the police kept the space about the cars clear. It was not until Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe arrived on the scene that police lines were established.

Bouncers Became Rougher.

As the day wore along and the "bouncers" got more and more angry the brutality became worse. Little time was wasted with the men passengers who refused to pay. They were ejected. The police stood by and did nothing. Some passengers complained against company employes, but the patrolman's understanding of the matter was that the company's men had a right to eject a man forcibly if he did not pay, as long as they confined their actions to the car.

Police Capt. Harkins was asked about this point, but would give no opinion. Then Car 3,745 of the Reid Avenue line came along. Charles Somers of 185A Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn, refused to pay his fare. He was pushed, shoved, and pulled toward the front door, fighting all the way. As he was yanked off the platform he broke the front window. Capt. Harkins stood so close to the step that some of the glass flew on his coat. A few minutes later Somers went up to the Captain.

"Look here," he said, "I've got that man's number, and he assaulted me. I have witnesses to the assault and I want the man arrested."

Harkins smiled.

"And you went through all that for a nickel," he said.

That incident demonstrated the attitude of the police throughout the day.

At 3:30 o'clock the Culver line was blocked for three miles, and cars that had left Brooklyn Bridge at noon were just arriving at Neck Road. Almost every car that came along had several fighters aboard, and the Inspectors and "tin-cops," as they were now being called by the crowd, had their hands full. Just about that time one of the most dramatic incidents of the day occurred.

Conductor Quits In Disgust.

Conductor Morris Vorten, who lives at 215 East 121st Street, brought his car to a stop at the platform. There were half a dozen malcontents on the car, and when the ejectors started in with the work they called on Vorten to aid them. A woman had just been hustled off none too gently, and Vorten didn't look pleased. He hesitated a minute and then tore off his cap and threw it high in the air.

"Take your damned job!" he shouted. "I've had enough."

A shout went up from the crowd. The throng gathered around Vorten, cheered him, and patted him on the back. He threw a bunch of transfers that he had had in his pocket high in the air. There was very nearly a riot.

Then two special policemen who had seen Vorten throw away his transfers took out their clubs and fought their way to him. They did not have to use their clubs, but they used their arms and hands none too carefully. They arrested Vorten and took him away in one of the company's automobiles.

About this time Timothy H. Roberts of the company's law department appeared. He had not been on the scene half an hour before he was threatened with arrest. But first he said:

"All this trouble is the result of the shortsightedness of Justice Gaynor in publishing such an opinion on a Saturday night just to make a riot. He might just as well have waited until Monday."

A few minutes later, while the "bouncers" were busy with a car, Mr. Roberts saw a woman get on, and immediately afterward the bell on the front platform sounded twice. Roberts rushed forward.

"Stop the car!" he shouted. Then to a regular policeman: "Officer, arrest that woman. She pulled the bell rope, which is interfering with the operation of a railroad. I want you to arrest her."

"I did not pull the rope," said the woman, beginning to cry.

"You did. I saw you," said Roberts.

"No, she didn't," said a man passenger who was sitting near the woman.

"You're a liar!" said Roberts.

Patrolman No. 6,019 interfered.

Threatened to Arrest Roberts.

"I don't know who you are," he said to Mr. Roberts, "but I'm going to arrest you for using indecent language. 'Liar' is indecent language."

"You arrest that woman!" said Mr. Roberts. "You had better not arrest me."

Then another policeman told No. 6,019 who Roberts was, and No. 6,019 thought better of his decision and left the scene.

The woman was not arrested at Neck Road, but rode down to Coney. Mr. Roberts went, too, intending to have her arrested at the island. She got off the car on the wrong side just before Coney was reached, and Mr. Roberts found that he had had his ride for nothing.

Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe left Good Ground at 1 o'clock yesterday morning to be on hand. He arrived at Neck Road at 4 P. M., and one of the first things he did was to order Inspector Grant to have police lines formed. This was done, and people were hustled back from the cars. A few minutes later Mr. O'Keeffe encountered Division Superintendent H. C. Davis of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and met his Waterloo.

"Look here," said O'Keeffe. "These cars have got to be sent right along."

No one paid any attention, so the Deputy Commissioner addressed the conductor.

"You give the signal to go ahead," he said.

"I refuse to move the car until the fares are paid," said the conductor.

Then O'Keeffe turned to Davis.

"You've got to move these cars. Do you want to keep the road blocked?"

"We've had it blocked four hours now; I guess we can stand it the rest of the day," said Davis.

"Well, I order you to keep these cars moving, and if you don't do it I'll arrest you and your men."

This did not disconcert Mr. Davis in the least.

"Our orders are to eject passengers who won't pay fares and to hold the cars here until we do eject them. We will carry out our orders. The Police Department is not running this road."

Police Were All at Sea.

Mr. O'Keeffe gave it up. He didn't know just what his powers were in the premises. All day long he had been trying to get word from Headquarters, but had been unsuccessful. It was the same with all the policemen. They didn't know what to do, and so they did nothing.

Deputy O'Keeffe's order had not been without effect, however, for Davis began to send men back up the line to collect second fares. This plan worked pretty well, and the passengers who wouldn't pay were thrown out at half a dozen different places. The cars then began to run more regularly, but the block was so great that it was impossible to make much of an impression on it. At 6:30 cars that left the Williamsburg Bridge at 1:30 were just coming in.

Long before this passengers who really wanted to get to Coney Island had lost patience and left the stalled cars. They started to walk to the island, which was about three miles from the end of the block. Lugging lunch baskets, the men carrying their coats and the women their hats, they trudged along in twos and threes, some dragging tired, unwilling youngsters along with them. Soon there was a throng that looked like Broadway at the lunch hour. It was a long walk, and many persons gave up before they got half way, and stopped at one of the Raines law hotels that line Gravesend Avenue. Never was the Sunday sandwich worked so hard.

The Culver line runs over a trestle across Coney Island Creek, and unless one y.o is, walking takes to the trestle, which is very narrow, a long detour is necessary. Early in the day Isaac Friedberg of 70 Varet Street, Brooklyn, his wife, and two children started across this viaduct, which is so narrow that when two cars pass on it there is no room for foot passengers.

Mr. Friedberg and one child got across safely. The wife and the other child were slower, and before they reached the end a car coming from Coney Island forced them over to the other side. Vanderbilt Avenue Car No. 1,068 bore down on the pair from the opposite direction at the same time. There was no room to stand between the cars, and the woman had the alternative of jumping into the creek or being run down.

Passengers Stopped the Car.

The motorman of the Vanderbilt Avenue car made no effort to stop, and it was apparent to all that the woman would be run down. Passengers on the car called out, and the women turned their faces away not wishing to see the accident that seemed bound to happen. Then some men riding on the rear platform pulled the rope attached to the trolley pole, and the car stopped within five feet of Mrs. Friedberg.

Two hours later Mary Walsh, 28 years old, of 290 Tenth Street, with her cousin, Ellen, were crossing the trestle, and were caught in the same way. The two stood as close to the edge as was possible, hoping the car would pass them. Instead it knocked them off the woodwork into the creek.

They were rescued by passengers, who clambered down from the tracks. Both were suffering severely from shock, and were taken in an ambulance to the Reception Hospital at Coney Island. There it was found that Mary Walsh was suffering from contusions, shock, and severe internal injuries, which, the doctors said, might cause her death.

Minnie Walsh, another of the same family, was also forced off the trestle. She dropped between the ties into the creek. In going down she struck some obstruction, and when she was dragged out of the water it was found that she had a compound fracture of both arms, several ribs had been broken, and she was hysterical from shock. She was taken to the Reception Hospital.

Bertha Johnson, 17 years old, of 139 Avenue A, was another victim of the trestle. She was caught between two cars and struck by one of them. She fell into the creek and was rescued by a fisherman whose boat happened to be near the scene. She was taken to the hospital suffering principally from shock and bruises.

Alfred Freund, who arrived in this city Saturday night and is stopping at the Hotel Girard, also tried to walk the trestle with disastrous results. When he was pulled out of the water it was found that he had sustained severe contusions of the back. He went to the Reception Hospital also.

The trouble at Neck Road kept up on the Culver division until late in the evening, when there was a lull. The traffic dropped off, and the scene of action changed, as the crowd started to come back. The B. R. T. men had a rough day of it. They had ejected not less than a thousand persons, and possibly twice that number had left the cars voluntarily or with very little "coaxing." A typical incident was that in which H. Ward of 212 Java Street, Brooklyn, figured.

Woman Fought with Toy Shovel.

Ward would not get off the car, and his wife stood behind him and refused to move. Every time an inspector made a move at Ward Mrs. Ward reached over her husband's shoulder and made a lunge at the inspector. She had a toy shovel and a baby. She held the baby with one hand and the shovel with the other. One inspector had his knuckles cut with the shovel, and another caught the flat side of it in the eye. Finally, after fifteen minutes' argument, the couple gave up and were pulled off the car. The woman was not handled gently. The treatment she received met with strong disapproval from the other passengers.

Mrs. A. De Lowe of 342 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was one of the few that traveled to Coney for 5 cents. She weighs nearly 300 pounds, and she stood or rather sat her ground.

"Our courts have decided that 5 cents is the fare," she said.

"That is only newspaper talk," said an Inspector. "We'll put you off if you don't pay."

"If you try to throw me off you'll have your hands full," said Mrs. Lowe, and the Inspector, who weighed about half as much, agreed with her and left her alone.

Both on the Culver Line and the other lines there were scores of such incidents. Another cause of commotion and misunderstanding was the desire of persons to get back on cars after they had left them. They usually picked out the wrong car, and when the conductor asked for another fare they refused to pay it, because having passed King's Highway they had already paid two fares. They were ejected. Possibly 300 persons who had been kept swaltering in the cars for hours and then started to walk and later changed their minds, had to pay a third fare eventually.

Many Paid 15 Cents.

Many persons left the Culver Line and walked a mile to the Smith Street line, paying another nickel there, so that they paid 15 cents to reach Coney Island. In one instance Nathan Robenowits and Leo Moscowitz, after walking a mile, jumped on a Reid Avenue car and refused to pay their fare. There were no "bouncers" about, so the conductor, Gustave Reed, tried to put them off single-handed. They turned on him and soon had him down. He had the two men arrested at Coney Island.

At Coney Island there are several terminals. At the West End terminal and the terminal at Luna Park there are "pens." Passengers cannot pass out of the West End terminal until they have dropped a second ticket in the box, the first having been collected on the trains.

Early yesterday it looked as if there would be riots at these two points. The B. R. T. men started in the same tactics here that were in vogue further up the line. When a man refused to pay a second fare he was hustled into a part of the "pen" from which he could not escape, and soon a score of such prisoners were raising such a row that the whole neighborhood was in a turmoil.

Word of the condition existing at these two points was carried over to the police station. Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe went right over and told the Brooklyn Rapid Transit men that while they might or might not have the right to collect a second fare, they had absolutely no right to deprive a man of his liberty.

"If you don't let those people out of there, and if you don't hereafter refrain from detaining persons against their will, I'll come over here with a force of police and rip out your fences," he said.

His orders went in this instance, and thousands who patronized those lines got to Coney for 5 cents, but when they started back by the Sea Beach line they found they had to drop two 5-cent tickets in the box or stay off the cars.

Passengers Prepare for Suits.

Many passengers left the cars after protesting and taking numbers. Many of these will undoubtedly start suits. Still others stayed on until they were dragged off and then, in their excitement, forgot to make any record or to get witnesses. Among those put off was John A. Cross, former Tax Commissioner of Hoboken. He was roughly handled, but once on the ground he ceased fighting. The police saw to it pretty well that there was no fighting on the ground, but it was not one man in a hundred who had any fight left in him when he reached the earth.

Union Avenue Car No. 1,071 gave the "bouncers" much trouble. In the rear seats were three men who made up their minds to pay only one fare and to stay on the car. William Foley of 558 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, got a good grip on the railing that ran along the inside of the car with one hand, passed his other hand over it, and then grasped the arm of the seat. It took seven of the company's men to dislodge him. They did it by raising the railing bar up until he was standing on tiptoes. Then they jerked his feet from under him, and down he went.

Albert Nelson was not so fortunate in that he sat in the middle of the seat. He was strong and hung on to the seat until they almost skinned his knuckles, then let go for an instant to get another grip, and out he went.

The third man profited by Foley's example, putting one arm over the rail and grasping the arm of the seat, and the other arm under the rail. He had a grip that was the admiration of the crowd that swarmed about the car. He clinched his teeth and said nothing. When they tackled him, the muscles on his neck swelled out, and if they had moved him the side of the car would have gone too. He did not budge. The "bouncers" tugged at him for ten minutes and then gave it up. His name was Albert Johannesen and he lives at 86 Third Place, Brooklyn.

Jam Worse at Night.

When night came and the crowd started back from Coney Island the situation became worse every minute. The trouble during the hours of darkness was confined to the Culver line, the scene shifting from Neck Road to Kensington. Previously, just as the traffic was tightening for the supper hour, Davis, the Division Superintendent, was arrested on the order of Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe and locked up in the Coney Island Police Station charged with obstructing the highway. He had repeated his performance of a few hours earlier, and refused to let the cars go on, so O'Keeffe had him arrested. Within an hour Alderman Lloyd C. Potter bailed him out, and he went back to his job.

Down at Coney there was little or no trouble during the evening at the terminals of the elevated, for those who went there were willing to pay 10 cents or else were thoroughly tired out with their trouble on the trolley lines, and would pay anything to get home. At the surface car terminals a few cars pulled out, but at 10 o'clock there was a blockade, and for over two hours no trolleys left the island. Thousands went to sleep in the cars; others tramped down to the beach, and made a night of it there. Coney was in an uproar from end to end, for the elevated trains could not hold one-half the people who wished to leave.

Meanwhile, up at Kensington station the scenes enacted earlier at Neck Road were being repeated with embellishments. Herman Loue refused to pay his second fare and was thrown off. Then a special policeman and an Inspector steered him behind a barn in the neighborhood, and when he emerged half an hour later he was scarcely able to move. He was a mass of black-and-blue bruises and was so badly injured that a call was sent in to Kings County Hospital, whither he was removed.

Beaten by B. R. T. Men.

While the ambulance was on the scene the police discovered another case of the same character. Stephen Brown of 68 Meeker Street was assaulted, so he said, by two railroad Inspectors, after he had been thrown off for refusing to pay a second fare. He had to be taken to the hospital.

When the "bouncers" got to work in earnest on the home-bound crowd Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe decided to take the matter into his own hands. He ordered Davis to run the cars through. Davis, who had just come back from the Coney Island station, refused to obey.

Dow M. Smith, the General Traffic Manager of the company, who had just arrived, upheld Davis. Then O'Keeffe brought up a force of policemen and had Smith, Davis, three Inspectors, and two motormen arrested. The two motormen were on cars that were being gone through at the time, and they refused to obey O'Keeffe's order to go on. The Inspectors were acting as "bouncers."

For a while then there was a clear road for the car and the passengers were not obliged to pay two fares unless they chose. A little later Smith, Davis, and the others were bailed out. They returned to the scene of their labors and, being fearful of arrest again, did not try to collect two fares, but contented themselves with setting all the block signals on the line at danger so that not a trolley car could move toward New York.

In half an hour all the cars running out of Coney, except the Smith Street line, were stalled. There was a line of cars on the Culver division nearly three miles long. It was not until two hours later, nearly 1 o'clock, that O'Keefe, who had imagined that the trouble at Kensington was over, returned there to find that not a wheel was moving. He and his policemen got to work on the signals at once.

Police Remove Red Lights.

They found that the towerman had been taken off his post and that the door of the signal box was locked. With the aid of several conductors and motormen who were heartily tired of the strife and as anxious as the passengers to reach their homes, the police succeeded in clearing the lines of red lights and freeing the cars. Then the long line began to move slowly toward the city. The effect of the clearance was not felt in Coney Island for half an hour.

Had the raising of the blockade come half an hour later there would have been a riot at Coney Island. The men and women who had been waiting in the trolley cars were tired and impatient. Many of them had children with them, and the children cried and got on the nerves of the mothers.

At midnight there was a spirit of great unrest manifest among those who, a few hours earlier, had thought the whole thing rather a joke. Soon men commenced to get together in groups and discuss the situation.

They were getting very impatient when the first car moved out along the line. That broke the monotony, and the crowd scrambled back aboard the cars, hopeful of getting home some time before morning.

Rush for Homebound Cars.

When at last the cars commenced to move with some regularity they moved very slowly, and the incoming cars arrived at very infrequent intervals. Five thousand persons gathered at the terminals, blocking all the loop tracks. As the cars came in empty, or with only a few passengers aboard, there was a wild scramble to get on board. It was an impossibility for one-fourth of the people who were waiting to get on the cars, and the terminals were still crowded with men, women, and children at an early hour this morning.

Full Cars Side-Tracked.

After midnight the special policemen and Inspectors of the B. R. T. seemed to act even more roughly than they had in the day. There were many clashes between them and the local police, and about a dozen of the B. R. T. men were locked up in the Parkville Police Station.

A Reid Avenue car was sidetracked at Kensington because two of its seventy-four passengers refused to pay the second fare. Most of the other passengers declared that they had paid from two to four fares. They said that the conductors were bullying such passengers as they could and were reaping a harvest in fares over the two demanded by the company.

Six or seven cars were sidetracked at Kensington under conditions similar to those that had caused the sidetracking of the Reid Avenue car. Most of the passengers remained in the cars, saying they were going to stick it out through the night.

TWO KILLED BY KITE WIRE.

Copper Thread Came in Contact with a Trolley Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Experiments in kite flying resulted fatally this afternoon for both the youthful experimenter and his mother, and brought serious injury to a younger brother and a man who succeeded in rescuing the youngest member of the family.

Emerson Montjar, 16 years of age, living at Withamsville, Ohio, was trying to raise a large kite in the street in front of his house. To it he had attached a fine copper wire thread. This came in contact with a trolley wire, and he fell writhing to the ground. His mother rushed to his aid and caught hold of the kite wire which the boy held in a death grip, with the result that she also was rendered unconscious and died shortly after.

The little eight-year-old brother, seeing both his mother and brother in trouble, rushed to them and received severe injuries about the hands and arms. He was prevented from being killed only by the prompt action of a spectator, who pulled him away and stopped further danger from the wire by pulling it off so as to break the connection with the trolley wire. To do this he had to drag the bodies of the mother and son some distance up the street, as he dared not touch the wire itself.

POLICE SERGEANT MADE RICH.

Ennis, a Slocum Disaster Worker, Will Share $500,000.

Congratulations poured in on Sergt. William J. Ennis of the East Fifty-first Street police station last night when he made known the news that he and a brother and sister had unexpectedly inherited a fortune of $500,000 from an uncle who died in Sydney, Australia, recently.

Sergt. Ennis said that he had received a letter from his brother Louis, who is with his sister Matilda in Boston, confirming the news. The Sergeant has applied for a leave of absence and will go to Boston at once. Ennis's uncle bore the same name as the Sergeant. Thirty years ago he came to this country from England, and afterward journeyed to Australia to make his fortune in silver mines there. Although Ennis knew that his uncle was well to do, he had no idea that he and his brother and sister would be beneficiaries to any such amount.

Last year Sergt. Ennis married a Bellevue nurse who had attended him for weeks after the Slocum disaster. The Sergeant was taken ill on North Brother Island after working night and day among the dead and wounded.

SHORT $10,000; A SUICIDE.

Secretary of National Board of Trade of Kansas City Kills Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 12.—W. H. Hyers, Secretary of the National Board of Trade here, was found dead in a vacant lot yesterday. The body was not identified until to-day, and it was then learned that Hyers was short in his accounts between $10,000 and $11,000. He came to Kansas City a few months ago from St. Paul, where he had been in the grain business. The National Board of Trade is an exchange supposed to have been organized for the purpose of creating quotations for bucket shops throughout the United States. It is not recognized by the Kansas City Board of Trade, the grain exchange here.

Yesterday afternoon Hyers telephoned to W. Clawson, Treasurer of the National Board, saying: "I'm up against it, George. I'm $10,000 to the bad and can't make it up." Then he hung up the receiver. When Clawson read of the unidentified body this morning he made inquiries leading to its identification.

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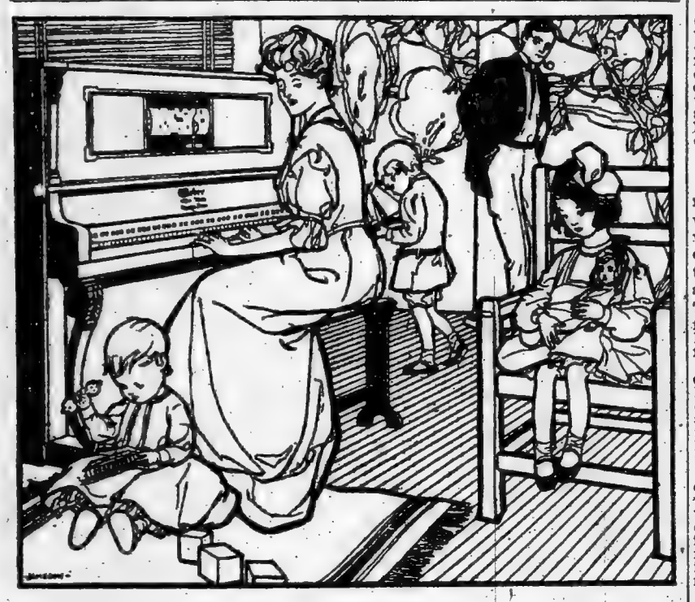

MANY children have a musical education forced upon them by parents who expect to enjoy their playing later on.

But the child may never develop any real talent and never get to the point of playing the kind of music that it is a pleasure to listen to. Or, having reached that point, may marry and leave home, so that the parents are again left without any musical resources.

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Regarded solely from a narrow point of view, it might be supposed that the Pianola and the Pianola Piano would interfere with the study of piano-playing. But the facts do not bear out any such theory. Statistics show that there are to-day more conservatories of music, more teachers of the piano and more musical students than at any time in the past. And yet there are *more Pianolas and Pianola Pianos in daily use than ever before.*

The explanation lies in the fact that these instruments awaken a keener interest in *all* things musical. They stimulate the child by placing before it a concrete example of good playing, and if the spark of talent actually exists, the child will be the more eager to master the difficulties of technique.

The process of developing the child's musical talent is slow. *But the musical returns from the Pianola and Pianola Piano are instantaneous.* Parents can be enjoying the masterpieces of piano-forte literature at the same time and from the same instrument on which their children are practicing scales and exercises. The Pianola Piano creates a musical atmosphere of its own in every home in which it is introduced.

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6 Golden Oak Arm Chairs, C-S.	6.25	4.00
2 Golden Oak Arm Chairs, C-S.	5.50	3.75
6 Golden Oak Arm Chairs, C-S.	5.50	3.65
10 Golden Oak Chairs, C-S.	3.50	2.25
6 Golden Oak Arm Chairs, C-S.	3.00	2.00

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MARY WAS MUCH ALIVE.

And the Dog Soon Let Her Policeman-Rescuer Know It.

Cries of "Mary is killed!" rent the air last night in the vicinity of Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street. They were uttered by a feminine voice, and Policemen Fitzpatrick and Maguire of the East Fifty-first Street Station heard them.

They rushed to the rescue. A girl was standing by the side of a deep trench in the street, crying.

"Mary, Mary is killed," and she pointed into the trench.

"It must be a terrible accident," said Maguire. "I'll telephone for an ambulance."

As he rushed away Fitzpatrick leaned over to look down into the trench and lost his balance. A moment later the cries of the young woman were drowned by other sounds. They resembled the noise of a dog fight, with interjections of profanity. Maguire ran back and grabbed a lantern from a pile of earth near by and shed a light into the pit. What he saw astonished him at first, and later made him laugh. Fitzpatrick was struggling to keep a large water spaniel from biting him on the ear.

Just then a man arrived and explained the situation.

"I am Dr. William Neergaard of 936 Sixth Avenue," he said. "This girl is my servant, Gretchen, and she took my dog out for a walk this evening. I suppose the animal fell down the trench."

Maguire laughed some more and then helped Fitzpatrick back to the surface. The dog was rescued with ropes, and Dr. Neergaard spent fifteen minutes more "squaring things."

MUTE STOPPED THE CAR.

But He Had to Punch the Conductor to Accomplish It.

Joseph H. Toohey and his wife Sophy, who are deaf and dumb and live at 499 West 129th Street, had a very lively argument in the finger language last night while riding uptown in an Amsterdam Avenue car. Oscar Weitz, the conductor, had noticed their hands going rapidly through the air as they emphasized some essential points.

At 129th Street the couple wanted to get off. Toohey motioned to the conductor to stop the car, but Weitz thought that he was getting a little more positive in his argument. The mute man started to wave his arms frantically, and the conductor continued in his belief that he was only trying to convince his wife of something that she refused to be convinced of.

At 135th Street Toohey lost his patience, and without any warning went up to the conductor and gave him a stinging blow on the nose. Weitz complained to Policeman Halligan of the 135th Street Police Station, who took the pair of mutes to the police station. There Sergt. McNally was up against a hard problem in trying to find out what Toohey had to say for himself. The Sergeant at last asked him to write it down. When Weitz understood why Toohey hit him he withdrew the complaint, and the couple were allowed to go.

DETECTIVE'S HARD FIGHT.

Attacked with Pokers and Bats by Alleged Deserter's Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Aug. 12.—Benjamin Kober, a detective, was badly beaten to-night while trying to arrest Charles Sanborn of 87 North Seventh Street, who, it is said, deserted from Brooklyn barracks on Jan. 19, 1904.

Sanborn's mother, father, and brother and neighbors set on Kober with pokers, baseball bats, and pieces of furniture. Kober knocked two of his assailants senseless with a billy and managed to get out of the house alive. He will complain to the War Department against the Sanborn family for aiding a deserter.

Young Sanborn escaped through a window.

2,397 ALIENS EXAMINED.

Officials at Ellis Island Have a Busy Sunday.

As a result of the revocation by President Roosevelt of Commissioner of Immigration Watchorn's Sunday closing order Ellis Island was opened for the reception and examination of immigrants yesterday, and 2,397 aliens were examined. Most of them were permitted to land.

The passengers examined yesterday came over in the American liner St. Paul, La Bretagne of the French Line, and the Austrian liner Sofia Hohenberg. The St. Paul brought 470, the Bretagne 1,004, and the Sofia Hohenberg 923 steerage passengers.

No Man of Sense

wants to lose his money or to let it lie idle. We both protect it and increase it for him. We pay the highest rate of interest, consistent with his protection.

Deposits subject to check on sight.

Guardian Trust Company of New York

170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, New York City.

English LUNCHEON & TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

ARROW COLLARS

Cluett Shrunk 15 cents each—3 for 25 cents Quarter Sizes

¶ Card systems Library Bureau 316 Broadway

INDIGESTION

Try MAN-A-CEA WATER

Two New York Men Drowned in Sound

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 12.—John Cull and Andrew Rego, both of New York, were drowned while bathing to-day, the former at Noroton Point, South Norwalk, and Rego off Jack's Island, in Stamford Harbor. Cull's death was reported by his ten-year-old son, who had entered the water with him.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:30 P. M.—826 Tenth Avenue; Mrs. McCaffery; damage, $800.

4:30 P. M.—77 Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:50 P. M.—60 East 101st Street; Mr. Murkin; damage, $200.

5:15 P. M.—44 Jackson Street; Jerry Kelleher; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—551 East 154th Street; Octave C. Herbert; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—384 and 386 Fifth Avenue, awning; owner unknown; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—46 Allen Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

8:24 P. M.—34 Lewis Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—129 West Forty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

11:05 P. M.—2,415 First Avenue; Annie Hart; damage, $200.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Silver experts show their knowledge of silverware when they demand to see the famous trade mark—

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

when buying spoons, knives, forks, etc. Your dealer will be glad to show you.

In buying tea sets, pitchers, trays, dishes, etc., ask for those made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Final clearing sales--Advance sales of new Fall merchandise

1.25 W. T. corsets at 69c.

SPLENDID chance to secure one of these comfortable and stylish corsets at about half price—made of fine batiste—gored cut, medium high bust—long hip—flat over abdomen—sizes 18 to 30—a regular $1.25 grade—to close at..... **69c**

$3 Flexibone corsets of figured batiste and coutil—sizes 18 to 30—excepting sizes 21 and 22—at..... **1.48**

An appetizing Luncheon served in our cool 8th floor Restaurant.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Women's 50c linen stocks at 25c.

PURE linen tailor-made effects—stock and Windsor tie complete—regularly 50c—at..... **25c**

Women's $3 lace and net bolero jackets; reduced for quick clearance to-day at..... **98c**

Women's 75c fine lawn and lace trimmed chemisettes and half sleeves, reduced to..... **25c**

Sale of wash goods remnants

TEN THOUSAND YARDS of all kinds of seasonable wash fabrics—in desirable lengths sufficient for house gowns, kimonos, undergarments, &c.—piled on the bargain counters and marked at less than original cost. Main Floor.

5c Perfect merchandise that sells at from 12½c. to 25c. per yard if cut off full bolts—all marked for quick clearance to-day at 5c. per yard. **5c**

Wool finished challie.

We're the first to show this pretty house garment fabric in New York, made of Egyptian cotton, with woolen finish that gives it the appearance of 50c. challies—Persian and the new butterfly designs—30 in. wide. Price..... **12½c**

9/4 bleached bed sheets.

Linen finished—will fit full sized or three-quarter beds—exceptionally desirable for hotels or boarding houses—seasonable and a special bargain. Just enough for a busy Monday at the price quoted, each..... **55c**

A special clearing sale of pillow cases. Less than half price, because they have been soiled slightly. Washing, however, will make them as perfect as their counterparts that sell at 12½c. to 18c. Have only about 100 dozen, and in order that as many as possible may benefit by this great bargain we reserve the right to limit the quantity a customer may buy at this price.... **7½c**

Annual clearing sale 10,000 silk remnants.

A VAST gathering of remnant lengths, representing practically every silk weave on sale during the year, all collected into lots and marked at prices that do not cover the original cost of weaving. Silks of every kind and for every practical use are here in abundance. Main Floor.

Lengths suitable for waists, lengths suitable for dresses, lengths suitable for skirts, lengths suitable for misses' and children's apparel. A variety that is absolutely unequalled at any other time, for almost every piece of silk sold has left a short length, and it's the accumulation of a year that you choose from to-day.

25c for 75c. silk remnants. — Rough Shantung, Colored Taffeta, Checked Louisine, White Pongee, White Shantungs, Black Pongee, Plain Foulard, Satin Foulard.

35c for $1 silks. — Glace Taffeta, Satin Foulards, Foulard Faconne, Twilled Foulards, White Peau de Cygne, All Silk Shantungs, Colored Peau de Cygne, White Crepe de Chine, Black Crepe de Chine.

45c for $1.25 silk remnants. — Colored Taffeta, Peau de Cygne, Colored Peau de Soie, White Satin Liberty, Black Satin Liberty, Colored Satin Liberty, Checked Jaspers, Striped Jaspers.

65c for $1.50 silk remnants. — Double Width Crepe de Chine, Meteors, Yd. wide Taffeta, Pean de Soie, Black Jacquards, Fancy Jacquards, White Habutais, Black Habutais.

1.25 for $3 to $5.50 silks—High class Lyons brocades, novelty silks in evening colors, for opera wraps, reception and dinner gowns; also suitable for lining fine fur garments, &c.

Extraordinary preparations have been made for this sale, extra space provided and extra salespeople assigned. Quantities have been classified and the exact length of every remnant has been indicated. Each piece will be marked, showing width, number of yards, former price and sale price.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

First showing of the new Fall styles in women's suits.

EARLY purchasers will be delighted at the variety of new models. We have never shown such an extensive line so early in the season. Third Floor.

Fabrics and textures include all the beautiful novelty plaids and checks in the richest hues.

Models for Fall are very becoming and you can select from almost all of the new styles in our initial assortments of practical tailor made suits.

We patronize only the best makers, so can give positive assurance of good workmanship. It's a splendid opportunity for studying the style trend of the season. Cannot give extensive descriptions in this connection, but advance sale prices are exceptionally moderate, ranging from $21.75 up to $60.

Women's new Fall suits, 24.75—One especially new model in fine quality satin finish broadcloth—colors, brown, blue and black—short jaunty little jacket—half fitted—short vest of velvet of contrasting shade—trimmed with velvet buttons and soutache braid—lined throughout—heavy quality taffeta—self color and new plaited skirt. **24.75**

Misses' new Fall suits, 19.75—Light weight, suitable for early wear, traveling or mountain use, in fancy gray mixed stripes—short semi-fitted box coat—double breasted fancy strap seams—trimmed in two widths of silk braid for misses or small women. **19.75**

Final low prices on white embroidered robes

THE extraordinary bargains which we have been offering during the Summer are surpassed by the values offered for to-day. Balance of several immense robe purchases have been gathered into new lots and prices reduced until the bare cost of materials would come to more. Main Floor.

We are not asking you to sort over a scanty few, but give a range of styles that will afford practically every woman a chance to secure several of these fashionable creations.

2.75 for embroidered robes that were made to sell at $8.95.

3.90 for embroidered robes that were made to sell at $12.50.

5.45 for embroidered robes that were made to sell at $16.50.

They represent the latest style thoughts of the foremost robe makers of Europe. Exclusive designs, suitable for afternoon and evening wear—about 600 in all to select from.

New tailor suit hats for present wear.

STYLISH new creations in white felts, also silk braid turbans in colors and white—representing the products of our own workroom and the best stiff trimmed hat manufacturers of the country.

PRICES RANGE FROM 4.98 UPWARD.

Splendid showing of the popular French feather turbans

in white, grays and light and dark colors—very much used in Paris for seashore and country; also for auto hats.

Women's waists for early Autumn

A sprinkling of the new styles

EXTREMELY jaunty—mostly tailor made to start with, in black taffetas; Scotch and fancy plaid silks; also dress waists in nets and Cluny laces. Second Floor.

Close followers of fashion will take pleasure in making inspection of these new models. They insure something exclusive. Our usual moderate prices prevail right from the beginning of the season.

Tailored taffeta waists.

100 WOMEN'S BLACK HIGH LUSTRE, EXCELLENT QUALITY tailored taffeta waists—unlined and light weight—look like the regular $5 waists—will attract wide attention at the low price, each..... **3.40**

Undermuslins.

STILL lower prices to effect a sweeping clearance of all broken lines.

25c for 39c and 45c corset covers and Drawers of nainsook, with trimmings of lace, beading and ribbon. Drawers of good cambric with umbrella flounce, trimmed with hemstitching and cluster of tucks. Second Floor.

50c for 75c to 89c. night gowns, drawers, corset covers and chemise—cut full and generous size, of cambric and nainsook, trimmed in several styles with lace, ribbon, beading, embroidery and tucks.

59c for 89c to $1 corset covers—handsomely designed, of nainsook, trimmed front and back with rows of lace, beading and ribbon.

98c for $1.50 night gowns, corset covers, chemise and walking skirts, fine quality of cambric and nainsook; all handsomely trimmed with lace or embroidery, beading and ribbons.

1.25 for $2 night gowns, drawers, chemise and walking skirts—of fine nainsook; several new and popular styles.

1.98 for $2.50 night gowns, chemise, walking skirts and drawers.

Initial showing to-day

OF the latest conceptions of the style makers, showing the styles now coming into vogue in;—

New Fall millinery,
Women's new Fall suits,
Women's new Fall waists,
New Fall silks and dress fabrics.

A representative gathering of models and fabrics that will enable you to secure an accurate forecast of the styles that will prevail during the Autumn season.

Annual August furniture sale

DURING this sale our department of accounts will accommodate extensive purchasers of furniture with convenient terms of payment. First Floor.

$40 Turkish chairs, $29.

Best upholstering — covered in genuine leather—extra high back and wide arms—fitted with Resilist Patent Harrington Springs—very comfortable and durable—best workmanship.

$18 couches at $12.50.

Fitted with indestructible springs—set in frames of thoroughly seasoned selected oak—best upholstering—covered in heavy English velour.

$44 brass beds $25.

They have two inch continuous posts—heavy laterals mounted with extra heavy husks—securely joined and fitted—guaranteed best French lacquer—very massive and artistic at..... **$25**

$3 springs at $2.

All steel frames—heavy tube side rails — closely woven — double fabric — supported by helical springs — built for strength and comfort — at..... **$2**

$30.00 Genuine — **Ostermoor mattresses** — Special at **18.50**

$55 3 piece Parlor Suit, tapestry, $37.50.
$67.50 3 piece Parlor Suit, tapestry, $55.00.
$92.00 5 piece Parlor Suit, panne plush, $74.00.
$119.50 5 piece Parlor Suit, tapestry, $80.00.
$150.00 5 piece Parlor Suit, silk mohair, $120.00.
$110.00 3 piece Parlor Suit, silk plush, $88.00.
$196.00 5 piece Parlor Suit, silk damask, $146.25.

Regular $12.50 — **Box springs** — Special at **9.50**

12.50 Birch Chiffonier	8.75	32.00 Bird's-eye Maple Dresser	25.75
19.50 Birch Chiffonier	15.00	36.75 Mahogany Dresser	28.00
22.50 Mahogany Chiffonier	19.00	43.50 Golden Oak Dresser	31.50
27.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier	21.00	60.00 Gold Oak Princess Dresser	41.00
32.00 Golden Oak Chiffonier	17.50	47.50 Mahogany Dresser	38.00
26.75 Golden Oak Chiffonier	23.00	56.00 Bird's-eye Maple Dresser	42.00
31.00 Bird's-eye Maple	25.00	60.00 Bird's-eye Maple Dresser	48.00
36.00 Bird's-eye Maple	28.75	88.00 Walnut Dresser	75.00
43.75 Mahogany Chiffonier	32.00	84.75 Toona Mahogany Dresser	64.00
43.00 Bird's-eye Maple	34.50	88.00 Mahogany Dresser	75.00
41.00 Mahogany Chiffonier	35.00	115.50 Toona Mahogany Dresser	97.00
33.50 Golden Oak Chiffonier	26.75	30.00 Golden Oak Dresser	19.50

Regular $12.50 — **Solid quartered oak box seat dining chairs** — Special at **1.40**

Regular $31 — **Solid oak dining extension tables** — Special at **14.75**

27.00 Golden Oak Sideboard	22.50	24.00 Golden Oak Buffets	19.50
49.50 Golden Oak Sideboard	29.50	28.00 Golden Oak Buffets	22.50
50.00 Golden Oak Sideboard	35.00	45.00 Golden Oak Buffets	32.50
60.00 Golden Oak Sideboard	38.50	59.00 Golden Oak Buffets	44.00
56.00 Golden Oak Sideboard	48.00	75.00 Golden Oak Buffets	45.00
75.00 Golden Oak Sideboard	61.00	60.00 Golden Oak Buffets	49.00
80.00 Golden Oak Sideboard	69.00	70.00 Golden Oak Buffets	58.00
92.00 Golden Oak Sideboard	67.00	80.00 Golden Oak Buffets	66.00
100.00 Golden Oak Sideboard	75.00	100.00 Golden Oak Buffets	78.00
125.00 Golden Oak Sideboard	90.00	175.00 Golden Oak Buffets	138.00

Regular $18.00 — **3 foot wardrobe box couches** — Special at **10.75**

$30 china closets at $19.50

$32.00 golden oak china closet at $25.00.
$43.00 golden oak china closet at $32.25.
$55.00 golden oak china closet at $41.75.
$64.00 golden oak china closet at $49.00.

Regular $5.50 — **Oak and mahogany finish rockers** — Special at **3.75**

August sale of rugs, carpets, linoleums.

ONE of the most popular sales of the entire year and a sale in which the savings mount so rapidly that people planning for the furnishing of a home wait months in order to reap the benefit. Assortments are the largest of the year. Prices are the lowest and everything offered is brand new.

Manufacturers knowing the wonderful success of these August sales of ours have co-operated splendidly, enabling us to give lower prices than ever before. The goods will be held for future delivery if desired.

$24.50 Sanford Axminster rugs, 9x12 Size—19.95

Fourth Floor.

19.95 The popularity of Sanford Axminster rugs for parlor, dining room, library, or reception room is on the increase. The rich beauty of the genuine Orientals is effectively reproduced, and the wearing quality can't be surpassed. Lot of 150 of these rugs—9x12 size—will be a feature of this sale, at..... 19.95 **19.95**

$1.25 Sanford Axminster rugs—18x36 in., at..... 98c
$2.75 Sanford Axminster rugs—27x60 in., at..... 2.25
$4.50 Sanford Axminster rugs—36x72 in., at..... 3.85
$10.50 Sanford Axminster rugs—46x60 in., at..... 8.75

$30 body Brussels rugs, 25.50 — In beautiful Oriental and floral patterns—for bedrooms, dining room, parlor or library, 9x12. **25.50**
$37.50 8.3x10.6 body Brussels rugs, 23.50

55c. and 60c. cork linoleum, sq. yd., 43c. — Genuine imported—2 yards wide—a wide range of beautiful patterns, all new, first class goods.

$1 inlaid cork linoleum, 69c. — Colors clear through to the back—comes in two patterns—one tile and one floral pattern.

EXCEPTIONAL PRICE INDUCEMENTS ON HIGH GRADE CARPETINGS.

Smith's 95c. best tapestry Brussels carpet, 75c. — Some with borders—some without—in Oriental and floral patterns..... 75c

85c. tapestry Brussels carpet, 69c. — With and without borders—halls and stairs to match—come in floral and Oriental patterns..... 69c

$1.35 to $1.60 Savonnerie carpets, yd., 1.00 — Also extra Axminster carpets—odd pieces—some with border, some without 1.00

$1.35 body Brussels carpet, yd., 1.00 — Five frame—light and dark colors—floral and Oriental patterns—some have borders to match.

$1.50 worsted velvet carpet, 1.15 — In all the new colorings—patterns for halls, stairs, library, dining room, parlor and bedroom.

$1.75 Wilton velvet carpets, 1.50 — All the new designs and colors—Oriental and small figures—two tone.

50c. heavy union ingrain carpet, 39c. — Comes in two different patterns and colors.

75c. to 85c. extra super carpets, 59c. — Neat, small figures in green, red, blue and brown.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW ORIENTAL RUGS.

$12.50 to $15.00 Shirvan rugs—soft Oriental colors, **10.50 to 12.50**

$20.00 Kazak rugs and Shirvans—mixed lot—all exceptional patterns and colors..... **15.75**

$25.00 extra Shirvans—very fine and exceptionally rich artistic colors..... **19.75**

$40.00 to $50.00 extra large Kazaks—very fine, heavy, silky pieces; today..... **35.00**

Groceries:

MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. CALL 2100—CHELSEA. Sixth Floor.

H. & E. REFINED GRANULATED SUGAR, 25 lb. cotton sack. Limit—25 lbs **1.18**

Greatest Cereal Sale this season of the following well known Breakfast Foods: Cereta Wheat, Quaker Puffed Rice, Egg-o-See and Mother's Oats; large package..... **8c**

CREAMERY BUTTER, fresh made daily from the richest cream, and retains that fine grass flavor; 5 lb. stone crock..... **1.24**

MAINE SUGAR CORN, Cameron Brand, tender, creamy sweet corn; doz., 90c.; regular 12c. can..... **8c**

HIGH GRADE HAMS—SWIFT'S BEST PREMIUM, mild sugar cured, thoroughly smoked, 10 to 12 lb. average; sold everywhere at 18c. lb.; our price for Monday only, lb..... **14⅛c**

NEW MACARONI — Broken, fine quality, fresh from the mills; 10 lb. wood box..... **45c**

PURE FRUIT JAM—Royal Stuart; extra quality; all varieties, including Raspberry and Strawberry; 5 lb. stone crock..... **90c**

SWEET ORANGE MARMALADE—Royal Stuart; extra quality; made from luscious fruit; 5 lb. stone crock, 90c.; 1 lb. glass jar, 20c.; doz..... **2.25**

PREMIUM PATENT FLOUR—Royal Stuart quality; guaranteed to equal any brand on the market; bbl., in wood, $5.10; ¼ bbl. sack..... **65c**

FRENCH OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart; triple clarified, this guarantees the finest olive oil imported; gallon can, $2.75; ½ gallon can, $1.50; large bottle..... **70c**

BREAKFAST BACON—Squire's famous, mild New England Dry Sugar Cured Boneless Bacon, 3½ to 5 lb. strips; lb..... **16½c**

FRUIT SYRUP—Royal Stuart; guaranteed pure; all flavors, including Raspberry and Strawberry; quart bottle, 40c.; pint..... **22c**

FRESH GROUND SPICES—Guaranteed absolutely pure Black Pepper, Ginger and Mustard, lb. **23c**

SALMON STEAKS — Royal Stuart — Finest Chinook Fish, centre cuts, doz., $2.70; 1 lb. flat can..... **23c**

PURE CIDER VINEGAR—Guaranteed absolutely pure; no charge for jugs; gallon..... **30c**

ROYAL DINNER COFFEE, extra fancy blend of Old Government Java and Arabian Mocha; rich flavor—10 lbs. 2.35; 4 lbs. 1.00; lb. **28c**

NEW SWEET POTATOES—Finest quality; smooth stock; peck **53c**

MESSINA LEMONS—Direct importation; large; thin skin; juicy fruit; dozen..... **16c**

OATMEAL—American Cereal Co.'s Rolled Avena; large, white oat flakes; 5 lbs..... **18c**

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; coffee substitute; 25c. package..... **19c**

SOAP—Royal Stuart. Use this brand for all household purposes; box 60 bars, $2.85; 10 bars **49c**

PEERLESS SOUP — Libby, McNeill & Libby concentrated Soup; all varieties, including Tomato; dozen, 90c.; can... **8c**

QUEEN OLIVES—Royal Stuart extra large Spanish Queen Olives; 20-oz. bottle, 50c.; 16-oz. bottle, 45c.; 14-oz. bottle..... **30c**

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUITS—Fresh and crisp from the ovens; Nabisco Sugar Wafers, Five O'Clock Teas, Old Time Sugar Cookies; carton, 8c.; three cartons..... **23c**

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart quality; this guarantees the finest Corn grown in Maine; doz., $1.40; can... **12c**

COFFEE—Waverley blend of choice Mocha and Java; blended for purchaser; 10 lbs., $1.90; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... **22c**

FRESH BISCUITS — From the National Biscuit Co.'s ovens; Currant, Fruit, Fig Newtons, Raspberry Tarts, Grandma's Cookies; 3 lbs., 35c.; lb..... **12c**

Our great annual August sale of curtains and upholsteries.

OVER 10,000 pairs of new, crisp, snowy lace curtains of the best grade gathered into bargain lots to start this great midsummer trade movement. As far back as last December we made purchases with this sale in mind—picked up from the leading makers of France, Switzerland, England and America special lots at prices that wouldn't cover cost to manufacturer. The sale includes :— Fourth Floor.

Lace curtains, portieres, table covers, couch covers, tapestries, curtain fabrics, pillows, screens, &c.

Nottingham lace curtains.

98c. curtains,	1.95 curtains,	2.50 curtains,
50c. pair.	98c. pair.	1.45 pair.
4.50 curtains,	5.00 curtains,	6.50 curtains,
2.35 pair.	2.75 pair.	3.45 pair.

Dentelle Arabian lace curtains.

The corded Arabian curtains so effective and popular. Read these remarkable values:—

2.00 curtains....1.15 5.50 curtains....2.95
3.00 curtains....1.65 6.90 curtains....3.85
4.00 curtains....2.25 8.50 curtains....5.00

5,000 pairs of portieres

$7.50 mercerized armure tapestry portieres, $5 per pair.

Rich, lustrous, silky, solid color Armure portieres—with silk rope edges. A positive bargain at $7.50—choice of all colors..... **$5**

$9.75 bordered tapestry portieres, $6.90 pair.

Extra heavy silky tapestries, with effective tapestry borders, in all the popular colors.

$13.50 German crinkle tapestry portieres, $9.50 pair.

$20 Gobelin tapestry portieres, $12.75 pair.

Irish point lace curtains.

1.95 curtains, 1.25 9.00 curtains, 5.90
4.85 curtains, 2.75 9.75 curtains, 6.85
5.50 curtains, 3.65 10.50 curtains, 7.90
7.50 curtains, 4.45 13.50 curtains, 9.75

Renaissance lace curtains.

2.50 curtains, 1.50 7.50 curtains, 4.25
4.00 curtains, 2.65 9.00 curtains, 5.85
5.50 curtains, 3.50 10.00 curtains, 7.50
13.50 curtains, 9.75

850 ruffled Renaissance lace bed sets

Well made, of reliable double thread nets, with lace edges and insertions—medallion centres and bolster tops to match—

Bed sets worth $5.00 at.....2.85 | Bed sets worth $10.00 at.....5.95 | Bed sets worth $15.00 at...7.50
Bed sets worth 7.00 at.....4.25 | Bed sets worth 20.00 at...13.75

A considerable number of this lot can be had in Arabian colors as well as white.

Tapestries and rich upholstery fabrics.

4,600 yards of fine tapestry damasks and velours far below actual cost to weave—bargains like these in high class fabrics have never been shown before.

$3 imported satin damasks, yard, $1.65. —Exquisite design and satin face, in solid colorings—a perfect drapery fabric for drawing room or parlor.

$2 French moire damasks, 98c. yard. Heavy and lustrous; choice of myrtle, rose, gold, nile or cream.

$1.50-$1.85 petit point tapestries, yard, 79c. Handsome Persian and Turkish designs for furniture coverings.

$3.25 imported gobelin tapestry, 1.35 yard. Medallion seat and back design, with antique figures.

$4 silk gobelin silk tapestry, 1.95. Heavy silk quality, in rose and nile only.

$3 Louis XVI. silk brocaded tapestry, yard, 2.45. Heavy design and magnificent quality.

$8.50 organzine silk damask, yard, 3.95. Organzine silk is the finest silk known to commerce and is used only in the very finest fabrics. Cheap at $8.50. Rose, crimson, myrtle.

$3.50 French embossed velour, yard, 1.25.

Table covers, pillows, &c.

$4.50 tapestry table covers, 2.65.
$10 foreign table covers, 5.15.
$1.00 tapestry pillow tops, 24x24 in., 39c.
$2 and $1.75 tapestry pillows, 98c.
12½c. and 15c. ruffled curtain organdies, 6c.

Arabian lace curtains.

3.25 curtains, 1.95 9.75 curtains, 6.90
4.50 curtains, 2.65 10.50 curtains, 7.90
5.90 curtains, 3.95 14.50 curtains, 9.75
7.50 curtains, 4.85 17.50 curtains, 12.50

Renaissance sash laces Third to a half off

Choice of about twenty styles in white or Arabian colors—27 to 36 inches wide, with novelty borders.

45c. quality 27c. yd. — 59c. quality 33c. yard. — 65c. quality 39c. yard.
70c. quality 49c. yard. — $1 quality 69c. yard.

3,500 COUCH COVER BARGAINS.

$3 Oriental tapestry couch covers, 1.75. Heavy, serviceable quality and well fringed. About 500 covers for this sale at about the original cost of weaving.... **1.75**

$6 Persian rug tapestry covers, 2.95. Beautiful new designs—heavy as a board—rich colors—well fringed and extra wide.

$5.50 Turkish rug tapestry covers, $3.75.
$7.50 Bokhara couch covers, $4.35.
$10 East Indian couch covers, $5.50.

CHICAGO NEW LEADER IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Comiskey's Team Beats New York and Dethrones Athletics.

GIANTS GO WEST TO-MORROW

Will Attempt to Win Fourth Game from Pittsburg To-day—Americans Here Wednesday.

By defeating the Greater New Yorks again yesterday and the reverse sustained by the champion Athletics at St. Louis, the splendid all-around work of the Chicago team has at last placed Comiskey's powerful aggregation in the lead for the American League championship. The margin is only a few points, however, and they may be dethroned to-day in the last game the New York Americans will play in the West. But a comparison of the recent play of the New Yorks and Chicagos, with the regularity that the Athletics have been beaten, are indications that without the Chicagoans take a sudden slump they are not only likely to win again to-day, but it will be a difficult matter to deprive them of their present advantage.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	7	8	7	6	12	12	61	.597
Philadelphia	7	—	6	5	7	11	10	10	59	.584
New York	7	8	—	6	9	10	7	10	57	.582
Cleveland	9	7	8	—	8	9	8	6	54	.557
St. Louis	6	5	6	7	—	7	8	13	52	.520
Detroit	9	4	6	4	7	—	10	10	50	.490
Washington	4	4	5	4	7	5	—	10	39	.804
Boston	4	5	8	6	3	4	5	—	30	.291
Games lost	43	42	41	43	48	52	60	73		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	10	11	11	10	10	13	74	.712
New York	6	—	6	12	12	8	12	8	64	.646
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	13	63	.630
Philadelphia	2	4	5	—	7	10	9	11	48	.408
Cincinnati	2	4	5	8	—	10	7	7	45	.438
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.410
St. Louis	5	2	4	6	8	6	—	8	39	.368
Boston	3	5	1	4	7	8	8	—	36	.346
Games lost	30	35	37	55	59	59	67	68		

AMERICANS LOST BY 3 TO 0.

Record Crowd for Chicago Saw Them Defeated for Third Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—Chicago became the axis of the baseball world to-day when the local American team moved into first place by defeating the Greater New Yorks for the third time by a score of 3 to 0. With one bound the Chicagos leaped over New York and Philadelphia and climaxed the most sensational advance of baseball history by winning the tenth straight game, making it fourteen out of sixteen played on the home grounds, during which they fought their way from sixth to first place.

The final leap upward was made before a crowd which in all probability was the greatest that ever attended a ball game in Chicago. Secretary Fredericks announced the official attendance at 30,900, and the gates closed at 2:30, a half hour before the game began, with the streets crowded for blocks in each direction and thousands turning back, seeing the hopelessness of gaining admission. Perhaps not two-thirds of the 30,000 who did squeeze themselves into the grounds saw more than a glimpse of the play, for the entire field was circled with a mass of humanity that howled and applauded.

The game itself became merely an incident. Everybody expected the Chicagos to win and consummate the work of the last fortnight—except those few who feared that, at the eleventh hour, the cup of joy might be snatched away. And for a time it appeared as if this might be the case, for during the earlier innings the visitors lambasted Walsh's curves all over the lot, and only for the wonderful support accorded to him and the foolhardiness of the New Yorks in trying to run bases they might have won. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	1	2	1	0	0	Hoffman, cf	0	3	2	0	0	0
Jones, cf	1	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	0	Elberfd, ss	0	1	0	5	0	
Davis, ss	1	1	3	2	0	0	Chase, 1b	0	1	15	0	1	
Donohue, 1b	0	0	8	0	0		Conroy, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Dough'ty, lf	0	1	0	0	0		La Porte, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	
Sullivan, c	0	0	7	3	0		Will'ms, 2b	0	2	1	1	1	
Tan'h'l, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	0	Kleinow, c	0	0	4	0	0	
Walsh, p	1	1	0	1	0	0	Orth, p	0	0	0	11	0	
Total	3	7	27	13	0		Total	0	9	24	19	2	

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 6. Two-base hits—Dougherty, Chase, Hahn, Isbell. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Isbell, Hahn, Donohue, Davis. Stolen bases—Jones, Davis. Double play—Sullivan and Tannehill. Struck out—By Walsh, 7; by Orth, 3. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 1; off Orth, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Hurst.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	A	E
Niles, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	0	Hartsel, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	0	Lord, cf	1	1	0	0	0	
Stone, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0	Davis, 1b	2	2	10	0	1	
Hemp'l, rf	1	1	3	0	0		Seybold, rf	0	2	1	0	1	
Wallace, ss	2	2	1	5	1		Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	2	3	1		Schreck, c	0	0	6	1	0	
Koehler, cf	1	2	4	0	0		Cross, ss	0	0	1	5	0	
O'Connor, c	0	0	1	1	0	0	Lennox, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Spencer, c	0	0	0	0	0		Bender, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Glade, p	0	1	0	0	0		*Oldring	0	0	0	0	0	
							†A'bruster	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	7	10	27	10	2		Total	4	7	24	12	3	

*Batted for Lennox in ninth inning.
†Batted for Bender in ninth inning.

St. Louis	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Davis, Murphy, Seybold, Hartsel. Sacrifice hits—Niles, Lord. Passed ball—Schreck. Stolen bases—Niles, (2,) Koehler. Hit with ball—By Glade, 1; by Bender, 1. Bases on balls—Off Glade, 1; off Bender, 5. Struck out—By Glade, 4; by Bender, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	2	7	1
Montreal	0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 .	3	9	2

Batteries—Fertsch and Stanage; Whelan and Delton.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	60	37	.619	Newark	43	47	.478
Jersey City	52	38	.578	Montreal	46	51	.474
Baltimore	49	39	.557	Providence	42	53	.442
Rochester	48	47	.505	Toronto	32	60	.348

Dixie Wins Motor Boat Speed Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—A race between the motor boats Glen, owned by J. H. Hoadley of New York, and the Dixie, owned by Edward J. Schroeder of Jersey City, was decided to-day, the Dixie winning after the Glen had retired from the contest on account of a cracked cylinder. The race was for the Newport Cup, which is to be offered annually for motor boat speed contests. In view of the unsatisfactory circumstances attending the contest to-day, the two boats will meet for another speed trial on the Hudson River, Sept. 10. The time of the Dixie over the triangular course of 12½ miles to-day was 33 minutes 16 1-5 seconds.

Vanderbilt's Horses Won Twice.

DEAUVILLE, France, Aug. 12.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Maintenon won the Longchamps Stakes of $12,500 here to-day, and his Madge took the Yacowlef Stakes for two-year-olds.

NOVEL ENDING OF BOAT RACE.

Eight-Oared National Championship Medals Awarded to Two Crews.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 12.—For the first time in the history of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen medals and banners have been awarded to two crews for a championship race, and the New York Athletic Club and Riverside Boat Club of Cambridge, Mass., together hold the senior eight-oared championship. The race, which was a remarkable one in many ways, was to have been rowed off this morning, but fear of police interference for violating the Sunday laws caused the regatta officials to change the original plan, and the race was declared off.

Two unsuccessful efforts were made to determine the winner of the event, both of which failed. The first race, in which the New York Athletic Club, the Riverside Boat Club of Cambridge, Mass., and the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, participated, was the last event on the National regatta programme. The New York Athletic Club crew finished first, but owing to a foul committed by the Argonauts the race was declared off and the Canadians disqualified. The second race, which resulted in a dead heat, was replete with thrilling incidents, and broke all rowing traditions in the United States. The race was rowed at 10 o'clock last night, with the New York Athletic Club and Riversides as contestants.

BACHE WON THREE EVENTS.

New West Side A. C. Athlete Carried Off Honors at Monthly Games.

The New West Side Athletic Club held its monthly handicap games yesterday on the club grounds, West Fifty-fourth Street, in the presence of a big crowd of interested spectators. The track was heavy, making good time an impossibility. M. Bache carried off the honors of the day, capturing three out of the seven events. He won the 75-yard handicap from the four-foot mark, and the 220-yard hurdle with a handicap of five feet, and finished first in the broad jump with an actual jump of 19 feet 4 inches. Summaries:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. Bache, (4 feet;) J. G. Jennings, (10 feet,) second; Max Bloch, (scratch,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Hoffman, (20 yards;) J. Gahan, (10 yards,) second; J. G. Jennings, (28 yards,) third. Time—0:56.

Three-quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. McGann, (75 yards;) W. Dawson, (scratch,) second; B. Lyons, (25 yards,) third. Time—3:39.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Murphy; B. Levy, second; J. Egan, third. Time—1:03.

220-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by M. Bache, (5 yards;) Max Bloch, (5 yards,) second; E. Hoffman, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

Putting the 56-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by H. Correll, (scratch,) actual distance 10 feet 4 inches; L. Pandish, (5 feet,) actual distance 22 feet, second; W. Correll, (5 feet,) actual distance 14 feet 7 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by M. Bache, (12 inches,) actual distance 19 feet 4 inches; M. Bloch, (18 inches,) actual distance 18 feet 8½ inches, second; J. G. Jennings, (18 inches,) actual distance 17 feet 11½ inches, third.

SHERWOOD'S FAST CYCLING.

Finishes First in Two Races at Vailsburg's Board Track.

C. A. Sherwood of the New York Athletic Club won both the amateur events at the weekly bicycle meet held at the Vailsburg, N. J., board track yesterday. He won the quarter-mile open race from his team mate, George C. Cameron, by a length and a half. In the five-mile handicap for amateurs Sherwood, David Mackay of Newark, Urban McDonald of the Tiger Wheelmen, and Charles Jacobs of the Roy Wheelmen all started from scratch and caught the limit riders after going two miles. They all stayed together until they reached the stretch, when Sherwood spurted and won from Mackay by a length, with Spain third. Summary:

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—Won by J. Cummings, Newark; F. L. Valiant, Roy Wheelmen, second; Ernest Jackes, Newark, third. Time—0:35 4-5.

Quarter-Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by C. A. Sherwood, New York Athletic Club; George C. Cameron, New York Athletic Club, second; David Mackay, Newark, third. Time—0:28 4-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by C. A. Sherwood, (scratch;) David Mackay, Newark, (scratch,) second; A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, (200 yards,) third. Time—14:11.

Ten-Mile, Open, Professional.—Won by J. T. Holgin, Newark; Floyd Krebs, Newark, second; Edward Rupprecht, Newark, third. Time—24:42 2-5. Lap prize winners—King, 9; Ashurst, 8; Holgin, 7; Glasson, 2; Schlee, 2; Dupuis, 2; Appleton, 2.

Professional Match Pursuit Race.—Charles Schlee vs. Alfred Ashurst and Edward Rupprecht—Won by Ashurst and Rupprecht. Distance, two and one-eighth miles. Time—5:05.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Ruben S. Makes a Clean Sweep, Winning Three Straight Races.

Despite the fact that many of the amateur reinsmen are out of the city, there was a good attendance both of drivers and spectators on the Speedway yesterday. The absence of Ida Highwood, Ted, Alice Carr, and Topsey deprived the brushing of much of its interest, but there was plenty of close finishes to please the crowd. Ruben S., driven by J. H. Lawrence, won three brushes. His first victory was over Blue Jay, with Henry J. Flaherty driving. The second was an easy win for Ruben S. over Agitator, a new California pacer, and Virginia, the latter driven by Walter Kilpatrick. Virginia won a good brush from Agitator, and followed it up by leading Tar Tartar, driven by Rudolph Baird, at the finish.

George H. Huber drove his blind pacer Rhythmic, Jr., in three heats against James Shevlin with H. B. Phillips driving. Rhythmic Jr., won the rubber. Blue Jay, with Christopher Hackett in the wagon, took the measure of Tar Tartar. Black Strath, driven by I. M. Thompson, and Strangleaf, with Louis Frank holding the reins, broke even in two heats. Ravenswood, handled by Mr. Bottamus, defeated Black Strath and James Shevlin in successive heats.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Sanfara, 126 pounds; Zienap and Oak Lawn, 112 each; Bill Phillips and Suffrage, 110 each; Slickaway, 108; Firebrand, 106; Lord of the Forest, 105; General Haley, 104; Benevolent, 100; Belle of Pequest, 95; Calabash and Pleasant Days, 92 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap; short course, about two miles. Allegiance, 157 pounds; The Lad, 155; Pirate and Buckman, 152 each; Glengate, 150; Champs Elysees, 144; New Amsterdam, 136; Pioneer, 134; Come In, 132; Waterford, 130.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies and geldings two years old; five and a half furlongs. Clara Huron, Kentucky Beau, and Altuda, 114 pounds each; Killaloe, Baringo, Phantom Knight, Autumn Flower, and Dulcines, 109 each; True Lass, Glamor, Pins and Needles, Ludia, Russell T., and Sister Caroline, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Catskill, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Merry Lark, 108 pounds; Right Royal and Tongorder, 106 each; Fustian, 103; Red Leaf, 101; Disobedient, 99; Grapple, 98; Wrenne and Bill Phillips, 97 each; Lord of the Forest, 94; Molly Donohue and Warning, 92 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Ebony, 106 pounds; Gus Heidorn, 107; Samuel H. Harris and Sir Ralph, 106 each; Flat, Will King, and Delvay, 104 each; New Mown Hay, 103; Weirdsome, Luckett, Champlain, and Yorkshire Lad, 101 each; Tipping, Holchester, Sandalwood, Woolwich, and Ed Ball, 96 each; Colonel Bartlett, 90; Macy, Jr., 89.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Jersey Lady, 121 pounds; Old Honesty and Computer, 115 each; Eddie Ware and Killiecrankie, 112 each; Clara Brom, 110; Lucy Marie and Miss Strome, 109 each; Dulcinea, 106; Dainty Dame and Smiling Tom, 105 each; Tileing, 104; Baldamo, 100; Hyperbole and Tanager, 99 each; Campaigner, 95.

Fat Men Run a Dead Heat.

The games decided at the John J. Farnan Association outing, held at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, Long Island, yesterday, were interesting. At the last moment the association decided to hold games, but the short notice affected the entry list. The fat men's race was the feature, William Boldy and S. Shnulee finishing in a dead heat. In the run-off Boldy won. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by L. Fricke; R. Kyle, second; E. Goode, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by E. Goode; John Burdick, second; C. Kalben, third. Time—2:00.

Fat Men's Race.—Won by William Boldy, Tammany Hall; S. Shnulee, J. D. Burke Association, second; W. Kennedy, J. J. Farnan Association, third. Time—0:13.

Shoe Race.—Won by J. White; W. Brown, second; H. Baldwin, third.

Association Football League Meeting.

A meeting of the New York State Football League will be held to-morrow evening at the Boys' Club, Avenue A and Tenth Street, for the purpose of completing next season's plans. An effort will be made to increase the membership and include all Association football clubs in the metropolitan district. Championship games will begin Saturday, Sept. 15, one week after the final game of the Corinthians at Livingston, S. I. Teams desiring to join the league are requested to send two representatives to the meeting to-morrow evening.

WILL IMPROVE EFFORT 5 MINUTES, GIELOW SAYS

Thinks King's Cup Winner Can Repeat Her Success.

PRIZE WINNERS ON CRUISE

Queen, Effort, and Weetamoe Head the Lists—Barr's Defeats Cause Comment.

The disbanding of the New York Yacht Club cruise at Newport ended a series of races that, despite the drawbacks of most discouraging weather, were notable in the history of the club cruises. The interest centred in the race for the King's Cup, off Newport, and the runs to and from Vineyard Haven proved rather an anticlimax, yet in some respects the last run afforded the best test of ability of any race of the series.

The victory of Effort and her excellent showing throughout the cruise was the feature of the racing. Henry Gielow has turned out a boat that is wonderfully able in any kind of a breeze and reasonably fast in light airs. She held Yankee and Rainbow in every race of the series on time allowance and in the King's Cup race, Rainbow, up to the time of her accident, found it impossible to shake Effort off.

Mr. Gielow says that next year Effort will be fully five minutes faster over a 30-mile course than she was this year. He says he has found oppertunity to improve her that much. If she is and is well sailed as well she will make a fight against any boat that looks to take the King's Cup away from her. As to the possibility of F. M. Smith building a 90-foot schooner to meet Queen on an even basis there is an excellent chance of that.

The races showed pretty thoroughly that Sybarita, Vigilant, Yankee, and Rainbow are not able to hold the smaller boats on the present scale of allowances. Yankee was exceptionally well sailed. Rainbow's handling was surprising. Several of Barr's defeats at the starting line his friends could not comprehend. Elmina also did well in several races with Queen, although defeated.

The summary of the squadron runs show that Queen won four and Elmina one in the ninety-foot schooner class; Muriel three in the seventy-five-foot class, with Ariel taking three second prizes. Muriel also won a mixed race in the last run. Katrina won two firsts and a second, to Andromeda's two seconds and a first in the D and E classes, and Venona three firsts in the DD and EE classes. Of the auxiliaries, Cachalot won three and Vencedor one race, with Seneca second twice and Emerald and Tekla once each. Emerald also won a special match race with Tekla. Idler won two races in the larger class and had one sailover.

Sybarita won two and Vigilant one of their three races, and Yankee two and Rainbow one of their three. Weetamoe won three and Effort two of their five contests, and each took two second prizes. Irolita took the other second. Humma won three first prizes and Doris one in their class, and Altair took the only second offered. Mimosa III. took three firsts and Rosalie one, while Pelegrina, Janet, and Gardenia each won a second. Of the New York thirties, Neola II. won two and Cara Mia one race, while Phryne won a special race with Mimosa II. Dahinda took two seconds and Neola II. one, while Phryne took two thirds and Altair one. The fleet cups were won as follows:

Rear Commodore's Cups—Queen, Katrina, Effort, and Mimosa III.; Vice Commodore's Cups—Elmina, Venona, Weetamoe, and Cara Mia; Commodore's Cups—Muriel, Venona, Humma, and Neola II.; Astor Cups—Humma and Elmina; King's Cup—Effort; Commodore's Cup and Navy Challenge Cup—Queen; Vice Commodore's Cup and Navy Challenge Cup—Weetamoe; Naval Alumni Cups—Queen and Effort.

STEEPLECHASER KILLED.

Broke Its Neck Over Morris Park Liverpool While Schooling.

While schooling a horse over the hurdles yesterday morning on the old Morris Park race track Joseph McGann, a jockey and trainer, living at Green Avenue and Fifth Street, Westchester, came a cropper with his mount over the "Liverpool."

McGann was thrown heavily to the ground and rendered unconscious, while the horse, Whiffletree, valued at $4,000, was killed, its neck being broken. Mounted Patrolman McCarron, who happened to witness the accident, removed McGann to the residence of Dr. Pound in Westchester, where he was revived and removed to his home. He was not badly hurt.

METROPOLITAN TENNIS.

Montclair and West Side Club Will Meet for Championship Honors.

Championship honors of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League will be contested by the Montclair Athletic Club and the West Side Lawn Tennis Club respectively, the winners of the first and second sections of the preliminary matches. This announcement was made yesterday by Frederick G. Anderson, the Secretary of the league. It was a splendid array of veteran players that met in this last series on the courts of the Staten Island Club. The famous National championship player, Malcolm Chase, for Staten Island, defeated Hugh Tallant of West Side in the opening competition of the singles. Chase put plenty of power into his hitting of the ball. He drove it low over the net, and by using all his skill at passing won two sets to one by the score 5—7, 8—6, and 6—4. Dr. Augustus Wadsworth, West Side, won the following singles match by surprising S. N. Boyd, Staten Island, by his resourceful and varied racquet work. Frequent changes of pace put Boyd at a disadvantage, and he lost at 6—4, 5—7, and 6—2. Tallant and Dr. Wadsworth paired in the doubles against Chase and Boyd. The latter pair failed to work together smoothly, and the West Side men won at 6—4 and 6—3.

By good net work in the challenge round of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club championship, B. S. Prentice, ex-Harvard tennis champion, the challenger, defeated J. P. Thomas, holder, by 12—10, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. This gives Prentice two legs on the Racer Challenge Cup and Thomas one.

Aspirants for National championship honors, the flower of the lawn tennis courts of this country, will to-day begin competition in the famous tournament on the courts of the aristocratic Meadow Club at Southampton, L. I. With the women's events and the doubles, the twenty-seven turf courts, which it has cost a fortune to maintain in their perfect condition, beside the sand dunes, will be taxed to their limit so as to complete the tournament by the end of the week. The unbeaten American champion, Malcolm D. Whitman, is to be one of the contestants, and his reappearance in match play is eagerly awaited.

Heavy Track Mars Mohawk Sports.

A heavy course caused the postponement of the track events at the monthly games of the Mohawk Athletic Club at Macomb's Dam Athletic Park yesterday. They will be decided next Saturday morning. Two field events were contested yesterday with these results:

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by J. Hambrook, (29 inches,) height, 9 feet 3 inches; H. Lott, (15 inches,) height, 9 feet, second; L. Mang, (scratch,) height 9 feet, third.

Three Standing Jumps, Handicap.—Won by L. Mang, (scratch,) distance, 34 feet 4 inches; W. Shaw, (3 feet,) distance, 31 feet 1 inch, second; W. Paterson, (4 feet,) distance, 28 feet 3 inches, third.

MANY men wear clothes that have every appearance of having been made for some other man.

Brokaw garments never have that appearance. Though ready to wear, they are fitted with perfect care to your figure, so that they have every appearance of having been made for you. The name of Brokaw on a garment is a guarantee of quality and excellence.

Summer Suits, $15 to $40.
Tropical Suits, (still cooler) $19 to $25.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

RUSHING WORK ON AUTOS FOR VANDERBILT TROPHY

Racers Expect Course of Last Year to be Selected.

FEW CHANGES MAY BE MADE

Chairman Thompson Will Make Inspection of Proposed Route—Efforts to Reduce Weight.

Notwithstanding the fact that no official announcement has been made by the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association of the exact course for the coming Vanderbilt Cup race, it is practically understood that little change will be made in the route used last year. Chairman Jefferson De Mont Thompson intends to make a personal inspection this week of the Long Island roads over which last year's race was held, and it is quite possible he will suggest some changes to his committee when he calls the members together late this month. Improvements are likely to be made at the dangerous Albertson curve, where Foxhall Keene's car ran into the telegraph pole in taking the turn at a high rate of speed.

That the manufacturers who have entered cars for the elimination trials to pick the American team do not anticipate any radical change is clearly seen by the large number of training quarters that have already been secured for the drivers and assistants who will manage the fifteen cars entered for the American team. Quarters were rented for the Pope-Toledo staff last week. Manager Mason of the New York office does not wish to state where the locality is at present, but he says it will not be the same place as was occupied last year at Garden City. Quarters have also been retained for the Matheson, Oldsmobile, Apperson, Frayer-Miller, and Thomas cars.

George H. Robertson, who is to drive the new Apperson car in the Vanderbilt Cup race, returned from a visit to the factory at Kokomo, Ind. He reports that the car is nearly finished, and after some preliminary trials it will be shipped east for preparatory work on Long Island. He hopes to get the car by the end of this month or early in September.

The three Thomas cars are also practically completed, and soon after the arrival of Callois and Le Blon, who are to drive two of them, the cars will be sent to Long Island. The French drivers will get here about Aug. 26.

The eight and twelve cylinder Maxwell cars are well advanced toward completion in the Tarrytown factory. The entire engine of the eight-cylinder car is finished, and is being tested in the factory. This engine represents the combination of two of the regular four-cylinder engines used in the Maxwell touring car, with slight variations in the oiling system and reductions in the size of the castings so as to bring the machine well below the weight limit. The twelve-cylinder car is about ready to be assembled. In the construction of the parts a great saving has been effected by making some of the rods and other portions very light.

Ernest Keeler hopes to get the Oldsmobile racer early in September. He will remain in the city until the car is shipped, but meanwhile he will keep in training by practicing on the Empire City track.

While practically all of the foreign cars that are entered are completed, some changes will be made to most of those designed for the Vanderbilt Cup race. The wire wheels that proved fatal to the Hotchkiss cars in the Grand Prix will be taken off of the car that Elliott F. Shepard is to drive, and stronger wheels substituted.

DANIELS AFTER NEW RECORD.

World's Fastest Swimmer Will Compete in 220 Yards Championship.

Every facility will be afforded to C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club, the world's fastest swimmer, to establish a new record for 220 yards on the occasion of the midsummer swimming carnival of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate on Thursday next. A straightaway course will be laid inside the breakwater, over which the 220-yard metropolitan district Amateur Athletic Union championship will be decided. The course will be practically still water, and in the event of Daniels breaking the world's record a special medal will be presented to him, in addition to his receiving the regular Amateur Athletic Union championship die medal. L. B. Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club is entered for the event, and should force Daniels to a record to win. C. B. Trubenbach and "Bill" Goodwin are also among the entries.

Many entries have been received for the other races, which include a 100-yard novice, 440-yard handicap, high-diving contest, tub race, and canoe tilting. The high diving will take place from platforms of three different heights—ten, twenty, and forty feet—and the best metropolitan divers have entered, including O'Callaghan, Lee, Kearney, and Beecroft.

Healy's New German Swimming Record

HAMBURG, Aug. 12.—Cecil Healy, the amateur champion swimmer of Australasia, to-day won the 100-meter swimming championship and the Emperor's Cup, creating a new German record for the distance, 1:07.

Healy swam second to C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club in the 100-yard world's amateur championship at Nottingham, England, on July 12, when Daniels broke the record by two-fifths of a second, covering the distance in 0:58 3-5.

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The New Stetson Derby

FOR FALL SERVICE

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$3.50 and $5.00

Pin a rose on us, for the initiative is ours. Stetson designed the derby exclusively for us.

The crown is rather full and the brim has a five-eighth inch D'Orsay curl.

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Nothing Added
Nothing Extracted
} Just Simply Pure Rye Whiskey.

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Sold ONLY in bottles. Never sold in bulk.
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OLD CROW RYE

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H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

VETERAN CYCLERS END OLD-TIME CENTURY RUN

Many Survivors Finish Journey in Good Condition.

ACCIDENTS WERE NUMEROUS

Repairs Quickly Made and Cyclists Resumed Trip—D. D. Odee Led Centurians.

The culmination of the veteran century cyclists' reunion, which annual event was inaugurated with a sail down the Sound to Sag Harbor on Saturday, was an old-time century run over the Sag Harbor-Jamaica course.

As arranged, the run was made up of the riders who had come from New York, a few who had ridden out from Brooklyn, and a large party which left Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, yesterday at the same time the Sag Harbor riders started, meeting them at Patchogue, the half-way point.

Those who had gathered at Sag Harbor Saturday evening included D. M. Adee, C. R. C. A., with a string of 155 gold century bars; G. S. Sweet, New York Athletic Club, with 162; Harry Gill of Bridgeport, Paul Thomas of Catskill; C. P. Staubach of Yonkers, and Chief Castees of the old New York Firemen's Cycle Club, each with a record of over 100 honor bars, and many other well-known century riders.

The run did not start on time, as breakfast was late, but at 6:45 Bugler Harry Gill's signal "Forward" set the line in motion, with pacemakers D. M. Adee and Paul Thomas in the van.

In the first two miles came the first incident—A. O'Connor of the C. R. C. A. caught his wheel in a rut and strained his front axle. He effected a good repair, and continued the run, overtaking the others just short of the fifty-mile stop.

At Westhampton Fred Mommer of the C. R. C. A. joined the team. He had started from New York at midnight for a double century, and by turning back with the rest, had but to ride 32 miles more after the finish to complete his 200 miles within 24 hours.

D. D. Adee, son of the pacemaker, started for a 300-mile ride at noon Saturday and met the run with 225 miles accounted for. Coming in after dinner he cut his tire, but was able to make the necessary repairs in time to finish the run.

An amusing incident occurred at Freeport. A rider had lost an axle nut and went to a bicycle repair man, with a few other riders for company. "Too busy with automobiles to bother with bicycles," he shouted. "Here's a box of nuts; hunt for one for yourself."

The riders who started from New York yesterday morning and joined the Sag Harbor riders at Patchogue, the half-way point, met with many difficulties. R. A. Van Dyke got in trouble at Valley Stream, but M. S. Walters, his assistant pacemaker, ran his division in good shape.

At Babylon, on the way out, Ewald and Freifeld came together, Ewald's chain snapped, and there was a mix-up for a time. The chain was soon fixed, however.

Ai Chief Pacemaker Adee said at the finish, "This party represents the best that there is in century cycling to-day."

PRINCE WELCOMES HARVARD.

Many Nice Things Said of American Crew at Luncheon in England.

BOURNE END, England, Aug. 12.—The members of the Harvard and Cambridge crews, with Higginson, Harvard's old stroke, went to Henley by launch to-day, where the Harvard men were the guests of Theodore Cooke at a luncheon at the Leander Club. Lord Desborough, (William Henry Grenfel,) who is a famous oarsman, was Chairman at the luncheon. The guests included Ulysses G. Smith, representing the American Embassy; Dr. Goldsmith, the President of Cambridge University; Mr. Blackstaffe, and F. S. Kelley, the Leander oarsman who in 1905 won the Diamond Sculls in record time.

Lord Desborough toasted the Harvard men, extending to them a warm welcome on behalf of all English rowing men. Capt. Filley of the American crew emphasized the fact that he and his crew had only come for a friendly match with Cambridge, Harvard's fostermother, with no ideas of championships or international supremacies.

Mr. Cooke read a letter from Sir Arthur Bigge, private secretary to the Prince of Wales, in effect that the Prince had directed him to convey to the Harvard crew his cordial welcome to England and to the Thames. "His Royal Highness feels," the letter said, "that all British sportsmen will join with him in this greeting and in watching with keen interest the result of their race with Cambridge University." The letter was received with loud cheers.

The Princess of Wales and the young Princes witnessed the Harvard crew at practice recently.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:07|Sun sets..7:03|Moon rises..12:00

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:38	2:18	7:48	8:48
Governors Island	1:59	2:44	8:49	9:44
Hell Gate	3:52	4:57	10:21	11:16

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 12.

SS La Bretagne, Havre, Aug. 4.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 11.
SS Ponce, San Juan, Aug. 2.
SS Iroquois, Philadelphia, Aug. 11.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

|

BRYAN MAY ADVOCATE STATE OWNERSHIP PLAN

He Will Suggest That Government Acquire the Railroads.

WANTS INCOME TAX ALSO

Writer Traveling with Him Declares That Nebraskan Will Attack the Trusts, but Ignore Money Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Homer Bassford, staff correspondent of The St. Louis Republic, who is traveling with William J. Bryan, writing under date of Aug. 2 from Zurich, outlines Mr. Bryan's plans for a division of control of the railroads of the country among the States and the Federal Government. He says:

"Mr. Bryan will attack the trusts in his New York speech, and it is possible that he will go further and give his views on certain forms of public ownership of the utilities, with especial reference to railroads, both inter-State and those within States. It is also quite likely that with the support of the original Bryan party wing and the aid of such Eastern conservatives as Alvah A. Clark of New Jersey, he will come out boldly for a Constitutional amendment that will make an income tax one of the certainties of the next half-dozen years.

"If Mr. Bryan enters upon the money question, it is quite likely that he will repeat his assertions of recent years that conditions have eliminated money as an issue. These conclusions are the results of several conversations with Mr. Bryan in London, at which time I saw him nearly every day in a fortnight.

"One of the many striking impressions that have come to Mr. Bryan on this tour has to do with the ownership of the great public utilities by the State, with especial reference to the railroads. Mr. Bryan has been in Europe on other occasions and examined the conditions surrounding the Government management of the larger arteries of travel.

"In one very important particular he would apply the theory differently to the United States. His plan would admit of the ownership of certain trunk lines by the General Government, in order that the famously efficient through services should not in any way suffer impairment, but he would insist that the local lines in every State be owned by the separate States, thus preserving more effectually the idea of State individuality, which, in Mr. Bryan's opinion, would in time be wiped out if all lines passed into Federal control. The enormous patronage that would be the result of such a railroad management in America would, of course, tend to intrench the party in power and would in time accomplish what Mr. Bryan fears and would contend against—the abolition of State boundaries.

"It is no part of Mr. Bryan's intention at this time to take up the trivialities of public ownership. So far as I have been able to observe Mr. Bryan is considering the subject in its broadest aspect, developing at the same time an entirely new and very democratic feature—that of individual State ownership."

NO BAND IN BRYAN PARADE.

Those Who Follow Nebraskan Must Provide Carriages—Dates for Tour.

William Hoge, President of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, under whose auspices the reception to William Jennings Bryan is to be held in this city on Aug. 30, said yesterday that all the arrangements are practically completed. According to Mr. Hoge, the greatest difficulty is the apportionment of the reserved seats, the demand having already surpassed the capacity of Madison Square Garden by a large margin. The present intention is, as far as possible, to give seats to those who have contributed, or will contribute, to paying the expenses of the reception.

As to the parade from the Battery, all has not been fully decided upon as to its character and size. One thing has been determined, however, and that is that it will not be headed by a band. Those who wish to follow Mr. Bryan will have to provide their own carriages. Several automobile concerns offered touring cars to the commitee, but the sentiment of the committee was against having automobiles in the parade.

The Reception Committee expects that Mr. Bryan will arrive from abroad a day or two before Aug. 30, but that he will not land until that day. He will be taken off the steamer at Quarantine, to the yacht of E. F. Goltra of St. Louis, a classmate of Mr. Bryan. Mrs. Goltra is also a classmate of Mrs. Bryan and they are warm friends. The party will cruise along the coast, arriving at the Battery at 4 o'clock on Thursday, Aug. 30.

The only banquet arranged so far will be one given on Saturday night, Sept. 1, at the Waldorf-Astoria, by the newspaper men to Mr. Bryan, as a member of the profession. The programme is to be under the direction of the Amen Corner Club, and only working newspaper men will be present.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—William J. Bryan and his party went in automobiles to Fontainebleau to-day and visited the palace there. Mr. Bryan hopes to pay his respects to President Fallières at Rambouillet to-morrow or Tuesday.

Mr. Bryan to-day cabled to C. W. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., fixing the date for his arrival in New York as Aug. 30. He will visit New Haven and Bridgeport Aug. 31, Jersey City Sept. 1, Chicago Sept. 4, Lincoln Sept. 5, St. Louis Sept. 11, Louisville Sept. 12, and Cincinnati Sept. 13, stopping at Kansas City on the return trip.

ICE TRUST INDICTMENTS.

Massachusetts Dealers Charged with Conspiracy to Keep Up Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—Among the indictments returned by the Suffolk Grand Jury on Saturday were bills charging the officers of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association with conspiracy to maintain the retail price of ice at a high figure.

The charges were based on reports of the meetings of the association last Spring, supported by the affidavits of reporters. No arrests have been made. The defendants will appear to-morrow or Tuesday in the Superior Criminal Court.

The Grand Jury also returned indictments charging three members of the Chelsea Board of Aldermen with graft.

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MAY BOLT CUMMINS TICKET.

Talk of Defection in Western Iowa, Headed by Perkins.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 12.—Reports of a threatened bolt in Western Iowa, with the strong implication that George D. Perkins of this city, the defeated stand-pat candidate for nomination for Governor against Cummins, will be the chief bolter, were widely current here to-day. An inquiry will be instituted to discover the influences directly responsible for the defection.

Mr. Perkins's newspaper, together with the leading stand-pat dailies of Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Burlington, and Council Bluffs, has given no intimation of a determination to support the ticket. Mr. Perkins every day assails the Governor and refers significantly to the "Cummins newspapers." The Democratic ticket is complimented.

National Committeeman Hart of Council Bluffs, who declared before the convention that his district, the Ninth, would never vote for Cummins, made his word good. He owns a newspaper, and the story to-day is that the investigation will establish how deeply he is implicated in what is called a systematic arrangement to bolt the ticket in several Western Iowa counties.

FIVE HURT IN TUNNEL RIOT.

Otisville Mob Scattered and the Leader Taken After a Long Chase.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Five negroes were shot last night when twenty-five Deputy Sheriffs scattered the Erie tunnel employes, who had taken possession of the village of Otisville, eight miles from here. One of the men was seriously hurt. Daniel Templeton, the ringleader of the mob, was captured in the new tunnel after an exciting chase. The rioters were captured at their camp near Otisville.

Templeton, the ringleader, with a shot gun and a revolver, held up a hundred negroes and officers and escaped after over one hundred shots had been exchanged. The pursuit of Templeton lasted for most of the night. George Brown, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, found that the hunted man had doubled in his tracks and had sought refuge in the new tunnel. Brown went down the tunnel shaft and cornered the negro, but was held back by the shot gun.

After arguing for some time, Templeton said he would surrender if protection from the mob was guaranteed. He was jailed in this city. The others implicated in the riot have not been captured.

ROOT PLEASES URUGUAYANS.

Press Applauds His Speeches—Many Entertainments for Him.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 12.—With a general desire to make the entertainments in honor of Secretary Root as numerous and varied as possible during his brief visit here, there was an incessant round of functions to-day, at each of which cordial speeches were exchanged.

The entertainments were brought to a close to-night by a banquet given by Mr. O'Brien, the American Minister, and a grand ball at the Uruguay Club, both of which were highly successful. The guests at the banquet, which was on a magnificent scale, included President Ordonez, all the Cabinet Ministers and their wives, the leading citizens of Montevideo, and officials.

Mr. Root's speeches here have won the sympathies of the people, and the principal newspapers express their gratification at the Secretary's eloquent and frank declaration of the true policy of the United States toward the Latin-American republics.

MENELEK AGREES TO TREATY.

Signs Franco-Italian-British Convention About Abyssinia.

ROME, Aug. 12.—Abyssinian dispatches received here say that Emperor Menelek has signed the Franco-Italian-British convention relative to railways to be constructed in his country, and that the convention will be communicated to the Parliaments of the interested powers as soon as they meet.

The main features of the treaty referred to in the foregoing are a guarantee of the integrity of the Abyssinian Empire, the open door, commercial equality for all countries, and the continuation by the French of the construction of the railway connecting Addis, Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, with the coast, Great Britain and Italy naming representatives on the railway Directorate.

OFFER FOR CUNARD LINERS.

Hungary Would Pay Over $2,500,000 for Three Vessels.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.—The Standard states that the Directors of the Cunard Line on Saturday received a deputation from the Hungarian Government which offered terms to the company for the acquisition of the emigrant trade between Fiume and New York. The proposals involve the purchase of the Cunard steamships Slavonia, Ultonia, and Carpathia for over $2,500,000 and the payment of an indemnity for the annulment of the contract between the Cunard Line and the Hungarian Government, which still has seven years to run.

The Directors of the Cunard Line, The Standard adds, did not close with this offer, but they agreed to negotiate, and will probably offer alternative terms, embodying the acceptance of shares in the new company which Hungary is aiding the Hungarian syndicate to form, and with which two German lines are connected.

SHERIFF WOUNDS 3 ON CAR.

Attacks Negro When He Refuses to Give Seat to a White Woman.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 12.—Three persons were wounded last night during a fight on a crowded electric car bound to a suburban Summer resort. Sheriff Dinwoodie of Red River County asked a negro to give up his seat to a white woman, and, when he refused, drew a pistol. As he struck the negro on the head the weapon was discharged.

A bullet struck Miss Beulah Hudgins, passing through her left shoulder. The same bullet wounded R. F. Horni in the left arm. The pistol struck Mrs. Mary Williams in the face. Dinwoodie was arrested.

Doctor Shoots His Rival Dead.

MAYSVILLE, I. T., Aug. 12.—Dr. Patterson shot and instantly killed Dr. Herrod yesterday in the street here in front of the Post Office. The killing was the outcome of business difficulties. Dr. Patterson sold his practice to Dr. Herrod and later came back into the town and re-entered the practice of his profession.

Alfonso Visiting American Peeress.

COWES, Aug. 12.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria left Cowes to-day for a visit to Lord Leith of Fyvie in Scotland, where his Majesty will enjoy the shooting. Lady Leith was Miss Mary L. January of St. Louis, Mo.

CZAR REFUSED TO HEED WOMAN'S PLEA FOR SON

Quick Trial and Execution of Seven Sveaborg Mutineers.

GRAND DUKE DECLINES POST

His Unwillingness to Head the Army Perhaps Due to the Attempt to Assassinate Him.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 12.—The trial by court-martial of the Sveaborg mutineers commenced yesterday. Lieuts. Kochanovsky and Emilianoff, aged respectively 20 and 21 years, and five soldiers were at the first sitting found guilty and condemned to death, and all were shot yesterday and buried in a common grave without ceremony.

Kochanovsky's father is a Colonel of the Guards at St. Petersburg. Emilianoff's mother appealed by telegraph to the Emperor for a reprieve, but unsuccessfully, the arrest of Emilianoff's fiancée compromising his case.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12.—The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch has, according to a member of his entourage, declined to accept the post of Commander in Chief of all the troops of the empire "where martial law exists," which was tendered to him on Aug. 4. Whether this was decided before or after the attempt on the life of the Grand Duke at Krasnoye-Selo on Friday is not known; but the ostensible reason is that he believes such a post should not be given to a Grand Duke, but to a purely military man. He advocates the appointment of Gen. Linevitch, formerly Commander in Chief of the Manchurian Army, but the Emperor has not finally decided the matter.

To-day, the second birthday of the Czarowitch, was observed with the usual display of flags and illuminations, but there was no enthusiasm in the celebration. In fact, few persons seemed even to know what was the occasion of the decorations.

The police to-day surprised thieves as they were entering a priest's house in Dolgoroukoffsky Street here. A fight ensued, and the thieves escaped, after killing two policemen and mortally wounding a passerby.

The activities of the Terrorists in the provinces to-day included, besides the usual harvest of assassinations in Warsaw, an attempt on the life of Gen. Karateieff, Chief of the Gendarmerie of Samara Province, and the wounding of Captain of Police Ivanoff of Libau by a youth who fired three times at him in the street. The assailant of Gen. Karateieff mounted the stairs of the General's Chancellery and threw a bomb at random. The missile failed to explode and the would-be assassin escaped in spite of a hot pursuit.

KIEFF, Aug. 12.—The Governor General has issued an order transferring from the jurisdiction of the civil courts all offenses in connection with the promulgation or publication of false reports with reference to the Government, its officials, or troops, or news tending to excite hostile sentiment against them or to cause general alarm. Such offenses are hereafter to be judged and punished by administrative order.

The same treatment is to be accorded to speakers inciting one class of the population against another.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Miller, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Hotel St. Denis.
Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Hayman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; G. W. Bennett, dry goods; 31 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Dunlap, dress goods and silks; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, infants' wear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Clement, Dronger & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Mayer, knit goods, laces, and linens; Hotel St. Denis.
People's Tailoring Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. C. Soutter, woolens; S. Polochek, trimmings; Hotel Lexington.
Strouss, H., & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; B. Strouss, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Gibbs, notions and furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wren, E., Company, Springfield, Ohio; P. A. Boggon, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodstock.
Baer, Kronocher & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. L. Baer, silks; Hotel Woodstock.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. O. Hale, cloaks and suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodstock.
Small, William, & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; L. Vonderschmidt, cloaks and suits; F. Vonderschmidt, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery and ribbons; Miss D. Crew, millinery; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Neuhousel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Neuhousel, notions; A. Rumpf, curtains; Hotel Cadillac.
Taylor, George R., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; G. E. Johns, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Cadillac.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Lots, cloaks, suits, and waists; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Klein, Chicago, Ill.; R. Cleary, cloaks and suits; 406 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Strauss, E., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Hoffman, millinery; Miss K. Stahlman, millinery; Hotel Woodward.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. J. Fenauer, carpets; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Orma Holden, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Holden, fancy goods; Miss L. C. Nelson, infants' wear; Miss M. Dunlop, ladies' wear; Miss S. H. Kort, ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.
"Surprise," Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Stroh, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodward.
Rosenthal Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; E. Rosenthal, notions and furnishing goods; Mrs. J. L. Johnes, ladies' wear; Miss F. Kiernan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wellington.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Reardon, corsets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Lyons, pictures; J. E. Kipie, groceries; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Homburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. Dyatt, jewelry, leather goods, and shoes; 487 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Conden, millinery; 214 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberdorfer, notions, trimmings, and laces; G. A. Dahlgreen, house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; 341 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Weil H., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Rahwyler, furnishing goods; J. A. Donnelly, leather goods; William Murray, laces; Mrs. L. D. Baker, perfumery; Mrs. Smart, embroideries; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodward.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks, and wash goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; C. R. Klosterman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Lippman Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Lippman, notions; 100 Bleecker Street; Hotel Woodward.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardiner, fancy and leather goods; J. G. Munro; G. Weinrich, laces; F. Koral, jewelry; G. Boos, shawls; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Mitchell Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. S. Odor, cloaks, suits, millinery, and muslin underwear; 51 Leonard Street.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Mayer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 684 Broadway.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods, toys, &c.; 396 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks and suits, waists, &c.; 31 Union Square; Hotel Netherland.
Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. De Mar, ladies' and infants' wear, &c.; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; A. B. Coates, carpets, draperies, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Barr, William D., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, silks, velvets, &c.; 66 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Green, dress goods, &c.; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. August, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Netherland.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. MacDougall, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas, &c.; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Calfer, white goods; 66 Leonard Street; Union Square Hotel.
Mendel, A., Hot Springs, Ark.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; Lee Brill, dress goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Myers, notions and art furniture; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Lahr-Baron Company, Evansville, Ind.; H. E. Baron, carpets; Miss A. Becker, cloaks, suits, and waists; 684 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Roberts Brothers, Portland, Ore.; H. Roberts, corsets and muslin underwear; 274 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Meagher, millinery; 874 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Fink, shoes; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Breslin.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; G. F. Seaberry, dress goods; 663 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Howland, L. W., Chicago, Ill.; notions and leather goods; Hotel Broztell.
Brigham, William H., Company, Augusta, Ga.; E. B. Pollock, notions and furnishing goods; A. B. Von Kamp, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Saarer Brothers, Dallas, Texas; William Garwood, dress goods; 16 Mercer Street; Hotel Earlington.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Broztell.
Fries & Schnele, Cleveland, Ohio; G. Schnele, furnishing goods; O. A. Schnele, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 320 Church Street; Hotel Broztell.
Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; Z. Jacoby, notions, books, and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. M. McNamara, zephyrs; C. A. Jameson, dry goods; 73 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. G. Huss, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 3 Walker Street; Hotel Broztell.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. Diggs, infants' wear and muslin underwear; 66 Leonard Street; Prince George Hotel.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; L. V. Clark, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; G. Brandis, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. R. L. Adams, domestics; 214 Church Street; Prince George Hotel.
Heyn, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss H. Godfrey, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss McCarthy, fancy goods; Miss Tracy, infants' wear; Prince George Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; A. F. Sittich, cloaks, suits, and waists; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Prince George Hotel.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; A. S. Whitworth, millinery; Miss A. Ross, ribbons; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.
Prager Company, San Francisco, Cal.; W. C. Hirschfield, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; S. Upright, domestics, silks, and dress goods; 328 Broadway.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; J. Grouten, silks; J. F. Brennan, dress and white goods; 684 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Seville.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Colby Davies, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Seville.

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Some as High as $27.50

based on the prices for which we ourselves sold similar suits three weeks ago.

The tailored suits are in Eton and coat styles. The taffeta suits are chiefly in princess styles and dressy two-piece models. All the Summer's prettiest colorings and in shepherd's check. Your choice to-day at..... **$9.50**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

Silk Waists

Advance Showing of Fall Styles at Special Prices

THESE are new, Fall waists, here a little ahead of the strong demand, and therefore a little cheaper than they will be later. They are splendid representatives of the new Autumn ideas; richly simple, highly effective, exclusive in design, dressy and tasteful.

Women's Handsome Plaid Silk Waists—(as illustrated); a new, smart, tailored, long-sleeve, open-front model; in a combination of beautiful colorings; designed with stitched, graduated side plaits; front plait ornamented with small silk buttons; stock collar and bow tie. A very stylish model; specially priced at..... **$3.75**

Women's Handsome Black Chiffon Taffeta Waists—Two new and very desirable models; both are handsomely tailored and effectively designed with pin tucking and box plaits, embellished with silk ornaments; long sleeves, finished with pin-tucked gauntlet cuffs..... **$3.95**

A New Style in Black Batiste Lingerie Waists

Women's Handsome Black Batiste Lingerie Waists—Effectively designed front and back, with alternate rows of lace insertion and side plaits; long sleeves, finished with lace trimmed cuffs; attached lace trimmed collar..... **$2.95**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Pictures

Continuation of Our Great August Sale

IF you don't buy the pictures you need for those bare places on the wall *now*, you will miss *the lowest prices that have been or will be offered this year.*

Pictures for every kind of room and for every imaginable shape or size of space. Variety simply indescribable—this detail doesn't begin to indicate it. Note the reductions:

Photographs of Famous Paintings—also the most popular subjects in circle-shaped frames; all oak; value 25c; special..... **9c**

Pretty Colored Pictures—in gilt frames; matched metal corners; regular 25c values; special..... **14c**

Mounted Photographs—5,000 of these mounted on fancy shaped wooden blocks; all the newest subjects; regularly 15c; at.. **5c**

Photographs—a pretty collection in dark or gilt frames; also some dainty water colors; regularly from 25c to 65c..... **11c**

Artotypes—a good collection of colored pictures in gilt and oak frames; many pretty subjects; our regular 50c pictures at..... **19c**

Pictures—an exceptionally pretty assortment for the price; in gilt, oak and green frames; good subjects; regularly 50c to $1; at..... **39c**

Imported Etchings—100 framed in 3-in. dark oak frames; these etchings are high class and are worth $2.50 unframed; each picture is matted; value $5; special to-day..... **$2.75**

Hand-Colored Artotypes—in attractive gilt frames; also a good lot of hardwood frames; regularly from $1.50 to $2; at.. **98c**

Pictures—a handsome lot of hand-colored pictures in gilt and gold frames; $5.25 pictures at..... **$2.75**

Pictures—a lot of our $8 and $12 pictures, with a few more expensive ones thrown in to make the offer even more exceptional; at less than cost..... **$5**

Oil Paintings—regularly selling for $11.50; landscapes, marines, Venetians in heavy gilt and gold burnished frames; have shadow boxes and glass protection; special at..... **$8.50**

Oil Paintings—in gilt and gold burnished frames; heavily ornamented shadow box and glass; landscapes and water scenes; regularly $13.50; at..... **$11.50**

Oil Paintings—of landscapes; with heavy gilt frame, shadow box and glass protection; regularly $18.15; at..... **$15**

Oil Paintings—your selection of rich assortment of $40 oil paintings at **$32.50**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Center.)

***The August Sale of* Umbrellas**

At $1 Each

Values $2, $3 and $4 Each

THESE umbrellas were contracted for before the "rib and rod trust" put up the prices on umbrella materials. So they are even better values to-day than we expected them to be when we ordered the enormous lot that made our dollar price possible. *No Job Lot, Odds and Ends or Shopworn Umbrellas.* Perfect goods only, and fresh from the makers' hands.

The Coverings are of "Waterproof Egyptian Taffeta," a fine, close-rolling material with wide selvedge, that we fully recommend.

The Frames are the well-known "Exeter Paragon" on "Harvey" steel rods, and all guaranteed.

26-inch Umbrellas for Women
28-inch Umbrellas for Men
Every One Fitted with Case and Tassel

And this variety in handles:

Sterling caps, chased and plain on Partridge mounts.
Sterling and gilt caps, on Pearl posts.
Genuine Gun Metal handles in hook, pole, square, ball, onion and straight shapes, on hardwood mounts.
Pearl handles in flat, round, hood, loop and chunk shapes, plain or with sterling or gilt mountings.
Clear, dark or clouded Cape Horn handles, in opera, sweep and bulb shapes.
Full length Pearl handles, with hand chased sterling or gilt bands and caps.
Fancy gilt caps on Pearl and Partridge mounts.
Genuine Ivory, some full length, others in short hook shapes.
Princess handles, in boxwood and furze, with sterling ornamentations, such as hand chased caps, wire spun effects, and many odd novelties.
Tortoise handles, on hardwood mounts. Natural wood handles, in Boxwood, Furze, Ash, Weichsel, Bornco, Teak, Vine, Penang and Congo.
Imported novelty handles in various effects in metal.
Imported Ivorine novelties.
Imported Art Nouveau handles in many attractive designs.

Choice of any at $1

(Siegel Cooper Store Main Floor, Center.)

Dress Goods

Two Bargains in Wanted Light Woolen Weaves

FOR now and for Fall wear. The sort of offer that the careful woman cuts out and puts in her pocketbook for quick action to-day. If she acts on it, she will put more in her pocketbook than the clipping, for the saving on a dress will be two or three dollars.

Granite Plaids and Tweed Mixtures—300 pieces double width Granite Plaids in beautiful colorings and double width Tweed Mixtures; to-day's special price per yard..... **25c**

Mohair Sicilians—52 inches wide, black and colors; 59c goods, at, per yard..... **39c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front.)

Veils

A Bargain in a Grade Not Often Seen Reduced

THESE are 1½ yard veils of the higher grade—the kind that almost never get on the bargain table, because the demand for them is usually quite up to the production. We have, however, a special and a lucky lot which goes on sale to-day at an average of about half the fair retail value.

Choice is given of

Lace Veils ***Velvet-dotted Chiffon***
Chiffon Cloth Veils ***Crepe Chiffon***
Mousseline Chiffon, double hemstitched, 1½ yards by 1 yard

All the good colors represented, including black, white and black-and-white combinations. Your choice of any veil in the lot to-day **50c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front.)

Gloves

Long, White Suede Gloves at $1, Cheaper Than Fabric Gloves

ONE of the French glove makers who has kept us supplied with long gloves all through the worst famine the glove trade has ever known has sent us, by some mistake, 1,500 pairs *more* than was ordered of one kind of glove—a 12-button length white suede.

He asks us to sell them at his loss, and this is the result.

It would be hard to find a glove more in demand at this moment than this very style—the 12-button length white suede mousquetaire. This is in a very fine grade, too, and in all sizes from 5½ to 6¾. But you may have them while they last for less than a good fabric glove would cost. A pair..... **$1**

Silk Lace Extensions—1,050 pairs of these extension glove tops in a variety of good designs; they have sold at 50c, 75c and $1; with a plain glove these will give you full elbow length; your choice of white or black at..... **25c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Center.)

Men's Shoes

Entire Stock of a Providence Specialty Shoe Store at About ONE-HALF

THE store was the "Royal" of Providence—a small store but a particularly good one. It sold no shoes under $3 a pair.

With several others like it in different cities, it was conducted as a retail outlet by the manufacturer who makes our "Foot Mould" line. But the "Foot Mould" has become so popular that his factory has hard work to keep up with its orders, so he is closing out his retail business altogether. We got the Providence stock complete for less than half it was worth, and will sell it the same way.

Men's Shoes, Oxfords and Slippers All of the Better Class, at Half and Less Than Half Regular Prices

Any kind of shoe you want, for dress, for business, for roughing it or for house wear. Chiefly, however, you will be interested in the spick-span-new shoes and Oxfords which the Royal Store priced at $3, $3.50 and $4. Our price on this entire lot, while it lasts, will be..... **$1.95**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Corsets

"Nemo" Seconds; 2.50 to $5 Models at $1

THIS is sensation No. 3. On two succeeding Mondays we have made a storm-center of the Corset Store with a similar offer. Can't hope to get any more.

If you can find the defects that put these corsets into the "second" class, you can do more than the writer was able to do in the first half-dozen pairs he examined. There was absolutely nothing to show why the price had suffered such a terrific cutting. An oil-spot or an irregular seam is the worst you will find in any of them.

Same models that sell regularly at $2.50 to $5—and higher. If we told you the regular price of some of these, you'd scarcely believe us.

All sizes, 18 to 36. Your choice of any while they last at..... **$1**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 19th St.)

BUYERS

We invite you to inspect a complete line of E. P., ARMORSIDE, and LA REINE CORSETS at our show rooms.

BIRDSEY SOMERS COMPANY
THOMAS F. SOMERS, President,
3 & 5 West 19th Street, N. Y.

NOTICE TO OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS.

The largest manufacturers and distributors of Fannelette and Muslin Undergarments in the WORLD invite the attention of Out-of-Town Buyers to their lines. Latest novelties. Lowest prices. Speedy delivery.

BIRKENFELD, STRAUSS & CO., 43-50 WOOSTER ST., New York City.

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BEHIND THE SCENES.

It is becoming apparent by degrees that what is now going on before the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington regarding the new railway tariff bears a strong family likeness to the incubation of a customs tariff by the Ways and Means Committee. Nominally the question is over a difference of a mill or two in freight charges. Really the question is the survival or the extinction of industries, or the transfer of them from one section to another. The idea that the railways are chiefly concerned is a grievous error. Their troubles are mostly over. It is settled so far as statutes can settle anything that they shall not hereafter discriminate between shippers, that is, they are exempted from the previous statutory requirement that they must compete. Discrimination is competition for traffic, and it is stopped.

The stoppage will not affect buyers, for the abolition of railway tariffs altogether would hardly affect them. The proportion of freight in the price of shoes, or coats, or breakfast food, and countless commodities sold at uniform prices everywhere upon the continent, is almost incalculably small. Therefore the new law affects chiefly shippers and aggregations of shippers in communities. The war is between them hereafter. When one of them hereafter discovers his business slipping away he cannot, as heretofore, make a bargain with a freight manager, giving him an advantage. He must go before the Commission and have all proceedings in public. To illustrate: New York is now supplying the South Atlantic seaboard and its back country with almost everything, and it is carried cheaply, because if it were not carried at bedrock rates it would go by water. Chicago and Cincinnati have a hankering for this trade, but cannot now get it by a railway deal, although one was pending when the new law was enacted. They must apply to the Commission. The Commission can neither abolish nor ignore the water competition. It therefore is unable to raise the rates from New York and New England to the Southeast, for it would take the business away from the railroads, and confiscate their property to that extent by rendering it useless. On the other hand, if the Commission should order the roads from Chicago and Cincinnati reaching the Southeastern market to charge the same low rates as their competitors it would ruin them. It tried to do exactly that thing once, and the courts prevented it. Can the Commission do so now, under the new dispensation? If so, New York will lose its market, and the traffic must be carried at the expense of a group of railways whose charges have been lowered by the Commission, and presumably would be lowered again.

The prospect, therefore, is that either nothing will be achieved under the new law, or that there will be a shifting of industries and trade from the East to the West upon an enormous scale. The question of earnings to the railways is dwarfed by the questions of who shall make the goods and who shall sell them. For further example, Pittsburg has no inalienable right to be an iron centre. Its natural position is good, but not superior in relation to other centres. The Steel Trust's new centre is not in Pennsylvania. Large as the question of freight rates to and from Pittsburg is, it is inferior to whether the iron trade shall continue to be centred in the East, or shall move under a readjustment of rates, say, to Colorado.

Whoever makes the stuff, some railway must carry it. The question of which railways is between the producing communities, to be settled by the Commission, subject to the orders of court. Why should not pig iron be made near the ore, or at any place conveniently located between the ore and the fuel and the limestone? Why should not shoes be made where the hides are taken from the cattle? If there is to be no discrimination between shippers, how can one rate be given to growers for export and another to growers for home consumption? And because the farmer has heretofore had rates which move his product, and may lose that advantage, is there any reason why he should receive the advantage he reckoned upon when he demanded this law, which he expected would give him cheap carriage upon what he consumed as well as upon what he produced?

These are the substantial questions behind the curtain, where there is unexpected difficulty and creakings in arranging the new scene. It was fondly anticipated that the new law would place the Commission in the saddle. Its fiat was to be law under the new dispensation. But the spirits which it would fain summon from the vasty deep are slow in responding. Instead of commanding the railways it is consulting with them in perplexity. The new law, with teeth in it, is not to be enforced in its entirety and forthwith. Whether they dare not or cannot it comes to the same thing. Either the new law will cause less change than was promised by its promoters, or it will cause an upheaval which would prove a boomerang. Only a prophet can say which is to be expected. All that is to be noted at present is that the wheels are turning slowly, and that difficulties are more in evidence than advantages.

TALL BUILDINGS.

The Springfield Republican calls for a limitation of the height of buildings in its city to a maximum of a hundred feet, pointing out that there is a building now in course of erection which considerably exceeds this limit.

We have nothing to say against, nor indeed about, this proposal, so far as it concerns Springfield. The restriction would limit buildings to eight stories, in most cases to seven, which may be quite as high as there is an effective demand for going in Springfield. But The Republican goes on to say that "New York and Chicago would be far handsomer and healthier cities without 'the skyscrapers,' and if buildings in those places had been limited to a height of a hundred feet, the business interests would be better accommodated than they are to-day." This is distinctly a mistake. Anybody may satisfy himself of that who will perambulate Manhattan Island below Wall Street, and will then try to imagine what would happen if the buildings he sees were cut down to a uniform height of seven stories. He will at once perceive that the business interests could not be "accommodated" at all, for want of places in which to do business.

As a matter of fact, a local ordinance was once passed in Chicago limiting the height of buildings, not to The Republican's maximum, but if we remember aright, to 120 feet, say ten stories. It was enforced for some years, and finally the restriction was removed in obedience to a practically unanimous demand on the part of the business community. Not but that the tall building is not in need of some sort of regulation. The architects, who might be supposed to have their professional interests enlisted on the other side, have prepared some well-considered measures for limiting the height of buildings so as to secure a fair allowance of light and air in the streets which have since been converted into canyons. The skyscraper is still "ferae naturae," and it is highly desirable to bring it under the reign of law. That cannot be done so long as different owners take so widely different views of their own interests, and while one contents himself with ten stories, another requires fifteen and a third twenty, and while each is at liberty to follow out his own view. It is this which makes the skyline of lower Manhattan a jagged sierra, this which impelled a British visitor to say that New York was "the outward expression of the freest, fiercest individualism." A reasonable regulation, conforming the height of the building to the width of the street in front of it and the extent of the open space within or behind it, would no doubt result in an improvement in convenience as well as in appearance. In any case, a general restriction to 100 feet would be regarded by all New York as oppressive and absurd.

THE BRIDGE LOOP.

When the bridge loop question was last critical it occurred to somebody to order that another car should be attached to each train. The consequence was that the capacity was increased by thousands of passengers hourly in an instant, and without the cost of a cent. Now there is fresh agitation regarding the Williamsburg Bridge, and the Bridge Commissioner is unkind enough to suggest simply that more cars should be run. Mr. STEVENSON thinks that there is no reason why the Metropolitan Company should not run 200 cars hourly, instead of 145, and he also thinks that cars might and should be run by the Metropolitan Company from the Brooklyn Plaza to the New York Post Office.

To that extent the advantages of the loop route are attainable immediately, and not only for nothing, but apparently with profit to the Metropolitan Railway. But that company's President makes reply that only 610 people daily ride from the Williamsburg Bridge to the Manhattan Post Office, using the present facilities, and he sees no inducement to start another line. This would be a left-handed argument for the Park Row-Delancey Street loop, if it were admitted. The advocates of the loop have enlarged upon the flood of traffic which would pour over that route if only it were available, but the Metropolitan line thinks the traffic not entitled to further accommodation.

There are distinctions, however. Because passengers do not wish to take a roundabout route, involving a change of cars, it does not follow that they would not appreciate a shorter and unbroken ride reaching the same destination. Commissioner STEVENSON accordingly will address a further request to the company in the hope that the plan will be tried. It would be worth while, if only as a trial balloon regarding the loop route. If it should appear that no traffic was offering it would be a demonstration that the loop plan was merely a switching device, which would indeed facilitate the movement of cars, but would not accommodate passengers. Both plans are commendable in that they enable passengers to ride past the "terminals" without breaking their rides there, but if the cars run to where the riders do not want to go the plan supplies rapid transit for the cars rather than for the passengers.

The case for the loop is not strengthened by such official disclosures that the railways are seeking further privileges at public expense while not fully availing themselves of those which they possess already. It bears the appearance of making a case for the loop by inaction and indirection, for reasons more concerning the railways than the public. For the loop as a necessity for the community much might be said which it is impossible to urge in behalf of the loop as something to profit the operation of the railway chiefly.

THE BROOKLYN TRANSIT RIOTING.

The good-will of a transit company's patrons is worth keeping. Their ill-will, roused by the forcible assertion of the company's supposed right in the face of a court decision denying that right, is assuredly worth avoiding and preventing. By its exactions yesterday of the double fare to Coney Island we think the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company suffered a loss not to be measured by the amount of the disputed nickels. This morning's story of the Sunday rioting, the lines of stalled cars, the hundreds of passengers ejected, the women and children maimed and trampled upon, is simply a tale of a lamentable error of judgment.

When the question of the double fare was argued before Justice GAYNOR in the McFarland case, counsel for the railroad company declared that the employés had been especially instructed to refrain from arresting or assaulting passengers who refused to pay a second fare. That was the company's policy, it appears, before the Judge's adverse decision. Why, after that decision was made public, should the policy not be wisely adhered to? The company's remedy is still with the courts. It should seek, not the pummeling and ejectment of its patrons, but a court decision reversing Judge GAYNOR's.

ICE AND OIL.

Three or four times happy is the Ice Trust that has been investigated and pronounced blameless. Righteous of life and free from guile, it needs not then the blackamoor's spear, but can go on cutting ice "indifferent alike to the soft solicitation of the subpoena and the loud fishhorn of public clamor." To be sure, the Grand Jury may yet inquire with rude meteorological curiosity into the origin of the unwonted hot winds that beswept the valleys of the Penobscot and the Kennebec last January and December, to which the present ice famine is attributed. The proprietors of a Maine icehouse who had been bought out by the Ice Trust would be meddling with other folks' business had they gathered the crop and stored it in the buildings they had sold. If it shall prove that the ice famine has been brought about with the privity of the trust and by its procurement, then justification of the forty-cent rate will fail, restraint of trade will be easily proved, and soon the iceman with gyves upon his wrists will be on his way to a "cooler" not his own.

Like the scent of the roses that hangs about the shattered vase the presumption of innocence must for some days yet haunt the neighborhood of the Ice Trust. They haven't caught it yet. How different is the case of Standard Oil! There the indictments have been found, and tons upon tons of muck-rake magazine flies help to create an advance presumption of guilt that it would require actual acquittal to remove. The figures are surprising. It appears that the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago finds nineteen indictments against the Standard Oil for accepting rebates from the Lake Shore Railroad between August, 1903, and February, 1905, to a total amount of $8,500. The average is put at about $400 a month. This is a retail grocery trade in rebates. Does the great Standard Oil Company stoop to such petty exactions? Are there no children in the street from whom candy might be taken away, no cheeseparings, no candle-ends? Into what private pockets is diverted the stream of revenue from the by-products of refining—the chewing gum, the hair tonic, the gasoline, the phenacetine, and other katzenjammer specifics? Four hundred dollars a month in violation of law! For an octopus of this bulk and reach it is absurd—or, at least, it seems so.

But the Standard Oil Company does not reckon it in that way. The Lake Shore Railroad is credited with 1,500 miles of track. That makes the assessment $3.75 a mile, or $45 annually. There are 211,000 miles of railways in the United States. With the forty-five-dollar-a-mile toll in rebates this yields $9,495,000, a really substantial contribution to Standard Oil revenues. The modest Beef Trust, which, according to Mr. WALKER, contents itself with an annual 7 per cent. upon its $50,000,000 of capital, would go delirious with joy over such a lift in its income account. It may be objected that there are obscure and small railroads out of which Standard Oil could not exact this annual tribute. That argument rests upon pure speculation. The Standard Oil gentlemen are nothing if not systematic. They know the value of small savings and small increments. The $45 per mile rate is doubtless the basis of their subterranean operations beneath the Elkins act.

The Lake Shore revelation has its sad and disheartening side. It has been publicly proclaimed that Standard Oil had forsworn rebates and resolved to live within the law. Are guilty local agents responsible, then, for the Lake Shore offenses? Or has there been a sickening moral lapse at 26 Broadway, a backsliding into wickedness once abjured? We hope the Chicago suits will bring out the truth. Then there are the Olean cases—they will let in further light. GEORGE RICE carried on a long fight against Standard Oil with little result. The resources of the Federal Government are almost infinitely greater, and the proceedings it has begun are proportionately more serious.

THE NEW THEORY OF CANCER.

The Biblical narrative recounts how Eve sprang into mature being from the side of ADAM. The Greek myth relates how Minerva leaped in splendid panoply from the brow of Jove. Modern science declares that the divine impulse of reproduction from the single individual is latent in humanity, and has since the Fall manifested itself in tragic fashion. The story of cancer, as Dr. C. W. SALEEBY tells it in McClure's Magazine for August, furnishes a strange chapter to the annals of modern scientific research, and, in its description of a cure, holds forth at least the hope that mankind may be delivered from this curse.

The studies of Dr. JOHN BEARD, Lecturer in Comparative Embryology in the University of Edinburgh, have been published at intervals in some twenty-three papers, the first, being communicated by Prof. HUXLEY to the Royal Society in 1889, indicating that in the higher animals there is a disguised alternation of generations, such as is familiar in the offshootings and seed reproductions of a tree. In the lower forms of life the immediate descendants of a pair of organisms, male and female, are often sexless, and their progeny "reproduce the sexual state of their grandparents." Dr. BEARD describes in his papers the aberrant sexless germinal cells of the chick and of the embryo of certain fishes, which develop and take root in the head, the skin, the gills, the liver, the blood, until a critical period is reached in the emergence of the pancreas. With this the mysterious fleshly offshoot usually disappears. But if the secretion from the pancreas is absent, Dr. BEARD has observed, the "trophoblast," as it is called, persists as an enlarging tumor. This tumor is the sign of an abortive attempt of nature to produce a twin being.

According to Dr. BEARD, all malignant tumors are products of aberrant germ-cells, so that a death from cancer is, so to speak, a case of fratricide, since the individual and the tumor which kills him are both derived alike from one parent-cell. There are a host of instances in lower animals, if not also in man, of the development of these aberrant germ-cells into tumors which show distinct signs of the attempt to produce a second individual.

But what of the pancreatic ferments which usually destroy this obscure sexless development in the embryo by digesting it? If cancer is what Dr. BEARD says it is, obviously its cure would be the application of trypsin, which is the pancreatic fluid. That is the reasoning which led him to his successful experiments in the trypsin treatment of mice, into whose tissues had been transplanted the germ-cells of the Jensen tumor. Dr. SALEEBY announces in behalf of Dr. BEARD similar successful treatments in London of human beings afflicted with cancer, two of which he cites as having personally watched during periods of from four to six weeks. In these cases the cancer had "already been killed outright." We note that The Medical Record has protested against Dr. SALEEBY's announcement of the new cancer cure as premature, and as providing insufficient data for the practical application of the trypsin treatment in America. But in his article Dr. SALEEBY says: "Several practicing physicians—not mere onlookers like myself—have already made similar reports to Dr. BEARD." And he adds that Dr. BEARD's advice is at the service of all properly qualified physicians in any land who care to avail themselves of it. If, therefore, undue enthusiasm has led to the publication of a lay account of a cure of this disease before it has been properly set before the medical profession, this fault is doubtless now in the way of amendment, and a certain gain has been realized in the widespread publicity which the matter has received.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Shearers and the Sheep.

That it is the duty of the law's representatives to suppress bucket shops and to punish those who run them is too obvious to need announcement, but there is something curiously and amusingly academic in the performance of those tasks, and as a measure of protection for the public it is close to useless. Nobody who is able to learn from anything except experience has more than a very shadowy right to complain when he is robbed by the bucket shopper. The methods of that particular sort of swindlers have been publicly and laboriously explained again and again. Nobody with the ability to read has at this late day any excuse for supposing that "deals" made in a bucket shop are "speculation," or even gambling on quotations. They are, to what ought to be the knowledge of all, merely a clumsy means of transferring money more or less hard earned to men whom repeated exposure has shown to differ from pickpockets only by lack of courage—to men whose "game," to give it the kindest name possible, is one with the chances of losing all on one side and the chances of winning all on the other.

The resemblance between the bucket shop and the broker's office is wholly superficial, and everybody who would or could listen has been told repeatedly how to distinguish between the two, as well as what the result will be of failing to note the difference. Yet the purchase of a new sign seems to be all that is needed to enable the managers of a bucket shop which has been suppressed to resume "business" at the old stand, or near it, and conviction of theft in open court is no disqualification for getting the confidence and money of old patrons or new ones. The fact is that the victims of bucket shops are born to be robbed, exactly as the criminal of a certain type is born to rob in this particular way as long as it is open to him. If it were closed he would simply choose the way most nearly like it and resume operations on the same crowd of dupes. Saved from him, they would resolutely seek another robber, and they would be sure to find him around the next corner with a game as stupid as his—and as successful.

The situation is apparently irremediable by anything except the slow development of intelligence. The number of people to whom the ordinary risks of real speculation in stocks are quite large enough, and who would never dream of entering a bucket shop, is already considerable, and the probabilities are that it is steadily growing. Whether raids by the police and articles in the magazines and newspapers hasten the evolution much is rather dubious. It is more likely that the raids and the articles are the effects of the growth than that they are its cause.

Chinese on the Isthmus.

Many and excited protests are sure to follow the determination of the Isthmian Canal Commission to have the rough work of digging the great ditch done by Chinese laborers, imported for the purpose under contract. The decision to do this is cautiously announced as an experiment, but of course it is nothing of the kind, for with the information at hand there is practically no doubt that the plan will work, so far as getting the work done efficiently is concerned. The coolies will stand the climate—if not individually, at least as a group constantly maintained—and they will earn the money paid to their masters as well as that which reaches their own hands.

The protests, curiously enough, are coming from "labor," though our own laborers have no slightest inclination to use picks and shovels on the Isthmus and are no more injured by the selection of Chinese than by that of West Indian negroes. The real danger is to the country as a whole, through acquiescence in a system that is almost necessarily an approach to slavery. The British have tried coolie labor of their own in several of their colonies, some of them not far from Panama, and it has invariably been found to have certain disadvantages and certain inevitable abuses that have more than counterbalanced its immediate benefits.

Immediate benefits are all right in their way, but they often need careful examination, lest they involve the potentiality of future troubles. And it may be that the Chinaman himself is worth a little consideration. Service as a contract laborer, conscripted nobody knows exactly how, and held to his task by means still more mysterious, is not exactly beneficial to him. Theoretically, at least, that worries us a little, with our new ideas as to the solidarity of the human race.

A Reform Due to "Business."

An editorial article in The New York Medical Journal calls attention to the more temperate use of alcohol by people of normal intelligence—a use that is a characteristic of this day and forms a marked change from days not very remote. Within the memory of many, drinking, and rather heavy drinking, was a recognized factor in the transaction of business, and "a man who could carry a heavy load of liquor without obvious symptoms was respected and even feared as a dangerous business rival."

All that has changed now. "Whatever," says The Medical Journal, "the effects of alcohol may be on the physical system, there is no doubt whatever about its temporary effects on the mental; it leads to diffusion of mind, desultory conversation, a general sense of 'What's the use of doing anything but enjoy one's self?' This is a state of mind that the sharp, merciless competition of modern business methods could not utilize; human nature does not change, and excitement was demanded as of yore, but employés who felt the need of occasional excitement were required to find it in getting business away from their rivals. Drinking was simply forbidden, because it was found that the abstainers did more work and so obtained better results. The change was rapid, till now drinking is for the most part confined to purely social occasions and is much less a feature of those than formerly."

Statistics as to the manufacture and consumption of intoxicants in the different countries hint that there is something wrong with this explanation, but we all know that it also has a large element of rightness as well. The "drinking man" now finds his opportunities for both employment and advancement very seriously limited, and he is rather rapidly disappearing from view. He is no longer considered respectable, useful, or amusing, and he was often held to be at least one of the three by our grandfathers' fathers.

A Puzzled Catholic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your advertising columns in Saturday's issue contained a series of notices respecting Sunday's services in a number of churches. These notices were grouped according to denominations, each denomination under its distinctive caption.

Under the caption "Catholic" I found the following: "Church of St. Mary the Virgin—Low mass, 7:30; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, 4."

No other "Catholic" services were advertised. A little lower in the column, under the caption "Protestant Episcopal," I found notice of "special Summer services" at St. Thomas's Church, at which Bishop Greer was to be the preacher.

Presumably the Church of St. Mary the Virgin is under the jurisdiction of Bishop Greer. Prescinding entirely from the matter of the possible deception of any one into the belief that this was a real "Catholic" church in the ordinary acceptation of the word—for, in the first place, as we Catholics know, our churches do not advertise in this way; and, in the second place, that "evensong," to use a little slang, "gives away the whole thing"—I am tempted to wonder what Bishop Greer thinks of this undisguised schism in his diocese.

Unless, as once did in joke a Bishop of his own denomination, he derives the word "bishop" from the two Greek words epi ("over") and skopein ("look"), and considers "overlooking" the principal duty of a Bishop, there would seem to be matter here worthy of episcopal attention. T. F. W.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Aug. 5, 1906.

SAN FRANCISCO HOPEFUL.

Business Booming and Work of Reconstruction Advancing Rapidly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter from this city printed in THE TIMES on the 25th of July. It is a gross misstatement of conditions as they exist here. The character of your correspondent's information can be judged from the first statement made in his letter regarding the present population of the city. The most conservative estimates place the city's present population at 800,000. The suburban cities Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, and San Rafael are crowded with former residents of this city, many of whom journey back and forth daily, and must still be regarded as an integral part of San Francisco.

I beg also to call your attention to the Clearing House returns for the month of July, which show an aggregate of $163,268,000, as against $147,706,000 in July, 1905. While it must be granted that a percentage of this is accounted for by the insurance payments, still, after such deduction, the aggregate is a large one, and above that of any sanguine estimate framed in April or May last.

The business men who have opened temporary quarters in Oakland are returning to San Francisco as fast as temporary structures can be provided for their needs. The labor problem is, as everywhere in our country, a pressing one, but, as the scale of wages paid both skilled and unskilled labor is undoubtedly higher in this city than anywhere in America, the law of supply and demand will, in a few months, and as soon as more habitable quarters are arranged for workingmen and their families, in large measure remedy itself.

The city has hard work before it in its struggle for rehabilitation and new growth, without the added task of refuting such letters and statements as the present one. J. K. MOFFITT,

Cashier First National Bank.

San Francisco, Aug. 1, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On July 25 you published a column and a half article on San Francisco. We received on that date a wire order for a car of pianos. We have received orders from San Francisco for six carloads of pianos since June 15.

In view of the existing conditions in San Francisco, the pessimistic article in your paper on July 25 does not seem consistent. R. S. HOWARD COMPANY.

New York, Aug. 9, 1906.

R. M. BRUNO FOR JUSTICE.

His Selection Urged as a Representative of the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the gentlemen suggested as proper nominees for Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District of New York, emanating from the Nominating Committee of the Bar Association of this city, the Borough of the Bronx had no representation, and now that a vacancy exists in the selected list occasioned by the recent death of one of the gentlemen chosen, I take the liberty, as an old resident of a section of Greater New York now possessing a population of 350,000 and an assessed valuation of $201,533,218, and which, judging from the last five years' growth, will, during the next fourteen years, (the term of a Supreme Court Judge,) doubtless treble all of these figures, to suggest that the committee aforesaid correct the oversight.

Having been closely identified with the section of which I speak since the year 1848, when I took part in the founding of Morrisania Village, (the germ of Greater New York,) and having devoted many years of my life in public capacities to its development, while living to see it grow from a chrysalis condition (my father having built the first house) to a status which ranks it in population with cities like Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Jersey City, and Newark, I feel like speaking a good word for the locality whenever I realize that a slight is being offered to the object of my solicitude.

In this connection, I would therefore submit to the committee referred to that there is a representative of the legal fraternity in the Bronx who has long been a resident, who is universally respected, and whose status, experience, and standing as a lawyer ought to commend him to its special attention at this time. I refer to Mr. Richard M. Bruno, who is a member of the bar of the Supreme, as well as the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; also a member of the New York Supreme Court, of the American Bar Association, (National,) of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, as well as of the State Association; also a member of the American Society of International Law and of the Medico-Legal Society, and, besides having a large individual practice in the metropolis, is counsel of the Consul of the German Empire residing in New York. Surely, such a record as this ought to be sufficient to commend Mr. Bruno, a gentleman who, by all who personally know him, is highly esteemed for his independence and purity of character and his sterling integrity, as well as his professional ability.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

New York, Aug. 8, 1906.

A Priest and a Wily Armenian.

The heroes of this tale are a Polish priest and a mysterious Armenian; the scene is a village near Warsaw, and he who tells it is the correspondent of The London Pall Mall Gazette.

The Armenian called on the priest, showed him a ducat, and offered to sell him a thousand like it at reduced rates. The priest, seeing that the sample ducat was gold, and being fond of a bargain, promised to send it to Warsaw to be valued, and told the Armenian to call in a few days, bringing the rest of the ducats with him. The ducat was valued in Warsaw at 3 rubles, but the priest, when the Armenian returned at the appointed time with a very heavy pot, told his visitor that it was said to be worth 2 rubles, and that therefore he would buy the lot for 2,000 rubles. (£200.)

"Show me that you have got the money," said the Armenian. The priest turned to his desk to draw out 2,000 rubles, which some of his parishioners had confided to his care, but the Armenian, producing a revolver, told the priest to give up all his money or his life, and to swear that he would not give the alarm within twenty-four hours. The priest was left a few minutes later the poorer by 4,000 rubles of other people's money and the richer by a ducat worth 3 rubles—and a pot full of stones! He was too ashamed of the transaction to tell anybody of the mishap until a few days later, when the wily Armenian had quite disappeared.

The Ambassador Problem Again.

From The London Chronicle.

What is Mr. Whitelaw Reid's proper designation—American Ambassador or United States Ambassador? The question is discussed in Notes and Queries, and it would seem that whichever form we use we are bound to give offense in some quarter. If we please Washington by calling Mr. Reid the "American Ambassador," we offend Ottawa, because Canada as a matter of fact covers more American soil than the United States and strongly objects to a part monopolising the name of the whole. The substitution of the word "American" for "United States of North America" in this connection is of quite recent date, due, it is said, to direct diplomatic action from Washington. The editor of Notes and Queries says "American" has now received official recognition, and may be used "without impropriety."

LEEDS PEARL CASE VEXES THE IMPORTERS

Their Association Started the Suit Against Citroen.

BUT FEAR COMPLICATIONS

Evidence Now, It Is Said, That Mrs. Leeds Wore the Pearls as a Necklace in Paris.

Members of the Diamond Importers and Cutters' Association, which seeks to protect the interests of the wholesale jewelry trade in this city by seeing that the customs duties levied on imported gems of all kinds are up to the requirements of the law, have divided in opinion as to the wisdom of the complaint made in the name of the association against Bernard Citroen of Paris, as a result of which he has been sued for $110,333, the action being based on the importation of a pearl necklace valued at $220,670.

That the association is identified with the case has not been announced, but it is now admitted that the attention of the law officers of the Customs House was first called to the necklace by New York importers, who said that they represented the organization, and that the wholesale dealers would like to see a test case brought against the Parisian.

This accounts for the fact that the pearls had been delivered to Citroen on his paying $22,037, the duty computed on the 10 per cent. basis, several days before the Treasury Department went after him for the much larger amount.

Col. H. H. Treadwell of Tiffany & Co., President of the association, knew nothing of the complaint, it is said, until after it had been made. Joseph Frankel of Joseph Frankel's Sons, another officer, and Ludwig Nissen of Ludwig Nissen & Co. were in Europe at the time. The return to this city within the last few days of several of the most active members has awakened a lively discussion of the subject in the Maiden Lane district.

Now that the Treasury Department has been induced to bring suit it is recognized that there is no way of stopping the proceedings, but some of the largest importers express regret that people in the trade have reopened the vexed question of pearl duties when it has apparently been settled after years of litigation.

What these importers fear is that there will be a period of uncertainty, when dealers importing strung pearls cannot be sure in any instance whether the Government will try to levy a 10 per cent. duty under the clause in the tariff law relating to pearls in their natural condition or 60 per cent. under the jewelry clause.

It is foreseen that if the Government wins the victory, while directly affecting only Mr. Citroen, it will subject the American importers thereafter to the likelihood of paying the 60 per cent. duty on their strings of pearls, which for a year or so they have been importing on the payment of a 10 per cent. duty, nobody raising any question as to their right to do so under the court decisions. The difference of 50 per cent. means thousands of dollars annually to a large number of importers in the city.

According to one of the men who joined in making the complaint, the object was to deter wealthy Americans from buying necklaces and other jewelry abroad, by insisting, whenever possible, on the maximum duty provided in the jewelry clause. It especially angered the American importers to see a Parisian bring into this city at the 10 per cent. duty one of the most costly necklaces sold in years, and turn it over to a customer here, thus taking trade away from them under their noses, as it were.

The court decisions under which the importers at New York have been getting all of their pearls from Europe on the payment of a 10 per cent. duty came in what were known as the Tiffany, Neresheimer, and Coolidge cases. The law provides the 60 per cent. duty for the "pearl stringing." It was held that the expression "pearls stringing" applies only to a necklace or article of completed jewelry.

The mere stringing of the pearls on a thread or wire was said by the Judges to be of no importance, and the courts looked to the matching of the pearls as to color and size, also to the assorting and grading required for a necklace.

These was a ruling that before the 60 per cent. duty can be collected the Government must show that there has been such a collection of gems as gives to the assemblage a greater value than the aggregate value of the pearls considered individually. This was held by the highest court in the Tiffany case and has since been followed by the customs authorities as a guiding principle. The rub comes in the fact that strings of pearls are rarely, if ever, valued by people in the trade above the total valuation of the individual gems in each string.

The Citroen case is complicated by evidence that the completed necklace was actually sold by him in Paris as an article of jewelry and worn on several occasions in that city by Mrs. William B. Leeds, the wife of the Rock Island Railway official and tin-plate manufacturer. Citroen agreed to deliver the necklace on the return of Mr. and Mrs. Leeds to New York, the jeweler to pay the duty, but he did not know that there would be a demand for 60 per cent. of the value of the necklace.

W. Wickham Smith, who was attorney for the importers in the earlier pearl cases, has been retained to represent Mr. Citroen. Alton B. Parker will be on the same side of the case, representing the interests of Mr. Leeds.

Medical Secrecy.

From Le Petit Parisien.

The question of a medical man's obligation of secrecy has again arisen in the striking case at the Gironde Assizes. In 1868 two Jonzac doctors, who called to attend a sick person suspected it to be a case of criminal poisoning. They believed that they knew the guilty person, but hesitated to denounce him. They consulted their confreres, who said: "A crime discovered by us in the exercise of our art becomes a professional secret." This theory, however, is not universally held.

WOES OF A SOCIALIST.

He was an honest workingman,
A Socialist would be,
And always meant to find a way
To set his fellows free.
But from a stately library
He got a book of rhyme
And, somehow, after it was read
He didn't have the time.

On scorching days he planned to make
The rich divide with him,
But first he sought some cooling baths
In marble pools to swim.
Of course the toilers still were slaves
And torrid was the clime,
But, somehow, after he came out
He didn't have the time.

He meant to have the wealthy shorn
Of money's dastard power,
But to the Y. M. C. A. went
To pass an idle hour.
Of course the rich were monsters yet
And dreadful was their crime,
But, somehow, with the evening gone
He didn't have the time.

His kid was in a hospital
Receiving tender care,
And every day when work was done
He paid a visit there.
Downtrodden brothers still implored
Deliverance from grime,
But, somehow, when he left the kid
He didn't have the time.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

MAYOR ADAM OF BUFFALO IS A POPULAR FIGHTER

Forces Through Reforms by His Own Personality.

GRAFT RING IN FEAR OF HIM

A Scotchman by Birth, He Made Friends by His Honesty, Industry, and Spirit of Fair Play.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—If you see J. N. Adam, the Mayor of Buffalo, seated at a desk, with his face in repose, you may take him to be 64 years old, and that is, in fact, his age. But if he gets up, walks across the room and greets you, you will think you were mistaken, and that he is not more than fifty at the outside. He has a quick, springy step, an energetic way, and a general air of force.

He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and his hair and mustache are snow white. He was born in Scotland, but his love of fight might lead one to think that he came from Ireland. He is never so happy as when he is in the middle of a battle, and that is why he enjoys being Mayor of Buffalo. It is meat, drink, and reaction to him.

"He just loves to stir up the animals," said a Buffalo man.

There is enough doing for a reform Mayor of Buffalo to satisfy even Adam's appetite for war. The same old ring is in control of the Buffalo Council, and it is just as corrupt as ever. It nominated Adam so that it might sneak into office, under cover of his popularity, and he carried into office as unwholesome a lot of city legislators as ever did business.

His part since then has been that of lion-tamer in a menagerie, and he certainly has the lions tamed. They are not getting any crooked deals through the Council. There is no stealing going on. The city is clean. The ring is in mortal terror of Adam.

The city of Buffalo has for years been putting off paying its debt. From year to year the debt would be shoved ahead by one device or another. When Adam came in he declared that that policy must be changed. "We will pay as we go," said Adam.

The result is that the tax rate has been shoved up to 22 cents a thousand, the highest rate on record in Buffalo. It took courage to do a thing like that, but Adam had promised the city a business administration and was determined to make good his word. The high tax rate represents the extravagance of former administrations.

He is the greatest vetoer that ever sat in the Mayor's chair. Vetoes used to be exceedingly rare. Now they come at the rate of half a dozen a week. Sometimes they are not given to measures of vast importance. Adam keeps track of details, and returns loosely drawn and defective resolutions as well as ordinances whose faults are more serious. In this way he is keeping his unhappy Council jacked up to its duty.

Long-term franchises to street railroads used to be the rule in Buffalo. Ninety-nine-year franchises were quite common, and sometimes they were extended to 999 years. About three months ago William F. Sheehan undertook to get a five-mile grant in the city in connection with the big trolley project for a road from Buffalo to Erie. In former times he would have had no trouble in getting what he wanted. He came here to see the Councilmen and found he would have to see the Mayor. He did so, and found argument vain. He finally had to accept a twenty-five-year franchise—the shortest-term franchise ever granted in Buffalo. Furthermore, the city gets 3 per cent. on the gross receipts every year, which does not include the special franchise tax.

It would have been of no use for Sheehan to appeal to the Common Council. In the present state of public opinion, that body would not care to pass any measures over Adam's veto. The Mayor has the town behind him.

He is an advocate of municipal ownership, and has been consistent in that policy for years. In the Common Council, when he was a member, his enthusiasm in the cause became a sort of joke among his colleagues. He had it at his finger ends, and whenever any subject came before the Council that gave him a loophole, he would arise and extemporaneously fire statistics by the yard at the other Councilmen, all showing how much cheaper the thing was done in Glasgow and other places where municipal ownership was the rule.

Adam also advocates the initiative and referendum, the direct nomination system, and other reforms. He is a red-hot believer in whatever he believes in, and is always equipped for battle.

"The ring" has never had any use for him, and never nominated him except when the skies looked squally and it was necessary to take advantage of his popularity. He served four years as Councilman, and later was Alderman. Then he became a Councilman again. He is a rich business man, who has no personal motive for going into politics. He is simply there from a love of fight and a desire to enforce his theories of good government. He is rather taciturn and sometimes abrupt in his ways. He is thoroughly democratic, however, and, altogether, is extremely popular.

Last year, when the Mayoralty situation began to get warm, Adam, who was then a Councilman, went to Scotland. When he got back the Mayoralty was offered him. Now he has gone to Scotland again, and there are those who think Adam hopes that last year's history will repeat itself as to the Governorship. He has not said or done anything, however, to indicate that he has been listening to the Gubernatorial bee.

An illustration of the extent to which Adam is feared by the political and financial powers is given in the history of the Gilmore Avenue grant. This was the last grant secured by a railroad corporation on the old favorable terms. The term of Mayor E. C. Knight was ending and in a few days Adam would come into office. The company feared Adam to such a degree that it used every possible influence to rush the grant through the Council before he should take office. It succeeded by a narrow shove, and Mayor Knight signed the grant on the last day of his administration.

The sturdy Mayor is the son of a Scotch minister of the old-fashioned type. He was born in Peebles, Scotland, on March 1, 1842. When he was four years old his parents took him to Edinburgh, and there he was educated at a parochial school. At the age of twelve he became an apprentice in the wholesale "small warehouse" of Thomas Cooper & Co. A "small warehouse" is British for a notions establishment.

The future Mayor got $1 a week for the first three years of his apprenticeship, $1.50 for the fourth, and $2 for the fifth. He began as a bundle boy and ended as a journeyman clerk. Then he stayed with the firm as a clerk for five years, at the end of which time he went into business with J. J. Richardson, who had been one of the partners in Cooper & Co.

After seven years of partnership with Richardson, Mr. Adam came to this country, and in 1872 came to Buffalo to join his brother. The latter was the head of the firm of Adam, Meldrum & Co., and J. N. Adam became a buyer for it. Then he went into business for himself in New Haven, Conn., with John Taylor of New York. In 1881 he sold out and returned to Buffalo to open a store here. He rented the White Building, which had just been completed, and the business increased until the firm moved to its present location on Main Street. Two or three years ago Mr. Adam retired from business with a fortune, made in the old-fashioned way in which Marshall Field made his.

In 1895 he became a Councilman, and, except for two years, was a Councilman or Alderman until his election as Mayor. In the Council his indomitable grit, his fighting powers, and his habit of standing out for the right and square thing every time gave him a prestige far above that of any other member.

Adam's library is famous here. He is a great reader and student. His collection of books on the subject of municipal ownership is a small library in itself. He is a tireless worker, and despite his age his work never exhausts him. He has been known to hold a conference at his house at midnight and then to be found hard at work among his papers at 9 o'clock the next morning.

A good many people here believe that the Cleveland experiment could be repeated with Adam; that the election of the reform Mayor of Buffalo in 1882 to the governorship could be repeated with the reform Mayor of 1906. The parallel could never be complete, however, for Adam was not born in the United States, and hence could not repeat Cleveland's luck by finishing in the White House.

PEDDLERS ADOPT NEW RULES.

May Not Shout Their Wares, "as It Might Spoil the Others' Prices."

The New York Peddlers' Benevolent Association held a mass meeting at 62 Pitt Street, yesterday, and adopted a resolution to the effect that in future each pushcart peddler will wear the picture of the President of the association to show that he is a member of the union. The President is Joseph Leef of 192 Rivington Street. These button pictures will be changed every month to show that a member is in good standing.

The peddlers are preparing to send a large delegation to the public hearing which is to be given next week, when Chairman Lawrence Veiller of the Pushcart Commission files his report with the Mayor.

The rumor has spread that the commission has decided to allow but one peddler on each corner, and that the one who pays the most to the city shall have the privilege. Those who are less fortunate may obtain a license, to be known as a moving license. They will be allowed to remain only ten minutes in one place. A delegation will be ready to oppose the Pushcart Commission's report if it contains such recommendations.

The peddlers also passed the following rules:

No woman to have a pushcart unless she is a widow.

If a man is married he should not send his wife out with a pushcart.

No stand keeper or owner, as now, to have a pushcart.

No peddler to take another's place.

No peddler to be admitted to the union if he is not a year in the country.

No peddler to shout his wares in the street, as it might spoil the others' prices.

No one to be allowed to peddle under 20 years of age, as such young men ought to work or learn a trade.

The following made speeches at the meeting: Harry Platkin of the East Side Pushcart Peddlers' Association, Sigmund Schwartz of the United Peddlers' Association, Gabriel Bucholtz, Director of the New York Peddlers' Association, and Joseph Leef.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA ENDS.

Summer Assembly Closes with the Re-election of Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 12.—The tenth Summer assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society came to a close this morning with a business session, when the officers were re-elected and resolutions were adopted, one of which recommends that future gatherings be held elsewhere than in Atlantic City.

In the closing five minutes an effort was made to have the society take a stand in opposition to further restrictions to immigration, as proposed by a bill before Congress at the last session. It was decided to refer the resolutions to the Board of Directors. The resolutions were presented by Louis Edward Levy of Philadelphia, representing the Liberal Immigration League, 150 Nassau Street, New York. These, which were declared by several to express the sentiments of every man in the assembly, were:

Resolved, That in view of the agitation for further restriction of immigration the National Jewish Chautauqua Society hereby records its approval of the action of the House of Representatives at the recent session of Congress in its rejection of the proposed literary test for the admission of immigrants and of the proposed increase of the immigrant tax.

Resolved, further, That this society protests against the enactment of that clause of the pending bill which empowers a board of three Inspectors to debar immigrants on the ground of an assumed "low vitality" and "poor physique," and makes the decisions of such a board final, without appeal.

LOURDES WATER HERE.

Two Thousand Quarts Arrive for Use at the Brooklyn Shrine.

The Fathers of Mercy, in charge of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Broadway and Aberdeen Street, East New York, received Saturday two thousand quarts of water from the well at the famous shrine in Lourdes, France, which will be distributed to thousands of pilgrims who will flock to the Brooklyn shrine next Wednesday and the nine days following.

The water was shipped direct in sealed casks. Father Porcile, rector of the church, said yesterday that two ounces will be given to each person.

The pilgrimage to the shrine will begin at 3:30 P. M. next Wednesday, which is the Feast of the Assumption. The sermon will be preached by Father Porcile. In the evening there will be a second service. Cripples, the sick and palsied, blind and deaf, pray all the year before this shrine, and on the feast day take the water to their homes and bathe themselves with it.

MR. RAINEY'S BEAR FOUND.

Was Sleeping on Payne Whitney's Lawn—Search Lasted 36 Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The bear cub which Paul J. Rainey purchased at the recent fair at Sandy Point Farm, and which wandered away from his stable on Friday, was found at daybreak to-day on the grounds of the Henry White villa, occupied by Payne Whitney, about a quarter of a mile from the Coats villa, where Mr. Rainey lives. It was sleeping under the shade of one of the trees on the lawn.

The cub had been the object of a hot search lasting nearly thirty-six hours. The search was not made because it was feared he would injure any one—he is too young for that—but because of the anxiety of the employes of Mr. Rainey to recover the animal before their employer's return.

SINGER'S AWNING AFIRE.

Roundsman Awakes Mme. Arnaud—Mineral Water for the Blaze.

Mme. Anna Arnaud, a singer with the Metropolitan Opera Company, was aroused last night by several men bursting into her room, on the third floor of the Remington Hotel, in Forty-sixth Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. She screamed. One of the men said, very politely:

"Madame, we are sorry to disturb you, but the awning outside your room is on fire, and we came up to put it out."

Then Roundsman Fisher, the spokesman, took the fire extinguisher which he had brought up from the hotel office, and with the aid of the clerk and two or three bellboys, put ou the fire.

The singer was still very much frightened, so Manager Wilson came with several siphon bottles, and for fear the fire was not all out, treated the awning to an application of mineral and carbonic water.

The damage was $5, not including the contents of the bottles opened at the fire and downstairs later.

GET-TOGETHER MEETING OF SINCLAIR COLONISTS

Twenty-one of the Forty-five Recommendations Discussed.

AS TO BARE FEET AT MEALS

Stirring Debate Whether It Is More Desirable to Do Away with Moral or Legal Nuisances.

The plans for the organization of Upton Sinclair's home colony, in which it is designed to syndicate the care of the members' children, the cooking and eating of meals, and other domestic worries common to all (or most all) of the members, progressed slowly at yesterday afternoon's meeting held in the West Side Young Men's Christian Association Building in West Fifty-seventh Street. Only six of the forty-five recommendations were considered. More than three meetings may be needed to deal with all of them.

Following Mr. Sinclair's call for a mass meeting of those interested in his home colony plan, a large meeting was held in the Berkeley Lyceum several weeks ago. Spirited argument began at once on various issues, but committees were finally appointed to thrash out the first questions that came up, with instructions to present their recommendations to such persons as signified their serious intentions toward the colony by paying a $10 fee. The committees, Mr. Sinclair said yesterday, had argued long over many of the questions, but ultimately a printed résumé of their recommendations was sent out to the duly qualified members.

Such members met at the yesterday afternoon session to begin the consideration of the recommendations. Another meeting followed last night, and there will be another to-night. All the recommendations are to be discussed by the members, after which the committees, having thus felt the pulse of the membership, will complete the details of the organization, upon which the membership will have the opportunity to vote later on.

The original plan contemplated 100 families. There were twenty duly qualified members present yesterday, and about that many more who were interested in the plan. Three committees had made forty-five recommendations. The gathering was so small yesterday that Mr. Sinclair said in his introduction that he had no doubt that all the recommendations could be considered briefly at the afternoon meeting. He was much mistaken, however. William Noyes was elected Chairman, and Recommendation No. 1 of the Committee on Organization was accepted silently. It was as follows:

"The purpose of the Home Colony is to simplify the domestic problem. Upon its physical side, its ideal should be the utmost economy consistent with beauty, cleanliness, and efficiency of administration."

Recommendation No. 2 struck fire. It was as follows:

"In their intellectual, social, and spiritual life, its members desire to be let alone. Residence in the colony should involve no social obligations whatever, and there should be absolute freedom of grouping and association."

A member asked if there were to be any classes in the colony. He had understood, he said, that everybody was to be equal; that no one was to be allowed in the colony who could not be admitted to all the privileges of the home, including such as washed the dishes and the clothes, or those who milked cows—if there were any cows. What meant, then, the phrase: "Residence in the colony should involve no social obligations whatever?"

Mr. Sinclair rose to elucidate that point. He said that about half the committeemen had thought the idea was that everybody was to be the intimate friend of everybody else in the New York Home Colony. A stormy session of the committee had been held on a sailboat on Barnegat Bay. It was finally decided, however, he continued, that it would be best to allow life to be such as that in a little world. It was true that there wasn't to be any such thing as the servant class, as the members were to do the work of all kinds, but people who desired to live an intellectual life—he, for one—should claim the privilege of being let alone.

Recommendation No. 3 brought on an hour's discussion. It read as follows:

"While claiming absolute liberty themselves, the members recognize their obligations not to interfere with others. The Board of Directors should have power to prohibit nuisances."

Chairman Noyes said that the Directors ought to have the authority to do away with nuisances. "Some people are nuisances themselves," he said. Mr. Sinclair said that there might come a member who would insist on going to the common dining hall in his bare feet. Some provision should be made to deal with such a nuisance.

F. W. Sparks, who is evidently a lawyer, said that there ought to be a general rule prohibiting legal nuisances. As for himself, he would have no desire to go to the common dining room in his bare feet, but he thought if somebody else wanted to it was all right.

Edwin Bjorkman, one of the Executive Committee, said that it had been the primary aim of the committee to provide for the doing away with moral nuisances, not legal nuisances.

Dr. William J. Robinson thought that the recommendation provided for too much power for the Directors. Why not leave it all to the general membership? Mr. Sinclair said that in that case whenever a little matter, as to whether so-and-so should go to the breakfast table in his bare feet, was to be decided on, the whole matter would be thrashed out in a general meeting.

Lawyer Sparks arose again: "Should any Board of Directors have power to prohibit bare feet at the breakfast table—unless, of course, they be considered unsightly or unsanitary?"

Finally, the general opinion prevailed that the sentence in Recommendation 3 saying that the Board of Directors should have power to prohibit nuisances should be left out.

Recommendation No. 4 was finally arrived at. It said that the control of the colony should be vested in shareholders upon the basis of one vote for each $1,000 share. A number of questions were asked and argued, among them being these: If it takes $1,000 to become a voting member, how is one to go into the colony unless? Doesn't it appear that the voting power is going into the hands of the moneyed men, while we are posing as an embodied protest against society as it is organized?

Mr. Sinclair said that the committees had prepared for that. The shares were to pay 6 per cent. interest. Otherwise people wouldn't put their money in the venture. When a man bought, say, $5,000 worth of shares, he would prepare for an equipment for five people; whereupon he could come in himself and four resident non-members could be admitted, they to pay rents for the privileges they enjoyed.

Harold Debbrest, who admitted that he had been thinking of going into the colony though he hadn't $1,000, said he didn't see that much was offered his kind. Percy Russell wanted the so-called resident non-members to have some voice in the government of the colony. In the end it was agreed that "resident non-members should have voice, but not votes, in the general assembly of the colony."

The recommendation for initiative and referendum was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

At the meeting last night the duly qualified members discussed the rest of the fifteen recommendations of the Committee on Organization, two of which were against tips and credit. Payment in advance is the rule favored.

The meeting last night also got into the recommendations of the Committee on Labor. While some may wash the dishes or milk the cows, all the members being encouraged to do a part of the colony's work at the regular rate of payment, still they will have the advantage of the very latest dishwashing and milking machines to assist them with their work.

MAY MAKE MONKEYS TALK.

Scientists Here Going to Experiment with Gutta Percha Noses.

W. Reed Blair, the animal physician at the Bronx Park Zoo, and several other scientists have come to the conclusion that the only reason a monkey cannot talk like a human being is his nose. They have found that a monkey's vocal chords and the general contour of his head are the same as a man's, but the nose is different. The scientists say that it is too flat to permit the monkey to articulate like a man. They propose to remedy this by a gutta-percha nose and to experiment with the artificial nose on August, the latest orangoutang which has arrived at the Bronx Zoo. Later similar experiments will be tried on Dohong, another orangoutang, and Soko and Polly, two chimpansees.

Keeper Reilly, who says he has taught the monkeys to do almost everything but talk, has volunteered to be their language teacher. The keeper will begin to teach August his A B C as soon as the new nose arrives. Monkeys are very quick in imitating, and it is believed that with the right kind of nose they will be able to imitate the sound of the human voice. August will be taught to talk just the same as a child in school.

The scientists got the idea of a gutta percha nose from a well-known professor who has studied monkeys and the supposed monkey language for the last fifteen years in the Congo. Some years ago the professor met a man whose nose had been shot off in a battle. The man was able to talk only by forming a cone with his hands over the place where his nose had been. The professor reasoned that a monkey was in about the same condition as a man with his nose shut off, and has been working on the theory of an artificial nose since.

LION GOT THE MONKEY.

But Foster Papa Jocko and Others Saved the Youngster.

The baby monkey that has sat on the balustrade in front of the Mundy animal building at Coney Island for two seasons escaped death yesterday afternoon by what the press agent conservatively termed "a hair." Visitors to Consy Island have noticed Baby Bill, his mother, Mrs. Murphy, and his foster father, Jocko, the baboon, on exhibition in front of the animal building. Baby Bill has had much freedom, for it was thought that his extreme youth would keep him within safe lines, says the press agent.

Baby Bill has grown, however, and yesterday he strayed too far out on the cage in which are kept seven young lions. One of the lions seized Baby Bill and pulled him through the bars and put him between his jaws. Jocko seized the lion by the tail, with the intention of making him loose his hold on the baby monkey. Ultimately Mr. Mundy himself risked death by jumping into the cage to rescue Baby Bill.

The baby monkey was not seriously injured. From now on he will wear a collar and chain—symbols of his growth, says the press agent. (Mr. Mundy was not injured.)

CROWDS TO HEAR DR. MORGAN

Visitors from All Over the Country Greet London Preacher.

Not a seat in the large audience room of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was vacant yesterday morning when the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, the London preacher, commenced the second of the series of Summer sermons he is preaching in that church. Even the steps in the balcony aisles were pressed into service.

That Dr. Morgan's large Summer congregation is by no means confined to New Yorkers who are spending the heated term in the city was shown by the fact that those who greeted him introduced themselves as hailing from nearly every State in the Union. In yesterday's audience were several clergymen from Ohio, Colorado, Texas, and California.

Dr. Morgan took his text yesterday from the third chapter of Romans, twenty-third verse: "For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God."

A MORRIS CHAIR OF STONE.

Unearthed by Long Island Man Near Port Jefferson.

Did the prehistoric dwellers upon Long Island manufacture and use stone chairs, and especially stone Morris chairs? Such is the problem E. Reeve of Echo, near Port Jefferson, L. I., has set himself to solve.

Mr. Reeve, while digging in the earth near his home last week, uncovered a large stone chair, fashioned in the form of a Morris chair. He had it placed upon a stone sled and dragged to the top of a high bluff just west of his house, where he planted it upon the ground. It commands a splendid view of Port Jefferson Harbor, far below. Mr. Reeve says that some cushions are all that is needed to make the chair as comfortable as any he ever occupied. Of course the chair is not adjustable. The primitive manufacturers had probably not discovered that wrinkle when the Reeve chair was made.

CIRCUS LEAVES ROCKAWAY.

Victims of Accident in Tent Saturday Night All Doing Well.

The Frank A. Robbins Circus, which was giving a performance at Far Rockaway Saturday night when its seating platform collapsed, injuring many persons, left that town yesterday morning.

George William Ross, the manager of the circus, who was arrested on a charge of criminal carelessness immediately after the collapse of the seats was arraigned in the Far Rockaway Court, but as no one appeared against him he was discharged. All of the injured in hospitals, it was said, are doing well and are expected to recover.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Local rains and thunderstorms occurred Sunday in the Gulf States, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and in the Atlantic Coast States south of Pennsylvania. Over the northern half of the country fair weather prevailed. Temperatures fell in the regions visited by rain and rose generally in the West and Northwest. At Havre, Mont., a maximum temperature of 102 degrees was reported.

Fair weather and moderate temperature are indicated for the Middle Eastern and Northeastern districts Monday. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains the weather will be fair and warmer. By Tuesday the warm wave will extend over the lake region and Ohio Valley, and will reach the Atlantic Coast States Tuesday and Wednesday. Present conditions indicate that the warm wave will not continue more than two or three days in any section, and that it will be broken by rains in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys by Tuesday, in the Ohio Valley and the lake region by Wednesday, and in the Atlantic States by Thursday.

On Monday the winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light to fresh and mostly northerly, on the South Atlantic Coast light from northeast, on the Gulf coast light and variable, with thunder squalls, and on the great lakes light to fresh and easterly.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Eastern New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; light to fresh north winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; light to fresh east, shifting to southeast, winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	75	75	4 P. M.	84	84
3 A. M.	73	74	6 P. M.	82	82
9 A. M.	77	80	9 P. M.	72	76
12 M.	80	83	12 P. M.	72	75

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 75; maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 74 degrees at 4:50 A. M.; humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

WILD STEER INVADES FINANCIAL DISTRICT

Jumped with Two Others from a Cattle Boat Into the Bay.

LASSOED BY A POLICEMAN

One Made Its Way to Governors Island—Captured and Sent to the Slaughter House.

Three huge Western steers had it all their own way for six hours yesterday in the lower part of the city. They first jumped overboard from a cattle boat rounding the Battery, and then the trouble began. The incidents which followed are unique in the annals of the antics of steers in Manhattan.

The cattle boat Burlington of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which is a side-wheeler, and in popular parlance is known as a "reformed ferryboat," was rounding the Battery at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, carrying about 500 steers. They were being taken from Jersey City to Swift & Co.'s slaughter house on the east side.

The Burlington had reached a point between the Barge Office and Governors Island, when eighteen of the steers calmly walked out on the front deck, to the astonishment of the deckhands, who had been eating breakfast there. Cups of coffee and other breakfast things went by the board, and a rush was made for the animals, which had broken down one of the doors leading to their stalls. Fifteen of the steers were caught and put back where they belonged, but three, bolder than the rest, leaped into the water.

They were good swimmers, and they struck out for shore. One of them fancied Governors Island, and soon landed there, walking past a sentry, who was so astonished that he forgot to ask for the password. The freedom of that particular steer was short-lived. He was captured and sent to the slaughter house.

The other two swam up to the Battery wall, but the rocky frontage was not to their liking, so they struck out for deep water again. The municipal ferryboat Manhattan was just moving out of its slip for Staten Island, when the two animals passed in front of it, requiring a sharp order for "reverse engines" and another to lower a boat. In the small boat were two deckhands with a long coil of rope. They managed to lasso the steers and tow them back to land.

With hundreds of persons watching them from the Battery, the deckhands towed the steers around to the "basin" at Pier A, where Roundsmen Mulhall and Lyon were awaiting them. They were pulled up the landing steps without any trouble. Bellowing with satisfaction, and with water dripping from their great brown sides, the steers were led to the end of the pier and tied to a post.

The policemen and the deckhands then sat down for a moment to cool off. The steers, cool and comfortable, stood silently swishing their tails. Then something happened.

One of the steers, which Roundsman Lyon, a Scotchman, is willing to swear has a "de'il in him," lifted up its head with a jerk and snapped the rope which held it to the post. Then it scampered down the pier, while policemen, hangers-on, and spectators made a wild grab for the trailing rope. Twenty of them caught it, but the steer kept on, without any perceptible slackening in its speed.

The crowd hung on for the length of the pier and then let go. With a loud bellow the steer kept on galloping, head down, toward Broadway and State Street. The crowd went after it, and in a few moments at least 2,000 persons joined in the chase. It was then nearly 8 o'clock, and Sunday crowds walking to the Battery welcomed the unusual sight.

Down State Street the steer went until it reached Pearl Street, with the crowd shouting and calling out what it would do if the steer would only stop for a minute. But as the animal turned and faced its pursuers everybody seemed to have pressing business somewhere else and in a few minutes the steer had everything to himself.

For fully an hour he walked around the streets of the financial district, looking knowingly at the Exchanges where the bulls and bears are supposed to hold forth. It was perhaps the first time in a century that the famous places where thousands of cattle are bought and sold on paper had been visited by a live specimen.

In the meantime members of the Harbor Squad had been doing some hard thinking. Volunteers to catch the steer were called for, but Policeman David Byrne came to the rescue with a promise that he would imprison the animal if the Police Department would hire a horse for him. A horse was furnished, and Byrne, who was once a cowboy, galloped down Broadway slinging a lasso.

The steer was munching some grass in Bowling Green when Policeman Byrne met it and threw the rope. It fell short, but the steer had seen it, and with a snort turned and ran toward Pier A. This was just what the policeman wanted, and he galloped his horse after it until the steer reached the sea wall.

For a moment it appeared as if the animal would leap into the water again, but it hesitated and was lost. With a "swish" the rope was flung through the air again and settled down over the steer's horns. With a deft movement the policeman forced the animal to its knees, and the struggle was over.

For two hours more, however, the police had to guard the steers by stationing two men at the end of the pier to keep a close watch over them. The animals did not attempt any more antics, however, and in due time were claimed and led away to the slaughter house.

MR. HARBURGER ORATES.

Words of Wisdom for Sullivan County from Our Head Coroner.

Coroner Julius Harburger, whose name has appeared frequently in the newspapers of late, went to White Lake, Sullivan County, on Saturday to stay over until to-day. He left behind copies of a speech which he declared he was going to make to the residents of White Lake yesterday. The Coroner's speech, as given out, began with this:

"Well, you soil diggers and garden patchers, I see you still wear your goat tails on your face. I am back among you for two days. I am taking my family from your surrondings, and back they go to the greatest Summer resort outside of Heaven, and that is Manhattan Isle. I am going to make good and help to put Sullivan County back in the Democratic ranks."

Later in his speech the Coroner said:

"Occasionally Odell sends an American eagle screamer who says the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt only wants hayseed wisdom and voters. And you White Lakers, fishermen, potato outfitters, cabbage and turnip slingers, cucumbers and radishes, gooseberries and huckleberries, hayers and oatites, swineherds, bulls and oxen, believers in everything that is dished up to you, vote straight and often, as creditable to you as the bushwhacker who lays in wait to shoot one from behind."

The Coroner promised not to make another address at White Lake until October. His friends in the city had not heard last night of any accident to him, but they were hopeful, taking the ground that no news is good news.

FATHER O'FLYNN DYING.

Physicians Say There Is No Hope for the Priest's Recovery.

Dr. J. H. O'Connell of 67 West Ninth Street, who is attending the Rev. Father Denis Paul O'Flynn, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Sixth Avenue and Washington Place, said last night that the death of the priest, who is a victim of overwork, is only a matter of a few days. The physicians have no hope of his recovery.

Father O'Flynn passed a restless Saturday night and Sunday. There were the usual large number of visitors to the rectory at 138 Waverley Place to ask about his condition.

"ACCORDION" COBBS DEAD.

Blind Old Negro Musician, Loved Alike by Blacks and Whites.

"Accordion" Cobbs, an old, blind negro, who was a power in the Abyssinian Church in West Fortieth Street and a popular character in the neighborhood of 611 West 130th Street, where he lived, died yesterday morning of heart failure.

The wife of James Henry Cobbs, as he pronounced his name in rolling numbers, arose yesterday morning in the basement of the 130th Street house to ask him what he would have for breakfast. She has been ill for some time, and so "Accordion" Cobbs, who was always thoughtful, said that if she didn't feel like getting his breakfast she might go out and buy it.

Sarah said she would get his breakfast, but she would have to go out and buy a thing or two. She left her husband in apparently good health. When she came back he was lying under the table. An ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital said that the old negro had died of heart disease.

Sarah says her husband was between 67 and 75 years old, and he was born in Nelson County, Va., where he was a slave at the beginning of the civil war. From his earliest days Cobb was a natural musician. The Northern armies grabbed him up quick to relieve the camp tedium of nights with his violin, banjo, accordion, and what he always called his "juice" harp. Officially he was down on the pay roll, according to Sarah, as a teamster of a powder wagon. She doesn't know just exactly how he was blinded, but there was an explosion during his service that robbed him of his sight.

The soldiers thought much of "Accordion Cobbs," so that he was sent away to a hospital in Boston. Nothing could help his eyes. He stayed in Boston some years, earning his living playing the piano wherever he could get a commission to do it. Then he drifted to New York.

In this city he made a living by selling shoestrings and suspenders on the street, and he picked up a few cents with his music. He could play by ear almost any instrument. His wife, Sarah, says he could play upon any instrument under the sun, but his chief accomplishment seemed to be the handling of the accordion. Upon that he maintained his name of "Accordion Cobbs."

The old negro was one of the foremost exhorters in the Abyssinian Baptist Church. In his neighborhood he did not cover up the light of his religion or his music under any bushel. The white children in and about West 130th Street loved "Accordion Cobbs" for his music and his stories; his own kind loved him because they thought he was a good negro. He died practically destitute, but Sarah said last night that already her colored neighbors had promised to see to it that "Accordion" is properly buried.

"JOHN THE ORANGEMAN" DEAD

A Familiar Figure at Cambridge—Appeared in "Brown of Harvard."

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—"John the Orangeman," who had been a familiar figure at Harvard for over forty years, died to-day in the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was taken ill a fortnight ago and an operation was performed. He was 74 years old, and his strength was not sufficient to withstand the shock.

His name was John Lovett, and he leaves a daughter, who lives in Cambridge. He came to America from Ireland when a boy, and a few years later began to peddle fruit among the Harvard students. At first he had only a basket, but in later years he peddled his wares from a donkey cart which the students had given him.

Although his disposition was rather cantankerous, "John the Orangeman" was a great favorite among Harvard men. With his basket of miscellaneous fruit he had the entry to the rooms of all the students and professors, and he was about the only person about the college who dared force his way into society meetings. At football games the students decorated him with crimson streamers.

Until the beginning of this year, however, he was practically unknown, except among Harvard men. At that time the play "Brown of Harvard" was put on at the Princess Theatre here, and John furnished the local color. He played himself for a few days, and his entry on the stage was the occasion of prolonged applause.

It was John's first visit to New York in seventeen years, and he was very proud of the "gran" ride he had on the Knickerbocker express. He stopped at the Hotel Breslin and he was often seen smoking his pipe there at 1 o'clock in the morning. "At Harvard," he said, "we don't begin the day until 11."

John believed in the newspapers. He always said with a grin that they were handy to wrap apples in.

THOMAS GAUNT DIES AT SEA.

He Was General Manager of the Corn Products Refining Company.

Thomas Gaunt, General Manager of the Corn Products Refining Company's plants, who lived at 37 West Ninety-first Street, died on Wednesday at sea while a passenger on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which arrived in this port on Saturday. Mr. Gaunt was returning home from Bad Kissingen, where he had been under treatment.

Mr. Gaunt was born in Leeds, England. He introduced the refining of sugar in Louisiana. For many years he was associated with C. J. Hamlin & Sons in the glucose business in Buffalo and Peoria.

When a young man he designed and supervised the construction of the Fall River water works. He was also concerned in the building of the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery, Marx & Rawalle's Glycerine Works, the New York Tartar Company's works, and many others.

In 1873 he married Henriette Madeleine Pendlebury, who survives him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Roe Lockwood.

George Roe Lockwood, a retired merchant of this city, died at Mystic, Conn., yesterday. Mr. Lockwood was 85 years old. He is survived by four children, Dr. George Roe Lockwood of 18 East Fifty-second Street, Richard Lockwood, and the Misses Bella and Mary Lockwood. Mr. Lockwood had been in bad health for more than a year.

Obituary Notes.

ANDREW E. FORD, for thirty-three years Principal of Clinton High School at Clinton, Mass., died yesterday, aged 56 years.

LOUIS F. DIMOCK, manager of the Nonantuck Silk Mills at Northampton, Mass., died in that town yesterday, aged 80 years.

BENJAMIN STRATTON, who had been Treasurer of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years, died yesterday morning. The funeral services will be held to-morrow night at 8 o'clock in the Seventh Street Church.

Capt. HENRY HAMIE died on Saturday at his home, 561 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was 68 years old. Capt. Hamie was at one time in the navy, and was a member of the General Custer Garrison No. 2, Army and Navy Union, and of the Knights Templar. A widow and two daughters survive him.

Schoonover Declines to Run.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 12.—Judge Manford Schoonover yesterday declined the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the Second Kansas District. Judge Schoonover was nominated on Aug. 6, after Mayor Rose of Kansas City had been nominated and had declined to run.

ROCKEFELLER AMAZES FRIENDS BY HIS FUN

He Is as Gay as a Schoolboy at Cleveland Sunday School.

SLAPS REPORTER ON BACK

Says He Likes Newspaper Men, Asks One of Them to Play Golf, and Tells of His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 12.—John D. Rockefeller was as gay and light-hearted as a schoolboy to-day. He greeted his friends at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Sunday School this morning with a cordiality and freedom rarely shown by him in the past. Some of the members stood almost aghast. Others, who were more familiar with him, were simply surprised, and all commented upon his spirit.

A newspaper reporter, who was conversing with the Superintendent of the Sunday school, felt a slap on the back. Believing that a newspaper friend had struck him, he turned quickly to punish his tormentor. To his surprise he faced Mr. Rockefeller, who said:

"Why, how do you do. I am indeed glad to see you again. I believe you have grown taller since last year. I have to look up to you."

Mr. Rockefeller's joke may be appreciated when it is explained that the reporter is six feet, six inches tall and weighs 210 pounds.

"In all seriousness, I like big men such as you are," Mr. Rockefeller continued. "I have often wished I were that large. Then I could see danger ahead and avoid it. In that respect you big men have an advantage or, as the latest slang expression has it: 'You have it all over the rest of us.'

"Now, don't think," he continued, "that I have become addicted to the use of slang. I have not. I heard that expression the other day. A friend explained its meaning, and I must confess that I fancied it. As I said, I like big men. Wouldn't this be a grand country if all the men were as big as you?

"Come out to Forest Hill and pay me a visit," he added. "Come with some definite object in view—to play golf, for instance."

The reporter laughed, having heard Dr. Biggar tell of his patient's accomplishments on the links while abroad. He mentioned them.

"Oh, don't fear me on that account," Mr. Rockefeller remarked. "I fear Dr. Biggar has exaggerated my victories, both as to the number and the manner of obtaining them. I am not a crack player by any means.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A Government crop report carrying practical assurance of bumper crops of wheat and corn, and therefore of another year of prosperity for this country, the failure first of a serious revolt and then of a great strike in the Russian Empire, a consequent shaking off by the London market and by Continental markets of the fear which has oppressed them for months, growing ease in the European money market, and a turn downward in foreign exchange, bringing gold arriving in London within the grasp of our bankers; these were the developments of importance to financial markets in the week just ended. The figures of the crop report maintain the earlier promises of a record yield of wheat, the indicated total crop of 772,264,000 bushels exceeding the estimate of a month ago by 13,000,000 bushels and the total crop of 1905 by 30,000,000 bushels. Perhaps the best feature of this situation is that the harvest is so nearly gleaned that it is almost impossible to conceive of a combination of unfavorable developments which might bring the final outturn below that of last year. A similar gain over the August estimate is found in the indicated corn crop, the promise of 2,713,000,000 bushels overtopping that of a month ago by 10,000,000 bushels and the final crop of a year ago by 5,000,000 bushels. There is still a trying period, of course, before this promise is translated into a reality, but the outlook is bright for a yield only slightly below that of the record harvest of last year. Together with the indication of a cotton crop perhaps only once surpassed, there is assurance here of the creation of wealth which makes business for the merchant, for the manufacturer, and for the railroad, and which should turn in our favor again the balance of trade with foreign lands. Stirred by this prospect, preparations, as the various mercantile agencies report, are already under way for the laying in of stocks of goods against the demands of those enriched by this generous return of the farms, while in anticipation of the transportation of these crops to their markets and of the goods which they will purchase, the railroads of the country are besieging equipment companies, carmakers, enginemakers, and railmakers, for their products. Little less pleasing were the week's incidents in the troubled Russian Empire and their effects upon the great foreign financial markets. The suppression of another outbreak among the Czar's soldiers and sailors and the failure of the elaborately planned strike, such as crippled the nation a little less than a year ago, plainly gave rise to hopes in London, Paris, and Berlin that this situation, so long depressing, was at last clearing up. In the London market, to whose ups and downs our own markets are so keenly alive, there were indications of unusual cheer, and toward the week's end of buoyancy in many departments, including that of Kaffirs, which has weighed so heavily upon the market as a whole. While it is too early to draw fast conclusions, certainly this change abroad from extreme pessimism to a growing optimism is most noteworthy.

As regards the outlook in the money situation, there seems no good reason to believe that the last half of the present year will differ from the same period of other years when the banking resources of this country have been called upon to finance wide business activity and great harvests of our principal crops. The facts in the situation are fairly plain. Business has been going on at a remarkable pace since the Summer of 1904, and within this same period the fields have yielded exceptional harvests. There have also been heavy investments in securities of foreign countries, the most notable examples comprising the Japanese, Cuban, and Mexican loans, and latterly there has been under way an extensive speculation in real estate in practically all corners of our own country and in Canadian lands as well, the speculation in the territory over our borders being financed in large measure by Western banks. In addition great sums of money have been called up from stockholders in the country's railroad and industrial corporations, and these sums, together with much of the surplus earnings of the same corporations, have been steadily absorbed in the prosecution of betterment and improvement work, some of this in the case of the railroads being largely in the nature of a necessary correction of the mistakes made through hasty and in many instances ill-advised initial construction. The total of the demands from these important sources of expenditure have fallen upon the banks for several years in succession, and while in the beginning they were fairly met without the extension of overlarge lines of credit, the tendency naturally has been its steady expansion. From the crops, and to a smaller extent from the business activity of the country, there have been returns of such a nature that they could be reinvested to further continually increasing activity. But from the investments in foreign securities, in the very nature of the case, the returns have been prescribed by the moderate interest rates paid, and it is safe to say that until within the past six months practically nothing of immediate service to the business of the country as a whole has been received from the funds which, coming from stockholders and from investors, have gone into permanent improvements and betterments along railroad lines and among industrial plants. Over all this period of business expansion and of crop prosperity interest rates have tended to harden, and upon occasions when these legitimate demands have come into competition with speculation, particularly of stock speculation, there have been sensational uprushes, as in the 125 per cent. money of December last and in the entirely unusual rates which attended the first of April disbursements this year.

The reserves of New York's associated banks upon the eve of crop-moving demands stand at $8,271,000. In 1905 the banks were called upon to furnish for crop-moving purposes some $55,000,000, in 1904 about $70,000,000, in 1903 $30,000,000, and in 1902 $20,000,000. What these demands will aggregate this year is a matter, of course, of pure speculation, but that they will be at least above average requirements seems certain from the harvest and business outlook. Supposing the banks entirely able to cope with this demand without an immoderate rise in money, the problem of the stock market is what additional strain can be put upon banking resources by speculation in securities without again bringing about such monetary conditions as obtained last Winter and called down upon Wall Street the censure of all financial marts. The hope plainly is in the possibility of drawing additional funds from Europe through sales of securities or importations of gold, based upon favorable trade balances growing out of large exportations of grain and cotton, and in another appearance of the Secretary of the Treasury in what must be even to him the distasteful rôle of an arbiter in the money markets. The Treasury has at present available cash $54,000,000 above that held a year ago, and of this excess only $23,000,000 is on deposit with the banks, leaving a net intake by the Government during the year of $30,000,000. This money is not immediately needed by the Government, and since it has been to all intents and purposes taken out of the resources of the country through the workings of the Sub-Treasury system, it is not unnatural to hope at least that some of it may be restored to the channels of trade, where it is so badly needed. These are the main sources of a possible replenishment of banking resources permissive of extended stock speculation, an additional source lying in a subsidence of speculation in land. The still unsettled condition of affairs in Russia, however, works steadily against free gold importations, and it is not even certain that if all these sources were open the legitimate demands arising from trade and the financing of the crop movement would not still be level with the supply of money.

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Scarcity of Iron Still Marked—Republic Company Advances Bars.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—Following the close of a phenomenal July, when the scarcity of pig iron proved an unprecedented occurrence for this dull month, August starts in with every prospect of eclipsing last month in this line. There is only one firm having any pig iron for sale and buyers are all looking to this concern for their supply. This company is preparing to let the contract for a new blast furnace at Sharpsville. It now owns and operates four at this place and has large coke interests. Its coke is sold to other furnace operators in exchange for their supply and in this way it has managed to get a strong hold on the market at this time.

The event of last week in the pigiron world was the sale of 15,000 tons to a Western interest at $18, valley. As this concern has been buying right along at a decidedly lower price, this indicates what the stringency in the pig iron supply means in the market. This sale is for delivery up to Nov. 1. In addition to this large sale about 5,000 tons were disposed of in lots from 500 to 1,000 tons. These smaller lots went at $18.25, valley, the highest price paid for pig this year. The Pittsburg price is the same as these, with 85 cents added for freight rate.

No foundry iron is to be had at any price. No. 2 is quoted nominally at $17.50, valley. One quotation is given at $18 for August and September delivery. There is some foundry available for October. The price quoted for the last quarter of this year and the first quarter of next is $17 and $17.25. The prospects for a busy season for all blast furnaces in operation during the first quarter of 1907 and without doubt much longer are exceedingly good.

Gray forge iron is up 75 cents from last week's price, being quoted at $16.50, valley. Negotiations are reported to be pending for a lot of from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, and the deal for this may be closed this week. The demand is heavy and the supply decidedly short.

Inquiries are coming for 20,000 steel cars, in addition to the orders which have already been placed. It is thought the deal for these will be closed this month. This will mean a tremendous impetus to the steel plate trade during the coming year, as every car requires about ten tons of steel plates. This will mean an order of 200,000 tons of steel plates for some plate mill to supply during 1907.

Basic steel is firm at $17.50. There are no sales, and there seems little doing in this market, but there is no prospect of any immediate break in price.

The Republic Iron Company has advanced the price of common iron bars $2 a ton, making them $32. There is nothing significant in this, as plenty may be had at the old price of $30, and it is not believed other producers will move up to keep company with the Republic people.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Aug. 11.

Seminole, Sanchez, foreign gold coin	$600
Parima, St. Thomas, Am. gold coin	400
Parima, St. Thomas, Am. silver coin	440
Parima, St. Thomas, foreign silver coin	61
Prins Wm. I., Aux Cayes, foreign silver coin	148
Monterey, Vera Cruz, foreign silver coin	1,241
Monterey, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	514
Monterey, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	5,044
Manzanillo, Tampico, silver bullion	4,078
Manzanillo, Tampico, gold bullion	340
Benedict, Barbadoes, gold bullion	1,596
Valdivia, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	4,072
Maraval, Trinidad, gold bullion	980
Oranje Nassau, Paramaribo, gold bullion	913
Sarnia, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	5,710
Sarnia, Porto Colombia, foreign silver coin	800
Vigilancia, Nassau, Am. silver coin	1,002
Mexico, Havana, Am. gold coin	150,000
	$177,945

Exports, New York, Aug. 6 to 11.

Aug. 6—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, London, silver coin, Mexico	$25,900
Aug. 6—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, London, silver bars	94,000
Aug. 7—Majestic, London, silver bars	33,000
Aug. 3—Seneca, Progreso, gold coin, United States	6,000
Aug. 10—Philadelphia, London, silver bars	270,480
Aug. 10—Umbria, London, silver bars	52,000
Total for week	$481,380

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 13—St. Paul, London, silver coin, Mexico	$25,000
July 14—Horatio, Para, silver coin, United States	200
July 14—Horatio, Para, gold coin, United States	1,000
July 20—Korona, Demerara, silver coin, Mexico	54
July 20—Citta di Torino, Naples, silver coin, Italy	2,888
July 31—Uller, Demerara, silver coin, Mexico	267
Aug. 3—Lucania, London, silver bars	48,900
Aug. 4—Prinz Waldemar, Kingston, silver coin, Chile	123
Aug. 4—Prinz Waldemar, Kingston, silver coin, Peru	123
Total	$559,955

NO CHECK IN DEMAND FOR ENGLISH PRODUCTS

Cotton Spinners Busy—Better Inquiry for Finished Goods.

RAW COTTON VERY CHEAP

Touches the Lowest Price of the Year—Business in Manufactured Iron and Steel Continues Good.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say that there was no noticeable change in the commercial markets last week. There was no check in the demands from abroad nor any unsatisfactory development in the home trade.

Wheat again declined, but maize advanced somewhat. Barley, oats, and flour were without material change. Seeds and seed oils ruled generally firm.

The cotton trade displayed weakness in the raw material, which touched the lowest price of the year. The crop news from America, Egypt, and India was favorable. Spinners continued busy and manufacturers had a better inquiry for goods. The July Board of Trade returns showed a large increase over last year, especially as to India.

Foreign and domestic wools were rather firmer. Business in manufactured goods was on a considerable scale and conditions generally were satisfactory.

Pig iron further advanced and hematite was firmer. Apart from the interruption from the holiday, business in finished iron and steel products showed no falling off nor material change in prices. Export orders figured prominently.

PRICES GO UP IN PARIS.

Improvement in Russian Situation Gives Impulse to All Stocks.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Russian situation continued to be the keynote on the Bourse last week, although in many instances great efforts were made to isolate the Russian group from the rest of the market, especially Spanish securities, which have shown remarkable steadiness of late.

The failure of the Revolutionary Party to organize a general strike in St. Petersburg and Moscow created a good impression, and Russian funds advanced about two points, which gave an impulse to all other stocks. The rise in the Spanish group was well maintained and Turkish received good support, while French rentes kept strong.

Banking stocks were in demand on the anticipated declaration of increased dividends, as the profits of our leading institutions have been very large for the fiscal year. Crédit Lyonnais was conspicuously strong. Copper stocks improved somewhat under the lead of Rio Tintos.

The South African market showed increased activity, with a general improvement in prices, which would seem to indicate a return of confidence.

MONEY STILL TIGHT IN BERLIN.

No Hope of a Reduction of the Official Discount Rate This Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The temper of the Berlin Boerse last week was entirely dependent on the course of events in Russia. Attempts to emancipate the market as a whole from Russian influences failed and the development of prices in the industrial market continued to be determined by the political vicissitudes at St. Petersburg. The situation of the Russian market was not improved by heavy transfers of Russian stocks from Paris for disposal here. Certain amounts also came from Vienna.

No changes of note took place in the money market. It looks now as though the Imperial Bank will have to meet the requirements of the Autumn with weaker resources than usual. There is no longer any hope of a reduction of the official rate of discount this year from 4½ to 4 per cent.

The amount of gold imported in the first six months of the year was valued at 203,800,000 marks, as compared with 796,100,000 marks in the corresponding period last year. The exports of gold amounted to 44,330,000 marks, as against 36,680,000 marks last year. This result was due mainly to operations in the second quarter of the year. From March 1 to the end of June 30,375 kilograms of fine gold were brought into the country, of which Russia contributed 28,847 kilograms.

EUROPE EXPECTS BARGAINS.

Mr. Conant Says Tight Money and Lower Prices Are Looked For.

A growing interest in Europe in American investments was discovered by Mr. Charles A. Conant, Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, who returned to New York last week after an extended trip abroad. While there is great confidence on the other side in the future of American affairs, interest is strong in our efforts to secure a more flexible currency.

"Much uneasiness prevails on European Exchanges," Mr. Conant says, "because of the troubles in Russia. The decline in Russian securities, industrial and Government, has helped turn attention toward American investments. While American interests have suffered from the insurance troubles, the agitation against the packers and other attacks upon business, there is a feeling that American securities are a safer investment under present conditions than many others outside of Great Britain and France.

"One of the influences which is turning the eyes of Continental investors toward America is the rapid growth of Socialism in France and other Continental countries and the disposition to impose heavy taxes upon wealth. The necessity for raising vast sums by taxation, entirely independent of the motive, is in itself leading many French and other Continental investors to transfer their securities to Belgium, Switzerland, and other countries where taxation is less inquisitorial. European investors are not ignorant of the Socialistic waves in the United States, but there is a feeling that under our system of law the time is far distant, if it will ever come, when confiscatory legislation will be enacted.

"Many foreign investors who have kept in touch with American affairs have made large profits in the past by buying securities like Union Pacific, Reading, and Atchison when they were kicking about the market in a time of depression at nominal prices. Some of them expect such opportunities to arise in the near future from the defects of our currency system, which they believe may call a halt in speculation and create a demand for gold in America this Fall.

"Our currency system is much criticised abroad. Nearly every European banker realizes that it is inelastic and ill adapted to the great changes from season to season in the demand for money. It is anticipated that if there are large crops here this Autumn there will be a demand for currency that money will be high in New York, unless the situation is relieved temporarily by bank notes based on the new issue of Panama bonds, and the prices of securities will fall as the result of agricultural and commercial prosperity. The foreigner will then be quick to pick up securities which he believes will appreciate at a later date. It is a source of wonder to the leading European bankers that the American people find it difficult to make a reform so palpably needed as that in the currency system."

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Cole in the Cananea Field—Heavy Output of Michigan Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—An interesting remark was made to THE TIMES correspondent last week by a well-known authority on the copper share market. He expressed the belief that the advent of Thomas D. Cole into the Cananea field means the ultimate elimination of Col. Greene as the same party's advent in Butte eliminated Heinze. "Even supposing Cole does not enter the Greene companies," said this gentleman, "he is surrounded by experts in metallurgy who will take up and solve the problems which the ore of that district presents as this will of course be advantageous to the Greene companies."

There has been a notable fluctuation in some of the coppers this week, and some prices are lower to-day than a year ago, despite the advance in the metal. Tamarack is 25 points lower.

With domestic production 20 per cent. ahead of last year and barely equal to the demand, this is odd; but, as one financial writer puts it, "the average man here in Boston takes a strong copper metal market for granted, and refuses to buy stocks even if assured of a 10 per cent. return on his money."

Speaking of production, the fact is that the output of eighteen Michigan mines in July is estimated to have been only 17,998,000 pounds, the smallest in any month of the year except February. Strikes and other troubles have interfered. For seven months the production has been 131,545,200 pounds, compared with 127,396,080 pounds in the corresponding period of 1905.

There was a heaviness about Butte Coalition despite its initial dividend. It is suspected that some large holding interest is selling. It is announced that this dividend, which was 40 cents a share, is a quarterly dividend.

President Amster of Arizona Commercial, who has received advices from Globe last week says: "The fact that the east drift on the fifth level crosscut has been in 12 per cent. carbonate ore for four days is indicative that the Black Hawk ore body grows in richness with depth. The average value of the fourth level was between 4 and 5 per cent. copper."

J. A. Coram, returning from Salt Lake and Butte, expresses himself as well pleased with the progress making by all the companies in which he is interested. Of the Davis-Daly Estates Company he says: "Work has started on the sinking of three shafts to a depth of 200 feet each, and the crosscut into our property from the 1,800-foot level of the Clark Original mine is already in forty feet. This crosscut will run a distance of 3,000 feet."

Regarding Bingham Mr. Coram says that $150,000 is to be expended in smelter alterations, and lead as well as copper smelting is to be engaged in extensively. He explains his neglect to exercise his option on 100,000 shares of Balakala treasury stock by saying that he and his friends already own more of the property than any one else, and he did not think it wise to tie up $1,500,000 in exercising the option.

President White of Bingham Consolidated says that the character of the ore is changing for the better, and that the property is generally looking well.

Butte reports that John D. Ryan has purchased the remaining interest in the Mountain Chief Mine, adjoining the Butte Coalition and near the North Butte. Also that the Davis-Daly Company has begun work on the Mount Moriah Mine.

The Butte and Superior Copper Mining Company, a new organization, has purchased the Black Rock, Niagagra, and Raymond Mines from W. A. Clark, and the Four Johns, Jersey Blue, and Constitution from other parties, all lying north of the North Butte, and also eight other claims in the western part of the Butte district. This company's capital is $6,000,000, and it sets out as a rival of the North Butte Company.

Osceola's forthcoming dividend is expected to be $6. The company is adding to its income by picking over the rock pile at the abandoned Tamarack Junior Mine and finding good copper.

The Quincy Mining Company's capital was doubled by the Directors at their meeting last week. The dividend of $2.50 declared makes $10 returned to stockholders thus far this year. The added capital will provide for extensions and additions.

The Butte Exploration Company's shaft is now down 790 feet, and will go to 4,000 feet.

The next dividend of North Butte is predicted at $6.25.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15.

American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Radiator—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Smelters Securities—Books close for dividend on preferred B.
American Telephone, Telegraph and Cable—Books close for dividend.
Baltimore & Ohio—Books close for payment of dividends on common and preferred.
Boston Elevated—Dividend payable.
Boston & Maine—Books close for dividend.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg—Dividends payable on common and preferred.
Butterick Co.—Books close for dividend.
Charles Boldt Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Chemical Co.—Books close for common stock dividend.
International Salt Co.—Books close for dividend.
Investment Co.—Dividend payable.
Jefferson & Clearfield—Dividend payable on preferred.
Maine Steamship—Dividend payable.
National Carbon—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond—Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Tel. & Tel.—Dividend payable.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis—Dividend payable on common.
Pratt & Whitney—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pullman Co.—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining—Books close for dividend.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit—Dividend payable on common.
Vandalia R. R.—Dividend payable.
United Bank Note Co.—Dividend payable.

FRIDAY, AUG. 17.

Erie R. R.—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Norfolk & Western—Dividend payable on preferred.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18.

Federal Smelting and Refining—Books close for dividend on preferred.

NEW ANTHRACITE VEIN HOLDS MILLIONS OF TONS

Geologists Estimated Life of the Fields at 100 Years.

FALL IN HARD COAL DEMAND

Use of Bituminous Product, on the Contrary, Is Constantly Growing, and Doubles Each Decade.

The discovery last week by the prospectors of the Reading Coal and Iron Company of a 14-foot vein of Lykens Valley red ash coal in the Heckscherville Valley, Penn., adds millions or tons to the available anthracite in the Pennsylvania field. The anthracite field has been so thoroughly prospected that a discovery of a new vein is a rarity, and the coal-mining companies are fairly well able to estimate with accuracy the tonnage of unmined coal on their land. The following table makes the latest estimate of the coal in the properties of the various anthracite companies nearly 5,000,000,000 tons:

Companies.	Acres.	Unmined Tonnage. (Est.)
Philadelphia & Reading	102,000	2,450,000,000
Delaware & Hudson	21,300	280,000,000
Del., Lack. & Western	15,200	400,000,000
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	12,600	180,000,000
Hillside Coal & Iron Co.	7,200	70,000,000
Lehigh Valley	22,720	400,000,000
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	13,600	335,000,000
Lehigh & Luzerne	300	5,000,000
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	9,400	370,000,000
Alliance Coal Mining Co.	4,000	130,000,000
Pennsylvania Railroad	4,280	74,000,000

Though geologists have put the life of the Pennsylvania anthracite fields at about one hundred years, the figures of coal consumption in this country show that the rate of increase in the consumption of hard coal is constantly on the decrease for several reasons, which are becoming more marked every year, and some authorities think that the belief is warranted that the consumption will soon begin to show an actual decrease, which will necessitate a readjustment of the geologists' estimate.

The turning point in the rate of increase in consumption of anthracite began as far back as 1875, when the increase over the previous decade was 88.9 per cent. The ten years ending in 1885 saw it drop to 70.4 per cent., in 1895 it dropped to 51.3 per cent., and in 1905 it had gone down to 33.9 per cent.

Not a little of this decline in the consumption of anthracite is attributed to the increased use of gas as fuel for domestic purposes and the use of steam heat instead of hard-coal stoves for heating. Bituminous coal, on the other hand, more than doubles in rate of consumption every decade. Its use in the iron industry and the practically universal demand for it for steaming purposes make the growth of consumption keep even pace with the expansion of industry.

At the present enormous rate of output the Pennsylvania soft coal fields have a shorter life ahead of them than the anthracite fields, according to the preliminary figures of an estimate which Henry S. Fleming, the consulting engineer of the Bituminous Coal Trade Association, is working out. The following table furnished by Mr. Fleming shows the rate of production of both hard and soft coal by decades since 1825:

GROSS TONS.

Date.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
1825	38,000	66,000	105,000
1835	616,000	119,000	735,000
1845	2,214,000	1,633,000	3,848,000
1855	7,269,000	4,272,000	11,541,000
1865	10,617,000	10,625,000	21,243,000
1875	20,076,000	26,602,000	46,739,000
1885	34,228,000	65,021,000	99,250,000
1895	51,785,000	120,641,000	172,426,000
1905	69,339,000	256,800,000	326,000,000

Export Demand Is Probable.

This increase in the production and consequent consumption of bituminous for the amount stored is practically negligable, takes no account of the possibility of export, which has not yet begun, but which authorities confidently expect will have to be reckoned with in the future despite the estimate of the British Royal Commission that the fields of Great Britain will be able to supply the market in England as well as on the Continent for 200 years.

The Royal Commission's estimate takes into account veins as small as eighteen inches, which are impracticable for working purposes, and also counts coal in the ground to the 5,000-foot level. Eliminating these features of the British estimate the American experts put the end of coal mining in England at a much earlier date, which makes a foreign demand something which must be reckoned with in our own fuel situation probably within a century.

Although the prospecting of the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania has not been carried as far as in the anthracite district, geologists are able to estimate with a fair degree of accuracy that the total acreage of the bituminous field is approximately 10,000,000 acres.

Soft Coal Veins Uniform.

The soft coal veins are fairly constant in thickness and extent, not being split up as are the anthracite veins, and may safely be reckoned at an average thickness of twenty feet in the entire field. This places the coal contained in each acre at about 20,000 tons. In the decade ending in 1905 the miners of Pennsylvania exhausted 36,000 acres, and the total area of land denuded of coal by previous years of mining has been about 69,000 acres. At this rate, which Mr. Fleming figures will be almost constant as far as conditions can be foreseen, the Pennsylvania fields will be exhausted about the year 2006. Fortunately the Pennsylvania fields represent only a small proportion of the coal lands of the country.

SIX TRACKS TO PITTSBURG.

Pennsylvania Engineers Laying Grades for a New Freight Line.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Work on the new freight line of the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York to Pittsburg, which means the completion of a six-track system between the two cities, has begun. Engineers from the Philadelphia office are at present laying out the grades between Morrisville, Penn., and Philadelphia. The necessary purchases of land have been made, and as soon as the engineers can complete the grade work track laying will be begun.

Track laying on the section from Morrisville to Newark is to be started at once. With the completion of this division a six-track system from here to Jersey City will have been completed. The largest undertaking on the Morrisville-Newark part of the work will be the building of the new bridge across the Delaware River from this city to Morrisville.

The two new tracks, which are to be used for relief purposes, will be independent from the four-track system now in service, and in many places they will be some distance apart. They will in all probability be operated separately.

COTTON STATES WEATHER.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Local rains Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

A. BARTON HEPBURN during the past fortnight has been much engrossed in studies of the railroad situation in the Northwest, and has held frequent consultations with New York officials of the roads which are pushing forward extensions and spurs in that territory. From this activity on the part of the ex-Controller of the Currency is not to be implied that the Chase Bank is investigating the investment value of the Northern Pacific or the Great Northern; it simply means that Mr. Hepburn is going hunting. Mr. Hepburn and a party, including Irving Bacheller, have planned a trip after big game in the country outside of Yellowstone Park. The district they want to reach is close to 200 miles by horse trail from the railroad as the time tables show it, and Mr. Hepburn's investigations have been for the purpose of finding out if some of the new extensions of the railroads in that country will not save part of the long journey in the saddle.

EBEN B. THOMAS'S road, the Lehigh Valley, has pushed to the front of the progressives in supplying its through passengers between New York and Buffalo with news of the stock market. Not having wireless service, the news will not come aboard in ticker form, but bulletins of prices will be posted in the smoking compartments, which will be renewed at various stopping points along the line.

J. J. HILL has been expected in New York almost daily ever since Mr. Morgan's return from Europe by those who have been looking for an early announcement of the final conclusion of the Great Northern ore land deal. In all this time the office of the Great Northern in the Mutual Life Building has been unwilling to impart definite information of his whereabouts. The latest advices from St. Paul, however, say that Mr. Hill is off on a "cruise." In the language of the big woods a "cruise" is a trip into the forest. Mr. Hill in the early days of the Great Northern was his own best "land looker," and knows the woods like an Indian. It is said that the wise choice of grades through the mountains that distinguish the route of the great Northern is the result of Mr. Hill's personally conducted explorations when the Northwest was practically unsurveyed. Mr. Hill still likes to get away into the wild country, or as much of it as his railroad building has left, and those who know him are of the opinion that the surest place to look for him in these periods of disappearance would be somewhere in the big timber around the Winnebigoshish reservation in Northern Minnesota.

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Pfaelzer & Co., 35 Broad St.

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Bank, Trust & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.

Telephone Nos. 6475 & 6476 Broad. 49 Wall St.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended Aug 11, 1906.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended Aug. 11, $9,514,950	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2½
Allegheny & Western gtd. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90½	21
American Tobacco 4s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅝	373
American Tobacco 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112	112½	43
American Tobacco 4s reg	77	77	77	77	3
American Thread 4s	90	90	90	90	1
American Ice Securities 6s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	4
Ann Arbor 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103	103	101⅞	101⅞	193
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	95⅜	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	17½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	92⅝	93	92¼	92⅜	81½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	102⅝	102⅞	102¼	102⅜	410
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	101	101	100½	101	49
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	93¼	94	93	94	24
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94⅜	94⅛	94	94	37
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102½	103¼	102½	103⅞	284
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	97⅞	98	97¾	97¾	14
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	90½	90½	89⅞	89⅞	47
Broadway & 7th Avenue 1st con. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	93⅝	93½	94¼	94¼	47
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	106	106½	106	106¼	38
Canada Southern 2d 5s	105⅜	103¾	105⅜	103⅝	12
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	12
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	90½	90½	89½	90½	15
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, stamped	90¼	91	90	90⅝	57
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	87	87	88	88	15
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	98	98	98	98	3
Central Leather 5s	90½	90⅝	90⅜	90½	50
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100	100	99½	99⅝	11
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	120⅜	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	2
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	77½	77½	76¾	76¾	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91¼	91½	91	91	14
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	98	98⅜	97¾	98⅜	153
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	101¾	101⅞	101½	101⅝	148
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, gen. 4s, Series A	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, C., & P. W. 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	58
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝	18
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100⅛	100⅜	99	100⅛	47
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	97½	98⅛	97	98⅛	45
Chicago, St. Louis & P. 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	78	78	77¾	78	33
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102	102	102	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	3
Colorado Southern 4s	91¾	91⅝	91¾	91⅝	18
Colorado Midland 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½	1
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	139¾	141	139¾	141	46
Detroit City Gas 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	109	109	108	108	61
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99½	3
Distillers' Securities 5s	87½	87¾	87	87½	67
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette 1. g. bonds	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	69⅞	3
Detroit, & Mackinac 1st 4s	92	92⅞	92	92⅞	4
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Edison, El. Ill. of New York 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Erie general lien 4s	91	91	90½	91	45
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101	102	101	102	13
Erie 1st con. 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½	5
Erie, convertible 4s	104½	104½	103⅝	103⅝	47
Erie 3d extended 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st	113	113	113	113	6
Galveston, Har. & H. 1st	103	103	103	103	1
Green Bay deb. B	17	17	17	17	15
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	95	96	95	96	9
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104	104	104	104	1
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	85	85	83⅞	84½	514
International Paper 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
International Steam Pump 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	84	84	84	84	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	73	73	72⅞	72⅞	69
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped gtd.	91	91	91	91	30
Kentucky Central 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Lackawanna Steel 5s	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	2
Lake Shore deb. 4s	99½	99½	98½	99¾	30
Lake Shore 3½s	97¾	97¾	97½	97½	4
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	5
Long Island ref. 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	98	98½	98	98	11
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅜	102	101	101	53
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. jt. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	4
Manhattan con. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	11
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76	76½	76	75½	3
Mexican Central 1st inc.	19	19	19	19	12
Mo., Kan. & T. 4½s, sub. ctfs. 2d inc. pd.	86¼	86½	86	86	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅜	100¼	99⅜	100¼	1,299
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86⅝	87⅜	86½	86⅝	45
Missouri, Kan. & Texas of Texas 5s	100¾	100½	100¾	100½	1
Missouri Pacific 4s	92½	93¼	92½	93¼	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103	105	103	105	4
Mobile, Jack. & K. C. 5s	97½	98	97¾	98	41
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	124¾	125	124¾	125	3
Nash., Flor. & S. 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	3
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	100	100	100	100	½
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	85	85	85	85	19
New York Central deb. 4s	100¼	101	100	100	15
New Orleans Ry. & Light 4½s	90	90	90	90	5
New York Central gen. 3½s	93½	93½	92	93⅜	1,299
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	88¼	88½	87⅜	88½	45
New York Dock 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	4½
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	11
N. Y. G. & El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	2
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	4
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	44
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	93¼	93¼	93	93	3
Nothern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	103⅞	103¼	103⅜	123
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76½	76½	75⅝	75⅝	13

Week Ended Aug. 11, 1906.

BONDS.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon & California 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	100⅝	101	100⅛	101	31
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	94¾	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞	53
Oregon Short Line 6s	120	120¼	120	120½	6
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98⅜	402
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	94⅝	94⅞	94⅛	94⅝	121
Peoria & Eastern 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis, 3½s, Series E	90	90	90	90	3
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	98¾	99	98⅝	99	2
Reading gen. 4s	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	104
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	93½	93¾	93½	93½	9
Republic Iron & Steel col. 5s	98	98	98	98	6
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	8
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South., R. & G. 4s	93	93	93	93	3
St. Louis & Iron Mt. unif. & ref. 4s	89¼	89½	89½	89½	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	82½	82⅝	82¼	82½	37
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96	96¼	96	96¼	11
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	77	77¾	77	77¾	11
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. ext. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86¾	86¼	85½	85½	97
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Seaboard Air Line 4s	87½	87½	87½	87¼	7
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st	104½	104½	104½	104⅜	2
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92¼	92	92	224
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	95½	96	95½	96	91
Southern Railway 5s	116½	116¼	115½	116	27
South. Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. tr. 4s	93½	93½	93	93	10
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	97	97½	97	97⅝	8
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	118⅞	119	118⅞	119	3
Texas & Pacific 2d inc.	93	94	93	94	6
Third Avenue con. 4s	91½	91½	91	91	6
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81½	82	81½	82	10
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Under. El. Rys., London, prof. shar. 5s	95½	95½	94¾	95	25
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103	103⅝	103	103¼	91
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	40
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	90	90	89	90	1
United States Steel corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	98¼	98¾	98¾	98¾	886
United States S. Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	98⅞	98¾	98¾	98¾	½
Utah & Northern 7s	105	105	103	105	7
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	100	100½	100	100½	11
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	82½	83	82¾	82½	10
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	36⅞	37	36½	36½	100
Wabash 1st 5s	114½	115	114½	115	12
Wabash, T. & Chicago Div. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½	2
Wabash debenture B 6s	82	82¾	81	82	417
Western Maryland 4s	84	84¾	84	84	29
Western Maryland conv. 4s	72	72	72	72	39
West Shore 4s	105	105½	105	105½	5
Western New York & Penn. gen. 4s	94	94	94	94	4
West Shore 4s reg	103¼	104	103¼	103½	13
Western Union col. tr. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅝	105⅝	1
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Western North Carolina 1st	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	9
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90	90	90	90	13
Total sales					$9,514,850

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s reg., 1908-18	103⅞	104	103⅞	104	2
United States 2s, coupon, 1930	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2½
United States 4s, coupon, 1925	129⅜	129⅝	129⅜	129⅝	2
United States 3s, coup., 1908-18, small bds.	103	103	103	103	$100
Imperial Japanese 6s	100	100	99¾	100	186½
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	93½	90⅝	93¾	93½	78
Imperial Japanese 4½s	94¾	94¾	94⅜	94½	234
Imperial Japanese 4½s, 2d series	91	91½	91	91½	300
Imp. Jap. 4s, K.-L. & Co. ctfs	83	83¼	82¾	83⅜	101
Republic of Cuba 5s	103	106	105½	106	91
United States of Mexico 4s	94¼	94¼	94½	94¼	10

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. ctfs., Brown Bros rcts	25½	25½	25½	25½	5

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104½	July 17	103¾	Jan. 11	104 July 21
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	104⅝	Aug. 6	103	Jan. 15	104⅝ Aug. 6
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103⅝	Mar. 27	102⅜	July 3	102⅜ July 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	104⅛	Mar. 13	102⅜	July 2	103¼ Aug. 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129½	Feb. 23	129	May 21	129 May 21
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	132¼	Apr. 4	129⅝	Aug. 6	129⅝ Aug. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	104⅝	Mar. 26	102½	Feb. 7	104 Aug. 9
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103⅞	Apr. 4	102⅜	May 23	103½ Aug. 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	104¼	Mar. 28	102	Jan. 15	103 Aug. 9
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924 F. A.	118	Jun. 12	117¼	Jun. 14	117½ Jun. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1984 Q. F.	111	May 8	109½	Jan. 30	111 May 8
Phil. Is. p. w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935 Q. M.	108⅜	Feb. 28	108⅜	Feb. 28	108⅜ Feb. 28
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101¾	Mar. 22	98½	July 14	98⅝ July 14
United States of Mexico 4s	95¾	May 18	92⅜	Jan. 2	94¼ Aug. 8
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¼	May 3	106 Aug. 11
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	101½	Mar. 30	97¾	May 3	100 Aug. 11
Imp. Japanese Gov. 2d series	101¼	Apr. 2	97¼	Apr. 30	99¼ Aug. 11
Imp. Japanese Government 4½s	85¼	Feb. 2	90½	Feb. 28	94⅜ Aug. 11
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d series	93¼	Jan. 9	90½	Feb. 28	91⅜ Aug. 10
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs.	88	Jan. 12	82	July 8	85¾ Aug. 11

State Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105½ Dec. 6, 1904
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18	122 Jun. 18, 1906
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	122	July 23	101	July 23	101 July 23, 1906
North Carolina special tax A. O.					1¾ Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 J. J.	96¼	Mar. 13	95¾	July 11	95¾ July 29, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg					95¾ Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs					117 Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	30	Feb. 28	20	Jan. 11	25¼ Aug. 7, 1906
Va. fund. debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 19	94¾	Mar 28	94¾ Mar. 29, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					93 Sep. 22, 1904

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Express..21	Nat. R. of M. pf...1	30..R. B. P. pf...109	109 — 1
Am. Ice Sec.....4	N. Y., C. & St. L..1½	113..Stand. Oil...612	607 — 2
Am. Sm. & Ref....1	N. Y., Ont. & W....1⅜	200..Un. Cigar....45½	45½ — ⅛
Am. Woolen.....1	Norf. & West.....2¾	RAILROADS.	
At. Top. & S. F..1⅝	Northern Pacific...2	232..A. L. & T. pf.100¾	99½ 100¾ + 1¼
Balt. & Ohio.....1⅜	Pennsylvania.....1¼	100..C. & A. pf.ctfs 75	75 75 ..
Canadian Pacific...2¾	P., C., C. & St. L..3¾	9,900..Chi. Subway..47½	45¼ 46¾ + 1
Can. Pac. ctfs., 2d paid 2½	St. L. & S. W. pf...2½	25..C. C. C. pf....75	75 75 + 3
Ches. & Ohio.....2	Southern Pacific...3½	200..Lehigh Valley. 77½	77½ 77½ ..
Chi. & N. West....5½	Tex. Pac. L. Tr...1½	1,600..Man. Transit. 3	2¾ 2¾ — ⅛
Chi., St. P., M. & O.9	Union Pacific 1⅝	9..N. Sec. stubs.225	200 200 — 37½
Col. Fuel & I.....1⅝	Union Pacific pf...1	MINING.	
Consol. Gas.....2⅜	Un. Rys. Inv.....6	1,800..Alaska Mines. 2¾	2¼ 2¼ + ⅛
Del. & Hudson.....2	Un. Rys. Inv. pf...4½	100..Bam.-Delamar .5	5 5 ..
Del., L. & W.....3	U. S. Pipe pf.....1¼	700..Boston Cop... 26½	25½ 25½ + ¾
Gt. Northern pf....2	U. S. Steel.....1⅜	6,200..Brit. Col. Cop. 8¼	7⅞ 8⅛ + ⅛
Havana Electric....3½	U. S. Steel pf.....1¼	300..Butte & Lon.. 2	1⅞ 1⅞ ..
Havana Elect. pf...1¼	Va.-Car. Ch. pf....1½	3,775..Butte Coal'n.. 34½	30⅞ 33⅝ + 1½
Int. Paper pf.....2	Va. L., C. & C.....1	6,100..C. C. & G. T. 4¾	3¾ 4 ..
Long Island 1½	Westinghouse 1	3,400..C. C. & G.T.pf 12	10½ 11⅝ + ¼
Mo. Pacific.....1⅜		5,220..Cum.-Ely M.. 7¼	7¼ 7⅜ + ¼
Stocks Declined.		1,000..D.-D. E., w. i 11¼	10½ 11 ..
Allis-Chalmers pf...2½	Kan. & Mich.....2¼	1,805..Dolores, Ltd.. 9⅜	9⅛ 9⅜ + ⅛
Am. Ag. Chem.....2⅜	Lake E. & W. pf....3	2,400..D. Cop., w. i. 3⅞	3⅜ 3⅝ + ⅛
Am. Beet Sugar.....1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.2½	1,685..El Rayo 5	4¾ 5 ..
Am. Hide & L.....1	Nash., C. & St. L.1	2,350..Fur. Ck. Cop. 3⅜	2⅝ 2⅝ ..
Am. Hide & L. pf...3¼	Nat. Enamel.....2	1,650..Giroux Mine.. 8	7⅞ 7⅞ — ⅛
Am. Pn. Service....1¼	North American....2	9,800..Gold H. Cop. 2¾	2 2⅛ + ⅛
Am. Pn. S. pf.....10	Pittsburg Coal.....1¾	3,700..Granby C. M. 12	11⅞ 12 + ⅛
Am. Tobacco pf....1½	Pullman 2¾	62,000..Greene C. C.. 23½	24½ 24½ + ⅝
Atl. Coast Line....1½	Rock Island pf.....1	1,120..Greene C. G.. 2⅜	2⅜ 2⅜ + ⅛
Canada Southern....2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1	4,550..Greene G.-S.. 2¼	2 2¼ + ⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf....12	Tenn. Coal & I.....1¾	3,400..Guan. Con.... 5½	5¼ 5½ + ⅛
C., C. & St. L..1¼	Third Avenue 2	4,885..Micmac G. M.. 5¼	4⅞ 4⅞ ..
Col. & So. 2d pf....1	U. S. Express.....1	3,880..M. Co. of Am.1.25	1.24 1.25 + 3
Det. Un. Ry.....1	U. S. Realty.....3	3,885..Mitchell Min.. 4¾	4¼ 4¾ ..
Ev. & T. H. pf....2½	U. S. Red. & Ref...1¼	4,560..M.-S., new... 12½	11½ 12 ..
General Electric....1½	U. S. R. & R. pf...1½	4,100..Nevada Con.. 18⅝	17⅜ 18¼ ..
Ill. Central.....2	U. S. Rubber pf....2	3,500..N.-U. M. & S. 4½	3⅞ 3⅞ — ⅛
Inter-Met 1¼	Wheel. & L. Erie..2¼	1,800..Nev. M. & S. 2¼	2¼ 2⅜ + ⅛
Inter-Met. pf.....2	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf..1⅝	600..Penn. & C. C. 3¾	3¾ 3¾ ..
Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:		100..Prec. Met. Co 5¾	5¾ 5¾ — ⅛
Bonds Advanced.		1,800..Rich. Eureka. 7⅞	7⅞ 7⅞ ..
Am. Thread 4s.....1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.....4½	3,450..Tenn. Cop.... 47	46 46¾ + 6¼
Atl. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s.....1⅜	Mo. Pac. 4s.....1⅜	750..Tintic Min.... 6⅝	6¼ 6⅜ ..
Chi. & Alton 3½s...1	Mob. J. & K. C. 5s.1	7,700..Tonopah Ext. 5⅜	5¼ 5⅜ — ⅛
Erie 3d ext. 4½s...2	Penn. conv. 3½s....1½	170..Tonopah Min. 13½	13½ 13¾ — ⅛
Erie prior 4s.....1	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.1¼	650..Union Cop.... 1⅜	1⅜ 1⅜ + ⅛
Gal., H. & H. 5s...2	Tex. & Pac. 2d inc.1¼	6,500..United Cop... 63¾	62⅞ 63¾ — ¼
Bonds Declined.		50..Un. Cop. pf... 90	90 90 ..
B'way & 7th Av. 5s.1	L. & N., Pen. & Atl. 6s.....2¼	3,100..Un. Mine Cor. 60	56 57 — 3
B'klyn R. T. 4s.....1½	Mob. & Ohio, n. 6s..1	400..Utah Apex 6¼	5⅞ 6 — ⅛
Del. & Hud. conv. 4s.....1⅛	Mo. K. & T. of T. 2d 4s.....2	808..Utah Copper.. 27⅝	27 27¼ — ⅛
Det. City Gas 5s...1⅜	N. Y. Central 3½s..2½	BONDS.	
Det. & M. 4s.....3⅜	Or. & Cal. 5s.....3½	$191,000..Allis-Chal. 5s and int., w. i. 80⅝	80¼ 80¾ — ⅛
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s.1	Peoria & E. 4s.....1⅝	35,000..Am. Steel F. 6s, w. i.... 90	89 89½ + ⅛
Erie conv. 4s. 1st...1½	Seab. & Roa. 5s....2	27,000..Am. W. P. 5s 86	85 86 + 1
Int. Pump 6s.....1⅝	S. P. of N. M. 6s..1	3,000..Cent. Fy. 6s.. 80	80 80 + ⅛
Ky. Cent. 4s.....2	Tol. & O. C. gen. 5s.3	64,000..G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s..... 39½	38 39½ + 1½
Kings Co. El. 4s, stm.1½	Wab., Tol. & C. 4s..1½	66,000..Int. M. M. 4½s. 77⅛	76⅝ 77⅛ + ⅜
Long Island gen. 4s.....1	West. N. Y. & Penn. gen. 4s.....1	1,000..Int. Salt 5s.. 67	67 67 + 2
		15,000..Int. Silver 6s 91	91 91 ..
		25,000..N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s. h. d. 114s. 112⅜	112¼ 112⅜ + 1⅛
		1,000..Un. B. & P. 5s 97	97 97 ..
		5,000..Un. L. deb. 5s. 73¼	73¼ 73¼ — 6⅛
		21,000..West. El. 5s.. 97	96⅞ 97 + ⅛

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended Aug. 10, 1906	$16,677,037
Week ended Aug. 11, 1905	10,786,589
From Jan. 1, 1906	467,917,300
From Jan. 1, 1905	420,482,842
Exports of General Merchandise.	
Week ended Aug. 7, 1906	8,982,427
Week ended Aug. 8, 1905	7,659,223
From Jan. 1, 1906	368,231,108
From Jan. 1, 1905	313,309,356
Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Aug. 10, 1906	$105,131
Week ended Aug. 11, 1905	10,371
From Jan. 1, 1906	42,338,744
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,391,210
Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Aug. 10, 1906	$7,000
Week ended Aug. 11, 1905	7,000
From Jan. 1, 1906	6,610,354
From Jan. 1, 1905	$7,700,957
Net Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Aug. 10, 1906	158,131
Week ended Aug. 11, 1905	12,371
From Jan. 1, 1906	43,379,870
Net Exports of Gold.	
From Jan. 1, 1905	$31,309,777
Imports of Silver.	
Week ended Aug. 10, 1906	$12,814
Week ended Aug. 11, 1905	21,072
From Jan. 1, 1906	1,463,283
From Jan. 1, 1905	2,216,541
Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Aug. 10, 1906	$552,935
Week ended Aug. 11, 1905	571,038
From Jan. 1, 1906	23,693,925
From Jan. 1, 1905	19,720,906
Net Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Aug. 10, 1906	$540,121
Week ended Aug. 11, 1905	549,966
From Jan. 1, 1906	21,914,53
From Jan. 1, 1905	17,504,365
Total Imports of Specie.	
Week ended Aug. 10, 1906	$177,945
Week ended Aug. 11, 1905	40,443
From Jan. 1, 1906	50,802,027
From Jan. 1, 1905	8,607,751
Total Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Aug. 10, 1906	$559,935
Week ended Aug. 11, 1905	566,966
From Jan. 1, 1906	30,327,242
From Jan. 1, 1905	57,421,893
Total Net Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Aug. 10, 1906	$381,990
Week ended Aug. 11, 1905	516,523
From Jan. 1, 1905	48,814,142
Total Net Imports of Specie.	
From Jan. 1, 1906	$11,474,785

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

| | 1906. | 1905. | 1904. |
|

RECORD RAILROAD YEAR

Earnings Showed Remarkable Increase in Past 12 Months.

OUTLOOK CONTINUES BRIGHT

Promise of Bountiful Crops Appears to Assure Further Growth in Railroad Earnings.

It has long since become evident that the past year with the railroads of the country would go on record as one of extraordinary achievements in the way of earnings. The returns which have recently come to hand for the month of June round out the fiscal year and enable an estimate to be formed of the extent to which the past year excelled the year that preceded, itself a year of marked progress in the railroad earnings of the country. Without a single exception, at least among the more important systems, the past year shows increases in gross in many instances larger than the increase shown in 1905 over 1904. This is the more remarkable for the reason that 1904 was a year of temporary falling off in railroad earnings in many parts of the country. That the earnings of 1906 should exceed those of 1905, a year of plenty, by a larger sum than the earnings of that year exceeded those of 1904, a year of temporary setback, is indeed a most satisfactory showing. It indicates in a most striking manner the great impetus imparted to industrial development in this country during recent years.

As illustrating the course of railroad earnings during the past year, there are set forth below the gross and net earnings of a dozen or more railroads, including the most important of those that have already reported gross and net for the full year ended June 30 last:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
ATCHISON—			
Gross	78,044,347	68,375,537	68,171,200
Net	20,546,829	22,858,453	23,949,168
ATLANTIC COAST LINE—			
Gross	24,868,448	22,222,908	20,544,975
Net	7,976,249	8,083,185	7,717,882
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
Gross	77,892,056	67,689,997	65,071,061
Net	27,876,835	22,979,393	21,442,217
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Gross	61,669,756	50,481,882	46,469,132
Net	22,973,313	15,475,088	14,213,105
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Gross	24,602,988	20,724,370	19,297,525
Net	9,733,339	7,473,404	6,514,335
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Gross	6,439,309	6,013,215	5,725,483
Net	2,258,035	1,946,313	1,872,868
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Gross	51,636,405	49,508,650	46,831,136
Net	15,198,303	14,396,944	12,006,464
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Gross	7,265,057	7,090,888	6,652,484
Net	2,031,770	2,040,139	1,579,546
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Gross	28,487,765	24,089,280	22,809,991
Net	11,423,141	9,474,825	9,127,663
ROCK ISLAND—			
Gross	51,237,858	44,051,509	44,909,491
Net	14,538,900	11,383,310	11,737,029
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Gross	41,975,219	38,381,618	35,560,774
Net	13,634,838	12,216,064	11,409,829
ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN—			
Gross	8,989,560	8,360,226	7,649,486
Net	2,290,126	2,640,854	2,227,889
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Gross	53,641,439	48,135,108	45,147,482
Net	13,863,300	13,062,594	11,897,186

In every case there was an increase, and in most cases a very large increase, in gross over 1905. A large majority of these roads also showed large increases in net. The exceptions were the Atlantic Coast Line, the New York, Ontario & Western, and the St. Louis & Southwestern. The Ontario & Western's decreased net earnings appear directly attributable to the losses incurred during the coal strike, that road suffering proportionately more than any other of the coal roads during the suspension of work by the anthracite miners. The decrease in the net earnings of the other roads are probably the result of heavier charges for betterments.

The past year has afforded excellent opportunity to all the railroads of the country to better their property out of earnings. In many instances such a policy has been pursued for years, and some of the roads that have been the most lavish in their expenditures for improvements have increased the amounts of such appropriations during the past year. It has not been a good year for improvements financed by the issuance of new securities, but the roads that provide for their wants in the matter of betterments largely or wholly out of earnings have had nothing to complain of during the past twelve months.

Were proof needed of the fact that industries have been prosperous the country over, none better could be had than in the uniformity of railroad returns in the matter of increases in gross earnings. All sections of the country show large increases.

The question naturally presents itself at this season: Will the earnings of the railroads continue to increase as they have the past year? It would appear to be hoping almost for too much to look forward to increases in 1907 as large as those which are now being reported for the year 1906. Yet there is no indication of any falling off in the business of the railroads and at the present rate the returns for 1907 will greatly exceed those for the year just closed.

No one factor is of more importance to the railroads than the success of the crops, and the success of this year's crops now seems assured. The railroads, even those of the West and more particularly those traversing the great grain fields of the country, have long since ceased to be literally granger roads. They are still called so, but their traffic has become so diversified that many of the so-called granger roads now carry other commodities in vastly greater quantities than they do the products of the field. Nevertheless the crops are still the mainspring of railroad activity throughout a large part of the country, for bountiful crops mean to the railroads much more than the wheat and the corn and the oats that they carry to market. They mean all the return traffic that flows to prosperous farming districts. The importance therefore of the present favorable outlook for the crops can hardly be exaggerated as a factor in any discussion of the probable volume of railroad earnings during the present year.

BRAZIL'S NEW COFFEE LAWS.

Valorization Plan by Which the Government Hopes to Stiffen Prices.

Puzzlement over the exact meaning of the coffee valorization law of Brazil, which received the signature of the President of the republic last week after two years or more of discussion, has resulted in wide fluctuations in the local coffee market, which closed the week from 10 to 20 points lower after a big bulge on the receipt of the first news from Brazil. The fact seems to be that the primary markets which should naturally lead in an advancing tendency did not show the same bullish feeling on the accomplishment of the valorization plan which developed among the local traders.

The new Brazilian law is so wide in its scope and comprehends so many details of financial adjustment that the general opinion in the primary market seems to be that the actual effects will not be felt for some time to come. Otherwise the sharp advance which came in the local market on the first news would have been amply justified, traders say, because of the low state of coffee stocks abroad. The finally amended law, according to advices received here, provides for a gold currency to be used in the working of the valorization scheme as well as for the purchase of coffee by the Government at a fixed price. This currency will have as its basis a £15,000,000 loan, for which it is understood European underwriting has been secured, but it has not yet been determined whether the liability for this loan is to be assumed by the National Government or by the coffee-growing States under the leadership of the State of Sao Paulo. If the latter plan is finally adopted the other coffee-growing States, Rio Janeiro and Minas Geraes, will obligate themselves as equal beneficiaries to bear their proportion of the liability.

The plan involves, besides an artificial support of the price of coffee, an improvement or standardization of the Brazilian product by a discriminating tax on the exportation of coffee of inferior grades, and an eventual campaign of publicity and advertising which will open up new markets and increase consumption. The main feature of valorization itself will be the purchase during the first year of all the coffee offered at a minimum price of 8 to 9 milreis per bag of 60 kilos. This of course will compel foreign buyers to pay at least an equal amount. This price is to be raised gradually to a minimum of 40 milreis. The price will vary according to grade, and what is known in the American market as No. 7 is to be the standard. Grades superior to No. 7 will command a proportionately higher price. The Government's return for the artificial support of the market will be obtained through an export tax of about 3f. on all coffee exported, which will serve to defray interest on the loan and provide for an amortization fund.

A local coffee house has worked out the effect of the new law on coffee prices here as follows:

60f. per bag equals $11.55 to planter delivered at ports; duty, 11 per cent., equals $1.27 to Brazilian Government; 3f. surtax equals 58c. to sinking fund, &c.; bag and shipping expenses equal 8c. by exporter; freight, 35c. and 5 per cent., equals 37c. to steamship company. Total—$14.58. Equal to .1104c. per pound cost and freight New York, basis Rio No. 7s.

The laws already existent in Brazil preventing an extension of the coffee acreage, which have more than two years still to run, will be continued or succeeded by laws of similar purport.

Clearing House Comparisons.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 11, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906.	1905.	P. C.
New York	$1,332,080,181	$1,098,207,835	+21.3
Boston	104,146,177	104,964,085	— 0.8
Philadelphia	99,445,001	90,934,416	+ 9.4
Baltimore	20,417,096	17,565,612	+16.2
Chicago	156,358,961	151,407,845	+3.0
St. Louis	41,012,490	40,866,888	+ 0.3
New Orleans	11,385,544	11,516,327	— 1.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,603,863,943	$1,515,492,012	+19.0
Other cities, 5 days	356,279,481	302,478,624	+11.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,140,143,423	$1,817,965,636	+17.0
All cities, 1 day	422,694,367	415,895,050	+ 1.8
Total, all cities, for week	$2,562,837,810	$2,223,360,686	+14.8

The following comparison is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Au. 11	$2,562,837,810	$2,230,577,996	$1,748,203,924
Au. 4	2,305,945,868	2,525,073,496	1,790,698,982
Ju. 28	2,588,888,123	2,278,445,794	1,814,567,374
Jy. 21	2,664,202,588	2,372,437,320	2,112,229,707
Jy. 14	2,726,340,815	2,700,844,646	2,114,014,233
Jy. 7	2,691,094,895	2,661,618,490	1,838,904,818
Je. 30	2,706,346,500	2,239,627,464	1,827,383,624
Je. 23	2,736,546,963	2,371,128,190	1,760,169,127
Je. 16	2,170,661,966	2,425,269,273	1,782,467,624
Je. 9	2,425,452,771	2,416,333,353	1,695,187,833
My. 26	2,647,662,418	2,797,946,035	1,746,972,378
My. 19	2,917,570,346	2,732,230,785	2,007,470,504
My. 12	2,936,312,240	2,847,917,623	1,906,400,349
My. 5	2,700,942,469	3,272,746,449	2,141,161,453
Apr. 28	2,993,564,963	2,911,063,290	1,760,655,127
Apr. 21	3,164,514,560	2,988,980,422	1,612,368,338
Apr. 14	3,093,589,953	3,083,159,300	1,979,086,880
Apr. 7	2,882,902,102	3,046,510,080	2,002,117,230
Mr. 31	2,952,854,295	2,789,055,082	1,824,920,105
Mr. 24	2,858,854,084	2,704,506,033	1,903,717,060
Mr. 17	2,904,016,177	3,011,849,861	1,918,960,640
Mr. 10	2,893,843,746	2,837,033,299	1,737,775,490
Mr. 4	2,358,776,435	2,837,047,145	1,938,856,533
Feb. 24	2,520,027,579	2,566,317,634	1,807,793,258
Feb. 17	2,978,422,825	2,364,250,634	1,676,025,042
Feb. 10	3,134,020,060	2,671,889,484	1,817,417,219
Feb. 3	3,701,353,086	2,895,830,178	2,125,163,916
Jan. 27	3,568,669,284	2,477,478,024	2,081,457,768
Jan. 20	3,749,601,517	2,912,537,681	2,171,453,754
Jan. 13	3,764,170,824	2,750,648,917	2,227,900,021
Jan. 6	3,560,590,897	2,845,002,259	2,413,979,304
	1906.	1904.	1903.
Dec. 30	$3,049,270,653	$2,151,145,575	$1,946,677,375
Dec. 23	3,398,674,251	2,579,125,879	1,658,389,389
Dec. 16	3,421,982,195	2,910,220,438	2,073,300,131
Dec. 9	3,226,716,306	3,291,348,645	2,183,055,137
Dec. 2	2,907,495,097	3,367,851,911	2,232,906,168
Nov. 25	3,009,378,161	3,048,741,946	1,746,890,919
Nov. 18	3,009,903,341	3,231,578,528	2,067,083,510
Nov. 11	2,975,797,559	2,529,051,836	2,096,874,505
Nov. 4	3,138,418,690	2,946,352,965	1,977,906,929
Oct. 28	2,903,265,282	2,828,999,662	1,041,442,602
Oct. 21	2,826,809,221	2,839,384,747	2,015,359,540
Oct. 14	2,802,704,447	2,451,184,424	2,027,886,485
Oct. 7	3,197,064,620	2,643,741,946	1,971,167,677
Sep. 30	2,550,158,451	2,190,058,315	2,228,903,412
Sep. 23	2,550,517,066	2,081,356,028	1,861,588,947
Sep. 16	2,519,659,308	2,260,590,827	1,840,847,178
Sep. 9	2,241,541,789	1,716,104,850	1,448,786,241
Sep. 2	2,584,011,734	1,965,210,925	1,737,903,320
Au. 26	2,410,915,454	1,787,578,563	1,540,019,497
Au. 19	2,518,596,024	1,870,214,381	1,865,338,319
Au. 12	2,230,577,996	1,748,203,924	1,922,990,928

Largest clearings last year were $3,421,982,105 in the week ended Dec. 16, and the smallest, $2,230,577,996, in the week ended Aug. 12. Largest clearings on record were $3,764,170,859 in the week ended Jan. 1906, comparing with the previous high record of $3,680,967,393 for the week ended May 11, 1901.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 11	$1,638,231,289	$74,077,056
Aug. 4	1,899,579,938	85,333,260
July 28	1,588,067,735	65,806,423
July 21	1,320,415,222	70,222,215
July 14	1,674,316,415	68,042,520
*July 7	1,872,420,150	65,525,850
June 30	1,812,509,969	71,196,347
June 23	1,766,633,743	58,618,889
June 16	1,769,245,968	68,514,397
June 9	1,732,598,786	63,697,053
*June 2	1,981,988,923	71,650,627
May 26	1,665,866,119	66,566,858
May 19	1,928,702,798	72,049,382
May 12	1,943,995,859	64,581,756
May 5	2,590,218,493	93,894,441
April 28	1,966,875,614	64,860,263
April 21	2,126,247,271	85,775,195
April 14	2,044,654,940	74,974,230
April 7	2,225,525,028	84,059,674
March 31	1,702,120,411	78,019,181
March 24	1,631,933,690	66,249,448
March 17	1,866,688,630	65,492,300
March 10	1,840,536,806	69,230,168
March 3	2,206,686,226	91,822,907
*Feb. 24	1,836,357,652	84,971,230
*Feb. 17	1,950,536,210	85,841,229
Feb. 10	2,064,910,473	78,788,493
Feb. 3	2,613,601,157	102,857,296
Jan. 27	2,484,544,643	87,806,626
Jan. 20	2,633,584,228	85,955,322
Jan. 13	2,594,337,302	84,108,978
*Jan. 6	2,332,770,430	76,991,771
*Dec. 30	2,103,036,559	74,598,407
Dec. 23	2,253,003,471	69,728,956
Dec. 16	2,293,928,625	65,023,009
Dec. 9	2,105,535,046	76,907,024
*Dec. 2	1,954,195,939	77,162,872
Nov. 25	2,029,767,561	65,461,718
Nov. 18	2,151,172,636	72,421,578
Nov. 11	1,903,212,153	74,643,361
Nov. 4	2,011,497,014	80,852,123
Oct. 28	1,872,184,105	70,325,093
Oct. 21	1,771,998,977	71,877,798
Oct. 14	1,747,532,391	69,498,775
Oct. 7	2,049,158,442	114,126,970
Sept. 30	1,633,904,695	84,620,115
Sept. 23	1,566,273,051	68,274,186
Sept. 16	1,555,951,288	60,830,351
*Sept. 9	1,413,186,722	58,238,953
Sept. 2	1,680,177,458	77,330,582
Aug. 26	1,574,201,966	70,697,826
Aug. 19	1,631,644,744	70,342,612
Aug. 12	1,365,940,678	59,899,191

*Five days.

Largest daily exchanges on record at the New York Clearing House, $686,834,891, on Jan. 3, 1906, comparing with $598,537,409, the previous high record, made on May 10, 1901. Largest daily exchanges in 1905, $591,624,045, on May 2; in 1904, $493,400,787, on Dec. 2; in 1903, $500,430,954, on Jan. 2. The largest weekly New York clearings in 1905 were $2,347,246,026, in the week of March 4; in 1904, $2,259,046,043 in the week of Dec. 3. The largest weekly clearings on record were those of the week of May 11, 1901, when the total was $2,833,065,385. The heaviest monthly clearings last year were those for November, $8,542,670,211, comparing with in the high record of $9,325,432,425, in May, 1901. The smallest daily clearings last year were on April 22, $123,636,237, and in 1904, $102,875,701, on April 11. The smallest weekly clearings in 1905 were $1,365,940,678, in the week of Aug. 12, and in 1904, $891,349,718, in the week of Feb. 27. The smallest monthly clearings in 1905 were those of June, $8,735,310,119, comparing with $4,429,805,002, the lowest total of 1904, made in February.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 11, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
America	1,500,000	11	S	July 2, 06	515	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 06	249	257
Astor National.	350,000	6½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	700	750
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough.	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National.	1,000,000	10	S	July 2, 06	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	..	300
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 2, 06	4100	4200
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 2, 06	140	150
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 06	265	275
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	250	..
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 2, 06	650	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 2, 06	400	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	180	183
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	170
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 06	350	355
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 2, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National.	250,000	6	S	July 2, 06	340	..
First National.	10,000,000	6¼	Q	July 2, 06	685	710
Fourteenth St.	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	212	220
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 05	375	400
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 06	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 2, 06	410	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	200	..
Hamilton	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	225	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	490	510
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 2, 06	360	380
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Jefferson	500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	205	225
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	520
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	1400	1600
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 2, 06	290	310
Mar.-& Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	235	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	255	265
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	5	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	155	160
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	8	S	June, 1906	385	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 06	235	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	200	215
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	260	280
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	200	225
N. Y., (N.B.A.).	2,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	300	315
N.Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 06	200	205
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	8½	S	Apr 16, 06	170	180
N't & Day B'k.	200,000	..	..	.....	500	520
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 06	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 06	240	250
Park National.	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	480	490
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 06	300	325
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	.....	190	200
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 2, 06	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	360	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	100,000	50	S	July 2, 06	2000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	225	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Aug, 1906	100	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	109	114
U. S. Exchange.	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights.	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 2, 06	400	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 06	180	190
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 06	480	500
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	2½	Q	May 15, 06	390	405
Bowling Green.	1,000,000	10	S	July 15, 06	430	465
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	May 5, 06	160	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	400	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 06	2050	2140
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	380	400
Columbia Trust.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	250	270
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	..	83
Empire	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	310	315
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 06	..	500
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 06	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue.	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	..	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	265	..
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	July 2, 06	325	350
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 06	..	350
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	230	240
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	340	..
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Kings County.	500,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker.	1,000,000	20	S	July 2, 06	1200	..
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2	Q	July, 1906	185	190
Law.T.In. & Tr.	4,000,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 06	290	300
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Long Island.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1903	295	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	16	S	July 1, 06	475	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30, 06	..	350
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	..	500
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	98	105
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	..	800
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 06	260	270
National Surety	500,000	5	S	July, 1903	135	150
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun, 1906	975	1010
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 06	190	200
New York	3,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	710	725
People's Trust.	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	335	350
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 06	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Jun 30, 06	590	610
Title Insurance.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 2, 06	180	185
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30, 06	740	755
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	July, 1906	1375	1400
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	S	Mar 30, 06	440	460
United States.	2,000,000	125	S	July 2, 06	1325	1360
Van Norden.	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	..	325
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	400	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 2, 03	220	..
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Jun, 1906	250	265
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1½	Q	Aug 1, 06	114	116
Do preferred.	9,398,900	1½	Q	Aug 1, 06	98	100
Bay State.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948.	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	96	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar. 1906	100	105
Bn. Un. G. conv. 6s	3,000,000	3	S	Mar. 1906	125	135
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
††Do 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	70	71
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	1½	S	July, 1906	100	102
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1906	95	98
††Con. G. of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1906	92	95
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	..	..	.....	55	65
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1906	88	92
Do p.l.6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	103
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July 2, 06	38	46
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1906	102	105
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	May, 1906	106	100
Do 1st 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	July 3, 00	70	78
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1906	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	35
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	45	50
††Logansport & W.V. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	..
Do 1st 5s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	..	S	July, 1906	190	220
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1906	100	101½
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	103	106
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	102	105
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1906	100	102
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	..	July, 1905	95	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	July, 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	88	90
So. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	118	123
Do 1st 5s	10,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	100	101½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	108
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1906	102	105
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth.	$500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	150	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	July, 1906	1200	1500
Empire City	200,000	8	S	July 5, 06	..	120
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	8	S	July 5, 06	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,506,000	15	S	July 5, 06	480	510
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 5, 06	330	400
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	..	150
Home	3,000,000	10	S	July 10, 06	480	495
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	125	200
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	..	40
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	250	300
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5

SALES OF STOCK FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 11, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 3,789,590 SHARES.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 11. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 11. First	High	Low	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 11, '06.
249	245	250 Mar. 5.	245 May 15.	255	..	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '06.	4	SA	255	256	255	255	..	20
24½	13	27⅝ Jan. 24.	16 July 3.	16½	18	+ ⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	..	..	..	18	18¼	17½	17⅝	17	800
68	46½	67 Jan. 4.	43 July 17.	45	49	+ 2½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	46¼	47	46	46½	59	800
111⅜	70	118¼ Feb. 13.	92⅝ July 13.	102⅜	102½	+ ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	158,287,900	May 28, '06.	1¼	Q	102½	104½	100⅝	102⅝	83¾	306,700
29¾	20	34⅛ Jan. 27.	20 July 3.	23¾	24¾	+ 2½	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,800	..	..	..	23½	25½	23¾	24	23½	300
36½	23	35 Jan. 6.	20½ May 2.	23¼	23	+ 1½	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	..	..	..	24⅛	24⅞	23	23½	23½	500
43⅝	31	47½ Jan. 24.	32⅜ July 13.	38½	38¾	+ ⅞	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	38¾	39½	37¼	38½	38¼	6,800
104½	91¼	105 Jan. 24.	98½ July 13.	100½	101	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 2, '06.	¾	Q	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	99¼	1,400
175	175	190 Jan. 4.	*170 Aug. 6.	170	190	..	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '06.	5	SA	170	170	170	170	..	33
40⅜	27⅜	44¼ Jan. 11.	28 May 2.	31	32	− ¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	32⅜	33	30¼	31½	29½	4,500
97	89¼	94⅞ Jan. 24.	90½ June 30.	91¼	93½	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '06.	3	SA	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	95	25
246	210	249½ Jan. 26.	215 Apr. 16.	240	245	+21	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 2, '06.	4	SA	235	248	235	246	235	955
11⅝	6	10⅛ Jan. 29.	6 June 13.	6¼	7	− 1	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	..	..	..	7⅛	7⅛	6½	6½	7	400
55½	29½	33 Jan. 25.	27 June 26.	28½	30	− 3¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	31	31	28½	28½	33¾	2,000
36	24¾	72 Aug. 10.	35¼ Jan. 2.	71	71¾	+ 4	American Ice Securities Co.	100	18,917,800	..	..	..	67¾	72	67½	71⅞	29¾	20,750
76¾	33	78½ Jan. 3.	53⅜ May 2.	68⅝	69⅛	..	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	..	..	..	69½	71	68	69	49⅝	14,400
122⅝	108¾	120¾ Jan. 16.	110¼ May 2.	113	114	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '06.	1¾	Q	113½	113⅞	113¼	113⅞	111¾	500
170⅜	7⅝	174 Jan. 18.	138½ May 2.	152¼	152⅝	+ 1	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	151½	154⅞	151	152⅝	129½	76,900
137	111¼	130 Jan. 12.	114 June 28.	116½	117	..	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	116⅝	117⅛	116⅜	116⅝	121½	800
18⅜	6½	15¼ Jan. 27.	10 Apr. 30.	10½	11	− ¾	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,700,000	..	..	..	11¼	11¾	11	11	9¼	2,486
67½	35½	53¾ Jan. 17.	40 May 2.	44	46	+ ¾	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,700,000	..	..	..	45½	46	44½	46	40	558
154⅝	130	157 Jan. 8.	127¼ May 2.	136½	136¾	− ¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	137	138⅝	135	136½	144½	22,400
141	133	140 Jan. 19.	132¾ Apr. 30.	133	138	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	133	133	133	133	141	8
..	..	54⅝ Apr. 26.	28⅝ Aug. 6.	20	35	− 1¼	American Pneumatic Service	50	8,290,700	..	..	..	30	30	28¾	28¾	..	400
..	..	88½ Apr. 14.	60 Aug. 7.	50	65	−10	American Pneumatic Service pf.	50	5,000,000	June 15, '06.	1½	Q	62	62	60	60	..	300
109⅜	91⅞	109 Jan. 22.	96 July 8.	100	101	− 1⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf new	100	78,689,100	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	101½	101½	99⅜	100	99	1,500
47⅛	20⅜	48 Jan. 6.	32 June 30.	36⅜	37	+ 1	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	..	..	..	37⅜	38	35⅞	37	37	7,590
108½	93¼	110⅝ Jan. 24.	101 July 13.	103	104	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,398,900	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	103⅝	103½	103	103¼	102⅜	510
295	100½	300 Feb. 13.	223½ May 4.	254½	255	..	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jul 18, '06.	$1.37½	Q	256	259½	251	255	116	63,500
93⅝	77⅞	96⅜ Jan. 13.	85⅝ May 2.	94⅛	94¼	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '06.	2	SA	92¾	94⅜	92¼	94¼	89⅜	54,150
105⅝	99	106 Jan. 8.	98½ July 5.	100¼	100½	− ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '06.	2½	SA	100⅜	101	100¼	100¼	103½	660
170	120	167¾ Jan. 20.	131⅛ July 3.	142	144	− 1½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	July 10, '06.	3	SA	143½	144	141½	142	167½	2,200
117	100½	121½ Aug. 7.	105⅜ May 2.	120⅝	120⅞	+ 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	134,580,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2½	SA	119⅞	121¼	119⅜	120⅝	115⅞	82,400
100	85¾	99½ Jan. 5.	92 June 27.	92	98	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	100	300
..	..	25¾ June 29.	21⅜ Aug. 10.	21	24	− ½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	..	..	..	22	22¼	21⅜	22¼	..	300
..	..	*110 Aug. 10.	*110 Aug. 10.	110	..	..	Boston Air Line pf.	100	1,426,000	Apr. 2, '06.	2	SA	110	110	110	110	..	10
91⅛	56⅞	94⅛ Jan. 26.	71 July 12.	78	78¼	− ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	..	..	..	79¼	81	77	78	89½	88,029
74⅛	67	70⅝ Jan. 8.	65⅛ June 30.	68	69	− 2⅝	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1¼	SA	66½	68¼	66	66	73½	200
177½	130⅝	177⅝ Jan. 19.	155⅜ May 2.	167½	167⅝	+ 2¾	Canadian Pacific.	100	101,400,000	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	165½	168⅝	165½	167½	158½	24,000
..	..	163½ Aug. 9.	153¾ July 3.	..	..	+ 2½	Canadian Pac. ctf., 2d in. pd.	..	..	..	..	..	163½	163½	163½	163½	..	100
47¾	40	49½ Jan. 24.	34½ July 3.	38⅛	39	− ⅜	Central Leather Co.	100	38,110,900	..	..	..	38¾	39⅞	38½	38½	42⅜	2,620
105⅞	102½	107¼ Jan. 24.	100 July 3.	101½	102	− ¼	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,583,900	July 2, '05.	1¾	Q	102	102	101½	101½	104⅛	1,260
60½	45⅞	62¼ Jan. 23.	53⅜ May 2.	60⅝	61	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,783,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	59¼	61½	59¼	61	56½	22,200
26¼	17½	23⅝ Jan. 20.	16 June 28.	18⅞	18⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	..	..	..	18⅞	19	18¼	18⅝	21⅜	5,400
78¾	60	80 Jan. 31.	72½ July 13.	75	77	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '06.	2½	SA	76⅝	78⅞	76⅞	76⅞	71	100
37¼	31	39⅝ Jan. 22.	25 Jan. 21.	27⅜	28	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	22,771,200	..	..	..	27	28⅜	27	27⅞	33⅜	4,200
187½	168¾	193 Jan. 22.	185½ May 2.	186⅝	186½	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 10, '06.	1¼	SA	187	189½	184⅝	185½	184½	149,600
199½	182½	201 Aug. 7.	177½ May 2.	197	199	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	69,654,400	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	198	201	198	198	191¼	5,770
249	190⅞	240 Jan. 15.	192 Apr. 27.	208¼	209	+ 5½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	75,174,100	July 2, '06.	3½	SA	204½	208½	202	208½	222½	16,250
265¼	234	270 Mar. 30.	225 Aug. 9.	230	240	−12	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	July 2, '06.	2	Q	230	230	225	225	245	420
225	150	198 Jan. 15.	168 June 28.	176	180	+ 9	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	†21,403,200	Feb. 20, '06.	3½	SA	177⅞	178	177½	178	198	600
230	195	202 Jan. 15.	176 June 28.	180	188	..	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	†11,646,800	Feb. 20, '06.	3½	SA	180	180	180	180	200	10
13¾	6	13¾ Feb. 20.	3½ May 21.	..	..	− ¾	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	5	5	4¼	4¼	9	500
54	30⅝	47½ Mar. 12.	11½ July 12.	..	..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	15	16	15	15	15	3,000
111	90	109¾ Jan. 15.	90¼ May 2.	91	93	− 1½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	35,397,600	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	94⅞	94⅞	92⅜	92⅜	102	500
59	38	53⅜ Jan. 26.	40½ May 2.	53½	53⅝	+ 1¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,133,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅝	..	52½	55⅞	52⅛	53½	45⅝	61,700
30¼	22¼	38⅞ Aug. 7.	29½ Jan. 4.	37½	37⅜	− ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	..	..	..	38	38⅞	37	37⅝	28	10,850
69⅞	52	73⅛ Feb. 20.	66½ Apr. 30.	70½	71½	− ⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 2, '06.	2	SA	71¼	71⅞	71	71	62	1,200
55	32½	56⅝ Jan. 12.	43 May 2.	51½	53	− 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	53½	53⅞	52⅝	52⅞	40	500
20	11⅜	26⅜ Feb. 1.	17 May 2.	18½	19½	− ¾	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,800	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	19¾	19¾	18½	18½	13⅜	1,910
214	175	181¾ Jan. 23.	130⅜ Apr. 27.	139¾	140	+ 2½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '06.	1	Q	137⅞	140¼	135	140	190	15,600
22⅝	8¾	28 Apr. 4.	18¼ July 13.	19⅜	20	+ ½	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	48,917,500	..	..	..	19¾	20½	19¾	19¾	..	1,250
240⅝	178½	231 June 12.	189 May 2.	220	222	+ 2	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,955,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	222½	222⅝	220	220	217½	1,160
45⅝	27¼	51⅞ Jan. 26.	36⅜ May 2.	43¾	44	− ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000	..	..	..	44½	44⅝	42	43¾	32½	6,400
91½	63¾	91½ Jan. 22.	83½ July 3.	85	85½	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†45,705,700	July 16, '06.	2½	SA	86⅛	86½	86⅛	86½	87½	100
96⅞	76⅛	102 Feb. 3.	90¼ July 16.	92	96	− 1	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1¼	Q	95	95	94	94	92⅜	500
54⅝	34⅞	65⅝ May 9.	51 Jan. 30.	60	60¾	+ ¾	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,435,700	July 27, '06.	1	Q	60	61	59¼	60	42⅞	5,320
22⅜	11⅝	22⅞ Jan. 11.	10 July 13.	18¼	18⅞	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	18¼	18⅞	18	18½	16⅜	900
46¾	21	45 Jan. 11.	32 Apr. 28.	34	39	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	35½	100
52⅜	37½	50⅞ Jan. 16.	38⅛ May 2.	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅝	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	..	..	..	42⅞	44⅜	42¼	43¼	42⅜	55,300
85⅛	74⅞	83 Jan. 15.	75 May 2.	79	79½	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 29, '06.	2	SA	79½	79½	79½	79½	85	1,395
78⅜	55½	76⅜ Jan. 16.	62¼ Apr. 27.	69	70	− ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '06.	2	..	70	70⅜	69¾	70	75¼	800
96	85	94 Aug. 2.	80 July 13.	90	95	− 2½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2½	SA	90	91½	90	91½	96	500
110½	75	112⅞ Jan. 22.	91 July 3.	95½	96	− ¾	**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	96¼	97	96	96	94	1,400
192	169	181¼ Jan. 9.	160¼ May 2.	165¼	167	− 1½	**General Electric Co.**	100	54,306,200	July 16, '06.	2	Q	167¾	167¾	167	167	184	800
..	..	*110 Aug. 8.	*110 Aug. 8.	..	..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	50	5,000,000	July 2, '06.	1½	..	110	110	110	110	..	10
335	236	348 Feb. 9.	275 May 2.	295	298½	+ 2	Great Northern pf.	100	149,548,400	Aug. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	295	301	295	296	306¾	14,800
38½	15	52 Aug. 11.	33⅛ Jan. 19.	52	52½	+ 3¼	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	..	..	..	48	52	48	52	24¾	1,420
80	50	97⅝ May 8.	79 Jan. 3.	89⅞	90	+ 1½	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 9, '06.	1	..	87	90	87	90	72	650
97¼	90	99⅝ June 1.	93 May 2.	96¼	97	..	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 16, '06.	2	SA	98	98	97	97	93	600
153	152¾	184½ June 7.	164 May 2.	175	176	− 2	**Illinois Central.**	100	†35,040,000	Mar. 1, '06.	3½	SA	177	177¼	175½	175½	179	920
..	..	55⅝ May 10.	38⅜ June 27.	35	35¼	− 1⅝	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	92,360,100	..	..	..	37	37½	34	35¼	..	11,900
..	..	87¾ May 10.	70⅝ July 3.	76	77	− 2	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,284,600	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	77⅛	77½	75⅝	75½	..	5,910
25½	18⅛	26½ Jan. 15.	17 July 2.	19½	19¾	− ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	..	..	..	19¼	20¼	19	19½	21½	5,400
88¾	76	90 Jan. 12.	82½ Mar. 15.	83¾	86	+ 2	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	84½	87	84½	86⅜	80	2,100
100	48	85 Jan. 29.	48 June 30.	48	60	..	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	50½	53	50½	51	..	300
40⅝	26	60 May 8.	27 Jan. 2.	44½	45¼	− ¾	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	46¾	46½	45¼	45¾	..	400
88⅝	78½	92 May 14.	74 Jan. 11.	84½	85½	− ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1½	Q	84¼	85	84	85	82¼	600
32	24	34⅜ Jan. 12.	24 June 28.	26½	27½	− ½	Iowa Central.	100	13,522,900	..	..	..	26¾	27¼	26¾	27	28¾	900
61	50	63¾ Jan. 13.	48 July 17.	51	51½	− ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	May 1, '00.	1½	..	51	52	51	51¼	58½	1,300
55⅜	28¼	76 June 8.	52 Mar. 7.	70	74	− 2¼	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	†9,000,000	..	..	..	70	70	70	70	33	100
36½	22⅜	37⅜ Jan. 5.	22⅞ July 3.	27	28¼	+ 3	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	27	28¼	26¼	28¾	27⅛	3,000
70	52	71 Jan. 5.	49 July 12.	56	57	+ ⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	55½	58	55½	56	50	8,300
63	10	68 Jan. 15.	54⅞ July 6.	59⅜	60¼	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	60⅞	60½	59½	60⅛	33¼	2,100
105	91	92 Feb. 3.	83 Aug. 7.	90	90	− 3	**Lake Erie & Western pf.**	100	11,840,000	..	..	SA	83	83	83	83	96	125
78¼	50½	81⅜ Jan. 16.	67 June 26.	68	70	+ 1½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., '96.	1	..	68½	69¼	68¼	68¼	..	500
157⅞	134½	156½ Jan. 19.	136¼ May 2.	144¼	144½	..	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '06.	3	SA	145½	147	143½	144¼	150¼	19,950
133	114	127 Jan. 16.	103 July 12.	106	108	− ½	**Metropolitan Street Railway.**	100	9,650,700	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	108	108	108	108	127⅜	200
26	15⅝	26⅞ Jan. 19.	18⅝ May 2.	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	59,126,100	..	..	..	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	22⅞	2,400
155	140	200 July 17.	140 Mar. 19.	185	200	..	Michigan Central.	100	†18,738,000	July 23, '06.	2	SA	183	183	183	183	140	10
..	..	*50 July 12.	*50 July 12.	50	52	..	Michigan State Tel.	100	3,500,000	..	..	..	50	50	50	50	..	10
84¼	56⅜	84¼ Jan. 11.	68 Aug. 8.	64	67	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	64½	65	64	64½	67	800
145	89¼	164 Mar. 24.	141½ Jan. 4.	151½	152½	− 2¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,600,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2	SA	150½	151¼	151½	151¼	139½	100
178	148	188¾ Jan. 11.	163¼ Apr. 30.	171	173¾	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	3½	SA	173½	173¾	173½	173¾	166½	200
39½	24	40⅝ Jan. 12.	29 May 2.	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	..	..	..	33¾	34⅞	33⅝	34¼	31½	5,200
73	56¼	74⅜ Jan. 18.	64¼ Apr. 27.	68½	69¼	− ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	69	69½	68	68	67⅝	1,400
130⅞	94½	106⅜ Jan. 20.	85½ May 2.	94½	95	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	July 20, '06.	2½	SA	94	95¾	93⅝	93	101⅜	16,600
158	137	149½ Jan. 12.	133 May 3.	141	143	− 1	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	140	142	140	142	152	300
62¼	52	71½ Feb. 6.	62 May 2.	67½	68¼	− ¼	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 14, '06.	1	Q	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	57½	100
17½	11	18¼ Jan. 15.	12 May 2.	14¾	15	− 2	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	½	..	16⅝	16⅝	14½	15	12	2,000
89⅞	24½	85⅜ Jan. 19.	66 May 2.	79	80	+ ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	20,713,600	July 2, '06.	1	Q	80½	81	78	79⅝	48¼	8,100
111¾	97⅝	106¼ Jan. 19.	100¼ June 7.	102	102⅜	+ ⅜	National Lead Co. pf.	100	20,750,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	102½	102⅝	101⅞	102¼	103	1,925
45	33⅜	41 Mar. 14.	36 Apr. 27.	39⅝	40	+ 1	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	23,332,900	Aug. 10, '06.	1	..	39	39¾	39	39½	39¾	900
..	..	83 Aug. 4.	81 June 15.	83	87	− ⅝	New Orleans Ry. & Light pf.	100	10,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¼	Q	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	..	800
155⅜	140	163⅜ Jan. 5.	133 July 12.	142	145	+ ½	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 18, '06.	2	Q	143⅝	143½	143⅜	143½	154	200
167⅛	136¾	156¼ Jan. 8.	127⅜ July 2.	139⅝	140½	+ ¼	New York Central.	100	149,200,100	July 16, '06.	1¼	Q	140½	142⅝	138	140	153⅞	42,810
76¼	42	73¼ Apr. 17.	59 Mar. 5.	68	68½	+ 1½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000	..	..	..	68	69	67	68½	53¾	3,800
95⅞	74	91⅜ Jan. 9.	80 May 3.	88	90	+ ½	New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2	A	89¾	90	89¾	90	83	500
215⅝	192	204½ Jan. 19.	190 July 10.	193½	197	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	93,537,100	June 30, '06.	2	Q	194	196	194	196	208	105
64	40⅝	57½ Jan. 27.	43¾ May 2.	47½	47⅝	+ 1⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	June 30, '06.	2	Q	47½	48¼	47	47⅝	55¾	6,800
88⅛	76	93½ Feb. 1.	84 Feb. 28.	92½	92⅝	+ 2⅝	Norfolk & Western.	100	†66,000,000	June 15, '06.	2	SA	90½	92¼	90½	92½	86½	35,410
107	95⅝	107 Jan. 12.	91½ July 14.	94½	95	− 2	North American.	100	29,773,700	June 1, '06.	1¼	Q	94	94½	93½	94	102⅝	800
216½	165	232½ Feb. 14.	179¼ May 2.	205¼	206	+ ½	Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	205	207	204	205¼	211	28,400
6	1	4 Jan. 11.	2 May 1.	3	3¼	..	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	..	3	3	3	3	..	100
109¼	78¼	142 June 5.	103⅜ Jan. 5.	128	131	..	**Pacific Coast.**	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1½	Q	131	131	131	131	95	100
63⅝	33	51½ Jan. 19.	28¾ June 29.	..	..	..	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	35⅜	36	35¾	36	42⅜	300
148	131½	147½ Jan. 23.	122½ July 2.	135⅝	135⅞	+ 4½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	305,945,500	May 31, '06.	3	SA	131½	136¾	131¼	135⅝	144⅜	540,250
115½	97¼	103 Jan. 2.	88 July 13.	91	93	− ¼	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,968,700	May 25, '06.	1¼	Q	91¼	91½	91	91	103½	300
48¾	27	46⅛ Jan. 16.	33 Apr. 23.	42	44	+ ½	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	43	43	43	43	44½	600
87⅞	70	87 Jan. 24.	75⅜ May 2.	81½	84	+ 2½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,780,800	Feb. 15, '06.	1½	SA	82	82	81½	81½	80	500
21	12½	17⅝ Mar. 31.	13¼ May 2.	14	15½	− 1½	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	29,045,400	..	..	..	15	15¼	15	15¼	14⅜	300
80¼	49½	62½ Jan. 19.	50 July 3.	50	54	+ ½	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	30,217,700	Apr. 25, '05.	1⅝	..

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ALTERS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** LEXINGTON TO 3rd AVE-59th TO 60th ST.

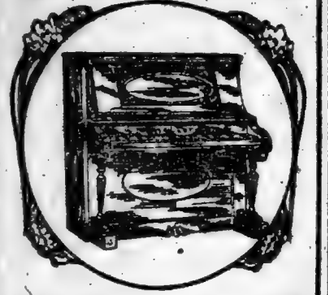

$375 Pianos for $195

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For One Week More.

The Club Sale of the Walters Royal Piano Has Been a Great Success.

THE 500 ROYAL CLUB NO. 1

has been oversubscribed. Many living at a distance were prevented from calling to join the club on account of the extreme hot weather; we have received hundreds of letters asking us to continue the sale for another week.

We have made arrangements with the Walters Piano Company to supply us with 500 more celebrated Walters Royal Pianos for the Walters Royal Piano Club No. 2, which will continue for one week only.

Sale will positively end Saturday evening, August 18; therefore we advise you to join the club at once.

Greatest Sale of World Renowned

$375 Walters Royal Pianos

including stool and cover, for **$195**

on the very easy payment terms of

$5 Down and $1 a Week

which is about

Half Real Value!

Walters Royal Pianos are built to last a lifetime by the Walters Piano Co., of New York.

Pianos which do not compare with the Walters Royal are offered by others at $350 to $450, so we are offering you a saving of from

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"Walters Pianos are a class by themselves."

"Walters Pianos will satisfy the most critical musician."

"Walters Pianos are creations in piano construction."

"Walters Pianos are really masterpieces."

"Walters Pianos are perfection in tone and singing qualities."

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Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FOREST, JOSEPHINE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE L. DE FOREST, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Ormiston & McCormack, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of February, 1907.—Dated New York, August 11, 1906. WILLIAM LAIMBEER, SHEPPHERD K. DE FOREST, Executors. ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Executors, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HOLT, MARGARET C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET C. HOLT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, his attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1906. CHARLES L. HOLT, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

46TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and hall rooms; good table; off Broadway; Subway.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 128 WEST.—Spacious room; smaller room; delicious Southern cooking; table guests accommodated; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, with board; all conveniences.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well-furnished hall room; select home; parlor, dining room; references exchanged.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431. (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

East Side.

1.—26TH, 15 EAST, (Facing Madison Square Park.)—Elegant rooms; table and service none better; transients; table guests accommodated; electric; telephone.

9TH ST., 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High class; excellent cuisine; moderate prices; permanent arrangements made.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, (Near Union Square.)—Very desirable rooms, with board; all conveniences.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Attractive rooms; private baths; references exchanged.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights, overlooking Wall St.—10 minutes' walk to Broadway; neighborhood, house, table high class. Tel. 906 Main.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

1.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; telephones; Summer rates; men preferred.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; moderate price; board optional; private house.

71ST ST., 46 WEST.—Medium-sized pleasant front room; also single room; gentlemen; references.

84TH ST., 308 WEST.—Furnished room, parlor floor; private bath; choice location; Subway; gentlemen.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; southern exposure; near park.

East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with modern conveniences; permanently or transiently; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Cool rooms; corner house; Summer rates; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, clean, cool rooms; newly furnished; running water, bath; price moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Central Park West, in a private family, with or without board, owning their own house, a room for young gentleman of refinement. Address R., Box 354 Times, Times Square.

Wanted—A comfortable, small room for a gentleman, with a closet or wardrobe; single bed, with use of a bathroom; on 58th St. preferred, west of Broadway; references exchanged. M. K., 322 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—By physician, in private American family, a small, clean room, with use of bath; moderate rate; breakfast optional. Address Willis, Room 6A, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographers; experienced and beginners for permanent and temporary positions; good salaries; call at once. Gahagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

WANTED—First-class salesman for Eastern territory who has handled a line of popular priced silk waists; only such with good experience should apply to the Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 West Houston St.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,306 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Assistants in the line of real estate; outside work; our men making $15 and $20 weekly. Quick Transit Realty Co., Room 214, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

WANTED—Stock clerk, young man used to detail and to work; state reference and experience. South Brooklyn Factory, 167 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Cloak salesman for city and N. Y. State; one with reference required. K., Box 184 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 328 Times, Times Sq.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment, sleep in or out; references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Telephone 4786 Columbus.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Infant; best references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

NURSE.—German; $14; American girl; $14. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good beginner; neat, painstaking, conscientious; moderate salary. Desirable, 163 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, accustomed to all kinds stenographic work; references; $18. Miss S., Box 122 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable; best reference; $15. Adaptability, 144 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—Neat; tidy; wages $16; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—German; neat; tidy; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 4 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McCLENAHAN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McCLENAHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1906. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Executor. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LOGAN, WALTER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER S. LOGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1906. HOLLISTER LOGAN, MYRA B. MARTIN, Executors. LOGAN, DEMOND, HANFORD & READ, Attorneys for Executors, 27 William St., City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

HALIFAX: ENGLAND'S AMERICAN STRONGHOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA LAND OF EVANGELINE

via the

SHORT SEA TRIP

ON THE

Dominion Atlantic Railway Co.'s

SUPERB EXPRESS STEAMSHIP

PRINCE ARTHUR

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY.

For rates, sailings, tickets, illustrated literature, apply to

MUNSON S. S. LINE, Gen. Agts., 82 Beaver St., New York

THOMAS COOK & SON, 245, 1,200 Broadway and 649 Madison Avenue.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square West; or any Tourist Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

Daylight Trips so Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Steamer lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; for New London, connecting there for Norwich, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 79, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night, Sundays Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St. 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 462, New York.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 9:20, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany," Pier, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St. 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,

72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY, EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall, Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION

Elka Park, Greene Co., N. Y.

A select family resort in the Catskill Mountains, located in park of 400 acres. Appointments unsurpassed. Folder. Open until Sept. 15th. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y.

O'Hara House, Catskill Mountains.—Send for booklets, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. B. O'Hara's Son, Manager.

Saratoga Springs.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall, Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,

Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.

30 minutes from Grand Central.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL STICKNEY second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates, $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

Sea Bright.

THE OCTAGON,

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J., 25 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19. BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager, Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,

EDGEWOOD PARK,

GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN. Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 180 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.

D. P. SIMPSON, Manager,
Asst. Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD

FITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $30 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall, Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Winter cruise to West Indies by the Royal Mail steamers.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Strs. Priscilla and Providence (new.) Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only, 4:00 P. M. Strs. Pilgrim and Chester W. Chapin. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M. Suns, 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns, due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R. ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops ft. E. 22d St. 20 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 248 Columbus Ave., 505 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 300 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)		8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier		8:40 "
" West 42d St.		9:00 "
" West 129th St.		9:30 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts., resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts

USE THE

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9.00, 9.35, 10.40 a. m., 12.30, 1.35, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.35 a. m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.05, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 9.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 43, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.

SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.

$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.

$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 28, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, foot 24th St., 5:20 P. M. Phone 3100 Orchard. Orchestra. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, best and R.R., $2.20.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R. leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Hensons, Coxsackie, Catskill. Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE,

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 8:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:30 P. M. Saturdays)—‡SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only 2:30 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 26 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Paul.....Aug. 18|St. Louis.....Sept. 1
New York.....Aug. 25|Philadelphia.....Sept. 8

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N. R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29
MESABA.....Sept. 8, 9 A. M.; Sept. 6

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS).
Kroonl'd.Aug.18,2:30 PM|Finland..Sept.1,2:30 PM
Vaderl'd.Aug.25,8:30 AM|Zeeland..Sept. 8, 9 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM, Baltic....Aug. 29, noon
Teutonic.Aug.22,10 AM|Majestic.Sept.5,10 A.M.
Cedric.Aug. 24, 8:30 AM|Celtic....Sept. 7, 8 AM
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 3; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC.Oct. 18, noon; Dec. 1 (from Boston)
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27
CANOPIC.....Oct. 6, 12:30 P. M.; Nov. 17
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Kais'n A. V. Aug. 16, 2 P. M. | Amerika ..Aug. 30
Penn'a...Aug. 25, 8:30 A. M. | *Batavia...Sept. 1
*To Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
‡Moltke.....Sept. 11|‡Moltke.....Oct. 23
Oceana.....Sept. 20|Hamburg.....Nov. 15
P. Adalbert....Sept. 25|‡Moltke.....Dec. 4
Hamburg.....Oct. 4|Hamburg.....Jan. 10
‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

Special Notice.

Great variety of special cruises and trips by super passenger steamers to the ORIENT, MEDITERRANEAN and ADRIATIC SEAS, WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, ITALY AND EGYPT.

Travel Bureau. R. R. tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.

OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II...Aug. 21, 6 AM|Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 4, 7 AM|Kaiser...Oct. 9, 10 AM
Lily....Sept. 11, 10 AM|K. Wm. II..Oct. 16, 5 AM
K. Wm. II. Sa. 18, 5:30 AM|Kronprinz. Oct. 27, noon

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst.Aug.14, 10 AM|Friedrich..Sept.13, 10 AM
Barbar'sa.Aug.28, 10 AM|Kurfuerst..Sept.15, noon
Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM|Barbar's

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Title Department).
59 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Trust and Banking Department.)
188 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates. Its large force of skilled professional experts insures accuracy and despatch.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,500,000

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 25th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

1st MORTGAGES 2nd

Henry Broder, 299 B'way.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 43 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

West Side.

Lenox Av.—Extra large lot; 5-story double, 5 rooms and bath, hot water; two stores; mortgage $23,000; price $33,000.

Lenox Av.—25-foot front 5-story double; all improvements; mortgage $28,000, 4½%; $7,000 cash.

St. Nicholas Av.—Opposite bank, near "L" station; full lot; 6-room double, all improvements; good mortgage; price $31,500.

4-5-story, 14-room tenement, east side; store; good terms; price $32,500; Harlem.

Exchange private house, West 120th St., Lenox and 7th Avs., for double flat or tenement. M. Bernstein, 121 West 125th St.

Amsterdam Av., corner, 30x100, price $41,000; 2d Av., 20.11x100, 5-story tenement; $33,000; Perry St., corner, two 5-story tenements, $30,000; E. 98th St., tenement, price $23,500, rents $2,400; West 91st St., double, price $26,000, rents $3,800. Particulars of Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.

80th St., near Broadway; 25-ft. 5-story double; rents, $4,200; mortgages, $32,000; low price to quick buyer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

A.—Choice plot, 80x100, near Riverside Drive and West 72d St.; will exchange for improved property and add cash. Louis S. Lotach, sole agent, 641 East 143d St.

Bargain, 53d St., near 9th Av.; two 5-story 14-room improved tenements; mortgage $25,000; rents $5,500; price $33,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 393 9th Av., near 48th St.

Fifties, near 9th Av.—5-story 14-room tenement; open shafts; price $51,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

East Side.

East Twenties, near Third Av.—Tenement, renting at present for $3,950, if slightly improved will rent $5,000; $36,000 fine paying investment. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Forties, near 3d Av.—5-story, 12-room improved tenement; rental, $3,000; price, $29,000; 5-year mortgage; $6,000 cash required. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

$100,000 at 4 per cent to loan first mortgage, Manhattan; divide to suit; full particulars only noticed. C. W., Box 150 Times Downtown.

Attention! I—Third Av., vicinity of 116th; 5-story 14-room tenement; price, $43,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

$2,000 cash, 189 7th St., 20x49; 4 stories and single store; rental $1,500; old-fashioned; price $14,750. H. Roth, 302 Broadway.

2d Av.—3 four-story double, 78x100; 6 stores; rent, $7,800; price, $80,000; cash, $10,000. Schmitt, 402 East 65th St.

First Av., near 116th St., double tenement; will sell for land value. S. E. Schuchart, 99 Nassau St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS

ONLY A SHORT RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

LOTS $175 UPWARD, WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN A FEW WEEKS, WHEN THE ELECTRIC TRAINS ARE RUNNING. WE THEN WILL HAVE DIRECT RAPID TRANSIT.

All city conveniences, excellent stores, markets, churches, hotels, public high school, fire department, water, electric lights, &c., at hand. Property is restricted. Fare 11c. 30 trains day and night. Title guaranteed free of charge by the Lawyers Title Guarantee Co. of N. Y. Lots and plots sold on easy terms. WE FURNISH LOANS TO BUILDERS. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Send for particulars and passes.

Commuters' Realty Co., 240 Broadway.

Branch Offices: 33 E. 125th St. / 125 W. 40th St. / 2663 Third Ave. Near 142d St. — Open EVENINGS, Including Saturdays.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO.
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND

Choice plots for homeseekers or for investment. Write or call for description, tickets, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone, 6,000 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

ACREAGE FOR COUNTRY SEAT.

In section with fine estates below White Plains; 14½ acres, less than $1,000 per acre; fine elevation, smooth as a table; mile from depot, 2 miles from White Plains; open for offer.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

10-room, modern improvements, three acres, $5,500; 8 room, modern improvements, three lots, $5,200; 8 room, modern improvements, three lots, $5,000; 9 room, modern improvements, three lots, $5,000; 12 room, modern improvements, acre, $1,200. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, New York.

A Valuable Property.—3 houses at Hartsdale, one stucco, one shingle and frame; 8 rooms, bath, improvements; electric and gas fixtures; plot, 50 by 150; $6,000; $750 down, $50.00 per month; will decorate houses. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Decidedly a Bargain.—7-room house, stable, plot containing 15,000 square feet; half mile from depot; convenient to White Plains station; all cash, $6,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Acreage.—100 acres, macadamized road, 3,000 feet frontage; one mile to station; below White Plains; $1,000 per acre; make appointment. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Acre plot; grand view; Summit Kensico Av. hill; restricted; $1,800. Hendrickson, White Plains.

Mount Vernon.

Snap; 8-room dwelling; all modern improvements; plot ½ acre; stable; assessments paid; near churches, stores, schools, trolley, and station; $10,000. Frank W. Wolfe, West Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

ARE YOU WISE?

800 feet road frontage, macadamized street, corner plot, 3 acres, near station, good house and barn, fine location; will sell part or all, or sell acre and put up new house. Will submit reasonable offer.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Above Par.—Big tract, two-mile frontage; part macadam road; Sound view from 70 acres; one mile from station; 100 trains daily; 24 miles from New York; less than $1,100 per acre; best White Plains sub-division property. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Built for Comfort.—12-room stucco house, 2 baths, steam, electricity, hardwood floors; reception hall; lot, 100x460; asking $12,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

3½ Miles from Herald Square

6 Minutes via L. I. R. R. 5 Cents Fare — **12 Minutes by Trolley 5 Cents Fare**

If you lived at 42d St. and your business was at 14th St. and you could enjoy fresh country air, live in a comfortable house, have a garden and plenty of shade trees, you would consider yourself mighty fortunate. The same time that it takes to come from 42d St. to 14th St. will take you to

Terminal Heights

Bring you into the country where you enjoy city comforts at country prices.

We are not selling lots in a remote country. We are selling the most substantial kind of an investment that you can buy—developed REAL ESTATE.

We are spending thousands of dollars laying streets, sidewalks, curbing, gas and sewer mains, and beautifying TERMINAL HEIGHTS, because our property is destined to be the best investment you or we ever knew of.

We are spending over $60,000 to insure as nearly perfect sanitation as we can get.

This is only one of the many splendid improvements we are making. Yet the proper sanitation of your home means cleanliness, healthfulness, and property increases greatly.

The new bridges, tunnels, and rapid transportation all lead to TERMINAL HEIGHTS. This is absolute evidence that our property will be worth four times its present value in two years. So confident are we of TERMINAL HEIGHTS, 200 per cent. profit is assured in two years on all investments made now.

BUY NOW! Prices will advance 25 per cent. about Sept. 15.

Write to-day or call at our office for maps, views, free transportation and full particulars.

Ask for Special Book of Terminal Heights

The Queens Borough Corporation

Telephone 4813 Mad. Sq. **1123 Broadway, New York**

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $50.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Bargains.—Unionport property; corner plot; Avenue D, near trolley, 100x200; $2,850; suitable terms. Four lots near trolley, $3,800; ripe to build. Corner plot, Tremont, near Westchester Av., four lots, $7,500. One-family house, near trolley; full lots; improvements; $2,600; easy terms. Weber, 149th St., east of 3d Av.

$3,000 CASH.

A 4-story and store brick on St. Ann's Av., near 138th St.; shows an income of $500 on the investment; price $13,000; rent $1,850. J. Goldberg, owner, 24 West 132d St.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN.
FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

High-class two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. station west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Ogden Av. and 164th St.

Act quick; only 25 lots left; will build 1, 2, 3 family houses to suit; 3 blocks from 149th St. "L" and Subway station. Albert Rothermel, Owner, Architect, Builder, Hardware Store, 686 E. 149th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

BEST PROPOSITION IN FLATBUSH.

Two elegant, new, up to date, two-family houses, near junction of Flatbush Av. and Avenue C, convenient to Brighton Beach L railroad; 14 rooms and 2 baths in each; decorated throughout; mantels and full length door mirrors; separate entrances, front and rear, for each family; piazzas, front and rear, for each floor; separate back stairs; hot and cold water on third floors; laundries and toilets in cellars, combination coal and gas ranges, refrigerator, dumbwaiters, shades and screens, separate furnaces, concreted cellars, large yards; cash required, $4,700; will show 16% per cent. on investment; can be seen evenings. Inquire of JOHN WATT, 982 Flatbush Av., Flatbush.

DON'T BE A FOOL

Buying country lots when beautiful Flatbush, the centre of Brooklyn; all improved; high ground, sidewalks, gardens, and villas, with perfect transportation; positively less money and easier terms; closing estate. Edwards, Attorney, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NOT THE CHEAPEST

but the best 2-story-and-cellar brick 2-family house ever built to sell at $7,000; $1,500 or more cash required; prove this statement; come and see them. Thomas Rosecrans, builder, 73d St., between 2d and 3d Avs., Brooklyn.

Three-story house, Sterling Place, between Vanderbilt and Underhill Avs.; up to date in every respect and ready for immediate occupancy; price $14,000; mortgage $7,000. Burrill Brothers, 189 7th Av., cor. 2d St., B'klyn.

Owner will sell fine corner residence, with garage, on Shore Road, Brooklyn's famous water front drive, at a bargain. Owner, 397 Fulton St., B'klyn.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

YOUR FLAT

or tenement may just suit one of our buyers; send us details or call.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

Wanted—Lease by year, small unfurnished dwelling, hour city, Long Island, Westchester, Connecticut, about $20 month. Responsible. 314 Times, Times Square.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN GILLIAM, bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell this 13th day of August, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 118 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, part of the assets of the abovenamed bankrupt, consisting of accounts due and owing the said bankrupt's estate.
BURGWYN MAITLAND, Esq., Trustee.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
August 2d, 1906.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LIGHT, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 13, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, linings, trimmings, pants, felt, haircloth, safe, machines, fixtures, etc.
FREDERIC A. BURLINGAME, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In the matter of JOHN GILLIAM, bankrupt. Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell on the 13th day of August, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 118 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, part of the assets of the abovenamed bankrupt, consisting of accounts due and owing the said bankrupt's estate.
BURGWYN MAITLAND, Esq., Trustee.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
August 2d, 1906.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway. See next Sunday edition.

Several beautiful high lots in finest part of Hollis; will sell on easy terms. Box 203 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOP PAYING RENT

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. Ten rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company

Shore Front

PROPERTY IS GETTING SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE

But you can buy lots at little prices at

KEANSBURG BEACH

which is on the Lower Bay, 20 miles from New York City Hall, and reached by train or via Sandy Hook Boats; here the bathing is fine on the smooth, sandy beach, the fishing good, and where living is cheap in that great fruit, poultry, and truck farming, and fishing community.

LOTS ONLY $75 TO $300 EACH.
ONLY A FEW HIGHER.
Terms $10 Down and $5 Monthly.
(Except on the higher priced lots.)
This proposition is absolutely unique. Nothing like it has been or is likely to be offered. Step lively.
Our books tell all about it.

KEANSBURG BEACH CO.,
25TH FLOOR, 13 PARK ROW.
NEW YORK.

To Let, Newark, N. J.—New hotel or boarding house in centre of city; surrounded by six theatres, Court House, and City Hall; has fifty-five rooms; all light; also dining room and kitchen; French ranges; all improvements; bar license can be procured; building just finished; not furnished; also 125-room hotel, furnished, in Georgia; will exchange for Northern property. New Jersey Construction Co., 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

$2,000 UNDER VALUE.

Unusually attractive Jersey home, 11 rooms; plot, 100x145; exceptionally accessible by two routes; city improvements; mortgage, $4,500; low interest. Wright, Room 1,230, 52 Broadway.

To Let; Newark, N. J.—Store, 142 Ferry St.; fine for clothier, dry goods, millinery, or 5 and 10 cent store. F. J. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

To close estate will sell four building lots for $15, (only $3.75 each,) payable $2 down, $1 weekly. Address Trustee, P. O. Box 73 Ocean Grove, N. J.

Farm, 50 acres, good house, 8 rooms; near depot; terms easy. Chas. A. Gevan, Matawan, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS TO LET—Four double lofts, containing 46,000 sq. feet, from February, 1907, or sooner. Apply to Kops Brothers, 35-37 West 3d St., between 4 and 5 o'clock, or to your own broker.

EMMET ARCADE,
Madison Avenue and 59th Street.
Stores and large, light offices to let. Electric elevator, steam heat, &c. Apply Room 218 on premises.

Office to let, furnished, in downtown office building, Nassau St.; rent, $15.00 per month. Address B Box 108 Times Downtown.

Two extraordinary fine, light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 E. 34th St.

Store, large, adapted for ladies' tailor, fur, or other business, to let; also floors for business purposes. 222 West 46th St.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 B'way.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUST ROESLER, Bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public auction at the stable of Henry Puvogel, 393 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of horses, carriages, harness, wagons, &c.
Also on the 14th day of August, 1906, at Oscar Stonberg's shipyard at New Rochelle, at 5 P. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a thirty-foot knockabout named The Peg. All of the above goods will be exhibited at the respective places of sale two days before.
By order of McDougall Hawkes, Receiver, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. WOODEND, Bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, at his office, 113 Leonard Street, New York City, this day, August 13th, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, a number of notes, checks, &c., property of the bankrupt estate.
New York, July 20, 1906.
ABRAHAM GRUBER, Trustee.
IRVING L. ERNST, Attorney for Trustee, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GANG & BROUDY, alleged bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 13, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of men's furnishings.
EDWIN M. COX, Receiver.
JACOB M. SCHOENFELD, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS PREGER & CO., bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 13, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of pants.
EDWIN M. COX, Trustee.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

$1,000 EARNS $3,000

IF INVESTED AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

WHERE 300% PROFIT IS ASSURED

within two years, by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for Tunnels & Bridges

ONLY 4 MILES FROM **Broadway, Manhattan.**

No other property lies so immediately in the way of rapid advancement. The Belmont and Pennsylvania tunnels and the Blackwell's Island Bridge all are making direct for Elmhurst Heights. It will be only 9 minutes from Broadway and a 5 cent fare. The Belmont Tunnel will be completed in 2 years. These lots now can be bought at nominal prices on easy payments. Extraordinary opportunity for you to invest now and win out on the big boom that's coming.

COME INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

REAL ESTATE—CITY.

QUEENSBORO HILL

See That Hill! The Nest-Egg of Fortune!
FLUSHING, NEW YORK CITY.
HERE'S WHERE YOU MAKE YOUR MONEY EARN MORE MONEY.

FULL LOTS $250 TO $600
NOTHING HIGHER.

60 Trains Daily. Trolley Every 5 Minutes.
30 Minutes From Herald Square Now.
Beautiful avenues and streets 60 feet wide. Shade trees on every avenue and street only 20 feet apart. Macadam roads, water mains, gas mains. Titles guaranteed free. No assessments. Call or drop postal TO-DAY for CIRCULAR.
CHARLES HALLOCK & CO., 110 WEST 34TH STREET. Phone 2287—38th St., New York.
Representative to show property daily.
A proposition to building contractors. Write or call at office to-day.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy.

Estate of Saxton Furnace Company, Bankrupt.

By order of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in bankruptcy, No. 1,837, entered on the 17th day of July, 1906, I will sell on Thursday, September 6th, 1906, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, at Room 6, on third floor, U. S. Post Office Building, Northwest Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, all the assets of the Bankrupt Estate.

IRON BLAST FURNACES,
COAL MINES,
MINERAL RIGHTS,
COKE OVENS,
IRON ORE BANKS,
LIME STONE QUARRY,
TIMBER PROPERTY,
ROLLING MILL,
WATER POWER,

Located at Saxton, Bedford Co.; Melrose, Carbon Co.; Ferguson Township, Centre Co.; Liberty Township, Bedford Co.; Warriorsmark, Hopewell, and Lincoln Townships, Huntingdon Co.; Valley Township, Chester Co., in the State of Pennsylvania, consisting of

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS, with mineral deposits (about 4,600 acres in fee and about 8,000 acres of mineral rights.)
COAL MINES, with an estimated deposit of upward of three million tons.
158 COKE OVENS, TWO BLAST FURNACES, with draught stack.
ENGINES, BOILERS, HOT BLAST STOVES.
SHOPS, ENGINE HOUSES, OFFICES, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHEDS, STABLES.
FIXTURES, TRACKS, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS.
STEAM SHOVEL, 5 LOCOMOTIVES, CARS.
FIREBRICK, RED BRICK.
IRON ORE, LIMESTONE.
123 TENEMENT HOUSES.
STEAM PUMPS, ORE WASHERS, SAND SCREENS.
RAILWAY SIDINGS.
ORE RIGHTS, MINERAL RIGHTS.
OFFICE FURNITURE.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS, APPURTENANCES, AND APPLIANCES as fully described in a catalogue.

The properties of the bankrupt estate, other than the rolling mill and adjacent properties in Chester County, will be offered as units, and subsequently as a whole, at an upset price equal to the sum of said units; and thereafter the rolling mill and other properties in Chester County will be offered as units, and subsequently as a whole, at an upset price equal to the sum of said units.

10% of the purchase money must be paid when the properties are struck off, the balance up to 50% of the price when the deeds are delivered, and the remaining balance of 50% not later than three months thereafter, to be secured by purchase money mortgage. The properties will be sold to the highest bidder free and clear of all incumbrances, but subject to the confirmation of the court.

A meeting for the confirmation of the said sale will be held before Edward F. Hoffman, Esq., Referee, at his office, No. 1135 New Land Title Building, Philadelphia, on Friday, the 7th day of September, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Catalogues fully describing the said properties by metes and bounds, and describing the machinery and personal property, can be had upon application to the Trustee or his attorneys.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Trustee,
501-506 Franklin Building, Philadelphia.
Or his attorneys,
D. STUART ROBINSON, 813 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia.
A. M. HOLDING, West Chester, Penna.
ARTHUR G. DICKSON, 750 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.

NO. 9,066.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNEY STEINFELD, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Barney Steinfeld of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Barney Steinfeld was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of August, A. D., 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
August 13, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 8,522.—WILLIS GRANGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Willis Granger of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 3d, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 10th, 1906.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WILLIS PUBLISHING CO., Bankrupt.—Notice of sale. No. 7,895.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the abovenamed bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Maurice A. Kraus, the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 154 East 23d Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. A general description of said property is as follows: A monthly publication known as "Cheerful Moments," together with the Post Office franchise of said publication and the subscription lists and good will thereof, also writing desks, tables, type, safe, and office fixtures. Said property will be on exhibition for inspection by purchasers at 154 East 23d Street, New York City, on the 20th and 21st days of August, 1906, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, August 10th, 1906.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
WASSERMAN & JACOBUS, Attys. for Trustee, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SEYMOUR, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Laura A. Seymour, John C. Seymour, Susan Bathgate, Rachel Seymour, Walter Seymour, Minot Morgan Seymour, Elisa Mary Febiger, Harriet E. Seymour, Francis Willoughby Seymour, Henry Joseph Seymour, Elisa Otto Seymour, Edward J. Phillips, Jr., William Wirt Phillips, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY SEYMOUR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Elisa M. Perkins of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Seymour, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23rd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EDWARD C. PARISH, Attorney for Executrix, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, City of New York.

KOPPE, MORITZ.—Supplemental Citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilhelm Zappner, Gertrude Zappner, Elizabeth Zappner, and Otto Zappner, heirs and next of kin of MORITZ KOPPE, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Moritz Koppe and Jacob C. Wund of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date sixth day of April, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Moritz Koppe, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of August, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WILLIAM F. WUND, Attorney for Petitioners, 156 Broadway, Boro. of Manhattan, New York City.

REYNOLDS, OPHELIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OPHELIA REYNOLDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Geo. B. Morris, No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1906. JAMES R. FERRIS, JAMES T. VREDENBURGH, GEO. B. MORRIS, Executors.

BOZEMAN, NATHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan Bozeman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Warner, Wells & Korb, No. 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York the 23rd day of February, 1906.
NATHAN G. BOZEMAN, Executor.
WARNER, WELLS & KORB, Attorneys for Executor, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HETZLER, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE HETZLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kelly & Quinn, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1906, next.
Dated New York, the third day of May, 1906.
EMMA STERN,
FRANZ FRIES,
Administratrix.
KELLY & QUINN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

APARTMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

In The New York Times are read not only by the regular readers of The Times, but also by many who purchase the paper to consult the apartment announcements.—Adv.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE ANSONIA

Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.
APARTMENTS TO SUIT EVERY NEED

HOUSEKEEPING — FURNISHED
NON-HOUSEKEEPING — UNFURNISHED

ALL HOTEL CONVENIENCES

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents

284 Columbus Ave., Near 73d St., or at THE ANSONIA

THE LANGHAM

CENTRAL PARK WEST
From 73d to 74th St.
NOW NEARING COMPLETION
AND READY FOR INSPECTION.

The apartments in this new fire-proof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwelling, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from Oct. 1st next now being made. (Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.)

RENTALS $4500 AND UPWARDS

Also two Doctors' Suites.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

$35.00 to $50.00

WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

THE WYOMING,

55th St. and 7th Ave.

Modern housekeeping apartments. Absolutely fireproof. The lightest, largest rooms in this city. Built as investment, not a speculation. Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c. 9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $2,000 to $5,000. Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1. "The best apartment ever built below the park."—N. Y. Herald.

THE MOUNT MORRIS

Cor. of 5th Ave. & 126th St.
A NEW APARTMENT BLDG.

Seven and eight large light rooms, one and two baths; every modern convenience; elevator, telephones; Subway station one block. Rents, $780 to $1,300.

PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th. B'way, at 124th St.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT, $44.00.

Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 135th St.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."
66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 280 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

84th St., 19 West.—Seven rooms, bath; steam, hot water; one flight; excellent neighborhood; $50.

65th St., 8 West, Central Park; six light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

228 West 4th.—4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; rent $26-$30.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,

at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR

CHICAGO-NEW YORK TRIP NEXT BALLOON VENTURE

Dr. Thomas to Try for World's Reoord Before Paris Races.

HAS AN AIRSHIP BUILDING

This Machine Will Have Several New Devices, and Will Be Tested First Without an Occupant.

In an attempt to make a world's record against which the competitors in the international balloon races at Paris next month will have to struggle, Dr. Julian P. Thomas will take his balloon to Chicago and try for a flight to New York. The date for the start of this long trip has not been set, but it will be well in advance of the races in Paris, and the flight will be attempted, in all probability, before the end of this month.

Dr. Thomas will inflate his balloon with hydrogen, giving it a far greater lifting capacity, permitting him to carry a companion aeronaut and an abundance of ballast and provisions. The inflation of the great silk bulb will cost $840, and this sum, with the pay of guide, the expenses of the journey West, and the equipment for the trip and other details, will make the ascension one of the costliest ever made in this country.

"It is my hope," said Dr. Thomas yesterday, "to see America outstrip the French in their ballooning experiments and hold the world records for successful flights. We are very near doing that now, and with some of our very wealthy men interested in ballooning it will not be long before America will have France in the background. Our men have the nerve and the money, and in a little while the French will not be able to compete with us."

In his previous flights Dr. Thomas has advanced far in the study of air currents. With a great abundance of ballast, which the hydrogen will permit him to take along, he will be able to search the upper regions for swift, favorable winds, and he believes that he can find them and guide the Nirvana to New York successfully.

Dr. Thomas may take Major C. J. S. Miller of Pittsburg with him on his long voyage. Major Miller's successful flight in the new airship built for him by Leo Stevens at Franklin, Penn., last Friday, and Mrs. Miller's flight on Saturday have introduced them into the ballooning world as potent factors in the development of the scientific sport in this country. The Major's wealth is such that the cost of an airship or two means no more of a drain on his resources, says Dr. Thomas, than the purchase of an automobile or two. Dr. Thomas is enthusiastic over his advent as an airship traveler, believing that with a few of the wealthy men of the country interested, great strides will be made in ballooning in this country.

"He offered me his airship to bring along to New York with me when I was at Franklin last Friday," said Dr. Thomas. "I will have an aerodrome built here, and use the ship for a number of flights. In the meanwhile I am having my own airship built, one that will be radically new. It has six or eight new devices which will make it different from others built so far, and as any of these devices may develop into a man killer, we will first operate the machine by means of electric wires from the earth. The machine will be put together outside of the city and preliminary tests made without an operator in the car. My own workmen are engaged on it, and the work is being done with the greatest regard for secrecy."

Of the second flight of the Miller airship at Franklin on Saturday Dr. Thomas received a detailed report by telegraph yesterday. Mrs. Miller, the first woman to make an ascension in this country in a dirigible balloon, was reported to have worn her prettiest pink dress, pink shoes, and pink hat with streaming white feathers. She lost neither nerve nor feathers according to report, and was the envy of the other women who wanted to make the ascension. After landing Mrs. Miller, Stevens tried to return to the aerodrome. His engine broke down and he began to drift over the city, and for miles beyond in the country. He could be seen at work in the frame, 2,000 feet above, trying to remedy the break in the engine, after having balanced the machine with sand bags and then having climbed along the structure to the engine. A large party in automobiles had a long chase over rough roads, and finally located him, with the ship moored to a tree.

Dr. Thomas says that the Pittsburg ascensions were important, not only because of the demonstration of the ease with which the ship could be driven and steered, but because they will greatly increase the interest in such experiments generally. He expects that interest to greatly increase here when the ship is put in his care. He will ascend with Stevens, and perhaps afterward by himself or with Mrs. Thomas, when he has mastered the craft.

Dr. Thomas is having trouble with the life insurance companies which granted policies to him. He is unable to get any new insurance, and has been importuned by companies holding risks on his life to change his policies, allowing him larger sums, but nothing in the event of his death in a balloon accident.

TUGBOAT STRIKE ABOUT OVER

Baltimore & Ohio Grants Deckhands' Increase of $5 a Month.

According to railroad men the strike among the deck hands on the tug boats handling the railroad freight entering New York is practically settled.

The greater number of the men who went out on strike on the New York Central, the Erie, and the Baltimore & Ohio, are back to work and the boats of those companies are moving without interruption. The demand of the striking employes for an increase of $5 a month for second deck hands and $10 a month for first deck hands have been compromised on a basis of a flat increase in pay of $5 a month for both classes of employes. This increase has been refused by both the Jersey Central and the Lackawanna, but both roads have been able to pick up sufficient men to handle their boats, and the majority of their tugs and floats are moving, although under difficulties.

Ex-Mayor Ely Much Better.

It was said at the residence of ex-Mayor Ely, 47 West Sixty-seventh Street, last night that the condition of Mr. Ely, who has been ill for the last few days, was very much improved, and that he was sitting up.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Black French poodle, Aug. 8, between Jamaica, L. I., and 34th St. Ferry; liberal reward by returning, 11 Park Av., New York City.

LIBERAL REWARD—Black handbag, gold trimmings, gilt letters, M. W., N. Y.; containing silver hair brush, comb, tooth powder bottle, with silver cap, all monogrammed; also large cut-glass inkstand, silver top, containing double clock in cover; taken from downtown office building; no questions asked. Samwick Detective Bureau, 320 Broadway.

LOST—Lorgnette, gun metal, engraved "J. J. W." attached to heart shaped locket, lost at Hotel Astor or Times Square, Aug. 4. Liberal reward. A. C. Y., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

LOST—The finder of package money left on Lenox Subway express Monday afternoon will be rewarded. L., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 38th St., from 11—6 daily.

CLOSING BOND SYNDICATES.

The Central Syndicate Outcome—Other Unsatisfactory Underwritings.

Last week's announcement of the dissolution of the syndicate which underwrote the New York Central's issue of $85,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds some nine years ago, an announcement accompanied by a decline of nearly 4 points in the bonds, marks the termination of six important bond syndicates, whose allotments amounted to $276,000,000. The dissolution of these syndicates has been accompanied by a maximum decline of over $[illegible],000,000 in the market price of the bonds involved.

The first syndicate dissolved this year was that of the International Mercantile Marine fifty-million-dollar issue of 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds. This syndicate was dissolved on March 1, and it is understood that subscribers received practically the full amount of the securities underwritten. Since that time the bonds have declined 25 points.

More important than this syndicate was that which underwrote the hundred-million-dollar issue of Pennsylvania convertible 3½ per cent. bonds, which upon its dissolution, after a year of existence, was compelled to take perhaps $40,000,000 of these bonds which had not been subscribed for by stockholders at par or distributed by the syndicate managers. Some $10,000,000 of the bonds were taken by shareholders at par, and the present price is 4½ points below that quotation.

The syndicate underwriting Westinghouse bonds was left with some $5,000,000 of the $15,000,000 issue on its hands, and the price of the bonds has declined. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Illinois Division—bond syndicate met with a similar fate, the bonds declining 6½ points.

Last week a small syndicate which purchased $2,000,000 of 4 per cent. fifty-year general mortgage bonds of the New York, Ontario & Western was dissolved. A fair measure of the successes attending underwriting syndicates in the past year is found in the fact that members of this syndicate, who underwrote $100,000,000 of the bonds, received as gross profits exactly $130, after some eight months of liability. An underwriter of $100,000,000 in the New York Central syndicate dissolved last week, would, according to estimates which are, of course, largely guess work, have made something like $235 a year on his underwriting, or slightly less than one-fourth of 1 per cent.

INHERITANCE TAX DECISION.

Non-Residents' Bequests May Be Paid from Holdings Outside the State.

The decision of Surrogate Thomas, handed down on Saturday, to the effect that the executor of the will of a non-resident whose property is scattered in this and other States may elect to pay legatees out of the assets located in other States, and that such legacies are then freed from taxation, may substantially reduce the sum collected each year by the State in the shape of inheritance or transfer taxes.

There are three estates now before the Surrogate which are affected by the decision. In these cases alone the State will lose thousands of dollars if the decision of the Surrogate is upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The State Controller will appeal at once. If the decision is affirmed, it is not impossible that the State may be sued for the recovery of taxes already paid by executors who were unaware of the Surrogate's views on the subject.

The estates in which the question was forced to an issue are those of Luther Briggs, Mary J. McEwan, and Harriet Welts. The tax appraisers charged the personal property here with a pro-rata amount of the taxable legacies in the same proportion that the personalty bore to the whole personal estate. The decision of the appraisers was appealed from, and the decision of the Surrogate followed.

There have been many instances in which non-residents own large properties in New York. Such properties have always paid taxes here, but in the future they will be, to a large degree, exempt where the legacies can be met out of property in other States. The tax is 5 per cent. where the inheritance goes to collateral heirs and 1 per cent. on legacies to direct heirs.

NAMES MAN IN MURDER CASE.

Mrs. Russo Tells of a Wine Merchant —Police Seek Him.

Mrs. Lucia Russo, one of the witnesses held in the case of Maria Pecora, who was strangled Friday night in her rooms at 172½ Carmine Street, broke down yesterday afternoon, according to Central Office detectives, and brought into the case the name of a Sicilian wine merchant, for whom the police were looking last night.

Mrs. Russo said that one day last week when she was at Maria Pecora's house to collect a bill for 75 cents, Maria pulled out a large roll of bills, remarking that if some persons knew she was carrying so much money they would kill her. She is said to have feared for her life, and, according to Mrs. Russo, bought a stiletto a few days before she was killed.

Mrs. Russo, who lives at 15 Minetta Street, and Angelo Mazetti of 107 Mulberry Street, and Gervase Rencari of 63 Downing Street, two other witnesses in the case, went before Magistrate Walsh in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and were remanded to the Coroner for examination. Coroner Acritelli examined them, with the assistance of Assistant District Attorney Manley, and committed them to the House of Detention.

We'd not encourage men to put off buying summer mixture or outing suits until as late as this.

But we do encourage such men as have put it off to buy now, by revising prices all through the stock and offering greater values than are possible earlier in the season.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

LIEBENAU WON'T QUIT IN THE 35TH, HE SAYS

Declares His Candidacy for the Leadership Is Genuine.

NOT HAFFEN'S MAN, HE VOWS

Editorial in a Haffen Paper Seems to Favor Charles F. Murphy and Hearst's Candidacy.

The three-cornered fight in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District between Albert Liebenau, W. H. Morris, and ex-Coroner Joseph L. Berry, the anti-Haffen candidate for the leadership, has reached a temperature never before known in Bronx Summer politics, and recriminations are coming thick and fast, especially from the Berry camp. Berry keeps a press bureau busy getting out anti-Haffen material, and Liebenau has been forced to do some press work on his own account to counteract the Berry activity.

Several days ago the anti-Haffenites sent out circulars saying that Liebenau was only "a stalking horse" for Morris, and was a candidate only for the purpose of drawing votes from Berry. Last night Liebenau addressed a circular to the enrolled voters of the Thirty-fifth District, in which the officers of the Albert Liebenau Association "denounce as a dastardly campaign lie the statement that Liebenau intends to withdraw from the contest." To this Liebenau adds the following:

I assure you that I have entered the contest at the urgent solicitation of many representative Democrats and citizens who believe the time is ripe for the election of a leader free from factional affiliations and entanglements and from direct or implied pledges and obligations, which of necessity must interfere with an honest and intelligent discharge of the duties of district leader. My only platform is allegiance to Democratic principles, loyal support of regularly nominated Democratic candidates, a determination to work unceasingly for the success and welfare of the party, and to the best of my ability protect and advance the legitimate rights and interests of the Democratic voters of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

I am in the contest to stay. I pledge myself unreservedly that under no circumstances will I withdraw as a candidate until the ballots cast at the primary election have been counted and the result declared. I believe in clean politics and honest government, and if successful in my candidacy, as I expect to be, I shall exert all the power I possess to enforce both. In no other way can a leader aid the permanent success of the Democratic Party in our borough and city or justify the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-Democrats.

Upon this candid statement of my position I frankly and sincerely ask your support in the campaign and your vote at the primary election on Sept. 18.

The Berry contingent countered last night with the statement that Liebenau's friends were deserting him and that the Bronx people could not understand why it was that Alderman Morris tolerated the putting of Liebenau in the field by Haffen. They say that all these things will make votes for Berry.

That Haffen may throw his influence to Hearst, to clinch his own position in the Bronx districts through the help of the Independence Leaguers there, is indicated in an editorial which appeared in the latest issue of The North Side News, which represents Mr. Haffen's views. The editorial also indicates that Haffen has ranged himself on the side of Charles F. Murphy in the fight for control of the organization.

It is a plea for a radical platform for the Democratic Party, and in part follows:

Two courses are open to the Buffalo assembly one conservative, the other radical. If the radical policy is adopted Hearst will be the candidate, but if the conservative programme prevails, then the candidate will be an echo of Alton B. Parker or D Cady Herrick, and the election of a Republican Governor will be made an easy matter. The choice must therefore be between Hearst the radical and a Republican. Do the Democrats of this State think it better to continue the present Republican rule or to strike out for a change?

Whatever course the Buffalo convention decides upon Hearst will be in the field as an independent, and in that case the regular Democratic nominee is threatened to be a third in the race. The unfortunate feature of the present situation is the folly of the so-called vested interests in proclaiming a war upon the people. If the entire State Government were controlled by Mr. Hearst he could deprive the so-called vested interests or corporations of none of their legal rights. Is curbing the powers of the corporations or trying to do this so that they shall not injure the people a blow at corporations?

This is the attitude in which the corporations are now placing themselves, and this course is certainly the opposite of wisdom. In thus waking up the sleeping lion the corporations are guilty of supreme folly. They boldly challenge the lightning of popular displeasure, and when the bolt falls they will mourn over their own temerity.

This editorial is taken to mean that Mr. Haffen favors Mr. Hearst's candidacy.

A PROTEST TO HIGGINS.

Civil Service Reformers Want Bender's Case Left Open.

The Civil Service Reform Association sent a letter yesterday to Gov. Higgins asking that the charges against Harry H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, be left open and not ended with a reprimand, and that a rehearing be granted, in which Mr. Bender may be examined.

Secretary Elliot H. Goodwin signs the letter of protest against the close of the case, in which Mr. Bender was charged with collecting campaign funds from the employes under him. Writing for the association, he says:

If Mr. Bender was not guilty of violations of the law, technical or otherwise, then for what is he reprimanded? If he has nothing to fear from examination into his conduct, why has he been to the expense and trouble of carrying a case to the Court of Appeals in an attempt to establish that the State commission has no right to conduct the investigation, and why have he and his secretary consistently failed to appear before the commission to answer the charges?

Of the collections and the manner of making them in Mr. Bender's department, the letter says:

Mr. Bender, in receiving money for the use of the State Committee, certainly acted as an agent, but it seems to us clear that Section 24 of the law prohibits and makes it a crime for a public officer or employe to act as an agent of a political committee for the solicitation or the receiving of contributions, and that unless this force is given to the wording the greater part of the section is without meaning or effect.

The letter refers to the agitation last Winter against the assessment of corporations for campaign funds, and adds that the assessment of public employes is far more vicious in principle. The effect on the employes of the action of the Governor in imparting to Bender merely a reprimand is thus expressed:

We regret to have to say it, but we feel strongly that the dismissal of the charges, in the face of the report of the State Civil Service Commission that both Bender and Prescott were guilty, will discredit the commission with the civil employes. They will not dare to look to it for protection, but will make their peace and seek advancement through the political leaders.

The association asks, for the good of the service, that a public hearing be granted, and that Bender and Prescott be put on the stand.

Hearst to Speak in Syracuse.

William Randolph Hearst yesterday telegraphed from San Francisco his acceptance of the invitation extended to him by the City of Syracuse to speak in that city on Labor Day.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SWEETSER ON THE BENCH.

New Magistrate Assumes His Duties and Outlines His Policy.

The advent of William A. Sweetser as a Police Magistrate was duly celebrated yesterday at the West Side Court, where, for the first time, he took up his magisterial duties.

Prior to his appearance on the bench he was waited upon by a committee of the Amsterdam Democratic Club, of which James J. Hagan is the President. On behalf of the organization, John Delaney, one of the committeemen, presented to the Magistrate a handsome solid ivory gavel. It bore no inscription, but will be suitably inscribed later.

When the newly appointed Magistrate appeared in the court a little later he found many floral tributes awaiting him.

When he began the hearing of cases his father, Horatio B. Sweetser, sat beside him. At the conclusion of the day's business Magistrate Sweetser's friends gathered about him and offered congratulations.

The first case to come before the new Magistrate was that of a hackman charged with intoxication. He said that he had taken a party out and its members were so kind to him that he fell by the wayside. The Magistrate advised him to be more careful in the future and let him go. The Magistrate was lenient with most of the minor offenders before him, but when he reviewed his first day's experience, he said:

"While the people in front of me might have though I was lenient with them, I do not think that they got a great deal of pleasure out of the fact, for I lectured them all severely.

"Because I may have been a little lenient to-day on account of its being my first day I do not wish to be understood that that is to be my policy, for there are certain offenders to whom I intend to give the law's limit.

"I have no use for the wife beater or for the rowdies who play football and other games on trains and cars to the discomfort of the passengers who are out for a day's enjoyment on the only day in the week possible for them, Sunday. I intend to deal with such people severely."

GAMBLING A CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Preacher Hints That Republican Indifference Will Help Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Gambling at Saratoga and on the race tracks as a campaign issue was the theme of a sermon delivered to-day by the Rev. A. S. Gregg of this city. After referring to the gamblers arrested in the raids at Saratoga last week, Mr. Gregg said:

"If Gov. Higgins does not wish to call a special session for this purpose, he could shape matters in the interest of anti-gambling legislation in the Winter. His party convention should adopt resolutions favoring the passage of a bill making gambling on tracks a felony. It should also declare in favor of making an appropriation of $300,000 for the county and town fairs, to take the place of the racing tax.

"In case Mr. Higgins should be re-elected, he should recommend anti-gambling legislation in his message, and then put the bill through. The leaders of the Republican Party in this State have a great opportunity now to regain their waning prestige by carrying out the programme outlined. The failure or unwillingness by the Republicans to meet the issue squarely may give a coveted opportunity to another party and be the means of landing a well-known foe of old-line Republicanism, monopolists, and gamblers in the Governor's chair."

SHIP CANAL DELAYED.

Only 60 Per Cent. Done in 32 Years—The Bronx Wants It Finished.

Col. W. R. Livermore, the United States Army engineer in charge of New York's harbor improvement work, has just forwarded to Washington his report on the progress of the Harlem River ship canal. The report covers the work of the past year in detail and makes recommendations as to the appropriation necessary for the ensuing two years. It shows that the canal is still only 60 per cent. done, although the original plan was adopted in 1874, and the project under which work is now going on was approved in 1878 and modified in 1886. At the present rate of progress, therefore, it will be about 1920 before the canal is finished.

The North Side Board of Trade, the commercial body in the Bronx which has been especially active in pushing this project, has taken action because of the lack of progress on the improvement. The organization is now devoting its energies to pushing the movement headed by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress for an annual River and Harbor bill of $50,000,000, in the hope that with a more liberal national policy of waterways improvement the Harlem Ship Canal will stand a better chance of getting an adequate amount of the public money.

Col. Livermore reports that the least width of the channel on June 30 was 150 feet, except in places where shoaling had narrowed it somewhat. From Macomb's Dam Bridge to the East River the width now varies from 150 to 400 feet. The project calls for a continuous width of 400 feet from the East River to the Hudson, except just north of High Bridge, where the width is to be 375 feet, and through Dyckman's Meadow, where 350 feet are called for. The maximum draft that could be carried through the channel is estimated by the report at 15 feet, as it was last year. The project calls for a depth of 15 feet, except at Dyckman's Meadow, where it is to be 18 feet.

The total amount spent is now $1,382,851.91. It is estimated that $1,305,000 more will be required. The amount that can be profitably expended for the work of improvement in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, is given as $300,000. The commerce of the river in 1905, according to the report, was 8,666,621 tons, valued at $270,210,569.

BOOK IN POLITICAL WAR.

Alden Freeman's Work for the Colby Men Is Out To-day.

Alden Freeman's book on the Colby movement and the fight against misgovernment in New Jersey will be issued to-day. Mr. Freeman, who is an active civic worker, living in East Orange, N. J., has been writing the book for more than a year. He has announced its dedication to the late Henry G. Atwater, and says that the proceeds of its sale will be given to the Republican League for Limited Franchises and Equal Taxation.

The first portion of the book is devoted to a recital of the causes which led up to the Colby movement and brought about its success. Politicians and corporation men are bitterly arraigned. A list of the Directors of the Public Service Corporation, the Fidelity Trust Company, the Union National Bank, and the Prudential Insurance Company is published, showing how these corporations are controlled by four men—Senator John F. Dryden, Thomas N. McCarter, Usal H. McCarter, and Dr. Leslie D. Ward.

A good deal of space in the book is devoted to the ring in control in East Orange, which the Good Government element has been trying to oust from the City Hall for years. Another interesting chapter is that which is devoted to New Jersey insurance matters. Mr. Freeman calls attention to the swindling of servant girls by industrial insurance companies.

The writer also attacks the industrial insurance department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, declaring that no man can secure employment with the company until he has taken out a policy in this department, and that men holding these policies are debarred from bringing suit against the company on pain of forfeiting payment from the "relief fund."

DURING ALTERATIONS.

All Remnants of our very best imported materials, including blues and blacks regardless of their former values, Suit to measure $18. Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

MUSICIANS AND WAITERS CLASH AT A MEETING

52 Waiters Accused of Eating 600 Squabs Intended for Guests.

MAKE INDIGNANT DENIAL

Charges Made at a Meeting of the Central Federated Union—Protests from Several Delegates.

Several delegates became indignant at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union because of a charge that fifty-two members of the Amalgamated Waiters' Union ate 600 squabs intended for guests at a dinner given in the headquarters of the Musical Mutual Protective Union. The charges were made by Delegate Canavan of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, which is known in the Central Federated Union as Local No. 310 of the American Federation of Musicians. Canavan said that the occasion was a Masonic dinner, which he appeared to think was an aggravation of the offense.

The trouble arose out of a complaint of the Amalgamated Waiters' Union that Local 310 was playing in an amusement park where non-union waiters were employed. This is one of a series of complaints that the waiters have been making from time to time to the effect that members of Local 310 are given to playing in non-union parks and halls, and a demand was made that Local 310 withdraw from this park or be suspended by the central body.

Delegate Canavan declared that the Amalgamated Waiters' Union controls few, if any, of the legitimate halls or amusement grounds. If the musicians, he said, played only in halls and parks where union waiters were employed, they would not have very much playing to do. He continued:

"You would think by the waiters that we did not help every one that we could. Not long since I heard that the waiters were working in a certain hall under wages and conditions which filled us with pity. We made an investigation, and found the union waiters there to be in bad shape and helped them out.

"Now, I want to tell you something about the Amalgamated Waiters' Union. A dinner was given at our headquarters, which was to be a Masonic dinner, and thirty-six waiters were wanted from this union. This union of waiters, however, insisted on fifty-two of its members being employed at the dinner. Everything was on a large scale, and 600 squabs were provided. The waiters went for the squabs themselves, and when it came to the serving of them there were not enough left of them to go around. A lot of silverware was lost, too."

Canavan's charges were received with indignant protests by the delegates of the Waiters' and Bartenders' Unions. The delegate of the Waiters' Union said that the idea that fifty-two members of his organization could make away with 600 squabs was too much for him, independent of the charge of making away with the silverware.

The delegate of the Bartenders' Union said that the Chairman had no right to allow Canavan to make such charges. The Chairman insisted that Canavan had a right to defend his union.

"But that does not mean, necessarily," said Delegate Gold of the Hebrew Actors' Union, "that a delegate can charge the members of the union with being crooks and thieves."

The Chairman ordered Gold to sit down, saying that only unions interested in the dispute directly had a right to talk on the subject. Gold said that the charges were outrageous and interested all the delegates. Finally the ruling of the Chairman was put to a vote and the meeting refused to sustain it.

Several of the delegates defended the musicians, who, according to the waiters, never helped any other union. The delegate of the Actors' Protective Union said he knew many cases where the musicians had aided other unions. He added:

"The time is coming when the chorus singers and others will need the musicians when they are making their demands. Others of us will need them, and if you expel the musicians we will get left."

After further discussion it was decided to refer the whole dispute to the Executive Committee.

THOUGHT HE HAD KELLY.

Policeman Took Beggar for Motorman Who Fled After Elevated Wreck.

Policeman Sherry of the Fifth Street Station arrested a beggar at the corner of Second Avenue and Fourth Street early yesterday morning whom he believed to be Paul Kelly, the motorman who was in charge of the elevated train which was wrecked at Fifty-third Street and Columbus Avenue last Winter, and who has been missing since the accident. The man said he was John McNally, 55 years old, of 288 Bowery. A stationary engineers' license, made out in McNally's name, was found in his pocket.

The policeman's superiors say the man is not Kelly. They point out that the motorman was described as a man 35 years old. Magistrate Baker, in the Yorkville Court, held McNally until this morning, in order to give Interborough officers a chance to see him.

TO CLEAN PASSAIC RIVER.

Gov. Stokes to Call Extra Session of New Jersey Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Gov. Stokes will, within a fortnight, call an extra session of the Legislature to consider plans for the cleaning of the Passaic River.

This was the agreement between the Essex and the Passaic County Assemblymen when the matter went over in the last session of the Legislature, and Gov. Stokes says the matter is one of so much importance that he will call the special session unless Essex and Passaic unite in asking him not to do so.

It has been rumored that the Republicans were afraid of this special session, but the attitude of Gov. Stokes disproves this assertion.

HEAT CAUSED A LOCK-OUT.

Weavers, Unwilling to Work, Met More Than Half Way by Employers.

It was reported yesterday by a union of silk ribbon weavers formed under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, that its members, who were employed by the Empire Ribbon Company, 790 Broadway, decided to quit work on Saturday while the hot and humid weather continued.

They sent a committee of the workers to the firm to notify the company to that effect, and to state that it was too hot and damp to expect weavers to work.

The logic of the committee did not impress the company and a lock-out of the ribbon workers followed.

HOPE

SUITS CUT-ENDS

Monday, August 13.

THEY'VE CAUGHT ON!

Not only the Suits, but the alert purchasers, who came to the "Hope" corner Saturday in squads, in groups and in singles.

Suits of every description, both 2-piece and 3-piece. Fabrics of exceptionally fine textures. Workmanship par excellence.

$12.55

PEEK-A-BOO?

Yes indeed—many, many men did *peek*—and then *bought*. The Hope corner on Saturday was the meeting place of many South Americans in quest of the Mohair Suits

at $12.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS

Stewart Building.

Reduction Sale of

FURNITURE

The success of our Sale for the past two weeks has exceeded our greatest expectations. Of the many new pieces added this week a few only are mentioned. We guarantee a reduction in price of

33⅓ to 50%

MAHOGANY DAVENPORTS AND SOFAS

Regular $85.00 to $100.00,

NOW at $50.00

3 PIECE MAHOGANY SUITES,

Regular $40.00 to $150.00,

NOW $25 to $97.50

3 PIECE GOLD SUITES,

Regular $200.00,

NOW $137.50

GOLD CABINETS, GOLD TABLES AND ODD GOLD CHAIRS,

Formerly $25 to $200.00,

NOW $15.00 to $125.00

These goods are all from our regular stock and were not purchased for "Special August Sales." We invite a comparison.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 18TH & 14TH STS.

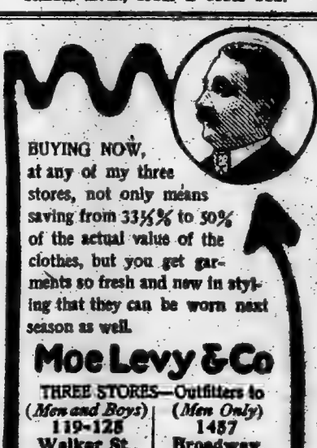

BUYING NOW, at any of my three stores, not only means saving from 33⅓% to 50% of the actual value of the clothes, but you get garments so fresh and new in styling that they can be worn next season as well.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK.

(Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

(Men—Boys—Women and Girls) 380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.

THAW EATS PRISON FARE.

Some Slip-Up in the Arrangement to Get Food Outside.

For the first time since his incarceration Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, was forced to eat the same food yesterday as was served to the other prisoners in the Tombs.

Arrangements were made on Saturday by Clifford W. Hartridge, Thaw's counsel, for food to be sent in to the man who killed Stanford White, from a well-known restaurant, but for some reason the food failed to arrive.

Thaw then made efforts to re-employ Sigmund Lowenstein, the prison caterer, to bring him his meals, but Lowenstein was ill and could not go to the prison. The result was that he had to be content with the prison coffee, the prison bread, and some chicken which was left over from Saturday.

Capt. Hemphill Leaves Navy Yard.

Capt. J. N. Hemphill, for several years Captain of the New York Navy Yard, has been detached, and Capt. G. A. Merriam, head of the Ordnance Department at the yard, assigned temporarily to the command. Capt. Hemphill was detached at his own request. Because of the death of Rear Admiral Train, Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, Capt. Hemphill is soon to be promoted to a Rear Admiral.

Once Again, Monday,

Men's Highest Quality Business Suits

$19.50

Not a suit worth less than $30 and up to $35.

If you do not know how excellent our own make Clothing is, To-day's offer affords a rare chance to learn..... The choicest Worsteds, in the season's newest gray effects; fashionable English overplaids and checks of Velour, Tweed, and Cheviot-Worsted. Handsome blue and black suits of Serge and Thibets. Single or double breasted styles, from medium to extreme in length. All sizes.

Other Fine Suits have been reduced as follows:

Men's silk-lined $45 Suits, $38.
Men's $38 Sack Suits, $30.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

THREE STORES:

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,

Wholesale and Retail.

6 WEST 31ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." LAST 2 WEEKS. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats, $1. Mats. Wed. &Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Treat McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF "SEEING NEW YORK." Rain-Dears, Barber-Ritchie, THAT Quartet, Seymour & Hill and PERRIN, the Psychist.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. 8:15 P. M. Sat. Mat. TO-NIGHT—1st Performance. BLANCHE WALSH in Jacob Gordin's Domestic tragedy, the KREUTZER SONATA

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.

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"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."

Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Deserved Success."—Herald. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB With TOM WISE—JAMES BLAKELEY

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents DUSTIN FARNUM In Owen Wister's Story of the West, THE VIRGINIAN Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 25 Eve., 8:15.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day 25c 15, 25, 50 & 75. JOSEPH SANTLEY in "BILLY THE KID."

AMERICAN 125d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 25c. 25, 50 & 75. Bertha The Sewing Machine Girl

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND Take Iron Steamboats.

MANHATTAN BEACH PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve. JOE WEBER'S ALL-STAR CO. Twiddle Twiddle. Sat. Mat. 4. Evg. at 9.

SOUTH BEACH HAPPYLAND STATEN ISLAND KIRALFY'S "VENICE" —FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS—

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK 32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

RIGO HARLEM CASINO 124th St. & 7th Av. Plays nightly. Table d'Hote, 75c. Sat., Sun., $1.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN Every Evening, The Musical Success, ROOF 'Mamselle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N.Y. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8.15. Only Matinee Sat., 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. POP. PRICED MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT. Last 2 Weeks at Wallack's. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

HURTIG & SEAMON Metropolis Theatre Roof Vaudeville-Carnival Rd Seats 50c. In case of rain per-in theatre

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. Social Highwayman. Vds.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic A Jeets

WEST END Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 25c. —DAVY CROCKETT—

14th St. THEA. at 6 Av. 25c. Mat. TO-DAY A CHILD OF THE REGIMENT

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK. Fireworks To-morrow Eve.

CAR PLUNGED INTO POOL.

Fifty People Thrown Into Water and Twelve Nearly Drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 12.—A car containing fifty persons, on the Cleveland Eastern Traction Line, jumped the track to-night near Chardon. Eight of the passengers were injured and a dozen others were nearly drowned in a large stagnant pool, into which the car plunged.

The car was going at a moderate speed, but the accident occurred so quickly that none of the passengers realized what had happened until they found themselves in the water. The passengers and crew of another car dragged the struggling people from the water. Henry Hucker, the conductor of the car, was injured internally and may die. The injuries to the other occupants of cars are [illegible]

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer Wednesday.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,734. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CALL ARMSTRONG LAWS CONSPICUOUSLY UNWISE

American Bar Committee Severe in Criticism.

FEDERAL CONTROL URGED

State Departments Declared to be Political Sinecures—New Laws Are Urged to Protect Policy Holders.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—The report of the Committee on Insurance Laws of the American Bar Association, which was made public to-day, declares that the Armstrong Law is "a most conspicuous example of legislative unwisdom." State insurance departments are described as inefficient sinecures, and the suggestion is made that Federal control of insurance companies be extended.

The report was made public by Ralph W. Breckenridge of this city, the Chairman of the committee, and will be presented to the Bar Association at its meeting in St. Paul on Aug. 29.

The committee recommended reforms in the insurance laws at the last convention of the Bar Association, but the matter was referred back to it for further consideration. After giving figures to show the extent of the insurance business in the United States the report says:

"More people are concerned with insurance than any other institution of modern life, and the public interest in insurance is intense. But the almost universal ignorance with regard to it and the principles upon which it is based has made possible through legislation, ostensibly supervisory but actually destructive in its tendency, a greater menace to the interests of the policy holders than they have suffered through the misjudgment and dishonesty of company officials and the incompetency or unfaithfulness characteristic of the majority of the State Insurance Departments.

"The most conspicuous exhibition of legislative unwisdom is found in the bills prepared by the Armstrong Committee and passed by the New York Legislature—the most conspicuous, because it has had the widest advertisement and because of the things which the committee might have done but failed to do, and its ignorance of the subject confessed.

The opinion is expressed that the accumulation of enormous dividends is responsible for the corruption developed in the conduct of life insurance companies.

Government supervision of insurance companies is urged as a necessity, but the burdensome taxes levied against the companies by the various States are declared to be unjustifiable. These taxes, which are said to amount to $23,000,000 a year, are ultimately paid by the policy holders.

The policy found in some States of taxing outside companies more heavily than home companies, the report declares, is "hostile to the spirit of the Federal compact." The report continues:

"The trouble is that the State Insurance Departments are sinecures. They are political prizes. Knowledge of the insurance business is the last thing required. The departments are mere collection agencies, and offer the most seductive opportunities for fraud and graft that exist in the United States."

Although denying that this charge applies to all State Insurance Departments, the report cites the disclosures made in New York, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota as instances to prove its general correctness.

State Insurance Commissioners are quoted as saying that they are powerless to accomplish the objects for which their offices were created, and the report adds: "As a matter of fact, the system of State supervision as administered under the laws now in force is a miserable failure.

"The honest and intelligent Commissioner is barred from effective supervision by the very laws he is bound to enforce, which afford golden opportunities that dishonest officials have been quick to grasp."

The report then cites figures to show that the great mass of insurance business is inter-State in character and gives many authorities to show that there is a popular demand for Federal rather than State control. It also contests the argument that the Supreme Court has held that the insurance business is not commerce.

After analyzing many Supreme Court decisions to show that they do not have the effect attributed to them by opponents of Federal supervision, the report adds:

"The real opposition to the Federal supervision of insurance does not rest upon the absence of Congressional power, but rather in the disinclination to exercise it. The objection is present in character, but has no solid foundation."

The report suggests that a law be drafted that shall safeguard the interests of the life insurance companies and their policy holders, but which shall require deferred dividends on life policies to be biennially apportioned, credited, and certified to the holders of the policies. The committee is in favor of the repeal of the so-called reciprocal or retaliatory tax laws and of the valued policy laws and the creation in each State of the office of Fire Marshal. Stricter incorporation laws in the several States are suggested, with particular reference to the capital stock and stockholders' obligations in insurance companies. Among the other reforms are the enactment of a Federal statute forbidding the use of the mails to persons or corporations conducting an insurance business who are not licensed to transact such business by the States where such persons or corporations are domiciled, or under whose laws the corporations are created, and the passage of a Federal statute providing for the supervision of inter-State transactions in insurance.

These recommendations are signed by Mr. Breckenridge, Burton Smith of Atlanta, Ga., and Rodney A. Mercur of Towanda, Penn. Of the other members of the committee, W. R. Vance of Washington dissents from the recommendation for Government control of the insurance companies, and Alfred Hemenway of Boston, who took no part in the work of the committee. Appended to the report is a copy of a proposed Federal bill to establish a Bureau of Insurance in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Australia Would Welcome Bryan.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Melbourne to The Daily Chronicle states that Premier Deakin has received no official intimation of William J. Bryan's intention to visit Australia, but that he offers the American a cordial welcome.

TRYPSIN NO CANCER CURE.

London Cancer Hospital Has Abandoned Tests with It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The discussion that has arisen in New York touching the value of the trypsin treatment for cancer prompted me to make inquiries at the London hospitals as to the results that had attended that treatment in this city. The replies to my inquiries may be summed up in the statement that the experiments with trypsin here have not demonstrated that it is a cure for cancer or useful in the treatment for the relief of cancer patients.

The London Cancer Hospital has discontinued the use of trypsin, its experts having failed to obtain any beneficial results from it and having heard nothing from the experts of other institutions that runs counter to their experience and conclusions. In some hospitals the experiments are still proceeding, but apparently without expectation that they will result otherwise than have the tests at the Cancer Hospital.

QUEER STRIKE IN LONDON.

Unemployed Men Demand a Cent an Hour More Than Is Offered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A most extraordinary strike took place in London to-day. It was planned to begin work this morning on a reservoir in Hampstead, and about 200 men who had been unemployed for months, and whose families were on the verge of starvation, had been engaged to do the digging.

When the men arrived on the ground the contractor's foreman told them they would receive 6½d. per hour. Thereupon about a dozen came forward and demanded 7d. per hour, refusing to do a bit of work for less. The contractor declining to yield to their demand, they walked off, and the remainder of the men at once presented a demand for 7d. per hour and gave the contractor until 10 o'clock to come to their terms.

When the clock struck ten they had not received a satisfactory answer, and without hesitation all went away.

FAST TRAIN KILLS 4 BOYS.

They Were Struck by a Pennsylvania Express at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 13.—Four boys were killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks here to-day. They were run over by an eastbound express. Two of the bodies fell on the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and one landed in Broad Street. The fourth rolled down the embankment of the Pennsylvania tracks. The train was traveling so fast that although the power was shut off before the boys were struck the train ran almost to North Elizabeth before it could be stopped.

The dead boys are Lloyd Griffin, 10 years old, and his brother Walter, 8 years old, sons of John Griffin of 111 Catherine Street, this city; Willie Griffin, 9 years old, son of Michael Griffin of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and Raymond Daubner, 9 years old, son of John Daubner of 148 Catherine Street, this city. The Griffin boys were cousins.

The boys had been out on the meadows in the direction of Elizabethport to see a ball game. They were on the way home when they were killed. At the point where the accident occurred there are three levels. Broad Street is depressed there, and the Central Railroad passes over it, while above the Central tracks are those of the Pennsylvania line. The railroads form an "X," with the arched street passing between them at the crossing. The boys apparently did not see or hear the express as it bore down on them. There is a slight curve, and the train was coming very fast.

The body of Willie Griffin, which was thrown into Broad Street, fell among persons passing through the arch and the cut. Several women fainted when the body dropped in the roadway. Another of the dead boys hit the Central's embankment and then rolled down almost to the street level in view of many persons.

The bodies were taken to the Morgue, where they were identified by relatives.

FLED FROM MAYOR'S RIFLE.

Startling Exhibition of Marksmanship Frightened Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Using his rifle, but without causing a wound, Mayor John Coutcher of Kelly's Island suppressed to-day a threatened riot of striking quarry laborers at the plant of the Kelly's Island Lime and Transport Company. So effectually did he do this that the leading strikers have left and the others returned to work in peace to-day.

Mayor Coutcher is a crack rifle shot and many a time has brought down twenty-five birds straight in gun club shoots here. When the mob of strikers threatened to damage property he took his rifle in hand and went to them alone, ordering them to disperse. When they refused he opened fire. One ball was sent so close to a man's ear as to sting him. Another was sent through the trouser leg of a threatening foreigner, and another clipped the heel of a shoe. The strikers fled precipitately and there was no further trouble.

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VERRAULT SAYS HIS WIFE HAS SWINDLED MANY

Tells the Authorities of "Mrs. Hamilton's" Past.

HE HAS OFTEN BAILED HER

A New Complainant Appeared Yesterday—"Mrs. Hamilton" is Now Away Somewhere.

George T. Verrault of 1,914 Benson Avenue, Bensonhurst, a newspaper artist, called upon Assistant United States District Attorney Carmody yesterday and informed him that he is the husband of the woman who was arrested under the name of Mrs. Helen Hamilton on the charge of swindling James McClellan of Philadelphia out of several thousand dollars after promising to marry him. Verrault left his wife some time ago, he explained. He said she had kept him busy bailing her out of jail, and that her record was well known to the Chicago police.

When a new complainant appeared yesterday, an effort was made to locate the woman, although she had been released under $1,000 bail on the first complaint, but it proved fruitless. Her lawyer declared that she was out of town. He would not guarantee her appearance to-day.

Mr. Carmody, the Prosecutor for the United States, who has charge of the case, declared that the woman is a notorious lawbreaker, who has got into all sorts of trouble in all parts of the country.

"Her Chicago record, if printed, would read like a book," said Mr. Carmody. "Her record in Boston is also interesting, not to mention her Nova Scotia experiences. Her husband told me that he met her while she was employed as a stenographer by the Delaware Fire Insurance Company, in Philadelphia. After an acquaintance of three months they were married in February, 1901.

"Her maiden name was Finnegan," he said, "and she was born in Ironton, Wis. In 1892 she went to work as a stenographer for the Prussian National Fire Insurance Company. Then she changed her name to Forrester. Later she called herself Bina Brown. This was after she became acquainted with Mrs. James Pemberton Brown, who figured in the horsewhipping of Verrault, in January, 1905. Verrault told me he left her that year, after getting her out of jail several times. At the time he left her she occupied the house at 114 West Seventy-third Street.

"We have been told that she and the Brown woman and eight men comprised a gang that carried on swindling games in Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and that one of the men in the gang was a notorious crook. Another was a man who had escaped from jail in New Glasgow, N. S. Another was arrested in Boston in a Spiritualistic-séance swindle, while two were men who got goods on false pretenses in Chicago and were arrested there. In fact, I have information to the effect that this woman is a member of a notorious gang that worked all of the big cities and did all sorts of things. She had several turning plants in town and a long criminal record, which I intend to get a line on from the police of Boston and Chicago. One member of the gang served a term in Springfield Prison, in Massachusetts, for working the badger game, which was one of their many schemes to get money.

"The new complainant against her, Leo Kiesler, was lonely. He wanted a wife, so he advertised for one, saying he was a man with a good income. Among the replies he received was one signed Mrs. Montgomery. After meeting her he presented a diamond ring to her, as she had promised to become his wife. The ring cost him $250. She told the old story of needing a locket to carry his picture, so he had his picture taken and hers, too, and then put up the money for the locket. Then she told the old fake story she had told many others, that her brother was trying to get possession of her estate, and that she needed a little money, a few hundred dollars, to get an injunction against him. She finally wormed about $2,200 out of him and shook him after breaking him.

"The entire gang was engaged in fake Spiritualistic games in Boston, and also in other big cities."

United States Marshal Henkel was very angry yesterday when he was informed that Mrs. Verrault had disappeared. The Marshal admitted that a new complaint had been made against the woman yesterday, the alleged victim being Leo Keisler, who is connected with the foreign department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He lives at 1,234 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, with his sister. He told the authorities that he had been swindled by the woman in a manner similar to that in which the Philadelphia Scotchman had been duped. On Keisler's complaint a new warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Reed. He went to the house in West Eighty-second Street, where the woman has been living recently, to serve the warrant, and was denied admittance. Then he called up Marshal Henkel on the telephone.

"Break in if necessary," shouted the Marshal. The Deputy Marshal returned to the house, and was met at the door by a young negro, who admitted him after he had threatened to break down the door. Then he proceeded to search the house. In the meantime the housekeeper telephoned for the woman's lawyer, George G. Miller. Lawyer Miller called up Marshal Henkel on the telephone, and said that if he would cut off the search he would see that Mrs. Verrault, or Hamilton, got to the Marshal's office to surrender herself at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Marshal Henkel then hurried a messenger to the house to call away his assistant. Reed, who believed that the woman was hiding in the basement, had searched all the rest of the house when the messenger arrived and stopped him.

Back to the Federal Building went Deputy Marshal Reed to await the woman's arrival there. About 3:30 o'clock a woman appeared and went straight to the United States District Attorney's Office. A dozen newspaper photographers ran after her and proceeded to take her picture. She explained that she was not Mrs. Verrault, but a woman newspaper reporter who was there to get news.

Lawyer Miller went to the Federal Building at 3:30 o'clock. He seemed annoyed when his client failed to put in an appearance, but said she would probably be on hand at 11 o'clock this morning.

"I suppose she was unable to get back to town," explained Miller. "She went out of town Sunday. One of her friends telephoned to me that she was too ill to get here to-day, but I hope to be able to have her here to-morrow morning for the purpose of answering this latest charge. It seems to me that the woman is being persecuted by Wall Street. She has enemies there."

James McClellan, the first victim, returned from Atlantic City yesterday and declared that he intended to prosecute Mrs. Verrault, notwithstanding the published statements to the contrary.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it.—Adv.

BULLETS FOR MOBS NOW.

Gov. Glenn to Hold Troops Responsible for Keeping Order.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 13.—Gov. Glenn is preparing a rigid general order to the Commander in Chief of the North Carolina National Guard concerning the conduct of Captains and military companies called into active service for the purpose of putting down mob violence. The object of the Governor is to prevent a repetition of the occurrence at Salisbury last week, when a mob took forcibly from the jail and lynched three negroes suspected of being the murderers of the Lyerly family.

It seems that under the old law the commanders of companies are subject to the orders of the Sheriff. The Captain of the company at Salisbury marched his men off the field because the Sheriff would not give him permission to fire on the mob in order to protect the prisoners. The new order gives the military control of the situation in cases of disturbance, where they are called into service, the Captains and other commanders being instructed to use whatever force may be necessary in their discretion to repel and control the mob.

Subjoined to the order is a warning to citizens to keep clear of any mob formation, as the military commander will be obliged on pain of court-martial to fire into it after due warning has been given.

SAY TELLER TOOK $97,000.

Chisolm and Two Brokers Charged with Looting Birmingham Bank.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 13.—Alexander R. Chisolm, paying teller of the First National Bank, was arrested to-day charged with the embezzlement of $97,000 of the bank's funds. W. Sims, the manager, and C. M. Hays, the assistant manager of one of the leading brokerage houses, were also arrested charged with aiding in embezzlement of National bank funds. They were released this evening on bonds.

The shortage at the bank was discovered while Chisolm was on his vacation. The bank has a large reserve fund, and it was from this that the money was taken. When Chisolm stepped from a train this morning he was confronted by the Federal officers and several Directors of the bank. He later made a confession. W. P. G. Harding, President of the bank, said the institution would not lose the whole amount, and that the loss would not affect its standing. The bank has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $400,000. When Chisolm was arrested, $3,000 was taken from his traveling case. It is said that nearly all of the money embezzled by Chisolm was used in speculation in cotton futures.

FAY TEMPLETON—FARMER.

Big Rooster Chases Her, When She Feeds Springdale Chickens.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 13.—For the first time since his marriage to Fay Templeton, the actress, William J. Patterson was at his desk in the office of Heyland Patterson this morning. His wife remained at the Patterson farm at Springdale.

Clad in a calico dress and wearing a big apron, the actress fed the chickens, worked in the garden, helped to make butter, and peeled potatoes when supper time approached.

During the afternoon Mrs. Patterson went into a chicken house occupied by six hens and a big Minorca rooster, which was nearly three feet high. With a dangerous "cluck" the rooster started after her. The actress did not stop running until she reached the house.

In the afternoon several farmers' wives called and discussed the preserving of quinces, the amount of spice to put in apple butter, and remedies for little chickens when they have the gapes.

HURT IN 23D ST. CAR SMASH.

Conductor Has Fractured Skull and May Die—No Arrests Made.

In a collision between two west-bound Twenty-third Street crosstown cars in front of 455 West Twenty-third Street, near Tenth Avenue, late yesterday afternoon, Robert Mulrooney, a conductor, was probably mortally hurt and several passengers were slightly injured.

Car No. 809, in charge of Motorman William Collins, crashed into another in front of it, which was waiting until several Italians working in a trench between the tracks got out of the way. Every pane of glass was shattered. The glass showered over the passengers, cutting two women in the face and tearing the clothes of a score of persons. Great excitement followed, and the passengers rushed to the street.

Mulrooney, the conductor of the last car, was knocked backward off the platform. He struck on his head and lay unconscious. In a few moments a crowd of several hundred persons had gathered and began to threaten the motorman. Word was sent to the West Twenty-third Street car barns, and another car, filled with conductors and other employes of the line, soon arrived. They forced the crowd back and hustled protesting passengers out of the way.

When Policeman Glennon of the West Twentieth Street Station arrived he was called on to arrest Collins, but a man, who said he was an Assistant Superintendent, took the policeman aside and talked to him earnestly for a few minutes.

The policeman then called an ambulance from the New York Hospital, and Mulrooney was removed, after several of the women passengers had had their cuts and bruises attended to by the ambulance surgeon. They refused to give their names.

At the New York Hospital it was said that Mulrooney's skull is fractured and that he has internal injuries.

ORDONEZ EMBRACES ROOT.

American Secretary Leaves Montevideo for Buenos Ayres.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 13.—After paying farewell visits to President Ordonez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Archbishop of Uruguay, Secretary Root and family embarked on board an Argentine gunboat and sailed this evening for Buenos Ayres, where the American Secretary of State will be officially received at the landing at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. President Ordonez and his Ministers accompanied the visitors to the wharf, where, in the presence of an immense assemblage, the President embraced Mr. Root and in a brief speech assured him that Uruguay will ever preserve the liveliest recollections of his visit, which will not fail to cement the bonds of friendship between the peoples and Governments of both Republics.

BELMONT'S PADDOCK AND BARN BURNED

Fifteen or Twenty Horses at His Babylon Farm Rescued.

LORD OF THE VALE IS HURT

Race Horse Was Cut—Other Buildings on the Place in Danger—The Loss is $25,000.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 13.—Fire this afternoon destroyed a barn and the big glass-inclosed paddock on the farm of August Belmont, about two and one-half miles north of this place. There were fifteen or twenty horses in the barn and paddock when the fire was discovered. Lord of the Vale was the most noted of the horses.

The flames appeared to start among the hay, much of which had recently been put in, and it is believed some of the hay stowed away may have been a little damp and green and that it caused spontaneous combustion.

All the horses were got out without injury except Lord of the Vale. He was cut somewhat. The attendants also rescued most of the saddles, blankets, and other horse furnishings. Word was sent to this village, and the firemen went on the long run to the farm. They could not do much after they arrived, owing to lack of water. What was available they turned on the other buildings, which were in danger.

The heat from the barn caused the glass in the paddock to crack and break, and that building went down with a crash. The work of the firemen kept the flames from other buildings. The horses were at once sent away to Belmont Park.

The loss is estimated at about $25,000. This is covered by insurance. Mr. Belmont is at Saratoga. He was notified over the long-distance telephone of the fire, and was assured of the safety of the live stock.

Lord of the Vale is a seven-year-old bay horse by Hastings-Lady Violet, and was bred on Mr. Belmont's farm. He has won many good races, including the Saratoga Handicap in 1904, and is one of the best handicap horses in training. In the Spring season Lord of the Vale raced on the Metropolitan tracks. He was sent to Babylon for a long rest.

CONGREGATION IN BOATS.

Highland Lake Preachers and Worshippers All Afloat at Services.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 13.—Holding religious service with the congregation in launches, rowboats, and canoes, is an innovation at Highland Lake, a Summer resort here.

Scores of cottagers, in craft of every description, assemble on the waters in the bay in front of Rockmere Lodge, the Summer house of Miss Gaylord of Brookline, Mass., every pleasant Sunday evening for an hour's worship, which is generally led by some member of the clergy in the colony. Dr. Strong officiated at the first service.

None in the congregation goes ashore, even the preacher being afloat. Some of the more devout, who would kneel in prayer, dare not for fear of being immersed by the capsizing of their frail craft.

HOT FIGHTING IN ROUMELIA.

Town Set on Fire and Many Killed in Bulgaro-Greek Conflict.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 13.—Advices were received here to-day from Ahiolu, (on the Black Sea, forty-eight miles from Varna,) where the Greeks and Bulgarians have been fighting, to the effect that a large part of the town has been destroyed by fire. The Greek Metropolitan, it is added, perished in the flames.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Vienna to a London news agency states that the disturbances at Ahiolu on Aug. 12 were the result of an anti-Grecian demonstration which the Greeks sought to break up by rifle shooting. Prolonged fighting ensued, both sides losing heavily in killed and wounded. The Bulgarians then set fire to the town in four places. The Grecian cloister of St. George was stormed during the singing of a Te Deum. The situation finally became so serious that the troops had to be summoned from Burgas. The dispatch adds that at Rustchuk 20,000 Bulgarians tried to storm the Greek Consulate, but were driven off by troops.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the news of the excesses against the Greeks in Eastern Roumelia occasions much excitement and indignation, adding that it is expected that Greece will be compelled to break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

PASSENGER STABS FIVE.

Starts Fight on a Train and Is Shot 11 Times Before He Is Captured.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 13.—Six men were seriously injured in a shooting and a stabbing affray to-day on a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul train at Sparta, Wis. Two of the injured men may die.

Louis Feltz of Milwaukee left a parlor car, where he had been the object of comment on account of his unkempt appearance. Enraged, he drew a knife and attacked the conductor, and a struggle followed on the train until the station at Sparta, Wis., was reached. There the Town Marshal arrested Feltz after a struggle. The injured are:

FELTZ, LOUIS, of Milwaukee; shot eleven times and may die.

HUBBELL, W. W., Marshal of Sparta; stabbed six times and may die.

CUNNINGHAM, H., of Oconomowoc, Wis., the conductor; stabbed.

CHRISTIANSON, JOHN, a brakeman; stabbed in the back.

ENGLISH, HARRY, wounded on the hand by a stray bullet.

JOHNSON, ALFRED, a brakeman; stabbed twice in the back.

Feltz, who boarded the train at La Crosse, attacked Cunningham, and Johnson went to the aid of the conductor. Feltz was pressing these men so hard that Christianson went to their assistance. Feltz was arrested after the Town Marshal had been severely cut and Englisl had been accidentally shot.

Broker Hurt on the Bridge.

James D. Firth of 627 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, a Custom House broker, lost his balance last evening on the gallery stairway on the Brooklyn Bridge, and fell backward down the steps. His skull was fractured and he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

TO KILL PRINCE FERDINAND.

Brigand Hiding in Forest for Chance to Murder Him, It Is Said.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to a news agency from Vienna to-day says it is reported that Yanna Sandausky (the Macedonian leader who was a member of the brigand band which in 1901 captured Miss Helen M. Stone, the American missionary, and held her until ransomed) has hidden himself in the Bistritza Forest surrounding Prince Ferdinand's villa with the object of killing the Prince.

The villa is strongly guarded and the Prince seldom leaves it.

PAUL MORTON ON NAVIES.

Thinks Britain Could Afford to Set Example of Curtailment.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.—Paul Morton, ex-Secretary of the Navy of the United States, questioned by an interviewer yesterday regarding naval matters, said Great Britain could well afford to cut down her navy, and he thought her action would probably be followed by other Governments.

He believed the day was coming when an agreement would be arrived at among nations not to increase their navies. At the same time, he said, the greatest exhibit Great Britain or America can make for peace is an efficient navy.

$2,000,000 ON HIS BOND.

Musician Arrested Gets Hammerstein to Put Up His Opera House.

Joseph Vanderberg, a musician of 137 West Forty-first Street, was arrested last night on complaint of John B. Rogers, a theatrical man, and taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He was accused by Rogers of trying to pass an alleged worthless check for $20 on him.

Oscar Hammerstein gave his Manhattan Opera House, which he said was worth $2,000,000, as security for Vanderberg's appearance in court this morning. At the Victoria Theatre later the musician said that the check had been given him by a business partner of Rogers and that it was good.

AUTO TURNS TURTLE.

Accident to George P. Robbins's Party Touring the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 13.—By the overturning of an automobile in which they are touring the Adirondacks, George P. Robbins of Pelham Manor and a party of six friends had a narrow escape from death this afternoon.

As they were rounding a turn on the road to Saranac Inn, a short distance from the Ampersand, the roadbed gave way, causing the forty-five horse power car they were riding into turn turtle. Several of the party were imprisoned beneath the machine. One of the women had an arm badly bruised, and was taken to the hotel for medical aid. No one else was injured.

MRS. CASE DECLARED INSANE.

Woman Who Intercepted the President May Go to an Asylum.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Lunacy proceedings were instituted to-day against Asl L. Esac, or Elizabeth Case, who created a disturbance in the course of the church service attended by President Roosevelt here yesterday. If she stays in Nassau County until Wednesday she will be taken before Judge Jackson at Mineola to be committed as an insane person.

Mrs. Case was examined by D. Fowler of Oyster Bay and Dr. Seaman of Glen Cove, who were formally constituted examiners in lunacy by George Hoffman, County Overseer of the Poor. They drew up a report to the effect that Mrs. Case is mentally incompetent.

The order cannot be served until Wednesday, and as there are no charges of any kind against Mrs. Case there is nothing to prevent her from leaving Oyster Bay and Nassau County before she is served with the lunacy papers.

REWARD FOR STENSLAND.

$5,000 Offered for Chicago Bank President's Capture.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Banks of the Chicago Clearing House Association to-day offered a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of Paul O. Stensland, fugitive President of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank.

Vice President Theodore Stensland of the failed bank was held in $10,000 bail to-day. He said he believed that his father was dead.

The failed bank now has two receivers. Judge Gibbons, in the Circuit Court, this afternoon appointed the Chicago Title and Trust Company receiver, on petition of a creditor. Following the appointment of the trust company, a demand was made on John C. Fetzer, who was appointed receiver of the bank by Judge Brentano in the Superior Court last week, that he turn over all books and papers to the new receiver. Attorneys for Receiver Felzer advised him to refuse the request. A contest may follow.

DRAGGED BY MOTOR BOAT.

By a Lucky Chance Mr. Andree Was Saved by Catching the Flag Halyard.

George C. Andree, 41 years old, of 472 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from drowning in the lower bay yesterday afternoon. He fell from his boat while the motor was in motion and the boat almost got away from him while he was well out from the Staten Island shore.

Mr. Andree is one of a party living in camp at Great Kills. Yesterday he entered his twenty-four foot launch and started alone for Coney Island. When he was well out toward the ship channel and far from shore he made the wheel fast so that the launch would run straight ahead. With the motor making fair speed he started to raise his flag in the stern. While standing in the stern a wave hit the launch under the counter and Mr. Andree was thrown out. He had hold of the thin halyard as he went over and fortunately was able to cling to it while he was in the water. The other end was fast to the flag.

As Mr. Andree was towed through the water he slowly pulled himself in hand over hand until he was able to grasp the stern. He then had to pass around to the side to avoid the screw. He was exhausted when he finally succeeded in crawling into the boat.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv. some years.

POLICE STOP ALL B.R.T. ASSAULTS

They Forbid Further Ejection of Passengers.

GIRL'S BODY IS FOUND

Drowned in Creek Into Which Car Threw Five.

CARS ARE PRISONS NOW

Employes Have a Right to Kill Those Refusing Two Fares, Road's Lawyer Says.

The police put a stop last night to the ejection of passengers from B. R. T. cars who refused to pay a ten-cent fare to Coney Island. The company thus herded the non-paying passengers into cars and sidetracked them, or else held up the entire train. Thousands spent a large part of the night on trains.

Without the aid of its corps of special policemen, whose licenses were revoked by Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo, but with the assistance of a large force of Inspectors, the company continued yesterday to exact two fares. Until nightfall passengers who refused to pay were forcibly ejected.

Incidents of the day were the finding of the body of a girl in Coney Island Creek, beneath the trestle over which the cars of the Culver line pass, and from which four women and a man were thrown by a B. R. T. car on Sunday; the declaration of Timothy Roberts of the company's legal department that the employes of the road had "a right to kill" passengers who refused to pay two fares; the arrest of several B. R. T. employes, and the issuance of statements by Acting Mayor McGowan and Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo saying that peace would be maintained.

As on Sunday, the main disorder was at Neck Road and Gravesend Avenue, Here the "bouncers" went to work early in the day, and forcibly ejected passengers who refused to pay. The travel was comparatively light in the morning and early afternoon, but nevertheless a mob gathered about the tracks, and the scenes of Sunday were repeated, though to a less degree. It was noticeable, too, that the "bouncers" did not seem so anxious to use force as on the day before.

Inspector Cross in Charge.

Police Inspector Cross took charge of the situation early in the afternoon. Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe, who was busy all day directing Captains to stop violence, conferring with the other heads of the Police Department, and visiting the places where there was disorder, attempted early in the evening to have the violence stopped, but it was not until some hours after his effort that the state of things he desired was brought about.

Mr. Roberts, who had been on the scene on Sunday, was at Neck Road again yesterday. Jacob Greenblatt of 46 Chester Street, Brooklyn, was ejected by the Inspectors for refusing to pay his fare. When he reached the ground in a dishevelled condition, Col. Roberts, who had been getting more and more angry for the last hour, set upon him, and the two fought savagely for a few seconds. Finally Greenblatt fell. Sergt. Callaghan was standing near by, and while the crowd hooted and threatened Roberts, Callaghan called a patrolman to the lawyer's assistance, as Roberts indicated that he wanted the man arrested. The patrolman separated the two. Then Roberts got up, dusty and fuming with anger

"I don't care for your hooting," said he, turning to the crowd. "My man have a right to kill any man who refuses to pay his fare, and the courts would sustain them."

Greenblatt was arrested. This incident and Roberts's remarks so infuriated the crowd that it looked for a minute as if the police would be unable to cope with the situation. In a few minutes, however, the excitement died away, but for the rest of the evening Roberts took no hand in the proceedings.

Surface Cars Cut Off.

When the evening crowd started down for Coney Island the company, which up to that time had been operating both surface and elevated trains, tried new tactics. The surface service to the Island was suspended entirely, the company depending altogether on the elevated lines. As a three-car elevated train reached the station at Neck Road the Inspectors went through each car, and then hustled all who would not pay the second fare into the rear car.

This was then detached from the rest of the train and sent back to a switch, where it was sidetracked on the spur tracks at the Gravesend racecourse. Half a dozen of these cars were standing stationary at midnight and fully five hundred persons were hooting and yelling defiance, tooting the whistles, and ringing the bells. Most of them were young men, for the few women who had refused to pay left the cars as soon as they found they were sidetracked. A special police guard was placed about the cars, as Inspector Cross expected a serious disturbance before daylight.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning the marooned passengers at Gravesend got tired of staying in the cars and began to drift away, one by one, taking trains bound toward Brooklyn and Manhattan. At length there were only a dozen left. These declared their intention of staying all night, and some of them were already stretched out on the seats, sound asleep.

With the surface cars out of business, so far as Coney Island was concerned, the elevated trains were more than ordinarily crowded when the people started

for home. All went well until 10 o'clock. The Inspectors went through the cars and ejected the non-paying ones at Kensington. They used such violence as they thought necessary. At 10 o'clock the police under Capt. Shore, who acted under advice from Mr. O'Keeffe, stopped the violence, and refused to let the train men lay hands on a passenger.

The B. R. T. men got together and Supt. Dow Smith, who had been arrested on Mr. O'Keeffe's order earlier in the day and released, gave orders that the signals should be set against all trains coming from Coney Island. From that on it was impossible to get to Manhattan from Coney Island over the Culver division.

There were hundreds of people in the cars which were held up who had paid two fares. They were in the same position as those who had refused to pay, and there was no way by which they could reach their homes. They had to wait with the rest, but the company was threatened with all sorts of suits as an outcome of this move, and the list of damage cases that will result from the trouble was materially increased.

The body of the woman found in the creek was identified late in the evening. It proved to be that of Fanny Radewski of 178 Belmont Avenue, Brownsville, who, her relatives said, had started for Coney yesterday. The body was discovered by Robert Burnstein a fisherman, and was taken to the Coney Island Station and then to the morgue. It was wedged between two piles directly under the trestle.

In the afternoon, while the hold-up at Neck Road was at its worst and the trainmen were refusing to obey Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe's order to keep the cars moving, Commissioner of Highways Van Vleck attempted to move a car down the line in order to break the block. He had not gone far before several fuses blew out and the train came to a standstill.

Then Harry Brownell, who once worked for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, volunteered to run the car to the Island. He got as far as Neptune Avenue all right, and then the towerman, who recognized a green hand at the controller, turned the derailing switch against him and the car was stopped just in time to prevent a serious accident.

Inspector Had a Blackjack.

Later Brownell was arrested. At the Coney Island Station S. S. Bennett, a grocer of Neck Road, offered $500 cash bail, but it was refused. Previously Alderman Louis C. Potter had gone bail for Supt. Smith of the company.

Another arrest made in connection with the events at Neck Road was that of an Inspector, who was particularly active and violent on Sunday. He was arrested on the charge of Commissioner Van Vleck, who accused him of obstructing the highways. When he was searched a blackjack was found in one of his pockets and an additional charge of carrying a concealed weapon was preferred against him.

After the trains had been held up for nearly two hours at Kensington, the company decided that it was useless to hold them longer, so the track was cleared and the long line of waiting cars moved slowly toward Brooklyn. Those who had refused to pay were not molested again.

Down at Coney Island the company tried to put its pens into operation again yesterday, despite the threat of Commissioner O'Keeffe that he would tear out the fences if they persisted in depriving people of their liberty. By selling only ten-cent tickets the company was enabled to make all who wished to leave the island pay two fares. The plan did not work so successfully with those who arrived at the island, however. At each terminal the people acted together, and with great success. As a train drew in they simply rushed the gates in a way that no force of Inspectors or platform men could withstand. They went through in swarms, and only the stragglers were caught.

The commotion at the elevated terminals was one of the sights of the island last night. An immense mob gathered to watch the fun and the police were unable to disperse the people. Yells of "Don't pay your fare!" "Stick it out!" were intermingled with the shouts of rage and cries of exultation.

When a passenger, tired of the pen, paid his fare he was hissed and jeered. At one time the employes of the company formed a line and locked arms, stopping the oncoming passengers and rushing them back into the pen.

Passengers on the next train defeated this plan by throwing themselves against the line in a solid mass. Down went the B. R. T. men and there was a wild scramble over them. Several men were bruised in the encounter, but the people got through the line and they didn't care for a few bruises.

Pen Prisons Abandoned.

The excitement at the terminals was at its height when Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe arrived at the island after dinner. Before he knew it he was in a yelling, struggling mob. When he had disentangled himself he went to the railroad men and told them that they would be arrested if they laid hands on any of the passengers. That finished the "pen" business for the evening.

There was one arrest for assault reported at the Coney Island Station. Max Auerbach, a guard, living at 487 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, was locked up, charged with having assaulted Henry Cook of 20 West Twenty-first Street, Coney Island.

When the surface cars were stopped, the company let it be understood that the reason for the move was that they were not receiving proper police protection to enable them to carry on their business. The effect of the order was to throw out of schedule nearly every surface line in Brooklyn, and the greatest confusion existed all over the borough. The elevated trains were interfered with by the enormous pressure put on the Coney Island lines, and, taken altogether, the whole Brooklyn Rapid Transit system ran without schedule all the evening.

It was apparent to everybody who watched the situation on Sunday and yesterday that while there was not so much violence yesterday as on the previous day, the determination to resist the collection of the second fare was more evident than before.

Many persons undoubtedly rode down to Coney on purpose to resist, but comparatively a much greater number refused to pay and suffered discomfort therefor yesterday than on Sunday. The Monday crowd at Coney Island is generally the lightest of the week, but this was not the case yesterday.

Police on Watch for Trouble.

Borough President Bird S. Coler and Sheriff Flaherty visited Neck Road about midnight and had a talk with Inspector Cross. By this time the crowd coming back from the Island had considerably diminished. The men in the stalled cars gave evidences of being very tired, though a few kept up the spirits of the others by jeering whenever they saw a railroad uniform. The police were still watchful for fear some trouble would break out, and they stopped the whistling which had disturbed the whole neighborhood all the evening. Cross permitted the police to depart a few at a time until he had reduced his force by about half.

One of the latest incidents of note occurred shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, when a man and a woman in one of the cars refused to pay the second fare. The Inspectors laid hands on them, but the police interfered immediately, and after some wrangling the couple went on toward New York.

The reserves from ten precincts were on duty along the Culver Line all day and night.

Commissioner Van Vleck joined Mr. Coler and Sheriff Flaherty after midnight. A train bound for Coney was held up because one man would not pay his fare. Van Vleck boarded the train and urged the man to "stick it out." Then Inspector Cross got on the train and ordered Van Vleck off. The Commissioner left, but reminded Cross that he had disobeyed Mr. O'Keefe's orders in boarding the car. The Deputy Police Commissioner, earlier in the day, had ordered the police to keep off all cars. Sheriff Flaherty finally told the motorman that if he did not move the train he would be arrested, and the train went on.

On the Brighton Beach Division, where there had been comparatively little trouble, Nicholas Stels of 89 Greene Avenue refused to pay, and the conductor and an Inspector threw him off and then, according to the passengers, set upon him and beat him. Stels was pretty badly used, and took the next train toward home.

Coler Advises Damage Suits.

With Mr. Coler advising that all those who were thrown from Coney Island cars to sue for damages and also inform the District Attorney of Kings County, so that the employes of the company may be arrested for assault, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company faced a day of many perplexities yesterday. Edward S. Hatch of Parker, Sheehan & Hatch was sent for by officials of the company. On his arrival at the building of the company in Montague Street Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe was asked by telephone to set a time when representatives of the company might visit him. At 2 o'clock Mr. Hatch, George Youmans, the company's local counsel, and Vice President John F. Calderwood went to the Deputy Commissioner's office.

The representatives of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had learned meanwhile that their 200 and more special policemen had been taken from them on the recommendation of Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe to Acting Commissioner Waldo.

Mr. O'Keeffe told the representatives of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that he would compel the company to keep its cars moving, and that he would arrest motormen who held their cars and blocked travel.

Mr. Coler was very busy yesterday. He was in the thick of the trouble on Sunday.

Will Pay for Damage Suits.

"If they think I incited men to riot let them arrest me," he said to a TIMES reporter. "I was not assaulted by any of the company's employes, but I hurried out to the scene of trouble and advised the citizens not to pay a second fare. I advise them that way now. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit says I am behind the trouble. Well, I am." Mr. Coler volunteered to supply poor litigants with money to pay the cost of damage suits if necessary.

After a talk with District Attorney Clarke Mr. Coler dictated a statement at his office in Borough Hall in which he urged citizens to note the numbers of cars from which they are ejected and the numbers of the employes. This data he asks be filed with the District Attorney's office for the purpose of prosecuting employes ejecting the protestants against the double fare.

Mr. Coler declared that he had consulted eminent legal advisers and that no policeman, special or on the regular force, could lay hands upon a citizen for refusing to pay the extra fare without committing an assault.

"I call upon every good and law-abiding citizen," declared Mr. Coler, "to resist to the uttermost the outrageous demands of this greedy corporation. Let no one pay more than 5 cents for one fare, and if the slightest attempt be made to enforce the collection of an additional fare by the use of force get the number of the official, conductor, or Inspector engaged in this attempt. Get also, if possible, the number of the car and notice the location where the assault was committed. Bring these facts to the office of the District Attorney."

All Will Be Inspectors.

After Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe had obtained from the Acting Commissioner an order revoking the permits of the company for special policemen and had informed the company that all these men would end their duties at 6 o'clock, a representative of the company informed a TIMES reporter that this situation would be met by the appointment of all the specials as Inspectors, and that the Inspectors had the right to eject passengers who would not pay their fare.

Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe telegraphed to Inspector Cross, who is in charge of Brooklyn Borough under him, late Sunday night, telling him to cut short his vacation and return to duty. The Inspector returned to the borough from the Catskills at 6 o'clock last night, in time to take charge of the police. All the other Inspectors were ordered on extra duty, and the reserves of all the precincts touching the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were ordered on duty until further orders. Inspector Grant was put in charge of Coney Island.

Sheriff Flaherty said that he saw no occasion at present for asking for the militia and that Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe was handling the situation properly.

Many damage suits were begun yesterday. The amount sued for was put at $1,000,000. A lawyer was quoted as saying that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, realizing that it had no right to charge a double fare, had already settled out of court a number of suits brought after passengers had been ejected from cars. That such suits had been settled was emphatically denied at the offices of the company.

Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell said yesterday that in trying to force the payment of two fares to the Island the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was taking the risk of a suit from every citizen who was ejected by the company until Judge Gaynor's decision had been passed on by the highest court.

Travel to Coney Island yesterday was light, even for Monday, which is the lightest day of the week.

Says Police Must Interfere.

Acting Mayor McGowan, Acting Police Commissioner Waldo, and Acting Corporation Counsel Connoly took action in the matter early yesterday morning. As soon as Mr. McGowan reached his office he summoned Mr. Connoly, and after a few minutes' conversation with him telephoned to Commissioner Waldo to join the conference. After an hour's deliberation Mr. McGowan made the following statement:

"I am not thoroughly conversant with the law, but the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has no rights that a citizen has not, and it should comply with the law under all circumstances. The only remedy for the people who are ejected from the cars here is to bring suit for damages. There appear to be two decisions on the five-cent fare question, one for the people and one in favor of the company.

"The police must enforce the law and preserve order, and under no circumstances must they permit citizens to be assaulted. If an agent of the company should break the peace the police must interfere and preserve law and order. No brutality on the part of the company's employes must be permitted by the police."

Mr. Connoly said after the conference:

"The entire duty of the police is to preserve the peace. If the company ejects a passenger, as it has a right to do under certain circumstances, it must do so without creating a great disturbance or interfering in any way with the comfort of other passengers. It seems to me that the company is acting in a very asinine manner in this case."

Asked about the law covering assault, Mr. Connoly read Section 223 of the Penal Code:

To use or attempt or offer to use force or violence upon or toward the person of another is not unlawful in the following cases: * * * When committed by a carrier of passengers or the authorized agents or servants of such carrier, or by persons assisting them at their request, in expelling from a carriage, railway car, vessel, or other vehicle a passenger who refuses to obey a lawful and reasonable regulation prescribed for the conduct of passengers in such a vehicle, if such vehicle has first been stopped and the force or violence used is not more than sufficient to expel the offending passenger with a reasonable regard for his personal safety.

Brutality Was Needless.

Mr. Connoly explained that the whole case hinged therefore on whether the demand for a second fare was a "lawful and reasonable" demand, and whether the force used was simply "sufficient to expel." He said that he judged from what he had heard that the roughness exceeded all reason, and that there were almost as many assaults as expulsions. He thought the police had done the best they could considering the absence of definite instructions and their ignorance of the law.

After the conference Deputy Commissioner Waldo said:

"The police will give fair treatment to the public and order will be preserved. The law will be enforced no matter who or whatever it hits. I am taking every means possible to protect the public. This department alone can prevent these shameful occurrences, and they will be prevented." Mr. Waldo added that the police had been instructed to arrest any railroad employe who assaulted a passenger.

A statement issued in behalf of the company yesterday afternoon said that Justice Gaynor was not called upon in the MacFarlane case to pass upon the second-fare question, as the point was not involved, and his decision on that particular issue the company regards as "obiter and therefore not binding adjudication," not affecting the prior opinion of the Appellate Division in the case of McNulty. The company also declared that, even had the question been before Justice Gaynor, his opinion was not sound law. In support of this attitude the company cited the case of Barnett and Justice Hirschberg's decision sustaining the position of the company in charging the second fare. The company says that the steam railway lines included in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, over parts of which trolley cars are operated, are sufficiently long to permit the company to charge steam railway mileage at three cents a mile. The statement ended:

The present condition of things shows the great danger which always attends upon the determination of a question of far-reaching importance when the facts essential and necessary to reach a correct conclusion are not embraced within the record where the determination is made. It is plainly evident that the law as it now stands authorizes the 10-cent charge, and resistance to its payment is not sanctioned by law.

Won't Accept the Decision.

President John L. Heins of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad issued a statement yesterday which said:

The decision of Mr. Justice Gaynor has no necessary application to the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. The circumstances and arguments upon which it bases its claim of a right to charge a 10-cent fare to Coney Island were not before him in the MacFarlane case, and were not considered by him in any way. This company cannot accept that decision as in any way binding upon its dealings with its passengers until some more authoritative ruling is made by the courts.

There are no decisions in the courts, even this late one of Mr. Justice Gaynor, which hold to the contrary. To make it plainer, the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company has always had full legal right to charge a 10-cent fare from the Brooklyn Bridge or the ferries to Coney Island. No one has questioned this fact. No one can question it successfully. There is no decision of the courts and no statute intelligently construed which deprives it of this right simply through entering into a lease of another road, if such be done. This question was not before Justice Gaynor, and we do not believe he intended himself to be understood as passing upon questions which were not before him for decision. It would be a gross discourtesy to him to think otherwise.

R. H. Miller, Secretary of Local Assembly 1,563 of the Knights of Labor, sent to Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday resolutions asking official action against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in the 10-cent fare fight. The resolutions demand that Acting Mayor McGowan issue orders to the Police Commissioner to arrest all employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company who try to collect the second fare; that he ask the District Attorney of Kings County to issue warrants for the arrest of Brooklyn Rapid Transit officers on the ground of violating laws relative to public service corporations, and that he request the Sheriff of Kings County to assist the police in enforcing the law.

TO CONEY FOR 5 CENTS.

East Side Residents Have a Way—It Takes Four Hours.

Persons who live on the east side found a way some days ago to escape the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's demand for a ten-cent fare to Coney Island. Their scheme requires the expenditure of some five or six hours of continuous riding on surface cars, the using of three lines, and traveling over practically all of Brooklyn, but it can be done for a nickel, and one can reach Coney Island ultimately by the route without even being slapped on the wrist by a Brooklyn Rapid Transit "Inspector." This is the route:

Take a Hamburg Avenue car on the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge, across the bridge and up Broadway to Marcy Avenue, through that to South Fifth Street, through Johnson Avenue to Morgan Avenue and on to Hamburg Avenue, through the Ridgewood section of Brooklyn, through Cooper Street, ending at the Canarsie car barns. Get a transfer there for a Church Avenue car, proceeding:

Through New Lots Road back toward the city, through Rockaway Avenue, East Broadway, Church Avenue, traversing Flatbush and contiguous sections to Thirty-Seventh Street, through that to and through Thirteenth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue. Get a transfer there, and, instead of going on down to the ferry, get on a Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street car, proceeding then on the final lap:

Down Fifth Avenue to Eighty-sixth Street, then to Fourteenth Avenue, traversing Dyker Heights and other sections of South Brooklyn, to Bath Avenue, Bath Beach, to Ulmer Park, and finally to Coney Island.

The alleged express time to Coney Island is thirty-two minutes, but the actual schedule time of the route named is about four hours. To make the trip as outlined requires between five and six hours on peaceful days. How much it would require now, Brooklyn Rapid Transit men cannot estimate.

A week or so ago the Brooklyn Rapid Transit found that the Church Avenue line was giving out a great many transfers. Formerly that line had been patronized mainly in the rush hours in the morning and afternoon. Two Inspectors were sent out to investigate the Church Avenue transfers. Thus the secret came out. The report of the Inspectors was laughed at by the traffic heads of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and others were sent out. They confirmed the first report.

The Inspectors found out that on Saturday afternoons and Sundays most of the holiday passengers, providing against the long five-cent trip, take with them something to eat, making a picnic party until Coney Island is ultimately reached.

Up to a late hour last night, no change had been reported that would disturb the popular east side five-cent route.

Would Confiscate B. R. T. Property.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is but one effective method of dealing with corporation insolence like that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which defies the courts and indulges in mob violence toward the public. That remedy is confiscation.

The company has proved itself unfit to be trusted with the performance of a public service, and its property should be taken from it and placed in the hands of those who will render such service with some regard for the obligations which it implies. Unless all signs fail, this remedy is likely to be applied to more than one corporation in the not very distant future. C. E. VREDENBURGH.

New York, Aug. 13, 1903.

NINE HURT BY DYNAMITE.

Four Italians Perhaps Mortally Injured at Katonah Dam.

Nine men were injured, four of them perhaps mortally, in the premature explosion of a dynamite charge at the Katonah Dam works, near Croton Landing yesterday afternoon. All of the injured are Italians employed in the work of construction, and all lived in the settlement near the works, where are housed the men employed on the dam.

It was about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when one of the workmen accidentally struck the dynamite charge with a large stick. A moment later there was a terrific explosion. The nine men nearest the charge were thrown in all directions. When the smoke cleared away four of them were found to be in a critical condition. Michael Capriao's skull was fractured, both of Fortuna Pabalea's eyes were blown out, Carmena Pabalea was severely injured internally, while Maguni Umberto had both legs and both arms fractured.

The four men were sent to New York on a New York Central train, in charge of Dr. Sharp, who is the Settlement physician. They are now in St. Francis's Hospital, at 142d Street and Brook Avenue, the Bronx, and none of them is expected to live. The other five were not so badly injured and were sent to their homes.

30 ICE INDICTMENTS RETURNED IN BOSTON

Seventeen Dealers and Six Companies Must Face Charges.

DEALERS PUT UNDER BONDS

Federal Investigation of Railroads Will Be Started at Toledo Today by Mr. Clements.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Thirty indictments, including those against seventeen ice dealers and six ice companies, which were returned by the Suffolk County Grand Jury on Saturday, were made public in the Superior Court to-day.

The ice dealers are charged with having unlawfully conspired to regulate, advance, and fix the price of ice for public sale, and the ice companies are charged with conspiracy.

The dealers indicted are Lewis G. White, President of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association; Charles W. Hallustram, the Secretary, and the following members of the organization: Louis A. Holt, Marcus Estabrook, James M. Gill, William H. Barney, J. Edward Kimball, Marshal S. Coolidge, Edward A. Davenport, Charles A. Davis, Reuben W. Hopkins, Frank W. Homans, John Q. Bennet, Frank H. Atwood, Jarvis W. Ferris, John O. Porter, and Silas Boyce.

The corporations indicted are the Boston, the Independent, the Union, the Fresh Pond, the Cambridge and Highland Co-operative Companies. The dealers pleaded not guilty and were held in bonds of $1,000 each.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The investigation which will be started in Toledo, Ohio, to-morrow by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, into the Inter-State transportation of ice will be conducted by Judge Judson C. Clements, a member of the commission. The investigation was authorized by President Roosevelt, to whom complaints had been made by shippers.

The roads mentioned in the complaint are the Ann Arbor, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, the Detroit & Toledo Shore, the Hocking Valley, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, the Ohio Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Père Marquette Railroads, the Toledo Railway & Terminal Company, the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, the Wabash, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroads.

RUSSIA'S CHANGED OUTLOOK.

Liberals Meeting Defeat in the Elections—Bomb Factory Seized.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—Indications at the meeting of the Central Committee of the Old Octobrist Party, which closed to-day, point to the amalgamation of the Octobrists with the new peaceful party of Regenerationists and the acceptance of the programme drawn up by Count Heyden, M. Guchkoff, and others.

The Government attaches much importance to the defeat of the Constitutional Democrats in the Zemstvo elections, now under way. For years the provincial Zemstvos have been the centres of the liberal movement, and practically all the Constitutional Democratic leaders have been prominent in Zemstvo work. Now, as candidates for re-election, they are going down to defeat.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra returned to London this morning from Cowes to prepare for the King's annual trip to Marienbad, on which he starts to-morrow morning. He will cross the Channel in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert to Flushing, whence a special train will convey him to Friedrichshof, where he will meet Emperor William on Wednesday.

There has been endless speculation on the political significance of the meeting of the monarchs. The Pall Mall Gazette says that recently an autograph letter from Emperor Nicholas to King Edward was brought by special messenger to the Russian Embassy here and delivered to the King personally by the Ambassador and that at the same time other personal letters from the Russian Empress were received by relatives in this country. The Russian Emperor's letter to the King is understood to have been a request for advice on the situation in Russia. A reply is said to have been sent and almost immediately afterward the meeting between King Edward and Emperor William was arranged.

After the conference at Friedrichshof a joint letter it is expected will be sent to Emperor Nicholas containing the advice of King Edward and Emperor William.

RUDOLF HEILMAN DROWNED.

His Wife and Daughter Witness the Death of Brooklyn Man.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 13.—Rudolf Heilman of 463 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned in sight of his wife and twelve-year-old daughter at Point Lookout Beach yesterday afternoon. He was President of the Heilman Company, interior decorators, and a large stockholder and a Director and former Vice President of the Nassau Cottage and Realty Company.

Mr. Heilman was spending yesterday at Point Lookout, as the guest of H. Willard Griffiths, President of the Nassau Company. Mr. Heilman, his wife and daughter, Mr. Griffiths, and S. C. Parsons, Assistant Treasurer of the Nassau Company, went in bathing just as the tide was turning. The three men swam out a considerable distance, and Heilman appeared to be unable to make his way back against the tide. He became exhausted and called for help.

Griffiths and Parsons went to his aid, but he sank before they could reach him. When Heilman's shouts for assistance were heard, some one notified the Point Lookout Life Saving Station, and Capt. Frank Smith got out his crew, and rowed to the spot where Heilman had sunk, but nothing could be seen of him. The body washed ashore later in the evening, and was taken to Hempstead. It will be sent to Brooklyn to-day.

Mr. Heilman was 45 years old. Mrs. Heilman is prostrated by her husband's death.

SAY STRIKE IS ENDING.

Tugboatmen Are Returning to Work, Employers Declare.

According to representatives of the railroad companies involved in the strike of the boat hands, the strike continues to weaken. At the office of the Lehigh Valley Company it was said that the firemen had gained the advance of $5 a month for which they struck, and they were at work again. The demand of the oilers, which was for $10 a month advance, was refused, and the places of the striking oilers were filled. A representative of the Jersey Central Company said:

"Only a few of our men went out last week, and their places were filled. We do not regard it as a strike."

It was said at the office of the Baltimore & Ohio Company that the men were told that no demand could be considered until they returned to work. Most of the men returned to work.

Marine Manager W. R. Pollock of the New York Central said that the company had promised an advance of $5 a month, to go into effect Aug. 1. This meant that the men would be paid at the new rate beginning with Aug. 1.

"They wanted to be paid at this rate for July when they were paid on Aug. 1 for the preceding month," he said. "It was simply an error on their part. Everything is settled satisfactorily."

A meeting will be held this week, at which an effort will be made to organize the tugboat hands as a branch of the International Seamen's Union.

Dry Cleaning.

If it's a spot or a soil or a stain, send it to us. It may save you the value of a new gown.

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Established 1818. *Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.*

585 Madison Ave. } Cleaning
708 " " " } Men's White
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SOZODONT
A NON-ACID DENTIFRICE
PRESERVES TEETH

McCLINTOCK'S ADDED VIEW.

Says Policy Holders' Committeemen, Collectively, Are "Small Potatoes."

Vice President Emory McClintock of the Mutual Life Insurance Company explained yesterday the allusion made to the International Policy Holders' Committee in the interview which he granted soon after his return from Europe last week. On that occasion Mr. McClintock was quoted as saying that he had a high opinion of the members of the committee. Mr. McClintock added yesterday:

"Individually I think the members of the International Committee estimable gentlemen, but collectively they are pretty small potatoes."

Mr. McClintock is pleased at the report of the select committee of the House of Lords, which recommends against requiring American life insurance companies to keep a reserve in Great Britain against the policies issued in that country. Commenting in the fact that the Mutual is going to withdraw from France on account of the reserve enactment in that country, he explained yesterday that the Mutual Life classes all its policies alike as regards the distribution of dividends, while the New York Life, which proposes to stay in France, classes its French policies together in one group, its German policies in another, and its Swiss policies in another, and so on, for the purposes of the dividend apportionment.

The Mutual Life gave out copies yesterday of a resolution passed by the Insurance Committee on March 27 last, and subsequently adopted by the board, to the effect that the company would abide by the provisions of such laws them pending as might be passed by the Legislature. The resolution did not recite what alternative course had been considered by the committee or by the board. It provided also that the annual report for 1906 should contain a statement of the funds held for distribution on existing deferred dividend policies. This will have the effect of distinguishing what is commonly known as the deferred dividend surplus in the Mutual from the real surplus, or contingent reserve, as the Armstrong Committee termed it. Both have been lumped together in that company heretofore in the making of the annual statement.

Although a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Committee is scheduled for to-morrow, it is not likely that a meeting of the General Committee will be called for the purpose of hearing what Seymour Eaton might have to say as to his reasons for changing his convictions regarding the good faith of the movement. It is hardly thought that the members of the International Committee would think it necessary to gather from all over the country to listen to such an expression from their former Secretary. Any statement that Mr. Eaton has to make would undoubtedly be received by the Executive Committee.

BISHOPS RALLY TO POPE.

Approve His Denunciation of Separation in France.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The Observatore Romano to-day publishes the French Bishops' reply, unanimously and entirely approving of the terms of the Pope's encyclical against the separation of Church and State.

The Bishops express their gratitude for the opportunity afforded to show their unanimous patriotism, faith, and submission to the Pope's will, declare themselves happy that they have been judged worthy to suffer for the faith, and add: "With you, Holy Father, we protest against the sacrilegious usurpation of ecclesiastical property. We await the future with eyes turned toward Rome."

It is stated in well-informed circles that a further encyclical will be published to-morrow, containing instrctions to the French Bishops for their future action.

JUSTICE FITZGERALD CLEAR.

Purged of Contempt in Supplementary Proceedings in Brooklyn.

Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of the Court of Special Sessions, who was cited to appear before Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court to be examined in supplementary proceedings, was on hand when court opened yesterday morning. He was taken to a private room by the lawyer who obtained the order and examined.

Neither Justice Fitzgerald nor the lawyer would make any statement as to the result of the examination. As he left the court the Justice was served with a summons in an action instituted for the payment of taxes. A judgment was obtained against the Justice last March for the recovery of about $1,300. An execution was given to the Sheriff of Richmond County and he attempted to levy on the Justice's law library.

Justice Fitzgerald insisted that the library belonged to Mrs. Fitzgerald, and an order for his examination, "in aid of execution," was obtained. Because he did not obey it, he was declared in contempt. He purged himself by appearing yesterday.

TO CONFER WITH EXPERTS.

Lawyers in Gas Inquiry Still Dissatisfied with Consolidated Statement.

Hearing in the gas references before A. H. Masten was continued yesterday at 49 Wall Street. Charles Cuthbert and J. K. Hayward, expert accountants, representing the Attorney General and the local Commissioners of Accounts, passed all day Saturday at the office of the Consolidated Gas Company, examining the books.

The examination was made by agreement with C. F. Mathewson, the company's counsel, that the experts might verify the balance sheets, trial balances, and so on, put in evidence, by comparison with the original records. The accountants reported that they had found the statement of operations for 1903, 1904, and 1905, submitted by the company to be borne out by the books. Neither Senator Page nor Howard S. Gans was satisfied. They declared that for the proper conduct of the case they need analyses of the profit and loss account, the tax account, the office and general salaries account, and the contingent expense account.

SEEK PECORA MURDERER.

Police Say They Know the Man Who Killed the Italian Woman.

At the Coroner's examination into the murder of Maria Pecora, who was killed in her three-room flat at 82½ Carmine Street last Friday, the police told Coroner Acritelli that they had found the Sicilian wine merchant who, it is charged, was last with the murdered woman, and that they would arrest him soon.

Mrs. Russo, Maria Pecora's washerwoman; Mrs. Gina Merli, who saw the Sicilian leave the Pecora flat, and Angelo Mazzocca of 230 Mott Street were examined by Coroner Acritelli and Assistant District Attorney R. E. Manley. They told nothing that threw any light on the murder.

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FOUNDED 1840 FLINT QUALITY

AUGUST SALE.
⅓ Price Reductions ⅓
Reed, Rattan and Other Light Furniture.

Reed and Rattan Furniture may be appropriately used for a greater variety of purposes than any other Furniture.

With the possible exception of the parlor or drawing room of a formal house a Reed or Rattan Chair, Divan, Table or Rocker adds to any room a note of comfort and a charm of beauty not to be otherwise obtained, especially when used with cushions of effective but inexpensive Cretonnes and other art fabrics.

All that remains of this season's Reed and Rattan Furniture, in more than 100 designs, is reduced one-third in price.

Enamelled Reed Furniture is shown in White, Red, Pink, Green, Light Blue and other colors. There are many pieces in the natural buff shellacked, also stained dull green.

Divans, Settees, Sofas.

	Reduced from	To
Blue Enamel Sofa	$25.00	$16.50
Red Enamel Sofa with Cushions	41.00	27.00
Red Enamel Sofa Frame	24.00	16.00
Red Enamel Arm Chair	14.00	10.00
Green Enamel Conversation Chair	25.00	18.00

Miscellaneous Pieces.

Green Ash Table	6.50	4.25
Blue Enamel Table	16.00	11.00
White Enamel Muffin Stand	4.75	3.25
Green Ash Arm Chair	8.50	5.75
Green Ash Table	15.00	10.00
Weathered Oak Sofa, with Cushions	26.00	17.00
Weathered Oak Rocker, with Cushions	26.00	17.00
Mahogany Finish Rocker	12.50	8.25

Chairs, Tables, Rockers.

	Reduced from	To
Blue Enamel Chair, with Cushions	$37.00	$25.00
Blue Enamel Side Chair	10.00	6.50
Blue Enamel Arm Chair	17.00	11.00
Blue Enamel Side Chair	9.00	6.00
Green Enamel Arm Chair	13.50	9.00
White Enamel Arm Chair	12.00	8.00
Dark Blue Enamel Arm Chair	15.00	10.00
Green Enamel Table	10.00	7.00
Green Enamel Table	11.00	7.25
Mahogany finish Rocker	7.50	5.00
Mahogany finish Rocker	8.00	5.25
Mahogany finish Rocker	8.50	5.25

Chairs, Divans, Settees, Davenports and Rockers are built for use either with or without cushions.

We show a large and attractive diversity of patterns and colorings in light and inexpensive cushions.

Cushions and draperies to harmonize with any color scheme will be made to order at small cost, from remnants in our Upholstery Shops.

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Have you ever seen the wonders of the Yellowstone? Why not arrange to make this your summer vacation trip?

Several very attractive tours at reasonable expense have been arranged over the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Round-trip tickets from Chicago are on sale daily to September 16, good for 90 days from date of sale, not to exceed October 24. Rates as follows:

$65 Rail and stage transportation via Yellowstone, Mont., the new entrance on the western border of the Park, or via St. Paul-Minneapolis and Gardiner. **$85.00** includes rail and stage transportation and accommodations in Yellowstone Park hotels. **$94.00** round-trip from Chicago includes rail and stage transportation with choice of routes one way via St. Paul and Minneapolis, the other way via Omaha. **$115.00** round-trip includes this same choice of routes and provides accommodations in Yellowstone Park hotels.

All agents sell tickets via this line.

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A CARNEGIE HALL COMPANY.

Incorporated with a Capital of $100,000 to "Acquire" the Concert Hall.

The Carnegie Hall Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital of $100,000, its stated purpose being to "acquire" Carnegie Hall for the purposes of concerts, lectures, and so on. The Directors named are W. H. Fain and H. S. Curtis, lawyers, of 54 Wall Street, and A. Hugh of New York.

At Carnegie Hall last night the officials on duty had not heard of the new company, but they said that it would not make any difference to the tenants in the building, as the majority of the leases had two years more to run.

The hall is at present leased from Andrew Carnegie by Horace Barry, who has his office in the building.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:30 A. M.—224 East Fifty-seventh Street; Rocco Staro; damage trifling.

2:10 A. M.—111-113 Macdougal Street; Leopold Mill; damage, $20.

2:15 A. M.—27½ Washington Street; Mary Johnson; damage, $5.

5:45 A. M.—362 West Twenty-sixth Street; A. Rooney; damage, $200.

12:05 P. M.—238 East Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:55 P. M.—82 Park Row; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:10 P. M.—92 Cannon Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:50 P. M.—151 to 153 East 128th Street; H. M. Meise; damage, $10,500.

4:25 P. M.—80 First Avenue; P. Kahsman; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—Brook Avenue and 164th Street; Anheuser-Busch Company; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—375 East Fourth Street; Hyman Hochberg; damage, $100.

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No extra cost either.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
237 Fifth Ave., bet. 27th and 28th Sts.
125 West 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
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¶ Ask your printer to show you this sample book.

H&I LINEN COLLARS

APPORTIONMENT LEGAL, SAYS JUSTICE HOWARD

The Queens-Richmond District Does Not Violate Law.

ONE CASE IS NOT ENOUGH

Inequality in Single Division, the Court Rules, Does Not Discredit Legislative Intent — Appeals Will Be Taken.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Justice Howard of the Supreme Court upheld to-day the constitutionality of the act of the last Legislature reapportioning the Senate and Assembly Districts of the State.

The decision is reached on the applications of George E. Payne and Harry E. Perley of Queens County, and Walter Pendleton of Richmond County, for a writ of mandamus requiring the Secretary of State to send out election notices under the reapportionment of 1894. The applicants declared that the reapportionment act of 1906 was unconstitutional because the apportionment of Queens and Richmond Counties as one Senate District gives that district a population 117,000 in excess of the ratio. Another point raised was that the two counties did not create a district of contiguous territory.

Justice Howard says in part:

"That the Legislature violated the requirement in regard to the equality of inhabitants might be debatable had the question not already been settled and determined by the Court of Appeals in this State.

"In regard to the apportionment which is being attacked, only this one instance, the Queens-Richmond District, has been cited as a gross and flagrant example, whereas in the case of the People ex. rel. Carter against Rice, reported in 135 New York, Page 473, Judge Gray says: 'The showing of three instances of departure from a methodical apportionment is not enough to evidence any deliberate violation of the constitutional requirement.'

"Every presumption is in favor of the constitutionality of the statute, and if there is any doubt as to the fact, the question should be resolved in favor of the statute, for to doubt its constitutionality is to favor the statute. In the Carter case it was said: 'Before courts will deem it their duty to declare an act of the Legislature void, as in the violation of some provision of the Constitution, a case must be presented in which there can be no reasonable doubt.'

"Having in mind this rule and the fact that no partisan advantage is charged to have been gained, can it be said that the Legislature, confronted as it was by the many difficult and intricate problems which presented themselves, and which no man could solve perfectly, violated the letter and spirit of the Constitution? I think not.

"The result which may follow from a construction of the Constitution is always a potent factor to be considered. That the granting of this order would produce endless confusion cannot be doubted.

"It seems to me that the discretion necessarily vested in the Legislature by the expression 'as nearly as may be,' that the examples set before it not only by all previous Legislatures and Constitutional Conventions, but by the Constitution itself, and that the Judicial sanction of the last legislative apportionment by the highest court in the State, all warranted the Legislature in creating the law which is now attacked."

An appeal will be taken from the decision of Justice Howard without delay. According to E. B. Whitney the Constitution requires that the Appellate Division convene promptly to hear the appeal.

Mr. Whitney communicated with Eugene L. Richards, counsel for clients in a similar suit in Queens County, and learned that Mr. Richards, too, proposed to appeal.

The appeals will go to the Third Department of the Appellate Division. There are five Justices in this department—Charles E. Parker of Owego, presiding; Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira, Alden Chester of Albany, John M. Kellogg of Ogdensburg, and A. V. S. Cochrane of Hudson.

Efforts have already been made to find the Justices, but all are away on their vacations. Constitution or no Constitution, it may prove an extremely difficult matter to have the appeal heard.

To a reporter for THE TIMES, when asked for his opinion of the new phase of the apportionment case, E. B. Whitney said yesterday afternoon:

"In the opinion of all the counsel for the relators in these two cases the statute is clearly unconstitutional for several reasons.

"The Constitution requires the districts to be so altered that each Senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Richmond and Suffolk Counties constituted the First District and contained 142,073 citizen inhabitants. The statute alters it so that Richmond is joined with Queens in a district with 246,187. This cannot be excused by the growth in population of Queens and Nassau Counties, because the two counties, the old Second District, have only 241,287 inhabitants. This district of Queens and Richmond has 21,000 more population than Monroe County, which has two Senators.

"There are fourteen other districts in the Lewis apportionment, which have less than half the population of Queens and Richmond. The four island counties of Suffolk, Nassau, Queens, and Richmond have 383,362 citizen inhabitants, or enough for three, and have only two Senators.

The Richmond County lawyers argued that their county was entitled to a Senator by the express language of the Constitution. I think that they were probably right, but there is no excuse in depriving Richmond of a Senator on a belief that it has 63,000 less than the average population, and then giving Westchester a single Senator only, although it has 72,460 more than the average, or more than twice the population of any one of four of the districts in the western part of the State under this apportionment. We contend that if Richmond is not entitled to a Senator the territory should either be left with Suffolk, where it is now, or joined to Rockland, which is six miles nearer to it than Suffolk.

"In addition to these gross inequalities another violation of the Constitution, we believe, was brought out at the argument by ex-Senator Brown which had not been discovered when the papers were drawn. The Constitution provides that counties 'which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of the inhabitants, excluding aliens.'

"Under the old apportionment, Allegany, Livingston, and Wyoming Counties form a district, which has been represented by Senator Stevens. The Lewis reapportionment takes Allegany County out of this district and puts Genesee County in instead. It then puts Allegany into a district with Steuben. This change is said to have been made in order to injure Senator Stevens and help the Wadsworth family. The result is one district (Steuben-Allegany) with 122,862 and another (Genesee-Wyoming-Livingston) with 100,000 inhabitants. The two districts are contiguous. If Allegany County were restored to Senator Stevens's district and Livingston County put in with Steuben instead, the result would be one district (Steuben-Livingston) of 115,581 and another district (Genesee-Wyoming-Allegany) of 107,281.

"Senator Lewis, in his defense of his apportionment before Justice Howard, said that some of the very small districts were left so in order not to alter their old lines. But in this case, if he had left the old lines of Senator Stevens's district, he would not have violated the Constitution. Moreover, in order to accomplish this he took Genesee out of its old district, which was only about 11,000 above the average, and left that district nearly 23,000 below the average.

"Some of the Senatorial districts, particularly in New York and Kings, are badly gerrymandered. There are also two districts up the State which we believe to be violations of the requirement of compactness mentioned in the Constitution.

"Both sides are making every effort to arrange as early as possible a session of the Appellate Division to hear the cases. If either party is dissatisfied with the decision of the Appellate Division the cases will be carried to the Court of Appeals. It is important that the cases be decided at the earliest possible moment because not only the Senatorial districts, but the Assembly districts are affected. Some nominations have already been made for these offices in districts which, if Justice Howard's decision is reversed, will go out of existence. All of the Assembly districts in New York and Kings County, for instance, have been changed, and the political organizations have been arranged on the new lines.

JEROME MAY RUN BY HIMSELF.

If Hearst Captures the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

While the impression is gaining ground that District Attorney Jerome will be the candidate of the Democratic Party for Governor, or, failing that, will run independently for the office, Mr. Jerome on his return from Lakeville refused to make any statement concerning his position or to discuss his interview with John A. Henneberry, his chief clerk and political manager, on Sunday night.

Mr. Henneberry is known to have had conferences with several politicians of influence in Saratoga, where he was ostensibly spending his vacation, and on Sunday night he came back to the city to meet his chief, cutting short his vacation. It is believed that Mr. Henneberry went to Saratoga in the interests of Mr. Jerome, and the District Attorney does not deny that considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon him to come out for the regular Democratic nomination or to run independently should Mr. Hearst capture the nomination. This, although a sacrifice on Mr. Jerome's part, would give the Democratic conservatives, who would not vote for Mr. Hearst and who do not care to leave their party, a chance to cast their votes for a Democrat of prominence.

Charles F. Murphy said at Tammany Hall yesterday that it was still too early to take sides, and he would not commit himself on the question as to whether he believed that Mr. Jerome or Mr. Hearst would be the strongest Democratic candidate.

It was said yesterday on good authority that Thomas F. Ryan is anxious to have Mr. Jerome run. The first split between Ryan and Murphy came about when Murphy refused, against the advice of Ryan, to take Jerome as the Tammany candidate for District Attorney. That breach has been healed, and it is said that Mr. Ryan is now in a stronger position to have Murphy meet his views than he was when the District Attorneyship fight was on.

ODELL'S CONVENTION PLAN.

He Will Set It for Sept. 25 If Higgins Doesn't Prevent.

State Chairman Odell came down from Newburg yesterday, and after conferences with Senator Platt and other leaders went to the State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He went back to Newburg late in the afternoon, but will be here to-day when the State Committeemen begin to gather for the meeting of the State Committee at noon to-morrow.

Mr. Odell said he knew nothing about the date for the convention, but it is believed that if he can dominate the committee he will have the convention called in Saratoga on Sept. 25, the same date as that set for the Democratic Convention in Buffalo. This would not give Gov. Higgins the advantage of knowing whom the Democrats have selected as their nominee. The Higgins contingent, which appears to be in control, would prefer to have the convention called for Oct. 2.

Senator Platt saw only harmony on the horizon. He said that he expected everything would go on to-morrow without friction, and that the question of a successor to Mr. Odell would not even be touched on.

There will be 1,011 delegates in the Republican State Convention this year, the largest number that ever attended a State convention of the party. Five hundred and six votes will be necessary to nominate.

Of the 1,011 delegates 352 will be elected from this city—188 from New York County, 138 from Kings, 18 from Queens, and 8 from Richmond.

WILLCOX FOR GOVERNOR.

Postmaster's Boom Is the Newest and Has Substantial Support.

Postmaster Willcox is the principal in the latest boom that has been started for the nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Willcox refuses to commit himself, but that men influential in the party, and especially in Administration circles, are behind the attempt to make him a factor in the race was developed strongly yesterday.

Mr. Willcox is put forward as a man without any factional affiliations to weaken his candidacy, and as the Republican who can best offset the Hearst boom. It is pointed out that as President of the Park Board and a member of Mayor Low's cabinet he was foremost in providing playgrounds for children, restoring city parks, and instituting other popular reforms.

Mr. Willcox is well thought of by President Roosevelt, and is said to be popular in the Park and Post Office Departments. A Republican politician said yesterday that the Postmaster's strength lay largely in the fact that he was neither for nor against Odell, Platt, or Gov. Higgins and that he would insure a united vote in the country districts.

Sultan Rewards a Physician.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—It is stated that the Sultan passed a good night, and that his condition this morning is somewhat improved. His reluctance to submit to treatment has hitherto complicated the situation, but one of the palace doctors induced him to allow the employment of a simple appliance which gave immediate relief. The doctor, in recognition of his services, has been promoted to the rank of General.

Some Twins Are

so much alike you can't tell one from the other. It's the same way with packages of White Rose Ceylon Tea. All identical in excellence. The package assures it. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Liquid Satisfaction.

CHEMUNG DEMOCRATS SEE HOPE IN HEARST

Elmira Local Ticket May Win If Named by Leaguers.

LABOR MEN ARE UNEASY

Though the Backbone of the Hearst Movement, They Are Pushed Aside by the Candidate's Managers.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—There is plenty of Hearst sentiment in Chemung, and it is by no means confined to Democrats or labor men. For various local reasons the Hearst prospects at the polls are better here than in many other places. The labor men are for Hearst practically as a unit. And, as usual in such cases, there is, if not a split, at least a division into factions in the Hearst ranks.

Exactly why the Hearst forces should divide in precisely those counties where they have the best prospects and the most reason to stand together, is a question which does not come within the province of these dispatches. It is, however, a fact; a fact noted in Rensselaer, Schenectady, and Erie, all of them great Hearst strongholds, and now noted again in Chemung.

The division here has been between the labor men and the miscellaneous or unclassified Hearstites, very much as it is in Erie. Here, as in Erie, the activities of Stormy Petrel Mackey have been enlisted against the labor men, and with considerable success. In these dispatches allusion has been made to the sense of bewilderment which comes to one who studies the mental processes of the Hearst managers. Doubtless they know their own business, but why they should deliberately endeavor to affront and alienate the labor men whenever a division arises between the latter and the unclassified is all the more mysterious, as it becomes plainer and plainer that labor is the backbone of the Hearst following.

In Erie Mackey did his best to keep the labor men off the executive committee, and when he failed to do so, he persuaded Ihmsen to deprive the committee of its power to nominate candidates. The result is a first-class war, which is still going on.

Here in Chemung the trouble began before Mackey arrived in the course of his stormy petrel flight through the State; and when he got here he used his power as personal representative of Hearst to squelch the labor element. He reorganized the executive committee, and left the labor men off it. As a result there was for some time much ill feeling between the two elements of the Hearst party. Friend H. Miller, the most active of the chiefs of the faction favored by Mackey, is a man of address and moreover possesses the confidence of both sides, and he and his friends have been able to allay the bitterness to a considerable extent. But it still exists or rather has been modified into a feeling of coldness and displeasure. The two elements, however, are beginning to work together to a certain extent.

George Mosher, the President of the Federation here, is the leader of the labor men. He is a man of high reputation, universally esteemed, and has never before taken much part in politics. Mosher is a type of the men who are sincerely for Hearst, believing him to be a great and unselfish reformer. The squelching of the labor faction by Mackey threw a bucket of ice water over the enthusiasm of these men, though they are still for Hearst. A somewhat similar state of things exists here as in Schenectady, where the leaders recognized by Ihmsen are highly unpopular in labor circles and where the labor men continue to support Hearst in spite of and not because of Ihmsen's allotment of the leadership.

Here, however, a better feeling than in Schenectady seems to be coming about. While labor is the backbone of the Hearst following, more voters outside the labor ranks are for him in Chemung than is the case in any other place. It is astonishing to see how many Republicans are among his active supporters here. The leaders of the Independence League say that two out of every three among the recruits they are now getting are Republicans. Miller is a Republican. Franklin P. Aldrich, a prominent Republican and formerly District Attorney of Chemung, is another of the heads of the Independence League. Another is Charles H. Knipp, a Republican and an ex-District Attorney. In fact, of the actual leaders in the movement, the only Democrat is Roe Reilly, the State Committeeman. The Independence League leaders seem to think that Hearst's candidacy will draw almost as heavily from the Republicans as from the Democrats.

A good deal of this, of course, is due to other causes than any personal popularity of Hearst's. There are dissatisfied Republicans in Chemung who want to hit the machine. They would not join the Democratic Party, but joining the Independence League is another matter.

Representative Fassett has been running things with a tolerably high hand. Some of his lieutenants are unpopular, and men who have nothing against Fassett would like to deliver a blow at his friends. The labor men, already disposed to Hearst, were infuriated when Fassett gave his aid to the Sunday closing movement here. A Sabbatarian crusade was started against a park here where there was a roller coaster and a few other harmless attractions. They succeeded in closing it up and a howl was raised that Fassett was depriving the workingman of his Sunday recreation. The Assemblyman from this district voted and worked against the eight-hour law, and has shown no sign of penitence for the act. The causes of dissatisfaction are numerous, and they all lead in one direction—to the camp of the Independence League.

On the other hand, Gov. Higgins has created indignation in the Fassett camp. Sheriff McDowell of this county was under charges. A deal had been fixed up whereby McDowell was not to be disturbed until after election. In the meantime, however, Fassett's opposition to the renomination of Higgins had excited the Governor's ire, and a week ago he decided to take action in regard to McDowell at once. He accordingly removed the Sheriff from office. Everybody here believes that the action was taken simply for revenge on Fassett. McDowell is popular and his friends are indignant, particularly in view of the widely advertised deal by which the Sheriff was to be safe until after the election.

The Elmira Advertiser, the leading Republican paper, has been lambasting Higgins as a picayune politician in a way that will make it extremely difficult for the paper to support him if he is nominated. The dissatisfaction with Higgins here is among an entirely different class of Republicans from the dissatisfied with the Fassett machine, but it leads in the same direction—to the camp of the Independence League.

Despite the Hearst sentiment here, there are no indications that the delegates to the Democratic State Convention will be instructed for him. They will not be instructed for any one else either. They will go to Buffalo with free hands, ready to vote for whoever seems the best candidate.

The Democratic leaders here are not especially fond of Hearst, and would rather have some other candidate. At the same time, they do not see any good in throwing bricks at one who may be their nominee. The want-to-win sentiment has hold of them. They have not been swept off their feet by the Hearst outcry, and are not yet convinced that he would be the strongest vote getter. If he proves to be such, however, there is no particular horror of him among the leaders in Chemung.

They are particularly anxious to win in the county, and they see a chance to do it by making a combination with the Independence League. The present programme is for the league to nominate a local ticket, which the Democrats will indorse. Negotiations to that end are now going forward between the two organizations. It is to be assumed, of course, that before the league nominates its candidates it will have a pretty clear idea of what names the Democrats would like to see on the ticket.

Some of the more enthusiastic believe that there is a chance to elect an Assemblyman if Col. Joseph Eustace is nominated. He is a popular Democrat, formerly a member of Gov. Hill's staff, and has strong Hearst leanings. Whether this can be done or not, the Democratic leaders see a chance to get some local candidates into office by a combination with the league, and the local Democracy is so very hungry and thirsty that that means a great deal.

WE occupy a unique position in our hold upon the trade of men and women of discriminating tastes. Not only do we enjoy the best patronage of our own Borough, but we probably attract more trade from Manhattan than any similar concern in Brooklyn.

These facts prove our ability to please, season in and season out, with regard to Style, Fit and Quality in Furs, Hats, Millinery, Waists, Men's Headwear, Gloves and Canes.

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CAMPAIGN BOOK REVIEWED.

The President Expresses His Approval of It to Congressman Sherman.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 13.—President Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day Representative James S. Sherman of New York, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee; Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and Joseph B. Bishop, Secretary to the Canal Commission.

When Representative Sherman left Sagamore Hill this afternoon he said that, while he had gone over the Congressional campaign with the President thoroughly, the principal object of his visit was to review the campaign textbook, which is to be issued next week.

When Speaker Cannon, Mr. Sherman, and other members of the Congressional committee visited the President several weeks ago certain matters to be handled in the textbook were discussed in detail. Mr. Sherman said it was desirable to go over these matters again with the President before the book should be given to the public. He said the President had approved of the way in which the matters had been handled.

"The book will be a stand-pat document, with word pictures of the record of the Republican Party and reasons why that party should be kept in power," said Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Sherman spoke in an appreciative manner of the President's interest and assistance in the campaign. The outlook, he said, was good.

"Of course," he remarked, "the Republicans are not going to retain all the seats they now have in the House, but we will remain in actual control of the Sixtieth Congress. That we are sure of.

"At the last election we had President Roosevelt on the ticket, and no real Democrat against him. For this reason we carried a number of strictly Democratic districts that we had no more right to than some one besides the President had to Sagamore Hill. While we expect to lose some of these districts, the Republican members who hold them now are confident in every instance of their re-election."

Henry W. Taft of New York, a brother of Secretary of War Taft, and Robert Bridges, also of New York, were also luncheon guests of the President. It was stated that Representative Longworth, who is a member of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, would go to the New York headquarters of the committee to-morrow.

It was announced from Sagamore Hill this morning that Representative and Mrs. Longworth will remain as guests of the President until Friday. On that day they will leave Oyster Bay for Washington and Cincinnati.

BRYAN'S ILLINOIS FIGHT.

Another Attack on Sullivan, Who Calls Statements Untrue.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—William J. Bryan to-day gave out a statement concerning the controversy respecting the Illinois Democratic National Committeeman. The controversy has grown out of Mr. Bryan's letter demanding the resignation of National Committeeman Roger Sullivan, to which demand Mr. Sullivan returned a prompt refusal, and stated that Mr. Bryan had been misinformed respecting the situation by M. F. Dunlap.

Mr. Bryan's rejoinder sets forth that no one but himself is responsible for the information contained in his letter, and continues:

I entered into this contest because I believed that Roger Sullivan and John Hopkins had deliberately robbed the Democrats of Illinois of their political right, and I still believe so. To secure political power by force or by fraud ought to be as disgraceful in the eyes of the public as to secure money by force or fraud. I cannot conceive of any plausible defense which Mr. Sullivan can make for remaining on the National Committee. If the body is unable to rid itself of the leadership of men like Sullivan, who seek to control the party organization in order to advance their corporate interests, it might as well dissolve.

While I was anxious to give Sullivan a chance to retire without a fight, it is probably just as well that he refused, for if we must fight to purify the party organization, the sooner it begins the better.

The statement adds an expression of confidence and approval of the work of the Majority Rule League and of Messrs. Dunlap, Rainey, Thompson, and Nelson.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—National Committeeman Sullivan, when interviewed in regard to Mr. Bryan's latest utterances, declared to-day there was no truth in them.

"Mr. Bryan," he said, "got all his information from Mr. Dunlap and is doing what Mr. Dunlap wants him to do. All the information he has about the Illinois situation he has received from Dunlap and Thompson. He is fighting their battles—battles that they cannot fight for themselves."

WON'T BE LIKE QUIGG.

Assemblyman Prentice Promises a Different Course as Leader.

Assemblyman Ezra P. Prentice has issued an appeal to the enrolled voters in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District in which he is running as the anti-Quigg candidate for the leadership. The appeal says that his election will be an assurance of an honest and efficient administration of party affairs and opposed to the "bossism and management of the Republican Party for private ends and corporate interests by Mr. Quigg and those who have brought the party into disrepute."

The appeal is signed by Gen. Nelson Henry, Nicholas Fowler, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Alderman Sturges, McDougall Hawkes, Charles B. Huntington, and others.

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Pierce Launches

18-Foot—2 H. P.
Immediate Delivery

Complete With All Fittings $250

OWING to the popularity of these Pierce Launches, the factory was so rushed this season that it could not deliver on time the launches we ordered.

The result is that we received, a little late in the season, ten of the 18-foot, 2 H. P. Pierce Launches. We advertised these ten on Sunday at $250. Have four left this (Tuesday) morning. Last call!

It is hardly necessary to say much about the launches themselves—every one who knows anything about launches at all knows what the Pierce is. But we would emphasize the fact that with these launches you get everything complete—awnings, cushions, brass rails and salt water fittings. Ready for immediate delivery. Sold in the water, if desired.

Our regular price for this launch, $295, made it the best motor boat value of the season—proved by the fact that we sold nearly 100 at that price.

Automobilists' Supplies

TO make room for our incoming Fall and Winter garments, we have put on sale at great reductions all of our Summer stock of automobile apparel. *Note also* the special prices on tires and sundries.

Men's Shower Proof Dusters — Well made garments that ordinarily sell at $5; our price to-day..... $1.95

Men's Venetian Dusters — Leather trimmed, well cut; an elegant garment which ordinarily sells at $4.50; our price to-day..... $2.50

Men's Mohair Dusters — In gray and tan; the most durable duster manufactured; special to-day..... $5.25

Ladies' Chambray Dusters—Cut full, in tan..... $1.95

Crash Linen Dusters—In all the very latest shades..... $5.95

Caps to match..... $2.95

Ladies' Automobile Dusters—A lot of about 25; high grade; the latest patterns and designs. This lot is too irregular to mention any particular item, but every one in the lot has been reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. off the regular price. As there are only one or two of each size your early inspection is urged.

Ladies' Silk Rubber Dusters—The new automobile garment. This duster is shower, dust and spot proof; is stylish, light-weight, and to add to its advantage is a combination automobile and street garment, as it can be worn in place of a mackintosh or light coat. Special price..... $10

Automobile Tires

Product of Pennsylvania Rubber Co. As good as any the Trust makes (if not better), and you save 10 to 15 per cent.

	Case	Tube
30x3½	$28.50	$6.50
32x4	35.50	8.75
34x4	37.50	9.25

Spit Fire Plugs, 68c each.
Soot Proof Plugs, 75c each.
Peerless Jacks, $1.50 each.
Goggles—four-way kind, 75c.
Ammeters, $1.95.
Lubricating Oil—75c per gallon.
"Champion" Repair Kits—Containing 23 tools; special price, $7.25.
"Dunn" Semi-Dry Batteries—43c each.
"Tanty" Dry Batteries—22c each.

MME. DISS DEBAR FREED FROM ENGLISH PRISON

Spiritualist Fraud Released on Ticket of Leave.

LONG CAREER OF SWINDLING

Her Most Notable Exploit the Robbery of Luther R. Marsh, the Lawyer, of This City.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Ann O'Delia Diss Debar, who under the name of Laura Jackson was sentenced on Dec. 20, 1901, to seven years' penal servitude for her connection with a cult known as the "Theocratic Unity," of which her reputed husband, Theodore Jackson, was the head, has been liberated from Aylesbury Prison under ticket of leave, having obtained the maximum reduction of her sentence by good behavior.

Mme. Diss Debar achieved notoriety as the perpetrator of a so-called Spiritualistic deception, by which Luther R. Marsh of New York was stripped of his fortune in his old age. Though the woman declared she was a daughter of King Louis I. of Bavaria and Lola Montez, she was in fact the daughter of Prof. C. F. Saloman of Washington and Kentucky. She married Dr. Messant in 1871, and later became the wife of Gen. Joseph H. Diss Debar, traveling about the country and representing herself to be the personification of occult powers.

While living in Washington Square, in this city, she met Luther R. Marsh. By means of alleged spirit materializations and "spirit-painted pictures," she infatuated him so completely that he gave her large sums of money and deeded to her his home in Madison Avenue.

The woman was arrested and indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to defraud Marsh. The Gerry Society took her children. Her trial resulted in her conviction, and she was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. She afterward served two years in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., and was charged with frauds in Chicago and New Orleans. Then she turned up in Cape Town, South Africa, where one of her dupes, a wealthy contractor, gave her money to establish a colony of brotherly love. The institution that she and Jackson were running at that time was called the "College of Occult Sciences."

Later the woman and Jackson turned up in London, where they promoted the Theocratic Unity organization, and were arrested in September, 1901. Their trial developed facts of a revolting character. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Jackson was sentenced to fifteen years and his reputed wife to seven years' penal servitude.

Reports of Pope's Illness Untrue.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The report published in London to-day that Pope Pius X. is suffering from a dangerous form of gout, threatening paralysis of the heart, is without foundation. To-day he received Monsignor Dennis O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

NEW CANNED FOOD ISSUE.

Retailer Fined in England for Selling Unfit Food.

BRIGHTON, England, Aug. 13.—A case involving the responsibility of retailers of canned foods was heard here to-day, in which a merchant was charged with exposing for sale thirty-eight tins of chicken unfit for human consumption.

In defense it was contended that it was absolutely impossible for the dealer to know the condition of the food when there was nothing externally to indicate that the contents of the cans were unsound. Nevertheless the merchant was fined, the Magistrates holding him amenable to the law, as he was in possession of the goods.

The case, which has been appealed, is considered to be very important, as if the judgment of the local Magistrates is upheld trade will be seriously affected.

ACCUSED OF DELAYING LINER.

London Magistrate Dismisses Charges Against Firemen.

GRAVESEND, England, Aug. 13.—Nine firemen belonging to the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnetonka, which arrived here to-day from New York, were charged in a police court later with conspiring to impede the vessel's passage from New York.

The men complained of the quality of their food, and a representative of the company alleged that as a protest they deliberately reduced the steam pressure. The Magistrate dismissed the case.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only. For sale by all reliable druggists.

FOOD.

AN OLD TIMER

Has Had Experiences.

A woman who has used Postum Food Coffee since it came upon the market 8 years ago knows from experience the necessity of using Postum in place of coffee if one values health and a steady brain.

She says: "At the time Postum was first put on the market I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia and my physician had repeatedly told me not to use tea or coffee. Finally I decided to take his advice and try Postum, and got a sample and had it carefully prepared, finding it delicious to the taste. So I continued its use and very soon its beneficial effects convinced me of its value, for I got well of my nervousness and dyspepsia.

"My husband had been drinking coffee all his life until it had affected his nerves terribly. I persuaded him to shift to Postum, and it was easy to get him to make the change, for the Postum is so delicious. It certainly worked wonders for him.

"We soon learned that Postum does not exhilarate or depress and does not stimulate, but steadily and honestly strengthens the nerves and the stomach. To make a long story short our entire family have now used Postum for eight years with completely satisfying results as shown in our fine condition of health, and we have noticed a rather unexpected improvement in brain and nerve power." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Increased brain and nerve power always follow the use of Postum in place of coffee, sometimes in a very marked manner.

Look in pkgs. for "The Road to Wellville."

CHAMPIONS WIN TWICE FROM THE PITTSBURGS

Western Team's Visit to New York Results in 5 Defeats.

AMERICANS' GAME A DRAW

Neither New York Nor Chicago Scores a Run—Giants on Their Way to the West.

The champion New Yorks added two more victories to their credit yesterday by administering a double defeat to the Pittsburgs, making five straight victories for McGraw's men over the "Smoky City" aggregation. As the Chicagos also won, the Giants' success cut the leader's advantage down but little. In the American League the Chicagos and Greater New Yorks indulged in a drawn battle, neither team scoring, while the champion Athletics and St. Louis each won and lost a game. The three leaders are not scheduled to play to-day, but to-morrow the Detroits begin a three-days' series at American League Park, to be followed by four games with Chicago, the first to be played on Saturday. In the meantime the Athletics will have the Clevelands to contend with on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and St. Louis on the next four days. The champion New Yorks will start their last Western tour at St. Louis to-morrow, while Brooklyn will play at Chicago.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; Pittsburg, 1.
New York, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 0; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 1.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	7	8	7	6	12	12	61	.557
Phila'phia	7	—	6	8	8	11	10	10	60	.553
New York	7	9	—	8	9	10	9	10	62	.582
Cleveland	4	7	8	—	8	9	9	8	55	.501
St. Louis	6	6	6	7	—	7	8	13	53	.489
Detroit	9	4	6	4	7	—	10	10	50	.485
Washin'tn	4	4	5	4	7	5	—	10	39	.390
Boston	4	5	3	6	3	5	5	—	31	.208
Games lost	43	43	41	43	49	53	61	78		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	10	11	11	11	10	13	75	.714
New York	6	—	8	12	12	8	12	8	66	.653
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	13	63	.618
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	8	10	9	11	49	.471
Cincinnati	4	4	5	8	—	10	7	7	45	.429
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.406
St. Louis	5	4	4	8	5	4	—	9	39	.368
Boston	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	—	16	.246
Games lost	30	35	39	55	60	60	67	68		

TWO GAMES FOR NEW YORK.

Champions Take Double-Header from Pittsburg, Making Five Straight.

Five straight victories over the Pittsburg team was a feat wholly unexpected by the most enthusiastic "fan" of the champion New Yorks, but when the series between the two teams ended with a double-header at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the result was in favor of the local team in both instances, it was generally conceded that the championship hinged on the performances of the New York and Chicago teams. That the Giants' pitchers are in excellent form was clearly shown in the series with the ex-champions, for the clean record of New York in the series just closed at the Polo Grounds was chiefly due to the weakness of the Pittsburg batsmen. Another feature of the five games was the work of Seymour and Shannon, who in three instances scored the runs that won for the champions. In the second game on last Friday Shannon's hit sent the only man across the plate, and on Saturday Seymour was responsible for the two runs scored by the Giants. Yesterday, after the Giants had easily won the first game by 6 to 1, Shannon's hit to centre field in the second game scored Strang, the final result being 2 to 1 in favor of the local team.

Conservative estimates placed the crowd at yesterday's game at 22,000, a record which threw all Monday attendances into the shade. Wiltse had so much the better of Willis in the first game that the ex-Boston pitcher was obliged to retire after the fifth inning, and Phillippe took his place. The damage, however, had already been done, for in the third inning three hits, an error of Ritchey, and Seymour's sacrifice gave the Giants two runs, and they added four more in the fifth, on four singles, a very bad error of a thrown ball by Nealon, and a base on balls. The Pittsburgs made a good beginning, but were not in the game afterward. Clarke started off with a double to left, and reached third on Meier's sacrifice. He scored on Beaumont's single, but the next two men struck out. In the following eight innings only two hits were made by the Pittsburgs, and not a man got so far as second base.

Young Leifield was Pittsburg's dependence in the box in the second game, but his left-handed delivery, which has met with much success this season, was offset by Mathewson's destructive drops and splendid judgment. Only Wagner could do anything with the man who materially aided the Giants in winning the world's championship last year, and but for a very bad throw of Dahlen, the Pittsburgs would not have scored a run. Two unusual incidents occurred during the game, Mathewson catching Wagner "napping" at first base, and a few innings afterward Leifield returned the compliment to the New York pitcher. Catcher Bowerman lasted only three innings, his protest on being called out on strikes causing his banishment from the game.

A base on balls to Devlin in the second inning gave New York the first run. Sheehan made a bad mess of McGann's hit by throwing the ball to the fence, and McGann reached third. He scored on Dahlen's long fly to centre field. Pittsburg tied the game in the seventh, after two were out, on Nealon's safe hit, and Dahlen's horrible throw to second, when he failed to field Sheehan's hit cleanly. Strang opened the ninth inning with a good hit, a wild pitch sent him to second, and after Matthewson had struck out, Shannon batted to centre field. Beaumont made a slight fumble of the ball and Strang tallied. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Meier, rf	0	1	2	0	0
B'mont, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	2	4	1
Nealon, lb	0	0	12	1	1
Sheeh'n, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Gibson, c	0	0	0	3	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Leach	0	0	0	0	0
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	24	12	3

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Shannon, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Browne, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Bowerm'n, c	1	3	8	1	0
Seym'r, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
M'Gann, lb	0	2	10	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	5	0
Strang, 2b	1	1	3	2	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	6	11	27	13	0

*Batted for Willis in sixth inning.

Pittsburg	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York	0 0 2 0 4 0 0 0 ..—6

Bases on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Willis, 1. Struck out—By Wiltse, 7. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Seymour, Meier. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Browne. Double play—Bresnahan and Strang. Hits—Off Willis, 8 in five innings; off Phillippe, 3 in three innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Wiltse, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Klem. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Meier, rf	0	0	0	0	0
B'mont, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Nealon, lb	1	1	10	0	0
Sheeh'n, 3b	0	1	0	2	1
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Phelps, c	0	0	1	5	2
Leifield, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	27	12	3

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Shan'n, lf	0	0	3	1	0
Browne, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Bowerm'n, c	0	0	7	0	0
Seym'r, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
M'Gann, lb	0	0	11	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	4	1
Strang, 2b	1	1	1	1	0
Math'n, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	2	9	27	11	1

*One out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
New York	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Bases on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Leifield, 6. Struck out—By Mathewson, 6; by Leifield, 3. Left on bases—New York, 10; Pittsburg, 4. Sacrifice hits—Seymour, McGann, Leifield. Stolen base—McGann. Double plays—Nealon and Wagner; Leifield, Phelps and Nealon. Wild pitches—Mathewson. Leifield. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Conway. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Kelley, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Jude, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	2	1	0
Del'h'ty 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Deal, 1b	0	1	6	1	0
Corc'n, ss	0	0	4	1	0
Schiel, c	0	0	5	2	0
Wicker, p	0	0	1	1	1
Total	0	2	24	9	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Titus, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Magee, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	1	0	5	0
C'tney, 3b	1	2	2	3	0
Doolin, c	1	1	7	0	0
Sparks, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	4	10	27	10	0

Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 ..—4

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen base—Thomas. Two-base hits—Courtney, Sparks. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Doolin. Struck out—By Sparks, 5; by Wicker, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 2. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

AT BROOKLYN.

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	2	1	3	0	0
Schulte, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	3	3	15	0	0
Moran, c	1	3	4	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	1	3	1
Evers, 2b	2	2	1	5	0
Hoffman, 3b	1	0	1	3	1
Taylor, p	0	1	0	1	0
Overall, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	11	13	27	13	2

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Maloney, cf	1	1	6	0	1
Casey, 3b	2	0	2	3	1
Jordan, 1b	0	1	9	0	1
Alp'man, 2b	0	2	4	0	0
McC'thy, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Lewis, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Hummel, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Ritter, c	0	1	4	4	0
Eason, p	0	0	0	1	0
Pastorius, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Donovan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	8	27	13	3

*Batted for Pastorius in ninth inning.

Chicago	0 1 0 0 0 4 1 3 2—11
Brooklyn	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Hummel. Hits—Off Taylor, 6 in two-thirds of an inning; off Overall, 2 in six and two-thirds innings; off Eason, 6 in five and one-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Moran, Jordan, Lewis. Stolen bases—Chance, Moran, Evers, (2;) Ritter. Double play—Evers and Chance. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Overall, 1; off Eason, 2; off Pastorius, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Overall, 2; by Pastorius, 2. Wild pitch—Eason. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

AMERICANS IN DRAWN BATTLE.

Leave Chicago for Home, Neither Team Scoring a Run.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Comiskey's team closed its home series with a drawn battle against New York, a tie which was a victory in everything except the percentage column, where it most was needed. The Chicagos, outplaying and outbatting the visitors, fell down lamentably when glorious opportunities were afforded to them, and finally, when time was called to permit Griffith's men to catch a train for home, neither team had scored a run.

Chicago should have won. It had the better chances. All it needed was one run, for New York had no show ever to score against the superb pitching of White. The local men could have had one run, but played for half a dozen and got none. Then, when the last moment had arrived, Manager Jones gave up and meekly submitted to a tie when, by sending other batters to the rescue, he might have pulled off another victory and crowned the work of the home team with the fourth defeat of New York. Never was a victory more needed, and the 12,000 "fans," who constituted the largest Monday crowd ever gathered in Chicago, whooped and howled in vain.

Both teams had chances to score in the second inning, but that of Chicago was far the better. Conroy led off for New York with a fly which fell safe in front of Jones, but La Porte, after attempting to bunt, forced Conroy and the chance vanished. Then Chicago had its turn. Davis led off with a drive that wounded Cheabro and was sacrificed to second by Donohue. Dougherty tried hard, but Chase scooped his vicious bounder and Sullivan filed out. Tannehill got started in the third on a gift—the only one of the game—and reached third, only to be left.

New York had its only other chance in the fifth, which Williams started with a hit over second. Delehanty advanced him on a sacrifice, and Thomas sent a liner straight at Isbell and a rapid double play killed the opportunity. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	1	4	4	0
Davis, ss	0	2	1	6	0
Donohue, lb	0	1	15	0	0
D'gh'ty, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	4	1	0
T'nehill, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
White, p	0	1	0	5	0
Total	0	6	27	16	0

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Elberf'd, ss	0	0	0	7	0
Chase, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Conroy, cf	0	1	4	0	0
LaPorte, 3b	0	0	0	3	1
Williams, 2b	0	1	4	2	0
Deleh'ty, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Thomas, c	0	0	5	0	1
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	4	1
Total	0	3	27	16	3

Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New YorkYork	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 2. Sacrifice hits—Donahue, 2; White, Delehanty. Double play—Isbell and Davis. Struck out—By White, 4; by Chesbro, 8. Base on balls—Off Chesbro. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Flick, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Jackson, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Turner, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Lajoie, 3b	0	0	0	2	1
Stovall, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
C'g'ton, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Rossman, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Bemis, c	0	2	8	2	0
Moore, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	7	27	15	1

WASHINGTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Stanley, cf	0	1	2	0	1
Altizer, ss	1	1	4	2	0
Hickman, rf	0	1	1	0	1
And'son, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Sch'fly, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
Sham'b'k, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Wakef'd, c	0	0	5	2	0
Falk'b'g, p	0	0	0	0	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	1	0	2
Total	1	5	24	10	2

Cleveland	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 ..—3
Washington	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Hits—Off Falkenberg, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Smith, 4 in 6 innings. Bases on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 1. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Congalton, Shannonbrook, Altizer. Stolen bases—Turner, Congalton, Bemis, Altizer. Double plays—Bemis and Turner; Stovall, Turner and Rossman. Bases on balls—Off Moore, 4. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 7. Struck out—By Moore, 6; by Falkenberg, 2; by Kitson, 1; by Smith, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	1	2	4	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	15	1	0
Stone, lf	0	0	0	0	1
H'phill, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	2	8	1
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	5	2	0
Koehler, cf	0	0	1	1	1
O'Connor, c	0	0	2	4	3
Powell, p	0	0	0	5	1
Jacobsen, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	6	27	24	4

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Lord, cf	0	0	5	0	0
Davis, 1b	2	2	10	1	0
Seybold, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	3	2	0
Schreck, c	0	0	7	1	0
Oldring, 3b	1	0	1	1	0
Cross, ss	0	0	3	2	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	4	32	7	0

St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 3—8

Two-base hits—Cross, 3. Three-base hit—Waddell. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Seybold, Powell. Passed ball—Schreck. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Davis, 2. Wild pitch—Jacobsen. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Waddell, 2; off Jacobsen, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Waddell, 3; by Jacobsen, 1. Hits—Off Powell, 5 in six and two-thirds innings; off Jacobsen, 5 in two and one-third innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	1	2	1	1
Jones, 1b	0	0	12	2	0
Stone, lf	0	0	2	0	0
H'phill, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	1	1	2	0
O'Brien, 2b	1	2	0	3	1
Koehler, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Rickey, c	0	0	1	1	0
Spencer, c	1	0	5	1	0
Howell, p	0	1	2	5	0
Total	5	7	27	15	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Lord, cf	0	0	2	2	0
Davis, 1b	0	0	9	0	2
Seybold, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Schreck, c	0	0	0	1	0
Powers, c	0	0	7	3	0
Oldring, 3b	0	1	1	0	1
Cross, ss	0	0	3	2	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Coombs, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	4	26	10	3

St. Louis	0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—5
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Hartsel, Lord. Three-base hit—Hemphill. Sacrifice hits—Spencer, Niles. Stolen base—Oldring. Hit with ball—By Coombs, 1; by Howell, 1. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 1; off Howell, 1; off Coombs, 3. Struck out—By Waddell, 1; by Howell, 6; by Coombs, 4. Hits—Off Waddell, 4 in one and one-third innings; off Coombs, 3 in six and two-thirds innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Lindsay, 1b	1	2	10	0	0
McIntyre, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Schaefer, 2b	0	2	3	5	0
C'ghlin, 3b	0	1	3	1	0
Lowe, ss	1	1	1	5	0
Payne, c	0	1	2	0	0
Siever, p	0	0	0	3	0
*Schmidt	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	27	14	0

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hayden, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Parent, ss	0	2	1	5	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Godwin, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Grims'w, 1b	0	2	9	0	0
Morgan, 3b	1	2	4	2	1
Peterson, c	1	1	4	1	0
Young, p	2	2	0	1	0
Total	5	13	27	12	1

*Batted for Siever in ninth inning.

Detroit	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4
Boston	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2—5

Two-base hits—Schaefer, Parent. Three-base hits—Schaefer, Hayden, Young. Sacrifice hit—Stahl. Two-base hit—Stahl. Stolen bases—Jones, McIntyre, Coughlin. Bases on balls—Off Siever, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Boston, 8. Struck out—By Siever, 1; by Young, 2. Double play—Lowe, Shaefer and Lindsay. Passed ball—Peterson. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Lehmann to Umpire Varsity Race.

BOURNE END, England, Aug. 13.—Rudolf C. Lehmann, the oarsman and member of Parliament for the South Division of Leicestershire, who was instrumental in bringing about the Harvard-Cambridge race, has agreed to act as umpire.

ANGIOLA TROTS FASTEST MILE IN RACE THIS YEAR

Wins Second Heat in 2:06 at Poughkeepsie Meeting.

MAKES A NEW TRACK RECORD

The Track Was Slow and Mare Was Not Extended—Nut Boy Defeats Ann Direct.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Angiola established the season's trotting race record to-day at the opening of the Grand Circuit meting by going the second heat of the 2:07 trot in 2:06. The exhibition was a remarkable one as Angiola is a notoriously erratic performer, but the record is an evidence of her capabilities when this tendency does not lead her to break. The track was slow and the time was regarded as equal to 2:04 on a fast track, and the mare trotted under the wire so easily that she could have done it a second faster if pressed. Angiola broke the track record of 2:06¼ held by Cresceus.

Mainsheet was the favorite for the race. This horse, which has won every previous start this season, was made favorite at $50 to $37 for the field, and he justified the choice in the first heat, in which Angiola finished fourth. The latter captured the second heat in record time and repeated in the third heat, but was not pressed and came home in 2:08.

Three events were on the card, all of which were productive of good sport, fast time being scored in each event. Nut Boy scored an easy win in the 2:15 trot, defeating Ann Direct, winner of the M. and M. Stakes, as easily as he did in Buffalo, but in better time, his fastest heat, the first, being 2:09¾.

Gratt's winning of the 2:06 pace was a big surprise. Estatic was made the favorite because of her fast performance last week. The mare, however, proved to be ailing, and Gratt took both heats in close finishes. Summary:

2:15 Class; trotting; purse $1,500; 3 in 5.

Nut Boy, b. g., by Nut Pine, by Smuggler, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Doctor Chase, ch. g., (T. Murphy)	4	2	2
Imperial Allerton, b. h., (Snow)	2	3	3
Belle Isle, br. m., (Ray)	3	9	4
Kinstress, b. m., (Clark)	5	4	6
Bowcatcher, b. g., (McCarthy)	7	7	5
Wilteen, b. h., (Benyon)	8	5	8
Ann Direct, blk. m., (Walker)	6	6	9
Lord Quex, b. g., (Baker)	9	8	7

Time—2:09¼; 2:11¼; 2:11.

2:06 Pacing; purse $1,200; 2 in 3.

Gratt, blk. h., by Grattan, by Prompter, (Spencer)	1	1	
Citation, b. m., (McMahon)	4	2	
The Friend, blk. h., (McCargo)	2	3	
Texas Rooker, b. g., (Snow)	3	4	
Edwin S. ch. g., (Curry)	5	5	
Ecstatic, b. m., (Lang)	9	5	
Bolivar, b. g., (Walker)	6	6	
Geary, ch. g., (McEwen)	7	7	
Hal Chaffin, br. h., (Geers)	8	9	
Peruna, b. h., (L. Murphy)	11	10	
Red Bird, b. h., (Cox)	10	dis	

Time—2:06¾; 2:06.

2:07 Trot; purse $1,200; 2 in 3.

Angiola, b. m., by Gregory the Great, by Artillery, (Ames)	4	1	1
Mainsheet, blk. h., (Thomas)	1	2	2
Leonardo, ro. g., (Dickerson)	5	3	3
Turley, b. h., (Geers)	8	4	4
Tuna, b. m., (Curry)	2	6	6
Aristo, b. g., (Walker)	3	5	5
Kid Shay, b. g., (Rosemire)	dis		

Time—2:09¾; 2:06; 2:08.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR AUTO.

Duray Averages About 65½ Miles an Hour Over Ardennes Course.

BASTOGNE, Belgium, Aug. 13.—Duray, driving a De Dietrich car, won the international automobile race to-day over the historic Ardennes course. He averaged 106 kilometers an hour, (about 65½ miles,) establishing a new world's record for a long-distance motor race. Henriot, driving a Darracq, was second; Rougier, De Dietrich, third; Barillier, Brasier, fourth; Gabriel, De Dietrich, fifth, and Clement, Bayard-Clement, sixth. The race was run without controls, and the contestants circled the course seven times, the distance being a trifle less than 600 kilometers. At the end of the third round Duray was leading, with Henriot second, Wagner third, and Gabriel fourth. Duray's winning time for the distance was 5 hours 38 minutes. There were twenty-one starters.

The Ardennes circuit, by which name the big race run yesterday is known abroad, is one of the most important of the motor speed contests that have been established in Europe. Americans were particularly interested in the event this season from the fact that so many Vanderbilt Cup competitors were entered, among them being Foxhall Keene, who has been nominated by the German Automobile Club to pilot one of its new racing cars in the big race here next October. Three Mercedes cars were in the Ardennes race, driven respectively by Keene, Marlaux, and Jenatzy, the Vanderbilt Cup team for America, but it is evident that they failed to get any of the leading positions.

Duray, the winner, is one of the best drivers in Europe, and he will pilot the De Dietrich racing car entered for the Vanderbilt Cup. Clement is also coming over, and so is Hemery, who was beaten yesterday by his team mate, Henriot. Hemery is the present Vanderbilt Cup holder, and he won the Ardennes event last year, making an average then of 62 1-3 miles.

Raggio, an Italian chauffeur, driving an Itala car in the Florio Cup contest in Italy a year ago, averaged over 64 miles for a 311-mile race, and this has hitherto been unbeaten.

RACING NEWS BY 'PHONE.

Poolroom Men Unable to Resume Telegraph Service at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The poolroom men are using the telephone for sending out the racing returns. Nothing apparently was done this afternoon by Smith Brusie, the local Western Union lineman, who accompanied the Pinkertons to the track. It was supposed that the view from the lofty pole erected at the Nelson Avenue end of the race track would be obscured by a canvas stretched between poles placed inside the race track inclosure.

This was not done and the operators were seen to be working on the lofty perch during the last race. They could not see the scratches and results, but had only an idea of the running.

The gambling houses are quiet, according to the police statement. Whatever gambling there is is done on the quiet. Many small poker games are going on in private cottages.

Canada Sails Away with Fisher Cup.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Canadian boat Zoraya won the Fisher Cup to-day in the international race against the Canada Cup winner of last year, Iroquois, representing the Rochester Yacht Club, by taking the second race over an eighteen-mile windward and leeward course. She beat the Iroquois on the beat to the windward mark by 13 minutes and 10 seconds, completely outsailing her in the light eight-mile breeze. On the run home, under spinnakers, Iroquois picked up a bit, but lost her gain later, and finished exactly 1 minute and 1 second better off than she was at the outer mark. The official times of the finish were: Zoraya, 4:45:38; Iroquois, 4:57:49.

Medal for One of Com. Plant's Crew.

Robert Cross, one of the crew of Commodore Morton F. Plant's steam yacht Venetia, has been presented by the Mayor of Colchester, England, with a medal and diploma from the French Government for meritorious conduct. The medal is in recognition of Cross's bravery when he, as one of four men manned the Venetia's small boat and in a heavy gale rescued the crew of a French br

THE CROTONA CASINO HAS A STAGE ROMANCE

Anderson Found His Old Sweetheart Among the Singers There.

MARRIED BETWEEN BALLADS

"If I'd a Thousand Hearts I'd Give Them All to You," Recalled an Old Promise.

Those knowing in theatrical matters may or may not recognize in the name of Mary Carlton a singer in the vaudeville ranks, who has lately been filling an engagement at the Crotona Casino in the Bronx. Her specialty is songs with a "heart interest," and she sings them in a mezzo soprano voice, according to the programme. Incidentally she owns up to the age of one score and ten. This last may seem an unnecessary fact to relate, but it has an important bearing on the story.

Last night Miss Carlton was "E" on the bill—that is, when the boy put a card marked "E" at the side of the stage, Miss Carlton cleared her throat and emerged from the wings. Usually when this happens an usher claps in the far distance and the orchestra plays the accompaniment for her opening ballad.

But when she appeared last night the unexpected happened. The heart of a gentleman in the third row stopped stock still. Then that organ started up again and began to beat like a kettledrum. Also the man grabbed the arms of his chair and held on.

The man was Thomas J. Anderson, a "traveling man." He had just come to town and dropped into the Crotona for a little diversion.

He little knew when he came in that "Mary Carlton" was really Mary Shaun, the golden-haired girl who had been his sweetheart fourteen years ago. They lived then in the quiet hamlet of Cherry Vale, New Brunswick, and when the moon was full Anderson had many times sworn to make the girl his wife.

Something interfered, for Anderson was still a bachelor when he entered the theatre at 9 o'clock last night. At least, he says he was. One look at the singer as she stood on the stage before him, however, made him wish he had kept to his oath. He swallowed every word as she sang "If I had a thousand hearts I'd give them all to you."

She had not seen him, but as soon as the song was over he ran behind the scenes. They met. He popped the question almost before she had a chance to see how he had changed. He was promptly refused. She ran back for the next song, and, to Anderson's joy, when she returned she took back the "no" and put a "yes" in its place, and without saying a word to any one the two hurried out of the theatre.

Across the street stands the Centenary Baptist Church, of which the Rev. S. T. Willis is pastor. He said he could tie a knot with great speed, so Miss Carlton got a friend, Miss Mabel Curtis, to act as a witness, and in less time than it takes to say so Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Anderson were entering the stage door of the Crotona Casino. Meanwhile the audience had been waiting for "She was only a bird in a gilded cage," the manager hunted for the singer, and to fill up the gap before the next turn was ready he made a speech.

Mrs. Thomas Anderson broke in upon him. She sang the song, but hardly had the last note floated over the footlights than she ran to the wings to tell the manager that her stage career was over. The honeymoon had been scheduled to begin at once, so there was no help for it. The manager did the right thing all around, and invited the happy pair to celebrate the great event at a supper party after the show. A very jolly crowd gathered an hour later at a near-by restaurant, and in the midst of the toasts and merrymaking the bride and bridegroom left the table for a minute to telegraph the news to Cherry Vale.

PROFESSOR ABSENT 31 YEARS

C. H. Frye Gives $5,000 to His Wife and Says, Ask No Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Thirty-one years ago, Prof. Charles H. Frye of the Normal School, didn't come home for dinner. All searching for him resulted in failure. He seemed to have vanished from the face of the earth.

In time he was almost forgotten. Another teacher was found to take his place in the school. His son and two little daughters were told not to mention their father. If he was thought of at all, it was with the belief that he had died somewhere, some time unknown. Last night he appeared at his wife's home at the dinner hour. Mrs. Frye, now gray haired, opened the door for him.

The Professor seeing that his wife was about to make inquiries as to his absence, said:

"There, there. Take that and don't ask me any questions," and he laid before her a package of bills amounting to $5,000.

EQUAL OIL RATES TO ALL.

Western Road Gives Independents Same Fees as Standard Oil.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 13.—United States District Attorney Sullivan started for Chicago to-night to resume his work in connection with the investigation by the Grand Jury of the Standard Oil Company. He was in consultation before he started with C. D. Chamberlin, the Secretary, and F. W. Boltz, the Traffic Manager of the National Petroleum Association.

Mr. Sullivan said he had been informed that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad had given notice to independent oil dealers that hereafter their mileage fees for oil tank cars would be computed on the same basis as those of the Standard Oil Company.

During the hearings before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in this city, witnesses testified that the railroad had discriminated against the independent oil companies in this regard to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

ONE BOY'S PLUCK.

Nine-Year-Old Didn't Cry When a Train Crushed His Toes.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 13.—Nine-year-old John Bitting of 123 Turpin Street was standing at the side of the Roebling railroad siding on South Clinton Avenue this morning when a drill train ran over his right foot and crushed all his toes. The little fellow remained motionless and did not utter a sound. It was only the sight of the crushed foot that caused the watchman to notice that the boy had been run over.

A hurry call was sent to the police for the ambulance. The boy limped to the conveyance with Policeman Gule and didn't say a word. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where his toes were amputated.

Won't Pay San Francisco Losses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The Rhine and Moselle Insurance Company of Germany has decided that it will not pay its $2,000,000 of liabilities arising from the fire of April 18. A cable dispatch to this effect was received to-day by General Manager Mathis from the home office. The company's policies do not carry an earthquake exemption clause, and it is thought at the local office that the head officers are putting forth the plea of "an act of Providence."

APPEAL IN EXCISE CASE.

Jersey Boards Will Remain in Office Pending a Final Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 13.—The opinion of Justice Reed, filed Saturday, declaring unconstitutional the fifth clause in the "Bishops'" liquor law, affecting the appointment of Excise Commissioners, was appealed to the Court of Errors and Appeals to-day.

This means a fight between the liquor interests and the Republican politicians, who hoped by a new Excise Board in Hudson County to give supremacy there to the Dickinson regulars to the defeat of the Fagan-Record men at the polls. The present boards will remain in office until a final decision.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Snaman Brothers, Austin, Texas; M. Snaman, ladies' furnishings; Broadway Central.
Crutcher & Starks, Louisville, Ky.; G. R. Burton, men's and boys' outfittings; Hotel Breslin.
Bloom, Jacobs & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Gus Frank, waists; Hotel York.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Louis F. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Waldorf.
Bon Ton Millinery, San Antonio, Texas; Julia Thomson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Cazad, infants' wear; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Norwood, C. N., Detroit, Texas, dry goods; Churchill Hotel.
Killough, S. B. & J. B., Edna, Texas; J. B. Killough, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Guidry, D. E., Port Lavoca, Texas, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Egger, D., & Son, Wacahachie, Texas; D. Egger, general merchandise; Samuel Egger, general merchandise; Belvedere Hotel.
Dembinski, C., Shreveport, La., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rosenberg, S., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenberg, cloaks and suits; Cumberland Hotel.
Newman Dry Goods Company, The, Arkansas City, Ark.; E. G. Newman, dry goods; Somerset Hotel.
Lazarus, Mr. and Mrs. Fred, Lexington, Ky., notions and fancy goods; Hotel Flanders.
Fair Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rose T. Corrigan, department store; J. G. Cowgill, department store; Hotel Brevoort.
Rose, R. H., Mercantile Company, Carthage, Mo.; D. N. Damon, department store; Westminster Hotel.
Seviky, H., Mercantile Company, Maysville, Mo.; H. Seviky, department store; Somerset Hotel.
Swike-Strauss Mercantile Company, Plattsburg, Mo.; A. Swike, department store; Somerset Hotel.
Boston Store, The, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Paton, department store; N. Koritzky, department store; New Grand Hotel.
The Fair, Cincinnati, O.; William A. Arnagast, dry goods; the Clarendon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Fair, Cincinnati, O.; S. E. Price, dry goods; A. N. Hall, dry goods; Earlington.
Lock, Ulvers Co., Ltd., West Lake, La.; G. W. Law, dry goods; Oriental.
Hilman's, Chicago, Ill.; Ben Hilman, department store; A. Hill, department store; Breslin.
R. H. Rose Merc. Co., Carthage, Mo.; Mrs. A. R. Fisher, millinery; Park Avenue.
Warren M. Cosley & Co., Topeka, Kan.; Miss N. Weatherholt, laces and trimmings; Park Avenue.
Millen & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; George McDougal, dry goods; Woodward.
Mrs. C. Reinach, St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Wellington.
Freedman & Bros., Rusk, Texas; Samuel Freedman, general merchandise; Broadway Central.
J. R. Jones, Sons & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; James Boswell, dry goods; Westminster.
J. A. Fain & Co., Coleman, Texas; C. N. Fain, dry goods; Albert.
Belcher Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. A. W. Belcher, millinery; Roselle.
V. J. Schiller, Yoakum, Texas; general merchandise; Broadway Central.
J. Purvin, Farmersville, Texas; dry goods; the Van Rensselaer.
George W. McAlpin Co., Cincinnati, O.; Emma Gilsey, dry goods; Prince George.
Martin & Martin, Coleman, Texas; M. H. Martin, dry goods and notions; Albert.
Sommenfeld Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery; Imperial.
Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; N. H. Marx, millinery; 621 Broadway.
Walter C. Jones & Co., Sherman, Texas; Walter C. Jones, dry goods; Cadillac.
W. C. Leonard & Co., Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Miss L. J. Ryan, dry goods; W. C. Leonard, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. M. Ross, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Woodward.
Nahm Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; F. S. Nahm, notions and carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Flint & Flint, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. Merry, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.
Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss M. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear; 684 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; F. Reid, notions; O. Jacobson, clothing; B. J. Ryan, domestics; 377 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Corey, millinery; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Netherland.
Well, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. Lazarus, wash goods; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. F. Yates, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.
Albrecht, William H., & Co.; Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Empire.
Solomon, S., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Stamm, blankets; 3 Astor Place; Hotel Wellington.
Kennedy & MacInnes Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and notions; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Katz, cloaks and suits; 4 West Twenty-second Street; Hotel Savoy.
Browning, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; P. W. Vanderhoeff, furnishing goods; Hotel Grenoble.
Bergner, P. A., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergner, millinery and cloaks; 826 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. M. Miller, silks; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Eichenauer, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Union Square Hotel.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss Farrell, corsets; 31 Union Square.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; J. M. Sinclair, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Phelps, leather goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. W. Byers, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Bresilin.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Miss M. West, ladies' and infants' wear; 15 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; G. Dolman, ladies' and infants' wear; C. F. Paul, books; F. Firth, domestics; J. T. Johnson, flannels, 684 Broadway.
Stevens, C., A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Jones, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Pettibone, underwear; L. S. Berry, furs; 487 Broadway.
Tronkla, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. D. Ellis, ribbons and laces; 364 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Herpolsheimer, H., Company, Lincoln, Neb.; D. Young, notions; 320 Church Street.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. E. Crosby, jewelry and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. O. Duncan, furs; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Harris, A., & Co., Dallas, Texas.; Miss J. Harris, corsets and muslin underwear; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Algonquin.
Stampfer, J. F., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa.; J. F. Stampfer, silks and dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. W. Miller, notions; 374 Broadway; Hotel Brostell.
May Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Rosenthal, millinery; 4 Washington Place; Herald Square Hotel.
Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; F. G. Schroeder, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; E. Rausch, millinery and furnishing goods; St. Andrew's Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Moran, dinings; 57 White Street.
Marston, G. W., San Diego, Cal.; G. H. Grandenberg, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Leiter, cloths and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Hart, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.
Root, Dry Goods Company, Terra Haute, Ind.; F. Kundler, crockery; 214 Church Street.
Tronkla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. McIntosh, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss I. Zinn, corsets; H. Alexander, dress goods and silks; Rose T. Corrigan, millinery; S. E. Price, house furnishing goods; J. B. Cogwill, clothing; W. A. Armgast, suits; 214 Church Street.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Blumenthal, laces; Miss Eberhard, neck wear; 214 Church Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. A. Bickle, carpets; 214 Church Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Henry, rugs; Miss Bloch, ladies' wear; Miss Esbury, ladies' wear; J. P. Monroe, dress goods; Mrs. O'Connell, millinery; Miss Collins, infants' wear; F. A. Devlin, hosiery and underwear; 115 Worth Street.
Bacon, J., Sons, Louisville, Ky.; C. C. Glenn, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.
"Boston Store," Chicago, Ill.; Miss K. Sheahan, fancy goods; Miss A. Mulcahy, jewelry; Miss K. Leahy, ladies' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Ettlinger, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel York.
Garland, T. A., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Dalker, W. T., Company, Quincy, Ill.; W. T. Duker, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel York.
Holmos, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; E. A. Bannett, books; 20 East Twentieth Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Hillmans, Chicago, Ill.; H. Shepherd, laces; 684 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Goldeberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. E. Goldberg, notions, leather goods, and ribbons; Hotel Cumberland.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. P. Dutch, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Kaufman, dry goods; 648 Broadway; Hotel Woodstock.
Stumpf & Langhaff, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Langhaff, cloths; Hotel Woodstock.
Empire Merchandise Company, Macon, Ga.; J. R. Fried, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Whipple, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. V. E. Elppus, notions and jewelry; 320 Church Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Rubel, J., Okolona, Miss.; J. Rubel, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, cloaks, linens, laces, and notions; 519 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Clarkson, E. E., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; E. E. Clarkson, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Shields, corsets; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wendland, H. G., & Co., Bay City Mich.; H. W. Wendland, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Smart & Silberberg, Oil City, Penn.; A. Silberberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Kahn, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Bee Hive, Kansas City, Mo.; L. J. Schiff, cloaks, suits, waists, and muslin underwear; 106 Grand Street.
Bernheimer Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery; 106 Grand Street.
Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; S. A. Bloch, notions; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Eckert Brothers Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. S. Hill, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Breslin.
Reed Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; E. T. Reed, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Frank & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Frank, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, cloaks and suits; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Wolcott.
White, Z. L., Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mary Burns, ladies' wear; Laura Martin, infants' wear; Miss F. Schwarz, ribbons; Z. L. White, gloves and hosiery; A. L. Smith, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.
Hurdley, R. W., Cleveland, Ohio; waists and skirts; Hotel Breslin.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C., J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss E. Salveter, muslin underwear; 214 Church Street; Holland House.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. E. Thompson, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 374 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.
Baker, Posten & Co., Weatherford, Texas; G. C. Posten, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
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Grom & Gloss, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Gloss, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Heironimus & Co., Roanoke, Va.; S. H. Heironimus, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
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Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Corbett, shoes; 684 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. McClellan, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. L. Cobb, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Gable, William, F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; Mrs. Hoke, ladies' wear; Mr. Kelly, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.
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Starr, Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. D. Frey, hosiery, corsets, and underwear; Miss F. Seligman, ladies' wear; Prince George Hotel.
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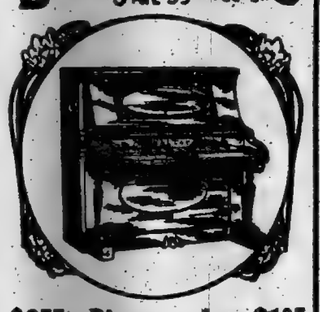

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GOODS GO, GOLD COMES.

The weight of our unprecedented harvest has not yet been felt in the world's markets, but its significance is indicated in yesterday's imports of gold and the July exports of domestic products. One swallow does not make a Summer, and it is not yet sure that we can get all the gold we want, for we shall want a great deal, and disturbances abroad may tighten money markets now relaxing. But one thing is sure, we have what "abroad" wants in unequaled supply, and if we have to go without gold other nations will have to go without what they need more, food and clothing and raw materials. The greater need will prevail, and the richer buyer will get his way. It is only a question of relative price and balance of needs. Yesterday's facts indicate an apparently greater readiness of "abroad" to mark down its gold than for us to mark down our necessities of life.

The weight of this consideration appears from the fact that with last year's smaller crops and less pressing foreign demand, our exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and oil increased $57,384,842 for the seven elapsed months of the current year ending with July. Every entry showed an increase, the largest being breadstuffs, $34,032,551. The increase in cotton was only nominal, but it will be large this year. Possibly this will be the first year in which exports of agricultural products rounded out a billion dollars. If that hope should be realized, it will be at a time of the concurrently greatest domestic consumption. We have enough and to spare.

The effect of the meat scandal will not suffice to check this tendency to free exports in any marked degree. We probably have felt the worst effect, for very soon the reforms will stimulate the trade, if they have not done so already. At worst the reduction is lost in the larger figures. For July the increase in certain sorts of provisions served to offset the losses in others, and on the month there was an increase in exports of provisions by $694,261, and a decrease for cattle, hogs, and sheep exports of $727,621. It is remarked, of course, that it is a decrease of exports merely, not a destruction of values. What we do not export we shall have a chance to eat ourselves, perhaps at a shade lower price. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the Meat Trust can better afford to shade its profits than wage earners can afford to follow up a price increased by too eager foreign buying. For July alone agricultural exports decreased $5,095,427, but as the exports of cotton decreased $7,875,127, it will be seen that last year's weakest point is the one likeliest to be remedied this year.

MR. BRYAN'S PLAN.

It is unfair to hold Mr. BRYAN responsible for every idea put into his mouth by those not even pretending to use quotation marks. Especially is it unfair to assume that Mr. BRYAN is guilty of trying to carry water upon both shoulders regarding the question of Government ownership in the crude manner attributed to him in the telegram from Zurich. When Mr. BRYAN comes to speak for himself we shall have something better worth consideration than the proposal that the United States should own the trunk lines engaged in inter-State commerce, and that the States should own the local lines. That idea raises new difficulties, and solves none of the problems which are sufficiently difficult without further complication.

By whom and how should it be settled which are trunk lines? What would be the status of lines which are both trunk and local? Take New York Central and Pennsylvania, what would remain of their trunk system if disorganized from their local lines? This cuts deeper than the trivialities which it is said are beneath Mr. BRYAN's consideration. On the land end the question will arise whether elevators are part of a trunk line system, and on the ocean end whether the steamships are included. Both these considerations are a basic part of the fundamental question of making rates, which are in the forefront of matters now pending before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. These disputes are bad enough now, but they would be worse if they were between competitive States, or between any State and the United States. The tangle of political and economic questions would be complete, and we should have a railway question dwarfing the tariff question, and both impeded in their settlement upon the economic merits by the fact that they are in politics. No surer recipe for debauching our politics can be devised than that voters should vote according to their immediate local interests rather than according to their convictions. It would be bribery legalized and imposed by law. The 1,296,121 employés in the railway service are a considerable part of the entire electorate, exceeding many times the margin by which the Presidential election is usually decided. To have their vote massed for or against any Administration, and for or against the interests of any section, would degrade, embitter, and complicate our politics.

Mr. BRYAN's alleged new idea apparently resulted from a perception of the conflict between State and National political jurisdictions, and of the necessity of divorcing them if the distinction between them were to be preserved. Passengers, he is said to have remarked, ride on the Government-owned railways of Europe between the respective nations without attention to boundaries. Therefore Mr. BRYAN "would insist that the local lines in every State be owned by the separate States, thus preserving more effectually the idea of the State individuality, which would in time be wiped out if all lines passed into Federal control." Such words surely never were spoken by Mr. BRYAN, but the suggestion serves the useful purpose of exemplifying how one thing leads to another if a beginning is made of unraveling the unending coil of Government ownership.

THE FARE TO CONEY ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is within its legal rights when it refuses to carry passengers to Coney Island for a single fare of five cents. It was entirely within its legal rights when on Sunday it excluded from its cars passengers who refused to pay the second fare. Judge GAYNOR's decision was understood as settling the double fare dispute adversely to the company. It does nothing of the kind. Judge GAYNOR did not decide that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has no right to exact a second fare over the leased lines which prolong its system to Coney Island. He could not decide that question, for it was not before him. What he did decide was that MACFARLANE was not "guilty of a breach of the peace in simply disputing the right of the conductor to make him pay a second fare. He had the right to refuse to pay it, and is discharged." That is all of Judge GAYNOR's decision that is binding upon anybody, or that has any force and effect. The Judge did say that under the law as he understands it the company has not the right to demand a second fare, and in explaining why he entertained that belief he made a variety of observations irrelevant to the matter before him, out of which evidently grew the public impression that he had in a decision binding upon the company ruled that it could not demand more than five cents for a ride to Coney Island. The only order of the Judge was that MACFARLANE should be released. He could not in the case before him issue any order to the company.

Acting upon an erroneous construction of this decision and incited to disorderly conduct by the appeals of BIRD S. COLER, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and by other persons hostile to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, a multitude of passengers refused on Sunday to pay the second fare, representatives of the company ejected many of them from the cars, and scenes of disorder verging upon public riot ensued. There has been a long and very "yellow" campaign against the double fare to Coney Island. Mr. COLER was elected President of the Borough as an exponent of public enmity to the Rapid Transit Company. He behaved on Sunday as he has pretty continuously behaved for the last two years. While the company had the right to demand the second fare, there was room for doubt whether it might not have been a wise policy, in the broad sense, to accept the five-cent payment and await final adjudication of the case. To have taken this course would have involved a serious loss of revenue, however, and very likely it would only have postponed the acute phase of the trouble. Having once accepted the five-cent fare, the company would have encountered a fierce public resistance to a reimposition of the ten-cent fare. At any rate, from the point of view of the law, the company was right and the public and Mr. COLER wrong on Sunday.

Meanwhile Deputy Police Commissioner O'KEEFFE has revoked the appointments of special policemen in the service of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, thus leaving the company without any other means of defense than that afforded by its own employés against the occupation and use of its cars by persons who refuse to pay the full fare. Mr. COLER, too, continues to issue incendiary proclamations in which, curiously enough, he calls upon "every good and law-abiding citizen" to aid him "in this fight for justice and right." A very proper procedure in this matter would be for the parties concerned to await the determination of what is just and right by a court before which the question had actually been brought. President COLER and a large part of the population of Brooklyn treat the matter as if it were wholly one-sided. Manifestly there is room for a difference of opinion whether five cents is fair compensation for a ride of twelve miles upon a trolley road which must look for its profits to the three months' "rush season." There must be some limitation too, to the view of the law set forth obiter by Judge GAYNOR. If by successive leases of city lines the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company should come into control of a system extending from Coney Island to Yonkers, a distance of some thirty miles, five cents would obviously be an insufficient remuneration for carrying a passenger over the entire line. On the other hand, some of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's competitors formerly carried passengers to Coney Island for a single fare of five cents, and continue so to carry them except upon holidays and Sundays, when ten cents is charged. But these are considerations in economics. The first thing to be ascertained is the law, and the law applicable to the Brooklyn situation has not yet been laid down by the court. Mr. COLER and his abettors, like many of the ardent advocates of municipal ownership, have not the patience to wait for the court. The course they are pursuing is politically popular, and in that sense may be profitable. In its present temper a great part of the public rejoices in riding rough-shod over the corporations regardless of their rights, of the law, and of all considerations of decency and public order.

"HOLY" ALLIANCES.

To us in this happy land it seems incredible that anybody should attach any importance to the rumors of a new "Holy Alliance" between the three Emperors of Europe. But it is nevertheless taken by a considerable part of the European press with a seriousness which is portentous or merely comic, according to the point of view. As to the old "Holy Alliance" of 1815, it is necessary to distinguish. There were two Treaties of Paris after Waterloo. One bound the Czar, the Kaiser, (in those days there was only one Kaiser, he of Austria,) the King of Prussia, and the King of France to assist one another in suppressing any new revolutionary movements which might arise in France. The other, proposed by ALEXANDER I., then under the mysterious influence of Mme. DE KRUEDENER, and signed by the Austrian Kaiser and the King of Prussia, bound the three contracting potentates to govern their peoples as fathers, and according to the precepts of the Gospel. It was this fact which gave the alliance the name of "holy."

Of course the two treaties, in the eyes of Europe and of America, came to the same thing. They were equally reactionary, equally subversive of the principles of the American Revolution and of the French Revolution, equally threatening to extraneous Powers on either side of the Atlantic. It was the existence and the danger of the double league that instigated CANNING to elicit a declaration of the Monroe Doctrine from the United States and entitled him to boast that he had called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old. The Holy Alliance and the anti-revolutionary league between them certainly threatened to dominate Europe and to invade America.

It is of course true that, as the Journal des Débats puts it, "ideas have marched since 1815; the sentiment of nationality has become far more definite and more imperative; what was morally possible then would be merely odious to-day." The rumors of a revival, according to this authority, must proceed from vague wishes, and by no means have gone the length of a fixed determination or even of a clear plan. The vague wishes are those of the three hereditary rulers who sigh for the good old times when their "right divine to govern wrong" was not questioned. It is the three Emperors who are most concerned in propagating reactionary doctrines. Great Britain and France have Governments of the people. It would be preposterous for a scion of the House of Savoy to pretend that he owed the Kingship of Italy to anything else than the will of the people. It is only the Hapsburgs, the Hohenzollerns, and the Romanoffs who must look back with regret and envy to the unfettered condition of their ancestors, and the fettered condition of the subjects of their ancestors.

As a matter of practical politics, nothing could be more futile and nothing more dangerous than an attempt to revive the "triplice" of Emperors. Whatever of patriotism there is in Russia, whether among the mass of the people or among the reactionary but still honest and patriotic officials who are simply unable to conceive any other Government than that to which they have been accustomed, would at once crystallize against a proposal to prop a tottering throne by foreign bayonets. Austria is the last country in the world to enter upon a policy of adventure. She has too many troubles of her own. And although the wish for a revival of the "alliance" is doubtless stronger at Berlin than anywhere else, the realization of it would be particularly bad for Prussia, since the Prussian yoke is much more severely felt in that part of Poland which fell to Prussia's share than the Russian in Russian Poland, while the Austrian yoke is scarcely felt as a burden at all. But of course the strongest deterrent to any real attempt to "coalize" the three most reactionary Governments in Europe is, as we have already pointed out, that such a proceeding would be regarded by the rest of mankind as not only an awful anachronism, but as "dangerous to the peace and safety" of the more advanced nations.

RED CLOUD'S GRANDSON.

The historic Indian is not to be always forbidden to live and shine in posterity. It is true that we have no authentic successors of the lines, for instance, of TECUMSEH or PONTIAC or PHILIP of Narragansett adorning our civic or military life and carrying on thus the fame of their ancestry, though it were but in support of the pretensions of the conquering people which has supplanted them. Those names would shine brightly on our rosters and registers of service if circumstances had distributed them there. But there are no instances of the kind to be remembered. When those great chieftains pegged out they went altogether without handing over their names of glorious aboriginal renown to be a possession and a memory to their successors, and to be carried on into other high arenas of action and heroism. Another Osceola or Powhatan in our civil war would have doubled the credit of the names and given them a much extended lease of memory and honor.

But now that RED CLOUD's grandson has come into the navy and intends to work his way up through the ascending grades of the service, mounting far above those of the bo's'n tight and the midshipmite, yo ho! a new era dawns for the red man, and higher glories than any of his old ones may be restored to him. With fortune to favor him, he may take his place alongside of the Decaturs and the Joneses and the Farraguts and the Perrys and have statues set up in populous cities to commemorate his valiant deeds. The naval exploits of his tribal forbears, having nothing but dugouts and bark canoes to do battle with, could not have amounted to much, but with a couple of generations mighty changes come in beyond the prevision of their smartest medicine men or experts in prophecy. Should RED CLOUD's grandson in the turning of time ever come to the command of a big battleship, with his word of command empowered to launch all its thunderbolts, his ancestor in the happy hunting grounds will be justified in dilating with any number and pressure of proud emotions. The prospect that this ambitious example will be followed by descendants of all the heroic old Indians of our frontier history may carry a shade of anxiety with it, but so far probably there is no serious danger. RED CLOUD's successor carries a revised name into the service not to be distinguished from those of the ordinary run of sailor lads. We shall not fail to make the red man welcome, then, and to give him praise and recognition according to the measure of his deserts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Doctors' Fees from the Rich.

An address recently delivered by Dr. J. L. HILDRETH before the Massachusetts Medical Society confessed by lamenting the existence of a tendency on the part of some of his professional brethren to exact extortionate fees from the rich, and he cited instances which, The New York Medical Journal admits, "it would be difficult to interpret otherwise than as confirming his view." But, as Dr. HILDRETH declared that while it was a misfortune that the profession had laid itself open to the suspicion of commercialism, he only said that it would be a calamity if it were overwhelmed by that influence. This is an admission that the calamity has not yet arrived, and The Medical Journal thinks that extortion by doctors must be rare or instances of it would not excite so much comment.

And laymen occasionally see extortion where none exists, it says. "It sometimes happens that a man of great wealth, being stricken with disease in his own person or made unendurably anxious by sickness in his family, resolves that, cost what it may, he will have the services of a particular physician, even those services continued over a considerable period of time, notwithstanding the fact that the physician lives so far away that, to comply with the man's requirements, he must for the time being renounce all other practice. The public is too apt to forget that in such a case the physician's loss cannot be measured by the mere fees that might have been received by him had he remained at home. He is almost sure to have lost much more, to have lost patients, either permanently or for a long time, patients who would have remained with him, but who now, either resenting his absence or having given their allegiance to some other practitioner, are lost to him for good and all."

The point is well made, but it hardly covers all the cases in which doctors "make the rich pay for the poor," as they sometimes say, directly or by implication. And if the rich do thus pay for the poor what becomes of the doctor's often mentioned free service?

An Adventure with an Adventuress.

We find it difficult to view with the indignation they perhaps deserve the acts of Mrs. HELEN HAMILTON, or VERRAULT, the originator and very successful manager of what some of our neighbors have ingeniously called a "syndicate of love." From the ex-parte statements of the case now available, the indications are that Mrs. HAMILTON, by the exercise of wiles intrinsically reprehensible and by the use of much mendacity, has managed to persuade several too trusting admirers to transfer to her money in considerable sums. That was sad; it was even bad. But there are mitigating circumstances, or at least there are circumstances hinting that some of the badness, as well as most of the sadness, was on the other side.

From what we read of the guileful one's victims, they seem all to have reached the years when a man is charged with discretion and when he gets little sympathy if he evidences its lack. And it looks as if most, if not all, of them were lured to their undoing less by an unconquerable love than by an unconfessed ambition to assist the too effective charmer in the care of her Mexican lands and the incidental disbursement of the revenues therefrom. The money they gave seems to have been rather a speculative investment from which large returns were expected or hoped than the largess of affection. If the "deal" did not turn out as the prospectus had promised it was little more than the fortunes of war, and of a war, too, in which the combatants were evenly matched and used about the same weapons.

What Mrs. HAMILTON capitalized seems to have been, not love, but the yearning for easily acquired wealth, which, by a joke of the word builders, has been called "cupidity." It was naughty of her, and yet one feels more like laughing at her dupes than condemning the instrument used by fate in separating them from their cash. Of course, the officers of the law will have to do their duty, and perhaps they will get some of the money back, but the complainants, even if successful, are not much to be envied for the thickness of skin that enables them to make public grievances like theirs. They have many points of likeness with the women who sue for breach of promise, a form of litigation that strikes most people as one in which everybody concerned is wrong. There are some losses so rich in the lessons of experience that really those who suffer them should be grateful to those by whom they are inflicted. Therefore do we fail to see why the sometime fiancés of Mrs. HAMILTON, instead of suing her or causing her prosecution as a swindler, do not make up a purse among themselves and give it to her as a mark of gratitude—and the price of silence.

THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Appreciation for the Credit Given to Mr. Helper, its Projector.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me as a true lover of right, justice, and equity, to congratulate you on your fair minded and most excellent editorial on the "Pan-American Railway," in Saturday's issue, in which you have given credit, where credit is due, to Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, the originator and projector of this most magnificent scheme of the three Americas railway, who, alone and unaided, thirty-seven years ago heralded this great project before the world at large. During this time Mr. Helper has spent out of his own pocket over $60,000 in furthering his project, besides influencing legislation at the National capital in aid of this measure of over $1,000,000. For this work of thirty-seven years he has not received one cent from this measure, and it appears that men of tremendous capital are trying their best to filch away from the projector of the three Americas railway the great honor and reputation he has made in the projection of this mighty railway.

It is especially pleasing to always know how fair and just THE NEW YORK TIMES is in all of its great editorial work, and it is a great honor to the first metropolis of this American Republic to know that there is one journal which always sees the right, and does the right, and has the courage of its own convictions.

No wonder THE NEW YORK TIMES is increasing in popularity among right-thinking and justice-loving people of this city. I trust this paper will live long in its high and honorable career as an exponent of right and justice in all the problems of life. JUSTICE.

New York, Aug. 13, 1906.

TO STEAL MR. ROOSEVELT.

Suppose Mr. Bryan Should Promise to Make Him Secretary of State?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a leading editorial of Aug. 8 THE TIMES in effect states that there is a rumor originating at Washington "that the programme" of the Republican Party will be "the nomination of Secretary Taft in 1908 for President" with the understanding, concurred in by the official referred to, "that if elected Roosevelt is to enter his Cabinet as Secretary of State." If this be a fact, THE TIMES adds, "all eyes will be turned on Taft."

Predicating this to be the policy of the party now in power, would it not be good politics for the Democrats to persuade Bryan to pledge himself in the event of his nomination to do the same thing and appoint Mr. Roosevelt for his Premier and chief adviser? Such a course would electrify the whole country, and for the second time in its history all persons would unite without regard to political affinities in the election of its Chief Magistrate.

As matters now stand, people generally believe that Roosevelt for consistency's sake, and to keep his word good, will not run again in 1908, and they are equally convinced that Bryan's record on the silver question will prevent his election at any time unless curbed by a good adviser and restrained by a conservative premier.

With Bryan at the helm and Roosevelt at his right hand as chief counselor no one will fear that the policy of the present Administration will be radically changed.

Indeed, on all leading questions and important issues these two great statesmen are agreed. Each and both represent popular opinion on the necessity of judiciously governing and controlling corporations and trusts, and of restraining with an iron hand those monopolies which threaten the prosperity of our common country. SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, Aug. 11, 1906.

An Editorial and a Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial, "How Long," recalls the inspiring note sounded in some verses by the late lamented Dr. Babcock of the Brick Church.

The first two verses seem especially in harmony with the editorial referred to, and the third one might easily be dedicated to the Russian people.

Be strong!
We are not here to play, to dream, to drift!
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift;
Shun not the struggle—face it, 'tis God's gift.

Be strong!
Say not the days are evil—who's to blame?
And fold the hands and acquiesce; O, shame!
Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name!

Be strong!
It matters not how deep intrenched the wrong;
How hard the battle goes; the day how long;
Faint not! Fight on! To-morrow comes the song!

New York, Aug. 13, 1906. G. F. M.

The Times Breezes.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

The inquisitive man was much puzzled the other afternoon while walking up Broadway to see a line of some dozen or fifteen persons standing in front of the Subway exit at Seventh Avenue and Broadway. They all stood perfectly still, did not seem to be looking at anything in particular, and were not talking excitedly as a crowd collected by curiosity does. The inquisitive man crossed over to investigate. But he had not reached the outskirts of the crowd before the problem was solved. It was one of the hottest days during the heat wave, and the line of people was simply enjoying the lively breeze that eddied around the Times Building. For a space of some twenty feet around the north side of the building a most beautiful breeze was blowing. Outside the mystic circle not a breath of air was stirring. The inquisitive man immediately forced his way into the midst of the crowd.

MR. SHONTS AT OYSTER BAY.

He Reports to the President on Conditions at Panama.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Chairman Shonts of the Isthmian Canal Commission said after a visit to the President at Sagamore Hill to-day, that he had reported to the President on the progress of the canal work in Panama. The question of most importance now confronting the commission, he said, was that of obtaining labor.

Chairman Shonts said that the new steam shovels ordered some time ago were arriving on the Isthmus and were being installed. The dirt was coming out of Culebra cut so rapidly that great difficulty was being found in disposing of it.

The President's trip to Panama was not discussed. Mr. Shonts said that conditions on the Isthmus were very much improved, and that he and Secretary Taft would go with the President when he makes his inspection of the work in November. Secretary Bishop of the commission stayed at Sagamore Hill after Mr. Shonts departed.

FRENCH VIEW OF MONROEISM.

Temps Says Latin America Feels Need of Guarantee Against Us.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The semi-official Temps this afternoon devotes a leading article to Secretary Root's speeches in South America on the Monroe Doctrine. It says:

"Latin America feels the need of guarantees against the United States as well as against Europe. The Monroe Doctrine protects the republics against Europe, but it leaves them defenseless against the United States."

Continuing, the Temps points out that Brazil favors the United States, owing to its coffee and rubber exports, adding:

"But it is to be hoped that the Brazilian statesmen will not sacrifice Pan-Americanism to Monroeism, except compatibly with what the Latin republics owe to Europe and owe to their own destinies."

INDIANS VISIT THE KING.

Appeal for Protection of Canadian Game from the Pale Faces.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Three Canadian Indian Chiefs in their picturesque dress were received by King Edward at Buckingham Palace to-day. The Indians came to plead for the restoration of their hunting rights and certain native customs which have been curtailed by the Dominion Government.

The three Indians referred to in the London dispatch are Chief Joe Capilano, head of the Squamish tribe; Chief Basil of the Bonaparte Tribe, and Chief Charlie Tsilpaymilt. All three are from the Province of Vancouver.

THOSE STATEN ISLAND CARS.

A Plea from the Trolleyless West of the Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in reference to the Staten Island trolley cars which appeared in your issue of Aug. 7 is encouraging. It indicates that some one who can reach you is watching the desperate struggles of Staten Islanders to reach New York in some reasonable manner.

The people who live or travel on Staten Island east of Richmond have legitimate cause for complaint, but they have, also, a safety valve for their feelings in such an article as you kindly published for them on Aug. 7. Also, they can send personal letters or express vituperative opinions of H. H. Rogers, Hazelrigg, Cromwell, Tribus, and many others in order to obtain relief from the surplus accumulation of brimstone caused by obstructed idiot methods of running the trolleys. But all those who live and those who would like to travel west of Richmond do not know to whom they should offer their prayers or their blasphemy.

There is a sign at St. George which reads, "Trolleys for all points on Staten Island." There are fifteen (perhaps more, certainly not less,) named settlements west of Richmond that are without the luxury of even an inferior trolley service. The public officials cannot reach the interior of Staten Island without such depletion of cash, conceit, time, health, struggle, and patience that it is doubtful if many of them have ever attempted the journey or will ever do so. We now have splendid ferryboats, will soon have perfect ferry service, all of which seems to have been planned for the sole benefit of the easterners, as the westerners have no means of getting away from the boats except at great expense, at long intervals on a steam railroad, which is miles from many of the settlements that are situated on the main highways of the island. How is relief to be obtained from conditions that have not changed in thirty-five years? There are five macadam roads lighted by electricity, but the average person does not keep automobiles or horses, nor is he able to walk several miles night and morning to earn his daily bread; nor can he afford to pay for electric lights in his home, so the good roads and the bright lights seem to be superfluous luxuries if they are the termination of our achievement toward civilization.

We are considering our next step. Shall it be an appeal to President Roosevelt, President Cromwell having already received many such appeals, or shall we adopt the method of last resort and offer prayers in the churches for our deliverance? A NATIVE.

New York, Aug. 10, 1906.

The Dance of the Candidates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has read with much interest your brief but exhaustive editorials in regard to the mental conditions and idiosyncrasies of the two probable nominees for the Presidency by the Republican and Democratic Parties, and he has read them with the more interest because they have confirmed him in an already half-formed opinion, to the effect that every probable nominee for the Presidency, by any party, is dancing or prancing around the same old Socialistic-Communistic-Anarchistic May pole, winding and unwinding the many gaudy-colored ribbons and singing in wretched time the melancholy strains of "The tune the old cow died on."

The charm of this picturesque and ever-popular dance, however, is destroyed by the old age of the borrowed costumes, the rough usage they received from their original owners in ancient times, and the shocking misfits. Roosevelt's fits "too quick"; it threatens at any moment to burst in an awkward place and make a "holy show" of him; the "Great Commoner" is completely lost in his, while Debs's costume, by far the best fit, chokes him frightfully about the collar.

If we can be guided by the statistics of the last Presidential election, 95 per cent. of the voters of the United States have not been bitten by the Socialistic-Communistic-Anarchistic mosquito. To slightly change a one-time popular negro melody, "Oh, what can these poor voters do?" F. G. S.

New York, Aug. 13, 1906.

IT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

Lest gossips' tongues should wag o'erfree,
Lest even faint suspicion creeps,
'Tis said that one should careful be
Of e'en the company he keeps.
In choosing intimates we're told
To pick alone the good and true;
Yet how can such arrangement hold
When, like as not, they're careful, too?

ROY FARRELL GREENE.

WAGES RISING FASTER THAN COST OF LIVING

Labor Bureau Says Workmen Got 1.6% Increase Last Year.

CAN BUY MORE THAN EVER

Purchasing Power of an Hour's Pay Was Greater Than in Any Year Since Bureau Was Started.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A report was issued by the Bureau of Labor to-day of an investigation into the wages and hours of labor in 1905 in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States. The report gives the average wages and hours of labor and the number of employes in identical establishments in both 1904 and 1905. The report says:

"The results of the investigation show that in 1905 the average wages per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country were 1.6 per cent. higher than in 1904; that the average hours of labor per week remained the same as in 1904, and that 6.3 per cent. more persons were employed in the establishments. As there was no reduction in the average hours of labor per week, the average weekly earnings for each employe were 1.6 per cent. higher than in 1904. As there was an increase in the number of employes as well as in the weekly earnings, there was an increase of 8 per cent. in the weekly earnings of all employes.

"When these figures and those of another article relating to retail prices of food are compared, it is seen that the retail prices of food were 0.6 per cent. higher in 1905 than in 1904. As the average wages per hour increased more than the retail prices of food, the purchasing power of wages increased.

"In 1905 the purchasing power of both hourly and weekly wages was 1 per cent. higher than in 1904. In other words, an hour's wages in 1905 would purchase 1 per cent more food than an hour's wages in 1904. The average of wages per hour in 1905 was 18.9 per cent. higher than the average for the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899 inclusive. The number of employes was 33.6 per cent. greater and the average hours of labor per week were 4.1 per cent. lower.

"The average earnings per week in 1905 were 14 per cent. higher than the average earnings per week during the ten years from 1890 to 1899. The aggregate weekly earnings of all employes—that is, the total amount of the pay rolls, were 52.3 per cent. higher in 1905 than the average during the ten-year period named.

"The retail price of the principal articles of food, weighed according to family consumption of the various articles, was 12.4 per cent. higher in 1905 than was the average price for the ten years from 1890 to 1899, and the purchasing power of an hour's wages in 1905 was 5.88 per cent. greater, and of a week's wages 1.4 per cent. greater.

"The average wages per hour in 1905 were 21.5 per cent. higher than 1894, the year of the lowest wages during the period covered, and the weekly earnings were 16.6 higher. The purchasing power of an hour's wages was greater in 1905 than in any other year covered by this investigation, being 7.7 per cent. greater than in 1894, the year of lowest wages, and 1.30 per cent. greater than in 1896, the year of lowest retail prices. The purchasing power of a week's wages in 1905 was 3.5 per cent. greater than in 1894, but 2.7 per cent. less than in 1896."

In making the inquiry the Labor Bureau sought to cover only those industries in which the wages paid in one year were $10,000,000 or over. The results were obtained in all cases by special agents of the bureau through personal visits to the establishments.

PERSIAN PARLIAMENT PLAN.

All Classes, from the Princes Down, to be Represented.

TEHERAN, Persia, Aug. 13.—The Shah's rescript to the Grand Vizier, as finally amended Aug. 10, orders the formation of a National Consultative Assembly composed of representatives of all classes, from the Princes downward. The Assembly will advise him on important State and public affairs and propose reforms conducive to the welfare of the people of the country. Justice will be administered in accordance with the Sacred Law.

The Grand Vizier is to draw up the rules of procedure for the Assembly, and these are to be approved by the Assembly itself. All legislation will be submitted by the Grand Vizier for the final approval of the Shah.

Mushir-ed-Dowleh, the Grand Vizier, father of the Persian Minister at St. Petersburg, is regarded as chiefly responsible for the Shah's act, and is looked upon as an advocate of wide reaching reforms, who has been convinced from his son's reports of the developments in Russia that the time had come when the absolutism of the Shah must end in Persia. Unlike Russia, however, the reform spirit first was manifested among the Persian clergy, who formerly were Reactionists.

The announcement of the granting of a National Assembly is being received with great rejoicing throughout Persia.

FOR BRIDGE CRUSH RELIEF.

Two New Stairways Opened at the Brooklyn Terminal.

The Bridge Commissioner attempted to relieve the bridge crush in a measure yesterday afternoon by opening two new stairways at the Brooklyn terminal and by transferring the Ridgewood train traffic from Sands Street to High Street.

Two new stairways have been built on either end of the stairs to the Kings County Elevated platform. They were thrown open before the rush hour and helped a good deal in distributing the traffic.

Ridgewood trains have hitherto run in on the Sands Street station, and persons who took those trains went up the northerly end of the Brooklyn aisle and thence to Sands Street platforms. Yesterday they went up the same stairways as the Kings County and Brighton Beach passengers. At the head of the stairs they proceed to a middle runway and thence to the old passenger station of the Long Island Railway on High Street.

PRESIDENT PETERS HELD.

The Long Island's Head Will Be Tried on Smoke Nuisance Charge.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad was held by Magistrate Smith in the Long Island City Court yesterday for trial before the Court of Special Sessions in Jamaica, on a charge of permitting a soft coal smoke nuisance to be maintained by his road.

Peters was not in court, but he was technically held in the custody of his counsel for his appearance in Jamaica in September.

More than thirty arrests of engineers and others have been made. All the cases will be called for trial in a batch.

May Change Morocco Capital.

TANGIER, Aug. 13.—It is reported here in official quarters that the Sultan intends to transfer the capital from Fes to Morocco City, owing to the strategic insecurity of the former and by the earnest advice of the leading tribes.

Haakon Receives Minister Peirce.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 13.—King Haakon to-day officially received H. H. D. Peirce, the new American Minister to Norway, who presented his credentials. Minister Peirce was accompanied by M. M. Langhorne, the Secretary of the Legation.

MRS. CRAIGIE, AUTHOR, DIES WHILE ASLEEP

As John Oliver Hobbes She Won Literary Distinction.

PLAYWRIGHT AND NOVELIST

Writer, Apparently in Health on Retiring, Succumbed to Heart Disease in Bed.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie, (John Oliver Hobbes,) the author and dramatist, died in her sleep this morning of heart disease. Her death was unexpected, she having been apparently perfectly well when she retired last night.

Mrs. Craigie had been spending a fortnight at her home, Steephill Castle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, which she left Sunday afternoon to keep an engagement in London. She was 39 years old.

Mrs. Craigie was to the last an American. Although she had lived in England for many years and did her work there, her heart was always in the country which gave her birth, and she made frequent visits to this country. She was in New York last Winter, spending some months here and in Boston. She sailed for England on Feb. 3 in seemingly good health.

Mrs. Craigie was born in Boston in 1867. She was the daughter of John Morgan Richards and Laura Hortense Arnold. Her father was the son of the Rev. Dr. James Richards of New York, and her mother was the granddaughter of Peter Spearwater, who represented Sherbourne in the Colonial Parliament at Halifax for twenty-five years.

On one of her visits abroad Miss Richards met and married Reginald Walpole Craigie, a grandson of Col. Craigie of the Bengal Military Board. At the time of her marriage she was only 19 years old. In the next four years she suffered much unhappiness. In 1890 a son was born to her—John Churchill Craigie. Soon after the birth of the boy she obtained a divorce from her husband, the decree carrying with it the custody of her child, and returned to her father. In 1892 she was received into the Roman Catholic Church. The question of religion having been settled—it occupied her intensely for two years after her divorce—she sat down to think about what she could do with her life.

She had written a little and her writings under the name of John Oliver Hobbes had been admired. Within the next two years she had written three plays, all of which were successes. From the day of her decision until death drew near she was seldom idle. Book after book and play after play flowed from her pen. On her last visit to America she lectured on literary subjects, and after her return to England she delivered several lectures on "America's Worship of Wealth."

One of Mrs. Craigie's friends was Gladstone, who, after the production of her first play, "The Ambassador," asked her to read it to him.

Among Mrs. Craigie's works were: "The Sinner's Comedy," "Some Emotions and a Moral," "A Bundle of Life," "Journey's End in Lover's Meeting," a one act playlet written for Ellen Terry; "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickingham," "The Herb Moon," "School for Saints," "Osbern and Ursyne," a tragedy in three acts; "Robert Orange," "The Serious Wooing," "Love and the Soul Hunters," "Tales About Temperaments," "Imperial India," "The Vineyard," "The Flute of Pan," and "The Wisdom of the Wise." Mrs. Craigie was, as well, a frequent and valued contributor to the newspapers and magazines.

The news of the death of Mrs. Craigie reached only two or three of the London morning newspapers. These journals express deep regret at the untimely loss of a popular writer and charming personality. The Tribune editorially says:

"There are greater names among fiction writers, yet few whose death would strike us as a loss so painful and irreparable. She had at least given two great books to English literature, but her style and outlook on life were still unfixed, and the development of her genius seemed to show much greater possibilities."

BISHOP SATTERLEE'S RETURN

Back from Inspecting English Cathedrals—Other Arrivals.

Bishop Henry J. Satterlee of Washington, D. C., was among the passengers who arrived on the Red Star liner Kroonland yesterday. Bishop Satterlee said that he had been away about six weeks inspecting the English cathedrals with a view to adopting all that is good in them and rejecting all that is not good in the construction of the new Cathedral of St. Paul and St. Luke which will be erected in Washington.

Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, United States Navy, also arrived on the Kroonland with Gen. R. M. O'Reilly and Lieut. D. W. Wurstbaugh of the army. They were the American delegates to the Geneva Conference to revise the Treaty of Geneva, which was signed by the powers in 1865 for the protection of the sick and wounded in war. The treaty was changed so as to meet the requirements of modern warfare.

Admiral Sperry said that the most important alteration was one which provided that societies or auxiliaries must be regularly incorporated and recognized by their Government before they could fly the Red Cross flag. Such societies are to be accorded every privilege and immunity received by the regular hospital corps, but they must be under military control.

Other arrivals on the Kroonland were Major Church Howe, the United States Consul General at Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cook, Capt. R. E. Burdick, Col. Henry B. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Rowe, and E. C. Towne.

Negroes to Observe Brown's Centenary

A large delegation of colored clergymen, professional and business, left here yesterday for Harper's Ferry, West Va., where negroes from thirty States will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of John Brown, in connection with the Niagara Movement. The Niagara Movement was organized about a year ago to obtain for the negro race the full enjoyment of every right and privilege of American citizens.

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Do you realize it?
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180,000 LEMONS HANDED OUT.

Not the Polo Grounds Lot, but Equally Well Squeezed.

When a business deal involves 180,000 lemons somebody is apt to get squeezed. The lemons take all kinds of chances, too. Justice Giegerich, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, wrestled several hours yesterday with a case concerning 600 cases of lemons, each case containing 300. Before he got through he was too tired to do more than reserve decision.

The case of the 600 cases was before the Justice on the application of counsel for an Italian fruit firm to vacate an attachement levied by the Sheriff against the corporation across the ocean. The attachment was obtained by R. A. Tucker & Co. of this city on the ground that the lemons were not up to specifications, and were far below standard quality. In consequence they were sold at a heavy loss.

The argument caused no little amusement in court. In arguing that the attachment should be sustained, the Tucker lawyer exclaimed dramatically:

"Your, Honor, those lemons had all been squeezed."

"Were they the lemons that were passed out recently at the Polo Grounds?" asked the Justice.

"Not the same, perhaps," the lawyer admitted, "but they were just as well squeezed."

McMANUS IN HIS GLORY.

"The" Shakes Hands with Thousands at His Picnic.

A crowd estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000 persons attended the annual picnic and games of the Thomas J. McManus Association of the Eleventh Assembly District at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday afternoon and evening. "The" McManus, the man who downed Senator George Washington Plunkitt, so far as the Tammany leadership of the Eleventh Assembly District is concerned, shook hands with at least 10,000 persons, it was said, while those that could not get to him shook his hand by proxy, a member of one of the numerous committees acting in behalf of "The" in these cases.

Among the persons present were many of the best-known men in Tammany Hall, including Sheriff Hayes, Alderman "Little Tim" Sullivan, Police Magistrates Walsh and Sweetser, County Clerk Peter J. Dooling, and City Marshal William J. Kelly. Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan was not present, but he sent a long letter of regret. He is in the West attending the annual convention of the Eagles. In the afternoon there were games, while at night everybody who could danced. Early this morning the dancing was still going on, and there was no sign of a let-up in the festivities.

KAISER RECEIVES AMERICANS.

Messrs. Butler, Burgess, Speyer, and Ridder His Guests.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Prof. John William Burgess, Dean of that university, lunched yesterday with Emperor William at Cassel, capital of the Province of Hesse-Nassau.

Ambassador Tower to-day presented James Speyer and Herman Ridder of New York to the Emperor, who engaged them in a long conversation and retained them to breakfast.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Charles H. Alexander, who has been in Europe part of the Summer, is due to arrive here this week. She will go at once to Tuxedo. Mr. Alexander and the little Misses Alexander have been spending some time at their Tuxedo cottage, and have also entertained on board their yacht.

***

The wedding of Miss Martha F. Townsend and Theodore F. Humphrey is to take place in the Episcopal Church at Hull's Cove, Me. It will be followed by a reception at Honfleur House, the Summer residence of Mrs. Herbert Parsons. Mrs. Parsons is the aunt of the prospective bride, who has been spending the Summer with her there.

***

Mrs. Yznaga has engaged rooms at Paul Smith's, in the North Woods, and is due to arrive there to-morrow, to remain the rest of the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are to open and occupy their Adirondack camp the latter part of this month.

***

The Misses Margaret and Catherine Cameron are at the Howland camp on the Lower St. Regis, and will be joined there by their sister, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany. They are in deep mourning for their sister, Miss Isabella Cameron, who died a few weeks ago.

***

Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles is spending several weeks at the Saranac Inn on the Upper Saranac.

***

Miss Beatrice Blake has been joined in England by her fiancé, William Nickerson of Boston. Their wedding is to take place in England, so that Miss Blake's sister, who lives there, and who is not able to come to America, may be present. Miss Blake, who is a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Blake, will have her cousin, Miss Olivia Thorndike, as one of her attendants.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton are at the Waumbek in the White Mountains for the season.

***

Ashbel Barney is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes (Miss Haven) at Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin are due here from Europe about the middle of September, and about that time also Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge (Miss Sloane) are due here. Mr. Dodge is Mrs. Olin's son by her first husband.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cumnock (Miss Cutting) are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, at Pittsfield, Mass.

***

The present visit of the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene to the Alfred Vanderbilts at their Newport farm is their first visit there since their marriage in September, 1899, in All Souls' Church. The then Miss Grant's aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, was at that time occupying Beaulieu.

***

Miss Helen Cannon, Mrs. Garret Hobart, and Mr. and Mrs. Garret Hobart, Jr., are at the Mount Washington in the White Mountains. They are making a number of motor trips in the mountains.

***

Dr. William M. Stone and Mrs. Stone (Miss Kate Poppenhausen) will be the guests early in September of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Willcox (Miss Havemeyer) at their Rumson Road cottage at Seabright.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Demarest and their daughter are at their camp on Loon Lake in the Adirondacks.

$100,000 in Postage Stamps Shown.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—An exhibition of postage stamps, valued at more than $100,000, and a reception to the more than 200 delegates at the Hotel Bellevue tonight, were the features of the opening of the twenty-first annual convention of the American Philatelic Society. President A. C. Howes of the Boston society, assisted by William C. Stone of Springfield, Mass., President of the American Society, welcomed the delegates. The collection of stamps exhibited is probably the best ever shown in this city.

KREUTZER SONATA SEEN AT MANHATTAN THEATRE

An Offensive Theme Which Is Handled with No Great Skill.

THEATRICAL MIRE AND MUCK

Use of Disinfectants Strongly Recommended for This Latest Effort in Stage Sensationalism.

Raphael Friedlander.....George Sumner
Eva.....Eleanor Carey
Hattie.....Blanche Walsh
Celia.....Helen Ware
Samuel.....William Wadsworth
Ephraim Fiddler.....William Travers
Bella.....Jessie Ralph
Gregoire.....Alexander Von Mitzel
Natache.....Laura Linden
Albert.....Master Richard Storey
Neva.....Beulah Thompson
Shabelsky.....David Wright

In the face of all sorts of threatened legal proceedings, Jacob Gordin's so-called domestic drama, "Kreutzer Sonata," was produced last night at the Manhattan Theatre. The play is an offense against decency. It cannot be excused even on that ground of last resort—that it is good art, and, therefore, to be considered outside the pale of the commonly accepted conventionalities. Like most plays based upon transgressions of the great moral law, it is not without occasional flashes of power and moments of pathos, but these are almost buried beneath a mass of shallow talk and cheap sentimentality. If the play has any purpose it is not obvious; if it points any moral it is one for which no guide post is necessary.

Nor has the "Kreutzer Sonata" the merit of any especial novelty. Mr. Gordin, through the greater part of his work, simply harps on the familiar theme of domestic infelicity upon which dozens of plays in the Russian and Yiddish theatre have been founded. It is the Lear idea again with modifications, these being devoted for the most part to a foul revelation of family relations. The play is raw, revolting rather than realistic, and quite frequently it becomes ridiculous. In its effort to present a picture of any sort of Jewish family life either here or in Russia it is probably as libelous as it is scandalous. To decent people who are not fond of wallowing in mire and muck the whole conception will seem revolting.

Hattie Friedlander, in order that her family shall be spared the disgrace of acknowledging that she has erred with a Christian army officer, is forced by her father to marry Gregoire Fiddler, a musician, whom she does not love. The officer has killed himself because he could not marry her. Gregoire knows the condition of affairs, but consents to take Hattie to America, as he is paid a good round sum by way of extra inducement. In the meantime, however, he makes love to Hattie's younger sister, Celia. Eventually the entire family come to this country, and Gregoire and Celia continue their relations. The general trend of the unsavory theme and the conditions that arise may be gleaned from Celia's subsequent remark to the wife: "He had to bring you to America; now he will have to take me back to Russia."

To add to the joys of the narrative the mother of the two girls is shown to be conniving with Celia in her crime, and the entire family take turns in making life unbearable for the aged father of the house.

The English into which the play has been translated, is as crude as its scenic forms. Celia is supposed to be a girl of some wealth and breeding, but this does not prevent her remarking, "I ain't got no patience with Hattie." Hattie not only transgresses the moral law but fractures the English language as well. "This letter," she says at one point in the proceedings, "was written by a man who has been dead many years ago. It has been laying in this book eight years."

In the first act, where the scene is Russia and all the characters are supposedly speaking the native tongue, two of them, evidently for the sake of comic relief, introduced a Hester Street dialect. This pair, however, are played with some humor by William Travers and Jessie Ralph. But Helen Ware, as Celia, the younger sister, gives by far the best performance in the piece, acting a rôle of some difficulty with a very considerable amount of naturalness and variety.

Why Blanche Walsh and Bertha Kalich should be at loggerheads over the desire to be the first in the field in the rôle of Hattie is a mystery. The part is chiefly talk, with few demands that could not be filled by any emotional actress of ordinary ability. These demands Miss Walsh succeeds in filling and her monotonous iteration of one whining note is to be charged largely to the way the part is written. There is little or no chance for variation.

The aged Friedlander is fairly well played by George Sumner, who is occasionally wooden, however, and always too loud in his frenzied outbursts. The others are competent, especially William Wadsworth, whose rôle, however, is dragged in for the sake of laughs and bathos.

On the whole, the application of a fire hose, large quantities of burning sulphur or chloride of lime seems the best recommendation for the "Kreutzer Sonata."

SUING OVER THE "SONATA."

An Order to Show Cause Against Wagenhals & Kemper.

An order to show cause why an injunction should not issue to restrain Wagenhals & Kemper from performing "The Kreutzer Sonata" was procured from Supreme Court Justice Spencer yesterday by Charles E. Lydecker, attorney for Leopold Spachner and David Kessler, who say they are the sole and exclusive owners of the play, and that by agreement with them Harrison Grey Fiske acquired the rights to present the play on the American stage. The order is returnable on Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, at 10:30. At the Manhattan Theatre last night Wagenhals & Kemper's representative said that no papers in the case had been served.

NEW MILITARY PLAY.

Blaney's "Child of the Regiment" at the Fourteenth Street.

"A Child of the Regiment" was presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night. Vivian Prescott, the star, appeared as the Little Major. There was a large audience.

The first scene was laid at Fort Lookout. "The Murder" occurred there. "The Escape" took place in John West's ranch, "The Duel" at Devil's Pass, and "Love's Surrender" at Fort Lookout again. Nearly all the characters were taken from the United States Army. There were commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. The play is by Charles E. Blaney.

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Fifteen Nassau Street
Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,800,000

Woodmen to Meet at Luna.

A great rally of Woodmen of Greater New York and the Eastern States, with many from the West, will take place at Luna Park on Thursday afternoon and evening of this week. The committee of arrangements has prepared for an attendance of 25,000 members of the order and Thompson & Dundy think that twice that number of persons will participate in the general festivities which will take place in the park. There will be two parades.

George Ade's New Play.

George Ade has turned over to Charles Frohman a new play to be produced this Fall. The name of it has not been chosen yet, but will probably be "The Honorable yet, but it will probably be "The Honorable Dan." The scene will be laid in a small Indiana town. The actors who will psesent the play have not been selected.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

Murray Carson, part author of "Rosemary," was the headliner at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. He appeared in his own playlet, "The Point of the Sword," being supported by Esme Beringer, a London actress. A feature of the act was a duel between the two. Julie Ring and Roland Sargent were seen in "A Quiet Life." Others on the bill were Harry Davenport, Rooney and Bent, and the Four Everetts.

Fred Karno's English Pantomime Dancers were at the top of the bill at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre. Elsie Boehm sang baritone solos.

A. H. Van Buren takes the leading part in "A Social Highwayman" at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. It is the play in which Joseph Holland and E. M. Holland once appeared.

Joseph Santley, the boy star, was at the New Star last night in "Billy the Kid." It is a wild Western play, and the youthful actor has the chance to play the hero many times over.

"Davy Crockett" is at the West End this week.

Herbert E. Denton came to the Third Avenue last night in "A Ragged Hero." It is a genuine "thriller."

On the New York Theatre Roof, Carl Perin, who says he has read the hands of President Roosevelt and of a few Kings and Emperors, is displaying his prophetic powers. He discourses on palmistry, and illustrates with hands volunteered by the audience.

The Fays have begun a second week at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden. Other attractions are Ernest Hogan and his minstrels, Miss Ruffin's monkeys, and Collins & Hart.

"Mamzelle Champagne" has entered upon its eighth week on the Madison Square Garden Roof.

Henri French is the headliner on the Roof of the Metropolis Theatre, where Hurtig & Seamon are still offering "Old Heidelberg in the Air." French is a mimic.

Rigo and his orchestra are at the Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue and 124th Street.

The Ninth Regiment Band and vocal soloists furnish the entertainment at Terrace Garden.

The bill at Hubert's Casino includes Kelly & Adams, Baker and Wardell, and Peter Brown. Hurd, the armless carpenter, is the week's wonder at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum.

A new figure of Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, is on view at the Eden Musee.

The plays that remain at New York theatres are "The Lion and the Mouse," (Lyceum;) "The Virginian," (Academy of Music;) "His Honor the Mayor," (Wallack's;) "The Little Cherub," (Criterion;) "The Social Whirl," (Casino;) "The Girl of the Golden West," (Belasco;) "The Ham Tree," (New York,) and "The Governor's Son," (Aerial.)

43 WARSHIPS IN REVIEW.

Largest American Fleet Will Pass Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Orders for the formation of the Atlantic Fleet to be reviewed by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Sept. 3 were issued at the Navy Department to-day.

The President will be aboard the Mayflower and will review the strongest, if not the largest, fleet ever assembled under the United States flag. It will consist of forty-three vessels carrying 1,178 guns, commanded by 812 officers, with 15,235 men. The auxiliary and supply ships will carry 7,400 tons of coal, 2,500 tons of provisions, and 850,000 gallons of water.

The vessels will pass the President in the following order:

FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division—The Maine, with Rear Admiral Evans; the Missouri, the Kentucky, and the Kearsarge.

Second Division—The Louisiana, the Rhode Island, the New Jersey, and the Virginia.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Third Division—The Alabama, with Rear Admiral Davis; the Illinois, the Indiana, and the Iowa.

Fourth Division—The West Virginia, with Rear Admiral Brownson; the Pennsylvania, the Colorado, and the Maryland.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Fifth Division—The Puritan, the Nevada, the Florida, and the Arkansas.

Sixth Division—The Minneapolis, the Tacoma, the Cleveland, and the Denver.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

Second Flotilla—The Whipple, the Wordon, the Truxten, the Hopkins, the Lawrence, and the MacDonough.

Third Flotilla—The Wilkes, the Tingey, the Rogers, the Stockton, the Blakely, and the De Long.

Submarines—The Porpoise, the Shark, and the Nina, a tender.

The troop ship Yankee.

Auxiliaries—The Celtic, a provision ship; the Arethusa, a water ship, and the Abarenda, the Lebanon, and the Leonidas, three colliers.

CELEBRATES 103D BIRTHDAY.

Ambition and Outdoor Life Preserved Her, Mrs. Doremus Says.

Mrs. Sarah Hall Doremus of Parsippany, N. J., was 103 years old yesterday, and, beginning with early morning, her children and other relatives arrived from Newark, East Orange, and other neighboring towns, to help her celebrate the event. There has been little change in the appearance of "Aunt Sally," as she is known to the townspeople, since she passed her one hundredth birthday. She is alert and cheerful, and her sight is still fairly good.

A severe attack of bronchitis last Winter left her somewhat feeble for a time, but she soon recovered. A year ago she took her first ride in an automobile, and was delighted with it. Mrs. Doremus is the widow of John Doremus. She did all the work in the old homestead until a few years ago, and besides spun the flax for the family clothes.

"Ambition, combined with a regular, outdoor life," she says is the secret of good health and old age. She has two children—Abram Doremus of Parsippany and Mrs. John Broadwell of Newark—eight grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

SON OF HIS OLD AGE DEAD.

School Commissioner Thiry, at 85, Loses the Heir He Longed For.

The infant son of School Commissioner John H. Thiry of Long Island City died yesterday. Commissioner Thiry is 85 years old. He has been identified with educational affairs for more than fifty years, and he is the father of the school savings bank system in America. Following the death of his first wife more than eight years ago, he married a young woman, and, although he has two daughters—Henrietta, born June 14, 1901, and Frances, born Dec. 11, 1903—he looked anxiously forward to the appearance of a son. A boy was born to him last April. The mother and son thrived, and Commissioner Thiry had the boy christened John Henry Thiry, Jr.

In the recent hot weather the boy became ill. He grew worse as the heat continued, and on Sunday night he died.

Commissioner Thiry was a professor of literature in Belgium before coming to this country. He dealt in rare books in New York City for some time, and retired from business about forty years ago. His son will be buried in the Thiry vault in Old Calvary Cemetery.

THE
AWAKENING
OF
HELENA
RICHIE
By MARGARET DELAND

"A perfect book—Everybody is reading it now. It is the novel of the Summer."
—*Editorial, N. Y. Times.*

"Mrs. Deland has done nothing finer. She has taken hold of a striking theme and has welded out of it her greatest artistic triumph."
—*Boston Herald.*

"An immortal book—far and away the best thing that has appeared in years."—*Columbus State.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

DIRE VILLAINY PURSUES SEWING-MACHINE GIRL

But Bertha Escapes and Gets a Fortune All Her Own.

WHERE WERE THE POLICE?

At the American Theatre Theodore Kremer Lays Bare the Dangers of Life in a Great Metropolis.

Between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the very beautiful and peroxide Miss Jessie Sloane, sister of the equally beautiful but brunette Bertha, otherwise "the sewing machine girl," escaped quick and violent death no less than a dozen times. Incidentally the loyal Bertha had a few thrilling escapes herself. Never has unrelenting villainy more steadfastly pursued the innocent working girl; never has it selected for the scene of its operation places less likely to promise success. And yet in each case the plot was only prevented from coming to a consummation through some stupid blunder or tactical error on the part of the villains themselves. Where were the police?

Mr. Theodore Kremer out of the rich and ripe storehouse of his knowledge of metropolitan affairs may have been pointing a moral. The police were never on hand until the last act, when, in a scene representing the Criminal Courts Building, they loomed up strong. After all, Mr. Kremer may argue that is the safest place for a policeman to be. To have been in Central Park, or Ricadonna's sweatshop, the Speedway, or in Second Avenue, each a successive locale of Harold Cutting's dire villainy would have been dangerous. For a night stick would have been as nothing compared to the arsenal with which this villain was equipped. He was not a man of few words, but strong as he was on vocabulary, chiefly of the aha! aha! variety, his stock of firearms was even stronger.

Bertha, be it understood, was a foundling, who, after some sixteen or seventeen years in the country, had decided to come to New York to work for Jessie, her blind sister, and discover, if possible, the name of their father. Harold Cutting was the only one who knew her real identity. His father had been the murderer of her father and had taken the fortune that rightfully belonging to the two sisters. Harold was determined to keep that fortune at all hazards, so when Bertha arrived at the Grand Central Station on a dull day when there was not even a cabman to offer her a welcome to our city, he promptly abducted her.

In the meantime Mrs. Katrina Katzenkopf, a Second Avenue boarding house lady and friend of Bertha's, happened along in time to save the blind girl, and put Tom Jennings, a fireman, on the trail.

From that time on Tom and Mrs. Katzenkopf had a busy day. First one of them fished Bertha out of a lake in Central Park, into which she had been flung by the villain; then they save the blind girl from a knife in the hands of Slinkey Bill, one of Cutting's paid assassins. Not only is Slinkey Bill balked of his prey, but he is likewise mortified and humiliated in the flesh by means of a broom, and subsequently with a dead cat, vigorously wielded by the lady of the German dialect. In the next act it is again Bertha's time to be attacked by the villains, the blind girl having temporarily ceased to act as their punching bag. "With fingers weary and worn, with eyelids heavy and red," but not in the rags of Tom Hood's heroine, for Bertha dresses the part very prettily, she is stitching for dear life in an east side sweatshop. Enter the arch-plotter with his chief assistant, Olive Roberts, who is in love with him and will dare all for his sake. The pair consider the advisability of tying Bertha to the power belt of a big machine.

The man hesitates. "Come," says the woman. "Do ut. Ut'll seem like a naxident."

And when Bertha is again rescued it is once more her little sister's turn to face death. But not until the villain has proposed marriage to Bertha as the only thing which will save her blind sister.

"What is the matter?" wails Jessie.

"Your sister Bertha has sinned and wants to drag you down to her own levul," says the villain. "Is that so?" Bertha hesitates. The pistol is leveled at her sister's head.

"Yes, yes," says the brave sewing machine girl.

"You lie. I can't, I won't, believe it," shouts the blind girl, "Although her lips have confessed it she is as pure, as white as snow."

Then Slinkey Bill is left on guard while the arch conspirators go out to think up new villainies. Slinkey is a coward.

"Hully gee!" he ejaculates. "'Spose the cops pinch this place, and me alone here with these two skirts."

The thought is too much for Slinkey, and he decamps.

Next there is a race on the Speedway to save Jessie, who has been carried away, and who is finally thrown into the Hudson and rescued from a watery grave by an Englishman who has long since fallen a victim to her charms. One might suppose that even the most relentless villains would be satisfied after that, but they now set fire to the house where the blind girl has been left alone, and stand by, gritting their teeth while Bertha climbs up the side of a wall and effects a rescue.

Finally virtue triumphs, and Bertha gets the millions that have been wrongfully withheld.

The members of the cast earn their salaries. And at the American yesterday they enjoyed the added compensation of much applause and many cheers. Only the villains were hissed, and that roundly. They deserved it all—maybe more.

TO SELL EMPRESS'S ROBE.

Garment Made for Eugenie by the Women of Paris Is Here.

The famous lace robe which was presented to the Empress Eugénie by the women of Paris in 1869 for her to wear at the opening of the Suez Canal on Nov. 17, 1869, is now in New York, and will soon be sold by the American family who have had it in their possession for several years.

Ten years were spent in the making of this robe, which cost 100,000f., and it is still considered to be unique in stitching and design. The Empress wore the gown only once, at the Khédivial ball given at Cairo to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal.

When Empress Eugénie fled from Paris at the downfall of the empire in 1871 under the escort of the American surgeon, Dr. Waller, she had no money to pay a debt she owed to one of her ladies in waiting, and the dress was given at the last moment to meet the obligation.

The historical robe remained in the family of the recipient until a few years ago, when she was forced on account of the condition of her finances to sell it to an American woman in Paris, who in turn, through force of circumstances, is now about to dispose of it.

FEAT MAY COST HIS LIFE.

Doubt as to Fate of Boy Who Tried a Long Swim in East River.

Having announced to all his friends in the neighborhood of his home at 313 East 106th Street, that when he was 11 years old he would swim from the foot of East 104th Street to Turtle Rock, Alfred Angevole made the attempt yesterday morning. Turtle Rock is off the southwest end of Ward's Island, about half a mile from 104th Street.

The four boys who started with Angevole turned back one by one until he was swimming alone. When he reached Turtle Rock he waved the news of his victory to his friends on shore. Waiting a moment or two he plunged again into the water, starting back to 104th Street. About half way across he was seen to stop swimming. A scow pushed by a tug passed him, and the eleven-year-old swimmer was taken on board.

That, at least, was the story told to Mrs. Luigi Angevole, who was sure at one moment last night that her boy was safe and equally sure the next moment that he had been drowned. She had not heard from the tug Captain.

LINE FOR POTATOES ONLY.

Eastern Steamship Co. to Begin New Service to Stockton, Me.

The Eastern Steamship Company, formerly the Clyde Line, has arranged to begin a steamship service between New York and Stockton, Me., for the purpose of moving the potato crop of that section to New York and southern markets. The service was arranged largely to accommodate the potato growers of Aroostook County, Me., who alone shipped 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes last season.

C. O. Sheldon, now general agent of the Clyde Line in Boston, will be manager of the new service, which will begin about Aug. 20.

The acreage in potatoes in Aroostook County this year is about 5 per cent. greater than last year. The entire acreage in the United States this year is about 3,000,000 acres, or about 40,000 acres less than last year.

NEW LINE TO BRAZIL.

Fourteen Steamers Will Be Built to Handle Growing Trade.

Beginning Aug. 25 a new steamship service will be started between New York and Brazil by the Lloyd Brazileiro. The headquarters of the new line will be in Rio de Janeiro, and there will be fortnightly sailings from New York. The steamers will call at Bahia, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, and Rio de Janeiro, and will have accommodations for passengers as well as freight.

The company now has several steamships recently bought in Europe, and in addition to these has placed orders for fourteen new steamships, which will be built especially for this service.

The service was begun to accommodate the large importations of coffee, hides, and South American products, the cargoes of which have been steadily growing greater.

The company will be represented in New York by the John C. Seager Company.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

The warm wave referred to in Sunday night's report has extended over the States of the Missouri Valley and will be felt in the Mississippi Valley and the western lake region Tuesday and in the Atlantic States Wednesday and Thursday. Following the warm wave showers and cooler weather have set in over Montana. Local rains have continued in the Gulf States, in the Atlantic States south of Pennsylvania, and in the northern Rocky Mountain districts. In other sections of the country the weather has been fair.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England—Fair, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; light, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	73	68	6 P. M.	76	75
6 A. M.	75	68	9 P. M.	74	73
9 A. M.	76	69	9 P. M.	76	71
12 M.	85	72	12 P. M.	73	75

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year is was 75; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 6 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 3 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 5:20 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

J. D. SAFFORD DEAD.

Springfield Financier Succumbs to Paralysis After Long Illness.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13.—James D. Safford, who was prominent in banking and financial circles, died this morning of paralysis, from which he had been suffering for two years.

Mr. Safford organized the Chapin Banking and Trust Company of this city and the City National Bank, being the President of the latter before it was absorbed by the Union Trust Company. He was a Director in the Union Trust Company, the Chapman Valve Company, and the Springfield Institution for Savings of this city; the American Speaking Telephone Company of New York, the Greenfield Gas Company of Greenfield, Mass.; the C. B. Barker Company of New York, the Torrington Needle Company of Torrington, Conn., and the Hampden Watch Company of Canton, Ohio.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS SHEAFE of this city died at Cozy Nook, the Summer home of his brother, in Norfolk, Conn., on Sunday. He fell to the floor while dressing and died instantly.

W. H. WHITEMAN, former Judge of the Supreme Court of Arizona and later Adjutant General of the Territory, is dead at Terminal Island, Cal., of softening of the brain. Judge Whiteman was a native of Ohio, and was about sixty years old.

Dr. JAMES B. McCAW, one of the oldest physicians in Virginia, died yesterday at Richmond, Va. He was eighty-four years old. Dr. McCaw was a surgeon in the Confederate Army and during the Civil War had charge of Chimborazo Hospital, in Richmond, where 76,000 Confederate soldiers were treated.

Capt. E. B. C. HAMBLEY, manager of the Whitney Company, which is developing the water power at Whitney, died at Salisbury, N. C., yesterday of typhoid fever. He was an Englishman by birth and forty-eight years old, and had lived in the South for twenty-five years. Capt. Hambley was known to mining engineers all over the world.

ALBERT GRAFF, a carpet manufacturer, died yesterday at his home in Wynnewood, a suburb of Philadelphia. Mr. Graff was an enthusiastic sportsman and traveler and was 65 years old. He was a member of the Union League, Merion Cricket Club, Bachelors' Barge Club, and other organizations in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN W. WINANS, 75 years old, a retired manufacturer of enameled signs, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 122 West 114th Street. He is survived by three children. The funeral will be to-morrow. Mr. Winans was a member of All Souls' Church in St. Nicholas Avenue. Years ago he was one of New York's volunteer fire fighters.

Plans for New Museum Wing.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for the new south wing of the American Museum of Natural History, to be added to the west facade of the building. It is to be five stories high, 156.8 feet front, and 66.10 feet deep, of brick and granite, adorned with columns at the entrance and harmonizing in design with the present edifice. The addition is to cost $325,000. The architect is Charles Volz.

DIED.

AYRES.—At Newbury, N. H., Aug. 12, 1906, in his 67th year, Marshall Ayres of New York City.
Funeral services Wednesday at Woodlawn Cemetery at 11:30 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 10:35.
Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

DREW.—At Newport, R. I., Aug. 13, Mary W. Drew, eldest daughter of the late John and Mary Drew, in the 89th year of her age.
Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, New York.
Glasgow (Scotland) and London (England) papers please copy.

HANSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 13, 1906, Frances Martel Hanson.
Funeral services from her late residence, 124 Washington St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. Interment private.

HENRY.—Suddenly, at 333 80th St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, John Shigleton Henry, aged 3 years, son of John S. Henry of Newtownards, Ireland.
Funeral announcement Wednesday.

PENFIELD.—At South Woodstock, Conn., Sunday afternoon, Aug. 12, 1906, Samuel L. Penfield.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 239 Edward St., New Haven, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment Wednesday at Catskill, N. Y.

PRAEGER.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 11, Frances Adele, beloved wife of John F. Praeger.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, 134 Willow St., Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock.

ROGERS.—At his home, Litchfield, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 12, 1906, John, son of the late Charles H. and Mary Rogers, in his 68th year.
Interment at Bridgehampton, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 15, on the arrival of special car attached to train leaving Long Island City at 8:46 A

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The local list of securities was quiet to-day. Subway was off to around 46 on reports of the failure of the tunnels to come up to desired results in handling the local mails. Title and Trust held strong at the recently acquired level above 110. West Chicago sold at 30. Box Board preferred was firm. Diamond Match sold in odd lots around 125. Money, 5½@6 per cent. New York exchange, 15c discount.

The list of transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	American Can	8	7⅞	8
100	American Can pf	59	59	59
10	American Shipbuilding	65¼	65¼	65¼
200	Black Mountain	9¼	9	9
60	Chicago Subway	46¼	46¼	46¼
25	Chicago Telephone	120	120	120
50	Chicago Title & Trust	110½	110	110
68	Diamond Match	125⅝	125	125¼
100	National Biscuit	68	68	68
215	National Biscuit pf	118	117½	118
70	Quaker Oats pf	104¾	104	104¾
5	Street's Stable Car pf	99	99	99
80	Swift & Co.	104	104	104
200	United Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	United Box Board pf	11¾	11½	11¾
35	West Chicago	30	29¾	29¾
150	Western Stone	33¼	33	33¼

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher; Call Money Rates, 2@4¼ Per Cent.

Market Influenced by Gold Engagements and Domestic Exports In July.

While falling quotations for demand sterling had prepared financial markets for the resumption of gold imports, yesterday's aggregate engagements of $2,125,000 came somewhat in the nature of a surprise, since the London cables of the closing days of last week did not foreshadow the presence in the London open market of so considerable an amount of gold. It had been expected that our bankers would meet with some competition in bidding for such gold as arrived, and that only portions of the total arrivals could be looked upon as obtainable beyond doubt. The effect, therefore, of the announcement of the engagement of this substantial amount of gold was to offset the unfavorable features of Saturday's bank statement, to influence favorably the rates for call money, and to lay the foundation for the further advance in prices which occurred. This forward movement, for the first time since its inception in mid-July, embraced many of the low-priced stocks, and, while the Pacific groups still held the place of first importance, the general impression of the market was one of unusual breadth. Already familiar explanations for the continued rise of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul were again in evidence, although for the first time practical assurance was forthcoming that a dividend of some amount will shortly be declared upon Southern Pacific. The advance in Chicago & Northwestern shares, which was accompanied by a sympathetic upturn in St Paul & Omaha, is understood to be due to the belief that additional financing by the Northwestern, involving rights for shareholders, is under serious contemplation by the road's Directorate. Brooklyn Rapid Transit shares were conspicuous for their weakness, the final loss of 2 points finding explanation in the disorderly scenes along the road's lines on Sunday, which may conceivably lead to serious losses to the company through damage suits, no less than the apprehensions that the company will finally be compelled to accept the five-cent fare. Interborough-Metropolitan shares, on the other hand, displayed unusual strength, possibly on the increased earnings revealed by the Subway's quarterly report for June, although without the receipt of liberal additional funds from the surface system the full dividend upon the preferred stock has obviously not been earned. The market activity was confined to the early hours of the trading, transactions falling away sharply in the afternoon, although quotations were fairly maintained.

Call money rates fell from the morning's quotation of 4¼ per cent. to 2 per cent. later, upon the announcement of the day's gold engagements, while in the foreign exchange market itself rates remained at the level obtaining on Saturday when yesterday's engagements were negotiated. Demand sterling, therefore, still rests at a point permissive of further engagements, providing gold can be obtained in the open market in London, for rates are still above the figures at which the supplies of the Bank of England can be tapped. There was a rise of 1d. in the quotations of bar gold in London, but an advance in interest rates here would quickly overcome this factor. The London market showed some perturbation over the resumption of the gold movement, but the undertone of prices there was again firm, as was also the case with Continental markets. The publication of the figures of our domestic exports in July shows an increase over the same month a year ago of $2,784,000 in breadstuffs and a decrease of $7,875,000 in cotton shipments. The month fell some $5,000,000 behind 1905, but with the present harvest promises succeeding months should tell a different story. Among the railroad earnings reported were those of the Wabash for the month of June, disclosing a net gain of $501,000 for that month and of $2,744,090 for the fiscal year.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Chicle Co. common stock.
Butte Coalition Mining Co.
ANNUAL MEETINGS.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg.

DECREASE IN JULY EXPORTS.

Figures for Seven Months, However, Show an Increase of $57,000,000.

The report of the exports of domestic products in July, published by the Department of Commerce and Labor yesterday, shows a decrease of over $5,000,000 compared with the exports for the corresponding month in 1905. The recent heavy export movement in wheat is reflected in the statement by an increase of $2,784,417 in the exports of breadstuffs. This and a smaller increase in provisions were much more than offset by the reductions in other items, especially in cotton, the exports of which were smaller by nearly $8,000,000. For the first seven months of the year the exports of domestic products show an increase of over $57,000,000 compared with the same period last year.

The showing for the month of July and for the seven months ended July 31, with the changes in the various items compared with 1905, is given below:

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Breadstuffs.	$7,910,925	$5,126,508	$2,784,417
Cattle, hogs, and sheep.	2,644,870	2,902,491	*727,621
Provisions.	15,008,769	14,314,508	694,261
Cotton.....	9,580,748	17,455,875	*7,875,127
M'ral oils...	6,048,405	6,399,762	*351,357
Total ..	$41,193,717	$46,289,144	*$5,095,427
Seven months ended July 31:			
Breadstuffs.	$100,243,601	$66,211,050	$34,032,551
Cattle, hogs, and sheep.	24,052,558	24,834,653	117,905
Provisions.	115,052,083	95,535,606	19,516,477
Cotton	170,673,123	170,346,441	326,682
M'ral oils..	46,454,106	43,062,879	3,391,227
Total ..	$457,375,471	$399,990,629	$57,384,842

*Decrease.

$2,000,000 IN GOLD ENGAGED.

Denial from the Hanover Bank That It Is for Its Account.

London cable advices to Wall Street yesterday announced the engagement there of $2,000,000 in gold for import to New York. It was said here later that the gold had been taken for the account of the Hanover National Bank, and that in addition the Van Norden Trust Company had engaged $125,000. The Hanover's officials, however, denied that the bank had arranged to import any gold. London persisted in saying that the gold was intended for the Hanover. It was cabled that the gold had been obtained through the London branch of the Deutsche Bank, and that the price paid for the gold was 77s. 10½d. per ounce.

If the gold was obtained by a New York bank at this rate it was figured in foreign exchange circles that the transaction would involve a loss to the importers. Demand sterling sold yesterday as low as 4.8470, and cables at 4.8520, but even on this basis, it was said, gold could not profitably be imported if bought in London at the price named in the London advices.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Aug. 13, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 13, 1906..... 682,685
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 173,090,890
Corresponding date last year..... 157,900,985

— Closing. — Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
200	300	50	Adams Express	257	257	257	257	...
103⅜	103½	47,700	*Amalg. Copper Co	102⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103⅜	+1
25½	20	400	Am. Ag. Chem. Co	24½	25¼	24½	25¼	+1¼
39¼	39⅝	1,800	Am. Car & Foundry	38⅝	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅝
31½	32⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	32	32	32	32	+ ½
28½	31	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	30	30	30	30	+1⅝
71¾	72	3,300	Am. Ice Securities	72	73	71½	71¾	— ⅛
19⅞	20½	100	*Am. Linseed Co	20	20	20	20	−1
60	60¼	6,000	*Am. Locomotive Co	68⅝	69⅝	68¼	69	...
4¼	5	100	*Am. Malting t. r	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
26	27	100	*Am. Malting pf. t. r	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
153⅜	154	13,500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref	152	154⅜	152	153⅞	+1½
136⅝	136½	1,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	135⅞	136½	135⅞	136½	+ ⅝
37¼	37½	300	*Am. Woolen Co	37	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
102⅞	103⅜	60	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
257	257½	15,500	*Anaconda Cop. Min	255¼	257⅜	255½	257½	+2½
95⅛	95¼	32,300	At., Top. & S. F	94½	95⅝	94½	95⅛	+ ⅛
101	101½	1,950	At., Top. & S. F. pf	100¾	101¼	100¾	101	+ ¾
143	143⅜	225	Atlantic Coast Line	141	143	141	143	+1
121½	121⅝	15,600	Baltimore & Ohio	121	121⅝	120⅞	121½	+ ⅝
21¾	23	100	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	— ¼
75⅞	76	30,500	Brook. Rapid Transit	76⅛	77⅛	75⅝	76	−2
167⅛	167⅜	2,900	Canadian Pacific	167¾	168.	167½	167½	...
38¼	38¾	800	Central Leather Co	38¼	38½	38⅛	38½	...
101⅝	102	300	Central Leather pf	102	102	102	102	+ ½
61¼	61⅝	12,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅞	61⅞	60⅞	61⅜	+ ⅜
18⅞	19	500	Chi. Great Western	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
77	77½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	77	77⅜	77	77⅜	+ ⅛
28	28¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
188⅛	188¼	24,120	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	186¾	188⅛	186¼	188⅛	+1⅝
199	200¼	2,150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	199	200	199	200	+2
211⅜	211⅞	25,100	Chi. & Northwestern	208⅝	212	208	212	+3½
181	183	400	C., St. P., M. & Om	180	183	180	183	+5
4⅜	5	700	Chi. Union Traction	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ½
15	16	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	+ ½
94⅞	95	1,000	C., C., C. & St. Louis	94	94⅞	94	94⅞	+2⅜
54⅜	54⅞	15,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	54¼	55¾	53⅜	54⅞	+1⅝
38¼	38½	5,600	Colorado & Southern	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38⅜	+1
71¼	71⅝	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅜
52	53	200	Col. & South. 2d pf	52⅜	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	...
18⅜	19	100	Colum. & H. C. & I	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
139	140	800	Consolidated Gas	140½	140½	139½	140	...
19¼	20	100	Corn Prod. Ref. Co	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
221	221½	400	Delaware & Hudson	221	221¾	221	221	+1
44⅛	44¾	1,400	Den. & Rio Grande	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ ½
60½	60⅝	100	*Distillers Securities	60⅜	60¾	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅜
18½	18⅝	350	*Dul., S. S. & At	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
43⅜	43⅝	5,000	Erie	43½	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅜
70⅛	70⅝	500	Erie 1st pf	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	+ ⅛
70½	70⅝	2,200	Erie 2d pf	70	70¼	70	70¼	+ ¼
96½	97½	300	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	96	96	96	96	...
298	298½	3,800	Great Northern pf	296	298½	296	297½	+1½
52½	53	200	Havana Electric	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
90	93	200	Havana Electric pf	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
175	176	100	Illinois Central	176	176	176	176	+ ½
36	36½	3,600	Interb.-Met	35½	36⅜	35½	36¼	+1
78	78½	2,100	Interb.-Met. pf	76½	78½	76½	78¼	+3
19	19¾	200	Internat. Paper Co	19½	19¾	19	19	— ½
48	53	100	*Internat. Power Co	52	52	52	52	+1
27¾	28¼	900	Iowa Central	27¼	28	27¼	28	+1
51½	52	500	Iowa Central pf	51½	52	51½	51¾	+ ⅛
56¼	57	1,000	Kan. City South. pf	57	57	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅜
59¾	60¼	400	Knickerb. Ice, Chi	...	60½	60	60½	...
145	145½	2,275	Louisville & Nash	144½	145⅝	144½	145¼	+1
189	190	100	Michigan Central	189	189	189	189	−1
64	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65	65	65	+ ½
35	35¼	7,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	34½	35⅜	34½	35¼	+1
69¼	69½	1,300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	68⅝	69⅝	68⅝	69½	+1⅝
95¼	95⅝	4,400	Missouri Pacific	94⅝	95⅝	94⅝	95⅞	+ ⅞
14	15½	300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	15	15	15	15	...
83	88	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ¾
79½	80	1,100	*Nat. Lead Co	80	80½	80	80	+ ¼
39½	40	300	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
82¾	83	100	New Or. Ry. & L. pf	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
143½	145	400	*N. Y. Air Brake	143¼	144	143¼	144	+ ½
141	141½	3,900	New York Central	140¼	141¼	140	141½	+1½
68⅛	69	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	68¼	69	68¼	68⅝	+ ⅛
87	88	400	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	87	87	87	87	−3
47¼	48	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	47⅜	48	47⅜	48	+ ¼
92½	92⅝	5,200	Norfolk & Western	92⅜	93½	92½	92⅝	+ ¼
95	95⅜	1,300	North American	94½	95⅜	94½	95⅜	+ ⅛
206⅛	206⅜	4,400	Northern Pacific	205	207	205	206⅜	+1½
35⅜	36	300	Pacific Mail	35⅜	35¾	35	35½	— ⅛
135½	135⅝	36,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¼	136	134¾	135½	— ⅛
90	91½	100	People's Gas, Chi., ex d	90	90	90	90	+ ½
52	55	200	Pittsburg Coal pf	54	54	54	54	+ ¼
52½	53	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	52½	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+ ⅞
237	240	15	Pullman Company	237	237	237	237	...
52½	53½	160	*R'way Steel Spring	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1
131⅜	131⅞	52,200	Reading	131⅜	132⅝	13⅜	131⅞	+ ⅞
29¼	29⅜	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29	29	29	29	+ ½
90	90½	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	99	90	90	99	...
26⅝	26½	5,400	Rock Island Co	26½	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
..	..	100	St. Jo. & Grand Isl	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ½
..	..	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	60	60	60	60	−3
..	..	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	−2½
24½	24⅝	900	St. Louis Southwest'n	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
56¼	56½	1,700	St. Louis Southw. pf	55¾	56⅞	55	56⅝	+1¾
77	77½	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	77	77½	77	77½	+ ½
78⅜	79	83,200	Southern Pacific	78¼	79½	78¼	78⅝	+ ⅛
37½	37⅝	3,000	South. R'way ext	37¼	37⅝	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
154½	155¼	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	155	155	155	155	+ ½
33	33½	200	Texas & Pacific	33	33½	33	33½	+1½
126	127½	300	Third Avenue	126	127	126	127	+1
31	32	100	Tol. R'ways & Light	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	...
47½	48½	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	48	48¼	48	48¼	...
158½	158¾	87,700	Union Pacific	157⅜	158⅞	157⅜	158¾	+ ⅝
67	67½	400	United Rys. Inv	67½	67½	67	67	− ½
74	74½	600	United Rys. Inv. pf	74	74⅞	74	74⅞	+ ⅝
47	47¼	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	...
124	130	50	U. S. Express	124	124	124	124	...
35½	38	800	*U. S. Red. & Ref	35½	36	35½	35½	−1
73¾	75	900	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	73	74	74	73¾	−1⅜
41⅜	41½	70,300	U. S. Steel	40⅜	41½	40⅜	41⅝	+ ½
106½	106⅝	11,300	U. S. Steel pf	106¼	106⅞	106¼	106⅝	+ ½
37	37½	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	37	37½	36¼	37½	...
108	109½	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	108½	108½	106½	108½	− ½
20	20¼	150	Wabash	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
150	152	400	Westinghouse E. & M	150	150	150	150	−2
18¼	18½	1,500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18	18⅞	18	18⅞	+1⅝
25½	25¾	200	Wisconsin Central	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

GOLD DEAL IN LONDON.

Belief That Entire Cape Consignment Was Bought for New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 14.—The Bank of England failed to obtain any of the gold that arrived Saturday from the Cape. It is understood that the entire lot was bought for New York, but the city editor of The Times is not absolutely sure of it. He says:

"As to the ultimate destination of the gold there was doubt. It appears that it has been purchased by a leading German bank at 77s. 10½d. per ounce, plus commission and charges. It is generally believed and appears most probable that it will go to New York, though St. Petersburg and Berlin also are mentioned.

"There was also a theory, which seems decidedly fanciful, that the purchase had been made as a speculation, and that part or the whole of it might later find its way to the Bank of England if exchanges did not happen to move in such manner as to permit of its being shipped at a profit.

"We believe, however, that the purchasing bank was still prepared to buy more, and this fact appears to dispose of the notion that it was operating in a tentative manner and with a view to possible fluctuations in exchange."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@4¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾ per cent. for ninety days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for four and five months, and 5¼@6 per cent. for six to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $175,613,671; balances, $5,845,814; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $745,978.

The local banks gained $227,000 since Friday, as compared with a loss of $1,922,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8470, sixty days at $4.81⅞, and cables at $4.8520. Commercial bills were $4.81⅝@4.82.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ plus 3-64 for long and 5.19⅝ plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks 93 13-16 and 94 11-16; guilders, 40.06.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—85@45c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 65½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Alice sold at 2.40, 300 Gold Anchor at .62, 200 Horn Silver at 1.85, 300 Jim Butler at 1.48, 500 Mexican at .08, 400 Mohawk at 2.60, 300 Savage at .82.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 11, averaged 7.23 cents per pound.—Adv.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Money was in good demand and a shade dearer in the market to-day. Discounts were firmer, due to the American demand for gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was less active, owing to the settlement, but the tone kept generally firm. Consols eased on account of the United States securing the available gold in the market. Home rails were firm and improved, while foreigners kept fairly steady, with the exception of Russians, which were inclined to be easier.

Americans opened cheerfully, despite the poor New York bank statement, and hardened to over parity in the forenoon, under the lead of Atchisons, though business was not large. Later the market was more active on New York support and closed steady.

The failure of a small jobber in the American market did not affect the tone. Kaffirs were inclined to be easier after early firmness. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¾.

Bar silver steady at 30 5-16d per ounce.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s. 5½d.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 1-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £3,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money...	87⅞	..	..	—3-16
Consols, account.	87 15-16	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	12¾	255	..	..
Atchison	97⅜	94½	94¼	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific.	173½	168¾	167¾	+ 1
St. Paul	192½	186¾	186¼	+ ½
Erie	45	43⅝	43¾	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.....	81½	79	..	..
Illinois Central..	182	176⅝	175½	+ 1½
Louis. & Nash....	149½	145	144¼	+ ¾
N. Y. Central....	141½	140	140	..
Pennsylvania	70	136	135⅝	+ ⅛
Reading	68	132¼	131	+ 1¼
Southern Pacific..	80¾	78½	78⅜	— ⅛
Union Pacific	162⅝	157⅞	157½	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel.....	42⅜	41⅞	40¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf....	111	107¾	106 ex.	..

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird.....	1	4	3	Esperanza.....	3	5	0
Tomboy.....	1	3	9	Dolores.....	2	0	0
El Oro.....	1	9	3	Strat. Ind'p'nce.	0	4	0

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were heavy, the Russian advices being construed as unfavorable. The tone at the close was indecisive.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 71.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 473.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 85c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were rather firmer, but business was extremely quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47⅝ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $2,100,000 additional common stock of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, and $27,750,000 additional common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company has been called for Aug. 23 in New York to ratify the details of the deal with the Red Metal Mining Company, operating the Butte Coalition properties.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Steady in Light Trading on the Curb.

Greene Consolidated Makes Slight Decline on Heavy Selling—Guggenheim Exploration Continues Upward.

Prices ruled generally firm on the curb yesterday in a fairly active market. By far the largest seller was Greene Consolidated Copper, which was heavily pressed on the market, although Col. Greene issued early in the day a bullish statement setting forth conditions at Cananea in detail and saying that "there is no reason to anticipate that any reduction will be made in dividend payments for the coming year." The stock declined from 25 to 24½, but closed at 24¾, a net loss of ¼ after transactions of 15,700.

The dealings in the remaining stocks on the mining list were without feature, except for a continuation in the upward movement in Guggenheim Exploration, which rose from 255 to 258 on sales of 375 shares. Industrials were inactive and prices moved within narrow limits.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. De F. W. (combined) ..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,500	Bay State Gas. 7-16	⅛	7-16	⅛	⅛
200	Cent. Fdy. pf.	22½	22	22	22
700	Havana Tob. pf.	19½	20	19¼	19¾
100	Houston Oil pf.	44	44	44	44
200	Int. M. M. pf.	28	28	28	28
400	Int. Salt	37	37	36¾	36¾
200	Mackay Co. pf.	73	73	73	73
100	Manh. Transit.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
23	Standard Oil.	612½	612½	610	610
100	Un. Cigar Mfg. 1st	42	42	42	42
RAILROAD.					
1,100	Chic. Subway.	46	47¼	46	46
MINING STOCKS.					
500	Alaska Mines.	2	2¼	2	2¼
500	Boston Copper.	26¼	26¾	25¾	26¼
834	British C. C.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
130	Butte C., w. i.	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½
900	Cl. C. & G. T.	4	4¼	4	4¼
300	C. C. & G.T.pf.	12	12	12	12
1,000	Cum.-Ely Min.	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
300	Dav-D. E., w. i.	10¾	11	10¾	11
200	Dolores, Ltd.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
710	Dom. C., new.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
820	Giroux Min.	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
800	Gold Hill.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
235	Granby Consol.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
15,700	Greene C. C...	25	25	24½	24¾
300	Greene Gold...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Greene G.-S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Guanajuato C.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
375	Gug. Expl. Co.	255	258	255	258
375	Gug. Ex. war.	250	260	250	260
700	Micmac G. M.	5	5½	5	5½
1,800	M. Co. of A...	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
835	Mitchell Min.	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Montgom.-Sho.	12	12	11¾	11¾
200	Nevada C. C.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½
1,200	N. S. & M. C.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2⅝
320	N. U. M. & S.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
2,800

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Any adverse influence which Saturday's poor bank statement might have had upon yesterday's stock market was offset by cables from London before the opening, announcing the resumption of gold engagements in that city for local bankers. This news provoked both covering of short contracts and purchases for the long side.

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The only weak feature of the opening was Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the first transaction in which was at a decline of 1⅞ points from the closing price on Saturday. This movement and the erratic course of the stock in Saturday's short session are explained, of course, by Justice Gaynor's decision regarding the tencent fare and the resultant troubles of the company on Sunday. The comment most frequently heard in Wall Street upon Sunday's disorders on the company's Coney Island lines was that it would probably prove a great vote-maker for the Municipal Ownership candidate.

***

Many traders who are in complete sympathy with the bull movement find grounds for criticism in the way in which it has been conducted. They complain that the continued concentration of activity upon the high-priced issues gives the entire movement an air of artificiality which would be avoided by sympathetic advances in many of the low-priced shares. There are a number of low-priced issues in which speculation might conceivably be promoted, and many of these stocks have the advantage, for this purpose at least, of having failed to score advances proportionate to those of the higher-priced shares. To cite instances, Wabash preferred is 5 or 6 points below its high price for the year, while Winsconsin Central preferred, which has sold as high as 64, hangs around 49. Perhaps those in charge of the market doubt their ability to dispose of these stocks if they take them up, a doubt which is certainly justified by the absence of public participation in the market.

***

For the month of June the Wabash reported yesterday an increase of $386,000 in gross earnings and of $504,000 in net earnings, thus adding one more to its many favorable earnings statements, but in spite of this not a share of Wabash preferred was traded in upon the Stock Exchange.

***

Money opened at 4 per cent., but there was less comment upon this rate than was elicited by the same quotation last week. One of the surprising things about Wall Street is the ease with which, within certain well-defined limits, of course, it becomes educated to high quotations for money. If rates were to run up to 6 or 7 per cent. for two or three days and then to drop back to 4 per cent. and stay stationary at that figure for a fortnight every one would take this quotation as a matter of course, although it might represent an advance of 2 per cent. over the rates obtaining before the flurry.

***

Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were features of the trading, the buying of these stocks, under which the one rose to the highest figure in three years and the other to the top quotation for the present movement, coming apparently from excellent sources. The gossip on the stocks was all of dividends and the possibility of their declaration some time in the present week.

***

One of the interesting matters connected with the advance which has occurred within the last month has been the regularity with which each week has brought forth some development calculated to arouse or stimulate enthusiasm. Two weeks ago the pièce de résistance was the unexpected declaration of dividends upon Steel common; last week the task of supporting sentiment was left to a natural development—the crop report, and no one doubts that this week will bring forth some piece of news equally favorable in a market sense. There are the Union Pacific dividend increase, the initial declaration upon Southern Pacific, the Hill "melon" and St. Paul rights to choose from for this week's announcement, and the selection of any one of these will leave much excellent material for the weeks to come. The market threatens to resolve itself into a guessing contest as to which of these developments will be announced each week, advances in the stocks concerned representing, as it were, side bets.

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Wall Street was told at the end of last week that the Rockefellers were beginning to invest their money in African copper ventures. Yesterday the Street was informed that the Rothschilds were investing in South American railroad ventures.

***

The Missouri State Agricultural Department issued a special crop report yesterday, putting the yield of wheat in that State at 35,830,000 bushels. The August report of the Government indicated an outturn in Missouri of 31,250,000 bushels of wheat, or 4,600,000 bushels less than the State authorities themselves foresee.

***

Vice President Grammer of the Lake Shore has prepared a statement showing the total value of the principal agricultural commodities in the United States at $5,734,230,000, an increase of $71,025,000 over last year. To transport all this would require 13,805,642 cars, a decrease of 141,522, due to enlarged capacity of the average car. He estimates the number of carloads to be actually transported 5,705,001, an increase of 80,218 cars. The total revenue to the railroads is placed at $587,500,015, an increase of $10,080,040.

GEORGIA CENTRAL'S GAINS.

Its Surplus Increases Nearly $400,000 —New Industries on the Line.

The annual report of the Central of Georgia Railway, issued yesterday, contains some interesting information regarding the establishment of new industries in the South. The report shows that in the year ended June 30, 194 new industries were established along the lines of the company. These represent a total capitalization of over $6,500,000, and will furnish employment to 7,108 persons. Twenty-nine industries are represented in the new establishments which started business along the Georgia Central's lines in the year.

The statement of earnings show a gross of $11,296,122, compared with $10,-135,055 in 1905, and net of $3,160,910, compared with $2,717,089 in 1905. The surplus of the year, after providing for fixed charges and interest on the income bonds, amounted to $500,672, compared with a surplus of $104,517 for the previous year.

FINE OUTLOOK FOR COPPER.

Senator Clark Confident After a Trip Throughout Mining Belt.

Senator W. A. Clark of Montana arrived at his Wall Street office yesterday, fresh from a seven weeks' trip through the mining belt from Montana to New Mexico. He said he saw nothing but the most prosperous times ahead for copper, and felt as sanguine about the future of the copper stocks as he felt in the position of the metal.

The Clark party, which included mining engineers and railroad men, traveled most of the time in the Senator's private car, but when a visit was made to the Tonopah district of Nevada, where the Senator is building the Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad, they took to automobiles for the trip through the desert.

Senator Clark is booked to sail on the Cunard liner Coronia for Liverpool today.

THE COTTON MARKET.

A New Low Level for the Season Reached Yesterday.

FORECAST FOR COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Local rains and warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; light variable winds.

Western Florida—Local rains Tuesday and Wednesday; light variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer in the interior Tuesday; light southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer in northern portion Tuesday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair; warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair, cooler.

Tennessee—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair; warmer in eastern and cooler in western portions.

The cotton market reached another new low level for the season in yesterday's early session, but steadied up later in the day with the close only 2@4 points below the final figures of Saturday. Sales for the day were estimated at about 200,000 bales.

The detailed reports of the Weather Bureau showing more rain in the belt since last Saturday and heavier precipitation than suggested by the early map may have helped in the upturn, but the average of private crop advices continued bearish. The market closed very steady in tone and within a partial point of the top.

The range of contract prices in the local markets to-day was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Aug.	...	...	...	9.34@ 9.39	9.38
Sept.	9.40	9.42	9.37	9.44@ 9.46	9.46
Oct.	9.58	9.61	9.48	9.60@ 9.61	9.63
Nov.	9.64	9.64	9.61	9.67@ 9.68	9.69
Dec.	9.69	9.72	9.61	9.71@ 9.72	9.73
Jan.	9.78	9.82	9.72	9.81@ 9.82	9.85
Feb.	9.88	9.89	9.86	9.88@ 9.89	9.91
March	9.91	9.97	9.85	9.96@ 9.97	9.98
April	...	...	...	9.98@10.00	10.01
May	10.00	10.03	9.93	10.02@10.03	10.06

Receipts at the ports and interior points to-day compared with the same day last week and last year:

Ports.	To-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Present Stock.
Galveston	904	1,487	2,290	18,253
New Orleans	241	62	9,149	21,933
Mobile	65	100	58	4,166
Savannah	723	606	977	25,597
Charleston	154	15	586	4,824
Wilmington	...	1*	16	376
Norfolk	712	460	757	8,168
Baltimore	...	...	...	3,203
New York	...	...	...	82,470
Boston	21	55	100	3,574
Philadelphia	...	17	...	1,982
Various	...	...	4,947	679
Total	2,320	2,829	18,946	175,223
INTERIOR.				
Augusta	105	90	52	11,037
Memphis	121	34	424	7,830
St. Louis	150	943	487	15,849
Cincinnati	67	44	100	5,377
Houston	1,402	976	2,708	16,556

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Within a comparatively narrow range of prices the wheat market was steady on the average all day, closing about unchanged from Saturday. The crowd seemed to be more in a bullish mood than it was last week, and while news did not justify any aggressive support of the market, there was no important selling, the argument being that prices were low enough to have about discounted the big crop, and that some advance at least from these levels was justified. At the opening prices advanced slightly on the firmness of cables and the fact that world's shipments were a million bushels behind the previous week. Toward midday there was a change of front on prospects for a large increase in the visible supply, which was verified later, the figures showing 2,039,000 bushels gain over the previous week against 154,000 bushels increase last year. Later there was improvement again on the clearances of 335,000 bushels of wheat and a little covering among the room element. The fact that export sales were only about a dozen loads seemed to make little impression on sentiment. Small weekly exports from Russia and Argentina satisfied bulls that sooner or later Europe must buy and buy heavily. Weather conditions in the Northwest were very favorable for harvesting, but in the Southwest excessive rains were said to be damaging wheat in shock. The Missouri State report indicated a yield of 35,360,000 bushels, against 31,250,000 bushels by the Government report.

CORN.—The corn market was also rather quiet, with some selling pressure in September at Chicago as the forenoon feature, followed by rallies in the afternoon, which left the market finally ⅛c to ¼c net higher in New York and practically unchanged at Chicago. Outside of the September manipulation the market was rather well supported and steady most of the day, influenced by a decrease of 700,000 bushels in world's exports, according to Broomhall, light country offerings, a decrease of 753,000 bushels in the visible supply, and steady cables. Primary receipts were 574,000 bushels, against 590,000 bushels a year ago, and cables practically unchanged.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	79½
December	82¾	81 15-16	82	81⅞
May	84¾	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜
Corn—				
September	...	...	56⅞	56⅝
December	53¾	53⅝	53¾	53⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	72⅝	72¼	72¼	72½
December	75⅝	75	75	75⅛
May	79⅜	78⅞	79	79
Corn—				
September	49⅞	49¼	49½	49¼
December	46¼	45	45⅛	45
May	45⅞	45½	45⅝	45⅝
Oats—				
September	31⅝	31 5-16	31½	31⅜
December	32⅞	32⅝	32½	32½
May	34⅝	34½	34½	34½
Lard—				
October	$8.90	$8.75	$8.80	$8.70
January	8.00	7.97	7.97	7.92
Ribs—				
October	8.77	8.72	8.75	8.67
January	7.45	7.48	7.42	7.37
Pork—				
September	17.12	16.97	17.10	16.85
January	13.85	13.80	13.85	13.77

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—The local market continued flat to-day, the United Railways funding 5s being the only security exciting any interest in the trading. They opened at 88⅝, and closed at a decline of a half. Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s were strong.

A meeting of Directors of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company will be held next Friday in New York when provisions made for paying the interest on the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck income bonds and the semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock will be declared. It is understood that the earnings of the company for the first six months of this year show an increase greatly in excess of that of the corresponding six months of last year, and it is said that the corporation has sufficient orders booked to keep its mills running on full time for several months to come.

Shares, 35; bonds, $36,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Western Maryland	84¼	84¼	84¼
1,000	N. & W. Ry. & L. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
4,000	United Rys. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
4,000	United Rys. inc.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
24,000	United Rys. fund. 5s	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛
1,000	Breweries inc.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86

STOCKS.

25	Union Trust	57½	57½	57½
10	A. C. L. of Conn. half paid	395	395	395

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—United Gas Improvement was the only local feature, advancing to 87 on buying of commission houses. The arbitrage stocks continued active, but very little trading was indulged in in other parts of the list, excepting United Gas Improvement. Prices generally were firm.

Total sales, 20,851 shares. The list of transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	American Railways	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
12	Bell Telephone	56	56	56
900	B'klyn Rapid Transit	76⅞	76⅝	76⅜
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¾	61¼	61¼
501	Electric Co. of Am.	11¼	11	11
20	Erie	43¼	43⅛	43⅛
2	Girard National Bank	253½	253½	253½
97	Lake Superior Corp.	18	18	18
1	Little Schuylkill R. R.	61¾	61½	61½
3	Lehigh Val. Trac. pf.	22¾	22¾	22¾
30	North Penn. R. R.	103	103	103
5	Nat. Bank of N. L.	252½	252½	252½
280	Pennsylvania R. R.	68	67 9-16	67⅝
8	Pennsylvania Salt	111	111	111
57	Philadelphia Co.	50½	50¼	50¼
907	Philadelphia Electric	8 3-16	8 3-16	8 3-16
940	Philadelphia Rapid Transit	30¼	30¼	30¼
5	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98½	98½
5,284	Reading	66¼	65¾	65 15-16
10	Reading 1st pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
50	Southern Pacific	79⅝	79¾	79⅝
285	Tonopah Mining	18	18	18
5	Union Traction	63¾	63¾	63¾
2,000	United Gas Imp.	87	86¾	87
9,045	United States Steel	41¼	40⅞	41¼

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 13, 1906.

Imp Jap 6s sterling loan ... 6,000 ... 109
2d series ... 1,500 ... 99½ ... 10,000 ... 99⅝ ... 10,000 ... 99½ ... 2,000 ... 99⅝
4½s steel loan ... 3,000 ... 94¼ ... 500 ... 94¼
2d series ... 5,000 ... 91⅜ ... 40,000 ... 91¼ ... 5,000 ... 91⅛ ... 1,000 ... 91½ ... 500 ... 91
Rep of Cuba 6s ... 10,000 ... 106
Virginia 6s deffd ... Brown Bros & Co ctfs ... 5,000 ... 27½ ... 10,000 ... 27⅜ ... 15,000 ... 27½
Am Cot Oil 4½s ... 1,000 ... 94
Am Ice Secur 6s ... 2,000 ... 88⅜
Am Tobacco 6s ... 12,000 ... 112½
Am Tobacco 4s ... 20,000 ... 77⅝ ... 1,000 ... 77½ ... 1,000 ... 77½
A, T & S F gen 4s ... 12,000 ... 102 ... 15,000 ... 101⅞ ... 5,000 ... 102⅛ ... conv 4s ... 20,000 ... 103¼ ... 7,000 ... 103¼ ... 44,000 ... 103⅛ ... 1,000 ... 103⅜ ... 3,000 ... 103⅜ ... 10,000 ... 103⅝ ... 5,000 ... 103⅞ ... 1,000 ... 103⅞ ... 30,000 ... 103⅝ ... 15,000 ... 104 ... adjustment 4s ... 1,000 ... 95¼
A, T & S F warrants for subs 1st instal 25% paid conv 4s ... 15,000 ... 102⅝
Atl Coast Line 4s ... 14,000 ... 101
B & O gold 4s ... 2,000 ... 103 ... prior lien 3½s ... 2,000 ... 94¼ ... 1,000 ... 94¼
Bklyn Un El 1st ... 6,000 ... 106¼
Can So 1st 5s ... 10,000 ... 100⅜
Canada So 2d ... 5,000 ... 106
Cen of Ga con 5s ... 1,000 ... 111¼ ... 2d inc 5s ... 20,000 ... 91 ... 3d inc 5s ... 8,000 ... 89¼
Cen Leather 5s ... 1,000 ... 93⅝
C of N J gen 5s ... 3,000 ... 120¼
Cen Pac gtd 4s ... 3,000 ... 99¾ ... 1,000 ... 99½
Cen Pac gtd 3½s ... 50,000 ... 87
C & O gen 4½s ... 1,000 ... 107½
C, B & Q, Ill div 4s ... 33,000 ... 101⅜ ... Ill div 3½s ... 1,000 ... 91¼ ... joint 4s ... 7,000 ... 98½
C, M & St P gen 3½s ser B ... 1,000 ... 92
C & N W gen 3½s ... 2,000 ... 96¼ ... 10,000 ... 96 ... 5,000 ... 96⅝ ... 40,000 ... 96 ... 15,000 ... 95½
C, R I & P gen 4s ... 5,000 ... 100¼
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s ... 7,000 ... 93⅞ ... 10,000 ... 93¾ ... 62,000 ... 93⅝ ... 1,000 ... 93⅞ ... 2,000 ... 94 ... 5,000 ... 93¾
C, R I & P R R 4s ... 4,000 ... 77⅞
Colo Indus 5s ... 2,000 ... 74½
D & R G con 4s ... 3,000 ... 90⅜ ... 1,000 ... 90⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s ... 1,000 ... 87½
Det Un Ry con 4½s ... 2,000 ... 94½ ... 6,000 ... 93¾
Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Cen of Ga 3d pf inc. 1¼
St L & I M R & G 4s ... 1
St L & I M unif & ref 4s ... 1¼
St L & S F gen 5s ... 1¼
Ulster & Del ref 4s ... 1½

DECLINED.

A, T & S F conv ... 1¼
Chi & N W 3½s ... 1¼

Total sales Aug. 13, 1906 ... $1,880,500
Since Jan. 1, 1906 ... 452,238,150
Corresponding date last year ... 681,797,200

Elg, J & E 1st 5s ... 1,000 ... 117
Erie 1st gen 4s ... 4,000 ... 90½
H E & W Tex 5s guaranteed ... 1,000 ... 103½
Ill Cen 4½s, 1952 ... 1,000 ... 104½
Ill Cen 4s, 1952 ... 1,000 ... 104½
Inter-Met 4½s ... 40,000 ... 84½ ... 10,000 ... 84¾ ... 14,000 ... 85 ... 5,000 ... 85⅝ ... 5,000 ... 85¾ ... 22,000 ... 85 ... 10,000 ... 84⅞ ... 5,000 ... 84⅝
L S & M S deb 4s ... 5,000 ... 99⅜ ... 5,000 ... 99⅝
L S & M S 3½s ... 3,000 ... 97
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s ... 1,000 ... 109
L & N unif 4s ... 5,000 ... 101 ... col trust 4s ... 1,000 ... 98
Mex Cen 1st ine ... 20,000 ... 18¼ ... 10,000 ... 18½
M, K & T 1st 4s ... 4,000 ... 99⅞
Mo Pac trust 5s ... 2,000 ... 105
N O R & L g 4½s ... 5,000 ... 90⅜
N Y C & H R gen 3½s ... 18,000 ... 83½ ... 61,000 ... 93⅝ ... L S col 3½s ... 3,000 ... 88
N Y Lack & Wn const 5s ... 2,000 ... 108½
Nor & W con 4s ... 5,000 ... 100⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s ... 9,000 ... 76¼
Nor Pac 4s ... 10,000 ... 103¼ ... 3,000 ... 103¾ ... 10,000 ... 103⅞
Ore S L 1st con 5s ... 2,000 ... 116
Ore S L gtd ref 4s ... 2,000 ... 94¾
Penn conv 3½s 1915 ... 4,000 ... 84⅝ ... 41,000 ... 84½ ... 50,000 ... 84⅜ ... 3,000 ... 84⅝ ... 3,000 ... 84½ ... 5,000 ... 84⅝
Peo & E 1st 4s ... 1,000 ... 97½
Reading gen 4s ... 5,000 ... 99⅜ ... 5,000 ... 99⅝
St L, I M & So gen 5s ... 1,000 ... 114½
Riv & Gulf 4s ... 6,000 ... 94
unif & ref 4s ... 2,000 ... 90¼
St L & S F R R ref 4s ... 5,000 ... 82½
St L & S F Ry gen 5s ... 5,000 ... 111¼
St L Southwestern 1st 4s ... 1,000 ... 96
So Pac 1st ref 4s ... 10,000 ... 96 ... 13,000 ... 96¼ ... 12,000 ... 96⅜ ... 22,000 ... 96½ ... 10,000 ... 96⅜ ... 1,000 ... 96½
Term Assn St L ref 4s ... 1,000 ... 95¾
Tex & P 1st 5s ... 5,000 ... 118½
Ulster & Del 4s ... 1,000 ... 84½
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit-sharing 5s ... 10,000 ... 94⅞
Un Pac 1st 4s ... 2,000 ... 103⅜ ... 17,000 ... 103¼
U S Red & R 6s ... 1,000 ... 99 ... 2,000 ... 98⅜
U S Steel Corp sktg fund 5s ... 73,000 ... 98½ ... 10,000 ... 98⅛ ... 5,000 ... 98¼ ... 10,000 ... 98⅜
Va-Car Chem 6s ... 1,000 ... 100¼
Wis Cen gen 4s ... 1,000 ... 89½ ... 1,000 ... 90

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

St L & I M unif & ref 4s ... 1¼
St L & S F gen 5s ... 1¼
Ulster & Del ref 4s ... 1¼

DECLINED.

Chi & N W 3½s ... 1¼

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Monday, Aug. 13, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,150	Amal. Copper	102⅜	103⅝	102½	103⅝
100	Am. Car & Fdy.	35⅞	38¼	35⅞	38¼
20	Am. Ice	72	72	71½	71½
120	Am. Locomotive	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
1,280	Am. Smelting	152¾	154⅝	152	154
130	Am. Sugar	136	136⅞	136	136⅜
1,080	A., T. & S. F.	94⅜	95⅜	94⅜	95
30	Am. Woolen	36⅞	37	36⅞	37
840	Balt. & Ohio	121¼	121⅜	121	121⅜
8,030	Brook. Rap. Tr.	76	77½	75½	76
50	Can. Pacific	163¼	163¾	163¼	163¾
210	Ches. & Ohio	61	61¾	61	61¾
8,570	C. M. & St. P.	136⅝	138¼	136⅝	138
2,120	Col. Fuel & I.	54½	55⅝	54	54⅜
30	Consol. Gas	140¼	140¼	140	140
820	Erie	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
80	Inter.-Met.	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36¼
20	Inter.-Met. pf.	77	77	77	77
10	Iowa Central	27½	27½	27½	27½
390	Louis. & Nash.	144½	145¼	144¼	145¼
210	Mo. Pacific	94⅝	95¾	94⅝	95¾
280	N. Y. Central	140	141¾	140	141¾
160	N. Y., O. & W.	48¼	48¼	47¾	47¾
120	Norf. & West.	92¾	93	92¾	92⅞
2,980	Pennsylvania	135¼	135⅞	135	135¼
14,320	Reading	131⅜	132⅜	130¾	131⅞
190	Rock Island	26¼	26¼	26	26¼
5,440	Southern Pac.	78⅜	79¼	78⅜	79
300	Southern Ry.	37¼	37⅞	37¼	37½
50	Texas Pacific	33	33	33	33
7,990	Union Pacific	157⅜	158¾	157⅝	158¼
13,860	U. S. Steel	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41⅛
1,590	U. S. Steel pf.	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106⅝

75,530

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,776	8,568	8,183
1st week Aug	$1,399,000	$1,070,000	$969,000
From July 1	7,281,000	5,618,000	5,275,000
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,878
1st week Aug	215,500	190,000	163,400
From July 1	1,172,316	1,067,980	900,051
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	591
1st week Aug	121,004	120,438	108,291
From July 1	619,321	610,015	558,417
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,723	1,729	1,121
1st week Aug	246,563	219,492	119,750
From July 1	1,229,095	1,091,993	603,130
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			
Mileage	833	833	832
1st week Aug	24,761	19,679	.....
From July 1	123,240	104,967	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	586	586	578
1st week Aug	58,237	61,596	53,813
From July 1	387,450	315,907	289,074
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,528	4,554	4,085
1st week Aug	869,037	767,307	.....
From July 1	4,475,271	3,896,520	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	4,206	4,035	3,885
1st week Aug	867,250	750,640	696,820
From July 1	4,512,575	4,058,622	3,618,058
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	2,145	1,828	1,329
1st week Aug	223,818	175,107	149,228
From July 1	1,222,159	921,694	746,975
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	140	140	140
1st week Aug	14,373	14,083	12,841
From July 1	71,169	73,642	68,976
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,781	5,617	5,617
Gross, July	5,584,353	4,568,896	4,071,387
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,451	1,441	1,306
1st week Aug	177,235	153,168	138,479
From July 1	909,980	823,349	780,960
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,504	7,201	7,196
1st week Aug	988,169	915,262	867,933
From July 1	5,419,527	4,838,215	4,584,100
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,826	1,826	1,767
1st week Aug	203,615	135,536	172,669
Jan. 1-Aug. 7	7,798,737	6,603,899	6,368,701
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week Aug	18,668	21,801	23,429
July 1-Aug. 7	118,324	123,006	121,835
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for June—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,878
Gross	849,259	771,956	683,383
Exp. and taxes	647,725	526,951	431,888
Net	201,534	234,005	236,495
Year ended June 30:			
Gross	11,896,123	10,135,055	9,396,931
Exp. and taxes	8,235,213	7,417,966	7,187,385
Net	3,160,910	2,717,089	2,209,546
Other income	274,622	248,364	220,661
Total income	3,435,532	2,965,453	2,430,207
Charges, &c.	2,184,860	2,110,936	2,291,740
Surplus	1,250,672	854,517	138,467
Surplus available for int. on income bonds	1,250,672	854,517	138,467
Reserve for int. on inc. bonds pay. Oct. 1	750,000	750,000	.....
Receiv. accts.	.....	.....	2,560
Surplus for yr.	500,672	104,517	135,898
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT (Manhattan Division). Three months (April 1 to June 30):			
Gross	3,430,869	3,198,972	3,746,101
Expenses	1,316,857	1,379,460	1,532,213
Net	2,114,012	1,819,512	2,213,888
Other income	78,601	73,553	81,768
Total income	2,192,613	1,893,065	2,295,656
Charges, &c.	1,769,458	1,694,328	1,537,222
Surplus	423,155	198,737	758,434
Twelve months (July 1 to June 30):			
Gross	12,794,717	14,010,381	14,187,684
Expenses	5,422,714	6,006,190	5,846,052
Net	7,372,003	8,004,191	8,341,632
Other income	363,309	324,063	341,504
Total income	7,735,312	8,328,257	8,683,136
Charges, &c.	7,045,553	7,046,668	6,757,412
Surplus	688,759	1,281,589	1,925,724
Subway Division. Three months, (April 1 to June 30):			
	1906.	1905.	Inc.
Gross	1,859,294	1,349,871	509,423
Expenses	807,768	701,427	106,341
Net	1,051,526	648,444	403,082
Other income	44,482	83,000	*38,518
Total income	1,096,008	731,444	364,564
Charges	532,513	228,286	304,277
Surplus	563,495	503,208	60,287
Six months (Jan. 1 to June 30):			
Gross	3,911,935	2,826,987	1,084,948
Expenses	1,559,294	1,391,194	189,338
Net	2,331,406	1,435,793	895,612
Other income	152,578	160,975	*14,397
Total income	2,483,983	1,602,768	881,215
Charges	1,036,093	464,434	571,659
Surplus	1,447,890	1,138,334	309,556
The income account of the Subway division for the year ended June 30, 1906, follows:			
Gross			$6,900,872
Expenses			1,978,109
Net			3,922,763
Other income			353,194
Total income			4,274,957
Charges			1,795,829
Surplus			2,479,128

Interborough Rapid Transit Company's entire system.

Three months (April 1 to June 30):

	1906.	1905.	Inc.
Gross	5,290,164	4,548,843	741,321
Expenses	2,124,626	2,080,887	43,739
Net	3,165,538	2,467,956	697,582
Other income	123,083	156,553	*33,470
Total income	3,288,621	2,624,509	664,112
Charges	2,301,972	1,922,566	379,400
Surplus	986,649	701,943	284,706
Six months (Jan. 1 to June 30):			
Gross	10,968,893	9,131,565	1,477,328
Expenses	4,298,022	4,140,204	155,818
Net	6,312,871	4,991,361	1,321,510
Other income	329,869	316,028	13,841
Total income	6,642,740	5,307,389	1,335,351
Charges	4,546,952	3,876,349	670,603
Surplus	2,095,788	1,431,040	664,748

For the year ended June 30, 1906, the total system shows as follows:

Gross	$14,376,863
Expenses	6,229,427
Net	8,147,436
Other income	508,716
Total income	8,656,152
Charges	6,596,403
Surplus	2,059,749

LONG ISLAND for the month of June—

	June. Increase.	6 Months. Increase.
Gross	168,211	508,147
Expenses	119,393	578,672
Net	48,818	*70,525

*Decrease.

NEW LONDON & NORTHERN for the quarter ended June 3—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	284,490	271,838	254,853
Net	14,335	57,690	59,147
Other income	5,569	7,443	5,043
Def. over chgs.	44,965	2,079	*2,163.

*Surplus.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for July—

Gross	99,636	*101,204	98,406
Expenses	78,981	79,057	77,423
Net	20,655	22,147	20,983
Chgs., tax, &c.	23,970	22,781	23,053
Deficit	*3,315	634	2,070

*Surplus.

WABASH for June—

Gross	2,321,341	1,884,589	2,028,939	
Ex. & tax	1,518,628	1,636,282	1,483,931	
Net	802,713	298,557	544,108	
12 m. gross	25,015,378	24,696,600	23,023,627	
Ex. and tax	18,077,887	20,563,444	17,683,509	
12 m. net	6,937,491	4,133,156	5,340,118	

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

*Special to The New York Times.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Twentieth Street Properties Sold—Leases of Prominent Parcels on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Harry B. Cutner has sold for Mary M. Williams to Carstens Steffens 25 West Twentieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 25 by 92, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for the Flatiron Realty Company to the same buyer; also the adjoining property, 23 West Twentieth Street, a five-story apartment house, making a plot 50 by 92.

Conway & Cordtke have resold to a Mr. Stockett 122 West Twentieth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 92.

Fifth Avenue Corner Leased.

The ground floor and basement of the building at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, formerly the residence of Henry O. Havemeyer and now owned by Benjamin Altman, has been leased for a term of ten years with a privilege of renewal of eleven years. The lessee is said to be the Bankers' Trust Company, the downtown office of which is at 7 Wall Street. The rental for the Fifth Avenue corner is about $40,000 a year. George R. Read & Co. and John N. Golding were the brokers in the deal.

There was recorded yesterday a twenty-year lease of 32 and 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Paul J. Bonwit to A. Sulka & Co., at an annual rental varying from $32,000 to $36,000.

Sale of Convent Avenue House.

Sonn Brothers have sold to A. M. Baumann the three-story dwelling 14 Convent Avenue, on lot 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Third Avenue Property Resold.

J. Arthur Fischer has resold for Charles Eager the six-story apartment house 535 Third Avenue, on lot 24.8 by 125.

William A. White & Sons have sold for a client to Berliner & Greenberg the three-story dwelling 136 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Deal for Grand Street Corner.

S. J. Horowitz has sold for E. Rosenblum to Weinstock & Brown the six-story tenement, with stores, at the northeast corner of Grand and Willett Streets, 50 by 62.

Buyer for Crotona Avenue House.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Margaret V. Gleason the three-family frame house, on lot 18.5 by 100, 1,833 Crotona Avenue.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher is preparing plans for two dwellings to be erected by Mulligan & Tiernan on the west side of Parkside Place, 386 feet south of 207th Street.

The Goodman Realty Company has opened an office at 115 West Forty-second Street. The company's present office, at 910 Westchester Avenue, will be maintained as a branch.

Flushing Lots in New Hands.

Sullivan Brothers have bought from Francis G. Van Riper ninety-one lots on Van Riper Avenue, between Chestnut Street and Bayside Avenue, in the northeastern section of Flushing. The consideration was $35,000. The new owners will lay out the tract in lots and place it on the market.

Successful Auction at Rockaway.

Joseph P. Day continued his series of successful suburban auction sales on Saturday afternoon, when he sold 212 lots at Belle Harbor, Rockaway, for a total of more than $100,000. Ten lots have been donated by the owners of the property as a site for a Catholic Church.

Joseph A. Rauschkolb has bought a corner plot, comprising six lots, at Franklin and Sea View Avenues, Asbury Park, N. J.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

142d St, s s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, for a two-story brick stable and dwelling, 43x22.3; Harman Markowitz of 148th St and 3d Av, owner; Moore & Landsteder, architects; cost, $3,000.

90th St, 2 West, for a six-story brick stable, 25x88; Albert E. Figor of 43 West 34th St, owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $35,000.

Washington Av, west side, 242 ft n of 178th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 53.0x112; Isidore Robinson of 1,938 Washington Av, owner; Harry P. Howell, architect; cost, $100,000.

West Farms Road, south side, 168 ft w of Union Av, for two three-story frame tenements, with stores, 25x90; Rosa Amelia, West Farms Road and Lincoln St, owner; L. Howard, architect; cost, $12,000.

1st Av and 41st St, n e cor, for a one-story brick shop; New York Edison Company of 55 Duane St, owner; C. I. Hoppe, architect; cost, $7,000.

41st St, n s, 160 ft e of 1st Av, for a one-story brick garage; New York Edison Company of 55 Duane St, owner; C. F. Hoppe, architect; cost, $70,000.

77th St and Columbus Av, n e cor, for a five-story brick building; city, owner; Charles Vols, architect; cost, $325,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 13.

PROSPECT AV, 647, 18.0x100; Theodore Bander to Ludwig Arnheim (mtg $3,000) 100

28TH ST, 122 and 124 East; Moses Weinman to Albert Cavanagh (mtg $29,000) 100

173D ST, s s, 137.6 ft e of 11th Av, 37.6 x100; Mutual Construction Company to John E. Simons and others (mtg $...,000) 1

MORTON ST, 14 South, 25x90; Enrico N. Pescia to Jacob Abraham (mtg $26,000) 100

121ST ST, w s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x85.11; Emanuel Heilner and others to Joseph H. Davis (mtg $27,000) 100

AVENUE D, w s, 53 ft n of 7th St, 25x100, Unionport; William F. Van Cook to William Heinrich 1

LOT 28, map Gleason property; Thomas J. Devine to Martin Mitchell (mtg $510) 100

152D ST, s s, 258.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 41.3x90.11; Alexander Levene to Michael F. Burns 100

144TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; Solomon M. Schatzkin to Michael F. Burns, (mtg $120,000) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 100 ft s of Samuel St, 65x150; Charles S. Levey to Nancy Krakower, (mtg $41,000) 100

60TH ST, 239 and 241 West, 50x100.5; Moss Realty Company to Saul J. Sachar, (mtg $18,000) 100

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 75 ft e of Louise St, 25x100; Germano Dell to Charles Gerz 100

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 50 ft e of Louise St, 25x100; Germano Dell to John Carey 100

LOT 206, 2d map of Neill estate; Charles Geffe to Ernestine Geffe 100

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 72.6 ft n of 141st St, 17x94.11; Kate Keyes to Mary Keyes 1

124TH ST, 534 West, 50x100.11; Andrew Larkin to Ella Benner, (mtg $59,500) .. 100

SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE, n e corner of Washington Av; 100x197.6x102x198.6; Naomi A. Donaldson to George Costar 1

10TH AV, s s, east half of west half of Lot 525, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Mary A. Costello to Domenico Catalzaro and another, (mtg $4,500) 100

SUMMIT AV, e s, 75 ft s of 165th St, 25x100; Louis C. Bergman to Gustave Ulsen, ½ part 100

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 100 ft s of Longwood Av, 75x100; Tobias Abraham to Abraham Davis, ½ part 1

VYSE AV, 1,499, 23x100; Richard B. Scheller to George J. Elliott, (mtg $5,000) 100

VYSE AV, s s, 69.2 ft n of Freeman St, 25x100; Mary E. Horan to Rosa Gunther 100

121ST ST, s s, 320 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Esther Blumenthal to Annie Aaron (mtg $16,500) 100

28TH ST, 122 and 124 East, 40x98.9; Albert Cavanagh to Frederick C. Zobel, 62D ST, 414 East, 25x102.2; Rosa McMillan to Lizzie Roth, (mtg $7,000) .. 7,500

EAGLE AV, e s, 7354.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.8x115; Heinrich A. Ahrens to James F. Logan 100

114TH ST, 337 and 339 East, 40x100; Orazio La Cagnuia to Gabriele Miglionico, (mtg $53,750) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALHAMBRA REALTY COMPANY to Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York; Eldridge St, e s, 105.2 ft s of Stanton St, prior mtg, $42,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

BOSI, Louis, to George Brown; Hancock St, w s, 275 ft s of Columbus Av, 8 years 3,500

BECK, Frank, to Alois Lazansky; 2d Av, 608, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

BURROWS, Thomas W., to Eastchester Savings Bank of Mount Vernon; Pratt Av, e s, Lot 21, Block 32, map partition of Section C, Edenwald, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,800

CALANZARO, Domenico, and another to Mary A. Castillo; e ½ of w ½ of lot 525 of map of Wakefield, prior mtg $4,500, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

COSTAR, George, to Naomi A. Donaldson; Southern Westchester Turnpike, n e corner of Washington Av, 3 years .. 10,500

CAVANAGH, Albert, to Moses Weinman; 28th St, 122 and 124 East, prior mtg ——, 1 year, 6 per cent 13,500

CHREIN, Barnet, and another to Abraham Kosower; 162d St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg, $43,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,250

DART, Agnes L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 64th St, 174 East, due, &c., as per bond .. 18,000

DREWS, John, and another to Edward E. Martin; 223d St, s s, 355 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,000

GUNTHER, Rosa, to Mary E. Horan; Vyse Av, w s, 68.1 ft n of Freeman St, 5 years 1,600

GUNTHER, Rosa, to Frederick Meyer; Vyse Av, w s, 68.1 ft n of Freeman St, prior mtg $1,600, 1 year 800

HUTTER, Leopold, to Lizzie Wheat; Park Av, w s, 428.10 ft s of 170th St, 3 years 3,500

HANDEL, Caroline, to Eastchester Savings Bank of Mount Vernon; 219th St, n s, e ½ of lot 1,004 of map of Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,300

LIEMAN, Abram L., and another to Julia L. Butterfield, trustee; 2d Av, 1,277, 5 years — per cent 66,000

LOGAN, James F., to Heinrich A. Ahrens; Eagle Av, e s, 354.5 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, — per cent .. 4,000

MULLER, Clemens, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Eldridge St, 41, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

NORDMAN, Kate, to Emilie J. Scriven; Matilda St, s e s, s ½ Lot 170, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent .. 3,500

O'LEARY, Mary, to Lawrence E. Brown; Commonwealth Av, w s, 25 ft n of Mansion St, 3 years 4,000

ROTH, Lizzie, to Rosa McMillan; 82d St, 414 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,800

RUSSELL, James C., and another, executors, to William R. Wilder, trustee; 4th St, s s, Lot 42, map of M. Minthorne, due July 1, 1909 10,000

RUSSELL, James C., and another, executors, to William R. Wilder, trustee; North William St, 20, due July 22, 1909 25,000

SUTHERLAND, Fannie E., to George Brockway and others; Cornell Av, n s, 105 ft e of Old Road, due Jan. 18, 1902, 6 per cent 1,700

SIMONS, John E., and another to Thomas Mulligan and another; 173d St, s s, 137.6 ft e of 11th Av, prior mtg ——, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,000

ZACHAR, Saul J., to Moss Realty Company; 60th St, 239-241 West, 2 prior mtgs, $9,000; 2 mtgs, each $1,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

TUDOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Charles Lane; Walker St, 78 and 80, prior mtg $185,000, demand, 6 per cent 2,500

WILKINS, Julia K., to Luke A. Burke; 65th St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, prior mtg, $23,000, demand 500

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 28th St, 122 and 124 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 117,500

ZOBEL, Frederick C., to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 28th St, 122 and 124 East, prior mtg $117,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 27,500

Mechanics' Liens.

101ST ST, s s, 50 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100; Gustav Fleischer against David Dreyfuss and Charles Mohr, owners; Carmine Altieri, owner and contractor. 110

124TH ST, 267 and 269 West; Paul Peterson against Charles Weisbecker, owner; C. G. Flygare Co., contractor .. 540

318T ST, 9 West; Paul Peterson against Alfred Nelson, owner; C. G. Flygare Co., contractor 250

5TH AV, 2,041; Henry H. etse against Collins Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor 55

MINERVA PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x125; Victor Magri against Theodora Essig, owner; M. Squires, contractor 185

10TH AV, 544; Bernard Cohen against Elizabeth O'Brien, owner and contractor 55

1ST ST, s s, 130.2 ft w of 2d Av, 20x68; Milton J. Doernberg against Julius Hoffiin, owner; Morris Wolf and Harry Slepian, contractors 21

HOE ST, 1,177; Louis Block against John Fassman, owner; Vincent Bonagur, contractor 180

13TH ST, 241 and 243 West; Samuel Greenberg against Louis H. Harris, owner and contractor 331

184TH ST and Aqueduct Av, s e corner, 50x100; Samuel Weiss against Aldhous Construction Company, Frederick and Herbert Aldhous, owners and contractors 110

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

55TH ST, 70 to 74 West; Reliance Ball Bearing Door Hanger Company against Oxford Realty Company and others, Jan. 26, 1905 550

56TH ST, 70 to 74 West; Reliance Ball Bearing Door Hanger Company against Oxford Realty Company and others, Jan. 13, 1905 628

GRACE AV and Rose Place, n e corner, Bronx; James J. Benson against D. Plante and others, June 20, 1906 600

138TH ST and 5th Av, s e corner, 100x99.11; Thomas F. McLaughlin against Charles Lowe and others, by bond, July 11, 1905 272

182D ST and Wadsworth Av, s e corner; J. J. Sewall against Morris Bernstein Realty and Construction Company and others, by bond, July 26, 1906 1,800

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 228 and 255, mortgage map of Arden property, Bronx, two sections; Annie V. Taylor against Emma L. Shirmer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

162D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x112.6; John Sommer, Jr., against Siegfried Witmer and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. E. O'Grady.

WHITE PLAINS AV and 236th St, n e corner, 139.5x47x irregular; Henry Saletan against Simon Schloss, (action to declare lien;) attorney, H. H. Hull.

MARMION AV, e s, 100 ft n of 176th St, 47x115x irregular; David Tulloch, Jr., and others against Henry Jaeger and others; action to impress trust; attorney, G. W. Minor.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty Is Reduced on Glass Tops for Jars—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by the General Rubber Company of New York regarding the rate of duty applicable to tops for glass jars. The Collector of Customs considered the articles as dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. under the provision in the Dingley tariff for ornamental glass.

The importing firm, however, maintained that the merchandise comes within the meaning of the term "stopper" as used in the tariff. This contention the board upholds, and rules that they be admitted at 40 per cent. ad valorem. The Collector's action is reversed.

The board declined to reverse Collector Stranahan in his assessment of a 60 per cent. duty on glass lamps intended for use in sick rooms. General Appraiser Sharretts, who writes the decision for the board, says the lamps have been decorated. He is, therefore, unable to sustain the importer's claims for lower duty. The importers are Cowen, Heineberg & Co. of New York.

The board overruled a protest filed by the American Shipping Company of Chicago, and partially sustained a claim by Wakem & McLaughlin of the same city.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

GINSBERG & GRENBLATT.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed John Greenberg receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Ginsberg & Grenblatt, manufacturers of cloaks, at 9 and 11 West Fourth Street, and fixed his bond at $250. The value of the stock left in the place, together with the machines and fixtures, is estimated at $1,000.

THE JOHN L. NELSON & BROTHER CO.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed Leo Levy ancillary receiver for the assets in this city of John L. Nelson & Brother Co., decorators, of Chicago, which has an agency at 270 West Nineteenth Street, and fixed his bond at $2,000. The assets in this city consist of stock, $4,000; accounts, $4,000, and contracts for $30,000 worth of work. Bankruptcy proceedings were begun against the company in Chicago on Aug. 8, and a receiver was appointed in that city.

THE VINTENO PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—The Vinteno Printing Establishment at 138 Fulton Street was sold out yesterday by Thomas F. Burchill, auctioneer, under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage. The sale included several old presses, type, office desks, safe, and realised about $500. Mr. Burchill said that the sale was by virtue of a chattel mortgage given by Walter Vinten to his brother, John Vinten. The business was established over forty ears ago by Mr. Vinten's father, and Walter Vinten has conducted it since 1857.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered yesterday, Aug. 13. The first name is that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, R. L.—Met. Life Ins. Co.	350
BLAIR, S.—Ormsten Scenic Con. Co.	99
CANTWELL, John E.—F. Ury	48
CAPUTO, Mary—J. Wegrampf	48
DODGE, T. Daniel or Frank—C. D. McGlehan	121
DRAPER, Charles—W. D. W. Miller, trustee, &c.	708
DUKE, Alice W.—W. Davis	195
FEUERMAN, Joseph—L. Padgog	22
FLAGG, John F.—W. Hawley et al	254
GORGEL, Lena—S. Pollack	38
GORGEL, Lena, and Louis Sroka—S. Pollack	226
GOSLIN, A. R.—G. W. Holman, trustee	3,880
GROUT, Gerald H.—W. L. Bradley	124
GINSBURG, Abraham—L. Leavitt	246
GALLAGHER, Margaret—J. Bogie	50
HANDLEY, Andrew—W. L. Bradley	22
JACKSON, Frank M.—J. F. Limbach	160
KURS, Harris and Beckie—A. Levy	22
LURLYTIC SERUM COMPANY—Audit Company of New York	61
LOCHMAN, Frederick—Central Bridge Coal Company	43
MICHEL, Louis E.—Magnus & Lauer	73
McDONALD, Robert M.—Westching Lighting Company	35
RUDDOCK, Mary—Independent Supply Company	133
SHAPIRO, H.—F. Wiesbader	84
TALLMAN, Charles A.—B. F. Goodrich Company of New York	94
YEANDLE, George—Central Bridge Coal Company	74

Satisfied Judgments.

BRODIE, Charles J. and Francis—W. C. Howard, June 6, 1901	$51
COHEN, Isaac M.—H. F. Bowsky, June 8, 1906	119
EBERHARDT, Martin—D. H. M. Davis, March 10, 1905	68
FRIEDMAN, Barnett, and George Idelman—Material Men's Mercantile Association, Limited, Aug. 4, 1906	41
NASSAU SECURITY CO. and Anna Luria—S. I. Seton, June 30, 1906	222
KREITLER, Albert B., as President, &c. —W. J. Webb, Secretary, July 7, 1906	83
OXFORD REALTY CO. and National Surety Co.—Reliance Ball Bearing Door Hanger Co., Aug. 4, 1906	729
MERONEE, James L.—A Stone, June 20, 1906	1,311

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Aug. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Reiter	22—In re Faber
2—Lichtblau-Kramer	23—Paris Modes Co-
3—N Y Lub Oil Co- Spence	Tower
4—Knickerbocker Trust Co-Altmayer	24—Allen Co- Schoenbaum
5—Gearon-Schaeffel	25—Donovan-Higgins-
5½—Same-same	26—Wise-Cohn
6—In re E 171st St	27—In re El Wks
7—In re E 172d St	28—Smith-Park
8—In re Grant Av	29—Ceiling Co-Park
9—In re Townsend Av	30—Same-same
10—In re Kirschbaum	31—Markowitz- Markowitz
11—Chapman-Chapman	32—Mlodownizk-
12—Archer-Archer	IOBA
13—Sturges-Walker	33—Melzer-Goldberg
14—People, &c-Timble	34—In re Cohn
15—Daum-Barasch	35—Lutter-Kennedy
16—Wolfe-Braun	36—Bankers' Surety Co- Rothschild
17—Woth-Woth	37—Lillienthal-Betz
18—Zatulove-Steinfeld	38—In re Rep Club
19—Calabro-Calabro	39—City of N Y-Raub
20—In re Hawthorne Bldg Co	40—Markowitz-Gas Co
21—Fallon-Barry	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Harriet Doty	Alex J MacEachern
Wm F Hall	Harry C Heller
Chris Panajotti	Henry Schiefer
Margaret Reilly	Edward Barry
Augusta Sevecke	Geo H Robinson
Philip Heifrich	Therese Prilasnig
Mary Connolly	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Howe for the People.

Motion calendar.

1—Biagio Calandra	13—Charles Furst
2—William Goldsmidt	14—Irvine Lismore
Trial calendar.	15—John Rogers
1—Abraham Kleinrock	James Walsh
2—Schaefer-Rotkmansky	16—Harry Phillips
3—Nick Fressolo	17—Charles Martin
4—William Lasky alias William Levin	18—Joseph Keneally
5—Morris Holzberg	19—Manfred Reisman
6—Frank Bernard	Pleadings.
7—Samuel Platt	1—Alfred O'Brien, Jr
8—Mary Crosbie	2—Joseph Brophy
9—Samuel Eisenstein	3—Abe Hoffman
Samuel Schwartz	George Margolies
10—Carl Bonsall	4—John Moore
11—Samuel Rubin	5—Leo Levy
12—Thomas Taylor	6—Barbara Livingston
	7—Alfred Brooks

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Corrigan for the People.

1—John Mills	8—Joseph Cohen
2—A Lockcomowitz	9—Fannie Matejesik
3—David Cohen	10—Samuel M Nelson
4—Harry Fox	11—Nathan Gettinger
5—John Meyer	12—John A Carson
6—John Seder	13—James Brown
7—Moe Burns	14—David Klein
Nathan Sternberg	15—Adam J Alexander
Joseph Hoffman	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Ernest L. Schultz vs. Abraham Levy—Ezra Green.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Capt. T. Q. Ashburn, artillery, to Fort Totten.

Col. E. A. Garlington, General Staff, will rejoin his proper station.

Capt. C. T. Menoher, General Staff, relieved at the camp of instruction, Fort Riley, and rejoin his proper station.

Lieut. Col. A. S. Cummins, General Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley and of troops on the march therefrom.

Major F. J. Kernan, General Staff, relieved at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas, to take effect upon the arrival thereat of Major S. Reber, General Staff.

Major W. A. Mann, General Staff, is relieved from duty at Camp Roosevelt, Mount Gretna, Penn., to take effect upon the arrival at that camp of Major D. D. Gaillard, General Staff.

Capt. J. H. McRae, General Staff, is relieved from duty at the camp of instruction, Fort Benjamin Harrison, to take effect upon the arrival at that camp of Capt. J. W. Furlong, General Staff.

Capt. P. C. March, General Staff, is relieved from duty at Camp Chickamauga, to take effect upon the arrival thereat of Capt. C. D. Wilcox, General Staff.

Major W. R. Hamilton, artillery, will proceed to Venice Township, Madison, Ill., for the purpose of procuring certain evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before a general court-martial, Jefferson Barracks.

Transfers: First Lieut. L. Cravens, from the Seventy-fourth Company to the One Hundred and Second Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. J. L. Hughes from the One Hundred and Second Company to the Seventy-fourth Company.

First Lieut. C. J. Stedman to the camp of instruction at American Lake, Wassington, relieving First Lieut. C. H. Connor. Upon the abandonment of the camp at American Lake Lieut. Stedman will proceed to Fort Stevens for duty; Lieut. Connor, upon being relieved, will proceed to the general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, relieving First Lieut. J. F. Hall, ordered to Fort Flagler for duty, relieving Capt. E. E. Persons; Capt. Persons, being relieved, will proceed to Manila for assignment to duty; First Lieut. J. R. Bosley to Jefferson Barracks for duty.

The Navy.

Commissioned: Captains, W. A. Marshall and E. F. Qualtrough; Commanders, B. T. Walling, E. E. Hayden, C. C. Marsh, J. H. Shipley, J. E. Craven, and J. Hood; Lieut. Commanders, F. A. Traut, R. D. Hasbrouck; G. C. Davidson, S. E. Moses, P. Symington, W. D. Brotherton, G. C. Gay, J. R. P. Pringle, F. R. Payne, and Y. Stirling; Lieutenants, E. A. Brooks, J. V. Babcock, and D. W. Smith; Surgeon, E. G. Parker, Civil Engineer, J. S. Schultz.

Commander B. T. Walling to navy yard, New York, as equipment officer of that yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yankton, at Rockport; Choctaw, at Norfolk; Dolphin, at Rockland; Sylph, at Oyster Bay; Saturn, at Mare Island; Arkansas, at New London; Mayflower, at Monte Christi; Stockton, at Norfolk; New Jersey and Rhode Island, at Newport; Cincinnati, at Chefoo; Chicago, at Bremerton; Nero, at New London.

Sailed—Dolphin, from Rockland for Portland; Minneapolis, from Tompkinsville for southern drill grounds; Virginia, from Bradford for Rockland; Rocket, from Indian Head for Norfolk; Bainbridge and Barry, from Shanghai for Chefoo.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE. West Side.

Nos. 219-247-249 West 139th St., Near 7th Ave.

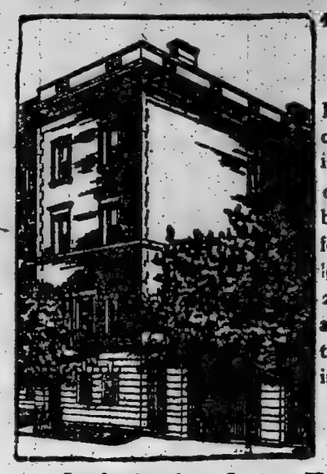

4-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT PRIVATE DWELLINGS,

Ready for Occupancy.

Hardwood floors, decorated (new), open plumbing, 2 bathrooms, lighting fixtures, iron and glass marquee over door built from plans by McKim, Mead & White. 20 feet 4 inches wide, 3 rooms deep; lot 32.4x100, having a side court 24 feet wide, giving corner-house advantages without its disadvantages. Lot value, regardless of improvements, $21,000.

PRICE, $22,000 EACH.

Mortgage $18,000 at 4½%.

Caretaker on Premises.

Lexington Ave. Co. Owners, Office of } Hudson Realty Co., 135 Broadway, cor. Cedar St.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS

We have nearing completion twelve 4-story American basement dwellings, north side of 141st St., between Convent and Amsterdam Avs. These houses will be finished in the very best manner and will be sold at Moderate Prices. Those contemplating the purchase of a modern dwelling would do well to investigate this section, (which is restricted and one of the best in the city.). Select your house now, and we will have it ready for you when you return from the country in the Fall. Price, terms, and full particulars on application. Brokers protected.

Picken Realty Co.

Owners, on Premises, or 360 West 125th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Av.

Lenox Av.—Extra large lot; 5-story double, 5 rooms and bath, hot water; two stores; mortgage $23,000; price $33,000.

Lenox Av.—25-foot front 5-story double; all improvements; mortgage $28,000, 4½%; $7,000 cash.

St. Nicholas Av.—Opposite bank; near "L" station; full lot; 6-room double, all improvements; good mortgage; price $31,500.

4-5-story, 14-room tenement, east side; store; good terms; price $32,500; Harlem.

Exchange private house, West 120th St., Lenox and 7th Avs., for double flat or tenement, M. Bernstein, 121 West 125th St.

Plot, Pennsylvania section 7th-8th Av., 85x100, $82,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

A CONSTRUCTION COMPANY with a complete organization for the erection in their entirety of Office Buildings, Banks, Hotels, Department Stores, Railway Stations, Residences, Warehouses and Factories, whose work is among the most prominent buildings in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Princeton, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and Winnipeg. Those comtemplating building construction should consult this Company. *Correspondence Solicited.*

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,

Capital paid in, in cash, $1,500,000.

New York, Washington, Chicago.

THE LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

is the *only* Mortgage Company that PUBLISHES FULL STATEMENTS OF ITS MORTGAGE BUSINESS. (Send for President's Report dated July 1, 1906.)

59 Liberty Street, New York

186 Montague Street, Brooklyn

AITKEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

NEW YORK STATE CORPORATION

1,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Builders of all classes of buildings and fireproof structures,

Factories and Power Houses; Electric Railway Construction, etc.

Complete machinery equipments designed and installed.

Contracts made for work in any part of U. S. on a basis of actual economical cost.

$500,000.00 AT 4½%

TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES.

ALSO LARGE SPECIAL FUND

for second mortgages, building loans, leaseholds, undivided interests, contingent interests and riparian rights.

JOHN FINCK, 39 West 42d Street

4½% TO 5%

A. W. McLaughlin & Co.

BROKERS and Dealers in MORTGAGES

128 Broadway.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

1st MORTGAGES 2nd

Henry Broder, 299 B'way.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

For Sale—Manhattan and Bronx dwellings, flats, tenements, and lots. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE. West Side.

Amsterdam Av., corner, 30x100, price $41,000; 2d Av., 26.11x100, 5-story tenement, $33,000; Perry St., corner, two 5-story tenements, $80,000; 20 98th St., tenement, price $23,500, rents $2,400; West 91st St., double, price $26,000, rents $3,600. Particulars of Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.

80th St., near Broadway; 25-ft. 5-story double; rents, $4,200; mortgages, $32,000; low price to quick buyer.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

Bargain, 53d St., near 9th Av.; two 5-story 14-room improved tenements; mortgage $23,000; rents $3,600; price $33,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th St.

Private House.—Must sell quick; West 19th; good condition; 25 ft. front; price $13,500; mortgage $9,000; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Opportunity.—Adjacent 125th St. and 7th Av.; five-story flat; full lot; only $20,000; $5,000 cash; no agents. Address W., Times, Harlem.

Three tenements for sale near West 42d St., with stores; bargain; bank mortgage; little cash required. Baum, owner, 204 West 118th.

Fifties, near 9th Av.—5-story 14-room tenement; open shafts; price, $31,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—$5,000 cash; price $20,000; small dwelling, West Eighties, near Pak; two baths. Braisted, 57 West 125th St.

Bargain—West 19th, wide three-story dwelling, $13,500; terms, E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West 102d.—Five-story, 12 rooms, baths, $30,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East Side.

YORKVILLE BARGAINS.

76th St.—10 rooms; full lot $18,000
76th St.—2 stores and 14 rooms 27,750
77th St.—Two 12-room houses 42,250
86th St., near 1st Av.—Stores 21,000
90th St., near Park Av.—Extra width ... 28,000
100th St., near Lexington Av. 21,000
Av. A, near 72d St.—Stores, 14 rooms.. 31,000

DUFF & CONGER, Mad. Av., cor. 58th St.

East Twenties, near Third Av.—Tenement, renting at present for $3,950, if slightly improved will rent $5,000; $36,000; fine paying investment. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Forties, near 3d Av.—5-story, 12-room improved tenement; rental, $3,000; price, $29,000; 5-year mortgage, $6,000 cash required. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A valuable avenue saloon corner; shows $4,380 rent; asking $41,500; taken only $8,500 cash; act immediately. Weil & Zuckerman, 198 B'way.

$100,000 at 4 per cent to loan first mortgage, Manhattan; divide to suit; full particulars only noticed. C. W., Box 150 Times Downtown.

Attention!!—Third Av., vicinity of 116th; 5-story 14-room tenement; price, $43,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

$16,000 cash will purchase two 30-foot twenty-family tenements, choice block in Yorkville. A. M. Kirtland, 103 E. 125th St.

Three 4-story doubles, 70x100; 6 stores; rent $7,800; price $80,000; cash $10,000. Schmitt, 402 East 55th St.

First Av., near 116th St., double tenement; will sell for land value. H. E. Schuchart, 99 Nassau St.

East 19th—Four-story, four families; improvements; $16,250. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Madison Av., neighborhood 102d; 5-story double; $32,500; easy terms. E. 2,960 3d Av.

East 114th, 5-story tenement; will sacrifice if sold this week. 165 Times Downtown.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

About 80 Acres for Sale.

West Mt. Vernon Station, near city lines. $2,500 per acre; lots now selling at from $800 to $1,500 adjoining property.

Wilte, 180th St. and Boston Road.

$3,000 CASH.

A 4-story and store brick on St. Ann's Av., near 138th St.; shows an income of $500 on the investment; price $13,000; rent $

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

$1,000 EARNS $3,000

IF INVESTED AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

WHERE 300% PROFIT IS ASSURED

within two years, by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for Tunnels & Bridges

ONLY 4 MILES FROM **Broadway, Manhattan.**

No other property lies so immediately in the way of rapid advancement. The Belmont and Pennsylvania tunnels and the Blackwell's Island Bridge all are making direct for Elmhurst Heights. It will be only 9 minutes from Broadway and a 5 cent fare. The Belmont Tunnel will be completed in 2 years. These lots now can be bought at nominal prices on easy payments. Extraordinary opportunity for you to invest now and win out on the big boom that's coming.

COME INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 387 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE ANSONIA

Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.

APARTMENTS TO SUIT EVERY NEED

HOUSEKEEPING — FURNISHED
NON-HOUSEKEEPING — UNFURNISHED

ALL HOTEL CONVENIENCES

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents

284 Columbus Ave., Near 73d St., or at THE ANSONIA

THE EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.

N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF HOUSE

entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

Telephone in every apartment.

RENTS $540 TO $1,200

Apply on premises to Superintendent.

THE LANGHAM

CENTRAL PARK WEST

From 73d to 74th St.

NOW NEARING COMPLETION AND READY FOR INSPECTION.

The apartments in this new fire-proof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwelling, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from Oct. 1st next now being made. (Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.)

RENTALS $4500 AND UPWARDS

Also two Doctors' Suites.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE WYOMING,

55th St. and 7th Ave.

Modern housekeeping apartments. Absolutely fireproof. The lightest, largest rooms in this city. Built as investment, not a speculation. Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c. 9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $2,000 to $5,000. Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1. "The best apartment ever built below the park."—N. Y. Herald.

THE MOUNT MORRIS

Cor. of 5th Ave. & 126th St.

A NEW APARTMENT BLDG.

Seven and eight large light rooms, one and two baths; every modern convenience: elevator, telephones; Subway station one block. Rents, $780 to $1,300.

PORTER & CO.,

159 W. 125th. B'way, at 104th St.

"Southerland,"

182-192 Claremont Ave.

One block from Rapid Transit Station, 125th St.

One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments of 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents moderate. LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT, $44.00.

Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 135th St.

HAMPSHIRE

46-50 West 9th St.

A very desirable light apartment of four rooms and bath, without kitchen; rent, $600; elevator and steam heat; possession Oct. 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."

66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 880 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

111th St., 241-243 West. "The Cedarhurst."—Elevator apartment overlooking Central Park; under new ownership and management; 3, 5, 6, and 7 room apartments; every modern convenience; Subway and elevated stations within two blocks; $30-$90. Superintendent on premises.

254-256 West 112th. "The Larchmont."—Six large, light rooms, desirable location; references required; $38. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

65th St., 8 West. Central Park; six light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

228 West 47th.—4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; rent $25-$30.

East Side.

7 rooms and bath in one of the most elegant houses in New York; southeast corner 95th St. and Lexington Av.; all improvements; uniformed elevator service, running day and night; reasonable rent. Inquire Superintendent.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 Second Av., near Stuyvesant Park, modern apartments, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; rent $18 to $22.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel. ☞ A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 96TH ST. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

17th St., 136 East.—Elegant 4, 5, 6 room apartments; day and night elevator service; hall boys; all improvements; rents moderate.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED.

RENTS $16 TO $20.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

Before renting apartments investigate 981 Forest Av.; electricity, steam, porter, reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; Subway, elevators near.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE,

72D ST., WEST.

REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY, EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

FLORENCE HOUSE

4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER, NEW YORK CITY.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms singly or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

EXCURSIONS.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Steamer lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; for New London, connecting there for Norwich, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days, 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lve. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lvs. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M., lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 453, New York.

LAKE HOPATCONG

$1 | NEW JERSEY CENTRAL | AUG. 19

Special train from foot West 23d St. 8:20 a. m.; Liberty St. 8:30 a. m.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMIT PARK HOTEL, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland, Mrs. Charles Cullen, Manager.—Twenty miles east of Washington on B. & O. Railroad; high, healthy location; rates, $30 per month; special rates to families and permanent guests; fine tennis court and other amusements; in the heart of historic section of Maryland; modern plumbing and heating; open all the year.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

Wanted—Special machinery to design and build, by a competent mechanical engineer. No. 43 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

IN PARTITION, NEW YORK SUPREME Court.—County of New York.—JOSEPH DELANEY and Anna Delaney, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM DELANEY, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH DELANEY, deceased, and others, Defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the first day of August, 1906, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 6th day of August, 1906, I, the undersigned, Referee for that purpose duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 6th day of September, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. J. Roberts, Auctioneer (of the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Co.) the premises in the said interlocutory judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Thirty-seventh Street distant two hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the said southerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; running thence easterly along said southerly line of Thirty-seventh Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the lot next easterly adjoining ninety-eight feet nine inches to the middle line of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets; thence westerly along said middle line of the block twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the lot next westerly adjoining ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly line of Thirty-seventh Street at the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Daniel Delaney and Susan, his wife, to Elizabeth Delaney, wife of William Delaney, by deed dated January 4th, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County January 7th, 1887, Liber 2,007, Page 463 of Conveyances. Known as No. 444 West 37th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated August 8th, 1906.

SAMUEL T. MADDOX, JR., Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property above described:

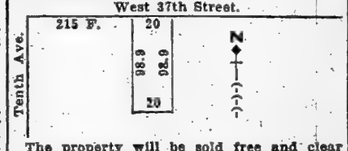

The property will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. All unpaid taxes and assessments will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.

SAMUEL T. MADDOX, JR., Referee.

ZURN & BOGENSHUTZ, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 44 Court St., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE MASSEY, GEORGE WILLIAM KEMP, and EDWARD KEMP, copartners in business under the firm name or style of Lanman & Kemp, Plaintiffs, against RAOUL AUERBACH, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 11, 1906.

EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To Raoul Auerbach:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, July 10, 1906.

EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and P. O. Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VITTORIO MARCIGLIANO, plaintiff, against ANGELINA MARCIGLIANO, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and that in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 29th, 1906.

ANDREW C. MORGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 78 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, Angelina Marciglliano:

The foregoing summons is served upon you

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach

See excursion column Sundays for train service. Week days all N. Y. evening papers.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

AVONDALE-BY-THE-SEA

ELDERT AV. AND THE OCEAN, Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

The Elderthurst Hammels Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH. Lake Eldert, Prop.

Schillings Atlas Hotel, Seaside Sta., Rockaway Beach. Dancing, bathing, bowling. Excursions accommodated.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—First-class family hotel; boating, bathing, fishing. E. P. Frost.

Adirondacks.

MORLEY'S

In the Heart of the ADIRONDACKS.

Two large hotels and cottages, overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. One hotel just built. All new furniture. Trout fishing, boating, bathing, bowling, pool, tennis, orchestra, house physician. Sanitary plumbing. Pure spring water. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in September. Artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

The Katsberg Park Hotel, near annex, bowling alleys, pavilion, and rathskeller; music; unexcelled cuisine; booklet. Henry Moser, Hunter, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION

Elka Park, Greene Co., N. Y.

A select family resort in the Catskill Mountains, located in park of 400 acres. Appointments unsurpassed. Folder. Open until Sept. 18th. Address Schoharie Mansion, Elka Park, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.

30 minutes from Grand Central.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.; Shawangunk Mts., 2,000 ft.; near Sam's Point; $6 to $10 per week; excellent table; tennis and croquet; booklet. H. A. Burger.

Sullivan County.

Hotel Rita, North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—New modern house. Special September rates. Booklet.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.00 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $12.50. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

GRANLIDEN HOTEL,

Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Finest hotel in New Hampshire; entirely new this season; fishing the best; golf, tennis, boating; good livery and fine roads; steam heat, and open until October 1st.

Write for circular. W. W. Brown, Granliden Hotel, Sunapee, N. H.

THE WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES

at Jefferson, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, now open for the Summer season.

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Massachusetts.

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

RED LION INN | TWO FINELY APPOINTED HOTELS IN THE BERKSHIRES. | **HEATON HALL**

Matchless Scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Driving and Automobiling. Superb Golf Course. Allen T. Treadway, Prop. W. G. Havill, Mgr. N. Y. Office, Hotel Longacre, West 47th St.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Maine.

MT. KATAHDIN—MAINE WOODS.

Trout fly-fishing; moose and deer hunting; clean camps; good table; Booklet F; bookings September and October. C. C. Garland, Debsconeag, Me.

Vermont.

Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,000 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City

Atlantic City

3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central

Passing Through Lakewood.

Solid Vestibule Trains; Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St. 9.30 A. M. daily (10.40 P. M. Sat.), 3.20 P. M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A. M. daily (10.50 P. M. Sat.), 3.40 P. M. except Sun.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE, and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE SAGUENAY, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.

8-day trip, $58.00.. Aug. 22; Sept. 5.
9-day trip, $75.00.. Aug. 14, 28.
13-day trip, $100.00.. Aug. 30.

BERMUDA

Delightful 10-day Ocean trips from New York Aug. 15, 29; Sept. 12, 26, etc. Choice of 5 Hotels.....$47.50

Many other pleasant Summer Tours.

Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.

Programmes and particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

245 AND 1,200 BROADWAY AND 649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

Rutland Railroad

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.

The popular Pullman route New York to Montreal and Ottawa. The only direct line to

Green Mountain Resorts,

—Manchester, Rutland, Brandon (Lake Dunmore and Hyde Manor), Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, and the island resorts of

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

"Across the Islands and Beyond," the handsome souvenir book published by the Rutland Railroad, will be sent on receipt of ten cents in postage by Gen. Southern Pass. Agt., 1216 B'way, N. Y., or Gen. Pass. Agt., Rutland, Vt.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Providence (new.) Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 5:00 P. M. Strs. Pilgrim and Chester W. Chapin. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 193 Fifth Ave., 849 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.

PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25

FALL RIVER direct, $1.00

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,

A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.

Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.

Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.

From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.

JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 27, (New.) E. R., New York.

Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex.) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:40 P. M.) West 42d St. 8:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 8:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.

Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 95, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.

—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—

Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.

$1.75 to BOSTON Boat and Trolley.

$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $3.20.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St.

Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15, N. R.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

St. Paul.....Aug. 18 | St. Louis.....Sept. 1
New York.....Aug. 25 | Philadelphia.....Sept. 8

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N. R.

MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA...Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22
MINNETONKA....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29
MESABA.....Sept. 8, 9 A. M.; Oct. 6

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14, N. R.

DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)

Kroonl'd, Aug. 18, 2:30 PM | Finland..Sept. 1, 2:30 PM
Vaderl'd, Aug. 25, 8:30 AM | Zeeland..Sept. 8, 9 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48, N. R.

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM | Baltic....Aug. 29, noon
Teutonic..Aug. 22, 10 AM | Majestic..Sept. 5, 10 A.M.
Cedric..Aug. 24, 8:30 AM | Celtic....Sept. 7, 8 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 3; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC..Oct. 18, noon; Dec. 1 (from Boston)

FROM BOSTON:

ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 AM; Oct. 27
CANOPIC.....Oct. 6, 12:30 P. M.; Nov. 17

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY. Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Kais'n A. V. Aug. 16, 2 P. M. | Amerika ..Aug. 30
Penn's..Aug. 25, 8:30 A. M. | *Batavia...Sept. 1

*To Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

‡Moltke.....Sept. 11 | ‡Moltke.....Oct. 23
Oceana.....Sept. 20 | Hamburg.....Nov. 15
P. Adalbert....Sept. 25 | ‡Moltke.....Dec. 4
Hamburg.....Oct. 4 | Hamburg.....Jan. 10

‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

Special Notice.

Great variety of special cruises and trips by superb passenger steamers to the ORIENT, MEDITERRANEAN and ADRIATIC SEAS, WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, ITALY AND EGYPT.

Travel Bureau. R. R. tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.

OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II...Aug. 21, 6 AM | Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprinz..Sept. 4, 7 AM | Kaiser....Oct. 9, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 11, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Oct. 16, 5 AM
K. Wm. II..Sa. 15, 5:30 AM | Kronprinz..Oct. 27, noon

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOUR

FEDERAL DIVORCE HUNT MAKES MUCH UNEASINESS

Papers Long Kept Secret Will Be Opened by Labor Clerks.

CONGRESS WANTS STATISTICS

Information Gained by Garfield's Men Will Be Used in Framing a Uniform Divorce Law.

A force of clerks from the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington invaded the Surrogates' Court on the ground floor of the County Court House yesterday morning for the purpose of making up records of all divorces granted in this city for the last twenty years. At the same time another body of Washington clerks went to work in Brooklyn on the same task.

The records, when they are completed, will be used for purposes of information by Congress, when it takes up the question of a uniform divorce law. The clerks compiling the records are in charge of William H. Jarvis of the Census Bureau. Similar records will be taken all over the country before Congress convenes.

In each divorce case the clerk is expected to find out and fill in the answers to these questions:

1—State or county in which married.
2—Date of marriage.
3—Date of separation.
4—Date of filing petition.
5—Who was libellant? Husband? Wife?
6—How was notice served? Personally? By publication?
7—Was case contested? Yes. No.
8—Was decree granted? Yes. No.
9—Date of decree or judgment.
10—Number of years married.
11—Cause for which divorced.
12—If not direct, was intemperance an indirect cause? Yes. No.
13—Kind of divorce. Absolute. Limited.
14—Number of children by this union affected by decree.
15—Was alimony asked? Yes. No.
16—Was alimony granted? Yes. No.
17—Occupation of husband. Wife.
18—Residence of libellee.

The coming of the Government clerks was entirely unexpected, and caused no little talk in the County Court House, where it was pointed out that their investigations would doubtless create more or less uneasiness in the minds of those divorced persons who have been wise enough and lucky enough to keep the fact that they have figured in divorce litigation out of the papers.

Many of the details which the Government demands can be obtained only from divorce papers which have been sealed ever since the decrees were entered. There are many other cases which, for some reason or another, have been kept secret.

New York is one of the few States in which divorce papers are sealed and where secrecy is taken, more or less, as a matter of course. There is many a packet of moldy papers which contains scandals all undreamed of, and which can be opened only by Government clerks or persons having the order of the court in each case. Of course, the investigations of the Government are not made public, but those whose names are involved will breathe much easier when it is all over.

The work to be done in Manhattan by the record takers is most difficult. In 1893 the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court were consolidated with the Supreme Court, and as the investigation is to cover the last twenty years, search must be made for the records of all three courts prior to the year of the consolidation.

Of the twenty clerks detailed to the County Court House in Manhattan fifteen were women. There were three men and three women in the detail sent to the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn on a similar mission. The Brooklyn detail is working under the direction of William P. Elliot.

WRIT FOR PRESIDENT BERMEL

Fight in Queens Against a Patent Device for Concrete Curbs.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, on the application of Lawyer Frank I. Tierney of Tierney & Conlon, 15 William Street, issued a preliminary order yesterday, requiring President Bermel of Queens to show cause why he should not be restrained from accepting bids for paving part of the borough. The action taken is at the instance of the Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters' Union and some citizens. It is the beginning of a fight against the use of concrete and a patent device for protecting it in the making of curbs.

Lawyer Tierney says that he had to apply for an order to show cause instead of giving a regular notice of motion, because, if he had taken the latter course it would have been too late, as yesterday was the day set for accepting the bids. The contract referred to in the application is the roadway from Dry Harbor to Fulton Street.

John Murphy, a taxpayer, is the plaintiff. He declares that the advertisements for bids were illegal because they did not permit of reasonable competition. Mr. Tierney said yesterday:

"The contract we want to restrain Borough President Bermel from awarding provides for the laying of 32,000 lineal feet of concrete curb, and the cost would be from $50,000 to $100,000, but if we succeed in getting our injunction it will restrain the use of the material in about ten other contracts which are pending."

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Monday morning, 6th Av. department store, seal leather hand bag, containing fifty-ride New Rochelle R. R. book, valuable papers, keys, ring, and $7 in money. Finder can keep money, also liberal reward. Please return same to 108 West 45th St., city; no questions asked. Contents are of no value to any one else.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return to Hackensack Water Co., Weehawken, N. J., of black wallet, lost corner 3d Av. and 34th St. Friday evening; contained considerable money and checks on West Side and Jefferson Banks, also Hudson Trust; also tickets for Eastern Star relief fund.

LOST—Evening Aug. 10, 1906, in the vicinity Mount Morris Park or somewhere between 120th and 126th Sts., in or about 5th Av., a gold breastpin, with diamond in centre. Reward return Mrs. Coleman, 126 East 122d St. Valued as keepsake.

LOST—On 6th Av. car, northbound, between 36th and 42d Sts., 4 and 5 P. M., 13th inst., small black purse, containing valuable ring set with two diamonds and pearl; very liberal reward and no questions asked. Suite 627, 1,947 Broadway.

LOST—Pocketbook, on 9th Av. elevated train, 110th St., 6:10 P. M., Aug. 13; will prove property, rewarding finder returning to G. L. Waterman, 540 West 113th St., city.

LOST—Small yellow bitch, part spaniel; white belly, blaze; reward. Lake, 258 West 44th St.

LOST—A bunch of keys, lost Saturday; $2 rewad. Thorp, Brokaw Brothers, Astor Place.

LIBERAL REWARD—Black handbag, gold trimmings, gilt letters, M. W., N. Y.; containing silver hair brush; comb, tooth powder bottle, with silver cap, all monogrammed; also large cut-glass inkstand, silver top, containing double clock in cover; taken from downtown office building; no questions asked. Samwick Detective Bureau, 320 Broadway.

LOST—Lorgnette, gun metal, engraved "J. J. W.," attached to heart shaped locket, lost at Hotel Astor or Times Square, Aug. 4. Liberal reward. A. C. Y., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Black French poodle, Aug. 6, between Jamaica, L. I., and 34th St. Ferry; liberal reward by returning 1 Park Av., New York City.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 58th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Pass Book No. 184,068 of the Harlem Savings Bank, 124th St. and Third Av., New York; payment stopped. Please return to bank.

LIGHTS OUT AT 9 O'CLOCK.

Street Lamps Burned for an Hour Last Night in Richmond.

An electric current was turned into some of the street lighting circuits on the North Shore of Richmond at 7:45 o'clock last night, and the lights were kept burning dimly until 9 o'clock. Then they went out and stayed out. At Stapleton and other villages on the East Shore, no attempt was made to light the streets. Happyland, the new resort, was brilliantly illuminated, however.

In the last few days stories have been circulated which, when traced, were found to have originated with the officers in charge of the electric company, to the effect that the city had not dealt fairly with the electric company and now owes the concern almost $500,000. The city apparently has not paid the electric company anything for street lighting for upward of three years.

The fact of the matter is, however, that at the present time the accounts of the company against the city and the city against the company come pretty nearly balancing, and, if anything, something is due the city. The electric company owns the street railways on Staten Island, and, according to the charter, it must pave and keep in repair the space from two feet outside of one rail to two feet beyond the farther rail. That applies whether the road is single or double track.

In the last few years the city has made extensive pavement improvements in the Borough, and in every case the cost of paving the space between the rails and two feet on either side has been charged against the railroad company. While the actual figures could not be obtained on Staten Island last night, it is understood that the assessments overbalanced the lighting bill.

BROKER'S CHARGE VAGUE.

Garvan Says Boardman's Accusations Against Detective Are Not Specific.

Detective Sergeant McConville, who was accused in court by John A. Boardman with grand larceny in seising and carrying away the books and records from the four alleged bucket shops, raided by the police on Friday, appeared before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court yesterday. The case was adjourned until this morning, after a wrangle between Lawyer Franklin Bien, attorney for John A. Boardman & Co., and Assistant District Attorney Garvan. Mr. Bien insisted that Mr. Garvan could not defend McConville because of his position in the District Attorney's office.

The Magistrate passed the question without comment. Mr. Garvan pointed out that the affidavit of Mr. Boardman accusing McConville with a crime was not specific enough, and the case was adjourned with the books and records of the alleged bucket shops still in the possession of the District Attorney's office.

Boardman & Co. have also filed charges against McConville with Police Commissioner Bingham, asking for his suspension and subsequent removal. Seven specifications growing out of the raids are made.

"NOT YET," SAYS GREENE.

Later He May Tell How Cananea Troubles Were Fomented Here.

Col. W. C. Greene, who returned recently from his mines in Cananea, Mexico, where labor riots early in the Summer brought out the Mexican troops and American volunteers from over the border, issued a statement yesterday to the stockholders of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company in which he says the rioting at the mines was fomented from New York.

"The money for fomenting and inciting the riots," says his statement, "was furnished from New York, and was part of a deliberate attempt to depreciate, by the destruction of its property, the securities of the company, and has been supplemented by the usual crop of malicious and misleading rumors. Fortunately, however, the attempt to destroy your property miscarried, and conditions are again normal. Quiet has been completely restored at Cananea, and the Mexican Government has established a permanent post, and will maintain a strong permanent garrison at Cananea, thereby insuring absolute guarantee against any recurrence of labor troubles." When Col. Greene was asked yesterday if he couldn't be more specific about the New York end of the Mexican troubles he sent back the laconic answer, "Not yet."

ANNOYED THE COURT.

Magistrate Cornell Angry Because His Colleague, Finn, Is Away.

"I have a statement to make," said Magistrate Cornell in the Westchester Court yesterday afternoon.

"It's an outrage," began Magistrate Cornell. "I've only had a cracked for lunch. You know I was sitting in Harlem Court to-day. Just as I was about to go to lunch Magistrate Wahle calls me up on the 'phone. He tells me that Magistrate Finn has not yet reported, although he should have been here yesterday. He asked me to come here. I told him I had no lunch, and that it's an outrage. I suppose the same thing will happen to-morrow."

The Magistrate remained silent a few moments.

"Do you know where Magistrate Finn went to?" asked Magistrate Cornell in a shocked tone. "Do you know where he went to? Do you know where he's gone?"

The reporters said they did not.

"He's gone to Saratoga," whispered Magistrate Cornell.

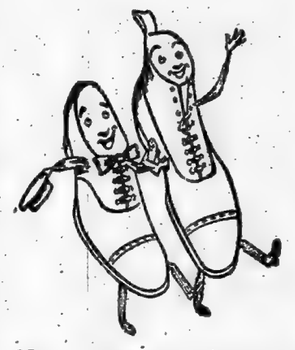

Now we trot out some shoe bargains.

1000 pairs.

Every pair straight from our own shelves; it's just a clean-up of broken lots of our regular staple styles.

Oxfords and high shoes, russets and blacks are there, and altogether every size and width is included.

About 800 pairs were regular $5 stock; the balance $3.50.

$2.75.

At 13th Street and Warren Street stores only

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

SINCLAIR COLONISTS DISCUSS FUTURE CARES

Agree That Unruly Children Will Be Impossible with Them.

PICKLE AND CANDY ISSUES

Neither Cranks Nor Persons of Unusual Beliefs Are Expected to Apply for Membership.

Twenty-five enthusiasts who were willing to pay $10 each preliminary to the permanent organization of the "Upton Sinclair Colony" gathered last night in the large auditorium of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association in Fifty-seventh Street to discuss the questions incident to the care, or freedom from care, of those who are to bring their children with them to the intellectual community, and also to listen to the reading of the report of the Committee on Plan and Scope.

Early in the discussion it became apparent that those who have no children favored any plan that would deal with them in such manner as would insure their segregation, while those of the New York Home Colony Association who have children were inclined to think that too much authority was given to the colonial physician and teachers.

Section 18 of the plans for the children, providing that there is to be no corporal punishment, wisely adds that children who are unmanageable are to be returned to their parents. But this was not entirely to the liking of several of the twenty-five, who seemed to be in some doubt as to what was to happen with the unmanageable children later, whether they were to grow up like Topsy, or be banished. It was finally agreed that unmanageable children would be impossibilities in the colony, first, because an unmanageable child is the evidence of a poor teacher, and teachers can be changed, and, second, according to Mr. Sinclair, because the worst punishment a bad child could conceive in a model colony would be to be sent back to its mother.

The powers of the doctor of the colony, giving him control over the food for the children, were not well regarded by parents, while childless people were of the opinion that this was just as it should be in a model community. The question as to whether pickles and candy are good for children of tender years came up for discussion, but it was decided for the sake of peace that in the coming colony, where the majority is to rule, the matter would be put to vote.

There was very strenuous objection to the provision that parents could visit their children in the school or nursery at any time to play with them, as this would tend to disorganize the system. Mr. Sinclair, in his hopeful way, said that the same thing was true of schools in general, where the parents could send for their children. The rule was that they did this so little that the schools were not disturbed in the least.

The report of the committee on plan and scope stated that it seemed wise to let would-be colonists know first how much the scheme would cost them, this being based on calculations by authorities in their several lines. For the preliminary calculations, the standard of 100 families of 200 adults and 100 children was used. This was without any reference to race suicide. It was estimated that there would be 75 employes, although this would probably be cut one-third by work done by the colonists themselves.

Other estimates were that there would be sixty cottages with sixty additional rooms, the cottages to average in cost $1,500, while the expense of the hotel within an hour's ride of New York would be $100,000. Each cottager was to have half an acre of land, twenty acres were to be devoted to the children, and fifty to the common building. In time the colony would have its own farm land for cheaply raising its own food. But even at the beginning the milk, chosen as the most important staple, under no circumstances should "be intrusted to a profit-making enterprise." The capital investment is estimated by the committee as bearing 6 per cent. interest. The public works are to cost $103,000, and the annual cost of administration $4,220.

CUTS OFF WIFE WHO SUED.

Joseph Ennis's Will Says Her Acts Were "Cruel and Inhuman."

The will of Joseph Ennis, who was a coal dealer in New Rochelle and this city, was offered for probate at White Plains yesterday. The amount of the estate, which is large, is not given.

The will cuts off the testator's wife because of her "cruel and inhuman treatment of me during my late illness." The will says no provision is made for the wife except that provided by law.

The will is dated Sept. 16, 1902. Mr. Ennis died at Monticello, N. Y., on Jan. 2 of this year. The estate goes to the four surviving sons. All four are minors. Before the making of the will Mrs. Ennis sued her husband for divorce, and named a nurse who attended him as co-respondent.

Man Who Shot "Lefty" Boyle Caught.

Alexander Devoe, the man who shot James Boyle, better known as "Lefty," about the middle of last June, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeant Fogarty of the Central Office at Twenty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue, where the crime for which he was wanted was committed. Boyle, who was a stool-pigeon, is still in the New York Hospital in a serious condition.

JULES R. GIMBERNAT HELD.

Young Man Who Spent Fortune in Five Years in Trouble Over a Ring.

Jules R. Gimbernat, whose efforts to dispose of the money left to him by his father caused no end of talk in the Tenderloin and resulted in numerous lawsuits some years ago, for Mr. Gimbernat bought as long as he had credit, is again in trouble. He was held yesterday on a charge of failing to account for a valuable diamond ring which he had secured from a jeweler on the pretense that he had found a purchaser for it.

Gimbernat told the Magistrate that he had settled down to work, and was doing business as a broker at 20 Broad Street. A plea of not guilty was entered for him by his lawyer before bail was fixed at $1,000 for examination to-morrow.

Five years ago Gimbernat achieved his majority to step into the income from $200,000 bequeathed him by his father, who had evidently a pretty fair idea of what his spending powers were, inasmuch as the legacy was to be held in trust, $75,000 to be paid him when he was 23 years old, half of the remainder when he was 30, and the last of it when he was 35. Before he was 25 young Gimbernat had assigned almost his whole fortune, and creditors were hovering about him thick as bees.

The jeweler who preferred the charge of larceny on which Gimbernat was held yesterday was D. Folkart of 14 John Street.

FIRE NEAR SCANNELL'S HOME.

Firemen Check the Spread of Flames from Factory Buildings.

A fire which for a time endangered the destruction of a block of houses near which it occurred broke out yesterday afternoon in the blacksmith's shop of Ernest Bagge, which stands at the rear of the buildings from 151 to 159 East 128th Street. Three alarms were turned in for the fire, which was confined to the blacksmith's shop, the stair-building factory of Henry H. Meise, at 151, 153, and 155 East 128th Street, and the factory of the Architectural Iron Company, at Nos. 157 and 159.

At one time the home of ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, a brownstone dwelling to the west of the burning factories, was threatened. The occupants of the house were ordered out by the police.

BANK TELLER SENTENCED.

Frost of the National Park Must Stay in Prison Two Years.

Edward H. Frost, the ex-assistant bank teller of the National Park Bank, pleaded guilty to the theft of $150 from his employers, and was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday to not less than two nor more than four years in State prison.

When arraigned previously in the Police Court, Frost had pleaded not guilty, but he changed his mind yesterday, and admitted the crime. He expected to be let off with a short sentence. Letters were sent to Judge Rosalsky asking that clemency should be shown him.

One of these letters was from his wife, and testified to his fidelity as a husband, and said it would be a great hardship for his family to have him sent to prison. The Court upheld its decision in the matter on the same ground as in the case of Wheelock Harvey, who was sent to Elmira on Friday, that the sentence must be severe enough to act as a deterrent upon all other men in positions of trust.

There is also a civil action pending against Frost. Justice Giegerich has issued an order calling upon him and his wife to show cause why their property should not be put in trust with the bank. The object of the suit is to oblige him to explain where he got the funds to buy the furniture and other things he owns which are out of proportion to his salary.

The bank officials suspect him of having stolen a good deal more than $150, and they have adopted this novel method of finding out whether he has or not.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Senator Clark One of Those Going Abroad on the Liners To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the Cunarder Caronia to-day are:

United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. James, W. S. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stimson, and Miss Mabel Walker.

On the North German Lloyd liner Grosser Kurfuerst, which sails for Bremen, these will go:

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Misicki, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Sneden, Mr. and Mrs. S. Taggart Steele, Charles E. Thorn, and Dr. A. H. Travis.

The White Star liner Oceanic, which sails for Liverpool to-morrow, will have on board:

Commander G. H. Pollen, Royal Navy; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Ackert, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, the Count and Countess della Gherardesca, the Rev. James A. Lanigan, Joseph H. McCormick, and George McBurney.

STEREOTYPERS CONVENE.

Annual Meeting of the International Union Begins Here.

The fifth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union was held yesterday morning in the hall of the parochial school of the Church of the Holy Innocents, at 130 West Thirty-seventh Stret. The convention will last through the week. Acting Mayor McGowan delivered an address of welcome.

It was said yesterday morning that the troubles in the trade in this city, being purely local, are not likely to be brought before the convention.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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Aug. 14th.

Fall Styles Now Ready

605 Broadway.
198 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
90 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Suit to Order $18.

Trousers $5. The very best materials, all remnants of one and two suit lengths. Saturday noon will be the closing of this opportunity. We make no display in our windows, as we are making very extensive alterations, therefore have altered the prices on our very best materials to keep our plant moving. It will pay to investigate.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

THE CAB DRIVERS WANT FEWER HACK LICENSES

They Will Buy Taxameters If Merchants Will Favor a New Law

ASK THAT THE STANDS GO

President of the Hackmen's Association Outlines the Needs of the Drivers to the Merchants' Association.

Joseph Brown, President of the Independent Hackmen's Association, appeared before the committee of the Merchants' Association which is looking into the evils of the New York cab system yesterday afternoon. H. D. Dumont, business manager of the Merchants' Association, refused to reveal what happened at the meeting, which was private, further than to say that the committee would consider the proposals brought to it on behalf of the members of the Independent Hackmen's Association by their President.

Mr. Brown at the end of the conference said that he was confident that if the Merchants' Association would adopt his suggestions every member of his organization would buy a taxameter and put it in his cab. He said that he had given this pledge, under the instructions of the men's association. Mr. Brown said:

"I told them that there were two sides to the question and that one reason for the high fares for cabs in New York, which was not generally understood, was the cost of living in the city for both man and beast. Everybody knows about the man, because everybody experiences high rents, but how many know that you cannot board a horse in New York for less than $25 a month, instead of for $12, as in other places?

"How many persons who pay for a ride know that every month the cabman has to pay $5 for shoeing his horse? How many, I wonder, take into account that the price of the rubber tires is $75 each and that the best of them last but a year, and many have to be replaced in nine months?

"Nobody but the cabman considers any of these things. Now, what I offered to the Merchants' Association was this: If it will urge a law, and aid us in its passage, limiting the number of cab licenses to 2,000, every cab driver will buy a taxameter, and there will be no more overcharging. This should be a part of the law, as each side must concede something in a contract.

"Now, just as important as the limiting of the number of licenses is the doing away with the sub-letting of stand stations before the restaurants and the steamboat and steamship piers. We don't mind the hotels. But we hold that there will always be overcharging where there is this system of graft. These places receive large sums for the privilege of their hack stands. The man with the privilege sub-lets it to the cabman."

The Brooklyn Eagle speaks editorially of the efforts to popularize cabs in New York through doing away with extortionate charges. It says, in part:

It is traditional in New York that the legal schedule has nothing to do with the sums which the cabmen insist upon collecting, and the whole power to overcharge comes from the unwillingness of the fare to take the time and trouble to make a formal complaint next day. The Merchants' Association proposed to relieve the complainant of this trouble if he would make for it a written statement of the circumstances. The protest of the cabmen is the best proof that this vicarious service was being accepted and was doing something to punish overcharges.

The fight brings out the fact that there are two associations of cabmen in New York. One is the Public Hack Owners' Association, to which only owners of hacks belong, and which approves of the efforts of the Merchants' Association. The other is the Independent Hackmen's Association, to which drivers and owners belong, and which is fighting the new form of complaint. The owners insist that the overcharges are made by the nighthawk cabmen, who belong to the other association or to none, and some of whom are not even licensed, but that they are determined that their daytime drivers shall abide by the legal charges. Honest charges for cab service in the daytime are good so far as they go, but cabs will never really become popular here until an honest night service can be relied upon also.

SAW NO GRAFT IN 37 YEARS.

Statement of Sergt. Coffey at a Reception Following His Retirement.

William T. Coffey, for thirty-seven years a policeman in the West Twentieth Street Station, and familiarly known as the "Father of the Seventeenth Precinct," received a parting send-off yesterday by the policemen of that precinct. In acknowledging the testimonial from his old comrades, he declared that in all his experience as a policeman he had never known of a single instance of graft.

Coffey is very popular among the members of the force, especially in his own precinct, and yesterday they hired a hall at West Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, which they stocked with refreshments and held a day and night reception in Sergt. Coffey's honor. Ex-Sergt. Oliver Timms was selected to make the presentation of a gold watch and a silver loving cup, both of which were inscribed: "To Sergeant William T. Coffey, from the officers of the Seventeenth Precinct."

In reply to the speech by Sergt. Timms Coffey said that notwithstanding all the public criticism and talk of graft in the Police Department he had yet to see the first evidence of graft. He advised the policemen to stand together, saying that there were enough defamers on the outside and that the men ought to be true to each other.

Coffey has been a Sergeant for seventeen years. He said his Inspector had urged and advised him to remain on the force, but he said he was 64 years old, and he thought he was entitled to retire, take a rest and vacation, and devote himself to making happy the woman who had borne him sixteen children, nine of whom were living, and one of whom was a policeman. Coffey lives in Bensonhurst.

Federal Copper Company Attached.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes received an attachment yesterday granted by Judge Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn against the Federal Copper Company in favor of Harry E. Sloan for $14,000 on an assigned claim from Leo C. Dessar. The Sheriff attached $12,000 in the hands of Mr. Dessar at 200 Broadway. The company has a capital stock of $500,000, and bonds for $150,000 were issued.

$1.35

For Men's Highest Quality

Neglige White Shirts

Worth $2.50

To one accustomed to choice linen, the white Imported Madras Shirts, advertised to-day at $1.35, instead of $2.50, must appeal with rare force. Knife or box pleated, or plain bosom, all sizes and extra long sleeve lengths. Highest quality imported madras; plain white and fancy white figured effects. All beautifully laundered.

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Linen Negligees

85c

worth 1.00

Natural color, cuffs attached or separate.

Flannel Negligees, 1.19

of French flannel with linen neck bands.

Underwear of the moment

Knee Drawers, 49c

Nainsook, Crepe, Balbriggan, &c.,

Lisle Mesh Underwear, 69c

Linen Mesh Underwear, 1.49

French Balbriggan, 49c

50c Lisle Sox at 25c.

An Importer's Clearance.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Street

BOY RAN HORSE TO DEATH.

The Animal Dropped Dead Just as the Police Rescued It from Him.

Daniel Snyder, 16 years old, of 3 West 112th Street, was held in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, in $500 bail for a hearing on a charge of cruelty to animals. It was alleged that he had driven and beaten to death a horse valued at $500 belonging to Adam Alpert of 119 Lexington Avenue.

Late Sunday night several persons saw Snyder in the neighborhood of Bedford Avenue and Hewes Street, lashing the horse. The horse was moving along at a snail's pace. The crowd told the boy to desist, but he advised them to go about their business. They wouldn't let Snyder proceed any further.

A policeman appeared, and when he had noted the horse's condition, placed Snyder under arrest. The horse fell dead just as he was being led into the yard of the Clymer Street Police Station. An examination of the animal disclosed over thirty welts on his back and haunches. The boy refused at first to tell anything about himself, but at last told who he was, and added that he had hired the rig on Sunday morning from a liveryman in Lexington Avenue, and had driven the horse around all day.

When Snyder was arraigned in court the owner of the horse was not willing to prosecute, but the police made the complaint on which the boy was held.

DEFIED EXALTED RULER.

Three Lodges of Colored Elks Are Expelled for Disobedience.

Manhattan Lodge No. 45 of Elks of Brooklyn, Jersey City Progressive Lodge No. 35, and Brooklyn Lodge No. 32 have been expelled from the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World by Grand Exalted Ruler B. H. Howard, because the three lodges named persist in having a Grand Lodge session in Brooklyn when Columbus, Ohio, has been designated by the Grand Exalted Ruler as the meeting place. The session in Brooklyn is to be held on Aug. 28, 29, and 30, and it is expected that one hundred lodges of colored Elks will attend the session.

An effort will be made at the Brooklyn session to oust Grand Exalted Ruler Howard. Congressman George E. Waldo will deliver an address welcoming the colored Elks to Brooklyn, and the lodges of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City have made elaborate preparations to entertain the visitors.

Judge Freed on Speeding Charge.

Judge Wilbur Heisley of the New Jersey Circuit Court, who was arrested on Vanderbilt Avenue, Stapleton, on Sunday, on a charge of running his automobile at twenty-five miles an hour, had a private hearing before Magistrate Marsh yesterday and was discharged. Judge Heisley said he did not think he had been going more than fifteen miles an hour.

HOPE

SUITS CUT for ENDS

Tuesday, Aug. 14th.

As They Hang in the racks, you can leisurely walk by and see the suits at a glance.

Fine Navy Serges.
Tropical Worsteds.
Soft Flannels.

Suits that in many instances are quoted even now at $20.00 and $25.00 in other good stores.

$12.55

PEEK-A-BOO English Mohair Suits included at the same price—$12.55.

BROADWAY, Corner CHAMBERS, Stewart Building.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

Buy by the Mark.

Just now we are having quite a demand for the Kabosa collar. If you saw it you might be interested.

EARL & WILSON.

All Linen Shirts.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN Theatre, B'way & 33d. 8:15 P. M. W. A. BRADY, Mgr. Mat. Sat. 2. Wagenhals & Kemper Co. present
Something Different
BLANCHE WALSH
in Jacob Gordin's powerful drama, the
KREUTZER SONATA

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." LAST 2 WEEKS. Ensemble 50.

NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust
McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF "SEEING NEW YORK." Rain-Dears, Barber-Ritchie, THAT Quartet, Seymour & Hill and PERIN, the Psychist.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 1930 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
"Deserved Success."—Herald.
HATTIE WILLIAMS in LITTLE CHERUB
in the musical play, With TOM WISE—JAMES BLAKELEY

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
Every Tue., Thur. & Sat. Night. Special TO-NIGHT, 8:30 P. M.
GORGEOUS DOUBLE DISPLAY
LLOYD'S
JUBILEE FIREWORKS.
Seats 15c., 25c. and 50c.
ROSSO'S MILITARY BAND.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Evg.
JOE WEBER'S ALL-STAR CO. Twiddle Twaddle. Sat. Mat. 4. Evg. at 9.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents
DUSTIN FARNUM
In Owen Wister's Story of the West, THE VIRGINIAN
Pcs. 25, 50, 75, $1. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75. JOSEPH SANTLEY in "BILLY THE KID."
AMERICAN 42 St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. 25c. 25, 50 & 75. Bertha The Sewing Machine Girl

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

SOUTH BEACH HAPPYLAND STATEN ISLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
—FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS—

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. POP. PRICES MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.
Last 2 Weeks at Wallack's. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Only Matinee Sat., 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N. Y.
David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, The Musical Success, 'Mamselle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50

GRAND Op. House Opens Sat. Night, Aug. 18. Williams & Walker in The New Abyssinia! Now Open. Box Office

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. Social Highwayman. Vdc.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajeeb

WEST END Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 25c. —DAVY CROCKETT.

14th St. THEA., 14 & 4 Av. 25c. Mat. Thursday A CHILD OF THE REGIMENT

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer Thursday night winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,735. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ODELL COMES OUT AGAINST HIGGINS

Says Flatly He Is Opposed to His Renomination.

"NOT A STRONG CANDIDATE"

He Won't Say Whom He Prefers Hasn't Talked to Hughes—No Reply from the Higgins Forces.

On the eve of the meeting of the Republican State Committee State Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., declared himself yesterday as unqualifiedly opposed to the renomination of Gov. Higgins, stating that, in his opinion, Mr. Higgins would be a weak candidate and that the Republican Party at this time could not afford to waste votes.

Mr. Odell has refused to commit himself in any way up to this time, and has repeatedly declared, when asked whether he was opposing the candidacy of Gov. Higgins, that he was not against any one. Last night he removed all doubt as to his position, and that he should have made his announcement at a time when the date for the State Convention is to be fixed is taken to indicate that the State Chairman thinks he has matters well enough in hand to be able to throw down the gauntlet to the opposing faction.

Would Mean Odell's Retirement.

The State Chairman's assertion caused a sensation in Republican circles, but the indications last night were that Gov. Higgins's friends were not to take up the gage thrown down by Mr. Odell. This is interpreted to mean either that Mr. Odell is in control at least of the State Committee or that Gov. Higgins, sure of the nomination at any time that he makes up his mind to declare himself, sees no reason why his friends should make the defiance of Mr. Odell an issue.

What has been established beyond doubt, politicians agree, is that in the event of Gov. Higgins's candidacy Mr. Odell must retire as Chairman of the State Committee. It is also said that Mr. Odell recognised this and that his statement was the outcome of such belief.

After several questions had been put to Mr. Odell on which he seemed disinclined to commit himself he was asked point blank this question:

"Are you in favor of the renomination of Gov. Higgins?"

"I am not," was the terse reply.

"For what reasons?"

"I do not think that it would be a wise move for the Republican Party to nominate Mr. Higgins. Except in my case the Republican Party has never put up the incumbent of the Governor's office for a second term. The experience in my own case showed that the custom against a renomination was a wise one."

Mr. Odell referred to the fact that in his first term he was elected by a plurality of 111,000 and in the second by a plurality of but 8,000. Continuing, the State Chairman said:

"There are always considerations arising that make it unwise to put up a man for renomination for the Governorship. I believe that a man out of office is always stronger than a man who has been in."

"Then you do not think that Higgins is a strong man?"

"I do not."

"Politically or otherwise?"

Wants No Factional Fight.

"Politically and otherwise," was the reply. "I do not believe that Mr. Higgins could get the full vote for the party candidate. He would be the candidate of a faction, and what the party wants to-day is a candidate of the whole party, and not of a faction. I do not think that this is the time for the Republican Party to waste any votes. That is the reason I am opposed to the renomination of Mr. Higgins.

"I want it understood that this is my private opinion as a Republican and that it is not inspired by any personal feeling. Of course, I will support the candidate of the convention, but I would not consider that the convention had acted wisely if it chose Mr. Higgins."

"Will you name the man whom you would consider a stronger candidate?"

"No, that is another question. I am committed to no one."

Mr. Odell was told of a rumor that before Charles E. Hughes sailed for Europe he had told Mr. Odell, or let it be known through his friends, that he would not be a candidate for the nomination for Governor.

"I have never held any communication on the subject with Mr. Hughes either directly or indirectly," was Mr. Odell's reply.

Last night little else than Mr. Odell's outspoken attitude was talked of in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the clans were gathering for to-day's meeting, which is to be held at noon.

Before Mr. Odell put himself on record it was rumored that the expected candidacy of Mr. Jerome had put both parties in trouble, and that Higgins had made overtures to Odell for peace, which the State Chairman had accepted, and that nothing but harmony could be looked for at the meeting, which would name the place and date of the convocation and then adjourn. That this was true was asserted to be proved by the fact that all factions were agreed upon the date of the convention, and that all show of hands would be avoided.

Convention May Be Sept. 25.

Chairman Odell announced, also, that in his opinion the convention would be held in Saratoga on Sept. 25, the same date on which the Democratic Convention is to be held in Buffalo. It was believed that an issue would be made on this date by the Higgins people, who, it was believed, preferred Oct. 2.

Any contest on this was disposed of when word was received from Albany from Gov. Higgins that he had always favored as early a convention as it was possible to hold after the primaries, and reiterating his statement made here a week ago that he would not be influenced in accepting or declining a renomination by anything that any other convention or candidate might do.

Frank Perley, the Governor's secretary and Superintendent of Public Works Franchot, the Governor's closest adviser, were here last night to look after Gov. Higgins's interests. Mr. Perley said that the Governor authorized the statement that he favored Sept. 25 (that being the earliest available date) as the time for holding the convention, and that he thought it a sign of weakness or cowardice on the part of the dominant party to wait until after the others had declared their intentions. Mr. Perley was asked whether the Governor would in the near future declare himself concerning his candidacy.

Thinks a Statement Needless.

"There is no reason why he should," was the reply. "There never has been any doubt that he could have the nomination if he wanted it, and so there seems to be no reason why he should make any statement defining his position."

Mr. Odell came to the city on the same train that carried George W. Aldridge and Francis Hendricks, and he had a number of conferences with them and with George W. Dunn of Binghamton yesterday. He also met William Barnes, Jr., of Albany at luncheon in the Hoffman House, and Barnes and Odell had a chat.

It was just after Odell had had a long talk with Hendricks that he made his statement concerning Gov. Higgins. Up to that time Odell had been less communicative. He spoke about his talk with Hendricks and Aldridge.

"What did you talk about?" he was asked.

"We talked about the weather."

"What did you say?"

"I said the weather was fine."

"What did Aldridge say?"

"He said he thought so, too."

"What was Mr. Hendricks's opinion?"

"Oh, he was non-committal."

DON'T CARE, SAYS HIGGINS.

Not Interested, He Declares, in What Odell Has Said.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—Gov. Higgins arrived here from Albany to-night and stopped at the Iroquois Hotel, being unable to get a train for his home in Olean. He was apparently not in good humor.

"Have you read the interview with former Gov. Odell in which he refers to your candidacy?" he was asked.

"I am not interested in what Odell says about me," he replied with great emphasis.

"He declares," the reporters said, "that you would not be a strong candidate."

"I shall not be interviewed," said the Governor testily.

SCHOONER BURNS AT SEA.

Sighted Near Highland Light, She Is Said to be the Harvest Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—A message from Gloucester says that the fishing schooner Etta B. of Rockport put in at that port to-day with news that a vessel, dismasted and on fire, with her boat missing and with no signs of life on board, had been sighted yesterday morning twenty miles southeast of Highland Light.

The schooner ran down to her as near as the Captain dared. Some of the sailors took a dory and made a closer inspection. The spars and rigging of the burning vessel were over the side, and had every appearance of having been carried away. The vessel, although lumber laden, was very low in the water. The stern was burned so badly that the name was not easily made out. The vessel seemed to be the Harvest Home of Machias, Me. The men of the Etta B. say that the craft was badly damaged in a blow and that her Captain and crew were either taken off or were obliged to take to the boats.

The schooner Harvest Home hails from Ellsworth, Me., and is 78 tons gross, 78 feet long, 22 feet wide, and has a 7-foot depth of hold. She was built in Lamoine, Me., in 1870.

HETTY GREEN'S SON NAMED.

Republican Convention Nominates Him for Governor of Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 14.—The faction of the Republican Party of Texas known as the "Reorganized Party" held its State Convention here to-day. E. H. R. Green of Terrell, President of the Texas Midland Railroad and the son of Mrs. Hetty Green of New York, was nominated for Governor. J. C. Gibbons, formerly Mayor of Paris, Texas, was named for Lieutenant Governor.

The resolutions commend the National Administration and denounce Cecil Lyon, the Republican National Committeeman for Texas. Considerable enthusiasm was displayed when the name of Secretary of War Taft was mentioned.

W. M. McDonald, a negro, of Terrell was named as National Committeeman, and will contest the right of Cecil A. Lyon to the place.

POST CARDS FOR LYNCHING.

Souvenirs Showing Dead Negroes Are Held Up by Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 14.—Souvenir postal cards bearing pictures of Gillespie and Dillingham, two negroes, as they appeared swinging to a limb of a tree on the morning after they were lynched have been prepared and mailed from the Salisbury Post Office.

The Post Office authorities in Washington have been asked to order an investigation as to whether such pictures are mailable, and all of the postal cards are being held, pending the inquiry.

The personal property of Isaac Lyerly, who was murdered with his wife and two children by the negroes in his home near Barber's Junction, has been sold at auction.

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So easy and delightful! Spencer's Toric eyeglasses with Hold-firm guards. 13 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

UNION PACIFIC FORGERY CHARGED TO A BROKER

Michigan Man Held for Trying to Use False Certificates.

BANK WARNED THE COMPANY

The Railroad Officials on July 23 Sent Out Notices That Bad Securities Were Being Circulated.

J. H. Cowley, 35 years old, an investment broker living with his parents at Lansing, Mich., was arrested at his home yesterday by Pinkerton detectives and the local police for attempting to sell two forged certificates of Union Pacific common stock, of twenty-five and fifty shares respectively. The certificates bore very poor forgeries of the signature of E. H. Harriman and Alexander Millar, Treasurer of the company.

Cowley was arrested on the request of the Battle Creek, Mich., police, where the alleged crime was committed. His examination has been set down for Aug. 21.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company was informed on July 23 by the Central National Bank of Battle Creek that an application for a loan had been made to it by a stranger, who had offered as collateral security Certificate No. 9,658, dated Sept. 14, 1905, for fifty shares of its common stock, issued to Marvin J. Hannaha. When the bank manager hesitated over the loan, and said that he would have to find out whether the certificates were good before the loan could be negotiated, the stranger took them from him and left the bank. Upon receipt of this information the Union Pacific officials immediately sent out a warning throughout the country by the various Stock Exchanges to prevent money from being loaned on the worthless securities.

On July 24 Henry Behren, Chief of Police at Lansing, notified the company that a resident of that city was suspected of having been connected with the forgeries. The Pinkertons were instructed to take up the matter. The suspected man proved to be J. H. Cowley, who said he had a contract with the Grand Trunk Railway to construct the concrete abutments at Chicago.

When Cowley was asked to explain his possession of the certificates he said that a schoolmate of his named Marvin J. Hannaha had made a lot of money in the banking business in San Diego, Cal., and he (Cowley) wrote and requested the loan of $25,000 for the promotion of a land company in Mexico. His friend replied that he had no uninvested funds, but agreed to lend Cowley $25,000 worth of Union Pacific stock at 6 per cent. He demanded the first year's interest at once, Cowley said.

Cowley produced numerous letters and telegrams which he asserted he had received from Hannaha, and after the certificates had been declared spurious by the Union Pacific Company he telegraphed Hannaha, informing him of this and asking if those he held were good. A reply was received to the effect that Hannaha never had any Union Pacific stock and did not know anything about it.

Then Cowley, it is said, told the Pinkertons that he had been the victim of confidence operators who had used Hannaha's name. To support his assertion he produced the stock certificate for twenty-five shares and several typewritten letters and telegrams, all purporting to be from Marvin J. Hannaha. The bogus certificate was on a blank certificate of stock, manufactured by a Chicago lithographic firm, which are on sale at bankers' stationery stores in various parts of the country.

The words "common stock" had been printed in on the blank space, and the amount, $100, with the numbers and the number of shares, 25 or 50, respectively. The handwriting upon the certificates and the signatures to the letters were thought to resemble Cowley's, and the telegrams are alleged not to have passed through a telegraph office, although they are written on receiving blanks. The telegram from Hannaha denying all knowledge of the certificates was the only genuine document in the lot. When confronted with these facts, Cowley is said to have confessed to the Pinkerton detectives that he had been the principal in the entire transaction. He had only raised one loan of $1,500 from a Michigan bank, he said, and when the notice of the false certificates being in circulation was made public he repaid the money by raising a loan upon his house. The printing of the certificates had been done in Chicago, and the bogus sea of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was made there.

The forgeries do not in any way resemble the genuine stock certificates issued by the Union Pacific, and were so crudely prepared that it is doubtful if any city bank would have made a loan on them without investigation.

In explaining his motives Cowley said that he only wanted to raise a sum of money to promote a proposition which he expected would be successful and enable him to pay the loans, take up the spurious certificates and destroy them.

At Lansing, Mich., Cowley was looked upon as a successful business man, and he had the respect of his fellow-citizens. The Pinkertons have possession of the seal and the entire paraphernalia said to have been used by Cowley in the preparation of the certificates.

ERIE MEN MAY STRIKE.

Deckhands Say They Will Insist on Further Wage Advance.

The tugboat deck hands employed by the railroad companies met last night at the headquarters of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, 51 First Street, to consider the advisability of forming a union under the auspices of the International Seamen's Union.

A committee of the tugboat men employed by the Erie Railroad declared that they had struck again. The original strike, they declared, was settled by payment of an additional $3 a month to each man. They are now demanding another $7 increase, they asserted. The strikers declared that they had about forty men out, and that eight tugboats were affected.

General Supt. Robert H. Bowron of the Erie Railroad declared last night that he had received no intimation of any new trouble. All the agents at the railroad piers denied that they had heard anything more about the strike than a few rumors.

ISADORA DUNCAN MARRIED.

Berlin Paper Says She Has Wedded a Son of Ellen Terry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The Lokalanzeiger reports that Miss Isadora Duncan, the American dancer, has been married secretly to an Englishman named Craig, a son of Ellen Terry. It adds that the couple are now in Holland.

Miss Duncan has made her home in Berlin for several years. She made a big hit with her Greek dances immediately after her arrival here, and later on she established a school of dancing which was attended by many aristocratic women. Recently a sensation was caused by a police order forbidding Miss Duncan to dance with bare feet on the score of impropriety.

A couple of years ago Miss Duncan visited Greece and startled the people of Athens by giving dances in the classic style on the Acropolis.

FOUND $50,000 IN JEWELS.

Stolen by Servant Who on Deathbed Discloses Their Hiding Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Jewels worth $50,000, stolen during the St. Louis Fair, have been turned into the offices of the wrecking company which is demolishing the buildings. A laborer, John P. O'Brien, found them.

P. Henry Clayton, a wealthy Englishman, who has large commercial interests in India, accompanied by his wife, visited the World's Fair. They brought with them a Hindu servant, who was known as Kana.

Mrs. Clayton, during her sojourn in St. Louis, carried the gems in a purse in the bottom of a trunk. Kane found the jewels and stole them. Not until two months ago, when Kane was fatally injured by an elephant in India, did he confess to the robbery. Passing an aperture in the Manufacturers' Building, he had cast the rich purse into the hole. When he returned he found that the hole was too deep to permit the recovery of the valuables.

The robbery was not known to the Claytons until they reached England. After the Hindu's confession in India the Chicago Wrecking Company received a letter from Mrs. Clayton, who was then in England, telling where he had thrown the jewels.

AUTO UPSET BY TROLLEY CAR.

Machine's Four Occupants Bruised, but Not Seriously Hurt.

Four persons were hurt late yesterday afternoon when a Midland Beach trolley car collided with a touring car in Richmond Road, at Pearce Avenue, Grassmere, in Richmond Borough. Those hurt were Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Debacher, Mrs. J. J. Laurey, and James Moore. All are residents of Manhattan. Mr. Debacher is a member of the firm of Williams Schimper & Co., metal dealers of 369 Broadway, and lives at 317 East Seventeenth Street.

They have been stopping at the Columbia Fishing Club house at Eltingville, Richmond, for the Summer. Yesterday they left the clubhouse in Mr. Debacher's automobile to make a tour of the borough roads. As they were turning from Pearce Avenue into the Richmond Road a trolley car loaded with sixty persons returning from Midland Beach crashed into the side of the automobile. The machine was upset.

The four occupants of the automobile were thrown out, but fortunately they fell clear of the car and out of the path of the automobile, as it was pushed along by the trolley car. All four persons were bruised and cut about the face and hands, but they were not seriously hurt.

The passengers in the car were badly frightened. A number jumped from the car, but no one was hurt. Dr. Kruger and Dr. Vidal of Stapleton were summoned, and the automobile party, after being attended, was taken to the clubhouse in a private carriage. The automobile was wrecked and the front of the trolley car was damaged.

BAN ON COTTON FUTURES.

Birmingham Aldermen to Place Restrictions on Brokers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 14.—Alexander R. Chisholm, paying teller of the First National Bank, who yesterday confessed to the theft of $97,000 from that institution is still in the custody of Federal officers, being so far unable to furnish the $50,000 bond fixed by Commissioner Watts.

The books of two well-known Cotton and Stock Exchanges were taken in charge by United States Deputies and will be used in the prosecution of the case against Chisholm and W. L. Sims and C. M. Hayes, commission men, who are under bonds charged with aiding and abetting in the embezzlement. A warrant has been issued for P. G. Smith, manager of another commission house, who is now in the East on a pleasure trip.

The feeling against Cotton and Stock Exchanges, where, it is alleged, Chisholm lost the stolen money, has become so pronounced that sixteen out of eighteen Aldermen of Birgimham to-day announced their determination to vote at to-morrow night's session of the City Council against the issuance of licenses to any commission house dealing in futures in the City of Birmingham. The proposed new ordinance is to go into effect Oct. 1.

PERLSTEIN WAS 109, HE SAID.

A Familiar East Side Figure Dies of Old Age.

Louis Perlstein, perhaps the oldest man in New York, was buried yesterday. He had declared that he was 109 years old, but until a few days before his death had been able to go about in fairly good health. He was a Russian Jew by birth, and had come to this country from Wolkvisk forty-three years ago. For some years he had lived with one of his married daughters, Mrs. Annie Goldstein, at 218 Henry Street.

Mr. Perlstein leaves twenty-eight grandchildren and twenty-six great-grandchildren. The eldest of the latter is Miss Dora Mendelssohn of Buffalo, who is already 18 years old. On the east side Mr. Perlstein was a familiar figure. A large number of his friends attended the funeral.

ON THE LAKE SHORE LIMITED there are sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati, with perfect service. Leave New York every day at 3:00 P. M., via NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "A Century's Queen of Railroads." No smoke. No cinders.

WILDCAT STOPS TENNIS AT THE COUNTRY CLUB

Jumps on the Court Before Many Members and Guests.

THREATENED ONE PLAYER

Chased for a Mile and Killed—Westchester Policeman Says Several Women in Autos Fainted.

A tennis game which attracted about 100 members and guests to the lawns of the Country Club of Westchester yesterday afternoon closed with a wildcat hunt, which started from the very net of the court and ended a mile away on the Marsh estate on Pelham Bay.

The game had among its witnesses Miss Beatrice Hoyt, the golf champion; James and Lawrence Waterbury, the polo players, and many others well known for their connection with outdoor sports and society affairs.

The match, it was said last night, when the police reported the matter, was between Miss Emily Scott and C. F. Weston, Jr., on one side and Miss Scott's sister and Charles Jackson, Jr., on the other. Toward the end of the last set one of the players beheld something larger than a ball come flying through the air over the net in his direction. He took a slap at it with his racquet, and, fortunately, probably, missed it. The thing was the wildcat.

The animal landed in the court near the player and began clawing, scratching, and spitting. The player who had tried to send it back hopped to one side in a hurry.

In a moment the players and the spectators realised that a wildcat had started in to break up the match. The match was ended. The police say the women spectators left in a hurry for the clubhouse, and that several who were in automobiles fainted.

The shouts of those near the court brought Special Policeman William Reilly from the clubhouse with a shotgun. He leveled his weapon at the beast and fired. He missed, and the huge cat scampered from the court.

Reilly took after him, some of the members and guests of the club joining in the chase.

The wildcat turned toward Pelham Bay. Along the edge of the bay is scurried before its pursuers for a mile, and then, as it became weary, it climbed up a tree. It was not used to outdoor exercise, evidently, and it is believed to have escaped from a zoo. In the tree the creature's body made an easy mark for the special policeman, who brought it tumbling to the ground with one shot.

The body of the cat, according to the police, was three feet long. It was taken back to the club, and its hide will be stuffed.

The Board of Health was notified last night of the fact that the cat had been shot. Last night a policeman on duty near the Country Club grounds said that he believed the wildcat had escaped from the Bronx Zoo.

TROUBLE IN Y. W. C. A. HOME.

Six Girls Expelled and Others Warned in Cincinnati Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Half a dozen young women who have been living at the new home of the Young Women's Christian Association on East Eighth Street, have been requested to leave that institution at once, and a half dozen others have been reprimanded.

According to the reports of the matron, Mrs. M. M. Dowd, and of the housekeeper, Miss Anna L. Ustick, to the Board of Managers one girl persisted in walking up and down the public hall in pajamas. Others threw garbage into the lawn of the Blaine Club adjoining. Two lodgers secreted in their boudoirs liquids calculated to inebriate as well as cheer. Two others went to Fort Thomas, talked to the soldiers, and en route home on the cars hugged each other, and behaved in such a manner as to evoke unfavorable comment by passengers. Finally several girls insisted on attending 6 o'clock dinner, to which visitors often come, in their flimsy kimonos, and when asked to dress for this meal indignantly refused.

RIOT OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Man Killed and a Policeman Wounded at Brownsville, Texas.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 14.—Evidently angered because of a search made among their ranks to apprehend a negro who attacked Mrs. Vans Evans at her home here last night, and who, she asserted, was a negro soldier, members of a battalion of negro Federal troops stationed at Fort Brown, near here, entered Brownsville to-day, became unruly, and fired several volleys down Main Street.

Frank Natus, a barkeeper, was killed and Policeman Joseph Domingo wounded. His horse was shot from under him. The battalion at Fort Brown is composed of Companies B, C, and D, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Representations have been made to the Governor and a request made that the negroes be removed immediately, to avoid further trouble.

TWENTY FAMILIES IN A PANIC.

Battalion Chief Reports as Suspicious Fire in a Tenement Basement.

A fire in a five-story tenement at 210 East Fifty-ninth Street caused a panic among the tenants last night. The building is occupied by twenty families, and shortly after 7 o'clock the odor of smoke caused several of them to make an investigation. They found that the blaze was in the basement, a woolen blanket having been set on fire in a wooden box.

One of the tenants turned in an alarm, and three companies responded under Battalion Chief Stone, who reported the fire as suspicious to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. The Fire Marshal was also notified.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by Wireless.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, from Liverpool and Queenstown for New York, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the station at Siasconset when the vessel was 180 miles east of Nantucket South Shoals Lightship, at 11:30 o'clock last night. She will probably reach her dock about 8 o'clock to-night.

Equinox Cologne Champagne. Qts. and pts. At leading and interesting Financial Centers.—Adv.

DEFEATS THE MAD MULLAH.

Sultan of Mijertain Victorious After a Fierce Battle.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.—According to the correspondent at Aden of The Daily Mail, after devastating nineteen Ogaden villages the Mad Mullah attacked the territory of the Sultan of Mijertain.

Both sides lost heavily in a battle. The Sultan had 9 near relatives and 700 warriors killed, but eventually repulsed the Mullah, who retreated toward Illig and the coast.

BIG CROPS IN KANSAS.

100,000,000 Bushels of Wheat and 200,000,000 of Corn.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—The crop report issued by the State Agricultural Department to-night shows a total yield of Winter wheat of over 91,000,000 bushels. The Spring wheat yield will swell the grand total to 100,000,000 bushels. Corn is rated at 88 per cent. of a full crop, this means a yield of 200,000,000 bushels of corn.

If the money on deposit in the Kansas banks were divided, it would give to every man, woman, and child nearly $300.

BLUEJACKETS SAVE 7 MEN.

Pick Them Up When They Jump from Blazing Launch.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 14.—Seven persons were rescued by men from the battleship Louisiana when ten or fifteen gallons of gasoline in the tank of a Tidewater Railway gasoline launch in the southern branch of the Elizabeth River caught fire last night and was burned.

Seven young men, all residents of Newport News, were in the launch returning home from work on the Tidewater Road when the boat took fire. All jumped overboard, driven out by the heat. The naval tug Mohawk extinguished the fire with her hose, while a launch from the Louisiana, commanded by Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus, rescued the men.

WARRANT OUT FOR PIERCE.

St. Louis Oil Operator Said to Have Ignored Subpoenaes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—An attachment commanding the Sheriff to take H. Clay Pierce, the St. Louis oil operator, into custody and keep him until Pierce appears before Robert Funkhouser, a Notary Public, and gives his deposition in the twenty-five-thousand-dollar suit of John Gruet against Pierce for salary said to be due, was put in the Sheriff's hands at noon to-day. Pierce is said on good authority to have departed on Saturday for New York City. He had been subpoenaed to appear before Notary Public Bankhouser in the Gruet matter this morning and before Special Commissioner Clifford Allen in another matter, the suit of August Brecker against the Title Guaranty Trust Company, this afternoon. He ignored both subpoenaes.

GUN BROKEN ON MARYLAND.

Rapid-Fire Piece on the Cruiser Dismounted in Collision.

The new armored cruiser Maryland had a rapid-fire gun dismounted and two stanchions on her deck broken yesterday in a collision with a heavy dredger in the New York Navy Yard. The dredger, which is owned by the contractor who is dredging the new drydock in the yard, broke away from a tug which was moving her and drifted against the Maryland, moored near by.

As the unwieldy dredger was turning around and the cruiser was about to receive another and more violent blow the tug got hold of her and pulled her away. The damage to the Maryland is estimated at $500.

7 HURT BY FLYING BRONZE.

Hot Metal Falls Among Them When a Casting Bursts, and Three May Die.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Seven men were injured to-day in an explosion at the mill of the Ajax Metal Company by flying particles of bronze. Three of the injured, John Corr, Mire Gotz, and Jager Broscoki, may die.

The explosion occurred as a 400-pound bronze casting was being lifted into a furnace. It is supposed that water in some manner found its way into the casting, and that when the metal came in contact with the intense heat the casting burst. The 150 employes in the mill were thrown into a panic when the shower of metal fell among them.

BURSTING PIPE BURNS TWO.

Locomotive Firemen, Clothes Ablaze, Jump Into Water Tank.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 14.—By the bursting of a pipe on a New Jersey Central passenger train at Fanwood this afternoon, Edward Kelley of Somerville and George Teats of Bayonne, both firemen, received injuries which will in all probability cause their death. They were standing on the tender directly opposite the firebox, when a pipe burst and the steam forced a sheet of flame and a shower of live coals against them.

Their clothing was almost immediately burned from their bodies, and both men turned and jumped into the water tank. The engine was just leaving the station and was quickly stopped by the engineer. Passengers assisted him in getting Kelley and Teats into a car, but when he attempted to make the run to this city he found the engine disabled. There was a wait of twenty minutes before another engine was ready and by that time the men were in a bad way. They are now at Muhlenberg Hospital. Kelley was the regular fireman of the train and Teats got on the tender to ride with him to Somerville, where he was to get his own engine.

Japanese Naval Student Has Typhoid.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 14.—Kingiro Matsukata, a Japanese midshipman of the fourth class, is in the Naval Academy Hospital suffering from typhoid fever. He is one of the two young Japanese now at the Naval Academy by special arrangement with the Government of Japan. Five cases of typhoid are now being treated in the Naval Academy Hospital.

Franklin County Against Hearst.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—At the Franklin County Democratic Convention in Malone to-day Hugh McKilly of Franklin, Edward Wallace of Malone, and D. C. Mitchell of Burke were elected delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions indorsing the candidacy of William R. Hearst for Governor were defeated.

After all, Fisher's the finest [illegible]

MORE B. R. T. ROWS; TROLLEYS TAKEN OFF

Sheriff Takes a Hand, and Police and Deputies Clash.

RAILROAD MEN LESS VIOLENT

District Attorney Clarke Will Accept Gaynor's Decision and Prosecute B. R. T. Employes.

Hostilities continued along the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines to Coney Island all day yesterday and last night, and there was every indication that the row between the public and the company would last the rest of the week.

There was less violence than on the two preceding days; there were more arrests than previously, frequent clashes between the police and Sheriff Flaherty's deputies, innumerable cases of ejectment, and a complete abolition of the surface car service to the Island.

Statements were issued by the civil authorities on both sides of the river, the company stood its ground, the Corporation Counsel made public an opinion as to what constituted an assault, but no one found a way to stop the commotion.

Late last night, after twelve hours of trouble, it was apparent that the public had no thought of giving in, at least, while the novelty of the thing lasted. The company used different and less violent methods to gain its end, and the police succeeded to a certain extent in controlling the situation.

District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn, announced his intention yesterday of aiding those persons who had been ejected for refusing to pay the second fare. He said that he would uphold the Gaynor decision because it was the latest ruling on the five-cent fare question. He declined to enter into a discussion on the question further than to say:

"This office holds that Justice Gaynor's decision is controlling, and that any person who is forcibly and violently ejected from a car for not paying an extra fare has been assaulted, and the District Attorney's office will aid in the prosecution of any person who has been guilty of such an offense. A bureau has been created, with Assistant District Attorney Smith in charge, to receive complaints from any one who has a case of this character against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and arrests will be made."

Sheriff Flaherty also issued a statement in which he said that he had been advised in two ways regarding the Gaynor decision, and that he would take the matter into his own hands and act as he thought best. It was after this that his Deputies began to appear at the scene of disturbance. Early in the day Borough President Coler wrote to Flaherty a letter in which he referred to the "idleness of the police" and advised the Sheriff to "get his fighting togs on."

Fewer Travel to Coney.

The percentage of ejections did not diminish materially, but it was noticeable that the crowds going to Coney were not as great as usual, and some of the show managers reached the conclusion that they are in for a dull week.

The most remarkable happening of the day was about 6 o'clock in the evening when Sheriff Flaherty of Brooklyn appeared at Kings Highway, whither the scene of "bouncer" activity had been shifted, with 100 deputies. There were rumors that Mr. Flaherty contemplated taking charge over the heads of the police, and there was much speculation while Flaherty conferred with Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe.

Then Mr. Flaherty told the reporters that he had come down to see that the public was protected and that he had been assured by Mr. O'Keeffe that the police had strict orders not to permit the Inspectors employed by the road to assault passengers. With this assurance Mr. Flaherty and his hundred stalwart men, having marched down to Kings Highway, marched back again.

Shortly after this John Poole, a Deputy Sheriff, appeared on the scene in uniform and with a shield. Inspector Cross, who had been in charge of the police, and Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe were at supper, and Capt. Cullen was in charge. A train came in just after Poole arrived, and Capt. Cullen and his men permitted the "bouncers" to handle one passenger rather roughly. Immediately Poole stepped in. He told the police to interfere and stop the assault, and the police paid no attention to him.

Inspectors Obeyed the Deputy.

Then he turned on the company Inspectors and told them that if they did not desist at once he would exercise the power of his office and place them all under arrest. There were about seven of them, and they obeyed Poole, who shooed them off the cars, after which the train went on. Later, Inspector Cross put Poole outside the police lines and told him to stay there. When Sheriff Flaherty reached Kings Highway again, about 9 o'clock, he said that he was not responsible for Poole's actions, as he had not been assigned to duty at that point.

Early in the day the Sheriff sent a number of his deputies down the various lines, as one man put it, "Looking for trouble." In every case the deputy got what he was looking for.

The mode of procedure was for the deputy not to disclose his indentity, but to refuse to pay the second fare and then to let one of the "bouncers" take hold of him. A technical assault having been thus committed the deputy would throw back his coat and show his badge and then arrest the "bouncer." The railroad men were generally taken by surprise, but there was nothing to do but submit.

Jacob Holtzman of 1,752 Pitkin Avenue was the first deputy the railroad men encountered. He had Edmund Eagan arrested for assaulting him on a Manhattan car at Kings Highway. There was comparatively little disturbance over the incident.

Such was not the case with Deputy Stephen Barrara, who journeyed toward the island over the Culver line. Barrara did not show his shield until the Inspector had talked him up [illegible]

and shoved him through the door, across the platform, and on to the ground. Then, sitting there by the railroad, he opened his coat and displayed his badge, arresting a lad of a conductor. The incident angered Inspector Cross, who insisted on examining Barrara's badge and seeing the warrant of appointment as Deputy. When Cross was satisfied that Barrara was a Deputy he detailed a policeman to accompany the pair to the Coney Island Station.

One of the few surface cars that reached Neck Road over the Culver Division had on board several who refused to pay. Among the crowd was Morris Dubroff, another Deputy Sheriff. He tried another plan. When asked by an Inspector to pay the second fare, he said:

"I'll not give you so much as a pinch of snuff, and if you lay hands on me I'll arrest you for assault."

Shunted on to Spru Track.

He was not arrested. Instead the car was cleared of all those who had paid and switched back on to the spur at the Gravesend race track. It was there all day, the sun beating down on its occupants, who started in merrily enough, but who looked decidedly moody as supper time approached.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the company decided to change the scene of operations from Neck Road to Kings Highway. The reason for this move did not appear until 9 o'clock when a three-car train came down from Brooklyn loaded to the railings. The occupants were mostly young men. They got on in parties of twenty or thirty, and were evidently out for trouble. As the train passed Kensington the passengers cheered again and again, and the crowd of 500 or 600 who had gathered at that point to watch the proceedings, cheered back. There were hurrahs for Coler and for Gaynor, and every one seemed good natured. When the train started on the conductor went into the forward car, the aisle of which was filled, and said:

"Fares, please."

Smashed Lights and Windows.

He was greeted with groans, cheers, shouts, and cat calls. He turned and went out to the platform again. At King's Highway the "bouncers" wasted no time with that train. They simply ran it down on the long switch that passes the main gate of the Gravesend Race Track. It was for the purpose of using that spur that the move from Neck Road was made.

The young fellows in the car were not disconcerted by being side-tracked. They pulled the trolley poles off the wire, rang the cash registers, turned the lights on and off, and, when the motorman had left the car, broke the windows and the lights and practically wrecked the interior of the cars. Then they sat in the dark and sang: "Can't Get Away to the Island To-day; Winter Won't Let Me." Later they woke up the whole neighborhood by blowing the whistles on the cars until the compressed air gave out.

Of the six hundred or so persons on the car, not one-quarter had been asked to pay the second fare. This caused great indignation. The few women who had been on the train left as soon as the side-tracking was complete, walked back to the station, and took the next train for Coney.

One of the most important developments of the day was the abandonment by the company of the system of collecting fares at the Coney Island terminals, in which the inclosures termed "pens" played an important part. O'Keeffe let it be clearly understood that he would not tolerate the use of these pens for the detention of passengers. Yesterday afternoon the company decided that he meant business. Then it abandoned the pens and commenced collecting the second fare at Avenue P on the Sea Beach Division, the line over which the Luna Park expresses, which carry fully a third of the traffic, run.

This brought disorder to a new point and spread the trouble. There were about fifty policemen at Avenue P and a corps of Inspectors, most of whom had been special policemen. Citizens who were ejected there complained bitterly of the police, asserting that the patrolmen virtually assisted the Inspectors and permitted not only undue force, but actual violence. George M. Dorsey of 127 East Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan, was ejected, and several persons who saw the proceeding reported that Police Captain Condon entered the car and told the passengers that those who would not pay might consider themselves under arrest.

Passenger Fought Hard.

Dorsey refused to pay. The Inspectors lifted him up, pulled, hauled, jerked, and shoved him out of the car. He fought furiously all the way, and there was violence on both sides undoubtedly. When Dorsey reached the ground he went up to Condon and demanded that he be arrested. Capt. Condon refused to notice him.

In the afternoon S. Greenblatt, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings for Brooklyn, was ejected from a car by Inspector No. 1,735. Mr. Greenblatt seemed very much at sea as to what he should do.

"It is an outrage," he said, "but I don't know what to do. The city officials, like Mr. Coler, tell you not to pay your fare, but the Inspectors put you off just the same."

Inspector Cross was severely criticised yesterday. Many onlookers said that he sided with the railroad people, and permitted violence on the part of the Inspectors. On the Culver Division a three-car train reached King's Highway, and Arthur Wright was one of the passengers to be ejected. Cross stood within the car while the Inspectors hustled Wright, and Deputy Commissioner O'Keefe stood on the platform. Wright showed fight, and the Inspectors put a good deal of muscle into their work. Finally, when the scrimmage was getting pretty bad, O'Keeffe called out:

"Here, stop it; stop that now."

The "bouncers" paid no heed, and Cross did not move.

"Stop it, I say," called O'Keefe once more.

The Inspectors kept on, and then the Deputy Commissioner moved up to the car window and said to Cross:

"Didn't you hear me tell them to stop? Why don't you see that my orders are obeyed?"

Then Cross got into action, the Inspectors dropped Wright, and the train went on.

O'Keeffe heard numerous complaints against the police in the early evening. He was told repeatedly that the patrolmen and officers were aiding the railroad "bouncers." He said:

Thinks Police Will Do Better.

"It takes time. We had to meet a condition and we didn't know what we ought to do, so we did the best we could. My orders are explicit enough, but all the men do not understand them thoroughly yet. It will be all right soon now, but if it isn't and if my orders are not obeyed, you can take my word for it something will drop."

This was taken by those who had complained against Cross as meaning that charges would be preferred against him unless he acted differently.

The ejectment of passengers has come to be one of the sights of Brooklyn, and last night thousands of persons turned out to watch the performance. There was a crowd of 500 at Kings Highway, and fully as many at Kensington, where the inbound cars are stopped. The number of police at both places was very large, but they did not succeed in controlling the crowd absolutely. At Kensington many of the policemen carried "punk" sticks to keep the mosquitos away.

Inspector Cross left Kings Highway to go to his office at 10 o'clock. There was a woman on the train who refused to pay a second fare. She had a baby in her arms. She insisted on a technical assault being committed, and when she appeared on the car platform followed by six heavyweight Inspectors the crowd at Kensington hissed loudly. Cross, standing on the platform, shouted to a mounted policeman:

"Here, you, clear those people out of there."

The mounted man rode into the throng and cleared all persons away from alongside the cars. As the woman got off she said to an Inspector:

"You'll sufer for this," at which the crowd cheered. She was Mrs. A. Henderson of Gravesend Avenue.

Waldo Saw Two Ejections.

Earlier in the evening Acting Police Commissioner Waldo had gone down to the scene of trouble in his green touring car. While he was there he saw ejected from one of the trains F. W. Heminghaus and T. B. Crockett, two members of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard. Heminghaus, it was said, was Waldo's Captain at one time during the war.

At Neck Road the ejectment of passengers who refused to pay the second fare continued early in the day. At that time the "bouncers" were more gentle than on Sunday and Monday, taking care to use as little force as possible to get the passengers off cars. The rule seemed to be to try argument first, and if that failed to take the passenger by the arms, lift him up, and push him along toward the door. Few men resisted to the extent that was the rule on Sunday, and the delays then did not average fifteen minutes to a train.

The first incident of the day was the arrest of an Inspector charged with assault for having ejected William Rice of 314 Maujer Street, Brooklyn. Rice and his brother Thomas had refused to pay and they were both put off. When William reached the ground he fell in a faint. He was removed to the Reception Hospital at Coney Island and Roundsman Kennedy at once arrested the "bouncer" who had been most active in getting Rice off the train.

From that time on almost every train that pulled into the Neck Road station had one or two cases of non-paying passengers. In some cars the number ran as high as ten. Most of the passengers took the matter rather good-naturedly and refused to move until one of the company's men placed his hands on them. Then they got off willingly enough.

Cross's Men Stood By.

Inspector Cross had his men lined up on either side of the track, and usually either a Sergeant or a Roundsman boarded the train and stood by while the "bouncers" did their work. The police at that time aided in the ejectment only to the extent that they allowed no "ragging" by the other passengers and prevented interference with the Inspectors. Occasionally one of them would cry out to the railroad men: "Gently, now; take it easy. Let up a little."

Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe, who had gone over the ground early, told the police that he had ascertained that the railroad people had the right to use force in ejecting passengers, but that only sufficient force to make the ejectment successful was allowable. Sometimes the police gave the "bouncers" considerable latitude.

Fifteen Arrests at Coney.

Fifteen arrests were recorded at the Coney Island Police Station yesterday in connection with the fare row. One man brought in said he was Daniel R. McGinty, owner of the Hotel Barnes in Buffalo. He said he had resisted the Inspectors because he had a lot of diamonds on him and did not want to lose them. A policeman brought in Ben Benson late at night, and the Sergeant refused to take the complaint because the policeman said he had made the arrest on the car. "What right had you on the car?" asked the Sergeant.

At the Sheepshead Bay Station there were five arrests, nearly all of which were consequent upon slight disturbances on the Brighton Beach cars, where the ejectments were as regular, but not as spectacular, as on the Culver line.

Early this morning a four-car train was held up at Avenue P and two cars were sidetracked, one containing seventeen non-paying passengers and the other twenty-six. Of the twenty-six all but two left the car, and it was said they had threatened to stone passing trains. The police started out to round them up, but could not find them.

At Kensington a crowd started after Supt. Dow Smith's automobile as it was leaving the scene. Some of the boys in the throng carried stones, and the police charged the crowd and drove them away. Seven cars were sidetracked at Kensington after dark, and there were possibly 400 persons marooned. All promised to stay till daylight.

Capt. David Evans of the Prospect Park Station ordered the arrest of a Brooklyn Rapid Transit Inspector early this morning. The Inspector was ejecting a man from one of the cars, and it was said that he was kicking him. Evans moved up to see what was going on, and the Inspector accidentally kicked him. This was sufficient proof for the Police Captain, who ordered the man's arrest.

SAYS COLER INCITES RIOT.

Acting Mayor Makes Public an Opinion Supporting the Company.

Borough President Bird S. Coler stirred Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday by saying that he was not ready to criticise the police, but that he thought Mr. McGowan should do so. The responsibility was Mr. McGowan's, Mr. Coler said, and the glory seemed to be going to Sheriff Flaherty.

Soon after this Mr. McGowan heard that Mr. Coler contemplated calling on Gov. Higgins for assistance. He said:

"Oh, he is, is he? Mr. Coler is a poser and he is making a great to-do over his interests in the people. I am just as jealous of the rights of the people as he is. Why, the man is inciting a riot if reports of his actions are correct. His reported interference and commendation of those who refuse to pay is nothing more nor less than inciting a riot."

Mr. McGowan then said that he would like to see a five-cent fare to Coney Island established and would be pleased if the Attorney General was asked for an opinion. He then gave out a letter which Theodore Connoly, the Acting Corporation Counsel, sent to Deputy Commissioner of Police Farrell in July, 1904, when similar riots along the lines of the B. R. T. were in progress.

In this letter Mr. Connoly wrote that force might be lawfully used by agents of a railroad in expelling a passenger who refuses to obey "a lawful and reasonable regulation prescribed for the conduct of passengers if the car has first been stopped and the force used is not more than sufficient to expel the offending passenger with reasonable regard to his personal safety."

The general question of the right of the railroad companies to expel a passenger for the refusal to pay a double fare depends, Mr. Connoly says, on a question of law whether or not the companies have a legal right to exact a double fare. This, he adds, must be decided in court. He continues:

The real question suggested by your letter is: Is it the duty of the police to interfere in the case of the expulsion of passengers from the cars of the railway in question for non-payment of fare, provided that expulsion be in a gentle manner, and the answer to this question is very simple and must be in the negative.

The Acting Corporation Counsel said in an interview later in the day:

"This matter can best be tested through the arrest of persons refusing to pay the second fare, or the arrest of the road's representatives for assault. No injunction can issue against the company for collecting the fare or ejecting, because the passenger has his remedy in a suit in equity for damages.

"If, through an arrest, the question comes up whether the passenger was 'lawfully or rightfully' on the car, then the point whether it is legal to charge the second fare is raised. It has seemed to me that, up to to-day, neither side has shown any great desire to make a test case. I know the company does not care to make a test of the two-fare question.

"The police, I am led to believe, are doing their duty because both sides are complaining of them. This morning I had two messages over the telephone from the company, asking me to interfere, as they were not receiving proper police protection."

Mr. Connoly also received a letter from Edward W. Hatch of counsel for the company containing a similar request. The telephone requests were denied.

Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo had little to say about the situation except that the police should arrest Inspectors who were found carrying clubs. In company with Mr. O'Keeffe he visited Neck Road during the day.

Would Annul Road's Charter.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—There came to the office of Attorney General Mayer this morning the petition of William J. Foley of Brooklyn, requesting that an action be started to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for charging 10 cents fare on its lines to Coney Island. The petitioner alleges that he was ejected from one of the cars of the company for refusing to pay more than 5 cents.

Rights of the Majority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial this morning as to the rights of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit seems to a plain man to neglect a certain very material aspect of the case. Granting (for the purpose of the argument) that the railway officials were legally entitled to eject the comparatively few hundreds (or thousands) of passengers who refused to pay the second fare, what is to be said about the violation of the very clear rights of the tens of thousands of peaceful persons who did pay the second fare and were kept waiting for hours while the conductors, motormen, and Inspectors settled a quarrel for which these peaceful persons were in no way responsible, and in which they had no concern?

It would appear that a common carrier should not be allowed to neglect utterly its obligations to a vast majority of its patrons while it settles a dispute with a minority of them. And certainly the circumstance that the performance of those obligations involves a certain immediate loss of cash to the company hardly serves as a satisfactory excuse for ignoring them.

ONE OF THE MAJORITY.
New York, Aug. 14, 1906.

Amazed at the Company.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read your account of the disorders that took place yesterday on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway and also your editorial. No good citizen can read the article without feeling shocked that a great corporation should have acted in this way toward its patrons, and especially on the Lord's Day. I am not prejudging the case, from a legal point of view, but the company surely made a great mistake.

But good will come out of this, for the public will be led to see the absolute necessity of controlling, properly, such corporations. I am amazed that a company, especially at this time, should have seen fit to arouse the public, which already is stirred up on the whole matter of corporations. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

DAVID G. WYLIE,
Pastor Scotch Presbyterian Church.
New York, Aug. 13, 1906.

Like Russian Oppression.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article about the B. R. T. car riots printed in the same issue of your paper as the speech of Mr. Bonaparte on anarchism reminds me strongly in many features of the anti-Jewish riots in Russia.

We see in the first case intolerant, illiberal advocacy of cruelty on the part of the highest officials, who, in their short-sightedness, think to stamp out differing opinions by putting the offenders to death and applying the whip, which even no Russian official would dare publicly.

Further, we see the complete lawlessness of the police, not interfering, and in some instances even aiding the ruffians of the B. R. T. to assault people and deprive them of their legal rights. On the other side we see the cowardice of thousands of persons, who permitted themselves to be treated so brutally by a few hundreds of B. R. T. men.

This B. R. T. example will illustrate to the American public how it happened that Russian cities with a large Jewish population could be terrorized and sacked by an organized mob, helped by police and military.

LEO BERMAN.
New York, Aug. 14, 1906.

B. R. T. Ignores Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We condemn the ignorant laborer who, instead of abiding by the decisions of the courts and waiting patiently until the law can be changed, employs brutal force to help him earn his living, and does not use the just weapon—the ballot. Some of us denounce unionism because many members of organized labor violate the law of the land.

What should be said about the managers of the B. R. T., who, just to increase their profits, cause people who refuse to pay an extra fare, to be dragged brutally from the cars in direct violation of a decision of a Justice of the Supreme Court? Isn't this anarchy?

NATHAN H. LEMOWITZ.
New York, Aug. 14, 1906.

All for a Nickel!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was reported in most of the papers that when Capt. Harkins was asked to arrest a B. R. T. employe for assault by a man who gave the culprit's number and offered to produce his witnesses to the aggravated nature of the offense, the gallant officer smiled and genially remarked, "And you went through all that for a nickel!"

The police under Inspector Grant calmly allowed the most flagrant breaches of the peace on the part of the hired thugs of the B. R. T. Even Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe refrained far too long before he arrested some of the chief offenders.

Law and order! It seems we are getting so supersensitive about law and order that free American citizens submit to be beaten like dogs by servants of tax-dodging, franchise-evading corporations who daily rob, insult, and maltreat the voters who have enriched them.

KILT BUT NOT MURTHERED.
Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1906.

Calls The Times Yellow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES to-day is, I am sorry to see, attacking the railroads in good yellow journal style, in your editorials on the B. R. T. riots and the bridge loop. Certainly the people who fought the railroad employes who were simply doing their duty made foolish exhibitions of themselves and gained nothing but bruises.

If they had a legal right to ride for 5 cents they should have refused to pay, and when told to get off have done so or paid the extra fare. In either case they could have obtained the names of witnesses, the number of the car, and the conductor and have had a good legal case. The methods followed by them in forcibly resisting ejection savors very strongly of mob law.

GEORGE G. HOPKINS, JR.
Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1906.

BILLS PASSED ON BY STOKES.

Only One Measure Now Awaiting His Action in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Gov. Stokes to-day took up the Legislative bills with the result that there is only one still awaiting his action. He signed the House measure relating to Oaths of Township office holders, House bill 495, which compels the sale of stock for cash of any corporation using street franchises, and House bill 310, the measure making it a misdemeanor for any one not a member of a secret order to wear the badge of that order.

The Governor vetoed Senate Bill 210, the measure allowing the retirement on half pay of any civil war veteran in the employ of the State, who has served the State twenty-five years. In vetoing this bill the Governor said that he had already approved one bill allowing the retirement of veterans on serving forty years and to sign another measure would lead to confusion.

He also vetoed House Bill No. 114, the municipal electric light and water plant measure, on the ground that he had already approved one bill on this subject. The Governor also vetoed House Bill No. 345, which provides for the property of a person said to be insane. The Governor in vetoing the measure said: "This bill is disapproved because a similar right does not exist with regard to a resident in the same condition."

Praises Chairman Parsons.

At a meeting of the Plaza Central Park Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District held last night in Tuxedo Hall, at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, a resolution was adopted approving the administration of Herbert Parsons as Chairman of the County Committee and congratulating him on his party leadership "as a public trust and opposed to private property."

ACTS AS TRUSTEE

The Trust Company of America

135 Broadway, New York
36 Wall St., New York
95 Gresham St., London, E. C.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,400,000.

RAILROAD LAWYERS IN SECRET SESSION

Declare They Are Not Devising Steps Against Rate Bill.

TO CONSTRUE, NOT EVADE IT

They Will Not Communicate with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, They Say.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 14.—More than sixty lawyers, representing all the larger railroads east of the Mississippi River, particularly those traversing the territory south of the Ohio River and the New England States, assembled here to-day to make a detailed study of the provisions of the Railroad Rate bill, which goes into effect on Wednesday, Aug. 29. The members of the conference consist of the chief counsel, general solicitors, and other members of the legal departments of the railroad corporations.

Former Judge Edward Baxter of Nashville, Tenn., special counsel to several of the leading Southern railroad companies, the presiding officer, said:

"This meeting of attorneys was called by the executive and traffic officers of the railroads east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River. Counsel of all the Eastern trunk lines were also invited to participate in the meeting, although we afterward learned that the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the New York Central Roads, with some other companies, were holding a meeting of their own.

"A series of printed questions, asking opinions as to the meaning of various provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act, as amended on June 29 last, were presented to us for answer.

"I answered them, and my answers are being taken up one by one for discussion. Already some have been approved, some rejected, and others laid over for further discussion. They involve many important subjects, and cannot be discussed in one or two days.

"We have not met here to find any way to evade or avoid the new law. We are here solely to consult among ourselves and decide just what our clients will be compelled to do in order to carry out the provisions of the new measure. The questions are not secret, but they are long.

"We would not object to making them public if the daily press would give the space to print them in full, together with their answers. There are questions which, if printed alone with their answers would be misunderstood by the public, so it has been decided to keep the questions to ourselves. It cannot be made too emphatic, however, that we are here on a peaceful mission, and we do not expect to even communicate with the Inter-State Commerce Commission."

A large corps of stenographers is present to take in detail the arguments over the many points of difference among the legal representatives. A guard is stationed at the entrance to the committee room, and strangers are not permitted to get within earshot.

Among those present at the conference are J. M. Culp, Third Vice President; H. B. Spencer, General Manager; L. Green, Freight Traffic Manager; S. H. Hardwick, Passenger Traffic Manager; Alfred P. Thom, General Counsel, all of Washington, and Alexander P. Humphrey, General Counsel.

Alexander P. Humphrey, general counsel, Louisville; Hamilton McWhorter, assistant general counsel, Athens, Ga., representing the Southern Railway; E. L. Russell, general counsel, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Mobile; John I. Hall, general counsel, Georgia Southern & Florida Road, Macon, Ga.; Edward Colston, general counsel, Queen & Crescent Road, Cincinnati; P. L. Stone, general counsel, Louisville & Nashville Road, Louisville; W. G. Elliott, general counsel, Atlantic Coast Line; T. R. Watts, general counsel, Seaboard Air Line; Charles L. Hamlin, Boston & Maine Road, and others.

NEGRO SEIZED A TRAIN.

Forced the Trainmen to Obey Him at the Point of a Revolver.

DECATUR, Ala., Aug. 14.—A train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad reached here from Birmingham to-day practically under the control of a desperate negro. At the points of two revolvers he compelled the trainmen to obey his instructions as to where the train should stop and at what speed the engineer should run his engine from Newcastle to this place, a distance of sixty-five miles.

Threatening to kill the first man who attempted to molest him, the negro sent the train through to Decatur, where, by a ruse of the engineer, the engine and cars were sent into the shop yard and the negro was captured. It is believed that he is wanted for some crime, and was seeking to escape in this way.

CREDIT MEN ORGANIZE.

They Aim to Provide a Service Like Commercial Agencies.

Sixty cities were represented at a meeting of the credit men of the United States, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to complete the permanent organization of the National Credit Men's Association, the temporary organization of which was formed last February. The temporary officers chosen then were all chosen as permanent officers last night.

They are: President William H. Burr of Rochester, N. Y.; First Vice President William A. Morgan of Boston, Second Vice President Carl C. Peterson of Minneapolis, Minn.; Treasurer William Sherman Rauch of Newark, N. J., and Secretary William P. Thompson of New York.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Louisville, Ky. The object of the organization is to provide for its members a service similar to that now provided by the commercial agencies.

TWO BITTEN BY A DOG.

Animal Killed in Tuckahoe After Attacking Four Dogs in Yonkers.

Scarsdale Road, in Yonkers, was visited by a dog yesterday, which bit two persons and several other dogs. The animal ran into a yard and attacked Mrs. Frank Lent and her seven-year-old son. It leaped upon the boy and lacerated his breast severely.

The animal also bit Mrs. Lent, but not so badly. Mr. Lent's dog, which happened to get in the path of the animal, was attacked and bitten. Dogs owned by William Logan and Frank Johnson and a pet dog belonging to St. Elinor's Home were also bitten. In Tuckahoe the animal was pursued and killed by Policeman Simpson.

All the dogs bitten were isolated. They will be kept under surveillance for ten days to see if they show symptoms of rabies.

$7,000 for a Hamburg Colt.

SARATOGA, Aug. M.—A sale of yearling thoroughbred horses, the property of August Belmont, Thomas and F. R. Hitchcock, John E. Madden, and F. C. and O. M. Bishop, was held in the paddock of the race track before the races this afternoon. The best prices were $7,000 for the colt by Hamburg-Pee Woffington, and $3,000 for the colt by Plaudit-Strathreel. Fred Burlew bought both youngsters.

BLACK HAND IN BALTIMORE.

Five New York Men Implicated in a Plan to Blackmail Lanasa Family.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—An alleged "Black Hand" plot, which had its inception about two months ago, culminated to-day in the arrest of three men charged with complicity in the affair. Two of them were held in $10,000 bail each for the criminal court.

A number of letters, one signed by "The Mafia Association" and the others by "The Head of the Black Hand and Company," have recently been received by members of the family of Michael Lanasa. All of them demanded $5,000. Some of the letters were delivered by Rosarto Romeo, it is charged, and some passed through the mails.

One of the letters threatened the Lanasa family with death to-day if the money demanded was not forthcoming. Mrs. demanded were not forthcoming. Mrs. Lanasa sent a reply by Romeo and this led to a call upon her to-day by Ignazio Castalano, who demanded the money. Mrs. Lanasa called a policeman, who captured Castalano after a chase.

Castalano said that he arrived here to-day from New York and that he had been induced to call upon Mrs. Lanasa by four men from New York, whose names he gave as Collogario, Tony, Stefino, and Joseph, declaring that their addresses were unknown to him. Romeo, who is 21 years old, said he had been employed to deliver some of the threatening letters without any knowledge of their contents by men unknown to him.

Frank Porcelli, a bootblack, who is suspected of giving information to the principals in the affair, was also arrested, but afterward released.

At the hearing Castalano said he had no knowledge of the English language. He is said to have used it freely, however, when placed under arrest.

1,000 MEN PURSUE NEGRO.

Latter Wounded a Girl in a Store in Greenwood, S. C.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Aug. 14.—A thousand men are pursuing Robert Davis, a negro, who to-day wounded Miss Jennie Brooks, the 20-year-old daughter of J. P. Brooks, a merchant and farmer near this place. While Brooks was absent the girl was in charge of the store.

The negro, after making some purchases, grabbed a meat knife and made the attack. The girl made an attempt to defend herself with an iron bar, whereupon the negro slashed her across the throat, making a gash four inches long and almost severed two of her fingers.

Davis's brother was lynched twelve years ago for an attack on a white woman.

SAILOR A LUSTY FIGHTER.

He Whipped Six Men and Gave the Police a Hard Struggle.

Richard Colson, 22 years old, an unusually large and powerful man, fought half a dozen men last night and then gave the police a hard struggle before he was finally locked up in the Old Slip Station charged with being drunk and disorderly. Colson is a sailor. Colson went to a saloon at Water and Whitehall Streets last evening.

He was finally ejected from the place. He then got into a quarerl with six men before Policeman John Grogan came on the scene. Grogan tried to pacify Colson and was tripped up. He was rescued by Policeman Jeremiah O'Leary, and the two policemen succeeded, with much trouble, in dragging Colson to the Old Slip Station, where he was hardly lined up in front of the desk before he broke loose and attacked the half dozen policemen in the room, knocking down two of them.

TOO FEW TO ORGANIZE.

Labor Party, However, Expects to Form Trade Union Club.

A meeting was held last night by members of the Independent Labor Party in Curry's Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street, to take steps toward the formation of the Trade Union Club, which had been decided upon by the Central Federated Union.

Assemblyman Patrick Rock presided, and several of those present expressed their willingness to join the new organization. As the attendance was not as large as had been expected, it was decided to postpone the full consideration of the plan until next Tuesday, when efforts will be made to secure a larger amount of support.

BOY'S PLUCK MAY SAVE HIM.

Couldn't Stand an Anaesthetic, but Told the Surgeon to "Go Ahead."

For three-quarters of an hour last night Ray McDermott, 14 years old, of 49 White Street, lay on the operating table in the Hudson Street Hospital, and bore with scarcely a murmur the pain from the injuries caused by being run over by a delivery automobile.

The boy had been struck by an automobile at White and Lafayette Streets. His right thigh was fractured, his right leg was broken, and the muscles of his arms and legs were turn and cut.

As soon as he reached the hospital Dr. Williams, the house surgeon, saw that an operation was necessary to save the boy's life. His pulse indicated that he was too weak to permit the employment of an anaesthetic, so the surgeon said:

"My boy, you've got to be operated upon and it's going to hurt you a whole lot. We can't give you anything to take away the pain, so try and be brave, will you?"

"Go ahead; don't mind me," said young McDermott.

For nearly an hour the surgeons labored, sewing up the cuts and binding the broken limbs. The boy kept a stiff upper lip until it was nearly all over. Then he let out his first groan.

"Just a minute, my boy, and it will be all over," said Dr. Williams.

"All right, doctor," answered the boy, "but if you don't mind will you please hurry it a bit."

"I think the boy will live," said Dr. Williams later.

THE ST. LOUIS TRANSFERRED.

New Protected Cruiser Passes from Builders to Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The protected cruiser St. Louis, built at the yards of the Neafie & Levy Shipbuilding Company in this city, was transferred to-day to the Government. The cruiser was towed to the League Island Navy Yard, and was receipted for by Admiral Craig, Commandant of the yard.

The St. Louis will not be placed in commission until inspected by a naval board, which will be appointed to ascertain whether the contract specifications have been carried out by the builders.

Assault Victim Dies.

John B. Heim, who was assaulted on Aug. 4 at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, it is alleged, by Jacob Walters, a bartender, while he was speaking to a woman, died last night in a private hospital at 137 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Indicted for Hill Robbery.

John Williams, alias Quinn, who was held in $3,000 bail when arrested a week ago charged with robbing Miss Wilhelmina Hill of 262 West Ninety-fourth Street while impersonating a police officer and pretending to search her house, was sent to the Tombs yesterday. He has been indicted.

WRIT FREES BROWNE OF SILK FRAUD FAME

Extradited for One Offense, Imprisoned for Another.

TO BE REARRESTED TO-DAY

Ex-Examiner Was Put in Sing Sing While on His Way from Canada to be Tried on a Second Indictment.

Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court handed down an opinion yesterday discharging Charles C. Browne from custody on the writ of habeas corpus secured by his counsel, Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. Browne, who is in Sing Sing, probably will be discharged to-day. He will be rearrested on an untried indictment still hanging over him in this district.

Browne, an examiner of silks in the United States Examiners' Stores, was indicted, tried, and convicted three years ago for conspiracy to defraud the Government by passing Japanese silk for A. S. Rosenthal & Co. on underweighted and false invoices. He was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing. Appeals were taken, but they proved unsuccessful. Then Browne fled and forfeited $12,500 bail, only to be arrested by Secret Service men in Montreal.

The Canadian Government refused to extradite Browne, as the crime was not specified in the treaty. W. Wickham Smith, the special United States Attorney General in charge of the silk fraud cases, at once had Browne rearrested in Canada on the ground that there still was an untried indictment against him. Extradition for this was promptly granted. On his way to New York Marshal Henkel took charge of Browne at Poughkeepsie and put him in Sing Sing to serve out his old sentence of two years.

A writ of habeas corpus was immediately sued out on the ground that the existing treaty made it impossible to hold a man in custody for any crime other than that for which he was extradited. This view of the matter was upheld by Judge Hough.

Judge Hough's opinion is an exhaustive one. He reviews the contention of the Government that it has the right to "detain" Browne for something other than the purpose for which he was extradited, and also Judge Olcott's claim for the defense that Browne's detention violated the terms of the treaty and was a "trick" beneath the dignity of the United States.

Judge Hough cites the celebrated Rauscher extradition case, and the opinion of the United States Supreme Court relative to it. In addition the court discusses the terms of the existing treaty, and all cases bearing upon it. In conclusion he says:

"I have given this case consideration proportional rather to its importance than its apparent difficulty, and conclude that in my opinion, as long as the present Federal Statutes on the subject remain in force unrepealed either by Congress, or the express language of a treaty, there is no authority of or within these United States having any right or power to seize, arrest, confine, or detain any person extradited in pursuance of treaty provisions, and for a specific offense, crime, or cause whatsoever, (committed or existing before extradition,) except for that specific offense, crime, or cause by reason of which the extradition has been granted, and, further, that this doctrine rests not only principally upon the civil rights or personal privileges of a fugitive criminal, who has been returned in accordance with an increasingly civilized international law, but upon the grounds of National honor, imposing upon this Government and upon all persons subject to its rule, the obligation to deal with the human being intrusted to them by a friendly foreign power, only with respect of the matter by reason of which he was so intrusted. Let the relator be discharged."

It is understood that Browne's counsel will attempt to have him admitted to bail, pending the indictment still standing against him, but W. Wickham Smith declares he will insist, in the event of bail being allowed, on the surety being fixed at an unusually high sum, upon the ground that Browne has already forfeited one bond of $12,500.

Browne will probably be arraigned to-day, on the existing indictment, which charges him with having neglected to properly perform his duties as a Federal officer.

Judge Hough signed the formal order discharging Browne from oustody. Mr. Bonynge of Browne's counsel will leave for Sing Sing this morning, and personally serve the order upon the Warden of Sing Sing.

Marshal Henkel, who will accompany Bonynge, will then rearrest Browne and bring him to the city for arraignment before Judge Hough.

SHOOTING IN BRIDGE PLAZA.

Barber Fired at Man He Said Had Attacked His Brother.

Harry Thomas, a salesman, who lives at 83 Hooper Street, Williamsburg, was crossing the Brooklyn plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge, about 11 o'clock last night, when a short man approached him from behind and drawing a revolver, cried:

"Now I've got you."

The man fired a shot, and Thomas dodged behind a tool chest alongside the trolley tracks. The man continued firing, and three bullets imbedded themselves in the wood of the tool chest behind which Thomas crouched. There were many people on the plaza at the time, and they were much frightened by the shooting.

Policeman Dieterich of the Williamsburg Bridge Station appeared when the excitement was at its height. The man ran across the plaza to escape. Dietrich caught him after a chase. In the police station the man said he was Abraham Holder, 44 years old, a barber, of 388 South Fourth Street.

"That man assaulted my brother, Ralph, on the plaza a few days ago. That's why I shot at him," said Holder in explanation of his conduct.

"Why I never saw this man or his brother before," Thomas said.

The police locked Holder up on a charge of felonious assault.

G. A. R. ELECTION FIGHT.

Capt. Coney's Reply to Attack on His War Record.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14.—The fight for Commander in Chief became active and bitter at the Grand Army National Encampment to-day. Copies of a circular attacking the war record of Capt. P. H. Coney of Kansas, a prominent candidate, were handed around. The circular was not signed, and Capt. Coney declared that the attack is so utterly baseless as to be almost beneath notice. He contented himself by giving it a simple denial and referring all persons who desired information as to his war record to the history of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry.

To-morrow the great parade is to be held. It is expected that about 15,000 men will be in line.

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Beauty and Strength

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In Tobey Handmade Furniture neither beauty nor strength is subordinated. As much thought and skill is expended upon the construction as upon the design—the result is a harmonious whole, and the furniture made in our workshops is never "overdone" nor unsuited to place or circumstance.

The Tobey Furniture Company
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Special rates of interest on surplus funds, dividend and reserve accounts and idle money are offered by this company. Interest on daily balances.

ALL HAIR ON FACE AND ARMS permanently removed; no electricity, poison, pain; 35 years' experience. Protected by law. Beware of imitations. See Mme. Julian before you try anything.

Trial treatment at office, $1.
MME. JULIAN, 123 5th Av., (20th St.)

CHICAGO'S ELEVATORS MAY BE PROSECUTED

Seven Concerns Are Said to Constitute a Trust.

JOHN HILL, JR., COMPLAINS

He is Endeavoring to Have Action Taken Under Both State and Federal Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Steps are being taken under the State and Federal laws which may lead to the prosecution of seven elevator companies in Chicago, which, it is alleged, constitute a trust. The concern most directly affected is the Armour Elevator Company. The other corporations against which action is contemplated are the Calumet Elevator Company and the Central Elevator Company, controlled by Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington; the Peavy Grain Company, the Rosenbaum Grain Company, the South Chicago Elevator Company, and Keith & Co.

The moving spirit in the proceedings is John Hill, Jr., of the Board of Trade, who has had many battles in the last twenty years with elevator companies alleged to be acting adversely to the interests of the grain producers and of the public.

Mr. Hill has presented evidence to State's Attorney Healy to demonstrate that there is probable cause why the Armour Grain Company should be proceeded against for contempt of court for violating an injunction issued by Judge Tuley ten years ago restraining it from dealing in grain passing through its warehouses.

He is also trying to secure the prosecution of all the concerns mentioned for dealing in grain in violation of the State law, as construed by the Supreme Court nine years ago. The punishment for the alleged contempt rests largely in the discretion of the court. If convicted the elevator companies could be deprived of their licenses to do

MRS. VERRAULT SCARES THE INDIGNANT COUNT

She Wrote That She Would Wed Him on April Fool Day.

BRAVES MARSHAL HENKEL

And Kiesler, She Says, Shocked the Waldorf—Waiter Making a Ten-Course Proposal to Her.

Mrs. Bina F. Verrault, otherwise known as Mrs. Helen Hamilton, who is charged with corruptly devising a scheme to defraud widowers and bachelors under an agreement made through the United States mails to marry them, went to the Federal Building at noon yesterday to surrender herself to the authorities, as she had learned of a new complaint against her. She was accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Pemberton Brown, who volunteered to make any explanations that were thought necessary. "The marriageable widow's" counsel, Hugh Gordon Miller, was with them.

Before they reached the Federal Building United States Marshal Henkel seemed worried. He was afraid that the woman would not appear, as the newspapers had told of victim No. 2 turning up in the case. While the Marshal was seated in his office victim No. 3 made his appearance. He proved to be a nervous little man with flowing mustaches. He was attired in white flannel trousers, a fluffy white coat, and a straw hat with a colored ribbon. Glancing about like the comedian who was in the habit of singing "They're after me," the flannel-trousered man tiptoed up to the Marshal and said:

"I am ze Count."

"What Count?" inquired Marshal Henkel.

"Gregory Zalinoff," was the reply. "I am ze Count who have a complaint to make against Mrs. Verrault-Hamilton, who promise to marry me and broke ze promise. She did not get so much money from me, but she got my picture."

Marshal Henkel turned to the newspaper men and remarked "Count No. 3. This is the third victim. This gentleman has a complaint to make and I'm going to send him over to the District Attorney's office."

Upon reaching there Count Gregory Zalinoff made an affidavit, which said:

"Helen Hamilton, alias Bina F. Verrault, in the Southern District of New York did corruptly, unlawfully, and knowingly devise a scheme and artifice to defraud certain persons, viz. Gregory Zalinoff of 123 Fifth Avenue, New York, and divers other persons to the affiant unknown, by means of the Post Office establishment of the United States, which said scheme and artifice so devised as aforesaid was in substance and form as follows, to wit.: That the said Helen Hamilton, alias Bina F. Verrault, would open correspondence with the said Gregory Zalinoff and said divers other persons by means of a Post Office establishment of the United States, by sending to the said Gregory Zalinoff and to the said divers other persons letters inducing those respectively to send to her money under false pretenses that she would, under an agreement to marry the said Gregory Zalinoff and divers other persons, whereas the truth and in fact she did not intend to marry the said Gregory Zalinoff or the divers other persons, but intended to get possession of the said money and fraudulently to convert the same to her use, and thereby defraud the several persons named, and to carry into effect the said scheme the said Bina F. Verrault in the month of February, 1906, did mail and cause to be mailed in a Post Office establishment of the United States, to wit., the general Post Office of New York City and delivered a certain letter as follows:

144 West Seventy-third Street, Tuesday.
Gregory Zalinoff, 123 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dearest: I have thought of you almost constantly since you left, and while you say you have thought of me a great deal, I really believe I think of you more, dear. You must know I am very fond of you, and I know you are sincere, honest, affectionate, and feel convinced that we shall be happy together the balance of our days. Now I am ready to execute our plan as soon as you say so. I will start preparations at once, and will be in readiness by the 1st of April. Am anxious to send for my brother, and also anxious to have you meet my people here—his wife and daughter. The day I take off this wedding ring for your engagement ring I will register a vow to God, you, and myself, to devote my life and love and fortune to you, darling, and speaking of fortune I don't say I have a fortune like many, but I have sufficient to enable us to travel and have all the comforts together with many luxuries. Lovingly,
YOUR SWEETHEART.

against the peace of the United States and their dignity and contrary to the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided."

It will be noted that the complaint does not stop to explain when it comes to the end of the letter, but goes right on to say: "Lovingly your sweetheart—against the peace and dignity," and so on. But it makes no comment on the fact that the date set for the Count's wedding was April Fool's day.

After the Count had sworn to the complaint, he got behind big Marshal Henkel and nervously waited for Mrs. Verrault-Hamilton to put in an appearance, as he had read in the newspapers that she had promised Marshal Henkel to get around to his office at 11 o'clock to answer the complaint made by Victim No. 2, Leo Kiesler of 1,234 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx. The Count had an opportunity to see Kiesler's complaint, and noticed that it read much like that sworn to by himself, excepting that the love letter written by Mrs. Verrault and attached to the Kiesler complaint, was a little different, being as follows:

Wednesday.
Mr. L. Kiesler, 371 West 120th Street, City:

Dearest: I am so blue and worried this morning I don't know what to do. I have tried to keep cheerful and keep things away from you, but there is no use in trying further. Will it be convenient for you to let me have some money? I simply must have funds, and if you cannot help me out I shall be obliged to sacrifice my little trinkets. You must realize that it is hard for a woman of my spirit to be placed in such a position, and I am blue to desperation to-day. Will be in all day and expect you to call on your way up this eve.
YOUR LOVING SWEETHEART.

Then Marshal Henkel explained that the woman had received something like $2,200 from Mr. Kiesler and $800 out of James MacClellan, the Philadelphia grocer, who was the first to appear against her. On the MacClellan complaint she had been held in $1,000 bail, the Marshal said, adding that she certainly loved fishing, whereupon Chief Clerk Howard Barry chimed in with:

Fishing, fishing, it's one of the useful arts,
Whether you fish for suckers or whether you fish for hearts.

"I will prosecute ze woman to ze penitentiary for life," hissed the Count, marching boldly out from behind the Marshal. Then came footsteps down the corridor, and Marshal Henkel exclaimed:

"She is coming!"

The Count darted back and trembled. Then he quickly moved to a far-off corner of the office. Marshal Henkel hurried into the corridor, and was heard to say:

"I'm pleased to meet you, Mrs. Verrault, as I have another warrant for your arrest."

"I want to meet some of 'em," the woman said in a loud voice, and the Count disappeared through a side doorway. He didn't stop running until he reached the street. He didn't come back, either.

Marshal Henkel invited Mrs. Verrault-Hamilton to be seated in his office. Mrs. Pemberton Brown also took a seat. She began to talk right away while Lawyer Miller was trying to explain that Mrs. Verrault had not been arrested several times in Chicago, as had been stated, and that she was not a crook.

"Why this man Kiesler told her the first time he saw her that he was in love with her," volunteered Mrs. Pemberton Brown, straightening up and smiling so that a newspaper photographer might get the smile in a picture. "Yes," continued Mrs. Brown, "he proposed marriage to her right away. Mrs. Verrault is boarding with me and my daughter. When Kiesler came around he declared he was dead in love with Mrs. V. Now, you know, most men don't fall in love at first sight unless the woman is ravishingly beautiful—"

"Or has beautiful furniture," added Mrs. Verrault. "The first night he saw me he got on his knees and kissed the hem of my dress and proceeded to make violent love to me. At a dinner the following night he proposed to me at the Waldorf-Astoria."

"Did he propose at the soup or the dessert?" put in Lawyer Miller.

"From soup to nuts," replied Mrs. Verrault. "In fact, he kept it up all through the meal. One of the waiters had to stop him, telling him it was no place for such a scene."

"He was looking for a sucker and got bit," chimed in Lawyer Miller. "She answered his advertisement. If there is really any fraud in these cases, then the complainants and not these women are the guilty ones."

Marshal Henkel led Mrs. Verrault before United States Commissioner Shields, and after she had pleaded not guilty to the Kiesler complaint the Commissioner said he would not ask her to furnish additional bail, as she had voluntarily appeared when she heard of the second complaint. The hearing in both cases was fixed for the same day, Sept. 26. After Mrs. Verrault started out Marshal Henkel again placed her under arrest on the charge made by Count Zalinoff. Again she pleaded not guilty. She said the only thing she got from the Count was his photograph.

Then Mrs. Verrault and Mrs. Brown posed for another photograph and went away with Lawyer Miller. As they were passing to the elevator car Clerk Barry hummed:

Some like lazy Daisy, some like modest Mary,
Others fancy Nancy, who has such a winning way;
Some like chilly Lillie, statuesque and tall,
But dashing Dolly Dollars seems to win them all.

IMPERSONATED ARMY OFFICER

Keegan Also Held for Forging Dr. Lewald's Name to a Check.

James M. Keegan of 594 Park Avenue was arrested yesterday by Detectives Duncan and O'Neill of the Tenderloin Station, charged with forgery.

Keegan, wearing white gloves, a Panama hat and swirling a cane, called on Monday evening on Robert D. Crane, a monument dealer at 13 West Twenty-seventh Street. He said he was Lieut. C. B. Hodges of the Fourth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Slocum. He said he was short of change and asked Mr. Crane if he would cash a check for him. Crane asked him how much the check called for, and being told $25, said he did not have that much, but that he would send a boy around to the Corn Exchange Bank and get it cashed. The check purported to have been drawn by Dr. L. T. Lewald, First Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army.

The check was sent back to Mr. Crane yesterday marked "N. G." A little later a clerk in the Grand Hotel telephoned to Crane saying that a man calling himself Lieut. C. B. Hodges was trying to get a check cashed there, and that he would hold him on some pretext until Crane could get there. Crane found that it was the same man that had defrauded him the day before. When "Hodges" saw Crane he ran, but was caught by Detectives Duncan and O'Neill. According to the police, he finally admitted that he had used a name not his own, and said that if Crane would notify his father the loss would be made good. When Keegan was searched twenty-five checks made out in various ways were found, also checkbooks on the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank and the Mutual Bank of Thirty-third Street and Broadway.

BULLET HIT CASSIDY'S AUTO.

Ex-President of Queens Had a Narrow Escape from Injury.

It came out yesterday that Joseph Cassidy, leader of a Democratic faction in Queens, had a narrow escape from being shot last Sunday. A bullet entered the automobile in which he was driving and narrowly missed hitting him.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Cassidy, with his wife, a woman friend, and a chauffeur, drove from his home in Blissville to Rockaway, crossed the island to Oyster Bay, and returned home along the north shore. On the way back, and while they were on the outskirts of Oyster Bay, they heard a sound that resembled the report of a revolver. On arriving at Willett's Point the Cassidy party stopped at Garrison's Hotel, and Mr. Garrison, while looking over the automobile, discovered a bullet hole in the side of the machine. An examination disclosed the fact that a bullet had gone through the outside metal, then passed through the wood backing and lodged in the upholstery. If it had gone a few inches further the bullet would have hit Mr. Cassidy in the side.

A NEW PHRASE FROM JERSEY.

Vice Chancellor Pitney Says His Colleague May "Skin His Own Skunks."

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Vice Chancellor Pitney, the oldest of the New Jersey Vice Chancellors, added a new expression to court phraseology to-day. He was sitting in the case of Fineburg vs. Fineburg, a suit for divorce. Vice Chancellor Bergen, who usually sits here, had granted two orders in the case, one to levy on the man for the lawyer's fee, the alimony, and taxed costs, and the other to show cause why the execution should not be set aside. The conflicting orders were too much for Vice Chancellor Pitney, and he said:

"In the language of the people up the State, I will let the learned Vice Chancellor skin his own skunks.'"

KILLED IN KENTUCKY FEUD.

Arnott Was Stabbed to Death and Three Others Were Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

SALYERSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—One man was killed and three others were wounded during a fight which grew out of a fued at Middle Fork to-day. Warner Arnott was stabbed through the heart and killed, and Clay Gullett was shot in the left shoulder. John Gullett was stabbed in the back, and Leander Risner shot in the face with small shot. Gullett and Risner will recover.

Gullett and Risner were engaged in a friendly shooting match, when John Gullett and Arnott engaged in a fight in a house. Arnott ran out of the house and fell dead. Gullett started to run away, when the Risners began to shoot him. A general fight followed, in which ten or fifteen shots were fired. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Risner and Clay Arn—

ENDEAVOR SOCIETIES STIR SAN JUAN HILL

Tent Stormed by Children Who Want to See It All.

WHITE AND NEGRO WORKERS

The Two Races Pray for Each Other and Evangelist Chivera Talks—Parade Through the District.

Though meetings have been held in the evangelistic tent at Eleventh Avenue and Sixtieth Street, the heart of San Juan Hill, since June 17, it required two watchmen last night to push back the children before the sermon began. It had been announced that all the Christian Endeavor Societies on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and 116th Streets were gathering up on Amsterdam Avenue preparatory to marching to the tent. With San Juan Hill foresight, some 250 boys and girls raced down to storm the tent and capture the seats.

There was an Italian watchman with a stick guarding the rear of the tent, and a German watchman with nothing but his voice guarding the front entrance. Beaten back, the host of San Juan's rising generation stood and reviled the watchman in ready but naughty language. Now and then a fat Irishwoman strolled toward the tent. Instantly twelve boys and girls caught hold of her fingers and vowed that they were her children and entitled to entrance. After the watchman separated the woman from her self-adopted children more naughty language was used.

Meanwhile some twenty Christian Endeavor societies were gathering in Columbus Avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-fifth Streets. There were about 150 members in the line. They marched through the San Juan Hill district down to the tent singing their songs. About 200 children brought up the rear guard. San Juan Hill, which was on its front steps and sidewalks, looked on mildly.

The tent was jammed, and the audience and religious workers was mixed black and white. A Christian Endeavor quartet which sang a song was one-fourth negro. When the meeting got under way negroes knelt to plead for white souls, and white women cried over the shoulders of negro women and men.

The chief evangelist was Frederick Chivera, an old-style exhorter. He told the story of his life, and told how he had broken his mother's heart. He also told of the evils of drink.

Then a woman with a fine voice sang in tremolo, and the black and white Christian Endeavorers went through the audience asking everybody to go up to the pulpit. Many did go, and prayers were made for them all.

The meeting in the tent did not close until after 11 o'clock. Then James B. Ely, Superintendent of Evangelists in New York, taking such Christian Endeavorers as were willing to go with him, went marching up San Juan Hill, threading up and down the cross streets between Amsterdam Avenue and Eleventh Avenue, singing. He didn't get back to the tent until after midnight.

FINED FOR HISSING THE FLAG.

Court Says Englishman Couldn't Walk If He Got What He Deserved.

James Pierre, who said he was an English machinist on a six months' visit to this country, was fined $25 yesterday by Acting Recorder Hugh Mara in Bayonne, N. J., for hissing the American flag at the performance at the Park Theatre, Bergen Point, Monday night.

Pierre with two friends sat in the rear of the theatre and Pierre hissed when a negro comedian sang a parody on "Why Don't You Try." After referring to the assertion of Prince Louis of Battenberg that he had guns on his ship that could blow New York out of the harbor, the comedian waved an American flag and sang the parody.

The 700 men and women in the theatre began to applaud, but Pierre hissed. Angry threats came from every part of the house, and a riot was narrowly averted. After the show Pierre and his friends visited the café, where Pierre began to cry down the United States. He was finally arrested.

In court Pierre lost his bravado. He said that his hisses were not intended for the flag, but for the comedian. He said he was sorry. In fining him the court said:

"You did hiss the American flag, for I sat within five feet of you at the time. You came off as lucky as a man falling from a balloon 500 feet to a pile of feather beds, and would not be able to walk to-day if you got what you deserved."

Pierre paid his fine. He will lay the matter before the British Consul in New York.

Sets Sept. 24 for Jersey Primaries.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Attorney General McCarter gave an opinion to-day that under the amended election laws all primaries are to be held this year on Sept. 24, but that only in cities of more than 30,000 population would registration be permissible on that date.

Complex and Complicated

Nearly 100,000 conveyances were recorded in Greater New York during 1905. Is it any wonder that title examination is a complex matter? Many records must be searched for deeds, wills, judgments, liens and other data affecting the property conveyed.

An experience of twenty years enables us to perform this work with accuracy and dispatch. We seldom make mistakes. If our experts go wrong we pay all damages.

The owner of real estate who holds one of our title insurance policies has nothing to fear. If he desires a loan upon or to sell his property title insurance is worth many times its cost.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital & Surplus, - $11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica.
Brooklyn Banking Dept., 198 Montague St.

LEFT $140,000 TO CHARITY.

Many New York Institutions Remembered by Isaac Glazier.

The will of Isaac Glazier, the value of whose estate is said to be "over $10,000," was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The testator leaves $2,500 each to the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Society, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the Hebrew Educational Alliance.

He directs that $25,000 be devoted to charitable and benevolent institutions besides, of which $15,000 will go to institutions in San Francisco, $5,000 to institutions in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and $5,000 to a Hebrew congregation in Pilsen, Germany. After the death of his wife, Bertha Glazier, $100,000 is to be set apart to be known as the Isaac and Bertha Glazier Fund, the income of which is to be used for the assistance of needy Hebrews. The residue of the estate is left to Mrs. Glazier, with the exception of several bequests of a minor character to his relatives.

Mr. Glazier died at Frankfort-on-the-Main on June 26. He had lived in Germany for the last fifteen years. Prior to that he had made his home in New York. His wife is in Germany at present, and some other members of his family are in London.

SOME LIGHT IN RICHMOND.

The Arc Lights Going, but the Incandescent Are Turned Off.

The arc lights in a few streets in Richmond Borough were turned on last night, but the incandescent lamps were unlighted as usual.

The Anti-Nuisance League, composed of citizens, is investigating the lighting and railroad conditions of the borough with a view of having the city take some radical action to relieve the situation. Several committees are gathering facts for use later. The league now has some 750 members, according to President James Timlatt. He expects the membership to reach 1,000 by the end of the week. Then counsel will be hired.

CORBETT IN COURT AGAIN.

Milkman Says ex-Pugilist Threatened "to Put Him to Sleep."

The trouble between James J. Corbett, the former pugilist, and Joseph Graul, a milkman, took a new turn yesterday, when Graul went to Jamaica and obtained a warrant for the former champion's arrest from the Court of Special Sessions. Graul had Corbett in court at Flushing on Aug. 5 for an alleged assault. He said that while he was driving past Corbett's house at Bay Side, L. I., Corbett's bull terrier bit his horse, and that when he threw a milk bottle at the dog Corbett came out and struck him in the jaw.

Corbett denied that he had hit the milkman, and the case went over until Saturday next. The following day Corbett asked for a warrant for Graul's arrest on a charge of cruelty to animals, but Magistrate Connerton said that the other case must be disposed of first. Graul now alleges that when he was out in his wagon on Monday Corbett came along in an automobile and, shaking his fist at the milkman, said:

"I'll put you to sleep the next time."

Graul got the warrant from the Special Sessions Court and it was sent to the Flushing police, but instead of being arrested Corbett was simply notified to be in court yesterday. He appeared, but Magistrate Connerton said he knew nothing about the case, and told Corbett to go to the Special Session Court in Jamaica.

Corbett went there, and when he reached the Town Hall he was arraigned before Judge Fleming. When the complaint had been read Corbett pleaded not guilty and asked that an adjournment be taken until next Tuesday, when he would be ready to go on with the case. Judge Fleming asked if he could furnish a bond for $500. Corbett said he could. William P. Gregorius, a druggist at Bay Side, furnished the bond.

Corbett was cautioned by the Judge to keep the peace and not to molest or assault Graul or the bond would be forfeited.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

Kuyler's

HAVE SIMULTANEOUSLY OPENED THEIR

TWELFTH & THIRTEENTH

Greater New York Stores

AT

1145 BROADWAY,
(AT 26TH STREET.)
AND AT
133 WEST 42ND STREET.
(JUST EAST OF BROADWAY)

Full assortment of our Delicious
BONBONS & CHOCOLATES
as well as Novelties & Fancy Goods always on Hand
ICE CREAM SODA SERVED TO PERFECTION

Visit THE PALM ROOM at our 42nd Street Store after the Theatre. A pleasing feature is the serving of all Fountain Drinks at small Tables.

BOTH STORES OPEN EVENINGS.

A delightful place for luncheon—our cool 6th floor restaurant.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Curtains and upholsteries

ONE of the most important saving events of the year—a sale that thousands wait for to secure the remarkable values it always affords. Sale includes thousands of dollars' worth of high-class merchandise at sensational prices. Fourth Floor.

Lace curtains,	Portieres,	Table covers,
Couch covers,	Tapestries,	Curtain fabrics,
Pillows,	Screens,	Etc., etc.

Nottingham lace curtains.

98c curtains	$1.95 curtains	$2.50 curtains	$4.50 curtains	$5.00 curtains	$6.50 curtains
50c pair	98c pair	1.45 pair	2.35 pair	2.75 pair	3.45 pair

Irish point lace curtains.

$1.95 curtains	$1.25	$9.00 curtains	$5.90
$4.85 curtains	$2.75	$9.75 curtains	$8.85
$5.50 curtains	$3.65	$10.50 curtains	$7.90
$7.50 curtains	$4.45	$18.50 curtains	$9.75

Renaissance lace curtains.

$3.50 curtains	$1.50	$7.50 curtains	$4.25
$4.00 curtains	$2.65	$9.00 curtains	$5.85
$5.50 curtains	$3.50	$10.00 curtains	$7.50

$18.50 curtains, $9.75.

Arabian lace curtains.

$3.95 curtains	$1.95	$9.75 curtains	$6.90
$4.50 curtains	$2.65	$10.50 curtains	$7.90
$5.90 curtains	$3.95	$14.50 curtains	$9.75
$7.50 curtains	$4.85	$17.50 curtains	$12.50

Renaissance lace bed sets.

Made of reliable double-thread nets, with lace edges and insertions, medallion centres and bolster tops to match.

$5 bed sets	$2.85	$10 bed sets	$5.95
$7 bed sets	$4.25	$15 bed sets	$7.50

$20 bed sets, $13.75.

IN ARABIAN COLOR AS WELL AS WHITE.

Dentelle Arabian lace curtains.

The corded Arabian curtains so effective and popular. Read these remarkable values:

$3.00 curtains	$1.15	$3.50 curtains	$2.95
$3.00 curtains	$1.65	$4.00 curtains	$3.85
$4.00 curtains	$2.35	$8.50 curtains	$5.00

Portieres.

Several thousand pairs secured at special concessions, and priced accordingly, make many low-price records. We mention a few:

$7.50 mercerised Armure tap. portieres, pair	$3.00
$9.75 bordered tapestry portieres, pair	$6.90
$13.50 German crinkle tapestry portieres	$9.50
$20 Gobelin tapestry portieres, pair	$12.75

Couch covers.

$3 Oriental tapestry couch covers	$1.75
$6 Persian rug tapestry covers	$2.95
$5.50 Turkish rug tapestry covers	$3.75
$7.50 Bokhara couch covers	$4.35
$10 East Indian couch covers	$5.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

August sale of floor coverings.

MONDAY was the first day of this great annual event which New Yorkers have come to look upon as the most favorable time of the year for the purchase of rugs, carpets, and all kinds of floor coverings. Fourth Floor.

Sale includes nothing but standard quality goods. As the low prices leave a margin of cash saving, this makes it a sale worth waiting for. Then, too, assortments are now at their best—largest and most varied.

Sanford & Axminster rugs, 24.50 Sons' 19.95. $19.95
Have nearly 500 of these rugs to sell at this low price—special
Extra quality—9x12—beautiful Oriental patterns and colors—all the new styles.

$30 Axminsters, $26.
Extra heavy rugs—woven all in one piece. Come in plain colors or Oriental patterns—new lines just in.

All-wool Smyrna rugs.
Only a few patterns, but a good quantity of each pattern.

$11.00 6x9 rugs	$6.95
$15.00 7.6x10.6 rugs,	$8.95

$27 one-piece 8.3x10.6 Axminster rugs, $23.

Body Brussels rugs.
Beautiful lines in Oriental and floral effects—suitable for all places where hard wear is desired.

$30.00 9x12 rugs	$25.50
$37.50 8.3x10.6 rugs,	$23.50

Smith's Sons' 85c. tapestry Brussels carpets, 69c.
One of the many remarkable carpet bargains which are to be found here at this time in Oriental and floral effects—some have borders to match.

Smith's Sons' 95c. tapestry Brussels carpets, 75c.
Best grade—a wide range of patterns, floral and Oriental effects—some with and some without borders to match.

75c. all-wool ingrain carpet, 59c.
The best grade extra super—in choice, small patterns.

$1.35 body Brussels carpet, $1.

75c. cork linoleum, sq. yd. 49c.
Genuine imported—extra quality—four yards wide—very heavy—some patterns have only a few yards, while others have full pieces. All perfect goods—no defects or seconds.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual August furniture sale.

NEVER have we sold such immense quantities of furniture in a like space of time as during this August sale. The entire fifth floor is devoted to the display. Quantities are the largest of the year—prices the lowest. Fifth Floor.

40 18.50 china closets like illustration, at 12.00
Made of quartered oak, weathered finish, mission style, fitted with 3 shelves; a very handsome design, best construction, at 12.00
$19.75 weath. oak, $14.50
$24.00 weath. oak, $20.50
$30.00 weath. oak, $22.50
$30.00 weath. oak, $41.25
$25.00 golden oak, $20.00
$43.00 golden oak, $32.75
$55.00 golden oak, $41.75

2.50 dining chairs, solid oak, highly polished, heavy box frames, closely woven cane seat 1.40
30.00 Ostermoor mattress at 18.50
15.50 X quality pure hair mattress 10.00
21.00 XX quality pure hair mattress 15.00
12.00 box springs—best upholstering 8.00
1.50 feather pillows—22x28—A.C.A. ticking.. 1.10
3.00 feather pillows—22x28—A.C.A. ticking.. 1.45

$44 brass bed—like illustration—$25.
They have two-inch continuous posts—heavy lateral, mounted with extra heavy husks—securely joined and fitted—guaranteed best French lacquer—very massive and artistic—at
$25

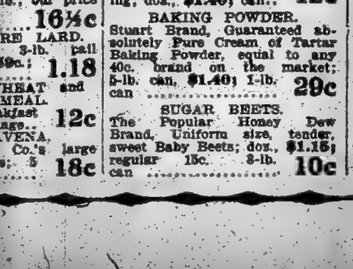

55 49.50 sideboards, like illustration, at 33.00
Made of seasoned quartered oak, selected grain, hand rubbed polish finish, nicely carved top with extra large French bevel plate mirror, 2 small top drawers, one lined for silver, one long linen drawer; also 2 wine closets, handsomely carved front and heavy hand carved claw feet, guaranteed construction, at 33.00
$37.00 golden oak sideboard, $22.50

$49.00 golden oak sideboard, $29.50
$50.00 golden oak sideboard, $35.00
$60.00 golden oak sideboard, $38.50
$67.50 3-piece parlor suit at $55.00
$63.00 5-piece parlor suit at $48.00
$98.00 5-piece parlor suit at $73.50

70 30.50 buffets like cut, at 22.50
Made of selected quartered oak, highest quality workmanship and finish, fitted with two lined silver drawers and one long linen drawer, cast brass trimmings, French bevel plate mirror; guaranteed construction, at 22.50
$24.00 golden oak buffet, $19.50
$45.00 golden oak buffet, $32.50
$39.00 golden oak buffet, $44.00
$75.00 golden oak buffet, $45.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Midsummer sale pure groceries

Royal dinner coffee			Garden grown teas			Quaker oats
Extra quality Mocha and Java, rich, delicate aroma, delicious flavor.			All our regular 50c. and 60c. varieties. Special Summer favorites—Oolong, Ceylon or mixed.			and Quaker puffed rice. The American Cereal Co.'s greatest product. Three large packages,
10 lbs.	4 lbs.	lb.	10 lbs.	3 lbs.	lb.	20c
2.35	1.00	28c	3.15	1.00	38c	

COFFEE.
Stuart Blend of Genuine Mandheling Java and Real Arabian Mocha. This guarantees the richest flavored coffee obtainable; 10 lbs., $2.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb. 35c

HIGH-GRADE TEAS.
India, Ceylon, Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, and all our regular 80c. and 90c. varieties, mixed to suit the purchaser; 5 lbs. in fancy tea caddy $2.85; lb 60c

BREAKFAST BACON.
Armour's Climax Brand, finest quality Dry Sugar-Cured Boneless Bacon, average 3-lb. to 5-lb strips, the streak of lean and fat kind; sold everywhere at 20c. and 22c. lb.; our price for this sale, lb 16¼c

ARMOUR'S PURE LARD.
Kettle rendered; 3-lb. pail 38c.; 5-lb. pail, 59c.; 10-lb pail 1.18

CREAM OF WHEAT and H. O. OATMEAL.
The popular breakfast cereal; large package 12c

ROLLED AVENA.
American Cereal Co.'s large white oat flakes; 5 lbs 18c

IMPORTED BISCUITS.
Huntley & Palmer's Celebrated English Biscuits, Breakfast Biscuit, Milk, Table, Nursery Rhymes, and Cheese Biscuit; ½-lb. packets, 25c.; 3 for 25c

TOMATO CATSUP.
Royal Stuart quality; made from selected red ripe tomatoes; doz., $1.25; ½-pint bottle 11c

JERSEY TOMATOES.
Royal Stuart quality; solid hand-packed red ripe tomatoes; doz., $1.60; 3½-inch mammoth can 14c

MAINE SUGAR CORN.
Royal Stuart Quality, the Cream of Maine Packing; doz., $1.40; can 12c

BAKING POWDER.
Stuart Brand, Guaranteed absolutely Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder, equal to any 40c. brand on the market; 5-lb. can, $1.40; 1-lb. can 29c

SUGAR BEETS.
The Popular Honey Dew Brand, Uniform size, tender, sweet Baby Beets; doz., $1.15; regular 15c. 3-lb. can 10c

BREAKFAST COCOA.
Royal Stuart Brand, extra quality, has a rich chocolate flavor; ½-lb. can 16c

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.
Royal Stuart quality, equal to any brand on the market; lb 29c

SIFTED PEAS.
The popular Hunter Brand extra sifted Early June Peas; regular 15c. value; doz., $1.15; can 10c

NEW STRAWBERRIES.
The popular Victory Brand of extra fancy whole strawberries, 1906 pack; doz., $1.05; can 9c

CHOPPED PICKLES.
Royal Stuart Extra Quality Selected Pickles, can be used as a relish on cold meats, fish, &c. Large 20 oz. bottle 20c

CORN STARCH.
Royal Stuart quality for making puddings, desserts, &c. Regular 10c. carton 6c

PORK AND BEANS.
Walker's, with Tomato Sauce and Chile Gravy; something delicious. Regular 10c. can 7c

LAUNDRY SOAP.
Royal Stuart, use this brand for all household purposes. Box 90 bars, $3.85; 10 bars 49c

Wines and Liquors.

AMONTILLADO SHERRY.
Sandeman, Buck & Co., Spain. Pale Dry Dinner Sherry, gal., $4.00; case 12 bots., $18.00; bot. 1.10

HOLLAND GIN.
Van Gelder's Finest Holland, gallon, $3.00; regular $1.00 size 68c

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE.
Los Gatos Vineyard Co.
5 yrs. old, gal., $2.25; full qt. bot., 70c.; 6 yrs. old, gal., $1.75; full qt. bot. 58c

Finch's Golden Wedding Pure Rye Whiskey, gallon, $3.75; full quart bot. 92c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY.
8 years old; gal., $3.00; regular $1.00 size bottle 75c

CALIFORNIA ZINFANDEL
CLARET, choice HOCK or SWEET CATAWBA; 1 doz. large bots 2.50

HEARST VERY STRONG IN BROOME COUNTY

Sentiment for Him Not Confined to Labor Men.

HIGGINS NOT LIKED THERE

Dissatisfaction with Machines of Both Parties and with Influence of Corporations in Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Broome County delegates to the Democratic State Convention are instructed for Hearst, and whatever may be the case with other counties that have given similar instructions, there is not the least doubt that the Broome County men will be voting according to the sentiment of their constituents. They will also be representing the views of a good many people who did not vote for them.

The Hearst sentiment is widespread here, and is not confined to the labor men, though the latter are for him. It crops out everywhere. Neither is it confined to those men who admire Hearst and look upon him as the standard bearer of a new crusade. It is found among men who have no interest whatever in Hearst, but who are grimly determined to smash the powers that be in both parties and who take up the New York man as the handiest weapon with which to do it.

A feeling of utter disgust, not only with the old machines, but with the influence of corporations in politics, is met with here. It is not solely the insurance revelations that have created it. The discussions and disclosures of the past two years, dating back to Lawson's Frenzied Finance articles and going clear down to the meat scandal, aired at the last session of Congress, and including many other things by the way, have tended to form it, although the insurance revelations doubtless play the largest part.

There is a somewhat similar sentiment in Chemung, illustrated there by the incident of a faithful Republican of the strictest sect, whose idol for years has been Chauncey M. Depew. In his eyes Depew could do no wrong; he was the incarnation of all that was noble, majestic, and pure in statesmanship. The connection of Depew's name with the insurance disclosures so shocked him—tore up by the roots the ideas of a lifetime—that now he is declaring that he will never again vote any ticket that Depew votes. If Depew should turn Democrat he would turn Republican. As it is, he is for Hearst.

This sentiment, however, has become even more widespread in Broome than in Chemung. Nor will Hearst profit by this alone. He will undoubtedly get the votes of some Republicans who are dissatisfied with the present order of things for pettier reasons. He is going to get a good many Republican votes if appearances count for anything, and he will get more if Higgins runs than if some other candidate is nominated.

Many Republicans Favor Hughes.

The nomination of Charles E. Hughes would keep from Hearst a number of Republican votes that he would otherwise get. Much interest is felt in Mr. Hughes here, and he has many friends. The men who are repelled by the insurance disclosures would return to their party allegiance if Hughes were on the ticket, for he represents to their minds the same sentiment that they themselves entertain.

Higgins is not at all popular in Broome. He ran away behind his ticket here in 1904, and got the smallest Republican majority on record. At that time of course he was regarded as the candidate of Odell, who is highly unpopular in Broome. He is no longer Odell's candidate, and that might be expected to reduce his own unpopularity, but it has not done so. There is no doubt that he will be slaughtered there, and the more enthusiastic Hearst men go so far as to predict that Higgins will lose the county.

Conditions in the Hearst camp here are entirely different from those in Chemung and in other counties where the movement is strong. There is no faction fighting here, no dissension. The labor people are on top, and nobody begrudges them the place. John Freeman, President of the Typographical Union, is County Chairman of the Independence League. The Executive Committee comprises many labor men, but also has on it professional and business men, and they work together like a happy family.

Strange to say, Stormy Petrel Mackey found nothing to object to in this state of affairs. He was the chosen one among the flying organizers of the league to overhaul and O. K. the movement in this county. When he got here he indorsed the whole arrangement, and then winged his flight back to Buffalo to turn the labor men down in his own city, stopping at Elmira to do the same thing for Chemung.

The league organization is not confined to Binghamton by a good deal. Through all the town Hearst's strength is fairly proportionate to what it is in this city. At Lestershire, where there is a big shoe factory, it is 300 strong, or six times what it is in Albany. At the village of Deposit there is a membership of 150. These two places are mentioned because they are at opposite ends of the county. Between them the sentiment is the same.

Farmers Not Interested.

In the rural districts the rule does not hold. No evidences nave yet been seen that the farmers are at all interested in the candidacy of Hearst. Unless some means can be found to get them worked up they are likely to keep right on voting the Republican ticket. If the Hearst managers continue their present tactics the farmers are not likely to get excited, for with that curious kind of wisdom which everywhere bewilders the student of their mental processes they are deluging the State with literature designed not to appeal to the sentiment against corporations, but to show that Hearst was counted out of the New York Mayoralty. While this may be a matter of intense interest to New York, it does not interest the up-State people at all.

The Hearst sentiment up the State is based on a disgust with machine and corporation methods, and if Hearst is to do anything up here he must touch that sentiment; yet from the Hudson River to Lake Erie his agents are pouring forth floods of literature in advertising type showing that Hearst was elected Mayor of the City of New York and did not get the office.

However, the people who are really for Hearst are for him without much regard to argument or to his personality. Theirs is a vote of protest and punishment. Many of them regard him as the embodiment of their ideals; many more do not think of him at all except as a handy weapon in a fight; but all of them will vote for him to protest against the present style of Government and to punish those who have been administering it. And this does not refer only to the actual office holders.

There is a strong belief along the southern tier that the two great parties are being run as a business enterprise, and that the same capitalists are back of both. Whether this belief is ridiculous or reasonable is not the question. The point is that it is entertained, and that it amounts in many minds to conviction. The men who hold it ask no questions concerning Hearst's character or aims, and are unmoved by any arguments on that subject. "At any rate," they say, "he will turn the old gang out; he will give us an entirely new deal. Whether the new deal is any better than the present one or not, it can't be any worse."

They believe, to get down to concrete instances, that Hearst will rip out the present Insurance Department from top to bottom; that he will purge the Banking Department, and renovate the State Railroad Commissions. All three of these propositions are highly popular in Broome. W. W. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, is out in a long statement indorsing Hearst. This, according to many Hearst men, proves the strength of their candidate here, for Farley is believed by them to have taken originally much the same view of Hearst as is taken by the machine leaders in Chemung. In that county the leaders are waiting to see which way the cat jumps. The Hearst men here say that Farley's statement shows which way the band wagon is headed. If the Chairman did hesitate, he is making up for lost time now, for a more thoroughgoing and uncompromising Hearst declaration could not be made.

Republican Situation Chaotic.

The Republican situation here is somewhat chaotic. George W. Dunn is down if not out. His fallen estate as a leader is shown in the fact that he could not even have gone to the State Convention as delegate if he had not humbly made peace with the powers that be. He and Representative Dwight were believed to have made a deal whereby Tompkins and Broome Counties were to oppose the nomination of Judge Parsons for a place on the Supreme Court bench. Suddenly Dunn found himself menaced with the danger of being deprived of his time-honored seat in the State Convention. He had to sue for peace and give his word to support Parsons before he could become a delegate, and he did so.

Senator Hinman has also lost his grip to a considerable extent, and new powers are coming in which will deal with the Governorship situation for their own advantage. The delegates are uninstructed, but will be for Higgins if it appears that he is sure to be nominated anyway. But as already observed, there is no love for Higgins here, and if the delegates represent the sentiment of their constituents they will not vote for him.

FULLER NOT A CANDIDATE.

Will Accept No Political Office While Master of State Grange.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—George A. Fuller, Master of the State Grange, now in Chatham, denies the statement in Syracuse papers that he is to run for Lieutenant Governor on the Hearst ticket. He says he will accept no political office while Master of the State Grange.

A report was current last night that the Independence League intended to nominate George A. Fuller for Lieutenant Governor. Every Hearst leader of prominence was declared to be out of town when inquiry was made at the Gilsey House headquarters last night and therefore the report could not be passed upon. It is a fact, however, that for months the Hearst managers have had it in mind to put a prominent Granger on the State ticket with the idea of capturing thousands of farmer votes.

JOHN A. SULLIVAN WILLING.

Congressman to Run for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Congressman John A. Sullivan, Hearst's most bitter foe in Massachusetts, will be the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor. After an hour's conference with Henry M. Whitney, who will undoubtedly be nominated for Governor, Congressman Sullivan stated that he would accept the second place nomination if the party insisted upon his doing so. This practically assures Mr. Sullivan's nomination, as he has been the choice of the leaders for either Governor or Lieutenant Governor since his name was mentioned early in the campaign.

The "old-line" leaders are more than pleased with the development of the last two or three days, but the announcement of the Whitney and Sullivan candidacies has caused consternation in the Moran camp. The Moran supporters had figured strongly on the strength of their candidate in Boston, but hopes in this direction have been dispelled by the bringing out of Mr. Whitney. Congressman Sullivan will also add strength to the ticket in Boston, which furnishes about one-fourth of the voting strength of the nominating convention.

The Moran managers are still searching for "some good vote getter," who is willing to accept a place on the ticket with Moran, but up to the present time their search has been without results.

The Republicans are in fully as much trouble as their opponents, but with them the difficulty is not men, but principles. The Home Market Club is moving heaven and earth to induce the convention to repudiate the tariff revision plank of last year and come out squarely on a stand-pat platform. This is a direct stab at Gov. Guild, who is unquestionably to be renominated, and should it carry, which is hardly possible, might result in his refusing to run.

The first effect of this movement will be to help E. N. Foss greatly in his campaign against Eben Draper for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

SEVENTH OBJECTS TO LOW.

Hearst Followers There Say He Was Foisted Upon Them.

Formal protest was made last night by some twenty-five Independence League members of the Seventh District, formerly the Ninth, against what they declared were the high-handed methods of Mr. Hearst's Gilsey House forces, which had foisted a district leader, John Low, Jr., a young Southerner, a law student, and friend of Judge Samuel Seabury, upon them without their consent. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Tonawanda Social Club, Ninth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. In the words of some of the protestants, notice was served on the Gilsey House forces that they must not expect support from their own people in the Seventh unless the people of the Seventh District are consulted.

Some time ago Charles A. Lynch, Independence League leader of the district, moved away. A committee of three, of which Judge Seabury was a member, was appointed to confer in regard to a new leader. It was alleged by the objectors that he and County Chairman Driscoll got together and selected Low. The other committeemen did not have much to say, it is asserted.

Arthur W. Madden, who presided at the meeting last night, said: "I went to Judge Seabury and asked him why he did not pick out a man who was capable of coping with Frank Goodwin, "Tom" Smith, William S. Devery, William Halpin, and John C. Sheehan—all oldtime leaders who know the game through and through. I asked him why he had not picked somebody who knew the district thoroughly and who was prominent. Seabury's answer was: 'All my friends in the district are conservatives. They wouldn't vote for a radical like Hearst under any circumstances.'"

The resolutions of protest which were adopted set forth that Low was not a registered voter, that he did not know the people of the district, and that he was therefore not competent to be a leader. The Executive Committee of the league was asked to revoke his appointment.

Telephone Service

like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever. Have you a telephone? You can use it day or night.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street

RAMSEY'S ELECTRIC ROAD FROM HERE TO CHICAGO

Double-Track Line Mapped Out by ex-President of the Wabash.

BACKED BY FOREIGN CAPITAL

To Be Completed in Three Years and Cost $150,000,000—Will Pass Through Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—Papers of consolidation of three railroads in different parts of Pennsylvania will be filed at Harrisburg this week, which will constitute the formal announcement of a project of prominent foreign bankers, associated with Joseph Ramsey, Jr., former President of the Wabash Railroad, to build a low grade double track railroad from New York to Chicago by way of Pittsburg, which will cost about $150,000,000. Complete surveys have already been made, and it is expected that work preliminary to actual grading and construction next Spring will begin this Fall. It is expected that the road will require three years to construct.

It is contemplated to operate it with electric locomotives from the beginning. It will be known as the New York, Pittsburg and Chicago air line, and will be 65 miles shorter to New York from Pittsburg than the Pennsylvania and 108 miles shorter than the shortest line between New York and Chicago. It will not only be the shortest line through Pennsylvania, but it will cross the summit of the Alleghany Mountains 400 feet lower than the Pennsylvania, and will have very easy curves and remarkably low grades for a mountainous line.

Three corps of engineers have been in the field for three years, making exhaustive surveys and revising them to obtain better grades and shorter distances. Not only has a final location been made, but complete topographical maps have been prepared and every estimate made by the engineers for the construction of the road.

The merger papers to be filed will provide for the consolidation of the Indiana, Clearfield & Eastern, the Allentown, Tamaqua & Ashland, and the Brush Creek & Crow's Run Railroads. It is expected that the nominal capital of the New York, Pittsburg & Chicago air line will be $1,000,000, and that it will not be increased until the foreign syndicate, which has pledged the cost of the road, is ready to turn the property over to the railroad company. It is intended to use the Loraine, Ashtabula & Southern, which is now approaching completion under the direction of Col. W. D. Holliday in Ohio, as a feeder for the new Chicago line, giving it an entrance into one of the most important mill towns of Ohio.

The Indiana, Clearfield, & Eastern and Allentown, Tamaqua & Ashland Railroads form the main system in Pennsylvania. The Indiana, Clearfield & Eastern begins at Pittsburg and follows the Alleghany River up to a junction of that stream with the Kiskiminetas, opposite Freeport, and traces the Kiskiminetas up several miles to a point near Leechburg, where it crosses Crooked Creek, running up that stream through South Bend, Shelocta, and Creekside. Thence it crosses the Black Lick Creek and crosses the Divide to the west branch of the Susquehanna River, which stream it spans at Cherry Tree. From there it passes through Westover near Irvona on the Bells Gap division of the Pennsylvania, through Beccaria, crossing the main Alleghany Mountains near Sandy Ridge. It is near this point that the Pennsylvania lines to Tyrone and Clearfield crosses the Alleghany Mountains.

The elevation of the Keystone Air Line at the summit is 400 feet lower than the elevation of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Gallitzin, the highest point of the main division of that system. This summit is pierced by a tunnel 5,200 feet long, and the road then descends the eastern slope of the mountains, crossing the Bald Eagle Valley near Dix station, which is a short distance from Tyrone. It thence passes through Loveville, Gatesburg, Pine Grove Mills, Shingleton, Tusseyville, and from the latter point follows Penns Creek through Coburn and Cherry Run to New Berlin. In this section it touches one of the most beautiful and productive valleys of the State. At New Berlin a branch road nine miles long will be built to Sunbury and Northumberland, where connection will be made with the Philadelphia & Reading and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

The main line continues by way of Selins Grove, crossing the valley of the Susquehanna at that point. It thence strikes into the valley of Mahanoy Creek, and follows that stream through Ashland and Mahanoy and tunnels Buck Mountain for a distance of 3,000 feet. It then reaches Lizard Creek by way of Tamaqua, and the Blue Ridge is pierced by a tunnel 5,000 feet long to Jordan's Valley, which is traced on to Allentown on the Lehigh River. The road continues to Easton on the Delaware, the extreme eastern point in the State. Several very short lines have been located through New Jersey, where the low ground makes easily possible a line into Jersey City.

The total distance from Pittsburg to New York by the new line is 380 miles, or 65 miles shorter than the Pennsylvania Railroad. The absolute distance between Pittsburg and New York by a perfect air line is 330 miles, or only 50 miles less than the new Ramsey line. The Pennsylvania distance is 445 miles. The distance between New York and Chicago by way of the Ramsey line from actual surveys in Pennsylvania and Ohio and closer reconnaissances is 805 to 815 miles. An absolute air line between New York and Chicago would be 748 miles, or only 57 miles less than the survey obtained by Mr. Ramsey and his engineers. The Pennsylvania system has a distance of 913 miles between the same points and the New York Central mileage is 980, while that of the Erie Railroad is but one mile less than a thousand, or nearly 200 miles longer than the new Keystone air line will be.

Joseph Ramsey to-day sent the following signed statement here relative to the new project.

"We expect to make a start this Fall and begin work next Spring, hoping to complete the line between Pittsburg and New York within three years. The cost of the line between Pittsburg and New York is estimated to be between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000, all of which has been pledged, the bulk of it by foreign capitalists. It would not be wise for me to give details or names now.

"The line is not merely a preliminary survey, but a final location that has been revised three times. Three corps have been busy for three years. It is the best possible short low-grade line to be secured through Pennsylvania between Pittsburg and New York. The extension of the road west to Chicago from Pittsburg will be taken up when the line east to New York is completed."

Soup Ladles

Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., of the daintiest patterns are marked

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

They lend the necessary touch of elegance to the table.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Exquisite nut bowls and fruit dishes of long-wearing silver plate are made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Stern Brothers

Are now displaying

French Mourning Millinery

(On Second Floor)

Including Hats, Bonnets and Toques, in Crepe, Chiffon, Grenadine and Taffeta, in all the New Models, also Complete Assortments of Mourning Veils,

At Very Reasonable Prices.

DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENTS

(On Third Floor)

Are showing models of

IMPORTED TAILOR-MADE GOWNS,

which they will reproduce in the Newest Fall Materials

At Very Moderate Prices.

For a Limited Period,

Cloth Riding Habits, at $58.00

West Twenty-third Street

MAKING AUTO RECORDS ACROSS THE CONTINENT

New Times Made All the Way from San Francisco.

WHITMAN EXPECTED SOON

Bearing Message from Mayor Schmitz to Mayor McClellan Thanking New York for Its Aid.

L. L. Whitman, the automobilist who is creating a new transcontinental record from San Francisco to New York, is expected to arrive in this city tomorrow morning, making the trip of over 3,500 miles in practically thirteen days. Passing Chicago on Monday he was nineteen days ahead of his old record of two years ago, and in transit since he has clipped another twenty-four hours from his old time. He is now speeding East well ahead of Pittsburg and, barring accident, should reach New York before 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Whitman took the Union Pacific route from San Francisco to Chicago, leading him through Wyoming. Leaving Sacramento, he had a climb of 7,000 feet in crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains. His time in making that ascent nearly equaled that required by the Overland Limited, the Union Pacific's fastest train. For 600 miles more he covered the desert sands to the shores of the Great Salt Lake, averaging a speed in the soft soil of eleven miles an hour in spite of the fact that he lost nearly half a day extricating his car from the quicksands in which it stuck near Humboldt Sink, which at one time threatened to bring his trip to an ignominious end. He reached Ogden in four days, and promised to reach New York in ten days, when he found his path beset by swollen rivers and apparently insurmountable obstacles.

In crossing the Green River east of Granger his car became submerged and required six hours to effect a rescue, but the top of the 8,000-foot climb was reached finally thirty miles east of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Omaha was passed nine days out from Frisco, when two days were consumed in reaching Chicago owing to recent rains in Iowa. From Chicago east no mishap has thus far occurred to retard his progress, and the ascent of the Alleghanies alone remains to be successfully negotiated.

Whitman is using a thirty-six horse power two-cylinder Franklin car, while his trip in 1904 was made in a ten horse power vehicle. The car is equipped with hamper in which are carried a half dozen inner tubes, extra cans of gasoline, and such small parts as might be needed for hasty repairs along the road. He carries a steamer trunk with changes of clothing, blankets, and rubber ponchos, hickory sticks to pry the car out of ditches and sands, an axe to blaze a way through woods and over mountains if necessary, and a compass.

He is carrying a letter from Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco to Mayor McClellan expressing San Francisco's thanks for the assistance rendered by New York to the earthquake sufferers.

Whitman two years ago broke the transcontinental record of sixty-one days made by Tom Fetch. Fetch had broken the record made by M. Jackson of Vermont the previous year. Whitman had previously failed to make a record, taking seventy-four days for the trip. He then cut the record almost in half to thirty-three days in the Franklin. This record he will probably now reduce more than one-half.

Incidentally he is trying to lower the Chicago to New York record made by Bert Holcombe in a Columbia car, 58 hours and 43 minutes in transit. He is accompanied by C. S. Carris.

HITCH OVER DRAGO DOCTRINE.

Argentine and Uruguayan Representatives at Rio Oppose Resolution.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 14.—The Committee of the Pan-American Congress on the Drago doctrine to-day drew up a resolution even more general than the one on the programme, recommending that each American nation, at its discretion, request The Hague Tribunal to study the questions of the forcible collection of public debts and pecuniary claims of all kinds. The Argentine and Uruguayan representatives opposed the resolution, and this resulted in a movement to throw the whole resolution out of the programme by a two-thirds vote. However, it is still considered probable that the resolution will be adopted.

The Pan-American Railway Committee to-day discussed two projects, one that the construction of the entire road be turned over to a private company in the United States and the other that each Government undertake to construct that portion of the road which is within its own territory.

Demand That Roosevelt Stand Again.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 14.—The Republicans of the Tenth District unanimously nominated Harry B. Anderson for Congress to-day. A resolution demanding that Roosevelt become the Republican candidate for President in 1908 was passed.

Harvard Crew Makes Fast Time.

BOURNE END, England, Aug. 14.—The Harvard crew to-day created the liveliest satisfaction among its supporters by rowing from Spade Oak Ferry to Bourne End Ridge in faster time than the Cambridge Crew did yesterday evening. The conditions were slightly better, but the Americans displayed better form than they had previously shown.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS MEETING.

Senator Bailey Says Bryan Will Be the Candidate in 1908.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 14.—With 700 delegates, the number being limited by law, and more than 4,000 spectators, what promises to be the most exciting State convention held by the Democracy of Texas since 1892, when the party split and nominated James S. Hogg and George Clark for Governor, opened to-day. The first session was devoted to the usual preliminaries and to some speechmaking.

The first ballot for Governor will hardly be taken before to-morrow afternoon, and because of the peculiar naming system it is expected that each ballot will take several hours.

Senator Bailey received an ovation when he spoke to-day. His speech mostly concerned the prospects for the national triumph of Democratic principles, which he declared to be excellent. He said it had been determined already who the nominee was to be, meaning Mr. Bryan, and the declaration evoked wild applause.

URGE BURTON FOR LEADER.

Ohio Republicans Tell Him He Can Be Governor If He Accepts.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—When Congressman Burton arrived to-day from London, he found awaiting him Republican politicians from all parts of the State, who demanded that he take the leadership of the Republican Party, which has been demoralized in Ohio since Senator Hanna died. The opposition to Senator Dick is growing stronger every day, and it is said that Congressman Burton can be the next Governor if he will agree to lead the fight during the State campaign for minor offices.

Congressman Burton will define his political position on Thursday night in a speech before the Tippecanoe Club.

"I will make some definite political expressions," he said. "I am supposed to talk about the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which I attended. I will talk about that, but I will get down into politics, too. I'm going to leave Cleveland on Friday for a week in Washington, and I must spend two or three weeks in inspecting Southern rivers and harbors. But I'll be frank in saying that I want to keep close to that State Convention.

GRAFT ERA ENDED—BRUCE.

Lieutenant Governor Also Says He Is for Indirect Taxation.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Three thousand residents of the rural sections of New York State gathered here to-day in observance of the annual State Grange Day. Lieut. Gov. Bruce in an address said in part:

"We are rapidly passing from the rule of the few to the rule of the many, now that the people in no uncertain way have given political bosses to understand that they intend to manage their own affairs. The day of graft and grafters is passed.

"I am a great believer in indirect taxation. Great corporations securing valuable franchises should be required to contribute to the Government's support. The coming campaign will be one of ideas rather than men, the result of which will determine whether or not the questions fought out in 1896 and 1900 are to be reopened."

JEROME SILENT ON POLITICS.

Sheriff Hayes and Senator Frawley Among His Callers.

District Attorney Jerome reached his office bright and early yesterday. He was hard at work all day, and refused to talk on any subject whatever. He had several callers, among them Senator James J. Frawley and Sheriff Hayes.

Senator Frawley said he had not come on a political errand, and the Sheriff made the same statement when questioned by reporters. The Sheriff also said that he and Mr. Jerome had not talked over the gambling situation. It was thought by some that a move against the gamblers might be contemplated following Gov. Higgins's action at Saratoga. Prize fighting was believed to have been the subject discussed by the Sheriff and the District Attorney.

BEGGAR VIOLENT IN COURT.

"The Flopper" Tried to Hit the Special Who Arrested Him.

"The Flopper," as Edward Murray, a professional beggar is known, struck Special Officer John D. Godfrey of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities just after he had recited Murray's record to Magistrate O'Reilly in the Myrtle Avenue Court yesterday.

Murray, who was arrested July 30 for begging in the streets, leaned upon his crutch while Godfrey testified that when he tried to arrest him the beggar had thrown pepper in his eyes. At this point in Godfrey's testimony Murray raised his crutch and brought it down with all his strength in an attempt to hit Godfrey on the head. Somebody shouted a warning, and the officer dodged in time to receive only a glancing blow on his arm. Murray was then held for examination before the Court of Special Sessions.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MERIT MARK

Insures Honest Cigar Values.

THE American Cigar Co. has built up and is carrying on its business purely by *merit* of its cigars and the *preference* of cigar smokers—because it knows how to make the best cigars, has the facilities for making them, and *wants to* make them.

That it *does* make them you can easily prove with a critical test-smoke of any of these brands guaranteed by the "▲" (Triangle A).

The NEW Cremo Cigar—5c.

represents the policy of giving improved values at lower cost, through our new scientific methods of manufacture. The best quality that can be produced and sold for 5c.—equals the average 3-for-25c. cigar.

You are safe in buying any brand bearing the "▲" (Triangle A) merit mark, including the following:

New Continental Bouquet
Now 4 for 25c.

Anna Held
3-for-25c. value for 5c.

Royal Bengals—Little Cigars
Box of 10—15c.

The "▲" (Triangle A) merit mark on the box is our guarantee.

Sold by all dealers who give good values

American Cigar Company
Manufacturer

GORHAM CO. AGAIN ENJOINED.

Silver Manufacturers' Litigation Transferred to New York.

In the contest involving control of the half dozen companies which manufacture sterling silverware, there has been a shifting of the legal strife from Providence to New York. Supreme Court Justice MacLean is to hear an argument this week, on the question of continuing an injunction obtained by George H. Robinson, former Vice President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, as a result of which the sale of the companies advertised for one day last week, was blocked for a time at least. This is the second injunction which Mr. Robinson has served within a few weeks on President Edward Holbrook of the Gorham Company. The first, issued by the United States District Court at Providence, prevented the transfer of the companies to the Silversmiths Company of New York.

The project of the majority of the Gorham stockholders to turn over stock in the subsidiary companies to a holding concern having been stayed in this manner, it was decided to sell at auction the shares in the subsidiary companies, including the Whiting Manufacturing Company, the William B. Durgin Company, the William B. Kerr Company, the Goodnow Company, and the Silversmiths Companies of New York and New Jersey.

Between times Mr. Robinson moved from Providence to New York, where Mr. Holbrook had resided, and both now being residents of the city, litigation was transferred from the Federal to the State Court. In the new suit Mr. Robinson declares that his rights as a minority stockholder would suffer as much from the sale of the subsidiary companies as from the former plan of merging the control in one company. He says the result would be the same, it being charged that under the conditions of the sale no auctioneer could successfully bid against Mr. Holbrook's friends.

If Mr. Robinson's contention is correct, the proposed sale is a new way by means of which the majority stockholders expect to carry out their original plans for getting the various companies under a strong supervising management, with Mr. Robinson further on the outside than he is now. At the last meeting he cast 3,000 votes against the 48,000 cast by Mr. Holbrook's friends.

Whether or not the Gorham Company can sell its subsidiary companies on Aug. 25, the day to which the sale has been postponed, will depend on what Justice MacLean orders after the hearing.

A LIGHTED LAMP HIS WEAPON.

Man About to be Arrested Threw It at the Policemen.

As Detective Sergeants Kinsler and Duggan of the Central Office were about to arrest him for burglary in his home, at 254 West Houston Street, last night, George Shell, a window cleaner, threw a lighted lamp at them and ran into the street.

Duggan pursued the man and caught him after a chase of three blocks. The lamp went out before it hit the wall. Kinsler arrested Mrs. Shell, and she was locked up with her husband at Police Headquarters charged with receiving stolen goods.

The window cleaner is accused of having taken more than $1,500 worth of ostrich feathers and other milliners' supplies from the firm of Sullivan, Drew & Co., at 600 Broadway, in the last three months. Complaint was made to the police about a week ago, and last night they went to Shell's home and accused him of having stolen the missing articles. A search of the apartment revealed a large quantity of the stuff stowed away in various places, according to the police.

FRESH AIR PLAY FOR FRESH AIR WORK

From Lake, Mountain and Shore.
For City Sufferers.
Fairs, Music, Refreshments,
Fetes, Games, Contests,
Fun Goes to You,
Funds to Sick Babies, Worn-out Mothers, Tired Working Girls.

Every $2.50 gives one of them a week at Sea Breeze. "Fresh Air" means also respite from crushing burdens and deadening monotony, better food, change of scene, higher ideals, a grateful and hopeful return to duty. There are 7,000 on our waiting list who ought to go.

Send checks or inquiries to R. S. Minturn, Treas., Room 210, 105 East 22d St., New York.
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bring a certain return in interest. We give you the same rate of interest and the same security of investment, yet at all times subject to check at sight.

Guardian Trust Company of New York

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REFRIGERATORS

The Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency, and Economy

The "Eddy" Our standard for a quarter Century.

The "Premier" Glass lined.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

CAMP GOODS

Wall Tents

8 oz. duck, complete, poles & pins
7 ft. x 7 ft. $6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft. 7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft. 9.68

Tents, any size or style, made to order.
Folding Camp Cots $2.50
Folding Camp Stools, 35c., 50c., 75c.
Clothing, Sleeping Bags, Chairs, Air Pillows, Fishing Tackle, etc.

YACHT AND MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

Hopkins 119 CHAMBERS ST.

INDIGESTION

Try MAN-A-CEA WATER

POPE DEFIES FRANCE; CHURCHES MAY CLOSE

Encyclical on Church and State Separation Measure Issued.

FRAMERS OF LAW DENOUNCED

Pontiff Says They Have Made Atrocious War Upon Religion—Tells Catholics to Unite.

ROME, Aug. 14.—The text of the Pope's long-expected encyclical to the Archbishops and Bishops of France concerning their future conduct in view of the enactment of the law providing for the separation of Church and State appeared in the Osservatore Romano to-day. It refers to the previous encyclical condemning the general principles of the law, and says the time has now arrived to indicate what should be done to defend and preserve religion in France. The encyclical continues:

"We deferred our decision owing to the importance of this grave question, and particularly through a charitable feeling for the great services your nation has rendered to the Church. Having heretofore condemned this iniquitous law, we examined with the greatest care its articles to see if they permitted of the organization of religious life in France without jeopardizing the sacred principles of the Church."

After indorsing the recommendations of the French hierarchy disapproving the law, the encyclical says:

"Therefore, concerning cultural associations such as the law prescribes, we decree absolutely that they cannot be formed without a violation of the sacred rights which are the life itself of the Church. Putting aside, therefore, these associations which our conscience forbids us to approve, it is opportune to examine if some other kind of organization, both legal and canonical, can avert the threatened dangers to the Church."

The encyclical then lengthily examines the other forms of organization.

The Pope says nothing causes him greater agony than the eventualities menacing the Church in France, and therefore he hopes to find some other kind of association not endangering divine rights, adding:

"But as this hope fails us and the law remains as it is, we declare it is not permissible to try these other kinds of association so long as they do not establish in the most legal and most positive way that the divine constitution of the Church, the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff and the Bishops, and their authority over the temporal affairs of the Church, particularly the sacred edifices, will be irrevocably protected by such associations. We cannot wish otherwise without betraying our sacred charge and producing the ruin of the Church in France."

The document urges the Bishops to adopt all means within the law to organize their forces, assuring them of the Papal co-operation and support.

"It is not difficult," the encyclical says, "to foresee the recriminations which the enemies of the Church will make against our present decree. They will seek to persuade the people that we do not seek the salvation of the Church, but that the form of the republic in France is odious to us. We indignantly denounce such insinuations as false. The makers of this law have not sought separation, but oppression. While affirming their desire for peace they have made atrocious war against religion. They hurl a brand of the most violent discord, thus arraying one citizen against another, to the great detriment of public welfare. We have patiently supported injustice after injustice through love of the French Nation, and are finally asked to overstep the last limits of our apostolic duty, and we declare our inability to overstep them. Let the responsibility rest with those whose hatred has gone to such extremes."

The Pope advises against editious or violent action, and says firmness will give better results than violence. United action, he says, can be learned from those who have imposed the stigma of this criminal law upon the nation. In conclusion the encyclical says:

"In the hour of hard trial for France, if all unite in defending the supreme interests of the country the salvation of the Church is far from impossible. On the contrary, it is to be hoped that her dignity will be raised to its former prosperous height."

The document was signed Aug. 1.

Among the visitors received by the Pope to-day was the Very Rev. P. G. Blanche, Vicar Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, who found him perfectly well and strong. The Pontiff spoke lengthily about Canada, and also referred to his encyclical to the French Bishops, saying he hoped it would have a salutary effect.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Pope's encyclical to the Archbishops and Bishops of France prescribing their attitude with regard to the Church and State separation law attracts widespread attention here, and its probable effects are the subject of animated discussion by the press and public and particularly by the Clericals and the official classes responsible for the execution of the law. A Pontifical messenger arrived here this morning bearing the document to Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, who soon afterward gave out the document for publication. The entourage of the Archbishopric summarized their views in the following words: "The Pope has spoken, and we bow with submission and joy to his instructions."

While this reflects the general attitude of the hierarchy, a considerable element among the clergy receives the decision of the Pontiff with disappointment and regret, as being likely to inaugurate an era of religious strife. The decision causes serious confusion with regard to the practical carrying on of churches. The new law lays down specific provisions concerning the organization of cultural associations, but the Pope's decision appears to make it impossible for the clergy to conform to the law. At the Archbishopric here it was stated to-day that no steps had yet been taken to insure the continued work of the churches. It is understood that the encyclical was accompanied by instructions concerning the means the hierarchy should adopt. The view generally prevails that the Vatican seeks to create a situation compelling the Government to enter into negotiations for some form of Church organization that will be acceptable both to the Church and to the State. However, there is no indication of the Government's willingness to move in that direction.

The Government journals strongly disapprove of the encyclical. The Temps says:

"The resolution to afflict all friends of religious peace is very apparent. Uncompromisingness dominates pontifical circles. An immense majority of reasonable French Catholics desired the benefit of the liberal provisions of the separation law. It goes without saying that the pontifical decision will not change the sentiment of liberal-minded Frenchmen, who above all wish for religious peace. The separation law contains broad and tolerant dispositions, and is accepted as such by unprejudiced men. The anti-clericals even raised objections to the liberality of the law.

"One wonders to what hopes or chimera the Pope is now clinging. Has the lesson of the inventories taught Rome nothing? The only outcome of the pontifical resistance is that the Church herself deprives her devotees of the worship to which they are attached by old customs. The strange paradox occurs that the religious authorities refuse the churches the powers offered to them by the law. This sensible and clear-minded nation, desirous of peace before everything, never will admit the decision to be the fruit of truly Christian or logical and sensible inspiration."

The Croix, representing the Clericals, says:

"The Pope's wish will be realized. Catholics are about to unite in obedience under the direction of the Bishops. Despite possible trials, the Church will finally emerge victorious."

The Echo de Paris considers a religious war to be inevitable unless the Government compromises before Dec. 11, after which date, according to the law, any exercise of religion, unless under the auspices of associations, will incur risks of fine or imprisonment, being considered clandestine.

EARTHQUAKE CASES UP.

San Francisco Insurance Suits Brought Into Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The first of the insurance cases involving the earthquake clause was called for trial to-day before Judge Hebbard, in the Superior Court. The suit was brought by the Rosenthal Shoe Company against the Williamsburg Insurance Company. The attorney for the latter asked that the trial be postponed until the Judges could arrange with the insurance companies for a test case. He said the insurance companies will demand a jury trial in each case and that unless proper arrangements are made for a test, the courts will be engaged for years with insurance litigation.

The attorney for the plaintiff declared that there are points at issue that cannot be settled by a test case.

The court asked the attorney for the insurance company if he would waive a jury trial.

"No, you Honor," he replied.

"Do you demand a jury trial?" the Judge asked, but could not get a direct answer.

The attorney for the shoe company announced that to save time he would formally demand a jury trial. The case was set for Aug. 27.

Charles Hendry of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company must answer all questions propounded by the Grand Jury or go to jail for contempt of court. This judgment was announced by Judge Graham, before whom Hendry appeared yesterday.

He was brought into court on a citation directing him to show cause why he should not divulge the names of the companies in London and Lancashire whose policies are reinsured, and whose embargo on the London and Lancashire Company has made it necessary for the latter corporation to make a cut in all policies upon payment.

ONLY 100 REAL PULAJANES.

But the Leaders in Leyte Force Farmers to Take Part in Raids.

MANILA, Aug. 14.—Gov. Gen. Ide returned to Manila to-day after a conference at Tacloban, Island of Leyte, with Gen. Wood, Gen. Lee, Gov. De Veyra, fifteen Presidentes, and Col. Taylor of the Constabulary. The Presidentes promised to support the American authorities and to furnish information leading to the extermination of the Pulajanes.

There are various causes for the present conditions of Pulajanism in Leyte, dating back to Spanish times. The disarming of the municipal police by Gov. De Veyra, his political opponents assert, caused the recent disturbances. It is added that had the late Lieut. James possessed correct information he would not have gone out with a small force on Aug. 9. The fight occurred in the darkness, and the troops were the victims of a bolo rush of superior numbers, during which their rifles were of no use.

Gov. Gen. Ide has decided to appoint a commission consisting of Gov. De Veyra, Gen. Lee, Col. Taylor, and three Presidentes to visit the disaffected districts and hold meetings of the Town Councils to impress the people with the necessity of co-operation and support in exterminating the Pulajanes. The outlaw band numbers about 100, and is being greatly increased by the leaders forcing peaceful farmers to participate in raids, threatening them with death if they refuse. These recruits are armed with bolos. The real Pulajanes do not trust them with guns.

A special term of the court has been ordered at Tacloban to try the prisoners. It is understood that the leaders will get the extreme penalty of the law, but that the misguided natives will be dealt with leniently.

ROOT AT BUENOS AYRES.

City Elaborately Decorated—Secretary Cheered by Big Crowds.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 14.—Despite a heavy downpour of rain, immense crowds assembled at the docks this morning to witness the arrival of Secretary of State Root and his party, who were received by the Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs and M. Beaupré, the American Minister. The visitors were heartily cheered along the line of the route to the palatial residence in the Avenue Alvear, placed at their disposal by Dr. Llobet. Notwithstanding the weather conditions, the streets and almost every house were decorated with American flags.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Root was conducted to Government House, escorted by the Eighth Regiment of Cavalry, for an official reception by President Alcorta, who formally returned the Secretary's visit at 5 o'clock.

In his conversation with President Alcorta Mr. Root expressed his pleasure at the warmth of the reception given to him and his admiration for the city, which in many respects, he said, was similar to the upper part of New York City.

At Government House to-night an official banquet was given by the President to Mr. Root and his party. The other guests were the members of the Diplomatic Corps and high officers of State. The scene was most brilliant, the staircase and banqueting hall presenting a picture of great splendor. The streets and public squares of the city were a mass of electric illuminations.

$6,000,000 for Pittsburg Utilities.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.—The stockholders of the Philadelphia Company ratified to-day the proposition to increase the capital stock of the corporation from $36,000,000 to $42,000,000. It was explained that the increase had been arranged to give the company revenue to make contemplated improvements to the lines of the Pittsburg Railways Company, the Allegheny Light Company, and other subsidiary companies.

Steamer Sirio Breaks In Two.

CARTAGENA, Aug. 14.—The wrecked Italian steamer Sirio has broken in two, her stern disappearing and the forward part of her bow remaining jammed between the rocks.

CITY BREVITIES.

Postal Station P in the new Custom House in Battery Park is being equipped with pneumatic tubes running to the General Post Office and Forty-second Street. They may be in use within ten days.

Joseph Vandenberg, a musician, who was arrested on Monday night because of a twenty-dollar check he had offered, and for whom Oscar Hanfmerstein gave bail, was discharged in the West Side Court yesterday.

Week End Specials in Men's Wear

A big drop in serge suits has brought those that were $15 down to $11.50.

And price drops prevail throughout the balance of our Summer stocks.

Negligee shirts, for instance, the sort that sell in $1, $1.25 and $1.50 classes, are 79c.

Low shoes in tan or black—$4 in the Fall—$2.55 now.

Ties of friendship are being made for our furnishing department with 50c and 75c bat wing ties at 25c.

Vogel Brothers
42d St. At 3d Ave.

TRUCE IN RUSSIAN WAR; CZAR IS AT MANOEUVRES

It Is Said He Is About to Go to the Crimea by Sea.

ANOTHER BOMB DEPOT FOUND

Suburb of Nizhni-Novgorod in Flames —Peasant Disorders in the South Increasing.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—Most parties seem to have agreed to conclude an armistice. The Government having worked its way back to a comfortable resting place, the bureaucracy is in no haste to repeat promises of reform or devise new schemes of administration.

Many of the leading members of the Opposition are taking a much-needed holiday, and it is anticipated that the preliminary congress of the Constitutional Democratis, which opens in Moscow to-morrow, will be sparsely attended. The Octoberists' League and the Party of Peaceful Regeneration will hold a congress almost simultaneously with the congress of the Constitutional Democrats in September, and even the revolutionary parties in St. Petersburg have taken to heart the lesson of their recent failure, and are devoting themselves to the work of reorganization.

What political activity exists is developing below the surface, and violent disturbances are not likely to occur before September, always, of course, leaving out of account the incalculable factor of mutinies.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—In spite of the attempt on the life of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch on Aug. 10 at Krasnoye-Selo, the Emperor, accompanied by his entire family and the greater portion of the Court, has gone to Krasnoye-Selo to spend a week at the Guards' Camp.

The most rigid precautions have been taken to protect his Majesty during his stop at Krasnoye-Selo. The railroad station at St. Petersburg is heavily guarded, and no civilians are allowed to leave there for Krasnoye-Selo except after being fully identified.

The manoeuvres to-day came to an early close, in order to permit the officers to attend the races, held under imperial patronage, this afternoon. To-night there was a gala ballet, at which all the members of the imperial family were present.

A grand review is scheduled for Aug. 19, after which the Czar will, it is thought, go to Tsarskoe-Selo, although some of the papers report that it is the intention of the imperial family immediately to go by sea to Livadia, in the Crimea, and spend the Autumn there.

Major William W. Gibson, the American Military Attaché, has gone to Krasnoye-Selo, at the imperial invitation, to attend the manoeuvres.

In view of the representations of the foreign mining interests in the Donets Basin with regard to the seriousness of the situation at Uzovka and elsewhere, the Government has erected the whole coal and iron district affected into a special Governorship General, in order to be the better able to control the situation. It has also taken the unprecedented step of creating a special advisory commission of mining representatives to act in concert with the new head of the district.

M. Onipko, the peasant member of the late Parliament, who was arrested at Kronstadt after the mutiny there and brought to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul here, will be tried by court-martial separately. When he was arrested a plan of the Fortress of Kronstadt was found on his person.

Gordievka, a suburb of Nizhni-Novgorod, is in flames and the fire is spreading, but as yet the great fair buildings are not endangered. It is thought that a number of persons have lost their lives in the conflagration.

The Moscow police to-day discovered another depot of bombs, which contained also eighty pounds of dynamite and 3,000 rifle cartridges. The authorities attach great importance to the capture of revolutionists at Moscow and in that vicinity in the last few days, believing that they have broken up the headquarters of the Military Fighting Organization and have arrested the leaders. In addition to seizing a large supply of bombs and explosives, including Shimose powder, the authorities obtained elaborate plans which were to be used in the event of an uprising.

A bomb exploded to-day at Ekaterinoslaff in the house of a workman, in which there was a revolutionist laboratory. Two of the inmates were seriously injured.

A dispatch from Odessa says reports from the southern and southwestern parts of the interior tell of the spread of peasant disorders. Reports of only about a tenth of the outrages reach the press. The troops passively obey all other orders, but refuse to fire on the peasants.

Two political prisoners at Odessa saturated their mattresses with petroleum last night and set fire to them. One man was burned to death and the other was rescued with difficulty.

PRUSSIA BARRING RUSSIANS.

Immigrants Have to be Provided with Passports and Money.

THORN, Prussia, Aug. 14.—A new Ministerial edict is being enforced here, in order to hamper Russian immigration.

Each Russian emigrant entering Prussia must be provided with a passport and a sum of money, for adults $100 and for minors $75. If he does not possess this money he is returned to Russia.

Sultan Well Again, Say Officials.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—It is declared in official circles that the Sultan has completely recovered from his recent illness, and it is generally believed that the improvement in his Majesty's condition will be maintained, and that he will soon be able to give some attention to current affairs.

English Anti-Ritualists Active.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Within the past week there has been a recrudescence of the anti-ritualistic movement, the Church at Malvern Link, Worcestershire, having been twice entered and the pictures, vestments, and ornaments destroyed.

TARS IN A FIGHT ASHORE.

Four Sailors from the Missouri Land in a West Side Brig.

Four sailors from the battleship Missouri, now in the navy yard, wandered last night into a saloon at Nineteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, where they ordered drinks and in patriotic fervor sang "The Star Spangled Banner." John Campbell of 53 Eighth Avenue, who was born in Scotland, did not enjoy the singing, and was heard to mutter something which was construed as an insult to the Stars and Stripes.

The sailors got into an argument with him, and the party surged to the door and went to the sidewalk, where the argument ended in violence, the Scotchman being stubborn, and the sailors not less yielding. Policeman O'Connell came along and sent for reinforcements. A wagonload of reserves came at his call, and William B. Shea, Michael F. Harrington, John Ritchie, and Harry Connors, able seamen, were taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, where they were locked up for disorderly conduct.

Campbell was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The doctors said he was suffering chiefly from alcoholism.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:09|Sun sets..7:00|Moon rises...1:03

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:37	4:05	9:35	10:33
Governors Island	3:46	4:25	10:30	11:20
Hell Gate	5:41	6:18	12:02	12:52

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 14.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Aug. 7.
SS Barbarossa, Bremen, Aug. 4.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Aug. 11.
SS San Juan, Jobos, Aug. 8.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 8.
SS Comal, Brunswick, Aug. 11.
SS Navahoe, Georgetown, Aug. 9.
SS Georgetown, Brunswick, Aug. 11.
SS Uller, Port Antonio, Aug. 8.
SS Virginia, Colon, Aug. 8.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Oceanic, Liverpool	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Inagua	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tronto, Argentina	2:00 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Benedict, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Kais. A. V., Hamburg	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
*La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Helig Olav, Denmark	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Merida, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Mobile		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Federica	Trieste	July 23
Barbarossa	Bremen	Aug. 4
St. Laurent	Havre	Aug. 4
El Dia	Galveston	Aug. 8
Teutonic	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Koenig Albert	Naples	Aug. 3
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	Aug. 4
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 1
Manoa	St. Croix	Aug. 9
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 12
Tagus	Barbados	Aug. 11

DUE TO-MORROW.

Ocean	Amsterdam	Aug. 1
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 10
Peninsular	Lisbon	July 28

DUE FRIDAY.

Sicilia	Gibraltar	Aug. 5
Calabria	Gibraltar	Aug. 5
Ida	Messina	Aug. 6
Alliance	Colon	Aug. 11
Nueces	Galveston	Aug. 11
Excelsior	Shields	Aug. 4

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Francesca, at Naples, Aug. 11.
SS K. W. der Grosse, at Bremen, Aug. 14.
SS Finland, at Antwerp, Aug. 14.
SS Sicilian Prince, at Rio Janeiro, Aug. 11.
SS Kennebec, at Port Said, Aug. 13.
SS Gowanburn, at Adelaide, Aug. 14.
SS Perugia, at Marseilles, Aug. 13.
SS Cretic, at Gibraltar, Aug. 14.
SS Astoria, at Glasgow, Aug. 14.
SS Cametense, at Barbados, Aug. 12.
SS Indramayo, at Kobe, Aug. 14.

Sailed.

SS Fluminense, from Para, Aug. 13.
SS Mongibello, from Palermo, Aug. 9.
SS Hilarius, from Barbados, Aug. 10.
SS Christian Born, from Calais, Aug. 12.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—Thomas F. Barrett, Kenneth K. McLaren, and B. Stafford Mantz.

The Dedier-March Company, Jersey City; capital, $700,000. Incorporators—Adolph C. F. Hentschel, Nicholas E. Jungeblat, and Frederick J. Mayer.

The Ocean Comfort Company, Hoboken; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Henry Sperling, George Bischel, and John Buckley.

The United States Dredging and Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Horace S. Potter, Howard L. Potter, Charles H. Weller.

The Cottentin Hotel Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Andrew C. Troy, George Moore, and Mary E. Pettit.

The West End Hotel Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Andrew C. Troy, Bernard C. McKenna, and Mary E. Pettit.

The Cardenas Railroad and Terminal Company, (amended,) Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—John S. Fiske, De Witt Bailey, Paul R. E. Steier, John H. Leary, and Fred Blasenbrey.

"Ornatus et Bonitas."

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & Co.

Fall Styles

correct in every particular,

will be issued

Wednesday, August 29.

There's Comfort

Grape-Nuts

"THERE'S A REASON"

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

6TH AVE. 18th & 19th STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

Another Day of the Umbrella Sale

Umbrellas Fairly Worth $2 and $3 for $1 Each

WE announced this sale Sunday and had Monday the largest selling of umbrellas that we believe has ever been recorded in any one day in any store in the world. We sold in that one day more umbrellas than we expected to distribute in three days—and our previous experiences have been with very large figures.

This sale generally lasts a week, but it seems unlikely that we shall be able to mention it again after to-day. But to-day we are still able to promise

$2 and $3 Umbrellas, in a Choice of More than 150 Styles of Handles, at $1

The coverings are of "waterproof Egyptian taffeta"—which rolls as close as silk and wears better.

The frames are the "Exeter Paragon" with Harvey steel rods.

26-inch umbrellas for women; 28-inch for men. Case and tassel on each.

Magnificent lot of handles—come and see them. (Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Center.)

Bedsteads and Mattresses

Match These Prices If You Can

WE have led the town in furniture values for ten years, and our greatest lead has always been in the items of metal bedsteads and mattresses.

We have never been tempted to gain the advantage of a low price by handling any of the ramshackle bedsteads that figure so prominently in furniture sales at this time. ***But our prices on the best productions of the best American makers are lower than those asked for the made-to-sell-cheap sort.***

We make all our own mattresses, and can therefore guarantee what is in them. We give full weight and the best workmanship that money can hire. A 40-pound mattress bought here has forty pounds of *hair* in it.

Now look at these prices and compare them with any that you can find in town:

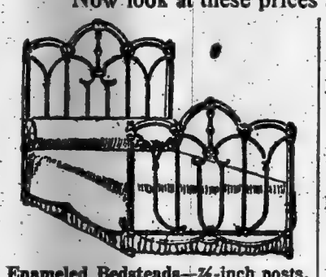

Enameled Bedsteads—⅞-inch posts, curved top rails; sizes 4.6 and 3 ft.; green and blue enamel; regularly $6; sale price..... $3

Enameled Bedsteads—(as illustrated) 1 1-16 inch continuous posts; sizes 4 feet 6 inches and 4 feet; white and light green enamel; regularly $10; sale price..... $5

Enameled Bedsteads—(as illustrated) 1 1-16 inch continuous posts; brass top rails; 4 foot 6 inch size only; green enamel; regularly $11; sale price..... $5.50

Mattresses

Mattresses — made of pure South American hair in its natural color; full weight, 40 pounds; covered with A. C. A. or fancy ticking; one or two parts; 4-5 size. Regular price $22; special..... $18

Mattresses—made of our No. 2 South American hair, extra good quality; full weight, 40 pounds; covered with A. C. A. or fancy ticking; one or two parts; 4-6 size. Regular price $18; special..... $15

Mattresses—made of our best quality of white bleached felt, sanitary and comfortable; covered with a fine quality of Oxford ticking; full weight; size 4-6. Regular price $16; special..... $13

Mattresses — made of our No. 1 mixed hair; splendid quality; full weight, 40 pounds; made to order; covered with the best quality of A. C. A. or fancy ticking; one or two parts; 4-6 size. Regular price $15; special..... $12

Mattresses—made of our Eclipse felt; soft and very elastic, covered with a fine quality of Oxford ticking; full size 4-6. Regular price $13.50; special..... $11.50

Mattresses — made of our No. 4 mixed hair, full weight, 40 pounds; covered with A. C. A. ticking. Regular price $12; special.... $9

Mattresses — made of short hair, covered with A. C. A. ticking; made in one part; extra for two parts, 75c. Regular price $9.50; special... $8.50

Mattresses—made of our special felt; splendid quality; very elastic; covered with fancy striped ticking; full size 4-6. Regular price $10; special..... $7.50

Mattresses — made of our No. 1 Combination; filled with pure African fibre, with cotton on top and bottom, also sides and ends; covered with special striped ticking of excellent quality; full size 4-6. Regular price $8.75; special..... $5

Mattresses—filled with pure African fibre, with excellent quality of mixed hair on top, and covered with special striped ticking of excellent quality; full size 4-6. Regular price $6.50; special $5

Mattresses—made of our No. 2 Combination, filled with fine excelsior, with heavy jute top and bottom; covered with special striped ticking of excellent quality; full size 4-6. Regular price $5.50; special..... $4.50

Mattresses — filled with excelsior top and bottom; covered with excellent grade of special striped ticking; full size 4-6. Regular price $5.25; special..... $4

Pillows

Size.	Special.
22x28—Sea Foam Feathers	75c
22x28—Spec'l Duck Feathers	$1.10
22x28—Prime Duck Feathers	1.75
22x28—Live Geese Feathers	2.45
22x28—Extra Select Geese Feathers	2.85
22x28—Down and Feathers	4.00

Hair Pillows — for Summer; very cool and comfortable; filled with splendid quality of black mixed hair; covered with A. C. A. ticking. Special..... 88c

Wire Springs

From reliable makers only—and the best of their product. The sale prices are straight reductions from our own regular figures.

Reg. $6.50 grade, special at	$5.50
Reg. 5.50 grade, special at	4.50
Reg. 4.90 grade, special at	3.75
Reg. 5.00 grade, special at	4.00
Reg. 4.50 grade, special at	3.50
Reg. 3.75 grade, special at	3.00
Reg. 2.85 grade, special at	2.50
Reg. 2.75 grade, special at	2.25

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

The President of Brazil Has Signed the Coffee "Valorization Act"

Coffee Prices Are Advancing Everywhere Except at The Big Store

THE "Valorization Act" authorizes the Government of Brazil to advance money at a low rate of interest to the Brazilian coffee planters and thus enable them to cultivate their crops and to live until their harvest without mortgaging their crops to the American and foreign coffee brokers who have for years dominated the coffee market.

This may be a good thing for the planters, but its first result in New York was a jump of from 20 to 30 points in the wholesale price of coffee.

It won't affect purchasers at this store—not for a year at least. We possess, or have on contract, an enormous quantity of the choicest Old Crop coffees, closing one contract for 10,000 sacks of Mandheling and Padang Java the day before the rise occurred. And we shall NOT advance our prices while this stock lasts, no matter what happens in the general market.

This is the best store in America in which to buy coffee for the home. We roast our coffee daily and blend to suit customer. Some special quotations for to-day:

Mocha & Java Coffee —The original popular blend; sold only in the Siegel Cooper Store; 25 lbs. $6.25; 10 lbs. $2.35; 5 lbs. $1.20; 4 lbs. $1; 1 lb..... 28c

Java & Mocha Coffee —Siegel Cooper's favorite blend; 25 lbs. $4.70; 10 lbs. $1.95; 5 lbs. $1; 1 lb..... 22c

Java & Mocha Coffee —Siegel Cooper's special blend; compare this coffee with the best coffee in other stores; 25 lbs. $6; 10 lbs. $2.30; 4¼ lbs. $1; 1 lb..... 25c

CHICKEN—choice quality roasting or frying chickens; usually sold for 15c to 18c lb.; for this sale, lb..... 11c

IMPORTED SPAGHETTI — Ferrand, Renaud & Cie.; best Spaghetti made in France; dozen $1.40; lb. pkg..... 12c

WEEK'S ICE CREAM POWDER—all flavors; regular $1.50 can $1.38; pkg. 12c

ZEST—ready-to-eat flaked food; manufactured by the American Cereal Co.; regular 10c package..... 7c

Maracaibo Coffee —Rich selected Coffee; 25 lbs. $4; 10 lbs. $1.65; 6 lbs. $1; lb..... 18c

After Dinner Coffee —Royal Yacht Club brand; 10 lbs. $3.65; 2½ lbs., $1; lb..... 40c

Golden Santos Coffee —Finest Old Crop; 10 lbs. $1.50; 6½ lbs. $1; lb..... 16c

Granulated Sugar — H. & E. Standard refined; 10-lb. cotton sack; 48c.; 25-lb. cotton sack..... $1.18 (Limit, 1 sack to each purchaser.)

MINCED CLAMS — Dozzee's best pack; doz. $1; 3 cans..... 25c

NEW TEAS—Formosa Oolong, India Ceylon, Mixed and all 75c varieties; 5-lb. caddy $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.65; lb..... 60c

MIXED TEAS—English Breakfast, Young Hyson, and all 50c varieties; 5-lb. caddy $1.95; 2½ lbs. $1; lb..... 43c

Bourbon Santos Coffee —Fresh from the roaster; 10 lbs., $1.85; 5½ lbs., $1; lb..... 20c

SUMATRA BLEND COFFEE—Rich flavored; used in many clubs, hotels, cafes, etc.; 100 lbs., $19.50; 25 lbs., $5.50; 10 lbs., $2.25; 4½ lbs., $1; lb..... 23c

BLANKE'S COFFEE—The celebrated Faust blend; 3-lb. can, $1.05; lb..... 36c

FRESH GROUND PEPPER—Cinnamon, cloves, allspice, mustard, ginger or cayenne pepper; Fountain quality; guaranteed pure; lb. can, 35c; ½-lb. can, 18c; quarter-lb. sifting-top can..... 10c

CELERY SALT—Fountain quality; Kalamazoo pure celery salt; 6 bottles, 58c; bottle..... 10c

POTTED CHICKEN—Genesee brand, for sandwiches, &c.; doz. 96c; 3 cans 25c

CHOCOLATE—Fountain quality, for quick lunch; doz., $1.76; ½-lb. can..... 15c

SAMPLE TEAS—English Breakfast or Mixed; 5 lbs., $1; lb..... 23c

TEAS—Ceylon, Gunpowder, Mixed and all 45c varieties; 10 lbs., $2.15; 5 lbs., $1.65; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 35c

PILLSBURY'S VITOS — For breakfast or luncheon; regularly 15c. Limit 6 packages to each purchaser; package.. 10c

The New York Times

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MR. JEROME AT BUFFALO.

If District Attorney JEROME consents to become a candidate for Governor, and if the Democratic organization chiefs believe he would be a candidate acceptable to the party, then they ought to do everything in their power to cause him to be nominated at Buffalo on Sept. 25.

The talk of an independent nomination for Mr. JEROME is madness. Is Mr. HEARST so weak and negligible that the anti-Hearst strength may be safely divided? If Mr. HEARST should secure the Democratic nomination all Democrats who are not actually determined upon the ruin of their party, all Democrats who are unwilling that the public affairs and private business of the State should be put in peril would vote for the Republican candidate. That would assure the defeat of Mr. HEARST. The candidacy of Mr. JEROME by an independent nomination would open to Mr. HEARST his only chance of election.

The people of the State of New York, and in particular the Democrats of the State, would find it worth their while to consider seriously what the election of Mr. HEARST as Governor would mean. It is not without profit, we suppose, to inquire who are his supporters and why they support him. It is much more profitable to inquire who oppose Mr. HEARST, why they oppose him, and what would happen not merely to them and to their interests, but to everybody's interests should he be installed in the Executive Chair. The Hearst men think that of late they have had capital on the run, corporations on the run, the large business interests on the run. Mr. HEARST'S newspapers encourage that belief, and are doing their utmost to accelerate the pace of the running. Do they really believe that capital, the corporations, and the business interests are now actually trying to save themselves? Oh no, they are mistaken. When the flight does begin, when capital and business really do take measures for their own protection—and they know how to take care of themselves—there will be not the least possible chance of any mistake about it. Everybody will know what has happened, and what is happening. It will be a little too late then for sober second thought, too late to say, hold on, let us be conservative.

Now is the time to think about these things. The intimation that Mr. JEROME would accept the nomination for the Governorship indicates a practical way of thinking about them. It points out a practical way to save the Democratic Party from disaster and disgrace. Mr. JEROME made an astonishing canvass in this county last Fall, and was elected. Since he came very near being accepted by Tammany as its candidate then, is it not probable that he would now receive the support of the Tammany delegation at Buffalo, and of the Kings delegation? If he is the man, if he is willing to run, then there should be no more talk about an independent Jerome ticket. He must be the Democratic candidate if he is a candidate at all.

WHIPPING ANARCHISTS.

Secretary BONAPARTE'S suggestions about the treatment of Anarchists have not, apparently, excited the attention which their startling character seems to demand. The suggestion that an attempt at murder shall be punished by death, whether the attempt is successful or not, when the attempt is made by an Anarchist, is very far out of the common course of our jurisprudence. The suggestion that an Anarchist who does not attempt to put his creed into practice, but is still identifiable as an Anarchist, is to be imprisoned and privately and periodically flogged is equally out of line with modern ways of looking at things.

Secretary BONAPARTE'S theory is simple enough. An Anarchist, like a pirate, is an enemy of the human race. He exhibits, by the fact of being an Anarchist, what the laws of New York call "a depraved mind, regardless of human life." And he is absolutely irreclaimable. Therefore no thought need be taken about reforming him any more than about reforming a rabid dog. The thing to do with him, as with the rabid dog, is to get rid of him at the earliest moment, if possible before he has had the chance to bite anybody.

All this one can say quite at his ease. But when he undertakes to frame statutes according to this theory he will find it a matter of enormous difficulty. The presumption of innocence attaches to every defendant. Unless we take away the presumption we shall find it very difficult to convict an Anarchist unless there has been some actual overt act in the way of an attempt at murder, or at least a direct incitement and instigation to a particular murder. One can hardly imagine the conviction of an Anarchist simply for being an Anarchist under laws which would not abridge freedom of speech and of the press.

As for whipping, the privacy of the whipping, it seems, would defeat its object of discouraging others. There are two objects in public floggings. One is to punish the man flogged by hurting him. The other is to punish him by degrading him and holding him up to public shame. The latter would be quite as effective as the former as a deterrent, but its effectiveness would be weakened to nothing if nobody saw it done but the officials who did it. Doubtless the stocks or the pillory are disagreeable ordeals. But we do not mean to revive them, even for Anarchists. If the notion be merely to give this particular variety of criminal pain, Secretary BONAPARTE ought in consistency to advocate the revival of the mediaeval custom of drawing and quartering as well as of hanging. But it is inconceivable that torture for any offense whatever will again be authorized by American law.

LAW, AND MOB LAW.

The charter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is in no danger of forfeiture. The public peace of the Borough of Brooklyn and the reputation of that borough and of the city for the orderly determination, administration, and enforcement of law have been in some measure imperiled. Attempts have been made, and are persisted in, to set up the impulses of demagogues and the passions of the crowd as ultimate arbiters in a dispute already adjudicated by the courts, and which, if it now arises in a new form, can be justly and lawfully settled only by the courts.

Acting Mayor MCGOWAN correctly describes President COLER as "a great poser" and as a man who "is inciting riot." The course pursued by Sheriff FLAHERTY is entirely consistent with the policy adopted by the President of the Borough. With much propriety Judge GAYNOR'S remarks upon the double fare to Coney Island, delivered as an unnecessary addendum to a decision discharging a prisoner, have been criticised as untimely, superfluous, and illjudged. His Honor's observations precipitated disgraceful and continued public disorder because of his failure, whether by intention or oversight, to say what he should have said, that the opinions he expressed were merely individual views and not an authoritative declaration of the law binding upon the company. He issued no order, the company was not concerned in the matter, and hence was powerless to appeal. No course was open to it but to continue the collection of its lawful fares, and to eject from its cars as disorderly persons those who refused to pay.

Under the leadership of a President of the Borough, with so much encouragement in high places, and continually excited to violence by the incendiary appeals of the reckless portion of the press, it is not strange that the passengers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company refused to pay the lawful fare and even resorted to the cars of the company, not in pursuance of their lawful concerns, but merely for the sake of making a row. From refusing to pay fare to a public service corporation to refusing to pay for goods furnished by a private concern, or a merchant, is not so very long a step. The spirit is very much the same. If the demagogues continue to get a hearing, if men already in high office but seeking a higher continue to employ their power and authority to stir up the mob spirit, it may not be long before the line of distinction between trolley-car fares and butchers' meat and dry goods will be effaced. The easiest and cheapest way to get a thing is to take it—but not so in the long run.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT.

Mr. PAUL MORTON, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is reported as saying in London that he considered that Great Britain could well afford to reduce her navy, and thought that the British example would be followed by other Powers.

It is quite true that there seems to be no occasion for any Briton any longer to insist on "the three-power standard." Since the disappearance of the Russian Navy after a demonstration of its inefficiency a combination of more than two naval Powers against Great Britain is quite inconceivable. It is true that the Japanese Navy has appeared as the Russian has disappeared. But it is quite out of the question that England's present ally will for a generation at least be a party to an attack upon her in European waters, and equally out of the question that Germany, France, and Italy, the only three naval Powers left in Europe, can ever in our time be combined against her. The "two-power standard," the requirement that the British Navy shall equal the combined fleets of any other two nations, seems to be all that is required even by abundant caution.

Yet there are no signs anywhere of naval disarmament. Great Britain has built in the Dreadnought a ship of war of quite unprecedented formidableness. Every naval nation excepting France has undertaken to outdo this monster in fighting qualities, to launch something at once swifter, more invulnerable, and more irresistible. This competition seems to show some forgetfulness of the homely saying about putting all one's eggs in one basket, as well as of the fate of the Japanese Mikasa and of the Russian Admiral MAKAROFF'S flagship. If the cost of each of these ships had been divided between two it is highly unlikely that the enemy would have succeeded in blowing up both of them, and they were cheap toys compared with the Dreadnought. In truth, the artistic vanity of naval constructors is an element to be considered when the question is of naval appropriations. Every Bureau of Construction desires for its own the credit of designing the biggest thing afloat. A bigger thing than the Dreadnought is already projected for the American Navy. Such constructions are authorized for the German and Italian Navies. Nothing could be more sensible than an agreement on the part of the naval nations not to increase their present naval tonnage, but only to replace it as it became obsolete, an arrangement which would of course leave the naval nations comparatively just where they are now. But we are bound to say that history indicates that nothing is less likely than the acceptance of such a proposal.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF IT?

First Vice President MCCLINTOCK of the Mutual Life Insurance Company is reported to have spoken of the International Policy Holders' Committee in these terms:

As individuals they are excellent gentlemen, but in the aggregate I regard them as very small potatoes. You remember the definition of the philosopher who defined dirt as matter out of place. I regard these gentlemen as matter out of place.

The attitude of the present administration of the Mutual toward the Policy Holders' Committee is hard to understand. President PEABODY assails Mr. UNTERMYER as a self-seeker, and charges that he is trying to get control of the company. To this Mr. UNTERMYER makes a rather convincing reply by refusing to accept a nomination for the office of Trustee or for any other office, declining even any compensation from the Committee for his services. As between President PEABODY and Mr. UNTERMYER, what are policy holders and the public to conclude? Since it cannot be true that a man who refuses to become an officer of the Mutual is seeking to control it, Mr. UNTERMYER'S motives must be other than those imputed to him by Mr. PEABODY. In view of all the circumstances it would be somewhat natural for the policy holders to conclude that Mr. UNTERMYER means what he says—that he is making a disinterested effort to give the policy holders of the Mutual a full and free opportunity to put the affairs and the assets of the company in charge of fit and trustworthy men free from the suspicion of Wall Street interests.

Vice President MCCLINTOCK describes the International Policy Holders' Committee collectively as "dirt" and as "small potatoes." Among the members of the Committee are Judge GRAY, ex-Secretary of State RICHARD OLNEY, ex-Secretary of the Navy BENJAMIN F. TRACY, ex-Judge ALTON B. PARKER, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, formerly Postmaster General and Ambassador to Russia, and the Governors of half a dozen States. Beyond saying that it is very hard to understand why it should have been made, we think Mr. MCCLINTOCK'S statement characterising these gentlemen and their associates as dirt and small potatoes calls for no comment.

If the International Policy Holders' Committee were made up of swashbuckling promoters and speculators any characterization of them would be justified, and any means of resisting their attempts to get hold of the company would be warranted. But it is appropriate to remind the Mutual administration that these gentlemen are not swashbucklers and speculators, and that no amount of ill-judged and intemperate language on its part will change either the standing of the members of the Committee or the public opinion of them. Nor can the public or the policy holders be fooled as to the aims and intentions of the Committee. They are trying to put the company in a safer position. They are trying to aid the policy holders to install a management worthy of confidence and beyond criticism. Whether they succeed or fail it seems to us that good must be accomplished. Their efforts must cause the present management to bestir itself, to put its best foot forward, to institute reforms that will be for the company's good, and to cure evils of which widespread and justified complaint has been made. Much has already been done as a result of outside pressure. That is a good reason for keeping it up.

There was one possible way to disarm the Policy Holders' Committee. Had the Mutual management welcomed its co-operation in needed reforms, had it offered every facility for communication with the policy holders, listened to suggestions and candidly considered proposed betterments, had it, in fact, co-operated with the Committee as an ally, such a course would have won public confidence and have gone far to convince the policy holders that the company was already in safe hands. Mr. PEABODY and Mr. MCCLINTOCK have chosen a quite different course. The methods to which they resorted, indeed, are those commonly employed in defense of bad causes. They have made a mistake.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Ominous for the Lynchers.

Properly indignant over the helplessness and uselessness to which the militia recently sent to Salisbury were reduced by the refusal of the Sheriff to order them to fire on the mob that broke into the jail there and lynched three negroes, Gov. GLENN of North Carolina has taken vigorous action which seems likely to be most discouraging, for a while at least, to the lynching industry in that State. As Commander in Chief of the North Carolina National Guard he has ordered the Captains of companies called into service in such cases to take control of the situation and to restore and preserve order without regard to the opinion, and without waiting for the orders, of the Sheriff or other local authorities.

It seems that there is legal warrant in North Carolina for this substitution of the military for the civil power, and that the soldiers at Salisbury were mistaken—or were using an inadequate excuse—when they left the jail on the Sheriff's refusal to order them to fire on the rioters. It is not stated on whose initiative the militia are to be called out to quell disturbances. If the call must come from the Sheriffs, those of them who sympathize with lynching will not be likely to realize, or at least to express, their need of outside help until after it is too late, and the Governor will rarely be able to act promptly enough on his own information.

The problem is a difficult one, for nobody in this country likes an unnecessary resort to soldiers, even when they are militiamen, as a means of keeping the peace. But when the local civil officials are incompetent or ill-disposed and disregardful of their oaths to support and execute the law, action like that of Gov. GLENN seems to be inevitable. And beyond any question, lynching will not be attempted in any town where it is known that a few resolute men are ready to use their guns if that is necessary to protect a prisoner. This has been proved again and again, and practically every time that a lynching takes place it does so because a Sheriff or a Warden has failed to do his sworn duty. But, after all, it is public sentiment that governs. Wherever a majority, or an effective minority, of the people of a State want or believe in lynching, its prevention will be impossible. Now they choose Sheriffs that will permit it, and re-elect them if they are removed; the same thing will be done as regards Governors if that becomes necessary, and the chances are that Gov. GLENN is not improving his political prospects by his present course. The reform must come from below, not from above.

A Centenarian with "Ambition."

Parsippany is a Jersey town, which, besides having a finely distinctive name, possesses another claim to glory in the person of Mrs. SARAH HALL DORENUS, an oldest citizen indeed, since her years now number 108. And, unlike some other people considerably younger than herself, this "Aunt Sally" of everybody in Parsippany is something more than not dead; she is a good deal more thoroughly alive than could fairly be expected of one so burdened by time. She is described as alert and cheerful, with serviceable eyes, and she has an opinion as to why she has escaped the common lot so long. "Ambition, combined with a regular, outdoor life," she said at her birthday party this week, accounts for her survival.

The inclusion of ambition in a recipe for centenarianism, by a centenarian, is, we think, a novelty. They are usually preachers of moderation and of nothing else, and their sermons can usually be reduced, on analysis, to the contention that those who would extend life far must be careful to make it very narrow—must waste no energy on either joys or sorrows. As a matter of fact, the world hasn't owed much to its centenarians, and it hasn't paid them any more than it owed. A considerable number of really great men have reached an advanced age, but those who have passed the century mark are extremely few. We recall at the moment only one, a French chemist, and he is not so great that everybody can tell even his name. For the most part, the effective people use themselves up at a comparatively early age, and though they live much, they do not live long.

What Mrs. DORENUS means by "ambition" we do not exactly know, for the word has many interpretations. None of them fits in very well with the accepted and demonstrated habits that conduce to longevity, and it would be well if the objects her life has had were rather carefully set forth by one of her not very numerous descendants. Too many centenarians have passed their last quarter of a century in the poorhouse to make the profession an attractive one, and, after all, it is not particularly desirable or important to live a hundred years. Quality counts for more than quantity in living as in most other things.

Claimed Too Much Too Quickly.

According to a London dispatch, trypsin, recently heralded as a cure for cancer, has been condemned as worthless by the, or some, British surgeons. That will be sad news for many a sufferer, but the condemnation is hardly conclusive, and it may well have been as hasty as was the wide heralding of the pancreatic extract as the long-sought remedy for the cruelest of human ills. Trypsin is at least likely to have some value, and it deserves, as it will certainly receive, much longer tests than it has yet had.

Tuberculin, presented with exaggerated claims before its proper use was discovered, fell at once into unmerited disrepute, and was long abandoned except as a test for tuberculosis in cattle—and it wasn't regarded by all as a very sure test even for that. A few kept up the experiments with it, however, and now the doctors are slowly coming to the conclusion, or rather to the hope, that there was a good deal of basis for the first announcements. In the case of tuberculin it seems to be much, or mostly, a question of the right dosage; everybody had been giving too much of it, and minute quantities, for some doctors, work pretty well in wisely selected cases. Trypsin may have the same history.

A Question About a 'Phone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my office the telephone company was glad to put a telephone without charge to me. But in the apartment house I occupy, the owner has put telephones and asks the tenants to pay him $1 per month besides paying the usual charge for each message. This is extortion. The company put in the telephone free of charge. It is merely an excuse for raising the rent. As there are twenty-four apartments, it amounts to $288 yearly. I have no occasion to use the telephone oftener than once a month. I do not want its jangling in my room. Is it possible the owner is "in" with the telephone company? Do they go halves? R. C. W.

New York, Aug. 14, 1906.

THAT DREYFUS BORDEREAU.

Some Anomalies Pointed Out to M. Bunau-Varilla.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No, M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, this will not do. You dodge the issue. You protest. You do not explain. You seek to mystify your readers by asserting that, if you were to allow my assertions published in THE TIMES of July 16 to go unchallenged, they might be used "to clear the intentions of the forgers." And you invite people to believe that you and your brother published the fac simile of the bordereau in Le Matin of Nov. 10, 1896, with the conviction that Dreyfus did not write the original and for the sole purpose of proving that he could not have written it, while in the same issue of Le Matin, on the very same page which contained the fac simile, appeared an editorial article which deliberately and categorically gave the lie to both your conviction and your purpose.

No, M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, this will not do. Nor will your attempt to fasten on your readers the responsibility for belief that the fac simile in question did not emanate from the General Staff. Facts show that it did so emanate. As you seem to have forgotten the editorial article of Nov. 10, 1896, so you may fail to remember how the photographic copy of the bordereau came into the possession of Le Matin. Allow me to enlighten you.

Du Paty de Clam's article in L'Eclair of Sept. 14, 1896, besides divulging the use of secret evidence at Dreyfus's trial, contained a garbled version of the bordereau. It became necessary for the General Staff to prove that the article was without authority in order to prevent its statements from being used as the evidence of "new facts" for reopening the case. How better could the conspirators do this than by publishing a fac simile of the bordereau, which, while proving Du Paty de Clam's version to be erroneous, would moreover, establish the authorship of Dreyfus in the public mind beyond all possible doubt? Of the photographic copies of the bordereau used at the trial, there was one still retained by a creature of the General Staff, the handwriting expert T. It was dangerous for the conspirators to seek for another, or even to make a requisition for the original since the Secret Intelligence Bureau was at that time in charge of Col. (now Gen.) Georges Picquart. T. was ordered to go to Le Matin with his photographic copy. He sold it to that paper for 1,000 francs. What he received from the General Staff I do not know. And the photographic copy was published in Le Matin, accompanied by an editorial article of which the following is the closing passage:

"On what is the accusation based? How is the punishment inflicted on ex-Capt. Dreyfus justified? This is what Le Matin is in a position to state. In order to achieve this work, both patriotic and health giving, we publish the fac simile of the famous bordereau, written with Dreyfus's own hand. To any one who has been able to compare the admitted writing of Dreyfus with that of the document which we here reproduce it will be clear that it was his hand which traced these lines."

And, in extenuation of the curious anomaly existing between the meaning of this editorial article, and your conviction and purpose as set forth in your interview published in THE TIMES of July 15, and reiterated in your communication to THE TIMES of Aug. 10, you have this and only this to say:

> The legitimate suspicion which awoke my brother's sense of humanity and prompted him to change his mind and to publish the bordereau was not communicated to the editorial rooms of his paper. * * *

All those who study the documents of history in the light of what was known when they appeared, and not in the light that has later on sprung from their appearance, will not find it extraordinary that the article accompanying the bordereau did not bear a trace of the suspicion which prompted its publication.

Why, it might also be asked, did you and your brother continue to keep the editors of Le Matin in protracted ignorance of your conviction and purpose, and allow them for over three long years to continue to write vituperative anti-Dreyfusard articles full of falsifications and mendacity, when a word from either of you would have set them upon the right track?

It is not even true, as you may imagine in your interview, that it was directly due to Le Matin's publication of the fac simile that M. de Castro, Esterhazy's stock broker, was enabled to identify his client as the real author of the bordereau. Nearly a year had passed before the stock broker saw a fac simile, if we are to believe his words given under oath at the first Zola trial on Feb. 3, 1898. Here is a passage from his testimony:

"Toward the end of October, 1897, I was on the boulevard when a news vendor passed by me hawking the fac simile of the famous bordereau attributed to ex-Capt. Dreyfus. I was startled when I saw this handwriting, for I seemed to see in it a letter of the Commandant Esterhazy."

No, M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, your arguments are not convincing. No one, of course, will doubt that your conviction of Dreyfus's innocence in the Fall of 1896 and your purpose in publishing the fac simile of the bordereau at that time were and are beyond question. It is to be regretted, however, that both conviction and purpose were so effectually concealed for so long a time.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

New York, Aug. 13, 1906.

Mr. McGowan and the City Dump.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Acting Mayor McGowan was highly incensed that a Bradley Beach resident should send for his official inspection an assorted basket of debris as an unselected sample of the New York City garbage with which the Jersey coast is littered for many miles.

His Acting Honor felt himself insulted by this act, and claimed that passing fruit steamers were and that the City of New York was not responsible for the condition of our shore front.

As fruit steamers have been passing for some decades along this route, as the refuse extends for many miles and consists largely of such unvegetable matter as dead cats, dogs, New York branded beer bottles, together with large quantities of corn cobs minus the kernels, and melon rinds, his Acting Honor had better admit the corn, and see if he cannot better the conditions which compel hundreds of thousands of persons to enjoy a bath in a not wholly vegetable soup. The dump scows go down the bay on the tide and make their dump as the tide turns to come in. It is more important that they make a quick round trip, going and returning with the tide, than that the State of New Jersey should be considered.

E. S. FRENEAU.

North Asbury, N. J., Aug. 14, 1906.

Mme. Bernhardt and the Cross.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, July 25.—With reference to the stern refusal of the members of the Council of the Legion of Honor to decorate the great actress, her numerous friends in the press are most energetic in backing her claims. They point out not only her professional claims to the distinction, but they recall the fact that during the war of 1870-71 she joined other actresses in nursing the soldiers who were brought into the ambulance organised in the Odeon Theatre. The late M. Jules Simon left it on record in his writings that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was specially thanked by a Fine Arts Minister for her splendid work in the improvised hospital at the Odeon. The members of the Council of the Legion of Honor, who twice refused to admit the actress to the order, have overlooked this memorable episode in her long career.

THE LESSON OF OMAHA.

With Side Lights on Municipal Ownership from the Staten Island Ferry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in your issue of Sunday entitled "An Instructive Example," and describing the inevitable predicament in which the City of Omaha finds itself as a result of its attempt to acquire the water works which supply the city's hydrants, is a valuable and instructive addition to the numerous arguments which have appeared in your paper and other papers throughout the country for some time past against municipal ownership as a practical thing. It is safe to say, I believe, that every city in which municipal ownership, whether of gas, water, electric lights and power, or trolleys, has been tried has as ugly a tale to tell could those in possession of the facts only be induced to tell the truth. Such a thing is not to be hoped for, however, because where municipal ownership is urged the success of the enterprise must depend upon the keeping of dangerous secrets.

The City of Omaha in its present condition invites the sympathy of all beholders. The members of the Omaha Water Board will probably attempt to excuse themselves for the confiscatory spirit which animated them in their efforts to harass and drive the water company out of business by reducing rates and restricting the company's privileges, by describing their acts as having been performed in the interests of progress. It would be hard to make an intelligent public, however, believe that any but a confiscatory spirit prompted the City Government of Omaha to back out of its bargain with the water company.

You were quite right that this was not an edifying spectacle, neither would municipal ownership in New York be an edifying spectacle could all of the facts be made known. I allude to our municipal ferry to Staten Island. A year or so ago, just before this ferry went into operation, a committee of city employes called upon several railroad Presidents and General Managers in this city and in New Jersey for the purpose of examining the schedule of wages paid by those railroads to their ferry hands. The schedules were turned over to them without question, and after the committee had done, one railroad manager at least asked the return courtesy of examining the proposed schedule of wages for the municipal ferry to Staten Island. One glance was enough. He found that if his company were compelled to pay the wages to common ferry hands which the City of New York purposed paying the employes on its new municipal ferry, the railroad's ferry department would have to be run at so great a loss as to be a severe drain upon the company's resources. It is a fact, and you will be able to prove it if you care to take the trouble, that common deckhands on the municipal ferries are paid annually for doing almost nothing as much as or more than many intelligent and highly trained men in commercial and industrial life receive for skilled labor.

P. L. HUDSON.

Montclair, N. J., Aug. 13, 1906.

THE GARRETSONS IN AMERICA.

Lease of Lands in 1652 with Lessor's Mark a Six Pointed Star.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find in to-day's TIMES a letter from Mr. Bradley Garretson, alleging that "the Garretsons all came from Holland about 1716 not 1816." Doubtless it will gratify him to learn that the family is much longer established in this country than he supposes. A Garretson family, I believe from Holland, settled in Kings County early in the seventeenth century and the early records of Kings County have many references to their doings.

On page 93 of Book I. Records of Gravesend it is set down that Hubert Garrettsonn leased "3 akers of ould ground" to Thomas Southerd. This was on Jan. 24, 1652, (old style). Garrettsonn makes his sign—a large six pointed star.

Your correspondent is mistaken when he says that all Garretsons spelling the name with one "t" are of Holland extraction. There is no significance in the spelling of the name. Garretson merely means the son of Garret, and the question arises "Garret who?" There was no permanence in family names among the Dutch settlers of this early period. Thus the son of Hubert Garretson was likely to be Garret Hughson or Hubertson. There are scores of such instances in the Kings County records. Permanence in family names came much later.

When the Garretsons began to spell their name their attempts, like those of the other early Dutchmen, were very impressionistic. The same family name is spelt in three or four different ways in the same document by the same writer, often the bearer of the name, and the spelling in signatures was as variable. It seems to have been all a matter of temporary taste.

Garretson, Garrettsonn, Garretsonn, Garrettson, Garetson, Garrison, Garrisonn, Garisson, &c., are forms all found in Kings County records, all with equal authority and all concerning the same family. SYDNEY REID.

Brooklyn, Aug. 10, 1906.

A Dark-Brown Silence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The astounding apothegmatic silence of President Roosevelt continues beyond the hopes of his enemies and the fears of his friends. Not so Mr. John D. Rockefeller. Oyster Bay may be left to the dim Cimmerian trappings of last week's thunderstorms or the gloomy reticence of Mr. Loeb, but out on Forest Hill the sun is out and the leaves are dancing in the lakeside breeze. It is more than a week since Mr. Rockefeller said:

"I believe in men and the brotherhood of man."

One would have thought that that would have drawn fire from the lion-killer of the Rockies, but not a word. Hence when J. D. R. yesterday overflowed into speech and said:

"I find newspaper men and even magazine writers a charming class personally," one detects the victorious cluck of the man half way over the links to the man who is lost at the second hole. BRASSIE.

New York, Aug. 13, 1906.

An Invitation and a Threat.

From The Colon (Panama) Independent.

The people of Colon will consider it an honor conferred if Mr. J. F. Stevens, chief engineer of the canal, will accept this invitation of walking from one end of Bolivar Street to the other.

They are perfectly satisfied that before he should walk one block he will be forcibly convinced of the need of immediate repair for this street.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Two weeks ago Mr. Stevens and Mr. Shonts came to Colon and, it is said, were so shocked at the condition of the streets that they ordered their immediate repair.

We beg to notify the above-mentioned gentleman that, so far as Bottle Alley and Front Street, their order has been entirely ignored.

Why this should be so we fail to comprehend, and at the same time call Mr. Stevens's and Mr. Shonts's attention to the fact that only Front Street is being looked after, while the traffic of the other two streets is just as great, if not greater, than Front Street.

It is said that Front Street is being repaired because President Roosevelt may possibly pass there when he comes to Colon, but the people of Colon have decided that if Front Street alone is repaired they will invite Teddy, through a monster petition, to pass Bottle Alley and Baltar Street and see for himself.

A HINT TO THE CHARITABLE.

A Fund for Indigent Convalescents Discharged from Hospitals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have seen the statement several times that our millionaires would in many cases give more money to charity if they knew how to do it without doing more harm than good. Whether the report be true or not, I have no doubt it indicates a real difficulty.

Permit me to call the attention of people of great wealth to a suggestion of Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, who can be set down as a sufficiently accurate, scientific, and unemotional observer. He says in one of his charming books that patients are frequently discharged from hospitals in a condition of physical helplessness that makes them objects of pity and that very frequently this helplessness is made more pitiable by abject poverty. After citing these facts he suggests that the charitably disposed establish a fund that can be wisely used in making small loans to such invalids until they can find work and a home.

These observations of Dr. Mitchell are reinforced by the Crozza case, which you published the other day, wherein a teacher, named Othello Crozza, recently discharged from a hospital, fell in sheer physical weakness to the ground in a churchyard, and found himself arrested as a supposed burglar. That he was penniless is indicated by the fact that the Judge and jury not only discharged him from custody, but contributed $00 toward his relief.

The case is so apropos of the suggestion of Dr. Mitchell that, when I read of it in your columns, away down in the Virginia-North Carolina mountains, I could not resist a long-shot reminder to those who have money and are looking for opportunities to do good with it that here is a way of helping worthy people without pauperizing them.

CHARLES M. CAMPBELL.

Aug. 12, 1906.

A Suggestion for Brooklyn Bridge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day on the East River-Williamsburg Bridge loop is to the point. Does the average person ever stop to think that a change can be made in a month, and at not over $50,000 cost, which will greatly increase the present capacity of the old bridge as far as relates to elevated railroad traffic? My information touching the point came from a high official of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, though it was so ridiculously simple I wonder I didn't think of it without being prompted.

The plan involves simply the extension of the existing tracks forty feet further on the Manhattan end, so as completely to cover the little viaduct over Park Row. It would provide room for elevated trains one car longer, six instead of five cars per train, as at present, an addition of just 20 per cent. to the present carrying capacity of the structure in elevated traffic.

A few months ago, some one under the influence of a temporary rush of brains to the head, did make an extension of the sort I have proposed, but stopped short after building it a few feet beyond the line of the east curb of Park Row. Why should not the extension have been carried at least as far as the end of the viaduct, the west curb of Park Row? It would not have consumed an inch of street space now unused. D. G.

Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1906.

As to Harburger and Gorky.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your issue of July 18, just received here, the indignant protest of Mr. Julius Harburger, the Coroner, against some statements of Maxim Gorky's.

Let me confine my attention to the one concerning children fighting for moldy bread. I have seen children in New York over and again pick bread out of garbage boxes, and when children are hungry enough to do that a little mold more or less makes no difference, and if two want the same piece the natural result is a fight.

Let Mr. Harburger go through the streets with his eyes open and he will save some of the indignation he is expending on Mr. Gorky and expend it on the real state of things rather than Gorky's presentation thereof.

I hold no brief for or against Gorky; I am a naturalized American, owing all I have to American institutions. I write therefore not in a spirit of hatred, but rather to do justice and to express my sympathy with the "under dog."

H. A. GRANTHAM,
Priest, Diocese of Quincy.

Dresden, Germany, Aug. 3, 1906.

He Is Disgusted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am disgusted.

First—With the rowdyism of the New York National League Baseball Club.

Second—With the "freshness" of the students of the Art League.

Third—With the supineness of the police of New York and Brooklyn who allow passengers in trolley cars and travelers in carriages and automobiles to be pelted with stones and garbage by the lower classes and their children.

ANDREW M. WEICHERT.

New York, Aug. 13, 1906.

The Latest French Duel.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

As nearly as we can recall it, Gen. Negrier said that Gen. Andre was a liar. There was no retort courteous, no reply churlish, no reproof valiant—none of the conventional preliminaries properly leading up to the fighting word.

"Liar!" vociferated le Gen. Negrier. "Sacre!" hissed le Gen. Andre. "It must that there shall be an affair to the uttermost. Never shall this insulter live."

To which le Gen. Negrier replied by naming pistols instead of swords. This looked like business.

Le Gen. Negrier breathed heavily through his nose and muttered: "Sceleral! Lachel Nom d'un nom!" at frequent intervals. Le Gen. Andre made his will and selected his burial plot. The reporters declared that homicide really was in the air. The demand for reserved seats at the ground of the combat was unprecedented. The world looked on breathless.

Yet what do we discover—what presents itself to our eyes indignant? Le Gen. Andre fires without hitting his antagonist and le Gen. Negrier disappoints our sanguinary anticipations by refusing to fire at all! After all this homicidal hullabaloo there is not so much of blood as could be seen at a combat of fowls. There is of disgust the most intense. We entertain for le Gen. Negrier and le Gen. Andre a contempt supreme. Pouf! to both of them.

QUEEN OF THE CHAFING DISH.

My wife and I got back to town
As hungry as could be;
In fact, we both were quite run down
At "Superb-on-the-Sea."
'Twas late at night, the shops were closed;
Our flat held naught to eat;
I carried our canary bird,
The goldfish globe, my sweet.
Quoth I, "My love, I'm famished, faint;
What shall we do for food?
I wonder if canary ain't
With goldfish rather good?"
And she who through my stomach found
The heart that loves her so,
With chafing dish did hustle round,
And I would have you know
The bird was hot, the bottle cold,
The fish au gratin cooked.
Canaries and goldfish, I'm told,
Are sometimes overlooked.
But she to whom I hungry look,
Who meets my every wish,
Is cleverer than any cook—
Queen of the chafing dish!

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

NEW KAISER BRINGS THRONG FROM EUROPE

C. W. Morse Says He Was Not Summoned to Ice Inquiry.

ZIEGFELD REPEATS STORY

Says Hattie Forsythe Left Word for Stanford White That "Mrs. Thaw" Had Called—The Girl Denied It.

With every one of her regular saloon accommodations and the extra quarters of her officers taken by passengers in a hurry to get home, the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm I., after a voyage in which she maintained an average hourly speed of almost 23 knots, arrived at New York in time to land her passengers before breakfast yesterday morning. There were over 900 passengers in the first and second cabins, among those in the first cabin being many persons well known in the diplomatic, social, financial, and theatrical worlds.

Although it was cloudy and foggy most of the way across, the ocean remained calm practically all the way from the Cherbourg Breakwater to Sandy Hook, the result being that the voyage was one of the most pleasant the vessel has made this season. There was a lot of card playing in the smoking room, but it was all "on the square," according to the stewards, as not a single one of the regular professional transatlantic card sharps was on the ship.

One of the passengers who came over in the Kaiser was Charles W. Morse, who, it was reported several days ago, comes back to appear in connection with the ice investigation. This Mr. Morse denied. He said he had been away on his annual vacation, and that he did not return at the request of the investigators. Mrs. Morse did not come home with him. In order to get home on the Kaiser Mr. Morse had to use the quarters reserved for the Captain of the ship. The price he paid for those accommodations was not disclosed.

Others on the liner were Baron Kyhopensky, the new Chancellor of the Russian Embassy at Washington; J. Ogden Armour, who, it is reported, has sold his yacht, the Utowana, to Emperor William; Eugene Higgins, the yachtsman; Edward Zimmerman, father of the Duchess of Manchester; the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, H. Mortimer Brooks, Dr. John A. Hartwell, Mrs. John R. Livermore, Miss Livermore, Prof. Lawrence Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ridgway, C. G. Memminger, George N. Orr, Gregory Wilenkin, Financial Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Strong, and Mrs. William T. Bull.

The theatrical profession was represented by Virginia Harned, who was met at the pier by her husband, E. H. Sothern; Miss Fritzi Scheff, Miss Grace Field, Anna Held, and her husband, Florenz Ziegfeld. Mr. Ziegfeld said that the cabled story, in which he was quoted as saying that Miss Hattie Forsythe, the actress, had told him that a short time before the shooting of Stanford White by Harry Thaw she with several chorus girls had called at Mr. White's office and jokingly left word that Mrs. Thaw (Evelyn Nesbit) had called, was true. This story has since been denied flatly by Miss Forsythe, who said she was willing to go on the stand and deny its truthfulness under oath.

Miss Scheff will reopen the Knickerbocker Theatre early in September, appearing in her last season's success, "Mlle. Modiste." Miss Harned will open in Philadelphia, in Sardou's "La Piste," and later may be seen in a new play by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Miss Held will be seen in a musical play entitled "The Parisian Model."

Mr. Zimmerman said he had been visiting his daughter at the Manchester seat in Ireland, and that he had enjoyed the visit immensely. The Duke, the Duchess, and their little children were all in splendid health, he said. The Russian diplomats could not be induced to talk of the troubles in Russia. A friends of theirs said it would not be diplomatic for them to talk to the newspapers at this particular time.

For the first time yesterday the bulkhead buildings of the North German Lloyd terminal in Hoboken were used for the examination of baggage. The resort was more room for passengers, customs Inspectors, and pier employes. The examination of baggage, the customs Inspectors said, was greatly expedited by the new arrangement.

KING MEETS KAISER TO-DAY.

British Monarch Starts for Germany—Emperor at Friedrichshof.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—King Edward left London this morning for the Continent, traveling to Port Victoria by special train and crossing to Flushing on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, which was convoyed by two British cruisers. The German and Austrian Ambassadors were among those who assembled at the railroad station to see the King off.

The greatest interest is manifested in the meeting between King Edward and Emperor William, which is to take place at Friedrichshof to-morrow.

KRONBERG, Aug. 14.—Emperor William arrived at the Castle of Friedrichshof this evening and was welcomed by Prince and Princess Friedrich Karl of Hesse-Nassau and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Greece.

A large suite accompanies the Emperor.

KAISER WANTS TO COME HERE

Tells Herman Ridder He Wishes to Meet the President and People.

CASSEL, Aug. 14.—Herman Ridder of New York had a second audience of Emperor William to-day.

His Majesty was keenly interested in everything relating to the United States and said he desired the good-will and friendship of the American people. He added that he strongly wished to visit the United States and meet the people and President Roosevelt, for whom he had the highest admiration.

$35,000 IN JEWELS STOLEN.

Austrian Exhibition in London Robbed in the Daytime.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Jewelry valued at $35,000 was stolen to-day from a case belonging to some Viennese merchants at the Earl's Court Austrian Exhibition.

The robbery was committed in daylight.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Catholic Benevolent Legion will have a benefit performance to-night in Pain's amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach. Besides the "Eruption of Vesuvius" there will be a special high-wire act, high diving, an acrobatic performance, a head-on collision, and the skeleton and loop-the-loop acts.

"The Girl from Paris" will be revived by E. E. Rice at the Manhattan Beach Theatre next Monday, instead of another musical comedy which was contemplated. Laura Guerite will take the part of Julie Bon-Bon, recently played by Trixie Friganza.

Next Saturday will see the seventy-fifth performance of "Seeing New York" on the New York Theatre roof. The show will give way on Monday night to a programme of out-and-out vaudeville, in which May Yohe, Carrie De Mar, Al Leech, the Three Rosebuds, Rosaire and Doretto, and the That Quartet will take part. Joseph Hart's new ballet, "The Crickets," will be staged then.

WEEDS IN BROADWAY PARKS.

West End Association Complains of Negligence of Officials.

The heat of Summer and the heavy rains have caused growths of rank vegetation to cover the rectangular spaces in the middle of Broadway from Sixty-sixth to 120th Street. This seedy effect of what should be smooth, cool-looking lawns has caused much complaint of negligence on the part of the Park Department.

The West End Association, which has been struggling to have the highway put in good condition as regards this centre strip of vegetation and verdure, is preparing to renew its campaign at the close of Summer when its members will all be back in the city.

The grass has not been trimmed this Summer, so far as any of the persons living near upper Broadway know. It is bushy, running to seed, and choking the roots of the young trees that have been planted in the plots. The tangle is a dumping spot for old tin cans, cigarette boxes, bones, scraps and rags, and the effect is extremely unsightly.

The association will make its representations chiefly to the Park Department, as direct responsibility for the care of the plots has been put upon the department in two decisions from the office of the Corporation Counsel. The first decision was given by Assistant Corporation Counsel Delany in 1904 and the second by Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling only last month, when Commissioner of Highways Scannell became weary of receiving complaints about the condition of things and bearing responsibility he believed did not belong to his department.

The last excuse given to the complainants by the Park Department was that there was no money with which to keep the middle of the street in proper shape. The association believes that the department can get the necessary money and will try to show that it can.

Secretary Holly of the Park Department said yesterday that he was inclined to believe that no money would be available until Jan. 1, but that it might be possible to obtain an appropriation from the Board of Estimate when it meets in September. He could not say whether Commissioner Herrmann would try to get the money in September.

NOT DEAD, DESPITE RECORDS.

Myer, Who Officially Is Buried, Will Correct the Error To-day.

Martin Myer of 184 Greenwich Street, returned from Linden Hill Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Queens Borough, even though, according to the records he had just been buried there.

Mr. Myer appeared a little worried over the fact that, according to the records of Queens Borough he was no more, but a hearty supper put him in better mood and sent him forth last night to consult with friends as to the best means of obtaining a resurrection for himself from the records that are in the Borough Hall in Long Island City.

Mr. Myer's recorded death resulted from his anxiety to do a kindness for a friend, John Mather, who lay dying in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. Mather had fallen and broken his skull. He did not recover consciousness, and Myer, hearing of his plight, went to the hospital to give the proper information about him. Speaking English but poorly, he and the hospital clerk got the record tangled, and the dying man was put down as Martin Myer, other information concerning Myer being jotted down with it.

The mistake was discovered just before the funeral, but the Coroner of Queens insisted that the undertaker would have to get affidavits that Myer was alive and that Mather was dead. With permission of Myer, Mather was buried on time. The untangling of the record of death and burial will be attended to to-day. Business reasons make it necessary for Mr. Myer to remain on the records as alive at this writing.

SHIP BURNED WOODWORK.

Crazed Engineer of British Steamer Failed to Get Coal Supply.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 14.—Having been without coal for five days the British steamer Craigearn, Capt. Edwards, bound from Daiquiri, Cuba, for Baltimore, with a cargo of iron ore, put into this port in distress to-day.

Just before the steamer left Cuba an explosion occurred in the engine room in which the chief engineer received injuries which unbalanced his mind, and instead of loading 280 tons of bunker coal on his steamer as ordered, the engineer took only 80 tons aboard.

The steamer was well on her journey before Capt. Edwards discovered that his engineer was demented, and then he put the second engineer in charge of the engine room. Upon assuming charge that officer discovered that practically all of the coal in the ship's bunkers had been consumed, and he reported the matter to the Captain.

Capt. Edwards decided to attempt to make Hampton Roads, and during the remainder of the voyage the woodwork on the ship was used for fuel. When the Craigearn arrived here all of the wood aboard her had been used up. She is now loading coal here, and will continue to Baltimore to-morrow.

FULTON'S GRANDSON HERE.

Guest of Memorial Committee—Visits Oldest Engineer.

Robert Fulton Ludlow, a grandson of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was a visitor in New York yesterday. He was entertained by Col. H. O. S. Heistand of Governors Island, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Robert Fulton Memorial Association. Mr. Ludlow lives at Claverack, N. Y., and is an artist. Together with Col. Heistand, Mr. Ludlow called upon Charles M. Haswell at his home, 324 Wset Seventy-eighth Street. Mr. Haswell is said to be the only man living who saw Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, steam up the Hudson River.

Mr. Haswell is 97 years old. He was the first Engineer-in-Chief of the American Navy, serving in that capacity from 1838 to 1850.

FOUND LACE IN BAG OF PEAS.

Syrian Importer Arrested and Charged with Smuggling.

Michael Klele, a Syrian lace importer, with a shop at 35 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Deonan and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on a warrant charging him with smuggling.

For some time the United States Special Treasury Agents have been at work trying to discover how so much expensive handmade Syrian lace found its way into this country without paying duty. A few days ago, when a consignment of "dried peas" came through the port billed to Klele, it was determined to make a careful examination of each bag. The agents found a large bundle of handmade Syrian lace in the bottom of a case of peas.

Gen. Pole-Carew Retired.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Major Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, since 1903 commander of the Eighth Division of the Third Army Corps, who distinguished himself in East Indian and African campaigns, has been retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General. His retirement is understood to have been the outcome of ineffectual protests against his supersession in promotion. He is 58 years old. His outspoken criticisms of the operations in the Boer war were resented by many Generals.

BRYAN'S AIM IS TO END MONOPOLY IN AMERICA

Will Not Be Content with Merely Regulating the Trusts.

DESIRES REFORM OF TARIFF

Believes It a Monopoly Breeder—Intends to Start for Australia After the November Elections.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A New Yorker who met Mr. Bryan a few days ago on the Continent tells me that he understands now better than he did a short time ago what Mr. Bryan meant when he said recently that he had come to be more radical than ever.

"Mr. Bryan," said my informant, "hates everything in America that savors of monopoly. He wants equal rights for all men. He objects to the acquisition by individuals and corporations of practically proprietary interests in trade, commerce, and industry, like those, for example, which have been annexed by the Standard Oil Company. He is absolutely intolerant of men and institutions which enjoy monopolistic privileges. He intends to urge his fellow-countrymen to join him in an effort utterly to extinguish monopoly in America.

"Mr. Bryan does not mean to invite support for a simple scheme of regulation of monopolies; he is for the extinction of monopoly—absolute extinction. He wants the tariff reformed. The present tariff he considers to be a monopoly breeder. He wants the tariff overhauled, not with a design to establish free trade in place of protection, but with the distinct determination of taking out of the tariff everything in it that makes for injustice and everything that through the subversion of the rights of the many to the greed of the few hedges monopoly with the protection of the law. He wants no law in the statute books that is not based on the principle of justice for all the people.

"I only know in this general way what schemes for legislation Mr. Bryan has in mind, but he assured me that if he were chosen President it would be his aim to treat all men and all interests fairly. He was confident, he said, that the reforms he desired to bring about were not incompatible with the fullest exercise of every legitimate right and privilege."

PARIS, Aug. 14.—It was expected that Mr. Bryan would see President Fallières to-day, but the Foreign Office communicated to him a most courteous note, saying that the President deeply regretted the fact that Mr. Bryan's stay in Paris was so short that it did not give time for M. Fallières to return from Rambouillet in order to receive such a distinguished citizen.

Mr. Bryan confirms the report from Melbourne that he intends to visit Australia. He says he will start immediately after the November elections, sailing from San Francisco and making a tour of New Zealand, as well as Australia. He will be gone ten weeks and will travel alone. His itinerary is not yet definitely decided upon.

AUTO DASHES INTO TREE.

John Shephard and New York Friends Hurt Near Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 14.—While John Shephard, Jr., of Providence, R. I., was driving his forty horse power motor car on the Pittsfield Road, with Mr. and Mrs. Max Oberfelder, Miss Oberfelder, and Miss Miller of New York as his guests, this afternoon, the distance rod of the car broke and Mr. Shephard thus lost control of the steering gear.

The car leaped from the highway across a ditch and, dashing against a tree, was crushed. Its occupants were thrown out and badly bruised.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Almeric Paget and her daughter have been spending the season at Aix-les-Bains. Mrs. Paget had not been well for some time before going there, and she had to give up her proposed entertainment for her younger sister, Miss Dorothy Whitney, which was planned for the London season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury of Westchester and their family are occupying the Montgomery cottage on Prospect Avenue, Bar Harbor.

***

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and Miss Beatrix Jones are occupying their Reef Point cottage at Bar Harbor.

***

Mrs. Townsend Ashmore and her daughter, Miss Ruth Ashmore, left the White Mountains some days ago and have been at the Belmont in Bar Harbor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, (Miss Roche,) who will arrive this week from their bridal tour abroad, will visit Miss Evelyn Parsons at the Parsons Long Island country place.

***

J. Edward Frith and his daughters, the Misses Louise and Helen Frith, are at the Malvern Hotel at Bar Harbor.

***

Miss Annie Ward Kountze, whose engagement to Gordon Douglass was announced last week, has gone to Bar Harbor with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, for a few weeks. Mr. Douglass's mother, Mrs. William Douglass, has a cottage at Bar Harbor, and since her return from Europe she has been occupying it with her daughter, Miss Sibyl Douglass.

***

Dr. Eugene F. Hoyt and his daughter, Miss Ethelwyn Hoyt, who have just been touring Holland, will sail to-morrow on the Amerika for this port.

***

Eugene Jackson Koop, whose engagement to Miss Marietta Ludington, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin L. Ludington of 44 East Sixty-ninth Street, has just been announced, is a grandson of the late Oliver Phelps Jackson, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of New Orleans.

***

Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore and her sister, Mrs. William L. James, have been spending some weeks at Atlantic City.

***

The Misses Achells, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Achells, are at the Waumbek, in the White Mountains, for a short time.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Hobart Warren will sail for New York to-day. They have spent the entire Summer abroad.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman (Miss Barclay) may be congratulated on the birth of a son, their second child. Both mother and child are doing well.

REAL COW ON THE STAGE

And the "Queen of the Convicts" Must Milk It—Off for a Little Practice.

When the news first spread that in the dramatized version of Upton Sinclair's novel, "The Jungle," there would be introduced live cows and pigs for a slaughter-house scene, there were leading ladies on the Rialto who averred with some asperity that entirely too much live stock was crowding the Thespians these days.

Horses, lions, goats, chickens, dogs, and other varieties of fowl and beast have galloped, crept, or crawled into the limelight since the days of "Mazeppa," and few leading ladies have made any serious complaint. There was always something comfortingly heroic in being dashed around strapped to the back of a pranoing steed, or being menaced by a lion, but Miss Selma Herman, who is to be starred in Theodore Kremer's thriller, "Queen of the Convicts," let out a bitter protest yesterday, at rehearsal in the Berkeley Lyceum, when she was instructed to be careful not to let the cow kick her over the footlights, when milking it in the second act.

"If the hind legs of any 'prop' cow tries any monkey business with me," replied the star, "somebody will know it right away."

"It will be a real cow that you will milk," replied Mr. Kremer.

"What!" cried Miss Herman.

Miss Herman never saw a live cow except through a car window, and when the author finally impressed her that it was a case of milking the cow or not being starred as "The Queen of the Convicts" she was taken in a faint from the stage and the cow escorted to a distant stall.

After agreeing to give Miss Herman two weeks rehearsal in the country for the sake of life and limb she decided to stick to her contract, and the press agent, smiling happily, beat himself close to his typewriter.

POLICEMAN PASSED THE HAT.

Quick to Recognize Real Need, He Helped a Stranded Family.

Albert Lefevre, his sick wife, and their nine children came to a final stop in their wanderings yesterday on a bench in City Hall Park. They had just come from the Fall River Line pier, on which their only supply of clothes and household goods had been piled. On the park bench the mother fed her children from a little bundle of scraps of food, which she carried. The father bid his family good-bye temporarily, telling them he would return when he had found a job.

Lefevre left Ottawa because he could not earn enough money there to fill twelve mouths. The family went first to Lowell, then to Lawrence, Mass., and then to Fall River. Lefevre worked hard, but still he was unable to earn enough to care for his family. He spent his last cent for passage on the Fall River boat to this city.

While he was hunting for work the children became hungry, for the scraps had been few and far from nourishing. The sick mother began to cry, and the little ones cried with her. A woman passing through the park stopped to admire one of the children, and the child lisped that she was hungry.

The woman went to the sterilized milk booth and bought a dollar's worth of tickets and then gave the mother a dollar. In the afternoon the father returned. He had been promised a job the next day as a carpenter by a man in Liberty Street, but he was suffering from hunger and did not know where he would find shelter for his family. When the children told him of the woman in white and brought him two big glasses of milk he broke down and cried.

Policeman Bishop saw the man weeping with the woman and children clustered about him. He asked him what the trouble was. When he had heard the story, Bishop told the family to follow him. He took them to the License Bureau. There he took off his helmet and passed it about among the employes. In a few minutes he had collected $10.

But that was not all. Bishop would not let them depart to spend the money in a lodging house. He called up the Charity Organization Society and told them the story briefly and with force. He reminded the organization's official that he was a policeman and not to be fooled by impostors. Last night Lefevre, his wife, and children were cared for in a free shelter. They were also assured that their household belongings on the dock would be looked after.

DEAD FISH FOR FIFTEEN MILES

Floating Herring at Banks May Indicate Wreck of Fishing Boat.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Dead herring scattered over the sea for fifteen miles were reported by Capt. Anderson of the Danish steamship Texas, which arrived to-day from Copenhagen. The fish were floating on the eastern edge of the Banks, and the steamer passed through them for an hour and a half.

A battered dory floating in the midst of the fish led the Captain to believe that some heavily laden fishing boat may have foundered.

AUNT MARY'S GOIN' AWAY.

[Suggested by J. W. Foley's poem in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "Back to Old Aunt Mary's." This verse is dedicated to "Aunt Mary" Getsendanner, 94 years old, who has lived for sixty years in Uniontown, Penn. She is now in New York visiting her nephew, E. H. Holbrook, 184 West Eightieth Street, and will soon "travel" West.]

Aunt Mary's going traveling;
She's always on the go.
Girls will be girls and have their fling,
That's natural, you know.
And though Aunt Mary's ninety-four
And getting on in years,
She hasn't learned to count them o'er
By trembling tears and fears.

Aunt Mary's going traveling
To see the Hoosier State;
In fact, right now she's on the wing,
And I am pleased to state
The youngest woman on the train,
So far as we could see,
And best equipped to stand the strain
Was our own Aunt May-ree.

The family is somewhat scared
About this trip out West;
To question her they haven't dared;
It isn't always best.
But from the preparations made,
And things that have been said,
The family's really afraid
Aunt Mary's going to wed.

Then all her wealth and jewels rare,
Her stocks and bonds and lands,
The gowns that women love to wear,
Might pass to stranger hands;
For every man in this fast age
Is such a treacherous thing;
He may have wives at every stage
On his effects to spring.

Aunt Mary's going traveling,
To take a little rest;
And if a husband she should bring
From out the woolly West,
Whoever can console these men
She's flirted with so long?
Too many far for tongue or pen—
It makes a mighty throng.

But joke and jest all set aside;
It is a beauteous thing,
When age denied and years defied
She can go traveling.
And all along the iron way,
O'er every weary mile,
Let all who love her fondly pray
Protection from God's smile.

PIONEER STENOGRAPHER FRANCIS H. SMITH DEAD

First Official Shorthand Writer in United States Senate.

HELD THE OFFICE 25 YEARS

Speech by Daniel Webster His First Task in Washington—Reported Many Historic Meetings.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Francis H. Smith, who died to-day at Washington, Conn., spent by far the greater part of his eighty years of life in the National Capital, where he was for twenty-five years actively engaged in furnishing the stenographic reports of Congress, and then became one of the prominent business men of the city. He was a pioneer in shorthand writing and was the first official stenographer of the Senate, that place having been created for him.

During the years in which he reported the proceedings of one or the other House of Congress, Mr. Smith had the reputation of being about the best stenographer in the country, and his services were in wide demand. As a result he took part in a great number of the important conventions and other large meetings held in the stirring times during and just prior to the civil war.

He was born in Washington, Conn., and spent his boyhood there. He learned phonography, as it was then called, for his amusement, working at it evenings after his farm and school tasks for the day were over. It was in the Spring of 1850 that he stopped over in Washington on his way from Virginia, where he was teaching school, back to Connecticut for a visit. He went to the Capitol to take his first look at Congress in session. He had never seen any legislative body before, and as he himself said, he "was tremendously impressed by the august presence of the conscript fathers." But before the day was over this feeling was considerably altered by a fist fight between Senators Thomas H. Benton of Missouri and Foote of Mississippi. That visit was the commencement of Mr. Smith's employment as a Congressional reporter, for he was engaged on that day to help out for the rest of the session.

In those days there was no Congressional Record, with an exact report of every word uttered on the floor of each House during the session. The Globe printed summaries of the speeches, except when a member turned in the manuscript of his entire speech. But soon after Mr. Smith began his work provision was made for verbatim reports. As a Senate stenographer Smith reported many of the important speeches of those days, his first Senate work being to report a speech delivered by Daniel Webster. Afterward he had plenty of experience in taking the speeches of the great expounder of the Constitution.

At the beginning of the war Mr. Smith was in Richmond reporting the proceedings of the Virginia Convention which had been called to decide on the course of the State. He was present the day Fort Sumter was fired on, when Gov. Letcher was receiving hourly telegrams from Charleston asking what Virginia would do. He came to Washington the next morning on the last train that ran through from Richmond.

Mr. Smith reported for The Associated Press the trial by court-martial of the Lincoln conspirators and the subsequent trial of John H. Surratt after he had been arrested in Rome and brought back to the United States. He also reported the famous trial of Gen. Dan Sickles for the killing of District Attorney Key and took some part in reporting every other important trial during that period, including a large amount of reporting in the United States Supreme Court. His work included fully 100 court-martial trials.

In 1875 Mr. Smith resigned his place as official reporter and went into business in Washington. He was very successful and at his death was President of the Union Savings Bank and of a real estate firm.

MAY HOLD JEFFERSON FARM.

Action to Foreclose Mortgage Against Mrs. Miller Put Off.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—The action to foreclose a mortgage upon the farm of Mrs. James Bailey Miller of Hohokus, which it was intended to bring to-morrow, has been postponed until Sept. 12. The farm is advertised to be sold for taxes on Aug. 25, but Mrs. Miller asserts she has a receipt for the taxes which are a lien on the property. Mrs. Miller's husband died in New York a few days ago. He was related to the Goulds.

The farm was formerly owned by Joseph Jefferson and was purchased from him by Mrs. Miller. The actor accepted and held a mortgage for $15,000, and said this would never be foreclosed as long as he lived. His executors find it necessary now to foreclose.

Mrs. Miller says she will at once apply for the administration of her husband's estate. He had, she says, a yearly income which he did not use up, and which must now amount to a considerable sum, in which she will claim dower rights.

Under the will of Mr. Miller's father the income producing estate was to revert to the children of Mr. and Mrs. Miller on Mr. Miller's death, and, barring children, the estate was to revert back to the elder Miller's estate and be divided among the heirs. These include Miss Helen Miller Gould.

Mrs. Miller says that the income which was left unspent cannot be reverted, as it was not a part of her father-in-law's estate, but the property of her husband, even if he did not draw it.

At the time of his death Mr. Miller was living apart from his wife and suing for divorce. Her alleged eccentricities in the management of the farm led to the separation.

DIME NOVEL IN REAL LIFE.

Boy Wrecks an Express Train to Learn If Stories Are Realistic.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 14.—Sensational literature and a desire for realism were moving causes in the wrecking of the east-bound Hot Springs Special on the Rock Island Railroad by a small boy to-day.

The boy threw open a switch and the train split on it, the forward cars running upon a siding and the rear coaches following the main track. A Pullman sleeper was badly damaged.

The train was pulling out of a station at the time, and had not attained a high rate of speed. None of the passengers or train crew was seriously injured.

The boy explained his act by saying that he had read about train wrecking, and wished to see whether it was anything like the ones the books described.

Ice Plant for the Hippodrome.

Messrs. Shubert & Anderson, the new Hippodrome managers, have determined not to get caught by an ice famine if one comes, so they have installed an artificial ice plant which they say will supply them with all they want at $1.00 a ton. If present prices are kept up this will mean a great saving. According to Engineer John Thompson the plant can turn out 150 tons a day if necessary.

TRIBUTES TO MRS. CRAIGIE.

London Newspapers Tell of Her Conscientiousness as a Worker.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 15.—The newspapers this morning contain extended obituary notices of Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) and editorial articles lamenting her untimely end, eulogizing her brilliant work, and narrating many personal reminiscences, the appreciations dwelling especially on her conscientiousness as a worker. As an instance of this The Morning Leader states that when, a year ago, Mrs. Craigie reviewed Oscar Wilde's "De Profundis" for that journal, she insisted upon taking her own time to write the review, protesting against a reviewer criticising in half an hour what it had taken the author three years to write. Mrs. Craigie declared that such reviews were not worth the reading.

The body of Mrs. Craigie was taken from her residence yesterday to Paddington Mortuary for a post-mortem examination under the Coroner's supervision. The funeral service will take place at the Jesuit Church, Farm Street, on Friday.

John Morgan Richards, the father of Mrs. Craigie, in an interview yesterday, said: "I have no reason to suppose that my daughter's death was other than natural. She did not take drugs."

When it was suggested to Mr. Richards that his daughter might have been troubled with insomnia he said she slept remarkably well when at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, which place she left last Sunday for London.

At the time of her death Mrs. Craigie was engaged in adapting her play, "A Time to Love," for publication in the form of a novel. Her last novel, "The Dream and the Business," is ready for issue, the publishers awaiting a cable dispatch from America announcing that the United States copyright has been obtained.

SAVED WOMEN, DIED HIMSELF

Brakeman Crushed Under Wheels of His Train.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 14.—In his successful effort to save the lives of three women Daniel Coll, aged 21 years, a brakeman on the Ironton Railroad, lost his life to-day. His train was backing through a cut when he saw the women. The space was narrow between the track and banks and Coll, fearing they might be caught, signaled to the engineer to stop.

Coll's gesticulations caused the engineer to shut off steam so suddenly that the train was violently jarred. Coll was thrown under the wheels and killed.

Phonograph Suit for $100,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 14.—The Douglas Phonograph Company of New York City began suit to-day in the United States Circuit Court here for $100,000 against the Victor Talking Machine Company of Camden on contract. The New York company says the Camden concern broke a contract to buy supplies from it.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Samuel L. Penfield.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 14.—Prof. Samuel Lewis Penfield, head of the department of mineralogy in Sheffield Scientific School, died at his Summer home in South Woodstock, Conn., yesterday. Prof. Penfield was born in Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1856, and was educated there and at Wilbraham, Mass., and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, in 1877. He also studied at Strasburg and Heidelberg. After his study in Germany he became a member of the Faculty of the Scientific School and was made a full professor in 1885. He was a member of the National Academy of Science and of a number of scientific bodies abroad.

Albert Willcox.

Albert Willcox, 59 years old, an insurance broker, who lived at the Waldorf-Astoria, died of heart disease on Monday on the beach at Seabright, N. J. He had just returned from a 300-mile automobile trip, had luncheon, played a little tennis, and then went in bathing. After an hour in the surf he came out on the beach and dropped dead. He was a brother of David Willcox, President of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company. His New York offices were at 27 William Street.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY C. DURYEA, for many years a prominent member of the Orange County bar, died suddenly yesterday at Goshen. He was 62 years old.

JAMES BOYD, for over forty years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, from which he retired three years ago, died in Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

Mrs. ANNIE J. PHOEBUS, who was born in New York in 1839, died on Sunday at her home near Fort Monroe, Va. She was married to Harrison Phoebus, founder of the Hygeia Hotel at Fort Monroe, Va., in 1864.

WILLIAM RASQUIN, Sr., 89 years old, who before coming to this country from Germany in 1845 was a member of the quartet of the Cologne Cathedral, died on Sunday at his home, 220 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. One of his two sons, William Rasquin, Jr., is a Municipal Justice in Queens.

SAMUEL GABAY, 63 years old, a merchant of Memphis, Tenn., died of paralysis last Saturday at the Adams House, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn. He was a large property holder in Memphis. Mr. Gabay lived in Bensonhurst for years before going to Tennessee, and was on a visit to his old home when he died.

THOMAS STEPHENSON, a retired policeman, died on Monday at his home, 697 East 138th Street, of heart disease. He was 54 years old. Mr. Stephenson was appointed a policeman in 1880. He was made a roundsman four years later. His last post of service was at the Wakefield Station. He was retired four years ago.

MICHAEL J. REILLY, retired railroad contractor of Lancaster, Penn., died last night at his home in that city, aged 73 years. He did much work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and built the Reading & Columbia, the Allentown & Reading, and the Quarryville Railroad, as well as most of the early trolley lines in Lancaster County.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Local rains and thunderstorms occurred Tuesday from the Ohio River to the Gulf, South Atlantic, and Virginia Coasts, and also from the Middle Rocky Mountain region over the States of the Middle Missouri Valley. Except in the districts visited by rains temperatures rose generally east of the Rocky Mountains, with a maximum reported reading of 96 degrees at Concordia, Kan.

During Wednesday the temperatures will rise in the Mississippi Valley, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States, will remain nearly stationary with showers in the East Gulf and the South Atlantic States, and will fall with showers in the Middle and Upper Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys. By Thursday the crest of the warm wave will reach the North Atlantic States. In the Middle Atlantic States its intensity will probably be moderated by showers.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be variable Wednesday, and from Virginia southward thunder squalls are likely to occur on the Gulf Coast, the winds will be light and variable and mostly southerly; on the great lakes, they will be light to fresh, and from east to southeast.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York.—Warmer Wednesday, with showers in south and fair in north portions; light east to southeast winds. Thursday showers, cooler.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	72	66	4 P. M.	75	84
6 A. M.	70	66	6 P. M.	73	82
9 A. M.	70	73	9 P. M.	69	77
12 M.	74	80	12 P. M.	69	69

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 84 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 64 degrees at 4:15 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

PARROT JUST DROPS IN ON THE LITTLE CRIPPLES

And They Name Him Tramp and Make Him a Welcome Guest.

MAY HAVE COME FROM SHIP

Contributions Coming In to Aid the Work of the Sea Breeze Colony for Unfortunates.

There is a new visitor at the Sea Breeze Hospital, on the western end of Coney Island. The forty-five crippled children maintained there by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have welcomed it to the hospital, and it will stay. The new visitor is a huge green parrot. The children have named him "Tramp."

Joe Marion, the little Irish boy whose ever-present smile has made him almost famous, saw the newcomer first. Joe is just now reveling in the fact that he has been graduated from a long board, upon which he was strapped for years, to a plaster cast. He has tuberculosis of the bones. Joe saw the green parrot fluttering about the hospital building. He sat watching it for some time to see if it was the "real thing" or just some bird of his imagination. He decided that it was the real thing.

His closest chum is five-year-old Max Gross, whose theory of fighting for life is this: "I don't want to get dead and be an angel. I want to play first." Max took up the cry. Presently all the children were holding out their hands to the newcomer. They couldn't chase him, but they tried to persuade him to come down among them. He would only shout: "Close the windows, close the windows."

That horrified the children, for their religion now is the open air. They have come to know that if they get wall the open salt air will have been the chief agent to that end. But in spite of the heresy of the parrot's continual commands to "close the window," the children adopted him. He stayed around the place three or four days last week, and then the nurses captured him.

Nobody knows where Tramp came from. There aren't many houses near the Sea Breeze Hospital. He may have flown to shore from a passing ship. No one has claimed him. The 300 women and children who are temporarily at the Summer camp of the association for a little rest as guests have been allowed the privilege of seeing the willing prisoner of the cripples and to hear him utter his heresies.

Laughing Joe and Philosophic Max are hoping that somebody will send a cage for Tramp. He is now held in a mosquito net. He often gets tangled up in it, and then he fairly raves his heresies about closed doors and windows.

The association is receiving some letters that are good to read with the contributions that are coming in just now in answer to its advertisements. For $10 an overworked mother and four children are entertained at Sea Breeze for one week; for $5 a teething baby and a little mother; for $2.50 an underfed shopgirl or an aged woman fighting for support. For $25 a bed for the entire season is named, and 25 cents gives a person a day at Sea Breeze.

DIED.

AYRES.—At Newbury, N. H., Aug. 13, 1906, in his 67th year, Marshall Ayres of New York City.
Funeral services Wednesday at Woodlawn Cemetery at 11:30 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 10:35.
Boston and Chicago papers please copy.

BELL.—At Hiasconset, Aug. 13, Jeannette Louise, wife of the late William J. Bell.
Funeral private.

BOEHM.—In Homburg, Germany, July 13, 1906, Ida, beloved wife of Abraham Boehm.
Funeral services will be held at Temple Beth-El Chapel, New Union Fields Cemetery, Thursday, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CONWAY.—At her own home, Aug. 1, 1906, after a lingering illness, Mary Conway, for nearly forty years the faithful friend and servant in the family of Mrs. J. Boorman Johnston.

GRA

AMERICANS HOME TO-DAY TO MEET WESTERNERS

Stirring Struggle for Championship to be Renewed.

GIANTS TO PLAY AT ST. LOUIS

Chicago Leaders Will Come Here Saturday—Brooklyn Opens with Chance's Men.

Only two games were played in the major leagues yesterday, the Pittsburgs, after their unfortunate experience in New York, being able to beat the tailenders from Boston by a score of 4 to 0, while Cleveland just managed to take a game from the Washingtons by a score of 9 to 8. To-day the scene of operations will change, the champion New Yorks opening their last Western tour of the season at St. Louis, while the Greater New Yorks will begin their last series with the Western teams at home, starting with the Detroits. What is generally conceded to be their greatest struggle will be the meeting with the Chicago leaders, which starts on Saturday and will continue until the Wednesday following. In the meantime the champion Athletics will first face the Clevelands and then St. Louis.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 9; Washington, 8.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Chicago	—	9	10	11	11	11	10	13	75	.714
New York	8	—	8	12	12	8	12	8	66	.653
Pittsburg	7	7	—	10	10	7	11	14	64	.621
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	8	10	9	11	49	.471
Cincinnati	4	4	5	8	—	10	7	7	45	.429
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.406
St. Louis	5	4	4	6	8	6	—	8	39	.388
Boston	3	6	1	4	7	8	8	—	36	.343
Games lost	30	35	39	53	60	60	67	69		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Chicago	—	9	7	8	7	6	12	12	61	.587
Phila'phia	7	—	6	8	8	11	10	10	60	.583
New York	7	8	—	6	9	10	7	10	57	.582
Cleveland	6	7	8	—	8	9	10	8	56	.566
St. Louis	6	6	6	7	—	7	8	13	53	.520
Detroit	9	4	6	4	7	—	10	10	50	.485
Wash'ton	6	3	7	5	5	7	—	10	39	.398
Boston	4	3	3	3	3	5	5	—	31	.298
Games lost	43	43	41	43	49	53	62	73		

PITTSBURG BEAT BOSTON.

Outbatted the National League Tailenders and Won by 4 to 0.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 14.—The Pittsburgs returned from their Eastern trip to-day and easily defeated the Bostons, shutting them out by a score of 4 to 0. Pittsburg made sixteen hits, while Boston could get only four singles off Leever. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	4	3	0	0	0
Ganley, rf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	4	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	3	1	3	3	0
Nealon, 1b	0	1	9	2	0	0
Sheehan, 3b	0	3	1	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	1	5	0	0
Gibson, c	0	1	5	1	0	0
Leever, p	1	1	2	2	0	0
Total	4	16	27	15	1	0

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	0	1	0	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	0
Brain, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	0
Brown, rf	0	1	3	1	0	0
Howard, 2b	0	0	3	5	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
N'dham, c	0	1	2	0	0	0
Goode, lf	0	0	3	2	0	0
L'daman, p	0	0	0	0	3	1
Total	0	4	24	16	1	1

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Clarke, Beaumont, Gibson. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, Brain. Stolen bases—Sheehan, Howard. Double plays—Wagner and Gibson; Sheehan, Ritchey and Nealon; Goode, Bridwell, Brain, and Howard. First base on balls—Off Leever, 3; off Lindaman, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Wagner. Struck out—By Leever, 3. Passed ball—Needham. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 12; Boston, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Conway.

CLEVELAND'S BATTING RALLY.

Scores Seven Runs in Eighth Inning and Beats Washington, 9 to 8.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—By bunching a triple, two doubles, and four singles, with two bases on balls, Cleveland scored seven runs in the eighth inning, and defeated Washington 9 to 8. Washington knocked Joss and Eells out of the box, but Bernhard only allowed one man to reach first in five innings. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	2	2	1	2	1	0
Jackson, lf	1	2	3	0	0	0
Turner, ss	1	1	0	3	2	0
Lajoie, 3b	2	3	1	4	2	0
Stovall, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	0
C'galt'n, rf	1	3	2	0	0	0
R'sman, 1b	0	1	12	0	1	0
Bemis, c	0	0	1	1	0	0
Buelow, c	0	1	0	4	1	0
Joss, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
Eells, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bernhard, p	1	1	1	2	0	0
*Hess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	12	27	14	7	0

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	1	0	2	2	0	0
Jones, cf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Altizer, ss	1	0	2	3	1	0
H'kman, 1b	0	2	10	0	0	0
And'son, lf	2	2	2	0	0	0
Schlafly, 2b	0	1	1	2	3	1
Stanley, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0
Wakef'd, c	1	1	0	7	0	0
Falk'b'g, p	1	2	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	8	10	24	10	2	1

*Batted for Joss in the third inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	—9
Washington	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—8

Hits—Off Joss, 7 in three innings; off Eells, 2 in one inning; off Bernhard, 1 in five innings; off Falkenberg, 9 in seven and two-thirds innings; off Hughes, 3 in one-third of an inning. Bases on errors—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 3. Two-base hits—Jackson, Wakefield, Lajoie, Anderson, Jones. Three-base hits—Flick, Jackson, Falkenberg. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Altizer, Schlafly. Stolen bases—Turner, Lajoie, Stovall, Schalfly, (2,) Altizer, Stanley, Anderson. Bases on balls—Off Eells, 2; off Falkenberg, 4; off Hughes, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Joss, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 7. Struck out—By Joss, 1; by Falkenberg, 2; by Bernhard, 2. Passed ball—Bemis. Wild pitches—Eells, Falkenberg. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	4	0	—11	14	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—3	11	5

Batteries—Currie and McAllister; Moskiman and Butler.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	—	4	8	2
Toronto	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	5	2

Batteries—Pardee and Shea; Mitchell and Slattery.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	4	8	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	2

Batteries—Hardy and Barton; Le Roy and Dillon.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	—8	9	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	—7	13	4

Batteries—Mason and Hearne; Case and Steelman.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	62	37	.626	Newark	45	47	.489
Jersey City	51	39	.570	Montreal	46	53	.465
Baltimore	50	46	.521	Providence	43	53	.448
Rochester	48	49	.495	Toronto	32	61	.344

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Detroit.—Adv.

GOULD AND PIERCE CUPS.

Trophies Offered by Seawanhaka Yachtsmen for Special Races.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announces an elaborate series of race days for the same time next month fixed on by the Atlantic Yacht Club for its special series of big sloop and schooner races over the America's Cup courses. Queen, Elmina, Rainbow, Yankee, Effort, Westamoe, and Neola are pledged to sail in the outside races Sept. 13, 14, 15, and unless some adustment of the conflict is made one or the other of the big events must suffer.

The Seawanhaka Club offers on Sept. 13 a special race for the New York thirty-footers for a cup given in memory of the late Commodore Henry C. Rouss by Charles W. Wetmore. The race will be sailed in two heats, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, over five-mile windward and leeward courses. The victor will be decided by the best point score made by any yacht, points to be scored on the Larchmont Yacht Club system. If a tie results the race will be sailed off the following day.

On Friday two five-hundred-dollar cups are offered, one given by Vice Commodore Winslow S. Pierce for schooners over fifty-five-foot rating making the best corrected time over the thirty-and-one-half-mile course arranged. The other, given by Howard Gould, for the sloop over thirty-three-foot rating making the best corrected time over the same course. The races are open to any yacht enrolled in any recognised yacht club. The course is the regular Seawanhaka fifteen-and-one-quarter-mile triangle off Lloyd's Neck.

On Saturday the annual Fall regatta will be held, open to all classes, with thirty and one-half, fifteen and one-half, and thirteen mile triangles to be sailed, and all restricted handicap and one-design classes are especially invited to participate. For club members only the Leland-Corinthian Challenge Cup, the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial, and the Robert Carter Memorial Cup are offered for competition.

WADSWORTH FOR CHAIRMAN.

May Be Elected To-day Head of the State Racing Association.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The arrival in Saratoga of Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, Livingston County, has brought together the three members of the State Racing Commission for the first time since the new members, Mr. Wadsworth and H. K. Knapp of New York City, were appointed by Gov. Higgins to succeed August Belmont and E. D. Morgan. Mr. Knapp, a Steward of The Jockey Clu, has been here since the meeting opened, and John Sanford, the only member of the old commission reappointed by Gov. Higgins, started in the racing campaign here.

It was stated to-day that the new Racing Commission will meet to-morrow for the purpose of organization. The commission selects its own Chairman, and it was asserted as a fact that Mr. Wadsworth will be elected to that position. The supposition has been general that Mr. Knapp, because of his activity in turf affairs and the fact that he is one of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, would be placed at the head of the commission.

No direct announcement of the policy of the commission has been made, but it is said that it will continue work on the lines followed by the old commission and untinged by politics.

BARRED FROM BASEBALL.

Players Ineligible to Compete with National Agreement Clubs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 14.—The National Baseball Commission to-day issued a list of players who are ineligible to play with National agreement clubs. Some of these, who have jumped contracts and whose names in the list are marked by the notation "violated contract," are practically on the blacklist and, it is said, will never be reinstated. The others may be reinstated on the payment of a fine. The list follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston—H. J. Bresler, violated contract; H. S. Wolverton, failure to report; F. C. Raymer, failure to report; E. J. Abbattichio, failure to report.

Brooklyn—M. Broderick, violated contract; J. H. Doescher, violated contract; Oscar Knolls, violated contract; T. L. Owens, violated contract; F. C. Reisling, violated contract; George C. Bell, failure to report; Herbert Briggs, failure to report; Joseph Corbett, failure to report; J. C. Dobbs, failue to report; L. Durham, failure to report; Henry Pattee, failure to report; C. Weigand, failure to report.

Chicago—James Sebring. This player was under contract with the Cincinnati club in 1904. He left that club and went to Williamsport, where he also played in 1905. He signed a contract to play with Chicago in 1906, but failed to report to that club.

Cincinnati—F. J. Ferguson, failure to report.

New York—William Lauder, failure to report.

Philadelphia—H. E. McCormick, failure to report; Joseph Ward, violated contract.

St. Louis—M. J. O'Neill, failure to report.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia—Joseph Meyers, failure to report.

St. Louis—Harry Gleason, sold to St. Paul, refused to sign contract, and failed to report.

Boston—Robert Unglaub, failure to report; Ed Barry, failure to report.

Washington—Arthur Hildebrand, failure to report.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Buffalo—Player Badel. Baltimore—L. D. Wiltsee, Stephen Griffin. Toronto—Fred Crolius. Utica—Outfielder Marshall. Bridgeport—Odell, Waller. Mattoon—R. G. Armstrong. Paducah—Louis Groh. Austin—Bert Hass, George Henderson, Charles Smith, Lester F. Smith. Galveston—James McLaughlin. Jacksonville, Ill.—Joe Cauthorn. Minneapolis—W. H. Chapelle. Akron—John Fitzgerald, William Kommer, Zanesville—Fred P. Hynes, Andy Dumbroski, W. J. Sovers. Vicksburg—Louis Cook. A. S. Landgraff, Z Stewart. Baton Rouge—T. W. Duke, Rosco Cummings. Springfield, Mass.—Samuel Miller. Marshalltown, Iowa—Ted Green. Mansfield—Harvey Ritter. Providence—H. C. McFarland, Charles Cooper. Jackson, Mich.—Bert Daniels. Binghamton—Jack Messerly. Holyoke—Walter S. Hartley, F. Egan, ——— Reminter. Cairo—O. G. Wolfe. Andrew Larsen: Toledo—F. C. Reisling, Thomas L. Owens, O. C. Dieminger.

Vanderbilt Cup Course Assured.

Chairman Jefferson De Mont Thompson announced yesterday that he had called a meeting of the Automobile Association of America Racing Board for Monday afternoon, at the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Definite action will be taken on the proposed Long Island Vanderbilt Cup course, but there is little possibility of any change being made from the route as used last year. In fact the formal application of the American Automobile Association has been presented to the Supervisors of Nassau County, and will come before them for final disposition to-morrow at Mineola. No opposition is expected. In fact, the residents of the locality presented a petition signed with several names to the Supervisors a few months ago requesting them to grant the use of the same road for the big race. Arrangements are now being made for oiling the course.

Newport Women Start Tennis Tourney

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The first of a series of three lawn tennis tournaments for silver cups offered by the Newport Casino was started this morning. There were seventeen entries in the women's tournament in singles. The play was watched by a large gathering of society people. Miss Edna Barger won two love sets from Miss Alice Potter, and Miss Margaret Busk had an equally easy victory over Miss Gwendolin Burden. Miss Mildred Sherman defeated Miss Louise Scott in the first, but lost the second and third sets in a long, hard-fought contest. The summary:

Miss Irene Sherman beat Miss Jeanne Wallach by default; Miss Eleanora Sears beat Mrs. R. L. Agassiz by default; Miss Edna Barger beat Miss Alice Potter, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Maud Wetmore beat Miss Olivia De Koven by default; Miss Margaret Busk beat Miss Gwendolin Burden, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Louise Scott beat Miss Mildred Sherman, 7—0, 6—2, 10—8; Mrs. Barger Wallach beat Miss Blanche Oelrichs by default.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 0; Birmingham, 2.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 2; Nashville, 1.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 4; Memphis, 1.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 9; Memphis, 8.
At Shreveport—Shreveport, 3; New Orleans, 3.

South Atlantic League.

At Jacksonville—Jacksonville, 1; Macon, 1.
At Columbia—Columbia, 4; Augusta, 1.

New England League.

At New Bedford—N. Bedford, 11; Lawrence, 2.
At Haverhill—Worcester, 7; Haverhill, 2.
At Manchester—Manchester, 4; Lowell, 3.

Connecticut League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 3; Norwich, 0.
At Bridgeport—Holyoke, 12; Bridgeport, 2.
At Waterbury—New Haven, 5; Waterbury, 0.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 5; New Haven, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; New London, 4.

New York State League.

At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 5; Utica, 1.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3
At Binghamton—Bingham
At Scranton—Scranton,

SYSONBY'S OLD RIVAL BEATEN BY LONG SHOT

Oiseau Worn Down by Cary in Mile Race at Saratoga.

DANDELION TAKES HANDICAP

Hamburg's Son Outruns Inquisitor and Kiamesha in Fastest Mile at Spa's Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Sensations were spread thickly through the racing programme to-day. Long-chance horses won four races, beginning with Belle Strome, which romped in at 30 to 1 in the opening event, and finishing with I Told You, which, at 10 to 1, squeezed home before the heavily backed good thing, Belle of Jessamine. The longest chance winner came in between, when Cary, against which 60 to 1 was laid, the horse starting at 20 to 1, beat the famous Oiseau, last season regarded as Sysonby's chief rival. It was Oiseau's first race of the season. Carrying 126 pounds and making pace proved too much for him, and the light-weighted Cary wore him down and beat him in the run through the stretch.

The stake feature of the card, the Delaware Handicap, at one mile, produced another surprise for the bettors when Dandelion, with the top weight, 120 pounds, and third choice in the betting, won rather handily from Inquisitor and Kiamesha in 1:38 3-5, the fastest mile of the meeting. In the third race Pope Joan, the much-talked-of Futurity filly, and said to be the fastest in James R. Keene's stable, was introduced to the public and started as an odds-on favorite in a field of fifteen two-year-olds. Pope Joan broke back in the crowd, but with a startling burst of speed shot out into the lead in the first half furlong, and then cantered home alone.

Jockey Radtke, who as a measure of discipline has been barred from riding by his employer, P. J. Rainey, had one mount, and on a winner, Pope Joan, because of the contract with gives Mr. Keene second call on the jockey. Radtke will be permitted to ride for Mr. Keene under this contract, but Mr. Rainey will prevent his accepting other mounts until the jockey becomes more tractable.

P. J. Rainey's three-year-old filly Toots Mook, entered to be sold for $1,500 in the first race, was claimed out of the race by A. L. Austin, owner of Bribery, for $2,600.

In a jostle near the finish for the first race Killkare, well forward, was knocked down, and her apprentice jockey, Francis, was thrown heavily. Society Bud then stumbled over Francis and fell, throwing her rider, Hefferman, also an apprentice. Both boys escaped with but slight injury.

Jockey Schaen, while schooling a steeplechase horse for J. W. Colt in the morning, was thrown by the stumbling of his mount, and was taken to the hospital unconscious with his head badly cut. His injuries were said at the hospital to be serious. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for fillies and mares three years old and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Belle Strome, 98, Freisbon, 30-1, 10-1	8	1	1½
Pearsess, 103, Sewell, 4-1, 8-5	6	2	2½
Toots Mook, 97, Finn, 9-5, even	3	3	3¹
Suffice, 103, Horner, 100-1, 40-1	4	5	4
Graceful, 103, Diggins, 40-1, 15-1	11	7	5
Bribery, 94, Kent, 40-1, 15-1	9	11	6
Hocus Pocus, 96, J. Hennessy, 50-1, 20-1	7	8	7
Bivouac, 104, Miller, 15-1, 6-1	2	6	8
Bertha E., 89, Garner, 6-1, 2-1	12	13	9
Sufficiency, 102, J. Harris, 25-1, 10-1	9	10	10
Angelina, 98, Keyes, 100-1, 40-1	10	9	11
Silver Wedding, 97, Koerner, 15-1, 6-1	14	14	12
Pink Garter, 105, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1	15	15	13
Society Bud, 89, Hefferman, 30-1, 10-1	12	12	Fell
Killkare, 90, Francis, 9-1, 3-1	1	4	Fell

Time—1:13. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. f., 4 years, by Ben Strome—The Humber. Owner, J. L. Hayman. Trainer, R. Minton.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Cary, 90, Garner, 20-1, 4-1	3	2	1½
Oiseau, 126, J. Martin, 2-7, out	2	1	2½
Celeres, 99, Miller, 15-1, 3-1	1	3	3⁴
Amberjack, 87, Glass, 150-1, 50-1	7	6	4
Holcher, 106, Shaw, 12-1, 3-5	8	8	5
Aucassin, 92, Mahoney, 60-1, 12-1	6	4	6
Prudential Girl, 98, Francis, 100-1, 30-1	5	7	7
Agile, 112, W. Knapp, 20-1, 5-1	9	9	8
Burnett, 99, Koerner, 150-1, 40-1	4	5	9
Just So, 101, J. Johnson, 20-1, 4-1	10	10	10

Time—1:39 3-5. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., by Star Shoot-Alga, 3 years. Owner, O. W. Depeler. Trainer, W. A. McNulty.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Pope Joan, 112, Radtke, 9-10, 2-5	4	1	1²
Paumonak, 115, Shaw, 7-2, 6-5	2	2	2²
Sir Wm. Johnson, 115, Sewell, 5-1, 7-5	1	5	3⁸
Fusillade, 115, Austin, 60-1, 20-1	7	4	4
Hickory, 115, Hildebrand, 30-1, 10-1	9	8	5
Elixir, 115, Baird, 100-1, 30-1	8	7	6
Vinton, 112, Cropsley, 30-1, 10-1	12	6	7
Amberley, 115, Olandt, 50-1, 15-1	13	9	8
Sandy Creeker, 115, Lyne, 15-1, 5-1	3	3	9
Heretog, 115, Crimmins, 100-1, 30-1	11	11	10
Little Captain, 112, Perrine, 30-1, 10-1	9	12	11
Sure Thing, 115, Finn, 60-1, 20-1	14	13	12
Mark Gumberts, 115, Dugan, 100-1, 40-1	5	10	13
George B., 115, J. Martin, 40-1, 12-1	10	14	14
Wayside, 115, Maywood, 5-1, 7-5	15	15	15

Time—1:07. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Disguise—Editha. Owner, J. R. Keene. Trainer, J. Rose.

FOURTH RACE.—The Delaware Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

	S.	¼	F.
Dandelion, 120, Sewell, 4-1, 7-5	2	3	1¾
Inquisitor, 112, Miller, 2-1, 7-10	1	1	2²
Kiamesha, 111, W. Knapp, 16-5, even	4	2	3³
Dolly Spanker, 113, Hildebrand, 12-1, 3-1	3	4	4
Von Tromp, 110, Radtke, 12-1, 3-1	6	5	5
Johnstown, 92, Garner, 30-1, 8-1	5	6	6

Time—1:38 3-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Hamburg-Passing. Owner, F. R. Hitchcock. Trainer, J. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling. Five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Momentum, 102, Miller, 9-10, 2-5	1	1	1½
Montgomery, 109, Lyne, 18-5, even	4	2	2½
Fish Hawk, 94, Garner, 15-1, 4-1	5	2	3³
Vaquero, 90, McDaniel, 12-1, 4-1	2	3	4
Ellicott, 104, Koerner, 8-1, 5-2	3	5	5
Golden Pheasant, 94, Tadlock, 30-1, 8-1	7	8	6
Charraba, 99, J. Hennessy, 100-1, 40-1	6	7	7
Al Powell, 107, Shaw, 10-1, 5-2	4	6	8

Time—1:07 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Sorcerer-Balance II. Owner, Newcastle Stable. Trainer, T. Welsh.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile, selling.

	S.	¾	F.
I told You, 97, Koerner, 10-1, 4-1	1	1	1h
Belle of Jessamine, 100, Austin, 7-2, 7-5	4	2	2¹³
Bob Edgren, 88, C. Ross, 100-1, 30-1	3	3	3¹
Fatinitza, 96, Hagan, 7-1, 5-2	2	9	4
Huddy, 88, Garner, 6-1, 2-1	8	4	5
Elm Ridge, 93, Chandler, 20-1, 8-1	18	12	6
Singlelife, 96, Alex, 3-1, even	14	8	7
Orphan Pet, 108, Rowan, 100-1, 40-1	16	14	8
Eccentrical, 103, Pierrott, 100-1, 30-1	10	6	9
Simple Honors, 106, O'Leary, 30-1, 10-1	13	11	10
Woodsman, 105, W. Knapp, 20-1, 8-1	1	7	11
Mount Henry, 98, Rosen, 30-1, 10-1	6	12	12
On the Eve, 96, Finn, 20-1, 8-1	9	13	13
How About You, 96, Miller, 20-1, 8-1	12	17	14
Bluette, 85, Moone, 100-1, 40-1	15	15	15
Little Doc, 103, C. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	5	10	16
Dave Lewis, 104, L. Smith, 60-1, 20-1	11	16	17
Bizzy Izzy, 106, T. Clark, 15-1, 6-1	17	18	18

Time—1:39 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place easy. Winner b. c., 3 years, by The Pepper-Ida Ford. Owner, W. A. Chanler. Trainer, W. O. Toplin.

Many Motor Boats for Challenge Cup.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Entries for the Gold Challenge Cup in the motor boat races on Chippewa Bay, Aug. 21, 22, and 23, under the auspices of the Chippewa Yacht Club, the holder of the cup, now number seventeen. This is the largest list ever made for the races here. Among the contestants will be the well-known New York boats Den and Dixie. Commodore Englis has offered a valuable cup to the boat making the fastest average time in the three races.

Broomball on Roller Skates.

The first game of the broomball tournament at the Madison Square Garden rink was played last night before a large crowd of spectators. The Ackerman and Twentieth Century Clubs drew the first round, and the former won by the score of 4 goals to 0. The Ackermans outplayed their opponents, and scored two goals in each half. The usual programme of speed races will be the feature to-night. The ever a are half-mile novice, half-mile handicap, mile open.

WRIGHT PLAYS POOR TENNIS.

His Physical Weakness Presages His Defeat at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 14.—The National champion, Beals C. Wright, made his first appearance since his lamentable accident at the Crescent Club on the eve of his departure for the Davis Cup matches in England at the Meadow Club to-day. He played two matches and won both, defeating A. Dabney and Frank B. Hague, both in straight sets.

A big and a fashionable gallery followed Wright's play, and the general opinion at the close of the day's contests was that he is hardly physically fit to defend his holding of the National championship, and that the probability is a new champion will take his place in the coming meeting at Newport, both in the singles and in the doubles, in which he is paired with Holcombe Ward.

Wright was worn at the end of his two matches, although his opponents were players of an inferior calibre. A. Dabney of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, proved fleet of foot, and his quickness enabled him to cover his court in a spectacular manner, and Wright had considerable difficulty in finding his weaknesses. Dabney was especially fast at the net, and his smashes whizzed by the champion like rockets. In the second set Wright was badly fatigued at 4—all and appeared to be beaten, but by a desperate effort and accurate driving he pulled through. He won on his service, but Dabney brought the games to deuce at 5—all. Wright then took two games and won, 6—2 and 7—5. In the afternoon Wright against Frank B. Hague of the Montclair Athletic Club was again in danger of losing through fatigue and Hague lacked the cleverness which would have brought victory.

Richard Stevens, who won the tournament last year, came near meeting the first upset in his match with H. J. Holt. In the second set Holt came up to the net and crossed the ball in spite of Stevens's driving and took the set, 7—5. He led on the second set at 6—1 before Stevens found his weakness in the corners of the court and won out. Stevens next met B. B. V. Lyons of Williams College, and scored at 6—4 and 6—1.

The young Yale Captain, Karl H. Behr, Jr., only contested one match, fairly toying with H. B. Register of the University of Pennsylvania, winning 6—2 and 6—4. Play for the day ended with the third round half completed. The drawings for the doubles will be made to-morrow morning. The women's event will not start until Thursday. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Preliminary Round—Edgar W. Leonard, Harvard, defeated W. Johnson, Belmont Cricket Club, 7—5, 6—3; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Stewart Waller, Meadow Club, 6—1, 6—2; W. P. Blagdon, Harvard, defeated L. W. Kendall, Harvard, 6—2, 6—3. First Round—Karl H. Behr, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, defeated H. B. Register, University of Pennsylvania, 6—2, 6—4; Edgar W. Leonard, Harvard, defeated S. A. Beardsley, Southampton Club, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3; F. J. Sulloway, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, defeated C. Frederick Watson, Jr., Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—2; F. F. Derham, Harvard, defeated Harry Torrance, Jr., Englewood Field Club, 6—3, 8—9; Robert Le Roy, Columbia University, defeated Russell Sard, Meadow Club, 6—3, 6—2; Richard Stevens, St. George's Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. J. Holt, Meadow Club, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; Beals C. Wright, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, defeated A. Dabney, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, 6—2, 7—5; Frank B. Hague, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated A. W. Post, Meadow Club, 6—4, 6—3; J. O. Downey, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, defeated William J. Clothier, Philadelphia Cricket Club, by default; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated W. P. Blagden, Harvard, 8—6, 6—2. Second Round—Frederick C. Colston, Catonsville Country Club, Baltimore, defeated Alfred Stillman, Yale University, 7—5, 6—4; Edward B. Dewhurst, University of Pennsylvania, defeated F. J. Sulloway, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0; Richard Stevens, St. George's Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, defeated B. B. V. Lyon, Williams College, 6—4, 6—1; Beals C. Wright, Longwood Cricket

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Bead Necklaces Must Pay Duty of 60 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by Strauss, Sachs & Co. and others of New York regarding the rate of duty applicable to necklaces composed of paste beads. Collector Stranahan assessed the necklaces for duty under the provision for jewelry in the tariff law at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers maintained that the proper classification was under the paragraph for manufactures of paste. This contention, however, the board denies, and affirms the return by the Collector.

Other importers' claims overruled were filed by Thomas Meadows & Co., Pitt & Scott, Limited, Hugo Reisinger, Felix Hamburger, Libbey & Ryker, and Albert Lorsch & Co., New York; the Theodore Ascher Company, Parisian Novelty Company, and the Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago.

The board sustained protests filed by Switzer & Schamrol, Lebolt & Co., Deitsch Brothers, Albert Lorsch & Co. and others, and Wilaneck Brothers & Nelson, New York; F. Weber & Co., Philadelphia, and the American Shipping Company and Lyon & Healey, Chicago.

Claims were partly sustained as follows: R. P. Lang, Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., Simpson, Crawford & Simpson and others, Samstag & Hilder Brothers and others, Veit, Son & Co., A. Bader & Co., H. Sinauer, and E. W. Bedell, New York, Marshall Field & Co., Edson, Keith & Co. and others, Chicago.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CHARLES IFFER.—Charles Iffer, residing at 67 West Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,814 and no assets. Most of the debts were contracted between 1892 and 1896 in Buffalo in the liquor business. He owes $411 to five creditors in this city.

GUSTAVE COHN.—Deputy Sheriff O'Rourke has received an execution for $602 against Gustave Cohn, dealer in incandescent gas lamps at 116 Nassau Street, in favor of the Nassau Bank on a note. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he found the office closed. Mr. Cohn used the style of the Excelsior Incandescent Light Company.

GROSSMAN & WEISS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Clara Grossman and Abraham L. Weiss, who compose the firm of Grossman & Weiss, manufacturers of infants' wear at 480 Brooms Street, by Samuel C. Steinhardt, attorney for two creditors—Samuel Glassman, $775, and Isaak Glassman, $1,825. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have transferred and removed part of their property. The business was started four years ago, and their statement of Jan. 1 last showed liabilities of $8,100 and assets of $11,567.

CHRISTIAN A. LUHNOW.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on June 12 against Christian A. Luhnow, publisher of a magazine called Trust Companies, at 15 William Street, by his wife, who claimed to be a creditor for $4,000, and two other small creditors. At the time the petition was filed Mr. Luhnow was confined in the city prison for an assault, to which he pleaded guilty. After his release, on June 22, he obtained leave to file an answer, in which he declared that he is solvent, that he did not commit the acts of bankruptcy alleged in the petition, and that his wife is not a creditor.

H. ZUBILLER'S SONS.—Deputy Sheriff Cullen has received two executions against Paul Philip Zubiller, doing business as H. Zubiller's Sons, bottler of mineral waters at 342 East Forty-fifth Street, one for $1,971 in favor of the Bottlers and Manufacturers' Supply Company for bottles, and $184 in favor of William E. Fitzgerald on a note. Attorney J. J. Fitzgerald, who entered the executions, said that Mr. Zubiller had been sick, did not put in any answer, and the judgments were taken by default. He expected that they would be paid. The business was started in 1880 by his father, who retired in 1888. Paul Philip Zubiller owns the business property, which he bought at a partition sale in March, 1905, for $15,500, and mortgaged it for $13,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLAIR, Ernest F.—Mary Smith	$90
BENNION, Frederick R.—Page Chapman	150
BACCI, Charles—Victor Langmann	
BENNLON, Frederick R.—Page Chapman	113
COHN, Gustav—Nassau Bank	602
DE CERNIA, Albert—John M. Martin et al.	216
DELL PAOL, Allessandro—People, &c.	300
FREUND, Della—Isaac Lefkowitz	82
GEORGE, Hannah—George Appel	600
GIORGI, Carlo—Victor Langmann	67
JAMESON, Mary C.—Joseph W. Masters	449
LEWIS, John E.—Phoebe R. Brewster et al.	153
LAUTER, Gustav, Jr.—Frank W. Weiss	27
MURTHA, Thomas J.—Michael J. Donohue	192
MICHAELS, Jacob—H. Clay Pickett	8,524
MAGLONICA, Saverio—People, &c.	500
MAJOR, Frank H.—John Bister	571
McMARON, Roderick—Schoverling, Daly & Gales	301
NASSAUER, Gustav—B. Michael & Co.	75
OLCOTT, Jeanie—Caroline B. F. Moser	193
OSSENFORT, William—Julia Dawson	72
POSTHAUER, Joseph W.—David W. Rockmore	201
PARKE, Katie E.—Wm. M. Furey	138
ROHTER, Conrad H.—Schrafwieser Fireproof Construction Co.	147
RIGO, Jancex—Florian Krug	269
SALIGER, Alois B.—Chas. A. Sampson	2,080
SQUIRE, Chas. B.—Wm. A. Lord	189
SEXSMITH, Alfred W.—National Wood	
SCHWARTZ, Isaac—Morris Fisher	275
SULLOW, Arthur L.—Page Chapman	113
TWOMBLY, Harriett, (executrix, summoned,)	
WELLS, Guy E.—B. Michael Co.	75
WEIL, Charles—Bulmer's Limited	139
WOLFE, Joseph H.—John W. Long	140
ZUBILLER, Paul P.—Bottlers & Mfgrs. Supply Co	1,971
SAME—Wm. E. Fitzgerald	184
CORPORATION LIQUIDATING CO.—Sigmund Werner	533
A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.—Marion Speiden	600

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed:

BAUHAHN, G. E.—H. T. Howell, March 20, 1906	$479
BRISCOE, S. W.—W. S. Baker, April 23, 1906	104
CAVINATO, C.—G. Di Pietro, July 11, 1906	234
DART, Agnes L.—C. Rivenburg, Oct. 20, 1905	129
GOLLUBIER, Adeline—H. McNally, March 27, 1903	113
HANLON, William, Julius Hochrein, Rose Streckiin, George J. Keehan, Orville P. Keenan, Mary L. Chase, Daisy M. Keenan, Charles E. Keenan, Josephine Murray, Rose E. Judge, and John C. Trainor—T. McDonnell, June 20, 1900	203
HOPKINS, Emma A.—Seymour Hotel Co., June 25, 1906, (canceled)	1,189
KLETZIEN, Emma, William Marshall, and Sadie E. Marshall—M. Brennan, Dec. 7, 1905	293
SHAPIRO, I.—N. Y. Telephone Co., July 25, 1906	22
TRAPHAGEN, Caroline—C. Kelin, May 15, 1906	391
WEEKS, C. L., and B. Parr—L. Rosen, Nov. 16, 1905	805
CORPORATION LIQUIDATING CO.—G. R. Hawes, Oct. 2, 1903	10,855
NATIONAL SPRING BED CO.—N. Y. Couch Bed Co., Aug. 7, 1906	59

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Strauss Brothers Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Strauss, dry goods; Emma Borck, Sophia Hofmann, and Kitty Stohlman, dry goods; Hotel Woodward.

Beir Brothers, Niagara Falls; Edwin Beir, cloaks and suits; 52 White Street.

Abeline Dry Goods Company, Abeline, Texas; A. H. Robertson, dry goods; Churchill Hotel.

Rose Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Texas; J. E. Ross, clothing; Belvederes Hotel.

Davis, Mrs. M. C., Newport, Ky., millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Davis, Paul, Newport, Ky., millinery; Louis Davis, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Ottenheimer Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Carl Ottenheimer, furnishing goods; 587 Broadway.

Bier Brothers, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Edwin Beir, cloaks and suits; 50 White Street.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; M. Strauss, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Lockmann, C. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Lockmann, ladies' wear; Prince George Hotel.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Hill, jewelry; 684 Broadway.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Solomon, jewelry and notions; 4 Washington Place.

Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Koenigsberg, furs; 4 Washington Place.

Baer, C. H., York, Penn.; Miss L. McManus, cloaks, suits, and ladies' wear; 817 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Frederick, notions and jewelry; R. D. Moldies, rugs; 214 Church Street.

Heenan, D., Mercantile Company, Streator, Ill.; W. L. Sinnott, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss H. Tyrrale, waists; Miss F. Freeman, ladies' and infants' wear; 805 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Pague, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. Whitaker, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. L. Lewis, carpets; J. A. McLeod, notions; Miss M. Fry, millinery; B. A. Newman, cloaks and suits; D. B. Loveman, general buyer; 805 Broadway.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. P. Newcomb, housefurnishing goods; J. L. Ditmars, domestics; J. J. Milburn, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street.

Grant Dry Goods Company, Zanesville, Ohio; E. P. Howard, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; A. C. Pomeroy, carpets; 896 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Beggs-Beall-Livingstone Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Felix, cloaks, suits, and waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; Miss M. Abersohn, millinery; 108 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Rosenstock & Co., Petersburg, Va.; F. C. Eckles, laces; 817 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; J. Niven, notions and laces; 4 Washington Place.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. F. Merrick, millinery; M. E. Dickinson, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.

Rines Brothers Company, Portland, Me.; F. W. Coolidge, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; Hotel Navarre.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. R. March, cloaks, suits, and waists; 2 Walker Street.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; M. M. Minzer, white goods; 75 Spring Street.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics; 75 Spring Street.

Flesh, H., Piqua, Ohio, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, laces; Hotel Imperial.

Golden Rule, St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Apple, I., Fort Smith, Ark., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

"Fishel's," Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fishel, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Quackenbush, G. O., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hotel Wellington.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; C. L. Marks, domestics; Hotel Cumberland.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. H. Kaufman, cloaks and waists; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Porter, J. L., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. Disque, silks; Grand Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Marsh, jewelry and leather goods; Hotel Normandie.

Clapp & Tilton, Boston, Mass.; E. E. Clapp, millinery; W. F. Tilton, millinery; Hotel Woodstock.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Grunebaum, silks and dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Houston, James O., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, clothing and upholstery goods; A. B. Moulton, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Horrock, Jr. H., Utica, N. Y., dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Starr & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. D. Llastone, cloaks and suits; L. Berliner, fancy goods; Miss Fitzgerald, waists; Hotel Navarre.

Kolb Brothers & Hulsman, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kolb, dry goods and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; S. Strauss, dry goods; A. Weiss, fancy goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel York.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. E. Olney, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Katz, J., Honesdale, Penn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Calm, housefurnishing goods; A. P. Arnold, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J. McManus, cloaks and suits; Miss Dwyer, waists; 896 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rogers, T. W., Company, Lynn, Mass.; A. H. Stiles, cloaks, suits, waists, and infants' wear; Prince George Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. Hocker, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Broztell.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods and linings; 31 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.

Solomon, E., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss S. Schwab, corsets, cloaks, and infants' wear; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Breslin.

Kline Brothers, Reading, Penn.; H. S. Kline, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; F. Ermentrout, dry goods; A. J. Geyger, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Levis-Zukoski-Meric Company, St. Louis, Filene's, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, ready-to-wear garments; Hotel Breslin.

Mo.; L. Levis, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Houston, James A., Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, hosiery and furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits, and waists; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel St. Denis.

Gutman, Josl, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Dyatt, dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Nichols, fancy goods; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss M. Morrissey, hosiery and underwear; Holland House.

Fitzgerald, S. A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. A. Fitzgerald, dry goods; Hotel Wolcott.

Shontenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. Ross, laces; E. A. Slattery, domestics and dress goods; 75 Spring Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Hollidge, ladies' neckwear; J. Waters, cloaks and suits; Miss Mack, waists; Miss Buckley, suits; 8 Greene Street.

Gutman, Josl, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Shepard, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Breslin.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauten, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. B. King, ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Wallace, J., Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Ramsey, infants' wear; 371 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss S. Spats, infants' wear; 655 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Bonney, F. A., Boston, Mass., cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Prince George Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. R. Smith, shoes; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Prince George Hotel.

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New York University Law School 73d Year opens Oct. 1st, 1906. Morning Classes, sessions 9:30 to 12. Afternoon Classes, 2:30 to 4. Evening Classes, 8 to 10. Degr'sLL.B., LL.M., J.D.
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James C. Mackenzie, Ph. D., Director.
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Hoboken.

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Registration day for applicants for admission Wednesday, September 12.
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AUCTION SALES.

On August 17th, 1906, at 3:30 P. M., I will sell under foreclosure of chattel mortgage at public auction in the yards at the southwest corner of 64th Street and Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, six (6) certain street flushing machines or wagons, bearing the name of the Standard Street Flushing Machine Company, and numbered respectively 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, and 107, being the same property mortgaged to Grace Ahrens, as Executrix under the last will and testament of Lawrence W. Ahrens, deceased, by the Standard Street Flushing Machine Company, by mortgage dated June 2, 1905, and filed in the Register's Office of New York County on June 6, 1905.

Inspection on August 15th, 16th, and 17th, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., at above address.

New York, August 14, 1906.
CHARLES SHONGOOD,
Mortgagee's Agent.

MOSES R. RYTTENBERG,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
135 Broadway, New York City.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorsimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

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HOTEL HARGRAVE,
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1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

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30 minutes from Grand Central.

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Daylight Trips on Beautiful Long Island Sound

NORWICH LINE lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; for New London, connecting there for Norwich, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck; week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y., 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Att'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 3:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

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Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M. 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

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West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CONTINENTAL HYGEIA ICE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Aug. 15th, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 332 East 98th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fine lot of 35 draft horses, 43 wagons and trucks, large lot of harness, stable fixtures and appurtenances, implements used in connection with the handling of ice, &c. Dealers invited. Thereafter, at 189 East 93d St., office furniture, consisting of 3 safes, desks, partitions, chairs, &c.

Dated August 6th, 1906.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Receiver.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, MOTT & GRANT, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM WOOSTER, doing business as the William Wooster Bicycle Co., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, August 22, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 10 Barclay St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bicycles, bicycle sundries, automobile parts, desks, safe, fixtures, &c.

JESSE WATSON, Receiver.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 60 Wall Street, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH LICHTENBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 9,114.

To the creditors of Joseph Lichtenberg, of the City, County, and State of New York and District aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of July, A. D., 1906, the said Joseph Lichtenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 27th day of August, A. D., 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 13th, 1906.

NO. 8,900.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES R. CLEMENCE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles R. Clemence, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of March, A. D., 1906, the said Charles R. Clemence was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 42 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D., 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 15th, 1906.

NO. 9,160.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS TOLMACK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Morris Tolmack of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Morris Tolmack was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad St., Room 1,544, New York City, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Aug. 15th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

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GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.
Beautifully-located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country, 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.
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15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Incorporated to-day:

Claren Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,500. Directors—Isaac Krohn, Samuel Krohn, Ida Schulack, Brooklyn.

Zindel Manufacturing Company, New York, (tortoise shell goods;) capital, $110,000. Directors—Rose Zindel, C. W. Smith, Peter Hughes, New York.

The Dankelman Company, New York, (stationery;) capital, $1,500. Directors—David Dankelman, John E. Gorman, Jr., William Black, Jr., New York.

The Relative Humidity Company, (manufacturing apparatus,) Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—Benjamin F. Herr, Frank D. Reigle, Harvey E. Herr, Buffalo.

Montezuma Fibre Company, Syracuse, (pulp and paper stock;) capital, $50,000. Directors Edmund N. Huyck, Albany, Ernest C. Stevens, August C. Stevens, Syracuse.

The Crawford-Bradley Company, New York, (to deal in horses;) capital, $45,000. Directors—William Crawford, Frank Bradley, H. J. Crawford, New York.

William L. Crow Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. L. Crow, R. L. Crow, H. P. Wright, New York.

The Charles E. Ellis Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles E. Ellis, Montclair, N. J.; E. R. Graves, William Green, New York.

The Inca Springs Company, New York, (mineral waters;) capital, $3,000. Directors—John A. Harmon, Kenton Harmon, Edward V. Harmon, New York.

The Feinstein Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—I. Feinstein, Louis Schwarzapfel, M. T. Reynolds, Brooklyn.

C. F. Harrus Company, New York, (merchandise;) capital, $100,000. Directors—C. F. Harrus, W. F. Harrus, Margaret J. Harrus, Brooklyn.

Cara Printing and Finishing Works, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—William R. Cara, W. H. Cara, L. A. Staats, New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher; Call Money Rates 2¾@4 Per Cent.

Market Declines Sharply in Afternoon, Rallying at the Close—Money for St. Louis.

Prices in yesterday's stock market, after a display of strength in the early hours, fell sharply in mid-afternoon, and, rallying as sharply, closed in most instances at substantial advances. For the momentary weakness a technical explanation was found in the closing out by professional traders of several fairly large lines of stocks, the effect of this movement upon sentiment being heightened by the doubts thrown around yesterday's announcement of gold engagements and the transfer through the Sub-Treasury of the season's first remittances to St. Louis for crop-moving purposes. On the other hand, the declaration of the usual 1 per cent. quarterly dividend upon Consolidated Gas exerted a favorable influence, while the fall of grain prices to the lowest point of the year worked to the same end. The Pacific group of stocks was once more conspicuous in the day's trading, although a number of the high-priced issues, including Chicago & Northwestern, which was directly influenced by the reports regarding new financing, and a number of the minor railroad stocks, again shared in the day's dealings. Little attention was devoted to Pittsburg dispatches detailing at some length a project for a new trunk line between this city and Chicago.

The day's uncertainty regarding the reported engagements of gold arose from a denial by the local bank supposed to have taken the bulk of yesterday's engagements that it had taken any part in such a movement. Cables from London reported similar uncertainty there over the exact situation in regard to these engagements. This would explain, of course, the failure of the foreign exchange market on Monday to reflect through an advance in rates any engagements of gold. Demand sterling was quoted again yesterday at rates only a trifle above the closing level of the previous day, while offers of gold by Paris were reported. Outside of the somewhat mystifying situation in regard to gold, the matter of chief interest in the money market was the transfer of $150,000 to St. Louis through the Sub-Treasury, which, while a small matter in itself, is significant in that it constitutes the first direct transfer of funds to the interior for financing the crops. Call money rates ruled around Monday's quotations, although the minimum rate was a trifle higher, and time money remained unchanged. The sharp fall in prices upon wheat markets followed the publication of the weekly weather report, which told of generally favorable conditions over the crop territory, and the large gain reported in visible supply. Prices on the London market were firm and advances occurred in Russian securities there and at Paris. Money was reported easier in the latter city.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co. preferred stock.
American Smelting and Refining Co.—(For annual meeting.)
American Telephone, Telegraph and Cable.
American Tobacco Co. common stock.
Baltimore Ohio common and preferred.
Boston & Maine Railroad common stock for subscriptions to new stock and preferred for dividend.
Butterick Co.
Columbus Railway common stock.
Georgia Railway & Electric Railway common stock.
General Chemical Co. common stock.
International Salt Co.
North American Co.
North Pennsylvania Railroad.
Quincy Mining.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Graphophone Co. on preferred.
American Radiator on preferred.
Boston Elevated.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg on common and preferred.
Cambria Steel Co.
Charles Boldt Co. on preferred.
Investment Co. of Philadelphia.
Jefferson & Clearfield on preferred.
Maine Steamship on common stock.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.
National Carbon Co. on preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond on preferred.
New England Telegraph and Telephone.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis on common.
Pratt & Whitney on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co. on common.
Pullman Co.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.
Twin City Rapid Transit on common.
United Bank Note Co.
Vandalia Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Detroit Edison Co.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

The Lack of Foundry Iron Leads to Fears of a Famine.

The shortage of foundry iron is beginning to give concern to consumers, who fear a real famine in the commodity for near-by delivery. Pittsburg advices say the prediction is freely made in that section that the price will go as high as that for Bessemer, which is selling as high as $18.25, valley, for September delivery.

According to a statement issued after a meeting of the Bessemer Furnace Association, there are only 120,000 or 125,000 tons available for the first half of next year. The price for this iron was fixed at $17.75, valley furnace. Basic is scarce at $17.50 to $17.75.

In finished products it is likely that August will be less active than July, but a renewal of activity in September is expected. Railroads have inquired for about 20,000 steel cars and 100,000 tons of steel rails for 1907 delivery. The scarcity and high price of raw steel are having a serious effect on tin-plate operations.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is reported to have made sales of iron for delivery in the last quarter at $15 a ton, Birmingham.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Spot copper closed at £83 10s. in the London market yesterday, a gain of 5s. over the last price of Monday. Futures rose 2s. 6d., closing at £83 7s. 6d. Pig tin closed a shade easier at £182 5s. for spot and £181 12s. 6d. for futures. Lead was strong at £17. Spelter was unchanged at £26 17s. 6d. Iron warrants were strong at 52s. 4d. for standard foundry and 52s. 10½d. for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.62½	18.75	18.62½	18.75
Electrolytic	....	18.37½	....	18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	41.30	41.50	40.70	40.75

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The dividend of 40 cents a share recently declared by the Butte Coalition Mining Company, payable on Sept. 17, applies to the temporary certificates as well as to the actual stock issue. The books close to-day.

Creditors of the Passaic Steel Company have received notice of another dividend of 5 per cent. declared by the Passaic Steel Company of Paterson, N. J. A total of 75 per cent. has now been declared by the company in favor of creditors. The settlement involved the payment of 62½ per cent. cash and 37½ per cent. in the securities of the Passaic Steel Company to creditors. The total indebtedness was about $500,000. The principal creditors were the Bethlehem Steel Company, Carnegie Steel Company, Lukens Iron and Steel Company, and a Buffalo iron dealer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 14, 1906..... 833,709
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 174,614,398
Corresponding date last year..... 158,746,640

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	17¾	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	17½	17½	17½	17¾	— ½
103⅞	104	49,610	*Amal. Copper Co	103⅝	104	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅞
38⅞	39¼	1,600	Am. Car & F. Co	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	39	— ⅛
100⅝	101	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	200	Am. Cotton Oil	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
71⅞	72	1,100	Am. Ice Securities Co.	71⅝	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞	+ ⅜
69⅜	70	2,800	*Am. Locomo. Co	69½	69⅞	69½	69⅝	+ ⅜
153⅜	153⅝	5,800	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	154	154⅛	152⅝	153⅜	— ⅝
116⅜	117	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	117	117	116⅝	116⅝	....
10⅝	11	100	Am. Steel Founds.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
44½	46	50	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	....
136⅝	136¾	1,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	136⅝	136⅞	136¼	136⅝	+ ⅛
100	101	150	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	101	101	101	101	+1
37¼	37⅝	1,800	*Am. Woolen Co	37	37⅝	37	37¼	+ ⅛
102⅞	103⅝	450	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	103⅛	103⅝	103	103	— ⅛
257½	258	8,900	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	258	258	256½	257⅝	+ ½
95¼	95⅝	25,850	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95¼	95¾	95	95⅞	+ ½
100⅝	101	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
142	143	300	Atlantic Coast Line	143	143	143	143	....
122¼	122⅝	85,000	Baltimore & Ohio	121⅝	122⅝	121⅝	122⅝	+ ⅝
92	94	800	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	92½	— ⅛
21⅞	22	100	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	....
76⅜	76¼	27,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	75⅝	76⅝	74½	76⅝	+ ⅝
166½	166¾	8,900	Canadian Pacific	166½	166⅞	166¼	166⅝	+ ⅝
88½	89	630	Central Leather Co.	88½	89	88½	88⅞	....
228	230	200	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	229½	229⅝	228½	229½	....
61¾	61⅞	7,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅞	61⅞	61⅝	61¾	+ ⅝
18½	18⅝	500	Chi. Gt. Western	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
77	77½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
27½	27⅝	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
187⅝	187⅞	15,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	188	188⅝	186⅞	187⅝	— ⅝
199	200½	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	200	200	200	200	....
212	213	14,200	Chicago & Northw.	212	214	211½	212	....
234	240	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	233	235	233	235	+10
181	184	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	183	184	183	184	+1
13	14	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	13	13	13	13	....
4¾	4⅞	500	Chi. Union Trac.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
15	15⅝	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
94⅝	94⅞	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	....
54⅞	55	12,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	55	55⅞	54½	55	+ ⅛
37⅞	38¼	1,900	Colorado & Southern	38¼	38⅝	38	38¼	— ⅛
70¼	71	900	Col. & South. 1st pf.	71	71¼	70¼	70¾	—1⅛
139	139½	1,455	Consolidated Gas	139½	140	138¾	139	—1
19¾	20	100	Corn Products Ref.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	....
221¾	222	2,000	Delaware & Hudson	220¾	223	220½	222	+1
43⅞	44¼	700	Denver & Rio Grande	43⅝	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	—1⅛
18	18¾	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½
44⅛	44⅞	12,000	Erie	43⅝	44⅞	43½	44¼	+ ⅜
79½	79¾	600	Erie 1st pf	79½	79½	79⅜	79½	+ ⅜
70¾	71	300	Erie 2d pf.	71	71	71	71	+ ⅜
160	172	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	170	170	170	170	+4½
96¼	97½	300	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	96⅝	96¾	96½	96⅝	+ ⅛
103½	104½	125	General Chemical pf.	104	104	104	104	— ½
166¾	168	100	General Electric	167	167	167	167	....
297⅛	298	2,200	Great Northern pf.	299	299	297½	298½	+1
53	53¾	280	Havana Electric	53	53	53	53	+ ½
90	93	200	Havana Electric pf.	92	93	92	93	+3½
96¼	97	200	Hocking Valley pf.	97	97	97	97	....
36½	37	1,000	Interbor.-Met	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
78¼	78½	2,200	Interbor.-Met. pf.	78½	78⅝	78	78⅛	— ⅝
18¾	19	1,100	Internat. Paper Co.	19½	19½	19	19	....
83	84	100	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	84	84	84	84	—2⅜
45½	46½	200	Internat. Steam Pump.	45½	46	45¼	46	+ ⅜
28	29	400	Iowa Central	28	29	28	29	+1
51½	52	100	Iowa Central pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
55½	56¾	100	Kansas City South. pf.	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅛
60	60¼	800	Knick. Ice, Chicago	60	60½	60	60⅞	....
145¼	145⅞	900	Louisville & Nash	145	145¼	144⅞	145⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	21⅞	1,600	Mexican Central	21	21⅞	21	21	+ ⅛
91½	92⅛	10	Mich. State Tel. pf.	91½	91⅞	91¼	91½	....
64	67	200	Minn. & St. Louis	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	....
35½	35⅞	8,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35¼	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
70	70⅝	8,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	69½	70¼	69¼	70¼	+ ⅛
95¾	95⅞	4,000	Missouri Pacific	96	96¼	95¾	95⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	68½	600	*National Biscuit Co.	68¼	68¼	68	68⅛	+ ⅛
79⅜	80	200	*National Lead Co.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	— ⅛
39½	40¼	200	Nat. R. of M. pf.	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
20½	21	200	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	....
143½	145	200	*New York Air Brake	144	144½	144	144⅝	+ ⅛
140⅜	141	2,700	New York Central	141½	141⅞	140⅝	141	— ⅛
68	68¼	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	69	69	68½	68¼	— ⅛
48¼	48¼	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48¼	+ ⅛
92⅞	92⅝	3,825	Norfolk & Western	92½	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	+ ⅛
95⅝	95⅞	600	North American	95⅝	95⅞	95	95¼	— ⅛
206½	206¾	3,400	Northern Pacific	207	207	206	206⅝	....
35⅜	36	100	Pacific Mail	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
136¼	136⅞	42,523	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¾	136⅞	135¾	136⅞	+ ⅝
90½	91½	200	People's Gas, Chicago	91	91	91	91	+1
82	84	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	83½	83½	83½	83½	+2
52½	53	1,700	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	52½	53	+ ¼
97½	98½	210	Pressed Steel Car pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	....
237	240	30	Pullman Company	237	237	237	237	....
132⅜	132⅞	47,300	Reading	132	132⅝	131¼	132⅝	+ ⅞
92	92½	300	Reading 1st pf.	92	92	92	92	—1
29¼	29½	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29¼	29½	29	29¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	28¼	1,000	Rock Island Co.	26⅝	26⅝	26	28	— ⅝
63½	64	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	63½	63⅝	63¼	63½	+1
24⅝	24⅞	700	St. Louis Southw.	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
56½	57	2,600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57¼	+ ⅛
77½	77¾	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & T. Co.	77⅝	77⅞	77⅜	77¾	....
79⅜	79¾	37,700	Southern Pacific	79½	79⅝	78¾	79⅝	+ ⅝
37⅜	37⅝	3,300	Southern Ry. ext.	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37¼	....
37½	37⅝	200	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	99½	99½	99½	99½	....
99	100	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	155½	155½	155½	155½	+ ½
153¼	153¼	6,800	Texas & Pacific	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34¼	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅝	300	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	81⅛	83	81¼	83	+ ⅛
80	85	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	28	28½	28	28½	....
28¼	29¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	48	48	48	48	— ⅝
48	48½	100	Twin City R. T.	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	—1
112¼	113	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	61,050	Union Pacific	158¼	158⅝	157¼	158⅝	+ ½
158⅜	158⅝	100	Union Pacific pf.	95	95	95	95	....
94	95	1,200	United Rys. Invest.	67½	68⅜	67¼	68¼	+1¼
68¼	68½	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	74½	74⅞	74½	74⅞	....
74	74½	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	....
47	47¼	100	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	— ⅜
76	76¾	220	U. S. Rubber	44	44	44	44	— ⅜
44¼	44⅝	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	69,740	U. S. Steel	41⅝	41⅞	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	41⅝	6,900	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅜	106⅝	106⅛	106⅜	+ ⅛
106⅜	106¾	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	— ⅛
45	46	200	Wabash	20¼	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
20	20¼	2,400	Wabash pf.	47	47⅞	46¾	47½	+1
47¼	47⅝	100	Wisconsin Central	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
25½	25¾							

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

NORTH-WESTERN STOCK.

More Common May Be Issued to Absorb Minneapolis and Omaha.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway, according to information received in well-informed quarters yesterday, will soon issue an additional amount of common stock, which will be offered to the present stockholders at par. Directors of the road who were questioned regarding the report refused to discuss it. The purpose of the stock increase, according to report, is to provide funds to take over stock of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, which has recently been acquired in the interest of the Chicago & North-Western. The Omaha Road has been controlled by the North-Western since the early eighties, when the North-Western acquired a majority of the stock of the other road.

It is said now that the Chicago & North-Western desires to increase its holdings of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha in order to control to a still greater extent the earnings of that road. If the Chicago & North-Western contemplates any large issue of common stock it will be necessary to increase the authorized amount of that issue, inasmuch as the $16,000,000 sold early this year left in the treasury of the company, unissued, only $2,338,838 of common stock and a nominal amount of preferred stock.

The stock of the Chicago & North-Western has been unusually active for the past two days, and the price has risen sharply since the close of last week. This movement lends support to the reported purpose of the Directors to increase the stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¾@4 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for four and five months, and 5½@6 per cent. for six to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $294,498,169; balances, $11,295,487; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,152,814.

The local banks gained $86,000 since Friday, as compared with a loss of $2,485,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85⅝ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points higher, at $4.8473; sixty days at $4.8185, and cables at $4.8525. Commercial bills were $4.81⅝@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ for long and 5.18¾ less 1-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 98 13-16 and 94¼ less 1-64; guilders, 40.06.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—35@45c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 65¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .72, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at .88, 500 Golden Anchor at .61, 300 Jim Butler at 1.47, 200 Mohawk at 3.50, 300 Portland at 1.35, and 200 Tonopah Extension at 5.50.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Money was in quiet demand in the market to-day, and supplies were abundant. Discounts were firm, in view of the possible further demand for gold for America.

Prices on the Stock Exchange continued moving upward, particularly home rails, under steady investment purchases, while consols picked up a fraction of yesterday's loss.

Foreigners were steadily supported from the Continent. Russians were again dearer. Kaffirs were inclined to ease early in the day, but hardened later.

Americans opened firm at above parity, but business was small in the forenoon. Later, the receipt of the New York opening prices caused a temporary ease, but the market soon recovered, and prices closed firm at about the best quotations of the day. Canadian Pacifics weakened, owing to some disappointment being caused by the dividend.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

Bar silver firm at 30 7-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.30; Lisbon, 2.

Money, 2 per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 1-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £16,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	88	..	..	....
Consols, account	88 1-16	..	..	....
Anaconda	13¼	257½	257½	+2
Atchison	96⅝	96¾	95⅞	+2
Can. Pacific	171⅞	166⅞	167½	—4
St. Paul	193½	187⅞	188⅝	—4
Erie	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+½
Erie 1st pf.	81½	79	79⅝	+½
Illinois Central	181	175⅝	176	—2
Louis. & Nash.	150	145½	145¼	+½
N. Y. Central	145⅛	141	141½	—2
Pennsylvania	70	136	135⅞	—2
Reading	68	132¼	131½	—2
Southern Pacific	81⅝	78½	78½	....
Union Pacific	163¼	156½	158¼	+¼
U. S. Steel	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	....
U. S. Steel pf.	111⅝	108¼	106⅝	+1⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	5	0	Esperanza	3	5	7½
Tomboy	1	3	1½	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	10	0	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	9

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Prices on the Bourse were firm to-day. Russians were in demand.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 71.80 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 471.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 85c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer. Home securities were higher. Canadian Pacific declined, owing to dissatisfaction over the dividend. Russians were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,604,101, compared with $8,982,427 in the preceding week and $11,084,268 in the corresponding week last year. Total from Jan. 1, $380,885,209, against $324,653,624 in the corresponding period last year.

TRANSIT MERGER SHOWS A SURPLUS OF $56,125

This Is at the Rate of 1-16 Per Cent. on Common Stock.

FORMER DEFICIT WIPED OUT

The Company's Earnings from Operation for the Quarter Ended June 30 Were $11,030,377.

The statement of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company for the quarter ended June 30, issued yesterday at the office of August Belmont & Co., with a similar statement for the New York City Railway Company and its allied companies shows a surplus of $56,125, or approximately one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. on its $100,000,000 of common stock.

This is at the rate of one-quarter of 1 per cent. a year. At the time of the consummation of the merger last Winter it was confidently predicted by the banking interests concerned that the company would pay between 1 and 2 per cent. on the common stock.

This surplus does not take into account the special franchise tax on the New York City Railway system which will have to be paid if litigation now in the courts goes against the company.

Compared with last year's figures at this time, which, though the Interborough-Metropolitan Company was not yet organized, may be computed from the earnings of the constituent companies, the surplus shows an increase above the then deficit of $584,517. The showing made by the merged company is largely due to an increase in gross earnings from operation of $939,867 and a decrease in operating expenses of $18,906. The decrease in operating expenses is to be chiefly credited to the surface lines.

The consolidated statement of the New York City Street Railway Company shows a decrease of $62,648 in expense of operation and an increase in gross returns from operation of $193,546. The statements of the two companies follow:

INTERBOROUGH-METROPOLITAN CO.

Statement showing combined operations of the Interborough Rapid Transit and New York City Railway systems for the quarter ended June 30, 1906, and 1905:

	1906.	1905.
Earnings from operation	$11,030,377	$10,090,510
Operating expenses	5,280,646	5,299,554
Net earnings	$5,749,731	$4,790,956
Other income	240,670	275,853
Gross income	$5,990,401	$5,066,809
Interest and rentals, including 7% per annum on unexchanged Metropolitan Street Railway Company stock and 5% per annum on Interborough-Metropolitan Company preferred stock	$4,486,263	$4,319,619
Taxes, excluding special franchise taxes of New York City Railway system in litigation	660,508	575,582
Total interest, rentals and taxes	$5,146,776	$4,895,201
Balance	$843,625	$171,608
Dividends on Interborough Rapid Transit Company stock	787,500	700,000
Surplus	$56,125	

NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS ALLIED COMPANIES.

Consolidated statement of income for the three months ended June 30, 1906, and June 30, 1905:

	1906.	1905.
Gross earnings from operation	$5,740,218.12	$5,541,

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Baltimore & Ohio sells ex dividend 3 per cent. to-day, and on the theory that the stock will look cheap under 120 it was bought in moderation yesterday. Perhaps no other stock on the list appeals to so many traders as being as cheap at prevailing prices as Baltimore & Ohio, but uncertainty as to how much of the recent $27,000,000 issue remains unsold prevents any concerted bull movement in the stock.

***

There was plenty of evidence of profit taking in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, but with minor exceptions the sales came from sources which might be following the operations for the rise in that stock rather than promoting them. Expectations of increased and initial dividends continue to exert influence upon these shares, but the belief will not down that in some way St. Paul is also concerned in the situation.

***

One of the most prominent railroad men of the West, and in fact of the country, told his Wall Street friends yesterday that for his part he believed fully that Union Pacific and Southern Pacific interests were in control of St. Paul. He pointed out, however, that open acknowledgment of this control might be indefinitely postponed, owing to the laws in certain Western States relating to the holding under one management of parallel and competing roads. In particular, he called attention to the restrictions placed upon such control by the State of Wisconsin, the wording of whose regulations upon this point provides not only for ownership but control of such properties. It would be fardcical, he insisted, to say that control of the St. Paul by the Southern Pacific was quite a different thing that control of the St. Paul by the Union Pacific. In the meantime the Union Pacific people content themselves with the reiterated statement that relations between the St. Paul and themselves are perfectly satisfactory and will remain so for two years at least.

***

A further rise in Chicago & Northwestern common shares yesterday gave point to a statement made in these columns yesterday that the road's Directorate had under consideration the question of additional financing. It is expected that this will take the form of a further issue of common stock, and guesses as to its purpose include the purchase of more St. Paul & Omaha stock, which, it may be noted, would cost the Northwestern nearly three times as much as did the stock of that property already held by it.

***

While Chicago & Northwestern common stock was rising 8 points on Monday, the 3½ per cent. bonds of that road were going down with almost equal rapidity, closing finally with a loss of 1½ points, at 95¾, the low price of the year. Yesterday these bonds closed at 96, a gain of a half point. The common stock closed unchanged, while the preferred stock, upon transactions in 200 shares, rose 10 points. For the sharp break in the 3½ per cent. bonds there seems no explanation, unless it was sympathetic with last week's lower prices for the similar bonds of the New York Central.

***

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was again the weakest feature of the market's opening. Bears who are too timid or too cautious to move in force against other stocks on the list seemed to have concentrated their selling upon Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which, with its Coney Island troubles upon its hands, is fair game for this play.

***

An announcement of considerable importance to the steel trade is that of the Pennsylvania regarding its intended use of steel passenger coaches. It is understood that the Pennsylvania proposes to have in operation by the time its tunnels are open for traffic 1,000 steel passenger cars. These cars will weigh about 110,000 pounds, against an average weight of 88,000 pounds for the present type of passenger car, so that the increased demand for steel is quite obvious. The railroads have been a great help to the steelmakers in recent years, calling first for rails twice the weight of the old rails, then for steel freight cars, and finally for steel passenger cars. A further demand might be recalled by those cheerlessly inclined, to wit: steel engravings.

***

The afternoon break in prices yesterday followed the closing out of long stock by several of the most important operators concerned in the present market. Macdonald, who has a large following on the floor of the Stock Exchange owing to the popular notion that he has excellent information on the Harriman stocks, was an open and heavy seller of these stocks, and of course drew some of his following along in his train. This selling had no more than come to an end, however, before the market rallied sharply, and those who tried to cover short contracts found it difficult to obtain stock without advancing quotations against themselves.

***

These market reactions have been a continual source of trouble to the small trader who has been operating on the short side. It has been their play to "feel for the top" of the market by watching an active stock like Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, or St. Paul, until it presents a "toppy" aspect, and then when it reacts a point or so to sell it with a 2-point stop loss order. The present market seems to have contracted the bad habit of reacting just about enough to put these stop loss orders into effect and to put them out of pocket. However, this is a system of speculation which if followed faithfully enough would probably produce results some time, although to most traders it is a bit too much like the system of doubling bets after each loss at the race track.

***

There was much disappointment over the failure of the Canadian Pacific Directors to increase the dividend on the stock at their meeting in Montreal on Monday. The report of the road for the fiscal year disclosed an increase of $7,408,000 in net earnings and an increase of $6,483,000 in surplus for the year. In the interval dividends were increased only $052,000, a moderate growth compared with that in funds available for distribution.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$184,224,337
Gold coin and bullion	108,222,334
Gold certificates	41,313,600
Silver coin and bullion	6,954,018
Silver certificates	7,514,894
U. S. notes	9,001,794
Treasury notes of 1890	10,191
National banknotes	12,032,358
Total receipts this month	26,025,576
Total receipts this year	78,324,429
Total expenditures this month	21,840,000
Total expenditures this year	87,653,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$565,526,860
Silver dollars	478,025,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,178,000
Total	$1,051,039,860
General fund	192,734,840
Deposits in National banks	91,696,592
In Philippine Treasury	4,474,731
Awaiting reimbursements	305,828
Current liabilities	105,256,650

TWO RAILROADS WANT COLORADO SOUTHERN

Bids Entered by the Union Pacific and Rock Island.

CONTROL WON'T PASS AT 40

Hawley Says the Road Will Be Sold Only When a Price Is Offered Which Suits the Board.

Bids have recently been received for large blocks of Colorado & Southern Railroad stock, according to reports circulated in Wall Street. It was said yesterday that the control of the line had been sought by several other railroads. Edwin Hawley, one of the Directors of the road, who with his associates owns a controlling interest in the $46,000,000 of Colorado & Southern common and preferred stock, was authority for the statement. He denied, however, knowing anything about the specific report that a bid of 40 had been made for 200,000 shares of the common stock, which would give to the purchaser practical control of the property.

Among the roads mentioned in recent reports as having an eye on the Colorado & Southern was the Union Pacific, and in some quarters the bid of 40 was said to have been made in the interest of this road. According to other accounts the bid had been made on behalf of the Rock Island system.

Edwin Hawley, when questioned regarding the alleged efforts of other roads to gain control of the Colorado & Southern, said that it certainly could not be had at 40. Colorado & Southern, he said, was earning 5 per cent. on the common stock, and he and his associates were not trying to sell it. Control of the road could be had, he said, if any one was willing to pay enough for it, but it would have to be at a price much above the present quotation of 38 for the common stock. Asked if the Union Pacific was the road which had attempted to obtain the control Mr. Hawley said:

"Several roads, for that matter, want to get control of the Colorado & Southern, but no sale has yet been made. It will only be made if a price is offered which meets our view of what the stock should bring."

Officers of the Union Pacific disclaimed any desire to acquire the Colorado & Southern. Friends of that road expressed the opinion that if the Union Pacific had wanted the Colorado & Southern it would have acquired control of the property when it could have been bought for very much less than at present.

It had been supposed that ever since B. F. Yoakum of the Rock Island and 'Frisco systems entered the Colorado & Southern board, in 1905, the road would eventually find its way into the Rock Island camp. Those in position to speak authoritatively of Rock Island-'Frisco affairs refuse to discuss the Colorado & Southern story.

As matters now stand, there is no direct connection between the Rock Island and the Colorado & Southern except to the extent that both are jointly interested in the line forming the Gulf extension of the Colorado & Southern lines. This new line, the completion of which is expected in the near future, is to be operated under a joint traffic agreement between the Colorado & Southern and the 'Frisco. In other respects the Colorado & Southern is entirely independent of the Rock Island-'Frisco system. Yet the St. Louis & San Francisco, it is thought, is the most likely purchaser of the Colorado & Southern.

GOLD HELD FOR A RISE?

The $2,000,000 Engaged in London Not for New York.

The uncertainty which existed on Monday regarding the destination of the $2,000,000 in gold which was purchased in London was not cleared up yesterday. The Hanover National Bank had already denied that it had been purchased for its account, and yesterday the opinion was expressed in foreign exchange circles here that there seemed no doubt that whatever the destination of the gold, it had not been bought for New York.

Even on Monday, when dispatches from London announced that the gold had been purchased for export to this city, the fact was pointed out that at the price paid for it the gold could be imported by New York bankers only at a loss. As a matter of fact, American eagles were offered yesterday by the Bank of France for export to New York at a rate a little more favorable than that which governed the purchase of bars in London on Monday, and yet the eagles could not be profitably purchased by New York bankers.

This offer of gold from Paris, however, is interesting, inasmuch as it strengthens the contention of New York bankers that gold can be had abroad whenever the needs of this market call for an increase in the supply. Some of the leading authorities on exchange here say that our needs of gold will be much greater later on than they are at present, and that in the long run it would probably prove wiser to forego gold imports just at this time. Such transactions could not be carried through now without straining the market at least to some slight extent. To do so would be considered bad policy, for the reason that it would result in unnecessary opposition abroad to our imports of gold.

One of the theories suggested yesterday, as an explanation of the purchase of Monday's arrivals of gold in London by the London branch of the Deutsche Bank, was that the bank had purchased the metal with the idea of being provided with bars which it could supply to the American market when the demand from New York had become sufficiently urgent to lead New York bankers to pay a considerably higher price for bars.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—There was a slight revival in the trading to-day, and for an hour or so the brokers were busy. Virginia deferred, Brown Brothers' certificates, were up ½, and in demand. Seaboard common declined ½ on light selling. Cotton Duck and United Railways securities led the market. Cotton Duck common was up ¼, and there was more activity in it than for some time. Absorption of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s by large local interests continues, but the demand is not sufficient to materially lift the price.

The market closed firm, but dull. Shares, 515; bonds, $86,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	102	102	102
5,000	Anacos. & Potom. 5s	104	104	104
4,000	B., Sp. P. & Ches. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	Chas. Con. Elec. 5s	96	96	96
15,000	United Rys. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
5,000	United Ry. ctfs	89	89	89
9,700	United Rys. fund. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾
11,000	Con. Gas 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾
14,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86	86	86
20,000	Va. deferred B ctfs	28½	28¼	28½

STOCKS.

150	Seaboard Co. com	27½	27½	27¼
15	U. S. Fidelity	120	120	120
250	Con. Cotton Duck	14	13¾	13¾
100	Con. Cotton Duck pf	86	86	86

Receivers for Reeves Engine.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Robert A. Messler and Alfred K. Leuckel of this city were to-day named by Vice Chancellor Pitney receivers for the Reeves Engine, which has $80,000 in contracts for the City of Philadelphia. Elwood W. Watson, William M. Muschert, and Charles A. Parsons of Langhorne, Penn., are the complainants and they allege that the concern is insolvent. It is said that a family dispute caused the appointment of the receivers.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1906.

U S 2s cpn 1908-18
500 ..... 103¾
4s reg 1907
2,150 ..... 108¾
Empl Jap Govt 6s sterl loan
1,000 100
2,000 ..... 99¾
2d series
1,000 ..... 99¾
1,000 ..... 99¾
6,000 ..... 99½
4½s sterl loan
10,000 ..... 94½
1,500 ..... 94¾
16,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94¾
2d series
24,000 ..... 91¾
Rep of Cuba 5s
1,000 ..... 105¾
U S of Mex 4s
5,000 ..... 94½
U S of Mex 5s
1,000 99
Virginia 6s deferred Brown Bros & Co ctfs
20,000 28
Alb & Susq 3½s
40,000 118
Am Hide & L 6s
2,000 91
Am Tobacco 6s
10,000 ..... 112¾
18,000 112
Am Tobacco 4s
31,000 ..... 77¾
2,000 ..... 77¾
1,000 ..... 77¾
A, T & S F gen 4s
18,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 101¾
conv 4s
31,000 104
10,000 ..... 104¼
10,000 104
adjustment 4s stamped
21,000 ..... 92¼
A, T & S F warrants for subs 1st instal 25% paid conv 4s
20,000 ..... 103¼
10,000 ..... 102¾
Atl C L 4s, L & N col 4s
4,000 ..... 98¾
B & O gold 4s
18,000 ..... 106¼
B R T gold 5s
8,000 106
8,000 ..... 105¼
ref conv 4s
5,000 ..... 94¼
5,000 94
6,000 ..... 93¾
Bklyn Un El 1st
1,000 106
Can So 2d
15,000 ..... 106¾
1,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 ..... 106¾
8,000 ..... 106¾
Can of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s
5,000 ..... 91¾
stamped
25,000 ..... 91¼
10,000 ..... 91¼
10,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91¼
5,000 ..... 91¾
3d inc 5s
1,000 ..... 89¼
Cen Leather 5s
1,000 ..... 99½
2,000 ..... 99¾
Cen Pac gtd 4s
3,000 ..... 99¾
100,000 3 ..... 99¾
1,000 ..... 99¾
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ..... 116¾
1,000 ..... 116¼
C & O gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 107¾
1,000 Q 107¾
C, B & Q, Ill div 4s
1,000 ..... 101¾
5,000 ..... 101¾
joint 4s
12,000 ..... 98½
2,000 ..... 98¾
1,000 ..... 98½
C & N W gen 3½s
7,000 97
3,000 ..... 96¾
35,000 96
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ..... 100¾
C, R I & Pac Ry ref 4s
2,000 ..... 93¾
C, R I & P col 5s
4,000 93
C, R I & P R R 4s
13,000 ..... 77¾
15,000 78
Col & H V ext 4s
2,000 100
Del & Hud conv 4s
5,000 109
5,000 ..... 109¼
10,000 109
16,000 ..... 109¾
2,000 109
Dist Sec Cor 5s
1,000 ..... 67½
Erie conv 4s
10,000 104
5,000 ..... 104¼
10,000 ..... 104½
86,000 ..... 104¾
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000 ..... 90½
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s
1,000 ..... 105¾
Inter-Met 4½s
1,000 85
20,000 ..... 84¾
Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Alb & Susq 3½s sub ctfs	1	Del & H conv 4s	1
A. T & S F conv sub ctfs	1¼	St L Southwest 1st	1½
Cen of Ga 2d pf inc stamped	1	Va Iron C & C 5s	1

DECLINED.

M, K & T 4½s sub ctfs	1	Tol, St L & Wn 4s	1
St L & I M, R & G 4s	1	Wilkes & East 1st	1

Total sales Aug. 14, 1906 ..... $1,459,150
From Jan. 1, 1906 453,717,900
Corresponding date last year 685,450,700

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,740	Amal. Copper	103¾	104	103¼	104
20	Am. Car & F	39	39	39	39
210	Am. Locomo	70	70	69¼	69¼
1,560	Am. Smelting	154	154¼	152¾	152¾
140	Am. Sugar	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
450	At., T. & S. F.	95¾	96¼	95	95½
2,640	Balt. & Ohio	121½	122¼	121¼	122½
9,410	Brooklyn R. T.	75½	78¼	74½	76¾
20	Can. Pacific	167	167	167	167
260	Ches. & Ohio	61¾	61¾	61½	61½
20	Chi. Gt. West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
7,870	C., M. & St. P.	158¾	159¾	158¾	157¾
4,420	Col. Fuel & I.	55¾	56¼	54¾	54¾
10	Consol. Gas	189	189	189	189
3,770	Erie	43¾	44¼	43¼	44¼
90	Louis. & Nash.	144¾	145	144¾	145
80	Mo., K. & T.	35½	35½	35¼	35¾
30	M., K. & T. pf.	69¾	70¾	69¾	70¾
520	Mo. Pacific	96	96¾	95¾	96
10	Nat. Lead	80	80	80	80
50	N. Y. Central	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼
80	N. Y., O. & W.	47¾	48	47¾	48
100	Norf. & West.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼
4,800	Pennsylvania	135¾	136¼	135	136¼
16,920	Reading	132	132¾	131¼	132¾
90	Rock Island	26¾	26¾	26	26
13,040	Southern Pac.	79¼	79½	78¼	79½
150	Southern Ry.	37½	37¼	37¼	37¾
360	Texas Pacific	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼
9,600	Union Pacific	158¾	158¾	157¼	158¾
10	U. S. Rubber	44½	44¾	44½	44½
12,590	U. S. Steel	41½	41¾	41¼	41¾
630	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼
100	Wabash pf.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾
102,290					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Local trading was very dull. The only redeeming feature was the continued activity and strength in United Gas Improvement, which advanced a point to 88. Philadelphia Electric was also in demand. North Pennsylvania advanced ½, as did Philadelphia Traction, while Frankford & Southwark Passenger was up 2 points. Westmoreland Coal was off ½, and Welsbach Company 2.

Total sales, 18,947 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Cement	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3	Am. Railways	54	54	54
340	Cambria Steel	34½	34½	34½
100	Electric of America	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
100	Erie	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛
3	Frank. & Southwark	447	447	447
85	Fairmount Park Trans.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
65	General Asphalt	8½	8½	8½
50	Lake Sup. Corp.	18	18	18
128	Lehigh Valley R. R.	76¼	76¾	76¼
50	Lehigh Navigation	108¾	109¼	108¾
60	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	108	107¾	107¾
21	North Penn. R. R.	103½	103½	103½
125	Pennsylvania R. R.	67⅛	67⅜	67⅛
100	Philadelphia Co.	50¼	50¼	50¼
20	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
1,635	Philadelphia Electric	8 3-16	8¼	8 3-16
165	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	30½	30¾	30¾
16	Philadelphia Traction	99	99	99
25	Pressed Steal Car	53	53	53
8,177	Reading	66¼	65⅝	66 3-16
160	Tonopah Mining	18¾	18	18
2,954	United Gas Imp.	88	87½	87⅝
4,225	United States Steel	41¾	41¼	41½
15	Warwick Steel	6½	6¼	6¼
210	Welsbach Co.	30	29¾	29¾
2	W. Jersey & S. R. R.	62¼	62¼	62¼
10	Westmoreland Coal	93	93	93

Panama Railroad Directors Meet.

The Directors of the Panama Railroad Company met yesterday at the offices of the company at 24 State Street in order to carry out the provisions of the charter. No business outside of formalities came before the meeting. Theodore Shonts, Admiral M. T. Endicott, Gen. Peter C. Hains, W. Leon Pepperman, and E. A. Drake were the Directors present.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Lacking in Interest on the Curb.

Dullness Prevails with No Definite Tendency in Prices—Mining Shares Fairly Firm but Sluggish.

The tone of the curb stocks was weaker yesterday, though selling was light. Industrials were much neglected and prices moved up or down according to the exigencies of trading, without regard to the market as a whole. American Tobacco rose from 410 to 425 on sales of 55 shares. Federal Sugar gained 1⅛ points for the preferred issue, after transactions of 400 shares, closing at 79½. Havana Tobacco declined ⅛ from 20 to 19⅞, on sales of 1,100 shares. The mining list was sluggish, though prices were well maintained. Greene Consolidated Copper illustrated the lack of interest in the mining shares, selling less than half as many shares as in Monday's market, yet continuing to lead the list in point of activity.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
65	Am. Tobacco	410	425	410	425
200	Am. W. P. pf.	25	25	25	25
100	Federal Sugar	43	43	43	43
400	Fed. Sugar pf.	78	79¼	78	78¾
110	Gug. Exp. war.	260	260	260	260
1,100	Havana Tob.	20	20	19⅝	19⅞
250	Int. M. M. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
425	Inter. Salt	36¾	36¾	36½	36½
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	78	78	78	78
600	Marc. W. of C.	2	2¼	2	2

RAILROADS.

900	Chi. Subway	46¾	47	46¼	46¼
200	Lehigh Valley	76¼	76½	76¼	76½
100	Seaboard Co.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¾

MINING STOCKS.

500	Boston Copper	26	26	26	26
2,500	Brit. Col. Cop.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
150	Butte Coal., w. i	31	31	31	31
1,200	C. C. & Gil. T.	4	4¼	4	4¼
200	C.C. & G.T. pf.	12	12	12	12
200	Cum. Ely Min.	7⅛	7⅛	7 7-16	7 7-16
200	Dolores, Ltd.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
500	Dom. Copper	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
2,000	Dom. C., new	3¼	3 9-16	3¼	3½
200	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
200	Fur. Cr. Cop.	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
350	Granby Con.	12	12	*11¾	12
3,100	Greene Con. C.	24¼	24¼	24	24⅜
460	Greene Gold-S.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2
225	Guanajuato C.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Micmac G. M.	5	5	5	5
400	M. Co. of Am.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
905	Mitchell Min.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Mont.-Shosh.	12½	12½	11¾	12
771	Mont. & Bost.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
500	Nev. Con. Cop.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Nev. S. & M.C.	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	Nev.-U.M.& S.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,500	Nipissing M. C.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
400	Penn. M. Co.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Rich. Eureka	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Tenn. Cop. Co.	46	46	45¾	45¾
200	Tonopah Ext.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
800	Union Cop. Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	United Copper	63¾	64	63¾	63¾
600	U. Mines Corp.	58	58	57	57

BONDS.

$21,000	Allis-Chalm. 5s & int., w. i.	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾
2,000	Am. W. P. 5s	85½	85½	85	85
10,000	Con. Rub. Tire deb. 4s	28½	28¼	28½	28¼
20,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	78¾	78¼	78½	78¼
	*Odd lots.				

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	80¼	80½	80¼	80¾
American Can	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼
American Can pf.	58	59	58	59½
American Chicle	182	184	182	184
American Chicle pf.	106	110	106	110
Am. De F. Wireless	...	...	95c.	98c.
Am. De F. Wireless pf.	...	...	1¾	2½
Am. Light & Traction	113	116	113	116
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Malting 6s	...	...	102	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	89½	90¾	88½	89¼
American Tobacco	415	430	400	420
Am. Writing Paper	3¾	4	3¾	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24	26	25	26
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	86¼	85½	86¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	175	180	...	...
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	111	114	...	...
Boston Copper	25⅞	26¼	26¼	26½
British Col. Copper	8¼	8⅝	8	8¼
Butte Coalition	31	31½	31	31½
Central Foundry	5	5½	5	5¾
Central Foundry pf.	22	24	22	23
Central Foundry 6s	79½	80	79½	80
Chi. & Alton pf. ctfs.	73	75	73	75
Chicago Subway	46¼	46¾	45½	46
Clear. Cr. & Gilp.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Clear. Cr. & Gilp. T. pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Con. Refrigerating	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	...	...	2	2¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	...	...	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	25	30	25	30
Cripple Creek Central	...	...	85	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	75	75	72	75
Cumberland-Ely Min.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
Davis-Daly Estate, w. i.	10½	11	10½	11
Dolores, Limited	9¼	9½	9¼	9¾
Dominion Cop. (new)	3½	3⅝	3	3¼
Federal Sugar	40	45	40	...
Federal Sugar pf.	79½	80½	77	...
El Rayo	4¾	5	4¾	5
Empire Steel pf.	...	...	36	42
Furnace Creek	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
G. B. S. Brewing	...	...	9¾	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	...	...	62	68
G. B. S. Brewing 2d 5s	39	39½	39	39½
Giroux	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Gold Hill	2½	2½	2½	2½
Granby Con.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12
Greene Con. Copper	24½	24¾	24¾	24¾
Greene Con. Gold	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
Greene Gold-Silver	2	2¼	2	2¼
Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Guggenheim Explora'n	255	265	259	263
Gugg. Expl. warrants	258	260	256	...
Hall Signal	90	98	90	98
Havana Tobacco	19¾	20¼	20¼	20¾
Havana Tobacco pf.	34	37	34	37
Houston Oil	10	10	9	10
Houston Oil pf.	43½	45	43	47
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¾	11¼	10¼	11¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	27⅝	28	27	28¾
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78	78½	78	78¼
International Salt	36	36½	36¼	37
International Salt 5s	65	68	63	68
Lackawanna Steel	72	77	73	77
Lehigh Valley	76	76½	...	...
Lord & Taylor	...	...	121	123
Lord & Taylor pf.	...	...	102	103
Mackay Companies	73¾	75	73	74
Mackay Companies pf.	72¾	73¼	72½	73
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2¾	3
Marconi Wire, Canada	1¾	2	...	...
Micmac Gold Mining	5	5¼	5	5¼
Mines Co. of America	$1.23	$1.25	$1.23	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Nevada Con. Copper	18	18½	18¼	18½
Nevada S. & M.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3¼	3¾	3½	3¾
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	...	...	111	112½
N. Y. Transportation	5	5¾	5	5¾
Nipissing Mines Co.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Nor. Securities stubs	205	225	200	225½
Otis Elevator	51¾	55	51¾	55
Otis Elevator pf.	99	101	99	101
Penn. & Cananea Cop.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Pope Mfg. Co.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	...	...	71½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	16½	20	16½	20
Richmond Eureka	7⅞	8	7½	8
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	106	111	108	111
Safety Car Heating	...	...	235	310
Seaboard Company	27	27¾	...	...
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	...	...	86	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	...	...	55	58
Standard Milling	8	10	8	10
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	28	32
Standard Oil	609	612	609	612
Tennessee Copper	43¾	45	44	45
Tintic Mining	6¾	6¾	6¼	6⅞
Tonopah Extension	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½
Tonopah Mining	17¾	18½	17¾	18½
Trenton Potteries	...	...	18	20
Trenton Potteries pf.	...	...	94	98
Trenton Potteries 6s	...	...	70	77
Union Copper	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
United Cigar Mfg.	40	44	...	...
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	96½	98	96½	98
United Copper	63¾	64	62¾	63¼
United Mines Corp.	57	60	...	...
Union Typewriter	...	...	94	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	...	...	122	126
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	...	...	122	126
Utah Apex	5⅜	6	5¾	...
Utah Copper	26¼	27½	26	27½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97	96¾	97

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cable Consolidated	47c	47c	47

THE COTTON MARKET.

It Was Less Active Yesterday and Ruled Irregular.

FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, and Western Florida—Local rains Wednesday and Thursday; light, variable winds, mostly southerly.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Local rains Wednesday, Thursday, fair, light southerly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair in southern, showers and cooler in northern portion Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Tennessee—Local rains Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Wednesday.

The cotton market was less active yesterday and ruled irregular. The close was steady at a net decline of 2 to 7 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 150,000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local markets to-day were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
August	9.32	9.39	9.32	9.31@9.35	9.34
September	9.41	9.47	9.40	9.41@9.42	9.44
October	9.57	9.63	9.57	9.57@9.60	9.60
November	9.64	9.64	9.64	9.64@9.66	9.67
December	9.67	9.77	9.67	9.69@9.70	9.71
January	9.77	9.86	9.77	9.78@9.79	9.81
February	....	....	....	9.84@9.85	9.88
March	9.93	9.99	9.90	9.89@9.90	9.96
April	....	....	....	9.91@9.93	9.98
May	9.99	10.05	9.99	9.98@9.99	10.02

The local spot market was quiet at 20 points decline, basis 10.40 middling uplands and 10.65 for middling Gulf. No sales.

Receipts at the ports and interior points to-day compared with the same day last week and last year:

Ports.	To-Day.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Present Stock.
Galveston	5,138	1,418	5,356	10,050
New Orleans	369	579	2,414	32,302
Mobile	55	88	27	4,221
Savannah	2,457	1,459	807	26,984
Charleston	71	8	120	4,895
Wilmington	5	6	....	381
Norfolk	294	709	625	5,948
Baltimore	....	....	....	3,809
New York	....	....	....	91,792
Boston	....	80	24	8,574
Philadelphia	....	25	....	2,045
Various	....	4,011	....	679
Total	8,089	8,338	9,812	196,660
INTERIOR.				
Augusta	111	196	184	20,123
Memphis	22	31	435	6,347
St. Louis	333	237	249	15,774
Cincinnati	115	160	137	5,489
Houston	6,214	3,122	5,221	19,274

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—As a result of bear news and stop loss selling the wheat market sold lower than it has at any time in several years past. Final prices, which were near lowest point of the day, represented ¾@1½c net decline. The market had a heavy look at the opening, and got very little encouragement from the bulls all day. In fact, quite a number of those who supported the market at the close of last week on the idea that it had gone low enough, were among the disappointed sellers yesterday. The trade assumed that with the Spring wheat harvest making good progress there would be early and heavy pressure on the market from that source, and was much discouraged accordingly. At midday Bradstreet's figures on the world's stocks were posted, showing an increase of 783,000 bushels, compared with a decrease last year of 1,306,000 bushels. This report did not, of course, tend to increase confidence in the market, and paved the way for later bear pressure, which sent prices to the lowest levels of the day. The Liverpool market was down ½@¾d, with September at the low point of the season, while Berlin closed 1¼@1½ marks net lower. At first there was not much sign of export interest, but as the day progressed foreign buyers took advantage of the decline and bought about 70 loads in all positions.

CORN—In contrast to the wheat heaviness was the strength of corn all day. At times September in Chicago sold higher than the previous night, while there were also declines below the close of Monday. The average, however, was about net unchanged, and represented a steady undertone, for which the very small receipts and an absence of speculative offerings were chiefly responsible. Commission Houses were moderate buyers, and professionals covered on the rallies. Total primary receipts amounted to 386,000 bushels, compared with 490,000 bushels last year.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
September	79½	75½	79¼	79⅝
December	81 3-16	81½	82	82
May	84½	83⅝	83 11-16	84⅜
Corn—				
September	....	....	56⅜	56⅝
December	....	....	53⅝	53¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
September	72¼	70¾	71	72¼
December	76	26¾	74	75
May	78¾	78	78	79
Corn—				
September	49⅝	49¼	49¼	49½
December	45¼	44⅜	45	45¼
May	45⅝	45¼	45¼	45⅝
Oats—				
September	31½	31¼	31⅜	31½
December	32½	32¼	32⅜	32½
May	34½	34¼	34⅜	34½
Lard—				
October	$8.77	$8.62	$8.65	$8.80
January	7.92	7.82	7.85	7.97
Ribs—				
October	8.75	8.57	8.67	8.75
January	7.32	7.17	7.25	7.42
Pork—				
September	17.15	16.90	17.00	17.10
January	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.85

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The local money market is a trifle harder for both call and time funds.

Call loans, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $22,032,390; balances, $1,331,234; Sub-Treasury debit, $3,505.

During the morning hours a firmer tone and increased activity were witnessed in the copper shares, and gains were recorded throughout the list. Bingham was a feature of strength, advancing to 33½. Allouez, Centennial, and Old Dominion were also prominent among the leaders. Traders appeared as sellers during the afternoon and a fractional reaction occurred, the market closing steady at the decline.

Complete list of transactions is as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Atchison	95⅞	95⅛	95¼
10	*Boston Elevated	150	150	150
5	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
171	†Boston & Maine	167½	166½	166½
4,287	Boston & Maine rts	2c	1c	1c
498	Boston & Wor. pf	81¼	78½	81¼
10	Mass. Electric	20	20	20
100	Mass. Electric pf	60½	60½	60½
57	N. Y. N. H. & H	193½	193¼	193¼
12	Old Colony	201	201	201
5	Pere Marquette pf	60	60	60
515	Union Pacific	158¾	157½	158¾
3	Union Pacific pf	94	94	94
17	West End	95½	95	95

TELEPHONES.

265	American	132	131	131½
61	*New England	130	130	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

65	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	93½	93	93
285	Am. Pneu. Service	14	13½	13¾
282	Am. Pneu. Service pf	28½	28	28
105	American Sugar	136½	136¾	136¾
17	American Sugar pf	136	136	136
39	American Wool pf	103½	103½	103½
50	East Boston Land	9	9	9
20	Manhattan Elevated	147¾	147¾	147¾
150	Mass. Gas	58½	58¼	58¼
230	Mass. Gas pf	89	88¾	89
10	Pullman	236½	236½	236½
16	Swift & Co.	104¾	104	104
10	United El. Sec. pf	110	110	110
141	United Fruit	109¾	109½	109¾
55	United Shoe Machine	79½	79½	79½
2,780	U. S. Steel	41¾	41¼	41½
34	*U. S. Steel pf	107	106½	106½

MINING.

30	‡Adventure	6	6	6
4,210	*Amalgamated	103¾	103¼	103½
180	Allouez	37½	36	36½
30	Arcadian	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
150	Arnold	$1.00	90c	$1.00
75	Atlantic	12	11¾	11¾
2,005	Bingham	33½	33	33½
520	Boston Consolidated	26¾	26	26
10	Butte Coalition	31½	31½	31½
500	*Butte Coalition	31	30⅝	31
35	Calumet & Arizona	110	109½	110
4	Calumet & Hecla	700	700	700
1,285	Centennial	24¾	23¾	24½
1,000	Coma. Mercur	55c	55c	58c
510	Copper Range	75¼	75	75¼
55	Daly-West	17	16½	16⅞
45	Elm River	1¼	1½	1½
785	Franklin	17⅝	17	17½
1,460	Greene	24½	24	24½
200	Gunnajuato	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
5	Isle Royale	19¾	19¾	19¾
45	Mass	8	8	8
85	Mohawk	61	61	61
200	Montana C. & C. rects.	2½	2½	2½
30	Nevada	15½	15½	15½
1,849	North Butte	90¾	90	90½
1,620	Old Dominion	42¾	41½	42
3	Osceola	106¼	106¼	106¼
100	Phoenix	65c	65c	65c
810	Shannon	9½	9½	9½
1	Tamarack	98	98	98
253	Tecumseh	11	10¾	11
10	U. S. Oil	10	10	10
235	U. S. Smelting	56	55½	55½
25	U. S. Smelting pf	46	46	46
700	United Copper	64	63¾	63⅞
475	Utah	58	57¾	57¾
5	Victoria	6½	6½	6½
50	‡Winona	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Wolverine	149	149	149

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

CREDIT CHANGES IN SOUTH.

South Carolina Mill Owners Alter Freight Rates and Reduce Credits.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 14.—Radical changes have been made in the credit and allowances by South Carolina cotton mills. For a long time the mills have been forced to extend favors to Northern selling agents, jobbers, and exporters, in the way of exorbitant freight allowances, in order to induce them to take their product on a parity with that of the New England and English mills. Now, however, the Southern product has been improved, and the manufacturers have become in a way independent.

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, who is largely interested in cotton mills in this State, is President of the Cotton Mills Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina. The mills he manages since Aug. 1 have allowed no freight rate greater than the rate to New York City, and if shipments are made to points where the freight rate is less than it is to New York, the freight allowance will only be the actual freight paid. No "extra dating" will be allowed, but all invoices will bear the date of the bill of lading. A credit of only sixty days will be extended to jobbers and of only ten days on goods for conversion and export.

Several of the large manufacturers in the State have agreed to put the same schedule into effect at their mills. Most of the members of the association have given their selling agents instructions to comply strictly with Capt. Smyth's practice.

GAS DIVIDEND AS USUAL.

Consolidated's Executive Committee Declares 1 Per Cent. for Quarter.

The Executive Committee of the Consolidated Gas Company at its meeting yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., which is the regular dividend since the stock was put on a 4 per cent. instead of an 8 per cent. basis last Spring.

It was expected in some quarters in Wall Street that the dividend might be further reduced this quarter, but the action of the Executive Committee has disposed of that for the time being. The stock declined 1 point in the market on the announcement of the action of the committee, which is empowered to declare dividends during the Summer months when the Board of Directors does not meet.

The dividend is payable Sept. 15. Books close Aug. 24 and reopen Sept. 17.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—There was almost no trend in the dull local stock trading to-day. Can issues were easy. Biscuit common sold at 68. Among the bonds Northwestern Elevated 4s went again at 91.

New York exchange, 20c. and 15c. discount. Money, 5¼@6 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	8	8	8
823	American Can pf	85⅞	85¼	85½
150	American Radiator	120	120	120
100	American Shipbuilding	65	65	65
10	Am. Shipbuilding pf	107½	107½	107½
100	Black Mountain	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100	Chicago Subway	46½	46½	46½
25	Chicago Title & Trust	110¼	110¼	110¼
80	Chicago & Oak Park El.	6¼	5⅞	6¼
2	Diamond Match	125½	125½	125½
5	Kan. City Ry. & Lt. pf	86½	86½	86½
235	National Biscuit	68¼	68	68¼
10	National Biscuit pf	117¾	117¾	117¾
24	National Carbon	86	86	86
70	Sears Roebuck pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
4	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104½
100	United Boxboard	1¼	1¼	1¼
425	United Boxboard pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
25	Western Stone	33¼	33¼	33¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	....	....	102
1st week Aug.	$32,354	$33,023	$29,532
From July 1	172,190	173,476	168,516
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Aug.	11,098	19,799	7,642
From July 1	59,107	53,481	45,070
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Aug.	85,719	78,332	72,234
From July 1	395,810	386,153	338,005

CANADIAN PACIFIC for the year ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings	61,669,758	50,481,862	46,469,132
Expenses	38,696,446	35,000,794	32,356,027
Net earnings	22,973,313	15,475,088	14,213,105
Other income	1,969,447	1,594,664	1,691,269
Total income	24,942,760	17,069,752	15,904,374
*Charges, &c.	8,350,545	7,954,096	7,586,097
Balance	16,592,215	9,105,686	8,318,277
Cost as. and pension fund.	580,000	230,000	230,000
Surp. avail. for dividends	16,012,215	8,875,686	8,088,277
Dividends	7,744,133	7,091,133	6,422,073
Surp. for year	8,268,082	1,784,553	1,666,204

*Includes interest on land grant bonds.

HUDSON VALLEY for the quarter ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross earnings	135,038	121,194	13,844
Net earnings	45,374	37,970	6,404
Other income	4,549	1,102	3,447
Def. over charges	19,891	25,256	*5,365

*Decrease.

INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	736	736	736
Gross earnings	620,662	511,075	541,465
Exp. and taxes	474,090	423,828	513,277
Net earnings	146,632	87,247	28,188
Gross, 6 months	3,488,491	3,231,716	3,270,123
Exp. and taxes	2,404,963	2,487,306	2,501,993
Net, 6 months	1,083,529	744,410	768,135

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	907	884	880
Gross earnings	650,881	525,322	572,458
Expenses	448,092	335,966	337,265
Net earnings	202,879	189,356	235,193
Gross, 6 months	4,037,533	3,242,488	3,561,606
Expenses	2,360,880	2,011,614	2,065,287
Net, 6 months	1,676,673	1,230,869	1,506,330

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	1,730	1,730	....
Gross earnings	1,380,518	1,010,715	926,472
Exp. and taxes	831,925	668,864	682,752
Net earnings	548,593	341,851	303,720
Gross, 6 months	7,393,925	6,110,846	5,899,469
Exp. and taxes	4,463,712	4,122,317	4,020,914
Net, 6 months	2,930,213	1,988,029	1,878,555

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for June—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings	740,541	751,803	714,389
Expenses	489,588	487,699	374,586
Net earnings	250,953	264,104	339,783
Gross, 6 months	3,665,917	3,645,088	3,470,662
Expenses	2,881,069	2,805,706	2,468,048
Net, 6 months	784,848	839,382	1,002,614

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.03	.01	Justice	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.06	Ky. Con.	.03	.02
Andes	.06	.08	Mexican	.35	.60
Belcher	.20	.21	Occid. Con.	.74	.70
Best & Bel.	.70	.70	Ophir	3.45	3.45
Bullion	.20	.20	Overman	.08	.09
Caledonia	.23	.23	Potosi	.12	.11
Chal. Con.	.11	.12	Savage	.85	.86
Challar	.11	.11	Sag Belch.	.04	.03
Confidence	.57	.56	Sierra Nev.	.18	.18
C. C. & V.	.80	.87	St. Louis	.05	.05
Con. Imp.	.02	.01	Union Con.	.29	.30
Crown Point	.09	.09	Utah Con.	.03	.03
Gould & C.	.08	.07	Yel. Jack.	.13	.13
Hale & Nor.	.95	.90	Silver bars	65¾	65⅛

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .51@.51½.
Drafts, sight, unchanged at .04@.05.
Telegraph, unchanged at .06@.07½.

TONOPAH.

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Belmont	5.12	5.12	Sandstorm	.70	.62
Cashboy	.15	.15	St. Ives	.62	.61
Golden Anch.	.60	.60	MANHATTAN.		
Home	.17	.17	Man. Consols	1.20	1.20
Jim Butler	1.40	1.42	Cowboy	.14	.14
McNamara	.73	.73	Man. Dexter	.66	.65
Midway	2.27	2.27	Man. L. Joe	.07	.07
Montana	2.85	2.80	Man. Mining	.10	.10
North Star	.48	.48	Mustang	.23	.23
Ohio	.33	.33	Pine Nut	.26	.23
GOLDFIELD.			BULLFROG.		
Adams	.08	.08	Bull'g Min.	.50	.48
Atlanta	.26	.23	Bull'g N. B.	.60	.57
Dixie	.09	.08	Eclipse	.88	.88
Goldfield M.	.47	.46	Goldbar	1.50	1.35
Jumbo	1.40	1.40	Orig. Bull'g.	.14	.14
Kendall	.63	.61	Steinway	.40	.39
Mohawk	3.60	3.10	Tramp	.90	.90
Red Top	1.43	1.43			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	13½	13⅝	J. Johnson	5	10
Banner	3⅜	3½	Lexington	3¼	4
C. K. & N.	4½	4¾	Moon Anchor	2¾	3
C. C. Con.	2¾	7	M. Gibson	8⅜	8½
Dante	5¾	6	Nevin	4¼	4½
Dr. Jackpot	8⅞	9	New Haven	2¼	2⅝
Elkton	43	47	Pharmacist	4⅜	4½
El Paso	47¼	47⅞	Portland	130	136⅜
Findlay	71⅜	72½	Rose Maud	3⅜	4
Gold Dollar	8	8¼	Rose Nicol	2⅜	2⅝
Gold. Cycle	75	90	Sample	9¼	9½
Sovereign	7¼	7⅜	United Gold	9½	10¾
Isabelle	22½	25	Vindicator	94	97
Jackpot	5⅝	6	Work	16⅝	16⅞

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for East Sixty-fourth Street Residence—Sale of St. Nicholas Avenue Plot—Interesting Leases in Various Sections.

Payson McL. Merrill has sold 38 East Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 21 by 100.5, to a client, who will remodel the house for his own occupancy.

St. Nicholas Avenue Plot Sold.

The William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company has sold the plot, 125 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 183 feet south of 145th Street, adjoining the Majestic apartment house.

High Rental on Cortlandt Street.

Spies & Long, who now occupy one of the stores in the Guernsey Building, at 160 Broadway, have leased the store at 20 Cortlandt Street, in the Telephone Building, for a term of years, at an annual rental of $10,000.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Mrs. Sophie Oppenheimer 2,619 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 27 by 100.

Kate F. Martin has sold to Simon & Harris 120 West 109th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

West 38th Street Property Leased.

The McVicker-Gaffiard Realty Company has leased for Erick Parmly to E. Kumke the four-story building 19 West Thirty-eighth Street, on lot 25 by 98.9. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of over $125,000. After extensive alterations the building will be occupied for business purposes.

The Gross & Gross Company has leased for Henry Corn to the Pennsylvania, New York & Long Island Railroad Company the entire ninth and tenth floors in the building now being erected at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. Upon the completion of the building next Spring the offices will be occupied by the engineers in charge of the construction of the Pennsylvania tunnel.

The Gross & Gross Company also reports, among other leases, the following: For Charles J. Schmidt to the Caswell-Massey Company, the three-story building 257 Sixth Avenue; also, for Samuel McMillan to the same company, the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and 106th Street; also, for the Times Square Automobile Company, the first, second, and third floors at 104 West Forty-sixth Street.

Fifth Avenue Deals in Harlem.

Philip Steinman & Co. have sold for William Holzwasser 1,359 and 1,361 Fifth Avenue, two five-story double flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Nathan Wolf, N. Blankstein, and H. Greenwald have sold for Gordon, Levy & Co. to Morris L. Goldstein the six-story tenement 123 and 127 East 118th Street, on plot 50 by 100; also, for Julius Bachrach to Eigenmacht & Jacobovitch, the five-story tenement 2,456 Second Avenue, 26.8 by 100.

Estate Sells East Side Corner.

D. & W. Mullins have sold for the estate of John Strong to Israel Block the northeast corner of Rutgers and Monroe Streets, five five-story tenements and one four-story frame tenement on a plot of about 12,000 square feet. This property has been held in the Strong family for over forty years.

Shapiro, Levy & Starr have bought from S. Feiner 49, 51, and 53 Sheriff Street, a six-story loft building, and two three-story tenements, on plot 60 by 90, with a ten-foot easement alongside. N. Vogel of Joseph P. Day's office was the broker.

The same operators have also bought from Gallo & Pope, through E. V. Peccia & Co., 67 Carmine Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 95.

Samuel Aronson has sold 362 and 364 Broome Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 65.5 by 120.

To Build on West Tenth Street.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher is preparing plans for a six-story apartment house, to be erected by Ruff & Hochster on the north side of Tenth Street, 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, on plot 50 by 93. The structure will cost $60,000.

Horace S. Ely & Co. and William Cruikshank's Sons have sold for the Kane estate the block front on the north side of King Street, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, old buildings on plot 146 by 25, to Woodbury G. Langdon, owner of the adjoining property.

Deal on Southern Boulevard.

J. Wilbur Vaughn has sold for James Burns the two-family house 2,390 Southern Boulevard.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

16th St, 445 West, for a six-story brick stable, 28x92; Abingdon Reconstruction Company of 338 West 4th St, owner; L. C. Maurer, architect; cost, $25,000.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 510.9 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 28x48; Fordham Realty Company of 2,501 Sedgwick Av, owner; A. Ericson, architect; cost, $16,000.

Magenta Place, e s, 125 ft s of Magenta St, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20x40; Terresina Pizzutiello of 757 East 171st St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $5,000.

150th St, e s, 220.5 ft n of Forest Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 25x84; Joseph Avalone of 529 East 149th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

14th St, 534 and 536 East, to two five-story brick tenements; J. Isaac & Sons of 117 Columbia St, owners; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $7,000.

120th St, 211 West, to a five-story brick tenement; Allegiance Realty Company of 31 Nassau St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, 32, 20x250; Ross Weiss to Max Weiss. (mtg $12,000)....

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,852, 25x100; Ross Weiss to Max Weiss. (mtg $35,000)....

ARTHUR AV, w s, 214.7 ft s of 187th St, 75x116.2; Giovanni Saccomanno to Francesca Tabuso. (mtg $5,500).....

BERGEN AV, e s, 97.11 ft n of 148th St, 50x100; Henry A. Nimphins and another to John Nimphins.....

BLEECKER ST, n s, 19 ft w of Macdougal St, 65x74; Daniel S. McElroy to John L. Fogliano and others.....

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 36, map of Briggs estate, 50x110; Elias Bodger and others to Israel Jolles. (mtg $750).

CATHERINE ST, n w s, 200 ft n e of Kossuth Av, 27x—x45x100; Edward L. E. Phipps to Sallie Moore.....

CLAY AV, e s, 210 ft n of 169th St, 112.6x80; Webster Av, w s, 200 ft n e of 168th St, 83.11x161.3; Charles E. Thornton and others to Thornton Brothers Company.....

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x100; Hunter Wykes to the Moseley Hotel Company. (mtg $641,666.67).

HOUSTON ST, s s, 60 ft w of Mangin St, 20x75; Sarah A. De Lacey to Esther Kotzen.....

JEROME AV, e s, 225 ft n of 200th St, 25x100; Henry McCabe to William Gully.....

JONES ST, n s, 144.8 ft w of 4th St, 25x100; Tessie Capparelli to Philomena M. Malton. (mtg $25,000).....

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s s, 102.11 ft w of Heath Av, 81.6x150; Leslie R. Palmer to James F. Finnegan.....

LOT 21, Map No. 1,061; Nettie S. Jones to Emanuel Cerveny.....

LOT 446, map of Van Nest Park; John De Rose to Charles Ringelstein, (mtg $800).....

LOTS 157 A and 157 B, map of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to Alberta C. Farrell.....

LOTS 17 and 18, map of Mapes estate; Frederick Eisen to Mary Wellbrock. (mtg $3,500).....

LOTS 145 B and 146 A, map of subdivision of portion of Penfield property; William W. Penfield to Jacob Christophel.....

LOTS 509 to 509, map of Lacombe Park; Louise F. Kicker to Frank Baumann..

LOTS 599 and 600, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Michael J. Kearney.....

MADISON AV, n s, 100 ft w of Robin Av, 100x irregular, Tremont Terrace; Martin B. Rohrer to Bankers' Realty and Security Company, (mtg $2,500)...

MADISON AV, n s corner of 109th St, 50.11x100; Charles I. Weinstein to Lewis Samuels. (mtg $60,000).....

MADISON AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 50x100; Charles I. Weinstein to Lewis Samuels. (mtg $80,000).....

MADISON AV, n w corner of 58th St, 68x25; Laura D. Sherman and another, executrics, to Kate A. Brennan.....

MOTT AV, w s, 174.3 ft s of 182d St; —x—; Charles H. Willson and others to Lucy Barnard, and others.....

OAKES AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jerome Av, 25x100; Edenwald Land Co. to Julius Bross.....

OLD SLIP, 21, 26.1 ft s of Water St, 19 x19; 19 Old Slip, s w corner of Water St, 56.1x19; 71 Water St, s e s, 19.3 ft s w of Old Slip, 13.12x6; John Arbuckle and others to William A. Jamison and another.....

RETREAT AV, n w corner of Henry St, 50x100; Henry A. Nimphins to John Nimphins.....

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 42.6 ft n of Houston St, 13.3x56.9; John J. Clarke to Clarence S. Ellen. (mtg $7,000).....

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 400 ft w of Morris Park Av, 50x100; George Lahrmann to the City of New York...

2D AV, w s, 400 ft n of 3d St, 50x100; 10th St, n s, 82.2 ft e of 6th Av, 12x36; Patrick J. Ryder to John Addison.....

4TH ST, s w s corner of Bowne St, 48.10 x119.5x12x120.6, Williamsbridge; John G. Davis to Frank Tofano. (mtg $800).

5TH ST, 125.8 ft w of Avenue A, 25.3x 97; Abram Bergman and others to Philip Epstein. (mtg $34,000).....

6TH AV, e s, 49.8 ft s of 30th St, 24.4x 68.6; James Tillotson to Samuel C. Bennett and others.....

9TH AV, n e corner of 43d St, 16.9x 80; John F. Nugent and others to Philip McGovern. (mtg $8,000).....

10TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft n of 40th St, 49.4 x100; 42d St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 23x98.9; Childs H. Childs to Herbert H. Childs and others.....

23D ST, 307 East, 25x88.9; Fanny H. Hamilton to Selma Wasserman.....

26TH ST, 441 W, 17x98.9; Adolf Schindler to Henry Greenberg. (mtg $12,280).....

29TH ST, 339 West, 25x98.9; Cyrus M. St. John to William R. Mason. (mtg $10,000).....

66TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 112.6x100; Jacob Binder and others to Abraham Alweil. (mtg $36,000).....

83D ST, 238 East, 25x102.2; John Masek to Emma Baum. (mtg $16,500)...

96TH ST, s s, 199.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.10x100.8; Ralph E. Kempner to Solomon Miller. (mtg $1,000).....

98TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.1; Thomas S. Doyle to Emil Loewenthal. (mtg $11,000).....

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 23x 100.11; Giuseppe Masino to Giambattista Campiglia.....

115TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Hyman Cohn et al. to Adolph Biermann. (mtg $21,000).....

119TH ST, n s, 243 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20x100.10; Giuseppe Didiodato to Rosina Didiodato, ⅞ part, (mtg $10,000).....

119TH ST, n s, 243 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20x100.10; Annie M. Keenan to Giuseppi Didiodato, (mtg $70,000).....

Giuseppe Didiodato, (mtg $70,000).....

Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Charles F. Minor to Jerry J. Cohan.....

126TH ST, No. 58, s s, 301.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Jerry J. Cohan to Charles F. Minor.....

132D ST, 88 West, 15x99.11; Arthur D. Truax to Charles Yung.....

132D ST, 38 West, 15x99.11; Franklin F. Mayo to Franklin F. Mayo & Co., (re-recorded).....

133D ST, s s, 212.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Jennie T. Wells to John T. Mulhall. (mtg $9,000).....

150TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Bronx Av, 25x100; Heinrich Hopp to Frederick Dammann. (mtg $14,000).....

162D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Morris Av, 75x118.8; David Levy and others to Raffaele Marrazzi and others. (mtg $16,000).....

174TH ST, s s, 289 ft e of Worth Av, 46.6x—x46.6x100; Christina Katzenberger et al, executors, to Elisabeth Schwarzler. (mtg $2,500).....

218TH ST, n s,

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

3½ Miles from Herald Square

6 Minutes via L. I. R. R. 5 Cents Fare

12 Minutes by Trolley 5 Cents Fare

If you lived at 42d St. and your business was at 14th St. and you could enjoy fresh country air, live in a comfortable house, have a garden and plenty of shade trees, you would consider yourself mighty fortunate. The same time that it takes to come from 42d St. to 14th St. will take you to

Terminal Heights

Bring you into the country where you enjoy city comforts at country prices.

We are not selling lots in a remote country. We are selling the most substantial kind of an investment that you can buy—developed REAL ESTATE.

We are spending thousands of dollars laying streets, sidewalks, curbing, gas and sewer mains, and beautifying TERMINAL HEIGHTS, because our property is destined to be the best investment you or we ever knew of.

We are spending over $60,000 to insure as nearly perfect sanitation as we can get.

This is only one of the many splendid improvements we are making. Yet the proper sanitation of your home means cleanliness, healthfulness, and property increases greatly.

The new bridges, tunnels, and rapid transportation all lead to TERMINAL HEIGHTS. This is absolute evidence that our property will be worth four times its present value in two years. So confident are we of TERMINAL HEIGHTS, 200 per cent. profit is assured in two years on all investments made now.

BUY NOW! Prices will advance 25 per cent. about Sept. 15.

Write to-day or call at our office for maps, views, free transportation and full particulars.

Ask for Special Book of Terminal Heights

The Queens Borough Corporation

Telephone 4813 Mad. Sq. **1123 Broadway, New York**

Several beautiful high lots in finest part of Hollis; will sell on easy terms. Box 208 Times Downtown.

Four-story flat, improvements, stores; rent $2,200; $16,250; terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO.
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT
And Least Trouble to the Investor is a
GUARANTEED MORTGAGE
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus, $750,000.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND

Choice plots for homeseekers or for investment. Write or call for description, tickets, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone, 6,000 Cortlandt.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

About 80 Acres for Sale.

West Mt. Vernon Station, near city lines, $2,500 per acre; lots now selling at from $300 to $1,500 adjoining property.
Write, 180th St. and Boston Road.

"Larchmont"

Corner property, 100x180; 20-room house; price $25,000. Goodale & Son, No. 6 W. 24th St., (Fifth Av. Hotel.)

10 room, modern improvements, third, acre $6,500; 8 room, modern improvements, three lots, $6,200; 8 room, modern improvements, three lots, $5,000; 9 room, modern improvements, three lots, $5,000; 12 room, modern improvements, acre, $12,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, New York.

Do you know that the Harlem Railroad will be running by electricity within 30 days, and at Scarsdale, the finest station on the road, you can buy lots for $250, with all improvements, $5 monthly? Bartlett, 1,322 Park Av.

Fine tract of 200 acres, fronting on railroad at station, $500 per acre; terms arranged to suit. Angell, 16 East 42d St.

Mount Vernon.

Snap; 8-room dwelling; all modern improvements; plot ½ acre; stable; assessments paid; near churches, stores, schools, trolley, and station; $10,000. Frank W. Wolfe, West Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
of houses and lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains; all improvements in property restricted; high ground; 10 minutes' walk from station; nothing better; prices reasonable.
WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
28 East 42d St., New York.
2 Depot Square, White Plains.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

Park Hill

The Only Property in
BAYSIDE, L. I.,
WITH SEWERS.
Water, Gas, and Electric Lights.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.
11 EAST 42D ST.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Lots at Babylon, Long Island, on easy payments; only a few left to be sacrificed at less than one-half their actual value. Apply at once for free tickets. The Kline Realty & Improvement Co., 132 Nassau St., New York City.

Factory site, Long Island City, Graham Av. and Van Alst, 63 by 125 feet, $1,200; this is low-lying land, but considering location is cheapest plot in New York; this offer good 48 hours only. H. H. Arthur, 17 East 27th St., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want use as real estate bond of either good improved equity or free vacant up to $500,000 value, Manhattan preferred. Will secure against loss by good stocks and pay liberally for accommodations. Teeter, 120 Liberty St., N. Y.

YOUR FLAT

or tenement may just suit one of our buyers; send us details or call.
HERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

Have cash to invest in Yorkville or Harlem tenements; owners and agents send full particulars. Chas. Berlin, 141 East 17th St.

Wanted—Bedford Park and Fordham property, for sale or rent; owners, send particulars. Casey & Irwin, 2,518 Webster Av.

Home for family of ten; less than one hour from Wall St.; good schools; $10,000-$20,000. J. B., Times, 39 Broad St.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Bronx lots wanted in exchange for elevators and new laws. Mann & Samuel, Agents, 198 Broadway.

APARTMENT ADVERTISEMENTS
in The New York Times are read not only by the regular readers of The Times, but also by many who purchase the paper to consult the apartment announcements.—Adv.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway.
See next Sunday edition.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOP PAYING RENT

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB, 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. Ten rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office, on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company

Shore Front PROPERTY IS GETTING SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE

But you can buy lots at little prices at

KEANSBURG BEACH

which is on the Lower Bay, 20 miles from New York City Hall, and reached by train or via Sandy Hook Boats; where the bathing is fine on the smooth, sandy beach, the fishing good, and where living is cheap in that great fruit, poultry, and truck farming, and fishing community.

LOTS ONLY $75 TO $300 EACH.
ONLY A FEW HIGHER.
Terms $10 Down and $5 Monthly.
(Except on the higher priced lots.)
This proposition is absolutely unique. Nothing like it has been or is likely to be offered. Step lively.
Our books tell all about it.
KEANSBURG BEACH CO.,
25TH FLOOR, 13 PARK ROW.
NEW YORK.

For Sale—At Spring Lake, the finest Summer resort on the Jersey Coast, the Allaire Hotel; after 25 successful seasons, the owner, owing to ill-health, has decided to retire from business; hotel is situated on the beach front, accommodating 200 guests; private baths, and modern; opportunity to enlarge; communicate with owners direct; can be examined any time; terms easy. Address The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J.

Big Bargain.—Excellent house; improvements; good order; piazza; large frontage Main Street and fifteen acres; could make lot division and quick sale; near Summit, N. J., and depot; only $2,000 cash needed; easy terms; principals only; act promptly. Brokaw, 1,507 Flatiron, City.

To Let, Newark, N. J.—Store, 142 Ferry St.; fine for clothier, dry goods, millinery, or 5 and 10 cent store. F. J. Beyer, 1,175 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Wanted—Small unfurnished dwelling; open country; hour from city; Northern Jersey preferred; $10 per month. Kelly, 109 East 23d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Studios and offices to let in Broadway Studio Building, No. 2,231 Broadway, N. Y.; very desirable location; Subway station same block, 70th St.; steam heat and elevator. Apply to Thomas Diamond, No. 123 West 33d St.

EMMET ARCADE,
Madison Avenue and 59th Street.
Stores and large, light offices to let. Electric elevator, steam heat, &c. Apply Room 218 on premises.

To Lease—50,000 square feet for term of years, vicinity 23d and 6th Av.; cheapest in the district. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

A one-story brick building, 50x40, with additional yard space and driveway through to street in rear if desired; at moderate rental. Lieberman & Sanford Co., 627 West 57th St.

Two extraordinary fine, light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 E. 34th St.

24th St., near Madison Square, remodelled dwelling; ideal location for table d'hote restaurant. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Broadway corner and adjoining store, together or separate; great location. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

THE HAMPTON,
Twenty-two East Thirty-first Street.
High-class Apartments,
furnished or unfurnished, suitable for bachelors or small families; two, three, four rooms and bath; ground floor apartment, suitable for doctor's office.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

546, 558 West 149th.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; modern; possession immediately; rent, $1,000; can be seen between 4 and 5 P. M., or by appointment. Warren & Skillin, 96 Broadway.

For rent on West Eleventh St., between 5th and 6th Avs., house with modern improvements and three bathrooms. Apply to G. R. Dickey, Room A, 13th floor, 220 Broadway. Tel. 6200 Cortlandt.

Charming house for a private family to rent cheap; fully furnished; fine location. 342 St. Nicholas Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARGARETTE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTE A. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of John F. Coffin, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, 18th day of April, 1906. MARTIN J. KEOGH, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STIX, YETTE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YETTE STIX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next. Dated New York, the 26th day of February, 1906. ROBERT L. STIX,
OTTO L. STIX,
Administrators, with the will annexed, of the estate of Yette Stix, deceased.
SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

$1,000 EARNS $3,000

IF INVESTED AT

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

WHERE 300% PROFIT IS ASSURED

within two years, by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for Tunnels & Bridges

ONLY 4 MILES FROM **Broadway, Manhattan.**

No other property lies so immediately in the way of rapid advancement. The Belmont and Pennsylvania tunnels and the Blackwell's Island Bridge all are making direct for Elmhurst Heights. It will be only 9 minutes from Broadway and a 5 cent fare. The Belmont Tunnel will be completed in 2 years. These lots now can be bought at nominal prices on easy payments. Extraordinary opportunity for you to invest now and win out on the big boom that's coming.

COME INVESTIGATE TO-DAY { TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 367 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE ANSONIA

Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.

APARTMENTS TO SUIT EVERY NEED

HOUSEKEEPING — FURNISHED
NON-HOUSEKEEPING — UNFURNISHED

ALL HOTEL CONVENIENCES

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents

284 Columbus Ave., Near 73d St., or at THE ANSONIA

THE LANGHAM

CENTRAL PARK WEST
From 73d to 74th St.
NOW NEARING COMPLETION
AND READY FOR INSPECTION.
The apartments in this new fire-proof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwelling, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from Oct. 1st next now being made. (Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.)
RENTALS $4500 AND UPWARDS
Also two Doctors' Suites.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

$35.00 to $50.00

WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

THE WYOMING,

55th St. and 7th Ave.
Modern housekeeping apartments. Absolutely fireproof. The lightest, largest rooms in this city. Built as investment, not a speculation. Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c. 9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $2,000 to $5,000. Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1. "The best apartment ever built below the park."—N. Y. Herald.

"Southerland,"

182-192 Claremont Ave.
One block from Rapid Transit Station, 125th St.
One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments of 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents moderate. LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT, $44.00.

Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 136th St.

343 West 85th Street,

near Riverside Park and 86th St. Subway; superior elevator Apartment; eight large, light rooms, from October 1 or earlier by arrangement with tenant vacating. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Mr. MACKENZIE, 85 Cedar St.

RICHMOND HILL,

27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.
Handsome corner apartment of six extra large, light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; only one left; possession Oct. 1. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."
66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.
One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 880 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

THE MANNADOS,

northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths.
RENT $1,000 TO $1,500.

111th St., 241-243 West, "The Cedarhurst."—Elevator apartment overlooking Central Park; under new ownership and management; 3, 5, 6, and 7 room apartments; every modern convenience; Subway and elevated stations within two blocks; $30-$50. Superintendent on premises.

$55. 343 WEST 125TH ST. $55.

Unequalled for Price.
Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

Royal Court Apartment, 482 West 160th St.—Handsome outside apartments, 4-6 large, light rooms, bath; telephone, electric light; night elevator service; rents, $45 and $50.

257 West 143d.—5, 6 rooms; inducements; reasonable; desirable. M. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

228 West 47th.—4-5 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rent, $25-$30.

East Side.

61 East 86th St.

NEAR MADISON AV.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
OF 5, 6, 7, AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment.
$45 to $80.
Superintendent on premises.

7 rooms and bath in one of the most elegant houses in New York; southeast corner 95th St. and Lexington Av.; all improvements; uniformed elevator service, running day and night; reasonable rent. Inquire Superintendent.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.
48th St., 138 East.—Six, seven rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; $40-$48.
Modern apartments, 133 East 24th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.
High-class 5-room apartments, all modern improvements, 141 East 17th St.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,

at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.
Telephone 946 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.
A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 6 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.
Something Decidedly New and Novel, A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.
Tel. 1752—79th.
Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,
ARTHEMA and MARGATE
57-59 EAST 96TH ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

17th St., 136 East.—Elegant 4, 5, 6 room apartments; day and night elevator service; hall boys; all improvements; rents moderate.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Brooklyn.

FRIEDMAN APARTMENTS

The most inviting apartments in the
PARK SLOPE DISTRICT
BROOKLYN
Seven and eight large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra toilet room, parquet floors in principal rooms, large wardrobes, buffet, sideboards, refrigerator, and electric lights.
$48 to $59 Per Month
546-550-554 Seventh St.
Inquire on the premises or of J. FRIEDMAN, 705 Broadway, N. Y.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.
577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.
Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
RENTS $16 TO $20.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

Before renting apartments investigate 981 Forest Av.; electricity, steam, porter, reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; Subway, elevators near.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.
Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.
Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. B. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

The British Investors' Co.—Securities and loans advantageously negotiated, here and in England. J. Wm. Marshall, Public Accountant, 150 Nassau, New York.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 6:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Providence (new.) Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 15, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 5:00 P. M. Strs. Pilgrim and Chester W. Chapin. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 3:45 P. M. Suns, 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns due N. Y. on ret. 8:35 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R. ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines at 19 Park Place, 248, 678, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 640 Madison Ave., 248 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 300 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 42d St. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts

USE THE
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 31, Foot W. 42d St.: 9:00, 9:25, 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 7:25 p. m.; Sundays, 8:25 a. m., 12:35, 1:35, 1:45 p. m.

Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.: 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00, 8:10 p. m.; Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $5.85; Wilmington, Vt., $5.50.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.
For Block Island, via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Weekdays 6 P.M., Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St.
Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Hondout.
From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:20 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

PLANT LINE OCEAN TRIPS

To Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Stanch, sea-going steamers leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, at noon, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown, and Sydney, and the celebrated Bras d'Or Lakes, providing delightful vacation trips, varying from

One Night at Sea to a Foreign Land, to a Six Days' Cruise of 1,400 Miles for $18.

For "Canadian Gems" booklet, colored map, etc., write to A. W. Perry, Gen. Mgr., Plant Line, Commercial Wharf, Boston.

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A Short Ocean Voyage to a Foreign Land

Go to Bermuda by new twin-screw Steamship Bermudian in forty-five hours from New York. Temperature cooler than at the Middle Atlantic coast resorts. Good fishing, sea bathing, sailing, and bicycling. For illustrated pamphlets and rates address A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,200 Broadway, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
9:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY. FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TOKONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:27 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 26 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 388 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Express.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Paul.....Aug. 18 St. Louis.....Sept. 1
New York.....Aug. 25 Philadelphia.....Sept. 8

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEAPOLIS....Aug. 18; 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA...Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29
MESABA.....Sept. 8, 9 A. M.; Oct. 6

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Kroonl'd.Au.18,2:30 PM Finland..Sept.1,2:30 PM
Vaderl'd.Au.25,8:30 AM Zeeland..Sept. 8, 9 AM

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic..Aug. 15, 2 PM Baltic.....Aug. 29, noon
Teutonic.Aug.22, 10 AM Majestic..Sept.5, 10 AM
Cedric.Aug. 24, 8:30 AM Celtic.....Sept. 7, 8 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 3; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC..Oct. 18, noon; Dec. 1 (from Boston)
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 A. M.; Oct. 27
CANOPIC.....Oct. 6, 12:30 P. M.; Nov. 17
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Kais'n A. V. Aug. 16, 2 P. M. | Amerika...Aug. 30
Penn'a...Aug. 25, 8:30 A. M. | *Batavia..Sept. 1
*To Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
‡Moltke .....Sept. 11 | ‡Moltke .....Oct. 23
Oceana .....Sept. 20 | Hamburg .....Nov. 15
P. Adalbert.....Sept. 25 | ‡Moltke .....Dec. 4
Hamburg .....Oct. 4 | Hamburg .....Jan. 10
‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

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Travel Bureau, R. R. tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel.
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Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..Aug.21, 6 AM | Kronprinz.

SAYS M'CLINTOCK GAVE ORDERS TO LOBBYISTS

Mr. Untermyer Accuses Mutual Life's Vice President.

LETTERS ARE IN EXISTENCE

McClintock's Declaration That Policy Holders' Committeemen Are "Small Potatoes" Brings Sharp Reply.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, replied to Vice President Emory McClintock of the Mutual Life Insurance Company for McClintock's interview of Monday comparing the policy holders' committeemen to "small potatoes" by charging that Mr. McClintock was a part of the Mutual's system for "handling" legislation. Mr. Untermyer referred particularly to Mr. McClintock's activities in Massachusetts, where a lobbyist named Holden took care of the interests of the insurance companies just as Andrew C. Fields did at Albany and "Judge" Andrew Hamilton did in many States.

This rejoinder, it is expected, will open an interesting line of inquiry touching Mr. McClintock, particularly in case the Mutual officials decide to pursue the matter further. Letters have come to the attention of the policy holders' organization which, it is said, contain some plain statements touching ways and means of killing legislation, and it is understood that they are available for publication at such time as developments justify issuing them. The Armstrong Committee, although it received in evidence many of the daily memoranda passing between Andrew C. Fields and a former offigial of the Mutual Life, did not stumble upon the latest chapter of Mutual management.

This was what Mr. Untermyer said yesterday:

Mr. Untermyer's Statement.

"I see that Mr. McClintock, with a dignity quite in keeping with the plane on which his company is conducting this controversy, refers to thirty-five of the most distinguished men in the various walks of life from all parts of the world as small potatoes.

"Apart from all that these gentlemen represent in their own persons they are speaking for hundreds of millions of insurance in his company. Mr. McClintock's anxiety about the result of this election is easily understood. He was next to McCurdy, the head and front of the unspeakable old régime and was an important part of the 'system' during all the years they were so tenderly 'caring for' the policy holders.

"When he refers to the most eminent body of distinguished citizens ever banded together as 'small potatoes' he shows a consistent contempt for them as men who have gone through their distinguished careers without bribing Legislatures, corrupting political parties, or struggling to shield themselves from exposure and restitution by holding on by hook or crook to the trusts they have abused.

"As bearing on the value of Mr. McClintock's judgment of these gentlemen, his written instructions in his own writing, not yet published, to the Massachusetts 'legislative agent' of the Mutual as to how to kill legislation, will be interesting reading.

"Men like Judge Gray, Judge Parker, Gen. Tracy, Mr. Olney, Lord St. Oswald, and their thirty distinguished associates are 'small potatoes' in the insurance high finance with which Mr. McClintock has been identified all these years.

"The tricks of the company, starting with its attempts to keep the lists from the policy holders and its juggling with them until the courts came to our rescue, followed by the kidnapping of four 'small potatoes' of the committee against their protests, on to the Mutual ticket, and ending up to date with the Eaton incident, must not be permitted to obscure the real issues involved in this important contest.

"If the old Directors and their nominees, who are trying to retain their hold, can manage to divert attention from themselves by anonymous attacks upon individuals their purpose will be accomplished.

"If the personnel of the committee is not sufficient guarantee of the public spirit of its work, it had better go out of business and leave its fellow-policy holders to the tender mercies of the men who came so near scuttling the ship while they were at the helm."

Mr. McClintock left his office early yesterday, and President Peabody of the Mutual, as usual, did not receive reporters.

To Talk Over Fusion Ticket.

A conference committee of the International Committee, consisting of Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, Harlow N. Higinbotham of Illinois, and J. G. Hemphill of South Carolina, will meet to-day a committee of the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association, of which Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore is Chairman, for further talk about the possibility of nominating a fusion ticket.

To-morrow there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Policy Holders' Committee. Investigation has been made by the officials of the International Committee about the disappearance of letters which were addressed to the committee, with comments on the work of Seymour Eaton, its ex-Secretary, in several business enterprises which he formerly conducted.

Since his resignation communications have been received from various policy holders, calling attention to their earlier letters on the subject, but for some reason the earlier letters do not appear in the files of the International Committee, which Mr. Eaton and his clerk, Edwin Liebfried, had charge of.

LONGWORTH COMES TO TOWN.

Says He Expects to be Re-elected—Tells of His Trip Abroad.

Congressman Nicholas Longworth, chipper and sun-browned, came in from Oyster Bay yesterday morning to look the town over. He visited the headquarters of the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in the St. James Building, where he deposited his $1 contribution to the Congressional campaign fund, following the example of his father-in-law, President Roosevelt.

It was said to be only a coincidence that Congressman Longworth should find, upon his arrival at the Congressional headquarters, such old friends as Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio, Congressman Edward L. Taylor of Columbus, Chairman William Barnes, Jr., and Chairman J. S. Sherman. The Congressman said he expects to be not only renominated but re-elected. His district was normally Republican by 6,000 or 7,000, he said. He carried it in 1904 by 22,000.

He said he and Mrs. Longworth had had a most delightful trip abroad.

"I heard Mr. Bryan make his Fourth of July speech," said Mr. Longworth. "They were a little bit surprised over there to see him read it, but he made several extemporanous speeches afterward.

"The beef exposure was a big sensation over there. It was commented in the House of Commons, and frequent questions were put to the Government as to its use in the army."

Mr. Longworth told of a visit he had made to the old château of Gen. Lafayette at La Grange, about twenty-five miles from Paris.

"I was especially interested in the place," he said, "as my brother-in-law, Capt. De Chambrun, is a great-grandson of Lafayette. It is not generally known that Lafayette was a farmer, but they will show you the window there overlooking his farm buildings, from which he directed the workmen through a megaphone."

HERVEY, CHIEF STATISTICIAN.

Controller Metz Announces Appointments to New Bureau.

Controller Metz, who has charge of the new Bureau of Municipal Statistics, announced yesterday the following appointments for that city department:

Charles A. Hervey, Chief Statistician, $6,000 per year; Jacob S. Van Wyck, former Deputy Receiver of Taxes in Brooklyn, Expert Accountant, $4,000 per year; George W. J. Angell, former Assistant Secretary of the Merchants' Association, Expert Accountant, $4,000; William J. McKenna, former Chief Clerk of District Attorney Jerome, Expert Accountant, $3,500; James S. Regan, Auditor, $4,000. Thomas F. Wogan is appointed Deputy Receiver of Taxes in Brooklyn at $4,000 a year.

Regan and Wogan are McCarren district leaders.

THROWN OUT, HE SAYS.

Bedford, 6 Feet 3, Accuses a Smaller Man of Assault.

Charles H. Goddard of 310 West Thirty-fourth Street, a wholesale drug merchant, with an office at 69 Murray Street, was held in $300 bail for trial by Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of assault preferred against him by George T. Bedford, President of the Bedford Aluminum and Specialty Company of 6 Reade Street.

Bedford informed the court that he went to Goddard's place of business to collect a bill of $60. Goddard, he says, then threw him out.

Goddard is a small man, while Bedford is six feet three.

Fishing Steamer Disabled.

By the breaking of her steering gear as she was passing Norton's Point, homeward bound, yesterday afternoon, the fishing steamboat Mount Desert, returning from the fishing banks, was disabled. There were about 200 persons aboard. The Atlantic Yacht Club's steamboat Seagate took off the passengers. The Mount Desert was then towed to Erie Basin for repairs.

Veteran Lineman Killed by Shock.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 14.—Charles Dean, for more than forty years in charge of the Western Union telegraph line work in this place, was instantly killed this morning while at work on a pole at Raritan, a mile west of Somerville. An electric light wire touched the telegraph wire he was working on and he received the full current. Children saw him suspended head downward and summoned help.

WHAT'S LOST?

No matter what it is, from a stickpin to a horse and carriage, if it's worth more than thirty cents it's worth advertising in The New York Times.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Finds Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST.—On Parkway Beach, Brighton Beach, Tuesday, Aug 14, 3-4 P. M., round black-beaded purse containing jewelry of following description: Bar pin with diamond in centre; solitaire diamond ring, ring with two diamonds, ring with cat's eye in centre, surrounded by ten diamonds, ring with blue stone and two white pearls. Reward. Mrs. A. Prehn, 14 East 97th St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, vicinity 43d St. and 8th Av., fob, with K. of C. and T. M. A. medals attached; valuable as a keepsake. Finder kindly return to Peter Burke, Lyric Theatre, 42d St., west of Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon going from New York to Coney Island, lady's breastpin, 4-heart shape moonstones and diamond centre. $5 reward if returned to 42 Barclay St., N. Y. W. Nogel.

LOST.—Diamond sunburst, between 118th and 42d St. West. Aug. 11; liberal reward. H. G. May, 203 West 118th St.

LOST OR STOLEN—Pass book No. 24,341, American Saving Bank. Kindly return to bank; payment stopped.

LOST.—Theta X, fraternity pin; reward for return F. W. Decker, 344 West 58th St.

LOST.—Gold vanity box, at Rockaway Beach; $20 reward. Barrett, St. James Hotel.

LOST—Evening Aug. 10, 1906, in the vicinity Mount Morris Park or somewhere between 120th and 126th Sts., in or about 5th Av., a gold breastpin, with diamond in centre. Reward return Mrs. Coleman, 126 East 123d St. Valued as keepsake.

LOST—Lorgnette, gun metal, engraved "J. J. W.," attached to heart shaped locket, lost at Hotel Astor or Times Square, Aug. 4. Liberal reward. A. C. Y., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Black French poodle, Aug. 5, between Jamaica, L. I., and 34th St. Ferry; liberal reward by returning 1 Park Av., New York City.

ALL PERSONS who have lost their dogs or cats apply at Bide-a-Wee, 145 West 28th St., from 11—6 daily.

LOST—Small yellow bitch, part spaniel; white belly, blaze; reward. Lake, 258 West 44th St.

You should escape unnecessary pressure in hot weather.

"Outing" suits of tropical weights will help — homespuns, batistes, flannels.

$15 to $25.

"Outing" trousers of the same featherweight fabrics.

$3.50 to $7.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

WHERE ARE THE BOXES FOR THE NEXT PRIMARY?

The Court, Favoring Hearst, Orders the City's Kept Sealed.

MR. HEARST OFFERS SOME

That'd Make a Pretty Mess, Says President Voorhis; He Might Want 'Em Back Again Too Soon.

Supreme Court Justice MacLean refused yesterday to vacate the order forbidding the unsealing of the ballot boxes used in the election last Fall, thus upholding William R. Hearst's protest in connection with his contest for the seat now held by Mayor McClellan. In view of this decision, John R. Voorhis, President of the Board of Elections, declared that he did not see how the primaries were to be carried on this Fall.

The city owns but one set of ballot boxes, and if they are devoted to the preservation of the Mayoralty ballots it is evident that they will not be available for a new election. The Corporation Counsel raised this point, and declared that to provide a new set would cost the city $8,000. Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for Mr. Hearst, replied that his client was quite willing to furnish the money from his own pocket.

This satisfied Justice MacLean, and he declared that "the mooted difficulty has been obviated by the undertaking of the contestant to duplicate the ballot boxes containing the ballots now under seal." But Judge Voorhis refused to be comforted by this. He said:

"No such offer has been made to the Board of Elections, and it might be hard to collect upon a promise made by counsel in court. Besides, what should we do if on the day after the election Mr. Hearst were to claim the boxes as his? To whom would they really belong? The law says we must hold the boxes for a certain time, and the law also says we must not keep another man's property. I cannot say at present what we shall do. We must have a meeting of the board and consider our position very carefully."

Then a new side of the matter occurred to him, and he proceeded to count up on a calendar the number of days before the primaries. His calculations brought him no consolation, and he said in a sad way:

"The primary elections are held on Sept. 18, and to-day is Aug. 14. That is, we have thirty-five days before we need a set of boxes. To get a new set will cost more than $1,000, and the law says that any expenditure above $1,000 can only be incurred upon a public advertisement of the contract for ten days. We have to-day signed a contract the public bids on which were opened on July 31. We used the utmost expedition, and yet it took us fourteen days to make our decision and complete the award. If twenty-four days are taken up in advertising and adjudicating on the bids, there will not be many left out of thirty-five to draw up the specifications, get the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the contract, and complete the other necessary formalities, to say nothing about the manufacture of the boxes themselves."

Then he expressed his opinion of the decision in general.

"I can only say," he said, "it seems to me a most extraordinary one. Mr. Hearst went from pillar to post to have the ballots recounted. He introduced a special bill at Albany, which was refused by a large majority after very careful consideration. He tried to bring quo warranto proceedings, and the Attorney General found that there was no ground for them. This is generally supposed to be the last resort in such a case as this, and the matter should now be allowed to drop.

"I do not know yet what we shall do. It is possible that we might apply to a higher court, and if that overruled Justice MacLean, we could prepare the ballot boxes in very short order. But I have as yet had no communication with the Corporation Counsel, and I have no idea what he will think best to be done. The board will, of course, meet very soon to consider what its action will be."

In his decision refusing the application of the Corporation Counsel for the vacation of the order for the preservation of the ballots, Justice MacLean referred to the refusal of the Attorney General to entertain quo warranto proceedings, and declared that neither his action nor the reasons brought forward for it are in any way criticised.

"In their sphere," he says, "they are final. Were there no other resort, the order now sought to be vacated would be vacated almost as of course."

He says, however, that the action taken by the Legislature last session brings up the "question whether the court shall now sanction dissipation of the only evidence of the facts involved in a controversy notable in itself, and notoriously accompanied by scandals and recriminations, followed by indictments, convictions, fines, and imprisonments," and adds:

"On the face of the returns the margin is narrow, 3,474, less than 71-100 of 1 per cent. So narrow that the transfer of one and three-fifths of a vote would raise the plurality of the incumbent to over 7,000, or reverse the result, as would also a shift of less than 89-100 of 1 per cent. of the aggregate votes of the contestants.

"The data and deductions from data proffered by the parties seemingly differ materially, and were used to support conclusions widely varying between themselves and from those of the learned Attorney General. Those taken by the latter literally indicate that a turn of a trifle over 2-10 of 1 per cent. on the aggregate of the contestants, or 18-100 of 1 per cent. upon the entire Mayoralty vote, might justify a judgment of ouster."

Some of the discrepancies between the tally sheets and the ballot clerks' returns alleged by Mr. Hearst, are quoted and declared "too variant and too meagre to support calculations upon the doctrine of chances."

"Yet," continues Justice MacLean, "yielding again to a turn for unsordid numbers, it may be observed of the chances that, were votes taken from one side to the other on the average of 4½ a box in New York County, as in the four districts noted, there would be a new plurality of 3,006, or the present would be raised to 12,980."

The Justice considers that it is possible that the next Legislature may decide to take the matter up again, and says:

"Expedientiary legislation in matter of suffrage there has been of unhappy memory—an expedient misconceived in compromise, supposedly supported by a sturdy stem, but leaning upon a worse than broken reed. That experience may not forfend others in the higher administration of justice. The coming Legislature, unbound by example from the past, hampered little as to forging a precedent for the future, and, saving the Constitution, a law unto itself, may, upon larger information, consider it expedient to learn the real rights of the respective parties for the good of the State's chief city, and for the name of the State itself, to set at rest crimination and recrimination, or even to lay the country's curiosity agog for three-quarters of a twelvemonth.

"In this situation, in view of its possibilities, this court will not determine that the controversy shall end here and now, that the representatives shortly to be chosen for the Senate and Assembly shall be deprived of the material for an inquiry similar to that presented to their predecessors and to the learned Attorney General, or for a searching investigation wider and more far reaching than has been contemplated by either."

The application for the vacation of the order for the preservation of the ballots was therefore refused.

POLICE RAID POOLROOM.

Break Into a Third Avenue Place with Axes and Find 150 Men.

Sergt. McNaught and Roundsman Becker of Police Headquarters, together with Acting Captain Thompson of the East 104th Street Station, raided a poolroom on Third Avenue, near 106th Street, at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. They arrested ten men.

The policemen, eighteen in all, drove to the poolroom in a patrol wagon. They broke in the doors with axes and caught 150 men. On the walls were racing sheets, the police say, and Klondike, a game of stuss, and other games of chance were in full swing.

After sifting out the crowd the police arrested, among others, William Hanan and John Brown. They were charged with maintaining a gambling house. Two doorkeepers, two Klondike dealers, an announcer, and three stuss dealers were also locked up.

MORE POST OFFICE CLERKS.

Mr. Willcox Gets Twenty-five, Also Eight New Carriers.

First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock arrived in this city yesterday and had a consultation with Postmaster Willcox and Assistant Postmaster Morgan relative to needed improvements.

Mr. Hitchcock finally agreed to allow eight additional carriers and twenty-five more clerks. Two of the new carriers will go to Westchester, three to Station M, to relieve the present congestion on Washington Heights, and the remaining three to Station S, at Broadway and Howard Street, to meet the needs of the business section.

Postmaster Willcox left yesterday afternoon for a short vacation in Colorado, and in the meantime Assistant Postmaster Morgan is Acting Postmaster. Mr. Willcox expects to return to the city Aug. 29, when he will again meet Mr. Hitchcock, and plans for the new Post Office building at the Pennsylvania terminal will then be discussed.

TO LESSEN RAILROAD NOISE.

President Peters of the Long Island Promises to Abate Nuisance.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad Company was examined yesterday by Judge John Fleming of the Court of Special Sessions, sitting as a Magistrate at Jamaica. Complaint had been made by John B. Ward of 78 Smith Street, Jamaica, that engines of the Long Island Railroad stand on the tracks of the freight yards south of his property and disturb his repose and that of his neighbors by blowing whistles and ringing bells needlessly.

President Peters and General Traffic Manager A. I. Langdon were questioned privately by Judge Fleming in his room. He declined to make any statement about the examination.

It was learned, however, that President Peters promised to see that in future no one in the vicinity of the freight yards is troubled. Judge Fleming will set a date for the completion of the examination.

SICK IMMIGRANTS FREED.

Italian Couple, About to be Deported, Taken from Ambulance.

Two aliens who were about to be deported were assisted in escaping from an ambulance at the Battery soon after noon yesterday. The driver of the ambulance was sent to Hudson Street Hospital after it was all over, with a dislocated shoulder, and one of the rescuers was arrested. The two Italians—a man and a woman—got away and the immigration authorities are now looking for them.

Many of the immigrants who arrive here sick are taken care of under contract with the Government at the Long Island College Hospital. An undertaker named Campbell has the contract of removing the sick aliens to the hospital. One of Campbell's ambulances, driven by August Fajin and containing sixteen passengers, left the hospital soon after 11 o'clock and arrived at the Brooklyn side of the Atlantic Avenue ferry shortly after noon. Fajin noticed that six Italians had followed him, and when the ambulance drove on board the ferryboat they attempted to follow it. The driver notified the ferry people and the Italians were kept from that part of the boat where the wagon was.

When the boat reached the Battery, the men were waiting at the entrance, when Fajin and his ambulance drove out. As the ambulance drove past the Italians, two of the men jumped on the rear step and succeeded in prying open the door. They pulled out Grasia Ferrenti, an 18-year-old girl and Salvatore La Porto, 30 years old, who had arrived in the first cabin of the steamer Nord America and were being taken back to Ellis Island for deportation to-morrow on that steamer. They were suffering from trachoma.

The first that Fajin knew of the attempt to release his patients was when a crowd, attracted by the actions of the Italians, gathered about the vehicle. He at once climbed down and in the attempt to prevent the escape of his patients, he had his right shoulder dislocated. He succeeded in holding on to one of the rescuers until the arrival of Patrolman Manges of the Old Slip Station. The prisoner was taken to the Old Slip Station. He said he was Joseph De Angelo, but he refused to give his address.

After quiet had been restored Fajin counted his passengers and found that only the man and woman had escaped. Then he turned his ambulance over to another driver who delivered the other men, women, and children to the immigration authorities at the ferry landing.

SCATTERED MEAT; ARRESTED.

A Wisconsin Register of Deeds Suspected of Poisoning Dogs.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 14.—George W. Stoner, Register of Deeds of Dane County, was arrested here to-day while scattering along residence streets meat which is alleged to have been poisoned. A number of valuable dogs have been poisoned recently, nearly a dozen dying one day last week. Stoner was arrested by employes of a telephone company and dragged to the police station. He was found to have a large quantity of beef, alleged to be poisoned with cyanide of potassium.

Stoner is a picturesque character. He is the oldest resident of the county and of the city, coming here when a boy in 1837, the day the city was founded. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

Rough Trip for Brooklyn Tars.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 14.—The United States training cruiser Minneapolis with three hundred Brooklyn naval reserves aboard arrived in Hampton Roads to-day after a rough trip down the coast. Many of the Brooklynites became seasick. The reserves are out on a cruise of ten days.

His Cigarette Cost Him $10.

Isaac Malamat, a young German, was arrested yesterday because he insisted on smoking a cigarette in a closed car of a north-bound elevated train on Third Avenue. In the Harlem Court Magistrate Cornell fined him $10.

Silver Cup for the Maine's Captain.

At the Maritime Exchange a representative of the Canadian Government presented a silver cup yesterday to Capt. R. E. Prager of the Atlantic Transport liner Maine, in recognition of his rescue at sea on Jan. 11 last of the crew of the sinking Nova Scotian bark Kipling.

PRICE OF ICE KEPT UP BY CURTAILING OUTPUT

Col. Webb Declares American Company Restricts Harvest.

JEROME STILL IS RETICENT

Rumor Says Grand Juror Told Judge That He Hadn't Furnished All the Evidence in Ice Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—That the American Ice Company of New York is directly responsible for the prevailing conditions in the ice industry of Rhode Island will be emphasized in the report of Commissioner of Industrial Statistics George H. Webb, which will be made public to-morrow.

Col. Webb has been conducting an investigation into the reasons for the exorbitant prices charged by the local ice dealers and has had agents in Maine looking into the sources from which a large portion of the local supply comes this year.

This investigation shows that the American Ice Company has for several years been practicing a systematic curtailment of the output of ice from its fields. The company controls the greater portion of the ice privileges and facilities along the Kennebec River and in other great ice fields in Maine, where the yearly crop is 1,000,000 tons.

Dealers in Maine formerly harvested 3,000,000 tons, but during the past four years only one-third of the total amount available has been cut by the employes of the American Ice Company.

Col. Webb will declare that when it is remembered that the wholesale ice dealers figure in millions of tons, the effect of such a curtailment upon the price is considerable, especially when the ice harvest in other parts of the country is short, as it was last Winter.

Although the ice crop in other sections of the East was poor, in Maine the companies procured as much as they wanted, and did not nearly exhaust the possibilities of the supply. The smaller ice dealers in Maine, the report continues, partially are absolved from blame for the conditions found in the States further South. Col. Webb's investigation is distinct from the one recently concluded by the local Board of Trade.

District Attorney Jerome is still reticent on the ice question. He would not say a word yesterday in regard to the Grand Jury investigation. It is known, however, that he regards the agreement among some of the ice dealers in the early Spring as a technical violation of the law against conspiracy, and has so advised the Grand Jury.

Whether the Grand Jury will agree with him in this and return an indictment is still a doubtful question. No witnesses were examined yesterday, and there will be no further steps taken in the ice inquiry until Thursday.

When the Grand Jury reported to Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, Foreman Karsch and Juryman Hillyer had a long talk with the Judge. From what was heard of their conversation, it was evident that Mr. Hillyer represented those members of the jury who wish to find an indictment, and that Mr. Karsch took the opposite view.

It was said that Mr. Hillyer remarked that District Attorney Jerome had not procured all the evidence possible and that he added: "An indictment must be returned in this investigation." This report was not confirmed, and many insisted that his words had been misconstrued.

The United Master Butchers' Association proposes to establish an ice plant here that will be independent of the Ice Trust, according to George H. Shaffer, the President of the organization. The statement was included in the announcement which he made yesterday regarding the convention of the association in Milwaukee, Wis., on Aug. 21. He said:

"Delegates from the different States will meet to discuss the ways and means whereby the interests of the butchers at large will be benefited, endeavor to improve the handling of meats so that the public may receive the attention that is due them and to lower the cost of living, if possible. The question of eliminating the tariff on live stock will also be discussed, and a delegation from Europe will introduce the question of an international association.

"We also intend to have a local ice plant here next Summer, and then we shall be independent of the Ice Trust. Perhaps we'll have a little ice to spare."

RAILROAD IN ICE COMPANY.

Toledo Witnesses Say Officials Owned Stock and Carried Ice Free.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 14.—Judson C. Clements, a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, began an inquiry to-day on behalf of the Government into the relations between the railroads entering Toledo and the ice companies shipping over their lines.

Joseph A. Miller, Manager of the Toledo Ice and Coal Company and one of the men sentenced to the workhouse by Judge Kinkade for conspiracy in restraint of trade, testified that he was formerly purchasing agent for the Ann Arbor Railroad, and that he had sold ice for the ice company and had been paid by the road.

Wellington R. Burt, President of the Ann Arbor Railroad, and Harry Ashley, its General Manager, he continued, were Directors of the ice company, and that practically all the stock in the ice company was owned by the railroad people. He also testified that the offices of the ice company were situated on Ann Arbor Railroad property, but that no rent was paid. The 100 or 125 men sent each year by the ice company to cut ice were carried free by the Ann Arbor Road until 1904, when a flat rate was charged.

W. A. Bradley, Superintendent of the Ann Arbor Railroad and a stockholder in the Toledo Ice and Coal Company, declared that the favors of the road to the ice company could not be justified, but that he had nothing to do with the arrangements.

Wellington R. Burt, once Receiver and President of the Ann Arbor Railroad, said he suggested the formation of the ice company, and coaxed the employes of the railroad to become stockholders, but that he did not know the road carried freight for the ice company free of charge.

ICE MAN BLAMES RAILROADS.

Boston Dealer Says Rise in Freight Rates Caused High Prices.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Preparations were in progress at the office of District Attorney Moran to-day to bring to trial as soon as possible the cases of the ice men against whom bills were returned by the Grand Jury yesterday. District Attorney Moran has applied to the police for an officer to serve papers upon the representatives of the six corporations involved.

The accused ice dealers are emphatic in declaring that the charges against them are unwarranted. Jarvis W. Ferris, President of the Independent Ice Company, said:

"The present prices were forced on us because of the warm Winter. We have raised the price in the same ratio that the railroads have advanced the freight rates on ice."

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

THOUGH a man wants his summer suit all wool, he does not want much wool.

All that is in our Tropical weight suits is wool, but there isn't much—just enough thin but hard twisted yarn to make a practical fabric.

You will find our Tropical suits surprisingly light and surprisingly durable.

Prices $19 to $25.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE

BROKAW BROTHERS

"Bear Market"

at my three stores. Prices on everything 'way down. Now is the time to buy.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK.

(Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

(Men—Boys—Women and Girls) 380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.

CONTRIBUTED TO IMPOSTORS.

Real Estate Men's Gifts Didn't Help Them with Tax Officials.

Certain men of standing in the financial district will awaken this morning to find that money they paid in the belief that it would help them with the heads of the Tax Department of the city was paid in vain—that it was given to impostors. This discovery came about yesterday, when attachés of the office of Controller Metz reported to him that somebody had been duped.

It came out that several days ago two men went about among real estate dealers and owners and other men to whom the theory of taxation is a condition, and asked for funds on behalf of "the Municipal Democratic Club, at 180 Centre Street." They preceded their requests by saying that they were attachés of the Tax Department. More than $2,000 was thus gathered up easily.

Among those asked to help along the cause of the club were a few who first wished to see what they were aiding. They sent word to Tax Commissioner Putzel and asked if it was usual for the Tax Department to allow employes to solicit political funds. Commissioner Putzel knew nothing about it, and conferred with Controller Metz. The Controller immediately sent out confidential representatives, and their investigations showed that the alleged Tax Department men were impostors.

A RECORD SAILING VOYAGE.

The Bark Drumeltan Journeys to South Africa and Back in 121 Days.

The bark Drumeltan—a deep-sea windjammer of trim lines and lofty rig—was towed into St. George, S. I., yesterday morning. When she tied up at her pier it was at the end of one of the fastest voyages ever made from the East Coast of Africa to New York. From Philadelphia, on which she sailed on April 14 last, to East London, South Africa, and back to New York, a journey of 14,000 miles, in 121 days, is the proud record of the Drumeltan, a record never before approached by a sailing ship.

When the Drumeltan, loaded to the water line with case oil, cleared the Delaware Breakwater last April and headed for the African coast she required just fifty-four days to make the journey. She had on board 72,000 cases of oil, and after the twenty days necessary to discharge this cargo she took on board 1,200 tons of ballast and started on the way back to the United States. The homeward voyage was a splendid one in every respect, the big bark riding huge seas like an ocean liner, butting through head winds with the ease of the trimmest of yachts. When she passed in at Sandy Hook she had been out of East London just forty-seven days, having made the voyage from port to port at the splendid daily average of 165 miles.

Only one mishap marred the entire voyage, and that happened just as the fleet bark was nearing Sandy Hook. She was within thirty miles of the Navesink Light on Sunday afternoon, when a particularly vicious northeasterly gust of wind struck the foresail and tore it into ribbons, leaving nothing behind but a few shreds of canvas.

Capt. Vance, the commander of the Drumeltan, is a Nova Scotian, and is one of the famous skippers of the Standard Oil sailing fleet. He is accompanied on his voyages by Mrs. Vance, and yesterday he was particularly happy when he told how easy it had been for him to outdistance the Drumeltan's sister ship, the Kentmere, on the long run to Africa, the Kentmere having left Philadelphia about the same time last April.

The Drumeltan is loading case oil at St. George, and as soon as she has taken on a capacity cargo will again sail for South Africa.

United States District Attorney Sails.

United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson sailed yesterday for a vacation in Europe. He will be absent about five weeks. On his return Mr. Stimson will reconvene the Federal Grand Jury, and the investigations into the alleged rebating of the Sugar Trust will be resumed. Mr. Stimson said he would hasten the trial of the sugar rebating cases as much as possible.

Would Stop Putting Garbage in Bay.

The Mayors and other representatives of New Jersey seaside resorts conferred with Gov. Stokes and Attorney General McCarter at Trenton yesterday about the practice of garbage collectors in Greater New York throwing garbage and other refuse into New York Bay. Arrangements were made for a conference with Acting Mayor McGowan of New York to-day.

SUITS OUT-ENDS

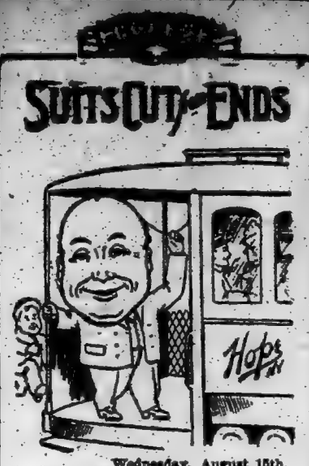

Wednesday, August 15th.

GET ABOARD!

Sounds strange, gentlemen, when we have to use the conductor's phrase to let you know that the *Good Things in Suits* are moving rapidly.

The PEEK-A-BOO English Mohair Suits are meeting with such high favor that they'll soon be a matter of history.

And all the other nice suits ditto. Two-piece and 3-piece.

$12.55

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.
REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN Theatre, B'way & 33d. 8:15 P. M. W. A. BRADY, Mgr. Mat. Sat.
Wagenhals & Kemper Co. present
A SENSATION
BLANCHE WALSH
in Jacob Gordin's powerful drama, the
KREUTZER SONATA

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." LAST 2 WEEKS. Ensemble 50.
NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Best Seats $1. Mat. TO-DAY. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."
N. Y. ROOF "SEEING NEW YORK." Rain-Dears, Barber-Ritchie, THAT Quartet, Seymour & Hill and PERIN, the Psychist.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2326 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Deserved Success."—Herald. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB AND 70 OTHER ARTISTS.
LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY, THE LION AND THE MOUSE
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. POPULAR PRICES MATINEE TO-DAY. 50c. to $1.50. LAST 2 WEEKS at WALLACK'S. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents DUSTIN FARNUM In Owen Wister's Story of the West, THE VIRGINIAN. Pos. 25, 50, 75, $1. Mts. to-day, Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Evg.
JOE WEBER'S ALL-STAR CO. Twiddle Twaddle. Sat. Mat. 4. Evg. at 8.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Today 25c. 15, 25, 35. JOSEPH SANTLEY in 50c & 75. "BILLY THE KID."
AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 25c. 25, 50 & 75 Bertha The Sewing Machine Girl

SOUTH BEACH HAPPYLAND STATEN ISLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
—FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS—

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
22 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N.Y. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES in "THE GIRL OF THE OLDEN WEST."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Only Matinee Sat., 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL
MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, The Musical Success, 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. Social Highwayman. Vde.

GRAND Op. House Opens Sat. Night, Aug. 18. Williams & Walker The New Abyssinia Box Office Open.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK. Speedy High Diver, 5 & 9 P. M. FIREWORKS TO-MORROW NIGHT.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajeeb

WEST END Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day 25c. —DAVY CROCKETT—

14th St. Thea., at 6 Av. 25c. Mat. To-morrow A CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

UHL'S BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

President of the Staats-Zeitung Association Left $135,000 to Institutions.

The will of Edward Uhl, President of the Staats-Zeitung Association, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The petition does not state the value of the estate. Mr. Uhl left $100,000 to the Isabella Heimath, $25,000 to the German Hospital and Dispensary, $10,000 to the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans, these three bequests being conditional on his living for two months subsequent to the execution of the will.

As the will was made on June 18, 1906, these bequests remain valid.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer to-day and Friday; light winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,736. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

B. R. T. TO GIVE REBATES FOR EXTRA 5-CENT FARE

Coler and Winter Agree to Have a Case Tested.

BE PATIENT, SAYS GAYNOR

The Justice Counsels Passengers to Pay a Second Fare—Road's Officers Arrested.

The dispute between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and those riding over its lines to Coney Island, who regard the 10-cent fare illegal, was cleared somewhat yesterday by the company's promise to give rebate checks to those who pay the second fare. The company's officers were busy last night getting a supply of these checks printed.

Another feature of the day was a statement issued by Justice Gaynor, on the strength of whose decision crowds based their right to travel to Coney Island for 5 cents. In this statement the Justice counseled all to be patient, and to pay the extra fare to avoid violence, trusting in the hope that all will come right in time.

A test case will be taken to the Court of Appeals, and if the court decides that the railway company has no right to charge the ten-cent fare now demanded, each check will be redeemable by the company for a nickel. In case the court decides for the company's contention the checks will be valueless. President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in addition to the company's counsel, Parker, Sheehan & Hatch, asks that the Barnett case be made the test case. A court decision in favor of the company has already been made in that case.

Clashes Fewer Yesterday.

While Acting Mayor McGowan and Vice President and General Manager Calderwood of the road were dickering for the rebate check innovation, people traveling to and from Coney Island were making occasional refusals to pay 10 cents, and were promptly dealt with, but the clashes between the conductors and inspectors and "no-dime" passengers were fewer yesterday than on any day since the trouble began last Sunday.

The company does not expect to have the rebate checks ready until Saturday. Meanwhile it will feel that it is a duty on its part, according to an official of the company, to eject passengers who do not pay the second fare to and from Coney Island. "Eject" means anything, apparently, from gently shoving a passenger to the ground, on up through various stages to beating him over the head and kicking him, as one inspector did to Police Captain Evars.

In spite of the various manifestos of Sheriff Flaherty of Kings County, he has let the police get away ahead of him. Last night there were 900 policemen at the various second-fare points on the company's lines. It seemed last night that both sides had cooled down somewhat; passengers were more willing to pay the second fare, and inspectors were more willing to argue before "ejecting" them.

Acting Mayor McGowan, having in mind the rebate system decided upon in the gas bill fight, where receipts are given to patrons entitling them to a rebate in case the courts uphold the 80-cent gas law, sent word yesterday to Vice President Calderwood of the company suggesting to him the rebate check to abolish the rioting that has been going on since Sunday at the second-fare points. Mr. Calderwood favored the idea, he said, as he was sure the company was willing to do its part in the peaceful and just settlement of the dispute with at least a part of the public.

Adopts Rebate Check System.

The matter was presented by Mr. Calderwood to the officials of the company, including President Winter, who has just returned from a vacation. They liked the idea, too. Then it was put up to the Executive Committee. The rebate check was decided upon.

After some argument with Acting Mayor McGowan and the Acting Corporation Counsel on the one side and Mr. Calderwood, talking from the office of the company's counsel on the 'phone, on the other side, it was finally agree to put in the rebate check the name of the Court of Appeals as the final testing body in the case. The company did not take to that idea at first.

The form adopted for the rebate check follows:

Receipt for fare—not transferable.
Received from bearer the sum of five (5) cents fare for carriage over its lines.
If it shall be finally determined by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York that this railroad company has not the legal right to demand and receive such fares, the said sum of five (5) cents will be returned to the passenger by this company on demand.
BROOKLYN, QUEENS CO. & SUBURBAN RAILROAD CO.,
by C. D. MENEELY, Sec'y and Treas.

Company Would Choose Case.

It appears that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit wants to pick out the case to be tested. It has suggested the Barnett case. Upon it the company has already had a favorable decision. Friends of Mr.

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ROOT DEFINES OUR POLICY.

Nothing but Good Wishes for the Sister Republics in South America.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 14, (Delayed in Transmission.)—At an official banquet given at the Government House this evening by President Alcorta in honor of Secretary Root, to which only the diplomatic corps and high officers of state were invited, the Secretary made what was considered to be the most important speech he has delivered while on his tour.

"We inherit the right to be interested in the Argentine Republic and to be proud of the Argentine people," said Mr. Root. "From the time when Benjamin Rush was fighting, from the day when James Monroe threw down the gauntlet of a weak republic, we were then in defense of its independence and rights, and from that day to this, Sir, the interest and the friendship of the people of the United States for the Argentine Republic have never changed. We rejoice in your prosperity. We are proud of your achievements. We feel that you are justifying our faith in free government and self-government, that you are maintaining our great thesis, which demands the possession, the enjoyment, and the control of the earth to the people who inhabit it. So how can the people of the United States help feeling a friendship and sympathy for the people of Argentina? I deemed it a duty to come in response to your kind invitation to say this, and to say that there is not a cloud in the sky of good understanding. There are no political questions at issue between Argentina and the United States. There is no thought of grievance by one against the other. There are no old grudges or scores to settle. We can rejoice in each other's prosperity. We can assist in each other's development. We can be proud of each other's successes without hindrance or drawback, and, Sir, for the development of this sentiment in both countries nothing is needed but more knowledge.

"Our traditional policy in the United States of America is to make no alliances. It was inculcated by Washington. It has been adhered to by his successors ever since. But, Mr. President, the alliance that comes from unwritten and unsealed instruments, as that from the convention signed and ratified with all formalities, is of vital consequence. We make no alliances, but we make an alliance with all our sisters in sentiment and feeling in the pursuit of liberty and justice, in mutual helpfulness."

MORE TUNNEL BLOWOUTS.

Pennsylvania's 34th Street Tube in Trouble and Ferryhouse Closed.

The Pennsylvania tunnel under the East River from East Thirty-fourth Street to Long Island City is giving its contractors more trouble. The present river bed, through which the tunneling is being done at present, has proved very unsatisfactory. Three scows, brilliantly illuminated, sailed across the river last night while soundings were made from their decks. What the purpose of this was no one in authority would tell.

The rest of the trouble consists of the condemnation of the ferry house by the Building Bureau and the steady sinking of the bridge at Slip 4.

There have been so many blowouts in the tunnel of late that it has been practically demonstrated that the river bed is not suitable for boring, at least in those places where the work is now in progress. The engineers, however, have kept doggedly on, and have hoped for better conditions further out in the river.

These blowouts have also had their effect upon the ferryhouse. Last night the old brick building on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street was closed and commuters were directed to a temporary structure of sheet iron and wood as the entrance to the ferry.

The commuters did not take kindly to the idea, or else did not entirely comprehend the meaning of the change, for they remonstrated with the persons that undertook to tell them the way. In consequence there was considerable excitement in the street around the station. Several policemen were on hand to preserve order.

Blowouts have no undermined Slip 4 that the bridge there is steadily sinking. Ironworkers have been trying for the past few days to prevent it from slipping into the water and disappearing.

POOLROOM MEN AFTER POLICE

100 Go to Court to Look Over McNaught's Raiding Squad.

The ten prisoners arrested on Tuesday night in a raid on an alleged poolroom on Third Avenue, near 116th Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Court yesterday. William Hanan and John Brown, who gave the address of the raided place as their residence, were charged with keeping a gambling house. Their counsel asked for an adjournment of a week, which was granted.

When the prisoners filed out of the court, a mob of 100 men, who had watched the proceedings closely, marched out after them.

"Who are those men?" asked Magistrate Cornell of Detective Sergeant McNaught, who conducted the raid.

"They're all poolroom men, and came here to get a look at my men."

One of the policemen who was in the raid on the alleged poolroom followed the men out of court and saw a man standing on the sidewalk whom he thought he recognized.

The policeman made him a prisoner and arraigned him before Magistrate Cornell. The prisoner gave his name as Harry Reynolds, and said he was a driver, living at 1,087 Second Avenue. Magistrate Cornell was informed that Reynolds is the man who escaped with the money when the alleged poolroom was raided. His case was also put over for a week.

11-YEAR-OLD TO RESCUE.

Young Gallant Helps a Ten-Year-Old "Lady" Who Lost Her Car Fare.

Raymond Mitchell, 11 years old, of 166 East 106th Street, went to the East 104th Street Police Station late yesterday afternoon to tell Sergt. Jackson that there was "a lady lost at 106th Street and Third Avenue."

Policeman John Williams was sent to the rescue. He found Hester Weintraub, 10 years old, of 59 Henry Street. She had a tennis racket and ball in her hands.

Hester explained that Raymond had discovered her crying because she had lost her car fare home after playing tennis in the park. Raymond had tried to borrow a nickel from tradesmen with whom his mother dealt, but they would not give it to him. Telling her to stay where she was, he went to the police station.

The policeman gave the girl 5 cents. The boy saw her safely to the railroad station and on the right side for going down town. Then he took off his hat, said good-bye, and joined the policeman with the remark that Hester was "a mighty pretty girl."

HIGGINS MEN LOSE TO ODELL IN COMMITTEE

But Only by 19 to 18, and Then on Reconsideration.

DOUBT AS TO WHAT IT MEANS

Higgins Men Profess to be Satisfied—Odell, However, Smiles—Brooklyn Man Changed Vote.

State Chairman Odell demonstrated his hold on the Republican State Committee at its meeting yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but by a margin of only one vote. So close was the contest that the Higgins contingent first went ahead of the Odell men by a vote of 19 to 18. Then, on a motion to reconsider, one of the men who had voted on the side of Gov. Higgins changed over to Mr. Odell, and the ex-Governor resumed his control of the party machinery by that narrow margin.

When the smoke cleared away and it was seen that the harmony programme had been torn to tatters, the general opinion was that Gov. Higgins had by no means been eliminated as a factor for the nomination, but that through a great tactical blunder on the part of his managers he had received a set-back that might be serious. Ex-Gov. Odell's victory, narrow as it is, can now be employed to organize a convention hostile to Gov. Higgins.

Statement for Higgins.

Friends of Gov. Higgins, through his secretary, Frank E. Perley, made this statement last night:

"The object of to-day's test vote in the State Committee was to learn where certain members stand. That object was attained.

"The vote was cast by committeemen elected two years ago, whose term will expire when the State Convention assembles next month.

"In the coming convention there will be 1,010 delegates. A careful and conservative canvass shows that more than 750 of these delegates will oppose the re-election of Mr. Odell as Chairman, will oppose the continuance of his leadership, and will favor the renomination of Gov. Higgins and the upholding of the clean administration of President Roosevelt in Washington and of Gov. Higgins in Albany.

"No good Republican should be misled by to-day's vote. Dr. Witter, member of the State Committee from the Thirty-seventh District, was unable to be present and telegraphed his proxy to Congressman Vreeland, authorizing Mr. Vreeland to act with the friends of Gov. Higgins. This proxy was sent to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the committee met, but was not received by Congressman Vreeland until after the committee had adjourned. Mr. Vreeland was in the hotel and would have been present at the meeting of the State Committee had he received Dr. Witter's proxy promptly. The test vote then would have been 20 to 18 against Mr. Odell, and the present State Chairman would have met a signal defeat at the hands of the same committee which two years ago unanimously elected him as its Chairman."

Few persons doubted that Odell had matters well in hand when he made his statement of Tuesday declaring that Gov. Higgins, in his mind, would be a weak candidate. That the Higgins contingent was angry was plain. They had come here with no intention of forcing an issue, and they apparently were following the lead of the Governor to pay no attention to what Mr. Odell might say about him. Besides, Chairman Odell, before the meeting was called yesterday, went a step further, declaring he could show the "influences" lined up in favor of Higgins and could demonstrate at the proper time the Governor's unfitness for a renomination. That was more than the Governor's friends could stand, and Chairman Odell knew it. Instantly they conceived the scheme of trying to show in a manner less calculated to bring out any hostility than any other they could think of off-hand that they were in control of the committee.

Made Bruce the Issue.

Secretary of State O'Brien, George W. Aldridge, William Barnes, Jr., and Francis Hendricks got their heads together and decided that it would be well to name M. Linn Bruce as temporary Chairman of the State Convention. Mr. Hendricks was to make the motion. This was an unheard-of proceeding in a State Committee meeting, the choice of that officer usually being left until the night before the convention. Any show of hands suited Chairman Odell, and no opposition, apparently, was made to the plan before the meeting. It was also suggested that this honor to the Lieutenant Governor would give the Higgins contingent a chance to step aside, if it was finally decided to withdraw the Governor as a candidate, and pave the way for Mr. Bruce as a candidate of their faction. But long before the committee went into session it was known that the "peace and harmony" song of Senator Platt was sadly off its key.

The session was remarkable for an attack on Mr. Odell by Charles H. Betts of Lyons, the Committeeman from the Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne, and Yates district. Mr. Betts took the Chairman to task for his criticism of Gov. Higgins. Mr. Betts had his address typewritten and ready for distribution, but after its delivery it was seen that it had failed to make any impression. There was too much interest in the test vote that was to come.

None of those present failed to notice the absence of George H. Witter, the member from Gov. Higgins's own district. His presence would at least have brought about a tie vote on the final question, and perhaps it will have been possible to overthrow the first vote had the line-up been 20 to 18 on the first count instead of 19 to 18. It was said that Congressman Vreeland, who was in the hotel, held a proxy from Witter, and had failed to exercise it, but this was afterward denied by Mr. Vreeland.

Trick, Says Aldridge.

When it was all over George W. Aldridge went about the corridor of the hotel telling every one that the whole thing was a "job" and a "trick," and that the committee had actually adjourned before the motion was made to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Bruce was made temporary Chairman. The reports of the proceedings showed that Mr. Aldridge was in

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HIGGINS NOT DISTURBED.

Situation the Same, the Governor Seems to Believe.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Gov. Higgins was disinclined to comment on the action of the Republican State Committee to-day. He did, however, give out this statement:

"I do not know that the action taken to-day by the State Committee materially alters the situation. If it proves to be in the interest of the Republican Party it will meet my most hearty approval."

ROBERT L. GERRY THROWN.

Has a Fall While Following Hounds at Newport and Is Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—During the run of the Monmouth County Hounds this afternoon Robert Livingston Gerry was thrown and seriously injured. The hounds had covered about six miles of the eight-mile run, when Mr. Gerry's horse approached a stiff wall on the Isaac Congdon farm on the East Main Road.

In making the jump the horse struck the wall and Mr. Gerry was thrown over his head, landing 15 feet beyond the wall. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken in an automobile to his father's residence. Dr. Austin Flint had been summoned in the meantime.

Mr. Gerry was unconscious for fifteen minutes. Dr. Flint found that no bones had been broken, but Mr. Gerry was severely shaken up. It will be several days before he is able to be about.

BURGLAR AT I. T. BURDEN'S.

Miss Burden Alarms the Household at Newport and the Man Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The Summer residents here had their first experience of the season with a burglar last night. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained at dinner last evening, and the guests remained late. About 2 o'clock Miss Burden, while preparing to retire, saw a man on a veranda. As she gave the alarm the man ran away, stumbling against a swinging hammock and then disappearing in the darkness among the shrubbery and trees on the lawn. The police were notified, and made a thorough search of the lands, but found no trace of the intruder.

It is supposed that the man had made a study of the grounds and house while the servants were serving dinner and arranged to enter the house later, hide in the rooms of the lower floor, and, when the family had retired, to rob the house. He started too late or too early, however, and was prevented from carrying out his plans by Miss Burden's discovery and alarm.

TROLLEY MEN MAY STRIKE.

Paterson Conductors Object to New Rules and "Spotters."

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 15.—There were rumors to-day of a strike of trolley conductors of the Public Service Corporation here. It is said the men dread the new rules. Some of the rules are calculated to raise as big a rumpus as the two-fare rule at Coney Island.

Under the new rule conductors are required to shout at every turn to "hold fast." Another rule is that no pennies shall be accepted by conductors in payment of fare, and conductors are directed to eject passengers refusing to pay a five-cent fare either by a nickel or larger currency up to a $2 bill. Conductors are not permitted to change, or accept for change, a bill larger than $2, and are warned to eject passengers persisting in tendering bills of larger denomination.

Each conductor is required to report for duty every morning with $5 in change. The trolley management has adopted a new plan to keep tab on conductors and also to learn the patronage of each separate run in each trolley division. Clock inspectors, whose duties requires them to count passengers and note whether fares have been properly rung up, have been appointed for each division.

CHICAGO'S NEW BORE OPENED

$30,000,000 Tunnel Facilitates the Handling of Freight Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The new $30,000,000 bore of the Illinois Tunnel Company was formally opened for freight traffic this morning at the Chicago & Erie freight house. Record runs in the handling of freight were made from many of the forty big business houses and the four railroads connected with the shaft. Six cars, laden with nearly two tons of merchandise each, made a run of two and one-half miles from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul freight house in seventeen minutes. consignments from Marshall Field & Co.'s warehouse on the West Side, two miles away, reached the distribution station in twelve minutes.

An investigation of the connections made with office buildings by the tunnel company has been ordered by Commissioner of Public Works O'Connell to learn if any shafts are being used by the bore company contrary to the orders of the city authorities.

NEW PITTSBURG STATION.

Pennsylvania Railroad Will Spend $10,000,000 for a Union Depot.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 15.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purchased ground and will spend $10,000,000 in improving its terminal facilities in this city, with a new union station as the result.

The architectural monstrosity recently completed at a cost of $1,500,000 will be used for general offices, and the new station will be more centrally located, at Fifth Avenue and Grant Street, opposite the old St. Paul Cathedral site.

The Pan-Handle tunnel will be widened to 150 feet and viaducts will be placed in the streets which the road crosses.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which has practically abandoned its plans for a new passenger station in Pittsburg, will use the new union depot.

Say Cashier Took $30,000.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 15.—The Bank of Smithville, Ritchie County, was closed to-day by a State Bank Examiner. Cashier George C. Clammer is under arrest, charged with falsifying the accounts of the bank. The shortage is alleged to be $30,000.

Equine Sparkling Lithia. A perfect blender and diluent.—Adv.

JOHN W. JAFFRAY WEDS MISS MABLE ABBOTT

Dr. Houghton Performed the Ceremony on Monday.

BRIDE FROM WHITE PLAINS

Her Stepfather Ran a Large Stable Here—She Has Been Studying for the Stage.

The following marriage notice was made public last night:

"Abbott—Jaffray.—Mable B. Abbott to John W. Jaffray on Monday, Aug. 13, 1906, by Dr. Houghton."

A TIMES reporter called up the home of Howard S. Jaffray at Irvington-on-the-Hudson last night. A man answered the telephone and in reply to the question admitted that the bridegroom was John W. Jaffray, the son of Howard S. Jaffray of Irvington.

In answer to a question about the identity of the bride the man added:

"She is a Californian, and has been living near the Knollwood Country Club."

"Is that all you know about her?" the reporter asked.

"Why, yes, except that she has been living there for the last three months."

The man at the Jaffray house said that he was a member of the Jaffray family.

The only Mable B. Abbott who lives near the Knollwood Country Club is the stepdaughter of Edward W. Riley, who until about six months ago ran a stable largely used by hotels in this city. Mr. Riley has a large country house near the Knollwood Country Club house at White Plains.

Miss Abbott is a blonde. She is also very fond of horseback riding. For the last year or so Miss Abbott, who is about 21 years old, has been studying for the stage under private tutors. She has not, however, made any appearance in public.

Her marriage was somewhat of a surprise to some of her friends last night.

John W. Jaffray is about 25 years old.

FIVE NEW BURBANK PLANTS.

The Star Flower and Poppies Are Said to be Very Beautiful.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Five new plants, the work of Luther Burbank, have been prepared for the market, and according to a bulletin received by Prof. Wickson of the Department of Agriculture at the State University, will be generally grown within a year.

One of the plants is the improved Australian star flower. It is of unusual beauty and color, and is like the old-fashioned "everlasting" flowers. The new Shirley poppy is an enlargement of the plant commonly grown in California gardens, and is more beautiful, the colors being blended in a new manner.

The California wind poppy is another variety of the common cultivated poppy, differing slightly from the Shirley. The Heuchera chrystata is a new foliage plant, and is considered by Burbank to be one of the most wonderful of his inventions. It has large leaves of a peculiar shape and brilliancy.

CANNON WATCHES HIS BOOM.

Convention To-day Will Urge His Nomination for President.

Special to The New York Times.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 15.—When Speaker Cannon of the National House of Representatives gets his seventh nomination by acclamation in the Eighteenth District of the Republican Convention here to-morrow he will be "commended to the Republican National Convention of 1908 for nomination as candidate for President."

Sitting in the swing at his home here to-day, Mr. Cannon protested whimsically against being "held up" for an interview regarding a step which is to be taken to-morrow as the "spontaneous and unpremeditated act of his fellow-Republicans."

At the same time, he said, it was impossible to forecast the events of the next two years, and many Presidential candidates might be started now and lost before the finish in 1908.

Mr. Cannon will make a speech to the convention. What he has to say in this speech will probably be accepted as the Republican text book for the coming campaign. The Speaker will go on Saturday to Maine, where he will take the stump for Congressman Littlefield, who is being attacked by the American Federation of Labor.

AUTO SMASH IN THE BRONX.

Machine Strikes Trolley Pole and Three Persons Are Injured.

Three persons were thrown out of an automobile bearing the number 23,789, New York, about 11 o'clock last night in Jerome Avenue, between 184th and 185th Streets, in the Bronx. The machine, which is said to have been going south on Jerome Avenue at a speed of about thirty miles an hour, struck a cobblestone which turned it out of its course, causing it to strike against one of the trolley poles, which there are set between the tracks.

The auto was wrecked and Miss Lucille Thompson of 215 West Thirty-fourth Street was caught between the back of the auto and the seat, which was driven back by the impact, and suffered internal injuries and various bruises. E. L. Booth of 742 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, who was at the wheel, was badly shaken up. His companion, George L. Gillihan of 78 Greenwich Avenue, was thrown on the tracks, and a south-bound Jerome Avenue was almost upon him when Bicycle Policeman George Hopp of the Tremont Avenue Station, who had seen the accident from 186th Street, rushed up and dragged him from under the fender. The car went stopped, and Gillihan had a narrow escape.

The car, as it was, stopped so suddenly that the passengers were thrown about and were in a panic. Gillihan received a severe scalp wound.

The fourth person in the machine was Mrs. M. Rogers of 25 West Thirty-fourth Street, who suffered a shock from being thrown to the ground. Drs. Burke and Taft from Fordham Hospital answered the call sent in by Hopp and treated Miss Thompson, who was taken to the hospital, the others declining to go there.

Car Kills M. H. Northrup.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—While riding a bicycle here to-day Milton H. Northrup, 65 years of age, former Postmaster of this city and for many years editor of The Syracuse Courier, was struck by a street car, and received injuries which resulted in his death at a hospital this evening.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

WALTER WELLMAN QUITS.

Stops Balloon Trip to the Pole Because of Lateness of Season.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Christiania to The Daily Mail says that private letters received there from Spitsbergen state that, owing to the lateness of the season, Walter Wellman has abandoned the project of ballooning to the north pole this year.

ROCKEFELLER, LEOPOLD & CO.

Rumor That the King and the American Will Go Into a Deal Together.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 16.—The Morning Post says it was rumored on the Stock Exchange yesterday that King Leopold would finance the railways in Tanganyika or that he and John D. Rockefeller jointly would do so.

The newspaper thinks this is not unlikely, because King Leopold is interested in the Katanga Company, which is closely associated with Tanganyika.

1,500 CARS DISAPPEARED.

One Item of the Stealing on the Siberian Line During the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The official inquiry at Tomsk into the abuses and malversations on the Siberian Railway during the war is coming to a conclusion.

It has been learned that 1,500 cars disappeared and that at one railroad station alone the State was defrauded of $250,000.

BOSTON AUTO TURNS TURTLE.

Samuels's Leg Broken When His Car Is Wrecked at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—An automobile owned and driven by Jacob Samuels of Boston turned turtle on the steep Carroll hill outside of the village early last night. Mr. Samuels's leg was fractured. He is a guest of the United States Hotel.

Painful bruises were sustained by Mrs. John F. Davis and her son, John Davis, of Albany and by Mrs. Mayer Twyford of New York, who were in a carriage that was struck by the motor car.

HARRY THAW GETS $11,000.

One-Tenth of the Coke Trust Fund Is Awarded to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—By the filing of the report of the trustees of his father's estate on the Coke Trust deal, Harry Kendall Thaw is more than $11,000 richer to-day. He gets one-tenth of the fund in the hands of the trustees for distribution, and it will be placed to his credit as soon as the court has audited the report.

The coke trust is paid up of rentals and other income from a tract of coking coal in the Connellsville region, which was acquired by the late William Thaw. The amount in the hands of the Trustees for distribution is $114,371.32. Benjamin Thaw and Alexander Blair Thaw are the Trustees.

PACKERS WANT BENEDICTS.

Swift & Co. Giving $50 to Each Clerk Who Takes a Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—To win a place in the office of Swift & Co.'s packing establishment a young man seems to need a wife. The company has adopted the plan of giving a wedding present of $50 or more to each man in its employ on the announcement of his marriage.

ISIDOR WORMSER ARRESTED.

Saratoga Authorities Fine Him $100 for Speeding Motor Car.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The village constables to-day arrested Isidor Wormser, the New York banker, for violating the automobile speed regulations.

Mr. Wormser was driving his own big and fast machine in Union Avenue when the constables singled him out. In all the other cases, the hired chauffeurs have been the men arrested, but as Mr. Wormser was driving his own car, he was placed under arrest, though he had a chauffeur on hand ready to be his substitute. In cases of exceeding the legal speed $100 is the fine that has been imposed on professional chauffeurs, and the same fine was fixed for Mr. Wormser.

30 KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

A Careless Mexican Sets Off a Carload of Explosives in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 15.—A message was received here to-night saying that a carload of dynamite had exploded near Chihuahua late this afternoon, and that between thirty and forty Mexicans had been killed.

A Mexican laborer engaged in the transfer of the dynamite from a Mexican Central car to another on a narrow guage road leading to the mines at Santa Eulalia, dropped a box of the dynamite and the concussion exploded the rest. An American laborer is reported to have been killed.

COMSTOCK AND PECKSNIFF.

London Tatler Says It Is a Pity They Never Met.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Tatler, commenting on Anthony Comstock's seizure of the New York Art Students' Magazine, says the pictures in that journal are usually about as suggestive as the sketch of Salisbury Cathedral from the N. N. W. as drawn by the pupils of that esteemed architect Mr. Pecksniff.

"What a pity," remarks The Tatler, "that Mr. Comstock never knew his brother moralist!"

CAN'T SEE THE KAISER YET.

David R. Francis Is Told He Must Wait Till the Autumn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—David R. Francis, ex-President of the St. Louis Exposition, is in Berlin and desires an audience of the Emperor for the purpose of presenting to him a medal commemorative of the exposition.

Ambassador Tower informed Mr. Francis to-day that the Emperor would receive him, but that he would have to wait till the Autumn. Mr. Francis does not know whether he will be able to stay so long.

The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla was never questioned by any pure food commission.—Adv.

TERRORISTS ANSWER CZAR WITH BOMBS

General Attacks on Police and Troops in Many Cities.

SCORES ARE SLAIN IN POLAND

Soldiers Fire at a Warsaw Crowd, Killing 15 and Wounding 130—Police Chiefs Murdered.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Acting apparently with a definite plan and at a signal, the Terrorists and Revolutionists to-day began wholesale attacks with bombs and revolvers on the police and troops in various cities of Poland and in Samara, Ufa, Yalta, Kieff, and even far-away Chita.

The Revolutionist campaign flamed out with especial virulence at Warsaw, where over a score were slain in the streets and many more were wounded. Among the killed, according to the latest official advices, were two Sergeants of Police, eight patrolmen, three gendarmes, five soldiers, a Jewish merchant, and a woman. The returns are not all in.

Policemen and soldiers were shot down like rabbits in the streets. Their assailants, who traveled in small bands, almost all escaped among the terrorized but sympathetic populace. The only considerable capture was a band of ten men who had invaded a spirit shop and killed a soldier. These were taken by a passing patrol.

Bombs were employed in an attack on the police station of the Volsk precinct in Warsaw, where a Sergeant, two patrolmen, and a soldier were wounded.

Other Polish cities singled out by the terrorists were Lods, where six soldiers, three patrolmen, and the wife of a Police Captain were wounded by the explosion of bombs in the police station and two soldiers and two terrorists were killed in the streets; Radom, where a bomb thrown into the police station killed the wife and child of the Police Captain; Vlotslosak, where the Chief of Police was slain, and Plock, where, at a given signal, the policemen on all the posts were simultaneously attacked and several of them were wounded.

At Chita the acting Chief of Police was slain as he was leaving his home. The assassin escaped.

While a Captain of police and a Captain of the army were driving in the suburbs of Samara to-day they were attacked by an armed band and their coachman was killed. The officers defended themselves in their carriage until the arrival of a patrol. In the ensuing engagement one of the Revolutionists was killed and another, in fleeing, fell and a bomb which he was carrying exploded, blowing off his hand. All the survivors were captured.

Members of the Revolutionist Committee entered a shop at Kieff to-day and demanded a contribution of $150. While they were waiting for the money to be brought to them a member of the secret police intervened, whereupon the Revolutionists fled. Two policemen who barred their way were shot down. One of the Revolutionists was arrested, a second committed suicide rather than surrender, and a third escaped.

Peasants Storm a Jail.

A band of peasants from a neighboring village to-day attempted to storm the jail at Ivanovka and release some of their friends who had been arrested for participation in agrarian disorders. The Cossack guards fired, killing five and wounding three of the mob.

The fire which started yesterday in the Gorelovska suburb of Nizhni-Novgorod was extinguished after destroying five precincts. In addition to the houses burned, many horses and cattle perished.

At Yalta to-day armed men attacked the villa of a rich woman situated in the centre of the city. A police patrol opened a fusillade and the bandits fled after killing a Sergeant.

On account of the agrarian disorders, and especially several attacks on mail trains, the railway between Samara and Zlatoust, which already was carrying guards on all its trains, was to-day placed under martial law. Two of these attacks occurred to-day near Ufa, revolutionists in each case flagging a train, bursting open the doors of the mail cars with bombs, and rifling the registered pouches. The booty in one case amounted to $15,000; in the other case the amount captured is not known.

Cossacks from Poltava to-day refused to perform police duty at Tiflis. A large number of arrests was made. Details are unobtainable.

The investigation into the attempt on the life of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch on Aug. 10 at the Guards' camp at Krasnoye-Selo has shown that ball cartridges were used in ninety-six rifles of the sharpshooters. The Krasnoye-Selo incident was preceded earlier in the week by two sensational occurrences directly due to disloyalty among the troops. Some men of the White Sea Regiment fired at one of their officers from ambush, and a Sergeant of the Onlerski regiment, who evidently had become aware that plotting was going on among the men, was killed.

It turns out that the police made a mistake when they thought they had captured Capt. Kock, Commander of the "Red Guards" of Finland. The Captain is now in Christiania, Norway, whence he writes that he escaped disguised as a cab driver, and actually drove two detectives who were searching for him.

The Bourse Gazette points out that of eighty-seven provinces of Russia, eighty-two are in a state of "exceptional defense."

Day of Terror in Warsaw.

WARSAW, Aug. 15.—The Revolutionists have organized wholesale massacres of policemen, gendarmes, and infantry patrols. These conspirators to-day shot and killed seventeen policemen, four gendarmes, and seven infantry patrolmen, and wounded a score more.

Soldiers fired a volley into a crowd

killing fifteen and wounding with bullets and bayonets 130.

It was a Catholic holiday, and no one suspected that a massacre was in preparation. The weather was beautiful, the city was calm, and thousands of persons were crowding outgoing excursion trains. Simultaneously the attacks on policemen began at 10 o'clock in the morning. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon news began to arrive from all parts of the city revealing the concerted nature of the attacks.

In Ostrovskaia Street four men attacked a Sergeant of police, but the latter was able to capture three of them, though they were armed with revolvers. In a fight in Torgovia Street Revolutionists shot down two patrolmen and a Jewish merchant was killed by a stray bullet.

A band of ten men invaded a spirit shop in Cholodena Street, where they wounded a soldier. The clerk and the wife of the proprietor opened fire upon the invaders, and a passing patrol, attracted by the disturbance, seized the entrances of the shop, stormed the house, and captured all the band.

In the afternoon strong detachments of infantry, dragoons, and Cossacks appeared in the streets, dispersing the crowds with swords, firearms, and bayonets. The streets were quickly emptied, and by 9 o'clock all the shops and restaurants were closed. Ambulances and vans were kept busy carrying the wounded to hospitals. All passers-by were searched by patrols and many arrests were made.

A bomb thrown this afternoon into the police station at Radom killed the wife and child of the police Captain and wounded several children.

At Vlotslossk to-day revolutionists, armed with revolvers, killed Chief of Police Mironovitch, and seriously wounded Capt. Petroff, the Chief of the Rural Guards. The murderers escaped.

Bombs in Lodz.

LODZ, Aug. 15.—Three bombs were thrown into the station house of the Third Police Precinct here at 6 o'clock this evening, and, exploding, wrecked the building and an adjoining lodging house, and wounded six soldiers of the Guard, three patrolmen, and the wife of the Captain of the precinct.

A bomb was thrown at two Cossacks in Nicholas Street, killing one and wounding the other.

A soldier was killed and a soldier and a policeman were wounded in Alexander Street, and another patrolman was killed in Peter Street.

Cossacks in repelling an attack in Zavodsk Street killed two persons.

Following the bomb outrages infantry patrols fired volleys in all directions in several streets, the firing continuing until 10 o'clock at night. Over twenty persons were severely wounded and many others were slightly injured. Traffic was suspended and the shops were hurriedly closed.

MARTIAL LAW IN CAUCASUS.

Whole of the Region Except a Few Districts Under Military Rule.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The Imperial Messenger announces that owing to a serious revolutionary outbreak the whole of the Caucasus, with the exception of a few districts, is under martial law. In the districts of Shusha and Sangesur armed bands openly attacked detachments of troops. The authorities have, it is asserted, sufficient military forces at their disposal to suppress the disorders.

With reference to racial conflicts in the Eastern Caucasus, The Imperial Messenger says a tendency to brigandage is noticeable among a section of the Mohammedan population, but that this can hardly be attributed to Pan-Islamism or a call to a holy war against Christians.

The unrest among the workmen of the Baku and Tiflis districts has increased, but the contingency of a general railway strike is regarded as out of the question.

The Imperial Messenger adds that while the secret revolutionary propaganda has been successful among the Armenians it has met with no success among the Tartars, and the mountain tribes remain loyal. The troops in the Caucasus continue true to their duty, reports of disorders in individual regiments being in most cases exaggerated.

CZAR'S GUARDS WHIP A GIRL.

Officers Order Terrible Punishment for a Laughing Remark.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Intense popular indignation has been caused here by the brutal treatment of Mlle. Smirnoff, a refined young woman, at the hands of the crack Chevalier Guards. While a squadron of these Guardsmen was passing along the Nevsky Prospect yesterday Mlle. Smirnoff, who was accompanied by another young woman, remarked:

"They are as gay as if they had captured Port Arthur."

Pedestrians hearing the remark repeated it, and quite a crowd collected and joined in the jeering. The commander of the cavalrymen suddenly wheeled his squadron and gave the command to charge with drawn whips. The troopers then charged the crowd, laying about them right and left.

Mlle. Smirnoff and her companion, who in the meantime had passed on down a side street, were pursued. They tried to escape into a doorway, but were caught. Under the direction of an officer they were forced to enter a cab and were driven to the Guards' barracks, where they were taken before Col. Stenbockfermor. The latter was disposed to turn Mlle. Smirnoff over to the police, but other officers interfered, and the girl was finally taken to the courtyard, where troopers, in the presence of two officers, administered to her twenty-seven lashes with their whips. The girl's clothing was cut as if by knives by the wire thongs of the whips and her flesh was horribly lacerated.

The papers are demanding the trial both of the officers and men who participated in the affair. Reports of both police and private surgeons are printed, describing in detail the extent of the wounds inflicted. The girl's back is so swollen that it is impossible as yet to ascertain whether any of her ribs are broken.

No action on the part of the military authorities has yet been announced.

The Twentieth Century, which printed a story of the case to-day, has been confiscated.

ARREST PROF. BLAKESLEE.

Russians Take Him for a Suspicious Character, but Later Free Him.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., who was accompanied by M. N. Lubeskey, a newspaper man, was arrested near Volokamsk yesterday as a suspicious character, although he had a certificate of identity from American Consul General Smith of Moscow. He was on the point of being sent to Volokamsk when he was released by order of the Governor General at the request of Mr. Smith, who had been apprised by telegraph of the situation.

Prof. Blakeslee is one of a number of Americans traveling in Russia studying the political, social, and economic conditions of the country.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15.—Prof. Blakeslee, who sailed for Europe early in July, is Professor of History at Clark University. A friend of the professor said today that his zeal in trying to get information of the inside workings of the Russian revolutionary movement had probably got him into trouble.

Prof. Blakeslee is an expert on international law.

JUMP IN RAILROAD TAXES.

Jersey City Doubles State's Assessment—M. O. Street Cleaning Plant.

Jersey City's Board of Finance adopted yesterday the tax budget for the coming fiscal year, beginning Dec. 1. The total amount of appropriations and the money for which must be raised by taxation is $3,429,089.25, an increase of $528,000 over last year. The total ratables is $168,000,000.

After carefully going over the assessed valuation of second-class railroad property, as fixed by the State Board of Assessors, the local tax board raised the figures from $24,000,000 to $48,000,000. It is expected that the tax rate will be reduced from $27.30 per $1,000 ratables to $25 per $1,000.

An appropriation of $175,000 has been given to the Board of Street and Water Commissioners for street cleaning purposes. The streets are now cleaned by contract, and it is proposed to establish a municipal plant. Heretofore the appropriation for the street cleaning has been $75,000.

MAYOR HEADS THIEF CHASE.

Robber Stole Horse but Got Away—Animal Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 15.—A horse was stolen on Monday night from Simon Potts of Catasauqua and was traced to Hampton Junction. A posse was assembled, headed by the Mayor of Hampton Junction. They descended upon a patch of woodland just outside the town and found the thief, who had just unhitched the horse for the night. He was preparing his evening meal when the crowd came upon him.

Abandoning horse, rig, and supper he set off on a run across country to escape. The Mayor led the crowd in pursuit. The thief led them over fences, across brooks, and through fields until he reached a cornfield, where he disappeared. Shots were fired at him from revolvers and guns, but he got away. The posse recovered the horse and returned him to the owner.

Want a Jersey-Staten Island Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 15.—The agitation for the building of a bridge between Perth Amboy, on the Jersey side, and Tottenville, on the Staten Island side, across the Kill von Kull is being agitated again, and it is expected that the Legislatures of New Jersey and New York will be asked next Winter to make the needed appropriations. The means of communication at present are by a small ferryboat.

Mayor Fagan's Assembly Candidates.

Followers of Mayor Fagan of Jersey City met last night and agreed upon these Assembly candidates: John J. Coyle, Washington Ryno, Fred N. Esher, Thomas H. Brown, Theodore L. Bierck, Aaron Meekiner, William C. Krimmyer, Fred E. Force, Philip Greece, William F. White, George S. Foster, and William A. Joerg. Nine of the men agreed to support George L. Record for Senator.

If an original painting by a master were purchasable at the same price as a copy, one could hardly hesitate in choosing, especially where the differences in quality are so apparent.

It is the same in choosing a "player-piano."

The Pianola Piano

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is the original masterpiece. All other pianos having the means of playing included in them, are copies of the Pianola Piano idea.

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And the pianos themselves into which the Metrostyle Pianola is built—the Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stuyvesant—four standards of their respective classes, can only be had (in Manhattan) at Aeolian Hall, either containing the Metrostyle Pianola or as regular pianos without the Pianola incorporated.

Again, the repertoire consisting of 16,000 compositions, popular, dance, operatic, classic, contains all music worth hearing.

At the same time, this universal copying of the Pianola Piano idea is the strongest possible evidence of the superiority of the original, and of the great demand for an instrument of this kind.

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B. R. T. TO GIVE REBATES FOR EXTRA 5-CENT FARE

Continued from Page 1.

Coler pointed out that the Barnett case was one begun at the instance of the company itself, to get a ruling on the fare question. It is claimed that the points agreed to by the counsel for Barnett were altogether too much. It is argued, in other words, that the Barnett case is not a fair one on which to make a test.

The following letter was sent by President Winter to Borough President Coler, suggesting the Barnett case as a test:

Dear Sir: The unfortunate relations now existing between some of the patrons of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and the railroad company arising out of conditions which involve the right of the railroad company to charge a ten-cent fare to Coney Island have produced a condition wherein law has been and may be continuously violated.

You are the representative head of the Borough of Brooklyn, within which jurisdiction are operated the lines of this railroad company. By virtue of its charter the railroad company is bound to transport passengers for the fare which it is by law entitled to receive, to preserve peace and order, and to protect the passenger in the full enjoyment of his right secured by payment of the fare. You, upon the other hand, are bound to conserve the public peace, maintain law and order, preserve property, and secure, so far as lies within your power, the safety of every individual within the borough, wherever he may be.

The dispute respecting the right of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to charge a ten-cent rate to Coney Island must be settled according to law, and in the form authorized by law. To accomplish that end you and the railroad company are pledged. A failure to observe the rules which may settle this question only incites riot and disorder.

There is now a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court covering the jurisdiction within which the railroad company operates its railroad, which in terms legalizes the charge made by the railroad company. A recent obiter dictum by a Justice of the Supreme Court has challenged the correctness of this decision. And it has been made the basis by you to oppose the course of management in railroad operation and influences you to interpose your power and authority between the legalized rate and the patrons of the line. Without argument as to whether the course adopted by you can be justified, we pass the point, and now propose to you, in order that a settlement may be had of the rights of the traveling public and of the railroad, that a case be agreed upon in which you shall represent the public, the railroad company to be a party thereto, and present it to the Appellate Division. This can be easily done. We can prepare and agree upon a case which shall present the questions involved, wherein the rights of the public, on the one hand, and of the railroad, upon the other, can be made clearly to appear. This being agreed upon, it will need but your police to quiet all disorder.

Under the decision of the Barnett case as it now stands the right of the railroad company to charge the ten-cent rate of fare to Coney Island is upheld. We assume that the same desire exists upon your part to procure a speedy decision from the Court of Appeals as exists upon the part of the railroad company. To that end we ask that you consent to a formal decision of the question involved based upon the decision in the Barnett case, and from the order to be entered thereon an appeal be immediately taken to the Court of Appeals, and that court be asked to advance the case upon its calendar and hear argument thereon at the earliest possible day.

We stand ready to meet you at any moment in the arrangement of lawful means through which public tranquility can be restored, and the point in dispute finally adjudicated. We have heretofore made this proposition to you when the public mind was less excited than at present, and received no response. The existing condition seems now to urge that you take prompt action, accept this proposition, and restore this community to a law-abiding condition.

This proposal, if accepted, will be met by representatives of the railroad company and you or your representative without the slightest delay. Yours truly,

E. W. WINTER, President.

Coler's Reply to Winter.

President Coler had prepared a statement for the press, but he revoked it and sent the following letter to Mr. Winter:

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of even date, permit me to say that there is but one assertion therein to which I take any exception, namely, that in which you say "We have heretofore made this proposition (the proposition to arrange a test case for final adjudication as to your right to charge a passenger more than a five-cent fare for a single trip within your lines) to you when the public mind was less excited than at present and received no response." No such communication from you was ever received by me.

No one desires to bring about a peaceful solution of the controversy that has arisen on this subject more than I, and I believe I may say as much for all those who have upheld the course which I have advisedly taken. Let your counsel at once confer with Mr. Stephen C. Baldwin, my legal adviser, and as expeditiously as possible arrange the details by which this question may be tested in the courts. The suggestion by you of the method to be pursued will not meet the situation and I am advised that there are legal objections thereto.

The quickest and most satisfactory method will be for you, as President of the various railroad companies, to join with me, as President of the Borough of Brooklyn, in a petition to the Attorney General, this petition to contain all the facts upon which the controversy has arisen, and in which you and I will request the Attorney General to take steps to secure a mandamus, to be granted pro forma, and upon our joint consent, compelling you to run your cars within the boundaries of the City of New York for a single fare of 5 cents, without prejudice to your right to appeal from the order directing the writ to issue to the Appellate Division, and without prejudice to the right of either of us to appeal to the Court of Appeals whichever way the Appellate Division decides, both of us to abide by the decision of the Court of Appeals.

This method is the quickest because a proceeding by the Attorney General is preferred on the calendars of all courts. It is the most satisfactory because, as I am advised, there can be no question about the authority of the Attorney General to apply for the writ.

In meeting you as directly as I may consistent with legal requirements upon the terms of your own suggestions I place but one condition upon the acceptance of your proposition. The passengers who ride upon your lines and pay a ten-cent fare pending the adjudication of the highest court must be protected so that if the final decision be that you are wrong in your contention that you can charge a ten-cent fare, and that I am right in my contention that you may charge legally but a five-cent fare, then to these people must be returned the excess fare, you to issue upon the payment of each ten-cent fare a check or rebate slip covering this point so that such slips may be redeemable for cash or be used as a ticket for a ride on your railroad. Until these slips are issued I shall continue to advise the public to refuse to pay the additional fare.

Mr. Baldwin is awaiting your answer at his office, 190 Montague Street. Yours truly,

BIRD S. COLER,
President Borough of Brooklyn.

Up to a late hour last night Mr. Baldwin had not heard from Mr. Winter.

Requests Mayor to Act.

Having prepared the letter given above, Mr. Coler and Mr. Baldwin prepared the following telegram to Attorney General Mayer, addressing him at Albany:

Will you upon the joint petition of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn and the President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company apply for a mandamus to test the question of the company's right to charge a ten-cent fare? Answer. Urgent.

STEPHEN C. BALDWIN,
Brooklyn Club.

The Attorney General replied as follows:

I have tried to reach you by 'phone. Will act as you suggest upon joint petition of President of Borough and President of Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, if proceedings lie. Please wire me full instructions.

MAYER, Attorney General.

Mr. Baldwin sent this telegram to Mr. Mayer:

Railroad company asks me to agree upon a test case to secure a speedy decision. I have suggested we agree to a mandamus upon your application, with right then to appeal, as the quick way to test the question. Will have their answer and wire you to-morrow.

STEPHEN BALDWIN.

Having seen to all that, and it being long after 7 o'clock, Mr. Coler went home. Earlier in the day he had shown with pride to the reporters a letter from Dr. Lyman Abbott, which read as follows:

My Dear Mr. Coler: My congratulations and good wishes for your campaign against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Whether the passenger pays a five or a ten cent fare to Coney Island is not of real importance, but whether a lawless corporation can be made to obey the law as laid down by the courts is the most important issue now before the American people. As an old citizen of Brooklyn, my wishes go with you. Yours sincerely,

LYMAN ABBOTT.

Mr. Coler at once dictated a reply to Dr. Abbott, telling him that the Borough President could always depend upon finding his well wisher upon the side of the common people against greedy corporations. Mr. Coler thanked him for his words of cheer, too.

In all the Brooklyn papers yesterday afternoon there was a half-page advertisement defending the company's right to charge a 10-cent fare.

President Winter's Statement.

President Winter issued the following statement yesterday:

When the situation is once understood rightly, as it is getting to be, it will be plain enough that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is not only within its rights, but that it is following the only course possible to preserve them. In doing this it has invoked no riot, has not appealed to the mob passion, nor promoted violence. It has simply done its best toward continuing to perform its duty to the public and collecting the fare legally and morally attaching to the service rendered. This it will continue to do. If violence and unseemly happenings occur in connection with this, it is incident to a state of affairs deliberately planned and created by a few men who, to put it mildly, are lacking in a proper sense of official responsibility and manifestly the belongings of good citizenship as well.

Whether the 5-cent fare to Coney Island would be profitable is just now beside the question, but I may as well take this occasion to say, as a transportation man of many years' experience, that I know the excursion business would not, and from nearly four years' pretty close study of the situation feel qualified to say cannot, be made to break even on a 5-cent fare with any known means of passenger transportation above or below ground.

The Coney Island excursion movement is a business by itself, calling for pay roll and other expenses far out of proportion to periods during which actual movement takes place. It is in evidence only four or five months of the year, and then in large volume only a few days of the week and a few hours out of the twenty-four, varying widely according to the weather conditions, which cannot be foreseen. It is essentially a one-way business. Over 90 per cent. moves one way while empty cars run the other. It will continue so. This means double car service for very nearly the entire traffic. With a 5-cent fare in effect it would not be a question of building up a profitable business, but of so handling it as to incur the minimum loss.

Sheriff's View of the Trouble.

Sheriff Flaherty issued another statement yesterday. He skirted around the second-fare points once or twice yesterday with one or two deputies, but he didn't take much part in the fight.

He said that he had gone down to the scene of action on Tuesday with twelve deputies, he having been informed that gross outrages were being perpetrated upon the people. He was assured, however, by Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keeffe, he continued, that the police would arrest any one who assaulted passengers. Then he had gone away.

He said he believed that Mr. O'Keeffe was doing his duty as he saw it, but there were "other high police officials who were a menace to the country." Arrests had been made, but passengers were locked up as well as inspectors. This was an injustice, as the railroad men could easily get bail, but the passengers, many of whom would be away from home and friends, perhaps, might not be able to get bail so easily.

Deputy Commissioner O'Keeffe said yesterday that he had heard some reports against Inspector Cross, but no charges had been preferred against him. The Deputy Commissioner believed that the police were doing their duty impartially without paying any attention as to whether their actions would please either the railroad company or the passengers. If there were any cases of the police helping to assault passengers, or doing anything else to indicate that they leaned in favor of the company, he hadn't seen it. Perhaps they did it when he had his back turned, he said, but he did not believe it.

First Deputy Commissioner Waldo, who is in charge of the department in the absence of Commissioner Bingham, expressed his confidence in O'Keeffe. After ex-Justice Hatch of the company's counsel had finished an interview with Waldo, the reporters asked the First Deputy what had been asked by the visitor.

"Wanted to find out what the police are going to do," he replied. Continuing, he said that Sheriff Flaherty had told him on Tuesday night that his men and the police were quite friendly. Asked if he had seen the photograph which purported to show Inspector Cross looking on while three conductors "ejected" a passenger, he said:

Up to O'Keeffe, Says Waldo.

"Oh, that's up to O'Keeffe. I will not go over his head. He has handled the situation magnificently. We expect no further disorder."

He said that there would be plenty of policemen on hand to handle the Saturday and Sunday crowds. In addition to the regular Brooklyn policemen sent to the second-fare points, there were about 600 Manhattan policemen last night. The first batch of 300 arrived at 4:30 o'clock. Another lot of about 300 arrived a couple of hours later. There were nearly 1,000 policemen on hand last night.

At Avenue P, the second-fare station of the Sea Beach line, Capt. Condon had command of the police. There was little trouble at that point last night. A few ejections were made, but they were tame affairs compared with what has gone before. The police were in such numbers that the crowd could not get near a car to coach the upholders of the five-cent fare. Capt. Rooney and Capt. Cullen had even more policemen at Kings Highway, where the conductor collects the second fare on the Brighton Beach line. But at Kensington, the danger point of the Culver line, the ground was covered with policemen. Inspector Wiegand was in charge there last night. His men were scattered around for four blocks. Bystanders yelled over the heads of the policemen such phrases as:

"Stick to it, Bill. Don't let 'em bluff you!" "You know what Gaynor says!" "Be a man!" "Listen to Bird. He's the candy!"

In the afternoon Mrs. Adeline Miller of 497 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, refused to pay the second fare, and the usual thing happened. Inspector Herting said that she had assaulted him with a hatpin; she said that he had assaulted her with his hands. They were both taken to the Parkville Police Station.

But there wasn't much of that. The impression seems to be growing that, pending a settlement of the 10-cent fight in court, most persons are wise enough to pay an extra nickel to avoid trouble.

Cheered by Gaynor's Statement.

Justice Gaynor's statement helped that feeling along. He said that while he believed that the principle he enunciated relative to the 10-cent fare was just and right, yet he would counsel passengers to pay the extra nickel rather than be assaulted.

Company's Officers Arrested.

Magistrate Higginbotham of the Lee Avenue Court rode down to King's Highway at 11 o'clock last night with a roll of warrants under his arm. He had evidently refused to pay a second fare, for just before arriving at the second-fare point he was pointed out as one who had flaunted the company. The Magistrate approached Inspector Cross and told him what he had under his arm. General Manager Calderwood and Dow M. Smith, Traffic Manager, who were in an automobile, were served with warrants charging that they had "instigated, incited, and promulgated rioting." Roundsman Lackey jumped in the machine, and it started toward the Coney Island Police Station. The crowd shouted wildly.

Sergt. McGuire accepted $500 bail for each of the men arrested. Cash bail was furnished by Albert Brophy of the legal department of the company. The complainant named was James Foley of 558 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. After being bailed out Mr. Calderwood and Mr. Smith went back to King's Highway.

Magistrate Higginbotham stood around for a long time. He handed a warrant to Inspector Cross for William Newberry, Chief of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Inspectors. The Magistrate said it charged the same thing as the others. He remarked as he gave the warrant to Inspector Cross:

"And this isn't a misdemeanor."

Asked why he hadn't protested at the station against the bailing out of Messrs. Calderwood and Smith, he said that he didn't feel like interfering in another man's affairs.

Magistrate Higginbotham intimated that the rest of the roll of warrants under his arm were for other officials of the company.

Twenty-eight of the passengers who were before Magistrate Vorhees in the Flatbush and Coney Island Courts yesterday were sent across Brooklyn in the afternoon to the Raymond Street Jail. They couldn't get bail. They will have to wait until Friday to have their cases decided.

Surface Lines Not Running.

The surface car lines had not resumed traffic to Coney Island last night. They suspended on Tuesday night. The elevated lines carried comparatively few passengers. But the boats to and from Coney Island were crowded. So also were the Smith Street, De Kalb Avenue, and Franklin Avenue cars. They give a five-cent fare to Coney Island.

Charles W. Bowdle of the law department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was driven from a Sea Beach car last night by members of the Eso Social Club, an east side organization of husky young men.

On Tuesday night, Bowdle boarded the same car, which was filled with members of the same club, who had refused to pay the second fare. Bowdle asked who was leader of the club. When a man indicated that he was, Bowdle threw him from the car. Then in one, two, three order he grabbed others, tossing them off. As he seemed invincible, the club abandoned the car. Last night the club returned ready for Bowdle. As he boarded the car he was attacked on all sides, and to save himself fled to the swamps.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S ADVICE.

Pay Two Fares to Avoid Violence—In the Long Run All Will Come Right.

ST. JAMES, L. I., Aug. 15.—Justice William J. Gaynor gave out the following statement to-day relative to his Brooklyn Rapid Transit decision:

"I had to decide on the writ of habeas corpus, which every Justice of the Supreme Court is bound to grant, under a severe penalty for refusing, whether 10 cents or 5 cents was the lawful fare. That was the exact point—whether a man, who openly refused to pay a second fare of 5 cents and argued with the conductor in the presence of passengers that he was not obliged to, thereby committed a breach of the peace or an act of public disorder in a public conveyance, which is a criminal offense.

"I held the matter under anxious consideration for three weeks, and was bound to decide according to my conviction as to what the law was under the statute and the judicial decisions.

"I would not have been fit to live, let alone sit in judgment, if I had weakly decided otherwise or evaded, for fear of consequences, or to curry the favor of any set of men, however powerful.

"But you ask me what should a man who is going alone or with his wife and children to Coney Island for a day of rest to now do; pay the double fare sooner than have violence, or refuse to pay it? I answer I would pay it sooner than have any violence, however ill I could afford it, and I advise every one to do the same.

"God is patient and we must be patient. This little life of ours is no time for violence if it can be avoided. Violence is never lawful until all other means have failed. Everything comes right in time, even though slowly. This dispute about the fare to Coney Island accompanied by acts of violence is nothing new. It has been occurring every Summer for several years.

"Application was made to the Attorney General of the State to bring the necessary proceedings to settle it, and which no one but he can bring, but it remains undecided or ignored to this day. Such control of public officials by powerful individuals is a scandal. This does not refer to the present Attorney General. For seven or more long years this company also persisted in refusing to give transfers to the public as the statute required, leading to repeated acts of violence. It ignored all the decisions of Judges and courts until finally the matter got to the Court of Appeals at Albany, and its final decision had to be obeyed.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that the railroad company was not a party to the case before me, and that makes a difference in respect of how far it is bound by my decision. It must also be borne in mind that the decision is of only one Judge, and one of the least of his brethren. In time a bench of Judges will consider the question and may decide it differently.

"I have no pride of opinion about it. I can only act according to my best lights. Two months ago in a matter submitted to me as arbitrator in my private capacity I decided against 4,000 men on strike and sent them back to work. Some of them may have thought I erred, but they did not abuse me nor hire lawyers to falsify my decision. They had a sense of decency, and knew I did the right as I saw it. The public will show patience and decency in this matter, however little of either the other side may show. I am sure they will not enter upon violent strife.

"It is a serious matter to the great majority of men whether they shall pay 20 cents apiece to take their wives and children to Coney Island and back instead of only 10 cents, as they did under the Nassau Company, but they will not become violent for that or disrespectful and contemptuous of the law."

Another Statement of the Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper, and one whose sentiments on public questions are frequently influenced by those of your editorial sheet, I feel impelled to strongly dissent from the views which you express in your editorial in to-day's paper entitled "The Fare to Coney Island," and to invite your editorial comment upon my criticism of same.

Your very first statement in this editorial is as follows: "The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is within its legal rights when it refuses to carry passengers to Coney Island for a single fare of 5 cents."

One would suppose that inasmuch as your entire argument thereafter rests upon the statement quoted, you would make some serious effort to prove the correctness of same. So far as I can see your sole foundation for this statement is the fact that Judge Gaynor's decision in the MacFarlane case is obiter dictum, so far as it discusses the right of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to charge more than a single fare of 5 cents.

Admitting that this is true, and even supposing that Judge Gaynor had never issued these dicta, (which is more than it is at all necessary to admit, as even dicta are given some weight as authorities in determining the law,) I would still like to see how you prove your first statement.

In the absence of legal adjudication on the point the public has just as much right to insist that the company has no right to charge more than 5 cents as the company has to insist upon the larger charge. Both cannot be right and one must be wrong, but why do you prejudge the case? It is only the court of last resort that can decide which is right, and meanwhile the public has just as much right to refuse to pay more than 5 cents as the company has to attempt to collect a ten-cent fare.

Meanwhile, and in any event, the company has no right to employ more than the force reasonably necessary to eject a passenger refusing to pay the extra fare. It certainly has no right to eject a passenger while the car is in motion. I was extremely surprised at your lack of fairness in failing to comment upon this phase of the situation, also upon the action of the company in stalling cars containing both passengers who refused to pay the double fare and those who had paid it, the latter of whom have an action against the company for breach of contract in any event.

If it is finally decided that the company has no right to demand a double fare, any force employed by a passenger in resisting an assault or an attempted or threatened ejectment, reasonably necessary to resist same, will be justified.

On the other hand, if the company should succeed the recalcitrant passenger would be a trespasser, and the company would be justified in employing the force reasonably necessary to eject him.

You may say, and probably will, that the public, or as much of the public as has taken this stand, is not asking for its day in court, but is employing force. In fact, you say in your editorial: "Mr. Coler and his abettors, like many of the ardent advocates of municipal ownership, have not the patience to wait for the courts." Why must Mr. Coler and his abettors take the initiative in applying to the courts? If their position is sound, it is just as sound whether the law is enunciated or unenunciated by the courts. Why should not the Brooklyn Rapid Transit apply to the courts for an adjudication? Does not the burden of doing so rest just as heavily upon it? Must the public, even though eventually found to be correct in its position, waive its rights until a final adjudication is had?

SAMUEL A. HERZOG.

New York, Aug. 14, 1906.

Facts and Interpretations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial, "The Fare to Coney Island," you state that "In its present temper a great part of the public rejoices in riding rough-shod over the corporations regardless of their rights, of the law, and of all considerations of decency and public order." Yet on the first page in large type you have "Police Stop All B. R. T. Assaults"—"Girl's Body Is Found"—"Drowned in Creek Into Which Car Threw Five"—"Employes Have a Right to Kill Those Refusing Two Fares Road's Lawyer Says."

It is too obvious to necessitate any comment as to who is doing the rough-shod riding regardless of consideration of decency and public order.

I have been reading THE TIMES for the last seven years and have never seen such a divergence between the facts of the case as stated in the news column and the antithetical construction you place upon it in your editorial.

While you give the news impartially, without regard as to your personal notions, one wishes that your editorials might be based upon the facts as presented in the news column.

M. M. BRESSLOW.

New York, Aug. 14, 1906.

A Matter of Principle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has brought this trouble upon itself. This is not a fight for 5 cents, it is a fight for principle.

To me, and I believe to most other Brooklynites, the question of double fares to Coney Island is at best an undecided technicality. But we all do consider it the first duty of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to give proper service and conduct itself in an orderly manner. Let the company give the people the benefit of the doubt pending decision of this legal point and offset the refused nickels by the hundreds of thousands of nickels paid by the same passengers during the weekly breakdowns of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, nickels collected from the passengers without warning of delay, resulting in walking part or all the way, or even compulsory expensive means of transportation to reach business or home.

It is this continual collecting of fares and the never-ending delays, and again the utter helplessness of the Brooklynites in the hands of this greedy, unscrupulous monopoly, that intensifies the feeling at this time, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's attempts to overcome the justified resentments of an entire community by "lawful" violence only makes matters worse. Mayhem and murder are not good arguments. HERMAN A. FISCHER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1906.

The Company and the Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the right of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to charge a ten-cent fare to Coney Island is as clear as THE TIMES thinks, why has not the company done something to settle the matter? The patrons of the road who have got themselves forcibly ejected and brought suit to recover damages for a wrongful expulsion, are doing all that they can do as individuals to settle the question. But what has the company done? The company can bring the matter before the courts very easily by letting a responsible passenger who refuses to pay the fare ride to the end of the line, and then bringing suit against him to collect the unpaid fare. Mr. Bird S. Coler, who was one of the ejected, by reason of his prominence and ability to pay a five-cent judgment, with costs, would have made an ideal defendant in such a case. Has the company done anything of this kind to test the right which it violently asserts? If not, why not? Is it afraid to have the question brought fairly before the courts? Does it prefer to continue its present course in the hope of winning a victory, without going before the courts, by finally wearing out the protesting public? SPECTATOR.

Northport, L. I., Aug. 14, 1906.

A Comparison with the Cabmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your logic is lame when you compare the people who refuse a second fare to the B. R. T. with those who would enter a store and take things without payment. The street railway companies are like the licensed hackmen, to whose alleged overcharges you have recently given so much space. A cabman is not allowed to charge more than the legal fare, and in case of dispute he cannot lawfully assault his passenger; the question must be settled peaceably and legally.

If it is a crime for trade unionists to violate the law and to assault men in efforts to increase their wages, why do you only speak of "an error of judgment" when the railway corporation adopts similar tactics? Is it because you realize the profound truth in Napoleon's epigram, and think the action of the B. R. T. is worse than a crime because it is a blunder, which undoubtedly will result in Hearst's carrying Brooklyn at the next election and probably the State? A. C. PLEYDELL.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

"Too Much for Human Nature."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue fully sets forth the arguments for and against the fare to Coney Island, but it does not provide the remedy. Either suggestion, for the company to charge 5 cents only until the matter is settled or for the passenger to pay the 5 cents extra and await a test case and a review by a proper court, is asking too much of human nature.

It is not necessary to be a pessimist for a person to believe that these riots—and both parties to the issue are almost equally to blame—will continue until the Summer is well over. There is one remedy, but I doubt if it will be the one used. If there is a reciprocal feeling among labor unions, and it is true that sympathetic strikes are not ordered by grafting walking delegates, then the labor union can settle this matter without further bonebreaking of its passengers or loss of dignity on the part of the company.

Now, that the Deputy Police Commissioner has revoked the licenses or permits of the company's special police, the duty of ejecting passengers who don't pay the extra fare will devolve only upon the conductors, motormen, &c. These men are paid for collecting fares or manning the motor. They are not paid for fighting or getting broken bones, scratched faces, or torn clothes. They are not paid to become ruffians. If the workingman would only appeal to his union to ask the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Employes' Union to resent this new, unpleasant, and villainous addition to their already hard and sufficient labors as conductors or motormen, and threaten to strike unless they were not compelled in the future to attack or eject non-paying passengers, their the company would have none to assist it in its ugly work, because there are no more special policemen to help them now, and the company's counsel, Col. Roberts, is not able to eject or "kill" every passenger unless they accede to their demands. MANUSCRIPTUS.

New York, Aug. 14, 1906.

As to Obiter Dicta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your valued editorial of this morning on "Law and Mob Law." Can you add to it a statement of the facts on which you base your strictures on Judge Gaynor's opinion in the MacFarlane case? On its face the opinion does not show why you call the Judge's remarks on the double fares to Coney Island an "unnecessary addendum to the decision," and also "merely an individual view and not an authoritative declaration of the law." As I read the opinion it holds that the double fare was unlawful; that therefore the passenger, MacFarlane, rightfully refused to pay it, and that therefore a breach of the peace could not be committed by MacFarlane's "simply disputing" the right of the conductor to make him pay. What acts made up this "dispute" is not stated. It does not appear but that they would have been a breach of the peace if the demand of fare was lawful.

It is true that the decision and the opinion are not binding on the car company, which was not a party before Judge Gaynor. But does that entitle you to say of his remarks about the double fare that they are not an authoritative declaration of the law, if you do say that? G.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

40 POISONED BY ICE CREAM.

Ill After Eating from Unclean Cans and Six Are Unconscious.

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass., Aug. 15.—Forty persons were poisoned by impure ice cream this evening. Six of the sufferers, Edward O'Connell, Michael Ring, Miss Susie Thayer, and John Murphy, all of Haverhill; Miss Yvonne Adams of Manchester, N. H., and Miss Flossie Seigel of Lawrence, are in a serious condition. Miss Elizabeth Ferrier of New York was one of those overcome, but her condition is not serious.

To-day was "Haverhill Day" at the beach and about 4,000 persons came here from the city and near-by places. All those who became ill ate ice cream purchased from four vendors of Newburyport. Emergency calls were sent to Newburyport, South Seabrooke, and near-by places, and a dozen physicians hastened to the aid of the numerous sufferers.

The six persons most seriously ill were unconscious late to-night. The physicians decided that the trouble was due to ptomaine poisoning from the unclean cans containing the ice cream.

FLORAL GIFTS NOW WREATHS.

Bouquets for Mr. Canton's Birthday Will Decorate His Grave.

"Wishing you many happy returns of the day," wrote Postmaster Wilcox on his personal card last Tuesday just before he left town for his vacation. It was his intention that the card should accompany flowers to be sent to Hermann Cantor, a life long friend, on his birthday next Sunday.

Secretary Murphy will send the flowers, but they will be in the form of a wreath, as Mr. Cantor died suddenly of heart disease early yesterday morning.

A dinner in honor of Mr. Cant

GIEGERICH UPHOLDS 80-CENT GAS RATE

He Says the Public Needn't Pay for Overcapitalization.

WRIT AGAINST CONSOLIDATED

The Company Mandamused to Furnish Gas at the New Rate in a Test Case.

That the Consolidated Gas Company must supply its consumers with gas at 80 cents a thousand feet, as provided by the law passed by the Legislature at its last session, was decided yesterday by Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court, when, on the application of Lawyer Clarence J. Shearn, he granted a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the gas company to furnish Dionegi Rebeccht with gas at the lower rate. The motion was opposed by John A. Garver of counsel for the company.

Justice Giegerich says, in part:

"The principal contention made by the respondent company is that the price of 80 cents per thousand feet is insufficient to afford its stockholders a reasonable income upon their property, and that the statute is therefore unconstitutional and void in that it deprives them of their property without compensation or due process of law.

"By alleging a contract right, and by basing its allegations of fact in part upon such alleged right, the respondent, in my view of the law, fails to present any question of fact. I hold against the contention that the respondent is entitled to charge such a rate as to pay in perpetuity a return upon an original capitalization which, so far as is alleged, may no longer be based upon either tangible or real value; its stockholders being entitled to a reasonable profit upon the actual value of the plant and property of the company, but not on such value plus the amount of some former capitalization. The motion is therefore granted."

John A. Garver of counsel to the company, when asked his views on the decision of Justice Giegerich, said:

"An appeal will be taken at once against Justice Giegerich's decision. I have no doubt that in the higher court this peremptory mandamus issued against us will be reversed. The question is one of facts, and not alone one of law."

When the gas hearing before A. H. Masten, sitting as Special Master for the Federal Court, was resumed yesterday, Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr took up the cross-examination of Robert A. Carter, the Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company.

"You believe that an eighty-cent rate to consumers and 75 cents to the city for 1,000 feet of gas is confiscatory?" Mr. Burr asked.

"I have no doubt of it. That is the case," Mr. Carter replied.

Mr. Carter said he could not remember how long the war of rates between the gas companies lasted. He was sure the price never reached 55 cents, he said, but it may have gone to 60 or 65 cents. All the gas-manufacturing companies in New York participated in the fight. The lowest price asked by the Consolidated company was 65 cents per 1,000 feet. The fight lasted about a year.

"Is there any competition to-day?" Mr. Burr asked.

"Practically the same that there was in 1889," Mr. Carter said. "The different companies have solicitors out looking for business just as they had then. There is always more or less competition."

STENSLAND MAY BE HERE.

Friend Says He Saw Bank President on New York Train in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 15.—Paul O. Stensland, the missing President of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, was in Pittsburg to-day and is said to be in the East. Stensland was seen aboard a Pennsylvania Railroad train at the Union Station by Oscar Holmer, a mechancial engineer. He had been a close friend of Stensland, but had not seen him for two years. Holmer had gone to the station to meet a friend who was on his way East. While talking to him in a Pullman car his attention was attracted to a man seated nearby. In telling of the incident Holmer said to-day:

"I walked up to him and said: 'Hullo, Stensland, what are you doing here?'"

"'For God's sake,' he replied, 'is it you? Don't give we away.'

"I told him he and his affairs were none of my business. Then he started to talk. He said he thought I knew all about his trouble, and declared he was almost out of his mind with worry. He did not say where he had been, but I know he had been in Canada, because he and I were at a place across Lake Erie from Sodus Point, near Rochester, some years ago, and he was delighted with his sojourn there.

"He told me he was going East, and said he had plenty of money. As we were talking—we had not had time to exchange more than a few words—the train began to move and I had to jump off.

"My friend, who came from Rochester by way of Buffalo, told me that the man whom I recognized had boarded the train in that city and that they had talked together."

When the Pittsburg Special drew up in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City at 7:12 last night it did not contain Mr. Stensland.

The railroad's detectives had no information concerning his departure for New York, and consequently made no pretense of looking for Stensland on the train. The police of Jersey City said they had received no orders to meet the train and catch Stensland, and they, also, did not send detectives to meet the train.

MENACE NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Texans Refuse to Let Them Enter Brownsville—Women Complain.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—Incensed at the outrages of the negro soldiers from Fort Brown, the citizens of Brownsville refused to-day to permit the soldiers to enter the town. Men with records on the border are patrolling the city to-night, and will not permit a negro soldier to enter. Several soldiers sent as messengers from the fort on errands were sent back at the point of guns on the outskirts of the town.

All Texas is aroused over the shooting of the two white citizens by the negro soldiers, and a committee of citizens have served Major Penrose, the commandant, with notice that he must produce the names of the soldiers guilty of shooting up the town within twenty-four hours or the community would not be responsible for the safety of the negroes who came outside the barracks.

Gen. McCaskey has arrived at Fort Brown and is conducting an investigation. Three attacks by negro soldiers upon white women have been reported in the three weeks the black soldiers have been at this fort.

Auto Drops Fifty Feet.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Aug. 15.—T. C. Williams, Jr., William H. Lyles, Jr., of Columbia and Mr. Tuton of Greenville, while touring the mountains in an automobile, had a narrow escape from death to-day, when their machine tumbled over a fifty-foot ledge. The fact that the machine landed right side up accounts for the mere injuries and bruises which the occupants sustained. The machine was a complete wreck.

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HIGGINS MEN LOSE TO ODELL IN COMMITTEE

Continued from Page 1.

error, as he had been when he raised the point of order in the committee. The motion that had been made was that "when the committee adjourn it adjourn to meet again in the United States Hotel on the night of Sept. 24." That provided for the holding of the convention in Saratoga on Sept. 25, the same date as the Democratic Convention in Buffalo, as had been foreshadowed for some days. Mr. Aldridge declared, however, that this was tantamount to a motion to adjourn and had been carried.

Senator Platt was much pleased at the success of the Odell coup. He had been a silent spectator of the whole proceeding. When asked what he had to say about it, as Mr. Odell sat by his side, he turned to his former protégé and smilingly said:

"What is there to say? I have fallen into his arms and he has fallen into mine."

Chairman Odell called the meeting to order soon after noon. Mr. Witter was the only absentee. The proxies were:

J. W. Demarest for Leander B. Faber, First District; Timothy L. Woodruff for R. M. Johnson, Second District; D. H. Ralston for M. H. Dady, Seventh District; Lemuel E. Quigg for J. F. Pegnam, Tenth District; W. M. K. Olcott for Abraham Gruber, Fifteenth District.

Betts Attacks Odell.

The first business settled was on motion of William C. Warren, who introduced a resolution fixing Saratoga and Sept. 25 as the time and place for holding the State Convention. This went through unanimously. Then Mr. Betts read his attack on Mr. Odell. It was:

"I assume that we are all equally interested in the welfare of the Reupblican Party and its continued success. Therefore every member of this committee should do everything in his power to adjust differences and promote harmony in the ranks of the party.

"But, gentlemen, this cannot be done by either attacking candidates or supposed to be candidates in the public press. As a member of this committee I wish to make earnest and emphatic protest against the action of its Chairman in attacking Gov. Higgins as he has done in an interview published in the papers this morning.

"There can be no legitimate objection to any Republican advocating the nomination of any candidate he desires for Governor, but it ill becomes the Chairman of this committee—the head of the Republican State organization—to attack any candidate, much less the Chief Executive of this great State.

"I wish to say here and now that if there are any clouds on the political horizon which tend to darken the prospects of Republican success, let it be sufficient to say that they were not created by Gov. Higgins.

"The availability or the non-availability of any candidate for Governor is a question to be decided by the intelligent and duly elected representatives of the party in convention assembled, and not by the Chairman of this committee or the Chairman of any other committee.

"And let me say to you, gentlemen, that you may rest assured that the next Republican candidate for Governor, and the next Governor of this State, will be nominated by the duly elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, and not by any one else."

Act Without Precedent.

When Mr. Hendricks rose to offer the resolution designating Lieut. Gov. Bruce as the temporary Chairman of the convention the fight was on and harmony took a short cut out the nearest window. Lou Payn said that such action was unprecedented and at last moved to lay the motion on the table. Mr. Hendricks jumped into the breach again with the explanation that if the Chairman was chosen now it would give him time to prepare his speech, and although he admitted that the action had no precedent he said he thought it a wise move.

William Halpin asked if Mr. Bruce had been sounded on the matter. He said that such action might prejudice him as a possible candidate, and Aldridge said that, while Bruce had told him that he was in no sense a candidate he would accept the place if the committee offered it to him. Mr. Quigg said that, although he and others in the committee would delight to honor Mr. Bruce in any way if such an unprecedented action was taken, inferences would be drawn that would be "prejudicial."

The first test came on the motion to lay the resolution on the table. It showed that the Higgins faction had won out by one vote—19 to 18. Without any show of emotion Chairman Odell put the motion to elect Bruce, and it went through by the same vote.

The Higgins men began to show signs of jubilation, and Mr. Betts left the room, thinking it was all over. Others rose in their places as Mr. Ten Eyck put in the resolution that when the committee adjourn it adjourn to meet in Saratoga on the night before the convention. This was carried.

"If there is no other business before the committee a motion to adjourn will be in order," said the Chairman.

Woodruff Man for Odell.

That was the cue for the final line-up, and Jacob A. Livingston of Brooklyn, a Commissioner of Jurors under Jacob Brenner, and heretofore looked upon as an adherent of Timothy L. Woodruff, rose. The Higgins men knew that something was about to drop, and looked anxious. A bit of a smile appeared around the corners of Odell's mouth. Mr. Livingston said he had failed to understand the significance of the former rollcalls and had voted under a misapprehension. He moved to reconsider the vote by which Bruce had been chosen.

Instantly Mr. Woodruff and several others made a dive for Mr. Livingston and began to argue with him. D. H. Ralston, Dady's proxy, seconded the motion while the mix-up was on, and the Chairman was about to put it when Aldridge raised the point of order that the meeting had adjourned.

"Oh, no, it hasn't," said Mr. Odell, dryly. "It is still in session. The point of order is not well taken."

"But some of the committeemen have gone," persisted Aldridge.

There was a count of noses, and it was found that Betts was the only absentee. Mr. Odell sent some one to bring him back, and when Betts arrived the motion to reconsider was put and carried. Then came the final vote that gave Odell his narrow margin, the changing of Livingston's vote making the line-up still 19 to 18, but in favor of Odell and against making Bruce the temporary Chairman. A motion to adjourn was quickly made and passed, and the meeting was over. The line-up of the committee on the final test vote was as follows:

FOR ODELL.

T. W. Demerest, proxy for Leander B. Faber, Jamaica.
Jacob A. Livingston, Brooklyn.
Harry Ralston, proxy for M. J. Dady, Brooklyn.
Lemuel E. Quigg, New York, proxy for James F. Pegnam.
William Halpin, New York.
Smith Pine, New York.
Edward Lauterbach, New York.
John H. Gunner, New York.
W. M. K. Olcott, proxy for Abraham Gruber, New York.
Frank Raymond, New York.
Samuel Strasbourger, New York.
William H. Ten Eyck, New York.
B. B. Odell, Jr., Orange.
Louis F. Payn, Columbia.
Reuben L. Fox, Otsego.
Cyrus Durey, Fulton.
George W. Dunn, Broome.
J. B. H. Mongin, Seneca.
William C. Warren, Erie.
For Odell, 19.

AGAINST ODELL.

Timothy L. Woodruff, proxy for Robert M. Johnston, Brooklyn.
F. J. H. Kracke, Brooklyn.
George H. Roberts, Brooklyn.
George Cromwell, Richmond.
Charles H. Murray, New York.
William L. Ward, Westchester.
Cornelius V. Collins, Rensselaer.
William Barnes, Jr., Albany.
John F. O'Brien, Clinton.
Thomas Wheeler, Oneida.
John T. Mott, Oswego.
Francis Hendricks, Onondaga.
Charles H. Betts, Wayne.
George W. Aldridge, Monroe.
John a Merritt, Niagara.
John Grimm, Erie.
Charles W. Anderson, at large.
Against Odell, 18.

Odell Looked Pleased.

The corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was crowded with politicians when the committeemen came down and mingled with the throng. Everybody tried to talk at once, and every one had an explanation to make. A few minutes later Chairman Odell passed through the crowd on his way to the committee rooms. He looked pleased with himself and with the result, but he refused to make any comment on it.

The Higgins contingent asserted that the whole thing had been fixed up, and that Livingston's defection was a part of the game to make the matter more spectacular. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, with much heat, made the statement that Livingston had broken faith with him. He said Livingston had promised to vote with him on any question that might arise in the committee. Livingston denied this with equal warmth. He said he had pledged himself to no one, and that Mr. Woodruff departed from the narrow path of truthfulness when he made any assertion about having received a pledge from him.

The proposal to force a line-up on a question involving Mr. Bruce and his friends was roundly denounced by the Odell contingent, and especially by the members who were forced to vote against him while declaring that they would delight to honor him in any way. These denunciations came strongly from Edward Lauterbach, William Halpin, Lemuel E. Quigg, and W. M. K. Olcott.

"The friends of Gov. Higgins," declared Edward Lauterbach, "by forcing such an unprecedented motion before a preliminary meeting of the State Committee, created an unnatural situation, and did a great injustice to a fine gentleman. I refer to M. Linn Bruce. Gov. Higgins's friends knew they were beaten on any other motion which they could present, and as a last resort they offered the name of an able and worthy gentleman as a sacrifice. They had nothing to gain by the success of such a motion, and yet many men who are friendly to Mr. Bruce and would vote for him in convention were compelled to vote against him to-day in the committee meeting. Taking this into consideration, eighteen votes is a poor showing to publish to the credit of Gov. Higgins, the man whose interest they were attempting to foster. The vote nineteen to eighteen, means absolutely nothing, except that it was a false as well as an unnatural situation to create, and is to be regretted."

How They Explain It.

On the Odell side it was declared, too, that Odell's strength was not fully represented in the vote. It was asserted that several of the committeemen voted for Gov. Higgins because they held office under his administration, but that they really favored Odell. As their votes were not needed and their loyalty to Odell was not questioned, it was not considered necessary, the Odell men said, to get these men into any possible trouble.

From the line-up of the city members the defeat of County Chairman Parsons at the primaries on Sept. 18 was also foreshadowed by some.

On the other hand, the Higgins men asserted that the votes of the city members which helped Odell win were of small significance, and they pointed out that the country members, who represent the real Republican strength in the State, were nearly all for the Governor.

Charles H. Murray of the Ninth District, whom Odell made a Judge of the Court of Claims, was the only city member who voted with Higgins, while Cyrus Durey, Postmaster of Johnstown, was the only Federal officeholder who voted with Odell. Port Warden John H. Gunner, who voted with Odell, had always been counted against him.

Odell and Betts.

Much comment was caused by the attack on Odell by Betts. Betts is the author of the famous Highway Manual, and he has made a large fortune out of the law which makes it mandatory for the Boards of Supervisors to purchase it and distribute it among the farmers of the State. When he was Governor, Mr. Odell came in for much adverse criticism in signing the bill in Mr. Betts's favor. The Chairman's friends said Mr. Betts's act was a good example of political ingratitude.

Before the committee met Mr. Odell was asked if he had anything to add to his statement of Tuesday concerning Gov. Higgins as a candidate. The Chairman made this declaration, which forced the Higgins contingent to demand the line-up:

"I have nothing to add to my statement of yesterday as to Gov. Higgins as a candidate. The influence which is behind him is well understood, and of that I may have something to say hereafter. I am convinced that this year, when arrogant Socialism threatens the rights and property of individuals, the only safeguard for the people lies in the continued supremacy and success of the Republican Party.

"My sole object in making this statement is to warn my party associates not to hope for success through defections in the Democratic ranks in the belief that we may thereby overcome our own weakness. This is not good generalship. We should have a man, instead of a factional candidate, the very mention of whose name would inspire confidence in the minds of all conservative people.

"Harmony can be secured through an agreement among all Republicans to unite on such a candidate."

Jiminez Coming Here.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 15.—Ex-President Jiminez of Santo Domingo sailed for New York on Tuesday on board the steamship Coamo. He disclaimed any knowledge of an organization of Santo Domingo revolutionists in Porto Rico.

When Buying Linen

you don't want cotton. Avoid substitutions by insisting. Bulk teas are an uncertain quantity. Ask for a package of White Rose Ceylon Tea. Contents assured. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, With Breakfast Rolls.

Silk tie laces, 5c pair. Notion Dept.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

Extra golf hair nets, 15c. Notion Dept.

A suit sale without a parallel.

UNEQUALLED for the high quality of the garments offered—unequalled for the variety to choose from—unequalled for the saving opportunity presented. There is absolutely no relation whatever between the high standard of these fashionable suits and the low prices at which we place them on sale to-day. Nothing but our unalterable decision to close them out regardless of loss would permit us to offer such bargains, for these prices do not represent more than one-half the cost of material alone. Third Floor.

Suits of white serge, white chiffon, panama—silk-lined voiles and a few silk taffetas—odds and ends of the season's best styles—smart little trimmed jackets and full plaited skirts—limited quantity—values up to $45, special..... **$15**

Suits of fine quality panama—light colorings in short Eton jackets—silk lined—pretty trimming effects; also "prince chap" suits in pin stripe outing cloth—semi-fitted; including a few voiles—only one or two of a kind at this price. Values up to $32.50 for..... **9.50**

Nets and point d'esprit dresses—a small quantity left, including some short linen and English rep short coat suits in white and colors, and a few wash dresses in Persian lawn and dotted swiss—selling up to $24.75. For..... **7.50**

Sale of separate wash skirts, $1.95 and $3.50.

These skirts, which are made of imported poplinette and finely tailored, were secured from a maker whose stock is of the highest standard of quality. It's just the time of the season when a few extra wash skirts come handy to vary one's dress, and at these prices, which barely cover the expense of making, every woman who reads this advertisement should visit this section to-day—several models to select from at **$1.95** and **$3.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Final clearance of embroidered robes.

BEAUTIFUL white robes that sold at three and four times the price we offer them at to-day. Understand, too, that they are not garments that have been handled and soiled, but crisp and new—first time out of the boxes they came in. Main Floor.

Just the robes you'll need for social affairs at all seasons. As a Summer gown, they were never more popular. We are closing them out too early in the season, no doubt, for these dresses will be seasonable for several weeks yet, so much greater bargains they are at these prices.

2.75 for embroidered robes that were made to sell at $8.95. | **3.90** for embroidered robes that were made to sell at $12.50. | **5.45** for embroidered robes that were made to sell at $16.50.

They represent the latest style thoughts of the foremost robe makers of Europe. Exclusive designs, suitable for afternoon and evening wear.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Have you seen the new Fall waist?

WE are first to exhibit the authoritative styles, and never in our experience have smart dressers received them with such favor. They're pretty—really so. No extreme ideas are embodied in them—they're just practical, serviceable and beautiful. Every day this week a throng has been admiring them in our show windows. You should see them.

We'll make it an object for you to come here to-day. Here are two bargains that not only represent a saving of almost half, but if you are early you may get one of these new waists at a reduction of one-third.

150 black tailor-made silk taffeta waits, like illustration, made of a splendid grade of silk, selling as fast as we can get them ready at $5; special to-day..... **$3.40**

(Remember, only 150 to go at that price.)

300 sheer lawn waists, exactly the same styles and qualities that have been selling right along for $2; special for to-day..... **$1**

Silk remnants.

JUST because there are only two, five or ten yards to a bolt, these splendid silks are gathered into great remnant lots and offered at one-third original price. Main Floor.

It is simple enough to pick out several pieces of the same kind and quality, and supply your wardrobe with beautiful silk garments at a saving that means three garments for the price of one.

25c for 75c. silk remnants. Rough Shantung, Colored Taffeta, Checked Louisine, Plain Foulard, Satin Foulard.

35c for $1 silks. Glace Taffeta, Satin Foulards, Foulard Faconne, All-Silk Shantungs, Black Crepe de Chine

45c for $1.25 silk remnants. Colored Taffeta, Peau de Cygne, Colored Peau de Soie, Colored Satin Liberty.

65c for $1.50 silk remnants. Yd. wide Taffeta, Fancy Jacquards, White Habutais, Black Habutais.

Extraordinary preparations have been made for this sale, extra space provided and extra salespeople assigned. Quantities have been classified and the exact length of every remnant has been indicated. Each piece will be marked, showing width, number of yards, former price and sale price.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Ruching and collars.

THINGS that add beauty to the neck—to the waist. Neat, dainty ruching and collars and boleros. You should see them. Prices reduced to half. Main Floor.

Tourist ruching—six yards—neatly arranged in a beautiful box, for..... **.15c**

Lawn and lace trimmed **chemisettes,** at, each, 25c, 39c and..... **50c**

St. Gall collars—special at, each..... **12½c**

Net and lace, lawn and lace **bolero jackets**—Regularly $2—reduced to..... **98c**

Infants' wear.

CLEARING sale of infants' and children's coats, bonnets and dresses. Prices one half below actual value. Second Floor.

$1.98 for children's $4 pique coats—made with large collars—some trimmed with blue linen—others have hemstitched and scalloped edges—pearl buttons—sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

$2.95 for children's $5 pique coats—several beautiful models—semi and box effects—handsomely trimmed with large collar—medallion and embroidery.

Children's $8.00 pique coats, $4.95

Children's lingerie coats—were $6.95 and $20—now $2.95 to $10

Children's $3 bonnets—sheer lawn—lace and embroidery trimmed..... $1.50

39c infants' nainsook slips..... 25c

75c nainsook short dresses..... 50c

$1.75 children's lawn dresses..... 98c

$3 children's dimity dresses..... $1.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Furniture built for a lifetime.

THERE'S no getting around it. Folks insist that Furniture must be like the home itself—built for a lifetime. That accounts for the ever-increasing throng of enthusiastic visitors to our August furniture sale. No doubt you have heard older people talk about—and almost worship—the furniture that has served them through life. Then you must realize how important **quality** is in this particular instance.

Cheerfully, unqualifiedly, we guarantee every piece of furniture on our fifth floor to be of the highest standard in material and construction, and, value considered, our prices represent savings unapproached by any other store in New York.

$21.00 solid oak extension table at..... $14.75

$45.00 quartered oak buffet..... $27.50
$32.50 quartered oak buffet..... $26.00
$49.50 quartered oak sideboard..... $33.00
$35.00 quartered oak china buffet..... $29.50
$30.00 quartered oak china closet..... $19.50
$2.50 quartered oak dining chair..... $1.40

$23.00 easy arm chair, over stuffed, spring seat and back, art figured cretonne covering, at **$16.00**

$40.00 Turkish arm chair, with patent Harrington spring, genuine leather cover, at **$29.00**

Ostermoor mattress $15

Special offer for one month only. To stimulate sales, before the Fall rush begins, we offer an assortment of **full size Ostermoor mattresses, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 ft. 3 in. long, one part weighing 50 pounds** each (5 lbs. more than regular), hand laid filling, built, not stuffed, with bound edges, square corners, beautifully made, and covered with A. C. A. wide or narrow stripe; Gray and White Dust-proof Satin Finish Ticking striped in linen effect; Blue and White Herringbone; or Mercerised Art Twills in fancy stripe with floral effects of blue, pink, yellow, green or lavender; all at the special price of..... **$15**

$55.00 3-piece suit at..... $37.50
$67.00 3-piece parlor suit at..... $55.00
$63.50 5-piece parlor suit at..... $48.00
$92.00 5-piece parlor suit at..... $74.00
$18.00 indestructible velour couch..... $12.50
$18.00 3 ft. wardrobe box couch..... $10.75
$5.50 or $6.50 oak or mahogany parlor tables..... $3.75

$44.00 brass bed—2-inch continuous posts—heavy fillings—mounted with extra heavy husks—securely joined and fitted—guaranteed best French lacquer—very massive, at **$25.00**

TEXAS MERELY HOPES FOR BRYAN CANDIDACY

Does Not Instruct for Him—Enthusiasm in Nebraska.

SULLIVAN MAKES A REPLY

Says His Committee Place Was Not Won by Fraud—A Bryan Row in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Convention to-day adopted a platform reaffirming the principles of the party, indorsing the administration of Gov. Laham, demanding that the next Legislature enact a law prohibiting lobbying, and favoring a law against railroad passes.

The platform also demands a law prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds, a law defining insolvent corporations, a law compelling telephone companies to transmit each others messages from common points, and demands acts compelling corporations to pay in at least half their capital stock before beginning business.

Confidence in the statesmanship and patriotism of William J. Bryan appears in a resolution, together with the hope of his nomination for President in 1908.

Senators Bailey and Culberson are indorsed and the former is defended against all allegations recently made.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 15.—The Democrats of Nebraska met here to-day for their State Convention. The purpose that seemed to be uppermost in the minds of the delegates was to do nothing which might displease William J. Bryan, in behalf of whose proposed candidacy for President the Nebraska Democrats desire to insure the greatest possible degree of harmony.

The candidate for Governor who displayed the most strength was George W. Berge of Lincoln, the nominee of the Democrats and Populists against Gov. Mickey two years ago. There was some opposition to Mr. Berge from a few of the Democrats who opposed fusion with the Populists, but as Berge had declared himself a Democrat it rapidly disappeared.

In his speech Temporary Chairman Skiles said that the Chicago platform and W. J. Bryan were right, that time has proved it, and the American people now admit it. The turbulent waves of opposition have spent their force, he added, for the campaign for 1908 began in 1896, and victory is now practically assured.

H. H. Hanks, a banker of Nebraska City, was nominated for Congressman by the First District Democratic Congressional Convention to-day. When Mr. Hanks was told of his nomination he declined to accept. The convention then took up the question again and T. J. Doyle of Lincoln was nominated. Doyle had already withdrawn in favor of Hanks.

The Populists of Nebraska also held their convention to-day. Gen. P. H. Barry was elected temporary Chairman. Thirty counties were represented.

DEMOCRATS ROW OVER BRYAN.

Newark Factions Squabble Over the Reception Plans.

Newark Democrats have gotten into a squabble over entertaining William J. Bryan, the factions not agreeing. As a matter of fact their squabble is useless, because Mr. Bryan will not visit Newark, at least not on Sept. 1, the day the Newarkers are arrranging to entertain him.

The Committee of One Hundred of Jersey City, which is to entertain him on Sept. 1, was informed last night that Mr. Bryan was theirs for all day, if they wanted, as he had no other engagement. Mr. Bryan will reach Jersey City early in the evening, being escorted from his hotel in Manhattan by a committee headed by ex-Gov. George L. Werts. After dinner at the Carteret Club there will be a parade and Mr. Bryan will speak in Elks' Hall and St. Peter's Hall. Ex-Mayor Edward L. Hoos was chosen Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred last night and Carl Ruempler Treasurer.

SULLIVAN ANSWERS BRYAN.

Says Place as National Committeeman Was Not Won By Fraud.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Democratic National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois to-day gave out a statement which he has mailed throughout Illinois in reply to William J. Bryan's demand that Sullivan resign from the National Committee and his subsequent assertion that his opposition to Mr. Sullivan was prompted solely by his belief that "Roger C. Sullivan and John P. Hopkins had deliberately robbed the Democrats of Illinois of their political right." Mr. Sullivan declines to concede to Mr. Bryan the right to question Sullivan's Democracy or his membership in the National Committee.

"Judgment as to my Democracy," Sullivan says, "rests with the Democrats of the district in which I live. My title to membership in the National Committee has been conferred and confirmed by a higher authority than Mr. Bryan."

The purpose of the demand made by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sullivan asserts, is to create new factional strife in the place of factionalism that has nearly disappeared. "Actually," he declares, "this demand emanates from two men, Millard Fillmore Dunlap and Owen P. Thompson of Jacksonville. By misuse of Mr. Bryan's name and popularity they hope to stir up enough discord at Peoria to enable them to pose again as 'leaders' and as 'representatives of Mr. Bryan.'

"In the letters attributed to Mr. Bryan there is this plain statement: 'Mr. Sullivan was selected as National committeeman by delegates who were not chosen by the convention.' If this statement is Mr. Bryan's, then he persists in a contention that was declared by the last Democratic National Convention to be a misrepresentation. He cannot in fairness maintain this position. It is true that the seats of certain of those delegates were contested. But these contests were not decided by fraud, and Mr. Bryan knows it.

"No man, not even Mr. Bryan, can afford to accept any nomination, much less a nomination for the Presidency, at the hands of men whom he believes to be abettors of 'high crimes and misdemeanors' and perpetrators of fraud."

Accident Delays Bryan's Train.

BORDEAUX, Aug. 15.—The train on which William J. Bryan and his party are traveling to Madrid was delayed by a slight accident for half an hour to-day. Mr. Bryan may decide to abandon his intention to visit Grenada and go to Tangier instead. He will spend only a few hours in Madrid to-morrow.

Promptness

Is one of the essentials of business success.

The Telephone

makes prompt action easy.

Have You One?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street

TEXAS REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Dr. Gray Is Nominated for Governor—Democrats Called Wasteful.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 15.—The Republican State Convention completed its work by re-electing Cecil Lyon of Sherman State Chairman and nominating the following ticket:

Governor—Dr. CAREY A. GREY, Fannin County.

Lieutenant Governor—FREDERICK HOFHEINZE, Guadalupe County.

Attorney General—CHARLES W. OGDEN, San Antonio.

Controller—WENTWORTH MANNING, Van Zandt County.

Treasurer—GEORGE M. BOOTH, Williamson County.

The resolutions condemn what is referred to as the wasteful extravagance of the State Democratic Administration, commend the Roosevelt Administration, condemn nepotism in Texas, and condemn the Texas Congressmen for opposing the Republican National Administration, from whom aid comes to Texas."

FISKE BEATS HEARST MEN.

Mount Vernon's ex-Mayor Elected Chairman of the City Committee.

Ex-Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon was elected Chairman of the Democratic City Committee last night at the primaries. He carried every ward and every district. His opponent, Sidney A. Syme, who had the backing of the Hearst sympathizers, put up a very weak fight. Mr. Fiske's victory means that he will control the State and County delegates from Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 15.—John Healy was re-elected Chairman of the Democratic City Committee at the primaries here to-night. He met with no opposition whatever. The Hearst sympathizers did not even put a candidate into the field.

COLBY-HILLERY DEBATES.

Jersey State Senators to Meet for Their First Talk on Aug. 29.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 15.—Senator Thomas J. Hillery has announced the dates for the joint debates between himself and Senator Everitt Colby of Essex County. The first will be on Wednesday evening, Aug. 29 in Morristown, and the second the evening following at Boonton, the home town of Senator Hillery.

The debates will be opened by Senator Hillery and Senator Colby will reply. Senator Hillery will close the debate.

TELEPHONE COMPANY SOLD.

The Inter-State Company Bought by Mortgage Holders for $575,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—William H. Hancock to-day purchased at public sale the assets of the Inter-State Telephone Company for $575,000. The only other bidder was Carroll Robbins for the mortgage holders.

The terms of the sale were that the bidders must deposit $10,000 in cash, and, as Mr. Hancock was the only one complying with this stipulation, the assets of the company were sold to him. He says that the assets were purchased for the Reorganization Committee, consisting of R. I. Wright of Allentown, Penn.; John Markle of the Markle Coal Company of Jeddo, Penn.; W. S. Hancock of Trenton, Col. A. C. Bakewell of New York, and G. N. Rickard of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Mr. Hancock says there is to be no consolidation with the Bell Telephone Company.

The assets purchased to-day were the office building here, valued at $50,000; the Trenton Telephone Exchange, $40,000; the Trenton Telephone line, $400,000; the Bridgeton line, $50,000; the Millville line, $35,000; the Vineland line, $30,000; the Mount Holly Exchange, $25,000; the line from Trenton to Princeton, $3,000; the Bridgeton-Millville line, $8,000; the Millville-Pleasantville line, $10,000. The franchises were estimated to be worth $100,000, and there was $671,000 in bonds of subsidiary companies.

EXPECTS TO LIVE FOREVER.

Jersey Doctor Thinks He Has Found the "Fountain of Youth."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 15.—Dr. Augustus Smith, the promoter of a longevity scheme, has not grown a year older in the last five or six years, according to his own statements. He is now attracting attention at Egg Harbor by bathing the inmates of his sanitarium there in Union Creek, which he declares to be the river of life. He asserts that a daily bath in that river will make his patients live forever, and that he has discovered the real "fountain of youth" for which Ponce de Leon sought unsuccessfully. He points to his own age, which he says is 135, as evidence of the wonderful powers of the river.

Six years ago he had a similar sanitarium along Lawrence Brook, near this city. This is the brook which is the source of the supply of drinking water for the city, and the members of the Board of Health prosecuted the doctor for polluting the stream. While on trial here at that time he swore that he was 135 years old. Now he declares at Egg Harbor that he is still the same age that he was then.

The doctor has dammed the stream at Egg Harbor. After his patients have bathed in the water he allows it to flow off. Men in the employ of Joseph Brown, a contractor, who is building a new bridge over the stream at Union Creek, have quit work, because the daily flood washes them from their floating platforms.

TAMMANY BRAVES FLEECED.

Card Sharps Win $600 from Miami Club—All but $60 Recovered.

The annual outing of the Miami Club, the Tammany organization of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, was enlivened yesterday by the fleecing of some of the braves by two card sharps. The club after a parade went on the steamer Cepheus to Witzel's Pavilion at College Point. There John Coyle, Andrew Walker, Joseph Schotzmann, Joseph Sweitzer, and Edward Shelvey started a 10-cent limit poker game.

Some one introduced to the card party a man who said he was an ex-Police Sergeant. The name given was Morton Lewis. The name of the other man was forgotten in the row that followed a little later. The strangers lost until the limit had been raised to $1, when they stripped the crowd of $600. They held such remarkable hands that the other players accused them of being sharpers.

The winners started to retreat with the crowd after them. Ex-Alderman John J. Dietz and Senator Frawley chased the men in an automobile, and rescued one of them from the indignant Tammanyites. The other man escaped. The captive confessed and surrendered $520. This was divided among the losers, who were still $60 out.

M'CLINTOCK CHALLENGES UNTERMYER TO PROVE IT

Wants to See Those Letters on "Legislation Killing."

THE COMMITTEES AGREEING

It Is Reported That the International Policy Holders and Baker Forces Have Joined Already.

Vice President Emory McClintock of the Mutual Life Insurance Company replied yesterday to Samuel Untermyer's charge that Mr. McClintock helped in "legislation-killing" schemes of the Mutual Life. Mr. McClintock challenges Mr. Untermyer to produce any letter or correspondence containing evidence to that effect. Mr. McClintock also had some further explanation to make about his opinion of the International Policy Holders' Committee. Mr. McClintock said:

"Mr. Untermyer announces in the papers this morning that instructions in my own writing, not yet published, to the Massachusetts Legislative agent of the Mutual, 'as to how to kill legislation,' will be interesting reading.

"Insinuations of non-substantiated charges are characteristic of Mr. Untermyer's personal campaign against the present management of the leading life insurance companies of this State. He must either produce the alleged correspondence, or some part of it, or one letter, or a copy of a letter, or accept the verdict which readers of this challenge of mine will not fail to render. It will not do to intimate, as one paper does, that the document or documents will be produced in his own good time. A charge of this sort either has a basis which can be specified or is a malignant slander.

"As to my being 'next' to McCurdy, the head and front of the unspeakable 'old régime,' I can say only that if Mr. Untermyer means by this that I have ever failed in my duty as actuary, or as an advocate of the interests of the policy holders, he is misinformed; on the other hand, if he means that the actuary's department was so prominent and so well managed as to place me next to the President in public opinion I can only thank him for the compliment.

"It is quite useless for Mr. Untermyer or his friends in the press to call the roll of the distinguished citizens who have allowed their names to be used by Mr. Untermyer in his campaign. I yield to none in respect for their personal qualities, and have twice said as much recently. On Tuesday afternoon the reporters of six papers were present when in the course of a long statement about insurance affairs in Europe I took occasion to correct an impression which had been made public that I was an admirer of Mr. Untermyer's committee. I again expressed my appreciation of them individually, though not collectively as a committee, and in one phrase which I used which might by an inference produce an impression that I considered the committee as 'dirt,' I told the reporters expressly and immediately that I had no such idea, and that I must not be so understood. Two reporters produced my warning, one omitted the phrase altogether, and two others so brought it out as to leave no offensive implication. In the sixth report, probably for shortness of space, the offensive implication appeared without qualification. This incomplete report is doubtless getting copied through the country as evidence of my bad manners."

A conference committee of the International Committee was in session nearly all day yesterday with a committee representing the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association, of which Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore is Chairman. This conference lasted until after 6 o'clock last night, and may be resumed later. On account of the lateness of the hour of adjournment Mr. Untermyer deferred consideration of Mr. McClintock's challenge until to-day. It is understood that something will be done in the shape of a reply.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Committee to-day.

mittee to-day. It was reported on good authority last night that the Baker Committee and the International Policy Holders' had practically amalgamated already. Mr. Untermyer declined to discuss this after the conference.

Want San Francisco Insurance Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—A bench warrant was issued to-day for the arrest of H. C. Quinby, agent of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company. Quinby had recently been brought before a Grand Jury for examination as to the methods of settling claims of policy holders. He refused to answer questions and was cited to appear before Judge Graham to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. He did not appear and it was said that his whereabouts is unknown.

MORE AIR BRAKES REQUIRED.

Inter-State Commission Directs Roads to Report on Equipment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—An order was issued to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to all railroads engaged in inter-State commerce to report to the commission not later than Sept. 1 the total number of freight cars owned on Aug. 1 last, together with the number of such cars equipped with air brakes.

The commission made an order on Nov. 15 last increasing to 75 per cent. the minimum percentage of power brakes to be used in all trains subject to the provisions of the safety appliance law. The purpose of the present order is to learn what progress has been made in equipment since last October, when the last report was made, with a view to complying with the order.

In a statement concerning the order the commission says:

"The Master Car Builders' Association has issued an order requiring that all cars offered in interchange after Sept. 1, 1907, must be equipped with air brakes, and many of the leading roads have already notified all connecting lines that they will refuse to accept cars in interchange unless they are equipped with air brakes."

One Killed in $75,000 Buffalo Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—James Robinson, a veteran lake Captain, was burned to death: Charles Johnson, a sailmaker, was fatally burned, and a score had narrow escapes at a fire which started this afternoon on the top floor of 11-13 Main Street, occupied by the Buffalo Ship Chandlery and Supply Company. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an explosion. Capt. Robinson's means of escape were cut off. The flames spread to the St. Charles Hotel, which was badly damaged. The loss on the building and stock of the ship supply concern is estimated at $75,000.

3 Stowaways Drown While Escaping.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 15.—During a heavy storm last night four West Indian negro stowaways on the British steamship Craigearn jumped overboard in this harbor and attempted to escape. Henry Thomas, one of them, reached the shore and was arrested to-day. He believes the others were drowned. The Craigearn is on her way to Baltimore. She ran short of coal on her way from Daiquiri, and was compelled to burn her own woodwork for twenty-four hours to reach port.

Pipe and Foundry Company Chartered.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 15.—The Standard Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company of Camden was chartered here to-day with $2,000,000 authorized capital. Joseph S. Kean, Sr., George M. Bunting, and H. Bayard Hodge are the incorporators.

FOR TORPID LIVER

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It stimulates healthy liver activity, relieves constipation, sick headache, and malaria.—Adv.

HOW SEAL POACHERS DIED.

Government Agent Tells of Fatalities at St. Paul Rookeries.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 15.—E. W. Sims, solicitor for the Department of Commerce and Labor, who was sent to the St. Paul seal rookeries to investigate the conditions there and who arrived there two days after the killing of four Japanese poachers, returned to-day on the steamer Jefferson. While describing the situation in the rookeries, he said:

"There were two days of active raiding by the Japanese, who had four schooners, and possibly five. On Monday, July 16, in a dense fog, the guards heard firing at various points around the island, indicating that the raiders were shooting seals in the water. Government Agent Lembekey investigated and captured six Japanese in a boat as they landed to kill the seals with clubs. The Japanese surrendered without a fight.

"Later in the afternoon continuous firing was heard around the islands. On Tuesday two native guards found three Japanese landing in a boat. Two of the raiders were armed. The native guards ordered the Japanese to surrender, but the Japanese jumped into the boat and started to pull away from the shore rapidly. One shot of warning was fired, but the Japanese continued in their flight.

"Then the guards fired to kill. Two of the Japanese were killed and the other was wounded. The boat drifted to shore and the wounded man was cared for. On the same afternoon, Lembekey and fifteen guards surprised another boat filled with raiders. The men started to row away, carrying their plunder with them, and the guards fired, killing two Japanese. Twelve Japanese were captured and held for the Grand Jury. The schooners then weighed anchor and got away."

OYSTER BAY TAXES RAISED.

Town's Assessed Valuation Increased About $1,000,000.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 15.—The assessed valuation of this town has been increased about $1,000,000 this year, and when the assessors finally close their books the total valuations will be in the neighborhood of $12,000,000. Most of this year's increase is in the interior and southern part of the town. Valuations in and about the village and in the Cove district where President Roosevelt lives have not been greatly increased.

In the southern part of the town many pieces of property assessed in past years as farm lands by the acre are this year assessed as city lots, and the increase in valuation is very great. Land which formerly was not worth more than $100 an acre is now worth five or six times that and is being valued accordingly.

President Roosevelt's assessment will be on $40,000, the same as last year, although he has added to the house since that time. On the face of the list Mortimer L. Schiff appears to have been jumped, but he really was not. He purchased an addition to his place and the assessors simply added $70,000 to his valuation. That valuation stood last year against Camille Wiedenfeld. Among the largest assessments are:

Theodore Roosevelt, $40,000; Louis C. Tiffany, $199,500; Paul D. Cravath, $100,000; W. D. Guthrie, $125,000; Edward R. Ladew, $183,500; J. Rogers Maxwell, $100,000; Charles M. Pratt estate, $290,000; William C. Whitney estate, $160,000; Queen Land and Title Company, $104,000; National Starch Company, $100,000; City of Brooklyn Water Works, $100,000; Long Island Railroad Company, $332,062; Levi C. Weir, $61,000, and Elisabeth B. Wetmore, $65,000.

MAY INDICT IN ICE INQUIRY.

Assistant District Attorney Admits Technical Violation.

District Attorney Jerome continued his refusal to discuss ice matters yesterday, but Assistant District Attorney Smyth had something to say on the subject. He has had charge of the case from the beginning, and his views may be assumed to coincide with those of his chief, especially as he had a long talk with Mr. Jerome before he issued the following statement:

"The District Attorney's office has subpoenaed no more witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury in the ice investigation. Nor will any be summoned unless they are requested by the Grand Jury. The evidence now shows a technical violation of the law, and it is the duty of the jury to pass on that violation. Whether the violation is a criminal one or not is an issue that should be determined by a petty jury that could devote its entire time to the matter."

This statement is taken to mean that an indictment is expected. None was handed down yesterday, and it is not likely from present indications that either a presentment or an indictment will be found before next week. Judge Rosalsky is known to be opposed to a presentment, believing that such a method of dealing with the question would be worthless.

Continental Ice Company Sold Out.

The personal property belonging to the Continental Hygeia Ice Company of 189 East Ninety-third Street, which failed the other day, was sold yesterday afternoon at auction. There were more than 100 horses and forty or fifty wagons. Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg was appointed received by Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court. The President of the company was Herman A. Schalk.

TUBERCULOSIS IN JERSEY.

White League Says 4,000 Die There Every Year Year—Plans to Stay It.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 15.—In a statement just given out by the White League, through Secretary William C. Smallwood, the statement is made that 4,000 persons die annually from tuberculosis in New Jersey, the average death rate from the disease in this State being higher than any other State in the Union.

The society is founded for fighting the "white plague," and is engaged in disseminating literature giving information on how to prevent the spread of the disease.

The organization is seeking the names of all persons in the State who are affected with the disease in order that they may aid the State authorities in stamping it out.

In the statement sent out to-day the society scouts the idea of heredity, saying that heredity "is simply a predisposing cause of tuberculosis, like alcoholism, bad ventilation, and damp soil." General hygienic rules are given to cure this predisposition. The society says that such hygienic living will cure all hereditary tendency to consumption.

EARN'S VICTIM DEAD.

Prisoner Told the Police He Intended to Kill Because He Was Hungry.

Walter Pearson, 25 years old, a salesman, who lived at 85 Washington Street, Hoboken, and who was employed by a firm at 1,313 Broadway, this city, died in the New York Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of a stab wound inflicted by Frank Earn of 229 East Twenty-fifth Street, at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, two weeks ago.

Earn was arrested at the time by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station and charged with the crime. He told the police that he had been very hungry and had decided to kill and rob the first man he could reach.

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NEW YORK.

If the Venus Pencil is wanted with indelible lead, ask for Venus "Copying" No. 165.

YOUNG SKIPPER LANDS THE BONIDREI FIRST

Spokane Other Winner in Trial of Roosevelt Cup Yachts.

NEW YORK BOATS DO WELL

Vim Placed Second to Bonidrei Over Triangular Course—Crane's Handling Results in Victory.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 15.—In the two trial races held to-day for the Sonder Klasse boats G. W. Wightman's Bonidrei and F. Lewis Clark's Spokane were the winners. Bonidrei won over a triangular course of nine miles, a close and a broad reach, and a beat to windward, three miles on each leg. Spokane won in a straight run of three miles to leeward and a beat home. Both victories were clean cut in a true breeze, but were scored by narrow margins. Bonidrei beat Trenor L. Park's Vim by 1 minute and 59 seconds; Spokane beat Hayseed III. by 1 minute and 12 seconds. C. H. W. Foster's Caramba and Charles Francis Adams, 2d's, Auk were third respectively.

The early race was started at 11 o'clock with a ten-mile breeze blowing, but it lightened materially before the race was concluded. The light air held in the second trial, but afforded a fair test. Bonidrei, Vim, and Caramba got away first in the initial race and led the fleet to the first mark. They turned in that order seconds apart, while the entire fleet of seventeen starters rounded within three minutes. On the reach to the second mark G. W. Wightman, the 16-year-old owner and skipper of Bonidrei, handled his boat superbly, and opened up a gap of two minutes between his craft and Vim. He rounded the second mark at 12:20:32, while Vim followed at 12:22:43.

Dr. Morton Prince's Cod, the winner of yesterday's trial, outreached Caramba to the turn, and was a minute and a half behind Vim, while Caramba followed two minutes later. F. G. Macomber's Herreshoff boat Chewink VI. was two and a half minutes behind Caramba. Beating home Vim pulled up 12 seconds on Bonidrei, and was well handled by Clifford Buckman of New York, while Caramba beat Cod out for third place by nearly two minutes. Cod broke the jaws of her gaff just before finishing. Spokane was fifteenth at the finish, while New Orleans did wonderful work in passing six of the rear guard on the beat home, taking sixth place.

Immediately the race was finished the boats were ordered away on the leeward and windward trial. Crewink VI. got the start, and had a nip and tuck race with Bonidrei to the outer mark. Chewink rounded first, but Bonidrei jibed inside her and took the lead. In the beat home there was a wide diversity in the choice of courses. Bonidrei took the inshore course and Chewink the outside, and both were beaten out by those that held the middle course. Clinton H. Crane, sailing Spokane admirably, made a series of short hitches and passed right through the fleet, with Hayseed III. following directly in her wake. Auk, too, managed to beat out Chewink, which on the inshore course had the better of Bonidrei. Vim did poorly with the outer division and finished tenth.

Altogether it was a very satisfactory day for the two New York candidates. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.

Triangular, 9 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Bonidrei, G. H. Wightman	2:05:22
Vim, T. L. Park	2:07:21
Caramba, C. H. W. Foster	2:11:05
Cod, Dr. Morton Prince	2:13:05
New Orleans, F. S. Heaslip	2:14:35
Chewink VI., F. G. Macomber	2:15:03
Sumatra, Francis Skinner	2:15:47
Auk, C. F. Adams, 2d	2:16:18
Sally VIII., L. F. Percival	2:17:51
Hayseed III., H. I. Bowden	2:19:01
Windrim Kid, F. G. Macomber	2:20:03
Ellen, C. P. Curtis, Jr.	2:20:06
Manchester, Dr. J. L. Bremer	2:21:25
Skidoo, H. M. Sears	2:22:23
Spokane, F. Lewis Clark	2:23:46
Alecto, Hodgins and Pond	2:25:08
Lorelei, Cheney and Lanning	2:26:47

SECOND RACE.

Windward and Leeward; 6 Miles.

Spokane, F. Lewis Clark	1:44:13
Hayseed III., H. I. Bowden	1:45:24
Auk, C. F. Adams, 2d	1:45:35
Chewink VI., F. G. Macomber	1:47:27
Caramba, C. H. W. Foster	1:48:11
Bonidrei, G. H. Wightman	1:48:25
New Orleans, F. S. Heaslip	1:48:44
Skidoo, H. M. Sears	1:48:46
Vim, T. L. Park	1:48:49
Ellen, C. P. Curtis, Jr.	1:48:53
Sally VIII., L. F. Percival	1:49:06
Manchester, Dr. J. L. Bremer	1:49:32
Windrim Kid, F. G. Macomber	1:51:08
Alecto, Hodgins and Pond	1:51:40
Cod, Dr. Morton Prince	1:52:57
Lorelei, Cheney and Lanning	1:54:33
	1:55:20

HERRESHOFF LED GOLFERS.

Garden City Expert First in Qualifying Round in Manchester Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 15.—Ninety-two golfers from an entry list of 110 started here to-day on the Ekwanok links in the 36-hole medal-play qualifying round of the seventh annual tournament for the first President's Cup. Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City, was medalist. He returned a card of 75 in the morning, which was five strokes better than his nearest competitor. In the afternoon he registered 78, which gives him a total of 153 for the thirty-six holes.

Jerome D. Travers, Montclair, was badly off his stroke in the morning, requiring 83 for the eighteen holes. He was in better form in the afternoon, and with a card of 76, finished second to Herreshoff, with 159. The other New York players who qualified were: J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 165; J. M. Ward, Fox Hills, 160; C. H. Kirk, Baltusrol, 169; J. L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, 172; J. M. Shett, Dyker Meadow, 174; J. T. Jones, Crescent Athletic Club, 173; W. R. Simons, Dyker Meadow, 178; B. S. Bottome, Fox Hills, 179; O. Woodward, Englewood, 182.

Bryn Mawr Badly Beaten at Polo.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 15.—The Point Judith Polo Cup was won to-day by the Myopia second team, which defeated Bryn Mawr. Myopia was strengthened by the addition of Robert Shaw to its team and won the game easily, 12 to one-fourth of a point. Bryn Mawr scored but one goal, and a safety and a foul reduced this score to a fraction. To-morrow, Friday, and Monday the play for the Rhode Island Cup will take place.

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Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

For Thursday, Friday and the Half Day Saturday.

Week-End Specials for Men

A Sale of Bathing & Swimming Suits

The clearance. It extends throughout the entire stock. Because all styles do not afford all sizes (though each series is collectively complete in sizes), the prices have been reduced almost one-half.

$1.00 Heavy Cotton Suits, 65c.
$2.50 and $2.95 Worsted Suits, $1.50.
$3.25 and $3.95 Worsted Suits, $2.25.
$5.00 and $6.75 Silk Striped Worsted Suits, $3.50.
$5.00 Sweater Knit Swimming Suits, $3.00.

35c Silk-Lisle Half Hose, 25c

Half Hose which boasts of the character and lustre of silk, so highly is it mercerized. Fashioned of sheer lisle thread in black, slate, heliotrope, sky blue or novi, with reinforced soles, heels and toes.

Summer Trousers for Men, $2.50

Formerly $3.50 & $4.00

If not better, then at least as good in fabrics and as good in tailoring as any three-fifty and four dollar trousers that you can find anywhere.
Radical full hip and conservative models designed for this season's service and fashioned of worsteds and cheviots in stripes and mixtures; also blue serge and black thibet.

White Plaited Shirts, $1.00

Experience has certainly not taught you to expect as much for a dollar as this shirt has to commend it. The attached cuffs and bosom (which you may have with three wide or six narrow plaits) are of pure linen. The body is of fine muslin. Even in the minor details, the shirts are well tailored.

35c Washable Scarfs, 25c

Reversible scarfs that may be laundered as often as they need it, without penalty. Fashioned of white madras or pique with white individual figures and designs. Four for 95c.

$8.50 English Oxford Bags at $5.00

The concession from the standard price is quite extraordinary. So is the bag. It is wrought of oak-tanned sole leather in russet, with hand-stitched edges, Vienna frame, sole leather handles, full leather lined and with a long inside pocket; sizes 14 to 18 inches.

WHITMAN'S AUTO DITCHED.

Record Run from San Francisco Halted at Conneaut, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CONNEAUT, Ohio, Aug. 15.—L. L. Whitman, the automobilist, who is carrying a message from Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco to Mayor McClellan, thanking New York for its aid for the assistance rendered by New York to the earthquake sufferers, has been delayed near here by an accident which will probably prevent him from reaching New York until Friday morning, which will make his time for the trip about fifteen days, a reduction of the record, made by himself, of eighteen days.

The accident occurred at 10 o'clock last night, when the road was enveloped in a heavy fog coming off Lake Erie, just outside of Conneaut. At the time of the accident Whitman was eight hours ahead of the Chicago-New York record, which time he is also trying to reduce. The cyclometer registered thirty-five to forty miles an hour. The road is known as a dangerous one on account of the deep gullies on both sides of the path. The car turned completely over. Carus was driving and was thrown twenty-five feet, receiving a sprained ankle. Harris, another occupant, is suffering from a fractured knee.

Assistance was obtained from Conneaut and an investigation showed that the stearing gear was bent, the front axle twisted, and the mud guards torn completely away. The motor was uninjured. The necessary repairs were made and Whitman resumed his journey after a delay of several hours.

The result of the accident will probably prevent his breaking the Chicago-New York record and increase the time from San Francisco by about ten or twelve hours, although he will cover the entire distance in less than half the present record time.

AFTER AUTOMOBILE RECORD.

War Correspondents Make Effort at Chinese Viceroy's Request.

An attempt to break the automobile record from New York to San Francisco began early this morning, when a two-cylinder Buick car, containing Richard H. Little, C. D. Haggerty, Norman De Vaux, William Whittle, and Moy Ah Shing, started on its long journey. The trip owes its inception to Yuan Shai Kai, the Viceroy of Chili Province, Chi-Li, who met Little and Haggerty, who were war correspondents, at Tien-Tsin during the Russo-Japanese war. In the work of reorganizing and equipping the army the Viceroy decided to introduce automobiles into his province, both for military and commercial purposes. A request was made to Little and Haggerty for information regarding long-distance American automobiles, and the war correspondents decided to make a thorough test, and Moy Ah Shing of San Francisco, chief agent in America for the Six Companies, was included in the party. Moy Ah Shing will continue with the party to Buffalo and proceed by rail to Chicago, later rejoining the company at Clinton, Iowa.

The present trans-continental auto record is 33 days, although L. L. Whitman, who is on his way East, is fully expected to reduce this running time to about 15 days. The occupants of the Buick car, which started this morning, are confident that with ordinary luck they will beat whatever record is established by Whitman. They will endeavor to profit by the experiences of Whitman. A block and tackle has been added to the tourist's outfit for emergency purposes and to avoid if possible the plight of Whitman, whose car fell into a ravine in the West and many hours were lost in getting it back on the road.

All the little visits that had been planned along the route have been abandoned, even the two hours' stop in Chicago, and the car will be pushed forward night and day for every ounce of speed that is possible. It had been intended to spend some time in Chicago and other cities, but the time now being made by Whitman is responsible for the change in the schedule.

Skating Races at the Garden.

Harry P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, won the half-mile open roller skating race lost night, which was the feature event of the programme at Madison Square Garden. McDonald stayed behind J. J. Kelly and W. Barker until the last lap, when he spurted and won by five yards. J. Colean captured the half-mile novice event, with S. Harrison second. McDonald and Kelly were on the scratch mark in the one-mile handicap, but were unplaced, Frank Hall winning easily with the liberal handicap of 150 yards. A. Grote, who was on the same mark, was second, and A. Merlo, with 100 yards' start, was third. Five events are scheduled to-night, including obstacle races and Gymkhana events. Indoor baseball will be the feature next week.

Glass Out of the Harvard Boat.

BOURNE END, England, Aug. 15.—Harvard had a long practice this evening going up to Marlow Point and back.

Lunt replaced G. G. Glass at 4 in the American boat, the latter having slightly wrenched his knee.

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News for the Deaf

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STARVING IN DESERTED TOWN

Postmaster, the Only Resident, Wants to Quit Pinewald, N. J.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 15.—On the ground that he was starving and that the town was deserted, F. A. O'Rourke, Postmaster at Pinewald, Ocean County, asked recently that some one should be apointed to relieve him. The Post Office Department communicated with Representative Benamin F. Howell. He wrote to George L. Shinn, State Senator from Ocean County, but no one wanted the place. As a result the Post Office at Pinewald will probably be discontinued.

The town was designed by Philadelphia capitalists for a seaside resort. It was laid out in lots and considerable money was spent in advertising.

Col. Oakes's Arm Broken at Review.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 15.—During a review of the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, at its Summer camp yesterday by Brig. Gen. Whitney, Col. William H. Oakes, commander of the regiment, was thrown from his horse and his right arm was broken above the elbow. The horse took fright at a camera, which had been placed in the centre of the parade ground. Col. Oakes was ta

KAISER AND EDWARD VII. EMBRACE, TALK POLITICS

British Ruler Has a Foreign Office Secretary with Him.

GERMAN PRESS IS CORDIAL

Admiration of the King Expressed—Monarchs Do a Good Deal of Sightseeing Near Kronberg.

KRONBERG, Hesse-Nassau, Aug. 15.—King Edward arrived here on a special train from Frankfort at 8:45 A. M. to-day. Emperor William and Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse-Nassau met him at the railroad station.

The Emperor assisted the King in alighting and then they kissed each other on both cheeks. The meeting was very cordial. The King wore a black frock coat and a silk hat. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Posen Jaeger Regiment, with a steel helmet.

King Edward was accompanied by Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under Secretary of the Foreign Office; Major Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, Chief Equerry, and Major Frederick E. G. Ponsonby, Equerry to his Majesty. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador to Germany, and the British Consul General, Francis Oppenheimer, joined the royal party at Frankfort.

After introductions had been exchanged the royal party proceeded to Friedrichshof in automobiles, the Emperor, King Edward, and Prince and Princess Frederick Charles occupying the first machine. The streets were profusely decorated with evergreens, flags, and streamers. Their Majesties were heartily cheered by the crowds and school children who were lined up all along the route. Many Englishmen from surrounding watering places were also present.

After reaching Friedrichshof the royal party breakfasted and then the Emperor and King spent some time together. At about 11 o'clock they, with Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, took a drive to see the monument erected in honor of Emperor Frederick in the Schloss Park. Then they went to St. John's Church, in the city, to see the bas-relief in memory of Empress Frederick. The party later visited the ruins of Kronberg castle. After luncheon, at the King's wish, a visit was made to Homburg and the Roman Camp at Saalburg. The King on this occasion wore a gray suit. It is understood that his appearance in civilian clothes was in accordance with the request of the Emperor. At luncheon the party included the Crown Prince of Greece and his sister, the Grand Duchess George Michailovitch of Russia.

King Edward and the Emperor returned to the castle late in the afternoon and had dinner, which was followed by a concert.

After luncheon the Emperor and King Edward conversed one hour on the castle terrace. Baron von Tschersehky, the Darmstadt Secretary of State, and Sir Frank Lascelles were present. The subject of the conversation, which probably was political, is not known.

Emperor William and King Edward at first conferred alone, and afterward were joined by Ambassador Lascelles and Secretary Tschirschky.

The correspondent here of the Berlin Lokalanzieger makes the statement that King Edward had planned to visit the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, but that he has since abandoned the intention. Such a visit would have caused a bad impression in Germany. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was one of the factors in the dispute between France and Prussia which caused the war of 1870.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The press of all sections treats King Edward's visit to Emperor William as a sign of improved relations between the two monarchs and the hope and belief are generally expressed that the visit will have a beneficial effect on the peoples of both countries, besides putting their political relations on a better footing.

The papers, however, avoid all extravagant hopes in this direction. Nobody expects positive political arrangements, but the Cologne Gazette, which usually reflects the views of the Foreign Office, expects the rulers to discuss fully all political questions concerning Germany and Great Britain, besides the general position of European politics. The Post, which also maintains a close connection with the Foreign Office, cherishes the "glad expectation that much of the ill-feeling and many of the misunderstandings may be removed by a frank face-to-face talk."

A tone of sincere admiration for the King pervades all the leading articles. The Cologne Gazette says it greets his Majesty with feelings of sincere reverence, the National Zeitung calls him a practical statesman of the first rank, and the Neuste Nachrichten, while complaining that the King's policy has been to isolate Germany, pronounces him a "political artist."

The semi-official North German Gazette this afternoon says:

"His Majesty the Emperor and King met his Majesty the King of England at the Schloss of Friedrichshof this morning. We rejoice that this meeting between the two monarchs has been hailed sympathetically nearly everywhere by the English as well as the German press. We cannot share in the suppositions heard here and there regarding special political reasons for this meeting. Even without such suppositions, the actual value of the meeting, it appears to us, is not slight. We hope that the exchange of views between the rulers of Germany and Great Britain will serve to further the peace of the world and promote harmony between all persons of conciliatory sentiments on both sides of the channel. We welcome the King with homage."

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 16.—The strictest silence has been maintained in official circles as to the subjects to be discussed by King Edward and Emperor William at their meeting at Friedrichshof.

Up to the last moment it was not admitted at the Foreign Office here that Sir Charles Hardinge would accompany the King. He had been away on a holiday and broke it up to join the royal party on the Continent. His presence adds significance to the meeting, for, as the Permanent Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, he is really the man who carries on the foreign affairs of the country, and the fact that he is attending King Edward leads to the belief here that the discussions between their Majesties will be of the widest range, taking in all questions outstanding between the two countries and those likely to come up in the future. Germany at present is more directly interested in Persia than any other country, and it is believed here that her aim is to obtain a port on the Persian Gulf as a terminus for the Bagdad Railway.

"Great Britain," said an official yesterday, "does not oppose the acquisition by Germany of a commercial port on the Persian Gulf, but, as has been stated repeatedly by Foreign Ministers, the establishment of a naval or military base on the Gulf, such as Kiao-Chow in China, would be considered a menace to Great Britain. It is a very simple matter to settle. Though the concession of the Bagdad Railway is held by German banks, it has been stated that they have not sufficient capital to complete it. If they would apply for foreign capital the question could be taken up between the two Governments. As to the suggestion that Germany would agree to settle the Egyptian question, giving Great Britain her own way in the Nile Valley, Great Britain declines to admit that there is any Egyptian question, and at any rate she could not consent to treat Egypt as an object of common interest with Germany, whose interests are small compared with those of France.

"There seems to be nothing further open between the two nations, but it is likely that the monarchs will talk over Russian affairs, and undoubtedly they will try to remove the ill-feeling between the two peoples so manifest for the last few years.

"Before it was known that Sir Charles Hardinge was accompanying the King it was felt that his Majesty's visit to Emperor William was simply one of friendship and made with the hope of establishing a better feeling, but the presence of the Under Secretary makes it evident that more important questions will come up at the meeting."

LOOPHOLES IN POPE'S ORDER.

Belief That Modus Between France and Vatican Will Be Arranged.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The general impression left by the comment of the Paris press upon the Papal encyclical is that few Frenchmen expect a religious war or doubt that a modus vivendi will be arrived at.

It has been pretty generally observed that the Pope has left various loopholes for a compromise. The ingenuity with which, for all practical purposes, an ambiguous character has been given to the text of the encyclical is regarded as more embarrassing for the Bishops than for the Government. Nine-tenths of the French clergy have already virtually accepted the separation law by applying for the pensions provided by it, yet the Pope declares the Church cannot accept the law as it stands. In the same breath, however, the Pope bids the French clergy set about organizing public worship in conformity with the French common law and recommends them to adopt no seditious or violent policy.

M. Briand, the Minister of Public Worship, is not in Paris, but in his absence it has been possible to obtain a certain amount of authoritative opinion from among his subordinates, and they confirm the general feeling that there is no occasion for taking matters too seriously.

The Government has only to adopt a waiting policy. The law does not go into force until Dec. 11, and in the meanwhile the Bishops have nearly four months in which to decide on the tactics they are to adopt.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—M. Briand, Minister of Public Worship, in the course of an interview to-day on the subject of the Pope's encyclical, said he had been unable after reading the document to arrive at any definite conclusion as to its significance. He could not see that it meant resistance to the separation law, for, while the Pope censured the law and expressed his disapproval of it, he finally admitted that Catholics might form associations, provided they were both canonical and legal.

"Whether they are canonical or not," said M. Briand, "is immaterial and does not affect me. The essential thing is that they must be legal. I am waiting to see how the Bishops translate into action their construction of the Pope's meaning, for only then will I be able to see the significance of the encyclical and shape my course of action."

The Minister stated in the most emphatic manner that resistance to a law passed by a vast majority of the representatives of the people, ratified by universal suffrage, and accepted by a large number of Roman Catholics was impossible, adding: "The last word will remain with the law."

ENGLISH ANTIETAM REPORT.

Umpire Tells of the Manoeuvres in Which Battle Was Duplicated.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, the umpire in the reproduction of the battle of Antietam, which was the feature of the British Army manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain on Aug. 9, has prepared a technical and detailed report of the operations.

Gen. Hamilton notes the similarity between the conformation of Salisbury Plain and the scene of the great battle of the American civil war. He says the range of modern weapons and the difference in the conformation of the ground forced Brig. Gen. Allanby, who commanded the British force representing the army of Gen. Lee, to take a position almost resting on the river.

In some ways, he says, Allanby's position was more dangerous than that which Gen. Lee, with all his boldness, actually occupied, because it was so difficult to withdraw from.

Allenby certainly minimized the danger, Gen. Hamilton continues, by holding strongly his entrenched line, where he kept his supports under cover until a moment before the assault was about to be made by Major Gen. Franklyn, who in the manoeuvres represented Gen. McClellan. Franklyn's weakness in artillery, Gen. Hamilton says, must also be taken into account. Without powerful artillery, a great deal of the weakness of a salient disappears, and that it is the concentration of artillery fire on a salient prior to an assault that paralyzes its defense. In this case there was no such concentration of fire.

Gen. Hamilton draws attention to the great difficulty in deciding how far local counter attacks are to be pushed, and says that manifestly if anything can be arranged to draw them on far enough, a well-timed movement at another point will cause destruction to the counter attack and possibly the capture of the works.

Gen. Hamilton concludes his report with high praise of the work of the Volunteers in the larger war operations under regular officers.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

Shah's Grant of Reforms Was Preceded by a Revolutionary Outbreak.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—A telegram from the correspondent of The Associated Press at Teheran says the Shah's action in consenting to grant reforms was preceded by fighting of a revolutionary character, in which many persons were killed by the troops.

The correspondent was evidently prevented by a censor from telegraphing the particulars.

$500,000 Bequest to Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The will of William Imrie, one of the founders of the White Star Steamship Company, who died on Aug. 7, bequeathes the interest on $1,500,000 to his daughter. At her death the estate is to be divided and $500,000 is to go to the Liverpool Cathedral Fund and the remainder to other Liverpool charities.

Three Little Girls Drowned.

DETROIT, Minn., Aug. 15.—Fannie King and Nellie and Lena Jordahl, all of Park Lake, Minn., were drowned in Cormorak Lake to-day. They were on a raft with several other boys and girls. The raft sank in deep water.

You can get
STRENGTH
to stand Hot Weather
from
POSTUM
FOOD COFFEE
Trial is proof.

BROWNE IS REARRESTED AFTER RELEASE ON WRIT

Ex-Examiner of Silk Held in Default of $30,000 Bail.

GREETED BY OLD FRIENDS

Judge Hough Says He Was Seriously Punished in Forfeiting $12,500 Bail on the First Indictment.

Charles C. Browne, the former silk examiner, who is accused of complicity with the "silk syndicate's" frauds, was released from Sing Sing Prison yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and was immediately rearrested and sent to the Tombs in default of bail. He is now held in $30,000 bail to await trial on an indictment charging him with failing to perform his duties as a Federal officer, this being one of the five indictments originally found against him.

United States Marshal Henkel, accompanied by Mr. Bonynge of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, went to Sing Sing yesterday morning and served upon the Warden the order of Judge Hough releasing Browne. He was then rearrested by Marshal Henkel on the untried indictment pending against him and brought to this city. The party had considerable difficulty in getting here, the train being an hour late, and later got into a small wreck, which delayed them another hour. The Marshal was about to take a rowboat and cross the Hudson and take a train on the other side, when the block was raised.

Browne was released on the decision of Judge Hough on the ground that he had been extradited for one offense and imprisoned for another. The party reached New York too late for an attempt to obtain the large bail demanded. Before being taken to a cell Browne said that he would at once begin efforts to get bail. If he is unable to get a bondsman, he must stay in the Tombs until the disposal of the waiting calendar after the opening of court in the middle of September.

When Browne was on his way to be arraigned before Judge Hough in the Federal Building he was cordially greeted by several men who had known him as a silk examiner. To them and to others Browne said that he was sure of acquittal, as since the other trial he had obtained evidence which would set him free.

United States District Attorney Michael J. Byrne urged that the prisoner be held in not less than $100,000 bail. He said it was absolutely essential that the prisoner appear in person before the jury at his coming trial, and that, as he had once forfeited his bail by going to Canada before he could be taken to serve the two and a half years' sentence after his conviction in connection with the "silk syndicate" frauds, it was to be presumed that he would leave again unless his bond was large enough to make his bondsman take care of him.

Mr. Byrne urged that the man having been convicted on a charge dealing with the same incidents and on practically the same charge, the presumption was that he would be again convicted, and that on the five indictments he was liable to twenty-five years' imprisonment and a fine of $50,000. He did not regard $100,000 as too large in the case of a man who might join others in Europe avoiding apprehension and punishment by the Government he had robbed while handling a department involving millions of dollars.

Ex-Judge Olcott urged that the bail was altogether prohibitive, and that the man could not possibly escape, as he had nowhere to go. Such bail as was mentioned would mean that he would be again incarcerated for a long period on a charge which it was not proper to hold would be proved tenable against him. He suggested that $10,000 would be an abundant and safe bail. After Mr. Byrne had made the claim that it was absurd to ask for a figure $2,500 less than the bond which he forfeited when he ran away, Judge Hough said:

"I think because of the peculiar nature of this case the bail should be based on the theory that he who forfeits bail is really seriously punished. I think that the bail of a rich man should be higher than that asked of a poor man. I think this prisoner a member and tool of the syndicate. I will fix the amount at what I consider a high figure, but it must be to cover the one indictment to which the man is to answer. I therefore fix bail in the sum of $30,000."

RANJI MAY BE JAM.

Famous Cricketer Likely to Succeed to Throne of Navanagar.

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.—The Jam of Navanagar is dead. He left no heir.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, ("Ranji,") the celebrated Indian cricketer, champion batsman of All-England in 1898 and 1900, was the adopted son of the Jam's father and was formerly in the succession, but was passed over.

Owing to the absence of heirs there is a strong chance of Prince Ranjitsinhji succeeding to the throne.

Navanagar, or Nowanuggur, is a small native Indian State on the Gulf of Cutch. Jam is the title borne by the native rulers of Cutch and Navanagar.

Prince Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji is the most popular Indian Prince who ever lived in England. He was born in 1872 and after a preliminary education in India went to Trinity College, Cambridge. His rise to fame in the cricketing world was spectacular. Few knew he could play the game until one day at college, when he showed that he was a batsman of extraordinary ability. After playing for Cambridge he played for Sussex County and the first year headed the list os Sussex players. That position he retained for seven years and in the meanwhile was twice champion batsman of All-England. In 1897 he went with Stoddart's All-England eleven to Australia.

The Prince has written a book on cricket. He is an all-around sportsman, being fond of shooting, tennis, racquets, cycling, angling, pig-sticking, and skating.

COULDN'T WORK CONTROLLER

Metz Uncovers a Bogus Street Cleaning Department Outing.

Several men tried yesterday to sell Controller Metz tickets for an outing which, they said, a drivers' union is arranging for the employes of the Street Cleaning Department. The Controller took eleven of the tickets and put them in his desk. When the men asked for the money he said he would see about paying them. The men left in confusion. The Controller called up the Street Cleaning Department. There they said that nothing was known of any such outing.

This incident increased Controller Metz's determination to put a stop to frauds of this kind by establishing an auditing bureau in connection with the 137 charitable institutions which are under the care of the Finance Department, or over whose finances the Controller has auditing power. Under this system every collector or every person having anything to do with the funds of any institution will have a voucher to prove his identity.

CHAMPIONS SUE CHICAGO.

Want $3,500 Damages on Account of Forfeited Game at Polo Grounds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The New York National League Baseball Club has brought a civil suit in the New York Supreme Court against the Chicago National League Club for $3,500, alleging damages to that extent on account of the forfeited game of Aug. 7, when Umpire Johnstone was refused entrance to the Polo Grounds and gave the game to Chicago. Manager McGraw of New York wanted the game to be played with a player from each of the teams as umpires, but the Chicago manager refused to agree to this, and the New York management now declares the club is damaged to the extent of $3,500.

The summons in the suit was served on Charles Williams, Treasurer of the Chicago team, at Brooklyn last Monday. The summons was brought to Chicago to-day, and presented to President Murphy of the Chicago Club, who, after reading the document, said:

"We have been summoned to appear in court by the New York Club, although I regard the suit more in the light of a joke than anything else. Still, we shall be on hand to defend our club when the case is called for trial. As to the Chicago Club's bringing a counter suit nothing of such a nature has been decided on, but as we believe we would have a good case against the New York team such action may be taken later."

The damages are said to lie in the loss of gate receipts.

SUMMONS FOR MRS. SHIPPO.

Gibson Says Her Testimony Tended to Show That He Killed Mrs. Kinnan.

Lawyer Burton W. Gibson, who figured in the Kinnan murder investigation, got a summons for Mary Shippo, who testified that Mrs. Kinnan, just before she died, said the "devil lawyer" was her assailant. The summons is returnable to-day in the Westchester Court. Six other summonses were given to Lawyer Gibson for witnesses, also returnable this morning. Gibson is also to have a copy of the minutes of the Coroner's Jury in the matter of the Kinnan murder inquest.

Gibson appeared in court and handed an affidavit to Magistrate Finelite, saying:

"I would like to see you in private regarding that matter."

"There is no privacy in this court. If you have anything to say, say it here," replied the Magistrate.

"Well, your Honor," said Gibson, "I wanted to get a warrant, and didn't want everybody to know about it."

Lawyer Gibson then quoted from the affidavit, in which he charged Mary Shippo with perjury at the inquest of the Coroner's jury on July 13, 16, and 17.

The affidavit went on to state that Mrs. Shippo, under oath, testified that Mrs. Kinnan had told her if was the "devil lawyer" who had struck her. Gibson's affidavit also stated that Mrs. Shippo's testimony to the effect that he called on her on July 4 and on other dates was false, as was the statement that he had endeavored to have her leave the jurisdiction of the court and had offered her money if she would do so.

Gibson then went on to show that the testimony was material in showing that the crime was, or was likely to have been committed by him, and that he had a motive therefor. The woman's testimony was further material, he said, in that it tended to impeach and discredit his testimony before the Coroner's jury.

Magistrate Finelite replied that he would not give Gibson a warrant.

"Why not?" asked the lawyer.

"Because there is no evidence to show that perjury has been committed. You say so, but you have no evidence to substantiate your statements. If you'll swear to this affidavit I'll give you a summons for the woman."

Gibson then swore to the affidavit and a summons was issued.

"Can't I get a policeman to serve this summons?" asked Gibson.

"No; serve it yourself."

"I don't care to serve it myself," said the lawyer.

"Why, are you afraid?"

"I am afraid of nothing on earth," answered Gibson.

Gibson then asked for the other summonses.

PORTO RICO CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Collector's Inquiry Shows That a Boy Made Out Wrong Manifests.

Collector Stranahan conducted an examination yesterday in relation to the complaint made by Scott Truxton, Government Agent of the Porto Rico Commercial Agency of 91 Wall Street, that the firm of Joaquin Menendez & Co. of 56 New Street had made fraudulent declarations of a clearance of coffee from New York to Porto Rico.

The representative of Porto Rico and also several representatives of the firm of Joaquin Menendez & Co. were present.

It was claimed by the representatives of the firm involved that it was entirely due to clerical errors that the erroneous declarations were made, further developed that the declarations were made not by a member of the firm, but by a boy employed by them.

When questioned by Collector Stranahan as to the action of the firm in marking and manifesting several hundred bags which contained coffee as "choice red beans," a representative of the firm stated that owing to a clerical error the word "coffee" was omitted in making the manifest. As to the manifest on a shipment of coffee to Porto Rico as "peas," the firm's representatives explained that this was purely a clerical error made by the youth who made the manifest.

Collector Stranahan informed the members of the firm that in the future he would not tolerate such a practice. The Collector further stated that in the future these manifests must be made out by members of the firm engaged in exporting and not by an irresponsible boy.

The charge was made by Scott Truxtun, the Porto Rico Government Agent, that certain firms had been in the habit of purchasing low grade Brazilian coffee, and after it had been received here this firm would ship the bags containing this coffee to Porto Rico, where it was emptied out of the original bags and sent back to this country in other packages as "Porto Rico" coffee.

Owing to the demand for Porto Rico coffee and the high prices obtained for it this traffic proved highly profitable.

PERILOUS JUMP FOR LIBERTY.

Boy Prisoner's Escape from the Children's Court.

Richard Walsh, 14 years old, of 2,176 Third Avenue, who was before Justice McAvoy in the Children's Court yesterday morning escaped in the afternoon, and he has not been rearrested. The boy was charged with petty larceny. He had been remanded to the Children's Society until to-day in the custody of Patrolman Patrick of the court squad. The patrolman did not start for the prisoner until after court. In the meantime Walsh escaped.

He was waiting in a court in the rear of the building. With a ladder leading from this court the prisoner climbed to a skylight in the roof.

Opening the skylight he slid down the roof to a dormer window and 65 feet up in the air, jumped five feet to the top of a dormer window at 74 Third Avenue. Through this building he made his way to the street.

Fleischmann Company's Plant Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 15.—The Fleischmann Yeast Company, which has operated one of the largest yeast plants in the world at East Millstone, near here, is moving the machinery from the place to Cincinnati, where the company will concentrate the business of its various plants into a centrally located site. The company has closed its plants at Buffalo, Baltimore, and Cliffsville, L. I.

WHEN we receive orders from old patrons at Summer resorts within shopping distance of Boston and Philadelphia, we realize that it has well paid us to establish confidence even at frequent sacrifice on our part.

If you or your family have never enjoyed the satisfaction we give continuously, we suggest a call when in need of Waists, Millinery, Men's and Women's Hats, and Gloves and Canes.

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Smith & Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CITY LIGHTING PLANS ABANDONED IN INDIANA

Four Towns Prepare to Sell Their Plants to Corporations.

LIGHTS WILL BE CHEAPER

Cities Have Not Paid for Their Lighting Plants and Private Companies Offer Reduced Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.—Recent events are being used as an argument against municipal ownership in Indiana. The electric light plant at Muncie is passing into the hands of a private company. The city of Marion is considering a proposition for lighting the streets at a lower figure than it is now paying through municipal ownership. The Mayor of Richmond, thrice elected on a municipal ownership issue, recommends that the electric light plant be sold and that the city go out of the business, and the people of Logansport have appointed a committee to inquire into the feasibility of abandoning the lighting plant on account of the excessive cost to the city.

The charge in each of these cities is that the cost of lights is greatly in excess of what it should be and very much more than if the cities were being served by private corporations. In Marion, for instance, the average cost per light has been $47.50 a year, while a private company proposes to take over the city plant and furnish street lights at a cost of $45 per year. There are now 205 lights on the streets, and the company proposes to furnish these and any additional lights that may be ordered by the Council at this figure. The saving to the city on the basis of the lights now in use would be more than $500 a year.

The City of Marion put in its electric light plant and issued $24,000 in bonds to raise the money. These bonds have recently been refunded, but not a dollar of the principal has ever been paid.

The municipal plant was established thirteen years ago, and the people of that city are still paying interest on $20,000 of bonds issued to cover the cost, and will continue to do so after the plant passes to the company, with which a ten-year contract has just been made.

Neither Richmond nor Logansport has paid its bonds issued for the establishment of the plants, and, if they are not disposed of, money will have to be raised to keep the plants in repair. It is charged that, while electric lighting by private capital has become cheaper in the past few years the municipal plants are becoming less efficient and the cost of light is higher.

The contract by which the City of Muncie secures service from a private corporation and virtually abandons its plant is regarded by the city authorities and by many citizens as an exceptionally good one. The contract is to run for ten years and the city is to pay $47.50 for each arc light burned 4,000 hours in each year. The contract contains a clause declaring that "the lines of poles and wires now in use and owned by the city shall be turned over to the company, rent free, to be used during the entire term by the company."

In other words, the city allows the company the free use of all its equipment outside of the machinery, which is old and in poor repair, and the company enters upon the discharge of its contract without having to go to any expense for this part of the equipment. The poles and wires accommodate 260 street lights, and are estimated to be worth not less than $15,000. The company agrees to return them to the city at the expiration of the ten years in as good condition as they are in to-day.

The reason the city was anxious to go out of the business was that the cost per light was constantly increasing, and the time was rapidly approaching when extensive repairs would have to be made on the plant. The experience of the past five years shows that the new contract price will represent a great saving to the people, even though the bonded debt of $20,000 is practically unproductive. The City Council was glad to close a deal which took off its hands a plant that was a constantly growing expense.

It is argued that the city can well afford to sacrifice the old machinery and still make money by going out of the business. In 1901 the cost of the plant was $71 per light; in 1902 it was $73; in 1903, $84; in 1904, $65, and in 1905 it was $61, the figures for the two years last mentioned representing practically no outlay for new equipment. The margin between $47.50 and the average for five years under municipal ownership was so great that the deal with the private corporation was quickly consummated.

GRAIN RATE AGREEMENT.

Differential Between Gulf and Atlantic Seaboard Is Adjusted.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The long-standing controversy involving the differential between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic seaboard on export grain from Missouri River points was adjusted to-day at a special meeting of the executive officers of the Western Trunk Lines Committee. This differential has been a troublesome factor in export grain rate making for a number of years.

According to the provisions of the agreement, which expires April 1, 1907, the Gulf lines will receive a differential of 5 cents on all grains from Kansas City and 4 cents from Omaha. None of the published tariffs shall include the fobbing charge either at the seaboard or the gulf. The differential will cover wheat, which has hitherto remained outside.

In making the adjustment the railroad men have recognized the contention of the Chicago Board of Trade, which has long maintained that the advantage held by Missouri River points should be removed. Under the arrangement effected to-day Chicago grain men can buy the Western grain, bring it to Chicago for rehandling, and reship it to the seaboard on an equal footing with Missouri River points.

Brady Will Help the "Great Unacted."

William A. Brady is going to give a series of "authors' matinees" this season. The field is wide open and all manuscripts will receive due consideration, he says. He regards these matinees as opportunities for the "great unacted" to have a hearing.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
6TH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK

Here They Go!

Men's $12.50 Summer Suits, Men's $15 Summer Suits, at $6

THESE SUITS, at $12.50 and $15, were the best values that the city had to show during the Spring and early Summer. They were the best suits that we have ever had at those prices and were at least $2 better than the *average* suit sold around the $15 mark.

You may choose from about 600 of these suits to-day at $6.

They are not odds and ends, although the sizes are somewhat broken up. All the patterns that have proved emphatically good sellers are still represented, and there are still plenty of the soft finish, very dark blue, navy serges left. Plenty also of the good light and dark grays in plaids and mixtures.

Even if you have no earthly use for another suit this Summer, you have never in your life made from $6 to $10 any easier than you will by selecting one of these suits and putting it away for next year.

An outline of the choice given:

Navy Serges—soft finish and very dark blue, in single and double breasted. To-day.. $6

Black Suits in Both Cheviots and Thibets—soft and lustreless cheviots and thibet; sack suits; single and double breasted styles..... $6

Mixtures in Worsteds—single and double breasted sacks; coolest fabrics; steel gray and worsted checks; overplaids and combination stripes..... $6

Fancy Cheviots and Tweeds—single and double breasted sack styles..... $6

Summer Coat-and-Trousers Suits—shoulders and front of these coats fit as perfectly as a coat made to order; they are made of the feather-weight homespuns, wool crashes, fancy serges and cheviots; trousers have the new bottoms..... $6

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

NILE TOURIST TRAFFIC MAY START A RATE WAR

American, German, and British Concerns in Keen Competition.

COST WAS $250; WILL BE $100

Latter Rate to be Charged by American Company—New Steamers to be Put On for Winter Travel.

Three steamship companies under three different flags—American, German, and British—will seek to capture tourist traffic on the River Nile in the coming Winter season. The competition between the rival companies will be very keen, and it is not improbable that a rate war will ensue.

For many years Thomas Cook & Son had the monopoly of the Nile passenger traffic until 1896, when the Anglo-American Nile Navigation Company took a hand. The latter company was bought out last Winter by the Hamburg-American Company, and the German flag will fly over the steamers Puritan and Mayflower next season instead of the Stars and Stripes.

The "Express" Nile Navigation Company is a new American concern, with offices in New York. Two new steamers, the Virginian and the America, have been constructed for the company, and it is claimed that they will be the fastest steamers on the Nile. Their average speed upstream will be 12 knots an hour against the current, which runs at 2½ or 3 knots an hour.

Nile cruises up to Assouan and back to Cairo occupy three weeks and cost $250. The American company intends to make the trip in eight days at a cost of $100. One of their special features will be a daily steamer service between Luxor and Assouan, which will avoid the necessity of passengers making the disagreeable train journey across the desert.

Thomas Cook & Sons do not exhibit any alarm at the prospect of competition, as they believe that the more advertising and publicity that is given to Egypt the greater will be the tide of tourist traffic.

"For years," said the manager of their tourist department, "we had strong opposition from the Anglo-American Company, and our Nile business exceeded all previous bookings."

William Meyer, the New York passenger manager of the Hamburg-American Company, said he felt confident that their steamers would get their share of the traffic on the Nile. In addition to the six steamers taken over from the Anglo-American Company, they had built two new vessels, the Germania and the Nubia. Two more vessels of similar type would be ready for the season of 1907-08. The German company has also entered into competition with the Cooks on land by opening travel bureaus in New York, Chicago, and the principal cities in Europe, as well as erecting hotels in the Holy Land.

For the accommodation of the passengers for their Nile service the Hamburg-American will inaugurate a fortnightly service from Genoa to Alexandria, with one of their new steamers, the Oceana, a cruising yacht built on similar lines to the Prinzessin Luise, save that the yacht will be 2,000 tons larger. Her first sailing from Genoa will be on Oct. 23. The passage from Naples to Alexandria will occupy three days.

The tide of travel across the ocean during the Winter months has turned from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean route, and the largest and fastest ocean greyhounds will make trips during the season. The White Star will run the Celtic and Cedric. The Cunard will have the Carmania and Canonia; the Deutschland will make a trip in February for the Hamburg-American Line, and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse will represent the North German Lloyd.

Egypt is growing each Winter in popularity with Americans, who go early in the season up to Assouan and come down to Cairo for February and March, when the season is at its height.

Browning, King & Company

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

Enough to last possibly the rest of this week.

Plain or Pleated Bosoms.

Cuffs attached or detached.

Values up to $2.50,

85 cents.

First comers, of course, have best choice of patterns.

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Broadway at 32d St.
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EYESTRAIN causes HEADACHE
Consult our Registered Physicians.
Glasses if Needed—$1 upward.
223 Sixth Ave., 15th St.
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J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
Established Nearly 30 Years.

Wall Tents

8 oz. duck, complete poles and pins.	
7 ft. x 7 ft.	$6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft.	7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft.	9.68

Tents any size, any style, made to order.

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A SENSIBLE COMPROMISE.

In consenting to issue vouchers to passengers paying the second five-cent fare upon its Coney Island cars, to be redeemed at face value if the Court of Appeals upholds the contention that only one fare may be lawfully exacted, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company makes a concession that some of its unreasonable and disorderly patrons have done little to deserve. It is probable that a majority of the company's Coney Island passengers are willing to pay 10 cents, and think they get their money's worth. They have been subjected to annoyance, delay, and discomfort, and the public peace has been disturbed by the smaller number who have taken it upon themselves to decide what the law is without waiting for the Court of Appeals. Judge GAYNOR's uncalled-for and wholly unauthoritative expression of opinion as to the state of the law, which was ignorantly accepted as a binding decision, is primarily responsible for the scenes of disorder witnessed since he ordered the release of MACFARLANE. His Honor now tardily comes forward with the advice—also unofficial—"Pay the double fare sooner than have violence."

Acting Mayor MCGOWAN, whose attitude in the matter has been sound from the beginning, offered yesterday the sensible and practical suggestion that the company issue redeemable checks for the second fare pending adjudication. The company consents to this, although it has been merely exercising the rights which the law confers upon it. It remains now for somebody to take the necessary steps to get the dispute into court. It would seem that the company itself cannot take the initiative, because it would put it in the position of appealing from a decision in its own favor. Probably there will be no lack of passengers feeling themselves aggrieved who will consent to appear as plaintiff in a test case. Meanwhile let us hope there will be peace on the road to Coney Island.

REGULATING OUR TRUSTS ABROAD.

Australia is regulating our trusts for us. That is the significance of the telegram announcing that the Federal customs on agricultural implements have been increased from 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. It will be seen how very different the method is from our own. We regulate railway tariffs, and the Australians regulate the customs, but the result is the same, for both factors are elements of cost to the consumer. It is yet to appeaf how far our method will cheapen costs, for the simple maintenance of railway rates at the present level promises to prevent some producers from continuing their competition. Paying more money to carriers will certainly restrict profits, and may cause some producers to withdraw from the market. The Australian Government has foreseen this defect in their programme, and has provided against it by declaring that if Australian producers raise their prices the customs increase which is designed to give them their market will be rescinded.

It is obvious that if harvesting machinery costs Australian farmers more their crops will be harvested at greater cost, and will be handicapped in competition with our own grains in the world's markets. Whatever complaint we may have of our agricultural implement makers, who sell abroad cheaper than at home, it might be thought that Australian buyers would only be advantaged at buying under cost, even if they did not make the goods. This is the view of some even in Australia, where the protection fetich is less worshipped than here. The local critics think there is danger of Federal legislation being pushed too far—there is something familiar regarding this idea—and that suppliers of cheap goods may be punished at too great cost. They object to placing so much power over trade in the hands of the Government, and dislike the appointment of a board of three to decide when goods are offered in "unfair" competition with the Australian products. That is the function performed by our Inter-State Commerce Commission. Why not take a leaf from the book of our antipodean friends and appoint a board to decide when the tariff gives "unfair" protection to trusts which overcharge us and sell so cheaply to Australians that their goods are excluded in self-defense? The answer is simple. Our standpatters won't let us.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

For weeks France has been awaiting the action of the Pope on the law of France repealing the Concordat and establishing a final separation between Church and State in France. The French law has provided a means of continuing the worship and the work of the Roman Catholic Church, as of every other religious sect heretofore State-aided, according to its numbers, but henceforth to be sustained only by the voluntary contributions of its own members. It has established the "associations cultuelles," or societies for worship; has prescribed how they are to be formed, under what conditions they shall hold their property, and under what conditions they shall continue their public worship. To Americans there is nothing new or strange about this arrangement. It has been familiar to them all their lives. They cannot conceive of any other method of carrying on the religious work, which is as active and efficient in this country under the voluntary system as in any other country under the systems either of a State-Church or of a State-aided Church or Churches. But it is not to be wondered at that the same helplessness which American churchmen would experience under any other than the voluntary system, churchmen of countries where the other system prevails should experience at the prospect of a complete separation of Church and State. It seems to them, or to some of them, that the voluntary system, the disestablishment of the Church and its complete separation from the State must be the death blow to religion. That was the view taken by the Anglican episcopate and clergy in Ireland, where the Anglican Church has notoriously never been the Church of the people, when Mr. GLADSTONE at length disestablished that hoary abuse. It is the view, it seems, taken by the majority of the French Bishops and a considerable portion of the French priesthood at the rupture of the Concordat and the disestablishment of all the Churches in France. For, it is to be noted, the Roman Catholic Church is by no means the only religious denomination from which State aid has been withdrawn. It is the only one which has made any public complaint about the withdrawal.

In this emergency Catholics have looked to the head of their Church for guidance. After the first of December any religious meeting in the nature of a church service which is not organized and conducted according to law will be an unlawful assemblage which the duty of the police will be to disperse. The interval allowed by the law for this transition from the old system to the new was ample. Doubtless some sects have already taken advantage of it. But the head of the Roman Catholic Church has done nothing in the way of preparing his flock for the change. The delay has been a cause of perplexity to organs of French opinion by no means unfriendly to the Church, to those very organs, in fact, which most emphatically condemned M. COMBES's policy and practice of "brusquing things" in the breaking up of the teaching associations. They have reminded the Holy Father that the months were passing and that he was doing nothing in preparation for the inevitable change. They have indeed found rather portentous signs of what his action was likely to be in the case of France, in the drastic action which the Vatican took in the case of the "democristi" of Italy. In that case the Pope denied to the Italian laity liberty of action in political matters. His French critics contrasted the course of PIUS X. with the liberal and liberalizing policy of LEO XIII., "hospitable to the ideas of GIBBONS and of MANNING," and found the contrast not favorable to the latter Pontiff. But none of them ventured to predict that PIUS X. would forbid the faithful to organize under the French law, least of all that he would issue this prohibition without directing or suggesting any method by which they might organize and continue their work and their worship in obedience to the law of the land.

Yet this is precisely what has been done. The Pope has undertaken to nullify the law of France, or else to acquiesce in the absolute cessation of the public worship of the Roman Catholic Church in that country. Instead of endeavoring to find a "modus vivendi" for the Church under the new law, he has declared that there is no modus vivendi. It seems so incredible that he should have really meant this that prompt conjectures arise that his prohibition is intended as a step toward a compromise. But what compromise can there now possibly be? Until the reassemblage of the Legislature there will be nobody in France capable of agreeing to a compromise on the part of the nation. When the reassemblage comes it would belie human nature if it did not appear that the action of the Vatican had strengthened the hands and increased the numbers of the enemies of the Church, and if they were not able to influence even more drastic measures than that which, given the desirableness of the separation of Church and State, seemed to all disinterested persons a moderate and considerate method of effecting that result. It seems that the Pope has, by his own act, voluntarily put the Church in France in the twentieth century in the same position of a proscribed and hunted communion as that which it occupied in the England of the seventeenth.

And all for what? Wherein is the Roman Catholic Church, under the existing French law, subjected to greater disadvantages or disabilities in the French Republic than it is subjected to in the American Republic? And is it not notorious that nowhere in the world is the Church making more progress, advancing more rapidly in numbers, in prosperity, and in power, than in these United States under the operation of the voluntary system? To all those to whom the facts of the case are known, and by whom they are dispassionately considered, the latest encyclical will be incomprehensible.

INTERBOROUGH TRAVEL.

The quarterly statement of fares collected in the various boroughs affords an interesting clue to the manner in which the city is growing, and how its growth may be stimulated. The lesson is worth studying, for city money is being spent like water, and it ought to be spent so as to show the greatest returns to the city. There are no keener men of affairs than those who will bid upon the next tunnel contracts, and there is nothing to their discredit in the fact that they will bid in the manner most promising in individual profit. There is still surviving much of the spirit which would develop the city's boroughs in the old way, as though the boroughs were still independent rivals instead of constituents of a single city which should know no distinction between its component parts. A municipal statesman would ignore these petty considerations and would develop the entire city for the greatest good of all its residents, so far as that result could be obtained. The figures now at hand are a contribution toward that end, and repay study with that end in view.

Comparing the April-May-June quarters of 1905 and 1906, this result appears:

	Cash Fares. Number.	Increase over 1905 Per Cent.	Inc. P. C. Pop. 1905 to 1900.
Manhattan	17,743,808	9	14
Bronx	2,903,604	48	75
Brooklyn	8,264,864	8	16
Queens	608,409	10	33
Richmond	404,683	18	14
All boroughs	20,925,168	10	20

The increase in Manhattan exceeds the increase in all the other boroughs in totals, and it is almost the smallest per centum. Moreover, Manhattan's moderate increase in fares paid is at the rate of three times the annual growth of its population. It is necessary to recognize that a stage of magnitude may be reached where the growth naturally decreases by percentages, although maintaining a very handsome increase in total. The increase in travel is proportioned to the facilities rather than to the growth of population. The Bronx is the best example of this, travel growing 48 per cent., while the annual growth of population is only 15 per cent. Even Richmond reflects the improvement of ferry transit, which feeds the railways. Brooklyn and Queens prove the rule by affording conspicuous exceptions to the improvement in accommodation for travel, with a corresponding exception to the rate of its growth.

What is the deduction from these facts? Should rapid transit at the city's expense be provided most freely where already it is most excellent in response to the fact that travel grows with facilities, or should accommodations be increased where the growth of population has been followed by an inadequate growth of travel, because facilities were defective? The most judicious answer is that both principles should be availed of to maintain and increase New York's primacy among American cities. Borough routes should be ignored, except perhaps as distributors of traffic contributed by all boroughs. It is unnecessary to do anything solely for Manhattan because it is the focus. All lines lead to Manhattan, either as a starting place or a terminal. Judicious extension of the city transit lines would people the empty fields in Queens, and would make travel for all distinctively Manhattan lines. Cross-river routes would tap the greatest aggregation of population outside Manhattan in Brooklyn, repeating there the great growth of travel shown by the Bronx above, which is characteristically travel into and out of Manhattan, and not travel about the Bronx. The eagerness of Interborough to get into Brooklyn affords an example of how other tunnel contracts should be managed. No contractor should have a share of the fat of travel of Manhattan unless he would do his share toward developing the outer boroughs. The way to build subways is to ignore rivers and points of the compass and borough boundaries, and unite centres of traffic in every direction.

ENCOURAGING LAWLESSNESS.

The Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT deems this a propitious moment for addressing to President BIRD S. COLER of the Borough of Brooklyn the following letter:

My Dear Mr. COLER: My congratulations and good wishes for your campaign against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Whether the passenger pays a 5 or a 10 cent fare to Coney Island is not of real importance, but whether a lawless corporation can be made to obey the law as laid down by the courts is the most important issue now before the American people. As an old citizen of Brooklyn, my wishes go with you. Yours sincerely,
LYMAN ABBOTT.

Here is further counsel of immoderation. When the pulpit joins the bench in provoking lawless outbreaks, and administrative officers harangue mobs expressly advising disorderly acts, riotous disturbances naturally ensue.

It would be impossible for a clergyman to be more utterly wrongheaded than Dr. ABBOTT in this letter to Mr. COLER. How can a corporation be lawless when it is doing what the law authorizes and permits? When and where has "the law" been "laid down by the courts" forbidding the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to collect 10-cent fares to Coney Island? As laid down by the courts, the law says just the other thing. Judge GAYNOR laid down no law concerning the ten-cent fare. He said, but did not decide, that the law forbade the demanding of the second fare. Since that question was not before him, his saying so has no more force and effect than Dr. ABBOTT's absolutely mistaken statement about the lawless corporation and the law.

There is a popular impression that preachers should stand among the molders of public opinion. The Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT has occasionally appeared in that rôle, but such influence as he wields is dangerous, the example he sets is baneful, when he offers his congratulations to a weak and ill-balanced public officer of notoriously demagogic proclivities, who has during the present week been openly inciting his fellow-citizens to the perpetration of disorderly acts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Vengeance for a Sarcasm.

One feels ashamed of noting the humorous element in the dispatch about Mlle. SMIRNOFF, telegraphed from St. Petersburg yesterday, for its conclusion was indeed horrible and sickening, but the humorous element is there, and to emphasize it is perhaps the best, as it is probably the only, way to punish the aristocratic savages who cut the girl to pieces with their whips. It seems that Mlle. SMIRNOFF, while walking with another young woman along the Nevsky Prospect, was moved to remark about a squadron of the crack Chevalier Guards passing on the great avenue, "They are as gay as if they had captured Port Arthur!"

The words were spoken loudly enough to be heard by the guardsmen as well as by other people on the sidewalk, and of their irritating quality there is no question. They doubtless had upon those they described a most unpleasant effect, for they had many barbed implications, and every one of them was driven in by the laughter and jeers with which they were taken up and repeated by those who heard them, but the jest, if cruel, was one that, coming from a woman, would have been endured in silence and a pretense of indifference by the soldiers of any country except Russia. The "chevaliers," however, could not restrain their anger, and they vindicated their dignity, honor, and courage, first by charging the crowd and then by capturing the girl and carrying her to their quarters, where, after a brief deliberation, during which a suggestion to turn her over to the police was fiercely rejected by the offended heroes, she was beaten with wire-thonged whips till her clothing was in shreds and her body was cruelly lacerated.

It seems almost incredible that such a thing as this could happen anywhere in Russia, and that it should happen in St. Petersburg, where foreign opinion makes itself most strongly felt, approaches the impossible. Yet the story is told in great detail and has been a subject of official report. "No action by the military authorities," it is said, "has yet been taken," but unless disproof as well as denial can be offered it is hard to see how action of some sort can be avoided. The necessity for such severity cannot be maintained, even by an autocracy, fighting for its worthless life, and these palace guardsmen are not so popular with the fighting part of the Russian Army that they are likely to be allowed with impunity thus to avenge a girl's jest.

He Cannot Come Too Quickly.

There must be something more than the obvious meaning in the pains which the Kaiser is taking to tell his desire to visit the United States, and to tell it to exactly the people who will report his wish over here. Almost every American whom he has received for some time past has heard, besides an expression of general good-will for this country and its President, an expression of this royal yearning to come over here and see us. It looks as if the Kaiser were sending up what in diplomatic circles they call "trial balloons," for the purpose of seeing how the American wind blows—in other words, as if he wanted some advance information as to the sort of reception he would receive here.

If he has any anxiety on the subject, he can dismiss it at once; if he isn't "just talking," and really would like to cross the sea and explore the New World, he cannot do it any too quickly. We have in this country an abundant irreverence for many ideas held solemnly dear by the Kaiser, and we haven't always been pleased by everything he said and did, but for him, personally, as an honest, well-intentioned, and energetic ruler of a great people, most of us have come to have an affectionate admiration, and there is no question at all that if he came here there would be "doings" all day long and fireworks every evening. He would certainly have the time of his life, with glad hands innumerable stretched out to him, and we would have the time of our lives, too. His welcome would be as sincere as it would be demonstrative, and entertained and entertainers would profit largely by the opportunity to reach a clearer understanding of each other.

There is absolutely no reason why the Kaiser should not come, and a hundred why he should. No unwritten law keeps him at home, as it does our Presidents, for he has long been accustomed to visit foreign lands whenever he chooses, and he can make the American trip nowadays in so short a time as to make some of the journeys he has already taken seem long in comparison. He needn't worry a bit because of our imagined hatred of Kings and Emperors. We don't want any of them "in ours," as the colloquialists put it, but we are well enough content that other people should have them if they like, and royalty is always well received here. For Princes we have already done much; for a real Kaiser it is hard to tell what we wouldn't do in the way of hilarious welcome.

Another Flag Incident.

It's a poor sort of patriotism that has to make a great row because a spectator at a variety show hisses the American flag—quite as poor as the sort of manners shown by the spectator who does it. The latest of these shabby incidents took place at Bergen Point, N. J., where one of the "entertainers" sang a song that seems to have been made deliberately insulting to the head of the British Navy, and then he waved an American flag to emphasize the outrage. Thereupon a foolish Briton hissed and started a small riot. Later he was arrested and fined.

It was all a very poor business, and a generous distribution of common decency all round would have been the best possible settlement of the trouble. The man who was fined says that he is going to lay the matter before the British Consul. He is in for another unpleasant experience if he does, and laborious obscurity is what would best become him till the miserable affair is forgotten.

LAFCADIO HEARN.

A Defense of the Man and a Protest Against Recent Attacks on Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is difficult to put in diplomatic language my protest against the tenor and assertions of an editorial article concerning Lafcadio Hearn which recently appeared in a New York paper. It was so unnecessary to speak harshly of the man, even if all that was said and implied had been true. But these implications and assertions were not true. Being dead, Hearn himself cannot answer, but doubtless friends aplenty will rise to defend him. For it is not true, as was stated, that he had no friends among white people. He had many and intimate ones, who know that these charges are not true.

His mother and father were married and he was legitimate, as relatives of the Hearn family in England know and will testify. If the surgeon of the English army, Dr. Hearn, had not married the Greek girl with whom he fell so violently in love, there would not have been the public divorce proceedings which years afterward followed the unfortunate marriage.

As to his life in New Orleans, some of the best citizens of that city who knew him well have been written to in order to contradict the groundless statements as to his life there. He was deeply interested in the negro folklore, and for that purpose alone he consorted with the superstitious negroes. That he was legally married to his Japanese wife is easily proved by anybody who wishes for the truth in these matters.

As a labor of love his American friends are preparing an authoritative biography and collection of his letters in order to secure funds to educate his legitimate son by his Japanese wife. It is a strange perversion of justice that would unnecessarily blacken the dead man's character and prevent accomplishment of the object so many of us have at heart.

That Hearn had many faults, and that his life in Cincinnati, while a wayward, homeless, penniless boy, was not what it should have been—all this, and what more is true, is not to be denied. But that he was of repulsive face and manners is false. He spent a Summer at my house and at my table, and I know that neither my wife nor myself would have enjoyed his presence as we did if these accusations were true. He was in person exceptionally cleanly, and his manners were gentle. He was shy, and avoided all "company," and he was poor, but never ill-clothed.

But what I wish especially to declare is that whether what was stated was true or untrue, it had no place at all in literature or decent journalism. Hearn shrank, perhaps morbidly, from all personal and public exhibitions of himself, and presented to the world his writings as works of art and social philosophy, and dragging the personal before the public was unwarranted. But Hearn is dead. Could they not have let him rest—the humble, shrinking, hurt soul, with the sadly maimed body? But being for the great part untrue, the making of these statements seems to me wholly inexcusable. GEORGE M. GOULD, M. D.
Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 14, 1906.

AS TO BEARDS.

The Day of Such Badges of Rugged Manhood Is Passed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are a clean-shaven people. The beard, once a symbol of patriarchal majesty, next of general manliness, then of devotion to speculative pursuits, has risen and fallen as empires have risen and fallen.

To-day, our great men, as embodied in the late Russell Sage and the hail-fellow-well-met personality of John D. Rockefeller, are beardless. Of the importance of the beard in primeval periods no doubt can exist, and enviable is the vision of the fathers of the world with their hoary hair. The dignity so preserved was, no doubt, part of that general dignity of age, which is to be reverenced.

"Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head and honor the face of the old man." (Leviticus xix., 32.) The natural feeling of early periods seems to be in favor of it as an object of dignity, and the imagination does not tolerate the thought of a patriarch or prophet with a razor in his hand. Thus, with the classics, the gods were bearded. So with early England.

To-day a spark of humor is unconsciously struck out of the flinty capitalist. Not long ago a certain firm hinted to its young men in the most polite terms that the mustache was not to be worn—they were "requested" not to wear it "during business hours."

As certain dresses do not become diminutive women, and must, in order to display their wonted effect, be worn by those of noble stature, so the beard, identified as it is with sternness, dignity, and strength, is only the becoming complement of true manliness. If I am not mistaken, therefore, the cultivation of the beard is a perilous experiment for all degenerate sons of Adam, and may produce in the wearers the most ludicrous incongruity.

I trust, however, that the noble associations with the beard will never be degraded, and would advise all beard-loving aspirants to be well assured of their worthiness, physically and mentally, to wear it before they venture to show themselves in a decoration so significant of honor.
WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.
New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

Massachusetts Robin Hoods.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is probable that the wild deer are not crowding the market gardeners of Worcester, but they are numerous enough and hungry enough to occasion many complaints. One horticulturist while admitting deer are graceful animals says he would like them better if they had not eaten up a bed of green peppers. He says "shooing" them does not drive them away and he has been cautioned by the police that he will be arrested if he proceeds from "shooing" to shooting. There is a sort of Robin Hood smack to much of the news about the deer, and there is the possibility of the development of a romantic school of poachers, slayers of the State's deer, merry foresters fond of nut brown ale and much given to singing glees about the charm of life under the greenwood tree.

By His "Gallluses."

From The Baltimore Sun.

The "gallus" marks the free man and the man of genuine, unpretending culture and civilization. Your snob and your savage abhor it. In Mesopotamia the wild Bashibasook wears a belt; in Yucatan the Indian wears a girdle of shark's teeth; in Senegambia the shameless cannibal sports a gunny sack; in Atlantic City a few years back the dudes used to wear sashes. But find a man who, when he throws off his coat to begin his daily toil, lays bare a pair of heavy, sky-blue galluses and you'll find a man who pays his way in the world, loves his wife, rears his children in the fear of the Lord, and votes the straight ticket.

MR. BRYAN AND SILVER.

Moreton Frewen Explains Why Money Is "Not at Present an Issue."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recently published interview with Mr. Bryan is, I see, attracting much attention. Mr. Bryan's statement reads that silver is "at present" not an issue, and the two words quoted have revived here a natural anxiety. The position of silver in the Western currencies has, in my judgment, passed forever out of politics, and it is important that Mr. Bryan's attitude should not be misunderstood. I happened to see the interview before it was published, and I drew Mr. Bryan's attention to the two words now so much in evidence. Mr. Bryan replied that his statement was sufficiently categorical because a proposal to melt up and demonetize the silver dollars now in your currency might again revive the silver question. The two words under review it seemed to me might have been safely omitted; in 1896 eight dollars of gold per capita stood sentinel over nearly nine dollars of silver, while to-day in your currency more than sixteen gold dollars secure the convertibility of eight silver dollars. Under these conditions there was perhaps no need to contemplate any fresh anti-silver legislation, but I think it important to point out what it was that Mr. Bryan had in his mind.

While on the subject of silver perhaps you will permit me as one who held somewhat advanced views ten years since to define my present position; it is without doubt the position of a majority of students of currency conditions the world over. In 1896 the great fall of prices threatened the world of trade with grave disaster, and we had been assured by Prof. Suess and other geological experts that the prospect of any considerable additions to the world's gold supplies was remote. So recently as 1883 the yield of the mines was only 4,614,586 ounces, five-sixths of which was absorbed by the arts and manufactures, while for last year the yield was in excess of eighteen million ounces. In your country the effect of the new gold on prices is to some extent obscured. Tariffs possibly slightly raise your price level, and I think, although this is not the popular view, the operation of trusts has the effect of reducing prices; but in England, where the trend of prices is not interfered with by these artificial conditions, the effect of the new gold on prices is now very marked. Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck, who since the death of Prof. Soetbeer works out the "index number" for prices, shows a general rise of prices (in other words, a depreciation of gold) since 1896 of more than 25 per cent. The index number has risen from 61 in 1896 to 77 for last June; that is, the amount of produce which in 1896 would have purchased sixty-one sovereigns to-day purchases seventy-seven sovereigns. It is quite safe to affirm that in the whole history of prices there has never been so steady and so marked a rise during a period of only ten years. The late Prof. Stanley Jevons, writing of the much less considerable price inflation which followed the great gold discoveries in California, said (Investigations in Currency and Finance, P. 101,) "the country may be said to be calmly looking on while every contract including that of the National debt is being violated against the intention of the contracting parties."

The great rise of prices, a rise which is likely to be much more pronounced during the coming decade, will be the more startling because the Western currencies are now gold monometallic. The condition is interesting and it recalls what Wolowski said in the "sixties," that silver—the legal tender silver money of Europe—"was the parachute which broke the fall of gold." The invasion of the European currencies by the great mass of gold from California and then from Australia would fifty years since have inflated European prices much more considerably, only that subject to the then bimetallic system the new gold displaced an equivalent mass of legal-tender silver and "dumped" that silver on the currencies of Asia. The mechanical action of bimetallism on the European exchange rates at that time was very simple and admirable; the California gold raised the price level in Europe; attracted to these higher prices the products of Asia poured into Europe, thus giving Asia more favorable trade balances and sucking the legal-tender money of Europe into the currencies of Asia. But to-day there is no legal-tender silver in Europe to be displaced at "melting-pot" rates, and thus, in Wolowski's happy phrase, there is no parachute to break the fall of gold.

That the present position will prove satisfactory to creditor interests I do not believe. The sovereign, and doubtless the dollar, has lost one-quarter of its purchasing power in ten years; it is likely to lose a further 25 per cent. in the next ten years. Such changes do, indeed, justify Jevons's phrase that the world is looking calmly on at the violation of every contract.
MORETON FREWEN.
Government House, Ottawa, Aug. 12, 1906.

OMAHA AND MUNICIPAL CREDIT.

Thanks to The Times for Its Review of the Water Works Affair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have done a great service, I believe, to the thinking portion of the community by the able presentment of the situation in the City of Omaha, which you made in your issue of last Sunday. In these days of loose talk and rabid ranting on the question of municipal ownership, it is refreshing to get from THE TIMES such an array of cold, hard, significant facts as you present to your readers in this editorial and in a previous one on the situation in Hamilton, Ohio.

Only by thus ably writing the history of the municipality in its dealings with "other people's business" can you bring the American people to a true realization of the hazards of intrusting to the hands of the politicians the conduct of such public utilities as can only be successfully managed under the incentive of personal profit and professional ambition.

No business man of ordinary ideals can fail to size up the evasive, confiscatory tactics of the City of Omaha as anything short of dishonorable.

Small wonder that the investing public has begun to look askance at offers of municipal bonds. The City of New York has seen this result in the marketing of her recent issues. What effect must the knowledge of the City of Omaha's shifty, unbusinesslike tactics in attempting, in plain terms, to "do" the local water company have upon any such bond offerings as she may make in the future?

I, for one, have had a great light thrown on the subject by these impartial presentations of fact in your columns, and believe I voice the sentiment of a great body of your readers when I say that I hope you will continue to hold up to us from time to time just such practical instances in the form of plain, indisputable history.
L. G. MEAD.
Bronxville, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1906.

Poison Ivy in the Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your news item, "Weeds in Broadway Parks," with references to complaints against officials, is very much to the point. In another location, the St. Nicholas Park, dozens of children have lately been poisoned by poisonous ivy and will suffer for a long time to come. Poisonous ivy in a city park, which is supposed to be children's playground! PARENT.
New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

THE MAKING OF RATES.

Need of Co-operation Between Commissioners and Experts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, in discussing the new Inter-State commerce law, you say:

"It was fondly contemplated that the law would place the commission in the saddle. Its flat was to be made the law under the new dispensation. But the spirits which it would fain summon from the vasty deep are slow in responding. Instead of commanding the railways it is consulting with them in perplexity. * * * All that is noted at present is that the wheels are turning slowly and that difficulties are more in evidence than advantages."

The perplexity to which you refer rests in a measure I think upon the fact that the law takes no note of concerted action between the railroad rate makers and the Government Commissioners as a rate-making body. The authority of the former is recognised to a certain point, then the authority of the latter comes in, and it can undo the work of the former, at least if the Federal courts will confirm its action. It seems now that the two rate authorities are consulting in perplexity, the consultation being at the instance of the Government representatives.

I stated a different principle from this to the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce last year in the course of its special hearings. My statement is in Volume 4 of its report. In part, I said: "* * * In general, what pertains to payments to transportation companies for services rendered should have their initial action with the men administering the affairs of the transportation companies, but this department of the public service of these companies should come before a board or boards [boards in different parts of the country probably being desirable] of Commissioners clothed with the power of the Federal Government for approval and indorsement before any changes in the existing order shall be operative, * * * the action of the Government representatives might be practically contemporaneous with that of the transportation companies, and there need be no occasion for a lack of elasticity, on which has been founded as argument against Government participation in ratemaking."

Even before the law becomes operative on Aug. 28, in looking forward to its administration, the Government representatives find the embarrassment of a lack of recognized co-operation between themselves and the representatives of the railroads, and which my proposal, if it had been incorporated in the law, might have relieved.
JOHN C. WELCH.
Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1906.

Washington Market Mosquitos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Washington Market has produced this Summer the largest crop of mosquitos that has ever been known to the oldest inhabitants. Not only are they numerous anywhere and everywhere, but they are remarkable for size and biting ferocity. Ordinarily straw hats and top shoes are protection, but these punch the malarial parasite through with as much ease as a culex wiggler breathes in a barrel of rain water. Moreover, the market species, or the anopheles punctipennis, from the Walker batcheries, have an advantage over those which ordinarily are obliged to hunt for blood before undergoing sexual development. These have on hand a home supply. Hence when they start out on a picnic they are thoroughly charged with the poison "blast," and ready to make a malarial victim of the first unsuspecting person they come in contact with. Indeed, the weather vane on top of the market has been laid up with this malaria for three months.

This may be regarded as a notice to Dr. Doty, that since he has been a success in lessening the crop on Staten Island, his services are in demand at Washington Market, both inside and outside, including the cesspools under the floor and the gutters along the shed.
PETER MCGINNIS.
New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

The Secrets in Divorce Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To be rudely awakened when about to fall asleep is not necessarily an unmixed evil, particularly if sleep be courted at an open window or at the edge of a precipice. The shock will not be nearly so severe as from the probable consequences of a too-confident security. The tabulation by the Federal clerks of their investigations of divorce records of the last twenty years will unquestionably produce something of a shock to those whose moral and spiritual perceptions have been quieted in forgetful sleep. It will do no manner of harm to the "progressive polygamist" to be even thus momentarily startled into taking notice. That Congress has adopted this method of obtaining a more accurate knowledge of the extent and evils of the divorce "habit," as a guide to its future legislation, is a welcome sign of a timely awakening. The only pity is that the probable secrecy of the findings will justify the divorcee in going back to sleep again. It suggests that a larger ease of access to divorce records and the abolition of the sealing of divorce papers might produce a more effectual awakening. At all events, it is a hopeful sign, this investigation ordered by Congress, that the conscience of the Nation is arousing to the realization of a danger that threatens its very life.
C. L. F.
Orange, N. J., Aug. 14, 1906.

The Short Way with Anarchists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue concerning corporal punishment for Anarchists hits the nail on the head. As a Nation we cannot countenance a retrograde movement such as the whipping post would mean. There is, however, one way which would take the place of the former and much more effectively: Let all employers of labor throughout the country join in a huge patriotic league, binding themselves not to give employment to any one known or suspected to have Anarchistic views, tendencies, or connections. Even Anarchists have a way of going where they find sustenance, and would leave a country where bread-winning is made too difficult. It is clear that such a step would entail much hardship on the employers, as some of the most skilful artisans favor the Anarchistic creed, but taking for granted that the red danger is as great as we are made to believe, would not such a sacrifice be worthy of the object?
CONSTANT READER.
New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

THE KATY-DID SCANDAL.

Tell me, what did Katy do
That every night incessantly,
Soon as sun begins to fail,
From every neighboring bush and tree
A thousand voices tell the tale?
(But about what, I never knew.)

"Katy didn't, Katy did—"
Her namesakes chant the old refrain
With variations o'er again,
And, nightly, myriad voices swell
To hint at what they may not tell,
From in the thickets where they're hid.

Was Kate an up-to-date young thing,
A giddy creature with a past,
Who went the pace a bit too fast?
Was she a widow, maid, or wife,
Who caused a scandal in high life,
That fairly made the welkin ring?

Perhaps she stood for women's rights,
And exercised her gifts as shrew,
(As many modern Katherines do,)
When their Petruchios stay out late;
Maybe she proved a vicious mate,
Past mistress in connubial fights!

I freely own, I'd like to know
Of what this lady was suspected
That thus her fame should be dissected,
And what the nature of her crime,
That every year at Summer time
Makes all her kindred wrangle so.
MAZIE VIRGINIA CARUTHERS.

MAYOR M'CLELLAN WANTS TAXAMETERS

He Urges Their Use Here to Solve Cheap Cab Problem.

PRICE IS "AWFUL," HE SAYS

Merchants' Association Takes Up the Problem—Instances of High Charges Cited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Mayor McClellan of New York, who is in this city, said in an interview to-day that he desired the introduction of taxameters in New York and saw no legal reason why the cabs should not be provided with them. The only reason, he said, why he had vetoed a bill providing for taxameters was because it would have given one concern a monopoly.

In regard to the charge for cabs in New York Mr. McClelan said the minimum, 50 cents, was an awful price. That a demand for cheap cabs existed was shown by the difficulty in obtaining one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's vehicles.

While the Mayor was in Paris a quarrel was in progress between the owners and drivers of cabs, the former, in spite of the taxameters, accusing the men of cheating their fares.

Something has come out of the talk that James Brown, President of the Independent Hackmen's Association, had with a committee of the Merchants' Association. The Merchants' Association is going to find out whether an unlicensed cabman who solicits a fare has the right to demand pay. According to the ordinance, the cabmen who are attached to restaurants and hotels cannot ask for the public's patronage. The question is: If one of them does seek it, cannot the passenger refuse to pay anything on the ground that the cabman had no right to carry him and has no number on the lamp?

The burning complaint of the public hackmen, as voiced through James Brown, is that they don't have a fair chance against the hotel and restaurant hackmen. The latter, though forbidden to solicit pedestrians, have always done it, and have met with no trouble as a result. The public hackmen want this stopped, and they say they are ready to do the right thing by the public if the Merchants' Association will help them keep the unlicensed hackmen within the law.

It is not unlikely that the restaurant cabs will have to be licensed finally. This, of course, will require a new ordinance, and there are several students of the matter who think that such a one can be passed. The theory on which they argue is that a restaurant is essentially and necessarily a public place, and that the cabs outside of it ought to be regulated by the same laws as the so-called public hackmen.

As it is now, restaurants and hotels are put in the same class, and an unimportant restaurant on Sixth Avenue or Broadway has just as much right as the St. Regis or the Waldorf-Astoria to keep a line of unlicensed cabs in front of it.

John C. Eames of Claflin & Co., formerly Vice President of the Merchants' Association, said yesterday that he wanted to see the restaurant hacks licensed the same as other public hacks. He is the man who started the association's crusade against dishonest cabmen, and he is now Chairman of the Committee on City Conditions.

"We want to give the hackmen a square deal as well as the public," said Mr. Eames yesterday, "and if they are being wronged we want to do what we can for them. In this matter of the cabs in front of restaurants, I think Brown has a good deal of right on his side. They are a nuisance; they take up lots of room, and are not subject to the same rules and regulations as the licensed hackmen.

"If it is true that they get patronage from passers-by—and there is no doubt that they do—the law forbidding this ought to be enforced, or else there ought to be an ordinance passed making them take out licenses. We intend to make a test of their rights. We can do this by getting some man to ride in one of the restaurant hacks, after being solicited, and then refuse to pay. We think he can do this legally, because the unlicensed cabman has no right to seek his patronage."

"What do you think of the taxameter?" Mr. Eames was asked.

"I have tested it here in New York, and I think it is what we need," was the reply. "At first, when I saw it in use in Berlin, it seemed rather cumbersome, but a test proves that it works well. If it is adopted here there will be a great increase in the use of cabs, for then people will know that they are not being cheated.

"A bad feature of the situation now is that on gala days, when more strangers are in town, the cabmen are at their worst. On a day when there is a big parade or some other celebration, a cabman charges $2 or $3 when he ought to charge 50 cents. The strangers are the very ones we need to protect most. New Yorkers have lived here long enough, and have heard enough about dishonest cabmen, to know how to take care of themselves. If they don't do it, it is their own fault. But with visitors to New York it is different; they don't know a licensed from an unlicensed hack, most likely, and they ought to be protected.

"However, I don't think the problem will be solved until the taxameter, or something like it, is adopted. Of course, the details, such as the amount it will cost the cabman, or at what rental he can install it, will have to be settled later."

DUEL OF GOATS TO DEATH.

Both Gored and One Killed by Being Tossed in Bronx Zoo.

There was a fight to the death between two Rocky Mountain goats at the Bronx Zoo yesterday. The tussle took place on the pile of rocks, some fifteen feet high and steep in places, in the middle of the inclosure, where the goats are quartered.

Somebody, who could not eat all of the luncheon he had brought with him for his day's outing, threw what he did not want into the inclosure. The goats immediately made for the lunch, as if they had not been fed for some days. They fought for half an hour or more for possession of it, while keepers tried vainly to separate them. They gored each other badly with their horns. At last one, taller than his opponent, plunged his horns into the other's breast and then tossed him over one of the steep sides of the rock pile. The goat was killed instantly.

Then the victor ate the luncheon in triumph.

RUSSIA'S FIRST GOLF LINKS.

Opened Near St. Petersburg—Ambassadors Members of the Club.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The first golf club in Russia opened its links at the Kolomiagi race course, near St. Petersburg, to-day. The well-known sportsman, Count Nirod, who negotiated the purchase of Galtee More for the Russian Government, is President of the club, among the members of which are the British and Italian Ambassadors and the Swedish Minister. The course is nine holes.

The opening match was a foursome, the winner being Princess Volkhonsky.

JAIL DOG A ROBBER.

He Steals Sponges and May Be Sentenced to Solitary Confinement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Aug. 15.—"Dixie," the pretty little cocker spaniel owned by Jail Warden Charles Rogers, has been found guilty of grand larceny. The other day Dixie walked into the jail with a small sponge tagged, "15 cents." He turned it over to the Warden. Next day Dixie came in with a larger sponge, marked "45 cents." Still later Dixie brought a big sponge marked "85 cents."

Last night the Warden went to Van Deursen's drug store with Dixie at his heels. Dixie at once went snooping around the sponge rack.

"Is that your dog?" asked Manager Hoagland.

Rogers said it was.

"Well, he's been coming in here lately and stealing sponges. We would pet him a little and the first thing we knew he would be tearing up Paterson Street with a sponge in his mouth. He's a nice dog, but I guess his associations up at the jail must have corrupted him."

Warden Rogers is wondering if a few days of solitary confinement will reform Dixie.

BURGLAR WAS A CAT.

Howell, in Seeking Intruder, Fractures Skull in Fall Down Stairs.

Charles Howell, a bookkeeper of 1,113 Halsey Street, Williamsburg, was awakened by a noise in his kitchen yesterday morning. He thought burglars were in the house, and arming himself with a revolver and taking a lighted candle he went down to investigate.

When half way down a flight of stairs he stumbled and fell, landing on the back of his head. Besides a lacerated scalp wound he sustained a fracture at the base of the skull.

An investigation showed that the noise was made by a cat, which had upset dishes on the kitchen table. Howell, who was attended by a doctor at his home, is in a serious condition.

CLOCKS FOR POLICEMEN.

Somerville's Guards Will Have to Show They Are on Duty.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 15.—The policemen of this city will hereafter wear clocks such as night watchmen in buildings carry. They will be required to ring them up at certain points at specified intervals.

Some time ago a red light was fixed out in front of the telephone exchange. When any one wanted a policeman, all that was necessary was to notify central. Central switched on the power current, which lighted the red lamp. It was supposed that one of the five policemen whose posts are near would see the light and ask central what was wanted.

It is a matter of record that the light was turned on many times, but that no policeman ever saw it. That led the Commissioners to believe that the men were not on post late at night. As a result the clocks are being installed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Delancey Jay, who has resigned his post as private secretary to Ambassador Reid, is due here to-morrow from England.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have arrived at Saratoga from Lenox in their motor car. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, with Mrs. George Law, returned from Saratoga to Newport in Paul Rainey's touring car.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse are booked to sail for this port on Aug. 22, and on their arrival will go at once to Erskine Park, their Lenox villa.

***

Mrs. Mallery, wife of Major John C. Mallery, has sufficiently recovered from her attack of typhoid fever to go to the mountains of Pennsylvania to recuperate.

***

Acting Secretary of State Bacon and Mrs. Bacon are cruising in their yacht in northern waters. The Secretary recently joined Mrs. Bacon at Dark Harbor, Me.

***

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster left Newport yesterday for Bar Harbor, where she will pay several visits.

***

The Count and Countess Seckendorff have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Seckendorff, to Fleming Newbold of Washington.

***

Among the well-known cottagers now at Monmouth Beach and Galilee, N. J., are Dr. and Mrs. Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Drum Porter, Mr. and Mrs. William Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sussé, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Marié, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Tiers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Kountze have arrived at the Malvern, Bar Harbor. Others lately arriving there are W. Seward Webb, Jr., and Rieman Gordan Duval. The latter has joined his parents and sister there for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn, who had been visiting in Bar Harbor, have returned to Newport. Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, who is at Newport this Summer, is now at Southampton on a visit.

***

Miss Nathalie Howland and Miss Edith Deacon have left Newport for Bar Harbor, where they will pay a number of visits.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lombard gave a banquet at the Castle of Trevano to William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan stopped there on Aug. 4 on his way to Naples.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson of Philadelphia and Newport, who have been spending the entire Summer in European travel, are now in Switzerland.

Knoblauch—Bookstaver.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Miss Mary Alieta Bookstaver, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver of New York, was quietly married at noon to-day to Charles Edward Knoblauch, also of New York. The ceremony was performed at Judge Bookstaver's Summer residence, Wyn Wyc, on Purgatory Road, in the presence of a small company of intimate friends of the families by the Rev. R. B. Pomeroy of Emanuel Church. There were no attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Knoblauch started this afternoon for Boston, and will soon sail for Europe for an extended automobile trip.

The bridegroom, whose father is one of the exiles of the Hungarian revolution, served in the Spanish-American war with the Rough Riders, under President Roosevelt.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Madison Square Theatre will open Aug. 23 with William F. Hawtrey in "The Two Mr. Wetherbys."

Henry E. Dixey will open his season at the Madison Square Theatre next Saturday evening in "The Man on the Box."

The Dewey Theatre will open for the season Saturday night with "The Moonlight Maids." Sam Howe will be the principal comedian.

Virginia Harned will begin rehearsals of three new plays next week. They are by Victorien Sardou, J. Hartley Manners, and Louis Kaufmann Anspacher.

By the engagement of Victor Morley yesterday Richard Carle completed the cast of "The Spring Chicken," in which he will appear in New York in October. Emma Janvier, Bessie McCoy, and Adele Rowland are in the cast.

Doris Keane, who was with John Drew in "De Lancey" last season, has been engaged by Charles Frohman to play the part of Rachel in "The Hypocrites," by Henry Arthur Jones, which will be presented at the Hudson Theatre.

Estelle Bloomfield, the first member of Henry W. Savage's "Madam Butterfly" company to reach New York, arrived on the Barbarossa yesterday. She will alternate with Harriet Behnee in the role of Suzuki, the Japanese maid in the Puccini opera.

Adelaide Keim will play the principal woman's part in "The Prince of India." She was formerly under Daniel Frohman's management in the Lyceum Theatre, in the Proctor stock company, in "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," and she has appeared in "Hamlet" and "As You Like It."

THOUSANDS OF ITALIANS IN ILLUMINATED PARADE

Night Procession Celebrates Feast of the Assumption.

HONORS SAINT ROCCO TO-DAY

Great Shrines Carried on Men's Shoulders Through Streets—Piedmontese Hold Aloof and Scoff.

A double-header feast began last night among the Italians of the old quarter stretching northward from Mulberry Bend to Bleecker Street and in the territory right and left of Mott Street.

Mott Street was the centre of illumination and the straight line of the parade of many religious societies celebrating the Feast of the Assumption last night, which was the eve of the Feast of San Rocco, which begins this morning and lasts until midnight.

The veneration of the statue of San Rocco, paid for by Italian laborers who made up the Societa San Rocco, was an annual affair with no untoward event until this year, when the Nuova Confraternita di Sant Rocca became entangled with the old society and resort was made to the courts for the possession of the effigy of the saint whose bared left leg, with its gaping wound, is as conspicuous in plaster and in picture in the Mulberry Street home as is the image of the Virgin Mother.

The wrangle between the old and new guardians of the saint's effigy became bitter. The statue was taken from one Italian church to the other, hidden in undertaking shops, laid out on the flat of its back in coffins in order to have it secreted from one or the other contending societies, and otherwise San Rocco found his effigy existence in New York a pretty hard one.

Originally the San Rocco statue stood bravely and glittered with all of the gilt and the high coloring of modern Italian craftsmanship in a shrine in the Church of San Gioachino. It was placed there under contract with the parish priest, which contract allowed the society to take up a collection on its feast day celebration. There were other provisions in the agreement which made the Italian-Americans who came from the northern part of Italy not only skeptical but scoffing, for the Piedmontese are liberal and have much of the spirit of Garibaldi and Mazzini in them. They called this San Rocco collection sordid, and rejoiced when the contract was broken and the new society began to make trouble.

Last night, when the religious societies paraded under the brilliant arches of oil lights in glass cups, which span Mott Street every fifty feet, some of the denizens declined to enter into the festal scenes and performances. These clustered on the doorsteps of the ancient, tumbledown houses and scoffed.

In the processions there were many shrines carried on the shoulders of twenty men, so lofty were they and so heavy. Before, around, and behind them marched thousands of children, each carrying lighted candles. Even women with both arms holding babies managed to drag through the street and hold lighted candles in front of them. These were the Italians of the south of Italy.

In front of the old St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mott Street, a horde of people swayed about a shrine, and an industrious street merchant offered for sale life-size wax legs of San Rocco, arms of San Rocco, pouches and belts of San Rocco in wax. There were huge candles, guaranteed to burn six months in a sick room—San Rocco candles. There were those for the poor—slim and long, wilting candles at 50 soldi.

In the old cathedral, a majestic pile which rears its head solemnly above the poor neighborhood, Mgr. Carni, with three of his priests, was conducting the service of the elevation of the blessed sacrament at 8 o'clock. A boys' choir sang shrilly the responses and a fine old organ welled its music to the high arches of the old building. There were not more than fifty worshippers within. The sexton at the door was asked why the Italians did not worship there, and if the old cathedral did not have Italian priests.

"We have three Italian priests," he replied. "But those people out there don't worship anywhere." He, too, was bitter and joined with the northern Italians in protest against the mediaeval scenes in the streets. As the doors of the church swung open the chant of the choir and the rumble of the organ floated into Mott Street to be buried in the roar of a brass band in front of a huge street shrine and in the cries of men, women, and children enjoying the festa in their own fashion.

"I'm from Genoa," said George Pizzaro, who has a place of business near Mulberry Park, and who kept aloof from the celebration. "In the old country they won't allow that in the streets. The time has come for it to disappear. Northern Italians in New York frown even on band music and parades for their funerals, but these Southerners go ahead and not only pile feast upon feast, but quarrel about their statues."

The abandonment of the old Cathedral for the streets and the festal quarrels, the freely expressed dislike and contempt of the Piedmont people for their Southern countrymen and their customs, and finally the wrangle over the image of San Rocco made some of the more cautious Italians start and look around when bombs and fireworks were exploded under the arches last night.

"To-morrow," said a fat grocer under a vine of dangling Italian sausages and cheeses. "To-morrow those Sicilians will pull their knives when the two parades in honor of San Roc' cross each other."

The police of the Elizabeth Street Station have prepared for trouble, and Mott Street will be lined with bluecoats before, during, and after the 10:30 o'clock masses, and as long as a division of either parade remains in ranks.

JUDGE FINDS A BABY.

Fleming of Jamaica in a Perplexing Situation for a Bachelor.

Judge John Fleming of Jamaica, L. I., upon leaving his house yesterday, heard a pitiful cry and searched for its source. It came from beneath a mosquito netting, which covered a perambulator. From a wail the voice changed to a loud yell as Judge Fleming raised the netting and peeped in at the large black eyes. A tiny hand clutched the judicial forefinger and held fast.

"Gracious!" said the Judge, who is 57 and a bachelor. "Wh-wh-where is the mother!"

He glanced apprehensively around. There was no one in sight. Something had to be done, and quickly. Judge Fleming resorted to baby talk. His choice of goo-goo language was rather stilted, but the baby's fingers relaxed so that they might clasp the other chubby hand in rapture over the beautiful flow of words.

The Judge's opportunity had arrived. He turned and fled into Samuel Klinger's hotel, ran to the telephone, and called up a store in the vicinity, where the mother was located. She had been in a store an hour or more bargaining with the storekeeper. She was an Italian, and excitable. When made to understand that her baby had been lost and was found, she clasped it to her breast and wanted to kiss Judge Fleming's hand, but he had made his escape.

Engagement Announcement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Eleanor Baker Taft and Francis Woodbridge Michaelis of New York. Miss Taft is a daughter of the late Oray A. Taft, Jr., of Boston, and Mrs. Lydia Baker Taft of Milton and Boston. Mr. Michaelis is a son of the late Major O. E. Michaelis, United States Army, and Mrs. Kate Woodbridge Michaelis of Cambridge. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1898, and from the Harvard Law School in 1900, and is in practice in New York. The marriage will take place early in the Fall.

"MRS. MACKAY IS ALL RIGHT."

Roslyn Boys Thus Express Approval of Her Anti-Rod Order.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 15.—Written on hundreds of fences, sidewalks, barns, and house doors to-day all over the village are the words, "Mrs. Mackay is all right." This was done by the schoolboys in appreciation of Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay's work in having corporal punishment abolished in the public schools. Mrs. Mackay, who is a member of the village Board of Education, had a resolution passed to that effect last night at the regular monthly meeting of the board.

This morning when the boys heard of it they congregated at the old clock tower and took up a collection. They bought chalk and before many hours the town was well covered with sentiments expressing approval of Mrs. Mackay.

At the entrance to Harbor Hill, Mrs. Mackay's home, her name was written many times on the sidewalk and on the big stone wall in front of the grounds.

Immediately on the board being called to order by the Chairman, Dr. Bogart, Mrs. Mackay spoke of the punishment of children by use of the rod. She said she thought that it should be abolished. She asserted that she had received a number of complaints from parents whose children had been punished for disobedience. "I think that corporal punishment ought to be stopped; it is a relic of the barbarous ages," said Mrs. Mackay, "and all the teachers should use other methods of obtaining obedience."

It was agreed by all the members, on the suggestion of Mrs. Mackay, that when school opens on Sept. 4 the teachers will be notified that the rod is to be done away with and that moral suasion is to be substituted in its place.

TO MRS. CRAIGIE'S MOTHER.

Telegram of Condolence from the Queen—Author's Death Natural.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The inquest on the body of Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) resulted to-day in a verdict of death from natural causes. The surgeon who performed the autopsy testified that he found evidence of weakness of the heart muscles. Otherwise everything was normal. He expressed the opinion that Mrs. Craigie died suddenly and painlessly.

Among the flood of telegrams of condolence to Mrs. Craigie's relatives were many from America. Queen Alexandra last night telegraphed Mrs. Craigie's mother:

"I am much shocked and grived by your poor daughter's death, and offer you and Mr. Richards my warmest sympathy in your sorrow."

Mrs. Craigie's publisher, T. Fisher Unwin, states that her posthumous novel, "The Dream and the Business," will be published almost immediately. It introduces Gladstone as one of the characters. Only four chapters of the novel "A Time to Love" remained to be completed, and probably another author, possibly Anthony Hope, will be invited to finish it.

EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN DEAD.

Succumbs to Paralysis at Newport After an Illness of Three Weeks.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—Eugene Schieffelin died yesterday at the Hartshorn villa on Harrison Avenue after an illness of three weeks.

Mr. Schieffelin came here early in the Summer. He was not in good health at the time, and about three weeks ago had a stroke of paralysis from which he did not rally. He was 80 years old, and his advanced age made the hope of recovery doubtful from the first.

Eugene Schieffelin was the seventh son of Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, who was a prominent lawyer of this city in the early part of the last century. Eugene Schieffelin was a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographic Society, New York Zoological Society, Union Club, Society of Colonial Wars, the St. Nicholas Club, and the St. Nicholas Society. He lived at 865 Madison Avenue.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George B. Fielder.

George B. Fielder, former Congressman and Register of Hudson County, N. J., died on Tuesday at Windham, in the Catskills. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy seven years ago and had been in ill health since then.

He was born in Jersey City on July 24, 1842, and was graduated in 1859 from Sellick's Institute in Newvalk, Conn. He was receiving teller in a New York bank before the civil war, and enlisted in the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers. Mr. Fielder was wounded and captured in the battle of Chancellorsville, and spent several months in a Confederate prison. When exchanged Gov. Parker appointed him a Lieutenant and assigned him to duty as Assistant Chief Mustering Officer, in which capacity he served until his discharge in 1865.

In 1876 he was appointed Clerk of the County Board of Freeholders and served until 1885, when he was elected County Register. In 1893 he was elected to Congress. He served as Register until 1899, when he was beaten for the nomination by James S. Clarke. A widow and two sons; former Assemblyman James F. Fielder and George B. Fielder, Jr., a civil engineer, survive him.

Lieut. James E. Smith.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Lieut. James E. Smith, Sr., Vice Commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, having been elected to that office at the State encampment held here last week, died to-day at the Albany Hospital from fracture of the skull, the result of a fall following a stroke of paralysis on Monday night. He was one of the best known physicians in the city.

George E. March Dies Suddenly.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—While visiting in Newton to-day George Edward March, for six years classical master in the Pingree School at Elizabeth, N. J., was stricken with apoplexy and died. He was forty years of age.

Obituary Notes.

FERDINAND SERVAT died at his home, 22 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born in Toulouse, France, and was sixty-four years old. Mr. Servat was a member of the general merchandising firm of Dumarest Brothers Company of Broad Street, Manhattan.

Mrs. MALVINA ALDERTON, one of Brooklyn's oldest residents, died on Tuesday at her home, 2 Arlington Place, that borough. She was born ninety-two years ago in Middletown, Conn., and came of Revolutionary stock. Mrs. Alderton had lived in Brooklyn for seventy-five years. Three daughters survive her.

Mrs. ELIZA A. MARTENSE died at her home, 859 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. She was eighty-six years old and was a member of the old Vanderveer family of Flatbush. Mrs. Martense was the widow of Jacob Van Brunt Martense, who was Supervisor of the old Town of Flatbush.

GEORGE W. TICHENOR, for many years engaged in the real estate business at Newark, died at his home, 94 Broad Street, that city, yesterday. He was sixty-five years old. A widow, three daughters, and two sons survive him.

Major MAURICE LEYDEN died yesterday morning at his home in Rochester, N. Y. He was President of the Rochester Savings Bank and Loan Association, and served through the civil war in the Third Division of the New York Cavalry. Major Leyden was 70 years old.

MARY HUNTINGTON HOLMES, wife of William B. Holmes, died suddenly at her home in Montclair yesterday in her seventy-third year. Mrs. Holmes was born in New York City, in White Street, which was then a residential district. She was a sister of W. Lanman Bull, former President of the New York Stock Exchange.

The modern trust company is organized primarily, for the purpose of administering estates. It is empowered by law to act in all respects as might an individual, but possesses many qualities of desirability that the individual lacks. Furthermore, by reducing the expense of administration, it can often increase the value of the estate.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,000,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

MRS. C. MAITLAND MANN HAS THE POLICE CALLED

Bound, Gagged, and Robbed, She Says, in Her Flat.

SHE WOULD BE AN ACTRESS

But of Course That's Immaterial—Necktie and Handkerchief Held Her While the Villains Got $6.

When C. Maitland Mann reached his flat in the Belcourt apartments at 541 West 144th Street, yesterday afternoon, he found his wife, so he told the police who responded to the leisurely alarm he telephoned to Headquarters some little time later, bound and gagged and lying on the bed, wrapped in the counterpane.

C. Maitland Mann is 21 years old. Louisa Mann, his wife, is two years his junior. She doesn't look 16, and is as dainty as a Dresden shepherdess. Mr. Mann mixes prescriptions in the dispensaries of the Hudson Street and Presbyterian Hospitals by day and studies to become a dentist in the evenings. His wife has aspirations for the stage. She also has a bull terrier and a pet monkey.

When the police of the West 125th Street Station were notified of the plight in which Mr. Mann said he found his wife, Detectives Schoenick and Flannelly were hurried to the Belcourt. By the time they arrived Mrs. Mann had been unbound and ungagged.

"Her hands were tied with this," said Mr. Mann to the detectives, exhibiting a white silk cravat of the four-in-hand style.

"Whose hands?" asked Flannelly, who knew, but wanted to be told.

From behind her husband Mrs. Louisa Mann stepped forth. She was a picture in a princess wrapper, silken and of pure white, with blue bows where blue bows belonged, and with an appealing expression on her face.

"My hands," she said. "They gagged me with this, too," and she held out a handkerchief somewhat bigger than a silver quarter, but not much.

"Oh," said Flannelly. "Tell us the cruel story."

"These doors are awfully hard to shut," began little Mrs. Mann, speaking very rapidly. "I guess my husband must not have shut the front door when he left to go to work this morning.

"I was on the floor playing with Joey, the bull terrier, and suddenly I heard footsteps. Then an arm was thrown around my neck from behind, and a gag was thrust into my mouth. I looked up and saw two men. They were young and smooth shaven. One was dark and dressed in dark clothes, and the other was light and dressed in light clothes.

"As soon as they had gagged me they tied my hands behind me, and then they put me on the bed.

"'Don't handle her roughly,' the light man said. 'Be as gentle as you can.'

"'Yes,' the dark man replied, 'we don't want any more trouble on our hands.'

"They wrapped me up in the bedclothes and that's all I remember until my husband came home. I suppose I fainted. Then they started to ransacking the rooms."

"Did they get anything?" Mrs. Mann was asked.

"Six dollars," she replied. "They left all my jewelry. My husband always used to tell me that it was flashy to wear all my things on the street."

"Would you know the men if you were to see them again?"

"I would know one of them."

"How?"

"By the slash across his face."

"By the slash?"

"Yes, where I cut him with the dog whip. I saw the place well when he was leaving."

"Did you slash him after your hands were tied?" the policeman asked. "The first thing the marauders did, you say, was to gag you and tie your hands."

Mrs. Mann ignored the question.

"I could see them rummaging around everywhere," she was continuing, when the policeman interrupted again.

"But you had fainted," he reminded her. "Won't you come down to the police station and see if you can't pick out the robbers in the Rogues' Gallery?"

"No, thank you. I've had too much publicity about this affair already."

To reporters Mrs. Mann confided that she was from Ithaca. The walls of her flat are covered with Cornell University flags. She also admitted an ambition to be a great actress, and confessed to taking lessons in elocution and music as well.

The C. Maitland Mann flat is on the ground floor of the Belcourt, rear. Its windows open about three feet from the windows of the janitor of the house next door. The janitor said he had been sitting by his window all day, and that he didn't hear any noises from the Mann apartment.

"How could Mrs. Mann make any noise?" asked a reporter. "Wasn't she gagged?"

"Why didn't she swallow the gag?" demanded the janitor. "I seen the little handkercher, an' it wouldn't have hurted her."

Up to midnight last night there had been no arrests.

SEEK CURES AT SHRINE.

Hundreds Receive Water from Lourdes at a Brooklyn Church.

Hundreds of persons afflicted with various ills made their way to the grotto of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, at Broadway and Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn, yesterday to offer up prayers at the shrine for the cure of their ills.

The day in the Catholic Church was the Feast of the Assumption, and in the large crowd that entered the church were the deaf, dumb, blind, crippled, and palsied. Many of those who were lame carried crutches. Although the most important service did not begin until the afternoon, the crowd of afflicted persons began to reach the church soon after daybreak. Nearly all were provided with all kinds of bottles.

The Fathers of Mercy in charge of the church recently received 2,000 quarts of water from the miraculous well at the famous shrine in Lourdes, France, which was distributed to a multitude of pilgrims who flocked to the church yesterday. The water was shipped direct from the well in Lourdes in large casks, and each cask was sealed and guaranteed to be undiluted. The Rev. Father Porcile, who is in charge of the church, made the announcement that not more than two ounces of the water would be given to each person.

There is a large shrine on the grounds of the church dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes, and the statue is a fac simile of the one to be seen in the French town. The main service began at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the sermon was preached by Father Porcile. There was another service in the evening.

Every opportunity was afforded those afflicted with ills to offer up their prayers at the shrine. At times the crowd was so great that a line was formed. When the priests were seen last night and asked if they had heard of any cures having been made, they replied in the negative, and said that several days would elapse before news of any person having been cured would be received. One of the priests who took part in the services said that great hopes were entertained that many persons would be cured.

Paul Morton Still in England.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Paul Morton, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has again postponed his departure for home. He will probably sail on Saturday.

BUCHANAN'S WIFE

A Novel by JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

This is the story of a woman who dared to wrest to herself the love and happiness that were denied her by cruel circumstances. The story remains poised over a situation daring and unique until the climax comes with a rush of surprise for the reader and bringing freedom for the courageous, if too fondly loving, heroine. A more dramatic story, with the outcome of a woman's fight for love held in breathless suspense to the very end, it would be difficult to imagine.

Illustrated, Price $1.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, NEW YORK.

MISS BEDFORD'S FIANCE IS NOT A CHAUFFEUR

He's Secretary of Carriage Company, Standard Oil Man Says.

COMES OF A GOOD FAMILY

Mr. Bedford Opposed His Daughter's Engagemen Because He Didn't Want Her to Go to Norway.

Edward T. Bedford of Brooklyn, who is one of the heads of the Standard Oil Company, declared yesterday that the report that Johannes Schiott, the young Norwegian naval Lieutenant who has wooed and won the oil man's daughter, Miss May Esther Bedford, was earning his living here as a chauffeur, was not true. His prospective son-in-law, Mr. Bedford said, was the Secretary of the Blue Ribbon Carriage Company of Bridgeport, having bought an interest in that concern last June.

"This little love affair," said Mr. Bedford smilingly, "has been going on for some time. Last Winter Mr. Schiott came to me and asked if he could marry my daughter. I had no objection, except that I did not want him to take her to Norway. I didn't want to lose May and have her live abroad, so I withheld consent then. I was not displeased, however. Mr. Schiott came to me in manly fashion and talked candidly.

"'Mr. Bedford,' he said, 'I love your daughter. In Norway I can take care of her as she should be taken care of; I can't here.' I told him to wait and looked him and his family up. I found that they were a fine old family of Norway; that they had possessed large means, which the father had lost in poor investments; that this young man had little more than his half pay as a retired First Lieutenant of the Norwegian Navy. Mr. Schiott is going to stay in this country, and his business in Bridgeport promises to prove very substantial. The marriage is to be held on Oct. 13 at our country place, Green's Farms, Conn."

Mr. Bedford seemed to wish it to be understood that he was in accord with his daughter's choice of a husband. The engagement of the young people was informally announced to the relatives and close friends of Miss Bedford on June 1. The Bedford home at 181 Clinton Avenue is one of the finest in Brooklyn. As a wedding gift to his daughter Mr. Bedford has bought a home at Sea Side Park, Bridgeport.

STARS MAY PLAY TOGETHER.

Plan to Have Irving and Mantell Join in "Othello."

Arrangements are being made for the joint appearance of H. B. Irving, son of the late Sir Henry, and Robert B. Mantell in a special afternoon performance of "Othello." If the plan succeeds, Mr. Irving will appear as Iago and Mr. Mantell as the Moor.

Mr. Irving was seen recently as Iago in Lewis Waller's London revival of the tragedy. The managers of his American tour, Nixon & Zimmerman, did not include a production of "Othello" in their plans for him. Mr. Mantell owns a complete outfit of scenery and costumes for the play.

FATAL RUSH FOR BARGAINS.

One Woman Mortally Hurt in a St. Joseph Department Store.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Susan Welland was probably fatally injured and many other shoppers were hurt to-day in a bargain rush at a department store.

The Chief of Police ordered the store cleared, but rescinded the order when he found that the ten policemen on duty there had the situation under control. A number of women were carried out of the crowd overcome by heat, each in a fainting condition, but all were able to go home without medical attention except Mrs. Welland.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Showers and thunderstorms have continued in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and an area of showers has moved from the Middle Missouri Valley over the States of the Lower Missouri Valley. Temperatures have risen generally, except in regions where rain has occurred, and maximum readings were above 90 degrees Wednesday over a greater part of the district between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River, with a reading of 100 degrees at Pierre, S. D.

Temperatures will be higher during the next two days from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast, and showers will continue in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Showers and thunderstorms are also indicated for the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the western lake region.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light westerly, becoming variable; on the Middle South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, light from the south; on the lower lakes, light from the east, and on the upper lakes, light to fresh from the southeast.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have light westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday fair, light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Thursday, warmer in north portion; Friday showers, light east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	66	74	4 P. M.	72	90
6 A. M.	66	66	6 P. M.	67	80
9 A. M.	73	70	9 P. M.	63	74
12 M.	74	75	12 P. M.	61	

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature 93 degrees at 4:50 P. M.; minimum 66 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Carroll D. Wright's Book on Strikes,

"Battles of Labor"

is reviewed by Edward A. Bradford in this week's number of

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

Prof. William E. Dodd on War Time Problems

as presented in "War Government," by William B. Weeden, and "Reconstruction in South Carolina," by John S. Reynolds.

"Tides of Barnegat,"

F. Hopkinson Smith's latest novel, just published, is discriminatingly analyzed.

The Newest Books

about Art form the subject of a comprehensive article.

Announcements

of Fall Books, English publishers' plans cabled from London, entertaining departments and all the news of the literary world.

COL. C. W. KEETING DEAD.

He Is Prostrated by Heat in Parade at G. A. R. Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 15.—While marching in the Grand Army parade to-day Col. Charles W. Keeting of New Orleans, for ten years commander of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, was overcome by the heat and died an hour after reaching a hospital.

Col. Keeting was an Examiner and Appraiser in the Customs Department at New Orleans. He enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, made an excellent record, and was promoted to the office of Lieutenant Colonel in a regiment of colored troops. The body will be sent to New Orleans.

The total number of casualties to date of the Grand Army Convention are five deaths, eight injured, and forty-six prostrations.

MARRIED.

JAFFRAY—ABBOTT.—Mable B. Abbott to John W. Jaffray, on

AMERICANS MOVE UP IN CHAMPIONSHIP RACE

Overwhelm Detroit and Are Now in Second Place.

GIANTS' TRAIN IS DELAYED

Unable to Play St. Louis, but Will Have Two Games To-day—Brooklyn Beaten.

The Greater New York team began its last home series of the season with the Western teams in an encouraging manner yesterday, defeating the Detroits by a score of 10 to 2. The result was accomplished by hard and safe batting and an excellent fielding display. This victory and the drawn battle of twelve innings between the Athletics and Clevelands places Griffith's team second to the Chicago leaders. In the National League the champion New Yorks were unable to play their scheduled game with St. Louis owing to the late arrival of the train in the Mound City, and a double-header will be contested to-day. The Chicagos were successful over Brooklyn, but in two games played by Pittsburg and Boston, each team won and lost.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 10; Detroit, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 0;
Washington, 4; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 7.
Boston, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
Pittsburg, 10; Boston, 4.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis (two games).
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	7	9	8	7	6	12	13	62	.590
New York	7	—	8	6	9	12	7	10	58	.586
Phila'phia	7	6	—	8	8	11	10	10	60	.583
Cleveland	6	8	7	—	8	9	10	8	56	.566
St. Louis	6	6	6	7	—	7	8	13	53	.515
Detroit	3	6	4	4	7	—	10	10	50	.481
Washin'tn	4	3	5	4	6	5	—	10	40	.392
Boston	4	3	5	6	3	5	5	—	31	.295
Games lost	43	41	43	43	50	54	62	74		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	10	11	11	12	10	13	76	.717
New York	6	—	8	12	12	8	12	8	66	.653
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	15	65	.619
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	8	10	9	11	49	.467
Cincinnati	4	4	5	9	—	10	7	7	46	.434
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.402
St. Louis	3	2	4	6	5	6	—	8	39	.388
Boston	3	5	2	4	7	8	8	—	37	.344
Games lost	30	35	40	56	60	61	67	70		

New York State League.

At Scranton—A. J. and G., 8; Scranton, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Troy, 1.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 8; Utica, 1.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 8; Albany, 3.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 0; Indianapolis, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Indianapolis, 10.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 5.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Louisville, 3.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 2; Toledo, 5.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 3; Birmingham, 1.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 3; Memphis, 3.
At Shreveport—Shreveport, 5; New Orleans, 4.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 1; Nashville, 2.

AMERICANS WON WITH BAT.

Roll Up Sixteen Safe Hits and Beat Detroits by 10 to 2.

The Greater New York team celebrated its home coming yesterday, after a rather disastrous Western tour, by defeating the Detroits quite handily, the score being 10 to 2, and deposing the Athletics from second place in the championship race. Probably 5,000 persons saw the contest, but few expected that the result would be so one-sided.

With Newton in the box, the Detroits were completely at the mercy of the left-handed pitcher until the ninth inning, when a triple, a single, and a wild throw of Yeager produced two runs and saved the visitors from a shutout. On the other hand, the usually effective Mullin was batted all over the field. Twelve of the local men went to the bat in the first inning, and before the side was retired seven runs were collected, five of which were earned. Seven clean hits, two each by Keeler and Elberfeld, and two bases on balls were the record made against Mullin, and in the second inning he gave way to Eubanks.

A fumble by Schaefer, Williams's out, and Conroy's good hit to centre field scored another run for the New Yorks in the second inning, and in the third four straight singles and a force hit resulted in two more runs. This ended the New Yorks' scoring, although in every inning thereafter there were one or more men on bases. In the fifth inning, with victory secure, Yeager took Elberfeld's place at short, and in the eighth inning Williams was retired and Moriarty covered second.

In only one inning besides the ninth were the Detroits dangerous. In the third, after Crawford had struck out, Newton gave Schaefer a base on balls, but he was soon caught at first and finally run down. Coughlin hit a high bounder to Newton, and although he did his best, the runner beat the throw to first. Lowe was hit by a pitched ball and Payne filled the bases by reaching first on four bad balls. Eubanks, however, was easily thrown out by La Porte to Chase. In the seventh inning Payne started off by hitting to right field, the ball bounding away from Keeler and going to the fence. Payne landed at third. Eubanks followed with a long hit, which was well stopped by Yeager, but the runner got to first in advance of the throw. Payne made no attempt to score. Eubanks was finally caught off first base and was retired.

In the Detroits' part of the ninth a wild throw by Yeager gave Coughlin first. On two successive put-outs he landed on third. Then O'Leary, who batted in place of Eubanks, hit to right field for three bases, scoring Coughlin. Jones followed with a single, sending O'Leary home, but after Jones had stolen second unmolested Lindsay ended the game by popping up a fly to Chase. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lindsay, 1b	0	0	0	11	1	0	0
M'Intyre, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	2	1	1	2	0
C'ghlin, 3b	1	1	2	1	1	1	0
Lowe, ss	0	0	4	6	0	2	0
Payne, c	0	0	1	4	3	0	0
Mullin, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eubanks, p	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
*O'Leary	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	24	15	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss	2	3	0	2	0	2	0
Yeager, ss	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Chase, 1b	0	2	8	2	0	0	0
La Porte, 3b	2	1	1	2	0	2	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	3	1	1	4	0
Moriarty, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	3	0
Conroy, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
H'fman, cf	1	2	7	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c	1	1	5	0	0	0	0
Newton, p	1	2	1	0	1	1	0
Total	10	16	27	13	2		

*Batted for Eubanks in the ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
New York	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—10

First base on errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 2. First base on balls—Off Newton, 3; off Mullin, 2; off Eubanks, 2. Struck out—By Newton, 4; by Eubanks, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Detroit, 6. Three-base hits—Payne, O'Leary. Two-base hit—Hoffman. Hits—Off Mullin, 7 in one inning; off Eubanks, 9 in seven innings. Stolen bases—Jones, Conroy. Wild pitch—Eubanks. Hit by pitched ball—By Newton, 2; by Eubanks, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	0	3	0	0		
Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	2	1	2	1	0		
Davis, ss	0	0	1	3	0		
Donohue, lb	0	3	11	0	0		
D'gh'ty, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Sullivan, c	1	1	6	2	0		
L. T'nehill,							
3b	1	0	0	2	0		
Walsh, p	1	0	1	5	0		
Total	6	6	27	13	0		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Parent, ss	0	0	2	2	1		
Stahl, cf	0	1	2	0	0		
Ferris, 2b	0	0	0	6	0		
Hoey, lf	0	1	0	0	1		
G'mash'w, 1b	0	1	11	2	1		
Morgan, 3b	0	0	0	3	1		
Peterson, c	0	0	7	1	1		
J. T'nehill, p	0	1	1	5	1		
Glaze, p	0	0	2	0	0		
Total	0	5	27	19	6		

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hits—Donohue, Dougherty, Walsh. Stolen bases—Isbell, J. Tannehill, Walsh. Double play—L. Tannehill, Isbell and Donohue. Hits—Off Tannehill, 5 in seven innings; off Glaze, 1 in two innings. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Walsh, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 4; by Glaze, 1; by Walsh, 6. Wild pitch—Walsh. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	1	2	3	0	0		
Stovall, 2b	1	3	2	2	1		
Turner, ss	1	1	2	5	0		
Lajoie, 3b	0	0	2	0	0		
C'galton, rf	0	2	2	0	0		
R'sman, 1b	0	1	11	0	0		
Jackson, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
Bemis, c	0	1	7	1	0		
Buelow, c	0	1	4	1	0		
Rhoades, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	3	11	36	10	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	4	0	0		
Lord, cf	1	0	2	1	0		
Davis, 1b	0	1	12	0	0		
Seybold, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Murphy, 2b	1	3	2	4	1		
Oldring, 3b	0	1	3	0	0		
Cross, ss	0	1	3	5	0		
Powers, c	0	1	7	2	0		
Dygert, p	0	0	0	3	0		
*Armbrus'r	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	9	36	15	1		

*Batted for Dygert in twelfth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Stolen bases—Rossman, Davis. Two-base hits—Seybold, Stovall, Davis, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Congalton. Double plays—Cross, Murphy and Davis; Buelow and Turner. Struck out—By Dygert, 7; by Rhoades, 9. Bases on balls—Off Dygert, 4; off Rhoades, 3. Wild pitches—Dygert, Rhoades. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	1	1	1	4	0		
C. Jones, cf	0	1	5	0	0		
Altizer, ss	1	1	5	2	0		
H'kman, 1b	1	1	10	2	0		
And'son, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Donohue, 1b	0	0	1	1	0		
Schlafly, 2b	0	1	1	5	0		
Stanley, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Wakef'd, c	1	1	3	1	0		
Patten, p	0	0	0	5	0		
Total	4	7	27	19	0		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		
T. Jones, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
Stone, lf	1	2	0	0	0		
H'phill, rf	1	2	0	0	0		
Wallace, ss	0	0	3	3	1		
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	1	3	2		
Koehler, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
O'Connor, c	0	1	7	2	0		
Pelty, p	0	0	2	0	2		
Total	2	10	24	11	4		

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Anderson. Three-base hit—Nill. Sacrifice hits—Stanley, Hemphill. Stolen bases—C. Jones, (2,) Altizer, Hickman, Hemphill. Double plays—Schlafly, Hickman and Altizer; O'Brien, Wallace and T. Jones. Left on bases—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off Patten, 2; off Pelty, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Struck out—By Patten, 1; by Pelty, 2. Wild pitch—Patten. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

BROOKLYN'S LIVELY RALLY.

Scores Seven Runs in Ninth Inning, but Chicago Wins, 10 to 7.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Brown shut out Brooklyn to-day, with no runs and one hit for seven innings, the locals piling up ten scores on clean hitting, base stealing, and errors. Lundgren pitched the last two innings, allowing the visitors seven runs in the ninth. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	2	1	1	0	0		
Schulte, rf	1	2	2	0	0		
Chance, 1b	2	3	13	2	0		
Steinf'dt, 3b	1	0	0	1	0		
H'fman, 3b	0	1	1	0	0		
Tinker, ss	1	1	0	3	0		
Evers, 2b	2	4	2	6	1		
Moran, c	0	0	0	0	0		
Kling, c	0	2	4	0	0		
Walsh, c	0	0	0	0	1		
Brown, p	0	1	2	1	0		
L'dgren, p	0	0	0	0	0		
*Gessler	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	10	16	27	13	2		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Maloney, cf	1	2	3	1	0		
Casey, 3b	1	1	0	1	0		
Jordan, 1b	1	1	3	1	2		
Brown, cf	0	2	2	0	0		
Howard, 2b	0	2	5	5	0		
Dolan, rf	0	1	1	4	0		
N'dham, c	1	1	0	0	0		
Goode, lf	0	1	4	0	1		
Young, p	0	1	0	1	1		
Total	5	15	33	16	4		

*Batted for Bergen in ninth inning. †Batted for McIntyre in ninth inning.

Chicago	4	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	—10
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	—7

Hits—Off Brown, one in seven innings; off Lundgren, five in two innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Kling. Three-base hits—Evers, (2,) Bergen. Home run—Jordan. Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt, Sheckard, Chance. Stolen bases—Chance, Tinker. Double play—Lewis and Jordan. Struck out—By Brown, 3; by Lundgren, 2; by McIntyre, 2. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 1; off Lundgren, 3; off McIntyre, 4. Wild pitch—Lundgren. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Klem.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	2	1	1	4	1		
Kelley, lf	0	2	2	0	0		
Jude, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Deleh'ty, 3b	1	1	0	3	0		
Smoot, cf	0	2	2	0	0		
Schiel, c	0	1	8	0	0		
Deal, 1b	0	0	11	1	0		
C'coran, ss	0	1	2	5	0		
Ewing, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	3	8	27	17	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	6	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	1	0	1	2	0		
Bransf'd, 1b	0	1	11	0	0		
Titus, rf	0	1	2	0	1		
Magee, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
Doolin, ss	0	0	0	0	1		
Doolin, c	0	0	0	1	0		
D'gleby, p	0	0	0	3	1		
*Sentelle	0	0	0	0	0		
Richie, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	1	4	24	11	3		

*Batted for Duggleby in the eighth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Smoot. Three-base hit—Huggins. Stolen bases—Huggins, Gleason, Titus. Sacrifice hit—Titus. First base on balls—Off Ewing, 2. Struck out—By Ewing, 5. Wild pitch—Ewing. Hits—Off Duggleby, 8 in seven innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	1	2	1	0		
Gauley, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Meier, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Beaum't, cf	0	0	2	0	1		
Wagner, ss	0	1	6	3	0		
Nealon, 1b	0	0	8	0	0		
Sheehan, 3b	1	0	1	1	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	5	0		
Gibson, c	0	2	8	1	1		
Lynch, p	1	1	4	0	0		
Phil'ps, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	3	9	33	13	3		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bridwell, ss	2	2	3	3	0		
Tenney, 1b	1	3	16	1	0		
Brain, 3b	1	2	2	4	0		
Brown, c	0	1	1	0	0		
Howard, 2b	1	2	5	1	1		
Dolan, rf	0	1	4	0	0		
Needh'm, cf	0	2	3	0	0		
Goode, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Dorner, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	4	9	24	12	0		

Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	0	—10
Boston	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Nealon, (2;) Bridwell, Brain, Needham. Sacrifice hits—Nealon, Sheehan, Tenney. Stolen bases—Clarke, Beaumont, Wagner, Brain. Double plays—Wagner, Ritchey, and Nealon; Bridwell and Howard; Howard and Tenney; Brain, Bridwell, and Howard; Brain, Tenney, and Brown. First base on balls—Off Leifield, 1; off Dorner, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Leifield, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Liefield, 9. Wild pitch—Willis. Hits—Off Willis, 5 in three innings; off Leifield, 4 in six innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Conway.

Chicago Pitcher for Americans.

The pitching staff of the Greater New York team may be augmented in a week or two by Gus Munch, one of the best semi-professional pitchers in Chicago. Munch was highly recommended to Griffith by "Jimmy" Callahan, formerly of the Chicago team, and while in that city on the late trip Griffith had a talk with Munch. While he did not sign a contract, Munch promised that as soon as he could arrange his business affairs he would join the New Yorks. Griffith also has corraled a young St. Louis pitcher named Boultes, but before becoming a fixture on the team he will probably be turned over to an Eastern League club for schooling. Joe Garrity, another pitcher whom Manager Griffith picked up in Brooklyn before going West, is still with the team, and may receive a trial in his first league game before the team leaves for the West again.

Miss Barger's Victory a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—The women's lawn tennis tournament at the Casino this morning furnished a surprise in the defeat of Miss Eleanora Sears of Boston by Miss Edna Barger of New York. Summary:

Miss Rotch beat Miss Sherman, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Barger beat Miss Sears, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5; Miss Bush beat Miss Wetmore, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Wallach beat Miss Scott, 6—1, 6—1.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Detroit.—Adv.

EX-JOCKEY'S HORSE WON GRAND UNION STAKES

Penarris, at 8 to 1, Easily First in Saratoga's Main Race.

FOUR FAVORITES BEATEN

Hammeraway Was the Longest Chance Winner of the Day—Maximilian Took the Steeplechase.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The good luck that went with the horses sold at the breaking up of the late S. S. Brown's racing stable was again in evidence today when Penarris, bought at the sale by ex-Jockey Frank O'Neill for $4,100, easily won the $10,000 Grand Union Hotel Stakes.

The race was the feature of an attractive card that brought out a big crowd. Penarris, with an allowance of five pounds, started at 8 to 1 in a field of eight, James R. Keene's colt Superman, with the top weight, being a hot favorite at 6 to 5. Superman broke badly and never was a contender, while Penarris galloped close up on Aletheuo, the pacemaker to the head of the stretch, where Penarris went on and won as he pleased, a length and a half before Aletheuo.

Horses sold out of the Brown Stable have won about $100,000 this season, the biggest winners being Accountant and Salvidere.

In three other races post favorites were beaten, the winning choices being Beggar Maid, in front all the way in the first race, and Onteora in the steeplechase, for horses ridden by gentlemen jockeys. Onteora was ridden by his owner, H. S. Page, and galloped second to Maximilian, also with his owner, F. Ambrose Clark, riding, to the last jump, where Onteora went on and won cleverly in the run home on the flat.

Mohawk II., the pride of the Sanford Stable, was beaten and unplaced in the mile and three-sixteenths handicap, for which six horses ran, Mohawk and Geranium racing themselves to a standstill in the first mile and then letting the good thing from Canada, Peter Sterling, go on and win a clever race.

Brookdale Nymph, conceding twenty-seven pounds to Sir Lynnewood, holder of the Saratoga track record for seven furlongs, won in a sharp finish over the same course in the last race.

The longest-chance winner of the day was Hammeraway, which came from far back in the selling event and won handily at odds of 20 to 1. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Beggar Maid, 99, Miller, 13-5, 6-5	4	1	1d
Mintberia, 99, McDaniel, 15-1, 6-1	1	6	2h
Eudoria, 94, C. Rose, 9-2, 9-5	2	2	3½
Lucy Marie, 98, Hagan, 15-1, 6-1	16	10	4
Dele Strome, 99, Koerner, 10-1, 4-1	6	7	5
Baringo, 104, W. Knapp, 9-2, 8-5	18	9	6
Winsome Ways, 99, Lowe, 30-1, 10-1	17	5	7
Furze, 99, Finn, 100-1, 40-1	9	8	8
Revenue, 101, Garner, 7-1, 5-2	5	4	9
Selvias, 95, Tadlock, 20-1, 8-1	10	13	10
Skirl, 99, Horner, 50-1, 30-1	12	11	11
Cora Price, 94, Freishon, 25-1, 10-1	14	12	12
Nancy, 99, J. Hennessy, 40-1, 15-1	3	3	13
Pepper and Salt, 100, Anderson, 150-1, 60-1	13	14	14
Grace Larsen, 94, Alex, 100-1, 40-1	11	15	15
Marion Rose, 97, Keyes, 100-1, 40-1	7	16	16
Speed Queen, 99, L. Smith, 60-1, 20-1	15	17	17
Star Spangle, 94, Beekman, 100-1, 40-1	8	18	18

Time—1:07. Start fair. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. f., 2 years old, by Hamburg-Mary C. Owner, J. Johnson. Trainer, D. McCreery.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, gentleman riders, for four-year-olds and upward; short course, about two miles.

	S.	M.	F.
Onteora, 149, Mr. Page, 13-10, 2-5	4	2	1h
Maximilian, 148, Mr. Clarke, 8-1, 4-5	1	1	2nk
Oleross, 140, Mr. C. Smith, 5-2, 4-5	2	3	3d
Patagonian, 158, Mr. Soule, 10-1, 2-1	3	4	4

Time—4:27. Start good. Won cleverly; place easily. Winner gr. g., 4 years old, by Belmar-Bay Bella. Owner, H. S. Page. Trainer, J. Newman.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Penarris, 114, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	7	1	1d
Aletheuo, 112, Miller, 3-1, 2-1	3	2	2h
Don Enrique, 117, J. Jones, 3-1, 1-1	1	3	3h
Superman, 125, Radtke, 6-5, 1-2	8	4	4
Golf Ball, 117, Sewell, 15-1, 5-1	6	5	5
Chaseaway, 114, Hildebrand, 5-1, 8-5	2	6	6
Chas. G. Gates, 112, W. Knapp, 30-1, 10-1	4	7	7
Flint Hill, 112, Troxler, 40-1, 15-1	5	8	8

Time—1:13 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. g., 2 years old, by Garry Hermann-Feninah. Owner, F. O'Neill. Trainer, F. Burlew.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one and three-sixteenths miles.

	S.	M.	F.
Peter Stirling, 111, Koerner, 5-1, 8-5	3	3	1h
Inferno, 124, Troxler, 5-2, 4-5	1	5	2½
Sailor Boy, 93, Horner, 30-1, 10-1	2	4	3½
Geranium, 116, Miller, 2-1, 7-10	3	2	4
Mohawk II., 126, Hildebrand, 3-1, even	6	1	5
Lelia, 99, Finn, 30-1, 10-1	4	6	6

Time—1:59 1-5. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., by Lord Esterling-Lucrece. Owner, A. Brown. Trainer, J. Lyman.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Hammeraway, 106, J. Harris, 20-1, 8-1	11	3	1h
Woolwich, 106, Finn, 7-2, 7-5	4	1	2d
Edith James, 96, Freishon, 6-1, 2-1	3	5	3½
Court Martial, 106, Horner, 15-1, 6-1	1	7	4
General Haley, 103, Tadlock, 7-1, 5-2	12	6	5
Mollie Donohue, 106, Koerner, 8-1, 3-1	2	9	6
Lancastrian, 100, Hagan, 3-1, 6-5	7	12	7
Wrenne, 106, W. Knapp, 12-1, 5-1	6	5	8
Paprika, 108, O'Leary, 100-1, 30-1	8	9	9
Calabash, 101, C. Ross, 10-1, 4-1	10	8	10
Lilita, 104, Sewell, 15-1, 6-1	13	12	11
Pleasant Days, 106, Austin, 100-1, 30-1	5	10	12
Delmore, 101, Alex, 12-1, 4-1	9	11	13

Time—1:40 2-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Hamburg-Clementia. Owner, M. H. Tichenor. Trainer—H. McDaniel.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; seven furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Brookdale Nymph, 126, Lyne, 4-1, 6-5	5	2	1n
Sir Lynnewood, 113, Koerner, 8-5, 3-5	4	5	2h
Comedienne, 118, Dillon, 5-1, 8-5	1	3	3d
Bohemia, 110, W. Knapp, 7-2, even	2	4	4
Graziallo, 123, L. Williams, 10-1, 2-1	1	3	5
Warning, 90, Horner, 40-1, 12-1	6	6	6

Time—1:25 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years old, by Meddler-Castal

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Judge Grosscup Sails—Kaiserin Auguste Victoria and La Bretagne Off To-day.

Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam was Federal Judge Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago.

Some of those who will sail to-day on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria are Dr. W. G. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Adolf Kettler, the German Vice Consul; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick, Otis R. Dimock, Frank Trautman, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winchester.

Philip Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. J. Decotte, Mrs. C. Price, Mrs. Thomas Christopher, and Miss E. Ewald will sail on La Bretagne.

Frank T. Baird, Charles Brooks, the Rev. Father John Connolly, Prof. Duckworth, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Robinson, and the Rev. M. D. Whelan were on the Teutonic of the White Star Line, which got in yesterday.

BURNETT TIFFANY REBUKED.

Judge Hough Refers to Spendthrift Knaves in Bankruptcy Suit.

Judge Hough of the United States District Court rendered a long opinion yesterday delaying final action on the application of Burnett Y. Tiffany for a discharge from bankruptcy until suits brought by creditors in the State courts are finished.

Creditors opposed his discharge from bankruptcy on the ground that while insolvent he bought $15,000 worth of household furniture without paying for it and transferred it to his wife without consideration. John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, overruled this objection and reported in favor of his discharge. Judge Hough said it followed that if the application for discharge were uncomplicated by petitions from other persons entitled to be heard the discharge would have to be granted, however repugnant to morality and honor is the conduct of the bankrupt and his wife. But pending the application for discharge Sloane & Co., judgment creditors, have requested that the discharge be delayed for a reasonable time, as suits are pending against the bankrupt and the trustees of his father's estate by other creditors.

The court said that while this particular bankrupt has been privileged to assist dishonesty with matrimony, somewhat similar situations will continually arise under the bankruptcy law until the grounds for refusing a discharge are enlarged so that the discretion of the court may be exercised in preventing knaves—both thrifty and spendthrift—availing themselves of a relief intended for honest misfortune.

Regarding the present of the $15,000 worth of household furniture to his wife to make good an ante-nuptial agreement, the court said that what Mr. Tiffany bought he instantly transferred to his wife without the slightest intention of paying for it out of his income of $18,000 a year.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

No Reduction on Indirect Importations—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a claim filed by R. Paniagua & Co. of San Juan, Porto Rico. The importation in question was brandy imported from Cuba and alleged by the importers to be the product of France, and therefore entitled to the reduction in duty provided for in the reciprocity treaty between this country and France. In denying the importer's contention the board holds that merchandise must be exported directly from France to an American port in order to receive the benefit of the tariff reduction.

General Appraiser De Vries handed down a reappraisement decision affirming the action of the New York customs authorities in advancing invoice prices 25 per cent. on silk embroideries from A. L. Chalabe, Constantinople. The decision carries with it a penalty of 1 per cent. for each 1 per cent. advance imposed by the General Appraiser.

Other protests overruled were filed by the Pratt & Farmer Company and A. Ludwig & Son, New York; Marshall Field & Co. and G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago; the Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis.

The Board sustained protests by George Borgfeldt & Co., Samuel & Mauer, the Carmel Wine Company, and Felix Salamon & Co., New York; Joseph Lazarus & Co., Cincinnati; Raphael Weill & Co., San Francisco.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

GROSSMAN & WEISS.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed William F. Allen receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Grossman & Weiss, manufacturers of infants' wear at 480 Broome Street. The stock, fixtures, and accounts are estimated at $2,000. The machinery is covered by a chattel mortgage.

INTERNATIONAL REFRIGERATING COMPANY.—Judge MacLean of the Supreme Court has appointed Clement Gilsen receiver of the International Refrigerating Company, formerly at 5 Nassau Street, on the application of Edward H. Reynolds, who obtained a judgment for $1,993 against the company on April 17, which he has been unable to collect. It was stated that the company is insolvent, and the only assets are some patents for manufacturing refrigerators without the aid of ice and a few refrigerators made for experimental purposes, the whole not worth over $2,000. The company was incorporated in April, 1904, with a capital stock of $100,000.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Patrick J. Sullivan, a grocer and provision dealer of Beverly, Mass., filed a bankruptcy petition yesterday. Liabilities, $11,143; assets, $3,195.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Aug. 15, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLUMBERG, Rosie—Jacob Rubin	154
BRAVERMAN, Jacob—H. Steigbiegel	72
BARNETT, Louis—Isidore Bloch	101
BLACKWOOD, C. H.—H. P. Friedman et al	167
BOOK, Bernice, (not summoned)—Max Monfried	242
COHEN, Harry L.—M. H. Oppenheim	23
DEMBRAUSKI, Jos.—B. K. Bloch	101
DOE, J., (not summoned)—Jacob Rubin	154
DURYEA, Frank W.—Chas. E. Marlor	315
DOWSING, John E.—Benj. J. Lauer	14
FRAWLEY, Thos.—Howard Friend et al	350
GOLDMAN, Jennie—Martin Weil et al	80
GROSSMAN, L. L.—B. F. Bernstein	64
GORDON, I.—Louis Braverman	177
GINSBURG, Samuel S.—Max Monfried	242
HORN, Isadore—Richard E. Holcombe	376
HARMON, Frank—Joseph Hahn et al	150
HARVEY, James B.—Annie M. Harvey	35
HUGHES, Joseph J.—Robert J. Hains	10,047
KALB, Henry—R. Kalb	86
LEHRMAN, Benj.—David Fennechel	197
LE POMPADOUR, F. S.—H. Silverman	99
LEMBERG, Louis L.—M. M. Schleider	27
LAMPORT, L. M.—R. E. Holcombe	376
LEVY, Herman—Morris Schneider et al	59
McGUIRE, Patrick J.—John McCarren	313
ORLANSKY, Harry—Jacob Rubin	154
SHINSKY, Abraham—Adolph M. Fischl et al	104
ROSE, Hattie—Cator's Silk Company	137
ROHRLICH, Morris—Benjamin F. Bernstein	84
SELLECK, George H.—Irving S. Van Loan	124
SEEBECK, Ernest A.—John Glen	29
TARACHNICK, Isidor—Abraham Langer	253
THOMPSON, Harvey—Walter E. McDonnell	84
PROGRESSIVE REALTY AND Improvement Company—Moses M. Schleider	27
JASSOY COMPANY—David Belais et al	251
SAME—Same	206
THE BROWN & FLEMING CONstruction Company—La Fayette C. Perous	237
TWOMBLY MOTOR CAR COMPANY—Conrad Becker et al	138

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

BOGEH, George W.—J. E. Strickland, June 18, 1906	190
COOPER, John J.—S. Feuchtwanger, June 18, 1897	60
CAMMANN, Charles L. and Charles L., Jr.—F. F. Huntington, May 9, 1906	543
CANTWELL, William W., and Robert M. Moore—C. L. Beare, June 9, 1906	174
GILLETTE, Mott G.—The Standard Paint Company, Jan. 16, 1888	233
MANGELS, Henry C.—M. Borowitz, June 6, 1902	179
MANGELS, Henry C.—L. Moody et al., Feb. 5, 1902	111
MANGELS, Henry C., Jr.—J. J. Hood, March 24, 1902	110
MANGELS, Henry C. or Harry C.—A. D. Abrams et al., Feb. 6, 1902	133
NIERENBERG, Morris, Louis Jaffe, and Moses Rubinsky—Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Company, Aug. 18, 1906	118
PETERSON, Charles—M. Alexander, June 27, 1906	144
POMEROY, S. Harris—J. Kissinger, Feb. 21, 1906	99
ROTHOLZ, Samuel A.—H. W. Solfleisch, March 28, 1906	35
RAUB, Herman—City of New York, Dec. 7, 1905, (vacated)	175
SMITH, Isaac E.—H. I. Barnett, Dec. 1, 1904	104

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Aug. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hough, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned cases.

2—Tel Co-Bidwell
5—Smith-Bridge Wks
6—Drummond-Tiffany
7—Gas Co-Mayer
8—Same-same
9—Waistband Co-Heller
11—Register Co-Grobet Co
12—Aeolian Co-Pianora

Noticed cases.

13—Switch Co-Cutler Co
14—L. B. Colt Co-Sun
15—Same-same
16—Maryland Trust Co-Kirby Lumber Co
17—Freese-Shields Co
18—Hartford-Holiander
19—In re Asrael
20—Foster Co-Cohen
21—Clement-Dowling
22—In re Johnson
23—Hill-Beach
24—Saxleher-Elsner
25—Ward-Ward
26—Ward-Ward

Light Gas Mach Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Aug. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Hart
2—Pryor-Tapshir
3—Hotel Co-Reynolds
4—Lombard-Lombard
5—Trust Co-Galbraith
6—Bank-Browne
7—Shears-Parker
8—Messemer-Messemer
9—City of N Y-Foster Pump Works
10—Levy-Consumers' Co
11—Jester-Furnace Co
12—Brown-Cedar Wks
13—In re Richards
14—Shäff-Rosenberg
15—In re Spofford Av
16—In re Belmont Av
17—Sohr-Sohr
18—In re Pier 36, E. R.
19—In re Pier 51, E. R.
20—In re Pier 52, E. R.
21—In re 22d and 23d Sts
22—Von Horn-Von Horn
23—Garverich-Fish
24—In re E. 172d St
25—In re Grant Av
26—In re Townsend Av
27—In re E. 171st St
28—In re Prospect Av

29—People, &c-Knick L Ins Co
30—Same-Same
31—Campbell-Baird
32—Allen-same
33—Hotel Co-Hopkins
34—Chapman-Chapman
35—Deutsch-Mfg Co
36—Wadick-Mace
37—Hoover-Hoover
38—Wacher-Wacher
39—Hollander-Iserson
40—Oldmixon-Severance
41—In re Hull
42—O'Brien-Thomas
43—Goldman-Swartwout
44—In re Howell
45—Thomas-Cooper
46—In re Faber
47—Whitney-Dignowitty
48—Finkelstein-Marans
49 to 59—Moebes et al-Gas Co
60—Street-Childs
61—Kaplan-Himberg
62—Zerega-Toomey
63—Denofrio-Kretsch

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Maria E. Frazier,
Jacob Caesar,
Barbara Hoffman,
Andrew A. Treubig,
Wm. H. Valentine,
Jacob Pizer,
John W. Miller,
Therese Prilasnig,
Ellen A. Warren

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Howe for the People.

Motion calendar.

1—Samuel P. Smith
2—Herman Hunecke
Trial calendar.
1—George Edwards
2—Edward J. Small
3—Nick Pressio
4—Wm. Laskey, alias William Levin
5—Frank Bernard
6—Emil Gluck
7—John Hoffner
8—Charles Martin
9—Joseph Kenwally
10—Samuel Rubin
11—Thomas Taylor
12—Charles Furst
13—Felipe Limonte
14—Joseph Oster
15—Abraham Kleinrock
16—John J. Flood, John Linskey, Richard Shea, Wm. S. Peters
Pleadings.
1—Carmello Riganiti
2—Frank W. Steinbeck
3—Wray Lloyd
4—Jacob Wolfson
5—Walter Johnson
6—Kosma Temelkoff
7—Andrew Scott

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Corrigan for the People.

1—Samuel Liebgold
2—Edward D. Woods
3—William Brown
4—Rocco Degano
5—Bauny Kuwashima
6—John M. Moore
7—Michael Schofield
8—Louis F. Sulsona, Jr
9—Tony Contanzo
10—Peter J. McLear
11—Domenico Panettieri
12—Nicholas Dauria
13—Salvatore Villane
14—Leo Levy
15—Alfred O'Brien, Jr
16—Abe Hoffman, George Margolies

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—In re Bocande—Howard Townsend. Manhattan Life Insurance Co. vs. American Realty Co.—William Goldsticker. Hirsch vs. Roth—S. Stanwood Menken. East River Savings Institution vs. Hilton—Frank D. Pavey. In re Hoehn—M. Warley Platzek.

SUPREME COURT—Spencer, J.—Knevals vs. Robinson—Pliny S. Riggs. Spear vs. Drew—Ashbel P. Fitch.

YOUNG AUTO VICTIM RALLIES.

Boy Who Stood Operation Without an Anaesthetic May Get Well.

Ray McDermott of 49 White Street, the fourteen-year-old boy who displayed remarkable fortitude on Tuesday night in the Hudson Hospital, will live, according to the physicians there, largely because of his pluck. When taken to the hospital after being run over by an automobile, with a broken thigh, a broken leg, and other severe injuries, he was too weak to admit of the administration of an anaesthetic. He told the doctors he would stand any pain if he could only get well, and during their work over him, which lasted an hour, he groaned but once.

When the physicians looked him over this morning, the boy had rallied. He told them with great confidence that he had no notion of dying. They assured him that it was just this spirit which had brought many a wounded soldier back to his family. This seemed to please the boy greatly. If he suffered any, he told no one about it, and is just waiting patiently to get well.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Major E. M. Weaver, General Staff, relieved from duty at Headquarters, Atlantic Division, to Washington for duty as assistant to the Chief of Artillery.

Capt. A. Gray, Fourteenth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at Seattle for the purpose of inspecting horses, vice Major W. S. Wood, Quartermaster, relieved.

Capt. C. C. Ballou, Twelfth Infantry, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Niagara.

Capt. L. W. Oliver, Twelfth Cavalry, to the Military Academy for duty.

First Lieut. B. Tucker, recently promoted, is assigned to the Eleventh Infantry.

Major C. Harding, Engineers, is relieved as assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, to take effect Oct. 1, and will then report at Washington Barracks for duty as an instructor in the engineer school.

First Lieut. W. R. Harrison is transferred from the Twelfth Battery, Field Artillery, to the Thirty-first Company, Coast Artillery.

The Navy.

Capt. W. H. Reeder, unexpired leave revoked, to navy yard at New York as Captain of the yard.

Commander W. P. White to Newport for court-martial duty.

Lieut. E. Woods to command the Whipple.

Lieut. A. Buchanan to the Tennessee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dolphin at Vineyard Haven; Boston, Princeton, and Preble at Bremerton; Hist at Newport; Nevada at Newport News; Penacook at Guantanamo; Bainbridge and Barry at Chefoo.

Sailed—Cleveland from Newport for New London; Arethusa from League Island for Hampton Roads; Dixie from Sanches for Monte Cristi; Lawton from Cavite for Hongkong.

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Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hammell, clothing and furnishing goods; 10 Greene Street.

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Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. R. Graves, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss J. Waters, ladies' underwear and infants' wear; Miss K. M. Plonbeck, laces and trimmings; W. Van Wyck, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 214 Church Street.

Bry, L., & Brother Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Bry, cloaks and suits; 106 Grand Street; St. Andrew Hotel.

Sompson Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. G. Sampson, cloaks, suits, and carpets; Hotel Albert.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss R. Herman, corsets and muslin underwear; 214 Church Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Gillis, ribbons; Hotel Aldine.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods and silks; 320 Church Street.

Quackenbush, G. W., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Johnson, O. T., Company, Galesburg, Ill.; F. N. Delavan, cloaks, suits, and waists; G. Charlson, carpets; Hotel Woodward.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, cloths and boys' clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Bacon, Chappell & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks and suits; 817 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. L. Nicholls, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. K. Bugbee, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Schramm, Schmeig & Co., Burlington, Iowa; F. E. Schramm, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Ray & Elliott, Belton, Texas; S. M. Ray, dry goods and clothing; Churchill Hotel.

Bostom Store, Chicago, Ill.; Margaret Riorden, corsets; Wellington Hotel.

Klein, Mrs. F. B., Beaumont, Texas, millinery; Chelsea Hotel.

Hirschfield, B. G., Denver, Col., clothing; Hotel Albert.

Wels, L., Des Moines, Iowa, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

De Jonge, Max, Evansville, Ind., cloaks and suits; Hotel Bellecliare.

Owen, D. W., Amarillo, Texas, dry goods; Churchill Hotel.

Ellington, W. H., & Co., Hillsborough, Texas; S. W. Ellington, dry goods; Churchill Hotel.

Burgess, E. E., Itasca, Texas; J. S. Hudson, dry goods; Churchill Hotel.

May Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; Harriet Arnott, ribbons; 4 Washington Place.

O'Dwyer & Ahearn Company, Texarcana, Ark.; R. J. O'Dwyer, dry goods; Miss Vivian Bennett, dry goods; Cumberland Hotel.

Steri, G. C., & Co., Abilene, Kan.; G. C. Steri, clothing, hats, and furnishings; Hotel Breslin.

Loeb, Leopold, & Sons, Limited, Morgan City, La.; Ralph Loeb, general merchandise; Harry Loeb, general merchandise; Hotel Grenoble.

Dreyfuss Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; Samuel Dreyfuss, dry goods; 434 Broadway.

Clark, J. D., Scranton, Miss., general store; Hotel York.

Mayer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; A. Gillette, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rubel, Abe, & Co., Corinth, Miss.; S. M. Rubel, general store; Hoffman House.

Nathanson, B., St. Louis, Mo.; O. Rosenfeld, skirts and suits; Hotel Albert.

Cooper Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Cooper, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ingber, J. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Ingber, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Gottlieb & Co., Norwich, Conn.; C. Hutzler, hats; Hotel Albert.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Russell, gloves; Miss E. Clayton, ribbons; W. S. McKim, millinery; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.

Goldsmith, J., & Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; M. Kremer, millinery; 488 Broadway; Hotel Brostell.

Meldrum Dry Goods Company, Scranton, Penn.; A. Meldrum, notions; Hotel Albert.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. O. Lancaster, notions; 214 Church Street; Prince George Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. A. Thresher, silks; 31 Union Square; Prince George Hotel.

Stone-Fisher Company, Seattle, Wash.; H. B. Fisher, dry goods; 684 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. J. Bair, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Breslin.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; Miss J. Bell, millinery; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. M. McKnight, upholstery goods; 214 Church Street.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss E. Agricola, laces; Mrs. A. W. Richards, hosiery and gloves; A. R. Reece, dry goods; E. V. Haynes, fancy goods; 684 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Fair, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; P. W. Kern, dry goods; 214 Church Street.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. A. L. King, art goods; 214 Church Street.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Schleisner, laces; 214 Church Street.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. Adrien, manufacturing department; Hotel Imperial.

Fitts, C. N., Northampton, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. Almond, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; M. Myers, ribbons; O. Jacobson, dry goods; W. S. Fateon, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Mendel, S., Hot Springs, Ark.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

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"Hub, The," Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Woodward.

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Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, ladies' hosiery and men's furnishing goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Woodstock.

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Stocks Higher; Call Money Rates 3@4 Per Cent.

Advances in Harriman Stocks Market's Feature—Wheat Prices Lower.

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific monopolized the attention of the stock market yesterday, each issue rising to a price representing a new high record. Trading in the two stocks made up well over one-third of the day's total transactions, and, although sympathetic advances occurred in other parts of the list, notably in Pennsylvania and Reading, the market was as one-sided as this showing would indicate. There were no new developments during the day to explain the market course of the Harriman shares, nor such strength as the general market displayed, although there were indications that in their transactions with the Sub-Treasury the local banks will come out better than they did a week ago, having so far gained $296,000, against a loss of $1,956,000 in the same period last week. No explanation of the gold importation mystery was forthcoming, and while call money rates moved within the bounds set by the past few days, the tone of the money market was distinctly firmer, lenders advancing asking rates substantially for practically all periods. Prices on the wheat markets fell again, creating new low figures for the season, while the report of the accepted authority in the iron and steel trades noted a continuation of the tide of buying in the pig iron market, making the month of August, in this particular, practically without parallel. Attention was also directed to the volume of orders now coming in for 1907 delivery. The Paris market was closed. Prices at Berlin were adversely influenced by labor difficulties in the iron industry, but even on that market Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania advanced, while the London market again displayed the firmness which has marked it for some time past. American issues leading the way in the movement toward higher prices. In connection with this cheerfulness on the London market there were executed for its account unusually heavy buying orders in our own market, especially in the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific issues.

Accompanying the rise of 3½ points in Union Pacific and 2¼ points in Southern Pacific were reports that meetings of the Directorates of these two properties were under way for the purpose of declaring the dividends, expectations of which have been the sustaining force in the long advance in this group of stocks. After the close of business it was understood that no meetings had been held during the day, but that to-day might witness final action upon the much-discussed dividend question. The belief that Union Pacific will be placed upon a 7 per cent. basis and that Southern Pacific will receive at least 4 per cent. has been so completely the force behind the rise in these shares that it will be more than usually interesting to witness the effect of the realization of these long-held hopes upon the stocks concerned and upon the market generally. Under ordinary conditions Wall Street has a way of greeting the final development of such matters with the comment that they have already been discounted and that profits should therefore be taken upon the good news.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Allis-Chalmers Co.—(For annual meeting.)
American Shipbuilding Co. common stock.

HARRIMAN STOCKS BOOM.

Dividend on S. P. and Increase in U. P. Rate Expected To-day.

The Executive Committees of both the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific will hold meetings to-day, and it is Wall Street's expectation that action will be taken regarding dividends on both stocks. A report was current yesterday that the Union Pacific Executive Committee had met and declared an increased dividend on that stock, but this was officially denied. It was explained that to-day is the regular meeting day of the Executive Committee and that no meeting had been held yesterday.

The great strength of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific in yesterday's market added much weight to the report that the long-awaited dividend on Southern Pacific common would be declared to-day, and that at the same time the rate on Union Pacific common would be raised from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. a year. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were the leaders of the market yesterday, both in point of activity and in the importance of the gains registered in these stocks. Both stocks closed at the highest of the day, Union at 161⅞, a net gain of 3¼ points, and Southern Pacific at 81⅞, a net gain of 2¼ points. These are new high records.

Many persons in Wall Street have come to consider an increase in the Union Pacific dividends as much of a certainty as the declaration of a dividend on Southern Pacific common. Discussion of the matter now is not so much regarding an increase in the dividend as the probable form of this increase. Some hold the belief that the semi-annual dividend will be raised from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent., while others think that the regular semi-annual dividend will be left at 3 per cent. and that an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. will be declared.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND $6.

Quarterly Payment Same as in the Corresponding Period Last Year.

The Directors of the Standard Oil Company declared a dividend for the quarter of $6 a share yesterday, payable on Sept. 15 to stockholders of record Aug. 20. This payment will make the disbursements for the three-quarters of the year $30 a share.

The previous dividend, which was paid on June 15, was $9 a share. The dividend just declared and the amount paid to date duplicate the dividend declarations for the same period in 1905.

At this period in 1904 $5 was declared, in 1903, $5; in 1902, $5; in 1901, $8, and in 1900, $8.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

5 shares German Exchange Bank, $100 each, 455¼.
11 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each, 295½.
$57,000 Crimora Manganese first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due March, 1914; coupons March and September; March, 1905; coupons on, $1,000.
100 shares American Sapphire Company, $10 each, $4.05 per share.
100 shares Underwood Typewriter Company first preferred, $100 each, 118¼.
7 shares Waukesha Water Company, $100 each, 139.
10 shares Peoples' Trust Company, $100 each, 325.

Little Board Elects 5 New Members.

Five new members, Archibald McLintock, M. B. Mellor, Everett S. Ruskay, J. Edward Sherwin, and W. J. Dozier, were elected yesterday to the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. The seats on the Exchange which have recently changed hands include those which were formerly held by H. Krone and John Halloran, which have been purchased by the Exchange at $1,500 each.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 15, 1906 876,220
From Jan. 1, 1906 175,504,226
Corresponding date last year 159,713,751

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17¾	18	4,000	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	17½	18¾	17¾	17½	...
104½	104⅝	60,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	104¼	104⅞	104⅛	104⅝	+ ⅝
23½	24⅛	500	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	800	Am. Car & Found. Co.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
100¾	101	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	...
32	32¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	31⅝	32¾	31⅝	32¾	+ ½
9⅛	9½	3,500	*Am. Grass Twine	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
72	72⅛	5,689	Am. Ice Securities	71⅞	72⅝	71½	72	+ ½
70	70¼	1,600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	70	70¼	70	70¼	+ ½
113	114	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞	...
154⅜	154⅝	25,150	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	154	155⅜	154	154⅞	+ ⅝
116⅞	117⅛	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
10⅜	11	100	Am. Steel Founds.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅜
45½	46	100	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	− ½
136⅜	137	1,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136⅜	137⅛	136½	137	+ ⅝
133	138	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	137	137	137	137	+1
100	101	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	101	101½	101	101½	+ ½
37⅞	38½	7,400	*Am. Woolen Co.	37⅜	38½	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
103	103¼	425	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103	103½	103	103	...
257	257½	12,500	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	257⅝	258½	257½	257½	− ½
95⅜	95⅞	16,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95½	95⅞	95¼	95½	+ ¼
100½	100⅞	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	...
142½	143¼	700	Atlantic Coast Line	143	143½	143	143¼	+ ¼
119	119¼	10,250	Baltimore & Ohio, x d.	119½	119⅝	119	119¼	− ¼
21	22	200	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
77⅛	77¼	19,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76½	77⅛	76⅝	77⅛	+ ⅛
67½	68	200	Canada Southern	67	68	67	68	+2
165⅞	166⅛	4,200	Canadian Pacific	166¾	166¾	166	166	− ¾
...	...	100	*Can. Pac. c. 2d in.pd.	163	163	163	163	− ½
38⅞	39	300	Central Leather Co.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ½
61½	61⅝	5,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61½	− ¼
200	...	4	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	205	205	205	205	...
18⅝	18¾	500	Chicago Great West.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
77½	78	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
28	28¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	27½	28	27½	28	+ ½
188	188¾	21,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	188	188¾	187¾	188	+ ¼
199	200¼	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	200	200	200	200	...
211	212	12,400	Chi. & Northw.	212	212½	210	211	−1
4⅝	5	500	Chicago Union Trac.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	− ⅛
15	15½	400	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15½	15⅝	15	15	− ⅜
94½	95	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	95	95	95	95	+ ½
113½	115	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ½
54⅝	55	10,520	Colorado Fuel & Iron	55¼	55½	54⅝	55	...
38	38½	4,100	Colorado & Southern	38	38½	37¾	38½	...
70½	71¼	700	Col. & South. 1st pf.	71	71¼	70⅞	70⅝	+ ⅜
51½	52½	25	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52	52	52	52	...
18½	19	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
138½	139½	2,200	Consolidated Gas	139½	140	138½	138½	− ½
19⅝	20	100	Corn Products Ref.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
77	78	400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1½
222	222½	700	Delaware & Hudson	221¾	222¼	221¾	222¼	+ ¼
43⅞	44⅛	1,000	Denver & Rio Grande	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	...
86	87¼	350	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	87¼	86	85¼	86	+ ⅜
60¼	60⅝	562	*Distillers Securities	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	− ⅛
18⅛	18⅜	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18½	18½	18⅛	18¼	− ⅛
44	44⅛	16,500	Erie	44⅛	44⅜	44	44⅛	− ⅛
79⅝	79⅞	900	Erie 1st pf.	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	+ ⅜
70¾	71¼	400	Erie 2d pf.	70½	71	70½	71	...
90	95	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	93	93½	93	93½	+2
96½	97¼	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	97	97	97	97	+ ½
103½	105	100	General Chemical pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
163¾	170	2,400	General Electric	167	169¾	167	169¾	+2¾
207	208½	1,200	Great Northern pf.	208	209	207	207	−1½
96	97	100	Hocking Valley pf.	96½	96½	96¾	96½	− ½
82¾	83½	250	Homestake Mining	83½	84	83½	84	+1⅛
173½	175½	350	Illinois Central	176¼	176¼	175	175	−1
37½	37½	2,500	Interbor.-Met	37	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ⅜
78⅜	79	2,000	Interbor.-Met. pf.	79	79¼	78¾	78⅞	+ ⅜
18⅞	19¼	100	Internat. Paper Co.	19	19	19	19	...
49⅜	49¾	9,510	Internat. Steam Pump	45¾	50	44¾	49¾	+3⅜
28½	29	150	Iowa Central	28½	28½	28½	28½	− ½
51½	52	100	Iowa Central pf.	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	− ⅛
56⅞	56½	500	Kansas City South. pf.	56⅜	56⅜	56½	56½	− ¼
60	60¼	300	Knick. Ice, Chicago	...	60	60	60¼	...
145½	146	4,300	Louisville & Nash.	145½	146	145¼	145⅝	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,200	Mexican Central	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
50	52	100	Michigan State Tel.	50	50	50	50	...
65	67	300	Minn. & St. Louis	65	65	64½	65	...
170	173½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	173	173	173	173	− ½
35⅜	35¾	7,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
70½	71	4,300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	70¼	71	70¼	71	+ ⅜
95¾	95⅞	4,400	Missouri Pacific	96⅛	96⅛	95¾	95¾	− ⅛
140	143	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	142½	142½	142½	142½	+ ⅛
67⅝	68¾	100	*National Biscuit Co.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	− ⅛
80	80½	8,500	*National Lead Co.	79½	80⅛	79½	80	+ ¼
41⅛	41¼	1,000	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅜
143	143	200	*New York Air Brake.	143¾	144	143¾	144	− ⅝
141	141¼	7,900	New York Central	141	142	140¾	141	...
68¾	69	3,750	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68⅞	69½	68	68½	+ ⅛
87	88	200	N. Y. C. & S. L. 2d pf.	87⅜	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞	+ ⅜
127½	135	12	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	130	130	130	130	...
47½	48	1,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	48	48¼	47¾	48	− ¼
92⅜	92⅝	2,610	Norfolk & Western.	92½	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	− ⅛
94½	95	1,700	North American, x d.	94	95¼	94	95¼	+1¼
206⅜	206⅝	2,200	Northern Pacific	206⅜	207	206¼	206½	− ⅛
36½	38⅝	1,500	Pacific Mail	35¾	37	35¾	37	+1¼
137⅜	137½	110,877	Pennsylvania R. R.	136⅜	137½	136½	137½	+1⅝
91	91½	200	People's Gas, Chicago	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
52	54	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	− ½
52	53	400	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	52¾	52¾	− ¼
52½	53	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	52½	52½	52½	52½	−1
134⅜	134½	123,800	Reading	133¼	135	133¾	134½	+1⅝
90	92	1,200	Reading 1st pf.	92	92	92	92	...
29⅝	29⅞	1,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29¼	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅜
99½	99⅝	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ½
26⅜	26⅝	5,600	Rock Island Co.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26½	+ ½
64¼	64½	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	64	64½	64	64¼	+1
45½	46¼	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44⅜	45½	44¼	45½	+2½
24⅝	24½	1,100	St. Louis Southw.	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
57¼	58	2,700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56½	58	56½	57½	+ ⅝
76¾	77½	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	77	77	77	77	− ½
81⅞	82	142,235	Southern Pacific	79¾	81⅞	79¾	81⅞	+2¾
118	118¼	800	Southern Pacific pf.	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾	− ⅛
37⅜	37½	1,500	Southern Ry. ext.	37¼	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	...
99½	100	450	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	...
34	34⅝	3,400	Texas Pacific	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅜
29	30	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	29¾	29	29	29	+ ½
49	49½	2,000	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	48	49⅜	48	49⅜	+1⅜
87⅛	9	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	...	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	...
161⅜	161⅞	203,900	Union Pacific	159	161⅞	158⅞	161⅞	+3½
94	95	80	Union Pacific pf.	94	94	94	94	...
68	68½	700	United Rys. Invest.	68½	68½	68	68¼	− ½
73¾	74	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	74	74¼	74	74¼	− ⅝
46¼	47	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	47	47	47	47	− ⅛
36½	36⅝	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	36½	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+1
75½	76	400	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	74⅞	75½	74⅞	75¼	+2
44	44½	370	U. S. Rubber	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅝
108	108½	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108	108½	108	108½	+1
41½	41⅝	26,500	U. S. Steel	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41½	− ⅛
106¼	106⅞	6,220	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅜	106⅞	106½	106⅞	− ½
37½	38	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	38	38	38	38	+ ⅝
47¼	47⅝	500	Wabash pf.	47¼	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
18	18½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
39	40	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	39	39	39	39	−1¼
26	26½	3,300	Wisconsin Central	25¾	26⅝	25¾	26⅝	+ ⅝
51	51⅝	4,050	Wisconsin Central pf.	49½	51⅝	49½	51⅝	+2

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

COL. W. C. GREENE SUED.

The Cobre Grande Stockholders Allege Copper Profits Were Diverted.

The acquisition of the Cobre Grande Copper Company by the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, which has been the subject of many actions at law since the organization of the latter company in 1899, has been made the ground for fresh litigation in an action for the enforcement of a trust against the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, Col. William C. Greene, and the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, and an accounting of profits made out of the Cobre Grande properties.

The suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York by Watson & Raymond of 10 Wall Street, in behalf of Mary K. Kuchler, the owner of sixty shares of the Cobre Grande stock. The petitioner represents, it is understood, 50,000 shares in all, or 40 per cent. of the total capitalization of the Cobre Grande Company.

After reciting the various deals between Col. Greene, Thomas W. Lawson, and others leading to the formation of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, the complaint alleges that Col. Greene turned the Cobre Grande properties over to the Cananea Company for no consideration, and that the minority stockholders of the former company received nothing. The entire profits of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, which is the holding company for the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, have been made out of the old Cobre Grande property, it is alleged, and the minority stockholders, on this ground, demand 40 per cent. of all that has been paid out in dividends since the beginning of such payments.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@4 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4¾@5 per cent. for ninety days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for four and five months, and 5¾@6 per cent. for six to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $287,006,636; balances, $16,692,036; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,134,143.

The local banks have gained $296,000 since Friday, as compared with a loss of $1,956,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points lower, at $4.8470; sixty days at 4.8195, and cables at $4.8515. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-32 for demand; reichsmarks, 95⅞ less 1-32 and 94⅜ less 1-32; guilders, 40.05.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—30c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10c discount. St. Louis—25@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅝d per ounce and in New York at 66¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Atlanta sold at .25@.26, 500 Elkton at .45, 400 Golden Anchor at .62@.63, 200 Jim Butler at 1.47, 100 Ophir at 3.55, 300 Portland at 1.32, 300 Savage at .86, 300 Silver Pick at .54.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Rates for money hardened in the market to-day owing to settlement requirements, although the dividend disbursements were large. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange prices were partly firm. The chief interest centred in home securities, which continued to harden. Consols fluctuated early in the day, but closed higher.

Foreigners were quiet owing to the holiday on the Paris Bourse. Russians had a good tone.

Americans were steadily supported in the forenoon at a fraction over parity. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific received the most attention. Later the improvements continued on New York support and the market closed firm, though some issues were below the best quotations of the day. Canadian Pacific recovered part of yesterday's loss, but reacted later.

Japanese imperial 4s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

Bar silver firm at 30¾d. per ounce.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.15; Lisbon, 2.

Bullion amounting to £6,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	83 1-16	...	...	+1-16
Consols, account	83¼	...	...	+1-16
Anaconda	13½	257½	257¾	− ¼
Atchison	98⅝	93¼	95¼	+ ¾
Can. Pacific	171⅞	166½	166⅝	+ ⅜
St. Paul	193½	187⅝	187⅝	...
Erie	45½	44	44½	− ¼
Erie 1st pf.	80 ex.	79½	79½	...
Ill. Central	181	175⅝	...	...
Louis. & Nash.	146⅜	145⅛	145¼	...
N. Y. Central	135½	141	141	...
Pennsylvania	70½	137	136¼	+ ¾
Reading	69	134½	132⅝	+ 1½
Southern Pac.	82⅜	80¼	79⅝	+ ⅜
Union Pac.	164½	159⅜	158⅝	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	42⅜	41⅞	41⅞	− ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	109⅜	106⅞	106⅝	− ⅛

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	5	0	Esperanza	3	5	0
Tomboy	1	4	9	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	9	4½	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	9

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Bourse was closed to-day, the day being observed as a holiday.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker upon the labor difficulties in the iron industry. Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Big Dividend on Calumet & Hecla.

The Directors of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company declared a dividend yesterday of $20 a share, which is an increase of $5 over the dividend paid on June 22. The stock has a par value of $25, and the dividend just declared is at the rate of 80 per cent. So far this year dividends amounting to 200 per cent. have been declared.

EXPERT TELLS ENGLISH NOT TO BUY OUR STOCKS

Expects Slump Owing to Outflow of Currency West and South.

SAYS BANKS WILL NEED CASH

Will Call in Loans, and Then Stocks Carried on Margin Will Have to be Jettisoned Wholesale.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 16.—George Clare of this city, a recognised authority on monetary and exchange matters, says in a letter to The Times:

"A comparison of last night's closing prices of twelve representative American railway stocks and the making up prices of the mid-July settlement show an average advance, due mainly to American buying, of over 7 points, and, though there appears little indication that the public on this side are inclined to help the upward movement, it would nevertheless be well to sound a note of warning.

"In the middle of August, 1902, the surplus reserve of the New York associated banks stood at $7,127,500, but by the middle of September, owing to the usual outflow of currency West and South, there had been a loss on balance of $8,706,000, and there was a deficit of $1,638,500. In the same period in 1903 the crop movement absorbed $8,390,000, in 1904 $28,382,000, and in 1905 $82,080,000. According to the weekly statement last Saturday the associated banks now hold a surplus reserve of $8,271,000, so that if the currency movements of the past few years are to guide us every dollar will be gone in less than a month.

"There are but two remedies. To stop the outflow is impossible, but the banks can increase their holdings of specie by importing gold from Europe, and they can also improve their position by calling in loans. Except under compulsion the former remedy is too expensive, and if attempted on a large scale would be met on this side by measures of defense sufficient to defeat it. It is to the second remedy, the calling of loans, that the banks invariably resort when it is necessary to strengthen their balance sheets, with a result which is equally invariable—stocks carried on margin have to be jettisoned wholesale and prices shrink with alarming rapidity.

"My advice, therefore, to those about to buy Americans is, Don't."

The Times says that while Mr. Clare's argument merits the consideration of speculators it is not always safe to draw too definite conclusions on economic matters from events which happened in previous years.

GOVERNMENT BUYS SILVER.

Takes 50,000 Ounces at 66.62 Cents and Asks for Weekly Bids.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Pursuant to the announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury that he desred to receive tenders of silver to-day, four bids were made to Director Roberts of the Mint. The bids were opened this afternoon and submitted to Secretary Shaw. It was announced that the Government had purchased 50,000 ounces of silver, 999-1000 fine, at 66.62 cents per ounce. It is not the custom of the Treasury to announce the name of the individual or corporation through whom the silver is obtained.

It is the expectation that the Government will require from 50,000 to 100,000 ounces of silver every week for an indefinite time. Secretary Shaw and Director Roberts have arranged, therefore, to receive bids on Wednesday of each week hereafter until further notice.

CALUMET DIVIDEND DECLARED

It is $20 a Share for the Quarter—Directors Are Re-elected.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—A quarterly dividend of $20 per share was declared to-day by the Directors of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company at a meeting held in this city. The two previous quarterly dividends were each $15 a share.

The following Directors were re-elected: Alexander Agassiz of Newport, R. I.; Francis L. Higginson of Boston; Francis W. Hunnewell of Wellesley, Mass.; Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., of Boston, and James McNaughton of Calumet, Mich.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Independent Companies Withdraw for Deliveries This Year.

The demand for steel continues unabated, and producers report a considerable inquiry for 1907 delivery. Several of the independent companies have withdrawn from the market for deliveries in the current year. It is estimated in trade circles that at least 50 per cent. of the mills and furnaces have reached this condition, and since there is no disposition on the part of consumers to cancel orders, and specifications against existing contracts are larger than at any time this year, it is considered a safe estimate that the same proportion of the mills could run till the first of next year without booking another order. The United States Steel Corporation, as has been announced, is in an equally strong position as the independents, having orders on hand for 7,000,000 tons out of its yearly capacity of 10,000,000.

The Iron

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The greater part of the buying at the opening of the market came from those who sold out on Tuesday afternoon, following the lead of one or two conspicuous operators. It was noticeable that one of these operators, at least, was buying stocks in thousand-share lots yesterday morning, where he was selling them in five-hundred-share lots on the previous day. It is sometimes dangerous and always venturesome to follow big operators, but the average trader takes the chances smilingly.

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Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were again the feature of the trading, Southern Pacific advancing five-eighths of a point above its previous high price, made in 1902. Union Pacific also overtopped its January record of 180½. To-day is the day selected by the Street for the meeting of both Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Directors, and if by any chance the plans of these men fail to coincide with those elaborated by Wall Street there will be consternation. In the same sanguine manner a dividend of at least 4 per cent. on Southern Pacific and an increase to a 7 per cent. rate upon Union Pacific are counted upon.

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Some of the buying of both Union Pacific and Southern Pacific was for London account, and the arbitrage men said that London bought more heavily on balance than in many days.

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Baltimore & Ohio sold ex-dividend 3 per cent., but the expectations of those who looked to see it recover a substantial part of the dividend, on the theory that as a 6 per cent. stock it was cheap below 120, were not fulfilled. A new explanation for the backwardness of the stock was brought to light yesterday in the report that European banking houses, which accumulated the stock in great quantity at much lower levels earlier in the year, on the prospect of increased dividends, were now quietly letting it go whenever the market would take it. The important point, how much further this selling is to go, remains as clouded as before, and the Street cares more about this than about the sources of the selling.

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When Amalgamated Copper crossed 104 it made a new high record for this movement, the buying accomplishing the rise coming, according to the floor, from so-called Standard Oil houses. One explanation advanced was that the declaration of a dividend of $20 by the Calumet & Hecla Company yesterday, as against the last declaration of $15 on June 22, meant that Amalgamated's dividend would be proportionately increased, as it is getting its full share of the trade prosperity

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An interesting side light on the condition of trade inland and on the prospects for the continuation of the present activity is afforded by a dispatch reaching Wall Street from Chicago, to the effect that there are more buyers, merchants, and visitors registered at hotels in that city than ever before, and that more than 100,000 visitors are expected before the end of the month. The managing director of the Chicago Commercial Association, which has arranged the trips of many of the visiting buyers, estimates the arrivals for the season at 500,000, and says that next year the number will be doubled.

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St. Paul has been lagging behind Union Pacific and Southern Pacific for the last few days, but a meeting of its Directors is also scheduled for to-day, and afterward this disparity may be corrected. At any rate, the meeting appears to be more important than usual, since it has called into town President Earling, whose trips have been unusually frequent of late, and Ogden Armour, who seldom comes to the New York meetings, and whose attendance at to-day's gathering seems, therefore, to possess some significance.

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Perhaps the first open recognition of the fact that Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Kansas City have been for some time drawing heavily upon Chicago's grain trade was forthcoming in the petition offered to the authorities of the Chicago Board of Trade on Tuesday by Frank Frazier of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, calling for a reduction by one-half of the Chicago brokerage commissions on grain. The petition calls for a commission of one-quarter of a cent a bushel to outsiders and one-eighth of a cent a bushel to board members. The increasing production of Canadian fields and its seeking of an outlet in Minneapolis have also worked to Chicago's disadvantage.

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The denial of President Marvin Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern, telegraphed from Chicago yesterday, that there was any intention to issue additional Northwestern common stock did not appear to shake the faith of those who previously had given credence to the report that the stock was to be increased and that the additional issue would be offered to the present stockholders at par. Some of them, indeed, went so far as to say that a circular to the stockholders announcing the proposed increase and asking for proxies to be used at a special meeting to authorize the new issue would be sent out to-day. At the offices of the road in this city it was said that in the absence of the executive officers no statement either denying or confirming the rumored stock increase could be had there.

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Should Wall Street, during the course of the present bull campaign, fall short of bull points on which to keep up the interest of traders, the leaders of the market might profitably turn to foreign lands for fresh ammunition with which to keep up the fight for higher prices. The Railway News of London, in a recent issue, supplies an instance of the kind of bullish news that may be had abroad with no greater trouble than that involved in the search of foreign journals. This English authority on railroad affairs informed its readers last week that the dividend rate on New York, Ontario & Western had recently been increased from 1½ per cent. to 2 per cent. quarterly. This would place the stock on an 8 per cent. basis. This will be welcome news to the minority holders of that stock who were for a long time in doubt whether even annual dividends were to be declared on their stock.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$132,557,614
Gold coin and bullion	108,689,607
Gold certificates	40,678,320
Silver coin and bullion	6,226,044
Silver certificates	7,061,556
United States notes	9,098,846
Treasury notes of 1890	8,139
National banknotes	12,047,044
Total receipts this month	28,566,563
Total receipts this year	80,865,416
Total expenditures this month	23,980,000
Total expenditures this year	89,793,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$566,361,869
Silver dollars	478,542,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,172,000
Total	$1,052,075,869
General fund	192,320,852
Deposits in National banks	91,151,277
In Philippine Treasury	4,747,732
Awaiting reimbursements	193,993
Current liabilities	106,462,240

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Strength of Curb Issues Held in Dull Market.

International Mercantile Marine Preferred Rises on Brisk Buying—Mining Shares About Stationary.

Trading on the curb yesterday maintained the firm tone of prices and showed more activity than in previous markets this week. International Mercantile Marine developed an unusual activity which resulted in a net gain of 1¼ points after transactions of 2,700 shares. The price opened at 28 and rose to 29½, receding at the close, however, to 29¼. Chicago Subway made a net gain of 1¼ on transactions of 1,800, rising from 46¾ to 48.

The mining shares were sluggish, but for the most part strong, though fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. Greene Consolidated Copper, notwithstanding the announcement of a new suit in the old matter of the rights of the Cobra Grande minority stockholders, made a fractional gain on transactions of 11,100 shares, closing at 24¾. The greater part of the list made no change from the opening prices.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Amer. Tobac.	415	415	415	415
200	Federal Sugar	44¾	45	44¾	45
200	Fed. Sugar pf.	79	79¼	79	79¼
100	Gug. Exc. w'ts	266	266	266	266
1,400	Havana Tob.	19¼	19¾	19⅜	19¾
100	Hav. Tob. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
2,700	Int. M. M. pf.	28	29½	28	29¼
†100	Internat. Salt	35	35	35	35
400	Mackay Cos.	74¼	74½	74¼	74½
50	So. Eib. Land	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
22	Standard Oil	610	611	609	609

RAILROADS.

1,300	Chicago Sub.	46¾	48	46¾	48
200	Lehigh Valley	76½	76½	76½	78½
10	Nor. S. stubs	212½	212½	212½	212½

MINING STOCKS.

100	Boston Copper	26	26	26	26
3,500	Bris. Col. Cop.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
100	Butte C., w. i.	30½	30½	30½	30½
1,600	C. C. & G. T.	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
700	C.C. & G.T.pf.	12	12½	12	12½
100	Cumb.-E. Min.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
100	Davis-D.E., w. i.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Dolores, Ltd.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
900	Dom. Cop., new	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
20	Fur. C'k Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Giroux Min.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
300	Gold Hill	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
375	Granby Cons.	12	*12¼	12	12
11,100	Greene C. Cop.	24¼	25	24¼	24¾
1,100	Greene Gold	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
600	Greene G.-Sil.	2½	2⅝	*2	2⅛
1,400	Guanajuato C.	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
350	Micmac G. M.	5½	5½	5	5¼
1,200	Mines Co. of A.	$1.25	$1.26	$1.25	$1.26
450	Mitchell Min.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
1,000	Mont.-Shoshone	12½	12¾	12½	12½
400	Nev. C. Cop.	18½	18¼	18⅛	18⅜
500	Nev.S.&M.Cor.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
300	Nev.-U.M. & S.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,300	Nip. Mines Co.	6	6	5⅞	6
300	P. & Can. Cop.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Rich. Eureka	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Tenn. Cop. Co.	46¼	46½	45⅞	46
200	Tonopah Ext.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3,500	Union Cop. Co.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅝
1,100	United Copper	63⅞	64⅞	63⅝	63⅞
400	Un. Mines Cor.	57	57	57	57
275	Utah Copper	27½	27½	*27	27

BONDS.

$49,000	Allis-Chalmers 5s & in., w.i.	80⅜	80½	80⅜	80⅝
10,000	So. Eib. L. 5s.	22	23	22	23
27,000	Int. M. M.4½s.	78¼	78¾	78½	78¾

*Odd lots. †Ex dividend.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 14. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	2	2¼	2	2¼
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	80½	80½	80¾	80½
American Can	7⅞	8	7⅞	8¼
American Can pf.	58½	59⅜	58	59
American Chicle	182	184	182	184
American Chicle pf.	106	110	106	110
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	..	95c. 98c.
Am. De F. Wireless pf.	..	..	..	1⅝ 2¼
Am. Light & Traction	113	116	113	116
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Malting 6s	..	..	102	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	89½	90½	89½	90½
American Tobacco	400	420	415	480
Am. Writing Paper	3¾	4	3¼	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	26	24	26
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	86	85	86¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	176	180	..	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	111	114	..	..
Boston Copper	26	26¼	25⅞	26⅛
British Col. Copper	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Butte Coalition	30½	31¼	31	31½
Central Foundry	5	5½	5	5½
Central Foundry pf.	22	24	22	24
Central Foundry 6s	79½	80	79½	80
Chi. & Alton pf. otfs.	73	75	73	75
Chicago Subway	47⅛	47⅞	46¼	46⅝
Clear. Cr. & Glip. Tun.	4	4¼	4	4⅛
Clear. Cr. & Glip. T. pf.	12	12¼	11⅞	12
Con. Refrigerating	..	..	..	5⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	2	2¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	25	30	25	30
Cripple Creek Central	..	..	85	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	..	..	72	75
Cumberland-Ely Min.	7⅜	7½	7¼	7½
Davis-Daly Estate, w. i.	..	..	10¼	11
Dolores, Limited	9⅜	10¼	9¼	9½
Dominion Cop. (new)	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Federal Sugar	40	45	40	45
Federal Sugar pf.	77	78½	79½	80¼
El Rayo	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Empire Steel pf.	..	..	36	42
Furnace Creek	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
G. B. S. Brewing	..	..	9¾	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 6s	..	..	62	63
G. B. S. Brewing 2d 5s	38⅜	39½	39	39½
Giroux	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
Gold Hill	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2½
Granby Con.	12	12½	11⅞	12½
Greene Con. Copper	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
Greene Con. Gold	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Guggenheim Explor'n	265	274	255	265
Gugg. Expl. warrants	260	266	258	260
Hall Signal	90	98	90	98
Havana Tobacco	19½	20¼	19¼	20½
Havana Tobacco pf.	35	37	34	37
Houston Oil	9	10	9	10
Houston Oil pf.	41½	45	43½	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¾	11	11½	11½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	29	29½	27¾	28
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78½	78½	78	78½
International Salt	34¾	35¾	36	36½
International Salt 5s	65	69	65	68
Lackawanna Steel	72	77	72	77
Lehigh Valley	..	..	76	76½
Lord & Taylor	..	..	121	123
Lord & Taylor pf.	..	..	102	103
Mackay Companies	74¼	75	73¾	75
Mackay Companies pf.	73	73½	72¾	73¼
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2¾	3
Marconi Wire, Canada	..	..	1⅞	2
Micmac Gold Mining	5	5½	5	5½
Mines Co. of America	$1.23	$1.25	$1.23	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Mont.-Sho. Con. new	12¼	12½	11¾	12¼
Nevada Con. Copper	18	18¼	18	18½
Nevada S. & M.	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	..	..	111	112½
N. Y. Transportation	5	6¾	5	5¾
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Nor. Securities stub	200	225	200	225
Otis Elevator	51¾	55	51¾	55
Otis Elevator pf.	99	101	99	101
Penn. & Cananea Cop.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3¾
Pope Mfg. Co.	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅝
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	..	..	7½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	16½	20	16½	20
Richmond Eureka	7½	8	7½	8
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	108	111	108	111
Safety Car Heating	..	..	285	310
Seaboard Company	27	27¾	27	27¾
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	..	..	85	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	..	..	55	58
Standard Milling	8	10	8	10
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	79	81	..	..
Standard Oil	609	612	609	612
Tennessee Copper	45½	46¾	43¾	45
Tintic Mining	..	..	6¾	6¾
Tonopah Extension	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5½
Tonopah Mining	17¾	18¼	17¾	18½
Trenton Potteries	..	..	18	20
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	..	94	98
Trenton Potteries deb.	..	..	70	77
Union Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
United Cigar Mfg.	..	..	40	44
United Cigar Mfg. pf.	..	..	96½	98
United Copper	63⅜	64	63⅝	64
United Mines Corp.	56	58	57	60
Univ. Typewriter	..	..	94	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	118	122	..	..
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	..	..	122	126
Utah Apex	..	..	5⅝	6
Utah Copper	27½	28	26¾	27½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97	96¾	97

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,150	Cable Consolidated	.47	.46	.46
55	Crucible Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾
50	Fireproofing	7	7	7
5	Fireproofing pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾
14	Harb.-Walker Ref. pf	79	79	79
10	Independent Brewing	16	16	16
50	Ind. Brewing pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾
20	Monongahela Water	30	30	30
1,100	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	32	31½	32
15	Pittsburg Brewing	30¼	30¼	30¼
50	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54	54	54
2,300	Pittsburg Consolidated	.24	.24	.24
10	Pittsburg Plate Glass	113	112½	113
150	Sewer Pipe	28	28	28
370	Tonopah Extension	5¼	5½	5½
850	United States Glass	61¾	61	61¾
1	United States Steel	41½	4 ½	41½
123	West. Electric 2ds	76	76	76

BONDS.

$1,000	Pittsburg Brewing 5s	113	113	113
2,000	West. Penn. Ry. 5s	100	100	100

THE COTTON MARKET.

It Closed Yesterday at a Net Decline of from 17 to 19 Points.

FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Showers Thursday and Friday; light variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday; light southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair in southern, showers in northern, portion Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Tennessee—Warmer Thursday and Friday, with showers.

New low levels were reached in the cotton market again in yesterday's session with the bears aggressive right up to the close, which was at practically the low point of the day and barely steady, at a net decline of from 17 to 19 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 250,000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local markets to-day were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. day.
August	9.36	9.36	9.25	9.12@9.18	9.31
September	9.36	9.36	9.25	9.24@9.25	9.41
October	9.50	9.50	9.38	9.40@....	9.57
November	9.54	9.55	9.47	9.46@9.48	9.64
December	9.60	9.62	9.50	9.51@9.52	9.69
January	9.69	9.71	9.59	9.60@9.61	9.78
February	9.72	9.72	9.72	9.68@9.68	9.84
March	9.81	9.81	9.71	9.72@9.73	9.89
April	9.83	9.83	9.83	9.74@9.96	9.91
May	9.89	9.90	9.81	9.80@9.81	9.98

The local market for spot cotton closed quiet, with prices 10 points lower at 10.30 for middling upland and 10.55 for middling gulf.

Receipts at the ports and interior points to-day, compared with the same day last week and last year:

Ports.	To-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Present Stock.
Galveston	2,451	571	1,992	21,481
New Orleans	485	816	2,155	26,662
Mobile	160	117	496	4,169
Savannah	1,454	1223	616	28,418
Charleston	19	168	11	4,914
Wilmington	6	..	82	887
Norfolk	892	804	1,039	7,125
Baltimore	..	..	..	3,809
New York	..	..	..	91,408
Boston	17	..	80	3,574
Philadelphia	..	..	..	2,097
Various	..	..	..	679
Total	4,973	3,099	6,424	194,722

INTERIOR.

Augusta	290	161	156	9,83
Memphis	5	47	825	6,952
St. Louis	637	690	449	15,167
Cincinnati	100	149	55	5,544
Houston	1,470	493	2,888	18,784

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—The wheat market worked off again yesterday, having no support whatever to offset the bearish crop and other news which crowded in. Final prices, while a shade up from the lowest of the day, were nevertheless ⅝@⅞ under the previous night. An early influence was the Kansas State report, indicating a yield of 91,000,000 bushels, against 76,000,000 last year and 99,000,000 in 1901, which was a record yield. Believing that the Northwest crops would show up fully as large in proportion, the bear crowd acted with more aggressiveness than might have been justified otherwise, in view of the almost perpendicular drop in prices in the last few weeks. The more timid traders took little part in the day's operations, fearing the price, but larger bears hammered it freely in the absence of any news that could be termed distinctly bullish.

CORN—September corn at Chicago broke a cent a bushel under stop-loss selling, but the rest of the list was less affected, especially May, which had fair support from commission houses, and closed only a shade under the previous night. Locally the corn market was ⅝ net lower. The Missouri State report made condition 88, against 79 last month and 89 last year. Country acceptances were larger, especially from Illinois, pointing toward an increase of receipts in the near future. For the day interior arrivals were 463,000 bushels, against 678,000 bushels a year ago. Liverpool was quiet and unchanged. No. 2 corn in the local market closed at 56⅝c elevator and 56½c free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 62c, and No. 2 yellow, 61c free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
September	78¼	77⅝	77⅞	78¼
December	81⅛	80½	80⅝	81⅛
May	83⅝	83	83	83 11-16
Corn—				
September	56⅝	56⅛	56	56⅝
December	..	..	53¼	53⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
September	71⅛	70¾	70¾	71
December	74	73¼	73¼	74
May	78	77⅛	77⅛	78
Corn—				
September	49¾	48⅛	48¾	49⅛
December	45	44½	44½	45
May	45¼	45	45⅛	45¼
Oats—				
September	31⅝	30¾	30¾	31⅜
December	32⅜	32	32⅛	32½
May	34½	34	34⅓	34½
Lard—				
October	$8.75	$8.65	$8.75	$8.85
January	7.90	7.85	7.87	7.85
Ribs—				
October	8.72	8.65	8.70	8.67
January	7.80	7.72	7.77	7.75
Pork—				
September	17.25	17.00	17.20	17.00
January	13.55	13.40	13.55	13.45

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
1st week Aug.	$16,245	$13,303	$11,147
From July 1	33,944	76,576	51,150
WESTERN MARYLAND—			
1st week Aug.	106,090	95,437	.....
From July 1	585,468	475,640	.....

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for the quarter ended June 30—Three months (April 1 to June 30):

Gross	2,427,718	2,908,149	2,772,560
Expenses	1,446,594	1,329,224	1,331,387
Net	981,119	1,578,925	1,441,173
Chgs., taxes, &c	615,232	617,961	613,713
Surplus	365,887	955,244	827,460

Twelve months (July 1 to June 30):

Gross	11,023,055	11,472,915	10,479,364
Expenses	5,720,480	5,348,910	4,994,039
Net	5,302,575	6,124,005	5,484,425
Chgs., taxes, &c	2,448,771	2,473,864	2,438,209
Surplus	2,853,804	3,650,141	3,046,216

GULF & SHIP ISLAND for June—

Mileage	307	280	261
Gross	184,968	166,866	146,378
Net	52,328	50,512	34,705
Other income	2,257	153	981
Surp. over chgs.	28,825	24,479	14,370
12 mos. gross	2,138,779	1,877,397	1,829,816
12 mos. net	681,668	480,156	600,581
Other income	26,392	6,220	11,800
Surp. over chgs.	401,276	179,450	868,399

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross	1,599,900	1,934,351	1,747,173
Expenses	1,149,787	1,273,815	1,211,496
Net	450,113	661,036	535,677
Other income	117,888	111,890	116,888
Total income	568,001	772,926	652,565
Chgs., taxes, &c	368,466	345,372	321,905
Surplus	199,535	427,554	330,660

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & NEW YORK for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross	349,535	385,179	370,124
Net	86,691	179,689	157,418
Surp. over chgs.	40,614	183,354	111,013

UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO for April—

	1906.	1905.	Decrease.
Gross	374,490	590,502	216,012
Op. exp. & tax.	194,015	307,340	113,325
Net	180,475	283,162	102,687
Other income	20,523	2,191	*18,332
Total income	200,998	285,353	84,355
Deductions	818	1,136	318
Surplus	200,180	284,217	84,037
4 months, gross	2,163,543	2,361,574	68,051
Exp. & taxes	1,136,448	1,211,499	75,051
4 months, net	1,027,095	1,020,075	*7,020
Other income	42,925	9,747	*33,178
Total income	1,070,020	1,029,822	*40,198
Deduct	1,344	8,639	2,295
4 months, surp.	1,068,676	1,026,183	*42,493

*Increase.

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	1,778,866	1,576,323	1,306,909
Expenses	1,535,748	1,454,002	1,367,318
Net	243,118	122,231	*58,409
Other income	..	7,285	.....
Total income	243,118	129,516	*58,400
Charges	324,873	379,556	337,832
Deficit	81,755	250,040	396,241

Six months (Jan. 1 to June 30)—

Gross	3,531,358	2,956,395	2,472,764
Expenses	3,043,396	2,778,387	2,613,896
Net	487,962	185,008	*141,132
Other income	..	11,920	.....
Total income	487,962	192,828	*141,132
Charges	644,685	627,861	659,972
Deficit	156,723	430,983	801,104
Prof. & loss def.	350,920	.....	.....

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. for July—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Gross	535,079	375,729	327,189
Expenses	302,805	250,398	212,211
Net	232,274	125,331	114,978
Charges	16,749	12,269	12,382
Surplus	215,525	113,062	102,596
7 months, gross	3,260,813	2,620,579	2,273,847
Expenses	2,030,492	1,672,693	1,420,577
7 months, net	1,230,321	947,890	853,270
Charges	112,421	96,460	70,814
7 months, surp.	1,117,900	849,430	772,456

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA (including the New Jersey Co. and Keystone State Tel. & Tel. Co.) for June—

	June. 1906	Year Ended June 30, '06.
Gross	74,603	820,842
Net	32,729	366,915
Less renewal reserve	7,252	77,437
Fixed charges	19,418	210,992
Surplus	6,059	78,486

UNITED STATES ENVELOPE CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Net profit	862,826	532,052	572,091
Int. & bonds	180,720	131,149	130,729
Dividends	187,500	187,500	187,500
Depreciation	108,710	88,328	92,169
Sinking fund	75,000	70,000	70,000
Sund. adj.	.....	.....	13,253
Surplus	160,895	55,072	78,499

122,790

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—There was more activity in the local market and the business was better distributed. New York bought and advanced Lehigh Valley. There was some further realizing in United Gas, its price being held back. Philadelphia Electric was in better demand. There was an active arbitrage business in Reading. Commission houses to-day reported an improvement in public interest in the market.

Total sales 31,190 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76¾	76¾	76¾
50	Cambria Steel	34¾	34¾	34¾
180	Elec. Co. of America	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Elec. Storage Battery	72	72	72
1,000	Erie	44¾	44¾	44¾
5	Prankford & South	450	450	450
10	General Asphalt pf.	38	38	38
40	Hunt. & Broad T. pf.	55	55	55
150	Lake Superior Corp.	18¾	18¾	18¾
2,879	Lehigh Valley R. R.	78¾	77	77¾
1,889	Pennsylvania R. R.	68¾	68	68¾
252	Philadelphia Co.	50½	50¾	50½
32	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
6,495	Philadelphia Electric	8¾	8¼	8¾
135	Phila. Rapid Transit	30½	30¾	30¼
15	Philadelphia Traction	99	99	99
18,025	Reading

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Company Buys West 143d Street Apartments—Lease of Seventy-second Street Residence—Deal for Southern Boulevard Lots.

The William Rosensweig Realty Operating Company has bought from Joseph Goldberg and Louis Kramer 107 to 113 West 143d Street, two new six-story apartment houses, on plot 88.4 by 99.11. Max H. Raubitschek was the broker.

Sigmund Levy has sold to Frieda Kadisch the five-story flat, with stores, 9 West 118th Street, 27.9 by 100.11.

Abraham Barnett, in conjunction with Herbert Aldhaus, has sold to a Mr. Millheiser the five-story flat 129 West 138th Street, 25 by 100.

West 72d Street House Leased.

The four-story brownstone dwelling 16 West Seventy-second Street, owned by Mrs. Addie Shults, has been leased for a term of years.

J. H. Getsen & Co., as brokers, have sold 17 West 102d Street, a five-story single flat, 20 by 100; also, 140 West Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100; also, 56 West 104th Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, and 1,483 and 1,485 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story tenement.

Buyer of Fulton Street Building.

Charles Lowe is the buyer of 6 Fulton Street, recently reported sold.

Upper Second Avenue Purchases.

M. & A. Weil have bought 2,049 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have sold to Morris L. Goldstein the six-story tenement 125 and 127 East 118th Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

James M. Couper, Jr., has sold for Anton Meyerling 204 East 104th Street, a four-story flat, with stores, on lot 20 by 50, to Joseph Haas, who has resold the property to an investor.

Downtown Tenement Buying.

Emanuel I. Silberstein, as attorney, has bought for Morits Markowitts from Abraham Schwartz and Etta Fine the tenement 743 and 745 East Fifth Street, on plot 34.6 by 97, and has sold for Isaac Messer to Louis Glick 191 Seventh Street, 22 by 57.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Martin Engel the five-story flat 306 East Fourteenth Street, 19 by 100.

Harry Strasbourger has bought, through J. Dimand, the six-story tenement 27 Ludlow Street, 21 by 110. Mr. Strasbourger has also bought 504 Henry Street and has sold 14 Ludlow Street.

E. Kronacher has sold for Josephine Pelrano 266 Spring Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 100.

Schreiber & Co. have sold for Isaac Schlesinger to B. Grossman 98 St. Mark's Place, a six-story tenement, on lot 25.10 by 97.6.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have leased 244 Clinton Street, a seven-story double tenement, to Whiteman & Schumer for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $21,000.

Southern Boulevard Lots Sold.

Harry Strasbourger has sold eight lots on the Southern Boulevard, between 137th and 138th Streets, and has bought three new six-story flats on 139th Street, between Brook and St. Ann's Avenues.

Goldberg & Wolfson have sold for the Ansonia Realty Company the northeast corner of 134th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, a four-story flat, with three stores, 20 by 80, to Charles H. Solomon; also, for Charles H. Solomon to Charles Krug the four-story flat, with store, 156 St. Ann's Avenue, 20 by 80.

William Kelleher has sold for Thomas Byrnes two lots on Thirteenth Street, 355 feet east of Avenue D, Unionport; also a two-family house on Leggett Place, 175 feet north of McGraw Avenue, in the McGraw estate, Westchester, for Thomas McKenna to Ida Poitz.

O. J. Waite has sold for the Lochinvar Realty Company to Elizabeth M. White the new two-family frame dwelling at the southeast corner of 184th Street and Valentine Avenue.

Long Island City Water Front Deal.

The Whitehall Realty Company has bought the water front property at Vernon Avenue and Harsell Street, Long Island City, a plot 150 by 600.

New Owners for Brooklyn Flats.

Hyman I. Barnett has bought for a client, through M. Sacks as broker, 363 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story frame flat and store, on lot 20 by 80.

Emanuel I. Silberstein has bought for Bernard Rothman and Morris Huebschman from Ray Reissenberger and Max Reiss the two new tenements 207 and 209 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

14ist St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, for two six-story brick flats, 75x80.11; Levy & Weinstein Realty and Construction Company of 501 West 138th St, owner; Thalin & Thalin, architects; cost, $220,000.

98th St, 37 to 41 West, for a six-story brick flat and store, 50x87.11; C. I. Weinstein of 51 East 109th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

34th St, n s, 272 ft e of 6th Av, for eleven-story brick lofts and store, 48x197.6; Oppenheim Collins Co. of 921 Broadway, owners; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $350,000.

Edgecombe Av, w s, 146th to 167th St, for a five-story brick flat, 40.9x85.6; J. Jacobson of 57 West 112th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $80,000.

140th St, s s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 50x87.11; M. O. Dubinsky of 115 East 111th St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $100,000.

Hoe Av, e s, 324.2 ft n of Home St, for two three-story brick tenements, 21x55; James C. McCarthy of 1,998 Franklin Av, owner; Michael J. Garvan, architect; cost $20,000.

Exterior St, w s, 324 ft n of 138th St, for a two-story brick office and stable, 35x144; Candee, Smith & Howland, foot of East 26th St, owners; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $15,000.

156th St, s s, 100 ft w of Cauldwell Av, for a four-story brick clubhouse, 37x86; Knights of Columbus, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $60,000.

Parkside Pl, w s, 368 ft s of 207th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20x85; James Mulligan and M. Tiernan of 561 East 134th St, owners; Lorenz F. J. Weiher architect; cost, $10,000.

Ogden Av and 162d St, s e corner, for two five-story brick tenements, 35x85 and 40x83; Hartman & Horgan of 287 4th Av, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $120,000.

135th St, n s, 175 ft w of Willow Av, for a one-story brick shop, 24x60; Adolph Hunkle of 170 Van Buren St, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Lenox Av, 336 and 338, to a five-story brick store and apartment house; M. J. Reilly, owner; A. L. Gillespie, architect; cost $6,000.

34th St, 17 West, to a five-story brick building; Frank Brothers of 224 5th Av, owners; T. W. Lamb, architect; cost, $20,000.

2d Av, 626 and 628, to two four-story brick tenements; R. Mundoy, New Rochelle, owner; M. R. Grimes, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 94th St, 40.8x100; Ninety-fifth Street Company to Selma Stahl, (mtg $75,000)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 305, 16x—; Maude Saxton to Carman H. Barrett, (mtg $25,000) 100

AVENUE A, w s, 40.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x100; Clementine M. Silverman and others to Ullmann Realty Company, (mtg $50,000) 100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 66th St, 40.5x100; Clementine M. Silverman and others to Ullmann Realty Company, (mtg $65,000) 100

AVENUE A, n e corner of 55th St, 25.5x79.8; Preston Realty Company to Harry Lesman and another, (mtg $20,250).. 100

AVENUE A, s w corner of 57th St, 200.10 to 66th St x100; Samuel Mandel and others to Clementine M. Silverman and others, (mtg $250,000)..... 100

AVENUE A, e s, 118.16 ft s of 17th St, 19.6x95.6; Jonathan D. Kumpf, executrix, to Moses Seilg..... 100

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 36x101.1; Herman H. Moritz to Elizabeth Carl 1

BROADWAY, w s, 9,220.11 ft n of 156th St, 138.2x458.6, and other property; James C. Holmes to William F. Conner, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 150 ft s of 11th St, 70x120; Isaac Rosensweig and others to Harry Berend and another, (mtg $50,000) 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 126th St, 16.1 x18.8x7.4 to Broadway x12.6; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Anna Feilman..... 1,000

BRIGGS AV, e s, 100 ft w of 201st St, 25x100; George D. Kingston to Matthew F. Byrnes..... 100

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft n of Elton Av, 24.9x91.1; Bernard Gans to David Robinson, (mtg $18,276)..... 100

BELMONT AV, e s, 259.2 ft n of 181st St, 23.3x175.10; Rudolph Schwartz to Annie Schwartz 1

BANK ST, s s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 20x91.2; Charles H. Van Elten to Frances Clarke 2,333

BANK ST, s s, 125.2 ft e of 4th St, 20x90; Charles H. Van Elten to Frances Clarke 5,000

BERGEN AV, s s, 135.1 ft s w of Grove St, 17x101.11; Joseph Reiner to Kate Montague, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

CHERRY ST, 144, n s, 26.9x147; Lottie G. Cohen to Louis Pierce, (mtg $25,000) 100

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 199.4 ft s of Crescent Av, 80x100; David Robinson to Bernard Gans, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

COMMERCE ST, n s, 102 ft w of Bleecker St, 21x40; Frances Clarke to Charles H. Van Elten, 2-3 part..... 5,333

EAST END AV, w s, 21.2 ft n of 85th St, 27x98.9; Edward Downey to Catharine Smyth, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

HULL AV, w s, 401.4 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; Louise B. Gettall to Mary Russhon 1

HOE ST, e s, 204.1 ft s of Home St, 16x100; Annie Kirk to Francis Kirk, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

HOME ST, s s, 21.8 ft e of Fox St, 20x80.2; Florence Stein to Caroline Bloch, (mtg $3,000) 100

INTERIOR PLOT, 62.10 ft w of Jackson St and 16.2 ft s of Front St, runs w 12.2x s 19.6x e 12.2x n 19.6; Henry D. Otten to Smith Ely..... 800

LOT 5, map of St. John and Arthur estates, West Farms; Mary H. Myers to Edward Myers..... 1

LOT 114, map of St. Raymond Park; John Munro to Nathaniel J. Hayward. 1

LOTS 226, 248, 270, 275, and 323, map of 329 lots, Schieffelin estate; Sound Realty Company to Isak Tepper..... 100

LOTS 138, 144, 145, and 169, map of Arden property; Thomas Gilleran to New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company 1

LOTS 128 and 129, map of Thompson Rose estate; Fridolin Weber to Chauncey B. Nichols..... 100

LOTS 39, 40, 41, 67, 68, 182, 153, 154, and 133, map of Schieffelin estate; Sound Realty Company to A. Shatskin & Sons 100

LOTS 140 and 140A, map of Penfield property, at Wakefield; William W. Penfield to Christian Georges..... 100

LOTS 184 to 187 of map 829 of Schieffelin estate; Samuel M. Goddin to Henry Waldman and others..... 100

LOTS 91, 92, 98, 99, 141, and 142, map 426 of lots near Williamsbridge Station; A. Shatskin & Sons to Bernard Lipset.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 77th St, 15x82.2; Charles A. Stern to Solomon May, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

MARKET ST, n e corner of Cherry St, 76.1x irregular; Louis Cohen to Max Fine, (mtg $72,500)..... 100

MARKET ST, n e corner of Cherry St, 76.1x irregular; Charles Peterson to Louis Cohen, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

MADISON AV, 25.5 ft n of 51st St, 25.5x73.4; Elizabeth C. Gardiner to Georgia Development Company..... 100

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, e s, 29 ft s of 124th St, 23.9x88; Theodore Bingenheimer to Herman Brand and others, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

MORTON ST, n s, 99 ft e of Bedford St, 56x81.3; Albert Etzel and others to Wendell & Evans Company, (mtg $19,500) 180

NAPIER AV, n w corner of 289th St, 111x101x94.7x100; Henry A. Braun and others to Henry A. Braun, Jr..... 1

PASSAGE AV, s e s, 173 ft s w of Westchester Railroad St, 21x109; Josef Plichta to Kate F. Considine, (mtg $1,900)..... 100

PERRY AV, e s, 58.4 ft s of Mosholu Parkway South, 25x110; William C. Bergen to Agnes A. Maikie, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

PLOT begins 295 ft w of White Plains Road and 470 ft n of Morris Park Av, 100x25; Thomas Stretch to Margaret H. Robinson, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

STANTON ST, s s, 76 ft e of Willett St, 25x75; Nathan Ecker to Abraham Hayden, (mtg $16,590)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 22, 37.6x100; James Murray and others to William R. Bohmert, (mtg $36,000)..... 100

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 143d St, 25x100; Pearl Doombos to Lillie Burmeister 100

WEST END AV, 287, w s, 17x82.10; Calvin A. Stevens and another, trustees, to Grace A. Sterns..... 23,500

1ST AV, 836, e s, 25.3x60; Samuel Blumberg to Alfred Fankenthaler, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

1ST AV, w s, 74 ft n of 86th St, 24.8x80; Mark Jalonack to E. M. Weil Realty Company, (mtg $16,500)..... 100

2D AV, 1,905, 28x100; Ellen Gallagher to David S. Kalman, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

2D ST, 128 East, 25x100; Morris Gross to Max Mutrieck and another, (mtg $39,800) 100

2D AV, 2,069, w s, 25x75; Elias Nittberg to Julius Racha, (mtg $15,200)..... 100

2D AV, s w corner of 67th St, 41.11x100; Abram L. Libman and others to Shabbush Libman and others, (mtg $65,000 100

3D AV, 535, 24.5x125; Charles Elgar to Emanuel A. Gardner, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

3D AV, 585, 24.8x125; Virgilio R. Gozzo to Charles Edgar, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,875, 24.10x110; Lippe Scheinhaus and others to Moritz Well and another, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

3D AV, 500, 25.3x100; Samuel Schmaper to Mary Lysaght, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

6TH AV, w s, at s w s of 4th St, 105x — to s s of Cornelia St x 115.6x8.11; Mary D. Pressinger to James Lissner, (mtg $30,000) 100

6TH AV, w s, at s w s of 4th St, 105x — to s s of Cornelia St x 115.8x8.11; James Lissner to Luigia Covinato and others, (mtg $65,000)..... 100

7TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.10; Jacob H. Rubin to Montague Aaron. (mtg $26,000)..... 100

10TH ST, n s, 344 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Rosa Geutzlinger, executrix, to Mabel L. Post, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

19TH ST, s s, 60 ft s of 9th Av, 20x60.8; Wilber C. Goodale to Louis Schramm, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

20TH ST, s s, 166 ft w of 2d Av, 64x92; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, trustees, to Albert Hartmann 45,283

46TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 125x100.5; Minnie E. Hurst to Jacob Pinner, (mtg $50,750)..... 100

46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 125x100.5; Jacob Pinner to Everett Jacob, (mtg $50,750) 100

56TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Charles Miller to Selma Miller, ½ part..... 1

61ST ST, 303 East, 25x75; Isaac Helfer to Irving Bachrach and others, (mtg $15,000) 1

61ST ST, 303 East, 25x75; Irving Bachrach and others to Isaac Helfer..... 1

64TH ST, n s, 264 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 54x100.11; Carman H. Barrett to Maude Saxton, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

66TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100; Abraham Grunberg to Moritz Weiss, (mtg $11,500)..... 100

66TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.5; Richard J. Donovan to May Irwin, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

69TH ST, 340 East, 16.8x77.4; Charles E. Riker to Josephine A. Riker and others 100

77TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Jonas Weil and another to Max Lomochinsky and another, (mtg $11,500) 100

79TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Aaron Stern to Charles Wolinsky, (mtg $31,200)..... 100

79TH ST, 153 and 160 East, 40x102.2; William R. Lunn and others to Charles M. Gay and others, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

80TH ST, n s, 228.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5 x102.2; Louis Arasteln to Samuel Cohen 81ST ST, 311 East, 25x102.2; Morris Abraham and others to Samuel Einborn, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Jacob Katz and others to Charles Rimberg, (mtg $52,000)..... 100

85TH ST, 422 East, 20x102.2; Johanna Geary to Karoline Reis, (mtg $7,000)... 100

88TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.8; Arthur W. Bingham to Jessie B. Bingham, (mtg $14,000)..... Gift

93D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.8; Hannah Solomon to Isaac Goldberg, 4mtg $75,000)..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 158.4 ft e of West End Av, 16.8x100.11; Eugene Vallens to Fanny L. Crawford. (mtg $16,000)..... 100

116TH ST, 408 and 410 East, 37.8x100.10; Giuseppina D. Collo to David Marks Realty Company, (mtg $24,000)..... 1

117TH ST, 322 East, 37.6x100.11; Louis Shapiro to Morris Jacobovits and others. (mtg $40,500) 100

117TH ST, n s, 122.11 ft w of Pleasant Av, 41.11x100.11; David Marks Realty Company to Josephine De Colo, (mtg $36,000) 100

118TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11; Ida Machiz to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

118TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11; Sophia Moore to Ida Machiz, (mtg $46,000) 100

131ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Gerald Fitzgerald to Ansbel Garmise, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

132D ST, s s, 96 ft e of Madison Av, 54x99.11; Samuel Levin and others to Moritz Ehrenreich and others, (mtg $37,200) 100

134TH ST, n s, 550 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; David Reggel and others to Samuel Bauer. (mtg $19,500)..... 100

135TH ST, n s, 540 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Myer Cohen and others to Siegfried Blumenkrohn, (mtg $85,000) 100

135TH ST, n s, 580 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Myer Cohen and others to Siegfried Blumenkrohn, (mtg $85,000)..... 100

135TH ST, n s, 460 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Myer Cohen and others to Siegfried Blumenkrohn, (mtg $85,000)..... 100

135TH ST, n s, 420 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Myer Cohen and others to Siegfried Blumenkrohn, (mtg $85,000)..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Clara W. Zucker to Peter Coputo and others, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x99.11; John J. Mahony to Louis Biel, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

155TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of Elton Av, 25 x100; Rosa Zink, executrix, to Frederick W. Grimm..... 7,900

157TH ST, n s, 250 ft n w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Frita Nois to Ed. G. Clifton, (mtg $5,900)..... 100

169TH ST, n s, 80.3 ft s e of Barretto St, 20x irregular; Minnie T. Rotter to John M. Mayer, (mtg $7,000) 100

179TH ST, s s, 95.2 ft s e of Mapes Av, 25x75.3; Bertha J. Steinmetz to Henry Marquart, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

179TH ST, s s, 120.2 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x75.3; Bertha J. Steinmetz to Charles Gaertner and another, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHLES, Henry, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 98, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, due, &c., as per bond 1,200

A. SHATZKIN & SONS to Sound Realty Company; lots 152 to 154, 33 to 41, 67 and 68, and 223, of map of 329 lots of part of Schieffelin estate, 9 mtgs, due July 12, 1908, — per cent..... 4,077

BANZER, George, to Samson Lashman; 67th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25.6x100.5; prior mtg $30,000, demand, 6 per cent. 10,000

BLEMBERG, Charles, to Jacob Katz and another; 253 St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x102.2, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 15,000

BERAND, Henry A., Jr., to Charles H. Dockstader; Napier Av, n w corner of 286th St, 3 years..... 800

BYRNES, Matthew F., to George D. Kingston; Briggs Av, 2,984, 3 years.. 4,000

BLUMENKROHN, Siegfried, to Meyer Cohen and others; 135th St, n s, 420 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4 lots, each 40x99.11, 4 mtgs, each $2,500, 4 prior mtgs $45,000 each, due March 14, 1907, 9 per cent..... 10,000

BLUMENKROHN, Siegfried, to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 135th St, n s, 420 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4 lots, each 40x99.11, 4 mtgs, each $10,000, 4 prior mtgs $35,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

BERREND, Harry, and another to Isaac Rosenzweig and another; Bathgate Av, w s, 185.2 ft s of 178d St, 35x114.5, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 6,500

BOHMERT, William R., to James Murray and another; St. Nicholas Place, 22, 37.6x100, prior mtg $36,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 17,000

BUCKBEE, George E., to Martha J. Garry; 187th St, n s, 154 ft w of Valentine Av, —x—, 1 year..... 5,000

BIEL, Louis, to John J. Mahoney; 149th St, 509 West, 17.6x99.11, 5 years..... 4,000

BLOCH, Caroline, to Florence Stolz; Home St, 1,152, 20x80.2, prior mtg $3,000, installments, 5 per cent..... 1,500

CARL, Elizabeth, to Jacob Tischner; Aqueduct Av, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 50x100.5, 3 years..... 10,000

CARL, William, to Jacob Tischner; 166th St, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 107, 3 years..... 10,000

CRAWFORD, Fanny L., to Eugene Vallens; 254 West 99th St, due Jan. 15, 1907, 6 per cent..... 3,750

CANNATO, Giuseppe, to Henry P. Moorehouse and another; 1st Av, 2,060, 20x93, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 4,500

CORNELL, Helen H., to Elisa Meehan; 64th St, n s, 174 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x100.5, 3 years..... 5,000

CLANCEY'S FARM DAIRY AND BAKery to Stanley W. Dexter, trustee; 53d St, 121 West, 25x100.5, due Aug. 1, 1911 15,000

OELSNER, Rudolph, to Alexander MacKenzie; 152d St, s s, 425 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, 3 years 20,000

COHN, Rachel, to Gustave Solomon and another; Avenue C, s w corner of 3d St, 26.6x100, 5 years 53,000

COHEN, Samuel, to Charles Bernstein; 80th St, n s, 228.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

COHEN, Samuel, to Samuel A. Isaacs, executor; 80th St, n s, 228.9 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

COHEN, Louis, to Charles Peterson; Cherry St, n s, corner of Market St, —x—, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 22,500

EDGAR, Charles, to Virgil R. Grazo; 3d Av, 535, 24.8x125, due April 7, 1908, 6 per cent..... 9,000

EINHORN, Samuel, to Abraham Morris; 51st St, 511 East, prior mtg $17,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,800

EISEN, David, and others to Jetti Limmer; Delancey St, 220, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

ECKER, Nathan, to Sarah H. Fraser; Stanton St, s s, 75 ft e of Willett St, 25x75, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 16,500

EHRENREICH, Moritz, and others to Samuel Levin and another; 132d St, s s, 96 ft e of Madison Av, 27x99.11, due July 1, 1910, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FABER, Eberhard, to Edw. A. Price, executor; 113th St, 133 West, 27x100.11, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

FABER, Eberhard, to Edw. A. Price, executor; 113th St, 133 West, 27x100.11, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

FLYNN, Thomas, to Catherine C. Hunt; lot 251 of map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, per cent..... 3,500

GEORGES, Christian, and William W. Penfield; Lots 140 and 140A, map of sub-division of Penfield property, 3 years 1,300

GAY, Charles M., and another to William B. Lunn and others; 79th St, 160 East, prior mtg $18,000, 4 years, 6 per cent 3,000

GAY, Charles M., and another to William B. Lunn and others; 79th St, 158 East, 20x102.2, prior mtg $19,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GOETZ, John F. H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 22d St, 273 West, 25x98.9, due, &c., as per bond..... 9,000

GARDNER, Emanuel A., to William H. McKinless; 3d Av, 538, 24.8x125, due April 7, 1908, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GARRISON REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Vesey St, 24, 24.2x76.1; Vesey St, 20 and 22, 50x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,500

GOLLUBIER, Adelina, to John Klein; Jennings St, 1,050, 25x76.6, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GARMISE, Anshel, to Gerald Fitzgerald; 131st St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years..... 7,750

GRIMM, Frederick W., to George Fuchs; 155th St, n s, 295 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100, due Jan. 1, 1910, 5½ per cent..... 4,500

HARTMANN, Albert, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20th St, s s, 166 ft w of 2d Av, 64x92, 3 years..... 32,000

HAYDEN, Abraham, to Nathan Ecker; Stanton St, 247, 25x75, prior mtg $16,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500

HARTMANN, Albert, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20th St, s s, 166 ft w of 2d Av, 64x92, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HELFER, Isaac, to James Mulligan; 61st St, 303 East, 25x75, 5 years..... 15,000

JACOVOVITS, Morris, and another to Louis Shapiro; 117th St, 322 East, 25x100, prior mtg $33,000, due Jan. 31, 1911, 6 per cent..... 5,500

KNAUF, Bertha, to Charles Knauf; Mansion St, n s, 20.1 ft w of Classon Av, 58.8x75, 5 mtgs, each $2,500, 3 years 12,500

KNAUF, Bertha, to Charles Knauf; Classon Av, n w corner of Mansion St, 75x19.2, 3 years..... 5,500

KLEBAN & SIEGEL (Inc.) to Mark C. Meltzer; Wendover Av, n s, 45.1 ft w of Washington Av, 40.8x85.8, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

KEENAN, Annie M., to William S. Waterhouse; 310 to 314 Pleasant Av, 50.5x98; 308 Pleasant Av, 20.10x98, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KEENAN, Annie M., to Abraham Beller; 606 East 117th St, 25x100.10, 3 years 4,000

KEENAN, Annie M., to Abraham Beller; 310 to 314 Pleasant Av, 50.5x98; 308 Pleasant Av, 20.10x98, 3 years..... 20,000

KALMAN, David S., to Ellen Gallagher; 2d Av, 1,909, prior mtg $13,500, 5 years 3,000

KLEBAN & SIEGEL (Incorporated) to Eversley Childs and another, executors; Wendover Av, n s, 45 ft w of Washington Av, 5 years..... 22,000

KIRK, Francis, to Annie Kirk; Hoe Av, e s, 204.1 ft s of Home St, 75x100, 2 years ..... Gift

LUKE, Joseph C., to Helen Le Roy Pearsall; Lot 491, map of Bronx View Park, 8 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

LUKE, Joseph C., to Helen Le Roy Pearsall; Lot 492, map of Bronx View Park, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

LOMOCHINSKY, Max, and another to Jonas Weil; 77th St, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 1

LESSEM, Harry, and another to Preston Realty Company; Avenue A, 501, 25.8x 73.8, prior mtg $29,250, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

LISSNER, James, to Austin, Nichols & Co.; 8th Av, s w corner of 4th St, 2 years..... 35,000

LA VELLE, Lewis V., to Mary H. Conover; Bryant Av, w s, 175 ft n of 172d St, 25x100. 3 years..... 6,000

LA VELLE, Lewis V., to Mary H. Conover; Bryant Av, w s, 200 ft n of 172d St, 25x100, 3 years..... 6,000

LAMPRECHT, Amelia, to Simeon C. Bradley; Jackson Av, w s, 100 ft n e of Clay Av, —x—, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,200

LIBMAN, Faybush, and others to Abram L. Libman and others; 2d Av, s w corner of 67th St, 41.11x100, prior mtg $90,000, due Aug. 1, 1911..... 5,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York; 118th St, n s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 50.11x100, due July 31, 1907 45,000

MONTAGUE, Kate, to Carl Ernst; Bergen Av, 660, —x—, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,600

OLT, George, to Leonard F. Olt; Bainbridge Av, e s, 173.1 ft s of 192d St, 25x74.4, 5 years 6,000

PASSMAN, Nathan, to Andrew J. Delton; Hoe Av, w s, 37.8 ft s of Home St, 60x85, 5 years..... 6,000

PIRK, Amalia, to Augusta A. Wurm; Decatur Av, w s, 150.3 ft n of 195th St, 25x131.11, 4 years 5,000

PIRK, Amalia, to George Kerner; Decatur Av, w s, 175.4 ft n of 195th St, due Jan. 1, 1908 6,000

PINNER, Jacob, to Minnie E. Hurst; 46th St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 125x100.5, prior mtg —, 3 years, 5½ per cent 28,750

PINNER, Jacob, to Minnie E. Hurst; 46th St, s s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 125x100.5, prior mtg —, 3 years, 5½ per cent 6,000

RAY, Francis A., to Mary E. McDermott; 20th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 49.9x92, prior mtg $62,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

RAY, Francis A., to Edward A. Price and another, executors; 20th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 49.9x92, due Aug. 11, 1911, 4 per cent..... 62,000

RUBIN, Max, to Bernard Ratkowsky; 118th St, s s, 248 ft e of Pleasant Av, 125x100.11, prior mtg $113,856, 2 months, 6 per cent..... 4,000

RUSSHON, Mary, to Howard M. Taylor; Hill Av, w s, 491.5 ft n of Woodlawn Road, 50x100, 2 years..... 2,000

REIS, Karoline, to Johanna Barry; 422 East 86th St, 20x102, due Oct. 1, 1909. 3,500

ROBINSON, Margaret H., to Thomas Stretch and another; plot begins 295 ft w of White Plains Road and 470 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent..... 500

SELIG, Moses, to Josephine D. Kumpf, executrix; Avenue A, e s, 118.6 ft s of 17th St, 19.6x95.6, 5 years..... 14,000

SAXTON, Maude, to Morris H. Barrett; 64th St, 153 to 157 West, 54x100.5, prior mtg $18,750, demand, 6 per cent. 18,750

SMYTH, Catharine, to Edward Downey; East End Av, 122, prior mtg $12,000, due Feb. 13, 1910, 5½ per cent..... 5,000

STEIN, Edward, to Blanche W. Moore, executrix; 91st St, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.8, 3 years 13,000

THE NETHERLANDS CORPORATION to Mabel R. Cushing; 54th St, 63 West, 13x100.5, due Feb. 14, 1908, 6 per cent. 5,000

THE MOSELEY HOTEL COMPANY to United States Mortgage and Trust Company; Columbus Av, s e corner of 81st St, 102.2x100, 20 years, gold bonds. 250,000

TEPPER, Isak, to Sound Realty Company; lots 226, 248, 275, 323, and 270 of map of 329 lots of part of Schieffelin estate, 5 mtgs, due July 12, 1909, — per cent 5,127

UFLAND, William, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Boyd Av, 80, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100, 3 years..... 3,500

WEISS, Moritz, to Abraham Grunberg; 66th St, 211 West, 25x100.5, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

WOODEND, Jennie L., to George W. MacMullen and another; 71st St, s s, 145 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.9, prior mtg $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WOODEND, Jennie L., to East River Savings Institution; 58 West 71st St, 20x100.5, 3 years..... 30,000

ZWETSCHKENBAUM, Wolf, and another to Washington Trust Company; 16th St, n s, 313 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92, 3 years 13,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HUGHES AV, e s, 45 ft s of 188th St, 120x100; Union Stove Works against Belmont Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 375

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; William H. Disbrow against Charles Weisbecker, owner; F. C. Flygare Company, contractor; United States Foundry and Sales Company, sub-contractor 62,000

89TH ST, 226 East; Charles Konechowsky against Abraham Herskowitz, owner; Morris Goldring, contractor..... 50

318T ST, 9 West; E. I. W. Damp Resisting Paint Company against Alfred Nelson, owner; C. G. Flygare Company, contractor 320

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100; M. Eberhart & Son against Abraham Silverson, William Greenfield, and Jacob Kotlowsky, owners and contractors 500

146TH ST, 502 to 516 West; Charles Cohen against Max Weinberg and Herman Sudzen, owners and contractors.. 580

146TH ST, 502 to 516 West; Charles Cohen against Max Weinberg and Herman Sudzen, owners and contractors. 832

86TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of Avenue A, 75x102.2; W. De Long & Co. against Samuel Kaufman, owner and contractor; Joseph Gelbin, contractor..... 2,700

7TH AV, 436 to 440; General Structural Material Company against Walter J. Salomon, owner; Atlas Construction Company, contractor 1,057

19TH ST, 211 to 215 West; Murphy & Son against C. P. Kelterer Company, owner and contractor 4,812

6TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of 5d Av, 120x100.5; T. A. & Sheridan Company against Solomon Simon, Gerson Hyman, Manuel Oppenheim, Joseph Wolkenberg and Irving Simon, owners; Matthew Haupt, contractor 345

137TH ST, 1 West; Solly Weiner against Israel Cohen and Isaac Branfeld, owners; Joseph Cohen, contractor 47

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHIPMAN, ELIZABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Chipman, Albert C. Chipman, Alberta Jones, Evelina McLean, Elmer Durfee, Anna Durfee, Amelia Durfee, Gertrude Durfee, and Mary Durfee, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZABETH CHIPMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank M. Clute of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Chipman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KOPLE ZACK, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Aug. 16, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 and 115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of muffs, scarfs, skins, fur trimmings, fur machines, roll top desks, chairs, safe, &c.

OTTO M. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEARN, ALFRED W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Julia Frances Ellen Hearn, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as executor of the last will and testament of ALFRED W. HEARN, deceased, and as trustee under said last will and testament; the Comptroller of the State of New York, Katherine E. Horsfall, nee Cliffe of New York; Beatrice Jessie Broadbent, Jerome Ronco, the Four of Mentone, the Mayor of Mentone, the Treasurer of Mentone, Orazio Lorenzi, Mrs. Emilie Hirsbrunner, formerly Emilie von Warthburg; Emilie Le Maitre, Lilly Bradhurst Field, Frances Pearsall Field, Augustus Bradhurst Field, Jr., Malcolm Graham Field, Douglass Hollister, Louise Hollister, Ida Hollister, Maynard Hollister, Thompson Hollister, Eliza Maynard Taylor, William Ross Hollister, Cornelius T. W. Hollister, Francis Sackett Hollister, Cavaller Hargrave Jouet, Belinda Hearn Jouet, Henrietta Arnold Jouet, George Hearn Peniston, Anna De Haven Walden, Eugene Arnold Peniston, Albert H. Peniston, Mary Arnold Galbraith, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the United States Trust Company of New York as trustee of the trusts created by the will of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
STEWART & SHEARER, Attorneys for Accounting Trustee, 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

SOHER, MINNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNIE SOHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1906.
DAVID L. PHILLIPS, Administrator.

FISHER, JOSEPH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Josephine Elizabeth, Countess Della Gherardesca, Alberto, Count Della Gherardesca, Ugolino Della Gherardesca, Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, Giorgio Ugolino Della Gherardesca, Alessandra Della Gherardesca, Carlotta Della Gherardesca, Mary Aloysius Countess d'Aramon, Jacques Count d'Aramon, Bertrand d'Aramon, Paul d'Aramon, Jacqueline d'Aramon, Pauline d'Aramon, Thomas A. Fisher, John S. Fisher, Joseph A. Fisher, Mary E. Fisher, Regina Fisher, and Bessie Fisher, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH FISHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, and otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 9th day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the United States Trust Company of New York as trustee of the trusts created by the will of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FISHER, JOSEPH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Josephine Elizabeth, Countess Della Gherardesca, Alberto, Count Della Gherardesca, Ugolino Della Gherardesca, Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, Giorgio Ugolino Della Gherardesca, Alessandra Della Gherardesca, Carlotta Della Gherardesca, Mary Aloysius Countess d'Aramon, Jacques Count d'Aramon, Bertrand d'Aramon, Paul d'Aramon, Jacqueline d'Aramon, Pauline d'Aramon, Thomas A. Fisher, John S. Fisher, Joseph A. Fisher, Mary E. Fisher, Regina Fisher, and Bessie Fisher, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH FISHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, and otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 9th day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the United States Trust Company of New York as trustee of the trusts created by the will of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 6th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

OWNERS AND AGENTS.

The announcement of your apartments to rent inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will be brought to the attention of thousands of homeseekers.—Adv.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE ANSONIA

Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.

APARTMENTS TO SUIT EVERY NEED

HOUSEKEEPING — FURNISHED
NON-HOUSEKEEPING — UNFURNISHED

ALL HOTEL CONVENIENCES

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents

284 Columbus Ave., Near 73d St., or at THE ANSONIA

THE EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.

N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF HOUSE

entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

Telephone in every apartment.

RENTS $540 TO $1,200

Apply on premises to Superintendent.

THE LANGHAM

CENTRAL PARK WEST

From 73d to 74th St.

NOW NEARING COMPLETION AND READY FOR INSPECTION.

The apartments in this new fire-proof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwelling, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from Oct. 1st next now being made. (Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.)

RENTALS $4500 AND UPWARDS

Also two Doctors' Suites.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE WYOMING,

55th St. and 7th Ave.

Modern housekeeping apartments. Absolutely fireproof. The lightest, largest rooms in this city. Built as investment, not a speculation. Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c. 9 to 14 rooms and 8 baths. Rents $2,000 to $5,000. Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1. "The best apartment ever built below the park."—N. Y. Herald.

"Southerland,"

182-192 Claremont Ave.

One block from Rapid Transit Station, 125th St. One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments of 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents moderate. LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT, $44.00.

Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 135th St.

Harlem Library

32 WEST 123D ST.

Apartments of one and two large, light rooms and bath; rents $150 to $480, including steam heat, service, and light. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."
66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 860 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

A.—"FINLAND,"

477 Central Park West, Corner 106th.—Elevator apartments, eight extraordinary size rooms; greatest value for your money, $1,150 year; beautiful air and view to Central Park.

Cathedral Heights.—Five rooms, elevator, telephones, electricity; $45; healthiest, convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

122d St., 306 West.—8 rooms, elevator, steam, fireproof, single apartment house; rent, $85. Janitor or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

102 West 89th St., 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; 1st floor, $35; 2d floor, $40; very desirable.

228 West 4th.—4-5 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rent, $25-$30.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 96TH ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

THE MANNADOS,

northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths.
RENT $1,000 TO $1,500.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

17th St., 116 East.—Elegant 4, 5, 6 room apartments; day and night elevator service; hall boys; all improvements; rents moderate.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., 606, corner 53d St.—7 and 8 extra large, light rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; steam heated; $50-$55.

Lexington Av., Cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone, parquet floors; $50-$60.

48th St., 138 East.—Six, seven rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; $40-$48.

High-class 5-room apartments, all modern improvements, 141 East 17th St.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.
577 EAST 150TH ST.
Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
RENTS $16 TO $20.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

50 best new modern flats for the money, Wilkins Av., 170th St., Boston Road.—5 rooms, $23-$26; 6 rooms, $27-$31; 7 rooms, corner, $39-$42; all light, fine ventilation, steam heated, hot water, 3 blocks north of Freeman St. Subway Station, near park and schools. Rule & Bach, Agents, on premises.

Before renting apartments investigate 981 Forest Av.; electricity, steam, porter, reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; Subway, elevators near.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

EXCURSIONS.

EVERY SUNDAY DURING AUGUST EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO MIDWAY PARK

THE NEW EXCURSION RESORT, NEAR GOSHEN, N. Y.

Sixty miles from New York City, on the beautiful WALLKILL RIVER. All the attractions of a first-class AMUSEMENT PARK, including VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

GOSHEN $1.00 Round Trip

5 cents by Trolley to Midway Park from Goshen.

Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25, Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30, Jersey City 9:10 and 9:50 A.M. Returning, leave 6:00—7:45 P.M.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE. On Mondays only, Steamer lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; for New London, connecting there for Norwich, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Att'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lvs. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St. 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 462, New York.

BELLEWOOD

DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK

$1.00 Children 50 cents.

EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A.M.; Jersey City (Penn. Sta.), 9:20 A.M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

MAUCH CHUNK AND GLEN ONOKO

AUGUST 19TH

$1.50 CHILDREN 75 CENTS.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A.M.; Jersey City (Penn. Sta.), 8:50 A.M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A.M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, †12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 8:30, 9:30, 9:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:30, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:30, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

NORTH BEACH

Frequent Boats E. 99 and 134 Sts.

FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 6:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Providence (new.) Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, &c., East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Pilgrim and Plymouth. W. Chapin, Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck, lve. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M. Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lve. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 263, 673, 1,209, and 1,354 Broadway, 35 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 246 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall Rivet, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.

JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:30 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 44 West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.

SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River.
Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50.
Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.
Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

Week days 6 P.M., Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the petition of James L. Laidlaw et al to have AUGUST ROESLER adjudged an involuntary bankrupt.—It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of John C. Travis, verified the 31st day of July, 1906, that a petition was filed on the 17th day of July, 1906, that August Roesler be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, and that a subpoena be issued directed to the said August Roesler, which subpoena was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal in and for the Southern District of New York, and the said Marshal having made his return that he is unable to serve the said subpoena on the said August Roesler, and that said August Roesler is not now within this district so that personal service cannot be made upon him; and it appearing to my satisfaction that due and diligent efforts have been made since to ascertain the whereabouts of said August Roesler and that said August Roesler is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, on motion of John C. Travis, attorney for the petitioning creditors, it is ordered that said August Roesler appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 20th day of August, 1906, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 17th day of July, 1906, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication should be made according to the prayer of the said petition, and it is further ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two consecutive weeks, the said publication to commence not later than the 2d day of August, 1906, and that a copy of this order and said petition be mailed to said August Roesler at his last known place of abode on or before the day of the first publication.

C. M. HOUGH, D. J.

NO. 9,166.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS TOLMACH, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Morris Tolmach of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Morris Tolmach was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of P. K. Pendleton, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

P. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 15th, 1906.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK - THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
9:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:

LOST—July 17th.

ADVERTISED—August 9th

FOUND—August 10th

TAKEN FROM WANAMAKER'S, July 17, part of manuscript (ready for typewriting) of no use but to owner. Please return to this office, with name and address.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Either on Third Av. or 116th St. Crosstown car, between the hours of 11 and 12 Sunday night, $300 in 10 and 20 dollar notes. Finder will receive a very liberal portion of cash if returned to Janitor, 138 West 116th St.

LOST.—Sunday, on Subway express, Eastman kodak camera; reward. Schaerer, 564 Fifth Av., city.

LOST—Book No. 128,652, New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

$2 REWARD for bunch of keys lost Saturday. Thorp, Brokaw Brothers, Astor Place.

LOST.—Diamond locket, initials M. J. P.; liberal reward. L. Singer, 327 4th Av., N.Y.

LOST—Wednesday evening, vicinity 42d St. and 8th Av., fob, with K. of C. and T. M. A. medals attached; valuable as a keepsake. Finder kindly return to Peter Burke, Lyric Theatre, 42d St., west of Broadway.

LOST—Evening Aug. 10, 1906, in the vicinity Mount Morris Park or somewhere between 120th and 126th Sts., in or about 5th Av., a gold breastpin, with diamond in centre. Reward return Mrs. Coleman, 126 East 122d St. Valued as keepsake.

LOST—Black French poodle, Aug. 5, between Jamaica, L. I., and 34th St. Ferry; liberal reward by returning 1 Park Av., New York City.

LOST.—Diamond sunburst, between 118th and 42d St. West, Aug. 11; liberal reward. H. G. May, 203 West 118th St.

LOST—Small yellow bitch, part spaniel; white belly, blaze; reward. Lake, 258 West 44th St.

LOST.—Theta X, fraternity pin; reward for return F. W. Decker, 344 West 58th St.

LOST.—Gold vanity box, at Rockaway Beach; $10 reward. Barrett, St. James Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

38TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large and hall handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; private baths; reasonable.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and hall rooms; good table; off Broadway; Subway.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

88TH ST., 259 WEST.—Home in private family; library, literary, artistic atmosphere; sunny rooms and bedroom; piano in room; $25 for two; $30 for three; no others; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms, with board; all conveniences.

93D ST., 103 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, select home; parlor dining room; table guests.

IT'S COOL ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS! 516 West 142d St.; good board; attractive house; steam heat; running water; refined, Christian family; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner of 103d, Block from Riverside Park, Subway station and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av. and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, (Near Union Square.)—Very desirable rooms, with board; all conveniences.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable rooms; exceptionally good table; references.

26TH ST., 15 EAST, (Facing Madison Square Park.)—Elegant rooms; table and service none better; transients; table guests accommodated; electric; telephone.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; home privileges; reasonable prices.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms and board in private house, en suite or separately; all conveniences, and basement floor, 5 rooms, suitable caterer.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights, overlooking Wall St.—10 minutes' walk to Broadway; neighborhood, house, table high class. Tel. 905 Main.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

29TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; moderate price; board optional; private house.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, near L, Subway; refined people.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious rooms, smaller rooms, well appointed house; references.

86TH ST., 308 WEST.—Furnished room, parlor floor; private bath; choice location; Subway; gentlemen.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; southern exposure; near park.

East Side.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Cool rooms; corner house; Summer rates; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, clean, cool rooms; newly furnished; running water, bath; price moderate.

In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

MADISON AV., 1,992, Cor. 127th.—Beautiful furnished rooms; also parlor; convenient for dentist; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—By foreign gentleman, two furnished rooms with private bath and separate entrance; centrally located. Answer to B. T., Box 349 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Experienced double entry bookkeeper; must have A1 references. A. B., Box 79 Times, Times Square.

Domestics.

WANTED—Experienced chambermaid, assist with waiting; city reference; boarding house. 116 East 17th St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer (Christian) in large import house for Fisher machine; must have some experience in card system and be accurate copyist; steady position for steady and conscientious worker. State full particulars and salary desired. "M. D. V.," Box 140 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

POSITION OPEN for bookkeeper; salary $1,200; man able to purchase stock from retiring party; strictest investigation permitted; no agents. X Y Z, Box 331 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Young man as traveling salesman and assistant in publishing house; college graduate preferred; good appearance; willing to work for moderate salary for two or three years, until gaining a firm foothold in and full capacity as salesman in this line of business; applicant would be required to be moderate in traveling expenses, and to be of first-class habits and antecedents. Address, stating age, with experience and references, Publishing, Box 150 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Salesman of experience to sell dress goods to city jobbing and cutting trades by manufacturing house. Address, with reference, H. C., Box 120 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A salesman for art novelty goods on commission basis. Salesman, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographers.

WANTED.—Export house requires young male stenographers for New York office and to go abroad if desired; state references, age, experience, and s[illegible] Y. C. D., Box 105 Times, Times Sq[illegible]

M'GOWAN STAYS FLOOD OF REFUSE TO JERSEY

Grants Gov. Stokes's Plea That Coast Resorts Be Protected.

SCOWS TO GO OUT 25 MILES

Fifty Miles if Necessary, He Says—Diplomacy of Jersey Delegation Wins Acting Mayor.

"Gov. Stokes put a disagreeable subject in the most agreeable manner," said Acting Mayor McGowan, following the visit yesterday of the New Jersey delegation for the purpose of having New York City take measures to keep its garbage from the shores of the State's coast resorts. T. F. Somers, who a week ago sent a sarcastic letter to the Acting Mayor telling of the shipment of a bushel of New York garbage back to this city, and which action the Acting Mayor declared insulting, was in the party led by Gov. Stokes, but his part was that of one of those who only stand and wait. His qualities as a garbage expert were totally ignored by the Acting Mayor.

The case of aggrieved New Jersey was set forth by Gov. Stokes. He didn't directly charge that the garbage which decorates the shore and interferes with the quality of the ocean zephyrs at Asbury Park, Bradley Beach, and adjoining places was New York garbage. It was for the acting Mayor to infer that it was.

The Acting Mayor so inferred, and expressed the city's regret that such a condition should have arisen. Then turning to Gov. Stokes and his party, he said:

"I shall order Capt. Gibson, acting head of the Street Cleaning Department, to send the scows twenty-five miles out to sea instead of fifteen. The stakeboat is now out fifteen miles. On board is an inspector who will be instructed not to issue a ticket until the scow has been taken the additional distance. If it is necessary the city will cause the boats to go fifty miles out to sea to dump garbage rather than have the people of New Jersey annoyed by it."

This was highly satisfactory to Gov. Stokes and his party, and they left confident that the Jersey coast will no longer afford a basking place for choice scraps and left-overs from New York City kitchens.

Acting Mayor McGowan informed the New Jersey delegation that the incinerating plant at Barren Island would soon be replaced, though at first with only a capacity sufficient to handle perhaps a quarter or more of the garbage. By Winter, however, the Acting Mayor said, it would be in full working order, when garbage towing would not be necessary.

Gov. Stokes was accompanied by Senator Brown of Monmouth County, Attorney General McCarter, Mayor Potter of Spring Lake, Dr. A. E. Ballard, directing head of Ocean Grove; Dr. Hunt of the New Jersey Board of Health, and a dozen other prominent Jerseymen.

DECREE FOR MRS. GUNTON

While She Is Suing Prof. Gunton's Second Wife for $50,000 Damages.

An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted yesterday to Mrs. Amelia Gunton on the report of ex-Justice Henry W. Bookstaver, the referee who heard the testimony, from Prof. George Gunton, the editor of Gunton's Magazine. Prof. Gunton, in February, 1904, married Rebecca Lowe, who is the defendant in an action brought by Mrs. Gunton for $50,000 damages for the alienation of the Professor's affections.

The decree sets forth that the case was sent to Judge Bookstaver as referee in June last; that he filed his report in the Supreme Court on July 30, and that he reported that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree of divorce from the defendant. The name of the corespondent is not mentioned in the decree, which contains the usual provision that the plaintiff may marry during the life of the defendant as if he were actually dead, but that the defendant cannot marry again until the plaintiff shall be actually dead. Having set forth the other usual formal findings, the decree contains an order sealing all the documents.

Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton, prior to her marriage to Prof. Gunton, was the widow of William B. Lowe, a Georgia millionaire, who died some six or seven years ago, leaving her the bulk of his estate. Prof. Gunton declared that he had obtained a divorce from Mrs. Amelia Gunton in Dakota, but she alleged that this divorce was invalid according to the laws of the State of New York, on the ground that she had not appeared to defend the suit, and that he had not a bona fide residence in Dakota.

McGowan Makes Tax Rate Operative.

Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday affixed his signature to the document upon which is inscribed the tax rate for the fiscal year. This was the last thing necessary to make it operative. The customary rebate will be allowed to those who pay their taxes immediately.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Manager; excellent position open for thoroughly experienced mail order man; must show good past record and know how to get results; salary $3,000. Call or write to-day. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Junior clerk, (about 18,) in insurance office. Address, stating age and salary expected, F. L., Box 107 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Bright boy in steamship office for general office work. Reply own handwriting. Steamship, Box 140 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office boy, about 17 years of age, for office work. O Box 326 Times, Times Sq.

WANTED—Office boy. Apply at 220 West 28th St., 12 o'clock Thursday or Friday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment, sleep in or out; references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Telephone 4786 Columbus.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Infant; best references; wages $30. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

NURSE.—German; $14; American girl; $14. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—Neat; tidy; wages $16; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 471 River.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—German; neat; tidy; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION, &c.—German gentleman, speaking English and French, as traveling companion or similar position. Foreign, Box 349 Times, Times Square.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Architectural, for job drainage details of stone work; good in perspective and water color designs. G Box 309 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) in commercial house; experience. Assists, 636 East 169th St.

NO PRISON FOR FROST YET.

Convicted Bank Clerk Bidding Wife Good-Bye When Stay Arrives.

Under most pathetic circumstances, Edward Frost, formerly connected with the National Park Bank, who was sentenced last week by Judge Rosalsky, in Part I. of General Sessions, to not less than two and not more than four years in Sing Sing for larceny, had his departure for that institution delayed yesterday afternoon by the serving of a writ of habeas corpus on Warden Flynn of the Tombs.

The writ was issued by Justice Spencer, in Part II., Special Term, Supreme Court, shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday and is to be argued to-morrow. It was obtained by Lawyer C. F. Kinsley, a new attorney in the case. As soon as the Justice signed the paper Kinsley jumped into a cab, and with instructions to the driver to make all speed, was driven to the Tombs at a gallop.

Warden Flynn delayed the departure of the wagon which was to convey the prisoner to the Grand Central Station a few minutes past 1 o'clock because of the affecting scene that was taking place between the prisoner and his wife. She had come to the prison to bid her husband good-bye and bid him hope. Both broke down, and the short time allotted them passed quickly before they could compose themselves. The wife begged for a few minutes more. It was granted, and a few minutes after 1 o'clock, before the order for the wagon to drive away was given, Lawyer Kinsley arrived, and Frost was taken back to his cell.

Lawyer Kinsley explained that the writ was obtained to get, if possible, a rehearing in the case. He said for Frost that the defendant had pleaded guilty with the understanding that the punishment meted out would be either Elmira Reformatory or the penitentiary at the worst.

The matter will be laid before Judge Rosalsky, and an attempt will be made to have him reconsider the sentence.

WALDO IN ESSEX MARKET.

Acting Police Commissioner Studies the Workings of the Court.

Acting Police Commissioner Waldo visited the Essex Market Court yesterday morning. It was said about the court that his visit was in reference to the reinstatement of Patrolmen Harris and Long of the Fifth Street Station, who were removed from the Court Squad. Since their transfer there have been repeated requests to Headquarters to have them sent back, mainly because both men speak "Yiddish."

Detectives Gallagher and Cramer of the Eldridge Street Station showed the Commissioner how the game of "stuss" was played. The Commissioner was greatly interested in the case of a young Russian Jewess who had been deserted by her husband. She found him here after a five years' search. Her name was Rachel Rosen. Five years ago her husband came here from Russia to make a home for her in America. She alleged that after coming here he had failed to write to her, but that she had saved her money and came to this country after him. Tuesday night she found her husband at the Williamsburg Bridge. She clung to his neck and at the same time called a policeman. Magistrate Wahle, moved by the young woman's pitiful story, held Rosen for further examination.

DIVORCE CLERKS SHIELDED.

Young Women Searching Court Records Hidden from Camera Fiends.

Owing to the annoyance given to the fifteen young women in the employ of the Census Bureau of Washington, who have since Monday last occupied the Surrogates' court room on the ground floor of the County Court House, while unearthing statistics as to the number of divorces granted in New York County for the last twenty years, and the causes leading to the institution of such suits, the census clerk in charge of the investigation was compelled yesterday to cover the glass panels in the inner and outer doors of the room with large sheets of newspaper. He also placed a man on guard, so as to prevent the entrance to the room of any persons not having business in the court room.

Since Monday afternoon a host of photographers with their paraphernalia have endeavored to gain admission, but their efforts have failed. Many curiosity seekers have also besieged the room, and last evening the girls had to run the gantlet of half a dozen cameras set up in the hall of the Court House.

Yesterday at least fifty persons clamored for admittance, but their requests were peremptorily denied. Then the screens of paper were put up.

ANCHOR RIPS A FERRYBOAT.

Barge Strikes the Long Beach and Three Windows Are Torn Out.

The anchor of a barge in the wake of a Standard Oil tug struck the starboard side of the after cabin of the Long Island Railroad ferryboat Long Beach while she was on her 8 o'clock trip from James Slip bound for Long Island City yesterday morning. There were only about twenty passengers aboard, and no one was hurt, although a large slice was taken out of the ferryboat.

The accident happened off Corlears Hook. The tug Dictator of the Newtown Creek Towing Company was coming down stream. The pilot of the Long Beach blew two whistles, signifying that she was going to pass to the starboard.

The tugboat Captain responded with two toots to show that he understood the signal, but instead of complying turned to the left. Just behind the ferryboat came the Standard Oil tug with a scow in tow. The Captain of the Long Beach signaled for the engines to reverse to avoid running into the Dictator.

The pilot of the tug swerved out of the way to avoid the Long Beach. The tow, however, responded slowly, and as it went by the ferryboat the projecting anchor caught in one of the windows and ripped out the woodwork between three windows.

The Long Beach will be laid up for several days for repairs.

AUTO SPEEDERS FINED.

Penalties of from $5 to $50 Imposed in Brooklyn.

The neighborhood of Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, appeared yesterday morning as if an automobile parade was about to start fro mthat point, many machines, big and little, being lined up at the curbs around the Court of Special Sessions. Their appearance was due to the fact that about fifty complaints against drivers for alleged speed-law violations were being heard by the Justices.

The motorists had been arrested by the police on the roads of Brooklyn and Queens on Sunday and Monday. It was the biggest batch of such cases ever presented to the court. Fines running from $5 to $50 were imposed.

Victor E. Kirby of 440 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, chauffeur for Samuel M. Jarvis, Vice President of the National Bank of Cuba, 111 Broadway, was held in $200 bail for trial by Magistrate Crane in the West Side Police Court yesterday for violating the speed ordinance.

Kirby was arrested by Policeman McAdam of the West 100th Street Station at Broadway and 111th Street, while going at a rate of twenty miles an hour yesterday, according to the policeman.

Marconi Joins Phonograph Staff.

Cabled advices from London announce that Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraph, has joined the experimental staff of the Columbia Phonograph Company. Mr. Marconi will endeavor to further develop the science of recording and reproducing sounds.

EAST RIVER BREAKS IN ON NINE TUBE WORKERS

A Rush for Safety Follows the "Blow-out" of Quicksand.

ALL OUT THROUGH AIRLOCK

Air Pressure Too Great for the Material to Withstand — Accident to Brooklyn Tunnel Not Serious.

Quicksand above the heading of the Brooklyn tunnel under the East River at the Battery gave way under heavy air pressure on Tuesday night and the north tube of the tunnel was flooded for 100 feet. Eight "sandhogs" and the foreman had to flee for their lives, but nobody was injured. In ten minutes the tube was flooded all the way back to the airlock and the water is still there. It will probaly be forced out by compressed air to-day. The south tube was not affected.

To mend the hole in the river bed the contractors were dumping clay into it from the surface of the water yesterday. This is the same plan that has been followed for several months by the contractors for the Pennsylvania tunnel, but the size of the filling-in job is not nearly so great as in the case of the tunnel at the Battery.

For two years the tunnelers went through rock from the shaft in Battery Park, and therefore the shield method was not used. Now, though, the ledge of rock has begun to slope off and a regular mud-and-sand-piercing shield has been put to work. The lower half of the heading is still rock, the upper half quicksand. Extra pressure had been necessary for the last few days to keep the water out, and finally the strain became too great and there was a "blow-out."

On Tuesday some of the men were ahead of the face of the shield, within the cutting edge, shoveling rock and dirt back through the openings. Others were behind the face of the shield, carting the material away. At first the water soaked through rather slowly, then there was a gush. The men ahead of the shield's face yelled and started back through the openings, the water coming after them. Then there was a rush, pell mell, for the airlock 100 feet back toward the shaft. There are two doors in the lock, one near the bottom for material and the other near the top for cases of emergency.

On Tuesday night the rising water made it impossible for the men to get through the lower door. The one at the top could not let them out so fast, for it is smaller, but when the water reached that level all the "sand hogs" were safe.

The twin tubes going from Battery Park are now 2,400 feet, or about half a mile, from the shaft. The headings are about 800 feet from the headings of the tubes going toward Manhattan from Brooklyn. From now on the work will be mostly through soft material. The ledge of rock out from Manhattan slopes gradually to a level beneath the tunnel bottom, and then there will be no rock in the way at all.

Early yesterday morning the contractors and the engineers of the Rapid Transit Commission were busy investigating the blow-out. They found that there was nothing peculiar about it; that it was like others that had been experienced before. They got to work with the clay bags, to make a false river bottom for the space of a few feet.

"It was not a serious accident," said Assistant Engineer Stevenson yesterday, "and we expect to begin forcing the water out to-morrow. None of the men was hurt. The flooding does not injure the tunnel in any way."

The steel plates that form the lining are put in as the tunnelers go forward, so that only the part near the heading is unlined, and this is protected by the tail of the shield.

SAVED BY WOMAN IN AN AUTO.

She Came to the Rescue of a Drowning Boy with Her Parasol.

A small boy named Jacob Roth was making mud pies on the banks of the Morris Canal near his home in Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday afternoon, when it is said one of his companions accidentally pushed him into the stream.

Although he could not swim, he struggled hard to keep afloat. Some of his playmates became frightened and ran away, but those who stayed shouted for help. An automobile driven by a woman came along just at that moment. The woman saw the boy struggling in the canal and quickly stopped her machine. Seizing a parasol which lay by her side, she ran to the bank of the stream and managed to get the end of it within reach of the boy, who was almost exhausted by his struggles. The boy seized the handle of the parasol and was soon pulled ashore. Then the woman returned to her automobile and drove off before her name could be ascertained.

MORE ARMY MEN SWINDLED?

Keegan, Alleged Forger, Held for Further Inquiry at Fort Slocum.

James M. Keegan, who says he lives at 594 Park Avenue and who was charged with forging the name of Dr. L. T. Lewald, First Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, to a check for $25, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and at the request of Detective Duncan of the West Thirtieth Street Station was held for examination until Friday.

Duncan said he thought the evidence of other forgeries would be brought to light if time were given to consult the army officers at Fort Slocum, where he said Keegan has been recently.

Keegan is alleged to have palmed himself off as Lieut. C. B. Hodges of Fort Slocum when the forged check was cashed by R. D. Crane of 13 West Twenty-seventh Street.

FORESAW POWDER EXPLOSION

Fireworks Maker Perceived Smoke in Time to Warn Employes.

An explosion that shook the west side of Greenville, followed by a report that twenty persons had been killed, caused much excitement in Jersey City yesterday. A workshop in John Serpico's fireworks factory, at the foot of Williams Avenue, near Boyd Avenue and the Morris Canal, blew up and set fire to three small buildings of the plant. No one was hurt. The four buildings were destroyed. John Serpico and ten men and two women employes, all Italians, were busy making fireworks for the celebration of St. Rocco's feast day. Serpico, while rolling a barrel of powder on the floor of a shop in the middle of the plant, saw the smoke of powder ignited by the friction of the barrel. He ran out, shouting to the three or four others in the shop as he ran. When they had reached a safe place a report shook the ground and the shop was blown to atoms. Three shops caught fire and burned.

Miss Booth's Health Improving.

It was announced yesterday that Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, is recovering from an illness that has lasted seven weeks. She will go to a resort in the Adirondack Mountains to complete her convalescence.

Aug. 16th.

For early Fall, we are offering an Aluminum colored Soft Hat just right for between seasons—$2.00

636 Broadway.
199 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
30 Nassau St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats

GUGGENHEIM CAR HIT; THREE PERSONS HURT

Brakes on a Train Failed to Work at Port Washington, L. I.

THE PRIVATE CAR WAS EMPTY

Trainmen Were Trying to Make a Flying Switch to Clear the Track for an Express.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 15.—Three women were severely injured and twoscore persons were shaken up and bruised in a railroad accident at the station here to-night. The brakes on a train which was running into the station, after making a flying switch, failed to work, and with speed unchecked the cars ran into a parlor car which stood at the end of the track against the bumpers. Nearly all in the train had risen and made their way to the doors, and they were thrown down in heaps.

Those badly hurt are Miss Florence Anderson of Manhasset, Mrs. Frederick J. Snow of this village, and Mrs. Mary Herbert of 1,976 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan. They were attended by physicians and taken away by friends. Miss Anderson's injuries are internal and apparently serious. She has been stopping at the Burdick residence here. She is engaged to William Burdick and [illegible] visiting his mother.

An express train follows the local closely here, and quick work has to be done in switching to prevent delaying the express. The usual course is for the engine to cut loose some distance from the station and run ahead and out on Track No. 1 to the turntable. The cars following run on Track No. 2 and are stopped at the station.

Parlor Car No. 754 of the Long Island Railroad is used by the members of the Guggenheim family living here as their private car. It comes up usually on the train at 4:42 o'clock, and did to-day. It is detached and run to the end of Track 2, and left there over night.

When the brakes failed to work on the cars of the 6:01 train this evening it ran past the station and crashed into the end of the Guggenheim car. The cars were still traveling at a smart pace when the crash came.

Considerable glass was broken by the crash, and it showered about the passengers, but without cutting them to any extent. The injuries were mostly bruises caused by being knocked against seats or the floors.

TUGBOAT STRIKERS GIVE IN.

Quit on Long Island and Erie Road Boats, but Surrender Quickly.

Forty deckhands, stewards, and firemen employed on five tugboats of the Long Island Railroad Company struck for higher wages yesterday. Then President Ralph Peters issued a statement saying that "the places of the men who have quit will be filled immediately." The strikers looked at this statement, conferred among themselves for an hour or more, and then meekly announced to the railroad officials that the strike was off. The company took all the strikers back.

The men served notice on the company on Tuesday that unless their wages were increased to the figure now being demanded of other railroads operating tugs in the harbor they would quit in twelve hours. General Superintendent Dos Anges of the company advised the men to wait a few days and see what settlement would be reached between the other railroads and their employes. President Peters claims that the men agreed to "work for a week, pending further adjustment," and then broke their agreement by quitting without notice.

There was a second fizzle yesterday when somebody attempted to get the employes on the tugboats of the Erie Railroad Company to strike a second time. The officials of the company expressed the opinion that somebody is trying to make the employes dissatisfied with their work. A committee of three men went to General Manager Stewart Tuesday and demanded an advance of $7 per month over the $3 a month increase granted at the settlement of the last strike. Manager Stewart refused the demand. The sequel to this refusal is described by the company's officials in this statement that was given out:

"From all we can gather the committee when it left the General Manager went to the men and told them they were all discharged, an utterly untrue statement. The men evidently believed the report, and there was a fuss at once. At last the men were told by us that any of them who were not willing to accept the conditions could get paid off. A small number of them were paid off. They will never be employed by this company again.

"The night shift appeared to have been told the discharge story and believed it. There was a delay of a short time, and the mates and pilots became angry and said that if the men in the night shift did not go to work they would take their places. The men were told that the sooner they went to work the surer they would be of their jobs. They made a bee line for the boat and that ended the whole trouble. The places of the men who were paid off were filled at once."

"BLACK HAND" BOMB FOUND.

Intended for Man Who Wouldn't Pay $500 Blackmail, Police Say.

Another bomb was found yesterday and the police say another case of "black-hand" blackmail is behind it. Rosa Dolce saw a suspicious looking object in front of the door of her apartments on the second floor of 217 Bowery, and summoned the janitor, Antonio Tanzeca. The latter picked up the object and carried it to Charles R. Sarulo, an Italian, who owns the house, and who has an office at 45 East Houston Street. Sarulo notified Police Headquarters.

The police removed the supposed bomb. Although it had already passed through several hands, the police took no chances with it, but doused it in a pail of water. Then they sent it around to the Bureau of Combustibles to be examined. The bulb of the bomb was the shape of an egg plant, and was covered with plaster of paris. To this was attached a twelve-inch fuse, which had been wrapped in newspaper. The bomb contained three-quarters of a pound of black powder, which would have exploded, but could not have done much damage, said the officials of the Bureau of Combustibles.

The police immediately dug out a black hand story. They found that a man named Gula Cotella had lived on the floor above where the bomb was found. He was a married man, with several children, who by thrift had saved some money. The black hand got after him several months ago and sent threatening letters to him, demanding $500. Cotella did not wait for the black hand to make good, but packed up his goods and sailed for Italy on July 21. The police say the bomb was intended for him, but was left on the wrong floor by mistake.

Kennedy

End of the Summer Oxfords. Small Lots. Small Price.

Our 3.98 Oxfords at 2.60.
Our 2.97 Oxfords at 1.98.
Patent Leather, Russet and Black Calf.
Sizes Are Incomplete.
White Buck Shoes, 2.97.
Were 4.98. Heavy Rubber and Leather Soles.

TRADE E.&W. MARK

Buy by the Mark.

We had a few words to say last week on the advantage at this time of year in wearing a Shirt made entirely of Linen. We did not think there were so many men open to conviction.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars

STRIKE SETTLED BY DIAZ.

He Takes a Firm Stand in Dealing with Mexican Central Men.

The strike of machinists employed by the Mexican Central Railway has been settled on the advice of President Porfirio Diaz, according to a telegram received by the officers of the road. The terms of the settlement were not made known, but it is said that President Diaz took a very firm stand in dealing with the strikers, making it clear to them that the interests of foreign investors in Mexico would be fully protected.

In the early stages of the strike, which had been in progress about a month, it was thought it might assume serious proportions. It was even suggested that the strikers were acting in sympathy with a revolutionary propaganda.

The following dispatch announcing the termination of the strike was received yesterday by H. Clay Pierce, Chairman of the Board of the Mexican Central, from A. A. Robinson, President of the company, who is now in Mexico: "Strike of mechanics on the Mexican Central has come to an end through the advice of President General Porfirio Diaz to the strikers. The President of the Republic of Mexico indicated to the strikers' committee very clearly that foreign capital would be protected to the fullest extent, and also that the interests of any particular class of people would not be permitted by combination to interfere with the duty which such enterprises as railways owe to the Government and to the general public. This authoritative announcement of the policy of the Government is very important to industrial enterprises in Mexico, and is the best evidence possible that foreigners and their property are fully safeguarded by the strong arm of the Mexican Government."

San Francisco Fire Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff McCourt received another attachment yesterday against the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany, for $38,500 in favor of Thomas C. Watkins, which was granted by Judge Dickey of Brooklyn on a claim for losses sustained in the San Francisco fire. The attachment was served on a trust company.

"Good luck" this boy's signal spells.

It's the boy's turn for "Star" neglige shirts at a bargain price—the same quality shirts of which in men's sizes we sold 15,000 one morning last week.

Only 3350 of these boys' negliges now.

210 were $2 and $2.50.
1188 were $1.50.
1952 were $1.00.
Sizes 12 to 14.
65c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
st	st	st
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

SHOES

SUITS CUT-ENDS

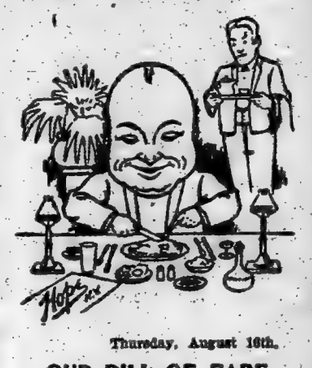

Thursday, August 16th.

OUR BILL OF FARE

is extremely popular these August days and that's the cause of the unusual stir at this corner. Even people passing by in the cars have noticed the unusual activity. *"Men who buy late"* are good critics and they tell one another where the "good things" are to be found—(to eat as well as to wear.)

SUMMER SUITS, 2-piece and 3-piece. Serges and Worsteds. PEEK-A-BOO English Mohair. Just $12.55

BROADWAY, Corner CHAMBERS, Stewart Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night
GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."
LAST 2 WEEKS. Ensemble 50.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust
McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF "SEEING NEW YORK." Rain-Dears, Barber-Ritchie, THAT Quartet, Seymour & Hill and PERIN, the Psychist.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST.
GRAND REOPENING
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.
Moonlight Maids Burlesquers
HEADED BY SAM S. HOWE.
Living Pictures—2 Burlesques.
POPULAR PRICES, 15c. & 50c.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125TH ST.
GRAND REOPENING
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.
TIGER LILIES BURLESQUERS
POPULAR PRICES, 25c. & 50c.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2286 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way, 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
"Deserved Success."—Herald.
HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB AND 70 OTHER ARTISTS.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

MANHATTAN Theatre, B'way & 33d. 8:15 P. M.
W. A. BRADY, Mgr. Sat. Mat.
Wagenhals & Kemper Co. present
A SENSATION
BLANCHE WALSH
in Jacob Gordin's great drama, the
KREUTZER SONATA
Seats 4 weeks in advance.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
Every Tue., Thur. & Sat. Night.
Special TO-NIGHT, 8:30 P. M.
GORGEOUS DOUBLE DISPLAY
LLOYD'S
JUBILEE FIREWORKS.
Seats 15c., 25c. and 50c.
ROSSO'S MILITARY BAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents
DUSTIN FARNUM IN THE VIRGINIAN
Owen Wister's famous Western story.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 9 P. M. Every Evg.
JOE WEBER'S ALL-STAR CO. Twiddle Twaddle. Sat. Mat. 4. Evg. at 8.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

SOUTH BEACH HAPPYLAND STATEN ISLAND
KIRALFY'S "VENICE"
—FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS—

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N.Y.
David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES in "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8.15. Only Matinee Sat., 2:15.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. POP. PRICED MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.
Last 2 Weeks at Wallack's. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

Keith and

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer to-day and Saturday; thunderstorms.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,737. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

B. R. T. DISPUTE GOES TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

He Will Be Asked To-day to Hasten a Test Case.

REBATES AFTER A PROTEST

That Is Company's Plan—Girl's Death to Result in Prosecution—Employes' Numbers Changed.

The whole question of how best to settle the dispute as to what is the legal fare to Coney Island is to be laid before the Attorney General at Albany to-day, and it will then be decided whether a mandamus proceeding is the shortest way to settle the difficulty. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials agreed to this yesterday, though of the opinion that the procedure was erroneous.

There were few ejections yesterday and few arrests. The public, apparently, accepted Justice Gaynor's construction of his own decision and refrained from questioning the right of the company to charge two fares. Only one car was sidetracked in the evening, and the police and railroad men believe that all trouble will cease when the rebate checks suggested by Acting Mayor McGowan are ready.

They will be issued either to-day or to-morrow and will be issued to all "protesting" passengers, according to the company, although Mr. Coler's attorney wants them given to all who pay the second fare, no matter whether they protest or not.

Mr. McGowan issued a proclamation during the day calling on the public to refrain from lawlessness. In an interview accompanying the proclamation he said that, in his opinion, Bird S. Coler was lacking in brains.

May Indict for Girl's Death.

An investigation into the death of Sadie Rodanski, whose body was found in Coney Island Creek, was begun yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Peter P. Smith of Kings County. After examining several witnesses, Mr. Smith said he had sufficient evidence on which to ask the Grand Jury to indict a motorman on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree for having driven his car across the trestle at high speed, despite the fact that several women were trying to cross the structure. The women were all swept into the water.

Several hundred persons who intend bringing suit against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for ejecting them from cars in the early part of the week will have great difficulty, when the time comes, in identifying the particular employe or employes who took part in the ejection, for the reason that the company is changing the numbers of all its men and transferring many of them from one line to another.

The order was issued before the conflict began, but the confusion will be great nevertheless, and the company will gain by the coincidence. The men have been instructed to call at the company's offices and get new badges, and about half the total force has already been supplied.

Like the Subway Badges.

The order to change badges embraces all employes including motormen, conductors, guards, station men, porters, inspectors, and employes. The new badges have white letters on a black ground and are similar to those worn by the employes of the Subway in Manhattan. A representative of General Manager Calderwood said last night:

"The changing of the badges was, of course, entirely without reference to the trouble of last Sunday, as the physical process of the changing was already in effect at that time."

For the last few days there has been a growing spirit of unrest among the employes of the road. Through the suspension of the surface car service to Coney Island, which was not resumed yesterday, a large number of motormen and conductors have been laid off temporarily, and they are complaining.

Many of them who have had to eject passengers are dissatisfied, so they say, and a renewal of the dispute over the fare would probably cause a number of men to leave their jobs. In some cases, too, inspectors have made the conductors and guards pay out of their own pockets the second fares they failed to collect from passengers, and this has been another cause of complaint.

Will See Attorney General To-day.

William F. Sheehan and George D. Yeoman, representing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn, together with his counsel, Stephen C. Baldwin, will go to Albany to-day to consult Attorney General Mayer. Application will be made to Mr. Mayer to bring mandamus proceedings, and if the Attorney General agrees application will be made to the Appellate Division as soon as possible, and, as the Attorney General's cases always receive precedence, the case will reach the Court of Appeals in a short time.

But no matter what speed marks the progress of the legal fight, the season at Coney Island will be over before the point is finally determined. Even Stephen C. Baldwin, Mr. Coler's attorney, acknowledged yesterday that it would be late in October at the earliest before the Court of Appeals handed down a decision. Meanwhile the railroad company will issue the rebate checks suggested by Acting Mayor McGowan. Whether these checks, good

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MRS. CARTER'S MANAGER.

The Actress Signs a Five Years' Contract with C. B. Dillingham.

What Leslie Carter, the emotional actress, who recently married William L. Payne, and left David Belasco's forces, will do is settled now. She has signed a contract to appear for five years under the management of Charles B. Dillingham, who has close connections with both Klaw & Erlanger and Charles Frohman.

The separation of David Belasco and Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne came as a direct result of the marriage of the actress to William L. Payne, who appeared in "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots" two seasons ago. They were married in Portsmouth, N. H., the ceremony being the climax of a two weeks' automobile tour.

Even now Mrs. Carter-Payne may appear in "Zaza," the French adaptation in which she won fame throughout the United States. Charles B. Dillingham said last night that it might be found that he had a legal right to present her in this play. There have been contests before over the ownership of it.

Nine managers, Mr. Dillingham said last night, sought to engage Mrs. Carter-Payne when her break with Belasco became known. Her new manager put in his bid early, but not until yesterday afternoon did he find out that she accepted his offer. She called him up on the telephone.

"I'm ready to sign the contract," she said.

Edward Lauterbach, her lawyer, was notified. Mr. Dillingham and the actress went to the lawyer's office and the deal was closed. Afterward Mr. Dillingham was asked to make public the financial terms of the agreement, but he refused. When he was asked about the Belasco-Carter-Hammerstein contract by which, it is supposed, the actress is obliged to appear at the Belasco Theatre six years longer under Mr. Belasco's management, he said:

"That is being looked into by lawyers. What the contract really is cannot be told positively yet."

In a statement sent out from Mr. Dillingham's office this statement from Mrs. Carter-Payne says:

"I am glad the time has come when I am permitted to announce my business plans for the future. So much that is sensational and incorrect has been said about my intentions that we deemed it best to reserve all announcements until the present time.

"I have read much credited to my former manager which I cannot believe that he said. Up to a short time ago he fully acknowledged my worth to him in his theatre and in his plays, and it is incredible that he should have made the remarks attributed to him, in view of the eloquent evidence of his box office."

An attempt of reporters to find Mr. Belasco last night failed. Benjamin Roeder, his general manager, said, when he read Mrs. Carter-Payne's statement:

"Well, I guess the matter's at an end now. I have no comment to make."

DOG FOUND LOST GIRLS.

Led Searchers to the Spot Where Little Children Had Fallen Asleep.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—A story has reached here about two little girls, one 12 years old and the other 6, who were lost in the wilds of the Blue Mountains in Knowlton Township, in the upper part of Warren County.

The youngest girl was Pearl Lindaberry, a daughter of Palmer Lindaberry, a farmer. The other was Cassie Angle, who lives with the Lindaberry family. The two girls started from the house about 5 o'clock Wednesday morning to bring the cows in from pasture. One of the cows had escaped into the woods, and in trying to find it the girls lost their way. They became bewildered, and it was not long before they were in the heart of the forest at the foot of the mountains.

The little Lindaberry girl was barefooted, and soon her feet began to bleed. The older girl then took off her own shoes and stockings and put them upon the feet of her companion. The girls wandered through the forest until well on toward midnight, when they became exhausted and fell asleep at the foot of a tree. The mountains are infested with rattlesnakes, but they slept unmindful of danger.

When the girls did not return at dusk the family became alarmed, and the neighbors were summoned to aid in a search. The shepherd dog owned by the Lindaberry family went with the searchers. About 2 o'clock he came barking to the party of men and led them to the place where the two girls were asleep. The feet of the elder girl, who had given her shoes to her companion, were so badly cut that she had to be carried, as she could not bear her weight upon them.

WALKS WITH BROKEN BACK.

Hurt in a Fall, Boston Man Doesn't Know of His Injury for Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Frederick Bahe, who lives in South Boston, awoke this morning to find that he could not get out of bed. He had retired in good health. A doctor was summoned, and Bahe was taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that he had a broken back.

The physicians were nonplused. How could a man break his back and know nothing about it? Bahe could not enlighten them. Then he had a sudden inrush of memory, and he told the doctors a strange story.

He sat by the window reading and smoking last night, he said, and fell asleep. About 10 o'clock he awoke suddenly and found himself on the sidewalk in front of his house.

The window of the house was open, and he supposed that he had lost his balance and fallen out while he slept. Shaking himself to make sure that no bones had been broken, and deciding that he was uninjured, he walked upstairs and went to bed. That was the last he remembered until he awoke this morning.

Texans Name Campbell.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 16.—Thomas M. Campbell, a native of Rusk, was this afternoon nominated by the Democratic Party for Governor.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by wireless—The French Line steamer La Touraine from Havre for New York was in communication by wireless telegraph with the Marconi station at Sable Island, N. S., when the vessel was off Sable Island at 10:30 o'clock last night.

$3.50 to Atlantic City and Return Sunday, August 26th.
VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Special Train leaves New York 8:45 A. M., stopping at Newark and Elizabeth. Returning, leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.—Adv.

LAID A BRIBERY TRAP FOR THE TAX EXAMINER

State Official Arrested in Mining Company's Office.

DETECTIVE HID BEHIND DESK

Freeman Is Said to Have Asked $200 to Let Shanfield & Co. Escape Stock Transfer Tax.

Maury L. Freeman, stock transfer tax examiner of the State Controller's office, was arrested yesterday afternoon in the office of Joseph Shanfield & Co., 25 Broad Street, and was taken to and held at Police Headquarters on the charge of attempted extortion.

Freeman had charge of the examination of the books of firms dealing in stocks in the financial district, and was a trusted man in the Controller's office.

The arrest was made by Detective Sergeant A. W. Thor of the Headquarters force, who was hidden behind the desk of Joseph Shanfield when Freeman, it is charged, accepted $50 in part payment of $200 which Mr. Shanfield says was the price set by him for relieving his firm from the payment of the stock transfer tax.

Freeman denied that he extorted the money from Shanfield, and said after his arrest that Shanfield slipped the money to him voluntarily. The money was found in his pockets. The numbers of the bills had been given to Acting Inspector Dunn of the detective branch earlier in the day.

Joseph Shanfield & Co. opened their offices on June 1. They are fiscal agents and are employed in promoting and selling the stock of the Arizona Copper Belt Mining Company, the officers of which are Denver men. The stock of the company has par value of $1, but it is now selling at 25 cents a share. Under the stock transfer law a revenue stamp costing 2 cents must be affixed to each share of stock sold, exchanged, or given away. In selling thousands of shares at small figures this two-cent tax amounts to a proportionately heavy charge on the market value of the stock.

Says Immunity Was Offered.

The visit of Freeman to Shanfield & Co. yesterday afternoon was arranged after three former visits made to the firm by the tax inspector, according to Mr. Shanfield. Before this final meeting came about Mr. Shanfield reported to Police Headquarters that Freeman had offered to relieve him of paying the tax on the stock of his company and to protect him in his reports to the Controller if he would pay $200.

Acting Inspector Dunn assigned Sergt. Thor to the case, and Thor arranged for the passing of the bills and their identification. He was hidden when Freeman entered the office and heard bits of the conversation that followed. Freeman talked in a low voice, and it was impossible for the detective to hear all he said.

Thor, however, says he did hear Freeman say:

"This will make you all right."

Then he heard Freeman ask Shanfield when he should return, and when Shanfield said "Monday," Freeman replied:

"Well, I'll see you Monday."

This signal of departure was the cue for the detective. He stepped from behind the desk and stood beside Freeman, who did not see him for several moments. At last, becoming aware of the detective's presence, Freeman exclaimed:

"What's this, Shanfield?"

"A case of pinch," replied the detective, "I'm from Headquarters."

"How about this, Shanfield?" asked Freeman.

"It's up to the detective," replied Shanfield. "I have nothing more to do with it."

On the way to Headquarters Shanfield says Freeman asked him several times to drop the matter. He said that he had been married just recently.

At Headquarters Freeman gave his age as 32 and said that he lived at 146 Bay Thirty Fifth Street, Bensonhurst.

Mr. Shanfield said to a TIMES reporter last night that he was sorry for Freeman, but he felt that for the sake of people in legitimate stock business extortion should not be overlooked.

Asked the Company's Advice.

"A man or firm selling stock for small sums per share can afford, financially, to put up a few hundred dollars to avoid the taxe levied under the law. But my company does not desire to evade any law and certainly not to pay graft. When Freeman first made the proposition I wrote to the officers of the company in Denver and told them of it. Their instructions were explicit, telling me to follow the law in every detail. They did not advise the arrest of Freeman, but I thought it my duty to have him arrested."

Mr. Shanfield said that Freeman told him a week ago yesterday, when Shanfield says Freeman fixed the price of protection at $200, that the sum was reasonable, and that he had got $500 and $600 from other firms in the financial district. He says the Tax Inspector assured him that he had entire charge of the district, and that it was in his power to make any kind of report he chose. He says also that Freeman told him that he would have to divide the money he received with others in the department.

"When he first started visiting my office," said Mr. Shanfield, "he repeatedly told me not to worry about the stamp question. I knew nothing of the law, having just come East from Colorado and having just opened my office.

"I had sold stock without paying the tax, and told Freeman so, adding that I would pay the tax on the shares already sold and on all shares sold in future. I wanted to see my lawyer about the matter first, and as the lawyer was out of the city on his vacation the delay in a settlement of the matter resulted.

"This delay brought Freeman back to the office, and yesterday a week ago he came out frankly and told me that he could protect me and save me from paying the tax by giving up $200. When he came to-day and fell into the trap he said that he was willing to take $50 on account and return on Monday for the rest. I believe that Freeman could have made $100,000 in graft in this way."

Ontario Delegates Uninstructed.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Ontario County Democratic Convention was held here to-day and delegates were elected to the State Convention. The delegates were uninstructed.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

TEXANS ARM FOR TROOPS.

Say They'll Shoot If Negroes Leave Fort Brown—Governor Sends Help.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 16.—A message received this afternoon from Brownsville, Texas, says that further trouble is feared there with the negro troops. A citizens' guard of 150 men is stationed along the road between Brownsville and Fort Brown, and if the negroes attempt to leave the post it is the avowed purpose of the citizens to shoot them.

Four hundred rifles were sold to the citizens of Brownsville yesterday. The report that the officers of the garrison are afraid of the negro troops has determined the citizens to take no chances. Many people are leaving their homes on the side of the city near Fort Brown, an additional appeal has been sent to Gov. Lanham to send State troops, and business is nearly suspended in the city.

A telegram sent to Gov. Lanham by the authorities of Brownsville indicates that the conditions there are anything but reassuring.

The Governor will not make an official statement concerning the conditions in Brownesville, but it was learned that he has sent a Ranger force to the city to preserve order.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch was received to-day by Gen. Ainsworth from Major Penrose, commanding the battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, negro troops, stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, that gives the first official information concerning the disturbance at Brownsville. The dispatch is as follows:

"In reference to your telegram of yesterday: A shooting occurred in Brownsville on the morning of Aug. 14, in which one civilian was killed and the Chief of Police was wounded in the right arm, which was afterward amputated. I believe the shooting was done by enlisted men of this post, but have not been able to detect the guilty parties. I am conducting the most thorough investigation that is possible and am working in perfect harmony with the Citizens' Committee and the Mayor of Brownsville.

"A guard comprising one-third of the garrison is constantly on duty. All the enlisted men are confined strictly to the post, and no one is allowed to enter but the Mayor, members of the Citizens' Committee, and those having official business.

"Conditions are well in hand. There has been no trouble since the shooting and none is anticipated."

$4,000,000 IN A FAILURE.

Chelsea Bank Quits Business by Orders of the Controller.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The First National Bank of Chelsea will not be open for business to-morrow before having been issued by the Controller of the Currency to close the institution.

Bank Examiner Ewer has been making an inspection of the bank's papers, and to-night, at the request of the Directors, he visited the institution and counted the cash on hand. He declared that he found no discrepancy between the cash book and the funds on hand, but that from a superficial examination he had decided to recommend to the authorities at Washington that the bank be closed.

Mr. Ewer said that he had had no opportunity to make a thorough inspection of the books, but from what he had observed and from the statements of some of the officials it was doubtful if the bank would be reopened for business. Beyond this statement the Bank Examiner had nothing to say for publication to-night.

In Moody's Manual, the capital stock of the First National Bank of Chelsea is given as $300,000, paid in; the surplus, $100,000; the undivided profits, $243,316, and the total deposits, $4,553,867. The bank has been paying a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum.

STOP DEPEW'S AUTOMOBILE.

Senator Smilingly Puts Up $25 for Exceeding Speed Law.

An automobile containing United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew was held up yesterday afternoon in Hartsdale by a country constable, who arrested the chauffeur for exceeding the speed limit. Senator and Mrs. Depew were returning from a visit to Oliver Harriman. According to Constable Townsend, who made the arrest, the automobile was traveling at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The constable, who is making a specialty of arresting automobile speeders, saw the car approaching and stepped into the highway, waving a red flag.

Senator Depew sat in the rear seat, wearing a long linen duster. He put up the $25 required for the appearance of the chauffeur, and the party were allowed to proceed to White Plains. Senator Depew said that he did not believe that the machine had been going as fast as the constable said, but he admitted that the constable had the best of the argument, because he had timed the machine with a stop watch.

The Senator seemed to be in a good humor. He was chewing gum, and as the car moved away he waved his hand to the crowd which had collected at the roadside. The chauffeur will be arraigned before Judge Glover in Ardsley on Friday night.

TOM JOHNSON'S TWO ROLES.

He's a Capitalist in the East and the People's Friend in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Unless present plans fail Mayor Johnson of this city will within the next few weeks become the master of the traction situation in Philadelphia.

"Remember that as Mayor of Cleveland and as administrator of my brother's estate I represent two entirely different classes of constituents," he said to-night in explanation of his "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde existence."

"Here I have to look after the interests of the people. In Philadelphia I have to look after the interests of my brothers' estate, here I have to tell the people how to get low fares. Down there I am trying to show the traction people how to make money. You see the difference!"

The Albert Johnson estate, through a traffic agreement, is seeking the control of all the local and suburban lines at Philadelphia.

"In Philadelphia," Mayor Johnson continued, "I am representing my brother. I am not even a Director of those companies, but I can vote enough stock to have a say as to who shall be elected a Director. By advice given them from time to time, I have tried to show them how to make money. In that respect I am representing the selfish interests of capital. Make that as strong as you want to.

"But as far as that fact having any bearing on the 3-cent fight in Cleveland it is an entirely different proposition. I am representing the people here and am trying to get low fares. Down there I am representing money."

MOB CHEERS GOVERNOR, THEN LYNCHES NEGRO

Shoots Davis, Who Attacked Miss Brooks and Colored Girl.

GOV. HEYWARD'S APPEAL

Implored People to Obey the Law—They Listened, Then Promptly Killed Their Captive.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 16.—"Bob" Davis, the negro who on Tuesday murderously attacked Miss Jennie Brooks, and afterward assaulted a 14-year-old negro girl, was lynched at Greenwood this evening, close to Miss Brooks's home, despite an earnest appeal to the mob by Gov. D. C. Heyward to allow the law to take its course.

The negro was captured in a creek, near Ninety-six, a town nine miles from Greenwood, tied hand and foot, and brought to the home of his victim for identification. When they arrived at the gate of the Brooks home a great crowd gathered there.

"Let's wash his face, boys, before we take him to the house," said some one, but the crowd was too impatient. Four men were delegated to escort him to the house. The young woman, lying on her bed, turned her eyes toward the negro as he stood there between his captors, his hands tightly bound with a rope.

"That's the scoundrel," she said. "I know him by his eyes." The negro was then taken outside.

Meanwhile Gov. Heyward, who had been appraised of the capture, had reached the scene, and the mob erected a rough platform of boards on barrels in order that he might address them.

"I knew," he said, "that nothing could happen that could keep you from hearing the Governor of South Carolina. I come here alone, not bringing any troops, accompanied only by two newspaper men, and as they and I are South Carilinians, just as you are, with like feelings. But it is my duty to enforce the laws of South Carolina. Don't cheer, men; this is a solemn occasion and I am much in earnest, and besides I understand it excites the ladies, and this is a consideration that appeals to all South Carolinians. (The residence was only forty feet away.)

"I come to appeal to your manhood. The question is, shall the people be allowed to be ruled by their passions and prejudices, or shall the supremacy and the majesty of the law be upheld? I promise you on my honor that as speedy a trial as the law allows shall be held. I would not object to cutting the rope to hang that scoundrel, provided the law said so.

"I am here alone, but I represent the majesty of the law; I represent the State of South Carolina, your State and mine, and I say to you, I beg you, I implore you, in God's name, don't put another stain upon our fair State. I plead with you to let the law take its course. You have an opportunity here—a splendid opportunity—to let it be said that South Carolina leads in this matter. Let us reason together.

"I feel just as you do. I have lived in the country, and realize the dangers to which our women are constantly exposed, but there is something higher than the wreaking of vengeance on that black devil and fiend of hell. You won't enjoy it to-morrow when you look back upon it all."

At this juncture some men approached the stand and said:

"We appreciate what you say, but we are not going to do it. We have stood this thing long enough."

Many shouted for the Governor to go on, and amid cheers he concluded his fruitless appeal to prevent the lynching.

The Governor's speech, however, had one effect. Full plans had been made to burn Davis, but after the Governor's appeal the leaders in the mob decided simply to shoot him. The dazed negro was tied to a pine tree and the mother of the colored child he had assaulted was invited to fire the first shot, which she did. The next second the leveled guns of the crowd had riddled the body with bullets. The Governor looked on from a distance.

The militia from that section of the State is encamped at Chickamauga, and there were no near-by troops to be called upon. The Governor's Guards and the Richland Volunteers of this city had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in case their services should be needed, but they could not have reached the scene in time to frustrate the mob's plan of vengeance.

The assault by Davis on Miss Brooks was made in her father's store, where she was temporarily in charge. After making some purchases the negro grasped a meat knife and sprang toward the girl. Miss Brooks attempted to defend herself with an iron bar, but the negro slashed her across the throat, making a gash four inches long and almost severed two of her fingers.

Afterward he went three miles to another farm and attacked the negro girl. A posse of 1,000 men started in pursuit of the negro.

Davis's brother was lynched twelve years ago for committing an assault upon a white woman in the same neighborhood.

TRIED TO LYNCH GAMBLERS.

Volunteer Firemen in a Pennsylvania Town Act on Swindlers.

ELMIRA, Aug. 16.—A volunteer firemen's convention at Canton, Penn., attended by fire companies from five Pennsylvania counties, ended in a lively riot and attempted lynching this afternoon.

A large number of gamblers were attracted to the place, and all sorts of games were openly run on the main street. The gamblers did a flourishing business, and visitors were robbed right and left. Soon after the parade about 100 firemen swept into the street with a long rope. This was tied to every gambling device in the line, and the firemen dragged them through the street, completely demolishing every one.

The gamblers were roughly handled, and some of them badly hurt. One who refused to give up money he had taken from a man from Troy was badly used up. The mob got the rope around his neck, but he managed to throw it off, and a policeman rushed him into a hotel, the windows in which were broken by the mob.

Another gambler took refuge in a private house. The mob followed with cries of "Kill him," "Lynch him," when ex-Chief Robert H. Walker of Elmira sprang to the porch, addressed the crowd, and succeeded in turning it back to the street. The fugitive escaped down a side street.

BEATEN GIRL NOT AMERICAN.

It Was Not Nilka de Smirnoff Who Was Russian Guards' Victim.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The young woman who, after being arrested for making a sarcastic remark upon the bearing of the Chevalier Guards while they were marching along the Nevsky Prospect on Aug. 14, was beaten in the presence of officers of the regiment, is Anna Smirnoff.

The foregoing dispatch disposes of the report that the girl beaten in St. Petersburg was Mlle. Nilka de Smirnoff, a granddaughter of Henry T. Blow of St. Louis and a relative of the family of Speaker Wadsworth of the New York Assembly and Representative James W. Wadsworth.

Mlle. Nilka de Smirnoff, who is well known in this country, is believed to be in Finland, acting as matron in a Red Cross Hospital. Last year she left America for Russia, in order to nurse wounded soldiers.

RUSSIA MAY GET THE GOLD.

Mystery as to the Destination of the Purchase Made in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—There continues to be mystery as to the destination of the bar gold bought on Monday. It was believed at first that the gold was going to America, but now it is considered more probable that its destination is Russia.

If this turns out to be the case the extreme reticence maintained will be to some extent explained, as there are obvious reasons why the shipment of gold to Russia should be conducted as quietly as possible.

MINISTER'S YACHT BLOWS UP.

The Rev. J. C. White's Naphtha Craft Damaged by Explosion.

The sixty-foot naphtha yacht Hermes, belonging to the Rev. J. C. White of Pittsburg, was blown up by the ignition of gas in the hold off Greenpoint last night. There had been a leak in the boat for some days, and the fluid was all drawn from the tank. Last night Engineer Schaeffer went into the hold with a lantern to look for the trouble.

The deck was blown out and Schaeffer was severely burned. The Rev. Mr. White is at the Booth House, and Schaeffer had been running the boat for him.

FRED O. MURRAY ACQUITTED.

Evidence Didn't Connect Him with Buffalo Scandal, the Court Says.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Judge Sutherland directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty this afternoon in the case of Fred O. Murray, Collector of Customs and ex-Deputy County Treasurer, who was charged with being a party to the conspiracy to rob the county in connection with the "cemetery scandal." Judge Sutherland declared that no evidence had been introduced to sustain the indictment.

CONEY EXPRESS HIT AUTO.

The Owner and a Flagman Found Injured Beneath Wreckage.

An automobile driven by the owner, William Scudder of 8,777 Bay Twenty-fourth Street, Bath Beach, was wrecked by a Coney Island express train, bound for Manhattan, at Avenue U last night, and although the machine was demolished, Mr. Scudder, who was thrown under it, escaped with a slight fracture of the left leg and bruises. August Thiele of 214 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, the flagman at Avenue U, says he tried to stop Mr. Scudder, but that no attention was paid to his signals.

The automobile was in the middle of the track when the train hit it. When the trainmen got there they found underneath the wreck Mr. Scudder and Flagman Thiele. No one seemed to know how Thiele, who was also badly bruised, was thrown under the auto. Both he and Mr. Scudder are in the Coney Island Emergency Hospital.

WOMAN RUN DOWN BY CAR.

Motorman on Broadway Line Threatened by a Crowd.

Jennie Beatly, a servant of 108 East Twelfth Street, was knocked down by a Broadway car between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets yesterday afternoon, sustaining a fracture of the pelvis and many bruises. She is in St. Vincent's Hospital, where she was taken by Dr. Lawler in an ambulance, and may die. She was caught between the fender and the trucks, so that the car had to be lifted to permit of her removal.

The crowd which gathered threatened Motorman Gallagher of 815 West Fiftieth Street, but he was rescued by the police and locked up in the Mercer Street Station.

STANDARD OIL MAN QUITS.

His Duty as a Public Official Interferes with Trust Business.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 16.—Wellington A. Jones, City Harbormaster, and for ten years the salesman of the Standard Oil Company, has resigned his position with the Standard Oil Company because Local Manager J. L. Trann demanded that he drop the prosecution against the Swain Packet Company for the non-payment of wharfage, "because the prosecution was injuring the business of the Standard Oil Company with the packet company."

Mr. Jones has organized a stock company, which will at once open an agency here for the sale of oil in competition with the Standard Company. He will retain his position as Harbormaster and continue the prosecution for wharfage.

EARTHQUAKES IN ANTILLES.

Fifty-one Tremors in Eight Hours in St. Lucia—Shocks in St. Vincent.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Aug. 16.—There was an earthquake here on Tuesday night, and several shocks and tremors were felt in St. Lucia.

There were four shocks here the night of Aug. 2, and in St. Lucia within eight hours there were fifty-one distinct shocks. The continuousness of earth tremors since the severe shock of last February, chiefly in St. Lucia, is causing considerable anxiety.

THE TRAIN OF THE CENTURY
is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "America's Greatest Railroad." Leave New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago at 9:30 next morning—a night's ride.—Adv.

TERRORISTS WAGE WAR OVER CZAR'S EMPIRE

More Bombs in Poland—Troops' Victims Number Hundreds.

ANOTHER DUMAIST ARRESTED

Charged with Complicity in Murder—Boy Throws a Bomb at a Procession in Warsaw.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The war of terrorism which the fighting organization of the Social Revolutionists declared immediately after Parliament was dissolved seems now to have begun in earnest. From all parts of the Empire the telegraph brings the same story of attacks on police officials of all classes, accompanied in the majority of cases by plunder.

The Polish Revolutionists are especially active. There is a veritable reign of terror from the Vistula to the German frontier. Almost fifty assassinations had been reported early last night. The Novoe Vremya to-day heads its list of murders and other crimes "St. Bartholomew's Night in Poland."

To-day's dispatches from Poland are hardly less grave than those of last night. At Lodz, after the police station had been blown up and burned, Cossacks and other troops fired volleys into the crowds and more or less street fighting followed. The casualties are not given.

At Warsaw also street fighting occurred to-day, especially in the Jewish quarter, the revolutionists using bombs against the police and troops. One hundred and fifty persons are reported to have been wounded by rifle fire and thirty by bombs.

A plot to pillage several villas at Yalta was discovered to-day by a police commissary, who, with an assistant, shadowed two men. One of the conspirators was shot by the commissary, whereupon the other drew a bomb from his pocket, lighted the fuse with his cigarette, and started running. He slipped and the bomb exploded, mortally injuring him. His last words were, "You see we know how to die."

Tells Officers to Stay at Home.

Gov. Gen. Kaulbars of Odessa is daily receiving threats of assassination and has ordered the high military authorities not to go out, saying it only means that they will be murdered.

M. Bompard, the French Ambassador, will go to Uzovka on Saturday to investigate the critical condition of French industries in the Province of Ekaterinoslaff, which has now culminated in the closing of the famous Briansk Works.

Dispatches from Penza report the arrest of another member of the late Parliament, M. Vragoff, under circumstances quite as compromising as those in the Onipko case, Vragoff being charged with complicity in the murder of Lieut. Petroff of the Rural Police and the wounding of a Sergeant of the same force.

After the return of Vragoff from St. Petersburg agrarian disorders broke out at the village of Kamenko, and Petroff, who attempted to quell the disturbances, was killed. Upon the arrival of the Governor and troops Vragoff and other alleged ringleaders were arrested and sent to Penza, and the village priest was removed and confined in the monastery.

Agrarian disorders in another district of the province of Penza led to an encounter between the populace and Cossacks, in which one peasant was killed and several were wounded.

Price of Grain Goes Up.

The effect of the continued agrarian disorders on the Russian grain yield is shown in the fact that the St. Petersburg Bourse reports the purchase of 30,000 bushels of grain in Germany for Russian delivery, the first time in the history of the Bourse that such a thing has occurred. It is explained that owing to the increase in the price of grain it is cheaper at the coast ports to buy abroad than in the interior. Conditions are aggravated by transportation conditions, the nature of which is shown by an order of the Minister of Railways permitting for the first time the loading of grain trains at night.

A field court-martial at Deshlagar today condemned a Sergeant and four soldiers to death as the ringleaders of the recent mutiny and murder of officers. The sentence was at once executed.

Troops Fire Without Warning.

WARSAW, Aug. 16.—A boy threw a bomb at 9 o'clock this evening into a procession which was passing through Cholodna Street on its return from a pilgrimage to the Shrine of the Virgin at Rokitno, near Warsaw. Two of the marchers were wounded. The explosion attracted a patrol of infantry, who without warning fired a volley, wounding thirty persons.

A band of revolutionists to-day attacked a Government alcohol store, shot and killed a clerk, and wounded two other persons. The band tried to rob the cash drawer. A patrol of infantry surrounded the house, and the revolutionists fired from the windows, but all of them were arrested.

It is now stated that in yesterday's massacre thirteen policemen, four police Sergeants, seven gendarmes, and four soldiers were killed and that eight policemen, two Sergeants, two gendarmes, and six soldiers were wounded. The soldiers killed thirteen men and two women, severely wounded seventy persons, and slightly injured ninety-five.

In the course of the night shots were heard in different parts of the city, but the casualties have not been ascertained.

Last night at Plock five policemen were killed and two were wounded. The assassins escaped.

Political Prisoners Killed.

MOSCOW, Aug. 16.—An outbreak occurred to-day in the Central Prison among the political offenders confined there, owing to the hospital conditions. The warders of the prison, being unable to cope with the disturbance, were forced to call in half a company of the Pernova Regiment. The troops subdued the outbreak by a volley which killed two and wounded ten of the prisoners.

While Constitutional Democrats were conferring at the house of Prince Dolgorukoff to-day a Sergeant of police appeared and ordered them to disperse. On the representations of Prince Dolgorukoff to the Prefect of Police that the meeting was of a private nature the conference was allowed to continue. Subsequently, however, the conference was closed by

the Prefect, who held that the continued accessions to the attendance gave the meeting the character of a congress, for which the permission of the Minister of the Interior would be necessary.

Savage Repression in Warsaw.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Warsaw, dated yesterday, gives details of yesterday's rioting. The dispatch says:

"The disturbance was due to the determination of the revolutionists to revenge the arrest of 140 workmen of an enameled ware factory. The first shots were fired by a young Jew, who killed a soldier and a policeman and then fled into a shop. A soldier pursued the man and fired, killing the woman who kept the shop.

"In many places the military fired on the crowds indiscriminately and the exact number killed has not yet been ascertained. Bodies picked up in the streets continue to be brought to the morgue in Theodore Street, which is guarded by troops. Many of the wounded conceal themselves because the soldiers arrest all wounded persons. The streets in the Jewish quarter are deserted because the military patrols knock down with the butts of their rifles everybody they meet.

"It is characteristic of the panicky condition of the soldiery that when the members of the Volunteer Hospital Corps arrived on the scene of the shooting the soldiers leveled their rifles at the physicians, intending to kill them, but a police official saved the doctors' lives."

250 Jews Killed or Wounded?

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A Warsaw telegram to The Jewish Chronicle says:

"After yesterday's disturbances, which the police quelled, 250 Jews were killed or wounded by the soldiery."

A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa says that early this morning fifteen Anarchists took possession of the railway freight station there, killed a Police Inspector and three policemen who resisted them, and carried off $8,000.

The Tribune's Warsaw correspondent telegraphs a description of the pitiful scenes witnessed by him after the disturbances on Wednesday.

"The hospital surgeons, fatigued by their labors," he says, "were unable to attend to cases, and wounds diagnosed as fatal were left to take their course. The scenes in the morgues were horrible. In one I counted thirty-two civilian bodies, all dirty and dressed as they fell.

"The people have grown callous with too much death. I was shocked to hear a young girl laugh heartily at the sight of a woman whose brain pan had been torn off by a bomb.

"In one hospital I saw a youth who, when bayonetted yesterday, feigned death. The soldiers trod over him and their heavy boots crushed his fingers; but he successfully stood the ordeal. He was carried to the morgue, where it was discovered that he was alive. He is now progressing favorably.

"Last night resulted in an orgie of blood in the Jewish quarter. The number of persons clubbed or bayonetted exceeds 300."

RED GUARD LEADER DROWNED.

Capt. Kock Was in a Small Boat, Which a Steamer Ran Down.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 17.—The correspondent at Stockholm of The Morning Post telegraphs that Capt. Kock, the leader of the "Red Guard" of Finland, has been drowned. He was on board a small sailing boat bound for Sweden, which was run down by a Swedish steamer.

Kock and another man were drowned. Their bodies have been recovered.

SCARED TO DEATH BY DOG.

Another Victim, Badly Bitten, Is in the Hospital.

One man died from fright and another was severely bitten by a bull terrier dog in a saloon in Chinatown last night. The owner of the dog disappeared and the police of the Elizabeth Street Station are looking for him.

Shortly before 7 o'clock Hugh Leonard of 10 Bowery was carried into the drug store at 6 Bowery, where he died while waiting for the arrival of an ambulance. Dr. Williams said the man had probably died from heart disease. At the same time, however, the Hudson Street Hospital was visited by Martin Donovan, a janitor, of 5 Bowery, who exhibited wounds in the back, abdomen, right and left legs, which he said had been inflicted by a dog.

Donovan was accompanied by George W. Blair, and both men said that they had been set upon by the dog at the instance of an intoxicated man while they were in a saloon in Chinatown. Leonard, whom they knew intimately, had run out of the saloon in fear, they said, when the dog ran at him. Leonard, they added, had long been a sufferer from heart disease.

Donovan said that he could not remember the exact location of the saloon. The police visited several places, and later arrested August Marcella, an Italian bartender at 9 Pell Street. He was locked up at the Elizabeth Street Station on a charge of felonious assault.

He denies owning the dog, and says he did not know that there was a dog in the saloon at the time Donovan was bitten.

Donovan, who is still in the hospital, is in a serious condition.

STABBING ON A FERRYBOAT.

Greek Paid a Bill, Then Was Sorry, and Stabbed His Companion.

Because, it is said, he repented paying a debt to his grocer, Joseph Janjonaes, a Greek, of 24 Wall Street, Fort Lee, N. J., stabbed Joseph Agestino, also of Fort Lee, three times last night. Agestino was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. He will probably die.

Both men were passengers on a ferryboat traveling from Fort Lee to the foot of West 130th Street. Janjonaes, according to the wounded man's story, gave him $19 in payment for groceries delivered to him. After handing over the money, Agestino says Janjonaes demanded it back again. Upon his refusing to return it, Agestino says the other man stabbed him.

Detectives Campbell and Moore of the West 125th Street Station arrested Janjonaes on charges of attempted highway robbery and assault, on the arrival of the boat in this city.

NEW G. A. R. COMMANDER.

Encampment Elects R. B. Brown, Editor of The Zanesville Courier.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—R. B. Brown of Zanesville, Ohio, was elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the annual encampment to-day. Other officers chosen were: Senior Vice Commander—William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; Junior Vice Commander—E. B. Fenton, Detroit; Chaplain in Chief—Archbishop John Ireland, St. Paul; Surgeon General—W. H. Jackson, Lincoln, Neb.

The new Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, R. B. Brown, was born in 1845, and has always lived in Ohio. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry at the age of 16 years, and served in the Fourteenth Army Corps in the Army of the Cumberland until he was mustered out in 1864. He then re-enlisted as a veteran soldier, and served as such until the end of the war. He was a private throughout the three years of his service and then became a non-commissioned officer. Mr. Brown is now editor of The Zanesville Courier.

The total membership of the Grand Army is declared in the report of Adjt. Gen. Tweedale to be 235,823, an increase of 3,368 during the last six months. The losses by death for the year ended Dec. 31, 1905, were 9,205, or 3.90 per cent. of the total membership. In the preceding year the loss by death reached exactly the same percentage.

¶ No matter which letterhead you may prefer—printed, embossed, engraved or lithographed—it will not only look better, but will create a better impression if you specify

Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

¶ Your printer knows. Ask him politely but firmly to use it.

BROAD-EXCHANGE PAYS $325,000 TO PUT IN COAL

Its Access to Cellars by Way of Lord's Court Cut Off.

GETS A PLOT BY STRATEGY

Instead of Buying Out Neighbors, Company Purchases, Then Leases, Building in the Rear.

Fine strategy in real estate buying came to light yesterday in the shape of an announcement that the property at 41 Broad Street, three doors south of the Broad-Exchange Building, had been bought by the Broad-Exchange Company, through Broker Samuel Goldsticker for $325,000.

The purchase was made primarily to solve the problem of getting coal into the Broad-Exchange boiler room—a problem which has recently taken on a very serious phase, and the solution of which caused not a little scratching of heads among the officers of the United States Realty Company, which controls the Broad-Exchange Company.

When the big skyscraper was built six or seven years ago, one of the parcels on Exchange Place had right of ingress and egress through the old Lord's Court, a vacant area in the middle of the block, which in time was connected with Beaver Street by a covered alley running through one of the old buildings on the Beaver Street side of the block.

This state of facts just suited the owners and designers of the building. All of the space in the front parts of the basement, they said to themselves, could be fitted up for safe deposit vaults and quarters of other rentable varieties, and the boilers and engines could be put way back under the wing of the building which abuts on Lord's Court. The coal carts could be driven in through the covered alley from Beaver Street and dumped almost at the furnace doors.

This scheme was carried out and worked very nicely until it was carried into court by Frederick B. Jennings of Stetson, Jennings & Russell and John G. McCullough, ex-Governor of Vermont, who jointly own several pieces of property in the same block, which properties also have rights in Lord's Court and the coveted alley.

Messrs. Jennings and McCullough told the court that the vacant space in the middle of the block had been set aside originally to provide light and air to the surrounding buildings and for the joint use of their owners and tenants, and, furthermore, that the mere fact that one small lot in the Broad-Exchange site had originally enjoyed these privileges was no reason why the courtyard should be used for the benefit of an immense structure which also spread out over much adjoining property. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, with decisions uniformly favorable to Messrs. Jennings and McCullough.

The officers of the United States Realty Company then decided that some new way must be found to get coal into the Broad-Exchange Building. The Jennings and McCullough forces, it is said, thought that the time had come for the big company to buy out their holdings at a handsome figure. The realty company people encouraged this belief for a time even to the point of having pretty sketches made showing what a fine building—a sort of a second edition of the Broad-Exchange—could be built on part of the property in question, but all the time they were looking for another solution of the coal problem, even if they had to bring their fuel in airships.

No. 41 Broad Street was the answer. It backed up on the Broad-Exchange Building, and touched the wing of the structure at just the right point, so that a chute could be built through the basement and into the sub-basement of the Broad-Exchange.

Negotiations were begun with Harry L. Topiitz, owner of the old structure, and a few days ago the property was transferred to a "dummy" representing the United States Realty Company. Within a few days no more coal will be delivered through Lord's Court, and Messrs. Jennings and McCullough will enjoy undisturbed their rights in that relic of old New York.

Aside from being able to get their coal the realty company officers seem to think they have made a pretty good bargain. Not only have they leased the property back to Mr. Topiitz for ten years at an annual rental of $16,000, but they have also broken up the old holdings south of the Broad-Exchange Building, so that it will be very difficult to get a plot for another structure which might interfere with the Broad-Exchange's light and air.

LOST ON FRESH AIR TRIP.

Mrs. Moore Fears Her Little Girl May Have Been Kidnapped Here.

Believing that her daughter has been kidnapped, Mrs. Mary Moore of 343 East Thirty-ninth Street reported the case to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station late last night, and every available detective was assigned to it, owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the girl's disappearance. The daughter, Mary, 8 years old, has been missing since Tuesday, when she was seen at the Grand Central Station.

With her ten-year-old sister, Alice, Mary went to the station to take a trip to Vermont with a party of children at the expense of a newspaper of this city. The two had been looking forward to the trip for months.

As far as can be learned the children reached the station safely. Mrs. Moore thought that they were in Vermont until yesterday afternoon when she received a letter from Alice saying that she did not know where her sister was. In her letter the little girl said that she had lost Mary, and wondered if she had got homesick and gone home.

On the receipt of the letter Mrs. Moore started out to look for her daughter, but she was unable to get any trace of her. As she was about to go to the police station, a man knocked on her door and asked if her daughter had returned home. Upon being told that she had not, he said, according to Mrs. Moore:

"I was at the station when the excursion left. I saw your daughter with her sister talking with a strange man. The latter gave her a piece of candy, and then the man and girl walked off together."

"The man had a dark mustache, and I think that he kidnapped her. She might be held for ransom. I think that I may be able to get her back if some money is paid."

When Mrs. Moore said that she was a poor woman and had very little money, as she had buried her husband two weeks ago, the man, she said, left hurriedly.

HER HUSBAND DEAD IN CELL.

Wife Finds the Body There When She Becomes a Prisoner.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., Aug. 16.—When Mrs. John Lashanda was placed in a cell last night at Marion Heights, a town near here, for creating a disturbance on the streets, she found the body of her husband hanging from the ceiling of the room. Overcome by the sight, she fainted.

Lashanda had been arrested on a charge of intoxication. His wife ran through the village annoying the police, and it was found necessary to arrest her. She was placed in the cell in which her husband had been confined.

Wheeler-Buck Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELER, Ala., Aug. 16.—Announcement was made to-day at the home of the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler of the engagement of Miss Carrie Friton Wheeler to Gordon Mountjoy Buck.

Miss Wheeler is the youngest daughter of the distinguished soldier. Mr. Buck is a member of a New York family, and his home is in New York City. The wedding is set for Oct. 2 and will be performed at the home of the bride, where Gen. Wheeler was born and raised.

B. R. T. DISPUTE GOES TO ATTORNEY GENERAL

Continued from Page 1.

for 5 cents, if the company loses its case, will be issued to all passengers or only to those who demand them is still a question.

Edwin W. Winter, in accepting the suggestion of Mr. Coler that the matter be taken to the Attorney General and that mandamus proceedings be started if Mr. Mayer thought best, sent this letter to the Borough President yesterday:

PRESIDENT WINTER'S LETTER.

Hon. Bird S. Coler, President Borough of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Sir: I have your reply to my letter in which I suggested that an action be brought by you against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and that an agreed case be made therein and submitted, at the earliest opportunity, to the Court of Appeals of this State.

The method suggested by me was, as I am advised by counsel, the orderly and proper remedy provided by the statutes of the State for relief in cases of alleged overcharge for passenger service.

I am advised that the remedy suggested by you, that the Attorney General bring mandamus proceedings, for the purpose of testing the question, is not the proper one, and the Attorney General himself, in his telegram to your counsel, raises the question of the propriety of such a proceeding.

In order, however, that there may be no further quibbling regarding a matter of such great public concern, I desire to say that it does not matter to us how the question is raised so long as all our legal rights are preserved and full opportunity is given for the presentation thereof. I have, therefore, requested our counsel to co-operate with your representatives in bringing this matter before the Attorney General of the State, and if it shall be found that he has power to institute a proceeding that will raise all the questions involved, we will willingly join in the earliest possible presentation of the case to the Court of Appeals.

In the meantime the status quo to continue, in conformity with the plan recommended by Mayor McGowan that protesting passengers be given a receipt redeemable in case of an adverse decision by the court. Yours truly,

EDWIN W. WINTER, President.

As soon as he received this letter Mr Coler proclaimed a victory for himself and those who had supported him. Soon, however, he decided that perhaps it was not so much of a victory after all. When Stephen C. Baldwin had read the letter he announced that he "had found a nigger in the fence" and went back to his office where he dictated the following to Mr. Winter:

COLER'S COUNSEL REPLIES.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1906.

Edwin W. Winter, Esq., President B. H. R. R. C.:

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of even date addressed to Hon. Bird S. Coler, I beg to say that Mr. Coler and I are ready to go with you or your representative or counsel at once to the Attorney General, and we are willing to leave to him the question as to the proper method of procedure to bring about a final adjudication in the Court of Appeals of the matters of dispute between us. Our understanding, however, is that pending final decision in the Court of Appeals slips are to be given to all passengers paying a ten-cent fare for one continuous trip over the lines of which you are President.

Mr. Coler asks me to call your attention to the expression with which you close your letter, in which you state that a receipt redeemable in case of an adverse decision is to be given to "protesting" passengers. If the decision be adverse to you, then all passengers, in common honesty, paying the excess fare, would be entitled to the return of such excess. The object of our getting together in this matter is to obviate the necessity of a passenger "protesting" and to save all forms of controversy pending final adjudication by the courts.

I am trying now to get into communication by telephone with the Attorney General to make a definite appointment with him for this evening or for an early hour to-morrow. Yours, respectfully, STEPHEN C. BALDWIN.

Should Protect Strangers, Too.

"They should give a check to every one who pays 10 cents to ride to Coney," said Mr. Baldwin. "If they don't do that they are not showing common commercial honesty. What do they mean by 'protesting' passengers? Do they mean that a man has to argue with the conductor, or simply has to ask for the receipt for fare paid? Suppose a man comes in here from Chicago and wants to go to Coney, isn't he as much entitled to the rebate as one who is familiar with the whole situation? I suppose they mean that if a man asks for a rebate check and insists on having it they will give it to him, and not otherwise. That is not right. Everybody is entitled to the rebate if the company's position is wrong, and the checks will be no good if the company is sustained by the Court of Appeals."

Then Mr. Baldwin announced that he had been in communication with the Attorney General's office, and Deputy Graham had informed him that he could see Mr. Mayer at noon to-day.

When Mr. Baldwin's communication reached the B. R. T. offices it was said there that the company had no comment to make further than that the question raised as to protesting passengers would be referred to counsel, and would probably be thrashed out before the Attorney General.

Acting Mayor McGowan was jubilant yesterday over the adoption of his rebate check plan. He issued a proclamation to the public, urging it to preserve order and refrain from all lawlessness, but before that he said:

Hopes Violence Will Cease.

"I understand that Mr. Coler thinks I am presuming to act for the company instead of for the people. Well, I hope and believe the people will be saved a lot of violence through the adoption of my plan. Violence is the chief thing to be avoided; the people should be saved beatings at all hazards. The railroad can only have its property injured; its officers can not be hurt personally, but the people who ride on the cars are liable to be abused physically. The legality of the second fare can be settled in the courts, but the violence had to be stopped

"I suppose Mr. Coler is rather sorry today that he could not think of a plan to settle the problem. It takes brains to think of a solution to such a problem, and Mr. Coler is short of that commodity. Still, you cannot blame a man for being short of brains."

Asked his opinion of Justice Gaynor's explanation being delayed so long, Mr. McGowan said:

"I do not care to criticise Justice Gaynor. I had better not say anything about his decision for I might be arrested for contempt of court. What a spectacle that would be: The Acting Mayor of Greater New York arrested for contempt of court in criticising a Justice of the Supreme Court."

The Acting Mayor said he had heard that gangs were being formed for the purpose of raising trouble on the B. R. T. lines. The scheme, he had been told, was to ride to King's Highway, get the train side tracked, then upset the cars and smash them to splinters.

"If this thing had not been stopped," said the Acting Mayor, "we would have seen violence in this city on Saturday and Sunday unprecedented in New York's history. There would have been utterly disgraceful scenes on the cars and at the points where trouble has already occurred."

Mr. McGowan's proclamation follows:

McGOWAN'S PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the City of New York:

I am assured that the usual car service to Coney Island will be resumed on Saturday morning, Aug. 18, with a full complement of cars.

Pending a settlement in the courts of the legal differences in regard to the fare, I ask the patrons of the railroad to be patient and to refrain from disturbance, believing that their rights will be conserved.

The receipt for fares in dispute, to which every passenger who pays double fare is entitled, will fully protect passengers against pecuniary loss in the event that the courts decide in their favor. A copy of this receipt is appended. Respectfully,

P. F. McGOWAN, Acting Mayor.

RECEIPT FOR FARE—NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Received from bearer the sum of five (5) cents fare for carriage over lines.

If it shall be finally determined by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York that this railroad company had not the legal right to demand and receive such fare, the said sum of five (5) cents will be returned to the passenger by this company on demand.

BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY AND SUBURBAN RAILROAD COMPANY.
By C. D. MENEELY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Sees Signs of Trouble.

While the Acting Mayor is sanguine that the trouble along the lines of the company has ended, the officials of the railroad are not so certain. An advertisement appeared in a morning paper yesterday for "100 strong men to ride to Coney Island for 5 cents." The company at once started its detectives out to try and find the person or persons who inserted the advertisement. The address given was a newspaper office.

The rebate checks may be ready to-day, but at the offices of the company it was doubted whether they would be given out to the guards and conductors until to-morrow. Some of the officials are fearful that there will be some trouble on Saturday and Sunday, due to the actions of young men who make a specialty of looking for a fight whenever there is a disturbance.

Should the conference with the Attorney General to-day amount to nothing, Mr. Mayer deciding that mandamus proceedings do not lie, it is not improbable, in the opinion of those interested, that the whole question will be set back where it was last Sunday.

B. R. T. Officials Held.

Vice President John F. Calderwood, General Superintendent Dow S. Smith, and Chief Inspector Newbury, who were arrested on Wednesday night charged with inciting a riot, were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Court yesterday and held in $1,000 bail each for further examination to-day.

Magistrate Higginbotham said he would suggest that, as a Special Term of the Supreme Court is now sitting, a writ of habeas corpus to test the whole question be obtained. He set the cases for this afternoon.

"I want to say to the people of Brooklyn," he continued, "that the law will be enforced; that the people of the State of New York will demand respect for the law; that riot will cease to-day, and that all cars that were run on Sunday last to Coney Island must continue to run."

The Magistrate refused the request of the defendants for a longer adjournment than twenty-four hours, and set the case for this afternoon.

Chief Inspector Newbury was rearrested last night charged with assault. The complainant was Edward Trainor of 12 Reid Avenue, and the alleged assault was committed on Monday. Magistrate Naumer issued the warrant against Newbury, who was taken to Brooklyn Police Headquarters and released on $200 bail.

Clerks from Magistrate Higginbotham's Court waited about King's Highway yesterday evening looking for officials of the road. The Clerks had warrants made out against "John Doe." They arrested three Inspectors. There were the usual number of policemen at King's Highway and Kensington. They kept the B. R. T. Inspectors back from the tracks, but there was little else for them to do except dodge the mosquitoes. Some of them wore a dozen "punk" sticks in their helmets.

Mayor Can Suspend Employes.

It was found yesterday that Acting Mayor McGowan has power under the city ordinances to order the arrest of street-car conductors who had been found guilty of insolent conduct and to suspend them from employment by street-car companies until he is convinced that they will not repeat the offense.

It was also discovered that this very ordinance is now awaiting action by the Board of Aldermen on a recommendation for its repeal, on the ground that it was obsolete, by the Committee on Codification.

Declaring that they were assaulted for refusing to pay an extra fare on a line where but a single fare has been charged all along, Deputy Sheriffs George Bloodgood and Michael McLane arrested last evening three B. R. T. Inspectors. A Sergeant of Police at the Bath Beach Station refused to hold the Inspectors, and they were released.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was denounced in resolutions adopted last night at a meeting of the Independent Labor Party at 29 Cooper Square. The speaker said that municipal ownership was the best remedy for troubles like the Coney Island fare problem.

Decision May Be Years Away.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was somewhat astonished to see that none of your correspondents who protested against your editorial on the B. R. T. situation discussed what I regarded as its weak spot. What I refer to is your suggestion that the people wait for an adjudication of the matter. Why, if the case went through without any dilatory tactics on the part of the railroad, (which is inconceivable,) how long would it take?

I understand it would have to go before the Supreme Court and wait a year to be reached on the calendar; then to the Appellate Division and wait three years; thence to the Court of Appeals and wait the Lord knows how long. When they finally got it a mistrial would be declared, or something of that sort, and the whole game would start over again. Of course the litigant would die before he got a decision.

Meantime, let us look at the case fairly. Plainly, if 10 cents is a proper fare for twelve miles, then the second fare should be collected six miles from the bridge. Also, if it costs 10 cents to carry a passenger on Sundays and holidays, why should it cost less on week days? Again, if they have a right to charge 3 cents a mile, they certainly break the law every time they charge 5 cents for half a mile, so that argument should be left severely alone.

The truth of the whole matter is that they are working the public for "all the traffic will stand."

Every Saturday and Sunday during the Summer some 250,000 persons go to Coney Island. Week days, about 100,000. That means some 1,000,000 nickels extra pocket money for B. R. T. each way; a million dimes altogether each week. Think of it! The public mulcted out of $100,000 a week during three months of the year, (to say nothing of the other nine,) or $1,300,000 a Summer. Why shouldn't they pay lawyers to keep a decision off from year to year?

With "constituent companies" to milk the profits; with 45 millions of stock and 72 millions of bonds outstanding, they still have 130-odd millions of bonds ready to float and already authorsed "as soon as the traffic will stand it." B. W. I.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

Blames the Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like many thousands of your readers, I picked up the THE SUNDAY TIMES and read this announcement in the first column: "To Coney Island 5 Cents, Justice Gaynor Decides."

On Monday when I picked up your journal and read that deplorable account of the suffering thousands of innocents who, believing this story to be true, proceeded to the island after a week of torture to catch a breath of fresh air, out of the fullness of my heart I immediately wrote to you, as I do now, condemning Judge Gaynor for uttering such an ill-timed decision on a Saturday.

Your to-day's editorial, "Law and Mob Law," strikes but half the evil you now valiantly complain of. Instead of Judge Gaynor forsooth, by your own admissions ever since the sufferings of the innocents began, it is great public papers, like yours, that ruthlessly led them to the slaughter.

It ought to be a lifelong lesson to every newspaper man to think and look well before he libels the bench and places the safety and lives of innocent readers in jeopardy.

J. STUART DOTTEN.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1906.

The Times Against Lawlessness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To find THE TIMES on the side of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is, of course, not surprising to the intelligent and thoughtful readers of your paper. M. HARTMAN.

New York, Aug. 16, 1906.

Hard to Justify the B. R. T.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES's editorial on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit question is involved and argumentative, but seems wanting in the frankness and air of conviction to which we are accustomed. THE TIMES and all other critics appear to miss the main issue.

It is granted that the Supreme Court decided that a man was within his legal rights in refusing to pay an additional fare for a certain journey; surely that decision ipso facto makes the demand for the second fare illegal, otherwise the passenger could not have been upheld by the court in resisting it. Moreover, even if the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's expressed intention of appealing be genuine, the decision of the lower court is binding until—if ever—reversed.

Under these circumstances it is difficult to justify the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's action or the police inaction in allowing and even acquiescing in assaults more or less serious on passengers relying on the court's decision.

The reported conflicts of authority between police officials, Sheriffs, deputies, and the consequent anarchy of the last few days, constitute a grave indictment of Governmental procedure in New York State.

N. NEWNHAM-DAVIS.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 15, 1906.

Thinks the Company Is Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice various criticisms condemning your editorial, "Law and Mob Law," relative to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. These correspondents all seem to take a one-sided view of the question. All seem to be of the opinion that the demand of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the additional 5 cents ought to be resisted by refusal and by force. The trouble apparently was brought on by the unfortunate obiter dictum in Justice Gaynor's opinion in the MacFarlane case. Obiter dictum is matter contained in an opinion of a court or Justice which was not necessary for the decision of the particular question under consideration.

In the MacFarlane case it was entirely unnecessary for Justice Gaynor to decide that the company had no right to collect more than 5 cents. The only question before the court was whether "the relator, MacFarlane, could be guilty of a breach of the peace in simply disputing the right of the conductor to make him pay a second fare." The Justice decided that he had the right to refuse to pay it and was therefore not guilty in doing so of a breach of the peace, and hence must be discharged. But the right of the company to collect the additional 5 cents was not before the court, and the company not being a party to Mr. MacFarlane's proceeding could not be bound thereby.

Moreover, as the law stands at the present time, (Barnett vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., 58 App. Div., 482,) which is a case unanimously decided by an appellate tribunal in Brooklyn, and which it was the duty of Justice Gaynor to follow until reversed, the company is right in charging 10 cents, the court stating: "From the statutes and decisions decided it would seem evident that the defendant is entitled to make the charge complained of unless prohibited by the fact that it operates a street railroad in connection with the Sea Beach Road. As Section 101 of the railroad law does not apply to the latter road, the 5-cent fare provision can have no force in this connection." The case of O'Reilly vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, 179 N. Y., 450, has no application to the lines running to Coney Island and hence does not overrule the Barnett case.

However, whether the company be right or wrong, it was unlawful for a public official to urge passengers to forcibly resist the payment of the additional fare, and thus to incite the riots which you have condemned in your editorial. A remedy is given to each person who feels himself aggrieved by bringing an action against the company for the sum of $50 in case its demand was unlawful. A LAWYER.

New York, Aug. 16, 1906.

RAMSEY MERGER LINES.

Three Roads Mentioned Do Not Connect and Aggregate Only 85 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—The three roads said to be included in the Ramsey merger plan for the Keystone Air Line from Pittsburg to New York, via Easton, do not touch each other at any place. In fact, the aggregate mileage of the three roads, as set forth in the articles of association on which a charter was issued, is only eighty-five miles.

It is intimated about offices of lawyers that if these roads are the ones to be merged to form the system extensions of line will have to be filed, as only connecting roads can be merged. No applications for either a merger or for connecting railroads have been filed at the State Department by the people who are said to be interested in the Air Line. Neither has any notice of intention to file either papers or applications for charters been given, although inquiries have been many.

The companies mentioned are as follows: Indiana, Clearfield and Eastern, chartered May 1, 1906, to operate a railroad in Indiana and Clearfield Counties, length of line to be twenty-five miles, capital stock $250,000; Allentown, Tamaqua, and Ashland, chartered Feb. 13, 1906, to run a line from Allentown to Ashland through Lehigh and Schuylkill Counties, fifty miles long, capital $100,000, and Brush Creek and Crow's Run, chartered March 30, 1906, to operate a railroad from a point on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad at North Sewickley to a point on the Ohio River Junction Railroad, ten miles' distance, all in Beaver County, capital $100,000.

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R. S. V. P.
R. S. MINTURN, Treas.
Room 210, No. 105 E. 22d St.

N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. 1906
1843

ACTS AS GUARDIAN

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

$1,200 FOR SMUGGLED GOODS.

They Had Already Cost Shaony $1,000 —Officials Wonder.

United States Marshal Henkel was surprised yesterday at the purchase by George Shaony, a Syrian, at auction of a lot of 295 pounds of handmade Syrian cotton lace, 80 pounds of raw wool, and an Oriental rug for $1,200. The goods had been smuggled, and as the official valuation is always high and the price obtained was within $76 of the official figure, it seemed that for some reason Shaony put an excessive value on the lot.

He was already $1,000 loser on the goods. Eight months ago when the Lombardia from Genoa was discharging her passengers at Ellis Island the inspectors had been much amused at the solicitude which Adjek Hamajlon, a Syrian, displayed for three old and soiled mattresses. He watched them more carefully than he did his wife and children. The inspectors asked him half in jest what he had concealed within them, and in a moment a torrent of words was let loose. In half a dozen minutes Adjek had sworn to as many diverse reasons for his devotion to his bedding.

Then an investigation was made, and the smuggled goods were discovered. Adjek was held for trial in $1,000 on the charge of smuggling. George Shaony put up the bail, but Adjek disappeared and the money was forfeited. Yet yesterday Shaony was willing to pay another $1,200 for the articles.

On the same charge of smuggling Syrian lace another Syrian was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Shields.

AUTO RUNS TWO DOWN.

Tossed One Man and Runs Over Another at 42d Street This Morning.

An automobile which had been traveling, it is said, 30 miles an hour through Times Square, hit two men at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street at 1 o'clock this morning. The machine ran over one of them, and tossed the other against a pile of bricks on the sidewalk on the southwest corner. The automobile, which belonged to the Peerless Auto Car Company, contained only a chauffeur. He was arrested.

The men were picked up and women who were there woke store keepers along the block to get water, pillows, and camp chairs for the men. They laid the man who was run over on his back on the sidewalk and gave him what assistance they could. He was Cassien Daly, 22 years old, of 22 West Twentieth Street. His face was badly lacerated. The other man, James Wilson, 21 years old, of 118 West Twenty-first Street, was bolstered up in a camp chair. His left leg was cramped up and he complained of a pain around his heart.

The injured men were taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital. Daly appeared to be badly hurt.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:40 P. M.—128 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:35 P. M.—619 Morris Avenue; S. Leider; damage, $500.

6 P. M.—257 East Broadway; L. Selgel; damage, $40.

6:37 P. M.—142 West Eighty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

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7 ft. x 7 ft. $6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft. 7.13
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M'CLINTOCK'S ORDERS TO LOBBYIST OUT NOW

Wrote and Wired Holden to Amend or Kill Bills.

FIELDS'S DRAFT FOR "SIX"

May Have Been $6,000—Mutual Life's Vice President Does Not Deny the Correspondence.

Emory McClintock, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, got more results yesterday from his reference to the International Policy Holders' Committee as "small potatoes," which led to the suggestion from Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, that Mr. McClintock's instructions in his own handwriting to the legislative agent of the Mutual Life in Massachusetts as to how to kill legislation would prove interesting reading. Mr. McClintock on Wednesday invited anybody to produce any correspondence bearing on this phase of his career in the Mutual. Yesterday he was accommodated.

The correspondence consists of telegrams and letters, photographic copies of which, in Mr. McClintock's handwriting, were made public, with the typewritten copies. It extends over the month of March, 1900, and part of April, and is between Mr. McClintock and W. L. Holden, who used to do lobbying work for the New York insurance combination in Boston, just as Andrew C. Fields did in Albany and Andrew Hamilton elsewhere about the country.

McClintock Drew the Bill.

The bill to which these letters refer was one providing generally for the calculation of the reserve on policies on a 3½ per cent. basis, which was a substitute measure for one originally drafted which sought to change the basis of reserve in Massachusetts from a 4 per cent. to a 3 per cent. basis.

Mr. McClintock drafted the substitute measure after various conferences of insurance men, and it contained, besides the reserve requirements, certain changes in the Massachusetts laws regarding surrender values and paid-up policies which were opposed on the ground that they did not give the policy holders a square deal.

Holden was retained in this matter as usual to "do the job" on Beacon Hill. So the McClintock correspondence began with this telegram:

The Western Union Telegraph Company. Incorporated.
New York, March 1, 1900.

To W. L. Holden, 439 Tremont Bldg., Boston:
Bill regarded here as wickedly vicious in principle as regards paid-up policies. I favored bill because Hull promised free-trade amendment which Foster said he would not oppose. Hancock, however, opposes free-trade and Foster opposes percentage amendment. We want bill amended either way, otherwise want present law unchanged.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The next telegram is as follows:

The Western Union Telegraph Company. Incorporated.
New York, March 7, 1900.

To W. L. Holden, 439 Tremont Building:
Better consult Mr. Foster if he and commissioner concur on amendment they may secure adhesion Hancock by forcible representation. Even without that amendment accepted by them should satisfy committee. Unless amended somehow so as not to promise reserve as cash value on any policies, all here and elsewhere desire bill beaten. No amendment desirable on other sections.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The McClintock correspondence breaks at this point temporarily, to admit the entry of a telegram from Andrew C. Fields, the Mutual's "legislative generalissimo," as Charles E. Hughes called him, to Holden. Fields's pseudonym in such matters was "General." He sent this telegram to Polden, in connection with the reserve bill:

Fields Had Mailed a Draft.

The Western Union Telegraph Company. Incorporated.
Dated New York, March 12, 1900.

To W. J. Holden, 439 Tremont Building:
Have mailed you draft for six on Boston today.
GENERAL.

It was asserted yesterday that the "six" stood for $6,000. Various negotiations took the matter along into April, when Mr. McClintock wrote to Holden in the familiar blue ink that he has long used and on the letter head of the Actuary's Department in the Mutual, this epistle:

3825. Actuary's Department.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
Richard A. McCurdy, President.
New York, April 7, 1900.

Mr. W. J. Holden, 439 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir: Yours of March 29 was addressed to the New York Life, and reached me this afternoon.

You know that striking out the word "such" puts the surrender value clause back where it was at first.

I need not say that I hope the bill may be killed, as I told you so many times, and the actuaries of the other large companies assured me that I represented their views exactly.

Yours truly,
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

Who did it?

Four days later Mr. McClintock wrote:

[38,825.]
Actuary's Department, The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
Richard A. McCurdy, President.
New York, April 11, 1900.

Dear Sir: The amendment you agreed to, including word such," was a compromise which I never could favor, but only submit to. It makes a perfectly crazy distinction between people who pay all premiums and those who don't, to the advantage of the latter. (I had hoped you could get the 2½ per cent. surrender charge on your return, but presume you were satisfied it could not be passed.)

It is because it is foolish and all eyes on it that Mr. Hull thinks it quite impracticable to put it back. (Don't quote me for it as a good thing.) I am not telling you not to try, but expressing my fears that if you do try to get it back you will so weaken your influence as not to be able to kill the bill after you fail. Yours very truly,
EMERY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

On the same day Mr. McClintock sent this explanatory communication to Holden:

Actuary's Department.
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Richard A. McCurdy, President.
New York, April 11, 1900.

Dear Sir: Yours received. It is understood that you will do what you can to kill the bill. The last three words of mine of the 11th were apparently overlooked by you. I meant that if you failed in an effort to amend, you would weaken your influence, but never mind that now.

I have written to Messrs. Hopkins, Keep & Hopkins, asking them to lay certain points before Col. Dalton, as they know him.

Will also communicate with the Metropolitan.
Yours truly, EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

W. J. Holden, Esq., 439 Tremont Building, Boston.

The Bill Is Now Law.

As a matter of fact Holden did not fail in his effort to amend, thanks to the "six" or to some other influence that he may have exerted, and the bill passed and is now the law in Massachusetts. Mr. McClintock did not deny this correspondence yesterday.

He explained the circumstances of the introduction of the three and one-half per cent. reserve law, but did not say anything about the surrender value and paid-up policy features in detail more than that various amendments were proposed to various interests, and that he told Holden that he would rather see the bill killed than passed in its amended form.

Where Mr. McClintock considered that he had defeated Mr. Untermyer, according to his statement on Wednesday, was in the fact that he did not tell Holden "how" to kill the bill, but simply that he would rather see it killed than amended. This word "how" was the particular exception which he took to the suggestion that Mr. McClintock's instructions to Holden as to how to kill legislation would prove interesting reading.

Mr. McClintock said also yesterday, however, that he had never met Holden until the matter of the change in the reserve basis came up, at which time he was introduced through former Vice President Granniss, and that, so far as he remembered, he never had other relations with Holden in legislative matters, although he added that Holden's custom was to drop in to see him when he was in New York.

Discussing a Joint Ticket.

The Executive Committee of the International Committee held an all-day session yesterday considering candidates for the boards of the Mutual and New York Companies, and another conference with the representatives of the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association was held at its close. It is understood that further progress was made toward the selection of a joint ticket to represent the two policy holders' organizations.

The International Committee elected Nicholas Longworth, President Roosevelt's son-in-law, to the office of Secretary yesterday, which office Seymour Eaton resigned after a brief service at $300 a week, because something had happened to change his convictions about the policy holders' movement.

Mr. Longworth will be permanent Secretary, and Organization Manager Scrugham was requested yesterday to employ a clerk to do the office work that was formerly handled by Eaton and his clerk, Leibfried, who imagined himself Treasuer of the International Committee for a time. This is taken as closing the Eaton episode in the policy holders' campaign.

Yellowstone Park

offers an

IDEAL SEPTEMBER OUTING

All Conditions of Temperature, Scenic Effect, and Out-of-Door Life at their Best. Park People call it "The Finest Month of the Year."

ATTRACTIVE VACATION OUTING

under the personally-conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SEPTEMBER 3, 1906

FIVE AND A HALF DAYS IN NATURE'S WONDERLAND
RETURNING THROUGH THE SCENIC NORTHWEST AND BEAUTIFUL COLORADO

RATE, $227

from NEW YORK; proportionate rates from other points. All necessary expenses for twenty-one days.

SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN

Itineraries and full particulars of Ticket Agents, C. STUDDS, E. P. A., 268 Fifth Avenue, New York, or GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

AGENTS TELL OF REBATES.

Evidence in Chicago of Favors to Standard Oil by Railroads.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The Special Federal Grand Jury which is to continue the investigation of the charge that the Standard Oil Company received rebates from the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and other transportation lines was impaneled to-day by Judge Bethea of the United States Circuit Court. The investigation will follow the lines of the inquiry begun in Chicago a week ago, and which resulted in the return of an indictment against the Standard Oil Company.

All of the important testimony offered at the hearing in Cleveland a month ago will be submitted to the jury. The purpose of the present investigation is to cover the rebates alleged to have been received by the Standard Oil Company since March 3, 1905.

Henry Meyer of Cleveland, a clerk in the auditing department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is said to have told the jurors of alleged rebates paid the Standard Oil Company by the railroad. The testimony of C. A. Slosson, Freight Agent for the railroad in Chicago, related to rebates paid the Standard Oil Company on oil shipped from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis.

M. C. Tuley, Auditor of Traffic Accounts for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is said to have testified regarding an item of $20,000 which the Standard Oil Company owes the railroad for terminal charges. It has never been paid, and the transaction is construed by the attorneys for the Government to be a rebate. George L. Auspeck, Superintendent of Schedules for the same railroad, is said to have given valuable information regarding the manner in which the independent oil dealers were discriminated against in the handling of their products.

George C. Roberts, a tariff expert for the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission, is said to have described the different classifications used by railroads for the shipment of oil and to have submitted statistics showing that the independent dealers had been discriminated against for many years by the railroads.

NO HEARING FOR ARTISTS.

Employing Lithographers Won't Discuss Open-Shop Order.

The lithographic artists, through the National officers of their union, have made an unsuccessful effort to get the employers to reconsider their action in declaring the open shop in the trade. The artists are not on strike, but the open shop was declared in their branch of the business this month, because of an order from their National officers directing them not to work overtime, which the National Association of Employing Lithographers regarded as a hostile act. The following letter was sent to Frank A. Stecher, President of the National Association of Employing Lithographers, yesterday evening by Emil Rust, National Secretary of the union:

"Dear Sir: I am instructed by the National officers of our league to write to you requesting the officers of your association to grant those of our National officers who are at present in New York a conference to-morrow afternoon in reference to your association's open shop resolutions."

The following reply was sent to the Ashland House, where the National officers met, addressed to J. W. Kennon, National President of the Lithographers, Artists, Engravers, and Designers' League of America by President Stecher:

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 14th, which has been considered by the National Executive Committee who beg to assure you that the open shop was declared for our artists that they might be enabled to work under conditions which would be most favorable to them. There can be no retreat from this position."

MRS. VAN ALSTYNE KEEPS SON

Husband's Writ Dismissed on Condition He May See Boy.

Mrs. Isabella Van Alstyne was before Justice Spencer in the Supreme Court yesterday to answer the writ of habeas corpus obtained by her husband, Guy C. Van Alstyne, to regain the custody of their three-year-old son, D'Arcy Van Alstyne, who he asserts his wife kept at the Martha Washington Hotel, where he was not allowed to see him.

Maurice Meyer appeared for Mrs. Van Alstyne. He denied the allegations of her husband, whom she is suing for divorce. Mrs. Van Alstyne alleged through the lawyer that her husband was not a fit person to have care of the boy and that he should not be allowed to see him.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for Van Alstyne, and Lawyer Meyer finally came to an agreement, and, on the motion of Lawyer Meyer, the writ was dismissed.

Van Alstyne is to see the child once a week, wherever he may designate, and not in the presence of Mrs. Van Alstyne. Mrs. Van Alstyne, on her part, guarantees not to take the child out of the jurisdiction of the court.

NATIONAL CITIZENS INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

It's a Bit Of a Job

to order around and boss free Americans and bullyrag them if they don't obey "orders" without question.

Quite a little chore.

The labor trust leaders tried by threats and other measures to bully members of Congress into passing some laws for the benefit of the labor trust but not in the interests of the people at large.

They were told they didn't represent all the people.

There happen to be 78 millions anti-trust Americans and about 2 millions labor trust members, many of them held by force.

Naturally every gain of either money or advantage for the members of any trust must be absorbed from the "common" persons outside the trust. Every trust must fatten by feeding off "outsiders."

Think it over for a moment and see if that's right.

The beef trust raises the price of meat.

Who pays the raise?

The labor trust raises the price of labor and we don't object to that in reason, but who pays the raise? The oil trust tries to freeze out a citizen who starts in an independent oil business. Why? So it can rule and have its own way and make the people outside the oil trust "obey" and pay toll.

The labor trust tries to force an anti-injunction bill through Congress to prevent courts from issuing restraining orders or injunctions, so it can be free to attack property or independent men when the protection of the courts is withdrawn and thus terrorize the people and make them "obey" the trust leaders and prevent every independent American from selling his labor at all, even though his family may be starving.

You are ordered to refuse any labor but that sold by the labor trust, and not to buy any article of merchandise unless it bear the "union label," the trade-mark of the trust.

Some of the most irksome tyrannies and outrages are put upon citizens who believe in the old doctrine that America is for freemen and a "square deal" for everybody.

But the biggest of all trusts, the labor trust, assumes to itself the right to rule the balance of the people and make them pay tribute to it, for the further fattening principally of the leaders and incidentally of the humbler members.

So, having been restrained by Congress, the labor leaders now propose to go into politics and elect labor trust members to rule the balance of us.

Such massing of class or trust power in the hands of a few men is exceedingly dangerous for the safety of the common people.

There is but one safe procedure. Elect men who do not represent any trust, but stand steadfast for the citizens, the 100 per cent., the whole people, and not the few trust members who seek to feed off the many.

What could be expected of a labor trust City Council, Legislature, or Congress but to enact strict labor trust laws?

We need anti-trust representatives in this country to protect the people at large.

Don't fail to question your candidates.

"Do you stand for the trusts, either of labor or capital, or will you represent the best interests of the people?"

Don't permit any cowardly excuses, but demand to know.

This is a trust-burdened age, but the people's prosecuting officers are trying to protect the people and will no doubt soon turn their attention to prosecution of the labor trust leaders for their many conspiracies and overt acts against the citizens.

Think over this trust question and "let the little Light of Reason burn." Give the public a clear analysis of facts and they will do the rest. C. W. POST.

N. B.—This announcement is paid for by the maker of Postum and Grape-Nuts from money still left to him after about 3 years of boycott of the labor unions in their attempt to ruin the business.

It is an offering to the cause of human liberty and the rights of the common man. He offers an honest sympathy to every workman, both in and out of the union. Many an honorable mechanic is held like a slave and forced to do what his inherent manhood rebels at.

Let every man sturdily defend his own personal liberty and vote and act against coercion and tyranny of any trust, including the widespread labor trust.

MORAN MAKES AN OFFER.

Wishes His Claim for Nomination Umpired, but Whitney Declines.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—District Attorney John B. Moran issued a statement to-day in regard to his candidacy for the Governorship of Massachusetts, in which he expressed his willingness to have his claims for the Democratic nomination and those of Henry M. Whitney submitted to William J. Bryan, to the three strongest and three weakest Democratic cities in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, or the three weakest Democratic wards in Boston.

Mr. Moran has already received the backing of the Prohibition Party, and he is desirous of obtaining the Democratic nomination. Mr. Whitney is favored for the nomination by the Democratic leaders of the State. Mr. Moran's statement says that he bolted the nomination of Bryan in 1896, and he asserts that Mr. Whitney did likewise.

Mr. Whitney issued a statement to-night in which he declined to accept Mr. Moran's suggestion. Mr. Whitney also announced that he had decided to become a candidate for the nomination.

SULTAN FREES PRISONERS.

Grants Amnesty Because of His Restoration to Health.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 16.—The Sultan has ordered the release of all the prisoners in the empire who have completed two-thirds of their sentence as a mark of gratitude for the recovery of his health.

TRIED TO PULL MILL DOWN.

Wreckers Routed by Workmen from an Adjoining Factory.

MORRISTOWN, Penn., Aug. 16.—Having overpowered the watchman, Charles Riley, at the point of a pistol and made him a prisoner, a score of men last night attempted to wreck the new $100,000 iron mill which is being erected by the Longmead Iron Company in Conshohocken, near here. That the mill was not pulled down is due probably to the inexperience of the men in running a hoisting engine. The main supports of the structural work were unbolted, the boiler ruined, and the forges smashed in pieces. Rope and guy lines were cut, tools broken, and plue prints destroyed.

The wreckers set the boiler house afire, and the flames attracted the attention of a workman at the adjoining mill of the Longmead Company. He gave an alarm, and workmen rushed around to put out the flames. Then they discovered what was being done and put the wreckers to flight.

The identity of the wreckers is not known, but the company officials claim the attack was aimed at the contractors engaged in erecting the plant because they do not recognize union rules.

Jersey City Saloons May Open.

Mayor Fagan's Jersey City Board of Excise Commissioners at a meeting last night decided to allow saloon keepers who received licenses from the board appointed under the new law to do business pending a decision on the legality of the Fagan board to revoke such licenses. Fifty saloons closed by the Fagan board will now reopen.

27 HURT IN LABOR FIGHT.

Conflict Between Union and Non-Union Men May Cost Two Lives.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—As the result of a conflict last night at Butler Junction between union and non-union miners, Stef Reaway, a non-union man, was stabbed and will die, and Steven Mosely is missing and is supposed to have been killed. Twenty-five others were more or less seriously hurt.

About three weeks ago the miners in the mines of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company were changed from union to non-union men. Threats were made to the non-union miners, and last evening while about thirty non-union miners were assembled at Butler Junction they were suddenly attacked by the men whom they had supplanted at the mines.

Sticks, stones, and knives were used, and nearly all of the non-union miners sustained some sort of an injury.

It was declared by Mosely's companions that he had been thrown into the Allegheny River after he had been beaten into insensibility.

County detectives and Deputy Sheriffs were sent to Butler Junction. The union men retired to "Camp Determination," where they have been living since the lock-out. Armed with hatchets, clubs, and knives, they poured out of their tents to meet the officers, but when the Deputy Sheriffs opened fire with their revolvers the strikers took to flight, and all escaped except nine, who surrendered. The prisoners were brought to Pittsburg and lodged in the county jail.

50c Engravings & Fac-Similes, 25c

Delightful place for luncheon—our cool 8th floor restaurant.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

25c Framed Pictures, 10c

Annual August clearing sale of silk remnants

MONDAY last we began the greatest clearing sale of the year in the silk section—the final disposition of over 10,000 short lengths of silks that accumulated from the daily sales throughout the year. It created a tremendous sensation, and the sales records surpassed all precedent. Main Floor.

To-day will be an even greater bargain day. Lots have been regrouped—the highest priced goods mixed among those lower priced, so that in many cases you buy the very choicest grade of silks at less than half the original cost of production.

25c for up to 75c silks. **35c** for up to $1 silks. **45c** for up to 1.25 silks.

Three great lots on the bargain tables—each piece marked to show exact width, number of yards, former price and sale price.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

20c Corset covers, 12c

THESE and other bargains like them will crowd the muslin underwear section to-day. We are trying to clear up stock in the quickest way possible. Prices are below the original cost. Second Floor.

850 soft finished cambric corset covers, with lace edges. Regularly sold at 20c.; very special for to-day, at..... **12c**

25c for 39c cambric drawers. Full umbrella flounces, beautifully trimmed with lace insertions and edges or tucks.

39c for 85c Night gowns. Good quality nainsook, slip over effects, with lace insertion edge, beading and ribbon.

50c. for 75c. night gowns, chemise and and corset covers—excellent styles—trimmed with embroidery, lace and ribbon.

98c. for 1.50 night gowns, corset covers and walking skirts of nainsook and cambric—trimmed with lace and embroidery, tucks, beading and ribbon.

25c for 39c kimono sacques, in figured designs, flowing sleeves, scalloped edges.

98c for 1.75 kimono gowns & house dresses, extra quality lawn—cut very full.

Clearing men's suits, at $6.50

Second Floor.

JUST 287 suits by actual count left on our hands, when we took inventory. Regular prices $10, $12, and $15. All fashionably cut Summer styles—both 2 and 3-piece. We close them out to-day at... **$6.50**

A remarkable bargain for every man who finds his size in this collection. Don't fail to look them over.

341 suits that sold at from $18 to $30 to go at $10.

This is bargain surprise No. 2, including balance of our high-grade Summer suits—2 and 3-piece—prices have been reduced before, first to $15, then to $12.50—now, for a quick clean-up, to..... **$10**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's 35c socks, 17c

ABOUT 100 dozen pairs of men's high-grade socks go at this low price to-day. Not faulty in quality, not defective in style or pattern, but the lots are small, and we must close them out. Main Floor.

Men's plain black maco cotton, and black with split soles; also big assortment of fancy half hose—picked from various lots—former values 25c to 35c. Special, 3 pairs for 50c; per pair..... **17c**

200 doz. women's black gauze lisle hose, regularly 35c. Special, for Bargain Friday, **half dozen pairs, 1.40**; per pair..... **25c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Fancy suitings at 59c

THESE are brand new goods, which you will find selling everywhere at 89c or over. Just enough for a rousing bargain Friday sale at 59c. Main Floor.

They're all pure wool fancy suitings in several of the most popular Autumn color mixtures..... **59c**

65c fancy plaids and mixtures, 45c

New, bright, stylish mixtures, broken checks, stripes and plaids, including the new chic color creations, desirable for children's school dresses.

Two extraordinary offers in black goods.

75c pure wool tailor voile, 49c Full 44 inch bright, rich jet black—firm, even weave—as serviceable as the $1 quality of other stores

60c black Roxana suiting, 39c For separate skirts and serviceable wear this fabric has no equal—medium weight; bright, rich jet black.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A 10,000-yard sale of popular wash laces.

ONE of the greatest lace sales ever held in this section scheduled for to-day. A sale at half price and less of a great variety of wash laces, such as are now in daily demand, embracing hundreds of choice patterns.

Torchon laces, Point de Paris laces, French and German Val. laces, edgings, insertions and galloons—all at half and less than half the regular price. Main Floor.

Laces that regularly sell at 10c., **5c**

Laces that regularly sell at 25c., **10c**

Laces that regularly sell at 35c., **15c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Good grocery news

For Friday and Saturday—Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled.

New Salmon. Puritan brand; fancy blood red Alaska Salmon, doz., $1.50; 2 cans..... **25c**

Red Ripe Tomatoes. First quality, solid cold packed ripe fruit; doz., $1.05; regular 12c. can..... **9c**

New Potatoes. Extra fancy Long Island stock; will cook white, dry and mealy; bushel, 85c.; peck..... **23c**

Royal Dinner Coffee. Fancy blend of Old Government Java and Arabian Mocha.

10 lbs.	4 lbs.	lb.
2.35	1.00	28c

Queen Olives. Royal Stuart. Extra large Spanish Queen olives.

16 oz. bottle..... **45c**
10 oz. bottle..... **30c**

Special Sample Tea. Imported to sell at 40c. lb. Oolong, English Breakfast or mixed. 5 pounds, $1.00. lb..... **23c**

NEW SWEET POTATOES. Bright, smooth selected stock; 6 quart basket..... **42c**

NEW GREEN APPLES. Extra fancy, large green apples; 6 quart basket..... **35c**

MESSINA LEMONS. Large, bright, juicy fruit; dozen..... **18c**

COFFEE. Waverly blend. Extra choice Mocha and Java; excellent flavor. Blended to suit the purchaser.

10 lbs.	5 lbs.	lb.
$1.90	$1.00	24c.

DRAKE'S Celebrated Pound Cake, plain, marble, citron, raisin or iced lady cake; 8½ lbs., 50c.; lb..... **15c**

FULL CREAM CHEESE. Herkimer Co., made from the finest selected cream; lb..... **16c**

SIFTED PEAS. Hunter brand, extra sifted Early June Peas; regular 15c. value; dozen, $1.15; can..... **10c**

CORN STARCH. Royal Stuart, extra quality, for puddings, desserts, &c.; regular 10c. **6c**

TEAS. Extra choice Young Hyson, Formosa, Oolong, Ceylon, Gunpowder or India Ceylon, delicate aroma, fine flavor, mixed to suit the purchaser; all our regular 60c. grades; 5 lbs., $2.00; lb..... **45c**

MAINE SUGAR CORN. The popular Highland brand, tender, creamy sugar corn; doz., 90c.; can. **8c**

POTTED HAM AND TONGUE. Armour's Veribest or Libby's finest quality Ham and Tongue; 6 cans, 45c.; ½-lb. can..... **8c**

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE. Imperial brand, guaranteed absolutely pure; has true wild cherry flavor.

16 oz. bottle..... 45c
8 oz. bottle..... 23c
4 oz. bottle..... 15c
2 oz. bottle..... 10c

SWISS CHEESE. Finest quality domestic Swiss Cheese; fully matured; lb..... **18c**

Furniture bargains.

THE annual August sale offers exceptional bargains; savings of a third and more.

$12.75 Morris chair in golden oak or mahogany finished, highly polished, complete, with reversible velour covered cushions..... **7.75**

$17.50 corner chairs, mahogany finished highly polished frames, upholstered seats, very comfortable, at.. **9.75**

$5.50 rockers, in golden oak or mahogany finished, highly polished, newest designs, very comfortable, at.. **3.75**

$5.25 gold reception chairs, upholstered seat, covered in satin damask, at..... **3.50**

$2.50 dining chairs, solid oak, finely polished, heavy box frames, cane seat, at..... **1.40**

$12.00, $15.00, $17.00 odd rockers and arm chairs, weathered oak, mission style, best construction, at **9.50**

$18.00 rockers, quartered oak or mahogany, highly polished, handsomely carved, broad arms and shaped saddle seat, very comfortable, guaranteed construction, at..... **9.75**

$23.00 fireside chairs, spring seat and back, special at..... **16.00**

The Permanency and Security

of your investments dictates the rate of interest you receive. We give you such an investment always subject to check at sight, at equitable rates of interest, if you are a depositor in the

Guardian Trust Company of New York

170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, New York City.

NO DIVORCE PUBLICITY.

Government Investigators Will Not Make Names Public.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In an interview to-day regarding the interest taken in the dispatch of employes to twenty of the largest cities to collect divorce statistics, William S. Rossiter, Acting Director of the Census, pointed out that all of the 160 clerks already sent out are trusted employes, sworn to secrecy, and that "the public will never be any the wiser as to individual cases when we have finished."

"Our records," he said, "will not even contain the names of the divorced persons when they are complete. It is block statistics that the Government is after, and nothing else."

JOCKEY MILLER'S DAY; RIDES FOUR WINNERS

Takes Second Place with Fifth Mount at Saratoga.

CONTENT'S HURON HANDIOAP

Newcastle Stable Entry, Favorite in the Stake Event, Wins Handily from a Smart Field.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—Jockey Walter Miller was the biggest figure of the day in the racing, exactly duplicating his performance of last Saturday, when he rode four winners and a second horse in five mounts. Miller's followers had begun to drop away from him early in the meeting, after he went two days without riding a winner, but since last Saturday his army of supporters has grown larger than ever and his success to-day left his admirers satiated. He rode two winners, J. C. Core and Content for his employers, the Newcastle Stable, and won on two outside mounts, Ginnette and Athlete, and on Big Store was beaten only a head by Norfolk.

Content, companion to Running Water in the Newcastle Stable's $25,000 purchase from Woodford Clay, made her first appearance under the colors of her new owners to-day, and in the race for the Huron Handicap duplicated Running Water's performance in the Alabama Stakes by winning on her first trial for the Newcastle Stable.

The race, a handicap at one mile and three-sixteenths for three-year-olds, brought out a smart field of eight, all the horses named on the programme starting, with Content, the top weight by scale and post favorite at 8 to 5. Ravena and Gallavant, both winners at Saratoga this season, were the next choices in the order named, while Entree was heavily backed by his stable connection. Whatever chance Gallavant may have had was destroyed at the start, as he wheeled when the barrier rose and was practically left at the post, falling nearly a sixteenth of a mile behind his field before he straightened out and went on. Samson, first away, raced out in front, with Zienap second and Entree third through the back stretch and to the far turn, where Ravena went forward with a rush from sixth place and showed in front on the turn, Entree moving with her, while Samson and Zienap, which dropped out of the contest. Content, which trailed in the middle of the field, holding fifth place to the far turn, began to close there, while Ravena and Entree began to fight in front, Ravena moving into the stretch, with Entree second and Content third.

On the straight Content brushed to the front, and, taking command just inside the last furlong pole, won handily by a length, Ravena, Entree, and McKittredge finishing heads apart as named, while Gallavant, after closing a seemingly impossible gap, was well up in the crowd. The time of the race—2:00—established a new record for the stakes. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
J. C. Core, 112, Miller, 7-1, 5-2	4	1	1[6]
Killaloe, 109, Koerner, 10-1, 4-1	1	6	2[n]
Altuda, 113, Troxler, 15-1, 6-1	5	4	3[n]
Eddie Ware, 111, J. Harris, 30-1, 12-1	2	2	4
Montgomery, 109, Lyne, 6-1, 2-1	3	7	5
Red Gauntlet, 108, Austin, 15-1, 6-1	6	5	6
*Kennyetto, 112, Hildebrand, 4-1, 7-5	3	3	7
Conville, 122, Sewell, 5-2, even	9	8	8
Old Honesty, 114, W. Knapp, 8-1, 3-1	10	9	9
Dainty Dame, 105, Crimmins, 40-1, 15-1	7	10	10
Standard Oil, 88, Garner, 100-1, 40-1	12	11	11
Grand Vedette, 87, C. Ross, 100-1, 40-1	11	12	12
*Stanwix, 120, Hayward, 4-1, 7-5	13	13	13

*Coupled.

Time—1:12 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. g., 2 years old, by Garry Hermann-Purity. Owner, Newcastle Stable. Trainer, T. Welsh.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling; short course; about two miles.

	S.	M.	F.
Yama Christy, 133, Davidson, 13-5, 4-5	3	3	1[n]
C. B. Campbell, 134, Palmer, 20-1, 5-1	6	2	2[nn]
Commondale, 148, E. Heider, 9-10, 1-3	1	1	3[n]
New Amsterdam, 135, Dupee, 5-1, 6-5	4	4	4
Honorius, 135, G. P. Wilson, 50-1, 10-1	5	6	5
Descent, 130, G. Smith, 60-1, 12-1	7	5	Fell
Arabo, 134, Pending, 40-1, 6-1	2	*	

*Ran out.

Time—4:26. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Hermencefabell. Owner, Bonnie Brook Stable. Trainer, B. Pope.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Norfolk, 102, Horner, 10-1, 4-1	1	1	1[n]
Big Store, 102, Miller, 9-5, 4-5	2	2	2½
Mortibey, 97, Beckman, 20-1, 8-1	3	3	3½
Work and Play, 102, Lowe, 16-5, 6-5	8	4	4
Flowaway, 107, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1	5	5	5
Narelle, 108, Hildebrand, 30-1, 10-1	9	6	6
Xmas, 102, J. Harris, 12-1, 5-1	12	12	7
Vacharis, 97, Hagan, 100-1, 40-1	6	8	8
Aqua Tint, 104, Piandt, 100-1, 40-1	4	9	9
Airs, 102, Perrine, 100-1, 40-1	7	7	10
Charrada, 99, J. Hennessey, 60-1, 20-1	11	11	11
Sylvan Dixon, 99, L. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	16	15	12
Shule Agra, 94, Francis, 100-1, 40-1	14	13	13
Rip Rap, 104, H. Cochran, 50-1, 20-1	15	14	14
Little Captain, 94, Garner, 7-1, 5-2	17	17	15
Ludia, 99, Powers, 100-1, 40-1	13	16	16
Dissent, 94, Freishon, 100-1, 40-1	18	18	17
Ben Strong, 104, Sewell, 6-1, 2-1	10	10	18

Time—1:07 3-5. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Goldfinch-Empress of Norfolk. Owner, S. Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—Huron Handicap; three-year-olds; mile and three-sixteenths.

	S.	M.	F.
Content, 113, Miller, 8-5, 3-5	4	2	1[1]
Ravena, 108, Hildebrand, 7-2, 6-5	2	1	2½
Entree, 115, Perrine, 5-1, 2-1	5	4	3[n]
McKittredge, 105, W. Knapp, 40-1, 12-1	6	6	4
Zienap, 106, Sewell, 12-1, 4-1	3	5	5
Gallavant, 116, Koerner, 12-1, 4-1	8	8	6
Cary, 92, Garner, 20-1, 7-1	7	3	7
Samson, 109, Shaw, 15-1, 5-1	1	7	8

Time—2:00. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 3 years old, by Bridgewater-Phalla. Owner, Newcastle Stable. Trainer—T. Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Ginette, 99, (Miller,) 1-5, out	1	2	1[n]
California King, 84, (Garner,) 7-1, 7-10	6	3	2[n]
Tipping, 90, (Francis,) 15-1, 7-5	3	4	3[n]
Neptunus, 102, (H. Cochran,) 40-1, 4-1	2	1	4
Gus Heidorn, 96, (Heffernan,) 100-1, 15-1	3	5	5

Time—1:39 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. m., 6 years, by Clarion-Picardia. Owner, C. T. Henshall. Trainer, C. J. Casey.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Athlete, 117, (Miller,) even, 2-5	9	1	1[n]
Ben Ban, 117, (Hildebrand,) 7-2, 6-5	5	2	2[2]
Long Run, 117, (Koerner,) 30-1, 8-1	3	3	3[2]
Rose of Gold, 115, (Lyne,) 7-2, 6-5	2	4	4
Lichtmess, 120, (Troxler,) 100-1, 40-1	10	5	5
Dan Connors, 117, (Barnett,) 300-1, 100-1	4	6	6
Giavanni Baierio, 120, (W. Davis, 12-1, 3-1	7	7	7
Cuddy, 117, (Garner,) 50-1, 12-1	6	8	8
How About You, 120, (Miles,) 200-1, 60-1	10	9	9
Maiclift, 117, (Horner,) 30-1, 8-1	12	10	10
St. Kevin, 117, (L. Williams,) 60-1, 15-1	8	11	11
High Brush, 120, (L. Smith,) 200-1, 60-1	14	12	12
Bluette, 115, (Crimmins,) 200-1, 60-1	11	13	13
Python, 120, (Dugan,) 200-1, 80-1	13	14	14

Time—1:13 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Athlete-Miss Doone. Owner, Milltown Stable. Trainer, E. Regan.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Fire Brand	95	Lord of the Forest 97
Pythia	90	Horace E. 95
Aeronaut	132	Tiptoe 120
Shot Gun	130	

SECOND RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward; selling; one mile.

Memories	106	Suffice	94
Red Light	103	Lileta	89
Azelina	101	Graceful	99
Bribery	84	Single Life	96
Bertha E.	92	Silver Wedding	96
Ocean Spray	89	Lady Ellison	94
Pink Garter	90	Sonoma Belle	104
Pirate Folly	104		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a quarter.

Yorkshire Lad	110	Reservation	102
Inferno	128	Little Scout	102
Old Faithful	108	Sonoma Belle	101
Von Tromp	117		

FOURTH RACE.—The Troy Selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

Campaigner	95	Bemay	87
Monfort	95	Work and Play	95
Adoration	97	Cora Price	89
Tileing	90	Simon D.	95
Penarris	107	Sweet Eileen	87
Rappahannock	90	Clara Huron	97
Loring	96		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling; one mile.

Celeres	111	Varietes	100
Oarsman	108	Cholk Hedrick	103
Blue Buck	103	Heaslip	96
Louis H.	106	Water Dog	95
Macy, Jr.	91	Tongorder	111
Assassin	108	Amberjack	103
All Right	98	Mollie Donohue	96
Delmore	91	Braden	106
Ocean Spray	94	Yada	111
Ed Ball	98	Cadichon	93

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five and a half furlongs.

Main Chance	112	Mitre	109
Heretog	112	Cork Hill	112
No Bid	109	Wayside	112
Dick Finnell	112	They're Off	112
Prince Fortunatus	112	Algeione	109
Lally	112	Puritan Girl	109
Fish Hawk	106	Tourenne	112
Russell T.	109	Imergut	109
Tiro	112	Common Sue	109
King Ahab	112		

DETERMINED TO TEST BOXING.

Decision Reserved in Long Acre Club's Case Before Magistrate Breen.

The examination of Michael J. Newmann of the Long Acre Athletic Club on the charge of violating Section 458 of the Penal Code by conducting and instigating prize fights in holding the regular entertainments of the club on Aug. 2 and Aug. 9 last was conducted before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon, and after testimony had been taken decision was reserved by Magistrate Breen, pending the submission of briefs by the attorneys, until next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The prosecution was conducted by Commissioner Murphy and the defense by Attorney Philip Vidaver. The only witnesses examined were three police officers, who purchased on both occasions from a clerk at the Astor House an order on Michael Newmann for admission to the bouts. Both orders were honored by Manager Newmann, and the officers witnessed the encounters.

The weekly boxing show of the club was held last night in the clubhouse, West Twenty-ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue, when a programme of six three-round contests was furnished. Only club members were admitted, and each boxer was announced as a member of the club. There was no attempt at police interference. Manager Newman stated last night that there would be no show next Thursday night owing to repairs which will be made. These include the fitting of the main floor with a complete gymnastic outfit, which will be removed when the hall is required for boxing.

TROTTING RECORDS GO TO SWEET MARIE

Makes New Race Time for Mares at Poughkeepsie.

ALSO NEW TIME FOR TRACK

Her 2:04½ Is the Fastest Mile of the Season—Mack Mack Upsets the Talent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Besides winning the free-for-all trot in the Grand Circuit meeting here to-day Sweet Marie established a new world's record for trotting mares by going the second heat of the race in 2:04¼. The previous record was 2:04¾, held jointly by Lou Dillon and Sweet Marie. By the same performance the wonderful little mare broke the track trotting record, 2:06, made last Monday by Angiola. It is the fastest mile trotted on any track this year. There were no other horses in the race in the same class with Sweet Marie, so she had to make her own pace the whole of the way. Her time in the first heat was 2:07, and in the second Alta McDonald drove the mare with the intention of giving her a new mark, but she apparently made it without great effort. The time by quarters was 0:31¼, 1:02, 1:33¾, 2:04½.

The weather and track conditions continued fine and the attendance was the largest of the week.

Wilson Addington, winner of the 2:16 pace in straight heats, was the favorite at 100 to 40. He won easily.

Moore, the favorite in the 2:21 pace, had to be content with second money, the race going to Director Joe, second choice in the betting, but every heat was hard fought with close finishes.

There was $20,000 in the box on the 2:12 trot, and Advancer, an even money favorite, cost the talent a lot of money. Mack Mack, the winner, was second choice, but Morone made him fight for every inch of ground. There were more close finishes to-day than on any day of the week. The summaries:

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200, two in three.

Mack Mack, b. g., by McKinney, by McClellan, (Heiman)	1 1
Morone, blk. g., (Gerrity)	2 2
El Milargo, b. g., (Lasell)	3 5
Exalted, b. h., (McMahon)	9 3
Grattan Bells, b. h., (McCargo)	5 4
Advancer, b. g., (Carpenter)	4 7
Ann Direct, blk. m., (Walker)	8 6
Morn, ch. g., (Howell)	6 8
Charlie T., blk. g., (Curry)	7 9
Frank A., b. g., (Geers)	*

*Distanced.

Time—2:09¼; 2:09¼.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000, three in five.

Wilson Addington, b. h., by Constman, by River Bend, (Cox)	1 1 1
Hidalgo, b. g., (Demarest)	3 5 2
Tasewell Boy, blk. h., (Thomas)	5 2 3
Dr. Francis, ch. g., (Geers)	2 6 4
Red Jacket, ch. g., (Dennis)	6 3 5
Alfonso O., b. g., (Davis)	4 4 6

Time—2:13¼; 2:10½; 2:10¼.

Free-for-All.—Trotting; purse, $1,200, two in three.

Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney, by Mambrino, (McDonald)	1 1
Wentworth, blk. g., (McCargo)	2 2
Turley, b. h., (Geers)	4 3
Snyder McGregor, ch. g., (Hogan)	3 4

Time—2:07; 2:04½.

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000, three in five.

Director Joe, blk. h., by Director, by Joe Young, (Demarest)	1 1 1
Moore, b. g., (Murphy)	2 2 5
Bessie Earl, ch. m., (Geers)	4 5 2
Inston, br. h., (Anderson)	3 4 3
J. B. Hanlon, blk. g., (Rea)	5 3 4
Tars, blk. g., (Horton)	*

*Distanced.

Time—2:09¼; 2:11¼; 2:14¾.

RACING COMMISSION AT WORK

James W. Wadsworth Made Chairman at First Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The first meeting of the new State Racing Commission was held in the clubhouse of the Saratoga Association this afternoon. Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, Livingston County, and Harry K. Knapp of New York City, appointed by Gov. Higgins to succeed August Belmont and E. D. Morgan and John Sanford, who comprise the new commission, were present with John Boden, Secretary, and W. C. Percy, counsel for the commission.

The new commission organized by electing Mr. Wadsworth Chairman, and reappointed Messrs. Boden and Percy to their respective offices. It was stated after the meeting that no other business was transacted. Following the meeting, August Belmont, former Chairman of the commission, congratulated the body on its choice of a Chairman.

Newport Women Play Good Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—At the Casino to-day the semi-finals in the women's lawn tennis tournament in singles were decided and the opening round of the women's doubles begun. The singles matches were decided in straight sets. Miss Edith Roteh of Boston defeating Miss Edna Barger, 6—3, 6—3, and Mrs. Barger-Wallach defeating Miss Margaret Busk, 6—1, 6—2. In the doubles there were seven pairs entered. Miss Busk and Miss Wetmore drew a bye, and in three well played matches Mrs. Barger-Wallach and her sister beat Miss Scott and Miss Cohen. Miss Elenora Sears and Miss Marion Fenno of Boston had an easy win from the Misses Smith and Iselin, and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz and Miss Roteh had little difficulty in defeating Miss Alice Little and Miss Freda Paine. The summary is as follows:

Women's Singles, Semi-Final Round.—Miss Roteh beat Miss Barger, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Wallach beat Miss Busk, 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Doubles, First Round.—Miss Sears and Miss Fenno beat Miss Iselin and Miss Smith, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Agassiz and Miss Roteh beat Miss Little and Miss Paine, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. Wallach and Miss Barger beat Miss Scott and Miss Cohen, 6—2, 7—5.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Active preparations are now going on among all entrants for the Vanderbilt Cup race, and the preliminary event to select the American team. Quarters are being engaged along the course in Nassau County. Of the elimination candidates, Herbert Lytle and the Pope-Toledo car will be found at the Bull's Head Hotel. Joe Tracey and the Locomobile are to make their headquarters at the Lakeville Hotel. Of the cars entered for the final race on Oct. 6, Hemery and the Darracq will be at Glenwood. Duray and De Dietrich are to be quartered at the home of Charles Raoul-Duval. Elliott F. Elliott, who will probably drive a Hotchkiss car, will stop at the Garden City Hotel. Callois and Le Blon, the Frenchmen, who are to pilot the Thomas car in the elimination race, will sail for America from Havre to-morrow.

The Matheson car, which is being prepared for the Vanderbilt race, will be ready to take the road on Sept. 1. Harry W. Olmstead of 34 Pine Street, who has just finished a ten thousand mile trip in a 40-45 Matheson, believes the car is especially adapted to that kind of work, and will start at the end of this week for an extended tour through the White Mountains. He says that during his entire trip he did not have to pay one cent for repairs, not a valve needing to be reground, and the make and break system of ignition never being replaced even to clean it.

Arrangements were perfected yesterday by the New York Motor Club for valuable trophies for the economy test which the club is to conduct, announcement of which will be made within a week. The club has arranged for a run next Wednesday to Blossom Heath, in which a large number of cars will participate.

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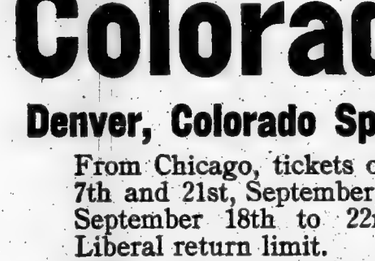

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CANNON BOOM LAUNCHED; SPEAKER IS RECEPTIVE

Indorsed for President and Renominated for Congress.

TAKES ISSUE WITH GOMPERS

Thinks He Does Not Realize What Would Follow Anti-Injunction Legislation—Prosperity Under Protection.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 16.—The convention of the Republicans of the Eighteenth Illinois Congressional District to-day renominated Speaker Joseph G. Cannon for the eighteenth consecutive time, this being his seventeenth nomination by acclamation, and also indorsed him for President of the United States, the resolution being adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Cannon had not intended to launch a boom for President at this convention, but the pressure of his supporters was so great as to sweep away his wishes in the matter. His supporters in his own district will probably urge the State Convention to make similar indorsement. There seems to be little doubt that this will be done.

After the passage of a resolution indorsing him for President of the United States Mr. Cannon said:

"The resolution which you have just adopted, coming, as it does, from those whom I have represented in the National House of Representatives for over thirty years, touches me profoundly. I would be less than human did I not appreciate your expression of compliment when you mention my name with approval in connection with the highest office in the gift of the people. I would not exchange your confidence for the gratification of any ambition I might have. It is proper for me to say, however, that we are on the eve of a campaign for the election of a National House of Representatives, which may involve one-third of the personnel of the United States Senate, to say nothing of the campaign in the respective States.

"In politics as well as in other matters, it is best not to cross a stream until you come to it. The first stream to cross is in November next, and it is necessary that we should be successful in crossing it before we attempt to get over the river in 1908. If in November the interests of the Republican Party shall again be clothed with power in the National Congress and the first session of the Sixtieth Congress can succeed in making approximately as good a record as was made by the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, which has just come to a close, coupled with the addition of a wise administration by the Chief Executive and the impartial enforcement of the laws, the party will deserve and, in my judgment, will receive the approval of the people in 1908.

Would Not Refuse Nomination.

"It is too early to determine the personnel of the National ticket for the Presidential election. So far as the Republican Party is concerned, it will no doubt in convention assembled perform that duty wisely when the time comes, and whoever is chosen for leadership will surely receive the hearty support of those who believe in the policies of the Republican Party, of which I am a humble member. These policies are vital for the best interests and welfare of all the people. No man would refuse the nomination at the hands of a great party for the highest office in the Republic, but such a nomination is not to be had for the seeking."

In his regular address to the convention Speaker Cannon said:

"Under the policy of protection the United States produces one-third of the manufactured and agricultural products of the civilized world. Our labor receives double the compensation that labor receives in Great Britain and three times the compensation paid to labor on the Continent of Europe. Ninety-three per cent. of this product is consumed by our own people, and the comparatively small surplus that goes abroad makes us the greatest exporting Nation on the earth. In the rapid development of the country we not only live better than other people, but from the savings of production we have become the wealthiest Nation on earth.

"While this unprecedented prosperity has come in less than a decade of Republican Administration, and the Dingley tariff law had demonstrated that it is a revenue producer, both for the people and the Government, we occasionally hear the old wail that the tariff is the mother of trusts and the shelter of monopoly. The tariff revisionists are, however, answering their own complaints. I find in THE NEW YORK TIMES, one of the ablest and most uncompromising organs of tariff revision, an editorial showing that the giant steel trust is no longer looked upon by free traders as a monopoly, and that it has steadily declined in its proportion of the steel trade since its organization. THE TIMES says:

"'The widest interest in the Steel Corporation report attaches to what is least discussed—that is, the conditions in the trade as reflected by the first-hand facts now available. It is true that the Steel Corporation is not the steel trade. Big as it is, it is neither the majority interest, nor even the controlling interest. In fact, its proportion of the trade is relatively declining, while concurrently it is breaking its own records of production and earnings. Its production of pig has fluctuated since its organization within a narrow range and without decided trend, standing now at 44 per cent. of the country's total. Its production of open-hearth and Bessemer castings has fallen by about 3 per cent., to 47 per cent. Its dominance is greatest in the wire nail product, which, although declining, remains at 66 per cent. In short, the trust is not by any means a monopoly, and yet it is impossible that the trust should prosper and the trade languish.'

The Result of Compromise.

"All legislation, and especially revenue legislation, is the result of compromise. It must inevitably be so in order to command, as, of course, is necessary, a majority vote of both House and Senate. It is therefore impossible to secure perfection in each schedule of a tariff bill; but I have no hesitation in saying that the present revenue law, known as the Dingley law, all things considered, is the most perfect and just customs revenue law ever enacted.

"Education, invention, capital and labor have struck hands. The forces of nature are utilized in production for the benefit of both producer and consumer. This condition necessarily required the combined activities of employer and employe. Naturally, differences arise between the two as to what is a proper wage, or, in other words, as to a fair division of the profits of the business. Laborers found it necessary to co-operate with each other and act together in determining from time to time what was due them in the division of the profits.

"According to the last census, 30,000,000 of our people are employed in gainful operations, and 3,000,000, according to the statement of Mr. Gompers, are organized in what is popularly known as 'unions.' I feel sure that such organizations of labor have, as a rule, been useful, not only to the laborer, but to the employer as well, and to the whole citizenship of the Republic. If I were engaged in such occupation, I have no doubt that I would be a member of the organization. But it is absolutely necessary before there can be a contest about a division of profits that there should be profits to divide.

"There has been much criticism and much denunciation against alleged 'government by injunction,' and violent attacks have been made upon the judiciary of the United States. During the late session of Congress labor leaders differed as to legislation that was desired. Mr. Gompers, professing to speak for the American Federation of Labor, denounced the so-called Fuller bill, pending before the House Committee on the Judiciary and advocated by Mr. H. R. Fuller, the representative of the railway labor unions, in the most bitter terms as being opposed to human liberty and the rights of labor. Mr. Gompers, with Mr. Spelling, his attorney, advocated a bill introduced by request by Representative Pearre, and pending before the same committee, which, in substance, prohibited United States courts from issuing injunctions in any case between employer and employe unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and in the next sentence provided, 'and for the purposes of this act no right to carry on business of any particular kind or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered, or treated as property, or as constituting a property right.'

Opposed to Such Legislation.

"Mr. Spelling, speaking for Mr. Gompers and himself, claimed that such legislation ought to be enacted. It being near the end of the session further consideration of the proposed legislation by the House Judiciary Committee was postponed until the next session of Congress. Speaking for myself, I am not in favor of this legislation demanded by Mr. Gompers. The power of the courts to issue writs of injunction to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right for which there is no adequate remedy at law is older than the Constitution, and as well established as any other principle of law or equity. The inalienable right of each citizen, be he weak or strong, is to come and go to and from his property without molestation, and to carry on business thereon, and in the exercise of such right he is entitled to call upon the Government for protection through the courts.

"Mr. Gompers claims that in contests growing out of strikes or lockouts he is opposed to violence on the part of any one connected with the controversy. I will not question the good faith of the claim, but I do say that if the legislation he demands were enacted destruction of property by irresponsible persons in such controversies would increase. Again, if such legislation were enacted under its cover vicious and irresponsible persons belonging to the criminal class not engaged in labor or seeking to labor would avail themselves of the opportunity as they have in many instances in the name of contesting labor, of destroying property, and the owner thereof would be without remedy. The legislation that Mr. Gompers demands would turn loose in times of trouble the criminally disposed.

"In charity for him, I do not believe that he realized the consequences that would result from that which he advocates, and, in justice to all the citizenship of the Republic; in justice to every man who lives in the sweat of his face by honest endeavor, I am now, and will be at all times, opposed to this legislation which he demands.

"The organized labor that Mr. Gompers claims to represent is composed of people who have the right to organize. They are of all churches and of no church; they are skilled and unskilled; they belong to all the different parties; they are as intelligent and as patriotic as any other equal number of citizens of the Republic. In the tranaction of the business of their organization I have no doubt they will co-operate with those who from time to time they place in authority; but in their party affiliations, in choosing the policies of the Republic, I am ready to take my chances with them, and this too without regard to the demands of Mr. Gompers when he seeks to control their action at the ballot box."

CALLS CANNON TOO OLD.

Congressman Thinks Roosevelt Will Have to Stand in 1908.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—"That man is a candidate for President," a well known Republican Congressman said to me to-day, calling attention to a character sketch of Speaker Cannon by the New York correspondent of The Daily Telegraph.

"Is there any possibility that he will be nominated?" I asked.

"He thinks so," the Congressman replied, "but I don't. Cannon is too old. A man born in 1836 will have a very poor show in the Republican Convention of 1908. But for his years, though, he would make a fine candidate.

"There is only one man in the Republican Party who is nearer the people than old Uncle Joe. The other man, of course, is President Roosevelt."

"Will Roosevelt consent to run?" I asked.

"Nobody can tell," was the reply. "Even Roosevelt does not know. I was fully persuaded a short time ago that he would be our candidate. I reasoned that he would yield to the practically unanimous demand of his party and had no doubt that the demand would confront him. I cannot say I have abandoned my expectation, but three members of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet told me a short time ago that his decision not to run was unalterable.

"It looks to me as though presently we shall have an instance of an irresistible force running against an alleged immovable body. The chances are it will turn out that the alleged immovable body is not quite so immovable as some persons say it is."

FUSION IN NEBRASKA.

Democrats and Populists Agree on the Entire Ticket.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 16.—The Democratic State Convention at 5 o'clock this morning, after an all-night session, adjourned for the purpose of holding a conference with the Populists. This action came after George W. Berge, the favorite of the Populists for Governor, had been defeated by the Democratic Convention and after Berge had declined the nomination tendered to him by the Populists.

Conference committees from the two conventions met at 5 o'clock, and after several hours' discussion fusion on the entire ticket was agreed to. When Berge was defeated for Governor the Populists were indignant, and it looked as though the two conventions would be unable to get together. This morning, however, the Populists were willing to take the remaining portion of the ticket, and to indorse Ashton C. Shallenberger, the Gubernatorial candidate, who had defeated Berge.

W. H. Thompson of Grand Island, who was the Fusion nominee for Governor four years ago, was indorsed for the United States Senate, and the Democrats and Populists elected to the Legislature this Autumn are instructed to vote for him.

THINGS are often not missed until they are needed. If you've discovered a shortage of

Shirts
Neckwear
Collars
Underwear
Hosiery

leave us your order on your way down town, and find your purchase waiting when you reach home to-night.

At the entrance of Astor Place subway station.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

THE BIG STORE :·: A CITY IN ITSELF

"MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN"

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

J. B. GREENHUT, PRESIDENT.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NEW YORK

Men's Good Suits

For Summer and Early Fall Wear

Our Famous Lines at

$12.50 & $15

Have Been Reduced to

$6

At the old prices they were the best suit values in town. At the present price they are the best values the clothing trade has known in years.

Soft-finish, dark blue navy serge, homespuns, fancy worsteds and tweed suits, single and double breasted; lined, half-lined and unlined.

About 600 suits in all.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

Good Eating!

LOW prices *with safety.* No "second qualities" have ever been or will ever be sold in this Grocery Store. We offer the very best that money can buy, for the *least* money that ever bought it.

Special at the Delicatessen Section—Choice fresh-cut Porterhouse steaks; lb. 15c

Chickens—A large consignment of roasting and frying chickens; while they last, lb. 11c

Boiled Ham—Armour's finest Star brand; mild, delicate cured; ready to serve; machine sliced; lb. 25c; ½ ham, lb., 24c; whole ham, lb. 23c

Fresh Butter—Fountain quality; made every day in our creamery; 3-lb. stone crock 81c; 1-lb. print. 27c

BOURBON SANTOS COFFEE—Fresh from the roaster; 10 lbs., $1.85; 5½ lbs., $1; lb. 20c

JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE—Siegel Cooper's favorite blend; 25 lbs., $4.70; 10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1; lb. 22c

FAMILY TEAS—English Breakfast, Mixed, Gunpowder, and all 45c varieties; 10 lbs., $3; 3 lbs., $1; lb. 35c

FRAGRANT TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, and all 75c varieties; 5-lb. foil lined caddy, $2.75; 3 lbs., $1.65; lb. 60c

CAROLINA RICE—Fine quality; whole head; 3 lbs. 25c

ORANGE SUGAR—The delicious Summer beverage; 1-lb. package, enough for 25 glasses 19c

SALMON—"Apple Blossom," the genuine Sockeye; 1-lb. tall can, doz., $1.75; can. 16c

Fresh Meats

We deliver fresh meats between the Battery and 110th Street, east and west.

LEGS OF SPRING LAMB, lb. 16c

LEGS OF CANADA MUTTON, lb. 10c

CHOICE CUTS OF NATIVE RIB ROAST, lb. 10c

CHOICE CUTS OF NATIVE PLATE OR NAVEL CORNED BEEF, lb. 5c

CHOICE CORNED FLAT SPARE RIBS, lb. 7c

SHORT FOREQUARTERS OF CANADA MUTTON, lb. 6c

OATMEAL—Ceres brand; large family package; freshly milled; kiln-dried, white oat flakes; pkg. 18c

PIGS' FEET—delicately spiced and cooked; lb. 5c

Fresh Fish

We clean fish free of charge.

Fancy Chicken Halibut or Salmon Steaks; lb. 11c

Long Branch Blue Fish, Boston Codfish Steak, Long Branch Sea Bass. Lb. 10c

Long Branch Weak Fish, Long Branch Butter Fish, Long Branch Fluke, Bonita Mackerel. Lb. 8c

Long Island Porgies, Boston Codfish, Newport Haddock. Lb. 6c

Fresh Vegetables

New supplies received every morning from Long Island.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES—finest Long Island stock; bbl., $2; bushel, 70c; peck 20c

LEMONS—fine, bright thin skin; doz., 30c, 25c and 18c

WATERMELONS—fancy large Georgias, (delivered) each 25c

BEETS—fancy Long Island Beets; large bunch 2c

LETTUCE—all large hard heads; each 5c

Bakery

DAYLIGHT-MADE LAYER CAKE—Orange, Maple, Cocoanut, Chocolate, Pineapple or Nut; regular 40c; special 30c

DAYLIGHT-MADE DINNER ROLLS—water rolls, Parker House rolls, cocoanut buns, sugar buns, Sultana buns, tea biscuits, doz. 12c

DAYLIGHT-MADE SALTINES—regular 5c carton 3½c

COCOANUT—long threads; freshly shredded; 2 lbs. 25c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—or Sweet Violet Marrowfat; all garden grown; doz., $1.15; can. 10c

MANZANILLA OLIVES—small pit, large fruit; full quart Mason jar. 35c

MIXED PICKLES—Chow Chow, stuffed peppers or Mangoes; quart Mason jar. 38c

SWISS CHEESE—Elmdorf's genuine imported; wafer sliced; lb. 28c

SOFT SHELL CRABS—Nicely cooked and breaded; each 5c

SARDINES—Judic brand; packed in pure olive oil; ¼s; doz., $2; can. 17c

IMPORTED SARDINES—Latour brand; packed in olive oil; key opener; ¼s; doz., $1.10; can. 10c

SAPOLIO—The well-known scouring soap; cake 5c

CASTILE SOAP—Mottled green or white; large 15c bar. 10c

BORAX—The Twenty Mule Team; 1-lb. 12c package 10c

BEST FAMILY SOAP—Our celebrated Hazel brand; 60 1-lb. full weight bars, $2.85; 10 bars. 49c

ITALIAN PRUNES—Imperial size, averaging 25 to a lb; 10 lbs., $1.15; 5 lbs., 60c; 2 lbs. 25c

PURE LARD—Squire's best New England; put up in 3-lb. pail; each. 35c

Pure Fruit Jams—Hazel quality; all varieties, including raspberry and strawberry; 5-lb. jar, 73c; 1-lb. glass jar 16c

Imported Spaghetti—Vermicelli or A. B. C. Noodles; Ferrand, Renaud & Cie; finest packed in France; regular 12c package 10c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Black Waists

New Styles in Silk and Lace

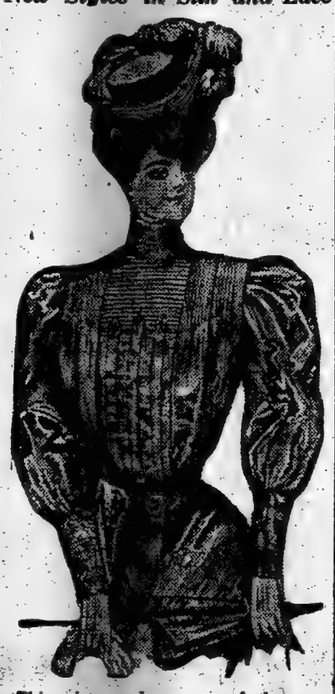

This picture shows one of the new Fall styles in black silk waists; a beauty in itself and a bargain at its price.

The trend of fashion for the coming season is decidedly toward black. It is probable that there will be more black worn this Fall and Winter than ever before, and our splendid Waist Store is ready with a splendid showing.

We feature especially for today these new strictly tailored chiffon-taffeta waists at

$3.95, $5 and $5.90

Note the new sleeve and cuff in the model illustrated. We show also at the same prices black waists in chiffon-taffetas, lace and crepe de Chine, very handsomely trimmed, with demi and three-quarter sleeve, for dress wear.

These waists strike the keynote in beauty, style and value-for-price to which our Waist Store is attuned for the coming season.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Very Fine Footwear at $1.95

For Men, Women and Children—Shoes That Sold for $3 to $4

FIRST, there is still good choosing in the high-grade shoes for men that we secured at a very low figure when we bought the stock of the Royal Shoe Store. They were made for an elite trade and represent the best styles that this season has seen. The lot includes every kind of shoes for dress or business wear, and the Royal Store's prices for them were $3, $3.50 to $4. Any style you want and practically all sizes at $1.95

Women's $2 Oxfords, 98c

This lot includes two good styles in black kid Blucher Oxfords with patent leather tip and large eyelets.

There is also included a good variety of tan calf Oxfords, with high Cuban heels—all sizes in both. They are this season's make and have sold heretofore at $2; to-day 98c

Barefoot Sandals for Boys and Girls, 69c

The former prices of these sandals were from 85c to $1.50. They are made of tan leather with welted soles and made in the best possible manner. They have the protected non-ripping soles that will stand the hardest wear. Your choice of any size from No. 5 (little ones) to No. 2 (large ones) at 69c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Seven Great Cigar Values

If you buy your "going away" cigars here you'll get as good smokes as the cigar trade can supply, and you'll save enough to pay a good portion of your railroad fare.

Read these:

50 Key West Clear Havana Cigars for $3.50
Worth regularly $4 to $5; an assorted lot of high-grade Key West clear Havana cigars, including various brands, in very desirable sizes. All Cuban made. Early choosing is advised.

100 Clear Havana Rothschilds for $4
An all Havana cigar; Rothschild size (4 3-4 inch); hand-made; regular 10c quality elsewhere.

100 Clear Havana Panetelas for $3
One of our big leaders. All Havana; Panetelas shape, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere in quality or price.

50 Sumatra Wrapper Mixed Havana Filler Cigars, $1.50
Choice of several high-grade brands that are better in quality than those brands extensively advertised at 5c.

50 High-Grade Havana Cigars $2.25
All Havana goods—either Conchs or Puritanos shape. Strictly hand-made and worth regularly $3.50 per box.

50 High-Grade Porto Rican Cigars for $1.50
Made to sell for $2.25. Assorted desirable sizes such as Panetelas, Puritanos, etc., hand-made long filler.

50 Porto Rican Brevas for $1
Regular 5c goods, Brevas shape; sold elsewhere for $2 per box.

Mail Orders Solicited.

A Silk Broadcloth Coat at $8.75

Sold in Other Stores at $18.75

A good New York store recently advertised this coat in the same materials and style at $18.75 and called it a bargain.

We cut $10 from that price just to show you the difference between the Big Store's bargains and other people's bargains.

Made from the *best quality,* rich, heavy and lustrous silk broadcloth in champagne color.

Collarless model, elaborately enriched with silk embroidery to match. Full sleeves with fancy cuffs.

Equally good for a handsome traveling garment or fancy wrap and the best coat ever sold anywhere for such a price.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

79c Wrappers Cut to 49c

This garment was a Big Store special value at 79c. To cut nearly one-half from this close price is a merchandising marvel of a kind that is displayed even at this store only at long intervals.

The garments are made of a first-class quality of percale in a variety of patterns of neat, clear designs on white ground. The gowns will wash perfectly.

The waists are neatly trimmed, and the skirts, cut generously full, have a deep flounce around the bottom.

At this price we must reserve the right to limit purchases if we deem it necessary. To-day your choice at 49c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

$16.50 Suit for $4.75

One of the Richest Plums of the Big Store's Bargain Season

Women who visited our Women's Suit Store two weeks ago saw this same suit at $16.50, and about 200 of them bought it at that price.

The maker had sixty suits left over, which we have taken off his hands for less than he paid his tailors for the work done on them. You get the materials, style, and most of the making for nothing, if you buy now.

Made of white rep in a charming Eton style, prettily trimmed. The skirts are very skillfully cut; have trimming of strapping.

This is the time of the year when bargain plums are at their ripest and sweetest, but you will seldom find one richer or sweeter than this suit at $4.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

Boys' Suits, $1.50

Were Sold at $2, $3 and $4

Double-breasted Belt Suits, Norfolk Jacket Suits, Russian Blouse Suits, Sailor Blouse Suits, in the mixtures, cheviots, cassimeres and overplaids that have been most popular this season.

Plain or knickerbocker trousers. Good suits that have sold in other stores this Summer at prices as high as $4, same as sold here at $2 and $3.

Sizes and styles for ages from 2½ to 16 years. Choice of any 1.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

The Men's Hat Store

Is Showing the New Fall Shapes,

of which the one illustrated above promises instant and continued popularity.

It is a new and becoming model made in soft, firm, shape-retaining felt, in pearl, tan, fawn, gray, and black. A 5-inch crown when worn in Alpine shape, telescoping, as shown in illustration, to 3¼ inches high. The brim is 3¼ inches wide.

We sell these hats in the telescope shape shown in the large illustration, but they can be worn in Alpine form or with perfectly straight crown, as desired. The price will prove a shock to the makers who tried to keep this shape exclusive for the sake of extorting fancy figures. We shall sell it at $2

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

RULERS TALKED TILL 2 A. M.

Conference Between King Edward and Kaiser Lasted for Hours.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 17.—The correspondent at Homburg of the Lokal Anzeiger quotes the British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, as describing the result of the meeting between King Edward and Emperor William as likely to be of great advantage in promoting friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's Homburg correspondent states that the King and the Emperor were in conference with Sir Charles Hardinge, the Permanent Under Secretary of the British Foreign Office, and Secretary of State Tschirschky from early Wednesday evening until 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

KRONBERG, Hesse-Nassau, Aug. 16.—King Edward left Friedrichshof at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Emperor William, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse-Nassau, and the Crown Princess of Greece accompanied his Majesty to the railroad station here.

King Edward arrived at Marienbad this evening. He was accompanied by Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador to Germany. The Emperor is still at Friedrichshof.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Official circles are reticent in regard to the meeting between King Edward and Emperor William. Outwardly they attach little significance to it. The newspapers, however, comment lengthily on the event, the general conclusion being that it will not greatly affect international politics. The Temps sums up the prevailing view as follows:

"If no ulterior designs were premeditated and the meeting was merely for the furtherance of general peace, we can only rejoice in it and at the same time carefully watch the consequences."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The friendly attitude which the French have adopted toward the conference between King Edward and the Kaiser is explained by the fact that France was fully informed in regard to the intention of the meeting before King Edward decided to meet the Emperor.

Hearst Indorsed in Steuben County.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Resolutions were adopted this afternoon at a meeting of the Steuben County Democratic Committee indorsing William R. Hearst as a candidate for Governor. John Hammond was re-elected County Chairman.

FRANCIS HONORED IN BERLIN.

Medal Presented to Him at a Dinner Given by Dr. Lewald.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Dr. Theodor Lewald, who was the German Commissioner General to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, gave a dinner here to-night in honor of David R. Francis, President of the Fair Committee, and a deputation of the Fair Committee, consisting of Breckenridge Jones, L. D. Dozier, and S. M. Felton, President of the Chicago & Alton Railway.

Under Secretary of State Wermuth, who was the German Commissioner General to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, proposed the health of Emperor William and President Roosevelt and welcomed Mr. Francis and his party to Germany on behalf of the Government. He then presented Mr. Francis with a large bronze medal, on one face of which is a relief representation of Columbia presenting Germania with a laurel wreath. The medal was designed by Prof. Breuer of the Berlin Academy of Arts. Mr. Francis, in responding, described the German exhibit at St. Louis as the greatest ever made by any country in a foreign land.

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CONTENTS

OF THE

PICTORIAL SECTION

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MASSACHUSETTS.

Representative SAMUEL W. MCCALL said in the House last Winter that if the Republicans of Massachusetts had supposed that no changes would be made in the tariff during the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress the State would have gone Democratic last Fall. Massachusetts will elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Members of Congress in November next. The demand for a revision of the tariff, in particular for a removal of duties on raw materials largely entering into the manufactures of that State, has certainly not become less insistent. Tariff reform sentiment appears to be on the increase in the Old Commonwealth.

If Mr. MCCALL was right, then Massachusetts is a State to which the National leaders of the Republican Party will pay close attention this Fall. For it appears that while there may have been a year ago some reason to hope that Congress would respond to the demands of the Massachusetts manufacturers, that hope must now be abandoned altogether. Senator DICK of Ohio had a long talk with the President at Oyster Bay not long ago. He said to the reporters on taking his departure that the Ohio Republican platform would contain a strong indorsement of President ROOSEVELT'S Administration, and that there would also be an emphatic "stand-pat" declaration regarding the tariff. The Ohio Senator had this to say about the outlook for tariff reform:

> It would be practically impossible for the Sixtieth Congress to revise the tariff; besides, it would be decidedly bad political sense. There has never been an exception to the rule that when a political party in control of Congress undertook to revise the tariff two years preceding a National election it failed to elect its candidates in that election.

At the earliest, therefore, the revision of the Dingley schedules will be taken up at the first session of the Sixty-first Congress convening in December, 1909. That is a good while for Massachusetts to wait. The Republicans of the State may manifest their impatience this Fall. Gov. GUILD, it is expected, will be renominated. EUGENE N. FOSS, who is a stirring advocate of tariff changes, will try to get the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but may not succeed. Meanwhile, Mr. HENRY M. WHITNEY, who is the leading Democratic exponent of the tariff reform demand, is very likely to be the Democratic nominee. Mr. WHITNEY ran for Lieutenant Governor last year, and while Gov. GUILD, who is himself an advocate of revision, beat his Democratic opponent by a plurality of 22,000, the majority of DRAPER, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor over WHITNEY, was only 2,000. The nomination of Mr. WHITNEY with such a record as a vote getter would make the stand-patters very uneasy. It is to be remembered that with DOUGLAS as their candidate the Democrats carried the State in 1904 by 36,000. The doubtful element is District Attorney MORAN. He is ambitious and disturbing, just as Mr. HEARST is here. If his expectations of being the Democratic nominee are disappointed, as is now almost certain, he may run as an independent and so defeat his party. But if the test is squarely made on the tariff-revision issue, with the Democrats and all the revisionists supporting Mr. WHITNEY, Representative MCCALL'S warning of what would have happened to the Republicans last year had they known how their party would disappoint them in Congress will be doubly applicable to this year's canvass, since the controlling leadership of the party is now altogether committed to the stand-pat policy. Senator DICK'S prophecy will make a first-rate campaign document for the Massachusetts Democrats.

WHO WAS LAWLESS?

Judge GAYNOR himself most unfeelingly cuts the ground from under the feet of Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT and other assailants of that "lawless corporation," the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. To a reporter of The Sun the Judge said that he had "no idea" that his decision "would create such an uproar." He could not foresee "the effect it would produce on the public mind." We quote from the report of The Sun:

> "The company was not a party in the case before me. It was a criminal case, in which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit played no part. Consequently the corporation is in no wise bound by my decision. Nor can the company be forced to recognize my decision."
>
> "Then until a ruling in the case by the Court of Appeals on the legality of the ten-cent fare is obtained the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is acting legally in insisting on a ten-cent fare?"
>
> "As the law stands, yes," replied Justice GAYNOR.

This is precisely the view THE TIMES has taken of the force and effect of the observations made by Judge GAYNOR in deciding the MacFarlane case and of "the law as it stands." It will be admitted, we hope, by those of our readers who have criticised our view of the decision that there can be no higher authority than Judge GAYNOR upon the scope and effect of his own decision. He must be sorry that he has so woefully misled Dr. ABBOTT, Borough President BIRD S. COLER, and the District Attorney and Sheriff of Kings County, to say nothing of the multitudes of Coney Island passengers who were betrayed by their erroneous interpretation of his words into acts of lawlessness.

The opinion somewhat widely prevails that anybody is a good enough judge of the meaning of laws abridging the privileges of corporations. Real Judges, especially when sitting in Chambers and writing opinions Saturday afternoons, ought to be exceedingly careful lest by the use of unguarded language or by the omission of diagrams they may betray Doctors of Divinity, Borough Presidents, and other estimable gentlemen into inflammatory discourse and incitement to disorder.

GOLD AND MERCHANDISE.

The merchandise exports for July expanded about $3,500,000, but the imports expanded over sixfold that sum, or from $84,512,606 to $107,621,490. The result is that on an unprecedented volume of trade we have a smaller balance of exports, with an accompanying alteration in the gold movement best shown by a tabulation, and worth consideration upon account of its connection with the banking situation.

MERCHANDISE MOVEMENT.

	1906.	1905.
July excess of exports	$3,928,950	$23,417,615
Seven months' excess of exports	224,412,348	174,445,404

GOLD MOVEMENT.

July excess of imports	$8,535,048	$3,813,967
Seven months' excess of imports	39,462,112	*19,433,293

*Excess of exports.

There is nothing unusual in an alteration of the gold movement in July upon account of travelers' demands for use abroad, but this item is almost uniformly effective, although doubtless growing, generally speaking, with the growth of travel. This year we have an anomalous increase of gold imports, double last July's, accompanied with an apparent decrease in the power to draw gold through credits upon goods exported. The question is what importance is to be attached to an apparent reduction of our power to draw gold just upon the development of an exceptional need of gold to finance the credit situation and the movement of the crops.

The decrease in the July excess of exports carries to us no suggestion of loss of command over the gold of our customers for the reason that there is no shrinkage in our power of export. Our exports last month exceeded those of the memorable year 1901, and we are at the close of a good year, with every prospect for a better. Such cause for uneasiness as may be discerned lies solely in the remarkable growth of imports. No other July reached the round hundred millions, and last month's were $107,621,490. No classification is yet available, but recent experience warrants the belief that the growth is of the wholesomest sort, of materials of industry, the sort which affords work to wage earners and profits to employers. Imports of this sort have a way of financing themselves, and are not a waste of domestic resources to the profit of the foreigner. Undoubtedly there is also a considerable increase of luxuries, but we were never better able to afford them. On the merchandise side anxiety is borrowed, for whatever our increase of imports our ability to increase our exports of goods to any necessary extent is apparent.

Gold comes and goes with such strict regard to banking rather than commercial considerations that the argument from the merchandise to the gold movement is not conclusive. Still, on the face of the figures, the considerations above advanced are witnessed in operation. In July a smaller merchandise credit was accompanied with a doubling of the receipt of gold throughout these seven months. Last year we were losing gold, as is the rule, and the 125 per cent. money market followed, as is not the rule. This year we have an unaccustomed excess of imports, with the power to command more gold. The excess of gold imports for seven months of $39,462,112, against an excess of exports last year of $19,433,293, is composed in the most normal manner, decrease of exports and increase of imports both contributing upon a full and free volume, indicative neither of lack of our power to draw gold nor of reluctance upon the part of our friends across the water to accommodate us.

Upon these conditions, actual and prospective, Mr. GEORGE CLARE of London, a recognized authority on monetary and exchange matters, favors his countrymen with a warning that our money market is liable to stringency because we cannot import enough gold to enable the banks to move the crops without calling loans, and causing the collapse of the stock market. Mr. CLARE seems to us insufficiently informed, certainly as to the situation above outlined, and apparently as regards the banking situation here. He shows no sign of being aware that there exists here this year—as there did not last year—a considerable volume of reserves not apparent in the bank statement. And, as our London namesake remarks for itself, reasoning from one year to another is never conclusive, especially, we add, when conditions are so very different as this year and last. Nevertheless, Mr. CLARE'S advice is excellent as from a speculator to speculators. We may not escape the stringency which our laws do their best to assure. Nevertheless, when earnings are rising, and many dividends are being increased, values certainly are not decreasing, whatever may happen to prices.

SECRETARY ROOT AT BUENOS AYRES.

It is becoming increasingly evident that it was a happy thought of the Secretary of State to circumnavigate South America. It is temperamentally impossible for Mr. ROOT to talk without saying something. He is hard headed as well as clear headed. But he is by no means such a Gradgrind that he does not recognize and realize the great part that sentiment plays in the affairs of nations. And he has prepared himself to plead the cause of American unity on grounds of sentiment as well as on grounds of interest. Indeed, perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of the speeches he has been making in South America is the skill with which he has united the two kinds of appeal.

We have a notion, we "Anglo-Saxons," that we are less sensitive to rhetoric and more to logic than our "Latin-American" co-hemisphericals. Perhaps the notion is not very well based. At any rate, neither is Mr. ROOT the man to make with success appeals empty of everything but rhetoric, nor are the Spanish-speaking or Portuguese-speaking peoples to be much affected by purely rhetorical appeals in any language but their own. That Mr. ROOT is recognized to have made at Rio the most convincing statement of Pan-American "solidarity," a statement so convincing that it is accepted throughout South America as a kind of gospel of Pan-Americanism, is due, must be due, solely to the weight and instance of what he says. A like effect has followed his speeches since, the speech at Montevideo, and now the speech at Buenos Ayres. While this latter speech was couched in the complimentary vein proper to the occasion, it contained nothing that was not strictly true. Especially is it true that alliances may be quite as binding when they exist simply in the sentiments of two peoples as if they were formally sealed and delivered.

The Argentines may nevertheless reasonably demand why we do not give some practical expression to the benevolent purposes which we cherish toward them. They cannot fairly demand it of Secretary ROOT. It is not his fault that the system of reciprocity treaties projected by President MCKINLEY, in the light of his ripe experience, has not gone into effect. But it is the fault of the American Government. When Congress enacts a treaty giving Argentine goods admission to our ports on better terms than like goods of nations overseas, in return for similar concessions on the part of Argentina, Argentina will admit that we have made good the sentiments expressed by the Secretary. Until that time the Secretary's words will remain, in spite of himself, merely rhetorical expressions.

PLEASING THE PUBLIC.

The mêlée of amateur opinions of the law regarding Brooklyn Rapid Transit's fares made confusion worse confounded. Now that the trouble is in the way of settlement, it is interesting to learn just what efforts the company is making to please the public, and what it is giving in return for the nickels which it collects. The material is furnished by the report of the State Railway Commissioners, which brings the facts nearly to date, for the quarter ending with July.

It appears that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit increased its mileage by 6 per cent. and issued 62 per cent. more transfers than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Its chief competitor in Brooklyn Borough decreased its transfers and increased its mileage by trifling figures which would call for no comment except for the comparison of service to the public.

And the comparison may be extended into our own borough, where our railways give better service. Yet the Manhattan Railway decreased its mileage, as also did the Metropolitan, while the latter increased its transfers only 5,693,687. The point is not that the Manhattan companies starved their business—for no unusual complaint has been made—but that Brooklyn Rapid Transit has a record of performance which has not been recognized either by the public or by the city officials who have assumed an attitude of uncompromising opposition. Whatever the law may be, the fact is that in this specific case the company substituted a longer ride without change of cars for a shorter ride with a change. The comparison is between a pleasanter ride for 10 cents and worse accommodations for 18 to 30 cents, according to the route chosen. And so short are people's memories that the company is attacked for extortion rather than praised for its good deeds.

The fact is that Brooklyn Rapid Transit is suffering for the sins of its youth, regarding which it is impossible to say anything in extenuation. It procured its franchises by methods rivaling the worst known in Manhattan, which is saying enough. Its promoters committed every known sin in the way of manipulation on the Stock Exchange and of juggling with securities in financing the company. The result was that the company has been in defective credit, and has also been handicapped when its credit was improving by the bad general conditions of the money market. Thus its promises of better facilities have been long deferred, compulsorily, arousing hostility from which the company is reaping its harvest, just as a better administration was doing more for the public than rivals who escape criticism. The company is being punished, although its alibi is pretty good, if the inquiry be carried not too far back. It is an excellent warning to all public service corporations to avoid a like fate, even if the example be a poor encouragement to reform, and although the welcome to the penitent sinner be something other than Biblical in character.

CHEER FOR SUBWAY RIDERS.

We published the other day the encouraging report of the progress made upon the Harlem River ship canal. Sixty per cent. of it has been built in only thirty-two years, and it is confidently believed that it will be completed about 1920. No adherent of Government ownership will point to this record as a proof of what speed it would be possible to make under that principle with the apparatus for cooling the Subway. If the wells and the fans and the other paraphernalia which will, or will not, cool our big hole in the ground had been provided by the Government contractors who are taking about fifty years to build a little canal there would be many children who would never live to see it proved whether or not the Subway can in that way be made cool in Summer.

The Subway has only been running a year or two, and already it is quite sure that the ventilating arrangements will be ready in another few years. It is absurd to find fault because refrigeration was not provided when the Subway was built. And the idea that what is now being done might equally well have been done last Winter in preparation for the heats we are now enduring is unreasonable. Every rider who escapes suffocation will be cheered by the thought that next year he will have what he hoped for and which was promised for this year, and that such progress is wonderful in comparison with the speed made upon the ship canal. The contractors are entitled to hearty thanks for the extraordinary speed of their work, and for the argument against Government ownership which it affords. Next year the tunnel will be cool. At least it will be proved next year whether or not this plan will work, and whether or not it will be necessary to devise something else. It is quite certain that the tunnel will be cooled at worst before the canal is opened.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Wells Does Not Like Poker.

In telling what he found over here in his "search after realities," the amiable but troubled Mr. H. G. WELLS makes in Harper's Weekly this highly interesting revelation: "Ever and again I have had glimpses of preoccupied groups of men at green tables in little rooms, playing that dreary game poker, wherein there is no skill, no variety except in the sum at hazard, no orderly development, only a sort of expressionless lying called 'bluffing.' Indeed, poker isn't so much a game as a bad habit. Yet the American sits for long hours at it, dispersing and accumulating dollars, and he carries its great conception of 'bluff' and a certain experience of kinetic physiognomy back with him to his office."

Mr. WELLS must have sharp eyes if he learned all this about poker from "glimpses" of the game, even if it was "ever and again" that he had them. Did he not trust something to his imagination as well as to his judgment? Inquiry of people who have had more than glimpses of it makes us suspect that Mr. WELLS knows a good deal about this diversion that isn't true, and to fear that his condemnation of it may have been based on a painful experience of the sort that is apt to come to strangers who "sit in" with players who, while perfectly honest, have the enormous advantage of knowing each other's habits and peculiarities. If poker really is a "dreary game," because in it "there is no skill, no variety except in the sum at hazard, no orderly development," would he advise "the American" to exchange it for that European favorite roulette, a game that requires of its votaries no intellectual qualification whatever except an inclination to risk their money in a battle with the multiplication table?

And is Mr. WELLS quite sure that "the American" plays poker? We have no figures at hand, but we venture the guess that not one in twenty male Americans of adult age—it would be safe enough to say not one in fifty—knows more of the game than its name. And of the others a good many only think they know something more. That familiarity with it is not universal finds demonstration in the fact that Mr. WELLS has been able to accept as correct the mistaken notion that "bluffing" is a form of mendacity. Mr. J. P. MORGAN said the same thing long ago, thereby proving that he, for one, had not examined into poker closely enough to get any idea whatever of its principles. The "bluff" is not a lie, for it is a recognized and agreed part of the game—a device exactly like those used in every game into which enters anything more than mere luck or strength. The dreariness of poker is a matter of opinion; undoubtedly it is a most dreary game to watch from the outside, but those who participate in its adroitly assisted or resisted fluctuations seem to find it interesting enough.

A Caller Told to Wait.

If not exactly startling news, it is certainly puzzling, that the Kaiser should have put off until Fall the reception of the ex-President of the St. Louis Exposition, who went to Berlin with the kindly purpose of presenting to the Kaiser a medal commemorative of that great fair. Gov. FRANCIS is a man of several eminences—of quite as many as are possessed by many Americans who have recently found no difficulty in reaching the imperial presence and hearing him say how much he admired President ROOSEVELT and how much he wanted to visit the United States. Why, then, should this bearer of a mark of our collective esteem be put off until the Autumn? Autumn is not far off, to be sure, but the American abroad likes to keep moving, and to remain in Berlin for several weeks, interesting as that city is, would not be regarded by him as the best use to which he could put his usually limited time.

There is light on the mystery that troubles us, perhaps, in the experience of President FALLIÈRES. He, too, was recently asked to accept a medal and he consented. He steeled his heart to endurance of the presentation speech and he carefully prepared a suitable reply. But what happened? The delegation appeared, but there was no medal! It had been delayed, or mislaid, or something, and thus was the whole ceremony made more than slightly ridiculous. Also, everybody who took part in it. Now the Kaiser's sense of humor is not very well developed—else would he have been less amusing on more occasions than one—and he would not see the fun in a medal presentation that was all conversation. Perhaps the medal was at hand, this time, but apparently proof of its immediate and material existence had not been offered.

At any rate, that is the only explanation we can think of for this snub—or snubolette—or snublein—of the estimable and distinguished Missourian. We firmly refuse to believe that the Kaiser doesn't want a St. Louis medal. Of course, there have been stories—but we will not follow that line of thought an inch further. It would lead to perilous ground, and the German exhibitors weren't very angry, anyhow.

Criticism from Abroad.

We are more than a little inclined to resent—very gently, of course—the regret of The London Tatler that ANTHONY COMSTOCK never had the privilege of knowing "his brother moralist," Mr. Pecksniff. It is true, as The Tatler says, that the pictures in the New York Art Students' Magazine are usually "about as suggestive as the sketch of Salisbury Cathedral from the N. N. W.," but usually is not always, and we have not heard that Mr. COMSTOCK interfered with the students until they had extended their pictorial license very far, indeed, beyond the portrayal of cathedrals.

All possible charges, we believe, have been made against our most notable vice-hunter, but we do not remember that anything worse than an occasional mistake of judgment in matters in which opinions can honestly differ was ever proved against him, and it is within the knowledge of all that he has done an enormous amount of good work. From it the city, and, indeed, the whole country, has profited largely. He is very bitterly hated by thousands of criminals of the basest sort; he has been often derided and occasionally denounced by people of respectability. The former knew him well; the latter were not so well informed, except as to what were perhaps the errors of judgment.

LONG HOURS OF EMPLOYES.

May Be Responsible for Many Accidents on Trolley Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Aug. 13 at 12:45 A. M. Guard No. 8,717 on car No. 241 of a Brighton Beach train bound for Manhattan told me that he had been then at work continuously twenty-one hours, that he was nearly played out, as he had had a particularly hard day of it owing to the troubles arising over Justice Gaynor's decision, and that he did not propose submitting to it much longer. I asked him when he was expected to report for duty again and he said at 5:30 o'clock that same morning.

Is this not a startling and shocking state of affairs, and is it not a great menace to the safety of the many thousands of men, women, and children who travel on the B. R. T.? There seems to be a good story in it. Whether the B. R. T. has the legal right to charge 10 cents or 25 cents to the island, it has no right to subject the public to such peril and it seems to me that whoever is responsible for it is a fit subject for criminal prosecution.

The case of this guard is not an isolated one. On Sunday morning, Aug. 5, (1 A. M.,) on a train from Coney Island the guard of the car on which I was told me he had been at work since 6 A. M., Saturday, or 19 hours.

Some time ago a conductor on a B. R. T. trolley car on Atlantic Avenue told me that he had been at work some 18 or 19 hours, and had to go to work again in a few hours on a Coney Island line, and that another long and hard day of it was ahead of him. I asked him why he stood such hardship. He replied because he had a family dependent on him and that there were plenty willing to endure such slavery if he was not.

I believe that many of the accidents, which are of such frequent occurrence on the B. R. T. lines, are due to the overworked and exhausted condition of the men. How can a man who has been 21 hours at work properly attend to his duties, on the careful performance of which the safety of the public so much depends? If the B. R. T. so overworks its guards and conductors does it not likewise overwork its motormen, thus increasing the peril of the passengers? In order that the company may save a small sum in each such case, is it justified in acting so? Even if Guard 8,717 cannot be easily found, I think his story of the state of affairs on the B. R. T. lines may be verified by interviews with other of the employes. J. E. ROBINSON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1906.

Evangelistic Advertising.

From The Ram's Horn.

Publicity secured by advertising is the breath of modern business. Without advertising business will languish, if not die. Cannot the work of soul winning be promoted by the same method? If street car signs, bulletin boards, and newspaper columns are serviceable for the promotion of the sale of breakfast foods and beer, why may they not be used to exploit the claims of God or of human souls? A few men who believe that modern business methods can be applied to the practical work of religion have formed the Silent Evangel Society, whose object is to have a placard bearing Scriptual quotations in all the street cars of the United States, and also utilize billboards for the display of Biblical texts. As their plans mature we may expect to hear more in detail. Every good man will wish them the largest success.

MR. JEROME FOR GOVERNOR.

Democrats Urged to Place a Strong Man in Nomination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "Mr. Jerome at Buffalo," is both wise and timely, as a precautionary word to the State Democracy.

His strength can only be reasonably computed on the basis of his becoming its formal representative, for, as you truly say, the talk of an independent nomination for him at this time "is madness."

You advisedly suggest that the Democrats of the State would find it worth while to consider seriously what the election of Mr. Hearst would mean.

Such a result, however, is not beyond a possibility should the Democracy be so indiscreet as to place in the field an ordinary nominee, with the expectation of his receiving support from any considerable portion of those who now incline toward Mr. Hearst.

On the other hand, with Mr. Jerome as head of the ticket, assurance of aid could confidently be predicted from a dissatisfied element of the party, desirous for revolution, as well as by numerous Republicans, who crave a change, and who cheerfully gave him their suffrage last Fall, in opposition to the foolhardy attempt by party leaders to force a "straight" candidate. Success by means of this character would prove advantageous to State interests, and practically eliminate strict partisanship, a thing not opposed to Mr. Jerome's principles.

VIGILANCE.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am amazed at the talk about Jerome as a possible Democratic candidate. It seems to me that he is now utterly discredited by public opinion, and that not one man in five in New York City who voted for him for District Attorney would now vote for him for anything.

The Democrats should nominate Judge Gaynor or Mayor McAdam of Buffalo. I can see no other names in sight to defeat Hearst with.

MARTIN CROSS.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

EXTORTIONATE CABMEN.

Merchants' Association Asked to Investigate Long Island Ferry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is undoubtedly most laudable that hackmen, as well as the rest of the community, should be made to live up to the law, it seems to me that a great hue and cry is made in pursuit of very small game while many more important abuses affecting far larger numbers go on without the slightest effort at correction.

For instance, despite the disaster that overtook the General Slocum, our excursion steamers are uniformly overcrowded. Then there is the Sunday abuse at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry of the Long Island Railway. If the Merchants' Association is anxious to accomplish some good which would benefit others than the well-to-do middle class that can afford to ride in cabs it might send agents to report the scenes that take place upon these boats every Sunday evening.

New York, Aug. 14, 1906. LAWYER.

Butchers, Meat, and Motor Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you explain to us why the city fathers persecute the few butchers who have delivered meat on Sunday morning while they let the garage people in West Ninety-third Street turn Sunday into hades? We were told by the sufferers that last Sunday was banner day on that street for noise and discomfort. Is it lawful to use the public streets for business purposes?

These people went up and down the block on a skeleton and other noisy machines for hours, making life a burden to all who were seeking Sunday rest and peace in their homes.

If butchers keep meat in their ice-houses until Sunday morning it means health and economy for many customers who, at the present high price of ice, cannot afford the amount required for keeping meat and vegetables in quantity at their homes; yet this is not allowed, while other businesses keep open and at work with extra noise, to the great annoyance of the neighbors.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, Aug. 13, 1906.

Grave Suspicion of Office Seeking.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Everything indicates that John D. Rockefeller has a plan to work his way into Ohio politics. Almost every move that he has made recently seems to show that he has this end in view.

His entire attitude toward the people around him has undergone a change. He is eating all sorts of food, going out in all sorts of weather, talking to all sorts of men, and having all sorts of fun.

Dispatches telling us how Mr. Rockefeller has joked with this person, bantered that one, expressed himself as being delighted with the weather, the state of the country, and the prospects for the Fall come to hand almost daily.

And now we are told that on Sunday he slapped a reporter upon the back as he asked: "Well, how do you do? I am, indeed, glad to see you!"

No Ohio man, unless he was scheming to enter politics in Ohio, would ever think of doing that. Yet most Ohio men do it when they make up their minds that duty calls them. So well understood is the sign that when two Ohio men are talking together and one says, "I wonder if Brown will run for office this year," the other is likely to answer, "Search me; he hasn't slapped my back," or, "Sure, he will; he slapped my back yesterday."

Mr. Bonaparte and Anarchy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the occasion of Mr. Secretary Bonaparte's recent defiance of the anarchists? Has he any special knowledge of them qualifying him to teach? Is not his archaic remedy (flogging) calculated to arouse sympathetic symptoms of the disease in persons who otherwise would be in no danger?

Anarchism is a mental aberration, a headless, brainless, purposeless revulsion from the cruelty of nature—caused as much by sympathy for the wretched as by hatred of the powerful. It is by no means incurable; indeed, it cures itself.

The natural remedy for aggravated cases would be to deport them to some remote Polynesian island, where bounteous nature supplies everything needed to support life without labor, there to work out their own salvation, or the reverse.

Suppress anarchy! One might as well suppress a boil on the back of his neck.

ARNOLD FOX.

Woodside, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1906.

LOVE AND THE YACHT.

Sing low,
As the winds blow,
And the skimming petrels fly.
Waves grow
And sails flow
And living lights the eye;
Life is short, but the day is long,
And in the heart is the wonder-song.

Your rare
Brown-gold hair
Blows across my face.
Hearts leap
And eyelids steep.
Ah! Love has won the race.
Life is short, but the hour is long,
And in our hearts is the wonder-song.

Sun low
And seas slow,
And idle wings unfurled.
Lights swung
And stars hung
And a calm upon the world.
Life is short, but the night is long,
And in our souls is the wonder-song.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

BAR HARBOR MEETING PUTS BAN ON AUTOS

Citizens Won't Repeal Law Barring Them from the Streets.

AUTOISTS DO NOT APPEAR

After a Long Talk, Between Townsfolk and Summer Residents, Tangle Is as Bad as Ever.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—Automobiles are under a ban at Bar Harbor. The permanent residents and the Summer visitors talked it over to-day for two hours and the decision was against the motor cars.

For three years there has been dissension in Bar Harbor between the Summer colony and the permanent residents over the automobiles. The townspeople concluded that it would be best to prevent the use of the motor cars on their narrow roads. So they passed an act in July, 1903, absolutely prohibiting the use of motor cars upon certain roads of Bar Harbor, which virtually kept them out of the entire town. The agitation against the law has been persistent, however. Two manufacturers of automobiles offered to sell a motor car to a permenent resident at a reduced price, take the matter to the courts, and pay the expenses of a test case. They were confident of victory, for the law has never been tested.

The majority of the permanent residents declare that the law against automobiles has ruined the business of the town. Accordingly, the meeting of the Summer residents and the townspeople was called for to-day with a view to bridging over the differences.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Village Improvement Association, and L. E. Opdycke of New York presided. The spectators expected that there would be a hot discussion and that the question would receive a thorough consideration.

The meeting, however, was very tame. The speakers were unanimous that the automobiles should be kept out of the town for good and all, while the auto enthusiasts did not answer to their names. Demands were made that the automobilists argue their side of the case, but no one was anxious to speak. The matter, therefore, is still unsettled.

Some of the speakers were in favor of even stricter laws. Among them were Morris K. Jesup, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Bishop William Croswell Doane of Albany, Dean Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; Dr. E. K. Dunham, Mrs. Rhinelander Jones of New York, William Jay Schieffelin, James T. Gardiner, George L. Stebbins, Philip Livingston, and Count Laugier Lars.

President Eliot of Harvard and Dr. Daniel Raines Gilman of Baltimore were to have been among the speakers, but they did not appear. In the audience were Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, John S. Kennedy, C. Morton Smith, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, A. Bleecker Banks, Dr. Robert Abbe, Herbert Jaques, Arthur D. Addison, Warner M. Leeds, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, and Gen. Edward De V. Morrell.

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH POPE.

French Law to Stand—The Church Edifices May Be Sold.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—M. Briand, the Minister of Public Worship, to-day received several of his political supporters and discussed with them the situation created by the Pope's encyclical to the French Archbishops and Bishops with reference to their attitude toward the law for the separation of Church and State.

M. Briand denied that the Government was disposed to enter upon negotiations with the Pope for an understanding based on a modification of the law, which, he declared, must be applied as it stood. M. Briand added that the Government believed that the law would be accepted in the end, and he sincerely desired that it should be so on account of the internecine strife which the refusal of the clergy to accept the law would entail; but he had also foreseen the possibility of resistance and had taken all necessary steps.

"I do not wish to say more on this subject," the Minister concluded, "but perhaps some of those measures will prove a disagreeable surprise to certain parties."

The Temps points out that if the clericals refuse to form lay associations to conduct the affairs of the Church they will not have after Dec. 11 any claim to the church edifices, which will be disposable for the benefit of the communes and charitable organizations. The article continues:

"The edifices will immediately be sequestrated on that date by Prefectoral decrees and remain under seal for another full year, awaiting the possibility of the formation of lay associations."

The Temps states that the right to carry on free worship in other buildings will not berestricted so long as they are privately conducted.

Relative to the pensions allowed to the clergy under the law, the Temps says:

"These are still receivable as granted for services before the separation of Church and State."

TRADE LAWS DENOUNCED.

M. E. Ingalls Says the Sherman and Hepburn Acts Menace Commerce.

PUT-IN-BAY, Aug. 16.—Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati and Chairman of the Big Four Railway, declared at the meeting of the Ohio Bankers' Association to-day that the greatest menace to American business and banking interests is found in the various trade laws, particularly the Hepburn and the Sherman acts.

Under the construction placed upon the Sherman act by the courts, he said, a business man who comes to any agreement with competitors is guilty of an act in restraint of trade and is liable to punishment. Mr. Ingalls said he believed the common people would suffer more from such a suppression of business than any one else.

Mr. Ingalls asserted that the laws recently passed by Congress and numerous State Legislatures should be entitled "Laws in restraint of the commerce of the country." He predicted that within two years the shippers would demand a change.

He sounded a note of warning against the growing tendency of extravagance among the American people. As an illustration, he cited the fact that $400,000,000 had been spent for automobiles in the last three or four years.

Resolutions were adopted in which the association declared in favor of immediate legislation by Congress to foster and protect American shipping and the export trade and to provide a naval reserve; declaring for National and State legislation; forbidding political contributions by National banks and other corporations, and requesting the revision of Ohio banking laws.

Discord Over Dragoism.

RIO DE JANERIO, Aug. 16.—Discord prevails among the members of the Committee of the Pan-American Congress having the Drago Doctrine resolution under consideration. Central America, Uruguay, and Colombia desire the elimination of the whole subject from the programme, and Brasil, the United States, and Mexico desire its recommendation to The Hague Tribunal without comment. Argentina is vacillating.

The Committee to-day discussed the subject for two hours without result, the speeches showing a general divergence of opinion. The final meeting o fthe Committee will be held to-morrow.

HACKMEN IN DOUBT ABOUT TAXAMETERS

Opponents to Innovation Decry the Cost.

SOME FAVORABLE POINTS

Cab Owners Declare That the Machines Will Help Their Business—Railroad Cabs to Use Them.

"Fares" were slow in coming, and the public hackmen in Times Square gathered into a bunch to gossip just after dinner last evening. A TIMES reporter approached the group.

"What do you think of the taxameter?" he asked.

"It's rotten! If one's put on my hack I'll smash it."

"It costs too much. Couldn't pay for it in a year."

"Who's goin' to pay for it, the hackman or the city?"

"It's a good thing. We'd get more money if we had 'em than we do now. Me for the clock."

Such was the difference of opinion as to the device to which Mayor McClellan, after investigation in Europe, has given his sanction. Every hackman seemed to have a different view, but to every one of them the cost was the most important consideration. They held up their hands in astonishment when they were told that the concern controlling the patent wanted to rent the taxameter out at 15 cents a day.

The man who expressed himself in favor of the taxameter said he had seen one tried, to the advantage of the hackman.

"I knew a hackman who put one of those things on his cab," he said. "One day a man got into the cab near Twenty-third Street, rode through the Park, up Riverside Drive, around Harlem a little, into the Bronx, and finally came back to Times Square. In all that cab had traveled twenty-eight miles, and the clock registered $14. Now, if that hackman had been without it, and had asked the passenger for that much, he'd have come pretty near being arrested. Yes, Sir, that thing would get us more money, to my way of thinking.

"You hear people talking about cabmen's extortion. I tell you, there's a lot of riding below the legal rate, too. We have to cut under sometimes to get anything to do. If any machine would force the passenger to keep up to the legal rate, as well as force hackmen to keep down to it, it would be a good thing for us.

"But what are they jumping on the public hackmen and nobody else for? It seems to me that most people don't understand this matter. They blame us for things others do. These hotel hackmen, for instance, charge much more than we do. Nine persons out of ten don't know the difference between a hotel hack and a public, numbered hack. If they are cheated at all they say: 'These public hackmen are thieves.'

"People are jumping on the public hackmen too hard. Hotel hackmen and the stable keepers, who run hundreds of rigs without taking out any licenses at all, are not troubled. But if one of us stops on a street corner five minutes before 10 o'clock [the law allows us to stop on street corners after 10] we are 'pinched' and locked up."

In the Berlin dispatch printed in THE TIMES yesterday Mayor McClellan was quoted as saying that the reason he vetoed last year's measure providing for taxameters was that the ordinance would have given one concern a monopoly. If the man who visited the Mayor's Marshal yesterday is telling the truth, there is no monopoly. He told Deputy Marshal Damato about a machine he had for registering cab fares, and he said it was an American patent. The one used abroad is a German patent. The man left without giving his name or address; he promised to bring his machine to City Hall and let it be inspected.

The man who is booming the Berlin patent said yesterday that he knew of no other. He didn't seem worried by the story of the man who had visited the City Hall.

"We won't depend on any ordinance to put our taxameters on the market," he said. "We've already got contracts to furnish some to hackmen, and taxameters will be seen in New York by Nov. 1. One railroad company has decided to put them in its cabs. Several hackmen have been in to see me, and they are enthusiastic over the plan. Fifteen cents a day would not be much for a hackman to pay, for he would get so much more business on account of the device. Thousands of people who never ride now would use cabs frequently."

H. C. Manheim, attorney for the Public Hack Owners' Association, said yesterday that that organization would welcome the taxameter.

"I believe it is a good thing," he said. "It would be welcomed by all hackmen doing a legitimate business. I am sure our members would be satisfied with it, and the better element among all the hackmen would be satisfied, too."

CONFERENCES ON ICE.

Jerome and Rosalsky Favor Indictment on Technical Grounds.

Many consultations were held yesterday among those who are taking part in the Grand Jury ice investigation. The most important of these was between Judge Rosalsky and District Attorney Jerome. It is generally understood that they are agreed as to the course the Grand Jury should pursue. They are both said to be in favor of an indictment on technical grounds, the whole matter to be finally threshed out before a jury.

Foreman Karsch and Juryman Hillyer had another long talk with Judge Rosalsky, as well as with Assistant District Attorney Smythe. The consensus of opinion is that an agreement will soon be reached by those who oppose and those who advocate the finding of an indictment. There is no reason to expect a positive result before next week, however, as there are more witnesses to be summoned.

Temple of Thespis at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 16.—Oyster Bay's new Opera House, which will be known as Long's Opera House, was opened this evening with Hurtig & Seamon's "Me, Him, and I" as the attraction. The new auditorium will seat about 1,500 and the stage fittings are modern and complete. There was not a vacant seat in the house. Secretary Loeb occupied a box and F. R. Coudert another.

Trow's Directory for 1906.

The 1906 edition of Trow's Directory for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will be on sale on Monday next. There are ninety-seven more pages than last year. The volume contains 434,800 names, an increase of 20,800 over last year. The price of the Directory this year will be $8 instead of $7.50.

LONG LIVED SILVER
The knives, forks, spoons, etc., that are "handed down" bear the trademark—
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
"Silver Plate that Wears"

MILK 1 CENT HIGHER.

Increase in Demand and Short Supply Held Responsible.

Owing to the great increase in demand and shortage in supply, the price of milk is being raised this week in Manhattan from 5 cents to 6 cents a quart. The rise in price was arranged for by the members of the Milk Exchange last week, and on Sunday the farmers informed the wholesale dealers that their price for milk would be 2¼ cents a quart instead of 2 cents.

As a result of this action, the wholesale prices to hotels, restaurants, grocers, and other large consumers was increased from 4 cents to 4½ cents a quart. Several grocers in some of the poorer districts continue to sell milk at 5 cents a quart in order to attract customers, and this forces the milk dealers to keep their prices down, but it is expected that the rise to 6 cents will have become general by to-morrow. The dealers declare that there is no profit in handling milk at retail under 6 cents. The price for house delivery is 7 cents in all parts of the city.

The increase will not affect the bottle trade in any way, as that is retailed at a fixed price of 8 cents all the year round.

An old-established milk dealer said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"The farmer who supplies me was in New York to-day, and said that the shortage in milk was mainly due to the great demand for hard cheese.

"The farmers will raise the prices on us again very shortly, but we shall not put it up beyond 6 cents a quart, unless milk goes to an extraordinary figure. I do not think that it is likely to drop down again to 5 cents until next Spring. The recent hot weather in the city and the increase in the consumption of iced milk as a beverage has helped to bring about a shortage in the supply, and has encouraged the farmers to put up their prices."

WANTED, A MR. ROOSEVELT.

Also, a Mr. Hearst, or Men Looking Like Them, for a "Labor" Play.

Theodore Roosevelt and William Randolph Hearst will meet, according to the programme of that latest thriller, "The Power of Money," upon the stage of the American Theatre on Monday night. Al H. Wood is producing the play, and last night he caused to be inserted in several newspapers the following advertisement:

"Wanted—At once, two gentlemen to impersonate President Roosevelt and William Randolph Hearst. Salary no object, but must look the part."

At the office of the producer it was said that neither the President nor Mr. Hearst had much to do in the show.

"It's a labor play," it was explained, "dealing with the trust problem. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hearst just come on and shake hands like good fellows. Then the curtain goes down. They don't have to say a word, but we'll pay good money to anybody that looks like them."

Nobody had turned up last night to impersonate Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Hearst.

MAUD HARRISON TO APPEAR.

Will Return to the Stage Next Month at the Manhattan.

Maud Harrison, who appeared in the productions made by the late A. M. Palmer, has been induced by William A. Brady to return to the stage. While Mr. Palmer's company was at the height of its success the leading women's rôles were divided by Miss Harrison, Annie Russell, Marie Burroughs, and Agnes Booth. In the company were the late Maurice Barrymore, Harry Woodruff, Nannie Craddock, E. M. Holland, and Walden Ramsey.

She will appear with Grace George next month at the Manhattan Theatre.

Miss Harrison's latest appearance was in the farce, "Naughty Anthony," produced in 1900 at the Herald Square Theatre.

"Panhandle Pete" at Plainfield.

"Panhandle Pete" had its first presentation at Plainfield, N. J., last night. It is by William Holcomb, with music by Samuel Lehman and lyrics by Edward Laska.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler's youngest daughter, Miss Carrie Peyton Wheeler, and Gordon Mountjoy Buck of New York. The marriage will take place on Oct. 2, at Wheeler, Ala.

***

Mrs. George R. Sheldon is at the St. Sauveur, Bar Harbor. Miss Sheldon also is visiting there.

***

The Count and Countess della Gherardesca, (Miss Taylor,) who sailed on Wednesday, will remain some time in London before going to their Italian estate.

***

Mr. Carl Sumholtz, the explorer, is the guest at Lenox of Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig.

***

Mrs. Edward Delafield is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, at Lenox.

***

The Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht, has arrived at Bar Harbor, and Edwin Gould's Aileen, with Mr. Gould aboard, is also there.

***

Miss Frances Mcdonald is the guest at Newport of Miss Sadie Jones.

***

Miss Charlotte Thorne and her mother, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, have returned to their Millbrook country place from an automobile trip in the White Mountains.

***

Miss Gabrielle Warren, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, is making a good recovery from the operation for appendicitis performed a few days ago by Dr. W. T. Bull.

***

Mrs. William T. Bull is booked to sail next week from Europe for New York. She will go to Newport for the rest of the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond have returned from Lenox, where they visited Mrs. Hammond's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, to Rye, N. Y.

Richmond—Heygster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Miss Ethel Lavinia Heygster, daughter of Mrs Ada I. Heygster, and Merritt Osborne Richmond of New York were married at 8 o'clock this evening in the home of the bride's mother.

Miss Claudia Trainor of Garrett, Ind., was the maid of honor and Erroll Muriel Richmond, a niece of the bridegroom, was the flower girl. Charles Stewart of New York acted as best man.

In the wedding company was Mr. and Mrs. Henry Richmond and Miss Elizabeth Richmond of New York, Mrs. Wilhite and Miss Dorothy Wilhite of San Juan, Porto Rico; Miss Regan of New York, Raymond Kleindienst, Mrs. B. Hayes and Mrs. Jack Dunbar of Pittsburg, and Harry Kleindienst of Philadelphia.

After a wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Richmond started for the Catskills for their honeymoon. After Sept. 15 they will be at home at 81 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Cartwright, the English actor, who has been engaged by George C. Tyler to stage

SAN ROCCO HONORED BY RIVAL FACTIONS

Two Shrines Draw Throngs of Italian Worshippers.

ANOTHER FEAST TO-DAY

The Police Have No Trouble in Handling the Parades—Old and New Societies May Unite.

Twenty-five policemen from the Central Park Station were used last night to assist the men of the Mulberry and Elizabeth Street Stations in bringing to a peaceful close the celebration of the feast of San Rocco in the Italian colony.

The two rival societies worshipped in separate churches, paraded by different routes, put up separate shrines in Mott Street, gave rival fireworks exhibitions last night, and went to bed toward morning, after many a Chianti bottle had been cast aside empty and with no new Italian murder case for the Detective Bureau to work on.

The old Society of San Rocco, which had possession of the saint's disputed statue by a decree of the courts, delivered a terrible blow to the new society by bringing forth the effigy and hoisting it to the centre of a blue and white shrine which measured five stories against the big building behind it on Mott Street.

The new society, with its hastily improvised plaster of paris statue, had reared a three-story shrine a dozen blocks away, near Hester Street. The new organization thought it something of a shrine, but when the five-story one was finished and 200 huge candles planted in spaghetti boxes flared in front of it for half the width of the street the new organization realized that its rival had surpassed its efforts.

The old society paraded with the silver statue of the saint, which belongs to the old St. Patrick's Cathedral. Ahead of the parade went two men with trays, skirting the crowds which filled the sidewalks. These trays caught a heavy shower of nickels, pennies, dimes, and quarters. To further crush the new organization, the wiseacres of the old organization struck upon the happy scheme of honoring each donor of paper money by pinning his gift upon a huge silken banner, on which was painted a full-length portrait of the saint. Half the length of the parade had not been passed when San Rocco was literally up to the eyes in ready money.

Those adherents of the new society who strolled over from their parade intending to scoff at the rival parade did not scoff. Even the Piedmont people ceased their sarcastic remarks about the pomp of the hated Sicilians when they saw that banner of cash.

The larger shrine brought out a multitude of worshippers last night, and they heaped about the pedestal of the statue their gifts of money, flowers, and waxen images. San Rocco, patron saint of the ill and afflicted, was prayed to, to help hundreds of families, some of whose members are suffering from physical ailments. The custom is to put on the altar a waxen image of that part of the body afflicted.

Legs, arms, parts of the torso, faces, and such things in wax made a heaping of sacrifices to the saint. Some of the waxen figures were not attractive, but others were of the heads of children, skillfully molded and fashioned after the figures of Raphael's cherubs, which smile from the lower edge of his canvas in the famous Sistine Madonna. The women in their many colored shawls, scores of them very old and feeble, prayed long and hard in the streets, while burly laborers, still in their working clothes, stood uncovered and gazed at the statue above upon which a calcium light played steadily.

A band stand flanked the shrine on either side, and the music of Verdi, Rossini, Puccini, and the other popular Italian composers filled the air to the delight of the less pious Italians who crowded their windows, fire escapes, and roofs, or clustered at the elbows of the musicians.

The old society's shrine and celebration were so near Police Headquarters that there was never any real danger of trouble there. Roundsman Amon, with half of the men assigned to prevent war between the rival camps of San Rocco, found little trouble in keeping his end of the street orderly.

At the Hester Street shrine rumors of trouble were many, but Roundsman Donnelly and his men kept the spirit of jealousy from reaching the point where an unguarded remark might cause the drawing of a knife.

The new society kept its bands going bravely against the stupendous and crushing opposition. There were not as many waxen legs and arms at the foot of the hurriedly constructed San Rocco, nor as many big candles burning before it, as there were at the shrine of the imported figure further up Mott Street, but the friends of the new organization rallied to its support, cheered the music, and paid their devotions and their dimes courageously.

The new society depended on a splendid coup with its display of fireworks. Many large designs in fire were set off, but the sagacious counsellors of the old society nipped that triumph in the bud by setting off all its pieces in the Italian colors—red, white, and green. The mob surged up Mott Street out of patriotism, and the feast closed with the old society about nine laps in the lead and expecting overtures for a consolidation to-day.

The hundreds of arches of lights, the banners and decorations will be left up to-day for another feast. Just which saint is to be honored to-day was a matter of doubt in Mott Street last night. An Italian schoolgirl said she thought it was to be "Saint Susan."

ASK FOR MORE TIME.

Express Companies Not Ready to Comply with New Rate Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Several of the thirteen express companies doing an inter-State business in this country have informed the Inter-State Commerce Commission that it will be physically impossible to comply with the requirement of the new railroad rate law to file their schedules of rates with the commission by the 28th of this month, when the law becomes effective.

In a letter to the commission received to-day the Adams Company says that after conferring with the representatives of other express companies it finds that it will be able to file its schedules by the 1st of January, 1907. It requests the commission, therefore, to extend the time of filing such schedules until that date.

No action on the request has yet been taken, but the probability is that the extension will be allowed.

WILLIAM B. CAHILL DEAD.

Veteran Actor Was Partly Paralyzed by a Fall Six Years Ago.

William B. Cahill, formerly a well-known actor, died yesterday at his home, 2,202 Seventh Avenue. His death was not unexpected, for he had been an invalid for a long time. Six years ago when Mr. Cahill was planning to make a farewell tour in "East Lynne" he had a fall that resulted in partial paralysis.

Mr. Cahill was born in Ireland, and achieved a reputation before he came to

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing
Apollinaris
"The Queen of Table Waters"

COURT KIND TO CHAUFFEUR.

Auto Driver Takes Magistrate for a Spin After Paying Fine.

William Johnson is a chauffeur employed by a Mr. Brewster of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Brewster has a niece, and some time ago he ordered a large touring car from France for her use. On its arrival Wednesday Johnson was sent here to take it to New Haven as quickly as possible. Johnson tried to follow instructions.

On Pelham Parkway, near East Chester Road, Bicycle Policeman Dillon was riding along slowly yesterday as Johnson came down the road speeding, said the policeman, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Johnson didn't deny it.

Johnson was arraigned before Magistrate Finelite in the Westchester Court later in the day.

"Well, I'm sorry, but I'll have to hold you in $300 bail for Special Sessions."

"Can't you fine me, your Honor," pleaded Johnson.

"I'd like to, but—"

"Oh, do, please do," Johnson begged. "I want to get this machine to New Haven in time not to disappoint Mr. Brewster's niece."

"Have the charge changed to that of a park ordinance violation," was the suggestion made to the Magistrate.

"All right; do so," said Magistrate Finelite to the policeman.

This was done, and Magistrate Finelite turned to Johnson and asked him how much money he had.

"Seven dollars and a half, your Honor," replied Johnson.

"Fined $5."

Johnson paid the fine, thanked Magistrate Finelite, and then took him to the elevated station in the machine at the rate of four miles an hour.

TO PUSH NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Personnel Commission Appointed to Investigate the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—An order was issued by the Navy Department to-day completing the Personnel Commission, the appointment of which was announced last week. In addition to Assistant Secretary Newberry, who will head the commission, the members are Admiral Charles H. Stockton, Capt. Charles E. Vreeland, Commanders Harry H. Hosley and Albert Gleaves, and Lieut. Commanders William S. Sims and Emil Theiss.

The commission was appointed to consider all the laws relating to the naval personnel, and to report to the Secretary of the Navy any recommendations for additions, eliminations, or other changes which may be productive of good results. The desire of the Navy Department is to secure the enactment of a law which will increase the flow of promotion, so that officers will reach a command rank earlier in life than is now the case.

Under the present law officers are usually past middle life when they reach the grade which entitles them to an assignment in command of a vessel, and as a rule they have only a year or two at the most to serve after reaching the rank of Admiral. The order of Secretary Bonaparte prescribes that three separate reports shall be prepared. They are to be submitted in November, so that they may form the basis of his recommendations to Congress.

These reports are to comprise, respectively, recommendations affecting the officers of the line of the navy only, officers of the Staff Corps or of the Marine Corps, and the organization, powers, or duties, as fixed by law, of any bureau or office of the department or of the commandant of the Marine Corps.

CAMP 21,000 FEET ABOVE SEA

Dr. and Mrs. Workman Spend Two Days on a Mountain in India.

BOMBAY, Aug. 16.—Dr. William Hunter Workman, the well-known traveler and mountain climber, and his wife recently ascended a peak of the Nunnkum range over 23,000 feet high and camped for two days at an altitude of 21,000 feet.

Dr. Workman, who was born in Worcester, Mass., in the course of his mountain climbing in India reached the record altitude of 23,394 feet on a peak of the Chogo Lungna range. He married Miss Fanny Bullock, daughter of ex-Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts. Mrs. Workman has traveled extensively among the Indian mountains as well as in many other parts of the world. She made the three first record ascents for women in the Karakoram Mountains of India, and has lectured before geographical and scientific societies in the United States, England, France, Germany, and Italy.

DELUGED WITH BROKEN EGGS.

Third Avenue Car Cuts Wagon in Two—Driver Badly Hurt.

An express wagon loaded with forty-two cases of eggs was struck by a southbound Third Avenue car last night and the passengers were showered with broken eggs.

Orls Kras, 20 years old, of 274 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, the driver of the wagon, was thrown twenty-five feet, landing on the sidewalk. He sustained contusions of the head and body, and possibly internal injuries, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Dr. Kemp.

At the time of the accident, Kras was driving west on Twenty-first Street. At Third Avenue the car, in charge of Martin Coniss of 2,367 Second Avenue, struck the wagon squarely before it could clear the tracks. The wagon was cut in half by the force of the collision. The horse was knocked down and the driver was thrown to the sidewalk.

DIED ON HIS WAY HOME.

Jeweler Philip Thoma Found Lifeless on a Train.

Ex-Mayor Philip Thoma of Maywood, N. J., a manufacturing jeweler of John Street, New York, died on a Susquehanna train on his way from this city to Maywood yesterday evening. He did not alight at Maywood, and to those near him he appeared to be asleep.

As the train was leaving Rochelle Park Conductor Sutton entered the car, and, knowing that Mr. Thomas should have alighted at the station below, tried to awaken him and found he was dead. Mr. Thoma was 75 years old. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

Attorney General Visits President.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 16.—Attorney

CORONER'S JURY FINDS ODD HOMICIDE VERDICT

Says Unknown Person Killed Father Stabbed by His Son.

SCHIRMER BOY REARRESTED

He Will Be Indicted—Girl Over Whom He Quarreled with His Father Testifies for Him.

Conrad Schirmer, the eighteen-year-old boy who killed his father on the night of June 18, was discharged by a Coroner's jury yesterday morning before Coroner Shrady, the jury finding that the father had "come to his death at the hands of a stab wound inflicted by a person unknown."

There was never the slightest doubt as to who did the stabbing. The son never denied that he was responsible for his father's death. The wound was inflicted under circumstances which clearly established self-defense, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury, therefore, created considerable comment.

Although discharged by the Coroner's Jury, young Schirmer was not released. Assistant District Attorney Cardoza, who was present throughout the proceedings, immediately ordered the boy's rearrest on a charge of homicide, a short affidavit having been prepared in anticipation of the verdict. Schirmer was locked up in the Tombs and later in the day he was arraigned before Magistrate Breen. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded until Saturday morning without bail. This action was taken upon the request of Mr. Cardoza, who said that he would take the case before the Grand Jury and have an indictment returned without delay.

The family of the boy all side with him. His mother, Mrs. Martha Schirmer, dressed in mourning, testified yesterday morning in his behalf before the Coroner's jury. She said that her late husband, for whom the boy was named, was a very irascible man, and insisted that certain rules should be lived up to by the members of his household. One of these rules was in regard to retiring. On the night of the killing, she said, her son did not come home, and his father, who had been drinking, went after him. She knew nothing of the stabbing.

The trouble between the father and the son arose over the attentions paid by the son to Miss Clara Lazarus of 2,091 Third Avenue. Until he met Miss Lazarus Schirmer was always at home early and in bed at an hour which suited his father. The father learned of the love affair and tried to break it off.

Miss Lazarus was in court yesterday morning and told the jury what she knew of the killing. She said that the elder Schirmer had called at her home twice on the night of his death, looking for his son. The second time he called, the girl said, he was very angry and began to break up the furniture in the apartment. He pushed his son through a glass door, she testified, and then she couldn't see just what happened.

At the time of the killing Mrs. Lazarus, the girl's mother, said that young Schirmer bore his father's abuse and permitted the old man to strike him without resenting the blows. The police learned that it was only when Schirmer attacked Mrs. Lazarus that the son interfered. It was said at the time that the stabbing was done with a piece of glass, but this was not corroborated. The father lived for several days after he was stabbed, and before his death he announced that he would not prosecute the boy, as he was in the wrong.

MISS WINTHROP TO WED.

Her Marriage to J. G. Forbes Will Unite Two Noted Boston Families.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The visit this week of Miss Margaret Winthrop, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Charles Winthrop, Jr., and of James Grant Forbes, both of Boston, as guests of the Misses Mason at their villa on Rhode Island Avenue, has disclosed the engagement of Miss Winthrop and Mr. Forbes.

Miss Winthrop is a granddaughter of the late Robert C. Winthrop, a former Governor of Massachusetts, a Representative from that State for many years in Congress, and also a descendant of Gov. Winthrop, the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony. Her mother was Miss Mason. Miss Winthrop's brother, Robert M. Winthrop, is an attaché of the United States Legation at Brussels.

Mr. Forbes is the younger son of Francis Blackwell Forbes, a graduate of Harvard University in the Class of '01, and a member of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Temperatures continue abnormally high from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley, with maximum readings along to 100 degrees in North and South Dakota. Thursday's rain area extended from the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys to the Gulf and South Atlantic and Virginia coast. Rain and thunderstorms also occurred in areas in the upper lake region.

Present conditions indicate increasing temperatures in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake region Friday, with maximum readings 90 degrees and slightly above throughout these regions. The temperature will also rise in the Atlantic States Friday, and Saturday promises to be a warm day from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Scattered showers will continue in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and more especially in the mountain districts, and thunderstorms will develop locally in the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States.

On the New England Coast the winds Friday will be light and variable. On the Middle Atlantic Coast, light and mostly southerly. On the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, light and variable. On the great lakes, light to fresh, and mostly from southeast.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia—Warmer Friday; Saturday local thunder storms are likely to develop; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Warmer Friday and Saturday, with local showers; light to fresh southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	63	69	4 P. M.	61	89
6 A. M.	64	64	6 P. M.	63	72
9 A. M.	63	71	9 P. M.	61	75
12 M.	60	76	12 P. M.	61	

End o' the Week Specials for Vacation Service

Two-garment suits that will put you in it in every way—in style, in comfort, in money saved. Those grays, you know. Were $15—now $9.75.

And good negligee shirts that were $1, $1.25 and $1.50, are down to 79c.

Then there are silk batwing ties, full size, the mates of which sold for 50c. and 75c.—now 25c.

Comfort and style for the feet in advance Fall style black and tan Oxfords. The sort you step into at $4—here at $2.55.

Vogel Brothers
42d St. At 8th Ave.

DR. EDDY DROPS DEAD.

Universalist Preacher and Author a Victim of Heart Disease.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Rev. Dr. Richard Eddy, a prominent Universalist clergyman in New England, an author and a historian, dropped dead of heart disease to-day at the Summer home of his son, Benjamin F. Eddy.

The Rev. Richard Eddy was born in Providence, R. I., on June 21, 1828. He began his career as a preacher while still a student in New York in 1848, and in 1850 lectured in defense of the Masonic Order. In recognition of this service he was made a thirty-third degree Mason.

He held pastorates in Rome, Buffalo, and Canton, N. Y., and in Philadelphia. In 1870 he removed to Gloucester, Mass., and became a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was also placed in charge of the celebration of the Universalist Centennial.

Early in the seventies he became interested in prohibition, and was afterward elected the head of the Good Templars of Massachusetts. For many years he lectured and wrote on prohibition. His books, "Alcohol in History" and "Alcohol in Society," are the results of his work. He was also the author of three sermons on President Lincoln, entitled "The Martyr to Liberty" and of "Universalism in America," a work which engaged his attention for over thirty years. Tufts College conferred the degree of S. T. D. upon him, and established for him the Chair of Denominational History in the Divinity School of the institution.

In March, 1852, he married Sarah Stoddard. From 1861 to 1863 he was the Chaplain of the Sixtieth New York Regiment. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

Mrs. Craigie's Funeral To-day.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Pearl Craigie's body was conveyed to-night to the Jesuit Church in Farm Street. At the entrance of the church a procession was formed of the officiating priests, acolytes, and all the members of Mrs. Craigie's family, and during the recital of the Psalm "De Profundis" the coffin was borne to a catafalque near the high altar. A choral requiem will be sung to-morrow before the interment. Messages of condolence have been received by the parents of Mrs. Craigie from the Princess of Wales, Ambassador Reid, ex-Ambassador Choate, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

Count Roger de Castellane Dead.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Count Roger de Castellane, son of the late Marquis de Castellane, is dead.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William B. Norman.

William B. Norman, 69 years old, who died last Sunday at his home, 121 East Twenty-ninth Street, and whose body was cremated on Wednesday, was one of the first men in this country to start public sales of antiques and bric-a-brac. He is credited with having been more responsible than any other man for stripping the South of its old furniture. Mr. Norman was born in Baltimore and was educated at Princeton. Leaving the university in 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Regiment, Maryland Volunteers. He came out of the war a brevet Lieutenant. His choice of a business was determined by an accident. He found it necessary to sell the estate bequeathed to him by his mother, and a date was set for the auction. The auctioneer did not arrive, whereupon Mr. Norman himself mounted a chair and called for bids. His success was so pronounced that he began to think about auctioneering as a permanent business for himself. He established the Fifth Avenue Auction galleries in 1888, and later the Tiffany Studios on Fourth Avenue.

George Hickenlooper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Ex-Judge George Hickenlooper, for thirty-five years a clerk in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, died to-day of cancer of the liver.

He was a brother of Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper and served three years during the civil war, having enlisted at St. Louis. After the civil war he practiced law for a time, and edited a newspaper at Albia, Iowa. He was elected Judge of his county, but gave up the practice of the law to take a place in the Government service.

Mrs. Josephine Gwynne.

Mrs. Josephine Gwynne, widow of Abram E. Gwynne, and sister-in-law of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., died on Tuesday at her home, 8 West Eighty-seventh Street. Her husband, a brother of Mrs. Vanderbilt, died last November. Mr. Gwynne came here from Cincinnati many years ago. He was a member of the Wall Street firm of Chauncey & Gwynne. Mrs. Gwynne was 49 years old. The funeral services will be held at her late residence this morning at 10 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

PITTS H. BURT, a brother of Gen. S. Burt, United States Army, died in Cincinnati yesterday. He was 69 years old. Mr. Burt held the first certificate in the Cincinnati Stock Exchange, and was widely known as a broker.

CORNELIUS F. McCORMICK, the writer, died yesterday in Binghamton, N. Y. For more than twenty years Mr. McCormick was an editorial writer on the staff of The Binghamton Leader, and was associated with the Democratic Party in Broome County.

Capt. IRA SMITH, 74 years old, a retired pilot, who was for years in the employ of the Union Ferry Company, died on Wednesday, at his home, 695 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J. He leaves a widow. The funeral services will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at his late residence.

JAMES DREDGE, well-known in Chicago and other large cities in the United States, is dead in London. He was editor of Engineering, a weekly London publication. In 1893 he was Royal Commissioner to the World's Fair in Chicago, and in 1876 to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

PHILIP WELLER, 40 years old, who was connected with the Police Department for twenty-four years, died on Tuesday at his home, 165 East 109th Street. He did detective duty for several years in Brooklyn, where he was credited with breaking up the gang of skylight thieves who made their headquarters in that borough, and robbed all over the city. Mr. Weller leaves a mother and a sister.

Gets Back His Slocum Medal.

The Slocum medal found in Central Park last week was returned to Herman

Kuyler's
Ice Cream Soda is Unequalled
You will have to drink it before you leave for your vacation, but you can take with you a Box of
Kuyler's
FRESH, PURE, DELICIOUS BONBONS and CHOCOLATES.
Why not a fancy Kuyler Box for your family or friends?
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ARE KEPT BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
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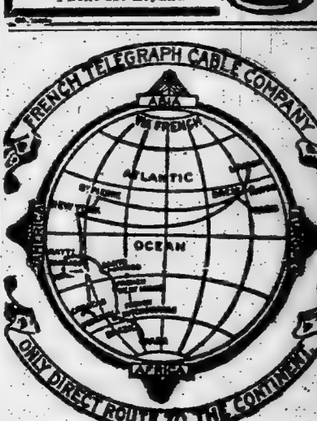

MARRIED.

MOEN—JONES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1906, at Chazy, N. Y., Margaret Moores Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Jones of Chazy, N. Y., and Leclanche Moen of New York City, by Dr. P. J. H. Myers.

RATCLIFFE—GURNETT.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, at the home of the bride's parents, Waukon, Iowa, Ruby Knapp, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Ratcliffe, and Charles Harcourt Gurnett of Chicago.

DIED.

FERRIS.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, 1906, Warren Ferris of Westchester, New York City.
Relatives and friends, also the members of Wyoming Lodge, 402, F. and A. M. of Westchester, are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 11 A. M., from St. Peter's Church, Westchester. Interment in Woodlawn.

GUSTIN.—Aug. 16, 1906, George Harper Gustin, aged 43 years.
Funeral Friday evening, private.
Boston and Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

HICKENLOOPER.—On Aug. 16, at Washington, D. C., Judge George Hickenlooper, aged 80 years.
Funeral Friday, Aug. 17. Interment private.

HOLMES.—Suddenly, at her home in Montclair, N. J., Aug. 15, 1906, in the 73d year of her age, Mary Huntington Holmes, wife of William B. Holmes and daughter of the late Frederic and Mary Huntington Bull.
Funeral services will be held from her late residence, 39 Harrison Av., Montclair, N. J., on Friday afternoon, Aug. 17, on the arrival of the 1:20 D., L. & W. train from Barclay St., New York.

JONES.—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 15, Mary Mott Jones, eldest daughter of the late William F. and Mary F. Jones.
Funeral services Saturday, Aug. 18, from her late residence, 73 Lafayette St., at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

MARTENSE.—On Aug. 15, 1906, Eliza Ann Vanderveer, widow of the late Jacob V. B. Martense, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 859 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 2:30 P. M.

MEYER.—Suddenly, at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, Friedrich Anton Meyer, formerly of New York, in the 67th year of his age.

PELL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at Highland Falls, Margaretta B. Pell, widow of William Cruger Pell.
Funeral at Morristown, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 18, on arrival of 12 o'clock train.

ROBINSON.—In Siasconset, Mass., Aug. 13, Charles Palmer Robinson.
Interment in Nantucket.

SCHIEFFELIN.—At Newport, R. I., on Aug. 14, after a short illness, Eugene Schieffelin; son of the late Henry Hamilton Schieffelin.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, Aug. 17, at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., at 10 o'clock.

SCHIEFFELIN.—Members of the New York Chapter of the Colonial Order are requested to attend the funeral of their late Companion, Eugene Schieffelin, on Friday, Aug. 17, at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., 10 o'clock.
C. S. VAN RENNSELAER, Chancellor.
C. WICKLIFFE THROCKMORTON, Recorder.

YATES.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, Benjamin Yates, at the residence of his aunt, V. L. Kent, 320 Manhattan Av.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CEMETERIES.

AMERICANS ARE BEATEN; NOW IN THIRD PLACE

Detroit Takes Well-Played 11-Inning Game.

GIANTS WIN DOUBLE VICTORY

Chicago Nationals Successful as Well as Pittsburg—Brooklyn Easily Defeated.

The Greater New York team played its one hundredth game of the season yesterday, was defeated in eleven innings, and fell back to third place in the race for the American League championship. Chicago found only little difficulty in defeating Boston, but Philadelphia narrowly escaped defeat in both games of a double-header with Cleveland. In the National League the champion New Yorks captured two games from St. Louis, but the outlook was not very encouraging for a victory when the Western team knocked out four runs in the first inning of the first game, with Ames pitching. With the retirement of Ames the batting of the St. Louis men stopped and New York had a rather easy time in the subsequent innings. The Chicago leaders also were successful over Brooklyn, while Boston was unable to score against Pittsburg.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 2; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 9; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 6; Washington, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 10; St. Louis, 5.
New York, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Chicago	—	9	7	8	7	6	12	14	63	.584
Philadelphia	7	—	6	8	8	11	10	10	61	.581
New York	7	8	—	8	9	11	7	10	58	.580
Cleveland	6	8	8	—	8	8	9	10	57	.564
St. Louis	6	6	6	7	—	7	9	13	54	.519
Detroit	9	4	7	4	7	—	10	10	51	.486
Washing'n	4	4	5	4	3	5	—	10	40	.388
Boston	4	5	3	6	3	5	5	—	31	.292
Games lost	43	44	42	44	50	54	63	75		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Chicago	—	9	10	11	11	13	10	13	77	.720
New York	6	—	8	12	12	8	14	8	68	.680
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	16	66	.623
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	8	10	9	11	49	.467
Cincinnati	4	4	5	9	—	10	7	7	46	.434
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.398
St. Louis	5	2	4	6	8	6	—	8	39	.361
Boston	3	5	2	4	7	8	8	—	37	.343
Games lost	30	35	40	56	60	62	69	71		

MULLEN STOPS AMERICANS.

Detroit's Pitcher Too Much for Griffith's Men, Who Are Beaten in 11th.

Pitcher Mullen of the Detroit team redeemed himself in great shape yesterday at American League Park. Few pitchers have given such a masterly display, and he continued his good work throughout the eleven innings of the contest, which was won by the Detroits by a score of 2 to 1. Smarting over the pummeling his delivery received on the previous day, Mullen requested that he be allowed to face the New Yorks again, assuring Manager Armour that he would surely make amends for his compulsory retirement from the box when his team was beaten by 10 to 2. In that game Mullen lasted only an inning. He was clearly out of form, for he was hit safely seven times and gave two men bases on called balls, all of which produced seven runs. Yesterday, however, he kept the New York hits down to six, and they were confined to four innings. Although sending three men to bases on badly pitched balls, he struck out Hoffman three times and Elberfeld, Chase, Williams, Conroy, and McGuire once.

While Orth was batted freely, the hits of the visitors were of little consequence with the exception of the first and eleventh innings, when they did their scoring. Fine fielding was the rule with Griffith's men, Capt. Elberfeld making the only mistakes, a fumble and a bad throw to first. Chase, although still lame, the result of a sprained ankle on the home grounds just before the team went on its last Western trip, gave two really brilliant exhibitions of fielding. In the first inning Lindsay made what looked like a safe bunt, but Chase gathered the ball well up to the plate and quickly sent it to third, catching the fleet-footed Jones. In the eighth inning Crawford sent a high bounding ball which had the appearance of going over Chase's head, but the California lad bounded in the air and brought it down with his gloved hand. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	3	3	0	0		
Lindsay, lbl	0	0	9	0	0		
McIntyre, lf	1	3	4	0	1		
Crawf'd, rf	0	3	1	0	0		
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		
O'Leary, ss	0	0	2	1	0		
C'ghlin, 3b	0	1	2	3	0		
Lowe, ss, 2b	0	1	3	3	1		
Schmidt, c	0	0	8	2	0		
Mullen, p	0	1	0	2	0		
Total	1	9	33	13	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Elb'f'd, ss	0	1	5	6	2		
Chase, 1b	0	0	11	3	0		
LaPorte, 3b	1	1	4	0	0		
Williams, 2b	0	2	4	5	0		
Conroy, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
Hoffman, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
McGuire, c	0	0	3	4	0		
Orth, p	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	1	6	33	18	2		

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Bases on errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mullen, 3. Struck out—By Orth, 2; by Mullen, 8. Left on bases—New York, 8; Detroit, 7. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, O'Leary. Stolen bases—La Porte, Williams, Conroy, Jones, 2.) Double play—McGuire, Williams and Chase. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hurst. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Stovall, 2b	0	0	0	1	0		
Turner, ss	1	2	3	6	0		
Lajoie, 3b	2	1	0	2	0		
C'gton, rf	0	2	1	0	1		
Rossman, 1bl	2	11	0	0	0		
Jackson, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Bemis, c	0	0	7	0	0		
Hess, p	0	0	1	0	2		
Total	4	9	27	11	3		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Lord, cf	0	0	4	0	0		
Davis, 1b	1	1	13	0	1		
Seybold, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Murphy, 2b	0	0	4	3	0		
Schreck, c	0	0	2	2	0		
Powers, c	0	0	1	0	0		
Oldring, 3b	0	0	0	2	0		
Cross, ss	0	0	5	2	0		
Waddell, p	0	0	0	3	1		
Total	1	2	27	13	2		

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Flick, Cross, Lord, Seybold, Davis, Lajoie. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Turner. Sacrifice hits—Congalton, Jackson. Double play—Cross and Davis. Struck out—By Waddell, 3; by Hess, 5. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 3; off Hess, 2. Hit by pitcher—Lord. Time—1:40. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Stovall, 2b	0	1	1	4	1		
Turner, ss	0	0	4	2	0		
Lajoie, 3b	0	1	2	3	0		
C'galton, rf	1	1	1	0	1		
E'man, 1b	0	1	8	0	1		
Jackson, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Bemis, c	0	0	1	5	0		
Bernh'd, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	1	3	24	15	3		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Lord, cf	0	0	1	1	0		
Davis, 1b	0	2	11	0	0		
Seybold, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Murphy, 2b	1	0	4	3	1		
Oldring, 3b	0	1	0	3	0		
Cross, ss	0	0	0	1	7		
Bender, p	1	2	1	1	0		
Total	2	7	27	15	1		

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 6.

NEW AMERICAN RECORD FOR SWIMMER DANIELS

Olympic Games Winner Makes 3:01 3-5 for 220 Yards.

IS METROPOLITAN CHAMPION

New York A. C. Swimmers Take Five Firsts in Atlantic Yacht Club Carnival at Sea Gate.

Two new American records were established yesterday at the swimming carnival of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate. C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, won the 220-yard Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union championship with ridiculous ease, covering the distance in 3:01 3-5. Although the time was not exceptionally fast, it creates a new record for one turn in salt water, as there was no previous record for the distance under the conditions. Gus Sundstrom, the swimming instructor of the New York Athletic Club, is credited with the second record of the carnival, swimming 50 yards on his back in 0:38 2-5.

The feature of the meeting was the 220-yard championship, in which C. M. Daniels, C. D. Trubenbach, T. E. Webb, and E. E. Wenck, Jr., were the only contestants. Daniels took the lead at the start, and drew away at every stroke. At the turn he was 10 yards in the lead, but on the return journey he went out of his course, losing considerable distance, but had no difficulty in winning by 15 yards. A strong tide impeded the progress of the swimmers. Summaries:

The tilting contest attracted eight teams, six of which represented the New York Athletic Club. Trubenbach and Spencer were expected to win the final round, but their club mates, Kearney and Thomas, captured the first prize after a long contest.

Out of seven events on the swimming programme the New York Athletic Club representatives captured five first and nearly all the second medals.

During the afternoon Fuiggi, a Japanese swimmer, gave an interesting exhibition of dolphin swimming and jumping in the water. Summaries:

100-Yard Novice—Won by J. S. Rockwell, unattached; Thomas Mullen, Catholic Boys' Club, second; J. C. Smith, unattached, third. Time—1:18 2-5.

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by S. D. Hyams, Bath Beach Swimming Club, (20 seconds;) Ray Mulvey, New York Athletic Club, (9 seconds,) second; J. J. Ferber, unattached, (20 seconds,) third. Time—1:16.

Tilting Contest.—C. D. Trubenbach and J. W. Spencer defeated J. R. Taylor and W. Hayward, New York Canoe Club; J. Ruddy and F. Webb, New York Athletic Club, defeated E. E. Wenck, Jr., and W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club; James Steen and W. C. Mills, Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated B. W. King and Ray Mulvey, New York Athletic Club. Second Round—Philip Kearney and R. H. Thomas, New York Athletic Club, defeated J. Steen and W. C. Mills, Jr., New York Athletic Club; C. D. Trubenbach and J. W. Spencer, New York Athletic Club, defeated J. Ruddy and W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club.

Final Heat—Philip Kearney and R. H. Thomas defeated C. D. Trubenbach and J. W. Spencer.

400-Yard Handicap.—Won by L. B. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, (16 seconds;) E. E. Wenck, Jr., New York Athletic Club, (58 seconds,) second; T. E. Webb, Jr., New York Athletic Club, (82 seconds,) third. Time—6:54 2-5.

Tub Race, 100 Yards.—Won by W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club; Harold Mestre, Atlantic Yacht Club, second; B. W. King, Central Y. M. C. A., third. Time—2:13 1-5.

Diving Contest.—Won by Thomas O'Callaghan, New York Athletic Club, 146 points; Walter Lee, New York Athletic Club, 135 points, second; Philip Kearney, unattached, 103 points, third.

The yachting part of the programme was devoted to five open classes. In Class Q, Saetta broke her bowsprit stay nearing the second mark, and was towed back by the committee boat Nada. W. A. Barstow's Soya won the event after a close race with Herndon Chubb's Spider. In Class R, for sloops, only three boats started. They hovered together for the entire distance, Jigstep winning by a close margin from Crescent. Vivian and Sakana, in Classes M and N, met with trouble from scows near the Craven Shoals, but as both boats suffered to the same extent the result was not affected. Vivian scoring an easy win. Dorothy led Vaquero by nearly three minutes in the Q special class, and Deuce soundly trounced Jack, the only other entry in Class S.

HARVARD LACKS LEG DRIVE.

But Crew's Arm Work Is "Great," Says English Sculler.

BOURNE END, Aug. 16.—Among the visitors at the Harvard crew's quarters in Bourne End to-day was H. T. Blackstaffe, winner six times of the London Cup and this year's winner of the Diamond Sculls. Mr. Blackstaffe said he thought the arm work of the Harvard crew was "great," but that the men lacked the leg drive so essential to progress in an eight-oared boat and a necessary adjunct to powerful arm work. He considered Harvard's boat suited to rough water, but suggested that the extra three feet would assist in speed. "There is," said Mr. Blackstaffe, "a big difference in the after part, as it slopes a good deal more than ours after the fin. I think the Americans have vastly improved in style."

The Harvard crew may lose the services of G. G. Glass, No. 4, for the race. He sprained his knee while running, and water supervened, compelling him to consult a specialist. J. Richardson is suffering from acute indigestion, but expects to resume his place in the boat on Monday.

TWO STRAIGHT FOR GIANTS.

No Trouble for New York to Beat St. Louis in Double-Header.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The champion New Yorks had an easy time to-day annexing two games from St. Louis. The visitors came from behind in the first game, and won by 10 to 5. In the second McGinnity was invincible, and allowed one run to the McCloskeyites, while New York was annexing three off Karger's delivery. Dahlen covered himself with glory in both games, killing many a hit by a fast stop and sure throw.

"Mike" Donlin proceeded to tell Umpire O'Day a few things in the opening game, and was put off the field. He tried the same thing during the second, and was again banished. McGann was also turned adrift in the initial frolic for differing with "Harry," as Donlin called O'Day. Wiltse replaced McGann at first.

A combination of hits and errors gave St. Louis a lead of four runs in the first game, but after Ames was retired the Giants went right after the enemy, and soon had the game safely in hand. Bowerman was the shining light of the second contest. His work behind the bat was gilt-edged, and he secured three hits out of as many trips to the plate. Singles by Devlin and Dahlen, Strang's sacrifice, and Bowerman's rap sent two Giants home in the sixth. Hits by Strang, Bowerman, McGinnity, and Shannon tallied one in the eighth. The locals had a slim chance with McGinnity, securing only six scattered safeties. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Burch, cf	0	2	0	0	1		
Mertes, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Bennett, 2b	1	1	3	3	1		
Beckley, 1b	2	12	0	0	0		
Phyle, 3b	1	2	1	2	0		
N. M'sh'l, c	0	2	6	1	0		
Crawf'd, ss	0	1	1	1	0		
Beebe, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Tmpson, p	0	0	0	1	1		
*Arndt	0	0	0	0	0		
†J. M'shall	0	0	0	0	0		
‡Noonan	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	9	27	8	4		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Browne, rf	0	2	3	0	0		
McGann, 1b	0	2	14	0	0		
Seymour, cf	0	0	3	2	0		
Devlin, 3b	1	2	1	1	0		
Dahlen, ss	1	2	1	2	0		
Strang, 2b	0	1	2	4	0		
Bow'man, c	1	3	5	2	0		
McGin'ty, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	4	7	27	10	1		

*Batted for Patterson in the second inning. †Batted for Harris in the ninth inning. ‡Ran for Collins in the ninth inning.

Chicago	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—4

Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Davis, Donohue. (2,) Altrock. Three-base hits—Hahn, Dougherty, Smith, Sullivan. Home run—Sullivan. Stolen base—Davis. Double play—Davis and Donohue. Hits—Off Patterson, 2 in one inning; off Altrock, 5 in eight innings. First base on balls—Off Harris, 4; off Altrock, 1. Struck out—By Harris, 1; by Altrock, 1. Passed ball—Sullivan. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	1	0	1	1	2		
C.Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Altizer, ss	0	2	4	6	1		
Hickman, 1b	0	0	12	0	0		
And'son, lf	0	1	1	0	1		
Schlafly, 2b	0	0	4	4	0		
Stanley, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Warner, c	0	0	2	2	0		
Smith, p	0	0	0	2	0		
*Wakefield	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	1	6	27	18	4		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	0	
T. Jones, 1b	0	1	8	0	0		
Stone, lf	0	0	5	0	0		
H'phill, rf	1	2	3	0	0		
Wallace, ss	1	0	2	2	0		
O'Brien, 2b	2	2	2	1	0		
Koehler, cf	1	2	3	0	0		
Rickey, c	1	2	3	2	0		
Glade, p	0	1	0	4	0		
Total	6	10	27	10	0		

*Batted for Smith in ninth inning.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Nill, Rickey, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Koehler. Double plays—Schlafly, Altizer, and Hickman; Altizer and Schlafly. Left on bases—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2. Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Glade, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	3	1	0	1		
Jones, cf	1	2	4	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	1	2	2	0	0		
Davis, ss	1	1	3	4	0		
Donohue, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
D'gh'ty, lf	1	1	3	0	0		
Sullivan, c	2	3	3	1	0		
T'nehill, 3b	1	0	1	5	1		
Pat'son, p	0	0	0	1	1		
*Smith	1	1	0	0	0		
Altrock, p	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	9	14	27	12	3		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Parent, ss	0	1	0	3	0		
Stahl, cf	0	1	3	2	0		
Ferris, 2b	0	1	1	4	7		
Hoey, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
F'ma'w, 1b	0	0	15	1	1		
Morgan, 3b	0	0	0	0	0		
Peterson, c	0	0	0	1	0		
Carrigan, c	0	1	4	2	0		
Harris, p	0	0	1	6	0		
†Collins	0	1	0	0	0		
‡Dineen	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	7	27	19	1		

*Batted for Patterson in the second inning. †Batted for Harris in the ninth inning. ‡Ran for Collins in the ninth inning.

Chicago	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—4

Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Davis, Donohue. (2,) Altrock. Three-base hits—Hahn, Dougherty, Smith, Sullivan. Home run—Sullivan. Stolen base—Davis. Double play—Davis and Donohue. Hits—Off Patterson, 2 in one inning; off Altrock, 5 in eight innings. First base on balls—Off Harris, 4; off Altrock, 1. Struck out—By Harris, 1; by Altrock, 1. Passed ball—Sullivan. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	1	0	1	1	2		
C.Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Altizer, ss	0	2	4	6	1		
Hickman, 1b	0	0	12	0	0		
And'son, lf	0	1	1	0	1		
Schlafly, 2b	0	0	4	4	0		
Stanley, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Warner, c	0	0	2	2	0		
Smith, p	0	0	0	2	0		
*Wakefield	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	1	6	27	18	4		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	0	
T. Jones, 1b	0	1	8	0	0		
Stone, lf	0	0	5	0	0		
H'phill, rf	1	2	3	0	0		
Wallace, ss	1	0	2	2	0		
O'Brien, 2b	2	2	2	1	0		
Koehler, cf	1	2	3	0	0		
Rickey, c	1	2	3	2	0		
Glade, p	0	1	0	4	0		
Total	6	10	27	10	0		

*Batted for Smith in ninth inning.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Nill, Rickey, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Koehler. Double plays—Schlafly, Altizer, and Hickman; Altizer and Schlafly. Left on bases—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2. Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Glade, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	3	1	0	1		
Jones, cf	1	2	4	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	1	2	2	0	0		
Davis, ss	1	1	3	4	0		
Donohue, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
D'gh'ty, lf	1	1	3	0	0		
Sullivan, c	2	3	3	1	0		
T'nehill, 3b	1	0	1	5	1		
Pat'son, p	0	0	0	1	1		
*Smith	1	1	0	0	0		
Altrock, p	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	9	14	27	12	3		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Parent, ss	0	1	0	0	0		
Stahl, cf	0	1	3	2	0		
Ferris, 2b	0	1	1	4	7		
Hoey, lf	0	1	0	1	0		
F'ma'w, 1b	0	0	15	1	1		
Morgan, 3b	0	0	0	0	0		
Peterson, c	0	0	0	1	0		
Carrigan, c	0	1	4	2	0		
Harris, p	0	0	1	6	0		
†Collins	0	1	0	0	0		
‡Dineen	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	7	27	19	1		

*Batted for Patterson in the second inning. †Batted for Harris in the ninth inning. ‡Ran for Collins in the ninth inning.

Chicago	3	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—4

Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Davis, Donohue. (2,) Altrock. Three-base hits—Hahn, Dougherty, Smith, Sullivan. Home run—Sullivan. Stolen base—Davis. Double play—Davis and Donohue. Hits—Off Patterson, 2 in one inning; off Altrock, 5 in eight innings. First base on balls—Off Harris, 4; off Altrock, 1. Struck out—By Harris, 1; by Altrock, 1. Passed ball—Sullivan. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	1	0	1	1	2		
C.Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Altizer, ss	0	2	4	6	1		
Hickman, 1b	0	0	12	0	0		
And'son, lf	0	1	1	0	1		
Schlafly, 2b	0	0	4	4	0		
Stanley, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Warner, c	0	0	2	2	0		
Smith, p	0	0	0	2	0		
*Wakefield	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	1	6	27	18	4		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	0	
T. Jones, 1b	0	1	8	0	0		
Stone, lf	0	0	5	0	0		
H'phill, rf	1	2	3	0	0		
Wallace, ss	1	0	2	2	0		
O'Brien, 2b	2	2	2	1	0		
Koehler, cf	1	2	3	0	0		
Rickey, c	1	2	3	2	0		
Glade, p	0	1	0	4	0		
Total	6	10	27	10	0		

*Batted for Smith in ninth inning.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Nill, Rickey, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Koehler. Double plays—Schlafly, Altizer, and Hickman; Altizer and Schlafly. Left on bases—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2. Struck out—By Smith, 2; by Glade, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT BOSTON.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	3	1	0	1		
Jones, cf	1	2	4	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	1	2	2	0	0		
Davis, ss	1	1	3	4	0		
Donohue, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
D'gh'ty, lf	1	1	3	0	0		
Sullivan, c	2	3	3	1	0		
T'nehill, 3b	1	0	1	5	1		
Pat'son, p	0	0	0	1	1		
*Smith	1	1	0	0	0		
Altrock, p	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	9	14	27	12	3		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Parent, ss	0	1	0	0	0		
Stahl, cf	0	1	3	2	0		
Ferris, 2b	0	1	1	4	7		
Hoey, lf	0	1	0	1	0		
F'ma'w, 1b	0	0	15	1	1		
Morgan, 3b	0	0	0	0	0		
Peterson, c	0	0	0	1	0		
Carrigan, c	0	1	4	2	0		
Harris, p	0	0	1	6	0		
†Collins	0	1	0	0	0		
‡Dineen

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Aug. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Smith-Irwin
2—Same-same
3—Bonnor Van Court Co-Schaeffel
4—Nathan-Eberhart
5—Trust Co-Post
6—Wallace-Reinhart
7—Same-same
8—Vandergrift-Alexander
9—Brown-Helm
10—Trust Co-Murphy
11—Saw-Saw
12—Casein Co-Hovey
13½—Same-same
13—Garvenck-Fish
14—Southworth-Granger
15—John-Killip
16—Schults-Schults
17—Loughery-Buhring
18—Allen Co-Schoenbaum
19—Spachner-W & K Co
20—In re Art Lover Society
21—Ebling-Brown
22—Herbert-De Murias
23—Levy-Levy
24—Hatch-Morgan
25—Condon-Condon
26—Struth-Schuebner
27—Bifano-Ruggiero
28—Same-same
29—Bradley-Eng Co
30—Devauney-Ins Co
31—O'Brien-Zimmerman
32—McLaughlin-Eng Co
33—Burns-Crow
34—Levy-Levy
35—Same-same
36—Tel Co-Douthitt
37—Stein-Schlansky
38—Gallagher-Gallagher
39—Krakora-Press
40—Chrystie-Cromwell
41—Jester-Furnace Co
42—Finn-Finn
43—In re Faber
44—Spreden-Klipstein
45—Lutter-Kennedy
46—Handler-Colver
47—Wightman-Mill Co
48—In re Pugsley
49—Komow-Corn
50—Ogle-Jones
51 to 64—Holm et al-Gas Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Spencer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Margaret C. Kingsley, Margaret Sullivan, Giuseppe Mauro, Mary H. Taylor, Christopher Pansjotti, George Lehr, Rebecca Harris, Henry Thompson, Kate L. Sharp

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Marshall and Howe for the People.

Motion calendar.
1—Samuel Platt
2—Fanny Brown
Trial calendar.
1—William Holmes, Robert Burns, George Lynch
2—Frank Smith
3—Salvatore Calotta
4—Keeva Bieber
5—James C. Manning
6—Ettore Ricci
7—Thomas Taylor
8—William Lasky, alias William Levin
9—Felipe Limonte
10—Nick Pressio
11—Charles Martin
12—John J. Flood, John Linskey, Richard Shea, William S. Peters
13—Edward Eschbach
14—Charles Furst
To fix a day for trial.
1—Daniel Harkins
Pleadings.
1—James Tomlinson
2—Carrie Polk
3—Louis Klinger, Michael Lyons
4—John Cregan
5—Harry Solomon
6—William Fischer
7—David Sinrich
8—William Hall
9—Michael Callahan
10—Andrew Scott
11—Eager Lo Gatto

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Corrigan for the People.
1—Patrick Pattenando
2—John Meyer
3—Frank Villina
4—David Klein
5—David Cohen
6—Alfred Brooks
7—Cornelius Donohue, Nellie Murphy
8—Giuseppe Mastrillo
9—Edward Hedgman
10—Patrick Campbell
11—Bausny Kuwashimia
12—Rocco Degano

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Isaac Moss vs. Morris Levin—Joseph F. Darling, Antonio G. Pucci vs. John J. Dooley—Sylvester Malone.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Spencer, J.—In re Fox—Arthur D. Truax. In re Mason—Arthur D. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Kaplan vs. Himberg—Henry C. Neuwirth. Ryan vs. Ryan—Edward J. Dooling.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Astor vs. O'Donnel, (2 cases)—Joseph F. Daly. Astor vs. O'Donnel—Henry W. Bookstaver. Roosevalt vs. O'Donnel—Henry W. Bookstaver.

JULY EXPORTS NEAR RECORD.

Only Two Months in Our History When They've Been Greater.

The full report of the country's foreign commerce for last July shows that all previous records for that month were exceeded, despite the falling off in the exports of domestic products reported earlier in the week. The total exports in July amounted to $111,550,440 and the imports to $107,621,490, a total of $219,172,980. These figures exceed the record for this month in any previous year, and the imports, moreover, are the largest for any month in the history of the country, with only two exceptions.

The excess of exports over imports, despite the large total of the months' foreign commerce, was the smallest since February last year, and with that exception from the smallest since 1895. The imports and exports and excess of exports for July compare as follows with the figures for previous years:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess exp.
1906	$111,550,440	$107,621,490	$3,928,950
1905	107,930,421	84,512,606	23,417,815
1904	85,223,479	71,193,943	14,029,536
1903	91,813,265	82,187,823	9,625,442
1902	88,790,627	79,147,874	9,642,753
1901	109,452,510	73,082,435	36,370,075

This is the showing for the seven months ended July 1:

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess Exp.
1906	$969,393,168	$744,980,820	$224,412,346
1905	848,899,444	674,454,040	170,445,404
1904	758,949,576	579,531,490	179,418,086
1903	789,483,174	594,932,332	194,532,842
1902	728,986,700	535,490,016	194,496,774
1901	831,305,132	508,523,539	324,781,593

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Thursday, Aug. 16, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,680	Amal. Copper	104⅜	105⅜	104½	104½
110	Am. Car & F.	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½
80	Am. Ice	7²⅛	7²⅛	7²⅛	7²⅛
120	Am. Locomo	70¼	70¼	69⅝	69½
3,020	Am. Smelting	155⅛	155⅝	154	154⅛
80	Am. Sugar	137⅛	137⅛	137	137
40	Am. Woolen	38⅝	38⅝	37½	37½
810	At. T. & S. F.	95⅞	96⅛	95	95
450	Balt. & Ohio	119¼	119⅝	118¼	118¼
3,110	B'klyn Rap. T.	73	73⅝	76⅛	70⅝
20	Can. Pacific	166	166	166	166
80	Cent. Leather	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38½
120	Chas. & Ohio	61¾	61¾	61	61
40	Chi. Gt. West.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10,470	C., M. & St. P.	188¼	190¼	187½	187⅝
3,190	Col. Fuel & I.	54⅝	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛
10	Consol Gas	139	139	139	139
20	Dist. Sec	61	61	61	61
2,980	Erie	44⅛	44⅝	43¼	43½
140	Inter. Met.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
30	Louis. & Nash.	146	146	145¼	145¼
10	Mex. Central	21½	21½	21½	21½
60	Mo., K. & T.	35½	35½	34⅝	34⅝
90	Mo., K. & T. pf.	71	71	70¼	70¼
270	Mo. Pacific	96¾	96¾	95½	95½
120	Nat. Lead	80	80	79½	79½
20	N. Y. Central	141⅝	141½	141½	141½
20	Nor. & West.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
36,780	Pennsylvania	137⅜	139	137⅜	138⅝
20	Pressed S. C.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
36,440	Reading	134⅛	134½	132½	133¼
620	Rock Island	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26½
19,720	South. Pacific	82⅜	82⅝	81⅝	81⅞
420	Southern Ry.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
20	Texas Pacific	24	24	24	24½
24,280	Union Pacific	162⅛	163¾	162⅛	162⅝
8,900	U. S. Steel	41⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝
1,020	U. S. Steel, pf.	106½	106⅝	106⅛	106¾

104,910

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ADOLFE MOSES.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Adolfe Moses, jeweler, of 183 Avenue A, show liabilities of $1,739, and assets of $650, in fixtures, showcases, and accounts.

JOSEPH A. CORAM.—Deputy Sheriff Cruise has received an attachment for $27,000 against Joseph A. Coram of Lowell, Mass., in favor of Sanford K. Evans for balance due on a note made by Mr. Coram, dated Boston, Feb. 10, 1900, for $97,125, payable to the Navaho Gold Mining Company of Blanca, Mexico, which has been transferred to Mr. Evans. The attachment was granted on the ground of nonresidence, and was served on a stock broker.

JOHN A. DOONER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of John A. Dooner, builder of 29 Dominick Street, formerly Superintendent of Buildings, show liabilities of $23,142, of which $9,000 are secured by mortgages and assets, $18,997, consisting of real estate, 29 Dominick Street, $15,000, mortgaged for $9,000; accounts, $3,986, and cash, $11. Among the creditors are Lucia James Madill, $7,000, secured; Francis Redmond, $2,600; Thomas D. Brady, $1,000; J. Charles Hankinson, $6,212; J. O. Vendig, Sea Gate, $210, loans, and Charles Heineman, Sea Gate, $175, loans. Mr. Dooner owes $1,365 to three lawyers for legal services.

G. L. SCHUYLER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of G. L. Schuyler & Co., incorporated, wholesale lumber dealers at Ninety-eighth Street and East River, show liabilities of $53,063, and assets not given, as the assets and books are in the hands of Emanual Blumenstiel as receiver, who was appointed in the Supreme Court on Oct. 27, 1905. At the time he was appointed receiver, the schedules gave the assets at $65,885. Among the creditors are Stetson, Butler & Redman, $6,209; Holcomb & Cooley, $5,220; E. Eastman & Flooring Company, $2,860; Cooney, Eckstein & Co., $2,800; Dixon & Dewey, $2,833, and Bliss & Van Auken, $1,689.

PAUL P. ZUBILLER.—Judge Seabury of the City Court yesterday granted a motion of Henry Waldman, attorney, to open the default on the judgment obtained on Aug. 14 against Paul P. Zubiller, mineral water bottler of 342 East Forty-fifth Street, for $1,927 in favor of the Bottlers and Manufacturers' Supply Company, under which the Sheriff levied on the business. Mr. Zubiller stated to the court that he has been sick for some time past, has lost the sight of one eye, and the other is troubling him greatly, and the mental worry and continual dread of becoming blind caused him to neglect to defend the suit. When he was served with the summons he put the paper in his pocket, and forgot all about it until the Sheriff appeared.

PSATY-EDELSON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received an attachment against the Psaty-Edelson Construction Company, builders on 142d Street, near Lenox Avenue, for $5,049, in favor of Isaac J. Brown for balance due for plumbing work. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the company had transferred its property. The company was organized in May, 1905, with a capital stock of $16,000, by two carpenters, a tailor, and a dressmaker, and built two flats on 152d Street, near Amsterdam Avenue; a flat on 142d Street, near Lenox Avenue, and two flats on 144th Street, near Broadway. Kessel Edelson was President and Max Psaty Treasurer. The Sheriff served the attachment on the State Bank, (Fifth Avenue Branch,) where it is said there is $12,000 belonging to the company. The liabilities are said to be $16,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANGLIN, Daniel F.—Max Wieser	$95
CLARKIN, Martha.—Carrie Gerlach	75
CONSTANTINE, Richard B.—George H. Betts	574
CODY, James C.—Aaron Engel	166
COCHRANE, Frank.—Mahlon S. Kemmerer	284
DE MARIA, Raffaele.—Louis Diamond	136
GRAGG, George C.—Therese True	73
GRADY, William F.—Hartmann Brothers Manufacturing Company	172
HIRSCH, Charles.—Joseph Goldstein	161
HILLYER, George H.—Edgar A. Waly	353
KENNEDY, Howard S.—Jewelers' Circular Publishing Company	23
KIERNAN, John L.—Mina E. Rose	95
JACKSON, Mary E.—Robert W. Taller	102
KARINSKY, David.—Morris Marks	254
KENNELLY, Thomas H.—David Weiss	152
LEDDY, Clement A.—Joseph M. Fishel et al	630
LEDERMAN, Daniel.—Morris Damsky et al	195
MOLLMANN, Clarence P.—Hugo P. Stiebeling	1,710
McHUGH, Mary.—Max Brennwasser	23
McNELLY, Thomas J.—H. W. Baker Linen Company	113
McCARTY, M. Ethel.—Robert B. Adams et al	203
MUNICH, Harmon and William.—William Feldmeyer	150
MORTON, George N.—Charles E. Bartlett	59
PITNEY, Charles F.—William P. Youngs et al	112
PHELAN, Edward T.—Ferdinand Westheimer et al	161
RUPP, Christian.—Jacob Rowsky	63
RAICHLE, Herman.—Charles Biele	129
ROSENTHAL, Solomon J.—Associated Merchants of New York	67
STUDINSKI, Max.—Jacob Weiss	249
STEVENS, Hilding.—Joseph C. Blanch	403
WENDLER, Barnett.—Morris Mark	254
BROWN & FLEMING CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A. Schrader's Son, Incorporated	235
CENTAUR KNITTING COMPANY.—George Schrung	432
J. V. McEVILEY COMPANY.—United Lead Company	88
NORTH SIDE BREWING COMPANY of New York.—Milwaukee Malting Co.	1,147

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

DRIVER, Frank L.—H. R. Bateman, March 19, 1900		$300
ELLIOTT, John S.—M. J. Hoxie et al, July 9, 1906		155
FORBES, Charles E. or Irving W. Humphrey, and Lawrence F. Carroll—People, &c, March 14, 1904, (vacated).		5,000
KEYES, James—L. P. Starr, May 21, 1901		191
KRAFT, Rudolph—Griffon Company et al, March 26, 1902		80
MOSKOWITZ, Joseph—J. C. Orr et al., Sept. 8, 1904, (cancelled)		5,608
PINCUS, Henry—H. C. Miner Lithographing Company, May 6, 1902		558
SEIFERT, George—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, Feb. 20, 1899, (cancelled)		2,202
TIERNEY, Frank R.—C. S. Sweet, July 17, 1906		128
TIMBLE, Jacob—G. Gosling, Aug 26, 1897, (cancelled)		519
TIMBLE, Jacob—J. Haffen et al, Jan 31, 1898, (cancelled)		827

SONDER KLASSE WINNERS.

Auk and Sumatra Take a Turn at Beating Cup Candidates.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 16.—Charles Francis Adams, second's, Boardman-designed boat, Auk, took the honors in the Sonder Klasse races here to-day, winning the nine-mile race over a triangular course, the first sailed by the seventeen candidates for the right to defend the Roosevelt Cup, and finishing second to Francis Skinner's Sumatra in the second contest, finishing it only eleven seconds behind the winner. The races were the fifth and sixth sailed by the candidates, and every race, with one exception, has developed a different winner, until the committee in charge of the selection of the three American yachts to meet the Germans in the international series seem to be little nearer a solution than it was before the series began. It is probable that in the end the results of the races will be ignored and the three yachts be chosen on the basis of the relative speeds in light, moderate, and heavy weather. The elapsed time of the boats in the two races was:

FIFTH TRIAL RACE.
Triangular Course—9 Miles.

Yacht.	Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Auk, C. F. Adams, 2d		1:44:17
Windrim Kid, F. G. Macomber, Jr.		1:44:33
Bonidrei, G. W. Wightman		1:45:12
New Orleans, Southern Yacht Club		1:45:58
Carumba, C. H. W. Foster		1:46:12
Ellen, C. P. Curtis, Jr.		1:46:23
Manchester, J. L. Bremer		1:46:50
Spokane, F. Lewis Clark		1:46:56
Cod, Dr. Morton Prince		1:47:00
Hayseed III., H. I. Bowden		1:47:14
Sumatra, Francis Skinner		1:47:28
Vim, T. I. Park		1:47:29
Chewink VI., F. G. Macomber, Jr.		1:47:41
Sally VIII., J. F. Percival		1:50:40
Skidoo, H. M. Sears		1:51:45
Alecto, Hodgson & Pond		1:52:06
Lorelei, Cheney & Lanning		1:53:33

SIXTH TRIAL RACE.
Windward and Leeward—6 Miles.

Yacht.	Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Sumatra, Francis Skinner		1:19:42
Auk, C. F. Adams, 2d		1:19:54
Windrim Kid, F. G. Macomber, Jr.		1:20:46
Manchester, J. L. Bremer		1:20:49
Spokane, F. L. Clark		1:20:56
Bonidrei, G. W. Wightman		1:22:37
Carumba, C. H. W. Foster		1:22:41
Cod, Dr. Morton Prince		1:23:00
Sally VIII., J. F. Percival		1:23:02
New Orleans, Southern Yacht Club		1:23:13
Chewink VI., F. J. Macomber, Jr.		1:23:26
Vim, T. I. Park		1:23:39
Hayseed III., H. I. Bowden		1:23:50
Ellen, C. P. Curtis, Jr.		1:24:01
Lorelei, Cheney & Lanning		1:24:11
Skidoo, H. M. Sears		1:24:51
Alecto, Hodgson & Pond		1:25:06

Yacht Sales and Charters.

Stanley M. Seaman announces the sale by Robert M. Riddle of the Herreshoff ketch Spalpeen. The Spalpeen is an ocean-going craft 73 feet over all, 56 feet water line, 12 feet 8 inches beam, and 8 feet 4 inches draught, and has cruised extensively on the New England coast. John W. Weld has also sold the 30-foot sloop Dixie to G. Vietheer of this city.

The auxiliary sloop Sidney has been sold by Lincoln Van Cott to C. M. Merriman of this city. She is being used for cruising purposes along the coast of Maine.

The sale of the hunting launch Sunshine by Frank M. Randall, the well-known New York yachtsman, to Harry O. Murphey, is also announced.

Andrew O. Bancker has chartered his yawl Sagola to Harry Curtis of this city.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Headquarters of the Fire Department of the City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M., on

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1906,

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering hay, straw, oats, and bran for volunteer companies in the Borough of Queens.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
Fire Commissioner.

Dated August 15, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids for new ferry structures between Whitehall and Broad Streets, East River, and dredging thereat (1019) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon Aug. 24th, 1906.

For particulars see City Record.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:11|Sun sets..6:57|Moon rises..2:41

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:24	5:48	11:20	....
Governors Island	5:35	5:55	12:05	12:02
Hell Gate	7:28	7:48	1:34	1:34

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 16.

SS Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 4.
SS St. Laurent, Havre, Aug. 4.
SS Manoa, Baracoa, Aug. 8.
SS City of Calcutta, Savannah, Aug. 14.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Aug. 10.
SS Tagus, Kingston, Aug. 12.
SS Calabria, Naples, Aug. 1.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 15.
SS Alliance, Colon, Aug. 10.
SS Gracia, Port au Prince, Aug. 1.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Comal, Brunswick	....	3:00 P.M.
Sabina, Mobile	....	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	12:00 M.	2:30 P.M.
Guruzulla, Rio De Janeiro	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caracas, Curacoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ponce, Ponce	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Welsh Prince, Argentine	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. A. Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tagus, Colon	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minneapolis, London	....	4:00 A.M.
Bulgaria, Hamburg	....	5:00 P.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	....	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	....	3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	....	3:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	....	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P.M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Federica	Trieste	July 23
Ocean	Amsterdam	Aug. 1
Sicilia	Gibraltar	Aug. 6
Ida	Messina	Aug. 6
Nueces	Galveston	Aug. 11
Excelsior	Shields	Aug. 4

DUE TO-MORROW.

Cedric	Queenstown	Aug. 11
New York	Cherbourg	Aug. 11
Etruria	Queenstown	Aug. 12
La Touraine	Cherbourg	Aug. 11
Cosmo	Ponce	Aug. 12

DUE SUNDAY.

Caledonian	Glasgow	Aug. 11
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 8
Gerty	Palermo	Aug. 3
Wells City	Bristol	Aug. 3
Sibiria	Savanilla	Aug. 11
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 14

Reported by Wireless.

SS New York, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 150 miles southeast of Sable Island, N. S., at 3:15 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-morrow.

SS Etruria, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 160 miles southeast of Sable Island, N. S., at 3:15 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8:30 A. M. to-morrow.

SS Bluecher, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 180 miles south of Brow Head at 1:20 P. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth, England, early this morning.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Majestic, at Liverpool, Aug. 15.
SS Perugia, at Leghorn, Aug. 15.
SS Foxley, at Hiogo, Aug. 16.
SS Parima, at St. Thomas, Aug. 16.

Sailed.

SS Baltic, from Queenstown, Aug. 16.
SS La Plata, from Southampton, Aug. 16.
SS Korona, from St. Croix, Aug. 15.
SS Idaho, from Hull, Aug. 15.
SS Citti di Messina, from Tarragona, Aug. 13.
SS de Larrinaga, from Havana, Aug. 13.
SS Queen Adelaide, from Havana, Aug. 14.
SS Giulia, from Patras, Aug. 10.
SS Trinidad, from St. Thomas, Aug. 16.

Passed.

SS Mongibello, Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS St. Cuthbert, New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard.
SS Standard, from New York, passed Butt of Lewis.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Capt. F. D. Ely, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, with temporary duty in the Department of the Colorado.

Major C. G. Starr, Military Secretary, is relieved from duty in the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, Military Secretary, is detailed as a member of the army retiring board, Washington Barracks, vice Lieut. Col. A. H. Russell, Ordnance Department, relieved.

Capt. W. D. Davis, Quartermaster, will make not to exceed twenty visits per month from St. Paul to Fort Snelling on business pertaining to construction work at Fort Snelling.

Major J. E. Hoffer, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed five visits during August, September, and October, to Richmond, Va., to inspect ordnance materials.

Major O. C. Horsey, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Dorney, N. J., on business pertaining to the installation of machinery at that place.

Capt. G. H. Shields, Jr., Third Infantry, is relieved from duty as an acting Quartermaster and from further duty as quartermaster and acting Commissary on the transport Buford, and will join his regiment.

Capt. W. H. Sumner, Engineers, will proceed to the Camp of Instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison for temporary duty.

The Navy.

Capt. J. N. Hemphill, to duty as President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington.

Commander G. R. Clark to command the Texas.

Lieut. Commander C. P. Plunkett, to the Bath Iron Works, duty in connection with fitting out the Georgia and duty on that vessel as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieut. H. J. Cone to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, duty in connection with fitting out the Minnesota, and duty as senior engineer officer on that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds to command the Potomac.

Lieut. P. Foley to home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Rocket at Norfolk, Celtic at Guantanamo, Dixie at Monte Cristi, Rhode Island at Newport, and Choctaw at Washington.

Sailed—Hornet and Siren, from Washington, for Norfolk; Mayflower, from Monte Cristi, for Tompkinsville; Hannibal, from Monte Cristi, for Guantanamo; Wilkes, Tingey, Stockton, Blakely, and De Long, from Norfolk, for Newport; Marblehead, from San Diego, for Mare Island; Dolphin, from New London, for Hempstead Harbor; Newark, Arkansas, and Florida, from New London, for Potomac River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room 16, until 2 o'clock P. M. on

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1906.

No. 1. Constructing parkways thereon and regulating repaving with asphalt block pavement on concrete foundation the roadway of Broadway, from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN F. AHEARN,
Borough President.

Dated August 14, 1906.

Headquarters of the Fire Department of the City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M., on

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1906.

Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

No. 1. For furnishing and delivering one fifty-feet water tower.

No. 2. For furnishing and delivering two eighty-five-feet aerial hook and ladder trucks.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
Fire Commissioner.

Dated August 15, 1906.

Headquarters of the Fire Department of the City of New York, Nos. 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Fire Commissioner at the above office until 10:30 o'clock A. M., on

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1906,

No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and materials required for establishing, building, and equipping an extension of the fire alarm telegraph system in the Borough of Queens.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,
Fire Commissioner.

Dated August 15, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GROTON FALLS RESERVOIR.
(Reservoir "K.")

First Supplemental Proceeding.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the Laws amendatory thereof.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in and for the Second Judicial District at the Temporary Court House of said Court in Long Island City, County of Queens, New York, on the seventeenth day of September, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the County or Counties in which the said real estate shall be situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the construction of a dam and reservoir for the purpose of supplying the City of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Towns of Carmel and Southeast, Putnam County, and Somers, Westchester County, New York.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the real estate to be acquired herein is as follows:

All those tracts or parcels of land to be acquired in fee for the construction of the Croton Falls Reservoir (Reservoir "K") as shown on certain maps entitled "Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Exhibit B, of 1906, Property Map No. (1-2) of Additional lands required for the construction of the Croton Falls Reservoir (Reservoir "K") in the Towns of Carmel and Southeast, Putnam County, and Somers, Westchester County, New York, (Second Taking)," adopted by the Aqueduct Commissioners on the 29th day of May, 1906, and filed as follows: Property Map No. 1, filed in Westchester County Register's office at White Plains, New York, August 2d, 1906; Property Map No. 2, filed in Putnam County Clerk's office at Carmel, New York, August 2d, 1906, which are bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the Town of Carmel and County of Putnam, in the center of the road or highway leading from Somers to Carmel and known as Horsepound Road, and at a corner of Parcel No. 3 of lands of the City of New York, and running thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees thirty (30) minutes west across and leaving said road or highway two hundred eighty-three and seventy-tenth (283.1) feet; thence south five (5) degrees eight (08) minutes west nine hundred eighty-nine and eight-tenths (989.8) feet to the northerly side of a lane; thence crossing said lane, south fourteen (14) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west one thousand one hundred sixty-five and seven-tenths (1165.7) feet; thence south thirty-four (34) degrees forty-four (44) minutes east one hundred sixty-four and seven-tenths (164.7) feet; thence south thirty-six (36) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east three hundred ninety-eight (398) feet; thence south forty-one (41) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west eight hundred twenty-four and five-tenths (824.5) feet to a point in the County line between the Counties of Putnam and Westchester and between the Towns of Carmel and Somers; thence along the said County line south eighty (80) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west and crossing a stream, six hundred sixty-four and four-tenths (664.4) feet; thence leaving the said County line and into the County of Westchester and the Town of Somers, south twenty-three (23) degrees twenty-three (23) minutes west nine hundred sixty-four and eight-tenths (964.8) feet; thence north seventy-five (75) degrees fifty (50) minutes west, and crossing Greenbriar Brook, six hundred thirty-two and nine-tenths (632.9) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east six hundred eighty and three-tenths (680.3) feet to a point in the aforesaid County line; thence into the County of New York and the Town of Carmel the following courses and distances to the end: north two (2) degrees fourteen (14) minutes east one hundred nine and seven-tenths (109.7) feet; thence north fourteen (14) degrees four (4) minutes east one hundred sixty-five and seven-tenths (165.7) feet; thence north no (0) degrees fifty-seven (57) minutes west one hundred thirty-three and eight-tenths (133.8) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) feet; thence north twenty-five (25) degrees five (05) minutes east two hundred five and seven-tenths (205.7) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees twenty (20) minutes east and crossing a stream, six hundred fifty-three and one-tenth (653.1) feet; thence north thirty-seven (37) degrees twenty-seven (27) minutes east one hundred thirty-two and seven-tenths (132.7) feet; thence north thirty (30) degrees fifty-one (51) minutes east two hundred forty-three and four-tenths (243.4) feet; thence north sixty-three (63) degrees thirty-nine (39) minutes west five hundred seventy-six and nine-tenths (576.9) feet; thence north one (1) degree thirty-seven (37) minutes west four hundred thirty-nine and seven-tenths (439.7) feet; thence north forty-seven (47) degrees fifty-four (54) minutes

Railroad Notes and Short time Bonds paying 5 to 6% recommended by us for safe and conservative investment.

Call or send for list.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
Bankers,
27 William St., N. Y.
CHICAGO BOSTON

We are offering a special list of investments, including Convertible Bonds, Short Term Notes and Collateral Trust Bonds, and Other Bonds Yielding 4½% to 5% and Over. Write for descriptive Circulars.
Also write for copy of our Transcontinental Railroad Map.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch Office: Albany, N. Y.

Redmond & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
LETTERS OF CREDIT
33 Pine St., New York

Dick & Robinson
BANKERS
New York. Philadelphia.

New York. Boston. Philadelphia.
Carpenter, Baggot & Co.
17-21 William St.
GROUND FLOOR.
Members New York Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and other exchanges. Stocks and Bonds bought for investment or carried on margin.

C. H. VENNER & CO
Bankers
33 Wall St., New York

MOBILE AND OHIO
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS
Due December 1st, 1927.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
BANKERS,
66 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Scully, Painter & Beech.
Members of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, PITTSBURG STOCK EXCHANGE, CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.
80 Broad Street, New York.
People's Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
Capital & Surplus $2,000,000.
Independent of the control of any single interest.
28 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.,
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Reading led the market in point of activity. There was an appreciable falling off in sales in United States Steel, arbitragers doing very little in it. Continued good buying of Philadelphia Electric was in evidence, the price being a shade higher. There was further profit taking in United Gas Improvement. Commission houses bought Pennsylvania. Tonopah Mining spurted on small sales. Lehigh Valley was strong in the morning, but later lost nearly all of its improvement.

Total sales, 32,290 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amal. Copper	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
205	Am. Railways Co.	54	53⅞	54
50	Bell Telephone	56⅜	56⅜	56½
10	Con. Trac. of N. J.	78¾	78¾	78¾
100	Edison Con. Electric	36	36	36
700	Erie	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
115	Fairmount Park Tr.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
5	Gen. Asphalt	8	8	8
20	Gen. Asphalt pf.	37½	37½	37½
50	Lake Sup. Corp.	18½	18½	18½
2,370	Lehigh Valley R. R.	78⅜	77⅞	77⅞
25	Lehigh Navigation	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4,185	Pennsylvania R. R.	69¼	68 13-16	69⅜
2,000	Penn. Traffic	2¾	2¾	2¾
199	Philadelphia Co.	50½	50½	50½
6	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
5,715	Philadelphia Elec.	8⅝	8¼	8¼
260	Philadelphia Rap. T.	30	30	30
69	Philadelphia Trac.	99	99	99
12,952	Reading	67⅜	66½	66½
510	Southern Pacific	82⅝	82	82
210	Tonopah Mining	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
150	Union Pacific	163¼	163¼	163¼
5	Union Traction	64	64	64
360	United Gas Imp.	87⅝	87	87⅝
1,880	U. S. Steel	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
130	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	106½	106½
100	Westmoreland Coal	93	93	93

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—The opening of the tunnels to merchandise traffic yesterday seems to be the influence back of the support of Chicago subway shares. To-day, in the local market, the price moved up to around 50 on good trading. Two days ago the stock was about four points lower. Business in other stocks was dull. Swift's dipped below 104 again. Biscuit went above 68.

Can preferred sold close to 60 on good reports of earnings.

Money 5½@6 per cent. New York exchange, 20c discount. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
50	American Can pf.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
100	Black Mountain	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1,200	Chicago Subway	50	49	50
8	Chicago Title & Trust	109¾	109¾	109¾
4	Diamond Match	125	125	125
490	National Biscuit	68⅜	68	68
12	National Biscuit pf.	116½	116¼	116¾
4	Northwestern Elevated	26	26	26
6	Northwestern El. pf.	66	66	66
70	Swift & Co.	104	103¾	104
300	Traction	5	5	5
250	Traction pf.	16½	16½	16½
180	United Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾
525	United Box Board pf.	11¼	11¼	11¼

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower; Call Money Rates, 3@4 Per Cent.

Failure to Act on Pacific Dividends Affects Prices—Banks Gain Cash.

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were again the features of yesterday's stock market, transactions in these two stocks totaling practically one-third of the 1,250,000 shares traded in, and, inasmuch as this activity, with the accompanying advances in prices to new high records, had as its sustaining force the expectation of announcements of initial dividends upon Southern Pacific and of an increase in the Union Pacific dividend rate at a meeting of the Directors which it was known was to be held during the day, the failure of the Directorate to make any announcement whatever led to reactions both in the shares directly concerned and in the general market. For this incomprehensible attitude on the part of the Directors of these two properties there was vouchsafed no explanation, Wall Street being left to place any interpretation which it chose upon the matter. Its disappointment was too deep to find amelioration in the splendid earnings statements of these properties for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, although in them is found support for the belief that if the favorable dividend action expected has not already been taken it is only a question of a short time before it must be. The Union Pacific reported a gain of nearly $8,000,000 in gross earnings, of $2,855,000 in net earnings, and a surplus applicable to dividends upon the common stock amounting to practically 13 per cent., this surplus representing an increase of some $8,000,00 over that of the previous year. The Southern Pacific returned an increase of $7,500,000 in gross, of $3,000,000 in net, and a balance of $18,790,000 for the common stock, or 9½ per cent. upon that issue, this being an increase of above $9,000,000 over the same item in 1905. These remarkable figures do not tell the whole story of the year with these properties, however, for it is announced that there has been set aside from the earnings of the Southern Pacific over $2,000,000 to the credit of a "protection" fund, now amounting to $4,200,000, while the deduction of a trifle more from the Union Pacific's earnings puts it in possession of a similar fund amounting to practically $8,000,000. Additional matters for contemplation were also afforded Wall Street in the announcement of an issue of $24,700,000 of new St. Paul stock and of over $100,000,000 of additional Chicago & Northwestern common stock, although the latter issue is still to be acted upon by the stockholders, after which it will be presumably put out as needed. St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern fell sharply upon these announcements, and at the close of the day, with the exception of Pennsylvania shares, which were throughout a feature of strength, losses were general.

No changes of importance occurred in the money market, rates on day-to-day and time loans remaining at the levels of earlier days in the week. The banks again gained from the Sub-Treasury, receiving $2,310,000 on telegraphic transfers from San Francisco. Excluding this item, the banks, on routine transactions, have gained from the Government institution over $1,000,000 since the publication of the last bank statement. Through the Sub-Treasury there was transferred $100,000 to St. Louis, following the transfer earlier in the week of $150,000, both transactions representing a demand by that city for crop-moving purposes. The Bank of England returned a favorable weekly statement, reporting a gain of $3,600,000 in gold holdings and a proportion of reserve to liabilities of 50.07 per cent., as against 48.73 per cent. last week. European markets underwent no notable change. Prices in the wheat markets fell still lower, representing, at the maximum decline of the day, the lowest prices for four years.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Aug. 16, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 16, 1906..... 1,212,448
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 176,806,276
Corresponding date last year..... 160,502,702

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17⅝	18¼	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	48	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	47¼	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ 1⅛
104⅝	104½	125,580	*Amal. Copper Co.	104⅝	105⅜	104⅜	104⅞	— ⅛
39	39¼	1,800	Am. Car & F. Co.	39⅛	39⅜	39	39	— ⅛
32⅛	32⅜	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	32¼	32⅜	32	32⅜	...
9	9⅛	100	*Am. Grass Twine	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6¾	7	100	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
72½	72⅝	5,500	Am. Ice Securities	72¼	72½	72	72½	+ ⅛
68¾	69½	3,800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	70½	70½	68¾	68⅝	—1⅛
112	114	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	— ½
154⅛	154⅝	16,900	*Am. S. & R. Co.	155	155½	153⅝	154¼	— ⅛
116⅝	117¼	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
10⅝	11	1,100	Am. Steel Founds.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
45	46	200	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	...
136⅛	136¾	900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137	137¼	136⅛	136½	— ⅛
100¾	101	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
37⅝	38	2,250	*Am. Woolen Co.	38¼	38⅝	37⅛	37⅞	...
102⅞	104	114	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	...
258½	259	77,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	257⅜	262½	257⅛	259	+1½
94⅝	94⅞	27,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95½	96	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
100¾	100⅞	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	— ⅛
118⅛	118¾	13,700	Baltimore & Ohio	119	119	118¼	118½	—1
21⅞	24	200	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
76⅝	76⅞	20,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78	78¼	76¼	76½	— ⅝
67	68	100	Canada Southern	68	68	68	68	...
166	166½	1,900	Canadian Pacific	166¼	166¼	166	166	...
38	38⅛	700	Central Leather Co.	38⅛	38⅜	38	38	— ⅛
102	102⅛	100	Central Leath. Co. pf.	102⅛	102⅞	102⅛	102⅞	+ ½
60⅝	61	8,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅛	61⅜	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	18¾	400	Chicago Great West.	18¾	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
77½	78	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	28	28	28	28	...
187¼	187⅝	44,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	188¼	190	187¾	187⅝	— ⅝
199½	200¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	200¾	200¼	200¼	200¼	+ ¼
208	209	7,500	Chicago & Northw.	211¾	212	208	209	—2
230	240	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	235	235	235	235	...
4⅞	5	1,400	Chicago Union Trac.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
16½	17	5,100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15⅞	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+1⅛
95½	95⅝	2,600	C., C., C. & St. L.	95	95⅞	95	95⅞	+ ⅜
54⅛	54½	9,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	54⅛	55⅛	54⅛	54⅞	— ⅝
87⅛	87⅝	1,400	Colorado & Southern	87½	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	— ⅛
70¼	71	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	70¼	70⅞	70¼	70⅞	— ⅛
18½	19	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½
138½	139	400	Consolidated Gas	139	139	138½	138½	...
19¼	19⅝	300	Corn Products Ref.	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
76⅝	78	200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	78½	78½	77¾	77¾	— ½
219	222	100	Delaware & Hudson	220⅞	220⅞	220⅞	220⅞	—1⅞
43⅝	43½	200	Denver & Rio Grande	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
60½	61	900	*Distillers Securities	60½	61	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅜	800	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
43½	43⅝	7,400	Erie	44	44⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
79⅜	79⅝	300	Erie 1st pf.	79⅞	79⅞	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
70⅜	71	500	Erie 2d pf.	70⅝	71⅞	70⅝	71½	— ⅛
169	160¼	1,200	General Electric	170	170½	169¾	169¾	+ ½
295½	297	100	Great Northern pf.	297½	297½	297½	297½	+ ½
51½	52	100	Havana Electric	52	52	52	52	—1
95½	96	200	Hocking Valley pf.	96	96	96	96	— ½
171½	174½	700	Illinois Central	175¾	176¾	175½	176½	+ ⅝
36½	36¾	2,400	Interbor.-Met.	36¾	37	36½	36½	+ ⅛
78¼	78⅝	500	Interbor.-Met. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
18⅝	19¼	1,300	Internat. Paper Co.	19	19½	19	19⅜	...
51	51¾	12,700	Internat. Steam Pump.	50½	52	50½	51	+1
86	88	212	Int. Steam Pump pf.	86	86	86	86	...
29	29	100	Iowa Central	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
51½	52½	100	Iowa Central pf.	52	52	52	52	...
70	74	12	Kanawha & Michigan	65	65	65	65	...
27⅝	28¼	1,300	Kansas City Southern	28¼	28¼	27⅞	28	+1⅛
56	56¼	2,300	Kansas City South. pf.	56½	56¾	56	56	— ⅛
59½	60¼	300	Knick. Ice, Chicago	60	60¼	60	60¼	...
144	145	1,400	Louisville & Nash.	145¾	146	144½	144½	— ⅛
21	21⅛	900	Mexican Central	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
66½	68	500	Minn. & St. Louis	66½	67	66½	67	+2
169	173½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	173½	173¼	173¼	173¼	+ ¼
34½	34⅝	3,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35⅜	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
70	70½	2,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	71	71½	69¾	70	—1
95	95½	4,500	Missouri Pacific	96¼	96⅝	95	95	— ⅜
67⅜	68	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
79	79½	1,600	*Nat. Lead Co.	80¼	80¾	79½	79¼	+ ⅛
41½	41⅝	600	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	41½	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
20½	21	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ½
142	144	200	*New York Air Brake.	143⅞	144	143¼	144	...
141	141½	7,260	New York Central	141⅜	142	140½	141	+ ⅛
68½	69	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	69	69¼	69	69	+ ⅛
194	197	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196¼	196¼	196¼	196¼	...
127½	135	50	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	130	130	130	130	...
47¼	47⅝	600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	48	48	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛
92	92½	1,600	Norfolk & Western	92½	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	...
94	94⅝	600	North American	94⅝	94⅝	93¼	93½	—1⅜
205⅞	206	2,100	Northern Pacific	206⅝	206⅞	205½	205½	—1
37	38⅛	5,300	Pacific Mail	37	38⅛	37	38⅛	+1½
138⅝	138⅞	182,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	137⅜	139⅛	137½	138⅝	+1½
53⅜	55	700	Pittsburg Coal pf.	53⅞	54	53½	54	— ⅛
52½	52⅝	900	Pressed Steel Car	52½	52⅝	52	52⅜	— ⅛
237	239	100	Pullman Company	240	240	240	240	+2⅝
53½	54½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	53	53	53	53	—1⅛
132⅞	133	69,000	Reading	134⅜	134⅞	132⅜	133	— ⅛
28⅝	29	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
99	99½	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
26⅜	26½	8,700	Rock Island Co.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
63	64	600	Rock Island Co. pf.	64½	64⅝	63½	63½	—1
43⅛	46¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	...
56½	57	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57½	57½	57	57	+ ⅛
82½	82¼	187,600	Southern Pacific	82⅝	82⅞	81¼	82⅛	+ ⅛
117¾	118¼	100	Southern Pacific pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118¼	118¼	— ⅛
37½	37¾	2,000	Southern Ry. ext.	37⅝	37½	37	37¼	+1
98	98	100	So. Ry. M. & O. st. c.	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
154⅛	155⅛	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	155	153¼	155	155¼	— ⅛
33⅜	34¼	600	Texas & Pacific	34½	34⅝	34	34⅛	+1
83	84½	300	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	83	84	83	84	...
127	129	100	Third Avenue	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ⅛
30½	32	650	Tol., St. L. & West.	30½	31½	30½	31½	+2
50⅞	51¼	2,580	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	49¾	51½	49¾	51	+1⅝
112½	118¼	200	Twin City R. T.	113	113	113	113	+ ½
71	72	440	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	71¼	71¼	71	71	+ ⅛
162¼	162⅝	297,600	Union Pacific	162½	163⅞	162¼	162⅝	+ ⅝
94	95	500	Union Pacific pf.	95	95	95	95	...
68	68¼	500	United Rys. Invest.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	...
73⅝	74½	600	United Rys. Invest. pf.	73⅝	74	73½	74	— ⅛
46⅝	47¼	900	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	47	47¼	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
36	36¼	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	36	36⅜	36	36½	— ⅛
75	76	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	76	76	75	76	— ⅛
44¾	45¼	1,500	U. S. Rubber	44¾	45	44¾	45	+ ⅜
107	109	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108¾	108¾	108	108	— ⅛
41¼	41¼	46,990	U. S. Steel	41¾	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ¼
106½	106⅝	11,300	U. S. Steel pf.	106½	106¾	106	106½	...
37	38	300	Va.-Caro. Chem.	38	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	10¼	100	*Vulcan Detinning	8¾	8¾	8¾	9⅛	— ⅛
20	20¼	200	Wabash	20¼	20¾	20	20	— ¼
300	301	350	Wells-Fargo Express.	300	300	300	300	...
92	93	200	Western Union Tel.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅜
150	154	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	150	150	150	150	...
18	19	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
40	41¼	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	40	40½	40	40½	+1½
26¼	26½	600	Wisconsin Central	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
51	51½	800	Wisconsin Central pf.	51¼	51⅝	51	51	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad preferred stock.
Erie Railway first preferred.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Norfolk & Western Railway on preferred.

SOLD STOCK ON BOGUS ORDER

Brokers Fooled by Trick to Break Harriman Road Prices.

While the price of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific stock was highest yesterday several large blocks were put upon the market, which, it is said, had to be bought back by the houses making the sales, because of their inability to get confirmation of the orders on which the stock was sold. The gossip of the floor named the amount which one large commission house threw on the market on a bogus order as 5,000 shares.

Stock Exchange commission houses would not admit that any one had suffered through the execution of bogus orders, but it was said on the floor of the Exchange that several prominent houses had received large selling orders on the two Harriman stocks over the telephone when the prices were highest. The man who gave the order said he was private secretary to one of the most important men in the Street.

The telephone order was accepted without hesitation and executed as quickly as possible. When a confirming order failed to materialize the brokers investigated and found that the man who had been represented as wishing to sell the stock had not authorized any one to take such action for him.

Such tactics have been adopted before with the idea of breaking the market temporarily and the bucket shops have generally got the credit for the false messages. Stock Exchange houses do not dare to refuse to accept telephone orders from their big clients, and the clerks who take the messages are not always able to identify the voices of the persons who give the instructions.

THE CROPS IN EUROPE.

Conditions Fair, but Rain Delays Work in Russia and Italy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Crop Reporter, issued to-day by the Department of Agriculture, contains a detailed statement of European crop conditions under date of July 31.

Harvesting has extended, the report declares, as far north as the territory bordering upon the English Channel. Operations thus far have been carried on under fairly favorable conditions, with the exception that over a large area in South Russia the work has been seriously delayed and the crops damaged by the excessive rainfall.

A large proportion of the Italian wheat crop is reported to be impaired from a similar cause. In the northern latitudes of Europe the harvest will be at its full height during this month, and the outcome is dependent upon the weather conditions

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@4 per cent. closing at 3¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5@5¼ per cent. for ninety days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for four months, and 5¾@6 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names and 6@6½ per cent for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $307,157,300; balances, $11,487,426; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,001,081.

The local banks have gained $1,026,000 since Friday, as compared with a loss of $1,843,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 10 points higher, at $4.8480; sixty days at $4.8190, and cables at $4.8520. Commercial bills were $4.81¼@4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.21@5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for demand; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94¼ less 1-32and 94 11-16@94⅝; guilders, 40.05.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c&5c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinati—par. St. Louis—25c@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅝d. per ounce and in New York at 66¼c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Golden Anchor sold at .63, 200 Hale & Norcross at 1.00, 300 Jim Butler at 1.47, 500 Mexican at .68, 30 Ontario at 2.75, and 250 Tonopah Extension at 5.50.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,147,000
Circulation decreased	426,000
Bullion increased	720,806
Other securities decreased	174,000
Other deposits decreased	135,000
Public deposits increased	1,051,000
Notes reserve increased	1,148,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 50.07 per cent., as compared with 48.73 per cent. last week.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remained unchanged to-day at 3½ per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	18,675,000
Treasury deposits increased	35,700,000
General deposits decreased	84,350,000
Gold in hand decreased	3,400,000
Silver in hand increased	1,975,000
Bills discounted decreased	52,900,000
Advances decreased	12,450,000

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	5	3	Esperanza	3	0	0
Tomboy	1	5	0	Dolores	2	0	0
El Oro	1	11	3	Strat. Ind.	0	3	3

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Money was in less active demand and rates were easier in the market to-day. Discounts were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange developed some irregularity. The recent rise induced profit-taking, particularly in home rails, while fears of dear money caused a slight setback in consols. The good bank statement, however, checked the decline and prices closed steadier. Americans opened firm. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were the features in the forenoon on dividend anticipations and other issues quietly advanced to a fraction over parity in sympathy. Later Wall Street was responsible for a further improvement and the market closed firm.

Copper shares were firm, especially Boston and Montana shares.

Foreigners were quietly steady. Russians eased near the close. Imperial Japanese 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

Bar silver firm at 30⅝d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.15; Lisbon, 2.00.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, Aug. 18.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Change.
Consols, money	87 15-16	...	...	— ⅛
Consols, account	88 1-16	...	...	+8-16
Anaconda	13¼	257½	257½	...
Atchison	96⅝	96⅝	95½	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	171½	165½	165	+ ½
St. Paul	194¼	188½	186	+ ½
Erie	45½	44¾	44¾	...
Erie 1st pf.	80 ex.	79½	79¾	— ⅜
Ill. Central	181½	176¼	175	+ 1¾
Louis. & Nash.	150½	145⅞	145⅞	...
N. Y. Central	146⅞	142	141	+ 1
Pennsylvania	71¼	138¼	137¼	+ ⅜
Reading	69½	134⅝	134½	+ ⅜
Southern Pac.	85¾	83¼	83¼	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	168⅝	163¼	161½	+ 1½
U. S. Steel	42	41⅜	41¼	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were very firm. Russians were well maintained, the news from Russia not having any influence on the market.

Russian bonds of 1904 were quoted at 470.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 90c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was irregular, iron shares rising upon the American market report, while Russians were lower upon the declaration of martial law in the Caucasus. Pennsylvania was higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

Wabash Meeting on Oct. 22.

Oct. 22 has been set as the date for the special meeting of the Wabash Railroad stockholders to vote on the financial plan which includes as one of its features the retirement of the debenture bonds. An officer of the road said yesterday that the formal call for the special meeting would probably be issued the middle of next week.

TWO WESTERN RAILWAYS ISSUE $125,000,000

Northwestern Wants $100,000,000 and St. Paul the Rest.

NEED CASH FOR EXTENSIONS

Both Roads Expected to Use the Money Received for Their New Pacific Coast Lines.

Two important railroad stock issues were announced yesterday. A call was sent out for a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to authorize an increase of $100,000,000 in the stock of that road, and the St. Paul Directors decided to offer the $25,000,000 of treasury stock of that road to the stockholders at par. Both announcements were received with little enthusiasm on the stock market. St. Paul declined a fraction and Northwestern closed 2 points lower.

The issue more interesting to Wall Street was St. Paul's. The announcement of this offering of stock has been expected for a long time. Some surprise was felt that only $25,000,000 was provided by the plan. The Street had expected that the St. Paul plan when finally announced would call for the issue of at least $50,000,000 to the stockholders. The fact that only stock is to be sold, for the present at least, and not bonds as well, led to the belief that the St. Paul had changed its plans for its Pacific Coast extension, and that only part of the line would be built. This theory is altogether at variance with the positive statements made on behalf of the St. Paul at the time these rumors first gained currency a few weeks ago, but interest in the report was revived by yesterday's action of the Directors.

The announcement of the new St. Paul stock issue was made soon before 3

HARRIMAN DIRECTORS SILENT ON DIVIDENDS

They Refuse to Tell What They Did at Yesterday's Meeting.

S. P.'S RECORD EARNINGS

That and the Pennsylvania the Only American Roads to Show Gross Receipts of $100,000,000.

The expectation in Wall Street that the first dividend on Southern Pacific common and an increase in the Union Pacific dividend would be announced yesterday was ot realized. From the opening of the market interest centred in these two stocks, and the greatest confidence was felt that the dividend would be made known before he day was over. The first source of disappointment on this score was the announcement, made early in the day, that because E. H. Harriman was attending the funeral of Albert Willcox the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific, which was scheduled for the morning, could not be held until later in the day.

The meeting was held about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By that time the Street had become doubtful that the good news would be made public before the day was over. After the meeting the Union Pacific Directors refused to discuss their action. The estimated earnings for the year of both Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, showing large surpluses over all charges, were made public, but on the question of dividends not a word could be had.

If action on the dividends was postponed until next week's meeting the Street did not understand why a mystery should be made of the matter. On the other hand, if the dividends were actually declared, no one could see why the announcement should be withheld.

The statement of earnings of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific for the year ended June 30, which were made public yesterday, exceeded expectations. The gross receipts of the Southern Pacific, which it had been estimated would reach $100,000,000, amounted actually, according to the official statement, to more than $105,000,000. This compares with gross earnings of $85,515,158 in the year ended June 30, 1905, and makes last year by all odds the best in the history of the Southern Pacific. It also confers on the Southern Pacific the distinction of being the second system in the United States to show annual gross earnings of as much as $100,000,000. The Pennsylvania is the only other system which shows earnings of that amount.

The surplus earnings of the year, after the payment of all charges, amounted to $21,560,712, and the balance, after the payment of preferred stock dividends, was $18,790,833. This represents over 9 per cent. on the company's common stock. The Union Pacific earnings were also remarkably heavy. The road's gross receipts from transportation amounted to $67,281,542, and the surplus applicable to dividends to $29,201,844. The 4 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock called for $3,982,032, leaving $25,219,812 available for common stock dividends. This amounts to almost 13 per cent. on the company's stock.

These are the statements of earnings of the two roads:

Union Pacific System.

Gross receipts from transportation	$67,281,542
Expenses and taxes	36,963,773
Surplus	$30,317,769
Receipts from rentals and from other sources in excess of miscellaneous expenses	7,767,491
	$38,085,260
Less fixed charges, including rentals	8,883,416
Surplus	$29,201,844
Four per cent. dividend on preferred stock	3,982,032
Balance	$25,219,812

There is charged in the above expenses and taxes and credited to the reserve fund for betterments, equipment and general and extraordinary repairs, subject to the action of the Board of Directors, the sum of $2,206,610.39. The total credit to this reserve or protection fund as of June 30, 1906, will be about $7,900,000.

Southern Pacific Company.

Gross receipts from transportation	$105,619,113
Expenses and taxes	70,586,649
Surplus	$35,032,464
Sinking fund contributions, earnings of sinking fund investments, and proceeds from sale of lands applied in redemption of bonds	2,411,655
Receipts from rentals and from other sources in excess of miscellaneous expenses	1,042,489
Total income	$38,486,609
Less fixed charges, including rentals	16,925,896
Surplus	$21,560,712
Seven per cent. dividend on preferred stock	2,769,879
Balance	$18,790,833

There is charged in the above expenses and taxes, and credited to the reserve fund for betterments, equipment, and general and extraordinary repairs, subject to the action of the Board of Directors, the sum of $2,117,286.32. The total credit to this reserve or protection fund as of June 30, 1906, will be about $4,200,000.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Hesitation marked the operations in wheat yesterday. The bearish sentiment among traders did not find expression in much selling because prices are down around the low point of the season and many think have discounted big crops and prospective heavy receipts from the Northwest. At the same time there was no important support from any quarter, as the weather in the Northwest States remains perfect and there is every indication of an early movement of Spring wheat which must be offset by a big export demand or prices are likely to suffer. As a result of these conflicting ideas, the market kept within a narrow range, and at the close was only ¼ to ⅝c down from the previous night, although practically at the lowest point of the year. In the early trading Minneapolis was a weak spot, declining a cent on September owing to liquidation. All other markets also opened easier, but after a time steadied up on a little more covering and some buying for a rally. This in turn was followed by dullness in the afternoon and a gradual settling of prices to the lowest point of the day near the close. Liverpool made a good response to the weakness on this side, closing ½ to ⅝d net lower.

CORN.—The corn market started out weak owing to a decline of ¼ to ⅝d at Liverpool and The Price Current report, which said that the crop would fully equal last year's production and had benefited by recent rains. Larger receipts in the near future were expected to result from favorable crop conditions, and there was considerable stop-loss selling in September during the day. Around noon there was a partial recovery in sympathy with wheat, but the market worked off again near the close to the lowest point of the session. Broomhall estimated that Argentine shipments would be 2,400,000 bushels, against 2,819,000 bushels the previous week. Exporters took 10 loads. No. 2 corn in New York was quoted 56c. elevator, and 58c. free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 62c, and No. 2 yellow, 61c. free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Close.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	77⅞	77½	77⅝	77⅞
December	80 9-16	80⅜	80⅝	80¾
May	83⅛	82¾	82⅞	83
Corn—				
September	55¾	55⅜	55⅝	56
December	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝	53¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Close.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70⅝	69½	70¼	70¾
December	73⅝	72⅞	73⅛	73½
May	77⅝	77	77⅜	77¼
Corn—				
September	48½	48	48	48⅜
December	44½	44⅛	44¼	44½
May	45	44⅝	44⅞	45¼
Oats—				
September	31	30½	30¾	30⅝
December	32	31½	31½	32⅛
May	34½	33⅝	33⅝	34⅛
Lard—				
October	$8.80	$8.75	$8.75	$8.75
January	7.95	7.90	7.90	7.87
Ribs—				
October	8.80	8.78	8.77	8.70
January	7.32	7.27	7.27	7.27
Pork—				
September	17.87	17.25	17.27	17.20
January	13.57	13.50	13.50	13.55

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The complications which have apparently arisen to prevent, or at least put off, the announcement of action on the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific dividends have prompted a suggestion that, following the example of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit management, it might prove acceptable to Wall Street if the management of these two Pacific roads would issue rebate checks for these dividends at the rates which Wall Street confidently expects, until the matter is finally adjusted.

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In the meantime, as is perfectly natural, Wall Street insists on putting the worst possible construction upon the failure of the Directors of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific to announce action upon the dividends. If the meetings had been postponed or if something less than the expected dividends had been declared, it is doubtful if the disappointment felt would have been as great. What made the matter worse, from the speculators' point of view, was the offering of a substitute in the shape of increases in the stock of the St. Paul and of the Chicago & Northwestern. It was a good deal as if Wall Street, crying for bread, had been offered a stone.

***

At the opening of the market there were running transactions of 15,000 shares in Southern Pacific at from 82⅝ to 82½, an advance of about a point, while on similar transactions in 25,000 shares of Union Pacific that stock opened from 162½ to 162¾, a gain of practically a point. St. Paul also rose rapidly, as well as Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and altogether the first few minutes of trading were the most excited witnessed on the Stock Exchange in many a day.

***

There have been in the past ten days no signs of distribution of stocks commensurate with the rise in prices in that period, and this has set inquisitive traders wondering as to the plan of campaign mapped out by those in charge of the market. The usual procedure, and one which was apparently followed in the earlier days of the present movement, calls for periodical realizing upon certain previously active issues under cover of extreme activity and sharp advances in other stocks. The conclusion has been reached by a good many observers of the market that the present programme is to avoid any attempt at distribution of this character, and to try to put prices to a level so high that any marked decline from it will give stocks an inviting appearance, although actually they are still well above the prices at which the campaign was started.

***

This is a bold project, and calls for a good deal of courage in its accomplishment, but it has been carried through in the past with marked success. Perhaps the classic example is still that given by Woerishoffer in his manipulation of a certain industrial stock which still figures on the Stock Exchange list. A pool was formed in this stock a great many years ago, when it was selling around 18, and Woerishoffer accepted its management. He put the stock up steadily, and when it reached 64 one of the most important of the pool members went to Woerishoffer to see if it was not possible to get his stock and sell it at this price, which was satisfactory to him. The greater operator refused the request flatly, and went steadily on with his campaign, landing the stock finally at about 120, all this within a comparatively brief space of time. The pool members got their stock around 110, and were able to get it out well above par, even that member who had been willing to take 64. When the stock began to work back under par it became so attractive when compared to the high level it had just abandoned that there was not the slightest difficulty in distributing the accumulated holdings.

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A new pool is at work in Reading. The most noteworthy fact about this pool is that it is entirely different from that which put the stock up to 160, although it is believed on the floor that the present manipulation is expected to be made easier because of the successful operations of the old pool.

***

In spite of the almost universal belief that the most powerful banking and financial interests in Wall Street are behind the present market, one member of the Stock Exchange has been discovered who does not accept this current notion. He insists that the market's course is due to the operations of a pool of big speculators, which is made up on a 500,000-share basis. Furthermore, he asserts that the most important member of this pool is a man who was so badly trounced in the market several months ago that even his friends began to believe that he knew more about mining operations than stock operations.

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The purchase of one block of 25,000 shares of Union Pacific in the first hour was said to be for Newport account.

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In a little less than nine years the Standard Oil Company has disbursed to its shareholders $347,073,000 on a capital stock of $100,000,000, of which about $98,500,000 is outstanding. So far this year it has paid three quarterly dividends aggregating $29,550,000, or the same amount disbursed in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$183,103,645
Gold coin and bullion	109,351,552
Gold certificates	40,219,260
Silver coin and bullion	6,288,465
Silver certificates	6,957,766
United States notes	10,001,551
Treasury notes of 1890	12,719
National bank notes	11,586,134
Total receipts this month	30,789,299
Total receipts this year	83,088,152
Total expenditures this month	25,890,000
Total expenditures this year	91,703,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$566,491,869
Silver dollars	478,542,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,172,000
Total	$1,052,205,869
General fund	191,270,195
Deposits in National banks	92,238,285
In Philippine Treasury	4,747,732
Awaiting reimbursements	235,089
Current liabilities	105,388,256

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAYS—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Month July	$45,869	$38,534	.....
From Jan. 1	270,557	231,596	.....

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON, ANN ARBOR SYSTEM—

1st week Aug	82,795	72,533	.....
From July 1	405,772	344,409	.....

MOBILE & OHIO—

4th week July	322,742	284,093	244,866
Month	806,351	703,435	598,364
1st week Aug	162,984	146,752	128,350
From July 1	969,335	850,187	726,714

BALTIMORE & OHIO for July—

Gross	6,544,846	5,768,829	5,274,542
Expenses	4,347,987	3,750,904	3,425,657
Net. July	2,196,859	2,017,925	1,848,885

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Gross	1,619,482	1,398,181	1,410,797
Expenses	1,162,198	1,189,354	1,010,027
Net	457,284	208,827	400,770
Charges	382,471	387,292	346,934
Surplus	74,813	*56,465	53,836
Gross, 12 mos	21,159,145	20,041,026	17,706,595
Expenses	15,414,545	14,937,720	12,997,710
Net, 12 mos	5,744,600	5,103,375	4,708,885
Charges	4,500,548	4,261,865	4,019,240
Sur., 12 mos	1,244,052	842,010	749,645

THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross	410,678	377,811	371,162
Net	155,709	108,091	99,740
Other income	29,062	31,903	.....
Tot. chgs., tax., &c.	42,919	31,765	33,571
Surplus	83,728	44,423	16,169

*Deficit.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Stocks Strong in Sympathy with the Exchange.

Guggenheim Exploration and Chicago Subway Continue Their Upward Movements—Mining Stocks Sluggish but Firm.

Curb stocks continued to show strength yesterday following as they have consistently the upward tendency of the big Exchange. International Mercantile Marine, however, which was the most active of the industrials in Wednesday's market, declimbed 1 point on a continuance of the active selling. The stock opened at 29, and sold down to 28 on transactions of 1,000. Guggenheim Exploration sold up to 277.

***

Chicago Subway has been pushed prominently forward during the rising market, and yesterday went to 50, a net gain of 2 points on sales of 7,300.

***

The mining list was sluggish, but prices reflected the general tone of the market, moving, however, within extremely narrow limits, and the market was without feature.

***

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
165	Am. Can pf	*59	59⅝	59	59⅝
500	Am. De Forest Wirel. Tel	95	95	95	95
200	Fed. Sug	45	45	45	45
600	Fed. Sug. pf	79	79	78	78
55	Gug. Exp. wi	270	277	275	277
100	Gug. Exp. ww	272	272	272	272
1,000	Havana Tob.	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19½
1,000	Int. Mer. Ma. pf	29	29	28	28
800	Inter. Salt	35¼	35¾	35¼	35¾
1,300	Mackay Cos.	74⅛	74⅞	73⅝	73⅞
200	Mack. Cos. pf	78	78	78	78
400	Manhat. Tran	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Otis Elev	58	58	58	58
31	Standard Oil	611	612	610	612

RAILROADS.

8	Am. Lt. & Tr. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
7,300	Chi. Sub	48	50	48	50

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Bos. Cop	26⅝	27¼	26¾	26⅞
1,250	Brit. Col. Cop.	8½	*8⅝	8⅜	8½
450	Butte Coal., w. i.	31¼	31½	31¼	31½
1,100	Clear Creek & Gilpin Tun.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1,000	C. C. & G. T. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½
500	Cum.-Ely Min.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
200	Dolores, Ltd	9	9¼	9	9¼
175	Dom. Cop., new	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
300	El Rayo Min.	4¾	5	4¾	5
500	Gold Hill	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
85	Granby Con.	12	12¼	12	12¼
8,200	Greene Con. C.	24½	25	24½	25
100	Greene Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
525	Greene Gold-S.	*2½	2½	2	2
900	Gum. Con.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
600	Mic. Gold Min.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
300	Mines Co. of A.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
2,380	Mitchell Min.	4¾	4¾	4¼	4⅝
1,000	Mont.-Sho	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
200	Nev. Con. Cop.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Nev. S. & M. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Nev.-U. M. & S.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,600	Nip. Mines Co.	6	6	6	6
200	Penn. & C. Cop.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	Rich. Eureka	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
600	Ten. Cop. Co.	45	46	45	45⅜
1,000	Tonopah Ex.	5½	5½	5⅝	5½
800	Union Cop. Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,400	United Copper.	63⅞	63⅝	63¼	63⅝

BONDS.

$78,000	Allis-Chal. 5s & int., w. i.	80¼	80½	80¼	80½
5,000	Cedar Hill M. & Milling 6s	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
7,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	39	39	39	39
25,000	Int. M. 4½s	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼
6,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i. & int.	97½	97¼	97½	97¼

*Odd lots.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 15. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	2	2½	2	2½
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	80⅜	80⅝	80¼	80½
American Can	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
American Can pf	59¼	59⅝	58½	59⅝
American Chicle	182	184	182	184
American Chicle pf	106	110	106	110
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	95c.	98c.
Am. De F. Wireless pf.	..	..	1⅝	2⅛
Am. Light & Traction	113	116	113	116
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Malting 5s	..	..	102	104
Am. Steel Foundry 5s	89½	90½	89¼	90¼
American Tobacco	390	415	400	420
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3½	4
Am. Writing Paper pf	24½	26	24½	26
Am. Writing Paper 5s	35	35½	35	36
Borden's Cond. Milk	175	180	175	180
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	..	..	111	114
Boston Copper	25⅞	27½	26	26½
British Col. Copper	8½	8¾	8⅝	8⅞
Butte Coalition	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central Foundry	5	5½	5	5½
Central Foundry pf	21½	22½	22	24
Central Foundry 5s	79½	80	79½	80
Chi. & Aiton pf. cfts.	73	75	73	75
Chicago Subway	49½	50	47½	47½
Clear Cr. & Gilp. Tun.	4	4½	..	4½
Clear Cr. & G. T. pf.	11½	12	12	12½
Con. Refrigerating	..	..	..	5⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	2	2⅜
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	27	30	25	30
Cripple Creek Central	..	..	85	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	..	..	72	75
Cumberland-Ely Min.	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7½
Davis-Daly Estate, w. i.	..	..	10½	11
Dolores, Limited	9½	9¾	9½	10½
Dominion Con. (new)	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Federal Sugar	40	45	46	45
Federal Sugar pf	77	78½	77	78½
El Rayo	4¾	5	4¾	5
Empire Steel pf	..	..	38	42
Furnace Creek	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
G. B. S. Brewing	..	..	..	9¾
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 5s	..	..	62	63
G. B. S. Brewing 2d 5s	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39½
Giroux	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝
Gold Hill	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
Granby Con	12	12¼	12	12¼
Greene Con. Copper	24½	25	24½	24½
Greene Con. Gold	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	2	2½	2	2½
Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝
Guggenheim Explora'n	275	280	265	274
Gugg. Expl. warrants	270	275	260	266
Hall Signal	90	98	90	96
Havana Tobacco	19¼	19⅝	19½	20⅛
Havana Tobacco pf	34	37	35	37½
Houston Oil	9	10	9	10
Houston Oil pf	43½	45	43½	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10	10⅝	10¼	11½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	27⅞	28½	29	29¼
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78	78½	78¼	78½
International Salt	35	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝
International Salt 5s	89	95	89	89
Lackawanna Steel	72	77	72	77
Lehigh Valley	..	..	76	76½
Lord & Taylor	..	..	121	123
Lord & Taylor pf	..	..	102	108
Mackay Companies	73¾	74	74½	75
Mackay Companies pf	72⅝	73	73	73½
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
Marconi Wire, Canada	1¾	2	..	..
Micmac Gold Mining	5	5½	5	5½
Mines Co. of America	$1.23	$1.25	$1.23	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	4½	4⅞	4¾	4⅝
Mont.-Sho Con., new	12½	12½	12½	12½
Nevada Con. Copper	18	18¼	18	18¼
Nevada S. & M.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	..	..	111	112½
N. Y. Transportation	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
Nipissing Mines Co.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Nor. Securities stubs	200	225	200	225
Otis Elevator	52	55	51¾	55
Otis Elevator pf	99	101	99	101
Penn. & Cananea Cop.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Pope Mfg. Co	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	..	..	7½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	16½	20	16½	20
Richmond Eureka	7½	8	7½	8
Royal Baking Pow. pf	108	111	108	111
Safety Car Heating	..	..	285	310
Seaboard Company	27	27¾	27	27¾
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	..	..	85	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	..	..	55	58
St. Paul rights	14½	16¾	..	..
Standard Milling	8	10	8	10
Standard Milling pf	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	79	81	..	..
Standard Oil	609	612	609	612
Tennessee Copper	45	46	45½	46⅝
Tintic Mining	..	..	6¼	6⅝
Tonopah Extension	5⅜	5½	5¼	5½
Tonopah Mining	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼
Trenton Potteries	..	..	18	20
Trenton Potteries pf	..	..	94	98
Trenton Potteries deb	..	..	70	77
Union Copper	1 9-16	1¾	1½	1⅝
United Cigar Mfg	..	..	40	44
United Cigar Mfg. pf	..	..	96½	98
United Copper	63¼	63¾	63¾	64
United Mines Corp	58	58	56	58
Union Typewriter	..	..	94	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf	118	124	118	122
Un. Typewriter 2d pf	120	125	122	126
Utah Apex	..	..	5⅜	6
Utah Copper	26¾	27	27½	28
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97¼	96¾	97

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INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 16.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Standard Drug and Chemical Company of Philadelphia, to engage in a general drug business; capital, $50,000.

Fordwick Company of New York, to construct and renovate plants and to manufacture portland cement; capital, $2,000.

THE COTTON MARKET.

It Made a New Low Record, but Steadied Upon Covering.

FORECAST FOR COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Eastern Florida, and Western Florida—Local rains and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday; light winds, mostly southerly.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Local rains Friday and Saturday; light winds, mostly southerly.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Local rains Friday and Saturday; light winds, mostly southerly.

Eastern Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer in northeast portion Friday; light southerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory—Local rains Friday and Saturday.

Arkansas—Local rains Friday and Saturday; warmer in western portion Friday.

Tennessee—Warmer, with local rains Friday and Saturday.

The cotton market was fairly active yesterday, and after making a new record in the early session steadied up on covering and a little buying, which seemed to be for the account of strong interests. The close was very steady at an advance of 4 points on August, but generally unchanged to 4 points lower. Sales for the day were estimated at 300,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c. lower. Receipts of new crop cotton in the Southwest continue to increase, but it is said that engagements for September shipment are heavy and that the new crop is not likely to become anything more than a sentimental weight on the market for some time to come.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday.
August	9.17	9.17	9.12	9.16@9.20	9.12
September	9.26	9.26	9.15	9.24@9.26	9.24
October	9.42	9.43	9.32	9.40@9.41	9.40
November	9.49	9.50	9.40	9.45@9.47	9.46
December	9.53	9.54	9.42	9.50@9.51	9.51
January	9.62	9.62	9.50	9.57@9.58	9.60
February	..	..	..	9.62@9.64	9.66
March	9.74	9.75	9.63	9.68@9.69	9.72
April	..	..	..	9.70@9.72	9.74
May	9.82	9.82	9.70	9.77@9.78	9.80

The local market for spot cotton was quiet with prices unchanged at 10.30 for middling uplland and 10.55 for middling Gulf.

Receipts at the ports and interior points today, compared with the same day last week and last year:

Port.	To-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Present Stock.
Galveston	2,844	1,073	3,190	22,719
New Orleans	8	52	2,488	24,846
Mobile	11	32	62	4,180
Savannah	1,425	890	936	26,214
Charleston	336	15	6	5,900
Wilmington	34	..	40	421
Norfolk	153	525	299	7,058
Baltimore	..	..	..	4,034
New York	..	..	20	87,578
Boston	8	8	7	8,574
Philadelphia	..	..	..	2,067
Various	10	210	350	670
Total	4,899	2,805	7,336	188,620

INTERIOR.

Augusta	26	214	163	9,357
Memphis	85	25	291	7,011
St. Louis	416	244	1	18,120
Cincinnati	187	239	326	5,731
Houston	5,531	2,481	3,559	21,725

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼	Homestake	83½	84½
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼	Ill. C. l. l.	101	..
3s, r., 1918	103½	104	I. F. Co. pf.	84	85
3s, c., 1918	103½	104	Int. Power	51	53
3s, 1918, sm.	103½	..	Jol. & Chi.	175	..
4s, r., 1907	103¾	104	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80	81
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104	K. & D. M.	10	15
4s, r., 1925	129¾	130¼	K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
4s, c., 1925	129¾	130¼	Lacl. C., pf.	75	76½
D. C. 3-65s	115	..	Lacl. Gas	..	105
Philip'ne 4s	109	..	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
Adams Exp.	200	300	L. E. & W.	30	35
Alb. & Sus.	240	..	L. E. & W. pf.	81	88
Alte. & W.	145	..	Man. Beach	5½	7
Am. G. Ch.	24½	25½	Man. Elev.	145½	150
A. A. C. pf.	92⅝	..	Md. C. pf.	90	..
Am. B. S.	23	25	Met. St. Ry.	108	110
A. B. W. pf.	83	89	Mich. Cent.	185	190
A. C. & F. pf.	100¾	101	M. S. T. pf.	93	94
Am. Coal	170	190	M. & St. L. pf.	88	92
A. C. O. pf.	92½	93¼	N. C. & St. L.	150	152
Am. D. Tel.	25	39	N. Cent. C.	37	45
Am. Exp.	230	245	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	115	117
A. H. & L. pf.	29	30	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	89
Am. L. Co.	20	21	N. Y. D. Co.	30	33
Am. L. Co. pf.	41¼	42½	N. Y. & W. pf.	90¾	91¼
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	5	Ont. Min.	8	8¼
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26	27	Pac. Coast	127	131
Am. Pn. S.	25	29	P. C. 1st pf.	100	108
A. P. S. pf.	53½	56	P. C. 2d pf.	126	131
Am. Sm. pf.	96	98	Peo. G., C.	90	92
Am. Snuff	240	..	Peo. & E.	42	44
Am. Snuff pf.	102	110	Pitts. Coal	14¼	14⅝
A. S. R. pf.	133	138	P. C., C. & St. L.	81½	82
A. T. & C.	88	92	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	107½	109
A. T. & T.	125	135	P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
Ann Arbor	30	40	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	..
Ann A. pf.	70	90	P. & W. pf.	90¾	91¼
At. C. L.	142	143½	Pac. Mail	53	54
B. & O. pf.	91	98	P. C. Co.	38	41
Beth. S. pf.	..	85	P. C. Co. 1st pf.	100	103
B. A. L. pf.	110	..	P. C. Co. 2d pf.	126	131
B'klyn U. G.	110	130

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Third Avenue Corner Bought for Improvement—Sale o West End Avenue Dwelling—Day's Other Dealings by Brokers.

Aaron Goodman has sold to Meyer Frank, for improvement, the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, a plot 50 by 90.

Aaron Goodman has also sold to Louis Zimmerman the plot, 40 by 100, at 1,096 and 1,098 Second Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street. The buyer will erect on the site a six-story apartment house, for which Architect Lorenz F. J. Weiher is now preparing plans.

West End Avenue House Sold.

George Peper has sold the three-story dwelling 873 West End Avenue, 20 by 70, to Charlotte A. Williams.

Buyer of Fulton Street Buildings.

Daniel B. Freedman is the buyer of 58 and 60 Fulton Street, two six-story buildings, on plot 47 by 69, the sale of which by the Lewisohn estate was recently reported. Ruland & Whiting were the brokers.

George Nicholas has taken title to the property 536 Fifth Avenue, which he bought recently from George H. Pennington.

Purchase on East 73d Street.

Huberth & Gabel, in conjunction with J. J. Sullivan, have sold for the Reynolds estate the four-story double flat 204 East Seventy-third Street, on lot 25 by 102.2, to a Mr. Duncan.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for the Stone & Aronson Realty Company, to a Mr. Kaufman, the five-story double tenement, with stores, 2,317 First Avenue, on a plot 25 by 100.

Eugene Levy has sold to clients of Millard F. Kuh the five-story double flat, with store, 208 East 122d Street, 25 by 100.

Nicholas V. La Cava has sold for Orazio La Cagnina, 337 and 339 East 114th Street, a seven-story tenement on plot 40 by 100.

Deal for Avenue A Property.

Van Vliet & Place, in conjunction with Fryberger & Greenberg, have sold for L. Geissman the four-story flat 252 Avenue A, 25.9 by 95.6.

Schreiber & Kasan have sold for Henry Jackson 317 East Forty-third Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100, to Sigmund Schnee.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for John W. Kohl 238 East Forty-eighth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.8 by 100.5.

Fosom Brothers have sold for Anna Michel the four-story dwelling 321 East Thirteenth Street, 23 by 103.3.

Operators Sell on 53d Street.

David & Harry Lippmann have sold to I. Cohn 546, 548, and 550 West Fifty-third Street, three five-story tenements, each 25 by 100.5.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Schreiber & Co. have sold for M. Schlesinger 98 St. Mark's Place, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Wexler & Posner have bought from F. Manchel 254 Broome Street, corner of Orchard Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 30 by 100.

Lottie G. Cohen has sold to L. Pierce 144 Cherry Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on plot 27 by 149. A. A. Edelman was the broker.

Boston Avenue Flats Sold.

Ben Cohen has sold to Arthur Herzog, Mortimer Ahrens, and Albert Ahrens, for investment, the properties known as the Boston Avenue Flats, at 3,300 to 3,308 Third Avenue and 991 to 995 Boston Road.

S. Kraft has sold for the Wakefield Park Realty Company to Samuel Lurie a plot, 82 by 62 by 97, on Kimball Avenue, Wakefield Park.

Hugo Wabst has sold for Frederick Zeller a plot on Pleasant Avenue, north of 216th Street, to A. Durant.

New Engine House in Van Nest.

The city has bought a plot 50 by 100 on the west side of White Plains Road, 400 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, Van Nest, for $6,000, as the site for a three-story fire house in which will be quartered a hook and ladder truck and an engine. The structure is to be one of the finest in the Bronx, and will serve the district between Westchester and Williamsbridge, which has long been without proper protection.

Witte & Schwiebert have sold for Jacob Cohen the two-family dwelling 526 Barnes Avenue, Van Nest, 25 by 92 by 84.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

124th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, for a six-story brick flat and store, 56x87.11; E. Haplan of 19 East 108th Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $65,000.

Lewis St, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, for two six-story brick tenements, 25x87; M. Fisher of 302 Delancey Street, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $40,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 179th St, for a five-story brick flat, 50x90; D. Robertson of 246 West 108th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $50,000.

58th St, n s, 414 ft w of 1st Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 40x87.5; Goodman & Schupper of 61 Beekman St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $40,000.

Audubon Av, s w corner of 171st St, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x95; L. O. Cohen of 203 East 110th St, owner; L. F. J. Weiher, architect; cost, $160,000.

Summit Av, w s, 136.7 ft s of 165th St, for a one-story brick dwelling, 25x52; Emily D. C. Culorn, Summit Av, between 164th and 165th Sts, owner; Angelo H. Martiro, architect; cost, $3,000.

White Plains Av, e s, 75 ft n of 220th St, for two three-story frame dwellings, 19x65 and 20x65; Ralph Hickox, White Plains Av and 219th St, owner; J. E. Scharsmith, architect; cost, $14,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Columbus Av, w s, whole front between 86th and 87th Sts, to two five-story brick tenements; H. Goodstein and J. Palmer of 200 Broadway, owners; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York, Thursday, Aug. 16.

36TH ST, s s, 605 ft e of 8th Av, 21x98.9; Niels D. W. Jorgensen to Conrad Scheirer and others, (mtg $14,000) $100
63D ST, 447 East, 25x100.4; Lina M. Struckhausen to Nathan Levine and others, (mtg $25,000) 100
98TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.8; Fannie S. Katzenberg and others to Elizabeth C. O'Rourke 100
2D AV, e s, 40 ft s of 124th St, 60x90; Abraham Nevins and others to Morris Friedman and others, (mtg $26,500) 100
BELMONT AV, 2,147, 25.1x88.6; The Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Cesare Riansiani, (mtg $7,000) 1
MONROE ST, n s, 93.4 ft e of Clinton St, 46.9x100; the Church of St. Mary to City of New York 50,000
11TH ST, 429 and 431 East, 37.6x100.10; Jacob Till to Louis Rand and others, (mtg $44,250) 100
19TH ST, 408 West, 25x92; Milton M. Dryfoos to Julia E. Anjard, (mtg $25,600) 100
99TH ST, 171 East, 25x100.11; Samuel Schendel to Sabato Capo and others, (mtg $16,000) 100
123TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of Avenue B, 50x103.3; Arthur J. McQuade to Samuel Manderman and others, (mtg $35,000) 100
90TH ST, 169 East, 25x100.11; Samuel Schendel to Guiseppa Ferrara and others, (mtg $16,000) 100
ELTON AV, n w corner of 150th St, 20x70; Anna Jaeger Wilkens to Louis Lese, (mtg $4,000) 100
2D AV, 2,214, 20x80; Abraham M. Sicher to Wolf Epner and others, (mtg $10,000) 100
81ST ST, 213 East, 75.6x102.2; Samuel Grossman to Henry Breimer, (mtg $19,000) 100
3D AV, 2,343, 28x80; Anton Hedbaving to Karoline Kruger, (mtg $24,000) 100
1ST AV, n e corner of 100th St, 62.5x100; Charlotte Klein to Glanbatista Genesa, (mtg $94,150) 1
26TH ST, 333 to 339 East, 78.11x98.9; 29th St, n s, 366.3 ft e of 2d Av, 22.4x98.9; Harris Weinstein to Bathgate Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $50,000) 100
86D ST, 546 and 548 West, 75x100.3; David Lippmann and others to Louis Daniels, (mtg $34,000) 100
MONROE ST, 238 to 242, s s, 64x97.4; Caroline E. Miles and others to Caroline A. James and others 1
LOT 51, map of Mapes estate; Charles A. Rhind to Carl Grossmann
PARK AV, 1,172, 25.5x irregular; Bernard Golden to Yetta Sloves, (mtg $14,000) 1
122D ST, n s, 87.6 ft w of 2d Av, 14x100.11; Katie Klockmeyer to Alfred Schacht, (mtg $6,500)
132D ST, n s, 246 ft w of Lenox Av, 21x99.11; Isidore Miller to Charles B. Frande, (mtg $20,000)
131ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Thomas Keitel to John J. Joseph Flynn, (mtg $21,000)
9TH ST, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 25x92.3; Jacob Schwartz and others to Bernhard Fink and others, (mtg $38,500)
112TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 82.6x100.11; Harris Richman and others to Jacob Ettenson and others, (mtg $48,000)
138TH ST, n s, 262 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Matilda Henry to Louis Millhauser, (mtg $23,000) 1
JACKSON ST, e s, 305 ft n of 156th St, 25x87.6; Mathias Goiren to Samuel Fomund, (mtg $3,000)
10TH AV, s e s, Lot 532, 22.16x100; Christina Jaeger to James McVicker, (mtg $12,000) 100
ESSEX ST, e s, 70 ft s of Rivington St, 17.6x50; Samuel Breithalt to Max Moskowitz, (mtg $9,000)
ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 140 ft n of 154th St, 20x80; Milton D. Oettinger to Minne Israel 100
BROOME ST, 233, 18x94.3; Jeannette B. Chappotin to Jacob Efron 100
1ST AV, 1,317, 25x75; Louis Poborsky to Antonie Bohaty, (mtg $16,400) 100
1ST AV, e s, 125.8 ft s of 119th St, 25.8x94; Giuseppe Franco to Giuseppe G. Zibelli and others, (mtg $14,500) 100
3D AV, n e corner of 87th St, 50x90; Aaron Goodman to Meyer Frank, (mtg $66,100)
136TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; William F. Engel to Herman Nolting and others, (mtg $9,000) 100
14TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of 2d Av, 19.6x51; Edward T. Engel to Emma Breuer and others, (mtg $12,000) 20,000
LOTS 264 and 265, map of Hunt estate; Emma F. Parker to Velmore Hues 1
BOWERY, 133, n e corner of Delancey St, 25x95; Dwight H. Corwin to Lucy E. Pettit
HOUSTON ST, n s, 152.6 ft w of Bowery, 20x71.11; Mores Levine and others to Nicola Sarconi; (mtg $48,000) 100
13TH ST, s s, 320 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Max Feinberg to John Beeker, (mtg $20,000)
91ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Elizabeth Slreay and another to Morris Siegel, (mtg $13,450) 100
104TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Nathan Silverson to Noah S. Shelfer, (mtg $50,000) 100
53D ST, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 200x126.7; Gideon E. Fountain, executor, to Theodore Langenbahn 87,500
141ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Mary Vosburgh to Henry Korn and others 100
115TH ST, n s, 53 ft w of Park Av, 37x76.5; Sidonia Weiss to Knepper Realty Company, (mtg $24,000) 100
1ST AV, 1,105, 25x100; Edward Bolger to Gustave Wacht and others, (mtg $6,000)
38TH ST, s s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, 20.6x98.9; Mary T. Sherwood to Margaret T. Albus, (mtg $3,800) 1
70TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x100.5; Frank Dana to John J. Healy, (mtg $13,500) 1
11TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Julia Moore and others to Abraham Marks and others, (mtg $20,500) 100
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 163d St, 100x45; Morris Bernstein and others to Charles Garfiel, (mtg $75,000) 100
BROOK AV, w s, 331.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x154.2; Minnie L. Maher to John E. Conron and others, (mtg $18,000) 100
2D AV, 1,394, 23x irregular; Peter J. McNulty and another, executors, to Walton Realty Company 75,000
LOTS 573 and 574, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Hugh O'Keefe 1
STEBBINS AV, w s, 343.9 ft s of 165th St, 20.16x120; George W. McDermott to John Finley, (mtg $5,200) 100
LOT 404, map of Van Nest Park; Hyman Bean and others to Matilda L. Albrecht, (mtg $3,280) 100
AVENUE B, e s, 200 ft n of 181st St, 50x122; Louis Katz to Joseph E. Butterworth, (mtg $5,500) 100
EAST BROADWAY, 146; Davis Skrilow and others to Pauline L. Goodman, (mtg $25,650) 100
85TH ST, s s, 72.6 ft e of 1st Av, 20.2x102.2; Lina Schräder to Wenzel Slesak, (mtg $10,000) 100
143D ST, n s, 458.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Almira Briggs to Henry G. Schweitzer, (mtg $3,000) 100
FOX ST, w s, 377.1 ft n of Home St, 51.1x100.11; Charles Katz to Josie Ernst, (mtg $47,250) 100
3D AV, 3,878, 25x125; Joseph Pimstein to Louis D. Livingston and others, (mtg $21,500) 100
WALES AV, s w corner of Dater St, 100x100; Rosa Brown to Charles Glaser, (mtg $16,500) 100
LOT 400, map of Vyse estate; Albert Herman to Michael Sasso, (mtg $6,000) 100
137TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Wilhelmine S. M. Jarck to Pauline Hauser, (mtg $7,000) 100
223D ST, n s, 581.10 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100; Elizabeth Smithson to Julius Hesse and others, (mtg $3,250) 100
LOT 483, map of Van Nest Park; James C. Luke to Bertha M. Wobbekind, (mtg $3,500) 100
5TH ST, s s, Lot 77, map of Unionport, 105x108; Augusta Thoren to Thomas Keitel, (mtg $3,000) 1
JAMES SLIP, n w corner of Cherry St, 24x36.2; Peter Schmuck, referee, to Henry Bowron 11,000
PERRY ST, n s, 90.10 ft w of Bleecker St, 25.2x95; Lee Dressner to Flora Dressner, (mtg $26,000)
24TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Meyer Solomon to Jacob Miller, (mtg $7,000) 100
AVENUE B, n e corner of 16th St, 42x95; Davis Berkman and others to Abraham Routman, (mtg $41,500)
LOT 45 and 78 other lots, map of Harrington estate on Fort Schuyler Road; Percy S. Dudley to Mathilda H. Esainger, 45 deeds 100
BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 28, map of Briggs estate, 50x213; Leo Levinson and others to Aron Weinberger, (mtg $1,700) 100
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 40.8 ft n of 94th St, 40x100; Samuel G. Hess to Thomas S. Doyle, (mtg $60,000) 100
70TH ST, n e corner of West End Av, 17x70; Virginna E. Verplanck to Thomas Ogle, (mtg $12,500) 1
122D ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Eugene Levy to Samuel Heinemann and others, (mtg $19,000) 100
MONROE ST, s s, 231.5 ft w of Market St, 35.5x irregular; Harris Cohen to Wolf Somer and others, (mtg $46,000) 100
4TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2; Isaac S. Heller to Leon Goldberg, (mtg $26,500) 100
EAST BROADWAY, 52, 25x81.10; Mary A. Hogan and others to Harris N. Goodstein 100
8D ST, n e corner of 123d St, 80x103; Jacob Kosberg to Catherine A. Fagan, (mtg $15,000) 100
149TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 86, map of Melrose South, 25x106.6; Ellen Leonard to William Fisher 1,500
149TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 86, map of Melrose South, 25x106.6; Catharine Delaney and others to William Fisher 1
COURTLANDT AV, e s, part of Lot 273, map of Melrose South, 25x106.6; Bungay Company to Joseph Reiner, (mtg $6,000) 100
COURTLANDT AV, 532, e s, 18.7x100; Henry Keich and another, executors, to Samuel E. Jacobs, (mtg $2,500) 10,000
1ST AV, 89, s s, 21x irregular; Nathan Kirsh and others to Isidor Sinkowits, (mtg $26,250)
GROVE ST, w s, Lots 81, 83, and 97, map of Fairmount, 100x irregular; Charles S. Drew and others to John S. Martin 1
128TH ST, n s, 258 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11; Richard McBerrian to Ella S. W
113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.8; Frederick N. Haas to August C. Lanz, (mtg $23,000)
18TH ST, n s, 246 ft e of Avenue A, 23x103.3; Julius Fishman to Max Friedman, (mtg $30,000)
WOODYCREST AV, n s, 347.11 ft s of 162d St, 45.7x102.5; Stephen E. Brown to Mary J. Brown 1
2D AV, 2,330 and 2,332, e s, 40x80; Alfred L. M. Bullowa and others to Jacob Levy and others, (mtg $18,500)
76TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 25x75; Henry Erdman to Morits Klein, (mtg $12,000) 100
109TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 19.10x100.11; Patrick English to Jacob Gimplowitz 100
75TH ST, n s, 277 ft n of Avenue A, 20x102.2; Solomon Baum to Isidore Colbrunk 1
109TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.10; Simon Schwartzberg and others to Cassel Cohen, (mtg $64,000) 100
LENOX AV, s e cor of 138th St, 99.11x100; Frank Frankel to Minnie Levin, (mtg $209,200) 100
MONROE ST, s s, 231.5 ft w of Market St, 35.5x irregular; Harris Cohen to Wolf Somer and others, (mtg $46,000) 100
112TH ST, n s, 96 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Abraham Cohn and others to Louis Epstein, (mtg $25,000) 100
213TH ST, s e corner of 4th Av, 4 lots, each 27.5x—x25x—; Leo Levinson and others to Aron Weinberger, (mtg $2,000) 100
BRONX TERRACE, w s, Lots 1,236 and 1,237, on map of Wakefield, 138x180; Leo Levinson and others to Aron Weinberger, (mtg $2,800) 100
JEROME AV, s e corner of 213th St, 50x100; Solon Frank and others to Edward A. Schell, (mtg $3,300) 1
125TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Matilda May to Dorn M. Weil, (mtg $23,000) 100
106TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x100.11; Matilda May to Dorn M. Weil, (mtg $122,500) 100
8TH AV, 2,619, w s, 50.5 ft s of 140th St, 21x100; Sophia Oppenheimer to Henry Armstein, (mtg $24,000) 100
148D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Max Litowich and others to Elias Feinberg, (mtg $27,250) 100
9TH AV, 855 and 857, w s, 45x100; Meyer Freeman and others to Arthur Price, (mtg $57,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

WANDERMAN, Samuel, to Arthur J. McQuade; 13th St, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue B, 50x103, 1 year
LEVINE, Nathan, to Lina M. Struckhausen; 63d St, 447 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 11,000
REMER, Joseph, to the Bungay Company; part of Lot 273, map of Melrose South, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,700
GAUZZA, Gianbatista, to Charlotte Klein; 100th St, 339 and 341, installments, 6 per cent 4,000
GAUZZA, Gianbatista, to Charlotte Klein; 100th St, 343 and 345 East, installments, 6 per cent 6,850
CUNNINGHAM, Mary B., to Irving Eckstein; 96th St, 206 West, prior mtg $24,250, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000
FERRARA, Giuseppe, to Samuel Schendel; 90th St, 169 East, due Aug. 1, 1910, 5 per cent 5,000
CAPO, Sabato, to Samuel Schendel; 99th St, 171 East, prior mtg $16,000, 4 years, 6 per cent 5,000
LANGENBAHN, Theodore, to the Equitable Trust Company; 53d St, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 200x126, 3 years, 4½ per cent 50,000
LANGENBAHN, Theodore, to Gideon E. Fountain, executor and trustee; 53d St, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 200x126.7, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,000
SIEGEL, Morris, to Elizabeth Sweny and another; 91st St, 169 East, 25x100.8, prior mtg $18,450, due Feb. 1, 1909, 6 per cent 3,800
FIERCE, Louis, to Lottie G. Cohen; Cherry St, 144, prior mtg $18,000, due Feb. 15, 1908, 6 per cent 3,000
LEVY, Max, to Julius A. Ellis; Mott St, 59, prior mtg $34,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000
KATZ, Jacob, and others to General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 83d St, 345 to 349 East, 5 years 62,000
FRIEDMAN, Morris, to Abraham Nevins; 2d Av, e s, 40 ft s of 124th St, 60x80, prior mtg $26,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,500
DANIELS, Louis, to David Lippmann and another; 53d St, 548 West, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 9,500
MOSKOWITZ, Max, to Samuel Bredbart and another; Essex St, 124, prior mtg $9,000, installments, 6 per cent 4,000
FLYNN, John J., and another to Thomas Kedel; 131st St, 607 and 609 West, 3 years 15,000
GLOBE STORAGE AND CARPET Cleaning Company to Mary Goodwin and others; 61st St, s s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, 5 years 15,000
WEIL, Lena, to Lena Hessberg; 10th Av, 442, 3 years 32,000
EFRON, Jacob, to Jeannette B. Chappotin; Broome St, 233, 1 year, 5½ per cent 10,000
HESS, Samuel G., to Ninety-fifth Street Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 48.8 ft n of 94th St, 40x100, installments, 6 per cent 10,000
HARBURGER, Simon, to Irving Savings Institution Company; Laight St, 84, 1 year, 4½ per cent 1,000
HEALY, John J., to George Ehret; 70th St, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (mtg $13,500,) 1 year, 4 per cent 8,000
SHINE, Thomas J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 81st St, 240 East, due Aug. 16, 1909, 4½ per cent 2,000
DOYLE, Thomas S., to Samuel G. Hess; Amsterdam Av, w s, 40.8 ft n of 94th St, prior mtg $60,000, installments, 6 per cent 5,000
DUCKER, Caroline B., to James S. Lawson; 69th St, 213 West, installments, 6 per cent 1,500
DUCKER, Caroline B., to James S. Lawson; 69th St, 213 West, due Jan. 1, 1911, 5½ per cent 10,000
WOLLERSEN, Christian, to S. Charles Welsh; 46th St, 514 and 516 West, due Sept. 30, 1910 30,000
PRICE, Arthur, to Arnold Wurtenberg; 9th Av, 855 and 857, prior mtg $57,000, due Jan. 2, 1907, 6 per cent 8,500
PRICE, Arthur, to Meyer Freeman and others; 9th Av, 855 and 857, due Feb. 15, 1907, 6 per cent 11,000
WILLIAMS, Rosewell D., to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 96th St, 530 West, due Jan. 30, 1911 6,000
WILLIAMS, Rosewell D., to Lion Brewery of New York City; 96th St, 530 West, demand, 6 per cent 5,000
WABST, Hugo, and others to Percy S. Dudley; Lot 184 and 54 other lots, map of Harrington estate on Fort Schuyler Road, 82 mtgs, due Aug. 14, 1909, about 22,000
COHEN, Jacob, and another to Max Aronson; 106th St, s s, 100.6 ft e of 3d Av, 26.6x irregular, prior mtg $24,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 11,500
COHEN, Jacob, and another to Max Aronson; 106th St, s s, 137 ft e of 3d Av, 37x100.11, prior mtg $24,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 11,200
MOORE, Kneeland, to Central Trust Company; West Broadway, e s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100, 3 years, 4½ per cent 31,500
HOPKINS, Emma A., to Bowery Savings Bank; Broadway, 1,151, due June 14, 1910 10,000
MILLHAUSER, Louis, to Matilda Henry; 138th St, 129 West, prior mtg $23,000, due Feb. 28, 1908, 6 per cent 6,000
O'ROURKE, Elizabeth C., to Fannie S. Katzenberg and others; 95th St, s s, 80 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.8, 3 years 17,500
DANIELS, Louis, to David Lippman and others; 536 St, 546 West, prior mtg $10,000, due Oct. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 11,500
DANIELS, Louis, to David Lippman and others; 53d St, 550 West, prior mtg $12,000, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 9,500
ZISOLA, Mary, to Gregory Weinstein; Columbia St, 75½, installments, 6 per cent 800
JORGENSEN, Niels D. W., to Michael J. Wolf and others; 36th St, s s, 605 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $14,000, due Feb. 15, 1900, 6 per cent 3,500
WACHT, Samuel, to Edward Bolger; 1st Av, e s, 75.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100, prior mtg $6,000, 3 years 5,000
BATHGATE REALTY AND CONstruction Company to Harris Weinstein; 29th St, 333 to 339 East; 29th St, n s, 366.3 ft e of 2d Av, 22.4x98.9, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,500
SHEIFER, Noah S., to Nathan Silverson; 104th St, 180 to 184 East, prior mtgs $50,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,000
REYNOLDS, Emma A., to Louise L. Williams and others; 9th Av, 840, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,000
FIELMAN, Abraham, and another to Davis Berkman and others; Avenue B, n e corner of 16th St, 42x96, prior mtg $41,500, 5 years, 6 per cent 12,000
SOMER, Wolf, and another to Harris Cohen; Monroe St, s s, 231.5 ft w of Market St, 23.8x irregular, installments, 6 per cent 4,000
SOMMER, Charles R., and another to Elizabeth M. Hochhausen; 2d Av, w s, 43.10 ft n of 22d St, 25.2x64, prior mtg $13,000, due Feb. 15, 1907, 6 per cent 4,000
BREAKER, Emma, and others to E. T. Engel; 14th St, 306 East prior mtg $12,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,000
MILLER, Jacob, to Meyer Solomon; 24th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg $7,000, due June 12, 1900, 6 per cent 6,500
LEFKOWITZ, Meyer, to Ruth A. Watrous; Avenue C, 212, 29x62.3, 5 years 13,000
KENNY, George J., and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 11th St, 404 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000
SARCONI, Nicola, to H. B. Scharmann & Sons; Houston St, n s, 152.6 ft w of Bowery, 20x71.11, prior mtg $48,000
GOLDBERG, Leon, to Isaac G. Heller; 4th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.2, prior mtg $26,500, installments, 6 per cent 7,500
SILVERSON, Nathan, to General Theological Seminary of Protestant Episcopal Church; 104th St, 180 to 184 East, 7 years 50,000
KNEPPER REALTY COMPANY to M. Rosenzweig; 115th St, 77 East, prior mtg $24,000, 2 years 3,000
FRIEDMAN, Max, to Julius Tishman; 13th St, 519 East, installments, 6 per cent 3,950
PART, Mabel L., to Rosa Gentslinger, executrix; 10th St, 261 East, prior mtg $15,000, 6 years, 5 per cent 16,000
FOMUND, Samuel, to Mathias Goeren; Jackson Av, 770, prior mtg $3,000, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,000
GOODSTEIN, Harris N., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; East Broadway, 52, 5 years, 4½ per cent 24,000
SCHILL, Edward A., to Solon L. Frank and others; Jerome Av, s e corner of 213th St, 50x100.3, 3 years 3,300
MARVIN, Alfred H., and others, to Charles M. Rosenthal; Williamsbridge Road, w s, at s s of 208d St, —x—, 3 years 5,300
GLASER, Charles, to Benjamin F. Jackson; Wales Av, s w corner of Dater St, 100x100, due Dec. 7, 1907, 6 per cent 3,000
GLASER, Charles, to Charles Katz; Wales Av, s w corner of 147th St, 100x100, prior mtg $3,000, due Nov. 15, 1906, 6 per cent 11,500
PERNETTI, Brazio, to Howard J. Haslehurst; 113th St, 234 and 236 East, 2 years 2,000
GOODSTEIN, Harris N., to Mary A. Hogan and others; East Broadway, 52, prior mtg $24,000, due as per bond 11,000
KORN, Henry, and another to Mary Vosburgh; 141st St, 504 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000
ISRAEL, Minnie, to M. D. Oettinger; St. Ann's Av, 154, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,450
WEINER, Lorenz, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, n w cor of 158th St, 88.3x100, 1 year, 6 per cent 70,000
SCHACHT, Alfred, to Katie Klockemeyer; 122d St, n s, 87.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 500
SIEKOWITZ, Isidor, to Nathan Kirsh and others; 1st St, 99 East, prior mtg $26,250, installments, 6 per cent 3,750
FRAADE, Charles B., to Isidore Miller; 133d St, 123 West, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,000
FLYNN, Joseph, and another to Jerome Stein; 13th St, 607 and 609 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,000
MILTON REALTY COMPANY to James H. Kellogg; Lot 251, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

85TH ST, 436 to 440 East; Charles Cohen against Kaufman & Gelbin, owners and contractors $376
124TH ST, 267 and 269 West; Wilson, Adams & Co. against Charles Welsbecker, owner; C. G. Flygare & Co., contractor
I would buy a one-family frame house, with store, in a good business neighborhood in the Bronx. Friedman, 346 East 59th St. 813
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Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th. 872
Brooklyn-Manhattan country property to sell or exchange. C. B. Ferry, Jr., 355 West 145th St.
Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St. 576
Wanted—2d mortgages cashed; liberal rates; only principals. Address J Box 106 Times, Harlem. 200
124TH ST, 267 and 269 West; Wilson, Adams & Co. against Charles Welsbecker, owner; C. G. Flygare & Co., contractor 813
GRANT AV, w s, 55.6 ft s of 162d St, 50x113.2x irregular; Mugler's Iron Works against Waverly Construction Company, contractor and owner 709
19TH ST, 211 to 215 West; National Fireproofing Company against C. P. Ketterer Company, owner; Murphy & Son, contractors 872
85TH ST, 434 to 442 East; Greenblatt & Feinberg Brothers against Samuel Kaufman, owner; Kaufman & Lascowitz, contractors 355
SULLIVAN ST, 63 to 67; Joseph Jordan and others against L. M. Thorn, owner; Lorenzo Building Construction Company and Philip Silberman, contractors 576
127TH ST, 214 East; Thomas F. McLaughlin against Samuel Solomon, owner; Max Kessler, owner and contractor 200
123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 100x100; Tomback & McPhee against Louis O. Cohen and Charles S. Goldberg, owners and contractors 149
29TH ST, 115 and 117 East; Rochetto & Parzini against Richard Hudnut, owner; Hiss Company, contractor 5,640
120TH ST, 347 East; Green Brothers against Lucy A. and Henry Hassermer, owners; Alfred A. Gavigan, contractor. 410
104TH ST, 434 to 444 West; Joseph Nass against Morris S. A. Wilson, owner; Jacob Sewal, contractor 1,100
86TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 75x100; E. H. Smith & Son against Kaufman & Gelbin, owners and contractors. 830
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 65th St, 100.5x125; Michael O'Dwyer against Samuel B. and Franklin Haines, owners and contractors 206
CYPRESS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 134th St, 50x100; Frederick J. Fleck against Francis Connor, owner; John H. Deeves & Brother, contractors; John L. Nelson & Brother Company, subcontractors 12,000
160TH ST, 524 and 526 West; Griffin Roofing Company against Louis Blocke, owner; Bornstein Brothers, contractors 214
Schuyler Road, 100x100; Louis Rosenberg and others against Lamport Realty Company and others, June 28, 1906, (canceled) 607
ALLEN ST, 104; Sam Lifshitz against Isaac Lifshits and others, Jan. 18, 1906 50-
RIDGE ST, 111; William A. Thomas against Isaac Schlanger and others, Aug. 1, 1906 174
UNION AV, e s, 96 ft n of 161st St, 22.5x100; James R. Higbie against Syndicate Construction Company and others, Aug. 2, 1906 5,800
174TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Bathgate Av, 115x100; John Mitchell against Henry Brown, Aug. 11, 1906 4,451

Lis Pendens.

81ST ST, 125 East, 1-3 part; Margaret Maher against Ethel R. Rouget, (action to declare lien;) attorney, T. J. Regan.
DAWSON ST, n e corner of 156th St, 100x25; Donald Mackay against Louise C. D. Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Schmitz. 97
GRANT AV, w s, 55.6 ft s of 162d St, 50x113.2 to Morrisania Av, x 52.6x128.4; Mugler's Iron Works against Waverly Construction Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. M. S. Schuls.
125TH ST, 316 West; Mary L. Steele against Leonora Mangan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Spiro & Wasservogel
116TH ST, 325 West; Isaac Sekosky against Knepper Realty Company and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. J. Levy.

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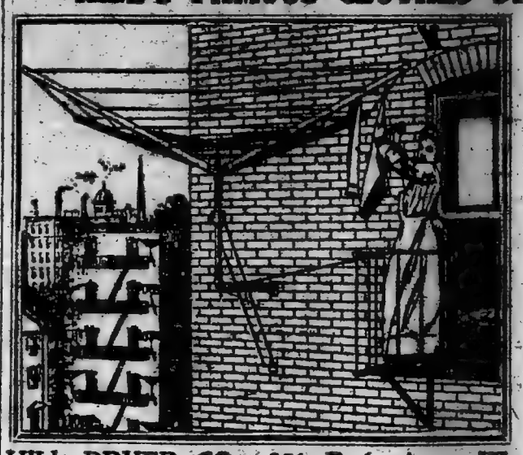

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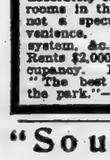

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1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL STICKNEY second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates, $10 to $15 weekly; $3 to $3 day. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

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SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.
BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager.
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,

EDGEWOOD PARK,

GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.

Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.
Asst. Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

New Hampshire.

THE MAPLEWOOD

FITZFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Mass.—Elevation, 2,200 ft.; view of mountains in three States; terms, $7.00 per week.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COLumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

IN PARTITION, NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH DELANEY and Anna Delaney, Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM DELANEY, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH DELANEY, deceased, and others, Defendants. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the first day of August, 1906, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of August, 1906, I, the undersigned, Referee for that purpose duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 6th day of September, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by E. J. Roberts, Auctioneer (of the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Co.) the premises in the said interlocutory judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Thirty-seventh Street distant two hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the said southerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; running thence easterly along said southerly line of Thirty-seventh Street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the lot next easterly adjoining ninety-eight feet nine inches to the middle line of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets; thence westerly along said middle line of the block twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and partly through a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby described and partly on the lot next westerly adjoining ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly line of Thirty-seventh Street at the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Daniel Delaney and Susan, his wife, to Elizabeth Delaney, wife of William Delaney, by deed dated January 4th, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, January 7th, 1887, Liber 2,007, Page 463 of Conveyances. Known as No. 444 West 37th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated August 8th, 1906.

SAMUEL T. MADDOX, JR., Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property above described:

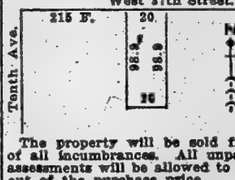

The property will be sold free and clear of all incumbrances. All unpaid taxes and assessments will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price.

SAMUEL T. MADDOX, JR., Referee.
ZURN & BOGENSHUTZ, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 44 Court St., Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH B. REDMAN, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL EPSTEIN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated July 18, 1906, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the Clerk's office of this Court for the County of New York, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward, now in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Sixty-second Street distant two hundred and seventy-nine feet westerly from the westerly side of First Avenue and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventeen feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Sixty-second Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Number 317 East Sixty-second Street.

—Dated August 1, 1906.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Referee.

THOMAS W. BUTTS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien, with taxed costs and disbursements, to satisfy which the premises are sold is $4,469.13, with interest from July 16, 1906, and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $313.78, besides interest.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Referee.

APARTMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

in The New York Times are read not only by the regular readers of The Times, but also by many who purchase the paper to consult the apartment announcements.—Adv.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lvs. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Providence (new.) Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lvs. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Pilgrim and Chester W. Chapin. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St.; 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 50 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 676, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 15 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.

JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" " Desbrosses St. Pier ..... 8:40 "
" " West 42d St. ..... 9:00 "
" " West 129th St. ..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M.; daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.
SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points.
Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra.
Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.

$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.

$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 6 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 PM. Christopher St., 7 PM. W. 129 St.
Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Maiden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:20 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A.M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE

Leave NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY 11 A.M.

HALIFAX, N. S. RED CROSS LINE **ST. JOHN'S, N. F.**

Fine Steamers Rosalind & Silvia.

A delightful voyage at one-quarter the cost of going to Europe and a greater change of air and scenery. Steamers sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way, and two days at St. John's; round trip 13 days. For rates and booklets,

BOWRING & CO., 17 State Street, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COLLENDER, HUGH W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Kate B. O'Hare, Annie G. O'Connor, Gertrude O'Connor, Mary C. Sands, Mary S. Sands, Harold C. Sands, Agnes C. Pitt, William C. Pitt, William A. Collender, Julia A. Collender, Benjamin F. Collender, Grace C. Braida, Gregorio Hugo Braida, Maria Angelica Braida, Julia E. Marotta, Costanza Julia Marotta, and Gastone Hugo Marotta, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Julia A. Collender as sole surviving executrix of the last Will and Testament of HUGH W. COLLENDER, deceased, from the 3d day of April, 1903, to date. And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Suggorates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of said County, at the [L. S.] County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1906.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BUTLER, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Stephen Wray, his attorney, Number 729 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next. Dated New York, the third day of April, 1906. WILLIAM C. BUTLER, Administrator with the Will Annexed.

STEPHEN WRAY, Attorney for Administrator, 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:20, 11:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
9:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 240, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 26 Union Sq., W.; 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Paul.....Aug. 18 St. Louis.....Sept. 1
New York.....Aug. 25 Philadelphia.....Sept. 8

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29
MESABA.....Sept. 8, 9 A. M.; Oct. 6

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Krooni'd, Au. 18, 2:30 PM Finland..Sept. 1, 2:30 PM
Vaderl'd, Au. 25, 8:30 AM Zeeland..Sept. 8, 9 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..Aug. 22, 10 AM Majestic..Sept. 5, 10 AM
Cedric..Aug. 24, 8:30 AM Celtic.....Sept. 7, 8 AM
Baltic.....Aug. 29, noon Oceanic..Sept. 12, noon

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 3; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC..Oct. 18, noon; Dec. 1 (from Boston)
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 A. M.; Oct. 27
CANOPIC.....Oct. 6, 12:30 P. M.; Nov. 17
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Penn'a...Aug. 25, 8:30 A.M. | *Batavia...Sept. 1
America..Aug. 30, 2 P. M. | Bluecher...Sept. 6
*To Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
‡Moltke.....Sept. 11 ‡Moltke.....Oct. 23
‡Oceana.....Sept. 20 ‡Hamburg.....Nov. 15
P. Adalbert....Sept. 25 ‡Moltke.....Dec. 4
‡Hamburg.....Oct. 4 ‡Hamburg.....Jan. 10
‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

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Great variety of special cruises and trips by superb passenger steamers to the ORIENT, MEDITERRANEAN and ADRIATIC SEAS, WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, ITALY AND EGYPT.
Travel Bureau, R. R. tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers,

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Aug. 13, between 58th and 42d, on Broadway, gold chatelaine watch and pin; G. L. R. on watch; reward. 210 West 44th St.

FOUND—A combination key to an old Herring safe. Apply Pub. Office, Times, Times Square.

LOST—Wednesday evening, vicinity 42d St. and 8th Av., fob, with K. of C. and T. M. A. medals attached; valuable as a keepsake. Finder kindly return to Peter Burke, Lyric Theatre, 42d St., west of Broadway.

LOST—Evening Aug. 10, 1906, in the vicinity Mount Morris Park or somewhere between 120th and 126th Sts., in or about 5th Av., a gold breastpin, with diamond in centre. Reward return Mrs. Coleman, 126 East 122d St. Valued as keepsake.

LOST.—Diamond sunburst, between 115th and 42d St. West, Aug. 11; liberal reward. H. G. May, 203 West 115th St.

LOST—Small yellow bitch, part spaniel; white belly, blaze; reward. Lake, 253 West 44th St.

LOST.—Diamond locket, initials M. J. P.; liberal reward. L. Singer, 327 4th Av., N.Y.

LOST.—Theta X. fraternity pin; reward for return F. W. Decker, 344 West 58th St.

LOST.—Gold vanity box, at Rockaway Beach; $10 reward. Barrett, St. James Hotel.

LOST—Bank Book 6,340, Yorkville Bank, special deposit dept.; issued to Carrie J. Bueno; payment stopped; return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 156,768, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

13TH ST., 106-108, WEST OF 6TH.—Room or suite; accommodate one or three people.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

28TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large and hall handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; private baths; reasonable.

46TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

51ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and hall rooms; good table; off Broadway; Subway.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

58TH ST., 259 WEST.—Home in private family; library, literary, artistic atmosphere; sunny room and bedroom; piano in room; $25 for two; $30 for three; no others; references.

63D ST., 163 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished room, select home; parlor dining room; table guests.

IT'S COOL ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS! 516 West 142d St.; good board; attractive house; steam heat; running water; refined, Christian family; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

To one gentleman, select apartment, parlor and bedroom, private family; "L" Subway convenient; upper west side. Box 72 Times, Harlem.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner of 103d, Block from Riverside Park, Subway station and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av. and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

16TH ST., 188 EAST, (Near Union Square.)—Very desirable rooms, with board; all conveniences.

26TH ST., 15 EAST, (Facing Madison Square Park.)—Elegant rooms; table and service none better; transients; table guests accommodated; electric; telephone.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; home privileges; reasonable prices.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms and board in private house, en suite or separately; all conveniences, and basement floor, 5 rooms, suitable caterer.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights, overlooking Wall St.—10 minutes' walk to Broadway; neighborhood, house, table high class. Tel. 905 Main.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Room and board in refined Christian home for mother with two small children until she joins her husband in new home. C Box 10, Times, Harlem.

Young man wants board in first-class private family; state full particulars. Urgent, Box 338 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentleman only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

42TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with modern conveniences; permanently or transiently; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; moderate price; board optional; private house.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, near L, Subway; refined people.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious rooms, smaller rooms, well appointed house; references.

86TH ST., 308 WEST.—Furnished room, parlor floor; private bath; choice location; Subway; gentlemen.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; southern exposure; near park.

East Side.

8TH ST., 22 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; $1.75-$2.25; gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Cool rooms; corner house; summer rates; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, clean, cool rooms; newly furnished; running water, bath; price moderate.

In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

MADISON AV., 1,902, Cor. 127th.—Beautiful furnished rooms; also parlor; convenient for dentist; references.

Brooklyn.

CLARENDON ROAD, 2,246, Flatbush.—Large room to let in modern cottage; references.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Typewriters.

WANTED—Typewriter to copy MSS. at home; must be reasonable. Address 1,131 Hotel Martha Washington.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; state age, references, and salary. B Box 108 Times Downtown.

Clerks.

WANTED—Junior clerk, (about 18,) in insurance office. Address, stating age and salary expected, F. L., Box 107 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Furnishing goods stock clerk, with experience in wholesale house. Shields & Co., 594 Broadway, New York.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Experienced salesman to handle high-class retail jewelry trade; must have thorough knowledge of fine silverware. Address R. M., 1,303 Flatiron Building.

WANTED—Salesman accustomed to high-class retail trade and with experience in handling china, glass, and bronzes. Address R. M., 1,303 Flatiron Building.

WANTED—Salesman with thorough training for fine leather goods in high-class jewelry establishment. Address R. M., 1,303 Flatiron Building.

Stenographers.

WANTED.—Export house requires young male stenographers for New York office and to go abroad if desired; state references, age, experience, and salary. Y. C. D., Box 105 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Office boy. Apply at 220 West 29th St., 12 o'clock Thursday or Friday.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,206 Eighth Av., 86 Park Row, 70 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—For office work, young man about 16 to 18 years of age; good writer and good at figures; salary to start $4 per week; excellent chance for advancement. Address, with reference, S. F. O. Box 1,977 New York.

WANTED—At once, two gentlemen to impersonate President Roosevelt and William Randolph Hearst; salary no object, but must look the part. Apply A. H. Woods, 1,402 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A boy about 16 years of age, for responsible office position, inside and outside work; good penman. Apply 320 Broadway, Room 814, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M.

ODELL MEN FOR HUGHES AND HARMONY, THEY SAY

Chairman Willing to Quit, but Only After Foes Do.

TO PRESS FIGHT ON HIGGINS

No Proposal for Peace Acceptable That Includes Recognition of the Governor or His Friends.

Following up the victory in the State Committee of Chairman Odell, his friends announced yesterday that they were ready to form a peace-and-harmony programme, but the terms are to be their own.

First of all, they are for Charles E. Hughes for Governor, in order to unite the warring factions of the Republican Party. Hughes is put forward because it is understood that his candidacy is favored by President Roosevelt. Mr. Hughes is in Europe. Until the Odell forces get word that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for the office they will continue to be for him.

It was also said that Mr. Odell would not stand in the way of the harmony scheme. In other words, he will be willing to "retire with honor" from the State Chairmanship just as soon as the men who tried to force him out some months ago have led the way to private life.

Following the cry of "Anything to beat Higgins" has come the later one of "Something to beat Higgins." The terms that the Odell men make—and they say they are sure of their ground and are able to enforce their demands—are that if the opposing faction wants peace the abandonment of Higgins or any one allied with Higgins is the price that must be paid.

Think Hughes Will Accept.

"We will take Hughes," say the Odell forces, "for Hughes's election will not be any boss's victory. We believe that Hughes will accept the nomination, but if he does not, then bring on some other man who would stand for what Hughes will stand for. Odell is willing to step down when he feels he can do so without loss of dignity, but he will not be succeeded by any of the persons who said a few months ago that they could throw him out of the window any time they felt inclined to exert themselves."

This is the ultimatum to the Administration, Federal and State, and the Odell men declare they are willing to fight it out on that line in the convention unless Gov. Higgins is eliminated. They are clamoring for "peace," meanwhile, and say that if the other party also wants peace this is the way to get it.

The fight against Gov. Higgins is to be actively carried on by the Odell forces. They say that the Governor now has a real fight on his hands.

May Mention Standard Oil.

Odell has said that at the proper time, and if it was deemed necessary to show the Governor's weakness as a candidate, he was prepared to show the "interests" with which Mr. Higgins was associated. It was said yesterday that Standard Oil would be one of the "interests" that Odell's statement will mention. It is also said that the Governor's plea for his friends in the oil business has supplied both Mr. Odell and President Roosevelt with information along that line.

The Higgins men began to think yesterday that they had played poor politics in their efforts to force a line-up on the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Bruce for temporary Chairman of the convention, and that from what passed between Messrs. Odell and Aldridge not an hour before the meeting the "big four" of the Higgins forces—Aldridge, O'Brien, Hendricks, and Franchot—ought to have known that they would be beaten and should not have forced a show of hands.

Aldridge went to Odell before the meeting and put to him bluntly the proposal that he retire in favor of William Barnes, Jr. At that time the Higgins forces had counted on 25 out of the 38 members to put through anything they pleased, and the scheme was to put the Bruce motion first and then demand Chairman Odell's resignation.

Odell looked Aldridge in the eye when this proposal was made and answered:

"I am not going to get out and you can't put me out. That's my last word on that subject."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff came out with a statement yesterday. It amounted to a declaration that Livingston, whose change of vote gave Chairman Odell the victory in the committee, would be driven out of politics. Mr. Livingston is an office holder. This is part of what Mr. Woodruff had to say:

Feels Bound to Resent It.

"The extraordinary performance of Jacob Livingston at yesterday's meeting of the State Committee was prejudicial to the best interests of the Republican Party, and particularly to the effectiveness of the Kings County organization. For that reason, on behalf of our Republican constituency in Brooklyn, I feel bound to resent it. Personally, I should prefer to ignore it altogether.

"Only last Monday Livingston told Judge Brenner, Chairman of our Executive Committee, that he was and would be against Odell. Twice within a month he has come to my office in Manhattan and assured me of his loyalty to the local organization.

"It is inconceivable that the Republicans of the Twenty-second Assembly District, in which, under the new apportionment, Livingston now resides, will make him the leader of that large Republican constituency, and, unless I greatly mistake their sentiment and that of all other Republicans in the county who have the interests of the party at heart, they will see that he never gets another chance to bring disgrace upon the organization, which we are trying to maintain in a position of influence and effectiveness in the councils of our party."

SAYS ODELL NEEDED PLATT.

Couldn't Have Won Without Him, Mr. Barnes's Paper Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The Evening Journal, of which William Barnes, Jr., is the owner, says to-night:

"The division which took place at the meeting of the Republican State Committee in New York yesterday is the first one of its kind that has occurred since Senator Platt came into control of the organization. What it portends to Republicanism in the State of New York in the future cannot now be determined.

The Journal continues that the choice of a Temporary Chairman of the convention was eminently proper, but for "obvious reasons at this time neither Senator Platt nor Mr. Odell could offer the Temporary Chairmanship of the Republican State Convention to any distinguished Republican because he could not be sure that the committee would ratify the choice, therefore the committee itself should have selected a Temporary Chairman yesterday."

"Had the division taken place alone," Mr. Barnes's paper says, "without the interview against Gov. Higgins made by Chairman Odell, it might not have signified so much, but the two together indicate that Mr. Odell intends to name the candidate for Governor and to succeed himself as Chairman of the State Committee, or to force into his place some follower of his own.

"That he has secured the aid of Senator Platt in this enterprise is not at all remarkable, although it is to be regretted. Senator Platt has been snubbed, and it was most natural he should show that his hand has not lost its cunning. In fact, without his aid Mr. Odell in the State Committee is in a hopeless minority."

The statement is made that Gov. Higgins is willing to run again if the party wants him, "but he hardly will permit himself to be thrust out of the Gubernatorial office by a pronouncement from Mr. Odell."

BRYAN RECEPTION PLANS.

New England Railroads Fail to Offer Excursion Rates.

The Executive Committee of the Bryan Reception Committee met yesterday in the Hotel Victoria. Mr. Bryan will arrive on the Princess Irene on Aug. 28 or 29. The reception was fixed for Aug. 30, so as to make plenty of allowance for possible delay in the arrival of the ship. Mr. Bryan is to go aboard the yacht of E. F. Goltra of St. Louis on his arrival, which will not land in New York until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 30.

It is the present plan that there shall be about 5,000 seats reserved. The tickets will go to the delegations from other States, the local organization, and the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, which started the movement for the reception. There are to be some 7,000 general admission tickets, and it is said that there will be seats in various parts of the house for from 2,000 to 3,000 out of the 7,000.

It is expected, therefore, that 12,000 will hear Mr. Bryan in the Madison Square Garden besides those who will hear him in the park later. The boxes have been distributed chiefly to persons who have contributed $50 each toward the expenses of the reception. The total expenses will be in the neighborhood of $10,000.

Lewis Nixon made a plea that the Committee on Hospitality should get to work very soon. This committee, which was announced some days ago, is to look after distinguished visitors and delegates from a distance, especially those who may not be familiar with New York.

Col. Alexander Troup, the Treasurer, reported for the Finance Committee that he had been informed that the New England railroads are not giving the reductions allowed by the railroads in general. On Col. Troup's motion a resolution was passed that the Railroad Committee confer at once with the officials of the Trunk Line Association and try to make an arrangement regarding the matter.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday notified its ticket agents, conductors, and ticket receivers to sell special round-trip tickets from all points along the company's lines to New York City in honor of the home-coming of Mr. Bryan.

Bryan Spends a Few Hours in Madrid.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—On his arrival here to-day William J. Bryan was received by Vice Consul Summers in the absence of Minister Collier. Mr. Bryan left Madrid at 7 o'clock this evening for Cordova, whence he will go to Grenada and Gibraltar.

HURT BY ELEVATOR'S FALL.

Three Injured, Although Safety Clutches Checked the Car.

Three persons—an old man and two young women—were injured yesterday when the elevator in a shirtwaist manufacturing establishment at 145 Centre Street fell from the fifth to the second floor. The accident was caused by the breaking of one of the two hoisting cables. The safety clutches stopped the car before it struck the bottom.

The persons injured were Valentine Koester, the sixty-year-old elevator runner, whose left leg was fractured; Rosie Kinwlestein, and Sarah Berkowitz, both of whom had sprained ankles. Koester and Rosie Kinklestein are in the Hudson Street Hospital. Sarah Berkowitz was sent home.

WILL USE DOWLING LAW AGAINST BUCKET SHOPS

District Attorney Hopes to Force Customers to Testify.

BOARDMAN CASE GOES OVER

Jerome Will Try by John Doe Proceedings to Prove That It Is a Gambling Concern.

There will be no further action in the bucket-shop cases until Sept. 15, when District Attorney Jerome will start John Doe proceedings to prove that John A. Boardman & Co. is a common gambling concern, and not a reputable brokerage house, as Lawyer Franklin Bien says it is. The prosecution bases its hopes of success on the provisions of the Dowling act, and this will be the first time in which alleged bucket shops have been attacked with such a weapon.

The three men who were arrested in last week's raids on the Boardman offices were represented in the Tombs Court yesterday by Mr. Bien. He moved that the complaint against his clients be set aside. District Attorney Jerome opposed the motion, and Magistrate Breen said he would reserve judgment until Sept. 15.

The District Attorney then announced that on that date he would try to get at the truth of the Boardman business methods by a John Doe proceeding, and Lawyer Bien at once expressed his willingness to aid the plan.

"We have nothing to hide," said he. "Every member of the firm will gladly appear before the District Attorney and tell him everything he wants to know. We will show people that our business is just as upright as that of the best houses in Wall Street.

"Mr. Jerome says that our customers have accounts of only $18.50. So they have, some of them, but other accounts on our books run into the thousands. The learned District Attorney can look at our books and question us to his heart's content. We are delighted to give him the opportunity."

"Good," said Mr. Jerome. "It won't take long to show up Mr. Boardman as a common gambler or else prove us wrong and vindicate him once for all."

"Then nothing has been brought out this morning," said the Magistrate as he filed the papers away.

"Nothing except a feast of oratory," remarked Lawyer Bien.

"As is always the case when you are present, Mr. Bien," said the District Attorney, with a bow.

"Sir, to you," replied Lawyer Bien, and the case was adjourned.

The Dowling act was passed to help convict Canfield as a gambler after the witnesses subpœnaed to testify against him had refused to talk on the ground that it would incriminate them. Then Mr. Jerome got the Legislature to pass the Dowling act, which deprived witnesses of that excuse and compelled them to testify.

The District Attorney hopes that this new method of cornering the bucket shop people will be successful. No conviction in cases against these concerns has been obtained in ten years, as it has been next to impossible to prove anything against the defendants. Under the Dowling act, however, a party to any criminal acts of Boardman & Co. would be guilty of contempt of court if he did not testify when subpœnaed.

Of course, the District Attorney will be greatly aided by the willingness of the defendants to appear before him, as it might be difficult to get them here if they choose to remain in Philadelphia. All these matters were smoothed out yesterday. Even the controversy over the books and papers seized by Detective Sergeant McConville was settled for the time being. The brokers were allowed to make copies of their books so that business could be carried on as usual. The originals still remain in the Criminal Courts Building.

Detective Sergeant McConville has not yet entirely escaped the wrath of those he raided and whose books he carted off last week. Charges have been preferred against him by Lawyer Bien, who asks for his discharge from the force and suspension pending the result of the hearing on the case.

The grounds on which Mr. Bien bases his charges are "McConville's illegal, disgraceful, and outrageous conduct in disorganizing our business, seizing our books, and carrying the representatives of Boardman & Co. off in a patrol wagon."

Mr. Bien says the Chief Inspector is looking into his charges and will report on them shortly.

HOPE

WIND UP

To-day and To-morrow

THE MOST REMARKABLE SALES Held in New York for many a day. The "Wind Up" will be made in such a manner that every purchaser will reap

A BARGAIN HARVEST.

"HOPE" sales are planned on a broad scale—many weeks or months ahead—that's why their RUN is so remarkable. New stocks come in continually to be "CLEARED" at this corner—hence VALUES do not diminish as sales progress.

IN THE "WIND UP" ARE THESE:

334 Men's Summer Suits, 2-Piece and 3-Piece $8.80

Among the 2-piece (126) are some very choice Flannels and Tweeds—sizes for young and old. The 3-piece suits (208) are chiefly Worsteds, Serges and some Cheviots, suits that sold at $12.50 to $17.50

See Them in Corner Window.

600 MEN'S SUMMER SHIRTS, white and fancy; shirts that sold at 85c. to $1.50. 55c

30 DOZ. MEN'S UNDERWEAR, Balbriggan and Lisle; underwear that sold at 50c. to $1.00. 35c

45 DOZ. MEN'S FANCY SOX; foreign and American; not a pair worth less than 35c. 18c

150 DOZ. COLLARS, sizes 13½ to 20; five 15c. collars in leather-ine box. 38c

65 Peek-a-Boo Mohair Suits for Men - - $12.55

The sensation of Midsummer.

880 Pairs Trousers Cut from Ends $2.55

The last cuttings came in from the shops yesterday and included some very choice worsteds and flannels.

Also 32 Pairs White Flannels.

We have thrown in 231 pairs of our fine Summer Trousers that sold at $4 and $5, making a total of 880 pairs to choose from at $2.55.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

All surface cars either transfer or bring you directly to our doors. HOPE Subway, Elevated, Brooklyn Bridge and Ferries at close touch.

BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS ST.

STEWART BUILDING.

5 DOLLARS for Any $30, $25 or $20 SUIT TO ORDER

"Everybody Likes It."

It will be a suit tailored and styled throughout with all the care in every detail of the making that the original price demands. You choose from dozens of imported and very fine domestic fabrics, including serges, worsteds and tweeds of all sorts—medium weights, too. It's because we're undergoing store improvements and need the room that such a low price exists—$15.

HOUSE OF MORRISON

106-108 Fulton St., N. Y.

Clothes now at all three stores at prices that are an insult to the quality of the garments.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK. | (Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN. (Men—Boys—Women and Girls)

A MISTAKE IN PRICE.

Readers of the morning papers noticed Young's Announcement of an exclusive soft hat, in a new aluminum color, designed especially for early Fall wear. By an unfortunate error the price was named $2.00. Wearers of Young's Hats (and their name is legion) know that $2.00 qualities are never included in any line of soft hats or derbies bearing this celebrated mark. The price of the new production just announced is Young's minimum price—$3.00.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN, Wholesale and Retail.

6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. GRAND REOPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT HEADED BY SAM S. HOWE. Moonlight Maid Burlesquers Living Pictures—2 Burlesques. POPULAR PRICES, 25c. & 50c.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125TH ST. GRAND REOPENING TO-MORROW NIGHT TIGER LILIES BURLESQUERS POPULAR PRICES, 25c. & 50c.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." LAST 2 WEEKS. Ensemble 50.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF "SEEING NEW YORK." Rain-Dears, Barber-Ritchie, THAT Quartet, Seymour & Hill and PERIN, the Psychist.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO. Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2880 Columbus. "Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world." Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Deserved Success."—Herald. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB AND 70 OTHER ARTISTS.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

MANHATTAN Theatre, B'way & 33d. 8:15 P. M. W. A. BRADY, Mgr. Sat. Mat. Wagenhals & Kemper Co. present A SENSATION BLANCHE WALSH in Jacob Gordin's great drama, the KREUTZER SONATA Seats 4 weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents DUSTIN FARNUM IN THE VIRGINIAN Owen Wister's famous Western story. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND Take Iron Steamboats.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Evg. Joe Weber's ALL STAR CO. Evg. at 9. Twiddle Twaddle Sat. Mat. &

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATEST LUNA PARK 32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

SOUTH BEACH HAPPYLAND STATEN ISLAND KIRALFY'S "VENICE" FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8.15. Only Matinee Sat., 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. POP. PRICES MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT. Last 2 Weeks at Wallack's. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

WEST END Mat. To'd'y. Evs. 8:30. Davy Crockett Beginning Next Monday Matinee. Opening of the Regular Season THE GAMBLER OF THE WEST.

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N.Y. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES in "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. Social Highwayman Vds.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, The Musical Success, 'Mamselle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee Sat. JOS. SANTLEY, Billy The Kid. Next Week. On Dangerous Ground. Next Sunday Eve.—Grand Operatic Concert.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajeeb

GRAND Op. House Opens To-morrow Night. Williams & Walker The New Abyssinia

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK. Speedy High Diver, 5 & 9 P.M. FIREWORKS TO-MORROW NIGHT.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Bertha, Sewing Machine Girl. N'x't w'k. The Power of Money

14th St. Thea., at 6 Av. 25c. & 50c. Mat. Tu'w A CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 30% to 50% less than manfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 16 Park Place. Tel. 3870 Cortd.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 141 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 1419 Worth. General Typewriter Exchange, 220 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed, bargains; top floor. Levenson Bros., 110 W. 125th.

Aug. 17th.

For early Fall, we are offering an Aluminum-colored Soft Hat just right for between seasons—$3.00

605 Broadway. 193 Broadway. 849 Broadway. 1197 Broadway. 1359 Broadway. 500 Fifth Ave. 99 Nassau St. Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's Hats MADE BETTER—MADE

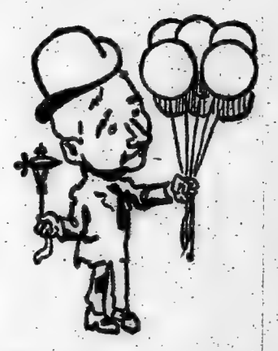

We won't go up in the air and cry "Sale"; but we certainly have made quite some bargains.

1400 single breasted Summer mixture and serge suits have dropped $5, $7, $10 or more and have landed at $15.

Also in this round-up several hundred suits now $20 and $25 show savings of from $5 to $10.

For boys, there are "Star" neglige shirts at 65c.; shirts of $1 and $1.50 qualities.

Sizes 12 to 14 with the larger selection in the smaller sizes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Among the outing coats and trousers, the bargain bell rings even louder.

That whole stock of 1600 suits has been marked down to one price, including batistes, homespuns and flannels, single and double breasted.

All $15 now, instead of anywhere from $18 to $25.

Young men's outings, sizes 32 to 35, are specially strong in the double breasted style and are all $10 for coat and trousers, instead of from $14 to $18.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

NO NEW TUNNEL TROUBLE.

Statements by the Pennsylvania and the River Tube Contractors.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad and of the S. Pearson Sons Company, which is building the tunnel under the East River from East Thirty-fourth Street to Long Island City, denied yesterday that they have had any additional trouble in the tunnel. They said that they have not employed scows to make soundings for a new course for the tunnel, that the old ferry house on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street was not abandoned on Wednesday night because its foundations had been weakened by blowouts, and that the bridge of Ferry Slip 4 is not sinking.

"There has been no trouble in the tunnel since the last blowout two months ago," said Managing Engineer Japp, who has charge of the work. "The scows which were making soundings on the river Wednesday night were not employed by us, but by some other company. I do not know why the other company is making the soundings.

"I do not think the Building Department condemned the old ferry house. The Pennsylvania Company has been building the temporary structure on the north side of the street for the last two months. It was ready for use Wednesday night, and they opened it.

"The ferry bridge of ferry slip No. 4 is not falling. When the blowout occurred two months ago one of the sides of the cradle sank. Ironworkers were engaged to build a new side. There was some trouble with these ironworkers and they quit work. They went back to the work about two weeks ago, and are now pushing it to completion. That is why they are at the slip."

The Pennsylvania Railroad issued a statement on the matter. It says:

"No unusual or unexpected difficulties have lately been encountered by the builders of the tunnels. The ferry house and slips of the Long Island Railroad at Thirty-fourth Street have not been disturbed and have not sunk; there has been no disturbance whatever there of the house or slips for three months.

"The work on these East River tunnels is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, without disturbance either from unexpected engineering difficulties or from labor troubles."

CHEAP NILE TRIPS ALREADY.

One Company Has Been Providing Them for Twenty-two Years.

George Eade, manager in New York for Thomas Cook & Son, said yesterday that an erroneous impression had been created by the announcement that a new steamship company intended to arrange for a trip up the Nile at a cost of $100, or $150 less than the price charged by Thomas Cook & Son.

"It is true," said Mr. Eade, "that during the thirty-three years we have run steamers on the Nile there has been in operation a uniform rate of $250—say, $245—for a three weeks' cruise on the Nile, with arrangements for visiting the antiquities, temples, and so on, but in addition we put in operation some twenty-two years ago a second service of steamers on which an eighteen to twenty day voyage has been had for about $100 to $120. Consequently the statement that tours at that price would be a new departure is incorrect."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and Sunday; light to fresh winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,738. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HARRIMAN DIVIDENDS AMAZE WALL STREET

Union Pacific Declares 10 Per Cent., Southern Pacific 5.

THE INSIDERS MADE MILLIONS

Stocks Shoot Upward on Rush to Cover—Perhaps Harriman Made $10,000,000.

Not since the day of the Northern Pacific "corner," with its accompanying panic, has the Stock Exchange witnessed so mad a scene as followed the announcement shortly after the market's opening yesterday of an increase to a 10 per cent. rate in the Union Pacific dividend and an initial dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. upon Southern Pacific.

For two days all Wall Street had been trying vainly to penetrate the mystery surrounding secret dividend meetings of the Directors of these two railroads, until on Thursday, convinced that only a slight increase over the 6 per cent. rate on Union Pacific and a declaration of 4 per cent. upon Southern Pacific were to be expected, and, misled by supposed "inside selling" of the stocks, the "Street" not only sold much of its actual holdings, but went short heavily.

A Wild Scramble to Cover.

A wild scramble to cover this short stock, to buy it in at almost any price, drove Union Pacific up 8 points in the first rush, with Southern Pacific following closely in its wake. The tickers were minutes behind the trading on the floor, quotations of 167½ appearing on the tape in brokerage offices when on the Exchange brokers were fighting to get the stock at 171.

Transactions in the first hour were over 700,000 shares in all stocks, with 230,000 alone in Union Pacific, and 237,000 in Southern Pacific. With only occasional lulls the struggle went on all day, and at its close over 2,500,000 shares had changed hands, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific making up 1,104,000 shares of this total, the one soaring to 179¾, an advance of over 17 points, and the other to 89, a rise of 7 points. At the end of the day Wall Street was sure that Mr. Harriman had increased his personal fortune by $10,000,000 as a result of his coup, but as to the losses of the day there was only eloquent silence.

Insiders Had Golden Opportunity.

The expressions of surprise at the almost unprecedented action of the Union Pacific Directors in jumping the dividend from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. was quickly followed by outspoken denunciation of the manner in which the dividends had been declared and withheld and of the opportunities which had been given to the little group of insiders, whether they were profited by or not, to reap a rich harvest in the market at the expense of the great bulk of stockholders who had been kept in ignorance of the action of the Directors until E. H. Harriman was ready to make the announcement.

That the opportunities that were presented by reason of the delayed announcement were profited by on a scale perhaps never before attempted in Wall Street was accepted as a fact with a unanimity that was hard to explain on any other ground than that the supposition was based on fact.

Wall Street's conviction that there was a well-defined purpose in having withheld announcement of the dividends, which were not made known until yesterday, although admittedly action had been taken by the Executives Committees of the two roads at some unspecified time earlier in the week, was in no wise lessened by the official announcement of the dividends.

The statement given out at the Union Pacific offices yesterday morning shortly after 10 o'clock attempted, apparently, to offer an explanation of the withholding of the dividend announcement. At least, such was Wall Street's interpretation of the announcement, which was couched in this form:

The Dividend Announcement.

The meetings of the Executive Committees of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were delayed by the absence of Mr. Harriman in attending the funeral of Mr. Willcox, and were not held until late in the afternoon. It was announced this morning that a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock of the Union Pacific, and a semi-annual dividend, the first, of 2½ per cent. upon the common stock of the Southern Pacific Company had been declared. The dividends of the Union Pacific Company are payable Oct. 1 to the stockholders of record at 12 o'clock M. Sept. 15, and the dividend of the Southern Pacific Company is payable Oct. 1 to holders of the dividend warrants.

It is understood that of the dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock of the Union Pacific 3 per cent. is charged to surplus earnings of the railroads and 2 per cent. to income from investments.

When the attention of an official of the Union Pacific Railroad was drawn to the fact that the statement did not say that action had been taken at Thursday's meeting, and that the statement seemed to support Wall Street's belief that the

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KELVIN'S STAND DEFENDED.

His Dissent in Radium Controversy Is Upheld as Well Grounded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 18.—The Times comments editorially this morning on the radium controversy aroused by what it considers a too facile acceptance by the British Association of the proposition that the evolution of one element into others is an established fact.

The Times objects seriously to Sir Oliver Lodge's attempt to dispose of Lord Kelvin's dissent from the proposition, by intimating that Lord Kelvin was not qualified to express an opinion touching upon elemental transmutation, inasmuch as he had not read what its advocates had submitted to the British Association.

The Times says that it is ridiculous to suggest that Lord Kelvin would offer in print an opinion that was not fully considered and well grounded. It adds:

"It has become the fashion to accept the transmutation of the elements, and various workers are vying with one another in spinning cobwebs about it, without having bestowed upon the facts anything like the amount of critical industry required to give their novel theories validity.

"The thing corresponds to a certain attitude of mind common among scientific people at the present day. But subjective satisfaction is one thing, and conclusive prooof is another. Lord Kelvin does not find the proof. It is pure assumption that he does not know what others think of the evidence, and it is not a very courteous assumption."

DR. W. V. WHITE ARRESTED.

Alienist Consulted in Thaw Case Held for Grand Larceny.

Dr. Whitman V. White, one of the oldest doctors of Harlem, was arrested yesterday afternoon in Pittsfield, Mass., on a warrant charging him with grand larceny. Detective Sergeant Farley made the arrest and brought Dr. White back to New York. He was held at Police Headquarters.

Dr. White, who is 72 years old, is the head of a large family, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital. He was a surgeon in the United States Volunteer Corps in the Spanish-American War. He was consulted by ex-Judge Olcott in the Thaw case as an alienist.

The warrant charging grand larceny was sworn to by James O. T. O'Sullivan of 740 East 180th Street. Dr. White, according to Detective Farley, was guardian of the heirs of the James O'Sullivan estate. As these heirs came of age he settled with them. The time for a settlement with James O. T. O'Sullivan, who made the complaint, arrived last April, and Dr. White was instructed by the Surrogate to pay over to him $2,983. The doctor paid $1,500, but failed to pay the rest. Two months ago he went to Pittsfield, stopping at the Wendell House. He was apparently on a vacation, and was well supplied with funds.

Dr. White is also wanted on a charge of contempt of court, this charge growing out of his failure to obey the order of the Surrogate.

BROWNSVILLE TO PRESIDENT.

Citizens Ask That Negro Troops Be Replaced by White Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The message from a committee of citizens in Brownsville, Texas, requesting that the negro troops who committed an outrage there last Monday night be replaced by white soldiers, was received by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay to-day, and the President referred it to the War Department with a request that an immediate report upon the matter be made to him.

Acting Secretary Ainsworth has forwarded the report received from Major Penrose, and also informed the President that the commanding General of the Department of Texas has been requested to furnish as soon as possible detailed information of the investigation being made by the military authorities. It is stated that the troops will not be allowed outside of the post for the present, and that strict discipline will be maintained.

AT DEATH'S DOOR IN COURT.

Eschbach Is Carried In to be Sentenced for Killing His Wife.

Edward Eschbach, 68 years old, was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday to nineteen years and eight months in Sing Sing for killing his wife Margaret on June 8 last.

The prisoner was almost carried into court by two attendants. It was seen that he was in a very weak state and looked almost at death's door. When Judge Rosalsky pronounced sentence the old man did not seem to understand.

Eschbach quarreled with his wife because she refused to sign a deed waiving her dower right to some property which he wished to dispose of. The old man says he drew his revolver to frighten his wife into signing, and that in the excitement that followed it was accidentally discharged.

MEXICAN LABOR BARRED.

Unskilled Workers Cannot Be Imported for Railroad Work, We Hold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A question respecting the importation of labor from Mexico for work on railroad construction in Texas has been determined by the Department of Justice. The question was whether laborers on ordinary railroad construction were "skilled" or "unskilled" in the meaning of the law.

Acting Attorney General Charles H. Robb has decided that the men are "unskilled" laborers, and that, therefore, they cannot be admitted under contract. Contractors had hoped to bring large numbers of Mexicans across the border for work on the railroads had the decision been in their favor.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Etruria, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless eighty miles east of Nantucket yesterday. Due at her pier about 2 P. M. to-day.

SS. Philadelphia, New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 2:35 A. M. to-day.

SS. Friedrich der Grosse, New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 3 A. M. to-day.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

FRANCE WON'T MODIFY CHURCH SEPARATION LAW

Minister of Worship Says It Will Be Enforced as It Stands.

BUT THERE'LL BE NO MARTYRS

He Doesn't Anticipate Need for Use of Force—Clergy Expect Some Concessions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—M. Briand, Minister of Public Worship, granted me a short conversation this evening after his return from the Cabinet Council which considered the Pope's attitude toward the separation law.

M. Briand said the law would be carried into execution as it stood. The Government would not go to Canossa and there would be no negotiations behind the scenes. At the same time the Government would take care to have no martyrs. There would be no necessity to repeat the experiment of the forcible taking of church inventories. It was not to be anticipated that any attempt would be made to close the churches by force.

The first effect of the failure to constitute public worship associations within the prescribed time would be the sequestration of the different kinds of church property in France. This would be done by the automatic action of law and would not necessitate the employment of force. M. Briand does not believe, however, that the French Bishops are prepared to make such an immense material sacrifice. What they and the Pope have done up to the present is to save their face. When the time comes for action he expects they will find means of conforming to the law.

There is not the slightest chance of any French Government consenting to a revision of the law. Such a contingency might be conceivable on the eve of a general election and in the presence of an electorate whose attitude toward the separation of Church and State was doubtful, but as things stand anything of the kind is utterly impossible, and a Government suspected of any tendency toward such a compromise with Rome would at once be swept out of existence by the Chamber.

BORDEAUX, Aug. 17.—Mgr. Lecot, the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, in response to a telegram of inquiry as to his views on Pope Pius's encyclical letter to the French hierarchy relative to the law for the separation of Church and State, made a statement to-day which may be taken as indicating the present attitude of the French Archbishops and Bishops. In his statement the Cardinal says the Bishops will take no action before Dec. 9, on which date the separation law becomes operative, but will await action by the French Government. Before that period shall have expired, the Cardinal suggests, Parliament may make some declaration with regard to the points raised in criticism of the law by the Pope.

Cardinal Lecot's statement is construed as indicating that the Bishops hope, by maintaining a firm attitude and at the same time striving to allay among their people the feeling of hostility to the Separation law, to induce the Government to concede something rather than see the country plunged into religious strife.

HEYWARD AFTER LYNCHERS.

South Carolina's Governor Orders Prosecution of Negro's Slayers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 17.—Gov. Heyward returned to-day from the scene of the lynching of the negro Bob Davis, near Greenwood, last evening.

When asked for a statement concerning the lynching the Governor said that, after a conference with Prosecutor Cooper, he had instructed that official to take immediate steps to prosecute the known members of the mob.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 17.—Practically baffled in its attempt to procure a panel of forty venire men from which to select a jury in the lynching cases, the State has elected to try Doss Galbraith on the charge of murder in the second degree. This will require only thirty venire men. The penalty for murder in the second degree is imprisonment from ten to ninety-nine years. Galbraith is jointly charged with another defendant with leading the mob which hanged three negroes to the statue of the Goddess of Liberty in the public square here on the night of April 14, and then burned their bodies following an assault upon a white woman.

The negro citizens of Greenwood County to-day issued an address indorsing the lynching of Bob Davis.

"We think we voice the sentiment of every respectable negro in the county," they say, "when we say that the country is rid of one of the meanest, most disreputable characters imagineable, and your thoughts are ours.

"It is unreasonable to expect the white men to respect and protect us when we do not respect ourselves. The only thing wanted was the right man, and that is what we had, and we are satisfied."

WINS BRACELET IN PARADE.

Gayly Dressed New York Girl Heads Eagles' Delegation on a Wager.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—A woman—Miss Helen Brooks of New York—marched in the parade of the Eagles yesterday.

She headed the New York delegation on a wager, and won a gold bracelet studded with diamonds, which had been offered by the New York men. Miss Brooks wore a gown of green and white flowered silk and carried a parasol to match.

The Longworths Leave Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 17.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who have been guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt since their return from Europe last Saturday, left Oyster Bay to-day. They will first go to Washington for a brief stay and then to Cincinnati, Mr. Longworth's home.

BURGLARS AT WHITNEY'S.

Watchman and Thieves Shoot at Each Other at Wheatley Hills.

Henry Piper, night watchman at Harry Payne Whitney's home at Wheatley Hills, L. I., reported to the police here early this morning that he had driven three burglars from the house at midnight. He told a TIMES reporter later that he thought he had woundeed one of the men.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are in Europe. The house is in care of the servants.

"I heard a noise at the front door," said Piper, "as I was making my rounds at midnight. I went to the door, opened it, and saw three men there. I went down through the cellar and came out. The men ran a few feet, then one shot at me. I returned the fire with my revolver, firing five shots.

"I think I hit one of the men, as I saw his companions helping him away. The men got nothing. They didn't even get into the house."

FIFTY ENTOMBED ALIVE.

Workers Caught in Tunnel Cave-In—Air Pumped to Them.

BRISTOL, Va., Aug. 17.—Fifty men are entombed alive in the Clinch Mountain tunnel at Clinchport, Va., as a result of a cave-in which occurred to-day. It is not known whether the men are dead or alive, but the work of rescue is being rushed as fast as possible.

Air is being pumped into the tunnel by several pumps for a distance of 700 feet, and a large force of men is working in an effort to rescue the men before they perish, if they are not already dead.

The cave-in occurred unexpectedly, and it is not known who is responsible.

The men entombed are chiefly natives of the mountainous section of Southwest Virginia. The excitement and anxiety is intense. Men, women, and children to-night were at the mouth of the tunnel, awaiting news, and pitiable scenes were enacted. Women screamed and wrung their hands and cried hysterically.

No bodies have as yet been recovered. The tunnel is being driven through Clinch Mountain and is to be one mile in length. It has already been extended about 700 feet, and the men are a considerable distance in the hole.

SPOTLESS PACKINGTOWN.

It Will Be the City Beautiful Soon—Changes Come with a Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The transformation of Packingtown is nearly completed. A touch here and there, and Secretary Wilson's dream of a city beautiful at the stock yards will be realized. Never in the annals of Chicago has there been recorded such a rush to carry out the letter of the law. Work has continued at high pressure since the packers undertook to remodel their plants, and the result is said to exceed the most sanguine hopes of Government officials.

Day and night shifts have worked incessantly at the plumbing, refitting, and rebuilding of the numerous departments at the larger plants, and the demand for men at the yards has been so great that downtown buildings have actually suffered for want of labor.

COMPLAIN OF B. F. RAFFERTY.

Inspector Says His Tenements in Pittsburg Are Uninhabitable.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—Owners of Pittsburg tenement houses will have to place them in a habitable condition. An investigation has been made into the condition of many of the houses by Miss Ignatia M. Harper, Chief Tenement House Inspector, and she declares that many of the houses are unfit to live in.

Miss Harper appeared before Alderman McDowell this afternoon and charged B. F. Rafferty and his agent, T. J. Laughlin, with violating a city ordinance by maintaining three tenement houses which are in no condition to serve as residences.

Mr. Rafferty made the greater part of his fortune in the coke business, and owns many tenement houses in this city. He is a member of the Duquesne and other clubs, and is almost as well known in New York City as he is in Pittsburg.

LAURIER'S AIDE UNSEATED.

Court Holds That Finance Minister Fielding Was Elected Illegally.

SHELBURNE, N. S., Aug. 17.—Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in the Canadian Government, was unseated to-night as Member of Parliament for the Queens-Shelburne District by the Supreme Court.

Minister Fielding was charged by the leaders of the Conservative Party in the district with holding his seat illegally on the ground that his political workers in the last general election had been guilty of corrupt practices.

Fielding, who is the right hand man of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, will be obliged to seek re-election before he can again sit in Parliament.

BEARS' DEBUT A FIGHT.

Harriman's Alaskan Gifts Create a Disturbance as Soon as They Arrive.

A pair of black bears—the gift of Edward H. Harriman—was received at the Bronx Zoo yesterday afternoon. The animals came from Cadiania Island, Alaska, and were so hungry when they got to the park that they immediately got into a fight over the possession of the food waiting for them in the open-air den.

Keeper Comiskey was near when the fight began and jumped into the den to separate the animals. As soon as they saw him they stopped fighting each other and joined in an attack on Comiskey. Other keepers rushed to his assistance and rescued him before the bears had a chance to injure him. The only reminder of the fight that Comiskey bears is a slight scratch on one arm.

Japan to Place Part of New Loan Here

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Japan, according to the correspondent at Tokio of The Daily Telegraph, will shortly issue a debenture loan in connection with the Manchurian Railway. The issue will be made largely in Great Britain and the United States.

Pure food laws are good. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Insist upon having Burnett's.—Adv.

BOY FATALLY STABBED FOR PLAYING A JOKE

Wife of Ice Dealer He Fooled Took Revenge with Stiletto.

SENT OUT FALSE ORDERS

Mrs. Deshon Went at Cusick with a Dagger in Courtlandt Avenue in the Bronx.

Robert Cusick, a sixteen-year-old ice dealer of 843 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, was mortally stabbed last night by Mary Deshon of 602 East 150th Street. The stabbing grew out of a joke that Cusick played on Pasquale Deshon, the woman's husband, yesterday morning. Deshon is also an ice dealer, and Cusick amused himself by sending boys with false orders for ice to Deshon's place of business.

Last night Deshon, his wife and baby, and Mary Angola, a niece, were walking along Courtlandt Avenue, when, in front of a house at 818 Courtlandt Avenue, they met Cusick. Deshon stopped the boy and asked him what he meant by sending him the false orders. Cusick replied laughingly that it was all a joke, whereupon Mrs. Deshon handed her baby to the Angola girl, and, pulling a stiletto, plunged the weapon into Cusick's abdomen.

Cusick screamed, but the woman, who was frenzied with anger, drew the knife out, only to plunge it in deeper a second and then a third time. After Cusick, still screaming for help, had fallen to the ground, the woman's husband, according to some of the bystanders who witnessed the affray, took the knife and once more plunged it to the hilt into the body of the helpless boy. Then the Deshons, followed by the Angola girl, ran to their home.

The police were promptly notified of what had happened, and Detectives Bissert and Tompkins of the Morrisania Station were detailed on the case. Going to the Deshon home, they found Deshon and his wife hiding under a bed. The Angola girl said that her uncle had made her hide the knife in a wood pile, and later the detectives found the weapon exactly where she said she had placed it. Deshon and his wife were taken to the Morrisania Station. The Angola girl was held as a witness.

Cusick was removed to the Lebanon Hospital in a dying condition. The doctors said his case was hopeless, and that he would probably die before morning. The Coroner was notified and hurried to the hospital to get the boy's ante-mortem statement.

GAMBLING IN SARATOGA.

Slot Machines Suppressed, but Some Brace Games Start Up.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The last extreme in the movement against public gambling here was reached to-day, when Village Trustee Caleb Mitchell called for the suppression of slot machines, which have been operated in many places of retail business, chiefly cigar stores.

The gambling clubs, which were closed two weeks ago, are still closed, so far as public gambling is concerned, and the authorities say that the lid is on to stay through the Summer. In one of the better-known clubhouses upper rooms still are open to patrons personally known to the proprietors, and the place presents every appearance of being in operation, but it is what is known as a gamblers' game, and entrance is difficult.

In the larger hotels well-known gamblers have established faro games, which are open to a few high players, but the police can do nothing to stop these games, as it is impossible to get evidence against them. There also is much talk of small snap games where brace, or crooked, faro is dealt. The police, however, so far have had no complaints of such swindling.

WOLVERINE EXPRESS'S PERIL.

Strikes Load of Lumber While Going at Fifty Miles at Fishkill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Train 17, known as the Wolverine Express to Chicago, which leaves the Grand Central Station at 4:30 P. M., had a narrow escape from being derailed at Fishkill Landing just before 6 o'clock this evening.

A freight train had backed on the siding of the Fishkill Landing yard, when the trucks broke on a flat car and hurled a load of lumber onto the main tracks. The express train, which was going at a fifty-mile rate, tore into the obstruction before it could be removed. A large piece of lumber struck William Van Wagenen, who was about to cross the track, injuring him severely.

The express stopped a short distance from the scene, and an investigation was made. The train was little damaged and proceeded.

The scene of the accident is six miles from the spot where the Pacific Express was wrecked recently.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR BRYAN.

Democrats Will Hold Convention Oct. 4—No Line-Up of Factions.

BOSTON, Aug. 17—Resolutions accepting William J. Bryan as the National leader of the Democratic Party and its probable candidate for the Presidency in 1908 were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-day. The committee decided to hold the State Convention on Oct. 4 in Tremont Temple, this city. The State delegates will be nominated on Sept. 26.

It was expected that something would develop at the meeting to show the relative strength of Henry M. Whitney and District Attorney Moran as rival candidates for the nomination for Governor. No vote was taken, however, on any question which would disclose the strength of the two men among the members of the committee.

Airship's Bag Slashed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Horace B. Wild, the aeronaut who failed in an attempt to encircle the town on Thursday, will make another flight from Forest Park Highlands in his airship, the Eagle, as soon as a slit in the gas bag of the machine can be repaired. The slit which causes the delay was made in the gas bag after it had been returned in an automobile to Forest Park Highlands. Some men in the crowd who were smoking were ordered away. They refused to go, and when a policeman dispersed the crowd it was found that the bag had been slashed.

MAYOR CRITICISES BERLIN.

Not Impressed by the Cathedral—Streets Not as Clean as in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Mayor McClellan of New York is having a strenuous time in Berlin, investigating municipal conditions and visiting the museums, picture galleries, &c. This afternoon he saw the new Cathedral, but was not at all impressed by the Emperor's pet building.

Mr. McClellan is more than ever convinced that municipal ownership is a failure. He remarked that the rapid transit system here was not rapid, as one often has to wait ten minutes for a car. Some one then told him the subway system in Berlin was under private control.

Mayor McClellan says the streets of Berlin are no cleaner than those elsewhere, and not so clean as those of Paris. He thinks the roads at Potsdam are as bad as the country roads around New York.

DEPEW FORFEITS DEPOSIT.

Senator Does Not Appear to Answer Speeding Charge.

Police Justice Glover's courtroom at Ardsley was filled last night, when it was expected that Senator Chauncey M. Depew would appear to answer the charge of speeding in his automobile at Hartsdale, but he did not appear. Judge Glover declared the deposit of $25 which Senator Depew put up when his auto was held up to be forfeited.

Five other automobilists were arraigned for exceeding the speed limit, and the following were fined: E. C. Chitten, George T. Webber, and Judson S. Todd of New York, $25 each, and A. E. Brown, $15. Since the authorities in the town of Greenburg, which contains the villages of Hartsdale, Ardsley, Tarrytown, and Elmsford, started the crusade against fast driving of motor cars the Town Treasury has been enriched $800 by fines.

1,000,000 CANDLE POWER.

Pennsylvania's Terminal Here to be Lighted by a New System.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—It was announced here to-day that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has contracted with the Nernst Lamp Company of Pittsburg for the illumination of the New York terminal station by a number of lights aggregating 1,000,000 candle power. The price is about $250,000.

The Nernst lamp is the invention of Dr. Walter Nernst of Goettingen, Germany.

The light will differ considerably from the arc lamp as well as the incandescent lamp. Its light rays closely resemble sunlight.

$2,000 COLLIE POISONED.

Detectives Seek Man Who Killed Winner of Many Prizes.

Despite the efforts of two veterinary surgeons and a specialist, Dr. E. B. Sutro of New York, who was called in consultation, Scot, a Scotch collie, valued at $2,000, died at the home of its owner, William H. Hope, 16 Palm Street, Vailsburg, N. J., Thursday night. The dog had been sick for a week. It is believed that he was poisoned, and detectives in the employ of Mr. Hope are trying to find the poisoners.

Scot had won more than forty prizes in all parts of the United States, and had crossed the ocean seven times, taking prizes in Europe. Several attempts have been made to steal the animal, and Mr. Hope thinks the poison was administered for revenge. The dog's hide will be made into a rug.

200 CHILDREN IN PERIL.

Boiler of a "Flying Circus" Fixed Up Like an Infernal Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 17.—Two hundred children riding on a "flying circus" at Spring Lake Park, this city, escaped injury in an explosion of the boiler of the machine to-day only through the presence of mind of Charles Clark and Elmer Farmer, operators. The two men, noting the peculiar action of the boiler, burst a valve just in time to prevent an explosion.

Investigation showed that the boiler had been arranged to act as an infernal machine, with matches and powder that would explode under steam pressure. A discharged employe of the place is suspected.

THOMAS C. LONG FOUND DEAD.

Retired Broker Shot in Prospect Park —Revolver Near.

Thomas C. Long, a retired broker of 846 President Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in Prospect Park last night with a bullet wound in his temple. A revolver was found beside him. Two bank books bearing his name were found in his pocket.

Frank C. Howland, a cousin of the dead man, later identified the body. Neither his cousin nor Mrs. Lily Burckett, who keeps the boarding house at which he lived, knew of any trouble that he might have had.

Long leaves a wife, who is now in the Catskills, and a daughter, the wife of a Dr. McClean of Whitman, Mass. The entries in the bank books showed that Long had considerable money. He was a member of the Montauk and Rembrandt Clubs.

BANK INQUIRY IN CHICAGO.

57 Institutions Will Be Examined by Clearing House Experts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The larger banks of Chicago have ordered a general overhauling of the accounts in the fifty-seven concerns making use of the Chicago Clearing House.

It was announced that James B. McDougall, the Clearing House expert, will have charge of a corps of examiners to go through the books of all the banks clearing through the system and make a deep probe into all their affairs.

The investigation will be deepest in the case of the loans and assets of the forty-one smaller banking institutions. Any banker who declines to permit the examination is to have his clearing privileges cut off without notice.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO.
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
via Pennsylvania Railroad; rock ballast, dustless roadbed. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Other fast trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKES SHAKE VALPARAISO ALL DAY

Operator Tells of Yesterday's Terror in City.

REPORTS GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

Fire Breaks Out—Many Buildings Razed—Other Towns Reported Destroyed.

GALVESTON, Texas, Saturday, Aug. 18.—According to statements made by the cable operator at Valparaiso, who has been working in direct communication with the office in this city, yesterday's earthquake shocks continued at intervals all through the day and many times the operators had to flee from their office.

The operator at Valparaiso stated that everything is in confusion at that place, that many houses have been razed, and the loss of life believed to be great, although no attempt has yet been made to ascertain the number.

Overland lines over the Andes mountains are all down and communication south of Valparaiso is completely shut off.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 18.—Some London firms trading with Valparaiso, Chile, have received telegrams from their agents there in regard to the earthquake on Thursday evening. One, to James & Alexander Brown, says:

"Severe earthquake. Commerce paralyzed. Town afire. Staff safe."

Other dispatches give no details and merely record the safety of their offices and staffs.

A Hamburg firm is said to have received a dispatch stating that numerous districts in Chile have been partially or totally destroyed, that Valparaiso had been practically demolished, that many ships have been lost, and that over a hundred persons have been killed and many hundreds injured. This dispatch, however, is not well authenticated.

Prof. John Milne, the seismologist, reports from the Isle of Wight that his records indicate an earthquake as great as that of San Francisco, lasting for five hours, and apparently located along the coast considerably north of Valparaiso.

LOS ANDES DESTROYED?

Disaster There Feared—The Earthquake Felt in Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 17, 6 P. M.—In the absence of telegraphic communication beyond Puente del Inca it has been impossible up to this hour to obtain details of the destruction by the earthquake in Chile.

The managers of the telegraphic companies here state that nothing is coming through. Press reports purporting to come from Chile are purely imaginary. London and New York are eagerly seeking for news from the affected district. Many rumors of disaster are afloat.

There was an earthquake in the Argentine Province of Mendoza at 9 o'clock last night. The newspapers this evening publish telegrams from the City of Mendoza (which is an entrepôt for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chile, with which it communicates by the mountain passes of Uspallata and Portillo) to the effect that many houses in the Los Andes district were destroyed by the earthquake and that there were a large number of casualties.

Officials of the Pacific Railway say it is their belief that the damage at Valparaiso is not nearly so serious as has been stated, but they express the fear that the town of Los Andes has been destroyed.

All day yesterday attempts were made to get into communication with Valparaiso and learn details of the earthquake which occurred there on Thursday evening, and which is reported to have wrecked the city and to have caused great loss of life.

Such dispatches as came through in the morning and afternoon were received by the Central and South American Telegraph Company and by two or three business houses. These were of the vaguest nature. At noon the telegraph company announced that its lines were open and that its operators had been able to return to the city after having been driven out on Thursday night. Beyond this it would give no information.

At 11:30 P. M. the Central Cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company received a service message saying: "The Valparaiso office is closed until 7 o'clock to-morrow morning."

ing." No reason was given for this, and neither this nor any other message received by the company last night threw any more definite light upon the situation. As each hour went by the silence was regarded as more ominous.

One report in New York yesterday morning was that the ruin wrought in Valparaiso had been almost as complete as it was at San Francisco, and that fire in various parts of the city had followed in the wake of the seismic disturbances. This report could not be verified. Another report was that hundreds of persons were buried in the burning ruins. It was asserted that practically every building in the city had been damaged by the earthquake.

Adolfo Ortuzar, the Chilean Consul General, cabled to Valparaiso as soon as he heard the report of the earthquake, but received no reply to his messages. He apparently did not regard the reports of great damage and loss of life as reliable, for he left his office at the usual time yesterday afternoon and went to the country for the night.

Many firms interested in Chilean enterprises tried to get in touch with their South American representatives, but failed.

W. R. Grace & Co. of 1 Hanover Square, who have a big shipping business in Valparaiso, received two cablegrams from their manager at that port between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The first message, dated yesterday and sent via Galveston, read:

"Office intact. Staff safe."

The second cable dispatch, which was sent to Grace & Co.'s office in Lima, Peru, and transferred, said:

"Earthquake very severe. Business suspended."

Patrick J. Egan, ex-American Minister to Chile, made several attempts yesterday to get into communication with his son, who is residing at Santiago, the capital of Chile, which is seventy-five miles by rail from Valparaiso, but failed to get a telegram through. At 3:30 P. M. the Central and South American Telegraph Company informed Mr. Egan that it was no use trying to get a cable to Santiago, as all communication with the capital had been cut off.

Messmore Kendall of 27 William Street, who is the New York legal representative of the Braden Copper Company, at Graneros, Chile, tried unsuccessfully to get a message through to Graneros. In an interview with a TIMES reporter last night Mr. Kendall said:

"In our mines near Graneros we employ 100 Americans and thousands of Indians and half-breeds. William Braden, who is the head of the company, is residing at Graneros with his wife and family, and their relatives in New York are very much concerned for their safety.

"The last cable I received was on Tuesday. Nothing was said about earthquakes, but it stated that one of our American engineers had been killed in a snowslide.

"The town of Graneros is situated at the foot of the Cordilleras, about 10,000 feet above sea level and twenty miles west of Santiago. At this season of the year (midwinter) there are 150 feet of snow in the valleys, and the traffic is carried on by ox teams, which haul wooden carts. We are constructing a railroad from Graneros to Santiago and another to the mines."

THE DISTURBANCE WIDESPREAD

Honolulu Feels It—Washington Seismographs Record It.

HONOLULU, Aug. 17.—The tide gauges here show a disturbance, apparently of distant origin.

Beginning at 5:23 o'clock this morning three waves an hour have been indicated, showing an oscillation from the normal tides of between three and four inches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Weather Bureau to-day issued the following bulletin:

"A very heavy, distant earthquake was recorded on the seismographs at the Weather Bureau in Washington yesterday afternoon, beginning at 7:05:22 P. M., seventy-fifth meridian time. Complete and perfect records were obtained of both the north and south and the east and west movements of the earth.

"The earth tremors at Washington were of comparatively slow and deliberate motion, each complete movement covering from eighteen to forty seconds of time. The earthquake lasted continuously for several hours, and finally ceased at about midnight. The most violent shock occurred at 7:42:26 P. M.

"From press reports this is evidently a record of the great Chilean earthquake of Aug. 16, and is the heaviest recorded in Washington since the San Francisco earthquake.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—The earthquake in Chile yesterday was recorded on the seismograph in the State Museum Building. State Geologist John M. Clarke says that the disturbances were not as noticeable as at the time of the San Francisco shocks, but were definite enough to be registered.

The instruments recorded the shocks as follows:

North-south vibrations started at 7:43 P. M., became violent at 7:47, lasted till 8:55 P. M.

East-west vibrations started at 7:34 P. M., became violent at 7:47, lasted till 8:55 P. M.

East-west return shock began at 9:11 P. M. and lasted till 9:27.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., Aug. 17.—The seismograph on Mount Hamilton shows no record of any earthquake shock yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—So violent were the vibrations of the earthquake in Chile on the seismographs at the Johns Hopkins University that at one time the needle was thrown off the registering cylinder. During last night and to-day more than fifty shocks were recorded, and the most violent disturbances caused the needle to move 3⅛ inches, when it slipped off the film.

Five shocks were recorded late this afternoon, and the vibrations were continuing at brief intervals. The shock which disarranged the apparatus momentarily came at 8:55 last night and lasted four minutes. This was one of the heaviest disturbances ever recorded upon the Hopkins instrument, exceeding those at San Francisco.

Five shocks were felt between 1:07 and 1:38 P. M. to-day. Another jar came at 1:25⅛. The recorded vibrations filled the film, and a new one was substituted.

BRITISH CONCERNS AGAIN HIT.

Most of the Fire Companies Have Interests in Valparaiso.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Most of the British fire insurance companies have interests in Valparaiso, Chile, but the amount involved is not nearly so great as was the case with San Francisco.

Up to a late hour this evening the insurance companies had not heard from their representatives at Valparaiso.

DR. LUCY WILSON IN CHILE.

Fears for the Safety of American Lecturer and Writer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Dr. W. P. Wilson, head of the Commercial Museum here, is anxiously awaiting news concerning his wife, Dr. Lucy Langdon Wilson, who is believed to have been in the Chilean earthquake region at the time of yesterday's shocks. She left this city a few months ago for Chile on a scientific expedition. A few days ago Dr. Wilson received a letter from her which announced that she was well and enjoying her trip. Dr. Wilson is trying to get in touch with her, but to-night had not succeeded in doing so.

Mrs. Wilson is Professor of Science at the Girls' Normal School, Philadelphia. She is prominent as a writer and lecturer. Her doctor's degree was received at the University of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON WITHOUT NEWS.

Neither State Department Nor Chilean Legation Gets Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—At midnight State Department officials were without advices from the American representatives in Chile concerning the earthquake.

John Hicks, the American Minister to Chile, is a Wisconsin man. This Government is represented at Iquique, Chile, by Consul Charles S. Winans of Michigan, and the Consul at Valparaiso is Alfred A. Winslow of Indiana. Frank D. Aller of New Jersey is the Consular representative at Antofagasta.

No official report of the disaster reached the Chilean Legation to-day. It was said there that earthquakes were common along the Chilean coast and the buildings were all constructed to withstand the shocks, being usually of stone, with solid walls and of few stories. A repetition of the disaster at San Francisco would be impossible there, it was said.

HAS 160,000 INHABITANTS.

Valparaiso the Most Flourishing Port of Western South America.

Valparaiso is the most flourishing seaport on the Pacific coast of South America, and has a population of about 160,000, composed mostly of whites of Spanish descent and half breeds. It is situated on the Bay of Valparaiso. The harbor is protected on three sides by steep hills, which rise to a height of 1,700 feet, and are terraced by rows of wooden houses. The finer buildings, of brick and stone, are situated below on the level, which is practically all made ground.

The harbor is open to exposure from the north, and is a dangerous anchorage for vessels at all seasons of the year. In ordinary weather there is always a heavy surf, and when a storm occurs vessels are frequently torn adrift from their anchorage and dashed to pieces on the beach. The Chilean Congress recently decided to have a breakwater constructed to protect the shipping at a cost of $20,000,000.

There are several wharves on the water front where ships of small tonnage can go alongside, but the larger steamers have to anchor in the bay and discharge and load their freight by lighters. The principal steamship line to Valparaiso is the Pacific Mail Steam Navigation Company, which operates a service from Liverpool via the Straits of Magellan and a coast service between Valparaiso and Panama.

W. R. Grace & Co. of 1 Hanover Square, New York, own a fleet of steamers which trade from this port to Valparaiso, Lima, and San Francisco, via the Straits of Magellan. These vessels do not carry passengers.

Wessels, Du Val & Co. of 25 Broad Street, have large interests in Chile and Peru.

The principal bankers of Valparaiso are:

A. Edwards & Co.
W. R. Grace & Co.
Williamson, Balfour & Co.
The Bank of Chile.
The Bank of Chile and Germany.
The German Trans-Atlantic Bank.
The Spanish Bank of Chile.
The Hipotecario Bank.
The Italian Bank.
The Mobiliario Bank.
The National Bank.
The Bank of Santiago.
The Bank of Tarapaca and Argentina.

The shipping companies of Valparaiso include:

The New York and Pacific Steamship Company.
The Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
The West Coast Line.
The Gulf Line.
The Vilos Steam Packet Line.
The Chilean Navigation Company.
The South American Steamship Company.
The Lamport and Holt Line.

Among the leading commercial houses are:

W. R. Grace & Co.
The Chilean Trading Company.
James & Alexander Brown.
R. W. Bailey & Co.
C. Kinsinger & Co.
Allardice & Co.
John R. Beaver.
Duncan Fox & Co.
Balfour, Lyon & Co.
Edmondson, Son & Co.
H. Herbert Jones & Co.
The French Commercial Society.
J. Tuche & Co.
Aguair, Braga & Co.
Davis & Co.
Wiegand & Co.
G. B. & Paolo Gazzo.
Graham, Rowe & Co.
Weir, Scott & Co.

The town section of the City of Valparaiso is called the Almendral. In it the principal business houses, the Park, and the Plaza Victoria are situated. The streets are broad, regular, and well built. One of the finest new stone houses in this section is the five-story building erected and owned by the Mercurio newspaper. The terraces on which the wooden houses are situated are reached from the lower section of the city by means of electric elevators.

To the northwest of the Almendeal is the quarter known as the Puerto, in which the public buildings, warehouses, and docks are situated. The streets in this older section of the city are narrow and crooked and the majority of the buildings old in structure and design.

The "Puerto" has three famous saloons which have been known to sailors of all nations for over fifty years. They are called the "Foretop," "Maintop," and "Mizzentop," respectively, and are still frequented by the crews of sailing ships in the harbor. Valparaiso is one of the few remaining ports where sailing ships can be seen in any number. The majority of them are engaged in the nitrate carrying trade.

Valparaiso possesses two fine suburbs on the south side of the bay—Nuevo Malecon and Gran Avenida. From the latter leads out the Avenida de las Delicias, which goes out many miles into the country and is considered to be one of the finest thoroughfares in the world.

The town is situated in what seismologists term the "earthquake belt," and has always been subject to shakes more or less severe. Several shocks have been felt in Chile this year, and have caused considerable alarm to the inhabitants. At one town, Rancagua, there were thirty distinct shocks on the night of March 27, and a violent shock was felt at Arica, one of the seaport towns, on May 5. Prolonged and severe shocks were experienced at Valdivia April 24.

There is about $60,000,000 of foreign capital, mostly German and British, invested in various industries in Chile. A few years ago the capital was principally British, but now the Germans predominate. The Valparaiso electric street railway system was constructed by a German company, but it is now owned by a local concern.

About 20,000 persons are employed in Chile by British companies in the extraction and preparation of nitrate of soda for export. The late Col. North, who was called the "Nitrate King" in England, was one of the first to open up the nitrate trade in Chile, and made several million dollars by it.

The Chilean Government owns and operates the railroads, which are being extended in all directions. The most important line in course of construction is the Trans-Andean Railroad, which will, when completed, enable passengers to travel from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres in forty-eight hours and bring Chile two weeks nearer to Europe. It is expected that the line will be opened toward the end of 1908. Another railway is being built from the Peruvian frontier to the Straits of Magellan, with branch lines to coast ports, mining districts, and agricultural centres.

Chile has been visited by severe earthquakes about every sixty years. In the last severe earthquake, in 1835, the Isle of Santa Maria was uplifted in three different localities, eight, nine, and ten feet, but all this land subsided a few weeks afterward. At the same time two great waves rolled over the town of Talcahuano.

HARRIMAN DIVIDENDS AMAZE WALL STREET

Continued from Page 1.

Union Pacific dividend had, as a matter of fact, been decided upon not later than Wednesday last and withheld until yesterday, he said that he did not see that that was a matter of any importance. Any direct statement as to whether or not action was taken at Thursday's meeting or previously could not be obtained.

Praised the Harriman Policy.

Shortly after the dividend announcement had been issued it was made known by Joseph Hellen, Assistant Secretary of the Union Pacific, that an additional statement would be issued later in the day. Subsequently a statement was issued through the Wall Street news agencies purporting to come from a prominent Director of the Union Pacific, which set forth the opinion that the results which have been achieved abundantly demonstrated the wisdom and conservatism of the policy which had been pursued by Mr. Harriman.

When Mr. Hellen was asked in the afternoon for the additional statement to which he had referred in the morning, he said that he had learned that the statement had already been issued through the law department of the Union Pacific, and added that the statement which had appeared on the news tickers was the one to which he had referred.

At the office of Robert S. Lovett, counsel to the Union Pacific, it was said that no statement was being given out there, and that it had better be obtained from Mr. Hellen. This is the statement setting forth "a prominent Director's" view of Mr. Harriman's policy in the management of Union and Southern Pacific:

Despite Clamor for Dividends.

The wisdom of the conservative policy pursued by Mr. Harriman in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific is abundantly shown by the results achieved. In spite of opposition and the clamor for dividends and greater dividends he has steadfastly adhered to his purpose to build up and improve the physical condition of the properties and strengthen their position strategically. Now, with the cost of service greatly reduced by improvement made in roadway and equipment, with over $12,000,000 set aside as reserve fund for further betterments, with actual gross transportation receipts of the two systems swelled to the enormous sum of $172,000,000 and with net income for the year, after providing for all the fixed charges, amounting to over $29,000,000 in the case of the Union Pacific (without including profits on Northern Securities) and over $21,000,000 in the case of Southern Pacific, Mr. Harriman is able to recommend to his Directors the commencement of dividends on Southern Pacific common at the rate of 5 per cent, and an increase of the rate on Union Pacific to 10 per cent.

The maintenance of these rates seems easily within the capacity of the properties, in view of the splendid physical condition to which they have been brought and the strong strategical and financial position they have attained. After payment of the dividends, just declared, and the dividends upon the preferred, the combined net result for the year of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific is over $20,000,000, without cognizance of over $4,100,000 charged in the expenses and reserve for betterments.

It is particularly worthy of notice that distinction is apparently made between income from the Union Pacific's railroad properties and the income from investments, and that the latter is sufficient to pay what is evidently intended to be semi-annual dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per year from that source, continuing the contribution from the railroad earnings on the conservative basis of 6 per cent.

Came from Headquarters.

The fact that this statement originated from the Union Pacific headquarters added interest to it in Wall Street's estimate and led to much interested speculation as to the identity of the Director who commented in this fashion on Mr. Harriman's accomplishments in Union Pacific affairs.

The whole course of the day's events and the manner in which these two official announcements were given forth left no doubt in the minds of most people in Wall Street that the various steps in the declaration and announcement of the Union and Southern Pacific dividends were all part of a well-defined plan. In the light of yesterday's developments Wall Street felt that it was able to form a clearer opinion regarding the motives which prompted the distribution on Thursday of heavy selling orders in Union Pacific.

The houses through which these selling orders were executed, knowing the source of the orders, were led to get their customers out of Union Pacific and even to suggest in many cases short sales of the stock. It was realized yesterday that while all this selling was in progress there was heavy accumulatiaon of Union Pacific by interests concerning whose identity Wall Street now has very little doubt.

Rumors of Great Profits.

In the reports that were circulated yesterday concerning the profits of those who had been let into secrets which had been withheld from the great mass of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific stockholders, names were mentioned with a feeling born of conviction. Besides Mr. Harriman's own direct profits the President of a prominent Eastern Railroad, of which Mr. Harriman is a Director and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of a large Western system with which Mr. Harriman is on friendly terms, were both credited yesterday with having made hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Such reports as these were accepted at their face value and were pointed to in all quarters as indicating very clearly the chances of profit enjoyed by those who have access to information regarding proposed dividend action which has been withheld from the mass of the stockholders.

The criticism caused by this incident, it is to be noted, came not from the small speculators in the Street, whose attitude on any subject might be expected to be governed by momentary market considerations, but from banking interests which hold a position in Wall Street second not even to that occupied by Mr. Harriman himself. And what made the criticism impressive was that there was apparently absolute unanimity of opinion on the subject.

Conservative bankers whose names, if they could be used, would add great weight to the opinions expressed, said unhesitatingly that the Union Pacific incident had furnished proof of the imperative need of rendering impossible in the future that Directors should profit by information regarding dividend actions and other similar matters which had been withheld from the stockholders.

Harriman in Supreme Control.

Criticism of the manner in which the Union Pacific announcement had been handled was admitted on all sides to be criticism of E. H. Harriman, who has become more and more of a controlling influence in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific affairs. Since the retirement some months ago of the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. representatives from the Harriman Directorates it has been recognized that Mr. Harriman more than ever has directed the affairs of those roads in his own way.

The opinion was expressed yesterday that were such an incident to occur in corporation management in England the Directors of the road would be held to the strictest accountability. Bankers who are accustomed to express only well-considered opinions on such subjects said yesterday that they had very little doubt that any stockholder of the Southern Pacific who had been induced to sell his stock could recover damages from any Director of the road who might have purchased Southern Pacific stock on account of advance information which he had regarding the action on dividends.

In this connection it was pointed out yesterday that wide circulation had been given to the statement that the San Francisco disaster had dealt to the Southern Pacific a blow from which it could not recover for a long time. While this statement was still fresh in the minds of the stockholders a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was declared, and to add to the indignation of the stockholders announcement of it was withheld for some time—just how long is not known, inasmuch as no statement could be had yesterday regarding the time when these dividends were actually declared.

Wednesday Meeting Denied.

It was denied by Assistant Secretary Hellen that any meeting was held on Wednesday, and yet no admission could be had that the dividend actions were as a matter of fact taken at Thursday's meeting. All that could be had on this point from Mr. Hellen was the question: "What would you interpret the statement issued this morning to mean?"

Wall Street was clear in its own mind that the statement was intended to convey the impression that the dividends had been declared late on Thursday afternoon, but nevertheless much doubt was felt on the subject, which was not lessened by the refusal of the Union Pacific officials to clear up the disputed point.

The 17-point advance in Union Pacific means in round figures that at yesterday's high price, compared with the low price of the previous day, $34,000,000 was added to the value of Union Pacific, while the smaller advance of about 7 points in Southern Pacific added about $18,000,000 to the value of the common stock of that road.

These figures give some idea of the influence which the unexpected dividend announcement exerted on yesterday's market. The total of the day's transactions reached 2,532,451 shares, the largest total recorded on any day since Dec. 8, 1904, when 2,884,179 shares were dealt in.

With this exception the stock market had not witnessed such activity since the period of tremendous trading which immediately preceded the panic of May 9, 1901. On April 30 of that year the dealings amounted to 3,270,851, which is the record day on the New York Stock Exchange. They fell below that total on May 9, the day of the panic, when the transactions amounted to 3,072,206 shares.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S DREYFUS.

The Vindication of James R. Keene, Who Organized the 1902 Pool.

The disastrous Keene pool in Southern Pacific in 1902, in which James R. Keene was credited with losing millions and his son-in-law's firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. went to the wall, was recalled in Wall Street yesterday while the stock was soaring up in the 80s. The dividend announcement was regarded as a tardy vindication of Mr. Keene's belief in the road.

The Keene faith in the potential strength of Southern Pacific was published to the Street at the height of his bull campaign in a very complete and elaborate little volume issued by Talbot J. Taylor & Co., which comprised the reports of civil engineers and railroad men on the condition of the road and the most elaborate analyses of its financing by the foremost public accountants.

With this campaign in mind, a well-known operator sent this telegram to Mr. Keene yesterday:

"Congratulations to the Dreyfus of Southern Pacific."

STOCKS JUMP IN LONDON.

Union and Southern Pacific Rise Sharply—Others Neglected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 18.—There was great excitement yesterday afternoon in the market for American securities, owing to the dividend announcement of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. Union Pacific shot up 10 points and closed at practically the highest point reached. The financial editor of The Times remarks:

"The significance of this policy of lavish distribution by the important group which controls these two companies was eagerly canvassed. In the many quarters in which American financial methods are regarded with a cynical eye the inference was drawn that the inner ring of New York operators have a large number of shares of which they would gladly dispose."

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The American section of the Stock Exchange this afternoon became excited upon receipt of the New York opening prices, accompanied by reports of the dividend announcement of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies. Union Pacific immediately jumped 8 points, from 167¼ to 175½, and Southern Pacific advanced 6½ points, from 84½ to 91. Trading was active and excited, and at the close prices were a few points below the best. These shares absorbed the attention of the market, other shares being practically untouched.

The excitement in the American section continued long after the Stock Exchange had closed. Curb trading in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific assumed large dimensions, the buying being chiefly for New York account. Union Pacific touched 176½ and Southern Pacific 92¾. United States Steel, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Pennsylvania were also largely dealt in at prices higher than the official close.

WHY CHELSEA BANK FAILED.

President Owes $300,000, but Gives His Property to the Institution.

CHELSEA, Mass., Aug. 17.—Following the statement by Bank Examiner Ewer that the failure of the First National Bank was due to excessive loans made to the officers and Directors of the bank, it was declared to-day that a factor in the suspension of the bank was the large indebtedness of its President, Sylvester B. Hinckley. The indebtedness is unofficially estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000. Statements made to-day by the Directors indicate that President Hinckley had transferred to the institution his equity in his large real estate holdings, which will provide for the payment in full of all depositors. President Hinckley is said to be dangerously ill at his home in Newton.

The developments to-day indicate that Mr. Hinckley was involved in extensive real estate transactions, from which he expected to realize large profits for the bank. The failure of his plans and the dissatisfaction on the part of one of the Directors led to the closing of the bank.

The Director most active in bringing affairs to a crisis was Thomas Martin, a former President of the institution, who said to-day that he discovered evidence of unbusinesslike methods and started an investigation.

CONFER ON THAW CASE.

Lawyers Consult Justice MacLean About Examination of Witnesses.

Supreme Court Justice MacLean held a consultation with Assistant District Attorneys Smyth and Johnstone and Lawyer John B. Gleason in the Justice's chambers in the County Court House yesterday. They discussed the writ applied for by Mr. Gleason to prevent the District Attorney's office from issuing subpoenas for witnesses in the Thaw case.

No one present at the conference would tell what decision Justice MacLean arrived at, but it would not surprise any one if he decided the matter next week. Until he does finally pass upon the question the District Attorney's office will examine no more witnesses in the case.

When Mrs. Harry Thaw left the Tombs yesterday, after her daily visit to her husband, she seemed in such jubilant spirits that a reporter asked if she had received any good news.

"Oh, no," she answered, "but Harry and I have had great fun looking at the newspaper clippings about us. We laughed a whole lot over them."

"Where was the joke?" the reporter asked.

"There was none, except that they were so ridiculous we could not help being amused at them."

New York Woman Killed by a Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—At Sidney, Ohio, this afternoon, Mrs. Isabella Torrens of Central Park West, New York, died from injuries received by a fall from a porch a few days ago. Mrs. Torrens was the widow of David Torrens, a boot and shoe dealer of Duane Street, New York. She was 78 years old. She was visiting her nephew on his farm. She leaves many relatives in Tarrytown, N. Y.

Chautauqua Delegates for Hearst.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Democratic primaries in Chautauqua County to-day developed the fact that the delegates from the county to the State Convention will support William R. Hearst for Governor.

You Put Your Jewels

in a safety vault for the same reason that Seeman Bros. put White Rose Ceylon Tea in a sealed package—to prevent tampering. Uniformly clean, pure and strong. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, With Your Dessert.

MUJIKS BEAT COSSACKS; FIGHT LIKE WILD BEASTS

Volley Fails to Stop the Peasants and the Troops Flee.

NO CASH FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Government Has Scraped the Last Possible Kopeck to Raise $10,000,000—Forced Loan Talked Of.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—At the headquarters of the Gendarmerie here intelligence was received to-day of another collision between Cossacks and peasantry in the Province of Penza. In this affair the mob showed such determination and fury that the troops were forced to retreat, carrying off several of their number badly wounded. Five of the peasants were killed and several score were wounded.

A detachment of thirty Cossacks had been dispatched from the town of Penza to a neighboring village to arrest two agitators. The villagers sounded the tocsin on the church bell, whereupon a crowd of 500 peasants armed with scythes and other rustic weapons gathered and advanced to the rescue of the prisoners. Undaunted by the Cossacks' whips and sabres, the peasants charged and forced the Cossacks to take refuge behind a stone wall.

A volley from the carbines of the Cossacks failed to check the peasants, and finally the Cossacks were obliged to flee. The peasants are reported to have fought more like wild animals than human beings. In their fury they seized a priest who was hurrying up to assist the wounded and beat him almost to death before the wife of a sick peasant whom he had aided recognized him and intervened.

An attempt to assassinate Police Lieut. Selivanoff was made to-night in the public garden at Tula. The would-be murderer, who escaped, fired four shots, wounding Selivanoff and killing a waiter.

Prince Vatchnadze, an estate owner, was killed to-day at Kalaki, a village near Tiflis.

In consequence of the wholesale murder of policemen at Plock all the regular police have been relieved and their places filled by dragoons and riflemen.

At Yusovka to-day two bombs were thrown at Assistant Superintendent Chambers of the Novo-Rossisk Company while he was driving in a carriage, which was demolished. Seeing that Mr. Chambers was not seriously injured, his assailants fired at him with revolvers, wounding his guard. The police arrested the bomb-throwers, but they were rescued by a crowd of workmen.

The arrest of three more members of the outlawed Parliament—MM. Ramishvili, Soffer, and Volkoff—is reported. M. Ramishvili is a Social Revolutionist from the Caucasus, and was a prominent and picturesque figure in the lower house. M. Soffer was arrested at Kishineff on the ground that incriminating documents were found in a search of his house. M. Volkoff was arrested at Smolensk, and later was released on the demand of his peasant constituents.

The activity of the terrorists and revolutionists and the lack of the support of the public are steadily forcing the Government in the direction of repression.

The credit of $7,500,000 voted by the late Parliament for famine relief being already exhausted and the commission revising the budget having scraped the last possible kopeck to raise $10,000,000 more, it was reported this afternoon that the Government had determined to have recourse to an internal loan of $27,500,000 to provide the further sum urgently needed to prevent starvation and provide seed for a new crop. The loan will be "subscribed" by the State savings banks—in other words, virtually commandeered by the Government for the necessities of the State.

WARSAW, Aug. 17.—It is now known that forty-three persons were killed here on Wednesday, of whom eight were policemen, and that eighteen policemen and about a hundred citizens were wounded. This morning two patrolmen were shot and killed and two were wounded.

Yesterday throughout Poland, eleven policemen and one gendarme were killed and four policemen were wounded.

In Wednesday's disturbances at Lodz a stray bullet struck and shattered the leg of a British subject named Herman Rocher, and the limb has since been amputated. Mr. Rocher demands $25,000 damages for the loss of his leg from the Russian Government.

FORCE NECESSARY—STOLYPIN.

Premier Says It Is the Only Way to Fight the Revolution.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Temps's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that he has had an interview with Premier Stolypin, who said that had the Russian Parliament continued to exist the troubles would have been worse. In his opinion the revolutionary movement was non-political, depending on the agrarian question, and an immediate solution of the problem was impossible.

Referring to the coming election, the Premier said he hoped the new Parliament would be divided into two parties and thus be more representative of the country. An accurate forecast of the composition of the future Parliament was, however, impossible, owing to the disturbed conditions. He also considered that the liberty granted to the press in Russia had been too extensive, in view of the great influence it exerted, and said that force was the only visible method of fighting the revolution.

Speaking of the Jewish question, the Premier asserted that he was in no way an anti-Semite. He considered that the Jews should be consulted relative to their condition.

In conclusion the Premier said that all the possible necessary reforms would be introduced, and regarding loans stated that none would be issued before the meeting of Parliament, and perhaps even then it would not be necessary to borrow any more money.

NILKA DE SMIRNOFF WELL.

She Telegraphs to Mrs. Wadsworth—Girl Whipped Is a Dressmaker.

AVON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A telegram was received to-day by Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth from her niece, Mlle. Nilka de Smirnoff, who is in Finland. She states that she is well and knows nothing of the case of the Mlle. Smirnoff who was beaten by the Chevalier Guards at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Anna Smirnoff, the young woman who was whipped by men of the Chevalier Guards here for making a sarcastic remark, has no American connections. She is a local dressmaker.

Mrs. Moore's Child Found.

Mrs. Mary Moore of 343 East Thirty-ninth Street learned last night that her eight-year-old daughter Mary, who disappeared Tuesday evening in the Grand Central Station, was in the Sea Breeze Home, at Bath Beach. She was on her way to Vermont for an outing at the expense of a New York newspaper. Miss Sarah Witter of the Sea Breeze Home called on Mrs. Moore last night. She had found the girl crying in the station. She could not learn where she lived, so she took her to the home. The account of the missing child led her to call on the mother.

Riparian Board to Hear Record.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 17.—State Senator Edmund W. Wakelee, Chairman of the joint commission of the Legislature to investigate the granting of riparian rights, announced to-day that the board would meet in Jersey City next Wednesday at the request of George L. Record of Jersey City, former counsel of the commission. Mr. Record wishes to answer charges made against him by Secretary Payne of the Riparian Commission.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

Semi-Annual Sale

Perfectly satisfied are our customers who paid regular prices for our suits at the season's height.

You can enjoy double their satisfaction by buying a suit now for wear the rest of this and all next season, at a saving of 30 to 50%.

To buy such good clothing as Brill clothing, at about half price, is a rare opportunity. Grasp it.

$7.50 for suits formerly up to $15.
$10 for suits formerly up to $18.
$15 for suits formerly up to $25.
$20 for suits formerly up to $35.

Blue serge suits, black suits, gray worsted suits, mixture suits, etc., in two-piece and three-piece styles.

Every garment correct new model. Every garment fully up to Brill standard in every detail.

$3.25 for Men's Trousers that were up to $5.
$4.25 for Men's Trousers that were up to $7.
Of excellent worsted and cassimere. Journeyman tailored.

Special Notice.

Three downtown stores open until 6 P. M.
Harlem store open until 10 P. M., to-night, Saturday.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near B'way. 279 Broadway, near Chambers. 47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich. 125th St., cor. Third Ave.

Yachtsmen

WILL be interested to learn that at all our stores we carry a complete line of

Spy Glasses Marine Glasses Dory Compasses Barometers.

We make a specialty of *amber lenses* for eyeglasses and spectacles. They are better for the eyes than smoked glasses in a strong sun glare.

New Store, 237 Fifth Avenue, Bet. 27th and 28th Sts.

E. B. Meyrowitz OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
237 Fifth Ave., bet. 27th and 28th Sts.
125 West 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.
1A Bond St., cor. Piccadilly, London, Eng.

Broadway Car Kills Woman.

Mrs. Mary A. Riddle, a widow, who lived at 417 West 120th Street, died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital last night as a result of injuries received earlier in the evening, when she was run down by a southbound Broadway car at 120th Street. Mrs. Riddle did not appear to be much hurt when the ambulance surgeon arrived, but became unconscious before the hospital was reached. She was the widow of John Riddle, who was well known as a volunteer fireman. She was 59 years old.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

7:06 A. M.—2,069 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.
8:30 A. M.—Van Cortlandt Park; city property; damage, $5.
9 A. M.—121 East Twenty-third Street; Francis Berger; damage, $20.
10 A. M.—113 East Fifty-fifth Street; Robert Noe, Jr.; damage, $10.
12 M.—2,053 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
12:30 P. M.—37 Gouverneur Street; Mr. Berstine; damage, $50.
3:10 P. M.—130-132 Worth Street; Colwell Lead Company; damage, $5,000.
4:40 P. M.—2,429 Eighth Avenue; Alice Rosemier; damage, $200.
5:45 P. M.—140 West 105th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:15 P. M.—795 Seventh Avenue; Linda Finkelder; damage, $10.
7:25 P. M.—82 Rector Street; Wolf Brobsky; damage, $30.

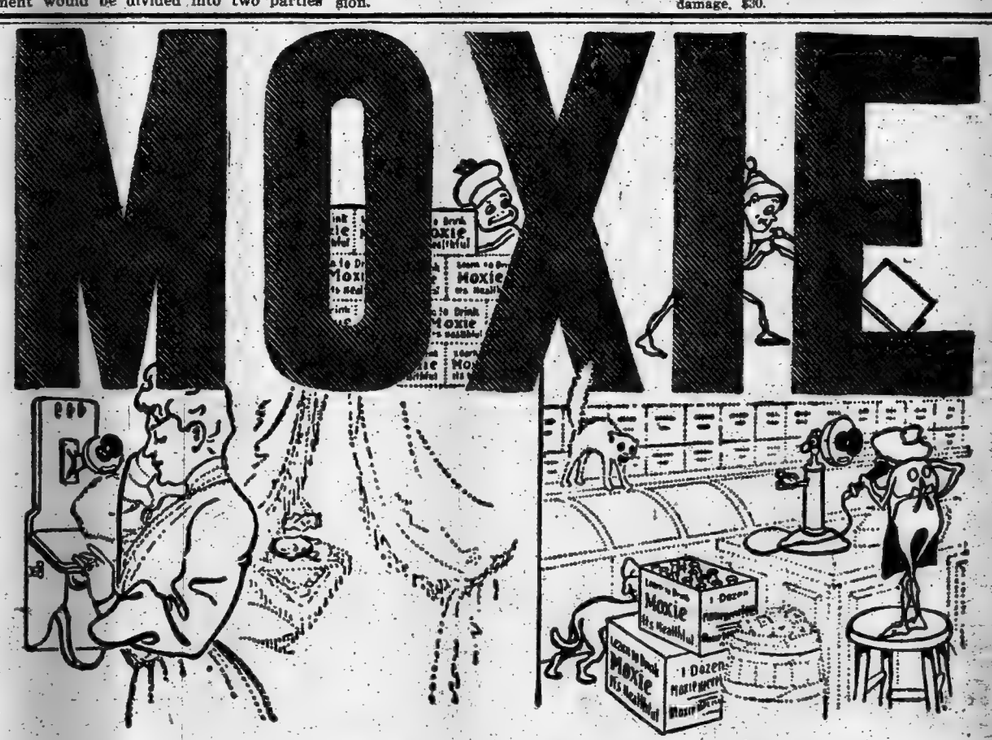

"HELLO, GROCER"

"Where's my Moxie? I have told you before that I would rather have you forget any other part of my order than the Moxie. Nothing is so important. During this hot weather we simply cannot get along without Moxie; it keeps us cool as nothing else will. Because it is a genuine nerve food it prevents irritability and that feeling of being all tired out."

"Please send that case up at once, for Moxie is the one thing during the trying heat of summer that we depend upon to make us eat as we should, and sleep in a way that is refreshing."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Dealers in temperance beverages

$3.50 a case, 25 cents per bottle, 5 cents a glass at all fountains.

CONEY REBATE CHECKS TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY

Trolleys Will Run, but Will Stop If There's Trouble.

NO PLAN SETTLED AT ALBANY

Another Conference Tuesday—Gaynor Repeats That 10 Cents Is Illegal, but Advises Submission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—With a view to reaching a speedy and final decision of the question whether the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has the right to charge two fares on its cars running from Park Row to Coney Island, a conference was held in the Attorney General's office to-day. In the absence of Attorney General Mayer, who is in the North Woods, Deputy James G. Graham represented him. There arrived from New York Bird S. Coler, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Charles F. Adams, his secretary; William F. Sheehan, attorney for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company; Stephen C. Baldwin, attorney, and F. S. Marquin, who are interested in the fight for fare reduction.

It was thought that both parties might agree that mandamus proceedings should be brought by the Attorney General, and an early decision from the higher courts thus obtained. This procedure was suggested by Mr. Coler, but the railroad authorities said they believed that the Attorney General had no authority to bring such a proceeding.

The conference was secret and it was finlly determined to hold a further conference on Tuesday next. In the meantime both sides are to look carefully into the subject and arrange, if a test case is brought, so that all the interests involved will be protected.

At the conclusion of the conference General Manager Calderwood of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said that by to-morrow morning traffic to and from Coney Island will resume normal conditions under the rebate check system which has been agreed on.

Mr. Sheehan said:

"The Attorney General is to determine between now and Tuesday whether he will bring action for an injunction or apply for a writ of mandamus. Tuesday we are to return and agree on the facts."

Mr. Graham said that both sides seemed satisfied to have the Attorney General take some steps. Just what the procedure will be is to be determined. He said there seemed to be no disagreement as to facts. The effect of either procedure, if sustained, will be to restrain the company from charging more than 5 cents between Park Row and Coney Island.

Surface Cars to Run To-day.

The entire surface car service to Coney Island will be resumed early to-day, according to a statement made yesterday by President Winter of the company.

"But," added Mr. Winter, "if there is any trouble the service will be discontinued immediately."

The cars of the Court Street, Union Street, Fifteenth Street, Nostrand, Tompkins, and Reid Avenue lines run over the Culver division. It was the work of ejecting passengers from these cars that blocked the entire line last Sunday and the company does not intend to let there be a repetition of that occurrance.

By daylight the new rebate checks, entitling each passenger to a refund of five cents if the decision of the Court of Appeals is against the company, will be in the hands of the trainmen and will be given to all passengers asking for them. It is hoped by both the city authorities and the company officials that this compromise measure will prevent all disturbance.

Acting Mayor McGowan said yesterday that he believed all the trouble was over. He praised Deputy Police Commissioner O'Keefe for the manner in which the police had been handled and refused to say anything further about Borough President Coler. "I have no bitterness in the matter," he said. "When next Mr. Coler and I meet on business we will doubtless shake hands and smile."

When he heard that his picture in fire was to form one of the attractions at a Coney Island amusement park last night, the Acting Mayor was plainly much pleased.

Metz Criticises Coler.

Controller Metz, who had remained silent as to the B. R. T. troubles, had a few words to say yesterday. He criticised Mr. Coler severely:

"When Coler advises people to break the law and tells them not to pay a second fare and that a man is only half a man who does so—when plenty of people prefer to pay the second fare rather than have trouble—he is getting riotous. He becomes a danger then, and so much of a danger that it seems about time a lunacy commission be appointed to see if he is all right in his upper story."

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, but it was denied that he had been in Brooklyn addressing a meeting of the motormen on the Brooklyn elevated roads. Reports that a meeting of Superintendents of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had been called for to-day to head off a strike if possible were declared yesterday to be utterly untrue. Vice President and General Manager Calderwood said:

"No meeting of Superintendents has been called, and there is no sign of any trouble whatever."

Justice Gaynor issued another statement yesterday, denying that he had said the ten-cent fare was legal under the present status of the dispute and also that he had said: "The company is in no wise bound by my decision."

The B. R. T. lawyers found yesterday a charge to a jury by Justice Gaynor, in which he upholds the use of force to eject a non-paying passenger. The charge, copies of which were handed out at the railroad offices, has no bearing on the second-fare question, but simply lays down the law on the right of the company's employes to force a man off the car. On this particular point it is exceptionally strong. The charge is in the case of James J. Byrnes and Thomas F. Reilly against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. Of the failure of the plaintiffs to pay a fare and of the rights of the railroad men Justice Gaynor says:

To Use All Necessary Force.

"If they refused to do that, then the conductor and the Inspector and all hands had a right to put them off the car if they refused to go off, and to use just as much force as was necessary to put them off."

According to Borough President Coler an official of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company approached him last January with a remarkable proposal. Briefly it was that the Borough President should be allowed to "insist" on the railroad making all the improvements it already contemplated making, and in exchange for the glory he got out of this arrangement he was to leave the company alone.

"I can tell you of a proposal that was made to me," said Mr. Coler yesterday, "which discloses at once the whole policy on which the B. R. T. is conducted. A few days after I had taken office a high officer of the B. R. T. called on me and said: 'Now, Mr. Coler, we want to be friendly with you and we want you to be friendly with us. I have a proposal to offer which will be a good thing for the company, and at the same time will reflect great credit on you in the eyes of the public. It is simply this:

"'Go easy with us and we will always notify you in advance of all the improvements that the B. R. T. shall from time to time decide on making. Then, in your official capacity, you can issue an order directing us to make those improvements. Thus you will get all the popular glory of having forced the company to make reforms and we will be only doing what we had already decided to do.'

Calls It Brazen Impudence.

"For brazen impudence," went on Mr. Coler, "that proposal went far ahead of anything I had ever heard of. I turned the offer down, of course, and in a manner that the official is not likely to forget."

Mr. Coler also announced that he was in the five-cent-fare case to stay, and would not allow the company to befog the issue. He referred to Mr. Winter, the President of the road, as "a nice old gentleman surrounded and influenced by a lot of political hack lawyers and a band of thuggish operating officials."

When President Winter heard of Mr. Coler's statement regarding the alleged offer of advance knowledge of improvements to be made, he issued the following statement:

"Mr. Coler's reported statement of an attempt on the part of a 'B. R. T. man' in January last to dazzle him with an offer of advance information concerning improvements is certainly startling. It is also news to the management."

An acquaintance of Mr. Coler, when he heard the story, made this comment:

"The remarkable thing about the whole affair is that Coler did not accept the offer."

Railroad Men's Cases Adjourned.

Magistrate Higginbotham, sitting in the Lee Avenue Court, yesterday adjourned the hearing in the case of four officials of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, before him on a charge of inciting riot, until Monday afternoon. Those arrested were Vice President and General Manager John F. Calderwood, Supt. Dow S. Smith, Vice President Timothy S. Williams, and General Inspector William Newbury.

Cites Scudder and O'Reilly Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in to-day's issue, entitled "Encouraging Lawlessness," you inquire: "When and where has the law been laid down by the courts forbidding the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to collect 10-cent fares to Coney Island? As laid down by the courts, the law says just the other thing."

It seems almost incredible that you should be ignorant of the fact that the Court of Appeals twice has decided, in the cases of Scudder and Griffin versus the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and O'Reilly versus the Brooklyn Heights Company, that a railroad company, when it leases and operates another line, which is a branch or continuation of its own line, is compelled to issue free transfers from one line to the other and is forbidden to collect more than one fare for a trip over both lines, this one fare not to be in excess of the one charged by either of the lines, viz., 5 cents within the city limits. T. W. R.

New York, Aug. 17, 1906.

He Will Vote for Mr. Hearst.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am amazed at the stand taken by you in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit squabble. Whether or not the decision of Mr. Justice Gaynor is good law is not for the railroad people to say. A decision on any question made by a court having competent jurisdiction is the law until it is reversed by a higher court. It is no answer to say that the decision is mere obiter dictum for the reason that the question came squarely before the court, and as such it decided it.

The methods followed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit people in collecting the additional 5 cents are, to say the least, outrageous. Had an individual done likewise he would have found himself in jail very quickly.

Certainly your stand in this matter has convinced me of one fact—that it will be wise for me and all citizens to vote in favor of William R. Hearst. While not particularly infatuated with his personality, I feel that a vote for him is a vote against conditions which are becoming unbearable. WILLIAM S. MARSH.

New York, Aug. 17, 1906.

Asks for Information.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have observed with considerable interest your attitude in regard to the matter of the collection of the second fare by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

I am willing to grant that the railway company has a right to the second fare and that Judge Gaynor's decision was merely obiter dictum, but will you kindly tell me whether you think the proper way to collect a debt of 5 cents is to throw women and children into the water to drown, or to drive them into the water to avoid being run over? I am not a partisan and take no side. I ask for information, being in doubt exactly to what extent capital when organized in corporations has a right to disregard the claim of the individual to the exercise of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I am aware that such privilege is greatly abridged, but I should be glad to know how much and why. ISAAC HULL PLATT.

Wallingford, Penn., Aug. 16, 1906.

HARLAN FOR COMMERCE BODY

Ex-Attorney General of Porto Rico Named by the President.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 17.—President Roosevelt appointed James S. Harlan of Chicago a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day. Mr. Harlan is a son of John M. Harlan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a lawyer of large practice, and for some time held the position of Attorney General of Porto Rico.

The appointment of Mr. Harlan completes the membership of the commission as provided under the new railroad rate law. The appointment was decided upon by President Roosevelt several weeks ago, but it was deemed best not to announce it until this time.

Attorney General Moody, who spent last night with President Roosevelt, left Oyster Bay for Washington to-day. He said he had discussed with the President the matter of filling several vacancies on the Federal bench. No reference was made to the Standard Oil suits, he said.

President Roosevelt had as guests at luncheon Gen. John M. Wilson, retired, who was Chairman of the last Inaugural Committee; Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, and Col. Cabbes, an English army officer, who is inspecting our army.

Krulewitch to Give a Show.

Instead of the usual outing, the Progressive Republican Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, where Assemblyman Samuel Krulewitch is running for leader against Odell's candidate, Isaac Newman, will give a vaudeville entertainment to-night in the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. Mr. Krulewitch will be the host, and a dinner will be served after the performance. The Progressive Republican Club now numbers more than 500 members, and Krulewitch is making an aggressive campaign in the district.

NEW YORK LIFE SEEKS TO GET A STRAW VOTE

It Sends Circulars of Inquiry to Its Policy Holders.

OBJECTION QUICKLY RAISED

Policy Holders' Committee Asks Who Is Paying the Bill—Thebaud Back In Town.

The International Policy Holders' Committee went after the New York Life Insurance Company again yesterday. The committee has found the New York Life is campaigning again and has sent out thousands of circulars to agents, to be signed by policy holders. The circular says that the signer indorses the "administration ticket" and will support it. It cannot be used as a proxy, but by means of it the present administration of the New York Life can get an idea as to how it stands with the policy holders.

The appearance downtown of Louis A. Thébaud, son-in-law of Richard A. McCurdy and member of the firm of Charles H. Raymond & Co., caused considerable surprise yesterday. Mr. Thébaud was supposed to be in Europe until he turned up at his office, 11 Pine Street. He had nothing to say either about his father-in-law or himself. Mr. Thébaud left for Europe last Spring. He reached his home in Morristown on Thursday.

The circular which the New York Life is sending out by the thousands to the company's agents reads thus:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We, the undersigned policy holders of the New York Life Insurance Company, indorse the "administration ticket" put up by the company for election of Trustees to be held this coming Fall, and will vote that ticket and recommend it to all policy holders to do the same, in their own interest.

At the bottom of each circular are spaces for the name, address, and business of the policy holder.

The New York Life Insurance Company has a by-law forbidding agents to seek proxies, but "indorsements," such as those now sought, do not come under this provision. It is supposed that the circulars are being paid for out of the company's funds. The International Committee has received many letters from policy holders, and thereby obtained some of the "indorsement" blanks. George R. Scrugham, organization manager of the committee, has sent an emphatic letter of protest against the use of policy holders' money for campaign purposes.

It is understood that the Mutual Life Insurance Company also is trying to find out the sentiment of its policy holders in a similar way.

One man who said he had a policy for $500,000 in one of these two companies has written to the International Committee, telling of the attempt to get his signature to the indorsement. He did not sign, but instead he sent the blank to the committee, inclosing a substantial contribution to the policy holders' movement.

The Mutual Life yesterday served the complaints in the actions brought against the former member of the Expenditures Committee. The charges made against the members individually are contained in a statement given out at the Mutual law department's offices. It says:

"The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has served the complaints in the actions brought by it against Robert Olyphant, James C. Holden Charles E. Miller, and the executrix of Jacob Hobart Herrick, who were at one time members of the Expenditures Committee of the insurance company. These complaints are in the equity suits brought last May. In the complaints it asks that the defendants severally account to the company for all moneys received by them and for all expenditures and disbursements made or permitted to be made by them out of any sums received from the company, and that the company recover from them such sums as shall be found to be due to it.

"The complaints charge that during the period that the defendants were members of the committee large sums of money were taken from the company for the establishment and maintenance of a fund known as a 'confidential fund,' for the purpose of expending the same secretly and not for any of the corporate objects of the company; that the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures signed certain vouchers admitting the receipt of large sums of money from the company; that these vouchers, so signed, were formally approved by the other members of the committee and by one of the former Vice Presidents of the company.

"Vouchers are mentioned in the complaint aggregating $327,000. The complaints charge that the defendants have failed to account or to offer vouchers to the company for the sums received or expenditures or disbursements made; that many of the expenditures and disbursements permitted to be made were not lawfully chargeable to the company, but were for purposes unlawful and beyond the powers of the company."

DIDN'T KNOW THEBAUD.

Beard Disguised Him Well—Says McCurdy Will Return Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 17.—With a beard of several months' growth, Louis A. Thébaud, son-in-law of Richard A. McCurdy, the deposed President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, arrived here last night from Europe.

He was hardly recognized by friends, and he seemed pleased that he was not noticed. Although servants at his fine residence in South Street had been informed that he would return they did not know him at first, and he was practically obliged to identify himself before he was admitted to his home. He did not stay long, but went to the Morristown Club, where he spent the night among his acquaintances.

Mr. Thébaud refused to say anything about his father-in-law except that he was expected home about Sept. 1. They had parted in Paris, he said. Mrs. Thébaud came home with her husband, and is at present in New York. Mr. Thébaud left for the city early this morning, and will remain with her until ready again to occupy the home here.

PREPARING FOR CONVENTION.

Independence League Expects 1,611 Delegates at Carnegie Hall.

Active preparations are now going forward for the State Convention of the Independence League, which will be held on Sept. 11 and 12 in Carnegie Hall. The convention will be the largest ever held in this State. There will be 1,611 delegates, and the main floor, platform, and first balcony will be taxed to accommodate them. It will probably be necessary to put the alternates in the upper balconies, and there will be little room for unofficial Hearst boomers.

The delegates are appointed by the various county organizations, and are not elected through primaries as in the case of the two main parties. The apportionment has been fixed on the basis of one delegate for every thousand voters or major portion thereof in each county, made up on the basis of the vote for Governor in 1904. This would give Kings 237 delegates, New York 383, and Erie 90.

The Trunk Line Association has sent word to the Independence League that all lines in the State will issue tickets to New York for the convention at a single fare, plus $1 for the round trip, and a large crowd is expected, especially from Erie County, which will send its delegation in a special train.

Wilton Lackaye in "The Jungle."

Wilton Lackaye may be seen next Winter in the principal masculine rôle of the play which Margaret Mayo (Mrs. Edgar Selwyn) is making from Upton Sinclair's novel "The Jungle." The plan will not interfere with Mr. Lackaye's opening in his "Les Miserables" play, "The Law and the Man," on Sept. 9 in St. Louis.

Week End Specials in Vacation Comforts for Men.

You couldn't put $5 in a better investment than in one of these odd two garment suits, reduced from $10, $12 & $15 to $5.

Just the thing to a T—Negligee shirts that you can bag for 79c. have been $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Strike while the bargains are hot—Low shoes, tan and black—they'll be $4 in the Fall—but $2.55 now.

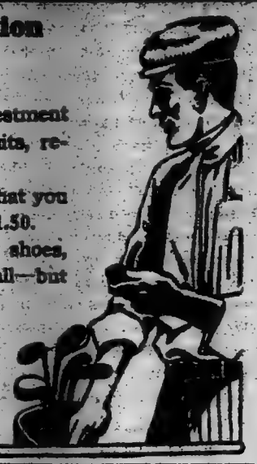

Vogel Brothers
125th St. at 3d Ave.

Substitutes for

Cantrell & Cochrane's Ginger Ale

are being served in some public places in New York.

Consumers should be careful to see that the crown caps on their Ginger Ale bear the name

Cantrell & Cochrane

ORDER **C. & C.** GINGER ALE

NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th

the third article in the series on

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS

will appear in

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"HOW TO GET SIMPLIFIED SPELLING INTO THE SCHOOLS,"

By Brander Matthews.

Other articles to appear Saturdays, September 1st, 8th and 15th will be:

¶ "THE EDUCATION OF THE NEW YORK BOY," by Leslie J. Tompkins, Assemblyman and Professor of Law, New York University.

¶ "THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL," by Chas F. Thwing, President Western Reserve University.

¶ "AN ARTICLE ON THE BUSINESS SCHOOLS," by Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the School of Commerce, New York University.

The instruction announcements in The New York Times are of great value to parents and guardians in selecting proper schools for their children. The New York Times publishes more school advertising than any other New York newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WOODRUFF SAYS HUGHES WON'T OPPOSE HIGGINS

He Thinks the Governor Gained by Odell's Victory.

SET-BACK WILL AROUSE HIM

He's Now Making Up His Mind, Woodruff Says—When It's Made Up It's for Good.

Timothy L. Woodruff took a shy at the Hughes boom for Governor yesterday by giving some of his impressions as to what Mr. Hughes would do if the party nomination were offered to him. He also expressed the belief that Gov. Higgins had not been eliminated from the struggle for the nomination despite Odell's victory in the State Committee.

Mr. Woodruff spoke as if he knew what Mr. Hughes would do, but he did not say how he obtained his information. He also assumed to forecast President Roosevelt's probable action.

"If Gov. Higgins is a candidate for renomination," said Mr. Woodruff, "Charles E. Hughes will not go into the race. Mr. Hughes is not a party to any sectional strife, and he and Gov. Higgins are on terms of the highest personal friendship. The sentiment for Gov. Higgins has been strengthened and solidified by the action of the Odell State Committee, and his friends are rallying to his support. The proposed nomination of Mr. Hughes by Odell is a mere expedient of the opponents of Gov. Higgins. There is no reason why the Governor should proclaim his position from the house tops.

"Mr. Higgins is calm and cool-headed. It may take him a long time to make up his mind, but once it is made up his decision is unalterable. The action of the State Committee will arouse Mr. Higgins and, just as Odell did, he will resist any attempt to eliminate him as a factor in the race.

"I do not believe that President Roosevelt will favor Mr. Hughes if Gov. Higgins is a candidate. The President is as friendly to Higgins as he is to any possible candidate."

Among Republican politicians some amusement is expressed at Mr. Woodruff's attitude. He announced himself as a candidate for State Chairman some weeks ago, and practically said that Mr. Higgins would run and that he would manage the campaign. Since the action of the State Committee Mr. Woodruff's attempt to speak for Mr. Hughes, Gov. Higgins, and the President is looked on as an effort to keep himself to the fore in spite of what has happened.

The Odell-Quigg fight will be carried on to a finish, it was said yesterday.

A friend of Mr. Hughes expressed the opinion yesterday that he would not run, but for different reasons than those given by Mr. Woodruff. This friend said that Mr. Hughes had no ambition beyond the law, and disliked being dragged into politics. He has come to be regarded as one of the foremost lawyers in the country, and it is not likely, it was said, that he would give up the prospects that this holds out to make a campaign for the Governorship.

Mr. Hughes has been retained by the President to probe the rate bill cases, and his friends say that he will not abandon this work.

Hearst Indorsed in Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The City Convention adopted resolutions to-night indorsing William R. Hearst as candidate for Governor.

Rothermel Nominated for Congress.

READING, Penn., Aug. 17.—John H. Rothermel of this city was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the [illegible] district.

SAYS WOODRUFF MISLED HIM.

Livingston Told Him He Was for Odell, He Declares.

Deputy Commissioner of Jurors Jacob Livingston of Brooklyn, whose vote in the State Committee turned the tide in favor of Benjamin B. Odell, replied yesterday to the statement of Timothy L. Woodruff, in which Mr. Woodruff said he had been astonished at Mr. Livingston's course, and felt bound to resent it. Livingston says he told Mr. Woodruff before the meeting that he would stand by Michael J. Dady if it cost him his position.

Mr. Livingston said that just before the meeting of the State Committee Mr. Woodruff had another conversation with him, and he then told Mr. Woodruff that he would not vote to put Odell out of the State Chairmanship. Livingston declares Mr. Woodruff said that there was no intention of this, and then explained that his resolution to make M. Linn Bruce the temporary Chairman had no political significance, and that it would be solely introduced to give him time to prepare his speech.

Mr. Livingston says that he was amazed when he found that the resolution was made to produce a line-up, and that he had been misled by Mr. Woodruff's statements.

"I felt nowise bound by the promise I had made under a misapprehension," he concluded.

STANDARD OIL'S CONTRACT.

"Our Conversation with You" Made the Price for Consolidated Gas.

The cross-examination of Robert A. Carter, Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company, was continued yesterday before Arthur H. Masten, as Special Master, in the hearing of the company's appeal against the eighty-cent gas law. Mr. Carter has been under examination, re-examination, and cross-examination almost continually since the reference was begun more than three weeks ago.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, who is conducting the cross-examination, based his questions on the printed records of the Stevens investigation. The purchase of supplies and the cost of building holders were the subjects considered yesterday.

Counsel had a long squabble as to how far the accountants should be free to look at the Consolidated books. It was finally agreed that they might search as far as they liked to verify any voucher submitted in evidence.

Responding to Mr. Burr's request Mr. Carter presented the contracts for anthracite coal and for oil entered into by the Consolidated in 1905. The price of coal varied. The price of oil was not mentioned. The document concerning it consisted of a memorandum from the Standard Oil Company, agreeing to furnish 177,000,000 gallons according to the terms of "our conversation with you."

Mr. Mathewson objected to making public the names of the coal dealers and the price paid. He offered to file copies of the contract with Mr. Masten, and, despite Mr. Burr's protest, Mr. Masten ruled that that would be sufficient.

NEW APPORTIONMENT SUITS.

More Districts Will Be Made the Subject of Attack in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The scope of the suits to test the constitutionality of the reapportionment law is to be broadened to include more questions than the one concerning the constitution of Richmond and Queens Counties in one Senatorial district.

Additional districts in New York and Kings Counties will be made the subject of attack in the new mandamus proceedings which will be instituted within a few days. Senator Elon R. Brown, representing the parties attacking the statute, has notified the Attorney General's department of the proposed procedure. The issues will be joined with the cases now pending, and may be considered at the same time by the Appellate Division.

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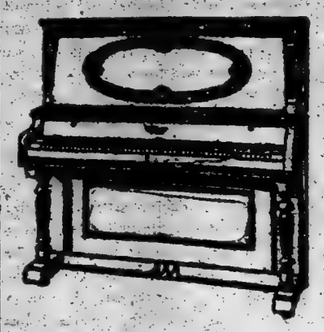

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Bell, E. E., Milledgeville, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

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Kaufmann Brothers, Columbus, Miss., J. M. Kaufmann, dry goods, clothes and shoes; 5 Waverley Place.

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White, J. H., Uniontown, Ala.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Victoria.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Lehman, cloaks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Beatty, dry goods; 4 Washington Place; Grand Hotel.

Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss B. Jacobs, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. Stack, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cadillac.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; F. E. Mowers, wash goods; 57 Waite Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss S. Brandenberg, gloves; 2 Walker Street.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Heller, domestics; Hotel Cumberland.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss L. Irwin, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz, Norfolk, Va.; H. L. Linnell, upholstery goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

Freimuth, L., Duluth, Minn.; dry goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Algonquin.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; N. B. Goldstein, jewelry; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Ponton & White, Duluth, Minn.; P. G. Brown, flannels; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. Snapper, carpets; 320 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

Owens & Floyd Company, Richmond, Va.; S. P. Owens, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Brextell.

Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Born, suits and waists; 36 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Heller, M., New Castle, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Miss Tyner, ladies' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Leiter, cloths and colored dress goods; C. M. Radford, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Burods Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. Puddy, laces and white goods; H. F. Boode, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; A. D. Smith, notions, jewelry, leather goods, ribbons, and dress trimmings; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodstock.

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MR. HUGHES.

The Republican Party of New York has too much machine in its composition, just as the Democratic Party has too little, and it seems to us that the Republican machine is misusing the name of Mr. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Mr. HUGHES is known to the people of the State as a man who honestly and with much ability conducted the Armstrong inquiry into the abuses of the insurance business. It is natural that his obvious availability as a candidate for the Governorship should be considered, but, while natural, perhaps, it is not decent that BENJAMIN B. ODELL should use Mr. HUGHES as a club to destroy Gov. HIGGINS. That is not a good way to begin a campaign.

It is a particularly bad way, as every sensible Republican must admit, since the statement is made that Mr. HIGGINS will not consent to become a factional candidate. The tactics of ODELL almost compel Gov. HIGGINS to remain in the field. He believes, or professes to believe, that he has the assurance of sufficient support to warrant his presenting himself as a candidate, and that his friends will control the convention. That situation would make Mr. HUGHES the candidate of a faction, so that, while professing to desire the nomination of that gentleman, Mr. ODELL is pursuing the very course that would apparently prompt Mr. HUGHES to forbid the use of his name.

The President, it is also understood, desires the nomination of Mr. HUGHES. But it is not what the President desires, or what Mr. ODELL desires, that should control the party. If the Republicans are doubtful of Gov. HIGGINS's strength, and if they think Mr. HUGHES should be their candidate, he ought to have better sponsorship than the present Chairman of the State Committee. Although the party has been boss-ridden for many years, it has a voice, we suppose. Why do the Republicans of New York leave Mr. ODELL, Mr. QUIGG, and Mr. WOODRUFF to do all the talking?

LABOR AND THE LAW.

There is altogether too much foundation in fact for the accusation that organized labor means organized lawlessness. In too many ways the antagonism of organized labor for the law has been shown, and shown without any effective rebuke from any leader of organized labor. Our Government can endure only as a Government of laws. When the majority of voters become convinced that "labor" is against the law, and the issue is fairly and squarely made, it will be bad for "labor."

The demagogy of politicians is one of the chief encouragements and reliances of lawless labor agitators, and one of the most threatening of our public dangers. When a politician does venture to speak out loud and clear against lawlessness, lawlessness perpetrated or advocated in the name of labor or in any other name, such a politician deserves credit. Speaker CANNON deserves it for his plain talk at Danville against the atrocious proposition to which Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS has committed himself. GOMPERS, with his counsel, appeared at Washington to advocate a bill prohibiting the Federal Courts from issuing injunctions in any case between employer and employé, except to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right. But its atrocity consisted in the proviso that "for the purposes of this act, no right to carry on business of any particular kind or at any particular place, or at all, shall be considered or treated as property, or as constituting a property right."

In other words, a mob, according to GOMPERS, should be permitted without molestation or interruption by the courts, to put out of business any employer who had incurred the displeasure of "organized labor." It is perhaps the most outrageous, un-American, and anarchical project of law ever submitted to an American Congress. After explaining to GOMPERS, gently but firmly, how infamous the proposal really is, as a denial of essential human rights the claim of which upon the courts for protection is older than the Constitution, and as well established as any other principle of law or equity, the Speaker says plainly to GOMPERS, "I am now and shall be at all times opposed to the legislation which he demands."

If every candidate for Congress would say as much as this and say it as plainly there would be an end to that particular demand of "organized labor." And no candidate who will not say as much and say it as plainly, when the question is put to him, is fit to go to Congress.

"THE ROAD OF 1,000 WONDERS."

It is missing the significance of such events as the declaration of dividends upon National highways, to regard them as stock market incidents. They are object lessons in American methods of financing, in American growth, and in American prospects. The look backward and the look forward are equally instructive, and no less abroad than at home. Unless our friends across the water understand these things they will continue to go astray in their interpretation of ourselves and our institutions. There was a time when their errors of this sort were a matter of concern chiefly to us. It concerns them chiefly now not to misunderstand us longer, and to abate somewhat of their criticisms of things they do differently, but not certainly better.

Take, for instance, the way in which our English friends and ourselves build railways, with especial reference to the issuing of watered stock. Criticisms of that crime are by no means confined to foreigners. Southern Pacific is as egregious an example of building a railway out of a shoestring as can be found. It would never have been built otherwise. Mr. HUNTINGTON started this National institution with no capital at all, and built it practically by the sale of bonds, the $200,000,000 of stock being a bonus to entice the advancers of the capital into so dubious an enterprise. "Two streaks of rust and a right of way" was the description of the enterprise at that time. It was in the fiscal year 1901 that the Harriman régime began, and in the ensuing four years $100,000,000 was spent upon the property. It wove its wealth from its entrails, as a silkworm spins its cocoon. To-day the capstone is placed upon the achievement which is among the most memorable in American railway financing.

It is necessary to admit that there are less pleasant passages in its history. There are regrettable incidents, but in proper perspective they fade into the background. The fact is that by appealing to the speculative spirit and the sense of individual initiative we have secured what the Nation could ill do without. In the British fashion of financing the road would not have been begun for gefferations later, and stock would have been issued for each dollar spent. It is a highly conservative and substantial method of proceeding, but it is terribly slow, and the patrons of the road lose its use while it is being developed. Ultimately there is in England about £1 to each dollar of stock outstanding here, and the time arrives when no more capital can be had, so remote is the prospect of dividends upon such a swollen investment. In principle a British railway is financed as though it were a machine, which is properly chargeable only with its own upkeep, and whose earnings are as sacredly payable to shareholders as interest to bondholders with us. American practice regards a railway as an organism, which is entitled to growth rather than to simple maintenance, and which postpones dividends to betterments.

Of course the railway organism is inanimate. It does not grow like a plant or beast by any natural impulse. The vital force must be breathed into it, and the possibility of growth must exist. There is no secret about whence the living force was derived in the case of the transpacific railways. They have been built up out of themselves by one of the three or perhaps four American masters of railway development, and fierce has been his struggle, as is attested by the enemies he has made. But not even he could have succeeded but for the possibilities of growth. The passenger over this road, in the press agent's phrase, "of a thousand wonders," who rides south past Shasta and east past Tahoe and the unspeakable mining camps, is amazed at the wealth, both natural and artificial. The forests of a thousand years, and last year's irrigating works spreading over entire countrysides, alike challenge wonder at the gifts of GOD which can be garnered but once, and at the wealth of man's creation, which will endure as long as human appetites demand satisfaction. No one who has seen green crops growing out of a desert has any doubts of the future of these paths across the former solitudes of sagebrush and alkali dust.

Thus the dividends announced yesterday are less an achievement than a prophecy. They are eloquent of a glorious future as well as of a checkered past, and it concerns our foreign friends to understand why we are not ruined, as we often deserve to be. They have their economic cycles, and their recovery marks small progress upon their past high-water mark. Their growth is as small, slow, and painful as their growth in population. This latter element with us overlies our economic embarrassments. There are checks in our progress, but no permanent reverses. The small spirits who quiver whenever the stock market has a spasm are of a different mold from those who regard market phenomena as all in the day's work, and who look to the years for the justification of their labors. There are more than one of them. There are other roads than these Pacifics which have pursued a similar policy, which have patiently for years plowed back potential dividends, and which have followed a policy of combination which will reap them a like reward in extra distributions "from investments." To the carpers yesterday's dividends lack "conservatism." Possibly the critics lack imagination. Only a very few in exceptional opportunities for observation know what will be the result next year of an agricultural yield of, say, $7,000,000,000 this year.

SMALL BANK FAILURES.

With 6,000 National banks, to say nothing of State banks and trust companies, we are bound to have numerous cases of embarrassment. Any number whatever is too many, but the real significance depends upon the proportion of embarrassments to the number of banks, and upon the incidents of each case. It cannot be said that the proportion is excessive, or that the incidents are such as to cause general anxiety. But it is well to note the causes of failure as matter of future precaution. Thus we are told from Chelsea that the cause of the bank failure there was due to excessive loans to Directors. The local explanation is that too much money was tied up in real estate loans.

It is noteworthy that bills to relax the lawful limits in both these respects were offered at the last session of Congress. Doubtless the relaxation regarding loans to borrowers of large amounts would be salutary in cities, and equally doubtless easier loans upon real estate would be an accommodation in the Western agricultural regions. But what would be permissible in the East is objectionable in the West, and vice versa. Any relaxation which must be extended to all of 6,000 banks, or withheld from all, can only be granted grudgingly. The Chelsea case suggests that the Western borrowers should be sent to dealers in mortgage money for their supplies, and that the new law extending the loaning limits of National banks has gone far enough. It is necessary to condemn these faults of putting too many eggs in one basket, or of loading up a commercial bank with non-liquid assets, but there is no present reason of jumping to the conclusion that there is anything like an epidemic of bad banking.

"CHICAGO" AND "NEW YORK."

Violent are the vicissitudes of baseball. A year ago New York had a clear lead of the National League by a comfortable margin of seventy-odd points. This lead was in effect maintained and never seriously threatened until the close of the season. Philadelphia at the same time led the American League by about half as many points. The margin was not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door. But 'twas enough; it served, and Philadelphia "won out." In the middle of August New York occupied a modest fourth place in the American League, though later in the season its position improved so much that there was even a time when it seemed quite possible that the final play-off between the leagues might be between New York and New York. In the middle of August Chicago had the same standing in each league, the comfortable and creditable but not glorious position of third.

For one day this week Chicago held the first place in each league and New York the second, the difference between them being some sixty points in the National League and four points, in the third place of decimals in the American. The stern chase shown in the first case is a long and looks like a hopeless chase, though of course many things may happen before the end of the season. But in the second case, with New York only four points behind Chicago, and Philadelphia treading on the heels of New York, which it has since passed, and Cleveland only thirty points behind the leader, there is what the enthusiasts of baseball should regard as the prospect of a very exciting finish.

Of course, nothing like such reversals of form in a single season could happen if the teams which carried the fortunes of the several American municipalities were really locally representative. It could not happen in cricket, where the players are really connected with their counties by nativity or bona-fide residence, or both. Surrey and Yorkshire, the two great cricketing counties, have just played their match this year, with an enthusiastic attendance of inhabitants of the respective counties, for whose enthusiasm there was really some ground. But the local patriotism which arises from the fact that the best men happen to have been hired to play for your city this year is a less explicable sentiment. In the successions of "buying" and "trading" players it may happen that the local patriot finds himself applauding this year the man whom patriotism impelled him to hoot last year, and vice versa. Both these things, by the way, have happened on the New York grounds to the present Captain of the New Yorkers of the National League.

Of course one understands that professional baseball is merely for all concerned a gainful trade, and a branch of the "show business," and not a sport, properly speaking, at all, and also that the cities which offer the largest "gate" are entitled, on commercial grounds, to attractive teams. But it is worth the while of managers to consider whether they might not give more "local color" to the local team by making more of a pretense that it is really representative, by requiring of a player, for instance, that he should be qualified to vote in the city for which he plays. Such a course would evidently do away with some of the worst scandals of professional baseball. It would also give more plausibility, and perhaps more reality, to the manifestation of local patriotism in connection with the game, which is at present apt to look merely silly, when it is not outrageous.

A HAPENNY QUESTION.

Sympathy for London's unemployed poor will not be promoted by the recent action of workmen to the number of 200 who walked away and left a proffered job because they wanted a cent an hour more than the employers offered. They had been out of work for months, with their families all that time on the verge of starvation, but those conditions of extremity seemed to have brought no lessons of instruction with them. Sooner than work for 6¼d. per hour, which was offered, 7d. being demanded, they would throw up their chance of work and go back to starve with their starving families. That is what they have done, leaving workers in their behalf and sympathizers with their condition more perplexed than ever as to ways and means of helping them.

Hunger appears to be only measurably and not completely disciplinary with them, else the ha'penny question so inopportunely raised by them would have been postponed at least till they had recovered the balance of judgment which an empty stomach is so sure to derange. The right to the extra halfpenny may have been all with them and against the grasping employer, but they chose a poor time to argue the question. They should have "fed up" to some extent on the short wages before surrendering them in a futile grasp at higher ones, but so little higher as not to be worth the risk and the endeavor.

TEN YEARS.

Ten years ago to-day, on Aug. 18, 1896, THE TIMES in the first number issued under the present management gave the following pledge of purpose and policy:

> * * * Nor will there be a departure from the general tone and character and policies pursued with relation to public questions that have distinguished THE NEW YORK TIMES as a non-partisan newspaper—unless it be, if possible, to intensify its devotion to the cause of sound money and tariff reform, opposition to wastefulness and peculation in administering public affairs, and in its advocacy of the lowest tax consistent with good government, and no more government than is absolutely necessary to protect society, maintain individual and vested rights, and assure the free exercise of a sound conscience.

THE TIMES hopes that its readers and the public will agree that this pledge has been faithfully kept, that the traditions of fifty-five years have been honorably maintained.

For its own part, the growth of its circulation and of its business in these ten years has generously and abundantly justified its faith in the willingness of the public to accept and sustain a newspaper guided by such principles. THE TIMES is confident that its readers will admit that they have at least had one cent's worth of newspaper every morning; to illustrate what we mean, though in no spirit of boasting, we invite the attention of our readers to this morning's issue. If they like it, and if they continue to like THE TIMES, their contentment shall be the measure of our satisfaction. It extends to them on this anniversary its congratulations upon a relation that it has every reason to believe is of mutual advantage.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Did His Best, but the Best Poor.

Gov. HEYWARD of South Carolina doubtless did his best to prevent the lynching of the negro DAVIS at Greenwood, but it was a rather poor best, and his failure to turn the mob from its criminal purpose can be easily understood. Of course, his speech contained many admirable platitudes as to the wisdom of respecting the law and as to the disgrace and danger that follow the substitution for it of the "wild justice" which consists in killing somebody to avenge a crime which that somebody may or may not have committed. But the speech contained altogether too many expressions of sympathy with the passions of the mob, and it did not contain a single threat of punishment to be inflicted upon its members if they carried out their plan.

And Gov. HEYWARD seems to have made no effort at all to resist the lynchers. It is easy to say that he was helpless against a great crowd of excited and determined men, but it is not quite true. To be sure, they were stronger than he, and they could easily have shot him down or seized and bound him, but the murder of a Governor in the exercise of his sworn duty of upholding the law is an act of such seriousness that even a mob would have hesitated long before committing it, and any show of personal violence against such an official was most unlikely—if the official had made it perfectly plain that the lynching could not go on without it. The excitement of the rioters was evident enough, but their determination is made questionable by the fact that such an assemblage has rarely, if ever, subjected itself to any real peril.

Accepting the statement that no troops could have been brought to Greenwood in time to prevent the lynching, an admission made somewhat difficult by the fact that the probability of violence had been known for at least twenty-four hours—the Governor could at least have said, in a way that carried conviction, that the lynchers could reach their prey only over his dead body, and the chances are that nothing would have been done—nothing, that is, except the prompt and orderly trial of the accused man and his speedy execution in case his guilt were proved. As for the uselessness of what was done in the way of creating a special terror in criminal minds at a certain spot, that is well demonstrated by the fact that a few years before a brother of this negro had been lynched for committing the very crime of which he was probably guilty. The "lesson" seems to have taught DAVIS nothing at all.

Anarchy and Its Repression.

It is queer that one of our correspondents, in condemning Secretary BONAPARTE for suggesting the lash as a cure for Anarchists, should himself have suggested their deportation to "some remote Polynesian island, where bounteous nature supplies everything needed to support life without labor, there to work out their own salvation, or the reverse." The first and conclusive objection to that pretty plan is that there are no such islands. Life is by no means easy in the South Seas, even for savages with needs reduced almost to the animal level, and even in the "good old days" they were always fighting desperately among themselves for the scanty subsistence that "bounteous nature" provided.

The chief objection to the island scheme, however, is that in substance it differs in no respect either from that which Secretary BONAPARTE proposed or from the suppressive measures which he said, truly, could not even be considered in a country where the free expression of opinion is a valued right. There is, presumably, or at least, perhaps, a form of anarchism, theoretical and philosophic, which, if not exactly innocent—it may be even that—is at least permissible. It consists in dreaming of a time when and place where all men will have so far progressed and have become so good and wise that there will be no necessity for any restraints except those which the individual voluntarily imposes upon himself. Not a little of human association is already so ordered, and it can hardly be questioned that the amount of it is steadily, though slowly, increasing.

But the Anarchists of this sort grade off into the more or less militant Anarchist, who, by however much he is militant, is unfaithful to his own principles, since by so much he would enforce them upon others, and in the last stages he becomes a despot infinitely worse than those at whom he throws his bombs. But he that would draw the line, either for flogging or for exile, anywhere this side of the overt act of crime or misdemeanor assumes a task the performance of which is incompatible with the preservation of anything like free speech. Absolute freedom of speech is, of course, impossible anywhere, but we want to extend, not limit more than now, the essential spirit of legitimate liberty as distinguished from illegitimate license. The correspondent to whom we have referred explained anarchy as a "revulsion from the cruelty of nature." If he will observe conditions in the countries that produce the greatest numbers of Anarchists he may realize that he is a little unjust to "nature," unless he includes within the meaning of that word more than most people do.

Might as Well Try to Look Pleasant.

Having determined, or consented, to give "rebate checks" to those from whom it collects a ten-cent fare for transportation to Coney Island, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company might as well do the thing with some approach to graciousness and try to earn a little much-needed popularity. To make the checks "not transferable" is a too-obvious attempt to make them valueless, and is in effect an admission that the company wants to pay as few of them as possible, even if the final decision is against its right to take the extra 5 cents.

And there should be no insistence on a protest against full payment as the only means of getting one of the checks. Not even a formal demand should be required. If given for the asking, or without it, for that matter, a good many of the slips will be sure to be lost or destroyed before the problem is settled, and this evanishment will be the greater the less importance the company seems to ascribe to its concession. The "non-transferable" clause seems to have no justification whatever, and surely no holder of one of the checks will ever be able to prove that it was not transferred to him by somebody else.

MR. UNTERMYER FOR GOVERNOR.

Conditions Not Unlike Those Which Made Tilden the Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Democratic Party in 1874, through some of the men in the leadership, got into bad repute with the people, the task to elect a Democratic Governor seemed almost hopeless. Samuel J. Tilden was called to the rescue. The man who lives in history as the Sage of Greystone once more made the State of New York a Democratic State. Will history repeat itself? Will it again be the man from Greystone who will lead the Democratic Party out of the wilderness? In Samuel Untermyer, the man who almost alone is fighting the battle against the greatest capitalistic iniquity, as embodied in the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies, this country has ever seen, the Democratic Party has a man who is a genius of constructive statesmanship, not a tearer-down only, as most of the other men mentioned for Governor are. Think of it. In this State alone there are 170,000 policy holders interested in what this man is doing, and I wager there is not one of these who is not ready to pay homage to this great disinterested fighter for their interests.

To give his record on the most gigantic fight in the interest of the people, without remuneration, here would be impossible; let it suffice to state that for months he almost single-handed battles with some of the great men of Wall Street and gains every point he starts out for, and he will not finish until he regains control for the people of their money, which aggregates $900,000,000.

This is the man who will make short work, if elected Governor, of all the rest of the scandals.

He is a self-made man in the strictest sense of the word, a man who through his own exertions and through strict adherence to honest business dealings has reached almost the top of the ladder in the profession of the law.

To the leaders of the Democratic Party I say: Again in Greystone you will find the Moses to lead us out of the wilderness.

JULIUS ISRAEL.

New York, Aug. 17, 1906.

But Lincoln Had Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Uncle Joe Cannon is really in earnest about seeking a nomination for the Presidency he should shave off his paint brush. It looks bad enough on a man in the Speaker's chair, but whiskers in the White House? Well, I should hope not.

H. J. F.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

Postal Card Exchange.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there a postal club in the United States which is kept up for the exchange of illustrated postal cards?

COLLECTOR.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1906.

Smoking Rooms in Libraries?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me if there is such a thing as a smoking room for men in any of the libraries of New York City, and where? If not, why not?

"A SMOKER'S WIFE."

New York, Aug. 16, 1906.

GRAND BANQUET FOR ROOT.

He Makes a Speech to Buenos Ayres Bankers and Business Men.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 17.—Secretary of State Elihu Root and the members of his party visited the port and docks here to-day.

Besides smaller functions to-night, a grand banquet was given at the opera house in honor of the Americans by leading representatives of banking and commerce.

Speeches were made by Señor Drago and Secretary Root.

This evening the Secretary was present at a reception given in his honor to Prince George Hall by the North American Society of the River Plate. Mr. Root spoke on the great prospects for the future development of the country by the investment of American capital.

He pointed out that since the time, twenty years ago, when the late Secretary Blaine founded the Bureau of South American Republics the conditions had greatly changed. The United States, from a debtor nation, which had been compelled to borrow money to build its railways, had in a comparatively short time become a creditor nation, with a large surplus capital ready and available to help other countries attain the same position. Argentina was a country with great potentialities, offering security, protection, and a remunerative return for foreign capital, by the aid of which it would be enabled to pay its debts, and, like its sister Republic, the United States, develop its rich resources and also become a creditor nation and help on the smaller Latin States.

Mr. Root said he was proud to see his countrymen standing so well in the Argentine Republic, and he believed they embodied before the Argentine people the best traditions of the character of the American Nation.

AN ALTERNATING JUDICIAL CURRENT.

From The Sun of Aug. 17.

The Sun yesterday received this telegram from Justice Gaynor:

The Editor of The Sun: Will you be so good as to correct the statements in to-day's Sun that I said as the law now stands the company has a legal right to charge 10 cents, as my decision and the only statements I have made are directly to the contrary? W. J. GAYNOR.

St. James, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 16.

This is how The Sun quoted Justice Gaynor in yesterday's issue:

"I had the matter before me under consideration for some weeks. It was this: Could a man who, in the presence of witnesses, refused to pay a second five-cent fare and openly declared that he was not obliged to, be arrested for breach of the peace? From the bench I decided that he could not, and I gave it as my opinion that *the ten-cent fare is unlawful.* I would not have been doing what I considered my duty as pointed out by my convictions had I ruled otherwise. * * * *

"Does your decision alter the former status of the legality of the ten-cent fare?" asked the reporter.

"The company was not a party in the case before me. It was a criminal case, in which the B. R. T. played no part. Consequently the corporation is in no wise bound by my decision. Nor can the company be forced to recognize my decision."

"Then until a ruling in the case by the Court of Appeals on the legality of the ten-cent fare is obtained *the B. R. T. is acting legally in insisting on a ten-cent fare?*"

"*As the law stands, yes,*" replied Justice Gaynor.

* * * * * * * *

"I will say in answer to that that I wish all of the newspapers would print the truth about my decisions."

"That is, that it does not make the ten-cent fare illegal?"

"Yes, just that."

France and the Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue commenting on the action of the Pope on the French law separating Church and State does not seem to take into consideration that this law was passed with the object of doing the Catholic Church in France as much harm as possible, and that it impedes the free action of the Church. The clergy are subject to police supervision, and in case a police official should interpret a sermon into a political offense the priest can be arrested, fined, and imprisoned. The separation law denies the right of trial by jury to accused priests, and they are the only French citizens denied this right. The law prevents Bishops and priests from having any legal standing as regards Church property, which it gives over to lay Trustees. The law establishing associations for divine worship disorganizes the Church government, as the members of a parish can, if they choose, retain an excommunicated priest in defiance of their Bishop.

Therefore, the Pope would hardly approve of such a law, which clearly shows by its provisions a spirit of animosity toward the Church of France. If remains to be seen whether this law of the atheists of France will succeed in uprooting Christianity, and if we are to judge by past events in history, the Church is bound to come out triumphant.

A READER.

Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 16, 1906.

Interest in French Separation Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES an editorial headed "The Pope and France," says: "It (the French law) has established the associations cultuelles, or societies for worship; has prescribed * * * under what conditions they shall continue their public worship;" and again, "After the 1st of December any religious meeting in the nature of a church service which is not organized and conducted according to law will be an unlawful assembly which the duty of the police will be to disperse."

It would be interesting to your readers to know what preliminaries or prerequisites are demanded by French law as a condition of peacefully assembling in public or private for worship in a church service. If Catholics or Protestants cannot peacefully assemble for public or private worship in a place of which they have apparent legal control without being dispersed by the police, people with American notions will be likely to ask the reason why. According to American ideas restrictions upon the right of freely worshipping or not worshipping at all will go far to justify revolution.

Americans take a strong interest in the separation law of France. It might be well to publish it in the original or in a good translation.

NON-CATHOLIC.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1906.

Why, Indeed!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you or some reader of your paper inform me why the cost of building a house in New Rochelle, N. Y., is more than in any other city in the world?

B. ENGLEMAN.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1906.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAMS.

In blessed dreams, with furry dress,
I sail where polar breezes blow
Amid the walruses and Eskimos.

On fevered brow I gayly spill
Long streams of icy water clear,
In ecstasy with snow I fill
Each ear.

With joy unmixed—with eyes a-pop—
With reverence intense—profound—
I watch majestic icebergs flop
Around.

Refreshed and cool I like to go
And bask beneath the midnight sun,
And frequently I freeze a toe
For fun.

Then I wake up—whew!—overhead
The sun its fires doth emit.
I wish that either I were dead
Or it.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

GRAFT RULES ON CANAL, SAYS POULTNEY BIGELOW

Officials Are Land Grabbers and Grind Workers, He Declares.

WASTE AND POLITICAL JOBS

Both Go Hand in Hand—Honest Men Barred—Office Holders Living in Luxury.

Poultney Bigelow, whose criticisms printed several months ago of conditions along the Panama Canal Zone brought down on him a sharp rejoinder from Secretary Taft, who stated that Bigelow had been on the zone just twenty-four hours to obtain the alleged facts for his article, returns to the attack in this month's issue of The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Mr. Bigelow's conclusions are based on observations made during a second visit of six weeks' duration.

Mr. Bigelow says much has been done to make conditions healthful at Colon and Panama for the officials, but he asserts that the privates in the ranks—the actual canal workers—have not been benefited to any great extent. The officials charged with the conduct of affairs, he asserts, are many of them engaged in land speculation at Colon, which has resulted in great injury to the residents, particularly the poor. On this point he says:

Officials in Land Speculation.

Go to the Panama Railway, which is owned by the United States Government, and you will find that many of the canal officials own lots on this pestiferous island, and consequently have a pecuniary interest in congesting population here, so that rents may rise. Colon has almost doubled its population within the last six months; but so far from affording the people more space on which to build, our officials there consistently refuse to furnish relief. We permit overcrowding in the tenements; we permit the buildings to crowd one against the other, thus shutting out fresh air and encouraging disease. In other words, if a cruel ruler were proposing the best means for diminishing population, he could study with advantage our present municipal Government of Colon, but in do this he must not confine his studies to officially doctored reports.

Our Administration permits no road from Colon out to the healthful hills immediately at our door. This is almost incredible; to-day the poor people who want to go out and visit the graves of their friends at Monkey Hill must buy a ticket from the railway company or walk the railway ties. It costs $5 gold to ride from Colon to Panama and back. On my tramp across the Isthmus I met scores of natives afoot, with packs on their backs, because they could not afford the fare. And not only have we built no roads or paths for the poor people, but the railway company leaves the culverts and bridges in a condition dangerous for beasts of burden.

Mr. Bigelow charges that a ditch was needed to drain a certain section of the City of Colon and should have been dug along E Street, or Railway Avenue, but he asserts that speculators in the employ of the Government own lots on this street, and, foreseeing that the drainage ditch would be ill-smelling and a nuisance, they had the ditch built on the next street, where there is now scant space on either side for the traffic that is anticipated. This ditch, he says, now smells badly, for it takes the seepage of the neighborhood soil, which is impregnated with impurity.

Water Unfit to Drink.

The much-vaunted water supply of Colon, Mr. Bigelow says, is bad. This is a portion of his statement on this point:

> The people of Colon were without a water supply when I arrived there at the end of 1905. This produced an epidemic of dysentery and typhoid, as I had foretold. The canal rulers called me names for telling this, but they did nothing to abate the suffering, save in mendacious memoirs. President Roosevelt, in his famous report, assured the country that there was an abundance of water, a splendid reservoir with some 500,000,000 gallons bubbling over the dam daily, in short, that any one criticising the Colon water supply was an enemy of his country, or of the Panama Canal—the same thing. The President's chief tropical and hydraulic adviser had never seen this alleged reservoir, whereas on four occasions I tramped over its swampy expanse. There was no real water in that reservoir, nothing but some slimy, oozy stuff which the Government was mixing with water pumped out of the old French canal near the sea—brackish, dirty stuff.
>
> The officials of Colon would not drink this water. The Governor of Colon, Señor Melendez, who has a house at Cristobal, invited me to sample his drinking water. So I drew from his tank a bottle of the alleged reservoir water in the presence of witnesses. I brought this to New York with me and offered it to Prof. Pellew of Columbia University if he would drink a glass of it—even a small glass. He declined. As Prof. Pellew is one of our leading men of science, I asked him to give me an analysis of this water. He has done so—and pronounced it salt and unfit to drink.
>
> Mr. Roosevelt may easily learn the truth if he will but visit Colon disguised as a plain man seeking information from those who know, and not from those who have an axe to grind. If he is wise and visits Jamaica on the way he will see that the dirtiest part of Kingston compares favorably with the best parts of Colon. And yet there are ten dollars spent at Colon to one dollar at Kingston. The difference is not all stolen; it is wasted through political jobbery.
>
> I asked an honest doctor at Colon how it happened that he could daily notice the vile condition of the Colon tenements and not order some change. He answered: "Well, I've thought of that. But it won't do. There was a young doctor here who did complain about it, but they silenced him—transferred him out of the way. Our politicians want things left just as they are. There's lots of graft in things just as they are. See!"

There is not a single place in Colon, Mr. Bigelow says, where the poor people can take a bath, all the water front being monopolized either by docks or hospitals or official residences or the slaughter house. The house drains of the officials lead directly into the water at the front, he says, and the 20,000 inhabitants are prevented from obtaining one of the finest tonics known to nature's pharmacopoeia—the salt bath.

The writer ridicules Col. Gorgas's sanitary regulations at the Isthmus, which he asserts go to absurd lengths. He says:

> The last order credited to Col. Gorgas prior to my leaving the Isthmus was one forbidding the use of gutters along the eaves—lest a mosquito find comfort there! This sort of thing is funny, save to him who foots the bill for house alteration.

Where is Col. Gorgas, who informs me officially that there is not a single case of some kind of fever on the zone! The learned doctor has made the zone look like a string of wire meat boxes, behind the screens of which very tame and timid officials collapse into rocking chairs, marveling at the progress of medical science! Our eminent mosquitologist has now frightened press and public so thoroughly that nothing remains but to issue wire-woven mosquito-proof armor to every man, woman, and child on the Isthmus, and then hand the water mains over to the Standard Oil Company.

At Colon the health service is neither intelligent nor honest. The whole tenement section is like one smelling cesspool—it is so at this moment.

The canal employes in official positions are mostly incompetent, Mr. Bigelow asserts. The so-called civil service examinations which they pass are regarded by the Panamanians as little better than a farce. It is mainly the incompetent or the corrupt who care to risk their reputations on the Isthmus under present conditions.

Mr. Bigelow concludes as follows:

> Why shouldn't our Government, which owns the land in Colon, give the people a patch of open ground where mothers may bring their babies down of an evening to sniff the sea breeze before going to sleep in the swamp?
>
> Why does our Administration refuse to build a single road so that the poor people may have access to the farm country, and thus reduce the cost of food?
>
> Why does our Government at Colon screw exorbitant rents out of the people, and compel them to live in a swamp?
>
> These are questions asked in good faith by all honest people on the Isthmus. No one dares discuss them in the Panama Canal Zone.

COLON, Aug. 17.—The American sanitary officers to-day announced that the recent outbreak of smallpox here is considered to have ended, and that the town is entitled to clean bills of health.

New Parcels Post with Denmark.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A parcels post convention has been concluded between the United States and Denmark to take effect on Oct. 1, next, and packages will be admitted to the mails on and after that date. The value of the packages must not exceed $50. The packages must not weigh more than four pounds and six ounces, and must not measure more than three feet six inches in length and six feet in length and girth combined. On parcels for Denmark 12 cents will be charged for each pound or for a fraction of a pound.

AUTO'S RECORD RUN ACROSS THE CONTINENT

From San Francisco to New York in 15 Days 2 Hours.

BEARS MESSAGE TO MAYOR

L. L. Whitman Prevented from Smashing All Previous Times by Accidents in Journey's Last Stage.

L. L. Whitman, who has been racing across the continent in an automobile from San Francisco to New York, arrived in this city at 11:10 o'clock last evening. Starting from San Francisco at 9 o'clock in the evening of Aug. 2, it took him just 15 days 2 hours and 10 minutes to make the trip. The previous record for a transcontinental run was 33 days, made by Whitman last year. He more than cut that time in half, and but for a series of untoward accidents would have made the run in close to eleven days. He crossed three mountain ranges, traversed thirteen States, forded streams, and encountered every vicissitude of cross-country riding. Ditched in quicksand, immersed in a river, sloughed in mud banks, colliding with a stone wall, and pitching into a canal, included some of his mishaps, but, undaunted, he persevered in his undertaking, and made a triumphant entry finally into Manhattan.

His coming was heralded. The manufacturers of the car he drove kept in constant touch with his progress across country. His last and most severe accident on the border line between Ohio and Pennsylvania was reported. After thirty-six hours delay he was off again at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, and at 6 yesterday morning was at Syracuse. His arrival at Albany was reported at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Poughkeepsie welcomed him at 6, and finally Ossining at 9 o'clock.

When word of his leaving Ossining was received Col. Thomas Moore headed a party to meet him at Kingsbridge. He arrived there at 11:10 o'clock. He was met and officially timed by the Technical Committee of the New York Motor Club.

Whitman drove a thirty-six horse power Franklin car with touring equipment on a runabout frame. He was accompanied throughout his trip by C. S. Carris, and bears a letter from Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco to the Mayor of New York which contains the grateful sentiments of the earthquake sufferers in the stricken city to those here who responded so nobly in the time of need.

Whitman's start from San Francisco was made at 6 o'clock on the night of Aug. 2, or 9 o'clock in the evening by New York time. His route took him over nearly 4,000 miles, and the loss of time he experienced through mishaps met with was close on to three days. Crossing California to Sacramento he began the ascent of the Sierra Nevada Mountains—a climb of 7,000 feet. He approached the time in making the ascent required by the Union Pacific's Overland Limited for the climb, averaging ten miles an hour, although delayed nearly half a day by getting into the quicksands near Humboldt Sink. He reached Ogden in four days, but found his way through Idaho blocked by swollen rivers.

In crossing the Green River he lost six hours through the car becoming submerged, but he extricated it and climbed to the greatest altitude at Cheney, Wyoming. Omaha was reached in nine days, and another long delay was occasioned by the rains in Iowa. He reached Chicago in eleven days.

From Chicago to New York he expected to surpass the time made by Bert Holcombe in his record run of 58 hours and 43 minutes, and was doing well until he met with his disastrous accident on the border line between Ohio and Pennsylvania. Here, at Conneaut, he was rounding a curve with a stone wall on one side and a hedge on the other, when a sudden unexpected swerve sent his machine into the wall and badly twisted the front wheels and steering gear and demolished the seat. It required thirty-six hours to effect repairs.

At 11 o'clock on Thursday morning he was away again, and reached Syracuse in twenty hours, but met with a second accident en route. While traveling the towpath along the Erie Canal the car ran into the canal, and it required an hour to haul it out once more. From Syracuse on his run was uneventful.

ST. LEO'S PROSPEROUS.

A Denial That the Church Will Be Absorbed by St. Stephen's.

Stories to the effect that St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, was to be sold outright, and that the congregation would be absorbed in that of St. Stephen's, of which Auxiliary Bishop Cusack is pastor, were positively denied yesterday by a high authority in the archdiocese of New York. He said that this was quite impossible, as it was the wish of the Church authorities to have both churches continue with their separate congregations. According to the report published, Father Ducey was to retire from his present pastorate, and instead of assuming another charge that had been offered to him, would devote his time to literary work. This, too, was denied on the best authority.

It was also declared emphatically that St. Leo's, instead of being in financial difficulties, was in a prosperous state, as shown by the thousands of dollars that have been recently spent in decorating the interior with rich works of art, which could not be purchased by a poor parish. The celebration on the completion of the decoration of St. Leo's had been postponed because the work was not finished, and it is now proposed to hold the jubilee in the Fall.

Katie Barry in New Musical Comedy.

John C. Fisher will produce a new musical comedy on Oct. 15, in which Katie Barry and John C. Slavin will be featured. The book of the new piece is by Robert Smith, and the music is by Raymond Hubbell.

Perhaps you

don't care

for a weak heart

in hot weather.

It's a lot easier to get on without one.

Suppose you stop the Coffee and use

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

SOME IRONING PROBLEMS.

School Children's Competition Enlivened by Discussions.

Whether a sheet should be ironed lengthwise or with the shorter end across the ironing board was a point in dispute at the Newark school children's annual field day on the public playgrounds at Branch Brook Park, N. J., on Thursday. The question almost broke up the contest in kitchen garden training. A great throng had gathered in the exhibition tent to witness the competition.

Two or three of the children from the Morton Street School threw the counterfeit sheets of paper on the ironing board with the short end across. Mrs. Dager, the director, immediately ruled them out. She contended that the sheet should have been laid on lengthwise. Miss Estelle Halloran, who had charge of the Morton Street School class, insisted that there is not an ironing board in existence long enough to hold the sheet lengthwise, and insisted that her pupils should be allowed to continue in the contest.

The difference of opinion started a lively discussion among the women who were looking on. Most of them admitted that they always put the sheet short end across, but Mrs. Dager would not yield the point, and a dozen children sorrowfully dropped their irons and withdrew from the contest. Other children from other schools were ruled out because they folded to the right when Mrs. Dager insisted that they should fold to the left. An appeal had to be made to Randall D. Warden, Superintendent of the playground, before the discussions came to an end. He sustained Mrs. Dager.

The medal for the neatest specimen of "correctly placed and properly folded" was awarded to Ray Kassell of the Eighteenth Street School.

MRS. ARMIT TO MARRY AGAIN.

Newport Clergyman and Clerk Refuse to Wed Her to Mr. Napoleon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Evelyn B. Armit, who less than a year ago secured in the Rhode Island courts a divorce from her husband, Robert Lee Armit, was in Newport to-day making inquiries regarding her marriage to Mr. Napoleon, a Frenchman.

Mrs. Armit is a daughter of "Al" Adams, the ex-Policy King of New York. While she was living in Newport, fulfilling the demands of a two years' residence, which the State law requires before a divorce proceeding can be heard by the courts, she attended the Protestant Episcopal Church. The rector of the parish will not marry a divorced person, and, knowing that she could not get her own minister, she went to a clergyman of another faith.

This clergyman refused, after considering the case, to perform the marriage, and Mrs. Armit went to the City Clerk to learn how she could contract a civil marriage. She was informed that in Rhode Island only Justices of the Supreme Court can perform such ceremonies, and that all Justices reside in or near Providence.

Mrs. Armit did not pursue her inquiries any further, and it is supposed that she and her intended husband took a train for Providence to secure the services of a clergyman or of a Supreme Court Justice.

Mrs. Armit, while questioning the City Clerk, did not give her own name or that of the man who accompanied her. Nothing is known here of Napoleon except that he is a Frenchman and has been divorced in France.

Mrs. Armit has not lived in Newport since a divorce was granted to her ten months ago, and her presence here to-day was known to very few persons.

"KREUTZER SONATA" IN COURT

Decision Reserved on Application to Enjoin Wagenhals & Kemper.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich heard argument yesterday on the application for an injunction restraining Wagenhals & Kemper from producing "The Kreutzer Sonata." Leopold Spachner, husband of Bertha Kalich, and David Kessler, his partner, from whom Harrison Grey Fiske says he bought the English rights to the play, seek the injunction. Spachner & Kessler declare they are the owners of the play, and say they made arrangements with Mr. Fiske to produce it in English.

Wagenhals & Kemper said they had bought the English rights from Jacob Gordin, author of the play, and had paid him $200 advance royalties. Lincoln A. Wagenhals testified that his firm had already produced the play in the West, and that then no claims to the English rights had been made by any other person.

Charles E. Lydecker, attorney for the plaintiffs, said that Spachner had bought all the English rights from Gordin for $500. Spachner had not insisted on a written contract, the lawyer said. Louis Marshall appeared with W. K. Curtis of Curtis & Cromwell to oppose the application for an injunction.

Justice Giegerich reserved decision.

OLCOTT'S NEW PLAY.

"Eileen Asthore" Presented in Saratoga Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—To-night at the Town Hall Theatre, Chauncey Olcott made his first appearance in "Eileen Asthore," a new romantic Irish drama written for him by Theodore Burt Sayre. The scenes of the play are laid in and around Dublin in 1804.

The story concerns Richard Temple, a young man who is engaged in sowing his wild oats. He becomes involved in debt and is about to flee the country and enlist under Napoleon, when he meets and falls in love with Eileen O'Donnell, and instead of becoming a soldier, settles down and in the end marries Eileen. Mr. Olcott sang several songs of his own composition. At the end of the third act he made a short speech.

A REMODELED PLAYHOUSE.

Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre to Reopen on Labor Day.

Keith & Proctor opened their remodeled Fifty-eighth Street Theatre for inspection yesterday. More than $50,000 has been spent in getting it ready for the opening on Labor Day, Sept. 3. Narrow boxes have been replaced by spacious loges, with ample room for easy chairs. The stage equipment includes a switchboard with a double bank of interlocking "dimmers," controlling 3,000 lights.

All the scenery is new and painted especially for the vaudeville shows which will be given twice every day during the season. The draperies are of "a rich Burgundian hue," according to the managers.

For the opening week the following attractions have been booked: John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Joseph Hart's Electric Crickets, Hassan Ben Ali's Whirlwind Arabs, Bensh[illegible] and Miller, Mlle. Nadji, and Temple and Morton.

"The Wearing of the Green."

BERLIN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Roselle Knott and her company appeared last night in a copyright performance of "The Wearing of the Green" for Manager Ernest Shipman, who has an Irish actress coming from Europe to tour America in this play next season. The character of the late Charles Stewart Parnell was interpreted by Ernest Hastings.

Diana Huneker to Go on the Stage.

Diana Huneker, sister of the critic and writer, James Huneker, has been engaged by William A. Brady as a member of the company to support Grace George this Fall. She has had some experience in amateur theatricals in Philadelphia.

CABMAN AT LAST FINED FOR HAVING NO LICENSE

He Left It at Home While the Police Were Looking About.

SOME ADVICE BY CORNELL

Magistrate Wouldn't Go Unarmed Near "Nighthawks"—Police and Mayor's Marshal Working Together.

A step toward improvement in the matter of hack fares and hack service in New York was made yesterday, when Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Court, fined a cabman $2 for not having his license with him. Such fines are very infrequent. The arrest came as a result of a letter written by a Mr. Littledale to the Bureau of Licenses. He said that the hackmen in the neighborhood of Eighth Avenue and 125th Street were "a gang of bandits." When he complained to a policeman that he had been assaulted, wrote Mr. Littledale, he himself, instead of the guilty hackman, had been arrested.

Three policemen from the License Squad were sent up to investigate the Harlem hackmen. One of them noticed a cab near the corner of Eighth Avenue and 125th Street, which did not have its number clearly displayed on the lamp. The driver was James Crowley of 23 Lawrence Street.

"Where is your license?" asked the policeman.

"What do I want with a license?" asked Crowley in return.

The policemen started to arrest him and he jumped from his box and ran into a saloon. When the policemen entered, the saloon keeper said he had not seen anybody come in. Then there was a search and the driver was found crouching in the corner of the cellar. He then submitted to arrest.

When he was taken to court yesterday morning he said he had left his license at home. Magistrate Cornell gave him a good scolding.

"I know how tough these cabmen are," said the Magistrate, before inflicting the fine. "I wouldn't venture among them after dark under any circumstances without a gun."

Several arrests for violation of the hack ordinance have been made in the last week or two, and Police Inspector Flood is keeping a record of them. The Mayor's Marshal is determined to enforce the law, and the Traffic Squad, with Inspector Flood at the head, will give all the aid possible to the regular License Squad.

Business Manager Dumont of the Merchants' Association took a complainant down to the Mayor's Marshal yesterday; the offending cabman had been summoned to face him. Deputy Marshal Damato heard the charge, to the effect that $1.50 had been charged for a drive of two miles and three short blocks. The cabman was made to refund 25 cents, and was warned that his license would be taken away if another complaint was made against him.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Corinne Robinson is visiting the Misses Nathalie and Janet Henderson at the Adirondack camp of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson.

***

Charles A. Munn is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn at Mayfield, their Newport cottage.

***

Clarence Mackay, who is holding a series of bachelor parties at his Scotch shooting box, will sail on Sept. 5 for home. Mrs. Mackay and her children have returned from the Orchard, Lenox, to Harbor Hill.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Nott Allen, who have recently returned from a visit to Richfield Springs, are in town for a few days.

***

Mrs. Frank Tilford and her daughters have returned from abroad after a stay of two years, in the course of which the Misses Tilford completed their education.

***

The floral parade at Southampton is set for Aug. 25 at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be followed by tea. The parade two years ago was very successful, and the cottagers are therefore looking forward to the coming event with much interest.

***

Miss Katherine Barney has been visiting in Southampton for several days.

***

Mrs. William Fahnestock and her brother, J. M. Goetchius, have arrived at the Mount Washington, in the White Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kearny (Miss Anna Rutherford) are also there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ives Plumb are among those at the Mount Washington for the month of August.

***

Mrs. Clifford Brokaw and her son have arrived at the Frontenac, Alexandria Bay.

***

The Countess d'Archot and her aunt, Miss Crary, are at Richfield Springs, where they will stay until the end of the season. Mrs. Henry Brevoort Cannon is also at that resort.

***

Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and Miss May Sands, who have been spending the Summer abroad, are expected to arrive here the middle of September, and will then occupy the Shoreham, their Long Island cottage, at Suffolk.

***

Miss Nathelle de Castro is spending the Summer at Bar Harbor with her aunt, Miss Norah Goodwin.

***

Miss Georgiana Owen is at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Trowbridge on Spitfire Lake, in the North Woods.

***

Mrs. Eliphalet Nott Potter has joined her daughter and son-in-law, the Rev. Philemon F. Sturges and Mrs. Sturges, at Paul Smith's.

***

J. V. Henry Nott, brother of ex-Chief Justice Charles Cooper Nott, is visiting Mrs. Edward Potter at Newport.

Funeral of Mrs. Craigie.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The funeral services to-day over the body of Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) at the Jesuit Church were largely attended. Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid and many other Americans and a number of English authors and writers were present. There were many evidences of the deepest grief and sympathy. Mgr. Browne delivered a eulogistic address. The interment was at Kensal Green Cemetery.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Temperature continues above the seasonal average, except in the Southwestern States, and from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains Friday's maximum readings ranged above 90 degrees, with an extreme reported reading of 100 degrees at Devil's Lake, N. D.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday light to fresh southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	60	72	4 P. M.	72	81
6 A. M.	60	70	6 P. M.	71	77
9 A. M.	65	75	9 P. M.	68	75
12 M.	71	82	12 P. M.	66	

This thermometer is 106 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 74; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature 82 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum 70 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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We have always met the demands of approved styles; we never failed to satisfy in fit, despite any direct loss to us in making over or even replacing; we never sacrificed our ideals of quality in regard to Hats, Furs, Millinery and Waists.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rebecca S. Clarke, (Sophie May.)

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Aug. 17.—Rebecca S. Clarke, better known as "Sophie May," writer of many books for children, died at her home, in Norridgewock, last night, at the age of 73 years. She had been in feeble health for several months. Her "Little Prudy," "Dotty Dimple," "Flyaway," and "Flaxie Frizzle" books were so true to the ways and thoughts of children, for whom they were written, that Miss Clarke was styled "the Dickens of the nursery." She also wrote a number of books for young women.

Besides these works, Miss Clarke had written the Quinnebasset Series, for young women, viz.: "The Doctor's Daughter," "Our Helen," "The Asbury Twins," "Quinnebasset Girls," "Janet," and "In Old Quinnebasset." These were brought out from 1871 to 1881. She had also written a novel entitled "Drones' Honey," which was published in 1887.

Frederick L. Harris.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 17.—Frederick Leighton Harris of Brooklyn died to-day at the country home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Joshua W. Barnum, at Meadow Brook. His death resulted from appendicitis. He had been ill only three days. Mr. Harris married Miss Male Richmond Barnum on Oct. 21 last. He belonged to several Brooklyn organizations and was a member of the Meadow Brook colony.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES S. NEVILLE, Mayor of Bloomington, Ill., died suddenly in West Baden, Ind., yesterday. Mr. Neville was President of the German-American Bank of Bloomington, and had been prominent in the politics of Illinois for several years.

SPALDING COLEMAN, a member of the Board of Public Works of Louisville, Ky., and largely interested in coal mines in Kentucky and Tennessee, died suddenly yesterday at the City Hall in Louisville. His family is in Wequetonsing, Mich.

The Rev. Dr. A. M. WYNN of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church died yesterday in Columbus, Ga., at an advanced age. He served the Georgia Methodist Conference for more than half a century, and was one of the missionaries sent by the Southern Methodist Church to the California goldfields in 1850.

Col. EDWARD FIELD, United States Army, retired, died in California last Wednesday. He was a son of the late Judge Richard Stockton Field of Princeton, N. J., and was one of the best known of the officers below the rank of General in the army. The body of Col. Field will be brought to Princeton for interment in the family plot there.

Mrs. JOHN KNAPP of St. Louis, Mo., died on Thursday night at her Summer home at Watch Hill, R. I. She was the mother of Charles W. Knapp, general manager of The St. Louis Republic and a Director of The Associated Press, and of Commander J. J. Knapp, United States Navy, and three daughters. Mrs. Knapp was 82 years old, and had been an invalid for nearly four years.

JOHN S. LINDSLEY died last night of paralysis at the Orange Memorial Hospital following a long illness. He was 60 years old. Mr. Lindsley until he retired was a builder. He had lived in the Oranges for more than fifty years. He was active politically at one time, but he never held public office. When he moved from Orange to East Orange he organized the fire company that is now Hose Company 5 of the East Orange Fire Department. He belonged to the Relief and Exempt Associations.

Ex-Regent of D. A. R. Robbed of Jewels

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Burglars visited the home of Mrs. Samuel Verplanck last night and stole jewels valued at $1,000. She resides at Roseneathe. Mrs. Verplanck was formerly Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State.

Albert J. Beveridge, U. S. Senator from Indiana, writes us the following unsolicited letter about

APPLETON'S MAGAZINE

Let me congratulate you upon your August number. It is by a long shot the best of all the August magazines. If you keep up this lick you will make it the most popular magazine in the country.

Heavens! What a hit you made in getting Gorky's stuff. It is great, tremendous, full of fascination and true. And that photograph of him; that alone is enough to sell the book.

Albert J. Beveridge.

In spite of this praise we believe that we have crowded even more of interest and value into the

SEPTEMBER APPLETON

It contains, among others, a remarkable article by the most popular musician in the world,

SOUSA, on "CANNED MUSIC"

APPLEBY MONEY TO CHARITY.

St. Paul Court Refuses to Set Aside Wife's Ante-Nuptial Contract.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 17.—Judge Hallam, in the Ramsey County District Court, decided to-day that the ante-nuptial agreement between Dr. E. W. Appleby and Cornelia Day Wilder is valid. The court also ruled that Dr. Appleby is not entitled to the possession of the Wilder mansion and to $5,000 a year for the maintenance of the Wilder home.

The ante-nuptial agreement provides that Dr. Appleby should draw from the estate of his wife $10,000 annually providing he did not marry again. The estate of Mrs. Appleby is valued at $850,000 and is a part of what is known as the Wilder Charity. Mrs. Appleby bequeathed it in trust to the poor of St. Paul.

Dr. Appleby sought to have the ante-nuptial agreement declared void, and asked the court to decide that the charitable bequest in his wife's will was void. The Probate Court decided adversely to Dr. Appleby on these points and an appeal was taken to the District Court.

Consul Dreher of Tahiti to Wed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Announcement was made here to-day of the forthcoming marriage of Dr. Julius Daniel Dreher of Selwood, S. C., to Miss Emiline Kirtland Richmond of Scranton, Penn. Dr. Dreher was for a number of years President of Roanoke College, at Salem, Va., and was recently appointed American Consul to Tahiti, Society Islands. The ceremony will be performed at Richmond Hill, Scranton, on Sept. 5, and Dr. Dreher and his bride will sail for Tahiti in October.

Guilty!

He who tears down for the joy of it, or for the attention he may draw toward himself, should himself be torn down. But he who points out the evils of the time and indicates how they may be remedied; he who points to the good that is being done, and the good that may be done—he, we believe, has a place in our progressive, active, strenuous, earnest American life—whether "he" be a man or a magazine.

Just pick up the September number of Everybody's and look for the "tearing down."

See **Russell**—how he pictures the abolition of slavery in Australia—didn't you know there was actual human slavery there six years ago? How a small body of workingmen did work too big for experienced and able legislators—controlling strikes and a land-domination equal to our Trust and Railroad domination. Read **Marion Melius'** account of the big, broad-minded, progressive, but simple plan by which Springfield, Massachusetts, is bringing her children of low intelligence and small opportunities up to the higher level. Then **Teague** showing how victims of bucket-shop swindlers can recover their losses, and how bucket-shoppers can be driven out of business, leaving the field clear to legitimate investors and saving the millions, and the honor, and even the lives of good Americans.

Everybody's Magazine

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MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers: Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, and Washington Post.

GUSTAV H. MOSLER DEAD.

Painter of Animals Dies at His Home in the Catskills After 2 Years' Illness.

Gustav H. Mosler, one of the most promising of the younger school of American artists, died last night at his country home at Margaretville, in the Catskills. He was 82 years old.

He was a son of Henry Mosler, the well-known American portrait and genre painter, for some time a resident of Paris. The younger Mosler received his art education in Europe, and at the age of 19 a gold medal was awarded to him at the Paris Salon. He was prominent in American art circles as an animal painter. He had been ill for about two years.

Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Calvary, W. 57th St., Rev. CHARLES P. MacGREGOR. 11 and 8. Evening: "Paul the Captive," Illustrated.

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening by Rev. Horace R. Goodchild of Middletown, N. J.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 123 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Willard Scott, D. D., will preach at both services.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St.—Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D. Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. The Celebrated Southern Orator, REV. RICHARD WILKINSON, D. D. Morning, 11; evening, 8. All seats free. Dr. Wilkinson will only preach two more Sundays. Do not fail to hear him. CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. C. W. McCORMICK, D. D. No Evening Service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Special Summer Services

St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's Churches have arranged a series of special Summer services, the 9th of which will be held in

St. Thomas's Church,

Fifth Avenue, corner Fifty-third Street, Sunday morning, August 19, at eleven o'clock.

Preacher, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, LL. D., Rector of Zion and St. Timothy's Church. The full choir will be present; all seats free. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon. Rev. Robert G. Quennell will preach at both services.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St. Communions: 7 and 8 A. M. SERMON & CHORAL CELEBRATION, 10:30. Choral Evensong, (No Sermon.) 5 o'clock. SERVICES DAILY 7 & 9 A. M. & 5 P. M.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Low Mass, 7:30. High Mass and Sermon, 10:45. Evensong, 4.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St.—Services 8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rt. Rev. Davis Sessums, D. D., of Louisiana preaches at 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Ave. and 55th Street. REV. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, D. D., of Cambridge, England, will preach both morning and afternoon on Aug. 19. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Morning Service at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Robert S. Steen will preach.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Minister.—Sunday preaching, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av., Eleventh to Twelfth St., Rev. ROBERT H. BEATTIE, from the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill., will preach at 11 o'clock.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Ralph K. Hickok will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Services at 11 and 8; Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., pastor. Rev. John Axford Higgons, D. D., Boston, Mass., will preach. Subject—Morning, "Visits and Call"; evening, "Goods to Match the Sample."

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., nr. 7th Av. Rev. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Pastor. Gospel services, 10.30 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. SIMON BLOCKER will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister; Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Not Far from the Kingdom of God." Evening: "Host Prophet and Unbidden Guest."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. F. W. GUNSAULUS, D. D., LL. D., of Chicago will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Rev. DANIEL H. MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 55th St. Services at 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

Unitarian Services, All Souls' Chapel, 104 E. 20th St.—11 A. M., Rev. A. W. Clark.

OTHER SERVICES.

A UNIQUE SERVICE. Sacred Song and Scripture Response by Children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth Street. HEAR THEM SING AT 8:30 P. M. Organist—S. N. Penfield, Mus. Doc. Superintendent—Wm. R. Garbutt.

DIED.

FIELD.—In Livermore, Col., Aug. 15, Col. Edward Field, United States Army, retired, son of the late Judge Richard Stockton Field of Princeton, N. J. Interment in Princeton.

GALLRAITH.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 16, Martha Guilford, wife of the late Thomas Gallraith, M. D., at her home in Tarentum, near Pittsburg, Penn.

GOODMAN.—At Liverpool, England, Aug. 7, after a brief illness, in his 70th year, Samuel Goodman of Irvington-on-Hudson. Funeral services at Church of the Heavenly Rest Monday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

HARRIS.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, at Meadow Brook Farm, Hempstead, L. I., Frederick Leighton Harris, husband of Male Richmond Barnum. Funeral service on Sunday, Aug. 19, at 12:45. Carriages will meet train leaving Long Island City station at 11:32 A. M.

JONES.—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 15, Mary Mott Jones, eldest daughter of the late William P. and Mary F. Jones. Funeral services Saturday, Aug. 18, from her late residence, 73 Lafayette St., at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

MARTENSE.—On Aug. 15, 1906, Eliza Ann Vanderveer, widow of the late Jacob V. B. Martense, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, 859 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 2:30 P. M.

MEYER.—Suddenly, at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, Friedrich Anton Meyer, formerly of New York, in the 67th year of his age.

OBERNDORFER.—Thursday, Aug. 16, 1906, Alice E., beloved wife of Dr. I. Pierce Oberndorfer. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at 1,037 Lexington Av. Sunday, Aug. 19, 1906, at 9:30 A. M.

PELL.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, at Highland Falls, Margaretta B. Pell, widow of William Cruger Pell. Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, Saturday, Aug. 18, upon arrival of train leaving Christopher St. Ferry at 12 o'clock.

YATES.—On Thursday, Aug. 16, Benjamin Yates. Funeral from the residence of his aunt, V. L. Kent, 320 Manhattan Av., Monday morning, Aug. 20, at 9:30. Requiem mass at St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av. at 10 o'clock. Members of the Alumni of St. Francis Xavier College and the New York Press Club are invited to attend.

AMERICANS LOSE AGAIN TO THE DETROIT TEAM

Local Men Still Third, with Cleveland Crawling Up.

CHAMPIONS WIN AT ST. LOUIS

Greater New Yorks and McGraw's Men Will Face the Chicagoans To-day.

The Chicago Americans increased their lead over three of their most formidable rivals yesterday, while another defeat of the New Yorks at the hands of Detroit places the Cleveland team dangerously near to Griffith's men. In the doubleheader between the Athletics and Clevelands the Champions just managed to squeeze out a victory in the second game. In the National League the Champion New Yorks finished their series at St. Louis by annexing another game, while Chicago defeated Brooklyn and Pittsburg was victorious over Boston.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 6; New York, 0.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 3.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 3.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	7	8	7	6	12	15	64	.593
Phila'phia	7	—	6	10	8	11	10	10	62	.579
New York	9	8	—	6	9	11	7	10	59	.574
Cleveland	6	9	8	—	8	9	10	8	58	.563
St. Louis	6	6	8	7	—	7	10	13	55	.519
Detroit	9	4	3	4	7	—	10	10	52	.491
Washin'ton	4	4	5	4	9	5	—	10	41	.390
Boston	4	5	3	6	3	5	5	—	31	.290
Games lost	43	45	43	45	51	54	64	76		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	10	11	11	14	10	13	78	.722
New York	6	—	8	12	12	8	15	8	69	.663
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	7	11	17	67	.626
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	9	10	9	11	50	.467
Cincinnati	4	4	5	10	—	10	7	7	47	.435
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.394
St. Louis	5	2	4	6	8	6	—	8	39	.358
Boston	3	5	2	4	7	8	8	—	37	.339
Games lost	39	36	40	57	61	63	70	73		

AMERICANS SHUT OUT.

La Porte's Bad Playing and Team's Weak Batting Give Detroit Victory.

La Porte's bad fielding was chiefly responsible for Detroit's second victory over the Greater New Yorks yesterday by 6 runs to 0, but with all the third baseman's four mistakes Griffith's men stood a chance to win had they availed themselves of making a hit at the several opportunities presented. Four times Chase was confronted with one or more men on bases. In the first inning, with Elberfeld at first, the Californian hit to Coughlin and was retired. In the third inning, with Keeler at second and Elberfeld at first and two men out, Chase put out a fly to Jones. In the fifth inning a clean hit would have scored two at least. The bases were full when Chase went to the bat, but Donahue fooled him completely, and he was called out on strikes. In the seventh inning he received another chance to score a man or two, but failed. Moriarty, who was running for McGuire, was at third and Hogg on second when Chase was again thrown out at first base by Coughlin. In addition to Chase's weakness at the bat, Elberfeld was confronted with a similar situation, when with Hoffman at third and Keeler at first the Greater New Yorks' Captain put up a foul fly to Payne, and the game was over.

There was very little difference in the effectiveness of Donahue and Hogg, the opposing pitchers, only the bunching of hits in the first and last innings, aided by La Porte's fumbling and wild throwing, enabled the Detroits to score six runs, not one of which was earned.

The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lindsay, 1b	1	1	1	1	11	0	0	Elberf'd, ss	0	0	2	2	0	4	0
McIntyre, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	Chase, 1b	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	La Porte, 3b	0	0	1	2	2	4	4
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	4	0	Hoffman, cf	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
C'gnlin, 3b	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	Conroy, lf	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lowe, ss	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	H'fman, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Schmidt, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M'Guire, c	0	1	7	1	0	0	0
Payne, c	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	Thomas, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, p	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	Hogg, p	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
								*Delehanty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	6	27	14	2			Total	0	5	27	11	5		

*Batted for Hogg in the ninth inning.

Detroit ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—6
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

First base on errors—New York, 2; Detroit, 2. First base on balls—Off Hogg, 4; off Donahue, 4. Struck out—By Hogg, 7; by Donahue, 2. Left on bases—New York, 11; Detroit, 6. Two-base hits—McGuire. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Hogg, Donahue. Stolen bases—Lowe. Double play—Donahue, Schaefer, and Lindsay. Passed ball—McGuire. Hit by pitched ball—By Donahue, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Evans.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hahn, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Parent, ss	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	Isbell, 2b	0	0	3	1	2	1	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	Rohe, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Hovy, lf	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	Donohue, 1b	2	2	12	1	0	0	0
G'mish'w, 1b	2	4	12	2	0	0	0	D'gh'ty, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Morgan, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Sullivan, c	1	1	4	4	0	0	0
Criger, c	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	T'nehill, ss	0	2	5	4	0	0	0
Carrigan, c	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	Owen, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young, p	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	White, p	0	1	0	0	4	1	0
*Collins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	3	9	27	18	2			Total	4	7	27	16	2		

*Batted for Young in the ninth inning.

Boston ..... 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Chicago ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—4

Sacrifice hits—Dougherty, Morgan. Two-base hits—Grimshaw, (2.) Stolen bases—Dougherty, Jones. Hits—Off Owen, 3 in two innings; off White, 6 in seven innings. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off White, 1; off Owen, 1. Struck out—By Young, 5; by White, 4. Passed balls—Sullivan, 2; Carrigan, 1. Wild pitch—Young. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Stovall, 2b	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	Lord, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Turner, ss	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 3b	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	Seybold, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
C'gnlton, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	Hemphill, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Hickman, lb	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	1	2	2	1	0	0
And'son, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	0	3	1	1	0	0
Schlafly, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Koehler, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Stanley, rf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	Spencer, c	0	0	1	8	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	6	1	1	0	0	Powell, p	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	2	0	0	0								
Total	5	5	27	12	2			Total	2	8	*25	7	2		

*One out when winning run was scored.

Washington ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2

Sacrifice hits—Nill, C. Jones, Schlafly. Stolen bases—Altizer, Anderson, Spencer. Double Plays—C. Jones and Warner; C. Jones and Hickman. Left on bases—Washington, 7; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off Powell, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 5; by Powell, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	Niles, 3b	1	1	3	2	0	0	0
C. Jones, cf	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	T. Jones, lb	0	0	9	1	0	0	0
Altizer, ps	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	Stone, lf	1	1	3	4	0	0	0
H'kman, lb	1	1	10	1	0	0	0	H'phill, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
And'son, lf	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	2	5	0	0	0
Schlafly, 2b	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stanley, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	Koehler, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wakef'd, c	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	Rickey, c	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Kitson, p	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	Howell, p	1	1	0	1	3	0	0
Falk'b'g, p	0	0	0	2	0	0	0								
Patten, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	4	6	27	12	0		
Total	3	10	27	14	4										

Washington ..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Altizer, Hickman, Stone. Sacrifice hits—C. Jones, Stanley, T. Jones, (2.) Rickey. Stolen bases—Anderson, Schlafly, Koehler. Left on bases—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off Kitson, 2; off Falkenberg, 4; off Patten, 2; off Howell, 3. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Struck out—By Kitson, 2; by Patten, 1; by Howell, 4. Passed ball—Rickey. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

CHAMPIONS' CLEAN SWEEP.

Take Final Game at St. Louis, 6 to 4 —Ames Knocked Out of Box.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—The champion New Yorks annexed a long and hard-fought game by 6 to 4 from St. Louis to-day, making a clean sweep of the series. The locals made a decided rally in the eighth inning, knocking Ames out of the box, but sharp fielding by Devlin, Shannon, and Seymour put an ending to the "fans'" hopes and saved the day for New York. The visitors scored one in the initial inning on two free passes, stolen bases by Shannon and Browne, and Marshall's wild throw to second. Another run was added in the fourth on a pass to McGann and Devlin's triple. Devlin also helped in the seventh with a single, and tallied on Barry's error and a long fly. The final bunch of runs came in the eighth after two men were out; Bresnahan got a base on balls and came home on Seymour's hard rap over Mertes's head for three bases. McGann contributed with a neat single to the same territory, and "Cy" crossed the plate. McGann stole second; and came all the way home when Marshall threw wild to second, and Burch followed with another atrocious throw. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf, 3b	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	Shannon, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bennett, 2b	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	Browne, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phyle, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	Bres'han, c	1	0	7	4	0	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	Seymour, cf	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	0	12	1	0	0	0	M'Gann, 1b	2	1	11	0	1	0	0
Burch, cf	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	Devlin, 3b	1	2	1	3	1	4	0
Marshall, c	1	1	6	2	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	4	1	4	1
Crawf'd, ss	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Strang, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	Ames, p	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
*Murray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	White, p	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hostet'r, ss	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	Bow'm'n, lb	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
†Arndt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
J. M'shall, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0								
Rhoades, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0								
Total	4	9	27	18	5			Total	6	6	27	17	4		

*Batted for Burch in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Brown in the eighth inning.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4
New York ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0—6

Two-base hits—Brown, Burch. Three-base hits—Devlin, Seymour. Sacrifice hit—Crawford. Double plays—Bresnahan and Strang; Bennett, Beckley, and Hostetter; Rhoades and J. Marshall. Hits—Off Brown, 6 in eight innings; off Ames, 9 in seven innings. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Stolen bases—Shannon, Brown, McGann. Wild pitch—Ames. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 6; off Ames, 5; off Rhoades, 1; off Wiltse, 2. Struck out—By Brown, 5; by Ames, 7; by Wiltse, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; New York, 8. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	Maloney, cf	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	Casey, 3b	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
Schulte, rf	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	Lumley, rf	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	Jordan, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	2	2	4	0	1	0	Alp'man, 2b	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	M'cC'thy, lf	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	Lewis, ss	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
Kling, c	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	Ritter, c	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Reulbach, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Scanlon, p	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Overall, p	1	0	0	1	0	0	0								
Total	5	9	27	13	0			Total	2	6	24	11	0		

Chicago ..... 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—5
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2

Hits—Off Reulbach, 1 in six innings; off Overall, 5 in three innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hits—Lumley, Kling, Casey, McCarthy. Home run—Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Tinker, Overall. Struck out—By Reulbach, 3; by Overall, 3; by Scanlon, 5. Passed balls—Kling, Ritter. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 1; off Scanlon, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Klem.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	Bridwell, ss	0	2	5	4	0	0	0
Meier, rf	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	Tenney, 1b	1	2	16	1	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	Brain, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	3	3	4	0	0	0	Brown, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nealon, 1b	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	Howard, 2b	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
Sheehan, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	Dolan, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	D'dham	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Gibson, c	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	Goode, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Phillippee, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	L'daman, p	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
Total	4	10	27	14	3			Total	2	9	24	17	1		

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0—4
Boston ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

Sacrifice hits—Nealon, Sheehan, Ritchey, Brain. Stolen bases—Wagner, (2.) First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 2; off Lifdaman, 2. Struck out—By Phillippe, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 9. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Conway.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	1	2	6	0	0		Thomas, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0		Gleason, 2b	1	2	3	4	2	0	
Jude, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0		Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	6	0	0		
Delehanty, 3b	0	1	2	0	0			Titus, rf	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Smoot, cf	0	0	1	0	0			Magee, lf	0	1	2	0	1		
Schiel, c	0	1	5	1	0			Doolin, ss	0	1	3	0	0		
Deal, 1b	0	0	10	0	0			C'tney, 3b	1	1	0	1	0		
C'coran, ss	1	1	5	3	1			Doolin, c	0	3	9	1	0		
Fraser, p	0	1	0	1	0			Sparks, p	0	0	0	2	0		
†Hall	0	0	0	0	0			†Lush	0	1	0	0	0		
								D'gleby, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	7	*26	11	1			Total	4	12	27	6	2		

*Gleason out for interference.
†Batted for Fraser in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Sparks in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—4

Two-base hits—Corcoran, Jude, Doolin, Gleason, Bransfield. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen base—Huggins. Double plays—Huggins, Corcoran, and Deal; Gleason and Bransfield. Struck out—By Fraser, 5; by Sparks, 4; by Duggleby, 3. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 3; off Sparks, 1; off Duggleby, 1. Wild pitch—Fraser. Hits—Off Sparks, 6 in eight innings; off Duggleby, 1 in one inning. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	1	1	0	0			Thomas, cf	0	2	4	0	0		
Kelley, lf	0	1	2	0	0			Gleason, 2b	0	0	4	3	0		
Jude, rf	0	0	0	0	0			Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	6	0	0		
Delehanty, 3b	1	2	1	3	1			Titus, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Smoot, cf	0	0	4	0	0			Magee, lf	1	2	1	0	0		
Schiel, c	0	1	4	1	0			Doolin, ss	0	1	5	0	0		
Deal, 1b	0	0	9	1	0			C'tney, 3b	0	1	1	0	0		
C'coran, ss	1	1	2	4	0			Donovan, c	0	0	3	1	0		
Weimer, p	0	2	1	2	0			Richie, p	0	0	0	1	0		
								*Doolin	0	0	0	0	0		
								D'gleby, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	8	24	10	1			Total	1	4	24	10	0		

*Batted for Richie in seventh inning.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Magee, 2; Thomas. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, Gleason, Doolin. Stolen base—Delehanty. Struck out—By Weimer, 2; by Richie, 1. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 3; off Richie, 2. Hit with ball—By Weimer, 1. Hits—Off Richie, 5 in six innings; off Duggleby, 4 in two innings. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago.—Adv.

LORING WINS THE TROY AND MAKES NEW TIME

Another Successful Racer from the Old Brown Stable.

OCEAN SPRAY AT 30 TO 1

Heasiip Runs the Fastest Mile of the Saratoga Meeting, Taking the Fifth Race in 1:38 3-5.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The luck that has followed the horses sold out of the stable of the late S. S. Brown again was in evidence to-day when Loring, racing now as the property of Frank Brown, won the stake feature of the racing programme in time that set a new record for the fixture, the Troy Selling, at five and a half furlongs, in 1:08 2-5. Eight selling-class two-year-olds made up the field that ran for the race, with Monfort, the crack selling-class colt of the strightaway tracks about New York City, ridden by Miller, the favorite at odds on, while Loring started second choice, with an apprentice rider up.

Among the horsemen Monfort was regarded as a sure winner, as in his recent work he had showed ability to run on the turns of the Saratoga course and was believed to have overcome the dislike to the curves which he showed after he left the straight chute at Sheepshead Bay. Monfort did not take kindly to the turns, however, but sprawled about on the curves, and, though he made a determined effort on the stretch, he failed to get up, Loring winning, hard ridden, by a neck from Bemay.

In two other races of the card the post favorites were beaten, Aeronaut, with the top weight, being outrun all the way in the sprint handicap, while Tiptoe won handily.

In the mile-and-a-quarter handicap, Inferno, the handicap champion of the Canadian circuit, carrying J. E. Seagram's colors, took up the top weight and won in a big gallop by a half length from Von Tromp, which set the pace for a mile. Heasiip, at odds on, simply cantered away from his field in the selling race, and won, pulled up, in 1:38 3-5, the fastest mile of the meeting. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; all ages; six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Tiptoe, 120, J. Jones, 12-5, 4-5	4	1	1°
Shot Gun, 130, L. Williams, 20-1, 5-1	3	2½	2½
Firebrand, 96, Koerner, 6-1, 2-1	2	3	3½
Pythis, 96, Miller, 7-2, even	1	4	4
Aeronaut, 132, Perrine, 9-5, 7-10	5	5	5

Time—1:12 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Hastings-Tarpeia. Owner—A. Belmont. Trainer—A. J. Joyner.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, fillies and mares, three years and upward. One mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Ocean Spray, 89, Lowe, 30-1, 10-1	5	5	1h
Graceful, 89, Austin, 10-1, 4-1	2	1	2½
Memories, 106, Horner, 6-5, 3-5	3	2	3°
Azelina, 101, Miller, 6-1, 3-1	6	4	4
Sonoma Belle, 101, J. Johnson, 12-1			
4-1	10	10	5
Lady Ellison, 94, Gerner, 10-1, 3-1	1	5	6
Suffice, 94, Freishon, 30-1, 10-1	8	7	7
Bribery, 84, Cross, 30-1, 10-1	4	8	8
Pirate Polly, 104, Koerner, 10-1, 3-1	11	9	9
Silver Wedding, 96, L. Smith, 15-1,			
6-1	9	6	10
Singlelife, 96, Finn, 30-1, 10-1	7	11	11

Time—1:39 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Odd Fellow-Ethel Thomas. Owner, L. B. Worth. Trainer, B. E. Beach.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Inferno, 126, Hildebrand, 9-10, 1-2	2	1	1n
Yorkshire Lad, 110, Miller, 8-1, 2-1	4	3	2½
Little Scout, 102, W. Knapp, 8-1, 5-2	3	5	3°
Von Tromp, 117, Reddick, 4-1, even	1	2	4
Reservation, 102, Sewell, 15-1, 4-1	6	4	5
Old Faithful, 108, Shaw, 20-1, 5-1	5	6	6

Time—2:07. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Havoc-Bon Ino. Owner, J. E. Seagram. Trainer, B. T. Littlefield.

FOURTH RACE.—The Troy, selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Loring, 96, Finn, 7-2, even	3	1	1½
Bemay, 87, Freishon, 15-1, 5-1	2	2	2n
Monfort, 96, Miller, 15-20, 1-4	1	3	3°
Tileing, 90, Garner, 10-1, 3-1	4	4	4
Clara Huron, 87, Koerner, 15-1, 4-1	5	5	5
Rappahannock, 96, C. Ross, 12-1, 4-1	6	6	6
Campaigner, L. Smith, 60-1, 20-1	7	7	7
Simon D., 95, Horner, 60-1, 20-1	8	8	8

Time—1:06 2-5. Start straggling. Won driving; place same. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Bowling Brook-Arganta. Owner, F. H. Brown. Trainer, F. Brown.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Heasiip, 96, Miller, 3-5, out	1	1	1°
Ed Ball, 98, Garner, 6-1, 2-1	2	2	2n
Macy

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, Aug. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Spencer, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Chambers—Seabury, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Spencer, J.—Gustav N. Jonson vs. John J. Dooley—William H. F. Wood.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Gottlieb Weber et al. vs. Louis Huckoff—A. J. Hyatt.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Spencer, J.—Boothe vs. Boothe—Charles W. Dayton, Jr. Sternfels vs. Sternfels—David Thomson.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following named officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Majors—M. F. Waltz, Sixteenth Infantry; C. A. Devol, Quartermaster, and E. Swift, Twelfth Cavalry; Captains—M. J. Lenihan, Twenty-fifth Infantry; J. A. Penn, Seventh Infantry, and U. G. McAlexander, Thirteenth Infantry.

Capt. T. B. Hacker, Commissary Department of the Missouri, will make one visit each to Forts Riley and D. A. Russell on business pertaining to the camps of instructions at those places.

First Lieut. F. P. Amos, Eleventh Cavalry, to the Military Academy for duty.

First Lieut. D. A. MacArthur, Engineers, will proceed to Camp Tacoma for assignment to duty with the detachment of the First Battalion of Engineers at that camp. Upon the conclusion of the manoeuvres at that camp Lieut. MacArthur will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty with the Second Battalion of Engineers and at the Engineer School.

Capt. T. L. Ames, Ordnance, is detailed as Ordnance Officer at Camp Roosevelt, Mount Gretna, relieving Major T. C. Dickson.

Capt. P. W. Wert is transferred from the Eleventh Cavalry to the Fifteenth Cavalry, and Capt. G. V. Heidt from the Fifteenth Cavalry to the Eleventh Cavalry.

The Navy.

Lieut. D. P. Mannix to home wait orders.

Lieut. G. E. Gelm, Ensign C. E. Brillhart to the Maryland.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Arethusa, at Lambert Point; Rhode Island, at Greenport; Dolphin, at Glencove; New Jersey, at Bradford; El Cano, at Shanghai.

SAILED—Nevada, from Newport News for Annapolis; Minneapolis, from Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville.

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BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of Philip Umstadter, Jr., Plaintiff, against PHILIP UMSTADTER, Jr., et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 22d day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the receiver named in the said decree, will sell, at public auction, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of September, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles Shongood, the official auctioneer of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the premises directed by said decree to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. 1.—All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, State of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 79 and the northwesterly part of Lot No. 78, which said lots, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows on map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S.:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Winifred Avenue as laid down on said map where the boundary line between Lot No. 78 and Lot No. 77 intersects said avenue; running thence northeasterly along said boundary line between said Lots No. 78 and No. 77, one hundred and forty-six and 5-10 feet to the centre of a stone wall bounding the land now or late of the estate of William T. Black; thence westerly along the centre of said stone wall, bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black, forty-five feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with said first-mentioned boundary and through Lot No. 76, one hundred and eighty-five and 32-100 feet to Winifred Avenue; thence easterly along Winifred Avenue, sixty feet to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 2.—All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of lands with the buildings thereon erected situate, lying and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known and designated as Lot No. 77 and the southeasterly part of Lot No. 78, which said lot and part of lot, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows on the map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S.:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Winifred Avenue at the point where the boundary between Lot No. 84 and Lot No. 79 intersects said avenue; running thence northeasterly along said boundary line between said Lots No. 84 and No. 79 and along the boundary line between said Lots No. 79 and the Lots Nos. 83, 82, 81, and 80, as laid down on said map, two hundred and six feet to the centre of stone wall bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black; thence southeasterly along the centre of stone wall bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black, forty feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with said first mentioned boundary and to said Lot No. 78 as laid down on said map, one hundred and eighty-five and 32-100 feet to Winifred Avenue; thence in a westerly direction along Winifred Avenue, forty-five and 1-10 feet to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 3.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, State of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 59 on the map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, the property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S. Filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office in Volume 8 of Maps, Page 125, on January 17th, 1891.

Dated New York, Aug. 2d, 1906.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.

MORRIS C. HIRSCH, Attorney for Receiver, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

All mortgages, taxes, and other liens on said properties will be allowed out of the purchase price or be paid by the Receiver.

Dated New York, August 2, 1906.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOUGLAS H. COOKE, (Inc.,) Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 54 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fine, complete printing plant, with stock of stationery, etc., electric-power presses, motors, type, typeracks, fine office furniture, safe, etc. Property will be open for inspection on Aug. 21st and during the morning of Aug. 22d before the sale.

PETER ALEXANDER, Receiver.

PAUL N. TURNER, Attorney for Receiver, 68 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GROSSMAN & WEISS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Aug. 23, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 480 Broome St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of infants' wear, cloth, padding, linings, trimmings, machines, cutting tables, desks, etc. EDWARD L. ALLEN, Receiver.

SAMUEL C. STEINHARDT, Attorney for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARNOLD, FRANCIS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS B. ARNOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John S. Montgomery, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1906. FRANCES ARNOLD, Executrix. JOHN S. MONTGOMERY, Atty. for Executrix, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

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NEW JERSEY.

Essex Fells.

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ESSEX FELLS, N. J.
Fall session opens September 26th. Six years ago the school was established as a high-class boarding school for boys. Buildings have been erected during three Summers in order to keep pace with the development of the school. Last session the maximum accommodation was reached, and a new Senior House is on the way to completion to make room for new pupils. A LARGE GYMNASIUM, 70x36 FEET, WITH LOCKER ROOM AND SHOWERS, WILL BE READY BY SEPTEMBER. The school has extensive athletic grounds, bowling alley, shooting gallery, football course, and baseball diamond. All sports are carefully supervised. Kingsley School is twenty-two miles from New York, 500 feet above sea level, in a region pronounced by Government statistics one of three most healthful in the United States.
Boys are prepared for college or business. Younger boys have a separate residence. In order to insure the effective individual care and training for which the school stands, its pupils are grouped according to age in five residences. This makes possible close touch between housemaster and pupil. None but clean, manly boys are received.
ADDRESS J. R. CAMPBELL, M. A., Headmaster, P. O. Box 115.

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Pennington Seminary
One of the most successful schools for both sexes in America. This year increases its facilities by widening its scope and enlarging its Faculty. Certificate admits to classical and scientific courses in leading colleges. Commercial, Domestic Science, and Manual Training Courses. Art, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, including Pipe Organ. Athletics under competent director. Beautiful surroundings. Remarkable record for health. Separate Home Junior Department for students under 14 years. 58th Session opens September 18th. Illustrated catalogue and terms on application.
FRANK MOORE, A. M., Pres.,
Box E, Pennington, N. J.

Hoboken.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 17TH, 1906.
Registration day for applicants for admission Wednesday, September 12.
Examinations for admission on Thursday and Friday, September 13th and 14th.
Courses of study preparatory to Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
For catalogue apply to the Principal.

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NEW JERSEY MILITARY ACADEMY, Freehold, N. J.—The new catalogue, with 44 illustrations, gives an excellent idea of life at a first-class boarding school. Separate building for quite young boys. $400 per year.
Col. C. J. WRIGHT, Principal.

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NERVOUS AND ATYPICAL CHILDREN.
The Grossmann School, situated on the crest of Watchung Mountain, 800 feet elevation, Johnston's Drive, Plainfield, N. J.

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ST. VINCENT ACADEMY, NEWARK, N. J. Boarding and day school for young ladies; separate department for boys under 13.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

AVONDALE-BY-THE-SEA
ELBERT AV. AND THE OCEAN,
Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

The Elderthurst Hammels Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH. Luke Eldert, Prop.

Schillings Atlas Hotel, Seaside Sta., Rockaway Beach. Dancing, bathing, bowling. Excursions accommodated.

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A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

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THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.
30 minutes from Grand Central.

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CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE, Freeport, L. I. First-class family hotel; boating, bathing, fishing. E. P. Frost, Proprietor.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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WATER GAP HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2 1-2 hours from N. Y. via Dela. & Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $25,000. Elevators, electric lights, Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives. Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

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Atlantic City
3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars.
Lv. W. 23d St. 9.30 A. M. daily (12.50 P. M. Sat.), 3.20 P. M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A. M. daily (1.00 P. M. Sat.), 3.40 P. M. except Sun.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL STICKNEY second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates, $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 25 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.
BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager.
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.
Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto garage. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.
Asst. Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Sea Bright.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

New Hampshire.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES
at Jefferson, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, now open for the Summer season.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Massachusetts.

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PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Mass.—Elevation, 2,200 ft.; view of mountains in three States; terms, $7.00 per week.

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Trout fly-fishing; moose and deer hunting; clean camps; good table; Booklet F; bookings September and October. C. C. Garland, Debsconeag, Me.

Vermont.

Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,060 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,997.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JESSE C. PIERREZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jesse C. Pierrez of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1906, the said Jesse C. Pierrez was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 14th, 1906.

NO. 9,166.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY BRUNELLE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Henry Brunelle of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1906, the said Henry Brunelle was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,

Bonds
Yielding
4% to 5%
List upon application
Pfaelzer & Co
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RHOADES & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
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7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

W. L. LYONS & CO.
MEMBERS OF New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Louisville Stock Exchange.
49 EXCHANGE PLACE, - NEW YORK
527 BROADWAY, COR. SPRING.
LOUISVILLE, KY., KELLER BUILDING.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.,
BANKERS
7 WALL STREET
Investment Bonds

W. E. R. Smith & Co.
BONDS
New Jersey Securities a Specialty.
20 Broad St., - New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET.
Orders Executed on the
New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore
Stock Exchanges.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
30 Pine Street, New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BONDS
A. B. LEACH & CO.
Chicago. Boston. Philadelphia.
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co.
BANKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. of Wall, N. Y. City.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
ORDERS EXECUTED ON COMMISSION.

Potter, Choate & Prentice
BANKERS

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Incorporated to-day:

B. B. Clark, Inc., New York, (bakery;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Harry E. Clark, Samuel Bond, Frank Broaker, New York.

The Ridgway Company, New York, (books;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Edwin A. Shorter, Brooklyn; B. L. Chapman, East Orange, N. J.; James B. Sheehan, New York.

Buchanna Toilet Soap Company, Ballston; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. B. Buell, Charles H. Stanton, W. A. Cokeley, New York.

George Meier Company, New York, (lithographing;) capital, $10,000. Directors—George C. Meier, H. C. Meier, Anna H. Meier, New York.

American Italian Pharmaceutical Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—Vincenzo L. Rizzuto, J. J. Selkowitz, Lillian Selkowitz, Brooklyn.

A. R. Bremer Company, New York, (barbers' supplies;) capital, $25,000. Directors—A. R. Bremer, Harry Crone, Henry W. Baird, New York.

Surplus Coke Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Barton M. Gray, J. Frank Cornell, A. C. Auberry, New York.

Barstus Realty Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—John F. Knox, F. M. Thompson, Frank C. Thompson, New York.

Hirst & Begley Linseed Company, Painted Post; capital, $80,000. Directors—Irving Bronson, Painted Post; John W. Hirst, A. T. Begley, Chicago.

Rochester Rubber Company, Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles W. Barnes, New York; F. C. Howlett, J. H. Glissmann, Syracuse.

The Garnier Company, New York, (rubber goods;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Mrs. Ida W. Wood, Adrian W. Merrell, John T. Clark, New York.

Empire Blower and Pine Company, Rochester; capital, $10,000. Directors—John C. Kennedy, Rochester; George W. Harris, Bertha A. Harris, Webster.

Municipal Park Land Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—David Trautman, Joseph Fried, Herman Fried, New York.

Broadway Terminal Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—William H. Reynolds, Brooklyn; George L. Low, Bloomsburg, Penn.; H. T. Weeks, Pittston, Penn.

Great Eastern Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Neil P. Durose, Joseph A. Durose, A. A. Dupont, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Automatic Shoe Polishing Machine Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Herbert R. Oliver, Clifton E. Krebs, George P. Ohlgart, William Ohlgart, Jr., Thomas F. Barrett.

The Santo Domingo Distilling Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Salvador E. Ros, Oswaldo Ros, Ernesto Ros, Charles N. King.

The J. M. Washburne Company, (confectioners,) Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—J. M. Washburne, C. E. Beck, M. J. Washburne.

The Supreme Laundry Company, Hoboken; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—George M. White, Mary Bell, Charles Fall.

The Panama Street Railway Company, Newark; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Arthur C. Walker, William F. Delaney, Joseph J. Spellman.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher; Call Money Rates 2¾@4 Per Cent.

Union Pacific's Unexpectedly Large Dividend Stirs Market—Transactions Over 2,500,000 Shares.

The story of yesterday's stock market is told in the statement that at its opening announcement was made of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. upon Union Pacific and of 5 per cent. upon Southern Pacific; that these stocks advanced 17 points and 7 points, respectively, before the close of the day; that Union Pacific contributed some 617,000 shares and Southern Pacific 487,000 shares to the day's total transactions of a trifle more than 2,500,000 shares, and that the general list of stocks, stimulated by these developments, rose substantially, with gains of 5 points in Pennsylvania, 3 points in New York Central, 1⅝ points in Louisville & Nashville, and 2¼ points in United States Steel. The key to the day's trading is found in the fact that the Union Pacific dividend was at least 3 per cent. larger than had been anticipated, while that upon Southern Pacific was 1 per cent. more than had been generally looked for, and in the additional fact that although meetings of the Directors of these two companies are understood to have been held on Wednesday, and were certainly held on Thursday, no announcement of the result of their deliberations came to the ears of Wall Street until well after the opening of the market yesterday. It is fairly certain that no such sensational advance could have occurred in Union Pacific unless there had been built up in it, as the result of the lack of news regarding the deliberations of the Directors and the general feeling that they would finally settle upon a 7 per cent. rate, a large short interest. The punishment meted out to this short interest yesterday morning for its failure to read more carefully the confessedly blind events of the past few days will undoubtedly take its proper place in Wall Street's annals.

While much of the discontent to which voice was given yesterday owes its origin to this circumstance, there are, nevertheless, much more substantial and enduring grounds for criticism of these dividend declarations. While that of 5 per cent. upon Southern Pacific may, by the imposition of some strain upon logic, be considered justified, it is more difficult to justify the 10 per cent. rate upon Union Pacific. The Directors of the property apparently were of this same belief, for by pointing out the fact that 2 per cent. of the 5 per cent. declaration came from income upon investments, they gave Wall Street a rather plain warning that this is really in the nature of an extra disbursement, only the usual semi-annual return of 3 per cent. coming directly from surplus earnings. In its financial statement for the year, published on Thursday, the road reported a surplus amounting to 12½ per cent. upon the common stock, so that a flat 10 per cent. declaration comes perilously near exhausting this supply. Under these circumstances it would be indeed surprising if this development should go any way toward bringing into the stock market the much-desired "public." What a declaration at the rate of 7 or 8 per cent. would have done is, of course, another matter.

In spite of the tremendous enlargement of transactions, call money rates rested upon the level with previous days, although a hardening was noted in the time money market. Expectations of a more favorable bank statement than that of a week ago were encouraged by forecasts of the currency movements of the week, indicating a loss of not more than $1,000,000 by the banks. Receipts of new gold and a curtailment of the recent drain to the Sub-Treasury offset a large loss to the interior on direct movements and transfers through the Government institution. Any enlargement of the loan account, as a result of yesterday's active stock market, will figure, of course, only slightly in to-day's bank return, owing to the workings of the average system. European markets were firm, that of London sharing to some extent in the excitement attending the Pacific dividend declarations. It is understood that London has been a large dealer in privileges on Union Pacific, which, if true, bespeaks a day of reckoning for those concerned.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Anaconda Copper Co. (For special meeting.)
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.
Chicago Great Western Railroad. (For annual meeting.)
Federal Sugar Refining Co., preferred stock.
Iowa Central Railway. (For annual meeting.)
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway. (For annual meeting.)

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

High Premiums Received on Iron for Immediate Delivery.

Reports continue to come in from the iron trade of large sales for delivery for the first half of 1907. Steel manufacturers are in the market for all supplies available, and are still unable to make up shortages of iron for near-by delivery. Middlemen who have stocks are charging high premiums and getting them for immediate delivery.

The Eastern Bar Iron Association has decided to reaffirm the existing schedule of prices. In view of labor troubles it was thought prudent to make no change, although bar iron is being sold by some manufacturers on a basis of $1.60, as compared with the association's minimum of $1.50 per 100 pounds.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal advanced 5s in the London market yesterday for both spot and future delivery. The closing prices were: Spot, £83 17s. 6d.; futures, £83 15s. Pig tin closed firm at £181 5s. for spot and £181 10s. for futures. Lead was up 1s. 3d. at £17 1s. 3d. Spelter was unchanged at £28 15s. Iron warrants were strong at 52s. 9d. for standard foundry and 58s. 3d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals, for spot delivery, on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.62½	18.75	18.62½	18.75
Electrolytic	...	18.37½	...	18.37½
Castings	18.00	18.25	18.00	18.25
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	41.20	41.50	41.10	41.90

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued to-day shows the total visible to be 1,976,713 against 2,120,904 last week and 2,701,289 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 997,713 against 1,095,904 last week and 1,676,289 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 979,000 against 1,025,000 last week and 1,025,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton as above there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 658,000, against 1,515,000 last year; in Egypt, 34,000, against 52,000 last year; in India, 667,000, against 673,000 last year, and in the United States, 318,000, against 461,000 last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Aug. 17, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 17, 1906 2,533,451
From Jan. 1, 1906 179,340,727
Corresponding date last year 161,811,910

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17⅞	18	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
47⅞	48	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	47⅞	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
105⅝	105⅞	126,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	104⅞	106⅝	104⅞	105⅝	+ 1⅞
23	24½	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	2,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	38⅞	39¾	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
92½	93½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93½	93½	92½	93½	+ 1⅛
9½	9¾	700	*Am. Grass Twine.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	7	100	Am. Hide & Leather.	7	7	7	7	...
29	30	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	30	30	30	30	...
73⅝	74¼	10,700	Am. Ice Securities.	72½	74¼	72½	74¼	+ 1⅝
41¼	42	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	41½	41¾	41¾	41⅞	+ 2⅛
69½	70	1,500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	69½	70	69	69⅞	+ 1⅝
27½	28	700	*Am. Malt. Co. pf., tr.	27	27¼	27	27½	+ ⅛
155⅛	155¼	25,200	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	154½	155⅞	153⅞	155⅝	+ ⅞
117	117¼	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	117	117¼	117	117¼	+ ⅛
10½	11	450	Am. Steel Founds.	10⅞	11	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
137	137¼	4,220	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	136½	137¾	136½	137	+ ½
100⅞	101	550	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	100¾	101	100¾	101	...
37½	38	1,200	*Am. Woolen Co.	37½	38	37¾	37¾	− ⅛
259½	259½	26,650	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	260	262	258½	259¾	+ ⅛
96½	96⅞	72,250	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94¾	97¾	94¾	96⅞	+ 2
100¾	100⅞	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100¾	100⅞	100½	100⅞	+ ⅛
143¼	144	2,600	Atlantic Coast Line.	141½	144¼	141½	143¾	...
118½	118¾	21,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	118¼	119⅛	118	118⅝	+ ½
21¾	22¼	100	Bethlehem Steel	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
77½	77⅝	17,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76½	78⅝	75⅞	77⅜	+ 1¼
15¼	15½	400	Brunswick City	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	− ⅛
167⅛	167¼	2,000	Canadian Pacific	166½	167¼	166½	167⅛	+ 1½
38⅛	39	800	Central Leather Co.	38½	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
101⅜	103	400	Central Leath. Co. pf.	102½	102½	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
61⅝	61½	5,300	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60⅜	61⅝	60⅜	61½	+ ⅛
18⅜	19	2,000	Chi. Gt. Western.	18⅜	19	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	28	28	27	27	− 1
187⅛	187¾	40,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	187⅛	188⅝	186½	187⅝	+ ⅜
199½	200½	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	200	200	200	200	− ⅜
208	209	4,200	Chicago & Northw.	208½	210	207¼	208¼	− ⅜
235	240	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	234	235	234	235	...
31⅜	33	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ 1⅜
15½	16	500	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	16⅞	17	16¼	16¼	+ ⅝
95¾	96¼	2,100	C., C., C. & St. L.	95½	96⅜	95½	96¼	+ ⅝
54⅜	55	22,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	54½	56	54	54⅞	+ ½
36⅝	37¼	1,200	Colorado Southern.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¾	− ⅛
18½	19	1,200	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ⅛
139	140	100	Consolidated Gas	138¼	138¾	138¼	138¼	− ¼
19½	20	200	Corn Products Ref.	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
222	222½	2,400	Delaware & Hudson	221	222½	221	222	+ 1½
43½	44	1,400	Denver & Rio Grande.	43¼	44¼	43¼	44	...
85⅜	86½	500	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	85⅛	86⅝	85⅛	86⅝	+ ⅝
94	96	100	Detroit United Ry.	94	94	94	94	...
62⅞	63	19,400	*Distillers Securities.	60½	63	60	62⅞	+ 1⅝
18	18⅜	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	...
44⅜	44⅝	35,500	Erie	43⅜	45¼	43⅜	44⅝	+ 1¼
77⅝	78	1,600	Erie 1st pf., ex d.	77⅜	78	77⅜	77⅞	+ ⅛
71⅜	71⅝	3,300	Erie 2d pf.	71½	72¼	71½	72	+ ⅛
103½	105	100	General Chemical pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	− 1
169	170	700	General Electric	169¼	169¾	169¼	169¾	+ ⅝
297½	298¼	7,200	Great Northern pf.	297	300¾	297	298	+ ⅛
96	96½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	96	96	96	96	...
171½	174	934	Illinois Central	174	174	174	174	− 1½
36½	37	937	Interbor.-Met.	36	37	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
78	78⅜	1,550	Interbor.-Met. pf.	78	78⅜	77½	78	− ⅝
19¾	19¾	3,100	Internat. Paper Co.	18½	19½	18½	19½	...
84	86	200	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	85	85¾	85	85¾	+ 1¼
50½	52¼	100	*Internat. Power Co.	51	51	51	51	− 1
51½	51¾	6,800	Inter. Steam Pump.	52	52	50⅝	51⅝	+ ⅝
85	89	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	86	86	86	86	...
28	29	200	Iowa Central	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
51½	52½	30	Iowa Central pf.	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾	+ ¾
27	28¼	500	Kansas City South.	28	28½	28	28	...
56¾	57	3,000	Kansas City South. pf.	56¾	57⅜	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅝
60	60¼	200	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	60	60½	60	60¼	...
146	146½	11,500	Louisville & Nash.	145	147	145	146⅞	+ 2⅜
148	150	400	Manhattan Elevated.	149	149	149	149	+ 1½
21⅜	21½	1,600	Mexican Central	21	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅜
57½	69	200	Minn. & St. Louis	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+ ½
91	95	400	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	90	92	90	92	− ½
35½	35¼	4,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	34¾	35⅜	34¾	35¼	+ ⅜
70¼	70¾	1,550	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	70	70¾	70	70⅝	+ ⅜
96	96½	5,600	Missouri Pacific	95	96½	95	95⅞	+ ½
142	143	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	142	142	142	142	− ½
68	68⅜	1,300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	68	68⅜	67⅝	68⅛	+ ⅛
79½	79¾	8,400	*Nat. Lead Co.	79¼	80¼	79	79½	+ ¼
102½	103	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	...
143⅞	144	28,600	New York Central	141	145	141	144	+ 3
68¾	69½	3,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	69	69½	69	69¼	+ ½
87⅞	90	900	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	88	89½	88	89½	+ 1½
194½	197½	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194¾	194¾	194¾	194¾	...
48	48¼	1,600	N. Y. Ont. & West.	47¾	48⅛	47¾	48⅜	+ ⅝
92⅜	92¾	5,120	Norfolk & Western.	92½	93¼	92½	92⅞	...
94½	94⅝	1,250	North American	94¼	94½	93¾	94¼	+ ⅛
206	207	11,100	Northern Pacific	206½	209	206¼	206½	+ ⅜
132⅜	133½	500	Pacific Coast	130	132⅜	130	132⅜	+ 1½
131	134	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	130	130	130	130	+ 1
39¾	40	8,600	Pacific Mail	38½	40½	38	39¾	+ 1½
143⅜	143¾	297,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	138⅞	144⅜	138¼	143⅝	+ 5
107½	109	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	109	109	109	109	+ 1
53¾	55	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	54	54	54	54	...
53¾	54	4,100	Pressed Steel Car.	52½	54	52½	53¾	+ 1½
98	98¼	370	Pressed Steel Car pf.	98	98¼	98	98¼	− 3
235	239	100	Pullman Company	237	237	237	237	+ ½
53½	54	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ 1¼
100	100½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ 1⅝
134¾	135	170,950	Reading	133	135⅞	132½	134⅝	...
92	93	100	Reading 1st pf	92	92	92	92	− ⅝
29¾	29¾	2,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	29	29⅜	29	29⅝	+ 1⅜
100⅞	101	2,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	99¼	101	99¼	101	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	2,500	Rock Island Co.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	− 2
65	65¼	2,800	Rock Island Co. pf.	64	65½	64	65½	+ ⅛
44	46¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
24	24½	400	St. Louis Southw.	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ⅛
55¾	56½	1,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57¾	57⅞	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
77	77¼	1,000	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	77	77½	76	77	...
87⅜	87½	487,500	Southern Pacific	83	80	82¾	87½	+ 5⅜
118	118¼	300	Southern Pacific pf.	118	118⅜	118	118⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	37¾	16,800	Southern Ry. ext.	37	38	37	37⅝	+ ⅜
155	156¼	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	155½	156¾	155½	156¼	+ 1
34⅝	34½	8,600	Texas & Pacific	33¾	34⅝	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
123	126	200	Third Avenue	126	126	126	126	− 1½
31⅞	32¼	100	Toledo Rys. & Light.	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
31⅝	33	800	Tol., St. L. & West.	31½	32¾	31½	32¾	+ 1¼
51½	51⅞	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ 1
8⅞	9	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
178½	178⅝	617,000	Union Pacific	163	179¾	163	178½	+ 15⅞
94	95	600	Union Pacific pf.	94½	95	94½	94½	− ½
67½	67⅞	900	United Rys. Invest.	68	68	67	67⅜	− 1⅛
73½	74	700	United Rys. Inv. pf.	74	74	73¼	73½	− ¼
74½	75	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	75	75	74½	74½	− ½
45¾	45⅞	950	U. S. Rubber	45	46	45	46	+ 1
108	108½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¾
43⅜	43½	243,800	U. S. Steel	41¼	43⅝	41¼	43½	+ 2¼
107¼	107⅜	37,050	U. S. Steel pf.	106¼	108	106¼	107¼	+ ¾
37	37¾	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	38	38	37	37¾	− ⅛
45	46	20	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	44	44	44	44	...
20	20¼	700	Wabash	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ½
47¼	47¾	200	Wabash pf.	47¾	47¾	47½	47½	− ½
298	310	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	300	300	300	300	...
150¼	158	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	150	150	150	150	...
18	19	100	Wheel. & L. E.	18	18	18	18	− ⅝
25⅝	26¼	400	Wisconsin Central	26¼	26¼	26	26¼	− ½
51	51½	650	Wisconsin Central pf.	51	51½	51	51½	+ ½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¾@4 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5¼ per cent. for ninety days, 5½ per cent. for four months, and 5¾@6 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $328,523,392; balances, $8,914,540; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,348,619.

The local banks have gained $2,742,000 since Friday, as compared with a loss of $2,099,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8475; sixty days at $4.8190, and cables at $4.8520. Commercial bills were $4.81@$4.82⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ plus 1-32 for long and 5.19¾ plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅞ and 94¾ plus 1-64; guilders, 40.08.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30¾d per ounce and in New York at 66⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 50¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .80, 400 Consolidated California & Virginia at .95 @.96, 300 Diamondfield at .42, 500 Golden Anchor at .63, 150 Hale & Norcross at 1.15, 800 Jim Butler at 1.47@1.50, 300 Montgomery Mountain at .52, 200 Ophir at 3.75, 200 Portland at 1.30.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,190,240, as against $3,133,377 in the preceding week and $2,377,918 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was valued at $3,161,153, as against $3,224,211 in the preceding week and $2,516,835 in the corresponding week last year.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	21,200,000
Treasury notes increased	1,800,000
Other securities decreased	6,700,000
Notes in circulation decreased	27,360,000

Shaw at the Sub-Treasury.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was in New York yesterday. He came from Washington to meet members of his family, who are returning to-day from Europe. He visited the Sub-Treasury, where he said that he had no comments to make on the financial outlook, except that he was satisfied with the situation. He would not discuss any plans which he may have for the relief of the money market, should conditions call for assistance from the Government.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Money was in fair demand and supply in the market to-day. Discounts were a shade higher.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings were restricted, owing to to-morrow's holiday and further profit taking causing an easing of prices of British securities generally. But the undertone remained steady.

Foreigners were maintained on Paris support.

Americans were depressed on the postponement of the declaration of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific's dividends. The market opened easy and hardened during the first hour on moderate covering operations, but the improvement disappeared till the New York advices were received, when a sharp rise of 5⅝ points in Southern Pacific and 8 points in Union Pacific on reports that the dividends had been announced, steadied the whole market, which closed firm after some excitement. The highest and lowest prices were Union Pacific 75⅛ and 67½, and Southern Pacific 91 and 84¼.

Imperial Japanese 6s of 1904 were quoted at 105¼.

Bar silver quiet at 30 9-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11:05; Lisbon, 2.

Bullion amounting to £10,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparison being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N.Y. Close.	Net Change
Consols, money..	87⅛	...	...	−1-16
Consols, account.	87 15-8	...	...	− ⅛
Anaconda	13½	262½	259	+ 3½
Atchison	98	98	94⅝	+ ⅝
Can. Pacific	172	167⅜	166	+ 1⅜
St. Paul	193¼	187½	187⅜	+ ⅞
Erie	45	43⅜	43½	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80 ex.	80½	79⅝	+ ⅞
Ill. Cent.	180	174⅜	175½	− ¾
Louis & Nash.	149	144½	144½	...
N. Y. Central	145	141¼	143	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	71⅝	139	138⅝	+ ⅜
Reading	68½	132⅜	135	+ ⅞
Southern Pacific..	90	87⅜	82¼	+ 5⅛
Union Pacific	173	168	162⅜	+ 5⅝
U. S. Steel	42⅜	41½	41½	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	106⅝	106⅜	108½	− ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm and trading was quiet.

Russians advanced.

Russian bonds of 1904 were quoted at 473.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 77½ centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 17½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was stagnant. Russians were slightly weaker. Pennsylvania and Canadian Pacific were fractionally higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs, for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	5	3	Esperanza	3	0	0
Tomboy	1	5	6	Dolores	3	0	0
El Oro	1	10	0	C Strat. Ind.	0	8	0

THE NORFOLK & WESTERN TO INCREASE ITS STOCK

A Convertible Bond Issue of $34,000,000 Is Contemplated.

ROGERS MAY BE IN DEAL

It Is Said, However, That the Road's Growing Business Is Responsible for the Proposed Increase.

The Norfolk & Western, it was announced yesterday, proposes to issue $34,000,000 of convertible bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to increase the road's facilities for handling its growing traffic. A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for Oct. 18, to authorize the issue and to provide for an increase of $34,000,000 in the company's common capital stock, which will be held in the treasury of the company against the bond issue. The meeting will be held at Roanoke, Va., immediately after the annual stockholders' meeting.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A stranger in Wall Street at the close of yesterday's market, if privileged to overhear the bulk of brokerage and banking comment upon the Pacific dividend declarations, might well have reached the conclusion that by them no one had been benefited and every one had been harmed. The oldest denizen of the Street would probably be wholly unable to recollect a development, in itself bearing so pleasing an aspect, which had nevertheless given rise to such universal complaint.

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The explanation of all this is fairly simple and lies in the fact that Wall Street, as Wall Street, cares practically nothing for the favorable or unfavorable significance of any given development, so long as it is in possession of advance information of the actual nature of the development itself. If it is good news the Street wants it to buy stocks or to sell those purchased in anticipation, and if it is bad news it wants similar opportunity to sell stocks short or to buy in those put out in anticipation, and that is all it asks. Recognition of this fact explains fully the soreness felt by Wall Street over President Roosevelt's campaign against many corporate abuses, and if the Chief Executive of the country arouses its displeasure it is hardly to be expected that the executive of a railroad property can escape when Wall Street is in like ignorance of his plans.

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Why, asks the discontented speculator, was there no announcement of these dividends on Wednesday, when meetings are believed to have been held? Why was there no announcement on Thursday, when, it is admitted, the meetings took place, and why, finally, was the Street misled into believing that Southern Pacific would receive no more than 4 per cent. and Union Pacific no more than a 7 per cent. rate? It is easy to answer that there is no evidence that a meeting was held upon Wednesday, and that no one was misled regarding the dividends, because this was a matter left entirely to the discretion of several men who have been unprecedentedly discreet regarding their deliberation. There is still the meeting of Thursday to explain, and the further fact that on that day there was selling of both Union Pacific and Southern Pacific of such a character as to induce what now proves to have been an amazing amount of short selling throughout Wall Street.

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If the real proportions of purchases for the short account and for the long account during yesterday's session could be ascertained, the results would probably prove surprising. The scramble of the shorts to cover in the first half hour, and again in the afternoon, was like nothing witnessed since the day of the Northern Pacific corner. While the ticker in brokerage offices five minutes after the announcement of the dividends was quoting Union Pacific at 167½, the stock was actually changing hands on the floor of the Exchange at 171.

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As is always the case upon such occasions, it was comparatively easy to learn of the fortunes made by the rise in these two stocks, but the losses? One had to be contented with the eloquent silence. A news agency ventured the assertion that the rise in prices meant the enlargement of Mr. Harriman's personal fortune by $10,000,000, and this is probably not more than half-wide of the mark.

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How much or how little the statement accompanying the announcement of the dividends, to the effect that 2 per cent. of that declared on Union Pacific represented takings from the road's income on investments, meant in its bearing on future dividends was a puzzle, but officials of the Union Pacific insisted that the stock is now on a flat 10 per cent. basis. The Pennsylvania also has great holdings of stock in other railroads and industrial corporations, and if it were to choose might easily adopt the Union Pacific's policy in respect to its income from these investments. Some consideration of this fact underlay possibly the advance in Pennsylvania itself. At any rate, the Street has come to the conclusion that some enlargement of the Pennsylvania distribution is now to be expected.

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To find anything like a parallel to yesterday's activity and rise in Union Pacific in recent years it is necessary to go back to April 24, 1901, when on transactions in 652,850 shares Union Pacific rose 8⅝ points. In the month of April of that year the market was in the very flower of the Gates bull movement. May 9 followed close upon its heels. On that same day transactions in Southern Pacific amounted to a little less than 100,000 shares, and the stock rose only 1¼ points. Union Pacific sold up to 107½ and Southern Pacific up to 52.

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St. Paul was under pressure all day, this coming in large measure presumably from those who chose to take advantage of the rise in the stock in preference to accepting the rights which come off on Aug. 20. With so general an understanding of the relations existing between the Union Pacific and the St. Paul and the consequent meagreness of the supply of the stock, it is doubtful if short selling accounted for much of the day's heaviness in it.

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While Union Pacific common was rising 15⅞ points on sales of some 580,000 shares, Union Pacific prefered declined a half point on transactions in only 600 shares.

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Heavy buying of the Steel issues was reported as coming from sources close to the management of the company, and information was freely obtained that Steel would figure prominently in any rise in the lower-priced shares. On a volume of 225,000 shares yesterday the stock gained 2¾ points.

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Judging by the trend of speculative sentiment in the Street at the close of the market, it would not be the strangest thing in the world if the remarkable enlargement of the Union Pacific dividend not only served to scare off intending buyers of stocks, but also led to a readjustment of the dividend plans of other corporations. Still the trend of present-day financing is through issues of stock, and in order to get the public to take new issues the returns must be made attractive.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Compared with the riotous business in the Eastern market for securities, local trading was more than usually tranquil. Subway firmed up a little more, selling around 50½ during the morning. Can preferred went again at 59½. South Side Elevated was steady at 96. Swift's was easy. Western Stone sold from 34 to 33. New York exchange, 10c. before clearing, 15c. after. Money, 5½@6 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	59	58	58
999	American Can pf	59½	59¼	59¼
134	A. Booth & Co.	40	39	40
635	Chicago Subway	50½	49¾	49¾
126	Diamond Match	126¾	125¾	126¾
900	National Biscuit	68¾	68	68½
20	National Carbon pf	119	119	119
25	South Side Elevated	96	96	96
205	Swift & Co.	103¾	103¾	103¾
35	United Boxboard	1¾	1¾	1¾
140	United Boxboard pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	Western Stone	34	33	33½

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Fails to Share Exchange's Heavy Trading.

Prices Held Firm Despite Lack of Interest—Chicago Subway Continues Its Activity.

Curb stocks failed to get their share yesterday of the activity of the big Exchange, and, while prices held strong, the trading was only moderate in volume and the fluctuations inconsiderable. Chicago Subway, on the news of the opening of the new line in Chicago, was actively traded in, but it closed even with the opening, at 50, after sales of 7,300 shares. During the trading the stock reached the extremes of 49⅜ and 50½. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul rights were traded in for the first time, selling 2,302 shares between 15 and 16. The close was at 15⅝. Greene Consolidated Copper led the mining list with transactions of 9,700 shares, but the price movement was insignificant, and the close at 25 was only ⅛ above the opening. Guggenheim Exploration warrants for new stock continued the upward movement of the past fortnight, closing at 280, 8 points above the last price of the previous day. The stock closed at 277, even with the closing price of Thursday.

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The principal transactions repofted yesterday in the outside market, with high low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Can	8	8	8	8
700	Am. Can pf	59½	59¾	59	59
39	Am. Chicle	183½	183½	183½	183½
100	Am. De F. W. Tel	98	98	98	98
100	Bay State Gas	½	½	½	½
42	Em. Steel pf	38	38	38	38
50	Gug. Exp. Co.	275	277	275	277
75	Gug. Exp. war.	279	280	279	280
700	Hav. Tobacco	19½	19¾	19	19¼
100	H. Oil St. L. rcts. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½
100	Int. M. Marine	10½	10½	10½	10½
380	Int. M. M. pf	28½	28½	28	28½
100	Inter. Salt	35½	35½	35½	35½
200	Lord & Taylor	128	128	128	128
1,550	Mackay Cos.	74	74¼	73½	73½
300	Mack. Cos. pf	73	73	73	73
2,500	Man. Transit	3	3	3	3½
20	S. Elb. Land	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Stand. Milling	10	10	10	10
20	Standard Oil	612	613	612	613
350	U. Cigar M. pf	96½	96½	96	96

RAILROADS.

50	Am. L. & T. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7,300	Chi. Subway	50	50½	49⅜	50
2,302	C., M. & St. P. rights	*15	16	15	15⅝
4	N. Sec. Issues	212½	212½	212½	212½

MINING STOCKS.

400	Boston Copper	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼
1,400	Brit. Col. Cop.	8½	*8⅝	8⅝	8½
525	B. R. Coal, w. i.	*31	31	30⅜	30⅝
1,100	C. C. & G. T.	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
800	C. C. & G.T. pf.	11¾	11¾	11	11
600	Cum.-Ely M.	7½	7⅞	7½	7½
200	Dolores, Ltd.	9	9	9	9
500	Dom. Cop. new	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
100	Fur. Ck. Cop.	2½	2½	2½	2½
500	Granby Con.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
9,700	Greene Con. C.	24⅞	25½	24⅞	25
200	Greene Gold.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Gr. Gold-Silver	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	Micm. Gold M.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼
600	MinesCo.of Am.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
1,400	Mitchell Min.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
1,397	Montg.-Sho.	12¼	*12¼	12	12
1,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	18	18¼	17⅞	18¼
1,400	Nev. Smelt. & Mines Cor.	2⅜	2¾	2½	2½
300	Nev. U. M. & S.	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
4,600	Nipis. Mines Co.	6	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
300	Penn. & Can. Cop.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Richm. Eureka	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
110	Tenn. Cop. Co.	*45	45⅞	45	45⅛
700	Tonopah Ex.	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Union Cop. Co.	*1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼
2,100	United Cop.	63⅝	64	63⅝	63⅞
600	Unit. MinesCor.	56	56	55	56

BONDS.

$40,000	Allis-Chal. 5s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80⅝
	& Int., w. i.				
200	Dom. Cop. 6s	45	45	45	45
15,000	In. Mer. M. 4½s	78	78	78	78
3,000	So. Elber. Ld. 5s	24	24	24	24
8,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i. & int.	97½	97½	97	97

*Odd lots. †Buyer 60.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 16. Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Mines	..	..	2	2¼
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	80½	80¾	80¾	80⅝
American Can	7¾	8	7⅝	8
American Can pf	58½	59½	59¼	59¾
American Chicle	182	184	182	184
American Chicle pf	106	110	106	110
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	95c.	98c.
Am. De F. Wireless pf	..	..	1¾	2⅛
Am. Light & Traction	113	116	113	116
Am. Light & Trac. pf	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Malting 6s	..	..	102	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	89½	90½	89½	90½
American Tobacco	390	410	390	415
Am. Writing Paper	3¾	4	3¾	4
Am. Writing Paper pf	24½	26	24½	26
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	85½	85	85½
Borden's Cond. Milk	..	..	175	180
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	..	..	111	114
Boston Copper	..	..	..	27⅛
British Col. Copper	8⅜	8⅝	..	..
Butte Coalition	30½	31½	30½	31½
Central Foundry	5	5½	5	5½
Central Foundry pf	21	22½	21½	22½
Central Foundry 6s	79½	80	79½	80
Chi. & Alton pf. ctfs.	..	..	73	75
Chicago Subway	49⅝	50	49½	50
Clear Cr. & Gilp. Tun.	3⅜	4	4	4½
Clear Cr. & Gilp. T. pf.	11	11½	11½	12
Con. Refrigerating	..	..	..	5⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	2	2¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	27	30	25	30
Cripple Creek Central	..	..	85	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf	..	..	72	75
Cumberland-Ely Min.	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
Davis-Daly Estate, w. i.	..	..	10½	11
Dolores, Limited	..	..	9¼	9½
Dominion Con. (new)	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3¾
Federal Sugar	40	45	40	45
Federal Sugar pf	76	78	77	78½
El Rayo	4¾	5	4¾	5
Empire Steel pf	36	42	36	42
Furnace Creek	2½	2¾	2¾	2⅞
G. B. S. Brewing	..	..	9¾	10
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	..	..	62	63
G. B. S. Brewing 2d 5s	..	..	38¾	39½
Giroux	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Gold Hill	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½
Granby Con.	12	12¼	12	12¼
Greene Con. Copper	24½	25¼	24½	25
Greene Con. Gold	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	2	2½	2	2⅛
Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Guggenheim Explora'n	276	283	275	280
Gugg. Expl. warrants	275	288	270	275
Hall Signal	90	98	90	98
Havana Tobacco	18½	19¼	19¼	19¾
Havana Tobacco pf	34	37	34	37
Houston Oil	9	10	9	10
Houston Oil pf	43½	45	43½	45
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¼	11	10	10⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	28	28¾	27⅞	28¼
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	77½	78	78	78½
International Salt	35	36	35	35¾
International Salt 5s	65	69	65	69
Lackawanna Steel	72	77	72	77
Lehigh Valley	..	..	76	76½
Lord & Taylor	126	130	121	121
Lord & Taylor pf	..	..	102	103
Mackay Companies	73⅝	74	73⅜	74
Mackay Companies pf	72¾	73	72⅜	73
Manhattan Transit	3⅜	3¼	2⅝	3
Marconi Wire, Canada	1⅞	2	1⅞	3
Micmac Gold Mining	5¼	5½	5	5½
Mines Co. of America	$1.23	$1.25	$1.23	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	12	12¼	12¼	12½
Nevada Con. Copper	18¼	18½	18	18¼
Nevada S. & M.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
N. Y. N. H. & H. 3½s and Housatonic	..	..	111	112½
N. Y. Transportation	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
Nipissing Mines Co.	6	6¼	5⅞	6
Nor. Securities stubs	200	225	200	225
Otis Elevator	52	55	52	55
Otis Elevator pf	99	101	99	101
Penn. & Cananea Cop.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Pope Mfg. Co.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	..	..	71½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	16½	20	16½	20
Richmond Eureka	7½	8	7½	8
Royal Baking Pow. pf	108	111	108	111
Safety Car Heating	..	..	285	310
Seaboard Company	27	28	27	27¾
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	..	..	85	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	..	..	55	58
St. Paul rights	15⅝	16	14½	16¾
Standard Milling	9½	11	8	10
Standard Milling pf	32	34½	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	..	..	79	81
Standard Oil	613	615	609	612
Tennessee Copper	45	46	45	46
Tintic Mining	..	..	6¼	6¾
Tonopah Extension	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
Tonopah Mining	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼
Trenton Potteries	..	..	18	20
Trenton Potteries pf	..	..	94	98
Trenton Potteries deb.	..	..	70	77
Union Copper	½	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝
United Cigar Mfg.	..	..	40	44
United Cigar Mfg. pf	96	97	..	..
United Copper	63¾	64	63¼	63⅝
United Mines Corp.	56	58	56	58
Union Typewriter	..	..	94	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf	..	..	118	124
Un. Typewriter 2d pf	..	..	120	125
Utah Apex	..	..	5⅜	6
Utah Copper	26½	28	26⅝	27
West. Elec. 5s, w. i. and interest	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼

APARTMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

in The New York Times are read not only by the regular readers of The Times, but also by many who purchase the paper to consult the apartment announcements.—Adv.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Another Weak and Unsettled Day with New Low Record Prices.

FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Fair Saturday and Sunday, except showers in the mountain districts; light southerly winds.

Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Local rains Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Fair Saturday and Sunday; light southerly winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Showers Saturday and Sunday; light southerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Tennessee—Fair Saturday, except showers in mountain districts; Sunday, fair.

The cotton market had a very weak and unsettled day, with prices making another set of new low records for the season. They sold more than 120 points under the high level of July 17. August went through the nine-cent mark in the late trading, and the market closed at the lowest, barely steady in tone, with prices 18 to 24 points under the close of the previous day. Sales were estimated at 350,000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local markets yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. day.
August	9.10	9.14	8.99	8.99@...	9.16
September	9.16	9.19	9.02	9.02@9.03	9.24
October	9.31	9.40	9.21	9.21@9.22	9.40
November	9.42	9.42	9.34	9.27@9.29	9.45
December	9.42	9.49	9.31	9.31@9.32	9.50
January	9.48	9.57	9.37	9.37@9.38	9.57
February	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.40@9.45	9.62
March	9.58	9.66	9.47	9.47@9.48	9.68
April	..	..	..	9.49@9.51	9.70
May	9.68	9.70	9.56	9.53@9.55	9.77

Receipts at the ports and interior points yesterday for the week compared with the same day last week and last year:

Ports.	Yesterday.	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,744	10,863	7,420	21,601
New Orleans	780	1,976	2,396	18,394
Mobile	24	439	544	847
Savannah	917	7,272	6,514	4,899
Charleston	246	1,321	264	740
Wilmington	..	47	75	639
Norfolk	350	2,055	2,903	3,708
Baltimore	..	..	..	209
New York	..	..	..	25
Boston	..	142	180	449
Philadelphia	..	500	44	..
Various	..	10	4,264	5,660
Total	6,061	30,645	24,615	27,230
INTERIOR.				
Augusta	43	659	1,079	571
Memphis	6	224	216	2,013
St. Louis	768	2,772	3,229	2,786
Cincinnati	..	578	817	957
Houston	4,523	22,757	7,870	20,207

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Unexpectedly bullish news from abroad was responsible for a strong advance in wheat at the opening yesterday. As the crowd was all short, a good deal of wheat had to be covered, and in the effort to adjust accounts prices sold up from ⅝ to ¾c per bushel. In the day, however, domestic news had its effect on sentiment again, and prices drifted off, closing only ⅝ to ¾c net higher. The principal factors at the opening were strong cables, Argentine shipments of only 856,000 bushels, according to Broomhall, against 1,376,000 bushels the previous week, and reports of rain in the United Kingdom. The disappointing feature about the foreign situation was its indifference along export lines. The Liverpool advance of ⅛ to ¼d where lower prices should have been noted was not backed up by orders for cash wheat, and millers said there were no foreign bids for flour. This, with the continued fine weather in the Northwest for harvesting, checked further covering of shorts and arrested the advance. The Paris market closed from 10 to 25 points higher, and Berlin was up 1 mark.

CORN.—The only response by corn to the strength in wheat was a slight upturn at the opening. It was used by holders as a good place to dump a lot of long corn, and prices soon gave way, showing weakness throughout the entire session. In New York final prices were ⅝ to ¾c net lower, with September the most sensitive to unloading operations. The best buying was for commission house account early in the day. An important factor in the decline was the increasing tendency of receipts at interior points. Liverpool was up ¼d, but sent no buying orders for the spot article. Argentine shipments amounted to 2,256,000 bushels, against 2,819,000 bushels the previous week. No. 2 corn in New York was quoted 55¾c elevator, to arrive, and 55½c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 62c, and No. 2 yellow, 61c, free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
September	78⅝	77 15-16	78	77⅝
December	81¼	80 11-16	80⅝	80⅝
May	83 13-16	83⅜	83½	82⅞
Corn—				
September	55⅜	54¾	54¾	55⅜
December	52¾	52⅝	52½	52⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
September	70⅝	70¼	70⅜	70⅛
December	73⅞	73¼	73⅜	72⅞
May	77⅞	77⅜	77⅝	77⅛
Corn—				
September	48⅜	47	47⅛	48
December	44⅞	43⅝	43½	44⅛
May	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝
Oats—				
September	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	30⅛
December	31⅛	30⅝	30⅛	31⅛
May	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	33⅞
Lard—				
October	$8.77	$8.72	$8.72	$8.75
January	7.90	7.85	7.85	7.90
Ribs—				
October	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.77
January	7.27	7.12	7.12	7.27
Pork—				
September	17.20	17.00	17.00	17.27
January	13.52	13.32	13.32	13.45

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Northern Central Railway shares were a feature in the trading to-day, rising 3 points in touch with the advance in Pennsylvania, the parent company. The minority stockholders are interested in a movement to secure larger dividends on Northern Central, which now pays 6 per cent. The road is one of the Pennsylvania's largest earners.

Consolidated Cotton Duck was strong and active, the preferred gaining another point. Virginia deferred, Brown Brothers' certificates, dropped ¼. Seaboard common declined ⅛, and the 4s made a fractional gain. United Railways formed the bulk of the trading, the new funding 5s advancing ⅜ and the incomes ¼. The demand for investment bonds was greater than for some time. The market closed strong and fairly active.

Shares, 2,012; bonds, $40,900.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	103	103	103
1,000	At. C. L. con. 4s	101	101	101
1,000	At. & Charlotte 7s	101	101	101
1,000	Seaboard 4s	87	87	87
8,000	United Railways 4s	92	91⅜	91⅞
13,000	United Railways inc.	71¼	70½	71¼
5,900	United Rys. fdg. 5s	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
5,000	Va. def. B. Bros. ctfs.	29½	29¼	29¼

STOCKS.

95	Northern Cen. Ry.	104½	103	104½
350	Seaboard Co	27¼	27	27
5	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼
100	Comas C. Mach. Co.	6	6	6
470	Con. Cotton Duck	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
839	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	37	36¾	37
150	Mercantile Trust	142½	142½	142½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The local market displayed signs of wakening from its lethargy. It was broader, more active, and for some stocks stronger. Cambria Steel, General Asphalt preferred, Lake Superior Corporation, Lehigh Valley, Minehill, Philadelphia Electric, United Companies of New Jersey, and United Gas Improvement were included in the list. But the heaviest trading was in Reading and United States Steel common. Not only were the arbitrage houses active in them, but commission houses also bought freely of these stocks, as they did also of Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania.

Total sales, 63,522 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Car & Fdy.	39½	39½	39½
82	Bell Telephone	56½	56	56
200	Brooklyn Rapid T.	78	76⅝	78
2,981	Cambria Steel	35½	34¾	35
100	Chicago U. Trac. pf.	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
3	Con. Traction, N. J.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
160	Electric Co. of Am.	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,900	Erie	45	44	44⅝
100	Gen. Asphalt pf.	38	38	38
20	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	23	23	23
474	Lake Superior Corp.	19	18½	19
1,200	Lehigh Valley R. R.	78⅝	78	78⅛
8	Lehigh Nav. t. ctfs.	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Minehill	66	66	66
40	New Haven Steel	3	3	3
9,541	Penn. R. R.	72 3-16	69¼	72
20	Penn. Steel pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼
23	Philadelphia Co	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,918	Philadelphia Electric	8 7-16	8⅜	8 7-16
220	Phil. Rapid Transit	30¼	30¼	30¼
70	Philadelphia Traction	99	99	99
21,810	Reading	67 13-16	66¾	67 5-16
130	Southern Pacific	88	83¼	87¾
300	Southern R. R.	38	37¾	38
500	Susquehanna Steel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
410	Tonopah Mining	18¾	18¾	18¾
17	United Cos. of N. J.	256½	256½	256½
4,160	United Gas Imp.	88½	87½	88½
19,890	U. S. Steel	43¾	41¾	43⅝
2,465	U. S. Steel pf.	107¾	106¾	107¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼
2s, r., 1918	103½	104
2s, c., 1918	103½	104
3s, 1918, sm.	103¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103½	104
4s, c., 1907	103½	104
4s, r., 1925	129¾	130¼
4s, c., 1925	129¾	130¼
D. C. 3-65s	113	..
Philippine 4s	100	..
Adams Exp.	290	300
Alb. & Sus.	244	..
Am. Ag. C.	24½	25
A. A. C. pf.	92¾	..
A. B. S. pf.	83	89
A. C. & F. pf.	102¾	101
Am. Coal	170	190
Am. C. Oil	31	32¾
Am. D. Tel.	25	39
Am. Exp.	230	245
Am. L. Co.	20½	21
Am. L. pf.	113	114
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	5
Am. Pn. S.	26	29
A. P. S. pf.	53	57
Am. Sm. pf. B.	96	98
Am. Snuff.	200	240
Am. Sn. pf.	102	110
Am. St. Fds. pf.	45	48
A. S. R. pf.	133	138
A. T. & C.	88	92
A. T. & T.	125	135
Am. W. Co. pf.	103½	104
Ann Arbor	80	90
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	..	110½
B. & O. pf.	91½	95
Beth. S. pf.	..	85
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B'klyn U. G.	110	130
B., R. & P.	132	145
B., R. & P. pf.	137	180
B. & S. pf.	80	93
But'k Co.	60	69½
Canada So.	67	68⅛
C. R. R. of N. J.	225	230
Charleston	246	1,321
Wilmington	..	47
Norfolk	350	2,055
Baltimore	..	..
New York	..	..
Boston	..	142
Philadelphia	..	500
Various	..	10
Total	6,061	30,645
INTERIOR.		
Augusta	43	659
Memphis	6	224
St. Louis	768	2,772
Cincinnati	..	578
Houston	4,523	22,757

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for $125,000 House on Upper Fifth Avenue—Purchase by Pennsylvania Railroad on East Thirty-second Street—Other Dealings.

John N. Golding has sold for Frederick Lewisohn to a client the four-story dwelling 1,053 Fifth Avenue, on lot 19 by 102.2, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets. This house, recently remodeled and rebuilt, has been held at $125,000.

Lease to Carnegie Trust Company.

The recently organized Carnegie Trust Company has taken, through Herbert A. Sherman, a short lease of the first floor of the building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, formerly occupied by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. As was recently announced, the Carnegie Trust Company will have its permanent offices on the ground floor of the United States Realty Building, now in course of construction at Broadway and Cedar Street.

Buyer for Cathedral Heights House.

Elias Hartman has purchased from Joseph Bradley, for his own occupancy, the dwelling 527 West 113th Street, 20 by 100.

H. C. Senior & Co. report the following leases: The three-story dwelling 112 West 111th Street, to a Mrs. Nugent; the four-story dwelling 114 West Sixty-fourth Street, to Louisa Beck; the three-story dwelling 139 West Sixty-third Street, to Mrs. Ella D. Garby; the four-story dwelling 137 West Sixty-third Street, to John O'Connor.

Operator Buys on Tenth Avenue.

Max Marx has purchased, through Huberth & Gabel from Ida and Nathan Moss, the two five-story brick flats, with stores, 488 and 490 Tenth Avenue, each 24.8 by 100.

M. Harold Hochdorf, as attorney for Joseph Ziskind, has bought 239 West Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 103.

Pennsylvania Still Buying.

The Stuyvesant Realty Company has bought from William and Julius Bachrach 345 and 347 East Thirty-second Street, two four-story tenements, on plot 33.4 by 98.9. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. were the brokers.

Edward A. Prentice has sold to Friedman & Chenken 156 and 158 First Avenue, a six-story flat, on plot 44.9 by 100.

Building Leased for S. P. C. A.

H. L. Moxley & Co. have leased to a client for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals the entire building 448 Broome Street for a term of years; also, the entire upper part of the building 112 Worth Street, to The Daily Trade Record Company, for a term of years.

The Broadway Trust Company began suit yesterday against Peter Banner and others to foreclose a mortgage of $60,000 on 648 Broadway, an office and loft building. The mortgage was made on April 4, 1905.

Deal for Second Avenue Corner.

William and Julius Bachrach have bought the six-story flat at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, on plot 42 by 100.

M. Harold Hochdorf, as attorney for Isaac Cohen, has sold 109 East 129th Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 100.

G. Carlucci & Co. have leased for Dr. L. Harris and A. Gross the six-story tenement with stores 204 to 208 East 113th Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $31,000.

Thompson Street Tenements Sold.

Cohen & Kraft have sold to Max Levine 57 to 63 Thompson Street, two new six-story tenements, on plot 75 by 100, between Broome and Spring Streets.

To Build on Sedgwick Avenue.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for the Kingsbridge Real Estate Company to the Fordham Realty Company, three lots on Sedgwick Avenue, on which two dwellings will be erected; also, to the Union Railway, 25 feet of waterfront on the Harlem River, extending through to Bailey Avenue.

L. N. Clark has sold for J. Palmer to James F. Finnegan a plot 51.6 by 150, on the south side of Kingsbridge Road, 109 feet west of Heath Avenue.

Max A. Weiler and S. C. Powell have sold, through William Stonebridge, three lots on Hoffman Street, near 184th Street, to a builder for improvement; also, three lots on Prospect Avenue north of 187th Street, on which four two-family brick houses will be erected.

Hyman Jacobs has sold for Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel the two-family brick dwelling 717 Eagle Avenue, 18 by 100.

New Owner for Bensonhurst Corner.

O. E. Larson has sold for Gustave E. Johnson the southwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, Bensonhurst, an eleven-room cottage, on plot 100 by 100.

Jamaica Lots Change Hands.

The Ernestus Gulick Company reports the sale, through its Jamaica office, of fifty-two lots on Sayre Street, Jamaica, to the Yale Land Company, and twenty-eight lots on the same street for a Mrs. Holmes to the same company. The price paid was $400 a lot.

No Business at Auction.

The only offering scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, a foreclosure affecting 4 East Fourteenth Street, was adjourned until Sept. 7.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

138th St, n r, 85 ft w of 5th Av, for four six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x86.11; A. Perlman of 91 Manin St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost $140,000.

13th St, 530 and 532 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store; S. Wanderman & Son of 230 Grand St, owners; S. Sass, architect; cost, $55,000.

Union Av, e s, 43 ft n of Home St, for two five-story brick buildings, 50x82; Weiner & Palavitis of 1,473 Washington Av, owners; Jacob H. Amsler, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, w s, between 33d and 34th Sts, to a five-story brick hotel; Astor estate, owner; F. M. Andrews, architect; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 17.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 240 ft s of Houston St, 50x100; Pinkus Burger to Morris Goldberg. (mtg $58,000)..... 100

ALLEN ST, e s, 127.9 ft s of Rivington St, 24.8x87.6; Jonas Weil and others to Isaac Zlotchin. (mtg $24,000)..... 100

AVENUE A, 205, w s, 25.9x100; Jonas King to Hannah King and others. (mtg $21,500)..... 100

AVENUE A, n w cor of 75th St, 25.6x75; Jacob Gill to Pincus H. Greenblatt. (mtg $35,750)..... 1

AVENUE A, n s, Lot 41, map of Village of Jerome, 25x100; Oscar Schuyler to Julia L. Schuyler..... 1

AVENUE A, w s, 51.9 ft s of 13th St, 25.1x100; Isaac Teishman to Jonas King. (mtg $21,500)..... 100

BUCHANAN PLACE, s w s, 130.1 ft s e of Aqueduct Av, 25x irregular; Edward B. Teichman to Rose V. Malone. (mtg $5,500)..... 100

BROOME ST, n s, 87.6 ft e of Attorney St, 37.6x100; Morris Nudelman to Simon Lazerowitz and others. (mtg $79,000)..... 100

CHARLES ST, n s, 50 ft w of Waverley Place, 25x93; Charles St, n s, 28 ft w of Waverley Place, 22.2x irregular; Bernard Wiesenburger to Henry Kopf. (mtg $20,000)..... 100

CLAY AV, 1,695 to 1,699, w s, 57x100; William H. Becker to Frederick W. Barker..... 100

CROTONA AV, n e corner of 178th St, 25x100; John J. Bowe to Frederick Weis. (mtg $2,500)..... 100

CHERRY ST, 149, s s, 20x90; John Clancy to Mertin Garone..... 100

DEKALB AV, w s, 175.4 ft n of 105th St, 25x irregular; Amulia Pirk to Ellen Johnson. (mtg $6,000)..... 100

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 100.5 ft s of Houston St, 37.3x100; Barnet Leiner to Max Rosen. (mtg $63,650)..... 1

FRONT ST, 56, 18.7x24.7; Louisa L. Lindley and another, trustees, to Alfred C. Bachman..... 100

GOERCK ST, n e corner of Stanton St, 70x22.2; Michle Schwartz to Davis Skrilow and others. (mtg $55,000)..... 100

HULL AV, e s, 75 ft s of 209th St, 25x100; Joseph Lash to Patrick O'Rourke. 100

HULL AV, e s, 50 ft s of 209th St, 25x100; Joseph Lash to Joseph E. Haas... 7,000

INTERVALE AV, 1,298, 2d 7x irregular; Edward Schultz to James Burns. (mtg $5,000)..... 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 119th St, 75.8x85; George W. Eggers to Margaretha Eggers. (mtg $125,000)..... 100

LENOX AV, s e corner of 138th St, 99.11x100; Ernestine Nicholsburg to Franck Frankel. (mtg $150,000)..... 100

LORILLARD PLACE, 44, w s, 78.6 ft s of 188th St, 25x90; Laetitia M. Myers to Marie L. Miad..... 1

LORILLARD PLACE, 44, w s, 78.6 ft s of 188th St, 25x90; Marie Miad to Anna Fierman. (mtg $7,000)..... 100

LOTS 98 and 99, map of Mapes estate; Frances Mayer to Frederick Hornecker and others. (mtg $3,600)..... 100

LOT 72, map of Pugsley estate, Unionport; Henry Ruhl and others to Frank Gass..... 100

LOT 89, map of Gleason property; Tillie M. Stadler to Conrad Selzle and others. (mtg $4,000)..... 100

LOTS 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, map of South Washingtonville; Thomas W. Thorne and others to Christian H. Werner..... 1

LOT 403, map of Wakefield, 100x114; G. Arnold Moses to Morris Hillquit.. 1

LOT 402, map of Wakefield, 100x114; G. Arnold Moses to Morris Hillquit.. 1

LOT 2, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudly to Adelina Grossmann..... 100

LOT 11, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudly to Karl Kobzar..... 100

LOTS 12, 13, and 14, map of Harrington estate. Percy S. Dudly to Ellen C. O'Drescoll..... 100

LOTS 115, 116, 117, and 118 of map of Cebrie Park; Salvatore Scala to Ashbel G. Vermilye..... 100

LOT 18, map of Hunt estate; John J. Geary to George J. Stricker, Jr., (mtg $300)..... 1

MADISON ST, s s, 212.3 ft w of Market St, 25x100; Nathan Abrams to Emma Mayer. (mtg $36,000)..... 100

MADISON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Harry Bick to Michael N. Rosenberg. (mtg $3,850)..... 100

MADISON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Michael N. Rosenberg to Rachel Goldstein. (mtg $3,850)..... 100

PLOT begins 240 ft e of White Plains Road and 375 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; East Borough Improvement Company to Sadie M. Gorton. (mtg $5,300)..... 1

RUTGERS ST, 11, e s, 25x104.6; Max Psaty and others to Louis Kaufmann. (mtg $58,000)..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Suffolk St, 25x100; Rivington St, n s, 25 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100; Rose Epstein and others, executors, to Max Jacobs, ½ part..... 80,000

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Suffolk St, 25x100; Rivington St, n s, 25 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100; Bella Unterberg to Max Jacobs, ½ part..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 25 ft n of Penfield Av, 25x100; Frederick Walter to Benjamin D. Jenking. (mtg $5,000)..... 1

STUYVESANT ST, 48; Rebecca Spielberg and others to Lottie G. Cohen. (mtg $1,400)..... 100

2D AV, w s, 48.10 ft n of 22d St, 25.2x94; Elizabeth M. Hochhausen to Charles R. Sommer. (mtg $13,000)..... 100

2D ST, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Harry Goodman to Nathan Goldberg and others. (mtg $49,650)..... 100

3D AV, e s, 22 ft n of 127th St, 28x80; Karoline Kruger to Henry Krauss. (mtg $26,000)..... 100

3D AV, e s, 280.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 25x125; Louis Staunn to Charles Friedman. (mtg $17,500)..... 100

3D ST, n s, Lot 54, map of Unionport, 100x108; George Hayes to Frank Schrempf..... 1

3D ST, 15 and 17 East, 50x182.5, to 4th St; Jacob Levy to Dora Levy..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 44th St, 25x100; Frederick C. Beer to George Nichols. (mtg $225,000)..... 100

5TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 44th St, 25x100; George H. Pemnnian to Frederick C. Beer..... 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, 99.4x120; Samuel Levine and others to William Greenberg. (mtg $138,000)..... 100

5TH ST, n s, 191.4 ft e of Avenue D, 26.8x97; Mendel Singer to Samuel Laber and others. (mtg $38,500)..... 100

9TH ST, n s, 293 ft w of 9th Av, 40x92.3; Max Mayerson to Oscar H. Helft and others. (mtg $38,750)..... 100

16TH AV, s s, 155.5 ft e of 4th St, 50.2x114.3; Wakefield; Nicholas Presulty to Raffaela Presulty..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Avenue D, 200x108, Unionport; Martin J. Brown to Isabella Giamporcaro and others..... 100

12TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of Avenue C, 25x100, Unionport; George De Silva to Mary Breehof. (mtg $3,000)..... 100

32D ST, n s, 133.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; Elise Smith to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company. (mtg $5,500)..... 100

32D ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; Edward P. Southwell, executor, to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company..... 8,800

41ST ST, 247.6 ft e of 3d Av, 22.6x98.9; Robert E. Kelly to Louise L. Kelly..... 1

47TH ST, 340 and 342 East, 40x100.5; Abraham Roffman and others to Aaron Leviton and others. (mtg $16,325)..... 100

47TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.4; Caroline Ewald to Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson. (mtg $10,000)..... 1

61ST ST, n s, 150.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 40x100.5; George F. Folz to Patrick Corcoran. (mtg $28,000)..... 100

62D ST, s s, 149.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Louis Rosenberg to Jacob Cohen. (mtg $26,900)..... 100

77TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Sampson H. Weinhandler and others to Benjamin M. Gruenstein. (mtg $19,500)..... 100

80TH ST, s s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 75x102.2; 80th St, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Benjamin Harris and others to the Iznatz Co-Operative Association. (mtg $41,500)..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 414 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Arthur Wilkinson to Henry J. Bionard..... 100

85TH ST, s s, 414 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Henry Bronard to Pope Realty Company..... 100

102D ST, s s, 230 ft e of 1st Av, 24.11x100.11; Kern Realty Company to Rosie Press. (mtg $18,600)..... 100

102D ST, s s, 27 ft e of Park Av, 28x75; Jacob Kaufman to the Louis Meyer Realty Company. (mtg $20,118)..... 100

104TH ST, 163 East, 25x100.11; Harris T. Aschman to Herman Jager. (mtg $16,400)..... 100

106TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 53.6x irregular; Jacob Cohen and others to George Laubinbracht. (mtg $71,000)..... 100

106TH ST, s s, 160.6 ft e of 3d Av, 53.6x irregular; Max Aronson to Jacob Cohen and others. (mtg $47,000)..... 100

113TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Morris Blum to Malka Marder. (mtg $69,000)..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 121 ft e of Madison Av, 27x100.11; George Hoffspiegel to Myron Butler. (mtg $30,500)..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 121 ft e of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Benjamin Bernstein and others to George Hoffspiegel. (mtg $30,300)..... 100

121ST ST, s s, 268 ft e of Avenue A, 17x80; Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children to John Carucci..... 5,500

123D ST, n s, 274.6 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Martin O'Donnell to Middletown Realty Company. (mtg $5,000)..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of 7th Av, 17.8x71.9; Rebecca H. Wylie to Daniel G. Ferry..... 1

135TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Joseph Costa to Timothy Toohig..... 100

150TH ST, n s, 245.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118; Giuseppe Tacinelli and others to Clorinto Galapparo..... 100

168TH ST, s s, 62.1 ft e of Forest Av, 50x125; Hugh Kirk to John Yule..... 1

179TH ST, Lot 11, map of land of John Mapes; Caroline Stahlberg to Frederick Paschke and another..... 100

224TH ST, w s, 265.7 ft e of 4th St, 50x114, Wakefield; Nicholas Presulty to Raffaela Presulty e..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BADT-MAYER COMPANY to Agnes Carpenter; 91st St, n s, 191.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x100.8, 3 years..... 34,000

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to County Holding Company; Front St, 56, 18.7x84.7, 2 years..... 28,000

BEER, Frederick C., to George H. Pennjman; 5th Av, 536, due May 1, 1923..... 225,000

BREIHOF, Mary, to George De Silva; 12th St, n s, 180 ft e of Avenue C, 25x100, Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 1,250

BURNS, James, to E. Schultz; Intervale Av, 1,298, prior mtg $5,000, due Aug. 31, 1908, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CORCORAN, Patrick, to Charles Brandt, Jr.; 61st St, 108 West, 40x100.5, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years..... 8,000

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COHN, BAER, MYERS & ARONSON Company to American Mortgage Company; 47th St, 530 and 532 West, due Aug. 6, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,000

COHN, BAER, MYERS & ARONSON Company to American Mortgage Company; 47th St, 530 and 532 West, due Aug. 6, 1909..... 16,000

CARLUCCI, Checlilma L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Belmont Av, s w corner of 187th St, due as per bond..... 12,000

DAWSON REALTY COMPANY to Richard S. Collins; Wales Av, s e corner of Dawson St, —x—, 1 year, 6 per cent. 100,000

DANIEL, William J., to Margaretna Frey; 8th Av, 754, prior mtg $32,500, 3 years..... 10,000

DANIEL, William J., to Christian Iverson; 8th Av, 736, 5 years..... 5,000

DE WALHOFF, Samuel A., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 182d St, n s, 70 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x79.9, due Nov. 1, 1909, 5½ per cent.... 37,500

FIERMAN, Annie to Marie L. Mead; Lorillard Place, 44, 5 years..... 7,000

FRANKEL, Frank, to County Holding Company; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 99.11x100, due June 15, 1908. 200,000

FRIEDMAN, Morris, and others to Abraham Nevins and another; 2d Av, e s, 40 ft s of 124th St, 60x80, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 27,000

FINE, Abraham, and others to American Savings Bank; 63d St, 410 East, 3 years..... 13,500

FRANK A. WAHLIG COMPANY et al to Mary A. Haife et al; Home St, s e corner of Forest Av, —x—, demand, 6 per cent..... 67,000

GOLDBERG, Nathan, and another to Harry Goodman; 2d St, n s, 341.7 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.8, prior mtg $49,650, due Feb. 15, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,500

GOLDBERG, Morris, and another to Pinkus Burger; Attorney St, 155 and 157, 50x100, prior mtg $53,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

GASS, Frank, to Isaac Butler; Lots 72 and 73, map of Pugsley estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GROSSMANN, Adelina, to Percy S. Dudley; Lot 2, map of Harrington estate, 3 years..... 900

GREENFIELD, William J., and another to Louis Hyman; 120th St, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 73.6x100.10, prior mtg $85,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GARONE, Martin, to John Clancy and another; Cherry St, 149, 5 years..... 7,000

GIAMPORCARO, Isabella, to Martin J. Browne; 10th St, n s, 205 ft w of Avenue D, 200x108, Unionport, 3 years. 5,800

HOFFSPIEGEL, George, to Benjamin Bernstein; 120th St, 56 East, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HOWE, Elizabeth P., to Dollar Savings Bank; Lot 139, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Lot 140, amended map of Bronxwood Park, due June 1, 1907.... 4,500

HILEQUIT, Morris, to G. A. Moses; e ½ lot 403, map Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

HILEQUIT, Morris, to John H. Rogan; w ½ of e ½ lot 403, map Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 650

HILEQUIT, Morris, to John H. Rogan; w ¼ lot 403, map Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 680

HILEQUIT, Morris, to John H. Rogan; e ½ of w ½ Lot 403, map Wakefield, 25x114, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 670

HARTY, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Dawson St, 1,075, —x—, due, &c., as per bond..... 4,000

IACAPRARO, C., and another to G. Taconilli and another; 150th St, n s, 295 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 5,500

JENKINS, Benjamin D., to Frederick Walter; Southern Boulevard, w s, 25 ft n of Penfield Av, 25x100, prior mtg $5,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

JOHNSON, Elien, to Amalia Pirk; Decatur Av, w s, 175.4 ft n of 195th St, 25x—, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

JACOBS, Max, to Bella Unterberg; Rivington St, 150, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 12,500

JACOBS, Max, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Rivington St, 150, 5 years..... 55,000

JACOBS, Max, to Bella Unterberg; Rivington St, n e corner of Suffolk St, 25x100, prior mtg $55,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 32,500

JACOBS, Max, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Rivington St, 150, 5 years..... 30,000

JAGER, Herman, to Harris Taschman; 104th St, 163 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 34,000

KOFF, Henry, to Bernhard Welsenberger; Charles St, 25 and 27, prior mtg $20,000, 10 years, 5½ per cent.... 28,500

KETTELL, Bertrand, to Herman W. Schmitz; Prince St, 101; 138th St, 716 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 325

LEVY, Henry, to Thomas D. Weberley and another, executors; e ½ of Lot 571; map of Wakefield, due April 13, 1908..... 2,000

LIPSCHITZ, Isaac, to Mary S. White; Eldridge St, 113, 25x118.10, 5 years.. 32,500

LEVILAN, Aaron, and another to Abraham Roffman and another; 47th St, 340 and 342 East, 2 mtgs, each $1,687.50, 2 prior mtgs $8,200, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 337,500

MELZGER, George A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 21st St, 344 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

MARKIEWICZ, Irma, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 123th St, 166 West, due, &c., as per bond..... 18,000

M. FINE REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 116th St, n s, 280.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 13.6x100.11, due June 1, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 6,000

MALONE, Rose V., to Edward R. Teichman; Buchman Place, s w s, 130.1 ft s e of Aqueduct Av, —x—, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,200

MEYER, Emma, to Nathan Abrams; Madison St, 106, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 11,000

O'DRISCOLL, Ellen C., to Percy S. Dudley; lots 12 to 14 of map of Harrington estate, 3 years..... 1,500

PILS, John P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 123th St, 164 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

PASCHKE, Frederick, to Caroline Stahlberg; Lot 11, map of West Farms, due Feb. 15, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 450

PERRY AV, e s, 175 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x110; George Schmitt to Anna Amend, demand, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

ROBBINS, Helen C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 1,054, 20x123, due, &c., as per bond, prior mtg $75,000..... 10,000

ROSENBERG, Michael V., to Harry Bick; Madison St, w s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100, due, &c., as per bond..... 850

REYNOLDS, Michael M., to Mary Hebele; Lot 302, map of Unionport, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to Emanuel Arnstein and another; 139th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Sept. 17, 1906, 6 per cent.... 4,000

STERN, Louis, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Barretto St, e s, 198.3 ft n of 165th St, due May, 1907, 6 per cent. 50,000

SCHULZ, T. Herman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 1,461, due, &c, as per bond..... 15,000

SULLIVAN, Richard, to Eva L. Fisher, part of Lot 188, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to the City Mortgage Company; Brook Av, e s, 230.3 ft n of 169th St, 174x100, (mtg $112,000,) demand, 6 per cent..... 17,447

SKRILOW, Davis, and another to M. Schwartz; Goerck St, n e corner of Stanton St, 70x32.2, prior mtg $34,200, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,200

TERRY, Daniel G., to Rebecca H. Hyle; 153d St, n s, 65 ft w of 7th Av, 17.8x71.9, 3 years, 5½ per cent.. 5,750

TOOHIG, Timothy, to Joseph Costa; 135th St, 539 East, 3 years..... 4,000

VERMILYE, Ashbel G., to Salvatore Scala; Lots 116 to 118, map of Cebrie Park, 3 years..... 1,000

WILCHINSKY, Henry, to Hunterdon Realty and Construction Company; Montgomery St, e s, 89.9 ft s of Madison St, —x—, prior mtg $29,750, due April 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 18,000

WERNER, Christian H., to Thomas W. Thorne; Lots 108 to 112, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 5,500

WEINBERGER, Joseph S., and others to James M. La Coste; 3d St, Lot 422, map of Laconia Park, due July 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 1

ZERBAN, Mary C., to Henry Meyer; Lenox Av, e s, 50.6 ft s of 127th St, 16.6x85, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

ZLOTCHIN, Isaac, to Jonas Well and another; Allen St, 132, 24.8x87.6, prior mtg $21,600, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,650

Mechanics' Liens.

85TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 75x100; Hyman Delinsky against Samuel Kaufman and Max Gelbin, owners and contractors..... 575

57TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, 100x120; Ely Greenblatt against Samuel and Max Levine, owners and contractors..... 4,000

122D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 100x100.11; Valente & Sorrentine against Louis O. Cohen and Charles S. Goldberger, owners and contractors. 1,575

31ST ST, 9 West; J. Marcus Woodworking Company against Alfred Nelson, owner; C. G. Flygare Company, contractor..... 1,010

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; National Powder Company against William H. Bingham, owner; J. F. Ryan and Ryan & Lever, contractors..... 242

27TH ST, 29 East; Martin Disken & Son against Harry L. Koplitz, owner; Ernest Horner, contractor..... 200

34TH ST, 403 and 405 East; H. C. Clausen Iron Works against Peter J. Schneider, Emelia L. Schneider, John Young and Patrick Karr, owners; Kelly Company, contractor..... 494

146TH ST, 502 to 516 West; Harry Cohen against Max Weinberg and Herman Audzen, owners; Otto Gordon and Charles Cohen, contractors. 140

19TH ST, 211 West; Abraham Levin against John Doe, owner; Jacob Friedman, contractor..... 30

67TH ST, 732 East; Joseph Vorora against Samuel Greenwald, owner; Sam Zuckerman, contractor..... 150

PLEASANT AV, w s, 400 ft n of Flower St, 65x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against James De Carlo and Henry Mosochi, owners; James De Carlo, contractor..... 426

85TH ST, 436 to 442 East; Nathan Peck and others against Samuel Kaufman, owner; Max Gelbin, contractor..... 2,380

85TH ST, 434 to 442 East; Harry Goldstein against Samuel Kaufman and John Gelbin, owners; Nathan Goldstein, contractor..... 209

85TH ST, 434 to 442 East; Nathan Goldstein against Samuel Kaufman and John Gelbin, owners and contractors. 632

85TH ST, 434 to 442 East; John Bell Company against Samuel Kaufman and

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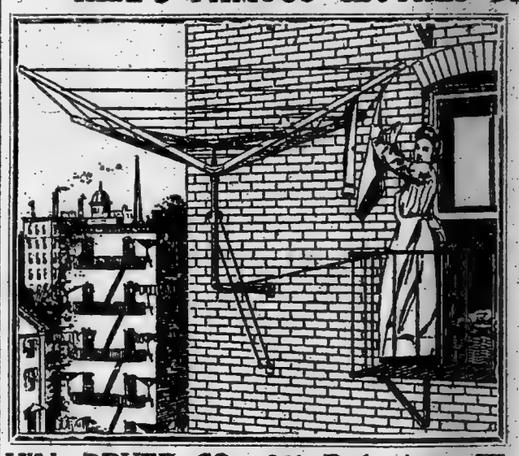

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30th St., near Broadway; 25-ft. 5-story double; rents, $4,200; mortgages, $52,000; low price to quick buyer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 396 Broadway.

Opportunity—Adjacent 125th St. and 7th Av., splendid flat; full lot; only $20,000; $5,000 cash; no agents. Address W., Times, Harlem.

Three tenements for sale near West 42d St., with stores; bargain; bank mortgage; little cash required. Baum, owner, 204 West 118th.

Washington Square corner plot, 43x75, suitable for office, loft, or factory building; sacrifice. Jas. M. Zunino, 89 Christopher St.

East Side.

INVESTORS.

East 88th St., 25x100, 5-story and basement, 10 rooms, bath; $28,500; A1; terms, cash $7,000; East 114th St., 25x100, five-story, 10 rooms, baths and dining rooms, $27,000; mortgage $20,000, Arthur G. Muhlker, 1,811 Third Av.

Fine Large 3-Family and Store Corner.

Rents $4,500; can be raised $3,000; price $45,000; bet-water supply only; bargain. Owner, 51 East 98th St.

A valuable avenue saloon corner; shows $4,800 rent; asking $41,500; takes only $8,500 cash; no intermediaries. Weil & Zuckerman, 195 5 way.

East 114th, 5-story (ameriet); will sacrifice if sold this week. 195 Times Downtown.

QUEENS. FOR SALE. | QUEENS. FOR SALE.

No Bank IS AS GOOD AS THIS HIGH-CLASS NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY.

BANKS BREAK, invest your savings at

Elmhurst Heights

Where 300% Is Assured

within two years by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for tunnels, bridges, directly benefiting this property, which is only

4 MILES FROM BROADWAY, MANHATTAN

This is the safest investment you can consider. You can profit by this even if you are a wage earner, as lots with every city improvement are sold on easy monthly payments.

DON'T DELAY TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR COME TODAY

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Money Loaned to Build.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

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Take either of the two following Trains for

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(Adjoining East Rockaway and Long Beach, the new Atlantic City), and become impressed with as healthful and perfect a Homesite and speculative investment property as you will find anywhere, at half the cost, and upon more liberal terms than elsewhere.

2 Free Trains To-Morrow 2

From Foot East 34th St. at	1.10 P. M.	2.30 P. M.
From Long Island City at	1.20 P. M.	2.40 P. M.
From Flatbush Ave. Station at	1.10 P. M.	2.30 P. M.
From Manhattan Crossing at	1.20 P. M.	2.50 P. M.

Salesmen at either depot wearing "LYNBROOK" card in hat will furnish the Free

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

3½ Miles from Herald Square

6 Minutes via L. I. R. R. 5 Cents Fare | **12 Minutes by Trolley 5 Cents Fare**

If you lived at 42d St. and your business was at 14th St. and you could enjoy fresh country air, live in a comfortable house, have a garden and plenty of shade trees, you would consider yourself mighty fortunate. The same time that it takes to come from 42d St. to 14th St. will take you to

Terminal Heights

Bring you into the country where you enjoy city comforts at country prices.

We are not selling lots in a remote country. We are selling the most substantial kind of an investment that you can buy—developed REAL ESTATE.

We are spending thousands of dollars laying streets, sidewalks, curbing, gas and sewer mains, and beautifying TERMINAL HEIGHTS, because our property is destined to be the best investment you or we ever knew of.

We are spending over $60,000 to insure as nearly perfect sanitation as we can get.

This is only one of the many splendid improvements we are making. Yet the proper sanitation of your home means cleanliness, healthfulness, and property increases greatly.

The new bridges, tunnels, and rapid transportation all lead to TERMINAL HEIGHTS. This is absolute evidence that our property will be worth four times its present value in two years. So confident are we of TERMINAL HEIGHTS, 200 per cent. profit is assured in two years on all investments made now.

BUY NOW! Prices will advance 25 per cent. about Sept. 15.

Write to-day or call at our offices for maps, views, free transportation and full particulars.

Ask for Special Book of Terminal Heights

The Queens Borough Corporation

Telephone 4813 Mad. Sq. **1123 Broadway, New York**

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE ANSONIA

Broadway, 73d and 74th Sts.

APARTMENTS TO SUIT EVERY NEED

HOUSEKEEPING — FURNISHED
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ALL HOTEL CONVENIENCES

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284 Columbus Ave., Near 73d St., or at THE ANSONIA

THE LANGHAM

CENTRAL PARK WEST

From 73d to 74th St.

NOW NEARING COMPLETION

A FEW READY FOR INSPECTION.

The apartments in this new fire-proof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwelling, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from Oct. 1st next now being made. (Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.)

RENTALS $4500 AND UPWARDS

Also two Doctors' Suites.

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE WYOMING.

55th St. and 7th Ave.

Modern housekeeping apartments. Absolutely fireproof. The lightest, largest rooms in this city. Built as investment, not a speculation. Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c. 9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $2,000 to $5,000. Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1. "The best apartment ever built below the park."—N. Y. Herald.

"Southerland,"

182-192 Claremont Ave.

One block from Rapid Transit Station, 125th St. One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb. New, elegant apartments of 4, 5, and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents moderate. LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

HAMPSHIRE

46-50 WEST 97TH ST.

A very desirable light apartment of four rooms and bath; without kitchen; rent $600; elevator and steam heat; possession Oct. 1st. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT, $44.00.

Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 125th St.

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32 WEST 123D ST.

Apartments of one and two large light rooms and bath; rents $150 to $480, including steam heat, service, and light. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."

66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 860 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

$55. 243 WEST 125TH ST. **$55.**

Unequalled for Price.

Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

Cathedral Heights.—Five rooms, elevator, telephone, electricity; $45; healthiest, convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

103d St., 306 West.—8 rooms, elevator, steam, fireproof, single apartment house; rent, $85. Janitor or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

102 West 39th St., 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; 1st floor, $35; 3d floor, $40; very desirable.

228 West 4th.—4-5 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; rent, $28-$30.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel. | A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses.

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 98TH ST.

4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

THE MANNADOS,

Northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths. RENT $1,000 TO $1,500.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., Cor. 48th—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone, parquet floors; $35-$45.

40th St., 128 East.—Six, seven rooms, bath; steam heat; hot, water; $40-$45.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STOP PAYING RENT

AND BUY A HOME FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY IN A LOCALITY BOTH CONVENIENT AND ACCESSIBLE.

We have one at **LEONIA, THE IDEAL SUBURB,** 15 minutes from New York, having all improvements and conveniences. Ten rooms. Newly built. Modern in every way. Parquet floors, &c. (We have others, some larger, some smaller.) This one can be had at a very low price if taken at once.

(SEE IT TO-DAY.)

Both houses and lots sold on the monthly payment plan if desired.

Take 130th St. ferry and trolley via Broad Av. to Park Av., LEONIA, to the office on the property, or the Erie R. R. from Chambers and 23d Sts.

The Leonia Heights Land Company

Time Doubles Distance Between 42nd & Eighth.

Shore Front

PROPERTY IS GETTING SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE

But you can buy lots at little prices at

KEANSBURG BEACH

which is on the Lower Bay, 20 miles from New York City Hall, and reached by train or via Sandy Hook Boats; where the bathing is fine on the smooth, sandy beach, the fishing good, and where living is cheap in that great fruit, poultry, and truck farming, and fishing community.

LOTS ONLY $75 TO $300 EACH.

ONLY A FEW HIGHER.

Terms $10 Down and $5 Monthly.

(Except on the higher priced lots.)

This proposition is absolutely unique. Nothing like it has been or is likely to be offered. Step lively.

Our books tell all about it.

KEANSBURG BEACH CO.,

25TH FLOOR, 13 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

646, 656 West 149th.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms; modern; possession immediately; rent, $1,000; can be seen between 4 and 5 P. M., or by appointment. Warren & Skilling, 96 Broadway.

For rent on West Eleventh St., between 5th and 6th Avs., house with modern improvements and three bathrooms. Apply to G. R. Dickey, Room A, 13th floor, 220 Broadway. Tel. 6200 Cortlandt.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Lady living in country, hour from city, near trolley lines, would rent part of furnished cottage to reliable couple without children; elderly preferred. Address Mrs. Cole, Springfield Av., Springfield, L. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHARDSON, BENJAMIN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to William H. Birdsall, William B. Richardson, as executor of the estate of Joseph B. Richardson, deceased; Philena A. Cooper, individually and as executrix of the estate of Sarah J. Richardson, deceased, and as executrix of the estate of Joseph H. Cooper, deceased; Ella T. Gouverneur, Louis B. Birdsall, Harriet B. Dewey, as assignee of Tobias New, deceased; Clarence H. New, as executor of the estate of Tobias New, deceased; John Davidson, William T. Burl, if living, and if deceased his executors, administrators, widow, next of kin, and the executors and administrators of any deceased widow and next of kin of said William H. Burl, if any there be; William O. Campbell, individually and as assignee of Louisa A. Burl, deceased; Louis V. Booraem, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; Rastus S. Ransom, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; William H. Hamilton, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam and of Louis V. Booraem; Charles H. Beckett, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; Porte V. Ransom, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; Mary R. Washburn, James C. De La Mare, as assignee of Webster Case; Webster Case, as assignee of Joseph H. Cooper, deceased; Lincoln R. Cooper, Frederick Cooper, Michael H. Hagerty, as executor of the estate of John McConvill, deceased; Myra L. Wood, as executrix of the estate of Horace G. Wood, deceased, and Viola J. M. Karam, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emma Richardson and William T. Washburn, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

HOMANN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOMANN late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel Koenig, his attorney, Nos. 53-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New York the 14th day of March, 1906. JOHN F. HOMANN, Administrator. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Attorney for Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—VARICK SECURITIES COMPANY, plaintiff, against HUTCHISON ACOUSTIC COMPANY, defendant.—To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given, that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the above-entitled sequestration action, receiver of the Hutchison Acoustic Company, and of all property and effects of said corporation, and thereof being subject to the lien of that certain mortgage bearing date the first day of February, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 12 of General Mortgages page 90;) and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 32 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by the 20th day of December, 1906, of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 20th day of December, 1906; and all the creditors of said corporation are, pursuant to an order of said court, made herein and bearing date the 8th day of May, 1906, required to exhibit and deliver their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me, at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action by said 20th day of December, 1906, and that, in default thereof, they will be precluded from all benefit of any distribution which shall be ordered therein; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts in said corporation are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, at my place of business aforesaid, on or before said 20th day of December, 1906. —Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, June 15th, 1906.

JOHN T. SPROULL, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Creditors of the Haight & Freese Company:

In pursuance of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the suit in which Ridgway Bowker is complainant, and the Haight & Freese Company is defendant, filed in the office of the clerk of the said court on the 21st day of July, 1906, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the Haight & Freese Company to present their claims to and file the same with Beverley R. Robinson, one of the receivers of the property of the Haight & Freese Company heretofore appointed by the said court, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906, and that any of such creditors who shall not so present his claim on or before the said day shall be forever barred from proving the same and from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation to be distributed in the said cause.

Dated New York, August 1, 1906.

JAMES D. COLT and BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON, Receivers.

FREDERICK J. MOSES, Solicitor.

Summer Travel

"The best of everything at the best time"

Just Enough "Personally Conducted" to do away with the cares and annoyances of getting about . . . .

YELLOWSTONE PARK
BANFF HOT SPRINGS
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COLORADO, ETC.
31 SHORT TOURS

Through New York, New England, and Canada.

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Individual Travel Tickets by all Railway and Steamship Lines.

Full information and reservations by telephone, Tel. 6960 Gramercy.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.,

25 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Boston Philadelphia Pittsburgh Chicago, Etc.

EVERY SUNDAY

DURING AUGUST

ERIE

EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO MIDWAY PARK

THE NEW EXCURSION RESORT, NEAR GOSHEN, N. Y.

Sixty miles from New York City, on the beautiful WALLKILL RIVER. All the attractions of a first-class AMUSEMENT PARK, including VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

GOSHEN $1.00 Round Trip

5 cents by Trolley to Midway Park from Goshen. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25, Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30, Jersey City 9:10 and 9:50 A.M. Returning, leave 6:00—7:45 P.M.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful

Long Island Sound

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Steamer lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; for New London, connecting there for Norwich, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 3 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str.; ret. by rail, $1.05.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 462, New York.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO

WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:50. Round Trip fare, returning by West Shore, N. Y. Central, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.

This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

BELLEWOOD

DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK

$1.00 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

Children 50 cents.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A.M.; Jersey City, (Penn. Sta.,) 9:20 A.M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

MAUCH CHUNK AND GLEN ONOKO

AUGUST 19TH

$1.50 CHILDREN 75 CENTS.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A.M.; Jersey City (Penn. Sta.), 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

BLOCK ISLAND, $1.50 EVERY SUNDAY.

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND STEAMER GREENPORT.

Special Express train, with parlor cars, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:30, Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Sta., 8:25 A. M.

Returning, leave Block Island 5 P. M.

Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Staterooms, Music, and Refreshments on Steamer.

LAKE HOPATCONG

Special train from foot West 23d St. 8:30 a. m.; Liberty St. 8:30 a. m.

$1 NEW JERSEY CENTRAL | AUG. 19

THE BEST EXCURSION

Out of New York Every Sunday

on the Fall River Line Steamer "FRANK JONES." Up the Sound, through the Long Island bays and harbors, returning along the Connecticut and New York State shores. Orchestra on steamer.

Steamer leaves New Pier 29, foot Market St., E. R., 10:30 A. M.; Recreation Pier, foot 34th St., E. R., 10:45 A. M.; 138th St., E. R., 11:30. Returning at 8 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.

Up the Sound TO **Sea Cliff & Glenwood.**

Saturdays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.), at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Returning arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M.

Sundays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., 9:30; Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 23d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.

To West Point, Newburgh & Fishkill.

Steamer HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip 90c. Dinner served on board.

NORTH BEACH

Frequent Boats E. 99 and 134 Sts.

FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS

EXCURSIONS.

Good advice! Often given, but seldom practiced. Don't let Labor Day pass without taking a vacation trip. The prices are so low you cannot afford to miss the "Stitch in Time."

Bermuda, Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence and Lakes, Niagara, Catskills, etc., $12.50 to $51.

THOS. COOK & SON

Three New York Offices:
245 AND 1200 BROADWAY,
849 MADISON AVENUE,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, ETC.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIP up the HUDSON.

NEWBURGH,

affording one hour's visit to Washington Headquarters.

SUNDAY, AUG. 19,

Iron Steamer TOLCHESTER

leaves South 5th St. B'klyn, 9:00 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:30 A. M.; Foot West 21st St., 10:00 A. M.; foot West 131st St., 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:15 A. M.

EXCURSION, 75c. CHILDREN, 40c.

Music—Refreshments at City Prices.

Up the HUDSON Sundays **50c**

Oft Sundays splendid Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00. W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M., for up-Hudson trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Ret. due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music.

SUNDAYS **IDEAL OUTING TRIP**

Sundays until Sept. 9th, inc., (also Labor Day,) Str. RICHARD PECK, lvs. foot Peck Slip, 9:00; East 22d St., 10 A. M. Ret. due N. Y. 5:45 P. M. 2 hours in New Haven. Music. Tickets, $1.00.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:20, 6:30, 9:20, 9:30, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lvs. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Providence (new.) Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Pilgrim and Chester W. Chapin. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 3:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on pier 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 365, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 5 Union Sq., 183 Fifth Ave., 943 Madison Ave., 340 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 5 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.

JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier ..... 8:40 "
" West 42d St. ..... 9:00 "
" " 129th St. ..... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between Desbrosses St. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.

Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers R. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R. foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.

—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—

Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.

$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.

$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 34th St.; 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard.

Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and B. & A., $2.36.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A. M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 5:20, 11:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:08 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
3:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

St. Paul.....Aug. 18 St. Louis.....Sept. 1
New York.....Aug. 25 Philadelphia.....Sept. 8

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39, N. R.

MINNEAPOLIS....Aug. 18, 4 A. M.; Sept. 15
MINNEHAHA....Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29
MESABA.....Sept. 8, 9 A. M.; Oct. 6

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.

DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)

Kroonl'd. Aug. 18, 2:30 PM | Finland. Sept. 1, 2:30 PM
Vaderl'd. Aug. 25, 8:30 AM | Zeeland. Sept. 8, 9 AM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.

NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic. Aug. 22, 10 AM | Majestic. Sept. 5, 10 AM
Cedric. Aug. 24, 8:30 AM | Celtic.....Sept. 7, 8 AM
Baltic.....Aug. 29, noon | Oceanic. Sept. 12, noon

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.

FROM NEW YORK:

CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 3; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC. Oct. 13, noon; Dec. 1 (from Boston)

FROM BOSTON:

ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 A. M.; Oct. 27
CANOPIC.....Oct. 6, 12:30 P. M.; Nov. 17

PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Penn'a...Aug. 25, 8:30 A.M. | *Batavia...Sept. 1
Amerika...Aug. 30, 2 P. M. | Bluecher...Sept. 6

*To Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.

TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

‡Moltke.....Sept. 11 | ‡Moltke.....Oct. 23
‡Oceana.....Sept. 20 | †Hamburg.....Nov. 15
P. Adalbert...Sept. 25 | †Moltke.....Dec. 4
†Hamburg.....Oct. 4 | ‡Hamburg.....Jan. 10

‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

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Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II...Aug. 21, 6 AM | Kronprinz...Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprinz. Sept.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$100.00 REWARD for pearl and diamond horseshoe brooch, lost Monday, August 13, at Coney Island. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St., New York.

LOST—Aug. 11, between 35th and 42d, on Broadway, gold chatelaine watch and pin; S. L. R. on watch; reward. 210 West 44th St.

LOST—Wednesday evening, vicinity 42d St. and 8th Av., fob, with K. of C. and T. M. A. medals attached; valuable as a keepsake. Finder kindly return to Peter Burke, Lyric Theatre, 42d St., west of Broadway.

LOST—Evening Aug. 10, 1906, in the vicinity Mount Morris Park or somewhere between 120th and 126th Sts., in or about 5th Av., a gold breastpin, with diamond in centre. Reward return Mrs. Coleman, 126 East 122d St. Valued as keepsake.

LOST—Small yellow bitch, part spaniel; white belly, blaze; reward. Lake, 258 West 44th St.

LOST.—Diamond locket, initials M. J. P.; liberal reward. L. Singer, 337 4th Av., N.Y.

LOST.—Gold vanity box, at Rockaway Beach; $30 reward. Barrett, St. James Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

81ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

38TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large and half handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; private baths; reasonable.

42ND ST., 108 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 227 WEST.—Respectable, quiet, large and half rooms; good table; off Broadway; Subway.

38TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, second floor; also small rooms; select house; table guests; references.

140TH ST., 274 WEST.—Physician will rent apartment, six rooms, furnished, reserving office. Dr. Edmondson.

IT'S COOL ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS! 516 West 142d St.; good board; attractive house; steam heat; running water; refined, Christian family; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 481, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner of 106d, Block from Riverside Park, Subway station and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av. and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, (Near Union Square.)—Very desirable rooms, with board; all conveniences.

29TH ST., 15 EAST, (Facing Madison Square Park.)—Elegant rooms; table and service none better; transients; table guests accommodated; electric; telephone.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; home privileges; reasonable prices.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms and board in private house, en suite or separately; all conveniences, and basement floor, 5 rooms, suitable caterer.

86D, 163 WEST.—Well-furnished room, suitable one or two young men; few table boarders.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights, overlooking Wall St.—10 minutes' walk to Broadway; neighborhood, house, table high class. Tel. 905 Main.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Room and board in refined Christian home for mother with two small children until she joins her husband in new home. C Box 10, Times, Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $8-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, near L, Subway; refined people.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious rooms, smaller rooms, well appointed house; references.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; southern exposure; near park.

East Side.

8TH ST., 22 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; $1.75-$2.25; gentlemen; references.

13TH ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with modern conveniences; permanently or transiently; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Cool rooms; corner house; Summer rates; telephone.

In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 133 East 24th.

MADISON AV., 1,992, Cor. 127th.—Beautiful furnished rooms; also parlor; convenient for dentist; references.

Brooklyn.

CLARENDON ROAD, 2,246, Flatbush.—Large room to let in modern cottage; references.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

WANTED.—Stenographer (female) in law office; salary $8; state experience and machine used. T. M., Box 168 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Experienced salesman to handle high-class retail jewelry trade; must have thorough knowledge of fine silverware. Address R. M., 1,303 Flatiron Building.

WANTED—Salesman accustomed to high-class retail trade and with experience in handling china, glass, and bronzes. Address R. M., 1,303 Flatiron Building.

WANTED—Salesman with thorough training for fine leather goods in high-class jewelry establishment. Address R. M., 1,303 Flatiron Building.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For mercantile house, clerk in New York office; must be willing to go abroad whenever required; age about 23; college man preferred; salary to start $10 weekly. G Box 206 Times Downtown.

WANTED—At once, two gentlemen to impersonate President Roosevelt and William Randolph Hearst; salary no object, but must look the part. Apply A. H. Woods, 1,402 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED.—First-class Southern man who has handled a line of popular-priced silk waists. Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 W. Houston St.

WANTED.—Office boy; know typewriting. Apply 127 E. 23d St., Room 41, 11 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 495 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment, sleep in or out; references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Telephone 4786 Columbus.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Infant; best references; wages $20. Flaherty's Bureau, 495 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

NURSE.—German; $14; American girl; $14. Flaherty's Bureau, 495 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—Neat; tidy; wages $16; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 495 Columbus Av. Tel. 471 River.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—German; neat; tidy; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 495 Columbus Av. Tel. 741 River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 56th St.

Miscellaneous.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Architectural, for job drainage details of stone work; good in perspective and water color designs. G Box 309 Times, Times Square.

FARMER'S WIFE KILLED FOR LIFE'S SAVINGS

Mrs. Manelski's Son Found Her Strangled in Their Home.

NEGRO COACHMAN IS HELD

Beverley Robinson's Employe, Arrested on Suspicion, Had Been Seen About the Place Before the Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST WILLISTON, L. I., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Mary Manelski, 47 years old, wife of John Manelski, a farmer of this place, was strangled to death this morning in her home, on the William Titus farm, at Westbury. The motive for the murder was robbery. A thousand dollars in cash, which the dead woman had saved, was stolen by the man who killed her.

Sheriff Gildersleeve, after investigating the case, arrested Peter Levi, a negro coachman for Beverley Robinson, who lives on the next farm to the one where the murder was committed. Levi is only held on suspicion, as the only thing the police can find to connect him with the crime is a fresh cut about two inches long on the back of his right hand.

Mrs. Manelski was attending to her household duties in the farmhouse at the time of the murder, when her husband and their two sons, Robert and Andrew, went to work on the farm. At 10:30 o'clock Andrew Manelski returned to the house to get a drink of water. In the kitchen he found his mother's dead body, lying face downward on the floor. She had been strangled with her apron, which was tightly bound about her neck. The furniture in the room was overturned, and some of it had been broken, indicating that there had been a struggle before she was killed. Manelski ran out into the fields and called his brother and several farmhands. The owner of the farm was notified, and he summoned the police. Sheriff Gildersleeve, Under Sheriff Foster, and Assistant District Attorney Bennett arrived at noon. They made a search of the house, and discovered that every room had been ransacked. The drawers of all the bureaus had been pulled out and their contents emptied on the floor. The closets were disordered and the bedclothes had been torn from the beds. About $1,000 in money had been taken from one of the closets on the upper floor, and $10 in change, which had been put in a small china cup in a closet on the first floor, was also taken by the murderer.

The negro who was arrested on suspicion had kept a horse in the Manelskis barn, and a few days ago he was told that he must remove the horse or pay board for it at the rate of $5 a month. Finally he took the animal away, but Andrew Manelski told Under Sheriff Foster that the negro was at the barn again this morning, talking about the horse. Andrew said that Levi had no right whatever on the farm and that he had no business at the barn. The other day Levi came over from the Robinson farm, and, seeing Mr. Manelski and his son Robert loading corn for market, remarked that with so much produce they ought to be rich. When the Sheriff went to the Robinson house they could not get in. As they were about to break in the door Levi opened it and said that he had been asleep. He told the Sheriff he had not been off the place, and said the cause of the blood mark on his hand was an insect bite. His room was searched, but nothing of an incriminating nature was found.

As the Sheriff came out of the Robinson house with Levi a number of the Manelski farmhands came running toward them with a rope, but the negro was hurried into a carriage and taken to the Mineola Jail. Coroner C. E. Remsen was notified and made an autopsy. He declared Mrs. Manelski's death was due to strangulation by a person or persons unknown. Levi will have a hearing to-morrow.

BUYS BLOCK FOR TUNNEL.

Belmont Company Makes Record Purchase of Long Island City Realty.

The largest real estate deal in the history of Long Island City was made on Thursday, when the Belmont Tunnel Company purchased the Kelly Block, at the northwest corner of Fourth Street and Jackson Avenue. Fourth Street, which bounds the property, is now torn open to Jackson Avenue, and the tunnel company had to have the Kelly Block to facilitate work on the tunnel.

Before the recent change of plans the tunnel was to come to the surface at Jackson Avenue, but it is learned that the tunnel will remain twenty-five feet underground at that point and come to the surface somewhere beyond Jackson Avenue.

The four heirs of the late Michael Kelly, who settled on that corner in 1861, are William C. Kelly, Mary F. Kelly, Amy C. Kelly, and Mrs. Katherine S. McKenna. They will receive $60,000 each.

Having cut $5 to $10 off the price of 3000 suits now $15, we expect to do a lot with them before we knock off work at 12 to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest prices SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 30% to 50% less than manfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 8576 Cortl.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 343 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 8489 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 333 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains for one purpose. Lyons, 148 W. 42d.

RAMSEY'S SHORT CUT PLANS.

Survey for Keystone Air Line Completed East of Pittsburg.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., ex-President of the Wabash Railroad, was at his office, at 100 Broadway, yesterday, and had something to say about his projected Keystone Air Line Railroad, which is to cut over 100 miles from the distance between New York and Chicago and beat all the existing roads in the matter of grades and curves.

Dispatches from Harrisburg, Penn., where papers of consolidation had been filed, announced that the aggregate mileage of the three constituent roads, as set forth in the papers of association on which a charter was issued, amounted to only eighty-five miles and that the roads did not connect. Mr. Ramsey said it was true that in the original papers incorporating the three roads their routes are as described in the dispatches from Harrisburg, but that as they stand on paper at present the routes of the roads make a continuous line and that their charter rights and franchises cover the same continuous routes as the surveys. The three roads are the Indiana, Clearfield & Eastern, the Allentown, Tamaqua & Ashland, and the Brush Creek & Crow's Run.

"It would have been the height of folly," Mr. Ramsey said, "to have covered our routes exactly in the papers of incorporation, for that would have given our scheme away at once. The Harrisburg dispatches refer to the original papers and describe the lines, as they then stood, correctly. The laws of Pennsylvania, however, give the Directors of a road the right to extend it at will. Too much has been said about this new road already, but I may add that all the surveys have been made for the stretch east from Pittsburg."

Mr. Ramsey said that the new line would be electric, in the sense that provision would be made for the use of electric locomotives, which he was confident would be found entirely practicable by the time the road is completed. Motor cars would not be possible, he said, because of the impossibility of adapting that type of electric traction to long-distance freight traffic.

FIRE DOG KNOCKED HER DOWN

Injury to Woman and Many Mishaps Accompany Small Blaze.

Mrs. Allen Rossmier of 2,429 Eighth Avenue discovered fire in a closet in her rooms yesterday afternoon, and, seizing her two-months-old granddaughter, she rushed to the street. An alarm of fire was turned in and the dozen families in the house ran out.

In going to the fire truck 14 turned up Eighth Avenue from 125th Street. Crossing the street at the time was Miss Nellie Richardson of Portland, N. Y., another woman, and a child. The dog belonging to the hook and ladder company knocked down Miss Richardson and the heavy truck narrowly missed her. Her head was cut, but she would not go to a hospital.

In going up Seventh Avenue an engine frightened a horse attached to a delivery wagon. The animal dashed through 132d Street toward Eighth Avenue, and in turning the corner the wagon smashed into an elevated railroad pillar. Down Eighth Avenue the horse went, and at 129th Street the wagon again struck a pillar and was upset. The horse kicked himself free and then ran east through 129th Street and narrowly missed several children who were playing in the street. At Fifth Avenue the horse just missed Mrs. Lillian West of 2,168 Fifth Avenue, who was crossing the street with her baby. The horse continued to Park Avenue, where it was stopped.

The fire that caused all the trouble did $200 damage.

WILL QUESTION COL. WEBB.

Rhode Island Ice Investigator Asked to Appear Before the Grand Jury.

There were no developments in the ice situation yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Smyth had a talk with Judge Rosalsky, and afterward Mr. Smyth said that he would take charge of the examination of witnesses next Tuesday. Several subpoenas have been issued for dealers to appear on that day, and it is expected that what the jurors learn then will enable them to conclude their labors and return either a presentment or an indictment without further delay.

The most important witness who will appear before the Grand Jury next week is Col. George H. Webb of Providence, the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics for Rhode Island. Col. Webb recently made a report in which he said that the American Ice Company had for years been systematically curtailing the output of the Maine ice fields, and that they had reduced the annual yield from 3,000,000 to 1,000,000 tons. According to the report, the small dealers were in no way responsible for this restriction of the supply.

The District Attorney's office has written to Col. Webb, asking him to come here and tell the Grand Jury all he knows about ice matters.

McCARREN'S ANSWER FILED.

Senator Denies All Allegations in Mrs. Dixon's Complaint.

The answer of Senator Patrick H. McCarren in the action brought against him by Mrs. Mary H. Dixon for $200,000 damages on the ground that he at one time introduced her as his wife was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

The answer is short and is in the nature of a general denial. Samuel S. Whitehouse, the Senator's lawyer, said that after the default was opened, Mrs. Dixon's lawyer, Manton H. Wyvell, served the complaint Aug. 9. Although this would give the Senator until Aug. 29 to serve his answer, no time was lost in preparing the reply in order that the case might be hurried through the courts.

"Senator McCarren wants no delay," said Mr. Whitehouse. "The sooner the case is reached the better it will be for him. He has proof in abundance."

In the answer Senator McCarren, under oath, specifically denies every statement made in the complaint, although he admits that he knew Mrs. Dixon.

BOOTH HOME REMOVED.

Institution for Wayward Girls Is Now at Bloomfield, N. J.

Ballington Booth, Commander of the Volunteers of America, has moved his Good Samaritan Home for wayward girls from Montclair to Bloomfield, where the work will be carried on on a larger scale than before.

The new site for the home is at 210 North Broad Street, Bloomfield. Mr. Booth has engaged a large house, surrounded by fifteen acres of ground. The Superintendent is Miss Charlotte McKinnan, who is assisted by Capt. Mary Ollis. The building has been leased for a year. Col. Fred Lindsley, head of the Eastern Regiment of the Volunteers of America, and his wife, Capt. "Patty" Watkins Lindsley, who are at 28 Cedar Street, this city, are doing much to further the work of the home.

There was much opposition to the continuance of the home in Montclair.

POSED AS ARMY OFFICER.

Keegan Must Face Court-Martial on Larceny Charge.

James M. Keegan, who said when arrested that he lived at 594 Park Avenue, was before Magistrate Walsh in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of having passed bad checks on local hotels and merchants while posing as an army officer.

Keegan waived examination, the Magistrate ordered the court proceedings dismissed, and Keegan was turned over to two army officers, who will take him to Fort Slocum, where he will be court-martialed.

The police say Keegan, before leaving the army, got away with $41 from the Commissary Department, for which he will stand trial.

FRIENDLY FERRY STRIKE PUT OFF UNTIL MONDAY

Long Island Railroad Men Intended to Start It To-day.

COMPANY ASKED FOR TIME

Employes Have No Grievance, They Say, but Dearer Living Makes Higher Wages Needful.

A threatened tie-up of ferry travel between Long Island City and Manhattan to-day and to-morrow was postponed yesterday when the Long Island Railroad Company asked its ferry employes to give it until Monday to answer their petition for more wages.

The firemen, deckhands, bridgemen, or men who collect the farriage on vehicles, ticket choppers, and a number of the ticket agents met last Wednesday night and discussed the question of an increase in wages and how to obtain it. The men had no grievance against the company's past treatment of them, and the only complaint that they had was that on the wages which they have been paid for years they could not meet the advanced prices of food and the higher rents.

The employes have no union, and the strike, which promised for a while to start to-day, would have been a non-union one. There have been labor agitators at work among the men, many urging them to form a union for their fight, but the agitators have not met with success so far. The company has provided for the advancement of capable men in its employ in this branch of its service, and the humblest deck hand, by good work, gets on the list for promotion. The trouble was that, pending promotion, a deckhand working for wages ranging from $40 to $50 a month found the cost of living increasing so rapidly that he was pinched to make ends meet at home.

The ticket collectors get $52 a month and the bridgemen get $50. The schedule is an old one, and in its day, the men say, was sufficient to tide them over as they worked for an advance.

"We haven't a grievance against the trusts," said one of the men last night in their meeting place on First Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street. "We are getting whipsawed between the union men, who have advanced rapidly in wages, and the small dealer, who is taking advantage of advanced wages and raising the price of necessities.

"The landlord does the same thing. When he finds a painter, a mechanic, or a plasterer getting almost twice as much wages as he used to get he thinks that he can afford to pay more rent, and then he raises the rent.

"When the strike of the employes of the companies in the Beef Trust was on I noticed that while all the butchers bought from the trust there was at least one butcher in this neighborhood who could sell below all the rest and make money. He built a number of houses out of that strike. The other butchers, buying from the same firms, could have sold at the same prices, but they were selling up to the standard of wages in the neighborhood.

"Why, since wages have advanced even the undertakers have raised their prices. A friend of mine buried his little two-year-old girl the other day and with only one carriage it cost him $51. The price of the hearse had been lifted $1.50 and the price of the carriage $1. Coffins are also higher. The labor men face this proposition now: They pay out all their wages for the same things they got before their wages were raised, and, getting more money, they are compelled by their bosses to work harder."

Between 150 and 200 men are involved in the peaceful controversy between the Long Island Railroad Company and the employes of its water traffic department. The men ask a raise of $10 a month, and when the petition was presented yesterday morning to Supt. H. L. Des Anges they asked for an answer this morning at 11 o'clock. The company in turn asked until Monday for deliberation, and this time was granted.

The men will meet again to-night in Farrelly's Hall, Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue. A TIMES reporter who talked with a number of them last night found none of them bitter against the company.

"We believe that when the company understands our situation," one of them said, "it will treat us right. It is not a case of men against a railroad or a corporation, but it is merely a case of employes who are willing to work, but who need more money to get along on."

The hours of the men vary from eight-hour stretches to nine-hour stretches, and they are satisfied with this arrangement.

No information could be obtained from the company last night, and Superintendent of Water Traffic Des Anges could not be reached.

A strike on the ferryboats and at the piers would tie up the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, the James Slip Ferry, and the Wall Street Annex, and if it began on Saturday and lasted through Sunday thousands of persons who live on Long Island or frequent Long Island resorts would be compelled to use the bridges or other ferries.

The travel is so heavy via the Long Island Railroad Company's ferries that the other East River outlets from the city would be congested undoubtedly.

TAX EXAMINER IN TOMBS.

Freeman's Counsel Hints That Zeal Caused Him to be Accused.

Maury L. Freeman, stock transfer tax examiner of the State Controller's office, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday morning on the charge of accepting a bribe of $50 not to perform his duty. His examination was set for Aug. 21, and bail was set at $1,500. He failed to furnish a bondsman and was locked up.

Freeman was represented by Edward Carpel of 350 Broadway. The lawyer told a TIMES reporter yesterday that promoters of mining properties who sell their stock for fractions of a dollar had been evading the stamp tax law, and that his client, with F. N. Liland, another Inspector, had been making it warm for them. He thought that it might be shown that the arrest of Freeman had something to do with this.

Freeman was appointed on Jan. 1. He obtained the appointment through the influence of Senator Elsberg, his lawyer said yesterday. He had been in local politics for a number of years.

Section 48 of the Penal Code, which Freeman is charged with violating, provides a maximum penalty of $4,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment.

AGREE ON 48-HOUR WEEK.

Lithographers' Association and George Schlegel Firm Come to Terms.

William F. Long, President of the Lithographers' Association, announced last night that Vice President James A. Wilson of the association and John Carrinoe, Superintendent of the George Schlegel lithographic firm of 140 Centre Street, had reached an agreement whereby Schlegel grants the forty-eight-hour week contended for by the association, to take effect on Sept. 1, the shop to resume operations Monday. Long says that this is the forty-fifth firm to yield in this city out of a total of eighty-one known to the local field.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

Buy by the Mark.

Kabosa

An old-time collar modernized.

EARL & WILSON.

All Linen Shirts

WATER BOARD'S BILLS ARE HELD UP BY METZ

Controller Says the Charges for Meeting Are Excessive.

HE OBJECTS TO TWO ITEMS

The State Commission Says the Controller Has No Choice—Corporation Counsel Advises Him to Pay.

Controller Metz and the State Water Commission are at odds. The city's chief financial officer has refused to authorize the payment of bills contracted by the commission at its meeting in this city some months ago. The commission's Chairman, Henry H. Parsons of Aurora, declares that the Controller has no discretion, and that the law directs the payment of all bills the commission thinks proper to audit.

About $8,500 is held up. The two items at which the objections are leveled are those calling for the payment of $1,959 to John J. Schley of Buffalo for stenographic services, and of $1,273 to the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency of this city.

"These bills seem to be excessive," said the Controller. "I have held up their payment and shall continue to maintain that stand until I have more information about them."

The correspondence between the commission and the Controller led to the latter applying to the Corporation Counsel's office for an opinion. It was to the effect that the Controller would be doing the proper thing if he paid the bills. But the opinion has failed to move him.

The State Commission, through its Chairman, holds that the Controller really has nothing to do with the bills; that the City of New York petitioned the board to sit here in this city relative to its application for water rights, and that therefore the city should expect to pay the resulting expenses. Furthermore, the law directed the payment of bills within thirty days after they were audited.

The Controller believes he should pay the bills on their merits, and wants to know what their merits are.

"TRUSTY" QUITS ARMY POST.

Castle Williams Prisoner Often Said He Could Swim the Channel.

"Herb" Harris, the best educated prisoner in Castle Williams, has gone on a vacation, and all the officers and most of the privates in the post are wondering if he will ever return. For sixteen months Harris had been one of the best-behaved prisoners in the Castle, and that he of all the "trusties" should have deserted came as a great surprise to all the officers.

"Herb," who came originally from Washington, D. C., was serving an eighteen-month sentence for desertion, and as his time would have been up in two months the prison officers were already looking around for some other prisoner to take his place as a clerk in the prison office. Harris was allowed more liberty than most prisoners. He was even permitted to take an occasional stroll along the walks of the island unguarded. He was taking one of these constitutionals when he was last seen, late Thursday afternoon.

It was just before sundown when "Herb" was seen for the last time on the island. At that time he was walking along the road next to the seawall on the eastern side of the island. He wore a pair of gray trousers, a blue shirt, and a wide-brimmed felt hat. As he was near the coal shed, the dressing place of many a prisoner who has escaped from Castle Williams, Harris is supposed to have entered that building and changed his prison garb for clothes that made him look more like a civilian.

How he managed to get off the island without any of the sentinels seeing him is a mystery. Some of the officers think he came over to Manhattan on the ferryboat General Hancock, while others are of the opinion that he swam Buttermilk Channel. Harris, when he was in the army, had the reputation of being one of the best swimmers in the service. On several occasions, it was said yesterday, the prisoner had openly boasted that he could swim Buttermilk Channel with the greatest ease. There is a reward of $50 out for Harris's capture, and all of the army posts have been notified to look out for him.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Sir Charles Wilson and Lady Wilson Among Those Sailing To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the Cunarder Campania to-day are:

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Lady Wilson, Charles Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Alberto Falcon, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Earl, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McKinley, George A. Moffitt, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Page, and Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward.

Going to Antwerp on the Red Star liner Kroonland are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bale, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Duell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Hall, Mrs. James McMillan, T. V. Powderly, the Baroness von Ketteler, and Charles H. Werner.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, which sails for London, will have on board:

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton M. Beall, the Rev. Dr. Lee G. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. Victor A. Harder, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Vandergrift.

WEEK'S GRACE FOR FROST.

Sentenced Park Bank Teller Gets Time to Consult Counsel.

Edward H. Frost, the National Park Bank teller who was convicted of grand larceny in the second degree, and who was sentenced after his plea of guilty to not less than two or more than four years' imprisonment in Sing Sing, was before Justice Spencer in the Supreme Court yesterday upon a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Kinsley asked Justice Spencer to grant an adjournment for a week in order that he might consult with his client. Frost, he said, had been railroaded to Sing Sing, although he would ultimately be proved to be innocent.

"I don't see the necessity," said Justice Spencer, "of sending this defendant to Sing Sing. I think he should have a reasonable opportunity of consulting with his counsel, and I will adjourn the case for a week."

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Bathing Suits Reduced.

Own Your own Suit. 85c for 2-piece Heavy Suit with fancy mercerized trimmings. Nearly $1.50 values. $3 Bathing Suits at $1.98. Of heavy worsted (2 pieces) edges trimmed in fancy colors.

Sweater Bathing Suits, 3.98

One-piece Suits, 4.50, worth 8.

Fine Shirts Reduced.

Smart Negligee Shirts.

Blue pleated Negligees, 98c

Grass linen Negligees, 85c

White Mercerized Negligees, 1.49 soft collar and soft cuffs attached.

2.50 imported Madras at 1.49 Blue, Pink and Tan stripes; something new (cuffs attached).

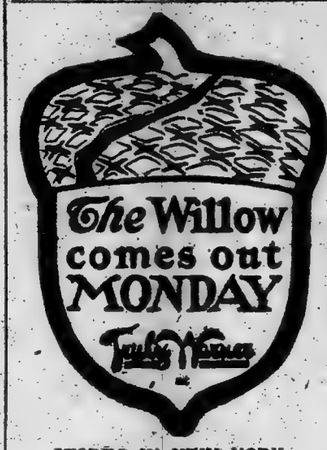

STORES IN NEW YORK:

Broadway, near 37th St | Broadway, near 12th St
Broadway, n'r Bleecker | Broadway, near Reade
Broadway, near Fulton | Nassau St., n'r Liberty
and in Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

Paris in America.

How many citizens of the United States realize that Buenos Ayres is the second Latin city of the world?

Four Persons in One.

Remarkable case of a girl in Massachusetts who has four distinct personalities—a real instance of Jekyll and Hyde.

Seven Year Cycles.

What scientists believe as to the periodic or climacteric renewal of the human body.

Novels and Novel Makers.

A talk with Margaret Deland, author of "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie."

Killing Time at Sea.

Something for the prospective voyager to think about and the returned traveler to muse over.

Are We All Bad?

Bishop Greer sounds a wholesome warning against current pessimism.

The March of Science.

By Garrett P. Serviss.

Men and Affairs in England.

By R. C. Lehmann, M. P.

An Englishwoman in New York.

By Mary Mortimer Maxwell.

Hy. Mayer at Saratoga.

Comment on Foreign Events.

The Fashions.

Society.

The Theatres.

These and many other articles of current interest will go to make up the contents of

THE SUNDAY TIMES MAGAZINE.

Order from your newsdealer

TO-DAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND Opera House. 23d St. & 8th Ave. Williams & Walker TO-NIGHT The New ABYSSINIA.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special George. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Myrale Ajoh

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Ave. Mats. 2:15. Mat. To-day. Stock Burlesque Starting Monday Mat.

NEXT! NEXT!

Saturday, August 18th.

TO-DAY WE WIND UP

Many of the Specials that have attracted more than ordinary attention. To begin with:—

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS,

2 pc. and 3 pc. None of them sold for less than $12.50, many at $15 and a goodly number at $17.50 and higher. "Wind-Up" $8.80 To-Day.

"Peek-a-Boo" Suits for Men

Fine English Mohair. Better get here to-day, and early. $12.55

"Wind-up" of the "Trousers cut from ends." Choice fabrics that sold regularly at $4 and $5, are included. Also WHITE FLANNELS, "Wind-up" $2.55 To-day

BROADWAY, Corner CHAMBERS, Stewart Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. GRAND REOPENING TO-NIGHT Moonlight Maid Burlesquers HEADED BY SAM S. HOWE. Living Pictures—2 Burlesques. POPULAR PRICES, 25c. & 50c.

THE GOTHAM EAST 125TH ST. GRAND REOPENING TO-NIGHT TIGER LILIES BURLESQUERS POPULAR PRICES, 25c. & 50c.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." LAST 2 WEEKS. Ensemble 50.

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Eve. 8:15 $1 Seat Seats $1. Mat. TO-DY., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. Last of "SEEING NEW YORK." and "Rain-Dears." Next Week—OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY SPECIAL SUNDAY BILL, 8:30.

MOTOR CARS For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts. NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO. Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2280 Columbus. "Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world." Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way, 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. "Deserved Success."—Herald. MATTIE WILLIAMS LITTLE CHERUB in the musical play, AND 70 OTHER ARTISTS.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK Every Tues., Thur. & Sat. Night. Special TO-NIGHT, 8:30 P. M. GORGEOUS DOUBLE DISPLAY LLOYD'S JUBILEE FIREWORKS. Seats 15c., 25c. and 50c. ROSSO'S MILITARY BAND.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve. Special Fireworks Programme To-Night Joe Weber's ALL STAR CO. Twiddle Twaddle Evg. at 9. Sat. Mat. 4.

YORKVILLE 86th St., bet. Lex. & 3d Av. Hurtig & Seamon, Props. OPENING TO-NIGHT GEO. SIDNEY In "BUSY IZZY'S VACATION." 50 IN CAST 50 | 20 NEW MUSICAL NUMBERS 20

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents DUSTIN FARNUM IN THE VIRGINIAN Owen Wister's famous Western story. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND Take Iron Steamboats.

SOUTH BEACH HAPPYLAND STATEN ISLAND KIRALFY'S "VENICE" —FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS—

MANHATTAN Theatre. B'way & 33d. Mat. Labor Day. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. BLANCHE WALSH in Jacob Gordin's great drama, the KREUTZER SONATA.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK 32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Only Matinee Sat., 1:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

BELASCO THEA., 42d St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2. Second year in N. Y. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES in "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. Social Highwayman. Vdo.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, The Musical Success, 'Namzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50

WESTEND Mat. To-d'y. Evs. 8:30. Davy Crockett Beginning Next Monday Matinee. Opening of the Regular Season. THE GAMBLER OF THE WEST.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. 30S. SANTLEY, Billy The Kid. Nx't wk. On Dangerous Ground. TO-MORROW NIGHT.—Grand Operatic Concert.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. POP. PRICED MAT. WED. REG. MAT. TO-DAY. Last 2 Weeks at Wallack's

AUG
1906

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906. 12 PAGES.

THE BATTLES OF LABOR.

Dr. Carroll D. Wright's Book on Strikes—A Sympathetic and Authoritative Study of a Modern Problem.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

AT a time when labor topics are so prominent, a book which is both authoritative and sympathetic is useful. Such a book is "The Battles of Labor," by Dr. Carroll D. Wright, former United States Commissioner of Labor, (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.,) being the William Levi Ball lectures for the year 1906. Mr. Wright's authority will not be denied. His sympathy is both personal and in accordance with the spirit of the lectureship of Christian sociology, which was the occasion of the deliverances now put in book form. It is not without reason that the founder expresses his satisfaction with the result of his foundation, and has provided for other lectures regarding the application of Christian principles to the questions of the day. In one aspect Christianity is the alternative to Socialism. Some even have said that Christianity is Socialism, or is in the spirit of Socialism—which is rather shocking to those who regard Socialism as hardly better than Nihilism, if any difference is to be made between them. So good an authority as Dr. Lyman Abbott has gone so far as to say that all Christians are Socialists, although he prefers the name fraternalists. To those who are frightened by the thing quite as much as by the name it must be reassurance to find the topics under discussion before such an audience as the Philadelphia Divinity School. In these aspects Socialism is getting into select circles and may make conquests in unsuspected places.

* * *

The style of the book is colloquial, for reasons sufficiently indicated above, and it conveys not a little information to the credit of the recent generations which have ameliorated the condition of labor. Mr. Wright reminds us that in the feudal times, which gave us our institutions, our laborers occupied a position inferior even to that of our negro slaves. They were attached to the soil like trees, rather than even animals, and were not regarded as having souls. Out of these abysmal depths labor has fought its way by strikes, which are as old as history. And it might almost be said that there is nothing new about trades unions, even in their very newest features. For example, the charitable features of the modern unions are much exploited, yet the very earliest unions were burial societies. Our jokesters are accustomed to be facetious regarding musical unions, but in far antiquity there were unions of dancers, trumpeters, bagpipers, and goldsmiths, which explains why the image makers' union opposed Christianity.

The first strike in New York was the bakers' strike in 1741, and "scab" was first used in 1809. From 1741 to 1890 there were 1,491 strikes and lockouts, and 316 succeeded. From 1881 to 1900 the strikers numbered 6,105,694, in 117,509 establishments. In 1884 alone 600,000 strikers were idle. During these same twenty years there were over 1,000 lockouts, affecting another million. Strikes averaged 24 days, and lockouts 97. In both strikes and lockouts 51 per cent. were successful, 13 per cent. partly successful, and only 36 per cent. failed. Unions ordered 63 per cent. of the strikes, and their proportion of success was a trifle larger. Mr. Wright puts the wage loss at $258,000,000, and the strike benefits at $16,000,000. Employers' losses were $132,000,000. Including lockouts the losses to both sides were $450,000,000, and there are large losses to general society which evade estimate. The figures are novel, and attest that the subject is a large one.

Mr. Wright discloses his sympathy with labor in considering the causes of strikes. Fools do not strike, he says, and this he thinks although he shows that, including strikes partially successful, it required 361 days to recoup the loss in wages due to strikes. Wages and hours account for 58 per cent. of all trade disputes, but even Mr. Wright finds many cases of strikes merely to show the power of the leader, or to sympathize with other strikers, or to secure recognition of the union. The chapter on "Great Modern Battles" deserves its name. It is a succinct epitome of the historic strikes, in dimensions and results comparable with real war. Perhaps nowhere can these stories be found better assembled. Finally, Mr. Wright draws the conclusion that the tendency of the strike is toward higher aims, the lower ones being attained. The earliest battles were for the mere right to exist; next came the right to subsist, and now the unionists seek leisure, culture, and opportunities for becoming economic, social, and political factors. So they do, but the methods pursued by the housesmiths and the Parks gang in the New York building trade hardly fall within this category. Probably the exceptions do not impugn the rule that modern strikes are ethical as well as economical. They are social as well as industrial phenomena. "There is no greater inequality than the equal treatment of unequals. The immorality of equal compensation for unequal services is an immorality which society always recognizes, no matter what the attempts may be to secure inequality of compensation for equal services." Legislation is inapplicable through its uniformity, the proof of it being that after a century's legislation labor problems are as intense as ever.

* * *

Righteousness in industry is Mr. Wright's formula for preventing and allaying labor disputes. He illustrates his meaning by anecdotes regarding Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hewitt, who averted strikes by bargaining with the men as equals, showing them that their quarrel was with conditions, and not with individuals. The men were accessible to reason, and so he thinks they will be generally. The tendency is toward a state of public feeling which should condemn both employers and employes for something like fraudulent bankruptcy if they so misconduct their affairs as to cause a disagreement to the public detriment. That employers should deal with the unions is clear. To refuse to do so is as unreasonable as it would be for the strikers to refuse to deal with the officers of a corporation and insist upon dealing with individual stockholders. Although this advanced position is taken, Mr. Wright condemns as heartily and thoroughly as could be desired all boycotts and other measures of intimidation, which are worse than war in that they do not spare women and children. He looks to the growing intelligence of labor to remedy such faults, and anticipates a future with a new application of religion to labor questions and with a new political economy. These are not insignificant desiderata, and if a new human nature be added, the recipe may be accepted. Obviously disputes will cease when men choose to yield and prefer to sacrifice themselves in a clash of interests. When the dispute is desperate enough we fear there will continue to be labor quarrels, even with the new application of religion and the new political economy and the new names for Socialism—Mr. Wright's is collectivism.

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WAR TIME PROBLEMS.

Federal Support from the Northern States in the Rebellion—Reconstruction in South Carolina.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

Prof. WILLIAM E. DODD,

Author of "The Life of Jefferson Davis."

MR. WEEDEN opens with a chapter on the old, old subject, genesis of the Union, in which he maintains with vigor and ability the orthodox contention that the American Union antedates the States, a theory which President Woodrow Wilson has ably combated for a period of ten or twelve years. The author thinks Mr. H. C. Lodge and others concede too much when they speak of the Union of 1789 as "a compact dissoluble at will." Wilson's theory that the Nation as a whole grew into an indissoluble union while the South stood still has no foundation in fact, according to our author. On this point each generation of American scholars will probably have their own opinion. The present generation has practically accepted the point of view of the President of Princeton; and few believe that President Lincoln's reference to the subject in his first inaugural was more than a bit of post facto Constitutional interpretation intended for the need of the hour. One thing may be said: if the fathers thought they had formed the plan of an indissoluble union in the Summer of 1787, they certainly did violence to their reputations for truth and candor in the succeeding State Conventions, for they declared everywhere that such a union had not been planned.

The purpose of this book is to show how the Executive in Washington was supported by the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Indiana. The new President in 1861 was not a man to appeal to the North as a whole on behalf of a crusade against the South. But there was no lack of support. The first years of the war witnessed unexampled enthusiasm. The towns and country sides turned out in increasing numbers. This enthusiasm and zeal for the cause of nationality was not utilized. Companies and regiments were disbanded in the States because the Government could not use so many volunteers. Later, when the National ardor had cooled, when reverses had sent the Union forces hastily back across the Potomac, the "War Governors" were urged to send on their men. By this time the volunteers were not so ready to advance to the front ranks of an army being fearfully depleted by the armies of the enemy, by disease, and by lack of systematic direction.

The operation of red tape, which is even now an obstacle in the way of the resolute Roosevelt, was exasperating to the last degree, and the patriotic war Governors of the North grew sick at heart at the delay and inefficiency of the great machine in Washington. The devices that were sometimes adopted to break over these artificial obstacles are amusing indeed. The President for a while did not a little "department running" in the hope of expediting things a little. This did not succeed. Secretary Cameron was probably the slowest of the slow; Seward was sometimes engaged to prod his fellow-Cabinet officers. At last the appointment of the mighty Stanton brought a measure of relief; but again this man of iron was too severe for President Lincoln, whose easy-going kindness prompted him to interfere in the affairs of the country at large in order that some poor woman might have her son on a furlough to help her save her wheat crop.

Jealousy, too, played its part in the work of those years. The War Department did not like to have citizens' committees interfering on behalf of the sick and wounded. The department officials maintained that they were doing all that could be done. Yet thousands of patriotic women and prominent clergymen who offered their services and raised huge sums of money could not with safety be turned away. The work of Florence Nightingale was repeated by many noble American women on the battlefields of Virginia, and such work demanded official recognition. The Medical Bureau was established. Before Sept. 20, 1862, supplies to the value of $2,000,000 had been contributed by the sympathetic North, besides $160,000 in money. Still, the

*WAR GOVERNMENT, Federal and State, in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, 1861-1865. By William B. Weeden. Pp. xxv.-360. Cloth. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA, 1865-1877. By John S. Reynolds. Pp. iv.-[illegible]. Cloth. Columbia, S. C.: The State Company.

good and honest Quartermaster General could not help deprecating this work; it detracted from the official work which he rightly estimated to be much greater.

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Political difficulties, too, were in the way of successful co-operation with the National Government. Until late in the struggle there was no such thing as unanimity in any of the Northern States, unless New England be excepted. Men could not unite on emancipation, they were not fully convinced that the war was necessary, and certainly the methods of Lincoln did not meet approval, even in the sections most stanchly Republican in political sentiment. While Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts urged emancipation and seemed about to lose faith in the President, other men of power and influence urged with equal vehemence that emancipation would ruin the Republican Party, the only reliable support of the Administration. And while these disagreements and heartburnings weakened the hand of the Executive, the South was growing more powerful and playing fast for foreign recognition. Just after the emancipation proclamation was made, mainly to appease the Northern radicals who thought such a fiat would put arms into the hands of 4,000,000 slaves, the State elections of New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana "went against the Administration." The powerful Seymour, unquestionably as patriotic as Seward, became Governor of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks threatened the secession of the Northwest. The Legislature of Indiana refused to make appropriations for the expenses of the State in the critical year 1863, and Gov. Morton, like Bismarck at the same time, was forced to raise the necessary money to meet ordinary war expenses through his own exertions. The National Government assumed responsibility for most of the money thus impressed. "Morton was the State of Indiana" for the time.

These are but a few of the obstacles in the way of the National Government as recited by Mr. Weeden. The wonder is that this democratic form of government, this confederation of States as it then was, stood the test of those awful years.

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This is an interesting and able work, as has already been said; but one habit or state of mind of the author indicates the truth of what he hints at in the preface with regard to his point of view. He cannot understand the "copperhead" of the North except as a covert friend and abettor of treason. In this he differs radically from Mr. Rhodes, the great historian of the war, who practically says there was no treason involved. To oppose the war in the North was quite as reasonable as to oppose it in the South. War is not now, and was not then, a friend to democracy, and there were some then, as it is to be hoped there are some now, who recognize this great truth. To designate all the millions who had a voluntary hand in secession in 1861 as traitors is to show an unhistorical attitude of mind; it argues natural inability to judge fairly the issues of the time. A nation cannot commit treason; and the South, to all intents and purposes, was a nation in 1861. Mr. Gladstone, and others of equally sharp vision, declared the Southern Confederacy a nation in 1862. Why may we not, as historical investigators, lay aside this disturbing element in our mental outfit?

Aside from this aberration, which, however, is not manifest throughout the whole book, Mr. Weeden's volume is usually suggestive. It shows above all else how near we came to being two peoples instead of one; how difficult, beyond all precedent, was the work of the great Lincoln; and it ought to teach us all how little there was to boast of in the outcome, as the late John B. Gordon said, how much of right there was on both sides of the fearful conflict.

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SOUTH CAROLINA RECONSTRUCTION.

THE history of reconstruction in the Southern States continues to be a fruitful field of labor. Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana have been pretty well worked in recent years. The Carolinas, Georgia, and Texas still invite the investigator. One of the difficulties of this epoch of our history is the temptation to overstatement and to exaggeration. So much that was bad and discreditable occurred under the forms of law and protected by the National flag that Southern students are apt to fail to note any good at all in any of the policies or acts of the early Republican Party in the South.

Mr. Reynolds endeavors to be fair, temperate in statement, and sure in his conclusions. He has succeeded in a high degree, but not entirely. A serious mistake consists in his failure to cite the authorities used. In a historical work covering so many disputed points no author is safe without his authorities at hand, without giving the exact date, place, and circumstance. Another weakness of the volume consists in its profuseness and lack of perspective. No plan or design, no discrimination as to the relative importance of events, is manifest. There was too much to tell for the author to attempt to tell all; failing, then, to give everything, it would have added much to the value and interest of an otherwise important study to have seized upon certain outlines, certain groups of events, and followed them to their conclusions. Much space might have been spared and some repetition.

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To any student of reconstruction some general distinctions must be made: At the close of the war the Southern opponents of secession in 1861 naturally expected to have a leading share in re-establishing the National authority. Presidents Lincoln and Johnson viewed with favor this expectation. It was, according to Anglo-Saxon usages, the natural thing to do. In Virginia, John Minor Botts; in North Carolina, Holden and the Grahams; in South Carolina, the stanch anti-nullifier B. F. Perry. These men had the confidence of their communities; they were all well-to-do citizens, whose policies would have been mild and reasonably just. President Johnson authorized them to proceed with their work in the Summer of 1865.

A second element, which could not be ignored, was the military—representatives of the now popular National army. They were in possession of the real power in 1865, they restrained the lawless, and stood for the great Union, which all men must henceforth respect.

The third party which appealed especially to the North and the outside world was the negroes, friendless, poor, and ignorant—an element of weakness in every state except for one thing, their ability to labor. Without guidance and intelligent teaching these poor creatures were likely to find themselves in a worse state than that of slavery, from which they had just emerged.

The fourth party which all seem to have decided to outlaw—as was natural, possibly, yet very shortsighted—was the erstwhile radical slaveholder and man of affairs, the only experienced governor and administrator, unless we except the ante-bellum opponents of secession, of whom there were but few.

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These were the parties, the bases, it may be said, on some or all of which the new civil authorities must be erected. The National Executive, as has been said, selected the first party as the leaders and reconstructors of disorganized Southern society. They went at their tasks with alacrity and decided political ability. But Congress, growing more powerful as the President necessarily surrendered his military authority, entered the field and produced a contest between the local military and civil authorities which found expression at once also in a fierce dispute between the Secretary of War and President Johnson. A contest began both in Washington and in the Southern States. To render confusion still more confounded, the Freedman's Bureau entered the Southern field on behalf of the third party, the ignorant and almost helpless negro. The bureau began at once to teach the favorite Rousseau doctrine of equality and to train the negro for co-operation with the Republican Party.

Amid conflict of opinion, bitter personal rivalries, and unheard-of schemes of public economy, the task of restoring the South to the Union went on. If ever a work was hampered, surely this was. That chaos resulted in a few short months was what every experienced man expected. The absolute necessity of the negro forced him to labor; the hated master made use of this labor, and bountiful crops resulted. These fortunate circumstances alone saved the Nation from having to support a large population and enabled the prostrate South of 1865 to pay the enormous expense of reconstruction.

Yet the failure of all parties to restore and maintain order in the South caused the fourth party, the officers and men of the disbanded Confederate armies and the planters, to combine, as was done under similar circumstances in California in 1848-50, in what were called Ku Klux bands. These organizations terrorized the lawless elements, and for a while rendered life and property secure, only to fall later into the hands of their worse elements and become themselves sources of lawlessness and disorder.

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It has been the task of Mr. Reynolds to clear up the entangled political and social skein in so far as it applies to South Carolina. He has added to our perplexity, yet without incurring our displeasure. That is, he has added much to the materials of the subject by giving in chronological order the names of administrations, the chief acts of Legislatures, rulings of the courts, and the peculations of individuals—the failures receiving everywhere the burden of attention. The few successes, for example the effort to give South Carolina a free school system, receive scant notice. It is a pretty black tale—a story of embezzlement, exploitation of the public credit, and personal aggrandizement on the part of "carpet-bagger" and "scalawag," vultures as it were, that hung on to the outskirts of the Union Army everywhere.

While the citation of authorities fails at every point, there is a candor and apparent honesty about the story, quotations now and then from the records, which enable the reader to feel that his information is being increased, that he at least has the materials for painting the true picture of what actually transpired in South Carolina.

It is sickening to read the story of corruption as told in each Administration after 1868, to note the boundless greed and incapacity that preyed on the helpless community. No wonder the name "Republican Party" has ever been a synonym of all that is hateful to the South Carolinian and that it is still a bugaboo with which politicians frighten young voters into the ranks of their boss-ridden "machines."

The author dwells with evident delight on the exciting campaign of 1876, by which the beloved State was saved to decency and conservatism. Speeches and party manifestoes and organizations are given in full. To have had a hand in that campaign is to-day a title of distinction in the Palmetto State, an entrée into "good society," and that means much to a South Carolinian. There were intimidation, midnight processions, not a little fraud, bloodshed, riot, and massacre—civil war. But the end was the complete undoing of reconstruction—the beginning of Wade Hampton's reign, which lasted until Tillman's time. The chaos of the preceding decade was succeeded by a period of peace and quiet; the sons of the ancien régime ruled South Carolina once more.

W. E. D.

Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., August, 1906.

A NEGLECTED PEOPLE.

"THE Slovaks of Hungary," written by Thomas Capek of the New York bar and printed by the Knickerbocker Press, is a well-meant attempt to rescue from oblivion a branch of the Slavic race which has failed somehow to make any considerable mark for itself in the world. The excuse for turning the limelight upon this people now is furnished by the circumstance that a number of them, estimated at some 400,000, have come to America, chiefly to dig coal in the mines of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Their savings to the extent of more than a million dollars annually go to their native villages in Northern Hungary, for there the Slovak lives when he is at home.

The whole number of Slovaks Mr. Capek puts at something under three millions, and his book, in the absence of anything very shining in the history of his people to tell about, is taken up with showing how the dominant Magyars have oppressed them. It appears that from the tenth century on both races—Aryan Slovaks and Turanian Magyars—have dwelt in Hungary, the Magyars in the south on the plains, the Slovaks in the north in the mountains. And as the years have passed the power and the glory and the honor have tended more and more to become Magyar monopolies. As the Austrians have tried to Germanize Hungary for the sake of imperial uniformity, so, it appears, the Magyars have tried to Magyarise the Slovaks for the sake of national Hungarian uniformity.

But while the fiery and energetic Magyar has forced from the Austrian recognition of his autonomy, his nationality and his language, the rather ruminant Slovak has quite failed to get his nationality recognized by the Magyar. Indeed, according to Mr. Capek, that nationality has been since the emergence of Hungary more and more ignored, insulted, and suppressed, until now the Slovak language is forbidden in schools, disallowed in law courts, and discouraged in newspapers, while all the 3,000,000 Slovaks have only two representatives in the Hungarian Diet. Already the Slovak nobles are entirely Magyardized, but the peasants are as Slovak as ever. They have leaders who plead for their rights, and Mr. Capek's book is a sort of publication of their plea to the American public.

The book is interesting as containing much information about a country and people little known, and especially as throwing light upon the complexities of that wonderful polyglot empire of Francis Joseph. There is even a Slovak literature, a sort of legacy of the Hussite invasion of the country from Bohemia. The Bohemians are indeed the nearest kinsfolk of the Slovaks, and with them Bohemian is still the language of public worship and largely of culture.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Aug. 15: Adult Fiction—Margaret Deland's "Awakening of Helena Richie," Churchill's "Coniston," Beach's "The Spoilers." Juvenile Fiction—Stratemeyer's "Between Boer and Briton," Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," Drysdale's "Young Supercargo." Miscellaneous—Crawford's "Salve Venetia," Schilling's "Flashlights in the Jungle," Eleanor Hoyt's "In Vanity Fair."

HUNGARIAN LOVEMAKIN

Baroness Orczy's Novel Description of Her Native Country and People.*

"A SON OF THE PEOPLE," by Baroness Orczy, depends for its interest upon its almost painfully minute and enthusiastic descriptions of what the author constantly calls the "wild, mysterious plains of Hungary" and the denizens thereof, and upon that ever fascinating predicament—the marriage of two seemingly utterly unsuitable persons gradually merging into an ideally perfect union. The numerous pages consumed by Mme. Orczy in reaching this desirable end can by no means be characterised as uninteresting, yet neither can it be truthfully said that the reader pursues the plot with any approach even to that wild eagerness which is almost a necessity in would-be popular Summer literature. In fact, it is quite evident that the writer of the story is much more anxious to impress upon the reader her own appreciative love for her picturesque and somewhat barbaric country than to build up a first-class love story.

At any rate, this is undoubtedly the result of her efforts. You know well enough that the wedding, in which the tumultuous bridegroom snatches his coldly unwilling bride from her relatives and dashes madly off on his desert steed, after the most approved romantic fashion, is really a prelude to future bliss, and it does not need 354 pages to convince you of it, but in the course of those pages you really do gain a very distinct and pleasing picture of life on those faraway plains; and that is or seems to be worth while in a lazy time of year.

Hungarian titles of nobility never strike the casual observer as having that solidity that belongs, say, to those of the British Isles, and so it is difficult to get very much excited when Kemény András, (which we would write András Kemény,) a very rich but also very primitive peasant youth, bargains with the spendthrift lord of his county to give him his daughter Ilonka in exchange for pecuniary favors, though much stress is laid upon the awful inequalities involved, and the rough peasant and his dainty bride are contrasted in lurid colors.

Her speedy revolt against the conditions in which she finds herself are much more easily understood than her first acquiescence, but the reasons for her second change of heart and finally enthusiastic love for the class which all her traditions led her to despise are more than hazy, and are only to be explained by the fact that she is in a "won after marriage" novel. Kemény certainly had not changed much in the interval, though, to our thinking, he compares favorably all the way through with the reckless, stupid, selfish old nobleman who condescended to live on his peasant son-in-law's money. The lord of Bedeskut remains a ridiculous creature to the bitter end.

Primitive manners and customs and local scenery are described with much sympathy and picturesqueness—the only fault being that there is too much of it. Judicious condensation and elimination would have greatly improved and strengthened "A Son of the People," but it has decided merits as it is.

Apropos of "Uncle William."

Readers of this story by Mrs. Lee, which bears the imprint of the Century Company, may be interested to learn that there is really an Arichat. It is a small island south of Cape Breton, where the author and her husband have spent several Summers. This year they are on Monhegan Island, near Maine, where the illustrations for "Uncle William" were made, for it is the Summer home of Frederic Dorr Steele, the artist.

A Holiday Dunbar Book.

A holiday edition is to be brought out this Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co. of the late Paul Laurence Dunbar's last volume of negro dialect songs, entitled, "Joggin' Erlong." It will contain more pictures of negro types and a larger number of photographic reproductions accompanying the text than previous editions of the book. Readers and admirers of Mr. Dunbar, it is said, will not be disappointed in the new book, for the verses are said to be as good as those in "When Malindy Sings," "Candle Lightin' Time," &c.

*A SON OF THE PEOPLE. A Romance of the Hungarian Plains. By the Baroness Orczy. Pp. 354. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

AUG

THE TIDES OF BARNEGAT.

Mr. Hopkinson Smith's Strong Story of Two Contrasting Personalities.*

SOME critic has suggested that the writings of Mr. Conrad, Mr. Bullen, and other authors who have served an apprenticeship before the mast seem to indicate the training of a sailor as a good discipline for literary aspirants. Whenever we read a story from Mr. Hopkinson Smith we are inclined to add to this curriculum a thorough course in art and another in lighthouse construction.

"The Tides of Barnegat" has the composition, the color, the atmosphere we have learned to expect from Mr. Hopkinson Smith, whether he holds a palette or a pen. We catch always in its pages the undertone of the surf; they are fresh with the sea breeze, and we meet thereon the strong, simple "Captains courageous" who "do business in great waters," and foregather in the villages of our Atlantic Coast.

The tides of Barnegat are, however, but the accompaniment of the theme. From the first page to the last, two contrasting sisters of gentle birth and breeding hold the centre of the stage. Mr. Smith tells again the world-old story of the sacrifice of the noble to the ignoble, the perpetual and mysterious oblation of humanity—ever as new as it is old. His plot is original, his characters unusual in their vitality and in the hold they take upon the reader's interest. As always, his style is the clear and picturesque vehicle of his thought—though we note in passing one faulty construction:

"His mind was occupied with other things—the tone of the mother's voice for one, and the shade of sadness that passed over the child's face for another. From that moment he took a positive dislike to her." "Her" is grammatically the child, but Mr. Smith means the mother. Who, however, does not slip occasionally upon a pronoun?

It is not easy to discuss the story without betraying too much of the plot, which is based upon the opposing characters of the sisters, Jane and Lucy Cobden. Jane, the senior by ten years, is the personification of the altruistic—the nature that gives. Lucy's is the willful, luxurious, unloving temperament—the nature that gets. Pleasure is hers of right. When it comes to paying the piper, why, some one else must do the paying, and naturally that some one else is Jane.

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Mr. Hopkinson Smith has never done better work than in his delineation of Lucy's character. The master's hand is to be discerned in every stroke. As soon as she is introduced, he sounds her keynote, and he keeps her consistent to the end. We observe the gradual spread of the plague spot of heartless selfishness, until nothing is left to respond to love's appeal. It is the story of Tito Melema brilliantly transposed into another sex, time, circumstance.

We think the author very much loves his Jane: he never touches her but with tenderness; yet in her fashioning she is less coherent than Lucy, and her virtues are not seldom irritating to a degree. Her attitude is often so unaccountable that it is impossible to gain her point of view.

Like many good women, she has a morbid appetite for self-sacrifice, and it seems never to occur to her that she is hardly within her rights when she binds another victim to the horns of her altar. There was no reason why her secret should not have been revealed to [illegible] faithful lover and friend; none why [illegible] should not have told her of its discovery; not a shadow of a shade of any real obstacle to their marriage. One would think it a self-evident fact that a woman has no right to stand between a man and the home every man craves and needs—no right to absorb his devotion and leave his life empty. One has small patience with the Janes who impose and the Johns who accept a relation so unnatural. Moreover, the impediment Jane's imagination reared during twenty years of withholding did actually exist, and that all the more at her moment of surrender. She is as unaccountable in her yielding as in her resistance.

Imagine the clear judgment of Mr. Howells's wise "minister" or of good Dr. Lavendar brought to bear upon the situation; more than half Jane's altars of sacrifice would have been chopped into fuel for a happy hearth, "with four feet upon a fender," and yet, surely, enough would have been left to satisfy a spirit eager for self-immolation, and to give Mr. Hopkinson Smith ample material for his story.

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There are times when Jane's demands upon Lucy seem as unreasonable as is at others her blind devotion. Why should she stand aghast at Lucy's willingness to spend two months a few miles away from her seven-year-old child, leaving the little girl with a tender aunt and a faithful old nurse? What could she have expected Lucy to do for her unacknowledged boy? In the least show of special interest peril lay. By the bye, both Jane and the author strangely ignore the peril of his very existence among the people to whom not only his father and mother but several generations of his ancestors were well known. Why was there never a betraying resemblance, some telltale trick of manner or of speech? And what could Jane have looked for but suspicion and questioning? How could she explain his name, or tell him what he had a right to know? Nor is it consonant with her position and her love for him that she seems to have given him little education, and to have been content to let him find his level among the surfmen and fisher folk.

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We might demur at the machinery of the dénouement as too suggestive of a well-known scene in "David Copperfield," perhaps too obviously introduced for the sake of a dramatic close. We cannot, however, regret chapters so magnificently written as those describing the shipwreck and its result. We think the author's mistake lies in leaving us with our sympathies enlisted for the wretched woman "cowering beneath the lifeboat." With diffidence we adventure the opinion that it would have been in accord with higher art had no compromising letters been found upon the body of the returning exile, had the father kept unbroken the heroic silence of so many years, had the guilty secret passed beyond the risk of disclosure, had Lucy entered the realm of luxury and pleasure for which long ago she had sold her birthright of a soul. Then should we have been free to loathe her as she merits, instead of giving her a relenting pity. Writers should not forget that when the door of hope closes upon a criminal, his crime is too apt to be forgotten in the sense of his awful doom.

With Lucy safe and out of her world and her influence forever, Jane might naturally have turned to the one heart left her. As it is, with that crushed heap of despair before her, it seems scarcely the moment to give up the sacrificial habit of a lifetime. The consummated romance almost jars. We turn from it to ask, But what of Lucy? What of her child?

Whether or not our protests are just, the interest of the book is unrelaxing, its execution that of the master craftsman. Mr. Hopkinson Smith may be trusted, too, to keep "a great gulf fixed" between right and wrong. His art, as that of Mrs. Deland, no more needs to do away with moral standards in order to attain freedom of development than does the tidal wave need for its power to resist the law of its uplift.

"The Tides of Barnegat," is well named not only in reference to the story's scene of action, but to its variety, movement, charm, and beneath all these its effortless strength.

H. GORDON PRYOR RICE.

*THE TIDES OF BARNEGAT. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Belief of the Christian.

An attempt is made to answer the following three questions by the Rev. F. H. Woods in his book, "For Faith and Science," to be issued at once by Longmans, Green & Co.: "What is the belief of the well-instructed Christian believer?" "What are the actual causes which have produced that belief?" and "What influence is science exercising upon that belief?" The book is written from the point of view of one who understands his faith and what is taught by science. Mr. Woods treats of the subject practically. He has tried to avoid technical terms, especially those of a theological character. In conclusion he writes:

We often hear of the light of science. It is, indeed, like the light of day. By day we see all things * * * distinct. * * * When night falls this world becomes indistinct. * * * So it is with the dim religious light of faith. If it cannot give us always a distinct vision of the things that are seen, yet it enables us to discern, however feebly yet, the things that are infinite, unseen, eternal.

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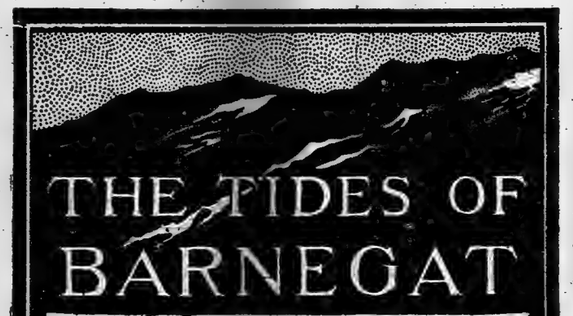

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BOOKS ABOUT ART AND ARTISTS.

Mr. William D. McKay's Attempt to Prove the Existence of Established Scottish Art Centres.*

WE once had the ecstatic pleasure of beholding—life was too short for its perusal—two portly volumes bearing on their green and gold covers this legend, "The Poetesses of Maine." The editor and compiler had presumably exhausted her subject. In a single volume William D. McKay, Librarian to the Royal Scottish Academy, has encompassed a similar endeavor with "The Scottish School of Painting." Each work is interesting in its way, and as there were one or possibly two names among the "Poetesses of Maine" whose possessors have acquired National reputation, so there are a few names in Mr. McKay's volume who are distinguished ornaments to British art. In each case, however, the provincial emphasis made by the author is extravagant; the rest, save for a native, is quite superfluous.

There is, indeed, what may be called a distinctive Scottish School of Painting, which for the last forty years has exercised a considerable influence on British art. The names of Orchardson, John Pettie, MacWhirter, Peter Graham, Macbeth, and Murray stand high, while Glasgow as an art centre, with its studios and its exhibitions, has achieved European reputation, and to its influences Lavery, Guthrie, George Henry, Roche, and others owe their inspiration and their fame. These names, however, evidently mean little to Mr. McKay, for he only barely mentions them, and without any precision, in a brief, closing chapter on "Later Developments." An alternative early presented itself to Mr. McKay: Either to treat of those painters whose work began and ended in Scotland or to deal with those native Scotsmen who have achieved national British fame. The result was a compromise. The bulk of his book concerns itself with provincial endeavor which seeks to reach after importance by grasping at a few celebrities who won fame in the art world in spite of and not because of Scottish tradition. Scotsmen will read his book with love and interest and with a glowing pride in the realization that the author has been able to make such an elaborate display of local talent. Others will read the book with a certain curiosity to discover the actual beginnings of what to-day is known as the genuine Scottish school.

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At the threshold of his volume the author informs us that "for more than a century there had been a Scottish school of painting, but it is only of comparatively recent years that the phrase has had any significance to the European, or even to the English art public." He then takes us back a century and deals with such local celebrities as George Jamesone, John Scougal, Joseph Michael Wright, William Aikman, and Jeremiah Davidson, some or whom were pupils of famous painters and whose portraits of Scottish chieftains in plaids and filibegs were once yearningly sought after by the cultured Scot. Mr. McKay, however, does not proceed far before London influences grab his local celebrities—and even Paris, Rome, and Venice are not ignored magnets—and we find Allan Ramsay, Henry Raeburn, and David Wilkie growing in national importanee in direct proportion as they shook the influences of Edinburgh from their brushes. Biographical sketches in independent chapters are presented of these worthies and of their more or less famous contemporaries and successors—of Duncan, Harvey, R. S. Lauder, David Scott, William Dyce, David Roberts, John Phillip, and James Drummond—and articles are interspersed dealing with such subjects as "Social and Artistic Life in Edinburgh," "Landscape," "Later Landscape," and "Portraiture." All this is interesting material—for the Scotsman—although he may marvel to learn for the first time and may be curious to confirm the dictum that Ramsay's "The Painter's Wife," Raeburn's "Mrs. Kinnear," Wilkie's "Penny Wedding," and Sir Francis Grant's "Countess of Chesterfield" "preserve the best traditions of Scottish portraiture," when the cosmopolitan connoisseur has told him that these traditions consist of pasty complexions, starched garments, and atrocities of light and shade, attached to drawings in which an attempt seems to have been made to conventionalize anatomy. As a matter of fact, the best achievements of these men, whatever be the subjects painted, are national and British and not Scottish.

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In treating of the landscape of the North, Mr. McKay makes the concession that it arrived late. This is perfectly true. The Scotsman never learned of the fall beauty of his highlands, of his lakes, of his rock-bound, castle-crowned coasts on canvas until English artists revealed it to him. There is no doubt, however, that he was quick to profit by the lesson as is revealed beyond dispute by Naesmyth's "Stirling Castle" and "English Landscape," Thomson's "Fast Castle," and "Dunluce Castle," and Simson's "Twelfth of August," to say nothing of Crawford's "Tantallon Castle," the latter work of J. C. Wintour, and Williams's landscapes. But these paintings are the work of Europeans—men of European reputation—and may be called Scottish, not because of any local treatment, but merely from the fact that their painters were Scotsmen who derived a certain advantage in being perfectly familiar with the details of Scottish scenery and with its atmospheric conditions.

Mr. McKay has well-nigh exhausted 350 pages before he gets down to consider what may truthfully be called the Scottish School as indicated at the beginning of this review. And even here he begs the question, for, instead of defining the school and taking note of its aspirations and achievements, he shows how Scottish art culture is looking up by the purchase for its institutions of really excellent examples of English art, and by the number of celebrated English artists who are proud to exhibit at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Dodging the alternative as above indicated, and presuming a knowledge on the part of his reader of what Scottish art stands for to-day, Mr. McKay has evidently treated of his subject as prolifically as possible. Scotsmen should owe him a debt of gratitude, but it would be interesting to learn what painters like John Pettie, MacWhirter, and Peter Graham would have thought of his elaborate attempt to set forth their formative influences.

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ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.

THE one hundred and thirty-eighth exhibition of the Royal Academy finds expression in an octavo volume of several hundred plates, ("Royal Academy Pictures, 1906." New York: Cassell & Co., Ltd.,) this year issued earlier than usual. The introduction is by Arthur Fish, and there are a couple of pages of notes dealing with the most interesting canvases and sculptures. The half-tone reproductions are, as usual, of most excellent character, which will continue to place the publication in a unique position among art books and augment its already far-reaching popularity. The frontispiece is a beautiful Rembrandt photogravure of "Evening in the Village," from the painting by Stanhope A. Forbes, A. R. A.

The range of interest is perhaps broader this year than ever before, from the masterly portraits of Mr. Sargent to the official royal delineations of Colin Forbes, from the individual genius of Alma-Tadema to the individual idiosyncrasies of Abbey, illustrated respectively by "Ask Me No More" and "Columbus." The Council of the Academy has been justly generous this year to foreign art, and particularly to its younger interpreters. Italy is represented by Signor Stoppolini, Spain by Señor Carbonero, and America by Bridgman, while as a whole the great feature of the Academy is undoubtedly the justly merited space allotted to the younger English artists. J. Young Hunter and his clever wife, Hugh Riviere, Charles Sims, Ernest Board, Charles Padday, Frank Craig, and Miss Brickdale are among the subject-painters whose work deserves close attention, while the enthusiastic band of landscapists located at St. Ives contribute striking examples of the earnest sincerity of their aims.

Concerning the book before us, Mr. Fish has this to say at the close of his introduction: "Of this nineteenth issue of 'Royal Academy Pictures' it only remains to be said that serious effort has been made to produce a representative record of the Academy exhibition of 1906. If some of the works here referred to are not illustrated in its pages, it is for reasons of copyright or disinclination of the artists to allow reproductions of their work. Limitation of space alone is responsible for the non-inclusion of many others that are worthy of a place, and where a selection has been made it is with the view to secure as characteristic a representation as possible of the various sections dealt with."

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BUDDHIST ART.

DR. PAUL CARUS, well known as a folklorist and as an iconoclast of artistic and archæological fallacies, has collected some thirty-one plates in a decorated portfolio which he entitles "Portfolio of Buddhist Art, Historical and Modern." (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.) Although these pictures may have a definite esoteric meaning for the student of theosophy, their chief appeal to the casual observer will be found in the various sculptures and frescoes which are supposed to represent scenes in the life of Buddha and in the views of Buddhist temples excellently reproduced from photographs, most of which have already appeared in The Open Court. The Gospel of Buddha as artistically interpreted in half-tones by Eduard Riedermann constitutes a novel modern feature. The artist is a German-American of Chicago, and offers these pictures as a modern interpretation of the Buddhist ideal, basing a Western treatment upon a historical conception. As specimens of florid and egotistical art, they probably have an intimate personal meaning for theosophists, but as expressions of an artistic motive per se they are neither original in subject nor do they reveal any particular talent in treatment.

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EUROPE'S ART GALLERIES.

THE London art publisher, George Newnes, to whom art lovers already owe much on account of the informing and thoroughly artistic monographs which bear his imprint, has devised a new series, to be called The Art Galleries of Europe. The features of every gallery will be presented in independent volumes, devoted, as is usual with the Newnes publications, to a few pages of descriptive text and many pages of half-tone plates. The initial volume of the series is now before us. It treats of "The Flemish School" of the National Gallery of London, and the text is by Frederick Wedmore. Other volumes to be devoted to this gallery are in active preparation. They are: "The Early British School" and "The Later British School," by Robert de la Sizeranne; "The Dutch School," by Gustave Geffroy; "The Early Italian School" and "The Later Italian School," by Sir Charles Holroyd, and "The Spanish, German, and French Schools," by Walter Bayes.

As is well known the school of Flanders is generously represented in the National Gallery. Mr. Wedmore's paper naturally describes the school, its rise and development, its traditions and its practical effect upon the art of its day. Each Flemish artist who is represented in the gallery receives his artistic designation, whether in the light of his works as a whole or in the light of those preserved in the gallery. Taken all in all, however, Mr. Wedmore's paper is not a coherent dissertation on the Flemish School; it is too itemized, too scrappy, and too diversified to be or much value as a serious study. As a collection of notes, however, appended to artists' names, it will save the student of the National Gallery with Flemish proclivities much toil and trouble among art encyclopediaa.

Following Mr. Wedmore's paper will be found a list of painters and their pictures arranged chronologically, and then comes what is really the feature of the volume, the sixty-five full-page plates, which are selected and reproduced with more than ordinary care. They present the characteristic work of the best known as well as the most interesting artists of the school of Flanders.

The volumes in the Art Galleries of Europe Series will appear periodically and uniform in size and price with the Art Library, (New York: Frederick Warne & Co., $1.25 net. Paper bound, octavo.)

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VAN DYCK'S ETCHINGS.

UNIFORM with "The Etchings of Charles Méryon," Charles Scribner's Sons are presenting in this country in an octavo volume "The Etchings of Van Dyck," with text by Frank Newbolt ($2.60 net.) The work, as might be supposed, is one of the publications of George Newnes, and is thoroughly characteristic in artistic and literary qualities of the art publications which bear his imprint.

Mr. Newbolt rightly declares that among etchers more than among painters the work produced and preserved is the best criterion of their individual capacity. Colors fade, canvases rot, and repeated restorations mar or blot out original evidences of genius, making it necessary to turn to tradition to find the painter's real merit. With the etcher, however, it is different. His lines endure and may be faithfully reproduced long after the original plate has paid the tribute of time and chemical dissolution. The etcher, therefore, may be judged solely by his work as it appears before us. But in the case of Van Dyck:

> We can hardly forget that the infinitesimal period of time which, out of his short life, he was able to devote to the needle and the copper, gave him but a limited opportunity of displaying the great qualities which, notwithstanding these restrictions, compel the attention even of the careless and the ignorant. Every one knows that this distinguished painter was one of the small band of the great ones of the earth who had not reached the meridian of life when, worn out with its success, he was compelled to leave it. He was but 42 years of age when death closed a career, not of promise, but of fulfillment; and when we compare him with his greatest rivals we stand amazed at the rapidity and completeness of his victory and the comparative brevity of his working time.

A mystery hangs over the production of the Van Dyck plates, prints of which, with perhaps two exceptions, are all to be found in the British Museum, and all of which are reproduced in this volume. Their origin and motive are obscure, and, however the painter himself might have appreciated them, it is evident that they were disprained by his contemporaries.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century etching, like other forms of engraving, was no longer regarded as a mode of original expression, and was neglected as such until Van Dyck and Rembrandt again made it so. It was merely a means of reproduction. Its object was to multiply copies of a picture or design in a cheap, profitable, and easily portable form, and the more complete, perfect, and picture-like the etching the better. * * * It is true, that a great etching may be the better for being unfinished, but a very incomplete plate by a great master is not necessarily, or probably, a work of art at all, and a bad etching from any hand is worse, if possible, when unfinished than when finished. Much mental confusion is also caused by the fact that a bad etching which happens to be rare often costs a great deal more than a good one by the same artist, which is more easily obtainable.

Great care has been exercised in giving exact reproductions of the etchings. The full strength of the original is brought out by the most delicate photographic process. The frontispiece, "Lucas Vorsterman," is a genuine etching in itself. But, after all, as Mr. Newbolt himself says, "the best way to study Van Dyck's etched work is to go to the fountainhead and examine the original proofs, which are open to all. Unlike more prolific etchers, he produced no bad work, not a single plate that is uninteresting. The great test of an etching is its interest. The power of creating it is a gift which cannot be acquired, and though the illustrations in this volume, which are mere reproductions, cannot convey the charm of the originals, they are sufficient to show that Van Dyck was one of the greatest etchers who have ever lived.

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A GERMAN "WHO'S WHO."

WER IST'S? UNSERE ZEITGENOSSEN. By Herrmann A. L. Degener II. Jahrgang, 1906. 8vo. Pp. civill.-1,332. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. $3.

THE answer to this question declares Who is Who in Germany. The idea of a biographical dictionary of contemporaries has been taken up and carried out in that country with characteristic thoroughness, and this volume, the second of a proposed annual series, more than rivals the English and American volumes upon which it is obviously modeled. It may be that there are some Germans of consequence who do not appear here, but those who do appear are legion, and omissions seem to have been carefully guarded against. The biographies are of about the same length and general character as those that appear in the American and English volumes of the same style.

"Wer Ist's" is not confined to Germans; but the inclusion of foreigners seems to have been based on a somewhat erratic plan. The list of Americans is peculiar. College professors, even when unknown to fame, are present in large numbers. "J. Davison Rockefeller" is there, but J. Pierpont Morgan is not. Neither are Henry James nor W. D. Howells, nor Mark Twain nor Grover Cleveland nor T. A. Edison. Prof. Dewey of Columbia is not omitted, but Admiral Dewey of the navy is. There are similar omissions in other nationalities. So far as American users of the book are concerned, these omissions are of little consequence, however. The German list is the valuable one. Besides the biographical part there is a preliminary statistical part giving a great mass of more or less useful information.

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Appleton's for September.

A story of a Hausa slave, "Salam," will open the forthcoming issue of Appleton's Magazine. It is by Charles Wellington Furlong, who has made the illustrations for the tale. A story by James B. Cabell, the well-known writer, "The Scapegoats," will follow, after which will be an article by the band master, John Philip Sousa, on "The Menace of Mechanical Music," with funny pictures by F. Strothmann. Grant Wallace has written for the number a story about the late war in the Far East, some of the incidents in which he witnessed. Allan L. Benson will have some things to say about Michigan. "A State Going to Waste," S. Decatur Smith, Jr., will describe "Some Rare Napoleons" and give reproductions of paintings of the First Consul. "India and the Opium Trade in the Status of the Far East" will be an article by Chester Holcombe, author of "The Real Chinese Question," &c., and formerly United States Minister to China. There will be a character sketch of Benjamin R. Tillman, and an interesting article by A. W. Rolker will deal with "The Submarine Diver." There will be stories by W. Victor Cook, Anne Warner, and others, and the number will be profusely illustrated.

*"THE SCOTTISH SCHOOL OF PAINTING." By William D. McKay, R. S. A. Thick 12mo. Pp. 376. Illustrated. Cloth. Gilt top. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

BOSTON NOTES.

The House of Souls—Sidney McCall's "Dragon Painter"—Some Early Autumn Books for Juveniles.

HE who would rival the elder Disraeli should collect the prefaces written for fiction at variance with the taste or the morality of its time, and he will not neglect that which Mr. Arthur Machen has given to "The House of Souls." Three of the six stories composing it have been published in book form, one at least, "The Great God Pan," in the United States, and all of them hint that horrible and forbidden things lie just around the corner from the straight, commonplace road in which walk simple folk void of suspicion. The preface states that these tales are attempts "to place before the earnest reader, in attractive guise, the conclusions of some of our greatest scientific thinkers." "It is in the character of a sober portrayer of a certain side of life," writes the author, "that I hope to add to the pleasure of many pleasant Sunday afternoons." "The Puritans did not live in vain," he says, "they gave us the works of George Eliot and the profound studies of Mrs. Humphry Ward in place of the mysteries and mummeries of the Quest of the San Graal, and it is by [the Puritans'] work that the enlightened man of to-day perceives that the stench of chlorine gas is really a holier, better thing than the fume of incense." And so on, and so on, with the coolness but not the brutality of Mr. Bernard Shaw.

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Miss Helen Leah Reed is spending the Summer in Dublin, N. H., perhaps meditating new "Brenda" books, but the sixth, to be published next Autumn, is already written, and is entitled "Brenda's Ward." The heroine is Martine, the Western girl who figured in "Amy in Acadia." A Boston school, a Plymouth home, and the history and amusements of York, Me., make a background for the incidents. Among the other juvenile books to be published this Winter by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are two animal stories, "Ready, the Reliable," by Mrs. Lily F. Wesselhoeft, whose clever beasts delight children in spite of their superhuman performances, and "The Flight of Puss Pandora," by Miss Caroline Fuller, whose cab heroine is kept in her proper place in the scale of being and is surrounded by amusing human personages.

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Every Winter brings a little group of mythological rivals for the fairy tales, and this year Mr. Edmund J. Carpenter has laid Homer and Aristophanes, Lucian and Hesiod under contribution for a volume entitled "Long Ago in Old Greece." The author has aimed at closer adherence to the original than is customary with recent editors of children's mythology, and his book is to be illustrated with pictures correct in detail and therefore instructive in Greek manners and dress.

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For the aid of the boy in search of advice as to choosing a profession, Mr. Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., has written "Starting in Life," which considers the prospects of success in twenty-seven callings, and discusses the comparative prospects offered by business and the professions, and by wholesale and retail trade, and, lastly, takes up the question of the education of boys. The author was assisted by the criticism of many successful men, and received permission to publish a large number of signed opinions as to the advantages and disadvantages of the writer's own calling.

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Sidney McCall's new story, "The Dragon Painter," will be purely Japanese, the hero being an artist, the heroine the daughter of the last of a long line of painters of dragons. It takes the Western reader into regions of Japanese thought and feeling still unfamiliar in spite of the vast number of books about Japan.

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Mrs. Mary Austin's "The Flock" is not to have the entire field for itself this Winter, for the W. A. Wilde Company is to publish "Dale and Fraser—Sheepmen," a Colorado story describing the woolgrowers' lives and giving a young reader an idea of the paths by which they climb to success.

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Miss Martha James has begun a new series, to be called "The Pigeon Camp," and its first volume is "Jimmie Suter," a story of a poor boy and a rich boy equally matched in good qualities. The youngsters organize the "S. F. B.," or "Society for Feeding Birds," and make many friends by its means. Also they profit so much by kindness to an odd neighbor that eccentric folk may expect to be pursued by small readers anxious to practice profitable virtue.

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Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier, whose first book so well described the Summer classes at Harvard, has written a boys' story about a preparatory school, entitling it "Harding of St. Timothy's." Secret societies form part of its machinery, and this subject gains in importance every year. His book will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and with Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson's "Marching Against the Iroquois" and Miss Nora Archibald Smith's "Nelson the Adventurer," will compose the group of books prepared for older boys. Miss Smith writes of three boys traveling in Ireland with their tutor, and if she choose to exhibit a small part of the American child's misconceptions as to Ireland she will certainly be amusing.

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The poem chosen for elaborate illustration this year is Whittier's "Snow Bound," which will have pictures in six colors. A frontispiece by Enneking and nineteen other pictures by various artists, among whom is Howard Pyle, are to be its chief beauties.

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Commendatore Lanciani's book is to be called "The Golden Days of the Renaissance in Rome," and covers the period between the Pontificate of Julius II. and that of Paul III., thus entering a period to which frequent reference has been necessary in the author's other books, but which he has never before made his chief topic. The work is to be amply illustrated, and will be as substantially elegant as the former volumes published in this country. It will make the number of its author's published works 437, if one include his great plan of Ancient Rome, occupying 276 square feet. It will be remembered that the Commendatore is married to an American, Miss Rhodes of Providence, Rhode Island, and also that he is 60 years of age, and has sufficient material collected to occupy him for many a year more, and vigor which makes him the envy of the younger archaeologists.

An especially interesting biography is promised in the "Memoir and Letters of Frederic Dan Huntington, Bishop of Central New York." The subject of the memoir began his ministerial career as a Unitarian, and afterward became a Professor at Harvard, but the influence which carried Newman into the Catholic Church, the desire for organized authority, took Huntington into the Protestant Episcopal Church, and into a sphere of wide and deep influence.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 17, 1906.

BENSON'S "APOLOGIA."

ARTHUR C. BENSON'S preface to the third edition of his "From a College Window," which the Putnams have announced for early Fall issue, is an apology for his point of view and a reply to his "kindest critics." He writes that he has "no fault whatever to find with the criticisms, because they were uttered with decent urbanity." And he goes on:

It is very hard to explain that the book is not autobiographical, when there is so much that is autobiographical in it; but I began it anonymously, and though I mingled a good deal of my own experiences with the book, yet it was a highly idealized figure, infinitely more virtuous, comfortable, philosophical, and sedate than myself, whose reflections I tried to represent. But the result is undoubtedly a dreadful muddle of truth and fiction.

The critics are not to blame, Mr. Benson says, for their attitude. But, although he has been accused of painting his own portrait in "radiant hues," yet he hopes and believes that he has "drawn no friend's portrait in disagreeable tints."

And one further protest I would like to make: I did not in the least agree that it is a man's duty to be virile, as it is uncomfortably meant by the old-fashioned terms of a Christian and a gentleman, than the most virile person in the world. Virility is like hooliganism. * * * Now, I believe in justice and equality and liberty.

Mr. Benson is a brother of E. F. Benson, the well-known novelist. As is well known, both writers are sons of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. Another son, Robert Hugh Benson, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, is also a successful author, having several novels to his credit.

A Russian in Russia.

The October number of The World's Work will contain an article dealing with conditions in Russia at the present time. It is from the pen of the well-known Russian writer, Dr. I. A. Hourwich, who visited his native land to investigate the revolutionary conditions there. He had some difficulty getting into the country in spite of his credentials, for he was known to be a man of revolutionary sentiments. However, when finally he got in his sympathies were an advantage to him, and he learned much.

Scientific Soil Study.

The Macmillan Company is publishing "Soils: Their Formation, Properties, Composition, and Relations to Climate and Plant Growth in the Humid and Arid Regions," by Prof. E. W. Hilgard of the University of California. Not only are the needs of the students attended to in this volume, but those of the farmers are also considered. The book is illustrated from photographs and contains diagrams, sketches, tables, &c.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History.

FROM BULL RUN TO CHANCELLORSVILLE. The Story of the Sixteenth New York Infantry. Together with Personal Reminiscences. By Newton Martin Curtis. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Literature.

Including Essays, Music, and Poetry.

GROWTH AND STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By Otto Jespersen. 12mo. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. $2.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH VERSE. By Charlton M. Lewis. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

SONG PRAISES. For Sunday Schools, Epworth League Meetings, Christian Endeavor and Young People's Societies, Evangelistic Services, Prayer Meetings, and for Family and Private Devotions. By Charles H. Gabriel. 12mo. Carbondale, Ill.: Egyptian Publishing Company.

UNCLE CHARLIE'S POEMS: Mirthful and Otherwise. By Charles Noel Douglas. 12mo. New York: The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Religion and Nature.

THE ANALYTICAL HOLY BIBLE. Self-pronouncing, Self-interpreting, Self-explanatory. Edited and arranged by Arthur Roberts. Folio. Carbondale, Ill.: The Egyptian Publishing Company.

BOMBAY DUCKS. An Account of Some of the Everyday Birds and Beasts Found in a Naturalist's Eldorado. By Douglas Dewar. 8vo. New York: The John Lane Company.

Fiction.

THE SHOCK OF BATTLE. By Patrick Vaux. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE SAINT. (Il Santo.) By Antonio Fogazzaro. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE LION AND THE MOUSE. By Charles Klein. A Story of American Life Novelized from the Play by Arthur Hornblow. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company.

STEP BY STEP. A Story of High Ideals. By Mrs. George Sheldon Downs. 12mo. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

AUDREY CRAVEN. By May Sinclair. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE ROSE CROIX. By David Tod Gilliam. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

THE LAW OF AUTOMOBILES. By Xenophon P. Huddy. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender & Co. $3.50.

WER IST'S! Unsere Zeitgenossenlexikon. By Herrmann A. L. Degener. 12mo. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. $3.

WASTE OF WATER IN NEW YORK AND ITS REDUCTION BY METERS AND INSPECTION. 8vo. New York: The Merchants' Association of New York.

THE SAVAGE CLUB, 1906. 16mo. London: Adelphi Terrace, The Strand.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ELECTRIC LIGHT: The Cazin Lamps. Revised Reprint of the Series "What Next in Electric Lamp Making?" By F. M. F. Cazin. 8vo. Hoboken: Published by the author. $1.

DIE KOLONISATION DES MISSISSIPPITALES. By Alexander Franz. 8vo. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. Pamphlet. $3.

HOW TO CHOOSE A FARM. (The Rural Science Series.) With a Discussion of American Lands. By Thomas F. Hunt. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

HANDBOOK FOR CARPET MEASURERS, CUTTERS, AND SALESMEN. Including Topics of General Interest to the Trade, with Illustrations and Diagrams. By John W. Lind. 12mo. New York: George Lynde.

LA TULIPE NOIRE. By Alexander Dumas. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

LES MAXIMES. By La Rochefoucauld. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

A Town in the Publishing Business.

From The Academy.

The town of Bordeaux, being justly proud of the fact that Montaigne was once Mayor of the town, is publishing a definite edition of the essays. Owing to the author's corrections and additions the text of the essays varies considerably, but the new edition—which is under the care of M. Strowski, professor in the University of Bordeaux—will contain the complete text with notes on the variations. One of the older editions of that book "altogether without guile" contains in the preface a eulogy, by the "incomparable Thuanus," in which it is said that "while Montaigne was at Venice he was elected Mayor of Bordeaux, which place was bestowed only upon persons of the first quality, and even the Governors of the province thought it was an honor for them."

Houghton, Mifflin Autumn Books.

The Autumn publication list of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. has many new titles. Among them are new novels by Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham, whose "Jewel" is in its seventeenth edition; Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward, Alice Prescott Smith, and others, and a volume of short stories by Alice Brown. In biography there is to be the recently announced "Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn," by Mrs. Elizabeth Bisland; a new life of Walt Whitman from the pen of Prof. Bliss Perry, and a life of John Sherman written by Theodore E. Burton. A one-volume edition is being prepared of Shakespeare's writings, and a popular edition, also in one volume, is to appear of the poetical works of H. E. Hill. In all, some fifty or sixty titles are announced.

HARPERS BOOKS

The Awakening of Helena Richie

By MARGARET DELAND

"A perfect book."— *New York Times.*

"Without question it is the greatest novel of the day."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"Almost every element that goes to the making of a great novel is present in it—humor, pathos, observation in life, knowledge of the world. It is one of the most noteworthy works that has come in our generation from the American press.—*Charleston News.*

No book in years has evoked so widespread or so enthusiastic a reception. Mrs. Deland has given the world a really great novel—great in theme, in literary texture, in the intensity of the story, and in the wonderful simplicity of its art.

The story charms from the first page, presently flashing out into a tremendous drama. It portrays a beautiful woman and the awakening of her soul shrinking from the touch of guilt.

Buchanan's Wife

By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

This is the story of a woman who dared to wrest to herself the love and happiness that were denied her by cruel circumstance. The story remains poised over a situation daring and unique until the climax comes with a rush of surprise for the reader and bringing freedom for the courageous, if too fondly loving heroine.

A more dramatic story, with the outcome of a woman's fight for love held in breathless suspense to the very end, it would be difficult to imagine. It is a striking piece of fiction in the masterly handling of a daring plot and in its power to hold the reader's attention unflaggingly to the end.

HARPER & BROTHERS

BY THE AUTHOR OF "The Divine Fire."

Audrey Craven.

Audrey Craven is a pretty little woman with copper colored hair and the soul of a spoiled child. Though "a good woman," she has a fatal fascination for most men. There are telling glimpses of the life of London writers and illustrators and not a little humor. (Just published.) $1.50.

Superseded.

"A feat that makes one wonder if in future years the quiet little English woman may not be recognized as a new Jane Austen."—*N. Y. Sun.* $1.25.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUGUST 18, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE death of Mrs. Craigie interrupts a career that was in the full tide of its strength and usefulness and her loss will be felt as a sore one throughout all the English-speaking world. She had put much accomplishment to her credit for a woman not yet 40 years old not only in literature, but also in the drama, and what she had done in both was as a promise of more and better things. It is true that John Oliver Hobbes was not one of the great or even the most stirring forces of modern literature, but she had a peculiar place of her own, an originality of view and of expression that were evidently not yet developed to the height of their possibilities, and there was every reason to hope for a finer and richer achievement for her. Her loss is painful and, in a way, irreparable. It will be felt not only in literature, but also, and quite as much, in the drama, for what she had produced in the dramatic forms was an important acquisition to the stage of the present. That stage can ill afford to lose the services of one who could give it so much of the qualities of literary skill, a brilliant and original touch, and the larger view of the responsibilities of the dramatist. Mrs. Craigie was an American, and never lost touch with her native land, its interests, and its point of view. Her loss will be quite as keenly felt here as in England.

ONE of the most noteworthy publications of the year will unquestionably be that of Thoreau's Journal, which, as we have announced before, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will make the very sufficient occasion for a new edition of Thoreau's works. By its publication Thoreau will be expanded from six to twenty volumes. This journal, from all accounts, will be a remarkable document. Fragments of it have become known under the titles of "Early Spring in Massachusetts," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter," but this extended revelation of Thoreau's many-sided and somewhat fragmentary philosophy will now appear complete for the first time forty-four years after its author's death. It is really a chronicle of his entire manhood thinking, for he began it in his youth and kept it up till near his death, putting into it all of himself, all his meditations upon an incredible variety of subjects. There is clearly no indiscretion in the final publication of this journal—that appears plainly enough from some of his own observations in it, to the effect that "thoughts written down thus in a journal might be printed in the same form with greater advantage than if the related ones were brought together into separate essays," and of some separate publications from it. "Perhaps I can never find so good a setting for my thoughts as I shall thus have taken them out of." Posterity, at any rate, may now judge.

THE new dispensation in The American Magazine begins with the October issue, which will appear under the editorship of the seceder from McClure's, John S. Phillips, with the co-operation of his fellow-seceders and others, Ida M. Tarbell, William Allen White, Finley Peter Dunne, Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker, Albert A. Boyden, and John M. Siddall. In that number the editors will promulgate an illustrated announcement of their plans. Their first issue will apparently not be entirely characteristic of the purpose of the magazine, however interesting it will be. Mr. Dooley will appear, and so will Mr. White, and Mr. Steffens will leave the chastisement of the corrupt long enough to tell a New York police story, for Mr. Steffens was for years a police reporter in New York. Not till the November number will Miss Tarbell announce the nature of her next series of articles, on which she has been at work for some months. They will begin to appear in the December number. Next month's issue of The American Magazine will be the last to appear under the management of Ellery Sedgwick, who has made an excellent periodical of it in the brief time that has elapsed since he made it over into its present form.

PROF. GEORGE SAINTSBURY, in an essay on Pater in The Bookman of London, notes the rather remarkable widening and deepening of interest in Pater's work at the present time. It is evidenced by some new books on him that have recently appeared, as Mr. Benson's altogether admirable biography, and by the announcement of others in preparation. Prof. Saintsbury suggests the difficulties that confront the interpreters of Pater and "Paterism," and thinks that a pretty intimate knowledge of what Oxford was and what was going on at Oxford in the remarkable period when Pater was intimately associated with Oxford, is necessary to understand him. Oxford men are very apt to think that a knowledge of Oxford is necessary to understand a good many of the things that have come from Oxford or have been influenced by Oxford. But Pater and his work, with all their limitations and special connotations, are not so circumscribed as this. It does not need this special knowledge, for instance, to know what Prof. Saintsbury is insisting on, that Pater's doctrine is not "a mere dallying in the bowers," nor "a wallowing in the styes" of Acrasia.

THE "literary play" has had to endure its portion of hard knocks upon the stage, and more than its share of failures. Yet it is not easy to show why there is a hard and fast line of distinction between literary and non-literary plays. At any rate, there is never quite lacking the effort, on the part of the ambitious, to efface any such line of demarkation and to reach from the cool and shaded bowers of literary distinction over into the more strenuous and garish path of theatrical success. It will be interesting to see in how far Mr. H. W. Boynton succeeds in this sort of endeavor with the new play he is finishing for Miss Julia Marlowe. It is on the subject of Guinevere, and was written at Miss Marlowe's suggestion, based on Malory, with as complete a disregard for Tennyson as may be possible for any dramatic poet in writing upon a subject that Tennyson has so largely colored and shaped for modern minds. Now Mr. Boynton, as our readers have had ample opportunity of knowing, is essentially a literary man, and everything he does must of necessity be conditioned on literary ideals. That his treatment of Guinevere will be a "literary" play there will be no doubt.

DICKENS is holding his own; of that there can be no question. Not only do numerous champions arise in his behalf the moment some one raises a question as to the value of his literary art; but the public is still one of his most ardent admirers. The managing director of the firm of Dickens's original publishers, Chapman & Hall, is quoted by The Book Monthly as saying that in the last six years they have sold nearly 2,000,000 volumes of Dickens, in fourteen different editions. The notable thing is that their sales are constantly increasing, notwithstanding the numerous editions by other publishers that now compete for public favor. The English publisher gives some interesting figures as to the comparative popularity of the novels. "A Tale of Two Cities" has had the greatest sale in the last six years, largely because of a dramatization of the story that was presented in England and that greatly stimulated the sale of a cheap edition of the book. Apart from this, "The Pickwick Papers" and "David Copperfield" have normally the greatest popularity. At the other end of the list are "American Notes" and "A Child's History of England," for reasons that are obvious. As one of the "best sellers," it appears that Dickens sustains his place with Shakespeare and Scott. It is well that the publishers should occasionally communicate cheerful information of this sort to a public that is often accused of worse things.

MRS. CRAIGIE'S WORK.

THE sudden death of Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) came at a moment when her pen was busiest, and her literary plans laid far ahead. J. H. Sears, President of D. Appleton & Co., her publishers, said in an interview that the author's unexpected death had come as a great shock, and that the loss would be felt equally on both sides of the water.

"I may state," said Mr. Sears, "that Mrs. Craigie had just written us a letter full of enthusiasm over her work, hinting at many plans and projects, which, if fulfilled, would have been enough to keep her busy for some years to come. We had only received this very day copy for her new novel, 'The Dream and the Business.' It is more personal than any other novel she had written. In fact, the allusions to happenings and incidents might be said to have been lifted from her own experience, especially those of the struggles of her early career.

"Besides this novel, which will have a posthumous publication in this country, Mrs. Craigie had in contemplation a series of six short stories for Appleton's Magazine, all with connecting incidents. In these stories Mrs. Craigie intended to relate the experience of an American girl who meets with the various phases of English social life and achieves success through her brilliancy and individuality—a story rather different from that of the usual American heroine who succeeds on account of her reputed wealth and beauty. Mrs. Craigie was anxious to finish this work that she had not only projected, but begun. Her chief interest, however, was in watching the success in America of her novel.

"Mrs. Craigie's position was rather a remarkable one in literature. She lived away from her country and wrote principally of scenes and incidents removed from it, and she was the only American woman of letters whose stories of England and English life were accepted, or entirely acceptable, to English readers, and yet whose position in America had not been affected by her adoption of a foreign residence."

The Orange River Colony.

"Orangia" is the title of a geographical reader of the Orange River Colony, compiled by W. S. Johnson, M. A., and published by Longmans, Green & Co. It has been profusely illustrated. It is the first attempt to provide children in the colony with an English reader which complies with the code of regulations for Government schools there. The subjects dealt with include soils and rocks, climate and weather, plants and animals, races of men and their work, mountains, rivers, and towns, and the size and boundaries of the colony. There are many diagrams and tables and a map of the colony.

The Technical World.

The forthcoming issue of this magazine will open with a sketch of the original inventor of the automobile, by Leroy Scott. An article dealing with the new observatory which has been put up to see if the sun is growing cold or not will follow. It is from the pen of Paul P. Foster. Other contributions will be "Three Hundred Shots a Minute," by D. S. Beebe; "Boom of the Farm Horse," by David Beecroft; "New Rival of the Panama Canal," by Rene Bache; "Creating a New Harbor," by N. A. Bowers; "Weaving Panama Hats," by M. Glen Fling, and others.

THE KEATS HOUSE.

Mr. Johnson Returns to the Question of Taste and Feeling as to the Proposed Memorial.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

WHAT Mr. Stringer does not seem to understand, or does not make allowance for, is that there is a difference of taste in the associations which various persons may have with the Keats house and that "there is no disputing about tastes." His associations with the house being pathological and horrible, he nevertheless paid it an elaborate visit, though he well knew its history, thus forcing upon himself the physical details of the poet's illness. His vivid imagination is so engaged with these details that the house has no meaning to him beyond them.

I have no desire to criticise anything so temperamental, but why does Mr. Stringer not leave others to their more robust and cheerful view, which, moreover, nobody desires to force upon him? Why should he insist that all the associations of the house, past, present, and future, shall be on so realistic a level? It does not occur to him that others can have "cherishable associations" with rooms that were a refuge and a home to Keats and Severn for over four long months, endeared and made sacred to generations of readers by the surroundings, the needs, the heroism, and the sufferings of the poet and by the more-than-brotherly devotion of the painter. In Heaven's name, is one's illness only the process of the body's wasting? Have we no higher associations with the last days of our beloved? Death, at its best, is rarely devoid of harrowing details, but unmorbid minds do not dwell on these, or the grave, indeed, would become a charnel house. If we think of these sufferings it is subconsciously; they become to us after a while as an undeveloped or a faded negative, and we do not upbraid ourselves because in some measure we have forgotten them. Otherwise the strain of life would be too great.

This is particularly true in the case of famous personages. When we open "The Essays of Elia" must we think only or chiefly of the haunting shadow of Lamb's daily life? As one stands in the Piazza della Signoria in Florence beside the memorial to Savonarola, set in the pavement on the very spot of his martyrdom, is the redoubtable Dominican nothing to the observer but a body hanged and burning? Nay, in spite of the terrible details of the world's most sacred tragedy, is not the cross of Jesus reverently regarded because of the ideal it represents? We beautify death with flowers, we sublimate it with tender phrase, we close our eyes to what is painful or offensive in it, we concentrate upon its higher and accentuate its lovelier considerations; and so we honor men's memories by dwelling upon their character, their influence, and their enduring and inspiring work. So far as Keats is concerned, this is what it is proposed to do in the Roman house. That the scene of a poet's despair should become a centre for the diffusion of his work seems to be a partial payment of posterity to his fame.

If it were true that "the house is enriched by no memorable effort or accomplishment," it would still have "cherishable associations." Mr. Stringer shows a sympathetic regard for the preservation and defense of the grave of Adonais; and yet Keats wrote no poem in his grave! But the house was the scene not only of the famous and pathetic incident of the epitaph, but also of the "memorable effort"—nay, the heroic devotion—of Severn, a glorified and imperishable page of literary history, as fine as anything on any other battlefield.

But, granting Mr. Stringer's whole argument that there are only sorrowful and medical associations connected with the house, that does not seem an adequate reason for objecting to a movement to supply new associations of an unphysical and ideal type. This will be done in the library of the memorial by spreading the knowledge and power of the intellectual work of Keats and Shelley—two men, each dying before 30, whose influence has entered into the fibre of modern poetry and whose aspirations were uniformly keyed to the progress and the well-being of mankind. It is in the name of such noble service and to do honor to such brave and beautiful spirits that all who care for Keats or Shelley are invited to a share in establishing the memorial.

E. U. JOHNSON,
Treasurer American Committee.
New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

In the Colorado Desert.

In view of the reports concerning the rising of the Colorado River the forthcoming book on "The Wonders of the Colorado Desert," by George Wharton James, will be of interest. It will be issued by Little, Brown & Co. this Fall. Mr. James, who is a well-known author and lecturer, recently returned from the West, where he made a journey down the overflow of the Colorado in Southern California to the new Salton Sea.

The Joyous Miracle.

A new edition is being prepared for October issue by Doubleday, Page & Co. of the late Frank Norris's "The Joyous Miracle," the little story of Christ. It will have a frontispiece in color by Herter and will be neatly and attractively printed and bound.

LONDON BOOK NEWS.

An English Edition of Huneker's Essays—A Satire on English Art —Literary Vagabonds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Cambridge University Press will issue in September what it calls "The Interlinear Bible." The book is to be printed in both the Authorized and Revised Versions and may be read from the same text; words common to both versions are printed in large type and stop where there is a difference between the versions. Two parallel lines in smaller type are then used, one which gives the Revised reading, the other the Authorized reading.

***

THAT Anthony Trollope's tales continue to maintain their popularity is evidenced by the fact that still another reprint of the Barsetshire novels is under way. The Messrs. Bell, who are publishing it, will issue the first volume in September.

The same publishers will issue in the Autumn Prof. T. G. Tucker's work, "Alien Influences on English Literature."

"Art in the Dumps" is announced by Werner Laurie. It is described as a satire on commercialism in British literature, drama, painting, and music under the guise of a tariff commission report. The author signs himself "Eugene Merrill," but that is not his name.

***

THE London announcement of a volume of essays by the American critic James Huneker is so phrased that it is likely to arouse considerable curiosity concerning the contents of the volume. We are told it is a collection of "Fantastic and Ironic Tales," in which sentimental and conventional notions about music and musicians are upset, Wagner, Chopin, and others being "handled without reverence."

***

THE Messrs. Dent will publish in October Arthur Rickett's volume of essays entitled "The Vagabond in Literature." Some of the writers the author discusses are Hazlitt, De Quincey, Thoreau, R. L. Stevenson, Richard Jefferies, and Walt Whitman.

The Messrs. Methuen will publish soon a novel by Jane Findlater called "The Ladder of Stars," and a novel by Mary Findlater called "A Blind Bird's Nest." W.

A BALLADE OF CORRESPONDENTS

'TIS all very well to decry
The rhymers who flourish to-day,
To sneer at the pens that they ply
And mock at their lyrical sway;
In a vastly superior way
To point to the past and its power,
Yet such screeds, may I venture to say,
But savor of grapes that are sour!

We know how, in decades gone by,
The scoffers, to prejudice prey,
Upraised this same dolorous sigh—
"Alas, for the present decay!"
They thought it their mission to slay,
Yet their victims survive to this hour;
Alack, for these pessimists! They
But savor of grapes that are sour.

To cry that the times are awry,
In cynical voice to inveigh
'Gainst the song-birds that flutter and fly
Because they have failed to display
Those gifts in a golden array
That were the old troubadours' dower,
The dog in the manger betray—
But savor of grapes that are sour.

ENVOY.

Dear Critics, a word, if I may:
Find flaws, if you will, with the flower,
Yet your screeds, though you flout and you flay,
All savor of grapes that are sour.

STEPHEN SENNETT.

Mary P. Wells Smith.

The well-known writer of stories of Colonial days for children, Mrs. M. P. Wells Smith, is in Georgeville, Province of Quebec, for the Summer. She is finishing a new volume in her Old Deerfield Series, which Little, Brown & Co. will publish probably at the end of the year.

A MODERN CRITIC OF TACITUS.

Gaston Boissier Discusses His Historical Method and the Sources to Which He Resorted.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ROBERT L. SCHUYLER,
Instructor of History in Yale University.

THE pre-eminence of Tacitus among Roman historians is universally acknowledged. For pureness of Latinity he is excelled by Caesar, for charm of diction by Livy, but Tacitus alone approximates to the modern conception of a historian. That he should conform wholly to it is not to be expected, unless history has stood still for the last eighteen centuries.

How Tacitus understood the method and the function of history is an inquiry worthy of an answer, and M. Boissier has set himself to this task, among others, in a very able and stimulating essay. Translators rarely receive much credit for their labors, but a word of praise is due Mr. Hutchison for the skill with which he has acquitted himself in this capacity, and for the admirable English in which he has clothed the author's thoughts.

Tacitus was not fond of talking about himself, but it has been conjectured from certain information we possess that it was while acting as pro-praetor in Belgic Gaul that he first turned his attention to the composition of history, and the result was the "Germania," which is used to-day as an authority, or rather the authority, for the manners and customs of the early Germans. His purpose was to tell his countrymen of these barbarians in whose rugged virtues he perceived a menace to Rome. In the pursuit of this object he obtained all the first-hand information possible. Diligence in accumulating facts is a pronounced characteristic in his first historical work.

Soon after the death of the tyrant Domitian, when it became safe for honest men to express opinions, Tacitus determined to embark upon the career of a historian. The Romans before Tacitus understood something of the serious nature and functions of history. Cicero calls it "the coeval of the ages, the torch of truth, the soul of memory, the mistress of life." And the same writer was not unmindful of the duties of the historian when he said, "He must not dare to say anything false, he must dare to say anything true." To tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth was the historian's ideal, then as now, and then, as now, it was an ideal which could be only approached.

What Tacitus understood by the term history he nowhere expressly informs us. But M. Boissier believes that he drops a significant hint in the prologues to his "Annals" and "History." He condemns the historians of the empire, but approves those of the republic. Of the former he says: "During the lifetime of wicked Princes they lie out of fear; on the morrow of their death, they lie out of hatred." He indicts them on the charge of insincerity, and consequently, untrustworthiness. The historians of the republic pleased him by their candor and independence, perhaps also by their very lack of eloquence and the ability to embellish their narratives. Tacitus, says M. Boissier, "had in mind the conception of a simple, serious, and candid history, which would more especially derive its interest from its authenticity of information and would owe less to beauty of form than to solidity of substance."

He promises to speak of things and men without favor and without anger, to be impartial, a promise which neither he nor any other virile man with strong feelings ever completely fulfilled. In preparation for his writings he consulted more fully than other ancient historians the sources of information that were available. Judged by modern canons of history, his reference to authorities is unsatisfactory. Such modest statements as "I find in the historians," or "many say," or "rumor has it" take the place of the multitudinous footnotes that often cumber the modern historical work. Had he verified every statement he makes, it would not have impressed, it would rather have disgusted, his readers.

He is known to have made considerable use of the official documents known as the Journal of Rome and the Proceedings of the Senate. He also made great use of the historians who had preceded him, and who were contemporaries of the events they described. How great was his obligation to them has been disputed. M. Fabia, in a book called "Les Sources de Tacite," defended the theory that Tacitus was closely following one of his predecessors. That he enslaved himself to any single author, that his work, judged by our standards, is one huge plagiarism, M. Boissier denies. He believes the testimony of Tacitus himself should be taken into account, and Tacitus frequently tells us expressly that he has consulted several authors. "I follow them," he says, "without mentioning them by name, if they agree; if they differ, I record the facts under their names." He even prides himself on making historical finds and unearthing out-of-the-way facts. "I have had the good luck to meet with many things worth knowing which others had left in silence and oblivion." Some of the conflicting statements made by him are no doubt due to diversity of statement among his authorities.

Tacitus's third source of information was that vague, intangible thing which he calls "fama," or "rumor." The anecdotes and conjectures and speculations current in society, the recollections of graybeards, what somebody had "heard tell," all furnished material, in the use of which the nicest judgment and discrimination were necessary. Many tales and rumors, which he evidently disbelieved, are incorporated into his narrative because of their currency and popularity. Tacitus, then, consulted original documents, made use of historians nearer than himself to the event he was describing, collected facts and reminiscences from the survivors of past epochs, and was certainly not wholly devoid of the critical faculty in weighing and estimating conflicting statements.

And Tacitus was a great artist. Of such a one Cicero had long before said history must be the work. Tacitus is at his best in depicting a great scene and in telling a dramatic story, and detached passages from his work are among the greatest literature of the world. He may even seem at times too artificial and theatrical, but it should be remembered that his was a public to whom great emotional demonstrations were natural. Racine calls him "the greatest painter of antiquity." His fondness for the oratorical is probably the cause for the introduction of soliloquies, which nobody could have overheard and which must have been inventions. Neither this, nor the appearance of speeches put into the mouths of historical personages but written by the author, was condemned by the literary or historical taste of the day.

There can be no doubt of the lofty ideals which Tacitus brought to his task. He says that "he will scrupulously refrain from embroidering his narrative with tales of fabulous marvels, and from diverting his readers with fictions; that would be unbecoming the dignity of the work he has undertaken." He will lay stress upon those "memorable events" from which lessons may be drawn. History, with him, is a sort of practical instruction in morality, and the historian is akin to the priest.

History has advanced much since the days of Tacitus. Our historians have a clearer grasp of the philosophy and unity of history, and they far surpass the ancients in the ability to generalize from isolated facts. But our scientific methods have not yet succeeded in making history an exact science, and the truth has still to be built up on probabilities. M. Boissier, for one, evidently doubts that the progress of history cannot be exaggerated. He says:

The minute precautions which our historians take to establish their facts are not always without some drawbacks. That accumulation of references at the foot of the pages, those documentary appendices weighing down the end of the volumes, ought to be a motive for assurance; they are sometimes a cause for uneasiness * * * and confidence is shaken by the very efforts made to establish it. * * * In a short time the discovery of new documents, a better interpretation of texts, or simply a taste for novelty, transforms received opinions. This perpetual reconstruction suggests that there is nothing certain in history, and that it has ever to be rewritten.

M. Boissier's sympathetic essay will please all those who believe in the educational value of the ancient historians and who admire the greatest of them.

*TACITUS AND OTHER ROMAN STUDIES. By Gaston Boissier, Professor of Latin Eloquence at the College of France; Perpetual Secretary of the Academie Francaise. Translated by W. G. Hutchison. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1906. Pp., vi. 317.

It is easily understood how a new book by the author of "IN THE BISHOP'S CARRIAGE" could be looked upon with interest. But **"Anthony Overman,"** by MIRIAM MICHELSON, will not rely upon its popular predecessor. It will be read, and widely, for its dramatic power and for its fine character drawing—and for its original treatment of a man's love for a woman whose conscience had a "blind spot." Second large printing before publication. Illustrated by John Cecil Clay. $1.50.

LOOKING FORWARD

According to **The Garden Magazine,** September is the month for forethought and action. Bulbs should be bought, seeds should be sown, idle sheds turned to good account, the greenhouse stocked, borders made tidy, and such like. But the September number has more than "Reminders." For instance, an attractive article on "All the Beeches Worth Growing;" another, "Water Lilies for the Business Man;" still another, "Canning and Cooking Tomatoes"—and a further wide variety of subjects.

Ready now. Ten cents a copy. $1.00 a year.

P.S.—**"The Incomplete Amorist,"** by "E. NESBIT," is making its way rapidly towards the "best sellers." Second printing exhausted. Better leave your order now if you want to secure a copy of the third printing. Ill., $1.50.

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FROM READERS.

Mr. Rogers and Modern Lexington —The Things He Finds There Which Mr. Ranck Doesn't.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I WAS naturally much interested in the Statement of Mr. Ranck, recently published in your columns, that I had no knowledge of modern Lexington, (Kentucky.) What I wrote in the July Book News was not intended to give the impression which Mr. Ranck alone seems to have received. I do not understand how a careful perusal could have led to any such notion on his part. But as you have given his views at some length, I beg to submit a short defense.

Mr. Ranck charges generally that I do not know Lexington and specifically that the city contains no Colonial mansions, mocking birds, cardinals, colored butlers, or grand old men of the former school.

As to the general proposition, let me say that thirty years ago I knew Lexington very well, indeed, living near there and often visiting the city. I made a return visit two years ago, and was surprised at the changes, which I duly set forth. I distinctly stated that Lexington was now, for the most part, a modern commercial city, and that I had to go from the centre to find some remnants of the old town I had known in my youth. I did find much that recalled the older Lexington, of the days when I used to see John C. Breckinridge in the Court House Square, along with others whose names have become famous.

Mr. Ranck says mocking birds are few and cardinals a great deal scarcer. I find in one of the leading newspapers of Lexington a communication from an old resident, who says that during the Winter and Spring cardinals are plenty in the trees of Lexington; that it is rare during any day in such seasons not to see many of them. This is in accord with my own observations. But, according to Mr. Ranck, mocking birds are much more plentiful than the cardinals. This seems to dispose of that portion of his complaint.

As to Colonial architecture, I did not mean to say that there were many of the old-fashioned houses with pillars two stories high, such as are common in the country, but seldom seen in any Kentucky city. I referred to the Colonial porches and doorways, of which many still exist. Mr. Ranck takes a narrow view of Colonial architecture in his statements. The architecture which I described still exists, or did two years ago.

I did not take a census of either birds or butlers, but of the latter I am happy to say many remain, with the courteous manners of the old school. Mr. Ranck cannot deprive me of the pleasant memories of them, nor of the fine old gentlemen who still parade the streets. I was in the city on the occasion mentioned gathering some material for my "True Henry Clay," since published. I talked with a number of men who had known Henry Clay well, though he had been dead fifty years and more. They are fine old types, and I regret Mr. Ranck does not know them.

Finally, on this point let me quote The Lexington Leader:

> It is undeniable that many reminders of earlier days are to be found in the city and country. Mr. Ranck seems to have taken Mr. Rogers's impressions too literally as a picture of to-day and to have taken no account of the fact that there are families and homes in the practical Lexington of these matter-of-fact, material days that maintain the social customs and traditions and many of the outward appearances of the Lexington of the earlier, romantic days.

That is vindication enough for me. It is exactly what I tried to point out, and I think that the average reader would take this view of what I wrote.

Let me add one word. If Mr. Ranck should come to Philadelphia and spend a few days solely among the historic places in which this city abounds he would leave with the impression that Philadelphia was still imbued with the spirit of '76 and wholly pervaded by the same atmosphere. He might also spend a month here without seeing one of those places, and go away saying that it was ridiculous to say there was any reminder of the Colonial days left. In fact, Philadelphians, as a rule, are entirely ignorant of that atmosphere which is to be found when properly sought. Strangers often find more of interest here than those who were born and reared in the city. On the same basis, I think I found more atmosphere of the olden days in Lexington than Mr. Ranck, a resident, would be likely to notice. I wanted to assure my readers that Lexington still preserved the memories and some of the aspects of the olden days, and I have yet to learn that I was incorrect. On the contrary, the evidence that I was right is convincing. JOSEPH M. ROGERS.

Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 15, 1906.

Hauptmann's Message.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The article on "Und Pippa tanzt!" by Dr. J. Perry Worden, which was published in THE TIMES REVIEW on Aug. 11, one is tempted to say, shows a curious oversight.

Hauptmann's message, Dr. Worden asserts, can be disclosed "only to those who carefully seek it; he is not hawking it about the market place." Of course no; but what Hauptmann has done is to offer a lucid explanation of the inner meaning of his "Glashüttenmärchen." A translation of the poet's elucidation of his own work is printed in the April number of Current Literature, Vol. XL., No. 4, P. 410. It is there stated that this translation was made for THE TIMES.

To be sure, there will be diverse interpretation of the obscure symbolism of this play, but with the poet's key at hand it seems hardly necessary to wander so far as to see in Michel Hellriegel even a possible type of the youthful Social Democrat! Here are some of Hauptmann's own words: "Michel is the symbol of that which lives in the German Volksseele; he is the youth free of materialism, the youth of naïveté and simple humor, full of hope and desire, the youth who with humor gives himself up to the tragic fate, but who does not lose his illusions." No less carefully does Hauptmann analyse the other characters in this wonder book; unlike Goethe, he does more than open his eyes and look mysterious when we clamor for an interpretation. The central idea is clear; if some details are still obscure it is perhaps due to the difficulty of making language, even poetic prose like Hauptmann's, the agent of fantastic imagination. THEODORA GOLDSMITH.

New York, Aug. 14, 1906.

The "Discovery" of Whitman.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In 1883 Chatto & Windus of London published "The Maclise Portrait Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters, with Memoirs Biographical, Critical, Bibliographical, and Anecdotal, Illustrative of the Literature of the Former Half of the Present Century," by William Bates, B. A. The book is replete with interest, covering, as it does, a period of English letters and literary gossip of a time which produced men whose names have since become household words. In a chapter devoted to Goethe's "Faust," in which Carlyle is largely quoted, I was attracted to a footnote attached to the following criticism of "Faust":

> "Faust" is, I repeat, a work of supreme genius, worthy to take its place, as it undoubtedly will through the ages in succession, to the four or five cardinal productions of the human intellect. * * * Oedipus of Sophocles, to what time has left us of the divine trilogy of Aeschylus, to the Divine Comedy of Dante, and the Hamlet of Shakespeare. * * * I do not believe there is a halting rhythm, a faulty line, or an imperfect rhyme in the entire poem, which thus stands forth in antipodal majesty and beauty, contrasted with those monstrous superfoetations of conceit upon inanity, if not mere impostures, native in origin or imported from America, have in these later years brought burning disgrace upon the sacred name of poetry.

It is at the end of this severe arraignment of American poetry that the asterisk leads to the following footnote:

> Take, for instance, the notable "Walt Whitman" hoax. An eminent literator, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, laid a cunning plot to test the gullibility of the public in matters of taste and criticism. He dug up an American "poet" who had never written a word of poetry in his life; and who, in all he had written, was bombastic, coarse, conceited, and irreverent, or generally meaningless. He reprinted him in England, wrote a eulogistic preface, and engaged some really clearer fellows—Prof. Dowden, A. C. Swinburne, Robert Buchanan, &c.—to aid the scheme by unstinted and indiscriminate laudation.
>
> The bait took. Men who had never read Washington Irving or Whittier echoed the cuckoo cry, and "Walt Whitman" was the noblest transatlantic "tone" yet heard!

The above is not the only instance of the discovery of a "poet," but some if not many of the "discovered" have soon been lost sight of and not reaped the popularity of Whitman.

ARTHUR D. F. RANDOLPH.

Mountainside, N. J., Aug. 15, 1906.

The Deathbed in "The Saint."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have been interested in Mr. Littlefield's critique of "The Saint" of Fogazzaro, printed in the issue of Aug. 11, although with several of his expressed judgments I cannot agree. But there is one of such fundamental importance that I cannot let it pass without offering a word of dissent and disapproval. The reviewer condemns the closing scene, the description of the deathbed, as tiresomely long, an affectation with a motive. Here he says: "Does the artist's hand pause and waver? The patience of the Grim Messenger is too sorely tried, while he awaits at the threshold the conclusion of long-drawn farewells—a sop, as it were, thrown to sentimental moralists."

Now, Antonio Fogazzaro is the last man to "throw a sop to sentimental moralists." He is one himself in the best sense. It is not true that he is first an artist and second a Catholic. Witness the tone of the whole book, and then the prompt and hearty submission to the judgment of the Congregation of the Index. He does not write first for fame, and incidentally to promote a favorite cause. He does, indeed, take the most careful, even laborious, pains for the perfection of his art. But it is to perfect a weapon in his warfare. He knows nothing of sham battles for display. He is truly and terribly in earnest. It is this, more even than his cunning and delicious art, that has shaken and is shaking at once the literary and the religious foundations in Italy and through Christendom.

But beyond this, in respect to the death scene, there is one observation above all to be noticed. It has been contrived with infinite art and power to meet a peculiar objection to Catholicism, largely current among Protestants, that the former does not so commonly as the latter exhibit joyful deathbeds. It is to impress us with the unfairness and groundlessness of this objection that with masterly skill he dwells on the theme, showering on it coloring after coloring, convincing us that the lack is not in Catholicism as a religion, but in a false, unfruitful Catholicism, when it fails to realise the Protestant Watts's intense description:

> Jesus can make a dying bed
> Feel soft as downy pillows are.

JOEL FOOTE BINGHAM.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 13, 1906.

The Keats-Shelley Memorial.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

No one may hope to convince Mr. Arthur Stringer, against his will, of the appropriateness of the Piazza di Spagna house as a place for a memorial museum for Keats and Shelley, but for fear that his objections may dampen the ardor of others and hamper the devoted labors of the committee, it may be worth while to renew the protest against his labored argumentation. I think most of us who wish to see the memorial an accomplished fact think the location ideal—situated as it is in the very heart of the Queen City of the world. We may assume that the objections to this location as a memorial site for Keats would be withdrawn "had the building marked the spot of his birth," to use Mr. Stringer's own words. But who shall say that Keats's death was not a new birth? His troubled spirit, when it put off mortality, may have had visions of "divine melodious truth," and heard

> Tales and golden histories
> Of heaven and its mysteries.

At least we can all agree, Christian or pagan, that the inspired youth, after life's fitful fever, fell on eternal sleep in this house, forever sanctified by his presence there.

The saddest memories of the place seem only to increase its impressiveness as a memorial. To these memories will be added objects of association and suggestion, with the inspired messages of these matchless singers. These, all together, with impassioned eloquence, will recall Keats's own fine lines from his "Ode to the Poets":

> Here, your earth-born souls still speak
> To mortals, of their little week;
> Of their sorrows and delights;
> Of their passions and their spites;
> Of their glory and their shame;
> What doth strengthen and what maim:
> Thus ye teach us, every day,
> Wisdom, though fled far away.

JAMES MONAGHAN.

Buck Hill Falls, Penn., Aug. 13, 1906.

The Men and the Hour.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a review of Dr. Oscar Levy's "The Rise of Aristocracy," published in your issue of the 28th ult., the writer of the review quotes Dr. Levy as saying that "Times of disruption are not favorable to great men," and then adds: "This looks like a wise saying until the reader reflects that Gustavus Adolphus, Cromwell, Washington, Lincoln, Kosciusko, and Garibaldi were products of 'times of disruption.'"

In my judgment Dr. Levy in this observation of his is essentially correct. The names cited by his critic as being products of "times of disruption" were great men, but each was great inasmuch as he proved himself to be "the man for the hour." For this class of great men "times of disruption" are not only favorable, but one might say even necessary. But as for great men in the realm of thought, science, discovery, litsrature, art—"times of disruption" are not only unfavorable, but one might say almost fatal. Greatness in these realms reaches its zenith in times of profound, prolonged, and prosperous peace. For proof of this statement look into the pages of history.

In times of disorder the man for the hour is great, but his greatness is discovered of the occasion; while the great man in times of peace might be more truly said to discover himself—to evolve of his own. The former is great under exceptional, the latter under normal, conditions. For these reasons I hold that the latter, in the deepest and broadest sense of the term, is the greatest of the great.

Dr. Levy's observation that "times of disruption are not favorable to great men" is profoundly true in too large a sense to justify serious adverse criticism.

WILLIAM H. BRADSHEAR.

Bowling Green, Ky., Aug. 4, 1906.

Calderon's Full Name.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was very much surprised to read in your notice on "FitzGerald's Calderon" in THE SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 11 the full name of Calderon given as Calderon de la Barca, the name really being Calderon de la Barca, meaning "of the boat," and having a probably local meaning, as have most old Spanish names.

Although resigned (through the many changes) to hearing the Cabinet given strange names not their own, I still consider some names too sacred to be changed. A SPANISH READER.

New York, Aug. 11, 1906.

Prof. Lounsbury's "Who."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The following sentence occurs in an article in Harper's Monthly for August by Thomas R. Lounsbury, Professor of English in Yale University: "It comes from no one knows who." Forsooth, why not "whom"? Certainly a simple change in the order of the sentence results in "from whom it comes no one knows," and "no one knows from whom it comes." Then why not "whom" in the sentence as it stands? Can it be that the learned Lounsbury doth lapse? H. A. L.

San Francisco, Aug. 9, 1906.

AMERICAN POETRY.

An English View of Our Post-Bellum Singers and Their Work.

By Arrangement with The London Times.

LANIER deserves his place. He is the most considerable of all the post-bellum poets. Like Poe, his master, he had theories, of which one was that poetry should be made to approximate as closely as possible to music, for at heart he was a musician, and the effort to apply that theory is responsible for much in him that is weak and diffuse. But the proportion of "sheer fudge" to genius in him is less than in Poe. He remains the most fearless and passionate, the widest in range, the greatest master of melody of any of the American poets. He is on fire with his own genius, and he fires his reader, too. Like the lines of a greater than he, Mr. Swinburne, his lines whirl one along in a verbal intoxication—

> But the air and my heart and the earth are a-thrill—
> And look where the wild duck sails round the bend of the river—
> And look where a passionate shiver
> Expectant is bending the blades
> Of the marsh-grass in serial shimmers and shades—
> And invisible wings, fast fleeting, fast fleeting,
> Are beating
> The dark overhead as my heart beats—and steady and free
> Is the ebb-tide flowing from marsh to sea.
> (Run home, little streams,
> With your lapfuls of stars and dreams,)
> And a sailor unseen is hoisting a-peak,
> For list, down the inshore curve of the creek
> How merrily flutters the sail—
> And lo, in the East! Will the East unveil?
> The East is unveiled, the East hath confessed
> A flush; 'tis dead; 'tis alive; 'tis dead, ere the West
> Was aware of it: nay, 'tis abiding, 'tis unwithdrawn;
> Have a care, sweet Heaven! 'Tis Dawn.

So he wrote, on his deathbed, of "Sunrise," and the lines in their strength and weakness are representative. Besides "The Marshes of Glynn" and "The Symphony," in the latter of which he does actually weave poetry and music together into a thing of perfect structure and contrives, as Dr. Page puts it, to "make real poetry out of the money question," we owe to him a superb ballad, "The Revenge of Hamish," and one or two short lyrics of great beauty, with a few dialect poems. In Lanier we catch that rare note of gayety and bravery. "The Stirrup Cup," a welcome to death, shows it most clearly. It is Emerson humanised. Whitman had it, but in Whitman it went with claims for humanity, which humanity, in the average, does not make, and was expressed in terms of braggadocio, of Emerson-turned-bookmaker, which render it unpalatable to many.

In the face of so much frigidity, ethical instruction, sense of duty, is the student of American poetry has to encounter, it is a pleasure to come on this note of Lanier's—a gayety in the face of disease and death like Stevenson's, a bravery that the meanest may understand and welcome. Lanier, at any rate, was not afraid of poetry, not disheartened by having to sing to a nation too busy with other things to be in the mood for poetry. He lived for poetry as no other American poet (most of them being hard-worked men of affairs, traders, or professional men) had done. He had the courage to "let himself go," to sing, according to Thoreau's well-known lines, with "light head erect," not to "grope with bended neck."

MILLER, HARTE, AND TAYLOR.

AND in this he found a fellow, on the far Western slopes, in Joaquin Miller. Mr. Miller has all Lanier's diffuseness, his enthusiasm, his youth of heart, and something, patently, of his genius; very little of his mastery of the art. But if the author of the "Songs of the Sierras" and "The Port of Ships" has disappointed those who hoped most highly of him, his poetry is, like Whittier's, native, like Lanier's, passionate and brave. A dash, not of moral, but of artistic, timidity, would have made a better poet of him. On the other hand, we find his contemporaries, Harte and Taylor, suffering from that timidity too much. In Harte's finest lyric, "The Mountain Heart's-Ease," he speaks of

> The delicate thought that cannot find expression
> For ruder speech too fair;

and in Bayard Taylor's finest, "The Metempsychosis of the Pine," the tree says:

> Thence am I made a poet; thence are sprung
> Those motions of the soul, that sometimes reach
> Beyond all grasp of Art—for which the tongue
> Is ignorant of speech.

And it was, perhaps, due to this apprehension that both men turned aside from the deepest that was in them, Taylor to make charming verses about all sorts of things, Harte to parody and jest, and the anecdotal poem which, perfect as it

AMERICAN POETRY.

(Continued.)

is in point and pathos, gives always the impression of a great artist working on material beneath his powers. There is not so much difference as there should be between Bret Harte and Col. John Hay, who, in a very busy life, produced work that will stand beside the best (as well as the worst) of Harte's. He wrote "Little Breeches," it is true; but he wrote also "Remorse."

Sad is the thought of sunniest days
Of love and rapture perished,
And shine through memory's tearful haze
The eyes once fondliest cherished.
Reproachful is the ghost of joys
That charmed while life was wasted,
But saddest is the thought of joys
That never yet were tasted.

Sad is the vague and tender dream
Of dead love's lingering kisses
To crush'd hearts, hallowed by the gleam
Of unreturning blisses;
Deep mourns the soul, in anguished pride,
For the pitiless death that won them;
But the saddest wail is for lips that died
With the virgin dew upon them.

LITTLE KNOWN IN ENGLAND.

TO the same generation belong T. W. Parsons and Richard Henry Stoddard, both poets whom English readers would do well to know. But we have now passed the days of the men who have won reputation in England. There is no lack of poetry. There are many poets; they are all minor poets. The names of some deserve to be known more widely here than they are, particularly those of Edward Rowland Sill, a poet of sincerity and tenderness, with a kindly vein of humor; Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, who writes better sonnets than most living men; H. C. Bunner, the author of the delightful "Oh, what's the way to Arcady" and of many finely worked lyrics, and Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the doyen and leader of the poets of this order, a polished versifier of many notes, with the art to conceal his art. His lines "On an intaglio head of Minerva" are as clear cut as the jewel itself, and moods of many kinds, like wandering airs of Summer, breathe in his verses.

A blight, a gloom, I know not what, has
crept upon my gladness—
Some vague, remote ancestral touch of
sorrow, or of madness;
A fear that is not fear, a pain that has
not pain's insistence;
A sense of longing, or of loss, in some
foregone existence;
A subtle hurt that never pen has writ nor
tongue has spoken—
Such hurt perchance as Nature feels when
a blossomed bough is broken.

Finish, not passion, is the mark of that and of most of the work that is being done by the hundred other poets. They are cultivated people who sit apart, weaving fancies and carving jewels. Their work does not breathe the spirit of their country, it advances no new ideal, no new claim, has no particular bearing on the life of their time. The Emersonian tradition is dead, except, perhaps, for the formless, trenchant verses of Miss Dickinson; no one, except some contributors to a certain independent journal, imitates Whitman; the great influences have passed. The case of American poetry is as ours—the lamp is being kept alight, no more. There is in the work of nearly every living poet the timidity of the scholar, the sentiment of the passionless nature. It may be the posthumous influence of a long past Calvinism that induces the tameness of this dainty work; it may be that in the mad race for wealth people of letters hold aloof from national life, of which, again, nothing so thwarts the development as the individualism of commercial competition; it may be that America must assimilate her mixed population before the national spirit finds new expression.

Fiction, of course, as with us, attracts much of the ability that might otherwise be given to poetry, and passion and enthusiasm find outlets in such work as the earlier novels of Mr. Owen Wister. In any case, most of the American poets—Father Tabb, Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Woodberry, Mr. Quiffin, and others, to say nothing of the many poetesses—are like our own, remote from National life, and craftsmen rather than prophets.

WHENCE THE AWAKENING?

WHENCE is the awakening to come? From such work as that of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, say some—among them Mr. Bliss Carman. We believe not. The Hoosier poet is delightful; but the poetry of the people is not to be created at will.

What We want, as I sense it, in the line
O' poetry is somepin' Yours and Mine—
Somepin' with live-stock in it, and out-
doors,
And old crick-bottoms, snags, and syca-
mores!
Put weeds in—pizenonies, and underbrush,
As well as Johnny-jump-ups, all so fresh
And sassy-like!—and grown'-squir'ls—Yes,
and "We,"
As sayin' is,—"We, Us and Company."

But such poetry must grow, and it will not grow out of Mr. Riley's Hoosier poems or the negro songs of Mrs. Greene and others, any more than it will grow out of Barnes's Dorsetshire poems. The Nation is too old; it was too old in Whittier's day. Youth cannot be counterfeited, and the youth of America has all gone hitherto to politics and commerce, leaving its men of letters to act as its mentors. Mr. Stedman has foretold an upgrowth of poetic drama; his prediction has not yet been fulfilled except in the case of Mr. W. V. Moody, a young poet of great power and promise, but again remote, Aeschylean, and a little difficult. We see more hope in such poets as Richard Hovey and Mr. Bliss Carman, or, rather, not in them, but in something to which they may give rise. Hovey died too young; Mr. Bliss Carman is hard at work falsifying his early performance, writing too much, too carelessly, too parrot-wise. The poet of the immortal "Eavesdropper" has too often written nonsense. But with all his lamentable extravagances, weaknesses, and lapses from true taste he has that quality of which we have noted the lack in the poetry of most of his predecessors, a youthful gayety and bravery. It seems, indeed, as if his country might be acquiring at last the power to express in poetry that enterprise, that adventurer-spirit which has hitherto been reserved for its affairs. Its poets have been cautious, sentimental, respectable. "The World is Vagabondia to him who is a vagabond," cries Mr. Carman (or Mr. Hovey.)

O all you hearts about the world
In whom the truant gipsy blood,
Under the frost of this pale time,
Sleeps like the daring sap and flood,

That dream of April and reprieve!
You whom the haunted vision drives,
Incredulous of home and ease,
Perfection's lovers all your lives,

You brethren of the light heart guild,
The mystic fellow-craft of joy:
Who tarry for the news of truth,
And listen for some vast ahoy.

Blown in from sea, who crowd the wharves,
With eager eyes that wait the ship,
Whose foreign tongues will fill the world
With wondrous tales from lip to lip.

At least he is never sentimental, never afraid of passion, any more than he is afraid of showing the learning and the mastery of his art that he too often misuses. And, if that temper be sincere, it may be the forerunner of an awakening, an outburst of poetry greater than any that America has yet produced, a poetry that shall be worthy of a great nation and of the greatness of her earlier poets.

THE CLEVERNESS OF ISABEL.

A GIRL OF ROMANCE. By Eyre Hussey. Pp. 340. Crown 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

"A GIRL OF ROMANCE" arouses within the reader the same sort of wicked glee taken by Mr. Bennet in the letters and conversation of Mr. Collins. After the first score of pages one is tempted to lay the book aside as impossible, but a little persistency will bring him to the point where extremes meet, the absolute dullness and absurdity of the novel giving it a unique interest, a Collinslike place in our delighted regard.

The resourceful girl, Miss Isabel Turner, having evidently committed to memory some such volume as our useful old Cleveland's "Compendium," seldom opens her lips without letting fly an "extract," whether or not it is at all applicable to the matter in hand. When an old lady makes a kindly call "Isabel clasps her hands, gazes fixedly at the ceiling," and dashes into the "patines of bright gold." She crushes a woman named "Angostura Bittera" by quoting when Miss Bitters's memory failed the five lines in regard to "the toad, ugly and venomous," &c. Whereupon:

"Bravo!" said Desmond Swift, who had just come in.

"By Jove! Fancy being able to recollect all that," exclaimed Goodacre, wiping his wide mouth.

"It's nothing when you are used to it," Bella said, laughing. "She wouldn't have been human had she not felt gratified at having scored off the superficial Bitters."

Miss Isabel, or Bella, is given to harangues as well as quotations. Some of these are several pages in length, and, we think, will convince those who have the hardihood to read them that Capt. Sholto was entirely right when he supposed her to be mad.

The young lady is likewise "gifted with a keen appreciation of the humorous"—heaven save the mark! She is a playwright. Her dramatized scenes from "Sandford and Merton" appear to be her "long suit," as well they might be—she is an actress of no mean ability; she does "stunts," notably conjuring and skirt dancing, and, of course, she conquers hearts wherever she goes. Her rages, however, are rather excessive, and we cannot always follow her peculiar humor, especially in the matter of the scene written and acted in lieu of the one in which she was asked to take a part.

Since we are continually assured of her cleverness, her charm, her wonderful power over all sorts and conditions of men, and women, too, we suppose we must be sadly dense to find her the very paragon of bores, but such she certainly appears upon these amazing pages.

And yet the writer has facility, and he knows his compendium. Why does he lack just that wholesome self-criticism which would have stayed his pen?

What saith George Eliot? "With a total want of musical ear people will sing out of tune, while a degree more melodic sensibility would suffice to render them silent."

CURRENT COMMENT.

News and Views on Literary Subjects from Many Different Sources.

The Sale of Dickens's Books.

"Generally speaking, 'Pickwick' heads the sale of Dickens, with 'David Copperfield' so close after that it should hardly be called second. With many people 'Pickwick,' I suppose, typifies the Dickens note, the fountain and crown of his writings. 'Copperfield,' again, is a story which is touched with his own autobiography, and there, perhaps, apart from anything else, one can see why these two books steadily, year in and year out, hold the first place in the Dickens procession. 'Oliver Twist' and 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' come third and fourth, each selling about 3,000 copies less in the year than 'Pickwick' and 'Copperfield.' The sales of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' 'Dombey and Son,' and 'Bleak House' may be mentioned together, also those of 'Little Dorrit' and 'Our Mutual Friend,' which thus, as a copyright book, comes tenth in popularity. 'Great Expectations,' not long out of copyright, as we have noted, would be fourteenth. Finally the books by Dickens which sell worst are the 'American Notes' and the 'Child's History of England,' which is, perhaps, the wooden spoon."—Alfred Waugh in The Book Monthly.

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The Oxford of Pater's Time.

Oxford, merely as Oxford, in the days which passed between Pater's introduction to it and the appearance of the "Studies," was in one of those stages of transitional ferment which are almost invariably fruitful in effect on the emotions and the intellect of those who possess either the one thing or the other or both. The alterations of the first commission—the throwing open of previously close scholarships and fellowships; the multiplication of professorships, and the attempt to make them serious instruments of university instruction, not so much in place of as in supplement to the exclusive tutorial system; the diminution, though not yet the dethronement, of the clerical element; the sharper, if not yet very sharp, attention to business inculcated on both undergraduates and dons; the gradual change introduced by these and other innovations into the personnel and the moral of the whole university—these things were unquestionable. But as yet they worked very gradually, and like other drugs, displayed their beneficial long before they manifested their toxic effect. The sharp quarrels of the Oxford Movement had died down, leaving it practically triumphant, affecting the religious attitude of dons and undergraduates alike almost wholly for good, and that not only in the High Church direction. The most remarkable Evangelical whom I ever knew, the "Oxford Evangelist," Baxely, of Pater's own college, was a senior contemporary of my own, a junior of his. Socially, things were interesting. There was still among the dons a large steadying element of the older type; the decree (to use a somewhat later joke) that all the world should get married had not yet gone forth.

But the merely disreputable don was nearly, if not quite, extinct. Among undergraduates the snobbery which had made Landor quarrel with a man for "entertaining servitors," and which, if we may believe Thomas Hughes, existed still to some extent not twenty years before Pater went up, had almost entirely disappeared. There was no prejudice against reading; and I think that the late Prof. York Powell was quite wrong when, in writing of the late Mr. Grant Allen, he said that there was a prejudice against unconventionality. If you were a gentleman and a good fellow (with a liberal interpretation of the first requisite) you might, so far as I remember, be as unconventional as you chose. But it was certainly still the general idea that an undergraduate should, as much as possible, be an "all-round man"—that he should not merely read; that if he were not great at sports he should at any rate take an interest in them; that he should not wholly eschew wines and suppers and such more forbidden but harmless things as college steeplechases; that he might fill his rooms with "triptychs and Madonnas" or keep strange beasts in them, or compose (at the expense of mild objurgations from his neighbors) waltzes by dint of trying them for weeks in an inchoate condition on his piano; or do anything else in reason, and sometimes a little out of it.—George Saintsbury in The Bookman.

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Marie Corelli's Portrait.

Owing to the fact that various gross, and I think I may say libelous, fictitious misrepresentations of me have been freely and unwarrantably circulated through Great Britain, the Colonies, and America, by certain "lower" sections of the pictorial press, which, with a zeal worthy of a better and kinder cause, have striven by this means to alienate my readers from me—it appears to my publishers advisable that an authentic likeness of myself, as I truly am to-day, should now be issued, in order to prevent any further misleading of the public by fraudulent inventions. The original photograph from which Messrs. Constable & Co. have reproduced the present photogravure, was taken by Mr. G. Gabell of London, who, at the time of my submitting myself to his camera, was not aware of my identity. I used, for the nonce, the name of a lady friend, who arranged that the proofs of the portrait should be sent to her at various different addresses—and it was not till this "Romance of Riches" was on the verge of publication that I explained the real position to the courteous artist himself. That I thus elected to be photographed as an unknown rather than a known person was in order that no extra pains should be taken on my behalf, but that I should be treated just as an ordinary stranger would be treated, with no less, but at the same time certainly no more, care.—Her Preface to "The Treasure of Heaven."

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Shakespeare in the Auction Room.

During the last year Shakespeare has been paramount. It is not to be inferred that particularly fine copies of the Folios have been catalogued. The single First Folio that appeared during the season was defective, and brought only £245; the Second made but £40, and two Fourths £150 and £119 respectively. But there sprung up during the season a rich crop of Quartos of single plays, and experience has shown that a rare Quarto can command almost as high a figure as the best of Folios, as witness the £1,570 paid in December last for a copy of the first edition of "Much Ado About Nothing," 1600, with the top line mended. This is the copy that was sold at the sale of the Gaisford library in 1890 for £130. The price was the third highest ever paid for a Quarto, the second being £1,750 for the much rarer fourth edition of "Richard III.," and the record £2,000 for a unique copy of "Titus Andronicus," sold to America last year. Toward the end of June there appeared in the catalogue one day an uncommon number of these precious volumes—no fewer than nine, and they all were bid for in high figures, the nine realising £2,086. The highest price was £460 for "The Merchant of Venice," and the next £305 for "Lear."—Pall Mall Gazette.

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Verse for Music.

If we try to define the qualities which make words good for songs we shall probaly first think of such things as brevity, compactness, or singleness of idea, and a pointed manner of expression; but if the last may be considered an essential, both Schubert and Brahms have shown that even if ninety-nine out of a hundred songs possess the first of these two qualities, the hundredth, which has them not, may yet be a great song. But the one thing which is a necessity is incompleteness. The words must not tell the whole story if music is to be added to them. That is why the best German lyrics, as well as those of Shakespeare, Herrick, and Burns, bear setting, nay, often demand, music. They all alike leave an indefinable sense of suggestion rather than of expression. The German songs, with their simple, oft-repeated imagery of nightingales and moonlights; Shakespeare, with whom, at any rate to modern ears, the sense seems almost sacrificed to lilt and rhythm; the slender ideas of Herrick, daintily expressed; Burns's tender emotions, half hidden, half revealed by his native scenery, all leave much to be filled up by the imagination of the reader, or by the art of the musician. But with much typically English poetry the opposite is the case. Tennyson prided himself on the "musicalness" of his verse, and at its best it is so musical that it requires no other music. He describes everything, and takes pains to make the picture complete, and when he does this with the right touches the result is delightful, but it needs no more. When he does it with the wrong touches—well of that nothing need be said. For this reason the "Maud" songs have been a stumbling block to many a musician, and we have lately heard a great deal of them at London concerts, and whenever heard they leave a sense of overloading and futile effort. Perhaps the most obvious instance is found in the lines:

Maud is but seventeen,
But she is tall and stately.

Whether these lines are in themselves poetry I need not discuss. The poet thought them necessary to complete his description, but these and other lines like them are given importance by being set to music, which makes them seem unbearably commonplace, and this is inevitably the case where a poet habitually enters into small details of description.—The Academy.

For the Children.

The Century Company has in preparation a new and revised edition of "The Bible for Young People," which is to sell at half the price of the original. It will be a large volume, with two dozen illustrations from the old masters. This house will soon bring out a volume of "Fairy Stories Retold from St. Nicholas," with the pictures which accompanied them in the magazine.

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QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

J. W. E., Washington, D. C.—Will you kindly give me the sale record or some indication of the rarity or value of a Bible printed in London in the year 1615, by Robert Barker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. It contains the passage about the making of fig leaves into breeches by Adam and Eve. That passage makes it, I think, what is known as the "Breeches Bible." It was buried under St. Bartholomew's Church, Berwash, Sussex County, England, in troublesome times. It was given to the Clerk and Sexton when the church was repaired in 1836. It was brought to this country twenty years ago.

Copies of the so-called "Breeches Bible" are not especially rare. Our correspondent's find may be worth from $10 to $30, according to condition. The history of that particular copy, if authenticated, may add to its antiquarian value for some people, but will not seriously affect its price at large.

BOOK LOVER, Brooklyn.—I shall be greatly obliged for such information as you can give me about the following books:
(1) "La France Galante, ou Histoire Amoureuse de la Cour," Cologne, 1696.
(2) Joannis Crelii Franci, "Opera Omnia Exegetica," Eleutheropoli, 1656, the second volume reading "Operum Exegeticum Tomus Tertius," Irenopoli, 1656.
(3) "Histoire der Reformatie en Vervolginge van de Gereformeede Kerken in Vankryk," Elias Benoit, Amsterdam, Jan Van Hoorn, 1696. The curious plates by Jan Luyken Painter and A. Halweg, Sc.
(4) Jesu Christi Evangelique Veritas Salutifera," &c., Jacobo Gussetio Bloemi; published by Jacobus Borstius Amsteloadami, 1718. And what value have these books?

Book Lover's questions involve answers which require more space than can be spared here for the purpose. He should consult Brunet's Manual, which is to be found in the public libraries. As to (1) most scandalous chronicles of the kind are not traceable to an author, but see Brunet, ed. 1861, Col. 1,370, (Vol. 2.) As to value, according to our information, Vol. 1 is worth about $3; if in three volumes about the same. (3) is quoted at 10 florins and (4) at 15 florins. It is, of course, possible that the books are in fine bindings, in covers more valuable than the books themselves, or they may be in such poor condition that the lot is practically worthless. The values given are not to be counted as applying strictly to Book Lover's copies, about the condition of which we know nothing.

L. D. M.—Where can I find any sketch of the life of England's Postmaster General, Henry Fawcett, M. P.; more particularly of his remarkable achievements, both civil and athletic, after the accident that deprived him of sight? Many years ago I read such an account in a weekly or daily print, and most impressive and inspiring it was.

An excellent account of the life of Fawcett by Leslie Stephen will be found in the Dictionary of National Biography.

W. E., Evansville, Ind.—Can you give me the publishers or tell me where I can procure a book on "Phrases," such as Latin, French, Italian, &c.? The different languages are separate, all Latin phrases and their English definitions together, and so on with five or six different languages in a book.

"A New Dictionary of Foreign Phrases," published by the J. B. Lippincott Company; follows the plan suggested, phrases from each language being separately classified.

Answers from Readers.

J. F. D.—Answering the inquiry of James A. Trainor.—Where can I get a copy of "A Woman of Culture," and what is the author's name and where published? It is by the Rev. John Talbot Smith. William H. Young & Co., 63 Barclay Street, New York.

M. J. J., Junction City, Kan.—The song, "The Old Sexton," is in Vol. I., "Good Old Songs," published by Oliver Ditson & Co.

J. N. J. BELL, 6 State Street, Jersey City.—In yesterday's issue of your invaluable and most interesting paper Mr. H. K. Rapp inquires if Gaboriau wrote a sequel to "Monsieur Lecoq." You say not. I find by experience of your columns that your "no" is just what it says. However, if your reader is anxious to find out more about Monsieur Lecoq he had better look up a complete list of the works of Fortune Du Boisgobey. In it he will find a book called "The Old Age of Lecoq, the Detective." I found it very much more interesting than Gaboriau's work. This book, I may add, I have looked for myself, but without success. In lists of cheap issues of Du Boisgobey's works I never could come across it.

E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.—Rhymesters will doubtless flood you with verse in answer to "H. W. H." of this date, Aug. 4, but I send this:

To Matthew, Mark, and Luke and John,
Be Acts and Romans added on.
Who wrote Corinthians, one and two,
Galatians and Ephesians knew.
Philippians and Colossians glad
Two Thessalonian letters had,
Then two to Timothy, Paul's "son,"
To Titus and Philemon one.
Then Hebrews, James, and Peter's two
Before the three of John we view;
While Jude and Revelation then
Conclude the Word of God to men.

E. G., Fulton, Cal.—As I have seen no further reply in your columns to F. Martin, Martinsville, Va., who "wished especially" a parody on Casablanca beginning "The boy stood on the backyard porch," I venture to make a slight correction. In the first place, the Irish parody of "Excelsior," ending in "Be jabers," is listed in Granger's "Index," which you kindly call valuable, in the collection of parodies in the appendix, and also with the proper references in the body of the book, under the title of "Paddy's (or "Pat's) Excelsior." As you have already sent a copy to your correspondent the references are not necessary here. Secondly, in the group of parodies in the appendix, Page 965, is mentioned "A Parody (Casablanca)." In the Title Index this is spelled as to forget it, "Poor Selections, No. 7." The Poet Bird Problem is also found in the Poet Lore Index to "Poor stuff stood on the hungry fence." (not parody.) I have no doubt this is what your correspondent got written.

RAY S. BALL, Huron, Ohio.—"H. W. H." in Appeals to Readers, wants the books of the New Testament in rhyme. I have a Bible published by David C. Cook & Co. of Elgin, Ill., with the rhymed in on Page 4 of the helps in the back part. It reads as follows:

Matthew and Mark and Luke and John the Holy Gospels wrote.
Describing how the Saviour died, His life and all he taught.
Acts proved how God the Apostles armed with signs in every place,
And Paul in Romans teaches us how man is saved by grace.
The Apostle in Corinthians instructs, exhorts, reproves,
Galatians shows that faith in Christ alone the Father loves.
Ephesians and Philippians tell what Christians ought to be,
Colossians bids us live to God and for eternity.
In Thessalonians we are taught the Lord will come from heaven.
In Timothy and Titus a Bishop's rule is given.
Philemon shows a Christian's love as only Christians saw.
Hebrews reveals the Gospel grace prefigured by the law.
James teaches without holiness faith is but vain and dead.
And Peter points the narrow way in which the saints are led.
John in his three epistles on love delights to dwell,
While Jude gives awful warning of judgment, wrath, and hell.
The Revelation prophesies of that tremendous day
When Christ, and Christ alone, shall be the trembling sinner's stay.

RAY S. BALL, Huron, Ohio.—In answer to your Appeals to Readers of Aug. 4, "Constant Reader" wants to know where to find who wrote, "England once had room for wise men as well as foolish kings." It was written by James Russell Lowell in his "Glance Behind the Curtain."

ANOTHER CONSTANT READER.—"Constant Reader," issue of Aug. 4, will find the lines, "While their companions slept, were toiling upward in the night," in Longfellow's "The Ladder of St. Augustine." (Page 187 of the Cambridge edition.) The stanza in which they occur, as well as the preceding one, are the lines accompanying the poet's name and bust in the Hall of Fame, University Heights, New York City.

We are indebted to many other readers for answer to this query.

SAMUEL P. BRIGHAM, 160 Bleecker Street, New York City: "Answering the second inquiry of 'H. W. H.' in THE TIMES of the 4th inst., I know that the late William C. Rheem of Franklin, Venango County, Penn., had the New Testament in manuscript rhyme. Whether ever published I know not. A letter to Mrs. Rheem, Franklin, Penn., would perhaps settle the matter."

WILLIAM McVEIGH, New York.—In answer to "C. M. M." There is only one person from Arqua for a poet to refer to in that manner—Petrarch:

"There is a tomb in Arqua;
Pillared in their sarcophagus, repose
The bones of Laura's lover; here repair
Many familiar with his well-sung woes,
The pilgrims of his genius. He arose
To raise a language and his land reclaim
From the dull yoke of her barbaric foes.
Watering the tree which bears his lady's name,
With his melodious tears, he gave himself to fame."
—Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Canto IV., Stanza XXX.

"M. E. H." Elizabethtown, N. Y.—The lines asked for by Mrs. I. Evans, Essex, N. Y.,

"Touched by a light that hath no name,
A glory never sung,"

are from Whittier's poem, "Sunset on the Bearcamp."

A number of other readers have sent answers to this query.

Miss S. L. COLES, West Esmont Post Office, Va.—In reply to a recent query in the Book Department, I would say that the author of "Salome," Hilleman Wilson, lives now in Albemarle County, Virginia.

Appeals to Readers.

C. E. R., Buffalo, N. Y.—Will you help me concerning the following allusions from Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford"? "Plumed wars" in chapter on the Captain; "in the wearied manner of the Scandinavian Prophetess—'Leave me, leave me to repose'" in "A Love Affair of Long Ago"; "Rowland's Kaiydor," in chapter "Engaged to be Married," and "Some great war in India," in chapter on "Old Letters."

CHARLES JUDGE, Jersey City.—Please let me know through your Queries if there has been any history of the Irish Brigade of the rebellion published? If so, who is the publisher, and where is it for sale?

E. P. G.—Kindly inform me whether there are any books on high school architecture. Do you know of any articles treating of high school architecture, or describing especially fine modern high schools?

H. H. HARWOOD, 1,112 Capitol Street, Richmond, Va.—Knowing that your paper is a favorite with educated and literary men, I write to ask if you or some of your readers can give the address of any Baconian (Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy) Club or association in this country or abroad, or the addresses of American Baconians.

H. P. S.—What is the authority, if any, on which William Kirby in the novel "The Golden Dog" based this assertion: "Jumonville de Villiers, who was afterward, in defiance of a flag of truce, shot down by order of Col. Washington in the far-off forests of the Alleghanies." This Col. Washington is George Washington. This sentence is from the L. C. Page & Co., Boston, edition of 1897.

E. W. W., Albany, N. Y.—Will you kindly tell me the names of the characters in "Snowbound," especially the "not unfeared, half-welcome guest"? Also the ones who tell the stories in "The Tales of a Wayside Inn."

C. H. E., Harrisburg, Penn.—Can you give me the names of any recent writers who have advocated the management of religious work as a whole by the State? Also the names of the books? I do not mean the union of Church and State nor ethics in public schools. I am referring to a plan whereby the State would administer ethical instruction and training to the people.

C. A. P.—I own a copy of Addison's Spectator in eight volumes, an ancient-looking set of books, which, however, do not bear upon the title page the date of publication, only the following: "Printed in Edinburgh for Messrs. Bell and Broadfute, Dickson, Greech, Mudie, Hill, Elden, Brown, Fairbairn, and I. Watson & Co." I would be gratified if any information could be given me regarding the date of this issue of Addison's works.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Crawford's New Novel and Roman History—A Book by President Eliot.

F. MARION CRAWFORD'S forthcoming novel from the Macmillans will be called "A Lady of Rome," and not "Prima Donna," as originally announced. Whether it will be a sequel to "Fair Margaret: A Portrait," is not as yet communicated. An important historical work bearing Mr. Crawford's name and also that of Prof. Giuseppe Tomassetti, will also shortly come from the same publishers. This will be the first volume of "A History of Rome in the Middle Ages." Much of the material will be drawn from the famous unpublished Colonna archives, which for many years have been in charge of Prof. Tomassetti.

Longmans, Green & Co. are to issue immediately "An Agnostic's Progress," by William Scott Palmer. The book deals with the growth and development of the author's faith. Beginning with Darwinism, he proceeded through psychology and psychical research and so on toward an established faith in Christianity. The book is an interesting study in intellectual autobiography.

The Scribners announce for publication Sept. 1 the Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs's new book, "A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Psalms," "Sir John Constantine," the new story of adventure by A. T. Quiller-Couch, and "Studies in the Book of Job," by the Rev. Dr. F. M. Peloubet.

A popular book treating of the theoretical considerations involved in polyphase working, "Polyphase Currents," by Alfred Still, author of "Alternating Currents and the Theory of Transformers," is about to be sent out by the Macmillan Company. It has been written not so much for the use of designers of polyphase machinery, but rather for the user or engineer who lays out the schemes and must complete them. Kelvin's law is discussed in detail. The treatment adopted by the author is non-mathematical. He has provided his statements with illustrative diagrams, &c., and some notes in an appendix make certain points in the text clearer.

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago will publish Egerton R. Williams, Jr.'s, new story, "Ridolfo: The Coming of the Dawn," in September, with illustrations by Joseph C. Leyendecker. It is an Italian romance of the fourteenth century, and shows the author's knowledge of Italian history revealed in his "Hill Towns of Italy."

A companion volume to "Principles of Wool Combing" is shortly to make its appearance from Longmans, Green & Co. It is "Principles of Worsted Spinning," by the same author, Howard Priestman. The book will contain 118 illustrations.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. announce for early issue "Great Riches," the latest book from the pen of President Eliot of Harvard University. President Eliot treats of the future of those "favored few" who are amassing wealth.

September will see the publication in this country by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago of "The Day's Journey," a new novel by the popular English author, Netta Syrett, now appearing for the first time before American readers. The scenes of the story are laid in England. A man drifts away from his wife because he is vain and believes his intellectual equal is elsewhere. When he is gone, she writes a book which is more popular than any of his. He slowly awakens to the truth.

Little, Brown & Co. are to bring out this Fall a new story of modern Quebec by Anna Chapin Ray, author of "Hearts and Creeds." It is entitled "Janet," and will be illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens. Another tale of Quebec, but Old Quebec, of the time of the Patriot War, or the struggle of French Canada for independence in 1837-38, has been received by these publishers. "In Treaty with Honor" is by Mary Catherine Crowley, author of the popular romances of Old Detroit.

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago will issue in the early Autumn a volume presenting "Folk-lore of Women." It has been compiled by T. E. Thistleton-Dyer and consists of twenty-seven chapters made up from the observations of man upon woman from the earliest times to the present. Every aspect and characteristic of the "better" sex is treated of in curious and various ways.

The September issue of Scribner's Magazine will contain the opening chapters of the new story—the first since his "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come"—by John Fox. "A Knight of the Cumberland," is the title of the tale, the heroine of which is a girl from the North. The story is said to be humorous and romantic.

The new publishing house, the Decker Publishing Company of this city, announces its first book for issue the end of the month. It is entitled "Old Cronnak," and is by an anonymous author. The story is described as a "powerful and original American novel."

"The Silver Crown" is the new book of fables by Laura E. Richards, author of "Captain January," &c., which Little, Brown & Co. will bring out in a month or two as a companion to Mrs. Richards's "The Golden Windows," profusely illustrated.

A volume of "Old English Games and Physical Exercises" is shortly to come from Longmans, Green & Co. It is by Mrs. Florence Kirk, (Florence Hewitt.) The volume will be a crown quarto in size, bound in heavy boards. Descriptions will be found in it of games for babies and children of all ages, games without music, marching and dancing games, and instructions for a course of physical exercises to nursery rhyme accompaniments and breathing exercises.

The October number of The World's Work will have an article by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Director of Physical Training in the New York public schools, in which he will tell the adult the correct way of sitting, walking, and standing and reveal the causes of some functional diseases. Photographs will be provided to illustrate the article.

The Truth Seeker Company is bringing out "Six Historic Americans," by John E. Remsburg. The six Americans are Paine, Jefferson, Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, and Grant. They are called "fathers and saviors of our Republic," and the author has collected evidence showing that they were all freethinkers and proving that not one was the Christian he was believed to be.

"The Dragon Painter," Sidney McCall's new novel of Japan, is announced by Little, Brown & Co. for early publication. The story, condensed, appeared in Collier's several months ago. It possesses more popular qualities than did Mr. McCall's "Breath of the Gods." It is the tale of the outcome of an old man's worship of art. The book will be well illustrated.

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago have down for September issue "McDonald of Oregon. A Tale of Two Shores," by Eva Emery Dye. The hero played an important part in the author's "McLoughlin and Old Oregon." He is a real man who provided Mrs. Dye with documents concerning his career. McDonald was a "castaway" on the shores of Japan. He was passed from Governor to Governor until he reached Tokio, where he was permitted to establish a school. His pupils later acted as interpreters during the negotiations with Commodore Perry.

Gen. A. W. Greely, the well-known Arctic explorer, has compiled a new handbook, which Little, Brown & Co. are to publish under the title, "Handbook of Polar Discoveries." It is based on his earlier book on Arctic discoveries, the material having been brought up to date and a summary added of the achievements of adventurers in the North.

During the Autumn A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago will issue a new edition of George Eliot's "Romola." It will be in two volumes, edited by Dr. Guido Biagi, librarian of the Laurentian and Riccardi libraries in Florence, and a special representative of the Italian Government at the recent St. Louis Exposition. Besides the introduction and notes, the edition will include 160 engravings of historic interest. Dr. Biagi has been at work on the edition for several years.

Charles Scribner's Sons are issuing today E. Hopkinson Smith's new novel, "The Tides of Barnegat," just completed in Scribner's Magazine. It is reviewed in another column of this issue.

The Century Company is preparing a new and cheaper edition of Gen. Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant." It will publish shortly William Bailey's statistical study of marriage, divorce, births, deaths, &c., entitled "Modern Social Conditions." Special attention is paid to conditions in the United States.

The Macmillan Company is adding this week two new volumes to the Rural Science Series, edited by Prof. Liberty H. Bailey of Cornell University: "The Horse," by Prof. L. P. Roberts of Cornell, author of "The Farmstead," "Fertility of the Land," &c., and the fifth edition of Prof. Bailey's "The Principles of Vegetable Gardening."

Henry Holt & Co. will publish next month "The Cruise of the Violetta," the fourth novel by Arthur Colton. It is said to be in the vein of the author's "The Belted Seas," which was said to have some of the qualities of Jacobs, Stockton, and Dickens.

"With Byron in Italy" is to be the next volume in the series of books on English poets in Italy bearing the imprint of A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago. The book is edited by Mrs. Anna B. McMahan and profusely illustrated by photographs collected by her of scenes made famous by the poet during his sojourn in Italy. The material in the volume comprises letters and poems covering the period of Byron's life from 1816 to 1823. An introduction and notes have been provided by the editor.

T. Fisher Unwin of London is bringing out just now a thoroughly revised and up-to-date edition of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's book on "Germany," in the Story of the Nations Series, bearing the imprint in this country of G. P. Putnam's Sons. This publisher is also issuing a novel, "Mister Bill," by Albert E. Lyons, which deals with the conflict between capital and labor in the United States.

ISABEL OF SPAIN.

TO Americans, Isabel of Castile is—and doubtless always will be—the Queen who was willing to pawn her jewels in order that the mad Genoese, Christopher Columbus, might sail into the West to discover the East. She is the godmother, as it were, of the New World. To Spaniards and to students of European history she is the maker of Spain, to lovers of high romance and great deeds she is one of the miracle women of the ages. The present volume, "A Queen of Queens and the Making of Spain" (Scribners) is by Christopher Hare, author of "Dante the Wayfarer" and other books dealing with the glories of the Romance peoples. It is the narrative of Isabel's life, compiled and condensed from various sources, contemporary and other, but chiefly other—in particular Peter Martyr, Washington Irving, W. H. Prescott, and Martin Hume.

Mr. Hare is not himself an eloquent writer, and the most of his purple patches, especially those dealing with the Moorish wars and the story of the Queen's dealings with Columbus, are taken verbatim from Irving, whose narrative, as everybody knows, is one continuous pageant, full of the flashing points of lances, of the glitter of gold, of the rich blazonry of surcoats, of the flutter of banners, the clank of swords, the jingle of harness, the champing of bits, and the noble, swelling sounds of lordly titles. In other words, the Conquest of Granada seems in his telling rather a procession or show than the grimmest of wars.

Mr. Hare's volume holds in the reasonable compass of 380 pages not only the outline of the events of Isabel's life and reign but a hasty review of the history of the Iberian Peninsula from Roman times to the moment of her birth in the ancient castle of Madrigal in April, 1451. The review is, in the nature of things, complicated by the number of small kingdoms into which, during most of that period, Spain was divided. There is the Kingdom of the Moors, who, after overrunning the whole peninsula in the eighth century, encountering Charles Martel and Charlemagne, ruling splendidly for a season at Cordova, were by the thirteenth century confined to the south and the realm of Granada. Of the Christians there was the Kingdom of Asturias and Leon, which in time coalesced with that of Castile, and the realms of Catalonia and Barcelona, which had been united by Isabel's time with the Kingdom of Aragon, and of which Ferdinand was then heir apparent, his father, old Juan, being King of Aragon. In Castile and Leon ruled Enrique IV., whose half-sister, Isabel, daughter of Juan II. of Castile and Isabel of Portugal and granddaughter of Catharine of Lancaster, (daughter of English John of Gaunt,) was his heir.

That Isabel was the Great Queen. She married Ferdinand, and thus upon the death of Juan and Enrique united the Kingdoms of Castile and Aragon. She made "holy war" against the Moors for ten years, from 1482 to 1492, and by the conquest of Granada and the addition of its territory to her other realms created the Kingdom of Spain. Ferdinand was her ally and helper as well as her husband, but the work on its broader scale was that of the noble and great-souled woman, not of the scheming politician, the King.

OLD CONNECTICUT TOWNS.

BEGINNING with Saybrook, "the mother of Congregationalism in Connecticut and Western New England," George S. Roberts takes us through the old towns along the Connecticut River down to Windsor in his new book, "Historic Towns of the Connecticut River Valley," (8vo; Illustrated. Schenectady, N. Y.: Robson & Adee. $4.50.) The history of each town is given, some anecdotes of some of its distinguished sons and their careers told, old houses are described, landmarks pointed out, and places of historical interest shown. Pictures, too, are given of houses, sites of buildings, &c., and there are portraits, views of the town, &c.

The towns are Saybrook, the first site of Yale University, which in 1716 it was decided to move further west—to New Haven; "charming old" Lyme, on the other side of the river and opposite to Saybrok, the "mother of lawyers, judges, statesmen, diplomats, and multi-millionaire financiers," including the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, "a good man and a dandy"; Gen. S. H. Parsons, his son; Matthew Griswold, the husband of Gov. Roger Wolcott's daughter, Ursula; Clinton, the birthplace of the first American John Woodbridge; Middletown, which harbors Wesleyan University; the Towns of Chatham, East Hampton, Wethersfield, Newington, Glastonbury; Hartford, the capital of Connecticut; West Hartford, the birthplace of Noah Webster of dictionary and spelling book fame; Windsor, "the venerable, the ancient," which has the distinction of being the site of the first house built by white men in the Connecticut Valley; South Windsor, the birthplace of Jonathan Edwards; Enfield; Springfield, "the mother settlement of the Valley of the Connecticut"; Westfield; Northampton, the site of Smith College; Southampton, whose history is "commonplace," and, therefore, particularly interesting; Amherst and its college; Greenfield, Deerfield, Westmoreland, which was one of the earliest settlements on the Connecticut; Walpole, the site of the first bridge across the Connecticut River; Westminster, Charlestown, Claremont, and the other towns on both banks of the Conflecticut.

The volume is entertaining and authoritative. Many extracts may be found from old documents and addresses which bear on the history of the towns or certain events connected with them. Mr. Roberts has also to his credit a volume on "Old Schenectady," and is shortly to bring out one on "Historic Towns of the New England Coast."

ABBE KLEIN'S NEW BOOK

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1906.]

PARIS, Aug. 14.—In the opinion of M. Frédéric Boudin, an acknowledged authority on ecclesiastical questions here and the author of a work on the policy of the late Leo XIII., the effect of the Pope's encyclical on the religious situation in France will be to promote the liberal movement in the French Church of which the Abbés Klein and Loisy are the chief spokesmen.

***

THE Abbé Klein, who has recently returned from America, has published an interesting study of American Catholicism and is accused in Rome of having adopted many of the liberal ideas on matters of dogma attributed to Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland and denounced by the Italian Cardinals under the general title of "Americanism."

***

M. BOUDIN believes that the French Church, advised by the Pope to work out its own destiny, will not adopt the more liberal and independent attitude which distinguishes Catholics in the United States and England from their co-religionists in Rome.

The Shepard Publications.

Morgan Shepard, late of San Francisco, has transferred his business to this city. Although his stock, manuscripts, &c., were lost in the recent fire, Mr. Shepard nevertheless secured duplicates of manuscripts and other matter and is about to begin publishing these. The first announcements concern four volumes—"The Diary of a Forty-niner," edited by C. L. Canfield; "Henrik Ibsen," by Haldane Macfall, author of "Whistler," &c.; "On the Giving of Gifts," by Margaret G. Graham, and "Lions," by James Simpson, being a series of twelve caricatures of notables, including Roosevelt, Kipling, Hall Caine, Whistler, Gorky, and others, with an introduction by Haldane Macfall.

A Treatise on Vines.

"Vines, and How to Grow Them," by William McCollom, is to appear in October in The Garden Library. It deals with all kinds of climbing and trailing plants for gardens. Besides the hardy annual vines, descriptions are given of many of the exotics grown for cut flowers in greenhouses. Suggestions are added, accompanied by illustrations, for the making of trellises and supports. The book will be profusely illustrated.

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AUG 1906

PAGES IN WAITING.

Nettleship's Memoir of Green—An Old Solicitor's Jottings—Mrs. Booth's New Volume.

A NEW edition of R. L. Nettleship's "Memoir of Thomas Hill Green" is to come out next month from Longmans, Green & Co. It is reprinted from the third volume of the works of Green. A preface has been especially written for the new edition by Mrs. Green. Thomas Hill Green for many years held the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford. He was also a Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. His untimely death in 1882, at the age of 46, was deeply felt by his associates and those who knew him well.

T. H. Green, the Oxford Scholar.

Green was a scholar, first of all, and an original thinker. His humor, as James Bryce has said, was like Carlyle's, and, like Carlyle's, possessed a Puritan tinge, but somewhat kindly and lenient. Although Green was a metaphysician, he was much interested in politics, and, had he wanted it, might have gone to the House of Commons as a member for Oxford.

He was of a very independent nature and practical. Among his friends he was genial and sympathetic; but strangers were apt to call him "stiff" and not sociable. The book throws much light not only on Green, but also on the circle of distinguished men who surrounded him.

***

English View of American Lawyers.

In the course of his autobiography entitled "The Jottings of an Old Solicitor," which the Duttons are bringing out in this country, Sir John Hollams, the well-known English lawyer, touches on his American experiences. He also speaks about American lawyers:

I am bound to say that, having been concerned in a considerable amount of litigation in America, I have never had the slightest reason to suspect any underhand proceedings. Nor have I any reason to doubt that the legal practitioners in America are as a rule equally to be trusted as those of repute in this country, (England,) many of whom are undoubtedly men of very great ability and entitled to the fullest confidence. But in America, as elsewhere, there may be differences with respect to the conduct of an individual practitioner.

Sir John Hollams was born in Kent, England, in 1820, the son of a curate. In telling the story of his life he touches on English legal history and notes the changes that have been going on since 1840. Here and there are the stories of some of his cases and others that have come under his notice, little anecdotes about lawyers and clients, &c. He has avoided mentioning the names of living or recently deceased persons, and many cases that would have showed how much stranger is truth than fiction, for he believes in the adage to "let the dead past bury its dead." In the final chapter he reviews his career, which has been "rather" successful. Much of this success, he says, was due to the fact that he devoted himself to his professional work and abstained "from money-lending, company promoting, financing builders, and speculative business," and gave "constant and careful and anxious thought and attention" to his own business.

***

How Inventions Are Made.

Pen portraits are given of great inventors in their laboratories and workshops by George Iles, author of "Flames, Electricity, and the Camera," &c., in his new book, "Inventors at Work," which is in press with Doubleday, Page & Co., and will be published Sept. 27.

The volume opens with descriptions of Bessemer and his steel process; of the production of dynamite by Nobel; Von Welsbach and his incandescent gas mantle; how Newton discovered gravitation; the magneto-electricity of Faraday, &c., &c. The chapters that follow treat of "Properties"—how one substance is fitted for food, another for raiment, a third for shelter; "Measurement"—the new instruments that measure space, time, light, heat, and electricity, and their uses outlined; "Nature as a Teacher"—in which is told how, little by little, inventors are learning to follow nature in perfecting their inventions.

In another part of the book, the qualifications of an inventor are outlined. He must have knowledge, ability in observation, "facility in experiment," and sagacity in framing theories as guides to observation and experiment. The closing chapters take up the recent advancement made in applied science, the uses of compressed air, power production, and economy of fuel. Like the author's other writings, "Inventors at Work" will be profusely illustrated.

***

The Land and the State.

"Land Reform: Occupying Ownership, Peasant Proprietary, and Rural Education," by the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, J. P., M. P., President of the Rural Laborers' League of England and life member of the Société des Agriculteurs de France, is to be issued at the end of the month by Longmans, Green & Co. The book deals with the provisions of the Land Purchase bill, the Agricultural Education bill, rural education in England, the English land system, peasant revolts, "land hunger," schemes of land reform in England, the home market and the industrial classes, food supply in time of war, English fiscal policy and agriculture, and the depopulation of rural England. Toward the end of the book Mr. Collings speaks of emigration. The public, he says, should hesitate before giving its sanction or support to a proposal for the wholesale deportation of the English working classes. He continues:

For a Government to support the scheme would be an act little short of criminal in its character. Two arguments are often used in favor of this emigration—first, that it will increase the ties between the colonies and the motherland, and secondly, that it will develop and strengthen our empire over sea; but our great empire will remain sound, strong, and undiminished in size so long, and only so long, as its heart and centre abide strong and sound. That strength and soundness can be retained not by the riches of this country, but only by the quality of its manhood. In the eighteenth century there was a far-seeing French statesman (Turgot) of whom it is stated that his reforms, if they had been carried out and not been frustrated by the "classes," would have either hindered the great revolution altogether or at least made it less violent and ungovernable.

The five illustrations are of cottages and there is a picture of "Harvest Time."

***

Monopolies and Other Combinations.

The Duttons are about to issue a small volume on "Monopolies, Trusts, and Kartells," by Francis W. I. Hirst, a well-known English lecturer and barrister-at-law. The book attempts to describe and to estimate the recent course of the forces and principles which make for monopoly in different parts of the world. It is divided into two parts, the first dealing with monopolies in general—fiscal and other public monopolies, monopolies of transport and in English law; the second, with trusts, kartells, &c.—kartells in Germany and Austria, the trusts in America, and English trusts and combinations. Concerning the monopolist, Mr. Hirst says in his general introduction:

A monopolist, though he may be for the moment in absolutely unrestrained control of the market, seldom exacts the uttermost farthing. There is (1) the fear of public indignation which might lead to his incurring the displeasure of some public authority, or (2) the danger of bringing competitors into existence, or (3) the probability that consumption will be seriously checked. * * * Such considerations have a strong bearing upon the action of trusts and kartells, railway companies, and other permanent concerns of a monopolistic character.

Much attention is paid in the book to the legal conditions of monopolies in America and England. The author has done this because, as he writes, it seemed to him "essential to any adequate understanding alike of the modern trust or private combination and of the monopolist state or municipality that some of the information secreted in law reports and legal text books should be purveyed in an intelligible form and in its economic context to the man in the street."

***

Maud Ballington Booth's New Volume.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, the well-known Salvation Army worker and author of fairy tales, has finished the introduction to her new volume, "Twilight Fairy Tales," which the Putnams will bring out in this country this Autumn. She says she has written the tales only for "the dear little readers all over."

These stories are being written as I travel over the mountains, across wide prairies, through the desert, and off to the wide Pacific Coast; back over the Sierra and Cascade Mountains; by the shining snows of Mount Hood and the mighty, white pile called Mount Rainier; through great dark valleys, where the train creeps between gray rocks; close to some deep green river; out on to the Bad Lands, and then in time down past the great lakes, and over the country back to the dear little home I love so well.

The stories are similar to Mrs. Booth's earlier ones and reveal the author's knowledge of the taste and feelings of children. Thus she writes of fairies:

Fairies! Do I believe in them? Why, of course I do. * * * When people are grown up they are too tall and wise and busy to look for fairies in the grass amid the daisies and strawberry plants; * * * but children know better, and that is why they have such fun in the woods and love the fields and flowers, and can spend hours playing and frolicking with nothing, as grown-up people think. * * * And perhaps some little fellow is riding on my pencil as I write and helping to guide it; though, of course, I can't see him any more, for I am one of the grown-ups now.

***

Production of Wealth and Welfare.

Prof. Charles Lee Raper's new book, "The Principles of Wealth and Welfare: Economics for High Schools," is a simple and elementary discussion of the more important principles involved in the consumption, production, and distribution of wealth. Such topics as demand, value and price, labor, land, capital, agriculture, manufacture, transportation and exchange, demand and supply, rent, wages, interest, and business profits are discussed. An attempt is also made to show that the State is a producer of wealth by the protection which it gives to the lives, liberties, and properties of the individual producers; and, by its educational, industrial, and commercial policies and methods, also directly produces the conditions of wealth and welfare. Prof. Raper, who occupies the Chair of Economics in the University of North Carolina, speaks thus of the wage problem:

A solution of our great and perplexing wage problem upon any other principle than that of the efficiency of labor at work under the existing conditions of its demand and supply, will cause a decrease in the welfare not only of the individual laborer, but also of his employer and the whole public. A solution upon any other principle can never be permanent. It does not recognise the universal principle of right and justice. The employer, who by means of his advantageous position over labor does not pay wages upon the ground of the product made by the laborer, who does not pay for full value received, is to this extent a robber of labor. * * * On the other hand, if the laborer by means of unions, boycotts, and strikes collects in wages more than he produces, more than full value given, he also is a robber.

The volume bears the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

A New Plutarch.

A new ten-volume library edition of the works of Plutarch is being prepared for early publication by Little, Brown & Co. The first five volumes in the set will consist of Dryden's translation of the "Lives," corrected from the Greek and revised by A. H. Clough, sometime Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford; the other five volumes will contain the "Essays and Miscellanies," which comprise Plutarch's spiritual collection under the title "Morals." These have been translated from the Greek by various persons, and corrected and revised by W. W. Goodwin. The introduction is by Emerson. Each volume will have a photogravure frontispiece. There will also be full notes and an index.

For the Housewife.

A second edition, revised and enlarged, of Annie Butterworth's "Manual of Household Work and Management" is about to appear through Longmans, Green & Co. The little book treats of every topic that has anything to do with the management of a household. It will be useful to housekeepers as well as teachers of the domestic sciences and those studying these sciences. The volume is also illustrated.

Author of "Wilderness Babies."

Miss Julia A. Schwartz, the well-known author of college girls' stories, is just now on the New England Coast, having left her home in Omaha for a while. She has sent to Little, Brown & Co. a new college tale, named "Elinor's College Career," which will be out before the Winter.

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Pictorial Section. Part 1

The New York Times

Sunday, August 19, 1906

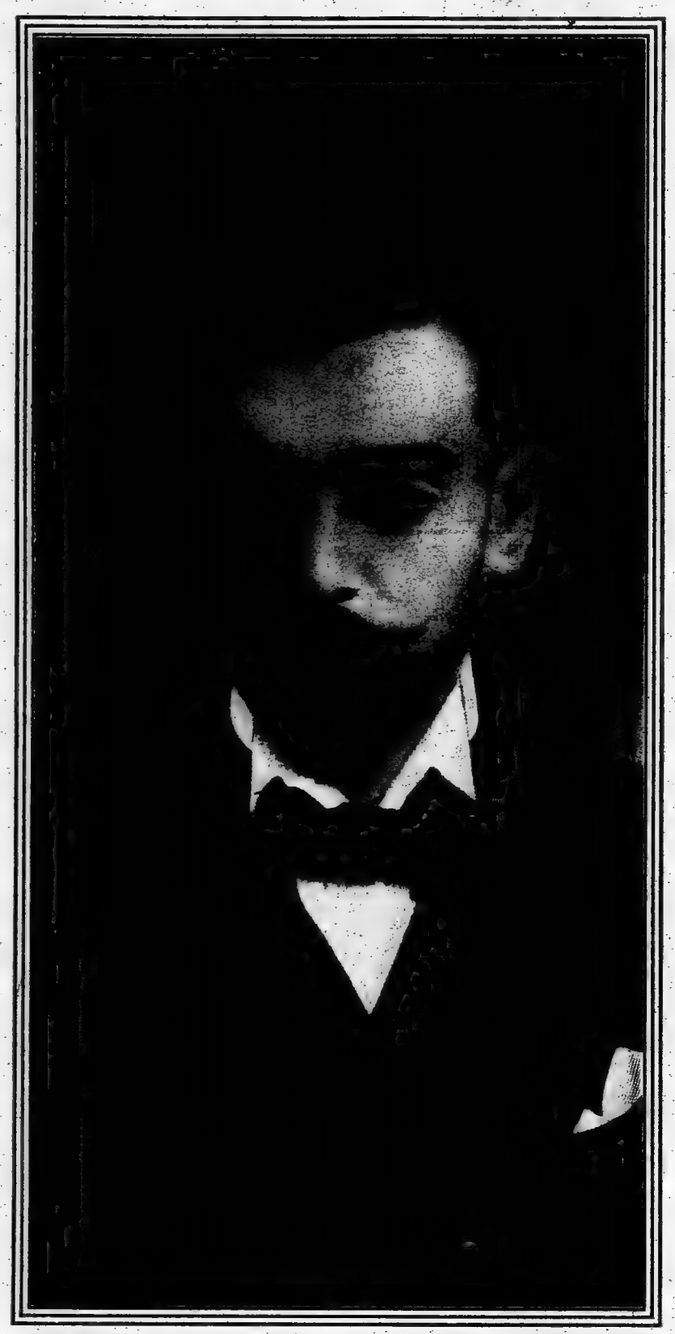

PRINCE MICHAEL CANTACUZENE.
Who with the Princess will spend several months in this country.

PRINCESS CANTACUZENE.
Formerly Miss Julia Dent Grant.

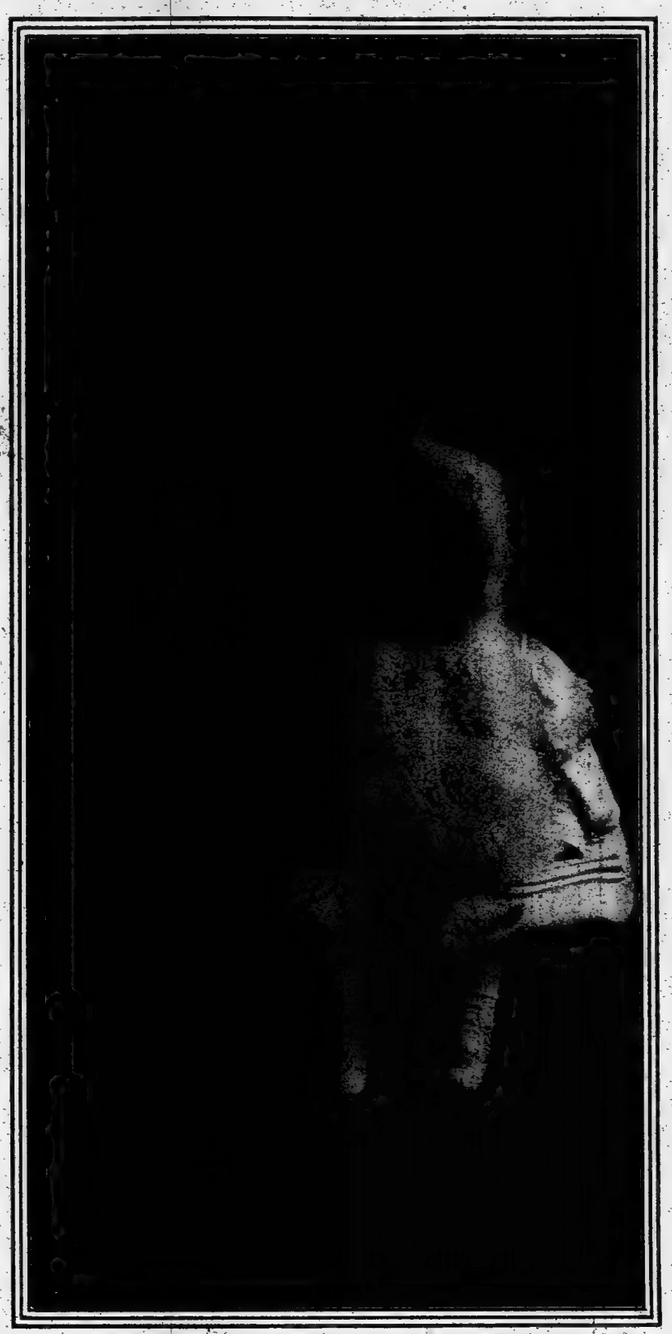

PRINCE MICHAEL AND PRINCESS BERTHE.
Aged respectively six years and two years and four months.

THE VISIT OF PRINCE AND PRINCESS CANTACUZENE TO AMERICA.

Prince Cantacuzene, with the Princess, who is the only daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, arrived here from Russia Tuesday, July 31st, on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Their two children came to New York several months ago and have been with their grandparents on Governors Island. The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene were guests at the dinner recently given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways, Newport, R. I.

HOLLYWOOD CLUBHOUSE. GEORGE LOW, THE NEW CHAMPION, PUTTING ON THE EIGHTEENTH GREEN.

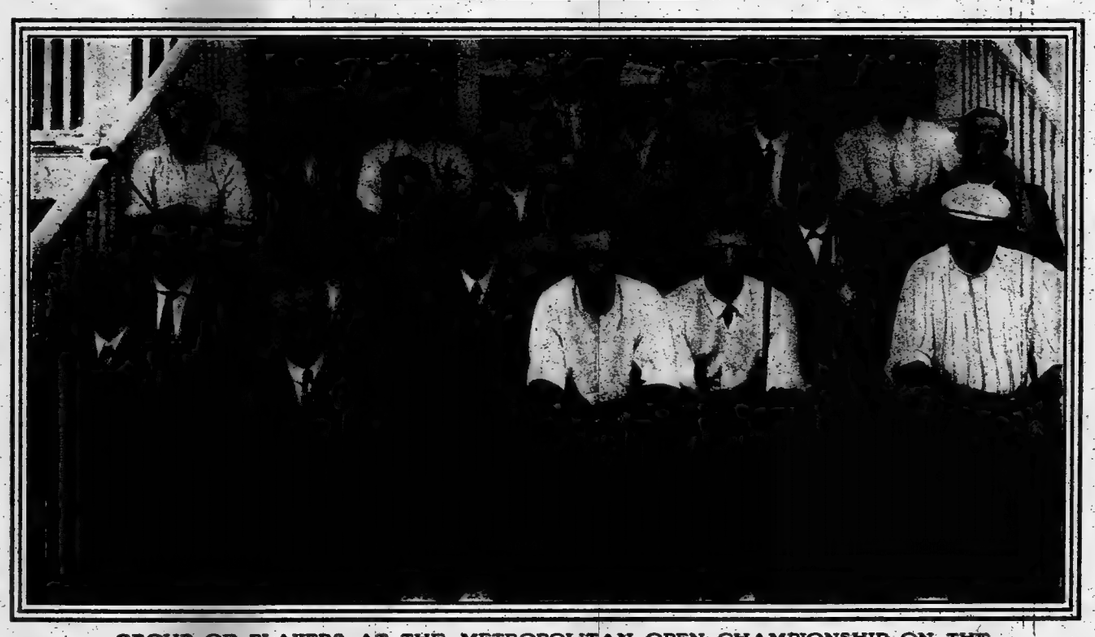

GROUP OF PLAYERS AT THE METROPOLITAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP ON THE STEPS OF THE HOLLYWOOD CLUBHOUSE.

THE METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the Hollywood Club Saturday, August 11th.
(Photos by T. C. Turner.)

THE AUTOMOBILE IN MODERN WARFARE.

The officer of the day, in front of Gen. Grant's headquarters, starting out on an inspection of the camp at Mt. Gretna, Penn.
(Photo by The Press Photo Co.)

COMMANDER HEBBINGHAM.
Who has been appointed to look after the interests of the German competitors in the contest for the Roosevelt Cup.

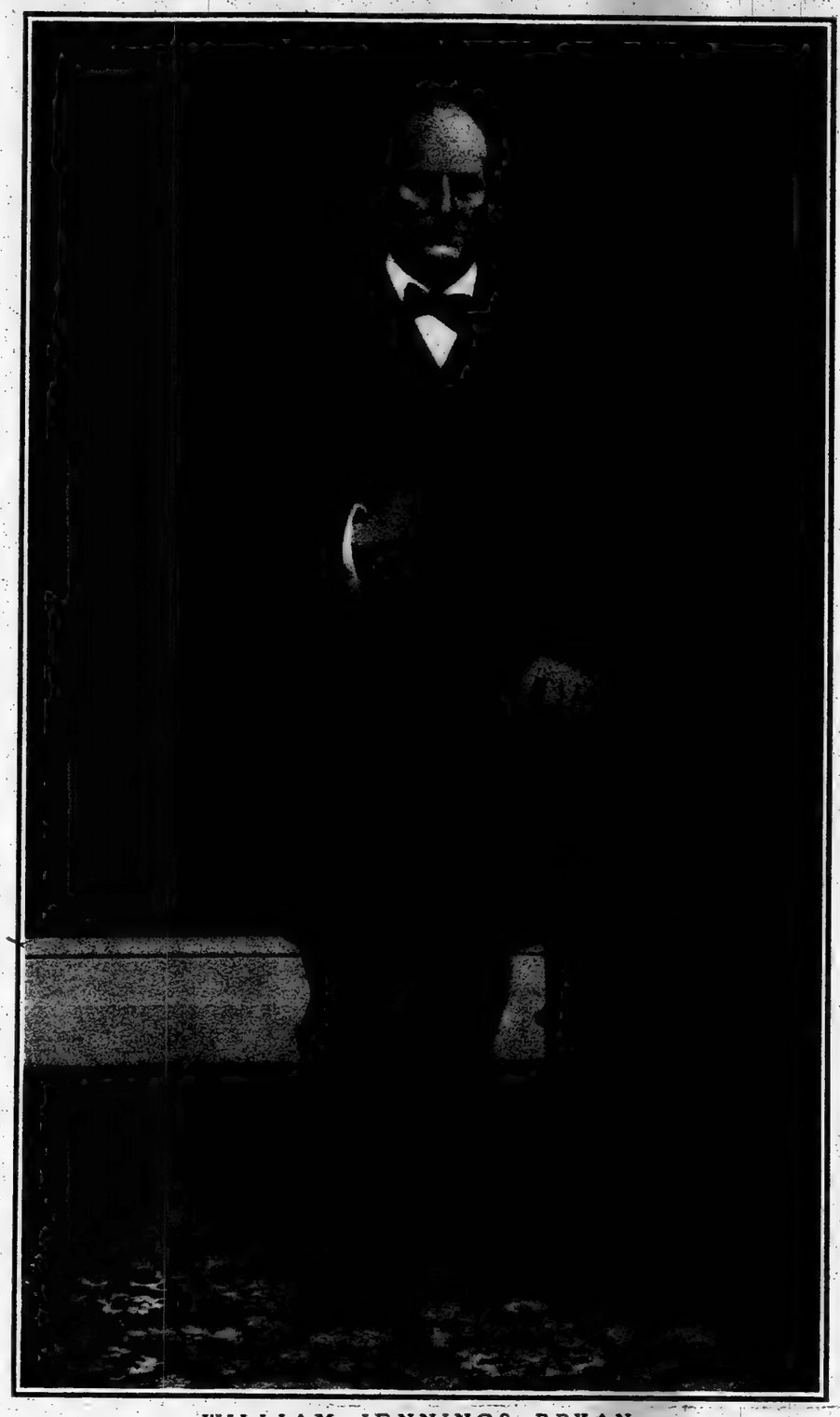

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
The latest and most striking portrait of Mr. Bryan ever published. Photo taken in the Hotel Cecil, London.
(From Stereograph, Copyright, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

GEN. F. D. GRANT.
In command at Camp Roosevelt of the largest body of United States and National Guard troops brought together since the civil war.
(Photo, Copyright, 1906, by Puck, N. Y.)

DR. KARL MUCK.
Who has recently been made leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

BRIG. GEN. ALBERT L. MILLS.
Who has suppressed hazing at West Point and brought the United States Military Academy to its highest efficiency. He goes to the Philippines to take command at Fort William McKinley.

RECENT PORTRAITS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN.

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Students striving for the life classes studying from casts of classic models. This work is usually rendered in charcoal.

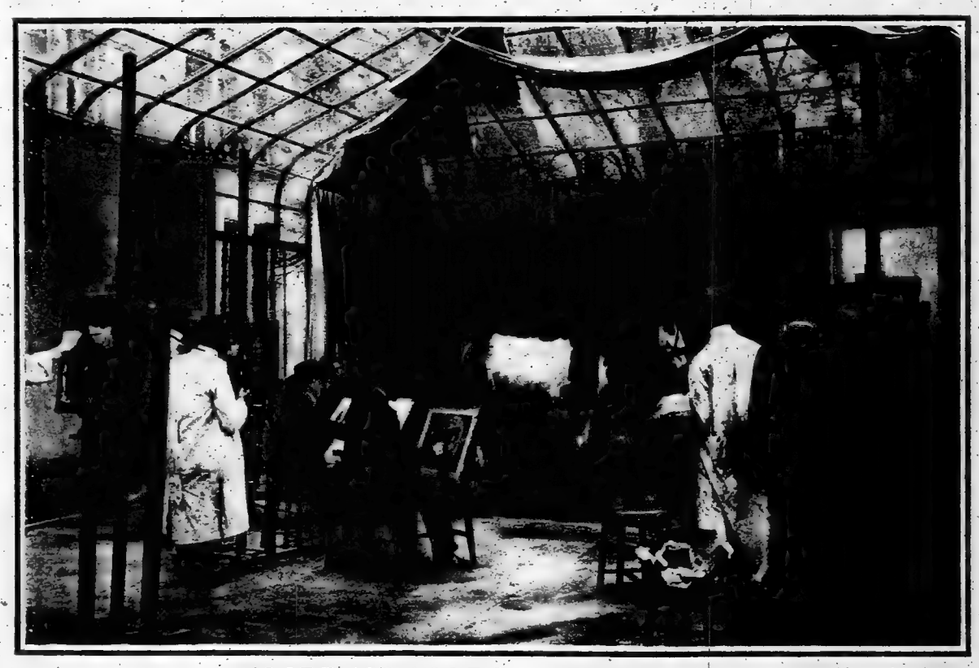

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In which those students who make a specialty of animal pictures draw from the living model.

LIFE CLASSES (HUMAN).
The final course in art instruction where students draw directly from draped and undraped models.

SCENES IN THE NEW YORK SCHOOLS OF ART.

Apropos of the recent discussion as to the methods of instruction pursued in modern schools of art, it is interesting to note the various courses of study provided for in the curriculum of the average high grade school.

LORD AND LADY CURZON.
From an unpublished photograph taken at Kedleston at the time of their marriage.
(Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.
Latest photograph of the Duchess, who, it is said, will visit Newport this season.

MISS JULIA DOREMUS.
Daughter of Mayor Henry M. Doremus of Newark, N. J. Miss Doremus will impersonate Queen Titania VI. in the coming Baby Parade at Asbury Park.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.
Most recent portrait of Mrs. Sage, seated in her favorite nook in Central Park.
(Photograph, Brown Bros., N. Y.)

A GROUP OF INTERESTING PORTRAITS.

MISS AMELIA BINGHAM
In her motor car in which she made the run from St. Louis to New York in 102 hours, arriving Aug. 6th at 1 P. M.

Two Boys from the Lower Form.

THREE SENIORS.

THE ETON WALK.

In his recent address, Major Gen. Sir Lawrence Oliphant made a pointed criticism upon the slouching gait affected by the students at Eton College, England. "Try and walk as though you had a sovereign in your pocket," was his advice to the boy.

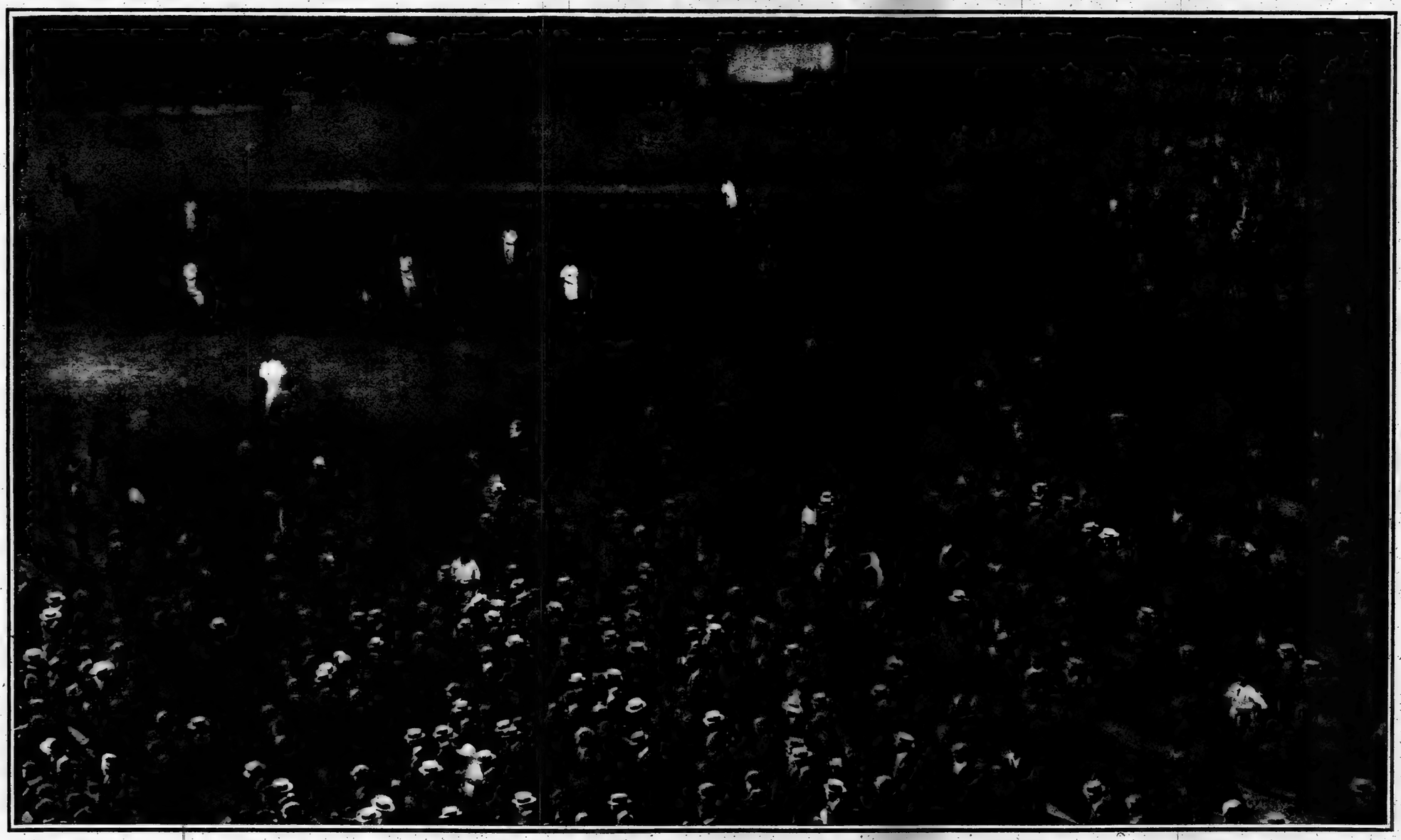

SURREY VS. YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND.
Scene of the enthusiasm at the cricket oval. When Surrey won the crowd rushed wildly across the ground to cheer the victors and vanquished, who dashed from the oval to escape being mobbed by their eager partisans. This is England's great game.

MISS HELEN WHITMAN,
With Dustin Farnum in "The Virginian."
(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

MISS MAUDE FEALY,
Who will be seen in New York this season.
(Photo by Chickering.)

MISS HELEN WARE
As Celia in "The Kreutzer Sonata" at the Manhattan Theatre.
(Photo by Tyler.)

FAVORITES WITH THEATREGOERS.

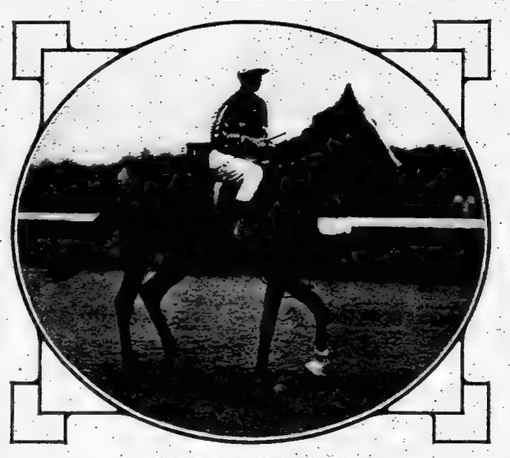

"HORACE E."
Roy S. Rainey's colt, for which he paid $35,000, and on which he lost $20,000 the first time out at Saratoga, the week of August 11th.

"COURT DRESS"
Winning the $10,000 Spinaway Stakes at Saratoga.
John Sandford's speedy filly "Kennyetto" just getting up in time to take second place from "Montha," thereby separating the Keene pair.
(Photos by Hemment.)

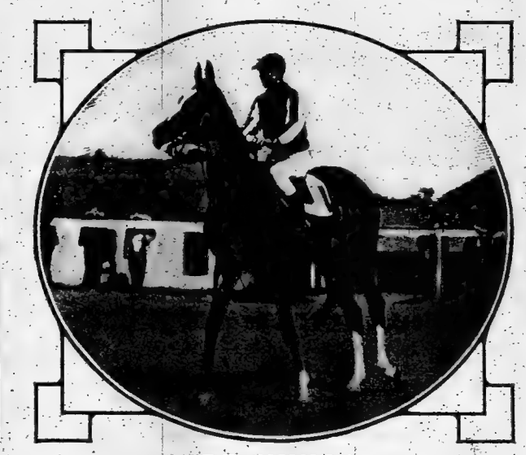

"DE MUND."
Paul J. Rainey's $45,000 beauty, which has failed to make good the reputation on which he was sold.

THE QUEEN OF THE CARNIVAL
At Newport, R. I., surrounded by her maids of honor, the Misses Mary Gillis, Honor Fitzmorris, Marie Hammond and Frances Sullivan. Mayor Cottrell of Newport in the background.
(Photo by J. T. Beals.)

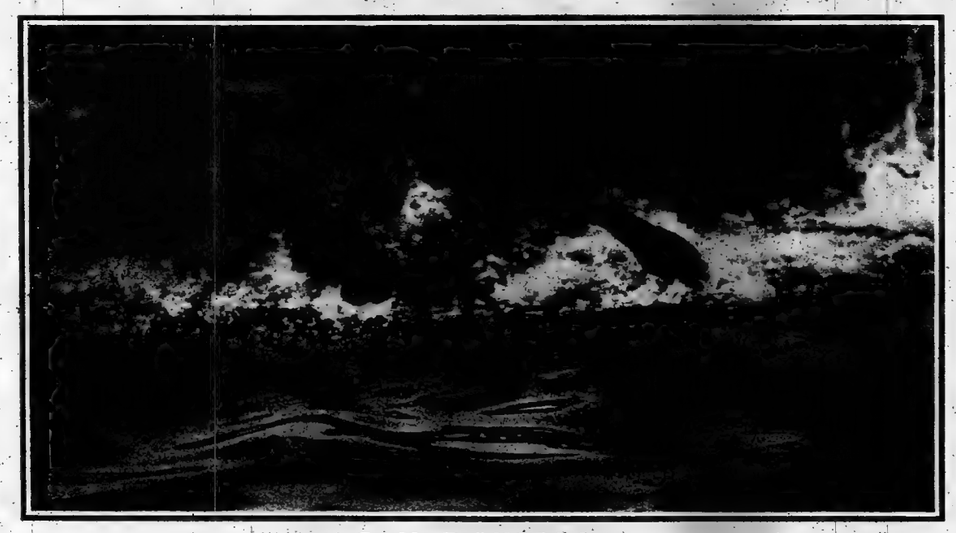

C. M. DANIELS,
Who won the Olympic championship at 100 yards in the recent Olympic games at Athens, and who afterward lowered several records in England, winning the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union championship at Travers Island Saturday, Aug. 11.
(Photo by Press Photo. Co.)

RIVAL LORDS IN THE CRICKET FIELD.
The County Championship of England was practically dependent on the result of the match between Surrey and Yorkshire. Oddly enough, each team is captained by a Lord. The photograph shows Lord Dalmeny (to the left) and Lord Hawke (to the right) tossing for innings. 27,000 people visited the Oval on the first day of this match.
(Photo. by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

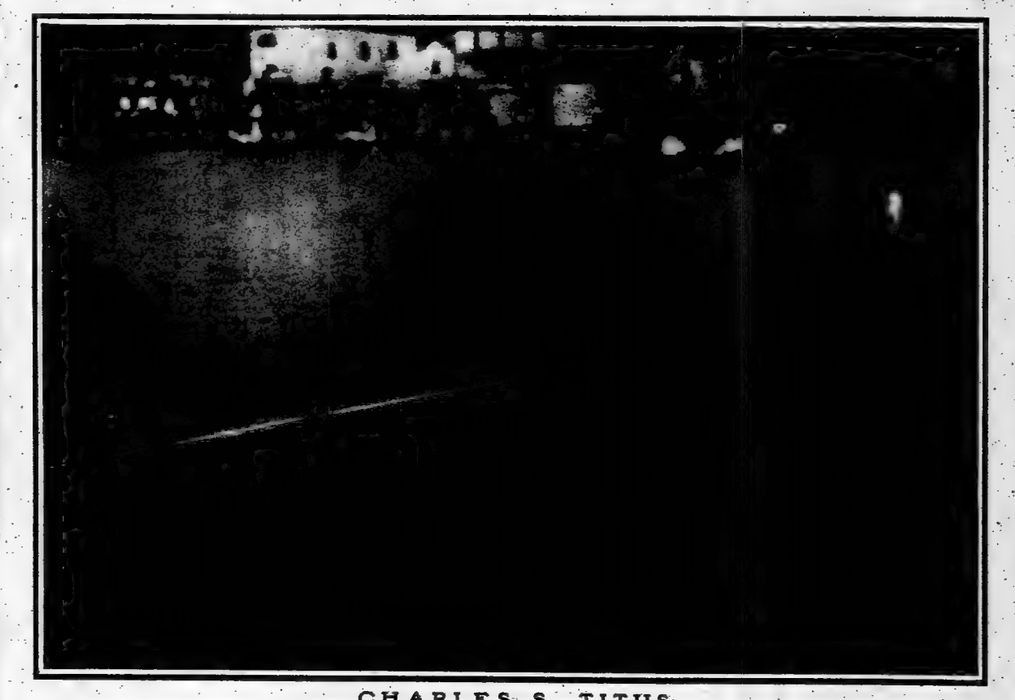

CHARLES S. TITUS
Of the Nonpareil Boat Club of New York. He won the Single Sculling Championship Cup.

FAIR SPECTATORS AT THE RACES.
The course was lined with canoes and small craft of every description, and every available point of observation on shore was occupied.

ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIP REGATTA

Of the National Rowing Association on Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester, Mass.
(Photos by Pictorial News Co.)

MRS. A. V. REYBURN, JR.,
Daughter of Mrs. Albert T. Kelley of St. Louis.
(Photo by Davis & Eickemeyer.)

LADY BEATRICE POLE-CAREW
Whom King Edward has pronounced the most beautiful woman in England.
(Vander Weyde, Photo.)

MRS. C. H. ANDERSON
Of Chicago. Mrs. Anderson was formerly Miss Polly Perkins of Washington.
(Photo by C. M. Gilbert.)

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

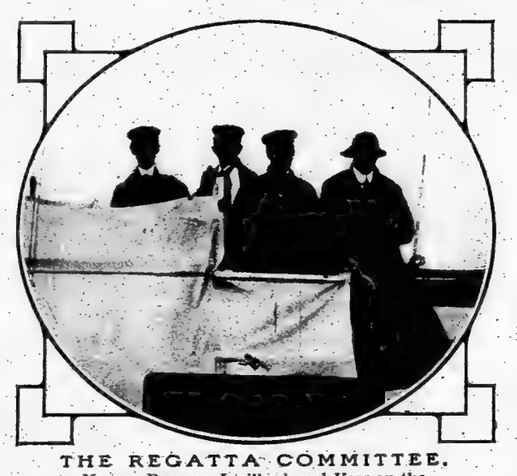

THE REGATTA COMMITTEE.
Messrs. Parsons, Lorillard and Kerr on the bridge of the Colonia.

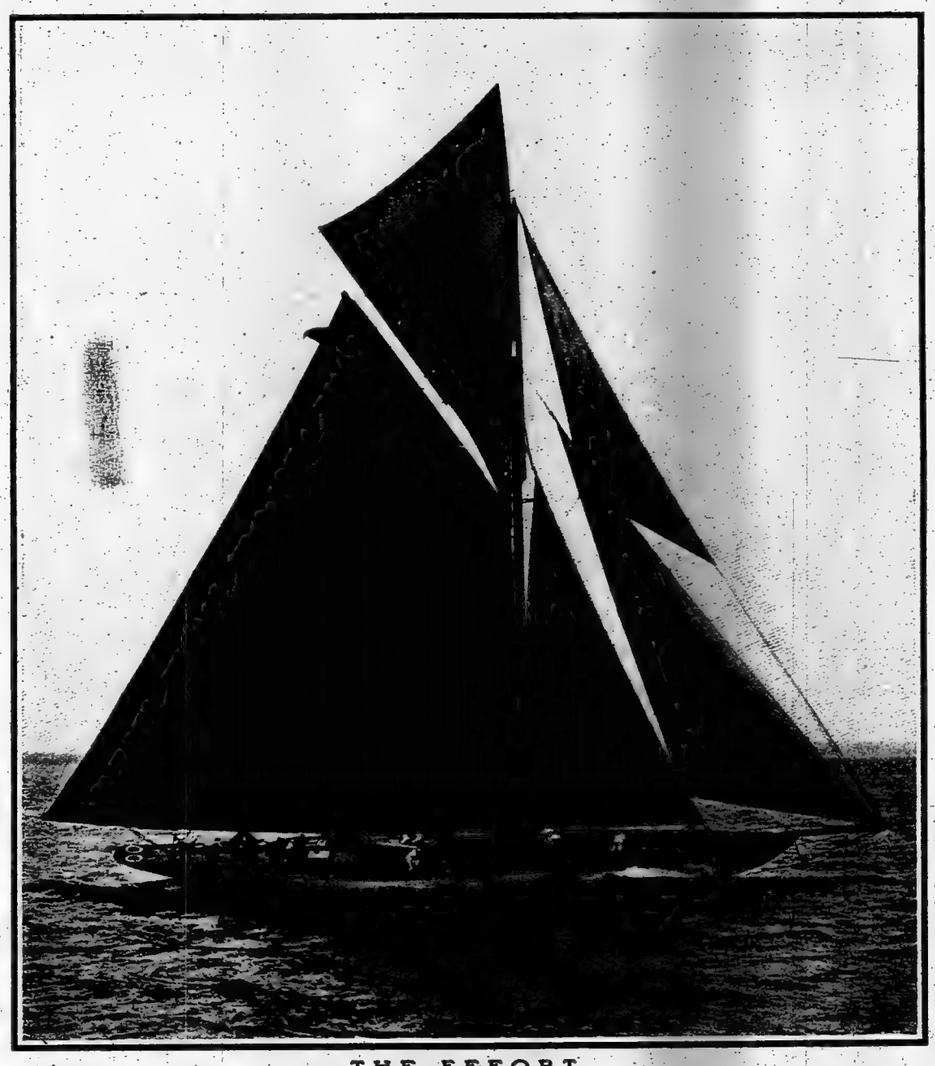

THE EFFORT,
Winner of the King's Cup. Her wonderful work in the 16-mile thrash to windward made it interesting for her more powerful contestants, making it a neck-and-neck finish, the Effort winning by only nine seconds in a race over 37½ miles of ocean.

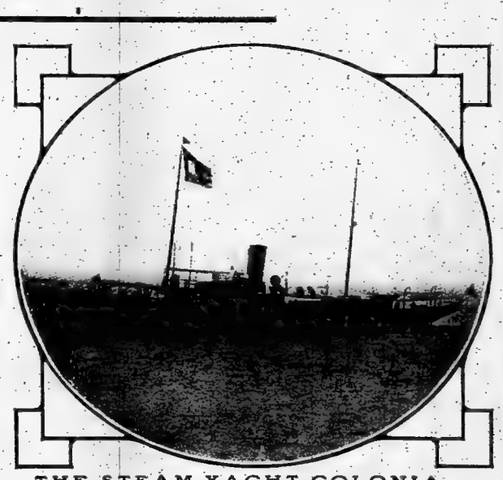

THE STEAM YACHT COLONIA,
Which was the committee boat for the King's Cup race.

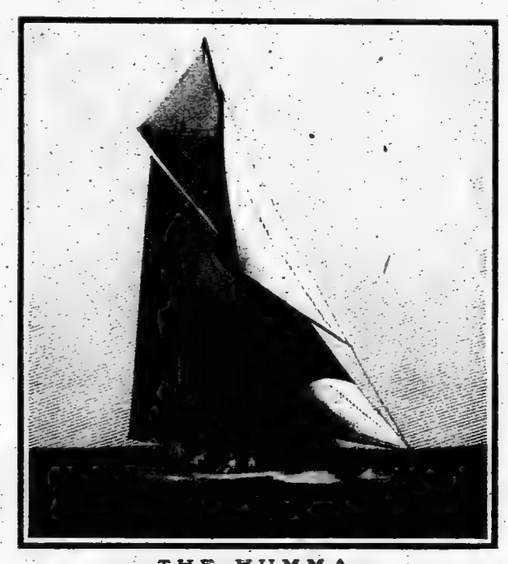

THE HUMMA,
Winner of the Astor Cup for sloops.
(Photo by Burton.)

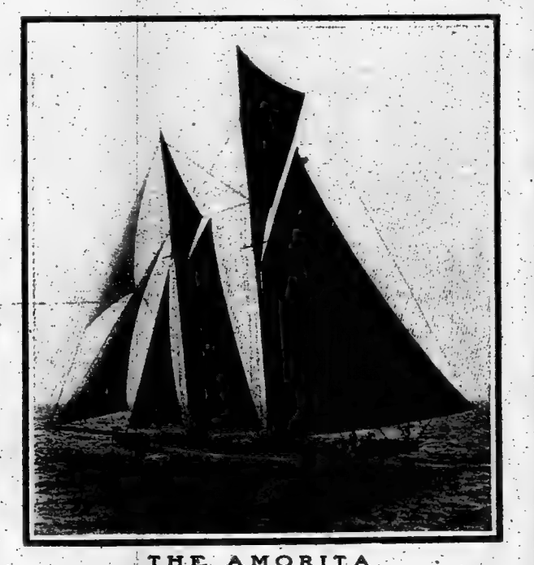

THE AMORITA,
Richard Mansfield's schooner, which was a contestant for the King's Cup. Mr. Mansfield himself was on board.

REGATTA WEEK AT NEWPORT, R. I.

The greatest fleet of pleasure vessels and white-winged racers ever gathered in American waters assembled on the Sound off Glen Cove at 5 o'clock Thursday, Aug. 2, for the New York Yacht Club's annual cruise, which began the following day. On Monday the fleet arrived at Newport, where the races for the Astor and King's Cups were the principal events of the ensuing week.
(Photos by Hemment.)

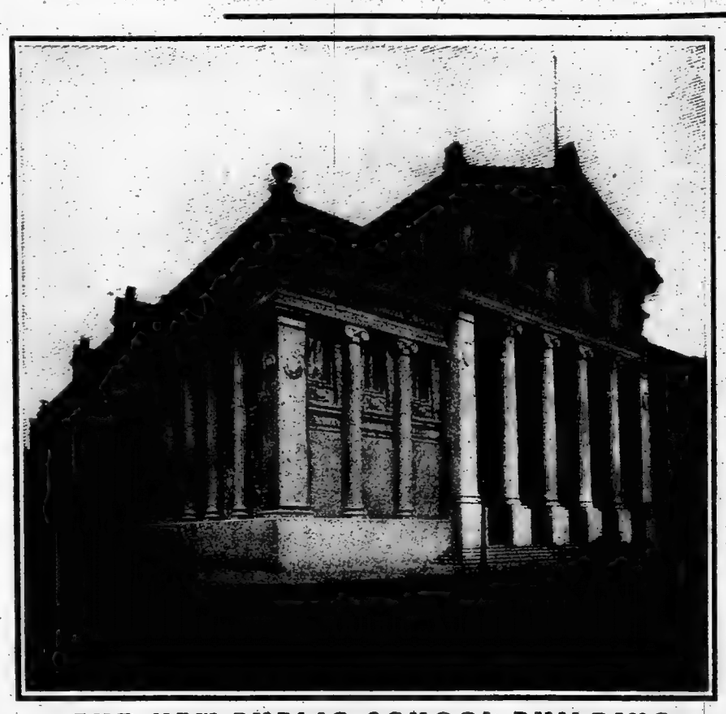

THE NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.
Named after President Roca.

CITY HALL IN BUENOS AYRES.

A PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
A typical example of domestic architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL TYPES IN BUENOS AYRES.

The South American city boasts some of the most beautiful architectural examples in the world.
(See Magazine Section.)

A $900 TORPEDO ON THE TROLLEY, JUST FROM THE SHOP, READY FOR TESTING.

DISCHARGING A TORPEDO FROM THE PNEUMATIC TUBE ON THE DOCK AT NEWPORT.

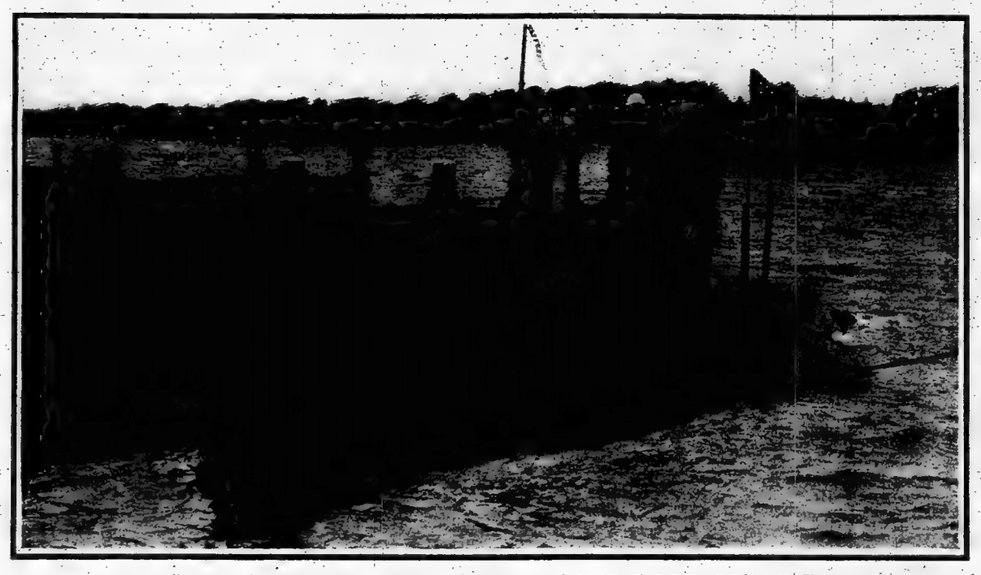

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT, LYING AT HER DOCK, READY TO BE SUBMERGED FOR HER SIX-HOUR DOCK TRIAL.

SHIPPING A TESTED TORPEDO ON BOARD THE SUBMARINE FOR EFFECTIVE SERVICE.

THE FULTON LEAVING NEWPORT FOR GREENPORT ON HER SEA TRIAL.
Making Ready to Submerge.

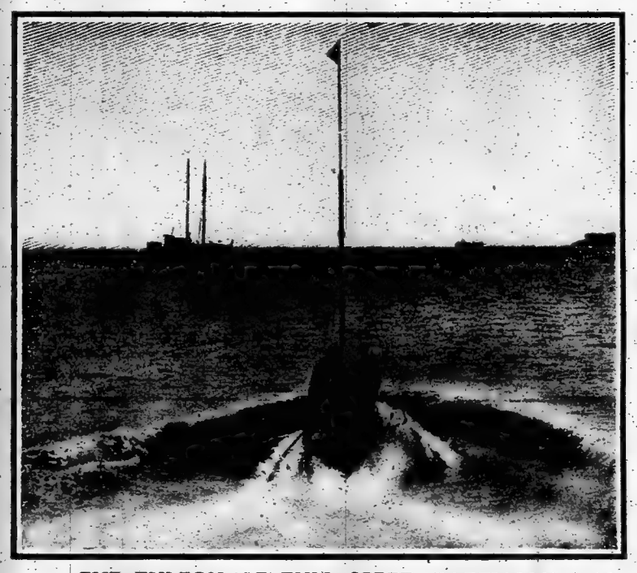

THE FULTON AT FULL SPEED, PARTIALLY SUBMERGED IN NARRAGANSETT BAY.

The Fulton Just After Firing Her Torpedo at a Target on Shore. This Was Fired by the Aid of the Periscope Only.
(Note course through the water.)

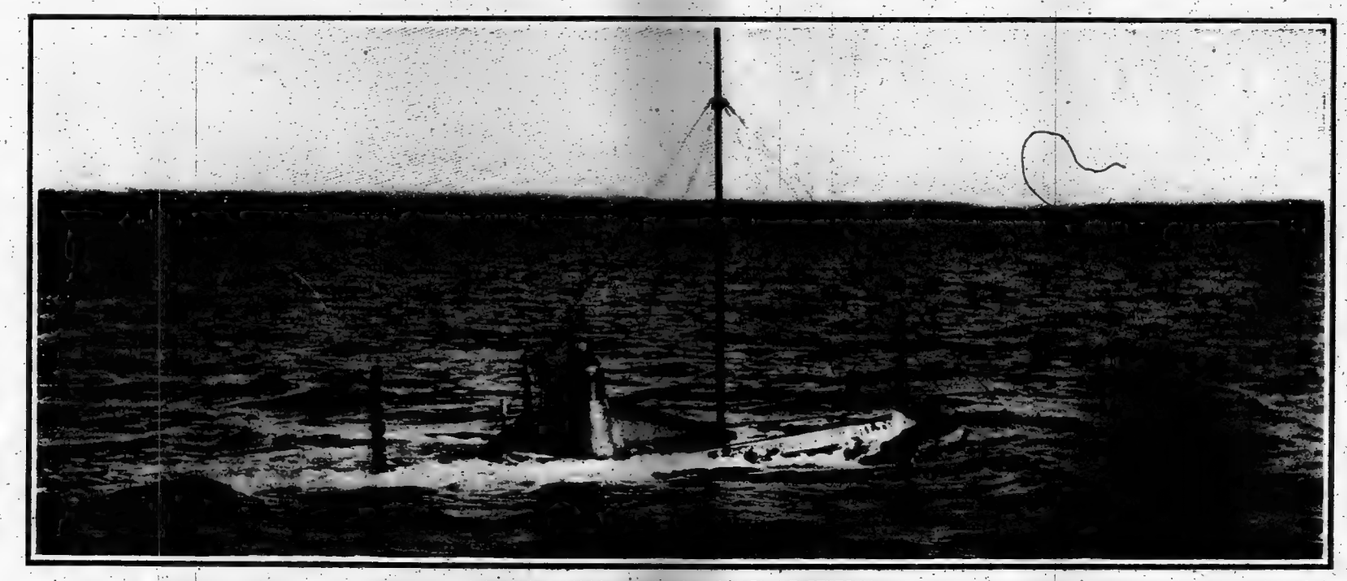

EMERGING FROM THE DEPTHS
After Firing the Torpedo.
(Photos by J. C. Hemment.)

TESTING TORPEDOES AT THE NEWPORT NAVAL STATION.

First illustrations of the official test of high-power torpedoes at Newport, R. I.

A UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GLADSTONE FAMILY.

Watching the amusements for the tenant farmers at Hawarden, at the recent birthday celebration. Left to right, in front row: Two Misses Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, and W. G. C. Gladstone (at extreme right.)

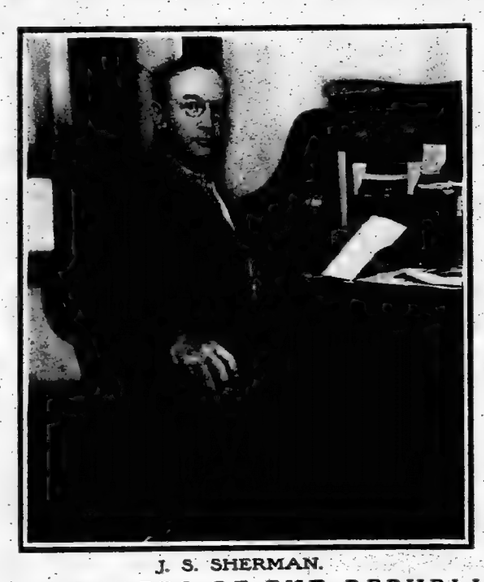

J. S. SHERMAN.

WM. J. BROWNING.

LEADERS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

At their desks at campaign headquarters.

GENERAL ANDRE.

GENERAL DE NEGRIER.

PRINCIPALS IN THE ANDRE-DE NEGRIER DUEL.

Gen. Andre and Gen. de Negrier became involved in a dispute over reflections on Gen. de Negrier's military career contained in Andre's memoirs. Gen. Andre called Gen. de Negrier a liar, and the challenge resulted.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

Two children enjoying a rest from the city's heat and noise on a farm, to which they have been sent, in one of the Long Island suburbs.

EAST-SIDE BOYS

Who have wandered up to Central Park to sleep on the grass during the heated spell.

PLAYING WITH THE HYDRANT ON THE BOWERY.

ONE WAY OF KEEPING BABY COOL.

"SHOOTING MARBLES" ALONG THE STREETS BORDERING ON THE RIVER FRONT.

A "LITTLE FATHER" TAKING A RIDE.

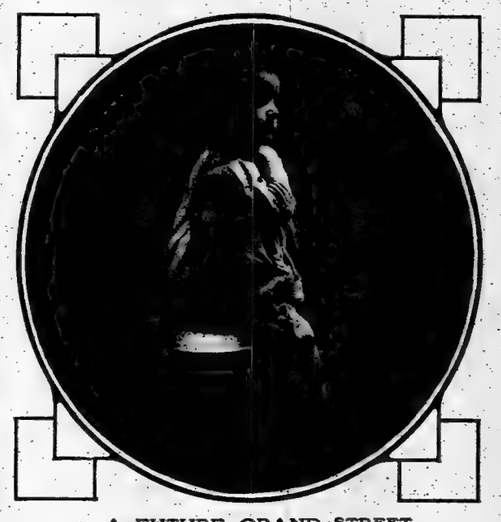

A FUTURE GRAND STREET POLITICIAN.

LOTS OF FUN WITH AN OLD BARREL.

SOME OF THE CHILDREN DO VERY CLEVER NEEDLEWORK.

"LITTLE MOTHERS" OUT WITH THEIR CHARGES.

THE ONLY PLAYGROUND SOME OF THE CHILDREN HAVE.

CHILD LIFE ON THE LOWER EAST SIDE.

Outdoor studies of children of the crowded tenement districts on the lower East Side of New York City.
(Photos by Brown Bros., New York.)

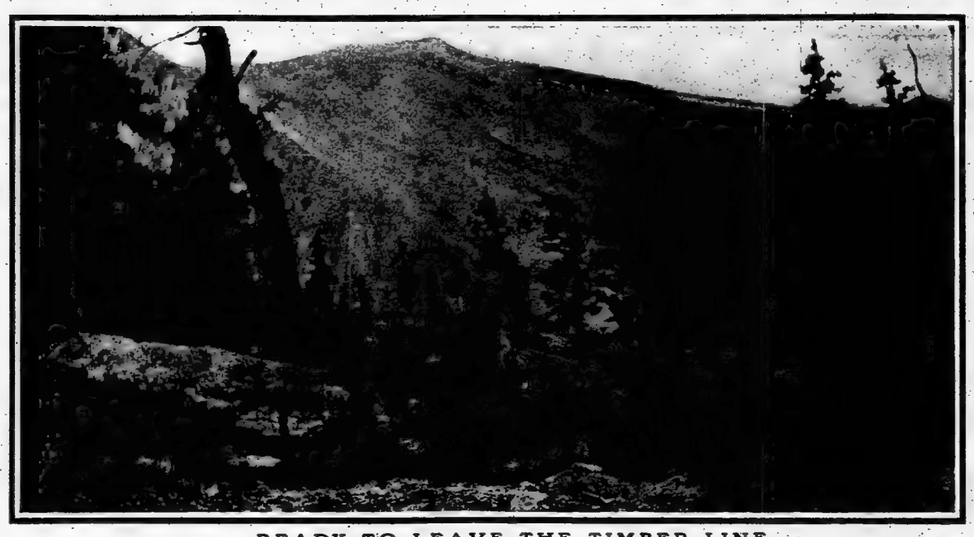

READY TO LEAVE THE TIMBER LINE.

A BIT OF THE "ROAD."

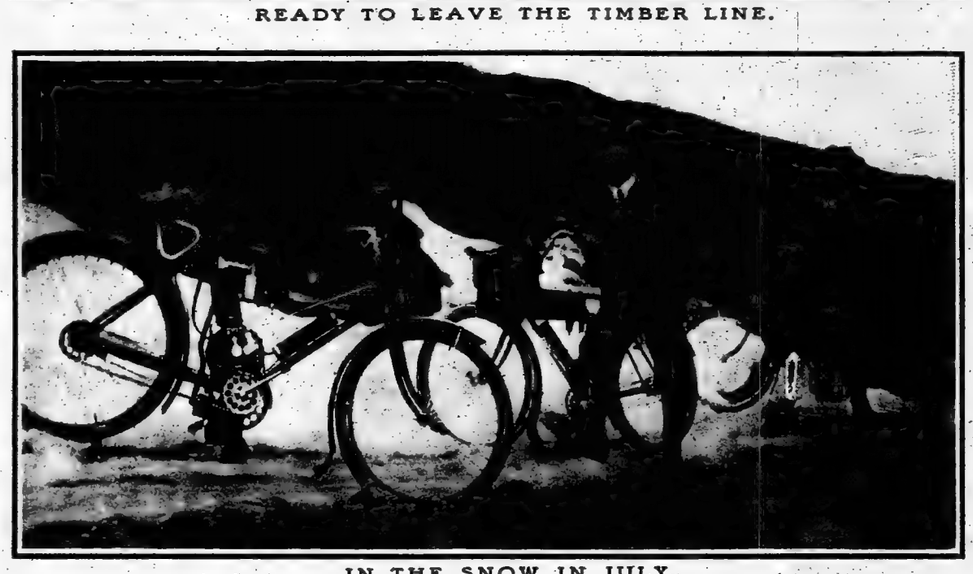

IN THE SNOW IN JULY.

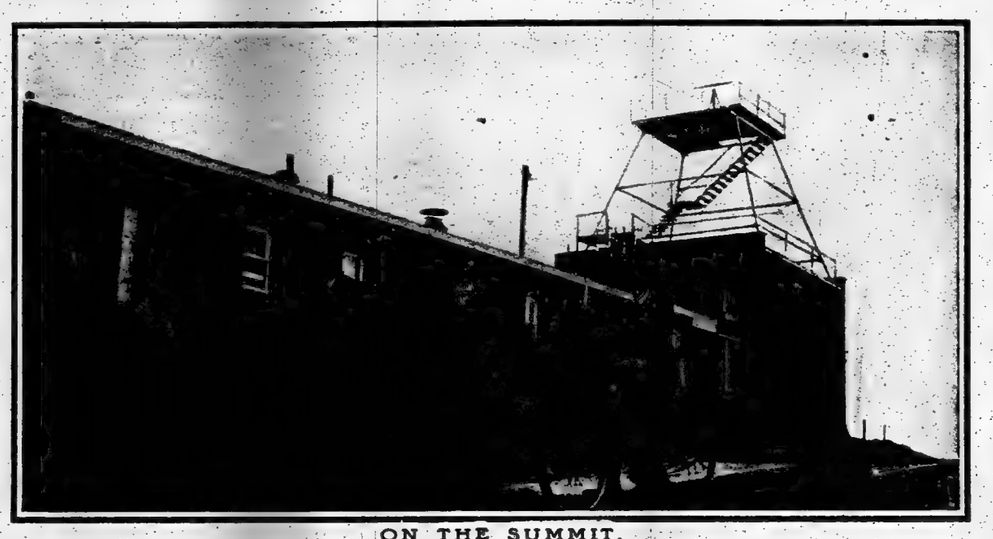

ON THE SUMMIT.

FIRST ASCENT OF PIKE'S PEAK BY MOTOR CYCLE.

Messrs. G. W. Sheff, F. W. Davis and Glen Blake, all Colorado Springs members of the Federation of American Motorcyclists, made an ascent July 26 over the old road, which has not been used except by burros since the cog railway was built, and which is merely a 28-mile trail of boulders and disintegrated rock. They encountered storms of rain, hail and snow, and were obliged to pass the night at the summit.

Workmen, under orders from the Highway Commissioner breaking down the pier on the J. West Roosevelt estate.

Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, by seating herself on a campstool handed to her from a boat, defeated the attempts to demolish her pier.

BREAKING DOWN THE PRIVATE PIERS AT OYSTER BAY.

(*Photos by Williams.*)

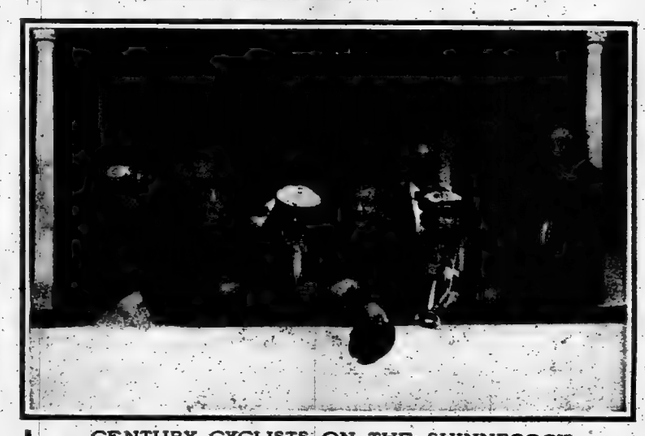

CENTURY CYCLISTS ON THE SHINNECOCK

The Annual Veteran Century Cyclists' reunion was inaugurated with a sail down the Sound to Sag Harbor Saturday, Aug. 11.

The men who stand close to the car in police uniform are the B. R. T. special police. The uniforms were similar to those of the New York police, and tended greatly to overawe those in doubt as to the necessity of their paying two fares. The uniforms were afterward changed by Commissioner Waldo.

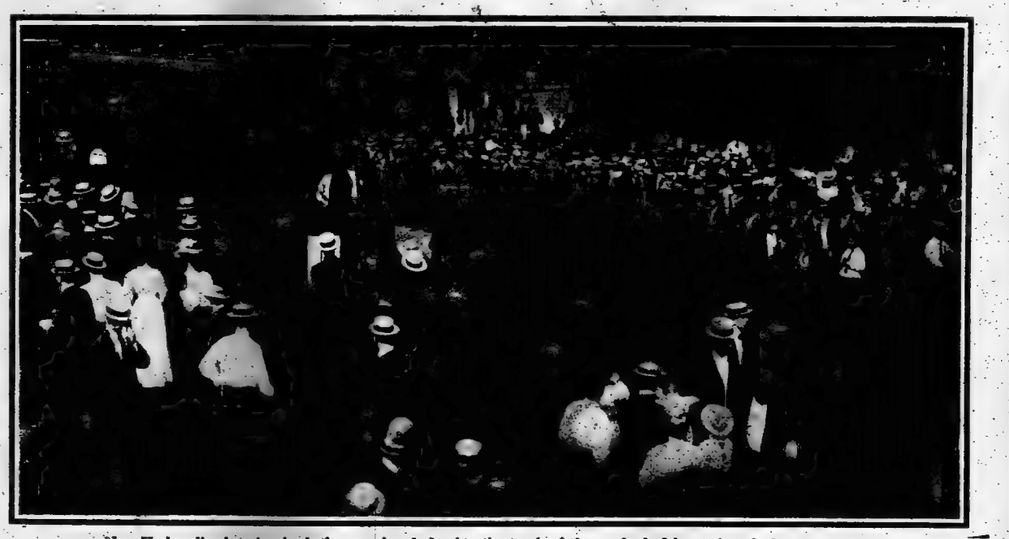

New York police keeping back the crowd and clearing the track of those who had been ejected, thus preventing them from encouraging others not to pay two fares. Commissioner Waldo has revoked 300 appointments of special officers.

SCENES ALONG THE CONEY ISLAND ROUTE SUNDAY, AUG. 12.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company ignored Justice Gaynor's 5c. fare opinion, and an all-day fight with the passengers ensued. Women and children were pummeled by the officers, and it is estimated that fully 1,000 persons were dragged off the cars.

(*Photos by Levick.*)

FRAU COSIMA WAGNER.

Who manifested an indifferent, almost hostile, attitude toward Mr. and Mrs. Longworth during their stay in Beyreuth, probably to manifest her disapproval of the performance of "Parsifal" in America in defiance of her expressed wishes.

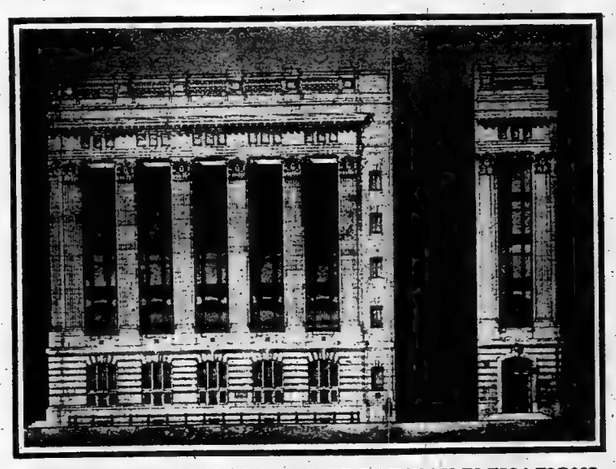

THE MURRAY STREET AND BROADWAY ELEVATIONS.

A VIEW OF THE DIRECTORS' ROOM.

THE NEW IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

To be erected on the site of the present building, 247 Broadway. It will be 25 x 100 feet, and will be six stories high. J. H. Freedlander is the architect.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and Monday; light to fresh winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,739. • • • NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1906.—36 PAGES, In Three Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THREE KILLED IN AUTO HIT BY FLYING TRAIN

J. George Laffargue, Wife, and Mrs. Charles Lurch the Victims.

ALL LIVED IN THIS CITY

Express Hit Their Car Near Asbury Park—Mrs. Lurch Decapitated—Her Husband Expected to Die.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—J. George Laffargue, a piano manufacturer, Mrs. Laffargue, and Mrs. Charles Lurch, all of New York, were instantly killed this afternoon when an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad crashed into the Leffargue automobile, as it was crossing the tracks at Allaire.

Mr. Lurch, who is also in the piano manufacturing business, was seated beside his wife in the motor car, which was hurled fully forty feet, and received injuries from which he will probably die. He was taken to the Ann May Memorial Hospital at Spring Lake after the collision.

The Laffargues have been at the Hotel Manhattan, in this city, for some weeks. The Lurches have been at the Inn, at Avon-by-the-Sea. Both the Laffargues and the Lurches were devoted to automobiling, and, as they both owned cars and were friends, they took many trips together.

This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Laffargue left their hotel in their four-cylinder Decauville, and, picking up Mr. and Mrs. Lurch, made the run to the deserted village of Allaire. They had completed their stop there and were on the way to Lakewood when the collision occurred.

There is a grade crossing at the Allaire railroad station, and the view of the railroad track is partly obscured by clumps of trees. Mr. Laffargue was driving the machine at moderate speed when the track was reached. Suddenly the express train loomed up. There was no escape. Mr. Laffargue did his best to turn the car at right angles, but the distance was too short. Before the other occupants of the car realized they were in any danger the locomotive was on them.

The automobile was lifted as if it had been a toy and hurled through the air. Before it landed it had described a complete somersault. The express train was running at high speed, as it was behind time and was trying to catch up with its schedule. It had passed Freehold, thirteen miles north of Allaire, just fourteen minutes before the collision.

Mr. and Mrs. Laffargue, who were in the front seat of the automobile when the engine struck it, landed about four feet behind the wreck of the machine, on the platform of the Allaire station. They were dead when they struck the planking and never made a move. Mr. and Mrs. Lurch fell several yards in front of the automobile. Mrs. Lurch was dead, but her husband moved and groaned. Mrs. Lurch struck a telegraph pole, which cut her head off. Her husband's skull was crushed in and both arms and legs were broken.

After turning over in midair the automobile landed right side up, but there was not a piece of the machine which was not damaged. The right wheels were ripped off by the locomotive pilot as cleanly as if it had been done by a giant armed with a pair of gigantic shears. The body of the car was in splinters and the engine was a wreck.

Peter Hyres, the fireman on the locomotive, is the only person except those in the machine who saw the accident, as the auto approached the track from his side. David Emmonse, the engineer, did not know that anything had happened until he felt the shock when the motor car was struck. Hyres said that the automobilists were unconscious of danger. Just as the engine struck their machine one of the women threw up an arm as if to ward off a blow. The man at the steering wheel tried to turn, and then it was all over.

Coroner John Gravatt of Freehold was summoned and took charge of the bodies, which lay upon the station platform where they had fallen. The Coroner removed four diamond rings, a diamond brooch, and a necklace from Mrs. Laffargue's body. Later the dead were removed to Asbury Park by an undertaker.

Mr. Lurch had not regained consciousness up to a late hour to-night. He was removed to the hospital at Spring Lake by Frederick Tagg, a New Yorker, who in his automobile happened to be at Allaire at the time of the accident. Mr. Tagg is at Belmar for the Summer. He was lunching at the De Lisle Restaurant when the Laffargue party stopped there. He said that they were in the highest spirits and were talking of the runs they were to make in the near future.

Mr. Laffargue, who lived with his wife and son at the Norwood Hotel, 174 West 126th Street, was the President of the Laffargue Company, makers of pianos at 134th Street and Cypress Avenue. With Joseph Oktavec, the Secretary of the company, he controlled its capital. Mr. Oktavec is a resident of New Rochelle. The Laffargue Company was organized about ten years ago and did a large business. Mr. Laffargue was reputed to be the possessor of a fortune.

Mr. Oktavec had not heard of the fate of his partner and his partner's wife when he received a telephone message from THE TIMES. He was much affected by the news and said he would go to Asbury Park at once.

Mr. and Mrs. Laffargue, according to Mr. Oktavec, came to this country about eighteen years ago. Mr. Laffargue was 51 years old, and his wife a few years his junior. They were both born in France, Mr. Laffargue being a native of Bordeaux. When he landed in New York Mr. Laffargue, who had been identified with the piano business from his early manhood, went to work for the Steinway Company, remaining with them eight years.

Then the Laffargue Company was launched, and immediately achieved success. Mr. Laffargue leaves two children, both sons. The elder, J. George, Jr., is 21 years old and is employed in the piano factory. The younger, who is 18 years old, is in France attending school. So far as Mr. Oktavec knows, there are no other relatives in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Lurch lived at 183 East Seventy-first Street with their two children, Carl, aged 12, and Angelina, aged 7. They closed the house two months ago and went to Avon-by-the-Sea for the Summer.

All last Winter they talked of going to Europe this year, and only changed their minds at the last minute. They took the children with them. A grown son, Edward Lurch, who is married, and lives at Third Avenue and 171st Street, remained in the city.

Edward Lurch was downtown last night when he received a telephone message from Asbury Park telling him that his mother and father were ill at the Spring Lake Hospital, and that he had best come over at once. He went home, packed a valise, and started for Spring Lake, unaware of the true situation of affairs.

The Lurch family is a large one, forming quite a colony of married sisters and brothers in East Seventy-first Street. When the news of the death of Mrs. Lurch and the injury of her husband reached Mrs. A. Schryer, a sister, she told the other relatives. They were all shocked by the news to an extent which prevented them from talking with reporters, and could give no idea as to what disposition would be made of Mrs. Lurch's body.

Mr. Lurch, who is the head of the Lurch Piano Company, has three places of business—353 Fourth Avenue, 332 East Twenty-seventh Street, and 503 Lexington Avenue.

18-HOUR TRAIN WRECKED.

Twentieth Century Limited Runs Into an Open Switch—Engine Derailed.

ELYRIA, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Twentieth Century Limited, east-bound, on the Lake Shore, was wrecked about a mile and a half from the station here at 8:30 o'clock this evening.

The train ran through a switch at the junction of the Lake Shore with the Baltimore & Ohio tracks, and, jumping the track, the engine and several cars went into the ditch.

The engine lies on its side in the bottom of the ditch, but both engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. The train was slowing down for the crossing when it struck the derailing switch, which for some reason not now clear, had not been closed for the train to cross. The engine, combination, baggage, and buffet car and one dining car left the rails.

The passenger coaches did not leave the track, and the only injury to their occupants was a severe shaking up as the brakes were suddenly set. Engines were sent out from Cleveland, which took the passenger coaches by way of North Amherst, and the train reached Cleveland two hours late.

BIRD S. COLER ARRESTED.

Paid $30 Penalty for Not Having an Auto License in New Jersey.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Bird S. Coler, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, was held up and arrested to-night while passing through this place by Police Officer Greber for violating the State automobile law in not having a New Jersey license number on his touring car.

Mr. Coler, accompanied by several friends, was on his way through New Jersey when the officer noticed that there was no license tag attached to the machine. He stopped the automobile and told the occupants that they were under arrest as they had not a New Jersey license.

When he was asked his name, President Coler said: "My name is John Jones."

Greber then said:

"I will have to take you before the Justice."

He was taken before Justice Heath, and there Mr. Coler disclosed his identity. He took his arrest good naturedly, and complimented Officer Greber for doing his duty. He said he expected his men in Brooklyn to do the same thing.

He wound up by handing the officer a cigar, and paid his fine of $25 and $5 costs, which was imposed upon him by Justice Heath. He then went to the Inspectors and took out a New Jersey license.

BOYS WIN TOM JOHNSON.

Cleveland's Mayor Champions Children Whom Police Ordered Off Streets.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—"Let 'em play on the streets. Let the little ones get all the fun they can out of life. Let 'em play tag and catch and all the kinds of games just so they don't strike anybody with stones."

Mayor Johnson wore a boyish smile as he delivered himself to a large crowd of little boys and girls from Courtland Street this morning. The children called themselves the Courtland Street Liberty League. They had been prohibited by an order from Chief of Police Kohler from playing in the streets. There was no other place for the children to play, so they came to Mayor Johnson with their grievances.

They came in three automobiles with flags and banners flying. They wanted liberty. Nearly every boy or girl was provided with a horn or other noise-making device. The Liberty League lined up in front of the City Hall in soldier fashion. A boy in front carried a banner with the name of the organization painted upon it in large letters. Then followed other boys carrying banners.

"The streets are the children's, too," read one. "Down with oppression," read another.

When Mayor Johnson arrived there was a hush. Artie Newell, the leader, nervously toying with his cap, stepped forward. He handed a paper to the Mayor. It told of the children's grievance. The Mayor read it, called in the Chief of Police, and learned the facts.

"If the children have no playgrounds," said the Mayor, "they should be permitted to play in the streets. Let 'em play to their hearts' content—any kind of games so they don't throw stones," and then three rousing cheers were given for the Mayor.

FATAL CANOE ACCIDENT.

Howard W. Bell of New York Loses His Life Off the Jersey Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Howard W. Bell of New York, a guest at the Throckmorton Hotel, Loch Arbour, lost his life while canoeing on the ocean off the Loch Arbour shore this afternoon. Bell's companions, Miss Jennie Thompson and her brother, Vincent J. Thompson of New York, were rescued by the crew of the Loch Arbour Life-Saving Station.

A heavy ground swell capsized the canoe in which the trio were seated. The Thompsons clung to the overturned craft until rescued. Bell, who was a good swimmer, supported himself in the water. When the life savers approached him in their boat he was floating face downward. They lifted him into the boat and discovered he was dead.

Upon reaching the shore medical aid was summoned, and four physicians worked for over an hour endeavoring to resuscitate him. The doctors believe Bell died of heart failure.

Mr. Bell was 30 years old and a graduate of Oxford, Harvard, and the University of California. He was a native of California.

AUTO KILLS 5-YEAR-OLD BOY.

He Had Just Kissed His Sister In Road When Struck Down.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—Ralph, the five-year-old son of Edward Standish of Wethersfield, met death this afternoon under the automobile of C. E. Buckland, driven by John Cooper.

The boy's young sister had come from Glastonbury on a trolley car to see him. She had just left the car, and met her brother with a kiss in the middle of the road. In the meantime the automobile, which neither saw, was approaching. As the boy noticed it he ran across the street directly in front of the machine, which struck him. The injured child was taken in the automobile to the hospital, where he died shortly afterward. No blame, it is said, attaches to the chauffeur.

PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.
PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.
Thursday, Aug. 23d.—Adv.

ABRAHAM WHITE BUYS M'CALL SUMMER HOME

Says He Purchased "Shadow Lawn" for His Wife to Sing In.

PRICE SAID TO BE $500,000

Byerley, Who Bought Panama Bonds "on a Postage Stamp," Associated with White in New Company.

"Shadow Lawn," the late John A. McCall's Summer residence at West End, N. J., sometimes termed the most beautiful country residence in America, was sold on Friday night to Abraham White, President of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, by Myron H. Oppenheim, who purchased it just before Mr. McCall's death. The price paid by Mr. White for the property is said to have been $500,000.

With the news that Mr. White had purchased "Shadow Lawn" came the announcement that Samuel Byerley, the express company clerk, who, a month ago, bid for $5,819,580 of Panama Canal bonds, "on a postage stamp," and made $10,000 thereby, had been made Vice President of the newly formed Abraham White Bonding Company, and that his voyage to Europe, announced as being purely a pleasure trip, was to establish branch houses of the bonding concern.

There is a peculiar interest in the connection of White and Byerley, because the former laid the foundation of his fortune in almost exactly the same manner that Byerley did. In 1896 White had practically no money. He invested 44 cents in postage stamps, and with an audacity that astonished Wall Street borrowed $1,000,000 on nothing more than notes signed by himself and his wife, getting part of the amount from Russell Sage. With this he made the gold deposit required on an issue of Government 4s then being put out by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, putting in bids around 110 and 112. He got his bonds and within a few days made a big clean up.

The McCall home, which Mr. White bought on Friday, was built by Mr. McCall at a cost of about $1,000,000. While Mr. McCall was ill, just after the insurance investigation, Myron H. Oppenheim began negotiations for the purchase of the place. The transaction dragged along until just before Mr. McCall died, when it was closed. It was rumored at the time that Mr. Oppenheim paid not more than $800,000 for the property. If he did, he made at least $200,000 by the sale to White.

When Mr. Oppenheim took possession of the place, early in the year, he announced his intention of turning it into a country club. Members were to subscribe $2,000 each, and the membership was to be not more than 500. Several men went into the scheme, and the name of the place was decided upon—Brook Lawn Country Club. Mr. Oppenheim found great difficulty in getting enough members, so the plan was abandoned. Then Mr. White, who had visited "Shadow Lawn," and been much taken with it, commenced negotiations for its purchase.

"I'm going to call it my Union Pacific House," said Mr. White yesterday, "because I have made a big clean up on U. P. I bulled the stock consistently at 140. On Friday at luncheon with a friend I made up my mind to make Union and Southern Pacific pay for the meal, so every minute I bought 200 shares of each. I made $100,000 while at luncheon."

Mr. White said yesterday that he bought the house "because my wife has the most beautiful voice in America." In explanation of this he said that Mrs. White, although possessed of a beautiful high soprano voice, refused to sing in public, so he hoped that the beauty of the mezzanine floor would appeal to her and result in her singing to her friends at least. He contemplates making no changes in the house, nor will he sell his two residences in St. Louis, intending to divide his time between the three places about equally. At his death, he said yesterday, he will leave the place to some charitable institution.

Mr. White is a Texan and is 42 years old. He is known in Wall Street as a "plunger," and has made and lost several fortunes. On one occasion, the story goes, he increased a sum of less than $1 to $6,700. He will move to Shadow Lawn very soon, he says.

Shadow Lawn was built from designs furnished by Henry Edward Crieger, the architect. The site is an exceptionally fine one, and the grounds have been beautified by the art of the landscape gardener. The approach is by means of a series of wide granite steps, from either side of which there extends in a semicircle a granite balustrade. Beyond is a circular portico of stone, the roof of which, on a level with the roof of the house, is supported by classic stone columns. Groups of evergreen trees soften the lines of the gateway and portico, and the walls of the house are covered with trailing vines.

The main hallway is lofty and spacious. The grand social hall measures 70 by 35 feet, and the grand staircase is 25 feet wide at the base. There is a large mezzanine floor furnished as a music room, and on the next floor there is a promenade hall, surrounding an open court, lighted from above through an art glass dome. The promenade on the third floor is used as an art gallery, the chambers, dressing rooms, and bathrooms opening off the hallway.

Ivory color predominates in the social hall, the fluted pillars, arches, and balustrades being of that hue. The walls are hung with green tapestries, having Greek border effects, and the color scheme is carried out in the portiers, rugs, and hangings. The two enormous mantels are of mahogany, as are the folding doors. The electric fixtures are pale Pompeiian bronze, filled with amber-colored glass, and antique bronze vases flank the main staircase.

Throughout the house the furnishings are most artistic and expensive. The drawing room is done in Nile green, silver and ivory, and has an Italian Renaissance mantelpiece, while the billiard room is finished in English Gothic style, all the woodwork being elaborately carved.

Pretoria Grounds, but Is Floated.

HAMBURG, Aug. 18.—The Hamburg-America liner Pretoria, from New York by way of Plymouth and Cherbourg, which went aground in the Elbe at Finkenwaerder to-day, was floated later and has arrived here.

WINTER TOURS TO CALIFORNIA.
Southern Railway will operate via Washington-Sunset Route three high-class personally conducted tours to California, January 10, February 7, March 7, 1907. Sleeping, dining, club, observation cars. Attractive itinerary. Inquire offices Southern Ry., Nos. 271-1,200, Southern Pacific Co., 1-349 Broadway—Adv.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ILL.

Confined to His Bed at His Cleveland Home with Stomach Trouble.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18.—John D. Rockefeller is confined to his bed at Forest Hill, his suburban home, as a result of stomach trouble.

Mr. Rockefeller's condition is said to be not serious, and he expects to be out again within a day or two.

FOR ROOSEVELT AND BRYAN.

Columbus Democrats Indorse President on Trusts and Nebraskan Also.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Twelfth District Democrats met here to-day and nominated Col. W. A. Taylor, a veteran newspaper man, for Congress.

The convention heartily indorsed President Roosevelt for his fight against the trusts. It also indorsed William J. Bryan. Col. Taylor's Republican opponent is Edward L. Taylor, the present Congressman from this district. They are not related.

6,000 GREEK FAMILIES FLEE.

Leave Bulgaria, in Fear of Violence—Blockhouse Besieged.

SOFIA, Aug. 18.—Six thousand Greek families who were in fear of violence have left Bulgaria and taken refuge in Adrianople, where the authorities welcomed them.

Seventeen Bulgarian soldiers, aided by armed peasantry, besieged a Turkish blockhouse near Kochana on Thursday, but were repulsed. They left three men dead behind them.

PRINCE BADLY HURT BY AUTO.

Mohammed of Egypt in an Accident in France—Chauffeur Killed.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Prince Mohammed Ibrahim of Egypt was most seriously injured to-day in an automobile accident at a level crossing at Bernay, Normandy. His chauffeur was killed.

SUBWAY TRAIN DERAILED.

Traffic Blocked for an Hour by an Accident Near Fulton Street.

About 11 o'clock last night a train in rounding the curve just above Fulton Street, in the Subway, left the tracks. Traffic was blocked for an hour, as trains had to be switched at the bridge.

A crew of trackmen under the direction of William Kelly, Supervisor of the division, finally got the stalled train on the rails again. One of the employes of the company said that the lack of a wrecking crew caused needless delays in cases like the one last night, as the ordinary workmen do not understand the work of clearing up a wreck and get in each other's way.

BIG REVOLT IN DOMINGO.

Dajabón Captured and Pillaged—Rebels Marching on Monte Cristi.

CAPE HAITIEN, HAITI, Aug. 18.—A serious revolution, according to advices received here by courier to-day, has broken out in Santo Domingo.

Revolutionary bands under the command of Gen. Navarro are said to have landed near Riviere and to have attacked and captured Dajabon, which was pillaged and abandoned after twenty persons had been killed.

The revolutionists are now said to be near Guayabin and to be marching on to Monte Cristi.

The arrival of Gen. Deschamps is anxiously awaited by the revolutionists. It is understood that he will assume command of the forces and operate against the Government and in favor of ex-President Jiminez.

A state of anarchy prevails in the northern part of Santo Domingo. All commerce with the interior has been stopped and traffic in the northern districts has been prohibited.

LADIES' SQUAD RAIDS MESS.

Senator Dick's Wife Leads Invasion and 32 Eat at Officers' Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Sixty-four meals, served at the State's expense to thirty-two women and children, precipitated a dispute to-day in division headquarters at Camp Pattison, Strasburg, Ohio.

Most of the women and children were guests of Major Gen. Dick, and Mrs. Dick was one of them, and the trouble started when she marshaled the others, took them to the staff officers' mess table, and announced that all were ready for lunch.

Lieut. Col. Ritzel succeeded in restoring order. Then the caterer and chef and all their helpers went on a strike. The women and children stayed for supper, eating the meal at the "first table" before the army officers and staff officers. Lieut. Col. Ritzel is threatening to hold up the bill for the sixty-four meals.

RACE RIOT IN DELAWARE.

Strange Negroes Driven from Town, Then Colored Men Start Fights.

Special to The New York Times.

SEAFORD, Del., Aug. 18.—As a result of the influx of negroes from Maryland and Virginia, a race riot is imminent to-night. White citizens are parading the streets, and every strange negro is being driven from the town.

The trouble started over an attack made by a strange negro on a white boy. The citizens formed a posse and began to beat strange negroes whenever they were found. John Walker was beaten into insensibility. Joseph Selby, another negro, was knocked down with a plank and kicked into the street. The town jail is filled, and a temporary prison has been provided for the negroes.

These measures and a squad of special policemen aggravated the disorders. William Trussell, a traveling man, from Cumberland, Md., was attacked by negroes, had a finger broken, and was injured internally. Linden L. Short was also attacked and beaten.

The merchants are closing their stores, fearing attacks from the negroes. Pistol shots were heard in all directions, and negroes are found on every street. It is feared that there will be serious results during the night.

Anchor Liner Astoria Aground.

GREENOCK, Scotland, Aug. 18.—The Anchor Line steamer Astoria, from Glasgow for New York, grounded to-day near Bowling, Scotland.

THE FAMOUS LAKE SHORE LIMITED has sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati, leaving New York every day at 5:30 P. M., via "America's Greatest Railroad," the NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. No excess fare.—Adv.

5,000 MAY BE DEAD IN VALPARAISO

City All Wrecked--Refugees Crowd Ships.

SANTIAGO MUCH DAMAGED

Many Other Towns Have Been Wiped Out.

EARTHQUAKES CONTINUE

Disturbances Extend to Extreme North of Chile—Root May Change His Itinerary.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 18.—Dispatches from Valparaiso received in this city to-day over the Mexican Cable Company's wire state that the dead in Valparaiso may number 5,000, that the entire business portion of the city is in ruins, and that the inhabitants are living out in the open and on the vessels in the harbor, which escaped damage. Thousands of refugees are huddled like sheep on the ships, every one of which is now crowded to the limit.

The Mexican Cable Company's wire has been working slowly and intermittently all day, the operators at Valparaiso often leaving their keys, owing to the frequently recurring earthquakes, which, though not so severe as the shocks on Thursday and yesterday, kept the people panic-stricken. It is stated that this afternoon only one cable operator would remain on duty.

What has happened in Valparaiso has been learned by piecing together the telegrams which were received here until 7 o'clock this evening, when the Valparaiso cable office closed for the night. It was obliged to close because the authorities will permit no lights.

The earthquakes did most of the damage, and the few buildings that the earthquakes spared were destroyed by fire. Not more than ten buildings in the city escaped damage by the first shocks, and the subsequent shocks, while not very severe, each added to the damage. Fires are raging in many parts of the city.

The shocks seem to have wrought even greater havoc in the outlying country, where rents in the earth over 100 feet wide and 50 feet deep are reported. Bridges were twisted and all the tunnels were wrecked by the earthquakes, and communication with inner points is cut off.

Laborers could not be induced to take part in the rescue work at Valparaiso because of the shocks, and martial law has been proclaimed, in order to impress men into service to-morrow and restore order. Looting is reported to have begun.

It is reported here that press dispatches have received no consideration at Valparaiso, because the company had accumulated thousands of personal and other messages which had the preference. Operators to-day were looking after their families, and, with recurring shocks all day, could not be induced to remain on duty.

Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres, Santiago, and intermediate points are not yet in direct communication with each other, and will not be for several days at least.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 18.—It is reported from Valparaiso that 5,000 deaths resulted from the earthquake there. It is officially announced that part of Valparaiso has been destroyed.

Details are incomplete, as there is no direct communication between Valparaiso and Santiago.

In this city thirty persons were killed by the earthquake, and the value of the property destroyed will reach $2,000,000.

As yet there is no news regarding the extent of the damage done in the provinces. Quillota, Province of Valparaiso, twenty-six miles from Valparaiso, and other small towns have been destroyed.

The earthquake here was the worst within the memory of the inhabitants. The first shock was at about 8 P. M. on Thursday. Houses fell in the streets, which were filled with hysterical people. The electric lights went out, and as the correspondent was trying to file a dispatch announcing the news another shock occurred. At that time people were wailing and praying in the streets, and the fire bells throughout the city were ringing out alarms.

The most severe shock lasted three and a half minutes. All telegraph and telephone lines were severed. A few fires broke out, but they were soon extinguished by heavy showers.

Half the population spent the night in the squares and avenues of the city. There was great excitement in the hospitals and jails.

The observatory seismograph was rendered useless by the violence of the shocks.

Business is suspended to-day. All the railroad lines are interrupted.

The functions arranged for the entertainment of Secretary Root will be abandoned on account of the universal mourning in Chile.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 18.—Heavy earthquake shocks occurred at Valparaiso at intervals on Thursday night and damaged a number of buildings, some of them falling into the streets and rendering traffic dangerous.

The troops were called out and shot all pillagers.

Many persons were killed by falling walls. The survivors camped on the hills and in open spaces. A number of persons also sought refuge on board vessels in the Harbor of Valparaiso.

Vina del Mar, a town about three miles from Valparaiso, having a population of about 12,000; Quilpue, Province of Valparaiso, with a population of about 4,000, and Limache, twenty-five miles from Valparaiso, with a population of about 4,000, are reported to be in ruins.

BUENOS YRES, Aug. 18, 6:30 P. M.—The Associated Press has received authoritative information confirming the worst reports of the earthquake in Chile.

Valparaiso is partially destroyed. Most of the damage done was in the centre of the city, extending from the Plaza del Orden to the Plaza Prat. Many lives were lost, but the number is not yet known. A state of panic and confusion prevails. The fire is rapidly spreading.

Santiago also suffered severely, and there was much loss of life.

Los Andes, eighteen miles east of San Felipe, having a population of 5,000, was almost totally destroyed. The finest buildings of the town—Government House, hotels, and public offices—were completely wrecked.

Other towns on the Chilean side of the Andes wholly or partially destroyed are Quillota, with a population of 9,000; Llai, with a population of 2,500; Illapel, with a population of 5,000; Vallenar, with a population of 5,000, and San Felipe, having 12,000 inhabitants.

Quillota is a mass of ruins, and there was great loss of life there.

From Santiago to the Andes every bridge and tunnel on the railway was utterly wrecked and the railway lines were torn up. The disturbances were felt even in Tacna, the northernmost province of Chile. The earthquakes continue.

It is impossible to estimate the dimensions of the disaster at the present time, owing to the circuitous route over which the news is received. There is no doubt, however, that the catastrophe was of terrible proportions.

The disaster has cast gloom over the Republic of Argentina, and all festivities have been suspended.

All the ordinary means of communication with Chile are closed. There is great anxiety here. The public is waiting to ascertain the fate of relatives and friends in Chile, and the Government offices and newspapers are besieged by anxious inquirers.

The earthquake in Chile may alter the itinerary of Secretary Root.

TOPEKA, aKn., Aug. 18.—A private cable dispatch received at Wichita from Valparaiso, Chile, says that city is destroyed. The message bears to-day's date. It was received by M. Calhoun of Wichita from his son, Eugene C. Calhoun, who is working for an English company in Valparaiso. It follows:

"Am safe, but lost everything. Town destroyed."

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—According to a telegram received by a bank here from Valparaiso half the city, from the Almendral to Calle Bellavista, containing private and business houses and warehouses, has been destroyed.

The North German Bank of Hamburg to-day received from its correspondent, the Banco de Chile y Alemania, at Valparaiso, the following dispatch:

"All well. Bank building only slightly damaged. Many houses destroyed by fire. We are unable to state extent damage. Banks closed."

The Kosmos Steamship Company to-day received a dispatch from Valparaiso announcing that three of its steamers, the Uarda, Salatus, and Thuringia, which were lying in the harbor of Valparaiso, were not damaged, and that the building of the company's agency at that port was not injured.

Hamburg firms doing business at Valparaiso have suffered little damage as a result of the earthquake. Only a private house belonging to the firm of Weber & Steinele caught fire. None of the employes was hurt. The factories of Foelsch & Co., Yorwerk & Co., and Haeckel & Co. were practically undamaged.

The Directors of the Electrical Street Railway of Valparaiso have cabled to the German Oversea Electrical Company, owner of the majority of the stock of the Chilean concern, that its water and power plants, machinery, equipment, tracks, cars, and car sheds at Valparaiso have not been injured by the earthquake or fire. The dispatch adds that the workshops of the concern, the reserve power building, the storage batteries station, and the arc lamps and wires have been considerably damaged. All the officials of the company escaped injury.

A private telegram received at Bremen from Iquique states that the city was unharmed by the earthquake.

Shares in the German fire insurance companies interested in Chile fell sharply on the Boerse to-day, Chilean 4½ per cent. loan dropped ¾ of a point, and stock of the Oversea Bank, having offices in Valparaiso, dropped nearly 2 points.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A private cable dispatch received this afternoon from Valparaiso says the fire there continues in the business quarters, but is declining.

Another private cable dispatch, received at 2:15 this afternoon, says business has been resumed at Valparaiso.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has received the following from Valparaiso:

"Violent earthquake. Heavy loss of property and lives. The company's office partially destroyed. Floating property undamaged."

A firm at Liverpool to-day received the following from Valparaiso:

"A severe earthquake has occurred. The town is much damaged. Large fires have broken out. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage."

A later dispatch to the same firm announced that its offices in Valparaiso had been saved.

Dispatches received by two firms here say that only two squares at Valparaiso and the surrounding avenues have been destroyed. On the other hand, the Chilean Trading Company's advices are that a great amount of damage, accompanied by severe loss of life, has resulted from the earthquake.

Private cable messages show that the reports that the nitrate grounds in Chile suffered seriously were unfounded. Copiapo, capital of the Province of Atacama, was apparently the most northerly point where the disturbance was seriously felt. Iquique, Autofagasta, and other towns in the nitrate region were not damaged.

The Chilean Legation has not received any news.

STILL FAIL TO GET NEWS.

New York Firms Cable to Valparaiso in Vain—Consul Has No Word.

Very little news of the disaster at Valparaiso was received yesterday by the New York firms doing business in Chile. To the large number of cables sent to business representatives or private individuals hardly any replies were received, and the companies only accepted messages as far as Valparaiso, stating that communication with Santiago and other places in its vicinity was interrupted.

The firm of Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co., 477 Broome Street, received at noon yesterday the following cable from its Valparaiso house, E. & W. Hardt, via Berlin:

"Our building preserved, though damaged. Staff well. Large number of the houses of the other importing firms have been demolished."

Wessel, Duval & Co., Broad Exchange, telegraphed their Valparaiso partner at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon and received the following reply at 9:30 yesterday morning:

"Town nearly destroyed. Particulars later, when shakes cease."

The Chilean Consul General, Adolfo Ortusar, was unable to obtain any information as to what had occurred. He sent cables yesterday to both Santiago and Vina del Mar, but received no reply. In the afternoon he attempted to get into communication with the Mayor of Valparaiso, as he could not reach the central Government. He spoke of the anxiety caused in New York by the fragmentary reports received, and requested a statement of the true situation, so that he might answer the inquiries of those who feared for relatives or had important business interests at stake. No answer had been received by him up to a late hour last night.

The Consul General explained the failure of communication by saying that the telegraph lines uniting Chile and Argentina had been cut in the Cordilleras of the Andes.

"My personal opinion," he went on, "is that the disaster has not reached the proportions credited to it. Special cables received by the house of W. R. Grace & Co. from Lima, Peru, said that their building was safe and had not suffered in the least by the shocks. This building is situated in the central part of the city and is an old one, which leads me to believe that the shock, although grave, has not had the terrible consequences announced by the papers."

The American Trading Company, 25 Broad Street, sent several messages of inquiry to its Valparaiso house, but could get no word from it. As it appears impossible now to get any cable through by way of Valparaiso it is trying to obtain some information via Montevideo.

Neither Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile, nor W. R. Grace & Co. were able yesterday to obtain any further information of the conditions in Valparaiso, and Messmore Kendall, Secretary of the Braden Copper Company, 71 Broadway, was equally in the dark. He was, however, hopeful that the Americans employed by his company had not sustained injury.

"I expect," he said, "that the engineers are in the Andes at the mines and are out of the danger zone. I understand that the plain along the coast is of quite a different geological formation from the mountains. Tremors are so common that at Graneros, where the offices of the company are situated, just at the foot of the Andes, we pay no more attention to them than to the rumbling of a passing cart."

Little information could be obtained at either the Postal Telegraph or Western Union offices. They had received orders to take all business as far as Valparaiso, but not beyond, and they had heard from London that business was being resumed in Valparaiso. A few code messages had been received from Valparaiso for private

individuals, but they contained very little information of any sort.

As far as the Western Union officials could make out, there had been one or two big shocks, doing a great deal of damage, and since then there had occurred a continuous series of smaller shakings.

As messages may be sent from the cable office, which is situated in a building outside the city at the landing place of the cable, the fact that so few dispatches have come through is considered to show how completely demoralized the condition of affairs is. The office is believed to be intact, and it should be reached with ease by anybody wishing to file a message. Only the complete disruption of all ordinary business can account for the lack of information.

At the office of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, 68 Broadway, which controls the cables from Galveston to Valparaiso, all information of the extent of the disaster was absolutely refused. Although it was pointed out that the present catastrophe was of an exceptional nature, and that thousands of persons were in the utmost anxiety about their friends and relatives, the officials declined to give out what they knew. When the example of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies at the time of the San Francisco disaster was cited, and the way in which they did all in their power to allay the anxiety of those whose friends were affected by the earthquake and fire was alluded to, the only answer was that the Central and South American Telegraph Company was not a news agency.

Officials of the company did, however, state that the situation in Valparaiso was similar to that at San Francisco. Their managers had reported that all places of business had been closed, and that the delivery and operating staff was much demoralized. No messengers had reported for duty, and deliveries could only be made on application to the office. Many people had left the city.

FEARS A GREAT LANDSLIDE.

But Count de Ovies Does Not Believe Fire Will Destroy Valparaiso.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Count Julian Egundo de Ovies, Commissioner of Commerce from Chile, is inclined to believe that the earthquake at Valparaiso was not as disastrous as is reported. The Count left Chile on April 2.

The business portion of the city, Count de Ovies said, faced mountainous cliffs, and he feared that in the event of a heavy shock the mountain would disintegrate and huge rocks and buildings would fall upon the business houses beneath.

Count de Ovies said he thought there could be little danger from fires, as most of the buildings were constructed of adobe and Spanish tile. Frame buildings were the exception, and steel was used more than wood.

The Count was much worried, and said if the disaster were as serious as was reported the most beautiful portion of the city was probably now in ruins and countless lives had been lost. It was his opinion that a heavy earthquake would also cause great damage to the shipping along the coast.

TIDAL WAVE IN HAWAII.

Twelve Feet High at One Point—A Wharf Carried Away.

HONOLULU, Aug. 18.—Wireless reports yesterday from the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Hilo reported a tidal wave, the general height of which was five feet. There was unprecedently heavy surf.

In the inclosed Bay of Maalaea, on the Island of Maui, the height of the wave was estimated to be twelve feet. It carried away a wharf and its superstructure.

Tidal disturbances continued mildly today. The Inter-Island steamer Noeu, while anchored on Thursday off the northeastern coast of the Island of Hawaii in a calm sea, was carried forward by a sudden undertow, which was so strong that her chain parted, and she lost forty fathoms of it.

The tidal wave is attributed to the earthquake in Chile. Thirty years ago an earthquake in South America produced similar effects here.

SANTIAGO A SPLENDID CITY.

Many Fine Streets and Buildings—Inhabitants Number 300,000.

Santiago, or Santiago de Chile, founded in 1541 by Pedro de Valdivia, is the most populous city on the entire Western slope of America with the exception of San Francisco. Its inhabitants number about 300,000. Its location is ideal. It is surrounded by mountains on all sides and on the east some of the highest points in the Andes are in plain view. There are several hills within the city, one of which, on which the first settlers withstood a six-years siege by the Indians, is now a public park.

The city, the altitude of which is about 1,800 feet, is one of the most imposing of the South American capitals and is laid out regularly, with houses patterned mostly after the Spanish style of architecture. It is forty-two miles from Valparaiso, with which it is connected by railway. The streets are exceptionally well paved, clean, and broad. The Alameda, or Avenida de las Delicias, which runs through the middle of the city, is one of the finest thoroughfares in the world. It is over 200 feet wide, lined with several rows of poplars, and ornamented with fountains and statues.

The prominent buildings in Santiago include a splendid Opera House, a large mint, the Exposition Palace, the Hall of Congress, the Cathedral, the University, the National Library, the National Museum, and many well-endowed hospitals. The University was founded in 1743 and has over 1,000 students.

Many notable structures have been added in recent years to those that formerly distinguished the city, the beauty of which has been enhanced by open squares, decorative fountains, and sculptural works. The Tajamar, on the banks of the Mapocho, is a vast embankment of solid masonry for the purpose of protecting the city from the inroads of the river. The view toward the Andes is here wholly unobstructed and embraces one of the grandest displays of mountain scenery to be found in the world.

Next to Valparaiso Santiago is the most important market in Chile. The exports are copper, fruits, silver, honey, wines, hides, &c. The imports consist of cocoa, coffee, tea, rice, salt, preserves, wines, and liquors.

Dr. White Held on Ward's Charge.

Dr. Whitman V. White of 2,016 Fifth Avenue, consulting physician and member of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, was held in $1,500 bail for examination on Monday afternoon by Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court yesterday morning on a charge of the larceny of $1,483. He had not got bail late last night. Dr. White was arrested on the complaint of James O'Sullivan, formerly a ward of the doctor.

Keep Cool
eat
Grape-Nuts
"There's a Reason"

EARTHQUAKES IN CHILE AND CALIFORNIA RELATED

Probably Due to Common Coast Faults, Dr. Holland Says.

THIN LINE OF EARTH CRUST

Thrown Out of Balance in Work of Readjustment—Prof. Tarr Holds to Same Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Dr. W. J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum, says he thinks it is entirely possible that there may be connection between the San Francisco earthquake and the similar disturbance in Chile. This theory cannot be proven, however, he admits. Dr. Holland said:

"It is a fact well known to all geologists that there is along the entire Pacific Coast of both Americas an extensive line of faultings. The Western part of the two continents is, geologically speaking, recent. The vast mass of the Cordilleran ranges, in close proximity to the depths of the Pacific Ocean, and the weaknesses of the earth's crust along the Western boundary line of the two continents, result necessarily in small displacements and changes in elevation which take place from time to time.

"It might very well be that, owing to the adjustment of strata which has taken place on the coast of California, an adjustment has been brought about south of the Equator, with the consequent earthquake shock. That this is true can not be demonstrated, but it is undoubtedly the case that the throwing of the crust of the earth out of balance in one portion of the world may bring about changes in other parts of the sphere.

"The earth is constantly changing slightly in outline, and there are always going on local uplifts and local depressions of varying degrees of intensity."

At the time of the San Francisco earthquake, on April 18, Prof. Ralph Stockman Tarr of the Geological Department of Cornell University telegraphed to THE TIMES from Ithaca his views and theories relative to that disaster. He explained that there were two earthquake belts or zones about the earth. San Francisco was in one, he said. The country which is now the scene of a seismic disturbance is in the same zone.

"Ninety-four per cent. of all recorded earthquake shocks," said Prof. Tarr, "occur in two narrow zones following two great circles of the earth. One of these comprises the West Indies, and the Mediterranean, the Caucasus, and the Himalaya regions. In this belt 53 per cent. of all the recorded earthquakes have occurred.

"The other, in which California lies, encircles the Pacific Ocean, following the Andes, the mountains of Western North America, the Aleutian Islands, Japan, and the East Indies. Forty-one per cent. of the recorded shocks have occurred in this zone.

"Other regions on the earth have supplied but 6 per cent. of recorded earthquakes, and these for the most part were of slight intensity. Consequently, areas outside these belts are in slight danger of earthquakes. The two zones of recent shaking are also regions of volcanic eruptions and growing mountains.

"The great majority of the active volcanoes of the earth lie in these belts, and geological evidence proves conclusively that in these zones the mountains are still rising. These two phenomena, volcanoes and growing mountains, account for the vast majority of earthquake shocks. The movements of the lava and of the pent-up steam preceding and accompanying volcanic eruptions send out tremors and shocks through the earth. But the most extensive and violent shaking occurs when the rocks break or move along previous breaks, called faults. Then a succession of jars passes through the crust, often doing great damage. Such movements result from the strains to which the rigid crust of the earth is subjected in the process of mountain growth.

"The mountain belt, which almost completely encircles the Pacific, is receiving the thrust from the shrinking of the earth, and for that reason its mountains are rising all the way from the Southern Andes to the Bering Sea and from the Kurile Islands, in the Northern Pacific, to the East Indies.

"With this rising, melted rock is forced out here and there in the form of volcanic cones, and by their eruptions and by the slippings of the rocks along false planes, earthquake shocks are occurring throughout the zone, and may always be expected to occur so long as the mountains continue to grow.

"It is the experience in the study of earthquakes due to fault movement that the slipping may extend through a period of days before the strain is fully relieved. This was illustrated in the Yakutat Bay earthquake, in September, 1899, which lasted seventeen days. Therefore it need not be surprising if the shock is followed by others, but this is not an absolutely certain conclusion, for it is possible that the single slip completely relieved the strain for the time.

"Some day—no one can tell when—the strain will again need relief, and renewed slipping will occur, and with it renewed shaking of the crust, the violence of which will depend upon the amount of slipping. It is a necessary result of mountain growth."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The earthquake just reported along the Chilean coast, following so shortly the opening of an old fault line through San Francisco, is indicative of a state of strain in the earth's crust along the entire Pacific Coast line. But a few years ago an earthquake occurred in Alaska which was much more severe, but less destructive to works of man, and, therefore, less prominently noticed. It would be interesting to note, if confirmed by later reports, that the disaster in Chile resulted from a slipping along a fault line, as was the case in California. It is but natural to expect that this will in time be followed by other faults to the north and south in extension of the ones already noted, just as a crack once started in a pane of glass on a line of weakness travels across the pane. This phenomenon must have repeated itself over and over again in the formation of all mountain ranges, and its most frequent recurrence is to be expected along the Pacific Coast ranges, which are believed to be among the newest mountain formations.

There are many reasons for belief that at one time the land masses of the earth took the form of two large stars located at the earth's poles and separated by a great tropical ocean which girdled the earth not far from the equator. The North Atlantic and the North Pacific were great bays between points of the northern land mass, and the South Atlantic, the South Pacific, and the Indian Ocean were great bays of the tropical ocean between the points of the southern land mass. The nearest points of the two land masses were, perhaps, at the Lombock Strait, east of Java, a surviving feature of that ancient geography.

Subsequent shrinking of the earth and folding of the crust along meridian lines has finally cut the tropical ocean at two points, joined the points of the stars, broken up each polar continent, and reshaped the earth as we find it to-day. This folding now appears to be active along the Pacific Coast, with the faulting and earthquakes as a necessary accompaniment. SAMUEL W. FALCH.

New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

HARTFORD CONCERNS NOT HIT.

English Companies Have Earthquake Clause for Chilean Business.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—Hartford fire insurance companies are not financially interested in the Valparaiso disaster to any extent. Not one has a cent of direct insurance placed in Valparaiso, and if any of them are indirectly interested, through reinsurance, the amount is very small.

None of the companies here who reinsure for English companies has been advised of losses. It is believed that nearly all the prominent English companies do business in Valparaiso, but they have a very stringent earthquake clause for business in Chile, and it is not thought that the disaster will involve them in much loss. Valparaiso has always been looked upon as an earthquake city by Hartford underwriters and the insurance business has been conducted with that fact in view.

The Scottish Union and National has no direct reinsurance lines, but the London and Lancashire, which recently moved its United States branch from New York to Hartford, may find that it has some few lines in the destroyed district.

Boston Offers Aid to Valparaiso.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Mayor Fitzgerald to-day telephoned instructions to the City Hall from his Summer home in Old Orchard, Me., that the following cablegram be sent to the Mayor of Valparaiso: "Boston extends sincere sympathy and offers any assistance desired."

CLAMBAKE SCARES BOSSES.

They Say Chanler Has Political Designs and Call Off Firemen.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Robert Winthrop Chanler, a former member of Assembly from Dutchess County, who caused a panic among the Democratic leaders by interesting the voters in baseball, boat races, horse races, and stock farm privileges, has outdone his former efforts by starting a quarrel in the Volunteer Fire Department of this city. Mr. Chanler has invited the firemen to a clambake at Red Hook next Wednesday. One thousand farmers will also be there.

Arrangements have been made to feed over 2,000 people in a big tent. Besides the clams, there will be 500 chickens, 500 lobsters, and wagon loads of potatoes and corn, purchased from the farmers. There are seven fire companies here, comprising about 650 men.

All went well until the Republican leaders realized that perhaps Chanler was enlisting the firemen in his campaign. The Booth Hose Company was the first to act under what is believed to be the order of the political leaders. The company had accepted Mr. Chanler's invitation and hired a drum corps. The company held a special meeting to-night and reconsidered the acceptance of the invitation.

Some of the Republican members, led by Emil Morschauser, a brother of a City Judge and a former Republican Alderman, declared that they would not gather for Chanler's support in such a way. Other members asserted that there was no politics in the invitation, and will go to the clambake as individuals.

COUNT CAMERONI IN JAIL.

Ex-Student at Columbia Charged with Taking Another Man's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 18.—Count Louis Cameroni, 18 years old, who disappeared recently from Columbia University, New York, where his father, Count Arnolfo Cameroni, had placed him, has turned up here. His father has sent word that he is coming here immediately for his son, who is in jail charged with running away with the wife of a man with whom he boarded in Leominster, Mass.

After leaving New York on account of some trouble, and while friends of his family were trying to find him, young Cameroni worked as a floor-sweeper in a chair factory at Leominster.

The Grand Jury, which meets here Monday, will take up at once the complaint against the young Italian. Mrs. Samuels, the co-defendant in the case, is in a cell adjoining that of the young nobleman. Her chief concern seems to be about the future of Louis Cameroni.

Samuels came home several days ago and found his house dark and deserted. He learned from his child that his wife had gone away with Cameroni. With the aid of the police, the husband found his wife and his former boarder in Gardner, and they were both arrested. The young man did not mention his titled connections until he realized that he had serious trouble ahead of him. Mrs. Samuels is young and very pretty.

DIDN'T AGREE ON RATE BILL.

Railway Lawyers Adjourn Still in Doubt on Important Points.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Railroad lawyers and traffic agents representing all the leading Southern and Southeastern lines, in conference here for a week, were unable to agree as to the exact force of some of the most important details of the new rate bill.

When the concluding session adjourned, early to-day, the leaders in the conference were convinced that before the railroads can hope to satisfactorily administer the new law a judicial interpretation of several provisions will be essential.

An agreement as to the course to be pursued by the railroads on several questions raised by the new law was reached. Some of those in attendance said the combination of interests inspired by the conference here could not be otherwise than productive of good.

One of the points the conference failed to agree upon was that of passes. Leading lawyers here characterized the anti-pass clause in the new law as "ambiguous." The three important things not settled were those concerning passes, through rating, and responsibility for damage by the initial shipper.

In the event of the mulcting of the original shipper for delays and losses caused by connecting lines the section will be attacked as unconstitutional.

SAY HE MADE BAD MONEY.

A Complete Counterfeiting Plant is Found in Jersey City.

Secret Service Operative George Burns of Manhattan and Detective Sergeant Gonser arrested Charles Aumack, 36 years old, at his home, 1,722 Boulevard, Jersey City, last night on the charge of counterfeiting. Gertrude Aumack, who is known as his wife, but whose real name is said to be Wilson, was arrested in Brooklyn on Friday night for passing counterfeit half dollars.

The scheme, it is alleged, was for the woman to enter a store and tender a dollar bill in making some small purchase. A few minutes afterward she would return and declare she had received a bad half dollar and get rid of one of the spurious coins she carried. Several of them were found in her possession.

In the Jersey City house in which Aumack was arrested last night a complete outfit for counterfeiting was found. It is said to be one of the finest seized in years by the Government. Aumack is a gold beater by trade.

DAY OF PEACE ON B. R. T.; TRAFFIC DWINDLES HALF

Trainmen Give Rebate Slips to Those Who Ask for Them.

CONEY ISLANDERS COMPLAIN

Fear Fare Dispute Will Injure Business on Saturdays and Sundays the Rest of Season.

There was no trouble to speak of on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company running to Coney Island yesterday or last night. Although a full force of police was kept on hand in expectation that the homegoing crowd would be disorderly, there was little for the police to do.

Inspector Cross had men stationed at Kensington, where it was thought probably the greatest disturbance would be, but at midnight the patrolmen were simply keeping the mosquitos away and watching the cars go by. The authorities may reduce the police guard to-day.

There were one or two ejections, but they created little excitement, the non-paying passengers leaving the cars quietly enough. Some people demurred at paying the second fare, but paid when the rebate check system, which had worked well all day, was explained to them.

Daylight Hours Were Tranquil.

During the daylight hours yesterday quiet reigned along all the lines leading to Coney Island. Except for the presence of a large number of policemen at the second fare points and an occasional argument on the cars it might have been any week day before the trouble. The policemen were idle. The rebate plan worked smoothly and the cars were not blocked.

The one noticeable thing about the day's traffic was that it was little more than half the usual Saturday business. The surface cars were but half filled, and on the elevated trains it was the same story.

On Surf Avenue the absence of the usual Saturday throng was felt, and resort and amusement proprietors complained loudly and predicted that the Sunday business would also be affected by the fare row, even though the trouble along the lines was at an end.

In the early hours the railroad company issued blocks of the new rebate tickets to its employes, and some of the visitors who had stayed late at the island were the first to get the checks. All day long the slips were given out, but only to those passengers who asked for them.

Comparatively few asked for the checks. The average seemed to be about ten checks in each car.

A difficulty has presented itself to the operating officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit in connection with the issue of the slips. So far no way has been found of checking up the number each conductor issues. If there are fifty persons in his car and only ten ask for slips, he can put the other forty in his pocket and produce them if the Court of Appeals decides against the company. Or, in the meantime, he can exchange them for copies of a Brooklyn paper which has offered to accept them in lieu of cash. There are some shows at Coney that will also accept them as part payment of the admission fee.

Policemen Had a Feast.

There were no ejections in the daytime along the various lines, much to the surprise of the police, who had looked for a little trouble at least.

On the Sea Beach line it was so quiet toward evening that the police took it easy, unbuttoned their coats, took off their helmets, and camped out. There is not a house within several blocks. Bonfires were built, and the policemen roasted potatoes and boiled corn, and made a good meal.

The management of the Smith Street line, which was not included in the rebate arrangement and which charges 10 cents to Coney on Saturday and Sunday, hit on a novel plan of avoiding trouble. They gave out no rebate checks, but they sent several well-dressed men up and down the line to argue with passengers. If argument was unsuccessful a threat of arrest for disturbing the peace sometimes followed. There were one or two ejections, but they were not violent.

At Kensington, early in the evening, Thomas Fyans, home-bound from Coney Island, sprung a new wrinkle on the unsuspecting railroad men. He refused to pay the second fare and declined one of the lemon-colored rebate tickets.

Made Out Check to Winter.

"That's no good," he said. "It's not as good as my check. Now, look here; I'll make out a check for 5 cents, and if the Court of Appeals decides in favor of the company that check will be good."

Before the Inspectors had time to catch their breath he had drawn a checkbook and was making out a check payable to "President E. W. Winter."

One Inspector was wiser than the rest.

"Checks are not legal tender," said he, "Pay or get off."

Fyans decided to get off.

Borough President Coler surprised a lot of people yesterday by expressing complete satisfaction with the rebate system and saying also that he was not looking for trouble when he stirred the people up at Neck Road last Sunday.

"Far from wishing to incite a riot or anything of that sort," said Mr. Coler, "I went to Neck Road merely for the purpose of putting myself in a position to establish two or three test cases.

"As it stands now we have gained every point. I would rather the people had been permitted to keep their nickels, but if they will hold on to the rebate checks they will surely get their money back for it is a foregone conclusion that the Court of Appeals will decide that the B. R. T. has no right to charge more than five cents for a ride to Coney.

Rumor of New B. R. T. Plan.

A rumor gained some currency yesterday that Brooklyn Rapid Transit was already planning to circumvent the action of the Court of Apeals should the decision in the test case be against it. It was said that steps were on foot to change the Coney Island lines into short lines, making the terminals somewhere on the outskirts of Brooklyn.

Trains and cars would then be run only from the terminals to the Island and back again, necessitating a change of cars by all those passengers coming from the interior of Brooklyn or from New York. The Culver Line, it was said, would have its terminal at Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, the Brighton Beach route at Malbone Street, and the Sea Beach route at New Utrecht Avenue.

According to the report no transfers were to be issued to these lines from other routes, so that the fare to Coney, for the majority of people at least, would still be 10 cents.

Officials of the company laughed at the report, and it was said that the company could be forced to give transfers from one line to another.

Lloyd, the fireworks man at Brighton Beach, presented Acting Mayor McGowan's face in flames last night "in recognition of his brilliant services in bringing the Coney Island Railroad tangle to an amicable settlement."

Samuel Goldfard, the B. R. T. conductor who was arrested on Tuesday night charged with having assaulted Julius Von Stoppany of East Seventy-fourth Street, and who was released on Wednesday, was rearrested yesterday by Roundsman McMahon of the Flatbush Avenue Station. Von Stoppany was removed on Friday from the Reception Hospital to the Kings County Hospital. He has concussion of the brain, and it is thought that his injuries may prove fatal.

SAYS CANNON WENT TOO FAR.

But Senator Cullom Agrees with Him Generally on the Tariff Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The Republicans in Illinois have been curious, since Speaker Cannon delivered his speech at Danville, to know how Senator Cullom and other Republican leaders felt on the subject of the tariff.

Senator Hopkins is known to be a "standpatter." Senator Cullom, who always watches the signs of the times, has commented mildly on Cannon's speech, but with sufficient conciseness to indicate that he is willing to stray far enough away from the "stand-pat" idea to allow him to show his friendliness to the "Iowa idea."

In an interview to-day Senator Cullom said:

"All in all, it was an excellent speech. However, Cannon went a little too far on the 'stand-pat' issue. We must not lead people to believe there is no hope that we shall ever change the tariff schedules, or they might put us out of office.

"I want you to understand that I am not criticising Mr. Cannon. I am for him, and the doctrine he preaches, as a whole, will do the Republican Party a great deal of good. Cannon is one of the ablest and safest men in the country.

"But, as I said before, we must get away from the notion that it won't do to revise the tariff from time to time as the changes in conditions may require. I do not advocate wholesale revision, and never shall, for that would be suicidal. Furthermore, the people do not demand radical action, and they would not stand for it. My notion about the matter is that a few of the Dingley schedules could be lowered with benefit to our business interests."

DELAWARE BRIBERY CHECKED

Anti-Bribery League's Activity Frightens Politicians at Registration.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 18.—This was the third day for registration as a prerequisite to voting throughout Delaware, and the State swarmed with detectives. This radical action was taken by the Anti-Bribery League to prevent bribery. As a result the registration, particularly in Wilmington, was lighter than ever before, the falling off in the negro qualifications being decidedly marked. No arrests have yet been announced, although some are expected.

It is necessary under the Delaware Constitution to pay a registration fee of $1 every two years in order to qualify as a voter. The punishment for paying this fee for another is fine and imprisonment. Heretofore the party leaders have regularly paid the dollar, but to-day, and on the two previous Saturdays, they were afraid to do so. This was the last day to qualify to vote at the primaries, and on this account the detectives were instructed to become unusually active.

The Anti-Bribery League of which Thomas Bayard of this city, son of the late Ambassador to Great Britain, is Secretary, and a moving spirit, it being nonpartisan, engaged a large number of detectives here and in Philadelphia for service throughout the State to-day. Many of them were stationed in Wilmington.

The registration in this city to-day will total about 8,500, or 1,500 less than was expected. It was equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. The anti-bribery league will continue its activity throughout the campaign, and its result will be a decided falling off of vote buying in Delaware.

MANELSKI ARREST EXPECTED.

Little Evidence to Connect Negro Prisoner with the Woman's Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 18.—Further arrests are expected to-day in connection with the murder of Mrs. Mary Manelski at East Williston on Friday morning. She was attacked in her kitchen while making blackberry pies. After a long struggle she was strangled, the body being found several hours later by her 17-year-old son. Sheriff Gildersleeve is looking for three men who were seen near the Manelski farm early Friday morning.

William Hawshurst, who lives on the East Williston Road, and John Bell, whose farm is near the Whitney country place at Wheatley Hills, say they saw three strange men near the Manelski farm early Friday morning. One man did the talking. He asked the way to Wheatley Hills, and he was seen to rejoin two men a short distance down the road.

On account of lack of evidence, District Attorney Coles has little hope of holding the negro Levi, who was arrested Friday on suspicion of murdering Mrs. Manelski, although his coat was found this afternoon in Beverly Robinson's barn, and it was covered with butter or lard. Mrs. Manelski was using butter in making her pies when she was attacked.

Several scratches were found on the body of the dead woman that were probably made by the nails of her murderer. Deputy Sheriff Buhler examined Levi's nails, but he found no blood under them. Levi will probably be released when he is arraigned to-morrow.

MENDOZA CALLED A TRAITOR.

Colombian President Punishes ex-Minister for Panama Letter.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 18.—President Reyes issued a decree to-day declaring Diego Mendoza, ex-Minister of Colombia to the United States, to be a traitor for having published a letter addressed to political friends in which he is alleged to have disclosed diplomatic secrets.

The decree directs Mendoza to present himself at Bogota within two months in order that he may stand trial before the High Court of Justice. If he fails to comply his extradition will be asked for.

The letter alleged to have been written by Mendoza declared that President Reyes had entered into an agreement with President Amador of the Republic of Panama, under which the former Department of Colombia assumed part of the Colombian debt, thereby practically abandoning Colombia's rights on the Isthmus. This agreement, Mendoza said, stamped Reyes as a traitor.

The letter also told of Reyes's financial interest in the lighthouse at Colon, his action in sending an agent to the United States to sell the lighthouse to the American Government, and of secret negotiations by Reyes which made impossible Mendoza's mission at Washington, which was the honorable solution of the secession of Panama by Colombia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

6:40 A. M.—5 West Fourteenth Street; L. B. Caro; damage, $100.

10:50 A. M.—647 Morris Avenue; Louis Donatelli; damage trifling.

12:35 P. M.—148 Baxter Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5:21 P. M.—404 East Fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $30.

5:20 P. M.—153th Street, between Eighth Avenue and Harlem River; New York Iron Company; damage, $50.

7:16 P. M.—15 West 114th Street; S. De Caro; damage, $100.

7:42 P. M.—712 East Fifth Street; Rosie Simmarman; damage, $50.

7:55 P. M.—59 Grand Street; Gavin & Courey; damage, $200.

8:38 P. M.—150 Essex Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

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makes the gown or robe nice enough to wear at any time or on any occasion. It beautifies and preserves.
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23 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

TEXANS FEAR MASSACRE; PRESIDENT WON'T ACT

New Petition Says Negro Troops May Destroy Brownsville.

THEIR REMOVAL DEMANDED

Acting Secretary of War Tells Senator Culberson That Roosevelt Has Left Case with the Department.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 18.—United States Senator Culberson received to-night the following reply to his telegram concerning the outbreak of the negro troops against the citizens of Brownsville, Texas:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.

H. A. Culberson, Dallas, Texas:

Your telegram requesting the removal of the colored troops from Fort Brown having been submitted to the President, he directs me to advise you that no action can be taken on your request until a full investigation and a report as to the incidents in question has been made and action taken by the department.

AINSWORTH,
Acting Secretary of War.

Senator Culberson declared to-night that he and Senator Bailey are working together on the Brownsville incident and that Senator Bailey will present their views in Washington.

The situation is becoming graver every hour. Senator Culberson received a second appeal from citizens the text of which follows:

Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 18.

Hon. Charles A. Culberson, U. S. Senator, Dallas, Texas.

We appeal to you again in our great necessity. Our position is misunderstood. We cannot convince our women and children that another outbreak may not occur at any time. Their condition is deplorable. They will scarcely venture out of their homes and feel secure thereby. We are maintaining a heavy guard and patrol of armed citizens every night.

"We know that the accidental discharge of a firearm, any overt act of an excited citizen, (and our citizens are fearfully excited,) would precipitate upon us the whole negro force at Brownsville, and we do not believe that their officers could restrain or control them. There are only five officers present and the consequences would be a fearful loss of life and probably the destruction of the city. Many of our citizens have removed and are removing their families elsewhere. A Texas town should not be left unaided in this condition. We demand the immediate removal of the negroes from our city and we earnestly ask you to immediately use your official and personal influence with the President to this end.

We have been unable up to date to obtain any relief. Please answer.

John Barrett, County Judge; Frank W. Kibbe, City Attorney; Celedonia Garssar, Sheriff; E. H. Goodrich, Superintendent Public Instruction; George Connor, Superintendent of Police; John G. Fernandez, banker; J. O. Wheeler, editor Daily Herald; William Kelly, Chairman Citizens' Committee; J. S. Gorman, City Surveyor; William Ratcliff, City Surveyor; Martin Hanson, City Surveyor; John Hoyt, Justice of the Peace; Voltin Cavito, Justice of the Peace; Joseph Webb, County Clerk; Wilber Dennett, Alderman; P. E. Blalock, Alderman; Frederick Crombe, Mayor; J. A. Brown, Alderman; J. H. Florence, State Quarantine Officer.

Senator Culberson is once more communicating with Washington on the situation.

BICYCLIST KILLED BY AUTO.

Rider Crossed Directly in Front of Fast-Moving Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 18.—An automobile containing Anderson Gratz of St. Louis, William F. Morgan of Mathuen, Mass., and two friends was going eastbound for Montauk, and passing through the Art Village on Shinnecock Hills to-night when a Polish laborer, Wast Hopinski of Southampton, came along on a bicycle. Both were on the proper side of the road.

When near the machine the bicycle rider turned directly across the road in front of the automobile, which, it is said, was going at the rate of about 12 or 15 miles an hour. The automobile struck and almost instantly killed the man. The automobilists stopped, picked up the man, and brought him to Dr. Nugent in Southampton, who said he was dead.

No one was arrested, as the affair was held to have been accidental.

ALL NIGHT ON CARS.

Regulars Can Travel Five Hours for 20 Cents.

Conductors on the Broadway surface cars are kept busy these warm nights, after 1 o'clock in the morning, waking up passengers who prefer to sleep in an open car and enjoy fresh air, at the same time saving hotel bills. The favorite route is from the Battery to 138th Street. The round trip occupies two hours and a half. Those who start from the Battery on the 1 o'clock car can make two trips and get back to the Battery at 6 o'clock. Then they can take a plunge at the public baths before breakfast and work. The al fresco bed costs the passenger but 20 cents.

In speaking of his early morning passengers, one of the oldest Broadway conductors said last night:

"See that old fellow in the corner with the lace whiskers?" said the conductor. "He has been riding with me since the beginning of May, but always misses Saturday night. I think he goes home then and gets his laundry from the chink. A friend of his who was on the car with him one night said that the old man had been forty years on the Long Island Railroad, and the only way that he could sleep was to ride in something that was moving all the time. The speed of our cars troubled him a little at first, but he is used to it now, and is going to keep up his night rides through the Winter. Of course I get the tired pirate type sometimes, and then the circus begins.

"They generally pay one nickel and then put on a frozen expression when I ask for the second fare. They swear that I didn't wake 'em up and demand a transfer; again they say it was their last nickel in the world, which gets the other passengers interested. They either butt in and say it is an outrage to treat a poor man like that, or else pay the fare for him. The hardest outfit are the hoboes who get on and go to sleep before I can get round to them. When I wake them up and ask for the fare, they get into a terrible rage, and ask me what I mean by disturbing a gentleman in his first sleep. After a brief session of strenuous talk on both sides I bounce the pirate and he waits for the next car. It takes an energetic hobo about three hours to get from the Battery to Harlem by beating the cars.

"Our late riders are mostly men, but sometimes some of the old customers bring their 'lady friends' with them and introduce me as the night guard. On these special occasions the men bring a small pillow for their fair guests and a big fat looking flask for themselves.

"A conductor's life is no cinch. In the daytime we are abused right and left by all hands, and at night we have to act as watchmen, but we get no tips."

Le Boutillier Bros
Summer Suits, Skirts and Waists,
1/2
FORMER PRICES.
Women's silk lined Voile Suits in black and colors,
$19.75 and $25.00
were $35.00 and $45.00
Women's White Linen Lawn and Mull, and Lace Trimmed Princess Dresses,
$7.75 to $15.00
were $15.00 to $32.00
Women's White Linen Tailor-made Suits; also Peter Pan Shirt Waist Dresses,
$3.98
were $6.50
Women's White Linen Skirts,
$1.98 and $2.98
exceptional value
500 Women's Cloth Skirts in Light Wool Mixtures; also in Mohairs,
$2.98
value $5.00
Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street

McHUGH | 9 West 42d Street, Opp. New Library
MAKES EVERYDAY FURNITURE for ALL YEAR ROUND USE.
(a) Constructed of Native Ash; Stained to Forest Colorings; In the McHUGH-MISSION STYLE.
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(c) With Soft Upholstery of Hair, Mahogany Framed, IN ENGLISH EASY FASHION.
Special Furniture and Fitments are done from original plans. (Designing Department on Salesroom Floor.)
Inspection and Inquiries Invited.
JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., At the Sign of the "Popular Shop." (Trade Mark Regd.) | NEW YORK.

If there is one member of the human system that will pay you back in full measure for all the injury you do it, it is the teeth. Neglect is no worse than experimenting with worthless Dentifrices. Both will hasten the day of bitter regret.
Stand by SOZODONT and your teeth will stand by you.

News for the Deaf
If you are hard of hearing
The Aurophone

means for you a new lease of life, with greater power. It is a small instrument, entirely concealed, enabling one to hear perfectly without effort.
It is made of different strengths to fit the various degrees of deafness.
Call or write for booklet "A."
The Mears Ear Phone Co.,
1 West 34th St., New York City.

NOTICE TO OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS.
The largest manufacturers and distributors of Flannelette and Muslin Undergarments in the WORLD invite the attention of Out-of-Town Buyers to their lines. Latest novelties. Lowest prices. Speedy delivery.
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VEILING BUYERS Take a peep at our line, which is larger than ever before, including all the Fall Novelty effects.
OPPENHEIM, STERN & HACKER, 489 Broadway and 444 Broome St.

THREE BOMBS THROWN AT GOVERNOR OF POLAND

He Suffers Concussion of the Brain—Terrorists Escape.

POLICE ARE ALL QUITTING

Troops May Take Their Places—Bomb Factory in Professor's House.

WARSAW, Aug. 18.—Three bombs were thrown this afternoon at the Governor General's carriage from a third-floor balcony of a house on Natolinska Street. Two of them exploded behind the carriage. The Governor General suffered concussion of the brain.

The windows of all the neighboring houses were broken.

Gendarmes surrounded and searched the house from which the bombs were thrown, but the perpetrators of the outrage had disappeared. It was ascertained that shortly before the attempt some young men entered the house, threatened its occupants with revolvers, and ordered them to leave the premises immediately.

On the balcony where the bomb throwers stood the police found a fourth, unexploded, bomb.

Infantry patrols reinforced by artillery have been called out, and it is reported that, owing to the increase in the revolutionary movement, the proclamation of a state of siege is imminent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—Seventeen of the sailors of the armored cruiser Pamyat Azova, who mutinied off the Esthonian coast on Aug. 2, and one agitator arrested in connection with the mutiny, who were condemned to death by a court-martial, were executed at Reval early this morning.

Twelve other sailors were sentenced to hard labor for periods varying from six to ten years, thirteen were drafted to the disciplinary battalions, fifteen were condemned to various disciplinary penalties, and thirty-four were acquitted. Three civilians implicated in the mutiny were handed over to the civil authorities for trial.

The newspapers announce that the torpedo gunboat Abrek has arrived at Reval with two holes in her ammunition room, and that she will be docked for repairs.

The Court removed to-day from Peterhof. Emperor Nicholas will, it is expected, visit Finnish waters at the end of August. The Minister of Marine was at Viborg to-day, making contracts for hunting grounds for the imperial household.

Since the acute revival of terrorism the Ministry of the Interior has been flooded with complaints forwarded by Chiefs of Police in all parts of the empire, to the effect that the police are resigning by wholesale, and it is said that if this state of affairs continues it may compel the practical replacement of the police by troops.

The Cabinet has given serious attention to the situation in Poland, and the question of dispatching considerable reinforcements of troops there and sending out punitive expeditions has been discussed, but no decision has been arrived at.

Police and soldiers are scouring the country around Pskoff in an endeavor to run down Belenzoff, the leader of the band which pillaged the Credit Mutual Bank of Moscow, but so far have found no trace of him. A large reward has been offered for his capture.

A bomb factory was discovered at Kishineff to-day in the residence of Prof. Tyerdochleboff of Odessa University. Several arrests were made.

Both Premier Stolypin and War Minister Rudiger are receiving many letters demanding the punishment of the officers and soldiers concerned in the whipping of Mlle. Anna Smirnoff, the dressmaker who made a sarcastic remark as a squadron of the Chevalier Guards was passing, and the newspapers continue to be filled with indignant articles on the subject. M. Stolypin has ordered an investigation of the affair, but so far as known the war authorities have made no move. The girl is in a hospital, and her condition is reported to be serious.

The inmates of all the prisons in Moscow have declared a three days' hunger strike in retaliation for the affair at the Central Prison on Aug. 16, when troops fired on a number of political prisoners who had made a demonstration against the hospital conditions, killing two and wounding ten men.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The correspondent at Warsaw of the Vossische Zeitung gives the following description of the situation there:

"The population is terribly distressed, and there is hardly any street traffic on account of the insecurity of life. The soldiers have received orders to fire on everybody arousing suspicion. All the hospitals are so overcrowded that patients are obliged to lie on the floors and in the passages. In the Morgue there are still lying thirty-eight dead who were found in the streets. It is not known how many have been buried secretly."

GOMPERS IN MAINE CAMPAIGN

Attacks Congressman Littlefield as an Enemy of Labor Men.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 18.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, opened a campaign against the re-election of Congressman Charles E. Littlefield at a mass meeting in this city to-night.

In a two hours' speech Mr. Gompers charged Littlefield with being an enemy to organized labor. He cited the Ship Subsidy bill, saying that Littlefield was responsible for a clause in the bill which made every sailor on a coasting vessel an enlisted man in the American Navy.

He also declared that Littlefield had shown by his opposition to the Compulsory Pilotage law that he is a friend of the corporations. Mr. Gompers denied a charge made by Congressman Littlefield on Saturday night at Rockport that he had indorsed the sentiment that President Roosevelt was an enemy of liberty.

FELL DEAD AT THE ALTAR

Worshipper Stricken with Heart Disease in a Synagogue.

With a crash that brought everybody present to his or her feet, Isadore Blumenthal, 60 years old, a merchant of 1,830 Lexington Avenue, fell dead across the altar in the Jewish synagogue Atereth Israel, at 323 East Eighty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. In the confusion that followed three women fainted and the rest of the congregation fled from the synagogue in a panic.

Mr. Blumenthal, in the middle of the service, arose from his seat and staggered up the aisle toward the altar with his arms outstretched. He fell against the altar, and then his body dropped backward, falling face upward on the floor.

Mr. Blumenthal's body was carried into an anteroom, and Dr. Frank Bossby was summoned. He said that heart disease had caused death, and that the man had probably felt an attack coming on when he went to the altar.

An ambulance was called from the Presbyterian Hospital, but there was nothing for the surgeon to do. The body was later removed to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, and Coroner Harburger was notified.

OUTLAW BANDS IN CUBA.

Two Conflicts with Rural Guards—Reasons for Uprisings Vague.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—The rumors of uprisings in Cuba are confirmed in some quarters. A detachment of Rural Guards last night encountered a band of thirty men near Rio Hondo, Province of Pinar del Rio. The band, which was commanded by Col. Pozo, a well known veteran, fled after an exchange of shots, leaving one horse killed on the field.

It is positively stated that two other bands are roaming about Pinar del Rio, led by locally influential men; but the Secretary of the Interior declares that the outlaws in the Rio Hondo district, who numbered fourteen, have been dispersed and that there is no truth in the rumors to the effect that other bands are out.

Rural Guards recently encountered a band of outlaws in Santiago Province. It was led by Enrique Mesa, a notorious bandit. One Rural Guard was wounded and two of the outlaws were captured.

The grounds for the uprisings are vague and are said to be simply general discontent and a recrudescence of the revolutionary habit among the ignorant, adventurous classes.

Uprisings are reported to have been planned for to-morrow in Havana Province, near Marianao. There is no serious apprehension in any quarter, but many veterans have pledged their services to President Palma if they are needed.

50 SMUGGLED FROM MEXICO.

Inspector Finds Diseased Syrians Were Brought In for $12 a Head.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The discovery has been made by James R. Dunn, an Immigration Inspector at St. Louis, of a wholesale smuggling from Mexico into the United States of immigrants who had been barred from entering the United States because of trachoma, a contagious disease of the eyes. Officials of the immigration service are now engaged in locating the immigrants who were smuggled into the country, and propose to deport them.

A party of fifty Syrians, afflicted with the disease, applied for passage to the United States at Naples, Italy, and the steamship company refused to accept them. They were sent to Mexico and scattered over the country, but eventually reached the border of the United States, near Laredo, Texas, where they were smuggled across the Rio Grande River, the smugglers receiving $12 a head.

HOMICIDAL LUNATIC ESCAPES.

Vowed to Kill His Wife and Officials Who Committed Him.

MORRIS PLAINS, N. J., Aug. 18.—Joseph Mattade, an inmate of the Morris Plains Insane Asylum, escaped to-day from that institution. He was committed to the asylum a year ago after he had attacked his wife several times.

Mattade had said that, if he ever got out of the asylum, he would kill the officials who committed him, and his wife also. His wife has been in fear of his threat, and asked the authorities to keep her informed in case he got out. To-day she was warned by the officials of the asylum that he had escaped.

She immediately went to Chief of Police Bimson and then left town, her whereabouts being known only to the police. Mattade was traced to Dover Plains, and it is supposed that he is walking to this place to find his wife. The police are on the alert for him.

ROOT PLEDGES AMERICA TO THE DRAGO DOCTRINE

Tells Argentina That U. S. Will Never Collect Debts Forcibly.

OVATION FOR THE SECRETARY

Flowers Are Showered Upon Him After a Speech at Buenos Ayres Banquet.

BUENOS AYRES, Friday, Aug. 17.—The banquet given at the opera house here this evening in honor of Secretary Root by leading representatives of the banking, commercial, and railway interests of this city was the most important function since his arrival here. The house was brilliantly decorated, covers were provided for 700 persons, and the boxes and all the tiers of the galleries were filled with ladies. The guests at the banquet included the Cabinet Ministers, the high Government officials, and the leading business men of Buenos Ayres.

Señor Drago, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in proposing the health of President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, and the people of the United States, referred to the natural sympathy of the people of Argentina for the country and countrymen of Henry Clay, who had defended their cause. He said the moment was propitious for drawing closer the bonds of amity uniting the two nations and adding to the material and moral solidarity of American integrity.

Mr. Root, when he rose to reply, received a great ovation, and as he delivered sentence after sentence of a speech regarded as more telling and more eloquent than any he had previously delivered in the course of his visit to South America, he was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

Tracing the policy of the United States for over a century, he said the United States had never employed and never would employ her army or navy for the collection of debts contracted by Governments or private individuals. Such measures, he said, lent themselves to speculation and war based on sordid objects. He was an advocate of arbitration and mediation and all other elements that made for peace. These matters were in the hands of the people, who should be inculcated with a spirit of humanity and just consideration for others, so that neither Governments, Presidents, nor Congresses could enter upon a war policy which was destructive of all the higher qualities of mankind.

Continuing, the Secretary referred to the late President Domingo Sarmiento of Argentina, the intimate friend of Horace Mann, the pioneer in American educational reform, from whom the present system of instruction in the Argentine schools was derived, and spoke of the phenomenal progress of the Argentine Republic, adding that what he had seen during his brief stay here had rendered all his previous knowledge of the country, obtained from books, magazines, and newspapers, of little value as indications of the present greatness of Argentina.

Mr. Root concluded with an eloquent description of Buenos Ayres, its people, institutions, hospitality, and splendor, and resumed his seat amid the greatest enthusiasm, flowers being showered on him from all parts of the house. The banquet will long be remembered by the Argentine people, and may be considered to be the inauguration of a new era in the relations between the United States and Argentina.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 18.—The International American conference's full committee on the Drago Doctrine, which declares against the use of armed force for the collection of public debts, to-day signed the resolution as adopted on Friday, suggesting that individual countries ask The Hague Tribunal to take up and pass upon the merits of their proposition.

The Sanitary Committee to-day adopted with slight modifications the principles of the sanitary convention signed at Washington recommending the adoption by the several Governments of such measures as will tend to the prevention of epidemics and the reduction of mortality from contagious diseases.

The delegates to the conference have agreed to give their entire time to the business of the conference until its labors are concluded.

CHINA AN OLDER DEMOCRACY.

Minister Liang-Cheng Says Nation Was Free 2,000 Years Before Ours.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Chinese Minister to the United States, told an audience at the Chautauqua to-day that China will never adopt a constitutional form of government.

"Ours is essentially a government by and for the people," he said. "Such a step would be revolutionary, and the Chinese would never become accustomed to a foreign form of government.

"Our Government has always been controlled by the underlying principle of government by the consent of the governed. More than 2,000 years before Jefferson wrote the declaration of Independence Mencius formed for the Chinese that vital principle of fundamental law.

"Ours is a democracy in theory at least. It is based on the idea that the Government governs best which governs least. By means of competitive examinations we avoid the oligarchy and aristocracy usual in monarchies, and recruit the rulers from the ranks of the ruled. The men who hold high positions in China are those who have risen from the people rather than the bearers of great names. We have most of your truly democratic and peculiar American competitions of Government, but worked them out some time before you came into being as a Nation."

JOHNSON'S EX-CLERK HELD.

Cleveland Stenographer Offers City List to Secure Freedom.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Edward Miller of New York, a former stenographer in the office of Mayor Johnson, whose name was used in connection with the disappearance of the book containing the names of city employes and by whom recommended from the Mayor's office prior to the last Mayoralty campaign, was arrested this afternoon by Deputy United States Marshal Sampsell on the charge of sending defamatory matter through the mails.

The arrest of Miller is one of a long series of matrimonial troubles. He was divorced, but returned to Cleveland and had the decree set aside. Now he must answer to the charge of sending postal cards containing serious charges against his wife through the mails.

When the book disappeared, announcement was made that it would turn up at the proper time as Republican campaign material which would bring about the rout of Mayor Johnson. Miller attempted to-day to obtain assistance from the men who wanted the book, but they declined to interfere.

STENSLAND'S THEFTS A REAL WORK OF ART

Examiner Says He Took $1,000,000 and Kept Books Straight.

STATE AUDITORS HOODWINKED

Cashier, Teller, Chief Clerk, and Other Employes Aware of Looting, State Inquisitor Says.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 18.—Bank Examiner Jones, in a report to the State Auditor of Public Accounts on the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, given to the press to-day, estimates the total defalcations through the manipulation of the affairs of the bank by President Stensland to be $1,000,000, and possibly more.

Examiner Jones says the closing of the bank was the consummation of a career the most remarkable in the history of banking. The report says that examinations of the bank in years past have always shown it to be in fine condition, and that the last examination showed absolutely no suspicious circumstances. Mr. Jones considered it one of the most remarkable examples in banking that frauds on such a scale could be concealed.

At the examination of the bank in November, 1905, everything appeared to be prosperous and satisfactory, but it has since developed that in the figures were many questionable and forged notes, the exact amount of which nobody but the President or cashier can determine. Examiner Jones says he is of the opinion that Aisberg, the chief clerk; Frank Kowalski, the assistant paying teller, who has since committed suicide; John Gullinskin, the receiving teller, and Esdohr, the paying teller, and without doubt others of the employes of the bank, had knowledge of many things which were not divulged by the Directors to him.

The examiner declares that Cashier Hering, in swearing to the statement of Jan. 30, 1906, perjured himself to the extent of $184,839 in the April statement to the amount of $202,123. He declares that the Executive Committee and the Examining Committee of the bank never acted in an official capacity, and that had they done so each member of the two committees would have found his forged notes in the assets.

Cashier Hering, he says, denies forging the notes, and failing to implicate President Stensland, gave him to understand that an Italian named Demario, employed in the bank, had been the guilty person, and that Stensland had given this man $6,000. Demario is now in Italy, it is said.

Examiner Jones finds that the Steel Ball Company obligations to the bank aggregate $180,000, and that they will not pay 10 cents on the dollar. The Steel Ball Company was one of the Stensland enterprises. The P. O. Stensland paper aggregates $145,0000, according to the examination of Mr. Jones, and the paper of the Milwaukee Avenue Co-operative Store and its ramifications (another Stensland concern) the sum of $76,000. The capital stock of the bank, amounting to $250,000, and the surplus and undivided profits of $300,000, are wiped out, and there is still a deficiency of $450,000.

The notes which carried this deficiency were forged paper, or at least paper which was questionable. Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of Stensland's sub-division notes were shown under the head of "real estate." In former examinations those notes were always shown minus the matured coupon, and the examiner was always informed that the interest had been paid. Now he finds that this was not the case and that the coupons had been put into a package and kept in the cashier's special box, and never exhibited to the examiner on previous occasions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Theodore Stensland, Vice President of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, charged with violating the banking laws, failed to appear before Police Court Justice Severson to-day The case was continued to Aug. 28.

The 22,000 depositors, roused by the entry of a dozen more lawyers into the legal fight over the assets of the wrecked bank, have organized and will hold a mass meeting to-morrow. They will demand protection against complications they fear from a squabble of the attorneys.

A dispatch from Midway, B. C., says the report that Paul O. Stensland had been captured there is incorrect. A man was under surveillance for several days, but no arrest was made, and the man has gone north to Carmi Camp. The man registered at the Spokane Hotel. E. P. Noe, Manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, believed he saw a resemblance to Stensland and apprised the provincial police of his suspicions. The suspect was shadowed for several days. Yesterday he left for Carmi. The police made no effort to interfere with his movements.

DROWN ON PLEASURE TRIP.

Girl and Man Start for Picnic and Lose Lives in Connecticut River.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 18.—The bodies of Harry La May, 23 years old, and twenty-year-old Alice Marley were found floating in Little River, a stream near this city, to-day. It is supposed that they were drowned on Thursday morning, as they were about to start on a boating trip down the river.

Miss Marley's home was in South Manchester, but for the past two years she had been boarding at the house of John J. Fagan, in this city. Mrs. Fagan said to-day that on Thursday morning Miss Marley said she was going on a day's outing on the river with La May.

Herald **Saks & Company** Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

The Semi-Annual Clearance

Summer Oxfords for Women

We conduct our shoe department with this principle firmly established:—Every shoe designed for the season's service must find service that season. To that end we have subjected the following oxfords to extraordinary price reductions:—

$2.00 to $3.00 Oxfords for Women, $1.45

Sandals, one and three strap models of patent leather, gray suede or vici kid.
Pumps and Ties of white or colored canvas.
Oxford and Gibson Ties of kidskin, turn soles.

$2.50 to $3.50 Oxfords for Women at $1.85

Pumps and Gibson Ties of white linen.
Oxford and Gibson Ties of patent leather.
Ribbon Ties of kidskin or gun metal calf.
Christy Ties of tan Russia calf.

$4 to $6 Oxfords for Women at $2.85

Pumps, Du Barry and Gibson Ties, of patent leather.
Gibsons or Pumps of white washable calf.
Ribbon or Oxford Ties of dull or bright kid.

Summer Waists---The Clearance

At Still Further Price Reductions

PETER PAN WAISTS of Persian lawn, with broad panel of Swiss embroidery; soft roll collar and cuffs..... $1.50

WAISTS of fine linen, open front, long sleeves, soft turn over collar and stiff tailored cuffs..... $1.75

WAISTS of China silk, front with two broad tucks on both sides extending to the shoulders; soft roll collar and cuffs... $2.50

WAISTS of fine French lawn, front elaborated with three broad bands of Swiss embroidery, collar and cuffs of embroidery; open front, long sleeve model..... $2.98

Panama Hats for Women

At $3.50 and $5.00

The discerning have accepted these hats for general outing service in regulation or conservative models, with telescope or bell crown and wide or narrow brim, regularly woven.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

$1.75 Kid Gloves for Women, $1

Because the sizes are not complete in each color, you may have the following standard one seventy-five gloves at one dollar. For the patience which you may spend to find your size, the compensation is very generous.

Kid Gloves, with three clasps or three pearl buttons, in gray, pearl, mode, brown, tan, white or black.
Washable Kid Gloves, with two clasps, in mode, white, pearl or black.

Summer Apparel for Women

At Final Price Reductions

Suits of linen, silk voile and white lawn, together with Lingerie Dresses. That were $15.00 to $45.00
Now $5.00, $10.00, $15.00

Linen Coats, full length. That were $7.50 to $15.00
Now $4.00 and $6.00

Pongee Coats, full length. That were $19.50 to $29.50
Now $9.50 and $14.50

Shirt Waist Suits of white lawn. That were $5.90 to $7.90
Now $2.50

Skirts of linen and pique. That were $5.90 to $13.50
Now $2.95, $4.50, $6.90

Skirts of fancy serge and plaids. That were $10 to $18.50
Now $6.50

Fine Bathing Suits for Women. That were $10 to $30.00
Now $5.90, $7.50, $9.50, $12.50

For Children. That were $3.00 to $6.00
Now $1.95, $2.45

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Lisle Stockings for Women

STOCKINGS of sheer gauze lisle thread in black, with garter top and reinforced soles, heels, and toes, 25c. 6 Pairs for $1.40

STOCKINGS of transparent lisle thread in black or white, with garter top and reinforced soles, heels and toes. 50c. 6 Pairs for $2.75

Clearance Sale of

Oriental Rugs and Carpets,

Commencing Monday, August 20th,

Reduction of 15% to 33⅓% on entire stock.

In anticipation of the opening of our new Fifth Avenue Building which necessitates the removal of our

Oriental Rug and Carpet Departments

to more commodious quarters in our present building, we propose offering our entire stock of Oriental Rugs and Carpets on hand unreserved at the above reductions.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

B. Altman & Co.

BLANKETS,

COMFORTABLES AND BEDSPREADS.

B. Altman & Co. HAVE NOW IN READINESS, THEIR AUTUMN AND WINTER ASSORTMENTS OF BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND BEDSPREADS, IN SELECT QUALITIES AND COLOR COMBINATIONS.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 20th AND 21st,

A SALE OF CALIFORNIA BLANKETS WILL BE HELD AT THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE PRICES:

$6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.50 and 10.50 per pair.

CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M. SATURDAYS, 12 NOON.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

All Cars Transfer To **Bloomingdale's** Lexington To 3rd Ave 59th To 60th St.

Woman's $21.75 Fall Suit, $15.75.

THIS SMART AUTUMN SUIT—one of the handsomest of the advance Autumn models—is made of all-wool plaid, a combination of the new shades of brown and dark green; the effect is altogether new and quite stunning—nothing like it has ever been shown. The back is tight-fitting, the front semi-fitting, lined with excellent satin. The skirt is a kilted model. After this sale the price for the identical suit will be $21.75. For this week..... $15.75

New Black Silk Waists.

The first peep at the very prettiest Autumn models. Made of heavy quality guaranteed taffeta silk. This waist has pin tucked back, front, collar and cuffs. Button in back and has long sleeves..... $6.50

Black Taffeta Silk Waists. Accordion pleated front, trimmed with French knots, button back, long sleeves..... $5.49

Black Taffeta Silk Waists. Very heavy quality, handsomely tucked. Silk embroidered and trimmed with silk braid. Collar and cuffs tucked, button back, long sleeves..... $4.98

Black Taffeta Silk Waists. Splendid quality, embroidered front, button back, short sleeves, Another style with tailored stitched pleats, button front and long sleeves, at..... $4.98

Bloomingdale's, Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

Linen Robes, Now Only $9.98

Not made up; formerly $15.00 to $28.00. French make, and all are handsomely embroidered. There are not very many of them left. All that are here are beautiful in design, superb in quality and perfectly clean and fresh.

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Summer Silks---Farewell Prices.

85c. Coin Spot Foulard Silks, 59c.

There are four sizes of dots on black, white or navy blue grounds. The foulards are absolutely pure silk and are considered a very good 85c. value.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, 36 inches wide, wear guaranteed, sold regularly at 89c. a yard; Our price for Monday..... 65c

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 36 inches wide, a beautiful $1.00 grade; on sale Monday only, at the very special price of..... 75c

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, Front, Center.

★ Beautiful Fall Carpets

Our selections have been almost lavishly made. We have gathered the choicest from every good maker we knew of. Buying as heavily as we did brought us a handsome reward, in some instances—various makers, in the fullness of their gratitude, made very special prices on certain lines of very desirable goods, which price concessions we promptly pass along to you.

Here is telling of some of them:

At 49c **Tapestry Brussels Carpets,** from the looms of Alexander Smith & Co.

At 72c **Wool Velvet Carpets,** just the thing for library, dining room, hall and stairs.

At 85c **Elegant Axminster Carpets;** desirable for parlor, bedrooms, &c.

At 79c **Plain Tapestry Carpets,** in all the most desirable colorings; actual values 98c.

At $1.35 **Plain Wilton Velvet Carpets;** the finest quality made; a variety of colors; elsewhere $1.75.

At 65c **Ingrain Filling,** all wool, best quality, in red, blue, terra cotta and green; actual value 80c

At $1.29 **Wilton Velvet Carpets;** extra quality; will wear nearly as well as Royal Wilton; with or without border. No mail orders filled.

Will hold carpets purchased until Oct. 1st, if desired.

Bloomingdales', Fourth Floor.

All Cars Transfers to **Bloomingdales'** Lex. to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

HARRIMAN COUP DRIVES MARKET AGAIN UPWARD

Union and Southern Pacific Lead a General Advance.

1,545,270 SHARES ARE SOLD

A Record for Two Hours' Trading—Union Pacific Issues a Statement, but Criticism Continues.

The effects of E. H. Harriman's coup in Union Pacific was felt in the stock market yesterday almost as much as on Friday. The transactions in the two hours of trading reached 1,545,270 shares, a total never before recorded on a half holiday. Union Pacific added 6 more points and Southern Pacific 3 more to the phenomenal advances of the previous day and in other stocks there were gains varying from 2 to 5 points, which spoke eloquently of the buying fever that was produced by the news of such unexpectedly large distributions to Union Pacific and Southern Pacific stockholders.

The manner in which the dividends were made public was in no wise lost sight of yesterday, but the commanding interest of the day was in the response of the general market to the developments in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

The Union Pacific management took official cognizance yesterday of the criticism aroused by the withholding of the dividend announcements. Officials of the road on Friday refused to say positively when the dividends had been declared. Their decision to refuse information on this point was reconsidered and yesterday this formal statement was issued from the Union Pacific offices:

Directors Met on Wednesday.

The Board of Directors of the Union Pacific and of the Southern Pacific met Wednesday and authorized action upon the dividends by the Executive Committees. The committees, however, did not meet until 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and formal notice of the declaration of the dividends was delivered to the Secretary of the Stock Exchange before 10 o'clock A. M. Friday.

Supplementing this statement, Joseph Hellen, Assistant Secretary of the Union Pacific, said that there had been criticism of the management of the Union Pacific because the dividends were not announced on Thursday afternoon. He said that the reason they were not announced then instead of on Friday morning was because announcing them on Thursday afternoon would have given the London market an advantage over the New York market, and that this was not considered fair either to the New York Stock Exchange or to New York brokers.

It was pointed out to Mr. Hellen that the stockholders who sold their stock early on Friday morning, before the dividend action became known, would not have sold had they been aware of the amount of the dividends, and that the plan that was adopted worked to the disadvantage of these stockholers at least.

Mr. Hellen said that that was something for which the officers of the Union Pacific were not responsible. He said that he knew that there had been some delay in announcing the dividends from the Stock Exchange, but that they had been sent there in ample time, fully fifteen minutes before the opening of the market.

Notices Sent Out Early.

It appears that the Union Pacific dividend notices were received at the Stock Exchange a quarter of an hour or more before the opening, but the officials of the Exchange were loath to accept the information as correct, despite the fact that it came to them in the form of an official announcement signed by Mr. Hellen.

Before posting the information the Stock Exchange took the precaution of confirming it by telephoning to the Union Pacific offices. Then the dividend announcements were put up at the Union Pacific post on the floor of the Stock Exchange, but there the few brokers who saw them in the first few minutes of trading thought it was a joke that had been played by some one, no one being willing to believe that a 10 per cent. dividend on Union Pacific common had actually been declared.

The statement in yesterday's formal announcement that meetings of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Directors were held on Wednesday appear to be directly at variance with the official denial made on Wednesday afternoon that any meetings whatever were held on that day.

Mr. Hellen reconciled these apparently conflicting statements yesterday by saying that the meetings of Directors on Wednesday were not held until late in the afternoon. How late he did not say, but, at all events, after the last inquiry by reporters had been made at the Union Pacific offices concerning these meetings.

The successful guarding of the secret of these dividends arouses renewed interest in the make-up of the Union Pacific Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee, which was authoried on Wednesday to fix the dividend rate which was announced on Friday morning. This is the full list of the Union Pacific Directors:

Union Pacific Board.

E. H. Harriman, James Stillman, H. C. Frick, Marvin Hughitt, A. J. Earling, P. A. Valentine, Joseph F. Smith, Oliver Ames, William G. Rockefeller, William D. Cornish, Robert S. Lovett, Charles A. Peabody, H. H. Rogers, David Willcox, and Robert Goelet.

The Directors who, it is believed, attended Wednesday's meeting of the board are Messrs. Harriman, Stillman, Frick, Barling, Rockefeller, Cornish, Lovett, Peabody, Rogers, and Willcox. The Executive Committee of the Union Pacific, to which was left the momentous question of fixing the dividend rate on the company's common stock, comprised, at the date of the last annual report, Messrs. Harriman, Hughitt, Lovett, and Stillman, and Otto H. Kahn, who has since retired from the Executive Committee and from the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific.

It is reported that Mr. Willcox was elected to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee caused by Mr. Kahn's retirement. According to report the only member of this committee who was absent from Thursday's meeting was Marvin Hughitt.

Said Only Brokers Complained.

Officials of the Union Pacific insisted yesterday that the only people who have criticised the manner in which the Union Pacific dividend was declared and announced were brokers and speculators. Apparently the identity of some of those who have criticised most severely this Union Pacific incident had not been made known to the Union Pacific officials.

The statement issued yesterday concerning the time when action was taken on the Union and Southern Pacific dividends and the reason they were not announced until the day after they were formally declared did not by any means disarm the criticism that has been aroused by this Union Pacific episode.

It was pointed out that ever since the meeting of the Directors of July 19 last there has been large accumulation of the stock of both the Union and Southern Pacific. Wall Street is much interested in the source of this buying and the motives that prompted it.

Two Drowned from Upset Boat.

GALE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Belle Plumer and Marguerite Sharp of Potsdam were drowned in Lake Massawepie to-day. They went out in a rowboat, which in some unaccountable manner upset.

SAYS MRS. DIXON IS MARRIED.

McCarren's Counsel Asserts She Has a Husband Here.

The defense which Senator Patrick H. McCarren will present in the suit for $200,000 damages brought by Mrs. Mary A. Dixon of 82 Lenox Road, was more fully revealed yesterday when his counsel obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Dickey for the examination before a referee of Dr. William A. Dixon, alleged by the defense to be the undivorced husband of the plaintiff. It appeared from this move that the defendant will seek to show that the plaintiff throughout her acquaintanceship with Senator McCarren was not a widow and unmarried.

Mrs. Dixon asserts that in October, 1902, she and Senator McCarren entered into a mutual contract of marriage, and that she was at that time a widow and unmarried. Samuel S. Whitehouse of Senator McCarren's counsel says he has found that Mrs. Dixon was at that time and still is the wife of Dr. William A. Dixon of 772 St. Nicholas Avenue, in Manhattan. Affidavits intended to prove this were presented to Justice Dickey yesterday. They were executed by Mr. Whitehouse, by John J. King of his office, and by Dr. Dixon.

King, who was sent to Canada by Mr. Whitehouse to make an investigation, alleges that he found the plaintiff in the suit married Dr. Dixon in Hamilton, Ontario, on Dec. 23, 1893. She gave her name as Minnie Downs La Ferte. In Toronto, King found a brother of Dr. Dixon, who told him where he could find the physician in New York. Attached to the affidavits is what King alleges is a certified copy of the record of the marriage of Dr. Dixon and Minnie Downs La Ferte in the office of the Registrar General in Toronto.

In his affidavit Dr. Dixon says that the woman he married was a daughter of Thomas Downs of Belleville, Ontario. When he first met her in Toronto, in 1893, he asserts, she was known as Minnie Downs La Ferte, and she said she was the widow of Dr. Donald T. La Ferte of Detroit, Mich. Dr. Dixon alleges that he and his wife separated in Chatham, Ontario, in 1895. Some months later she brought suit against him for alimony there, and the doctor was ordered to pay her $6 a week. Dr. Dixon, however, alleges that there has never been any legal separation or divorce between him and the woman he married.

WANT FOOD LAW OPINIONS.

Commission Asks Manufacturers for Views Regarding It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In preparation for the hearings concerning the operation and enforcement of the pure food law in New York on Sept. 17, the commission, composed of representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, and the Treasury, is sending to manufacturers of articles affected by the law circulars setting forth the subjects to be covered at the hearings.

The members of the commission will talk over the law with such food, drug, and liquor manufacturers as desire to be represented at the hearings. In order that the representatives of the manufacturers may come properly prepared, the circulars have been sent out. The various questions which have arisen as to the meaning of the law and the rulings to be put into effect will all be discussed at the hearings, and the opinions of manufacturers will be heard as to the scope of the regulations to be adopted.

Practically every section of the law will be covered. Those who desire to be present at the hearings in person or by proxy, and those who want to file briefs, are directed to notify Dr. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture before Sept. 10.

LEAPS FROM SOUND BOAT.

Man Believed to be Isaac Harris of Brooklyn Commits Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—A man who is believed to have been Ike Harris of Brooklyn jumped overboard from the steamer Middletown near Cornfield Point Lightship, in Long Island Sound, early to-day. One of the night watch found the clothing of a man on the hurricane deck.

In a pocket of the coat was found a card bearing the name "I. Harris," and a pocketbook containing $12 and several papers, including one on which was the name of Samuel Goldstein of East Haddam. Mr. Goldstein sent a message this afternoon to Brooklyn, and relatives told him that his brother-in-law, Ike Harris, left there yesterday intending to visit in East Haddam.

A letter left by Harris and written in Hebrew has been translated. It says:

"Much beloved wife, beloved parents, and brothers and sisters and brothers-in-law, and friends: I am on a boat that goes to Hartford. I have made up my mind to take my life. I therefore beg you not to be too angry, because I am not worthy, and you cannot help me. I feel as though I was going crazy, so I have made up my mind to make an end to my life.

"I beg you and every one to comfort my beloved wife and the children. Take care of them. Everybody will forgive me, for it could not be otherwise.

"I leave a few dollars—I do not know exactly how much. I think that in the Bowery Bank there is over $800 and in the Third Street Bank $108. I cannot write any more, because my heart feels very heavy. I think to-night I shall take a good rest in the water. Be of good health and happy."

The Brooklyn Directory contains the name of Isaac E. Harris, a salesman, who lives at 100 St. Mark's Place. Inquiries at the dwelling disclosed the fact that this Isaac Harris was alive and well.

CHICAGO TOURISTS ARRESTED

Had $35,000, Though Suspected of Stealing $2 Umbrella.

RHEIMS, France, Aug. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Foreman and their three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Strauss, all of Chicago, while automobiling here to-day were arrested and detained for several hours at the police station on a charge of larceny. They were later released at the instance of J. Martin Miller, the American Consul.

The arrest grew out of the visit to a shop where Mrs. Strauss picked up an umbrella worth hardly more than 10f. and then turned and conversed with a child for a few minutes. The storekeeper became suspicious, and gave the whole party into the custody of a gendarme, despite the fact that they had in their possession $35,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Julius Strauss is Vice President of Theodore Asche & Co., wholesale milliners at 186 Wabash Avenue. Edward G. Foreman is a member of Foreman Brothers, bankers, at La Salle and Madison Streets.

BALL KILLED LEFT FIELDER.

Fall River League Pitcher Held for Death of Lynn Player.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 18.—Joseph Yeager, a pitcher on the Fall River baseball team of the New England League, was arrested here to-day, charged with manslaughter in causing the death a week ago of Thomas F. Burke, left fielder of the Lynn team. Yeager pitched a ball which struck Burke in the temple and caused his death two days later.

Chief of Police Burckes says Yeager's arrest was a mere formality. The action was taken, he said, in order that the police and the local court might have a complete record of Burke's death. Yeager was admitted to bail. He will have a hearing on Monday.

READERS GIVE VIEWS OF B. R. T. FARE DISPUTE

Many Blame the Company; Others Its Contentious Patrons.

COLER'S COURSE CRITICISED

A Correspondent Charges the Borough President with Inciting to Riot—B. R. T.'s Attitude Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with pleasure that I read your editorial, "A Sensible Compromise." Your reference to the fact that the "Brooklyn Rapid Transit makes a concession that some of its unreasonable and disorderly patrons have done little to deserve" is indeed timely. It's too bad you did not include our notorious Borough President in the sentence. While there is an excuse for rowdies and ruffians trying to evade the law and get through to Coney Island for one fare, it wholly unbecomes the Chief Executive of the borough to become one of that class, and advise the citizens that an easy way to make money is to take a Brooklyn Rapid Transit car to Coney Island, and the harder one gets thrown off the more damages he will receive.

Surely this advice is certain to stir up more or less opposition, and make the present "unreasonable and disorderly patrons" more vicious and unruly. To say that our unworthy Borough President has belittled both himself and his office is indeed putting it mildly.

While I do not favor the rough manner in which passengers and citizens have been thrown off cars, I certainly think that a ten-cent fare to Coney Island is not excessive in comparison with the service and mileage of the other railroads in its vicinity. Take, for instance, the Long Island Railroad, 50 cents to Far Rockaway, 90 cents return, and to Rockaway Beach 40 cents, excursion, &c., and compare it with 10 cents to Coney Island; it looks certainly cheap in comparison.

I have, I think, a solution for this problem, which has not been put forth by any of the newspapers as yet. There is a certain class of people that want a five-cent fare to Coney Island, and who, perhaps, cannot afford any more. Would it not be a good thing to provide trolley cars for such individuals and take them to the "Island" for 5 cents, and let the people who want to pay 10 cents because they think they are getting their money's worth and can afford it ride on the elevated trains and express trains?

LEO B. HAYES.

Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1906.

Legal Decisions as to Fares.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leading editorial of this date refers to those "who have taken upon themselves to decide what the law is without waiting for the Court of Appeals," and speaks of "Judge Gaynor's uncalled-for and wholly unauthorized expression of opinion," &c.

Being familiar with the latest decisions of the Court of Appeals, although not a corporation lawyer, I must take exception to this editorial. Permit me to call attention to the latest decisions of the Court of Appeals relative to the five-cent fare question. In the case of "Griffin vs. R. R. Co." and "O'Reilly vs. R. R. Co.," both decided by our highest court and officially reported in Vol. 179 of the New York Court of Appeals Reports, the Court of Appeals, in the first-named case, decides that in Manhattan a street railroad company may charge but one fare for transportation over all its lines. In the second case (the O'Reilly case) the highest court decides that one fare to the limit of all its leased lines is all that can be charged in Brooklyn by "the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company."

It seems to me that these two decisions are conclusive, as far as words can express, upon the point at issue, viz., that one fare of 5 cents, to the extent of all its leased lines, is all that a railroad company can charge within the limits of a city. If your editor would only comment upon these two cases (Vol. 179 N. Y. Rep.) I think he would hesitate to characterize a highly respected Supreme Court Judge's opinion as "Judge Gaynor's uncalled-for and wholly unauthorized expression of opinion," especially as this opinion was mainly made up of references and quotations from the decisions of the Court of Appeals in the Griffin and O'Reilly cases above referred to. When THE TIMES is so good a collector of news and classifies and arranges it in such wise and proper proportion and space, and gives us the news in an unprejudiced manner, it is extremely to be regretted that editorially, especially in reference to the Brooklyn troubles, it seems to be oblivious of the latest actual decisions of our highest courts concerning the matter. EDWARD W. SEARING.

New York, Aug. 16, 1906.

The Public Not Always Docile.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial "Law and Mob Law" is unnecessarily harsh upon the public, the ever-patient, docile public which usually submits meekly to the exactions and extortions of the powers that be, and only once in a great while pours out its wrath and gives way to its pent-up feelings in defiance of its traditional conservatism and docility.

The policy of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has ever been "get as much as you can for as little as you can give." It has taxed the good will of its patrons by wretched service and imperfect provisions for heat or breathing space. Its own employes are underpaid and overworked, and the entire system is sadly mismanaged in all respects.

Its entire history is founded on graft. It obtained its franchise through graft; its existence is due to graft, and no doubt it seeks to maintain the double fare with the aid of graft. But the public has been aroused, and I have no doubt this arrogant and unscrupulous corporation will sooner or later awaken to the fact that there is a limit to its power.

The very fact that it leans upon a technicality in maintaining a double fare shows that its case is worthless.

It would appear that the enormous business which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit does in the borough would justify its charging one fare to the sea, even if it had a technical right to charge two; but those who guide the destinies of this octopus find it cheaper to spend fortunes in certain other ways than to submit to the just demands of the people.

JACOB B. HORWITT.

New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

Promised Five-Cent Fare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The easiest and cheapest way to get a thing is to take it—thus you end an argument in behalf of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The application though is better fitted to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit itself, which has done the very thing you ascribe to its patrons. If I remember rightly, the Nassau Company, of which Tom Johnson was the head, acquired a charter together with the purchase of some connecting lines, on the plea and promise to charge a five-cent through fare from river to ocean.

If this is so, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, (for this is its title,) as lessee of this charter, has flagrantly violated these generally understood conditions and become thereby as reprehensible in its acts as any malefactor of any written law.

Of lawlessness, applied to those resisting forceful extortions, you cannot consistently speak, much less condone the acts of freebooters under pay, who made the force necessary. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit is a mere name without responsibility attached, the real company under this cloak being the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, beginning and ending on Montague Street.

This company, using Brooklyn Rapid Transit for surface purposes, acquired the use of the franchises by lease mostly of the various companies it hides behind its mysterious title.

If THE TIMES is so very positive of the rights of this Brooklyn Rapid Transit let it disclose why the company does not carry out the terms of agreement it has accepted. T. S.

Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1906.

Another Argument on Fares.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Like many others of your readers, I was not a little surprised on reading your editorial brief in behalf of the B. R. T. Company, in defense of their high-handed acts of the past few days. You beg the whole question by stating that the railroad people have the legal right to exact a ten-cent fare to Coney Island.

You will find by reading the full text of Justice Gaynor's opinion and decision that the plain words of the statute quoted by him leave no room for doubt as to the right of the defendant to ride to his destination for the single five-cent fare. But as supplementing the statute, he quotes and interprets the decisions of the court of last resort (cases of Griffin and O'Reilly, 179 N. Y., 438, 450) sustaining that contention; and overruling the Barnett case, decided by the Appellate Division, leaving the question, as the learned Justice says, as one not open to dispute. In the face of this how can THE TIMES have the hardihood to ignore this plain declaration of a Justice of the Supreme Court in defining and declaring the law in a case properly brought before him for judicial action, and to go out of its way, in dogmatic fashion, to bolster the untenable position of this predatory railroad corporation?

H. L. ROBISON.

New York, Aug. 17, 1906.

Another Way to Avoid Violence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is most surprising that in your Christian society, priding itself so much on the precept of its Master, "to treat others as one would like others to treat him," there could not be found any authoritative person who would be bold enough to suggest to the rich, and consequently strong, the adoption of the same precept which is with so much charitable valor suggested to the poor, the weak.

Nearly all the press of New York, THE NEW YORK TIMES included, the Acting Mayor of the Greater New York, the police, and Judge Gaynor himself in unison advise the poor "five-center": "Pay the double fare sooner than have violence." Why has not any one suggested to the rich "five-center," the B. R. T. to "accept the single fare sooner than have violence"? Why?

A NON-CHRISTIAN.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

Not the Only One Wronged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I am a constant reader of your paper I would like to ask you the following question: Why do you in all your editorials relating to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit write in a manner which conveys the impression that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is the only party that has been wronged since the controversy began? Admitting that the company is within its rights in collecting the ten-cent rate, do you think that it has used the proper tactics in enforcing its rights? You seem, when speaking of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, to give the impression that the just and law-abiding corporation is being wronged by the people. Do you defend the thousand-and-one mean, petty things it has done by way of proving its rights? Is everybody wrong but your paper and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit? CONSTANT READER.

New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

Impugns The Times's Logic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That you should array yourself with the forces of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit was to be expected, but that you, whose logic, if nothing else, is always more or less perfect, should offer us such an example of bad logic is a little more than expected. It is simply astounding.

Law and mob law? Yes. Such is the true state of affairs. But, pray, which is which? Is it mob law on the part of a people to try and enforce their laws? Or is it mob law on the part of corporations to employ all the brute force they can command in an effort to resist the people's laws? A. P. WAGNER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1906.

Empty One Way; Jammed the Other.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning you publish a letter from President Winter, who states that "The large volume of the Coney Island traffic is only for a few hours in each day and a few days in each week, and that it is a 'one way' business, 90 per cent. of the cars move one way empty." President Winter omits to say that the cars that run the other way (I mean the loaded cars) usually contain about double their seating capacity, passengers hanging on to the running boards and standing between seats. This, I think, easily offsets the empty cars running the other way.

A. F. MORRISON.

New York, Aug. 16, 1906.

Says Hearst Will Benefit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning your editorial (the Coney Island fare) permit me to say that you have made the greatest blunder possible; you have been too zealous. You have failed to judge the opinion of your thousands of readers; you have miscalculated the distance between Coney Island and election day next November. If Mr. Hearst is elected Governor of New York State he will have to thank nobody else but you for it.

FRANCOIS ANNESER.

New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

QUITS QUIGG.

District Captain and Political Prophet Thinks Mack Will Win.

Rudolph Confield, an election district Captain in the old Nineteenth—now the Fifteenth—Assembly District, and Secretary of the Quigg Club of the district, has sent his resignation to Mr. Quigg, whom he recognizes as the actual leader of the old district, and has allied himself with the Mack forces, who are fighting for the leadership in the new district.

Confield says that his defection is brought about by what he calls Quigg's constant antagonism to the party machinery and his failure to give party patronage to those who have worked for the party.

Confield was for years Chief Inspector of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Service, and holds six medals for life saving. The Mack contingent is making much of the fact that Confield has been looked on as a political prophet, he having, it is said, correctly predicted the result of every political campaign in the last five years. Confield says Mack will win.

GOVERNMENT TO HOLD BIG SALE OF LIQUOR

Thousands of Bottles of Rare Wine Will Go at Auction.

HELD AS UNCLAIMED GOODS

Appraiser to Dispose of a Year's Accumulation of Beverages on Which Duty Hasn't Been Paid.

Enough liquors to stock a dozen saloons will be sold at auction in the United States Appraisers' Stores, at Christopher and West Streets, on Oct. 2. The sale will embrace the entire accumulation of the last year, and will include thousands of bottles of the choicest foreign wines and cordials, not to mention many hundreds of gallons of less expensive beverages.

In the lot that the Government will dispose of are 300 cases of claret of the finest French vintage, nearly 1,000 bottles of sherry, Madeira, and other wines; scores of cases—twelve bottles to the case—of brandies; forty-seven barrels—averaging anywhere from 100 to 125 gallons to the barrel—of port, sherry, and Rhine wines; about 150 bottles of assorted cordials, a great quantity of champagne, and at least 1,000 unclaimed packages, each containing a bottle of whisky, wine, or cordial.

The annual sale of these intoxicants has, of course, long been a feature of the Custom House work, but the sale that is soon to be held is one of the biggest in the history of the service in New York. Most of the stuff comes under the head of "unclaimed goods" and is sold by the Government for the purpose of paying "duty and storage."

In the packages containing from one to six bottles of wines or cordials are to be found the most valuable of the liquor that is to be sold. These packages as a rule were sent by travelers in Europe to friends in this country, the sender not knowing when he expressed the package that under the law in this country the man who receives a single bottle of liquor from abroad must pay on it the duty for twelve bottles. The Government will not receive duty on less than a dozen bottles, and therefore the charge on a single bottle, however small, is exactly what it would be if collected on an importation of an even dozen. The result is that every year the Government comes into possession of many of these packages, on which the person to whom they were sent has refused to pay the duty. The sales are always well attended, especially by the proprietors of saloons and hotels, who are thus able to obtain a supply of superior liquor at a low price. Many persons who are not in the saloon or hotel business also attend the sales.

In addition to the wines, cordials, and whiskies that the Government will dispose of, there will also be put up for sale fifty-seven cases of hop bitters, hundreds of cans of condensed milk from the Bernese Alps, a score of barrels of Cuban rum, and Java sauces. Great quantities of cigars and cigarettes will also be sold.

The hop bitters, Col. Story, the Deputy Collector in charge of the sale said the other day, are good for every ailment known to man. The ills that the bitters will relieve range all the way "from a frostbite to sciatic rheumatism," he declared.

Some of the wines that will be sold came packed in Sanskrit pamphlets and books. These pamphlets and books may also be sold.

JEROME STATEMENT COMING.

District Attorney to Define His Position in Governorship Race.

District Attorney Jerome went to Lakeville yesterday. It is believed that before his return to his office to-morrow he will have finished a statement in which he outlines his position in regard to the contest for the Governorship.

The statement probably will be in the form of a letter to persons who have suggested that he run either as the regular Democratic nominee or as an independent candidate, and it will make clear the conditions under which he will consent to make the contest.

The belief among politicians is that Mr. Jerome will say in his statement that the Democratic Party should be freed from Socialistic agitators. They think that if Mr. Hearst should capture the nomination at Buffalo, Mr. Jerome will make an independent campaign.

If Mr. Jerome is nominated by the Democratic Convention he will make a part of his campaign, his friends say, against the boss system and corruption which they declare have grown up in the Republican Party. He will also make an onslaught on the Hearst candidacy, they say, that will equal in vigor anything in the political history of the State.

FEDERAL BINDERS' STRIKE.

Dismissal Threatens More Trouble in Government Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The union bookbinders in the Government Printing Office threatened a strike to-day on account of the action of Harry Ashion, acting foreman of the binding department, suspending A. J. Tanner, a union binder, because he did not perform extra work prescribed by Ashion, and which union men declare to be in excess of the maximum amount permitted under regulations of the union.

President J. L. Feeney of the Bookbinders' Union gave notice that he would make an issue of Tanner's suspension, and demand a conference on Monday with Public Printer Stillings.

The binders and printers are aroused by the situation. Tanner has performed the same task for five years, and his services were satisfactory to other foremen. The union men say that the present situation was arranged to bring the printing office and union regulations into conflict. Three years ago Ashion caused the dismissal of W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of printing. The discussion of the case caused President Roosevelt to declare the printing office an open shop.

President Feeney will seek to have the Public Printer set aside Ashion's order, but, in the event of a failure, he declares the union will make the suspension of Tanner a grievance.

Appointed by the President.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 18.—President Roosevelt made the following appointments to-day:

To be Consuls—Phelix S. S. Johnson of New Jersey, at Bergen, Norway; August G. Seybert of Pennsylvania, at Matamoras, Mexico; Albert W. Briatwood of Arizona, at Puerto Cortes, Honduras; P. Merrill Griffith of Ohio, at Nogales, Mexico. Claire Hunt of Coelville, Washington, was made special locating agent in the Spokane Indian Reservation in Washington.

CUBAN WAR CLAIM REJECTED.

The Hormiguero Company Cannot Recover for Insurgent Invasion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A case involving the claim of the Hormiguero Company for $768,948 damages has been decided by the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission adversely to the claimant. All of the claim is rejected except $10,000, which was allowed for some minor matters. Commissioner W. A. Maury dissented from the opinion of the majority of the commission.

On Dec. 15, 1895, a party of Cuban insurgents destroyed the sugar cane on the claimant's plantation at Hormiguero. The claimant urged that this invasion could have been prevented had it not been for the gross inefficiency and negligence of the Spanish forces.

The commission decided that the contention of the Hormiguero Company was not sustained by the evidence. The commission also holds it to be questionable whether it has authority to review the military operations.

ICE WITNESS WON'T COME.

Col. Webb of Rhode Island Declines Jerome's Grand Jury Invitation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—Col. George H. Webb, Rhode Island Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, has declined an invitation from District Attorney Jerome of New York to appear before the Grand Jury next Tuesday to tell what he knows of the control exercised by the American Ice Company on the ice situation at the present time. Col. Webb said: "My presence in New York would not be of any material use to the Grand Jury, as I could only repeat what my report contains, and I have, therefore, decided not to appear before that body."

The Commissioner's report, a copy of which he expressed himself as willing to send to Mr. Jerome, charged the American Ice Company with holding back one-third of the ice crop of Maine. The charges were based on investigations made by a special agent of the Rhode Island Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

Stern Brothers

Colored Dress Goods Dep't

Fall Season, 1906.

Are now showing Complete Lines of High Class Imported Materials, suitable for TAILOR-MADE GOWNS, in rich stripes, checks and plaids. Tartan Designs in cloth finish, also all the new shades in broadcloths,

FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.

Special Offering of

Women's Rainproof Garments

New Models in Tan and Oxford,

at $9.25, 12.75 and 16.50

To-morrow, Final Clearance Sale of

Misses' Suits & Girls' Reefers

Tailor-made Suits and Fancy Dresses, in a great variety of styles and materials,

at $9,50, 14.75, 19.50 and 24.50

Reduced from $19.50 to 49.50

Children's Coats and Girls' Reefers, sizes 2 to 14 yrs., at 95c, $1.50, 2.95, 5.50

Reduced from $4.95 to 15.50

Upholstery Department

(THIRD FLOOR)

Attention is directed to a full line of Drapery, Wall and Furniture Coverings, including many fabrics of unique design not heretofore shown, also

Shadow Warp and other print Cretonnes in beautiful color combinations. Portieres, Couch and Table Covers of Imported Velour, Tapestry and Damask.

ESTIMATES, DESIGNS AND COLOR SCHEMES SUBMITTED FOR FITTING UP RESIDENCES, APARTMENTS, CLUBS, HOTELS, ETC.

West Twenty-third Street

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

Store Closes 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

Advance Showing of Imported Tailor Suits, Motor Coats, English Driving Coats

TAILORING, (Salon de Robes, and floor). We are now taking orders for Tailored Suits of Woolen Materials for early Fall delivery, after latest imported models. 65.00, 75.00, 85.00

MONDAY, AUGUST 20TH

Women's New Model Suits

SINGLE and DOUBLE BREASTED TIGHT-FITTING COAT, new material and Fall shades. Special, 25.00

Special Sale of Waists

2,000 WAISTS of Persian Lawn and Embroidery; also of hand-embroidered Handkerchief Linen. Regular prices, $2.25 to $6.00, 1.00, 1.50, 1.85 3.50

BLACK SILK WAISTS, New Fall Models, 6.00, 8.00, 11.00

Elbow-Length Silk Gloves

Showing of a large variety of superior quality Silk Gloves in elbow lengths, in black and white; all sizes, 1.50, 1.75, 2.50

DECIDEDLY REDUCED PRICES.

Parasols, Linen Suits and Coats, Woolen Suits, Misses' and Children's Dresses, Petticoats, Underwear, Laces, Veilings, Etc.

Our expeditious Mail Order Service will be found a decided convenience by customers at the summer colonies.

Broadway & 19th Street

Vantine's Vantine's

The Unusual Store. The Unusual Store.

Now is the time to

Buy your Oriental Rugs

Our resident buyer in Constantinople being in close connection with the rug weaving sections of the Orient, took advantage of an unusual opportunity to purchase some fine rugs at prices far below their standard worth. This fact prompts our offering them to you at a saving of from 33⅓ to 50%.

Cashmere	6. 7x 9. 5;	good	value	at	$60.00;	Special	$40.00
India	9. 3x12. 6;	"	"	"	75.00;	"	40.00
"	9. 5x12. 8;	"	"	"	80.00;	"	40.00
Cashmere	7. x 9. 9;	"	"	"	60.00;	"	45.00
"	7. x 9. 8;	"	"	"	65.00;	"	48.00
Persian	8.10x10. 5;	"	"	"	75.00;	"	50.00
Axar	8. x10. ;	"	"	"	65.00;	"	50.00
India	10. 4x13. 3;	"	"	"	85.00;	"	50.00
"	9. 5x12. 8;	"	"	"	65.00;	"	50.00
Cashmere	7. x10. 9;	"	"	"	75.00;	"	55.00
"	7. 6x 9. 3;	"	"	"	75.00;	"	60.00
"	7. 6x10. 6;	"	"	"	85.00;	"	65.00
Turkish	8. x11.10;	"	"	"	95.00;	"	65.00
Sparta	8. x11. ;	"	"	"	85.00;	"	65.00
Cashmere	8. x11. ;	"	"	"	95.00;	"	70.00
Axar	9. x12. 4;	"	"	"	100.00;	"	75.00
India	10. 2x15. ;	"	"	"	100.00;	"	75.00
"	12. 1x16. 4;	"	"	"	120.00;	"	80.00
Axar	10. 1x13. 5;	"	"	"	120.00;	"	95.00
"	11. x15. ;	"	"	"	165.00;	"	125.00

250 Antique Turkish and Persian Rugs (slightly imperfect), in sizes ranging from 3½x5 ft. to 4½x3 ft. Prices from $8.00 to $20.

100 Persian Hall Runners. Sizes ranging from 3x9 to 3x16 ft. Prices $20.00 to $30.00

100 Fine Mosul Rugs. Average sizes 4x7 ft.; formerly $20.00, Special $15.50

100 Carabagh Rugs. Average sizes 3½x5 ft.; formerly $12.50, Special $8.00

A. A. Vantine & Co.

Broadway Bet. 18th and 19th Sts., New York

WRIT BARRING POLICE DIDN'T PREVENT ASSAULT

Detectives Beat and Kicked Men Outside Gambling House.

HAD TRIED VAINLY TO ENTER

Angry Spectators Began Reprisals, but More Police Arrived—Matinee Crowd Saw the Attack.

John Jones is the name he gave at the police station. He is connected with an alleged gambling house in West Forty-fourth Street, near Broadway, and he has an injunction to prevent the police from interfering with his ostensible business as a tailor. If any man doubts that tailoring is really done in the place he may look over the iron door, which is unbarred when patrons enter or depart, and see the tailor's sign.

Yesterday afternoon at half past four o'clock two plain clothes men from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, Frederick Hemboldt and Patrick Wynne tried to force their way into the place. As each patron came out or went in they tried to get by.

Jones evidently did not want their trade. He barred their way and showed them his injunction. Hemboldt snatched the piece of paper away from him and threw it on the ground with a forcible remark. Jones picked it up and handed it over again, and again it was thrown to the ground. This performance took place three times. Finally Jones grew wroth.

"You have no right to disturb my premises this way," he said to Hemboldt, and, grabing him by the coat lapels, pulled him out on the sidewalk.

Hembdt did not say he was a policeman, nor did he show his badge. Instead he hit Jones, who is not nearly so large a man, on the ear. Wynne came to the aid of his partner and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued, the man who guards the door of the tailor's shop rushing out to Jones's assistance.

The matinée at the Criterion Theatre was just over, and the crowd, seeing the four-handed fight, soon hemmed in the combatants. Spectators rushed up from Broadway and raced to the scene from Sixth Avenue. In less than two minutes there were 3,000 persons watching the scrap, which waxed faster and more furious. Half a dozen attempts were made to separate the fighters. It was ten minutes before a policeman appeared. Then two arrived at once and grabbed Jones by the arm.

As they held him, Hembdt, those who saw the fight say, struck the helpless man, knocking him down. Then he kicked Jones over the eye, it is said, making a bad wound. The spectators were still ignorant of the identity of Hembdt and Wynne, and the act of the plain-clothes man aroused them to such an extent that they almost rushed the four policemen off their feet. If the uniformed men had not drawn revolvers and threatened to shoot they and their plain-clothes comrades would have been roughly handled.

As it was several men attacked Hembdt. They would have beaten him severely had not three policemen gone to the rescue with drawn clubs. Then Hembdt was allowed to march Jones off to the police station in West Forty-seventh Street, while the other plain clothes men took the door tender in tow.

A crowd followed the policemen and their prisoners to the station. Jones was still full of fight, but there were too many policemen about for him to accomplish anything. He was in very bad shape. The kick had opened a bad wound over his eye and it bled profusely.

"You're big bullies," yelled the crowd at Hembdt and Wynne. "You're foolish."

At the police station when Jones was searched $1,607—a neat little sum for a hard-working tailor—was found in his pockets. He was charged with assaulting a policeman. The doortender gave his name as William Campbell. A similar charge was made against him. They were both locked up to await bail.

Hembdt told the Sergeant at the desk that Jones and Campbell had run out on the sidewalk and assaulted him and his partner, calling them vile names and using threatening language. They simply defended themselves. This tale is flatly contradicted by those who saw the fight from start to finish.

PROBE ORANGE FIRE.

$250,000 Factory Blaze Believed to Have Been of Incendiary Origin.

The police of Orange, N. J., are endeavoring to discover the identity of the person or persons believed to be responsible for the fire which destroyed yesterday the hat factory of Frederick Cummings's Sons & Co., on South Jefferson Street, entailing a loss which is figured at $250,000 and throwing 700 operatives out of work. That the fire was the work of an incendiary is not doubted by either the police or the firemen.

Attempts have been made to burn the factory in the past. On Oct. 20 last a fire of suspicious origin did $30,000 damage to the plant. On Friday night another fire started in the stock room. At the same time another blaze was discovered in the main building, which is separated from the stock room, and the firemen and police were inclined to regard the second outbreak as suspicious. William Clark, the night watchman, discovered still a third brisk blaze in the shipping room at 1:25 o'clock yesterday morning.

Though an alarm was immediately turned in and the factory fire apparatus was in working order, the main building was a mass of flames before the firemen arrived, and an explosion served to spread the flames until the fire reached such proportions that the entire southern section of the city was threatened. A general alarm calling out every available piece of apparatus in the city was turned in, and West Orange responded to a call for assistance by sending apparatus in charge of Chief Sheehan. Orange was handicapped by the absence of water pressure, and only two streams were really effective against the fire.

The firemen succeeded, however, in preventing the spread of the fire to the other factory properties in the neighborhood, and by 4 o'clock in the morning the blaze was under control.

The fire has emphasized the need for additional steam fire engines. Chief Hodgkinson has advocated the need for additional fire apparatus, but the Aldermen have done little to carry out his ideas. This was the third disastrous fire in the neighborhood at which the firemen have been handicapped by lack of water and apparatus.

"LEFTY" BOYLE DEAD.

Succumbs at Last to Bullet Wounds Received in Street Fight.

James, known as "Lefty" Boyle, of 450 West Twenty-ninth Street, died in the New York Hospital last night of injuries resulting from his being shot two times on June 28.

Boyle was at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, when, according to the police, Alexander Devoe of 340 West Thirty-fifth Street and two other men approached him and shot him. Devoe got away, but was arrested on Aug. 13. The police say that Boyle identified Devoe as the man who fired the shots. Boyle, it is said, was seeking evidence for District Attorney Jerome.

Biggest Lake Steamer Launched.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 18.—The K. Y. Townsend, the largest steamer on fresh water, was launched to-day. Miss Emma Phelps, granddaughter of the President of the South Shore Railroad, christened the steamer with champagne. The vessel measures 602 feet in length, is 58 feet beam and 32 feet in depth.

IN THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

A Gorgeous Water Carnival at the Frontenac—The State Grange Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, Aug. 18.—Judging from the number of guests now at the Frontenac, the St. Lawrence is more popular than ever. The season's business is 25 per cent. ahead of last season's, and the bookings indicate that the 1st of September will see no diminution in the steady stream of guests that is pouring in. It has been a busy week here with golf, motor boat races, the water carnival, baseball games, and bridge, and yachting parties. Wealthy New Yorkers and people from other cities, who have country homes on the various islands, are entertaining house parties for the round of festivities which began at the Frontenac last week, and hardly a day passes but what some yachting party composed of these guests puts in a day here.

The golf tournament for three cups offered by the Frontenac Golf Club, and the championship of the St. Lawrence, began on Monday with the qualifying round at eighteen holes. Two women, Mrs. E. A. Manice, the Metropolitan woman champion, who is here with her daughter, Miss Dorothy Manice, and Mrs. Harold A. Richardson of Santa Barbara, Cal., were among those who qualified for the championship and the Frontenac cup. W. L. Thomas of the Princeton Golf Club won the cup offered for the best gross score with an 83. Mrs. Manice was put out of the running on the second day's play by W. H. Ziegler of Brooklyn, while Mrs. Richardson entered the Consolation cup division. The contest for the championship and the Frontenac cup finally narrowed down to G. C. Thomas of the Fox Hills Golf Club, New York, his son, W. L. Thomas of the Princeton Golf Club, W. H. Ziegler of Brooklyn, and H. B. Pelzer of Jersey City.

The water carnival given by the Frontenac Yacht Club on Wednesday night was one of the most successful of the many that have marked past seasons.

The club house was brilliantly illuminated, as was the water front and the long pier, with electric lights and streamers, and the steam yachts and motor boats owned or chartered by the guests of the hotel, presented a gorgeous spectacle, being decked out from masthead to keel in electric lights of various hues and the flags of all nations. After the yachts had passed in review before the club house an informal reception was held at the yacht club house, in which the members of the American Motor Boat Association, who are here for two days' racing, and the yachting parties from the various points along the river were entertained by the Frontenac Club.

Among the decorated yachts in line were the Jule, Vice Commodore Alfred Costello, New York, the Frontenac Yacht Club; the Jean, Rear Commodore T. S. Gillespie, New York, the Frontenac Yacht Club; the Tranquillo, Samuel W. Bowne of New York; the Charlietta, Fred Frazer, Syracuse; the Amorita, J. W. Hance, New York; the Now Then, Commodore Luckenbach of Brooklyn; the Nanita, Clifford Brokaw, New York; the Rivonah, ex-Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, and the Wissoe, J. W. Friend of Pittsburg.

Among the yachts which had parties aboard which were entertained at the yacht club house were the Empress, T. H. Wheeler, New York; the Irene, Alexander R. Peacock of Pittsburg; the Lotos Seeker, E. R. Holden, New York; the Winonah, Gen. John A. Johnson, New York; the Mingo, Walter Duryea, New York; the Rex, Dr. Benson, Montreal; the Scat, ex-Commodore Bourne of the New York Yacht Club, and the Louise, George G. Boldt, New York.

Among the New Yorkers who entertained or were guests on the yachts were Mrs. Alfred Costello, Mrs. Elihu B. Frost, Mrs. Charles E. Peck, Mrs. S. W. Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Thomas, Mrs. E. D. Whaley, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Sedgwick, Mrs. G. H. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brokaw, Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Mrs. S. L. De Blood, Mrs. W. H. Ziegler. Other well-known persons who shared in the festivities were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Friend, Miss Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Balken and Miss Balken, and Mr. and Mrs. James Lockhart of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Richardson of Santa Barbara, Cal., Mr. and Mrs. Hay Walker of Pittsburg, Mrs. Francis G. Du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frazer of Syracuse, Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey.

On Wednesday the fleet of the American Motor Boat Association, which started on its first cruise at Yonkers a week ago last Monday, arrived at Frontenac. Among the craft which made the trip without mishap were the Viper, Commodore J. C. R. Glasgow of the Buffalo Motor Boat Club; the Marie, Dr. Louis Neumann, New York; the Revonah, ex-Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn; the Em Bee, Dr. Rees, New York City; the Wat Tell, J. H. Payne, Newark, N. J., and the Emma and Elsie, Frederick Balz, Brooklyn. On Friday and Saturday races for the $1,000 speed championship trophy of the Association were held over the Frontenac course.

About 30,000 people were here for the annual State Grange Convention. The principal address of the day was given by Lieut. Gov. Linn Bruce of New York. The other speakers of the day were the Hon. F. A. Derthick, Master of Ohio State Grange, Mantua, Ohio; Mrs. Lillian F. Aldrich, Flora (N. Y.) State Grange, Elmira, N. Y.

The Gold Challenge Cup, presented by C. G. Emory, proprietor of the Frontenac, was won last Saturday by the Jewell. The twenty-one miles were made by the Jewell in 66:45. The T. Z. R., owned by H. A. Richardson of Dover, Del., was a close second. The Vingt et Un II, owned by Willis Sharpe Kilmer of Binghamton, the picked winner of the race, came third.

Howard Chandler Christy, whose pen-and-ink drawings of e American girl have made him famous, is stopping at the Crossmon House with his daughter Natalie.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Nichols of New York have been spending the past week at the Columbian Hotel at Thousand Island Park.

A happy house party of New Yorkers is that located on an island called the Cedars, just below Fine View. It is composed of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Peet, George J. Peet, Mme. Beeson, Edward Beeson, Mrs. A. P. Riker, Miss Enid Riker, Miss Cecile Battier, Miss Arline Smith, Frank App, J. N. Bxye, and Master Lawrence Thaw.

Mme. Renard of New York gave a concert last Thursday evening in the parlors of the Murray Hill Hotel, which was the musical event of the season there. She was in even better voice than last year, when she gave a similar recital. She was assisted by Miss May Corine, who recently sang at Carnegie Hall.

The Kreutzer Quartet Club, a New York organization, will give a saengerfest at Murray Isle in the early part of September. They recently appeared in Newark, N. J., and with their new leader, Mr. Wuttge, will give a concert Sunday, Sept. 2.

The great social event of the season at the Frontenac Hotel will be the ball which is to be held Aug. 24. For this occasion there will be many society people from Newport, New York and Washington on the river.

The Sisilina, a new steam yacht owned by Nathan Straus of New York City, who has a beautiful home on Cherry Island, just above Alexandria Bay, has made its appearance on the river. The boat is 96 feet long, with a 14-foot 6-inch beam, and is capable of going twenty-eight miles an hour. It is most beautiful in all its appointments, and is undoubtedly the fastest and finest steam yacht in commission on the river.

Friday evening the guests of the Westminster Hotel were treated to a home talent entertainment entitled "The Queen of the Patch," by A. M. Swanstrom of Brooklyn. The Misses Jeanette Moore and Dot Masterson, both of whom are guests of the hotel, had leading roles. The stage was erected in the large dining room of the hotel, and a large audience, most of whom were New York and Brooklyn people, witnessed the performance.

Miss Carolyn Wells, the well-known author and magazine writer, and her friend, Miss Edith Johnson of Montclair, N. J., are guests of the hotel.

Golf Instructor E. P. Sigerson of New York arrived last week and has been extremely busy ever since. Mr. Sigerson is also a baseball enthusiast, and has organized a team which has scheduled some games with the other teams along the river.

ATLANTIC CLUB STARS IN A SEASIDE CIRCUS

Prominent Yachtsmen Don Ring Clothes for Their Carnival.

THE PATRIOTIC PACHYDERM

That and the Standard Oil Cow Among the Marvels Provided for the Amateur Performance.

Bartow S. Weeks, the criminal lawyer, made his début last night as a Coney Island barker in a side show that accompanied the circus performance held by the members of the Atlantic Yacht Club as a climax to the week's carnival at Sea Gate. Mr. Weeks not only showed his friends that he is familiar with Coney Island bark talk, but he convinced them that he knows a good deal about the marvelous freaks of nature that help make up a circus side show.

R. C. Veit, the Standard Oil man, appeared in the circus ring as an Indian squaw, while his son, Kenneth, impersonated the hind legs of an elephant. The other end of the elephant was Henry Eagle. Fitz John Porter, the grandson of Gen. Porter, appeared as an African lion, and scared the children so that many of them ran from the circus tent when he started to growl. Frederic Thompson of Luna Park, also wore a lion's skin. The show proved a great success, and the spectators said they had never enjoyed a circus more.

The performance began at 8:30 o'clock in a regular circus tent lent to the yacht club by Thompson & Dundy. Frank McKee, the theatrical manager, who lent the circus benches and other paraphernalia to the yacht club, sold admission tickets from a genuine circus wagon, charging 25 cents for circus tickets and 10 cents for the side show. B. M. Whitlock stood in front of the tent barking for the circus, while Lloyd Bingham, Amelia Bingham's husband, barked outside of the side show, acting as assistant to Bartow S. Weeks. R. C. Veit wore the uniform of a circus usher and showed the audience to their seats.

Charles Marchand was ringmaster. He came in when Lambert's Band started the show with conventional circus music. Then came the "grand parade," in which all of the performers took part. There were elephants, lions, dogs, monkeys, bears, wild men, tattooed men, clowns, equestrians, acrobats, jugglers, tumblers, cowboys, Indians, and wirewalkers.

After the parade a Titian-haired beauty in a blue silk costume and wearing white gloves strutted into the ring. She was down on the programme as "the glorious golden-voiced $1,000,000 Brooklyn beauty, Ferdinadine Isabel Benner," but later "she" was recognised as a prominent member of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Fernando Benner. The "prima donna" made a big hit with his sole-stirring solo, "The Last Rose of Summer," sung in a clear soprano voice.

"Batty's Big Bounding Bears" were the next to appear. They were very funny and quite lived up to their simulated characters until one of them asked for a Scotch highball

Two clowns came on next. They kept the audience amused for half an hour. The clowns were Orient Pinkney and Lloyd Bingham. They went through a pantomime performance called "Dead and Alive." "Mlle. Marquis" led the pony ballet, but the others who figured in this part of the show were not billed. Hudson Booth, the tugboat man, did a monologue, and then Prof. Ernest Malcolm entered the ring with his troupe of trained lions. He performed some daring feats among them, but when the band started to play "Mother, Mother, Mother, Pin a Rose on Me," the lions got up and danced. When their lion skins flapped back the fact that they were only social lions was revealed.

The Hippodrome's bareback riding skit, heralded as the Cottrell-Powers act, came next and caused much amusement. Then followed what was billed as "the triumphant triumvirate, Monarchs of Mirth, Luckenbach, Spier, and Hardy, Merry Men of Momus, Making Many Mad Mishaps and Mirthful Misfortunes."

The clown dog show, in which club members took part, was on the programme and proved very funny. The circus concluded with Gen. Jack's Wildest West, in which the club members appeared as Indian squaws and cow punchers. The squaws did an Indian war dance and lay in wait for the old Sea Gate stage coach, from which the "million-dollar golden-voiced Brooklyn beauty" was kidnapped by the Indian band and rescued later by the cowboys amid much yelling and firing of pistols.

In the sideshow Mlle. Fitz John Porter sat on a platform, and juggled live snakes as an Indian snake charmer. But the Rockefeller cow was the funniest freak in the show. It was billed as having been captured in the jungles of Jersey City, and loaned to the exhibition by John and Henry Jayberg. Bartow Weeks in introducing the Rockefeller exhibit said it differed from most Jersey City cows, as it gave oil and not milk. He milked the cow to prove his statement, and drew forth several gallons of kerosene oil.

"And over here," said Mr. Weeks, pointing to a platform on which sat an apparition in blue silk skirts, "we have Wilhelmine Daus, the Circassian beauty. These people inhabit the region of the Caucasus. This particular specimen is famous for her good looks."

"On the other side of the tent let me introduce to you Mrs. Gessizname, the fat bearded lady. She weighs about six hundred tons, and was lifted to that platform with the aid of a Subway derrick, after having been brought here in a Canarsie scow.

"Let us pass on to the Wild Man. William Breen, the Wild Man from the mysterious Bronx," the barker continued. "He was discovered by Magistrate Breen many years ago and has kept the Magistrate busy ever since spending money. He generally gets wild about the time the Governor refuses to give him dough, but hear him rattle his chains now. It must be dough time."

"And last but not least I will introduce to your notice the Real Republican Patriotic Pachyderm, caught by Messrs. Kenneth Veit and Henry Eagle in a comic cartoon.

"The elephant is a funny beast, he is a pachyderm;
He's smaller than a mastodon, but larger than a germ.
He picks his food up with his trunk and stuffs it in his mouth,
His tail is the north end of him, when he is going south."

It was nearly midnight when the show ended.

POISONED AT A MISSION.

Walter H. Gray, Victim of Drugs, Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A young man who said he was Walter H. Gray was removed yesterday afternoon from the Madison Square Church House, at Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street, to Bellevue Hospital, suffering from morphine and chloral poisoning. He was not expected to live through the night. Although it was believed that the young man had attempted suicide, the charge against him on the blotter of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was "disorderly conduct." Asked whom to notify in case he died, the young man gave the name of M. V. Thorne, Middletown, N. Y., near which place he himself is believed to have lived.

The Madison Square Church House is an east side rescue mission attached to Dr. Parkhurst's church. Supt. Beattie refused to tell anything about the young man, and Detectives Naughton and Higgins of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who were sent to the mission house upon notification, made the charge disorderly conduct.

Employes at the mission house said that the young man came to the place as a clerk. He was put on light work, but he stayed only a few days. Yesterday he came back again, they said, and then took the poison. They did not know the further circumstances surrounding the case.

JUNIOR POLO COMPETITIONS.

Tournaments Will Be Played at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

To encourage and develop polo William A. Hazard has offered a set of cups for young players to be competed for annually at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The trophies are known as the junior pol cups, and tournaments extending over two weeks, beginning Sept. 1, will be held to determine the ownership of them. The New York junior cup competition will be held on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst. Games for the Philadelphia cup will be played under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Polo Club at Bryn Mawr, Penn., and the Boston cup tournament will be held on the grounds of the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass. Entries for the tournament will close Aug. 25.

The contests are open to teams of three, made up of boys under the age of 21, living in the immediate neighborhood of the clubs near New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, which are members of the Polo Association. Clubs enjoy the privilege of entering one or more teams in the competitions, providing they are entered in the name of their respective clubs.

To determine upon the clubs qualified to compete for the New York junior Cup the following have been designated a committee: The Captains of the Rockaway Hunting Club, Country Club of Westchester, Great Neck Polo Club, Lakewood Polo Club, Meadowbrook Club, Whippany River Club, Southampton Horse Association, Squadron A Polo Club, Somerset County Polo Club, Essex County Country and Polo Club, Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, and Rumson Polo Club. The eligibility of the Philadelphia entries will be passed on by the Captains of the Bryn Mawr Polo Club, Philadelphia Country Club, White Marsh Polo Club, Penllyn Polo Club, and Devon Polo Club, while the Boston entries must be approved by the Captains of the Dedham Polo Club, Norfolk Country Club, Taconic Polo Club, New Haven Polo Club, Rumford Polo Club, and Myopia Hunt Club. In every case the entries are subject to revision by the Executive Committee of the Polo Association.

All players will be handicapped by the committee of the Polo Association, and games will be played under the Polo Association rules. The cups must be won three times before becoming the absolute property of a club, but individual cups are awarded to the members of each winning team.

GOLF CUP FOR TRAVERS.

Beats "Johnny" Ward on Ekwanok Links by 3 Up and 2.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 18.—Jerome D. Travers of the Montclair Golf Club defeated John M. Ward, Fox Hills, in the final thirty-six hole match for the President's Cup here to-day on the Ekwanok links by 3 up and 2 to play. Finishing the first half of the contest Travers was one down. Ward's mistakes in the early part of the afternoon round cost him the contest.

Jay S. Jones, Crescent Athletic Club, won the net score prize in the open handicap with a card of 80, 5—75. C. R. Leake's card of 77 won the gross prize. The winners for all of the cups follow:

First President's Cup—Jerome D. Travers, Montclair, beat John M. Ward, Fox Hills, 3 up and 2 to play.

Losing Sixteen—R. B. Leake, Albany, beat A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, 2 up and 1 to play.

Losing Eight—Merrill E. Walters, Midland, beat William Frew, Pittsburg, 5 up and 4 to play.

Third Sixteen—B. M. Smith, Agawam, beat W. F. Briggs, Wilmington, 1 up.

Fourth Sixteen—N. S. Campbell, Agawam, beat F. T. Clark, Ekwanok, 1 up.

Fifth Sixteen—R. E. Foote, Island Golf Club, beat H. Eddy, Fall River Golf Club, 3 up and 2 to play.

Open Handicap, Eighteen Holes, Medal Play.—J. S. Jones, Crescent A. C., 80, 5—75; C. R. Leake, Ekwanok, 77 plus 1—78; G. A. Carmahan, Rochester Country Club, 94, 15—79; F. A. Martin, Hillside, 85, 5—80; P. S. McLaughlin, Roeville, 92, 12—80; J. P. Palmer, Rochester Country Club, 98, 18—80; J. M. Rhett, Dyker Meadow, 80 plus 1—81; H. L. Edwards, Dalkeith, 84, 3—81; L. B. Malone, Oakland, 93, 12—81; B. M. Smith, Agawam Hunt, 81, 0—81; C. A. Byrd, Richmond Country, 94, 12—82; W. G. Hoople, Fox Hills, 91, 9—82; J. W. Egerton, Jr., St. Andrew's, 90, 8—82; A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, 80, plus 2—82; L. E. Wood, Fall River Golf Club, 87, 5—82; R. D. Campbell, Dorset Field, 85, 2—83; H. W. Brown, Philadelphia Country Club, 85, 2—83; N. G. Carman, Dyker Meadow, 100, 16—84; H. H. Peere, New Britain, 87, 3—84; F. T. Clark, Ekwanok, 88, 4—84.

Somerset Co. Polo Club Horse Show.

The Somerset County Polo Club will hold its annual Horse Show at Bernardsville on Sept. 7 and 8. A prize list consisting of classes for harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, jumpers, and ponies has been arranged for the event. With few exceptions, the classes are only open to amateur horse owners residing in Morris or Somerset Counties, N. J. The show is one of the enjoyable features of outdoor life at Bernardsville and attracts a large number of entries, which will close Aug. 30 with the Assistant Secretary, W. S. Bliss, 85 Nassau Street, New York.

CAMBRIDGE ROWS FAST IN THAMES TIME TRIAL

British Oarsmen Cover 2 Miles 550 Yards in 11:58.

HARVARD TAKES LONG SPIN

Crimson Crew Travels Three Miles and a Quarter at Fair Speed—Glass and Richardson Recovering.

BOURNE END, Aug. 18.—The Harvard and Cambridge crews showed good form in their practice rows this morning. The Cambridge men were out first and rowed from Marlow Point to Bourne End, two miles and 550 yards, in 11:58. A strong cross wind was blowing at the time, and several of the oarsmen were distressed at the finish.

The Harvard crew paddled to Marlow Point by easy stages, and, turning, alternately rowed and paddled over the full three-and-a-quarter-mile course to Cookham, stroking 29 and 30 to the minute. Their time to the Bourne End railway bridge was 12:26, and to Cookham 18:10.

Richardson has nearly recovered from the stomach trouble from which he is suffering, but it is uncertain when he will resume his place in the boat. Glass is not likely to row just yet, although the water on his knee is dispersing and the swelling is diminishing.

The rowing methods of the Americans are the subject of much interesting criticism among British experts. It has been said they cannot row in rough water, but in the few spins at their racing pace they have cleared the water well with a high feather, which occasioned little splashing. Mr. Muttlebury, one of the most expert of the English coaches, thinks the American mode of dipping the oars a disadvantage to them, and considers the English method of chopping the water superior. He contends that the blade being put in at an angle so slices the water that it loses more power than if it were put in in an upright position. Several expert English oarsmen share this opinion.

Guy Nickalls, a well-known oarsman, adversely criticises the stretchers used in the Harvard boat. He considers that the angle at which they are placed does not allow the men to get the full strength of their legs, which throws too much work on their arms.

The latest weights of the Harvard crew are as follows: Tappan, 172; Fish, 167; Flint, 170; Lunt, 170½, Faulkner, 175¼; Bacon, 189; Newhall, 185; Filley, 164; Blagden, 105.

After a lapse of thirty-seven years, crews representing American and English universities will meet once more in dual competition on the River Thames. In 1869, four-oared crews, with coxswains, representing Harvard and Oxford, met on the River Thames. It was originally intended to include Cambridge, but the latter, thinking it impossible to get a crew together in time, withdrew. When the Harvard crew first arrived in England odds of 6 to 1 were laid against them, but the odds gradually shortened until a week before the race, when 7 to 4 was the best price offered. As the day drew near all London broke out into two colors, and an enormous crowd witnessed the race. Harvard was represented by J. S. Fay, Boston; F. O. Lyman, Hawaiian Islands; W. H. Simmons, Concord, N. H.; A. P. Loring, stroke, Boston, and A. Burnham, coxswain, Chicago. The Oxford crew comprised F. Millan, Exeter; A. C. Yarborough, Lincoln; J. C. Tinne, University; S. D. Darbishire, stroke, Balliol, and J. H. Hall, coxswain, Corpus. The race was rowed over the Putney-Mortlake course on the Thames, and was won by Harvard by four lengths, in 22:19, the distance being about four miles and a quarter.

In 1878 a four-oared crew from Columbia met the pick of the 'Varsity oarsmen from Oxford and Dublin in the Henley Regatta of that year, and scored a triumph. These two events are the only four-oared races on record between crews representing the American and English universities, but eight-oared crews from Yale, Cornell, and Pennsylvania have competed against the best 'varsity oarsmen in England at the Henley Regatta.

The race between Harvard and Cambridge on Sept. 8 is the first eight-oared dual contest between college crews representing America and England in the history of rowing. Up to the present there has been no real chance of gauging the form of the rival sets of oarsmen. The Crimson oarsmen are still located at Bourne End, on the Thames, but the water is practically still at that place, whereas the tide is a strong one from Putney to Mortlake, which is nearly forty miles from the Harvard training quarters. The troubles incidental to training have already affected the Harvard eight, G. G. Glass has contracted water on the knee, and L. K. Hunt is rowing as a substitute. Glass's injury will keep him out of the boat for ten days, but he is expected back in his place for the race. John Richardson is indisposed on account of a slight attack of ptomaine poisoning, and R. M. Faulkner is filling Richardson's place in the shell.

In meeting the Cambridge crew the American oarsmen will be called upon to contest against rowing that is the development of generations, with the rowing spirit innate, and not the made-to-order crew of a few months that is found in the American colleges. In England a boy starts to row in his preparatory school, and when he enters the university he is a finished oarsman, unlike the American freshmen, who probably never even saw a sweep before entering college. As there is a great similarity between the strokes rowed in all the English schools, clubs, and colleges, Cambridge has expedienced little difficulty in picking a crew that will show the best form after one month's training, and, notwithstanding the many advantages of the English crew, the Crimson eight may repeat the surprise that the Columbia four gave the Britons twenty-eight years ago.

One of the most difficult conditions Harvard will have to contend with is the Putney-Mortlake course, which is materially different from any that the Harvard crew is familiar with. From Putney, the starting point, the course is straight to Hammersmith Bridge, and the crew that gets a good lead in this stretch of water is seldom headed in the rest of the twisting and turning course. Under Hammersmith Bridge the crews pass to a beautiful stretch, which takes a wide and gradual sweep to the first big turn in the course at Twickenham, passing Thorneycrofts, where many invited guests see the races. All along this part of the course the banks are lined with spectators on the towpaths. Past Twickenham the course takes another turn before Barnes Bridge is reached. This is the bridge where the London & Southwestern Railroad cresses the Thames, and is regarded as the crucial point of the whole race. There is a tradition that the crew that passes first under this bridge cannot be beaten, and only once has this tradition been violated. In 1896, the Cambridge crew, after being hot favorites all through the season for the inter-varsity race, and leading by several lengths in the stretch, lost in the eighth of a mile between the bridge and Mortlake, owing to a foolish bit of steering by the coxswain, which enabled Oxford to pull the race out of the fire. The course in between these points is tortuous, and unless the coxswain is familiar with the tidal conditions at the various bends and turns a deal of distance may be lost. It is for this purpose that the Harvard crew will change their training quarters this week.

Annual Swim of the Life Savers.

Twenty-five competitors will take part in the annual swim of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, which starts at 9 o'clock this morning. The course will be from the Life Saving Corps Station, foot of Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, to Commander Tobin's station at the foot of Thirtieth Street, Coney Island, a distance of eight miles. Each contestant will be accompanied over the course by a rowboat containing two men. Entries are limited to the members of the Life Saving Corps, and valuable medals will be awarded to the first three men. Survivors' medals will be presented to every man covering the course.

TWO "SOCCER" TRIAL GAMES.

To Select Association Football Team to Meet Corinthians.

Association football players in Greater New York are actively preparing for international matches with the famous Corinthian team of England, which will be played at Livingston, S. I., on Sept. 6 and 8. For the purpose of selecting a team to meet the visitors two trial matches will be played. The first will take place at Livingston next Saturday and the second one week later. The committee appointed by the New York State Football Association will select eleven players after the second game, and the team, which will be known as All New York, will play against a picked team on Labor Day, Sept. 3.

Since their arrival in Canada the Corinthians have lived up to their reputation, winning every game played. Their work on the playing field has shown them to be a powerful combination, equally strong in offensive and defensive play, and fully as good as the Pilgrim team, which toured America last Fall.

The New York team will have to be at its best to make a good showing against the visitors, as the latter will have had the big advantage of playing together for nearly two months, and should be at their best when they reach New York, which will be on Sept. 5.

From a playing standpoint the most interesting match in New York will be against the All Collegiates, which will be played on Sept. 6. The eleven will be selected from Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Haverford, and Pennsylvania. An effort will be made to arrange a practice match between the intercollegiate team and All New York, which, if arranged, will be played at Livingston on Sept. 4 or 5. The college players have been invited to play against the New York team, and the committee feels satisfied that the invitation will be accepted.

The Britishers will close the Canadian tour on Wednesday next at Seaforth, from which place they will go to Chicago for the first game against an American eleven. Detroit, Cleveland, and Philadelphia will be visited in succession, when the team will open at Staten Island.

A meeting of the committee will be held at the Boys' Club, Tenth Street and Avenue A, to-morrow night to complete the details for the social end of the trip. It is the intention of the Football Association to make the social end of the trip a feature. The British Consul at New York and the Sons of St. George Society will entertain the visitors, and the Staten Island Football Club will arrange for two dinners at Livingston.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The Rochester road race scheduled for Labor Day has been postponed and may be called off.

Joseph Brady, the chauffeur whose license has been revoked by order of Commissioner Smith of New Jersey, proposes to test the validity of the Freylinghuysen act in the courts.

A number of prominent racing men have signified their intention of entering the 1,000-mile race which is to be a feature of the race meet to be held at the Empire City track on Aug. 24 and 25.

Winthrop E. Scarritt, formerly President of the American Automobile Association, has purchased his twenty-third motor car and named it Skidoo.

A. Michelin, the well-known tire manufacturer, says that the longitudinal tears in inner tubes that are so frequent and so disastrous to autoists are due solely to carelessness in mounting, the air chamber being pinched in transition and injured so that it is susceptible to slight strains. He says that a careful workman will never have a longitudinal tear in his inner tubes.

Augustus Post's suggestion that a tour be arranged for 1907 from New England to Jamestown for the exposition to be held there next year has been favorably received in nearly every quarter.

No date has yet been settled upon for the meeting of the American League of Automobile Manufacturers, which was scheduled at Niagara Falls for this month and subsequently indefinitely postponed.

Among the recent automobile patents secured are an automatic carburetter, by T. L. & T. J. Stutervant; a power pump for tires, by M. A. Baker; a tire inflating pump, by A. T. Fisher; a shock absorber, by G. E. Shippey; a muffler, by B. W. Snow; a brake mechanism, by C. Schmidt; a spark plug, by D. B. Mills; a safety starting apparatus, by T. B. Jeffrey, and a device to prevent back firing, by G. Holloway. All appear to have advantages.

The automobile carnival at Asbury Park is scheduled for this week from Aug. 22 to 25.

Edward A. Robertson has been made General Manager of the Hartford Suspension Company by President E. V. Hartford.

A novel use is being made of the shock absorber by placing it on a White steamer ambulance in Philadelphia.

Gen. John T. Cutting says the present Summer season has been very unusual in the demand for high-class cars. He says his firm has sold seventeen four-cylinder touring cars since July 1.

The Corbin Motor Vehicle Corporation of New Britain, Conn., has taken over the New York Agency of the E. T. Kimball Company. Lafayette Markle will be the New York manager. Mr. Kimball will retain the Boston agency for the car.

EACH B. R. T.

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in the interest of public order, and for the benefit of the riding public,

Will accept each B. R. T. Rebate Check in payment for a copy of the Eagle.

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The Eagle does this in the public interest and with no speculative purpose. Should the courts decide against the B. R. T. Company and it is compelled to redeem these checks, the Eagle will retain only the regular price of the paper and will turn the balance over to the Newsboys' Home. Of course, should the decision be the other way the Eagle will sustain the loss—in the public interest.

It is believed that by giving to the Second Fare Checks an immediate value most of the dissatisfaction otherwise possible will be allayed.

The exchange of rebate checks for copies of the Eagle may be made at the Main Office, at any Branch Office or of any newsdealer.

AMERICANS PLAY POORLY IN GAME WITH CHICAGO

Errors Give Western Team All of Its Runs.

CHAMPIONS BEATEN IN WEST

Mathewson Unable to Check Victorious March of Chance's Men—Brooklyn Also Defeated.

The Chicago team, leader in the American League, scored its fourteenth victory without suffering a defeat yesterday by shutting out the Greater New Yorks in the presence of eighteen thousand persons. The champion Athletics were also beaten. Griffith's men still hold third position in the championship race, but by the small margin of two points over Cleveland. The Ohioans were successful over Washington yesterday, and if the same results occur in the games in which the three teams so closely matched for second place are interested to-morrow, Lajoie's players will occupy the place next to the leaders. In the National League the champion New Yorks, with Mathewson pitching, met with their first defeat of their last Western tour at the hands of the Chicagos. In all the National League games the losing teams scored the same number of runs—two.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 10; New York, 0.
St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 8; Detroit, 4.
Cleveland, 4; Washington, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 11; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago.	—	9	8	8	7	6	12	15	65	.602
Phila'phia.	7	—	6	10	8	11	10	12	62	.574
New York.	7	8	—	6	9	11	7	10	58	.569
Cleveland.	6	9	8	—	8	9	11	8	59	.567
St. Louis.	6	7	6	7	—	7	10	13	56	.523
Detroit.	9	4	6	4	7	—	10	10	52	.496
Washin'tn.	4	4	5	4	9	5	—	10	41	.387
Boston.	4	5	3	6	3	6	5	—	32	.296
Games lost.	43	46	44	45	51	55	65	76		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chicago.	—	10	10	11	11	14	10	13	79	.725
New York.	6	—	8	12	12	8	15	8	69	.657
Pittsburg.	5	7	—	10	10	8	11	17	68	.630
Phila'phia.	4	5	5	—	9	10	10	11	51	.472
Cincinnati.	4	4	5	6	—	10	7	7	47	.431
Brooklyn.	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.390
St. Louis.	5	2	4	6	8	6	—	8	39	.355
Boston.	3	5	2	4	8	8	8	—	38	.345
Games lost.	30	38	49	57	62	84	71	72		

AMERICANS SHUT OUT AGAIN.

Fielding Mistakes Gives Chicago Nine Runs in Final Inning.

Elberfeld, Captain of the Greater New Yorks, was mainly responsible for his team's defeat at the hands of the American League leaders yesterday by a score of ten to nothing. Being practically a renewal of last Monday's battle in Chicago, when neither team scored, some eighteen thousand persons entered the gates at American League Park yesterday expecting that another such contest would be played, and up to the seventh inning they were not disappointed. Then came an inexcusable error that gave the Chicagos the first run of the game, which finally resulted in the local team going to pieces and the scoring of nine runs by the Chicagos in their last efforts at the bat.

The tide turned against Griffith's men when La Porte dropped Walsh's easy fly in the seventh inning. The mistake was primarily due to Elberfeld. He saw La Porte in position to make the catch, yet when the latter was just in the act of taking the ball Elberfeld deliberately bumped into La Porte and the ball dropped to the ground. There were two men out at the time, with Tannehill at second, as the result of a stinging hit to left field for two bases. The Chicagoan, the instant Walsh hit up the fly, made a dash for the plate and was successful. This caused an evident depression in the spirits of the "rooters," but it was nothing compared to the mortification observed all over the field when two fumbles by La Porte, another by Elberfeld, and Thomas's failure to catch a thrown ball by La Porte gave the Chicagos nine runs.

In the disastrous ninth Sullivan should have been the first man out, but his ground hit got away from La Porte. Tannehill tried to bunt, but sent up an easy fly to Chesbro. Walsh sent the ball to left field for one base, but Hahn should have been the third man out. Elberfeld, however, juggled the ball, scoring Sullivan. Jones followed with a single, sending Walsh home and Hahn to third. Then Williams made an error of judgment by throwing Isbell's hit home in an effort to stop Hahn, when he could have got Isbell easily at first. This was the third run scored by Chicago, with only one man out. Then between safe hits and Thomas's failure to catch Davis at the plate on Donahue's hit to Chase, six more runs were tallied. Twelve men in all went to the bat, and five safe hits were recorded in favor of Chicago.

With Walsh, their most successful pitcher, pitted against Chesbro, the Chicagoans played a model game, their only mistake being charged to George Davis, and that was a fumble of La Porte's which enabled the runner to reach first. In another instance he probably erred in judgment by running over into Isbell's territory and attempting to stop Elberfeld's hit in the fourth inning, but as an offset to these the finished player covered his position in an artistic manner and made a sensational catch of Thomas's line hit in the eighth inning. Chase also distinguished himself by a difficult stop of Tannehill's hit in the third inning.

Three times the local men had a runner at third. In the fourth inning the outlook was decidedly encouraging for a run. Keeler and Elberfeld hit safely, and both were advanced by Chase's sacrifice. La Porte, however, drove a ball into Donahue's hands, and by a quick return to Tannehill caught Keeler at third. In the fifth inning Williams opened with a single, went to second on Conroy's sacrifice, reached third on Hoffman's out, but Thomas ended the inning by being thrown out at first. In the seventh inning, after two were out, Conroy made three bases on a hit to right field, but Hoffman could do no better than to put out a fly to Jones. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf.	1	0	1	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	0
Jones, cf.	1	2	1	1	0	0	Elb'feld, ss.	0	1	1	6	1	0
Isbell, 2b.	1	0	0	5	0	0	Chase, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	2	3	1	1	La Porte, 3b.	0	0	2	3	3	1
Donahue, lb.	1	1	1	7	2	0	Williams, 2b.	0	1	4	0	0	0
D'ghty, lf.	0	2	1	1	0	0	Conroy, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c.	2	1	3	1	0	0	Hoffman, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	0
Tannehill, 3b.	2	1	1	3	3	0	Thomas, c.	0	0	6	1	1	0
Walsh, p.	1	1	3	1	3	0	Chesbro, p.	0	0	1	2	0	0
Total.	10	12	27	17	1		Total.	0	5	27	13	5	

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9—10
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

Bases on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 2. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5; by Walsh, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 8. Three-base hit—Conroy. Two-base hits—Tannehill, Walsh. Sacrifice hit—Chase. Stolen bases—Keeler, Donahue, Dougherty. (2.) Double play—Donahue and Tannehill. Hit by pitched ball—Chesbro. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hurst. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0		Hartsel, lf.	1	3	2	0	0	
Jones, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0		Lord, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	
Stone, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		Davis, 1b.	1	0	10	0	1	
Hemphill, rf.	1	1	2	1	0		Seybold, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Wallace, ss.	1	1	1	4	0		Oldring, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1	
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0		Lennox, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0	
Koehler, cf.	2	1	2	0	0		Cross, ss.	0	0	5	4	1	
Rickey, c.	0	1	4	1	0		Knight, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	
Spencer, c.	1	2	5	0	0		Powers, c.	0	0	4	5	0	
Patty, p.	0	0	0	0	0		Dygert, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Powell, p.	1	1	1	0	0		Waddell, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
							*Armbrust	0	0	0	0	0	
							†Schreck	0	0	0	0	0	
							‡Bender	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	9	11	27	10	0		Total.	4	8	27	17	3	

*Batted for Oldring in fourth inning.
†Batted for Powers in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Waddell in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0—4

Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Stolen base—Stone. Two-base hits—Seybold, Hartsel, (2.) Lord, Lennox. Three-base hit—Rickey. Double play—Wallace, O'Brien, and Jones. Struck out—By Dygert, 4; by Patty, 3; by Powell, 4. Bases on balls—Off Dygert, 2; off Patty, 4; off Powell, 1. Hits—Off Patty, 2 in 3 innings; off Powell, 6 in 6 innings; off Dygert, 11 in 8 1-3 innings. Wild pitches—Patty and Powell. Hit by pitcher—Armbruster. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf.	3	1	2	0	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Parent, ss.	1	1	4	6	0	0	Lindsay, 1b.	1	1	5	0	0	
Stahl, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		M'Intyre, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	
Ferris, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0		Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Hoey, lf.	0	2	3	0	0		Sch'fer, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0	
G'msh'w, lb.	0	0	11	0	0		C'ghlin, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	
Morgan, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0		Lowe, ss.	0	0	4	1	0	
Carrigan, c.	1	0	3	4	0		Schmidt, c.	0	1	6	4	0	
Winter, p.	1	2	0	1	0		Donovan, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Total.	8	9	27	14	0		Total.	4	8	24	9	0	

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	..	—8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Hayden, Parent, Stahl. Home runs—Coughlin, Ferris. Sacrifice hits—Hayden, Parent. Stolen base—Hayden. Double play—Parent, Ferris, and Grimshaw. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 4. Struck out—By Winter, 3; by Donovan, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	0	Flick, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Jones, cf.	1	1	0	2	0	0	Stovall, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	
Altizer, ss.	1	2	4	7	0		Turner, ss.	1	2	1	5	0	
H'kman, lb.	0	1	12	0	1		Lajoie, 3b.	0	1	3	5	0	
And'son, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		C'galton, rf.	2	1	0	0	0	
Schlafly, 2b.	0	1	4	4	1		R'sman, lb.	0	0	15	2	0	
Stanley, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		Jackson, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Warner, c.	0	0	4	0	0		Bemis, c.	0	0	1	1	0	
F'kberg, p.	0	0	1	3	2		Bernh'd, p.	0	0	1	3	1	
Total.	2	4	27	17	4		Total.	4	7	27	19	1	

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4

Two-base hits—Congalton, Jackson, Schlafly. Sacrifice hit—Lajoie. Stolen bases—Jones, Altizer, Bernhard. Double play—Bernhard and Stovall. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Cleveland, 7. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 5; off Bernhard, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Bernhard, 1. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 3; by Bernhard, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

GIANTS EASILY BEATEN.

Lively Rallies at the Bat Give Chicago a Victory by 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—By gathering two strenuous bunches of hits, with Mathewson in the box, the Chicagos won the opening game of the crucial series with New York to-day by the score of 6 to 2, in the presence of one of the largest Saturday crowds in the park's history. Not less than 18,000 "fans" were present at the finish which was to tell whether the Giants' winning streak could be broken or not, and great was the rejoicing when victory, after apparently wavering for over half the game, finally settled with both feet on Chicago's banner.

Brown, who opposed Mathewson as pitcher, was nearly invincible, as he always is, and only for a momentary wabble in his support in the sixth would have held the Giants down to one run. Tinker, who was responsible for New York's second run, played one of the greatest games of his life, cutting off two clean hits in ticklish places and contributing three singles to the run making.

Chance and Steinfeldt were prominent in the batting, the manager leading the scoring in both successful innings. The first attack netted two runs in the second, and that was all for a time. New York banged in one run with two singles and a steal in the third and tied the knot with a gift run in the sixth. Then the locals rose in their might and smote Mathewson, hip and thigh, to all corners of the lot. Five hits, two of them for extra bases, drove home four runs, and the visitors subsided after that.

Half an hour before the start the Board of Trade delegation, 20 strong, arrived in tallyhos and found places reserved for them in boxes on the ground floor. The "rooters" were accompanied by a loud-tuning band, and decked with yellow and black banners, bearing the inscription "Muggsy," which were flaunted in the faces of the New York players. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		Shannon, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Sheck'd, lf.	0	1	1	0	1		Browne, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Schulte, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		Bres'han, c.	0	0	1	0	0	
Chance, 1b.	1	2	13	1	0		Seymour, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	
Steinf'dt, 3b.	2	1	1	4	1		Devlin, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1	
Tinker, ss.	2	3	2	5	1		McGann, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	
Evers, 2b.	0	1	1	4	4		Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	
Kling, c.	1	2	3	1	0		Strang, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0	
Brown, p.	0	0	1	1	0		Math'son, p.	0	0	0	6	0	
							*Donlin	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	6	11	27	16	4		Total.	2	7	24	14	1	

*Batted for Mathewson in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	..	—6
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Chance. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Brown, (2.) Mathewson. Stolen bases—Seymour, Strang. Double plays—Evers and Chance, (2.) Struck out—By Brown, 3; by Mathewson, 1. First base on balls—Off Brown, 2. Hit with ball—McGann. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Klem.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	1	3	1	0		Casey, 3b.	0	2	1	2	1	
Meier, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		Jordan, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	3	0	0		Lumley, rf.	0	0	0	0	1	
Wagner, ss.	1	0	1	5	0		M'Carthy, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Nealon, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0		Maloney, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	
Sheehan, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0		Lewis, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	
Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	6	2	1		Alp'man, 2b.	0	2	5	4	0	
Gibson, c.	0	1	4	2	0		Bergen, c.	0	0	2	0	0	
Leever, p.	0	1	0	3	0		*Hummel	0	0	0	0	0	
							M'Intyre, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total.	7	8	27	16	1		Ritter, c.	0	0	0	0	0	
							Eason, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total.	2	7	24	11	2	

*Batted for Bergen in the seventh inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	..	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Clarke, Ritchey, McCarthy. Three-base hit—Maloney. Sacrifice hits—Meier, (2.) Sheehan, Jordan, Maloney, Alperman. Stolen base—Clarke. Double play—Wagner and Nealon. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off McIntyre, 2. Struck out—By Leever, 8. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Hits—Off McIntyre, 5 in six innings; off Eason, 3 in two innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Emslie.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		Thomas, cf.	3	1	1	0	0	
Bennett, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0		Gleason, 2b.	2	2	2	3	0	
Mertes, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		Bransf'd, 1b.	1	3	9	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0		Titus, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	
Grady, c.	0	0	7	2	0		Magee, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Burch, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		Doolin, ss.	0	1	1	3	1	
Phyle, 3b.	1	1	3	2	1		C'ney, 3b.	1	2	3	1	0	
Crawf'd, ss.	0	1	1	3	1		Doolin, c.	0	1	9	1	0	
Rhoades, p.	0	1	0	1	0		Lush, p.	0	2	2	0	1	
Hostetter, p.	0	0	0	1	0		Sparks, p.	0	0	0	6	0	
Murray, cf.	0	0	0	0	0								
Total.	2	6	27	15	2		Total.	11	14	27	9	2	

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	4	2	0	0	2	—11

Two-base hits—Bransfield, Lush. Three-base hits—Beckley, Crawford. Home run—Bransfield. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Titus, Doolin. Double plays—Gleason, Doolin, and Bransfield; Phyle and Beckley. Hits—Off Rhoades, 4 in three innings; off Hostetter, 10 in six innings; off Lush, 6 in seven and a third innings. Stolen bases—Courtney, Thomas, Magee, Doolin, Barry. Bases on balls—Off Hostetter, 4; off Lush, 4; off Rhoades, 1. Struck out—By Rhoades, 2; by Hostetter, 1; by Lush, 6; by Sparks, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 6. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	1	3	2	5	1		Bridwell, ss.	1	3	4	1	1	
Kelly, ss.	0	1	1	3	0		Tenney, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	
Jude, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		Brain, 3b.	2	2	2	3	0	
Delch'ty, 3b.	1	2	2	0	0		Brown, cf.						
Smoot, cf.	0	1	5	1	0		2b.	1	1	1	0	0	
Schiel, c.	0	1	7	0	0		Howard, 2b.						
Deal, 1b.	0	1	8	3	0		ss.	1	3	3	2	0	
Siegle, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		Doian, rf.	0	1	4	0	0	
Wicker, p.	0	0	1	1	0		N'dham, c.	0	0	7	3	1	
†Lobert	0	0	1	0	0		Goode, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Fraser, p.	0	0	0	1	0		Young, p.	0	1	0	2	0	
‡Liv'gston.	0	0	0	0	0		Pfeffer, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	2	10	30	13	1		Total.	6	14	*29	11	2	

*Deal out for Huggins's interference.
†Batted for Wicker in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Fraser in the tenth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	—6

Two-base hits—Delehanty, Howard. Stolen base—Brain. Sacrifice hit—Siegle. Double plays—Brain and Howard; Bridwell and Tenney. Struck out—By Wicker, 4; by Fraser, 1; by Young, 7. Hits—Off Wicker, 9 in eight innings; off Fraser, 5 in two innings. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

Foreign Athletes for Championship.

The senior and junior championship meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union, which are to be held at Travers Island Sept. 7 and 8, promise to be two of the most important athletic affairs that have been held for years. Nearly all the athletes in the Metropolitan district will be entered, and Nigel C. Barker, the Australian champion, has forwarded his entry from London to Secretary James E. Sullivan. President P. Gorman of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association has promised to send a strong team of Canadian athletes. The winners of the New England A. A. U. championships will also be entered. An admission fee will be charged at Travers Island both days.

TANGLE'S HARD VICTORY FOR GREAT REPUBLIC

Hitchcock Filly, Favorite, Set a New Mark for the Stake.

SARATOGA'S BIGGEST CROWD

James R. Keene's Peter Pan Easily Took the Hopeful Stakes—Grandpa's Steeplechase.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The greatest crowd that ever gathered on the Saratoga race course, estimated at fully 15,000, witnessed the running of the most attractive card of the meeting to-day, and under perfect weather conditions picked winners with a precision that wrought disaster to the bookmakers from clubhouse to field. Three strong post favorites and three heavily-backed second choices captured the six prizes, and a better satisfied crowd never left the track since racing was instituted in Saratoga. Three important and valuable stakes were decided in the course of the afternoon.

The event which aroused the keenest public interest was the Great Republic of $16,950 gross value, a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds and upward, which was won after a hard struggle by the odds-on favorite, Tangle, in 2:05, time that set a new record for the stakes. Only five horses were named to run for the big event, but all five went to the post, with Go Between, winner of the Suburban Handicap, the top weight, and Tangle, the second horse in the Saratoga Handicap, won on suffrance by her stable mate Dandelion, the horse most favored in the weights.

Tangle's race for the Saratoga Handicap had made plain to form followers the quality of that three-year-old filly, a full sister to Artful, and the policy of her owner, F. R. Hitchcock, in reserving her without incurring penalties for the big stake, met recognition in the alacrity with which the betting crowd seized the even money offered against Tangle at the opening of the betting. In a very brief period Tangle was backed down to 7 to 10 and started at that price, with Mohawk II. the next choice at 6 to 1, while 8 to 1 each was laid against Go Between, Gallavant, and Whimsical. The desire of the Messrs. Sandford to have Radtke ride Mohawk prevailed over the plan of the rider's employers to keep Radtke on the ground, and Radtke in this race had the first mount that he has had aside from those that James R. Keene's second call gave him since last Tuesday.

The start for the race was made with Mohawk first away from the post, Whimsical and Go Between following in that order and Gallavant last, but in the run to the stand Whimsical went to the front and Go Between dropped back to last place, the horses settling in their respective places and going on in that order to the beginning of the far turn to a moderate pace set by Whimsical. Just as they reached the far turn, Tangle began a move forward from fourth place, and Mohawk dropped back from second place, first Gallavant, then Tangle passing him in the run around the bend to the head of the stretch. Tangle was under a pull even when going around the field and moving up on Whimsical, but the pace quickened as the horses entered the straight, and Tangle, ridden by Sewell, went from a pull to a drive in a few yards, but still closed on Whimsical. At the last furlong pole, Whimsical still led by a head, with Gallavant second, a length before Tangle, and the others out, but in the run to the winning past Tangle worked her way into the lead. Just as Whimsical began to stop, and in the last fifty yards, Tangle took command, and ridden out and going away at the end won hips in front of Gallavant, which was two lengths before the tiring and stopping Whimsical, third. Fractional time of the race was 0:13, 0:25, 0:37 2-5, 0:50, 1:02 4-5, 1:15 2-5, 1:28 2-5, 1:40 3-5, 1:52 2-5, and 2:05. The value to the winner was $11,450.

For the Hopeful Stakes, worth $15,140, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, nine horses ran, with Woodford Clay's Kentucky Beau the post favorite and the Keene entry, which included Pope Joan and the added started, Peter Pan, which was named to run after Mentha was scratched, the second choice. The race was one of the queerest that has been run at the meeting, for the backers of the Keene stable really bet on Pope Joan and were pleasantly surprised when Peter Pan won in a big gallop without ever appearing to have to extend himself under the 130 pounds he carried. McCarter broke first, but was passed at once by Pope Joan, which made the pace into the stretch, with Peter Pan second. On the straight, Pope Joan was eased back to Peter Pan, and the latter taking the lead galloped in first by two lengths in 1:12 1-5, time which made a new record for the stake and fell only one-fifth of a second short of the track record, made by a three-year-old carrying 112 pounds.

Peter Pan in the Futurity will carry 127 pounds, getting a three-pound allowance from his sire, Commando, and experts declared that a repetition of his race to-day surely would win the $45,000 race at Sheepshead Bay.

For the Shillelah Steeplechase, over the two-and-a-half-mile course, seven horses ran and four finished, Alfar, Courier, and The Lad falling in the race. Grandpa, favorite at post time over The Lad, waited on the Widener pair, El Cuchilo and The Doctor, for a mile and a half, and then went on and, admirably handled by Ray, won in a gallop from El Cuchilo. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling. Five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Blondy, 102, Koerner, 5-1, 2-1	5	4	1½
Miss Strome, 94, Heffernan, 15-1, 6-1	8	5	2h
Temaceo, 107, Crimmins, 50-1, 15-1	10	6	3h
Anna May, 94, Garner, 15-5, 6-5	1	1	4
Vaquero, 107, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	4	2	5
Avis, 99, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	2	3	6
Umbrella, 105, W. Knapp, 30-1, 12-1	7	6	7
Norfolk, 102, Horner, 10-1, 4-1	3	9	8
Lucy Marie, 94, C. Ross, 12-1, 5-1	16	12	9
Russell T., 102, Dillon, 50-1, 20-1	6	3	10
Hyperbole, 99, Lowe, 3-1, 2-1	11	11	11
Cambyses, 105, H. Cochran, 30-1, 12-1	9	10	12
Mytilene, 107, Troxler, 40-1, 15-1	15	13	13
Berkeley, 102, J. Hennessy, 40-1, 15-1	12	14	14
Sophie Carter, 99, Francis, 100-1, 40-1	13	15	15
Battery Dan, 101, Diggins, 100-1, 40-1	14	16	16

Time—1:07. Start fair. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c. 2 years, by Ingoldsby-Hifalution. Owner, J. De Arman. Trainer, U. Z. De Arman.

SECOND RACE.—The Shillelah Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; full course, about two miles and a half.

	S.	M.	F.
Grandpa, 160, Ray, 9-5, 4-5	5	1	1h
*El Cuchillo, 130, Stone, 3-1, even	6	2	2h
Onteora, 138, Mr. Page, 20-1, 5-1	7	4	3h
*The Doctor, 130, E. Heider

ROOSEVELT CUP YACHTS NAMED TO RACE GERMANS

Vim, Caramba, and Auk Chosen as American Defenders.

KAISERLICHER Y. C. NOTIFIED

Trenor L. Park's Vim, a Gardner Boat; Auk and Caramba Designed by Boardman.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 18.—After sailing three trial races to-day the German-American Regatta Committee of the Eastern Yacht Club elected the Caramba, Auk, and Vim to defend the Roosevelt Cup against the three German Sonder class yachts next month. Caramba won the second and third races to-day and was second in the first race. Vim won the first race, in which the Auk finished last. Auk was second in both the second and third races. Vim was third in the second and third races of the day. Caramba is owned by C. H. W. Foster of the Eastern Yacht Club, the Auk is owned by Charles Francis Adams, Second, of the Quincy Yacht Club, and the Vim is owned by Trenor L. Park of the American Yacht Club of New York.

A cable message was dispatched to the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club at Kiel this afternoon announcing the selection of the three American boats to meet the German club's representatives. The races to-day were sailed by only six boats, the others being cut out last night.

The first race to-day was sailed in a light, fluky air, which increased into a moderate sailing breeze, the course signals pointing for a windward and leeward contest, with a two-mile beat to the weather mark. The second race was sailed in a moderate breeze, over a triangular course, and the third race was in a nice sailing breeze, with four miles of windward and leeward work.

In the first race Caramba crossed first, followed by Sumatra and Auk. Spokane worked out into the lead, but Caramba, aided by the fluky breeze, passed her. Then Sumatra got the wind and was first around the turning mark. Vim, when she got a breeze, sailed very fast and beat out the Sumatra at the finish.

The second race was started with Vim to windward. The Caramba was the first boat timed, followed by Spokane, Caramba, Sumatra, and Vim was the order at the first mark. Then Vim took second place. On the broad reach to the second mark Auk did well, and they finished Caramba first, Auk second, and Vim third. In the third race Spokane crossed the line two seconds ahead of Caramba, with Sumatra third. Caramba worked by Spokane and led around the mark, Vim having a hot fight with Sumatra for third place. Auk seemed to like the weather very well, and sailed into second place. Caramba increased her lead over the entire fleet for the run home, and Vim won third place.

Two of the boats chosen are from Boardman's design, the third from the board of William Gardner of New York.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The German Sonder class yacht Tilli VI., one of the three representatives of Germany which will compete in the International races off Marblehead for the Roosevelt Cup, arriver here to-day on board the Hamburg line steamer Silvia, from Hamburg. August Kutschkowski, who will sail the Tilli VI. in the races, also arrived on the Hamburg liner. The yacht later was taken in tow for Marblehead.

DAHINDA FIRST OF THIRTIES.

Beats Cara Mia in Close Race Sailed in Light Airs.

The Long Island Sound fleet raced at the Stamford Yacht Club yesterday in a light air. The New York thirty-footers afforded the best race, in which W. Butler Duncan, Jr., with Dahinda, beat Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia by 1 minute and 48 seconds over the fifteen-mile course. Five of the class raced, the others contesting in the Stratford Shoal race. This also depleted the handicap class, in which Gordon L. Pirie's Mavis made her first appearance and won, while T. B. Bleecker's Jolly Roger beat Oliver Harriman's The Kid in leading the raceabouts home by 1 minute and 26 seconds. The summary of the races follows:

YAWLS, 33-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 2:35. Course, 15 miles.

Yachts and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Dahinda, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	6:39:06	3:59:06
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	6:40:49	4:00:49
Adelaide, Adee Brothers	6:44:46	4:04:46
Phryne, C. W. Wakemore	6:46:50	4:06:50
Neola II., George M. Pynchon	6:49:36	4:09:36

HANDICAP CLASS.
Start, 2:50. Course, 13 miles.

Mavis, G. L. Pirie	6:39:34	3:40:34
Huntress, L. E. Dyer	6:35:03	3:45:03
Montauk, Waldo Sheldon	6:35:19	3:45:19

RACEABOUT CLASS.
Course, 13 miles.

Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	6:39:19	3:38:19
The Kid, Oliver Harriman	6:34:45	3:39:45
Cadeeau, W. W. Swan	6:35:19	3:40:19
Chinook, R. Mallory, Jr.	6:38:12	3:43:12

SEAWANHAKA, ONE DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 3 P. M. Course, 13 miles.

Wee Wean, R. L. Cuthbert	6:41:06	2:41:06
Dede, W. E. Douglass	6:59:16	2:59:16

MIXED CLASS, ONE DESIGN BOATS.
Start, 3:05. Course, 13 miles.

Lobster, Brush Syndicate	7:07:43	4:02:43
Wacoutah, Norman Truesdale	6:39:16	3:54:16

STAMFORD ONE DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 3:10. Course, 4½ miles.

Sunday, E. Sawyer	6:33:31	3:23:31
Snail, Robert Smithers	Did not finish.	
Fly, F. C. Edson	6:33:30	3:23:30

The winners were Janet, Dahinda, Mavis, Jolly Roger, Wee Wean, Wacoutah, and Sunday.

BIG FLEET IN LONG RACE.

Notable List of Competitors in Manhasset Bay Club's Contest.

Twenty-four boats starting in the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's long-distance race to Stratford Shoal and return yesterday afternoon came close to being a record in cruising races of the kind. The course of seventy miles will occupy ordinarily about fourteen to fifteen hours' time, and the class of yachts that started promises that this figure will be battered, with favorable weather conditions. The wind blew from the scuthwest, and enabled the fleet to reach to its destination, but indications last night pointed to a beat back to the finish line. It is figured, though, that the leaders will complete the course before 10 o'clock this morning.

The start was made at 4 o'clock, with J. W. Alker's Alera showing the way over the line. The Gravesend Bay 22-footer Joy, which made her first appearance in a race of the kind, was close astern of the leader, followed by G. P. Granbery's crack Rube. Following these the yachts were closely bunched, and among them were the thirty-footers Banzai and Melody and a dozen of the handicap yacht class. The little Okee, winner of last year's race; the Mopsa, winner of the Brooklyn Challenge Cup in the ocean race this year, and a number of Manhasset and New Rochelle Club boats. Eight yacht clubs on the Sound were represented in the events.

The boats are racing for the prizes offered by Howard Gould, Vice Commodore Ashton C. Clarkson, and W. Butler Duncan, Jr. The twenty-four starters were:

A. H. & J. W. Alker's Alera, Edward P. Alker's Alert, George A. Enell's Elver II., Guy Standing's Firefly, Harold P. Brown's Gloria, Thomas E. Kitching's Kobold, Robert W. Edgren's Nebula, and James R. Whiting's Stumbling Bear, of the Manhasset Club.

G. P. Granbery's Rube, C. W. Voltz's Kenosha II., J. A. & J. F. Mahlstedt's Okee, C. P. Pearson's Grace, E. S. Griffing's Fair Wind, J. F. Lambden's Grace II., M. B. Pendleton's Lieb's Uncas, of the New York A. C.; W. F. Clark's Marguerite, of Norwalk; F. C. & W. S. Sullivan's Mopsa, of Harlem Y. C.; H. H. Van Rensselaer's Dipper, of Horseshoe Harbor; Carl Webb's White Lady, and W. R. Berth's Kenosha III.

SOYA GETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Defeats Big Boats on Time Allowance in Atlantic Race Week.

Soya, W. A. Barstow's sloop, won the Atlantic Yacht Club championship at the finish of the first annual race week of the Sea Gate organization yesterday afternoon on the lower bay. Although the Soya finished last, nearly five minutes behind the Jigstep and Crescent, she won the race on her time allowance of 10 minutes and 34 seconds. The boats sailed a ten-and-a-half-mile course.

The success of the club's first race week exceeded expectations, and an entire week will be arranged next season. The summaries:

CLASSES M AND N—SLOOPS.
Start, 3:00.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	4:39:30	1:39:30
Maydie, W. H. Childs	4:39:41	1:39:41
Sakana, Haviland Brothers	4:50:07	1:50:07

CHAMPIONSHIP RACE—ALL CLASSES.
Start, 3:05.

Jigstep, F. J. Havens	4:47:25	1:42:25
Crescent, J. B. O'Donohue	4:47:45	1:42:45
Soya, W. A. Barstow	4:52:23	1:36:49

CLASS Q—SLOOPS.
Start 3:10.

Spider, Hendon Chubb	4:50:51	1:49:51
Quest, D. D. Allerton	5:02:45	1:52:45
More Trouble, Richard Childs	Did not finish.	

CLASS Q (SPECIAL)—LARCHMONT 21-FOOTERS.
Start, 3:15.

Truant, D. J. Wylie	5:03:41	1:48:41
Ondas, R. D. Edgar	5:04:41	1:49:41
Vaquero, William Stump	5:08:44	1:53:44
Dorothy, L. J. Spence	Did not finish.	

CLASS W—SLOOPS.
Start, 3:20.

Martha M., R. B. Moore	5:31:10	2:11:10

CLASS S—SLOOPS AND DORIES.
Start, 3:25.

Bata, Snedeker & Camp	5:36:08	2:11:08

CLASS X—DORIES.
Start, 3:25.

Deuce, George Reston	5:39:56	2:14:50
Jack, W. Inslee	5:43:46	2:18:46
Ace, G. R. Savage	5:45:26	2:20:26

The regatta held in the morning returned Vivian II., Crescent, Soya, Dorothy, and Jack as winners. The summary follows:

33-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 10:15 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	12:06:30	1:51:30
Maydie, W. H. Childs	12:09:13	1:54:13
Sakana, Haviland Brothers	12:20:53	2:05:53

27-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 10:20 A. M.

Crescent, J. B. O'Donohue	12:10:04	1:50:04
Jig Step, F. J. Havens	12:12:13	1:52:13

22-FOOT SLOOPS.—Start, 10:25 A. M.

Soya, W. A. Barstow	12:22:40	1:57:40
More Trouble, R. H. Childs	12:24:49	1:59:49
Spider, Hendon Chubb	12:25:15	2:00:15
Quest, F. J. Havens	12:26:33	2:01:33

22-FOOT SPECIAL.—Start, 10:30 A. M.

Dorothy, L. J. Spence	12:20:09	1:59:09
Vaquero, Dr. William Stump	12:35:17	2:05:17

15-FOOT DORIES.—Start, 10:35 A. M.

Jack, W. Inslee	11:58:35	1:16:35
Deuce, G. Berton	11:57:17	1:17:17
Ace, G. R. Savage	12:14:10	2:14:17

PIRATE TAKES GOLD CUP.

Challenge Trophy Goes to Pittsburg Boat at Frontenac.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Clarence M. Peacock won the Glasgow Trophy to-day with his motor boat Pirate, as well as the $1,000 Championship Cup of the American Power Boat Association. In both races the finishes were only a few seconds apart.

The race for the $1,000 trophy was free for all and without handicap, three times around a seven-mile triangle. The Glasgow Handicap was twice over a seven-mile triangle. The handicaps were based on actual time made in the trial races yesterday, and a rule that any boat bettering its trial time by more than 5 per cent. should be disqualified served to preclude any jockeying in the trial races.

The entries were: Viper, Commodore J. G. R. Glasgow; Navajo, William G. Beers; What Next, Harry Crouse; Vingt-Trois, B. Gillespie, and Pirate, Clarence M. Peacock.

For the Championship Cup: Arab II., Ralph Sidway; Triton, Alexander T. Brown; Got to Go, W. B. Hayden, and Vingt-et-un II., W. S. Kilmer. All save Pirate, Triton, and Got to Go met with mishaps finishing the first round. The summary:

Boat.	First Round.	Second Round.	Third Round.	Elap'd Time.
Pirate	16:16	16:02	16:03	0:48:21
Triton	16:50	16:48	16:25	0:50:03
Got to Go	18:55	16:37	16:48	0:56:20

FIRST LIPTON CUP RACE.

Cherry Circle Wins in Light Fluky Airs That Favor Her.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Cherry Circle of the Chicago Athletic Association won the first of the Lipton Cup races to-day over eight other entrants, defeating Toledo, the second boat, by almost seven minutes. Milwaukee was third, 2 minutes 44 seconds behind, while Raven, carrying the burgee of the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club of Hamilton, Ontario, was fourth.

Before the start a cablegram was received from Sir Thomas Lipton wishing the yachts success.

The race was sailed in light, shifting airs, in which the first two yachts had most of the luck. Raven was well up at the end of the first round of the triangular course, but lost all chance by the veering of the breeze to the east. Mendota and the New Illinois were becalmed a mile or more from the line when the starting gun was fired at 2 o'clock, but stood away some fifteen minutes late and picked up part of the fleet, but stood no chance to catch the leaders. The summary:

Yacht.	Start.	First Round.	Finish.
Cherry Circle	2:00:15	3:15:27	4:31:56
Toledo	2:00:42	3:19:48	4:38:00
Milwaukee	2:00:40	3:20:37	4:40:44
Raven	2:00:05	3:20:54	4:44:37
Queen Sabe	2:00:20	3:23:25	4:46:00
Billposter	2:00:47	3:26:55	4:47:22
Yo San	2:00:50	3:25:59	4:48:38
Mendota	2:14:27	3:32:02	4:51:48
New Illinois	2:17:35	3:34:09	4:53:11

Small Yachts at Oyster Bay.

The Hartford Yacht Club fleet, which is cruising up the Sound in its annual event, reached Oyster Bay yesterday, and the old New York thirty-footers Oriole and Linnet, now owned in the club, contested a match race with the two Seawanhaka thirties, Regina and Carlita. Regina won the contest, but Oriole and Linnet, finishing second and third, actually scored more points than the Seawanhaka pair, as Carlita failed to finish. Regina won by a margin of one minute and thirty-five seconds. F. L. Landon's Imp won the regular Seawanhaka race for the fifteen-footers, beating Chipmunk out by just a minute. The summary of the races follows:

HARTFORD-SEAWANHAKA 30-FOOTERS.
Start, 2:30 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Regina, F. G. Stewart	6:01:55	2:31:55
Oriole, Commodore Goodwin	6:03:30	2:33:30
Linnet, F. R. Cooley	6:06:55	2:36:55
Carlita, F. C. Swan	Did not finish.	

SEAWANHAKA 15-FOOTERS.
Start, 3:20 P. M.

Imp, F. L. Landon	5:30:45	2:19:45
Chipmunk, C. L. Young	5:40:45	2:20:45
Grilse, G. E. Roosevelt	5:41:40	2:21:40
Marjorie, H. M. Warner	5:42:00	2:22:00
Fly, W. E. Roosevelt	5:43:35	2:24:35

Belleport Yacht Club's Regatta.

The Bellport Yacht Club held its regular regatta in a light breeze yesterday, three classes starting. In the race for the second-class sloops Mr. Watson's yacht was the only one to finish and won the cup. In the race for first-class sloops Mr. Rich's Endamo won, with D. Deserole's Restless second. In the class for catboats there were four entries, the winner being Chocita, with D. Deserole's Minion second.

Brooklyn Rowing Club's Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Brooklyn Rowing Club was held yesterday at Bay Ridge. W. J. Coughlin won the feature event, the single gig championship. J. B. Cassidy gave Coughlin a hard struggle, but the latter secured the verdict by a scant half length. H. S. Dunn was third, several lengths away. R. Powers was first in the senior gig event and Moran and Cassidy captured the double gig race. Summaries:

One-Mile Single Gig, Senior.—Won by R. Powers, W. Moran, second, C. Gilmore third. Time—8:27 2-5.

One-Mile Single Gig, Junior.—Won by W. McAustin, W. Williams, second, B. Schroder third. Time—8:29.

One-Mile Double Gig.—Won by W. Moran and W. Cassidy, W. Williams and R. Schroder second, F. Johnson and R. Powers third. Time—7:15.

One-Mile Single Gig Championship.—Won by W. J. Coughlin, J. B. Cassidy second, H. S. Dunn third. No time taken.

Eight-Oared Barge Race.—Won by Crew No. 3, Brooklyn Rowing Club; Crew No. 2, Brooklyn Rowing Club, second; Crew No. 1, Brooklyn Rowing Club, third. Time—6:30.

A RECORD AUTO RUN AND WHAT IT MEANS

Whitman Tells Story of His Dash Across the Continent.

TOOK ELEVEN DAYS ACTUALLY

Knowledge of Country Essential to Success — Accidents Where Course Looked Easy.

To L. L. Whitman and C. S. Carris, the two men who conducted the record-breaking run of the Franklin 36-horse-power runabout automobile from San Francisco to New York, and to M. S. Bates, James Daly, and C. D. Harris, the drivers who held her wheel much of the 15 days and 2 hours she occupied in her journey, an enthusiastic lot of automobile people tendered a "spread" yesterday morning at the Hotel Astor. Encomiums were showered on the men who had achieved the wonderful performance, and then the men in turn were asked to relate their experiences. To the initiated the story was one of many surprises. To the novitiate it was one of amazement.

It was a quiet-mannered man of perhaps forty or forty-five who told most of the happenings en route—a man with dark eyes, that pierced and snapped with the vigor of the consciousness behind them; with slight dark mustache and brown hair, where hair remained; of light, but lithe, build that bespoke endurance and power, and such a carriage as might be expected in a man to do things. It was the scientist, the skilled mechanician clearly, but most of all the man of obdurate, untiring will, the man to meet obstacles. The others were clearly men of force and skilled in their calling, but it is not to be wondered at, after seeing the man, that Whitman has gotten all the credit of the transcontinental journey.

Standing quietly, unboastful, and unabashed before an assemblage, Whitman calmly stated that the plans for his run were made to accomplish the run across the country in ten days' time. He said that he had not figured that it could be done, knowing the wild, uncertain stretches of coutry he had to pass and the vagaries of weather conditions, but that he had figured that it might be possible when the worst of the path was passed at Ogden in four days. Then came a series of most unexpected setbacks, the most serious in the very hour of success, until they were lucky to review their experiences and realize the trip had been made in 15 days 2 hours.

The actual running time of the car, allowing for all delays and stops at stations en route, was 11 days 8 hours, which failed thirty hours of their expectation. His story is an almost incredible relation of a deal of minute detail, carefully studied and worked out beforehand, of which the mere driving was but a small part. Among other things, he said:

"In figuring such a record as we have made in our car, nothing but the actual performance—the elapsed time from start to finish—should be considered. The delays are to be expected, must be counted on; they make the performance difficult and give it half its value. If it were a question of plain driving many hours would long ago have been clipped from this time. Actually our delays amounted to 73 hours and our hourly stops at the 17 relay points made the time we lost just 6 hours short of 4 days. In figuring actual running time down to 11 days 8 hours I do so merely as a matter of interest.

"We undertook to make the run to ten relay points, working with five men in twelve-hour stretches. As each man finished his run it was necessary for him to jump a tram and move on to his next relay. This meant following the railroad all the way and longer distances, but it was the only possible way. The distance by rail from point to point over the route was 3,409 miles. The actual road distance was between 4,100 and 4,200 miles. Our whole course was worked out on maps in advance. In making up these my experience in the two previous trips was of incalculable benefit. Working on the basis of fifteen miles an hour for twenty-four hours a day we expected to get a ten days' result.

"Our daily runs marked out were, of course, laid off with due consideration of the character of the roads and the topography of the country traversed. We had a stretch of 500 miles, from Cheyenne to Omaha, laid off for one day; another of 492 miles, from Omaha to Chicago, and we figured on two days for the 900 miles from Chicago to New York. On the other hand, we laid off a day of 125 miles in Nevada, and considered ourselves lucky if we made it. On that stretch we bettered the time, and so over other difficult stretches. What we considered easy we failed on.

"We started from west to east because the ascent of the mountains is easier coming that way. We lost twelve hours on the second day on account of the swollen rivers of the San Joaquin Valley, requiring fifteen hours to ferry across and make a run that should take three hours ordinarily. We covered 245 miles the first day and 175 miles the second, although the first day included a 7,000-foot climb. So when we came to the Green River we lost three and one-half hours in fording across a tributary, and again in Iowa we lost time similarly. In crossing the Green River Cariss and Bates had to wade the whole time waist high in ice-cold water and shove the machine across, driven constantly down stream by the swift current.

"Our experience in the quicksands of Humboldt Sink has been told. Here we lost six and a half hours. In East Wyoming we had an exactly similar experience, with a similar loss of time, in mudholes and quicksands. In Iowa we were held up for eight hours while the wheels of justice ground exceeding fine because we frightened a farmer's team. We tried to run away, but Winchesters in the hands of irate farmers dissuaded us. In Buffalo we lost one and a half hours for exceeding the speed limit until we could be fined and discharged, and we lost a similar length of time through scaring a canal horse into the Erie Canal and having a lock held open until he was fished out.

"Finally, we lost thirty-six hours by the smash-up at Conneaut, Ohio, where we hit a stone fence in the darkness and were thrown over it, while going at a forty-five-mile-an-hour pace. It is a wonder the machine was not smashed beyond repair there and the men killed. We were mighty lucky in this, and the sprained ankle Cariss got and the sprained knee Harris sustained were light penalties.

"Our daily stretches from point to point, reckoning at 6 P. M. each day, show our route. They were:

Aug. 2, start at San Francisco; 3, Summit, Cal.; 4, Lovelock, Nevada; 5, Wells, Nevada; 6, Ogden, Utah; 7, Rock Springs, Wyoming; 8, Red Desert, Wyoming; 9, Laramie, Wyoming; 10, Kimball, Neb.; 11, Kearney, Neb; 12, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; 13, Chicago, Ill.; 14, Cleveland, Ohio; 15, Conneaut, Ohio; 16, Buffalo, N. Y.; 17, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at 11 o'clock New York.

"On the whole run, we changed tires at Chicago because we wanted new tires to make a record run to New York, we replaced four spark plugs, and had two punctures. This was absolutely the only damage sustained, except that done when we collided with the fence at Conneaut."

Mohawk A. C. Monthly Games Finished

The Mohawk Athletic Club completed its monthly games yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park athletic grounds. L. Katzenstein won the half-mile handicap from scratch in 2:00 4-5. Summaries:

75-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. Raab, (14 feet;) J. Neary, (16 feet,) second; J. Eberhardt, (20 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

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Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Malone, (100 yards;) E. Smith, (180 yards,) second; A. Murray, (170 yards,) third. Time—10:27 2-5.

Corinthians of England Won.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 18.—Before a large crowd at the Island Oval this afternoon the Corinthians of England defeated the Toronto Cricket Club by 5 wickets. The Englishmen batted first and scored 172 runs. The Toronto Club batted twice, scoring 85 and 89 runs. The Englishmen scored 89 runs for the loss of 5 wickets.

SOUTHAMPTON TENNIS ENDS.

Larned Gets Another Cup—Wins the Doubles with Clothier.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Three competitions in the lawn tennis finals brought the Meadow Club tournament to a close to-day in a brilliant manner. Another cup was added to the one William A. Larned won yesterday in the singles, as the veteran, paired with William J. Clothier in the doubles and the two international players, defeated Beals C. Wright and Alfred Stillman. The score was 6—3 and 6—4.

The chief interest was provided by the women in the mixed doubles final. Their racquet work was of the liveliest character, and Miss Stevenson and Frederick C. Colston carried off the prizes by defeating Miss Coffin and Edward B. Dewhurst at 7—5 and 8—6.

In many ways the closing contest of the mixed doubles was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed on the courts here. The lively betting that has been carried on as the tournament progressed reached its highest point to-day, and the interest centred about this final, as the victory of Larned and Clothier appeared a foregone conclusion, and did not offer any opportunities for the desired speculation. Probably finding an impetus in the rise of Union Pacific stock, for the Meadow Club colony keeps close to Wall Street and there has been considerable trading even at this distance, the betting took on the aspect of frenzied finance. Miss Coffin and Dewhurst proved to be the favorites, and were heavily backed, for it was believed that the intercollegiate champion would pull his expert partner through to the victory. But reckoning had not been taken of the splendid drives which Miss Stevenson shot over the net for passes for of the tricky service which at the close proved to be a strong factor in deciding the match for herself and partner. It was this service in which the ball bounded off at a angle that caused something akin to consternation to the backers of Miss Coffin and Dewhurst. The former was wild in her attempts to make returns of the false bounding ball, while it was some time before Dewhurst mastered the trick and could be depended upon to get the ball back over the net. Summary:

Men's Open Doubles.—Final and Cup Round—William A. Larned and William J. Clothier defeated Beals C. Wright and Alfred Stillman, 5—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Miss Coffin and Edward B. Dewhurst defeated Miss S. Tone and R. B. V. Lyon, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Stevenson and Frederick C. Colston defeated Miss Snow and C. Frederick Watson, Jr., 6—3, 7—5.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Coffin and Edward B. Dewhurst defeated Miss A. Tone and Edgar W. Leonard, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Stevenson and Frederick C. Colston defeated Miss Cryder and F. F. Dennan, 6—5, 6—1.

Final Round—Miss Stevenson and Frederick C. Colston defeated Miss Coffin and Edward B. Dewhurst, 7—5, 8—6.

Consolation Singles.—Final Round—W. S. Johnson defeated C. Frederick Watson, Jr., 6—2, 1—6, 6—3.

With the prospect of National lawn tennis championships changing holders in both the singles and the doubles the followers of the sport and the players turn toward Newport this week for the annual all-comers' tournament on the courts of the famous Casino. A new record entry list has been secured. It is now certain that Beals C. Wright, the singles champion, will defend his individual trophy, but from his showing at Southampton, L. I., last week, it is doubtful if he will be successful in maintaining his position against any one of a score of experts who may be able to win their way through the big field to the challenge round. The shock that Wright has suffered to his physical system because of blood poisoning has taken the edge off his game. After his defeat on the Meadow Club courts last week he declared that it only foretold what was to happen at Newport, and no one realizes better than does Wright himself that he is not within 50 of his usual form.

It was due to the departure from the net game on the part of Wright last season that a new impetus was given to the American game. The results have been witnessed this year by the crop of new and formidable aspirants for National honors, and the outcome of the Newport meeting is awaited with some trepidation by several of the veterans.

Not the least interesting event in the National tournament will be the deciding of the doubles championship. At the present time there is a well-defined rumor that Beals C. Wright and his partner, Holcombe Ward, will allow their holding of the twin cups to go by default.

The deciding of the National interscholastic championship in the singles promises to be a feature of the great tournament. Harvard won this title last year, with N. W. Niles, who defeated W. S. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania, in the finals. The development of the schoolboy interest in lawn tennis and the recruiting of the lower ranks will be shown in this section of the competitions. All in all, the tournament gives promise of surpassing any of the National contests that have preceded it, and of placing upon the records a higher standard for the American game.

NEW TENNIS TOURNEY PLAN.

East Jersey Association Will Require Title Holders to Play Through.

The criticism directed against the method of conducting tennis tournaments under the National Lawn Tennis Association auspices, whereby the holder of a trophy is not required to play through a tournament, but simply meets the winner in a challenge round, has resulted in the inauguration of a new plan by the East Jersey Lawn Tennis Association in its annual open tournament for the East Jersey Challenge Cup. This year Karl Behr, the holder, will only have to meet the winner of the tournament, as formerly, but hereafter the winner will have to play through.

It is argued that the challenger in a tournament under the old system has small chance against the holder when he, after hard and grueling play through an exhausting series of matches, is compelled to play a man who is absolutely fresh and who has had none of the worries of daily match play. The new idea bids fair of adoption by other clubs and associations, now that the East Jersey has taken the lead.

The tournament will be played on the grounds of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club at Elizabeth, N. J., beginning Aug. 23 and continuing until completed. Besides the contest in men's singles for the Challenge Cup there will also be competitions in men's doubles, women's doubles, and mixed doubles. Play in the latter events will start Aug. 30.

TIFFANY'S DEAL BEACH CUP.

Powelton Golfer Equals Record for Course with Score of 79.

A brilliant finish marked the final for the President's Cup yesterday at the Deal Golf Club tournament, in which G. P. Tiffany equaled the course record of 79 and beat R. Abbott, the college champion, by 3 and 1. They alternated at the start and were all square at the seventh. Then Abbott, by a 2 and 4, both under par, took two holes. Turning for home Tiffany began with a 3 on a par 4 hole, and, getting a 5 for the journey, he had the college player at his mercy.

In the semi-final Tiffany and Bowers halved the first three, although the former would have won the second but for a stimey. Tiffany had a 5 on the long fifth, 533 yards, but lost the short sixth, taking an extra put. He won the next three, however, and only lost one hole on the second nine, and won by 5 and 3.

Abbott's morning round was distinguished by a 3 on the 400-yard second, the put being of two yards, and he had also 4 on the 533-yard fourth. He was out in 40 and 2 up. Abbott got the tenth, but he then bungled the long game on two holes, getting sevens. Now but one down, West seemed to have a show, but he failed in aggressiveness, and Abbott won out nicely by 3 and 2.

Tiffany won the gross score prize in the handicap with 83, and Jason Rogers the net, 88—14—74. The summary:

President's Cup.—Semi-Final Round—Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, beat S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 5 up and 3 to play; Robert Abbott, Plainfield, beat W. T. West, Philadelphia Country, 3 up and 2 to play.

Final Round—Tiffany beat Abbott, 3 up and 1 to play.

Vice President's Cup.—Semi-Final Round—E. M. Wild, Cranford, beat A. B. Right, Essex County, 2 up and 1 to play; D. H. Barrows, Plainfield, beat R. D. Stoutenburgh, Deal, 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round—Wild beat Barrows, 1 up.

Treasurer's Cup.—Semi-Final Round—E. A. Castner, Philadelphia, beat H. D. Smith, Glen Ridge, 5 up and 3 to play; Syms Wylie, Seabright beat D. Brandreth, Briarcliff, 6 up and 4 to play.

Final Round—Castner beat Wylie, 4 up and 3 to play.

Fourth Section.—Semi-Final Round—E. A. Curtis beat G. W. Lindsay, Delaware County, 5 up and 3 to play; A. D. Swords, Morris County, beat Scott Scammell, Trenton, 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round—Swords beat Curtis, 3 up and 1 to play.

Greens Committee Cup.—Semi-Final Round—J. W. Farquhar, Briarcliff, beat J. S. Martin, Pittsburg, 1 up; R. E. Hanson, Philadelphia, beat S. J. Graham, Fairfield, 5 up and 4 to play.

Final Round—Hanson beat Farquhar, 2 up and 2 to play.

Deal Cup.—Semi-Final Round—W. A. Furman, Princeton, beat C. F. Ahlstrom, Jr., Deal, 3 up and 1 to play; Arthur McAleenan, Fox Hills, beat G. Craig, Philadelphia, 3 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—McAleenan beat Furman, 1 up.

Club Cup.—Semi-Final Round—G. H. Burly, Roseville, beat C. W. Hunt, Jr., Princeton, 5 up and 4 to play; C. B. Morgan, Plainfield, beat C. A. Labarre, Navesink, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Morgan beat Burly, 3 up and 1 to play.

McAleenan Cup.—Semi-Final Round—Jason Rogers beat Dr. J. Semon, 3 up and 2 to play; Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton, beat S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 5 up and 3 to play.

Final Round—Rogers beat Tiffany, 1 up.

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KING DIRECT'S RECORD FOR MATINEE RACING

James Butler's Fast Pacer Covers Mile in 2:04¾.

OUTCLASSES HIS FIELD

Reduces Season's Best Time in First Heat and Wins Event Easily—Invader Trots Fast Mile.

With a burst of speed that has never been equaled at a light harness matinée, James Butler's black pacer King Direct yesterday went a mile in competition in 2:04¾ at Empire City track. This time not only establishes a new matinée record, but lowers King Direct's mark by a second and a quarter. The record was made in the second heat of Class AA pace at the ninth matinée of the New York Driving Club, and had there been any horse in the race able to push King Direct the figures would undoubtedly have been further reduced, as the black horse won the heat in the easiest possible manner.

Everything favored record-breaking performances. The track was in good condition, and there was very little breeze. Three horses met in the event, James Butler's King Direct, Samuel McMillan's Stonewall, and Charles S. Rice's former pacing queen, Coast Marie. In the first heat King Direct drew out in front after the trio had covered 200 yards. Mr. Butler, who was in the wagon, drove King Direct with great judgment. The black increased his lead on the back stretch, and when on the straight for home he was leading by three lengths, which distance he maintained up to the finish wire, flashing under it with easy strides in 2:08. Stonewall beat Coast Marie for the place.

The second heat was practically a repetition of the first. King Direct outclassed Stonewall and Coast Marie. Mr. Butler let him go out in the lead as soon as he was ready, as the horse did not require any urging. He seemed to gain speed with every stride, and, coming into the home stretch, Mr. Butler turned in the wagon to see how far he was ahead. When he found he had an absolutely safe lead he let King Direct have his head, and the black horse never faltered, winning by several lengths in 2:04¾. The announcement of the new record was loudly applauded by the big crowd of spectators in the grand stand.

The championship trotting class was a big disappointment. James Butler's Judge Green and Aristo were entered against Andrew Crawford's Invader, but were sent on the Grand Circuit meeting the latter part of last week. Invader was sent against his track record of 2:11, and succeeded in reducing it to 2:09¼. Dr. H. D. Gill's Sue Dix paced two fast miles, the time for the first being 2:12¼ and the second 2:13¾. These are the two fastest heats paced by Sue Dix this year.

James Butler captured two other events during the afternoon. He drove Bedella to victory in straight heats in the Class A trot and brought California Cresceus in first in split heats in the Class C trot. Summaries:

Class A.—Pacing. Mile heats, two in three.

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MR. BRYAN AND MR. FREWEN.

According to the letter with which Mr. MORETON FREWEN favored us last Thursday, Mr. BRYAN'S recent silver interview was not a casual utterance, but was matter of deliberation and consultation. Especially is this so regarding the phrase that there was "at present" no silver question, because, in Mr. FREWEN'S words expressing Mr. BRYAN'S ideas:

> In 1896 eight dollars of gold per capita stood sentinel over nearly nine dollars of silver, while to-day in your currency more than sixteen gold dollars secure the convertibility of eight silver dollars.

According to the Treasury's figures our currency in circulation in the years named stood thus, in round millions of dollars:

	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
1896.....	$497	$442	$439	$1,506
1905.....	1,136	629	812	2,587
Increase..	639	188	373	1,081

Only gold and silver, including certificates, and greenbacks and National banknotes, are here included above, miscellaneous currency being omitted. The gain in gold is notable, but few stop to think that the increase in silver and paper is almost equal. Mr. FREWEN regards everything not silver as gold. The gold must stand sentinel over paper as well as over silver. Greenbacks and National banknotes assuredly are not gold in fact, and in practice they are a burden upon gold, requiring reserves for their redemption. Mr. FREWEN'S phrase quoted above is neither law nor fact. It is true, nevertheless, that we are acting as though it were both law and fact.

So long as the Treasury has a surplus, and so long as prices are rising, no practical inconvenience is likely to result from the Republicans' stand-pat policy, as vicious regarding finance as regarding the tariff. If ever we have a series of Treasury deficits, the distinction between gold and silver and paper is likely to be demonstrated again. A similar object lesson would be afforded if prices were to react, necessitating a general liquidation. There ought to be no connection between the two sets of facts, but the Republicans have made Siamese twins of them, and no difference of opinion exists regarding the harvest being some time reaped as it has been sown.

No present trouble need be borrowed. Mr. FREWEN thinks that prices which have risen 25 per cent. in ten years will rise another 25 per cent. in another ten years. Why stop there? Why not proceed another couple of decades. Once there was a man selling stoves guaranteed to save 50 per cent. of the fuel. A customer offered to take two stoves if they would save all the fuel. Mr. FREWEN probably agrees with the stovemaker that that was absurd. We agree that it is absurd that the price of commodities should rise forever. Trees always grow upward, but they never reach the sky. Prices are rising; gold is depreciating. But the processes are mutually corrective, not cumulative, and those who hold gold are in command of the situation, now and always. While prices are rising, those able to spend gold hasten to exchange it for other things, and, bidding against each other, they emphasize the rise in commodities and the fall in gold. But when the rise makes them unwilling to buy things regarded as too high, they sit on their money, and prices "come back to them," as they say of leaders tiring in a race.

As gold loses some of its purchasing power, the first thing which loses its attractiveness is what brings back gold without increase, that is, securities which are safe, but which return a fixed interest, no more, no less, whatever the conditions of the market. In other words, gilt-edged investments are the first to feel the chill. Other securities still rise because the appreciation in prices holds out speculative hopes of a rise which shall offset the fall in the purchasing power of gold. This temper lasts so long as the profits upon exchanges endure, but there comes a time when costs exceed market prices, which are high exactly when profits are small. When sales decrease, it might be thought that interest would fall, through decrease of demand for money for productive purposes. But then arises a demand for other uses—for the payment of debts, and that is the signal of the waning crescent.

There is no indication that we are yet at that stage of the cycle. The high rates for money are not disquieting because they are attributable to demands for reproductive purposes and to artificial stringency due to bad statutes rather than to economic factors. The point which it is desired to suggest to those who are watching values rather than markets is that they should watch what few do watch, the cycles of interest. The price of money rises and falls with periodicity just as certainly as the prices of securities or commodities. The dearness of money which comes from the profits it makes in trade needs to be distinguished from the dearness of money due to the decrease of profits and deterioration of credit. Mr. FREWEN'S letter is interesting, but it hardly carries conviction that the appreciation of gold and the rise in interest denote "the violation of every contract." The depreciation in gold which distresses the silverites is only a normal rise in prices, and would occur under any system of currency. Equally normal and wholesome is the approaching appreciation of gold, which will mark the reaction in prices sure to occur at some time. If we had neither a gold dollar nor a silver dollar, but an ideal dollar of account, a mere book entry which could not vary in value, nevertheless we should have fluctuations of prices due to revaluation of commodities in terms of money. When the greatest demand is for money people will give larger amounts of other goods for money, and when the chief desire is for goods people will give larger amounts of money for them, and this factor is at work regardless of the alteration in the quantity of gold.

RELIGION IN JAPAN.

The appeal of the Japanese "Religious Association" for a public subscription to restore the Christian churches and schools wrecked by a Japanese mob is one of the most curious and characteristic of recent Japanese events. Last September, it will be remembered, the populace of Tokio was very angry with the Portsmouth terms of peace, then newly announced. Its anger took the form of mobbing these churches and schools. Doubtless they were mobbed, not as Christian, but only as foreign. The Japanese popular view was that Japan had been tricked and cheated out of the fruits of her victories by the Western nations, which happened to be also the Christian nations.

The usual course in such a case would have been for the nation whose nationals had owned and occupied the wrecked buildings to demand an indemnity from the Government of Japan. We all remember what kind of indemnity Germany exacted from China for the killing of German missionaries by a Chinese mob. Japan is not in a position to be dealt with after that fashion. But there was a good claim against the Japanese Government for the actual value of the property destroyed. It seemed, however, to the Buddhists of Japan that it behooved the religious sects of the empire to make it clear that there was no "anti-Christian" significance in the riotous proceedings. They accordingly proposed to the Shintoists to pay two-thirds of the cost of repair if the Shintoists would pay the other third. It is by reason of the inability of the Shintoists to do this that Japanese Buddhists, Christians, Shintoists, and Confucians, united in a "religious association," have made a public appeal for funds.

Such an appeal, we think, could not have been made in such a way in any Christian nation. Certainly the contrast is not to the discredit of Japan. In Japan we see the spectacle not merely of complete religious toleration, but of effective religious unity. "We are almost too tolerant," wrote Baron SUYEMATSU of his countrymen. Tolerance in Japan is in fact perfect. It is to be noted that Buddhism is the only native religion properly so called, the only one, that is to say, possessing a dogmatic system and claiming supernatural sanctions. It is only of late years that Shintoism has come to be called a religion at all. It may be called an ethical and patriotic code, just as Confucianism may be called a system of morals. It is perfectly possible, in fact, for a Buddhist to be also a Shintoist, and even a Christian, excepting in the dogmatic sense. At any rate, the religionists of Japan have taken the surest means of showing that they are not anti-Christians, and they have set an example to the Christian nations which it is equally desirable and unlikely that those nations should follow.

WILL THE GREAT NATIONS DISARM?

In the recent Inter-Parliamentary Congress there was an influential group of earnest and able men who advocated strenuously that the first and most practical step toward universal and permanent peace is the checking of the growth of armament, to be followed by a gradual reduction of military and naval force to the proportions required for policing land and sea. Most of these men are more or less versed and experienced in public affairs; some of them hold positions of grave responsibility, and their views cannot be dismissed as those of dreamers, with whom the glowing vision of what they desire obscures the obstacles to its attainment and makes the needed means seem easy.

Certainly, what they desire is incalculably beneficent. Think, for a moment, of the wars which have raged in Europe, America, and the Orient within the half century from the Treaty of Paris, in 1856, which, it was fondly hoped, would introduce an "era of peace." They are the Franco-Austrian war, which brought the independence of Italy; the American civil war, which made the United States a nation; the Prusso-Austrian war, which gave to Prussia the hegemony of Central Europe; the Franco-Prussian war, which made Germany an empire and France a republic; the Russo-Turkish war, which brought the Czar to the gates of Constantinople and left Turkey only the shadow of rule beyond the Black Sea; the British-Boer war, which, at enormous cost, consolidated the British Empire; the American-Spanish war, which made the United States a world Power and stripped Spain of her colonies, and, finally, the Russo-Japanese war, which brought into existence a new Power and left Russia the prey to revolution. These struggles, some of them as titanic as those of the Napoleonic period, and with even more impressive positive results, imposed on humanity a sum of misery and grief and loss wholly immeasurable. If, indeed, it were possible to insure the next half century against the renewal of such terrible waste and suffering, it would be an object worthy of the utmost exertion of the right-thinking men of every land.

It is not permitted to despair of the ultimate attainment of such an end; but the process is bound to be exceedingly slow. The consideration of the actual situation with a view to the disarmament proposed is proof of this. Suppose it were practicable to assemble to consider this proposition representatives with full powers of the seven great military and naval nations of the world—Germany, Great Britain, Austria, France, Russia, Japan, and the United States—which one of them could reasonably be asked to begin the operation? As the strongest on land and the one that has made most recent and extensive naval additions, Germany might fairly be requested to give the first response. Does any one doubt what it would be? "Safeguard us," her representative might reply, "peace with our neighbors, tranquillity within our borders, and satisfaction for our colonial aspirations, and the plan might be feasible." The British representative would demand security for possessions in all quarters of the globe and safe passage for her commerce, and, above all, for her food, on all the seas. He of Austria might be content with internal peace, but with a mental reservation toward the Balkan kingdoms. He of France would point to Germany as his most eloquent reply. The poor Russian might ask if desertion, mutiny, and the sentences of courts-martial were not making all the reduction that decently could be asked in what was left of army and navy after her defeat by Japan. Japan would reply that until she could be secure in what she had gained or saved by force it would be folly to reduce or to refrain from strengthening her army and navy. And even the United States, with her minute army, would point to her world-wide exposure to attack and await some other assurance of safety before she surrendered her still modest naval force.

Nor must it be forgotten that, though the waste and suffering of the wars of the last half century have been terrible, they were not without compensation. As a direct consequence of some and an indirect consequence of others, what we regard as the beneficent principle of democracy has been immensely promoted in Italy, in France, in Cuba, and progress, we may be sure, has been made possible in Russia. It is not for merely selfish reasons that the Governments of the modern world are very cautious as to the beginning of disarmament. When, and if, it comes, it will be by an agreement hardly to be expected this side of the millennium.

DIRECTORS' PERQUISITES.

Not since the Louisville and Nashville insiders sold what they did not own has there gone up such a cry of anguish as from the operators who guessed wrong regarding the Harriman dividends. No one who owned his stock for as much as a fortnight, and who still owns it, has any grievance. The only possible sufferers are those who sold other people's property and who are compelled to repurchase it at higher prices in order to keep their contracts. The worst thing alleged is that there was a delay of a few hours in communicating the Directors' action to the general public. It is an unforgivable sin for those who are not accustomed to put the certificates which they handle into their own names, and who, indeed, seldom even see or care to see them. It is hard to see that anybody owes any duty to them. They are free lances, accustomed to think no end of their shrewdness, and to deal with other people's property very much at their ease. They are under no necessity of selling this stock, which now has such an added value in their eyes—as though the declaration of the dividend was more important than the value of the property, which was known to all who wished to know. The undertaking was worth before the declaration all that it was worth after it, and there is a sense in which it may be contended that the declaration lessened the permanent worth by setting a standard of distribution which may not be maintained, thus assuring a reaction. A brief may be taken for either side of this position, but an opinion upon it is necessary for condemnation or approval of the declaration. The idea that the Directors owed any duty to the gentlemen who are accustomed to alter their market positions with the weather is entertaining.

The question remains whether the Directors in any degree failed in their duty to the proprietors. The answer depends upon facts going both to substance and form. They certainly failed if the declaration is excessive. Those who assert this are bound to suggest what they would have done otherwise with the incoming wealth. When Union Pacific is more than earning its own dividend and making prudent provision for all contingencies except another earthquake, something must be done with investment returns. To divide them as such gives fair notice to all concerned that future contributions depend upon future conditions. As regards the manner of declaration it is necessary to say that any Director who used his information to procure any investor's stock is guilty of something worse than indiscretion. Exactly because there is not the slightest proof that anything of the sort was done it is possible to speak plainly. It is nothing short of breach of trust to make market use of official information. Mr. HILL has gone so far as to say that railway managers are not entitled to deal in real estate likely to advance in value by a railway's plans. Sir THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, the President of the Canadian Pacific, has gone so far as to express approval of the English rule that Directors should not even deal in the shares of the property they administer.

It is an excellent rule, and yet there is too much reason to say that American Directors feel themselves justified by sentiment and custom in a contrary practice. Doubtless even those accustomed to buy and sell upon their information draw a line and will not permit themselves to administer their trust with reference to the market. These are but grades of wrongdoing. Directors are truly trustees, and correct feeling should incapacitate them from buying and selling which must be at the expense of others if it is with profit to themselves. And in default of such a public opinion it would be well that there should be provision of law upon the point. In default of both, stockholders have a remedy in their own hands. Let them hold their trustees to a strict account of their trust. Let them vote, and see that their votes count. Let them recall all proxies, personally attend annual meetings, and demand public explanation of whatever grievance they have. But in order to do this they must be investors, not speculators.

"FLETCHERISM."

We have been hearing all our lives that people in general did not chew their food sufficiently, and that Americans in general had the habit of bolting their food in such a way as by no means to get the most out of it, and to invite the Nemesis of indigestion. But we admit we had no notion how important thorough and leisurely mastication was until we fell in with an article, in the current number of Good Housekeeping, on "Fletcherism as Household Economy."

It seems that the Mr. HORACE FLETCHER is an evangelist of "household economy" in general, and of slow chewing as a means to it in particular. His pleadings for slow chewing are only partly hygienic. They are primarily and mainly economic. He does not hesitate to magnify his office. "Now that the idea of complete mastication has spread so widely in both Europe and America," he remarks, "I believe it is the psychological moment to build the larger structure of human economy upon this foundation stone." One has heard of many projects for the regeneration of society. But "complete mastication" will seem to everybody but Mr. FLETCHER and his convinced partisans about the queerest basis for the New Jerusalem that has yet been proposed. Still, if it be true that a thorough chewer will consume only one-half the amount of food taken by the bolter, the economy is evident:

> A saving of one-half a pound a day in the food of each individual would mean a reduction of about 17,000 tons of food daily in our population of seventy millions. At the rate of the cost of flour, the saving to the Nation would be more than one million dollars a day, or $365,000,000 a year.

Without doubt that is worth saving, being $5 a head all around, for the pauper saves as much, comparatively, as the "magnate." Only the skeptical will require some more convincing statistics than have yet been accorded to him before concluding that "complete mastication" is a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to. And he might desire more evidence than he finds of a scientific spirit and scientific methods.

The physiologists are chary of committing themselves to the thesis that bolting is necessarily either injurious or extravagant, or that the comminution of food before it is turned over to the energies of the gastric juices is the one thing needful. If that were true, hash and Hamburger steak would be the only animal food of "the rational voluptuary." The physiologists might point out that whereas the cat chews in moderation, and the cow ruminates in a manner to gladden the heart of FLETCHER, the dog bolts his food in the largest pieces that will pass his esophagus, and has not yet been extinguished, nor, apparently, had his vitality seriously impaired by his gluttony. There may be something in the exhortation to complete mastication, but it is not very risky to say that there is not as much as Mr. FLETCHER thinks there is. And certainly it is not risky to say that "complete mastication" is an incomplete basis for the reconstitution of human society.

STRIKES AND SHOOTING.

Capt. SCOTT stands in tradition for marksmanship so unerring as to take away all necessity for shooting. All the coons of his time recognized this and came down out of their trees of refuge without compelling that accomplished rifleman to waste a charge of ammunition. Out in Ohio there is a Mayor who has a degree or two to take in this art before equaling Capt. SCOTT, but all the same the skill he displays is quite unusual, and he has found it extremely useful in the discharge of his administrative functions. Thus on Kelly's Island the other day, a quarrying region over which his Mayoral authorities extend, he put down by fine shooting and no blood drawn a budding strike in a few minutes, dispersing its leaders to the four points of the compass as swiftly as their retreating legs could carry them. One of them had a hair clipped off from his ear by a whizzing bullet. Another was shot through the trouser leg, and a third through the heel of his shoe, leaving him partly "on his uppers" and with revised sentiments concerning the situation at large. At this stage of the Mayor's practice the men not already fugitive signified their willingness to go back to work, and did so with no further symptoms of discontent. The next time it will probably be unnecessary for that clever Magistrate to do any shooting at all. The strikers will come down before he opens fire after the manner of Capt. SCOTT'S storied and even memorable coon, and he could not turn his credit for marksmanship to better or more useful account.

POLITICS AND CRIME.

It is not to be denied that the present condition of Russia looks even more hopeless than it has looked at any time heretofore. The risings just after Japan had shown the weakness of the army of which all Russia had gone in fear appeared like the contortions of a bound people striving to break their bonds. The agitation which resulted in the election and the meeting of the Duma was a truly political movement. But the present riotings and disturbances all over Russia, in town and country, are not political; they are only criminal. It is impossible to detect in them anything that can fairly be called a revolt against oppression. Pillage is the beginning and apparently the end of most of the "popular demonstrations." The emancipated and encouraged criminals seem to kill the police, not as the instruments of tyranny, but only as the guardians of order. When we read that a "rescue" has been organized, or is supposed to have been organized, to keep a bank robber from being put in jail it is quite impossible for any civilized man, in or out of Russia, to take a hopeful view of Russian agitation. The maintenance of order is the first duty of anything that calls itself a government.

The peasantry has more excuse than the proletariat of the towns. Russian institutions and Russian traditions favor and encourage the belief that prevails in rural Russia that private property in land is wrongful, and that a communal tenure is the only just title. But the sincerity of this belief no more excuses than it justifies the wanton destruction of property and the wanton taking of life which seem to be going on in so many parts of rural Russia. Nobody can be advantaged by these operations. They, too, are not politics; they are only crime.

The worst of the Government's case is that it does not seem to appreciate the breathing spell and respite which the uprising and emancipation of the criminal classes have given to it. The Stolypins and the Trepoffs not only welcome the outbreak of crime as giving them an opportunity to confound crime with revolution. But they seem to imagine, in spite of the overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that the repression of crime is the repression of the revolution. Instead of taking advantage of the respite granted them by preparing some remedies for legitimate popular discontents they seem to imagine that the future of Russia is to consist in the endless putting down of endless uprisings, whether these be of outraged and oppressed or of thievish and riotous Russians, whether they belong to the category or politics or of crime. That impossible programme is all in the nature of a policy that the Russian Government apparently has to show. That is the very gloomiest aspect of the whole dark situation.

A City of Hideous Night.

From The Nogales Times.

The dogs in Nogales exceed in number the dogs in any other town, city, hamlet, or village on the face of the earth between the Pacific Ocean and the Mississippi River. They can and do howl in thirteen different languages and forty-four dialects. There is no duty on dogs; the United States Government lets them in free from Mexico and it keeps the inspectors constantly dodging to keep out of their way, for they often come over in droves like wolves. At night their concerts are ear-splitting and hideous. They give people a nightmare and are driving men and women, without a sign of insanity in the family, crazy. They cause the city fathers more real woe than any other subject and sometimes make their "hair to stand on end like the quills upon the fretful porcupine."

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Solution of the Servant Problem in The Sunday Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading The Sunday TIMES I could not help but wonder whether you realized the significance of two articles side by side in the magazine section,

"Mrs. Newlywed's August Day Search for a Maidservant" and "A Young Woman's Chances of Getting Work in Five American Cities."

It seems to me that the solution of the servant problem lies plainly right there in those two articles.

On one side is a pleasant home, a comfortable, even pretty, room, and easy work offered, with wages of $5 a week, besides board, for clothes and spending money, (not an isolated offer but a sample of many thousands of positions waiting to-day to be filled,) and there is nobody to meet the demand, while on the other hand is an earnest, industrious girl, with no special professional training, trying to earn a living, and the best she can do after trying many positions is $8 a week, out of which she must pay all her living expenses.

The logical conclusion which common sense would dictate is obvious.

At the same time the stumbling block to the solution of the problem is also obvious in the second article, where the writer refers to a "semi-menial position as mother's helper" and of a "humble serving task." She does not write of work in a department store, hot and ill-ventilated, nor of the position of "hello-girl" where she was subject to familiar advances from men, as humble or menial.

Is not this a wrong viewpoint? And yet it is the common one. Why should work in my kitchen with one afternoon a week and Sunday afternoon and evening out, with liberty to have company any evening, with leisure hours 'n the afternoon to make up for the early evening work, be considered to lower one in the social scale any more than any of the unpleasant positions mentioned at very much lower wages? Yet this girl never even considered trying household work, which she undoubtedly could have gotten in any one of the five cities. The position Mrs. Newlywed outlines is not in the least unusual. It is open in my family and in that of about half my friends, work that I can do myself when necessary, but which I ought to hire done, as my husband hires a stenographer, to have me free to attend to other duties. Yet I and my friends have to make shift with the lowest class of Irish girls and colored help who haven't the faintest idea of cleanliness to say nothing of knowledge of their work.

The root of the trouble, I think, lies in our educational system, which utterly fails to give the girl who has to earn her living any training in her real life work,—homemaking and the care of children. She is not fitted either to keep my house or her own when she gets it, and she looks down on all such duties. So she goes into the shop and office at starvation wages while the demand for home workers continues to grow and there is no one to fill it. G. J. BROWN.

Bellport, Aug. 16, 1906.

A DEFENSE OF BEARDS.

They Give to Some Men the Appearance of Manliness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Walter Beverley Crane's entertaining letter "As to Beards," published by you to-day will bring many a smile; smiles in accord, and perhaps broader ones at thoughts suggested by its certain seriousness. Our neighbors have beards, if we have not. There is the man who has had a beard so many years it has grown white. It is not even tobacco stained, and well may he prize it; for if he but keep his own counsel, if he restrain his speech, his well-hid mouth and chin will not disclose him. Many a man owes his beard much. As the flesh covereth the bones, so does it cover infirmities; and if he may properly have regard to the dignity of his appearance, and if it is his only resource, may he not let the hair grow over his face? Thus will his beard and his noble stature harmonize, and the man will have the appearance of "manliness." I speak for this man whom Mr. Crane does not encourage.

Something ought also to be said in behalf of those of us who, entitled to wear a beard, either can not or do not shun the razor. That brief, from modesty, I will leave to others. As we are ruthlessly placed in the class with Mr. Rockefeller and the late Mr. Sage, however, it may be easily retorted that the one cannot be said to choose the razor, and it is doubtful if the other would have been looked upon as more of a sage if he had not.

W. L. H.

Branford, Conn., Aug. 16, 1906.

Tribute to a Bulldog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would very much like to add a few remarks upon the loveliness of that horrid bulldog. My dog was a yellow and white coated animal with the wet, pink mouth, with little black spots upon the pink. He was the most faithful brute I ever knew; ugly as could be to his own kind; was disfigured with scars from fierce battles. To me he was a gentleman. He had the misfortune to have one of his toes nearly severed from one of his hind paws from coming too close to a mowing machine. I covered it with an ointment and sewed the paw up in an old kid glove. Every other day I would remove the bandage and place the foot in a dish of warm bicarbonate of soda water. When cleansed and taken out of the water I would rebandage it again. He would turn, as wise as he could be, look at it, and put his wet mouth up to my cheek and lick my face and hand. Gratitude was in his great eyes. He would guard me all day long. When night came I would invite him into the cottage and make a bed of straw-filled pillows upon the floor, and after rubbing his chewed-up ears and hearing him heave sighs, such lots of comfort noises, he would lick my hand and cheek and we would part for the night. How safe I felt in that lonely spot, which was on a by road in an Indian reservation section of country! Nothing under God's canopy could have induced that ugly yellow bulldog to have harmed me. I defy any one to find anything in this world to take the place of a dog's love for his master, be it a bulldog or common cur. E. A. H.

Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1906.

May a Child Resist a Father?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue, "Coroner's Jury Finds Odd Homicide Verdict," is a rather interesting one, and while I have read and, I may say, studied line after line, yet I don't know whether or not a child has a right to defend himself against fatherly attacks. Positively not if we regard the Bible, the foundation for our laws.

A good many readers would undoubtedly share my view and owe you thanks should you have the kindness to invite some of our learned theologists or philosophers to give their opinions. In these days, when parents have some difficulty in upholding their prestige, a new question arises: How to respect and obey one's parents! ADOLPH HEYMSFELD.

New York, Aug. 17, 1906.

Enforce Building Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does not Mr. Coler look after the building laws? No such rotten work was ever put up in Brooklyn as now. Since the B. R. T. war is over why does not Mr. Coler attend to some of his sworn duties?

BROOKLYN READER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 17, 1906.

THE PRICE OF GAS.

Company Maintains That U. S. Court Permits It to Collect $1 Per 1,000 Ft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I have space in your valuable journal to draw attention to the methods and practices of our city gas monopoly as exemplified in its attitude toward its customers and the laws of the State? In insisting on its demand of $1 per 1,000 cubic feet for gas, it claims the right to disobey and practically nullify the State law until the State officers shall have defended the validity of that law in the United States court from an attack made upon it by the gas company.

Having at command and habitually using slot meters to secure themselves against the "floating population," they use the pretext of floating population to bolster up their demands, charging responsible consumers in defiance of a prohibitive law which is still in force.

When an inspection of that portion of the order claimed to apply to the case is requested by a protesting consumer, the company ignores the request, fails to produce the order, and instead makes a covert threat that the consumer's gas will be cut off unless the full amount charged be paid forthwith.

For more than thirty years in my house I have drawn the gas from but one gas supply pipe, which is now owned by the Consolidated Gas Company. I have paid all bills promptly as demanded up to June 1, 1906, when I protested the law fixed 80 cents per 1,000 feet. Replying to my protest the company says: "The charge of $1 per 1,000 feet has been made pursuant to the express terms of the order of the United States Circuit Court, by which the company is permitted to charge and collect this amount."

In reply, Aug. 2, I requested the company should send me the text of so much of the asserted order as warranted their demand upon me for more than 80 cents per 1,000 feet and I would bow to the order, but I could not conceive that such an order could apply to me or any other person not a party to the suit in the United States court.

The company then reiterated the authority of the court for making the charge of $1 per 1,000 feet, but failed to reassert they were entitled to collect this amount, and to this day have failed to furnish me even a semblance of a court order to collect of me or directing me to pay more than 80 cents per 1,000 feet. How can such an order exist?

How can the company justify its position in demanding from responsible customers and insisting upon the payment of more than the legal rate upon the sole ground that it is engaged in testing the validity of the law in the United States court? Does not the company by such action assume the right to disobey an express statute of this State without right or authority?

Judge Giegerich's recent mandamus answers this question in the affirmative.

HOUSEHOLDER.

New York, Aug. 17, 1906.

The Other Side of a Garage Story.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having noticed a letter printed in your morning edition of Aug. 10 from Dr. Van Dyck, we would say that the facts of the case are as follows: The complaint was not made by Dr. Van Dyck nor any of the neighbors, but by Capt. Carson of this precinct, who had received numerous letters from this person claiming that the garage as managed was a nuisance to the neighborhood. When the Captain investigated he could find no grounds on which to base any action. Then the doctor accused the Captain of negligence, and wished to know whether it was necessary to pay money to the Police Department to get any action. To protect himself Capt. Carson subpoenaed our Mr. Graham, Dr. Van Dyck, and two other persons. One of these complainants was merely a lodger in one of the apartments, the other had an apartment, and Dr. Van Dyck was the only property owner.

When the case was brought up before Judge Mayo, Dr. Van Dyck was questioned, and admitted not having seen any of the cause for complaint personally, but said his wife had informed him. When Mrs. Van Dyck was questioned she complained about a car backing into her stoop; this was ruled out, as it had nothing to do with the matter at all. She had only one complaint to make, about smoke coming into her windows, which, as it happened, was a car not stored in the garage. She also said that her servant had complained to her several times; so it turned out there was no actual cause for complaint, and Dr. Van Dyck's letters were written on information and belief.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for a week to allow Capt. Carson to see whether there was any further cause for complaint.

Friday, which was the date set, our Mr. Graham was at the police court, and Capt. Carson could furnish no additional evidence, and even Dr. Van Dyck was not present. Mr. Graham showed the Magistrate a petition signed by more than 175 people, residents and property owners on Ninety-third Street, between Columbus and Eighth Avenues, who declared that the garage as managed was in no way a nuisance, and was carried on with as little noise as was consistent with the character of the business. The case was immediately dismissed by the Magistrate

GRAHAM & GOODMAN.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

Congratulations to The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my congratulations for THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day. I knew it well when that royal editor, Raymond, and the Swintons held the helm. But the paper now is equal to the best of the past. Its topics and their treatment are of the first order, clean in thought and able, and the getting up is entirely creditable.

The decade on which we are entering needs strong, honest men on the press, in the pulpits, and on the bench.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

Lisbon's Mad Dog Plague.

From The London Express.

LISBON, July 25.—Lisbon is suffering from an epidemic of hydrophobia. In consequence of the terrible heat and the scarcity of water a great number of the cats and dogs in the city have gone mad. Many persons have been bitten, and the Pasteur Institute is full of patients. During the past few days 123 mad dogs and cats have been killed in the streets. A party of German tourists landed here yesterday from an excursion steamer. Several members of the party were bitten by a mad dog before they had been in the city two hours, and they were taken immediately to the institute.

FROM THE JERSEY MEADOWS.

(Suggested by a lawyer's approval of Nature.)

Yes, "How honest Nature is!"
The scribes that sit in Moses' honored seat
Do well to ponder her eternal code.
No tricky twist or bias of the Law;
No bold distortion of Supreme Design;
No tipping of the scales that Justice holds,
Nor bandage for her clear, far-seeing eyes;
No specious pleading for Iniquity;
No drafting wills with Self as legatee;
No loosened rivet for Love's holy bonds;
No unctuous fee sucked from the shrunken veins
Of Want and Misery; no flimsy veil
For Murder's awful deeds; aye, let them read
And ponder lessons taught by rocks and trees,
The rocks, grim, hoary witnesses of Truth,
The trees, the Trees of Righteousness.

ANOPHELES.

FOUR LINERS IN TOUCH BY WIRELESS FOR DAYS

New York, Cedric, Etruria, Touraine Here, Almost Abreast.

CABINS FILLED TO CAPACITY

Charles E. Hughes's Partner Didn't See Him in Europe and Knows Little of His Plans.

That the westward rush of the Atlantic tourist trade, which began with the arrival of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. last Tuesday, is on in earnest was shown by the full lists of passengers brought to New York by the four transatlantic liners that got in yesterday. The vessels were the American liner New York, the Cunarder Etruria, the Touraine of the French Line, and the White Star liner Cedric.

Every one of the vessels was booked to capacity, and there was not a berth in the saloon or second cabins that was unoccupied when they passed in Sandy Hook yesterday. The New York got in first, and was followed in order by the Cedric, Etruria, and La Touraine.

Three of the ships—the New York, Ertruria, and Touraine—were in wireless communication six days of the seven they were at sea, and on several days all four were close enough to one another to join in the wireless talk.

There was no race to port, but the fact that the New York, the Touraine, and the Etruria were near enough to gossip for six days undoubtedly made each engineer put on a little extra steam, in order that his vessel might, if possible, be the first to pass the Hook, and thus gain the honor of winning the race that officially was not a race at all.

The New York, the first of the four to appear in the North River, had on board Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Miss Shaw. The Secretary met them at Quarantine. Others on this ship were Peter Augustus Jay, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople, who declined to talk for publication; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brewster, Charles Bryant, Lumsden Hare, son of John Hare, the English actor; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Burden, Mrs. I. A. Cadwalader, the Misses Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, H. D. Macdona, the Misses Margery and Helen Odell, Robert W. Perkins, and Mr. and Mrs. John B. White.

The Cedric, which followed the New York in, had among her passengers George W. Schurman, law partner of Charles E. Hughes. Mr. Schurman said that he had expected to see Mr. Hughes in Europe, but that he missed him. He did not know anything of Mr. Hughes's plans, nor was he acquainted with any movement to nominate Mr. Hughes for Governor to succeed Gov. Higgins. Mr. Schurman said he expected Mr. Hughes back to work in the early Fall, and that was all he knew about his plans.

Also on the Cedric were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Brady, whose matrimonial differences were in the courts a long time, but who became reconciled several months ago. Senator Dryden of New Jersey was another of the Cedric's passengers. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. He went to his home in Newark.

Others on the Cedric were Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. J. Bellman, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cairns, Dr. and Mrs. G. C. B. Ewell, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Frank, the Misses Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hollingsworth, George T. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. F. MacFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Morgan, William A. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Patch, the Rev. Dr. E. F. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Talcott.

On the Etruria arrived Sam J. Bennett, the Rev. John F. Cherry, Walter A. Courtney, T. H. Dunn, the Rev. W. G. Fennell, Mrs. L. H. Hamilton, the Misses Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Graham D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. MacDonald, Prof. Robert Muir, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Murrill, and Arthur G. Shand.

The Touraine, the last of the liners to dock, brought to New York for the first time M. G. Migeon, one of the Directors of the Museum of the Louvre, Paris. M. Migeon comes on a pleasure trip. Fellow-passengers of M. Migeon were Drs. Delezénne and Nicolle of Paris, the French delegates to the British Medical Association, whose annual convention will be held in Toronto this week. Last Wednesday between 7 and 9 A. M. the Touraine, some of the passengers said, passed so close to Cape Race that they could see the people on shore. This was an unusual course, and one of the officers was quoted as saying, it was the first time in eighteen years that he had ever seen the shore of Cape Race. The officers said they did pass close to the point, but not nearly so close as some of the passengers seemed to think.

Mrs. Jefferson, widow of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, was another home comer on La Touraine. She was accompanied by her son, William Jefferson, and the latter's wife, who is known to the stage as Miss Christie MacDonald. Others on this vessel were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Farmer, Dr. J. L. Fortier, T. W. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lindsay, and R. A. Walker, manager of the freight department of the Panama Railroad.

MAN CURED OF ANTHRAX.

Newark Physicians Report the Third Recovery in Twenty Years.

An advanced case of anthrax poisoning, contracted, it is said, in handling hides, has been cured by the physicians attached to St. James's Hospital, at Newark, N. J. It was the first cure ever effected in the hospital, according to the physicians, and the third that has been reported in the last twenty years.

The patient is Alfred B. Cooper of 228 Walnut Street, Newark, who was taken to the institution on July 16. Cooper was engaged in unloading a shipment of salted hides at the docks of the Merchants' Express and Transportation Company, at the foot of Madison Street, and became ill two days later. Cooper was treated by Dr. Frank Devlin, who at first held out no hope for the man's recovery. The infected arm was kept in a solution of carbolic acid and sugar of lead. It was not until a week ago that the treatment began to show results. Cooper was able to leave the hospital yesterday.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

LINDSLEY—FANSHAWE.

Van Sinderen Lindsley, whose law offices are at 63 Wall Street, and who lives at 64 Irving Place, was married yesterday in Shrewsbury, N. J., to Miss Isabel Crow Fanshawe. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Vicar of Trinity Chapel in this city. Miss Fanshawe has been living at the Hotel St. Regis. Mr. Lindsley was graduated from Yale in 1898 and belonged to the Yale and several other clubs.

History of Duma for Smithsonian.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—M. Falberg, a member of the Town Council of St. Petersburg, has been asked by the Smithsonian Institution of Washington to prepare a historical account of the work of the late Parliament.

Prayers for Rain in Niagara County.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—In every church in Niagara County to-morrow, a prayer will be offered for rain. A continued drought is ruining the crops in that district.

FUR ON THESE CHICKENS.

The Eggs Were Cold Storage, and That, of Course, Explains It.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 18.—When Alonzo Murphy of Newton set his favorite Plymouth Rock hen two months ago, he placed under her a lot of eggs purchased in the village and which bore evidence of having been in cold storage. Mr. Murphy was not at all confident that cold storage eggs could be hatched, and he was agreeably surprised when the old hen in due time came off with a brood of seventeen lovely little chicks.

The chickens grew rapidly, but it was noticed that no feathers replaced the down on their bodies. A close examination showed that they were covered with fur. It is Mr. Murphy's theory that through a wise and bountiful provision, nature adapts all animate beings to their environment.

The fur is thick and glossy and of various colors. The absence of feathers prevents these remarkable young fowls from attempting to fly, which Mr. Murphy considers a distinct advantage. In all other respects the chickens are normal.

PASTOR'S CHARGE DENIED.

Protestant Missionaries Declare They Do Not Practice Proselyting.

Representatives of Protestant missionary societies and churches on the lower east side vigorously denied yesterday the charges made by the Rev. James B. Curry, pastor of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, that their organizations were carrying on proselyting methods among his parishioners. Among those specified were the Church of the Sea and Land and the Mariners' Temple.

The pastor of the Church of the Sea and Land, which is a Presbyterian institution, is on his vacation, but his assistant, the Rev. D. B. McLane, said yesterday:

"We don't aim to proselyte Roman Catholics or anybody else. We are an old established church in this community, and we aim, as do others, to do all the good we can. Children in large numbers come here voluntarily. We receive them, of course. The charge that we rent any property to the Board of Education is a mistaken one. The place referred to in Hamilton Street belongs to a settlement and not to this church."

The Rev. Charles H. Sears, the Baptist Superintendent, said:

"We have seven places of work in this neighborhood, and I cannot tell just which ones the Catholic pastor refers to. In some of them we have some new workers. It may be that they are resorting to improper methods. If they are, such methods will be stopped. I will investigate the situation thoroughly to-morrow. Our society does not authorize proselyting. It does not stand for unfairness. The Mariners' Temple maintains services in six or seven languages. It is impossible at times to tell just who will be reached.

"As for the distribution of free ice, with that we have nothing to do. Some may be wasted. I don't know. We distribute tickets, and the rector of St. James's Catholic Church has tickets to distribute if he wishes them. At least, that is as I understand it. For some years some of our property has been used for the distribution of this free ice. It is a time-honored arrangement, and the people who come for the ice say they need it."

DE BOERS SIXTY YEARS WED.

Retired Importer and His Wife to Hold Diamond Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Boer of 546 East Eighty-seventh Street have been married for sixty years. To-day they will celebrate their diamond anniversary at their home. Their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren will be present. Although they are both well advanced in years, they are still in good health.

Mr. De Boer was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1815. He came to this country in 1840 as Secretary to Baron Von Houden, then Minister Plenipotentiary from the Netherlands to this country. Later he became an importer of Dutch antiques in Philadelphia. He continued in this business for twenty-five years. In Philadelphia he married Miss Jane Hunt. He came to New York in 1871, where he was in the importing business for five years, when he retired.

SCENE WAS TOO REALISTIC.

Actor Dane Hurt While Rehearsing a Jump from a Window.

While rehearsing a scene yesterday in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Oscar Dane, who plays the title rôle, fell from a piece of scenery, which toppled over on him and covered him for nearly half an hour. When taken out he was almost suffocated, and his right arm was cut so badly that a surgeon had to take five stitches in it.

Dane was at Langsfeldt's studio at 531 West Thirty-first Street superintending the construction of a scene setting. He decided to try it in connection with his part. At the close he goes up a ladder to a rear window from which he is supposed to jump head foremost. When he reached the window and was about to crawl through the scenery gave way and he was thrown to the floor. Then the entire setting fell on him. The actor called for help, but there was no one in the studio. He tried to crawl out, but got caught in the scenery. Finally his cries were heard by Mr. Langsfeldt, who extricated him.

"BUSY IZZY'S VACATION."

Redecorated Yorkville Theatre Opens for the Season.

The Yorkville Theatre, at Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, opened for the season last night with George Sidney in "Busy Issy's Vacation." The theatre was refitted and redecorated during the Summer, and it looks spick and span.

"Busy Izzy's Vacation" is full of color, and it has a large chorus. George Sidney, the star, occupies the centre of the stage most of the time. Hurtig & Seamon, managers of the theatre, announce a series of musical and dramatic successes for this season.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE OPENS.

Williams & Walker Will Present "Abyssinia" for Two Weeks.

The Grand Opera House opened for the season last night with the negro comedians, Williams and Walker, in "Abyssinia." They are to stay there two weeks in the musical comedy.

There was a large audience at the reopening of the Eighth Avenue house. The songs were loudly applauded.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The new song "Say, Fay," by Marie Doro, was sung by Hattie Williams in "The Little Cherub" at the Criterion Theatre last night.

Alfred E. Aarons says he will try to put "His Honor the Mayor" in a tent for the week beginning Aug. 27. "The Judge and the Jury" is scheduled to come into Wallack's on Sept. 3, and Charles Frohman wants the theatre for final rehearsals. Mr. Aarons hasn't picked a place for his tent yet, but he says it will "have to be near Broadway."

Wadsworth Harris, who has been rehearsing with Robert B. Mantell's Shakespearean company, is seriously ill at Atlantic Highlands. He was once with Mme. Modjeska, and after that appeared in "The Resurrection" with Blanche Walsh.

George A. Blumenthal has resigned as manager of the West End Theatre. He became manager when the theatre was first built, five years ago. Blair & Wilbur are the proprietors.

STATESMEN IN TERROR LEST BARBERS STRIKE

Menace of Whiskers in Washington Because of Labor Trouble.

PLIGHT OF J. S. WILLIAMS

Traffic Police Will Get Him If He Neglects His Chin—Payne May Revert to His Virginia Creepers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Washington is threatened with a barbers' strike, and whether it comes off or not, the man who does not shave himself will get the worst of it. The boss barbers have determined to raise the price of a shave from 10 to 15 cents. The unions are opposing it. They want the price of a common or garden shave to remain at 10 cents, with 5 cents more for the application of a hot towel, 5 cents for treatment of the neck, and 5 cents for trimming the mustache, making twenty-five cents for an artistic and scientific shave. The boss barbers fear that such a standard of prices will be bitterly resented by the consumer of shaves and may lead to reprisals. Hence they are standing out against the demands of the union. The journeymen have given until Sept. 1 for the bosses to comply with their demands, and declare that if the employers do not surrender by that time the strike will be declared.

There is no city in the land where a barbers' strike would have such momentous consequences as in Washington. If persisted in it would render the most eminent statesmen in the land unrecognizable when they go out of town to attend Chambers of Commerce dinners. It would be impossible to distinguish a Populist Congressman from a Wall Street Senator.

Speaker Cannon's beard has been kept trimmed of late years, but those who remember how he looked when he allowed it to ramble at its will fear that the coming strike will wreck his new-launched Presidential boom. It is not believed that he can carry a single State in the Union if he is compelled to revert to his 1890 beard.

Three years ago Sereno Payne succeeded in uprooting the Virginia creeper which, while decorative, cast so dense a shade that he walked in a perpetual twilight and failed to find his way to the Speaker's chair. It is believed that should Mr. Payne learn the danger which now threatens him he will refuse a renomination to Congress rather than face it.

Gen. Grosvenor has only one year more to serve in Congress, and probably don't care what happens to his Santa Claus "props."

It is in its relation to the Democratic situation that the matter becomes most serious. John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader, before he reached his present exalted station would occasionally omit his morning shave, and on such occasions horses ran away with such frequency on Pennsylvania Avenue as to bring Mr. Williams under the disapproval of the Traffic Squad. Since he became leader he has been regular in his visits to the barber, but his followers will contemplate with sinking hearts the prospect of Mr. Williams when he is obliged not only to omit his morning shave, but to go for days, weeks, and perhaps months without that beautifier.

Such consequences as the extension of Vice President Fairbanks's little bunch of whiskers, the giving of a hayseed appearance to that metropolitan statesman, Leslie Shaw, and the appearance of a set of Horace Greeleys on the double chin of Secretary Taft will excite comparatively little attention. Even the spectacle of the beautiful Bailey with an unshorn chin will pass almost unnoticed. The excitement to which the coming strike has given rise is not caused by any of these dangers; it finds its spring in the engrossing topic which is everywhere being discussed to-day: How will President Roosevelt look? No man has ever seen him with chin whiskers, and the question is asked: What would the Republican National Convention of 1908 say?

JERSEY'S PARISH SCHOOLS.

Priests Successful in Efforts for a Uniform System.

School men all over New Jersey are interested in the plan by which Mayor Fagan of Jersey City has made the parochial schools of the city a part, practically, of the State's school system. Some months ago the priests of Jersey City made a united demand upon the local Board of Education for an order directing that graduates of the parish schools be admitted to the city's High School, upon certification and without examination, as if they had been graduated from the city Grammar Schools.

The board hesitated about the matter so long that the priests protested. An understanding was reached that City School Superintendent William H. Snyder might admit the parish pupils to the High School when he considered them qualified to keep along with the classes there.

Among the items in the appropriation bill just announced for the next fiscal year is one of $1,800 for the salary of a new official, to be known as the General Supervisor of Education. The new officer is to see that the curriculum of the parish schools is made like that of the Grammar Schools. Parish school pupils are to be admitted to the High School upon his certificate. There are 15,000 pupils in the parish schools of Jersey City.

ARM YIELDS SPLINTER CROP.

Jersey Surgeons Have Removed Eight Inches of Wood from It.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 18.—George Bartle of Harrison Avenue, Morrisville, has undergone successive operations within the last week, as a result of which surgeons have removed from his left arm eight inches of wood. More seems to be forming.

Bartle is employed in a local lumber yard. A week ago he ran a splinter of wood into his arm. A surgeon removed a piece of wood three and one-half inches long. Last Wednesday another operation was performed, at which two and one-half inches of wood were taken from his arm. A third operation was performed yesterday, and two inches of wood were removed.

The only manner in which the doctors can account for so much wood in his arm is that, having worked so long in the lumber yard and having run successive splinters into his arms, they have worked themselves together.

Order of Eagles Elects Officers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—Edward Krause of Wilmington, Del., was elected Grand Worthy President of the Fraternal Order of Eagles to-day. The other officers elected were: Grand Worthy Vice President—Theodore E. Bell of Napa, Cal.; Grand Secretary—A. E. Partridge of Kansas City, Mo.; Grand Treasurer—F. E. Hering of South Bend, Ind.; Grand Chaplain—Joseph T. Hinkle of Oregon; Grand Conductor—W. C. Pettus of Norfolk, Va.; Grand Inner Guard—Edward Foote of Pleasant Hill, Mo., and Grand Trustees—Harry J. Brackon of Milwaukee, Daniel J. Dalton of Cincinnati, Frederick R. Hoerter of Louisville, and Thomas D. Hayes of Newark, N. J.

FINDS MAIN STREET CHANGED.

Col. Tucker Suggests How Its Juleps Might Be Improved, Too.

Col. Harry Tucker, veteran editor and writer of Richmond, Va., is in New York to take a peep at Main Street, as he puts it, after twenty-five years.

"Some pow'ful big changes," he said, after carefully extracting all the cherries and fruit decorations on the top of his julep. "I can't bear to see a julep dressed up to kill in all this tomfoolery," he resumed in parentheses.

"Down my way you just put a little sugar in the bottom of a goblet and drop in some of the tenderest leaves of the delightful herb, being careful not to drop in the stems of the leaves because of the mint oil in them. Then take an old silver spoon and stir the leaves in the sugar very gently, dropping in a few drops of water.

"When the full aroma of the mint without any of the oil is in the sugar, put in your finely cracked ice, pour on your brandy, give a few swift turns with your spoon, and then tuck a big bunch of mint on top so that it may wreathe yo' nose. Some people like a little peach brandy poured on top or a dash of rum.

"Yes, Suh. There have been many changes, and the Subway street cars are wonderful. I came to one of the stations yesterday where the sign was 'Uptown-Downtown Trains.' I didn't go in for fear that a train that gallivants in two directions at once might result in only vanity and vexation of spirit.

"Yo' Main Street is, indeed, a credit to the community, Suh, but Richmond's is not far behind it."

ST. LEO'S NOT IN DANGER.

Father Ducey Says Church Can Easily Meet Its Obligations.

The Rev. Father Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, on Twenty-eighth Street near Madison Avenue, will formally deny to his congregation this morning the recent reports that the church was to be sold and the worshippers combined with those of St. Stephen's. When seen yesterday afternoon by a TIMES reporter Father Ducey said:

"The statement in THE TIMES of this morning is correct. There is no danger of the sale of my church. I shall give full particulars of the financial condition of the church at to-morrow morning's services."

A mortgage against the property of somewhat more than $40,000 is held by the Bowery Savings Bank, which has begun foreclosure proceedings against the church. Father Ducey says that the church will have no trouble whatever in meeting the obligation.

UNION BAN ON WOMAN BARBER

Threatens to Take Its Card from Shop Where Owner's Wife Works.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—"Has a woman the right to practice barbering in a union shop?" This will be the leading question before the annual meeting of the State Journeymen Barbers' Association, which will be held here on Monday.

The question arose in Syracuse, where the journeymen barbers contend that the rules of the union bar women from their shops. Herbert F. Frost is the proprietor of a shop in that city, and because his wife consented to help him out the union says she must quit barbering. But she refuses to do so and the union threatens to take its card from Frost's shop.

Frost contends that he has the right to take his wife in as an apprentice and no union can prevent him. He admits that after three years apprenticeship the union might have a voice in the matter.

ART NOTES.

J. Pierpont Morgan's apparently inexhaustible collections provide the subject for another article in The Burlington Magazine. The current number contains a description by Dr. S. W. Bushell of some pieces of Chinese eggshell porcelain from the collection of the late Hon. Sir Robert Meade, which have now passed into Mr. Morgan's possession, and which will, it is believed, soon be on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art here. The article is well illustrated, but, of course, no black-and-white picture can give anything like a satisfactory idea of delicately colored porcelain.

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Another article in The Burlington is the fifth of the series by Sir Richard Holmes on "English Miniature Painters." Samuel Cooper, who was probably the greatest master of miniature painting who ever lived in England, is discussed. Roger E. Fry contributes an interesting article on "The Maître de Moulins." In the section on Art in America Mr. Fry and F. J. Mather, Jr., discuss the collection of John G. Johnson of Philadelphia.

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C. W. Canfield writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to the Swastika Cross mentioned in this column a week ago. He quotes Otto Zoeckler's "The Cross of Christ," which says it is the footed cross of the Buddhists of India and that: "It is not an object of adoration, but a specially favorite religious symbol of this sect. Originally it seems to have denoted for them the four corners or quarters of the world, and this in the first place, in the more complete form of the sun wheel, which seems to indicate the four heavenly regions traversed by the sun's course—that is, the four points of the compass, of which the Swastika appears to be a later abbreviating transformation, effected by the omission of the greater part of the four arcs."

Mr. Canfield adds: "The foregoing is the Christian ecclesiastical idea. The mystic theories and significations are numerous and diverse, also voluminous, especially among the "revived" Buddhists of the present day. There is a vast mass of literature regarding the question, if one only has the patience to dig it up."

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The London Daily Chronicle, in announcing the closing of the Royal Academy exhibition, stated that out of over 800 oil paintings in the show only 93 were down in the sale book as having been sold. Out of 183 pieces of statuary only 10 were sold. Of course many pictures and sculptures were made on order, but the figures are, nevertheless, very discouraging to British artists.

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The London County Council has decided to invite designs from architects of all nationalities for the County Hall to be erected at the southern end of Westminster Bridge. This causes not very well disguised hostility on the part of some of the London newspapers. The Globe, for instance, says: "The announcement will be received with rather mixed feelings. If the intention is really to secure the best possible design, this throwing the competition open to all comers can be commended, for it makes more possible the final erection of a building which will be a creditable addition to the architectural features of London. But at the same time there is some justice in the contention that the invitation should have been limited to British architects. There are many men in this country who are quite capable of undertaking such a work, and whose originality and inventive skill could be depended upon to produce a really memorable result. Moreover, a native architect might be presumed to have a better understanding of what would be structurally and artistically suitable for a London public building, and he would be more likely to achieve something completely satisfactory."

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With all the adjectives and all the alliteration at their command the European newspapers denounce Anthony Comstock's raid on the New York art students' magazine. "Idiotic officiousness," "preposterous pruriency," "a commentary on the standard of civilization maintained in America," "the sort of thing that makes America, justifiably enough, the laughing stock of the world," "shows the incurable provincialism with which the American character is tainted"—these are a few of the criticisms on the raid which have appeared in the London press. So far as is known, there were no copies of the magazine seized by Mr. Comstock available in London to enlighten these critics as to what was the real character of the drawings objected to.

WILD HUNT FOR STEERS THROUGH CITY'S STREETS

34 Break from Pens in Brighton, Mass.; 19 Shot Down.

RIFLEMAN NEARLY GORED

Men, Women, and Children Flee to Safety as the Animals, Crazed for Water, Cut Loose.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Thirty-four wild Western steers stampeded as they were being released from a car at S. F. Leonard & Co.'s abattoir at Brighton to-day, and made a mad dash down Market Street.

Crazed from lack of water and their long confinement, the animals scattered in all directions. With lowered horns they charged at men, women, and children. Arming themselves with shotguns, rifles, and revolvers the employes of the slaughter house and all available men in the vicinity began an exciting steer hunt.

They shot all the steers which hove in sight. Many escaped from the bullets aimed at them and ran at a furious pace in all directions. Trampling down shrubs and lawns, jumping over fences, and destroying corn and crops in their paths, the steers made desperate attempts to elude their pursuers.

Now and then a rifle would crack and a big bullock would fall dead. Some of the men, who acknowledged that they were "tenderfeet" in steer hunts, were not so successful in bringing to earth the frightened animals. Often bullets would whistle, but they did not stop the progress of the cattle. Boys and girls climbed trees to escape being impaled on the horns of the animals, and women locked themselves in their houses.

When the cattle broke loose from the cars and started at topmost speed down Market Street, John Sullivan, champion shot of the slaughter heouse, who has a record of having killed over 500,000 "cows," brought his rifle to his shoulder and drew a bead on the leader. He pulled the trigger and a big bull tossed its head high in the air and then toppled to its knees dead.

Sullivan thought that the death of the leader would scatter the herd, but to his amazement another bull galloped into the place of its fallen comrade and set the pace down the street. Again Sullivan leveled his rifle, and the vice leader dropped dead. With the boss bullocks gone the herd scattered. Some kept on down the street, while others jumped fences and cut across lots.

One bullock, which four shots had failed to stop, struck the champion shot, carried him fully thirty feet on its horns, and then fell dead.

Cattlemen armed with spiked poles chased the animals and brought them to bay while other men poured broadsides of lead into the fast tiring cattle.

The hunt began at 9:30 in the morning and continued all day. Almost any way a resident of Brighton or Faneuil turned he would run into a wild steer, with its tail high in the air and its head close to the ground, as it made a dash for safety.

The police spent a good part of the day warning the women and children of the neighborhood of the danger of getting into the path of the infuriated beasts. No one was hurt, although three boys, James J. Burton, J. J. Desmond, and Albert J. White, were forced to climb trees to save their lives.

The carcasses of nineteen steers were lying on the grass of the yard of the Brighton station master at one time.

$100,000 FOR BIRDS' FRIENDS

Audubon Societies Benefit by Albert Willcox's Will.

The will of Albert Willcox, who died suddenly at Seabright, N. J., Monday last, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Willcox left $100,000 in legacies to friends and relatives and $100,000 to the Trustees of the National Association of the Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals, as well as several annuities, amounting to $6,400 a year. The residue of his estate goes to his brother, David Willcox.

Those who will receive annuities of $1,200 are Jeannette B. S. Willcox and Georgiana A. Davis. Sarah J. Devonshire will get $4,000 a year.

David Willcox, the brother of the testator, who lives at 3 East Sixtieth Street, is to receive the income of the residuary estate for life. On his death the principal is to be divided into two equal parts, of which the Trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will receive one, provided that no portion of the bequest is to be devoted to any religious purposes. The other half goes to the National Association of Audubon Societies.

The bequests of $100,000 to friends and relatives include one of $10,000 to Albert W. Stover, the income from which is to be used for his education, with the proviso that none of it is to be spent on his religious education.

David Willcox, the brother of the testator, is executor of the estate.

Mr. Willcox died of heart disease on the beach at Seabright. He had just returned from a 300-mile automobile trip, had luncheon, played a little tennis, and then went in bathing. After an hour in the surf he came out on the beach and dropped dead.

Mr. Willcox was an insurance broker and was 59 years old. His brother, David Willcox, is President of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company. The deceased's office was at 27 William Street, and he had lived at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was a member of the Metropolitan, City, Country, Richmond County, Union League, and Down Town Clubs.

GIRL AN EXPERT ON AUTOS.

Miss Kuser, 16 Years Old, Gets a License in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Miss Marie Cecelia Kuser, 16 years old, daughter of Harry Kuser of Cadwalder Place, received a license as an expert chauffeuse to-day. Commissioner Smith of the Licensing Bureau said that she was the youngest automobile driver ever licensed. The Commissioner objected when Miss Kuser applied for a permit, on the ground that she was too young to know anything about the operation of an automobile.

The Commissioner had an expert machinist question Miss Kuser and most of her answers were correct. When the examination was over, the machinist said that Miss Kuser knew as much about an automobile as he did, and he recommended to the Commissioner that the license should be granted to her.

Miss Kuser, who acts as her father's chauffeuse, drove a 30 horse power machine to-night.

New Post for Ambassador Planches.

ROME, Aug. 18.—The Vita announces that Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, is about to be appointed Ambassador of Italy at London.

President Castro Well Again.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 18.—The steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here to-day from La Guayra, Venezuela, brings confirmation of the report that President Castro has recovered from the attack of fever from which he had been suffering.

Queen Alexandra Goes to Norway.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Queen Alexandra left London this morning for Norway, where she will visit her daughter, Queen Maud, after which Queen Alexandra will go to Denmark and spend her usual holiday with her brothers and sisters, the trip being made on the British royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

LEWIS LUCKENBACH DEAD.

Was Head of Towing and Wrecking Companies for Many Years.

HOTEL FRONTENAC, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Commodore Lewis Luckenbach, one of Brooklyn's most prominent residents and the founder of one of New York Harbor's towing fleets, died here this morning following an attack of apoplexy last night. His wife, his sister-in-law, and his nephew, L. J. Luckenbach, were at his bedside when the end came.

Commodore Luckenbach had been out on his steam yacht the Now Then yesterday afternoon and seemed in his usual good health. He had remarked only a few days ago that he had never felt better. The attack came on him without warning while he was at dinner.

Lewis Luckenbach, long head of the towing and wrecking companies that bear his name, who was one of the best-known men in the Atlantic coastwise towing trade, was born in Germany seventy-two years ago, came to the United States when he was 22 years old and settled in Pennsylvania.

After five years in Pennsylvania he came to this city and became one of the pioneers of the coal towing trade. The business grew rapidly, and several years ago Mr. Luckenbach decided to enter the wrecking business. He became the first President of the Luckenbach Wrecking Company. He retained the Presidency of the company until two years ago, when failing health forced him to resign.

Mr. Luckenbach settled in Brooklyn and built a handsome home at 104 Eighth Avenue, that borough, where his widow and son, E. F. Luckenbach, now live.

In politics Mr. Luckenbach was an ardent Republican, although at the time of his death he was not affiliated with any regular Republican organization. He was a member of the Montauk and Riding and Driving Clubs and the First Reformed Church, at Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Farrar, the pastor of that church, will conduct the funeral services, which probably will take place at the Luckenbach home on Wednesday. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

OLDEST HARVARD MAN DEAD.

The Rev. J. W. Cross, Aged 98, Was Webster's Friend.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 18.—The Rev. J. W. Cross, the oldest graduate of Harvard University and the oldest Congregational minister in the United States, died of old age at the home of his daughter here to-day. The Rev. Mr. Cross was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., June 16, 1808, and was graduated from Harvard in 1828. He was a friend of Daniel Webster, and was at Harvard with Oliver Wendell Holmes and Charles Sumner.

At one time he was a representative in the Legislature from West Boylston. He was located in Worcester several years, but came to Lawrence ten years ago. A son and two daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. J. L. Alexander, one of the best-known of the clergymen in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, died at his home, in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday. He was 77 years old.

CHARLES H. BEACH, a life-long resident of South Orange township, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 1 Prospect Street, South Orange, of heart disease. He leaves a wife and two sons.

ROBERT M. LARNER, for many years a newspaper correspondent in Washington, died in that city yesterday. At the time of his death he was the correspondent of The Charleston News and Courier, The Savannah News, and The New York Telegram. He had been for many years connected with The Baltimore Sun. Mr. Larner was a member of the Gridiron Club for twenty years, and was at one time its Secretary. A widow and two young children survive him.

LONGWORTHS AT HOME AGAIN.

They Will Remain in Cincinnati Until After the Fall Election.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth, daughter of the President, returned to Cincinnati this afternoon from their protracted trip abroad. Mrs. Longworth said she was very glad to get back to Cincinnati, their future home.

"Yes," she said, laughingly, "I would willingly try to assist my husband to return to Congress if he would allow me to do so."

Congressman Longworth would not say whether he expected the support of the old George B. Cox following or of the new so-called Roosevelt-Taft wing in his fight for re-election to Congress. He confirmed the report that Speaker Cannon would make a speech for him during the campaign. He said he would remain here until after the election with the exception of one or two brief trips to New York in connection with his new duties as Secretary of the International Policy Holders' Association.

LYNDENHURST'S SALE OFF.

Executors Refuse $40,000 Bid at Newport Auction of Hodgson Place.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Lyndenhurst, at the corner of Bellevue Avenue and Webster Street, and owned by the estate of the late J. M. Hodgson, was offered at auction sale to-day for the purpose of settling the estate. The bidding stopped at $40,000, and the place was withdrawn by the executors, as this was far below the value which they had set upon it.

The Hodgson place has been occupied in the past eighteen years by Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Edward Spencer, and other well-known Summer residents, and has been regarded as one of the most desirable of the smaller places on Bellevue Avenue. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., was one of the bidders at the auction to-day.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Temperatures have risen generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Southwestern States and the extreme West, with maximum readings ranging above 90 degrees in the great plains regions, and thence over the Lower and Middle Ohio Valley.

Local rains have continued from the Lower and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the southern lake region to the Gulf and Middle and South Atlantic Coast, and have also occurred in areas in the Rocky Mountain and plateau districts.

Scattered showers will continue during the next two days in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the mountain districts of the Middle Atlantic States, and the Rocky Mountain and plateau region, with higher temperature from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, and lower temperature west of the Mississippi.

Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh southerly; on the Gulf Coast, light and mostly southerly, and on the great lakes, light to fresh southeast, shifting to south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and New England—Generally fair and warmer Sunday; Monday light to fresh south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday light to fresh, shifting to south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, as as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	63	71	4 P. M.	71	82
6 A. M.	66	70	6 P. M.	69	77
9 A. M.	69	75	9 P. M.	65	76
12 M.	73	78	12 P. M.	63	..

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 75; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 76. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 5:15 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M., 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists.

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NEW YORK BOTTLING CO.'S
(LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE)
High Grade
GINGER ALE and OTHER
Carbonated
THIRST QUENCHERS.
THE KIND THAT'S FIT TO DRINK.
40 years' test.

NAVAL RESERVES BACK WITH A GUNNERY RECORD

Second Battalion Beat the Regulars with Six-Pounders.

MADE 2.22 HITS A MINUTE

Men Heartily Cheered as They Debarked from the Minneapolis After a Week's Practice at Sea.

The chest of every man in line was arched with pride as the Second Battalion of the New York Naval Militia stepped ashore yesterday morning at the Mor

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher—Banks Report $5,575,000 Loan Reduction.

Surplus Reserves Lowered $1,170,000—London's Position.

The influence of the Pacific dividend declarations continued to make itself felt upon prices in yesterday's short session of the Stock Exchange, and upon a volume of trading, perhaps, the largest ever witnessed in the half day, advances running from 2 to 6 points in prominent issues, with proportionate gains in minor stocks, were scored. The bank statement, showing further curtailment of surplus reserves, was passed over without comment and the market closed strong in every department, with prices at top figures. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific still occupied the conspicuous place in the trading, and upon transactions only proportionately smaller tha nthose of Friday rose 5⅞ and 3 points, respectively. But the dealings in other shares were also notably heavy, especially so in Atchison, Pennsylvania, Amalgamated Copper, United States Steel common, and American Smelting and Refining. With the exception of Steel common, it is worth noting that Wall Street is confidently expecting dividend enlargements in the case of each of the issues mentioned, and that in general this hope of enlarged returns upon stocks, in consequence of the example set in the Harriman issues, is now, and promises to remain for some time, the dominating influence upon financial markets. Explanations of the circumstances concerning the declarations of Friday's dividends were forthcoming, but Wall Street has already passed over the moral aspects of this matter to engage in the more attractive pursuit of anticipating future declarations upon other shares. There is, however, one feature of the situation still to be taken into account, that of the effect of the sensational rise of over 40 points in Union Pacific within a month upon the fortunes of that part of the London market, which is heavily committed to privileges in Union Pacific stock. The full results of this situation, however, cannot be known until the next fortnightly settlement, which is still some ten days off.

Preliminary estimates of a loss of not more than $1,000,000 in cash by the banks were exceeded in the actual figures by nearly $7,500,000, and while the banks were again enabled to bring about a reduction of $5,575,000 in the loan account, with a decrease of $9,148,000 in deposits and the cash loss noted, surplus reserves were reduced by $1,170,000, leaving the present surplus at $7,101,000. This is an exceptionally low level for reserves, comparing with holdings of $9,355,000 a year ago and $58,613,000 in 1904. Judging from Wall Street's temper, there is every prospect of an enlargement of speculation, and it will be decidedly interesting to see just how far this can be carried on with the present surplus and such replenishment as may come from gold imports, while the obvious demands of financing the crops and trade activity are also pressing.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Further Reduction in Surplus—Loans and Deposits Smaller.

The bank statement yesterday showed a loss of $8,457,100 cash and a reduction of $1,170,025 in surplus reserve. Despite the great activity in the stock market this past week the loan account showed a substantial reduction—$5,175,900. The falling off in deposits amounted to $9,148,300 which lowered reserve requirements by $2,287,075. The cash loss was considerably larger than had been indicated by the estimates of the known movements of money. The loan reduction may have reflected the shifting of loans to non-reporting institutions. It is to be noted, of course, in connection with this showing that the greatest activity in the stock market came at the end of the week when it would least influence the bank statement.

The details of yesterday's bank statement with the changes from the previous week and compared with the statement of Aug. 19, 1905, were as follows:

LIABILITIES.

	1906.	Decrease.	1905.
Capital	$117,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	149,608,400	.....	139,492,800
Deposits	1,053,756,000	$9,148,300	1,188,551,300
Circulation	46,070,500	*18,000	51,592,100
Total	$1,367,407,600	$9,132,300	$1,495,608,900

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,067,292,400	$5,175,900	$1,146,101,500
Specie	189,129,000	*190,000	221,194,800
Leg. ten.	81,411,500	3,647,100	85,298,700
Total	$1,337,832,900	$8,632,000	$1,452,595,000
Res. held	270,540,500	3,457,100	306,493,500
Leg. res.	268,439,000	2,287,075	297,187,825
Surp.	$7,101,500	$1,170,025	$9,355,675

*Increase.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days, 5¼ per cent. for ninety days, 5½ per cent. for four months, and 5⅝@6 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5⅝@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $318,887,574; balances, $11,633,970; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $260,536.

Sterling exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8475; sixty days at $4.8190, and cables at $4.8520. Commercial bills were $4.81@$4.82⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ plus 1-82 for long and 5.19⅜ plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅞ and 94¾ plus 1-64; guilders, 40.08.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@12½c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25@75c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅝d per ounce and in New York at 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¾.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .05, 400 Diamondfield at .48, 1,300 Golden Anchor at .63@.67, 200 Hale & Norcross at 1.15, 400 Jim Butler at 1.55 @1.50, 200 Mexican at .85, 200 Mohawk at 3.80, 600 Portland at 1.25@1.20, 500 Savage at 1.10@1.05, 300 Sandstorm at 1.05, 200 Tonopah Extension at 5.50, 100 Tonopah Mining at 18.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Cable Consolidated	45c	45c	45c
50	Consolidated Ice	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Crucible Steel	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
110	Crucible Steel pf	80	80	80
50	Fireproof pf	27	27	27
113	Mfrs. L. & H	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
200	Ohio Tonopah	30c	30c	30c
100	Pittsburg Brewing	30½	30½	30½
800	Pittsburg Coal pf	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
80	Tonopah Extension	5½	5½	5½
1,000	U. S. Steel	45	44	45
20	U. S. Steel pf	108	108	108

BONDS.

$2,000	River Coal 6s	112	112	112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Aug. 18, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 18, 1906 1,545,270
From Jan. 1, 1906 180,888,996
Corresponding date last year 162,007,065

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
17¾	18	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Co	17⅞	18	17¾	18	...
48½	49	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
100¼	100⅜	157,600	*Amalg. Copper Co	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼	+3⅝
24	25½	200	Am. Ag. Chem. Co	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
24	25	200	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	24½	24½	24	24	+ ⅛
41	41¼	5,200	Am. Car & Foundry	39⅝	41¾	39½	41¼	+2
100⅞	101	100	Am. Car & Found. pf	101	101	101	101	...
82	82¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
6¾	7⅛	100	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7	7	7	...
74	74⅞	1,300	Am. Ice Securities	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74¼	+ ⅛
19½	20¼	100	*Am. Linseed Co	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
70¼	70½	2,000	*Am. Locomotive Co	69	70½	69	70¼	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	100	*Am. Malt. pf., t. r.	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
159⅞	160	53,900	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	155⅞	160	153⅞	158⅞	+4⅜
118	119	600	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	117¼	118½	117¼	118½	+1¼
138⅝	138⅞	5,050	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137⅜	138⅝	137⅛	138⅝	+1⅝
134	139	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf	137½	137½	137½	137½	+ ½
101	101⅜	300	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	101	101⅛	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
38	38¼	1,000	*Am. Woolen Co	38	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
264½	265	82,800	*Anaconda Cop. Min	260⅜	265	259	264½	+4⅝
98⅛	98⅜	45,300	At., Top. & S. F	98	99	97½	98⅝	+2⅜
100⅛	100⅞	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
145⅞	145¾	1,700	Atlantic Coast Line	144	146	144	146	+2⅝
119	119⅛	11,000	Baltimore & Ohio	118⅜	119⅝	118½	119	+ ⅞
77⅜	78	7,100	Brook. Rapid Transit	77	78	76⅞	78	+1⅛
16¼	16½	200	Brunswick City	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+1⅛
160⅜	160¾	4,000	Canadian Pacific	158⅜	160¾	158⅜	160¾	+2½
38⅞	39	1,300	Central Leather Co	38⅜	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅛
228	230	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J	220½	229⅞	220½	229⅞	+ ⅞
62⅜	62¾	9,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62⅜	+1⅛
18⅞	19	1,000	Chi. Gt. Western	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
77½	78	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	77⅛	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	28¼	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	28	28	28	28	+1
188⅜	188⅞	12,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	189	189	187¼	188⅞	+1½
200	201	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	200½	201	200¾	200½	+ ½
200½	209⅜	700	Chi. & Northwestern	208	209½	207½	209½	+1½
236	240	200	Chi. & Northwest. pf	237	239	237	239	+4
4⅞	5	400	Chi. Union Traction	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	...
96	96½	1,600	C., C., C. & St. Louis	96¼	96⅞	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
57⅜	57½	20,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	55½	57½	55	57⅜	+2½
36⅜	37¼	1,400	Colorado & Southern	37	37½	36¾	36¾	— ½
19½	19⅝	300	Colum. & H. C. & I	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
139¼	140	800	Consolidated Gas	139	139⅞	139	139⅞	+1⅝
10⅜	20	400	Corn Prod. Ref. Co	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
77	79	160	Corn. Prod. Ref. pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
223¼	223½	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	222	223½	222	223½	+1½
44⅜	45	1,100	Den. & Rio Grande	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
62½	62⅞	2,900	*Distillers Securities	63	63	62¼	62⅜	— ⅛
18½	18½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
44⅝	45⅜	88,100	Erie	43	45¾	44¾	45¾	+1
77⅜	78	700	Erie 1st pf	77¼	77⅞	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅛
160	175	100	Fed. Min. & Smelting	172	172	172	172	+2
96¼	97	300	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	96	96¼	96	96¼	— ⅝
169½	170	400	General Electric	170	170⅜	170	170⅜	+ ⅝
300¼	300½	8,900	Great Northern pf	298½	300⅜	298½	300⅜	+2⅛
174	175	460	Illinois Central	173½	173⅝	173½	173⅝	— ⅛
37	37⅜	200	Interb.-Met	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
77⅜	79	300	Interb.-Met. pf	77½	78½	77½	78½	+ ½
19½	19¾	500	Internat. Paper Co	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
51	52	2,400	Int. Steam Pump	51¾	52⅜	51	52⅛	+ ⅛
28	29	100	Iowa Central	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
52	53	100	Iowa Central pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
69	70	400	Kanawha & Mich	68	70	68	69	—1
27½	29	1,100	Kan. City Southern	27½	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅞
57¾	58	3,100	Kan. City South. pf	57½	58¾	57½	58	+1⅝
59½	60¾	300	Knickerb. Ice. Chl	60	60½	60	60½	...
143⅝	148½	10,600	Louisville & Nash	147	148½	146¾	148½	+1⅝
149¼	150	100	Manhattan Elevated	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	+ ¾
21⅜	21½	1,000	Mexican Central	21¼	21⅞	21	21¼	...
69	70¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	70	70	70	70	+2½
36⅛	36¾	8,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35⅝	36¼	35¼	36¼	+1
70½	71	2,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	70⅜	71	70	71	+ ⅝
97	97¼	14,400	Missouri Pacific	96½	97⅜	96	97¼	+1½
68	68¾	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	68½	68½	68¼	68½	...
81½	81¾	14,800	*Nat. Lead Co	80	82	79½	81½	+2
41¼	41⅝	300	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	...
144⅜	144⅞	19,700	New York Central	144½	145½	144	144⅞	+ ⅞
69	69½	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	68½	69	68½	69	— ¼
49¼	49½	10,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	48¼	49½	48	49½	+1⅛
93¼	93½	7,200	Norfolk & Western	93	93½	93	93½	+ ⅞
94¼	94⅝	400	North American	93½	94⅝	93½	94¼	...
208¾	209	6,600	Northern Pacific	208	209	207½	209	+2⅝
132	133	300	Pacific Coast	134	134	131½	131½	—1¼
41	41¼	2,400	Pacific Mail	40¼	41¼	40¼	41	+1¼
145¾	146	145,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	145	146	144⅝	145⅞	+2⅛
91½	92	100	People's Gas, Chl	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
81½	84	100	P., C., C. & St. Louis	82½	82½	82½	82½	—1
107½	109½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	109	109	109	100	...
14¾	15¼	300	Pittsburg Coal	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
54⅛	55	700	Pittsburg Coal pf	54	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	54⅞	2,050	Pressed Steel Car	54½	55	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅛
98	99	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ¼
238	240	550	Pullman Company	237½	239¾	237	239¾	+2⅝
54¼	55	200	*R'way Steel Spring	54	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅛
139	139¼	187,000	Reading	135¼	139⅞	134½	138⅝	+4
30	30¼	3,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	29½	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
100⅞	101	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	100⅞	101	100¾	101	...
27	27½	2,500	Rock Island Co	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
65¾	65⅞	1,100	Rock Island Co. pf	65¼	65⅞	64½	65⅝	+ ¼
44½	46	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44⅝	—1⅝
24½	24¾	500	St. Louis Southwest'n	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
56½	57	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
78	78½	1,200	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	77¼	78¼	77¼	78	+1
90¾	90¾	201,400	Southern Pacific	89	91	89	90⅝	+3¼
118	118½	100	Southern Pacific pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅛
38⅝	38⅞	17,550	South. R'way pf	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	—1
99¾	100	100	South. R'way pf., ext	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
159⅜	160½	1,350	Tenn. Coal & Iron	156½	160	156½	160	+3⅝
34¼	34⅞	4,100	Texas & Pacific	34½	35	34½	34⅝	+ ½
112	114	300	Twin City Rapid Tr	112½	113⅜	112½	113⅜	+ ⅝
8⅞	9	100	*Union Bag & Paper	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
184¼	184½	232,100	Union Pacific	181½	185	181½	184¼	+ ⅝
94	95	100	Union Pacific pf	94½	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	600	United Rys. Invest	67	67⅞	67	67⅞	+ ⅛
47	47¼	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
74½	75	200	U. S. Realty & Imp	75	75	75	75	—1¾
36	37	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref	36½	38½	36¾	36¾	...
76	77	300	*U. S. Red. & R. pf	75	76	75	76	+ ⅛
43¼	46	300	U. S. Rubber	46¼	45¾	45¼	45⅝	—1½
107	109	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	108½	108⅝	108¾	108⅝	— ¼
43½	45¼	163,300	U. S. Steel	43⅞	45½	43⅞	45¼	+1⅝
107⅝	108	24,700	U. S. Steel pf	107½	106½	107⅜	108	+ ⅛
109½	110	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+1
20⅜	20½	600	Wabash	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
92	92½	300	Western Union Tel	92	92¼	92	92¼	+ ⅛
155	158	100	Westinghouse E. & M	155	155	155	155	—5
18½	19	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
41	41½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	300	Wisconsin Central	26½	26¾	26¾	26⅝	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, Aug. 18, 1906.

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank of N.Y.N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$2,877,300	$17,166,000	$2,211,000	$1,798,000	$15,155,000	$1,445000
Bank of Man. Co	2,050,000	2,742,800	22,182,000	4,002,000	2,150,000	24,530,000	.....
Merchants' Nat.	2,000,000	1,504,600	12,093,700	2,851,900	1,031,300	14,947,200	243,300
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	3,465,000	20,063,600	3,121,600	1,679,000	23,354,000	538,500
Bank of America	1,500,000	3,905,700	21,800,000	4,317,600	2,447,200	24,020,800	.....
Phenix Nat.	1,000,000	323,400	6,378,000	1,203,000	142,000	5,358,000	993,200
National City	25,000,000	19,400,300	158,445,800	28,886,200	10,641,700	147,135,800	5,338,500
Chemical Nat.	300,000	7,748,500	24,249,000	4,136,600	1,830,400	22,803,500	.....
Merch. Exch. Nat.	600,000	489,200	6,128,100	1,154,100	290,300	6,364,200	237,300
Gallatin Nat.	1,000,000	2,807,000	8,272,500	1,001,600	604,800	6,070,300	982,500
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	156,100	2,491,300	581,500	55,200	2,502,300	47,500
Mech. & Traders'	700,000	358,300	6,760,000	935,000	885,000	7,502,000	.....
Greenwich	500,000	634,800	5,222,900	919,400	482,100	5,895,100	.....
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4,548,300	26,214,500	3,755,800	1,129,200	16,534,900	4,394,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	13,008,400	138,652,200	16,652,000	12,730,400	116,460,300	12597000
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4,628,400	20,797,500	3,871,500	1,327,300	17,853,100	1,668,200
Pacific	500,000	759,200	3,309,300	387,600	446,400	3,566,000	.....
Chatham Nat.	450,000	1,030,000	6,765,100	725,500	850,800	5,840,700	48,800
People's	200,000	459,100	2,175,800	123,300	603,000	2,587,500	.....
Nat. Bank of N. A.	2,000,000	2,041,200	14,516,100	2,519,700	1,258,500	14,211,900	50,000
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	7,622,400	50,267,200	10,028,600	7,035,700	60,264,500	1,786,700
Irving Nat.	1,000,000	1,133,900	7,499,000	1,457,000	359,400	7,158,000	248,200
Citizens' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	789,500	18,762,400	3,406,800	1,350,700	18,058,300	1,544,500
Nassau	500,000	345,200	3,514,700	377,800	427,300	3,804,700	.....
Market & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	1,458,900	7,300,800	1,192,800	634,000	6,928,400	12,500
Metropolitan	2,000,000	718,000	10,150,600	2,398,700	199,100	10,452,600	.....
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	3,583,700	35,268,000	7,065,000	4,011,000	43,840,000	.....
Oriental	750,000	1,158,900	9,753,700	1,287,700	466,500	9,074,800	.....
Imp. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,008,900	24,126,900	3,767,000	1,402,000	20,962,000	48,200
National Park	3,000,000	7,764,800	70,398,000	17,000,000	8,770,000	86,835,000	2,957,500
East River Nat.	250,000	119,000	1,209,600	189,800	138,100	1,341,000	49,200
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3,063,400	19,088,000	3,557,000	2,435,000	21,617,400	50,000
Second Nat.	300,000	1,673,100	10,037,000	914,000	1,578,000	9,995,000	278,000
First Nat.	10,000,000	17,277,100	88,581,000	16,753,900	2,357,900	75,234,000	6,628,200
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	900,100	9,444,400	2,049,200	361,500	9,350,900	632,600
Bowery	250,000	780,300	3,757,000	557,000	229,000	4,161,000	.....
N. Y. Co. Nat.	200,000	842,200	5,038,900	925,100	464,100	5,637,600	50,000
German-American	750,000	560,800	4,084,400	756,400	193,200	3,958,000	.....
Chase Nat.	1,000,000	5,731,600	51,157,000	12,822,000	1,821,400	58,062,800	927,900
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1,790,000	9,721,800	2,444,000	446,800	11,234,200	.....
German Exchange	200,000	792,300	3,430,800	220,000	675,000	4,132,200	.....
Germania	200,000	916,000	4,414,600	508,400	916,300	5,540,900	.....
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	1,565,800	13,129,100	1,416,800	2,090,300	14,130,900	295,300
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	1,344,900	7,893,800	1,684,500	288,400	7,985,100	48,000
Fifth Nat.	250,000	457,600	2,984,600	587,100	184,900	3,081,800	243,100
Bank of Metropolis	1,000,000	1,625,500	9,864,200	1,222,600	615,000	9,156,000	.....
West Side	200,000	807,600	4,290,000	574,000	526,000	4,556,000	.....
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	1,170,600	14,638,000	2,391,000	1,704,000	16,406,000	218,000
First Nat., B'klyn	300,000	680,300	4,545,000	764,000	492,000	4,729,000	75,000
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	2,161,800	10,121,200	1,446,100	528,600	7,954,300	902,800
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	564,000	6,131,000	1,386,000	388,100	7,070,000	.....
New Amst'd'm Nat.	1,000,000	239,100	5,654,900	903,100	446,400	6,502,500	50,000
Astor Nat.	350,000	630,800	5,350,000	972,000	198,000	5,190,000	350,000
State	100,000	1,422,600	13,054,000	3,238,000	231,000	14,377,000	.....
Total, Nat. banks.	103,650,000	127,127,500					
Total, State banks.	14,500,000	23,864,500					
Total	118,150,000	151,092,000	1,067,292,400	189,129,000	81,411,500	1,053,756,000	46,070,500

*As per official reports: 35 National banks, June 18, 1906; 19 State banks Aug. 6, 1906.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—It was the most active half day in recent years, the sales aggregating 50,475 shares. Nearly one-half of this total was contributed by Reading, and United States Steel was almost as active, both stocks being liberally bought by commission houses. They were also purchasers of Pennsylvania Railroad. Philadelphia Rapid Transit was taken by a house representing inside interests, Union Gas was higher on a small volume of business, and Cambria Steel showed more strength. Electric Storage Battery advanced 2 points, Lehigh Valley 1½, Lehigh Navigation, unassessed, ¾, and the trust certificates 1¼. The close was strong.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Amer. Car & Fdy	40¼	40¼	40¼
25	American Cement	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
360	Cambria Steel	35⅞	35¼	35⅝
100	Con. Traction, N. J.	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝
200	Electric Co. of Amer.	11¼	11¼	11¼
151	Electric Storage	73	72½	73
610	Erie	45⅝	45	45⅝
80	Lake Superior Corp.	19¼	18¾	19¼
10	Lehigh Navigation	109	109	109
100	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	109¾	109¾	109¾
1,289	Lehigh Valley R. R.	79½	78½	79¼
7,386	Pennsylvania R. R.	72⅞	72	72⅞
100	Philadelphia Elec'c.	8 7-16	8 7-16	8 7-16
1,200	Phila. Rapid Transit	31	30¾	31
22,005	Reading	68¾	67 11-16	68¾
10	Southern Pacific	90¾	90¾	90¾
100	Southern Railway	38⅞	38½	38½
25	Susq. Iron & Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Tonopah Mining	19	19	19
823	United Gas Imp.	88¼	88¼	88½
15,640	U. S. Steel	45	43¾	45
100	Union Pacific	184¾	184¾	184¾
15	Warwick Iron & Steel	6¼	6¼	6¼
26	West Jersey & S. R.	62½	62½	62½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.—Followers of the market were too busy to-day watching the New York tapes to take any interest in the local market. Northern Central dropped 1 point, Seaboard common gained ½, United Railways income bonds gained ⅝, and the income certificates advanced 2 points. The close was firm, but dull.

Shares, 344; bonds, $17,300.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	United Railways inc.	71⅞	71⅛	71¼
1,000	United R's inc. ctfs.	71	71	71
2,300	United Rys. fdg. 5s	88¾	88⅝	88⅝

STOCKS.

119	Northern Central	105½	105	105½
225	Seaboard Co. com	27½	27¼	27½

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Some Experts Look for Long Deferred Revival in Stocks.

Others Advise Caution on the Uncertain Money Outlook and the Russian Situation—Possible American Inroads on Britain's Stock of Gold Also a Factor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 18.—Some of the financial experts profess to believe that a permanent improvement has started in the London stock markets. They talk of growing business and advancing prices, and predict that there will be no renewal of the uncertainty and depression for at least six months.

This optimism is based largely on conditions in the money market, which certainly are more satisfactory than at any previous time this year. If there were no such things as international relations affecting the London money market, probably nobody whose opinion is worth anything would doubt that the long-deferred revival of business had come at last to the Stock Exchange, but there are a number of shrewd financiers in this city who are unable to persuade themselves that money will be easy here and that stocks will boom persistently, no matter what may happen in America and Russia. They hold that it is too early in the year to conclude that the New York banks will be able to get over the crop-mo

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Note.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. "A"	3	Aug. 30	Aug. 8	Aug. 31
Balt. & Ohio com. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Balt. & Ohio pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buffalo & Susq. com. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Buffalo & Susq. pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 3
Canadian Pacific (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 4
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 4
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Chic. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 16	Aug. 29	Oct. 1
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Omaha	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Chi., St. Paul, M. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Cin., N. O. & Texas Pac. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 4
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Holders of record	July 31
Cleve. & Pitts. guar. stock (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Cleve. & Pitts. spec. stock (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Delaware & Bound Brook (quar.)	2	Aug. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 7	Aug. 17	Sept. 8
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 9	Sept. 11	Oct. 10
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 9, 1907	Mar. 12	Apr. 10
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 20
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Oswego & Syracuse (semi-annual)	4½	Aug. 20	Aug. 10	Aug. 20
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 25	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Phila., Germ. & Norristown (quar.)	3	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Reading 1st pf.	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
Southern Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	2½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Southern Railway pf.	2½	Oct. 17	Sept. 22	Oct. 18
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	5	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 11
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 11

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 30	Sept. 10
Columbus (O.) Ry. com. (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Georgia Ry. & Elec. com. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 20	Aug. 15	Aug. 21
Grand Rapids Ry. com.	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 25
Houghton Co. St. Ry., Hancock, Mich., pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Kan. City Ry. & Light pf. (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Philadelphia Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Scranton Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 2
Terre Haute Traction & Light pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 4
Whatcom Co. (Wash.) Ry. & Lt. pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Aug. 27	July 26	Aug. 13
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	¼	Aug. 27	July 26	Aug. 13
American Cereal (quarter)	3	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 21
American Chicle (month)	1	Aug. 20	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
Amer. Graphophone com. (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
American Locomotive (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 25	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Amer. Radiator com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 29	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
American Shipbuilding com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	.....	.....
American Shipbuilding com. (extra)	2	Sept. 1	.....	.....
American Shipbuilding pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Am. Smelt. securities pf. A (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Am. Smelt. securities pf. B (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Am. Telep., Teleg. & Cable (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
American Tobacco	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Barney & Smith com.	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
Barney & Smith pf. (quarter)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 4
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. com. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 5
Butte Coalition	40c	Sept. 17	Aug. 14	Sept. 4
Butterick	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Calumet & Hecla	$20	Sept. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 18
Cleve. & San. Brew. com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 16	Sept. 5	.....
Cleve. & San. Brew. pf. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 16	Sept. 5	.....
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quar.)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 24	Sept. 17
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Eastman Kodak pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Aug. 30	Sept. 17
Eastman Kodak com. (quar.)	2½	Oct. 1	Aug. 30	Sept. 17
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Federal Sugar Refining pf.	3	Aug. 25	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
General Asphalt pf.	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 3
General Chemical com.	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 4
Granby Consol. Copper	3	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 12
Gt. Northern Paper pf. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
Greene Consol. Copper (bi-monthly)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 16
Homestake Mining (Mo.)	50c	Aug. 25	Aug. 20	Aug. 27
Independent Brewing Co. of Pitts. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 25	Holders of record	Aug. 16
International Salt	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Kendall Gold Mining	3c	Aug. 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 23
Kings Co. El. Lt. & Power (quar.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 1
Merrimack Mfg. pf.	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
National Biscuit pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 16	Aug. 31
National Biscuit com. (quar.)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 15
Nat. Enam. & Stamping pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	.....	.....
National Lead com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 24	Sept. 17
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining	1	Aug. 25	.....	.....
N. Y. & Hond. Rosario Min. (extra)	1	Aug. 25	.....	.....
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Sept. 20	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	Dec. 12	Dec. 21
North American (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
North Butte Mining (quarter)	$2	Sept. 29	Sept. 10	Sept. 29
People's Gas (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 25	Aug. 13	Aug. 27
Pittsburg Brewing com. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 20	Aug. 11	Aug. 21
Pittsburg Brewing pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	Aug. 11	Aug. 21
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 29
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Quaker Oats com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Quaker Oats com. (extra)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Quincy Mining	$2.50	Sept. 5	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 8
Standard Oil (quarter)	$6	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 20
United Cigars Mfrs. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
United States Envelope pf.	3	Sept. 1	.....	.....
United States Steel (for 2 quarters)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 8	Oct. 2
United States Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 30	Aug. 8	Aug. 31
Welsbach Company	2	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 22

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 18 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,297,300.00	$32,700.00	$46,200	$67,800.00	$101,700.00	$1,282,300.00
Colonial	100,000	3,800,700.00	84,900.00	358,800	586,200.00	279,100.00	4,771,200.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	874,700.00	51,300.00	33,700	49,200.00	168,000.00	1,124,000.00
Columbia	300,000	6,879,000.00	308,000.00	260,000	544,000.00	3,800.00	7,430,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	5,800,300.00	688,300.00	27,000	268,000.00	447,000.00	4,223,600.00
Coal & Iron	500,000	4,739,300.00	549,400.00	298,400	408,400.00	86,100.00	4,314,200.00
14th Street	500,000	5,560,300.00	135,400.00	324,800	295,400.00	93,000.00	6,256,900.00
Fidelity	200,000	981,336.00	15,307.00	58,254	77,061.00	.....	984,926.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,810,800.00	238,300.00	211,300	195,000.00	285,000.00	5,330,100.00
International	200,000	1,905,945.33	92,941.54	22,037	.....	730,928.45	2,139,693.80
Jefferson	500,000	4,194,600.00	7,700.00	281,400	243,600.00	116,800.00	3,751,500.00
Mt. Morris	250,000	2,812,400.00	149,000.00	99,100	301,800.00	57,500.00	3,278,300.00
Mutual	200,000	3,815,254.00	22,301.00	209,344	164,301.00	54,274.00	3,570,997.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,319,117.00	20,034.00	321,885	324,209.00	33,333.00	3,679,028.00
Plaza	100,000	3,740,000.00	188,000.00	189,000	196,000.00	.....	3,917,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,717,100.00	18,900.00	129,100	93,500.00	86,500.00	1,871,500.00
84th St. Nat.	200,000	1,213,600.00	274,100.00	14,200	106,800.00	7,000.00	1,185,300.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,475,000.00	40,000.00	222,000	138,000.00	.....	2,897,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,749,800.00	97,000.00	161,400	121,300.00	113,300.00	2,049,400.00
Union Exch.	750,000	8,162,800.00	356,600.00	177,800	134,300.00	400,000.00	7,735,000.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	899,440.00	14,620.00	48,840	68,900.00	.....	755,800.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,281,300.00	38,900.00	325,300	234,900.00	79,400.00	3,834,900.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	2,722,300.00	50,300.00	210,800	217,600.00	239,300.00	3,180,300.00
Broadway	150,000	3,042,050.00	12,741.00	207,178	163,259.00	60,830.00	3,131,099.00
Brooklyn	300,000	2,070,500.00	136,300.00	76,500	249,700.00	34,200.00	2,284,900.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,702,000.00	362,500.00	117,500	675,600.00	263,900.00	5,086,800.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	10,296,400.00	194,500.00	943,900	1,063,800.00	183,500.00	12,257,800.00
Nassau	750,000	6,504,000.00	244,000.00	476,000	891,000.00	.....	6,131,000.00
National City	100,000	3,315,000.00	140,000.00	388,000	409,000.00	203,000.00	3,910,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,686,067.00	24,569.00	125,409	61,812.00	314,786.00	1,978,605.00
Union	1,000,000	346,000.00	693,000.00	1,315,000	1,243,000.00	.....	13,100,000.00

JERSEY CITY.

First Nat.	400,000	4,746,600.00	184,300.00	243,890	2,291,200.00	712,000.00	6,603,600.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,849,241.00	97,022.00	82,808	212,501.00	151,144.00	2,581,558.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,858,803.12	35,808.33	78,033	341,124.83	28,731.53	2,017,357.33

HOBOKEN.

First Nat.	110,000	2,033,700.00	142,700.00	22,700	177,600.00	222,300.00	2,503,500.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,519,500.00	43,780.00	43,900	80,400.00	111,800.00	1,559,300.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,750,050.00	23,772.00	155,979	235,715.00	410,179.00	3,427,342.00

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The money market is comfortably easy on call funds, but firm for time loans.

Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5¼@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds 12½c discount. Clearings, $24,378,503. Balances, $2,124,884. Sub-Treasury debit, $138,609.

For the week—Clearings, $144,942,285; balances, $9,549,432.

Boston had a good market in stocks—40,000 shares in the two hours, whereof Union Pacific contributed over 5,000, Amalgamated Copper over 10,000, United States Steel nearly 8,000. There was fair activity in certain copper stocks, and in Boston and Worcester Electric preferred and Massachusetts Gas. American Telephone rose 1 to 134; Western Telephone appeared at 11, preferred 85; Boston and Worcester preferred sold up 1, to 83¼, shading ¾ at the close; Massachusetts Gas gained ¾, to 60¾; Utah gained ¾, to 59½; Allouez was firm, touching 38¾; Butte Coalition sold off 1.

Complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	91	91	91

RAILROADS.

462	Atchison	98¼	97	98¼
30	Boston & Maine	168	168	168
500	Boston & Wor. pf.	83¼	82¼	82⅞
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158	158	158
50	Concord & M., Class 4	188	188	188
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195¼	195¼	195¼
80	Pennsylvania	72½	72½	72½
5,762	Union Pacific	184⅛	182	184

TELEPHONES.

285	American	134	132¾	133⅞
1	New England	131	131	131
50	Western	11	11	11
50	Western pf.	85	85	85

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,255	Am. Sugar	130	137⅜	135½
40	Am. Sugar pf.	136	136	136
30	Am. Woolen	38¼	38	38
20	Am. Woolen pf.	103¼	103	103
1,286	Mass. Gas	59⅜	59	59⅜
65	Mass. Gas pf.	89⅛	89	89⅛
100	Pullman	259	259	259

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Reece Buttonhole	9½	9½	9½
5	Swift & Co.	104	104	104
132	United Fruit	110¼	110	110¼
303	United Shoe Mach.	83⅛	82⅛	82½
11	United S. Mach. pf.	30	30	30
6,702	U. S. Steel	45	43½	45
1,197	U. S. Steel pf.	108½	107½	108½

MINING.

450	‡Adventure	6¾	6¼	6¾
625	Allouez	38¼	37¾	38
10,285	*Amalgamated	109¼	105⅞	109
100	Arcadian	2½	2½	2½
135	Atlantic	14½	14¼	14½
1,120	Bingham	33⅛	33	33¼
225	Boston Con.	27⅞	27	27
985	*Butte Coalition	32	31	31
210	Calumet & Arizona	111	110½	110½
500	Centennial	26	26	26
200	Con. Mercur	54c	54c	54c
1,403	Copper Range	78½	77⅜	78½
125	Franklin	18¼	18	18¼
200	Granby	12⅜	12	12⅛
443	Greene Con.	25¼	24⅞	25¼
100	Isle Royale	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
340	Mass.	8⅝	8½	8⅝
175	Michigan	13¼	13¼	13⅜
5	Mohawk	62½	62½	62½
5	Nevada Con.	18	18	18
955	North Butte	92½	92	92½
150	Old Dominion	42	42	42
365	Osceola	109¾	109¾	109¾
220	Parrot	28½	28	28
50	Phoenix	75c	75c	75c
29	*Quincy	90	89	90
220	Shannon	9⅝	9½	9⅝
5	Tamarack	99½	99½	99½
185	Tecumseh	12¼	12	12¼
25	Trinity	9	8¾	9
720	United Copper	64⅝	63⅞	64⅝
110	U. S. Smelting	57	56½	57
510	U. S. Smelting pf.	46	46	46
1,420	Utah	59½	58½	59½
150	†Winona	9	8¾	9

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid. ‡First installment paid.

First Dividend in Thirteen Years.

The declaration of a dividend of 1 per cent. on its $2,000,000 common stock by the Barney & Smith Car Company recalls the fact that this is the first distribution to common stockholders since June, 1893, when 5 per cent. was paid. At that time the company had been newly incorporated to succeed to the business of the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company, and it began to feel immediately the great falling off in business during the years of hard times which followed. The dividend is payable Sept. 15.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Very Weak and Unsettled—Closed at Season's Low Level.

FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Local showers Sunday and Monday; light southerly winds.

Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Local showers Sunday and Monday; light southeast to south winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair in northern, local showers in southern portion Sunday and Monday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Fair Sunday and Monday.

Tennessee—Fair Sunday and Monday, with warmer in eastern portion.

The cotton market was very weak and unsettled again yesterday and closed the week at about the lowest level of the season and over 130 points down from the high level of last July. The market opened steady at an advance of two points on August, but generally 2@5 points lower, and closed barely steady at a net decline of 15@23 points, with prices two or three points up from the lowest on covering. Sales for the half session were estimated at 250,000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local markets to-day were as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
August	8.94	8.94	8.88	8.74@8.76	8.92
September	9.00	9.00	8.88	8.87@8.88	9.02
October	9.19	9.21	8.99	9.02@9.03	9.21
November	9.22	9.22	9.12	9.07@9.09	9.27
December	9.31	9.31	9.10	9.12@...	9.31
January	9.35	9.35	9.18	9.18@9.20	9.37
February	9.39	9.40	9.38	9.22@9.24	9.44
March	9.55	9.45	9.28	9.26@...	9.47
April	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.28@9.30	9.49
May	9.48	9.48	9.29	9.29@9.30	9.53

The Liverpool weekly report, with comparisons, follows:

	This wk.	L'st wk.	L'st yr.	1904
Sales all kinds	32,000	26,000	25,000	26,000
Sales American	27,000	20,000	22,000	21,000
Sales for spec.	1,000	....	....	1,000
Sales for export	2,000	1,000	....	1,000
Forwarded	45,000	65,000	48,000	42,000
Imports all kinds	19,000	12,000	51,000	32,000
Imports, American	10,000	5,000	42,000	25,000
Export, actual	4,000	5,000	4,000	1,000
Stock all kinds	463,000	494,000	780,000	231,000
Stock American	356,000	388,000	653,000	151,000
Afloat, all kinds	45,000	44,000	135,000	26,000
Afloat American	28,000	26,000	108,000	9,000

COTTON EXCHANGE SPECIAL LIVERPOOL CABLES.

Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 400; American, 3,000; receipts, 7,000, all American; middling upland, 5.45d. Futures opened quiet, 6 points decline on near and 7 lower on distant. Closed steady, 7 to 8 lower on near and 9 to 10½ lower on late months. August, 5.20; August-September, 5.15; September-October, 5.07; October-November, 5.05; November-December, 5.05@5.06; December-January, 5.01@5.06; January-February, 5.00@5.07; February-March, 5.08; March-April, 5.09@5.10; April-May, 5.10@5.11; May-June, 5.11@5.12.

FALL RIVER COTTON STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 18.—G. M. Hatfords & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale
Am. Linen Co.	..	96	..
Arkwright Mills	..	87½	..
Bourne Mills	69	..	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	100	..	..
Barnaby Mfg. Co.	..	95	..
Chace Mills	100	105	101
Davol Mills	..	83½	..
Flint Mills	..	90	..
Granite Mills	125	..	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	72½	..
Narragansett Mills	98½	..	100
Osborn Mills	80	82½	81
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	129	..	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	128	132	..
Luther M. Co.	..	95	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	113	115	115
Shove Mills	40	42½	..
Stafford Mills	76	80	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	100	99
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	135	..	..
Wampanoag Mills	80	72	70
Weetamoe Mills	..	62½	..

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—It was the same old story in the wheat market on Saturday—further liquidation and declining prices—touching the low point for the year. From this level, however, there was a fair rally near the close in sympathy with the strong jump in corn, which left the market finally rather steady in tone and not far under the previous night. At 1 o'clock September was quoted 77⅞c, December 80⅝c, and May 85¼c. Early influences in the market were the declines of ½ and ⅝d at Liverpool, prospects for an increase of 1,300,000 bushels in world's shipments for the week, and fine harvesting weather in the Northwest. Persistent liquidation forced the market steadily lower throughout the forenoon, and the regular close was ½c under the previous night. One of the selling motives toward midday was the report that a Minneapolis crop expert had raised his Winter wheat estimate from 435,000,000 to 447,000,000 on account of the recent increase made in Kansas area. On the late rally there was some covering, but no general movement in this direction, as the weather was too good and exporters out of line. Primary receipts amounted to 733,000 bushels, against 676,000 bushels a year ago. The cash market in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 76⅝c elevator and 77⅝c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¼c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 78½c free on board afloat.

CORN.—There was no more strength in the early corn market than there was in wheat, but a run of unfavorable crop news from Kansas and Nebraska, where temperatures were reported high and rains scarce, gave the late market a big advance and a strong undertone. At 1 o'clock September in New York was quoted 55¼c and December 52½c. There was a good deal of covering on the advance, which came unexpectedly and found the crowd considerably oversold. The decline of ⅜ and ¼d at Liverpool was a factor in the opening weakness of the market.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
September	77 13-16	77⅛	77¼	78
December	80 11-16	80⅝	80⅝	80⅞
May	83⅜	83	83	83½
Corn—				
September	..	..	54¼	54⅜
December	52	51⅝	51⅝	52⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

September	70⅜	69⅜	70¼	70⅜
December	73⅛	72⅜	73¼	73⅛
May	77⅜	76⅜	77⅛	77⅜
Corn—				
September	48	47	48	47¼
December	44	43	44	43½
May	44⅜	44	44	44¼
Oats—				
September	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	29⅜
December	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	30⅞
May	33	32⅜	32⅞	32⅝
Lard—				
October	$8.70	$8.70	$8.70	$8.72
January	7.82	7.82	7.82	7.85
Ribs—				
October	..	..	8.70	8.70
January	7.15	7.12	7.15	7.12
Pork—				
September	..	..	17.00	17.00
January	13.30	13.27	13.30	13.32

GOVERNMENT CABLE PAYS.

Alaska Telegraph Line Receipts Increase—Route to be Extended.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Commercial receipts from the Alaskan cable and telegraph lines amounted to $24,000 in July, which is $2,000 in excess of the amount collected by the United States in any previous month. The official dispatches sent during the month would have cost $12,000 had they been paid for at the commercial rates. This rapid increase in the demands upon the Alaskan cable and telegraph system will be met by the Government by the duplexing of the cable, doubling its present capacity.

The cable ship Burnside, which is to install the duplexing apparatus at the Alaskan end of the cable, will probably leave Seattle about Sept. 15. It will carry 200 miles of new cable, which has just been shipped from New York for the extension of the cable service south of Ketchikan. This extension will be effected by tapping the line from Sitka to Juneau at Cape Fanshaw. From that point a branch line will be extended down to Wrangell, then to Hadley, on Prince of Wales Island, and thence to Ketchikan, which is only sixty miles from Port Simpson, the English town which is to be the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

It is believed that this additional 200 miles of cable will result in a great increase in cable receipts, as the new feeder taps a rich country which stands greatly in need of daily communication with the United States.

BIG SKYSCRAPER UNDER WAY.

Contract Let for Digging the Singer Building's 80-Foot Cellar.

The contract for digging the foundation for the new Singer Building, the forty-two-story skyscraper in Broadway at Liberty Street, has been awarded to the Foundation Company of 35 Nassau Street.

The Singer Building will be forty-two stories, or 650 feet high, it has been announced. That will be twice as high as the Trinity Building, and about 120 feet higher than the Park Row Building.

The foundations for this building will be carried down to bed rock, which is about 80 feet below the Broadway curb. The Foundation Company has a corps of engineers preparing for the construction of the foundation.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...5:13|Sun sets...6:54|Moon rises...4:38

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:53	7:12	12:48	12:53
Governors Island	7:05	7:22	1:25	1:29
Hell Gate	8:58	9:15	2:57	2:57

Arrived—Saturday, Aug. 18.

SS New York, Southampton, Aug. 11.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
SS La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 11.
SS Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 11.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 15.
SS El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 12.
SS Beacon Light, Cardiff, Aug. 2.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, Aug. 12.
SS Oneida, Philadelphia, Aug. 17.
SS D. de Larrinaga, Buenos Ayres, July 7.
SS H. Luckenbach, New Orleans, Aug. 8.
SS Hero, Philadelphia, Aug. 17.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Aug. 17.
SS Vimeira, Port au Prince, Aug. 9.
SS Coamo, Ponce, Aug. 12.
SS City of Birmingham, Savannah, Aug. 15.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, Aug. 11.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*K. Wilh. II., Bremen	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	.....	3:00 P.M.
Welsh Prince, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A.M.
Sicilia, Naples	.....	.....
Gracia, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cherokee, Dominica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

It was not recorded that many property owners have ever had much difficulty in getting coal into their buildings, provided they were in a position to take title to the coal, but it has been just that difficulty which has for some time confronted the owners of the Broad-Exchange Building, and which finally led to their purchase of 41 Broad Street for $325,000.

This solution of the problem was not, of course, so costly as appears on its face, because it was possible to lease the property on a basis that will show a fair return on the $325,000, but, failing to get out of their trouble in this way, it is difficult to see what the owners of the skyscraper could have done, unless, as one humorist has suggested, they put in gas stoves. The coal chute question is not likely to rise up to vex the owners of many buildings, because few sites present such an opportunity to fall into a trap as did the Broad-Exchange plot, but the incident was none the less entertaining, in that it uncovered a new phase of the struggle for space in the financial district and showed that light and air are not the only facilities which may become subjects of contention.

In its general features the market last week afforded nothing to indicate that its Summer breathing spell is about to end. Scattered trading in tenements, an occasional deal in lots, and a few transactions of the sort likely to be closed at any season—these continued to furnish the bulk of daily reports. Sales of half a dozen dwellings on the east and west sides, among them being 1,053 Fifth Avenue, marked a good beginning for Fall business in that class of property.

Brokers and agents in the uptown sections are busy with Fall renting, and while it may be a little early for predictions, many of them express the belief that the 1st of October will reveal a state of affairs far from discouraging to owners and builders. The 30,000 new names in the new City Directory, representing to a large extent a compilation made several months ago, have only an indirect bearing on the present renting situation, but they certainly show that Manhattan and the Bronx are still growing rapidly in those kinds of population requiring the middle and better grades of housings.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

E. P. Holdridge, in conjunction with E. Osterman, has leased to Matthew Bernheim, clothier, 1,367 and 1,369 Broadway, southwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street. Mr. Bernheim intends to sublet the premises for a year and later to occupy them himself.

West 92d Street House Sold.

Jacob Axelrod has sold to Robert M. Silverman 317 West Ninety-second Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 30 by 56.

George F. Picken has sold for E. E. Fisher 1,987 Seventh Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 27 by 100.

Purchase on West 25th Street.

Henry M. Weill has sold for W. E. Sutherland 244 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story flat on lot 15 by 78.9, to Adolph Altman.

C. Schierloh has sold for the Norwood Holding Company its plot, on the north side of Fifty-third Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, to William Schuman, for improvement.

Upper Park Avenue Deal.

A. Singer has sold to Charles M. Siegel 1,982 to 1,986 Park Avenue, three five-story flats on plot 75 by 80.

Sugarman & Lewis have sold for S. Lefkowitz to Joseph Feldman 1,301 and 1,303 Avenue A, a six-story tenement, 50 by 85.

Another Purchase by P. R. R.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has bought 341 and 343 East Thirty-second Street, a coal yard, 50 by 98.9, owned by Christopher Meyer.

Samuel Roth has sold for C. Jaeckel 436 East Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Activity on Watts Street.

M. B. Lenane has sold for clients the three-story tenement, 136 Watts Street, 20 by 56.

Moritz Katz has sold for J. & N. Canter to Meyer Weiss the six-story apartment house 67 and 69 Second Street, 75 by 112.

Max Scoboloff has bought a plot, 48 by 88, on the south side of Third Street, 90 feet east of Georck Street.

Charles E. Duross leased the store and basement 660 Hudson Street for L. J. Bice to Henry Arachtingi.

To Build New Factory in Bronx.

The Pease Piano Company intends to erect a five-story factory, from plans by Rouse & Sloan, on the plot, 125 by 100, at the corner of Whitlock Avenue and 161st Street. The estimated cost of the building is $60,000.

Charles F. Dillberger is the buyer of the three lots on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 200 feet north of 187th Street, sold recently through William Stonebridge.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to George Villance the lot, 25 by 104, on the east side of Paulding Avenue, 64 feet south of 224th Street; also, to Frank Suvia, a lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of 209th Street, 230 feet east of Rosewood Avenue; also, to W. Berg, a lot, 25 by 104, on the south side of Corsa Avenue, 75 feet west of Beech Avenue; also, to a client, a lot, 25 by 50, on the west side of Beech Avenue, 100 feet south of Corsa Avenue.

Big Deal in Bay Ridge Lots.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. have recently closed contracts for the sale of about 440 lots in the Bay Ridge section, in the vicinity of the Bush terminal, as follows: 225 lots, between First and Second Avenues, Sixtieth and Sixty-third Streets, for the estate of William H. Langley; also 70 lots, bounded by First and Second Avenues, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, for Susan W. Hopkins and Frances K. Sanger; also 64 lots in the block bounded by First and Second Avenues, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, for Stewart McDougal; also 35 lots on the north side of Forty-fourth Street, running through to Forty-third Street, for Percy Kent and others; also 10 lots on the east side of Second Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, for Owners' Land Company; also 30 lots on the south side of Sixtieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The properties were sold to various buyers. The total amount involved in the group of transactions was over $600,000.

Louis Weinberger, as attorney, has bought and resold the following properties in South Brooklyn: No. 295 Ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, 20.6 by 80; also 572 and 574 Court Street and 321 and 323 Hamilton Avenue, 40 by 80 and irregular; also 532 Court Street, 19.6 by 80. Mr. Weinberger has also bought the following properties in the same section: No. 505 Clinton Street, 18.8 by 75; also 495 Court Street, 19.6 by 80; also 339 and 341 Hamilton Avenue, a "flatiron" corner at Hamilton Avenue, Court, and Centre Streets, 70 by 55 by 52; also 109 to 119 Fifteenth Street, 107.6 by 103.

Building Operation in Canarsie.

Beethoven Englander has had plans prepared by Architect Samuel Sass for fifty two-story brick houses, to be erected in Canarsie on the block bounded by Flatlands Avenue, Avenue D, East Eighty-fourth and East Eighty-fifth Streets.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

When compared with the last two weeks, each of which yielded but a single auction offering, this week's schedule, with its six foreclosure items, is of fairly voluminous aspect. None of the properties, however, is of any importance, although some small dwellings on West 126th and 128th Streets, to be sold on Wednesday, may attract some outside attention.

Auctioneer Day's weekly suburban offering for next Saturday involves 123 restricted lots at Edgemere. The sale will begin at 3 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday T. F. Archer will sell on the premises 250 lots at Lawrence, L. I., on the Rockaway Turnpike, Union and Pearl Streets, and Pacific Avenue.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 436 mortgages for $7,126,587, of which 6, for $2,658,180, were at 6 per cent.; 24, for $258,700, at 5½ per cent.; 140, for $1,953,810, at 5 per cent., and 4, for $465,000, at 4½ per cent.

In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 275 mortgages for $2,120,238, of which 125, for $505,876, were at 6 per cent.; 87, for $511,900, at 5½ per cent.; 65, for $339,552, at 5 per cent.; 4, for $84,000, at 4½ per cent., and 2, for $259,600, at 4 per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.
By Joseph P. Day.

62d St, 357 East, n s, 279 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100.5, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, August P. Wagner, referee; due on judgment, $4,463.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

128th St, 14 West, s s, 165.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee; due on judgment, $8,850.

128th St, 18 West, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee; due on judgment, $8,854.

126th St, 175 West, n s, 50.8 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee; due on judgment, $9,915.

FRIDAY, AUG. 24.
By James L. Wells.

55th St, 249 West, n s, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, Henry Marshall, referee; due on judgment, $31,888.

137th St, 759 East, n s, 737.6 ft e of Willis Av, 16.3x75, four-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, Cornelius J. Sullivan, referee; due on judgment, $5,613.

On the premises, at 2 P. M.
By T. F. Archer.

Lawrence, L. I., 250 lots on Rockaway Turnpike, Union and Pearl Sts and Pacific Av; public auction sale, to be continued on Saturday, Aug. 25.

SATURDAY, AUG. 25.
On the premises, at 3 P. M.
By Joseph P. Day.

Edgemere, L. I., 123 restricted lots; public auction sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

136th St, n s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, for four six-story brick tenements and stores, 87.6x86.11; A. Perlmen of 91 Mangin St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $140,000.

13th St, 530 and 532 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 50x90.8; S. Wanderman & Son of 230 Grand St, owners; S. Sass, architect; cost, $55,000.

Amsterdam Av, 153 and 155, for a six-story brick flat, 50.2x90; G. A. Branigan, Kent, Ohio, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $50,000.

Lenox Av, s w corner of 121st St, for a six-story brick flat, 75x87.11; Harris & Siegel of 60 Liberty St, owners; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $125,000.

Lincoln Av and 138th St, southeast corner, for a two-story brick store, 125x160; M. O'Reilly of 226 West 137th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $10,000.

131st St, 509 to 513, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 50x104; Faverlo Mascia of 602 Morris Av, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

11th St, 504 to 510 East, to five five-story brick tenements and stores; R. Satonstein of 321 East 138th St, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $10,000.

Madison St, 162, to a three-story brick loft; E. Reibstein of 100 East Broadway, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $6,000.

37th St, 220 West, to a three-story brick fire engine house; city, owner; A. Stevens, architect; cost, $10,000.

9th St, 617 East, to two four-story brick tenements and stores; L. Rosenblatt of 49 East 9th St, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 18.

WEST ST, e s, 120.11 ft n of Spring St, 20.7x101.10; Harry Sophian to Samuel Piser, (mtg $15,000) 100

AVENUE A, w s, 50.5 ft s of 70th St, 50x85; Simon Lefkowitz to Joseph Feldman, (mtg $57,500) 100

HUDSON ST, s e corner of Morton St, 45x80; Hermann H. F. Vocke to Henrietta Schulte 1

HUDSON ST, s e corner of Morton St, 45x80; Henrietta Schulte to Hermann H. F. Vocke and others 1

WRIGHT AV, w s, 200 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Porter G. Cartwright 100

AVENUE A, s w corner of 78th St, 25x94; Esther Oshinsky to Meier Lehmann, (mtg $21,000) 100

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, 100.5 ft s of Howard St, 30x irregular; Edward C. Hawes and others to Alfred C. Bachman 100

LAFAYETTE ST, w s, 100.5 ft s of Howard St, 30x irregular; Alfred C. Bachman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $80,000) 100

SPENCER PLACE, w s, at line between Lots 43 and 44 on assessment maps, contains 534 sq ft; Jane Smith Woolman to New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 1

114TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 41.2x78; Louis Meyer Realty Company to Jacob Kaufmann, (mtg $49,500) 100

113TH ST, 136 and 138 West, 54x100.11; Eberhard Faber to Carrie J. Well, (mtg $71,000) 100

4TH ST, s e s, 62.4 ft s of 1st Av, 31.2x105.2; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Anna Habicht, (mtg $1,500) 3,250

FRONT ST, n w corner of Cuyler's Alley, 18.7x84.2; Alfred C. Bachman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $28,000) 1

13TH ST, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; John Eigenbirdt to Falk Rhonheimer 1

BAYARD ST, s s, 272.2 ft w of Bowery, 25x90; Koppel Friedland and others to Louis Greenbaum and another, (mtg $32,500) 1

CHRYSTIE ST, s e s, 75 ft n e of Hester St, 25x100; Margaret Jaeger to Arenold Kadish and others, (mtg $42,000) 100

113TH ST, 136 and 138 West, 54x100.11; Carrie J. Well to Palisade Realty Company, (mtg $71,000) 100

BROOK AV, n e corner of 155th St, 200 ft to 156th St x100; Samuel Grossman and others to Samuel Kandell and others, (mtg $150,000) 100

LOTS 99 to 103, map of Benson estate; Edwin Baer to W. Stanley Easter 100

46TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100; Mary A. Mara and others to Anna Lacord 1

WEST ST, e s, 120.11 ft n of Spring St, 20.7x101.10; Samuel Piser to Barney Goldman, (mtg $17,000) 100

DIVISION ST, n s, 22.5 ft e of Ridge St, 22.5x58.10; Nathan Marco to Harris Mandel and others, (mtg $5,500) 100

DIVISION ST, n e corner of Ridge St, 22.5x58.6; Mary C. Moore to Harris Mandelbaum and others 20,100

TINTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 152d St, 75x100; Ignatz Floria Co-operative Assnamong Corteonsi to Benjamin Harris and others 100

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 63.7 ft s of Rae St, 14.7x92.3; George Mueller to Clara A. Mueller 1

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 32.6 ft e of White Plains Road, 12.6x100; Isabella Beatly to Anne Catherine Moffett, (mtg $2,000) 100

GERMAN PLACE, e s, 63.7 ft s of Rae St, 14.7x92.3; Clara A. Mueller to George Aubel, (mtg $1,875) 100

51ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Mary F. Mullane to Margaret J. Plant-Graves 1

FULTON AV, w s, 54.11 ft s of 174th St, 18x85.6; Izak Barr to Charles Gruber, ¼ part 100

5TH ST, n s, 52.3 ft w of Avenue D, 34.4x97; Herman Heller to Dora Lichtenstein, (mtg $14,500) 100

4TH ST, s s, 432 ft w of Avenue D, 22.11x96; Isaac Spring to Julius M. Rosenthal 100

5TH AV, w s, 40 ft s of 7th St, 37x100, Wakefield; 5th Av, s w corner of 7th St, 40x100.5, Wakefield; Meyer Smulian to Francesco Gibbia, (mtg $5,600) 100

FULTON AV, w s, 36.11 ft s of 174th St, 18x86.2; Charles Gruber to Izak Barr 100

BROAD ST, e s, 194.3 ft w of Beaver St, 30.2x irregular; Arthur W. Saunders to Broad Exchange Company, (mtg $250,000) 100

BROOME ST, 366 and 362, —x—; Samuel Aronson to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $65,000) 100

114TH ST, n s, 87.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 44.7x—; Leopold Zelinka to Max Zelinka 100

205TH ST, n s, Lot 530, map of property of C. F. and H. B. Ovdyke, 25.2x131; Annie D'Amara to Hugh McKeon, (mtg $7,250) 100

205TH ST, n s, Lot 531, map of property of C. F. and H. B. Opdyke, 25.11x124.9; Annie D'Amara to Hugh McKeon, (mtg $7,250) 100

5TH AV, n s, 180 ft e of 3d St, 25x114, Wakefield; Katie Brown to Abraham Morgilesky 100

PROSPECT AV, n s, 879 ft e of Trogg's Neck Road, 25x128.5; Martin Norton to Margaret Sullivan 1

9TH ST, n s, Lot 236, map of Unionport, 100x108; James Rodgers and others to Patrick Hurley 100

162D ST, n s, 323.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 98 x irregular; Charles Zimmerman, Jr., to Richard H. Mitchell 100

CYPRESS AV, n e corner of 186th St, 200 ft to 186th St x 95; Max Levine to Harry Harris, (mtg $42,000) 100

39TH ST, 207 East, 25x irregular; Maurice M. Strauss to Nathan Grubstein and others, (mtg $14,000) 100

153D ST, n s, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 75x100; Richard H. Mitchell to Charles Zimmermann 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to Edward C. Hawes and others; Lafayette St, w s, 100.5 ft s of Howard St, —x—, 3 years 30,000

BAETER, W. Stanley, to Edward Baer; lots 99 to 103 of map of Benson estate, 2 years 4,500

LESSER, Sadie, to Anita L. Bassford; 88th St, 308 West, 21x100.8, 3 years 2,500

GROSSMAN, Samuel, and others to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee; Brook Av, n e corner of 135th St, 40x100, 3 years 84,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, and others to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee, Brook Av, e s, 40 ft n of 135th St, 40x100, 3 years 26,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, and others to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee, Brook Av, e s, 80 ft n of 135th St, 40x100, 3 years 26,500

GROSSMAN, Samuel, and others to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee, Brook Av, e s, 40 ft s of 136th St, 40x100, 3 years 27,500

GROSSMAN, Samuel, and others to Edgar S. Appleby, trustee, Brook Av, s e corner of 136th St, 40x100, 3 years 26,000

LACORD, Anna, to Lewis M. Isaac, trustee; 46th St, 420 West, 25x100.4, 3 years 10,750

KAPELSOHN, Emanuel, to Frank J. Haldane and another; 11th Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 55th St, 27.1x irregular, installments, 7 per cent 1,200

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; Division St, n e corner of Ridge St, 44.10 x53.10, 1 year 30,000

LEDER, Samuel, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Attorney St, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100, 4 years 25,000

KADISH, Arenold, and others to Margaret Jaeger; Chrystie St, 80, 25x100, installments, 7 per cent 7,000

PORCELLI, Serafino, and another to Elizabeth K. Dooling; Arthur Av, e s, 62 ft s of 188th St, 58x62.6, 3 years 7,000

GREENBAUM, Louis, and another to Isaac Silberberg and others; Bayard St, 61, 25x90, prior mtg $32,300, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,700

PISER, Samuel, to Harry Sophian; West St, e s, 120.11 ft n of Spring St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

LICHTENSTEIN, Dora, to Herman Heller; 5th St, n s, 82.3 ft w of Avenue D, 34.4x97, prior mtg $35,000, installments, 6 per cent 14,500

WOOLMAN, Jane S., to Bowery Savings Bank; Mott Av, e s, 150 ft n of 150th St, 25x98.3, 5 years, 4½ per cent 4,000

ROSENTHAL, Julius M., to Mary E. Fitts; 4th St, s s, 432 ft w of Avenue D, 22.11x96, 5 years 16,000

GERLICH, Frederick W., to Edmund Hendricks and another, trustees; 103d St, 158 East, 27x100.11, 5 years 17,000

WEIL, Carrie J., to Eberhard Faber; 113th St, 138 West, 27x100.11, 3 years, 6 per cent 12,000

KLAPPER, Isaac, to E. H. Ogden Lumber Company; 68th St, n s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 75x100.5, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

SINKOVITZ, Isidore, to Adolph Schlesinger; 74th St, 421 to 425 East, 62x 63.3, collateral 2,000

WEIL, Carrie J., to Eberhard Faber; 113th St, 136 West, 27x100.11, prior mtg $23,000, due Aug 15, 1909, 6 per cent 12,000

GUBSTEIN, Nathan, and another to Maurice M. Strauss; 39th St, 207 East, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

HURWITZ, Meyer, to David Gordon; 4th St, n s, 350 ft w of Avenue A, 25x96.2, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

ROSENTHAL, Julius M., to Isaac Sprung; 4th St, s s, 432 ft w of Avenue D, 22.11x96, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent 4,500

RHONHEIMER, Falk, to Anna E. Schmidt et al; 13th St, 644 East, due Sept 1, 1909, 4½ per cent 10,000

WHITNEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, to the Estate Settlement Company; Grant Av, w s, 32 ft s of 166th St, 850x100, due, &c., as per bond 5,000

LORD, Hessie C., to David Lord and another; Anthony Av, 2,184, 25x 120, 3 years, — per cent 5,000

FORMAN, Aaron, and others, to Joseph Wenins; 92d St, 338 and 340 East, 50 x100.8, prior mtg $55,000, 3 months, — per cent 2,400

McKEON, Hugh, to Annie D. Ambra; Lot 530, map of land of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, due July 31, 1908, 6 per cent 750

McKEON, Hugh, to Annie D. Ambra; Lot 531, map of land of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, due July 31, 1908, 6 per cent 750

GILBERT, Benjamin T., to Henry W. Green; 3d Av, w s, 162.2 ft s of 178th St, 54.1x114.6; 3d Av, w s, 216.4 ft s of 173th St, 50x —, due July 25, 1908, 6 per cent 10,000

WILSON, Max S. A., to Isaac Gingold; 164th St, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.4, 3 years, 6 per cent 14,000

MOFFETT, Anne C., to Isabella Beatty; Van Nest Av, n s, 32.6 ft e of White Plains Road, prior mtg $1,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,000

SMITH, Oscar, to Railroad Co-operative Building Loan Association; Fox Av, w s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent 4,000

MOGILESKY, Abraham, to Catharine C. Hill; 8th St, n s, 180 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x114, 4 years, 6 per cent 6,000

GORTON, Franklin M., to Bronx Improvement Company; Plot begins 240 ft e of White Plains Road and 375 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, due July 10, 1909, 6 per cent 1,800

MEISLER, Isaac, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 1st Av, 176, 5 years 12,000

KANDELL, Samuel, and others to Samuel Grossman and others; Brook Av, e s, 80 ft n of 135th St, 40x100, prior mtg $26,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 13,500

SCHENKMAN, Ray, to Henry Kuntz; Southern Boulevard, s w corner of 186th St, and other property, prior mtg $39,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 100x100; John Gilles Company against Louis O. Cohen and Charles S. Goldberg, owners and contractors 252

WEST END AV, 583; William D. Grant against Anna P. Crompton, owner; A. R. Atkin, contractor 265

56TH ST, 4 West; Pace & Cripps against J. P. Goin, owner; Charles H. Cottrell, contractor 871

137TH ST, n s, whole front between Riverside Drive and Broadway; U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company against Transit Realty Company, owner; J. Saron Sheet Metal Works, contractor 837

123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Pleasant Av, 100x100.11; Levine & Posner against Louis O. Cohen and Charles S. Goldberg, owners and contractors 2,800

85TH ST, 436 to 440 East; Samuel Shanker against Samuel Kaufman and Max Gelbin, owners and contractors 160

85TH ST, 436 to 440 East; Weisberg-Mark Company against Max Gelbin, owner; Samuel Kaufman, owner and contractor 192

123D ST, 440 to 446 East; Murtha & Schmohl Company against Louis O. Cohen and Charles S. Goldberger, owners and contractors 3,289

CLINTON ST, 90 and 94; Harry Black against Martin J. Gustav, and Anna M. and George J. Grossman, trustees, owners; Samuel Agid, contractor 1,650

5TH AV, s w corner of 188th St, 158x 100; Niagara Woodworking Company against Sampel Levine & Son, owners and contractors 3,272

1ST AV, 525; A. E. Klots Fireproofing Company against Adolph Schlesinger, owner; S. Zusherman, contractor 259

GRAND ST, 577 and 577½; Seelig Goldberg against Hyman Wallach and Max Zucker, owners; Levy & Wechselman, contractors 80

3D ST, 320 East; Seelig Goldberg against Hyman Wallach, owner; Levy & Wechselman, contractors 11

AVENUE A, 2101; Herman Greenberg against Edward C. Dollard, owner and contractor 8

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

HUDSON ST, n w cor of Vandam St; Thomas F. Scanlon against Henry Heide and others, Sept. 25, 1905, (canceled) $170

Lis Pendens.

DOWNING ST, 57, 59, 61, and 64; Carmine St, 79; West Houston St, 228; 49th St, 134 West; Amanda M. Hall and others against Charles A. Senior and others, (partition;) attorney, H. E. Hathaway.

PLEASANT AV, 378; Alcona Blum against David Kaplan, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

5TH AV, n e cor of 126th St, 99.11x120; Charles McLoughlin against Collins Building and Construction Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. M. Stillwell.

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 59.10 ft n of Broome St, 40.3x75; Julia C. Horner against Charles Rosenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

1ST AV, 95 and 97; 6th St, 342 and 344 East; Louis Minsky against Edward Steiner, (specific performance;) attorney, M. Radin.

103D ST, 100 East; Louis P. Well against Grace L. Smith, (specific performance;) attorney, C. A. Arnstein.

LUDLOW ST, 182; Moris Schwartzapel against Jacob Silver or Silber, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Kempner.

118TH ST, 12 West; Davis Brooks against Morris Berkowitz and others, (specific performance;) attorney, S. B. Rosenthal.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

BUGE, Reinhold M. F.—H. H. Kipp; Dec. 10, 1900 ..... $19

BARTEL, Wm. J.—J. Edmunds; June 23, 1906 35

EICHELBURG, Ernest—M. Stettiner and others; Oct. 18, 1897 45

EICHELBURG, Ernest—C. N. Veltun; July 3, 1894 39

EICHELBURG, Ernest—D. S. Walton and others; Oct. 13, 1893 151

EICHELBURG, Ernest—H. Lindenmeyer and others; Oct. 23, 1893 70

OSHINSKY, Israel, or Harris—M. Braun; March 16, 1906 798

REAGAN, Stephen J.—J. N. Partridge; April 18, 1905 125

N. Y. BUILDING LOAN BANKING CO. V. La Rossa; July 20, 1906 226

NEW BUYING CAMPAIGN ON LOWER FULTON STREET

Improved Conditions and Better Rentals Arousing Fresh Interest in Neglected Properties—Prices Climbing Again After Setback Caused by Bridge Opening.

Buying of property on Fulton Street, east of William Street, and particularly in the blocks nearer the East River, has recently assumed larger proportions than at any time within twenty years, and brokers and operators are bestowing upon the lower end of the old thoroughfare an amount of attention which it has not enjoyed since the Brooklyn Bridge was opened.

Fulton Street between Nassau Street and Broadway and for some distance east of Nassau Street, did not suffer to any such extent as did the other blocks nearer the ferry by reason of the bridge opening. Values between Nassau Street and Broadway have climbed steadily until any

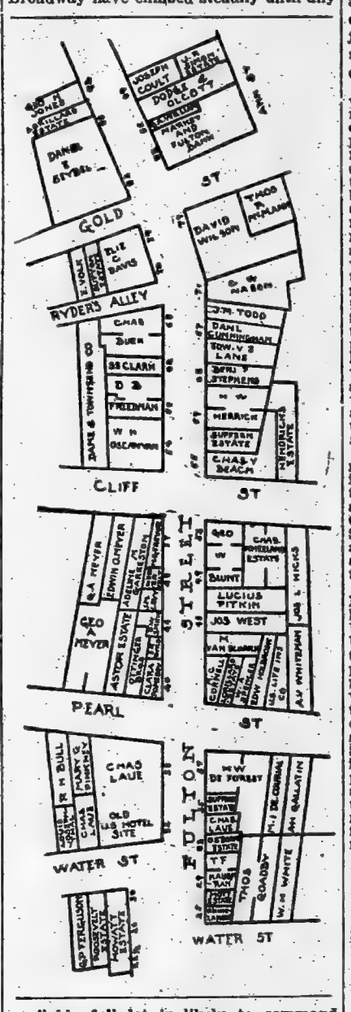

available full lot is likely to command pretty close to $200,000—indeed, it was only a few days ago that an offer of $180,000 for such a parcel was turned down quick and hard.

There has never been any doubt, however, that the blocks east of William Street suffered a very severe setback when the crowds which used to make their way up and down the narrow thoroughfare and patronize the stores night and morning were suddenly diverted into Park Row and Nassau Street to reach the bridge terminal. What this setback amounted to may be judged from the fact that it is only recently that these lower Fulton Street properties have succeeded in getting back to the level of values prevailing during the late seventies and early eighties. No. 46 Fulton Street, a small parcel, which has changed hands twice recently, and which is now held at $30,000, was transferred nearly forty years ago, in June, 1868, to be exact, for $20,000. An even more remarkable case of agreement between present and past figures has been pointed out in connection with the recent purchase of 6 Fulton Street by Charles Laue. Mr. Laue is asking $37,000 for this property, which occupies a lot 20 by 65. In 1883 the adjoining parcel of almost exactly the same size, 10.10 by 67.5, was conveyed for a consideration of $37,500.

The recovery of lower Fulton Street, while commanding general attention only recently, has, in the opinion of those most closely in touch with the facts, been in progress gradually for the last three or four years. Of course, the street never can regain the night and morning crowds that the bridge took away, but it is daily becoming a busier thoroughfare throughout the entire day. Not only are its store rentals improving, but there is also a much better demand for entire buildings and for loft space from firms and individuals who have been crowded out of the territory to the south by the erection of new office buildings. The drug and chemical trades, formerly around William Street and Maiden Lane, where is now the insurance centre, have shown a disposition to re-establish themselves on lower Fulton Street. Dodge & Olcott, who for many years did business at 86 and 88 William Street, on part of the site where the new Royal and Queen Insurance Building is being erected, went up to Fulton Street and built a seven-story structure at No. 87.

It was very largely the improved demand for space in Fulton Street buildings by prominent concerns that led to the recent deal for the large structure at the southwest corner of Fulton and Gold Streets. The new owner, Daniel E. Seybel, has already undertaken the alteration of the building in such particulars as will make it thoroughly adaptable to the needs of the neighborhood.

Recent building operations on lower Fulton Street, although not numerous, have been thoroughly successful. The United States Arcade, built on the old United States Hotel site, has been fully tenented almost from the day of its completion. Charles Buek, who put up a nine-story structure at 94 Fulton Street, was so well satisfied with the outlook for the district that he extended the building over the adjoining corner lot not long ago. Such announcements as that the Stokes estate will erect a new office building at John and William Streets only emphasize the rapid expansion of the skyscraper colony and with every large plot taken from office structure a score or more of tenants, merchants, and manufacturers find themselves crowded further north.

Few of the recent deals in lower Fulton Street have given any very satisfactory line on values—if, indeed, it is ever possible to get representative prices in a territory of irregular-shaped parcels with great variations in figures within comparatively narrow limits. Asking prices on various properties, however, range from $30 to $50 a square foot, according to the location and character of the buildings. The Lewisohn estate is said to have held at $100,000 the buildings which it recently sold at 58 and 60 Fulton Street, 47 by 65. If the estate secured anywhere near that figure it certainly indicates a handsome increase in Fulton Street prices during the last five years, because in 1901 William G. Park paid only $80,000 for the adjoining property, Nos. 54 and 56, of considerably larger area and including the corner of Cliff Street. In the same year 47 Fulton Street, 25.6 by 96.11, was transferred to Lucius Pitkin for $33,000, and ex-Mayor Schieren bought for $177,500 the property at the northeast corner of Fulton and Gold Streets, which he resold a few weeks ago at a very substantial profit.

MANY BUYERS IN QUEENS.

Building Operations Progressing Rapidly at Numerous Points.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company reports the following sales in Broadway-Flushing: To Catherine J. Coughlin, three lots for $1,800; to Harry L. Gold, three lots for $1,800; to Harry A. Fisher and Charles L. Van Fossen, four lots for $2,000; to Thomas Olsher, three lots for $1,800; to Thomas Carman, two lots for $4,000; to William K. Thorn, one lot for $2,000; to Henry Gebhard, eight lots for $6,400; to Percy A. Clark, three lots for $1,800; to Mary S. Gerrodette, three lots for $1,800; to Peter Leech, three lots for $1,800; to Herman F. Plump, four lots for $2,400, and to Mary A. Graham, three lots for $1,800.

Sales last week at Hollis Terrace included fifty-five lots on Chichester and Jerome Avenues, Nyack, Cornwall, and Ulster Streets; fifty lots on Hollis Avenue, eighty lots on Tarrytown, Yonkers, and Cummings Streets, and twenty-five lots on Atlantic Avenue, the thoroughfare used by the Long Island Railroad's steam and electric lines. The total consideration represented in the various sales was $154,000. Contracts were also closed for the purchase of twelve dwellings, now in course of construction on the property. The first of the series of building operations is nearing completion, and work has been begun on the construction of the fifteen-thousand-dollar model dwelling which will occupy a prominent site on Chichester Avenue. In all, plans have been drawn and filed for 210 houses at Hollis Terrace.

One of the more noteworthy among recent operations on Long Island is that now under way at Garden City, where the corporation known as the Garden City Estates is now developing a large tract. Three hundred men are at work on the property, laying macadamized streets and granolithic sidewalks, building sewers and water mains, and installing gas and electric conduits. Two stations of the Long Island Railroad are situated on the property, the main line skirting it on the north and the Hempstead Division crossing its southern end.

In addition to its other development work at Terminal Heights, Flushing, the Queens Borough Corporation is now spending $60,000 in the construction of a new sewer system.

At Queens, the Read Realty Company, which is developing a large tract known as Queens Manor, reports many sales to persons about to build homes. The company will soon start the erection of ten houses, the plans now being in the hands of builders for estimates.

The Main Line Tunnel Realty Company reports a large number of sales of lots in Springfield Park. The service on the new third-rail line running through Springfield is most satisfactory. Traffic has increased to such an extent that plans have been made to double-track the two trolley systems which pass through Springfield Park.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE LONG CLOVE TRAP ROCK COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Long Clove Trap Rock Company, with offices at 39 Cortlandt Street and plant at Haverstraw, N. Y. The company was incorporated on May 24, 1897, with a capital stock of $75,000.

LOUIS WEISBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Weisberg, manufacturer of furs at 19 East Fourteenth Street. He began business in 1900 and discontinued on Friday.

LEONARD B. HOWARD.—Leonard B. Howard, builder, of Saugerties, N.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

MR. REAL ESTATE OPERATOR

YOUR LIFE IS AS STRENUOUS AS ANY WALL STREET MAN'S

It has been your habit to take an all-night ride in a sleeper, getting up in the morning kicking that you couldn't sleep—instead of being refreshed and ready to greet your family with a smile.

Do not wait until you are all worked out and your doctor tells you to go away for a month—Play Golf—and forget New York. Relaxation is at your door—keep well by taking it.

EDGEMERE

(LONG ISLAND)

The air is invigorating. You get up in the morning, not with that tired feeling, but REFRESHED.—Take a run down in your automobile and see if the air is not everything that I claim for it. Do you not know that we depend as much on pure air for health and keeping well as pure food? Else why are so many people being advised to go here—to go there? It's change of air.

Attend the AUCTION SALE of

123 RESTRICTED SEASHORE LOTS At EDGEMERE

THIRTY MINUTES FROM YOUR OFFICE—IN A CLUB CAR, IF YOU DESIRE.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE ON PREMISES

Rain or Shine, at 3 P. M.,

Saturday, August 25, 1906,

EDGEMERE has an extensive ocean frontage, with a Beach that cannot be excelled by any along the Atlantic Coast.

EDGEMERE faces directly South and receives the full influence of the prevailing winds, which makes it one of the coolest sections in this part of the country, as the winds generally blow from the Southwest.

Surf and Still Water Bathing, Sailing, Rowing, and Fishing are some of its attractions, as well as the drives throughout the surrounding localities along the broad and well-shaded boulevards.

The magnificent EDGEMERE CLUB HOUSE, Stable, and Garage, and a large number of occupied houses are on this property, and the continuous demands for Cottages far exceed the supply. There are also Tennis and Squash Courts on these premises.

EDGEMERE property has Metropolitan Police and Fire protection, Sewers, Free Mail delivery. Telephone Service and Gas and Electric Lighting have been arranged for.

Sixty Per Cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years, which can be paid off on sixty days' notice after one year.

Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York, and Policies delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE:

This property is without exaggeration located in one of the most refined and exclusive sections on the Rockaway Coast, and is sure to rapidly increase in value, as there are only a limited number of lots to be had.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY:

You can reach the property by Boat from CALL STREET, or 34TH STREET FERRY to LONG ISLAND CITY, and then by Express Trains, which make the trip to EDGEMERE in 30 minutes. Also by Electric Trains from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, in 30 minutes.

RAIN

DOES NOT STOP ME.

With Three Showers, Saturday, the 11th, Sold Every One of the 212 Lots at

BELLE HARBOR.

YOU LOT SPECIALISTS!

Call or communicate about the methods,

PUSH AND BANG

employed in auctioneering property.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO

Private House Owners!

The idea occurred to me to get a limited number of private dwellings where possession could be given October 1st next, and offer them for sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1906,

in time to catch the height of the market demand.

If you wish to enter your private dwelling for this special sales day write or call immediately to get the benefit of the following

CONCENTRATION in

- Newspaper Advertising.
- Booklet "
- Large Size Posters.
- Medium " "
- Special Cards.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and The New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate advertising. Call or communicate if you wish to enter any of your holdings for the above date.

For maps and further particulars apply at offices of

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

QUEENS. FOR SALE. | QUEENS. FOR SALE. | QUEENS. FOR SALE.

(Extract from Interview in N. Y. Times, August 12, 1906.)

SENATOR REYNOLDS SAYS,

Speaking of the Stupendous Plans and Great Future for Queens Borough:

"Yes, I'm ready now to verify the rumor of my 300-acre purchase just south of Jamaica, and to put myself on record regarding its elaborate development.

"You can say over my signature that my whole heart and soul are in this enterprise—it's a matter of personal pride and ambition with me, as well as of dollars and cents, to eclipse all I've ever done at Borough Park and Bensonhurst and elsewhere in giving people homes they're proud of and investments that proved big money-makers. I'm bound to make this my crowning triumph.

"Why did I choose this particular spot for my 'pet project'? Because as a close student of New York realty conditions and tendencies all these years, my convictions are strengthened with every new transit improvement and every new realty boom and the trend of all building developments that this Jamaica territory lying along the third-rail Montauk line is fast becoming the most popular and desirable residence section, and is to get the quickest and surest and healthiest rise in values in all Greater New York. Mark my words, the next few years will show I'm right. It's the logical direction for quickest growth. And my property, which will constitute the new community of

LAURELTON, is the First 3d-Rail Station South of JAMAICA.

"Everybody knows what's already taking place about Jamaica—Brooklyn's history of profit-taking is being actually put in the shade. Look at the advance in the lots I sold in Brooklyn four or five years ago for $400 or $500—they're bringing $2,000 to $3,000 to-day. Yet a $400 lot at Laurelton will achieve this result in half the time, not simply by reason of general conditions, but because of our extensive improvements and established social character. I'm a firm believer in this policy, for I've seen its beneficial results in my own experience.

"See what my Borough Park club-house did for that community. Well, I'll soon break ground for a much finer one—to cost $50,000—at Laurelton, with a commodious automobile garage. Public parks and groves, beginning at the club-house, will skirt the railway frontage for twelve blocks, laid out in the finest style of landscape gardening, with pergolas, Italian gardens, &c. Besides the mile frontage on Merrick road, Laurelton has twenty miles of streets and 100-foot boulevards, with parked centres, concrete curbs and sidewalks. Over fifty houses of artistic design and distinctive individuality will be started the moment grading allows. Nothing but hedge fences will be permitted and the harmonious effect of a large private residential park will be preserved throughout. President Peters, of the Long Island Railroad, has approved the plans for the $15,000 depot to be built at once on the property. There's more I might say, but this will give some idea of my plans. In all, I shall spend fully

A Million Dollars in Improvements

—probably more before I get through, but contracts have been let for much of this already and will be pushed as fast as consistent with thorough work. You can say that while Laurelton will not be formally opened to the public till September and our development work is hardly well under way as yet, I'll gladly favor my old patrons and others who wish to look over the property at the present stage, or make advance selections before our general advertising begins, and my General Manager, P. B. Purdy, at No. 253 Broadway, Manhattan, will furnish full particulars, views and survey maps showing the landscape scheme, plan of lots, with prices, terms and restrictions.

"And I want to say just one word more—that while it is my supreme purpose to establish the handsomest residential park in Queens Borough, whatever the cost, I'm determined to keep prices down where they belong—where everybody can make money or secure a home without paying fancy or inflated prices. Those who ally themselves with me will win out to their entire satisfaction, as my former customers have done, and may feel assured that what I undertake will have the requisite backing of experience, responsibility and capital to compel pronounced success."

LAURELTON LAND CO.,
P. B. Purdy, Gen'l Mgr.,
253 Broadway, New York.

William H. Reynolds

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,

OFFICE: No. 451 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF

152 Select Home Sites

including 17 Jamaica Avenue lots, Saturday, Sept. 1st, 1906, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, Jamaica and Stewart Aves., Ward & Sherman Sts., Richmond Hill, Queens Co., City of New York.

The property is situated at Richmond Hill, the most rapidly growing building section on Long Island, having a large trolley frontage on Jamaica Avenue, and which has four railroads, two depots of the Long Island Railroad, Morris Park and Richmond Hill, Broadway and Myrtle Avenue Trolleys. Five cent fare to Manhattan. Graded streets and cement sidewalks. Gas and water mains, telephone, electric lights, churches and stores.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, or 20 monthly payments. Discount for cash. Music. Luncheon will be served under tent between 1 and 2 o'clock.

For additional maps, passes and further particulars address Monfort & Faber, Attorneys, Savings Bank Bldg., Jamaica, N. Y.; F. L. Sawyer, Times Bldg., Times Square, New York; L. N. Cooper, 140 Nassau Street, New York; McKnight Realty Co., 21 West 34th Street, New York, or the Auctioneer, Jamaica, N. Y.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer.

Office, 451 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y. City.

CLOSING-OUT AUCTION SALE

OF

250 BUILDING LOTS,

FAIR OAKS.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Aug. 24-25 1906, at 2 P. M., on the Premises,

Rockaway Turnpike, Union and Pearl Sts. and Pacific Av.,

LAWRENCE, L. I.

The property lies between the Long Island Railroad Station at Lawrence and Cedarhurst, and on the line of the electric trolley to Jamaica. It also has the advantage of the Third Rail System, which is operated on the Long Island Railroad at Lawrence, giving one rapid transit service to Manhattan and Brooklyn. Under the development of the Summit Realty Co. the property has been so restricted that a good class of improvements is assured. Plans are now under way for gas and water mains. The sale is held by the order of the Summit Realty Co., 68 Broad St., New York, and will be sold without reserve.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage or 20 monthly payments. Discount for cash. Music.

For maps, passes, and full particulars address Summit Realty Co., 68 Broad St., New York City; N. J. Pettit, Lawrence, N. Y.; Wm. Willett, Jr., Far Rockaway, N. Y.; A. McTigue, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; W. S. Vanderwater, Cedarhurst, N. Y., or the Auctioneer.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. BARRY LOUNSBERRY, Auctioneer.

LOUNSBERRY & O'CONNOR

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, August 28th, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, New York City, six valuable plots of land on

BRIGHTON AND BROOKDALE AVENUES

and

MONMOUTH PLACE

T. F. ARCHER

Auctioneer,

Office, 451 Fulton St.

Jamaica, N. Y.

170 Jamaica Lots at Auction

on the premises, Merrick road, Vine street, Caston, Parkard and Oxford Avenues.

4th Ward, Boro. Queens N. Y. City,

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 3, 1906

at 2 p. m.

60 per cent. on bond and mortgage; discount for cash; monthly payments of $10 per lot. Title has been insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

Music to enliven the occasion; luncheon will be served between 1 and 2 p. m.

For maps, passes and further particulars address auctioneer.

Sale Positive, Rain or Shine.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street.

A VARIED LINE OF PROPERTY

suitable for investment or speculation in thriving sections of the city, on and adjacent to main thoroughfares; apartment houses, elevator and non-elevator; business buildings, private houses, and building lots; lists on application.

N. L. & L. OTTINGER,

Positive Auction

Labor Day, Sept. 3d

RAIN OR SHINE, AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

THE 278 BEST LOTS ON ALL STATEN ISLAND,

averaging over 25x100 feet each, GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE HOYT PROPERTY,

Bard and Castleton Aves.

FOREST, HOYT, KISSEL & PROSPECT AVS.,

LIVINGSTON,

STATEN ISLAND,

(1st Ward, Borough of Richmond, City of New York.)

THE BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE ON HOYT AV., BUILT OF STONE AND WOOD, PARQUET FLOORS, HARDWOOD TRIM, JUST PAINTED AND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, IS INCLUDED IN THE SALE.

Water Mains, Expensive Sidewalks, Magnificent Old Trees,

SEWER TO THE PROPERTY. BARD, CASTLETON AND FOREST AVS. MACADAMIZED.

This property is admitted by all who know it to be the most desirable and attractive on Staten Island. It is in the midst of beautiful homes; close to several churches and schools, and is about half a mile from the Cricket Club. It is less than two miles from the Ferry, and is directly reached by the Castleton Av. Trolley Line.

ALL TITLES ARE INSURED WITHOUT ANY EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS BY

THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN

Monthly Instalments

or a discount of 5% will be allowed for all cash; and this is the first time in the history of Staten Island real estate that such desirable property has been offered on such easy terms.

TO REACH THE PROPERTY take the Ferry to Staten Island, and then take any car marked "Brighton Heights, Castleton Av.;" get off at the property.

Luncheon at Noon. Music.

Illustrated maps and full particulars from

JERE. JOHNSON JR. CO.

187 Broadway, New York, and 211 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

WIDENING DELANCEY STREET.

I make a specialty of representing landlords in proceedings to vacate or reduce the assessment for DELANCEY STREET WIDENING AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS.

No Charge If Unsuccessful

If interested call.

ABRAHAM B. KEVE,

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

German-American Building, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

J. HENRY YOCKEL.

Steam and Hot Water Heating

CONTRACTOR.

24 years' practical experience. Now is the time to have your apparatus attended to. Fully responsible. 51 East 99th St.

For Investors.—Many bargains for quick buyers every day; over 50 parcels this week; city and towns near by; tenements, private dwellings; valuable building lots and farms; cut this out; see us any time you want a good bargain. Horwitz Brothers, 140 Nassau.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$3,000 to $4,000 wanted on 3-story and basement dwelling, 20x75, in Harlem; rent $480; value $12,000. Address Owner, Box 106 Times, Harlem.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

West Side.

ATTENTION! FOR SALE

Handsome 3-story brick semi-detached 2-family houses containing 15 rooms and 2 bathrooms; adjoining Macomb's Dam Park, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; convenient to 6th and 9th Av. "L" station at 155th St. Apply on premises, 10 Summit Av., near 161st St., to-day, or E. Osborne Smith, 181st St., Amsterdam Av.

116th St., near Lenox Ave.

Widow must sell elegant 6-story apartment, 3 stores, 3 basement stores, 4 apartments on floor; all improvements; no vacancies; $86,000; rent $9,200; 5-story 8th Av. store property, $43,000; rent $4,600; investigate these bargains. BARGEBUHR, 125 WEST 116TH ST.

Seventh Av. Corner Cheap.

I have for sale a corner on 7th Av., below 25th St., containing 20,000 square feet. L., 15 Waldorf Astoria.

Attention!—$15,000 cash will buy 6-story new corner on 8th Av., in Harlem; lot, 40x100; 8 stores; rent over $10,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

53d St., near 9th Av.—5-story, 4-family, 14 rooms floor; mtges., $23,000; rents, $3,408; price, $32,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 Ninth Av., near 48th.

Opportunity.—Adjacent 125th St. and 7th Av., splendid flat; full lot; only $20,000; $3,000 cash; no agents. Address W., Times, Harlem.

Sacrifice, Harlem.—3-story high-stoop, select neighborhood; price $16,500; act quickly. L. J. Phillips & Co., 786 Prospect Av.

434 Lenox Av. Price $20,000. Terms to suit. Schaefer & Healy, 41 Park Row.

A 12-room tenement on West 46th St.; small amount of cash; price, $24,500. Eliot Dunn, 40 West 33d St.

13th, Near 7th.—Private house, $15,000; $2,000 cash, balance first mortgage. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

East Side.

INVESTORS.

East 88th St., 25x100, 5-story and basement, 10 rooms, bath, $26,500; A1; terms, cash $7,000; East 114th St., 25x100, five-story, 10 rooms, baths and dining rooms, $27,000; mortgage $20,000. Arthur G. Muhlker, 1,511 Third Av.

218 Avenue A, 4-story tenements, toilets in yard, West 49th St.; 14-room tenement, new plumbing, tiled halls, burlapped, open shafts, A1 condition. Bielman, 713 Broadway.

East 75th.—5-story modern tenement; price $19,500; mortgage $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A valuable avenue saloon corner; shows $4,380 rent; asking $41,500; takes only $8,500 cash; act immediately. Weil & Zuckerman, 198 B'way.

East 139th.—37.6 new law, $43,500; mortgage $35,000; rents $4,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargains.—2,104 Madison Av.; 3 story and basement brownstone, 14 rooms; others.

Below 14th Street.

Building, valuable lot, $9,000; will be leased, $900; $500 security. "Below Chambers," Times Downtown.

Bargain!—Spring St. corner, 4-story tenement, $30,000; terms arranged. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

SWELL HOUSE ON CORNER.

Ocean Avenue, best avenue in Brooklyn. 12 large rooms, 3 baths, handsome decorations; beamed ceiling dining room; hardwood trim; parquet floors throughout; electric light, hot water, heat; fine view from swell porch on 3 sides of house; splendid grounds, with stable privileges.

HOME FIT FOR A KING.

Cost, $20,000. Can be bought for $17,000. Wm. H. Holloway, 235 Broadway, Room 15.

73D STREET, BETWEEN 2D & 3D AVES.

New 2-story and cellar brick 2-family houses; 2 furnaces; nickel plumbing; selected trim, beamed ceiling and plate shelf in dining room; consol mirrors; cathedral windows; handsomely decorated, on fine block of detached private dwellings and Brooklyn Library; $1,000 cash; price, $6,900. Take Bay Ridge elevated and Ft. Hamilton trolley to-day. Thomas Rosecrans, Builder.

359 HERKIMER ST., NEAR KINGSTON AV.

PRICE, $6,900.

Savings bank mortgage $4,000.

11 ROOMS AND BATH.

This brick house is greatest bargain in 24th Ward and will sell quickly.

FRED. M. SMITH REALTY COMPANY,

"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main

Owner will sell fine corner residence, with garage, on Shore Road, Brooklyn's famous water front drive, at a bargain. Address Owner, 397 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Two Greene Av. flats; bargain. For particulars

BRONX. FOR SALE.

3 Story House with Store

Within one block Subway station, Westchester Av. and Simpson St.; three families, four rooms, bath, each; lowest price, $7,500; mortgage, $6,000; rents, $720. Apply 1,166 East 169th, near Simpson St. F. R. Houghton, Owner, 156 Broadway.

$3,000 buys 4-story 4-room triple flat, with stores; hot water supply; on 3d Av., near 174th St. Rents, $2,250; price, $21,000.

ABRAHAM LEVY,

989 Westchester Ave.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN

FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

BRONX LOTS.

$3 lots, one square block, Mt. Vernon Av. and East 233d Street.

14½ lots, Decatur Av. and 198d St.

11 lots, Webster Av. and 198d St.

Schaefer & Healy, 41 Park Row.

Beautiful 2-family dwelling; 13 rooms; all improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing; detached; on full lot; near Subway; price, $6,200; easy terms. Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sundays.

High-class two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. Station west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Ogden Av. and 164th St.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163 and 164 Sts. William E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

$100 cash, balance monthly, price $700 up, near trolley and rapid transit, a few choice lots left at this price; examine these before buying elsewhere; open Sunday. Edward Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Act Quick.—Only 25 lots left; will build 1, 2, 3-family houses to suit; 3 blocks from 149th St. "L" and Subway station. Albert Rothermel, Owner, Architect, Builder, hardware store, 686 East 149th St.

$4,000 buys 5-story business property; open plumbing; price $18,000; rent $2,000; near 138th St. and Willis Av. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 371 Melrose.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses

CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG, 2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Two-family brick house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, all imps.; well located, Morris Heights section. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5323—88th.

$1,000 Cash.—2-family house; hardwood trim; all improvements; near Westchester Av. Davis, Westchester Av., between 175d and 174th Sts.

$1,500 Cash.—New 2-family house; hardwood trim; 11 rooms; all improvements; full lot; near Subway; $5,500. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Four Bronx lots, finest sections; $3,000; worth double; cash, terms; also single lots; no agents. Kraft, 213 East 9th. Open evenings.

Near Brook Av.—Four-story double flat, 25x100; will sell cheap, $4,000 cash. John F. Dowd, 724 East 149th St.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale.—In Ossining, N. Y., gentleman's place of 50 acres on high elevation; 15 minutes' drive from R. R. depot at Ossining; also 15 minutes from Briar Cliff Station; 2 good houses with all improvements, barns, outbuildings, &c.; plenty of natural springs; for sale cheap to right party; no agents need apply. Address P. O. Box 51, Ossining, N. Y., Dept. Z.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FAIRFIELD

CONNECTICUT.

Large 2-sty. frame house, strictly modern and up-to-date; 4 acres, large stable, gardener's cottage, and other outbuildings; view of Long Island Sound. Can be purchased at a bargain.

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,

572 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem

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NEARER THAN THE BRONX

AT ONE-TENTH THE PRICE.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING cannot be compared with any other Long Island real estate proposition. It is in a class by itself. It is really a development of **city real estate** and **not a suburban lot proposition.**

BROADWAY-FLUSHING is nine miles from Herald Square, which is the same distance as 177th Street in the Bronx, where lots sell for over $5,000 each. These lots are no nearer, no better developed, and no more desirable in any way than the lots now selling in BROADWAY-FLUSHING for $500, and they are not as accessible as the $500 lots will be when the tunnels and bridges are completed.

When the great tide of population, which poured into the Bronx following the completion of the Subway, flows over Long Island following the completion of the tunnels and bridges, lots in BROADWAY-FLUSHING will be as valuable as lots in the Bronx and **will undoubtedly command Bronx prices.**

BROADWAY-FLUSHING is within the limits of New York City and receives the full benefit of all departments of the city government. It has macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, gas, water, and electric lights. Within a few minutes' walk are fine churches, libraries, banks, stores, and the **best schools on Long Island.** It has both railroad and trolley service, with a **five-cent fare to Manhattan.** It is now only twenty minutes by train from the East 34th Street Ferry, which will be reduced to **fourteen minutes from Herald Square** when the Pennsylvania tunnels are completed.

Send for maps, booklets, and free tickets to visit the property.

To reach BROADWAY-FLUSHING take Long Island Railroad from East 34th Street Ferry, and our representative will meet you at the station. CONVENIENT WEEK DAY trains leave 10,11 and 11:50 A.M., and 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:30 and 4.30 P. M. SUNDAY TRAINS 9.20, 10.20 and 11.50 A. M. and 1, 2, 3 and 4 P. M.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 WEST 34TH ST., N. Y. Tel. 114—38th.

SPRINGFIELD PARK

IN THE HEART OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Has every improvement—City Lights, Water, Cement Walks, Shade Trees. Lots are steadily rising in value. These high, dry, level N. Y. City lots, restricted (title guaranteed), are on the greatest and best transit lines of N. Y. City, including the Pennsylvania R. R. and the new 3d rail and subway lines.

115 TRAINS DAILY TO CITY HALL, MANHATTAN.

CITY LOTS FROM $220 UP. EASY INSTALMENTS.

WE WILL BUILD YOUR HOME FOR YOU ON TERMS TO SUIT YOU

In this beautiful section of N. Y. City—20 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN, on the two new Boulevards. Write for our booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made."

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO.,
150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
Milton S. Kistler, Pres. 'Phone, 5,547—Beekman. T. I. McNEECE, Sec. & Mgr.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAKE VIEW FARM,

Fifty acres; half-mile lake front; 40 rods back from the water is a good 5-room house; convenient stable; spring water, shade, large wood lot; keep 5 cows; near good neighbors. To settle estate, only $900. See description No. 2,517, Page 3, of "Strout's List, No. 16." More than 400 other farm bargains, with 225 pictures in it, too. Copy mailed free. E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 1, 150 Nassau St., New York City.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

For Sale.—Several first mortgages amounting to $15,000, each one accompanied by a title guarantee policy at 5½ per cent.; no other claims against said property. W. Hope Gorton, 209 West 109th St., New York City.

$200,000 first mortgage on first-class Prospect Av. property, near Subway, on 5 per cent., 3 or 5 years. Jackson, 171 Broadway.

2d mortgages cashed on Manhattan downtown, east side property; liberal terms; principals only. H Box 106 Times, Harlem.

PENNSYLVANIA. FOR SALE.

For Sale—Hotel, established 50 years, in the country, on main line of Pennsylvania Railroad and also trolley. 823 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

Lady living in country, hour from city, near trolley lines, would rent part of furnished cottage to reliable couple without children; elderly preferred. Address Mrs. Cole, Springfield Av., Springfield, L. I.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS.

ONLY A SHORT RIDE FROM GRAND CENTERAL STATION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.
LOTS $175 UPWARD. WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN A FEW WEEKS, WHEN THE ELECTRIC TRAINS ARE RUNNING; WE THEN WILL HAVE DIRECT RAPID TRANSIT.
All city conveniences, excellent stores, markets, churches, hotels, public high school, fire department, water, electric lights, &c., at hand. Property is restricted. Fare 11c. 30 trains day and night; Titles guaranteed free of charge by the Lawyers' Title Guarantee Co. of N. Y. Lots and plots sold on easy terms.
WE FURNISH LOANS TO BUILDERS. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and passes.

Commuters' Realty Co., 240 Broadway.

Branch Offices: 33 E. 125th St. / 125 W. 40th St. / 2,663 Third Av. — Open EVENINGS, Including Saturdays. NEAR 142D ST.

Larchmont On-the-Sound

Fine homestead, 18 rooms, bath, 2 1-5 acres; large stables, garage, and other outbuildings; large shade trees; 284 feet fronting on Weaver St.; 375 feet on Senate Terrace.

Corner—Price $16,000

Terms Arranged Satisfactorily.
Frederick Lorenzen, Esq.,
145 FRANKLIN AVENUE,
NEW ROCHELLE N. Y.

Armour Villa Park.

For sale, new cottages, with all improvements, within walking distance of Bronxville and Tuckahoe stations on the Harlem Railroad, and on the Yonkers-Tuckahoe trolley line; prices, $4,500 to $6,000. Restricted lots in Armour Villa Park and Lake Avenue Park, adjoining the station of Tuckahoe; electrification almost completed and an advance in prices is sure to follow. Send for illustrated folder of cottages. W. J. Reed, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO.
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

At Tarrytown.—8 minutes' walk from station; 10-room brick house, excellent condition; open plumbing; hot water heat; carriage and stable house; lot 76x165 ft.; rent $60 per month, or will sell. Froe & Murray, Depot Square, Tarrytown.

Attractive high-grade residence; Penn Road, 40 minutes from city; 11 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace; gas, coal ranges; stable, vegetable garden, &c.; rent $55. Address C. D. B., Times, Times Square.

The views from this beautiful 60 acres of ridge land are unsurpassed; 1¼ miles from stations; 10-room house, large stable, $25,000. B. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Illness forces sacrifice 9-room house, all improvements; plenty ground. Box 122 Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Winyah Av.; highest elevation; large trees; 160x200; house 14 rooms and bath; just decorated; gas and electric lights, hot water heat; new barn on extra addition, 50x150; $25,000. Owner, at 253 Webster Av., New Rochelle, or 23 Maiden Lane, Room 23, New York.

For Sale—Magnificent modern new home, 14 rooms, 2 baths; every convenience; large lot with fine lawn on best street in New Rochelle; increasing in value every day; owner going away, will sell low on easy terms. Apply Frank Cawley, Room 600, 105 Hudson St.

New shingled cottage, 11 rooms and 2 baths, gas and electric light, excellent location, convenient to station, trolley, and school, $10,500. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

YOU LIE
when you sleep. You'll be sleepy if you buy elsewhere before seeing Holland Place at Hartsdale, new stucco house, large plot, for $6,000; easy terms. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

A.—NEW HOUSE,
grand elevation, nearly an acre, 12 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, steam heat, shade, &c., $11,500; part on mortgage. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

AT WHITE PLAINS.—Near station; old house; 8 rooms; on plot 250 feet frontage; price if sold immediately, $5,750; houses to rent, $30 upward. L. & A. G. Wright, Depot Square, White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS.
9-room house, nicely decorated, hardwood floors, open plumbing, high ground, good-sized plot. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

TO LET.

No. 8 Landscape Av., (Lowerre Station,) Yonkers—Three-story and cellar dwelling, in good order; lot 50x100; large, light rooms; all improvements; low rent.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want use as real estate bond of either good improved equity or free vacant up to $500,000 value, Manhattan preferred. Will secure against loss by good stocks and pay liberally for accommodations. Teeter, 120 Liberty St., N. Y.

Owners.—We want private dwellings for clients; 72d and 96th, near Central Park West; also Hooper St., Brooklyn. H. B., Box 325 Times Downtown.

Owners city and near-by towns, what bargains have you for quick sale? Cut this out; communicate any time. Horwitz Brothers, 140 Nassau.

Within one hour from Manhattan, small, comfortable house; not more than three acres ground. Purchaser, Box 184 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Bedford Park and Fordham property, for sale or rent; owners, send particulars. Casey & Irwin, 2,518 Webster Av.

Will buy 500 acres or more on Long Island; must be low priced; give location and price. Address 206 Times Downtown.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St., Tel., 5,322—38th.

A.—Renting, collecting, managing properties a specialty. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th.)

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

Wanted—Good houses from owners; clients waiting. Kraft, 333 E. 9th. Open evenings.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Oriental Rug Repairing Co.; expert repairers and cleaners of Oriental carpets and rugs; also selling, buying, and exchanging; rugs made from your own designs; native men and women weavers. 165 East 32d St., New York. Telephone 2167 Madison Square.

NEXT SUNDAY

The New York Times

will publish a

DIRECTORY and MAP

showing the location of select apartments in various sections of the city. The schools, libraries, Subway and "L" stations will also be noted on the map. A glance at the map and directory will show conditions which would otherwise take weeks to discover.

Order Your Sunday Times in Advance.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS
Absolutely Fireproof
SOUTH SIDE OF 74TH STREET
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
RENTS, $5,000, $5,500, $6,000.
Booklet sent on application.
Size 25x85x102.2
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT
Caretaker at No. 67 West 72d St.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATES
Corner of 37th St. No. 2,381 Broadway

In the 50's adj. 5th Ave.

An extra wide, well arranged 4-story dwelling for rent, unfurnished, for a term of years. Particulars of
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10798) 60 Liberty St.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let — Call or send for list. **PORTER & CO.,** 159 WEST 125TH ST.; 2,727 B'WAY, at 104th.

Schermerhorn private residences, East 68th St.; modern 3-story, high-stoop dwellings tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents, $1,000 and $1,200.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Houses furnished and unfurnished, Washington Square to 12th St., near 5th Av. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

East 55th St. Near Fifth Ave.

Very attractive medium-size dwelling completely and tastefully furnished. Possession Oct. 10th. Rent, $4,500. Further particulars of
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10802) 60 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—A.—A.— A.—A.—A.—

STUDIOS.
Southeast corner 6th Av. and 55th St., light store studio floors; large show windows; one with north skylight; steam heated.
24 East 23d St., half second floor.
55 West 45th St., basement floor.
55 West 45th St., second floor.
68 West 45th St., second floor, basement.
208 Bowery, upper part, photograph gallery.
73-75 West 44th St., two floors, light business.
77-79 West 44th St., bachelor apartments.
51 West 45th St., basement and extension, $80 per month.
STORES.
Southeast corner Broome-Suffolk Sts., store, basement.
41 Bowery, store, basement, and cellar.
LOFTS.
24 East 23d St., half first loft studio; skylight, elevator service, steam heat.
BASEMENTS.
968 6th Av., basement.
906 6th Avv., basement.
802 6th Av., basement.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

B'way Cor. Stores, 55th St. and B'way.
Sonoma Apartment House.
Suitable for any business.
Will divide.
Apply to Supt., on premises.

385 FIFTH AVENUE

BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STREETS.
TWO FINE, BRIGHT FLOORS in new building.
ELECTRIC ELEVATORS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE fashionable retail section, between Altman's and Tiffany's.
Address Kurzman, 385 Fifth Avenue.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

No. 389 Fifth Ave.

N. E. Cor. 36th Street.
Lofts containing about 4,000 sq. ft. each., Heat and elevator service.
For particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Av. (10808) 60 Liberty St.

LOFTS TO LET.—Four double lofts containing 46,000 sq. feet, from Feb. 1, 1907, or sooner. Apply to Kops Bros., 35 and 37 West 3d St., between 4 and 5 o'clock, or to your own broker.

203 5th Av., Lincoln Building.
To sublet at once.
Desirable floor facing avenue, with or without fixtures; reasonable terms; length of lease to suit. Renwick C. Hussy & Co., 6 West 28th St.

A Finest business spot in Bronx to open a news store; suitable for grocery, barber's shop, crockery and hardware, dry goods, butcher. Brook Av., 169-170th Sts.

125th Street House To Let

No. 17 East 125th, near Fifth Av.; three-story, well adapted for business or residence; always seen. F. R. Houghton, 156 Broadway.

Studios and offices to let in Broadway Studio Building, No. 2,231 Broadway, N. Y.; very desirable location; Subway station same block, 79th St.; steam heat and elevator. Apply to Thomas Diamond, No. 128 West 33d St.

A.—Part or all of four-story factory, 75x100; light four sides; 80 horse engine. Engineer, 403 East 91st St., or Murray's Agency, Lexington Av.

Two extraordinarily fine light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th.

Offices, skylight studios; 131 East 24th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Private office; excellent light; new building; modern conveniences; $25. Attorney, 180 Broadway, Room 83.

One Skylight Studio, $40.
Slater Buildings, 7 West 42d St.

MACHINERY.

Westinghouse and other automatic engines, 25 to 500 H. P.; just received, a 19x18 Erie Ball and a 16x16 Ball & Wood automatic engine on sub-base; one 400 H. P. 24x48 Watts-Campbell Corliss, 15 H. P. 16x36 and 200 H. P. 20x42 Greene engines; full stock of new vertical and horizontal engines in our Philadelphia stores. WICKES BROS., 139 Liberty St.

Wanted—Special machinery to design and build, by a competent mechanical engineer. No. 43 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y.

Rider and Ericsson pumping engines for sale; all repairing a specialty. 381 3d Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

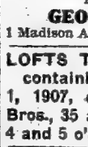

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 152-154 West 34th St.,
Is headquarters for genuine antiques, suites, and odd bits of every description, at private sale on commission basis. No goods held for a price; they must be sold. Largest collection, greatest bargains. Most popular Store, 152-154.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorzimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LINDO BROS., 1,167 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. 72d and 73d Streets

The Van Dyck and The Severn

Housekeeping Apartments

OCCUPANCY OCTOBER 1st
SIX TO ELEVEN ROOMS. TWO AND THREE BATHS.
For Information and Booklet
Apply on Premises or RIPLEY REALTY CO.
Apartment Telephone No. 3547—Col. Tel. 1282—38th. 7 EAST 42d STREET.

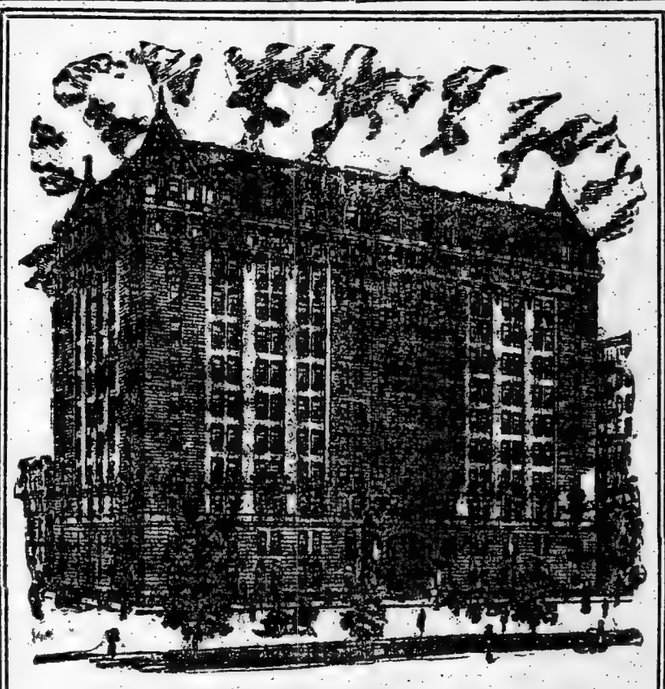

THE LANGHAM

FACING
Central Park West
From 73d to 74th St.

Is now nearing completion and is ready for inspection.

The apartments in this new fireproof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwellings, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from October 1st next now being made. Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.

Rentals $4,500 and upwards
Also two Doctor's Suites
Apply to Superintendent on Premises

THE WYOMING

55TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.
Housekeeping Apartments.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

The lightest, largest rooms in this city.
Built as investment, not a speculation.
Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c.
9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $2,000 to $5,000.
Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1.
"The best apartment ever built below the Park."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Four and five room apartments.
New buildings.
All light rooms.
All improvements.
Select location.
Reasonable rents.
Edgecombe Ave. and 142nd St.

$35.00 to $50.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH,
Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."
66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.
One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 860 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

$55. 243 WEST 125TH ST. **$55.**
Unequalled for Price.
Third floor, eight large, light rooms; improvements; private house appointments; small select families desired.

ST. IVES.
153-5 East 72d St.
Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.

403 Central Park West; seven rooms, impts. 802 6th Av., six-room floors.
804 6th Av., six-room floor, $35.
Cyrille Carreau, 796 6th Av., above 45th.

102d St., 308 West.—Overlooking Drive; single fireproof apartment house; 8 rooms; elevator, &c.; rent, $85. Janitor, or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Cathedral Heights.—Five rooms, elevator, telephones, electricity; $45; healthiest, convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

102 West 89th St., 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; 1st floor, $35; 2d floor, $40; very desirable.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

"Southerland,"

182-192 Claremont Ave.
One block from Rapid Transit Station, 125th St.
One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb.
New, elegant apartments of 4, 5, and 6 rooms
All improvements. Rents moderate.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

THE HENRI, 246 West 128th
Elevator Apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; rents, $40 to $55. Janitor or
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th, Broadway at 104th St.

THERESA.

Up-to-date apartments, four, five, six, seven rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator; one apartment on ground floor, planned for and now occupied by physician; rents, $35-$70.
Inquire 115 West 129th Street, or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue.

226 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Desirable apartments of seven rooms; elevator, steam heat, etc. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
149 BROADWAY.

SEVEN ROOMS, $34-$38.
Newly renovated; steam heat and hot water supply; convenient to "L" and Subway stations.
Inquire 144 West 103d Street, or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue.

343 West 85th Street,
near Riverside Park and 86th St. Subway; superior elevator Apartment; eight large, light rooms, from October 1 or earlier by arrangement with tenant vacating. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Mr. MACKENZIE, 25 Cedar St.

A.—"FINLAND."
477 Central Park West, Corner 108th.—Elevator apartments, eight extraordinary size rooms; greatest value for your money, $1,150 year; beautiful air and view to Central Park. At premises.

CENTRALLY LOCATED
Beautiful apartments, seven large rooms, bath, 892 and 896 7th Av., adjoining corner 54th St.; day and night elevator service, steam heat, hot-water supply; $60 to $75; references required. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

THE EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.
N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF HOUSE
entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE
Telephone in every apartment.
RENTS $540 TO $1,200
Apply on premises to Superintendent.

MENDELSSOHN BUILDING BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
113 West 40th St., near Broadway.
Several desirable apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath, to rent from October 1st. The rental of these apartments includes electric light, heat, care of the suites, and continuous elevator service. Apply at building or at the office of the CLARK ESTATES, 2,381 Broadway, corner of 37th St.

AN OUTSIDE FLAT $44.00.
Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 135th.

SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.
100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.; beautifully decorated ground floor apartment, 6 rooms and bath; private entrance from Avenue; all hardwood trim; every modern improvement; rent only $45. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.
Apartment, 2 rooms and bath; also 4 rooms and bath; from October 1st, unfurnished.

93d St., 102 West.—Overlooking Park; 8 light rooms; steam, hot water, hallboys; rent, $60. Janitor, or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

271-273 West 141st St.—3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; rents $15-$30. Agent on premises.

65th St., 8 West, Central Park.—Six light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $32-$38.

228 West 4th St.—4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent, $25-$30.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.
Telephone 946 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.
A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.
Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.
Tel. 1782—79th.
Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses.
ARTHENA and MARGATE
57-59 EAST 96TH ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

Murray Hill

Apartments,
34th St., S. W. Cor. Lexington Av.,
AT REDUCED RENTALS.
Choice Apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric light; steam heat and all modern improvements.
Rents from $1,500 to $1,700.
Apply Superintendent on premises.

THE MOUNT MORRIS
Cor. of 6th Ave. & 126th St.
A NEW APARTMENT BLDG.
Seven and eight large light rooms, one and two baths; every modern convenience; elevator, telephones; Subway station one block. Rents, $780 to $1,300.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th. B'way, at 104th St.

61 East 86th St.

NEAR MADISON AV.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
OF 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment.
$45 to $80.
Superintendent on premises.
Northeast Corner 74th St. and Park Av.
5 rooms and bath.
Steam heat, hot water.
Rents from $38 to $45.
Inquire on premises or William Wolff's Son, Cor. 76th St. and Lexington Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS

Central Park West
at Seventieth St.

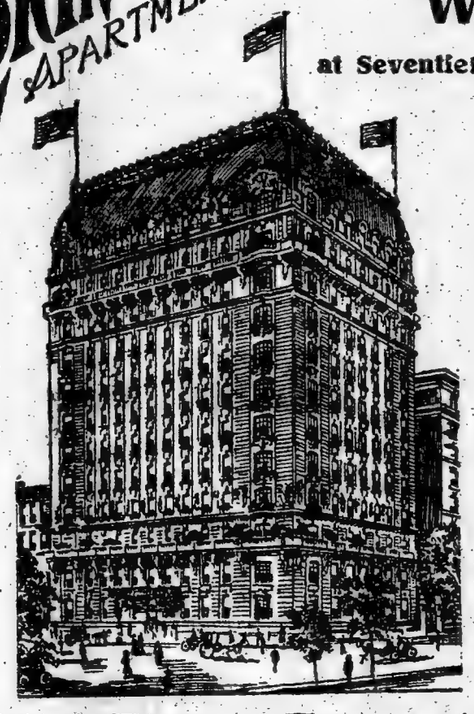

The Finest Example

OF
Modern Apartment House Construction

Superb location, Overlooking the Park.
Magnificent housekeeping Suites of eleven and twelve rooms, with three baths.
Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1.
NOW RENTING.
$3,250 to $6,000 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises
Special Features: Refrigeration, Automatic Mail Service, Vacuum Cleaning System.
ROBERT T. LYONS, Architect.
JACOB A. ZIMMERMANN, Builder.

Bronx. | Bronx.

HIGH-GRADE "WEST SIDE" APARTMENTS ON THE SUBWAY. STEAM HEAT AND HOT WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM. DOUBLE FLOORS. FINE DECORATIONS. EQUAL TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE APARTMENTS AT MUCH LOWER RENTAL—6 ROOMS—$32.00 TO $39.00.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
Westchester Ave. and Southern Boulevard.
Simpson Street Station of Subway.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

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Seven, ten, and fourteen room apartments; large tiled bathroom; parquet flooring; white enameled woodwork; electric light; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator; handsome entrance, with marquise; door boys; rents, $1,200 to $3,500; leases from October; immediate possession; tenants can select decoration; references. Superintendent, on premises, 55 East 74th St., near Madison Av. Telephone, 1,690—79th.

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53 to 63 East.
Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
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Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

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A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

60th St., 248 East.—Elegant parlor floor and basement; private block; $50.00. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.; telephone, 1,286 Plaza.

Lexington Av., Cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone, parquet floors; $50-$60.

Modern apartments, 115 East 84th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Lexington Av., Corner 46th St.—Elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; rents $17 to $35 monthly.

49TH ST., 138 EAST.—Six-seven rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $40-$43.

Below 14th Street.

31 and 33 West 12th St.
An apartment, modern, select.
Seven rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted, October or November 1st, by family of four adults, housekeeping apartment, nine (or ten) rooms and bath; modern improvements; must be light and well located below 110th St.; downtown preferred; rental about $1,000. Address, with full particulars, E. J., P. O Box 833 N. Y. City.

Before renting apartments investigate 961 Forest Av.; electricity, steam; porter; reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; Subway, elevated near.

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300 PROSPECT PLACE, between Vanderbilt and Underhill Aves.; two blocks from Park; 5 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; light rooms; restricted location; $33.00.

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CRICKET GAMES DRAWN.

Four Championship Contests Unfinished Owing to Big Scores.

The most important game of the season in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League was played yesterday at Livingston, Staten Island, and resulted in a draw. Staten Island scored 185 runs for the loss of 7 wickets and declared the innings closed. Brooklyn Team A lost the same number of wickets for 57 when the stumps were drawn for the day. Kings County and Manhattan played a close match at Prospect Park, the former winning by 12 runs, with the following scores: Kings County, 91; Manhattan, 79.

Two drawn matches were played at Prospect Park. Brooklyn Team C scored 105 runs against Manhattan 2d, the latter losing 8 wickets for 93 runs. Paterson B declared with 112 for 8 wickets and secured 7 of the Kings County B wickets for 83 runs. O. N. T. had no difficulty in defeating the Thistles at Prospect Park by the score of 86 to 48. Yonkers and Columbia Oval played a drawn game at Williamsbridge, each team scoring 70 runs. The Camerons defeated Columbia Oval Team C at Williamsbridge by 81 runs. The score: Camerons, 106; Columbia Oval, 25. Team B of Brooklyn forfeited to Paterson.

Between the Innings.

Pitcher "Doc" Newton has been indefinitely suspended by Manager Griffith of the Greater New Yorks for insubordination. According to Griffith's ideas, Newton has not been conducting himself with propriety, and when his attention was called to the matter he disapproved of Manager Griffith's structures.

The services of Catcher Kleinow have been greatly missed by the Greater New Yorks. The little catcher was sent from Chicago to his home in Milwaukee a very sick man, but, according to advices received from Manager Griffith yesterday, it is just possible that Kleinow will report for duty again either tomorrow or Tuesday.

When Manager Fielder Jones of the Chicago Americans went to the bat in the first inning yesterday a special Post Office messenger gave him a large yellow fan, sent to him by some of the employes of Armour & Co. in Chicago. On the fan was this inscription: "Chicago White Six. Good Luck. From the Armour Fans."

Catholic League's Annual Meet.

Close competition for individual and club honors marked the annual championship games of the Paterson Catholic League, held yesterday at Willard Park, Paterson, N. J. The St. Bonaventure Club won the club championship, with a total of 82 points. Entre Nous, with 14 points, was second. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Closed.—Won by J. Powers, St. Bonaventure; Mike Donohue, Entre Nous, second; George Barr, St. Bonaventure, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Open.—Won by W. Tracey, Totowa Field Club; J. O'Brien, Belleville Catholic Club, second; J. Smith, Belleville Catholic Club, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by John Powers, St. Bonaventure; W. Powers, St. Bonaventure, second; G. Barr, St. Bonaventure, third. Time—0:23 2-5.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by J. Harvey, St. Bonaventure, distance 40 feet 5½ inches; M. Murphy, St. Bonaventure, second, distance 39 feet 2 inches; J. Cullington, Entre Nous, third, distance 38 feet.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. Harvey, St. Bonaventure, actual jump 5 feet 8 inches; J. Cullington, Entre Nous, second, with jump of 5 feet 2 inches; M. Murphy, St. Bonaventure, third, with jump of 4 feet 11 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. Cullington, Entre Nous, with actual jump of 18 feet 6 inches; John Harvey, St. Bonaventure, second, with actual jump of 17 feet 11 inches; J. Dowd, St. Mary's, third, with actual jump of 17 feet 2 inches.

16-Pound Shot.—Won by T. Gibbons, St. Bonaventure, with a put of 33 feet 10½ inches; George Barr, St. Bonaventure, second, with a put of 32 feet 9 inches; J. Dorer, Entre Nous, third, with a put of 32 feet 2 inches.

Mile Relay Race.—Won by St. Bonaventure with team consisting of W. Hagen, J. Barr, J. Powers, W. Powers; St. Mary's second, team consisting of J. Donnelly, J. Dowd, M. Gustenhoben, A. McCrow; Entre Nous, third, team J. O'Brien, C. Lawler, G. Chandler, J. Cullingham. Time—3:41.

Fire in a Belfast Hospital.

BELFAST, Aug. 18.—A disastrous fire occurred this afternoon at the Throne Convalescent Hospital here. Almost half the institution was burned to the ground. The inmates were rescued with great difficulty. Many of the patients had narrow escapes from death.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE

Situated on Seventy-second Street, between Columbus Avenue and Broadway.

The magnificent addition to the Hotel Hargrave will be ready for occupancy on or about September first.

The unusually fine location, only twelve minutes from City Hall, the comfort and luxury of the apartments, the faultless service, the reasonable cost have brought about the popularity which has made this addition necessary.

All the conveniences of a down town hotel, with the further advantage of being managed by the owners. Apartments of from one to twelve rooms. Early selection will insure better choice.

Your requirements can surely be met in one or more of its three hundred rooms of all sizes and at all prices.

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Broadway, corner 41st St., N. Y. City.
Every modern convenience. Rooms and apartments, with baths, for transients and permanent guests; restaurant a la carte. Moderate rates.
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The ideal High-class Apartment Hotel in New York.
FINEST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT IN THE CITY.
SUITES 1 TO 6 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
All outside exposure, large, light, and sunny.
A limited number of these elegant suites will be open for engagement and can now be inspected.
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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms singly or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

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Chappaqua, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., one hour from 42d St.; 600 ft. elevation; capacity, 125; unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; music, dancing, tennis, croquet; rates, $7 up. Send for booklet.
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A delightful mountain resort; lake, &c.; open until Oct. 1. St. John & Son.
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DAY LINE, Summer Excursion, Book, Catskills, etc. Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.
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THE WAUMBEK
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Steamer "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover St.,) 9:30; and Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.
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Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.
BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence (new) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London. Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M. Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on Pier 40, N. R., 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 8 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 191 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,795 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.
SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON
Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.
BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.
HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK," "ALBANY," and "HENDRICK HUDSON" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier .....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:30 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.
PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.
TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $6.60.
"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 6 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestra. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R. R., $2.20.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.
BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; (Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.
OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, NEWPORT NEWS, VA., AND NORTH CAROLINA POINTS.
Direct connection for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Cape May, Richmond, Va., Virginia Beach, Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, Newport News, Va., Washington, D. C., and all points South and West.
Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted.
Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays, 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.
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Hudson River by Searchlight.
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EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $6.60.
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Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; (Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.
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OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, NEWPORT NEWS, VA., AND NORTH CAROLINA POINTS.
Direct connection for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Cape May, Richmond, Va., Virginia Beach, Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, Newport News, Va., Washington, D. C., and all points South and West.
Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:20, 11:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY.
Vice Pres.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock, August 8th, on 42d St. Ferry boat or in ferry house at Weehawken, a lady's bow-knot stickpin set with half pearls. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning pin to C. G. Painter, 41st St. and 3d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Diamond ring, ¾ karat stone; high setting; 4 chips in shank. Finder return to Reiner, 142 8th Av., Manhattan; reward more value; lost 36th and 39th stations, Bath Beach, Coney Island Road.

$100 REWARD for pearl and diamond horse-shoe brooch, lost Monday, August 13, at Coney Island. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Evening Aug. 10, 1906, in the vicinity Mount Morris Park or somewhere between 120th and 126th Sts., in or about 5th Av., a gold breastpin, with diamond in centre. Reward return Mrs. Coleman, 126 East 122d St. Valued as keepsake.

LOST—Wednesday evening, vicinity 43d St. and 8th Av., fob, with K. of C. and T. M. A. medals attached; valuable as a keepsake. Finder kindly return to Peter Burke, Lyric Theatre, 42d St., west of Broadway.

LOST—Aug. 12, between 35th and 42d, on Broadway, gold chatelaine watch and pin; S. L. R. on watch; reward. 210 West 44th St.

LOST—Small yellow bitch, part spaniel; white belly, blaze; reward. Lake, 258 West 44th St.

LOST.—Diamond locket, initials M. J. P.; liberal reward. L. Singer, 327 4th Av., N.Y.

LOST.—Gold vanity box, at Rockaway Beach; $20 reward. Barrett, St. James Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, doctor or dentist office; excellent table board; references.

58TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large and hall handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; private baths; reasonable.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, second floor; also small rooms; select house; table guests; references.

93D, 163 WEST.—Well-furnished room, suitable one or two young men; few table boarders.

93D, 122 WEST.—Large room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant.

96TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; southern exposure; near park.

IT'S COOL ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS! 516 West 142d St.; good board; attractive house; steam heat; running water; refined, Christian family; references.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large Pleasant rooms with board; home comforts; references.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner of 108d, Block from Riverside Park, Subway station and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av. and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH, 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High-class; excellent cuisine; moderate charges permanent arrangements made.

16TH, 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with or without board; conveniences.

21ST ST., 54 EAST.—Large and small rooms; plenty hot water; excellent table and service; parlor dining; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; references.

40TH ST., 138 EAST.—Fine large rooms; exceptionally good German table; telephone.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; home privileges; reasonable prices.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms and board in private house, en suite or separately; all conveniences, and basement floor, 5 rooms, suitable caterer.

673, 694, 696 Madison Av., (61st.)—Suites and rooms, with superior board; Summer rates; transients accommodated; Central Park entrance one block; engagements for Fall and Winter; American.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large and single rooms; first-class house; very central; 18th St. Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; referehce.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Room and board in refined Christian home for mother with two small children until she joins her husband in new home. C Box 10, Times, Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; private baths, breakfasts, telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST. (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

44TH ST., 232 WEST, near Hotel Astor.—Select house; everything new; $3-$12; references.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

51ST ST., 345 WEST.—Doctor's parlor floor; newly decorated and furnished; been occupied by doctor 17 years; other homelike large and small rooms.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, near L, Subway; refined people.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Desirable rooms; attractively furnished; clean and new; excellent location; telephone.

81ST ST., 158 WEST.—Spacious rooms, smaller rooms, well appointed house; references.

East Side.

8TH ST., 22 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; $1.75-$2.25; gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, corner house; newly furnished; Summer rates; telephone.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, 418 West 118th St.—Attractive outside front rooms, southern exposure; well furnished; delightful location; parks, restaurant; elevator; telephone, A. J.

MADISON AV., 1,902, Cor. 127th.—Beautiful furnished rooms; also parlor; convenient for dentist; references.

Brooklyn.

CLARENDON ROAD, 2,246, Flatbush.—Large room to let in modern cottage; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Family, 3 adults, no children, want floor in private house, with owner, for housekeeping; best references. Address, with location and terms, T. P. G., Box 167 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Competent bookkeeper and typist; excellent opportunity; $8.00 to start. Call, the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer, young lady, for permanent position; good penmanship, accuracy, neatness in work and personal appearance absolutely essential. Apply immediately, by letter only, stating experience, salary expected, &c., W., 246 Water St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Two intelligent young women stenographers; exceptional opportunity. Call, the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—Competent stenographers for permanent and temporary positions. Call, the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

WANTED—Ladies to bead slippers; best pay, steady home work. Heichert, 533A Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Stenographers desiring good permanent positions call Gallagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

Typewriters.

WANTED—Typists; competent beginners for permanent positions. Call, the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ALCOTT & WEEKES, 12 EAST 46TH ST.

SALESWOMAN IN SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT; MUST BE CAPABLE OF SUPERINTENDING ORDERS THROUGHOUT; BEST REFERENCES REQUIRED.

TIMES SQUARE TRAFFIC.

Drivers Have to Obey Policemen's Whistles Hereafter at 42d Street.

A new traffic arrangement went into effect at Broadway and Forty-second Street yesterday—new, at least, so far as Times Square is concerned—and from the way it worked the first day it promises to simplify the crossing problem considerably.

The plan is the one which has been in operation at the more important crossings on Fifth Avenue for several years. Under its operation traffic moves by the whistle of the policeman stationed at the intersection of the streets.

One long whistle means that east and west traffic moves, while Broadway traffic is held up. Two whistles stop the east and west traffic and let the Broadway traffic move. Of course, this applies only to vehicular traffic. Those on foot can take chances any time in crossing the streets.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A respectable, educated young girl for office work; must write a good hand and be good at figures; must furnish best references and live at home with parents. Address, in own handwriting, P. O. Box 90 New York City.

WANTED—Pleasant outdoor work, few hours daily; transportation, literature, and names buyers furnished; 5 and 10 per cent. commission. Mrs. Stevens, Quick Transit Realty Company, 41 Park Row, Room 202.

WANTED—Young women as extras in Broadway production; good opportunity for stage experience; salary small. Frank Conlon, Knickerbocker Theatre Building, Room 739.

WANTED—Expert crocheters to work home. Call any morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, 1,269 Broadway, Room 816.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; young man, experienced, quick worker, with good references; salary to start with, $15. Address B. K., 104 East 14th St.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, $20; clerk, $15; stenographer, $15; others on file; ask for list. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN WANTED who has traveled Southern territory with a line of popular-priced silk waists. Only such, with first-class experience, should apply to Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 West Houston St.

WANTED—High-grade salesman for glassware; acquainted with restaurant, bar, and hotel trade in Greater New York; $7,000. Call or write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesman for New York; staple line; salary $25. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

WANTED—Bright, capable young men stenographers; opportunity advancement. Call at once, the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Associate editor for a first-class illustrated department magazine intended to interest, entertain, instruct, and inspire all of the people all of the time; editor must have experience, good moral, mental, and physical health, good taste, and enthusiasm. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, with references, stating also what subject or department you are best qualified to handle, give age, and state definitely the salary expected. Address Editorial, Post Office Box 105, Madison Square.

WANTED—College man by publishing house, of good address and personality, who has ability for literary career, to accept position as assistant editor of trade magazine; will be given entire charge as soon as ability has been demonstrated; salary $800 to start, with immediate advancement on merit. Call, write, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—Real estate assistants; outside work; our men are making $20 and upward weekly; investigate for yourself. Mr. Carral, Quick Transit Realty Co., 41 Park Row, Room 202.

WANTED—Boy about 16; must be neat and obliging; office and errands in downtown import and export house. Address, own handwriting, C. M., Box 108 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Correspondent for a publishing house; prefer a man familiar with that or mail order business; $40. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Window dresser to go South, who has had experience in dry goods. Apply in person, Monday, 1 o'clock, Gustav Eckstein & Co., 438 Broadway.

WANTED—Speedy, accurate, clean-cut young man typist. Call at once, the Oliver Typewriter Company, 310 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; best references; $25. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment, sleep in or out; references. Lincoln Exchange, 314 West 59th. Telephone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged woman to do light housework. Address, by mail, L. S., 143 8th Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy; references; also green girl. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741—River.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Infants; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience in law office; thoroughly proficient; well educated; highest references furnished; desires responsible position. Qualified, 128 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Businesslike, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate, reliable, conscientious; reference; $8. Miss Lee, 144 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel 741—River.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—For a girl of 15, half orphan, a home in the country where she can make herself useful by minding small children and help at housework. R. S. Box 327 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—First-class; Swiss; single; good written and personal references. Swiss, 253 East 81st St.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN.—Professional man, needing outdoor life, will represent established firm. Salesman, Box 322 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, 19, best reference, good accountant, English and German, seeks situation with chance of advancement. Energetic. Box 107 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Structure, Box 327 Times, Times Square.

BROKER.—Experienced real estate broker wishes connection with first-class concern; references given and required. J. G. C., Box 105 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16; position at anything; trade preferred. T. Guinan, 441 West 31st St.

CARETAKER of country place, club, janitor of office building; positon of trust by man lately sexton of Protestant church; first-class references. Advertiser, 352 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Architectural, for job drainage details of stone work; good in perspective and water color designs. G Box 309 Times, Times Square.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A capable and thoroughly experienced building superintendent, apartments, tenements, and dwellings my specialty; can lay out work for different mechanics, take off items for material, and can read plans thoroughly. D. E. F., Box 103 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position at anything; has year's experience at switchboard and elevator. 59 West 98th St.; Ward, care of Harris.

15 CABMEN PUNISHED FOR BREAKING THE LAW

Traffic Squad Begins a Campaign to Improve Hack Service.

FLOOD TALKS WITH DRIVERS

Inspector Tells Head of Their Association That He Will Make Hotel Cabmen Obey the Rules.

Police Inspector Flood announced yesterday that fifteen hackmen had been arrested in the last few days for violating the hack ordinance. These arrests were made not for overcharges, which are referred to the Mayor's Marshal, but for failure to carry licenses or to have the lamp numerals properly stenciled. Of the fifteen men taken to court, two were fined $3 each, two $1 each, one $2 and one 1 cent. Nine were discharged with reprimands.

The police have begun a systematic campaign against hackmen who disobey the law. Orders have been issued to members of the Traffic Squad to arrest every public hackman whose number is not properly displayed and every specially licensed hackman who solicits patronage from the street. Inspector Flood is much interested in the effort to improve New York's bad reputation in regard to hack service.

"THE TIMES is doing a good thing," said the Inspector yesterday, "in bringing this matter to the attention of the public. It is certainly very important. I shall surely do all I can to enforce the law and make dishonest hackmen obey the law. To my mind, the remedy lies in strict enforcement. If we keep after these hackmen and show them that they will be punished when they break the law, then they will learn not to break it.

"James Brown, President of the Independent Hackmen's Association, has had several conferences with me. One thing he asked was that the Hotel Belmont cabmen should be made to stand as far down Park Avenue from Forty-second Street as the public hackmen. Now, the public hack stand is fixed by ordinance, and hotel hacks are allowed to stand in front of a hotel provided they stay at least ten feet from the corner. Those in front of the Belmont fulfill this condition, and we cannot make them move further back.

"The public hackmen complain, too, that the hotel hackmen opposite the Grand Central Station solicit persons on the sidewalk, though they are supposed to confine themselves to hotel guests. I have told the public hackmen to keep their eyes open and call one of the Traffic Squad policemen in front of the station if they detect any disobedience of the ordinance in this respect. If a hotel hackman is caught breaking the ordinance he will be arrested.

"I am willing to co-operate with the Merchants' Association in every way possible to help enforce the ordinance and to try to eliminate the bad element among hackmen. If the law is lived up to, I feel sure a great many more people will use hacks than do now. I am going to make investigations in regard to the taxameter. As yet I am not ready to express any opinion of it."

One cabman, Thomas Connolly of 442 East 150th Street, was discharged in court yesterday when he said he had forgotten to bring his license with him.

Samuel Monguills, a manufacturer, with two companions, jumped into Connolly's cab at Forty-first Street and Broadway on Friday night. The two companions got out of the cab at Central Park West and 106th Street. At 110th Street the manufacturer said that he had lost his gold watch and $60 in cash. There was a dispute as to the hack fare and Connolly drove to the West 125th Street Police Station. Each of the men was locked up on the other's complaint, the cabman on the charge of not having his license with him.

In court yesterday morning Magistrate Cornell discharged the cabman. Mr. Monguills settled his debt and he was discharged also.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP ABROAD.

Work of the Civic Federation's Committee Nearly Completed.

A statement was made yesterday, on behalf of the sub-committee of the Public Ownership Commission appointed by the National Civic Federation to investigate public and private ownership of public utilities in European countries, as to the result of the investigation. The report states that nearly every gas, electric light, and street railway system in Great Britain has been examined, and that the work of the committee is nearly complete. The statement continues in part:

The European investigation has extended over six months, and from ten to thirteen men have been engaged upon the work most of the time. A detailed examination has been made of seven gas plants, seven street railway undertakings, and ten electric lighting systems, about equally divided between municipal and private operation. In addition, information has been gathered regarding the history, development, and results of the various acts and franchises that have been passed. The various methods of public control as distinguished from public operation, have been carefully examined, and an attempt has been made to find upon what conditions and under what restrictions municipal and private management has produced its best results.

The report of the commission, when finally published, promises to attract almost as much attention in England as in the United States, for the discussion of the question of municipal ownership is just now attracting unusual attention everywhere in Great Britain.

SALT WATER STATION SITES.

Work on Pump Houses for the New Fire Mains to Start Soon.

Work will be begun early this Fall on the four pumping stations to supply river water at fires in case of emergency.

The buildings will be at West and Gansevoort Streets and at South and Oliver Streets, in Manhattan, and at St. Edwards and Willoughby Streets and Furman and Joralemon Streets in Brooklyn. They will cost $225,000.

Swimmer Dies Hours After Rescue.

Clarence Brown, a bookkeeper, of Goshen, Ind., died in the Coney Island Emergency Hospital last night, having been taken unconscious from the water seven hours earlier. Mr. Brown, who was stopping at the Grand Union Hotel, this city, was a good swimmer, but the tide was so strong that he was carried out too far. Life Saver Thomas Reilly brought him to shore. He was revived, and it was thought at first that he would recover.

Gen. Jiminez Here Again.

Among the passengers who arrived by the steamer Coamo last night from Porto Rico were George Cabot Ward, Gen. J. Y. Jiminez, ex-President of Santo Domingo; M. B. Hatch, H. A. C. Hines, W. B. Hamilton, F. A. Halsey, T. T. Perry, J. W. Russell, J. A. Ritter, and H. L. Trowbridge.

Dooling to Entertain Children.

Twenty thousand children will be the guests of County Clerk Peter J. Dooling, the Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, at the Manhattan Casino tomorrow evening. Two hundred and fifty cans of milk, 10,000 quarts of cream, 10 barrels of rootbeer, 10 barrels of lemonade, and mountains of cake will be provided.

M. O. PLAN FOR RICHMOND.

Controller Metz Favors Buying Out the Electric Company.

Controller Metz is considering the advisability of establishing a municipal ownership lighting plant in Richmond Borough. He says that it seems to him the most desirable way of overcoming the trouble there. The complaints against the lighting service of the Richmond Light & Railway Company from New Brighton, Stapleton, St. George, and more remote parts of Staten Island are still as great as ever. The use of lanterns has become general. The citizens look to the City Government to help them out, and Mr. Metz is disposed to do so.

The understanding that H. H. Rogers had refused to advance another cent for the betterment of the company's plant, coupled with the acknowledgment that it is not much of a plant anyway, has caused the Controller to do a little figuring. To take over the plant at a fair price and in the course of two or three years gradually reconstruct it and make it serviceable in every way seems to him desirable and feasible.

"The people must have light," said the Controller, "and as the company does not seem able to do anything about it, the city should take hold."

The company has its office in the Standard Oil Building. Its representative in Staten Island was the late Charles L. Spier, one of H. H. Rogers's confidential men.

BABY DESERTED IN A CAB.

Man and Woman Left Child with a Newly Hired Nurse.

A girl child about a month old was left in the care of a newly engaged colored maid in a cab at Twenty-third Street and Broadway at noon yesterday by a man and a woman who were well dressed and seemed to have plenty of money.

The man and woman engaged a cab belonging to the New York Central Cab Company in front of the Grand Central Station at 11:30 yesterday morning. They told the cabman to drive to an employment agency at 481 Sixth Avenue. When they got there the woman went into the agency with the baby, leaving the man in the cab outside. She gave her name to the clerk as Mrs. W. H. Anderson, and said she was accompanied by her husband.

Mary P. Smith, a colored woman, of 121 West Thirtieth Street was engaged by the woman. Telling the girl to follow her, she handed her the child and got into the cab. Before the cab drove away the woman's companion, saying he had to attend to some business, left the party. The woman then ordered the driver to take her to a department store in Twenty-third Street. The cab reached the store about noon. The woman got out and left the child in care of the negro girl, saying that she wanted to do some shopping and would be back in a moment.

The cabman, after an hour had passed, began to grow impatient. Another hour passed, and by this time the colored girl and the cabman were beginning to feel worried. When 3 o'clock came, and still there were no signs of the woman, the cabman drove the colored girl and the baby to the Tenderloin station.

There the police took charge of the child. On opening a dress-suit case left by the woman in the cab the police found a complete infant's outfit. Everything was of the best material. A silver box containing powder and a puff and a silver soap box containing choice infant soap were among the furnishings. Even combs and baby hair brushes were included in the outfit.

The colored girl told the police that the woman told her that she lived at Arverne, L. I.

TORE WOMAN'S CLOTHES OFF.

Three Frisky Englishmen Then Spend a Night in a Cell.

Three subjects of King Edward, out for a jolly lark, wound up yesterday morning in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station after tearing most of the clothes off a young woman with whom they had a quarrel in West Forty-third Street, just off Broadway.

Later in the day they faced Magistrate Crane, in the West Side Court. As the young woman did not appear to prosecute and the trio of Englishmen had treated the police who held them captive to an exhibition of manners which took the station house force, from Sergeant to doorman, by storm, there was none to protest when the Magistrate set them free.

It was well after midnight yesterday morning when Policeman Goss and Roundsman Tierney, standing at Forty-third Street and Broadway, heard cries for help. They were not very loud cries, nor did they indicate any extremity of distress, but there was an insistence about them which called for investigation. The policemen strolled toward the spot whence the cries came and saw three men grouped about a woman.

"Help!" screamed the woman, as the policemen heard the ripping of silks. Before they could realize what was happening, they saw most of the clothes torn off the woman, who fled to a near-by apartment house.

The three men were arrested, despite their indignant protests. They gave their names as John Doe, John Jones, and John Smith, and were locked up. Later they said they were Lawrence Vaughan, Henry S. Vernon, and Herman Sevelle.

WHITNEY WATCHMAN BLAMED

Sheriff Says He Should Have Told Him of the Alleged Burglary.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 18.—Henry Piper, night watchman on the Harry Payne Whitney country place at Wheatley Hills, who tells a detailed story of how he chased burglars away from the house at midnight on Friday, has not exactly suited Sheriff Gildersleeve. The Sheriff says if Piper had telephoned his office instead of Police Headquarters in Manhattan, as he says he did, a party of men could have been put on the trail of the alleged burglars within a short time, as the Sheriff's office is near the Whitney house.

Piper says he heard a noise at a screen door on the night of the burglary. By the light from his lantern, he asserts, he saw a man at work trying to force the door. When the burglar saw him, according to Piper, he fled through the arcade. The watchman says he fired a few shots at the fleeing burglar, which the man returned. Piper was not wounded, but he says that he must have hit the burglar, because after one of his shots he saw the man throw up his hands. He would have fallen to the ground, Piper says, but that his two companions, who emerged from the near-by bushes, carried him away.

Not wishing to follow the three burglars in the dark, Piper explains, he retired to the house and let them go their way.

An employe on the Whitney place said to-day that the burglar story was a mistake. He said he was not in the house last night, but he knew what he was talking about.

SEASICK PASSENGER ROBBED.

Four of the Crew of the Steamship Morro Castle Under Arrest.

As an outcome of the loss of $490 by a seasick passenger on the steamship Morro Castle in from Cuba, four members of the crew were arraigned in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on a technical charge of vagrancy. Matteo Padilla of Havana, who has come North in search of health, was the victim of the robbery.

Padilla says that while ill in his stateroom some one took the money from a pocket of his coat, which hung beside the berth. When the ship reached Brooklyn the Captain reported the matter to Acting Captain McCauley of the Detective Bureau. Detectives, after an investigation, arrested Michael Galvin, 15 years old, a bellboy on the ship. Later they arrested Francis Nagle, another bellboy; Charles Moody, a stateroom steward, and Charles Topple, a pantryman. In court the prisoners declared that they knew nothing about the robbery. As Padilla did not appear the hearing was adjourned.

JAMES MURTHA KILLED BY MAN HE TAUNTED

"Western Bill" Kellock Held for Pugilist's Death.

SIGHT - SEER ALSO SHOT

Shooting in Saloon Follows a Fist Fight and a Quarrel—Police Seek Woman.

James Murtha, a pugilist, who lived at 306 West Thirty-fifth Street, died yesterday morning in Roosevelt Hospital from the effects of a pistol wound received in a shooting at The Old Homestead, a saloon at 490 Eighth Avenue, early yesterday morning. James Comiskey of Jacksonville, Fla., while seeing the sights of New York, attracted by its name, entered the place just before the shooting. He has an ugly wound in the right shoulder, which may permanently cripple him. The saloon did a thriving business yesterday, many going there to look over a place where there had been a fatal shooting. William Kellock of 400 West Thirty-seventh Street, known to his friends and neighbors as "Western Bill," is held without bail on the charge of having killed Murtha, the pugilist.

The two men had not been on the best of terms for the past two weeks, Murtha having demonstrated his superior fistic ability on "Western Bill." The latter had been boasting to Murtha's girl of his distinction in the alkali districts as a man killer. At the time he showed the woman a pistol with eleven dents under the barrel, telling her that each represented "a man who cashed in his chips when my pistol barked." This was displeasing to the pugilist, who attacked Kellock as soon as he saw him put the pistol back in his pocket. Kellock was carried home in sad shape for a man killer. When he was presentable he went looking for Murtha. On his hunt he visited many places, drank heavily, and fortified his courage with drugs.

The Old Homestead, with its long dance hall back of the bar and sporting pictures on the walls, was enjoying the usual peace before pay day, shortly after midnight yesterday. Half a dozen couples were dancing to the music of an old piano. Kellock entered. Murtha saw him. He had heard that "Wild Bill" was looking for him with the revolver. The pugilist had been drinking.

"Here, Wild Bill," shouted Murtha, nudging his girl to call her attention to his humor and bravado. "Come and have a drink with us. We want to look at that gun of your'n with the scars you put on it each time you hit a tomato can."

Murtha rolled back, laughing loudly. Then he straightened up and pitched forward with a bullet just under his heart. Kellock, white-faced and hollow-eyed, crazed with drink and drugs, cocked the pistol again and fired in the direction of those who were running from the place. The music had stopped and the partners in the dance separated. The second shot hit Comiskey of Florida in the shoulder, knocking him down. Hugh Quigley, the proprietor, jumped over the bar. A third shot passed over his head, the bullet lodging in the ceiling.

Policeman O'Brien of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, hearing the shooting, ran into the place, to find the proprietor and Kellock struggling for possession of the pistol. Kellock pulled himself free, and as the policeman closed in on him, shoved the barrel against O'Brien's stomach, pulling the trigger twice. The cartridges failed to explode. O'Brien threw him to the floor. As Kellock tried to rise O'Brien stretched him out with his club.

The woman, Murtha's friend, held the head of the pugilist in her lap, begging him to speak to her. When she found that he was dying, she lowered his head to the floor and while the policeman was summoning the ambulance, disappeared. When the surgeon came from Roosevelt Hospital, Comiskey, the wounded sightseer, had disappeared. He had gone to a drug store, where the clerk advised him to hurry to the hospital. Comiskey hailed a cab and was driven to the hospital, where he learned that he was in no danger of dying, but that in all probability he would never have much use of his right arm. While the doctors were probing for the bullet, he remarked that when he was well he would go home, there to register a vow to remain and let others go seeing the sights of New York. He had seen enough.

When Kellock was taken to the station house he said he had picked up the revolver after the shooting. He bewailed the fact that he had placed himself in an awkward position by doing so. When he was examined it was found that his right hip pocket bore a rust stain just where the handle of the revolver, also rusty, would rest. The pocket was cut out and preserved for evidence. The policeman said Kellock had snapped the revolver twice in his struggle with him. This was borne out by the fact that two unexploded cartridges bore the mark of the hammer. Kellock, when arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the West Side Court, refused to plead. He was hurried to Roosevelt Hospital to see if Murtha could identify him. When he arrived there the pugilist, who had not regained consciousness, was dying. The police are looking for the woman.

KRULEWITCH GIVES A SHOW.

Republican After the Twenty-sixth Leadership Entertains Voters.

More than 3,000 persons attended the vaudeville entertainment in the New Star Casino, at 107th Street and Park Avenue, last night, provided by Assemblyman Samuel Krulewitch to the voters of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. He is making a lively fight for the Republican leadership there against Isaac Newman. After the performance there was a dinner.

The hall was decorated with flags and banners, and in the centre of a large banner on the stage was a portrait framed in lights of the Assemblyman. Numerous floral emblems were on the stage, among them an enormous horseshoe from the Progressive Republican Club of the district, Mr. Krulewitch's organization.

Jacob R. Schiff, President of the Progressive Republican Club, made an address of welcome. Krulewitch then made a speech. He said that the issue was clearly marked between himself and Newman, who was Quigg's man in the district, and he pledged himself to fight a clean battle on the issues of home rule and fair play to the voters of the district.

SAYS FIANCEE ROBBED HIM.

Bockner Declares He Missed Girl and Diamonds, Too.

Martha Mickolitzky, 19 years old, of 2 Forsyth Street, was held in $1,000 bail in the Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. She is accused of stealing a packet of diamonds from the pocket of Max Bockner, a diamond speculator of 310 East Nineteenth Street.

Bockner alleges that on Aug. 16 he and the young woman, to whom he was engaged to be married, visited a flat in East Nineteenth Street to superintend the delivery of some furniture. They were to live there after being married.

Bockner says he suddenly missed the young woman and his diamonds.

Martha Mickolitsky says she had refused to marry Bockner, and that her arrest was the result.

Special Inducements.

On account of extensive alterations, the entire front being remodeled, and to keep busy, we offer our last season's Fall and Winter $40 and $50 Suitings and Overcoatings, made to order the present style, **$20.** The materials cost us as much as we are charging for the garments. Samples cheerfully given. Our Fall fashion plates are ready.

Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

SEALED DIVORCE PAPERS CAUSE CENSUS WRANGLE

Court Clerks Won't Allow Them to be Examined.

FLACK CASE STARTS THE ROW

Papers in That Celebrated Action Denied to Federal Official on State Rights Grounds.

Differences between the Federal officials sent here from Washington to take charge of the census of divorce and separation cases which is now in course of preparation throughout the country and the officers of the Supreme Court heared actual hostilities yesterday morning. The officers of the Supreme Court refused to permit the opening of envelopes containing records of suits which had been sealed against inspection by order of the court.

William H. Jarvis, who is in charge of the corps of fifteen young women who have been delving into the records of divorces for the last week in the Surrogates' Court, has maintained that he and his staff have the right to examine any papers in such cases in order to make out the record required by the Federal Government as to the causes of divorce and separation.

This, the State Court officials assert, will not be allowed.

The first record taken yesterday morning from the archives of the old Court of Common Pleas was the celebrated case of former Sheriff James A. Flack, from whom Mrs. Mary E. Flack obtained a divorce on July 12, 1889.

This action was productive of trouble for every one who had anything to do with it. Several judicial officers, the jury, and a newspaper reporter all got into hot water, and Sheriff Flack was removed from his office on account of his conduct in connection with it.

The papers in Flack against Flack were in a sealed envelope, where they had been for the last seventeen years, and the officers of the United States Government demanded that the envelope be opened.

This the Supreme Court attache refused to permit, and after a wordy war, which at one time threatened to become more serious, the Federal census man departed, leaving his opponent in possession of the unopened envelope.

Threats were made by the Federal official of what will happen to the State's court man for his refusal to supply the information needed by the Census Bureau. The court clerk said he would rely on the State courts for protection.

It is expected that the wrangle will be resumed on Monday morning, when Mr. Jarvis expects instructions from Washington.

STREET CLEANERS BLAMED.

Many Damage Suits Against the City as a Result of Negligence.

Street Cleaning Department employes, through carelessness, have made the city liable for damages to the extent of thousands of dollars, according to Controller Metz. Claims for the damage to property by negligent wagon drivers who have backed their carts into windows or cut pretty grass plots into ribbons, have been coming into the Controller's office in volume. Complaints have also piled up because of careless work by city employes mending the streets. Holes have been left in the pavement and old lumber and bits of débris scattered. Pedestrians and drivers have been injured as a result, and they have promptly served notice upon the city of a suit for damages.

The Controller sent a letter yesterday to Acting Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department, detailing the situation and requesting the department to do something "at least to reduce this liability on the part of the city."

Mr. Gibson then sent this to all District Superintendents of his department:

"The great number of claims filed against the city for damages caused by the alleged negligence of drivers and other employes of the department has reached such proportions that drastic steps in this matter are necessary.

"Therefore, it shall be the duty of District Superintendents, stable foremen, and officers under them to caution drivers and their helpers that such damages to property must be avoided, and that they will be held responsible and personally liable for the amount of such damage claims."

CITY REFUSES $50,000 CHECK.

For the Fourth Time the City Railway's Car Tax Is Disputed.

The City of New York refused $50,000 yesterday. It was in the form of a certified check, and the authorities did not question that the check was good, but they have been rejecting it for the last four years and they will continue to do so until the New York City Railway Company, which offered the money, pays the full amount which the city officials assert it owes.

The check was presented as half the amount of the annual tax imposed by the city on the cars operated by the traction company. The city demands $50 a car as a license fee. For about four years the company has held that the tax was unjust as it was laid upon every car, whereas many of the cars are Summer cars and only run in that season, and further, that many cars are operated only in bad weather. The company's legal department raised this point in the Low administration, and it has been in the hands of the Corporation Counsel ever since.

The company wanted the point decided, but the city seems satisfied to do nothing about it further than to inform the company that the fees were due. The company has been offering a check each year for what they hold is the amount justly due, only to have it rejected.

Through the refusal of the city to accept the money, the company now owes the municipality between $300,000 and $400,000, according to the city's computation. According to the company the sum due is about $200,000.

Midshipman Jackson Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The President has approved the court-martial findings dismissing Midshipman Robert A. Jackson from the service. He had completed his four years' course and was undergoing the customary service of two years at sea. He was charged with being absent from duty on the Missouri without leave and convicted. Jackson is a Virginian.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

IMPORTANT TO FURNITURE BUYERS

WHILE we do not advertise "Special August Sales" we assure intending buyers of Furniture who wish to secure reliable goods of standard quality, and embracing the latest productions of the best exponents of high-class woodcraft, that their interests will be best served by purchasing at OUR establishment.

Purchases made now will be held for future delivery if desired.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers

West 23d St., 61-63-65. | **West 24th St., 36-38-40.**

For Monday, Aug. 20th,

65c.

For Boys' Fine Neglige Shirts.

Choice of All

69 doz., were 1.00
27 doz., were 1.50
8 doz., were 2.50
} 65c.

The shirts are beautifully finished, of highest quality Madras, Oxford, and Percale, in plain white and many delightful stripe and check effects which boys like. Either pleated or plain bosom; cuffs on or off; sizes 12 to 14 neck; sleeves 27 to 33 inches long. The shirts are cut generously full and fit perfectly. *65c. for shirts worth up to $2.50!!*

Smith, Gray & Co.,

THREE STORES:
BROAD

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. AUGUST 19. 1906.

Part Three
Magazine Section

BUENOS AYRES: THE PARIS OF AMERICA

A City with "the Beauty of Washington, the Wealth of New York, and the Hustle of Chicago."

By JOHN BARRETT, Formerly U. S. Minister to Argentina.

Wonders of the South American Metropolis in Which Secretary Root Is Now Being Entertained—An Opera House That Cost $10,000,000, and a Club Building That Cost $2,000,000.

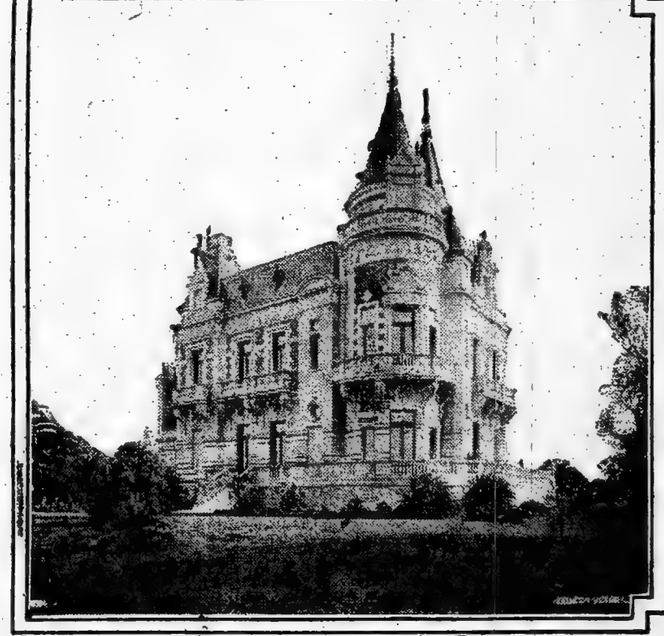

NEW STYLE RESIDENCE IN SUBURBS OF BUENOS AYRES

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILY STATION

THE GRAND STAND DURING THE RACES IN THE JOCKEY CLUB HIPPODROME

ENTRANCE TO JOCKEY CLUB ALL MARBLE & ONYX

WHEN Secretary Root arrived in Buenos Ayres last week he became the guest of one of the most beautiful and progressive capitals of the world, the metropolis of the Southern Hemisphere, the largest city south of the equator, and the second Latin municipality of the world.

When the Argentine cruiser carried him up the wide River Plate he beheld, as the water approach to Buenos Ayres, a system of magnificent docks, shipping basins, and warehouses that would make New York green with envy. Although millions upon millions of dollars have been expended upon these commercial facilities, the mighty entrepôt of the great South Atlantic is preparing to spend millions more improving what is already excellent.

When our Secretary of State entered his carriage and was driven through the city, he rode over a pavement smoother and cleaner than that of Washington, he was escorted through avenues as dignified as the famous Pennsylvania of our capital and as rich in appearance as Fifth Avenue of our metropolis, he beheld handsome business buildings and elegant residences constructed with a harmony of architecture unknown in the cities of the United States, and he arrived at a hotel no less sumptuous and comfortable than the great caravansaries of New York. Finally when he met the representative statesmen and business men, as well as the handsome and cultivated women of Buenos Ayres, he probably exclaimed with so many other Americans visiting South America for the first time: "Even the half has not been told." In other words, if he never knew before why Argentina and the views and wishes of Argentina's Government had so much influence in the conferences and discussions in Washington preceding the Pan-American Congress, and again in that notable assembly itself at Rio, he has now realized by contact with the people of this forceful, self-confident, and hopeful nation, and by sight of the embodied energy, wealth, and strength of its capital city, the exact and good reason thereof.

* * *

I wish that every American editor, paragrapher, writer, Congressman, or content-with-Europe traveler, who almost unconsciously pokes fun at South America, could see Buenos Ayres and study Argentina. I wish that every self-satisfied American and patronizing European, who sneers at Latin America as a land of revolutions, could be suddenly transported to the gay boulevards of Buenos Ayres and the rich, peaceful plains of Argentina's interior. There would soon be a new song sung among such critics, if they could enjoy these experiences.

Let us then try to form a fairly accurate idea of this Paris of South America—or better call it the London or New York in view of its vast shipping and commercial interests—where the Secretary of State of the United States is now learning that his own home town is verily not the only municipal pebble on the Atlantic's far-reaching beach!

Buenos Ayres to-day boasts rightly and truthfully of nearly 1,100,000 inhabitants. It is growing faster than any city in the United States excepting New York and Chicago, and the time is soon coming when it will run an even race with Paris as the first Latin city of the world. We have no place like it in North America. It might possibly be described as having the beauty of Washington, the wealth of New York, and the hustle of Chicago, in well-measured proportions. It can point to parks and boulevards more beautiful than any in Washington, opera houses, clubs, newspaper buildings, finer than any in New York, street-car systems and hotels better than those of Chicago.

It also has to its credit an important characteristic so generally lacking in North American cities; it is well and economically governed and the people seem to be getting the money's worth of their taxes! It would not be a bad idea if Mayor McClellan, Mayor Dunne, or Mayor Weaver would send delegations to Buenos Ayres to investigate and report upon the methods of municipal administration in this metropolis, 2,000 miles south of the equator. Of course its officials have made and are making mistakes, and some of them are accused of misappropriation of funds—they are not children of the millennium—but, in three journeys I have made around the world and to all lands, I have never seen a great city that had so much to show to its credit for money expended as this capital of Argentina. If desirable, many faults and unfavorable features could be pointed out, because it is yet very young and growing almost too fast, but its virtues and favorable qualities so predominate that this article indulges in no fulsome or unwarranted praise. Nobody can live six months in Buenos Ayres and fail to catch the spirit that animates my comment. He does not need to be United States Minister, as was my honor and pleasure, for the humblest immigrant is impressed as much as the experienced traveler.

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Buenos Ayres is located about the same distance south of the equator as Memphis, Tenn., is north of it, but it is never warmer than Boston or colder than Washington. Its climate is mild and bracing in the Winter, Spring, and Fall months, while in the Summer it is seldom as disagreeably hot as New York, Paris, or Berlin. Of course, its seasons are the reverse of those in the Northern Hemisphere. Their Christmas is as warm as our Fourth of July. They shiver while we perspire, and vice versa. Its exact location is approximately 35 degrees south latitude and 58 degrees east longitude. In other words, it is 1,000 miles east of New York and 4,500 miles south of it. Situated on the southwestern bank of the mouth of the far-reaching River Plate system, and about 200 miles from the open sea, it holds an ideal position as a commercial centre both for ocean and land trade. Its docks are always crowded with steamships and sailing vessels from the United States, Europe, and other parts of South America. I have often counted three-score ocean-going vessels loading or unloading in its spacious harbor basins, built of splendid masonry and equipped with every facility for handling freight.

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With the United States, its passenger steamer service is disgracefully poor and inadequate, but there are six or seven lines with fast, commodious, and even palatial steamers plying to and from the ports of England, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. The North American desiring to visit Buenos Ayres can best do so by going via Europe. In this way he can travel both quickly and comfortably in handsome, speedy, up-to-date boats. The journey from Europe usually occupies about eighteen days, including interesting stops at Lisbon, St. Vincent's, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Montevideo. The trip is never tiresome, and the arrival at Buenos Ayres after such stops is sufficient reward for the long sea voyage. There are numerous cargo steamers running regularly to the United States, but they are slow, not made for passengers, and require thirty days for the passage. A few of these boats have limited passenger accommodations, but none are intended for that kind of traffic like numerous steamers of the European lines.

Buenos Ayres is a great railway centre, or, in other words, it is the railway converging or terminal point of all lines in Argentina. From the capacious stations of the different systems, the traveler can take day coaches or sleeping cars to all parts of the republic. Some 25,000 miles of roads start from the city and reach, in their gridiron spread, from the wilds of Patagonia on the remote south to the plateaus of Bolivia in the far northwest. The journey across the rich pampas plains of Argentina to Chile can now be made in a magnificent solid vestibuled train with sleeping and dining cars of Pullman style and elegance. Santiago, the fascinating and well-built capital of Chile, can be reached in less than 75 hours from Buenos Ayres. The entire journey is accomplished by rail except for a few hours' trip in a coach or on horseback, through grand scenery, about 15,000 feet above the sea level, over the Cumbre or summit of the Andean Pass between Argentina and Chile. This intervening distance will soon be linked by rail, because Chile has let the contract for the construction of a tunnel that will rival those of the Alps in length and in engineering difficulties mastered. An excellent route for the American traveler seeking new fields is to go down the east coast of South America via Rio Janeiro, the prosperous and unique capital of Brazil, to Buenos Ayres, thence across Argentina to Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile, and thence up the west coast via Lima, Peru, Guayaquil, Ecuador, and Panama on to New York. This can be easily and agreeably done in three months of leisurely and educational travel, and it ought to become a popular outing.

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There are also interesting inland voyages that can be made from Buenos Ayres on the numerous steamboats that ply upon the great Parana and Uruguay Rivers, the two main branches of La Plata, or River Plate, system. Craft with good passenger cabins make a six days' run of 1,000 miles through the best part of Argentina to Asuncion, the wide-awake capital of Paraguay. Another attractive route is up the Uruguay River, that separates the country of that name from Argentina, to the rich and thickly populated Southern States of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catharina. These remarkable river highways, together with the interlacing railway lines, provide Argentina with perfect facilities for bringing to market its crops of wheat, corn, and other cereals, and its vast supplies of beef, mutton, hides, wool, butter, cheese, and vegetables, which the markets of Europe are demanding in greater quantities as each year passes. When it is realized that Argentina's foreign trade last year exceeded $450,000,000, more than that of either China or Japan, and that most of it passed through Buenos Ayres, an idea can be formed of the importance and wealth of the country Secretary Root is now visiting.

Some individual or special features of Buenos Ayres will emphasize its metropolitan and modern character. The Government has nearly completed a new Opera House that has cost $10,000,000, and makes that of New York seem like a little dingy auditorium. There are a dozen other theatres of corresponding excellence. The Jockey Club, the principal men's social organization, is housed in a palatial structure that represents an expenditure of $2,000,000, while the hippodrome, or race course, under the direction of this club, is surpassed by none in the United States in the quality of its track and the beauty and capacity of its grandstand. The finest and most completely equipped newspaper building in the world, used exclusively by the paper itself, is the home of La Prensa, a great and influential morning daily, owned by Dr. Paz, who resides, like Mr. Bennett of The New York Herald, most of the time in Paris. At least $3,000,000 is invested in this property. Other progressive and powerful dailies are La Nacion, edited by Emilio Mitre, son of the late distinguished Gen. Bartolome Mitre; El Diario, edited by Dr. Lainez, a prominent publicist, and La Tribuna. Two important daily papers published in English are The Standard, owned and edited by the celebrated Mulhall family, and The Herald. The English colony in Buenos Ayres numbers 15,000 and in all Argentina about 65,000.

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The Avenida de Mayo is a broad new street reaching through the very heart of the city that reminds the visitor of the best parts of Paris. It is paved with asphalt, lined with shade trees, and has broad sidewalks, while it is lighted with tall, iron-supported electric lamps which rise gracefully from frequent "Isles of Safety," directing the up and down traffic and protecting pedestrians. The Avenida de Mayo leads to the wide Calle Callao, and that in turn to Avenida de Alvear, the home of costly residences, which enlarges into a handsome boulevard and leads to the beautiful Palermo Park, in the outskirts of the city. In a short time Buenos Ayres is to have an underground railway system, for it is already greatly needed, despite electric tramways running in every direction, and then indeed it will deserve to be called a full-fledged world metropolis.

Its water supply and sewerage systems, indispensable to any great city, are constructed upon most improved and elaborate lines. Its health is consequently above the average, and the death rate correspondingly low. Light and lack of crime generally go together. Buenos Ayres is abundantly lighted in all parts with electricity, and the percentage of arrests is smaller per thousand of inhabitants than the rate for any city in the United States exceeding 100,000 in population. Chicago, with only about twice the number of inhabitants, has ten times as much crime.

Had I space I might elaborate on the handsome churches, the numerous hospitals and charitable institutions, the excellent colleges, schools, and libraries, the great markets and stores, the new manufacturies, the elegant homes of the rich and model dwellings for the poor, the pretty suburban towns and villas, the neighboring watering places and recreation resorts, and the imposing public buildings of the national and city Governments. As it is, I will close with this observation: If any one thinks I have drawn the "long bow" in describing Buenos Ayres, let him either visit that capital or ask Secretary Root his opinion upon his return to the United States.

Bishop Greer Confident That the World Is Steadily and Surely Growing Better

WHILE Father Vaughan in England and various more or less eminent social economists in this country are warning the people of the awful consequences that wait upon a continuance of the modern methods of life, there is one leader of thought in the city who does not share these dark views and who believes that the heart of the people beneath the surface of frivolity, extravagance, and garish display beats strong and true and that the tendency of humanity is toward the higher life. He is the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Bishop Coadjutor of New York. His comments on the situation, made in a talk with a reporter for THE TIMES, constitute a strong rebuke to those who are forever thrusting the evil and idle things before our eyes.

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"I have watched with more pain and more indignation than words can express," said Bishop Greer, "the constant outbursts of those who for the sake of display and to please their own vanity would have us believe that the country in general, and New York in particular, is going to the dogs. This tendency to cry out as a voice alone in the wilderness is born partly of an exaggerated egotism and conceit and partly of a natural tendency to look upon the black rather than the lighter side of humanity and to believe that nothing is good and nothing true.

"Speaking with a pretty large experience of life, I may say that I do not take this view.

"In this city, which after all sets the example and strikes the keynote for the whole country, are four millions of people, ranging from the mechanic and the day laborer up to the millionaire and his family, who are leading lives pure, good, honest, full of self-denial, and a beautiful love. The general tendency of mankind is to be better. It is of course impossible of denial that the trend of modern life in New York is toward lavish, reasonless, selfish expenditure on baser pleasures. But because the useless butterfly of the Four Hundred, counting for less than nothing in the ordering of the social scheme, or the race track and Wall Street gamblers, selfishly blind to the needs of their fellow-creatures and as ignorant of the great world outside them as so many Hottentots, lavish money on evil and idle things, are we to assume that the whole people are on the road to perdition?

"The 'four hundred' of New York and the vicious 'smart set' of London represent nothing. They are of no more account and exercise no more influence in the great ordering of modern progress than so many insects crawling upon the surface of the earth. I do not expect that Father Vaughan, whose sermons on modern social life in London and the wickedness of the 'smart set,' reflected in the follies and freak antics of our own 'four hundred,' have startled two countries, will agree with me. Yet I decline to accept his view that the Anglo-Saxon race is drifting to ruin and perdition.

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"To doubt that the human race is and will grow better is to doubt the greatness, the goodness, the omnipotence of God. To believe that a whole people will inevitably sink to ruin because of the follies of a few is to believe in the power of the devil. And the pessimist is the devil's advocate.

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"We read day by day of all kinds of excesses among the idle and pleasure loving, of wild orgies, of riotous extravagance that recall memories of Rome in the sixth century. We read of hundreds of thousands of dollars lost upon the turn of a card or twirl of the roulette wheel or upon the result of a horse race, while thousands of our poor are crying for want of food.

"The tide of licentiousness rises until it reaches a certain mark. Then the force of the four million men and women who really rule our social system makes itself felt and there comes a reaction to normal decency.

"I have not yet, however, touched upon the cause, or perhaps it would be better to say the real aggravation, of the evil. In my humble judgment the actual responsibility for this reign of reckless extravagance, of garish, flamboyant display, and pursuit of vicious pleasures lies in the first place with the 'yellow' newspapers of both countries.

"Until the sensational newspapers, pandering to indecency in every phase, began to exploit the doings of the gay-plumaged birds and dolls of the 'four hundred,' and thus aggravated their vanity, the people of the wealthy classes in the second social rank lacked the evil example. But the repeated recording of the lavish entertainments given by this or that millionaire, the glowing accounts of feasts and freak entertainments such as would make the extravagances of a Lucullus or Vitellius pale into insignificance, feed the vanity of these people. It occassions also a spirit of rivalry and imitation on the part of the wives of the millionaires, each woman striving to outdo her rival, and as the expenditures on these entertainments have increased by big jumps each year, until now the money spent upon a modern ball would suffice to maintain a small Western town for a week, so has the space given to these things by the sensational newspapers increased, and to-day you may see two whole pages of every Sunday issue given up to the glorification of 'fashionable society.'

"Another great evil lies in the prominence given to the gambling exploits of the politicians, the Wall Street broker, and the professional blackleg.

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"Do you suppose the effect can be aught save bad when the clerk or cashier on a small salary reads that one man, chiefly known for his nice taste in automobiles, or another famous for the largeness and profusion of his diamonds, has won $35,000 or $40,000 on a horse race? Yet you'll find that kind of story 'played up,' to use the professional slang, in half the newspapers of the city.

"The responsibility for this era of extravagance, which after all is only incidental to the natural growth in material prosperity of a city, lies in the second place with the professional shouters, the alarmists, the poseurs, whose only hope of getting a hearing or securing attention to themselves lies in a general denunciation in the name of everything with a round turn to it. The only effect of such addresses as those recently delivered by Father Vaughan is to feed the vanity of the 'smart set' and spur them on to further excesses.

"Yet do the great plain people, sweeping these excrescences aside, go onward and upward. I am a meliorist. I believe that the human race is steadily growing better, not worse, and that those who come after us will reach a pinnacle of greatness beyond the understanding of those who live to-day."

SKEPTICAL.

THERE was elected to the City Council of Chicago a year or two ago a politician of local note by reason of his frank and absolute cynicism, frequently expressed, with reference to reform in politics. For reformers, as a class, the cynical Chicagoan had only a contemptuous, but good-natured, jest.

It is said that on the occasion of the retirement of a Federal office holder, an Illinois man who had long fed at the public crib, some one had observed to the Councilman that the office holder in question was reported to have resigned for the reason that he had tired of politics and of office.

"After all," said the friend. "Blank's a pretty fine sort. Great church member. He says that he will devote the remainder of his life to doing good."

"That so?" lazily asked the Councilman. "Who's this fellow Good?"

The Quaduplicity of Miss Beauchamp

Remarkable Case of a Young Woman Who Has More Identities Than Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

WHO of us, snugly tucked away for the night, has not heard a still, small, inner voice whisper that we have forgotten to lock the front door or shut the furnace draught or put out the light in the kitchen. We did not notice the oversight; but this other fellow who lives under our hats, he knows all the time and takes advantage of the moment between sleeping and waking to call our attention to the matter. This same other self it is who wakens us at a predetermined hour in the morning, hunts round the pigeonholes of our brains for the word we have forgotten, and sometimes, when we run up stairs to change our neckties, completes the disrobing process and pops us into bed in spite of ourselves.

Of all strange freaks of the subconsciousness, however, nothing has equaled the remarkable case which Dr. Morton Prince of Tufts Medical School and the Boston City Hospital has had under observation for the last eight years, and bit by bit has been giving to the public. The patient in question appeared to the world only as a rather nervous and absent-minded young woman, in poor health but still able to keep up, after a fashion, her work in the college which she was attending. To her physician she proved to be the possessor of a most astonishing sort of a subconsciousness, a veritable genius of a subconsciousness, a Shakespeare or Julius Caesar among subconsciousnesses, such as has never yet been seen in any other human being. People walk in their sleep, often with their eyes open, climb roofs safely as they could not do when awake, or recover lost articles which they have put away and forgotten, and the next morning know nothing about their acts, because they themselves were soundly asleep and their subconsciousnesses were in control. When, however, Miss Christine Beauchamp walked in her sleep nobody suspected that she was not wide awake. She knew nothing of what happened. She simply dropped off into a sort of trance, and came to herself again minutes or hours or days later, knowing only that she had "lost time." In the meantime the subconscious sleep-walking personality had been doing as it liked with the common body, acquiring worldly experience and a set of independent memories like any rational soul.

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Unfortunately for the patient, the waking and the trance states did not get on at all together. The latter insisted that she was a real person; that her name was Sally, not Christine; that she had just as much right to live her life as she liked as her sister had, and she wanted very different things. Christine was a most proper young woman, industrious and conscientious to a fault. Sally was distinctly giddy and given to sitting with her feet on the table and smoking cigarettes. Sally, as subconsciousness, knew all Christine's thoughts; as controlling personality, she had all her sister's memories except that she lacked both her general culture and much of her book knowledge, so that she could not, for example, read French or write shorthand. Christine, on the other hand, knew nothing of Sally directly, any more than people in general know of dreams which they have forgotten. Christine knew only that she came out of her trances and found herself talking familiarly with total strangers, or learned from the remarks of her friends or from their letters that she was continually doing things, as it seemed to her, in her sleep.

Here, then, was a most extraordinary situation. Two souls, in effect, took turns in managing a single body, each picking up her independent life as the other laid hers down. Christine is deeply shocked and grieved by the behavior of Sally, whom she regards as herself acting as in a dream. Sally hates Christine, jealous that she is considered more real than herself. So the two sisters quarreled, and Sally came out very much ahead.

Sally learned after a time to "come" or to depart pretty much at will. She would, therefore, when she wished to be nasty to her sister, go off into the country, and after a long walk wake up Christine, who, tired out, penniless, and lost, would have to drag herself home as best she could. Sally would sew up her sister's clothes so that she could not dress in the morning, bring spiders and snakes into her room, hide her money, and dole it out to her, 5 or 10 cents at a time, on the plea that Christine was too absent-minded to be trusted with funds—as, indeed, she was. She even tried to cut off Christine's—and her own—hair, but failed because the click of the scissors woke Christine up. She drew caricatures of Christine's friends, and wrote her letters containing all sorts of distressing information, true and false, or bristling with threats of disaster which Sally had no particular intention of carrying out. In the meantime Sally was cultivating the acquaintance of persons of whom her sister did not at all approve, and spending no small portion of her time in the company of one particular young man whom Christine was taking especial pains to avoid.

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In all this, nevertheless, Sally was rather childlike than cruel. She had in general the mental characteristics of a girl of 12 or 14, and hardly more worldly experience. Moreover, since she herself never felt hunger, pain, or weariness—she had almost no feeling in her skin—and never slept, she had no idea how much distress she was causing her victim, but took the whole affair largely as a joke. When, therefore, her tormenting had at last made Christine ill, Sally, who was not in the least affected, rose to the occasion, acted as nurse, packed up the clothes to go to the hospital, telephoned for the doctor, explained the situation to him, and arranged that so long as Christine continued to be delirious she was to "come" at stated times to take the food or medicine which Christine refused. When later Christine, driven to desperation by her troubles, attempted suicide by suffocating herself with illuminating gas, Sally took charge of matters, shut off the cock, opened the windows, and saved their two lives. In fact, Sally's dislike of her co-personality was not at all deep-seated. For the most part, when not teasing her, she was loyal enough, carrying out her plans, respecting her property, and even copying Christine's manner and expression, so that the two could change in the midst of a conversation and no one know the difference.

Sally's skill in impersonating Christine brought about some curious complications. One Christmas Eve Christine attended service, sitting on the right-hand side of the church. Suddenly during the processional she found herself on the left-hand side, and when she went out she found it the evening of Christmas Day. Later it transpired from Sally's confession that Christine had dropped out just twenty-four hours, picking up her existence at the same point in the service where she dropped it the day before. In the meantime Sally had taken advantage of an invitation to Christine, impersonated Christine, and been having the time of her life at a Christmas house party. Again, when Christine, having broken down with a bad attack of insomnia, had gone to a hospital, where her case was not known, Sally took control, pretended to be sleeping properly, and finally got herself discharged as cured just in time to carry out Christine's projected trip to Europe. Dr. Prince, however, suspicious of the too prompt recovery, waylaid Sally almost on the gangplank and awoke Christine in her place after ten days of unconsciousness. So Sally missed her trip to Europe, and the opportunity, free from interference, for completely suppressing the rightful owner of their common body.

In this way life went on for the two Misses Beauchamp for a year or more. So long as Christine could keep well, Sally was, as she expressed it, "squeezed back to where she came from," so that for weeks at a time she acted very much like the subconsciousness of any normal person. But let poor Christine get a little under the weather, lose sleep, or work a little too hard, and out popped the irrepressible Sally, happy and smiling, and ready for any sort of irresponsible lark.

While all this was going on, suddenly it turned out that Christine Beauchamp, with all her friends and her interests and her college training, was herself not a real person at all, but only a sleep-walking state of somebody else. After six years of complete unconsciousness another Miss Beauchamp awoke, ignorant of all that had occurred in the intervening time, ignorant, also, of Christine, Sally, and their doings.

Cases of this sort are by no means uncommon. There is the familiar one of the Rev. Ansel Bourne, who forgot who he was, wandered from Providence to Morristown, Penn., and started a small stationery shop under the name of A. J. Brown. After some six weeks of life as Brown he awoke one morning as Bourne, with no memory whatever of his existence as Brown. Nevertheless, when hypnotized, he became Brown again. Here, of course, the alternation of personality occurred but once; usually, however, as with the Misses Beauchamp, it is repeated many times.

Sally was much put out by the advent of the new sister, whom she studied with considerable interest and much intelligence. "She isn't a person at all," declared Sally. "There are not three of us, and there sha'n't be, and that's all there is about it." Sally did not know the thoughts of the new person as she knew Christine's, but only the acts of the common body while the new girl was in control, and because the new Miss Beauchamp knew nothing of the existence of the other two members of the firm, nor of the events of the previous six years, Sally conceived the greatest contempt for her and dubbed her the "Idiot."

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Naturally, with the advent of the "Idiot," or, as Sally afterward called her, Becky, matters got into a worse tangle than before. The three kept changing back and forth, sometimes half a dozen times within the hour, while Sally alone knew anything of the lives of the other two. Sally ought naturally to have got on best with the new sister, who, like herself, did not care for books or church, liked out-of-door life and gayety, was perfectly well, and disposed, moreover, to smile on the young man on whom Christine frowned. But, unfortunately, Becky, unlike Christine, was strong-willed and self-assertive. She refused to acknowledge Sally's existence, tore up her letters, and was generally nasty. Thereupon Sally retaliated.

Becky would go to bed, and, dozing off, become Sally. Sally, thereupon, would get up and change back to Becky, who would have to get to sleep once more. Thus they kept it up half the night, to the great distress of Becky, and, incidentally, of Christine, and the delight of Sally, who, it will be remembered, did not sleep at all. One night, to tease Becky, Sally piled all the furniture on the bed and then changed to Becky. But Becky slept on the floor and poor Christine had to set things in order in the morning. Once, when Becky had been invited to the theatre, Sally, as the curtain went up, changed her into Christine, who thus saw the play, while Becky lost it all. Sally, too, would take emetics or other upsetting drugs, and then disappear to let her sister get the benefit. Not content with these material things, Sally, as subconsciousness, gave her sister gruesome hallucinations and nightmares, made centipedes and hobgoblins run over the bed, or ghostly faces appear at the window, until Becky and Christine, as it might be, stayed awake half the night, afraid to go to sleep. A portion of a note from Becky to Dr. Prince will show something of Sally's diabolical cleverness, and of her methods as well.

Becky, alone in her chamber, dressing to go out, stooped to change her slippers, "when," she writes, "with a sudden shock of horror, I saw directly facing me at the opposite side of the room, my own feet. They were white and shining against the black background. I fell back in my chair, overcome.

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"At once I was conscious of a pain in my legs below the knees, and of a feeling that my feet were gone. I felt for the moment certain that this was the fact, for I had no sensation below the seat of the pain. My legs seemed to end in stumps, and I instinctively leaned forward to protect them with my hands, keeping my eyes fixed upon the feet opposite me. But the next moment I realized that this, too, was but another device of Sally's, intended to prevent my going out. I told myself this over and over again. 'It is only Sally,' I said, 'It is only Sally.' Yet I could not move or take my eyes from those feet. I had an agonizing desire to touch them and convince myself that they were not real. But this seemed impossible. They were at the further end of the room, and I was alone. Then a great fear surged up within me. Sally had always treated my body as if it were not even remotely connected with herself, cutting, scratching, and bruising it in a way so shocking that it is hard to believe. Could she now have gone further and really have done this? It did not seem impossible.

"I was in the greatest pain and could feel nothing below my knees. Finally, making a great effort, I threw myself on the floor and dragged my body across the room. I brought myself near enough to touch the feet. They were bloody. I had only to stretch out my hand, but my courage failed; they were too ghastly. I waited; it seemed hours. I could only look at them. Then, making a supreme effort to touch, ever so lightly, the nearer one, I found my fingers stained with blood, and—fainted, or changed; I do not know which."

After this Becky gave up, as Christine had before done; agreed to recognize Sally as a real person and to let her have her share of the family time and the family funds, so that the three sisters got on much better together. They arranged a system by which each was kept informed of the doings and engagements of the others, wrote notes back and forth, and even contrived a set of signals with Sally, giving her, when subconscious, control of a single finger, so that she, who was always conscious, could warn the others whether to say yes or no to embarrassing questions or point the way out of social dilemmas. In this way they did somehow manage to get on, so that, while they were obviously "queer," they were not suspected of being more than a single person. Among themselves the three communicated pretty freely. Becky and Christine wrote each other letters. Sally read Christine's thoughts, and wrote her notes in reply, Becky talked to Sally aloud. Sally heard and "came" to write her answer or controlled Becky's hand, so that it wrote automatically. "Sally, dear," Becky would say, sitting pencil in hand, "write. Are you dead?" "Open your eyes, then, so I can see to write," the hand would scribble, and the conversation would begin, to end, as likely as not, in a quarrel, if Becky were too insistent, or made fun of Sally's constructions. "Devil, devil, devil. Amen. You'll be sorry when I am gone," wrote Sally after two hours of bickering, and rang off.

After all, it turned out that not even Becky was the real Miss Beauchamp. Sally pointed out with much astuteness that Christine and Becky were the same person when they were asleep; that is to say, they both had the same dreams and remembered them alike. Moreover, each, when hypnotized, had all the memories of the other, was, in short, the real Miss Beauchamp asleep, only she could not be made to wake up as the complete person, but became either Becky, Chris, or Sally. This, too, was largely Sally's doing. Sally objected to being reduced permanently to the condition of a subconsciousness and giving up all her fun. "If 'It' is all well," she protested in reply to Dr. Prince's expostulations, "I can't get out or be able to 'come.' I shall go back to where I came from. I can never get out when she is well." So she either made the hypnotized Miss Beauchamp misunderstand Dr. Prince's directions and awake as the wrong person, or else she allowed her to awake, but paralyzed her mind so as to make her seem idiotic until Dr. Prince put her to sleep once more and had her awake as one of the others.

For some years, therefore, Sally held the key to the situation. But Sally, with all her diablerie, was generous and true-hearted. As years brought wisdom she realized better the bearings of her conduct. Voluntarily she offered to give up all the joy of life and be "squeezed" back to a subconsciousness. So she buried her little hoard of treasures in the woods, confessed that it was she alone who had frustrated all Dr. Prince's efforts to restore his patient, and promised not to interfere again. At once Dr. Prince put Christine to sleep and woke her up as the real Miss Beauchamp.

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Now there are four Miss Beauchamps, with only one body among them. The real one has all the memories of Christine and Becky, and thinks of them as two divergent moods of her own. In character she is a blend of the two; in health well, but not strong. She is in evidence most of the time, but she knows nothing of Sally nor any of the times when Sally has been running the bodily machine. When, however, the real Miss Beauchamp becomes tired or overwrought she changes to Becky, Sally, or more rarely to Christine. Neither Becky nor Christine has any memory of the life of the real Miss Beauchamp; each knows only that for months at a time her consciousness lapses completely, to revive for but a few hours at a time. Sally, "squeezed back to where she came from," cannot talk nor write letters as she used, and has become a nearly ordinary subconsciousness, as she was originally. At her last appearance, however, she claimed to be still in existence, to be always conscious, and, moreover, to have regained in part her tactile sensibility and to have acquired some knowledge of the French tongue.

This was the condition of affairs at Dr. Prince's last report of the case. Another is promised by and by.

Education of Miss Frivolity: As It Was In the Beginning

FORTY times a day it must be that I study myself in the mirror and wonder how it is that I have not grown to look a hundred years old. I even pull out a hair now and again to see if it is not gray at the root. The reason? Well, I have had a chance to wonder with Solomon on the ways of a man with a maid. I long ago gave up wondering about the ways of a maid with a man, but I did feel that, knowing your man, you could pretty nearly judge what he would do under given circumstances no matter who the maid was.

I am wiser now, and no one will ever hear me saying that I can always depend upon so and so because I know him so well and have proved him so thoroughly. Moreover, I am not going to think any the less of men in general or any one man in particular because of the experience that should have helped to turn my hair gray; I simply shall agree with the great man of wisdom who lived so long ago that the ways of a man with a maid are past finding out.

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Just how it is that to all appearances I am the same after a month of house parties and fashionable hotel life with Miss Frivolity, who gave herself up to the spirit of the silly season with complete abandon, is another inexplicable fact.

No more would that little Miss give ear to a tale that in any way reflects upon the honor or the lofty standards of womanhood than she would be guilty of slandering a friend, but she will allow men to bestow light caresses upon her.

One of the most exasperating times that I have had with the child is still a matter of indignation with me, which means that it is as yet very modern history. It was the incident which made me the more appreciative of Solomon's reflection referred to. It happened at a house party given by a Southern friend whose home is an old Colonial mansion.

One of my stand-bys was there. He is a bachelor of 40, with money and chivalrous manners, much experience, and many delightful traits. All last Winter he helped me in countless ways in dealing with Miss Frivolity. When I saw him at the house party I was overjoyed. He seemed a godsend, as there had not been a day throughout the entire month which had been free from worriment because of Miss Frivolity's foolishness.

After the first few days from home I had sent for "The Kentucky Cardinal" and "Aftermath" to read aloud to Miss Frivolity. I wanted her to know how all men, good and bad, worthy and unworthy, feel toward women of the Georgiana type—and the Sylvia type. I knew that James Lane Allen expresses the opinion of all, yet in a manner simple enough for even Miss Frivolities to understand and appreciate if they care to. Remember how he says:

"I think of Georgiana as the single peach on a tree in a season when they are rarest. Not a very large peach, and scarcely yet yielding a blush to the sun, although its long Summer heat is on the wane; growing high in the air at the end of a bough and clustered about by its shining leaves. But what beauty, purity, freshness! You must hunt to find it and climb to reach it; but when you get it you get it all—there is no trace left for another. But Sylvia! I am afraid Sylvia is like a big bunch of grapes that hangs low above a public pathway; each passerby reaches up and takes a grape."

The man whom the author makes say these words marries Georgiana. Miss Frivolity realizes the situation—that is, she realizes it in a superficial way. She knows that there is no harm in the Sylvias. There is no depth to them, and their caresses are as light as the down which surrounds a single milkweed seed. And, perhaps, as the down is provided to carry the seed far away in the wind, so it is best that these meaningless caresses serve to have the memory of the bestower blown away from him who received, lest there should be only a smile of contempt at having gained without a struggle what should be kept as a prize. I have tried to make Miss Frivolity see that, although she is pretty, attractive, and altogether charming, she has not enough reserve force to keep people interested for long in trying to know her more deeply, in trying to find her hidden traits. She is already wondering why it is that she does not hear from some of the men whom she spent so much time with last Winter.

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We have gone a long way from my Stand-by, however, and he is quite worth at least a passing observation. I like him. I like him really very well, and I presume that I shall be more than ever interested in him now, but he certainly has treated me to a big surprise.

I let him know, without telling him of specific instances, that Miss Frivolity would allow herself to be the bunch of low-hanging grapes rather than insist upon being the single peach growing so high in the air which was so hard to reach. I told him that he, a man of the world, could do more in one short space of time with her to make her realize how she was belittling herself than I could in years. I wanted her to know the man's point of view. At first he laughed at what he called my "gravity" on the subject. Then he said:

"Oh, let her go. She isn't worth all the worry you give her. She will realize after a time that she's been a little fool, and when she sees her one-time beaux forgetting her very existence she will wake up to the fact that to be a little fool is no joke. She knows better just as well as you do, but she doesn't want to do differently, and girls, like men, cannot be made to do what they have no inclination for doing."

I knew all that, but somehow or another I am just as prone to think that Miss Frivolity can be made over as a mother is likely to think that her child must grow to be all that her heart's love pictures she should be. I wanted her to be saved from the humiliation of ever needing to admit to herself that she had been a "little fool," that she had made herself cheap, that she had forfeited acquaintances that ought to have ripened into life friends.

So much confidence had I in the Stand-by that I left Miss Frivolity alone with him a great deal at the house party. Friends thought that I had turned match-maker. One or two said as much to me. I laughed. We had a garden party the night before we were to start for the North. It was a brilliant affair, and my little charge was much sought for and quite a favorite. She was sweet! I, blind creature that I am, was rejoiced that despite the attentions that she was receiving from others Miss Frivolity showed a decided preference for the society of the Stand-by. She danced with many, but when she went for little walks about the garden he was her escort. He was favored, and others realized it, and I was flattering myself upon the many little seeds of wholesome thought that were being dropped into Miss Frivolity's mind, which I even supposed had been made fertile by the Stand-by, wonder worker that I expected him to be.

Soon after the Virginia reel our party began to break up. I missed the Stand-by and Miss Frivolity for what seemed to me an unnecessarily long time. I went for a turn in the garden alone. Although my gown was diaphanous, it was of a dark tint. My slippered feet made no noise as I went down a long path to a remote arbor. I made to enter and rest alone for a brief moment before returning to the house. As I stepped up I became conscious that I was not alone. Nor had I been heard. Miss Frivolity was saying:

"What would the Spinster think of you, could she see us now?"

The Stand-by had the girl fast in his arms.

It was Miss Frivolity who recovered first and answered as she ran to me, throwing her arms about my neck. I made believe that I had hurt my ankle—I couldn't say that it was my heart that felt bruised—and asked to go back to the house. The Stand-by was a bit puzzled, and I saw to it that he remained so. He came North with us, but I managed so that neither Miss Frivolity nor I was ever en tete-a-tete with him.

Just as our train was nearing Jersey City Miss Frivolity leaned toward me and said, "Precious, do you remember saying to me that a true gentleman was just as particular about himself as was a true lady, and that he would never do anything to cause a lady to blush or allow her to do anything herself that would make her admit that she was ashamed?"

"Yes," I almost whispered, dreading what was coming.

"Well, Precious," continued the girl, "do you really believe that there are such men in a great place like New York, or do you only want to believe it?"

"I really believe it, Miss Frivolity," I answered, and, glancing up, saw the Stand-by at my side. He had overheard. I dropped my eyes from his lest I should seem to accuse him involuntarily.

"How about it, Mr. Stand-by?" asked Miss Frivolity merrily and saucily.

"The Spinster is right," he answered, "there are men who are just as particular as a true woman and whose nobility of soul is too great to allow them to ever cause a woman a blush of humiliation or shame. But they are rare."

His tone was quite serious. Then he added quite merrily, although earnestly, "Hunt until you find one, Miss Frivolity, and if you need a guide I recommend the Spinster."

But what I want to know is why he failed me in my extremity and why did he allow himself to fall below the measure of manhood into which I had fitted him so perfectly for many years?

Motor Car Superseding the Horse for Purposes of War

THE war horse of romance—the charger on the battlefield—saw the last of his usefulness as long ago as the civil war. But in his less spectacular aspect—as a means of transport for man and stores—he has remained a military necessity—along with the army mule. Continuing, too, to serve the staff officer or military messenger and to draw the cannon, he may still be seen upon the firing line. But signs multiply that his field is to be more and more curtailed.

The United States War Department some time ago purchased a motor ambulance, a steam machine, which, after trial trips aggregating several thousand miles, was officially adopted and declared to be standard equipment. This was handwriting on the wall for the army horse and the faithful Government mule. The next step was the adoption of a touring car for the use of the higher army officers.

At the camp of the United States regular army recently opened at Mount Gretna, Penn., a motor has been assigned for the use of Gen. Frederick D. Grant and his staff. The car is kept constantly in service, and its wide radius of action, its superior speed, its adaptability for any sort of road, or apology for a road, has made a most favorable impression upon the military authorities. Some of the older and more conservative officers were inclined at first to look askance at the innovation, but now that they see messages carried from place to place in a fraction of the time which a mounted courier would take, now that they have learned that a complete reconnoissance of a wide range of country can be made in a few hours, they have become converts.

At the Mount Gretna camp sham battles are held at frequent intervals. The planning of these numerous campaigns would be a formidable task were the staff officers compelled to travel over the surrounding country on horseback. With the aid of the motor it is but a few hours' work for the officers in charge of the manoeuvres to examine the region where the battle is to occur and to designate the places of assembly, of attack, and of retreat. Messages are carried from Gen. Grant's tent to the furthest bounds of the encampment in a jiffy. The officers on inspection duty complete their rounds in but a fraction of the time formerly necessary, and it is but a few minutes' work to assemble together for conference the commanders of the various divisions. So successful has been the car that every indication points to a general adoption of the motor by the United States War Department.

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The ambulance of which mention has already been made was driven to Mount Gretna from Washington in record time, carrying eight passengers and 1,000 pounds of hospital equipment. Indeed, the zeal of the driver to make good time brought him into conflict with the local authorities of Mercersburg. Here he was arrested for speeding within the town limits, and a personal visit of Gen. Grant to the town was necessary in order to convince the local Dogberrys that National military necessity takes precedence over municipal safety.

Reviewing troops from an automobile | The old and the new | Motor Ambulance in front of the hospital tent

Talk of Novel Writing and Some Modern Novels

Margaret Deland, Author of "The Awakening of Helena Richie," Has Something to Say of Her Own Work and of Mr. Sinclair's "The Jungle" and Mrs. Wharton's "House of Mirth."

IF MRS. MARGARET DELAND, the novelist, had been a man, she would have made a fine Judge, an equally good Bishop, or the President of an athletic college. She is the sort of woman who looks you straight in the eye and meets whatever process of artifice you may have with square-shouldered good-nature. She likes you because you are a dot upon her horizon, which is a long way off, and is seen only by those who have reached the highlands of human perspective. Not that this most womanly woman is at all self-conscious or aware of any superiority, but, so sound is she in the sense of things real and unreal, artistic and false, in the evils of narrow virtues, and the virtue of some evils, that one leaves her as one leaves any real master of arts, refreshed in spirit and restored in poise, though still amid modern insecurities of faith.

None of the pictures that have been published of Mrs. Deland are portraits in the true sense of portraiture, perhaps because she resents a pose of any sort, and photography insists that people should dissemble.

The impression that Mrs. Deland is a New England matron can exist only among those who have never met her, and because she lives in Boston. Excellent product as the New England matron is, she lacks the most attractive ingredient of prudence—a broad proportion of charity, that which distinguishes Mrs. Deland's perception of human nature from the circumspect focus of purest Boston. That is because the authoress of "The Awakening of Helena Richie" was not born in New England, but in Pittsburg, which redeems that city somewhat.

In the Summer she lives at her cottage, in Maine, in that remote seashore resort on the edge of the ocean called Kennebunk Port. This place is a paradise to the New Yorker who pays as much for his ocean front as he does for his chair at the opera, and so well behaved is its hotel colony that Mrs. Deland's celebrity is not intruded upon. I was able to find but one little shop where they had photographs of her house to sell.

We sat on the veranda of her home, overlooking a view of the ocean, the pine forests beyond, on the further side of the Kennebunk River, and in the far distance of a cloudless August morning, a blue line of the White Mountain Range.

The easiest way to picture Mrs. Deland for those who have only seen her portraits is to say that she reminds one most of Mrs. Kendal, the English matron of the theatre. Mrs. Deland is not as tall as Mrs. Kendal, but she has the same precise brown hair, the keen, kindly eye, the most natural, convincing sincerity of manner, and the round, rich tones in speaking that are the echoes of temperament convinced.

Mrs. Deland is perhaps 40. Her husband is associated with Mr. Winthrop Ames, and Mr. Higginson of Boston, in an endowed stock company scheme at the Castle Square Theatre.

Reviewers have compared "The Awakening of Helena Richie" to the achievements of Hawthorne, and in two weeks the first edition was exhausted. But so much praise and success do not come to a novel because of its purpose-moral; it is rather in spite of its spiritual appeal, perhaps, that it arrives.

"Of course I am very thankful if the ethical lesson is appreciated, but I never assumed to force upon the public a moral in my last book," said Mrs. Deland. "There is good and evil in every man, don't you think? And so to compel one's characterization of life in a novel as only to express its virtues without its vices would be untrue, and, therefore, bad art."

"Art is the value in literature more necessary than a moral?"

"Ah! that is a big question to answer offhand, because it opens up so many tributaries to the task of writing a novel. Certainly, without artistic sensibility, one cannot learn any art, but many artistic efforts pass muster that are lurid in color and false in perspective. There is always the perfect proportion somewhere in the subject at hand, whether it is a picture or a book, and it is the artist's duty to find that proportion—in fact, to see no other. We are frequently attracted by deformed art in literature, because of a promising seed in the idea of the novel, but then, the simplest rule to find the veritable proportions of a story is a watchful slavery to truth. Tell the truth, tell it not as you wish to see it, or as you wish other people to see it—but as it is."

"Even if it is sordid and ugly and crippled?"

"Is life ever a thing so wretched that it does not do some service to art? I will say even more, does it not serve the community when it is told in all its just proportion of truth? Take that awful, wonderful book, 'The Jungle.' There is a scene in that book that has not been equaled for thrilling horror in literature since Zola wrote "L'Assommoir.' I have tried to make my friends read it; I went about talking everywhere of its big moments; but every one said 'Oh! It's about that horrid meat; we don't want to read it.' Apart from the meat, which might have been entirely left out to the great artistic advantage of the novel, it is the most awful tragedy of human suffering I have ever read. Somehow the author failed to make of it a perfect work of art by writing pages and pages of Socialistic propaganda at the end. Why couldn't he have seen that his Socialistic purpose was served a thousandfold more in leaving that all out, in resting his case upon the shuddering silence that followed its terrible proportion of truth? All that Socialistic stuff at the end of the story was entirely out of proportion, and, of course, blurred the whole."

Mrs. Margaret Deland, Author of "The Awakening of Helena Richie."

"It is not enough to have the dramatic instinct to find the perfect proportions in art?"

The dramatic instinct is perhaps something I lack entirely. I see things in process of development, I am more interested in watching the facts as they mingle and clash in the current of natural proportions, so long as I do not intrude my own untried theories upon the social mechanism of the ages. In writing a novel I put truth as the first and foremost ingredient, construction next, and then style, which is dependent upon one's manner of feeling the pressure of living. Every true thing, really and faithfully true, stirs a new complexity of analysis, and we lose ourselves easily in modish analysis of motives. Some very celebrated writers have had the gift of doing one or two bits in a novel with startling realism, and failed in all other consequences of the story. There was Frank Norris, for instance, whose 'Octopus' was a big canvas, with one or two foregrounds in it that put the entire perspective out of proportion. I remember one situation where a man's whole soul was revealed in the trivial act of slamming the door of an elevator behind him. It was so dramatically told that you felt the slam of the door almost hit you in the face. Then of course his picture of the Stock Exchange was masterful, but they were not, to my mind, in complete proportion from cover to cover. I should like to have had another year on the book, but as my husband said, in the way husbands have of telling you, I should have 'pulled all the pith out of it' in that time. My instinct was to make David the child a sweet child, but he absolutely refused to be so. I tried to make him say and do pretty things, but it was no use; I had to scratch them out—they were so unnatural."

"You find your characters compel their own individuality?"

"So long as they remain true to themselves I let them live, but the moment they begin to tempt my power to subjugate them to my own theories I turn them out neck and crop."

"And sometimes they attempt such literary treachery?"

"Well, you see David resisted it, so he survived. The plot of the story was given to me by my husband, without whom I don't believe I could write a novel, he is so prolific with plots, because, as I told you, I see the process of social alchemy in all its relations to results, but slowly, without the dramatic claptrap of the theatre. Of course, the story was based upon a rule of metaphysical morals that teaches one the law of retribution, that vital tonic of diseased morals. You cannot do a wrong, because in so doing you wrong the community, because when you violate your own morals you outrage the whole protective scheme of existing standards of morality. That was the germ out of which came the novel."

"The moral was its literary impulse?"

"So far as any moral helps to conceive useful material for art of course it was—but—the art of its presentation demanded that its characters interpret in it the circumstances of their lives, and not in the moralizing of them. There is a clear distinction between the art of a novel and its moral, just as there is between an artist's vision of a fact, a life, and a theory.

"It is more important to report the incidental process of a circumstantial evolution truthfully, with all its byways, than it is to tie your characters to a moral."

"And if circumstances, being obeyed, you find your story ends in unredeemable tragedy, in some sordid unhappiness?"

"Well," and Mrs. Deland waved her hand in a gesture of helpless regret, "let it end so, if it is true to life. I suppose such an end might be inevitable to a novel and it would still serve as a splendid work of art, and not leave the reader in utter darkness. Take 'The House of Mirth,' a story so tremendously faithful to the truth that it was confined literally to no redeeming answer. And yet, the wonderful art of it was this negative brilliancy of construction. I wrote to Mrs. Wharton and told her what a wonderful thing she had done, to write a novel that showed such hopeless conditions, and she wrote back that this was her only excuse for writing it. You see, she was so absolutely true to life that in showing us a phase of its circumstantial conditions she produced a work of art that impressed its own moral. There is more force in artistic reserve than there is in the dramatic instinct."

Mrs. Deland was much interested and amused at the fate of the dramatic version of her novel.

"Will you tell me how they are going to dramatize that story? How are they going to show the secret evolution, the intimate process of that woman's life, on the stage?" And she laughed heartily at the seeming absurdity of such a possibility, although the novel is in process of preparation for presentation this season.

"You do not find the theatre a convincing art?"

"It is never real to me. It all seems a sham, an incomplete interpretation of life. The false lights, the painted faces, the strained heroism, and the very necessary villainy, I must say do not appeal to me as reverent enough to the truth in nature as every art should be. It is one of the little arts, with an appeal to the mediocre. This everlasting demand for beautiful women on the stage, as if physical beauty had anything to do with the actual beauty of life. It is such an imperfect, incomplete demand to the thinking mind, (not to the vacant one, of course,) that it amazes me. Mr. Deland, realizing the necessity of the public demand in theatres, obeyed it by putting on plays where the heroine had a chance to disguise herself as a boy, in tights of course, and for such plays the house was crowded, and then the following week, to fulfill the real purpose of the endowed theatre, he would produce a delicate literary play, and the house would be half empty."

"The art of literature is more important than the stage?"

"I think I have made it clear that I think so, but then I may not have the dramatic instinct, as I said before, but in this respect I think that you newspaper men are responsible for degenerating the point of view. You make celebrities of incompetent people, and you force the competent artists into the same category, and then think, what a terrific power you are, for good or evil! You know, I should like to see the day when all artistic effort was anonymous, when no one should know who had painted the great picture, or written the great book—that would be glorious. You disobey the first requirement of true art in newspapers, because you disregard the important rules of proportion. For instance, a newspaper writes me to tell it the name of my favorite flower, and at once I think, Well, what a great person I must be that the world should want to know the name of my favorite flower, and my natural modesty is degenerated by the intended compliment, and I become proud and puffed up. That is the process that the newspapers are using to destroy the actor and the playwright, putting the big and the little in the same row, in the same manner."

Mrs. Deland had conveyed the impression that she modeled her novels on the classic standard of great writers gone before, and I asked her if she thought the classic style of big novels would come back into vogue, if people who read to-day were able to take in the breadth and width of a large canvas in literary art.

"Personally, I do not construct my stories on the modern psychologic methods. I think, to take one side of human frailty, to dwell upon it, and thicken it beyond its proportionate relation to other qualities is injurious, and, above all, untrue. Life is not a series of villainies or a series of heroisms. There are no villains outside of novels so bad that they are unredeemable, and no heroes that would not make good villains. As to the heroines, they also are not as theatrical as they are painted, and the most hopelessly wicked black-eyed adventuress may be a good mother and her wickedness too absurd to interest her. It is important to get a clear perspective, to get far enough away from the quick-lunch novel and close enough to truth, to be worthy of attempting any work of art."

PENDENNIS.

Men and Matters in England---Harvard Men on the Thames. By R. C. Lehmann

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The recent by-election at Cockermouth to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Wilfrid Lawson has brought about an acute crisis in the relations between the main body of Liberals and the Independent Labor Party. At the general election in January Sir Wilfrid polled 5,349 votes, against the 4,783 secured by his Conservative opponent, Sir John Randles. When the seat fell vacant the Liberals, after some negotiations, offered to support a representative of the local miners, a considerable body in the constituency. This gentleman, however, found himself unable to accept the offer, and eventually retired in favor of the Liberal nominee, Capt. Guest. Hereupon the Independent Labor Party resolved to nominate a Mr. Smillie, a candidate who had no special connection with the constituency and who from the outset had no chance of winning the seat. For the Conservatives Sir John Randles stood once more. The progressive forces being thus split, Sir John was eventually returned at the head of the poll with 4,593 votes, or 193 less than he polled at the general election. Capt. Guest came next, and Mr. Smillie was last, a long way behind. The combined votes cast for the two progressive candidates amounted to 5,339, only ten less than the votes obtained by Sir Wilfrid in January. Thus, though there is a strong progressive majority, the Conservative secures the seat, and Liberals and Labor men are left engaged in an acrimonious controversy. We have in this country no second ballot to correct these inequalities, and the representative of a minority of votes can therefore be returned to the House of Commons. It is perfectly clear, however, in spite of this untoward result, that there is no diminution in the progressive strength, and the Liberal Government will not, in all probability, feel that it has received a shattering blow. In what manner can such a result be avoided in future? The answer is not easy. The Independent Labor Party, although in ninety-nine points out of a hundred their aims are identical with those of the Liberals, disclaim in the most emphatic terms any connection with the Liberals. They declare themselves to be as completely independent of both the great political parties as are the Irish Nationalists, whose methods and successes they would fain emulate. Obviously, however, wherever they interpose in a contest between Liberals and Conservatives they withdraw votes from the Liberals and not from their rivals. The Cockermouth contest was a glaring instance. Capt. Guest was a strong and advanced Liberal who had satisfactorily "toed the line" with regard to all the vexed questions. Yet the Labor men thrust in a wedge and wantonly throw the seat away for progress.

In the House of Commons the I. L. P.'s give their allegiance to Mr. Keir Hardie, as Chairman of their party; their Vice President is Mr. Shackleton, the member for Clitheroe, and their Secretary and "whip" is Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, the member for Leicester. All these gentlemen, as well as a considerable number of their followers, owe their seats to a combination between Liberalism and Labor in the constituencies they represent. Leicester, for instance, is a two-member constituency. At the general election there were three candidates, Mr. Broadhurst, a Liberal; Mr. MacDonald, the candidate of the Independent Labor Party, and Sir John Rolleston, a Conservative. The Liberals and Labor men had independent organizations and spoke on different platforms, but they had previously made a working agreement to vote for one another, and so well was this carried out at the polling booths that their candidates polled within sixty votes of one another, and defeated the Conservative by more than 7,000 votes. Other instances of the same kind could be given. It is evident, therefore, that the independence of the Independent Labor Party, however complete it may be in theory, is subject in practice to very serious modifications. Moreover, it must be remembered that the members of the Independent Labor Party who have signed Mr. Keir Hardie's pledge and acknowledged him as their leader are by no means the only workingmen Members in the House of Commons. There is a strong and vigorous trades union group, comprising Mr. Thomas Burt, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Maddison, Mr. Brace, Mr. Enoch Edwards, and a good many other typical workingmen of the very best sort who, though they appoint a Chairman and confer together on matters affecting the interests of labor, still consider themselves members of the general body of Liberals, and owe no loyalty to Mr. Keir Hardie and his special party. The presence of such men as these, whose claim to speak authoritatively on behalf of labor cannot be contested, really tends to accentuate the divergence between Liberalism and the Independent Labor Party, for it becomes the aim of the latter to prove that only by their particular efforts can labor be benefited, that official Liberalism is a sham, and its adherents are impotent to effect anything. At least once during the late session of Parliament have the two sections of workingmen been brought into sharp and open antagonism with one another across the floor of the House of Commons. The situation is an interesting one, and its development is being watched with keen interest.

At this moment, as I write, both the university crews are afloat on the water within a very short distance of my room. The Harvard men arrived on Saturday evening, and both crews started practice on Monday. In the whole course of my experience I have known no aquatic event which has excited so universal an interest as the match arranged between your boys and ours. The Americans have probably discovered by this time that the representatives of the English press have methods which are not less eager and persistent than those to which they have grown accustomed at home. So far, fortunately, the weather has been glorious, a blaze of brilliant and continuous sunshine that may perhaps have made them feel that our climate has not all the disadvantages generally attributed to it.

All our rowing men, without any exception that I have heard of, welcome this very sporting race. Even at this early stage the constitutional phlegm of the Briton has given way to enthusiasm, and I think you on your side may be proud to know not merely that your young barbarians have been greeted as brothers in chivalry and honorable effort, but that their bearing has been such as to make even that greeting seem less than they deserve. It is a good thing for our youngsters (and for our veterans, too, for the matter of that) to see so noble and manly and modest a set of youths as Harvard has now sent over to us. We shall do our utmost to show ourselves worthy of the confidence they have placed in our sportsmanship.

I have seen both crews at work more than once, and though it would be ridiculous at this early stage to express an opinion as to the probable outcome of the race on Sept. 8, yet it is possible to indicate certain marked differences of style and method in the rowing they display. Harvard has the heavier crew, but the difference is not very great. They are already fairly well together, and their blade work is clean and good, better than that of Cambridge, who has not rowed together as a crew since the end of March, though all the individuals have been in constant practice in other crews. The general aspect of the Harvard rowing, however, is more laborious and ponderous than that of Cambridge. The Light Blues have a very well-defined body swing fore and aft, and they get hold of their beginning with a snap and liveliness which the Harvard men make no effort to rival. Harvard reaches out well to its work, far better, indeed, than most other foreign crews we have seen, but during the stroke they rely far less on the backward swing of their bodies than they do in their slides and the power of their legs. I think they sit nearer their heels than does Cambridge, and by comparison their body form has not the free and sparkling movement that distinguishes Cambridge. The Cambridge men are not yet so well together as Harvard, and their watermanship is certainly no better. More than this I cannot say at present. Indeed, even this is likely to be an old story by the time it reaches you.

Rust can be conveniently removed from instruments and other steel objects by laying them in kerosene. Paraffin oil is the best preservative against rust, and the most convenient way of applying it without getting an unnecessarily thick coating is as follows: One part of the oil is dissolved in 200 parts of benzine, and the objects, after being thoroughly dried and warmed, are plunged in the fluid. When removed from the fluid the benzine is allowed to evaporate in a dry room.

A Motor Boat That Travels Thirty Knots an Hour with Nine Horse Power

IN the effort to develop high speed with motorboats, T. W. Holmes, in England, has produced the most remarkable craft that has yet been built, and obtained a speed of 30 knots, which exceeds that of Dixie, the fastest American boat, and Napier Major, the speediest English craft, by over 4 knots an hour. Moreover, Capt. Holmes is confident of developing even better results, though other naval architects are doubtful of his ability materially to improve his product.

The tendency in motor boating in the past few years is to utilize the skimming stone idea in the belief that in such light craft high speeds are best obtained by skimming over the surface of the water rather than attempting to cut through it. The theory that the resistance of the water, when minimized in the highest degree, will permit better results than can be obtained by increasing horse power and driving a boat against the weight of water it displaces has been pretty generally accepted. For this reason the craft that have been built have developed a broad, flat stern with a sharp-pointed bow operating on the wedge principle. However, it has been found that the weight of the engines sinks the stern even in the flat-

weight distributed over a larger surface will sink the craft into the water to the slightest possible depth. The craft he has produced is unique.

The boat's extreme length is only 11 feet 6 inches, in direct opposition to the established principle that length of water line is one of the most important factors in developing speed. In explanation of this step, Capt. Holmes advances the idea that length is only important when a boat is cutting through the water, and is a negligible quantity in a skimming craft. He has given his boat a beam of three feet in an effort to distribute the weight of his engine to produce the smallest displacement.

The first difficulty experienced in the operation of his boat was in steering it, and to obviate this objecton he employed two distinctly novel ideas. First, he tunneled the bottom of his craft from stem to stern, compelling the water to pass through this tunnel as the boat sped over it, and making deviation from a straight path very difficult. His trouble then was that the boat would run straight but could not be turned without almost stopping its progress, and to overcome this he put the rudder at the bow, swung

With these two factors satisfactorily taken care of, the development of high speed was sought, and it was found that a nine horse power engine could drive his craft 30 knots an hour. This, exceeding all records for motor craft, proved the value of his invention, while the comparison between the power of his boat and the 200 horse power required to get 26 knots out of the Napier and the 160 horse power needed by the Dixie was even more striking than their relative speeds.

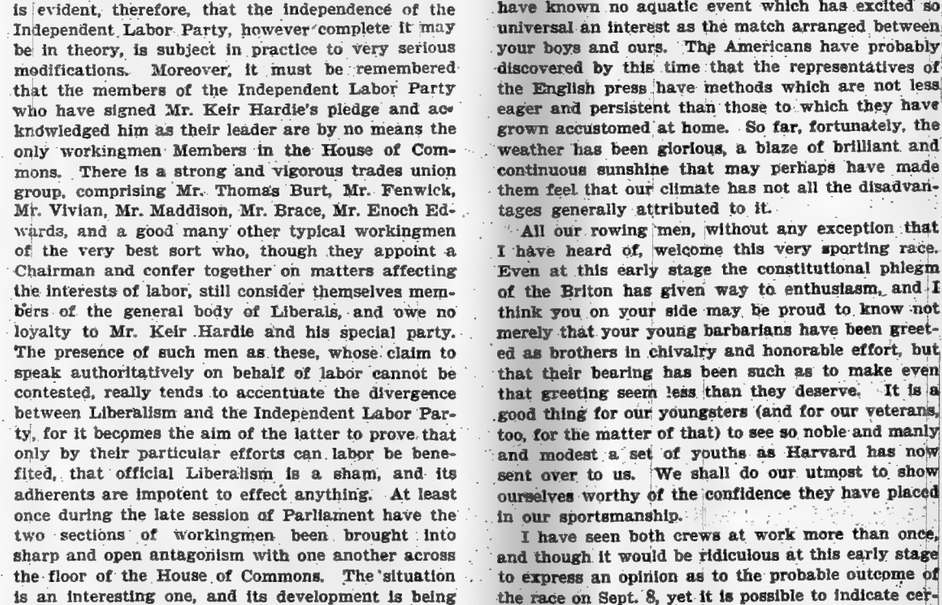

Capt. Holmes believes that by increasing his horse power he can materially improve his speed, and thinks he can get fifty miles an hour. To an extent naval architects agree that he can, but they say that any great increase in horse power will mean a material increase in weight and the sinking of his craft to a depth that will render it absolutely on an equality with old motorboats if he employs too high-powered a motor. Experience has shown that high-powered motors cannot be secured with light material, since the various parts of the machine are then not strong enough to withstand the strain, and either break down entirely or else get out of alignment, so that they are rendered useless when driven at full speed for any length of time whatever. The lightest weight that has been obtained with any degree of success has been a 100 horse power machine weighing 400 pounds, an average of four pounds per horse power. And even this has not proved capable of running for a stretch of longer than twenty minutes without some difficulty being experienced which has compelled a slackening of speed.

Whether or not Capt. Holmes can overcome these practical difficulties as he anticipates remains to be

How Summer Voyagers May Kill Time

The Romantic Attractions of the Sea and the Interests and Humors of 'Board-Ship Life Described by a Contemplative Traveler.

TING-TING! Ting-ting! Ting!" goes the ship's chime.

"Fi' bells," murmurs one of the recumbent figures in the deck chairs. "Wha's that? Half pas' ten? Long time to lunch. Le's do something kill time."

"Yes," is the murmuring chorus. "Le's do something. Play shuffleboard—hey?"

But nobody moves. It is the idleness of the voyager on Summer seas. The sun beats on the awnings, sending through a chink in the canvas a ray which persistently annoys a portly American, no matter where he moves his chair.

"Blame the thing!" he growls, awaking from drowsiness to find the ray settled on his bald head. "Follows me like a 'skeeter!"

He moves his chair again. His neighbor—a tired little woman—reads a book upside down. The wind blows her hair in pretty grace. Presently the book drops from her fingers to her lap, then it glides to the smooth white deck. She sleeps.

The crew moves quietly about its appointed tasks; the wind sobs and sings alternately in the rigging; the steering-gear wheezes, the patent log whirls and musically rings off the quarters; the seas race past, the waves curling away from the speeding liner's side in white rage, and, crowding back among their noisy brothers, burst in mad riot.

* * *

There is the picture—feebly painted, perhaps—of a typical scene in midocean as it appears to the wakeful passenger. Some may not like the associations conjured by the drawing, for a sea voyage is to some as much of a horror as it is an elysium to others.

But—barring, of course, that often necessary evil, seasickness—there is none who cannot enjoy a sea trip if that one will only see the right side of it—that side so full of the picturesque, the humorous, and the romantic.

True, it requires a little imagination to fill the long days of sea and sky with interest, and only a sense of humor can find delight in the obvious melancholy of those who have not a sufficiency of imagination; and it is only he who has cultivated the sens, of the association of things who can fully appreciate the picturesqueness of the sea, even in these days of steam, luxurious suites, and twelve-course dinners. Those who have none of these senses do not need sympathy on the sea, for they are only half alive and feel nothing.

To them the sea is but a dead waste to be crossed as quickly as possible. They invariably are the same persons who, traveling in a railroad car through gorgeous scenery, bury their eyes and thoughts in a newspaper. They need go no further with this story.

None initiate by many a presage
Will comprehend the language of the message.

* * *

The joys of a sea voyage begin long before the voyage itself. Even as some people say the best part of marrying is the planning of it, so is it with taking a vacation.

A sudden fit of disgust or the sight of a time-table will suddenly turn the world to a place of promise. A picture of an artistic sea bursting from the bows of a painted ship set against an impossible sunset will form the resolve and clinch it in a minute. When care is uppermost, the thought of the wide sea or the foreign shore, where nobody cares about your cares, is possessed of wondrous magnetism.

You tell your friends you are going and then you realize what a fine fellow you are. They take you by the hand and tell you how hard you have worked and how much you deserve this rest, and they give you cigars and other things—and shake hands with you and say the pleasant things all over again. (When you are tired these things do sound pleasant.) And some of them come to the ship and look at your cabin and prowl through the ship until the wanderlust strikes them. Then the inevitable sigh is heard and the envious remark:

"I wish I was going with you."

In that moment you get the full thrill of it, but out of consideration for them you say it to yourself:

"And it is I who am going. What luck!"

* * *

One of the most amusing features of a sea voyage occurs the moment the ship leaves the dock. All around you are fellow-passengers, not one of whom you know, or know you. They are all engaged in shouting last messages to friends on the dock and waving handkerchiefs. You are doing the same thing, although why you should leave the transaction of all your business to the last minute is something likely to puzzle you, should you come to consider the matter.

Presently the vessel and the dock are out of earshot of each other and one tires of waving a hat at another passenger's friend, distance lending confusion to the view. Then—the "fellow"-passengers turn and look at one another. And there is an ominous pause.

The purser of a steamship told me the other day that he wouldn't miss that treat for anything. Here are, say, a couple of hundred persons who, at the end of the voyage, will fall on one another's neck promising to "write" or at least send picture postcards, staring at one another with a "Don't-you-dare-speak-to-me" expression.

Afterward they look back on that day with considerable amusement, I am sure, and upon the subsequent discomforts of the first day at sea. Stowed away in their trunks they have all kinds of brand-new sailor hats and rakish looking shirts and telescopes and other things that lend to pleasure and comfort on the ocean, but they are bashful about being the first to get into the strange garb.

So for one or two days they stiffly and in an utterly antagonistic spirit toward each other promenade the deck in their "come-aboard" finery. (In tropical voyages the old-timer can get loads of fun out of the individual who has a nice pith helmet and white drill tunics, sweltering in a felt with a serge suit and a high collar!)

But accident and necessity have provided a blessed institution in the steamer chair, which is hired for a dollar. The name of each passenger is stuck in the top of his or her chair. When the other passengers are reclining at ease you can leave your own chair, stroll along the deck, and with a side glance ascertain the name of the pretty girl in blue and the distinguished gentleman in gray.

Then when the ship rolls you can say to the lady:

"Feeling a little squeamish, Miss ——? I hope not."

And to the gentleman:

"Glo-o-orious weather, Mr. ——, isn't it?"

You know them. You have spoken to them. They have spoken to you. And, never fear, they have looked at your name on the top of the deck-chair! Now you may play shuffleboard.

* * *

But shuffleboard and such games are only practical admissions of the fact that one does not really know how to enjoy life at sea.

If only voyagers would realize that the other voyagers are to be their sole companions for a week, or perhaps more, and would drop reserve sooner than they do, they would enjoy their sea trip better. No one has ever made a voyage and promised eternal friendship at the end of it and not afterward regretted that the acquaintance did not ripen earlier.

The meeting of people at sea is like a road crossing in life where there is a block, and one has time to look around at the other caravans. We know so little of our fellows, and here is the situation in which one has the very best chance to study the different types of the passing show.

In transatlantic voyages there is always much that is different in the idiosyncrasies of the passengers, but a voyage from New York to the Gulf and South American ports or from London to the Orient is much more interesting to one who would study the changing wonders of climate and sea and the types of all the world.

In the transatlantic trip, too, it is all Old World (for the United States is now old world in its peoples) and the sea from shore to shore, though always interesting, changes equally with the seasons.

In sailing south, however, one comes into personal contact with as motley a crowd of passengers as ever called a steward. There are hard-headed American mining engineers, Brazilian coffee planters, (and the señoras,) Jamaica banana men, Cuban tobacco men, and—most interesting of all—the young men who go to the Canal Zone full of hope, full of anticipation, and with just enough anxiety in their faces to make them interesting. (The youth who has saddled his own horse and taken up the reins is the most interesting person to meet on a voyage.)

From the black-green of the Northern seas this motley gathering sails toward that Latin America which has for years and will for years to come worry the wiseheads of Berlin, London, and Washington. The opening of the canal is to be the opening of a hitherto sleeping continent.

The black-green of the sea turns to opal deepening into an intense sapphire; patches of bright green sargasso weed lend contrast to the wondrous indigo; flying fish rise from the sea, drive like scud before the wind, and splash back into their element, and green islands, belted with white coral and snowy breakers, rise and sink on the horizon.

* * *

But the greatest interest of a voyage south is the conversation of this motley bunch of passengers when they become acquainted. Two will sit in the smoke room for twelve hours, banging the table with their fists and arguing upon the possibility of utilizing wild lemons, or it may be a new kind of fever has broken out in the ranch cattle, and each is sure he knows what it is. Two American engineers—this one bound for Bolivia to work mines, the other to Ecuador to build bridges—grunt monosyllables about geology and machines. The young men bound for the Zone talk enthusiastically together or each sits alone brooding about what he is going to, or perhaps what he has left.

Some of the more romantically inclined look at the great moon that comes like a luminous bubble from the lip of the sea, and each in turn expresses disillusion about the Southern Cross. The Cross is not nearly as interesting a constellation as the Plow, against which the after-mast scrapes.

Somebody may tell a story about a pirate—suggested to the mind, perhaps, by the romantic Caribbee around. Then the rest of the night is beguiled with stories of the queer things that have happened thereabouts, where Kidd and Morgan sailed, where Admiral Benbow fell, where Rodney fought the French Admiral, and where in later years the American ironclads slipped through the Windward Passage to the bottling of Cervera.

As the stories fly so does the imagination, though few might care to confess to such a weakness. Under the moon in these waters, the mind fairly saturated with its history, who shall be surprised at himself that he opens his eyes suddenly as if through half-closed lids he had seen a low, rakish craft, or a slave ship, or the shadowy lines of a drowned frigate?

* * *

These are dreams of the sea night. In the day, however, there are enough things aboard any ship to distract the mind from the possible sense of monotony.

It is the human one meets in the blocked cross-road that is so interesting, and the human is not all monopolized by one's fellow-passengers. Unfortunately, in some ships rule forbids the voyager from associating, even a little, with the crew, or, where there is no rule, social ostracism in the saloon may follow such a breach.

But where it is possible there is nothing more interesting to the voyager or more delighting to the sailor than a little of such intercourse, provided the inquirer does not enter the forecastle with his bank-book around his neck and an ironic microscope in his hand.

Many a delightful hour can be passed sitting on the deck with something shabby and grizzled mending a sail. The voyager is merely a person who has stuck in one little corner of the world, money-grubbing, but this grizzled, pickled man knows all about the box humanity lives in. (And it is a notable result of his earth lore that he doesn't care about money and gets rid of it as fast as he receives it.)

Speak to these men and hear their stories, if they will tell them. Talk to the officers, and I warrant each will tell you about a girl he means to marry or a wife he hasn't seen for three years, or a baby he has never seen at all. Go down into the engine room and see the oily monster there who rolls his "r's," reads an ancient copy of The Glasgow Herald, and has no home but the wide world and no bride but clanking "them." After you have seen these men you will see and talk with them again, and at the end of the voyage you will land on the pier with grime on your right hand, firmly convinced that there are enough human things on a ship to make ennui a disgrace to intelligence.

* * *

These delights of the sea exist whether the voyager goes north, south, east, or west; whether he travels in a transatlantic liner, under the awnings of a tropic steamer, in a Gloucester fishing smack, or the cuddy of a tramp.

And there is always the sea itself—the changeable unchanged—opal at dawn, blue at noon, green in the squall, crimson at dusk, and star-trailed black at night. And when one tires of the sea there is the sky—earth's chameleon-skin umbrella—turning to a thousand shades a day, the end of which holds that greatest glory of creation—sunset at sea.

He has a poor imagination who will turn his back upon those banks of cloud charged with gold, amber, blood, and amethyst. He has a slow blood who will find boredom in that ocean, every inch of which is fraught with more romantic and tragic history than any square mile of land in any country in the world.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

Beginning Early

A RECENT occurrence," observed a New York lawyer not long ago, "confirmed my impression that our Chicago friends are nothing if not up-to-date.

"A friend of mine here in New York is the father of a youngster who some four or five years ago engaged in a business enterprise in the Windy City. Soon after his arrival there he married, but until recently there were no offspring from this union.

"Last week, however, the father of the Chicago business man was awakened from a sound slumber some time about 1 o'clock A. M. by the furious ringing of his telephone bell. Half awake the New Yorker answered the summons, which proved to be a call from Chicago. After a moment's listening at the telephone the New Yorker, now suddenly wide awake, burst into a roar of laughter, and, bidding his wife come to the instrument, exclaimed gleefully:

"Margaret, you're a grandmother!"

"Is it Dick's 'phone?" breathlessly asked the wife.

"Just listen to this," said the husband, putting the receiver to her ear.

She did listen, and what she heard was the low, plaintive wail of a baby.

"What does it all mean?" inquired the dazed wife of her husband.

"Simply this," responded he, striving not to give way to another paroxysm of laughter, "that your grandson, who is just ten minutes old, is announcing his birth to us in New York. Dick has had him placed on a pillow near the 'phone, and whenever he yells the proud father puts the transmitter to the little fellow's mouth!"

SONGS OF SCHOOL DAYS

By J. W. FOLEY

Illustrations by Florence England Nosworthy

The Involuntary Hermitage

SUMTIMES ure muthers kross becaws the kow
getts in the gaardun patch ann asts u how
but u dont no ann so she maiks u stay
fore punnishmunt inside ure yard awl day
ann not go ennywares. perhapps u sea
the boys awl goen bi but u musst be
a marrtur to the kow. o turble greef
frum witch ure aken hart getts no releef
until u go to hedd at nite ann cloase
ure eyes ann slepe maiks u foargett ure woze.

* * * * *

ann awl day long u onley sitt ann si
to sea ure playmaits sloly goen bi
with lite ann happy harts ann o u wish
that u kood go down to the crick ann fish
but u doant dasst to go ur eaven stur
owtside ure prizzen pen fore feer uv hur.
purhapps u think ule chopp sum wood but o
ure feelens are too grate ann in ure wo
u sitt down on the woodpile ann grate size
heev in ure bresst ann big teers fil ure eyes.

* * * * *

ann sumtimes hennry beamus kums along
with a big string uv fish ann sings a song
witch seems to be a mockury ann wenn
u think uv awl u misst u si agenn.
ann reddy brown kums wisslen hoam ann brings
a sack uv nutts ann menny uther things
are onley koles uv fiar on ure hedd
ann o ure gladd wen u kann go to bedd
far frum the krewl wurld ann kepe
frum goen madd bi fallen fasst aslepe.

"the kow getts in the gaardun patch."

"hennry beamus kums along with a big string uv fish."

European Intelligence in News and Comment

Future of Protestantism in France---Home for French Veterans of the Stage---Pan-German View of the Kaiser's Armada---Persian Reforms and an English Diplomatic Victory.

What of Protestantism in Decatholicized France?

SINCE Piux X. has formally and categorically declined to accept the Public Worship Associations in France or to allow the Church there to be temporally organized in accordance with the Disestablishment act, it may be interesting to inquire into the situation of French Protestants, who represent one-sixtieeth of the religious population of the country. This small minority, powerful and influential, is pledged to a maintenance of democratic institutions, but it represents a religious influence which is almost nil.

Some of the most prominent men to-day in France are Protestants. For examers, Ferdinand Baisson, Félix Pécant, and Gabriel Monod—and curious it is that these men were once Ministers in the Protestant Church of France, who have now been driven out because of their supposed heresy. Just as the contest is waged between the Clericals or Curiatorial Catholics and the Liberal Catholics of the Church of Rome, so in the Protestant Church of France one party clings to orthodoxy and the old theology, while the other preaches Protestantism in its widest application.

Prior to the Disestablishment act any sect which numbered 100,000 adherents was entitled to a grant from the French Government. Thus in 1905 Roman Catholic worship received 40,381,903 francs and Protestant worship 1,531,500 francs. Now the Protestant Church, like the Roman Catholic Church, having no further claim on the State, must find its own resources. The more conservative Protestantism includes some of the most respectable and wealthy elements of French society. They will undoubtedly help the orthodox Protestants. But it is feared by the newer and more independent workers of the Church that for this very reason the old-fashioned and coldly formal section will obtain the upper hand by reason of the financial necessities of the hour.

The theological Faculty of Paris, which forms part of the Sorbonne and has hitherto been supported by a State grant, is noted for the width of its teaching. The young men who leave its walls for ministry in the Protestant churches of France preach what one might call the new gospel of humanity as opposed to dogmatism. Here, then, is the difficulty of the situation. The Paris school, in order to continue, must make appeal to the wealth of the congregations; it must establish some sort of endowment. Exactly the people who can help are the most conservative, having little sympathy with the modern trend of thought. They have established in the south a college where the stricter theology is taught, but, as it has been laughingly put by a Liberal Protestant: "Books have wings; they have flown to this hiding place of orthodoxy, and as a consequence have disturbed the religious conceptions of the professors."

Still, the Orthodox and Liberal Churchmen express great hope and confidence. People having to pay for their religion will take greater interest in it than before. "I do not say that France will become Catholic," observed one minister, whose reputation as a preacher is world wide, "but I do say that we shall see a remarkable renaissance in the Catholic as in the Protestant Churches. I have myself noticed a great movement going on for the last five and twenty years. It will increase and accentuate. Many of the priests rebel against celibacy, and against the worship of saints, such as St. Antoine of Padua. Such men will now form independent churches, evangelical in tone, though preserving the Catholic ritual. Believe me, we are on the eve of a great religious movement in France."

That Dreyfus Pardon

DID or did not Dreyfus ask for the pardon which was given him after his conviction by the Rennes court-martial on Sept. 9, 1899? is a question which is agitating Paris papers which still find interest in clearing up the débris of the cause célèbre. Gen. Le Marquis de Galliffet, who was Minister of War at the time, declines to be interviewed, and La Libre Parole and L'Intransigeant have taken his silence to indicate that Dreyfus did actually ask for the pardon accorded him. This is a mistake. The pardon was drawn up by Gen. de Galliffet himself subsequently to a request for pardon also drawn up by him, and Gen. de Galliffett is on record as having so stated. In his evidence before the Cour de Cassation he said:

"I was in agreement with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, [the Premier,] who was good enough to help me to draw up the terms of the request for pardon. I am, therefore, responsible for that request for pardon, which emanates from me. * * * I assume the full responsibility for the initiative. * * * I do not pretend that I invented the idea, but I was in complete agreement immediately. While M. Waldeck-Rousseau helped me considerably in the wording of the request, I never underwent any constraint, and it was in accordance with my own will that the appeal for pardon was put in, and without any request on the part of Dreyfus."

Supplementary to this the writer is enabled to add a rather interesting note. When Gen. de Galliffett was asked to accept the Portfolio of War he, like nearly all army men, believed in the guilt of Dreyfus. He wrote to Col. Talbot, now General, who had been the British Military Attaché in Paris during 1894-5. Talbot replied as follows: "I know nothing of Capt. Dreyfus—never heard his name until I saw it in the papers after his arrest. Were you to ask me about Esterhazy, however, I could enlighten you, for when we attachés desired a document which was particularly hard to procure Esterhazy always furnished it to us for a few hundred francs."

A Belgian-Dutch Alliance

LE TEMPS of Paris publishes an article by Gen. Langlois, the well-known Senator and military critic, in which he says—and affirms that he speaks with authority—that the idea of a military alliance between Holland and Belgium, proposed in 1880 without success, is again being seriously considered.

He points out that, divided, Holland and Belgium stand to be crushed out of commercial existence by the great protectionist powers, whereas by joining forces they may survive. Both countries are faced by a common danger in the expansion of Germany. They are doomed, Belgium first, to be swallowed in the Teutonic Zollverein, to begin with, and in the Teutonic Empire afterward, unless they join forces to offer greater resistance.

Belgium, Gen. Langlois says, is ready now to discuss the terms of a complete economic and military alliance, but Holland desires to lead up to it by an agreement on certain points—namely, the unification and reduction of postal and telegraphic services, the establishment of a common railway tariff, and the enactment of certain judicial and economic measures whereby the decisions of the courts of law will be valid in both countries. The hours of labor and the monetary system will be the same, and industrial legislation similar.

Courtyard and Garden of M. Coquelin's Home for Actors and Actresses

President Fallieres at Coquelin's Actor Home

COQUELIN the elder, the distinguished French actor, has been gradually establishing at Pont-aux-Dames, not far from Paris, a beautiful home where actors and actresses may spend the evening of their days in comfort. President Loubet opened the actresses' wing last year; President Fallières has just performed a similar service for the actors.

The buildings stand on what were before the Revolution the grounds of the Abbey du Pont-aux-Dames, to which, on coming to the throne, Louis XVI. relegated Mme. du Barry. The buildings are handsome, not devoid in the details of elegance, and the aspect is the contrary of depressing. Similar words may be said of the interior, which is well lighted from without, roomy, and warmed in Winter with hot water tubes and carefully drained. Actresses have the left wing and actors the right. The central building comprises refectories, a general reception hall, and separate sitting rooms for the different wings. Although the bedrooms are all exactly alike, each may be furnished in any color the occupant chooses. The house is run in general on the collegiate system.

With President Fallières the other day came some half dozen Cabinet Ministers, and one of the attachés present suggested that the time was ripe for holding a Cabinet council then and there in the garden. The Presidents of the Senate and Chamber were also present.

M. Fallières, in a Panama hat, motored in from Rambouillet. Then came M. Clémenceau, Minister of the Interior, in a youthful boating straw with a blue ribbon. Others came variously arrayed, according to the exigencies of the weather, with the exception of M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Under Secretary for Fine Arts, who appeared in the correct costume of frock coat and shining top hat.

After luncheon the President was shown over the grounds, and all at once, stopping before a statue of Molière, took a crimson rosette of officer of the Legion of Honor from his pocket and pinned it to the buttonhole of the veteran actor Frédéric Febvre, whom M. Coquelin had asked to the fête. Then the President turned to the host and announced that he had been awarded the great gold medal of the Assistance Publique, a rare distinction, for barely half a dozen have hitherto been bestowed. M. Fallières and the Ministers later took chairs before an open-air stage and listened to comic songs, at which even M. Brisson smiled, while M. Clémenceau was sent into fits of laughter. But the chief number of the afternoon was a poem read by Coquelin himself. When he had finished he said that he knew he should not, but he would, reveal that M. Varennes, Secretary of the President, was the author of the light ode, "Fallières chez Coquelin."

Stolypin Might Save Russia

CONTINENTAL publicists, especially M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, think that the new Russian Premier, M. Stolypin, may yet save the situation in Russia and some remnant of autocratic power if he will only advise the Czar that the present policy cannot succeed, and induce him to ask for the help of moderate reformers and to reassemble the Duma without an instant's delay.

M. Stolypin is regarded by those who know him as the strongest man who has yet guided Russian affairs. He is a great traveler, especially in his own country, and knows the people thoroughly. On one occasion he was mistaken for a police spy, and was nearly killed by some infuriated villagers who were shielding a reprobate.

One of his most humorous adventures, however, took place in France. He saw a French peasant driving some cattle up the road and asked him if he was taking them to market, and if so what price per head they would realize. The peasant replied that he expected 7 louis a head. "But," interrupted the other, "if you drove them eighty miles on to M., [mentioning a famous market town] you would get 9 louis." The peasant looked up and smiled. Then he pointed to a large lake near at hand; "and if you took that lake to purgatory you would get a franc a drop," he answered.

To Honor Bernard Lazare

SUBSCRIPTIONS are being raised for the erection of a monument to Bernard Lazare, the young writer who was the French pioneer of the campaign in favor of the liberation of Alfred Dreyfus. Lazare died a few years ago, much regretted.

He published in 1896 the famous pamphlet "La Verité sur l'Affaire Dreyfus," inspired principally by the deductions made by an American student of the case, which caused an enormous sensation, and influenced Senator Scheurer-Kestner and others to take up the case of the prisoner on Devil's Island.

It is proposed to erect the monument to Bernard Lazare in his native town of Nimes, and at the same time his life story will be published by the organizing committee. This is composed of numerous political, literary, and scientific men.

Germany has 1,910,000 beehives, which furnish 20,000 tons of honey in a year, while Spain comes second as a producer of honey among European countries, with 1,690,000 hives and 19,000 tons of honey.

Some Fallacies Concerning the Queen of the Netherlands

NOT only in American papers, but also in some Continental ones a strange misapprehension seems to exist concerning the succession to the Dutch throne. In the first place Queen Wilhelmina, who will be 26 years of age on the thirty-first of this month, is not Queen of Holland, but of the Netherlands, "Holland" being a geographical, popular, but not political entity. To speak of Queen Wilhelmina as the "Queen of Holland" is like applying to the German Emperor the title of "Emperor of Germania."

It has also been stated that in the event of Queen Wilhelmina dying without issue the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar would not renounce his throne in order to become "King of Holland," and that next to him come the three sons of Prince Albert of Prussia and then "the hereditary Prince and Princess of Wied."

Now, if the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer were to decline to accept the Dutch throne the succession would pass to his aunt, Princess Reuss—the wealthy widow of a former German Ambassador at Vienna—who has two sons. If her line fail, the next heir would be Prince Albert of Prussia, son of the late Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, and then his three sons. After them would come the Princess of Wied, and if her line became extinct Prince Waldemar, third son of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark, who is married to Princess Marie d'Orléans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres. Failing here, the throne might legally be offered to Prince Waldemar's nephew, Prince Harold, third son of Frederick VIII. of Denmark, as Harold's two elder brothers are, respectively, the Crown Prince Christian of Denmark and King Haakon VII. of the Norwegians.

There is another alternative, however, which may be regarded as a hope for the people of the Netherlands should their Queen continue childless. Queen Wilhelmina married Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Feb. 7, 1901. They have, therefore, been married five years and nearly eight months. According to the original Constitution of the Netherlands, given in 1815, there is a clause which has still been retained even after the revisions of 1848 and 1887. According to this clause, a King or Queen of the Netherlands may divorce the royal consort and form a new matrimonial alliance if after five years from the date of the marriage no male or female heir to the throne be born.

French Tax on Relics

A TAX on absinthe, as indicated in these columns last week, is not the only luxury which M. Poincaré, the French Minister of Finance, has his eye on. He would fasten a 20 per cent. ad valorem duty on objects of art and antiquity prior to the eighteenth century. As Paris is the Continental centre of great art sales, should M. Poincaré's measure go through, some one is bound to suffer.

The district of Paris along the Rue Lafayette, the Rue Châteaudun, and the Opéra quarter is crammed with old curiosity shops, in the rear of which many of the antiquities are manufactured to keep pace with the demand. To these shops come all the wealthy searchers after antiquities and rare trifles, and the "nouveaux riches," who must have their pieces of Louis XV. and Empire, and many thoughtful people in Paris fear that if M. Poincaré's proposals are adopted the vendors will take their wares elsewhere, and the plutocrats and wealthy connoisseurs will follow them and spend their money at Brussels, Geneva, Berlin, or London, which will be all the easier, inasmuch as numerous houses already possess branches in some one or other of these cities. The merchants, who now realize that the Government's intentions are serious, are up in arms against the proposal, and their Syndical Chamber is preparing an appeal to the Ministry, pointing out the disorganization that is likely to result from the new arrangement.

The population of Germany on July 1 was 61,102,000, an increase of 8,350,000 in ten years.

Latest Portrait of Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands
DRAWN FROM LIFE BY JOSE ENGEL

M. Stolypin
The New Russian Premier

M. Coquelin studying a part.

Why the German Kaiser Is Building a Fleet

THE elaborate preparations being made for augmenting the German fleet—comprehensibly set forth in a special cable dispatch from Berlin to THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 10—naturally inspire the question, What need has Germany, with only 900 miles of coastline for 208,830 square miles of territory, for such an armada? The question may be answered thus from the point of view of the Pan-Germanic propaganda:

"Germany has the fastest steamships afloat, and her mercantile marine is second only to that of England. It is natural, therefore, that the Kaiser and the Navy League should wish to be behind their tradesmen with a navy. The house which Bismarck built is not big enough for all; modern Germany must find room elsewhere. The great increase in population has resulted in more than one-quarter of the people of Germany being fed on imported cereals. Quite one-third of German raw foodstuffs comes from abroad, and about 75 per cent. of Germany's foreign trade is at the present day sea-borne. These contingencies force Germany to become a sea power. There are others, however.

"What would happen if the German coast should be blockaded? However powerful the army might be, the German people would be driven to starvation. Moreover, as Germany can only pay for her increasing demands for raw products and foodstuffs by the efforts of her highly developed industries and the proceeds of her shipping, it is plain that such a catastrophe would be unavoidable. Germany admits and recognizes the utter dependence and even the vitality of the body politic upon the raw products from the United States. It all comes to this: If the increasing population which Germany is every year less able to feed and employ is not to emigrate and so become lost to the country, land must be found for Germans to settle on, and a navy must be built to protect them. Had the vast sums which it is calculated the six or seven million emigrant Germans have cost their country been laid out years ago in acquiring colonies and in building a fleet these emigrants would now be German subjects.

"Failing to find territory to colonize, Germany will now build a fleet not only to protect her mercantile marine, not only to prevent a blockade of her coast in time of war, but to take advantage of international contingencies in order to secure territory beyond the seas for her ever-growing population. If Germany cannot obtain, either by commercial treaties or by political power, some great territory in reserve for her growing population, from which in the twentieth century she can satisfy her need of products grown in temperate and tropical zones, then she must artificially check her population and lower their standard of living or resume her former humble place in the concert of powers. Will this content the Germans of the twentieth century?"

A great construction, to be called the Palais Philharmonique, is to replace the old circus in the Champs Elysées, Paris. The site has been ceded for fifty years to M. Astruc by the City of Paris. The Palais Philharmonique will be built within eighteen months from now, and will have a large concert hall, with seating accommodations for 2,200 persons.

England Triumphs Over Germany in Persia

NO student of international politics can fail to recognize in the sweeping reforms which have been established in Persia a great English diplomatic victory. There are also signs that this victory contains the inception of an Anglo-Russian agreement which will give Russia the southern outlet in Western Asia she so ardently craves and pressingly needs.

While Wilhelmstrasse and German agents were trying to patch up a peace between Turkey and Persia over their frontier dispute which should win the eternal gratitude of the Shah, and the Hamburg-American Line was deciding to inaugurate a monthly service of steamers between German ports and the Persian Gulf in order to take advantage of the expected expression of gratitude, Downing Street gained the ear of an important member of the Mushir family whose father happened to be Persian Minister at St. Petersburg. Mushir-ed-Dowleh had evidently been overlooked by the German agents, who had reposed their hopes in the seemingly congenial behavior of Muzaffar-ed-din himself. The latter, however, showed signs of brain trouble about the middle of July—at any rate, he denied himself to the minions from Wilhelmstrasse, and Mushir-ed-Dowleh suddenly became an important man. He had two strings to his bow, both of which he revealed to the invalid Shah. One was that he had information from his father to the effect that the Russian Government would view as a friendly act any attempt on the part of Persia to pave the way toward a mutual agreement of Russian and British interests in that country. The second string was the theory that a British loan might be secured if only the English people could look upon Persia as a modern, trustworthy country which paid its debts.

In order to make these strings more effective Mushir-ed-Dowleh, while still retaining the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, was made Grand Vizier. As Grand Vizier he has presented and carried through a programme of political and financial reforms which were so far beyond the expectations of the Shah that only his desire to be accounted the friend of Russia and his greed for English gold kept him from dismissing the enterprising and reforming Mushir-ed-Dowleh.

Cable dispatches from Teheran have, during the past week, announced the establishment of a National Assembly in Persia, while in London City private telegrams have advised that Persia is about to negotiate a loan with Great Britain with the approval and the support of Russia. In the present circumstances the tireless efforts of Wilhelmstrasse to prevent Turkey and Persia from coming to blows and the enterprise of the Hamburg-American Line in the Persian Gulf appear to be dwarfed into insignificance.

Students to Meet in Bordeaux

AMERICAN universities will shortly receive invitations from the students of Bordeaux, France, to attend an international congress in that city to be held in July of next year under the auspices of the Students' Association.

Of all French university towns Bordeaux has a special interest for Americans, for in the Government and society there many American ideas have been carried out. The directory reveals many names, such as Brown, Jones, Robinson, which, however, do not indicate the presence of American students, but simply the descendants of those English families who settled in Aquitane when a King of England was also King of Bordeaux. Football and baseball go hand in hand at Bordeaux. Last year the Bordeaux football team won the championship of France. The Bordelais also assert that they speak French with an English accent. Whether this be so or not, it is evident that American and English travelers have less trouble in making themselves understood in Bordeaux than in other French cities.

There is another point of sympathy. "Do you see that man there?" said a Bordelais this Summer to an American visitor as he pointed out an athletic-looking fellow on the terrace of the Café de Bordeaux. "You would take him for an American, being clean shaven and quite of that type. Well, he is not; he is a Bordelais. To copy your countrymen and our English friends—and ancestors—is the latest style here."

Islamic Ideals in Egypt

THE Egyptian Government has just suppressed a paper of wide circulation in Cairo, Al Papagalle, whose last number in July contained several daring cartoons and allusions to that assault on British officers which has come to be known as the Denishawi affray. Another paper, Al Zaher, is also under indictment. This paper, in discussing religious fanaticism, the existence of which in Egypt it utterly denies, asks: "What is now to be Egypt's destiny?"

The subject is one, it says, that is preoccupying many Egyptians at the present moment. Some imagine that the Anglo-French agreement is designed to lead up to a compact, secret or otherwise, with Turkey. Its nature would be for Egypt to become a kind of second and greater Cyprus, virtually a British possession, though paying Turkey tribute, chiefly in consideration, no doubt, of complaisance.

Al Zaher, however, sees cause to dissent from this opinion. It argues, not without justice, that no real or imaginary protectorate could strengthen the almost complete absolutism enjoyed by Great Britain in Egypt to-day. It would, moreover, cost vast trouble and expense, so that no immediate alteration in the status quo can be desired by either Britain or the Porte.

The inevitable conclusion for Al Zaher is that Egypt must one day be delivered from the present political bondage, and at one bound leap back two centuries by reverting to the all-protecting shadow of the Caliph.

M. Lépine, head of the Paris police, has settled the proposed question of a labor union in his department with the following laconic words: "First members of the union will be dismissed; others will be treated in a like manner." Commenting on which La République Française says: "The great majority of Parisians will approve the energetic attitude of the Préfect of Police."

* * *

A Paris hotel has just hit upon an ingenius plan of tempering the heat of the present dog days. In its spacious courtyard is spread a large umbrella, and over this a fountain has been arranged so that one may sit and enjoy all the pleasant sensations of a shower, the air being cooled around you, while you watch the water drops in the sun, taking your tea, without the inconvenience of catching cold from the sudden chill or finding the ground damp when you wish to walk.

How Often Is the Human Body Renewed?

Belief in Climacteric Periods Still Obtains Among Scientists, Though Seven Is No Longer a Mystic Number.

THE days of men are usually cast up by septenaries, and every seventh year is conceived to carry some altering character with it, either in the temper of body, mind, or both. But among all others, three are the most remarkable—that is, seven by seven, or forty-nine; nine by nine, or eighty-one; and seven by nine, or the year of sixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality, and consisting of both the other numbers, was apprehended to comprise the virtue of either, is therefore expected and entertained with fear, and esteemed a favor of fate to pass it over. * * * Not only the numbers seven and nine, from considerations abstruse, have been extolled by most, but all or most of the other digits have been as mystically applauded."

So Sir Thomas Browne sets down among his "Vulgar Errors" a belief that was widespread in his day and that has persisted among thousands of good people, learned and unlearned, even to this present year of grace. Just how it was that the belief was started, Sir Thomas does not make altogether clear, for it appears to be older than the celebrated "ancients" who gave it form and respectability.

It was thought by the astrologers that the seventh, or "climacteric," years, as they are called, derived their peculiar fatality from the influence of Saturn, the malevolent planet, who was said to preside over them, and no less authority than Hippocrates upheld the belief in the "grand climacteric," the designation given to the sixty-third year in a man's life. The reign of Hippocrates and the astrologers, however, is over; Sir Thomas Browne has relegated the belief in climacterics to the domain of "vulgar errors;" how does it come that this belief is still a popular one? Is there anything in it that finds confirmation in the science of to-day? Recollecting Herbert Spencer's principle that there is often a "soul of truth in things erroneous," I put the question of the existence of climacterics to some of our recognized authorities in physiological science.

"Why, yes, there is some truth in the old theory," I was told by Prof. W. M. Wheeler of the Museum of Natural History, "but just how much truth, it is difficult for science to say. Divest the theory of climacterics of its absurd mystical embellishments, and there remains the fact, supported by modern physiological research, that there is a periodical reconstitution of all the tissues and substances of every living body. This reconstitution is so radical and complete that you are safe in saying that a man, taken at one period of his life, is probably entirely different, in substance, from what he was at another period. As a living organism, the body is constantly renewing itself in all its tissues, from the softest and most unstable of the latter to the hardest portions of the bony structure. Thus, at stated periods in his life, you can say that a man has reached a climacteric, a complete physiological, regeneration from what he was at a former period.

"This idea of physiological periodicity is a direct consequence and illustration of Spencer's law of 'Rhythm,' which he develops as one of the fundamental laws of evolution. According to this law there is a periodicity, more or less regular, in all the phenomena of creation. As this rhythm applies to man, and hence, as it bears on the climacteric theory, Spencer says:

"'Experiments have shown that there are still slower rises and falls of functional activity. Waste and assimilation are not balanced by every meal, but one or other maintains for some time a slight excess; so that a person in ordinary health is found to undergo an increase and decrease of weight during recurring intervals of tolerable equality. Beside these regular periods there are still longer and comparatively irregular ones—namely, those alternations of greater and less vigor which even healthy people experience. So inevitable are these oscillations that even men in training cannot be kept stationary at their highest power, but when they have reached it begin to retrograde.

"'Further evidence of rhythm in the vital movements is furnished by invalids. Sundry disorders are named from the intermittent character of their symptoms. Even where the periodicity is not very marked, it is mostly traceable. Patients rarely, if ever, get uniformly worse; and convalescents have usually their days of partial relapse or of less decided advance.

"'Nor are there wanting evidences of mental undulations, undulations which take weeks, or months, or years, to complete themselves. We continually hear of moods which recur at intervals. Very many persons have their epochs of vivacity and depression. There are periods of industry following periods of idleness; and times at which particular subjects or tastes are cultivated with zeal, alternating with times at which they are neglected. Respecting which slow oscillations the only qualification to be made is that, being affected by numerous influences, they are comparatively irregular.'

"In corroboration of this mental periodicity pointed out by Spencer, I have just received a pamphlet by a noted German psychologist, Dr. Hermann Swoboda, in which a number of experiments are given showing the recurrence of ideas and changes of mental state among various people, during certain marked intervals of time. In this connection Swoboda cites the belief in the seven-year, or climacteric, period, which he finds to be widespread in Germany. He also gives a curious instance of a confirmation of the climacteric theory in a life of Goethe written by Moebius, in which the poet's career is shown to have progressed in definite periods of seven years.

"Modern science undoubtedly teaches that there is a periodical renewal of all the tissues in a man's body, a physical rhythm and a mental rhythm, to use Spencer's designation, that takes place in his development; but that this periodical renewal takes place at definite intervals of seven years has not been proved by any experiments in physiology, so far as I am aware. Throughout these periodic renewals the man, of course, retains his individuality—like the whirlpool or the waterspout, which retain their identity of form, although the water composing them is momentarily changing and that is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable facts in physiology."

* * *

Another authority, connected with one of the medical institutions of the city, whose name is withheld, coincided with Prof. Wheeler's view as regards the climacteric theory, and pointed out, in addition, that it is commonly supposed that vaccination is necessary every seven years, a supposition naturally arising from the prevalent belief in the climacteric renewal of the body. The same authority quoted the following from Prof. Lardner, head of the London Medical University:

"It is evident that in the unceasing process of rejection and renovation, the entire mass of matter composing the body must, in a certain period, longer or shorter, undergo a complete change so that, corporeally speaking, an individual at any given period of his life has not in his entire composition a single material atom which he had at a certain previous period. It was the opinion of former anatomists and physiologists that the body undergoes this complete change of the matter composing it every seven years; but more recent and exact calculations and observations, founded upon rigorous analysis of the phenomena of digestion, circulation, respiration, and other less important functions, have proved this estimate to err by excess.

"The 116 pounds of water which form three-fourths of the matter composing our bodies is rejected with great rapidity in respiration, transpiration, and natural discharges. The carbon is expelled with each action of the lungs in large quantities, combined with oxygen, another constituent of our bodies, in the form of carbonic acid. The lime escaping in other ways is rejected from our bones and replaced by a fresh supply. There is not a movement of the body, whether voluntary or involuntary; not an action of a member, of a muscle, or a nerve; not a pulsation of the heart or of an artery; not a peristaltic motion of the intestines, which is not the proximate cause of the rejection of used-up matter and the demand for a fresh supply from the digestive apparatus, just as in a machine the wear and tear of the parts is proportional to the force and continuance of their motions.

"Although the rapidity with which the matter of the body is thus changed varies in comparing one individual with another, according to their varying habitudes and occupations, it appears that a total change of the material constituents of the body takes place within an interval much shorter than was supposed by the early physiologists. According to some authorities, the average length of this interval does not exceed thirty days. It is, however, generally agreed that it is a very brief period.

"As for the experiments which have been undertaken to show that the bones, the most durable substances of the body, are continually changing," said the same authority, "the following from Prof. Draper is of interest. You will note, however, that the exact time consumed in the change of bone has not been determined, and thus that the climacteric, or seven-year, theory has not been confirmed or disproved, except in a sort of neutral way:

"'When silver rings are placed upon the shaft of a growing bone at a measured distance, subsequent examination shows that that distance still remains the same, though the bone may have become much longer. If such a ring be permitted to remain a sufficient period of time, it will eventually be found in the interior of the bone. When madder is mixed with the food of pigs, its coloring matter so unites with the phosphate of lime of their bones as to impart to them a red tint. If the animal submitted to the experiment be very young, the whole skeleton may be tinged in a single day, a more close examination showing, however, as might be expected, that the portion most completely acted upon is that nearest to the vascular surface. In older animals the color goes on more slowly; the portion which shows the effect most strikingly is between the shaft and extremities, more particularly upon the surface. If the madder be given periodically and then withheld, alternate layers of a red and white appearance are produced.

"'From these experiments it may be inferred that the growth of a bone is not uniform in all its parts. Young bones grow chiefly toward the extremities; nor is the growth cumulative, the parts already deposited being ever after preserved; for, if that were the case, it would not be possible for a ring, placed in such a manner as has been described, to find its way into the medullary canal. For that to occur there must have been an absorption, or removal, of the pre-existing parts.

"'It thus appears that bone, solid and dense as it is, is the seat of continual changes, which, though they may go on with more activity in the growing state, take place also when the structure has reached maturity, or apparent perfection.'"

In regard to the "Grand Climacteric," the fatal sixty-third year in a human being's life, of which Sir Thomas Browne's contemporaries had a due horror, the same authority declared that it was not without something like confirmation by modern medical science, the latter recognizing the existence of what is called the "climacteric disease," which is thus described:

"This climacteric disease may be looked for about the sixty-third year of age, but varies in the time of its coming according to the constitution of the individual, the limits being in the one direction 50, and in the other 70. Its most common predisposing cause is mental anxiety or suffering. The expression of the countenance alters for the worse, the pulse becomes accelerated, the flesh wastes away without obvious cause; there are sleepless nights, and wandering pains flit through the head and chest; sleep is either deficient or brings little refreshment. After a time recovery, as a rule, takes place—but the countenance never recovers its former aspect or the constitution its vigor."

The March of Science: First Asteroid Beyond Jupiter. By Garrett P. Serviss

THE remarkable discovery has just been announced that an asteroid, found by means of photography at Heidelberg last February, and bearing the provisional designation "T. G., 1906," travels around the sun in an orbit whose mean distance is greater than that of the planet Jupiter. A distinction so unparalleled will quickly rescue this new-found little world from the obscure category in which the vast majority of its fellows are condemned to be numbered only to be forgotten. An appropriate and dignified name will be found for it, and henceforth it will figure largely in astronomical literature beside its no less remarkable brother Eros, whose distinction is founded on the fact that his orbit is nearer the sun than that of the planet Mars. Thus these two bodies represent opposite frontiers in the realm of the asteroids. Eros, it will be recalled, was discovered in 1898, so that a period of only eight years intervenes between the finding of the nearest and the most distant known member of the asteroidal family.

But it is not the actual, or the comparative, distance of these two little planets that excites surprise, so much as the fact that both of them transcend the traditional limits once believed to have been fixed in the constitution of the solar system for the "Zone of the Asteroids." Hitherto that zone has been regarded as being definitely confined to a certain region of space; at least it was so regarded before the discovery of Eros. Everybody who, from his schooldays, remembers anything of astronomy, will recollect that the place of the asteroids was always described as "between Mars and Jupiter." Nature, apparently, had fixed them in that locality for reasons arising out of the manner of their evolution. Some thought that they were the fragments of a greater world which had exploded; others that they were the remains of a ring of matter left off between Jupiter and Mars during the condensation of the solar nebula. No astronomer thought of searching for asteroids outside those boundaries. There and nowhere else was their natural habitat. Consequently the discovery in 1898 that Eros approached the sun nearer than Mars caused astonishment, and even at first incredulity. The fact being once established, however, it formed a basis for thinking that since there was actually an asteroid inside the orbit of Mars there might also be one outside the orbit of Jupiter—and if one, why not many? The supposed inner limit having been shown to be illusory, it became easy to infer that no precise outer limit existed. Still, the discovery of the extra-Jovian asteroid comes as a surprise. It was an admitted possibility, but all the same nobody was looking for it. And when the astronomers at Heidelberg found the little stranger on their photographic plates they had no idea of the rarity of the fish they had caught. Its orbit could only be determined by calculation.

It now appears, from the calculations of Berberich, that the new asteroid circulates at a mean distance from the sun, exceeding that of Jupiter by about four and a quarter million miles, Jupiter's distance being, in round numbers, 483,000,000 miles.

As already intimated, this discovery of an asteroid beyond Jupiter, although it has happened unexpectedly, and is truly a remarkable event in astronomy, is not unlikely to be the precursor of other similar discoveries. That another asteroid like Eros, traveling inside the orbit of Mars, will be found is much less probable. But there may be many outside the orbit of Jupiter, and even as far away as Saturn. In fact, it is probable that there are asteroids, though perhaps too small to be detected with our present means, scattered over the entire solar system. Even the bolides, or giant meteorites, that occasionally end their career by striking the earth, may be regarded as belonging, in a certain sense, to the great family of the asteroids. In short, the solar system is far more populous than it was once thought to be.

A point of special interest in connection with the extra-Jovian asteroid is the light that it throws upon the possible origin of the two new satellites of Jupiter that have been discovered within about a year past. That these satellites, which are very minute bodies, were not born from Jupiter, as our moon, according to the researches of Darwin, was born from the earth, has been the opinion of many astronomers ever since their discovery was announced. This opinion naturally derives strong support from the present discovery of an asteroid so situated that, if the plane of its orbit coincided with the plane of Jupiter's orbit, it would almost inevitably long ago have been turned into a satellite of the great planet. Already it has been calculated that once in 900 years the new asteroid and Jupiter would be in close conjunction except for the fact that the orbit of the asteroid is so greatly inclined to the general plane of the solar system that such a conjunction is, in fact, impossible. It can only take effect in longitude, not in latitude. Consequently this particular asteroid is in no danger of being captured by Jupiter and made a member of his satellite family. But, since the asteroids are very variable in the inclination of their orbits, it is not in the least improbable that there may have been others whose paths were so situated that they actually fell within the sphere of Jupiter's dominant attraction, and thus became the two little satellites VI. and VII., whose recent discovery is another triumph for astronomical photography. Jupiter possesses still another very minute satellite, V., discovered by Barnard in 1892, which may also be a captured asteroid.

* * *

Since the discovery of Eros likewise demonstrates the possibility of a close approach between certain asteroids and Mars, it seems no less likely that the two very small moons of the latter planet originated in the same way. Thus along both frontiers of the asteroid region it would appear that these little bodies are subject to capture by greater planets. Mars has, so far as now known, only the two minute satellites just spoken of, but the case of Jupiter is very different. That giant planet, in addition to the three very small satellites, which, as it now appears, may once have been asteroids pursuing their independent paths around the sun, possesses four large moons, some of them considerably exceeding our moon in size, and there is every reason to believe that these sprang from the same original aggregation of matter out of which Jupiter himself was formed, either being left off at first in the shape of rings during the condensation of the planet from a nebulous mass, or being separated in a manner similar to that in which our moon is believed to have parted from the earth while the latter was still in a plastic state. Thus the family of Jupiter may be said to comprise both children of the blood and adopted children. The four satellites discovered by Galileo, and visible with the slightest optical aid, constitute the former set, and the three others, all discovered within the past fourteen years, and all near the limit of vision for the most powerful telescopes, constitute the latter set. The individual difference of size between the two sets of Jovian satellites is as striking as the probable difference in their mode of origin. The four larger moons are each several thousand miles in diameter, while it is doubtful if any of the smaller ones possesses a diameter exceeding 100 miles, and they may be even smaller. It is very difficult to estimate their actual magnitude, since direct measurement with the micrometer is entirely out of the question. It is curious to remark that while two of these little adopted moons, or transformed asteroids, travel around Jupiter far outside the zone containing the orbits of his larger moons, keeping, as it were, at a respectful distance both from their master and his genuine children, the third has boldly thrown itself upon the very hearth of the family—a little waif seeking refuge from the darkness of outer space, and so confident in its mighty friend as to approach him much closer than any of his own offspring. It is impossible ever to forget the impression produced by a view of this minute satellite, which I once enjoyed through the kindness of its discoverer, Prof. Barnard, at the Lick Observatory. It was so close to the great globe of Jupiter that it was necessary to obscure the glare of the latter with a screen of mica, covering half the field of the eye-piece of the telescope, and then the little satellite appeared only as a pin-point of light, while its huge adoptive brothers showed their broad disks, so greatly magnified by the powerful instrument that on one of them, at least, we could trace markings as upon the face of a planet.

The probability has already been mentioned that bodies resembling the asteroids may be scattered more or less all through the planetary system. Reasons have been found for thinking that such may exist in great numbers around the sun inside the orbit of Mercury. In the broad spaces separating the outer planets it is probable that thousands of them would be discovered if we possessed instrumental means sufficient for their detection. The region of space over which the planet Saturn exercises a controlling influence is even greater than that of which Jupiter is the ruler on account of Saturn's increased distance from the sun. The same probability therefore exists that Saturn also possesses satellites which were once asteroids. The known number of Saturn's satellites is now ten. Among these there is found as great a diversity of size as that between the two sets of Jupiter's attendants. One of Saturn's moons is comparable in size with the planet Mars, while several others are very small bodies, no larger than an ordinary asteroid. Just as in the case of Jupiter, it is probable that Saturn's family is of diverse origin, some of its members being captives and others native to the household. The celebrated ninth satellite of Saturn bears the name of Phoebe, whose discovery by Prof. William H. Pickering on a photographic plate a few years ago made so great a sensation, and which has since been the subject of no little controversy because of the singular fact that the direction of its revolution around Saturn is contrary to that of all the other known satellites, of the rings, and of the axial rotation of the planet itself. It has been suggested that an asteroidal origin would offer the simplest explanation of this singularity in the motion of Phoebe.

"An Englishwoman in New York" Has Something to Say About Cabs

WAIT here a minute. I see it is raining," said a New York man who took me to a matinée when I first arrived.

I stood in the theatre entrance waiting for him to return, wondering why he did not merely whistle for one of the cabbies who surrounded the door, instead of going out in the rain to hunt for another.

He returned in five minutes flourishing a new silk umbrella which must have cost at the least $5.

"Now," said he, "I am in a position to protect your hat. Ah! We can't catch that car! Let me help you—there, I thought we should manage it!"

We had gained a passing Broadway car and were saved, though as by fire, before I had time to reason out the anomalous position in which I was placed.

For it was anomalous. This man, I knew, sent his women friends boxes of New York's most expensive bonbons without taking a second thought. He would order from the florist boxes of roses with stems like shepherds' crooks. He patronized New York's smart restaurants and ordered for his guests all sorts of fruits and delicacies entirely out of season, and thus subjected himself to the suspicion and criticism of conventional Englishmen who look upon the eating of things out of season as a crime against the digestion and good form as well.

And this man was taking me home in a pouring rain by way of a trolley car! Moreover, he had gone and purchased a new silk umbrella to save my hat in my transit from the theatre door to the car and again from the car to my own door.

And so I wondered and wondered why this penuriousness in the matter of a cab. I am wiser now.

It is not because the cabs are so expensive, I have found, that so many of these well-to-do persons ride in the trolleys to and from the theatres. It is their manner of protesting against overcharges, and New Yorkers will tell you that they are nearly always overcharged.

I am probably not the only person who has only lately learned with astonishment that the legal cab rate in this city is 50 cents a mile for one person or for two persons. Since my first experience over a year ago I have occasionally felt the need of a cab for the sake of saving my hat or gown from the ravages of the sudden thunderstorm, and I have yet to ride in a cab for less than a dollar.

"How much?" I ask of the cabby, with, I suppose, a fairly suspicious English intonation. And he always answers blandly:

"One dollar, lady. Good afternoon, lady!"

"What! Four shillings for such a tiny drive!" I have sometimes exclaimed, merely to let him know that I didn't approve of such extortion, while not presuming to criticise him personally.

"Yes, lady," he would say, and then add in a friendly, informative way: "You see, lady, we don't have things so cheap here as in your country. It costs so much for rubber tires and horse food and painting the cab, though I don't know that we poor drivers are very much better off than they are in London."

When the question of cabs comes up and discussion of cab fares is raised, the American mind seems naturally to revert to London and the system there in vogue, for London is the city of cheap hansoms as New York is the city of cheap street car transportation.

Yet London is not the paradise in this respect that New Yorkers are inclined to think. It is true that our legal rate is a shilling for every two miles "within the radius," with sixpence for every stop of fifteen minutes and sixpence for every additional mile, while if two persons (who ride for the same price as one) wish to take in a third chum and crowd up, the rate is sixpence additional for the third person in the same proportion of increase as the drive lengthens.

Yet who dare drive in a London hansom and offer the cabby the legal fare? And who knows for a certainty when the first two miles end and the third mile or the fifth mile begins?

At one time in London I lived in a neighborhood "Victoria way" within a shilling cab fare of most of the principal theatres. Disliking to carry a purse or loose change about me when in evening dress at the theatre, I got into the habit of having the shilling paid at the house before I started out, and until I added sixpence thereto at the start, there was always "language" from the cabby at the end of the drive. Often I have gone into the theatre followed by such a volley of epithets as might make a less egotistical person believe she was altogether of no account in the general scheme of things. Once I took note of the various names with which an irate cabby labeled me and reported them next day to the authorities at Scotland Yard, whereupon I was informed by the officials that my complaint would be kept on file until the next year, when the cabby applied for a renewal of his license.

Was there no other way of getting justice and being protected from insult? I asked.

Yes, there was. I was at liberty to call a policeman at the theatre door—a place, by the way, most carefully shunned by the London bobby—and give the man in charge. This procedure would make me a bit more conspicuous than a woman likes to be in a London street, and would also necessitate my being late at the theatre and appearing next day to prosecute the profane cabby. So I gave it up in London, and thereafter I erred on the side of overpay and a tip. When going a mile I learned calmly to hand the cabby a shilling, first saying, "There is your fare." Then I would hand him three coppers, or a threepenny bit, adding, "And here is a tip."

During the past few years in London I have found this method to work fairly well in the way of protecting me from a cabby's abuse, so long as I rode well within the shilling radius, but when it approached near unto the end of two miles there was always trouble, and, rather than call a policeman or submit to language or delay, or both, I have found it easier to add unto the legal shilling an extra sixpence, while steadfastly refusing a "tip." At such times the cabby will tip his hat in a mockingly respectful way, saying "Hexactly right, your Royal 'Ighness."

Of course the extra sixpence I had added to the fare would be really a tip, and a large one, to the cabby, but, knowing that the two miles were nearly up, he would take it for granted that I thought they were entirely up, and that, therefore, I paid him the sixpence for a part of the third mile.

This is the way we manage our London cabbies, or the way they manage us. We submit to extortion in a small way for our peace of mind, and even then our cabs are very cheap. Only occasionally a brave soul fights a case of a cabman's overcharge through the courts. This was done some years ago by Jerome K. Jerome, the author and playwright, and for a time afterward, Mr. Jerome having won the case, London cabbies "stept softly," as one might say. Their tips were very infrequent, especially from women, who, the world over, have less money to spend for tipping than their husbands and fathers. The cabbies of London, for the space of several months after Mr. Jerome's protest, became actually courtly in their manner of address and really cherubic of countenance and expression, but within a year they had deteriorated, and in these days there is no person so prolific of curses and sour looks in all the world's metropolis as the London cabby, now being so exalted in New York print.

Much of our trouble is due to the Americans who visit London in such numbers, and, either ignorantly or knowingly, allow themselves to be imposed upon by the cabbies, whose rates, even when largely increased over the legal fare, seem to Americans to be absurdly cheap.

The London cabby loves the American, and nothing so rejoices him as to have an American hire him by the distance or the hour. He is quick to "spot" an American and call out, "'Ansom, Sir!" so smilingly that the unsuspicious visitor is immediately ensnared, and then through the little trapdoor at the top cabby informs his fare of the various places of interest as they are passed, recommending trips to castles and ruins, at nice, long distances, and when the American visitor is told the price, with one-third added to the legal rate, he thinks it so very cheap that he good-naturedly adds a half-crown piece by way of a tip.

But this same American, returned to New York, will not patronize a New York cabby, and quite rightly, for the usual charge for a drive in a New York cab is exorbitant beyond all reason.

And even with the adoption of the taxameter, the New York public ought not to rest content, for it would seem that New Yorkers are certainly being charged too high a legal fare when they are compelled to pay exactly four times as much as they would pay in London. There the rate is a shilling for two miles; here 50 cents for one mile. Surely, one and sixpence, or 35 cents, a mile ought to be good pay, even in New York.

Cab owners complain that even as it is they have difficulty in keeping the wolf from their doors, because so few persons in New York take cabs. Is this to be wondered at when the price is taken into account? Personally, I should never dream of a cab in New York at the present legal rate except in the rain. I mean, of course, taking a cab for the mere purpose of getting about from place to place, and not for the pleasure of a drive, as through the Park. Do I not go to Kingsbridge for a nickel and come from Yonkers for 8 cents? Do I not travel comfortably and coolly for miles and miles, as though on lightning wings, all for 5 cents? But let the cab fares be reduced, and many a person of moderate means will drive a half mile or so in a cab. Let a small fee be charged for carrying small trunks on the top, as is done in London, and how many New Yorkers will drive to the Grand Central Station and the various ferries instead of sending their luggage hours ahead by the express transfer companies and fail to find it in time for checking?

And even then New York cab owners must be up and doing, for still people in a hurry will refuse their cabs. Only last week I was accompanying an American girl to the railway station, when suddenly she jumped from the cab, drew me after her, threw $1 at the cabman and said:

"Now run, and we'll catch that car and get to the station on time. I should have missed my train if I had remained in that cab."

Does your wonderfully quick and cheap transit by trolley and Subway mean the entire disappearance of the horse, one wonders. For one, I should hate to see him go, except in cases where he is abused and ill-treated, and then, for humanity's sake, I would substitute an automobile in his place. Yet, personally, I should hate to see, either in London or New York, the general displacement of the gentle horse by the automobile, for some persons are born to automobiles, some achieve them, and others have automobiles thrust upon them, of which latter class I have already been too frequently one—and I don't like it.

MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

The Theatres and Roof Gardens

WILLIAM F. HAWTREY, brother of Charles Hawtrey, will make his appearance at the Madison Square Theatre next Thursday evening. The play is "The Two Mr. Wetherbys," a three-act domestic play by John Hankin. Walter N. Lawrence is the producing manager. In the company which will support Mr. Hawtrey are May Tully, Kate Denin Wilson, St. Clair Bayfield, Mabel Cameron, and Nellie Daube.

Two brothers, a proper one and a wild one, are the principal figures in the play. Richard, the one with "sporting" proclivities, is left by his wife, who tires of his irregular ways. She tells him that if he'll be good, she'll come back to him in a year. James, the good brother, is under his wife's thumb, and his wife is under the thumb of an aunt who lives with them. One day Richard visits James and persuades him to commit the unpardonable crime of visiting the theatre. The aunt finds a programme in James's pocket and trouble begins then. In the end James throws off the yoke and the aunt is told to dwell elsewhere. Richard finally regains his wife's affections.

* * *

"One of Our Girls," which was written twenty years ago by Bronson Howard for Helen Dauvray, will be revived at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre this week. Originally it was performed at the Lyceum Theatre. For the revival a special cast has been engaged. Eva Taylor will appear in Miss Dauvray's rôle of Kate Shipley, Robert Hill will appear as Dr. Girodet, George Howell as Count Florian, and Herbert Bostwick as M. Fonblanque.

* * *

Oscar Dane comes to the Third Avenue this week. He is called "the youngest author-actor, producer-manager on the stage to-day." He comes to New York, the announcer says, "fresh from triumphal laurels from the West." There will be matinées Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

* * *

"The Power of Money" will be seen at the American Theatre to-morrow night. The story of the play is about as follows: Rodger Wilson, capitalist, wants to steal the secret of an old inventor named Keeley. Sidney Nelson, a clerk in Wilson's office, has the secret, and tries to sell it to his employer for a large sum. The capitalist, though, wants to pay only a little for it, and tries to get Nelson to betray his trust. The youth won't be tempted and then force is used. But Nelson is clever and comes out on top at the end.

* * *

"The Tourists," the newest Shubert musical comedy, which enjoyed a nearly all Summer run in Boston, will inaugurate the coming season at the Majestic Theatre next Saturday night, Aug. 25. The premiere of the play was originally intended for Sept. 3, but on account of the large number of openings scheduled for that night it was decided to put the play forward earlier. In "The Tourists" the principal comedian is Richard Golden. Julia Sanderson is the leading woman. The prima donna of the company is Vera Michelena. Other comedians and singers in the cast are William Pruette, Phil. H. Ryley, Howard Chambers, Fred Frear, Anna Boyd, Grace La Rue, and an ensemble of one hundred girls.

"The Tourists" is the joint work of R. H. Burnside, general stage director for the Messrs. Shubert, and Gustave Kerker.

* * *

This week's attraction at the New Star is "On Dangerous Ground." A fight with knives on the top of a burning house is not the only exciting feature. The villains are disposed of in a unique way.

* * *

"The Gambler of the West" will be presented at the West End Theatre to-morrow afternoon. In the cast are Elberta Roy, Marie Pavey, Madeline Clark, Joseph Slayton, David Landan, and Paul Burns.

* * *

The Hackett Theatre, formerly the Lew Fields, will begin its Fall season a week from to-morrow with the English farce, "The Little Stranger," by Michael Morton. Edward Garrett will play the title rôle. The play was at the Criterion Theatre, London, last season.

* * *

Ibsen's prose drama, "The Wild Duck," will be presented on Thursday afternoons by Wright Lorimer during his New York engagement. Mr. Lorimer will be seen as Hialmar Ekdal, Carl Eckstrom as Gregers Werle, and Marie Shotwell as Gina Ekdal. Mr. Lorimer, who recently returned from Norway, brought over to his manager, William A. Brady, designs for scenery and costumes. The director of the National Theatre in Christiania showed the actor Ibsen's original prompt book.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

"The Little Cherub," with Hattie Williams as the star, has been filling the Criterion every night since the play opened, two weeks ago. The songs "Experience," "I Should So Love to be a Boy," "Fishing," and "Doggie in the Yard," have met with favor.

* * *

Blanche Bates continues at the Belasco in "The Girl of the Golden West."

* * *

This will be the last week of "His Honor, the Mayor" at Wallack's. The manager, Alfred E. Aarons, says the play has played to average weekly receipts of $10,000. There will be a special matinée on Wednesday. Trixie Friganza is in the rôle of Katrinka.

* * *

With the Summer nearly gone "The Social Whirl" is still at the Casino, and is not to move for a long time yet. Adele Ritchie, Maude Raymond, Charles J. Ross, and Joseph Coyne are in the company.

* * *

"The Lion and the Mouse" enters upon its eleventh month at the Lyceum. Four companies will present the play in 750 cities of the United States this season.

* * *

Blanche Walsh, in "The Kreutzer Sonata," stays at the Manhattan.

* * *

"The Governor's Son," with George M. Cohan, has one more week to stay at the Aerial Theatre. This will be the twelfth week. George M. Cohan will reopen in "George Washington, Jr.," Sept. 10.

* * *

Williams and Walker, who appeared at the Grand Opera House in "Abyssinia" last night, will remain there for two weeks.

* * *

McIntyre and Heath will begin to-morrow evening their last two weeks at the New York in "The Ham Tree." They will be followed at that house by "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland." The two minstrels will make their next New York appearance in a new play.

* * *

"The Tiger Lilies," which opened at the Gotham last night, will be there all this week. The play is made up of two burlesques and several vaudeville acts.

* * *

"The Moonlight Maids" is the attraction at the Dewey.

HATTIE WILLIAMS & TOM WISE IN "THE LITTLE CHERUB" CRITERION

BLANCHE WALSH IN "THE KREUTZER SONATA" MANHATTAN

WILLIAM COURTLEIGH IN "MARRYING MARY" DALY'S

COL. PERCY J. MUNDY AND HIS PET LION SCHLEY LUNA PARK

VAUDEVILLE.

Edwards Davis, who used to be a preacher of the gospel in Oakland, Cal., is to be the headliner at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre this week. Supported by a company of six, he will appear in a one-act play called "The Un-Masking." Mr. Davis resigned his pastorate seven years ago to become an actor. He is a graduate of the University of Kentucky.

He began his stage career as general utility man in Charles Coghlan's production of "Citizen Pierre" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in this city in 1899. The play failed in a week and the ex-preacher took to the road. Next year he was the leading man in William Morris's production of "The Adventures of Lady Ursula," and after that was co-star with Robert Downing in "The Seventh Commandment."

In an interview last week Mr. Davis said he had changed his profession because he would rather be a good actor than a bad preacher. "I have exchanged a cross for a mask," he said, "but I would rather be true to a mask than false to a cross. I would rather be true to a sham than to sham a truth. I feel that I became a better man, and a soul far more certain of salvation, when I cast off the cloth and donned 'the sock and buskin.'"

Other offerings at the Union Square Theatre this week are George Thatcher and Charles Ernest, minstrels; Sherman and De Forrest in a travesty, Moran and Baker in a sketch, the St. Onge Brothers, the Alpha trio, Billy Broad, J. H. Cullen, and Hendrix and Prescott.

* * *

Toby Claude will be the principal performer at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. She has a new collection of songs and gowns. James Neill and Edyth Chapman will be seen in a comedietta called "The Lady Across the Hall." The Zingari troupe of twelve singers will appear in gypsy costumes. Others on the bill are Houghton and Mosher, Angela Norton, and Paul Nicholson, Julie Ring & Co., Rhodes and Carter, and John and Bertha Gleeson.

* * *

Warren L. Travis, "the world's heavyweight lifter," has been engaged for Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week. He lifts 2,700 pounds "with little effort." The vaudeville bill contains the Riech Duo, Osborne and Wallace, and Harrigan and Gillis.

* * *

In the group, "Rulers of the World," at the Eden Musée, the figure of President Roosevelt has been reclothed to fit this year's styles. There are some new pictures for the cinematograph.

* * *

The bill at Huber's Casino includes James Barrow, Robinson and Fauchette, Lulu Keegan, Stella Tobin, and James English.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

This is to be gala week at Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach. The carnival of fire will take place Thursday evening. It will include a "pyrodramatic" spectacle, "The Destruction of San Francisco." This will be divided into three parts. First is shown the city before the earthquake; in the second picture the buildings totter and sway, and some fall; at last come fire and destruction. It will require 50,000 square feet of space to make the spectacle.

More than 300 fiery designs will be shown during the carnival of fire. Some of them are the magic rose garden, the wheel of Ixion, Vulcan's screen, iceberg on the Atlantic, the phantom Civiles, sea cow in captivity, and grove of palms. The Knights of St. John of Malta will make a pilgrimage to Manhattan Beach to-morrow evening. Special features will be introduced for their benefit.

* * *

"The Girl from Paris" will come back to the Manhattan Beach Theatre to-morrow evening for another fortnight. Laura Guarite will have the title rôle. Others are S. Clifford will be seen in vaudeville for the last time. On the bill are Maud Lambert, James and Bonny Farley, Felix and Claxton, Orville and Frank, and the Althea Twins.

* * *

The Ninth Regiment Band continues to be the attraction at Terrace Garden. Vocal and instrumental solos are rendered every night.

THE STAGE ABROAD.

The Pall Mall Gazette, doubtless in the friendly fraternal Anglo-Saxon spirit, finds space to commiserate visiting Americans in this wise:

With so large an American and foreign invasion as London is at present enjoying it seems a pity that half our theatres should be closed. With the exception of Mr. Pinero's at the St. James's, there is not a single play of serious interest to be seen—and even that is as much comic as serious. The gentlemen in clothes of unfamiliar cut and hats of strange shape who stand at a corner of Piccadilly Circus distractedly scanning a yard-square map of London for the locality of Leicester Square will have to return to their native valleys without having seen Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mr. H. B. Irving, Mr. Charles Warner, Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Tree, or Sir Charles Wyndham. What will they know of the London stage?

If only they could have put off their visit to next month they would have had the chance of seeing the notable company Mr. Arthur Collins has got together for Mr. Hall Caine's new melodrama, "The Bondman," with Mrs. Campbell at its head. The scenery for this production is already in hand, and will be up to Drury Lane's top standard, while the play itself promises to be as stirring as was the book on which it is based, and that was very stirring indeed.

All this, however, is not so bad as it seems. Mr. Irving and Miss Ashwell are to play in America this season. The others we have had with us before. The average American can get all the scenery he wants at home, and he is pretty sure of his annual Hall Caine dose whether he gets it in London or not.

* * *

Mr. Bourchier has adopted Anatole France's play "Crainquebille," and is acting in it at the Garrick. His acting of the rôle of Joe Parrot (played in Paris by the inimitable Guitry) is highly spoken of by most of the reviewers. The quality of the original play, however, has apparently been lost in translation. Mr. Walkley's comparisons are entertaining. Says he:

Crainquebille was no philosopher; merely a poor ignorant costermonger incapable of understanding what had befallen him. This spectacle of human misery as a consequence of human stupidity deeply moved us at the Renaissance.

Why does it only irritate us at the Garrick? Well, we have tried our best to apportion the blame, without dragging in Mr. Bourchier. But it won't do. Really Mr. Bourchier must take his share. To begin with, he has gone out of his way to exaggerate the stupidity of the stupid people. They were crassly stupid; in his hands they become malignantly stupid. And so at once we cry out that his people are not true. There is no Magistrate in London so pig-headed as his Mr. Fiddler. His policeman is no longer stupid fool, but stupid knave; and we are convinced that no average London policeman would be such a knave as Constable Pepper. Mark that we say "average"; for it is quite possible that Pepper may be exceptionally true. But to grant that Pepper is an exception is at once to ruin the story. For "Crainquebille" is not the vulgar story of an innocent costermonger persecuted by a wicked policeman—an addition to that long list of melodramas whose generic title, as Mr. Pinero once said, is "Falsely Accused."

The point of the story is the daily wrong inflicted and dumbly suffered at the hands of average, well-meaning stupidity. Mr. Bourchier, then, in blackening the shadow, has spoiled the picture. Further, he contributes "local color" of his own, which makes matters worse—a comic cheap-jack, a comic acrobat, a gang of pickpockets, and so forth. Finally, he has turned the humors of the Police Court scene—more or less realistic in the original—into extravagant burlesque. A page of Anatole France is one thing; Bardell vs. Pickwick, or "Trial by Jury," is quite another. In sum, we admire Mr. Bourchier's courageous enterprise in experimenting with Anatole France, but the result proves to our mind that he had better have left the experiment alone. That is how he strikes us as an adapter; as an actor in his own adaptation he is more successful. Not that he makes of his part what M. Guitry made of it, or anything like it; his methods are coarser than M. Guitry's, more conventional, altogether on a lower artistic plane. M. Guitry's Crainquebille was a quite memorable thing; while Mr. Bourchier's Joe Parrot is no more than the skilful exploit of an actor showing us how he can sometimes act out of his usual line. But if we cannot forget the extraordinary performance of M. Guitry, that is no reason for withholding our commendation from the considerable, if more ordinary, merits of Mr. Bourchier.

* * *

M. Antonie has just acted in London "L'Enquête," a two-act piece by Georges Henriot. The chief character is a juge d'instruction, who in the course of investigating a murder discovers that it was committed by himself during a fit of epileptic mania.

The piece from all accounts is pathologic rather than dramatic.

What bone is noted for its elasticity? The trombone.

NORMA SEYMOUR in "The Crickets." New York Theatre Roof.

Josie Sadler and Daisy Green, Carlton King plays Honeycomb and Sam Sidman is the German innkeeper.

* * *

The untamable tiger, Tammany, is the feature of Bostock's Animal Show these days. Baltimore, "the notorious lion," is also on exhibition, as savage as formerly. Herr Henrickson is the bold man who fights with the ferocious Tammany, and his performance makes cold shivers run up and down the spines of the spectators.

* * *

During the Indian Summer days this Fall a series of carnivals will be given at Dreamland, Coney Island. The Elks will hold their celebration Sept. 5. Among the attractions, which will continue through the fêtes, are "The End of the World" and "Creation."

* * *

The Sieberts, bareback riders, are the principal performers in the free open-air circus at Luna Park this week. Ruffin's monkeys and comedy acts by the clowns will give variety to the programme. "The Great Train Robbery" continues to be the most popular spectacle of all. Mme. Louie tames the leopards and Capt. Richards play with the lions in the Mundy Animal Show.

* * *

May Meeker's aerial acts will be a feature of the Lloyd jubilee fireworks exhibit to be given Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings at Brighton Beach Park. Miss Meeker does gymnastics on a ring that swings 70 feet above the ground. She is surrounded by a ring of fire during the performance.

SUMMER GARDENS.

"Seeing New York" has left the New York Theatre Roof and now the bill is all vaudeville. "The Crickets," a miniature ballet, by Joseph Hart, will be the principal feature this week. Norma Seymour will have the chief part. May Yohe will play a week's engagement before taking up her starring tour in a revival of "M'lle Nitouche." Carrie De Mar, who was in "Seeing New York," will contribute a specialty. Others on the programme are Al Leech, Sid Baxter, Paul Le Croix, the Ferraris, Rossaire and Doretto, and the Four Lukens.

* * *

Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden will close its season this week with the following attractions: The Fays, thaumaturgists; Arthur Prince, ventriloquist; Rose De Haven Septette, singers and dancers; Dziria, dancer in "La Matchiche"; Rice and Prevost, Bedini and Arthur, Collins and Hart, Willy Zimmerman, and Lalla Salbini.

* * *

"Mamzelle Champagne" will stay two weeks longer on the Madison Square Garden Roof.

* * *

Rigo, the musician, who gives concerts at the Harlem Casino, will celebrate his forty-sixth birthday next Thursday evening. M. Bela, the ziballist, will render a march which he composed in honor of the conductor, and Herr Anger will sing a love song written especially for the occasion.

* * *

The Zanzigs, in "Two Minds with but One Thought," will head the bill on the Metropolis Theatre Roof this week. Billy

AMUSEMENTS

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KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
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FRANK McKEE.....Manager
OPENS MONDAY, AUG. 27
SEAT SALE THURS., AUG. 23.
DANIEL V. ARTHUR announces
MARIE CAHILL
in the New Musical Play,
"MARRYING MARY"
by EDWIN MILTON ROYLE.
Music, SILVIO HEIN. Lyrics, B. H. BURT.
Among the players are:
WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, EUGENE COWLES, ROY ATWELL, CHAS. DICKSON, MARK SMITH, H. GUY WOODWARD, BEN GRINNELL, ANNIE O'BRIEN, VIRGINIA STAUNTON, and a pretty chorus that can really sing.

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McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE"
IMMENSE INCOMPARABLE INDESCRIBABLE
PRETTIEST SINGING AND DANCING CHORUS IN THE WORLD.

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At 8:30
TO-NIGHT
Perin, Carrie de Mar, THAT Quartet, Al. Leech, Rain-Dears, Clifton Crawford, Three Rosebuds, Barber-Ritchies, Seymour and Hill, and 70 others from
SEEING NEW YORK
OTHER NIGHTS AT 8:30
OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY
CARRIE DE MAR, FOUR LUKENS, MAY YOHE, SID BAXTER, AL LEECH and Three ROSEBUDS, THE FERRARIS, PAUL LE CROIX, ROSAIRE and DORETTO, THAT QUARTET, and (First Time)
THE CRICKETS

MANHATTAN Theatre, B'y & 33d. 8:15 P.M.
W. A. BRADY, Mgr. Mat. Sat. 2.
MATINEE LABOR DAY.
WHERE THE CROWDS ARE GOING!
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What the papers say:
SUN. "Enthusiastically received."
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TRIBUNE: "Standing room at a premium."
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TELEGRAPH: "Strong and intense situation."
NEWS: "Scene of terrific strength."
MAIL: "As capable a company as has ever been seen on Broadway."
BLANCHE WALSH
—in—
JACOB GORDIN'S Tremendous Drama,
THE KREUTZER SONATA
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

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CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Hattie Williams
in the Novelty Musical Play,
THE LITTLE CHERUB
by the authors of THE GIRL FROM KAY'S
70 FUNMAKERS, including
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HENRY WATTERSON EDITOR LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL SAYS:
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"Is a play abounding in human feeling, in vital interest drawn from real and current life and in local color. It is redolent of Wall Street and 5th Ave., hence its hold upon the public. It puts modern apparel upon old and everlasting truths and portrays with fidelity the commercialized spirit of the age. I saw it twice and liked it the second time even better than the first. It is destined, I think, to have as great a run over the country as it is having in New York."

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By R. H. Burnside & Gustave Kerker
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AUG. 23
WALTER N. LAWRENCE presents
3 Act Comedy,
THE 2 Mr. WETHERBYS
By St. John Hankin.
SEATS TO-MOR'W.
MATINEES WED. & SAT.
WEBER'S THEATRE Broadway & 29th St. Phone 2350 Madison. Joseph M. Weber, Prop'r & Manager,
AUG. 28
HILDA SPONG IN LADY JIM
Comedy in 3 Acts By Harold Heaton.
SEATS THURSDAY
MATINEES TUES. & SAT.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF
THIS SUNDAY EVE.
HENRY PINCUS Presents
THE SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
"MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE"
Best, Brightest, Breeziest Show in Town. BRIMFUL OF COMEDY AND MUSIC.
ADM. 50c. RES. SEATS, $1 BOX SEATS, $1.50

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SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
To-day, Sacred Concerts. Commencing 2 o'clock.
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The Gambler OF THE West
WEEK AUG. 27....."T-E-X-A-S"

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25, 35, 50, 75c. Eminent Soloists, Grand Chorus.

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THE POWER OF MONEY; or, IN THE CLUTCHES OF THE TRUSTS.

GRAND Opera House. WILLIAMS & WALKER For 2 Weeks, The NEW ABYSSINIA

RIGO Harlem Casino 124th ST. and 7TH AV.
Plays Nightly. Table d'Hote, 75c. Sat., Sun., $1.

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W. L. Travis Weight Lifting Champion of Champions, HOLDER OF MEDAL AND BELT.
MLLE. CARINO'S TRAINED BEARS. THEATRE: Osborne & Wallace, The Riech Duo, Harrigan & Gillis, New Eccentric Edison Pictures, and others.

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DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

32d Annual Festival of the PLATTDEUTSCHE VOLKSFEST VEREIN of New York City and vicinity, Sunday, 19; Monday, 20; Tuesday, 21; Wednesday, 22, and Sunday, 26, August, 1906, at Union Hill, Schutzen Park, N. J. Admission, 25c.
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25 SHOWS for CENTS. Combination Ticket. Steeplechase Park THE FUNNY PLACE.

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HUBER'S CASINO. Jerome Av., 162d St. Robinson & Fanchette, 100th. Staracts

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St.
Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15
Popular Priced Matinee Wednesday.
4TH MONTH IN NEW YORK. Last Week AT WALLACK'S.
ALFRED E. AARONS' Production of the Merry Musical Success, HIS HONOR THE MAYOR
COMPANY OF 100 PLAYERS.
(Direction William Raymond Sill.)

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Evg.
PAIN'S 28TH ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF FIRE
Thursday, Aug. 23rd.
TO-NIGHT MANHATTAN BEACH. Jack Levy's Star Co. | Mat. 4. Ev. 8:30.

BELASO THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
2D YEAR IN NEW YORK.
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES
IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
Seats five weeks in advance.
A play in 4 acts of the period of '49 — scene, California—by DAVID BELASCO.

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MATINEES TUES., THURS., SAT. 25c RES'D ORCH.
GEO. SIDNEY
in "BUSY IZZY'S VACATION."
A Gigantic Melodious Musical Spectacle, Embracing a Company of 50—Clever Comedians, 20—New Musical Singers & Dancers—50, 20—New Musical Numbers—20
METROPOLIS THEA. ROOF. Vaudeville Carnival. 3d Ave. & 142d St. In case of rain Perf. in Theatre.
TO-NIGHT 24 MERRYMAKERS.

14th St. 25 CENT MATINEES
THEA. At 8 Av. Evs. 8:15. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c
MONDAY & THURSDAY
25 and 50 cent Matinee Saturday.
A. H. Wood's great racing play, with RULED OFF THE TURF Georgie Mack.
The most graphic scene of the track ever attempted on the stage.
10—MAMMOTH STAGE PICTURES—10

3 Dixon's D AV. Cor. 31st. Mats. Mon., Thurs., Sat. DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE.

Society at Home and Abroad

FOR many seasons tennis week was the culminating glory of the Newport Summer. Now the dénouement is put off another fortnight, and the end comes with the Horse Show, which will be held on Labor Day. But tennis week holds its own, and Narragansett joins hands with Newport in making the Casino the rendezvous of a brilliant throng.

The week has passed at the most notable of the watering places quietly. To chronicle dinners and luncheons and young people's dances would be a weary repetition. Newport is having a comparatively slow Summer, but for all that there are little circles within circles, and each small clique manages to get much gayety and amusement from the round of entertainments, which are growing more and more exclusive each year. At the Casino during the week there was the ladies' tournament arranged by Mrs. Barger Wallach. Among the more notable dinners given were those at which Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Lehr, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden were the hostesses. The reception held yesterday at the new residence of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown was attended by not only the newer and wealthier Newport set, but also by the old residents of the town. Mrs. Brown, who was a Miss Dresser and a granddaughter of Admiral Leroy, passed many years of her girlhood at Newport. She is a sister of Mrs. George Vanderbilt and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, whose husband was for some years rector of St. Mary's at Tuxedo. The house built by Mrs. Brown at Newport is not a show place. It is for her son, the lad who is one of the wealthiest children in the world, and who is being brought up carefully and sensibly, with the purpose of training the mind and the body, rather than the mere spending of a fortune.

* * *

The great foreign celebrities still fight shy of Newport. The Count and Countess Gherardesca, who have been visiting the Countess's father, Henry A. C. Taylor, sailed for Europe this week, and Newport for the present has few titled visitors. The villas which were closed during the first part of the season have not been opened. Mrs. Astor will arrive in time for Labor Day, and during the week which will bring in the Horse Show will probably have a few friends to dinner. With the exception of the Cornelius Vanderbilt branch of the family, the Vanderbilts are not doing any entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are at their farm, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are rusticating also, with frequent visits and excursions, and having with them a few intimate friends. Mrs. George Law has been with Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, but was booked to sail this week. The débutantes of the week have been Miss de Koven and Miss Warren, and Miss Morgan, the youngest daughter of William Rogers Morgan, who married Miss Elizabeth Hunter.

On Thursday evening next Mrs. de Koven will give her dance at Barger's for Miss de Koven. Notwithstanding the efforts to resurrect the Country Club, it has been found inconvenient to hold any festivity there, so that the golf and afternoon tea will be the only diversions there this Summer. Mrs. Pembroke Jones's dance is much looked forward to. Like Mrs. Fish, who held her cotillion last Saturday, Mrs. Jones does these things exceedingly well, and Newport society should be grateful to her for helping to save the situation this Summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden are among the arrivals of the week. They have come from abroad on their wedding tour, and they are to visit Newport. It is doubtful if Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth will be at Newport for the Horse Show, as stated. They have gone to Cincinnati, and may not come East for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor, the other bridal couple, whose wedding has been an interesting episode of the Spring, are in Maine, occupying the cottage of Charles Dana Gibson. Mr. Astor does not care for Newport. His aunt, Miss Gibbes, is there, however, and he and his bride may visit her on the way to Virginia.

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The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe are not coming to this country yet awhile. Indeed, they never had any intention of visiting Newport. The date of the Duchess of Marlborough's visit is not yet announced. If she comes at all, it will be after the crowd has left Newport, and a greater part of her visit will be passed on Long Island. The arrival of Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, the widow of Lord William Beresford, this past week created but little attention, as she comes over once or twice a year to attend to matters of business. Of late she has been but little seen in London society, and she lives most of the time at Brighton, where she is looking after the health and education of her son, the issue of her marriage with Lord William Beresford.

* * *

There are rumors of more engagements, particularly in the Newport set. None as yet has been confirmed. One of the most persistent is that of William Burden and Miss Natica Rives. The Burden boys, both of the James and I. Townsend families, have been much in evidence in affairs matrimonial. Miss Natica Rives is one of the reigning beauties in society. She is the daughter of Mrs. George L. Rives, who was Miss Whiting, and afterward Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. After her divorce from Mr. Belmont she married George L. Rives, who was a widower, and whose first wife was Miss Kean, a sister of Senator Kean. Miss Natica was the child of Mrs. Rives's first marriage, but on her mother's entering in secondes noces she took the name of her stepfather. She is the goddaughter of Mrs. Astor, and is named for Lady Lister Pepys Kaye, who is the younger sister of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester.

Miss Rives has had many suitors. In a marked manner her type suggests that of her grandmother, Mrs. August Belmont, the wife of the first August Belmont, and who during her long leadership in New York society was famous for her gracious beauty.

* * *

The seasons at the other watering places are rapidly coming to a climax. Southampton has been famous for its little dinners and dances, and from far-off Bar Harbor there are reports of quite a gay season, but nothing of a spectacular nature. Yachting and motoring seem to occupy the time of many, and there is such a flitting from place to place that entertaining is more or less informal. Again the London rule has been adopted of deceiving guests as to the real nature of the entertainment. It has gone to such extremes in London that one hostess wrote on postcards to 200 people to come in and dance and meet a few royalties, and the promise, which was sent out only the day before, was literally fulfilled.

* * *

Europe still has its attractions for many of the Newport and the fashionable set. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, were in the Engadine during the week. There has been no intimation of opening the Breakers, and the death on Wednesday of Mrs. Gwynne, a relative of Mrs. Vanderbilt, will make that possibility one now hardly to be realized. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, who have absented themselves all Summer from Newport, will come over for the Horse Show. Col. Astor and his son are traveling on the Continent, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at last accounts was a guest at a castle in the Hebrides. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have found Europe more fascinating than ever, and have delayed their return, although they may now be shortly expected. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who are accustomed to come over in the early Autumn or late Summer, have given no intimation of when Idle Hour will be opened. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are traveling in Germany, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are yachting. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel were at Carlsbad last week. The visit of King Edward to Marienbad will doubtless result in a concourse of Americans at that spa.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who have had Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden with them, have arrived at their hunting box. They have made a short trip in Switzerland before going to England. Edmund L. Baylies arrived in New York last week. Mrs. Baylies will make visits in Scotland, and one of them to Balmacaen, as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin. Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood were at Wiesbaden, and Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker at Schevenigen. Mr. and Mrs. Laurens Van Alen were taking the waters at Buxton, which has become quite fashionable with the English people.

* * *

On Thursday begin the races at Baden Baden. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will be the guests there of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll. Both Mr. Belmont and Mr. Carroll are members of the Paris Jockey Club. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Ridgeway, and Mr. E. Sturges are also at Baden Baden for the waters and the races. Mayor and Mrs. McClellan were at Berlin on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, who have been touring in a motor car, have come to England, where they will pay some country house visits.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have purchased the town residence of Mrs. Hartmann in Berkeley Square. This is a beautiful house, and quite well arranged for entertaining. Mrs. Paget arrived from a German spa, where she had been for some weeks, and is now in England. Mrs. Hartmann, who is an old and valued friend of royalty, owns the famous White Lodge, where for so many years the Teck family resided, and which was the birthplace of the Princess of Wales. Mrs. Hartmann was most devoted in her friendship to the late Princess Mary of Teck.

* * *

The news that the Countess Cassini has joined the Roman Catholic Church is not a surprise to those who knew her in Washington. She was never devoted to the Greek Church, and in fact she is said to be more French than Russian, and she was educated in a convent in Paris. In Washington she took great interest in the Roman Catholic charities. The rumor that she is to take the veil is not confirmed, nor is that other alleging that there has been some breach between herself and Count Cassini. The Countess was never presented at the Russian Court, and consequently her change of religion will have now little if any bearing on her social position. During the visits of Count Cassini to Russia the Countess usually stopped in Paris.

* * *

The aftermath of the week at Cowes shows that there were quite a number of Americans there. Mr. Eugene Higgins, who arrived in New York with his sister, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and his niece, Mrs. Livermore, had the Varuna in the roadstead. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt were on the Warrior, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel were entertaining on the Margarita. Mr. Arnold Morley had among his guests Mrs. Chauncey, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, and her sisters, Mrs. Jack Leslie and Mrs. Moreton Frewen. Moreton Frewen is at present in America. Lady Arthur Butler was another American hostess, and again Mrs. Almeric Paget, and the week chronicled the entertaining of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, at Egypt House.

* * *

Lord and Lady Leith of Fyvie have been entertaining the King and Queen of Spain this week at Fyvie Castle. Lord Leith may almost be called an American peer, as he was in this country so many years, engaging in the steel business until the United States Steel Corporation purchased his interest and he retired with a large fortune. His father was Admiral John Leith. Lady Leith was Miss Mary January of St. Louis. She is a sister of Mrs. John T. Davis of the same city. In New York Mr. and Mrs. Forbes-Leith, as they were then known, resided on Park Avenue. Their only son, Lieut. Percy F. Leith, who was one of the Gordon Highlanders, died in Natal during the Boer war. Mr. Forbes-Leith was created a Baron in 1905, in recognition of his services in organizing a system of supplies during the Boer war for the volunteers. This Summer Lady Leith emerged from mourning and gave several dances at her London town house. Last year the Duke of Connaught was entertained at Fyvie Castle, which passed into the possession of the Forbes-Leiths a few years ago.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Clews and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., are among those who are in England for the Summer. They have taken a country house in one of the Southern shires. Mrs. Jay and her two sons have arrived from Europe. De Lancey Jay, the younger of the two, has resigned his post as private secretary to Ambassador Reid. D. O. Mills is also returning, having sailed from England on Thursday. He had been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, who have abandoned Newport this Summer, are in Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter are in England, and Mr. Carter and Foxhall Keene are among the Americans interested in polo and participating in the matches. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander has returned from abroad and has joined Mr. Alexander and the Misses Alexander at Tuxedo.

* * *

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is another arrival of the week. She has been abroad since June, and she has traveled on the Continent. She and her son will go to Newport, but they will not open their villa this season. Their stay will be short. Mrs. Oelrichs is still much interested in the rebuilding of San Francisco, and will go West later. Lady Hesketh, another Californian, who was Miss Flora Sharon, and who was one of the owners of the Palace Hotel, has been obliged to sell all her horses in England to recoup her severe losses.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Mary Aileta Bookstaver, the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver, and Charles Edward Knoblauch of this city was of interest to many who have lived at Newport, where the ceremony took place. Judge and Mrs. Bookstaver have been cottagers there for a number of years, and have a large circle of friends among the older residents. The bridegroom is a Hungarian by descent and was one of the Rough Riders.

The wedding of another of the Jaffray family was announced this past week. This time it was John W. Jaffray, who married Miss Abbott of White Plains. The bridegroom is the son of Howard S. Jaffray of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and a brother of Howard S. Jaffray, Jr., and Edward Jaffray.

* * *

An engagement of interest was that of Miss Seckendorff, the daughter of Count and Countess Seckendorff of Washington, to Fleming Newbold of the same city. The present Countess Seckendorff, who is the young lady's stepmother, was Mrs. Donner, a wealthy widow of Bernardsville, N. J. Miss Seckendorff has visited New York frequently.

* * *

The death of Mrs. Craigie in London this past week was a source of much regret in this country, where she had been generally entertained. Last Winter she was the guest of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt at Idle Hour. Some years ago she stopped at Bar Harbor with Miss Ruth Lawrence, who was one of her intimate friends. A number of entertainments were arranged for Mrs. Craigie last Winter. At Newport Mr. Eugene Schuyler died this week. He was one of an old and well-known Knickerbocker family. He was an artist of reputation, and at the time of his death was visiting his kinsman, Mr. Ludlow, on Halidon Hill. He married a daughter of the late Valentine G. Hall, and was connected with the Roosevelt, Delafield, Ludlow, and other representative New York families.

* * *

Gifford Pinchot, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Alan Johnstone, in Denmark, will return in the Caronia next week. Mr. and Mrs. John Hobart Warren are also sailing from the other side. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, who are traveling through Germany in a motor with Mrs. Steele's father, Seth Barton French, will arrive in this country in September.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

AROUND a small table in one of those neat but inexpensive Business Women's Clubs in the downtown district were seated three young women.

As the conversation proceeded it became evident that the one called Mabel by her companions was unable to banish from her own mind the recollection that she had very recently "seen better days." Nor did she appear unwilling to remind her two companions—and any chance observer—that she was not accustomed to her present surroundings nor in harmony with them.

The other girls, who had apparently accepted the necessity of earning their living, and also found out how to reconcile it with healthy enjoyment of life, were in a state of humorous tolerance of Mabel's attitude. The one with shrewd, merry eyes—addressed as Nell—despite her big-sisterly way as of one dealing with a rebellious child that knows "no better," made but slight pretense of concealing her amusement at Mabel's persistent and ungraceful reluctance to belong to the ranks of girls who daily "go to business."

The climax of the situation came just after their luncheon was put on the table. While the others, with healthy appetite, attacked the simple and wholesome fare, Mabel only eyed it superciliously. At length she drew the pot of tea toward her plate.

"I'd like to know what ky-ind of tea that is?" she said sniffing at it. Her act was that of one disclaiming for herself all responsibility, though she reserved the right to call her companions to account for the whole situation, tea and all.

At this Nell quite bubbled over with fun.

"Just listen to that, Bess!" she cried. "Mabel actually wants to know, here at the club, what kind of tea it is! This is too much. What ky-ind of tea?" Her imitation of Mabel's mouthing of the word was deliciously droll. "Why, child," turning to Mabel, "what did you expect, here at the club? My dear, it isn't any kind of tea at all, it's just tea!"

Personal and Otherwise.

LADY BEATRICE POLE-CAREW, whose picture may be found in the Pictorial Section, is one of the most beautiful English women of her day. She is a daughter of the third Marquis of Ormonde, and married Major General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew in 1901. He served in Afghanistan, Egypt, Burmah, and South Africa. In addition to other secretaryships Major General Pole-Carew was Military Secretary to Earl Roberts. The name Pole-Carew is pronounced Pool-Carey.

Gen. Pole-Carew has just been retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant General. He is 58 years old, thirty years older than his wife, and five years younger than her father.

* * *

Mrs. Amedee Valle Reyburn, Jr., whose pictured face appears in the supplement, was Miss Florence Adèle Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tevis Kelley. Her marriage to Mr. Reyburn of St. Louis was a June event, and took place in the old Roman Catholic Church, St. Ann's, in East Twelfth Street. It had been planned for St. Leo's, but certain alterations about the church prevented.

The bride, who is a plump, attractive brunette, was attended, among others, by Miss Julia Calhoun and Miss Annie Best. It was a large affair, one of the few society weddings to take place at St. Ann's, which is now a most unfashionable neighborhood of a business section between Third and Fourth Avenues.

* * *

The wedding of Miss May Cavendish-Bentinck to John Ford, son of the late Sir Clare Ford, has been definitely set for November. Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, who is a niece of Mrs. Ogden Mills, is said by the English journals to be tall, smart-looking, and always perfectly dressed, but possessing no definite beauty. She is, however, a talented musician and has a fine voice, which has been trained in Paris by Jean de Reszke. Mr. Ford is handsome, and is Secretary of the English Legation at Constantinople. His father was English Ambassador at Rome, Madrid, and Constantinople.

* * *

Lord and Lady Minto, well known to many New Yorkers, for they visited here and at Newport when Lord Minto was Governor General of Canada, are much concerned about the health of their eldest son, Lord Melgund, a lad of 15, who has returned to Minto House, Hawick, N. B., with his tutor. The younger son, Master Esmond Elliot, has been at school near London since his parents went to India, but will go to spend the Christmas holidays in India with his parents. He is to make the journey thither with his aunt, Lady Victoria Dawnay, who is going out with her husband, Col. Dawnay, on a visit to her sister, Lady Minto, at Government House. The ladies Eileen and Ruby Elliot are exceedingly popular in Simla and Calcutta, where they have been very gay indeed. Lady Minto and her daughters propose paying a visit next Spring in London, when Lady Violet Elliot, the youngest daughter, is to be presented at Court.

* * *

Lady Brougham, who has a number of charming homes—a house in Chesham Place, London; a country home, Brougham Hall, in Cumberland, and the Chateau Eleanore at Cannes—has a penchant for red, and red is the color she adopts for everything possible. Her houses have red blinds, her decorations, furniture, and gowns all carry out the red scheme. Red shades appear on her candles, and even the fruit and flowers of her tables are red. It is said that at one time she carried her fad so far that she had the gates and garden palings at Edenhall painted red, and that the old women who weeded the gardens wore red cloaks.

Lady Brougham was Miss Adira Wells, a daughter of a man who figured as "Silverly Bell in Ouida's novel "Friendship." Her first husband was Sir Richard Musgrave of Edenhall. Not long after his death she married Henry Brougham, noted as a man-about-town. He has been nicknamed "The Besom," and she is called "Zoe."

* * *

The recent accident of Mme. Modjeska in California, from falling on a polished floor and severely cutting her head, emphasizes the almost inexcusable fashion of excessively polished floors. Such floors would be well enough if they were not dangerous, but the greater beauty of harmonious rugs, to say nothing of the absence of noise from their use, seem to make them by comparison unattractive. Every few days one reads of a narrow escape from serious accident. Sir Edward Colebrooke tripped in the London drawing room of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester. Mrs. Frederick Havemeyer, when Mrs. Travers, was laid up for several days from a slip on a polished floor in a Long Island country residence, and many more cases might be instanced. Especially is the high polish of uncovered stairways to be deplored. In Paris, where few stairways are carpeted, one needs to hang tightly to the balustrade and ascend and descend with the greatest care. Excessive care in walking is fatal to grace, and if one's heels be high and smooth, the getting up or down such stairs or across a slippery floor by no means makes for a good appearance in the person attempting it.

* * *

An amusing story is told by a man who lived in New Orleans at the time of the visit there over a decade ago of Joaquin Miller. The incident occurred when the poet of the Sierras was in the Southern city during its first cotton exposition on the unpoetical business of writing it up for Northern and Western publications. At that time New Orleans was manifesting considerable literary spirit. Cable had made the creole famous in his novels, as had also Lafcadio Hearn.

The poet was put up at the fashionable clubs, and was quite the lion of the day. He took George W. Cable's cottage, and in his inimitable way—as the result in this case proved, some of his invited guests were glad that his way was inimitable—entertained.

On one occasion he asked several literary people and as many more of the purely fashionable to a breakfast at his cottage. At the hour set the guests reached the house, but found it tightly closed, and with no evidences of preparations for their reception. After much persistent pulling of the bell, however, the redoubtable Joaquin appeared in person to open the door, and after greeting them cordially he remarked with all the sangfroid in the world: "All I have for breakfast is the beauty and fragrance of the orange blossoms and the melody of the mocking birds; these, I know, you will also think enough for any beauty-loving soul." Those of his guests who breakfasted did so at restaurants.

* * *

Lady Barrymore, who has brought out her daughter, Miss Nellie Post, the past London season, is an American. She was Miss Lizzie Wadsworth, and her beauty as an unmarried girl took London by storm. She was one of three sisters, one of whom is Mrs. Adair and the other Mrs. Rogers, who also lives abroad a great deal. Lady Barrymore's first husband was Arthur Post of the United States Navy. Her second was Smith Barry, who in 1902 succeeded to the title of Lord Barrymore. The Barrymores are well known as excellent entertainers. Mrs. Adair also managed a beautiful ball for her young niece.

Lord Barrymore's Irish estate, Fota Island, is one of the most beautiful in Ireland. All kinds of rare and odd trees, shrubs, and flowers grow there, and the vegetation is said to be almost tropical in its growth and richness.

* * *

The King and Queen of Spain have been entertained the past few days at Fyvie Castle, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, by Lord and Lady Leith. As will be remembered, Lord Leith had been plain Mr. John Forbes Leith until he succeeded to the peerage only last November. His wife was Miss January of St. Louis, and has always been popular in her husband's country. Lord Leith has no sons, and his heir is the son of his daughter, who married Col. Burn. Lord Leith is fond of yachting, and the Miranda, his yacht, often makes short cruises with her owner aboard.

Lord and Lady St. Levan, who have just celebrated their golden wedding, own one of the unique country seats of England. It is St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, and is an island connected by a causeway with the mainland, but as it is more conveniently reached by water Lord St. Levan, who is the first Baron and was raised to the peerage nineteen years ago by the late Queen Victoria, has a state barge. This barge, rowed by men in gorgeous and picturesque costumes, makes one of the sights of the place. When the late Queen visited the spot some years before her death, the place of her landing was marked by a brass place sunk in the rock. The golden wedding celebration took place at Lord St. Levan's Upper Grosvenor Street residence and was a family affair.

* * *

Henry Phipps, who for several years leased Beaufort Castle, gave it up largely because of the shooting incident about a year ago when through mistake his son took a keeper for a poacher and shot him. Mr. Phipps has now leased Glenquoich, Lord Burton's splendid estate, which he in turn has leased for a decade from Mrs. Ellice, and where he last Autumn entertained King Edward.

THE NEW IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

(See Pictorial Section.)

THE new building for the Importers and Traders' National Bank, of which Edward Townsend is President, will be erected on the site of the present building, 247 Broadway. The structure will be 25 by 100 feet, covering the entire lot, and will be six stories high. The plans provide for a complete bank on this small ground space. The entire building will be devoted to the bank; five floors are intended to be occupied at once, with provision for future growth on the sixth.

Elevators placed in the centre of the building will run from the basement to the sixth floor, and be of such speed as to make a car available on the first floor every half minute. A service elevator will be placed in the rear of the building.

The vaults will extend through three stories with mezzanines on the first and second, the latter being served by a staircase which will continue throughout the entire height of the building, with landings at each mezzanine level.

For the exterior, white marble will be used. The window frames will be of bronze with grilles on the first and second floors. The design of the exterior is simple and without embellishments of any kind; the main purpose has been to produce a façade which by its dignity shall be expressive of the character of the institution. The classic order seemed to be best adapted for this purpose.

In the interior, the Directors' and officers' rooms are to be treated in a decorative manner, and the treatment of the main floor is to be in marble and bronze.

The entire building will be fireproof, with steel skeleton frame construction, and tile and concrete floor arches. With the exception of the decoration of Directors' and officers' rooms, which will be treated with Circassian walnut wainscot, the entire finish will be of marble, plaster, and kalsomine.

Comforter or Bed Quilt?

A little Topeka girl came home from church the other day and was asked what the minister's text was.

"I know it all right," she asserted.

"Well, repeat it," her questioner demanded.

"Don't be afraid and I will get you a bed quilt," was the astounding answer.

Investigation proved that the text of the sermon had been "Fear not, and I will send you a comforter."

Which?

"Young man," began the dignified gentleman in black, "have you fully considered the future? Have you made provisions for the hereafter? Is it not time—"

"Pardon me one moment, please; but are you a minister or a life-insurance agent?"

From the Clermont to the Hendrick Hudson

THE fine new six-decked steamboat Hendrick Hudson will make her inaugural run up the Hudson River to Albany to-morrow. Her construction is almost revolutionary when contrasted with former craft that have run upon that stream.

It was on Aug. 17, 1807, that Robert Fulton began the memorable trip from this city to Albany in his little steamboat Clermont, and now, ninety-nine years later, almost to a day, the most wonderful of river steamers built since that time will begin trips over the same route. The Clermont went up the river on the 17th and returned on the 21st of August. The Hendrick Hudson will not make her maiden run to Albany until Aug. 20, but she will return on the ninety-ninth anniversary of the completion of the Clermont's voyage.

The Hendrick Hudson is the property of the Hudson River Day Line, and has been built to ply the route between New York and Albany with the steamboats Albany and New York. The designer of the new boat was Frank E. Kirby, assisted by J. W. Millard, designer of the new Staten Island ferryboats and other successful modern craft. In round figures the Hendrick Hudson represents an outlay of nearly $1,000,000.

The vessel's plan includes not only the usual promenades, saloons, dining rooms, and the rest of the ordinary large steamboat, but two extra decks afford opportunities for extra observation rooms and generous covered spaces which have heretofore only been found on the largest of the ocean greyhounds. There is ample room aboard this modern pleasure craft for 5,000 persons, and all may be sheltered from sun and rain without crowding or discomfort. On the spacious decks five regiments of 1,000 men each could be accommodated.

The Hendrick Hudson is 400 feet long, 82 feet broad over the widest part, and has 14 feet 4 inches depth of hold. The draught of water is 7 feet 6 inches. There are no less than six decks, including the lunchroom, and every part is stiffened and held together by a rigid framework of steel, making her the stanchest craft of her character ever built. With a wonderful system of hydrants and fire hose she comes as near being fire-proof as a vessel well can be.

On the main deck forward is a large plate-glass inclosed saloon, airy and inviting, where the orchestra can be heard to advantage, and a fine view of the river obtained.

The barber's shop is on the lower deck, and attached to it is a public bath, a new addition to steamboats operating on day routes. A photographer's darkroom is a novel idea, to be found only on this boat, while on the main deck is the emergency hospital, with a doctor in attendance.

The dining room is one of the pleasantest apartments on the boat, as it well should be. The deck is nine feet high and the room is surrounded almost entirely by plate glass, the narrow pilasters between the windows making the room appear like a glass-inclosed veranda.

The great kitchen would be the wonder and admiration of a New England housewife. The steel ranges extend from one side of the craft to the other. Two enormous refrigerators hold the perishable stuff, such as meats, dairy products, and fruit, and special boxes are provided for fish and for lobsters.

A number of paintings of historical points are placed in the grand saloon. One aft, across the bulkhead at the head of the grand staircase, represents "Sunnyside," the old home of Washington Irving, while forward there are two smaller panels giving views of Idlewild, the country seat of Nathaniel P. Willis, and of the "Old Senate House at Kingston."

In the main saloon, over the paddle, is arranged a unique aquatic greenhouse, with growing plants, ferns, &c., the whole making a decidedly picturesque appearance. Around the saloon are placed jardinières of palms and rare plants. There is a separate and pleasant room overlooking the water, which is known as the "Women's Lounge," a luxuriously furnished apartment, filled with easy chairs, lounges, and an extra-large writing room, finished in the gorgeous Persian style.

Aft, on the second deck, is the covered promenade, the full width of the boat, for the use of passengers who desire to sit out of doors, yet have a shelter from the sun. There is a similar covered deck forward.

One of the most attractive new features of the Hendrick Hudson are the observation rooms on the third deck. That on the forward end is 80 feet long by 25 feet wide, and by means of the well in the centre the music performed by the orchestra two decks below may be heard as well on either of the other decks. This room is entirely inclosed by large plate-glass windows reaching within a couple of feet of the deck.

The after observation room, which is a duplicate in almost every respect to the forward room, has been designated "Convention Hall," for in it societies and special parties may, upon application, secure the exclusive privilege of holding meetings, &c. The mural painting placed across one end of this hall show the Half Moon, Hendrick Hudson's stout Dutch craft, lying at anchor just north of Hook Mountain, on the Hudson River, in September, 1609, surrounded by canoes containing Indians.

The third deck, for observation purposes, is in many respects similar to the ample promenades of the largest of the transatlantic liners, and, although actually an upper deck, will afford shelter for a thousand passengers from a sudden shower, while it will enable every one to keep out of wind or storm coming from any direction.

The pilot house is placed on the upper deck, far above the water line. Steam steering gear, manipulated by the simple pressure of the finger on a miniature wheel, moves the great rudder and guides the boat with only the slightest effort. There are two flying bridges, in the manner of a battleship, extending from either side of the deck, aft of the pilot house, for the use of the commander. Aft of this space is a commodious uncovered deck for the use of those who desire to be "higher up" than any one else and to view the mountain without overhead obstructions.

On the fourth or hurricane deck a thousand passengers may congregate. Forward on this deck and directly underneath the pilot house are two beautiful and airy day parlors, which command uninterrupted views of the river.

A portrait of Hendrick Hudson, painted from the most authentic pictures extant of the great navigator by Robert Fulton Ludlow, Esq., grandson of Robert Fulton, may be considered one of the crowning glories of the steamboat.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF CULTURE.

He has bought his eternity with a little hour, and is not dead!—Swinburne.

THESE words, chosen to express the exact sort of memory in which his followers regard him, are hammered in brass over the mountain grave of Thomas Davidson.

They serve the double purpose in their respectful act of affection for a man who was remarkable in the force of his personality. They not only point out the place where his body is, but they point out the influence of his spirit among those who knew him well and who are striving to perpetuate his work in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains.

Thomas Davidson was a philosopher who devoted his life to the sort of things everybody would like to devote themselves to—that is, in spreading the gospel of culture and intellectual freedom, and in living it to the utmost part of its emancipation. For many years Thomas Davidson had a school of philosophy at Farmington, Conn., that rivaled the more famous colony at Concord. In 1889 he bought some woodland and rockery on the side of Hurricane Mountain, overlooking the beautiful Keene Valley of the Adirondacks, with its range of mighty peaks strung out at his very doorway. Here he induced some of his friends to join him, and so what was once dense, silent forest became the "Glenmore Summer School of the Culture Sciences."

That was seventeen years ago, and although standards of conduct and morals had been bruised and damaged in the rush of intervening years, I found the spirit of Thomas Davidson actively alive in one or two of the older students in the school. Among some of them, notably, perhaps, those who had never known Thomas Davidson, the "culture sciences" were perhaps less circumscribed, and the philosophy that teaches broader sympathies today than in past years was not so intolerant of modern lapses, but stern indeed were the views of those who had not dared to widen their scope of vision. But these are differences of opinion that exert no special influence upon the busy noises of the world beyond the silence of the mountain forests.

The school owns 160 acres, and besides the building, in which is a good-sized lecture hall, dining room, and kitchen, there are eleven cottages and dormitory buildings. The only way to reach it, after leaving the railroad at Westport on Lake Champlain, is to drive twenty miles around the foot of the mountains. There are two stages a day, and a good hotel close to the camp, so that access to it is not entirely difficult, but it is, in its present community, a serious place.

I heard an informal lecture, given by Prof. John Dewey, Ph. D., of Columbia University, on "The Ethics of Experience," so academic that the audience of "culture students" filed out, in a subdued and weighty manner, too full of complex excellence to talk about it.

These lectures take place in the large lecture hall four times a week at 11 A. M., and once on Sunday.

Different professors visit a week at a time, talking to the culture community on different subjects allied to the culture sciences. The schedule for this Summer includes such lecturers as Morris Cohen, R. S., of Harvard, Dickinson S. Miller of Columbia, Frederick J. E. Woodbridge of Columbia, James R. Pratt of Williams College, George M. Stratton of Johns Hopkins University, Felix Adler, Charles H. Judd of Yale, W. P. Montague, and J. Clark Murray.

Stephen T. Weston, who was an old ally of Thomas Davidson's, is in charge of details at the school now.

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Gowns of Recent English Brides

THERE is something about the etiquette of dress in kingdoms that always tickles the republican sense of humor. The fact that Queen Alexandra was not to appear at the Goodwood races absolved the men in society from wearing high hats and long black coats. The King and Prince of Wales wore gray lounge costumes topped by light gray bowlers, and the English papers record the fact that most of the men in the royal circle were similarly attired. An English journal naïvely commented on the thankfulness of the men in being able to wear comfortable clothes, apropos of the Queen's absence, an indirect expression of joy that their honored Queen eschewed the track. Her Majesty is not yet out of mourning for her father, the late King of Denmark.

It will interest those who met Mrs. George Keppel when she was here to know that she was one of the large party in the royal inclosure, and that her robe was of white embroidery made in half Empire fashion, topped by a white hat having a Saxe blue plume. Mrs. Keppel attended the annual Horse Show at the Madison Square Garden some three years ago, appearing several times in the arena box of the late William C. Whitney. She was not considered by Americans to be anything more than a passably good-looking woman, although the English pronounce her a beauty. Her coloring was too pale and her bones too large, but late pictures of her would indicate that the latter are better covered than when she was here.

Lady Londonderry wore a pastel gray frock and her daughter, Lady Ilchester, who is in half mourning, was in black and white, but broke the correctness of this attire by a pink fan suspended from a chain of amethysts.

At the luncheon hour the King escorted the Countess Benckendorff to the table. Mrs. Keppel was placed next the Prince of Wales. There was no music and no flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. William James—it will be remembered Mr. James is an American—entertained a large party. The Princess Henry of Pless, the beautiful daughter of Mrs. Cornwallis West, was one of their guests. She wore a pale pink gown of filmy material, showing many white lace insertions, and her large white hat was laden with plumes of the same hue. Evidently the Princess is not superstitious, for she wore a chain of that most exquisitely beautiful of gems, the opal, about her neck, and an opal caught her ruche of pink tulle.

Mrs. James, the hostess, herself wore pale rose pink, and from a long chain depended an immense emerald. The opals worn by Princess Henry were of large size and much fire. Lady Essex was in white linen with touches of black. Lady St. Oswald wore a coarse cream-colored canvas showing a great deal of embroidery. Lady Cooper, sister of James Henry Smith, was in filmy black, as she is in mourning for her late father-in-law, and Mrs. Rochefort Maguire—all said to be of the James party—wore over her frock a long coat of white linen, elaborately embroidered in the open embroidery or English cutwork.

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The coming Autumn, now so near at hand, will bring a number of more or less interesting weddings, and as brides to be are already planning their trousseaus a few suggestions from the gowns of several recent notable English brides may not come amiss.

The marriage of Lady Mary Acheson, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Gosford, to the Hon. Robbert Dudley, brother of the Earl of Dudley, brought out both Queen Alexandra and King Edward, the Prince and Princess of Wales, as well as many lesser but still great personages from the English viewpoint.

The event was celebrated in St. George's, Hanover Square, one of the smartest of the London edifices for the assembling of fashionables and a church favored by Americans. The music differed from an American selection and included Widor's Allegro Moderato and Handel's Allegro from the concerto.

The bride did not wear a Court train. Her gown of silver satin had a long train about the bottom, and extending up some inches were many plaited frills, very narrow ones, of white tulle. The bodice was a surplice, and the yoke of point lace, edged with a fold of satin. The sleeves were short puffs ending above the elbows with turned-down and turned-up frills of tulle. Her veil of old Brussels point was held in place by a wreath of myrtle and erica. Her bouquet was white roses and lilies of the valley.

Her bridesmaids included Miss Annie Breese, daughter of Mrs. Harry Higgins, whose former home was New York; sister of Miss E., the Countess d'Eresby, and niece of Miss Eloise Breese of Tuxedo, and also Lady Nathalie Benckendorff, daughter of the Russian Ambassador.

Instead of hats the bridesmaids wore wreaths of shaded pink and mauve convolvuli with velvet petals.

Their frocks were of white mousseline with tucked skirts showing frayed-out or raw-edged ruchings of white silk.

The yokes of the bodices had insertions of lace and were outlined with folds of cloth of silver and fichus of tucked mousseline, and point d'Alencon lace finished the decoration. Girdles and arm bands tied at the bottom of the puffed elbow sleeves were of pale pink satin ribbon matching certain hues of the convolvuli.

The wedding of Lady Norah Helv-Hutchinson, daughter of the late Earl of Donoughmore and the Dowager Countess of Donoughmore, to Capt. Harold Brassey took place in Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, London. It will be remembered that the present Earl of Donoughmore, brother of the bride, and who gave her away, married Miss Grace, daughter of Michael Grace and a cousin of the Grace boys of this city and Long Island. Miss Breese was also an attendant at this wedding, and a Miss Grace also.

The wedding gown was most gorgeous, being of brocaded velvet, done in large roses and cut to show an underdress of priceless old Venetian point, the shade of the white of the velvet matching that of the lace. The lace underdress showed in panels, the edges of the velvet being finished with plain pipings. The lace also appeared in the top of the robe—which was a close-fitting princess—in the form of a square yoke. The front of the gown was a graduated panel of the velvet, narrowing in at the waist line and widening both above and below, going clear to the floor at its lower end and ending at the bust line of the bodice below the yoke of Venetian point. This yoke projected out over the shoulder line the least little bit. The sleeves were long, coming clear to and partially over the hands. The tops of the sleeves had their outside of ruched tulle, the under part was of Venetian lace, and each sleeve from the elbows down was tight-fitting and of the lace over tulle.

The train was a long, plain one of velvet, falling in a Watteau plait from the shoulders, and the veil, which was very long, was arranged in scarf fashion. The upper end was arranged in a straight line across the top of her head in a square effect, and at each corner was a bunch, a very graceful one, of orange blossoms. Her jewels were a double row of pearls, and she also wore small diamond earrings.

Lady Norah's attendants, that is the grown-ups, who, as already said, included Miss Grace, sister of the Countess of Donoughmore, and Miss Annie Breese, were in white chiffon over white taffeta. The full skirt fell from wide silk belts of Empire fashion. The belts were fastened at the back with bows of silver tissue. Over these robes were worn Empire coats of white silk, finished with silver buttons. Their white straw hats each had a large white rose near the centre front, from which trailed a long white ostrich plume. All carried white roses and forget-me-nots, and wore the enamel shamrock pins bearing the initials of the bride and bridegroom, these being the bridegroom's presents.

Dark blue straw with scarlet satin chous and blue aigrette.

Dark green chip with pale pink tulle velvet and shaded pink aigrette.

Pale gray chip with gobelin blue tip and ribbon.

Yellow chip with dark brown tips and velvet.

Mauve Neapolitan with pink roses and mauve plumes.

The going-away gown was of pale-blue voile, made in Empire fashion, with a bust girdle of blue silk. The yoke was of creamy lace, from which fell a lace drapery. There was also a little blue-silk bolero coat fastened with blue-silk buttons, embroidered in red and gold. Her picture hat, also blue, was trimmed with a long plume.

The Duchess of Marlborough, one of the guests, was in pale-blue muslin and wore a picture hat.

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An empire robe in sunray plaited chiffon of pale blue over a deeper toned underslip of mauve chiffon taffeta trimmed with fine plaitings of mauve and blue tulle and bands of embroidered liberty satin has been ordered in Paris, by letter, by a New York woman noted for her taste in gowns. The model sent her shows the sunray plaiting beginning at the empire top and continuing to the bottom of the robe, which sweeps the floor. The chiffon will be so thin and the plaiting so scant that the mauve lights of the lustrous silk underneath will shine through, giving an indescribably beautiful effect that no other combination of colors save mauve and blue seems to give.

At the bottom of the robe, protected by a lace under-ruffle, is to be a knife plaiting of pale blue and mauve tulle, the one above the other, the blue being at the edge. Five inches from this is to be another double row of the plaitings turning upward, and between the two will be placed a band of pale-blue liberty satin worked on its scalloped edges in buttonhole stitch in mauve and having mauve orchids embroidered here and there through its centre. Ten inches above this band of embroidery and plaitings will come a second one somewhat narrower. The plaitings vary from the inner ones of an inch in width to three-fourths of an inch.

The top of the robe is to have a fichu effect of the chiffon over silk, edged with knifeblade plaitings of tulle, the chiffon sections being embroidered in orchids of smaller size than those on the skirts. This fichu is to be made of two bands, each three inches wide. To begin with, there will be a long scarf ten inches wide of the silk covered with the chiffon, and the inner edge will be lapped over some three inches back on the wider section, leaving the whole thing six inches wide. Both the lower part of the six-inch section and the centre of the three-inch section are to be adorned with the orchids, and then attached to the outer edge of each section there are to be knife plaitings of mauve tulle, the outer one two inches wide, the inner an inch and a half. This scarf will be crossed in the back, forming a big X, and coming over the shoulders leaves an open V in the front, the ends being tapered and arranged to meet just above the bust line, and to be fastened under a chou of mauve liberty satin ribbon, each loop a different shade of mauve, to match the orchids, and each embroidered with a tiny orchid. The open neck is filled in with a stock and yoke of real Cluny and Irish point.

The sleeves will end above the elbow, but the chiffon will droop in sagging puffs over the elbows, and six-inch flounces of mauve chiffon showing medallions of Cluny embroidered in orchids will droop over the arms. The sleeves themselves are to be puffs of mauve taffeta covered with clouds of pale blue tulle, the whole being plaited into the armholes.

A hat to go with the above robe when used as a visiting gown is to be of pale mauve velvet, the shape of the sailor order with straight round brim. It is to be faced with plaitings of pale blue tulle that are to project perhaps a quarter of an inch beyond the brim. Pale mauve and pale blue tulle are to be twisted in clouds around the crown, and from the centre front, rising toward the left side, there is to be a large bird of paradise plume in shaded blue and mauve. The hat is to be lifted at the left side and back by a bandeau covered with the tulle in the two colors and a cachepeigne of mauve violets is also to be used.

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Another English bride wore a white chiffon frock trimmed with graduated bands of white satin edged with crystals, the whole embroidered in wreaths of silver and crystal leaves. A duchess satin court train, embroidered all over in silver and crystal roses with foliage, was suspended from both shoulders and from one shoulder a trail of silver and crystal leeks caught the point-lace veil.

Another bride who married a Lieutenant in the royal navy had her wedding bouquet tied with a white ribbon with H. M. S. Antrim stamped in silver letters. The mauve sweet-pea bouquets of the attendants were tied with mauve ribbons also stamped with the name of the ship.

The six little attendants of the Lady Eleanor Grosvenor and Josceline Grant were arrayed in unique costumes that might easily be copied here. The lads wore Napoleon costumes of cream-colored poplin, with hats to match, and the little girls were in quaint Charles I. frocks that just touched the floor. These little dresses were of ivory white mousseline over satin of the same shade. The little old-time yokes were outlined with bands of poplin and pearl embroidery. They also wore quaint mittens and carried sprays of pink roses.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

Some new blouses just arrived from Paris show novel touches. One has a hollow square decoration on the body of the blouse with epaulet extensions; another shows the crosswise ruffle effect with fichu over all, while a third gives a combination of appliques and cascades, and a fourth lengthwise entre deux of embroidery Anglaise with a low neck filled in with a guimpe of lace.

One blouse is of beautifully embroidered white batiste and has full puffs for the sleeves ending at the elbows, where a two-inch band of Valenciennes insertion forms a cuff, one end, that lapping edged with the fine lace, is attached, this band forming the straight edge and two corners of a square. That is, the band runs out across the edge or side of the blouse to the armhole, and then up over and down the back, turning again toward the band of the open square. This extension forms the epaulet. It is also edged with Valenciennes, and the edges of the two ruffles—that on the blouse adornment and that of the epaulet—almost meet. Half way from the neck to the cross band—in both the back and the front—an inch-wide band of black velvet ribbon runs from one side to the other, ending at each side in a single short loop and a little longer end slipped through a small rhinestone buckle. This gives that touch of black to which the French are devoted.

Another and quite different sort of blouse is that showing the lengthened insertions of cutwork or open embroidery; in other words, embroidery Anglaise. This is of quite heavy linen; that is, it is not even semi-transparent, and the princess skirt and coat are of heavy linen, showing cutwork.

It is formed of alternate sections of tucked linen and bands of embroidery. There are four bands of embroidery in the front of the blouse and three of the linen. The tucks in the linen are a quarter of an inch wide, and the same width apart. The embroidered bands are two inches wide, and the design is in tiny hollow ovals so arranged as to look like leaves. The sleeves are puffs of the tucked linen, with two bands of embroidery down the outside three inches apart. Each is finished with a three-inch band of the embroidery that comes just over the elbow, and is there finished in turn by two lace ruffles, one three and the other two inches wide. The cuffs are open at the back, and the narrower upper ruffle extends up the opening. The top of the blouse is cut in a round neck, and from a circular piece of linen the centre is cut so that a band four inches wide is all that is left. The outer edge of this is cut into pointed battlements two inches deep, and the material between is cut out, so that a width of an inch and a half is left between each two battlements. This leaves the upper band two inches deep. The edges are then all turned over and finished in buttonhole stitch. A fine vine is embroidered to curve along the middle of the two-inch section, and each battlement has an open-work design in little ovals, forming a large star in each. The guimpe is made of lengthwise bands of openwork embroidery an inch wide and Valenciennes lace insertions. All the insertions run from the top of the stock to the bottom of the guimpe, and both are cut out at their edges before they are joined, so they taper into the neck and are almost straight in the stock, the top edge of which is finished by a half-inch edging ruffle of the lace.

The simplest of the four blouses is that employing wide Valenciennes ruffles on a foundation of finest white mull. This mull slip is almost tight fitting, but is cut out at the top, as the shallow yoke and the stock are of unlined Valenciennes, formed from a very wide ruffle of the lace, have the seam joined on the shoulders, and there are two downward turning scallops on each side of the front and the same in the back. The stock is a narrow edging with the scallops forming its finish at the top. Where the scallops of the yoke join the mull underslip a four-inch flounce of Valenciennes is set in, and an inch above the lower edge of this a six-inch flounce is set on the mull, this being followed by two narrow ones, each extending up about an inch under the edge of the ruffle above it. These ruffles are all fullest in the centre and grow scanter and scanter till they join the under arm seams, where they are taken in with the mull. The lowest ruffle of all is most scant, and is tacked at the bottom to the mull, and the girdle is wide so that a tapering effect is still obtained. The sleeves are three deep, overlapping ruffles of the lace attached to almost tight sleeves not over six inches long of the mull, the third ruffle being set on the edge of this mull foundation. A wide band of all-over Valenciennes is also attached to the lower edge of the mull and comes down over the elbow, the lower edge being turned under, and an inch wide ruffle of narrow lace being attached to it. The fichu is done in three bias folds of the mull, each overlapping the others, and the two outer ones running in a little above the waist line under the long inner one, this longer one crossing at the waist, where it is caught with a row of three pearl buttons, the ends extending in crossing tabs some four inches below the waist line. Each mull band has two half-inch insertions of Valenciennes down the centre and is ruffled at the outer edge with the same lace, the little ruffles extending around the tab ends.

The fourth blouse is in white silk batiste and has a little pointed yoke and a high stock of baby Irish crochet. The batiste is then tucked in groups of very fine tucks, four in a group, and each group an inch from the next, the body being drawn down smoothly under the belt. This leaves a simple foundation of which not much is seen, owing to the lace cascades and appliques arranged on it. First there is a pointed shawl collar, a very narrow one, of Irish crochet, the heavy sort, over black velvet ribbon. This tapers down to a point a little below the centre bust line. Set in under this lace and velvet collar is a wide ruffle, but a scant one, of cluny lace, that ends a little below the points, the ends being gathered across and forming a cascade effect where they end. The lace is then carried back from these points to the under arm seams, it being raised in two places and plaited into full cascades. Where the lace is raised and plaited a small butterfly bow of black velvet with a tiny rhinestone buckle in the centre is caught, and from under these bows rise insertions of cluny lace, having appliques of Irish crochet roses every three inches. The same effect is obtained in the back. The full sleeves of plain silk mull, their tops being a section of the cluny lace, form deep scallops at the bottom, the mull being attached to the edges of the scallops. Just below the elbow there are plain bands of cluny showing on each two of the Irish crochet roses, and a four-inch cluny ruffle falls over each arm. The girdle is a black velvet ribbon with a rhinestone buckle, and the skirt and coat are of white voile, showing touches of black velvet.

MARIE WELDON.

The Feminine Magazine Trust

OF late the voice of the Muck Rake has been loud in the land. Few monopolistic corporations have failed to feel the cold steel of investigation in their very vitals.

But there is in existence one ruthless monopoly, one that has been reaching out inch by inch, killing competition on every hand with absolute mercilessness, which has so far eluded the keenest eyed of the exposers. Untrammeled it continues on its way. Unless it be summarily checked it bids fair to do away within a decade with every vestige of opposition.

It is the Feminine Literary and Artistic Trust.

The record of the advance of this combine, appalling in its record of cruelty and rapaciousness, is enough to make strong men weep.

Twenty years ago the smiling fields of literature and art were tilled by males. Budding Byrons and Shelleys went galumphing through our woods, rolling their eyes in ecstasy at the blue American heavens. In glades and copses bearded artists transferred their fancies to canvas. Our novels bore manly signatures; our magazines were filled with the prose and verse of men.

Here and there, to be sure, women writers and artists competed. But the men, all unsuspecting, welcomed them, encouraged them in their work at every step. The fields of literature and art were open to all. We were then a free people.

Look at us now. In these same fields of literature and art, which twenty years ago rang with the blithe laughter of happy men, the iron rule of the Feminine Trust is paramount. Its blight is over everything. Not a branch of literature or art has failed to feel its cruel hand.

Let us begin with one of the saddest of all instances—the absorption by the combine of the American novel.

Headed by Edith Wharton, a group of energetic women authors took charge of this work in New York, and right well did they accomplish it. Scores of young male authors, each one of whom had been called at least once the "American Thackeray," were driven by Boss Wharton into the Street—Wall Street—there to seek consolation for the shattering of their dreams in the dry round of business.

No less complete has been the work of Boss Wilkins and Boss Deland in the New England branch of the American novel. Long ago they brought male competition in that section of the country to its knees. There is not a word of New England dialect on which they do not charge an exorbitant royalty every time it is used by male writers. Hardly a man or woman exists in any New England village who has not been "portrayed" or at least "silhouetted" in trust books.

"If we don't change ourselves so's to be like them book portraits of us," said an old Massachusetts farmer, "we're dead sure to get into trouble with the trust. They dispossesses us, and drives us away from our villages, and then they coin money by writin' up our late homes as 'typical deserted Colonial mansions.'"

Somebody who doubted the accuracy of statements like the foregoing recently visited a village in the New England literary belt. He wrote in part:

"Herds of spectacled women, note books in hand, dashed about the village, brushing aside the natives as if they were flies. The natives were sunk in listless apathy. House after house had been placarded by the trust with signs reading:

"Lots of fine local color in this house—step in."

"This blacksmith is a 'character'—draw him out."

"Here lives a 'type'—stir him up."

And so on. In the meadows cows switched their tails nervously before the scrutiny of scores of feminine eyes. Typewriters clicked furiously in copse and thicket. I noticed a shame-faced bird singing in a tree, too embarrassed to fly away, while a well-known skirted poet, pop-eyed with inspiration, was getting into touch with a famous magazine over a special wire.

"We never dare to mention Hawthorne nowadays," said a sad-eyed "character," obliged by the Trust to sit on a barrel all day and look picturesque. "And as for poor Mr. Howells, he has given up comin' here in the Summer. They"—indicating some female psychology hunters in full cry after a panic-stricken type—"persecuted him so that they drove him away at last."

Let us leave the melancholy spectacle presented by literary New England and turn to the field of child life in literature and art. A spectacle every whit as dispiriting confronts the manly eye. In that field also two despots hold sway—Josephine Daskam and Myra Kelly. They are aided by a host of female satellites. Woe to the man who describes a child without their permission!

Recently some male conspirators laid a neat trap for Boss Daskam and Boss Kelly. They thought that by getting the two of them married child life in literature would be freed from their autocratic grasp. Two husbands were accordingly provided for the bosses, and men danced with delight when the knot was tied.

Have male writers profited? Hear what one poor "independent" child depicter has to say on the subject:

"A short time ago I wrote a child story called 'The Unregeneracy of Toodles' for an obscure, semi-independent magazine. I received $50. For a week I heard nothing from the Trust, and began to think that the marriage ruse had succeeded, and that I had eluded the vigilance of the 'bosses.' Thus encouraged, I began another story called 'Transsubstantiation and Pinky.' Suddenly Boss Daskam and Boss Kelly pounced on me. I was obliged to pay $10 to each of them, and divide $20 more among hungry members of the 'system.' Then, because my story had not been illustrated by Fanny Cory or Jessie Willcox Smith, who had been on duty for the Trust during the month when my story came out, I was fined $10 and narrowly escaped getting blacklisted for good."

With despair in his sunken eyes the author then drained his eleventh highball. Five years before he had come to New York from Indiana, strong, ambitious, and confident. His ruin is only one of the thousands of crimes for which the Borgias and Brinvilliers of the Trust must answer.

What can puny names like Twain and James and Howells do in our magazines against combinations like Cora A. Matson Dolson and Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews? What can the struggling male humorist do in his chosen field against Boss Wells? He will find that she owns Joe Miller's joke book, and has gained control of the Rhyming Dictionary, and levies tribute for every joke and rhyme contained in their pages.

Not content with its extermination of free competition in America, the Trust is turning its hungry eyes toward foreign countries. Only a short time ago the world was startled by a sample of its growing power in England. Jealous of the literary promise of a certain young man there, it so worked upon his fears by frightful threats that he agreed to its heartless terms. He wrote, but under a misleading pseudonym. For years readers thought "Fiona Macleod" a woman. Death alone revealed the cruel story of Trust oppression.

What is to be done? Are men to submit in silence to this grinding yoke? Cannot a mighty uprising hurl the trust captainesses of industry from their self-reared pedestals and reassert the supremacy of man in literature and art?

Alas! Mark Twain and William Dean Howells are old. Frank Norris is dead—assassinated, men whisper, by emissaries of the trust. Upton Sinclair has been driven into Socialism and Winston Churchill into politics. Henry James long ago was forced to live in England. And now Booth Tarkington and Charles Dana Gibson, fearing for their lives, have also fled the country.

Is there to be no Messiah to cast the chains from man? Will no Washington, no Cromwell, raise the battle cry and lead male authors and artists to victory?

Or will every man be driven from the Eden of literature and art and the power of woman become as absolute and despotic in our magazines as it now is in our kitchens?

As It Used to Be In Dakota

DID you ever wake up in the chill dawn of an October morning to find the hopes and longings of a lifetime suddenly taking on form and substance, and all creation harmoniously responding to youthful heart throbs?

It was with something of this sensation that, at the age of fourteen, I looked from my bedroom window in the Northwestern Hotel, at Pierre, S. D., back in the eighties, and beheld the lifeless form of a man suspended from the top of a flagpole.

Yes, things really happened on the outskirts of the Sioux Reservation. Here was no longer a dreary grind of grammar and geographies, with organized society, especially the severe-faced school mistress, perpetually challenging and thwarting a boy's right to life, dime novels, and truant fishing excursions.

And on this very day, aye, within two hours, I was to penetrate the great reservation itself, striking off across the trail in the Deadwood stage.

The lifeless form suspended from the flagpole, as I soon learned, was that of a lawyer named Bell, who some weeks previous had had a misunderstanding with a fellow-attorney from Blunt.

Bell finally had written to the man from Blunt: "Meet me to-morrow at noon, half way between Pierre and Blunt, and we will amicably discuss and settle our differences."

The next day after the forwarding of this peaceful missive the lawyer from Pierre and the lawyer from Blunt had each set out toward the appointed trysting place. Bell, it seems, took with him an axe and a spade. The discussion was advanced, on his side, with the axe, and he settled the matter, so far as he could, by burying, with the spade, the body of his opponent, and with it his own blood-stained overcoat.

The overcoat, discovered with the body after a diligent search, disclosed the horrible secret to the searchers for Blunt. The dead lawyer was a popular favorite in his town, and by night every available buckboard and saddle horse had been requisitioned in the cause of summary justice.

So quietly did the Blunt delegation do its work that it was not till broad daylight that Bell's body was discovered by his fellow-citizens hanging from the flagpole in the centre of the town, where I had seen it from the hotel window.

From this sudden foretaste of real adventure I was soon brought to earth. Boylike, I had spent all but 75 cents of my traveling money. I had my stage ticket, but my hotel bill was $3.50, and I learned that every meal of bacon and potatoes at the stage station would cost $1. I appealed to the first man I met, who happened to be a former Postmaster at Custer. When I told him my brother was cashier of a bank in the Hills and gave him my name, he said: "Oh, that's all right. I'll give you the money and draw on your brother for it." And with that, without further questioning, he put me in funds.

The trip across the reservation was long and tedious. Finally even the prairie dog towns and the passing Indians lost their interest. At this juncture we met a buckboard, driven by a tall, powerful looking fellow in a white sombrero, chaps, and all the rest of the typical frontier make-up. He was greeted in cordial fashion by both the stage driver and the Wells-Fargo Express messenger, between whom I was permitted to sit on the front seat.

It was Bill Souter, the first Sheriff of Meade County, recently seceded from Lawrence County, and created into a self-taxing and self-governing bailiwick, with "Scooptown" as its seat of government, in the face of bitter and contemptuous opposition from the good taxpayers of Deadwood.

Bill was looking for a soldier from Fort Meade who had secured his discharge, drawn his pay, and skipped without paying his bills at "Scooptown."

When Bill was told who "the kid" was he promptly invited me to come with him in the buckboard.

"I'll beat the stage into the hills by eight hours," he said, "and you'll be a durned sight more comfortable."

Attracted partly by this promised shortening of the journey, but more, as I believe, by the romantic fascination of Bill's presence, I promptly accepted the invitation.

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Bill had not yet secured his man, but he had learned his whereabouts and we came upon him at the very next stage station. The man was standing in front of the station as we drove up. Bill laid a short, smooth-bore gun across my knees and asked me to hold it while he got out and interviewed him. The interview was brief and to the point. Bill whipped out his two large six-shooters, poked them in the ex-soldier's face, and told him he had come to collect a few bills for some people in "Scooptown." There was not a shadow of a criminal charge against the man and, according to Eastern codes, no ground whatever for the intervention of a Sheriff. The man demurred, but Bill told him if he didn't pay up he would shoot him full of holes. And Bill looked as if he meant it. The man had the money with him, and after a very brief delay he produced and paid over the required amount.

Then Bill jumped into the buckboard and it was "licketty split for 'Scoop.'"

In the new County of Meade there were busy days in prospect for Sheriff Souter.

What's in a Name?

"That fellow is sore on everybody."

"What's his name?"

"Boyle."

A Quicker Exit.

Nippan—I know a man who is literally dying by inches.

Tuck—That's nothing. I know a fellow who took poison in the alley and died by the yard.

News and Personal Notes From the Summer Resorts

The St. Regis Lakes

R. W. Stuart's Peek-a-Boo Has the Lead in Race for Yachting Trophy

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The week on the St. Regis Chain of Lakes has been a lively one, and the watercourses and highways have been thronged with visitors.

The weather has been almost too bright and calm for fishing, but the anglers who ventured out were well rewarded. Mrs. Howland Pell caught eight brook trout at the mouth of Wellar Brook, where it flows into Lower St. Regis Lake. The numerous lily pads, combined with the coolness of the water, make this a favorite feeding place of the trout, but it requires an experienced angler to place a fly accurately. The largest of Mrs. Pell's trout weighed two and a quarter pounds.

The yachts of the St. Regis Yacht Club have been somewhat handicapped in their races thus far this season by the lack of a good stiff breeze to take them over the course in their usual form. The club numbers some of the best amateur sailors in the country among its members, and in spite of the calm weather they are enabled by their skillful handling of the craft to pass the final buoy within the prescribed time limit. At the present time the Peek-a-Boo, owned and sailed by R. W. Stuart, has the largest number of counts, and it looks as if Mr. Stuart would win the club cup. Henry L. Hotchkiss's yacht, the Kingfisher, is second, with Francis Louis Slade's Malta third.

The names of William P. Rauch, Rudolph Rauch, and Richard Peabody, have been proposed for membership to the St. Regis Yacht Club, and will be voted upon at the next regular meeting.

Vice President Brown of the New York Central lines passed over the railroad from Lake Clear Junction to Paul Smith's Hotel Wednesday in his private car. President Brown's car was the first to pass over the line, which was completed early this week.

A concert for the benefit of the organ fund of St. John's-in-the-Wilderness was given at Paul Smith's Saturday evening and was largely attended.

A fair was held at Keese Mills Friday for the benefit of the pretty little Presbyterian chapel on the St. Regis River.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are arranging for a large house party in September, and already some of their guests are at Birch Island camp. Among those who joined Mr. and Mrs. Stokes this week are Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, Miss Jessie Mann, and Lee McClung of Yale University.

Mrs. George Fales Baker entertained at dinner at her new cottage, Hepburnwood, Monday evening.

In a ball game with the Saranac Lake team Thursday, the Paul Smith's nine won in the twelfth inning by one run. The score stood 9 to 8. Paul Smith's baseball team has always been one of the strongest in the mountains, and this year's team is duplicating the records of the best teams ever assembled here.

Louis G. Segma, H. J. Dohn, and W. I. King of New York, and Charles Scholl of Easton, Penn., were at Paul Smith's Sunday en route through the Adirondacks in canoes. The party carried their tenting outfit and cooking utensils, and camped wherever night overtook them.

Graham Douglass and Freeman Smith, who are at Blythmere, at camp of Robert Dun Douglas on Upper Saranac Lake, made the trip to Paul Smith's in a canoe Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dickinson, Miss Dickinson, and Miss Annie Dickinson visited Paul Smith's in a coach Thursday and toured the St. Regis Lakes.

Herbert S. Carpenter, James Fargo, and Stephen M. Paulsen made the trip from Loon Lake to Paul Smith's and return in a canoe Friday.

CANOES ON THE SARANAC

Many Are the Beautiful Trips to be Made by Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Boating has always been one of the most popular pastimes at Saranac Inn, on Upper Saranac Lake, the many ponds and streams in the vicinity, which afford short trips by canoe being responsible for its vogue.

One of the prettiest day trips in the Adirondacks is to go from Saranac Inn through the Upper Saranac Lake, and Fish Creek to Little Square Pond, where one again enters Fish Creek and continues to Floodwood, returning by a chain of ponds which includes Horseshoe, Little Pollywog, Big Pollywog, Little Green, and the Upper Saranac. The winding watercourse, with a mass of brakes and ferns on one side, and an unbroken forest on the other, is dotted with white pond lilies, and deer are often startled while browsing on the pads. A shorter trip, and which can be taken in half a day, is to Little Green Pond, where the speckled trout lie, and thence to Follensby Pond and down Spider Creek to Upper Saranac Lake, whence the start was made. These trips are especially popular with the guests at the Inn, who are often accompanied part of the way by a party of friends in a motor boat.

The committee to arrange for the fair given annually by the Upper Saranac Lake Fair Association for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, has been appointed, and the fair will be held at Saranac Inn Aug. 25. It is probable that the regatta, which is an annual feature at the Inn, will be held in conjunction with the fair.

Frederick Gallatin has presented a handsome silver loving cup on an ebony stand, to be played for in a tennis tournament at the Inn. Mr. Gallatin will arrive at the Inn to-day, and arrangements for the tournament will be completed. Saranac Inn has a number of excellent players this season, and the contest will be an unusually strong one.

AMPERSAND BALL PLAYERS.

Claim the Diamond Championship of the Adirondack Region.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Baseball is still in favor at the Ampersand, on Lower Saranac Lake, and lovers of the game who are summering here indulged in a game a little out of the ordinary this week. Two teams, the Sky Blues, with W. S. Edey as Captain, and the Baby Pinks, Captain F. W. Duryea, met on the Ampersand diamond. The base running of Howard Morton was a feature of the game, as was the fielding of the respective Captains. The score was 6 to 2 in favor of the Baby Pinks.

The regular Ampersand nine has continued its victories and is without question the strongest team in the Adirondacks. An exciting contest was played with the Stevens House team, when at the end of the ninth inning the score was tied. In the first half of the tenth the Stevens House scored one run, but in the second half Danahey made a hit and brought in two runs, leaving the final score 4 to 3 in Ampersand's favor. At Lake Placid the Ampersand nine lost by 5 to 2.

Visitors at Ampersand are always in for a good time, and considerable merriment was occasioned by a recent freak golf match in which one played golf and the other threw the ball.

Robert D. Work, the veteran fisherman of Ampersand, got a large northern pike that weighed thirteen pounds, and five other pike, all of good size, this week.

Dr. E. W. Brown, S. W. Ehrich, and E. W. Brown, Jr., went on a camping expedition and returned with 100 brook trout. Dr. Brown also has the record of a four-pound bass, the largest of the season.

The ninth annual open tournament of the Ampersand Golf Club will be held on the club links Sept. 1, 3, and 4, and one of the conditions is that only those who start in the qualifying round are eligible to enter the handicap.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis L. Williams of New York entertained with a campfire and marshmallow roast at their camp near the Ampersand Wednesday evening.

Saturday evening Mrs. Pollion entertained with an elaborate dinner in honor of the birthday of Miss McDonald. Among those present were Mrs. Graham, Miss Anna Rhodes, Miss M. B. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frailey Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield, Miss Huselton, Miss Young, Mrs. Hotchkiss, W. B. Rhodes, and Otis Childs.

Miss Fannie Brown, Miss Poynton, Miss Stephenson, Master Floyd Jones, and Master Stephenson, who are leaders of the equestrian circle at Ampersand, were members of a luncheon party at which Miss Brown was the hostess and Miss Poynton the guest of honor.

LAKE PLACID'S BUSY WEEK.

Charity Ball, Yacht Races, and Tennis and Golf Tournaments.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, Aug. 18.—The Charity Ball, the launch races, tennis tournaments, golf matches, beefsteak dinners, straw rides, and a constantly increasing stream of arriving guests have served to make the week just ended by far the busiest in the history of this popular resort. Far from being near its close, the season is now at its height.

A majority of those now arriving are golf players, who are here to take part in the eighth annual tournament on the Stevens House links, which opens with the annual women's tournament Aug. 24 and 25. Friday, Aug. 24, is to be devoted to the qualifying round and first round and Saturday to the semi-finals and finals.

The men's tournament opens on Tuesday with the qualifying round and first round. The second round and semi-finals will be played Wednesday, and Thursday will be given up to the finals. In the women's tournament a prize is offered for the winner, and also a prize for the runner up, and in the men's tournament there is the Stevens Trophy for the winner, a medal for the best qualifying score, a prize for the runner up, and also one for the winner of the second sixteen.

W. J. McConvill of the Crescent Athletic Club, New York, who is Chairman of the committee having the entries in charge, says that they will probably exceed in number and grade of players those of any previous year.

One of the events of the week was a team match between teams captained by Mr. Tillinghast and George A. Stevens, proprietors of the hotels, for a beefsteak dinner to be furnished the members of both teams by the members of the losing side. The match was won by Mr. Tillinghast's team, and the dinner took place at Eagle's Eyrie on the shore of Lake Placid.

At both the Stevens House and the Inn there has been an unusual amount of interest in tennis this week. Among the players taking part in one of the largest tournaments at the Inn were Misses Beatty, Assman, Keyser, Hecker, Palmer, and Mrs. Lee, and Messrs. Griggs, Gay, Bianchi, Burroughs, and Keen.

On the Stevens House courts there was a spirited contest between a team from the Ampersand, composed of Mrs. Milton C. Work and C. M. Bunting, and one from the Stevens House, composed of Mrs. J. R. Boyce and J. T. McMahon.

A scratch tournament for doubles was also one of the features of the week on the Stevens House courts. The teams included G. A. Stevens and A. W. Tillinghast, J. T. McMahon and J. Mahoney, and Messrs. Dalzell and Lamson.

The first of the annual water events of the season took place this week, when the launch races were held under the auspices of the Lake Placid Yacht Club. Among the owners of boats taking part in this event were John Kisterbock, George A. Stevens, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, George H. McNeely, Francis Shunk Brown, and others. Another sailing race took place this week. That sailed last Saturday was won by George A. Stevens.

Many of the guests have devoted a share of the week to mountain climbing. A party of Stevens House guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Keating, Dr. John R. King, Miss Margaret McElroy, and Robert McElroy, made the ascent of Mount Marcy, taking several days for the task and camping out along the trail. A party from the Grand View, headed by John Frederick Centellas, and including Frederick B. Kelsey, A. B. Kelsey, S. P. Kehoe, Stephen Van Ostrand, and Frederick Pflomm, made the ascent of Mount Marcy.

H. C. Atkinson was the winner at an enjoyable euchre party at Whiteface Inn this week. An event there to which the guests are looking forward is the grand cotillion which will take place in the Inn parlors on the night of Aug. 21.

At their camp near the Stevens House Mr. and Mrs. George H. McNeely have this week been entertaining Mrs. J. M. Wilson.

The influx of Summer visitors at the Ruisseaumont has so taxed the capacity of that hotel that Manager Patrick announced this week his plans to build a $12,000 addition, to be ready for use next season.

LAKE GEORGE REGATTA.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 18.—The past week has been the banner week of the season at this popular resort. Every hotel is taxed to the utmost in the accommodation of guests, and many are turned away daily, being obliged to find the best quarters they can in the boarding houses and cottages.

The one big event of the season at Lake George, the annual regatta of the Lake George Regatta Association, was most successfully pulled off over the Hague course on Thursday. The feature of the day was the power boat race, the first of the kind to be run over a Lake George course. The other events of the regatta were: Boatmen's singles, one mile; gentlemen's singles, one-half mile; boys' doubles, one-half mile; ladies' doubles, one-quarter mile; gentlemen's doubles, one mile; automobile power boat race, ten miles, for the Broesel Cup; launch race, four miles; four-oared barge race, two miles; ladies' and gentlemen's doubles, one-half mile; canoe race, doubles, one-half mile.

Of the more prominent people at Lake George this week was Thomas A. Edison and party, who were guests at the new Fort William Henry Hotel for several days.

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Seventh Lake Sojourners Soon Found Themselves, but Were Badly Frightened.

Special to The New York Times.

FULTON CHAIN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Adirondack trails are so clear and well defined that one seldom hears of a traveler or pleasure seeker getting lost, but occasionally this experience, which strikes terror to the bravest heart, comes. The guides' instructions as to locating direction by the moss, which is heaviest on the north side of trees and rocks, and the fact that the tips of the tallest trees incline to the east because of the prevalence of a strong west wind—these and all other things are forgotten in the overwhelming thought that one is lost.

A party from the Seventh Lake House, composed of Miss Harriett Thayer, Miss Florence Thayer, Florence Morse, and Anne Van Auken of New York, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Grannis and Burt Pelence of Syracuse, and John Welbon of Utica, were lost for one half day in the woods near the southern shore of Seventh Lake and in the vicinity of Seventh Lake Mountain. The party left the hotel early in the morning for a little pleasure trip and to gather some balsam for pillows. Little attention was paid to the trails until it suddenly dawned upon them that they were lost. The members of the party kept together, and one of their number reconnoitred within calling distance and found a trail, which brought them eventually to a sandy road. Here they met two guests from the Seventh Lake House and returned to the hotel under their guidance. They were pretty badly frightened for a while.

Several fine catches of trout have been reported from Eagle Lake, which is about three-quarters of a mile from Seventh Lake. Two trout, weighing 8¼ pounds each, and measuring 26 and 30 inches respectively, were taken there by Abner Blakeman. William Schaible, E. A. Simmons, William Ingham, and E. A. Mills of the Bald Mountain House on Third Lake have been among the successful bass fishermen of the week.

A progressive euchre party of seven tables was given at the Seventh Lake House Thursday. Honors were won for the ladies by Mrs. J. H. Rosenkranz and for the gentlemen by S. B. Storer.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

Interest in Approaching Floral Parade Already at Fever Heat.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., Aug. 18.—All social interest in Arverne centres about the approaching floral parade, which will really be a great occasion for this and neighboring resorts.

One of the most striking features of this carnival of flowers and mirth lies in the choosing of a Queen. The names of numerous pretty girl residents of Arverne have been submitted for the occupancy of the throne when the fete will take place on Aug. 25. The Queen of the carnival will be selected by popular vote. Several candidates already are running a neck and neck race.

Miss Margaret Flavey of the Inn is in the lead so far. Others whose popularity is exhibited by the number of votes they have already received include the Misses Irene Salomon, Antonio Hahn, Ernestine Meyers, Blanche Rubenstein, Elsie Waldman, May Cohn, Georgia Morall, Hortense Levy, Emma Simon, Adele Rapp, Edna Corampton, Ruby Schwartz, Mattie Gledhill, and Florence Hauptner.

The first prize for the fête is a Tiffany silver cup, offered by I. Rosenfeld. There are a number of other handsome silver pieces, donated by New York firms, which will be bestowed upon the lucky winners.

Mrs. Joseph W. Stern was the hostess of a musicale last Sunday evening at Colonial Hall, where she and Mr. Stern are spending the season. The main hall of the hotel was converted into a bower by the aid of oak leaves, which encircled the many columns. A special stage was eerected for the occasion, and footlights were in evidence. Calcium lights were also used. Among those who furnished the programme were Mrs. Stern, William Cahill, Cole and Johnson, Harry Thompson, Holcomb, Curtis, and company, and the Zanzigs.

The children of the inn managed a bazaar on Wednesday in the green room.

A children's carnival was held in the Ocean Casino of the Arverne Hotel on Wednesday evening. There were fancy dances, sketches, songs, and other features. Twenty-five children participated.

The Nautilus cottage will be the scene of a masquerade dance on Saturday evening, Sept. 1.

A green corn supper, followed by dancing, at Hewletts was enjoyed by some of the guests at Villa Thyll on Wednesday evening. It was an interval in a tall-ho party.

The corn festival held in the large café of Colonial Hall on Thursday evening was one of the season's successful affairs.

MID-AUGUST AT RICHFIELD.

Function Follows Function and the Season is at Its Height.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 18.—The mid-season hop at the Fuller on Thursday evening was of interest to the hotel and cottage guests, and the light-footed dancers enjoyed the fun until midnight. The dining room was prettily decorated, and a stately row of the mothers and chaperons outlining the walls lent dignity to the affair. Some of the handsomest gowns of the season were seen at this time.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Syrian leper, who is being shunted from one part of the country to another, was given at the Cary cottage on Monday evening. Miss Boudinot and her friends being particularly interested in the affair. Miss Hinds and John D. Cary gave readings, Miss Mehlbach and Mr. Marsicano played at the piano and harp, and Louis Espinal of New York, who has been a guest of Mr. Horgan, sang. The numbers were delightful, and from the entertainment and the subscription books at the hotels nearly $100 has been contributed to the fund.

The affair was under the patronage of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, the Countess d'Arschot, Mme. de Cerkez, Col. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. Bainbridge Clark, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Allen, Miss J. J. Boudinot, Mrs. Borrowe, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Cary, Mrs. E. M. Cole, Mr. Wilmot L. Cole, Dr. W. B. Crain, Miss Crary, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duane, Mr. and Mrs. Martin E. Greene, Mrs. H. E. Hawley, E. A. Hurry, Mrs. H. Le Roy Jones, Mrs. Lawton, the Misses Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lewis, Jr., Bayard U. Livingston, E. G. March, Miss March, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ogden, Mrs. C. J. Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pultz, Gen. and Mrs. Leopold Schmidt, the Misses St. John, Miss Whitehead, and Mrs. M. G. Wilkins.

The Rev. Dr. Galway of San Mateo, Cal., spoke on last Sunday at the open air services in the Spring Park, which are features of each Sunday afternoon, and gave an interesting and forceful description of the earthquake.

Mrs. Walter Cox, who is occupying Tarry a While this Summer, gave a performance at her home last week for the benefit of the sick babies on the east side in New York.

The young people at the Kendallwood enjoyed a straw ride Tuesday evening under the chaperonage of Mrs. Frederic A. Asserson and Mrs. Friedman.

The skating carnival at the Canaderaga Park attracted a large crowd on Wednesday evening, a half hourly schedule being given on the trolley line.

Mrs. Fabre entertained at bridge at the Tuller on Saturday evening.

Plans for the erection of a sanitarium for the accommodation of two hundred patients are now in evidence, Dr. Alfred R. Crain and five other New York physicians being the interested persons. This will be erected on property in West Main Street, near the extremity of the village, and will be open in Winter as well as in Summer. A colonial style of architecture will be used and steam heat and electric lights will be among the appointments.

A musical field day is anticipated for Aug. 25, when it is expected that a large crowd will gather at the Driving Park. The musical programme will be in charge of the local military band.

Mrs. E. M. Cole gave a tea at the Waiontha Club on Monday to Mrs. Festus Morgan.

Another tea at the Waiontha Club was given by Mr. and Mrs. Potts.

At a euchre and bridge party given at the Tuller by Consul General and Mrs. Schmidt their pretty prizes were captured by Miss Whitehead, Miss Wolfe, Miss Crain, Mrs. Clarence Post, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Hawley, and Mrs. Edward McVicker.

IN THE CATSKILLS.

Cairo Township Makes a Record in Entertaining Summer Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Aug. 18.—There is hardly a resort in the State, and probably no mountain resort in the country, that has a larger crowd of Summer visitors than the township of Cairo. Scattered throughout the numerous small villages that are embraced within the limits of the township are over 12,000 people from New York, Brooklyn, and neighboring cities. These people are found not only at the large houses, but at some of the smaller and more comfortable farm houses.

There was a surprise for the Cairo hotel men last week, when A. J. Lock, the owner and manager of the Maple Lawn House, was quietly married in the city, bringing his wife here Friday. When the guests discovered that Mr. Lock was a benedict they arranged a celebration in honor of the event, which took place Saturday evening.

The guests of the Swiss House tendered a surprise party to Miss E. L. Levy of Albany this week. One of the features that created considerable laughter was a mock marriage.

The annual lawn tennis tournament of Greene County will be played at the Grant House grounds next week. There are a number of entries, among them that of Charles Ambler, who has held the championship for the past two seasons. Mr. Ambler is in fine form and will fight hard for his honors.

The various Summer resorts are suffering somewhat from the fact that the "lid is on" at the resorts where gambling is a feature.

The Dellwood gave a very pretty euchre to its patrons last evening.

The euchre at the Rockwood Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Catholic Church was attended by a number of the guests of the neighboring houses and a large sum was realized.

Dr. B. W. Stevens and wife of New York are spending their vacation at Cairo.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Laidlaw of New York are at the Rockwood; they have with them a handsome touring car, and are making numerous trips through the Catskills.

The Catskill Mountain House has the record crowd of its career, and hundreds of people from other places spend the day there since the cool spell arrived.

In the annual tennis tournament at the Kaaterskill the mixed doubles was won by Miss Florence Spiegelberg and Mr. Albert Blumenstiel. The score was not remarkable. In the men's doubles the cup was won by Messrs. Lowenstein and Sommers. The most interesting was the men's singles, won by Mr. Albert Blumenstiel.

The Kaaterskill baseball team holds the championship in the matches played this Summer against the Mountain House, the Antlers, and the Laurel House.

STAMFORD'S BANNER SEASON.

Hotels and Boarding Houses Filled to Their Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Never before has there been such an influx of visitors to this resort as during the past few days. Stamford is crowded with Summer guests so that every hotel and boarding house is filled to the limit of its capacity.

Ideal Summer weather has prevailed and young and old have been spending most of their time out of doors. The list of amusements has included two golf tournaments, various tennis matches, and other outdoor pastimes, while in the evenings there have been numerous dances, card parties, and similar entertainments.

The annual midsummer ball at the Rexmere will be given in the new ballroom next Saturday evening and will be the most brilliant function of the season. The invited guests will include Summer visitors at Churchill Hall and the Rexmere and many members of the cottage colony. The ballroom will be decorated for the occasion while the music will be furnished by the Johnson orchestra of New York.

The golf players are getting into form for the annual tournament for the Rexmere cups which is schheduled for the last week in August. This is the biggest event of the golfing season here and the trophies for this tournament are offered by Dr. S. E. Churchill.

Monday morning there was a qualifying round in a handicap tournament for a first cup offered by Joseph Ramsey, Jr., ex-President of the Wabash Road, and a second cup donated by Dr. Arthur L. Root of New York. The sixteen players turning in the best net scores qualified and continued at match play. In the final round Mr. M. H. Donovan of New York defeated Mr. Theodore McCarthy of New York, by the narrow margin of one hole.

Hofel guests and cottagers are looking forward to the testimonial to be given the Johnson orchestra of New York at the Stamford Opera House this evening. Messrs. Enos Johnson, William Cooper, and Howard Bennett, who compose the orchestra, have furnished music at the Rexmere and Churchill Hall for many years, and the eagerness with which visitors here contribute to make this affair a success is a fitting tribute to their talent and personal popularity.

The second of a series of baseball games between teams representing Churchill Hall and the New Grant House was played on the Rexmere grounds in Churchill Park Wednesday afternoon. The game was witnessed by a large number of spectators and resulted in a victory for the New Grant House contingent.

One of the most delightful social functions of the season in Stamford was a card party given at Kendall Place on Saturday evening by Mrs. Charles G. Braxmar and Mrs. Hamilton Higgins of New York. The drawing rooms and reception rooms were profusely decorated for the occasion, and following the play a collation was served.

WOMEN AS HUNTERS.

Special to The New York Times.

MASSAWEPIE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The real Adirondack weather has come at last, when wood fires are the order of the day and blankets are needed at night.

On Wednesday the younger set at Childwold enjoyed a straw ride by moonlight and a country dance at Jock Pond.

Each season the number of women hunters in the Adirondacks increases, and in proportion to the number of huntsmen their success is gratifying. Mrs. A. B. Dean of New York, with her favorite guide, Hart Marden, who was one of the picturesque figures at the Sportsman's Show in March, will be one of the first women in the field this season. Hart paid his first visit to New York on that occasion as the guest of Mrs. Dean, and was particularly impressed by The Times Building.

BOWERY DANCE AT FOREST PARK

Special to The New York Times.

FOREST PARK, Penn., Aug. 18.—Among the many original entertainments given at Forest Park this season may be mentioned the Bowery Tough Dance, held on Friday evening, and, although there is little left nowadays of the Bowery tough, it was nevertheless an excellent imitation, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the many New Yorkers summering at this popular mountain resort.

Fishing during the past week was thoroughly enjoyed. S. Simonson caught the largest bass of the season, weighing five pounds, while W. E. Jacobs caught a mess of pickerel, the largest of which weighed four and a half pounds.

MAIN BUILDING OF O. H. KAHN'S CAMP, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

Society at Bar Harbor

Many Yachts at Anchor There —The Week a Busy One

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 18.—Saturday afternoon the Blair reception at Blair Eyrie, which was the largest event of the week, drew the greater part of the Summer colony. Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Blair of New York received in their Italian garden, which is one of the show places here. Practically every member of the Summer colony was present at some time during the afternoon.

At the Swimming Club Saturday evening one of the most pleasant dances of the season took place. The young people were out in force, as well as many of the older ones, and dancing was kept up until a late hour. Several dinners were given before the dancing.

The Malvern hop Wednesday evening was one of the most brilliant of the season. The dance was largely attended by the dancing set both from the hotels and the cottages, and the greatest number on the floor this season took part in the waltzing. Prior to the dancing a number of dinners were given at the hotel. The largest was given by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who entertained in honor of her niece, Miss Whitney of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston held a reception Wednesday afternoon at Silver Birches, their home on Eden Street, from 5 to 7. The guests included every family of prominence here.

The Medical and Surgical Association held its monthly meeting with Dr. George A. Phillips Wednesday evening. A feature of the programme was a paper by Dr. Henry C. Chapman of Philadelphia, with discussion by Dr. Robert Abbe of New York, and a paper by Dr. Gildersleeve of the University of Pennsylvania, with discussion by Dr. Fremont-Smith of Washington.

The committee in charge of the annual hospital entertainment have decided to present the bright comedy, "The Duke of Killicrankie," given so successfully by John Drew. The cast will include some of the most talented members of the Summer colony.

Miss MacVeagh of Washington is the guest of Mrs. Nicholas Anderson at Geranium cottage.

The usual putting matches were held in the afternoon at Kebo with a good attendance. The mixed doubles were won by Miss Pauline Mackay of Boston, lady champion of the country, and J. T. Bowen, Jr., and the mixed singles went to Arden M. Robbins, with S. C. Davis second.

The Corsair, with J. Pierpont Morgan and friends aboard, is again in the harbor, returning from a short cruise to Islesboough. Mr. Morgan will stay here some days.

The schooner yacht Gervaila and the sloop Istar, both of New York, were in the harbor over Saturday and Sunday.

The steam yacht Naomi, under charter to C. Yarnall of Baltimore, who is passing the Summer here, ran ashore on a ledge near Dark Harbor.

The finals of the ladies' tennis tournament, which were played Friday forenoon, were won by Miss Alice Van Rensselaer and Miss M. E. Coster, who showed up in much better form than their opponents, Miss May Tolfree and Miss Louise Edey.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor gave a charming tea and reception Friday afternoon in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Gifford Alexander Cochran.

Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer gave a luncheon at the Swimming Club Friday noon.

Mrs. G. N. Miller gave a very enjoyable luncheon at the Louisburg Thursday, in honor of her daughters, the Misses Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman gave a large dinner at their cottage Friday evening.

Among the large steam yachts which spent Sunday in the harbor were the Emilia, owned by Dr. Seward Webb of New York, and the Sapphira, flying the flag of the New York Yacht Club.

One of the greatest musical events Bar Harbor has ever known will be the benefit performance for the new Temple of Music and Arts, which will take place at the Casino Tuesday evening, Aug. 21. One of the musical numbers will be Bach's concerto for three pianos and orchestra, which will be performed by Mme. Szumowska, Courtlandt Palmer, and Mr. Schelling, assisted by a full orchestra. The list of noted musicians who will give their services is long and brilliant.

The little Jordan Pond house has been busy this week with its famous chicken dinners. Among those who have entertained there this week were Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, who had a party of fourteen; John T. Linzee, who had a party of eight, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wadsworth.

BRETTON WOODS SOJOURNERS

Find Their Hands Full in Keeping Pace with Entertainments Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 18.—The season at Bretton Woods was never more brilliant and the number of guests is climbing to the 800 mark, over 745 having been registered on Saturday night.

There is great interest in golf here and the ladies tournament, which is scheduled for Aug. 22, will bring a large number of women players into competition for the handsome silver trophies now on exhibition in the Bretton Woods hotels. The ladies' tournament will be followed by mixed foursomes on Aug. 25.

Mrs. J. A. Trowbridge and Gardiner Trowbridge are old Bretton Woods visitors to arrive from New York at the Mount Washington this week.

Over forty automobiles of regular guests in the Bretton Woods garage tell the story of motoring in the hills and the hold it has upon the Summer visitors here.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott C. Smith of New York are at the Mount Washington for a month, and Mrs. R. Henry Schrader and Miss Laura A. Miner have come up for their second visit this season.

The season at the Waumbek is of even more than its usual brilliancy, with outdoor sports leading in popular favor. Among the contests of the week was a two-ball foursome on Wednesday over ten holes, an interesting event which was followed by a large gallery. Mrs. Hyde and Mr. Lippincott tied with Mrs. Charles Adsit and Frank Huyler at 67, and in the play-off Mrs. Hyde and Mr. Lippincott won at the third green, the first and second holes being halved. The ladies' prize was a handsome jewel case and the men's a cigarette case.

Judge Stoddard and Beth Lorton, who tied in last Saturday's handicap at Waumbek, played the rubber on Monday. It resulted in Mr. Stoddard's winning the trophy in 92.

Henry A. Blair has given prizes for a tennis tournament for men to begin on Wednesday. Tennis has had much attention, the annual tournament having been played off this week. It brought out a large number of entries, and the courts, which are considered to be the best in the mountains, were the scene of many brilliant plays. In the finals which were to have been played between Miss Hollis and Mr. Holt and Miss Frank and Dr. Jones, the latter pair won by default. Another tournament is scheduled for the coming week, in which there will be many entries.

Saturday's putting contest at the Waumbek for a prize offered by Mrs. Hyde was the most successful of the season, with thirty entries. Mrs. Hyde and Miss Magruder tied for first place and Mrs. Hyde withdrew, as donor of the trophy, leaving Miss Gagruder in possesion of a handsome necklace.

Capt. Guy V. Henry, Twelfth Cavalry, an aid to President Roosevelt, is spending a few days at Waumbek with his mother, Mrs. Henry. He expects to sail shortly for France to take a post-graduate course in the French Cavalry School, and will remain a year.

The Rev. L. Y. Graham, D. D., Pastor of the Olivet Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, preached at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jefferson on Sunday morning.

A moonlight horseback ride was enjoyed by several of the Waumbek young people this week.

Prominent among the many arrivals by automobile at the Profile House this week were Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis Bowles and Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bowles of New York in a Pierce car.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H Barnes and Miss Madeline Barnes of New York were additions to the New York colony at Profile this week Mrs. James Thompson and Miss and Master Thompson are here from Manhattan, and Miss Daggett has come from New York to join the Beattie party at Profile.

A large family party at Profile is that of Mrs. Francis N. Bangs and her children, the Batcheller boys and their families. Harry Batcheller arrived from New York this week to join them.

Another party includes Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin and their children, the Misses Elise, Mary, and Eleanor Francke, John Lindsley Tappin, and Miss Tappin, who join Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tappin and Harold Tappin for their annual visit at Profile.

The Sinclair has been very gay of late with several card parties and a full-dress ball on Saturday night. A brake load of Sinclair guests attended the ball at the Maplewood Casino on Thursday evening, and there has been much sport in the way of riding, driving, athletic sports, and excursions to the summit of Mount Washington and other places of interest.

MANCHESTER GOLFERS.

Match for First President's Cup of the Ekwanok Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 18.—At the Ekwanok Country Club the seventh annual tournament for the First President's Cup, presented by the late Edward S. Isham of Chicago, began on Wednesday. The final matches are being played today at 36 holes. The entry list was a record. Among the competitors were Jerome D. Travers, Hoover Bankard, A. L. White, Frederick Herreshoff, Merrill K. Waters, T. M. Sherman, J. G. Batterson, Allan Lard, G. F. Willet, and C. T. Tappin.

The next formal tournament on the Ekwanok links will be the annual competition for the Equinox and Orvis Cups. This will be played on Sept. 6, 7, and 8.

Monday evening Mrs. F. G. Strong and Miss Strong of Washington entertained the younger set at their Summer residence, Brookside.

The tennis courts at the Country Club presented a rather deserted appearance Monday and Tuesday. Many of the followers of the game who are usually to be found there went to Arlington to compete in the tournament there. Among those who entered the mixed doubles were Miss May McGovern, New York City, and Pascal Harrower, Staten Island, who were runners up in the event here last week; Miss Eleanor McGovern, New York City, and J. B. Thacher, Albany, and Miss Beckwith, Cleveland, and A. L. White, Boston.

Charity played an important part in the life here this week. A lawn fête Wednesday, given by the women of the Episcopal Church, was held on the newly purchased site of the church. The object of the fête was to add to the building fund. Mrs. F. G. Strong of Washington was at the head of the committee in charge of the event.

Thursday was marked by the opening of the annual fair of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. This will continue for a week.

At Music Hall this evening will be held the annual benefit entertainment for the book fund of the Mark Skinner Library. Miss Elizabeth Fisher of New York City will pose several of the young ladies in a tableau. A musical programme has also been arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Gilbert of Chicago and daughter, Mrs. Louise McBirney, are the latest additions to the cottage colony. They opened their villa, Strawberry Hill, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leask of New York City have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunther of New York at their country place, The Elms. They are making the trip to Saratoga and the White Mountains in their Panhard motor.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

Polo Week a Success—Now Comes the Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 18.—Narragansett's season is at high water. The hotels for the most part are filled, and more people are here than for a decade. Then, too, the weather is perfect just now, the ocean magnificent, and the bathing at its best.

The Point Judith Country Club has been a centre of interest during the week, Polo was played every day except Monday and yesterday. A picturesque figure of the games was P. F. Collier of New York, who did some splendid work, despite his years.

In the Newport contingent, over for the polo were Pembroke Jones and his daughter, Miss Sadie Jones, and Mr. Stuyvesant Le Roy.

On Thursday of next week comes the annual horse show at the Country Club. The show will continue for three days, and promises to be a brilliant event. Many of the Newport set are interested, notably Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Jr. Parking spaces for the affair have already been engaged by the following New Yorkers: Mrs. Joseph Dilworth, Mr. Irving Brokaw, Mr. Harry B. Kane, Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mrs. John H. Hanan, Charles H. Farnum, E. W. Dwight, Henry De Coppet, J. Ben Ali Haggin, and J. P. Robinson.

A notable event this week was the children's carnival, given in the court of the Mathewson, and participated in by 300 persons as spectators, and more than fifty boys and girls.

Seashore, Lake Side, Woodland, and Mountain

Asbury's Midsummer Rush

Belated Guests Are Compelled to Find Shelter as Best They Can

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 18.—Vacant sleeping rooms command a premium in Asbury Park to-night, for the season is now at its zenith and every hotel and boarding house is crowded to its capacity. This congested condition has existed since last Saturday, when the midsummer rush to the Monmouth coast began. Hundreds of late arrivals to-day were obliged to scour the resort until nearly midnight before they found accommodations. Over 12,000 pieces of baggage were received at the two railroad stations to-day, and it was long after midnight before the expressmen distributed the Saratogas and grips to their owners.

President Hope and his assistants, who compose the Carnival Commission, are burning the midnight oil completing the details for carnival week, which begins Tuesday evening, Aug. 28, with the coronation of Miss Julia Doremus of Newark, N. J., as Titania VI. On Wednesday evening a court ball will be given at the Arcade, on the Boardwalk. The masque fête will be held Thursday evening, and the baby parade—the feature of the carnival—on Friday afternoon.

Benjamin F. Murphy, Chief of Police of Jersey City, will marshal the merry makers Thursday evening. At least 5,000 maskers will be in the procession, which will traverse the hotel section of the resort and disband on the Boardwalk for a night's frolic. All the leading hotels will give masquerade balls in honor of Puck and his devotees. Miss Fannie A. Rae of Jersey City and Miss Florence Cole of Ramseys, N. J., will act as maids of honor to Queen Titania. Other Court attendants will be named next week.

Over 100 entries have been received for the baby parade, which is to be reviewed from the Court of Honor in Ocean Avenue by Titania and her Court. The entry list will remain open until the day before the parade. The pageant will be in eight sections, each in charge of a marshal. One hundred prizes, most of them silver loving cups, will be awarded the winners. The judges will be chosen from among the guests at the leading hotels. The week's celebration will conclude Saturday evening with a boat parade on Deal Lake. Allenhurst, Loch Arbor, Deal Beach, and other adjacent resorts will unite with Asbury Park in making the water carnival a success.

Asbury Park's Kennel Club, of which Joseph M. Dale of Brooklyn is President, is to give its first dog show in the Auditorium on the shore front next Wednesday and Thursday. Summer residents of Monmouth County, together with dog fanciers from New York and other cities, have entered their pets for the show, which promises to be an annual feature. Richard Croker, Jr., of New York has entered his prize bulldogs, and in all there will be nearly 500 dogs on exhibition.

A special election to pass upon the scheme to issue bonds in the sum of $150,000 for beach improvements is to be held this month. A favorable vote will mean a new public pavilion on the shore front in North Asbury Park, the building of several hundred modern bathhouses, a bettermen of the jetty system, more electric lights for the Boardwalk, and the transformation of the fishing pier into a modern band pavilion and recreation pier. These improvements will be finished in time for the Easter season.

A bazaar for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church opened Tuesday evening in the Beach Auditorium and continued until this evening. The various booths were in charge of ladies representing the various hotels, and the bazaar was a success both socially and financially.

The operetta, "The Flower Queen," was presented this evening in the Casino of the Hotel Marlborough. Mme. Odgen Crane of New York arranged the entertainment, which was liberally patronized.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING.

Six Bishops Launch a Ten-Day Session of Song and Prayer.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 18.—Six Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are now in Ocean Grove participating in the annual camp meeting, which opened a ten day's session yesterday with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. They are: James F. FitzGerald of St. Louis, President of the Camp Meeting Association; William F. Mallalieu of Auburndale, Mass., President of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism; Henry Spellmeyer of Cincinnati, Luther B. Wilson of Chattanooga, Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia, and J. F. Berry of Buffalo.

The camp meeting will continue over two Sabbaths, until Monday, Aug. 27, when the closing sermon will be preached by Bishop Mallalieu. The opening sermon was delivered yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Theodore S. Henderson, the Brooklyn evangelist, who is the General Field Superintendent of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism. The sermons tomorrow will be preached by Bishop Berry and the Rev. Dr. Blodgett of Cincinnati. Bishop Wilson will preach a week from to-morrow, the big day of the religious feast. Eleven services are held daily while the meeting is in progress, the first at 5:45 A. M.

The Summer School of Theology came to a close Monday, and was followed Tuesday by the Institute on Evangelism, which continued until yesterday. The institute was conducted by the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, of which Bishop Mallalieu is President, and which was appointed by the last General Conference, for the purpose of formulating plans for a revival of religion in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The commission is composed of twenty ministers and two laymen, representing the various sections of the country. Members of the commission will assist in conducting the camp meeting. Wednesday was devoted to the laymen, when Congressman John E. Andrus of Yonkers, N. Y., presided at the evening session of the commission.

Rossini's oratorio, "Stabat Mater," was sung Thursday evening in the Auditorium by a chorus of 300 voices, led by Tali Esen Morgan, and assisted by the Auditorium orchestra and Gwilym Miles, Cecil James, Blanche Duffield, and Marie Stillwell as soloists. A large audience enjoyed the performance, which was given as a prelude to the camp meeting. No further musical entertainments will be offered until after the camp meeting. On Monday evening, Sept. 3, Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," will be rendered, and this will conclude the musical programme for the Summer.

Bathing along the Ocean Grove beach at other than the protected bathing grounds is now prohibited. This rule was promulgated this week by Vice President A. E. Ballard of the Camp Meeting Association, and those who disregard the edict wil lbe arrested as disorderly persons. The order is the result of the accident of last week, when Miss Dexheimer of Orange lost her life while bathing at the foot of Ocean Pathway, where there are no life guards.

CAPE MAY GOLFERS.

Throng the Links Early and Late—Yachting Also Popular.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Sunshine has prevailed most of the week, taking the place of the rain, and with the welcome change in the weather has come the greatest throng of visitors which Cape May has entertained for many years.

On the golf links there have been more than the usual number of contests, the principal event being the invitation mixed foursome tournament given by Judge Elliott Rogers of Pittsburg, Penn., which was participated in by more than fifty players, representing various clubs from Chicago, Baltimore, and Massachusetts. The tournament lasted from Wednesday morning until last evening, and some very handsome prizes were awarded.

The regular men's handicap tournament on the links to-day brought out the largest number of players of the Summer, and the contests were spirited.

In yachting circles there has been renewed activity during the past three weeks, and last Saturday afternoon there were races which were participated in by four classes of boats. A large crowd made the trip to Sewell's Point to witness the events. To-day the annual regatta of the Cape May Yacht Club is in progress.

It is believed that the Board of Engineers of the War Department will recommend the building of a channel through Cold Spring Inlet connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the new Cape May harbor being built on what was formerly known as Cape Island Sounds by a syndicate of Pittsburg capitalists.

Bathing was never better at Cape May than now, and the strand is practically the gathering place of all visitors be-

CARNIVAL FOR LONG BRANCH.

To Take Place on Shrewsbury River—Fire Department to Celebrate.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 18.—Preparations are being made at this resort for a river carnival, to be held on the South Shrewsbury River at Pleasure Bay either on Friday evening, Aug. 31, or Saturday evening, Sept. 1. The committeemen have named Sept. 1 as the time for it to take place, but may change the date to Aug. 31 between now and the time for it to be held. They say by holding it on Friday evening it will give them an extra opportunity to carry their plans through the next night in case it should storm that night.

The carnival promises to be most attractive, as there are more launches and different classes of small boats on the river this season than ever before. All of them will join in the parade and take an active part in the carnival. Special prizes will be awarded to the different classes of boats.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Simpson of Elberon entertained a number of their friends at a dinner party one night this week.

Two hundred and sixty-three members and guests of the Joel Parker Association, accompanied by Voss's Band, took part in the clambake and outing held at Port-au-Peck, Pleasure Bay, on Wednesday. It was their twenty-eighth annual outing. Ex-Gov. George T. Werts and ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., were among the prominent persons present at the bake.

Next Wednesday the Long Branch Fire Department will have a day of celebration. It has now become an annual affair with the fire laddies, and the affair is growing more popular every year.

The sum of $200 was realized at the Brighton Hotel this week from a benefit performance for the family of Albert Blais, the clerk of the hotel, who lost his life in the ocean several days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ward of Oceanport celebrated their golden wedding at their Mill Street home this week. Mr. and Mrs. Ward were married in Brooklyn in 1856. Mrs. Ward was a Miss Mary E. Slocum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Slocum of Brooklyn. Mr. Ward is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Verrian Ward of New York. Many relatives and guests were present from those two cities.

The fourth annual clambake of the Monmouth Park Gun Club will be held at the Old Pleasure Bay House on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 29.

The Rev. John Grosch of Yonkers, N. Y., has accepted a call from the First Reformed Church at Long Branch to succeed the Rev. B. B. Staats.

ATLANTIC CITY HAPPENINGS.

The Resort to Entertain the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 18.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, which gained a name for itself a few years ago when it was entertained in London, will reach Atlantic City on Oct. 2, and will stay here for four days. The company will not go into camp here, but will make its headquarters at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

Mayor Stoy is making great preparations for the entertainment of the visitors. He will in the course of a few weeks issue invitations to all local military organizations, including the newly organized City Troop, to take part in a "Military Day," which will be set apart in their honor.

A speedy cross-country motor-car run from Chicago to Atlantic City was made during the week by Mrs. M. S. Leffingwell and Mrs. B. S. Moffatt and Mrs. Moffatt's son.

W. H. Hearne, a wealthy resident of Wheeling, West Va., is among the enthusiastic automobilists at the shore. He made the run from his home to the shore in his automobile recently, accompanied by Thomas McK. Hearne and Charles Schmidt, both of Wheeling. The party is at the Hotel Traymore, and will remain for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Henry Whelan, Jr., Cadwalader Biddle, Master Craig Biddle, Jr., and Master George Drexel Biddle and nurse have arrived at the Hotel Brighton from their home in Philadelphia, and will

SEA CLIFF'S BARN DANCE.

Cottagers, Dressed as Farmers and Dairy Maids, Have a Great Time.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 18.—The chief event of the week took place this evening at the Sea Cliff House, when an old-fashioned barn dance was given for the patrons and invited guests, many of the cottagers having been bidden. Farmer and dairymaid costumes were in order.

At the Yacht Club on Monday evening the bridge whist coterie met and on Wednesday there was a fair attendance at the weekly euchre party. There will be a race of the one-design class boats of the club on Aug. 26, and a closing race on Labor Day.

At the Glenola Golf Club to-day, Mrs. R. W. Levy and Miss Speed played off for the President's Cup, given for associate members.

At St. Luke's Church to-morrow evening J. East of Glen Cove will render violin selections.

It is expected that Ballington Booth will be present at the Methodist Church to-morrow to talk about the work of the American Volunteers.

Mrs. C. S. Chellborg is arranging for the annual euchre party for the benefit of the Public Library Book Fund. It is to take place through the courtesy of Mr. Hanft at the Sea Cliff House on Aug. 28.

The Rev. William R. Watson, rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach before President Roosevelt in Christ Church, Oyster Bay, to-morrow morning.

There was a pleasant picnic party to Port Washington on Tuesday, those participating going over the harbor in a launch and later enjoying a trip down the Sound. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Korten, Mr. and Mrs. De Bacq, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Clapham, Miss Mathias Dodd, and Miss Augusta Worth.

'LAKE HOPATCONG.

The Resort Is Crowded as It Has Never Been Before.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 18.—This resort is crowded as it has never been before. The bookings for August at the Hotel Breslin were never so large and the entertainments planned are especially brilliant, while outdoor sports in prospect include the golf tournament, polo match, baseball, and tennis.

On Tuesday Mrs. William C. Carroll of New York gave a luncheon to a coaching party from the Water Gap.

Percy Mygrant of Brooklyn has distinguished himself as the champion tennis player here this season. He has won four tournaments.

Mrs. James Logan of New York, who is an enthusiastic golf player, entertained many lovers of the Scotch game at a golf dinner on Tuesday evening.

A most interesting entertainment took place Wednesday night at Oak Lawn, the picturesque residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wallace of New York. Their pretty lawn and park were illuminated with hundreds of Chinese lanterns. The barn was turned into a fairy dancing pavilion. Supper was served on the lawn, while an orchestra played appropriate selections. At midnight ice cream and other refreshments were served. Dancing was kept up until 2 A. M.

The largest social affair during the week was the hop and musicale at the Hotel Breslin on Wednesday night. Cottagers and guests attended the function, and there were more than 1,000 in attendance. The parlors were crowded with graceful dancers and the scene was brilliant.

A function of unusual interest woth the Highland dinner, given by James D. Potter, a Wall Street broker, at his cottage on Wednesday night. Covers were laid for thirty-three. As the dinner was announced two pipers in full Highland costumes played Scotch airs on the lawn. The table decorations were genuine Scotch thistles.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parsons of New York gave a coaching party to Bernardsville on Wednesday.

PATCHOGUE'S BEST SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 18.—The week at this progressive resort has seen no diminution in either the number or importance of the entertainments, and the season, both socially and financially, is fulfilling its early promise of success.

Capt. and Mrs. George Eiseman gave a sailing trip to a party of friends on board of Mr. Eiseman's fleet sloop Doris. The party included Miss R. Leyden, Miss M. Spencer, and Miss K. Leyden.

Fishing continues in favor, the great schools of blue and weak fish in the bay affording opportunities for great sport. Among the successful fishermen are William Sangsteck of Manhattan, whose catches are the admiration of other anglers.

The actors' colony is being rapidly deserted through the return of many of the members to fill their Fall engagements.

AT THE EDGEMERE CLUB.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEMERE, L. I., Aug. 18.—Marked interest has been taken in the pool tournament for men, which closed this week

POLO WEEK AT SARATOGA.

Great Sport Is Promised When the Rival Teams Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18.—Nature has been very good to the thousands of guests spending their vacations here. The great world out of doors has presented a most attractive playground to the pleasure seekers, and the weather for the past week has been glorious. Every sport, from fishing to horse racing and automobiling, has its particular followers.

The big polo games begin next week, when the Myopia, Dedham, and First and Second of Albany will compete on the Polo Grounds.

The distance between Lake George and this village has been so materially lessened by the trolley lines and the automobiles that Sunday sees an enormous exit northward.

The hotel dances are exceedingly popular, and the pleasure is not confined to the young people alone. A noticeable feature of a recent hop was the large number of matrons.

The production of "Pinafore" on Monday evening by Saratoga and Glens Falls amateurs was exceedingly clever. The performance went smoothly from start to finish, and was a credit to its director, Townsend H. Fellows of New York, and his several talented assistants.

The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New York, occupied the First Presbyterian pulpit last Sunday morning.

Several camping parties are enjoying the pleasures at Saratoga Lake.

A series of informal bridge parties are being held on the Grand Union Hotel piazza, overlooking the court. The prizes are extremely handsome.

A reception was given at Dr. Strong's in honor of Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras. Miss Juanita Miller assisted her father with recitations and a song of her own composing. Miss Miller also entertained in honor of her father at their home on Circular Street on Wednesday afternoon.

Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University and ex-Minister to Germany and Russia, is spending the Summer at Dr. Strong's Sanitarium. He has an amanuensis with him, and is doing a large amount of literary work during his stay here.

Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn entertained a party of fourteen at breakfast at "Jim" Riley's Lake Lonely Road House one morning this week. Among the guests was Sheriff Frederick W. Kavanaugh.

Mrs. M. A. Gibbons of Washington, who has been a Summer visitor for half a century, celebrated on Tuesday her eighty-ninth birthday at the Congress Hall, her stopping place.

FAR ROCKAWAY EVENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 18.—One of the most successful events of the past week was the euchre held at the Ocean House on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Two one-act plays, "Barbara" and "Room No. 37," will be presented by the Delta Phi Society on Saturday evening, Aug. 25, in the Eiseman Manor, in Broadway.

Division No. 3 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians held its seventeenth annual ball last Wednesday at the Far Rockaway Hotel. One of the features of the affair was an exhibition of figure dancing given by the prize team of the Philo-Celtic Society. There was an Irish piper. The committee in charge consisted of Felix Donohue, Chairman; Jeremiah Hurley, J. L. Doyle, D. J. Hogan, Thomas Simpson, and F. J. Darcy.

There was a large attendance at the dance held at the Tack-a-pou-sha House on Thursday evening.

A fair for the benefit of the Felicia Summer Home was held to-day at the grounds of Samuel Jackson, on New Street. The following young women were in charge: Miss Belle Marquesee, Miss Dorothy Wolf, Miss Aline Sommerich, Miss Emma R. Adler, Miss Mildred Stern, Miss Eugenie Steiner, Miss Florence Stern, Miss Elka Loul, Miss May Hessberg, Miss Sophie Knoph, Miss Lillian Nauheim, Miss Edna Hess, and Miss Stella Jacobs.

Miss Catherine A. Seigler of Far Rockaway will be married to William G. Peterson of Manhattan on Wednesday, Sept. 19, in St. Mary Star of the Sea Church. Father H. F. Farrell will officiate.

BUSHKILL VISITORS.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Penn., Aug. 18.—Music, dancing, baseball, and fishing are among the popular amusements of the guests here. Bathing has its devotees, while moonlight walks along the river roads and canoeing parties were especially numerous this week.

Wednesday evening a dance was given at the Ridge View House. There was a cake walk by four of the guests. Thurs-

Motor Car Tourists

Hundreds of Parties Touring the Mountains and Skirting the Coast

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 18.—No one not touring in the Berkshires can adequately realize the number of automobiles passing through the hills. It is estimated that 200 machines a day pass north and south through Lenox, while in Pittsfield, where the valley is opened to the east and west, the number is doubled. In this big company are many hurrying along to objective points, but a majority are tourists seeing the Berkshires, spending a day here and a night there and not caring where night overtakes them providing there is a comfortable hotel and a garage.

The automobile has been a blessing to the hotels. There is not a resort in the hills that has not been making money in abundance this year, which it can attribute to the extra business brought in by the motor car.

Edward R. Wharton's automobile made the ascent of Greylock this week, being one of the few large cars that has negotiated that climb.

L. N. Williams of Chicago in a 60-horse power Mercedes, a $12,000 machine, has been in Pitsfield this week. Among the arrivals in Lenox this week were:

J. N. Musgrove, New York, Wayne; Charles H. Hartshorn, Montclair, N. J., Elmore; Willard Spencer, Philadelphia, Maxwell; J. Le Roy Mintie, Waterbury, Stevens-Duryea; A. R. Townsend, Brooklyn, Knox; George B. Mathews, Buffalo, Thomas; Ezra D. Whitaker, North Adams, Ford; Mrs. Mary Post, New York, Pope; A. M. Beard, Lawrence, L. I., Pierce; P. S. Pillot, New York, White; Dr. G. B. Rice, Boston, Buick; J. M. Graham, Boston, Pope-Toledo; F. F. Vanderhoef, New York, Pierce-Arrow; L. R. Gale, Honesdale, Penn., Thomas; S. V. R. Crosby, Manchester, Mass., Thomas; Bob Boone, Asbury Park, Pierce; F. B. Bemis, Beverly Farms, Rochet-Schneider; J. Samuels, Providence, Locomobile; A. Mossman, Norwalk, Columbia.

At the Pittsfield garages the following tourists registered: C. W. Schofield, Cleveland, Royal; J. T. McWilliams, New York, C. G. V.; Charles H. Hartshorn, Montclair, N. J., Elmore; A. R. Cooke, Syracuse, Cadillac; Mr. and Mrs. Willard Spencer, Philadelphia, Maxwell; Robert C. Stetson, Stockbridge, Maxwell; Mr. and Mrs. Keith, Chicago, Mercedes; F. E. Platt, Scranton, Buick; D. L. Parker, New Bedford, Moryea; G. C. Franklin and J. F. Stevens, Pittsburg, Franklin and Stevens-Duryea; Dr. S. A. Mooney, New York, Maxwell; Philip L. James, Williamsburg, Stanley; Dr. J. D. Trask, Highlands, N. J., Loxier; A. T. Isenser, Boston Stanley; M. R. Band, Norwich, Conn. Pope-Hartford; C. N. Warren, Boston Grout; H. H. McClellan, Troy, Rambler P. A. Russell, Great Barrington, Stevens Duryea; C. L. Clark, New Haven, Cadillac; Edward Buhman, Baltimore, Haynes J. P. Grady, New York, Fiat; A. G. Black Springfield, Knox; M. A. Larkin, Troy Pope-Toledo; J. D. Smith, New York Rochet-Schneider; Warren Tyler, Syracuse, Winton; A. B. Maynard, Utica Pierce; J. H. Hambley, Providence Stevens-Duryea; E. R. Champlin, Cambridge, Mass., Loco; Dr. D. O. Edson New York, Stoddard-Dayton; Robert McClarren, Salt Lake City, Franklin.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 18.—During the past week several automobile tourists have passed through Stamford, and some of the guests arriving at the hotels have brought cars with them.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Pratzman reached the Rexmere with a party on Monday afternoon for a short stay. Mr. Pratzman made a fast run from Oneonta in a high horse power Dayton-Stoddard car, and proceeded from here to New York by way of Catskill and Poughkeepsie.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Loomis Aiten, Alfred E. Allen, George Bamber, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stanley, Miss Frances Stanley, Miss Rhoda Stanley, Miss Laura Stanley Charles Caine, and John A. Rapely stayed at the Rexmere over Sunday, while on an automobile tour of this section in two large touring cars. Mr. Stanley is President of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Billings and Mr. William Bridgeman were guests of the Rexmere on Friday while en route to New York in their automobile.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 18.—The following automobile parties passed through Lake George this week: Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. Edison, Miss Edison, Charles Edison, Theodore Edison, John V. Miller, and Miss Mary Miller of East Orange, N. J.; two 18 horse power White steamers and 24 horse power Grout. From New York City, E. R. Thomas, 45 horse power Mercedes; M. L. Hayman, 30 horse power Thomas; Charles W. Gates, 40 horse power Peerless; George E. Widener, Philadelphia, 32 horse power Mercedes.

CATSKILL, Aug. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. S. L. De Garmo, with an eighteen horse power Lane Steamer, passed through here Monday after completing a tour of the Catskills.

A jolly party of Binghamton men en route to the races at Poughkeepsie, and from there to New York, passed a part of Tuesday here. The party comprised J. M. Davidge, Dwight Moody, F. B. Richards, and Roy Hogeboom. Their machine was a 35-40 horse power Peerless.

LENOX FLOWER SHOW.

Society Women Compete for Prizes—The Berkshire Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Aug. 18.—The most-talked-of event of the week was the annual flower show at the Town Hall, where Lenox cottagers competed for awards with the products of their gardens. The exhibition had long been anticipated by the growers of flowers, and the entire cottage colony was present to note the awards.

Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Adele Kneeland, Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, and Mrs. John E. Alexandre were the leading prize winners. The contest for awards for arranging a centrepiece for table decoration was won by Mrs. William B. Osgood Field with a very dainty design of blue larkspur and gypsy filler. Miss Folsom won second prize and Miss Charlotte Barnes the third award. The department for fruits and vegetables attracted as much notice as did the blossoms. Mrs. Robert Winthrop showed a new berry—the strawberry-raspberry, a hybrid which originated in Japan. Mrs. Winthrop won first award on her white grapes and second on black grapes, alternating in the awards with Robert W. Paterson. William D. Sloane, Charles Lanier, William D. Curtis, and John E. Alexandre won the awards for vegetables.

To-morrow in Trinity Church the volunteer choir, composed of the young set in society, will sing at both morning and afternoon services. Every year the vested choir of the church is allowed a vacation and the young people sing simple anthems and hymns from the choir stalls. In the choir to-morrow will be Misses Barnes, Folsom, Schenck, Grugan, Bacon, Parsons, Shepard, Voorhees, Mrs. Delafield, and Samuel Frothingham, S. W. Sturgis, James Barnes, Richard C. Greenleaf, Jr., and others of the Lenox colony.

One of the interesting visitors in Lenox this week was Carl Lumholtz, the explorer, who was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig. Mr. Lumholtz was the guest at several dinners arranged in his honor.

Mrs. John H. Hammond's entertainment for the young women of Lenox, the daughters of the townspeople, at Elm Court, this week, was a delightful occasion. As Miss Sloane, Mrs. Hammond knew many of the young ladies of Lenox, and her entertainment for them was a sort of reunion.

It was announced this week that Gov. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop of Porto Rico will be the guests of Mrs. Robert Winthrop during September. Gov. Winthrop was in Lenox last year, and was one of the tennis team which played in several events.

Miss Adele Kneeland, Miss Charlotte Barnes, and Miss Anna B. Shaw of the Committee on Awards for the improvement of village places in Lenox will make their awards this afternoon. The money prizes for the best kept place among the village people, for flowers and shrubs, are offered by Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis.

Secretary Bonaparte returned to Lenox on Thursday, and will remain for three weeks, providing official business does not interfere. Both he and Mrs. Bonaparte receive much attention from the cottagers, and there is a string of carriages at Hotel Aspinwall every afternoon to leave cards for the Secretary and Mrs. Bonaparte.

The Berkshire Hunt races will open the Fall sports. From Saratoga will be sent many of the runners and steeplechase horses for a try at the purses and plate offered by the hunt. Among the horse owners who will send horses for the meet are Raymond Belmont, S. Von Stade, C. S. Bird, Jr., John Bowditch, J. Watson Webb, Joseph W. Burden, Herbert B. Shaw, and Charles Astor Bristed.

O. D. Seavey has offered a cup for a handicap against bogey at the golf club. Besides the weekly handicap there is very little interest in golf, tennis having taken the lead this year. At the Hotel Aspinwall this week Judge and Mrs. Ernest Hall offered cups for a competition at clock golf. The winners were Livingston Parsons, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons, and Miss Belle Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jackson of Salisbury, Md.

ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

Golf and Tennis Dividing Favor by Its Shores.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., Aug. 18.—Golf, tennis, baseball, and numerous social pleasures have rounded out a busy week here, while an influx of guests has filled the hotel to its capacity.

Among the pleasantest of the social features was a clock golf putting contest for two handsome sterling silver cups presented by Howard A. Colby of New York, thirty-two contestants taking part. In the twenty-four-hole finals J. Hurd Hutchins of Boston and Mrs. M. D. Paterson of New York were the participants, Mr. Hutchins winning after a close contest on the last hole by 1 up. A putting contest for children was also among the week's features, there being three divisions, and Miss Clarice Paterson of New York, Jack Hutchins of Boston, and Miss Maria De Kosenko of Philadelphia being the prize winners.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan of New York entertained a progressive bridge party of six tables Thursday, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Colton of Philadelphia gave a steamer ride Tuesday morning.

Mixed doubles and women's singles tennis tournaments were features of the week, Austin Feuchtwanger of New York and Miss Mural of Riverside, Conn., winning the former, and Mrs. M. D. Paterson of New York the latter. Men's singles are now in progress.

The Rev. W. R. Turner of the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, was the winner of the weekly golf handicap, scoring 81 net, and playing with a handicap of 15.

MOTOR RACES DECLARED OFF.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 18.—At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Long Beach Country Club on Wednesday night the motor car carnival which had been planned to take place to-day was declared off. This action was due to the fact that a dozen or more of the entries had been canceled because the owners of the cars found it impossible to complete a trip already in progress and be in time for the Long Beach affair.

One of the most notable social functions of the season was held last night in the big ballroom of the Long Beach Hotel. The event was a country dance given by the Amusement Committee of the Long Beach Country Club to the patrons of the hotel, the inn, and the cottagers, as well as many friends in near-by Summer resorts. The dancers were attired in country costumes. A one-act play followed the dance. It was entitled "A Country School." The performance was clever and won due appreciation.

CASTINE COTTAGERS.

Special to The New York Times.

CASTINE, Me., Aug. 18.—Among the important social events of the season here are the three church fairs held annually during the month of August, and arranged by the Summer colony for the benefit of the churches here. The first was among the most successful affairs of the season, and the two remaining are expected to be no less successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Boynton of Staten Island are spending the season here on their wedding trip. Miss Mary H. Foster of Brooklyn, with a companion, is spending the month of August here.

Raymond T. Warren of New York and Russel Morgrage of Schenectady, N. Y., are spending a few weeks here on their annual vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pierce and family of New York are at the Arcadian for the month of August. Mr. Pierce is a prominent granite contractor of New York.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Aug. 18.—From all along the Maine coast comes the tale of the best Summer in years, and Old Orchard is no exception. The hotels have been taxed to their utmost capacity. At one large hotel the ballroom was filled with cots, and the card rooms, writing rooms, and parlors also served as sleeping

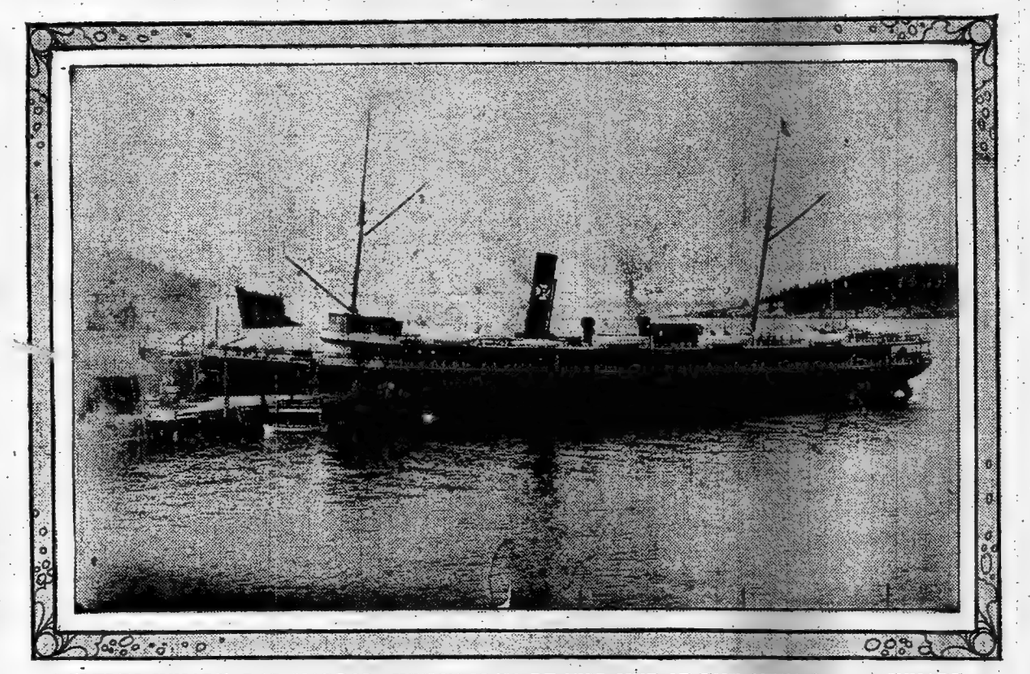

ROBERTS WHARF, BAR HARBOR, WHICH IS TO BE THE SITE OF THE NEW $50,000 WHARF.

Hy. Mayer Visits Saratoga--Some Humors of the Spa

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IN THE CROWD
"WHO'S AHEAD PLEASE?"

TWO COLD

EVERYBODY IS HERE—
EVEN MY DELICATESSEN MAN-

AT THE VICHY SPRING-

ON THE HOTEL VERANDA
"NO SIR! I'M HOLDING THESE CHAIRS FOR MY HUSBAND."

H. Mayer
SARATOGA AUG. 1906

THE HEALTH SEEKERS OF SARATOGA—
IN THE LOBBY OF THE GRAND UNION HOTEL-

"WHY DID YOU FINISH LAST, BIZZY IZZY?"
"'CAUSE I WAS BUSY"

BY A NOSE

THE LID?!

THE DOUBLE 00-

PINS AN NEEDLES SCRATCHED

TWENTY THREE

IF I

WIN 500 AND FORGOT THE NAME OF MY BOOKMAKER!

WAITER! 'SAY BOSS WOULD Y'MIND PUTTIN' THET DOLLAH ON KENTUCKY BEAU FER ME TO WIN?'

"IF YOU WANT TO MISTER YOU CAN USE MY JOCKEY BADGE. THAT'LL GET YOU IN FOR NOTHIN—

A SARATOGA NIGHTMARE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and Tuesday; light south winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,740. • • • NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

EARTHQUAKE LOSS PUT AT $250,000,000

Ruin More Complete Than at San Francisco, Captain Says.

DEAD NUMBER THOUSANDS

Cable Companies Estimate that 7,000 Persons Were Killed in Chile—100,000 Homeless.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 19.—At 7:52 o'clock last Thursday evening Valparaiso experienced an earthquake of great severity. That night eighty-two shocks were felt. The shocks continue, but are steadily diminishing in force.

Most of the buildings of the city were either ruined or damaged.

The loss will be enormous, probably reaching $250,000,000.

Two thousand persons killed is considered to be a fair estimate of the casualties.

The Captain of a steamship which has arrived from San Francisco says that the situation here is worse than that following the disaster at San Francisco. It is generally considered that the destruction here is more complete than that which befell San Francisco.

Vina del Mar, (three miles from Valparaiso and having a population of over 10,000,) Quirihue, (225 miles to the southward, with a population of 2,500;) Salto; Limache, (15 miles to the northwest, with a population of 6,500;) Quillota, (25 miles to the northwest, with a population of 10,000,) and villages all around were destroyed. All the towns in the Aconcague Valley have suffered terribly.

Most of the damage was due to fire, which started immediately after the first shock.

The whole population is sleeping on the hills, the parks, or the streets.

Some articles of food are very scarce. Milk costs two Chilean dollars a liter, and it is almost impossible to obtain meat, even at high prices. It is not, however, believed that a famine will occur, as thousands of tons of flour, wheat, and rice are in stores and on the ships. The authorities have taken charge of the distribution of food.

The railroads are all destroyed.

Rain, which began to fall immediately after the first shock, stopped an hour afterward.

The nights are very cold and windy, and the people sleeping in the open are suffering greatly. Couriers have been dispatched both north and south for troops. Martial law has ruled in Valparaiso since the first day of the shocks.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 19.—Dispatches received here from Chile to-day over the Mexican Cable Company's wire indicate that the destruction by the earthquake was far more widespread than was at first supposed, and that whole towns have been wiped off the map.

Los Andes is reported to have been entirely destroyed, and the same fate is said to have befallen Melippilla. The proportion of the inhabitants killed at these two places is said to have been very large, because of the terrible force of the earthquake, which is believed to have been much more severe than at Valparaiso.

Other towns which are said to have suffered greatly are Casablanca, San Miguel, Antofagasta, Serena, and Caldre. The three last-named towns are on the coast, and there is no telegraphic communication with them, the coast cable having been destroyed.

It is believed that though the first estimates of the loss of life in Valparaiso were exaggerated, the loss of life in all Chile has been terrible. Of course all figures so far are pure guesswork, but the estimates are continually resulting in higher figures, and 30,000 dead was spoken of in dispatches to-day as a possible figure.

The fires at Valparaiso have about

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KAISER EAGER TO VISIT US.

Mr. Ridder Assures Him of an Enthusiastic Welcome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Emperor William of Germany has a very strong desire to visit America, and it is possible he may see his way to do it before long. He frankly talked of his longing to cross the Atlantic to Herman Ridder of New York, who a few days ago had the pleasure and honor of being received by his Majesty.

There are two things that stimulate the Kaiser's longing. One is political and the other is personal. The political consideration that moves him is his anxiety to cultivate as much as possible friendly relations between his country and America. He seems to think if he should spend a little time in the United States he would demonstrate impressively his good feeling for the country and no doubt bring about an improvement in American regard for Germany. His visit also would give him the great pleasure of coming into personal touch with the life of our country.

He wishes to do a lot of sightseeing, too. He wants to look over our big cities and examine their institutions, observe our business and industrial methods, compare conditions in which various classes of our people are placed with the conditions of the corresponding classes in Germany, and mingle as much as possible in the social life of the country. He also is eager to learn by personal observation how Americans are governed.

The Kaiser especially desires to meet President Roosevelt, for whom he entertains sentiments of profound respect and intense friendliness, apparently regarding him as the world seems to regard him, as one of his own kind.

Mr. Ridder says Emperor William spoke admiringly of American character and of American enterprise and achievements.

"I told the Emperor," said Mr. Ridder, "that when he gets to America he'll find our people possessed of the idea that there's nothing too good for him."

BRITISH MASCOT DESERTED.

And the Terrier is Doing Yeoman Service on Admiral Evans's Ship.

A good deal was said last Fall, when the British Second Cruiser Squadron, commanded by Prince Louis of Battenberg, sailed away, because many jack tars, who could not tear themselves away from the lights of the Bowery, were left behind; but it only developed yesterday that there was a serious case of desertion to the United States Navy. One of the most highly prized members of the company of H. M. S. Cornwall missed his ship on purpose, and may now be seen any day on the quarterdeck of the United States battleship Maine, the flagship of Admiral Evans. The Maine got in here yesterday from her New England manoeuvres.

The Captain of the Cornwall owned a wire-haired terrier, which was the pet of the crew. He knew as much as any dog should, "went dead for the King," and offered his paw for a shake as an officer and a gentleman ought. A few days before the squadron sailed he got shore leave. He never returned, and lost the number of his mess. The Cornwalls vowed he had been stolen, but it is clear enough now he was in hiding to bide a chance of changing his allegiance.

As soon as the last Union Jack had disappeared down the river sailors from the Maine noticed a terrier persistently trying to board their launch. At first they drove him off, but at last they realized he was a real navy dog yearning for his natural home. But by this time the longshoremen had captured him, and, try as they would, the bluejackets got no opportunity to get possession of him again.

The matter came to the ears of some officers, and it was decided that so valuable a recruit could not be lost. A council of war was held and a ransom was raised to purchase the dog. An Ensign with $10 was dispatched, and for this consideration the dog was enrolled as mascot-in-chief to the battleship Maine. In his new quarters he has thrived amazingly, and it must be moment of great excitement before his bark reverts to a British accent. For the President he dies with as much enthusiasm as he did for King Edward, and he never mistakes "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," for "God Save the King" neither, as a matter of fact, does any one who does not hear the words.

RAIN FLOODS JOHNSTOWN.

Water Three Feet Deep in Fashionable Residence Section.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Aug. 19.—An unprecedented rainstorm here to-day flooded Moxham, the fashionable residence section of the city, and caused thousands of dollars' damage. Street car traffic was tied up for two hours.

Many of the streets to-night are two to three feet deep with water, and the Conemaugh River and Stony Creek are rising rapidly. The business section of the city is some distance from the flood section, and is safe from any damage.

Reports received here from points in Allegheny and neighboring counties indicate that great damage has been done there by the storm. Telegraph and telephone communication was interrupted with many points, and full accounts of the extent of the damage have not been received.

At Kittanning several buildings were struck by lightning and destroyed, and five bridges were washed away. At Scottdale street car traffic was entirely suspended, and the residents were forced to take refuge on the second floors. Through the Sewickley Valley, near Greensburg, the storm swept away a number of bridges, mines were flooded, and three dwellings were destroyed by lightning.

Boy "Fire Eater" May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—In trying to imitate the "fire-eating" trick of circus fakirs yesterday afternoon, John Cottle, the eight-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Cottle of 1,215 Armstrong Avenue, filled his mouth with coal oil and set it on fire with a match. In a moment he was covered with flames. A neighbor smothered the flames, but the boy was severely burned and may not recover.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

TWO DROWN WITH MAN THEY STRIVE TO SAVE

Triple Tragedy at Lonely Spot in Sheepshead Bay.

DIVE KILLS ANOTHER BATHER

Plunges Into Shallow Pool—Clothes on Gravesend Bay Shore May Indicate a Drowning.

Three young men—Thomas Palmer of 352 East Thirty-second Street, Morris Gross of 110 First Street, Manhattan, and Matthew Andreson of 1,300 Hurfly Road, Brooklyn—were drowned at Plum Beach, at the extreme end of Sheepshead Bay, yesterday afternoon. Gross lost his life trying to save that of his friend Palmer, while Anderson was drowned in a brave effort to save the first two, neither of whom he knew.

Plum Beach is one of the little bathing places on Sheepshead Bay, and there are no life-savers on duty there. Owing to the fact that the place is not much frequented, some bathers who desire quiet are in the habit of going there every now and then, and it was this that led Gross, Palmer, and Anderson to go there for a swim yesterday.

Anderson was bathing some distance away from Gross and Palmer, and did not know that anything was wrong until he heard the cry of Palmer for help. Palmer, who was only 20 years old, was a poor swimmer, and, getting into deep water, soon found himself in trouble. His friend Gross, seeing his predicament, promptly went to his assistance, but Palmer became exhausted and lost complete control of himself, the result being that Gross, who refused to relinquish his hold upon him, was carried down, too.

The moment Anderson, who was a powerful swimmer, saw the danger of the two men he yelled, "Keep up your courage; I'm coming," and struck out toward them.

When he got to them Palmer had lost consciousness while Gross, now thoroughly exhausted, was in a condition nearly as bad. Anderson did not hesitate, and swimming up to the men, who were just going under the third time, shouted to the still conscious Gross to hold on to Palmer and then he grabbed Gross.

For ten minutes Anderson struggled with all the strength that was in him to keep Gross and Palmer above water, but it was an impossible undertaking and he too soon became exhausted in the struggle. All three sank. None of the bodies rose to the surface and last night men were still dragging the bay where the three were last seen.

Soon after the police were notified of the drowning of Gross, Palmer, and Anderson they received word that William O'Keefe, 19 years old, of 25 West Eighth Street, Manhattan, had probably been drowned in Gravesend Bay, at the foot of Thirty-sixth Street. His clothes were found on the beach. No one saw him in the water, and the police were unable to confirm the report that he had lost his life.

At Coney Island, in Steeplechase Park, Albert Haggenbaum of 26 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, dived by mistake into the shallow end of a swimming pool. His neck was broken. His death, the ambulance doctor said, was instantaneous.

BOUND TO OUST NEGROES.

Renewed Demand for Removal of Colored Troops from Fort Brown.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 19.—Major A. P. Blockson, United States Army, Inspector General of the Southwestern Division, arrived to-day to investigate the recent outrage committed by negro regular soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, stationed at Fort Brown.

Typewritten copies of all the testimony taken by the citizens' committee last week were turned over to the Inspector General, who will resume his inquiries to-morrow at the fort.

While it is believed that no further trouble is likely for the present at least, the citizens of Brownsville are as determined as ever that the negroes shall not remain at this station, and they purpose to continue to bring pressure on the Federal Government to remove them to some other fort.

DALLAS, Aug. 19.—Senator Culberson sent the following telegram to-day to Washington:

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 19, 1906.

To Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Since the receipt of your telegram of yesterday, officials and citizens of Brownsville have wired me again to the effect that there is danger of further riot and bloodshed at Brownsville unless the negro troops are immediately removed.

I respectfully suggest that the War Department could within a day get a telegraphic report from the commanding officer at Fort Brown as to the conditions there, and on which action could be based. Please wire me what the people there may expect.

C. A. CULBERSON.

Senator Culberson declines to discuss the seriousness of the Brownsville situation.

SAVED BY REVENUE MEN.

Amateur Sailors Were Clinging to Capsized Boat When Picked Up.

Ambrose Harley and William Dewyer, who said they lived at 280 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, were thrown overboard yesterday afternoon while sailing in the bay. They were saved by Capt. John Bradley of the United States revenue cutter Calumet and his crew.

The young men started out from Brooklyn in a fourteen-foot boat, which they had rigged up with a sail. For several hours they sailed about in the bay, and about 6 o'clock, when near Governors Island, the boom swung over the side, the boat heeled, and the sail dipped into the water. Both jumped for the boom and the boat turned over.

The young men hung on to the boat for nearly an hour, and when Capt. Bradley came to their assistance they were almost exhausted and were very glad to be pulled aboard the revenue cutter. They had discarded most of their clothes, and the crew of the Calumet rigged them out with spare togs.

Potato Famine Feared in Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A serious potato blight has appeared in the west of Ireland and threatens the failure of the crop. Spraying with sulphur of copper may save it, otherwise a potato famine is feared.

7 ASLEEP KILLED IN WRECK.

Fast Freight Train Telescopes Cars in Blinding Storm.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Aug. 19.—Plunging through a blinding rainstorm at the rate of 45 miles an hour early to-day a fast freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad crashed into a slowly moving work train at Sang Hollow, killing seven and seriously injuring seven others of the work train crew. Three of the latter probably will die. Engineer Woods was the only member of the freight crew that was injured. He jumped and will die of his injuries.

The crew of the freight made an attempt to rescue the men from the cabin car, where they were asleep, but the doors were fastened by wrecked timbers so that entrance was impossible. It was some hours before it was found out how many were dead. Four men were dead when taken out. The others died after being taken to a hospital.

One of the injured, a one-legged man, was pinned under a timber from the derrick and terribly crushed. Calling one of the wreckers to him, he said: "For God's sake, kill me and put me out of my misery. I cannot live, anyway. Please don't tell my wife I am hurt. She is away on her vacation, and it would be a shame for me to spoil things for her."

VANDERBILT AUTO HELD UP.

Police Said 30 Miles an Hour—Only 12 Miles, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 19.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will appear in the District Court to-morrow to answer to the charge of overspeeding his automobile on Washington Street yesterday.

Mr. Vanderbilt, accompanied by his wife and a mechanic, was en route for Newport from Boston when he was stopped by Policemen Smith, Hatch, and Crocker, who assert that the machine was speeding along the measured course at a rate of thirty miles an hour.

Mr. Vanderbilt and his party claimed the speed was only twelve miles, they having slowed down after being warned by a couple of men in a hay field that the officers were lying in wait for scorchers.

Mr. Vanderbilt declares that he will fight the case to the last. Just a week previously, and almost at the same time, Harold F. Vanderbilt, a younger brother, was arrested on the same charge and at the same spot. He was allowed to go on, however, when Lawyer Arthur Clark agreed to appear in court for him Monday.

THREE CAR LINES BLOCKED.

Plow of 23d Street Car Jammed at the Broadway Junction.

Traffic on the Twenty-third Street crosstown cars and the Madison Avenue and the Lexington Avenue lines was tied up for two hours last night because the plow of a Twenty-third Street car took a wrong switch at Madison Avenue. Thousands of persons were compelled to walk through Twenty-third Street to the various ferries and car lines.

As the car started to cross Madison Avenue the front truck passed the switch all right, but the plow turned north on Madison Avenue.

Before the car could be stopped it had crossed the north and south bound tracks of the Madison Avenue line and the plow became wedged in between the west and east tracks of the Twenty-third Street line. All traffic on the latter line was stopped, and the Lexington Avenue cars also blocked. Two wrecking crews were sent for, and after two hours traffic was resumed.

ATTACK GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Clouds of Mosquitos Force Garrison to Camp Under Netting.

The western extension of Governors Island, that is now well under way, bids fair to make a record this Summer as one of the champion mosquito breeding places north of the Louisiana marshes. Several acres of the extension are already above water, and the little pools on top of this mud produce mosquitos in clouds.

Yesterday they were so thick along the walks on the western end of the island that persons walking along them had to fight every step to keep the pests away. The soldiers said that never in their experience had they encountered mosquitos in such swarms, and that it was impossible to sleep unless fully protected by netting.

Castle Williams, the military prison, is in the direct line of fire of the mosquito encampment, and the prisoners, when they are not sleeping under their nets, are kept busy driving the insects away from their heads and hands.

On the greens outside the prison the soldiers sleep wrapped in netting, while above them hum the angry insects.

TIGRESS SLASHES TRAINER.

Bostock Performer Believed to be Suffering from Blood Poisoning.

Henry Henricksen, one of Bostock's trainers, was attacked by Empress, a Bengal tigress, during the show in Dreamland yesterday afternoon, and was badly scratched on the left arm.

Henricksen, it was said at Bostock's last night, is in a serious condition. It was feared that blood poisoning had set in, and that he would suffer the loss of his arm, as did Bonavita. There were three deep slashes in his arm, the longest requiring eight stitches, and the others requiring six.

Henricksen had the animal on a pedestal, and had ordered her to jump over the stock of his whip. She refused, and he prodded her three times with a long steel fork. She became angry and jumped for him. So close was the tigress to bearing him to the ground that one of her claws caught the kerchief about his neck, ripped it away, tore the skin, and then slashed his upraised arm.

The trainer recovered his balance and turned on the animal, stabbing it in the nose with his steel fork and beating it in the face with the butt of his pistol. He then forced it back to the pedestal and compelled it to do its act before driving it from the arena.

After the wounds had been sewed up by Dr. F. E. Smith of the Dreamland staff it was thought that Henricksen would be able to continue his act last night. Later the swollen condition of his arm caused fears of blood poisoning and he was sent to bed and the act called off indefinitely.

"THE SECOND EMPIRE" of the NEW YORK CENTRAL, "America's Greatest Railroad," is a fast daily train, leaving New York at 1:02 P. M., arriving Buffalo 10:20 P. M.; stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Batavia.—Adv.

PLOT TO KILL PALMA; SEVEN ARRESTS IN CUBA

Government Accuses Liberal Leaders of Conspiracy.

GENERAL CASTILLO ESCAPES.

Chief of Police in House of Representatives Among the Prisoners—Rebel Bands Aggressive.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Half a dozen highly prominent leaders of the Liberal Party have been taken into custody on the charge of conspiracy against the Government and plotting to assassinate President Palma.

The events of to-day have shown that the Government was fully aroused to the necessity of putting down not only the open outlawry in Western Cuba, but also to the necessity of capturing and confining the alleged leaders of this movement, who were strongly suspected of plotting the assassination of the President and overthrowing the present Government by force.

The men arrested here are Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez and his brother Fausto, ex-Cuban Consul at Bremen; ex-Senator Monteagudo, Col. Manuel Piedra, Chief of Police in the House of Representatives, and Gen. Enrique Loynaz del Castillo, a former Congressman from Puerto Principe Province. The five above-mentioned men are charged with conspiracy. They say they are merely the victims of persecution.

Telegrams were sent to Santiago directing the arrest of Juan Cualberto Gomez of Havana, known as the colored orator and one of the most influential of the Liberal leaders. Gomez has been campaigning lately throughout Santiago Province against the Government. The police of Santiago were also ordered to arrest Demetrio Castillo, which they did. Gomez and Castillo are charged with inciting to outlawry and revolution.

The Havana arrests were made by the city police on charges preferred by the Chief of the Government Secret Service. Gen. Enrique Loynaz del Castillo managed to escape. After his arrest he was placed in a carriage in charge of a Lieutenant of Police. He asked that his brother-in-law, Señor Arana, be allowed to accompany him to bring a change of clothing. This request was granted.

While on the way to the police station Arana drew a revolver and threatened the Lieutenant with instant death unless he allowed the prisoner to escape. Both men then jumped from the carriage and ran. They were not caught. When President Palma learned of this incident he ordered that the Lieutenant of Police be at once arrested.

Col. Manuel Piedra is the same man who endeavored to start a revolution in 1905. He was captured but subsequently pardoned, but singularly enough remained in the employ of the Government as Chief of Police in the House.

Gen. Enrique Loynaz del Castillo is a Radical, and on various occasions he has been a disturbing element in politics.

It is reported that the rebels in the Province of Pinar del Rio have received considerable reinforcements in the remoter districts. Two encounters between them and the Rural Guards occurred today. Leading veterans are assembling volunteers to attack and disperse all rebel bands. The rebels hold that the Government has been most unjust in the matter of elections and appointments, and that it has not carried out its promises of public improvements, &c. The rebels in the remoter districts are said to be well armed, and they are probably well supplied with ammunition.

President Palma crossed the harbor at 8 o'clock this morning from his Summer residence in Cabanas Fortress. He remained in his office throughout the day, and was reading telegraphic reports and consulting with officials until a late hour to-night. He will sleep in the palace.

Troops are being held in readiness to be transported to Pinar del Rio, and the western railroad has been notified that a train for this purpose may be requisitioned at any moment. In view of the rumors and evidences of plots, however, the Government is loath to send the Havana troops away.

BANDITS KILL TREASURER.

Russian Robbers Commit Murder in Street and Escape with $14,000.

NICOLAIEFF, Aug. 19.—Eight armed men attacked the Treasurer of the Black Sea Company at midday to-day on the principal street here. They killed the Treasurer as well as a policeman who was accompanying him and made off with $14,000 which he was carrying.

MOSCOW, Aug. 19.—An attempt to hold up M. Katspoff, the proprietor of a cotton mill on the outskirts of this city, who was driving from the railroad station with $11,500 to pay wages, was frustrated by the driver of his carriage. Instead of halting when he was ordered to, the driver whipped up his horses and drove over the assailants. He then continued to the factory in spite of the fact that a bullet had pierced his chest.

In consequence of this and other attempts at robbery the clearing house here has passed a resolution against the delivery of more than $1,500 at a time to patrons through bank clerks.

YELLOW FEVER IN LOUISIANA.

One Positive Case at New Iberia—Health Authorities Alert.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—The following notice was sent out by President C. H. Irion of the State Board of Health this afternoon:

"One case of yellow fever at New Iberia, 125 miles from New Orleans. Am leaving to-night to take personal charge of situation."

Dr. Irion left to-night, accompanied by Medical Inspectors Brady and Mayer and Chief Fumigator Destrampes.

The patient is a mulatto boy, 12 years old, living in an isolated part of the town. The case was reported as suspicious last Friday night, and Saturday morning Dr. Chassaignac and P. E. Archinard went to New Iberia. They finally agreed this morning that it was a positive case. There is so far nothing to show how the case originated.

Dr. Brady will be specially detailed to trace the infection, and no efforts will be spared to stamp it out.

HORSE KILLS A CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Thomas Wood Was Trying to Extract a Stone from Its Hoof.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The Rev. Thomas Wood, senior pastor of the Great Falls Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Baltimore County, was killed to-day by his horse while he was trying to take a stone from the animal's hoof.

Mr. Wood was found on the road and taken to a house near by, where he died after telling how the accident occurred.

THE MARY PATTEN AGROUND.

Many Pay to be Put Ashore When the Asbury Steamer Hits the Mud.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The steamboat Mary Patten while on her 11 A. M. trip from New York ran into a mud bank near Plus Island in the Shrewsbury River to-day and remained there two and a half hours, until the rising tide floated her.

She had 1,000 passengers on board, and while the boat was fast many paid 25 cents each to launch owners, who flocked to the scene, to be set ashore. No damage was done to the boat.

H. C. ROWE'S YACHT BURNED.

The Auxiliary Schooner Owesne Destroyed at Pine Orchard, Conn.

BRANFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—The large auxiliary schooner yacht Owesne, owned by Henry C. Rowe of New Haven, was burned to the water's edge to-night while moored in front of Mr. Rowe's cottage at Pine Orchard.

The yacht carried a fifty-horse power gasoline engine. The fire was started by an explosion of gasoline. The vessel was valued at $10,000.

The engineer, James Boucher, is reported seriously burned.

The Owesne was a brand-new craft, built this year by Isham & Co. of New London, Conn. Her length over all was 52 feet, and she had a twelve-foot beam.

AUTO UPSET WITH EIGHT.

Owner Found He Couldn't Stop and Drove Into Underbrush.

An automobile in which were eight persons upset on the road down Split Rock Hill in New Jersey, near the New York line, Saturday night. No one was seriously hurt.

The machine belongs to John W. Hines, dealer in rugs, whose place of business is 271 Canal Street, and who lives in Montclair. In the machine were Mr. and Mrs. Hines, their three children, a Mrs. Brown, her child, and another woman.

Mr. Hines said yesterday that he had started to descend the hill and found he could not stop. Two men in a wagon were ascending the hill. The road was two narrow for the vehicles to pass, so Mr. Hines picked out a soft place in the underbrush and steered into it. The machine was overturned, but all those in it escaped with bruises, and the car was not greatly damaged.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Part of $40,000,000 Issue for Manchurian Enterprise to be Floated Here.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Cabling from Tokio, the correspondent there of The Daily Telegraph says that Takahshi, Vice Governor of the Bank of Japan, is going to England and America to negotiate a Government loan for the Manchurian enterprise of $40,000,000.

If circumstances are favorable, he will attempt the conversion of old loans to a lower interest basis.

CAR RAN AWAY DOWN HILL.

Full of Passengers, It Started Without a Motorman Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Passengers on Car 11 of the Camden & Trenton Trolley Company had an exciting ride down hill on a trolley car without either a conductor or motorman on board. The car was standing at the head of Warren Street on the highland, while the motorman and conductor were in the office of the company opposite. The car started down the hill and ran for five blocks before it stopped of its own accord. The passengers were too panic-stricken to apply the hand brakes.

The motorman, when he came up, said that the air for the brake must have leaked from the pipe to have allowed the car to start. No one was hurt, but everybody was scared.

QUAKES AND SUN SPOTS.

British Scientist Points Out a Remarkable Fact.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 20.—Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, Director of the Solar Physics Observatory, Kensington, in an interview, said it was a remarkable fact that the earthquakes at San Francisco and Valparaiso synchronized with a sun spot maximum, and that in 1894, when there were many serious earthquakes, the same conditions obtained.

It was not yet fully known whether there were laws controlling the recurrence of earthquakes, Sir Joseph continued. It was a point certainly worthy of investigation, but such an investigation would involve expense. The chief work in this direction, he added, was now being carried on by Germans.

VICEROY BOUGHT A BIOGRAPH.

It Went Bang When He Tried It, and Rumors of a Plot Followed.

PEKING, Aug. 19.—The explosion of the gasoline tank used in a lantern show last Friday, which gave rise to rumors of attempted assassinations, occurred while Tuan-Fang, Governor of the Province of Hu-Nan, was trying a moving picture machine which he had brought here from Europe for the amusement of the Dowager Empress before taking to the palace.

The sensation this incident created in official circles indicates the extreme state of nervousness prevailing in high quarters. All the residences of officials have been heavily guarded by troops since the explosion.

Tuan-Fang was a member of one of the Imperial Chinese missions sent abroad to study foreign political methods. He visited the United States last Winter.

John D. Rockefeller Recovering.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—John D. Rockefeller did not attend church services today at the Euclid Baptist Church, owing to his temporary indisposition. His brother-in-law, Mr. Rudd, stated that Mr. Rockefeller was not at all seriously ill, and would be out again in a day or two.

JEROME WILL RUN IF DEMOCRATS ASK

Announces Willingness, but Must Be Untrammeled.

OATH OF OFFICE HIS PLEDGE

His Candidacy, He Declares, Is Due to "Shameful Conditions"—Regulars Will Control Convention.

"In the present shameful condition of our political life in this State I am willing to run for the office of Governor of the State if the Democratic Convention shall nominate me without any understanding, expressed or implied, other than that, if elected, I shall obey my oath of office as I understand it, in letter and spirit.

"WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME."

District Attorney Jerome thus announced last evening that he would accept the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket if the convention selected him.

His statement was given to The Associated Press last night, and was sent out as coming from this city, although Mr. Jerome is at his Summer home in Lakeville, Conn.:

Mr. Jerome's statement was not unexpected, but that it was so brief occasioned surprise. Mr. Jerome had made up his mind not to amplify his statement at this time, for, when his home was called up on the telephone, the reply was that he had given instructions not to be disturbed, and that he could not talk at present.

Nearly all of the big men of the Republican and Democratic Parties were out of the city last night, and those who could be reached refused to make any comment as to Mr. Jerome's candidacy and its effect on the political situation.

To Bolt If Hearst Controls.

It was said last night by those in a position to know that Mr. Jerome had received assurances that every effort will be made to nominate him, and that those who have his candidacy in hand feel sure of their ability to win in the convention. It is declared that if Mr. Hearst should dominate the convention and get the nomination the Jerome supporters stand ready to bolt the convention and run the District Attorney on an independent ticket. It will in reality, they say, be the regular ticket, inasmuch as they will show that the Buffalo delegates in choosing Hearst had chosen a man who was the candidate of a rival party.

The declaration of Mr. Jerome was regarded as the first gun in the Democratic battle to oppose Hearst. It is said that the conservative element of the party believes that Mr. Jerome is the man who can most effectively demolish the Hearst pretensions, and they believe that he can do so either as the regular Democratic nominee or as an independent. Some politicians expressed the belief last night that Mr. Jerome's announcement marked the recession of the Hearst wave in the Democratic Party.

Up to the time that Mr. Jerome's candidacy was discussed and it became known that leading conservatives had asked him to run, no important man really appeared in opposition to Mr. Hearst as the Democratic candidate.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee last week showed that the anti-Hearst element was in control of the party machinery. The proportion was at least four to one against Hearst, and so any effort to force his boom was abandoned by his supporters. Had there been any chance of their success by even so small a majority as that which captured the Republican machine for Odell at the meeting of the Republican State Committee the Hearst men would have forced through a resolution favoring their man.

Their assertion that the selection of Buffalo as the convention city was a point in their favor was met by the statement that the convention had been promised to the Erie County members who are not for Hearst. His supporters there are William J. Connors, who is not a member of the committee, and Norman E. Mack, who is the National Committeeman and who has no vote in the State Committee.

Controlling the temporary organization as they do it is the belief of prominent Democrats that delegates instructed for Hearst, especially if Hearst is at the time of the Buffalo convention the candidate of the Independence League, will not be allowed to take their seats in the convention. The reason for refusing to give them credentials, these Democrats say, will be made clear.

It will be declared that the Hearst men have come to the convention to support a man who is a candidate of a rival party, and that the delegates will be excluded on the ground that they have no place in a Democratic gathering.

On the other hand, however, it is said that it may not be necessary to go to the extreme of unseating the Hearst delegates. So far they are only instructed in about eleven counties, and do not muster more than 88 votes. It is believed now that the Jerome statement has been issued the instructing of delegates for Hearst will cease, and that they will either be instructed for Jerome or left to exercise their will in the convention.

It was said last night that the only thing that can save the regular Democratic nomination for Mr. Hearst will be if he goes to the convention without the nomination of the Independence League. As the convention of this party is to be held on Sept. 11 in Carnegie Hall, and the self-constituted State Committee of the league has already declared that it will demand Hearst's nomination, it is not clear to those who spoke on the subject how the convention can escape making Hearst its nominee.

If Hearst is nominated by his league and accepts the nomination, as it is planned he shall do before Sept. 25, the date of the Democratic Convention, or even if he does not accept, the cry will be raised against him at Buffalo that he is the candidate of the rival party, that he cannot be regularly nominated by the

Democratic Convention, and that a convention which does nominate him will not be regular.

Justice William J. Gaynor, who has been mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor, was informed at St. James, L. I., last night of Mr. Jerome's statement. He said:

"Thank you for the information. I have no comment to make."

JEROME'S CANDIDACY.

Editorials from This Morning's New York Newspapers.

Those of this morning's newspapers which comment on Mr. Jerome's announcement of his candidacy print the following editorials:

THE WORLD.

There is the ring of the old Jerome in this announcement, which was yesterday made public:

"In the present shameful condition of our political life in this State I am willing to run for the office of Governor of the State if the Democratic Convention shall nominate me without any understanding, expressed or implied, other than that if elected I shall obey my oath of office as I understand it in letter and spirit."

Mr. Jerome's description of political conditions in New York as "shameful" is not too emphatic. His repudiation in advance of any pledges that might be made for him by would-be bosses is characteristic of the independence that has been his strength and the pride of his supporters.

The announcement is strong, straightforward, direct; but it lacks the interest of the unexpected. It has been understood that Mr. Jerome would run as a regular candidate on his own terms. There is more interest in the question whether he would run as an independent candidate in the event—which now seems likely—that the convention names neither Jerome nor Adam nor Osborne nor Gaynor, but indorses the candidacy of Mr. Hearst.

In the preliminary discusion of Mr. Jerome's expected announcement the press throughout the State, without regard to party, has shown itself most appreciative. He would make a rousing campaign. He would not lack for issues to state or for abuses to flay in his impulsive, forceful manner.

It is most unfortunate that his failure thus far effectually to prosecute the greater criminals who in wealth wax arrogant and in power feel themselves immune from the dock, the prison, and the felon's stripes has lessened somewhat his great strength among the people of the metropolis.

Whether that failure is neglect or merely regrettable delay, the effect upon public opinion cannot be ignored. It is, we repeat, most unfortunate. Never had New York more need of a Man.

From The Sun.

Mr. Jerome says that if the Democrats of this State offer him the nomination he will run as their candidate for Governor.

He sets forth his platform frankly and explicitly. It is the oath of office that he will take when he enters on his duties at Albany.

We would give more for that pledge from Jerome than for all the other platforms that could be erected from now until doomsday.

MR. JEROME'S CAREER.

Active in Local Affairs Since His Appointment to Office in 1888.

William Travers Jerome's first appointment was to the office of Assistant District Attorney. He was appointed by the late Col. Fellows in 1888. Two years later he supported John W. Goff against De Lancey Nicoll, and upon Mr. Nicoll's election returned to private practice. While in the District Attorney's office Mr. Jerome managed a number of important cases, and came to the front in connection with police corruption. On one occasion he took the witness stand himself and swore that a certain detective could not be believed under oath.

After having been counsel in the celebrated Carlisle Harris case, Mr. Jerome next occupied himself with the Lexow Committee and its famous overhauling of municipal affairs. He was one of the chief advisers of Mr. Goff, and was said to be responsible for many of the finest points scored in that investigation. An effort was made by the Committee of Seventy, of which he was the leading spirit, to have him selected a special Deputy Attorney General to carry on the work of the Lexow Committee. In 1894 he was appointed counsel of the Committee of Seventy to prosecute various violators of the election law.

In June, 1895, Mr. Jerome was appointed Justice of Special Sessions by Mayor Strong, on the recommendation of Good Government Club No. 74. He was appointed to serve eight years, and his term would therefore have expired in 1903. One of his first acts was to institute a hunt for cases of adulteration of milk sold in the city. As a result of this several wholesale milk dealers were sent to prison. At one time he attacked District Attorney Fellows for allowing excise cases to be transferred from his court to the Court of General Sessions. On that occasion he charged that there was an understanding between the public prosecutor and the liquor dealers. In March, 1896, he again assailed the District Attorney's office, and condemned the condition of the Tombs. In 1899 he openly charged that Police Magistrates' clerks willfully drew defective complaints to enable liquor dealers to evade the law.

In the earlier months of 1901, while on the Special Sessions bench, Mr. Jerome personally led many raids on gambling establishments, a course which he continued to pursue after taking charge of the District Attorney's office. The most famous of these raids was made on Richard A. Canfield's gambling house in East Forty-fourth Street. As the result of another raid, "Al" Adams, the so-called "Policy King," was sent to Sing Sing. Following the raids several big gamblers admitted that they were "common gamblers" and quit the business here.

In the latter part of 1901 Mr. Jerome resigned from the bench to accept the Fusion nomination for District Attorney, becoming the running mate of Seth Low, who was nominated for Mayor. The campaign was a memorable one and resulted in the election of "Jerome and Low," as the names were coupled in the weeks before election. Last year Mr. Jerome ran for re-election as an independent and defeated Osborne, the Tammany candidate, and ex-Magistrate Flammer, whose name had to stand on the Republican ticket, although he said he did not want to run and advised all his friends and all Republicans to vote for Mr. Jerome.

SERGEANT NOT TO BLAME.

But Escapes from Castle Williams Will Be Harder Hereafter.

Charges were preferred against Sergt. Hubert Bair of the Fifty-third Company of Coast Artillery for neglect of duty in permitting the escape of Herbert Harris, a prisoner in Castle Williams, last Wednesday, but they have been withdrawn. The bringing of charges against Bair, who is one of the most popular non-commissioned officers in his company, created a great stir among his comrades on the island, while not a few of the commissioned officers agreed with the men that Bair was not responsible for Harris's escape.

The charges against Bair were sent to Capt. Carr, the post commander, who returned them with the indorsement that unless witnesses could be produced to prove the charges they would be dropped. These witnesses were not forthcoming, and yesterday Sergt. Bair was again on duty on the ferryboat Gen. Hancock, the boat in which it is supposed Harris crossed to Manhattan.

While the charges against Bair have been set aside there is no doubt that in the future it will be much more difficult for prisoners to get away from Governors Island.

SALUTE WOUNDS A WOMAN.

Bullet from a Yachtsman's Revolver Hits Mrs. Fredericks.

While sitting on the beach at Barretto Point, in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Anna Fredericks of Garrison Avenue and Burnett Place was struck in the neck by a spent bullet from a revolver and was severely wounded.

According to the police she was accidentally wounded by a young man in a small naphtha launch. The young man, with three companions, was on the launch Daisy. They had just returned from a three days' cruise. The Steen Boat Club at Barretto Point fired a salute with revolvers in greeting to the Daisy.

The young men on the Daisy responded, and a bullet from the boat hit Mrs. Fredericks. Mounted Policeman Brace heard the shots and hurried up. He arrested William Deisler, 23 years old, of Gilbert Place, Hunt's Point, who was held in the Morrisania Station, charged with the shooting.

Nearly Drowned in City Hall Park.

Irene Meyers, 8 years old, of 1 Batavia Street, was playing with several companions around the fountain in City Hall Park yesterday. Suddenly Irene toppled and fell into the big basin of water. She floundered about, and her companions screamed until Michael Johnson, a sailor on the battleship Pennsylvania, waded into the water and pulled the dripping child out.

EARTHQUAKE LOSS PUT AT $250,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

exhausted themselves and are under control, but the entire city except the old town is a wreck. With only one or two slight shocks to-day, the people are slowly recovering from the panic, but conditions are frightful, and food and medicine are scarce. ne report says thousands are dying for lack of attention.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 20.—In a dispatch from Valparaiso, without date, a correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Sixty per cent. of this city has been completely destroyed. The death roll is very heavy.

"There were 82 shocks on Thursday night, and there have been 300 more since then. The tremors still continue.

"One hundred thousand persons are homeless and destitute. Water is giving out.

"Surrounding towns have been destroyed, and the railroad has been cut."

According to a dispatch sent out by a news agency here the British Government has received a message from the Consul General at Valparaiso fully confirming the reports of great losses to life and property.

In a dispatch from Santiago, dated Aug. 19, a correspondent of The Tribune says:

"Consternation reigns here. All business has been suspended. The people are bivouacking in the public squares. It is announced officially that 55 persons have been killed and hundreds injured. Buildings in every block have been damaged. The prisoners in the jails mutinied, but were overcome by the troops. The Cerro Santa Lucia, a precipitous hill in the centre of the city, has partly collapsed.

"The Archbishop's palace, the Ministry of the Interior, the Palace of Congress, the buildings of the municipality, the National Library, the University, and the military barracks all were severely damaged, as also were several churches. The cathedral, however, was not injured. The damage here is estimated at $6,000,000. The people have been forbidden to enter the churches, the schools, or the theatres."

Most of the private dispatches received in London concerning the disaster give the impression that the earthquake was less serious than was at first reported. They are, however, all very brief and mostly of a personal nature.

The Chilean Legation has received no official advices, but over a score of telegrams from residents of Valparaiso and Santiago have reached the legation through friends of officials living in London. All these are cheerful in tone.

Dispatches received by business houses in a few cases give serious reports. Nearly all the dispatches say that the business staffs of foreign firms are safe and that the companies' buildings are not much damaged. This is partly explained in a dispatch to Foelsch & Co. of Hamburg, which says:

"Earthquake and fire were confined practically to Valparaiso. Damages to all European houses will prove slight, as the properties, for the most part, are located in the harbor quarter."

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 19.—Refugees who left Valparaiso after the first shocks are beginning to arrive here.

Señor Grez, one of the refugees, says the first shock in Valparaiso was very prolonged, and threw the entire city into indescribable panic. People crowded the streets and the squares, crying and lamenting. The first shock also threw down a number of buildings. The second shock was more severe, and resulted in the crumbling of most of the buildings in the Almendral quarter.

Immediately after the second shock the entire city was plunged into terrifying darkness. This did not last long, for the scene of destruction was soon lit up by the fires which broke out in the Almendral quarter. The light from the flames came as a welcome relief to the darkness. The people, however, remained in an extreme state of terror, many believing that the end of the world had come.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Victoria Theatre, the Spanish-Italian Bank Building, the Bellavista Railroad Station, and the Club de Setembre. Most of the severe damage was done on the low ground reclaimed from the sea. The Church of the Espiritu Santo and the Church of La Marced, as well as a large number of the buildings on Victoria Street, were destroyed.

The masses of material that were thrown into the streets made traffic impossible. The Avenue Brazil was almost completely wrecked.

Among those dead is the wife of Admiral Montt.

More than 60,000 persons took refuge in the hills surrounding Valparaiso.

The portion of the city containing the Custom House and the City Hall was not severely damaged by the first shocks. It is now reported that the Custom House is burning. A large majority of the houses were rendered unfit for habitation. The storehouses of the Custom House were almost totally destroyed.

The water pipes of the city were broken, and the water poured through the streets.

The Government has ordered its warships stationed at Talcahuano to carry at once to Valparaiso the most needed necessaries of life.

The people of Valparaiso are utterly exhausted. They are awaiting the re-establishment of the railway service in order to leave the city. A troop of cavalry has been sent to re-establish communication between this city and Valparaiso. Firemen left here yesterday for Valparaiso to aid in extinguishing the fires there.

The Mayor of Valparaiso has sent word that he does not know the numbers of killed or injured, but believes that they are numerous.

In the City of Santiago much damage was done. Many public buildings, particularly churches, were dismantled. The buildings of Congress, the municipal buildings, the Normal School, the courts, the Peruvian Legation, the residence of President Riesco, the Central Market, the Prefecture of Police, and the national telegraph office were all seriously damaged. The lines of the electric tramway system and the electric light wires were short circuited, interrupting street-car travel and plunging the city into darkness.

The scenes at the hospitals and prisons during the excitement were distressing in the extreme. The prisoners tried to escape from the jails, and prison guards were obliged to fire into the air in order to intimidate and quiet their panic-stricken charges.

There have been several return shocks of slight intensity. These shocks have served to continue the state of public alarm, and panic still prevails. The astronomical observatory, however, has given out a statement to the effect that it does not appear to be possible that there will be a repetition of the severe shocks. Last night many persons slept in the tramway cars, in carriages, and in the squares and streets. The Government has taken steps to restore order. An inspection of all houses left standing has been ordered, and directions have been issued for the distribution of relief supplies to those in need.

A majority of the victims of the disaster here were residents of the poorer sections of the city, where many small houses were thrown to the ground. Several deaths from nervous excitement and heart disease are reported.

It is known that thirty lives were lost and 100 persons were injured in this city by the earthquake, but it is believed that others were killed by the falling buildings, and that their bodies will be discovered later. Several persons became so panic-stricken during the tremblings of the earth that they threw themselves from the balconies of their homes and were killed.

The fires which followed the earthquake in this city were promptly extinguished, but, while they lasted, they greatly augmented the terror of the people.

As all telegraph and telephone lines were more or less damaged, the exact situation throughout the country is not yet known, but advices have been received to the effect that the towns of Virlage and Casablanca were entirely destroyed, and that San Felipe, Rancagua, Melipilla, and Llaillai were severely damaged. At Concepcion the shock was severe and a number of persons were killed or injured. The towns of Rengo, San Fernando, Quilliotta, and San Antonio and many villages are in ruins. All railway service in the central zone is either interrupted entirely or greatly delayed, and commerce is practically at a standstill.

A traveler who came here by express train says that when the train was near Las Vegas, about half way between Valparaiso and Santiago, the cars were shaken violently and the engine nearly left the track. A stop was made, and the terrified passengers alighted. Later they proceeded to Llaillai, which they found in almost total ruins.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 19.—The latest advices received here from Valparaiso say that the panicky condition of the people is ameliorating. Great damage was done in the Almendral, the principal business section of the city, and in Victoria Street few buildings are standing.

The funds collected in Chile for festivities in connection with the inauguration of President-elect Montt will be distributed among the sufferers from the earthquake.

TOWN DROPPED INTO SEA?

Report Regarding Mincha—Estimate That Earthquake Killed 7,000.

Advices received from Valparaiso by the cable companies yesterday were to the effect that the small towns and villages along a large part of the Chilean coast suffered terrible destruction by the earthquake, some of them being completely wiped out.

It was estimated that the loss of life in Valparaiso and elsewhere would reach 7,000, with a dozen important places still to be heard from. Mincha, a little town on the coast, had, it was thought, been completely wiped out, as couriers arriving at Coquimbo reported that Mincha had dropped into the sea. Ligua also suffered greatly, losing about half its population and the majority of its finest buildings.

Below Valparaiso the only news obtainable was that which came in a fragmentary form to Valparaiso on Friday telling of earthquake shocks at many points.

It was said that Coquimbo experienced several shocks on Friday and that many lives were lost there. Coquimbo was cut off after sending two messages.

Many messages sent by New York business firms having branch offices in Chile have been answered, but not at any length. A firm that sent an inquiry as to what damage had been done in Valparaiso received an answer saying: "Our building partly damaged, but not all."

Another firm got a reply stating that half Valparaiso was practically in ruins, and that the people were so badly scared that they were fleeing to the mountains in all sorts of conveyances, taking household goods with them.

All the telegraph and cable companies have their wires choked with messages, but none of them will receive a message for any point south of Valparaiso. Many of the messages sent yesterday went by way of England, while others went over the French cable. In many instances no answers whatever were received, the cable company reporting that the person to whom the message was sent could not be found.

According to news received here the Chilean towns of Vina del Mar, Petorca, Hierro Vijeo, Llai Llai, Santa Rosa de los Andes, Nogales, Melon, and Seupallar have been destroyed by the earthquake.

The number of killed in Valparaiso is estimated at 1,000. ne hundred and seventy persons are said to have lost their lives in Limache and thirty in Quillota.

OUR LEGATION IS SAFE.

Minister Hicks Heard From—Says There Is Universal Mourning.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Official advices reached the State Department to-day regarding the Valparaiso earthquake. They gave information similar to that already contained in press dispatches.

United States Minister Hicks, at Santiago, cabled that 500 deaths were reported at Valparaiso, that immense destruction had been caused by fire, and that many towns had been wiped out. He added that there was universal mourning. He said it was reported that at Santiago there were 30 deaths and much destruction of property.

The State Department also announced that Minister Hicks, "under date of the 18th, reports that on the 16th there was a frightful earthquake, with loss of life; many buildings being destroyed, and that shocks continued until the date of his telegram; that the legation was safe; that the houses in the towns were deserted, and thousands of persons had slept two nights in the plazas and parks."

Advices were received at the Chilean Legation to-day, dated Santiago, Aug. 18, stating that the earthquake in that city was very severe, but that there were few casualties. Up to the time of filing the dispatch, which the Chargé d'Affaires believes was Saturday evening, no news had been received in Santiago from Valparaiso on account of the interruption of the railroad and telegraph lines.

POGROM IN WARSAW FEARED.

Police and Military May Take Advantage of the Present Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—Alarming reports have been received in St. Petersburg in regard to the probability of a Jewish massacre in Warsaw. Poland has always been regarded as secure against a pogrom, for, though the anti-Semitic sentiment is strong, the feeling against the Russian authorities is stronger still, and the police would find it practically impossible to arouse the Polish populace to attack the Jews.

What is possible, however, is a violent outbreak of Polish national sentiment against the Socialists, for only lately several drawn battles have taken place between the representatives of the two factions. The hostility of the Nationalists to the Socialists has been reinforced by the anti-Semitic propaganda, and the police and military, infuriated by the recent assassinations, might naturally take advantage of this state of affairs.

SYMPATHY FROM EUROPE.

France and Italy Send Messages—Italian Consulate Was Razed.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The French Government has expressed its sympathy to the Chilean Legation on account of the earthquake disaster.

ROME, Aug. 19.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Italian Minister at Santiago, Chile, instructing him to express Italy's sympathy with Chile over the earthquake disaster, and also requesting the Minister to send detailed information concerning the catastrophe. No response has yet been received to this message.

The Foreign Office is in receipt of a dispatch from the Consulate at Valparaiso saying that the destruction of property there was considerable and that the Consular offices were razed.

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BEDROOM FURNITURE.

BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS, &C.

Mahogany Bed and Bureau, reduced from	$360.00	to	$240.00
Birch Bed and Bureau, reduced from	240.00	to	160.00
Maple Bed and Bureau, reduced from	325.00	to	216.00
Mahogany Toilet Table, reduced from	120.00	to	80.00
Birch Toilet Table, reduced from	80.00	to	53.00
Maple Toilet Table, reduced from	42.00	to	28.00
Mahogany Chiffonier, reduced from	39.00	to	26.00
Birch Chiffonier, reduced from	38.00	to	25.00
Maple Chiffonier, reduced from	45.00	to	30.00
Mahogany Bureau, reduced from	48.00	to	32.00
Golden Oak Somnoe, reduced from	16.00	to	11.00

BRASS BEDS.

Reduced from	$70.00	to	$55.00
Reduced from	50.00	to	37.00
Reduced from	48.00	to	36.00
Reduced from	45.00	to	30.00
Reduced from	40.00	to	27.00
Reduced from	38.00	to	26.00
Reduced from	35.00	to	25.00
Reduced from	26.00	to	17.00

Numerous other reduced Beds in Both Brass and White Enamel.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Golden Oak Extension Table, reduced from	$50.00	to	$33.00
Golden Oak Extension Table, reduced from	45.00	to	30.00
Golden Oak Extension Table, reduced from	43.00	to	29.00
Golden Oak Extension Table, reduced from	24.00	to	16.00
Golden Oak Side Table, reduced from	55.00	to	37.00
Golden Oak Side Table, reduced from	53.00	to	35.00
Mahogany Side Table, reduced from	46.00	to	23.00
Mahogany Side Table, reduced from	25.00	to	17.00
Antwerp Side Table, reduced from	22.00	to	14.00
Mahogany Sideboard, reduced from	68.00	to	45.00
Mahogany Sideboard, reduced from	67.00	to	45.00
Antwerp Sideboard, reduced from	63.00	to	42.00
Golden Oak Sideboard, reduced from	60.00	to	40.00
Golden Oak Sideboard, reduced from	35.00	to	23.00
Golden Oak China Closet, reduced from	52.00	to	34.50
Golden Oak China Closet, reduced from	39.00	to	26.00
Golden Oak China Closet, reduced from	35.00	to	23.00
Golden Oak China Close', reduced from	33.00	to	22.00

LIBRARY FURNITURE.

SUITES.

Mahogany Suite, reduced from	$190.00	to	$127.00
Mahogany Suite, reduced from	181.00	to	120.00
Mahogany Suite, reduced from	229.00	to	152.00
Mahogany Suite, reduced from	265.00	to	177.00
Mahogany Suite, reduced from	138.00	to	92.00
Mahogany Suite, reduced from	105.00	to	69.00

SOFAS, DIVANS, DAVENPORTS.

Mahogany Sofa, reduced from	$160.00	to	$107.00
Mahogany Safa, reduced from	285.00	to	190.00
Mahogany Sofa, reduced from	172.00	to	115.00
Mahogany Sofa, reduced from	100.00	to	67.00
Mahogany Sofa, reduced from	60.00	to	40.00
Gold Sofa, reduced from	40.00	to	28.00
Davenport, reduced from	86.00	to	55.00
Box Couch, reduced from	82.00	to	55.00
Box Couch, reduced from	50.00	to	33.00
Divan, reduced from	38.00	to	25.00
Couch, reduced from	17.00	to	12.00

CHAIRS.

Mahogany Chair, reduced from	$24.00	to	$16.00
Mahogany Arm Chair, reduced from	65.00	to	43.00
Mahogany Arm Chair, reduced from	52.00	to	35.00
Mahogany Arm Chair, reduced from	50.00	to	33.00

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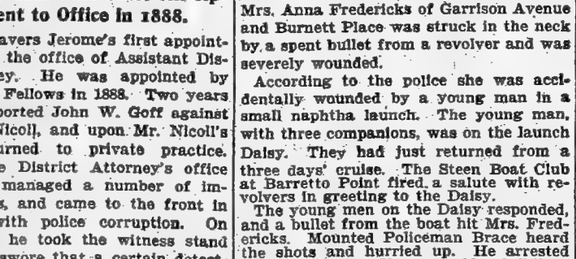

HALF the people who own pianos need to be reminded that the purpose of a piano is *to furnish music.*

Several hundred dollars tied up in an instrument that no member of the family can play, represents a pretty poor investment.

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Mail inquiries will have prompt attention.

The Aeolian Co. Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av. near 34th St., N. Y.

TALK OF TUNNEL STRIKES.

Union Agent Declares That Some Workers Are Now Out.

Business Agent Maurice Howard of the Compressed Airworkers' Union went last night to the men at work in the Belmont tunnel from East Forty-second Street to Astoria. On leaving the tunnel at East Forty-second Street he declared, in what he called an official statement, that ninety caisson workers had gone on strike and that work in the tunnel was practically shut down. Reporters were not admitted to the shaft.

The caisson workers, Howard said, had struck for for $3.50 for an eight-hour day under the twenty-five pounds of air pressure and $3.75 a day of six hours under thirty-five pounds of pressure. The men are now receiving $3 for a day of eight hours under twenty-five pounds of pressure. Because the caisson workers quit, Howard declared, 350 other men employed in the tunnel had to quit work.

Howard said that he went into the tunnel to see how far the men were organized, and he was "much surprised and put out" to find that they had gone on strike without any authorization from the union.

He said he would have preferred that the men wait until they were better organized, and settle the question by arbitration.

The business agent declared that trouble might be expected soon on the rapid transit tunnel from Henry Street, Brooklyn, to the Battery. The subcontractors, Cranford & Co., Howard asserted, employed union men, but their foremen were against the union, and the men wanted them removed. The men, Howard added, had given the contractors until Saturday of decide what they would do.

Thomas J. Curtis, business agent of the Rock Drillers' Union, said last night that there was still a strike on the Manhattan section of the Pennsylvania tunnel and that the work was tied up.

In his opinion, he said, there would be a general strike on all the tunnels in a short time if the men's claims were not adjusted. The Pennsylvania has repeatedly declared that its contractors were having no trouble except minor disputes, their work was going on steadily, and that the contractors challenged successful contradiction of this.

Huyler's

Ice Cream Soda is Unequalled

You will have to drink it before you leave for your vacation, but you can take with you a Box of

Huyler's

FRESH, PURE, DELICIOUS BONBONS and CHOCOLATES

Why not a fancy Huyler's Box for your family or friends?

Candies sent everywhere by Mail or Express.

Mail or Phone your orders if not near our Stores.

Water Filters and Coolers.

THE BEST KINDS.

FOR SALE BY

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

¶ Departmental systems
Library Bureau
316 Broadway.

Showing the early arrivals of new Fall merchandise.

THE store is beginning to assume an entirely new aspect. Summer goods are being closed out rapidly, and new stocks opened to take their place. We have never bought so liberally—never arranged for such wide assortments. The signs of the times point to an era of commercial prosperity, and we have made preparations for a great increase in trade. Come and see the new goods. It's worth while just to get an idea of the trend of styles. Early selection insures something exclusive, and our low prices begin at the commencement of the season.

100 doz. $1.50 chiffon veils, 50c.

PROBABLY enough for to-day's selling. Fashionable crepe and chiffon and chiffon cloth veils—1½ and 3 yard lengths—all colors and white and black—formerly 75c., $1, $1.25 and $1.50. All marked at one price for quick clearance to-day, 50c. **50c** Main Floor.

An appetizing luncheon served in our cool 8th floor restaurant.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Pearl necklaces, $3.50—Paris fad

THE extreme Paris fad is the Pearl necklace. We have just 120 pieces in six sizes—difficult to distinguish from the real. They sell on the Rue Rivoli, Paris, at 50 francs. Our price.. **$3.50**

$1 novelty brooches, flowers and animals, 50c.

Women's new Fall suits at $24.75

THE best style features of the new Fall models are characteristically shown in these suits, pointing conclusively to the continuance of Simpson Crawford Co. supremacy. Introductory prices especially low. Third Floor.

Women's fine cloth and light weight serge suits made up with hip length tight fitting or box front coats, with velvet vests. Braid and velvet is used very effectively for trimming—full plaited skirt—charming new model that you will not find a duplicate for at so low a price..... **24.75**

Women's new Fall suits, $29.75.
Smart tweeds and fancy all wool plaid suits in two length coats—short hip or knee lengths—strictly tailor made and lined with taffeta—new model—Fall skirts—at **29.75**

Women's new tweed suits, $39.75
Fine grade hard twisted tweeds in pin stripes—Fall model—short, tight fitting double-breasted coat—velvet collar—taffeta lined—skirts full plaited—good suit for early Fall wear, at **39.75**

Women's $7.50 skirts, $3.95
It is seldom that even a clearing sale affords such values, for these are very desirable styles and the quality excellent—made up in hard finished worsted—gray only—side plaited model—regularly $7.50. At..... **3.95**

Clearing women's broadcloth Eton coats, $5
Collarless, trimmed with silk braid and small buttons—satin lined—good garment for all skirts—regularly $9.75. To close..... **$5.00**

Black and colored dress goods

THE leading foreign makers and the foremost American looms alike contribute to the enormous assortments of bright new Fall and Winter dress fabrics, which we place upon the counters to-day. We start the season with extraordinary bargains—values that one could not expect to see quoted for months to come. Main Floor.

$1 all wool fancy panama at 55c.
One of this season's most wanted weaves—pure all wool, bright, rich finish—neat checks and hairline self colored plaids; navy, Burgundy, garnet, tobacco brown, twilight gray, royal blue; 52 in. wide; regularly $1, at..... **55c**

$1.50 pure wool gray tailor suitings 79c
56 inches wide, extraordinary value, neat hair line stripes, phantom checks and plain Panama weaves, medium twilight grays, $1.50 grade..... **79c**

$1 all wool fancy shadow check Panama 69c
Bright, rich, lustrous mohair finish, absolutely dust proof; complete range of the new fall and winter shades, including black. Special at..... **69c**

59c blue and green checks and fancy plaids, 45c

An extraordinary black goods special.
$1.50 fine high grade blk. unfinished worsted, manufactured from pure high grade double combed Australian yarns—as dressy as broadcloth and as serviceable as serge..... **89c**

☞IMPORTANT—Clearing odd lines, broken assortments
Radical price reductions to clear all goods left over from inventory—seasonable, and, in most instances, just as desirable as if selected from regular stock. We are determined to carry none of these odd lines over this week—all must go, regardless of cost or loss.

PLAIN TAILOR VOILES.
CHIFFON VOILES.
FANCY CHECKED VOILES.
SILK AND WOOL FRENCH CRYSTAL CREPES.
FRENCH EOLIENNES.
SHEPHERD CHECK MOHAIRS.
FANCY MIXED MOHAIRS.
PLAIN AND CHECKED MOHAIRS.
DUST-PROOF TOURIST SUITING FOR AUTOMOBILE WEAR.

Medium weight, nearly all colors included in the various weaves—extra large assortment of silk and wool—sheer cream materials for evening and party dresses—42 to 56 in.—suitable for evening dresses, school dresses or house gowns—all at this low price, 50c. per yard. Regularly $1 to $2.50. At, per yard..... **50c**

REGULARLY $1 TO $2.50.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

First showing of new millinery.

WE are showing exceptionally pretty and original ideas in women's trimmed outing and tailor suit hats, suitable for wear in the mountains or at the seashore—light colored felts and lightweight silk braids most wanted..... **4.95 to 7.95**

French feather turbans—The talk of the hour—splendid range of styles in very jaunty feather turbans—ready to put on the head—extremely desirable either for dress, seashore or country.

Untrimmed hat dept.
We offer a wonderful lot of brand new, lightweight black silk and braid hats—made over wire frames—reg. $2.25 hat, at **1.50**

Closing out the balance of our straw hats at greatly reduced prices.
Black chips—heretofore 1.48, to-day..... **48c**
Real black hair hats—heretofore 2.98, to-day, **98c**
Natural Cuba hats—heretofore 75c., to-day.. **19c**

5½ in. taffeta ribbons, 19c.
Another consignment of 5½ in. high lustre all silk taffeta ribbon. The last lot went like hot cakes. Regularly 24c. a yard at..... **19c**

5,000 yards of 75c batiste laces below cost to import. Main Floor.

THIS is part of the wonderful bargain news that will attract the attention of thousands to-day.

The most fashionable laces used in making up the new Fall and Winter gowns, represented by almost every new pattern.

Many widths of bandings, insertions, irregulars, laces, medallions and demi-widths, &c., in the newest combinations of French batiste and baby Irish laces, cluny and Venise laces, combined with batiste, Oriental embroidery and batiste; English eyelet, combined with batiste. Laces that sell up to 75c. at..... **29c**

50c for laces that sell up to $1.25. | **98c** for laces that sell up to $2.50. | **1.48** for laces that sell up to $3.50.

August clearing sale of silk remnants

OVER 5,000 more short lengths assorted and added to the balance of the 10,000 yard collection placed on sale last Monday. Are making just three lots this time, with prices on a still lower plane, for new Fall goods are coming in upon us so fast that it becomes imperative to make room. Main Floor.

It's the most important remnant sale of the entire year,
embracing the very latest weaves and designs in extensive variety—goods that were sold in our regular stocks at two and three times the prices asked for the remnant lengths. Pieces range from 2 to 20 yards, and are suitable for linings, waists, skirts, entire dresses, &c.

1,500 yards of 27 inch all silk rough Shantung, 35c.
This is one of the most remarkable silk values ever quoted in New York, for the popularity of Shantungs is on the increase, and regular prices for the qualities included in this assortment of remnants range from $1 to $1.25 per yard—choice at, per yard..... **35c**

25c FOR UP TO $1 SILKS. — Colored Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Peau de Cygne, Checked Louisine, Messaline, White Habutai, Colored Habutai.

35c FOR UP TO $1.25 SILKS. — Foulard Satin, Striped Louisine, Jacquard Taffeta, Fancy Silks, White Taffeta, Satin Duchesse.

45c FOR UP TO $2 SILKS. — Black Crepe de Chine, White Satin, Jacquard Louisine, Faconne Foulard, Messaline, Peau de Cygne.

Hundreds of lengths all white, also evening shades and all black. For want of space we can't mention same.

☞**Very special**—1,500 yards 36 in. black dress taffeta, yd. 69c.—"Wear guaranteed" on selvage of every yard—strong, serviceable—high finish—rich black. Was $1, to-day only..... **69c**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Silk striped challies, 25c

EXTREMELY beautiful and serviceable fabric for house garments—all new 1906 designs. Main Floor.

White grounds, with handsome French printing in Dresden and floral designs in blue, pink, lavender and gray, also plain shades, including light blue, white, cream, pink, champagne, nile, Alice blue, reseda, garnet, navy and fast black—27 in. wide—launders perfectly—special to-day at, per yard, 25c. **25c**

THE VERY NEWEST AND MOST CORRECT DESIGNS OF Japanese Crepe, the ideal fabric for kimono sand dressing sacques—fans and Japanese lady figures in handsome tones of blue, pink, lavender, red and green—28 inches wide..... **19c**

☞200 doz. pillow cases, at 12½c and 15c.
Two lots of the fine quality Fruit-of-the-Loom pillow cases—hemmed—size 45x36—specially reduced for to-day's selling.
Lot 1—regularly 16c., at 12½c. Lot 2—regularly 19c., at 15c.

100 doz. 55c bed sheets, 49c.
Linen finished—size 9-4—will fit three-quarter and full size beds—splendid value at 55c.—to-day, each..... **49c**

First showing of new Fall waists Second Floor.

For cool mornings and evenings.

WE are justly proud of the early showing of new Waists for women, of Scotch plaids, fancy plaids, nets, taffetas, Scotch flannels, poplins, albatross, cloth.

To-day we offer two styles of black light weight taffeta tailored waists that sell regularly at $5 for..... 3.40

$1.25 lawn waists at 50c.
300 sheer lawn waists, with attached collar and three-quarter sleeves—many thousands have been sold at $1.25. Each..... 50c

$2 sheer lawn waists at $1
Wonderfully pretty sheer lawn waists in a variety of embroidery designs. Regular $2 waists. Special to-day, each..... $1

79c for men's $1.50 shirts.

MAKER'S name is all that's needed to insure a quick sale of these shirts, but the name is just what we are not permitted to mention in this advertisement. The trade mark is on the shirts, however, and when you see them you'll recognize the importance of laying in a supply of shirts at this time. Main Floor.

Materials are woven and printed madras
Of high quality; made to fit perfectly; bosoms are plaited or plain; cuffs attached or detached; sizes 14 to 17; latest Fall styles; regular 1.50, at..... **79c**

CLEARING men's $3 worsted bathing suits at..... **1.50**

Clearing sale of fancy linens.

EVERY day we receive fresh arrivals of Fall merchandise the need for quick clearance on all broken lines becomes more apparent.

12½c. all lace and fancy Teneriffe doylies, 6 inches round, **5c**
19c. all linen hemstitched doylies, with fancy open-work, 6 inch..... **10c**
48c. hemstitched centre pieces, with fancy drawn work 18 inches square..... **25c**
98c. hemstitched scarfs and squares, fancy drawn work **49c**
1.25 hemstitched tea cloths, fancy drawn work, 36 inches square..... **69c**
3.00 all lace bureau scarfs, size 18x54 inches **1.95**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Clearing 85c. night gowns 50c.

THE pressing need of the hour is for space to display new Fall goods. We can't carry this season's goods over to next, and radical price reductions are forced upon us. Second Floor.

Only a limited quantity of these night gowns, but we expect them to last all day to-day. They come in cambric, nainsook and muslin; trimmed with laces, embroidery and tucks—high, V and slipover styles—regularly 85c., to-day..... **50c**

20c Corset covers 12c
Soft finish cambric—well made with lace edge.
$1.50 GOWNS OF NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC—trimmed with laces, embroidery, tucks and ribbon.... **98c**
$1.75 GOWNS OF NAINSOOK OR CAMBRIC reduced to..... **1.25**
75c. CORSET COVERS, sheer nainsook..... **50c**
45c. NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS..... **25c**

WALKING SKIRTS—full cut, well made, cambric flounce, trimmed with rows of Val. lace insertion and edge..... **1.25**
CAMBRIC SKIRTS—in several pretty styles—trimmed with full ruffles of embroidery and tucks—special **1.98**
Women's 89c. DRAWERS of nainsook and cambric—special at **59c**
Women's 39c. DRAWERS—muslin or cambric—laces and tucks.. **25c**

August sale of curtains and upholsteries---Extraordinary bargain giving. Fourth Floor.

THE culmination of months of planning is reached with this sale. Makers have been helped through their dull periods by our enormous orders placed just the right time to secure the maximum saving in price. Assortments are extensive, embracing practically every make of curtain for which there's any demand. No time of the year are prices so low. Purchases made now will be held for future delivery.

Irish point lace curtains.
Hundreds of handsomely wrought designs at great savings. 2.75 curtains at..... **1.75**
4.50 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 2.95
7.50 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 4.45
9.00 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 5.90
10.50 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 7.90
13.50 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 9.75

Nottingham lace curtains.
An almost limitless variety to choose from in dainty copies of the real lace—such values at $2 curtains at..... **98c**
2.75 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 1.45
3.50 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 1.95
4.50 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 2.35
5.90 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 3.45

Renaissance lace curtains.
New edge and insertion effects—beautiful hand made laces mounted on fine French nets; 5.50 curtains at..... **3.50**
7.50 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 4.25
9.00 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 5.90
10.00 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 7.50
Finer qualities..... 11.75, 13.50, 19.75, 22.50

Arabian lace curtains.
These popular curtains are more in demand than ever. Special offerings of 5.90 curtains at, pair..... **3.95**
7.50 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 4.85
9.75 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 6.90
17.50 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 12.50
45.00 Curtains, now reduced to, per pair..... 22.50

Tapestry portieres.
Of the many excellent values offered we can name but a few. Dozens of others equally good for early shoppers. 7.50 Mercerized Armure Tapestry Portieres, pair..... **5.00**
9.75 Bordered Tapestry Portieres, pair..... 6.90
13.50 Imported Tapestry Portieres, pair..... 9.50
19.75 French Damask Portieres, pair..... 11.75

Remarkable values in Renaissance curtain laces.

33c Novelty designs including several new Colonial effects, both white and Arabian. Sale prices one-third less than regular. Per yard, 27c., 33c., 39c., 49c., 69c. **27c**

Ruffled embroidered muslin 25c. per yard.
50 pieces that the importer sacrificed for instant cash. Hence, choose to-day of these 39c. to 69c. qualities, at, per yard..... 25c

Couch cover bargains.
$6 Persian rug tapestry covers..... 2.95
$10 East Indian couch covers..... 5.50

Dining table covers at ½.
8-4 and 10-4 sizes, excellent qualities, 2.45 and 5.15

100 regular $5 Renaissance bed sets at $3.40.
Well made of durable bobbinet, with 15 inch lace medallion in spread and bolster and nicely finished with lace trimmed valance. Regularly $5, at $3.40. Others in finer qualities at $5.90, $8.90, $11.75, $17.50. **$3.40**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Annual sale carpets, rugs.

OUR annual August sale simplifies the problem of expense to you in the matter of floor covering. We prepare for this occasion a year in advance, and just at the time when you MUST buy carpets and rugs and linoleums, &c., offer bargains that mean a saving of a fourth and a third from the ordinary cost. Fourth Floor.

New line Smith's Axminster carpets in parlor and library patterns—new, fresh goods—all have borders to match and are the new Fall patterns—regularly $1.25 yard, now..... **95c**

Smith's tapestry Brussels carpets, with and without borders—some with stairs to match—reg. 85c. Now..... **69c**

All wool extra super ingrain carpets, new small figures—best grade—every thread wool—reg. 75c. Now..... **59c**

A few more body Brussels 5 frame carpets to close—carpets that wear and give service—few patterns have enough for large rooms; regularly $1.35. Now..... **$1**

One solid piece Axminster rugs, heaviest quality, Oriental patterns—all the newest and best copies of real Persian Rugs—regularly $27.00. Now..... **23.00**

9x12 Axminster rugs—regular price $30. Reduced for this sale to..... **$26**

Body Brussels rugs in Fall patterns, suitable for parlor, dining room, bedroom or library; best wearing rug made; 8.3x10.6; regular price $27.50; now..... **$23.50**
9x12—regular price $30. Now reduced to..... 25.50

Sampson's oilcloth—Big line of new patterns—all new, dry, fresh goods—1 and 2 yards wide—reg. price 25c. per sq. yd. Now..... **19c**

Scotch linoleums—All the new patterns are on show and are included in this special sale—reg. 55c. to 60c. per sq. yd. Now..... **44c**

$2.50 Sanford Oriental pattern rugs, the newest thing shown in the Fall patterns; size 27x63—regularly $2.50. Now..... **1.95**

August furniture sale.

SEVERAL immense shipments augment our vast assortments just at a time when the inroads of the tremendous sales of the past two weeks were becoming noticeable. They include the best furniture bargains ever offered in New York.

$50.00 buffet like illustration 27.50 Fifth Floor.
Genuine quartered oak, mission style, weathered finish, cabinet top, fitted with large French bevel plate mirror, 14x36; one long linen drawer and three small drawers, novelty brass trimming; also two wine closets, with colored leaded glass doors..... **27.50**

Ostermoor's "special" mattress, hand laid filling, built, not stuffed, bound edges, square corners, A. C. A. or fancy dust proof satin finish ticking, striped in linen effect..... **15.00**

Bedroom furniture

$12.50 birch chiffonier	$8.75
19.50 birch chiffonier	15.00
16.75 golden oak chiffonier	13.50
22.50 mahogany chiffonier	19.00
27.00 golden oak chiffonier	21.00
21.00 birch dresser	19.50
43.50 golden oak dresser	31.50
36.75 mahogany dresser	28.00
47.50 mahogany dresser	38.00
56.00 mahogany dresser	41.00

Parlor suit bargains

$22.00 3-pc. parlor suit	$18.75
32.00 3-pc. parlor suit	21.25
34.00 3-pc. parlor suit	26.50
38.00 3-pc. parlor suit	29.50
42.50 3-pc. parlor suit	35.00
64.00 3-pc. parlor suit	48.00
46.00 5-pc. parlor suit	34.50
57.50 5-pc. parlor suit	46.00
63.50 5-pc. parlor suit	48.00

$21.00 EXTENSION TABLES, genuine oak, selected grain, polished round top, deep moulded rim, heavy pedestal base, hand carved claw feet..... **14.75**

$44.00 BRASS BEDS, 2 inch continuous posts, heavy fillings, mounted with extra heavy husks, guaranteed best French lacquer, very massive..... **25.00**

Pure Groceries. Sixth Floor.

ROYAL DINNER COFFEE—Extra grade rich, flavored Mocha and Java; 10-lb., $2.35; 4-lb., $1.00; lb..... **28c**

NEW MACARONI—Reaper Brand; freshly milled from the finest wheat; regular 10c. 1-lb. package..... **7c**

PURE CIDER VINEGAR—Vinegar lasts a long while in a home—therefore buy the best and purest; try ours; it conforms with all State pure food tests; including jug, gallon..... **35c**

NEW LONG ISLAND POTATOES—Just received from the farm; will cook dry, white and mealy; bushel, 85c.; peck..... **23c**

RED RIPE TOMATOES—First quality; full standard pack; solidly filled cans; dozen, 80c.; large can..... **9c**

OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart Brand, an absolutely high grade essence of perfect French olives; gallon can, with faucet, $2.75; ½-gallon can, with faucet, $1.50; ¼-gallon can with faucet, 80c.; quarts, in glass, 70c.; pints, in glass, 40c.; ½-pints, in glass..... **25c**

NEW GREEN APPLES—Extra quality; 6-qt. basket..... **35c**

DAINTY FRESH CRACKERS, warm from the ovens of the National Biscuit Co.
Social Tea, Butter Thin, Saltines, 5 o'Clock Tea, Actuets, Oatmeal, 6 cartons, 41c
regular 10c, cartons, 7c

VIRGINIA PICKLES.—Mrs. Kidd's famous Pin Money Pickles, deliciously spiced,
Gherkins, Bar Gherkins, Cauliflower, Mixed Pickles, Onions, Mangoes, } Pint Bottle, **35c**

QUEEN OLIVES—Royal Stuart, fancy large Spanish fruit; fine flavor; 20-oz. bottle, 50c.; 16-oz. bottle, 45c.; 10-oz. bottle..... **30c**

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart, extra quality; selected fruit and sugar only; natural fresh flavor; dozen, $2.70; 1 lb. glass jar..... **23c**

TEA—Extra fancy high grade Teas, Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, India Ceylon, Japan and all of our 80c. mixed varieties, blended, to suit our customers' individual tastes; 5 lb. fancy tea caddy, $2.85; lb..... **60c**

PREMIUM COOKING CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart quality, delicious rich flavor; lb. cake, 21c.; ½ lb. cake..... **16c**

RICH CREAMERY BUTTER—Royal Stuart quality, highest grade, made from heavy, rich cream; 5 lb. stone crock..... **1.28**

PRESERVED FIGS IN JUICE—Goddess brand, delicious, rich Portuguese preserved figs; regular 45c. can..... **34c**

CORN, ROYAL STUART—Extra fancy Maine Sugar Corn, the best packed in the State of Maine; doz., $1.40; can.. **12c**

ASPARAGUS TIPS—Royal Red Brand, tender young California Tips for serving on toast; doz., $1.85; regular 20c. can **16c**

LUSCIOUS JERSEY TOMATOES—Royal Stuart Brand, solid hand packed, red, ripe fruit, in large, mammoth cans; doz., $1.85; can..... **16c**

CORN STARCH—Royal Stuart quality, extra selected for culinary purposes, packed in 1 lb. carton; regular 10c. carton..... **7c**

ENGLISH CURED BACON—The well-known dry, mild sugar cured, just received from the sanitary packing house of SQUIRES & CO., BOSTON, MASS.; 3½ to 5 lb. strips—the streak of lean and fat kind—very special, lb..... **17c**

COMEDY IN THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GOVERNOR

Terrorist Disguised as Officer Boxed a Consul's Ears.

SKALLON HAD TO APOLOGIZE

Drove Out of His Warsaw Palace and Then the Bombs Came—It Is Thought He Will Quit Now.

WARSAW, Aug. 19.—The Revolutionists who yesterday attempted to assassinate the Governor General adopted a stratagem to induce him to leave the palace.

A few days ago a Revolutionist, disguised as an officer, appeared at the German Consulate, quarreled with the Vice Consul, and boxed his ears. Owing to this incident the Governor General was compelled to visit the Vice Consul and offer an apology.

Meanwhile the Revolutionists had rented a flat near the Vice Consul's residence, and when the Governor General's carriage appeared they threw bombs at it.

The police, having been informed that a light-haired girl threw the bombs, arrested all the light-haired girls in the neighborhood. Nevertheless, the would-be assassin was not captured.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—A call to an uncompromising war with terrorism and revolution in Poland was sounded in the imperial telegram of congratulation to Gov. Gen. Shallon of Warsaw on his escape from the bombs of would-be assassins at Warsaw Saturday. In this telegram Emperor Nicholas, after thanking Divine Providence for saving the Governor General's life "for me and Russia," continues: "Do not be discouraged; be resolute in the battle with insensate anarchy and sedition."

Under present conditions in Poland it will be difficult to execute the imperial will, as the police have practically been driven from the streets of the Polish capital, and the prevailing military measures are believed to be inadequate to cope with the revolutionists. Hence the text of the telegram is regarded here as indicating the intention of the Emperor to strengthen the hands of Skallon or his successor by furnishing more troops.

The establishment of what is practically a dictatorship for Poland is hinted at by the Svet, the court organ. It is considered extremely probable that Gen. Skallon, even if he is not a victim of a second and more successful attempt on the part of the Terrorists, may retire either of his own volition, as did his predecessor after a similar nerve-shaking experience, or at the request of the Emperor made as the result of representations from both the court and army factions, which have been urging his replacement by a stronger man for some time past.

DEMAND REVENGE ON GREECE

Nearly 22,000 Bulgarians Meet and Urge Reprisals.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria, Aug. 19.—A meeting of twenty thousand inhabitants of this city and surrounding districts, which was also attended by 1,900 delegates from Macedonian associations in all parts of Bulgaria, to-day adopted resolutions protesting against Greek outrages and urged the Government and the nation to use all means to obtain the strict enforcement of Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin, to break off diplomatic negotiations with Greece, to meet the Greek outrages with all the reprisals permitted by international law, and to affirm the inadequacy of the Muerzsteg programme, which provides for the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkans.

The meeting further recorded an expression of regret for acts of intolerance by certain Bulgarians after Greek provocation.

The meeting was quite orderly, and at its conclusion those present formed into an imposing procession and left copies of the resolution at the Russian, French, and British Consulates.

BOY VICTIM OF TROLLEY CAR.

Dies After Being Run Over on Dangerous Amsterdam Avenue.

Louis Raoenr, 5 years old, a son of Tobias Raoenr, a cigarmaker and dealer at 709 Amsterdam Avenue, was run over and mortally injured by a Ninth Avenue car at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street yesterday afternoon. He died later in the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

The police got several versions of the accident, one being that the boy was stepping off the car when he fell backward under the running board. Some passengers said he was in the street and was unable to get out of the way.

Dr. Killelea of 202 West Ninety-eighth Street, who was standing on the corner, ran to where the boy lay, and, picking him up, hurried to Charles H. Lowe's drug store at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street. It was found that the boy's right leg had been severed. The boy was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital by Dr. Templeton, who responded to the ambulance call. The boy's mother was hysterical until she was allowed to see the little fellow.

Motorman Gallagher and Conductor Brunt, in charge of the car, were arrested.

It was found at the hospital that the boy had also sustained a fracture of the skull, a compound fracture of the left leg, and other injuries. Dr. Killilea performed the first operation on the boy on a table in the drug store, and more than a thousand persons surged around the corner of Ninety-seventh Street while it was going on.

Baby Mice Save Mother's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Aug. 19.—When Mrs. Edward Caldwell of Wallingford inspected her French mousetrap this morning she was amazed to find not only a large mouse therein; but four baby mice to which Mrs. Mouse had given birth in the night. Mrs. Caldwell gave the entire family their liberty.

Japanese Middy Dies at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 19.—Kingiro Matsukata, a Japanese midshipman, died at the Naval Academy this afternoon, after having been ill for several days with typhoid fever. An operation was performed upon him at an early hour this morning in an effort to save his life. His brother, Okahiki Matsukata, a student at Harvard University, and Count N. Taniguchi, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Legation at Washington, were with him at the time of his death. The body will be interred in Washington. Midshipman Matsukata entered the Academy about three weeks ago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:10 A. M.—200 West Sixty-second Street; J. C. Cokbard; damage trifling.

1 A. M.—215 East Eighty-ninth Street; M. White; damage trifling.

1:30 A. M.—323 East Twenty-first Street; H. Schuman; damage, $30.

10:05 A. M.—403 East 107th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—141 Ludlow Street; Isaac Friedman; damage, $1,000.

11:30 A. M.—677 Tenth Avenue; Henry Tuterman; damage, $50.

11:30 A. M.—66 and 68 West 109th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—7 Avenue D; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:30 P. M.—45 West Twelfth Street; Minnie Mathewson; damage, $150.

7:45 P. M.—1,872 Third Avenue; L. E. Opperman; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—430 East Tenth Street; Solomon Gerenskey; damage slight.

8:00 P. M.—36 First Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:00 P. M.—207 and 209 Wooster Street; Wolff Brothers; damage, $5,000.

8:30 P. M.—198 East Third Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

NEGROES WANT EQUAL RIGHTS

The Niagara Movement Issues an Address to the Country.

HARPER'S FERRY, West Va., Aug. 19.—The second annual meeting of the Niagara Movement came to a close to-day. An address to the country was read, which in part was as follows:

"In the past year the work of the negro hater has flourished in the land. Stripped of verbiage and subterfuge, and in its naked nastiness the new American creed says: 'Fear to let black men even try to rise, lest they become the equals of the white.'

"In detail our demands are clear and unequivocal. First, we would vote; with the right to vote goes everything. We want full manhood suffrage and we want it now, henceforth, and forever.

"Second, we want discrimination in public accommodations to cease. Separation in railway and street cars, based simply on race and color, is un-American, undemocratic, and silly. We protest against all such discrimination.

"Third, we claim the right of freemen to walk, talk and be with them that wish to be with us. No man has a right to choose another man's friends, and to attempt to do so is an impudent interference with the most fundamental human privilege.

"Fourth, we want the laws enforced against rich as well as poor; against capitalists as well as laborers; against white as well as black. We are not more lawless than the white race, but we are more often arrested, convicted and mobbed.

"We want the Fourteenth Amendment carried out to the letter and every State disfranchised in Congress which attempts to disfranchise its rightful voters. We want the Fifteenth Amendment enforced and no State allowed to base its franchise simply on color.

"The failure of the Republican Party in Congress at the session just closed to redeem its pledge of 1904 with reference to suffrage conditions at the South seems a plain, deliberate and premeditated breach of promise, and stamps that party as guilty of obtaining votes under false pretenses.

"Fifth—We want the National Government to wipe out illiteracy in the South. We want our children trained as intelligent human beings should be, and we will fight for all time against any proposal to educate black boys and girls simply as servants and underlings, or simply for the use of other people.

"These are some of the chief things which we want. How shall we get them? By voting where we may vote; by persistent, unceasing agitation; by hammering at the truth; by sacrifice and work. We do not believe in violence, but we do believe in John Brown, and here on the scene of John Brown's martyrdom we reconsecrate ourselves, our honor, and our property to the final emancipation of the race which John Brown died to make free."

A resolution was adopted urging voters to question every candidate for Congress as to his attitude on the Fourteenth Amendment, and to refuse support to such as will not positively promise to support its enforcement.

STATE CONSTABLES SHOT.

Two Are Wounded by Italians In Pennsylvania.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Aug. 19.—One of the troopers of the State Constabulary lies at the Pittston Hospital in a dangerous condition, while another is suffering from a slight flesh wound, and three Italians are injured as the result of a fight to-night at Hughestown.

In Hughestown Borough is an Italian settlement. All day to-day the men there were drinking and creating such a disturbance that the neighbors made a complaint to the authorities.

A call was sent to the headquarters of the State Constabulary at Wyoming, and three of the troopers, Privates Adelson, Butler, and George, were detailed to go to the place. The Italians, who had evidently been told of their coming, opened fire upon them in the darkness, and the troopers withdrew, not, however, until George had been shot in the abdomen and Adelson had received a slight wound. Butler, the only uninjured man, got hold of a foreigner named Poloni, and clubbed him into submission.

Later, word was sent to headquarters, and troopers in charge of Sergt. Wilhelm went to the scene and arrested five Italians. Two of these, Joe Durilla and Antonio Doloro, had been shot and were taken to the hospital in a serious condition.

GOULD CUP FOR LITTLE JOY.

Gravesend Bay Boat Wins Manhasset Cruising Race—Rube First Home.

The Howard Gould Cup offered to the boat making the best corrected time over the seventy-mile course in the race of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club from Manhasset Bay to Stratford Shoal and return was won yesterday morning by Commodore W. H. Childs's twenty-two-footer Joy. It was Joy's first cruising race, and she acquitted herself splendidly. She finished second of the fleet of twenty-four boats to start, and was only an hour and twenty-six minutes behind the leader. She outsailed the New York thirty-footers and the new Gravesend Bay thirty, Sue, boat for boat, and in light airs proved herself remarkably smart. Joy crossed the finish line at 10:34:00 yesterday morning, and started at 4:10 P. M. on Saturday.

The leader of the fleet was George P. Granbery's Rube. The famous Massachusetts Bay racer is frightfully handicapped under the present measurement rule, however, and had not a chance to win against the boats built to the rule. Nevertheless she beat such boats as Alera, Melody, Sue, and Alert, and gave a splendid exhibition of her cruising properties. She wins the special prize offered for the Handicap Yacht Class, easily outsailing all her competitors. Rube finished at 9:08:21, and was 16 hours 58 minutes and 21 seconds covering the course.

The corrected times of the yachts, both in the regular and in the special handicap class, were as follows:

REGULAR.

Joy, W. H. Childs	15:02:53
Melody, W. J. Matheson	16:07:55
Alera, A. H. & J. W. Alker	16:08:00
Sue, E. F. Luckenbach	16:28:05
Alert, E. P. Alker	16:56:47
Mopsa, W. S. & F. C. Sullivan	17:18:56
Okee, J. A. & J. H. Mahistedt	20:25:23
Elver II., G. A. Enell	20:25:57
Fair Wind, E. S. Griffing	20:09:31

HANDICAP CLASS.

Rube, G. P. Granbery	16:58:21
Firefly, Guy Standing	18:10:18
Kenosha II., C. W. Voltz	18:23:36
Kenosha I., W. R. Berth	18:36:45
Thelema, A. E. Black	18:48:05

NOT RATED—ELAPSED TIME.

Gloria, Harold P. Brown	20:30:18
Nebula, Robert W. Edgren	20:04:09
Monsoon, B. R. Stoddard	20:08:32

SPECULATORS STRIKE SNAG.

Bought Baseball Tickets After Police Stopped Game—Membership Expired.

Ticket speculators struck a snag at Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday in an attempt to turn a smart trick on several hundred spectators who had paid 25 cents apiece to witness a baseball game between the Stapleton and Atlas teams, and which was stopped by Inspector Schmittberger and a squad of policemen. When the umpire announced there would be no game twenty-five hundred bowling men and boys rushed for the box office to redeem their membership tickets. As there was not sufficient money on hand, threats of violence were made.

The situation was relieved by a number of speculators, who bought the tickets by the handful at 20 cents each, intending to cash in to-day. After the crowd had dispersed it was found that the cards expired last night so far as membership went and may not be binding to-day. The speculators fear they have made a bad bargain and are on the anxious bench.

Supposing they had as much right to do as the Brooklynites do, as they expressed it, several Staten Island promoters advertised the game extensively. The scheme was to sell membership cards at a distance from the grounds and then admit only members.

The management was informed early in the day this would not be permitted, but the cards were sold. They were not taken up at the gate. When the teams were ready to go on the field a Roundsman and five patrolmen walked to the place and the Roundsman announced that if an attempt was made to play he would arrest all concerned—managers and players of both teams.

Many of the spectators succeeded in getting their money back, but when the supply of money ran out the speculators stepped in and bought up all the tickets they could get hold of.

CHAMPIONS SHUT OUT THE CHICAGO LEADERS

Wiltse's Superb Pitching Stopped Advance of Western Team.

NEW YORKS BUNCHED HITS

Scored Seven Runs In Two Innings—Chance's Team Held Down to Three Hits—Record-Breaking Attendance.

Wiltse pitched one of the greatest games of his career at Chicago yesterday and the Chicago team, leader in the National League, was shut out by the Champion New Yorks. The victory, which was secured before a crowd of 25,000 persons, reduces the wide gap which separates the two clubs, and makes the result of the games played in the present series even, each club having won one game. Pittsburg had an off day and the champions now hold second place in the pennant race by a margin of thirty points. Chicago and New York will meet to-day in the third game of the series. With the American League clubs playing in the East, no games were scheduled yesterday and the struggle for the league leadership will be again resumed to-day, Chicago meeting Griffith's men at the American League Park and the champion Athletics playing St. Louis.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Chicago, 0.
Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 4.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	10	10	11	11	14	10	13	79	.718
New York	7	—	8	12	12	8	15	8	70	.660
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	8	11	17	68	.630
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	9	10	11	11	52	.473
Cincinnati	4	4	5	10	—	10	7	8	48	.432
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.390
St. Louis	5	2	4	7	8	6	—	8	40	.357
Boston	3	8	2	4	9	8	8	—	39	.848
Games lost	31	36	40	58	63	64	72	73		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	8	8	7	6	12	15	65	.602
Phila'phia	7	—	6	10	8	11	10	10	62	.574
New York	7	9	—	6	9	11	7	10	58	.568
Cleveland	6	9	8	—	8	9	11	8	59	.567
St. Louis	6	7	6	7	—	7	10	13	56	.523
Detroit	9	4	8	4	7	—	10	10	52	.486
Washin'tn	4	4	5	4	9	5	—	10	41	.387
Boston	4	5	3	6	3	6	5	—	32	.296
Games lost	43	46	44	45	51	55	65	76		

CHAMPIONS DEFEAT CHICAGO.

New Yorks Bunched Hits In Two Innings and Won, 7 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The champion New Yorks won the second game of the present series with Chicago to-day through the effective pitching of Wiltse, who not only stopped the winning streak of the National League leaders, but shut them out by the score of 7 to 0.

A crowd larger than yesterday's attendance by nearly 5,000 witnessed the contest, the result of which was never in doubt after the first inning. Wiltse was at his best, and it is doubtful whether he ever pitched better ball in his career. He allowed his opponents but three scattered singles, and was complete master of the situation at every stage of the game. He applied himself to his task with a determination and earnestness that left no room for criticism. Only one Chicago player reached second base. Wiltse gave one base on balls and struck out four men, making his victory complete in every detail.

The game was more interesting than the score would indicate. Although the New Yorks secured a lead of two runs in the first inning, there was always a chance that Wiltse would lose his combination and enable the Chicagos to wipe out the handicap of two runs which were secured before Taylor got warmed up to his work. As the game progressed the conviction grew apace that the New York pitcher would survive. Consequently, the addition of five runs, which the champions needlessly added to their string in the ninth inning, with the aid of unsteadiness in Chicago fielding, simply emphasized the fact that the visitors were playing the game as it should be played.

Taylor started off badly, hitting the first man up. A single and a triple followed, scoring two runs. New York got five more in the ninth, a base on balls, a sacrifice, and four consecutive singles doing the business. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Steinf't, 2b	0	1	1	0	1
Tinker, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Kling, c	0	0	3	2	0
Taylor, p	0	1	0	2	0
*Hoffman	0	0	0	0	0
†Moran	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	27	8	2

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Shannon, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Brown, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Bresnah'n, c	1	1	4	1	0
Seymour, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	2	2	4	0
McGann, 1b	1	0	14	1	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Strang, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	0	1	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	7	10	27	15	0

*Batted for Taylor in ninth inning.
†Batted for Sheckard in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 5. Two-base hit—Devlin. Three-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hits—McGann, Wiltse. Double play—McGann and Devlin. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Wiltse, 4. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Wiltse, 1. Hit by pitcher—Shannon. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and O'Day.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	0	3	3	1
Kelly, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Jude, rf	2	3	2	0	0
Deleh't'y, ss	1	0	3	3	0
Smoot, cf	0	2	1	1	0
Schell, c	0	2	6	1	0
Deal, 1b	1	1	12	2	0
Tiem'ier, 3b	2	1	0	2	0
Ewing, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	9	13	27	15	2

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dolan, rf	1	1	3	2	0
Brown, c	1	1	3	8	1
Brain, 3b	1	1	3	3	1
Diehl, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Howard, 2b	0	0	3	5	1
Schulte, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Needh'm, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Goode, cf	0	0	0	0	1
Dorner, p	1	1	0	2	1
Total	4	10	24	18	4

Cincinnati	2	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	—	9
Boston	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hit—Brown. Three-base hit—Jude. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, (2,) Brown, (2.) Double plays—Huggins and Deal; Brain, Howard, and Needham. Struck out—By Ewing, 4; by Dorner, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dorner, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Dorner, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Conway.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	4	4	1
Kelley, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Jude, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Deleh't'y, ss	1	1	0	4	1
Smoot, cf	0	2	0	1	0
Livingst'n, c	0	1	4	2	0
Deal, 1b	0	0	11	2	1
Tiem'ier, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Hall, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	4	24	15	3

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dolan, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Brown, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Brain, 3b	0	0	0	0	1
Diehl, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Howard, 2b	1	0	0	3	0
Schulte, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Needh'm, c	2	2	4	0	0
Goode, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Pfeffer, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	4	5	21	9	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—		4

Three-base hit—Diehl. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Livingston, Brown, Howard. Stolen bases—Huggins, Double play—Hall, Deal, and Livingston. Struck out—By Hall, 3; by Pfeffer, 3. Bases on balls—Off Hall, 1; off Pfeffer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hall, 2. Time of game—One hour and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Johnstone.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Bennett, 2b	0	0	5	5	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Burch, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Phyle, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Marshall, c	0	1	1	2	0
Crawf'd, ss	0	0	3	2	2
Higgins, p	1	0	0	1	0
Karger, p	0	0	1	7	0
Total	1	4	27	20	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Lush, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	3	0
Br'nsf'd, 1b	1	2	12	0	0
Titus, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Magee, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	0	4	6	0
Court'ey, 3b	1	0	1	2	0
Dooin, c	0	0	2	0	1
Richie, p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	6	8	27	12	1

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6

Three-base hits—Lush, Titus. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Double play—Courtney, Gleason, and Bransfield. Hits—Off Higgins, 3 in three innings; off Karger, 5 in six innings. Wild pitches—Richie, 1; Karger, 1. Bases on balls—Off Higgins, 2; off Karger, 3. Struck out—By Karger, 1; by Richie, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Barry, rf	1	2	0	0	1
Bennett, 2b	1	2	0	2	0
Mertes, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Grady, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Burch, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Phyle, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Noonan, c	0	0	6	0	1
Holly, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Beebe, p	1	1	0	0	0
Total	5	10	21	8	3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Lush, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Br'nsf'd, 1b	0	0	7	1	1
Titus, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Magee, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Courtn'y, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Donovan, c	1	1	5	0	1
Duggleby, p	0	0	0	3	1
*Sentelle	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	18	9	3

*Batted for Duggleby in seventh inning.

St. Louis	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—	4

Two-base hits—Mertes, Beebe. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Grady. Passed ball—Noonan. Stolen bases—Titus, Magee, Barry. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 1; off Duggleby, 2. Struck out—By Beebe, 5; by Duggleby, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

Eastern League.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4	7	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—3	7	0

Batteries—Fertsch and Shea; Kissinger and McManus.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	—5	11	0	
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	6	2	

Batteries—Cronin and Barton; Henley and Steelman.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	64	41	.610	Newark	47	51	.480
Jersey City	57	41	.582	Providence	47	54	.465
Baltimore	55	41	.573	Montreal	46	58	.442
Rochester	50	53	.485	Toronto	36	63	.364

BOY WINS LONG SWIM.

Charles Stollberg First to Reach Coney Island from Bay Ridge.

Charles Stollberg, a nineteen-year-old boy, won the four-and-a-half-mile swim yesterday afternoon, held by the Jamaica Bay Volunteer Life Savings Corps over an entry of twenty-three swimmers. The race was started from Bay Ridge, at the foot of Thirtieth Street, and the men swam to Coney Island. Each one of the contestants was accompanied by a rower to relieve him in case of accident, but only one of the twenty-three failed to finish the distance, and every one of the lot was in good condition when he arrived at the island.

Accurate time for the race was not taken, owing to the failure of the Race Committee's boat to reach the line until the leaders had finished. Stollberg swam the distance in a round two hours, however. The failure of the committee to appear led to a dispute as to which man finished third, and the difficulty was only smoothed over when it was agreed to give all claimants a "third prize."

The start of the race was delayed long after 9 o'clock in order to give Alfred Brown, who won last year's contest, time to reach the wharf. At last it was started without him. He appeared shortly after the men had started, and dived off the wharf and swam the course. When he arrived he offered to race the winner for any amount of money, but Stollberg refused to sacrifice his amateur standing by competing for a money prize. He offered to swim with nothing at stake, but Brown wanted none of that.

C. H. Benedict led the swimmers away in the race, but Stollberg, with an overhand stroke that had plenty of power in it, passed him before the end of the first mile was reached, and held the lead to the finish. Benedict took second place. Among those who finished third were:

L. F. B. Levy, F. B. Keller, A. J. Bennett, H. Osmer, W. J. Dress, A. Brown, J. Haack, Arthur Deitz, W. A. Byrbee, J. D. White, Arthur Brandor, M. Koenig, W. Frotcher, F. Linnenkohl, and Ed Teuthoff.

CYCLE RACERS IN SPILL.

Mackey Sustains Fractured Collarbone at Vailsburg Track.

John Bedell of Lynbrook, Long Island, won both the professional events at the bicycle meet held at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, yesterday. Bedell's time for the quarter-mile flying start was 0:26 3-5. In the five-mile handicap he had a sixty-yard handicap.

In the first heat of the two-mile handicap for amateurs there was a bad spill. Mackey, Cameron, and Magin all fell, but Mackey fared the worst, as he had his collarbone broken. The race was won by C. A. Spain of Bloomfield, N. J., who had 110 yards handicap, with Charles Sherwood of the New York Athletic Club, scratch, second. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by Joseph Novak, Newark; R. Sheridan, East Orange, second; E. Koster, Edgecombe Wheelmen, third. Time 1:17.

Half-Mile Amateur Open.—Won by Charles Mock, Century Road Club of America; Charles Sherwood, New York Athletic Club, second; Uban McDonald, Tiger Wheelmen, third; David Mackay, Newark, fourth. Time —1:06 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, (110 yards;) C. A. Sherwood, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; J. Brennan, Newark, (320 yards,) third; Charles Mock, Century Road Club of America, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—4:33 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Professional Flying Start Amateur Time.—Won by John Bedell, 0:26 3-5; Floyd Krebs, second, 0:27; Alfred Ashurst and Edward Rupprecht tied for third, 0:27 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook, (60 yards;) Floyd Krebs, Newark, (scratch,) second; Alfred Ashurst, Newark, (20 yards,) third; Edward Rupprecht, Newark, (40 yards,) fourth; Marcell Dupuis, New York, (320 yards,) fifth. Time—11:42. Lap prize winners—Davenport, 5; Judge, 4; King, 4; Schlee, Halgin, and Peters, 1 each.

Unlimited Amateur Australian Pursuit Race.—Won by George C. Cameron, New York Athletic Club. Distance—5 miles, 110 yards. Time—11:56. Jacob Magin, second; Thomas Smith, third; Wellington Smith, fourth.

One-Mile Motor-Paced Exhibitions.—Alfred Ashurst, time—1:50. John King, time—1:55 1-5.

CLAMBAKE AT SARATOGA.

Horsemen Entertained by the Newcastle Stable—Match Race Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—In the name of the Newcastle Stable, Blair Painter, one of the members of the firm racing under that name, gave a clambake to the horsemen racing here at Ben Reilly's Inn, at the lake to-day, and assisted by his partners, Andrew Miller and F. C. Bishop, entertained about sixty guests, representing about all the prominent racing stables now at Saratoga.

Thomas Welch, trainer of the Newcastle Stable, assisted as director of the reception and entertainment, and Walter Miller, jockey for the popular and successful establishment, lent his help as assistant director.

Following the dinner there were many speeches by the guests, the two which aroused the greatest interest being by G. W. Langdon, owner of the filly Flip Flap, and John Sanford of the State Racing Commission. Mr. Langdon, after complimenting the Newcastle Stable on the acquisition of the two winning fillies, Running Water and Content, expressed the hope that both soon might meet his own filly Flip Flap, in a race, but a meeting in the regular order of racing seeming remote, challenged for a match, with Blair Painter to ride whichever filly the stable started, against Flip Flap, to be ridden by Langdon himself. As Mr. Painter is about 100 pounds weight against about half that for Mr. Langdon, the agreement was not signed, though the guests heartily approved the proposition.

Mr. Sanford, in a short speech, defended racing from the attacks that recently have been made on it, and compared the

WOMAN TRUCK OWNER RUINED BY BLACKMAIL

She Says That 26 of Her Horses Have Been Poisoned.

HER FORMER EMPLOYE HELD

Husband Trying to Trace Stolen Animals in Philadelphia—Family Threatened with Death.

When Abraham Weinberg was arraigned before Magistrate Breen, in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, on the charge of stealing a wagon and a pair of horses, a story of persecution was told by the complainant, Mrs. Lena Kamen of 51 Attorney Street, who formerly employed the prisoner.

For the last five years the woman, who makes her living by renting horses and trucks, says she has been harassed by a gang of men who live in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. They began their persecution, according to Mrs. Kamen, by asking her for a large sum of money. She refused to give it to them, and as a result fifteen of her horses were poisoned. That was five years ago, and from that time she and her husband, Raphael Kamen, who is an invalid, have paid blackmail to the gang at different periods, according to her story.

A year ago, she says, another large sum was demanded, and when Mrs. Kamen again refused to pay it on the ground that it would ruin her, eleven of her horses were poisoned. The police were unable to obtain any trace of the men who committed the crime. Four months ago a horse and wagon were stolen from outside the door of the stable, and Weinberg got it back for them when they paid him $200. This made Mrs. Kamen suspect that Weinberg was one of the men responsible for all her trouble.

The pair of horses and the wagon which were stolen on Thursday morning from Canal and Washington Streets, were valued at $1,200. After hearing Mrs. Kamen's testimony, Magistrate Breen held Weinberg in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow morning. He was remanded to the Tombs.

In telling her story to a TIMES reporter at her home, 51 Attorney Street, yesterday Mrs. Kamen said:

"I am a ruined woman through the cruel persecution to which I have been subjected for the last five years. I have a sick husband and seven children to care for. Last night I had not sufficient money to pay the men, and I do not know what will become of us all. For the last two months we have been receiving mysterious telephone messages at all hours of the day demanding more money and threatening all kinds of terrible punishments if we did not comply. The messages were in Yiddish, German, and English. When I heard that the horses and truck had been stolen on Thursday morning I thought I should lose my mind. The mare was worth $400 and the horse $350, which, with the wagon and harness, made up $1,200.

"I went to the station myself and implored the Sergeant to help me in this great trouble. He said that the police would do all they could. He told me to see if I could not identify the horses from those passing in the streets. I walked about the streets all Thursday and Friday, until I wore the soles from my shoes, but I could not find the horses. At 5 o'clock on Saturday morning I met a motorman I knew, who said he thought that he had seen my mare being driven in a wagon by Weinberg on Friday night.

"The motorman identified the mare by a large scar she has on her left shoulder. When I heard that I looked for Weinberg, and at noon on Saturday I caught him at the Williamsburg Bridge. Detectives Kelly and Binder of the Bridge Squad arrested him. He was not driving the mare then. Afterward the detectives took him over to the Leonard Street Station, as the wagon was stolen in that precinct. On Friday I received numerous telephone messages, all supposed to be from Williamsburg, saying that if I paid $500 I could get the wagon and horses back."

Sara, Mrs. Kamen's daughter, a bright girl, about 12 years old, said that she had answered a number of the telephone calls when her mother was out looking for the horses.

"At 6 o'clock last night," she said, "I received a call saying that we could get the horses and wagon back for $500. There was another message for my father telling him to take the money and go to the Para stables in Third Street, in Philadelphia, where the horses and wagon would be delivered to him. At 9 o'clock a man called up on the telephone and said that if my mother testified against Weinberg, he would poison the rest of the horses and cut her heart out.

"Three calls have come in to-day," she continued. "In each case the man at the telephone said that we would be killed if the prisoner is convicted. My mother is so nervous that she cannot sleep. My father got up from his sick bed and went to Philadelphia early this morning to see if the horses and wagon are at the Para stables, as the man said."

Detective Londregan of the Leonard Street Station said that the prisoner, Abraham Weinberg, was a Russian Jew, 35 years old, who said he was a contractor living at 402 Watkins Street in East New York. There was no doubt, he said, that the gang that had been annoying the Kamens lived in that district.

Late last night Mrs. Kamen received a message from her husband in Philadelphia saying that Pura, the horse dealer, did not have the stolen horses in his stable, but that he had promised to do all he could to aid him in recovering them. Mrs. Kamen estimates the expenses to which she has been put by the Brownsville gang in the last five years at between $10,000 and $15,000. She has about fifteen horses left in her stable at 126 Broome Street, and she says she is afraid that the gang will find means to carry out their threats and poison them.

Detectives were working on the case last night at Brownsville and on the east side. They expect to make another arrest soon. In the meantime, the police of the Delancey Street Station are keeping an eye upon the stable at 126 Broome Street, to see that the horses are not tampered with.

PARADERS MOB MOTORMAN.

Italians Nearly Kill a Chicago Car Driver and Fight the Police.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—John Grady, a motorman on a Halsted Street car, was probably fatally injured to-day at Halsted and Ewing Streets by a crowd of Italians who dragged him from his car and kicked and beat him. Grady attempted to run his car through the line of parade of an Italian society, when 500 men surrounded the car and threw the motorman into the street.

A riot call was sent to Police Headquarters, and Capt. Haines with a number of officers hurried to the scene. At sight of the police the Italians dispersed in different directions, firing revolvers and hurling stones and other missiles at the officers. The police fired their revolvers into the air to intimidate the Italians, and when they had captured two of the leaders the remainder of the rioters scattered.

The fall shapes of

KNOX HATS

Will be on sale throughout the country on

Thursday, August Twenty-third.

452 5th Ave., cor. 40th St.,
194 5th Ave., 5th Ave. Hotel,
189 Broadway, near Dey St.

B. R. T. TRANQUIL AGAIN; CONEY HAS A BUSY DAY

Lemon-Colored Rebate Checks Preserve Peace on the Cars.

STRIFE COST ISLAND DEAR

Railroad Company Lost $5,000 in Fares Alone Last Sunday—More on Monday and Tuesday.

Quiet reigned all yesterday along the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and Coney Island almost came into its own again so far as attendance went. The day passed so peacefully on the Culver Line that it was all the police could do to keep awake. Some of them didn't.

There having been no disturbances Saturday night, the police guard along the lines was materially reduced yesterday, and at King's Highway not more than twenty policeman were on duty, whereas on previous days the number was fifty. At Kensington about the same number looked for shady spots in the day and fought mosquitos at night. The B. R. T. men, who had passed such a strenuous day just a week ago, took it easy also. Chief Inspector Ezra Davis, who the Sunday previous worked hard in his shirt sleeves ejecting passengers, appeared yesterday in a new suit and watched the cars pass without having to stir.

On the cars that came from the Williamsburg Bridge there were a few passengers who did not quite understand the new rebate system, but the conductors had little difficulty in explaining it and convincing the doubters. Rebate checks were handed out a little more freely than on Saturday, and most of the passengers folded them up and put them away. A few tore them in half or threw them out of the windows. Others picked them up, and some of the patrolmen had quite a collection before the day was over.

The expresses on the Sea Beach line carried as many passengers as they usually do on Sunday, but the surface cars and the other elevated lines were not as well patronized as ordinarily. Nevertheless, there was a good attendance at the island, the boats being specially well patronized.

It was ascertained yesterday that the railroad company lost about $5,000 in fares alone by the trouble of the previous Sunday. On Monday and Tuesday of last week the loss was greater. In fact, one official figured out yesterday that the company and the merchants and show managers at Coney Island had suffered very heavily through the dispute. The policemen were also affected, the reserves of something like fifteen precincts being forced to do extra duty and some of the policemen being on duty almost continuously.

There were indications yesterday that the rebate checks issued by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit may become legal tender on the island. George C. Tilyou, proprietor of Steeplechase Park, advertised that he would redeem the slips for five cents each, and up to midnight, according to the press agent, the venture had cost him nearly $2,000. The advertisement said the redemption would be in "cold cash," and patrons of the place found that the new nickels had been iced.

Fearing that some trouble might result from the charging of two fares to North Beach, the B. R. T. sent some of its inspectors, who had been working on the Coney Island lines, to points along the routes on the north side of Long Island yesterday in readiness to eject passengers who refused to pay a dime for a ride to North Beach. The police also looked for trouble in this direction and Inspector Kane had the reserves out. There was nothing for them to do.

BOASTED OF SHOOTING.

Police Say Prisoner Admitted Wounding Man in a Saloon.

Pedro Provenzano of 83 Bayard Street was shot, probably fatally, last night in the rear room of a saloon at 8 Franklin Street. Eight arrests were made, and Solly Bingatores of 146 Lynch Street, Brooklyn, is charged with felonious assault, it being alleged that a revolver was found in his hand and that when arrested he boasted that he did the shooting.

Provenzano and Bingatores quarreled in the basement saloon, and it is alleged that Bingatores shot his opponent, wounding him twice.

Acting Capt. Murray, Sergt. Atherton, and Detctives Eaton, Murray, and Hennessy, who were in Mulberry Bend Park, ran to the place. They found Provenzano unconscious on the floor.

Bingatores is said to have been standing near with a revolver in his hand.

The police say that Provenzano regained consciousness long enough to identify Bingatores.

The detectives arrested the bartender on the technical charge of violating the excise law and six other Italians as witnesses. All were taken to the Elizabeth Street Station.

More than 2,000 persons gathered in the streets and the police had great difficulty in taking the prisoners to the station.

According to the police Bingatores replied when he was asked if he had anything to say:

"I'm a game kid, I am. I'm satisfied if I get twenty years. I done it."

At Hudson Street Hospital it was said that Provenzano would probably die.

SHOT AT A POWDER HOUSE.

Two Boys Blown to Pieces and Another Fatally Injured.

YREKA, Cal., Aug. 19.—Two boys were torn to pieces and another was fatally injured to-day when powder house No. 1, belonging to the Grant Powder Company, was blown up. In nearly every house in Yreka windows were broken.

Two damaged rifles were found on the ground and it is supposed that the boys shot into the powder house through a ventilator. A car load of powder had been stored in the magazine there to-day.

THE BIG STORE :: A CITY IN ITSELF

"MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN"

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

J. B. GREENHUT, PRESIDENT.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NEW YORK

The August Sale of Rugs and Carpets

The Looms of Both Orient and Occident Contribute Their Best

IN no line of goods carried by this store does our fair and businesslike pricing-policy show to greater advantage than in the carpets and the rugs. The extraordinary volume of business that we have built up in a few years gives us a purchasing-power equal to that of any store and superior to that of all but two or three stores in the world, while there is none of them, within our knowledge, that sells its carefully-selected, rightly-bought carpets and rugs on so small a margin of profit.

The result is that our regular prices are always as much as ten per cent. (sometimes as much as twenty per cent., and in the case of Oriental rugs often as much as thirty per cent.) *below* the figures of other stores.

And Now We Reduce Our Own Regular Prices in the Manner Shown in the Following Detail

As with our Furniture and other Sales, this is a sweeping, comprehensive movement, affecting *the entire stock* while it lasts. It is especially important on this occasion, as our new goods have arrived somewhat earlier than usual, and all are included in the price-reductions.

Oriental Rugs

Carabagh Rugs—average size 3.6x5; a notable showing; good value at $13.75; sale price **$9.75**

Daghestan Rugs—average size 3x5; a choice selection; good value at $13.75 and $16; sale price **$12** $10.75 and.....

Fine Shirvan Rugs—average size 3.6x5.6; excellent value; well worth $23.75; sale price..... **$16.75**

Anatolian Rugs—average size 3.6x5; antique and modern; good value at $21.50; sale price..... **$16.25**

Beloochistan Rugs—average size 3x5 ft.; fine quality in soft old shades of red; regular $23.75; sale price.... **$17.25**

Extra Fine Shirvans—average size 4x5; rugs among them worth $29.50; sale price..... **$21.50**

Antique and Modern Mosul Rugs—average size 3.6x6.6; regular $27.50 to $32.50; sale price..... **$22.50**

Silk Rugs—average size 4x5 ft.; these rugs are in soft shades of blue, red and green; regularly $35; sale price..... **$23.50**

Large Kazak Rugs—in sizes from 6.10x4.10 to 9x5 ft.; good value $36 and $45; sale price..... **$31.50**

Antique Persians—sizes average 4.6x9.6 to 11.6x5.5; exquisite samples of the Oriental weavers' art; good value $75; sale price..... **$53.50**

Oriental Carpets—in room sizes; practically every weaving center of the Orient is represented; the wonder and mystery of those centers is shown in the weird beauty of the large carpet sizes.

American Made Rugs and Fine Carpets

Royal Wilton Rugs

High-class quality in Oriental, medallion and conventional designs. Also two-toned effects. Assortments are at their best:

Regularly.	Size.	Sale price.
$57.50	10.6x14.0	$47.50
47.50	10.6x12.0	41.50
45.00	9 x14.0	39.50
40.00	9 x12	34.50
35.00	9 x12	29.75
35.00	8.3x10.6	29.50
32.50	8.3x10.6	27.50
24.50	6 x 9	21.25
22.50	6 x 9	19.50
19.50	4.6x12.0	16.75
14.50	4.6x7.6	10.75

Body Brussels Rugs

Extra high-grade quality carpet rugs that are particularly attractive.

Regularly.	Size.	Sale price.
$37.50	10.6 x 13.6	$32.50
32.50	10.6 x 12.0	27.50
27.50	9.0 x 12.0	23.50
23.50	8.3 x 10.6	20.00
16.50	6.0 x 9.0	14.75

High-Grade Wilton Rugs

A comprehensive assortment in this rich high-piled floor covering of newest Fall effects.

Regularly.	Sale price.
$50, size 9x12, at	$44.50
45, size 8.3x10.6, at	39.50

Smyrna Rugs

A reversible rug of superior quality, charming combinations of colorings and attractive designs.

Regularly.	Size.	Sale price.
$55.00	10.6 x 15.0	$45.00
45.00	10.6 x 13.6	32.50
42.50	10.6 x 12.0	30.00
30.00	9.0 x 12.0	26.50
22.50	9.0 x 12.0	17.50

Velvet Rugs

A comprehensive assortment in this rich high-piled floor covering of the newest effects; many are exact copies of Oriental designs.

Regularly.	
$24.50, size 9x12, at	$21.75
19.50, size 8.3x10, at	17.75
14.50, size 6x9, at	12.25

Tapestry Brussels Carpets

The popular priced floor coverings—every price especially reduced for this sale, while the variety is well nigh endless.

Regularly.	Sale Price.
$1.00 a yard	89c
90c a yard	80c
80c a yard	69c
70c a yard	59c
60c a yard	50c
50c a yard	39c

Axminster Carpets

Fresh new goods at special prices—with or without bord ers to match. Regular $110 goods at..... **98c**

Velvet Carpets

In two grades—an unlimited assortment of choice designs and attractive colorings.

Regular $1.10 grade at.....95c
Regular 85c grade at.....75c

Tapestry Brussels Rugs

Best quality extra heavy ten-wire Tapestry Brussels Rugs, in beautiful color combinations; suitable for any chamber.

Regularly.	
$21.00, size 9x12, at	$18.75
15.00, size 7.3x10.6, at	12.50
12.00, size 7x9, at	9.75

Axminster Rugs

Best quality Axminster rugs in a choice selection of floral and Oriental designs; they comprise an exquisite assortment of new patterns that you will not find duplicated elsewhere.

Regularly.	
$24.50, size 9x12, at	$21.50
22.50, size 8.3x10.6, at	19.50
17.50, size 6x9, at	15.50

Blankets, Comfortables, Sheets and Pillows

The Annual August Sale Illustrative of The Big Store's Way of Making Special Prices

WE have no half-way methods. When we advertise a "special sale" no one who reads our prices will wonder *why* we called it a special occasion. A special word is due to the offer of the pillows made up for exhibition purposes and to the offer of sheets, mentioned below. They present an opportunity to get these most staple and usually fixed-in-price goods for not far from HALF what their quality really demands.

Comforters

All filled with Pure Sanitary Cotton.

1000 Silkoline Comforters—for full-size beds, in many different designs and colorings. Regularly $1; each..... **69c**

950 Odd Comforters—heavy, medium and light weight, for full-size beds. Regularly up to $2.25; each..... **$1.50**

500 Fine Comforters—filled with snow white cotton, and covered with finest quality of silkoline; many in this lot have 9-inch plain borders. Regularly up to $3.95; each..... **$2.25**

200 Extra Fine Silkoline Comforters—some with plain silk and sateen borders; a lot of manufacturers' samples is why we offer them at the exceptionally low price. Regularly from $5.50 to $7; each..... **$4.45**

Down Comforters—200 only in this lot; limit of 2 to a customer; best quality of mercerized sateen, and filled with choice odorless down that will not shed; made to retail at $5; each..... **$2.95**

Silk Down Comforters—covered with figured Japanese silk tops, with plain silk borders, plain mercerized sateen backs, filled with choicest down; made to retail at $10; each..... **$7.95**

Blankets and Comfortables in the New Bedding Store, Third Floor. Sheets and Pillow Cases in Linen Store, Main Floor.

It may be unnecessary to call attention to the fact that in this store wool means *wool*—the fleece of the sheep—unmixed with anything else. We sell cotton and cotton-mixed blankets, of course, but we call them just what they are. Wool, when we use the word, means *all* wool.

The cotton used in our comfortables is guaranteed to be the finest, silkiest staple possible to procure for this purpose; thoroughly cleansed and odorless.

Now read through this list of offers:—

Blankets.

Crib Blankets—500 pairs of white cotton fleece Crib Blankets; pink and blue borders; regularly 39c; pair.... **24c**

Crib Blankets—400 pairs of fancy fleeced cotton, mottled blankets in pink and blue. Regularly 50c; pair..... **37c**

Cotton Blankets—200 pairs of white and gray fleeced cotton Blankets, for small size beds. Regularly 59c; pair..... **39c**

1,000 Pairs of Fine Blankets—this lot comprises all-wool blankets and fine white Eastern-made wool blankets; with spun cotton warp to prevent shrinkage; some with 2-inch silk binding. Regularly up to $8.50; pair..... **$5**

200 Pairs White Eastern-Made Blankets—for full size beds; pink and blue borders. Regularly $2.95; pair **$1.95**

Part Wool Blankets—500 pairs of white and gray Eastern-made blankets, for single beds. Regularly up to $2.50; each..... **$1.79**

500 Pairs of Part Wool Blankets—white and gray; full 11-4 size. Regularly $4.50; pair..... **$2.95**

Single Bed Blankets—800 white and gray fleeced cotton blankets; these are cut and bound singly, but sold in pairs. Regularly 79c; pair..... **59c**

Full-Size Bed Blankets—500 pairsof gray and white heavy fleeced cotton blankets. Regularly up to $1.35; pair..... **89c**

Sheets

(Main Floor, 19th St. Side, East of Fountain.)

1,000 Bleached 54-90 Heavy Sheets—for single beds; limit 1 dozen to a customer. Regularly up to 43c each..... **29c**

2,000 Bleached 81-90 Linen Finished Sheets—made of extra heavy muslin; limit of 1 dozen to a customer. Regularly 69c each..... **49c**

Pillows

200 Pairs of Bed Pillows—made to exhibit at the New York Furniture Exposition; we place this lot on sale at ⅓ less than regular prices; they range in price from *$7.50* pair down to.. **98c**

300 Bed Pillows—covered with plain and fancy tickings; filled with odorless curled chicken feathers; regularly 65c each..... **39c**

500 Fine Half-Down Bed Pillows—covered with blue striped linene ticking; light and fluffy; limit of 2 to a customer; regularly $1.98, each..... **98c**

Feathers—500 lbs. of pure odorless feathers; at, lb., *$1, 89c* and..... **69c**

Bed Spreads—500 full-size white crochet bed spreads; a spread that is free from starch; in pretty designs. Regularly $1.50 each. **98c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

BRADY, OFFICIALLY DEAD, ADMIRES HIS MONUMENT

Found He Was No More When He Asked a Pension.

KILLED IN '62, RECORDS SAY

The Veteran's Wife May Get an Allowance as His Widow—Brady Hopes So.

On a pleasant grassy knoll that juts into view above the trees which skirt the shore of Flushing Bay is a granite monument, which was erected some years ago to the memory of the men of the neighborhood who enlisted in Company H, Sixth New York Volunteers, at the time of the civil war. Inscribed on a bronze tablet on the pedestal are the names of twelve men who left their homes around Flushing at the first call to arms and went to defend the Union, many of them never to return. Conspicuous among these names is that of John Brady, who, according to the Government reports, died fighting bravely at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Three miles from this monument is the little country hamlet of Corona. There, in front of a little white cottage in Park Street, may be seen sitting every day an old man, whose age has given a slight droop to his broad shoulders and has streaked his hair a grizzly gray. The children of the neighborhood group around him, and between the puffs of his pipe he tells them wonderful stories of the great civil war. This is John Brady, or "Uncle John," as he is known to the children, who, say the Government reports, died at Fredericksburg.

"Yes, Sir, it was at Fredericksburg that I 'died,'" said John Brady to a TIMES reported yesterday. "Our command was with Sumner on the Federal right. Six times we rushed across the sunken road at the Johnnies, who fired volleys at us from behind a stone wall on Marye's Hill. It was like running into a rain of shot and shell. Every time we charged we had to retreat, their fire was so fierce. We were retreating for the sixth time, chased by a fusillade of bullets, when four balls entered my leg. I was knocked off my feet, but a comrade carried me back with the force. When the muster roll was called some days afterward I answered 'Here' with the rest. And yet I died right there at Fredericksburg.

"I never found out that I had died there until ten years ago, when I tried to get a pension. Now, I thought there would be no trouble getting one at all. I can show the scars of where four bullets bored into my leg, one cut through my foot and one furrowed across my back. That's enough to get any man a pension. Well, Sir, I sent my application to Washington. It came back with the statement on it that 'John Brady died at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and is not entitled to a pension.' Well, I knew I wasn't dead, but I couldn't prove it.

"When they put up the monument at Flushing, they would not believe me when I told them I was alive. They showed me the war records, and put me down on the tablet among the 'dead ones.' Every Decoration Day I go to that monument and decorate it with flowers. I look at the inscription and know that I am 'dead.' Then I pray for the soul of John Brady. Yes, Sir, I am the only 'dead' man, I know who decorates his own monument.

"Well, the folks around these parts think my wife can get a pension, since I am 'dead.' So we fixed a petition and sent it to Washington. Now, we told the officials that John Brady was officially dead, although he was still alive at Corona, strong, in his 63d year. We said that since he's dead his wife is entitled to a pension. The pension hasn't come yet, but we're waiting for it. I expected a letter about it yesterday."

About this time Mr. Brady's son, Vincent, came out of the house. Vincent and his brother, William, both served in the Spanish war as sailors. William died of fever on a transport. Vincent fought under Admiral Schley at the battle of Santiago. He lives with his mother and father. Vincent's appearance caused the old man to think of the Spanish war.

"War is hell, but that was a hell of a war," he said, looking at Vincent. "Why, in the civil war we had skirmishes before breakfast, and more men were killed than ever died in the Spanish war. Yes, and we thought these skirmishes too small to report.

Mr. Brady was born in the neighborhood of Flushing in 1843. He enlisted in 1861, and served until 1863, when he was discharged. He reenlisted and served until the end of the war. He fought at the battles of Gettysburg, Bull Run, Live Oaks, and in the Peninsular Campaign under McClellan. His idol was Gen. McClellan.

Beautiful Forks

Spoons, knives, etc.—the kind that you are proud to show your friends—are stamped

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Exquisite designs—patterns of the most careful workmanship—distinguish these from all others.

In choosing trays, tea sets, etc., for beauty and durability, ask for the goods made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

MORE GEMS SMUGGLED NOW THAN EVER BEFORE

Custom House Also Flooded with Precious Stones.

RESULTS OF HIGH PRICES

Many of the Gems That Escape Duty Are Probably Handled by Street Brokers—Appraisers Kept Busy.

Diamonds, pearls, and other jewels are being smuggled into the country in greater value than ever before, according to representations recently made to the Treasury Department authorities by prominent importers of New York, and at the same time the Custom House is receiving heavy entries of gems. The rapid rise in the prices of precious stones is given as the cause of illegitimate importations, the temptation to assume the risk growing in proportion to these increases.

The same cause, according to the importers, accounts for the raising of many questions of late as to the proper valuation of imports, when the precious stones go before Appraiser Fowler for his determination. Several of the leading wholesale diamond merchants have given, at the Appraiser's request, their opinions as to the actual value of specimens of the South African product just arrived, and other dealers have been summoned to appear in the next few days.

Some shipments of Jagersfontein and other blue-white brilliants, the highest priced of all of the diamonds, are now being held at the Appraiser's Stores pending decisions on the questions of valuation. The invoice figures, which amount to several hundred thousand dollars, were sharply advanced by the Appraiser, it is understood. Each advance of 1 per cent. made by the Appraiser is doubled thereafter in computing the duties, and there are penalties when the undervaluation exceeds a certain percentage.

The advances are said to be based to a large extent on the workmanship, representing the efforts of the most skillful cutters and polishers in Amsterdam and Antwerp. Not satisfied that the advances are justified, the importers called for a reappraisement, which will be made after other experts are summoned by the Government. The duty on cut stones being 10 per cent., amounts to considerable on these large importations.

Ludwig Nissen of Ludwig Nissen & Co., who is the Chairman of the Customs Committee of the Importers and Cutters' Association, one of the objects of which is to assist the customs authorities in enforcing the law, and especially to prevent anything in the nature of smuggling, had not paid any attention to the undervaluation cases. He said yesterday that the really important question is to restrict the amount of smuggling, which has grown enormously. He said that the value of cut precious stones and pearls smuggled is, in his opinion, and in that of others in the trade, fully equal to the value of the gems on which duties are paid.

In Mr. Nissen's opinion the Government's statistics give totals many millions below the real value of the precious stones and pearls coming in week after week. In the fiscal year ended with June the cut precious stones and the pearls imported into the country were valued close to $20,000,000, this amount not including diamonds to the value of more than $10,000,000, which came in free, as they were in the rough. Mr. Nissen believes that the actual value of the dutiable gems imported during the year was not less than $60,000,000.

While the smuggled gems may to some extent find their way into the trade, Mr. Nissen says that the most of the smuggling is carried on by persons outside of the business. People who visit Europe and buy jewelry for the use of themselves or friends, after their return, are the chief offenders, he declared.

In support of his opinion Mr. Nissen, who returned a few days ago from Europe, said that the jewelers on the Rue de la Paix in Paris and in other streets noted for jewelry shops, declare that more than one-half of their trade comes from wealthy Americans traveling in Europe. The value of the annual sales in the houses on the Rue de la Paix alone is conservatively estimated at $30,000,00 to $40,000,000. Besides what Americans buy in this street, large quantities of jewelry are bought by them in other parts of Paris and in other European cities.

Of the jewelry so bought, according to the New York importer, more than 90 per cent. is never seen by the customs authorities, notwithstanding their vigilance. He said that comparatively little duty is paid on jewelry except by the regular importers in the street.

As to the work of the association, Mr. Nissen says, it does what it can in supplying information of value to the authorities, but for the most part must look to the Treasury Department to get after the smugglers, because of the loss of revenue to the Government.

Although the smuggling is ascribed mostly to people who are not regularly in the jewelry trade, yet dealers in the Maiden Lane district say that sometimes men who trade in precious stones on the sidewalks in that part of the city may get supplies in this way.

The July entries of the precious stones at the New York Custom House approximated $5,000,000, while in the corresponding month a year ago the importations were less than $4,000,000.

During one of the nights of the past week the diamond room at the Appraiser's warehouse had more than $1,000,000 in precious stones and pearls stored in the safe. So great has the rush of imports become that Gen. George W. Mindil, the veteran examiner of precious stones, has been obliged to employ two assistants in making the official returns. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has warned the customs officials against the danger of thefts, in view of the phenomenal imports, and as a result heavy barriers of steel wire have been erected in the examining room.

In the daytime an armed guard is stationed at the entrance to the examining room and only those personally known are admitted. It was said yesterday that if the same ratio of diamond imports is maintained in the next two weeks August will prove the banner month for gem imports, with a value exceeding $6,000,000. In explaining the unusual increase in the imports Appraiser Fowler said it was apparent that more people had money to put into gems than ever before in the history of the country.

HARTJE DIVORCE IN POLITICS.

Plaintiff Backing His Cousin for Pittsburg District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—The Hartje divorce case has now become a pivotal issue in Allegheny County politics. Harry Goehring, a cousin of Augustus Hartje, is out for the Republican nomination for District Attorney, and Hartje's money is backing him in his fight.

Hartje is under bail for the September Grand Jury on charges of conspiring with John L. Welsohns and Clifford Hooe, the negro he named in his divorce suit, for conspiring to defame Mrs. Hartje and for subornation of perjury. Delay of the cases for a single term would throw them into the hands of the next District Attorney; and if Hartje's cousin were elected Hartje would be tried by the relative his money helped into office. As a result a tremendous fight is being made against Goehring. Public sentiment in the county is universally against Hartje.

John Marron, one of Hartje's attorneys, had been assured of the Democratic nomination for District Attorney. Public sentiment over the divorce case, however, was so strong that the Democrats refused to nominate him, and he retired from county politics several weeks ago.

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MR. JEROME.

Mr. JEROME is right. The present condition of our political life is shameful. There is danger that it will become more shameful. His willingness to be the Democratic candidate for Governor shows the party the way of escape from disgrace and disruption.

The Democratic Party in the State of New York would deserve annihilation if in this year of peril and emergency it betrayed the National Democracy. Mr. JEROME is worthy to be its candidate. His pledge to be guided by the letter and spirit of his oath is all that the party could ask of any man, and more than need be asked of him. His character, his ability, and his record are his guarantees.

If the Buffalo Convention is not absolutely bent upon the destruction of the Democratic Party in New York it will nominate Mr. JEROME for Governor.

THE HEARST MOVEMENT.

So long as it is admitted that the Hearst movement is vitalized by the real substance of votes it is futile to spend time and breath in expositions, easy enough, to be sure, of its amazing emptiness and incoherence. What avails it to dwell upon Mr. HEARST's defects and incapacities when, on the road to Buffalo, delegation after delegation of Democrats from up-the-State counties is falling into line behind his organizers? The conventions that pledge their delegates to HEARST are presumably representative of the voters in whose names they speak. Evidently these voters have confidence in Mr. HEARST's ability to do the things and achieve the ends they have in view.

What are the ends they desire? What changes and reforms can be brought by him that, distrusting their old chieftains and forsaking organization leaders, they turn to this new man, strange to New York politics, openly contemptuous of the party traditions and shibboleths, and uncouth in his flagrant disregard of custom and prescription? Rivers of utterance might be set in motion to demonstrate that within the sanctioned and time-honored forms of administrative procedure WILLIAM R. HEARST, untried, inexperienced, unsteady, and but moderately endowed with that capacity that is assumed to be a prerequisite to political distinction and preferment, could do nothing for the people that tried and experienced men could not do better, that he could work out no programme of public betterment and achieve no task of remedial administration that would not with greater certainty and in a much more seemly way be performed by, let us say, Mr. SHEPARD, Mr. JEROME, or Judge HERRICK. The Hearst following would pay not the slightest heed to such a demonstration.

Turning from dissuasion to warning, it might be pointed out that Mr. HEARST, judged by his principles and professions in politics, and by the tone and teachings of his newspapers, must be set down as a dangerous man. He is dangerous—there can be no doubt about it. But dangerous to whom, and to what? Over and over again in his public declarations and in the doctrines set forth in his newspapers he has answered that question.

Those who attempt to discover what he is and what he means say he is dangerous to society as it now exists, since he is the leader in a class war of which the avowed objects are overthrow and destruction. He is an assailant of inherited beliefs, laws, rights, and institutions developed and established by 2,000 years of usage in civilized countries. His doctrines threaten the interests of every man whose industry and foresight have given him a property stake in the maintenance of order and the reign of law. He too often teaches his following to defy and disdain those procedures by which, through generations of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, conflicts of right and disputes among men have been peaceably and acceptably settled. He is a menace to the peace of mind and prosperity of the State. His hand is raised against the careful and efficient members of society. He is hostile to those classes which living and advancing societies, as distinguished from disordered and dying societies, have the greatest interest in encouraging with opportunity and reward.

These things, and others much harsher, are said of Mr. HEARST, and the saying of them makes his partisans like him all the better. It confirms their faith in him as an instrument efficient for their purposes. It is for destroying, not for upbuilding, that they want him—or, at least, such upbuilding as they vaguely dream of would produce very different social structures. Experience? They defy its teachings. Time-honored and sanctioned procedure? They defile it. Mr. HEARST is their Attila, their scourge, their hammer of the world, the club with which they would beat down the old things and enforce their ideas and theories of government. Their state of mind is perfectly exemplified by a letter we published on Saturday from a TIMES reader who dissents from the view taken in these columns of the disorders upon the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Coney Island lines. The writer of the letter in question, after presenting his totally mistaken conceptions of the law and of the force and effect of Judge GAYNOR's decision, declares that our "stand in this matter" convinces him that it "will be wise for him" and all citizens to "vote in favor of WILLIAM R. HEARST" as a protest "against conditions that are becoming intolerable." That is precisely the Hearst spirit. The voice is the voice of angry protest—protest against corporations, against wealth, against vested rights, and against the laws that protect them. It is a protest, too, against wrong and fraud and oppression, against evils disclosed in insurance management and in the practices of many corporations, against graft and spoliation—and there protest is justified. It would be helpful and beneficent if only it were sane and intelligent.

The voters who have taken up Mr. HEARST as a club do not see that they are about to bring down the club on their own heads. Mr. HEARST elected Governor could not do all his ardent supporters expect of him, but he could do enough to give them a chastening experience of his and their theories put in practice.

The phrase was long ago coined that describes the object of their hostility. It is "predatory wealth." Now predatory wealth means many things to many men. To the man of honest mind, insisting that business shall be honestly conducted, it means overcapitalization, to conceal and justify high charges; it means profits extorted through the abuse of privilege, like high tariff duties; it means great fortunes got out of corporations profiting by secret rebates at the expense of their rivals. To the wage-earner active in his trades union it means the profits he seeks to take away from his employer by means of strikes for higher wages. To the Socialist it means all the gains and the entire fortune of the capitalist, whom he denounces as a drone and non-producer. So that the composite conception of predatory wealth comes to mean the same thing as all wealth. For that reason the opinion is widely held that the Hearst movement is a peril to property in general, a peril to business and to prosperity.

Business and prosperity are sustained by the free use of capital co-operating with labor. Capital is bold enough and will take risks when it can read the future with reasonable certainty. Modern business life puts a premium on foresight. The greatest rewards come to those who can most certainly foresee conditions six months hence, or a year hence. So long as capital can see that far ahead it freely makes its commitments. But if the marching hosts of Mr. HEARST raise such a terrible dust in the highway that the view is shut off, so that business men and capitalists cannot see ahead at all, alarm seizes upon them. When a man is scared he flees to some place of safety. When timid capital takes alarm it does the same thing. That is, its owners refuse to make commitments, they refuse to give credit, and, so far as possible, they convert their belongings most exposed to attack into money or into investments involving a minimum of risk, and therefore less productive for the community.

The election of Mr. HEARST to the Governorship would give a great shock to capital. It would produce that state of the financial mind called want of confidence, which inevitably produces a contraction of credit. Credit is based upon confidence in the borrower's solvency on due day—that is, on the probability that he will have the money to pay his debt or the goods with which to get the money. When credit contracts, when capital goes out of use, business is checked. Then come the familiar phenomena of panics and hard times. Factories are closed, nobody makes long-time contracts, and only such short-time contracts as are absolutely necessary. The railroads carry fewer passengers and less freight, run fewer trains, and so soon begin to discharge their men. Expenses are everywhere reduced by curtailing the employment of labor. At a later stage wages are cut down. If the crisis is really acute creditors press for payment, everybody rushes to sell goods or securities in order to get the money to meet obligations, and prices fall. Then ensues a more or less protracted period of business stagnation, during which nobody makes much money, and those who have no considerable accumulation suffer for the necessaries of life. These are the perfectly well-known conditions that exist in hard times.

If the Hearst men really succeed in their purposes and make war as they threaten to make it they will bring on hard times. Depression and want of confidence would not be confined to New York State alone, for the fact that in this chief State of the Union a man holding such beliefs and preaching such doctrines as Mr. HEARST could attract the support of a majority of the voters would produce instant alarm the country over. Men would in disquietude look forward to 1908, and not without reason. Voters who are bent on destroying the existing social and business order will of course pay no heed to warnings about business stagnation and hard times. But those supporters of Mr. HEARST who are not quite so unreasonable, those intelligent men in his following who feel that things have come to such a pass that the evils they see can be cured only by the use of the club, ought not to be so blind and heedless. They are sensible enough to see, if they only would see, that the burning of the barn and its contents is a mighty costly way of destroying the rats. They would inflict suffering and almost irreparable misfortune upon all the people, ninety-nine one-hundredths honest, in order to drive the predatory one-hundredth out of business. Seeking to cure ascertained ills, grave it may be, but transient and within reach of other remedies, they invite wasting disease of unknown continuance and consequence.

THE VALPARAISO EARTHQUAKE.

The situation of Valparaiso and of neighboring coast cities of Chile, as outlined in our dispatches this morning, is appalling. The estimate of losses of hundreds of millions in property, of thousands of lives, and of tens of thousands fleeing in terror and thirst, reads sickeningly like that of San Francisco. Let us hope that as this Nation, taught to sympathize by its own griefs, extends its sympathy and aid to Chile, the first reports of the losses of life will prove to be exaggerated. The casualties of San Francisco in the later reports diminished as the financial losses mounted up.

The destruction by earthquakes of two of the chief Pacific ports of the northern and southern continents of this hemisphere seems like nature's blindly irrational, but resistless, protest against man's achieving the goal in his course of empire westward. Even though this protest be recorded at the confines of land and ocean, it is none the less disquieting. The fact that some months have elapsed since the renewed breaking on the Pacific fault line, which extends the entire length of the hemispheric spine of mountains, furnishes the chief ground of reassurance. There need be little fear that the strain upon the strong-based promontories of the rising mountains which skirt the Pacific will require relief simultaneously throughout its length. Slight slippings may occur at far removed points, which will appear terrible enough when they attack the sites of cities. But the earthquake occurring in Alaska a few years ago, though more severe than San Francisco's, or than Valparaiso's seems to be, was noted only by scientists. Silently for the most part, and unobserved by the generality of mankind, the mountains of the New World are rising on its western coast line.

KUROPATKIN'S FAREWELL.

The farewell order of Gen. KUROPATKIN to the first army of Manchuria, though of course issued some months ago, has only just now been allowed to transpire in print in the Russian official form. Even now it is published only in part. It is treated, in and out of Russia, as the "military testament" of its author.

Like the early Generals of the French Revolution, the Russian General has been "accused of many things, convicted of one thing, unsuccessfulness." It is the one crime in a General from the conviction for which there is no appeal. Some unsuccessful Generals have "appealed to posterity," but posterity has always been too busy with its own affairs to pay much attention to them. But it is to be borne in mind, in reference to Gen. KUROPATKIN's judgment, and in vindication of it, that he was always opposed to the war the brunt of which fell upon him. In his station as Secretary of War, like Count LAMSDORFF in his as Foreign Secretary, he did his utmost to prevent it by warning the Russian Government that the Japanese Army, which he knew as much about as any other Russian, was far more formidable than Russians commonly imagined. It was only when the greedy Grand Dukes, covetous of the fortunes to arise from the timber concessions of Korea, overruled these two sane men and had their own creature, ALEXIEFF, appointed to take the negotiations out of the regular channels and to "brusque things" that war became inevitable. But when war broke out and he was appointed to take charge of it KUROPATKIN not only did his best, but he probably did as well as any other Russian General could have done. It is noteworthy that while Manchuria is strewn with the wrecks of Russian military reputations, as the Far Eastern waters with the wrecks of Russian naval reputations, not a single Russian officer of either service made a reputation in that disastrous war.

Military criticism seems to agree in putting KUROPATKIN into the class of MCCLELLAN, which is to say that he was a mediocre fighting General, but a remarkable organizer and administrator. The feat of Russia in transporting the enormous Russian Army over a single-track road 8,000 miles long was much more remarkable than the transport to South Africa of a force sufficient to crush the Boers. And the sanitary arrangements of the Russian camps in Manchuria were so effective that more soldiers died from wounds than from disease. For these things it is agreed that the chief credit belongs to the Russian commander. The only blemish on his personal behavior is that bombastic order which he issued on taking command of the army, and, in the circumstances, it is easy to forgive him even that. Certainly he shows a soldierly spirit and disarms criticism when in this farewell order he says:

> Above all it is I who am to blame, I, your Commander in Chief, for I have not known how to remedy, during the period of actual fighting, the material and moral defects of our organization, nor to employ to the utmost the incomparable qualities of our troops.

The "defects" he frankly specifies. On the material side he finds the chief ones to be the numerical weakness of his "mountain artillery," the lack of explosive projectiles of high power, the want of machine guns, and the insufficiency of the means of transport. But the gravest defects he finds are not material, but intellectual and moral. The variety of tactical instruction given in the Russian Army, the lack of thorough drill, the slight and perfunctory character of the reconnoissances—and all these things he charges to the incompetency of the officers, high and low. Strictly moral are the defects which he further notes of "want of enthusiasm in battle, want of desire to distinguish one's self, and the absence of that essential quality, 'the will to conquer.'"

It would be hard to frame a more terrible indictment against an army, short of general cowardice, which is not the failing of the Russian Army, than that it had little training and little patriotism. That is the indictment which the Russian General brings against the Russian Army. When such an army meets an army which has training, has discipline, and is filled with patriotism there can be no question of the result.

The farmer is the favored man these days. He has not only better crops than he had in the Bryan days of 1896, but he gets more money for them. All elements of the population are prosperous, largely through the overthrow of BRYAN and his follies. The country is accumulating wealth at a rate beyond anything ever seen in the past.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BRYAN may be bad enough, and the Democratic Party unfit for governing. But why make them objects of superstition about crops?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Black Troops Stationed in Texas.

While not quite so bad as was at first reported, last week's trouble with the negro soldiers at Brownsville, Texas, was sufficiently serious, both in itself and in its possible consequences, to make it wise for the War Department either to keep its black troops out of the South or to be very careful that they are commanded by officers competent and determined to keep them under more rigid discipline than these men were subjected to. Soon after their arrival at Fort Brown the members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry made it offensively apparent that they expected their uniforms to break down for them at least a few of the social barriers created by their color. The result was that several of them were ejected from the Brownsville saloons with some vehemence and another was knocked down for jostling a white woman on the sidewalk.

That is all there was to the trouble in the beginning. The next stage of it was when twenty of the soldiers, thirsting to revenge what they considered their wrongs, entered the town at night and "shot up" two houses, incidentally killing a barkeeper and wounding a policeman in the course of that operation. As soon as news of what was going on reached the fort a patrol was sent out and searched the town for the rioters, but they all escaped in the darkness and are said to have returned to their quarters without detection.

All this, if done by white soldiers on a spree, would have been outrageous enough, but it would not have created the deep anger that now fills the Texans and prompts them to talk openly of bringing on an armed conflict between State militiamen and the black soldiers if the latter again venture outside of the fort. That is evidently a bad and dangerous condition of affairs. Gov. LANHAM has remained commendably cool, and Major PENROSE, besides expressing the utmost regret for what happened, has promised a rigid investigation and the turning over of the marauders, if they can be discovered, to the civil authorities. It seems as if the discovery should not be difficult.

If there must be negro troops, which is far from evident, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to station them elsewhere than in Texas, or anywhere in the South, for that matter, for there their very presence is an invitation to disorders of just this kind. To say that it should not be so is easy; but it is, and the recognition of facts is always desirable.

Distance Alone Required.

In considering, either adversely or favorably, the plan of compelling every public cab to carry a machine by which the passenger can tell how much he should pay for the service rendered without consulting the driver, why is it so often assumed that the contrivance used must be complicated and expensive one that will take into account distance, rate, and time and record in plain view the amount of the fare? The man or woman old enough to hire a cab is supposed to have ordinary human intelligence and to be able to perform, mentally or on paper, the simplest forms of arithmetical operations.

It seems to us, therefore, that no elaborate "taxameter" is needed to obtain the results to be desired, and that with slight modifications of no great cost the little machine like those with which bicycles used to be equipped for a dollar or two would be quite sufficient. This would tell, from the number of revolutions made by one of the cab wheels, the number of miles and fractions of a mile over which the passenger had been carried. With the rate charged per mile known almost anybody could easily compute the amount to be paid, and there would be no more opportunities for dispute than if the complicated engine were used. As for the occasions when the carriage was hired by the hour, everybody has a watch, and public clocks are numerous, so really there is no necessity for including a timekeeper in the "taxameter."

That there would be a possibility of tampering with the little odometers by the cabman is true, but that could be guarded against by occasional unexpected inspections and a heavy penalty for such tricks when discovered. As much would be required under any arrangement, and under this one at any rate, there would not be the difficulty with monopolistic patentees, which the Mayor rightly fears. Odometers in their simplest form can be made in any machine shop, and are made in many for many purposes without interference with anybody's rights.

Cabmen who chose, of course, could still install devices of a more elaborate kind, telling at a glance distance, time, and amount to be paid, but we doubt if these would be any more trusted by a suspicious public—or deserve trust better. It is wise to leave something to the intelligence as well as to the imagination, and we are quite sure that the vast majority of cab-users could figure out exactly what they owed if they knew how far they had been carried and had the brief list of legal rates posted in the cab where they could see it.

The Mercy of the Sultan.

Much about the quality of government that exists in Turkey is told by the fact that the Sultan, in gratitude for his recovery from his recent illness, has decreed that all the prisoners in his jails who have already served two-thirds of the time for which they were sentenced shall be at once released. This is mercy of a delightfully Oriental sort, and the ludicrous irrelevance of the liberations to the recovery would not be at all troublesome in a story about paynims and crusaders. Now, however, it is painful as well as amusing, for it reveals so clearly that a good many hundred thousand people are the helpless subjects of a man who guides "justice" by his personal whims or fears, with little or no regard for general interests.

It must be remembered, however, that if these prisoners are now set free because luck or the imported doctors have served the Sultan well, the chances are that many of them were incarcerated for no better or much worse reasons, and that, therefore, it is not a mere turning loose of criminals on an unwilling public that has taken place. The Sultan may thus have been scared into righting, or at least not continuing, some of the wrongs which he and his agents had committed. Taking that view of the case, it is not altogether absurd. But, of course, the Sultan does not take that view; he is incapable of realizing the possibility of injustice on his part toward the small creatures, so far below him, and his idea, doubtless, is that he has piously shown mercy in return for that which he has received. It's a queer notion for these days, or, rather, it has worked out in a queer way.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Would Let Aliens Come In, But Send Them to the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The announcement that Augustus Thomas, the playwright, is to be the only speaker besides Mr. Bryan at the reception to the Nebraskan in Madison Square Garden arouses the inquiry whether in this broad land there is no other Democrat than he to fill that rôle. Let me hasten to say that I have heard Mr. Thomas speak in public and consider him a splendid orator. It is not from any personal objections, therefore, it will be seen, that I criticise the selection of him.

Mr. Thomas belongs to the mimic world. His life has been that of the stage; he is not only a dramatist; he is chiefly known as a comedy writer. Now, I submit that at this reception to Mr. Bryan some one should be put forward to speak who stands for the serious things of life, of the real world, and not one who has lived among the shadowy creations of his facile and potent pen.

An illustration from history will make my meaning plain. At the great reception to Gen. U. S. Grant after his tour of the world at the Palmer House, Chicago, Nov. 13, 1879, these were the orators: Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Gov. Oglesby, Gen. W. T. Sherman, William C. Vilas, Leonard A. Swett, Gen. Pope, Robert G. Ingersoll, Emory A. Storrs, and Mark Twain.

At that time Bronson Howard occupied a position as a dramatist like that now held by Augustus Thomas. Would it not have been inappropriate to select Mr. Howard as the one orator to speak at the Grant reception?

The idea of having so practical a man as Mr. Bryan greeted by a speaker whose life work has dealt only with the lighter things of life seems to me not only incongruous, but as tending to give a wrong impression as to the seriousness of Mr. Bryan's place in public life. To give to Mr. Bryan's views the seal of the approval of the author of "The Earl of Pawtucket" will mean nothing of value to the great mass of people.

If Mr. Thomas should ask the committee to associate some other speaker or speakers with him that night he would do credit to his own good taste and a service to Democracy.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

Needy Convalescents Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much gratified by perusing in your journal of the 15th inst. the letter of Charles M. Campbell on the subject of temporary aid for those inmates discharged from hospitals, not yet sufficiently recovered for self-support. I therefrom recalled that some years since the subject of the establishment of an institution for the reception of such needy persons, who, under hospital rules, were necessarily discharged, but who were not sufficiently recovered to enable them to assume self-support, by those engaged in the charitable work of St. John's Guild. It was considered that there was obvious and urgent need of such a temporary home, quite as necessary as hospitals; but by reason of the absorbing charitable work undertaken by that society and beneficently continued to the present time, it was not able to undertake the enterprise.

It seems to me that there is offered to those who have the means no project so full of promise in the way of meritorious results as the erection and endowment of such an institution where such discharged convalescents might seek shelter for a few days until more fully recovered, whereby they would in many instances be saved a return to the hospital.

I am encouraged to hope that public attention being again called to the subject the impulse of some public spirited citizen may be inspired as God has blessed him to undertake this benefaction.

D. C. CALVIN.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

WOULD PROTECT EMPLOYES.

Civil Service Reformers Warn Chiefs About Campaign Contributions.

The Civil Service Reform Association sent yesterday to the heads of all departments in the city, county, and State service a letter calling on the officials to assist in the enforcement of the civil service law in the matter of political assessments during the coming judicial and State campaign.

The association sent to the newspapers last Sunday copies of a letter which it had addressed to Gov. Higgins asking for the reopening of the charges against Harry H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, for soliciting campaign contributions from the employes of his department. Whatever may become of the request, the association will continue in its fight to prevent contributions from civil employes, its officers declare. The letter sent out yesterday requests the heads of departments to call the attention of their employes to the civil service law so that they may understand that the law is behind them, and may refuse to pay into campaign funds without fear of losing their jobs.

Secretary Elliot H. Goodwin says that the association is ready to take up any case in which the evidence produced is sufficient to warrant prosecution.

The letter to the department chiefs says in part:

"It is not merely because the connection of any officer or employe with the levying or collecting of these assessments or contributions constitutes a misdemeanor, but also because the process is so mean and despicable—one by which an employe of the people is forced to give up a percentage of his salary to a political party under threat of losing his position—that we request your aid in putting a stop to it."

Inclosed with each letter is a copy of the law on the subject.

ST. LEO'S READY TO PAY.

Rev. Father Ducey Says the Church's Finances Are in Good Shape.

The Rev. Father Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, addressed his congregation yesterday morning on the financial condition of the church. He said, in part:

"Some of the local newspapers recently have published articles to the effect that St. Leo's was to be merged into St. Stephen's parish, and that St. Leo's was to be closed forever, and that the Archdiocese had decided that the church building must be sold under judgment of foreclosure. These statements are erroneous.

"The present debt of St. Leo's to the Bowery Bank is $41,750. There was no default of interest when the bank began foreclosure proceedings. The semi-annual interest had been paid in the month it came due, on Feb. 13 last. It was not without money to pay the interest coming due this month, but as the proceedings had been begun for foreclosure, interest would not be accepted when the bank had commenced suit for the payment of principal. The bank can have its interest by a certified check to-morrow morning, should it wish it.

"The estimated value of St. Leo's Church property and lots and plant is $587,100. From 1882 to 1906 St. Leo's congregation has paid to the bank, if my estimate and figuring is correct, a great deal more money in interest than the amount of its claim for the principal of its mortgage.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES published yesterday a kindly and true article, denying the erroneous statements which have been published. It quotes a high authority of the Archdiocese of New York, in which he says that it is the wish of the Church authorities to have both St. Leo's and St. Stephen's continue with their separate congregations.

"In a very short time I hope to have all the ready cash, and St. Leo's will hand to the bank and its representatives the amount of their claim, with interest."

WEST POINT CADETS' MARCH.

Start Out To-day for Week's Practice in War Under Lieut. Col. Howze.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Aug. 19.—To-morrow the battalion of cadets starts on a week's practice march among the mountains on the east side of the Hudson. This march, which was introduced by Commandant of Cadets Lieut. Col. R. L. Howze when he took command last year, is believed to be of such great value as instruction for the cadets in actual field work that it has become part of the regular Summer course.

Numerous tactical problems have been formulated and in the solving of them sham battles will be fought daily. The miniature army consists of the battalion of cadets, the field artillery, and cavalry detachments, besides a long supply train and a battery of mountain howitzers, which will be packed by mules. Lieut. Col. Howze and his officers will be in command, with the cadets of the first class acting as officers of the various companies.

Camp is to be established wherever night overtakes them. It is expected manoeuvres will extend through the hills as far north as Poughkeepsie.

A Church to Let for $1,100.

From The London Globe.

There is a church to let in Paris. It is situated at the corner of the Rue Pernety and the Rue de Vanves, in one of the most populous quarters in Paris, and is a fine, modern church. The cross surmounting it is of pure white, while its large rose window above the door and two high ogival windows contain new glass. But passers-by are astonished at finding posters on the walls and on the chief door bearing the legend, "To let, whole or in portions. Apply to —." The church, it appears, was built in 1899 for the Mariat Brothers, but the law of the land has changed its destination, and it has never found tenants. A manufacturer of automobile oil was in negotiation to take the place, but the neighbors objected and the bargain fell through. It can be rented for $1,100.

RUSSIAN POPULAR SONGS.

PRECOCIOUS PETROVITCH.

II.

While but a boy my father gave
Me brickbats which I threw
Ferociously at dummies which
He'd label "Nick the Two,"
And when I grew so skillful that
I binged them every time,
A host of happy relatives
Struck up this Slavic rhyme:

Reserve a niche
For the bust and name
Of Petrovitch
In the Hall of Fame.
What other arm
A bomb can pitch
With subtle charm
Like Petrovitch?

Said father: "Take my fav'rite bomb
And strike a Grand Duke dead!"
"'Tis well," I cried, delighted—but
I blew dad up instead.
A host of weeping relatives
Came to his funeral,
But, stepping on my lyddite mine,
They died with this fal-lal:

Reserve a niche,
And reserve it well,
For Petrovitch
In a padded cell.
What boy that lives
To mines would hitch
His relatives
Like Petrovitch?

While calmly I recharged that mine—
(Small mishaps must occur)—
I dropped a match—just now I am
En route for Jupiter.
Below me I can see the lights
Of Bomsk and Kabarov,
To which I sing in fond farewell
The Russian version of
"Home, Sweet Home."

THOMAS B. TEARSA.

GEORGIA'S HOTTEST FIGHT FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP

Five Democratic Candidates, and All Abusing One Another.

SMITH AND HOWELL LEAD

Former Now a Radical and Is Backed by Tom Watson—Contest Decided at Wednesday's Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 19.—Georgia is having the hottest political fight the State has seen in fifteen years. There are five candidates for Governor, but everything revolves around Hoke Smith, ex-Secretary of the Interior. He has been called the Hearst of Georgia.

The fight for the Governorship of Georgia has been going on more than a year now, and the Democratic primary, which is to settle it, is only three days off. All the bitterness generated during the months of turmoil will come to a climax on Wednesday. It was said some time ago that the vocabularly of abuse and epithet had been exhausted, but the several candidates have always been equal to the occasion, and have surpassed all known records in reviling one another.

There is no limit to imagination and picturesqueness of phrase when one of the candidates seeks adequately to express his feelings in regard to another.

Of the five candidates for Governor three are backed by newspapers that are personal organs. Clark Howell, the conservative candidate, who believes in "letting well enough alone," has his Atlanta Constitution; Hoke Smith has behind him The Atlanta Journal, which he formerly owned, and Col. J. H. Estill has his Savannah Morning News. The other two candidates are ex-Judge Richard B. Russell, who has twelve children and is proud of it, and Col. James H. Smith, who lives in North Georgia and is said to have a million dollars. Summing up the general situation, a noted authority on Georgia politics said to-day:

"The situation in New York is somewhat as it is in Georgia, except that it's a thousand times tamer in New York. Hoke Smith is the Hearst. His love for the common people is just like Hearst's. It's down with the railroads and corporations for him. He promises everything, just as Hearst did in his Mayoralty campaign and is still doing. If he is elected, to believe him, everybody will have a plenty of everything, and the 'scoundrelly' Railroad Commissioners will be fired out of their jobs.

"Howell is representative of the conservative opposition. Hoke Smith accuses him of being tied up with the Southern Railroad and raises the familiar cry of his opponent being the 'rich man's candidate.' Hoke Smith's most popular plank is the disfranchisement of the negro, along the lines laid down in Mississippi, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Howell says that the negro has already been eliminated by the primary laws, and that many white men will be disfranchised by any law that can stand the test of the Constitution.

"The three other men don't amount to much. Hoke Smith says they are secretly working with Howell against him. Some people think one of them may come in as a dark horse. But now it looks as if Hoke Smith, with his radical platform and indiscriminate promises, is going to win out. He has got the dear common people on his side."

The great surprise to Georgia is that revolvers have not yet taken a part in the factional strife. There have been rumors that gun play, the only kind of excitement not yet resorted to, would soon come, and there is still a chance of it. The epithets used now would have meant bloodshed eight months ago. But the unloosening of tongues was gradual, the abuse became worse and worse, so that Georgia has come to regard it as a matter of course. First it was hypocrite, then deceiver, scoundrel, liar, and thief. All sides have indulged in the exchange of compliments, and if shooting once began there's no telling where it might stop.

Hoke Smith goes into the primary with Tom Watson on his side, and that means a lot in Georgia. The "Pops" worship him, and if they get their ballots in at the primary, as many of them will undoubtedly do, it will probably mean Hoke Smith's victory.

Howell says that the combination of Watson and Hoke Smith is a plot to deliver Democracy up to Populism. This has been said so many times now that nobody pays any attention to it. Tom Watson has been on the war path, making speeches in his characteristic, heated fashion.

The Atlanta Journal, which is backing Smith, used to be called a conservattive paper. It is not so any longer. Now it wants lower freight rates, and an "end of ring rule and corporation control." The enemies of the "Hearst of Georgia" say that the Journal's real object is not so much the election of Hoke Smith as the defeat and humiliation of its powerful rival, The Constitution. What ever it is seeking, The Journal has gone into the fight with a violence to which no type would be large enough to do justice.

The Constitution is little different in regard to violence of tone. Its editorials are vicious and scathing. Every day since Hoke Smith announced his candidacy it has devoted double-leaded editorials to either his platform, his objects, or his past history. Both papers have been sent through the mail by the ton, for they are the campaign documents.

Alleged misdeeds of youth that had been forgotten for years, if ever known at all, have been pulled out of oblivion, dusted, and flaunted in red and yellow before the public. At first this was seized upon eagerly by some readers, but the point of satiation has been reached and the public is getting disgusted. But that makes no difference; the candidates are so busy reviling one another that they don't have time to observe what the public is thinking.

Both Howell and Hoke Smith want to be United States Senator. Howell's personal popularity is considered greater, but Hoke Smith's capability for both talk and work are inexhaustible, and even his enemies, no matter how much they abuse him, have never called him stupid.

The three lesser candidates, of course, say that they are running with the Governorship really in view and not with the idea of taking votes away from Hoke Smith and thereby strengthening Howell. Col. Estill thinks it is time South Georgia had a Governor. There is nothing sensational about his platform. He wants law and order—and that is about the limit of his originality as a candidate. "Labor" doesn't like him, because The Savannah Morning News is an "open shop." He has had his share of abuse; in his case the mud-slingers have gone 'way back to the time of the civil war, when, they say, Col. Estill did not hold out long enough against Sherman and swore allegiance to the United States too promptly.

Judge Russell's twelve children are his principal claim to popularity. A mention of them always puts his audience in a good humor. One of them was born during the heat of the campaign.

Col. Smith is a farmer. There was a chance once that he would make a sensational political tour over the State, but he gave up the idea, and his campaign has been mild in comparison with the methods of his opponents.

EVANS'S SQUADRON HERE FROM FLEET EVOLUTIONS

Officers Have Tested a New Signal System Off Maine Coast.

SOON TO GO TO CAMDEN, ME.

Warships Will Assist at Unveiling of the William Conway Monument Before Going to Oyster Bay.

The first squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, consisting of the Maine, the Missouri, the Kearsarge, and the Kentucky, under the command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, reached port yesterday afternoon and went to the naval anchorage in the North River. The squadron has just returned from Rockport, Me., off which it has been engaged, with the other squadron of the fleet, for the last four or five weeks in manoeuvres.

The ships will take on coal to-day, but to-morrow the streets will be full of sailors, as shore liberty will be granted to half the men until Thursday, and to the other half from Thursday to Friday night. On Saturday the squadron will sail for Rockland and Camden, Me. At the latter place it will take part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of a memorial to William Conway, a native of the town who distinguished himself in the civil war. He was serving as Quartermaster in the Pensacola dock yard early in 1861, when it was surrendered to the Confederates. He was ordered to haul down the Stars and Stripes, but refused with the words: "For forty years have I served under that flag, and I will never strike it now!" The ships will only stay a day at Camden. They will then come south for the great review at Oyster Bay.

The recent exercises of Admiral Evans's fleet have been of great importance, as a new system of signaling by flags and semaphores was tested. The evolutions were not new, but the method of directing them was, and the officers are very reticent as to its results. Great care is taken to guard the key to the secret code lest it should fall into the hands of a foreign power.

"It was the worst season for fog I have ever known," said Capt. Pillsbury, Chief of Staff to the Admiral, yesterday. "We were not free from fog once until our run down here. It was so thick up there you could cut it with a knife and throw it away."

The reports that there had been a change this year in the course of the Gulf Stream were mentioned to him, and he was asked if there was any chance that this could have happened.

"The Gulf Stream," he replied, "can no more change its course than the Hudson River. I have spent five years in studying it under every possible condition, and I am sure of my facts. The current follows a law as unchangeable as that of the Medes and Persians, and it is absolutely impossible for it to stray. It may of course happen that some of the hot water is blown north by the winds, and there may be cycles of winds (that will drive it to higher latitudes than ordinary, but this does not mean that the Gulf Stream has altered its course."

Of their visit to Rockport officers and men speak in the highest possible terms. There was none of the friction between the civil and naval authorities about the Sunday amusements of the men, which caused so much trouble when the fleet visited Provincetown. The sailors did not try to play baseball on Sunday, but the Rockport citizens did their best to make the visit pleasant for them.

The naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association arranged that twenty of the men from each ship should be asked ashore by private families every Sunday and entertained. The Town Hall was fitted up by the Young Men's Christian Association as a club, and there any sailor could obtain a bed at a low rate.

For the officers there was plenty of society to be obtained among the Summer residents who have cottages along the coast, and there were the usual banquets and dances which are held whenever the warships visit the seaports.

There were lots of baseball throughout the week, and the Iowa won the championship of the fleet. Preparations are also in full swing for the fleet's regatta. In the Admiral's cabin stands the magnificent gold trophy presented to the Atlantic fleet by the British cruiser squadron, which visited New York last Fall under Prince Louis of Battenberg. Some day it is hoped there will be a chance for the English tars to have a pull against the American sailors to see if they can win it back. Meanwhile it will be competed for by the boat crews of the fleet. One of the best is that made up of stokers from the Kearsarge. The regatta will be held when the fleet revisits Maine.

One serious question confronts the fleet officers and forms another bond between them and the landsman—the servant problem. In other navies the wardroom has a certain number of enlisted men told off to do domestic service, but in the American ships this is forbidden by the regulations. Stewards must be signed on especially as stewards, and they are very hard to get. The Japanese make the best servants, but the supply of them is insufficient.

The Chinese are considered the best substitutes. But they are rare on the Atlantic seaboard, and the officers of the Atlantic Fleet are deeply envious of their brethren on the Pacific. They can obtain faultless servants from China. Unfortunately, the Chinese servants must all be discharged before the ships leave Asiatic waters, so as not to violate the Chinese exclusion law.

OFFERS $100,000 TO JEWS.

Joseph Fels Would Found a Land Nationalization Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Joseph Fels of this city has offered $100,000 to the International Council of the Jewish Territorial Association as a contribution for an Ito settlement, provided it be founded on the principal of land nationalization. This offer was submitted at a meeting of the international committee in London last week, when it was referred to the Executive Committee, the Council unanimously expressing its thanks and appreciation of the offer.

The Ito, or Jewish Territorial Association, is composed of members of the Zionist group among the Jews who are willing to consider the establishment of a colony or colonies outside of Palestine for oppressed Jews, as distinguished from the main body of Zionists who have declared that the future home of the Jews should be in Palestine only. The Territorial Association was organized two years ago by Israel Zangwill, who is its President.

LOVE FOR WALTZ KILLED HER.

Italian Girl Died While Dancing at a Staten Island Resort.

Phaelo Jennro, 19 years old, of 218 West Ninety-seventh Street, Manhattan, dropped dead on the dance floor of a resort at Rosebank, in Richmond, last night. The girl was one of a party of about 100 young Italians from the same neighborhood which went to Berton Ginis's dance and picnic park at Rosebank. There was a big crowd at the picnic, and it was very hot on the dance floor.

About 8 o'clock the girl was waltzing with a young man when she died in his arms. The death caused great excitement in the park. A doctor said that she died from heart disease.

Coroner Cahill permitted the removal of the body.

COL. TUCKER DAZZLED.

Every Family in Main Street Seems to be Having a Party.

Col. Harry Tucker, of Richmond, Va., saw his last of New York's main street yesterday morning after an automobile ride to Coney Island. Returning to his hotel he awoke, rang for a porter, and asked the time, that he might set his ancient gold watch. Then he ordered his trunk sent to the depo'.

Meeting one of his friends in the lobby, the veteran Southern journalist bluntly asked:

"How does Marse Henry Watterson come up heah so of'en and still retain his youth? Judge Crutchfield, who was up heah a month ago, tol' me that you young fellows go a terrible pace, but I never, fo' the life of me, Suh, ever expected to be dazzled in this fashion. Naw, Suh. When yo' get on main street in this town at night it's enough to make yo' dizzy. Every do' that's open sends forth a great volume of music. There's fiddlin' goin' on all the time, as if every fam'ly was havin' a pahty. Then there's lights everywhere, and such gawgeous women, Suh! Such de-e-e-vine women! It's an odd thing. I thought we had all the beautiful ones in the South.

"No, thank yo', Suh; no, thank yo'," the Colonel added in reply to an invitation. "I have my julep times set by the clock. I always have one at 7 in the mawnin'—I missed that this mawnin'," he sighed regretfully. "Then I have one at 11 and don't have another until 12:30."

Pulling out his old thin, gold timepiece, the Colonel squinted at it, and then glanced up uneasily.

"I guess I'd better wait," he said sadly. "I'm too old to upset my regular habits. It's only 12:20."

GIRL CAUGHT IN AUTO GEAR.

Machine Had to be Taken Apart to Free a Five-Year-Old.

With several hundred excited men and women looking on and offering advice, three men last night struggled to get a little girl from beneath a large automobile by which she had been knocked down and run over at 137th Street and Eighth Avenue. The machine had to be taken apart before the child could be released.

The injured girl was Maggie McGann, 5 years old, of 2,572 Eighth Avenue. The little girl, who lives on the east side of the street, was standing on the opposite side when her brother, James, who was standing on the door step of their home, called to her to come over to him. The child started across the avenue, and, according to witnesses, ran directly in front of the machine, which was driven by Charles Strathman, an automobile manufacturer. Mr. Strathmdn applied the brakes, but the child was knocked down and the front wheel passed over her. She tried to crawl from beneath the machine, and her leg was caught in the chain and carried to the rear sprocket.

A large crowd immediately gathered. Mr. Strathman took the lamp from the car, and while one man held it he crawled under the car and worked frantically to release the girl's leg.

After fifteen minutes' hard work Mr. Strathman freed the girl's injured leg. It had been almost severed by the steel gear. She was taken immediately to the J. Hood Wright Hospital by Dr. Barnum, and it was found necessary to amputate her left leg below the knee. The physicians at the hospital say that she has a good chance of recovery. Mr. Strathman was arrested by Policeman Lewis of the West 125th Street Station.

Mr. Strathman told the police that he had a little girl just the age of the one he had run down. He was greatly affected while telling of the accident. Mrs. McGann, the girl's mother, saw the accident from the second-story window of her home. She fainted and is in a serious condition.

ACTORS' UNIONS AT WAR.

Yiddish Performers Say Their Rivals Are Tinkers by Day.

The two unions of Yiddish actors are at war. They are both composed of vaudeville performers, but while one is a branch of the Actors' Protective Union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the other is made up of Socialists and is a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, formed by the De Leon Socialists some time ago to fight the American Federation of Labor.

Strikes of the Federation Union, which is known as Local No. 5, have occurred in two Jewish theatres on the east side, and it is said that the Industrial Workers' Union has filled their places. General Organizer Gold of the Actors' Protective Union was very indignant yesterday over the matter.

"The new union," he said, "which is filling our places is composed of shoemakers, tinkers, tailors, and men of other trades, who work at their regular calling in the day and try to be variety actors by night. Now the members of my union get $25 a week, while the members of the other union get much less."

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union Gold charged that members of the Bill Posters' Union were posting bills for the two theatres referred to. It was decided to notify the union not to allow its members to post bills for any theatre in which members of the Industrial Workers of the World were working.

DINNER TO E. E. RICE.

His Thirty-fifth Year as a Theatrical Manager Celebrated.

Thirty-five old friends of E. E. Rice gathered last night at a dinner in the Manhattan Beach Hotel to celebrate the thirtieth anniversay of his career as a theatrical manager. The affair was entirely informal.

It had been expected that Col. Henry Watterson would preside, but he telegraphed from Louisville that it was impossible for him to come. Among those present were W. H. Crane, Henry E. Dixey, Richard Golden, Col. Hester, George A. Schiller, George K. Fortescue, J. T. Greaves, Robert Dunlap, John F. Reynolds of Boston, and George Saldierna of San Francisco.

"THE DEAR UNFAIR SEX."

Name of Ellis Jeffreys's New Play Has Been Changed.

Ellis Jeffreys's new play is to be called "The Dear Unfair Sex." The name was decided upon on Saturday, after Miss Jeffreys had cabled her indorsement of the new title from Europe. The play is by Inglis Allen, and was originally called "Haviland Brooke's Wife."

Liebler & Co. are to make the production, and the first performance will take place at the Liberty Theatre on Sept. 10.

Among those who have been selected for the cast are Charles Cartwright, Herbert Standing, Conway Tearle, Herbert Sleath, Hattie Russell, and Janet Sothern, a sister of E. H. Sothern, who appeared last year in London in "The Walls of Jericho."

1,354,735 IN BROOKLYN.

A Church Compilation of the State Census.

The Federation of Churches in New York City has just completed a retabulation of the State census of the Borough of Brooklyn. The compilation covers thirty-two wards, eliminating 3,951 inmates of institutions.

The revised statistics show the total population of the borough to be 1,354,785, an increase of 188,153 from 1900 to 1903. A little more than 13 per cent. of the residents of Brooklyn are aliens.

In concluding the report embodying the retabulation the Federation makes this statement:

"With row upon row of six-story tenements in process of erection in the northern portion of Brooklyn, and with all the predictions of a great immigration of alien Manhattan to this portion of the borough, he who insists that Brooklyn is destined to confront all the problems of the congested east side must surely reckon with the cold, statistical fact that the vast southern area of Brooklyn has to date made a steady, consistent gain upon the denser area."

ALL CARRY LANTERNS IN RICHMOND BOROUGH

Conditions Were as Bad as Ever Over There Last Night.

THE CITY FERRIES CROWDED

Electric Company Put on a Few New Cars to Carry the Sunday Traffic.

The street lights in Staten Island usually go out two or three times on weekday nights, and on Sunday nights they are generally not lighted at all. Most of them furnish good examples of just how dim a light can get without going out. This is one of the things the Staten Island Anti-Nuisance Club, which is in process of formation, says must stop. The island was entirely without light last night.

Another thing against which the Anti-Nuisance Club will fight is the street car system to which the cars belong that stop whenever they carry an extra number of passengers. The club will also advocate some radical changes in the water system, and one or two other public utilities. The city is already dickering for the water plant and the Richmond Light and Power Company, the only one on the island. The club will not advocate municipal ownership unless that is found to be the best way of solving what the club calls the nuisance problems.

Kerosene and gas are much in favor now on Staten Island. Delivery wagons that go out through its darkened streets have always a lighted lantern swinging on the front axle. Sometimes and on some streets the axle light is not needed, but there are so many times when it is the salvation of the driver that he always carries it with him. Last night, for instance, Staten Island was as dark as to its streets as any village of 1,000 inhabitants in the land.

Persons who left their houses to walk anywhere felt their way along fences or had the head of the household walk in front with a lantern after the ancient custom. The only way to stop a fast-running trolley car is to step in the road and wave a lantern, as they do at a way station to stop a passenger train.

A good many people on Staten Island are developing owl eyes, they travel so much in the dark. One ancient pessimist, who sat out in front of the new Borough Hall late yesterday afternoon patting his foot in the sand, said disgustedly:

"Aw, we're farmers, that's all; we don't know how to get nothin'. The lights is on the blink, an' the cars is worse."

Sometimes when a loaded car goes dead out on a lonely road between two villages the lights flicker and flutter like a dying man's pulse, and then it is dark in the dead car and dark outside. The passengers get out often to grope their way home over hills and across vacant lots, bumping against real estate signs that tell of the glories of Staten Island property. Practically every Staten Island house now has a lighting system to duplicate its electric lights when they go out.

And the wise native does most of his traveling on the island in the daytime; although many working people who get home after dark have their troubles both before they reach their cars and after they get on them.

The Anti-Nuisance Club had its beginning about six weeks ago. Rousing meetings were held, and finally a sort of an executive committee was chosen to pave the way for the final organization of the club. Since then most of the prominent Staten Islanders have been away in the mountains, and the club is hanging fire a little now.

Those who are advocating municipal ownership, however, are not hanging fire. Controller Metz has already had a talk with the counsel of the Richmond Light and Power Company, he says. The Directors of the company are called to meet next Thursday in New Brighton. Controller Metz thinks that Staten Island would be a good place to try out the municipal ownership theory on the light and power plant. It is said that the company is willing to sell out.

It was said yesterday, on the other hand, by a prominent member of the Staten Island Club that the light and power company would hold on now harder than ever. The very reason that the streets are dark and that the cars halt now and then is that the company is furnishing so much light and power to private concerns that the public utilities are starved. Last night, for instance, though the streets of St. George were dark, a huge electric sign blazed over a hotel opposite the ferry. And the seashore amusements never suffer for light or power.

But an advocate of municipal ownership argued that the city could force the company to sell by threatening to build a light and power plant for public utilities and such private concerns as would patronize it. Under that pressure, he went on, the company would sell if the price was good enough.

Despite the inconvenience that has been caused on former Sundays by dead cars and dark streets, something like 80,000 persons went to Richmond Borough yesterday. About a dozen new cars were put into service last week, and the trolley service was a little better yesterday than it has been. It was helped out by the extra trains that were run by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad.

AUTO ABDUCTED POLICEMAN.

Perhaps the Millburn Authorities Won't Punish the Villain.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 19.—What the possibilities of the new automobile law are may be illustrated at Millburn, just as soon as the police get hold of the right man. They have a warrant for his arrest, and expect to reach him within a short time.

Policemen Reeves and Peller saw a machine in front of a hotel there last week that violated the law. When the party of men came from the hotel the card of registration of machine and chauffeur were demanded. The chauffeur parleyed until the rest were in the car and then jumped in and turned on the power.

Reeves jumped and swung himself into the machine, which was driven to a lonely place five miles out of Millburn, where he was dumped out.

The machine was easily traced as belonging to Andrew Steidel of Newark, who on hearing he was wanted came here. He denied that he or his machine had been here, but investigated and finally learned that his machine had been taken out without his permission. Reeves then changed his complaint and lodged a series of charges against the man alleged to have taken the machine out of the garage.

When he is caught he will have to answer the following charges: Driving car without owner's permission, fine $500 and sixty days, either or both; absence of lights, $10; driving without a license, $500, or sixty days in jail, either or both; failure to have numbers front and back and on lamps, $100; resisting and assaulting an officer, penalty varying with degree; personal assault upon Reeves, subject to Grand Jury; grand larceny in taking the automobile.

WANT NO FERRY STRIKE.

Long Island Road's Men Satisfied Everything Will Be Adjusted.

Men employed on the Long Island Railroad ferryboats and on the ferry bridges said last night there was no danger of a tie-up to-day even if the company declined to increase their wages as had been requested.

The men say they are satisfied that an adjustment will be reached and their wages increased for them. Any how, they will not strike until after the matter has been fully discussed.

ARREST SPOILED HIS OUTING.

Butcher Cried Because He Couldn't Take His Girl to Coney Island.

William McKinley, a butcher, was locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station yesterday afternoon, charged with disorderly conduct on a southbound Third Avenue train. The man was arrested by Patrolman Nevill, who was a passenger on the train. According to the policeman, McKinley and a young woman got on the train at Eighty-first Street. McKinley, according to the policeman, pulled passengers from their seats and in other ways greatly annoyed the other passengers. Nevill was called into the car, and kept McKinley quiet until the train reached the Twenty-third Street Station.

When brought before Sergt. Fitzpatrick, McKinley said he was 23 years old and that he lived at 158 East Eighty-fourth Street. Then he began to cry. Between sobs he said that he had taken two paper boxes belonging to a passenger from a car seat, so that the young woman with him could sit down, and that this had caused all the trouble.

"I cry not because of my arrest," he sobbed, "but because I cannot take my girl to Coney Island and my day's outing is spoiled. I don't know what she will think of me."

The young woman who was with McKinley disappeared soon after the trouble started.

TO SELL "EASTER MORNING."

Zimmerman's Church Picture Valued by Seward Heirs at $40,000.

The painting called "Easter Morning," representing the three Marys at the tomb of Christ, which has been hanging in St. John's Catholic Church, will be sold if a buyer can be found. The price set is $40,000.

Theodore Seward, who died recently, bought the painting in 1872. It is the work of Prof. Albert Zimmerman of Munich, and was finished in 1870. It was exhibited at the Imperial and Royal Volks Garden in Vienna in 1871, over the caption "Biblical Landscape." Through the passing of the work into the hands of a collector so soon after its first hanging it was catalogued as "lost" for twenty years.

The canvas is 4 feet, 8 inches high, by 8 feet, 6 inches. Under the terms of Mr. Seward's will it is to be sold for $40,000 and one-fifth of the proceeds is to go to St. John's Church. Zimmerman, the artist, was at one time a Director of the Vienna Academy. He was born in Saxony in 1808, and died eighty years later.

30,000 ATTEND 15 SERVICES.

Ocean Grove's Day of Worship Begins with Sunrise Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 19.—Fifteen services were held to-day in connection with the great camp meeting, and 30,000 church members enjoyed the preaching and singing, which began at 5:45 A. M. with a sunrise meeting in the Young People's Temple. Services continued with but brief intervals until nearly midnight. Four meetings were held at 9 A. M., in the Temple, Tabernacle, Chapel, and Association Hall. Amanda Smith of Chicago, the colored evangelist, took part in the Tabernacle service, and her testimony aroused much enthusiasm. Two thousand attended the Young People's Meeting in the Temple at the same hour. It was in charge of the Rev. Theodore S. Henderson of Brooklyn.

Over ten thousand crowded into the Auditorium at 10:30 A. M. Seated on the platform with the members of the Camp Meeting Association were nearly one hundred ministers. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson of New York, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The sermon in the Auditorium this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Blodgett of Allegheny, Penn.

Two evangelistic services, conducted by Mrs. Lizzie Sharp and the Rev. Dr. C. R. Carlos of St. Louis, were held in the afternoon. The four departments of the Summer Sunday School had an aggregate attendance of nearly five thousand pupils. A Bible reading was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Smith of California in the Temple. Five thousand persons gathered on the strand at the foot of Ocean Pathway and spent an hour in song, prayer, and Bible reading. Other services followed. The camp meeting will continue daily until Aug. 27.

SUE MOTOR BOAT OWNERS.

Right to Traverse Trenton Water Power Now in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—By the filing in the City District Court yesterday of damage suits against George W. Lenox and George A. Webber, two motor boat owners, the legal fight to settle the right of navigation in the Trenton Water Power is on. The boat owners will fight the matter to establish the right to go by the Water Power through Scudder's Falls, which has now become so low that navigation in the Delaware River is impossible at that point.

This dispute has been on for several seasons between the officers of the Water Power Company and the steam and naphtha launch owners, and now that high power boats have come into use, the Water Power owners wish to keep them out of the stream on the ground that the wash from the boats damages the banks of the waterway. Signs have been placed along the banks, but no one has paid any attention to them.

Then a log was placed across the stream near Wilburtha, but the motor boat owners or their friends cut the log and allowed it to float down stream. Another huge log was placed across the stream, reinforced with eight-inch spikes every few inches to prevent sawing and a huge chain wrapped around the log. That log was blown up with dynamite last Wednesday evening. Now comes the legal fight in the courts.

COL. PERRINE TO THE RESCUE.

He Tries in Vain to Save a Man from Drowning Near His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 19.—William Purcell, a potter of this city, was drowned in the Delaware River this morning while skylarking in a boat with two companions, Thomas Brenn and Frank Allen. The men had reached a point opposite Col. Lewis A. Perrine's home, when they decided to go in swimming. While undressing they threw shoes and other articles at each other, when the boat upset. Brenn and Allen made for shore, but, being poor swimmers, they could not help Purcell, who clung to the overturned boat.

Col. Perrine heard Purcell's cries for help at his home, and, running to the river, swam out to him. As Perrine reached the man, he slipped from the boat. Perrine dove, but could not get hold of the other. He dove again, and caught him. Perrine then towed Purcell to the shore, where Dr. Wetmore of Morrisville and Col. Perrine worked over him for more than an hour. Everything possible was done for him, but Purcell was dead. It is believed that he died of heart failure induced by fright.

Purcell's companions were left without clothes, all their garments having been lost in the water. They made their way to a nearby farmhouse, where they were supplied with clothing. Then they came to Trenton to notify Purcell's family of the accident.

Paul Morton Returning Home.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19.—The Cunard Line steamship Lucania, which sailed for New York to-day, took among her passengers Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hackett, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Haney.

M. F. DWYER, PLUNGER, DEAD AT GRAVESEND

Famous Race Track Trainer and Bettor a Victim of Erysipelas.

WAS FOR YEARS AN INVALID

He Had Won and Lost Fortunes on the American Turf and Abroad—An Associate of Croker.

Michael F. Dwyer, perhaps the greatest plunger that the race tracks ever knew, died yesterday afternoon at his residence in Gravesend Avenue, near King's Highway. For years past he had been a sufferer from paralysis. The immediate cause of his death was erysipelas. He had been in bed ten days. He was 60 years old.

As long ago as October, 1904, fears were entertained of Mr. Dwyer's condition. At that time he lay stricken in Brooklyn and few thought he could survive his illness from day to day. Turf followers recalled the dashing and dauntless Dwyer who years before had been the dominating figure in American racing, but who for two years had been a mere spectre of that personality. All knew the emaciated man who every day of the race meet, huddled up in a buggy that always stood in the corner of the infield, just off the judges' stand, watched unmoved the succeeding events of the day.

Time was when this man was the most active of all the horse lovers on the track, when the crowd followed him about and imitated on a small scale his plays, when his judgment on a horse was final. Without moving a muscle of his face he would risk a fortune on the finish of a race, and win or lose with the same equanimity.

He best $60,000 one day to win $6,000 and won. When a little later he bet $50,000 to win $30,000 and the horse he backed finished first, only to be disqualified a minute later, he showed no more emotion than for the last two years when he had not a penny at stake and the glories of the turf were mere memories.

It was Dwyer who dared to enter high-class handicap horses in selling races, knowing that no one would have the courage to bid on them against him. And it was those methods that encompassed his downfall.

He induced Richard Croker to embark on a racing campaign in England, and with $250,000 and a string of horses that included the most famous racers of the period he went abroad, where one after another of his favorite steeds was taken from him through the means he put in the power of the men whose horses his had beaten. He returned to America a broken man.

Dwyer never recovered from that setback. Not long ago a wave of emotion swept over racing circles when the news was printed that "Pittsburg Phil," who was Dwyer's successor as the premier American plunger and who died later, had fallen a victim to nervous prostration induced by his efforts to conceal the intense excitement under which he labored during his campaigns at the race tracks.

Dwyer was an earlier victim of the same disease. His fortune gone, his best horses stripped from him, and the means of indulging his passion beyond his reach, the inevitable reaction came. He suffered a nervous collapse, and, shattered in body and mind, unable to move without assistance, articulating with difficulty, death slowly creeping upon him, he became the pitiable, pathetic figure that racing men watched with veneration and awe at the race tracks.

He was the old plunger gone broke; the racing star relegated to the limbo of the paddock; a counterpart of the decayed speculator who haunts Wall Street and the scenes of his former greatness, and amid the shouting of the men on the Exchange lives over the events that wrecked his life, just as Dwyer, when the cloud of dust up the stretch, the gleam of red, gold, scarlet, and pink, and the swelling roar in the stands foretold the finish of a race, dreamed of the old days when the click of the stop-watch was necessary to decide whether he had won or lost a fortune.

Mr. Dwyer was sixty years old. With his brother, Philip Dwyer, he was for twenty years a leader in racing affairs in America. They began life as butchers, and had amassed a considerable fortune when they entered the racing field.

That was away back in 1874. In those days it was the fad for butchers to own fast horses. The Dwyers owned Independence, a trotting horse, and they made an ineffectual attempt to branch out with her. Independence's failure disgusted the brothers with trotting, and they soon turned their attention to the thoroughbred. Their first success was Rhadamanthus, bred by the late August Belmont. Later they owned Charley Gorman, which in his day compared with the redoubtable Sysonby, which recently died. Dwyer was then interested in Jerome Park and the Baltimore and Saratoga tracks.

In 1876 he bought for $25,000 a brother to Bassett and Virgil. They won several of the classics of that year. Bramble was purchased in 1877. As a three-year-old only one horse stood in his path for every rich stake, that was George Lorillard's Duke of Magenta. The latter was taken to England by Mr. Lorillard, and in 1879 Bramble was without a peer. He won many purses and several cups for the Dwyers. He was really the foundation of the fortune which the Dwyers accumulated.

To the turf Luke Blackburn was as well known as James R. Keene's great Sysonby. He was bought as a two-year-old from J. T. Williams, owner of Checkmate, a great colt in his day. Luke Blackburn was the champion three-year-old of his year. He was trained by James Rowe, who fitted Sysonby for Mr. Keene, and carried 116 pounds to victory over older horses in all of the classics.

Dwyer bet a small fortune on Luke Blackburn in the Coney Island Cup of 1881. The horse broke down and the public wept.

The Dwyers owned George Kinney, Miss Woodford, and Barnes, a champion trio in 1883. Rowe trained for the Dwyers until 1886. When the partnership terminated Mike Dwyer became interested in New Jersey tracks, and retained an interest in Gravesend. He managed the stable of Richard Croker and saw the indomitable Dobbins rounded to the form that made him almost invincible.

In 1894, Dwyer took his stable of horses, part of it owned by Croker, including Dobbins, Harry Reed, Banquet, Don Alonso, and others, to England. When Harry Reed was left at the post in England Dwyer almost met his Waterloo.

In 1891 he owned Longstreet, said to be the equal of Salvator, and in 1899 he had Michael III., a two-year-old, which died after an eighth-of-a-mile trial. Dwyer said afterward that Michael III, was the greatest colt ever foaled.

For a period of sixteen years, therefore, the Dwyer string was all powerful on the Eastern circuit. In a single week during this time Dwyer has cleared a profit of $100,000. In 1892, just before the disastrous campaign in England, friends of Dwyer assert that he could have closed out his interests with a fortune of $2,000,000.

Recently Dwyer was asked for a word to young men on the subject of plunging and winning fortunes on race horses. He said:

"From my own bitter experience, after more than twenty years of racing, I say that it is beyond human power to beat the ring. Betting is, after all, a question of figures, or rather of mathematical proportion. On a moderate estimate, I should say that there are thirty-two chances against the backer in every race that is run.

"But I am in no mood for giving advice, and don't suppose that any one would take it if I did. If there are any fools, young or old, who believe that they have a divine mission to break the ring let them go ahead, and take their chances as I have done, with a similar result."

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE RITTINGER, a well-known hotel keeper, died at a hospital in Passaic, N. J., yesterday, after a long illness. He came to America from Germany a half century ago and had lived in New York, Philadelphia, and Hackensack. His hotel in Passaic until a year ago was one of the oldest in Passaic County. He leaves a son and several grandsons in this city. Mr. Rittinger was eighty-two years old.

A. L. ROUNTREE DIES.

Ex-Treasurer of the Cotton Exchange and One of Its First Members.

Albert L. Rountree, a member of the Cotton Exchange, Produce Exchange, and Coffee Exchange, died sudden yesterday at his residence, 152 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Until last Spring he was Treasurer of the Cotton Exchange, but had to give up the place and go South for his health. When he returned to New York he went back to work in his office in the Exchange Building. He collapsed on Thursday and then began to sink rapidly.

Mr. Rountree was one of the first members of the Cotton Exchange. When he entered it thirty years ago seats were selling at only $175 apiece, from which figure they have risen steadily, until now the price of one is about $25,000. Mr. Rountree was born in Wilson, N. C., in 1852. He married Alice V. Rountree in 1873, moved to New York immediately afterward, and went into the cotton business. He was engaged in it continuously until three days before he died.

The firm of Rountree & Co., of which he was a member, was formed thirty years ago. It gave place to that of R. H. Rountree & Co. in 1895, and that firm is now one of the most prominent doing business on the floor of the Cotton Exchange. Mr. Rountree took an active part in the movement which ended in the building of the present Exchange.

MURPHY'S SPONSOR DEAD.

Police Sergeant Donegan a Victim of Appendicitis.

Police Sergt. Michael T. Donegan, who was best known as the political sponsor of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, died on Friday. The end came at his home, 340 East Twentieth Street, as the result of an operation for appendicitis. He had tried for months to ward off the operation, and only applied for sick leave two weeks ago. He was attached to the station at Rockaway Beach.

In the early nineties Donegan was the head of the Michael T. Donegan Association in the Eighteenth Assembly District. William Murphy was its Alderman. When he died the organization got his brother John to fill out his term. Then it pushed Charles F. Murphy for district leader.

Donegan was appointed to the police force in 1890. He continued his political activities until Theodore Roosevelt, then Police Commissioner, ordered that policemen should not associate themselves with political clubs. The Donegan Association, against which the order was principally directed, then took the name of Mutual Fifty-one, the number of Mr. Roosevelt's order.

Donegan was made a Roundsman about six years ago, and had been a Sergeant for two years. His record was a clean one, and the men who worked under him have nothing but kind words to say for him. He was 49 years old, and leaves a widow and two children.

LEWIS MORRISON DEAD.

Actor Was Most Generally Known for His Mephistopheles.

Lewis Morrison, the actor, died late Saturday at the Riverhead Hospital, Riverhead, L. I., where he underwent an operation Thursday. In his time he was in the United States Army, serving three and a half years in the civil war. It was after the war that he became an actor. Of late years he has been best known for his characterization of Mephistopheles in "Faust."

Mr. Morrison was born in Jamaica, West Indies, sixty-one years ago. Though only a youth when the war between the States began, he became an officer and saw service in many battles. In 1865, when the army was mustered out, Morrison decided to go on the stage, and it was with Lawrence Barrett in New Orleans that he made his first appearance. Afterward he appeared with Tommaso Salvini, Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, and Charlotte Cushman. He acquired a reputation in secondary roles, and then became a star.

One of his recent appearances was in "The Master of Ceremonies," a dramatization from a novel. It is as Mephistopheles, though, that he is most clearly remembered. His widow is Florence Roberts, the actress. Last season she was seen in "The Strength of the Weak."

The burial will take place to-day at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Michael McCormack.

Michael McCormack, who was the organizer and the first President of the Sea Beach Railroad Company, died on Friday at his home, 32 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Mr. McCormack was born in Ireland seventy-five years ago and came to this country when a young man. For forty years he was a member of the firm of Murphy & McCormack, wholesale dealers in cotton, in Manhattan. Retiring from that business, he gave his attention to railroad building and the development of suburban property in Brooklyn. He built the old Sea Beach line, a steam road running from Bay Ridge to Coney Island, and also had the machinery hall at the Philadelphia Exposition removed to Coney Island, where it was rechristened the Sea Beach Palace. Mr. McCormack organized the West Brooklyn Land Improvement Company and developed much of the property in the neighborhod of what is now Borough Park. He was also an organizer of the New York Cotton Exchange. He leaves a son.

Charles Baker.

Charles Baker of 314 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday at Hague, Lake George, of paralysis. Mr. Baker had a stroke of paralysis a month ago. A week ago he had a second stroke, from which he did not rally. Mr. Baker leaves a wife, a son, Charles, who is a banker in this city, and another son, Fred, who is studying art in Paris. Mr. Baker was born Nov. 20, 1844. He was the son of Charles Baker, one of the founders of the Art League. His ancestors came to this country in the Mayflower, and Mr. Baker belonged to the New England Society. He was a Director of the Interborough Bank and Treasurer of the Salmagundi Club. Mr. Baker served in the navy in the civil war on the gunboat Penguin. He had command of several landing parties which did gallant service.

While he did not pursue art for a vocation, Mr. Baker was possessed of much talent. He painted for his own pleasure in both water and oils, and the paintings he produced he sold for the benefit of charities in which he was interested.

RICH; CAN'T TRADE HORSES.

When R. C. Taylor's Guardians Found He Had Tried It, They Acted.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 19.—R. C. Taylor of this city on Thursday traded to Patrick Downey for Roxy T. and a snug money consideration his fast speeder, Nigger Jack. He did this unknown to his guardians. When the facts of the trade became known Downey was ordered to return Nigger Jack to the Taylor stables. This was done. Roxy T. went back to his owner, but the money was not returned because of a dispute which arose over it. It seems that Downey stated the sum which he had given Taylor and that when the latter was searched that amount was not found on him. There was no doubt that Taylor got the best of the original deal.

Some weeks ago Taylor was taken before Judge of the Probate Court William T. Forbes, his wife having asked for a conservator over his many enterprises. He has vast real estate holdings, including a number of theatres. Among the questions asked Taylor at the hearing was: "Who is the President of the United States?" He could not answer, and two guardians were appointed.

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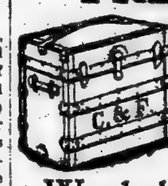

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MARRIED.

LINDSLEY—FANSHAWE.—On Saturday, Aug. 18, at Christ Church, Shrewsbury, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel, New York, Isabel Crow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, to Van Sinderen Lindsley.

HUMPHREY—TOWNSEND.—On Aug. 18, at the Church of Our Father, Hulls Cove, Me., by the Rev. Frederick C. Lee, Martha Feltus, daughter of Martha Rosalie and the late James Rodman Townsend, to Theodore Friend Humphrey, 2d.

MOSES—MAGRATH.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Cambridge, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 18, by the Rev. John T. Magrath, Margaret Carlton, daughter of the officiating clergyman, and Alfred J. Moses of New York.

DIED.

AKEN.—On Saturday, Aug. 18, 1906, James Aken, in his 67th year, at his residence, 345 East 86th St.
Funeral services Monday evening, Aug. 20, at 8:30.

BURCH.—Aug. 19, at his late residence, on Washington Heights, after a lingering illness, J. Paul Burch, only son of the late Dr. Henri Burch of Lausanne, Switzerland.
Funeral private.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Overshadowing all other developments of the week affecting financial markets were the dividend declarations upon the shares of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads. Comment upon the remarkable increase in the Union Pacific disbursements from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent., and in the declaration of an initial dividend of 5 per cent. upon Southern Pacific, which has heretofore made no returns to its shareholders, falls naturally into two divisions. As an interpretation of the amazing prosperity attending the conduct of business in every corner of the country and as an indication of the confidence felt by perhaps the shrewdest Directorate of any of our great corporations in the continuation of this prosperity, these disbursements are most interesting. Applied to the two great properties concerned, they seem to mean that the previous generous outlays of earnings in physical betterment have at last accomplished the only purpose which would justify them, that of so buttressing them that any let-up in the volume of their traffic will by no means bring about proportionate declines in earnings and mandatory dividend reductions. These properties are typical of many other of our best railroads, which, through similar expenditures, have accomplished or are accomplishing the same end and whose stockholders are therefore perforce now looking for like liberality in the matter of returns. It would be inexcusable, however, to overlook the fact that in the fiscal year just closed the Union Pacific's surplus for the common dividend was only 2½ per cent. above its declared rate, and some emphasis must be placed upon the direct statement of the road's management that 2 per cent. of the 5 per cent. semi-annual disbursement comes from its income upon investments. The obvious conclusion from this, in spite of the deductions of self-appointed interpreters, is that should this source of income be interfered with, a smaller disbursement will follow, although, on the other hand, it is a plausible conclusion that should this income be enlarged, the return to stockholders might increase accordingly. It would be interesting, also, to know the part played by the impending rate laws in forming the dividend decision. The rise in prices which accompanied the announcement of the dividend declaration on Friday is a sufficient commentary upon the speculative view of the matter. It seems well-nigh incredible to Wall Street that with such an inviting occurrence following close upon the heels of the resumption of dividends upon the common shares of the United States Steel Corporation and a magnificent Government crop report, the public should continue to maintain its attitude of indifference toward the stock market. If it does, there are still held in reserve some tempting morsels in the shape of the long-pending ore deal and dividend increases by other properties, among the possibilities in this respect being Pennsylvania, Atchison, Norfolk & Western, and Chesapeake & Ohio. One unfortunate aspect of last week's declarations was the tinge of speculation attached to them by reason of the peculiar circumstances attending the meetings of the road's Directors, but it is pleasanter, at least, to attribute these occurrences to accident than to design. Other matters of interest, including the issue of additional stock by the St. Paul and by the Chicago & Northwestern, created no surprise, having been long canvassed, while the betterment of the Government's crop figures in the individual reports of certain Western States was likewise not unexpected, and was therefore dismissed with only cursory consideration.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the money market situation is the manner in which rates in the foreign exchange market continue to hover about the point permissive of gold imports. On Monday of last week a quick fall in demand sterling and a high rate for call money here resulted in engagements of gold in London. It was at first understood that somewhat more than $3,000,000 had been taken by our bankers, but it turned out later that only $125,000 had been actually engaged for shipment. The denials of the local institution supposed to have been interested in the engagement of the balance of the gold, in the face of London cables that the greater amount had actually been bought in the open market there, left the matter wrapped in an obscurity still present at the close of the week. Nevertheless, it was proved that conditions were favorable to importations when they became essential, and that practically the only restriction would be found in the limited supplies to be brought into London from time to time from South Africa and other points. This does not mean, of course, that the Bank of England will go out of its way to assist in any movement of gold to this side, but with the vastly improved condition of affairs in the Russian Empire and the notable growth of cheerfulness over the financial situation generally in London, there is no reason to look for any stubborn opposition to a demand for gold by our bankers, if this demand is based upon the necessities of a vigorous and expanded trade and unprecedented harvests rather than upon stock market speculation. The Bank of England itself has substantially bettered its position, so much so that it was enabled to report last week a percentage of reserves to liabilities of 50.07. It is to be noted also that London may not be our only source of replenishment. It is a matter of no little importance that last week Paris bankers came forward with an offer of gold to a local banking institution at a price permissive of acceptance had there been any real occasion for the importation. Sentiment in Paris has grown steadily better as Russian affairs have cleared, and not only the direct offer mentioned, but also the workings of Paris exchange on London during the week indicated very plainly the absence of any present intention on the part of the bankers of that city to compete with our own for London's gold. Granted only a continuance of favorable developments in the Russian situation, there is no reason why rates in the foreign exchange market should not remain where our bankers may continue to count upon gold importations. A hurried reading of our July trade figures, which revealed an excess of exports of merchandise over imports of only $3,928,000, might shake confidence in this outlook, especially so since the excess of exports in the corresponding months of 1905 and 1904 were $24,000,000 and $14,000,000 respectively. But for the last six years merchandise exports in July have been consistently smaller than in any other month, while imports, owing to preparations for the Fall trade, have as consistently been heavy. The story for the month of August is usually more pleasing, while in the remaining months of the year, in each of which we are selling to Europe not less than $50,000,000 of cotton, the balance of trade works constantly in our favor. Export prices of both wheat and cotton bid fair to be considerably lower than a year ago, but it is not improbable that we shall ship more of both of these staples, the prospect being that wheat exports will turn out 100,000,000 bushels greater. One other matter which must not be lost sight of in any attempted forecast of the foreign exchange markets of the remaining months of the year is the money still lying to the credit of the Pennsylvania in Paris. This is payable in monthly installments amounting to some $8,000,000, and constitutes, of course, and active factor in the situation.

While the outlook for relief to our money market in case of necessity is brightened by this situation in the foreign exchanges, there is neither in this fact nor in the other equally prominent one, that we are to harvest immense crops and to witness an extension of the present business activity, any excuse for putting an unduly high appraisement upon the values of securities. The stock market, after all, shares in most respects the advantages and disadvantages of other markets, like those for real estate and for cloths or produce. The direct attraction in the purchase of securities consists either in the prospect of enhanced value or of an excellent yield upon invested money. Considered strictly in this fashion, there are at present as many, if not more, reasons for buying real estate or wheat or merchandise, of one kind and another, as for the purchase of stocks or bonds. For if the object of the purchase be an expected rise in value, the purchaser of stocks has two things to consider—one, the present high level of prices, for it is violating no confidence to say that prices are high, the average being only a trifle less than that in January, which was the record in this respect; and the other, the real outlook for any addition to this level. While dividend enlargements may perhaps justify some increase above present quotations, it is beyond dispute that any substantial advance must come as a result of the operation of speculative forces, and since these forces are naturally dependent upon a favorable money market for their free working, and it is only too obvious that the money market is in no position to facilitate this without at least the imposition of a dangerous strain upon banking resources, the incentive on the part of the layman to purchases of stocks for the rise seems pretty well removed. As for the investment feature, there are few stocks of which it can truthfully be said that they offer an attractive opportunity for income return if purchased at prevailing prices. There are, of course, as is always the case, bonds which can be purchased for income purposes with perfect safety and with every prospect of a continued and satisfactory return, but the bond as a commodity is in competition with mortgages at the moment, and, judging by the current state of the bond market, in rather unequal competition. Mortgages upon the finest class of New York real estate, returning on an average 4½ per cent., are competing directly with the better class of bonds, while both stocks and bonds hold out little invitation to the manufacturer or business man whose business has felt the spur of the prevailing prosperity.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1906	$12,176,575
Week ended Aug. 18, 1905	9,900,883
From Jan. 1, 1906	479,094,498
From Jan. 1, 1905	439,383,725

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 14, 1906	$12,604,101
Week ended Aug. 15, 1905	11,084,268
From Jan. 1, 1906	330,334,247
From Jan. 1, 1905	324,653,624

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1906	$157,000
Week ended Aug. 18, 1905	55,244
From Jan. 1, 1906	49,496,644
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,446,454

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1906	$8,600
From Jan. 1, 1906	5,809,504
From Jan. 1, 1905	37,700,987

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1906	$149,300
Week ended Aug. 18, 1905	55,244
From Jan. 1, 1906	43,687,140

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1905	$31,254,533

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1906	$73,420
Week ended Aug. 18, 1905	46,961
From Jan. 1, 1906	1,536,703
From Jan. 1, 1905	2,262,602

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1906	$1,124,385
Week ended Aug. 18, 1905	850,608
From Jan. 1, 1906	34,418,310
From Jan. 1, 1905	20,571,514

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1906	$1,050,965
Week ended Aug. 18, 1905	804,647
From Jan. 1, 1906	32,881,607
From Jan. 1, 1905	18,309,012

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1906	$231,320
Week ended Aug. 18, 1905	101,205
From Jan. 1, 1906	51,033,347
From Jan. 1, 1905	8,708,956

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1906	$1,132,985
Week ended Aug. 18, 1905	850,608
From Jan. 1, 1906	40,227,814
From Jan. 1, 1905	58,272,501

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 17, 1906	$901,665
Week ended Aug. 18, 1905	749,403
From Jan. 1, 1905	49,563,545

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1906	$10,805,533

GOOD AUTUMN TRADE EXPECTED IN ENGLAND

Some Weakness in Cotton, with Business Normal Elsewhere.

WE MAY SEND IRON ORDERS

Pig Iron Active on Improved Home Demand and Orders from Germany—Copper Active.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times, in its Financial Supplement to-morrow, will say that local holidays affected trade in the northern manufacturing centres last week, but elsewhere business assumed normal conditions. In many directions there was promise of a good Autumn trade.

Wheat was mostly easy, flour dull, maize and oats weaker, and barley firmer. Raw cotton was marked by pronounced weakness for both the spot and speculative departments, chiefly owing to continued good crop accounts. Manufactured goods were in fair request, but business was checked to some extent by the refusal of manufacturers to make concessions in sympathy with the decline in cotton. Wool was somewhat irregular, but tops were firm. Overtime in the woolen mills was no longer necessary, but the demand for ordinary lines was fully maintained.

Pig iron developed considerable activity on the improved home demand, and continued buying of Cleveland for Germany coupled with expectations of orders from America. Prices advanced substantially. Good Continental orders are reported from some centres for manufactured iron and steel. Copper rose on speculative support. Tin closed easier. Lead was firm and spelter steady.

MONEY VERY CHEAP IN PARIS.

Enormous Sum Awaiting Investment —Firm Tone on the Bourse.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Very little business was transacted last week on the Bourse, operators generally being absent on holiday trips. The monthly settlement passed off very easily. Funds were so ample that the average contango rate was only 2¾.

This apparent plethora of money was rather astonishing, considering that the Russian Government had been gradually drawing a large portion of the proceeds of the last loan and about £2,400,000 had been advanced to Turkey, besides important private loans to American bankers. French capital is seeking employment abroad, at least temporarily, as is evidenced by the high rate of exchange on the great foreign financial centres.

From the reports of the leading credit institutions it appears that the total deposits subject to cheque amount to 3,322,000,000f., an almost unprecedented figure. This vast amount, concentrated in half a dozen banks, explains the easiness of money, which tends to make Paris the greatest market for available capital in Europe.

There was a strong undertone in all the departments of the Bourse throughout the week, in spite of the general inactivity. French rentes were steady at a fraction under 98. Other Government stocks were equally firm, including Russians, which scored a slight advance.

Bank shares showed a rising tendency. Coppers improved, especially Rio Tintos. South Africans, after a slight reaction, met with some inquiry and closed better.

RESERVE ON BERLIN BOERSE.

Anxiety Regarding Russia Is Still the Governing Factor.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Business on the Boerse last week was considerably quieter than, say, a fortnight ago. Anxiety concerning Russia was the governing factor in the situation, producing reserve which affected the entire market. The Boerse was affected so much by this feeling that it paid slight attention to the encouraging reports from German industrial centres.

A noteworthy feature of the last few weeks has been the continuous decline in German and Prussian consols. There has been a marked disinclination to acquire these stocks. This is partly due to the fact that 550,000,000 marks of new loans issued on April 11 at a fraction over par now average about 99. It is said that many foreign investors have sold out in view of the German colonial scandals. The insurance companies also have sold part of their holdings in order to raise cash for San Francisco.

Foreign securities have fared much better, including various American railroad stocks, like Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Aug. 18.

Merida, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	$10,506
Merida, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	3,733
Alene, Puerto Colombia, gold ore	1,330
Alene, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion	29,638
Alene, Port au Prince, Am. gold coin	30,000
St. Paul, Southampton, Am. gold coin	7,500
Bermudian, Hamilton, Am. gold coin	2,433
Seminole, Monte Cristi, for. gold coin	86
Seminole, Monte Cristi, for. silver coin	256
Panama, Colon, foreign silver coin	1,636
Panama, Colon, gold bullion	6,704
Panama, Colon, silver bullion	26,000
Panama, Colon, silver ore	33,682
Panama, Colon, gold ore	2,711
Alleghany, Puerto Colombia, silver ore	660
Alleghany, Puerto Colombia, for. sil. coin	650
Prins Maurits, La Guayra, for. gold coin	8,061
Prins Maurits, La Guayra, Am. gold coin	3,136
Prins Maurits, Aux Cayes, Am. gold coin	600
Morro Castle, Havana, Am. gold coin	50,000
Virginia, La Union, gold bullion	2,310
Virginia, Corinto, gold bullion	8,240
Virginia, Tumaco, gold bullion	642
Maranhense, Barbados, gold bullion	716
Total	$231,320

Exports, New York, Aug. 13 to 18.

From Aug. 13, to Aug. 18, 1906.

Aug. 15—Oceanic, London, silver bars	$378,940
Aug. 15—Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, London, silver bars	20,700
Aug. 16—Alleghany, Port de Paix, gold coin, United States	1,000
Aug. 17—St. Paul, London, silver bars	358,900
Aug. 17.—Campania, London, silver bars	153,305
Aug. 17—Prins Maurits, Jacmel, gold coin, United States	7,600
Total for week	$920,445

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 10—Philadelphia, London, silver bars	$212,540
Total	$1,132,985
Silver	$1,124,385
Gold	8,600
Total	$1,132,985

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Copper Shares Awaiting Easier Money —Good Returns from Many Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Easier money would result in a 10-point rise in prices of copper shares in this market. At least this is the opinion of brokers and holders of securities. As it is, the market has been better than a week ago, the Calumet dividend stirring things amazingly.

The dullness has been due to tight money. New York brokers, in fear of a squeeze like that of last December, have not only exhausted the resources of the metropolis, but have cleaned out the banks of New England, borrowing year money at 5¼ and 5½ per cent., on such gilt-edged collateral as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison, consequently when copper stocks are offered, bankers naturally ask more. This is not freely granted, for holders of such stocks as Copper Range, Osceola, and Utah, which are yielding 10, 33, and 8 per cent. annually respectively, though selling at comparatively low figures, have no desire to part with them, and brokers do not feel like advising clients to go into margin deals when the financing of them is so dubious.

The refusal of the North Butte Directors to increase their dividend rate was not relished by the Street, where the belief is that the company is earning $15 or $16 a share.

As for the metal itself, 18 cent copper is predicted for all of 1907. Production cannot keep up with the demand.

Old Dominion appreciated last week because of the installation of pumps which will free the mine of water and allow resumption of getting out sulphide ores.

Two conspicuous figures are temporarily out of the market—Mr. William A. Paine, who met with an accident by falling at his Swampscott home a day or two ago, and Mr. Lawson, who is yet in retirement at Dreamwold.

Advices received from Butte state that Butte Coalition has cut through the ore body recently opened in the Minnie Healy mine and found it to be 28 feet wide, with the general average value not very high. The company is now drifting and raising on this ore body.

The July record of Utah Consolidated was about equal to that of June, which was the largest in its history. The new discovery in the northwest part of the territory is said to be proving very rich, and the company is earning about $9 a share at present.

The Superintendent of Boston Consolidated is quoted as saying that if the smelter could handle it he could send in 1,000 tons of ore a day.

From Utah also comes news that the old Montezuma Mine is again on the list of shippers.

Strikes and scarcity of labor continue to be the wail from the lake. It is said that there is employment in the district for 3,000 more experienced miners. Wages are as high as they ever were.

The Tamarack Mining Company, which owns the old Cliff Mine, in Keweenaw County, Michigan, has decided to start work underground at that property, which has been idle for many years.

A New York syndicate, including William Plumley, Frank K. Gillespie, and Henry G. Catlin, has been looking over the Carp Lake property, with a view to purchasing it and resuming operations.

GROWING BANKS IN KANSAS.

Season's Crop of New Depositories Makes One for Every 1,864 Persons.

Kansas has added to new claims to her boast of superiority. When it became certain that bumper crops of corn, as well as wheat, were to be harvested this season some complacent Kansan figured out from the bank deposits and other less tangible statistics that when the dollars came in for the new crop there would be $600 for every man, woman, and child in the State. Now the tidings comes from Topeka that, counting in twenty new banks started within the past two months, Kansas has more banks in proportion to her population than any other State in the Union. A capital of $10,000 is ample on which to start a bank in the grain country—very few have more. Out of the total of 836 banks in the State only 181 are National banks and 17 private institutions. One bank of the $10,000 class showed in examination recently 160,000 deposits, of which three-fourths was in cash and sight exchange.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

J. C. STUBBS, traffic manager of the Harriman lines, was quoted last week as saying that he meant to stay in his present position until he was "kicked out." This was Mr. Stubbs's way of denying the report that had been sent from San Francisco that Mr. Stubbs had been induced by the offer of a very large salary to give up his position with the Harriman lines to accept a place with the London & Southwestern. Mr. Stubbs is credited with receiving a salary of $50,000 a year, and the English offer is said to have been $70,000. If the latter amount was correctly reported the offer carried with it one of the largest salaries ever commanded by an American railroad officer. L. F. Loree, when he went from the Baltimore & Ohio to the Rock Island, was given a salary of $75,000 a year, which at the time was regarded as an extraordinarily high figure. Just what Mr. Stubbs's duties would have been had he accepted the English offer was not made clear in the dispatches on the subject. It certainly could not have been, as one account had it, to look after the London & Southwestern's American business.

E. H. HARRIMAN'S bear cubs that were presented to the Bronx Zoo very appropriately arrived there at the very time when other bears, which in a sense may also be said to have been Mr. Harriman's bears, were having a very lively time on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. As if out of sympathy for their unfortunate namesakes, the bear cubs fell to over the food that was placed before them for their delectation after their long journey from Alaska. According to all accounts, they fought as fiercely as Mr. Harriman's bears on the Stock Exchange fought with the bulls. The only apparent difference between the fights was that while the little bears in the Bronx were fighting for what Mr. Harriman had provided for them, the big bears at the lower end of Manhattan were fighting to get back what Mr. Harriman had taken away from them.

ROBERT WRENN, one of the best known of the younger brokers on the Stock Exchange, was one of the first to discover the announcement of Union Pacific 10 per cent. dividends placed on the Union Pacific post at the opening of the market on Friday. Drawing the attention of a friend to the typewritten announcement of a 5 per cent. dividend for Southern Pacific and a 10 per cent. rate for Union Pacific, Mr. Wrenn asked who it might be that had planned that joke, and to emphasize his belief that the announcement was a bogus one, he tore down the bulletin and threw it on the floor. Neither he nor any of the other brokers in the Union Pacific crowd realized that Union Pacific common had actually been placed on a 10 per cent. dividend basis. It was really not until the news agencies sent out the information that Wall Street knew that Mr. Harriman had given up his policy of paying relatively low dividends on Union Pacific and had placed the stock on a 10 per cent. basis.

OUR EXPORTS INCREASE IN DECADE IMPRESSIVE

Cotton Leads, Having More Than Doubled Since 1896.

A FALLING OFF IN WHEAT

Special Table Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics on Thirty-two Leading Articles Exported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The fact that the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States have doubled in the last ten years, coupled with the constant demand for information as to the articles in which that growth occurred, has led the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor to prepare a special table showing, in the order of magnitude, the principal factors in the export trade of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, to which is added, for comparative purposes, a column showing the exportations of the same articles in 1896.

The analysis just completed by the Bureau of Statistics shows that three classes (raw cotton, provisions, and iron and steel manufactures) had in 1906 attained each a total exportation of more than $100,000,000, while in 1896 but two classes (cotton and provisions) were entitled to that distinction. In the fiscal year just ended seventeen articles or classes of articles showed each an export value of from $10,000,000 to $42,000,000—cattle, leather and products thereof, boards, unmanufactured tobacco, wheat, agricultural implements, oil cake, bituminous coal, chemicals, oats, vegetable oils, timber, fruits and nuts, wood manufactures, carriages, scientific instruments, and spirits of turpentine.

Raw cotton still occupies first rank and provisions second. Iron and steel manufactures have taken third place, and refined mineral oil has dropped from third place in 1896 to fifth place in 1906. Copper manufactures also show a notable growth, having advanced from eleventh place in 1896 to fourth place in 1906. While flour shows an increase of $7,000,000 in the decade, its relative position among the leading articles of exportation has changed from fourth in 1896 to seventh in 1906; and wheat, whose exportation of $40,000,000 gave it sixth place in 1896, has receded to thirteenth place, with a total exportation of $23,750,000 in the year just ended.

Agricultural implements exported are five times as great in value as in 1896, and this large increase has advanced the position of that class from twenty-third in 1896 to fourteenth in 1906. Cotton manufactures, while still small in comparison with those of Great Britain, Germany, and France, especially in view of our great supply of raw cotton, have shown some improvement since 1896, their position among our exportations having advanced from twelfth in 1896 to eighth in 1906, and the value of their exports from $16,750,000 a decade ago to nearly $53,000,000 in the year just ended.

The following table shows the value of the thirty-two leading classes of articles exported in 1896 and 1906, and includes 90 per cent. of the exports of last year, thus affording a ready means of tracing the elements of growth in our exports since 1896:

EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1896 AND 1906, IN THE ORDER OF MAGNITUDE IN THE LATTER YEAR.

Articles.	1896.	1906.
Cotton, unmanufactured	$190,056,460	$401,005,921
Provisions	131,503,590	210,930,065
Iron and steel manufactures	41,160,877	160,984,985
Copper manufactures	19,720,104	81,282,604
Refined mineral oil	56,261,567	77,025,196
Corn	37,836,802	62,061,856
Flour	52,025,217	50,106,609
Cotton manufactures	16,837,396	52,944,033
Cattle	34,560,672	42,081,170
Leather, and manufactures of	20,242,756	40,642,858
Boards, joists, &c.	10,477,792	29,197,534
Tobacco, unmanufactured	24,571,362	28,808,367
Wheat	39,709,868	28,757,517
Agricultural implem'ts	5,176,775	24,354,427
Oil cake and meal	7,949,647	23,931,564
Coal, bituminous	4,928,816	18,494,054
Chemicals and drugs	9,063,358	18,331,974
Vegetable oils	6,097,022	15,906,031
Timber	7,372,030	15,383,390
Fruits and nuts	5,879,066	15,274,158
Wood manufactures	7,426,475	13,718,752
Carriages, except cycles	2,887,598	12,920,644
Scientific instruments	2,522,217	10,837,774
Turpentine spirits	4,613,311	10,077,268
Naval stores, other	4,220,753	9,998,317
Coal, anthracite	5,717,246	9,722,322
Paper, and manufactures of	2,718,875	9,536,065
Paraffin and wax	4,406,841	8,808,245
Fertilizers	4,400,593	8,686,965
Fibre manufactures	1,868,601	8,157,211
Furs and fur skins	3,800,188	8,002,232
Fish	5,448,758	7,559,178
Mineral oil, crude	6,121,836	7,016,181
India rubber manufactures	1,858,556	6,543,735
Books, maps, &c.	2,338,722	5,839,432
Tobacco manufactures	4,380,361	5,410,480
All other articles	73,736,228	151,999,004
Total domestic exports	$563,200,487	$1,717,953,382

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 20.

American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable Sept. 5 to holders of record this date.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Elevated Railroad—Annual meeting.
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad—Dividend payable Sept. 4 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg Brewing Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Securities Co., New York—Books close.
Standard Oil Co.—Books close.
United Cigar Manufacturing Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Whatcom Co., Railway and Light Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Aug. 21.

American Cereal Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 31 to holders of record this date.
Great Northern Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Quaker Oats Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 31 to holders of record this date.

Wednesday, Aug. 22.

Acreage Realty Co.—Special meeting.
Albans Land and Improvement Co.—Special meeting.
General Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Welsbach Co.—Dividend payable Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.

Thursday, Aug. 23.

American Coal Co.—Books close.
Butte & Boston Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Central Foundry Co.—Annual meeting.
Kendall Gold Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Terre Haute Light & Traction Co.—Books close.

Friday, Aug. 24.

American Smelters' Securities Co.—Books close for preferred A and B dividends.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York—Books close.
National Lead Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Reading Railroad—Dividend on first preferred payable Sept. 10 to holders of record this date.
Scranton Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 25.

American Locomotive Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad—Books close.
Federal Sugar Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Grand Rapids Railway—Books close.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.—Books close.
Homestake Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Independent Brewing Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Parrott Mining Co.—Dividend payable Sept. 12 to holders of record this date.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago—Dividend payable.

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34 Dividend and Meeting Notices appeared in The New York Times last week, a greater number than in any other New York newspaper.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SALES OF STOCK FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 18, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 7,575,791 SHARES.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 18, Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 18, First	High	Low	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 18, '06.
249	245	250	Mar. 5.	245	May 15.	290	300		**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '06.	1¼	SA	257	257	257	257	245	55
24¼	13	27⅝	Jan. 24.	16	July 3.	17¾	18	+ ⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	.....	..	..	17½	18¼	17½	18	17¼	5,700
68	46½	67	Jan. 4.	45	July 17.	48½	49	+ 2	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	..	47¼	48¼	47	48½	56	1,500
111⅜	70	118¼	Feb. 13.	92⅜	July 13.	100¼	100⅝	+ 6⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	May 23, '06.	1¼	Q	102⅜	100¼	102⅜	100¼	85¾	567,540
29½	20	34⅜	Jan. 27.	20	July 3.	24	25½	+ ½	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	24½	25¼	24½	24½	25	600
38¾	23	35	Jan. 6.	20½	May 2.	24	25	+ ½	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	22⅝	24¼	23¾	24	..	700
43⅞	31	47½	Jun. 24.	32¾	July 13.	41	41¼	+ 2½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	38¾	41¼	38¾	41¼	37¾	13,600
104½	91¼	105	Jan. 24.	98¼	July 13.	100⅞	101	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	101	101	101	101	101½	400
40⅝	27¾	44¼	Jan. 11.	28	May 2.	32	32¼	+ ⅞	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	32	32⅞	31⅞	32	30¾	2,000
99	80¾	94⅞	Jan. 24.	90½	June 30.	91¼	93½	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,196,600	June 1, '06.	3	SA	93½	93½	93½	93½	..	100
14	4¾	11⅜	Jan. 15.	7⅞	May 2.	8⅜	9¾	+ ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	9½	9¾	9¼	9¾	5¼	4,300
11⅝	6	10¾	Jan. 20.	6	June 13.	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	7	7	7	7	7⅞	200
55⅞	20½	43	Jan. 25.	27	June 26.	29	30	+ 1½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 5, '05.	1	..	30	30	30	30	39	200
48	24⅝	74½	Aug. 17.	35¼	Jan. 2.	72	74½	+ 2¼	American Ice Securities Co.	100	18,917,900	.....	..	..	72	74½	71¾	74½	29	27,580
23	15¾	20¼	Jan. 22.	17⅜	May 7.	19½	20¼	+ 1⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	19	200
48½	36	37⅞	Jan. 19.	38⅝	May 4.	41	43	+ 2½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	13,750,000	Sept., 1900	¾	..	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	..	100
76½	33	78½	Jan. 3.	53⅜	May 2.	70¼	70½	+ 1¼	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	68½	70¼	68¼	70¼	54⅜	17,700
122¾	103⅞	120¼	Jan. 16.	110¼	May 2.	113	116	+ ⅞	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '06.	1¾	Q	113½	113⅞	113	113	117	700
..	..	6¼	Jan. 24.	3⅝	July 18.	4	5	+ ⅛	American Malting Co., tr. rcts.	...	11,844,800	.....	..	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¼	100
..	..	29⅝	Apr. 5.	25	Jan. 3.	27¼	27½	+ ⅛	American Malting Co. pf., tr. rcts.	...	13,251,000	.....	..	..	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27½	22½	900
170⅝	76¾	174	Jan. 18.	138½	May 2.	159⅝	160	+ 7½	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	152	160	152	159½	128½	142,450
137	111¼	130	Jan. 12.	114	June 28.	118	119	+ 1¾	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	117	118½	116¾	118½	122	1,400
18⅝	6⅞	15¼	Jan. 27.	10	April 30.	10½	11	+ ⅛	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	10¾	11	10⅝	10⅝	9¼	1,750
67¼	35⅝	53¼	Jan. 17.	40	May 2.	45	45⅞	+ ..	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	45¼	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	30⅝	350
154⅜	130	157	Jan. 8.	127½	May 2.	138⅜	138¾	+ 2⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	135⅝	138⅝	135⅞	138¾	144½	13,470
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	132¾	April 30.	134	139	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	137	137½	137	137½	148½	900
109¾	91⅞	109	Jan. 22.	96	July 3.	101	101¾	+ 1⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf new	100	78,699,100	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	101	101¼	100¾	101½	102½	1,300
47⅜	20⅝	48	Jan. 6.	32	June 30.	38	38¼	+ 1¼	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	37	38⅜	37	38¼	38½	13,450
108¼	93¼	110⅜	Jan. 24.	101	July 13.	103	104½	+ ..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	103½	103⅝	103	103	103¾	1,040
295	100½	300	Feb. 13.	222½	May 4.	264½	285	+ 9½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jul 18,'06. $1.37½		Q	253½	265	253¼	264½	116¾	173,750
93⅝	77⅝	99	Aug. 18.	85¾	May 2.	98½	98¾	+ 4½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '06.	2	SA	94½	98	94½	98¾	90	219,000
103⅜	99	106	Jan. 3.	98¼	July 3.	100¾	100⅞	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '06.	2½	SA	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾	103½	3,750
170	129	167⅜	Jan. 20.	131⅞	July 3.	143½	145¾	+ 4	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	July 10, '00.	3	SA	141	146	141	146	160	5,325
117	100¼	122⅜	Aug. 14	103⅝	May 2.	119	119½	+ 1¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,580,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2½	SA	121	122⅜	118	119	113½	107,350
100	93⅜	99½	Jan. 5.	92	June 27.	92	93	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	160,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	92½	92½	92¼	92½	97	300
..	..	27¾	June 28.	21¾	Aug. 10.	22½	22⅞	+ ¼	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	22	22	21⅞	22	..	700
91⅝	58⅞	94⅜	Jan. 26.	71	July 12.	77⅜	78	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	76⅛	78⅝	74½	78	60⅝	123,200
22½	10⅝	21⅜	Apr. 14.	13¼	July 9.	16¼	16½	+ ¾	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	15	16½	15	16½	14⅞	600
74⅞	67	70⅝	Jan. 8.	65½	June 30.	64	67	+ 2	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1¼	SA	67	68	67	68	71⅝	300
177⅛	130⅜	177⅜	Jan. 19.	155⅞	May 2.	169⅝	169¾	+ 2½	Canadian Pacific.	100	101,400,000	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	167¾	169¾	166	169¾	160	15,800
..	..	163½	Aug. 9.	153⅜	July 3.	..	..	+ ½	Canadian Pac. sub. cts., 2d in. pf.	....	....	.....	..	Q	163	163	163	163	..	200
47¼	40	49⅞	Jan. 24.	34½	July 3.	38⅞	39	+ ½	Central Leather Co.	100	38,110,900	.....	..	Q	38¼	39	38	39	33½	4,330
107⅞	102½	107⅞	Jan. 24.	100	July 3.	102	103	+ 1¼	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,533,900	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	102	102⅞	101⅝	102⅝	104¾	800
235	190	230⅝	May 24.	204	May 2.	228	230	+ 1⅜	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,431,800	Aug. 1, '06.	2	Q	229½	229¾	229½	229⅞	214	300
69⅝	45¼	62⅝	Aug. 18.	53⅛	May 2.	62½	62¾	+ 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	60⅞	62⅝	60⅝	62⅝	68¾	4,350
250	235	220	June 19.	205	Aug. 15.	200	..	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	110,138,100	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	205	205	205	205	..	64,100
25½	17⅝	23⅞	Jan. 20.	16	June 28.	18⅞	19	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	.....	..	..	18⅝	19	18½	19	22¼	800
78½	60	80	Jan. 31.	72½	July 13.	77½	78	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '06.	2½	SA	77	77⅞	76⅞	77⅝	71⅜	600
37⅜	29	39⅜	Jan. 22.	25	July 21.	27⅜	28¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	22,771,200	.....	..	..	28	28	27	28	34⅞	100
187½	188⅜	193	Jan. 22.	153¼	May 2.	188⅜	188⅞	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	186¾	190	186¼	188⅞	185½	158,470
192½	182½	201	Aug. 7.	177½	May 2.	200	201	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,654,400	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	190	201	190	200¾	191½	4,350
249	190⅝	240	Jan. 15.	192	April 27.	200½	209¾	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	75,174,100	July 2, '06.	3½	SA	208⅞	214	207¼	209½	221½	64,100
265½	234	270	Mar. 30.	225	Aug. 9.	236	240	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	July 2, '06.	2	Q	233	239	233	239	240	800
223	150	198	Jan. 15.	168	June 28.	180	183	+ 6	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '06.	3½	SA	180	184	180	184	166	600
20	7⅜	18½	Jan. 19.	9¾	April 19.	13	14½	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	..	100
42½	17½	42¾	Jan. 22.	27	Mar. 15.	31¾	33	+ 1⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	40	100
13⅞	6	13¾	Feb. 20.	3⅞	May 21.	4⅞	5	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	4¾	5	4½	5	9½	8,500
54	30¾	47½	Mar. 12.	11⅞	July 12.	16	17	+ 1¼	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	15⅝	17	15	16¼	..	6,600
111	90	109⅞	Jan. 15.	90¼	May 2.	96	96½	+ 3¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	35,597,800	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	94	96⅞	94	96½	102	7,700
121¾	115	118	Jan. 23.	110	July 19.	113½	115	+ ⅛	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '06.	1¼	Q	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	117	100
59	38	85¾	Jan. 26.	40½	May 2.	57⅜	57½	+ 8⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	32,133,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	54½	57⅞	53⅝	57⅜	47	92,320
30¼	22½	38¾	Aug. 7.	20½	Jan. 4.	36¾	37¼	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	19,000,000	.....	..	..	37⅝	38⅞	36⅝	36¾	28½	15,600
69⅞	52	73⅛	Feb. 20.	66½	April 30.	69½	70½	— ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 2, '06.	2	SA	71¾	73⅛	70¾	70¾	62	2,100
55	32½	59⅜	Jan. 12.	43	May 2.	50	52	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	52¾	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	40⅞	225
20	11¾	26⅝	Feb. 1.	17	May 2.	19¼	19⅝	+ 1⅛	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,025,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	15¾	1,800
214	175	231⅛	Jan. 23.	135⅞	April 27.	139¼	140	— ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '06.	1	Q	140½	140½	138¼	139⅝	187	5,250
..	..	61¼	Jan. 24.	38	July 18.	19⅝	20	— ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	48,918,200	.....	..	..	19⅞	20	19¾	19⅞	..	1,200
..	..	28	April 4.	18¼	July 13.	19⅝	20	— ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,212,700	July 10, '06.	1	Q	78	78½	76⅝	76⅞	..	760
..	..	85¾	April 2.	74½	May 2.	77	79	+ ⅛												
240¾	178½	231	June 12.	189	May 2.	223½	223½	+ 3½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,055,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	221	223½	220¼	223½	211	7,400
39¾	27½	51¾	Jan. 26.	36⅝	May 2.	44⅜	45	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	43⅜	44⅜	43¼	44⅜	35	5,800
91½	83¼	91¼	Jan. 22.	83½	July 3.	85½	86	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,705,700	July 16, '06.	2¼	SA	85½	86⅝	85¼	86⅝	89½	900
96½	76½	102	Feb. 3.	90⅝	July 16.	93	96	..	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1¼	Q	94	94	94	94	94⅞	100
54½	34⅞	65⅝	May 9.	51	Jan. 30.	62½	62⅝	+ 2⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,435,700	July 27, '06.	1	Q	60⅜	63	60¼	62⅜	43⅜	23,862
22⅜	11¾	22⅞	Jan. 11.	16	July 13.	18½	18½	— ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅞	19	18¼	18⅞	15⅝	1,000
52⅜	37½	50⅞	Jan. 16.	38¼	May 2.	45⅝	45⅞	+ 2½	**Erie**	100	112,378,900				43½	45⅝	43⅜	45⅝	48¼	114,300
85½	74⅞	83	Jan. 15.	75	May 2.	77⅞	78	+ ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '06.	2	SA	79⅜	79⅞	77⅞	77⅞	84¼	4,600
78⅜	55½	76⅜	Jan. 16.	62½	April 27.	71¾	72	+ 2	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '06.	2	SA	70	72¼	70	72	75	6,700
96	85	94	Aug. 2.	80	July 13.	90	95	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2½	SA	93	93½	93	93½	..	200
145	60	199	Jan. 22.	138	Jan. 4.	160	175	+ 6½	**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	Ju. 15, '06.	1¼	Q	170	172	170	172	110	200
110½	75	112⅝	Jan. 22.	91	July 3.	96¼	97	+ ¼	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	96	97	96	96¼	94½	1,000
107¼	101	106¾	Feb. 27.	103	Mar. 28.	103½	105	— 1	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	11,000,000	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	104	104½	103½	103½	..	325
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	160¼	May 2.	169½	170	+ 3⅜	General Electric Co.	100	54,308,200	July 16, '06.	2	Q	167	170⅝	167	170⅝	184	4,800
335	236	348	Feb. 9.	275	May 2.	300¼	300½	+ 4½	Great Northern pf.	100	149,548,300	Aug. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	296	300½	296	300½	319¼	23,400
38½	15	53	Aug. 14.	33⅜	Jan. 19.	47¼	51½	..	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	52¼	53	52	52	24⅝	580
80	50	97⅝	May 8.	70	Jan. 3.	89½	95	+ 3	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	July 9, '06.	1	Q	90	93	89⅞	93	73	400
97¼	90	99⅝	June 1.	90	May 2.	96¼	96¾	— 1	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 16, '06.	2	SA	97	97	96	96	93¼	600
82	72	84	Aug. 15.	80½	Jan. 24.	83½	85	+ 1¾	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	July 25, '06.	50c	M	83½	84	83¼	84	..	250
183	152¾	184½	June 7.	164	May 2.	174	175	— 1⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '06.	3½	SA	176	176½	173½	173¾	177	2,544
..	..	55¾	May 10.	33⅜	June 27.	37	37¾	+ 2½	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	92,360,100	.....	..	..	35½	37½	35¼	37½	..	10,637
..	..	87¾	May 10.	70⅜	July 3.	77¾	79	+ 3	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,284,600	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	76½	79½	76½	78½	..	8,650
25½	18½	26½	Jan. 15.	17	July 2.	19½	19¾	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	19½	19⅝	18½	19⅝	21⅝	6,300
83¼	76	90	Jan. 12.	82¼	Mar. 15.	84	86	— 1¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	84	85¼	84	85¼	80½	300
100	48	95	Jan. 29.	48	June 30.	50½	54¼	..	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	52	52	51	51	71	200
40⅞	26	60	May 8.	27	Jan. 2.	51	52	+ 6⅞	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,300	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	..	45½	52¼	44¾	52¼	..	31,610
88⅜	78½	92	May 14.	79	Jan. 11.	85	86	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1½	Q	86	86	86	86	..	312
32	24	34¾	Jan. 12.	24	June 28.	28	29	+ 1¼	Iowa Central.	100	8,524,400	.....	..	..	27¼	29	27¼	28¼	28⅞	1,850
61	50	63¾	Jan. 13.	48	July 17.	52	53	+ 1¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	51½	52⅝	51½	52½	57	1,200
58⅜	29½	76	June 8.	52	Mar. 7.	69	70	..	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	†9,000,000	.....	..	..	68	70	68	69	..	412
36¾	22⅞	37⅜	Jan. 5.	22⅞	July 3.	27¼	29	+ 2¼	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	28¼	29	27⅞	28⅞	27⅜	2,000
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	45	July 12.	57⅝	58	+ 2	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	57	58¼	56	58	59½	10,000
63	10	68	Jan. 15.	54⅞	July 6.	59½	60¼	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	60	60¼	60	60¼	32⅞	2,300
157⅜	134½	156½	Jan. 19.	136¼	May 2.	148⅜	148½	+ 4¼	**Louisville & Nashville.**	100	†60,000,000	Aug. 10, '06.	3	SA	144½	148½	144½	148½	140¾	30,975
175	161	162	Jan. 26.	147¼	July 14.	149½	150	+ 2⅝	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 2, '05.	1¾	Q	149	149⅝	149	149⅜	168¾	500
26	18¼	26⅝	Jan. 19.	18⅝	May 2.	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	50,126,100	.....	..	..	21	21½	21	21½	24	7,300
155	140	200	July 17.	140	Mar. 19.	190	200	— 1	Michigan Central.	100	†18,738,000	July 28, '06.	2	SA	189	189	189	189	154	160
..	..	50	Aug. 15.	50	Aug. 15.	..	..	..	Michigan State Tel.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	50	50	50	50	..	100
..	..	92	July 6.	92	July 6.	..	..	..	Michigan State Tel. pf.	100	2,285,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1½	Q	91½	91½	91½	91½	..	10
84⅜	56½	84½	Jan. 11.	63	Aug. 3.	69	70¼	+ 5½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	SA	65	70	64½	70	70	1,500
106	86	100¼	Jan. 3.	90	April 27.	91	95	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 16, '06.	2½	SA	90	92	90	92	98	400
173	148	183¾	Jan. 11.	163½	April 30.	169	174	+ ¼	Minneapolis, St. P., & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	3½	SA	173	173¾	173	173¾	168¾	200
39¼	24	40⅝	Jan. 12.	29	May 2.	36½	36¼	+ 2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,360	.....	..	..	34½	36¾	34¼	36¼	32¾	39,800
73	56¼	74⅜	Jan. 18.	64¼	April 27.	70½	71	+ 3	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '06.	2	SA	68¾	71¼	68¾	71	70	15,250
110⅞	94½	106⅜	Jan. 20.	85½	May 2.	97	97¼	+ 2¼	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	July 20, '06.	2½	SA	94⅝	97⅜	94⅝	97¼	107¼	38,200
158	137	140½	Jan. 12.	133	May 3.	142	144	..	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Aug. 1, '06.	2½	SA	142½	142½	142	142	..	400
62½	52	71¼	Feb. 6.	62	May 2.	68	68¾	+ ¾	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 14, '06.	1	Q	68¼	68¾	67⅝	68½	54½	2,200
31⅜	11	18¼	Jan. 15.	12	May 2.	14⅜	15¼	..	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	¼	..	15	15	15	15	..	300
94	80	88½	March 8.	84½	Aug. 13.	84	88	— ⅜	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,566,400	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	100
80½	24½	95⅜	Jan. 19.	68	May 2.	81½	81¾	+ 1¾	National Lead Co.	100	20,713,600	July 2, '06.	1	Q	80	82	79	81½	44¼	20,600
111¼	97⅜	106¼	Jan. 19.	100¼	June 7.	102½	103¾	..	National Lead Co. pf.	100	20,750,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	102¼	102½	102½	102¾	105¾	100
45	33⅜	41⅝	Aug. 16.	36	April 27.	41¼	41⅝	+ 2¼	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	28,832,900	Aug. 10, '06.	1	..	40	41⅝	39⅝	41⅝	39⅝	2,300
24½	17¾	21⅝	Feb. 24.	18¼	June 16.	20¼	21	+ ⅜	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,989,000	.....	..	..	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	21¼	300
..	..	83	Aug. 4.	81	June 15.	..	..	..	New Orleans Ry. & Light pf.	100	10,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¼	Q	83	83	83	83	..	100
168¾	140	163¾	Jan. 5.	133	July 12.	141	144	+ ½	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 18, '06.	2	Q	143½	144¾	143½	144	153	1,000
167⅝	138¾	156¼	Jan. 8.	127⅜	July 2.	144¾	144⅞	+ 4⅞	New York Central.	100	140,260,100	July 16, '06.	1¼	Q	140½	145¾	140	144⅞	133	70,060
78¼	42	73⅝	Apr. 17.	59	Mar. 5.	69	69½	+ ½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000	.....	..	..	68¼	69¾	68	69	53	8,850
95	74	91¾	Jan. 9.	80	May 3.	87½	90	— ½	New York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	3	A	87	89½	87	89½	83¼	1,200
215⅜	192	204⅜	Jan. 19.	190	July 10.	194½	197¼	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	83,337,100	June 30, '06.	2	Q	196¼	198¾	194¾	194¾	208	12
172½	168½	155¼	Feb. 19.	130	July 27.	127½	132	..	New York & New Jersey Tel.	100	12,500,000	July 16, '

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Pittsburg Reports Continued Scarcity of Iron—Heavy Buying for 1907.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—Bessemer iron shows a decided advance this past week, although quotations are still far below what would be justified ordinarily in the face of the present scarcity of pig iron. Manufacturers, however, are much opposed to a runaway or boom market price, and prefer to hold prices down, even when they would be justified in making further sharp advances.

Sales of Bessemer last week for delivery in the first six months of 1907 aggregated 150,000 tons. This is considered a remarkable circumstance, as never before have the furnacemen sold in August for the next year's delivery to such a heavy extent. The price fixed upon was $17.75, only a little less than spot quotations. The Bessemer Association is now sold up within 20,000 tons of its production for the first six months of next year. One Pittsburg interest last week took 30,000 tons, 10,000 tons monthly, for the first three months of the new year. In all 50,000 tons was sold for the first quarter at $17.75 valley.

The effort last week to fix the price for next year at $17.75 did not result in complete success, and the market is still open. That is the price at present, and there is no likelihood that it will be any less, but there is a chance that it may go higher.

The report that the Bessemer Association is holding iron for the Steel Corporation proved erroneous for the reason that it has none to hold during the last quarter. The market is practically bought bare for the rest of this year. Joseph Butler, Jr., Chairman of the Bessemer Association, was in the city several days ago, closing a deal with the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company for 60,000 tons of iron for delivery the first six months of 1907.

Fifteen thousand tons for delivery this year has been sold to a Pittsburg interest at $18, valley. This is practically about the last that is in the market for sale except here and there a small lot. Seven or eight thousand tons were disposed of last week in little lots at $18, $18.10, and $18.25, valley. Added to all these prices is the Pittsburg freight rate of 85 cents.

One lot of 6,000 tons of basic steel was sold last week at $17.50. It is for delivery the first six months of next year. Inquiry is also in and figured on for 3,000 tons at $17.75, an advance of 25 cents over former prices. About 4,000 tons has been disposed of in small lots at $17.50, and this is practically the minimum figure for basic. Business is fair, and there is no likelihood of any break in prices.

The United States Steel Corporation bought another lot of 5,000 tons of heavy steel melting scrap at $16.50 last week. This makes 10,000 tons bought by the corporation during August, and the purchase of last week marks an advance of 50 cents a ton over prices of the week before.

The continued scarcity of labor in the Connellsville coke region has caused a shortage in that fuel, and a sharp advance is noted in foundry coke. Some operators are working only from 40 to 50 per cent. of the ovens. On top of this comes word from the West of a car shortage there, which is bound to be felt soon here. This will make the iron and steel situation in this district still more acute. The heavy demand for coke, due to the constant operation of furnaces this Summer and the continued activity of finishing mills, has forced an advance in foundry coke from the price of $2.85 last week to $3 and $3.10 this week. Furnace coke is a little weaker, but is still $2.60 to $2.65 at the ovens.

A heavy demand for everything in the way of steel structural material, plates, and other finished products is making busy times in all the finishing mills. They are all from thirty to sixty days behind in delivery, and the market is about bought clean, arguing for a clean record to start with the first of the year and a consequent enormous year's business.

Clearing House Comparisons.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 18, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906.	1905.	P. C.
New York	$1,392,889,168	$1,317,578,694	+ 5.7
Boston	120,563,752	108,164,549	+11.5
Philadelphia	110,339,709	111,979,725	— 1.5
Baltimore	20,208,366	18,361,225	+ 8.9
Chicago	200,475,629	151,481,740	+32.3
St. Louis	47,222,747	41,903,741	+15.1
New Orleans	11,820,363	11,129,991	+ 7.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,903,639,706	$1,750,989,165	+ 8.2
Other cities, 5 days	335,741,211	302,798,741	+10.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,239,430,977	$2,002,787,906	+ 8.6
All cities, 1 day	519,978,564	458,391,669	+13.4
Total, all cities, for week	$2,759,409,541	$2,821,179,575	+ 9.4

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Au. 18	$2,759,409,541	$2,821,179,575	$1,870,214,361
Au. 11	2,573,264,812	2,233,314,737	1,751,574,642
Au. 4	2,805,945,388	2,525,073,486	1,790,698,982
Ju. 28	2,588,883,123	2,278,445,794	1,814,507,374
Jy. 21	2,664,202,788	2,372,437,320	2,112,229,101
Jy. 14	2,726,840,810	2,700,343,646	2,114,014,233
Jy. 7	2,891,094,335	2,931,613,430	1,823,804,313
Je. 23	2,706,346,500	2,289,647,484	1,827,893,624
Je. 16	2,788,546,953	2,371,128,200	1,890,359,927
Je. 9	2,770,691,938	2,425,262,278	1,762,692,692
Je. 2	2,488,402,771	2,415,333,358	1,635,187,383
My 26	2,647,602,418	2,737,366,655	1,768,972,378
My 19	2,911,570,340	2,720,259,785	2,007,476,894
My 12	2,836,312,249	2,547,917,622	1,996,406,349
My 5	3,700,343,469	3,272,745,440	2,191,161,452
Apr. 28	2,950,952,468	3,192,051,088	1,760,038,191
Apr. 21	3,164,514,569	2,868,960,432	1,912,366,338
Apr. 14	3,093,369,958	3,068,159,200	1,979,086,890
Apr. 7	3,333,903,102	3,046,510,889	2,002,117,230
Mr. 31	2,652,334,285	2,789,635,682	1,824,520,105
Mr. 24	2,658,364,064	2,706,505,038	1,908,717,060
Mr. 17	2,904,016,177	3,011,849,861	1,918,560,049
Mr. 10	2,895,345,746	2,657,458,230	1,757,772,460
Mr. 3	3,358,376,435	2,387,047,145	1,933,885,033
Feb. 24	2,820,027,879	2,509,817,034	1,607,793,288
Feb. 17	2,978,422,325	2,364,250,534	1,876,925,942
Feb. 10	3,134,020,060	2,671,889,484	1,817,417,219
Feb. 3	3,701,353,098	2,895,830,178	2,125,168,916
Jan. 27	3,588,669,284	2,477,473,024	2,031,457,768
Jan. 20	3,749,601,517	2,912,527,581	2,171,463,754
Jan. 13	3,764,170,834	2,730,640,917	2,227,906,021
Jan. 6	3,560,550,397	2,645,002,259	2,413,979,304
1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Dec. 30	$3,049,270,633	$2,151,145,578	$1,946,077,373
Dec. 23	3,398,674,251	2,579,125,539	1,688,369,139
Dec. 16	3,421,982,195	2,910,220,458	2,073,300,131
Dec. 9	3,225,716,306	3,291,348,845	2,193,055,137
Dec. 2	2,907,495,097	3,367,861,131	2,232,995,568
Nov. 25	3,096,278,141	2,643,741,846	1,746,880,919
Nov. 18	3,309,903,341	3,231,578,528	2,067,033,810
Nov. 11	2,975,797,559	2,529,051,393	2,090,374,503
Nov. 4	3,133,413,690	2,944,352,965	1,977,206,929
Oct. 28	2,903,265,232	2,828,990,922	1,041,442,603
Oct. 21	2,826,809,221	2,839,384,747	2,015,350,540
Oct. 14	2,802,704,447	2,451,184,424	2,027,390,485
Oct. 7	3,107,094,620	2,673,365,264	1,977,167,677
Sep. 30	2,550,158,481	2,190,058,315	2,228,903,412
Sep. 23	2,550,517,059	2,031,356,028	1,861,538,947
Sep. 16	2,519,658,309	2,260,590,227	1,840,247,178
Sep. 9	2,241,541,789	1,716,104,850	1,448,786,241
Sep. 2	2,534,011,734	1,905,210,925	1,737,903,320
Au. 26	2,410,915,454	1,737,573,563	1,540,019,497

Largest clearings last year were $3,421,982,195 in the week ended Dec. 16, and the smallest, $2,230,577,996, in the week ended Aug. 12. Largest clearings on record were $3,704,170,834 in the week ended Jan. 13, 1906, comparing with the previous high record of $3,680,967,393 for the week ended May 11, 1901.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 18	$1,603,776,742	$59,869,333
Aug. 11	1,638,231,289	74,077,036
Aug. 4	1,899,879,938	85,333,280
July 28	1,588,067,735	65,896,428
July 21	1,620,418,222	79,222,215
July 14	1,674,316,415	68,042,526
*July 7	1,872,420,150	65,525,829
June 30	1,812,509,969	71,196,347
June 23	1,766,633,748	68,038,889
June 16	1,760,245,963	68,514,397
June 9	1,732,598,786	63,697,058
*June 2	1,581,568,923	71,050,637
May 26	1,765,808,119	89,309,885
May 19	1,928,702,798	73,649,382
May 12	1,943,995,859	64,581,756
May 5	2,590,218,488	95,894,441
April 28	1,965,375,614	64,860,296
April 21	2,128,247,271	85,576,125
April 14	2,044,054,946	74,650,209
April 7	2,235,525,028	84,059,074
March 31	1,701,122,411	78,019,196
March 24	1,681,933,896	66,249,443
March 17	1,866,688,656	65,409,300
March 10	1,840,536,806	60,230,106
March 3	2,206,686,226	91,952,907
*Feb. 24	1,898,357,652	84,979,920
*Feb. 17	1,930,836,210	68,841,359
Feb. 10	2,084,910,473	76,708,462
Feb. 3	2,613,601,157	102,857,296
Jan. 27	2,494,544,643	87,806,624
Jan. 20	2,633,534,228	83,985,322
Jan. 13	2,594,337,802	94,108,976
*Jan. 6	2,392,770,430	75,991,771
*Dec. 30	2,106,696,650	64,595,407
Dec. 23	2,253,003,471	60,728,936
Dec. 16	2,293,928,623	65,023,009
Dec. 9	2,105,535,048	78,907,024
*Dec. 2	1,964,195,939	77,162,872
Nov. 25	2,029,767,551	68,463,778
Nov. 18	2,151,172,696	72,421,876
Nov. 11	1,909,512,158	74,642,361
Nov. 4	2,011,497,014	80,853,723
Oct. 28	1,812,184,105	79,338,093
Oct. 21	1,771,993,977	71,877,788
Oct. 14	1,747,552,291	69,498,775
Oct. 7	2,049,158,442	114,126,970
Sept. 30	1,693,904,695	84,520,115
Sept. 23	1,598,278,951	68,274,193
Sept. 16	1,585,951,268	80,830,351
*Sept. 9	1,413,188,722	58,224,953
Sept. 2	1,660,177,458	77,230,582
Aug. 26	1,574,201,966	70,097,924
Aug. 19	1,631,644,744	70,342,612
Aug. 12	1,565,940,678	58,280,191

*Five days.

Largest daily exchanges on record at the New York Clearing House, $686,884,891, on Jan. 3, 1906, comparing with $593,537,409, the previous high record, made on May 10, 1901. Largest daily exchanges in 1905, $591,624,045, on May 2; in 1904, $498,400,787, on Dec. 2; in 1903, $500,430,054, on Jan. 2. The largest weekly New York clearings in 1905 were $2,347,246,026, in the week of March 4; in 1904, $2,235,046,043 in the week of Dec. 3. The largest weekly clearings on record were those of the week of May 11, 1901, when the total was $2,853,085,385. The heaviest monthly clearings last year were those for November, $8,542,670,211, comparing with the high record of $9,325,432,425, in May, 1901. The smallest daily clearings last year were on April 22, $128,636,237, and in 1904, $102,575,701, on April 11. The smallest weekly clearings in 1905 were $1,365,940,578, in the week of Aug. 12 and in 1904, $891,349,718, in the week of Feb. 27. The smallest monthly clearings in 1905 were those of June, $6,735,310,119, comparing with $4,420,805,002, the lowest total of 1904, made in February.

WEATHER IN COTTON STATES.

Government Bureau's Forecast for To-day and To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Weather Bureau's forecast for Monday and Tuesday in the cotton States is as follows:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, with showers in the mountain district; light southerly winds.

Western Texas—Fair in southern, showers in northern portions Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Local rains Monday and Tuesday; light southerly winds.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair Monday; showers and cooler Tuesday.

Arkansas and Tennessee—Local rains Monday and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Executor Trustee

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New York.

Administrator Guardian

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 18, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
America	1,500,000	11	S	July 2, 06	515	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 06	250	257
Astor National	350,000	6½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	700	750
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 2, 06	165	175
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 2, 06	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	..	300
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	July 2, 06	4100	4200
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 2, 06	140	150
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 06	265	270
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	250	..
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 2, 06	650	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 2, 06	400	..
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	183	187
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	170
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 06	350	..
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 2, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 06	3500	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	July 2, 06	340	..
First National	10,000,000	6¼	Q	July 2, 06	685	710
Fourteenth St.	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	200	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	212	220
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	375	400
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 06	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 2, 06	425	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	290	..
Hamilton	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	225	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	480	510
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 2, 06	560	580
Interborough	100,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	140	145
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Jefferson	500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	200	215
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	520
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 06	1400	1600
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 2, 06	290	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	8	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	255	265
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	5	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	155	160
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 2, 06	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June, 1906	395	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 06	235	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	200	215
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	260	280
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	200	225
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	300	315
N.Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 06	200	205
N.Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 06	170	180
N't & Bay B'k.	200,000	..	..	.....	500	520
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 06	350	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	180	170
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 06	240	250
Park National	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	..	480
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 06	300	325
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	.....	190	200
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 2, 06	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	250	..
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	360	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	100,000	50	S	July 2, 06	2000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	225	..
23d Ward	100,000	3	S	Aug. 1906	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	109	114
U. S. Exchange	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 2, 06	400	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 06	180	190
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	–½	Q	July 2, 06	380	400
B'd & Mtg. Guar	2,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 06	390	405
Bowling Green	1,000,000	10	S	July 15, 06	450	465
Broadway Tr.	100,000	3	S	May 5, 06	160	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	400	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 2, 06	2050	2150
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	375	390
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	250	270
Com'wealth Tr.	500,000	3	..	.....	..	35
Empire	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	310	315
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 06	..	500
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 06	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	..	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	265	..
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	July 2, 06	325	350
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 06	..	350
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	230	240
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	340	..
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	20	S	July 2, 06	1200	..
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	2	Q	July, 1906	185	190
Law. T. In. & Tr.	4,000,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 06	290	300
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1906	295	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	16	S	July 2, 06	475	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 06	..	850
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	..	580
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	98	105
Morton	500,000	..	..	.....	..	800
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 06	260	270
National Surety	500,000	5	S	July, 1903	135	150
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun, 1906	975	1010
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 06	190	200
New York	3,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	710	725
People's Trust	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	325	350
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 06	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Jun 30, 06	590	610
Title Insurance	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 2, 06	180	185
Tr. Co. of Am.	1,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30, 06	740	755
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	July, 1906	1375	1400
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	S	Mar 30, 06	440	460
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1325	1360
Van Norden	1,000,000	2	Q	June 30, 06	..	325
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	400	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	220	..
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Jun, 1906	250	265
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 06	114	116
Do preferred.	9,396,900	1½	Q	Aug 1, 06	98	100
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	96	100
Brklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do 1st mtg. 5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	100	105
Bn. Un. G. conv. 6s	3,000,000	3	S	Mar, 1906	125	135
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
††Do 5s	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	70	71
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	1½	S	July, 1906	100	102
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1906	95	98
††Con. G. of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1906	92	95
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	..	..	.....	55	65
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1906	88	92
Do p.l.6s, 1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	103
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July 2, 06	38	46
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1903	102	105
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	May, 1906	106	109
Do 1st 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	July 2, 06	70	78
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	88
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	45	50
††Logansport & W.V. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	85
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	105½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	..	S	July, 1906	190	220
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1906	99	101
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	103	106
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	102	105
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1906	100	102
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	..	July, 1905	95	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	July, 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	88	90
So. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	118	123
Do 1st 5s	10,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	100	101½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	108
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1906	102	105
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	150	..
Continental	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1906	1200	1500
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July 3, 06	..	120
Germ. Alliance	400,000	6	S	July 3, 06	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	5	S	July 3, 06	480	510
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 3, 06	330	400
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	..	150
Home	3,000,000	10	S	July 10, 05	480	495
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	125	200
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	..	40
Niagara ($50)	750,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	250	300
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr. 3, 06	150	200
Pacific ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1906	..	140
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug 1, 06	..	180
Ph'ix, Bkn. ($50)	1,500,000	5	Q	July, 1906	..	310
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	5	..	July, 1906	..	120
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	..	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	15	S	Aug, 1903	..	500
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	July, 1906	..	700
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	39	42
Hoboken con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	109	110
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Jun, 1906	65	70
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	88	91
N.Y. & Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	July, 1906	108	109
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 2, 06	35	40
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June 1, 06	80	89
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 2, 06	25	32
††Dolst 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	90	95
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
American Can.	$41,233,300	..	..	.....	7¾	8
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¼	Q	July 2, 06	59	59½
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	July 20, 06	182	184
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 17, 06	106	110
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	.05	.08
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	$1.75	$2.12½
Do combined	.....	..	..	.....	2¾	3⅛
††Am. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	Jun, 1906	103	105
Am. St. F. 6s	3,500,000	3	S	.....	83½	90½
Am. Tobacco	40,242,200	15	..	Aug 15, 06	390	410
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	July 16, 06	34	37
Do preferred.	1,643,800	1¾	Q	July 16, 06	94	98
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	24½	26
††Dolst 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1906	85	85½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended Aug. 18, 1906.

BONDS.

Week Ended Aug. 18, 1906.

Sales W'k Ended Aug. 18, $12,294,150	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna 5½s	113	113	113	113	40
American Cotton Oil 4½s	94	94	94	94	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	91	91	90½	91	50
American Ice Securities 6s	88⅞	90½	88⅞	90½	30
American Tobacco 6s	112½	112½	112	112½	63
American Tobacco 4s	77⅞	77⅞	77	77¼	95
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102	102½	101⅞	102⅜	110
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	11
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	92½	93	92½	93	121
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	103½	104⅞	103½	104⅞	903
Atch., Topeka & San Fé, East Okla. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	2
A., T. & S. F., war. for sub. conv. 4s, 25 p.c. pd.	102⅝	102⅝	104½	104½	182
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	101	101	100¾	100¾	31
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	93⅝	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	5
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94¼	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	5
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103	103½	103	103¼	30
Balt. & Ohio, P. L. E. & West Va. 4s	98	98¼	98	98¼	5
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	90¾	90⅞	90½	90½	21
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105½	104¾	105	18
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	94⅛	94⅛	93¼	93¼	77
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	106½	106½	106	106	7
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106	106½	106	106½	31
Central of Georgia 2d consol. 5s	111¼	112	111¼	112	5
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	97	97	97	97	10
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	91	92	90½	90½	97
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, stamped	91½	92	91½	91½	52
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	80¼	80½	80⅛	80⅛	4
Central Leather 5s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	60
Central Branch Railway 4s, (Mo. Pac.)	93	93	93	93	2
Central Branch (Union Pac. 4s)	93	93	93	93	1
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	8
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	99¾	99⅞	99½	99½	114
Central Pacific 3½s	87	87	87	87	50
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	116⅜	117¼	116¼	117¼	6
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107½	107¾	107	107¾	18
Chicago & Alton 3½s	76¾	77	76¾	77	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	98½	99	98½	98¾	97
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	101	102	101	102	113
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	101⅜	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	57
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest. Div. 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen 3½s, Series B	92	92	92	92	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	113	113	113	113	4
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	96½	97	95½	96½	110
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	93¾	94	93⅜	94	151
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	93	93	92⅜	92⅞	31
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100½	100¾	100¼	100¾	46
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	77⅞	78⅜	77⅞	78	75
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101⅜	101⅝	101	101	4
Colorado Industrial 5s	74¼	77	74½	76½	257
Colorado Southern 4s	91⅞	92	91½	92	5
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Consolidated Gas deb. 6s	141	141	139¾	139¾	29
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	2
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	109	110	109	110	167
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	99⅜	100	99½	100	12
Distillers' Securities 5s	87½	87½	87	87½	29
Detroit United Railway 4½s	94¼	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	10
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	118⅛	118⅛	118¼	118⅛	6
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Erie general lien 4s	90¾	90¾	90⅜	90⅜	84
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	102	102	101½	101½	6
Erie convertible 4s	104	106	104	106	176
Erie 3d extended 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Green Bay deb. B	17	17	17	17	15
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	102	102	102	102	3
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	4
Hocking Valley 4½s	105¾	105¾	105½	105¾	3
Houston, East & West Texas 5s gtd	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	83½	85½	84½	84⅞	847
International Paper 6s	107⅝	107⅝	107	107	6
International Paper conv. 4s	94	94½	94	94½	7
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
International Traction 4s	80½	81⅞	79¾	79¾	30
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97¾	97⅞	97¾	97¾	3
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	4
Kansas City Southern 3s	73	73	73	73	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Lackawanna Steel 5s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	3
Lake Shore deb. 4s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	28
Lake Shore 3½s	97	97½	97	97½	6
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	100	100	100	100	1
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	98	98	98	98	10
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101	100¾	100¾	12
Manila Electric Railway col. tr. 5s	95	95	95	95	25
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	84	84	84	84	45
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77	77	77	77	5
Mexican Central 1st inc.	18¼	19	18¼	18¾	52
Mexican Central 2d inc.	15½	15½	15½	15½	23
Michigan State Telephone 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Milwaukee Gas 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93¾	93¾	20
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	113	113	113	113	3
Mineapolis & St. Louis ref. 4s	94½	94½	94⅝	94⅝	25
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Mo., Kan. & T. 4½s, deb. otfs., 2d in. pd.	85⅝	85⅝	85	85	23
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼	32
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	85
Missouri, Kan. & Texas of Texas 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Missouri Pacific 4s	92½	93	92½	93	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105	105	105	105	34
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102¾	102⅜	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125⅛	125⅛	125¼	125⅛	10
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	85	85	85	85	2
New Orleans Ry. & Light 4½s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	5
New York Central gen. 3½s	93½	93½	92⅝	93¼	746
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	88	88½	88	88	77
New York, Lack. & Western construc. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104½	104½	18
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	85	85½	85	85½	14
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	5
New York, Ontario & Western 1st ref. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	10
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	93	93	93	93	7
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¼	103⅞	103¼	103⅜	72
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76¼	76⅝	76	76¼	211
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	94⅞	95	94⅝	95	54
Oregon Short Line 6s	120¼	120½	120½	120½	4
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116	116¼	116	116¼	8
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	93⅞	103⅝	98⅝	103⅝	7171
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	94⅜	97⅛	94½	97	2,587
Peoria & Eastern 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	95	95	95	95	2
Reading gen. 4s	99⅞	100	99¾	99⅞	168
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	95	95	95	95	1
St. Louis & Cairo 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	114½	114½	114¼	114½	27
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South., R. & G. 4s	94	94	93	93	7
St. Louis & Iron Mt. unif. & ref. 4s	90½	91	90¼	91	11
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	82½	82⅞	82½	82⅝	108
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	111¾	111¼	110½	110½	7
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96	97½	95½	95½	29
St. Louis & Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	18
Seaboard Air Line, Birmingham Div. 4s	88	92	88	92	5
Seaboard Air Line 4s	87¼	87¼	87⅛	87⅛	3
Southern Pacific of Calif. 6s, 1912	111	111	111	111	1
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92	91½	91½	27½
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	96	96½	96	96½	190
Southern Railway 5s	115½	116	115½	116	6
South. Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. tr. 4s	94½	95	94½	95	3
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 4½-5s	118	118	118	118	1
Term. R. R. Aassoc. of St. L. ref. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	1
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	5
Texas & Pacific 2d inc.	93	94¾	93	94¾	5
Third Avenue ccn. 4s	91	91½	91	91	14
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	10
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81	82½	81	82½	8
Ulster & Delaware 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Under. El. Rys., London, prof. shar. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅝	103½	103⅛	103⅜	911
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	101⅝	101⅝	101¾	101⅞	34
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	83	83⅜	83	83⅜	55
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	99	99	98⅝	98⅝	3
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	98½	98⅝	98½	98½	685
United States S. Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	98	98	98	98	7
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	100½	100¼	100½	100¼	3
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	83½	83½	83	83	5
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	36¾	36¾	36	36½	140
Wabash 1st 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2
Wabash debenture B 6s	82	82¼	80	80⅞	252
Western Maryland 4s	84⅜	84½	84	84½	7
Western Maryland conv. 4s	72½	72½	72¼	72¼	5
Western North Carolina 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111¾	111¾	1
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
West Shore 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Western Union col. tr. 5s	105½	105½	105¼	105½	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89½	90	89½	90	30

Total sales.....$11,630,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	10
United States 4s, 1907, reg	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	*21¼
United States 3s, coupon, 1908-18	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	2½
United States 3s reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	1½
Imperial Japanese 6s	100	100¼	99¾	100	35½
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	99¼	100	99⅜	99⅜	75½
Imperial Japanese 4½s	94½	94½	91⅞	91⅞	191½
Imperial Japanese 4½s, 2d series	91⅝	91⅝	90¾	90⅞	154
Imp. Jap. 4s, K.-L. & Co. ctfs	83¼	83½	83	83	17
Republic of Cuba 5s	106	106½	105⅝	106¼	28
United States of Mexico 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	21
United States of Mexico 5s	99	99⅛	99	99⅛	15

Total sales.....$534,650

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. ctfs., Brown Bros rcts	27½	29	27¼	28⅜	109

Grand total.....$12,294,150

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104½	July 17	103¾	Jan. 11	104	July 21
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	104⅝	Aug. 6	103	Jan. 15	104⅝	Aug. 6
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	103¾	Mar. 27	102¾	July 3	103½	Aug. 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Mar. 13	102¾	July 2	103¼	Aug. 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129⅞	Feb. 23	129	May 21	129	May 21
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	132¼	Apr. 4	129¾	Aug. 6	129¾	Aug. 16
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	104⅜	Mar. 26	102½	Feb. 7	103½	Aug. 14
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103⅞	Apr. 4	102¾	May 23	103½	Aug. 17
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	104⅛	Mar. 28	102	Jan. 15	103	Aug. 9
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s. Q. J.	101½	Mar. 22	98¾	July 14	99½	Aug. 16
United States of Mexico 4s	95¾	May 18	92⅜	Jan. 2	94½	Aug. 18
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¼	May 3	106¼	Aug. 17
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	101½	Mar. 30	97⅝	May 3	100	Aug. 18
Imp. Japanese Gov. 2d series	101¼	Apr. 2	97½	Apr. 30	99¾	Aug. 18
Imp. Japanese Government 4½s	95¼	Feb. 2	90½	Feb. 28	91¾	Aug. 18
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d serjes	93½	Jan. 9	90½	Feb. 28	90⅝	Aug. 18
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs.	88	Jan. 12	82	July 8	83	Aug. 18
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924. F. A.	118	Jun. 12	117½	Jun. 14	117½	Jun. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934. Q. F.	111	May 8	100½	Jan. 30	111	May 8
Phil. Is. p. w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935. Q. M.	108⅜	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26	108½	Feb. 26

State Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama currency fund 4s. J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18, 1906
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	122	July 23	101	July 23	101	July 23, 1906
North Carolina special tax. J. J.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s. 1913. J. J.	96¾	Mar. 13	95¼	July 11	95½	July 23, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg.					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1905
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	30	Feb. 28	20	Jan. 11	28½	Aug. 17, 1906
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	96⅜	Jan. 19	94¾	Mar 28	94¾	Mar. 28, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1921, reg.					93	Sep. 23, 1904

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and at the corresponding date in 1905 and 1904:

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Jan. 6	$571,000	$11,608,250	$14,636,975
Jan. 13	12,808,650	24,439,275	22,151,750
Jan. 20	16,764,575	23,733,800	26,072,675
Jan. 27	15,529,850	26,979,550	25,129,050
Feb. 3	13,286,375	19,841,925	21,842,775
Feb. 10	5,943,575	11,036,925	20,379,225
Feb. 17	5,759,925	9,204,425	27,606,600
Feb. 24	5,125,725	14,646,075	32,150,200
March 3	3,389,750	8,908,750	29,945,350
March 10	6,463,700	9,275,150	29,937,075
March 17	5,865,125	5,154,175	27,310,575
March 24	6,303,775	6,479,325	27,468,875
March 31	5,131,275	8,664,575	27,755,050
April 7	*2,569,025	8,632,525	22,916,400
April 14	4,772,500	9,352,400	27,304,600
April 21	16,368,725	11,448,600	34,203,700
April 28	10,663,250	13,144,250	33,144,250
May 5	5,899,525	18,723,425	22,724,200
May 12	12,894,600	16,712,575	12,827,250
May 19	10,129,275	8,219,975	13,004,275
May 26	6,694,150	11,465,800	29,692,325
June 2	6,816,025	6,650,275	31,700,875
June 9	7,162,050	9,827,500	35,562,400
June 16	7,266,500	13,073,375	38,989,875
June 23	15,004,375	5,096,375	38,462,675
June 30	12,655,750	11,658,875	36,105,300
July 7	6,465,075	7,957,825	36,017,725
July 14	12,520,900	19,523,250	44,583,350
July 21	19,391,000	14,949,950	50,609,600
July 28	18,582,475	15,305,975	55,980,900
Aug. 4	14,122,675	12,163,525	56,308,850
Aug. 11	9,271,525	12,846,800	57,731,475
Aug. 18	7,101,500	9,355,675	58,613,075

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the years 1905, 1904, and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Aug. 19	$9,355,675	$58,613,075	$21,058,300
Aug. 26	8,978,175	57,375,400	20,677,925
Sept. 2	5,498,785	47,503,400	17,296,975
Sept. 9	4,831,350	38,438,250	16,372,200
Sept. 16	4,635,300	29,353,150	13,173,625
Sept. 23	5,235,050	26,251,025	14,569,300
Sept. 30	7,440,025	19,913,425	13,937,500
Oct. 7	4,256,175	12,636,900	16,577,125
Oct. 14	10,211,400	15,957,575	17,433,250
Oct. 21	12,583,150	17,853,925	17,944,450
Oct. 28	12,430,925	16,793,650	10,274,150
Nov. 4	2,354,275	10,112,400	6,394,225
Nov. 11	*2,429,900	8,894,550	6,138,425
Nov. 18	5,087,175	9,589,700	2,911,350
Nov. 25	9,157,100	8,381,375	6,125,200
Dec. 2	2,545,375	8,539,075	6,306,300
Dec. 9	*1,246,525	9,365,200	8,077,975
Dec. 16	3,961,075	14,546,625	15,025,500
Dec. 23	4,159,400	15,247,225	12,574,625
Dec. 30	4,292,575	19,633,425	9,841,875

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1906	$7,101,500	1898	$28,839,250
1905	9,355,675	1897	30,753,450
1904	58,613,075	1896	9,272,650
1903	21,058,300	1895	41,206,875
1902	9,743,350	1894	67,806,650
1901	18,148,100	1893	*12,045,800
1900	20,547,030	1892	12,378,875
1899	15,032,350	1891	14,109,000

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 8, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $2,560,625, April 7, 1906.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 6	$246,506,700	$1,004,658,300	$988,742,800
Jan. 13	262,110,200	1,006,041,600	997,206,200
Jan. 20	274,106,900	1,025,595,500	1,029,369,300
Jan. 27	277,606,000	1,041,113,300	1,047,112,600
Feb. 3	276,478,400	1,057,365,100	1,061,403,100
Feb. 10	271,181,300	1,061,997,200	1,060,950,900
Feb. 17	267,948,200	1,052,380,600	1,048,633,100
Feb. 24	265,700,400	1,049,301,800	1,042,298,700
Mar. 3	262,395,000	1,040,838,700	1,029,545,000
Mar. 10	256,946,700	1,019,579,500	1,001,933,000
Mar. 17	258,062,700	1,025,432,400	1,008,868,700
Mar. 24	259,631,800	1,029,333,500	1,013,071,300
Mar. 31	256,203,900	1,025,560,900	1,004,290,500
Apr. 7	248,299,700	1,032,709,400	1,008,441,300
Apr. 14	250,287,900	1,009,275,200	981,861,600
Apr. 21	268,232,900	1,017,429,000	1,007,464,800
Apr. 28	267,538,200	1,039,210,500	1,028,683,200
May 5	262,717,900	1,042,110,900	1,027,273,500
May 12	266,533,700	1,025,050,500	1,014,536,400
May 19	266,837,500	1,040,722,100	1,026,832,900
May 26	264,677,100	1,049,390,800	1,032,731,800
June 2	266,003,800	1,051,543,200	1,036,751,100
June 9	268,945,900	1,039,162,600	1,047,135,400
June 16	269,118,900	1,060,076,300	1,048,182,100
June 23	273,281,000	1,057,758,300	1,049,472,300
June 30	274,460,000	1,056,944,800	1,049,617,000
July 7	265,561,000	1,050,575,100	1,036,345,700
July 14	268,813,800	1,036,233,400	1,023,982,000
July 21	280,575,800	1,045,668,700	1,044,739,200
July 28	283,921,700	1,058,415,100	1,060,116,900
Aug. 4	283,272,500	1,077,191,700	1,076,599,300
Aug. 11	273,997,600	1,072,468,200	1,062,904,300
Aug. 18	270,540,500	1,067,292,400	1,053,756,000

The following table gives the same items from the corresponding date last year to the end of 1905:

Aug. 19	$306,493,500	$1,146,101,500	$1,188,551,300
Aug. 26	304,249,300	1,144,607,900	1,181,084,500
Sept. 2	297,145,800	1,136,920,800	1,166,587,200
Sept. 9	286,187,000	1,106,683,500	1,125,422,600
Sept. 16	278,723,600	1,085,821,900	1,096,353,200
Sept. 23	276,034,000	1,076,440,600	1,083,195,800
Sept. 30	277,556,300	1,071,630,300	1,080,465,100
Oct. 7	269,101,900	1,059,740,900	1,059,261,700
Oct. 14	266,750,800	1,030,284,300	1,026,157,600
Oct. 21	268,548,000	1,026,690,100	1,023,859,400
Oct. 28	272,954,000	1,041,819,400	1,042,092,300
Nov. 4	265,548,900	1,058,272,400	1,052,778,900
Nov. 11	254,850,900	1,044,287,800	1,023,318,800
Nov. 18	252,682,400	1,031,630,600	1,009,469,100
Nov. 25	258,951,500	1,012,288,300	999,177,600
Dec. 2	254,358,500	1,023,882,300	1,007,172,500
Dec. 9	246,812,400	1,016,320,800	992,235,700
Dec. 16	249,933,200	1,004,564,000	983,888,500
Dec. 23	250,416,500	1,006,107,100	985,028,400
Dec. 30	248,705,400	1,001,025,000	977,651,800

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,146,163,700, Aug. 5, 1905; maximum cash holdings, $361,205,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ailis-Chalmers pf.	2	Louis. & Nash.	4½
Amal. Copper	6⅞	Manhattan El.	2⅜
Am. Car & Fdy	2⅜	Minn. & St. L.	5½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T.	2
Am. H. & L. pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3
Am. Ice Securities	2½	Missouri Pacific	2½
Am. Locomotive	1¾	Nat. Lead	1¾
Am. Smelting	7½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	2½
Am. Smelting pf.	1¾	N. Y. Central	4⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1¾
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1½	Norfolk & Western	1
Am. Tob. pf.	1½	North American	1
Am. Woolen	1½	Northern Pacific	3⅜
Anaconda Copper	9½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
At., T. & S. F.	4½	Pacific Mail	5
Atl. Coast Line	4	Pennsylvania	10½
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	People's Gas	2¾
Can. Southern	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Can. Pacific	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Cent. Leath. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	2⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1⅞	Pullman	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1⅜
Chi., M. &

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Westchester County.

Chappaqua Mountain House,

Chappaqua, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., one hour from 42d St.; 600 ft. elevation; capacity, 125; unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; music, dancing, tennis, croquet; rates, $7 up. Send for booklet.

Long Island.

CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE, Freeport, L. I. First-class family hotel; boating, bathing, fishing. E. P. Frost, Proprietor.

Saratoga Springs.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.
30 minutes from Grand Central.

Port Jervis.

THE INN High Point, Port Jervis, N. Y.
A delightful mountain resort; lake, &c.; open until Oct. 1. St. John & Son.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL STICKNEY second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates, $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

Sea Bright.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.
BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager,
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH (ON THE SOUND), CONN.
Beautifully located resort hotel; select patronage. 150 rooms en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding and Driving. Superior table and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives. In a picturesque country. 45 minutes from New York via New Haven R. R.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager,
Asst. Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Vermont.

Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKKSHIRE CO., MASS.,
open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL
HARGRAVE,
72D ST., WEST.
REFINED FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL, WITHIN A BLOCK OF SUBWAY EXPRESS AND ELEVATED STATIONS, AND ONLY 12 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL. SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CONNELLY, MICHAEL J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES J. CONNELLY, Thomas Connelly, Patrick Connelly, John Connelly, Ellen Connelly, Maria Connelly, Ellen Hester, the heirs and next of kin of MICHAEL J. CONNELLY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas James J. Connelly of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Michael J. Connelly, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GOLDSMITH & ROSENTHAL, Attys. for Executor, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

LOGAN, WALTER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER S. LOGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February next. —Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1906. HOLLISTER LOGAN, MYRA B. MARTIN, Executors. LOGAN, DEMOND, HANFORD & READ, Attorneys for Executors, 27 William St., City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

O'DONNEL, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. O'DONNEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 55, No. 49 Chambers Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 24th day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1906. FRANCES E. O'DONNEL, Administratrix. JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 49 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HOLT, MARGARET C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET C. HOLT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, his attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1906. CHARLES L. HOLT, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DE FOREST, JOSEPHINE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE L. de FOREST, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Ormiston & McCormack, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of February, 1907.—Dated New York, August 11, 1906. WILLIAM LAIMBEER, SHEPHERD K. de FOREST, Executors. ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Executors, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

BARGAIN DAYS FOR NOVA SCOTIA, September 6, 11, 15, 20. Delightful ocean and rail trips to the Land of Evangeline for $41.50. Ten days; everything included.

For Labor Day trips to Niagara, St. Lawrence, Catskills, Bermuda, etc., $12.50 to $51. See bills.

THOS. COOK & SON

THREE NEW YORK OFFICES. D't'n, 245 Br'dway, (cor. City Hall.) U't'n, 1200 Br'dway, (cor. 29th St.) 649 Madison Av., (cor. 60th St.)

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, ETC.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Steamer lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; for New London, connecting there for Norwich, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 9:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 3 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Att'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York," "Albany," and "Hendrick Hudson," B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Str. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M., W. 22d St. 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 9:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy.
Estate of Saxton Furnace Company, Bankrupt.

By order of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in bankruptcy, No. 1,857, entered on the 17th day of July, 1906, I will sell on Thursday, September 6th, 1906, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, at Room 6, on third floor, U. S. Post Office Building, Northwest Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, all the assets of the Bankrupt Estate.

IRON BLAST FURNACES,
COAL MINES,
MINERAL RIGHTS,
COKE OVENS,
IRON ORE BANKS,
LIME STONE QUARRY,
TIMBER PROPERTY,
ROLLING MILL,
WATER POWER,

Located at Saxton, Bedford Co.; Melrose, Carbon Co.; Sarguston Township, Centre Co.; Liberty Township, Bedford Co.; Warriorsmark, Hopewell, and Lincoln Townships, Huntingdon Co.; Valley Township, Chester Co., in the State of Pennsylvania, consisting of

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS, with mineral deposits (about 4,600 acres in fee and about 8,000 acres of mineral rights.)

COAL MINES, with an estimated deposit of upward of three million tons.

158 COKE OVENS, TWO BLAST FURNACES, with draught stack.

ENGINES, BOILERS, HOT BLAST STOVES.

SHOPS, ENGINE HOUSES, OFFICES, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHEDS, STABLES.

FIXTURES, TRACKS, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS.

STEAM SHOVEL, 5 LOCOMOTIVES, CARS.

FIREBRICK, RED BRICK.

IRON ORE, LIMESTONE.

123 TENEMENT HOUSES.

STEAM PUMPS, ORE WASHERS, SAND SCREENS.

RAILWAY SIDINGS.

ORE RIGHTS, MINERAL RIGHTS.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS, APPURTENANCES, AND APPLIANCES as fully described in a catalogue.

The properties of the bankrupt estate, other than the rolling mill and adjacent properties in Chester County, will be offered as units, and subsequently as a whole, at an upset price equal to the sum of said units; and thereafter the rolling mill and other properties in Chester County will be offered as units, and subsequently as a whole, at an upset price equal to the sum of said units.

10% of the purchase money must be paid when the properties are struck off, the balance up to 50% of the price when the deeds are delivered, and the remaining balance of 50% not later than three months thereafter, to be secured by purchase money mortgage. The properties will be sold to the highest bidder free and clear of all incumbrances, but subject to the confirmation of the court.

A meeting for the confirmation of the said sale will be held before Edward F. Hoffman, Esq., Referee, at his office, No. 1136 New Land Title Building, Philadelphia, on Friday, the 7th day of September, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Catalogues fully describing the said properties by metes and bounds, and describing the machinery and personal property, can be had upon application to the Trustee or his attorneys.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Trustee,
501-506 Franklin Building, Philadelphia.
Or his attorneys,
D. STUART ROBINSON, 812 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia.
A. M. HOLDING, West Chester, Penna.
ARTHUR G. DICKSON, 750 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD L. FENDLER, Bankrupt.—No. 9,084.

To the creditors of Edward L. Fendler of the City, County and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1906, the said Edward L. Fendler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, August 16, 1906.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 15, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence (new) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,788 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON.
Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK," "ALBANY," and "HENDRICK HUDSON" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)	8:00 A.M.	
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40	"
" West 42d St.	9:00	"
" West 120th St.	9:20	"

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains for Catskill Mts., resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts
USE THE
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9:00, 9:35, 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:40, 7:45 p. m.; Sundays, 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:45 p. m.	9:20, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00, 8:10 p. m.; Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 PM. Christopher St., 7 PM. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.
For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M. West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A. M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

HOLLAND - AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.

N. Ams'm.	Aug. 15, 10 AM	Potsdam.	Sept. 5, 6 AM
Statendam.	Aug. 22, 10 AM	Noordam.	Sept. 12, 10 AM
Ryndam.	Aug. 29, 10 AM	N. Ams'dam.	Sep. 19, 5 AM

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOUGLAS H. COOKE, (Inc.,) Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1906, by order of the court, at 12 o'clock noon, at 64 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a fine, complete printing plant, with stock of stationery, &c., electric-power presses, motors, type, type racks, fine office furniture, safe, &c. Property will be open for inspection on Aug. 21st and during the morning of Aug. 22d before the sale.
PETER ALEXANDER, Receiver.
PAUL N. TURNER, Attorney for Receiver, 68 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBINSON & NEBEL, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 20, 1906, by order of the Court, at 12:30 P. M., at 621 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of gents' neckwear, sewing machines, office furniture, fixtures, &c.
JESSE WATSON, Receiver.
WALTER T. KOHN, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.	MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.	ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.	EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.	FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.	SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.	DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.	THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.	CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.	SOUTH WESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M.	(1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.	THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.	ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.	THE WOLVERINE.
5:29 P. M.	FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.	LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.	CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.	WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.	MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.	ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.	BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.	WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.	PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.	CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415 and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., 102 East 125th St. and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD
(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.

†9:40 A. M.	Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.	Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.	Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.	Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.	Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.	Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.	For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.	For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:35 P. M.	For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE Sailing at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier 15 N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
New York.....Aug. 25, Philadelphia.....Sept. 6
St. Louis.....Sept. 1st, Paul.....Sept. 15

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39 N.R.
MINNEHAHA....Aug. 25, 9:30 A. M.; Sept. 22
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29
MESABA.....Sept. 8, 9 A. M.; Oct. 6
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 15, 3 P. M.; Oct. 13

RED STAR LINE From Pier 14 N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Vaderl'd.Au.25,8:30 AM Zeeland..Sept. 8, 9 AM
Finland..Sept.1,2:30 PM Kroonl'd..Sept. 15, 2 PM

WHITE STAR LINE From Pier 48 N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic.Aug.22, 10 AM Majestic..Sept.5, 10 AM
Cedric.Aug. 24, 8:30 AM Celtic....Sept. 7, 8 AM
Baltic....Aug. 29, noon Oceanic..Sept. 12, noon

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 8; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC..Oct. 18, noon; Dec. 1 (from Boston)
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 A. M.; Oct. 27
CANOPIC.....Oct. 6, 12:30 P. M.; Nov. 17
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Penn's...Aug. 25, 8:30 A.M. | *Batavia...Sept. 1
America...Aug. 30, 2 P. M. | Bluecher...Sept. 6
*To Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
†Moltke.....Sept. 11 | †Moltke.....Oct. 23
†Oceana.....Sept. 20 | †Hamburg.....Nov. 15
P. Adalbert....Sept. 25 | †Moltke.....Dec. 4
†Hamburg.....Oct. 4 | †Hamburg.....Jan. 10
†Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

Special Notice.
Great variety of special cruises and trips by superb passenger steamers to the ORIENT, MEDITERRANEAN and ADRIATIC SEAS, WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, ITALY AND EGYPT.
Travel Bureau, R. R. tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II..Aug. 21, 6 AM | Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM
Kronprinz. Sept. 4, 7 AM | Kaiser....Oct. 9, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 11, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Oct. 16 5 AM
K. Wm. II. Sa. 18, 5:30 AM | Kronprinz. Oct. 27, noon

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'sa..Aug. 23, 10 AM Kurfuerst..Sept. 15, noon
Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM Barbar'sa..Sept. 25, 10 AM
*Main....Sept. 6, 10 AM *Neckar..Oct. 4, 10 AM
Friedrich..Sept. 8, 10 AM Bremen..Oct. 11, 10 AM
*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Albert..Aug. 25, 11 AM P. Irene..Oct. 18, 11 AM
P. Irene..Sept. 1, 11 AM K. Luise..Oct. 27, 11 AM
K. Luise..Sept. 15, 11 AM K. Albert..Nov. 10, 11 AM
K. Albert..Sept. 29, 11 AM P. Irene..Dec. 1, 11 AM
From Hoboken Piers, 5d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

AROUND THE WORLD
Thirty-fifth Annual Series of Select Parties leave Pacific Coast ports on Sept. 4, 21, Oct. 5, 20, 1906, for six months leisurely travel, including Hawaii, Japan, China, The Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Burmah, India, Egypt, etc. Parties east-bound leave New York Nov. 10, 29, 1906; Jan. 1, 1907. High-class arrangements throughout.
Illustrated descriptive programs from
THOS. COOK & SON,
245 and 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., New York.

CUNARD LINE
From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria..Aug. 25, 10 AM | Umbria...Sept. 8, 9 AM
Carmania..Aug. 28, noon | Caronia..Sept. 11, 11 AM
Lucania..Sept. 1, 2 PM | Campania..Sept. 25, 1 PM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers:
SLAVONIA...Aug. 28, 11 A. M.; Oct. 16; Dec. 4
PANNONIA....Sept. 11, noon; Oct. 30; Dec. 18
CARPATHIA.....Sept. 25, 10 A. M.; Nov. 27
VERONA, HUROVIA, G. A.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry
Caledonia..Aug. 25, noon | Columbia..Sept. 8, noon
Astoria...Sept. 1, 3 PM | Furnessia..Sept. 15, 3 PM
Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

Scandinavian American Line
Large Fast Twin Screw Passenger Steamers
Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Sailing from New York at noon.
1st Cabin $60.00 and upwards, 2d Cabin $47.50.
UNITED STATES.....Aug. 30, Oct. 11
OSCAR II.....Sept. 13, Oct. 25
C. F. TIETGEN.....Sept. 20, Nov. 1
HELLIG OLAV.....Sept. 27, Nov. 8
For Tickets apply to Local Agents, or to A. E. JOHNSON, 1 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St. for Naples and Genoa.
Biological, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

Bermuda—48 hours from N. Y. Palatial steamers. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, or Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 1,176 B'way, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West

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HILL'S FAMOUS CLOTHES DRYERS.

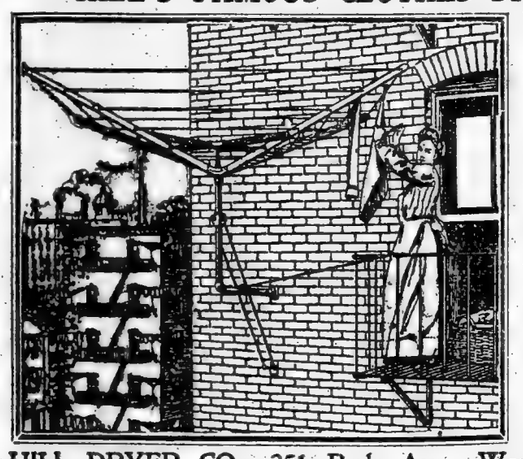

The easy and safe way to hang out clothes from balcony. No necessity of going to roof. No danger of falling. Fastens to side of building and swings in over fire-escape. All lines easily reached. Holds 110 feet of line. Don't run risk of falling over pulley line; insist on landlord putting in Balcony Dryer now. Write for catalogue R. Also Lawn and Roof dryers.

HILL DRYER CO., 351 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.
N. Y. Office, 373-375 Broadway. Telephone 4165 Franklin.

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why a Title to Real Estate should be insured? Because a Title depends upon a great many statutes which have to be construed. Think what knowledge is required to properly understand every Real Estate statute. This Company, having a Law Department which is unequalled, has this knowledge. But if it should be in error, our policies will protect the owner against any defect in Real Estate Title.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

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I make a specialty of representing landlords in proceedings to vacate or reduce the assessment for DELANCEY STREET WIDENING AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS.

No Charge If Unsuccessful

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ABRAHAM B. KEVE,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
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85 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

MORTGAGE LOANS
We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

Wanted—Desk room in downtown real estate office or builder's office; will give services in return; Al references. Address B. S. J., Box 124 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

West Side.

116th St., near Lenox Ave.

Widow must sell elegant 6-story apartment, 8 stores, 8 basement stores, 4 apartments on floor; all improvements; no vacancies; $86,000; rent $9,200; 5-story 8th Av. store property, $43,000; rent $4,600; investigate these bargains. BARGEBUHR, 125 WEST 116TH ST.

Actual Sacrifice, Bargain.—$1,500 cash, price $17,000; private dwelling, West 80s; three-story, basement and dining room extension; immediate possession. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

53d St., near 9th Av.—5-story, 4-family, 14 rooms floor; mtges., $23,000; rents, $3,408; price, $32,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 Ninth Av., near 48th.

Opportunity.—Adjacent 125th St. and 7th Av., splendid flat; full lot; only $20,000; $5,000 cash; no agents. Address W., Times, Harlem.

East Side.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

$3,500 will buy handsome 4-story single flat near Lexington Av., Yorkville; price $18,500.
Elegant 5-story double flat, near 116th St.; extra dining rooms; price $26,500.
Choice 4-story double flat, near Lexington Av.; five rooms, bath; price $20,500; cash $4,500.
$6,000 cash buys two five-story double flats, six rooms, bath; all modern improvements; near Lexington Av., Yorkville; price $39,000.
HATTENBACH, 179 East 94th St.

$5,000 CASH
will easily net $1,000. Price, $28,250.
4-story brick double, 2 stores, 14 rooms, two 4s, two 3s; a bargain; best location in Yorkville. SAMUEL HARRIS, 198 B'WAY.

Bargain.—69th St., near 2d Av.; brownstone private house, $10,000; terms arranged. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$1,500 cash buys private house, 104th St., near Madison Av.; balance first mortgage. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

A valuable avenue saloon corner; shows $4,380 rent; asking $41,500; takes only $8,500 cash; act immediately. Weil & Zuckerman, 198 B'way.

Below 14th Street.

Carmine St.—Two 3-story private houses, 40x90. $28,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

Owner will sell fine corner residence, with garage, on Shore Road, Brooklyn's famous water front drive; at a bargain. Address Owner, 397 Fulton St., B'klyn.

East Thirties.—Five-story double improved 8-room house; price, $21,000; big bargain. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Sacrificing 2 lots in Flatbush worth double; any terms. Edwards, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE TENANTS
for your vacant apartments may be found through advertising in The New York

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

J. HENRY YOCKEL.
Steam and Hot Water Heating
CONTRACTOR.
24 years' practical experience. Now is the time to have your apparatus attended to. Fully responsible. 51 East 99th St.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Act Immediately.

Excellent 5-story flat, 4 families on a floor; all latest modern improvements; in most desirable location, near Prospect Av. Subway Station.
Will sacrifice to quick purchaser.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE
JACOB LEITNER,
COR. WESTCHESTER & PROSPECT AVS.

$3,000 buys 4-story 4-room triple flat, with stores; hot water supply; on 3d Av., near 174th St. Rents, $2,250; price, $21,000.
ABRAHAM LEVY,
289 Westchester Ave.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

High-class two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. Station west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Ogden Av. and 164th St.

Act Quick.—Only 25 lots left; will build 1, 2, 3-family houses to suit; 3 blocks from 149th St. "L" and Subway station. Albert Rothermel, Owner, Architect, Builder, hardware store, 686 East 149th St.

$4,000 buys 5-story business property; open plumbing; price $18,000; rent $2,000; near 138th St. and Willis Av. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,
2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Two-family brick house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, all imps.; well located, Morris Heights section. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

$1,000 Cash.—2-family house; hardwood trim; all improvements; near Westchester Av. Davis, Westchester Av., between 173d and 174th Sts.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Four Bronx lots, finest sections; $3,000; worth double; cash, terms; also single lots; no agents. Kraft, 313 East 9th. Open evenings.

Near Brook Av.—Four-story double flat, 25x100; will sell cheap, $4,000 cash. John F. Dowd, 724 East 149th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want use as real estate bond of either good improved equity or free vacant up to $500,000 value, Manhattan preferred. Will secure against loss by good stocks and pay liberally for accommodations. Teeter, 120 Liberty St., N. Y.

Owners city and near-by towns, what bargains have you for quick sale? Cut this out; communicate any time. Horwitz Brothers, 140 Nassau.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel., 5,322—38th.

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

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$200,000 first mortgage on first-class Prospect Av. property, near Subway, on 5 per cent., 3 or 5 years. Jackson, 171 Broadway.

2d mortgages cashed on Manhattan downtown, east side property; liberal terms; principals only. H Box 106 Times, Harlem.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Sacrifice.—Elegant building lots Bronx, near Subway station; cheap for cash, or will exchange for Manhattan or Bronx property. Jackson, 171 Broadway.

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Park Hill
The Only Property in
BAYSIDE, L. I.,
WITH SEWERS.
Water, Gas, and Electric Lights.
TAYLOR-STORM REALTY CO.
11 EAST 42D ST.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.
Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE.
MANHASSET, LONG ISLAND.
ALL YEAR ROUND.
We have for rent, between Manhasset and Roslyn, a very desirable farm of 40 acres, with good buildings; all modern improvements; one or two years; $1,200 per year. Further particulars, S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 Fifth Av.

GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND.
ALL YEAR ROUND.
Five acres, beautiful grounds, best section; fine house five master bedrooms, three servants', large stables. Owner has never rented, but is going abroad for two years. S. Osgood Pell & Co., 537 Fifth Av.

Bayside, L. I.—Country house for a busy man; corner Bell and Lamartine Avs.; few minutes from station; golf, yacht clubs; field stone and concrete construction; 55x40; stone porches; two stories; large rooms; ready Oct. 1. C., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

Lots at Babylon, Long Island, on easy payments; only a few left to be sacrificed at less than one-half their actual value. Apply at once for free tickets. The Kline Realty & Improvement Co., 132 Nassau St., New York City.

ROCKAWAY PARK,
Lots, $700. Terms easy.
Apply Rockaway Park Imp. Co., 192 Broadway.
See next Sunday edition.
2,000 lots for $3,000, near Bay and station. Harry E. R. Pearse, Center Moriches, L. I.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

No Bank IS AS GOOD AS THIS HIGH-CLASS NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY.
BANKS BREAK, invest your savings at
Elmhurst Heights
Where 300% Is Assured
within two years by the one hundred million dollars now being expended for tunnels, bridges, directly benefiting this property, which is only
4 MILES FROM BROADWAY, MANHATTAN
This is the safest investment you can consider. You can profit by this even if you are a wage earner, as lots with every city improvement are sold on easy monthly payments.
DON'T DELAY TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY AND GET OFF AT COLONIAL PARKWAY AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR COME TODAY
Send postal for handsome colored maps, views and free transportation.
BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Money Loaned to Build.

SPRINGFIELD PARK
IN THE HEART OF THE NEW DEVELOPMENT CENTRE.
Has every improvement—City Lights, Water, Cement Walks, Shade Trees. Lots are rapidly rising in value. Those high, dry, level N. Y. City lots, restricted, (title guaranteed), are on the greatest and best transit lines of N. Y. City, including the Pennsylvania R. R. and the new 2d rail and subway lines.
125 TRAINS DAILY TO CITY HALL, MANHATTAN.
CITY LOTS $250 UP. EASY INSTALMENTS.
WE WILL BUILD YOUR HOME FOR YOU ON TERMS TO SUIT YOU
In this beautiful section of N. Y. City—20 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN, on the two new Boulevards. Write for our booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made."
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Milton S. Kistler, Pres. 'Phone, 5,547—Beekman. T. I. McNEECE, Sec. & Mgr.

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PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS.
ONLY A SHORT RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.
LOTS $175 UPWARD. WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN A FEW WEEKS, WHEN THE ELECTRIC TRAINS ARE RUNNING; WE THEN WILL HAVE DIRECT RAPID TRANSIT.
All city conveniences, excellent stores, markets, churches, hotels, public high school, fire department, water, electric lights, &c., at hand. Property is restricted. Fare 11c. 30 trains day and night; Titles guaranteed free of charge by the Lawyers' Title Guarantee Co. of N. Y. Lots and plots sold on easy terms.
WE FURNISH LOANS TO BUILDERS. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and passes.
Commuters' Realty Co., 240 Broadway.
Branch Offices: 33 E. 125th St. / 125 W. 40th St. / 2,663 Third Av. NEAR 142D ST. Open EVENINGS, including Saturdays.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.
EASY PAYMENTS.
GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY CO.
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

FOR SALE.
A PLOT OF THE FINEST LOTS
at Yonkers Park (Crestwood).
250 feet frontage on Boulevard,
75 feet frontage on Merritt Place.
Easy payments if desired.
Highest elevation in the park.
Apply to ANDERSON REALTY CO., Anderson Realty Co. Building, Mt. Vernon.

WESTCHESTER PARK
on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th; cheap lots at station; monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; houses built to suit; title insured free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

At Tarrytown.—8 minutes' walk from station; 10-room brick house, excellent condition; open plumbing; hot water heat; carriage and stable house; lot 76x165 ft.; rent $60 per month, or will sell. Free & Murray, Depot Square, Tarrytown.

Acre plots, $1,800; restricted; fine view; rocky eminence; six minutes' walk North White Plains depot; building stone free. Hendrickson, White Plains.

Large lot, 100x150, stable; very good 14-room house; improvements; fine location; $6,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Fine tract of 260 acres, fronting on railroad at station, $500 per acre; terms arranged to suit. Angell, 16 East 42d St.

New Rochelle.

New shingled cottage, 11 rooms and 2 baths, gas and electric light, excellent location, convenient to station, trolley, and school, $10,500. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

White Plains.

YOU LIE
when you sleep. You'll be sleepy if you buy elsewhere before seeing Holland Place at Hartsdale, new stucco house, large plot, for $6,000; easy terms. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

A.—NEW HOUSE,
grand elevation, nearly an acre, 12 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, steam heat, shade, &c., $11,500; part on mortgage. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS.
9-room house, nicely decorated, hardwood floors, open plumbing, high ground, good-sized plot. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

PENNSYLVANIA. FOR SALE.

For Sale—Hotel, established 50 years, in the country, on main line of Pennsylvania Railroad and also trolley. 823 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS TO LET.—Four double lofts containing 46,000 sq. feet, from Feb. 1, 1907, or sooner. Apply to Kops Bros., 35 and 37 West 3d St., between 4 and 5 o'clock, or to your own broker.

To Lease.—Double store and basement, 40x110, 241-243 6th Av., between 15th and 16th Sts.; excellent location for almost any kind of business. Inquire on premises.

Two extraordinarily fine light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th.

Private office; excellent light; new building; modern conveniences; $25. Attorney, 180 Broadway, Room 88.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.
The Livingstone
Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.
Most beautiful location, between

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

ARTHUR HALL
N. E. COR. 98TH & MADISON AV.
A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.
Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.
Tel. 1752—79th.
Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses.
ARTHEMA and MARGATE
57-59 EAST 98TH ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

THE MOUNT MORRIS
Cor. of 5th Ave. & 126th St.
A NEW APARTMENT BLDG.
Seven and eight large light rooms, one and two baths; every modern convenience; elevator, telephones; Subway station one block. Rents, $780 to $1,300.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th. B'way, at 104th St.

Ninety-Fifth Street.
53 to 63 East.
Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
to lease from October 1st. Agents on premises, or Samuel Mandl, 135 Broadway.

Northeast Corner 74th St. and Park Av.
5 rooms and bath.
Steam heat, hot water.
Rents from $38 to $45.
Inquire on premises or William Wolff's Son, Cor. 76th St. and Lexington Av.

THE MANNADOS,
northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths.
RENT $1,000 TO $1,600.

1,422 MADISON AVE.
ELEGANT 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS. MODERATE RENTS.
GILDE, ON PREMISES.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.
Seven rooms, tiled baths, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; $45 to $50. 147 E. 30th.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

ST. IVES.
153-5 East 72d St.
Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern 5 and 6 room apartments; rental $38 to $60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., Cor. 48th—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone, parquet floors; $50-$60.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Lexington Av., Corner 46th St.—Elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; rents $37 to $55 monthly.

48TH ST., 138 EAST.—Six-seven rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $40-$43.

Nice 6-room flat; bath, dining and hall room; decorated. Hutter, 201 East 104th St.

97th, 4 E.—2d floor, single flat, steam, select, 7 rooms, bath, $47.

Bronx.

948-952 TRINITY AV., NEAR 163D ST.
Just east of 161st St. 3d Av. elevated station; new high-class apartments of 5 and 6 all-light rooms; modern improvements; rents, $35.00 to $54.00.

East of 161st St. 3d Av. El. station; 955 Cauldwell Av.; corner apartment of 4 and 5 elegantly finished rooms; all modern improvements; extra stove; tiled refrigerator; $25-$33.

1,754-60 Bathgate Av., near 174th St. "L" Station.—Three, four, and five rooms; all improvements; rents from $15 to $22 a month; near school and parks.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS
New—Fireproof Twelve Stories.
Housekeeping Apartments, Magnificently Appointed.
Complete in every detail of Service and Equipment. Many new features include
Refrigeration,
Automatic Mail Service,
Vacuum Cleaning System.
Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1st.
Now Renting.
Suites of 11 and 12 rooms—3 baths.
$3,250 to $6,000 per Annum.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
At Seventieth St.

THE EVELYN
101 WEST 78TH ST.
N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF HOUSE
entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE
Telephone in every apartment.
RENTS $540 TO $1,200
Apply on premises to Superintendent.

The Van Dyck and The Severn
BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AVE.
72D AND 73D STREETS.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
OCCUPANCY OCT. 1ST.
SIX TO ELEVEN ROOMS, WITH TWO AND THREE BATHS.
For information and booklet apply on premises or at Ripley Realty Co., 7 East 42d St.

THE LANGHAM
CENTRAL PARK WEST
From 73d to 74th St.
NOW NEARING COMPLETION
AND READY FOR INSPECTION.
The apartments in this new fire-proof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwelling, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from Oct. 1st next now being made. (Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.)
RENTALS $4500 AND UPWARDS
Also two Doctors' Suites.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

$35.00 to $50.00
WITH
Elevator
AT
PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,
151-59-161-69 West 140th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath.
Electric light, telephone, etc.
LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.
L. M. SMITH.
Tel. 79 River, 674 Columbus Av.

The WYOMING,
55th ST. AND 7th AVE.
Housekeeping Apartments.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
The lighest, largest rooms in this city. Built as investment, not a speculation. Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c. 9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents, $2,000 to $5,000.
Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1.
"The best apartment ever built below the Park."—N. Y. Herald.

"Southerland,"
182-192 Claremont Ave.
One block from Rapid Transit Station, 125th St.
One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb.
New, elegant apartments of 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents moderate.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

THE HENRI, 246 West 128th
Elevator Apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; rents, $40 to $55. Janitor or
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th, Broadway at 104th St.

THERESA.
Up-to-date apartments, four, five, six, seven rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator; one apartment on ground floor, planned for and now occupied by physician; rents, $35-$70.
Inquire 115 West 129th Street, or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue.

SEVEN ROOMS, $34-$38.
Newly renovated; steam heat and hot water supply; convenient to "L" and Subway stations.
Inquire 144 West 103d Street, or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue.

A.—"FINLAND."
477 Central Park West, Corner 108th.—Elevator apartments, eight extraordinary size rooms; greatest value for your money, $1,150 year; beautiful air and view to Central Park. At premises.

RENTS $15 TO $20.
New houses, cheapest rents in Bronx.
4-5 rooms, steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable, tenants only.
Apply 1,340 Brook Av., 169th-170th Sts.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."
66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.
One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light, Frederick A. Booth, 360 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

Before renting apartments investigate 981 Forest Av.; electricity, steam; porter; reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; Subway, elevated near.

Cathedral Heights.—Five rooms, elevator, telephones, electricity; $45; healthiest, convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

271-273 West 141st St.—3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; rents $15-$30. Agent on premises.

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FRIENDS' SEMINARY,
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KINDERGARTEN and PREPARATORY SCHOOLS for GIRLS and BOYS. Individual instruction. Regular course includes LANGUAGES, MUSIC, ART, MANUAL TRAINING. Large playgrounds. NON-SECTARIAN. Fall term begins September 25th, 1906.
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1841 1906
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Under direction of Jesuit Fathers.
College and Preparatory Classes Begin Wednesday, September 12.
Law Department—42 Broadway, New York City.
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Wood's Business School
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50,000 Satisfied Students
27 Years of Effort
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Clason-on-the-Sound, New York City.
A CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(1 hour from City Hall via Subway & Trolley.)
A school that turns out useful, manly men.
Incorporated under the Board of Regents.
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Directed by the Christian Brothers.
Library, laboratory, athletic field, military drill.
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"In everything pertaining to Business Education PACKARD means THOROUGH.
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No home study for boys under fifteen, all lessons being prepared in school.
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DR. J. SACHS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1906.
Elementary, Intermediate, and High School Courses; a complete organization, covering ten years; Graduate Department with advanced lines of work.

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57th St. and 7th Av. Eighth Season.
Largest and best equipped private gymnasium in New York. Classes and Individual instruction given to Girls, Boys, Ladies, and Gentlemen. Also Evening Classes.
Reopens Sept. 17. Applications from Sept. 1.
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301 West 98th St., Cor. West End Av.,
(Formerly 71 W. 85th and 253 W. 99th Sts.)
25th year begins Oct. 1st. Individual instruction. Prepares for all colleges. No home study for girls under 14. Separate department for small boys. Year Book on Application.

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73d Year opens Oct. 1st, 1906. Morning Classes, sessions 9:30 to 12. Afternoon Classes, 3:30 to 6. Evening Classes, 8 to 10. Degr'sLL.B., LL.M., J.D.
Address L. J. Tompkins, Sec., Washington Sq., N.Y.

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CLASSES OF SIX. All instruction individual. Prepares for Eastern Colleges and Scientific Schools. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. Prospectus. 32d year begins Oct. 1st.
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COLLEGE PREPARATION—ART CLASSES.
Location best in New York City.
New Year begins Oct. 4th. Illustrd. Catalog.

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FOUNDED 1709. PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND HIGH SCHOOLS. UNEXCELLED EQUIPMENT. PREPARES FOR ALL COLLEGES.
OPENS SEPT. 24TH.

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45 WEST 81ST STREET.
Preparation for Business and College.
Fifteenth Year begins September 28th.

The Madison School for Girls,
Boarding and Day School. General, College Preparatory, and Post-Graduate Courses.
ROSALIE MOSES, Principal.
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SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
REOPENS THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1906.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS
College Prep. & Grammar, 721 St. Nicholas Av.
Kindergarten & Primary, 239 Lenox Ave.
21ST YEAR begins Sept. 26th. Catalog.

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COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 421 West 148th St.
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NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, Day School, Evening School, 35 Nassau St., New York City.—"Dwight Method" of instruction; LL. B. in two years, LL. M. in three years; highest standards. Send for catalogue. Geo. Chase, Dean.

THE ELLIMAN SCHOOL and Kindergarten. Normal training class. 24th year. 167 W. 57th St., opp. Carnegie Hall.

ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL.
Central Park West and 63d St., N. Y. City.
Kindergarten, Elementary and High School.

INSTITUTE OF MUSICAL ART
Reopens Oct. 15, 1906. Frank Damrosch, Director. Catalogue from Registrar, 54 Fifth Av.

Long Island.

AGADEMY OF ST. JOSEPH,
BRENTWOOD, NEW YORK.
An academy and boarding school for young women, pleasantly located in the pine region of Long Island, the quiet and restfulness of which are conducive to health and study.
The curriculum embraces all the grades from the kindergarten to the post graduate course, including vocal and instrumental music, art, and foreign languages. Special students may pursue elective studies.
The prospectus explains the terms, etc., but a visit to the academy may prove more satisfactory.
Studies resumed Monday, September 10th.

MRS. LOUCKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
A select school for a limited number of girls. Regular courses of study preparing for all colleges. Year Book on application.
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Half hour from New York, in the most beautiful section of the State. Extensive grounds, commodious buildings. Chartered by State to confer degrees.
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Instruction in all branches for two pupils in Professor's family.
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Offers medical students unsurpassed clinical and other advantages. Modern equipped building, unsurpassed laboratories, Lying-In Asylum Hospitals, etc. 35th Annual Session begins Oct. 1st. For catalogue address Chas. F. Bevan, M. D., Dean, Calvert and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, Md.

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Liberal teaching facilities; modern college buildings, lecture hall and amphitheatres. Large and completely equipped laboratories. Capacious hospitals and dispensary. Send for catalogue. Address DAVID STREET, M. D., DEAN, 713 PARK AV., BALTIMORE, MD.

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JACOB TOME
Boarding School for Boys
A Great School for Boys
Opens September 19, 1906
Send for catalogue.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.

St. Paul's Grammar School, (Episcopal,) begins its Fourteenth Year Sept. 22d, 1906, at its new location, Green's Farms, Connecticut. This is a high-class school for sons of gentle people of moderate incomes. For terms address Gilbert Yelverton Tompkins, The St. Margaret, West 47th St., N. Y.

New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics,
307 York St., New Haven, Conn.
Prepares teachers of Physical Education. Special Course in Medical Gymnastics and Massage. Send for catalogue.

Miss Butts' School for Girls, Norwich, Conn., offers a healthful, happy home, with best advantages for study and recreation.

NEW JERSEY.
Hoboken.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 17TH, 1906.
Registration day for applicants for admission Wednesday, September 12.
Examinations for admission on Thursday and Friday, September 13th and 14th.
Courses of study preparatory to Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
For catalogue apply to the Principal.

Morristown.

Miss Dana's School for Girls, Morristown, N. J., (Suburban to New York,) opens Sept. 26th. Exceptionally broad curriculum. Certificate admits to all leading colleges. Music and Art. Gymnasium. Outdoor sports. Resident pupils $900.

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NERVOUS AND ATYPICAL CHILDREN.
The Groszmann School, situated on the crest of Watchung Mountain, 500 feet elevation, Johnston's Drive, Plainfield, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Chester.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE.—Catalogs of Col. CHAS. E. HYATT, Pres., Chester, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN MAXWELL LUMMIS, Benjamin R. Lummis, Eliza O'Brien Lummis, Mary Florence Lummis, Augusta Pardow, Pauline Pardow, William O'Brien Pardow, Emily W. O'Brien, Mary Pardow Hooper, Robert R. Pardow, Joseph Y. Pardow, Mary A. Cassidy, Hester and Thomas J. Ducy, William Lummis, and Charles A. Lummis, as Executors of Robert O'Brien, deceased, and William Lummis and Mary Florence Lummis, as Executors of Ann Lummis, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA O'BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Lummis and Charles A. Lummis as Executors and Trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the [L. S.] said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
G. H. CRAWFORD,
Attorney, 32 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

17 Battery Place, New York, August 11, 1906.
I have this day sold the business of Rowe Typewriter Ribbon Company to H. M. Storms Co. of New York, and hereby intimate that I shall not be responsible for any obligations incurred after this date by said Rowe Typewriter Ribbon Co.
GAVIN ROWE.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES IFFER, Bankrupt.—No. 9,178.
To the creditors of Charles Iffer of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1906, the said Charles Iffer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first me

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 914,039, Bowery Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

$100 REWARD for pearl and diamond horseshoe brooch, lost Monday, Aug. 13, at Coney Island. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon, vicinity 150th and 8th Av., black ribbon fob with pin marked De W. C. H. S. '02, and gold locket attached. Kindly return or notify L. J. H., 17 Jay St., City.

LOST—Evening Aug. 10, 1906, in the vicinity Mount Morris Park or somewhere between 120th and 128th Sts., in or about 5th Av., a gold breastpin, with diamond in centre. Reward return Mrs. Coleman, 126 East 122d St. Valued as keepsake.

LOST—Wednesday evening, vicinity 43d St. and 8th Av., fob, with K. of C. and T. M. A. medals attached; valuable as a keepsake. Finder kindly return to Peter Burke, Lyric Theatre, 42d St., west of Broadway.

LOST—Aug. 13, between 35th and 42d, on Broadway, gold chatelaine watch and pin; S. L. R. on watch; reward. 310 West 44th St.

LOST—Small yellow bitch, part spaniel; white belly, blaze; reward. Lake, 258 West 44th St.

LOST.—Diamond locket, initials M. J. P.; liberal reward. L. Singer, 327 4th Av., N.Y.

LOST.—Gold vanity box, at Rockaway Beach; $20 reward. Barrett, St. James Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, doctor or dentist office; excellent table board; references.

38TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large and hall handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; private baths; reasonable.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

31ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, second floor; also small rooms; select house; table guests; references.

63D, 163 WEST.—Well-furnished room, suitable one or two young men; few table boarders.

63D, 122 WEST.—Large room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant.

57TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; southern exposure; near park.

IT'S COOL ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS! 516 West 142d St.; good board; attractive house; steam heat; running water; refined, Christian family; references.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large Pleasant rooms with board; home comforts; references.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner of 106d, Block from Riverside Park. Subway station and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av. and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH, 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High-class; excellent cuisine; moderate charges permanent arrangements made.

16TH, 128 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with or without board; conveniences.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Elegant square room; private bath; two single rooms; exceptionally good table.

34TH ST., 45 EAST, (Madison Av.)—Attractive rooms with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; home privileges; reasonable prices.

86TH ST., 68 EAST.—Rooms and board in private house, en suite or separately; all conveniences, and basement floor, 5 rooms, suitable caterer.

673, 694, 696 Madison Av., (61st.)—Suites and rooms, with superior board; Summer rates; transients accommodated; Central Park entrance one block; engagements for Fall and Winter; American.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large and single rooms; first-class house; very central; 16th St. Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; reference.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 91 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $6 and upward per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; private baths, breakfasts, telephone; references.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electric lights; transients; business parlor; telephone.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, near L, Subway; refined people.

70TH ST., 311 WEST.—Large, handsome room; twin beds; also small room; near Subway.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Spacious rooms, smaller rooms, well appointed house; references.

89TH ST., 77 WEST.—Rooms, nicely furnished; all conveniences; light housekeeping if wanted. Johnson.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, 418 West 118th St.—Attractive outside front rooms, southern exposure; well furnished; delightful location; parks, restaurant; elevator; telephone. A. J.

East Side.

25TH, 54 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Old residence, expensively modernized; handsomest rooms and most complete conveniences and service of any in city.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, corner house; newly furnished; Summer rates; telephone.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; running water; near bath; small room; telephone; references.

In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

MADISON AV., 1,992, Cor. 127th.—Beautiful furnished rooms; also parlor; convenient for dentist; references.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographers desiring good permanent positions call Galligan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — Kindergartner as saleslady in school supply house; state experience and salary expected. Address H. W., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Pleasant outdoor work, few hours daily; transportation, literature, and names buyers furnished; 5 and 10 per cent. commission. Mrs. Stevens, Quick Transit Realty Company, 41 Park Row, Room 202.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN WANTED who has traveled Southern territory with a line of popular-priced silk waists. Only such, with first-class experience, should apply to Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 West Houston St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,306 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Real estate assistants; outside work; our men are making $20 and upward weekly; investigate for yourself. Mr. Carral, Quick Transit Realty Co., 41 Park Row, Room 202.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; best references; $25. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy; references; also green girl. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741—River.

HERE TO STUDY MORMONISM.

Its Spread Is a Menace to Germany, Miss Winkler Declares.

"The hand of the Mormon has reached across the sea, and is to-day the ever-present danger for the young women of Germany. Mormonism is a menace to the German Nation."

This is the declaration of Miss Maria Lydia Winkler, authoress and representative of the National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic in Germany, who has been sent to this country by the Kaiser to study the problem here.

Miss Winkler will form a branch here of the German society to protect the young German immigrant girls from falling into the snares set for them. President Roosevelt, Miss Winkler declared, has been interested in the new movement, and already a number of prominent persons have pledged financial support to the movement. One is said to be Miss Helen Gould.

Since her arrival here Miss Winkler has received every help from the Federal authorities, and she has had several interviews with Commissioner General of Immigration Frank P. Sargent. Miss Winkler left yesterday for Utah, where she will study the workings of the Mormon Church. She said just before her departure:

"I am convinced from my investigations here that there is an organized traffic in white slaves in connection with the organization on the other side of the Atlantic. Over there there are two great centres, Hungary and France. Most of the young women who are lured to this country come from France, Belgium, and Italy.

"The great menace to the young women of my country is Mormonism. A few years ago the Mormons went openly into Germany and sought converts. The doctrine of polygamy was little touched on. The missionaries worked openly to gain converts. A few years ago the Emperor interfered, and laws were passed prohibitting the missionaries from carrying on their work. This did not stop them. Now they are more cautious. They are no longer called missionaries, but they come in the guise of artists, sightseers and men with money enough to travel to out-of-the-way places. Under this guise they are still spreading their doctrines and seeking converts among our young women.

"They seek to lure these women to Utah, and they are succeeding.

"It is the desire of the Berlin Committee to establish a general organization in New York with branches throughout the country to aid in the stopping of this traffic. I have been assured that President Roosevelt favors our movement. We aim to visit German women who arrive here or who have lived here but a few months and tell them of the dangers to be found in a new country."

Miss Winkler lived in California some years ago. She is the author of "From Glory to Glory." Her father is the Rev. Gustav Winkler of Hirschfeld, East Prussia.

Mayflower Here for Naval Review.

The yacht Mayflower, from the deck of which President Roosevelt will review the great naval parade at Oyster Bay on Labor Day, arrived off Tompkinsville from the West Indies yesterday. The Mayflower will go to the navy yard to be made ready for the review.

Jiminez Here on Private Business.

Gen. J. Y. Jiminez, ex-President of Santo Domingo, who arrived in the city Saturday on the steamer Coamo from Porto Rico, is registered at the Hotel America, 102 East Fifteenth Street. He declined yesterday to see reporters, saying he was in the city on business and that he was out of politics altogether.

They're running neck and neck.

All our "outings" and many of our mixtures are marked down to $15; and we're curious to see which runs out first.

No danger of either doing it yet, for there were 1600 "outings"; and 1400 mixture and serge suits.

The reduction which started them off at such a lively clip ranged from $3 to $10 a suit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

APPORTIONMENT MADE OF SARATOGA DELEGATES

Higgins May Have 541, Enough to Control Convention.

LOCAL FIGHTS IMPORTANT

Quigg-Parsons and Woodruff-Dady Contests Will Have Much to Do with the Result.

One thousand and ten delegates will assemble at the Republican State Convention in Saratoga Springs on Sept. 25. There were 974 delegates two years ago. The basis of representation is one delegate for each Assembly District and one for every thousand votes or majority fraction thereof cast at the preceding Presidential election for the Republican electors. Roosevelt and Fairbanks received 859,533 votes in New York State in 1904. It was one of the record votes of politics. The men who deal in figures by order of the State Committee have just turned out their deductions from that vote and on their report the apportionment has been made.

This year unusual difficulties attended the work. There had been a reapportionment of the Assembly Districts with a consequent breaking up of old lines, to say nothing of a general rearrangement of election district lines that was made necessary. But Col. Reuben L. Fox and Lieut. Col. Luther B. Little worked away, determined to give all hands the very best show possible. And the leaders are satisfied with their work, knowing probably that they couldn't have done it half so well themselves.

The Gainers and Losers.

In the reapportionment of Assembly Districts some leaders had the number of their districts reduced; others gained. Woodruff gained two in Kings, Aldridge one in Monroe, Ward one in Westchester, Warren, Greiner, and Grimm one in Erie, Faber one in Queens, and Cocks got Nassau for a district by itself. Higgins of Cattaraugus, Barnes of Albany, Hendricks of Onondaga, Black of Rensselaer, Stowell of Oswego, Dunn of Broome, and Wilcox of Cayuga each lost a district. Although the figures are somewhat hard to analyze, there can be little doubt that the Higgins-Aldrige-Hendricks-O'Brien forces obtained the best reapportionment. This had an effect in the apportionment of delegates.

Below is the apportionment of delegates, with the leader of each county, or the leaders controlling it or now fighting for its control. In a few instances there is no one real leader, the Republicans talking things over generally instead of waiting for the word of one man. Chautauqua is one of these, Lewis another. This is the apportionment list:

County.	Leader or Leaders.	Delegates.
Albany,	William Barnes, Jr.	28
Allegany,	George H. Witter	3
Broome,	George W. Dunn	12
Cattaraugus,	Nicholas V. V. Franchot	11
Cayuga,	Benjamin M. Wilcox	12
Chautauqua,		18
Chemung,	J. Sloat Fassett	8
Chenango,	George W. Ray	7
Clinton,	John F. O'Brien	7
Columbia,	Louis F. Payn	7
Cortland,		4
Delaware,	J. Duncan Lawrence	9
Dutchess,	Robert H. Hunter	14
Erie,	Warren, Greiner, and Grimm	50
Essex,		6
Franklin,	Frederick D. Kilburn	8
Fulton and Hamilton,	Cyrus Durey	8
Genesee,	A. D. Sanders	7
Greene,	Frank D. Cole	6
Herkimer,		9
Jefferson,	Brown, Cobb, and Cahill	14
Kings,	Woodruff and Dady	138
Lewis,		5
Livingston,	James W. Wadsworth	7
Madison,		8
Monroe,	George W. Aldridge	36
Montgomery,	John K. Odell	8
Nassau,	William W. Cocks	9
New York,	Quigg and Parsons	188
Niagara,	John A. Merritt	13
Oneida,	Thomas Wheeler	22
Onondaga,	Francis Hendricks	30
Ontario,	John Raines	9
Orange,	Benjamin N. Odell, Jr.	17
Orleans,	Evarts and L'Hommedieu	6
Oswego,	Merrick Stowell	12
Otsego,	Fox and Fairchild	9
Putnam,	John R. Yale	3
Queens,	Leander B. Faber	18
Rensselaer,	Frank S. Black	13
Richmond,	George Cromwell	8
Rockland,		5
St. Lawrence,	George R. Malby	18
Saratoga,	E. Truman Brackett	11
Schenectady,	John N. Parker	11
Schoharie,	Hobart Krum	5
Schuyler,	Owen Cassidy	4
Seneca,	J. Benjamin H. Mongin	5
Steuben,	William J. Tully	15
Suffolk,	Burr and Post	12
Sullivan,		5
Tioga,	William A. Smyth	6
Tompkins,	John W. Dwight	6
Ulster,	Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck	14
Warren,		6
Washington,	Baker and Hobbie	9
Wayne,	Charles H. Betts	9
Westchester,	William L. Ward	29
Wyoming,	Frederick C. Stevens	6
Yates,	George R. Cornwell	4
Total		1,010

A Majority Will Be 506.

A majority of the delegates next month will be 506.

It has been declared that if the votes which the State Committeemen who voted last Wednesday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel represented were cast accordingly at the State Convention, Gov. Higgins would win. Much will depend on the outcome of the Quigg-Parsons fight in New York County. Something will depend also on the outcome of the Woodruff-Dady line-up, although there is little doubt among politicians that Woodruff will be the stronger in the primaries. There are factional fights up the State, too, though not quite so much hangs on them.

Erie has her troubles, and now Delaware is the centre of a bitter personal fight among the Republican chiefs. This is the old home of Lieut. Gov. Bruce, but he has not been dragged into the contest. He has not signified a desire to run for Governor as a factional candidate. He stands well with Chairman Odell and his friends, and also with the Governor and his friends. He has avoided taking sides, and the use of his name for temporary Chairman was not believed by his friends to have been the happiest thing possible under the circumstances. Mr. Bruce is an experienced campaigner, and he has been informed that the party expects hard work of him this year. Mr. Bruce will work just as hard for one candidate as another, and all factions know it.

In view of the changed conditions, it is difficult to figure out a victory in the convention for anybody until after the primaries. Each county can vote by Assembly districts if it so elects. In such an event, Quigg and Parsons would be voting their share of New York County's thirty-five districts.

If the unit rule is put on in Kings and New York and Parsons and Woodruff should be in control, then the solving of the problem is much easier. Higgins could run the convention then, for he would have more than enough delegates from up the State to join with the 326 from Kings and New York.

But if Quigg gets control and can swing the 188 Manhattan and Bronx delegates as he likes, Odell can keep up the fight much longer, and perhaps force a compromise.

Leaders now credited to Higgins up the State may be forced to join in some compromise movement if the President exerts his influence at the convention.

At present Gov. Higgins is, forecasters say, sure of Westchester, Monroe, Albany, Onondaga, Clinton, Oneida, Schenectady, Cattaraugus, Ontario, Allegany, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Genesee, Wayne, Franklin, Essex, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and reasonably sure of Kings, Yates, Warren, Montgomery, Suffolk, Schoharie, Oswego, Madison, Jefferson, Lewis, Herkimer, Delaware, Chautauqua, Cayuga.

If he could hold these, he would have 541 votes, or more than enough to renominate himself and dominate the convention as far as other nominees were concerned.

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LET MR. CANAVAN OFF? WELL, THEY GUESS NOT

Waiters Resent Charge That They Ate 600 Squabs.

CALL DELEGATE A LIAR

"Unprecedented and Unmitigated," Too, "and Unfit to Sit in the Councils of Honest Labor Men."

The members of the Amalgamated Waiters' Union are up in arms against Delegate Canavan of Local 310 of the American Federation of Musicians for charging, a week ago, that fifty-two members of the waiters' organization got away with 600 squabs at a banquet, besides disappearing with a quantity of silverware. The Executive Board of the Waiters' Union spent a whole afternoon last week drawing up resolutions to launch at Canavan at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union.

In anticipation of such a move Delegate Canavan tried to take the wind out of the waiters' sails shortly after the meeting opened. He asked for the floor on a question of personal privilege. His request was granted. Then he said:

"Last Sunday, in the heat of argument, I made some statements about fifty-two waiters who had been employed one night at a dinner in the Yorkville Casino, and mentioned about 600 squabs disappearing, and other things happening. I thought nothing more of it until I saw in big headlines in the papers last Monday that fifty-two waiters had eaten 600 squabs, and left the guests without them. I apologize to the waiters, for the reason that the matter went before the public. I apologize to the waiters for the reason that the matter has been made public."

Henry Kleinman, Secretary of the Waiters' Union, said he had charges to make against Canavan for his utterances, but the Chairman told Kleinman that he ought to accept Canavan's apology.

The delegates of the waiters would not stand for this. The Executive Committee of the Waiters' Union had spent a whole afternoon getting up an elaborate document, and they did not mean to be squelched in that way. Kleinman repeated that they had charges to make against Canavan, and the Chairman said that they ought to be in writing.

"We have them in writing," said Kleinman, handing a typewritten document to the Chairman.

It proved to be a long preamble and resolution in reference to Canavan's charges. The preamble declared that Canavan in his official capacity as delegate to the Central Federated Union, representing the Musical Mutual Protective Union, "did in debate on Sunday, Aug. 12, 1906, maliciously and wrongfully accuse fifty-two waiters, members of Waiters' Union No. 1, of stealing from Mr. Norton, caterer of Yorkville Casino, 600 squabs, together with a lot of silver knives and forks, &c., leaving the diners in the full meaning of his words without squabs."

The preamble went on to say that when Canavan made the alleged statements they were not only "irrelevant, but were untruthful, unfounded, and said with an evil and spiteful intent to injure the character and reputations of said waiters of Union No. 1 and their brother members."

The document then denounced the utterances of Canavan as a "criminal slander." It called for action by the Central Federated Union, and concluded with the following resolution:

"That this Central Federated Union of New York City do immediately return the credentials of said Delegate Canavan to his organization, the M. M. P. U., as being a person unprincipled morally and an unprecedented and unmitigated liar, unfit to sit in the councils of honest labor men."

Canavan and Kleinman were anxious to speak after the document was read. Both clamored for a hearing, but the Chairman entertained the motion to leave the whole matter to the Executive Committee, and the motion was carried.

HE HAD SOME FACE POWDER.

His Wife Became Suspicious and Now They're He d for Theft.

A package of French face powder figured in the Harlem Court yesterday morning as the principal clue in a mysterious boarding house robbery, which involved the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Connor, who live at 132 East 124th Street, where the robbery occurred.

Three days ago, in the absence of Mrs. Clara Mascagni, some one entered her room and took from a trunk $150 in money and a package of imported face powder. According to the story told Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Court yesterday, Mrs. Kitty Connor found a package of face powder in her husband's pocket. She became suspicious, and told Mrs. Reynolds, the janitress of the house, of her find. Now, Mrs. Reynolds remembered that Mrs. Mascagni had lost just such a box of face powder, so she notified her of Mrs. Connor's find.

They waited until Mrs. Conner went out on Saturday, and then went into her apartments. Mrs. Mascagni asserted that she recognized her face powder, as it is of a brand not sold in this country. The police were called in, and they arrested Maurice.

When Magistrate Cornell heard the evidence he ordered Mrs. Connor included in the complaint, and held the husband and wife in $1,000 to appear for further examination to-day.

Maloney Association's Outing.

The Thomas A. Maloney Democratic Association of the Thirty-first Assembly District had its annual outing at Belvidere Park, North Beach, L. I., yesterday. There were 500 present, and speeches were made by Magistrate James J. Walsh, Senator James J. Frawley, and Peter A. Hendrick, Tammany leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District.

Held for Stealing an Altar Lamp.

Policeman Killolo of the Delancey Street Station arrested John Clark, a painter, of 173 Eldridge Street yesterday on the charge of stealing a chancel lamp from St. Rose's Church, at 34 Cannon Street. The sexton says Clark, who is decorating the church, took the lamp away with him last night.

To-day's Great Special, Monday, Aug. 20th,

Fall Suits and Things are coming in. Make room is the order. And, so,

Men's Single and Double Breasted Mixed Suits, Blue and Black Cheviot Suits, Blue and Black Serge Suits, Outing Coats and Trousers, always up to $30,

$16.50

If we were provided with stock rooms for the convenience of carrying some of these, the season's newest styles, till next season, we should do so. No fixed principle of business, therefore, influences us to dispose of them so generously save necessity. And, so, suits—all 1906 styles—of latest stuffs in fairly anything one wants, regularly worth up to $30—$16.50.

Smith, Gray & Co.

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BROADWAY AT 31ST., NEW YORK.

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Special Inducements.

On account of extensive alterations, the entire front being remodeled, and to keep busy, we offer our last season's Fall and Winter $40 and $50 Suitings and Overcoatings, made to order the present style, $20. The materials cost us as much as we are charging for the garments. Samples cheerfully given. Our Fall fashion plates are ready.

Sale on second floor.

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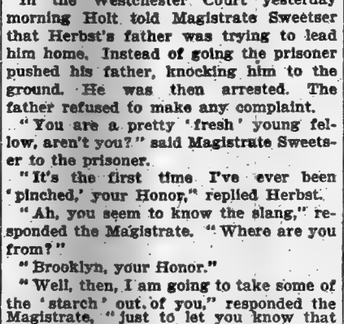

STORES IN NEW YORK.

Broadway nr. 37th St. | Broadway nr. 12th St.
Broadway nr. Bleecker | Broadway near Reade
Broadway near Fulton | Nassau St. nr. Liberty

And in Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

THE FRESHNESS OF BROOKLYN

Magistrate Fines Youth Who Refused to Go Home with Father.

William Herbst, 19 years old, of 133 Noll Street, Brooklyn, was arrested on Saturday night by Policeman Holt of the Morrisania Station for being drunk and disorderly.

In the Westchester Court yesterday morning Holt told Magistrate Sweetser that Herbst's father was trying to lead him home. Instead of going the prisoner pushed his father, knocking him to the ground. He was then arrested. The father refused to make any complaint.

"You are a pretty 'fresh' young fellow, aren't you?" said Magistrate Sweetser to the prisoner.

"It's the first time I've ever been 'pinched,' your Honor," replied Herbst.

"Ah, you seem to know the slang," responded the Magistrate. "Where are you from?"

"Brooklyn, your Honor."

"Well, then, I am going to take some of the 'starch' out of you," responded the Magistrate, "just to let you know that you can't come up here from Brooklyn and do as you like. Pay $10 fine."

Herbst did not have the money and was taken back to a cell.

HIGH OFFICIALS AIDING HIM.

Russian Immigrant, Partly Crippled, Detained in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Acting Mayor Ginnelley has enlisted the services of Gov. Stokes in the case of Abraham Rosenthal, detained in the port of Philadelphia on the ground that he might become a public charge owing to a deformed hand. Rosenthal is a Russian. His brother is Nathan Rosenthal of this city, who is well-to-do, and who promises to care for the other and to set him up in business.

It is alleged that the deformed hand incident was passed upon by the immigration officers in New York before the young man left home. He came into the port of Philadelphia and has been held there for deportation. Gov. Stokes has written to the department in Washington, and Senator Dryden and Congressman Wood are also active in his behalf.

BULLET STOPS FLEEING MAN.

Burglary Suspect Nearly Escapes Detective, With Accomplices' Aid.

With the assistance of two friends John Pawliski, a prisoner charged with burglary, tried to escape from Detective James Kennedy near the Long Island Railroad Station at Far Rockaway yesterday, but was stopped by a bullet from the detective's pistol which struck his right leg. Pawliski was charged with stealing clothes from a house at 77 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, early yesterday morning while the occupants were asleep.

Kennedy was taking Pawliski to the Magistrate's court when at the station another man walked between the two and Pawliski ran. Kennedy chased him through White Street. Then still another man stepped in front of the policeman and tried to trip him, but he was too quick and jumped over his outstretched foot.

Pawliski turned up an alley, and as he did, Kennedy pulled his revolver and fired. Pawliski was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. The other man got away.

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HOPE

SUITS CUT for ENDS

Monday, August 20th.

Going to the Mountains?

Don't let this Norfolk Suit mislead you. You can go climbing in "any old suit," but you may want a new one to take with you. If it's a Traveling Suit or a nice Blue Serge, or a Coat & Trousers suit of very fine quality, you can take your pick to-day at

$12.55

BROADWAY, Corner CHAMBERS, Stewart Building.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,

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6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." LAST 6 TIMES. Ensemble 50.

Daly's THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. OPENS Mon., Aug. 27 SEAT SALE THURSDAY, AUGUST 23. MARIE CAHILL in the New Musical Play, "MARRYING MARY."

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust McINTYRE & HEATH in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. Carrie De Mar, May Yohe, Four Lukens, Al Lesch, the Ferraris et al. in Great Bill of OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., B'way NEXT THURSDAY. —SEAT SALE TO-DAY, 9 A. M.— The 2 Mr. Wetherbys

WEBER'S THEATRE, Broadway, 29th St. JOSEPH M. WEBER, Prop'r. TUESDAY AUGUST 28 Seats Thursday. WALTER N. LAWRENCE presents HILDA SPONG IN LADY JIM

YORKVILLE 86th St., bet. Lex. & 3d Aves. Matinee To-morrow 25c. GEO. SIDNEY "Busy Izzy's Vacation."

METROPOLIS THEA. ROOF 3d Av. & 142d St. In case of Rain Perf. in Theatre. Vaudeville Carnival.

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N. Y. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES in "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

GRAND WILLIAMS & WALKER The New ABYSSINIA.

DROWNED IN FATHER'S SIGHT.

Sollers Nearly Lost His Life Trying to Save His Son.

Harold Sollers of 237 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday afternoon at Holland Station, near Far Rockaway, while bathing.

He and his father, John Sollers, had plunged from their naphtha launch, Minnie O. K., and were about 200 feet from the pier, when the young man was seized with cramps and sank.

The father saw his son disappear, and dived for him until he became unconscious and was nearly drowned. He was rescued by three men, who tried to get the son.

John Sollers was revived by Dr. James Wicks and taken home. The young man's body was not recovered.

Reduction Sale of FURNITURE

ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE FOR PURCHASING THE HIGHEST GRADE GOODS, AT REMARKABLE PRICES. WE GUARANTEE A REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

33⅓% to 50%

SIDEBOARDS (Oak and Mahogany), former prices ranging from $45.00 to $175.00. NOW $25.00 to $120.00

CHINA CLOSETS, formerly $40.00 to $150.00. NOW $22.50 to $95.00

EXTENSION TABLES (round or square), original prices $20.00 to $120.00. NOW $12.50 to $75.00

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE THERE ARE MANY 3 AND 5-PIECE SUITES AND ODD PIECES FOR THE PARLOR, LIVING ROOM, AND HALL WHICH ARE EXTREMELY LOW PRICED.

A comparison with goods offered at other sales will make you a prompt purchaser here.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH and 14TH STS.

With the iron-clad rule of "Never carry over clothing from one season to another," you will find prices at my three stores that are bound to make this season no exception.

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MANHATTAN BEACH.

PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Evg.

PAIN'S

25TH ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF FIRE

THURSDAY, AUG. 23.

RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS Evg. at 8. Sat. Mat. 4.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Only Matinee Sat., 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MAJESTIC OPENS SAT., AUG. 25 Sale opens BEST SEATS $1.00. Thurs.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE THE TOURISTS BIG CAST

Lyric OPENS AUG. 25. Seats Thursday. Henry E. Dixey in The Man on the Box

CRITERION Theatre, B'way, 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Pronounced Success."—Telegram. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB AND 70 OTHER ARTISTS.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

32d Annual Festival of the PLATTDEUTSCHE VOLKSFEST VEREIN of New York City and vicinity, Sunday, 19; Monday, 20; Tuesday, 21; Wednesday, 22, and Sunday, 26, August, 1906, at Union Hill, Schutzen Park, N. Y. Admission, 25c. CHRIST. MARTENS, President.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Evg.

PAIN'S

28TH ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF FIRE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23D.

THE Dewey East 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. MOONLIGHT MAIDS —BURLESQUERS— Sam Howe—Living Pictures.

THE Gotham E. 125th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. TIGER LILIES —BURLESQUERS— Burlesque and Vaudeville.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents DUSTIN FARNUM. In Owen Wister's Western Story, THE VIRGINIAN. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. 12, 25, 35, 50 & 75. | On Dangerous Ground

AMERICAN 124 St. & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. | POWER of MONEY or in Clutches of Trusts.

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND

Take Iron Steamboats.

HACKETT THEATER, Formerly Fields NEXT MONDAY CURZON & HACKETT present THE LITTLE STRANGER SEAT SALE TO-DAY.

MANHATTAN Theatre. B'way & 33d. Mat. Labor Day. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. BLANCHE WALSH in Jacob Gordin's great drama, the KREUTZER SONATA.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK

22 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

RIGO HARLEM CASINO 124TH ST. and 7TH AV. Plays Nightly. Table d'Hote, 75c. Sat., Sun., $1

25 Attractions (& admission) for CENTS. Combination Tickets. | STEEPLECHASE THE FUNNY PLACE of CONEY ISLAND.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening. The Musical Success, 'Mamzelle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. POP. PRICED. Last Week at Wallack's. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK Speedy High Diver 5 & 9 PM. FIREWORKS TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUO

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; showers to-morrow; light to fresh winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,741. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

CUBAN REBELS CLASH WITH GUARDS; 1 KILLED

Gov. Nunez Sees First Bloodshed of the Insurrection.

PALMA STIRRED TO ACTION

Increases Rural Guard—Names Montalvo Leader of Military Forces—Talk of Intervention Already.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—The increasing uneasiness over insurrectionary manifestations in the western part of Cuba was quieted to a slight degree this evening by a decree of President Palma appointing Gen. Rafael Montalvo, Secretary of Public Works, to be in direct charge of all military operations against the insurgents. President Palma also decreed the increase of the Rural Guards to 4,000, the number contemplated in the bill introduced at the last session of Congress.

Many men who served as officers in the Cuban revolutions against Spain to-day visited or telegraphed to President Palma, tendering him their services for the suppression of the insurrection.

A special train to-night took 100 Rural Guards from Santa Clara and fifty artillerymen from Havana to Pinar Del Rio.

Not even the railroad officials have been informed of the precise point of disembarkation of these forces.

It is evident that the Pinar del Rio insurgents are concentrating in the vicinity of the City of Pinar del Rio, intent on occupying it for their headquarters.

Both the Government and the Western Railway telegraph wires were cut this afternoon between Consolacion del Sur and Pinar del Rio for several hours. Finally a guarded train took workmen from Pinar del Rio and repaired the lines. The workmen were not molested, but it is expected that the telegraph wires will be cut again. To-night the telephone wires in that region also were cut.

Numberless rumors are afloat of fighting in the western part of the Province of Havana, but the only facts that have materialized are that Bandera's band, which has been increased to seventy, while proceeding near the railroad between Guanajay and San Antonio de Los Banos, encountered eight Rural Guards, who immediately surrendered. They were disarmed and released.

Other smaller bands have gone out in that vicinity, and probably will concentrate with Bandera's force. The latter has attacked and rifled stores and stolen mules and horses at pleasure. The band stopped one railway train and shot at an automobile.

Many revolutionists are reported to have left Guanajay, including Col. Llaneras, who was captured with a negro companion and a coach loaded with arms, ammunition, medicine, and twenty machetes.

Several more arrests were made to-day in Havana of persons suspected of aiding the insurrection. Some small quantities of arms and ammunition have been seized.

The House and Senate to-day, after a conference with Secretary of State O'Farrill, adopted a resolution declaring that the members would endeavor to secure, jointly and personally the re-establishment of order.

The Mayor of Consolacion del Sur has been suspended on suspicion of assisting the insurgents, and other officials are suspected.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Matanzas, and the authorities are in possession of a list of names of those alleged to be connected with the plot, several of whom have been arrested.

There is considerable discussion as to whether, in the event of Cuba being unable to suppress the insurrection, she should ask the United States for assistance or whether the United States may not intervene under the terms of the Platt amendment without such request being preferred. In the meantime the Government assumes that it is entirely able to cope with the situation, although unrest may continue for several weeks.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 20.—Gen. Demetrio Castillo, who was Governor of the Province of Santiago, and J. G. Gomez, one of the editors of La Lucha of Havana, were arrested quietly by Rural Guards at El Caney last night, charged with inciting a revolution.

They started for Havana to-day on a special train, which was heavily escorted. Both men disclaim treasonable intentions, and assert that their recent activity has been solely in the interest of the reorganization of the Liberal Party.

The first death from the insurrection occurred this afternoon. While Gov. Nunez was automobiling to the west ward on the Guanajay Road he overtook a detachment of twenty Rural Guards, who were following the trail of the insurrectionist leader Bandera.

Gov. Nunez joined the party, and with it went some distance off the main road, when suddenly one of Bandera's bands was encountered. In a rapid exchange of shots which ensued Lieut. Gregario Roque, the commander of the Rural Guards, was killed. The band escaped, dragging with them two of their men, who are believed to have been mortally wounded.

Bankers' Special Hits a Boy.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Earl Tilton, 9 years old, son of Angie Tilton, Wall Township, was struck by the Bankers' Special at Belmar station this morning and was probably fatally injured. The lad drove down with his father and walked on to the tracks. His skull was fractured and he was hurt internally.

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B. R. T. OFFICIALS PRISONERS.

Magistrate Holds Smith and Newberry on Riot Charge—Soon Freed.

General Superintendent Dow S. Smith and Chief Inspector William C. Newberry of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were held without bail yesterday on charges of inciting to riot by Magistrate Higginbotham, in the Lee Avenue Court. After three-quarters of an hour in a court "pen" they were released under bonds by Justice Jaycox of the Supreme Court. The Magistrate allowed Vice President Timothy S. Williams and General Manager John F. Calderwood of the company, who were before him on a like charge, to give bail.

While Smith and Newberry were being taken by Deputy Sheriffs to the office of Sheriff Flaherty, in the Kings County Court House, Lawyer Isaac R. Oeland hurried downtown in an automobile and obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable at once, from Justice Jaycox.

In his argument Mr. Oeland declared that Magistrate Higginbotham had abused "judicial discretion," and that he had been influenced in his action by an "inflammatory and unfriendly press." Assistant District Attorney Peter R. Smith asked that bonds be fixed at $10,000 in each case, but the court decided that $2,000 was enough. The officials were then freed.

There was quiet along the Coney Island lines yesterday, most of the passengers accepting the rebate checks without stirring up trouble. The company yesterday notified the amusement and other concerns which are advertising that they will accept in trade or pay cash for the rebate checks that the company would abide by the non-transferable provision on the checks, and would not honor any that were so transferred.

SARANAC LAKE, Aug. 20.—Attorney General Mayer left for Albany to-night. His decision relative to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit fares question will be given out from the Capitol to-morrow.

BRYAN SAILS FOR HOME.

Latest Plans for His Reception in This City on the 30th.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 20.—William J. Bryan and his party sailed for home to-day on the liner Prinzess Irene.

Mr. Bryan expressed himself as being delighted with his tour, which closed with visits to places of interest in and about the "Rock."

The Prinzess Irene is expected to land at the North German Lloyd pier in Hoboken on Aug. 29, and if this schedule is carried through, Mr. Bryan will spend the night on the yacht of Mr. Goltra of St. Louis, one of his intimate personal and political friends.

In order to prevent confusion in the seating of visiting delegations in Madison Square Garden on the night of Aug. 30 at the Bryan demonstration, William A. Watson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Reception Committee, will appoint one or more assistants from each State, according to the size of the delegations. It appears now that the largest delegations will come from Illinois and Missouri. Next in order as to numbers will be Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas. Several hundred are expected from Baltimore and other Southern cities. A committee came up from Baltimore Saturday to arrange for seats and hotel accommodations.

From the West, as far away as Washington and Oregon, smaller delegations have asked for accommodations. The sub-committee on Madison Square Garden have apportioned all the seats in the amphitheatre, but there will be several thousand seats in the gallery to which non-ticket holders will be admitted.

GOULD LINES ENTER OREGON.

More Than 350 Miles of Construction to be Undertaken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The Chronicle says to-day:

"The fact that the Gould lines have obtained an entry to Oregon has leaked out through the announcement of A. B. Hammond, President of the Corvallis & Eastern and Astoria & Columbia Roads, that the first-named road will be extended from the terminus at Idanha, Linn County, across Central Oregon, to some point on the Snake River, probably Ontario. Work will also be started on the Astoria in the same connection, and it will be pushed south along the coast from Seaside to Nehalem and Tillamook County. These projects will aggregate more than 350 miles of construction for the two roads within the next few years.

"It is said that the terminal of the Corvallis & Eastern may not be Ontario, but a point in Klamath County, where a junction may be effected with the California, Nevada & Oregon Road, an acknowledged Gould line, which it is intended shall be pushed north from the main line of the Western Pacific at Reno, Nev., to Lake View and Klamath. The road has already been completed as far as Madeline Plains.

The building of the Corvallis & Eastern to a juncture with the Western Pacific, or the California, Nevada & Oregon, thus closing the gap between Albany and Portland, or Yaquina and Tillamook, will give the Gould line access to all the Northwestern harbors except Coos Bay.

BODY TURNED FROM CHURCH.

Bishop McCloskey Forbade Funeral Service for Life-Long Catholic.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—The coffin containing the body of Spalding Coleman, member of the Board of Public Works, who dropped dead here last Saturday, was taken to the Church of St. Louis Bertrand to-day and placed in front of the altar to await the funeral sermon. There was a silence of more than thirty minutes, and then Father Flood announced that Bishop McCloskey had prohibited the holding of the exercises in that church.

The coffin was carried to St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, where simple exercises were held.

Mr. Coleman had been a lifelong member of the Catholic Church. He was named for Bishop Spalding of Peoria, and was one of the organizers of the Catholic Knights and the Knights of Columbus. His sister is at the head of a big Catholic institution in Cincinnati.

The relatives will demand an apology, and, failing to obtain it, say they will take the matter to the Archbishop first, and ultimately to the Pope, should the occasion demand.

Bishop McCloskey has so far failed to give any explanation.

Good Health depends on pure food. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Take no substitute.—Adv.

BIG LINER MANCHURIA STRIKES AT HONOLULU

With 150 Passengers Aboard, She Runs on Rocks at Night.

OFFICIALS TAKEN ASHORE

There's No Danger, but Gen. Smith and Judge Gilbert Are Landed—Tugs Try to Float Steamer.

HONOLULU, Aug. 20.—The liner Manchuria, one of the newest and finest of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's boats, with 150 passengers, including Major General James F. Smith, the new Governor General of the Philippines, Judge N. W. Gilbert, and eighteen missionaries, struck on a reef at Rabbit Island in a heavy rain storm early this morning. Rabbit Island is not on the maps, and the coast is unusually dangerous, owing to the on-shore seas.

The wind in the afternoon began to blow and the sea to rise. These facts are making the ship's position one of considerable peril, despite the land protection from the swell.

"We saw land which we supposed to be Makapu Point at 3:45 o'clock," said one of the officers to-night, "and at 4 o'clock the course of the ship was altered south by a half point east. At 4:07 we saw land on the port bow. The engines were immediately reversed and full speed astern signaled, but at 4:10 the vessel took the ground.

"The well was sounded and it was found that the ship was tight, but we got all the boats ready and took soundings around the steamer. We found that the ship was in 5¼ fathoms of water aft, 4¼ fathoms amidships, and 3¼ fathoms forward. At 5:36 a boat was sent ashore to communicate with the agents of the Pacific Mail Line.

"At first the Manchuria swung around half a point and then swung on full and grounded amidships. On watch at the time were Capt. Saunders, the second and the fifth officers."

Rabbit Island is a small speck in the sea, close to the windward side of the island of Oahu, on which this city is located, and the Manchuria struck bow-on at high tide, about 4:30 o'clock in the morning. The theory is advanced that it is possible the recent unusual tidal phenomena and currents attributed to the Valparaiso earthquake may have affected the course of the vessel and thrown her off her reckoning.

It was total darkness when the Manchuria struck the rocks, but there was no panic on board. The steamer went ashore close to Makapuu Point, upon which the last Congress directed that a lighthouse should be erected, at a cost of $60,000.

The tug Fearless, with officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company aboard, and the island steamers A. Cummings, the Kilau, and the Maui, have gone to the assistance of the Manchuria. A number of launches are also going from here around a portion of the island to bring the passengers to this city.

Gov. Carter is among those who have gone in automobiles to bring friends to their homes in this city. Some of the passengers, including Gen. Smith, and the mails will be brought to Honolulu at once. A large crowd of natives is on the shore at Waimanalo watching the Manchuria.

The vessel is on very fast. By emptying her tanks she was raised somewhat and at 9 o'clock this morning the tug Fearless began an attempt to pull her off, but without result. Other steamers are now placing two lines aboard and a united effort to float the steamer will be made.

The passengers are being landed at Waimanalo and most of them will be brought to Honolulu over the Pali Road. The 800 Asiatics on board will be placed on the island steamers and brought around by sea. A strong northerly wind is blowing and the Manchuria has gone further inshore since she struck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The Manchuria sailed on Aug. 14 from this port for Honolulu and the Orient with 150 saloon passengers and 8,000 tons of freight.

Major Gen. Smith, the new Governor General of the Philippines, was accompanied by his wife and Judge Gilbert of the Court of First Instance of Manila and his bride. Gen. Smith is on his way to Manila to take the oath of office as Governor General. The eighteen missionaries on the Manchuria were bound for China and Korea.

The Manchuria registers 13,638 tons gross and measures 600 feet in length. She is a twin screw steel steamer with a beam of 65 feet three inches, and a depth of 31 feet one inch. She was built in 1903 by the Camden Shipbuilding Company.

GIRL RODE ON COAL CAR.

Believed to be Eloping with Young Man—Both Put Off.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A freight conductor on the Ontario & Western Railroad at midnight last night found a young couple riding in a coal car, and put the two travelers off his train at Summitville, Sullivan County. The train was bound for Scranton, Penn., and Conductor Somers was going from the caboose to the engine when, as he leaped into the coal car, he heard a slight scream. Startled, he held up his lantern and saw a young woman and a young man huddled in a corner. Both were well dressed, and the girl wore valuable jewelry, including a gold bracelet and a watch. They both looked to be about 21 years old.

The young man pleaded to be allowed to pay fares, but as passengers are not allowed on coal trains, Conductor Somers put the couple off at the next station. They exhibited great anxiety to reach the Pennsylvania State lines as soon as possible, and after being ejected from the train started up the track toward the State line on foot. It is believed that they are elopers from New York.

Austrian Steamer Disabled in Gulf.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 20.—After drifting about in the Gulf of Mexico for three days in a disabled condition, the Austrian steamer Margherita, from New Orleans to Marseilles, reached this port to-day. She was in tow of the British steamer Riplingham, which sighted her last Friday 300 miles southeast of Pensacola. The Margherita had been out from New Orleans about three days when the propeller was disabled.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

CREW AIDS CAR STRIKERS.

Deckhands Refuse to Handle Milk Brought by Non-Union Men.

The deckhands on the Central Hudson steamboat Newburg went out on a sympathetic strike yesterday. As a result that steamer brought its cargo of milk to this city an hour late and had to load and discharge it with green hands.

For the last ten days employes of the Orange County trolley lines have been on strike for higher wages and shorter hours. The cars of this company, which run to the steamboat landing in Newburg bring daily several hundred cans of milk from Walden, N. J., for shipment on the steamers of the Central Hudson Line. Though the trolley cars are operated with strike breakers, there had been no trouble about handling the milk on the part of the dock and deckhands of the steamboat company until yesterday, when the striking trolley employes succeeded in winning them over.

The Newburg is scheduled to leave her dock in Newburg at 6 o'clock. The milk consigned to her on the trolley cars, consisting of about 1,000 cans, generally arrives within an hour of the sailing time. Last evening when the milk got to the dock the deckhands refused to handle it. When Capt. Meakin of the Newburg insisted they went on strike. The Captain hired some men along the river front to do the work and got under way an hour behind schedule time, taking four of the strike breakers with him in the place of striking deckhands.

The steamboat arrived at her 129th Street landing in this city at 11:30 o'clock last night, about one hour behind the usual time. Here the cargo of milk was landed by the aid of some men picked up along the shore. One milk can was dropped in the river, and there were some minor mishaps, as well as delay and inconvenience to the passengers, who had to carry their own baggage ashore. The crew stuck to their quarters and let the strike breakers do the work without interference.

FELL DOWN 75-FOOT WELL.

Woman Escapes with Slight Injuries—Rescuers Drink Her Health.

Miss Gertrude Reynolds, a native of the Isle of Pines, had a narrow escape from death on the premises of Henry Calvert in Bloomfield, N. J., yesterday, when she fell down a seventy-five-foot well and escaped with trifling injuries.

While standing on a footstool to adjust the well chain the stool tipped and she fell to the bottom of the well.

Mrs. Calvert and Miss Nellie Cullen saw the woman disappear and immediately gave an alarm. Several men hastened to the well. When Emil E. Raemsch looked down the well and called out "Are you alive?" he was greeted with the reply, "Yes, but for God's sake, get a rope and get me out of here."

Miss Reynolds was clinging to the stones, her head just above water. A rope and ladder were lowered into the well and she was hoisted to the surface. It was found that she had a cut in the head and several bruises, caused by coming in contact with the sides of the well.

Miss Reynolds thanked her rescuers, and then opened a bottle of whiskey. Several of the men drank her health.

NO FEUDS FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Heads Movement to Reform Fighting Mountaineers—He's Well Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—John D. Rockefeller has become interested in the movement to reform those who are involved in feuds in Kentucky. An appeal for religious help was received recently from H. J. Dethick of Hazel Green, Ky., and Mr. Rockefeller evinced a lively interest in it when the matter was presented to him. He has persuaded H. M. Briggs, a merchant and Assistant Superintendent of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and Cornelius Maloney, an attorney, to lead the revival meetings planned for Hazel Green.

Dethick attended the prayer meetings at Mr. Rockefeller's church last Summer and after he had told of conditions among the mountaineers, Mr. Rockefeller asked to meet him. He volunteered to aid Dethick in an effort to reform the Kentucky mountaineers. The revival meetings held recently at Hazel Green, it is said, led to a fight that ended in the killing of three men. Mr. Rockefeller has recovered from his illness and came into the city to-day to attend to several business matters.

ACTS AGAINST EXPRESS COS.

Indiana Sues to Oust Adams, American, and United States.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20.—Suits to oust the Adams, the American, and the United States Express Companies from Indiana and forfeit their charters to the State were filed to-day by the local Prosecutor and the Indiana Railroad Commission on relation of the State. It is charged that the companies habitually violate the law which requires them to deliver express packages to consignors within the corporate limits of all cities having a population of 2,500 or over.

Suits were also filed against the companies for the collection of the five-hundred-dollar penalty fixed by law. It appears that the express companies have fixed limits in which they deliver packages, and outside of these limits they will not deliver. In the cases on which the suits to-day were based the companies turned over the packages to be delivered to consignors outside of their own established limits to another delivery company, thus compelling the consignors to pay additional fees.

DISPOSSESSED BY BEES.

A Swarm Dislodged from a Chimney Drove Women from Home.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 20.—While George Vanbilliard, proprietor of the Greystone Farm at Califon, was away from home yesterday his family was dispossessed without the formality of legal proceedings. While Mrs. Vanbilliard and her two daughters were getting dinner they heard strange noises in the chimney. They took out a damper to investigate and found that a swarm of bees had taken possession.

When the chimney was opened the bees immediately swarmed into the kitchen. Efforts were made to stop up the orifice, but the women were forced to retreat, leaving the bees in full possession of the house.

While waiting for the return of Mr. Vanbilliard the women camped out on the lawn and applied mud to the places where they had been stung. When Mr. Vanbilliard came home he smoked the bees out with sulphur.

POOLROOM DOOR BLOCKS FIREMEN AT BAD BLAZE

Can't Batter It Down and Smoke Overcomes Several.

THE POLICE ANGER CROKER

He Calls Sergeant Officious for Calling Ambulances—Phonographs Burned Up—Damage, $40,000.

Thousands of wax and paraffin phonograph records were destroyed last night in a fire that caused $40,000 damage in the five-story brick building at 353 to 357 Broadway. There was more smoke than flame. So dense and greasy was this smoke that half a dozen firemen were overcome, two so badly that they had to be taken to their quarters.

The fire was confined to the cellar and sub-cellar under the Columbia Phonograph Company's office, but several firms on the upper floors suffered loss from the smoke. The bulk of the loss fell upon the phonograph company, however, as little of the stock of phonographs and records in the cellars could be saved.

In trying to attack the fire from the rear, through a building fronting in Leonard Street, the firemen found themselves blocked by a heavy iron door on the second floor. Sergt. Laskey of the Leonard Street Police Station said that he suspected that there was a poolroom behind the door, and that the place had been watched for a long time without results. A policeman was on duty in front of the building, by orders of the precinct Captain, when the firemen broke in.

Firemen George Benzell and Thomas Hall of Engine 20 were the worst sufferers from smoke. They, with the rest of Engine 20's crew had taken a hose into the sub-cellar and were flooding the smouldering stock of records, when they were overcome by the stifling smoke. They were passed up a ladder into a rear court by their comrades. Later they were taken to their quarters.

Three ambulances were summoned, two from the Hudson Street Hospital, in charge of Drs. Leslie, Williams, and Bryant, and one from St. Gregory's, with Dr. Brown. Several other firemen were less seriously overcome, and they were taken out and treated by the surgeons, after which they went back into the smoke and fought with the other men until the fire was put out.

Two alarms were sent in for the blaze, although the second was turned in more as a precaution because of the dangerous location than because the extra apparatus was needed. The Broadway cars were blocked by the hose and the apparatus for nearly three hours.

Besides the phonograph company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which has an office on the first floor, suffered from the smoke and from the invasion of the firemen to reach the blaze. On the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, respectively, the firms of Strauss Brothers, leather goods; Siegel, Rothschild & Co., umbrellas; Frank R. Colby, lace curtains, and David Schiff, tapestries, suffered slightly from smoke.

The poolroom door which the firemen tried to enter from Leonard Street, resisted all their efforts to batter it down, and they were compelled to seek another opening.

Chief Croker, who responded to the second alarm, was offended at what he termed the "damned officiousness" of the police in sending in the ambulance calls. The Chief declared that there was no need for the ambulance surgeons.

When the firemen, who were overcome, were taken out by their comrades, Sergeant Laskey of the Leonard Street Station saw them, and thought they needed a doctor's care. So he sent ambulance calls to St. Gregory's and the Hudson Street Hospitals.

When the ambulances appeared, and Chief Croker saw them, he became angry.

"Who sent in the calls for these ambulances?" he demanded.

"I did," said Laskey.

"Why?" asked the Chief, hotly.

"I thought they needed medical attendance," said the Sergeant.

"Policemen nowadays are too officious," said the Chief. "If they would attend to their business we would attend to ours. When we want ambulances we'll send for them. There wasn't any need for them in this case. All those men needed was a few breaths of fresh air, and it was foolish to call all those ambulances."

DROWNS PURSUING A SKIFF.

Bather Volunteered to Catch a Boat That Went Adrift.

Albert Yearwood, 28 years old, of 233 Macon Street, Brooklyn, was drowned in Hazzard's Creek, an arm of Jamaica Bay, yesterday.

Yearwood, with William T. Lewis and Miss Anna C. Maynard, who also live at the Macon Street address, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. John L. Lewis of 69 Clinton Avenue, Jamaica, at their Summer cottage, on Thurston's Creek, which opens into Jamaica Bay. All except Mrs. Lewis got on board a little skiff and rowed about the bay, finally going into Hazzard's Creek, where the entire party went ashore for a walk.

They forgot to anchor the skiff, and the strong wind blew it from the shore. Yearwood, who had on a bathing suit, volunteered to bring it back.

He plunged into the water, and a strong undertow pulled him below the surface. None of the others could swim. They were unable to rescue him, and by the time they had found a boat Yearwood had disappeared.

The body had not been found last night.

AUMACK PLEADS GUILTY.

Jersey City Man Admits Making Bad Money—Woman Under Arrest.

Charles Aumack of 1,722 Boulevard, Jersey City, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Rowe yesterday, and pleaded guilty to the charge of making counterfeit money. He will be sent to Brooklyn as soon as the necessary papers can be signed by Judge Lansing at Trenton. Laura, the fourteen-year-old daughter of the prisoner, who was responsible for her father's arrest, inasmuch as she admitted to the detectives that her father had been counterfeiting, was not in court.

Aumack was arrested on Saturday night, after his daugher had told Secret Service men that her father had been making half dollars and quarters.

A woman is also under arrest in Brooklyn in connection with an attempt to pass bad money. This woman is known as Aumack's wife.

Equinox—Equinox—Equinox—Equinox. Sparkling Lithia Water Quenches Thirst.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT TO CHILE.

Offers the Sympathy of the United States to the Stricken Republic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—President Roosevelt sent two telegrams to the President of Chile, one dated yesterday and the other to-day. The first telegram read:

In the name of the people of the United States I offer tribute of sorrow and sympathy to their afflicted brethren of Chile by reason of the awful disaster that has befallen Valparaiso.

The one sent to-day said:

Let me repeat my expression of intense sympathy and express the shocked horror this people feels at the appalling disaster that has befallen your great nation. We are following the news with the most eager and lively concern.

A telegram received late last night from Secretary Root by the State Department says that he was leaving Buenos Ayres that afternoon, after a most hospitable and friendly reception and entertainment.

Mr. Root added that, in view of the terrible calamity in Chile, he proposed, with the acquiescence of the Chilean Government, to limit his visit in Chile to a simple call of condolence. Mr. Root stated that he offered appropriate sympathy to the Chilean Government in his dispatch sent from Buenos Ayres.

OIL FUEL A FAILURE.

A Disappointment on Torpedo Boat After Tests Lasting a Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—After a trial of oil fuel lasting a year on the torpedo boat Gwin, the officer in command of the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla has recommended to the Navy Department that the Gwin be fitted to burn coal instead of petroleum.

The best speed obtainable with oil fuel on the Gwin was about 16½ knots, while her sister boat, the Talbot, on which coal was burned, attained a speed of 20 knots.

THUNDER WRECKS BUILDING.

Concussion Shakes It Down—Three Hurt, One Seriously.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 20.—The concussion from a heavy roll of thunder is thought to have been the immediate cause of the collapse of an old building here by which one person was seriously and two others slightly injured late to-day.

The man seriously hurt is Charles Zenbatus, who was caught and crushed under a heap of timbers. It is thought that he was injured internally. The building was owned by L. J. Tilton and had been partly torn down.

AUTOIST RUNS OVER BOY.

Frightened by Mob, He Tries to Escape, but is Soon Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 20.—An automobile, driven by a man who said he was Charles Reid of Philadelphia, run over six-year-old George Martin to-day. A mob gathered. Reid started up his machine and raced to Westport, where he was captured by the aid of a telephone and brought back to Greenwich by Deputy Sheriff Frederick Kemper.

To-night he succeeded in getting a $300 bond, through the efforts of an attorney, and continued his journey to the White Mountains. He will return for trial as soon as the extent of the child's injuries can be ascertained.

CAR HITS OLD WOMAN.

It Didn't Stop When She Lay Unconscious in the Street.

Mrs. Lucia Mego, 80 years old, of 2,957 West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, was found unconscious beside the tracks of the Smith Street line of the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railway, near Coney Island, yesterday. She was taken to the Reception Hospital on the island.

When she recovered consciousness Mrs. Mego said that she had taken a Smith Street car going toward town. When she attempted to leave it at Thompson Place, near the island, she was thrown headlong by the car starting too soon. She says that as far as she knows the car did not stop after the accident.

At the hospital it was said last night that Mrs. Mego had suffered concussion of the brain and probably a fractured skull.

BRIDGE TRAIN JERKED UP.

Several Hurt When Connection Broke and Air Brakes Were Set.

When a Coney Island express train was pulling in at the Manhattan end of the bridge at 11:30 o'clock last night the air-brake connection broke between the third and fourth cars, causing the emergency brakes to set and stopping the train so suddenly as to throw every one from his seat. The passengers were badly shaken up and a small panic followed.

Policemen Trotter and Crowley tried to stop the trouble, but women were shrieking and trying to climb over the gates, while several men succeeded in crawling through the windows.

Mrs. L. O. Carter, whose husband is a physician at 136 East Thirty-sixth Street, was bruised in the crush and was taken by Policeman Crowley to the emergency hospital at the bridge, but she said she preferred to go home for treatment, and a cab was procured for her. Others were bruised by being thrown against seats.

KING ALFONSO WINS A CUP.

He Beats 17 Competitors Shooting Pigeons on Isle of Wight.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The King and Queen of Spain, who have been visiting in England, will start on their homeward trip to-day.

At the Isle of Wight Gun Club yesterday, King Alfonso won a cup in clay pigeon shooting against seventeen competitors. His Majesty is a member of the club.

No News of Castro's Illness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Neither the State Department nor the Venezuelan Legation has recent dispatches which give any news concerning the condition of President Castro of Venezuela, who is reported to be critically ill. On Aug. 4 the Legation received a dispatch saying Gen. Castro was suffering with malaria and had gone to Macuto, the seaside resort near La Guayra. Since then the Legation has heard nothing official concerning his condition.

Astronomers Foretold Earthquake.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.—In a dispatch from Santiago the correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "It is a curious fact that the earthquake of Aug. 16 was foretold by astronomers, who based their predictions on the conjunction of [illegible] and the moon."

WANTS $100,000,000 FOR VALPARAISO

Chilean Government Will Start to Rebuild the City.

DEAD NOW ESTIMATED AT 1,000

Robbery Suppressed by Flogging and Shooting—Banks to Reopen To-day.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 20.—Dispatches from Valparaiso received here to-day state that the earthquake there caused immense destruction. The loss of life is not stated.

The Government will ask the Chilean Congress for an appropriation of $100,000,000 for the re-construction of Valparaiso.

The banks of Valparaiso will be open to-morrow for two hours.

No newspapers are yet published.

No Englishmen or Americans were killed or injured.

Among the buildings in Valparaiso that were destroyed were the Cardinal Market, the English, American, and German Hospital, the French Nuns' Convent, the wholesale drug warehouse of Daube and Company, the Grand Hotel, the Mercen Church, and the House of the September Club.

The loss at Santiago is estimated at $1,500,000.

At Abancia, capital of the Peruvian Department of Apurimac, earthquake shocks were felt on Friday and to-day.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 20.—The fires which started after the earthquake have, as a result of stubborn efforts, finally been suppressed. Dynamite was largely used to this end.

The streets of the city are constantly patrolled by military and other forces. The authorities are taking energetic measures to maintain order. Many robbers have been shot and killed on the spot. Martial law prevails.

Telephone communication between here and Santiago was restored to-day. The telegraph wires, however, are still down and the railroad is not yet working. Most of the communication is by horseback. Letters from the outside world are delivered at the municipal building on Victoria Square and sent daily over the mountains to Santiago by horsemen.

Meat is being distributed in the streets by order of the authorities, and trainloads of provisions have been started from Santiago, but cannot yet get through. The steamship Peni has left here for Talcahuano, and will return loaded with provisions.

The earthquake was not felt severely at Concepcion, Iquique, or Antofagasta.

The five-story building of the newspaper El Mercurio has suffered practically no damage whatever, and El Mercurio is the only paper in Valparaiso getting out daily

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 20.—Five hundred persons are dead at Valparaiso as a result of the earthquake shocks, according to the latest advices based on the reports of refugees who reached this city this morning. They say the sea coast has been lifted at several places above its previous level. They declare also that one thousand corpses already have been buried there. The authorities are taking severe measures to maintain order. Twenty-five pillagers have been shot.

The monetary loss at Valparaiso runs into the millions. Six or eight other cities have been destroyed. The railroad, street railway, telegraph, and telephone systems are thoroughly demoralized.

Score of Known Dead in Santiago.

The known dead in this city number twenty. Mme. Mont, wife of Admiral Mont, who was reported killed, is alive, but seriously injured. It is expected that the street railway and lighting systems in this city will be restored to-day.

A relief committee was organized here to-day and the street railroad service was resumed. It was feared that Santiago would be plunged into darkness, owing to lack of coal to supply the gas works, but the officials of the gas company say that they have a sufficient supply to last a week.

Carlos Edwards, one of the proprietors of the Mercurio of Valparaiso, has arrived here on horseback from that city. He confirms the reports that the Almendral quarter and the principal avenue of Valparaiso have been transformed into heaps of ruins. When he left the city the inhabitants were wandering about looking for relatives and friends. The majority of the inhabitants had sought refuge on the hills, in the park, and along the seashore. The Administration Building and the Victoria Theatre had disappeared, even to their foundations. The Marine Arsenal was only slightly damaged, but not any of the private residences were habitable.

In spite of the desolation perfect order was maintained by the troops, which were bivouacked on the Grand Avenue and Victoria Square. The military ambulances were gathering up the wounded and the dead. When Mr. Edwards left Valparaiso it was impossible to determine the number of persons killed, but according to his estimate the number of lives lost was small when the extent of the catastrophe was taken into consideration. At one depot he saw fifty bodies. The main hotel was standing, and all the guests escaped injury.

The squadron of cavalry forming the Presidential escort has started from here for Valparaiso with instructions to requisition all the cattle met with between this place and Valparaiso and to drive the herds to the latter city, in order to prevent a famine.

A large number of people have sought refuge on the various ships at anchor in the Bay of Valparaiso.

The report that the Naval School at Valparaiso had escaped destruction is confirmed to-day. A number of families have sought refuge in the school building, where they are being cared for by the naval authorities.

Medical supplies have been sent from this city to Valparaiso and everything possible is being done to assist the homeless people. The Ministers of War and of the Interior, with detachments of volunteers from the Army and Fire Departments, left here this morning for the purpose of re-establishing telegraphic communication with Valparaiso. A train which left Santiago for the north to-day

arrived without any difficulty at Calera. Contrary to the general belief the tunnels were not wrecked, and it is hoped that trains will be running regularly tomorrow.

The Government has authorized the Provincial Governors to spend all the money necessary to help the earthquake sufferers in their districts.

Walls Crush 140 Prisoners.

When the earthquake first shook this city the prisoners in the pententiary began singing hymns. There was no loss of life among them so far as known, but at Valparaiso the prison walls fell and crushed 140 prisoners to death.

A telephone message received here today from Vina del Mar announced that the portion of that town between the Royal Hotel and the Custom House is not seriously damaged, but that the rest of Vina del Mar is almost totally destroyed.

President Riesco has received dispatches from La Serena, capital of the Province of Coquimbo, saying that no damage has been done in the north, but the majority of the houses in the Amagada district have collapsed, as also has a hill between Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, destroying railroad communication between those two places.

A great deal of damage has been done at the mines in the Noglais and Calera districts, a number of houses have fallen at Talca, fifty persons were killed there and 150 were wounded. At Melipilla it is believed that all the houses will have to be pulled down owing to the severe shaking which they received from the earthquake, and at Salvador and Santa Turnino a number of public buildings will have to be pulled down. At Llaillai seventy houses fell and a number of small villages in the Terremote district were totally destroyed. At Terremote the populace after the earthquake tried to pillage the business house of Rose-Innis, which had remained standing, but the employes of the firm defended the place successfully.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 21.—The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from the acting British Consul at Valparaiso, dated Saturday, in which he says he estimated the deaths in Valparaiso at about 1,000. The entire city had suffered parmanent injuries. Immense fires were raging in all directions. Provisions and water were scarce. The shipping had not been damaged. Robbery was being suppressed by flogging and shooting.

A telegram has been received from Mr. Raikes, the British Minister at Santiago, saying the earthquake had resulted in much loss of property, but, happily, not many lives. The Belgian and Italian Ministers at Santiago report that their respective colonies there are safe.

The Tarapaca and Argentine Bank has received the following cable dispatch from Valparaiso:

"Every building here is damaged, and many of the principal business premises are completely wrecked or burned. There have been many casualties. All the trains have stopped running. The railroad line has been destroyed in places.

Small Shakes Continue.

"Martial law has been proclaimed. Absolutely no work is being done owing to the continuous small shakes since the two severe shocks of Thursday. We cannot get workmen to clear away the debris from the premises. We could start business on Monday, but we are unable to find the other bank managers. Thousands are living in tents in the squares and parks."

The manager of the Rose-Innes Company reports that the walls of their building are only cracked, while the Hotel Ingles, opposite, is in ruins.

A Liverpool firm to-day received the following dispatch from Santiago:

"I do not think there has been any loss of life or personal injuries among the English residents at Valparaiso. The police arrangements there are thoroughly efficient. Arrangements are in fair progress to supply food to the needy. The fires and shocks are apparently over."

Antofagasta-Bolivia Railway to-day received a cable dispatch saying that no damage whatever had been done at Antofagasta or Mejillones, or to the railway, although a shock atMejillones lasted three minutes.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The agent at Valparaiso of Schwab Brothers cables that the firm's building and the employes are safe and that the extent of the disaster has been exaggerated.

The firm of Luiz Cazotte has received a cable message stating that the consequences of the earthquake are less terrible than reported. The Fould Company also has a reassuring dispatch.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 20.—A dispatch has been sent here from Valparaiso by M. Cordovez, the manager of the Havas Agency (French News Bureau), at Santiago, who traveled from Santiago to Valparaiso on horseback. He says that in Valparaiso everything is in ruins, and that the losses cannot be calculated.

MARTINIQUE AGAIN SHAKEN.

Four Shocks Felt, but No Damage Done on the Island.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, Aug. 20.—Earthquake shocks, of more or less severity, were felt in the Island of Martinique at 1:15 P. M. yesterday and at 3:47 A. M., 4 A. M. and 8:37 A. M. to-day.

No damage was done.

PAT CROWE ARRESTED.

Cudahy Kidnapper Is Taken to Headquarters, Then Freed.

Pat Crowe of Omaha, who became notorious through his connection with the Cudahy kidnapping case, and who recently came to this city, was arrested last night at Forty-second Street and Broadway by Detective Sergeants Peabody and Clark and Detective O'Farrell of the Central Office.

Crowe was charged with being a suspicious person, and was immediately taken to Police Headquarters, where the police were unable to find a record of a case against him in which he was wanted.

After being at Headquarters about an hour he was released.

ENGINEER SAYS CITY WILL RISE FROM RUINS

Cost of Rebuilding Valparaiso Will Fall Largely on Foreigners.

HAD MANY NEW BUILDINGS

Juan Tonkin Says These Were Substantially Built of Stone and Brick —Believes Damage Exaggerated.

That the loss of life and the destruction of property in Chile, especially the Cities of Valparaiso and Santiago, is not so great as has been reported is the opinion of Juan Tonkin, the well-known Chilean civil engineer, who is now in New York. Mr. Tonkin, who is a native of Santiago, arrived from Chile only a short time ago. He is connected with the contracting firm of J. G. White & Co., 43 Exchange Place, and when seen at the offices of that firm yesterday consented to give his opinion of the extent of the havoc wrought by the great earthquake of last week.

"I believe," said Mr. Tonkin, "that the reports have been and are still very much exaggerated. The section that must have suffered most in Valparaiso is the lower level portion of the city, since that part of the city is most reclaimed land, and includes the newer and higher buildings.

"It is a long time since there has been a very severe earthquake in Valparaiso, at least of the kind that would endanger buildings very much, the result being that in recent years many buildings have been constructed without properly considering the earthquake danger. These buildings are constructed with very substantial stone and brick walls, which do not have the flexibility necessary to withstand an earthquake of the severity of that of last week.

"Had I been in Valparaiso at the time of the earthquake I should have preferred to take my chances in a light partition wall building rather than in one of the newer and more substantial ones. A limited amount of structural steel, it is true, was used in these buildings, but not in such a way as to be of special advantage during an earthquake.

"Several firms in Valparaiso have been considering the advisability of constructing steel frame buildings, so that they could go from eight to ten stories and in that way get the benefit of the limited building space. This would serve their purpose, and at the same time it would be the best proof against fire and earthquakes, provided they were properly constructed.

"In Valparaiso there are buildings five and six stories in height, but the average height is between two and three stories. A six-story structure in Valparaiso would be about the same height as an eight story structure in the City of New York.

"In Valparaiso local and foreign interests are so great that it is absolutely certain that the city will be rebuilt. The financial bureau of rehabilitation will not be thrown on Chile alone, but also on the numerous foreign interests which include most of the nations of the world.

"Of the foreign interests I believe that the English will be the heaviest losers, especially the many English fire insurance companies that suffered such great losses in the destruction of San Francisco. However, it must be kept in mind that Chile enjoys very high financial credit, especially in the London market, where her bonds are quoted at 99½ per cent. The external debt of Chile is about $105,000,000, which has always been scrupulously served, and it takes only 12 per cent. of the Chilian Government revenue to serve this debt. The Chilean State Railway alone represents nearly as much as the external debt, while the saltpetre lands represent four or five times as much.

"Even considering as true the alarming reports that are circulating about Valparaiso, I still believe that the property loss will not be anything approaching the published figures. The irreparable loss is of course that of life, and it is to be hoped these figures have been exaggerated.

"The two New York firms that do the largest business in Chile are Wessel, Duval & Co., and W. R. Grace & Co., and each o fthese concerns has large offices in Valparaiso. Between them they employ about 300 persons, and it is natural to suppose that these people have their homes scattered all over Valparaiso. These firms have received reports to the effect that their staffs are safe, which is hardly consistent with the current press reports that the loss of life goes into the thousands."

Adolfo Ortuzar, the Chilean Consul General at New York yesterday gave out the following stateemnt:

CHINAMAN IN THIEF CHASE.

Said He Recognized Colored Woman Who Robbed Him—She's Locked Up.

A colored woman visited Sam Sing's laundry at 63 East 136th Street two weeks ago and stole $50. Since then the Chinaman has devoted all his spare time to wandering the streets looking for her.

At 127th Street and Park Avenue yesterday he saw a colored woman looking like the one who robbed him. He seized her and yelled for help. The woman flung Sam Sing aside and ran down Park Avenue, followed by the Chinaman and a crowd of boys.

The chase ended suddenly when Patrolman Gilbert stopped the colored woman. She was locked up on a charge of grand larceny. She said she was Jenny Lewis of 212 East 127th Street.

ORDERS CAPS FOR POLICE.

Better Than Helmets, Says Waldo—Men Can't See It That Way.

The real significance of the foreign trip of Rhinelander Waldo, First Deputy Police Commissioner and Acting Commissioner, was realized by the force yesterday, when that official issued an order that when approaching Winter retires the Summer helmets, caps shall be substituted.

A policeman in a cap will be a novel sight for New Yorkers. At present caps are to a certain extent, insignia of rank, being worn by Sergeants, Captains, and Inspectors. The traffic squad and mounted police, the bicycle squad and the motorcycle squads wear caps, but they are of a distinct design, and are not to be confused with those of the officers.

The news of the prospective change spread through the department with wonderful rapidity, and on every side the idea was foundly condemned. The men want to stick to their familiar helmets. While they are not in a position to talk for publication, they admit the fact in confidence. Most of them are inclined to resent the innovation as a fad.

"The cap is a better protection in rainy and cold weather," said the Acting Commissioner when asked as to the reasons for the change. "It is also a better protection against assault than a helmet."

"Where was that young man born?" asked ex-Chief William S. Devery when informed of Mr. Waldo's action in the headdress matter. "Rhinelander sounds Dutch to me, and if I ain't off in my recollection of police styles, Dutch policemen wear caps."

Mr. Devery was assured that Mr. Waldo was born on Manhattan Island. The "finest chief New York ever had" was plainly puzzled.

"Why wasn't American styles good enough for him when it comes to dressin' the police? Why does he have to go to Germany and France for suggestions? The next thing we know, he'll be adoptin' Fifth Avenue fashions and makin' the reserves wear Tuxedos while they're waitin' round evenin's.

"How can any man whose head ain't solid bone say that a cap is a better protection in rainy weather than a helmet? Does a cap keep the rain from tricklin' down the back of your neck? No; but a helmet does. They'd better line the caps with felt an inch or so thick, too, for they won't sidetrack bricks like a helmet will."

The exact style of the caps to be adopted has not been finally decided upon. They will be, so it is said, a cross between those worn by the German police and the French gendarmes. The London "bobbies" wear helmets, just as the New York police do at present.

The rank and file of the police regard the helmet with much affection.

"Many a brick and cobblestone's been shunted off my head by the helmet I was wearing," said an old timer yesterday, "and they're mighty handy things to have on about fires. They keep the falling glass and bits of bricks and woodwork off in great shape."

BLAKELY HALL IN WANT?

Court Refuses to Release His Salary from an Attachment.

An application made by W. A. Hayes, counsel for Blakely Hall, who is at present a resident of London, England, that a salary of $100 a week, alleged to be due him by the stockbroking firm of Wasserman Brothers, together with $200 a week allowed him for business expenses, should be paid over to him, with the exception of a sum of $50 a week, was yesterday denied by Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court.

The payment of $300 a week to Hall was stopped by an injunction obtained by Roger Foster, counsel for Charles A. Rosebault, who holds a judgment against him for $7,522, which he obtained in 1902. Mr. Foster, at the time he obtained the restraining order, also got an order for the examination of Jesse Wasserman, Edward Wasserman, and David C. Halsted, as third parties in supplementary proceedings instituted against Hall. The order called for the production of all papers in their possession showing the amount due by the firm of Wasserman Brothers to him.

Hall's lawyer said that $1,200 was due his client, who, on account of the order restraining the payment of his salary and expenses, was without funds to support himself in London. He said that Hall had paid off $3,300 of the judgment in installments, and that there was now but about $6,000, which Hall was satisfied to pay off at the rate of $50 a week. He therefore asked that the injunction order be modified so as to allow Hall to get $250 a week, "so that he might be extricated from the embarrassing position in which he found himself, being destitute and without funds to procure the necessaries of life."

Justice Giegerich, in denying Hall's application, says that it does not appear by the oath of the judgment debtor or otherwise that the earnings in question are necessary for the use of a family wholly or partly supported by his labor, and that if it appeared more clearly that only $100 of the so-called "weekly salary" was for services and the rest of the $200 was for necessary expenses, then the motion might be granted to the extent of releasing the $200 a week.

Blakely Hall's wife, Helen Potts Hall, who was the claimant for the estate left by George Gilman, the millionaire tea merchant, on the ground that he had adopted her as a daughter and promised to leave her all his estate if she treated him as a father, obtained a divorce from him some years ago.

HEARST MEN IN A FIGHT.

Police Reserves Called to Stop Riot in Donahue's District.

The reserves of the West 100th Street Station were called out last night to quell an incipient riot at the meeting of the J. T. Murray Association at 146 West 100th Street, scheduled for 8:30 o'clock. The question to be decided was whether the association would indorse Matthew Donahue, Tammany leader in the district, or Roswell Williams, the Independence League candidate.

Each of the two factions charged that the other side was trying to pack the meeting in its own interest, and it was alleged that a number of persons entitled to vote had not been able to get into the hall.

Daniel A. Golden of 201 West Ninety-eighth Street declared that he had been refused admission. He lodged a complaint against Roswell C. Wendell of 7 West 103d Street, John Rush of 893 Columbus Avenue, and James Hart of 116 West 101st Street. They were charged with disorderly conduct and were bailed by friends. They will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

The club meeting was called off. The leaders of the two warring factions denied that any attempt had been made to pack the meeting, saying that there was "a little friction" and nothing more.

ROPE READY AFTER STABBING

Crowd Also Stamped on Pushcart Man Who Attacked a Driver.

After stabbing Herbert French, a driver for A. A. Ziegler, hay and feed dealer of 8 Troop Avenue, Williamsburg, Salvator Moshowitz of 137 Richardson Street was attacked by a crowd and stamped nearly to death yesterday. It is said that one man was trying to slip a rope about the neck of French's assailant when the police of the Clymer Street Police Station arrived.

French ordered Moshowitz to get out of the way of one of Ziegler's wagons. Moshowitz had a pushcart, and, on the advice of a bystander, refused to move. French advanced on him to compel him to clear the road, and Moshowitz drew a knife. He stabbed French twice in the neck and twice under the right arm.

The crowd then closed in on Moshowitz, knocked him down, and stamped on him. Both men were taken to the Williamsburg Hospital. French's ante-mortem statement was taken.

NEGRO TROOPS ORDERED TO LEAVE FORT BROWN

Twenty-fifth Regiment Shifted to Fort Ringgold.

HAD CLASHED WITH CITIZENS

White Soldiers to Replace Disturbers —Texas Senator Made a Personal Appeal to President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Orders were issued to-day by the Military Secretary, Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, for the transfer of the negro troops from Fort Brown, Texas, where there has been serious trouble between citizens and soldiers, to Fort Ringgold, Texas, which is about 100 miles above Fort Brown, and is also on the Rio Grande. The official order reads:

Commanding General, Department of Texas, Camp Austin, Texas:

Send one company of Twenty-sixth Infantry to Fort Brown, Texas, immediately and by quickest route. Assign officers temporarily to company if necessary to give full complement. Immediately on arrival of this company at Fort Brown send all companies of Twenty-fifth Infantry from that place to Fort Ringgold with supplies for at least one month. Quartermaster's, medical, and subsistence departments will furnish necessary transportation, attendance, and medical supplies. By order Acting Secretary of War,

AINSWORTH, the Military Secretary.

The company ordered to Fort Brown is made up of white men. This shifting about of troops was made subsequent to a report from Major C. W. Penrose on the situation at Fort Brown, and after an appeal by Senator Culberson to President Roosevelt. In his report Major Penrose says he was persuaded that the killing of one citizen in Brownsville and the wounding of another were the work of soldiers, although he has been unable as yet to discover who the guilty men are.

Of the attitude of the citizens of Brownsville toward the negro soldiers Major Penrose says: "That the enlisted men have been subjected to indignities since their arrival here there can be no doubt, and this has caused a good deal of feeling among them."

Major Penrose then outlines briefly the case in question. Privates Newton and Lipscumb were passing along a walk on Aug. 5 where some women were standing, engaged in conversation with a man named Tate, who is employed in the customs office. The negro privates walked single file between the women and a fence. Tate knocked Newton down with the butt of a revolver, and is reported to have said: "I'll learn you to get off the sidewalk when there is a party of ladies on the walk." When Newton rose Tate is said to have covered him with the revolver, commanding: "Dam you, leave, or I will blow your brains out." This account of the affair is corroborated by Lipscumb.

On Aug. 13, Major Penrose says, a Mr. Evans and Dr. Combe, Mayor of Brownsville, called on him. Mr. Evans said his wife was seized while entering her home by a negro, supposed to be a soldier, as he wore a khaki uniform. Mrs. Evans was unable to identify the man, but both she and her husband compiained that the soldiers gathered near their home and annoyed them.

That evening Major Penrose made an attempt to get all the soldiers into the reservation early. All but two men who were out on passes were gathered into the post, but shortly after midnight the engagement which resulted so disastrously took place, and the whole garrison was awakened by a fusillade. As soon as the shooting ceased and it seemed safe to make an investigation, all but two soldiers answered roll call and the rifles were all in place and showed no marks which indicated that they had been fired.

Cartridges and shells made at Government arsenals were found near where the shooting took place, and Major Penrose expresses the opinion that eight or nine soldiers who had keys to the gun racks got their weapons, slipped out of the post, and engaged in the battle with citizens, and managed to clean their guns, replace them in the racks, and regain their places in the barracks during the excitement which prevailed in the post.

SAYS SHE IS BOXER'S MOTHER

Mrs. Minnie McGovern Threw Herself and Child in Front of Car.

With a baby clasped in her arms, a woman, who said she was Mrs. Minnie McGovern of 229 West Twelfth Street, threw herself in front of a trolley car last night at Eighth and Macdougal Streets. The motorman stopped the car just as the fender reached her. The woman had to be dragged from the tracks by Policeman Benning of the Mercer Street Station. The child was not hurt.

When the woman was taken to the station house she said that she was the mother of "Terry" McGovern, the pugilist. Policeman Benning went to the Twelfth Street address and found a woman named Mrs. McGann, who said she was the mother of Mrs. McGovern, and who also corroborated the woman's statement that she was the mother of "Terry" McGovern.

The woman was held on a charge of intoxication and attempted suicide. The baby was taken in charge by the matron.

HAS SEWER FRAUD PROOF.

Controller Metz Tells Acting Mayor His Cases Are Complete.

Controller Metz called on Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday about Brooklyn sewer fraud cases. The Controller told the Acting Mayor that he had been after some Brooklyn men in connection with the claims for some time, and now had the evidence he needed. He wanted to consult the Acting Mayor, and was then going to see the District Attorney. He refused to tell anything further.

"Why don't you tell, Controller," said the Mayor, jokingly, "about the way that matter of yours has been held up by the Commissioner of Accounts since April?"

Controller Metz laughed and said:

"I will not, but I'll tell you something else. I held up a bill the Commissioners sent me for dinners for twenty-six nights at 75 cents at dinner, for the employes of that office. I said I'd sent the bill to the District Attorney, and that it looked to me like perjury. I had both the Commissioners down to my office on the run."

$2.50
TO
Atlantic City
AND RETURN
Sunday, August 26, 1906
Pennsylvania Railroad
SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves West 23d Street.....6.45 A. M.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.....7.00 "
Returning
Leaves Atlantic City.....7.00 P.M.
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass. Agt

DEVOTION LANDS HIM IN JAIL.

Widow Has Brooklyn Youth Arrested —Six Girls Plead in Vain.

With a melancholy sigh Neal McLean, a Gates Avenue youth, told the Justices of Special Sessions in Brooklyn yesterday that he was willing to make a martyr of himself for love's sweet sake, and pleaded guilty to a charge of annoying Mrs. Clara Sernsoth, a widow, with his attentions. The court accommodated Neal by sending him to the penitentiary for six months. The complainant thought that would give the ardor of his affection for her time to cool off.

Mrs. Sernsoth lives in West Seventeenth Street, near Mermaid Avenue. When Neal first beheld her several months ago, he realized that his search for an affinity had at last been rewarded. He so informed the widow, but she did not respond to his enthusiasm. Neal, however, was not discouraged. He hung around the widow's house, watching for her to come out, and breathed vows of love and devotion to her every time he could get near her. Mrs. Sernsoth finally had the youth arrested, alleging that he had sent her a threatening letter.

In court yesterday, Neal said gloomily that he couldn't help loving the widow, and as fate had been so cruel to him, he was indifferent as to what happened to him.

"I will gladly go to jail just to show how much I love her," said he. "I could not live in peace if I did not make some sacrifice to show how real is my regard for her."

It appeared that Neal, although young, had been something of a specialist in love. Six young women who described themselves as "old schoolmates" of the unhappy youth sent a round robin to the court asking that he be discharged.

"He is a jolly good boy, and is very dear to all of us," wrote the six.

The court was unmoved by this touching appeal.

TRIED TO DROWN HERSELF.

Woman Rescued from River After Quarrel with Husband.

Antonio Lengo and his young wife, Angelina, had a quarrel at the supper table last night, in their home at 2,134 First Avenue. Angelina corrected their six-year-old daughter, Maria, and Antonio resented her chastisement.

Suddenly Mrs. Lengo rushed from the house in a rage.

Running through First Avenue, she turned the corner at 110th Street and headed for the river. Antonio pursued her closely and cried to the people on the street to stop his wife.

Mrs. Lengo reached the dock, panting for breath. Antonio was but a few feet behind her. Back of him was a crowd. Mrs. Lengo turned and then plunged in. There was a strong tide running, and she was swept down the river. Several young men in the crowd tore off their coats and dived after her. Policemen Pratt and Lehane entered a boat and were rowed down the river in the darkness. They finally reached her and pulled her aboard. Then she collapsed.

Ambulance Surgeon Ginsberg of the Harlem Hospital was summoned and restored her back to consciousness.

"I'm surprised that you ever got this woman out of the water alive," said Dr. Ginsberg to the policemen. "She has a weak heart and has swallowed so much water that her condition is very serious."

He removed Mrs. Lengo to the hospital, where she is under arrest on the charge of attempting suicide.

M. O. LIGHTS FOR ORANGE.

Council Votes Unanimously to Go Ahead and Build a Plant.

By a unanimous vote, the Common Council of Orange, N. J., decided last night to proceed with the erection of a municipal electric plant for street lights. The plant is to be built in conjunction with the water pumping plant, under a law which was passed by the Legislature last Winter and in which there is no referendum. It was evidently overlooked by the legislators, who were careful to put a referendum in all the other municipal lighting plant bills before the Legislature.

Complete plans and specifications for the plant will be submitted in September, and the bids for the work will be advertised for, to be received about Sept. 20. It is expected that contracts will be awarded by Oct. 10, and the plant will be completed, if the figures are satisfactory, by February. This will make Orange the first city in New Jersey to erect a municipal lighting plant.

After the plant is in operation the question of going into the private lighting business will be submitted to the voters. At present Orange pays $85 an arc light of 2,000 candle power. According to Consulting Engineer Seymour, the cost under municipal operation will be less than $50 a year.

Mr. Seymour is to run the plant for the city for six months after it is installed. The plant will be used also for pumping for the Water and Sewer Departments.

BAKERS EXPECT LOCK-OUT.

Need the Support of All Union Men, a Delegate Says.

Rumors of a National strike of bakers was circulated yesterday, but officials of the Bakers' Unions said that there was more probability of a lockout than a strike. Delegate Christian Kerker of the Bakers' Union said that a lockout of bakers has been started in California and other Western States with a view of throwing a wet blanket on the National agaitation for the union label, which has been started by the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, and that the lockout is likely to extend to this city.

"The Bakers' Union," said Delegate Kerker, "are getting ready for any aggressive action which may be taken by the employers' organizations. Our object now is to obtain the unanimous support of all union men and their families. The union men will be requested to instruct their wives to purchase none but union-made bread. If the union men stand by us to a man we will have little or no difficulty in holding our own, but if the unions do not give us moral assistance the bosses will be in a position to do us harm.

HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Said He Played the Clarinet Too Much —The Court Arranges Things.

Frank Raffa, who plays the clarinet at the Hofbrau, Thirtieth Street and Broadway, was in Yorkville Court yesterday morning on a warrant sworn out by his wife, Francesca, who charged him with non-support.

To Raffa was given the alternative of leaving his home, at 238 East Thirty-third Street, where he lived with his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Angelina Maluri, or give up playing on his clarinet. Raffa loved his clarinet, and went to live with a friend in Thirty-first Street who did not object to his music.

On his promise to go home to his wife and confine his playing at home to reasonable hours, Magistrate Baker discharged Raffa. The musician said his wife was not the real objector to his playing, but his mother-in-law, and as the home was rented in her name he had been obliged to seek other quarters.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:46 A. M.—331 West Twenty-sixth Street; Pasquale Cavalis; damage $125.

3:45 A. M.—171 Perry Street; Harry Truben; damage $500.

5:12 A. M.—222 Greene Street; M. Sturtz & Sons; damage $7,000.

10:15 A. M.—56 Monroe Street; Joseph Sarowitz; damage $10.

10:45 A. M.—9½ West Twenty-sixth Street; Anna Miller; damage $100.

11:35 A. M.—306 East 101st Street; Louis Katz; damage $100.

12:30 P. M.—1,032 Third Avenue; Thomas Elberts & Son; damage, $10.

3:10 P. M.—Thirty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; Pennsylvania Railroad; damage, $5.

8:10 P. M.—795 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—353 Broadway; Columbia Phonograph Company; damage, $40,000.

11 P. M.—775 Tenth Avenue; Mrs. Weiss; damage, $10.

11:10 P. M.—155 Avenue D; Amman Manufacturing Company; damage, $10.

7,000 Sick Babies
Worn-out Mothers
Tired Working Girls

on our Fresh Air waiting list. You who are well and comfortable, think what a week at Sea Breeze would do for them. Giving health is wisest charity. How many will you send—$2.50 each? $10 makes 40 happy and strong.

R. S. MINTURN, Treas.
Room 210, No. 105 E. 22d St.
N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. 1906
1843

STOCK MARKET BOOMS; OUTSIDERS INTERESTED

More Shares Sold Than on Any Other Day This Year.

VISITORS' GALLERY CROWDED

Trading Rooms Thronged by Anxious Ticker Watchers—Day's Sales Totaled 2,695,223.

Yesterday's stock market recorded 2,695,228 sales, the biggest record, save for one day last December, since the strenuous Spring of 1901, when the day's sales twice passed the 3,000,000 mark. On April 30, 1901, transactions reached 3,270,851 shares, and on Thursday, May 9, 1901, the day of the panic, they were 3,072,205.

After the tremendous trading in the short two hours of Saturday's market, brokers had a forewarning of what to expect to-day, and were at their offices bright and early, an unusual thing for a Monday morning in Summer. It was a little later than 9 o'clock when the floor of the trading room began to fill up.

The interest of the outside public in the phenomenal activity which has followed the declaration of the Harriman dividends last week, was manifested by crowds of applicants for admission to the visitors' gallery. When the market opened with a roar at 10 o'clock every point of vantage was occupied by sightseers, mostly women.

The rush of trading in the opening moments was enormous. It was far beyond the capacity of the ticker to keep pace with, and was estimated in round numbers at 250,000 shares. The first dour's business, as reported, amounted to over $860,000, a record which, if kept up for the remaining four hours of trading, would have far exceeded the biggest day in the history of the Exchange.

The stocks of the Harriman roads, which had been the centres of the great activity last week, gave place to Reading, American Smelting, Atchison, St. Paul, and Rock Island, which gave the market greater divertsity and interest. Each new group of stocks, as it was taken up, was sent upward rapidly, and then dropped temporarily while attention centred in a new lot, many of the list making new high records for the year.

As the afternoon wore away, the buying showed signs of slacking, and the slight reactions that had appeared from time to time earlier in the day were more generally distributed. It was evident that there was considerable profit taking going on.

The general opinion of Wall Street was that the public had at last come in. This was borne out by reports from the commission houses of large orders from out of town. The trading rooms of the brokers' offices were crowded yesterday.

TINTYPE SET HIM FREE.

Magistrate, Seeing It, Discharges Sailor Who Wrecked the Camera.

Because he considered that a Fort George tintype failed to give an idea of his personal charm, Gesset Tenani, a French sailor from the steamer L'Etoile, now lying in the North River, wrecked the camera responsible for the tintype yesterday, declaring that the machine had "insulted" him.

Tenani weighs 200 pounds, and is proud of every pound. Yesterday he got a day off and decided to see Fort George.

"Have your picture took?" asked a young woman in front of a booth.

"Mais oui," replied the sailor, "certainement, ma, foi!"

He gave the latest Paris wave to his hair and then walked into the booth, struck a magnificent pose, thought of the glories of France, and waited. In ten minutes he received the Fort George version of all this on a tintype.

When he recovered he dashed up to the camera brandishing the tintype in his hand.

"C'est pas moi! C'est un monstre!" he roared. Then he challenged the camera to a duel. But it wouldn't fight, so he started in to wreck it. Then he walked away.

But Policeman Merritt of the 152d Street Station seemed anxious to talk with him. Tenani told him his troubles, expecting sympathy, but Merritt sided with the camera. After a struggle Tenani was taken to the station, where he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

When arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Cornell Tenani again told how he had been insulted.

"I fine you $10," said the Magistrate.

Court interpreter Dumas translated this to Tenani, who folded his arms and looked straight at the Magistrate. Then he said something sounding like the Marseillaise without the music, which was not translated. Finally he took the tintype from his pocket, handed it to the Magistrate, and waited confidently.

The Magistrate glanced at it.

"You're discharged!" he said.

"Vive la liberté!" cried the Frenchman.

And he walked majestically from the courtroom, favorably impressed with American justice.

HEARD HIMSELF ATTACKED.

Evangelist Criticised the Acting Mayor at City Hall Meeting.

While Acting Mayor McGowan was looking out of his window in the City Hall yesterday afternoon, listening to members of the Evangelist Committee of New York who, with the permission of the City, were holding a revival meeting on the City Hall steps, he had to listen to criticisms of his course in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit muddle and to the observation by one of the speakers that the Acting Mayor of the metropolis hadn't a backbone. The utterances of the speaker may lead to the withdrawal of the permission to the Committee to hold the meetings in the park.

The meetings are held every Monday and last from an hour to three hours. Dr. James B. Ely presided yesterday. The speaker who criticised the Mayor was Frederick Schieverea, an ex-actor, who was converted by Dwight L. Moody. Mr. Schieverea referred to the B. R. T. affair and the disorderly conduct near Coney Island. He said:

"If the Acting Mayor of your city had a backbone you wouldn't have suffered so. If we had a Mayor who would pray. Do you think the present Mayor ever prays?"

Acting Mayor McGowan refused to discuss the criticism of himself.

Controller Metz called on the Acting Mayor while Mr. McGowan was being questioned about the incident, and he heard what had happened.

"What!" he cried. "Right on your own steps! Why didn't you kick 'em off the platform? I'd have kiced 'em off and the platform, too."

Dry Cleaning.

does more than merely cleanse the soiled or overussed garment. It preserves the fabric as well.

Barrett, Nephews & Co., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

585 Madison Ave. / 706 " " " / 992 " " " / 1664 " " " } Tailor's bills are cut in two when Men's Clothing is cleaned.

28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

In Making Glasses

WE have tried to make them better than they were ever made before. Our methods, our systems have been constantly improved and we have, no doubt, not only the largest but also the *best equipped* optical organization. We are still growing and now are pleased to announce *two new stores.*

237 Fifth Avenue,
Bet. 27th and 28th Sts.
N. Y. City.
1 A Bond St., cor. Piccadilly,
London, Eng.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
237 Fifth Ave., bet. 27th and 28th Sts.
125 West 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.
1A Bond St., cor. Piccadilly, London, Eng.

The fall shapes of
KNOX HATS
Will be on sale throughout the country on
Thursday, August Twenty-third.
452 5th Ave., cor. 40th St.,
194 5th Ave., 5th Ave. Hotel,
189 Broadway, near Dey St.

Stuyler's
Have Simultaneously Opened Their
Twelfth and Thirteenth Greater New York Stores
AT
1145 Broadway, near 26th St.
AND AT
138 W. 42d St., East of B'way.
(Making 30 Stuyler Stores in Principal Cities)
Where a full line of their Unequalled Bonbons and Chocolates will always be found
FOUNTAIN DRINKS SERVED TO PERFECTION
Orders can be placed at Stuyler Stores in this City for delivery from any Stuyler Store in other Cities, thereby saving express charges.
Caramels that Stand Unequalled

H&I LINEN COLLARS — Ye SIGN of Ye LINEN COLLAR — 2 for a QUARTER, QUARTER SIZES

SOZODONT
Cleanses & Beautifies
TEETH

SAVES CHILDREN FROM DOG.

Romer Pins It to the Ground with a Pitchfork Until Help Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A bulldog believed to be rabid created consternation on Lake Avenue last evening. But for the pluck of Frank Romer a number of children would have been bitten.

The bulldog appeared near Romer's home in the outskirts of the city. Leaping a fence it attacked a calf which was in Romer's yard and tore it severely. Then the animal started for the Romer house, where a number of children were playing. They fled, with the dog in pursuit.

Hearing the children's cries, Romer rushed out of the house, and, seizing a pitchfork, ran between the children and the dog. As the dog leaped at him Romer warded it off and then pinned the animal to the ground with the tines of the pitchfork. Romer held the dog until a neighbor secured an axe and killed it.

Major Scott Back from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Major Hugh L. Scott, ex-Governor of Jolo, arrived here on Saturday on the transport Thomas, from Manila, on his way to Washington. He is to relieve Gen. Albert Mills as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point.

¶ No matter which letterhead you may prefer—printed, embossed, engraved or lithographed—it will not only look better, but will create a better impression if you specify

Old Hampshire Bond
"Look for the Water Mark"

¶ Your printer knows. Ask him politely but firmly to use it.

Special Demonstrations
OF THE WONDERFUL
Pianola Piano

EVERY day during the balance of this week we shal give special demonstrations of the "First Complete Piano" from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. Music of any character desired will be played upon request.

Visitors from out-of-town, as well as New Yorkers, who have been unable to spare the time during the busy season to examine this epoch-making instrument are cordially invited to attend these demonstrations.

There is no musical instrument that has aroused so much curiosity and enthusiasm as the Pianola Piano. It is almost an imperative duty for persons desiring to keep up with the times to see and hear this new piano that has revolutionized the entire piano situation—"the piano that anyone can play."

The Pianola Piano is the instrument that was recently purchased by Emperor William and that Sir Thomas Lipton presented as a wedding gift to the new Queen of Spain.

The Aeolian Co. Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Ave. near 34th St., New York.

58 OFFICIALS SLAIN LAST WEEK IN RUSSIA

43 Also Wounded and 50 Bomb Depots Discovered.

37 NAVAL OFFICERS RESIGN

Four More ex-Duma Members Arrested—Thousands of People Being Sent Into Exile.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—Last week's statistics show that fifty-eight officials were murdered and forty-three were wounded in Russia proper, that fifty bombs depots were discovered, that six safes were rifled of money, and that sixty-three persons were robbed. These official figures do not take into account the pillaging in the country, nor do they give the number of military executions or arrests of agitators and revolutionists, and there are no figures showing the number of persons sent into exile.

The St. Petersburg Gazette says that 2,300 persons were banished on Saturday from St. Petersburg alone, and that 750 were placed on trains bound for the interior. Prefect of Police Von Launitz has declared his intention of clearing the capital of all "vagabonds."

The police of this city are being trained in the handling of rapid-fire guns at an arms factory, outside of St. Petersburg. A detachment of police is sent there daily for training.

Four more members of the outlawed Parliament have been arrested, including M. Frenkel at Yumani and M. Pritull at Orloffka.

Thirty-seven naval officers at Cronstadt have resigned owing to their indignation at what they characterize as the lenient sentences imposed on mutineers by the court-martial in session there.

Sixteen men, condemned for participation in the mutiny at Cronstadt Aug 1, were executed at daybreak this morning. Among the number were two students named Ivanoff and Makrians, and Dr. Gusaroff, an army surgeon.

The Council of National Defense to-day adopted a project for the more stringent punishment of persons refusing military service, providing for their enrollment in disciplinary battalions or imprisonment at hard labor for from four to eight years. Though ostensibly aimed at those who decline to serve on the ground of religious principle, such as Doukhobars and Molokhans, it can also be turned against those attempting to obey the behest of the Viborg manifesto. The project will be presented to the Emperor for his signature as a temporary measure during the recess of Parliament.

Col. Solovieff, who investigated the escape of Bolenzoff, leader of the band which robbed the Credit Mutual Bank of Moscow of over $400,000 in March last, and who recently escaped from the train on which he was being conveyed under guard from Switzerland to Warsaw, on his way to Moscow for trial, has found that his escape was entirely due to the gross carelessness of the guards. The Colonel adds that the report made by the guards was simply designed to relieve them of responsibility.

Instead of jumping through a window of the train it turns out that Bolenzoff was in the toilet room, with a guard outside. The prisoner locked the door, raised the window, quietly lowered himself to the step of the car, and jumped off. His escape was not discovered until half an hour later. The shattering of the window by the guards, the Colonel adds, was a mere blind. The gendarmes who formed the guard have been summoned to St. Petersburg to answer for their neglect of duty.

In connection with the attempt on the life of Gov. Gen. Skallon on April 18 at Warsaw, twenty-eight arrests have been made on suspicion. The nervous shock to the Governor General caused by the explosion of three bombs in his immediate vicinity has been so great that paralysis is feared.

Alna Beckman, widow of a naturalized American, has applied to the American Consul for $2,500 damages owing to the destruction of property during the disturbances here.

An American citizen named Ginson has been expelled from Odessa under a police convoy and taken to the western frontier by order of the Governor General. Ginson was temporarily arrested a few months ago as an alleged political provocative agent, and on a similar charge he was rearrested a few days ago and expelled from Russia. Ambassador Meyer was informed of the action taken by the Russian authorities, but said he saw no reason to protest against it. Ginson is a Russian Jew, who recently took out citizen's papers.

USOVKA, Province of Yekaterinoslav, Aug. 20.—Two squadrons of dragoons last night began to disperse a meeting of Vyatka miners, when several shots were fired from back of the crowd, which numbered several thousand. The dragoons replied with five volleys, killing and wounding many of the miners.

A millionaire named Niebuhr and wife have been robbed and beaten to death in the German colony of Choriza.

REAL WAR IN CAUCASUS.

Russian Troops and Tartars Lose Heavily in Daily Engagements.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—Advices received here to-day from the Southwestern section of the Caucasus show that the fighting in the districts bordering on the Persian frontier has now assumed the dignity of a regular war, with daily engagements resulting in heavy losses both to the Tartars and to the Rusian troops, who are the chief belligerents, and with all the features of a formal campaign.

The Armenians chiefly figure as the victims, being unable to wage even a successful defense against the well-armed Tartars, who are organized and trained on military lines and do not fear to meet the Russian forces in open fight when the latter are not accompanied by the artillery at the disposal of Col. Vevern, the Russian commander. The Tartar forces are steadily increasing, being, it is supposed, reinforced by Kurds from beyond the frontier.

WOULD SELL GOLD MINES.

Court Camarilla Eager, but Americans Chary About Buying.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—The newspapers here report that Americans are negotiating for the purchase of the Nerchinsk gold mines, which have been the source of a great scandal, in which several of the Grand Dukes were involved.

The mines are supposed to contain quartz worth $2,000,000,000, and the Court Camarilla is reported to be anxious to dispose of them, but the Americans are chary of purchasing a concession which might be repudiated by Parliament.

British Battleship Officers Punished.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Aug. 20.—The court-martial which tried Capt. Thomas B. S. Adair and Lieut. James H. Dathan, respectively the commander and navigation officer of the British battleship Montagu, which went ashore off Shutter Point, Lundy Island, May 30, has severely reprimanded Capt. Adair and dismissed him from his ship and has severely reprimanded Lieut. Dathan, dismissed him from his ship and deprived him of two years' seniority.

PROHIBITIONISTS OF CHINA.

Anti-Opium Demonstration by Students at Canton.

CANTON, China, Aug. 20.—Uniformed students, carrying banners bearing inscriptions denouncing the use of opium and accompanied by Chinese and foreign bands, have been parading the streets of this city for two days, distributing leaflets caricaturing opium smokers. The Chinese merchants who approve of the demonstration presented five of the banners to the students. The latter were led by a mounted Chinaman dressed like an Indian, with blackened face and carrying a pipe, representative of India, which supplies China with much of the drug.

GREEK METROPOLITAN SEIZED

Accused with Others of Instigating the Outbreak at Ahiolu.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 20.—The Greek Metropolitan and forty other Greeks and Bulgarians have been arrested as the authors of the excesses of Ahiolu. The Government declares that the inquiry ordered by the Ministry of the Interior proves that the Metropolitan was principally responsible for the outbreak.

The Council of Ministers has decided to rebuild at the Government's expense the houses destroyed by fire at Ahiolu.

GOT DANGEROUS ANARCHIST.

Man Accused of Plotting to Kill Falliéres Made Bombs.

MARSEILLES, France, Aug. 20.—The police have discovered papers indicating the connection of Cirillo, the Anarchist arrested here yesterday on the charge of plotting to assassinate President Falliéres, with a band of Anarchists.

At the residence of the prisoner, who is an Italian, the police also discovered explosives and materials for the manufacture of bombs.

Tourists Snowed Up in the Alps.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—Severe thunderstorms and hailstorms occurred Sunday and to-day in many parts of Austria and Hungary. A great deal of snow fell in the Alps, and many tourists are snowed up in shelter huts there.

New Governor of Crete.

ATHENS, Aug. 20.—M. Zaimis, who was Prime Minister of Greece in 1901, has been appointed Governor of Crete, in succession to Prince George of Greece.

NO MORE BLEACHED GLUCOSE

Corn Products Company Abandons It and Defends Candymakers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—At a conference held to-day in the office of Dr. B. H. Warren, State Dairy and Food Commissioner, the Corn Products Refining Company of New York assumed the responsibility in the cases of the candy manufacturers and dealers against whom warrants had been issued, charging them with using glucose containing sulphur dioxide in the manufacture of their candy. There are between 300 and 500 of the cases and the minimum fine in each instance will be about $60.

The glucose used by the candy manufacturers is supplied by the Corn Products Refining Company. The concern's attorneys presented a letter to Commissioner Warren stating that the ingredient is not used in any sense as an adulterant, but to bleach the glucose sufficient for confectioners' use.

The use of sulphides being a violation of the State law, the Corn Products Refining Company has issued orders withdrawing all bleached glucose from the market not only in this State, but wherever it is sold.

The promise was also made to Commissioner Warren that henceforth the company will make for the United States market only what is termed neutral glucose, or that which has been put through a bleaching process.

SEEKS HEARTLESS AUTOIST.

Sheriff After Owner Who Left Man He Had Hurt Mortally.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 20.—Sheriff Gildersleeve, with a number of deputies, searched all day for a clue to the owner and driver of an automobile which did not stop last night after running into a carriage in which John Lipps, a farmer of Hicksville, and his neighbor, John Lee, were driving on the Jericho turnpike.

The automobile was a large one and it was running very fast when the accident happened. It wrecked the carriage and threw the men out. Lee fell in a plowed field and escaped serious injury, but Lipps suffered a compound fracture of the skull and is still unconscious in the Nassau Hospital.

Dr Raze, who attended him, and Dr. Lanchart of the hospital staff, do not think that he can recover. The horse was so badly hurt that he had to be killed. There were two men in the automobile, it is said. They did not even slow down after hitting the carriage. The machine disappeared in the direction of Westbury.

MURDERED GIRL IN A PIT.

Southern Woman Attacked in a Field and Strangled.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 20.—The sixteen-year-old daughter of George Waddell, a farmer near Fremont, was murdered on Sunday afternoon and her body thrown into a marl pit, where it was found later on the same day.

Miss Waddell left her home at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to visit Miss Holland, who lives a half mile from the home of the Waddell family. Late in the evening, when Miss Waddell failed to return, her father started out to find her, and learned that she had not visited Miss Holland. A search was then instituted, and the body was found floating on the surface of the water in a marl pit in a field near her home.

An examination of the body disclosed numerous bruises and scratches, and the condition of the neck made it clear that the young woman had been strangled. Her umbrella lay near the pit, and the condition of the ground indicated that a struggle had taken place. The excitement in the surrounding country is intense. There is no clue to the murderer.

DR. MORRISSEY ELECTED.

Chosen Provincial of Holy Cross Order in Dr. Zahm's Place.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Aug. 20.—The Very Rev. Dr. Andrew Morrissey, C. S. C., was to-day elected Provincial of the Holy Cross Order by the General Chapter of the society, which has been in secret conference for the past ten days.

Dr. Morrissey succeeds the Very Rev. J. A. Zahm, who had been Provincial for the past eight years. For the last two years Dr. Morrissey has been traveling in Europe for his health. Previous to this journey he had been President of Notre Dame University for fifteen years.

The Rev. James French was elected First Superior General of the Holy Cross Order. He was Vice President of Notre Dame during Dr. Morrissey's administration.

ARIZONA ROADS BLOCKED.

Heavy Rains Cause Floods That Tie Up Through Trains.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 20.—Floods in Arizona and the southern parts of California, as a result of a heavy rainfall yesterday and last night, have completely tied up the transcontinental lines of the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific. No trains have gone east from here since last Saturday, and several bound both ways are held at various points.

The rain has ceased, however, and conditions are improving. Both roads expect to have the tracks cleared and traffic moving again by to-morrow morning.

NEW CHICAGO AIR LINES CHIEFLY IN THE AIR

Engineering and Financial Problems Are Still Unsolved.

BUT SHARES ARE FOR SALE

Judge McVey Talks Hopefully of His Company, Whose Engineers Are Doing Heaps of Work.

If it remains true that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points and it also continues to be an axiom that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time, those who have recollections of Euclid may be pardoned some wonder at the announcements of two new railroad projects which promise each a beeline route to Chicago.

Accompanying the announcement is a bird's-eye view of the line, straight as a draughtsman's rule, showing four tracks of the line from one little cluster of buildings at the bottom of the page—New York—to another little cluster at the top—Chicago. The verisimilitude is strengthened by little trains speeding along at "a maximum speed of 125 miles an hour, a minimum speed of 60 miles an hour, and an average speed of 80 miles an hour, including schedule stops."

The other advertised prospectus prints a map showing a heavily dotted line with just enough deviation from the straight to suggest a bullet's flight, and alongside of it, as a contrast, the line of the Pennsylvania's route between Chicago and New York, trailing in and out like a cowpath. The bird's-eye view line announces itself as the New York, Boston & Chicago Electric Railway Company. The public are invited to get in on the ground floor at $25 for each $100 share. The total capitalization is not mentioned.

Judge A. H. McVey of the District Court of Des Moines, Iowa, who is the only one of the list of Directors, all from out West somewhere, who was in New York yesterday, was found at 20 Broad Street, where he occupied a room containing a desk and two chairs. The Judge, who owns up to being counsel and temporary Vice President of the road, is here to look after the affairs of this "most advanced project of modern times." The announcement of this "dawn of a new era in the field of transportation" says that the road is actually begun.

"Planned?" it says, anticipating the question, "yes, even better than planned—it is under way—begun. Quietly and without ostentation, there has been organized in the three great centres of finance and trade of the United States the invincible combination of brains, capital, and experience which shall give to the United States the world's first perfect railroad."

Notwithstanding this modest statement there appear to be some details yet to be settled, for Judge McVey was somewhat uncertain as to such trifling matters as the route by which the road will gain access to New York City, or to Boston or to Chicago. Here, the Judge thinks, it possible that the Pennsylvania tunnels will be used. In Boston some trouble is expected, but Chicago at least will be an easy nut to crack.

"Getting into Chicago," he said, "will be a comparatively easy matter. We don't anticipate any trouble from this point. The terminal arrangements there are such that our company can enter Chicago readily. The Chicago problem is the easiest of the lot. In fact our engineers are working east from that point."

The engineers play a most important part in all the plans of the road. The matter of the New York terminal, if the Pennsylvania tunnels are not available, will be decided, the Judge says, "when the engineers reach that point." At any rate if the road doesn't come in under the river, he says, it "will have to be content to ferry its passengers."

The engineers also are looking after the mapping of the right of way, also they are "pushing the acquisition of the rights." This matter, however, is not considered a very serious difficulty.

"We expect we shall have to purchase some of the right of way, of course," Judge McVey explained, "but we expect that a great part of the right of way will be secured cheaply, and over part of the route we believe we won't have to pay for anything. The time has come when people welcome the construction of electric roads because of their recognized commercial value."

After reporters began to question Judge McVey he issued a statement setting forth briefly the plans of his company. It gives the capitalization of the company, which he called the "New York, Boston & Chicago Air Line Company" in distinction to the "New York, Boston & Chicago Electric Railway Company" as it was called in the published advertisement, as $10,000,000. The cost of construction is figured at $75,000 a mile, and the distance between Boston and Chicago by the bee line it is proposed to follow is estimated at 961 miles. This figuring places the initial cost of construction at about $72,000,000, or more than seven times the capitalization.

The new road has no President as yet, but Judge McVey says that there will be elected to that office shortly "one of the best known steam railroad Presidents now in this country." Another item, mentioned by the Judge, that the future holds in store, is the contract for carrying the United States mails. As soon as the road goes into operation it will obtain the contracts at once, he says.

Asked if he did not consider it unwise to solicit public subscriptions to the stock while so many of the details are in the hands of the engineers, the Judge replied that it was the desire of the promoters, although backed by big financial capital, to have the public in the undertaking. In this connection the advertisement of the project makes an especial appeal to railroad men, telegraph operators, motormen, clerks, &c.

The road will need over 5,000 railroad operatives, it says, and "these positions will be open to experienced and meritorious men who have become stockholders in this company, for we are determined that there shall be no nepotism in the management."

Judge McVey was careful to disclaim, in conclusion, any connection with the Chicago-New York Air Line Company, which publishes in its advertisement the "bullet's flight" map of its route between the two cities. The chief pushers of this project send out their advertising matter from Chicago, and no New York representative could be found yesterday to enlarge on the scheme as Judge McVey did for the rival enterprise.

This route, which the advertisement says is "160 miles shorter than the shortest—10 hours quicker than the quickest—fare $10 cheaper than the cheapest," is another "reality." "Work is now actually going on." No wonder "old railroad men can scarcely believe their eyes when they read of this gigantic undertaking, and the officials of the existing steam roads are aghast with astonishment."

This project requires only $150,000,000, to build, which the public is invited to subscribe. For, as the procpectus says, "in projecting this road the idea has been that it should be built mainly by the savings of the small investors—by the people—every safeguard for their money has been considered and adopted. All the loopholes that have made other railroad inevstments risky have been done away with and the whole proposition so simplified that anybody can see at once that it is the soundest, safest, and most promising investment that has been offered to the public."

In this "proposition with every element of risk absolutely done away with" prospective investors "let in on the ground floor at $25 per share" receive the promise "in all human probability" of dividends "ultimately in excess of 30 per cent."

MRS. VERRAULT TRIES AGAIN.

Asks Wrong Magistrate for a Warrant for Her Husband.

Mrs. Bina Finnegan-Hamilton-Verrault appeared in Essex Market Court yesterday for the second time within a week and asked for a warrant for the arrest of her husband on the charge of non-support. She called on the same errand last Thursday when Magistrate Sweetser was on the bench. She was directed to go to the West Side Court for the warrant, as she lives in that district.

Despite this Mrs. Varrault appeared before Magistrate Wahle in the same court yesterday. She received the same instructions. After watching the court proceedings for ten minutes she left without saying what she intended to do.

A Philadelphia merchant and other men are trying to get back presents they say they gave to Mrs. Verrault.

Stern Brothers

DRESSMAKING AND
LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENTS
(On Third Floor)

Are Showing Models of
IMPORTED TAILOR-MADE GOWNS,
which they will reproduce in the Newest Fall Materials
At Very Moderate Prices.

For a Limited Period,
Cloth Riding Habits, at $58.00

West Twenty-third Street

EYEGLASSES cure HEADACHE.
Consult our Registered Physicians.
Glasses if needed—$1 upward.
223 Sixth Ave., 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave., 22d St.
217 B'way, Astor House.
1274 Broadway, 33d St.
5 Cortlandt St., Near B'way.

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians.
Established Nearly 50 Years.
223 Sixth Av., 15th St. 1274 B'way, 33d St.
350 Sixth Av., 22d St. 217 B'way, Astor House.
5 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway.

FROST'S FUNDS HELD UP.

National Park Bank Teller, Now in Sing Sing, Can't Dispose of Them.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, on the application of Louis F. Doyle, counsel for the National Park Bank, granted a motion yesterday to restrain Edward H. Frost, the defaulting teller of the bank, who was sentenced to Sing Sing last week, and his wife, T. Emily Frost, from disposing of some $1,800 on deposit in both their names in a savings bank, and from transferring property purchased by Frost and placed in his wife's name.

It was contended on behalf of the National Park Bank that the money lodged in bank and the property bought and house erected upon it by Frost were procured by him as the result of his defalcations from the bank. It was shown that he had kept a banking account amounting to more than his salary, besides buying the property on which he built. The offense to which he pleaded guilty was that of stealing $150, though the amount of his peculations is said to be between $5,000 and $12,000.

It was maintained by Frost's counsel that it was not shown that his banking account had been deposited from moneys stolen by him, or that his house was built from funds acquired in the same manner.

Justice Giegerich said that the papers submitted left not the slightest doubt in his mind of the guilt of the defendant, or that the property sought to be reached represented portions of the money Frost had stolen from the bank.

FORMAL CALL FOR CHINESE.

Isthmian Canal Commission Invites Proposals for 2,500 Laborers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Invitations for proposals to furnish 2,500 or more Chinese laborers to work on the Panama Canal were made public to-day by the Isthmian Canal Commission. The proposals are to be in the hands of the commission before Sept. 20, and are to be accompanied by check or certificates of deposit for $50,000.

The invitation provides that all the laborers are to be able-bodied and between the ages of twenty-one and forty-two. They must be men accustomed to digging and earth work. Foremen also are to be supplied, one for each 100, a physician for every 250, and an interpreter for every 500 of the laborers.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially. To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all leading Druggists, in original packages only, bearing the full name of the Company.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE 18TH TO 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

Savings that You Can Really Count

THE savings represented in these Tuesday lists of ours are big enough really to amount to something. That's a characteristic of all the advertised reductions at The Big Store. We don't think it worth while to advertise *little* reductions. But these Tuesday lists are especially remarkable in this regard.

The Reductions Are Compared with OUR OWN REGULAR PRICES ON OTHER DAYS THAN TUESDAY and the amount that you put back into your money bag is something real, tangible and worth counting.

To protect our customers against small dealers, who have discovered that they can often buy their stock at our Tuesday prices for less than they must pay at wholesale, we reserve the right to limit purchases whenever we deem it necessary. Telephone orders filled as long as the specified lots last.

Cushion Slips
Saving 21c
There are 200 of these very artistic and pretty cushion tops for either sofa or hammock use; they are daintily tinted; a good variety of delicate pastel landscape effects from which to make your selection; regularly 50c.. 29c
(Main Floor.)

Cigars
Saving 50c
Any smoker of good cigars will readily recognize the importance of this offer; a box of 50 of any of these high-grade makes: Supremacy Puritanos, Cremo Victoria, Vitality Perfectos, Steel Magnate Cabinets; regularly $2; to-day..... $1.50
(Main Floor.)

Women's Oxfords
Saving $1.31
Tan calf Oxfords; have light-weight soles, with high Cuban or low military heels; all sizes included in the lot; our regular $2 styles; at to-day's price it would pay you to save them over until next season..... 69c
(Second Floor.)

Superfine Writing Paper
Saving 4½c
In a variety of popular finishes and tints; we sell it in one-pound packs; we have sold enormous quantities of this same kind at 12½c a pound; 20c and 25c a pack would be a reasonable price to ask; pound..... 8c
(Third Floor.)

Crib Blankets
Saving 20c
A big assortment of these soft, downy things; just what you'll want to tuck baby away in of cool Fall nights; 500 pairs altogether; they are made of fancy mottled blue and pink fleeced cotton; regularly 49c..... 29c
(Third Floor.)

Paper Novels
Saving 3c to 14c
This includes every paper novel in the store; they've been selling regularly from 8c to 19c; all the famous authors are here represented by not only their good works, but their best productions in literature; a volume..... 5c
(Third Floor.)

Nun's Veiling
Saving 14c Yd
36 inches wide; a very desirable and very beautiful material when made up into garments; it has a clinging tendency that gives to the garments no end of grace and charm; the newest colorings; regularly 39c..... 25c
(Main Floor.)

Bed Pillows
Saving $1.00
Blue striped; covered with a good quality of linene ticking; 21½ by 26½ in size; they are filled with ¼ down and ¾ odorless feathers; are soft and very comfortable; regularly $1.98; we limit two to each customer; at..... 98c
(Third Floor.)

Chiffon Voile
Saving 7½c
We have this in the choice colorings of the season; no old handled goods; 500 pieces fresh from the mill; specially purchased for this sale; 28 inches in width, regular 12½c quality; a yard..... 5c
(Main Floor.)

White Lawn
Saving 6c Yd
40 inches wide; you'll always be able to find some definite use for this desirable material, so while you have this opportunity of low price provide for that time; fine quality; lingerie finish; regularly 15c..... 9c
(Main Floor.)

Window Shades
Saving 6c
3 feet wide and 6 feet in length; they're mounted on good spring rollers that will stand long and hard use; made of good materials that you can't see through; in six different colors; 25c goods; to-day at..... 19c
(Third Floor.)

Towels
Saving 5c
Your supply of towels may be pretty well run down after the Summer's hard service; look these over; knotted fringe damask towels, hemstitched huck towels, hemmed huck towels and Turkish towels, regularly from 12½c to 14c, at..... 9c
(Main Floor.)

Children's Rompers
Saving 15c
Two very pretty models in both rompers and overalls; made of gingham and denim; prettily trimmed; in sizes from 1 to 6 years; the little ones can enjoy life in these with no fear of injuring their clothing; regularly 50c..... 35c
(Second Floor.)

Imported Stout
Saving 30c
This is Bass & Co.'s finest make; highly recommended by leading physicians because of its exceptional nourishing and strengthening qualities; we sell it in pint bottles; a dozen, regular price $1.75.... $1.45
(Fourth Floor.)

Blankets
Saving $1.01
White Eastern made blankets; for full sized beds; they are made of part wool material, very warm and comfortable; regularly selling for $2.50 a pair; at to-day's price we are obliged to limit 2 to each customer... $1.49
(Third Floor.)

Sewing Tables
Saving 25c
Every dressmaker or woman who does any of her own sewing should have one of these very useful tables; they have folding legs, a yard measure on the side, and are all nicely polished; are often used for cards; regularly 65c 40c
(Basement.)

Misses' Petticoats
Saving 30c
These are made of good muslin; have pretty umbrella flounce of tucked lawn, daintily trimmed with wide Torchon lace edging; have extra dust flounce for protection; from 30 to 36 inches in length; regularly 59c.... 29c
(Second Floor.)

Art Squares
Saving $2.55
We have a big assortment of these in a variety of good designs; the colorings are unusually pretty and harmonize well; they are made of good, all-wool material and are in the popular 9x10 size; regularly $8.50..... $5.95
(Fifth Floor.)

Peau de Soie
Saving 32c
A full yard in width, in jet black only; the firm, close weave of silk which gives you your full money's worth; our regular $1.25 goods; to-day..... 93c
(Main Floor.)

Scarfs
Saving 10c
500 ruffled lawn scarfs; many pretty colors and designs; it is these dainty things that lend to a home that inviting charm which so many households lack; an opportunity to make your home look pretty at small cost; regularly 19c.... 9c
(Main Floor.)

Vermouth Umberto
Saving 16c
This is the highest priced Vermouth on the market and also the best imported; the usual price at which it is sold is 75c. a full quart; to-day's special price will be, a quart..... 59c
(Fourth Floor.)

Crashes
Saving 4c Yd.
The kinds that all kitchens should have in bountiful supply for good service and satisfaction; bleached all-linen towelling, brown all-linen kitchen crash, 19-inch, checked Irish glass towelling; regularly 11c; a yard..... 7c
(Main Floor.)

Cushion Cords
Saving 10c
Made of fine mercerized cotton; they are three yards in length and have heavy tassels on either end; will make a handsome ornament for any cushion; in 22 different shades and hues; regularly sell for 29c..... 19c
(Main Floor.)

Women's Wash Petticoats
Saving 25c
These are the best qualities of seersucker and Chambray; they were especially designed for good, hard service; a varied assortment of colors that will not show dirt readily, in medium and wide stripes and solid colors; regularly $1, at..... 75c
(Second Floor.)

COLER CAUGHT AGAIN IN CITY AUTOMOBILE

Had a Jersey License, but Car's Rear Lights Were Out.

METZ BEGINS AN INQUIRY

Controller Wants to Know Why Coler Has Bought Six Motors at $990 Each.

As a sequel to the recent conflict between Borough President Coler of Brooklyn and the New Jersey automobile laws, it came out yesterday that the touring car which Mr. Coler was using when arrested in Hackensack on Saturday is the property of the City of New York. The city paid $3,997 for the motor, and more recently the Brooklyn Borough President has sent bills for sundry mohair silk dusters, automobile goggles, and rubber shirtcoats for the use of himself and chauffeur to the Controller's office for payment. These bills have now been held up.

Mr. Coler was arrested in New Jersey again on Sunday night for breaking the State automobile laws. The latest arrest was effected by Constable-De Witt Smith of South Orange as Mr. Coler, with two friends, was passing through the little town of Maplewood, N. J., in an automobile at dusk. Mr. Coler was fined $5, with $2 added to pay the constable for his trouble. When arrested he threatened that he might stay out of the State of New Jersey forevermore, but the threat somehow carried no weight either with the constable or the Judge.

Didn't Expect More Trouble.

After his arrest in Hackensack the day before for motoring in New Jersey without a State license and his payment of a fine of $27 for that offense, Mr. Coler procured the necessary permit from the authorities there, and did not expect further trouble. On Sunday night, however, as he and his friends were bowling along Milburn Avenue, in Maplewood, at about 8 o'clock, a man in brass buttons sprang out in the roadway in front of their touring car.

"A hold-up!" exclaimed Mr. Coler as he brought his car to a sudden stop. It was just getting dark.

"A Brooklyn Rapid Transit Inspector," suggested one of his friends.

"No, it ain't," said the man with the brass buttons. "I am the village constable, I am, and you are under arrest for violating the automobile laws of this State."

"You've got another guess, my good man," said Mr. Coler, producing from his pocket the Hackensack license.

Village Constable De Witt Smith of South Orange read the paper and smiled as only village constables can.

"This license is all right," he said, "but your lamps are out in the rear, and the number of the license is not painted on your front lights, as required by the New Jersey laws. I am sorry, but you'll have to come along with me. I now place you under arrest."

"This isn't fair," expostulated Mr. Coler. "Had I known your auto laws were as antiquated and as rigidly enforced as they are, I would have stayed out of the State, and I don't think I ever will come back here again. You will lose thousands of dollars by enforcing your automobile blue laws."

Has Freedom of Maplewood Now.

The village constable took Mr. Coler to Justice of the Peace R. D. Brower, who imposed the fine and extended the welcome of Maplewood to the distinguished prisoner.

On leaving, Mr. Coler extended an invitation to the Judge to come over and have a look at the Brooklyn Bridge. He was rather disappointed when he learned that Justice Brower was one of the first men to walk across the structure after it had been completed.

It was Controller Metz who announced that the automobile which Mr. Coler was using when arrested was city property. Controller Metz began an investigation yesterday with a view to finding out why the President of the Borough of Brooklyn should purchase six automobiles for his department—all at $10 less than the sum of $1,000, which would make it necessary to have the purchase passed on by the Board of Aldermen.

The bill for the first of the six automobiles—purchased at $990 each—reached the Controller's office yesterday. Controller Metz held up the bill, and in the meanwhile sent some of his investigators over to Brooklyn to find out if the automobiles were necessary for the performance of the various official duties devolving on Mr. Coler and his subordinates. Mr. Coler evidently has already settled that matter to his own satisfaction. He gave out a statement yesterday afternoon in which he declared that the purchase of the vehicles saved money for the city, but Controller Metz has not yet been convinced.

Bought for Mr. Van Vleck.

The motor car billed to the Controller was purchased for Durbin Van Vleck, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn. Deputy Van Vleck was in the public eye during the Brooklyn Rapid Transit riots, when he invariably appeared with Mr. Coler on the scene of the disturbances, and gave him his moral and material support. Other items in the bill were: One mohair silk duster for Mr. Coler at $5, and a pair of goggles at $2.50, a linen duster at $5.50, and a pair of goggles at $1.50 for the chauffeur, and two rubber shirt coats at $10. The bill for these sundries was held up with the other.

"Well, if Coler hasn't got a hell of a nerve," broke out Controller Metz when the motor car bill had been submitted to him. "If I let him get away with this I suppose he will be sending me his tailor's bills next."

Of the other automobiles, it is learned that two have been provided for the Bureau of Highways, of which Frank Ulrich is the head; one for Supt. Lawrence of the Department of Public Buildings and Offices, and one for Engineer Creuzbar, whom Mr. Coler got away from the Finance Department. Another is held for the use generally of the clerks in Mr. Coler's office.

Borough President Coler, when he heard of the statement made by Controller Metz yesterday afternoon, said:

Was on Public Business.

"Yes, that was a city automobile I had over in Jersey. When the five-cent fare business comes to trial the people will know where I was. I was on public business for the good of the people of Brooklyn.

"We have bought a number of runabouts for the heads of the different departments recently. It is the policy of the administration to replace all the horses and wagons used by these department heads with autos. They can get around much faster and do better work with them. The mohair silk dusters I don't know anything about, though I believe the dusters have always been considered a part of the auto equipment."

PARADER SHOT AT MOTORMAN

No Policeman on Hand to Quell Italian Disturbance.

There was some excitement on Whitehall Street yesterday morning when an Italian, a member of the Maiorioso Society, with headquarters at 8 Franklin Street, fired two shots at the motorman of a south-bound Broadway car. The man who fired the shots was marching with 200 of his comrades to start on their annual outing at New Dorp, S. I. The car jostled some of the men. The motorman believed that they should get clear of the track, while the Italians believed that the car should have waited behind them.

As the shots were fired the motorman ducked, put on full speed, and escaped injury. No policeman was in sight and no arrests were made.

BRYAN'S ORDERS DON'T GO.

Illinois Democrats Will Indorse Him, but Stick to Sullivan, Too.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 20.—Whether it pleases him or not, William J. Bryan will be indorsed as the next Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party by the State Convention of the Illinois Democracy, which will be called to order tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan has stated that he does not care for the indorsement of the Illinois Democracy if Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago is allowed by the convention to retain the position of National Committeeman, to which he was elected in 1904, but his wishes will make no difference.

So confident are the Sullivan forces that they are to dominate the convention, that an indorsement of Mr. Bryan is already drawn up. It contains a little stinger to the effect that, while Illinois Democrats are strongly in favor of Mr. Bryan, they are also emphatically in favor of home rule in politics, without interference from the outside.

Both factions are saying to-night that they will control the convention, but the outlook is that the convention will sustain Sullivan, refuse to ask his resignation, reject all Bryan demands, and then indorse Bryan in the most flattering manner. The action for or against Sullivan, and the consequent control of the party in this State, is the actual issue in the convention. Candidates will be named, however, for State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and for three Trustees of the University of Illinois.

SAY HE POSED AS LAWYER.

James M. Fitzpatrick of the Catholic Club Accused by Fellow-Member.

James M. Fitzpatrick, who lives at the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, and said to be connected with the legal department of the New York Life Insurance Company, was charged with representing himself to be a lawyer and practicing law without a license in the Tombs Court yesterday.

The complainant was William J. Carroll, who also lives at the Catholic Club. According to the story told to Magistrate Breen, in June, 1905, Mr. Carroll came back from a trip abroad to find that his partner, Lawrence Bastable, in the tailoring firm of Bastable & Carroll, 277 Fifth Avenue, was arranging with the chief cutter to leave the firm and start in business for themselves.

Mr. Carroll said that he mentioned the matter to Fitzpatrick, and asked him to recommend a good lawyer. He alleges that Fitzpatrick replied: "Put your case in my hands. I am a good lawyer."

This was done, Mr. Carroll says, and he gave Fitzpatrick his power of attorney. Recently he discovered, he said, that Fitzpatrick was not a lawyer. Nothing had been done in his matter, he declared, and he estimated that he had lost $2,500 by Fitzpatrick's action. He consulted the District Attorney, who assigned Assistant District Attorney Lockwood to the case.

Magistrate Breen granted a warrant on the affidavit of Mr. Carroll, and Detective Sergt. Birmingham arrested Fitzpatrick at the club yesterday.

The latter pleaded not guilty and was paroled in the custody of his lawyers, O'Hare & Dinean, until to-morrow for further examination.

TROTTER AXTELL DEAD.

Famous Stallion, for Which $105,000 Was Paid, Dies at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 20.—Axtell, the stallion that in 1889 made the world's trotting record of that time, died at the Warren Park Stock Farm yesterday of spasmodic colic.

The night after the record race Axtell was bought by a syndicate for $105,000.

Axtell when a three-year-old went a mile at Terre Haute, Ind., on Oct. 11, 1889, in 2:12, and throughout his career scored an unbroken series of victories. He was foaled in 1886, sired by William L. Low, by Mambrino Boy, and bred by Charles W. Williams of Independence, Iowa. Mr. Williams bought the dam of Axtell for $75, and sent her to Kentucky, where she was bred to William L. When a yearling Axtell was broken to harness and was anything but a trotter until one day his owner struck him hard with a whip, and the colt broke into a square, rapid gait. He was at once put into training.

His maiden race was over the half-mile track at Keokuk, in which he started against four three-year-olds and won. After making a time record of 2:24 at Minneapolis, Axtell started in his next contest over the half-mile track at Des Moines, again against three-year-olds. Axtell lost the first heat, but won the other three, the fastest heat being 2:35¾. On June 27, 1889, he started at Grand Rapids to beat 2:27¼, and trotted in 2:21¾, which was 1½ seconds better than his mile the previous October.

At Minneapolis he trotted an exhibition mile in 2:15½. He was then sent to Indianapolis, and turned the half-mile track in 2:20¾. At St. Paul he equaled his own time of 2:15½ for the mile. At Cleveland he trotted in 2:15¾, and then was shipped back to Chicago, where he failed to beat the 2:13¼ of Maxey Cobb.

His last contested race was over the same track two days later, in a match with Earl McGregor, which he defeated in straight heats in 2:19, 2:15, and 2:20¾. At Terre Haute he started to beat the three-year-old record of 2:13¾, held by the California filly Sunol, and also Maxey Cobb's record of 2:12¼ for stallions of all ages. The first quarter was covered in 0:32, the half in 1:05¼, the three-quarters in 1:32¾, and the full mile in 2:12, which broke the three-year-old record by 1¾ seconds and the stallion record by 1¼ seconds.

The track was seven feet more than the mile by official survey. After the race the horse was sold to a syndicate that was made up of W. P. Ijams, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. F. Brush, Detroit, Mich.; Col. J. W. Conley, Chicago, Ill., and F. F. Moran, Detroit, Mich., for $105,000. The syndicate was at once offered $15,000 profit for the horse. It was, however, refused, and Axtell was sent to the stud champion of trotting stallions and of all three-year-olds. His get has been prominent on the trotting turf.

3,000 WAITERS MAY STRIKE.

East Side Union Complains of Poor Wages and Long Hours.

Samuel Shaffer of the East Side Waiters' Union predicts a general strike of the waiters in that section of the city as soon as those of the union who are now gathering tips at mountain and seashore resorts get back to town.

Mr. Shaffer says that it will be far better to have all the members of the union working for poor wages and long hours than to have only a part of them doing so when the strike comes off. The Hebrew Waiters' Union, whose members work in the kosher eating places, are also said to be in line for revolt. All told, according to Mr. Shaffer and others on the east side, there will be 3,000 waiters in the tie-up should the strike be ordered.

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THE Equitable Trust Company will attend to every detail of your banking business.

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Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

MURPHY WON'T DECLARE FOR JEROME OR HEARST

Says It's Too Hot and Too Early to Decide.

McCLELLAN MEN JUBILANT

Jerome's Candidacy, They Think, Will Enable Them to Beat Hearst and Murphy at the Primaries.

The announcement by District Attorney Jerome that he will accept the nomination of the Democratic Party, if it is offered to him at Buffalo without any conditions, was the principal topic of conversation yesterday wherever politicians congregated. It was the general belief that Mr. Jerome had stopped the drift to Hearst as nothing else could have done, and that the issue thus presented is likely to have a strong bearing on the primaries to be held on Sept. 18.

Mr. Jerome arrived at his office in the Criminal Courts Building at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, and was greeted by a large delegation of reporters, who asked him to amplify the brief announcement he made on Sunday night.

"I have nothing further to say on the subject at this time," was his reply. "The matter stands just as it did when the statement was issued. Later in the week, perhaps, I may have something more to say concerning the motives that led me to make this announcement, but for the present nothing more."

Charles F. Murphy was at Tammany Hall yesterday, and when questioned concerning the Jerome statement, made it plain that he preferred to be counted "on the fence" till after the primaries.

For Jerome, If Nominated.

"Are you for Jerome?" he was asked.

"I will be for Jerome if he is nominated by the Buffalo Convention," was the reply.

"Is there any likelihood that you will declare for Jerome and favor his nomination before the convention is held?"

"I have nothing to say about that. It is too early and too hot to come out now for any candidate."

"Do you think that Jerome would be a stronger candidate than Hearst?"

"No answer to that. I am not committing myself."

"Is there any strong Jerome sentiment in Tammany Hall?"

"I have not been discussing candidates."

"Won't it be a choice between Jerome and Hearst?"

"I'm not so sure about that. Judge Parker not long ago gave a long list of available candidates—Gaynor, Carlisle, Adam, and a lot more. And there's even Coler, too."

"There seems to be some belief that Tammany will support Hearst. Is that true?"

"Tammany is not committed to any one."

"What have you to answer to the statement of Norman E. Mack that Tammany would be solid for Hearst and send a delegation for him to the convention?"

Murphy Can't Deliver Them.

"If Mack can deliver Tammany's 103 votes, he can do more than I can," was Mr. Murphy's reply as the interview ended.

State Chairman Odell was at the Republican headquarters for a few minutes yesterday, but he refused to make any comment on the new phase given to the situation by Mr. Jerome's announcement. At the headquarters of the Independence League there was such a general disinclination to make any statement on Jerome's candidacy that it gave the impression that orders had been issued not to talk. The Hearst men, however, seemed to be worried.

It was said yesterday that Jerome's candidacy had been welcomed by the McClellan faction in Tammany Hall as nothing else has been since the campaign began. They believe that they now have a weapon with which to beat Hearst and Murphy at the primaries. Some of them said that they could win out in the districts on the Jerome issue alone.

The McClellan faction will try to use Mr. Jerome to kill off the Hearst boom at once. It was said that should the issue be made at the primaries that delegates were to be sent from the primaries instructed for the District Attorney, it was believed that thousands of Democrats who seldom attend primaries would come out in force and win the fight for the leaders or candidates who had declared for Jerome.

If the issue should be sharply drawn as between Murphy for Hearst and McClellan for Jerome, it seems probable that the Democratic primaries will be extremely interesting. Mr. Murphy, however, may avoid a contest of that kind.

Jerome Won't Resign to Run.

It is settled that if Mr. Jerome gets the nomination of the Democratic Party he will continue in office as District Attorney, and in case of his election he will have the naming of his successor as District Attorney.

Anent the desire of Charles F. Murphy to remain non-committal, a story is told of the Fourth of July Tammany celebration at which one of the features is the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the audience.

At the last celebration neary every one joined in the chorus but Mr. Murphy, who sat without moving his lips. Some one commented on Mr. Murphy's silence to a prominent Tammany leader:

"Why do you suppose," was asked, "that Murphy failed to join in singing the National anthem?"

"I guess he didn't want to commit himself," was the reply.

W. R. Hearst returned to New York last night, after a long trip through the West.

Hearst Men Confident, They Say.

Soon after his arrival, a conference of Independence League workers who, it was said had been active throughout the State in perfecting the organization was held in the Gilsey House. After it was over the League press bureau issued a statement in which appeared the following:

Those who attended the conference report a strong sentiment for the Independence League in practically every county of the State, and declared it was steadily increasing.

They were unanimously of the opinion that the Independence League ticket, which will be nominated at its State Convention, to be held in New York City, Sept. 11 and 12, would carry the State by a plurality so large that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to count it out.

They reported also that the officers of the county organizations already established were, for the most part, efficient and enthusiastic, and could be depended upon to safeguard the interests of the League in every part of the State.

Then followed a statement by M. F. Ihmsen, Chairman of the State Committee of the League, giving the plans of organization in the State and concluding with this advice to State Committeemen:

"Only three things are now essential to a sweeping victory for the Independence League in November. The first is organization, the second is organization, and the third is organization."

McCLELLAN MEN FOR JEROME.

Fire Commissioner O'Brien Says Murphy's Attitude Won't Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—The announcement of District Attorney Jerome's willingness to be the Democratic candidate for Governor was much discussed by politicians here to-day, but the men prominent in party affairs were reluctant to express their views on Mr. Jerome's candidacy. One New York City man identified with politics who freely expressed his approbation of Mr. Jerome as the Democratic candidate was Fire Commissioner O'Brien. His outspoken indorsement of Mr. Jerome was, of course, taken as meaning that Mayor McClellan and his personal following will give their support to the present District Attorney in the State Convention. Mr. O'Brien said:

"I am going to be a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and I expect to vote for Jerome and see him nominated on the first ballot. Jerome's announcement of his candidacy is what the friends of Democracy have been hoping for. It is the first step out of darkness.

"It will inject a wholesome vitality into our party at a time when a weak and vacillating division seems willing to yield to a candidate who demands the nomination on the ground that if he does not get it he will play traitor again. Jerome will be giving the highest service to his party and his country by disposing of that candidate and his pretensions for all time.

"What will be Charles F. Murphy's attitude toward Jerome's candidacy?" was asked.

"I do not know," was the reply, "and do not care. He is not Tammany Hall, and he will find Tammany Hall is in no mood to be played with. In the past Tammany followed John Kelly and Richard Croker sometimes when in private it questioned the wisdom of the policy at the moment, but neither of these leaders ever asked the organization to follow blindly to its destruction that his own personal and political fortunes might be saved.

"If Murphy can see what is going on about him he will realize the organization in New York cannot be pledged and pawned as his own personal property. When he puts his survival above that of the organization he forgets that he holds his nominal place at the favor of that organization, and that self preservation is the first impulse of organizations as well as of men. There is a difference between taking orders and taking poison.

"I have talked with many Democratic leaders in other parts of the State, and they feel that Jerome will arouse the Democracy in every section and that as our candidate he will attract and hold the independent vote which has become the deciding factor in our elections."

Frank Farrell would say nothing more of Mr. Jerome's candidacy than that he would make a strong candidate.

State Senator P. H. McCarren declined to express himself concerning Mr. Jerome's candidacy. So did August Belmont.

OPPOSE NOMINATORS' LIST.

Republicans Indorse Whitman, Elsberg, Rosalsky for the Bench.

The first opposition to the ticket named by the judicial nominators for Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of General Sessions appeared last night in three places in the Republican organizations of two districts, and the movement shows signs of having been launched by agreement.

The first development was in the organization headed by Aqueduct Commissioner John P. Windolph in the new Ninth Assembly District, which met last night at 265 West Thirty-fourth Street, and at which resolutions were adopted indorsing Justice Edward S. Clinch of the Supreme Court for nomination by the Republicans, and calling on the party to nominate City Magistrate Charles S. Whitman and State Senator Elsberg for two of the other places on the Supreme Court bench. The resolution also calls for the nomination of Judge Otto Rosalsky for the Court of General Sessions. Of these only Justice Clinch is on the nominators' ticket.

In another part of the district, at 623 Eighth Avenue, the organization headed by Herman Joveshof, the Higgins candidate for leader against Windolph, indorsed the same men for places on the bench.

In the new First District, where Michael Hines is the Republican leader, the same resolution was passed. It was said that similar resolutions will be adopted by Republicans in other districts.

TO INDORSE SPEAKER CANNON

Illinois Republicans to Help His Presidential Boom Along.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.—The feature of the Republican State Convention which meets here to-morrow, will be the indorsement of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon as the nominee for the Presidency of the United States in 1908. This action was decided upon to-night at a conference of the State party leaders held at the State House.

All factions in the party are united in giving Speaker Cannon's Presidential boom as enthusiastic a send-off as possible, and a resolution indorsing his candidacy will be presented to the convention. Another interesting event in the convention's proceedings to-morrow will be the indorsement of Senator Shelby M. Cullom for re-election to the United States Senate. No other name but his will go before the convention for Senator.

The nominations to be made are State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and three Trustees of the State University.

Parsons to Begin His Campaign.

The first large Republican meeting of the campaign will be held at the Mount Morris Club, 276 Lenox Avenue, the organization of the Thirty-first Assembly District, on Thursday night. The principal speaker will be County Chairman Herbert Parsons, who will make this the occasion for beginning his campaign for re-election as Chairman of the County Committee. Addresses will also be made by Senator Page, ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews, and the Rev. L. B. Twisby.

Another Delegation for Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—At the first Chautauqua District Democratic Convention this afternoon, Hearst was indorsed as candidate for Governor; Herman Hirschauer was nominated for member of Assembly, and F. H. Mott, J. A. Hughes, and Charles A. Beekins were elected delegates to the State Convention.

CORNELL'S APOLOGY TO FINN.

Magistrate Summoned from Saratoga Said He Had Earned a Vacation.

Magistrate Finn was in an angry mood when he attended the monthly meeting of the City Magistrates yesterday. He had been enjoying a quiet rest in Saratoga when he was suddenly called to this city by Judge Wahle, President of the Board of Magistrates.

"Gentlemen," said Magistrate Finn, "I sat twenty-eight days in July for Judge Breen, with the understanding that I was to have the month of August to myself. While I do not mind sitting for any of you gentlemen, I think it unjust that my name should appear in the papers to the effect that I was not doing my duty."

Magistrate Cornell, who through some mistake in the routine of assignments had been sitting in the Westchester Court in the place of Magistrate Finn, and who had made the remark which aroused the latter, then apologized, and that settled the matter.

Magistrate Wahle then took up the matter of the transfer of court officers by Commissioner Bingham. Ever since the transfer of Policeman John Long from the Essex Market Court, there has been trouble in disposing of the cases before the court. Long speaks Yiddish and German fluently, and there was no one in court who could take his place.

Magistrate Wahle said he had written to Acting Commissioner Waldo, but the latter replied that in the absence of Commissioner Bingham he was unable to do anything in the matter.

SAYS LEVY GRABBED $1,125.

Meyer Also Tells of a Scheme to Make $100 Bills of 1's.

Wolf Levy of 155 Congress Street, Troy, was before Magistrate Walsh, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, charged with grand larceny, and was held in $1,500 bail for further examination.

Michael Meyer of 411 East Ninth Street complained that last Friday Levy snatched from his hand $1,125 while in Meyer's house. According to his story, Levy said that a friend of his, recently from Russia, had with him about $3,000 in Russian money, which he wanted to exchange into United States coin. He offered very advantageous terms, and Meyer borrowed all the money he could. He raised $1,125, and this sum, he says, Levy grabbed from him.

Meyer also testified that Levy had tried to interest him in a scheme to make one-dollar bills into one-hundred-dollar certificates. A machine called a "presser" had been sent to his house, he said, with which the trick was supposed to be accomplished.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE AFTER NICK MULLER

Staten Islanders to Run Sheriff McCormack Against Him.

WANT A LEADER, NOT A BOSS

The League's Platform Calls for a Candidate Who, If Elected, Will Distribute Patronage Equitably.

After seventeen years it is asserted that the reign of Nicholas Muller in Staten Island is about to end, and there is now being waged in Richmond Borough the most determined fight to oust a leader at the primaries of all that are being waged in the city. Arrayed against Muller are some of the most influential Democrats on Staten Island. They have chosen for their candidate for the leadership Sheriff Charles J. McCormack. He has back of him a strong organization known as the Democratic Primaries League, with a platform which embraces the following declaration of principles:

Home rule.
Election district primaries.
Delegates elected at said primaries shall in convention nominate candidates without fear or dictation.
Monthly, not yearly, meetings of the General Committee.
The General Committee of the several towns shall elect its own Executive Committee.
A leader, not a boss.
The formation of a borough social club, where Democrats can find the leader every night.
The leader shall hold all patronage, not for himself, but for the members of the organization according to merit.

For years there has been considerable dissatisfaction with Muller's reign, and it is charged against him that he has done more than any other man to retard the development of the borough. Attempts to overthrow him have failed, largely because of lack of organization, and little attention was paid to them. The new organization claims to have the old boss "on the run." It is organized in every ward and election district; meetings are being held nightly; they are largely attended, and the work was done so effectively and quietly that the Muller faction knew little of it until the organization had become a power.

The leading Democrats of Staten Island who have allied themselves with the new organization declare that Muller has thrown down the party on repeated occasions. They say that his continued failure to nominate a strong Democrat who could beat Borough President Cromwell is due to personal jealousy, arising from the fact that Muller was defeated for the place by Cromwell and that he never has and never will nominate a candidate for that office who can win. If he did, his opponents declare, his reign would end in favor of the Democrat who could accomplish what he failed to do.

Citizens who have not been interested in politics have been urging enrolled Democrats to join in the movement against Muller. They are pointing to the fact that pretense is being made to light the streets of the borough by the Richmond Light and Railroad Company; that no effort is being made by the local Department of Gas, Water and Electricity, and they make a point of the fact that the head of that department, Edward J. Miller, is one of Muller's lieutenants. They are also asking why it is and by what influence the local Commissioner of Gas, Water and Electricity has made no effort to break up the transferring of the light which should be given to the city streets to the amusement syndicate which requires thousands of lights for a resort at South Beach.

The latest move of Muller is to try to create an impression that the real fight is a fight between two races, his opponents say, and that he intimates that religious faith has entered strongly into the movement in opposition to him. He is a German, and his chief lieutenant in Stapleton is also a German. The prominent figures among his opponents are men of different nationalities and of diverse religious faith. His opponents declare, however, that the campaign is being waged by men of all creeds and nationalities without regard to faction or prejudice.

In Castleton and Northfield are found arrayed against Muller ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Samuel H. Evins, J. H. Maloy, Assistant Corporation Counsel Widdecomb, Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., William Benziger, Ralph McKee, E. J. Shriver, W. J. Burlee, F. W. Tompkins, George Trantor, J. Bodine, and F. B. Woodruff. It is understood that Alderman John J. Collins is in sympathy with the movement.

In Middletown and Southfield the organization has the backing of William Allaire Shortt, James L'Estrange, Henry Bachmann, the brewer; Alderman Rendt, Capt. Cole, Dr. George Mord, Dr. John T. Sprague, James R. McGinley, and men prominent in the communities. It is rumored that a popular Judge in Clifton is not disposed to assist Muller in his fight, but is likely to come out in favor of the movement for improving the condition of the Democratic Party.

In the town of Westfield the organization has among its supporters Seymour Case.

Sheriff McCormack is about 38 years old, and is a real estate appraiser. He was a searcher in the Department of Taxes. This position he created himself by taking advantage of the privilege allowed any one to search records. He conceived the idea that lawyers would pay him to search the records, and he found it to be profitable. In a hard year for the Democrats he was selected by Muller to make a fight for the Assembly, and defeated a popular Republican. McCormack won by carrying every district, but refused to run again because of his private business. Against the wishes and protests of Muller he was offered as a compromise candidate for Sheriff three years ago, and again won with a majority of more than 500.

NEGRO SHOT TO DEATH.

Had Attacked the Daughter of a South Carolina Farmer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 20.—Bob Etheridge, the negro who on Thursday last attacked the seven-year-old daughter of T. H. West, a well-to-do farmer of the Mount Willings section of Saluda County, was taken to-day by the girl's father to the scene of the crime. He was shot to death there to-night.

Mr. West lives eighteen miles in the country. Etheridge was employed at the West home. Thursday afternoon he asked Miss West to accompany him to feed the stock, and while at the barn he attacked her. Although it was reported this morning that the girl's death was momentarily expected, a message from the attending physician to-night stated that there was some hope of her recovery.

May Fuse to Beat Olmstead.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 20.—John Linder, a Lincoln Republican of Carlisle, was nominated to-day for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighteenth District. The Lincoln Republicans will probably endorse the nomination and join the Democrats in a campaign against Congressman M. E. Olmstead.

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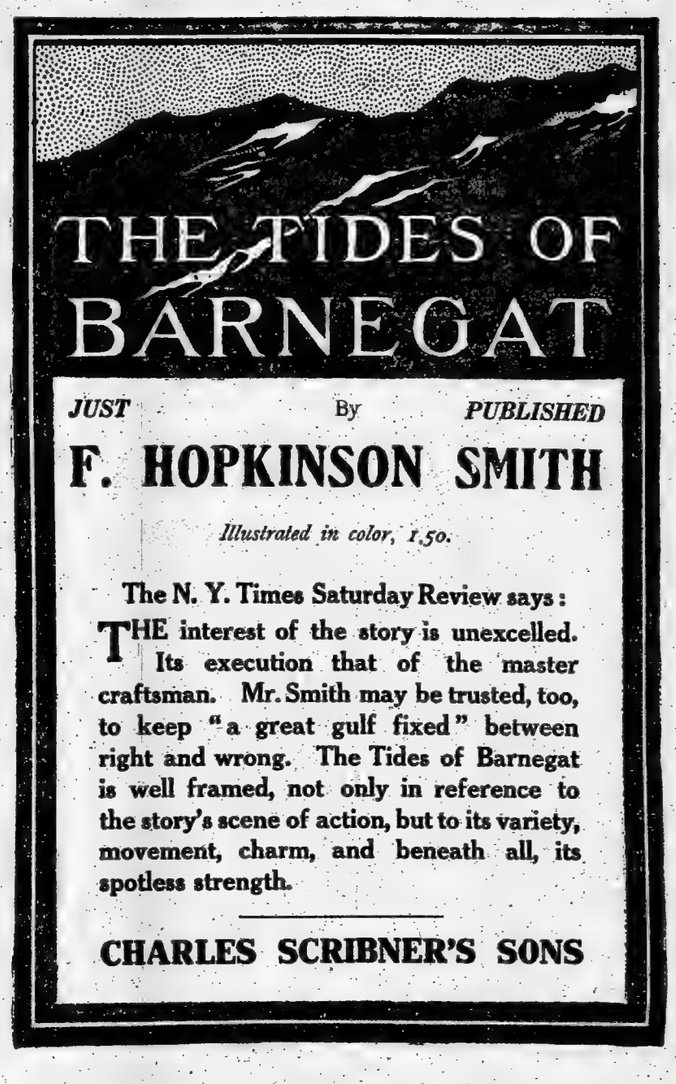

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THE PRESIDENT HELPS IN CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

Writes to Watson Praising the Last Session's Work.

MUCH STILL TO BE DONE

That, He Says, Is Why It Is Best That the Present Congress Should Be Kept Intact.

Congressman Sherman, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, gave out yesterday a letter from President Roosevelt to Congressman James E. Watson of Indiana which is the opening gun in the Congressional campaign that has now begun in earnest. When the letter was made public Speaker Cannon was at the headquarters. The only comment he made on the President's utterances was that they coincided exactly with his views.

In his letter the President sets forth the issues of the campaign. He gives high praise to the work of the last Congress. He says that the return of a Congress out of sympathy with the present trend of events would be a set-back to the country. The letter follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1906.

"My Dear Mr. Watson: I hear through Speaker Cannon and Representative Sherman that you have volunteered to give your services to the Congressional Committee for the entire campaign, without regard to the effect it may have upon your canvass in your own district; and I feel like writing you a word of congratulation and of earnest hope for the success of your efforts. If there were only partisan issues involved in this contest I should hesitate to say anything publicly in reference thereto. But I do not feel that such is the case. On the contrary, I feel that all good citizens who have the welfare of America at heart should appreciate the immense amount that has been accomplished by the present Congress organized as it is, and the urgent need of keeping this organization in power.

"With Mr. Cannon as Speaker, the House has accomplished a literally phenomenal amount of good work. It has shown a courage, good sense, and patriotism such that it would be a real and serious misfortune for the country to fail to recognize. To change the leadership and organization of the House at this time means to bring confusion upon those who have been successfully engaged in the steady working out of a great and comprehensive scheme for the betterment of our social, industrial, and civic conditions. Such a change would substitute a purposeless confusion, a violent and hurtful oscillation between the positions of the extreme radical and the extreme reactionary, for the present orderly progress along the lines of a carefully thought-out policy.

"The interests of this Nation are as varied as they are vast. Congres must take account, not of one National need, but of many and widely different National needs; and I speak with historic accuracy when I say that not in our time has any other Congress done so well in so many different fields of endeavor as the present Congress has done. No Congress can do everything. Still less can it in one sesion meet every need. At its first session the present Congress, in addition to the many tasks it actually completed, undertook several tasks which I firmly believe it will bring to completion in its second session next Winter. Among these I hope and believe that the bills to prohibit political contributions by corporations, and to lower the duties on imports from the Philippine Islands, each of which has been passed by one house, will be enacted into law. I hope, and I have reason to believe, that favorable action will be taken on the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railway employes. These and one or two other measures, the enactment of which I have reason to hope for, are important. But far more important are the measures which have actually been passed, and as to these measures I wish to reiterate that they are not important in a merely partisan sense, but are important because they subserve the welfare of our people as a whole, of our Nation as an entirety. They are important because those who enacted them into law thereby showed themselves to be fit representatives of all good Americans.

"In affairs outside of our own country our great work has been beginning to dig the Panama Canal. The acquisition of the canal strip was due to the initiative of Congress; and the fact that the work thereon is now being done in the most thorough and satisfactory fashion is due to the action of the present Congress at the session just closed. Only this action rendered the work possible, and the heartiest acknowledgments are due to the far-seeing patriotism of those who thus made it possible. The digging of the Panama Canal is the colossal engineering feat of all the ages. No task as great of the kind has ever been undertaken by any other nation. The interests banded together to oppose it were and are numerous and bitter, and most of them with a peculiarly sinister basis for their opposition.

"This sinister opposition rarely, indeed, ventures openly to announce its antagonism to the canal as such. Sometimes it takes the form of baseless accusation against the management, and of a demand for an investigation under circumstances which would mean indefinite delay. Sometimes it takes the form of determined opposition to the adoption of plans which will enable the work to be done not merely in the best, but in the quickest possible way. Had Congress been either timid or corrupt, and had not the leaders of Congress shown the most far-sighted resolution in the matter, the work of building the canal would never have been begun, or if begun would now have halted. The opposition to the adoption of the treaty by which our right to build the Panama Canal was secured, a part, at least, of the opposition even now being made to the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty, which is one more step in the effort to make peaceful and secure the waters through which the route of the canal leads; the constant effort to delay on one pretext and another the actual work on the canal—all prove how essential it is that if the American people desire the Panama Canal to be built in speedy and efficient fashion, they should uphold the hands of those who in the present Congress have so effectively championed this work.

Naval Legislation Praised.

"No less praiseworthy has been the attitude of this Congress in continuing to build and maintain on a high plane of efficiency the United States Navy. This country is irrevocably committed to the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. It is irrevocably committed to the principle of defending and policing the canal route. But its championship of the Monroe Doctrine and its announcement of its intentions as to the canal route would both be absurd on their face, if the Nation failed to do its duty in maintaining a thoroughly efficient navy at as high a point of perfection as can possibly be attained.

"Our external affairs are important, but our internal affairs are even more important, and no other Congress for many a long year has, as regards the betterment of our internal affairs, so much as such excellent work to its credit. The enormous growth of the country's business has brought with it many grave problems, and the failure of the National Government to keep pace with this growth in the way of providing adequate machinery to deal with the new conditions has resulted in abuses in the business world which have aroused the just indignation of the people. Moreover, the fact that the Government has lagged behind in the work of providing proper supervision and regulation has resulted in many honest men finding themselves in a position where they were tempted to take part in practices which were substantially dishonest because they were unable to secure under the existing law the position necessary to enable them to compete with their fellows. The unscrupulous man of great wealth has at times taken advantage of the sincere desire of the American people to see the business world freed from crooked practices, and has used this desire as a means to bring about conditions which would permit only himself and his fellow malefactors of great wealth to do business successfully. Moreover, the fact that the Government has failed to supervise and regulate the business world

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THE STRENGTH OF MR. JEROME.

If Mr. JEROME had received the regular Democratic nomination for District Attorney last Fall—and the causes which led to Tammany's refusal to nominate him were preventable and not important—he would have polled far and away the largest vote cast for anybody in this county at that election. Mayor MCCLELLAN'S vote in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs was 140,682. Mr. HEARST'S vote was 123,920. But Mr. SHEARN, the Municipal Ownership League's candidate for District Attorney, received only 72,492, while Mr. JEROME got 119,638, 9,500 more than were cast for Tammany candidate OSBORNE, and 47,146 more than were cast for SHEARN. Mr. HEARST'S candidate for District Attorney ran 52,000 votes behind Mr. HEARST himself. This gives a pretty good measure of Mr. JEROME'S strength among the supporters of Mr. HEARST. Some 50,000 of them, while supporting the head of the ticket, preferred JEROME to SHEARN.

To any one accustomed to estimate the strength of candidates by an inspection of recorded votes these figures tell a plain story. The fact that Mr. JEROME was elected District Attorney running as an independent candidate without party support is, of course, an irrefutable proof of his strength. Had his name stood upon the Tammany ticket the proof would have been overwhelming, and his nomination by Tammany would have raised MCCLELLAN'S plurality to figures that even Mr. HEARST would not have questioned. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. JEROME has lost strength since last Fall. He has been criticised, severely criticised, because, in the fervor and passion of the warfare upon corporations, every public officer who does not wave a burning torch in each hand and yell for the overthrow of the corporations is pretty sure to get himself denounced as a corporation agent. As District Attorney, Mr. JEROME has done his duty, and it was a part of his duty to ignore the inflammatory appeals of those who have been trying to determine his course and run his office. It is his official duty to prove guilt and punish crime. He has performed it to the satisfaction of reasonable men. At the same time he has refused to be swept off his feet and engage in profitless forays of furious prosecution at the prompting of those who had neither his knowledge of law and fact or his responsibility to the community. The people, using the word in the sense in which it is now chiefly used, believe in Mr. JEROME, as they have shown in the past by their votes, and as they will show again if the opportunity is afforded them. He still enjoys their confidence, for he has served and protected them. He has the confidence of conservative men, because he is not an incendiary or a bushwhacker. For these reasons he is the man of the hour for the Democratic Party.

We think the Buffalo Convention could name no other candidate who could be compared to him for efficiency in the campaign or who would poll more votes on the day of election. He is a campaign speaker of astonishing force, he arouses enthusiasm wherever he goes, and wins votes. These are politicians' reasons. They are confirmed and made in every way more convincing by considerations of Mr. JEROME'S fitness for the office of Governor. He has character and great ability, he is independent, unselfish, devoted to the public welfare, and gives himself up heart and soul to the tasks in which he engages. As a means of rallying the party around its old standard and of beating off the Hearst raiders the movement to nominate Mr. JEROME at Buffalo is incomparably the soundest politics that could be suggested, the best possible policy.

Energetic, organized effort will give Mr. JEROME the nomination. Mr. MURPHY refuses to commit himself, and is said to be inclined toward HEARST. That may be, but the Tammany delegates to Buffalo and the Tammany men who will vote at the primaries are vividly conscious of the fact that Mr. MCCLELLAN is Mayor and will continue to hold that office for three years. Mr. MCCLELLAN opposes the pretensions of Mr. HEARST. It is possible that the voting forces of Tammany would like to oblige the leader of Tammany, but the moment Mr. MURPHY goes over to the enemy he destroys his influence and cuts himself off from all hope of favor or patronage from the city administration. It would be a lean and gloomy three years for those who followed him. The delegates from New York and Kings can be secured for Mr. JEROME if an intelligent effort is made to secure them. Up the State the sound, conservative Democracy will join heart and soul in the effort to nominate him. Mr. HEARST has secured a few pledged delegations, but what will be their position in the Democratic Convention whose candidate will be opposed by the man to whom they are pledged? Mr. HEARST'S Convention, it is to be remembered, is to be held two weeks in advance of the Buffalo Convention. The Hearst movement will shrink as the Jerome movement advances.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

Mr. GOMPERS'S arrival in Maine to begin labor's campaign against Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S re-election was as auspicious as possible. There were torchlight parades and much cheering as labor's champion passed through the outdoor crowds. But, alas! those who followed him into the hall left before he finished his remarks. Nor is it to be wondered at, as the mere epitome of his speech, giving merely the best points, is almost destitute of general interest. Mr. CANNON had no difficulty in showing that labor's extreme demands were contrary to public interest upon general principles. Mr. GOMPERS'S speech was destitute of anything like general principles, being merely a series of demands in labor's interest. This interests merely labor itself, and at the cost of antagonizing every interest which recognizes the impropriety of doing anything specific for any single class.

The truth is, and labor will do well to appreciate it, in order to interest the general public labor must be interesting and self-respecting. There are labor topics in which wide interest might be aroused, but these are not the things which interest labor. The Central Federated Union has now for several weeks discussed the question who stole 600 squab. Last Sunday the Boston Central Labor Union discussed a protest against a naval parade on Labor Day. The sentiment which is to be communicated to Mr. ROOSEVELT is that Labor Day should be devoted solely to the pursuit of peace, and not to the exploitation of methods for killing fellowbeings. But armies and navies kill only public enemies, while labor too often kills for private reasons. Labor must broaden its horizon, and look at things as other people look at them, before it can expect to interest other people in its concerns. There are an infinite number of other things in which the electorate are more interested than in labor's troubles, whatever their merits, when considered apart from principles applicable to all. If labor cannot discover this point of view its meetings will be abandoned, as was Mr. GOMPERS'S meeting in Maine.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP FOR RICHMOND.

The proprietor of the electric public services in Staten Island having been cured of the "disease of enterprise," it is now proposed that his inefficient properties shall be municipalized. It is curious that ill-success in private ownership so often precedes the taking over by the city. When the various ferries were prosperous nothing was heard of city operation, but, the city having ruined the ferries by authorizing rival services, it was proposed in case after case that the unfortunate concerns should be bought by the city.

There is not that plea in this case. The improved ferry service has favored rather than prejudiced the Richmond trolleys and electric light purveyors, and to such an extent that their inadequacy is the basis of the agitation for public proprietorship. It is curious procedure to reward those who have failed in accommodating the public by taking over their unsuccessful enterprises. Why not punish them by subjecting them to competition? If the opening is a good one, private competition would respond to encouragement, and private competition would be cheaper for the city. If not, a genuine case of competition between public and private ownership would be worth all its cost.

At present there is nothing like competition by municipal enterprises. It is that fact which makes so unfair the fictitious competition between public and private ownership. The municipal enterprises omit depreciation charges, or they exempt themselves from taxation, or they take excessive credits for services to themselves, that is, to the city. There is no unsuccessful private enterprise which will not sooner or later exhaust its money, and there is no form of bookkeeping which will conceal an adverse profit and loss balance. It is different with public ownership projects. Their accounts can be juggled indefinitely at the expense of the taxpayers, who pay "through the nose" even when they think that they are escaping, or that they recoup themselves as customers of the public concerns whatever they lose as taxpayers. It only means that the burden is shifted to those who have no concern with it, and that those bear the burden who should not.

Whenever municipal ownership is a last desperate resort, it ought to have a fair trial, and start under equal opportunities with a private venture. The electric plant in Staten Island ought to be left with those who own it. Only the best is good enough for that duty, whether it is provided by public or private ownership, and there ought to be candid accounting under the same conditions that determine whether private enterprises are successful or unsuccessful. One or two municipal undertakings under those conditions would throw needed light upon their extension or abandonment.

PRESIDENT PALMA'S TROUBLE.

If the unemployed Generals of the Republic of Cuba would go to work raising sugar cane instead of trying to raise the other kind of Cain, they would be better off, and Cuba would be better off. Nothing could be more senseless, we may without exaggeration say even that nothing could be more idiotic, than a revolt against the mild, orderly, and fostering Government of President PALMA, especially a revolt involving plans of assassination.

President PALMA is exactly the Executive Cuba needs. Long a resident of this country, he seems to have laid aside—if he ever had them—the restless ambition and want of balance so often found in the make-up of Spanish-American statesmen, and to have acquired in its place a saving stock of plain Yankee common sense. Without any fuss and feathers, without any striving for fame or notoriety, without extravagant plans for the aggrandizement of the Republic, but modestly, simply, with intelligence and straightforward honesty, he has sought to give the Cubans a Government that, while interfering with them as little as possible, would in every way promote their happiness and prosperity and the development of the island's resources. There is not a trace of CASTRO in his composition. Probably that is the reason that some of his political opponents have become impatient with his wise and humdrum Administration.

What humdrum administration means to Cuba may be read in the statistics of its commerce with the United States during the first four years of President PALMA'S Administration. Exports from the United States increased from $26,000,000 to $38,000,000. Imports into the United States from Cuba increased from $34,000,000 to $86,000,000. Cuban sugar production has increased from 840,000 tons in 1902 to 1,152,000 tons in 1905. The United States will buy of Cuba this year something like 1,000,000 tons of sugar. The foreign commerce of the island, according to the report of Special Agent PEPPER of the Department of Commerce and Labor, now approximates $200,000,000 annually. There is a surplus in the Treasury. The people of the island showed what they think of these achievements of President PALMA'S Administration when they re-elected him last Fall for a second term.

The conspiracy and plan of revolt which has led to the arrest of three sons of Gen. GARCIA and other hotheads does not seem to be a very serious affair, although the reported desertion of the Rural Guards in Pinar del Rio is a little disquieting. President PALMA has acted promptly and with firmness. There is, as all Cubans know, a pretty effectual check upon uprisings against the Government of the Republic in that section of the so-called "Platt amendment" incorporated in the Cuban Constitution, which provides:

That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

The overthrow of the Palma Administration and the setting up of a revolutionary Government would, of course, be a matter of grave concern to the United States. Upon evidence of the incapacity of the revolutionary Government to protect life, property, and individual liberty it would be the right and duty of this Government to intervene. No such emergency is likely to arise as a result of the present troubles, which, indeed, seem to have been nipped in the bud.

SUNDAY'S DROWNINGS.

Seven drownings were reported yesterday in Minnesota, an equal number in Connecticut, and more near this city. That so many strong and skilful swimmers should come to untimely ends almost makes swimming seem the deadliest accomplishment any one could possess. Nobody expects one who cannot swim to assist a swimmer in distress, but knowledge of the art creates in every normal being an impulse to help others which is almost irresistible, especially when accompanied, as it usually is, by bystanders' incitements to the attempt of the impossible, and reproaches for lack of manly feeling. Too often death is added to death in this manner, and oftener still lifelong recollections are embittered by mental pictures of a vanishing form or a weakening voice.

Nothing can be said in general upon this point. The circumstances of each case are known fully only to the actors, and nothing can be done but to pay the meed of memory to those who lose their lives for others, as on Sunday. But plain speaking is possible regarding those who cause such dilemmas. The waters where one of the worst of Sunday's accidents occurred are unsuited even for expert swimmers. Their surface has all the bubbling sleekness bespeaking hidden forces, and danger even for a rowboat. Whoever swims in such waters should abandon all hope of any but self-help, and that this is done is a fair assumption for others, excusing prudence if exercised. Yet a brave man met death in that spot. A similar lesson cannot be drawn from the man who killed himself in a bath. Rescue there is a duty. But a similar moral is deducible—namely, that divers as well as swimmers should know the waters into which they venture. Yet on other days than Sunday we read of deaths by neck-breaking plunging into knee depths. It is a form of suicide which almost forfeits sympathy. The only terms upon which water sports can be indulged in are that familiarity should never breed contempt.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Southern Anti-Lynching Devices.

The Charleston News and Courier's remedy of roving rural police on horseback to prevent the lynching evil—by preventing negro assaults on white women—would hardly work. Indeed, The News and Courier admits that such assaults may be committed even in the suburban parts of well-policed cities. Neither, we may safely predict, will Gov. HEYWARD'S order to prosecute the leaders of the mob he impotently harangued at Greenwood, ostensibly to save for justice the life of the negro BOB DAVIS, result in any vindication of the law. The fact is that Gov. HEYWARD has himself been singularly remiss on two vital occasions. The first occasion was when the Sheriff of the county had telegraphed the Governor for help—that if DAVIS was caught he feared a lynching. Here is The News and Courier's account of the state of the Governor's mental workings at that juncture:

Gov. HEYWARD consulted friends in Greenwood, and realized that first of all the negro might not be caught, and if he should be that the temper of the people was such that armed troops might lead to bloodshed and useless loss of life. He thought over the whole situation. No posse could be assembled in the neighborhood, he thought, to defend the would-be ravisher should he be caught. To order out the militia might lead to bloodshed.

Therefore Gov. HEYWARD thought that he could move the people to a realization of their duty as citizens and men by a personal appeal to let the law take its course. It was certainly "unusual," but hardly "patriotic," as The News and Courier's writer denominates it, that the Governor of a sovereign State should "get down on his knees and plead and beg and implore" that the law be obeyed. With the shining example before him of a Florida Sheriff who recently proved the known cowardice of the average lynching party by dispersing a mob at the revolver's point, Gov. HEYWARD missed his second opportunity. Words but persuaded the crowd to cheer him for his pains. We are well assured that with South Carolina juries as averse from hanging the organized murderers as Gov. HEYWARD was timid about shooting them the course of justice in their case will be long and innocuous. Yet South Carolina has its provision of special terms of courts whereby it can speedily try, convict, and punish negro assailants of white women—as good a deterrent agency as can be humanly devised. And as for the prevention of the lynching evil, Gov. GLENN has lately published the best recipe known in his directions to the National Guard of his State. It may be summed up in the words, If necessary, shoot to kill.

Machiavelli in New Hampshire.

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, planted squarely on the Ten Commandments as an issue with the Boston & Maine Railroad, is conducting a strong and able canvass for the Governorship of New Hampshire. But when, in the ardor of speechifying, Mr. CHURCHILL solemnly declares that he does not doubt that MACHIAVELLI'S "Prince" has been "carefully studied at the North Station, and its doctrines applied to modern times," we confess to a cautious dissent. Mr. CHURCHILL oughtn't to have relied on MACAULAY, we fear. He quotes from that gifted but unstable historian's pages an unnamed writer to the effect that MAURICE of Saxony "learned all his fraudulent policy" from the execrable volume; that other writers have remarked how after it was translated into Turkish the Sultans gave freer vent to their singular addiction of strangling their brothers, and that even the Gunpowder Plot, as still other authors aver, was attributed to its pernicious teachings.

Now, legal proof to the contrary being absent, we use our inalienable privilege to pronounce the Boston & Maine Railroad guilty on the following counts, to wit, the gobbling up of all the other railroads within its field of competition; the stealing of public franchises; the corruption of Railroad Commissions and of Legislatures, so that higher rates might be extorted; the slovenly care of roadbeds and service, and, above all, the veneering of its iniquities with a crust of very deceptive appearance. It is the latter quality, doubtless, that begets Mr. CHURCHILL'S oversharpened suspicion of direct Machiavellian influence. But notwithstanding this array of evidence, we persist in believing that the origin of evil was not in Italy. We surmise, however, that the officers of the Boston & Maine possessed enough latent Yankee ability to make their small inheritance of the old Adam seem abnormal and exotic to Mr. CHURCHILL and his zealous compatriots.

The Appeal of Mlle. Anna Smirnoff.

We have already commented on the character of the Chevalier Guards of St. Petersburg, by which they could brutally flog a young peasant woman for her derisive exclamation as they paraded through the streets: "They go as merrily as if they had retaken Port Arthur." Now we have Mlle. SMIRNOFF'S personal account of the outrage, which in one respect tempts a contrast and comparison with the case of VERA ZASSULITCH, the young woman who assassinated Gen. TREPOFF in 1878, and was strangely acquitted of guilt by a compassionate Russian jury of nobles. Mlle. ZASSULITCH, had been subjected to indignities peculiar to the chivalric notions of the bureaucracy, imprisoned on its slight suspicion, and, stung by the public floggings of the male and female political prisoners under TREPOFF, recorded her protest by the only method then known in Russia, assassination. TURGENIEFF, in a prose poem written after the acquittal of VERA ZASSULITCH, thus interpreted the event and quality of her act of devotion:

I see a huge building, in the front wall a narrow door, which is wide open; beyond it stretches a dismal darkness. Before the high threshold stands a girl—a Russian girl.

The impenetrable darkness is breathing frost, and with the icy breeze from the depth of the building a slow, hollow voice is coming:

"O! you would cross the threshold? Do you know what awaits you?"

"I know," answers the girl.

"Cold, hunger, hatred, derision, contempt, insults, prison, suffering; even death?"

"I know it. I am ready. I will bear all sorrow and miseries."

"Not only if inflicted by enemies, but by kindred and friends?"

"Yes, even by them."

"Well, are you ready for self-annihilation?"

"Yes."

"For anonymous self-annihilation? You shall die, and nobody—nobody shall know even whose memory is to be honored."

"I ask for neither gratitude nor pity. I ask for no renown."

"Are you ready for a crime?"

The girl bent her head. "I am ready even for a crime."

The voice paused a while before renewing its questioning.

"Do you know," it said at last, "that you may lose your faith in what you now believe; that you may come to feel that you were mistaken, and have lost your young life in vain?"

"I know that also. Nevertheless I will enter."

"Enter, then."

The girl crossed the threshold and a heavy curtain fell behind her.

"A fool!" gnashed some one outside.

"A saint!" answered a voice from somewhere.

Then, indeed, "complete isolation, alienation from all," and "self-annihilation" were the sole resource of one who would by deed or word utter an effective cry against Russian cruelty. Though conditions remain much the same to-day, possibly the situation is even a little alleviated when Mlle. SMIRNOFF, instead of invoking the remedy of the Anarchist, can make her voice heard unchecked by the censorship in this appeal to a Nation where womanhood is held sacred:

American women, in a free land, I pray your help for our land, in which we are without the right to protest against coarse violence to defenseless women.

TALL BUILDINGS NOT NEEDED

In Our Cities—Some Reasons Against Them.

From The Hartford Times.

They give an unfair advantage to those who build them, since this is obtained at the cost of their neighbors who have lower buildings. The tall building offers its tenants advantages of light and air which are considerable, but these are had only by shutting off the light and air of those who occupy buildings of the normal type. There is probably no doubt that this advantage is legal and nothing would be said against it if the difference were only moderate. From all time higher buildings have stood by the side of lower and the thing has been accepted as legitimate, provided there were any good reason for building high. It is safe to say that the objection on this ground alone is moral rather than legal. If, however, the erection of such buildings destroys the beauty of a city or increases the danger to life, or if they make the streets dark and unwholesome, they may properly be regulated in the interest of the public. This is no mere theory. It is put in practice in many European cities of the first class, and to some extent in a few in this country.

It is to be hoped that the tendency toward such buildings in cities where land is still to be had at a reasonable price (compared with the outlay for the building itself) will be checked when it is better realized that while skyscrapers are perhaps a necessity in New York they are little more than a fad in most other places. That they disfigure a city instead of adding to its beauty is admitted by most competent judges who have no personal interest in constructing them. Almost of necessity they are out of proportion. A group of them erected on one scheme might be made effective, and even as it is each one may be decorative in a way, but it cannot escape the disadvantage of the lack of the proportion which is one of the basic elements of beauty in architecture. The beauty of a street depends largely on the relation of its width to the height of the buildings on it. Their element cannot be regarded in putting up a skyscraper, and it is one of the grounds for regulation by the Government which has been most useful and effective.

As a rule the objections to buildings of inordinate height do not appeal particularly to those who desire to build them. These objections are based on right of other citizens, on the desirability of making a city beautiful, and on other considerations which regard the public rather than the individual. If they are to prevail they must be applied and enforced in the name of the public, that is, the municipality or the State. If this is done generally and efficiently, there will be fewer tall buildings, but there will be far more beautiful cities.

Cheap Car Fares in Montreal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials claim that if they carried passengers to Coney Island for 5 cents they would lose money. If this is true, how is it that in Montreal, which in many respects is not an up-to-date city, the railway company can afford to carry people just as far, for even less than 5 cents? In the Canadian city you can buy twenty-five tickets for $1, or, if you travel during the busy hours of the morning or evening you can get eight tickets for 25 cents, making the fare a trifle over 3 cents. A man of moderate means with a large family can leave his home in the western end of the city any time between 5 and 7 o'clock, and by using the cheap tickets, ride for at least ten miles through the open country along the St. Lawrence River to a resort called Dominion Park. Coming back, he must use the other tickets, which cost 4 cents each, but he has been able to take a party of five, treat them to a fine long ride, with admission to the park, at an expense of less than $1. Owing to the great difference in population, the traffic is not nearly so heavy as in New York, but the railway company manages to get along and make money. There are very few Inspectors or "spotters" employed, as the conductors have no opportunity for "knocking down" fares, which are placed by the passengers in a box, which is passed around by the conductor as a collection plate is passed in a church, the only difference being that the railway collection box has a slot in the top, and the coin that is placed in it is gripped by a set of steel teeth that prevent its removal, even if only the edge has been inserted. CANUCK.

New York, Aug. 20, 1906.

A Republican, but Not a Slave.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I am proud of the Republican Party because of its many achievements for the public good and for its progressiveness as opposed to Democratic backwardness and nullification policies, yet there are times when I have to vote against my party candidates. I voted against Folger because I would not stand for "false telegrams" and trickery used in securing his nomination. So at other times, locally and Nationally, I have exercised the right to be independent of machine politics and bossism. I did not vote for Blaine because of his record. Nor would I vote for an Assemblyman or Senator who voted a coat of whitewash to Hooker. It seems to me that we now will have to meet a similar position of affairs at the next election, and vote down any candidate of Odell, Quigg, and Platt. This does not mean an indorsement of Woodruff and Dady, either. If decent nominations are not made the only refuge will be in the Municipal Ownership Party, although we all dislike Mr. Hearst, who poses as its prophet. Our vote will mean opposition to the Democratic and Republican machines as at present managed and constituted. O. T. RAY.

Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1906.

A Strong Watchword.

From The London Morning Post.

"Land and Liberty" is as strong a cry as any revolutionary movement ever had. It is a peasants' cry and appeals to the peasants, who are the majority of the inhabitants of Russia.

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

Certain Aspects of the Present Controversy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Aug. 16, regarding the Church in France, you neglect the very essential differences between the Roman Church there and the same body here.

In the first place, the clergy there have been receiving a salary from the Government, which the Church claims is an indemnity for the seizure of the Church's property in 1790 by the First Republic; this the State denies. Then the Concordat of 1801, or rather the Organic Articles, put at the disposal of the Church the church buildings which were not sold by the State during the Revolution. These have been occupied by the Church since 1802. The present law of separation declares all these with the contents that were in them at the time of the Concordat to be State property at the disposal of the Government, national or local. The clergy have the use of these for a period of years free of rent, after which time they must be given up. The Communes cannot give these outright to the Church. Then, the associations for worship have to keep a statement of the receipts and expenses, and draw up every year a financial account and an inventory of property. Financial control over all associations is by the State authorities: l'Administration de l'Enregistrement and l'Inspection Générale des Finances. Moreover, the endowment fund, or reserve fund, that the associations are permitted to have is limited by the law, and can only be used for the purpose designated. (See Title IV. Arts. 21, 22 of the Law.)

There is another aspect of the controversy which we Americans are likely to ignore; this is the hostility which exists between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church. The present Government is anti-clerical, (which is not necessarily anti-religious,) This one can see by reading the reports of M. Briand of the House of Deputies, and of M. Le Comte of the Senate. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic Bishops and the congregations are active adherents to the Syllabus, which condemns as a damnable error a republican form of Government. Of this Syllabus we Americans hear very little. H. P. SCRATCHLEY.

New York, Aug. 16, 1906.

THE MAYOR'S IDEA OF BERLIN.

Germans Differ from Mr. McClellan's Opinion That It Is Not Well Kept.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in the paragraph published this morning, giving some one's opinions as to Mayor McClellan's conclusions, and would be very glad if Mr. McClellan himself would publish his views.

In Le Figaro, Paris, of July 30, I find the reports of Mr. Huret on the streets of Berlin. He was sent by Figaro to study German conditions, and his published reports are very favorable to Germany and disparaging to Paris. F. A. N.

Brooklyn, Aug. 19, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German voters of Greater New York will take exception to the criticism of the City of Berlin by Mayor McClellan, on his visit to the German metropolis.

It is a well-known fact that the City of Berlin is the cleanest and best kept city of its size in the world. Municipal conditions there are far better than in New York. Mayor McClellan will do well to look after the dirty conditions of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens on his return.

Brooklyn, Aug. 18. HENRY P. SCHMIDT.

Son's Duty to His Father.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Adequately to answer Mr. Heymfeld's query in to-day's TIMES would require quite a discourse on morality and conduct.

There should exist between father and son the strongest of reciprocal love and trust, prompting on the son's part a strong faith in the righteousness, sincerity, and good intent of the father's counsels, and on the father's part ceaseless efforts to make those counsels and his own conduct worthy of that faith. The establishment of such relations is the duty of every father, and under such conditions physical chastisement is practically entirely unnecessary, and the problem of the son resisting the father does not arise. If, however, either by neglect or by superfluous ordering and guiding and restraining the father causes the boy's faith and love to diminish he has but himself to blame. The boy learns to look out for himself. His father is to him as other men, and to my mind he is justified in resisting him as he would other men. Of course boys generally do not possess angelic traits, but love and kindness and patience and, above all, common sense, will conquer every time. C. A. OEHM.

New London, Conn., Aug. 19, 1906.

Suggestion from a Lover of Baseball.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The knell of rowdyism in baseball has been struck by your editorial in to-day's paper under the head of "Chicago and New York." It is a recognized fact that the professionals of our National game have no esprit du corps. With them it is simply a question of money and not local patriotism. There are thousands of good ball players in this section on whom we could annually draw, provided they were encouraged. I would suggest that the two major associations have amateur sections, charging a nominal fee of two or three dollars a season for membership, members to be local residents and selected by an advisory committee, which would encourage gentlemanly conduct in conjunction with playing ability. Let them arrange friendly games, to be played, if necessary, on our public grounds, like Brooklyn Parade Grounds, giving a cup or pennant to the winning team. This would create a splendid spirit of friendly rivalry and greatly develop the game.

W. BERESFORD SEALE.

Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1906.

Congratulations from an Old Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit an old-time friend and constant reader and oft-contributor to THE TIMES to sincerely congratulate the present management upon the consummation of its tenth anniversary.

THE TIMES, since the day of its foundation by the late Hon. Henry J. Raymond, has always been a high-class American newspaper; but the past ten years have particularly emphasized its position as independent, fearless, and outspoken upon all political questions which intimately affect the welfare of the people, besides which, it is ever welcome in every home where refinement, respectability, and intelligence prevail, and none are put to the peril of the danger of the blush of shame by the perusal of its columns of comprehensive, clean news.

It is a credit to high standard American journalism, and may its future success so far surpass its past as to exceed and surprise the most sanguine expectations of all concerned is the earnest wish of THOMAS W. PITTMAN.

New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

That Royal-Imperial Entente.

From The London Chronicle.

Thursday, Aug. 16, the date of meeting between King Edward and the Kaiser at Friedrichshof, is the anniversary of the battle of Mars-la-Tour, which practically sealed the fate of Metz. Friedrichshof, near Homburg, used to be called Cronberg, but received its present name when acquired by the Empress Frederick, or Friedrich, who died just five years ago yesterday. There it was that she spent her suffering widowhood, and her beautiful estate and palace—which she had made to look like an English country seat—she bequeathed to her youngest daughter, Margaret, who had married the very wealthy Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse-Cassel, and was thus best able to keep it up apart from territorial connection with the neighborhood.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP AGAIN.

Another Correspondent on the Lesson of the Omaha Water Works Affair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pertinence of your remarks on the City of Omaha's recent attempt at municipal trading in water supply comes home irresistibly to the man who has to figure out business propositions in terms of dollars and cents. Omaha's difficulty seems to lie in the fact that the city did its figuring too late. With a preconceived opinion that the city could buy the existing water works from the private owners for about $3,000,000, and a subsequent fair appraisal at more than $6,000,000, the city having already bound itself to buy at the appraisers' figures, it is easy to comprehend Omaha's present discomfiture. It seems to be quite as possible for a community to tire of its bargain as an individual, and this city's repudiation of its contract makes an interesting display of collective human nature. The man who regrets his real estate purchase and scours the records for a flaw on which to base rejection of title seems to the ordinary business man not a whit more dishonorable than the community which seeks to shirk its obligations in the manner contemplated by the City of Omaha.

Is it not possible that the attractiveness of such expressions as "public ownership of public utilities," has thrown the alluring veil of self-confidence over the homely, practical, necessary side of the question of municipal ownership?

The American's belief in his ability to "run" anything from the smallest undertaking to the largest has carried him to incredible success—but he has "run" the successful things in his own interest. Water, light, transit facilities and the rest may of right belong to us all in common as much as the sun and the wind, but it is the incentive of private gain that has brought light, water, and transit systems to their present state of efficiency—the desire and necessity as well of doing for one's self—the instinct of self-preservation. It is this mainspring that makes an enterprise pay, and that takes into account the practical question of the risk and the cost before the enterprise is begun. Do the municipal ownership exponents have to seriously consider the dollars and cents of sending gas through pipes and cars through streets? In Omaha they miscalculated the cost of the intial outfit by a trifle of $3,000,000, which error was followed by the inevitable "squeal." The incident neither argues well for Omaha's future in municipal ownership nor reflects credit on her present in ordinary contractual relations.

HENRY H. CURRAN.

New York, Aug. 15, 1906.

Exchange for Picture Cards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "Collector," who in to-day's issue seeks information in regard to the exchange of illustrated postal cards, I would state there is a souvenir card club in connection with Browning's Magazine, published by Browning, King & Co., Cooper Square, New York. E. C. C.

New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to inquiry of "Collector," which appeared in your issue of to-day, the Post-Card Union of America, with headquarters at 1004 Arch Street, Philadelphia, was organized for post-card exchange among its members, as one of whom I have found it exceedingly satisfactory in results. G. C. SHERMAN.

New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

Mental Fodder That Pleases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for editorial headed "Road of 1,000 Wonders." The writer of that article knows "Our Boundless West." It is a positive pleasure to read such writing because it is not foolishly flattering, but judicial in its tone, admitting the good side, yet not denying that there is also a menacing side to the great monopoly of the Mighty West.

Thank you for such mental fodder.

M. C. M.

Mauch Chunk, Penn., July 18, 1906.

A Word of Praise for Mr. Comstock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All lovers of fair play will be pleased with the discriminating commendation of the work of Anthony Comstock in THE TIMES of yesterday. Very few persons are in a position to appreciate the work that he has done in protecting young people from the vile company who are seeking to make a living by pandering to vice. This man is fighting the battle of all who are interested in good morals and a pure family life. ONE WHO KNOWS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

A Correction and a Prophecy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 5 of your issue of this day, in a short resume of the doings of American crews in England, referring to the race of the Harvard crew in 1869, you state that Harvard won. This is quite contrary to fact, the English crew winning in most hollow fashion. In the year of grace 1906, just thirty-seven years later, history, I think, is about to repeat itself, as all signs point to another English victory.

AN ENGLISH OARSMAN.

New York, Aug. 19, 1906.

AN ANTISEPTIC TRAGEDY.

On an isle in the Pacific, in a peaceful, beatific, and uncivilized abandon
dwelt a people once who knew
Naught of modern ways and fashions, for their quite untutored passions
bade them do the things their fathers and forefathers bade them do;
And they dwelt there all serenely till one day a storm quite meanly cast upon
their peaceful island from a shipwreck out at sea
A most scientific being with a critic's eye, all-seeing, who was up on modern methods and as bumptious as could be.

In a far-off, modern nation he had studied sanitation, and he told these peaceful people of the germs and things that grew
In their food and air and water; and he wed the Chieftain's daughter and declared himself anointed to make health conditions new;
For the Chieftain, little thinking but of eating and of drinking, paid him only slight attention as he went upon his way,
Overseeing and advising, boiling, steaming, sterilizing, fumigating, and bedewing things with antiseptic spray.

And he made them boil the water till their wrath grew hot and hotter, for they loved their simple privilege of dying as they pleased;
But it seemed to them that boiling was the burden of their toiling, and the public disaffection at his orders much increased.
For he went about until he had them boiling, willy nilly, all their boilable possessions, telling them he'd sooner be
Paralytic, epileptic than not to be antiseptic, and that germs in boiling water were as harmless as could be.

So one time with rites quite mystic and a bit cannibalistic, did these simple people seize him at the closing of the day,
Put him in a caldron seething, smiles their simple faces wreathing, as they boiled him all the evening in an antiseptic way;
And his antiseptic resting place is there to-day, suggesting that reforms with simple people must go cautiously and slow,
And that wisdom prophylactic should be not at all didactic, but more truly diplomatic, as this little tale will show.

J. W. BOLAN.

THE ART COMMISSION HALTS MANY CONTRACTS

It Sits Hard on Artist Coco's Plans for Queens Court House.

NEW HALL OF RECORDS DELAY

Board Refuses to Permit Work on Statuary to Proceed Until It's Seen All the Designs.

The Municipal Art Commission, by its refusal to approve the plans for various municipal works, has delayed the execution of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of city contracts, according to the officials interested.

President Joseph Bermel of the Borough of Queens is indignant because the Art Commission won't pass his plans for the $300,000 Court House in Queens. The many disputes over the Hall of Records were supposed to have ended. They have broken out again, however, through the criticism by the Art Commission, of the statuary to be put on the empty pedestals in front of the structure. The commission approved, but with a condition, the proposed mural decorations for the Hall. The new shelter house for the tennis and croquet players in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and a number of other park shelters, fire houses, and other public buildings have been approved by the commission.

When asked yesterday why the Art Commission had refused to approve the plans of his architect, Pietro Coco, for the new Queens County Court House, President Mennel said:

"The design was actually too handsome. That is the whole reason. It was too beautiful."

The commission's criticism of the new $300,000 building which it is proposed to erect on the site of the present ruin, the old Court House having been almost totally destroyed by fire, is that it contains too many styles of architecture for one structure. The design in the Municipal Art Commission's room in the City Hall shows a building with a Greek façade of four columns and two pilasters.

There is a Greek pediment with allegorical sculptural work in relief. But on either side are two pillars with lamps, all four of the same design but of modern abstraction from a possible Renaissance original. The top of the edifice is a kind of pergola, but almost wholly of glass, which, it was pointed out, was not in keeping with the Greek façade. There are in front of the Greek entrance two lions on pedestals. The Greek anthemion atop of the edifice is said to be a modernized adaptation of the ancient architectural ornamentation.

Too much coloring is another criticism. There are in the design shown brown, white, red, and green, while two flags of red, white, and blue show at either end of the front.

Mr. Bermel said that the building is really a very handsome one, but what he objects to, he said, was that Mayor McClellan was overruled by the Art Commission in disapproving the plans.

"Mayor McClellan told me before he went to Europe," said President Bermel, "that the plans could go through without the approval of the Municipal Art Commission, and now the Art Commission takes it on itself to disapprove them. Of course, I went to see about it. I asked Acting Mayor McGowan how it was. He said that it was through an oversight. He told me that the plan was put in with a number of others that were brought before him to sign, so that they could be sent to the Art Commission. He did not see that the plan for the Queens County Building was among them, and he inadvertently signed it, thus formally bringing it before the commission for approval."

"Will you insist that the plan shall go through as it is?" President Bermel was asked.

"Of course," he said. "When Mayor McClellan comes back from Europe I will see him about it. But I think we shall make a few changes anyway. It certainly was too handsome for the Commissioners. A man named Cook objected. Said the designs were too varied."

Walter Cook is the sculptor on the Art Commission. The architect, Pietro Coco, is a Queens resident.

The Art Commission's criticism of the statuary for the empty pedestals in front of the Hall of Records was that only one of a group was shown. There are to be three figures in each group, it is said, to be of colossal size and to be allegorical. Incidents in the city's history, it was said, are the basis for them. One of the members of the Municipal Art Commission said yesterday that there was no fault found with the sculptor's taste, but that the commission did not feel it wise to approve the design until all the figures had been seen.

For similar reasons the commission also refused to approve some mural decorations for the Hall of Records. These are to be mosaics, and only drawings were exhibited instead of the completed decorations. Horgan & Slattery, the architects, were directed to show the entire mosaic as well as the groups of statuary, that they may be inspected by the commission.

The new building for the Health Department in Brooklyn will be the first of a number of structures planned by the Art Commission to border the plaza at the terminus of the new Manhattan Bridge. Bradford L. Gilbert is the architect of the new Health Department Building. It will cost $125,000.

The Art Commission has approved the design of the statue of Verdi, the composer. For a number of years Italians of prominence in artistic and commercial life have wished to erect a statue of the composer in this city. The statue which has just been approved was the gift of a committee, headed by Charles Barsotti. It will be erected at Seventy-third Street and Broadway.

LINER SIGHTS MANY WHALES.

Minnehaha's Passengers Enjoy an Unusual Sight Off Nantucket Shoals.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, in yesterday morning from London, passed through a large school of whales when off the Nantucket Shoals Sunday afternoon. The leviathans were an unusually friendly lot, several of them approaching close to the liner. All the passengers got a good look at them.

Among those on board the Minnehaha were ex-Gov. Murphy of New Jersey and the Countess of Stafford, who was formerly Mrs. Colgate of New York. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Colgate.

Oscar Dane In "Dr. Jekyll."

Oscar Dane appeared at the Third Avenue Theatre last night in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." He has recovered from the fall which hurt him badly last week. There were two performances yesterday, and at each there was a good audience.

Clever Wives Know

goods formerly sold in bulk now come in packages, thus assuring cleanliness and uniformity. Of package teas **White Rose Ceylon Tea** is the best. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Cup of Comfort.

THE MONEY POWER DOWNED.

Magnate Squelched by a Stage Mr. Hearst—Roosevelt There, Too.

In the last act of "The Power of Money" at the American Theatre last night, Roger Wilson, trust magnate, was engaged in destroying John Keeley, the brick manufacturer, who wouldn't give up his plant to the trust. A tall stranger with a brown derby and a long cigar strolled about and looked on. Nobody knew who he was—not then. The workmen stood in a group listening to the magnate's offer of higher pay.

There was a fiery appeal by a Keeley sympathizer, and this was followed by sneers and more offers of higher pay from Roger Wilson. Wilson, who seemed, for some unknown reason, to be ordering the police around as though he were a Deputy Commissioner, had handcuffs put on the sympathizer. It was then that the tall stranger, with the brown derby and the long cigar, strolled to the centre of the stage and faced the man of millions.

"First, I'll take those handcuffs off this young man," the stranger said, and he unlocked them with a key which he was carrying for the purpose. "Now," he said, and as he said it he looked straight into Wilson's eyes, "I am going to arrest you."

"Arrest Me, Me!" exclaimed the magnate. "What do you mean! And who are you, you insolent rascal?"

"I? Who am I?" The tall stranger seemed amused and flicked the ashes from his cigar. "Why, I am William Randolph Hearst."

The magnate trembled. The audience roared and stamped its feet for three minutes.

When Wilson regained his composure he began to swell with anger again.

"And who dares make this complaint against me?" he exclaimed. "I'd like to see him. I'll crush him as I crush all my enemies."

"Oh, you will, will you?" asked the stage Mr. Hearst quietly. "Well, we'll see." Then turning to his officer, he said: "Show him in. All right, Mr. Wilson, here he comes, right through that door. Allow me to present Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States."

Then, amid, thunderous applause, "President Roosevelt." He was the same kind that appeared at the Amen Corner dinner last Winter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; except that last night he said no words. He just stood up and smiled, seeming to enjoy the applause as much as if he were the original. Roger Wilson, the trust villain, was at last dumfounded. Then the curtain fell.

The impersonator is not familiar with the habits of his original. Mr. Hearst does not smoke.

SOME "PONY" DANCERS QUIT.

Leave "His Honor the Mayor" Because of a Dispute Over Pay.

Some members of the English "pony ballet" in "His Honor the Mayor," at Wallack's Theatre, quit the show on Saturday night, and have been engaged by Charles Dillingham to appear in "Dolly Dollars." W. R. Sill, manager of "His Honor the Mayor" Company, declares that only five of the eight members of the ballet deserted him, and adds emphatically that they violated their contract in doing so. The girls retort that there are six in their party, and they give their names—Ada Robertson, Beatrice Liddell, Seppi McNeil, Elizabeth Hawman, Louise Hawman, and Dorothy Marlowe—as proof. They also say that they gave Mr. Sill the "regular two weeks' notice."

The girls have engaged T. S. McDonnell as counsel to look after their case, if Mr. Sill sues them. They sent a long letter to their lawyer yesterday, in which they assert that Alfred E. Aarons, who took over the show from Fred C. Whitney in Chicago, owes them a little matter of $1,900 in "salary and borrowed money." They explain the borrowed money by saying that the show was losing money, that one of the girls came to New York and drew heavily on her bank account and turned over the money to Mr. Aarons, and that with this money and contributions from the five other girls the members of the company managed to come from Indianapolis to Philadelphia. "At times Mr. Aarons left us penniless and we had nothing to eat," the young women say in their letter.

Last night ten ponies appeared in the ballet and the six ex-members who were in the audience watched them dance. The management of the show explained that the ten were imported secretly last week and rehearsed in a stable loft. The management also issued a long statement:

"Ten days ago five of the pony ballet were conditionally released by Alfred Aarons, the owner of the company, to appear under the management of Charles Dillingham. The conditions were that these girls were to remain with 'His Honor the Mayor' for the stay at Wallack's, Mr. Dillingham agreeing not to engage them unless they did stay.

"On Saturday night five of the dancers announced that they were going to leave at the close of the performance, asserting that they had not been paid for their services by Mr. Aarons, who in February last took over the contract held by Fred C. Whitney. Mr. Aarons offered to pay this alleged indebtedness for Mr. Whitney, who is now in Europe, provided the girls stayed at Wallack's.

GRACE GEORGE'S NEW PLAY.

Will Open Her Season at the Manhattan with "Clothes."

Grace George will be in her season at the Manhattan Theatre in "Clothes," by Avery Hapwood and Channing Pollock. A. H. Stuart, who acted Cressler, the suicide in "The Pit," has been engaged for Miss George's company, which includes Robert T. Haines, Diana Huneker, Frank Worthing, Maud Harrison, and Charles Stanely.

William A. Brady, Miss George's husband and manager, is going to present "The Pit" again this season. Wright Huntington, who was E. H. Sothern's leading man at one time, has been engaged for the rôle of Curtis Jadwin, originally played by Wilton Lackaye. Mr. Brady has engaged Josephine Sherwood for "The Law and the Man," Mr. Lackaye's stage version of "Les Miserables."

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

Toby Claude headed the bill at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday. She sang popular songs and gave imitations of actors and actresses. James Neill and Edythe Chapman were seen in "The Lady Across the Hall."

Bronson Howard's comedy drama, "One of Our Girls," which was written for Helen Dauvray, and produced by her twenty years ago, is being revived at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. In the cast are Eva Taylor, Robert Lee Hill, Lawrence Grattan, Herbert Bostwick, Alice Gale, Leonard Ide, and Cameron Clemens.

"The Crickets," an act with many girls and much Japanese coloring, was presented on the New York Theatre Roof last night. Norma Seymour, soprano, had the chief rôle. May Yohe is one of the attractions still; others are Sid Baxter, Paul Le Crox, Carrie De Mar, Al Leech, and the Four Lukens.

Maude Lambert is the headliner on the Metropolis Theatre Roof this week. In the list of entertainers are Billy S. Clifford, Felix & Clayton, the Althea Twins, Hodges & Lauchmere, the Zancigs, and "Marshall, the Mystic."

The Fays stay on Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden. Arthur Prince still does his ventriloquistic act, with a dummy sailor. Others are Rice & Provost, Bedini & Arthur, Collins & Hart, and Laila Sabbini.

"Mamzelle Champagne" has begun its last week but one on the Madison Square Garden Roof.

Rigo and his orchestra are still at the Harlem Casino.

The Ninth Regiment Band is at Terrace Garden.

"The Gambler of the West" is at the West End.

The New Star's offering for this week is "On Dangerous Ground."

Warren L. Travis, a lifter of heavy weights, is the chief attraction at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum.

The Eden Musee has a newly clothed figure of President Roosevelt.

James Barrow, Robinson & Fauchette, and Lulu Keegan are on the bill at Huber's Casino.

Pain's "carnival week" began at Manhattan Beach last night. The greatest display of fireworks is announced for Thursday.

E. E. Rice brought "The Girl from Paris" back to the Manhattan Beach Theatre last night; it will stay there two weeks.

Luna Park, Dreamland, and Steeplechase Park, the Coney Island amusement resorts, are still doing a good business.

Lloyd, the fireworks man at Brighton Beach, will give jubilee exhibits to-night and Thursday and Saturday nights.

TAXAMETER IDEA GOOD, SAY PUBLIC CAB OWNERS

But the Machine They Have Seen Does Not Please Them.

CALL IT NOISY AND UNSIGHTLY

President of the Union Favors a Minimum Charge of 25 Cents if the Machines Are Installed.

Members of the Public Hack Owners' Union want taxameters, if they can get the right kind. The one on the market now, they say, makes a noise that you can hear from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth Street on a quiet night. Furthermore, the hackmen say, it makes a cab so unsightly that possible passengers flee at the very sight of it.

The Public Hack Owners are those who operate in the day time. No "night-hawks" are eligible, and everybody that belongs to this union has to own his "rig." As a result of the articles in regard to the cab problem and the relief thereof in THE TIMES, President Patrick Reddin called a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization last night and invited a TIMES reporter to be present. William J. Ryan, business agent, acted as Chairman.

The first man to express his opinion of the taxameter was Charles Harris, a veteran hackman of New York.

"I'm against the taxameter, and I don't care who knows it," he said. "You have to cut away the dashboard to put it in place, and that ruins a 'rig,' to begin with. It makes a noise like a hammer beating on a box. On a quiet night a man standing at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue can hear a taxameter working at Forty-second Street. What's the use of our having rubber tires and trying to get smooth-riding cabs if we are going to have a thing like that to make a noise all the time? The public won't stand for it."

Roger Collins came next. He had a more intimate knowledge of the taxameter than any of the other men, because he ran a cab with one on it for months. They were in use at the Imperial Hotel for a long time, but have been discarded.

"I know about taxameters, and they're always out of fix," said Collins. "I had a sad experience with mine. The noise of it worried everybody so that my cab was shunned after it became known that I had a taxameter on it. One time a couple of women got in at the Imperial and were driven up to Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. There they made me stop and got out.

"I can't stand that awful noise any longer,' one of them said. 'Where did you get that horrid clock, any way?'".

All the hackmen at the meeting agreed that if the right sort of instrument could be invented it would be a good thing.

Frank Dunn was another member of the committee who expressed himself as opposed to the only kind of taxameter that is known here.

"I don't see the need of it," he said. "Twenty blocks north and south make a mile, and seven blocks across town. That's simple enough, and what's the need of an instrument to tell it?"

President Patrick Reddin said that if a suitable taxameter were introduced, he wanted to see 25 cents fixed as the charge for half a mile ride. The minimum price for any ride is now 50 cents.

"There'll be lots of short riding if we have the quarter charge," said Mr. Reddin. "People who want to go eight or ten blocks would take cabs—people that never think of doing so now. The sentiment of this committee seems to be against the kind of taxameter on the market now, but if a good one could be invented the twenty-five-cent minimum price would do us a great deal of good."

Everybody present agreed to this. The cost of the taxameter was taken up, and that appears to be the greatest stumbling block of all. The hackmen were aghast at the idea of paying $85 for an instrument. When they learned that the promoter of the taxameter proposed to rent each one at 15 cents a day, more than $50 a year, they were even more emphatic in their opposition. Some of them did not hesitate to criticise the Mayor's Marshal and say that it was for him to have the hack ordinance lived up to.

"An honest confession is good for the soul," said Charles Harris, "and I am going to tell what I used to do when I was a cabman at the New York Athletic Club. When I would carry members to their homes I used to look out for stray 'fares' on my way back. In five years I think I must have taken from 2,500 to 3,000 'fares' in this way. Of course, I couldn't go very far out of my way."

"Did you turn in to the boss the money you got that way?" asked one of the men.

"I turned it in to myself," Harris answered, and at that there was a great laugh.

A PREACHER IN VAUDEVILLE.

Edwards Davis Seen at Keith & Proctor's in "The Unmasking."

Edwards Davis, formerly a preacher of Oakland, Cal., appeared at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre last night in a one-act tragedy entitled "The Unmasking." Mr. Davis took the part of Donald Devries, an actor cast, to play the part of Richard III. Warren Emerson appeared as Maguire, the dresser; Frederic Hawthorne as Forrest Forbes, cast to play Richmond; Adele Blood as Lady Celeste, daughter of Lord Erskine; Denham Wilkes as Lord Erskine, "a lord without a castle," and Harriet Lournique as Lady Erskine.

In the programme of the playlet is contained this paragraph, and it is supposed to be the theme:

"We are all maskers in the 'make-up' of our lives, and we sham the things we hope to be, until at last we are that which at first we only seemed. We are not what we have been; we are what we shall be when in our final scene of life the dark surrounds—then is the unmasking."

KENTUCKY BELLES COMING.

Returning from Paris on the Finland—To Stay Here a While.

The thirty young women from Kentucky who have been touring Europe at the expense of The Louisville Courier-Journal, sailed for New York on the Red Star liner Finland on Saturday.

It was announced last night that Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the paper, has engaged rooms for them to occupy on reaching New York at the Hotel Belmont. The young protégées of Col. Watterson are reported to have had a great time in Paris, many of them receiving offers of marriage and all of them declining and cabling the news of their declinations to the young men most directly concerned in the Blue Grass region.

Gov. Higgins Returns to Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Gov. Higgins returned to this city to-day from his home in Olean. It is not known how long he will remain here.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

WEINSTOCK—LEVY.

Harry H. Weinstock of the New York City Engineer Corps, stationed at Port Richmond, married Sunday, Aug. 19, Miss Nellie Levy at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Levy, 16 West 119th Street. The Rev. Dr. Greenfield performed the ceremony.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Relieves Headache

Caused by Summer heat, overwork, nervous disorders or impaired digestion. Relieved quickly. —Adv.

LEFT BANK FUNDS TO FIGHT.

Messenger Had $42,000 in His Care—Held for Firing Revolver.

With fifteen one-thousand-dollar bills in his inside pocket and $27,000 in small change in boxes in his wagon, Joseph N. Neher, a messenger for the Oriental Bank, of John Street and Broadway, forgot all about the money in his charge when he climbed down from his seat behind the horses yesterday and fought with another driver, who he says had insulted him.

According to Neher, J. J. Callahan—who is still running, so far as the police know—was driving a truck beside his bank wagon, when, at Eighty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, he leaned over and called him a name which aroused all Neher's fighting instincts.

Neher jumped from his seat, regardless of the fortune in cash in his charge, and challenged the other man to meet him on the ground. Callahan was not averse to a fight, and the two men began to punch one another, while their horses stood patiently by.

According to witnesses, Neher was not equal to Callahan with his fists, and when he had been beaten severely he withdrew from the fight and ran to his wagon, where he got a revolver. Smarting under his defeat, Neher fired at Callahan, who had already begun to run, suspecting that the messenger had a weapon with him.

Neher was arrested by Patrolman Walsh of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station charged with exploding firearms in the city limits. This charge was made pending an investigation to find out if Callahan was hurt. For all the police know, Callahan may have carried away a bullet in his body.

The bank's wagon was driven to the station and the bank was notified. Another messenger was sent to the station, and he took charge of the money. The fifteen one-thousand-dollar bills, however, had been taken from Neher, and the police could not deliver them to any other person.

Neher was arraigned in the Harlem Court later, and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day. With $15,000 to his credit in the station house, he dared not offer bail for himself, and yet no word was received from the bank as to giving bail for him. When the fight occurred Neher was on his way to the Harlem Bank, where $10,000 of the money in his charge was to have been left.

DOUBLE WEDDING HELD UP.

Sister and Brother Marry Brother and Sister—Had a Five Days' Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—Miss Carrie May Blatchford and Walter Delmont Blatchford, sister and brother, were married here last Monday to William F. Keough and Grace Ernestine Keough, brother and sister, by the Rev. Mr. Smallwood, at the home of William E. Harris, 307 Franklin Street.

The two couples came here from Cambridge, Mass., last week, expecting to be married at once, but they had to wait five days before they could get their licenses, being non-residents of the State and city. There was no objection to the weddings, although secrecy was enjoined upon all taking part in the double ceremony until the two brides and two bridegrooms had returned home.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. M. A. Field is at the Oriental Hotel, where her son, William B. Osgood Field, has been visiting her. Mrs. Field, who was Miss Lila Sloane, is coming down from Lenox to spend several days this week with her mother-in-law.

***

James B. Clews, who is at the Oriental, has been entertaining J. De Wolf Cutting.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at their Adirondack camp on Birch Island.

***

Howard W. Colby is at Mount Kineo on Moosehead Lake, where he has been doing considerable entertaining.

***

J. Gordon Douglas has gone to Bar Harbor to join his mother, Mrs. William P. Douglas. His fiancée, Miss Annie Ward Kountze, is also there with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze.

***

Mr. and Mrs. S. Osgood Pell have gone to Saratoga, where they will stay for some days at one of the cottages of the United States Hotel.

***

J. Elliott Cowdin is one of the recent arrivals at Saratoga.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate, Jr., (Miss Oliver,) are visiting Mr. Choate's parents at Stockbridge, Mass.

***

Miss Electra Havemeyer has been visiting Mrs. Harry Peters (Miss Wells) at Newport.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a dinner of forty covers on Sept. 4. Her large dinner on Saturday evening for a hundred or more guests is to be followed by music. Signor Campanari will sing.

***

Miss Leary will go to Newport early next month. She will stay at Park Gate.

***

The Misses Boardman of New York are at the Peter Jay cottage, at Northeast Harbor, Me.

***

A garden fête for the benefit of the Crippled Children of the William H. Davis Free Industrial School at 471 West Fifty-seventh Street will be held on Friday afternoon and evening in the grounds of the Thorley Lyons Home for Crippled Children at Claverack, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Local rains and thunder storms have continued in districts from Mississippi Valley to the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and also in the Rocky Mountain districts and the Northwestern States. Temperatures continue above the season's average, except in the Northwestern and Southwestern States, and have fallen 20 to 30 degrees in the Dakotas during the last twenty-four hours. The greatest departures above the seasonal average are noted over the lake region, where they average about ten degrees above the normal.

Temperatures will continue high over the Eastern part of the country during the next two days, with scattered local showers. In the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley and the western lake region, lower temperatures and showers are indicated for Tuesday night and Wednesday, and cooler weather should extend over the Eastern districts Wednesday night and Thursday.

During Tuesday the winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh from the southwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light southerly; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, light and mostly easterly; on the lower lakes, fresh southerly, and on the upper lakes, fresh southerly, shifting to northerly.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England—Showers in the interior, fair on the coast Tuesday; Wednesday showers and cooler; fresh south winds.

Western New York—Showers Tuesday and cooler; Wednesday cooler; fresh to brisk south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	61	73	4 P. M.	69	85
6 A. M.	60	72	6 P. M.	69	84
3 A. M.	65	76	9 P. M.	69	77
12 M.	70	82	12 P. M.	68	..

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 80. Maximum temperature, 85 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

WILL PURIFY PRINCETON, SAY W. C. T. U. CRUSADERS

War on Smoking, Drinking, and Gaming at the University.

PROFESSORS SCOLDED, TOO

And Gay Theologs Criticised—Will Take Other Steps to Purify the Place If Moral Suasion Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—Smoking, drinking, and card playing at Princeton University, and among the gayer students at the theological seminary as well, have been placed under the ban of the W. C. T. U. of the college town. A movement has been inaugurated, looking toward the suppression of such vices. Forceful measures are to be taken by the women, if peaceful means and moral suasion fail to accomplish the desired results. Mrs. J. W. Bickford, President of the W. C. T. U., in discussing her plans to-day, said that one of the first moves to be made would be the appointment of a committee to attend all council meetings to protest against the granting of all new licenses, and against the renewal of licenses to places frequented by the students. It will be shown that such places are detrimental to the morals of both the student body and to the public in general, and in this way it is hoped that favorable results will be accomplished.

Another move will be made against certain college professors and the leaders of club life, who, the W. C. T. U. members say, not only drink occasionally, but also encourage their wards in lives of luxury and easy morals. To these college leaders an appeal will be made to set a good example before the younger men. The society people of the town will also be asked to discourage the use of wine on their tables, particularly at functions to which the college boys are to be invited. A special effort is to be made to interest some of the most prominent men and women in the town, as well as the leaders in the university and seminary, in this new movement, to the end that their example and influence may count on the side espoused by the temperance women.

Mrs. Bickford is confident that she and her colleagues will be successful in their efforts. She believes that the dissipation of the past has been due more to thoughtlessness than to any intention to violate the moral code. She expects that the attendance of the women at the town meetings will result in gains for the temperance advocates. The women do not believe that the town authorities will be so free to issue licenses when they are under the searchlight of publicity.

Next to drinking, it is believed by the women that smoking and card-playing work the most harm among the young men. They are especially opposed to the smoking of pipes and to the use of cigarettes, as smoking hampers the young men in their studies and prevents them from obtaining high averages in their work, the women declare. The smoking habit is also said to have a bad effect on the physical development of the boys, and to prevent them from making a good showing on the athletic field.

Card-playing, they declare, leads to gambling and other forms of vice, as well as diverting the attention of the boys from their studies. Even the progressive euchres of society are to be barred, it being urged that such playing is usually the beginning of more harmful games. Taken altogether, the crusade promises to create considerable of a sensation when Princeton resumes its activities this Fall.

MATILDA AUS DER OHE DEAD.

Sister of Noted Pianist Succumbs to Heart Disease in Peekskill.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Miss Matilda Aus Der Ohe, sister of Adele Aus Der Ohe, the celebrated pianist, died at the Raleigh Hotel this morning from heart disease. Her two sisters were with her. They were born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, and their home is in Berlin.

Miss Matilda Aus Der Ohe had long been a chaperon for her sister, the pianist, and had accompanied her in all her concert tours. For several Summers they had been at Lake Mohegan and Peekskill.

The Misses Matilda and Adele Aus Der Ohe went to New York on June 29 for a few hours, and, while returning, Miss Matilda was stricken with paralysis. She recovered from this ailment and also from an attack of pneumonia, but the illnesses affected her heart and indirectly led to her death.

OLDEST HARLEM WOMAN DEAD

Mrs. Smith, In Her 100th Year, Leaves a Daughter 68.

Mrs. Susan M. Smith, said to be the oldest woman in Harlem, died on Friday at her home, 349 Lenox Avenue, after a long illness. Old age was the cause of death. Mrs. Smith was in her one hundredth year. She leaves a daughter, Miss Caroline Smith, 68 years old, who is her only living relative.

Mrs. Smith was born in Boston July 5, 1807. She was a member of one of the oldest and best known of New England families. She came to New York City with her parents when 8 years old, and lived here ever since. Her funeral was held last evening.

Hebrew Sheltering Society Outing.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, which has an institution containing 700 children at Broadway and 151st Street, will hold its annual outing in Central Park to-day. The children, accompanied by their instructors, will visit the Museums of Art and Natural History, the Botanical Gardens, and the Zoo. Dinner will be served to the youngsters at the Arsenal restaurant, and in the afternoon the band, composed of fifty boys belonging to the institution, will play on the Mall. Commissioner Herrman and other Park and city officials will attend the musical exercises.

MORE LIGHT PROMISED.

Staten Island Resorts Must Divide Illumination with the Public.

A report on Staten Island lighting conditions was made yesterday by Engineer Lacombe to Acting Mayor McGowan and Controller Metz. The gist of it was that the difficulties were not as great as represented, and that the Richmond Light and Railroad Company was ready to do something toward bettering them.

Engineer Lacombe found that the making of some repairs would go a long way toward bringing about more adequate illumination, and that better conditions would result if less attention is given to the lighting of certain Summer resorts on the island. It developed that much of the fault can be laid to a too generous distribution of light at the beaches, with a corresponding curtailing of the service to the general public.

It was agreed between the officials of the company and the city authorities that in future the resorts would have to do with less light, and that all the big arc lights would be maintained as before. When the shore resorts close, lighting conditions are expected to be much improved.

The lighting plant was equipped sufficiently to meet ordinary conditions, Engineer Lacombe said, but was altogether inadequate when it was also employed to illuminate thousands of lamps at the resorts.

As a result of this report, Controller Metz's proposition for a municipal ownership plant will be temporarily shelved. The city will wait for the light company to make good its promises.

C. N. SQUIRES DEAD.

He Invented Machinery for Rubber Boots and Clothing.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 20.—Cyrenius N. Squires of Naugatuck, a pioneer in the ruber industry of this State, died at his Sumemr home yesterday from old age.

He was associated with the late Charles Goodyear in experimenting with rubber to make it practical for gloves, clothing, and footwear, and invented much of the apparatus which accomplished this end. He also devised the steam vulcanizer by which rubber is made adaptable for footwear.

For more than fifty years Mr. Squires was connected with the industry, having served a number of large concerns. He was 74 years old.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dexter Reynolds.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Dexter Reynolds, a prominent lawyer and inventor of this city, died on Sunday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Bayard Van Rensselaer. He had been ill since the Summer of 1904.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Albany on Dec. 22, 1828. He was a descendant of John Reynolds, who came to America in 1634, and settled in Watertown, Mass. Mr. Reynolds's father was Marcus T. Reynolds, a lawyer and railroad official.

He attended Union College, the Harvard Scientific School, and the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1850. He was connected for many years with the law firm of Marcus T. & Leonard G. Hun.

Mr. Reynolds was Paymaster of the Third Regiment during the Civil War, and patented twenty inventions, including a typesetting machine. His wife and three sons survive him.

Charles L. Rickerson.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Charles L. Rickerson of Brooklyn died here to-day. He was one of the largest hay commission merchants in New York, with an office and storehouse on West Street. He was 63 years old.

Mr. Rickerson came to Catskill on Aug. 5, and was stricken with paralysis on the next day. He was President of the Tannersville & Otis Elevated Railroad, the organizer and President of the Greene County Association of New York, and the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, and was for a number of years President of the Catskill & New York Steamboat Company. A wife, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

Dr. Charles J. Jones.

MEROM, Ind., Aug. 20.—Dr. Charles J. Jones, President of Union Christian College, died at his home here to-day of stomach trouble. He was 66 years old, and had been in the Ministry forty-seven years. Dr. Jones organized and built six Christian churches, the largest of which was at Norfolk, Va.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL BATTES TURNER, a Trustee of Cornell University and a Director of the First National Bank of Ithaca and of the Ithaca Trust Company, is dead at Ithaca. He was 48 years old.

Mrs. LAURA M. LOMIA, 63 years old, the wife of Col. Luigi Lomia, a retired artillery officer of the regular army, died at her home, 174 Woodland Avenue, New Rochelle, yesterday. Mrs. Lomia came of one of the oldest families of Philadelphia. Her father was Allan Robinetta. The funeral will be held on Wednesday in Trinity Episcopal Church, New Rochelle. Death was caused by paralysis.

Prof. CHARLES HEINRICH, a musician, died on Sunday at his home, 62 East 125th Street, after a brief illness. Heart trouble was the cause of death. He was born in Germany 65 years ago, and after an education in music and languages in that country, came to New York thirty years ago. He was appointed a Consular Agent in Switzerland by President Grant. At the expiration of his term he returned to this country and devoted himself to the teaching of music and the languages.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4635 Gramercy) for Book of Views, or representative.

OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell Co., 241-243 West 23d St. World-known chapels. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES *inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following-named morning newspapers: Boston Globe, Buffalo Courier, Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Record-Herald, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Pittsburg Dispatch, Providence Journal, Rochester Herald, St. Louis Republic, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Syracuse Post-Standard, and Washington Post.*

MARRIED.

LINDSLEY—FANSHAWE.—On Saturday, Aug. 18, at Christ Church, Shrewsbury, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel, New York, Isabel Crow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, to Van Sinderen Lindsley.

HUMPHREY—TOWNSEND.—On Aug. 18, at the Church of Our Father, Hulls Cove, Me., by the Rev. Frederick C. Lee, Martha Feltus, daughter of Martha Rosalie and the late James Rodman Townsend, to Theodore Friend Humphrey, 2d.

RUGGLES—ANTHONY.—At the residence of the bride, 10 Pequot St., Providence, July 10, 1906, by the Rev. Elliott F. Studley, Carlos Ruggles of Springfield, Mass., and May Lizzie Anthony of Providence, R. I.

WEINSTOCK—LEVY.—On Sunday, Aug. 19, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Levy, 16 West 119th Street, by the Rev. Dr. Greenfield, Nellie Levy to Harry H. Weinstock.

DIED.

AUS DER OHE.—At Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 20 Matilda aus der Ohe of Berlin.

Funeral private. Interment in Germany. Berlin papers please copy.

BAKER.—On Saturday, Aug. 18, at Hague, N. Y., in the 62d year of his age, Charles Baker beloved husband of Elizabeth Vanderpoel.

Funeral services at his late residence, 8 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, at 5 P. M.

BERRIAN.—Suddenly early Sunday morning, Aug. 19, William Berrian, Hotel Winthrop, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, and 9 W. Seventeenth Street, beloved husband of Amalia Secchi and grandson of the late Rev. William Berrian, one time rector of Trinity Church.

Interment private, Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

BRUCH.—Sunday, Aug. 19, at his late residence, on Washington Heights, after a lingering illness, J. Paul Bruch, only son of the late Dr. Henri Bruch of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Funeral private.

European papers please copy.

BUNKER.—Mary P. Bunker, wife of Alexander C. Bunker, eighth month, 19th, at Merrick, L. I., aged 56 years.

Funeral at the Friends' Meeting House, Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, 4th day, eighth month, 22d, at half-past 2.

BURGER.—At Harrison, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 19, 1906, Susan E. Burger in her 78th year.

Funeral services from St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M.

CUSHMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 19, 1906, at the residence of her son, Arthur L. Cushman, Prospect Hill, White Plains, N. Y., Clarissa A., widow of Sylvester Cushman, aged 71 years.

Funeral services from the residence of her son on Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

DECKER.—At his Summer home, Windsor, Conn., David H. Decker in the 87th year

ERICANS FALL BACK, FOURTH IN THE RACE

oor Playing Costs Another Defeat at Hands of Chicago.

EADERS BEAT CHAMPIONS

ely Batting Rally In Fifth Inning Gives Chicago 3 Runs—Brooklyn Worries Pittsburg.

Western teams won all the games that e played in the major leagues yester-y, and as a result of the contests in e American League the Greater New Yorks dropped back to fourth place. The Clevelands did not play on account of rain at Washington, but this improved their standing for the championship, for the defeat of both New York and Philadelphia gives them third position, and they are now within two points of deposing the thletics from second place. In the National League the Chicago leaders turned the tables on the champion New Yorks, administering a shut-out by a score of 3 to 0. Seven games now separate the New Yorks and the leaders, while Pittsburg is within two games of tying the champions. Brooklyn was worsted in the ninth inning by the ex-champions yesterday, while Cincinnati had difficulty in beating Boston by 2 to 1.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Detroit, 6; Boston, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 0.
Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cleveland	New York	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	8	9	7	6	12	15	66	.606
Phila'phia	7	—	10	8	11	10	10	12	62	.569
Cleveland	6	9	—	8	8	9	11	8	59	.567
New York	7	8	6	—	9	11	7	10	58	.563
St. Louis	6	8	7	6	—	7	10	13	57	.528
Detroit	9	4	4	8	7	—	10	11	53	.491
Washin'tn	4	4	4	5	9	5	—	10	41	.387
Boston	4	5	6	3	3	6	5	—	32	.294
Games lost	43	47	45	45	51	55	65	77		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	11	10	11	11	14	10	13	80	.721
New York	7	—	8	12	12	8	16	8	70	.654
Pittsburg	5	7	—	10	10	9	11	17	69	.633
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	9	10	11	11	52	.473
Cincinnati	4	4	5	10	—	10	7	9	49	.438
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.387
St. Louis	5	2	4	7	8	6	—	8	40	.357
Boston	3	5	2	4	9	8	8	—	39	.345
Games lost	31	37	40	58	63	65	72	74		

CHICAGO'S GAME BY 4 TO 1.

Griffith's Men Play Wretchedly in One Inning Which Costs Three Runs.

Considering the poor support he received, Orth pitched remarkably well yesterday against Chicago, and in many instances his work would have been rewarded with a victory, but the New Yorks' fielding was so ragged in one inning that three runs were tallied by the visitors, and Griffith's men finally lost by 4 to 1. Beyond a clean home run by Dougherty and two fine hits in succession by Williams and Conroy, the batting was light upon the part of both teams, but that was due to the headwork and effectiveness of both Orth and White.

To strengthen his team, Manager Griffith kept Hoffman on the bench, and placed Conroy in centre field and Delehanty in left. This change did not prove disadvantageous, in fact there was a slight improvement shown in the order of things, so far as these two men were concerned. The trouble was entirely with the infield, and Chase, who is playing with an injured ankle, was one of the principal offenders. It was not entirely poor fielding that cost New York the game, but indifferent base running. Keeler, with excellent judgment, after he had forced, Orth out in the third inning, proceeded at once to steal second. Delehanty was at third at the time. Sullivan made an effort to throw to second, but the ball was partially stopped in its flight by White, and Delehanty at this juncture should have attempted to reach home, but he remained stationary in his position. Elberfeld got a base on balls. With the bases filled, Chase could do nothing better than to hit to Tannehill, forcing Keeler out at third. In the fourth inning Williams's chance of scoring was cut short by a ridiculous attempt to get to the plate on Delehanty's hit to Davis. The latter fumbled the ball, but threw it to first. Then Williams made a futile effort to get home, but instead of proceeding, retraced his steps and was easily thrown out by Donahue.

For four innings the local team gave an enraging display, only one man reaching first base, Manager Jones, through an error of Elberfeld in the first inning. In his eagerness to reach second, however, he was neatly thrown out at first by Orth to Chase. The fifth inning proved the undoing of the New Yorks. Davis just beat out a throw of La Porte to Chase, and he was sacrificed to second by Donahue. "Pat" Dougherty should have been an easy out at first, but Williams was totally unable to pick up the ball. In the meantime Davis landed at third. Sullivan hit to Elberfeld, who nipped Dougherty at second, but Davis tallied. Tannehill sent the ball a-flying to right field, and a fumble by Keeler enabled him to reach third, and Sullivan to cross the plate. White sent the ball past La Porte into Elberfeld's hands, who made a nasty throw to Chase. Tannehill kept on to the plate and scored when Chase made a nonsensical throw to intercept him. Chase dropped a thrown ball by Orth in the sixth inning, but the mistake was not damaging. In the seventh inning Dougherty hit the ball squarely and sent it to the right field fence for a home run. Chicago looked like scoring again in the ninth inning, after the first two men were out. Dougherty hit to left field, and by fast running reached third on Sullivan's single to centre. Both were left, however, when Tannehill hit up a fly to Keeler.

The only hits made by the New Yorks were in the third, fifth, and ninth innings. In their final try at the bat, La Porte was retired on a fly to Hahn. Williams placed the ball between centre and right fields for two bases, and scored on Conroy's single to left. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	0	2	0	0			Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	1		
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0			Elberf'd, ss	0	0	1	3	1		
Isbell, 2b	0	0	3	3	0			Chase, 1b	0	0	15	0	2		
Davis, ss	1	1	0	5	1			LaPorte, 3b	0	0	1	3	0		
Donahue, 1b	0	0	15	2	0			Williams, 2b	1	1	2	2	1		
D'gh'ty, lf	1	2	0	0	0			Conroy, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Sullivan, c	1	1	3	0	0			Del'h'ty, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
T'nehill, 3b	1	1	2	0	1			Thomas, c	0	0	4	0	0		
White, p	0	1	0	2	0			Orth, p	0	0	0	5	0		
Total	4	6	27	18	2			Total	1	4	27	13	5		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Bases on errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off White, 3. Struck out—By Orth, 4; by White, 4. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 3. Home run—Dougherty. Two-base hit—Williams. Sacrifice hit—Isbell. Stolen base—Keeler. Wild pitch—White. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Evans. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	1	1	1	1	0			Hartsel, lf	1	1	0	0	0		
Jones, 1b	1	2	11	0	0			Lord, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Stone, lf	1	2	1	0	0			Davis, 1b	0	0	6	1	0		
Ferguson, rf	2	2	1	0	0			Seybold, rf	0	1	3	0	0		
Wallace, ss	1	3	2	1	0			Schreck, c	0	0	8	3	0		
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	0	6	0			Oldring, 3b	0	1	2	0	1		
Koehler, cf	1	2	4	1	0			Cross, ss	0	0	4	3	0		
Spencer, c	0	2	8	2	0			Knight, 2b	0	2	2	3	0		
Glade, p	0	0	0	0	0			Waddell, p	0	0	0	5	0		
Total	7	14	27	11	0			Total	1	5	27	15	1		

St. Louis	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen base—Koehler. Two-base hits—Niles, Hemphill, (2.) Home run—Stone. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Waddell, Stone, Glade. Double plays—Koehler and Jones; Wallace and Jones. Struck out—By Waddell, 5; by Glade, 5. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 4; off Glade, 1. Wild pitch—Waddell. Hit by pitched ball—Wallace. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT BOSTON.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	1	0		Hayden, rf	0	2	2	0	0		
Lindsay, lb	1	1	12	1	0			Parent, ss	0	1	3	7	0		
McIntyre, lf	0	1	2	0	0			Stahl, cf	0	1	0	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf	3	1	3	0	0			Ferris, 2b	0	2	0	2	0		
O'Leary, ss	1	2	1	2	1			Hoey, lf	1	0	1	0	1		
C'ghlin, 3b	1	1	1	1	0			G'mshaw, 1b	1	2	13	1	2		
Lowe, 2b	0	2	3	4	0			Morgan, 3b	1	1	1	1	1		
Schmidt, c	0	0	2	0	0			Carrigan, c	1	2	7	0	0		
Mullin, p	0	1	0	1	0			Glaze, p	0	0	0	2	0		
								*Freeman	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	6	9	27	15	1			Harris, p	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total	4	12	27	13	4		

*Batted for Glaze in the eighth inning.

Detroit	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0—4

Sacrifice hits—Glaze, O'Leary, Coughlin. Two-base hits—Lindsay, Lowe, McIntyre, Ferris, Mullin. Hits—Off Glaze, 9 in eight innings; off Harris, 1 in one inning. Stolen bases—Crawford, Coughlin. First base on balls—Off Glaze, 1; off Mullin, 3; off Harris, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Struck out—By Glaze, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

BEATEN IN ONE INNING.

Giants Play Desperately, but Are Shut Out by the Chicagos.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—The Chicago leaders increased their advantage for the National League pennant to-day by overwhelming New York in a brilliant, sensational game, in which by clustering hits they scored three runs, while the Giants, falling down before the prowess of Pfeister, failed to score. The champions outbatted Chicago and showed equally as well in the field, but their inopportuneness brought defeat upon them and set the largest Monday crowd in Chicago's history wild with excitement.

Yet, easy as 3 to 0 looks, the game ended with a five-minute session of anxiety, for, after being hopelessly beaten, the New Yorks, assisted by a second of carelessness on the part of Evers, came within a long drive of evening the count and perhaps of winning. And, in the climax, when 16,000 persons were sitting on the edges of their chairs, fearful and silent, Catcher Bowerman drove a fierce liner to right. For an instant it seemed as if the ball was going straight between the fielders, but it curved a bit and Schulte, sprinting hard, crossed its bows and by a clever catch ended the most sensational game of the series.

Before that the game had been desperately contested. McGinnity was pitted against Chance's young left-hander, Pfeister, and for four innings the veteran had the better of the duel, and it really seemed as if the "Iron Man" was going to overcome his Chicago hoodoo. In those four innings the Giants had two excellent chances to score, because they made two hits and one man was sent to first on called balls. The fielding of both teams was clean and wonderfully effective, punctuated at spots by startling stops and throws and one double play that brought the big crowd to its feet with yelps of surprise.

The crowd, antagonistic to the Giants, was forced to applaud McGinnity and came up with a roar of applause when, in the third inning, Dahlen, by one of the most wonderful feats of the year, robbed Evers of a hit. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	3	0	0			Shannon, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	0	1	3	0	0			Bres'han, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Schulte, rf	0	0	1	0	0			Seymour, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Chance, 1b	1	1	10	2	0			Devlin, 3b	0	2	2	2	0		
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	0	6	0			M'Gann, 1b	0	1	9	1	0		
Tinker, ss	1	1	1	4	1			Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	1	0		
Evers, 2b	1	1	5	2	1			Strang, 2b	0	0	1	0	0		
Kling, c	0	0	1	2	1	0		Bow'man, c	0	1	4	1	0		
Pfeister, p	0	0	2	1	0			McG'nity, p	0	0	1	6	1		
Total	3	6	27	16	2			Total	0	6	24	9	1		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 2; New York, 8. Two-base hits—Chance, Devlin. Sacrifice hits—Steinfeldt, Pfeister. Stolen base—Bresnahan. Double plays—Steinfeldt, Evers, and Chance; McGinnity and McGann. Struck out—By Pfeister, 2; by McGinnity, 2. Bases on balls—Off Pfeister, 1; off McGinnity, 1. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Klem.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	2	0	1			Casey, 3b	0	2	2	2	0		
Meier, rf	0	1	3	1	0			Jordan, 1b	0	0	12	1	0		
Beaum't, cf	0	0	0	0	0			Lumley, rf	0	1	4	0	0		
Wagner, ss	1	2	3	4	0			M'C'hy, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
Nealon, 1b	1	1	13	1	0			Maloney, cf	0	0	3	0	0		
Sheehan, 3b	0	0	0	1	0			Lewis, ss	0	1	0	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	5	0			Alp'man, 2b	1	1	1	6	0		
Gibson, c	0	1	4	1	1			Ritter, c	0	1	0	0	0		
†Ganley	0	1	0	0	0			Eason, p	0	0	1	3	0		
Lynch, p	0	0	1	2	0										
‡Leach	0	1	0	0	0			Total	1	6	*20	14	0		
Total	2	7	27	15	2										

*Two out when winning run was made.
†Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Lynch in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Wagner, Lumley. Three-base hit—Alperman. Sacrifice hits—Nealon, Lynch. Stolen bases—Clarke, Wagner, Nealon, Casey. Double play—Meier and Nealon. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 2; off Eason, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Casey, McCarthy. Struck out—By Lynch, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 9. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	2	6	7	0			Dolan, rf	0	2	2	0	0		
Kelley, lf	0	1	3	0	0			Tenney, 1b	1	0	9	2	0		
Jude, rf	0	0	2	0	0			Brain, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		
Del'h'ty, ss	0	1	3	2	0			Diehl, ss	0	2	1	1	0		
Smoot, cf	0	0	2	0	0			Howard, 2b	0	1	1	2	1		
Schiel, c	0	1	4	2	0			Brown, cf	0	1	4	0	0		
Deal, 1b	0	1	8	1	1			Needham, c	0	0	2	3	0		
Tiemeier, 3b	1	1	0	3	0			Goode, lf	0	2	2	0	0		
Weimer, p	1	1	1	3	1			Lind'man, p	0	0	0	4	1		
Total	2	10	27	18	2			Total	1	*22	13	2			

*Huggins out; run out of line. Weimer out for Deal's interference.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Kelley, Deal. Stolen base—Dolan. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, Kelley, Weimer, Brain. Double plays—Tiemier, Huggins and Deal; Huggins and Deal. Struck out—By Weimer, 2; by Lindaman, 1. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 2; off Lindaman, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Johnstone.

BAR HARBOR WATER SPORTS.

New York and Philadelphia Swimmers First in the Events.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR Me., Aug. 20.—The fourth annual water sports at the Swimming Club this morning brought out a large crowd, and the events were the most successful of any of the years that they have been held.

The ladies' swimming race was won by Miss Margaret Wright of Philadelphia, with Miss Alice Damrosch of New York second.

The mixed race in pairs was won by Mr. Macy and Miss Lord of New York. The men's swimming race was won by Gordon D. Douglass of New York, with F. Lewis of Philadelphia second, and Fisher Bailey of New York third. The swimming race for boys under 15 years was won by Whitney Wright of New York. The obstacle race was won by Morris Smith of Philadelphia, with Roderick Wellman of New York second.

The championship relay race between teams representing Northeast Harbor and Bar Harbor was won by the Bar Harbor team, which took the lead at the start and held it, although closely pressed by Northeast at the finish. The Bar Harbor team consisted of Gordon Douglass, Whitney Wright, R. Waterbury, and Roderick Wellman, while their opponents were Fisher Bailey, F. Lewis, S. Frelinghuysen, and Putnam Morrison.

New Haven Takes Rough Polo Game.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 20.—New Haven won the Rhode Island Cups in the finals of the polo tournament here to-day by defeating Myopia 2d in the roughest game of the season by the score of 12¾ to 9 goals. In one of the scrimmages Milburn's pony was thrown and broke a leg and had to be destroyed. The New Havens received an allowance of seven goals, to which they added six by play, losing one-quarter of a point through a safety by Phipps.

Fire at Sea Reported by Wireless.

Capt. Ruser of the Kaiser Auguste Victoria sent a wireless message by way of Cape Race to the North German Lloyd offices in this city yesterday, stating that at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning the vessel passed a French fishing vessel on fire. The crew, he said, had taken to the boats and refused to come aboard the steamship. Capt. Ruser reported that there were many fishing smacks in the vicinity of 44 degrees 48 minutes north, and that the crew of the burned craft would probably be picked up by another smack.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Chicago.—Adv.

CLARA HURON FIRST FOR THE FILLY STAKES

Scratches Reduced the Kentucky to a Rather Poor Affair.

FOUR FAVORITES DEFEATED

Public Form Went Astray on Account of Saratoga's Heavy Track—Three Starters In Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—On a track that just before the races began this afternoon was transformed from dusty, dry, and hard to soft and deep mud, public form went far astray, post favorites being beaten in four events. In the remaining two races Entree just squeezed home first by a short head from the best backed horse in the race, while the other, They're Off, backed as a good thing and tipped all over, won rather easily from horses that on actual running seemed to hold They're Off safely.

In spite of the rain there was a big attendance for the opening of the third week of the meeting, and the fashionable patronage equaled about the best of the term of racing at Saratoga. The programme offered consisted of big fields, though the top feature was a rather cheap event, the Kentucky, a selling sprint for fillies two years old. Thirteen horses were named to run for this, but five were scratched, the withdrawals including about the best horses named on the card, Fantastic and Clara Russell being among the number that declined. On the strength of her excellent performance of a few days before, John E. Madden's Albert filly Bemay was the favorite, and was backed so heavily and so consistently by the horsemen that she went to the post at odd-on, carrying the hopes of a remarkably large portion of the crowd. The start was made with Hyperbole, Umbrella, and Bemay the first away in the order named, but in the first furlong Clara Huron, which had been steadily backed at odds of 6 to 1 and started at 5 to 1, went out with a rush, and taking the track led for the remainder of the distance and won easily by two lengths. Bemay chased her for a little more than half a mile, racing in second place and then gave it up suddenly and was beaten off, back in the crowd, Dollie Dollars finishing second, well away from Hyperbole, third.

The race of the next greatest interest, the handicap at one mile and a furlong, brought out the smallest field of the day, Entree starting favorite with the top weight up. The other starters, Sailor Boy and Yorkshire Lad, took turns in front to the bend into the stretch, where both went wide, while Entree saved much ground by hugging the rail, and though under pressure a half mile from the finishing post, finished first by a short nose from Yorkshire Lad, which beat Sailor Boy by a good margin.

They're Off, favorite for the last race, made most of the running, and had no trouble in winning from Lally, second.

The strongest favorite of the day, Wes, which has disappointed his owner, John A. Drake, several times at this meeting, failed once more in the selling mile, for which he never was a contender, the winner turning up in the Bowery race horse Samuel H. Harris, ridden by the Bowery jockey, Crimmins, after Wrenne and Cholk Hedrick had made the pace, alternating in the lead, into the last half furlong.

Tom Cogan, favorite in the handicap steeplechase over the long course, was the only horse that fell in that race, he taking his tumble directly in front of the grand stand in the last round of the field, and just when he began to look like a winner. Pirate then shook off the others and won, hustled out, to beat Waterford, second. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward, selling; seven furlongs.

			S.	½	F.
Annetta Lady, 97, Koerner, 10-1, 5-2	1	3	1½
Silver Wedding, 94, Kent, 10-1, 3-1	2	1	2½
Azelina, 104, Miller, 7-1, even	2	2	3°
Memories, 104, Horner, 5-2, 7-10	3	4	4
Belle Strome, 98, Freishon, 8-5, 3-5	4	5	5

Time—1.28. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Hastings-Donna De Oro. Owner, W. C. Richardson. Trainer, V. Hollar.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half.

	S.	M.	F.
Pirate, 137, Dupree, 3-1, even	4	1	1°
Waterford, 137, Helder, 3-1, even	1	2	2°
Pure Pepper, 149, Mr. Page, 9-2, 6-5	2	4	3
Tom Cogan, 148, Gallagher, 9-5, 1-2	3	3	3°

°Fell.

Time—4:28 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 6 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Gallop. Owner and trainer, C. Haak.

THIRD RACE.—The Kentucky, for fillies two years old, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Clara Huron, 89, Hefferman, 5-1, 8-5	2	1	1°
Dolly Dollars, 105, T. Clark, 7-1, 5-2	1	3	2°
Hyperbole, 99, Lowe, 6-1, 2-1	3	2	3°
Neoskaleeta, 99, Finn, 20-1, 8-1	6	6	4
Bemay, 89, Alex, 9-10, 2-5	4	5	5
Umbrella, 89, G. Burns, 12-1, 4-1	5	4	6
Cora Price, 89, Freishon, 60-1, 20-1	7	7	7
True Lass, 94, Chandler, 100-1, 30-1	8	8	8

Time—1:08 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Huron-Clara Bauer. Owner, L. A. Cella. Trainer, J. Murphy.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. One mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾	F.
Entree, 114, Radke, even, 1-4	1	3	1°
Yorkshire Lad, 107, Miller, 8-5, 1-4	3	2	2°
Sailor Boy, 92, J. Hennesy, 5-1, even	2	1	3

Time—1:56 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Plaudit-Fillet. Owner, F. Johnson. Trainer, T. McCreery.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Samuel H. Harris, 106, Crimmins, 5-1, 8-5	9	4	1°
Wrenne, 89, C. Ross, 20-1, 7-1	1	2	2°
Gus Heidorn, 89, Hefferman, 20-1, 8-1	4	3	3½
Wes, 86, Garner, 3-5, 1-5	7	5	4
Right Royal, 103, Freishon, 30-1, 10-1	5	8	5
Col. Bartlett, 88, Sheridan, 100-1, 30-1	6	6	6
Luckett, 101, Kent, 30-1, 10-1	2	7	7
Cholk Hedrick, 101, J. Harris, 30-1, 10-1	3	1	8
Brait, 88, J. Carroll, 60-1, 20-1	8	9	9
Sir Ralph, 101, McDaniel, 15-1, 6-1	11	11	10
Bulwark, 103, J. Johnson, 100-1, 30-1	10	10	11
Tongorder, 106, Miller, 4-1, 6-5	13	13	12
Adbell, 102, H. Cochran, 50-1, 15-1	12	12	13

Time—1:41 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Sir Walter-Lindula. Owner, P. H. Sullivan. Trainer, J. Carroll.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
They're Off, 110, Radtke, 3-1, even	1	1	1°½
Lally, 110, Miller, 6-1, 2-1	7	3	2°
Prince Fortunatus, 110, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1	5	2	3°
Fish Hawk, 107, Garner, 7-2, 6-5	3	4	4
Puritan Girl, 107, Koerner, 4-1, 8-5	2	7	5
Vinton, 107, Troxler, 15-1, 6-1	12	8	6
Mitre, 107, Sewell, 20-1, 8-1	11	5	7
Windfall, 107, Green, 60-1, 20-1	8	8	8
Amberley, 110, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	10	9	9
King Ahab, 110, J. Harris, 40-1, 15-1	9	10	10
Puissant, 107, Powers, 40-1, 15-1	4	11	11
Daisy Frost, 107, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1	6	12	12

Time—1:08. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by The Greek-Calenda. Owner, S. McNaughton. Trainer, A. W. Claxton.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; handicap; with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Pater	118	Watergrass	98
Brookdale Nymph	128	Samson	109
Shineon	100	Belle of Pequest	98
Nealon	100	Bill Phillips	99
General Haley	102	Court Martial	88
Sir Russell	104	Warning	86
Zienap	116		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; one mile.

Yada	106	Neptunus	98
Mount Henry	98	Delmore	101
Water Dog	95	Paprina	88
Woolwich	100	Embarrassment	105
Calabash	91	Pleasant Days	91
Aucassin	101		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to the third; five and a half furlongs.

Dulcimea	111	Arcite	117
Pink Star	110	Yankee Gun	114
Stray	110	Allia	102
Golf Ball	114	Jersey Lady	107
De Mund	127	Rosemount	110
Dainty Dame	107	Zambesi	105
Autumn Flower	107	Chancellor	110
Fusillade	105		

FOURTH RACE.—The Merchants' and Citizens' Handicap of $3,000; for three-year-olds and upward; to the winner $2,400, to the second $400, and to the third $200; one mile and three-sixteenths.

Dolly Spanker	100	Ravens	105
Outcome	110	Von Tromp	100
Bedouin	117	Red Leaf	100

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile and a furlong.

Holscher	91	Corrigan	103
Ebony	96	Edith James	89
Macy, Jr.	90	Lancastrian	95
Woodaman	83	New Mown Hay	110
Louis H.	104	Cadichon	90
Oro	96		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile.

Lady Airs	107	Holscher	112
Perchance	107	Elm Ridge	100
Rose of Gold	107	Upshot	107
Mount Henry	109	Fatinitza	107
Lichtmess	112	Huddy	109
Johnstown	112	Saylor	109
Royal Scot	112	Bob Edgren	109
Prudential Girl	107		

Around the Paddock at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATO

AUTO COURSE CHOSEN FOR VANDERBILT RACE

Dangerous S Curve and Grade Crossing Are Eliminated.

PERMIT GRANTED TO A. A. A.

300-Mile Circuit Faster Than Old Course—Signals to Indicate Turns—Official Entries.

The Racing Board of the American Automobile Association held a meeting at the Automobile Club yesterday afternoon and finally adopted the course for the annual Vanderbilt Cup race of 1906, to be held on Oct. 6, and for the American elimination trial contest, to be held on Sept. 22. Incidentally they settled on various other features of the trials and the race in preparation for it. Previously in the day the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County had met and granted the application for permission to use the designated roads for the trials and the race, so that every obstacle to the contest is removed. The town of North Hempstead also took action on the request for permission to use its road, and granted the right of way for the two days as asked.

The meeting at Mineola resulted just as anticipated. Supervisors Jones and Willetts voted to allow the use of the county roads. Supervisor Seabury voted to refuse them. The permission was accompanied by the order that the course be amply flagged and patrolled, and that the expense of such policing be met by the Automobile Association. The Racing Board voted to go even further, and to minimize the chance of accident they have determined to employ the signal system in use in Europe for the Grand Prix and other road races, so that each driver will be thoroughly apprised of each turn in the road he has to meet. The signals to be employed are white on a black ground, and tell whether a curve is made to the right or left, where railroad and road crossings occur, and other details which will make steering a racing car comparatively an easy task. The system of signals to be employed makes its us epractically universal.

The official course accepted leads from the starting point at the intersection of Jericho Turnpike and Mineola Avenue, and proceeds east through Jericho to McQueen's, west along the Flushing and North Hempstead Turnpike to Greenvale, south to Old Westbury, west to the Mineola Road, north to the Flushing and North Hempstead Turnpike, west through Manhasset to the Lakeville Road, south to Lakeville, east to Searingtown and south over Mineola Avenue to the start. The complete circuit is exactly thirty miles, making the trial race and the actual cup contest precisely 300 miles.

The change in road cuts out the three-mile stretch of last year's course from New Hyde Park to Lakeville, past the Vanderbilt estate and the stretch of similar length from New Hyde Park along the Jericho Turnpike. The latter road is now trolleyed, and it is to avoid these tracks and their dangers that the change was effected. Incidentally the old dangerous S curve at Albertson and the one grade crossing of the Long Island Railroad are evaded, the new course passing under the railroad by tunnel instead of on the surface. The new stretch is through the district beyond Lakeville.

The meeting at the Automobile Club was attended by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Chairman Jefferson De Mont Thompson, R. Lincoln Lippitt, Frank G. Webb, E. Russell Thomas, and A. G. Batcheider. By invitation ex-Chairman A. R. Partridge and John Farson, Jr., representing President John Farson, were also in attendance.

The question of the use of detachable rims was brought up, and it was made clear that there would be no restriction on their use.

Each car entered in the race will be allowed one and perhaps two repair stations. In addition to this, provided the road opposite the site of the grand stand is wide enough, a repair station will be permitted directly opposite for each racing machine. The idea of this is to increase the spectacular interest by giving the spectators gathered there an opportunity to observe repairs being made. Only the driver and the mechanician, however, will be allowed to work on the car here.

The only detail unfixed as yet is the location of the grand stand. There are four sites being considered, with the probability that the one on Jericho Turnpike will be accepted, but in case prohibitive prices are demanded it may be necessary to move to the back stretch.

Ex-Secretary Batcheider stated that the American cars could locate on the course as soon as they wished, though they would not receive permission to exceed the speed limits imposed by law at any time except on the race days. He said he understood that the Locomobile cars would locate there before the end of this week, occupying their old quarters near Lakeville. Others would doubtless be located within the next two weeks.

The official list of entries, the fifteen cars that will compete in the American elimination trials includes:

Car.	Driver.	Horse Power.
Pope Toledo, Lytle		120
E. R. A., Breese		
Isidamobile, Moseley		
Matheson, Mongini		
Thomas, Callois		115
Thomas, Le Blon		115
Thomas, Roberts		115
Haynes, Haynes		50
Frayer-Miller, Frayer		110
Frayer-Miller, Belden		110
Frayer-Miller, Moscovics		110
Christie, Christie		
Locomobile, Tracy		
Apperson, Robertson		50
Maxwell, Betz		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.02	.02	Justice	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	Ky. Con	.03	.03
Andes	.12	.10	Mexican	1.00	.80
Belcher	.26	.26	Occid. Con.	.74	.74
Best & B.	.76	.70	Ophir	3.60	3.55
Bullion	.21	.20	Overman	.12	.11
Caledonia	.28	.25	Potosi	.15	.13
Chal. Con.	.14	.14	Savage	1.05	1.00
Challar	.13	.14	Sag Belch.	.05	.04
Confidence	.65	.62	Sierra Nev.	.26	.22
C. C. & V.	1.05	.97	Standard	1.20	1.25
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	St. Louis	.05	.05
Crown Point	.09	.09	Union Con.	.52	.43
Gould & C.	.13	.12	Utah Con.	.06	.03
Hale & Nor.	1.15	1.15	Yel. Jacket	.15	.15

Bullion bars, 99¾; silver bars, 69¾. Mexican dollars were unchanged at 51½@52. Drafts, sight, unchanged at .01@.02½. Telegraph, unchanged at .04@.05.

TONOPAH.	Mon.	Sat.	MANHATTAN.	Mon.	Sat.
Belmont	5.12½	7.25	Man. Broncho	.17	.17
Cash Boy	.15	.14	Man. Cons.	1.00	..
Golden Anch.	.64	.63	Cow Boy	.12	.12
Home	.20	.20	Man. Dexter	.68	.69
Jim Butler	1.50	1.50	Man. L. Joe	.07	.07
McNamara	.82	.82	Man. Mining	.12	.11
Midway	2.25	2.25	Mustang	.20	.20
Montana	2.92½	2.90	Pine Nut	.27	.27
North Star	.56	.55	BULLFROG.		
Ohio	.32	.32	Bull'g Min.	.50	.55
GOLDFIELD.			Bull'g N. B.	.53	.52
Adams	.09	.09	Eclipse	.90	.95
Atlanta	.23	.23	Gold Bar	1.45	1.45
Dixie	.09	.09	Orig. Bull'g	.15	.15
Goldfield Min.	.67	.50	Steinway	.48	.48
Jumbo	1.50	1.50	Tramp	1.00	1.00
Kendall	.70	.70	Sandstorm	.94	.90
Mohawk	4.25	3.85	St. Ives	.68	.65
Red Top	1.62½	1.62			

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	12¾	13½	Lexington	3¼	4
Banner	3¼	3⅝	Moon Anch.	2½	5
C., K. & N.	5⅝	7½	Mollie Gib.	2½	3
C. C. Cons.	5⅝	6⅜	Nevin	3½	4
Dante	5¼	5½	New Haven	2	3
Dr. Jackpot	7¾	8	Old Gold	2¾	2¾
Elkton	46	47	Pharmacist	4¼	4⅜
El Paso	48¼	49½	Portland	121	130
Findlay	71	72	Rose Maud	91	96
Gold Dollar	7¾	8	Rose Nicol	2¼	2⅝
Golden Cyc.	75	90	Sample	9	9½
Sovereign	7	7¾	Un. Gold	9¼	10⅛
Jackpot	5¾	5⅞	Vindicator	94	96
J. Johnson	7¾	10	Work	15⅛	15⅝

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Willis, G. C., Champaign, Ill.; G. C. Willis, dry goods, suits and cloaks; Park Avenue.
G. L. Schmidt, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue.
Martin & Co., F. S., Sioux City, Ia.; J. H. Meyers, dry goods; Earlington.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Fanny Lipski, millinery; Wellington.
Benson, O. N., Detroit, Mich.; E. A. Carpenter, dry goods; Wellington.
O'Neil & Co., Akron, O.; K. Fedderson, dry goods; J. D. Chandler, books and pictures; Cadillac.
Weir & Co., Edward, Springfield, O.; James Burns, dry goods; Breslin.
H. H. Stuyvesant Company, The, Zanesville, O.; Anna E. Mann, dry goods and millinery; Imperial.
Kaufman, Straus & Co., Lexington, Ky.; Simon Wolf, dry goods; Mrs. Blumenthal, dry goods; Phil Blumenthal, dry goods; Mrs. Bertie Young, dry goods; Clara David, dry goods; G. N. Block, dry goods; Cumberland.
Schiffer & Block, Peoria, Ill.; William Schwentzea, dry goods; Cumberland.
Cohen, Mark, & Son, Sharon, Penn.; R. W. Cohen, cloaks and suit; Herald Square.
Griggs Company, The H. H., Newark, O.; W. H. Mazon, dry goods; Imperial.
The Fair, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Helen M. Eddy, cloaks; Mrs. A. A. Blucher, suits; Woodward.
Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; Laura Wibbeler, millinery; Park Avenue.
Rosenthal Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; D. Rosenthal, general stock; Wellington.
Barr Dry Goods Company, William, St. Louis, Mo.; F. P. Damon, lace; Flanders.
Stewart, D. J., & Co., Rockford, Ill.; Carl A. Ross, dry goods; Alma G. Allisen, dry goods; Park Avenue.
Basch Company, N. J., Danville, Ill.; M. J. Basch, clothing; Somerset.
Rosenheim Toggery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. R. F. Rosenheim, millinery; Mrs. G. Klein, millinery; Grenoble.
Dressmer Company, John, Springfield, Ill.; Clara Jurgensen, millinery; Grenoble.
Elder & Johnston Company, Dayton, O.; N. J. Clarke, dry goods; D. V. Davis, dry goods; H. Walker, dry goods; M. I. Wheaton, dry goods; Navarre.
Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Miss Emma Brachey, millinery; Somerset; Mrs. Sara Friedberg, millinery; Imperial.
Street, W. T., & Co., Nashville, Ark.; W. T. Street, clothing and gentlemen's furnishings; Empire.
Reaves, W. M., & Co., Malburne, Ark.; W. M. Reaves, clothing and gents' furnishings; Empire Hotel.
Friedman, J. S., Saginaw, Mich.; cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Minor Dry Goods Co., Greensburg, Ind.; Roslin Ketchum, dress goods; Hotel Breslin.
L. H. Field Co., The, Jackson, Mich.; Eva Harrington, dry goods; Mamie Murphy, dry goods; F. F. Ingram, underwear and hosiery; Prince George Hotel.
Strouss, Eisendrath Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Silderstedt, shirts; Wandstock Hotel.
Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, dry goods; Hotel Bristol.
Reisch & Thoma, Springfield, Ill.; H. Thoma, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hawley, L. & A., Columbus, Ohio; Miss A. Hawley, millinery; Miss L. Hawley, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; Anton Immekus, dry goods; Hotel Belvidere.
McAlpin, George W., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; George M. Rau, fancy goods; Earlington Hotel.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; George Elder, dry goods, Cumberland Hotel.
Murray & Eatherly, Detroit, Mich.; Olive G. Wilson, millinery; Empire Hotel.
Coles & Bonnell, Cleveland, Ohio; C. S. Coles, shirts and night robes; Hotel Broztell.
Burton Store Co., Marion, Ind.; Homer P. Miller, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; Celia L. Cooley, underwear and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Reich, Schwartz & Joseph, Nashville, Tenn.; Harry Joseph, ready-to-wear and millinery; Miss Sallie Martin, ready-to-wear and millinery; Hotel Churchill; Mrs. Adele B. Lenehan, ready-to-wear and millinery; Normandie Hotel.
Martin, D. G., Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. K. Miller, dry goods; Empire Hotel.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; George C. Welz, dry goods; Hotel Broztell.
Jackson, C. T., Co., The, Norwalk, Ohio; J. R. Wetmore, department store; Normandie Hotel.
Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Albert Friedmann, dry goods; Max Friedmann, dry goods; Hargrave Hotel.
Humphry, Prange & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. O. Prange, hats; Broadway Central.
Newcomb, Endicott Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Kerwin, S. J. Kerwin, mill buyer; Hotel Woodward.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorne, dry goods; Normandie Hotel.
Korach, S., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Korach, skirts; Imperial Hotel.
Duncan, M. M., Co., The, Zanesville, Ohio; M. M. Duncan, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Kammel, laces and embroidery; Grand Hotel.
Reiley, W. W., Portsmouth, Ohio; John G. Reiley, books; Gilsey House.
Heyn, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Binswanger, general store; Woodstock Hotel.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; A. Hogan, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Amsbury & Sawin, Urbana, Ill.; Minnie Lewis, ready-to-wear clothing; Hotel Earlington.
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; Mrs. J. B. Colburn, cloaks and suits; Hotel Jerome.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Ker, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Barnes, J. L., Sumner, Ill.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Beale-Livingston Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. W. W. Hillock, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Samuels, B., Indianapolis, Ind.; millinery; Hotel York.
Shertel's Department Store, Lipton, Ind.; C. E. Holmes, dress goods and silks; Grand Hotel.
Risch & McCoy, Akron, Ohio; O. P. F. Risch, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weaver, A. D., Lawrence, Kan.; dry goods and carpets; Hotel Cumberland.
Lloyd, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Jenkins, dry goods; S. J. Barnes, dress goods; C. E. Priest, underwear and hosiery; Hotel Broztell.
Beal-Livingston Dry Goods Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; C. J. Felix, cloaks and suits; Mrs. Georgia Farr, cloaks and suits; Margaret Corcoran, muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Fabian Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Julius S. Rauh, skirts and cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.
Lecour, L., & Sons, Kankakee, Ill.; Louis P. Lecour, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. W. Haisch, carpets and draperies; Edward Jones, silks and dry goods; Hotel Bristol.
"Klein's," Cincinnati, Ohio; Sallie Miller, millinery; Hotel York.
Mendel, A., & Co., Hot Springs, Ark.; A. Mendel, dry goods and ready-to-wear clothing; Hotel Lexington.
Bergne, P. A., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergne, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Co-operative Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Devay, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Beno, John, Company, The, Council Bluffs, Iowa; John Gardner, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Neuhansel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; G. E. Critchett, linen dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Klemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill.; C. H. Klemm, dry goods; Hotel Navarre; Berths Stoecker, cloaks; Martha Washington Hotel.
Franke, C. F., Crestline, Ohio; Paul F. Franke, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Brandon-Darrell Company, South Bend, Ind.; John Kidner, dry goods; E. Hagey, dry goods; Navarre.
Sadler Brothers, Spencer, Ind.; Charles F. Allison, dry goods and cloaks; Cadillac.
Doemstadter, C. B., & Co., Des Moines, Ia.; E. C. Humphrey, dry goods; Earlington.
Franklin, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. S. Wickersham, dry goods; Somerset.
Davis & Kithlaer, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Guy E. Davis, dry goods; Wellington.
Stevenson & Foster, Jackson, O.; J. H. Stevenson, dry goods; Imperial.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; Sam Crane, millinery; St. Denis.
De Levin, Harry, Milwaukee, Wis.; millinery and cloaks; Albert.
Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Brown, department store; Albert.
Loeb & Foust, Mansfield, O.; Leo Loeb, dry goods; Marlborough.
Newmann, E. M., Columbus, O.; John S. Gesner, shirt waists and novelties; Breslin.
Rist, A. G., Cincinnati, O.; millinery and suits; Ida Siegel, milliner and suits; Emma Busken, millinery and suits; Albert.
Sperling & Greenfield, Cleveland, O.; E. Sperling, skirts; A. Kline, skirts; Wellington.
Hughey & Co., Lancaster, O.; Alice Dissinger, dry goods; Navarre.
Sturtevant Company, The H. H., Zanesville, O.; Fred W. Pickup, dry goods; Cadillac.
Vinney Company, The L., Springfield, O.; W. J. Neville, clothing and hats; Cumberland.
Taylor Carpet Company, The, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. E. English drapery and rugs; F. A. Meyer, drapery and rugs; Grand.
Nugent Brothers Dry Goods Company, The B., St. Louis, Mo.; D. Robinson, dry goods; H. Geisel, dry goods; Woodward.
Hysinger, H. S., & Son, Anderson, Ind.; H. S. Hysinger, dry goods; Gerard.
Keep, H. S., Cincinnati, O.; Eula Graves, millinery, Victoria.
Hudson Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; Ethel Essecks, millinery; Marie Antoinette.
Hudson & Symington, Detroit, Mich.; R. Owen, upholstery and curtains; C. Symington, Jr., carpets and rugs; Netherlands.
Stein & Goldstein, Cleveland, O.; E. A. Goldstein, department store; Herald Square.
Dorflinger, William, La Crosse, Wis.; C. H. Sherman, department store; A. T. Nuth, department store; Woodward.
Kiz & Co., Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; Morris Kline, department store; May Crist, department store; Prince George.
Kidd, E. C., Lexington, Ky.; china; Broadway Central.
Carter & Carroll, Lima, O.; S. A. Barden, dry goods; St. Andrews.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Robert T. Ramsey, hosiery; Navarre.
Mack & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Charles J. Hutzel, cloaks and dry goods, Earlington.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Whitehouse, cloaks, Woodward.
Banasch & Woerz, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis M. Woerz, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Riser, Max H., Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; Reva Silberstein, cloaks and suits; 610 Broadway.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Ferdinand Koetz, millinery; Hotel Woodstock.
Donaldson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. B. Canfield, millinery; Cumberland Hotel.
Wallace, A. E., Minneapolis, Minn., millinery; Cumberland Hotel.
Starr Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Benjamin A. Lesler, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodstock.
Greenstein, M. F., & Brother, Louisville, Ky.; S. J. Greenstein, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodstock.
Field, L. H., Company, The, Jackson, Mich.; John H. Docksey, dress goods and silks; E. R. Hague, carpets and draperies; Hotel Cadillac.
Barrie, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; A. J. Rauth, draperies; Grand Hotel.
Grinberg Brothers, Homestead, Penn.; M. Grinberg, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Grinberg, S., McKeesport, Penn., house furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Baldauf-Rosenblatt Company, Oskaloosa, Iowa; L. S. Baldauf, dry goods; Somerset Hotel.
Levi & Grief, Memphis, Tenn.; D. Grief, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Wasson, H. P., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Howard, leather and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Globe Shoe and Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Ella Flaherty, millinery; Prince George Hotel.
Roth, George J., & Co., Boonville, Ind.; George J. Roth, dry goods; George A. Roth, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; H. H. McKenzie, drugs and sundries; Hotel Broztell.
Foote, Melvin R., Toledo, Ohio, silks; Hotel Broztell.
Davis, J., Erie, Penn., cloaks and furs; Herald Square Hotel.
De Wette, M. C., Sidney, Ohio, cloaks and dry goods; New Grand Hotel.
Heim, George W., Sunbury, Penn., china; St. Denis Hotel.
Heim, Fay, Sunbury, Penn., china; St. Denis Hotel.
Christman Dry Goods Company, Joplin, Mo.; Edmund A. Blidunt, dry goods; Empire Hotel.
New York Clothing Company, Newark, Ohio; Edward Propper, men's, ladies', and children's clothing; 537 West Broadway.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Augusta Paepner, ribbons; Ella G. Lee, notions and art needlework; Miss Della Quinn, laces; Mrs. Addie S. Chittenden, laces; Union Square Hotel.
George, Edwin S., Detroit, Mich.; Fred H. Rollins, coats, skirts, and furs; Imperial Hotel.
Rothschild Brothers Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert Rothschild, hats; Majestic Hotel.
Berger, William, Cincinnati, Ohio, ladies' furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Green, L., E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss May E. Dixon, millinery; Imperial Hotel.
Marting Bros. & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; A. F. Marting, dry goods, Westminster.
M. J. Gathof & Bro., Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Gathof, dry goods; Woodstock.
The Z. L. White Company, Columbus, Ohio; A. J. Scott, house furnishings; T. E. N. Taylor, silks, velvets and dress goods; Imperial.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; William Bayne, linens; Navarre.
Catherine Osterly, Xenia, Ohio, millinery; New Amsterdam.
H. H. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; toys; Navarre.
I. Englander, Cincinnati, Ohio; ladies' furnishings; Albert.
Kaufman, Straus & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Clarence M. Lehman, wash goods and white goods; Somerset.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. A. G. Pope, millinery; Royella J. Forrester, millinery; Imperial.
J. P. Huckstein, Detroit, Mich.; A. G. Pope, dry goods; Imperial.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. A. L. Crowel, dry goods and millinery; Louise M. Butler, dry goods and millinery; Imperial.
Efroynson Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; Louis M. Efroynson, clothing and ladies' cloaks; Somerset.
Strawn, Holland Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Mo.; J. W. Strawn, dry goods; R. O. Holland, dry goods; New Grand.
Hotchkiss & Lyle Company, Brownsville, Tenn.; George W. Lyle, dry goods; York.
C. G. Brown, Jackson, Mich.; dry goods; Cadillac.
Ernst Kern, Detroit, Mich.; Anna Watke, suits; Woodstock.
J. M. Farthings, Aylmer, Ont., dry goods and millinery; A. Wood, dry goods and millinery; Albert.
Arrestison Silk Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sarah Becker, millinery; Marion Beusig, millinery; Mrs. J. G. Schwarz, millinery; Mrs. B. Ehlers, laces, trimming and neckwear; Prince George.
Boston Store Company, Marion, Ind.; William G. Sixbey, clothing and furnishings; George Herroid, clothing and furnishings; Albert.
Walther & Engler, Bluffton, Ind.; F. Engler, dry goods; Herald Square.
Watt & Patterson, Wilmington, Ohio; H. Z. Patterson, cloaks and suits; Park Ave.
Bacon & Chappelle, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. G. Morrissey, millinery; C. E. Lowe, millinery; Grand.
Leo Alt & Sons, Canton, Ohio; Leo Abt, millinery and cloaks; Breslin.
C. W. Sowerwein & Co., Noblesville, Ind.; C. W. Sowerwein, dry goods; Cadillac.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; F. L. White, dry goods; Breslin.
J. R. Sutton, Hillsboro, Texas, general merchandise; Albert.
Morris Wolf Silk Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. J. Inkret, silks; G. C. Helpenstell, silks; Park Avenue.
Schlessinger-Price Company, Denver, Col.; L. Schlessinger, cloaks, suits and furs; Albert.
E. Heenan Merchandise Company, Streator, Ill.; J. A. Finlan, department store; Gregorian.
Kokomo Dry Goods Company, Kokomo, Ind.; I. Schneweind, department store; J. Frankenthal, cloaks and suits; Prince George; Mrs. H. Ovens, silk; Anna McGlynn, laces and notions; Prince George.
The Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. F. O'Neill, department store, Miss L. Spinning, department store; New Grand.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Marx Levy, guns and sporting goods; Broadway Central.
Scupps Dry Goods Company, Macomb, Ill.; J. A. Reno, dry goods; Navarre.
Canfield, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. J. R. Canfield, millinery; Broadway Central.
Carl Simon, Springville, N. Y.; ladies' furnishings; Bradford.
Clinton-Close Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. McKenzy, carpets; A. R. Schwartz, cloaks, suits and waists; W. M. Hall, notions and laces; J. B. Clinton, piece goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Strauss & Hirschberg, Youngstown, Ohio; C. J. Strauss, dresses; W. R. Becker, skirts; Hotel Wellington.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. French, jewelry and leather goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; F. R. Hettinger, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 684 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; F. J. Younker, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.
Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. Myers, cloaks, suits and waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 487 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. E. Wallace, millinery; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions and leather goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Weller Brothers, Hartford City, Ind.; A. R. Weller, furnishing goods; Hotel Woodstock.
Cash & Dove Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lee Dove, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodstock.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Carter, linings; 350 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Roshek Brothers Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Kerr, black goods; 2 Walker Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, millinery and ribbons, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street.
Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss L. Porter, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Spoerl, hosiery and underwear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Carey, notions; Hotel Grenoble.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Porge, house furnishing goods; 214 Church Street.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. W. Eckert, silks; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss A. Strouss, laces; 487 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; H. Taylor, sporting goods; 684 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
High, J. W., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. Collier, laces; 366 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss S. Cromer, millinery; 683 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; W. O. Day, house furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La.; L. Hoyenis, linens and cotton goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Kohn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; J. E. Fields, lace curtains and rugs; 377 Broadway.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. M. Martin, millinery; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Woodstock.
La Salle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; S. A. La Salle, dry goods; L. Epstein, furniture; Mrs. Van Auken, millinery; Miss G. Farmer, ribbons; Miss L. Kinsbman, ladies' wear; Hotel Cadillac.
McCurdy, Norwell & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Mouchlin, laces and ladies' neckwear; Miss L. Carpenter, hosiery; 57 White Street; Hotel Victoria.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; C. B. Castner, dry goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Nellie Cushing, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Victoria.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; M. B. Montjoy, dry goods; J. I. Middleton, silks and dress goods; 214 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss A. Lambert, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; T. S. Hessir, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McNamara, zephirs and art novelties; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss M. E. Lynch, millinery; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Albert.
Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. W. Gerhardt, notions and jewelry; 805 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Glaser, notions and hosiery; Miss R. Klump, millinery and knit goods; Miss A. Marx, ribbons; Miss L. Nash, millinery; Miss F. Kohlert, hosiery; 684 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Bamber, upholstery goods; 214 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; William Bayne, linens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, domestics and flannels; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. S. Dagleish, millinery; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. F. Bachmeier, ladies' knit underwear; Hotel Navarre.
Wasson, H. P., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. H. Mitchell, white goods, laces, ribbons and trimmings; 333 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. J. Maloney, furnishing goods, gloves, and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Heyn, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Binswanger, dry goods; Miss A. Walks, ladies' wear; Mrs. P. Renaud, millinery; Hotel Woodstock.
Young & Quinlan, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. M. Lahiff, cloaks and suits; Miss N. Clair, waists; Miss M. Bergstrom, waists; Hotel Normandie.
Iszard, S. F., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. P. Doughty, notions and domestics; George Matthews, furnishing goods and hosiery; Hotel Normandie.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; F. Barclay, carpets; 320 Church Street; Hotel Grand.
Scase, J. E., Company, Ottumwa, Ill.; J. E. Scase, notions; Hotel Grand.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. H. Kelleny, domestics; 214 Church Street; Hotel Grand.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Hilliard, laces and vellings; H. J. Rohr, millinery and ribbons; Miss R. Sperzel, corsets and muslin underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Grand.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Grand.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Swiegere, hats and caps, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kline, C. K., Johnstown, Penn.; J. L. Pelegle, domestics; Hotel Imperial.
Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. Hirsch, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, dry goods, 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

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PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Cable Cons.	44c.	44c.	44c.
150	Cons. Ice	7½	7½	7½
425	Crucible Steel	13¾	13	13¾
475	Crucible Steel pf	80½	80	80½
225	Fireproofing pf	27	26½	26½
5	Ind. Brewing pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
626	Mfrs. L. & H.	32	31⅞	31⅞
280	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6¼
504	Pittsburg Brewing	50½	50½	50½
100	Pittsburg Brewing pf	40½	42¼	40½
430	Pittsburg Coal pf	56	55	56
1,620	Pittsburg Cons.	23c.	22c.	23c.
100	Sewer Pipe	27½	27½	27½
120	Tonopah Extension	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
1,304	U. S. Steel	45¾	45⅜	45⅝
550	U. S. Steel pf	108½	108⅝	108⅝
301	Westing. Elec. 2ds	77	76½	77

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher; Call Money Rates, 3½@5 Per Cent.

Realizing in Pacific Stocks—Speculative Public Buying—Record Volume of Transactions.

The main influence in yesterday's stock market was once again the hope aroused by the Pacific dividends of similar declarations by other corporations, but the movement was even broader than this would indicate, the speculative portion of the outside public coming into the market freely and making, under the spell of last week's events, purchases that can be described as nothing less than indiscriminate. Wall Street had its own favorites to play, outside of the stocks upon which enlarged distributions are expected, and this buying, together with that of London, which on balance ran above 75,000 shares, placed the day third in point of volume, in the history of the Stock Exchange. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were obviously under pressure, but the losses in these two shares, and in a few other issues which rose with them last week, were more than offset, so far as sentiment is concerned, by such advances as 5½ points in Atchison, 3⅞ points in St. Paul, 4¼ points in Reading, 3½ points in American Smelting, 2½ points in Louisville & Nashville and Missouri Pacific, 3⅜ points in Northern Pacific, and 7⅜ points in Great Northern. The rise in the Hill shares indicates, perhaps, speculative confidence that the next piece of "good news," in a market sense, will come in the shape of the announcement of the long-delayed ore deal, and this being a matter of immediate possibilities, invites the attention of the well-whetted speculative appetite. The advance in St. Paul attracted considerable attention, owing to the unusual character of the movement and to the belief which is coming to prevail that accumulation of this stock by other railroad interests has gone so far that the floating supply for market purposes is very small. London's exceptionally heavy buying may not be unrelated to the fact that that market has been put in a delicate position by the advances in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, owing to its option dealings. In the closing hours of the day, profit taking was under way in many directions, but this made relatively small impression upon prices in general.

While the very magnitude of the dealings in the stock market and the excitement incident thereto obscured these matters somewhat, there were, nevertheless, several developments of importance to financial markets. In the first place, call money rates rose to 5 per cent., giving, on the whole, less warning than might have been expected of the inroads which the last few days of aggravated speculation have made upon money, while time money worked much firmer for intermediate periods. Demand sterling eased on the higher money rates, but no negotiations for such gold as is coming into the London market were reported. The banks lost again to the Sub-Treasury, this drain since Friday having risen above $1,000,000. But the more interesting developments of the day were in the political situation. President Roosevelt's letter for use in the Congressional campaign makes it plain that there will be in the coming session of Congress no abatement of the Administration's demand for legislation insuring "proper control of capitalistic wealth" corporations, a policy which so irked Wall Street last Winter. On the other hand, Mr. Jerome's announcement regarding his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination will be accepted in the financial community as providing a possible means, at least, of thwarting aspirations on the part of another candidate which are regarded by the financial community as a ménace.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Cereal Co.
Great Northern Paper Co. preferred.
Quaker Oats Co.

ECUADOR'S NEW TARIFF.

No Marked Changes on Chief Imports from United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Ecuador has proclaimed a new tariff schedule, which has just reached the State Department and will become effective Nov. 1. The schedule makes many changes in the existing tariff. It provides for a complete reclassification and makes reductions on some classes of goods sent from the United States to Ecuador. No marked alterations on the chief exports from this country to Ecuador are to be noted, however.

A reduction of about 1 cent a pound is made on manufactured steel, iron, brass, bronze, copper, and tin. The present duty on these goods is about 4 cents a pound, and after Nov. 1 it will be about 3 cents a pound.

Flour and lard are the chief exports from this country to Ecuador, and on these products there is no change in duty. The value of American flour exported to Ecuador in 1905 was more than $250,000, and the duty is about 1 cent a pound. The value of American lard sent to Ecuador was about the same as that of the flour for 1905.

The American flour trade with Ecuador shows a marked increase. In 1904 it was $159,841, and a year later the total was $279,027. The exports to Ecuador from the United States for 1905 aggregated $1,750,000, and the imports from Ecuador were $2,500,000.

A curious feature of the new Tariff act in Ecuador is that it permits Cabinet members to enjoy exemption from duty on goods they import for their own use up to a certain value.

LONDON MARKET EXCITED.

Union and Southern Pacific, Atchison and Pennsylvania Up.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—On the Stock Exchange to-day interest again centred in Americans, which opened excited. There were wild dealings in the forenoon at a considerable advance over Friday's official closing prices, Union Pacific leading with an advance of $15.

Southern Pacific advanced five dollars, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Pennsylvania advanced four dollars each. Some irregularity developed later, but the market continued in an excited condition.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Substantial advances were made by copper metal in the London market yesterday. Spot closed at £84 5s., a gain of 17s. 6d. over the last prices of Friday. Futures rose £1, closing at £84 15s., the same price as spot. Pig tin closed strong at £182 15s. for spot and £183 2s. 6d. for futures. Lead was firmer at £17 2s. 6d.; spelter was up 5s. at £27. Iron warrants were strong at 53s. 3d. for standard foundry and 53s. 9d. for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday for spot delivery compare as follows with those of Friday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.75		18.62½	18.75
Electrolytic		18.50		18.37½
Castings	18.25		18.00	18.25
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Lead	5.75			
Tin	41.30	41.62½	41.10	41.90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Aug. 20, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 20, 1906..... 2,695,223
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 183,579,210
Corresponding date last year..... 162,705,118

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
19	19⅛	3,400	Allis-Chalmers Co	18½	19¼	18½	19	+1
48¼	48⅝	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	48½	48½	48¼	48½	
109½	109⅝	234,000	*Amalg. Copper Co	110¾	111½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
24	24½	1,200	Am. Ag. Chem. Co	25	25	23⅝	24½	
24½	25	4,700	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	24	25⅜	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
41	41¼	5,600	Am. Car & Foundry	41	41½	40¾	41	− ⅛
100⅞	101	100	Am. Car & F. pf	101	101	101	101	
32¾	33	900	Am. Cotton Oil	32¼	33	32¼	33	+1
245	247	283	American Express	244¾	244¾	244¾	244¾	−1¼
30	30½	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	30	30	30	30	
76⅛	76¾	11,400	Am. Ice Securities	74	76⅝	73½	76½	+2⅜
20¼	21	300	*Am. Linseed Co	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+1⅛
42½	43½	400	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	42½	43½	43	43	+1⅝
70¼	70½	10,200	*Am. Locomotive Co	70⅞	70⅞	69⅝	70	− ¼
112	113½	400	*Am. Locomotive pf	113	113½	113	113½	+ ⅛
163¼	163½	112,850	*Am. Smelt. & Ref	163	165⅜	162½	163⅝	+3½
118½	118⅝	1,000	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf	119	119	118½	119	− ½
97½	98	200	*Am. Sm. Sec. pf., B	98	98	98	98	+1½
10½	11	400	Am. Steel Foundries	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
45½	46	200	Am. Steel F. pf	45⅞	45⅞	45⅜	45¾	+ ¼
140⅞	141	29,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	138¾	141⅝	138½	141	+2¼
101	101½	1,500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	101½	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅛
36¼	38½	2,800	*Am. Woolen Co	38¾	38¾	38	38¾	
103½	104¼	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	103⅜	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	+ ⅜
267¼	268	42,200	*Anaconda Cop. Min	267	269¼	263½	268	+3½
104½	104¾	199,700	At., Top. & S. F	100	105	99½	104¼	+5½
101	101⅝	2,700	At., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅞	101⅞	100⅞	101¼	+ ⅛
147½	148	3,300	Atlantic Coast Line	146	147⅞	145⅜	147½	+1½
118⅞	119	18,800	Baltimore & Ohio	119¼	119¼	118⅝	119	
22	23½	200	Bethlehem Steel	22	22½	22	22½	+ ½
78¼	78½	27,900	Brook. Rapid Transit	78½	80⅝	78½	79⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	17¼	500	Brunswick City	16½	17	16¼	16½	
170	170⅜	4,400	Canadian Pacific	170¾	171½	170	170	+ ¼
		200	Can. P. ctfs. 2d in. pd.	163	163	163	163	
39¼	39½	2,700	Central Leather Co	39½	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅜
103¼	103⅝	200	Central Leather pf	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼	+ ¼
63	63½	10,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	63½	63½	62⅝	63	+ ⅜
19⅜	19½	7,125	Chi. Great Western	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
28¼	28½	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	28¼	28½	28	28	
		4,560	C. M. & St. P. rights	16	16⅞	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
192⅜	192⅝	72,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	189¼	193⅝	187⅝	192¾	+3⅞
204	205	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	201	205	201	204	+3½
210	211	9,300	Chi. & Northwestern	206⅞	212½	208¾	211	+1½
31	33	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	33	33	32	32	+ ¼
4½	5	105	Chi. Union Traction	5	5	5	5	
97⅜	97⅞	1,500	C., C., C. & St. Louis	96½	98½	96½	97¾	+1⅜
58	58⅛	35,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	59	59½	58	58	+ ⅝
37⅞	38	3,900	Colorado & Southern	37½	38⅜	37½	38	+1½
70½	70¾	900	Col. & South. 1st pf	70½	70⅝	70½	7 03⁄4	+ ½
51	52	1,100	Col. & South. 2d pf	51¼	52	51¼	51¾	−1⅛
20⅜	21¼	3,000	Colum. & H. C. & I	19¾	21¼	19¾	21	+1⅜
138¼	138⅝	300	Consolidated Gas	140	140	140	140	+ ½
19⅞	20	200	Corn Prod. Ref. Co	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ½
224½	225	5,000	Delaware & Hudson	223½	226	223¼	225	+1½
500	545	100	Del., Lack. & West	520	520	520	520	−30
45	45¼	8,400	Den. & Rio Grande	44⅞	45⅞	44⅜	45	+ ¼
87	87½	300	Den. & Rio G. pf	87⅛	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜	+ ¾
7	10	200	Detroit South. t. r	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ¼
95½	96	100	Detroit United R'way	95	95	95	95	+1
62½	63	6,200	*Distillers Securities	63½	63⅞	62⅝	62½	− ⅛
18	18⅝	200	*Dul., S. S. & At	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
37½	39	700	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	37½	39	37¼	38	− ¾
46⅛	46¼	68,800	Erie	46¼	46½	45⅞	46¼	+ ½
78¼	78⅝	2,500	Erie 1st pf	78¾	78¾	78⅜	78⅝	− ⅜
71⅜	72	2,100	Erie 2d pf	72	72½	72	72	
90	95	200	Evans. & Terre H. pf	94	94	94	94	+ ½
97½	98	310	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1¼
170½	171	3,510	General Electric	170½	171½	170	171	+ ⅝
308¼	309	24,850	Great Northern pf	305	309½	305	308¼	+7¾
46	50	200	Havana Electric	50	50	50	50	−2
96	96¾	200	Hocking Valley pf	96¼	96¼	96	96	
177¼	178	2,650	Illinois Central	175½	178½	175½	178¼	+4⅝
37¼	37½	4,800	*Interb.-Met	37½	38¼	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅝
78	78½	1,100	*Interb.-Met. pf	78½	78⅝	77⅝	78	− ½
19	19½	200	Internat. Paper Co	19	19½	19	19½	− ⅛
52¼	54	200	*Internat. Power Co	52¼	53	52¼	53	+2
1,300	Int. Steam Pump	52	52	50	50⅝	−1⅜		
28¼	30	1,300	Iowa Central	28¼	29⅜	28¼	29¼	+1¼
52½	53	400	Iowa Central pf	52½	53⅜	52¼	52¾	+ ¼
68	71	200	Kanawha & Mich	68	69	68	69	
30½	31	4,100	Kan. City Southern	30	31⅜	30	30½	+1⅝
59¼	59⅝	8,200	Kan. City South. pf	59	60	59⅝	59⅝	+1⅝
59⅜	60¼	200	Knickerb. Ice, Chi	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
36	37	300	Lake Erie & Western	35	35	35	35	
65	70	200	Long Island	67	67	67	67	−1½
151	151¼	29,700	Louisville & Nash	149	151	148	151	+2½
21⅜	22	2,000	Mexican Central	21⅝	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
69	71	300	Minn. & St. Louis	70	71	70	71	+1
156	158	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	153½	157	154¼	156	+4½
169	174	100	M., St. P. & S. S.M.pf	173¾	173¾	173¾	178¾	+ ⅜
36⅞	37	16,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅞	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅞
71½	71⅞	6,600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	71	72⅝	71	71¼	+ ⅞
99¼	99¾	70,400	Missouri Pacific	97½	100½	97	99¾	+2⅝
68½	68¾	1,400	*Nat. Biscuit Co	68	69	68	68¾	− ¼
14½	15	400	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	15	15	15	15	
81¼	81½	13,700	*Nat. Lead Co	82	82½	81¾	81¾	
102½	104	200	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	104	104	104	104	+1⅜
41⅜	42	2,400	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	41⅞	42¼	41½	41½	− ⅛
20½	21	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅞
143½	146	200	*N. Y. Air Brake	143½	144	143½	144	
145⅜	145½	18,900	New York Central	145	146	144⅝	145½	+ ⅝
68	69	1,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	69	69	68⅝	68⅝	− ¼
195	196½	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	197	197	197	197	+7
48⅝	49	4,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	49	− ⅛
93½	94	8,500	Norfolk & Western	94	94½	93¾	93¾	+ ½
94½	95	900	North American	94½	95½	94½	94⅞	+ ⅝
212⅜	213	33,800	Northern Pacific	210	215½	209⅜	212⅝	+3¾
130	131	100	Pacific Coast	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	+2½
		1,600	Pacific Mail	41¼	41¼	40	40⅝	− ⅜
144¼	144½	172,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	146¼	146¼	144¼	144¼	−1⅝
90¼	91½	315	People's Gas, Chi	91	91	90	90	−2
42½	45	300	Peoria & Eastern	43½	44⅜	43½	44⅜	+1⅝
81½	83	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	83½	83½	83½	83½	+1
55½	57	400	Pittsburg Coal pf	55	55	55	55	+ ⅝
54¼	54¾	4,900	Pressed Steel Car	55¼	55⅝	54½	54½	− ⅛
98	99	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	99	99	99	99	+ ½
237	240	100	Pullman Company	237¼	237¼	237¼	237¼	−2½
55¼	55½	300	*R'way Steel Spring	54¾	55¼	54¾	55¼	+1
142⅞	143	208,700	Reading	140¾	141⅝	139½	143	+4¼
29⅜	30	7,850	*Rep. Iron & Steel	30¼	30½	29¾	29¾	− ½
100¼	100½	1,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	101	101	100½	100½	− ⅛
28⅜	28½	107,700	Rock Island Co.	27⅛	29¼	27¼	28⅝	+1⅝
67¼	67⅝	8,000	Rock Island Co. pf	65⅞	69⅜	65⅞	67¾	+1½
24	26	800	St. Jo. & Grand Isl	24	24	24	24	+1½
63	64	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	63⅛	63½	63½	63⅜	+3½
35	36	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+2½
47½	48½	2,600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	45½	48½	45½	47½	+3½
24½	24⅝	1,000	St. Louis Southwest'n	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	
57½	58	1,000	St. L. Southwest'n pf	57½	58	57½	57¾	
80	80¼	9,800	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I	80¼	81	79½	80	+2
91¼	91⅜	283,600	Southern Pacific	91½	92½	90⅝	91¼	+ ⅛
118	118⅜	300	Southern Pacific pf	118½	118¼	118	118⅜	− ⅛
39¼	39¾	36,700	South. R'way ext	39	39⅝	38⅜	39¼	+ ⅝
99¾	100	100	South. R'way pf., ext	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
160	161½	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	160	161	160	161	+1
35	35¼	8,800	Texas & Pacific	33	35¾	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
80	84	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	80	80	80	80	−4
32	32⅛	400	Tol. Rys. & Light	32½	32½	32	32½	
35½	36½	1,730	Tol., St. L. & West	32⅝	36	32¾	36	+3½
54	54½	3,400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	51⅞	54½	51⅞	54½	+2½
115½	116	2,500	Twin City Rap. Trans	114½	116¼	114½	116	+2½
8⅞	9	100	*Union Bag & Paper	8½	8½	8½	8½	− ⅜
71	71¼	100	*Union B. & Paper pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½	+ ⅛
182⅜	183	216,500	Union Pacific	184½	185¾	182⅜	182⅝	−1⅜
66	67	100	United Rys. Invest	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	− ⅛
72	74	800	United Rys. Inv. pf	73½	73⅝	73	73	+ ⅛
47½	48	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	+ ¼
91	93¼	200	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	− ⅜
36¼	37	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref	36½	37	36½	37	+ ½
73½	76	100	*U. S. Red. & R. pf	75	75	75	75	−1
47½	48	3,610	U. S. Rubber	45¾	47¾	45¾	47½	+1⅝
45½	45½	208,100	U. S. Steel	45½	46	44¾	45¾	+ ¼
107⅞	108	47,000	U. S. Steel pf	108½	109¼	107⅞	108	
38⅝	38¾	1,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	38½	39½	38½	38⅝	+1⅜
46	47	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	45¾	48¾	45¾	46	+ ½
60	60⅞	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf	60	60	60	60	+1
21½	21⅜	3,700	Wabash	20¼	21½	20¼	21¼	+ ⅞
47¾	48	3,600	Wabash pf	47¾	48½	47	48⅜	+ ⅞
18½	19	600	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅜	500	Wisconsin Central	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26¼	− ⅛
51½	52	1,670	Wisconsin Central pf	51½	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

TOO FEW FIVE-DOLLAR BILLS.

Hence the Treasury Will Meet Demands with Ones and Twos.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Secretary Shaw to-day made public the following statement:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Treasurer that when unable to meet all demands for small bills to send ones and twos in preference to fives. The Secretary takes the position that when the department is unable to meet all demands upon it it may exercise a discretion as to the demands to which it will give preference.

"There is no source from which the demand for money in denominations less than five dolars can be supplied other than silver and silver certificates. There is, however, a source of supply for currency of the denomination of five dollars, namely, National bank notes.

"Since the Secretary's circular to banks urging them to increase their notes of the denomination of five dollars, practically thirty millions in fives have been ordered and nearly nine millions have been delivered. Most of the remainder will go out in the next thirty days.

"The Secretary in this authorized statement calls attention to the fact known to all, but overlooked by many, that silver certificates cannot be issued except for silver actually in the Treasury. Gold can be deposited in the Treasury and gold certificates demanded, and gold certificates are redeemable in gold on demand. Silver can be deposited in the Treasury and silver certificates demanded, and these certificates in turn are redeemable in silver on demand.

"Gold and silver certificates are exactly what they profess to be. They are receipts which the Government issues for an actual deposit of the kind of coin designated in the certificate. Most of the silver now circulates in the form of certificates.

"If the banks will return silver certificates of the higher denominations and ask either the coin or silver certificates in denominations of one and two dollars there will be no scarcity of small money. Their place will be promptly supplied by the small bills authorized by the banks. Congress has not unwisely planned for the needs of the country. It rests with the banks to conform their operations to meet these needs."

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 18, averaged 6.87 cents per pound.—Adv.

$3,000,000 ON PANAMA BONDS

The Last Payment on $30,000,000 Issue Was Due Yesterday.

Final payments were due yesterday on the new thirty-million-dollar issue of 2 per cent. Panama bonds, and there was paid into the Sub-Treasury on this account yesterday $3,000,000.

Fisk & Robinson, who got more than two-thirds of the total issue—$15,000,000 on their own bids and nearly $8,000,000 more from Samuel Byerley, the express clerk who took a chance at the figuring and got the second largest allotment—announced at the same time that they have finally disposed of the last of their $24,000,000.

The bankers, by agreement with Secretary Shaw, have held the bonds at 104.20, at which price they have been quickly taken up by the National banks for currency purposes. Those who obtained the bonds might easily have held them for higher prices because of the money stringency, which has made an unusual demand for National bank currency.

With this contingency in view, the Secretary of the Treasury, in making his allotments, fixed a maximum price of 104.20, at which the successful bidders agreed to sell to the banks.

ENTERS MICHIGAN FIELD.

Sugar Trust Buys Control of Several Beet Sugar Concerns.

The Sugar Trust, which has already a large hold on the beet-sugar industry through its interest in the American Beet Sugar Company, the principal producer in the sugar beet fields of the West, has been quietly buying its way into the industry in Michigan through heavy purchases of the stock of the several concerns manufacturing beet sugar in that State.

It was said in Wall Street yesterday that the newly organized Michigan Sugar Company, which is the holding company for seven of the largest beet-sugar factories in Michigan, is to all intents and purposes a subsidiary of the American Sugar Refining Company, and that Charles D. Warren, who is to be Chairman of the Executive Committee of the new concern, is the personal representative of H. O. Havemeyer.

The capitalization of the Michigan Sugar Company, which was placed at a nominal figure at the time of its organization last week, will be raised to $12,500,000.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading on the Curb Feels the Boom.

Chicago Subway Leads the Trading with Sales of 9,700—Guggenheim Stocks Continue to Mount.

Greater interest was taken in the outside market yesterday than on any day since the beginning of the boom on the Exchange. Trading centred for the most part in the specialties, the mining list, especially the lower priced shares, failing to profit to any marked extent by the boom. Chicago Subway led the market in point of activity, selling 9,700 shares between 50⅜ and 52½. The close was at 51½, a net gain of one point. Among the industrials the interest was well distributed, but American Can preferred was most heavily dealt in. The gain in this stock, however, was only a quarter of a point after trading in 1,000 shares. The close was at 60. Guggenheim Exploration's upward movement was continued. The stock opened at 200 and it went as high as 291, but the close found it back to Saturday's price of 285, after sales of 400 shares. The warrants for the new stock issue, 50 per cent. paid, sold at 285. With few exceptions small gains were recorded throughout the list. United Copper and Butte Coalition were two of the mining shares to close with losses, the latter selling down from 64⅞ to 63⅞ and the former dropping from 32⅞ to 30⅝.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
225	Am. Can	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	Am. Can pf	59⅝	60	59⅜	60
1,200	A. De F. W. T.	$1.10	$1.40	$1.10	$1.40
15	Am. Tobacco	410	410	410	410
100	G. B. S. Brew.	10	10	10	10
400	Gug. Exp. Co.	290	291	285	285
25	Gug. Ex. war. 50% pd	285	285	285	285
610	Hav. Tobacco	19	*19¼	19	19¼
20	I. M. Marine	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	I. M. M. pf	23¼	29	28¼	29
200	Int. Salt	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
400	Mackay Cos.	74	74¼	74	74¼
300	Mack. Cos. pf.	72¾	73¾	72¼	72¼
450	Man. Transit	3	*3⅛	3	3
100	Otis Elevator	54½	54½	54½	54½
45	Otis Elev. pf.	98	100	98	100
22	Standard Oil	603	610	608	610
	RAILROADS.				
9,700	Chi. Subway	50½	52½	50¾	51½
4,750	C., Mil. & St. P. rts	16	17⅛	15⅞	16⅝
15	No. Sec. stubs	212¼	225	200	225
600	Seaboard Co.	27⅞	27¾	27¼	27¼
	MINING STOCKS.				
9,500	Boston Copper	28	30

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Outsiders are beginning to take hold of the market.

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Brokers began yesterday to bid 6 per cent. for time money over the end of the year, which is evidence enough that they have been taking on stocks. The public's participation is not evenly distributed. Some brokers report a remarkable increase of outside interest, and others say that the response so far is not commensurate with the size of the market, but these conflicting statements are easily reconciled. The inducements that have been held out in the market have been such as to appeal not to the sane, conservative public, but rather to the outside gambling element, whose presence in larger and more enthusiastic numbers than at any previous time perhaps since April, 1901, is unmistakable. This element, of course, has been trading altogether on the bull side and has made money. Each day increases its numerical strength. "I had begun to believe," said an experience operator yesterday, "that for once we should see a bull market come and go without that crazy public speculation which always before had marked the culmination, but it begins to look as if the folies of 1901 were likely to be repeated. The leaders on the bull side have solved the problem in the only way there was left. They have made the goods look irresistible to the unthinking by increasing dividends. I never dreamed they would dare to go so far. Now that they have got their public there is no doubt as to the use they will make of it."

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What will be the effect of these dividend increases upon the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railroad Commissioners of the various States, especially in the West, when they come to deal with rates? This is a question which thoughtful Wall Street men are beginning to ask.

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Now that one comes to think of it, why should Union Pacific have sold at 139¾, Southern Pacific at 63¼, St. Paul at 167½, Pennsylvania at 122½, Atchison at 85⅝, and Amalgamated Copper at 92⅝ only seven weeks ago? They were surely worth as much then as they are now, intrinsically, and yet nowhere in all Wall Street could you have got the slightest encouragement to buy them—seven weeks ago.

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To the Republican Congressional Committee President Roosevelt says: "The tremendous social and industrial changes in our Nation have rendered evident the need of a larger exercise by the National Government of its power to deal with the business of wealth, and especially of corporate wealth, in inter-State business."

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Mr. Keene's brother is very ill. That accounts in part for his failure to attend the racing meet this year at Saratoga as usual.

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Charles B. Macdonald is believed to have made the biggest killing of any one trader in the Harriman stocks.

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Transactions in the first fifteen minutes yesterday amounted to a quarter of a million shares, and at the end of the first hour more than 860,000 shares had been reported. This probably establishes a new record for an hour's activity under normal conditions. There had been a large accumulation of outside buying orders for the opening, the execution of which gave the Wall Street bull crowd an opportunity to realize profits on an enormous scale. There was very heavy profit taking, especially in the stocks that had been leading the rise, but this was to have been expected. There is always heavy Wall Street profit taking on a Monday morning at the expense of the outsiders, and it is done without the slightest prejudice. Indeed, this is one of the best rough tests of a market. Until the miscellaneous bull account has assumed unwieldy proportions, or until there has been a thorough distribution of stocks by the bigger interests, enthusiastic public buying is an incentive to further operations on the bull side. The professional operator takes his profits from time to time, and if he finds that he has a public behind him he will take hold once more, repeating the effort again and again until the general buying power has become exhausted.

Here is a market on which a distribution of stocks on a large scale begins to be feasible, and it cannot be doubted that stocks are, in fact, being distributed, but that is not to say that the campaign will not be continued. It is only in the last few days that the outsiders have begun to take hold in earnest, and there is room, no doubt, for a much greater distribution, even perhaps at higher prices. There is no limit to speculative enthusiasm. There is a limit to the amount of money that can be spared to finance a speculation on the present scale. Stock markets of two to three million shares a day soon exhaust the resources of the money market.

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"The thing that impresses me most, and at the same time the least favorably," said a commentator who returned to Wall Street yesterday after an absence of several weeks, "is the utter recklessness with which the market is regarded by a large majority of speculators. A man who speaks of values is looked at pityingly and elbowed away from the ticker. Nobody seems to be thinking of what things are worth. It is a question of what turn this powerful manipulation is going to take next. In the light of recent events nothing seems improbable. People are credulous beyond anything that I can remember. When I went away certain sanguine bulls on Atchison were predicting that the dividend would be raised to the rate of 5 per cent. Since the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific dividends they have adopted the belief that the Atchison rate will be jumped to 6 per cent. It looks to me as if we were suddenly dealing with a speculative craze."

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Criticism of the Union Pacific's dividend policy has been directed entirely at Mr. Harriman, and as the presiding genius of the railroad system bearing his name it was obviously his part to assume the responsibility, but some persons are greatly mistaken in their suspicions if other eminent financiers were not equally responsible. The Standard Oil interest in Union Pacific is very large. H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller are believed to have been behind Mr. Harriman in what he did, and equally with himself capable of taking advantage of it. The folks at 26 Broadway were immense buyers of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific on the decline which preceded this movement. On the same initiative it is expected that a further dividend inflation will occur, notably in Amalgamated Copper and Atchison. It is expected also that the Pennsylvania dividend will be increased. There is no doubt whatever that the rise in the market since the middle of July has been the result of concerted movements on the part of the leading financiers of Wall Street. It began, if you will recall, immediately after the gathering here at mid-Summer of the men who are loosely referred to as the powers.

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Word comes from Philadelphia that the dividend on Lehigh Valley will be increased at least to 6 per cent. and possibly to 8 per cent. A strong demand will be made for the higher rate. The stock now pays 4 per cent.

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Baltimore & Ohio bulls hard. Its friends say it has not yet caught the breeze. Evidently not.

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The irregularity of yesterday's market was due to heavy realizing in some stocks and fresh buying of an aggressive nature in others. Union Pacific opened down and was reactionary throughout the session. Southern Pacific opened up violently, sold off abruptly, recovered, and reacted again, closing at a net advance of but ½ per cent. There was, however, an almost unlimited market for it. One order to sell 10,000 shares at the market was executed all at one price. The new features were Atchison common, Reading, Amalgamated Copper, and St. Paul. Atchison's advance was sensational, amounting to 6¼ points. In the forenoon St. Paul was a laggard, but shortly after midday it was turned suddenly to the bull side and rose more than 4 points on furious trading. This gave the whole market a fresh impulse. St. Paul has served this office several times of late, always in an effective manner. Pennsylvania was, next to Union Pacific, the most conspicuous stock in the list of reactionaries.

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The high price for Atchison common yesterday was 105; the highest quotation for the preferred was 101¾. The common stock pays 4 per cent. and the preferred 5 per cent. The spectacle of the common stock selling higher than the preferred encouraged the idea that the dividend would be jumped to 6 per cent. The buying of Atchison common on the advance was somewhat spectacular. A house which is known to act at times both for Mr. Frick and Mr. Berwind was the largest buyer, and evidently had instructions either to buy all the stock in sight within certain limits or to buy a certain quantity as high as it could. This open appearance in the stock of such a house was not regarded as at all suspicious, which perhaps as well as any other incident of the day illustrates the credulity of speculators. The buying, indeed, may have been quite as good as it looked, but at another time traders would have thought differently and acted accordingly.

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The operations of Mr. H. Clay Frick are not much talked of outside of Wall Street, but they are conducted on an enormous scale. The gentleman has been one of the most aggressive factors on the bull side of the market recently. He is intimate with Mr. Harriman and probably had his hands deep in the Union Pacific coup. Curiously, Mr. Frick has appeared as an active participant in nearly every recent speculation based on increased railroad dividends.

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The old short interest must have been pretty well eliminated by this time, and those who are still bearish at heart are afraid to sell anything short. The advance in Reading yesterday was supposed to have been engineered at the expense of a surviving short interest. Keene got the credit for it. One by one the stocks in which there is any suspicion of a remaining bear account are taken in hand and advanced. Such advances have so far held because there has been enough fresh general buying to take the place of the short interest, but by the same sign a scattered long interest succeeds the enormous short interest which existed in the market a few weeks ago.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The local money market continues firm, particularly for long dates.

Call loans, 4@4½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5¼@6 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Clearing House loans, 4 per cent. New York funds, 12½c discount. Clearings, $16,515,788. Balances, $1,631,017. Sub-Treasury debit, $11,266.

The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Aug. 18, '06.	Increase for Wk.	Aug. 19, '05.
Loans	$189,360,000	$66,000	$192,041,000
Circulation	7,731,000	*13,000	7,726,000
Deposits	145,659,000	4,086,000	45,475,000
Due banks	68,606,000	*900,000	76,171,000
U. S. deposits	1,506,000	4,000	1,429,000
Due from agts.	28,132,000	*178,000	32,496,000
Exchange	12,300:000	1,541,000	10,818,000
Due from othe.	21,857,000	931,000	21,156,000
5% fund	392,000		395,000
Legals	5,712,000	*108,000	6,738,000
Specie	17,439,000	878,000	17,327,000
Reserve excess	1,635,571	644,571	1,837,000
N. Y. excess	6,616,571	*305,429	10,268,000

*Decrease.

In sympathy with the strength in Amalgamated, which advanced to 111, numerous substantial gains were made in the copper shares here to-day. Boston Consolidated, Copper Range, North Butte, Old Dominion, Quincy, and Utah each advanced a point, while fractional gains were recorded in the balance of the list. Commission houses were well supplied with buying orders, and prices held firm until late in the afternoon, when a slight reaction was witnessed. The close was irregular.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel 4s	91	91	91
6,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
1,000	Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	102	102	102
20,000	Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	97½	97⅛	97½
1,000	Union Pac. 4s, 1947	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

4,047	Atchison	105	100	103½
8	Atchison pf.	101	101	101
20	Boston Elevated	150	149½	150
10	Boston & Albany	248	248	248
68	Boston & Maine	168	168	168
100	Boston & Worcester	33	32	32
990	Boston & Wor. pf.	83¼	83	83¼
95	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158	158	158
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	119	119	119
403	Illinois Central	175⅜	175	175
844	Massachusetts Elec.	20¾	20	20⅝
1,095	Mass. Elec. pf.	72	70½	72
192	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196½	195½	196½
39	St. Paul	193½	193½	193¾
3,860	Union Pacific	185½	183	185
6	West End pf.	109¼	106¾	109¼

TELEPHONES.

682	American	135	134	134½
16	Cumberland	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
85	New England	130½	130½	130½

MISCELLANEOUS.

510	Am. Pneu. Service	13¾	13½	13⅝
122	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	28	27½	28
4,505	Am. Sugar	141¾	138½	140⅝
424	Am. Sugar pf.	137¾	136	137¾
240	Am. Wool	39	38½	38¾
140	Am. Wool pf.	104¼	104	104¼
50	Dom. Iron	29	29	29
15	General Electric	170½	170½	170½
2,788	Massachusetts Gas	60½	59½	59½
435	Mass. Gas pf.	89¼	89	89
94	Pullman	240	240	240
5	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104
226	United Fruit	110½	110¼	110¼
488	United Shoe Machine	82½	81	81
33	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30	29¾	29¾
9,721	U. S. Steel	45¾	45	45½
1,170	*U. S. Steel pf.	109½	108	109⅝

MINING.

255	†Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
14,780	*Amalgamated	111	109½	109⅝
650	Alloues	39	38½	38½
300	Am. Zinc	12	9¾	10
400	Arcadian	2¾	2½	2½
50	Arnold	1	1	1
300	Atlantic	15	15	15
1,995	Bingham	34	33½	33¾
4,625	Boston Con.	29⅜	28½	29⅜
1,600	*Butte Coalition	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝
120	Calumet & Arizona	111¼	111	111
8	*Calumet & Hecla	725	725	725
942	Centennial	27	25¾	26¼
1,900	Con. Mercur	56c.	56c.	56c.
1,040	Copper Range	79	78¼	78¼
135	Daly-West	17	17	17
121	Franklin	18½	18	18¼
120	Granby	12½	12⅜	12⅜
2,131	Greene	25⅞	25¼	25¼
50	Humboldt	1	1	1
1,785	Isle Royale	21½	20	21½
320	Mass	9	8½	9
70	Michigan	14	13½	14
50	Mohawk	62⅝	62	62⅝
120	Nevada	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
1,297	North Butte	93	92	92
3,008	Old Dominion	43¼	42	42⅝
1,294	Osceola	112	110	112
490	Parrot	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
35	*Quincy	93	92	93
50	Santa Fe	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
400	Shannon	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜
35	Tamarack	100	100	100
890	Tecumseh	13	12¼	12½
254	Trinity	9	8½	9
1,751	U. S. Smelting	57¾	57	57½
425	U. S. Smelting pf.	46¼	46	46
860	United Copper	64⅜	64	64
3,500	Utah	60⅞	59¾	60⅜
70	Victoria	7½	7¼	7¼
10	†Winona	8¼	8¼	8¼
58	Wolverine	154½	153	154½

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Prices Very Weak Early, but They Recovered Their Loss Later.

FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Showers in the interior, fair on the coast Tuesday and Wednesday; light winds, mostly southerly.

Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Local rains Tuesday and Wednesday; light variable winds.

Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Eastern Texas—Showers Tuesday and Wednesday; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Western Texas—Fair in southern, showers and cooler in northern portion Tuesday; Wednesday, showers.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers Tuesday and Wednesday.

Tennessee—Local rains Tuesday and Wednesday.

The cotton market was more active yesterday than it has been for a month or more. Sales for the day were estimated at fully 500,000 bales. Prices were very weak early, but recovered their loss in the later trading, when the tone of the market was decidedly better and the buying seemed to be of a more substantial character. The close was steady at a decline of a point to an advance of eight points, all the active months being slightly higher.

The range of contract prices in the local markets yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Aug.	....	....	....	8.75@8.79	8.74
Sept.	8.81	8.89	8.74	8.86@8.88	8.87
Oct.	9.02	9.05	8.88	9.04@9.05	9.02
Nov.	9.11	9.11	9.08	9.09@9.11	9.07
Dec.	9.12	9.15	8.95	9.14@9.15	9.12
Jan.	9.26	9.24	9.04	9.23@9.24	9.19
Feb.	9.29	9.29	9.20	9.29@9.30	9.22
March	9.27	9.34	9.12	9.32@9.33	9.26
April	....	....	....	9.34@9.36	9.28
May	9.33	9.38	9.19	9.37@9.38	9.29

The local spot cotton market was steady and unchanged; mid-upland, 10.10; mid-gulf, 10.33c. Sales, 600 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows:

Augusta quiet, 1-16c lower, at 9⅝@9⅞c; sales, 14 bales. Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 9½c; no sales. New Orleans nominal, unchanged, at 9-15 16c; sales, 10 bales. Memphis quiet, unchanged, at 9¾c; no sales. Galveston quiet, ⅛c lower, at 9¾c; no sales. Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 9½c; sales, 150 bales. Savannah quiet, ⅛c lower, at 9 1-16c; sales, 1,597 bales. Norfolk dull, unchanged, at 10c; sales, 18 bales. Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 10c; no sales. St. Louis dull, unchanged, at 10c; no sales.

Receipts at the ports and interior points yesterday compared with the same day last week and last year:

Ports.	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Present Stock.
Galveston	5,101	904	4,361	24,080
New Orleans	336	241	1,503	24,144
Mobile	115	65	111	4,281
Savannah	1,703	723	2,138	27,898
Charleston	319	154	23	4,985
Wilmington	....	....	53	421
Norfolk	129	112	290	5,984
Baltimore	....	....	....	2,963
New York	....	....	....	87,779
Boston	....	21	102	2,860
Philadelphia	....	....	1	1,920
Various	....	....	....	679
Total	7,693	2,820	8,591	188,994
INTERIOR.				
Augusta	94	105	786	8,435
Memphis	3	121	379	6,676
St. Louis	101	150	204	16,529
Cincinnati	90	67	150	5,230
Houston	5,917	1,402	3,900	22,700

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—The early trend of wheat values was in direct contrast to later developments in the market, when prices advanced a cent a bushel, closing in New York ⅝ to 1c net higher and at about the best point of the day. The opening was weak and ⅜@½c lower, following weakness abroad and world's shipments, according to Broomhall, of 9,168,000 bushels, compared with 7,536,000 bushels the previous week. Liverpool declined ⅜@1d, Paris was 5 to 20 points lower, and Berlin ⅜ to 1 mark lower. The fine weather in Spring wheat States also cut some figure on the bear side, but was ignored in the afternoon trade when damage reports from Spring wheat States claimed speculative attention. According to private dispatches, the crop is not turning out as well as expected earlier in the season, mainly on account of recent high temperatures. The fact that Northwest houses sent good buying orders to Chicago gave some support to this news, which otherwise might have received but scant attention from the trade who generally believe that the Spring wheat crop promises a big yield of fine quality.

CORN.—The actions of corn were quite similar to those of wheat, the market showing declined weakness at first, followed by a strong advance which left final prices ⅝ to ¾c net higher. Attending the early decline were reports of increased receipts, fairly good weather news, and unsatisfactory cables. Besides sympathizing with wheat, the late market was more or less excited over reports of hot winds in Kansas and Nebraska. Shorts were large buyers on the advance, particularly of the late months. Early in the day there was considerable liquidation in September. World's shipments amounted to 3,657,000 bushels, compared with 4,551,000 bushels the previous week. Interior receipts amounted to 678,000 bushels, compared with 718,000 bushels last year. The visible supply decreased 875,000 bushels for the week. No. 2 corn in New York closed 57½c, elevator, and 56¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 62c, and No. 2 yellow, 61c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
September	78½	77½	78¾	77½
December	81⅝	80⅝	81⅝	80⅝
May	84¼	82 15-16	84¼	83
Corn—				
September	56	55⅞	56	54⅝
December	52⅞	52	52⅝	51⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
September	71¼	69⅝	71⅛	70¼
December	74⅜	72⅜	74⅜	73¼
May	78⅝	76¾	78½	77¼
Corn—				
September	48¼	47¼	48	48
December	44¼	43⅜	44⅛	44
May	45	44⅜	45	44⅝
Oats—				
September	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	29⅝
December	31	30⅜	31	30⅞
May	33⅜	32½	33¼	32⅝
Lard—				
October	$8.75	$8.67	$8.75	$8.70
January	7.90	7.82	7.90	7.82
Ribs—				
October	8.75	8.65	8.75	8.70
January	7.25	7.15	7.25	7.15
Pork—				
September	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.00
January	13.57	13.47	13.57	13.30

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Seaboard common had the call to-day. It advanced ½ to 28 and then receded. Speculative interest continued to centre in Wall Street although the excitement in New York market had some stimulating efect upon the local trading. Northern Central Railway advanced ½. United Railways issues sagged. The stock lost ⅛ to 15, the lowest for months. The incomes lost ⅜. There were fractional changes in Seaboard 4s, and several other bond issues.

The market closed firm and fairly active. Shares, 1,606; bonds, $39,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Petersburg 5s, Class A	112¼	112¼	112¼
5,000	Seaboard 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,000	Anacos. & Potom. 5s	105	105	105
1,000	Lex. St. Ry. 5s	101½	101½	101½
3,000	United Rys. 4s	92	92	92
7,000	United Rys. inc.	71½	71⅜	71½
20,000	Breweries 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜

STOCKS.

21	A. C. L., ½ pd.	96¼	96¼	96¼
10	A. C. L. of Conn.	350	350	350
22	A. C. L. of Conn., ½ pd.	295	295	295
105	Northern Central	106	106	106
820	Seaboard Co. Com.	28	27½	27½
200	United Rys.	15	15	15
400	United Rys. 4%	15¼	15¼	15¼
10	Am. Coal & Iron	60	60	60
10	Am. Coal & Iron pf.	94	94	94
8	Con. Gas, Elec. Light & Power pf.	85	85	85

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Incorporated to-day:

The Geysers Natural Gas Company, Saratoga Springs; capital, $50,000. Directors—Lyman F. Fettes, The Geysers, Saratoga; Aaron B. Cole and Harry E. Fettes, Saratoga.

Washington Heights Garage, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Dorman L. Ormsby, Joseph A. Adler, and Thomas J. Meehan, New York.

Bigelow, Smith & Company, New York, stocks and bonds; capital, $50,000. Directors—George D. Small, Lee W. Bleyer, and Louis Kleuber, New York.

Fickling & Company, New York, vehicles, capital, $15,000. Directors—W. J. Fickling, W. Webb Fickling, and William J. Carey, New York.

Searles-Hill Company, Brooklyn, real estate; capital, $25,000. Directors—M. L. McLaughlin, Brooklyn; S. M. Bard, Wilkesbarre, Penn., and F. D. Hopkins, Pottstown, Penn.

Maine Coast Granite Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Walter J. Roberts, Merrick D. Lawrence, and Richard A. White, New York.

Local Land Improvement Company, Hicksville; capital, $2,000. Directors—Dudley J. Greene, Binghamton; Allen H. Kelly, New York, and James C. Carley, Hicksville.

Slutzker Realty Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—James M. Harkow, Brooklyn; Louis Kawanow and Philip Seides, New York.

Cooperstown & Northern Railway Company, Cooperstown; capital, $240,000. Directors—Sheldon A. Young, East Springfield; Frederick J. Maxted and Charles P. Stannard, Springfield Centre.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Aug. 20, 1906.

U S 4s cpn 1907 1,000 103⅝
U S 3s cpn 1908-18 2,000 103¾
2s cpn 1930 1,000 104⅛
Imp Jap Govt 6s sterling loan 2,000 100½ 500 100⅝
2d series 8,000 99⅝ 500 100
4½s sterl loan 16,000 92 1,000 91⅞ 13,000 92
2d series 10,000 90⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s 2,000 100¼
Tenn settlemt 3s 5,000 96¾
Am Hide & L 6s 3,000 90⅞ 8,000 91 1,000 90⅞
Am Ice Secur 6s 8,000 92
Am Tobacco 6s 1,000 112½ 1,000 112⅝
Am Tobacco 4s 6,000 77 500 78 2,000 77 7,000 76½
A, T & S F gen 4s 20,000 102⅜ 10,000 102⅝
conv 4s 60,000 105⅛ 60,000 105¼ 65,000 105½ 30,000 105⅜ 10,000 105¾ 180,000 105⅝ 95,000 105½ 30,000 105⅜ 5,000 105⅝ 60,000 105⅜ 10,000 105⅞ 18,000 106 40,000 106 4,000 106⅛ 25,000 106 20,000 106⅛ 45,000 106⅜ 10,000 107 10,000 106⅜ 10,000 106¼ 10,000 106⅝ 134,000 106⅛ 25,000 106⅜ 10,000 106⅞ 25,000 106⅜ 45,000 106⅝ 10,000 107 60,000 107 15,000 106⅞ 10,000 106⅞ 25,000 106⅜ 20,000 106¼ 130,000 106¼ 6,000 106⅝ 134,000 106⅛ 25,000 106⅜ 10,000 106⅞ 10,000 106⅝ 1,000 106⅛ 10,000 106⅝
adjustment 4s stamped 54,000 98
35,000 98¼
5,000 93
A, T & S F warrants for subs 1st instal 25% paid conv 4s 10,000 104⅞ 5,000 105 10,000 105¼ 25,000 105¼ 35,000 105⅜ 21,000 105⅞ 50,000 106 10,000 106⅜ 10,000 106¾ 5,000 106¾
B & O pr lien 3½s 10,000 94⅛
B & O, So Wn div 5½s 8,000 90⅞ 2,000 90⅝ 4,000 90½
B R T ref conv 4s 3,000 93⅞
Can of Ga con 5s 8,000 112
2d inc 5s 10,000 91½
Cent Leather 5s 9,000 100
C & O gen 4½s 1,000 107⅞ 3,000 107⅜
C, B & Q joint 4s 1,000 98⅜ 8,000 98⅝ 1,000 98⅜ 1,000 90
Ill div 3½s 10,000 91⅝
C, B & Q. Ill div 4s 1,000 102½
C, R I & P R R 4s 20,000 78½ 4,000 78⅝ 5,000 78⅜ 1,000 78⅞
C, St L & N O, Mem div 4s 1,000 101½
Chi Term Tran 4s, coupons off 1,000 99⅞
Cin, N O, St L & C 4s 1,000 99⅝
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 10,000 101½
Col Indus 5s 10,000 76¼
Col Mid 1st 4s 6,000 74½
Col & So 1st 4s 1,000 92 5,000 91⅞ 59,000 92
Con Gas Co conv deb 6s 2,000 189½
Del & Hud conv 4s 50,000 109½ 2,000 109⅞ 2,000 109⅝ 67,000 110 5,000 109⅞
Erie 1st con 4s 7,000 101½
Erie conv 4s 40,000 106½
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 15,000 17⅛
Inter-Met 4½s 24,000 84⅞ 1,000 83 97,000 84½
K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000 83½
L S & M S deb 4s 2,000 100 19,000 100⅝
L & N unif 4s 15,000 100⅜
L & N col tr 4s 1,000 98
Met St Ry ref 4s 5,000 86
Mex Cen con 4s 4,000 77¼ 21,000 77
Mex Cen 1st inc 20,000 19
M, K & T ext 5s 5,000 104
N Y C & H R deb 4s 1934 2,000 100½ gen 3½s 1,000 93¾ 5,000 93⅜ 3,000 93¼ 13,000 93½ 10,000 93⅜ 60,000 93⅜ L S col 3½s 9,000 88
N Or R & Lg 4½s 1,000 91
Nor & W con 4s 14,000 101
Nor Pac 4s 10,000 103⅜ 1,000 104
Nor Pac gen 3s 1,000 76¼ 2,000 76⅛
Or S L gtd ref 4s 11,000 93½ 60,000 95¼
Penn conv 3½s 62,000 103¼ 10,000 103⅛ 52,000 103 25,000 103⅛ 14,000 103 1915 30,000 97⅛ 40,000 97¼ 1,000 97⅜ 75,000 97½ 35,000 97¼ 30,000 97¼ 145,000 97⅜ 44,000 97¼ 110,000 97¼ 55,000 97⅜ 3,000 97⅝ 10,000 97 20,000 96⅞ 35,000 96⅞ 101,000 96¾ 41,000 96½ 50,000 96⅝ 27,000 96½ 50,000 96⅜
Reading gen 4s 23,000 99⅝
St L & San F R R refunding 4s 26,000 82⅝ 30,000 83 22,000 83½ 57,000 83
St P, M & M, E M 1st div 5s 9,000 101⅝
Scioto V & N E 4s 3,000 99⅝
Seab A. L. Atl-Bir 1st 4s 4,000 87½
So Pac 4s 25,000 92
So Pac 1st ref 4s 29,000 96⅜ 32,000 96½
So Ry 1st 5s 10,000 116
Third Av con 4s 1,000 91¼ 2,000 91 1,000 91¼ 7,000 91½ 9,000 91
Tol & O C 1st 5s 2,000 106
Un Pac 1st 4s 1,000 103⅝ 9,000 103½ 1,000 103⅝ 5,000 103½
Un Pac 1st 4s registered 5,000 101⅞ 10,000 103
U S 3s & Imp 5s 18,000 92
United Railways of San Fr 4s 66,000 84 25,000 83⅞
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s 20,000 98⅝ 10,000 98⅞ 20,000 98⅝ 1,000 98½ 5,000 98⅜ 24,000 98½ 70,000 98⅝ 5,000 98½
registered 1,000 98⅝
Wabash 1st 3s 1,000 114½
Wab Pitt Bg B 6s 65,000 81 50,000 81½ 20,000 81⅜ 10,000 81⅞ 5,000 82 5,000 81⅞ 5,000 81⅝ 10,000 81½ 85,000 82 10,000 82⅝ 10,000 82¼ 15,000 82¼ 50,000 82¼
Wab Pitt Ter 2d 10,000 36 15,000 85⅞
West Shore 4s 2,000 105½
Wilk & East 1st 1,000 110

Total sales Aug. 20, 1906 $4,520,500
Since Jan. 1, 1906 407,712,300
Corresponding date 1905 701,884,200

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Monday, Aug. 20, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Allis-Chalmers	19	19½	19	19½
68,250	Amal. Copper	110	111¼	109½	109⅝
340	Am. Car & F.	41½	41⅝	41	41
100	Am. Ice	74⅛	76¼	74⅛	70
380	Am. Locom.	71	71⅞	70	70¾
8,030	Am. Smelting	163⅜	166	162¾	163⅞
6,710	Am. Sugar	138½	141⅝	138½	141
20	Am. Wool	38½	38½	38½	38½
10,790	A. T. & S. F.	99½	105	90⅞	104½
1,080	Balt. & Ohio	119½	119½	118⅞	119
14,130	Brook. Rap. T.	78½	80⅝	78¾	78¾
80	Can. Pacific	171	171	170	170⅝
50	Cent. Leather	39½	39½	39½	39½
340	Ches. & Ohio	63½	63½	62⅝	62⅝
390	Chi. Gt. West.	19½	19½	19	19½
32,290	C., M. & St. P.	189½	193¾	188	191½
11,290	Col. Fuel	58⅞	59	58	58
110	Con. Gas	140	140½	140	140¼
30	Col. & H. C. & I.	20¼	21¼	20¼	21¼
30	Dist. Securities	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63¼
11,500	Erie	46¾	46⅝	46	46¼
20	Erie 2d pf.	72	72	72	72
90	Inter.-Met.	35¾	38½	37½	37½
20	Inter.-Met. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,010	Louis. & N.	148¾	151	148¾	150⅝
10	Mex. Central	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
170	M., X. & T.	36¾	36¾	35½	36¾
20	M., K. & T. pf.	72	72	72	72
8,200	Mo. Pacific	97¼	100⅜	97¼	99¼
220	Nat. Lead	82¼	82⅝	81⅝	82
390	N. Y. Central	145¼	146⅜	145	145⅜
190	N.Y., O. & W.	49¾	49¾	49	49½
100	Norf. & West.	93¾	94	93¾	93¾
80	Pacific Mail	41⅞	41¾	40¼	40½
26,100	Penn. R. R.	146¼	146¾	144¾	145⅝
210	Pr. Steel Car	55½	55½	54½	54½
84,280	Reading	140¾	144½	139

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Concrete Building for Upper Broadway Corner—Sale of Thirty-second Street Parcel—Other Dealings by Brokers.

The growing popularity of reinforced concrete for certain types of construction is indicated by the announcement that the Packard Motor Car Company has awarded the contract for its new three-story garage, to be erected at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street, to the American Steel Concrete Company. The site, which was purchased by the Packard Company from the United States Realty Company several months ago for $490,000, has frontages of 106 feet on Broadway and 197.6 feet on the street. The estimated cost of the new building is $250,000.

Deal for 32d Street Parcel.

A. M. Johnson & Co. have sold for the estate of Adeline M. Chatterton 15 West Thirty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 98.9.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have sold 502 Eleventh Avenue, adjoining the corner of Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story double tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100, for Susana Orth to a client.

Buyer for Avenue A Tenement.

S. Lefkowitz has sold 1,301 and 1,303 Avenue A, a six-story tenement, 50 by 85.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for Daniel Loonie to the Vacuum Cleaner Company 404, 406, and 408 East Forty-ninth Street, a plot 75 by 100. The company intends to erect on the property a building for the storing of its machines.

Lower East Side Purchases.

Morgenstern & Krischner have sold for Max Dorf the five-story tenement 221 East Sixth Street, 24 by 91.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has resold 362 and 364 Broome Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 65.5 by 120.

Estate Sells on Trinity Avenue.

Isidor D. Brokaw has sold for the Tremain estate a plot, 75 by 109, on the west side of Trinity Avenue, between 156th Street and Westchester Avenue.

The foreclosure sale of the property 739 East 137th Street on Friday will take place at the stand of Joseph P. Day.

Sheepshead Bay Lots at Auction.

At Sheepshead Bay, on Saturday, Auctioneer Joseph P. Day sold eighty lots on Avenue Z, Voorhees Lane, Jerome Avenue, and the intersecting streets from East Twenty-fourth to East Twenty-eighth. The prices ranged from $400 to $790, the total amount realized being about $46,000.

No Business in the Salesroom.

There were no offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

97th St and Madison Av, s w corner, for a two-story brick tenement, 50x90; Charles I. Weinstein of 61 East 109th St, owner; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $19,000.

3d Av, e s, 825 ft n of 161st St, for a two-story brick store, 58x100; Anthony Guneo of 161st St and Forest Av, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

69th St, n s, 82 ft e of West End Av, for a three-story brick garage; F. H. Ray of 111 Broadway, owner; Jay H. Morgan, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 20.

AVENUE A, 1,408 and 1,410, 50x98; Cecelia M. Siff to Isaac Schreiber, (mtg $44,500) 100

ATTORNEY ST, 174, 24.10x irregular; Isaac Muslimer and another, executors, to Louis Gordon and others 100

BARRETTO ST, w s, 304 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Martha Graham to Chattie De Hart, (mtg $1,700) 100

ANOTHER STRIP, near above, contains 206-1000 acres; Jerusha W. Halsey to The City and County Contract Company 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.11 ft s of 63d St, 19.6x80; Ann Birmingham to Mary F. Southwicke 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.11 ft s of 63d St, 19.6x80; Mary F. Southwick to Ella M. Birmingham 1

LEXINGTON AV, 645, e s, 25x100; Michael Berkowitz to Milton Realty Company, (mtg $23,000) 1

LOTS 547 and 548, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Thomas J. Bacom 1

LOTS 124 and 125, map 329, lots part of Schieffelin estate; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Maria Gerbino (mtg $1,200.. 1

LOT 197, map of Varian estate; Arthur B. Curry to Helen R. Kalteyer, ½ part, (mtg $680) 1

LOTS 263 and 264, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Edgewater Realty Company to William A. Rowan 100

LOTS 124 and 125, Map 329, partition of Schieffelin estate; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Maria Gerbino, (mtg $1,200) 100

PLOT B, map of 125 lots of H. P. Rose of Plot 23, map of Clason's Point; Hudson P. Rose Company to Henry Helmke 1

LOT 143, map of Eden, 18.11x41.6x5.5; Julius Wolf to Catharine L. Carlin 1

LOTS 465 and 466, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Constantine Bauer to Anthony Nendrasco, (mtg $1,600) 100

MADISON Av, 1,439, 27x100; Louis Geiger, and others to Samuel Boothman and others (mtg $27,500) 1,000

OLIVER ST, 70, e s, 28.2x100; Ellen Daly to Catherine Daly 1

OLIVER ST, 76, e s, 28.2x100; Margaret Daly to Catherine Daly 1

OLIVER ST, 76, e s, 28.2x100; Daniel J. Daly to Catherine Daly 1

THREE STRIPS, adjoining lands of Halsey estate, near 5th Av. extension, Mt Vernon, and near lands of New York, Westchester & Boston Railway; Lewis B. Halsey and others to The City and County Contract Company .. 25,500

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Kneeland Moore to Barbara Kahn, (mtg $31,500) 100

WEST END AV, w s, 60.11 ft n of 103d St, 20x100; William B. Quintance to Charles Spiegel (mtg $20,000) 1

1ST AV, e s, 2,168 ft n of 125th St, 25x100; Giovanni Rusiello to Giovanni Buono (mtg $24,250) 100

9TH ST, 22 West, 25.7x93.11; Ralph L. Spotts to Elizabeth W. Floyd (mtg $20,000) 100

21ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; John H. Crockett to Prudential Real Estate Corporation, (mtg $31,000) $100

18TH ST, n s, 270.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Heinrich A. Zang to Joseph Berkowitz and others 100

47TH ST, 320 East, 25x100.4; Alsis Scherer to Banned Friend (mtg $16,500) 100

54TH ST, n s, 350ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Maragareth Laehr to Charles Lassall (mtg $10,000) 1

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x12.2; Julia A. Barry to George Ehret, (mtg $21,000) 500

126TH ST, 149 East, 25x99.11; Isaac Marsak to Allegiance Realty Company, (mtg $21,000) 100

185TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 125x100; Gustave Fox to William Fritzel, (mtg $28,000) 1

224TH ST, s s, w ¼ of w ¼ of Lot 225, map of Wakefield, 23x114; Mary A. Costello to Elizabeth Frank, (mtg $4,500) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACON, Thomas J., to Joseph J. Gleason; Lots 547 and 548 map Gleason property, 2 mtgs each $495, 3 years .. $990

BERKOWITZ, Joseph, and another to Heinrich A. Zanz; 16th St, s s, 270.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

BERKOWITZ, Joseph, and another to American Mortgage Company; 16th St, 528 East, 2 years 22,000

CARLIN, Catharine C., to Julius Wolf; Lot 143, map Mount Eden, 18.11x41.10, 2 years $75

CARROLL, Catherine, to Annie R. Daily; 4th St, s e s, 220 ft n e of Union Av, 18.11x99.11, 3 years, 6 per cent .. 1,700

CALLAHAN, Thomas, to Bronx Borough Bank; 174th St, n s, 98.7 ft e of Bathgate Av, 20x100, due Dec. 20, 1906, 6 per cent 6,000

CUTLER, Jacob, and another to William Jay, executor; Gouverneur St, 60, 5 years 15,000

DE WALHOFF, Samuel A., to North American Mortgage Company; 182d St, n s, 70 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x70, due, &c., as per bond 3,000

FRANK, Elizabeth, to Mary A. Costello; west half of lot 525, map Wakefield, 25x114, prior mtg $4,500; installments, 6 per cent 1,000

FRIEND, Banned, to Alois Scherer; 47th St, 320 East, prior mtg $27,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

FEINBERG, Herman, to Max Rubinstein; 47th St, 336 East, 20x100.5, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

GORDON, Louis, and another to American Mortgage Company; Attorney St, 174, 5 years 45,000

HANSON, Sarah, to Rafael D. de la Cartina; Briggs Av, w s, 202.4 ft n e of Travers St, 25x100, due July 1, 1909 5,000

HANSON, Sarah, to E. S. Prince Company; Briggs Av, w s, 202.4 ft e of Travers St, 25x100, prior mtg $5,000, demand $94

J. GOLDMAN REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to North American Mortgage Company; 131st St, s s, 90 ft e of Old Broadway, 85.3x107, due, &c., as per bond 48,000

KAHN, Barbara, to Kneeland Moore; West Broadway, e s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; 3 years, 6 per cent 7,750

LASCALL, Charles, to Fannie F. Ely; 54th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, 3 years, 5½ per cent 10,000

LILIENTHAL, Charlotte H., to German Savings Bank; 158th St, 839 West, 18.9x99.11, 1 year 8,000

MASKIN, Haris, to Hunterdon Realty Company; 144th St, 242 and 244 West, prior mtg $50,000, due May 17, 1907, 6 per cent 15,000

MOHNNE, Louise, to Van Loan Whitehead and another, executors; St. Lawrence Av, w s, 50 ft s of Merritt St, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

McFERRAN, James, to John M. Hart; 147th St, n e s, 80 ft s e of Robbins Av, 75x79, due Jan. 20, 1907, 6 per cent 7,000

MUNRO, George W., to A. M. Schmidt; Vandewater St, 29, 31, and 17 to 27, — x —, prior mtg $576,500, due April 15, 1907, 6 per cent 10,000

ROSENWASSER, Isaac, and others to Lester H. Ely and another, executors; 60th St, 319 East, 5 years 18,000

ROWAN, William A., to Edgewater Realty Company; Lots 263 and 264, map part of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 3 years, 5½ per cent $64

SCUDDER, Susan, to Sarah G. Duer; Perry St, n s, 105 ft e of 4th St, — x —, 3 years 3,500

WALTHER, Max, to Edward J. Krug, Jr.; 142d St, s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100, demand, 6 per cent 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV and 138th St, s w corner, 99.11x120; Reisler & Klein against Samuel and Mav Levine, owners and contractors 3,990

85TH ST, 436 to 440 East; Antoni Figoni against John Kaufman and John Gelbin, owners and contractors 460

123D ST, 440 to 446 East; Saverio Bibbo against Louis O. Cohen and Charles H. Goldberger, owners and contractors 1,154

1ST AV, e s, 102.2 ft s of 83d St, 25.6x65; Jacob Perlman against Herman Lux, owner; Joseph Hamerman, contractor 122

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Niagara Wood Working Company against Benjamin Sisserman, owner and contractor 3,100

85TH ST, 436 to 440 East; Joseph Weine against Samuel Kaufman and Max Gelbin, owners and contractors 225

138TH ST and 5th Av, s w corner, 120x99.11; Jacob S. Haft Company against Samuel Levine; Max Levine and William Greenberg, owners and contractors 780

AVENUE A, 1,404; Harry Mander against John Krasnow, owner and contractor 42

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

168TH ST, 940 and 942 East; Central Fireproofing Company against Hugh Kirk, Aug. 2, 1906 130

168TH ST, 940 and 942 East; Henry Caro against Hugh Kirk, June 22, 1906 823

168TH ST, 940 and 942 East; Church E. Gates & Co. against Hugh Kirk, June 22, 1906 1,374

168TH ST, 940 and 942 East; Jacob Saporman against Hugh Kirk, June 25, 1906 1,375

168TH ST, 940 and 942 East; Jung Brothers against Hugh Kirk, June 21, 1906 4,000

168TH ST, 940 and 942 East; John A. Philbrick & Brother against Hugh Kirk, June 21, 1906 3,087

168TH ST, 940 and 942 East; Murray & Hill Company against Hugh Kirk, June 21, 1906 1,321

168TH ST, 940 and 942 East; Van Note & Sinclair against Hugh Kirk, June 22, 1906 3,600

ATTORNEY ST, 156; William Williams and others against Samuel Lederer, July 24, 1906, by bond 110

PITT ST, 133; Jacob Swidler against Edward Schoenberg and others, June 20, 1906 19

135TH ST, 28 West; Frederick Schafer against Jacob Rauth and others, Aug. 20, 1906, by bond 140

Lis Pendens.

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 240.7 ft s of 168th St, 25x84.9x irregular; Catharine C. Twomey against Horace Mantz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 271.7 ft s of 168th St, 25x79.9x irregular; Richard H. Moran against Horace Mantz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 221.7 ft s of 168th St, 25x89.9x irregular; Martin Kletz against Horace Mantz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

10TH ST, s s, 133 ft e of Avenue C, 40x92.3x irregular; Charles H. Phelps against Henry Kahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney J. P. East.

131ST ST, 10 West; Seymour Stern against Lizzie Sampter and others; action to declare conveyance void; attorneys, Levy & Unger.

LUDLOW ST, 182; Morris Schwartzapel against Jacob Silver, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Kempner.

FULTON ST, 144; Guy Witthaus against Eleanor A. Capstick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. X. Butler.

LEWIS ST, 59; Joseph Heine against Charles Stadler, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, M. Marks.

5TH AV, 1,239; Morningside Av East, 25; 110th St, s s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11, and 110th St, s s, 36.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Katherine G. Lingard against Katherine Marinus, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, M. L. Rippe.

150TH ST, n s, 536.4 ft w of 7th Av, 137x30x irregular; Theresa Heindel against Caroline Heindel, executrix, and others, (action to recover possession;) attorneys, Horwitz & Wiener.

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, Lots 163, 164, 165, and 166, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, Bronx; Mary A. Farrell against Belmont Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.—William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, has rendered a decision in the case of Louis Goldman, wholesale dealer in produce at 18 Ludlow Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 31 recommending that he be adjudicated a bankrupt. Mr. Goldman bought large quantities of produce and sold it as quick as he could for cash. He owes $12,000 to twenty-five creditors.

ALBERT L. PERCIVAL.—Deputy Sheriff O'Rourke has received two executions aggregating $986 against Albert L. Percival, doing business as A. L. Percival & Co., electrical contractor, with an office in the Produce Exchange Building, both in favor of the Burnet Company. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he found the office closed. Mr. Percival began business in July, 1904.

C. MORGAN & ROSS.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has dismissed an application of Harris Ross of the firm of C. Morgan & Ross, furriers, formerly of 50 West Fifteenth Street, to set aside an order dismissing a petition in bankruptcy filed against the firm on July 21, 1905. This is the first instance under the present bankruptcy law where a man who has been declared not bankrupt wants to be a bankrupt. The Judge said: "The animus of this proceeding is that Ross for some undivulged reason wants to go through bankruptcy, and that his partner terminated the proceedings to the satisfaction of creditors deprives him of what his counsel calls his 'inalienable right to go through every step of bankruptcy.' There is no such right. Report confirmed."

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Aug. 20. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Richard B.—P. Jaulus 23
BAKER, Charles—B. Strauss et al 23
BEYERS, Frederick J.—J. Nessler 187
CAMPBELL, Maurice—T. B. McDonald 390
COHEN, Isaac J.—L. Yeskey 64
DOWD, John F.—S. Trimmer et al 176
FINNEY, Carrie—M. Schaumberg 900
FINNEY, Carrie—D. Jones 1,001
GREEN, Thad. K.—H. J. Kischner 107
GOLDSTONE, William, and Charles Mayer—C. Docterman et al, costs 32
HOFSTATTER, A. E.—W. P. Youngs et al 208
HOFSTATTER, A. E.—C. R. Partridge 60
KIRSCHBEIN, N.—Meyer Bros. Co 39
KECKEISSEN, Adam F.—M. A. Kane 158
O'REILLY, Philip—L. Mitchell 91
PRINCE, Addie—J. Stern and others 79
PERCY, Samuel W.—J. Murphy 90
PEIRANO, Frank L.—J. Twinanie 135
PUPILLA, Matthew—W. H. Sage 80
ROBERTS, Katherine—E. Engbretsen 80
RUEFFER, Ernst—W. Teller and others 355
READ, Linus G.—William E. Terrell Tailoring Company 363
SAREI, Theodore, President, &c.—M. Bernstein 60
SISSERMAN, Benjamin—E. H. Ogden Lumber Co 402
WESSEN, Michael—Butler Brothers 174
WAYBURN, N.—W. J. Becker 283
YOUNG, Bert L.—B. Fenerman 83
FIELD & STREAM, Inc.—G. C. Crowley 122

Satisfied Judgments.

AMMANN, Charles—M. G. Pinkney, June 7, 1899 ..... $18,033
CAMPBELL, Hattie A.—N. Y. and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association, Dec. 18, 1903 1,141
FAIRBANKS, Cecil R., and Louis Vollmer—W. Simpson, Jan. 30, 1906 111
DINKELSPIEL, Melville M.—J. Deshel, May 21, 1906 428
HEMMEL, Arthur E.—E. P. Phillips, March 3, 1899 499
McQUADE, James—M. N. Butler, March 21, 1906 89
SAME—Sun Light Gas Machine Co., Dec. 1, 1905 324
M. GROH'S SONS—G. Traffinger, July 19, 1906 111
POMERANZ, Samuel—Carsten-Offerman Coal Co., Aug. 17, 1906 978
NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC of America, Jeannette M. Thurber, and Francis B. Thurber—M. H. Hyland, Aug. 14, 1901 1,066
SHERLOCK, Carlyle—Columbia Phonograph Co., General, Feb. 20, 1906 705
WAGNER, Ernest—L. Schlessinger, receiver, July 21, 1906 2,000
SIFF, Max and Louis D.—Stedemann, Oct. 7, 1897, (vacated) 97
HEMMEL, Arthur E.—L. La Tour, Dec. 13, 1897, (canceled) 99
SAME—N. Y. Tel. Co., Nov. 14, 1900, (canceled) 28
SAME—L. La Tour, Dec. 13, 1897 58
SAME—B. Mulligan, July 13, 1905, (canceled) 250
SAME—Malcolm Electric Mfg. Co., March 4, 1901, (canceled) 78

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Aug. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Watson-Chapman
2—Thomas-Cooper
3—Boyer-Slatington Lex Mfg Co
4—Miner-Miner
5—Knick Trust Co-Altmayer
6—Rhoads-Adams
7—In re E. 149th St
8—In re Delancey St
9—Vogel-Boskey
10—Pryor-Tapshir
11—Schelling-Schelling
12—Nimphius-Nimphius
13—Tartaix-Tartaix
14—Heath-Heath
15—In re Smith
16—Robinson-Holbrook
17—Clappe-Lex Music Co
18—In re Zborowski
19—Toma-Foundation Co
20—In re Long Acre El L & P Co
21—In re McGrath, (Walton Av)
22—Nathan-Eberhardt
23—Wise-Cohn
24—Cook-Rutherford Realty Co
25—Hawxhurst-Bevard
26—Cook-Rutherford Realty Co
27—Wightman-Old Mill Co
28—Muller-Muller
29—Chrystie-Cromwell
30—In re Bassell
31—In re Buttenwont
32—Speiden-Klipstein & Co
33—Groves-Snell
34—Daum-Barasch
35—Street-Childs
36—Strom - Consol Gas Co
37—Goldie-Bingham
38—Toma-Foundation & Con Co
39—Waterbury Co-Long Clove Trap Rock Co
40—Untermeyer-Boughan
41—Erff-Erff
42—Finkelstein-Marans
43—In re McArdle
44 to 63—Adler and 19 others-Gas Co
64—Ringler Co-Mohi

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John B. McElfatrick, Michael Fauth, Charles Heinmann, William Solomon, Belle M. Herts, Frederick Mans, Henry Irving, Henry Schriefer, Amanda Siesel

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10-A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Howe for the People.

Motion calendar.
1—John Judge
2—Horace Crosby
Trial calendar.
1—Michael O'Brien, Richard Lancaster, Richard Murphy, Charles Lorentz
2—Frank Svegda, Joseph Vesek
3—Max Essing
4—Max Cohen
5—Frank Sovecky
6—Henry Becker
7—Joseph Oster
8—Keeva Bieber
9—Joseph Gohen
10—James Moore, Arnold Scharff
11—Carrie Polk
12—James Tomlinson
13—David Sinrich
14—Rosie Schinz
15—Nick Pressio
16—Felipe Limonte
17—Jacob Shaw
Pleadings.
1—Henry A. Short
2—Esther Brown
3—Max Forman
4—Conrad Schirmer, Jr
5—George Green, Henry Jones
6—Philip Donohue
7—Joseph Rosenthal
8—Constantin Dvikos
9—Vito Zito, Rocco Buggi
10—Carrie L. Smith
11—Henry Walker
12—Frank B. Velsor
13—Frederick Heddinger
14—David Lee
15—Henry Hudson
16—William Williams

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Corrigan for the People.

1—Edward Smith
2—Peter J. McLear
3—Edward Hedgmon
4—Cornelius Donohue, Nellie Murphy
5—William Hall
6—Rager Lo Gatto
7—Michael Callahan
8—John Cregan
9—William Fischer
10—Louis Klinger, Michael Lyons
11—Harry Solomon
12—Kosma Temelkoff
13—Andrew Scott
14—Carmello Riganiti

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Catharine A. Fagan vs. Sophie Barthoff—Louis Hanneman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Dickerman—Charles D. O'Connell, Hudson Realty Co. vs. Greenberg—Louis Karasik. In re Brown—Richard M. Henry, Richards vs. Bradbrook—Henry W. Bookstaver.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Transfers: Major J. S. Rogers from the Twentieth Infantry to the Fourth Infantry; Major G. W. McIver from the Fourth Infantry to the Twentieth Infantry.

Capt. J. Bugge, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed to enter the class at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. J. D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, will proceed to Camp Roosevelt, Mount Gretna, for assignment to temporary duty. Upon the conclusion of the encampment Capt. Hartman will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. F. R. McCoy, Third Cavalry, will report to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, Washington, for duty under his direction.

The resignation by Capt. R. P. Johnston, Engineers, of his commission, has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 17.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Marietta and Hannibal, at Monte Christi; Minneapolis and Mayflower, at Tompkinsville; Rainbow, at Chefoo; New Jersey, at Newport; Dolphin, at Vineyard Haven; Stringham, at Annapolis; Newark, at Solomons; Florida, at Washington; Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge and Yankton, at North River; Alabama, at Boston; Indiana and Iowa, at Portland, Me.

Sailed.—Arethusa, from Lambert Point for Boston; Dolphin, from Vineyard Haven for Boston; Leonidas, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Lambert Point; Worden, from Norfolk for Newport; Wolverine, from Harbor Springs for Detroit; Columbia, from North River for Sewall Point; Lawton, from Hongkong for Chefoo; Raleigh, from Yokohoma for Chefoo; Villalobos, from Shanghai for Nanking and Kiu Kiang; Celtic, from Guantanamo for New York; Don Juan De Austria, from Santo Domingo City for Azua.

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Capital & Surplus, $4,000,000

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TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES.

ALSO LARGE SPECIAL FUND

for second mortgages, building loans, leaseholds, undivided interests, contingent interests and riparian rights.

JOHN FINCK, 39 West 42d Street

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A. W. McLaughlin & Co.
BROKERS and Dealers in MORTGAGES
128 Broadway.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

HILL'S FAMOUS CLOTHES DRYERS.

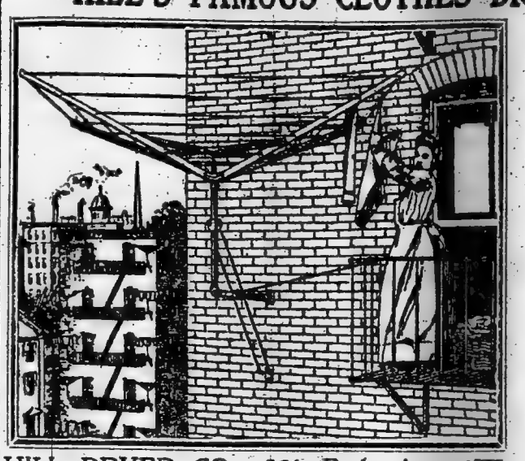

The easy and safe way to hang out clothes from balcony. No necessity of going to roof. No danger of falling. Fastens to side of building and swings in over fire-escape. All lines easily reached. Holds 110 feet of line. Don't run risk of falling over pulley line; insist on landlord putting in Balcony Dryer now. Write for catalogue R. Also Lawn and Roof dryers.

HILL DRYER CO., 351 Park Ave., Worcester, Mass.
N. Y. Office, 373-375 Broadway. Telephone 4165 Franklin.

WIDENING DELANCEY STREET.

I make a specialty of representing landlords in proceedings to vacate or reduce the assessment for DELANCEY STREET WIDENING AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS.

No Charge If Unsuccessful

If interested call.

ABRAHAM B. KEVE,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
German-American Building,
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AITKEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

NEW YORK STATE CORPORATION
1,904 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Builders of all classes of buildings and fireproof structures,

Factories and Power Houses; Electric Railway Construction, etc.

Complete machinery equipments designed and installed.

Contracts made for work in any part of U. S. on a basis of actual economical cost.

J. HENRY YOCKEL.

Steam and Hot Water Heating
CONTRACTOR.

24 years' practical experience. Now is the time to have your apparatus attended to. Fully responsible. 51 East 99th St.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

Wanted—Desk room in downtown real estate office or builder's office; will give services in return; A1 references. Address B. S. T., Box 124 Times Downtown.

Have $14,000 and $25,000, 5 per cent., to loan, also large sums on first-class elevator apartments. Alfred K. Goldberg, 8 Albany St.

West Side.

116th St., near Lenox Ave.

Widow must sell elegant 6-story apartment, 3 stores, 8 basement stores, 4 apartments on floor; all improvements; no vacancies; $86,000; rent $9,200; 5-story 8th Av. store property, $43,000; rent $4,600; investigate these bargains. BARGEBUHR, 123 WEST 116TH ST.

Actual Sacrifice, Bargain.—$1,500 cash, price $17,000; private dwelling, West 80s; three-story, basement and dining room extension; immediate possession. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

53d St., near 9th Av.—5-story, 4-family; 14 rooms floor; mtges., $23,000; rents $3,408; price, $32,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 Ninth Av., near 48th.

Opportunity!—Adjacent 125th St. and 7th Av., splendid flat; full lot; only $20,000; $5,000 cash; no agents. Address W., Times, Harlem.

13th, Near 7th.—Private house, $15,000; $2,000 cash, balance first mortgage. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—West 10th, wide, three-story dwelling, $13,500; terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Plot, Pennsylvania section, 7th-8th Av., 85x100, $82,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West 25th.—Extra wide three-story dwelling, $15,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West 102d.—Five-story, 12 rooms, baths. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East Side.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

$3,500 will buy handsome 4-story single flat near Lexington Av., Yorkville; price $18,500.

Elegant 5-story double flat, near 116th St.; extra dining rooms; price $26,500.

Choice 4-story double flat, near Lexington Av.; five rooms, bath; price $20,500; cash $4,500. $6,000 cash buys two five-story double flats, six rooms, bath; all modern improvements; near Lexington Av., Yorkville; price $30,000.

HATTENBACH, 179 East 94th St.

$5,000 CASH

will easily net $1,000. Price, $28,250. 4-story brick double, 2 stores, 14 rooms, two 4s, two 3s; a bargain; best location in Yorkville. SAMUEL HARRIS, 193 B'WAY.

For Sale.—133 E. 87th—Private dwelling, A1 locality; possession Oct. 1. Owner, 130 Fulton St., room 325. Telephone, 6007 Cortlandt.

East Thirties.—Five-story double improved 8-room house; price, $21,000; big bargain. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

East 75th.—5-story modern tenement; price $19,500; mortgage $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 139th.—37.6 new law, $43,500; mortgage $35,000; rents $4,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargains, Yorkville, Harlem.—10 and 14 room houses; good terms. Connors, 162 East 103d.

Grand brownstone, 10 room, 5 story, basement; $25,000; rents $2,550. Connors, 162 E. 103d.

East 19th St.—Four-story four-family, improvements, $16,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

Owner will sell fine corner residence, with garage, on Shore Road, Brooklyn's famous water front drive, at a bargain. Address Owner, 397 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Sacrificing 2 lots in Flatbush worth double; any terms. Edwards, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want use as real estate bond of either good improved equity or free vacant up to $500,000 value, Manhattan preferred. Will secure against loss by good stocks and pay liberally for accommodations. Teeter, 120 Liberty St., N. Y.

Owners city and near-by towns, what bargains have you for quick sale? Cut this out; communicate any time. Horwitz Brothers, 140 Nassau.

Wanted.—Bronx and Westchester property for sale; ready buyers for bargains; owners send particulars. Casey & Irwin, 2,518 Webster Av.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel., 5,322—38th.

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

Private house wanted at once, on east side. Schmitt, 402 East 85th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

$8,000 buys 4-story 4-room triple flat, with stores; hot water supply; on 3d Av., near 174th St. Rents, $2,350; price, $21,000.

ABRAHAM LEVY,
989 Westchester Ave.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

Beautiful 2-family dwelling; 13 rooms; all improvements; hardwood trim; open plumbing; detached; on full lot; near Subway; price, $6,200; easy terms. Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sundays.

High-class two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. Station west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Ogden Av. and 164th St.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts. William E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

Act Quick.—Only 25 lots left; will build 1, 2, 3-family houses to suit; 3 blocks from 149th St. "L" and Subway station. Albert Rothermel, Owner, Architect, Builder, hardware store, 686 East 149th St.

$4,000 buys 5-story business property; open plumbing; price $18,000; rent $2,000; near 138th St. and Willis Av. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St. Telephone 571 Melrose.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses
CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG, 2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Two-family brick house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, all imps.; well located, Morris Heights section. H. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5322—38th.

$1,000 Cash.—2-family house; hardwood trim; all improvements; near Westchester Av. Davis, Westchester Av., between 173d and 174th Sts.

Plot 50x110, west of White Plains Road, $2,500; 100x109, $3,500; easy terms. Wabst, 144 Olinville Av., north of 216th St., Williamsbridge.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

Near Brook Av.—Four-story double flat, 25x100; will sell cheap, $4,000 cash. John F. Dowd, 724 East 149th St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS.

ONLY A SHORT RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

LOTS $175 UPWARD. WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN A FEW WEEKS; WHEN THE ELECTRIC TRAINS ARE RUNNING. WE THEN WILL HAVE DIRECT RAPID TRANSIT.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS

New—Fireproof Twelve Stories.

Housekeeping Apartments,
Magnificently Appointed.

Complete in every detail of Service and Equipment. Many new features include

Refrigeration,
Automatic Mail Service,
Vacuum Cleaning System.

Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1st.
Now Renting.

Suites of 11 and 12 rooms—3 baths.
$3,250 to $6,000 per Annum.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
At Seventieth St.

THE EVELYN

101 WEST 78TH ST.
N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF HOUSE

entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE
Telephone in every apartment.

RENTS $540 TO $1,200
Apply on premises to Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH,

88-44 WEST 9TH ST.
Choice large light apartment of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, elevators, hall boys, &c.; rent only $960.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE HENRI, 246 West 128th
Elevator Apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; rents, $40 to $55. Janitor on
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th, Broadway at 124th St.

THERESA.

Up-to-date apartments, four, five, six, seven rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator; one apartment on ground floor, planned for and now occupied by physician; rents, $35-$70.
Inquire 115 West 129th Street, or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue.

SEVEN ROOMS, $34-$38.
Newly renovated; steam heat and hot water supply; convenient to "L" and Subway stations.
Inquire 144 West 103d Street, or Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Avenue.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE
57-59 EAST 96TH ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 and 8 Rooms.

THE MOUNT MORRIS
Cor. of 5th Ave. & 126th St.
A NEW APARTMENT BLDG.

Seven and eight large light rooms, one and two baths; every modern convenience; elevator, telephones; Subway station one block. Rents, $780 to $1,300.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th. B'way, at 124th St.

Ninety-Fifth Street.
53 to 63 East.
Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
to lease from October 1st. Agents on premises, or Samuel Mandl, 135 Broadway.

Northeast Corner 74th St. and Park Av.
5 rooms and bath.
Steam heat, hot water.
Rents from $38 to $45.
Inquire on premises or William Wolff's Son, Cor. 76th St. and Lexington Av.

THE MANNADOS,
northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths.
RENT $1,200 to $1,550.

1,422 MADISON AVE.
ELEGANT 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, MODERATE RENTS.
GILDE, ON PREMISES.

1,229 MADISON AV.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; HALL SERVICE; FINEST LOCATION ON MADISON AV.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.
Seven rooms, tiled baths, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; $45 to $50. 147 E. 50th.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.
ST. IVES.
153-5 East 72d St.
Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.

Evarts and Senate, 231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park; modern 5 and 6 room apartments; rental $35 to $60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., Cor. 48th—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone, parquet floors; $50-$60.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Lexington Av., Corner 46th St.—Elevator apartments, 4, 5, 6 rooms; rents $37 to $55 monthly.

67TH ST., 138 EAST.—Six-seven rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $40-$43.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

SMALL APARTMENT,
NO. 128 EAST 57TH STREET.
Three rooms and bath, electric light, Steam heat, and janitor service.
LAWRENCE & WOLFF, No. 579 Mad. Ave.

Brooklyn.

FRIEDMAN APARTMENTS

The most inviting apartments in the
PARK SLOPE DISTRICT
BROOKLYN

Seven and eight large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra toilet room, parquet floors in principal rooms, large wardrobes, buffet, sideboards, refrigerator, and electric lights.

$48 to $59 Per Month
546-550-554 Seventh St.
Inquire on the premises or of J. FRIEDMAN, 708 Broadway, N. Y.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.
577 EAST 150TH ST.
Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.
Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
RENTS $16 TO $20.

RENTS $15 TO $20.
New houses, cheapest rents in Bronx. 4-5 rooms, steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable tenants only.
Apply 1,340 Brook Av., 169th-170th Sts.

948-952 TRINITY AV., NEAR 163D ST.
Just east of 161st St. 3d Av. El. station; new high-class apartments of 5 and 6 all-light rooms; modern improvements; rents, $25.00 to $34.00.

East of 161st St. 3d Av. El. station; 955 Cauldwell Av.; corner apartment of 4 and 5 elegantly finished rooms; all modern improvements; extra stove; filed refrigerator; $25-$33.

Before renting apartments investigate 981 Forest Av.; electricity, steam; porter; reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; Subway, elevated near.

1,754-60 Bathgate Av., near 174th St. "L" Station.—Three, four, and five rooms; all improvements; rents from $15 to $22 a month; near school and parks.

187th St. and Prospect Av., Near Bronx Park.—5 and 6 rooms, bath, steam, all improvements; $23 up. 183d St. "L" station.

Elegantly decorated flats; moderate rents. Wabst, 144 Olinville Av., near 216th St., Williamsbridge.

Nice 5-room flat; bath, dining, and hall rooms; decorated. Hutter, 201 East 104th.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

New Jersey.

ZABRISKIE ST., 83, Jersey City, N. J.—Three large rooms and bathroom; all improvements; private house; no children; rent, $12 a month.

OWNERS AND AGENTS.
The announcement of your apartments to rent inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will be brought to the attention of thousands of homeseekers.—Adv.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of WINDSOR COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 7,691.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
NOTICE is hereby given that Stewart W. Smith, the Trustee in Bankruptcy in this proceeding, has filed his final report and account as such Trustee in the office of the undersigned Referee herein, where the same may be inspected by creditors and all parties in interest, and that a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the Referee's office, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1906, at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting (1) the final report and account of the said Trustee will be examined and passed upon, and if found correct the same will be allowed and the Trustee discharged of his trust and his official bond cancelled; (2) the application of Omri F. Hibbard, attorney for the Trustee, for an allowance for his services and his disbursements as such will be examined and passed upon; (3) any other claims against the said Trustee will be examined and passed upon; (4) to consider the question of allowing the Trustee to abandon as a burdensome and worthless asset or to dispose of claims against Boston & Maine R. R. Company; (5) to consider the question of allowing the Trustee to settle and compromise a claim against Louis F. Chapin, as Trustee for himself, and David A. Russell and Herbert E. Wetherbee, arising from hay grown on the Browning Farm; (6) to determine what shall be done with the shares of the Windsor Company held by the Trustee; (7) a third and final dividend will be declared by the Referee, if there are any funds applicable thereto; and (8) any other business proper to be performed at such meeting may be transacted.
New York, August 14, 1906.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, N. Y.

NO. 9,186.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of MATTHEW HAUPT, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Matthew Haupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1906, the said Matthew Haupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of September A. D. 1906, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 20, 1906.

NO. 9,136.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of NEW YORK MOSAIC & MARBLE CO., bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that Stewart W. Smith, the Trustee in Bankruptcy in this proceeding, has filed his final report and account as such Trustee in the office of the undersigned Referee herein, where the same may be inspected by creditors and all parties in interest, and that a final meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad St., Room 1,544, New York City, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 21st, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—No. 8,574. —DAVID LEVY, doing business under the name of LEVY BROTHERS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that David Levy, doing business under the name of Levy Brothers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 17, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 20, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—J. EMIL DRYFOOS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that J. Emil Dryfoos, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 2d, 1906, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New, on Wednesday, September 5, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 20, 1906.

EXCURSIONS.

To make a long story short, you'll find among our Special Trips for Labor Day one just "cut out" for you. Circulars tell the whole story.

Niagara Falls, St. Lawrence, Catskills, Bermuda, $12.50 to $51. See bills.

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THREE NEW YORK OFFICES. D't'n, 245 Br'dway, (cp. City Hall.) U't'n, 1200 Br'dway, (cor. 29th St.) 649 Madison Av., (cor. 60th St.)

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, ETC.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only, Steamer lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; for New London, connecting there for Norwich, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30; ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A. M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail $1.00.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 462, New York.

MAUCH CHUNK
Adults.....$1.50
Children.....75
Switchback 50c. additional
EXCURSION Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
AUG. 26 Special train from West 23rd St. Station, 8:20 a.m. Liberty St. Station, 8:30 a.m.
Switchback & Glen Onoko

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York," "Albany," and "Hendrick Hudson," E'klyn, Fulton St. (by Annex.) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 23d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE MASSEY, GEORGE WILLIAM KEMP, and EDWARD KEMP, copartners in business under the firm name or style of Lanman & Kemp, Plaintiffs, against RAOUL AUERBACH, Defendant.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, June 11, 1906.
EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
To Raoul Auerbach:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of July, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City and County of New York.
Dated New York, July 10, 1906.
EVARTS, TRACY & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and P. O. Address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—VITTORIO MARCIGLIANO, plaintiff, against ANGELINA MARCIGLIANO, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.
To the above-named defendant;
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and that in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, June 29th, 1906.
ANDREW C. MORGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 73 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
To the above-named defendant, Angelina Marcigliano:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edgar A. Spencer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 7th, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1906.
Dated New York, July 9th, 1906.
ANDREW C. MORGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
73 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS OF the City Court of the City of New York, held in and for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 20th day of August, 1906. Present, Hon. Samuel Seabury, Justice.
In the matter of the application of JACOBUS CALISCH to be permitted to change his name to JAMES HOWARD CALISCH.
Upon reading and filing the annexed petition of Jacobus Calisch, dated and verified the 20th day of August, 1906, praying for leave to assume the name of James Howard Calisch, and the Court being satisfied that the said petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, now, therefore, upon motion of Benjamin Reass, attorney for the petitioner, it is hereby
Ordered: That the petitioner, Jacobus Calisch be permitted to assume and be known by the name of James Howard Calisch on and after September 25th, 1906, and it is further
Ordered: That this order be entered and the papers upon which it is granted be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court forthwith, and it is further
Ordered: That within ten days after the entry hereof a copy of this order be published at least once in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, New York City.
Enter:
S. S., J. C. C.

To the Creditors of the Haight & Freese Company:
In pursuance of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the suit in which Ridgway Bowker is complainant, and the Haight & Freese Company is defendant, filed in the office of the clerk of the said court on the 21st day of July, 1906, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the Haight & Freese Company to present their claims to and file the same with Beverley R. Robinson, one of the receivers of the property of the Haight & Freese Company heretofore appointed by the said court, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906, and that any of such creditors who shall not so present his claim on or before the said day shall be forever barred from proving the same and from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation to be distributed in the said cause.
Dated New York, August 1, 1906.
JAMES D. COLT and
BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON,
Receivers.
FREDERICK J. MOSES, Solicitor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Charles F. MacLean on the 13th day of August, 1906, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THE GUSTAVE S. NEU COMPANY, lately doing business at 125 Grand Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said GUSTAVE S. NEU COMPANY, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorney, No. 116 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1906.
WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, Assignee.
LEON A. MALKIEL, Attorney for Assignee, 116 Nassau St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach

See excursion column Sundays for train service. Week days all N. Y. evening papers.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

AVONDALE-BY-THE-SEA
ELDERT AV. AND THE OCEAN, Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

The Elderthurst Hammels Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH. Luke Eldert, Prop.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—Modern family hotel, open until Dec. Separate dining room for diabetics a specialty. E. P. Frost, Prop.

Adirondacks.

MORLEY'S

In the Heart of the ADIRONDACKS.
Two large hotels and cottages, overlooking two of the most beautiful lakes in the region. One hotel just built. All new furniture. Trout fishing, boating, bathing, bowling, pool, tennis, orchestra, house physician. Sanitary plumbing. Pure spring water. No pulmonary invalids. Moderate rates. Reduction in September. Artistic catalogue. MORLEY'S, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

Westchester County.

Chappaqua Mountain House,
Chappaqua, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., one hour from 42d St.; 600 ft. elevation; capacity, 125; unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; music, dancing, tennis, croquet; rates, $7 up. Send for booklet.

Saratoga Springs.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale on Hudson, N. Y.
30 minutes from Grand Central.

Port Jervis.

THE INN High Point, Port Jervis, N. Y.
A delightful mountain resort; lake, &c.; open until Oct. 1. St. John & Son.

Sullivan County.

Hotel Ritz, North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—New modern house. Special September rates. Booklet.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St., 9.00 A.M. daily (12.25 P.M. Sat.), 3.40 P.M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.00 A.M. daily (12.00 P.M. Sat.), 3.40 P.M. except Sun.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL STICKNEY second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates, $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 26 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.
BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager, Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 54.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
1-2 hours from N. Y. via Del. & Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $25,000. Elevators, electric lights, Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives, Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES
at Jefferson, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, now open for the Summer season.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Maine.

MT. KATAHDIN—MAINE WOODS.
Trout fly-fishing; moose and deer hunting; clean camps; good table; Booklet F; bookings September and October. C. C. Garland, Debsconeag, Me.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
Open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 314 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of flowers, feathers, ostrich plumes, hats, panne velvets, ribbons, chiffons, trimmings, etc., fixtures, consisting of desks, safe, partitions, tables, etc. EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver. CHARLES H. BROAS, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB M. BIERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of buttons, ladies' collars, embroideries, stockings, ladies' skirt and waist bolders, fixtures etc.
EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver.
MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. POZ, Bankrupt.—No. 8,776.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District in Bankruptcy, sells this day, (August 21, 1906,) by order of the referee, at 10:30 A. M., at 477 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, and other office fixtures.
HENRY MARTYN BAIRD, JR., Trustee.
MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of Zuckerkandel & Goodman, bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1906, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 27 W. Houston St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, fur linings, machines, desks, fixtures, etc.
ALBERT FALCK, Receiver.
MILLARD H. ELLISON, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 6:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence (new) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M. Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 80 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 345 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON
Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New.) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK," "ALBANY," and "HENDRICK HUDSON" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier .....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M. daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.85; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence, $1.00 to Fall River, Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 PM. Christopher St., 7 PM. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.
For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A. M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIRBY, STEPHEN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN R. KIRBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 258

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Wednesday evening, vicinity 43d St. and 8th Av., fob, with K. of C. and T. M. A. medals attached; valuable as a keepsake. Finder kindly return to Peter Burke, Lyric Theatre, 42d St., west of Broadway.

LOST—On Grand St., Aug. 16, gentleman's gold watch, containing lady's photograph; also gold chain, with Transvaal coin attached; will pay liberal reward if returned to S. Gutman, 175 Elm St., (corner Broome.)

LOST—Saturday afternoon, vicinity 150th and 8th Av., black ribbon fob with pin marked De W. C. H. S. '02, and gold locket attached. Kindly return or notify L. V. H., 17 Jay St., City.

LOST—Fox terrier, Saturday, A. M., Sport; lemon face, black spots; collar, brass buttons, and plate; reward. A. C. Fowler, 631 West 185th.

LOST—Aug. 13, between 35th and 42d, on Broadway, gold chatelaine watch and pin; G. L. R. on watch; reward. 210 West 44th St.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bracelet; finder will be rewarded by returning same. Woodward, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 9060, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST.—Diamond locket, initials M. J. P.; liberal reward. L. Singer, 327 4th Av., N.Y.

LOST.—Gold vanity box, at Rockaway Beach; $20 reward. Barrett, St. James Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

29TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, doctor or dentist office; excellent table board; references.

88TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large and hall handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; private baths; reasonable.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, second floor; also small rooms; select house; table guests; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and small rooms; select location; excellent table; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Large room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant.

96TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; southern exposure; near park.

IT'S COOL ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS! 516 West 142d St.; good board; attractive house; steam heat; running water; refined, Christian family; references.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large Pleasant rooms with board; home comforts; references.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner of 103d, Block from Riverside Park, Subway station and surface cars; most beautiful location in New York City; handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking West End Av. and southern exposure; superior table.

East Side.

9TH, 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High-class; excellent cuisine; moderate charges permanent arrangements made.

16TH, 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with or without board; conveniences.

17TH ST., 110 EAST.—Elegant square room; private bath; two single rooms; exceptionally good table.

21ST ST., 54 EAST.—Large and small rooms; plenty hot water; excellent table and service; parlor dining; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; home privileges; reasonable prices.

56TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms and board in private house, en suite or separately; all conveniences, and basement floor, 5 rooms, suitable caterer.

673, 694, 696 Madison Av., (61st.)—Suites and rooms, with superior board; Summer rates; transients accommodated; Central Park entrance one block; engagements for Fall and Winter; American.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large and single rooms; first-class house; very central; 18th St. Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; reference.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 91 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $6 and upward per week.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Mother and son (adults) would like to find a refined home with a private family; board, with two or three rooms, located west side, 72d to 110th St.; best of references. Board, Box 331 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Cool, desirable room; all conveniences; telephone; private family; Summer rates; gentlemen.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; private baths, breakfasts, telephone; references.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electric lights; transients; business parlor; telephone.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

46TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; every convenience; suitable for couple; near 6th Av. "L" station. Corderman.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, 418 West 118th St.—Attractive outside front rooms, southern exposure; well furnished; delightful location; parks, restaurant; elevator; telephone, A. J.

East Side.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Pleasant hall rooms for gentlemen; references.

26TH, 54 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Old residence, expensively modernized; handsomest rooms and most complete conveniences and service of any in city.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, corner house; newly furnished; Summer rates; telephone.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; running water; near bath; small room; telephone; references.

In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FAMILY FOUR ADULTS DESIRE THREE bedrooms, sitting room, bath, in private house on or near West 119th St. L., 97 Mt. Carmel Way, Ocean Grove, N. J.

WANTED—Furnished lodgings—quiet, comfortable, unpretentious—between Washington Sq. and Gramercy Pk., by widower (journalist) and daughter, (art student.) Address E. W. K., ninth floor, 7 W. 22d St.

WANTED—By two nurses, connecting rooms, strictly private American family, on west side, with telephone. Nurses, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; must have experience in office work; salary $10 to start; permanent position. Address in own handwriting, Smith Premier, Box 200 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Stenographers desiring good permanent positions call Gallagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Pleasant outdoor work, few hours daily; transportation, literature, and names buyers furnished; 5 and 10 per cent. commission. Mrs. Stevens, Quick Transit Realty Company, 41 Park Row, Room 202.

WANTED — Kindergartner as saleslady in school supply house; state experience and salary expected. Address H. W., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN WANTED who has traveled Southern territory with a line of popular-priced silk waists. Only such, with first-class experience, should apply to Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 West Houston St.

WANTED—Experienced salesman for New York and vicinity to sell jewelers' supplies to manufacturers, jobbers, and department stores; must be personally acquainted with the trade and have best of references. N., Box 307. Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

WHOLESALE MURDERS IN WATERSHED REGION

Trains Crowded with Italians Fleeing from the Black Hand.

ONE BANDIT BEATEN TO DEATH

Sheriff Merritt of Westchester County Is Hunting Masked Band of Highwaymen and Cutthroats.

As the result of the outrages committed by the Black Hand in the New York City watershed region in Northern Westchester County, all trains from that section were crowded yesterday with Italians fleeing with bag and baggage. Through an interpreter the Italians said that there had been three murders and a half dozen stabbing affrays there in a week, and that they were afraid to remain. There are over 1,000 Italians in the watershed region near Katonah and Mount Kisco, and it is said that hundreds of them have received letters marked with the skull and crossbones. They are in such a state of fright that the contractors are having hard work to keep them from throwing up their jobs and returning to Italy.

Sheriff Merritt received word yesterday that on Sunday night there was another murder at Katonah, and that another man was nearly cut to pieces in a Black Hand row. The dead man is John Tucci. He was shot through the temple and died instantly. The victim of the knife is dying.

For some time, it is said, Tucci had been threatened with death unless he contributed money to the Black Hand Society, but he refused to give up a cent. He was walking Sunday night with an Italian named Pietro, when he was attacked in the dark by four masked men, who demanded his money. He fought desperately, but his assailants finally got the better of him with a single pistol shot, which pierced the brain.

Pietro then took a hand in the fight, and the highwaymen drew knives and stilettos and nearly slashed him to pieces.

Yesterday, while at Mount Kisco, Coroner Russell held an inquest into the death of Pasquale Serpe, a well-to-do Italian hotel keeper, who was murdered by the Black Hand last Saturday. The testimony showed that Serpe went to the door of his hotel on last Saturday night to take in some chairs and was shot by some one in ambush. He had previously received a Black Hand letter from the society demanding $100. He ignored it. On the same night another Italian who kept a boarding house in the same neighborhood heard a rap at his door, and when he opened it he was confronted by four masked men who demanded money. The owner of the house tried to shut the door on them, but before he could do so they fell upon him with stilettos and cut his throat from ear to ear.

Another Italian murder occurred at Mount Vernon on Sunday night, when Angelo Gradastoforna was killed in front of a boarding house at Kingsbridge Road and Third Avenue. It is said that the murdered man started the fight because another man made faces at him. The murderer, who is a stranger in the neighborhood, went into the boarding house, and, after arming himself with a razor, slashed Gradastoforna across the throat, nearly decapitating him. The police were notified and six Italians were arrested as witnesses, but the murderer had fled.

So far, only one of the Black Hand men in the watershed region has been brought to justice. His name is Cariffe Schadore. He attempted to hold up "Big Jim," a contractor, but the latter proved too much for him, and gave him a terrible beating with a club. The highwayman died Sunday in the County Hospital, at East View, without regaining consciousness.

Early yesterday morning another band of masked men, supposed to belong to the Black Hand Society, held up Marius Angelo, a well-to-do contractor, between Port Chester and White Plains, and after cutting the reins of the horses dragged him from his wagon and robbed him of $510. The contractor is building a large mansion for a New Yorker near Elmsford, and he was taking the money with him to pay off the workmen. After relieving Angelo of his money and watch, the robbers cut the harness to pieces so that he could not follow them.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Real estate assistants; outside work; our men are making $20 and upward weekly; investigate for yourself. Mr. Carral, Quick Transit Realty Co., 41 Park Row, Room 202.

Wanted—A first-class horseshoer; also a good floorman and a good carriage blacksmith; steady work year round; regular wages; James H. Rowe, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED—Japanese servant to go to a private family at Far Rockaway; must wait on table and help about the house. Inquire Green, 45 West 34th St., new building.

WANTED—Bright young man, quick and accurate at figures, in downtown office; state salary expected. Address Reliable, Box 152 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Entry clerk; rapidity in penmanship absolutely necessary. State age, experience, and salary expected. E. C., Box 35, 1,364 Broadway.

BOY.—Wanted in office dry goods commission house, 18-year-old office boy, with some experience; Protestant American. P. O. Box 1499.

WANTED—Bright, hustling young man of good presence and reference as salesman for Knickerbocker Spring Water, 57 E. 125th St.

WANTED—Boy about 18 to make himself generally useful in gent's furnishing goods store, Bellamy, 91st St., 3d Av.

WANTED—Strong, able-bodied packer. Apply by letter, giving references, G. D. S., P. O. Box 475.

WANTED—Strong, bright errand boy. Apply by letter, giving references, G. D. S., P. O. Box 475.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; best references; $25. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy; references; also green girl. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741—River.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Infants; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience in law office; thoroughly proficient; well educated; highest references furnished; desires responsible position. Qualified, 128 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Businesslike, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate, reliable, conscientious; reference; $8. Miss Lee, 144 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate; 3 years' experience; $12. Delevant, 841 East 137th St., New York.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel 741—River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—A young man, 19, good accountant, English and German, best references, seeks situation with chance of advancement. Energetic, Box 107 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man as gardener; reliable; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; no objection to small farm in connection with garden; good reference. C., Box 152 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—First-class; thoroughly experienced, expert perspectives, pen and ink and watercolor artist S. E. A., Box 320 Times Downtown.

NO FERRY STRIKE.

The Long Island's Men Want a Wage Increase, but Will Settle Amicably.

There will be no non-union strike on the part of the unorganized ferry employes of the Long Island Railroad. The men, who are asking a raise of $10 a month in their wages on account of the increased cost of the necessities of life, have sent word to Superintendent of Water Traffic, H. L. Des Anges, that the company may have all the time it desires in which to consider the petition for more money.

Between employes and employer the situation is probably one of the most agreeable affairs of its kind that has ever occurred in the history of differences between labor and capital. Both sides are very affable in their declarations, and when a TIMES reporter approached Supt. Des Anges he found nothing but sympathy and kind words for the men, and on the other hand nothing but kind words and appreciation of the company from the employes.

Supt. Des Anges said that the General Superintendent understood the conditions which caused the petition for a raise, and that he understood it also. While he would not say that he had reason to believe that a raise would be granted, he talked as if something would be done for the men. The men believe that the company is going to meet them half way and give them some sort of a raise.

"The company asked until Monday for a decision," said one of the men yesterday, "and we granted it. Later, at a meeting on Saturday night, we agreed to give the company all the time it wanted. The company treats us right and we'll treat it right."

REUNITED AFTER 51 YEARS.

Brother and Sister Locate Brother Through a Pension List.

William H. Collins of 264 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Josephine Townsend of Bayonne, N. J., started yesterday for Petersburg, Va., where they will meet their brother, Joseph A. Collins, for the first time in fifty-one years. They separated in 1855, while the three were living in Manhattan.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Joseph enlisted in an Illinois regiment. After the war he made his home in Petersburg, Va., and at once began a search for his brother and sister, but was unable to learn their whereabouts. In the meantime, they were searching for him.

A few weeks ago they saw the name of Joseph Collins in a printed pension list, and the brother and sister immediately communicated with him. With the aid of the Chief of Police of Petersburg, it resulted in the discovery of their brother. He is the superintendent of an ice company in Petersburg.

HUDSON BOAT'S FIRST TRIP.

3,000 Persons Carried Without Crowding on the Hendrick Hudson.

The new steamboat Hendrick Hudson of the Hudson River Day Line made her maiden trip to Albany yesterday. She was crowded with passengers, many of them guests of the line. The boat, which was described at some length in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, is much larger than the other vessels owned by the Hudson River Company.

Over three thousand persons were aboard yesterday, according to the estimate of one of the officials of the boat, but they were so distributed about her five passenger decks that there was little crowding. The boat received a continuous ovation from the other craft on her way up the river.

The boat, in addition to its spaciousness and convenience, runs with extraordinary smoothness; even when going at a high speed the vibration is hardly noticeable. Barring a stop at West Point, to allow some heated bearings to cool, the new machinery gave no trouble.

DOUBTS POST OFFICE STRIKE.

Postmaster's Secretary Tells Why He Thinks One Unlikely.

Thomas F. Murphy, private secretary of Postmaster Willcox, said yesterday that, so far as he knew, there was nothing in the rumor of a strike of Post Office clerks.

"We have nothing to do with the clerks employed in the sub-stations," said he. "They are employed by the druggists and persons who have the sub-stations in their places of business. I do not think their wages will be reduced.

"The talk of a strike of the governmental postal clerks is nonsense, as all are civil service employes, and a strike on their part would simply mean that the eligible lists of the civil service would be drawn upon instantly for the necessary clerks to do the work. And there are thousands waiting to fill all vacancies at the present salaries."

DR. W. V. WHITE DISCHARGED.

Man Who Had Aged Physician Arrested Withdrew Complaint.

Dr. Whitman V. White of 2,016 Fifth Avenue, the physician who was arrested in Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday night by Detective Farley of the District Attorney's office on a warrant issued by Magistrate Breen charging him with the larceny of $1,483, was discharged from custody by that Magistrate in the Tombs Court yesterday. Dr. White is 72 years old.

James O'Sullivan of 740 East 180th Street, the complainant, said that he was now of the belief that his former guardian had no criminal intent. Dr. White is a consulting physician and member of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane.

FOOD.

SALLOW FACES

Often Caused by Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that coffee so disturbs digestion that it produces a muddy, yellow complexion?

A ten days' trial of Postum Food Coffee has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up bad complexions.

A Washn. young lady tells her experience:

"All of us—father, mother, sister and brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles more or less.

"We were all sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves.

"We didn't realize that coffee was the cause of the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that.

"Although we started to make it, we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we were forced to try Postum and were surprised to find it delicious.

"We read the statements on the pkg., got more and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We were all able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear, tongues cleaned off and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There is a reason."

MANY ILLEGAL DIVORCES FROM LAWYERS' NEGLECT

Incomplete Records Unearthed by Census Bureau Employes.

DECREES WERE NOT FILED

Statistics of the Old Court of Common Pleas Show That Errors Have Caused Serious Complications.

In compiling the statistics of the divorces granted in the County of New York, William N. Jarvis of the Washington Census Bureau found yesterday that in many cases before the defunct Court of Common Pleas the judgments have not been entered upon the records and duly filed. The result is that whatever the oral judgment of the court at the time the causes were heard, no decision has been placed upon record and the parties have not been legally divorced.

It is impossible to say at present how many instances of this kind have occurred. The Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court were merged into the Present Supreme Court on Jan. 1, 1896. So far, only the records of the former for the years 1886 to 1888 have been examined, and as a number of incomplete cases have already come to light, it is probable that before all the papers down to the present time have been gone through, the tale of missing decisions will grow to considerable proportions.

One of the Clerks of the Supreme Court explained yesterday the omission of records of the court decrees by the inexperience or carelessness of the plaintiff's counsel. It is not uncommon for a Justice to close a hearing of a divorce case by declaring briefly "judgment for the plaintiff," but this dictum is not in itself binding. To take it so, the counsel for the plaintiff has to prepare a decree in regular form, setting forth the particulars of the case, and present it to the Judge for signature. When this has been done, it is handed over to the Clerk of the Court, who files it away in the records.

The ordinary layman does not understand this, and supposes as soon as the Court has spoken, all legal steps to secure freedom from the matrimonial bond have been completed. If his counsel has been equally ignorant, or has forgotten to comply with the law, he has no knowledge of the fact. In all probability, a number of those thus only partially set free have contracted new marriages with disastrous legal effects. They have committed bigamy, their children by their second marriage are illegitimate, and their former wives still retain their legal dower rights.

"If the decrees have not been signed," said Louis J. Vorhaus of the firm of House, Grossman & Vorhaus, 61 Park Row, "it is clear that the divorces are not legal. But it seems to me that the court would still have the right to sign the decrees, if proper evidence was submitted to it that the decision had been pronounced.

"It might be possible to produce sufficient evidence from the stenographer's notes to satisfy the court that a mere technicality had been omitted. Certainly the Judge, who originally tried the case, could sign the decree, however long ago he heard the evidence, and I am not sure that in case he was no longer on the bench, any Judge of the Supreme Court could not issue the decree, provided he was satisfied that it was in the interests of justice.

"In any case, it is the province of the State to regulate marriage and to determine what constitutes a legitimate union. The Legislature could therefore certainly pass an act giving the Supreme Court the right to complete these faulty divorces. In the same way it could easily deal with instances in which parties have unwittingly broken the law by marrying a second time. It could pass an act recognizing these second unions, legitimatizing the children, and relieving from the charge of bigamy."

It was also pointed out yesterday that any man who found himself in the unenviable position of being still married when he had believed himself divorced could apply to the Supreme Court for a decree "nunc pro tunc," that is, for a decree which would be held to have been in existence from the time when it should have been signed according to the regular procedure. It was not thought that any Judge would refuse to grant this, provided there were no laches on the part of the plaintiff or his counsel, although it might be doubtful what view the court would take, if it was found that the counsel had been ignorant or neglectful.

As for the status of any children by a second union, the performance of the marriage ceremony over again, after the divorce had been at length secured with all due formality, would at once legitimatize them and relieve them of any disability.

The most awkward questions are likely to arise where any property is concerned. The first wife of a man will be able to claim her dower right against his second wife and her children, unless the divorce has been completed in every detail, and the discovery of these irregularities seem to open a wide door for litigation, if steps are not taken immediately to remedy them.

The Washington census staff will be at work on the records of the Court of Common Pleas for several days yet, and then will take up those of the Superior Court. The decrees of the Supreme Court will be examined last of all.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

"Musical Birds" Cannot Be Entered as Toys—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago against the action of the Collector of Customs in demanding duty at the rate of 45 per cent. on so-called musical birds and other musical mechanisms. It was maintained by the importers that the merchandise should be returned for duty at the rate of 35 per cent., the rate applicable to toys, but this contention the board denies.

Other importers' claims overruled yesterday were filed by George E. Evans, Koopman & Co., Bendit, Dray & Co., L. Heller & Son, Hugo Cahn & Co., A. Steinhardt & Brother, Moffert & Co., and Heinze & Klein, New York.

The board sustained claims by the American Bead Company, the H. E. Frankenberg Company, the Berlin Aniline Works, Hohn & Nathan, and A. H. Ringk & Co., New York; F. W. Myers & Co., Plattsburg; Bimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, and the Marine Sugar Company, Port Huron, Mich.

Protests partially sustained were filed by Felix Hamburger, Wiener Brothers, and James G. Johnson & Co., New York, and G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough to Sail on the Teutonic.

Among the passengers who will sail for Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, George V. N. Baldwin, W. A. Delano, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Howard, C. W. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. John Powell, Dr. Joaquin Quiles, Mrs. George Kent Root, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Saunders.

These passengers will sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Teutonic to-morrow:

Major H. A. Fraser of the British Royal Engineers, John Armstrong, Joseph Hawthorn, J. D. Gillett, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, Stewart Stockman, John Warren, and H. G. Wicker.

THE WILLOW

Is the "newest of the new" in soft hats. For Fall times—for all times. The great feature of The Willow lies in its peculiarly constructed brim. It positively can't get out of shape. My own invention, therefore only obtainable at my stores.

Two

Truly Warner

Broadway, near 27 St. | Broadway, near 129th St.
Broadway, near Bleecker. | Broadway, near Reade.
Broadway, near Fulton. | Nassau St., near Liberty.
In Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

Young's Hats
Nuff Sed We Make

August 21st.

Catering every year to a larger and larger clientele offers every encouragement to give better and better value for the old-established prices. The new Fall Hats are the best money's worth yet.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00.

605-7-9 Broadway, corner Houston St.

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

We Give Every Advantage.

On account of the alterations going on throughout our building, we offer all last Fall and Winter's highest cost suitings and overcoatings, formerly sold from $40 to $50, at a uniform price of suit or overcoat to order $20. Samples cheerfully given for comparison.

Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

OPPOSES PESTHOUSE PLAN.

Shouldn't Be Near Kings County Hospital, Metz Thinks.

Controller Metz protested yesterday against the letting of contracts for buildings for contagious disease patients near the Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn. He says there is already a demand from adjacent property owners for the removal of the contagious disease buildings now there.

"It seems to me," said the Controller, "in view of the present demand of the neighbors out there for the removal of the contagious disease hospital, that it might be well to defer the letting of the contracts for these buildings until it may be determined by proper investigation whether the location of a contagious disease hospital in that populated section is a menace to public health.

"Personally I am heartily in sympathy with the suggestion that hospitals for the treatment of contagious diseases should, as far as practicable, be placed on islands or other isolated situations, like North Brother Island, for instance. The present plant on that island might be enlarged to accommodate Brooklyn patients."

"Library Week" in the Catskills.

The annual conference of the New York State Library Association, known as Library Week, will be held at Twilight Park, in the Catskills, the last week in September. The former place of meeting, the Lake Placid Club, seemed to the Executive Committee this year to be too distant and expensive for most of the workers. Librarians from many States attend these gatherings.

The First Steamship from Libau.

The Russian liner Kovno, in Sunday from Libau, is the first vessel of the Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company to arrive at New York. The Kovno made the voyage in about fifteen days.

Kennedy 12 CHELSEA ST.

Oxfords reduced to 1.60

Closing out 3.00 and 4.00 Oxford Patent Leathers, Russet and Vici Kid at 1.60.

Bench Made Oxfords, 3.49,

Reduced from 5.98.

New flat Lasts—High heels—narrow straight toes.

In Patent Leather, Russet and Black Calf.

Sizes Are Incomplete.

White Buck Shoes, 2.97.

Were 4.98. Heavy Rubber and Leather Soles.

Fall Shoes Earlier Than Usual.

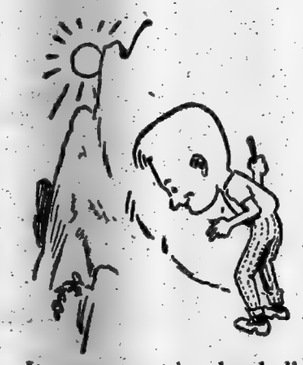

It was a regular land-slide among our outing suits—batistes, homespuns and flannels.

Every suit from the top price, $25, to the lowest, $18, went down to $15 at one swoop.

With hundreds of mixture suits which lost from $3 to $10, at the same reduction to $15, it's harvest time for any man who wants a first-class suit at a moderate price to finish out the Summer.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

TRADE E & W MARK

Buy by the Mark.

You know the coolness of a linen sheet; the same feeling is with the shirt we make entirely of linen.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1 20 East 23d Street

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mosman. 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS. All Makes. Lowest prices SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 3570 Cortl.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 143 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 1419 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 833 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 143 W. 30th.

NOTICE—During the past week the Hope Clothing Co. has made exceptional purchases of choice stocks in men's apparel lines. These stocks are now being arranged. The opening of a new series of "Clearing House" sales at the "Hope Corner" will be announced in these columns to-morrow morning.

HOPE

Final Wind Up To-day.

Last Saturday's and yesterday's business was most phenomenal for August 18th and 20th. Result—Broken Lots of Summer Suits. These are now

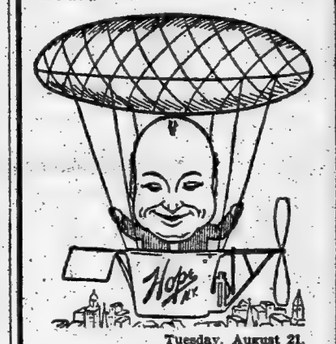

Tuesday, August 21.

Dropped from Above—

No matter what their former price, their present value, their high quality, if only 1, 2 or 3, the dictum is "wind-up."

If formerly $12.50, $15, or even $20, DOWN AND OUT they go

TO-DAY $8.80

BROADWAY, Corner CHAMBERS, Stewart Building

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." LAST 5 TIMES. Ensemble $0.

Daly's THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. OPENS Mon., Aug. 27 SEAT SALE THURSDAY, AUGUST 23. MARIE CAHILL in the New Musical Play, "MARRYING MARY."

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust Last 2 Weeks. McIntyre & Heath in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. Carrie De Mar, May Yohe, Four Lukens, Al Leech, the Ferraris et al. in Great Bill of OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., B'way NEXT THURSDAY. —SEATS NOW SELLING— The 2 Mr. Wetherbys

WEBER'S THEATRE, Broadway, 29th St. JOSEPH M. WEBER, Prop'r. TUESDAY AUGUST 28 Seats Thursday. WALTER N. LAWRENCE presents HILDA SPONG IN LADY JIM

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.

Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2380 Columbus. "Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world." Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks. 8 P. M. Every Eve. PAIN'S 20TH ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF FIRE THURSDAY, AUGUST 23D.

RICE'S Girl From Paris Co. Evs. at 8. Sat. Mat. 4.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way, 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Pronounced Success."—Telegram. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB AND 70 OTHER ARTISTS.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Only Matinee Sat., 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MAJESTIC OPENS SAT., Aug. 25 Sale opens BEST SEATS $1.00. Thurs.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE THE TOURISTS BIG CAST

Lyric OPENS AUG. 25. Seats Thursday. Henry E. Dixey in The Man on the Box

THE Dewey East 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. MOONLIGHT MAIDS —BURLESQUERS— Sam Howe—Living Pictures.

THE Gotham E. 125th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. TIGER LILIES —BURLESQUERS— Burlesque and Vaudeville.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents DUSTIN FARNUM. In Owen Wister's Western Story, THE VIRGINIAN. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

NEW STAR 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75. Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c. On Dangerous Ground

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. 25c. 25, 50 & 75c. POWER of MONEY or In the Clutches of Trusts

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND Take Iron Steamboats.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK Speedy High Diver 5 & 9 P.M. To-Night, 8:30 P. M. LLOYDS JUBILEE FIRE WORKS. Seats, 15, 25 and 50 Cents.

HACKETT THEATER, Formerly Fields NEXT MONDAY CURZON & HACKETT present THE LITTLE STRANGER SEATS NOW SELLING.

MANHATTAN Theatre. B'way & 33d. Mat. Labor Day. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. BLANCHE WALSH in Jacob Gordin's great drama, the KREUTZER SONATA.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER LUNA PARK 32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50. 125th St. One of Our Girls Yet.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening. The Musical Success. 'Mamselle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:20. POP. PRICED MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT. Last 7 times. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR at Wallack's.

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES in "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

WEST END PRICES 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. MAT. TO-MORROW, 15 & 25c. THE GAMBLER OF THE WEST.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Alcove.

YORKVILLE 86th St., bet. Lex. & 3d Aves. Matinee To-day 25c. GEO. SIDNEY "Busy Izzy's Vacation."

GRAND WILLIAMS & WALKER The New ABYSSINIA.

14th St. THEA. 6th Av. 13c. Matinee Thursday. RULED OFF THE TURF.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rains and thunderstorms to-day; Thursday cooler, fresh winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,742. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, 2 CENTS. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WHOLE TOWN VANISHED IN CHILEAN EARTHQUAKE

Llaillai Said to Have Disappeared —Quillota Destroyed.

3,000 DEAD IN VALPARAISO

At Least $100,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed There—New Panic in Santiago.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 21.—The loss of life by the earthquake of Aug. 16 will probably be found not to be short of 3,000, while the property destroyed is estimated at $100,000,000, and possibly is far in excess of that sum.

Order is being maintained with the utmost severity by the military, police, and armed citizens' patrols, who are empowered to shoot looters on the spot. The authorities are showing the utmost energy in the protection of property. They have taken charge of the feeding of the people.

With the first terrible shock of the earthquake, buildings collapsed, their walls falling with a tremendous noise. The inmates in many cases were unable to escape. The shock was followed almost immediately by a fierce storm, the wind throwing down walls that had been weakened by the earthquake, and these broke trolley wires, which flashed incessantly.

The second shock was even heavier than the first.

Five minutes afterward fires started in every direction, and immediately the whole town, which had been momentarily in darkness, was illuminated with the splendor of gigantic flames. The firemen made a desperate fight, though there was but little water, as most of the mains had been broken by the earth tremor. The Victoria Theatre (opera house) and the Naval Club were utterly destroyed by the earthquake, and the National Theatre succumbed to earthquake and fire. The Club de Setiembre, the Church of La Merced, the buildings of the French Fathers, the Navy Department Building, the City Hall, and many other buildings were destroyed by the earthquake. The destruction by fire, however, was infinitely larger, and probably 60 per cent. of the commercial houses were totally ruined. La Brazil Avenue alone nearly thirty blocks of buildings from three to five stories high were destroyed.

The greatest damage from the earthquake occurred in the Provinces of Valparaiso and Aconcagua. The town of Abarca suffered severely.

Llaillai is reported to have entirely disappeared, and Limache and Hierro Viejo have been almost totally wrecked. At Vina del Mar three-quarters of the houses are in ruins.

The losses in the country outside Valparaiso are estimated at $50,000,000.

Slight earth shocks are continuing. The people have not yet returned to their homes, but are sleeping on the surrounding hills and in the streets and squares. The fires have all been extinguished.

More than 100 men taken in the act of committing robberies have been shot.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 21.—There was another heavy earthquake shock at Valparaiso last night.

According to the latest reports received here from the scene of the earthquake, the Town of Quillota (situated about 26 miles from Valparaiso and having a population of 10,000) has been completely destroyed.

At Lima this morning there was a slight shock and Huacho was shaken by an earthquake yesterday.

Famine at Valparaiso Feared.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 21.—Valparaiso is demanding that cattle be sent in to avoid the famine with which the people are menaced.

The population of Santiago was thrown into a condition of extreme alarm last night as a result of the circulation of false news that the observatory had announced that a second horrible catastrophe was imminent. People would not sleep indoors, and large numbers spent the night on the streets and in the squares.

The alarm originated as a result of some persons declaring that they had seen the black flag, the sign of danger, flying from the Observatory, which is situated on San Cristobal Hill. The shrieking of steam sirens, announcing danger, also added to the alarm, and the police, instead of calming the people, lost their heads and added to the terror.

President Riesco wrote a letter to the Director of the Observatory asking for an explanation. The Director answered that the whole thing was a misapprehension on the part of the people.

Almost all the foreign Ministers here have expressed the condolences of their Governments to President Riesco.

Great Havoc at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 20, (Delayed.)—Only now can the seriousness of the catastrophe begin to be appreciated. The greater part of the modern houses here are unsafe for habitation, and the authorities have organized a special corps to pull down the tottering buildings. In most of the streets it is not safe to walk on the pavement owing to falling débris.

Santiago resembles a camp. The public squares and the principal avenues are crowded with people sleeping in the open. All kinds of carriages and carts have been requisitioned to sleep in or under.

The night of Aug. 16 was rendered more

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MARCHING ON MONTE CRISTI.

Battle Near Between Domingan Troops and Insurgents.

CAPE HITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 21.—Advices received here from Guayabin, Santo Domingo, say that Gen. Guellito, at the head of 900 revolutionists, has left Dajabon, to join the troops of Gen. Navarro, and make an attack upon Monte Cristi.

The Government of Santo Domingo has sent 1,200 men from Moca against the revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Capt. Southerland, who is in command of the naval forces patrolling Santo Domingo waters, reports to the Navy Department that he has been informed of a small insurrectionary movement along the Haitian border, and that a hundred or more Santo Domingo people have gone across into Haiti to escape the Government forces. As to the patrol of the coast, Capt. Southerland says the situation is well in hand.

Col. George C. Colton, who is in charge of the collecting and impounding of customs in Santo Domingo, visited the State Department to-day while en route to Magnolia, Mass., where he will spend a brief vacation in this country. Despite the fact that the Domingan customs produced greater revenues last year than ever before, averaging more than $200,000 per month, the comparative collections thus far this year are about one-third more.

Col. Colton did not regard seriously the reports of new insurrections in Santo Domingo. He said the revolutionary spirit was rampant about Monte Christi and that Jiminez probably would make trouble if he could, as when he started for New York recently it was said that he came for the purpose of getting money to finance a new revolution. American capital is becoming optimistic concerning any danger from revolutions. He told of a number of persons who went to the island recently and have taken land for the cultivation of cocoa.

COLORED BISHOP EJECTED.

Rev. C. H. Phillips Made to Leave a Pullman Car in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Rev. C. H. Phillips, Bishop of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, and parts of Arizona and New Mexico, was with his wife ejected from a Pullman car in Kentucky. They rode in a chair car until the train crossed the Ohio River, when the conductor allowed them again to occupy their seats. The ejection was on the complaint of Irving McGrew, a farmer living near Pulaski, Tenn.

"I bought the Pullman ticket in Nashville," said the Bishop to-night, "and the agent knew I was a negro. Colored men are often allowed to ride north from Nashville in Pullman cars. So long as the company sold me the ticket, it should have protected me. When we were ejected I asked for our tickets that we might return to Nashville, but the conductor refused to give them up. At Hopkinson, Ky., two policemen entered the car and made us leave. At 1:45 A. M. the conductor brought us back to our berths. I don't advocate social equality, but I do not intend to submit to such indignities without investigating my rights."

Bishop Phillips was graduated from Walton University, and his wife from Fisk University. He has twice gone on lecturing tours in Europe, and is a friend of Booker T. Washington.

NEW YORK FUGITIVE FOUND.

Frederick P. Willard, Alleged Embezzler, Had Gone Into Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 21.—A search that lasted since last November was ended here at 7 o'clock to-night, when Detective Sergeant John Leonard of New York arrested Frederick P. Willard, who has lived at 405 Pleasant Street in this city for some months, on a warrant charging him with grand larceny. The charges are preferred by Abraham Solomon, who is the head of a produce house at 44 Harrison Street, New York City, and for whom Willard was head bookkeeper up to last November, when he disappeared.

The technical charge in the warrant is the theft of $500 last November, which he had been told to deposit in a bank. He left a few days later without leaving word of any kind, and the firm, becoming suspicious, found that the $500 had not been deposited. This led to a thorough inspection of Willard's books, and Solomon, who is here to-night, alleges that by false entries Willard has covered his stealings, which extend over a period of two years and a half, and that their total will approximate $10,000.

Willard came to Worcester from New York in March last, and opened a grocery store at 158 Grafton Street. For a time he did a big business, and was supposed to be making money. His creditors soon began to press him for payments which were not forthcoming. This finally caused him to shut up shop.

Willard's arrest in Worcester was the result of several months' amateur sleuthing on the part of Garret Ivins, another employe of Mr. Solomon.

Ivins offered to make an effort to find Willard, and a few weeks later when Mrs. Willard called on Mr. Solomon and showed him a letter purporting to be from her husband and dated from Philadelphia, pronounced it a fraud. Then he took a few hours off each day, and finally told Mr. Solomon that Willard was in Worcester, and had started a grocery store there and failed.

NEGROES PATROL A TOWN.

Regular Police of Seaford Resigned After Invasion by Blacks.

Special to The New York Times.

SEAFORD, Del., Aug. 21.—Seaford, a town of 500 inhabitants, has been swelled since Saturday's riots by over 200 negroes from Maryland and Virginia. To-night the Chief of Police resigned with his assistants, and the town is without police protection.

The President pro tem. of the Town Council, S. M. Parsons, a Republican, advised the negroes to carry weapons, and as a result one merchant has disposed of his entire stock of firearms. White citizens, both Republican and Democratic, are condemning Parsons's course, and many threats are being made against him.

The negroes are in charge of the town and are patrolling the streets. Serious trouble is looked for to-morrow.

Stylish glasses for correcting all visual defects fitted at Spencer's, 13 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

CUBAN REBELS FIGHT IN HAVANA PROVINCE

Rural Guards Defeat Bandera's Men.

MAY BE TROUBLE IN CABINET

Reinforcements Sent to Pinar del Rio, Where Attacks on Towns Are Feared.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The indications to-night are that the revolution in Western Cuba already has practically reached its maximum. The Government and people generally believe the movement has received about all the accessions it is likely to gain. The promptness of the Government in arresting suspected leaders and plotters in Havana and elsewhere and in sending reinforcements to the disturbed districts has had an excellent effect in strengthening public confidence and overawing sympathizers with the movement. Several more conspirators were arrested here late to-night.

On the other hand, and notwithstanding the quietude in the Pinar del Rio region throughout to-day, peaceable inhabitants of the cities of Pinar del Rio, Consolacion del Sur, San Juan del Martinez, and other western towns are in hourly apprehension of the attack and occupation of those places. The fact that probably 1,000 insurgents are tending to concentrate in the province of Pinar del Rio upon towns inadequately guarded by small detachments of rural guards, mostly inexperienced in warfare, makes the situation grave; but as the insurgents have not assumed any strongly offensive attitude or interfered with trains carrying troops, horses, and supplies, it is inferred that they are not prepared or lack the nerve to try for control of the territory.

An official of the Western Railroad said to-night that absolutely no trouble had been encountered anywhere along the line, which is the main artery of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

There have been many rumors to-day of fights at various points in the Province of Pinar del Rio, but they have not been confirmed by Government or press dispatches. However, night attacks on the City of Pinar del Rio and other towns continue to be regarded as a probability. The Government wires are working freely. Pinar del Rio, Consolacion del Sur, and San Juan del Martinez were reinforced to-day by 200 troops. The loyal citizens are better equipped to repel invasion.

Pino Guerra's party, the largest band of insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio to-day, consists of only 200 men. Their war cry is: "Long live the Liberal Party. Death to Estrada Palma."

A dispatch received here to-night from Santo Domingo, Province of Santa Clara, states that there are forty insurgents out in that vicinity, the first insurrectionist movement in the province. The people are arming in their own defense.

A group of insurgents near Colon, Province of Matanzas, was pursued to-day by a Government detachment, which captured three and wounded one of the band. The latter subsequently died.

There was some fighting to-day in Havana Province, and more is hourly expected. A detachment of Rural Guards encountered a portion of Bandera's band, and shots were exchanged at close range. One insurgent was killed and the others were scattered. Fifty Rural Guards are in pursuit of the main band.

A Cabinet Minister said this evening that two detachments of Rural Guards this afternoon attempted to surround Bandera's company of insurgents, but that the latter refused battle and fled.

A detachment of Rural Guards encountered a new party of fifty insurgents near the town of Guines, twenty miles from Havana, and charged them, taking three prisoners, including the leader of the band, and capturing seven horses.

Gov. Nunez has severely reprimanded several Alcaldes of the Province of Havana, for deserting their towns and coming to the city.

A band of about a dozen armed insurgents, while endeavoring to pass unobserved near the city waterworks at Palatino last night were ordered to halt. They replied with a volley and then disappeared.

The authorities are endeavoring to prevail upon young men to volunteer here for service in the Rural Guards, and recruits are being enrolled at the old Havana Arsenal, the work being in charge of veterans.

Secretary of State and Justice O'Farrill, who was acting as Secretary of the Interior, was reported to-day to have resigned from the Cabinet because President Palma criticised him for not being in close touch with the insurrectionary movement and for not grasping the situation strongly. Señor O'Farrill, however, denied the report, and said that everything looked favorable for the Government.

After consultation with members of the Cabinet to-day, President Palma rescinded his order of yesterday for the assignment of Gen. Montalvo as director of military operations against the insurgents, on the ground that it would be incompatible with his position of Secretary of Public Works. It is believed the unwillingness of Secretary of State and Justice O'Farrill to relinquish or divide the charge of interior affairs contributed to this. All concerned in the matter are noncommittal.

The absence from the capital of Vice President Mendez Capote, who hitherto has been the right-hand adviser of President Palma, and who is at his Summer home at Cardenas, is exciting some comment.

The Government has been positively informed that Gen. José Miguel Gomez, who was a candidate for the Presidency, has left Yaguajay, Province of Santa Clara, accompanied by a band of insurgents. The authorities of Santa Clara Province have been ordered to arrest him. His secretary, Juan Mencia, was arrested at Guanabacoa last night.

Señor J. G. Gomez and Gen. Demetrio Castillo, who were recently arrested at Santiago, arrived here to-day and were escorted to the jail. Rafael Duany, a nephew of Gen. Castillo, is reported to be endeavoring to organize an insurrection in the Province of Santiago.

In order to appreciate the motives of the insurrectionists it should be remembered that political partisanship in Cuba is radical and fierce, and with the opposition takes the form of violent condemnation of the dominant party.

This is particularly true of the Province

Continued on Page 2.

McCAWLEY MAY LOSE PLACE.

Rumor Says Capt. McCoy Will Supplant Him at White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Since Capt. McCoy of the navy was assigned to duty at the White House as Military Aide there have been many speculations concerning the future position there of Major Charles L. McCawley of the Marine Corps, who has served the President as special aide for several years.

Major McCawley was appointed through the influence of his father, Col. McCawley. He saw service at Camp McCalla, Guantanamo, when the marines held that spot against the Spaniards in 1898. At one time it was understood that Miss Helen Hay, daughter of the late Secretary of State, and now Mrs. Payne Whitney, was engaged to Major McCawley. The Countess Cassini was also a recipient of his attentions. When Miss Alice Roosevelt became Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, it was Major McCawley who, with his sword, cut the wedding cake.

Then the Major fell a victim to typhoid fever. Lying on his cot in the Providence hospital, he was visited daily by Mrs. John Davis, the widow of Judge Davis of the Court of Claims. Much to the surprise of their friends, Mrs. Davis and Major McCawley were married in the hospital on July 23. Since his convalescence Major McCawley has been taken by his wife to her cottage in Bar Harbor.

It has been declared that Major McCawley's resignation as Special Aide to the President would not be unwelcome at the White House.

TRAIN STRIKES AN AUTO.

Four Thrown Out and Injured Near Worcester, and One May Die.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Chase of Cambridge were injured in an automobile accident this afternoon at East Brookfield. Mrs. Chase suffered a fracture of the skull and may die. Her husband has a fracture of the right thigh and other injuries. Another victim of the accident, Mrs. Irving H. Page of Chicopee Falls, is at her home suffering from a fractured rib and bruises. Her husband has comparavitely slight injuries about the head and body.

The accident occurred at a crossing of the Boston & Albany Railroad running between East Brookfield and North Brookfield. The four, with a chauffeur, Sumner Hancock, were approaching the crossing in the automobile when they saw a train coming around a near-by curve. Before the chauffeur could clear the rails the locomotive hit the rear of the touring car, raised it in the air, turned it around, and left it right side up on the highway.

FARMER-POET HURT.

Bloodgood H. Cutter, Mark Twain's Friend, Hit by a Door.

Bloodgood H. Cutter, the "Farmer Poet," Mark Twain's friend, was struck by a swinging door a few days ago, and is now in bed at his home near Little Neck, suffering from the effects of a fall that resulted from the blow.

Mr. Cutter is almost 89 years old. Recently he has been suffering from acute rheumatism, and cannot get about save on two crutches. He was on his way out to his garden to take a sun bath, when the swinging door escaped from his crutch, with which he had thrust it open, and struck him.

It is said that Mr. Cutter even thinks in rhyme. Certainly he talks in that manner more than in prose. It is said that he was one of the "Innocents Abroad."

LAKE BOAT STRIKES IN FOG.

The Peavey, with a Chicago Party, Goes Ashore Near Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 21.—The steamer Frank H. Peavey, owned by the Peavey Steamship Company, and one of the largest of the lake freighters, is ashore at Gooseberry River, on the North Shore, about fifty miles from this city. The tug Edna G. has started from Two Harbors to her assistance.

The reports received here indicate that the Peavey is hard on shore and is pounding hard. A heavy fog prevailed when the vessel struck, and the steamer lost her course soon after midnight. C. P. Wheeler and a party from Chicago are on board, but no one is in danger.

TAILORS VOTE TO STRIKE.

The Pressers Decide to Go Out—Central Body Was Against It.

A general strike of the pressers' branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors was ordered by the Executive Committee of the branch at 21 Suffolk Street late last night. A uniform scale of wages and a uniform work day are demanded, and a general protest against "sweating" conditions was made at the meeting.

Harris Filler, who was authorized to make the announcement of the strike, declared that there were between 2,000 and 3,000 pressers in the city, and that approximately 20,000 men would be affected altogether. A month ago the Executive Committee of the brotherhood voted against a strike, as it did not believe a strike could be won this year.

STEEL MAIL CARS NOW.

Pennsylvania Road Will Provide 75 for Immediate Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Pennsylvania Railroad will substitute steel mail cars for the wooden ones now in use. The Post Office Department has been endeavoring to make an arrangement with the railroads for some time past by which they would install the steel mail cars. They are favored by the department owing to their durability and the protection they furnish mail clerks and the mail.

For the past six months a steel car has been in use on the Erie Railroad, and it has proved satisfactory. The Pennsylvania officials have notified the Post Office Department that they will begin to provide seventy-five steel cars at once. The new cars will be as large and as strong as Pullmans and as well fitted to withstand the shock of collisions. Other railroads will follow the lead of the Pennsylvania and provide the steel cars.

British Battleship Damaged on Rock.

QUEBEC, Aug. 21.—It became known yesterday that the English battleship Dominion struck a reef in Baie des Chaleurs early last Friday morning. The ship arrived safely in Quebec, but is taking some water. She will go to Louis Basin in a few days for necessary repairs.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

BRYAN IS INDORSED; DELEGATES IN RIOT

Fighting Illinois Convention Declines to Oust Sullivan First.

VICTORY FOR COMMITTEEMAN

Delegates Enthusiastic for the Nebraskan, but They Are Overwhelmingly for Their State Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 21.—William Jennings Bryan put his finger into this State's Democratic political pie and got it badly scorched. There were no plums for him in it. A riotous, kicking, and gouging State Convention to-day did all those things he forbade it to do, and left undone those things he commanded it to do.

Bryan forbade the convention to pass resolutions indorsing him unless it had first purged itself by taking control of the party machinery away from National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan. The convention elected a State Committee entirely to Sullivan's liking, and them with real enthusiasm passed these resolutions advocating Bryan as candidate for President in 1908:

The Democrats of Illinois, first and last, have but one choice, and that man is William Jennings Bryan. In this period of official hypocrisy, political corruption, and cowardly surrender of principles to expedients wherever Republicanism holds sway, William J. Bryan towers above all other Americans as fittest to lead in the fight to rescue our Government from the bonds of special interests and restore it to all the people.

The Democracy of Illinois eagerly looks forward to 1908 for the opportunity to join with sister States in nominating and triumphantly electing him President of the United States.

Mr. Bryan had urged the convention to pass a resolution declaring Roger Sullivan unfit to hold the office of National Committeeman from Illinois. Accordingly the following resolution was presented to the gathering by Judge Owen Thompson:

Resolved, That this convention now request that Roger C. Sullivan resign his position as National Committeeman of this State.

The instant the reading was ended pandemonium broke loose in the convention. There were loud cries of "No," "No," "Hurrah for Sullivan." The uproar continued for several minutes. It was finally stilled by the Chairman, aided by John S. Cooper of Chicago, who asked that Judge Thompson have an opportunity to speak, saying that the cheering could be done to-morrow.

Judge Thompson declared at the outset that judging by the applause for Sullivan and cat calls for others, that certain men in the convention "had taken part in the outrages of the last Democratic State Convention." He brought up the occurrences of two years ago, bitterly arraigning those who took part in them. He declared that Mr. Bryan had asked the resignation of Mr. Sullivan, and said: "In the face of this are you going to indorse me? Indorse Bryan?

"Certainly," "Yes," "Yes," came from all parts of the hall.

Judge Thompson continued to dwell upon what he called the outrages of the last convention, and the confusion became so great that Mr. Sullivan arose and said: "I hope my friends will keep silent and allow Judge Thompson to finish his speech. My friends can do me no greater service than to allow him to continue."

Wild cheers followed Sullivan's remarks, and when his voice could be heard Judge Thompson said: "Mr. Sullivan having given his orders, I hope we may now continue."

Hisses and cat calls greeted this remark, and Judge Thompson repeated it with deliberation, emphasizing the word "orders." He was again hissed by the convention, the cheers of his friends mingling freely in the uproar. The speaker closed his address by an earnest appeal to the delegates not to turn down Mr. Bryan.

When he had ceased, Roger Sullivan took the platform in his own defense. He was greeted with the most tumultuous applause. He said in opening: "You have witnessed the spectacle on this platform of an individual trying to gratify his personal grudge and drag it into this convention. He came here to gratify his spleen, hatred, and malice against me.

"You're a liar!" came from the Dupage delegation. Instantly a Sullivan delegate sprang for the speaker, and it took half a dozen policemen to stop the fight. Order was finally restored, but just as Sullivan commenced to speak two men, clutching each other by the throat, staggered through the door on the opposite side of the hall. They cuffed each other without mercy, and it took a platoon of police to drag them out of the hall and put them on the sidewalk, where they started the second round.

The roll call proceeded amid great confusion. The final result showed: For placing the motion on the table, 1,038; against the motion to table, 570; not voting, 51.

Miss Caroline Grote of Pike County was the only candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and she was nominated by acclamation.

There were loud cries of "Speech!" "Speech, Caroline!"

She came to the front, and amid great enthusiasm thanked the convention. Miss Grote, who is the first woman ever nominated for a State office in Illinois, retired with the band playing "Good Morning, Carrie," and the delegates cheering her frantically.

In the platform adopted by the convention the revision of the present tariff laws was demanded. The use of large campaign funds for the "corruption of the electors" was denounced and the passage of a law preventing contributions to campaign funds by insurance companies was urged.

The recent Congress was denounced for its surrender to the Meat Trust, railroads, and the Standard Oil Company.

The importation of Chinese labor was denounced. The eight-hour law and anti-injunction law asked from Congress by the laboring men were declared to be desirable and their enactment is urged.

Election of Senators by direct vote of the people was urged.

A plank which received much applause was that declaring for governmental ownership of telegraph and telephone lines.

American Drowned in the Thames.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A young American named Harry Harris was drowned in the Thames near Richmond to-day by the capsizing of his boat. The body was recovered.

Equinox Ginger Champagne. Qts. and pts. Appetizing and refreshing. Principal dealers.—Adv.

SHAW ON CHRISTIAN WEALTH.

Dramatist Takes Sides on a Question That Agitates London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—George Bernard Shaw has strongly taken the negative with respect to the question that has seized public attention here just now—"Should Christians make fortunes?"

The World suggests the possibility that some good Christian who has piled up his million or two may retaliate on Mr. Shaw by propounding a rival conundrum—"Should vegetarians write plays?"

Mr. Shaw could not well take the negative as to that conundrum without changing his diet.

REVOKED $100,000 BEQUEST.

Nathaniel Witherell Leaves Gift to Greenwich to His Wife's Discretion.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 21.—The will of Nathaniel Witherell was admitted to probate to-day. By the will as originally made Mr. Witherell gave his lands in Greenwich and $100,000 in money to the town of Greenwich for a manual training school.

Subsequently, however, by a codicil he revoked this gift and left substantially his entire estate to his widow, saying that the gift of the school, if made at all, must come from her.

NEW ROCKEFELLER HOUSE.

$500,000 Will Be Spent for Percy's Mansion in Greenwich Park.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 21.—William Rockefeller is to erect a $500,000 mansion for his son, Percy Rockefeller, in Greenwich. It will stand on the borders of his deer park and almost on the site of the old hovel where David S. Husted, a miser, spent his last years.

The house is to be the finest in town, and will take two years to build.

Percy Rockefeller's brother, William G. Rockefeller, lives almost across the street from the site of the new house, his home being a remodeled farmhouse resembling three square boxes of different sizes. Long Island Sound and Oyster Bay are discernible from the front porches of the house.

FEAR TUNNEL BLOWOUT.

Work of the Belmont Workers in the South Tube Stops for a While.

All work in the south tube of the Belmont East River tunnel at the foot of Forty-second Street has been completely suspended for the present, about 100 workmen having been withdrawn yesterday afternoon.

It was said last night that this action on the part of the tunnel officials was not due to the rumored labor troubles, but was merely a precautionary measure to avert all risk from a threatened blowout. After an examination of the heading to-day by the engineers work will be resumed as usual.

Last night the work was progressing as usual in the north tube, the full force being at work.

POLICEMAN'S TIME WAS UP.

Therefore He Refused to Take a Burglar from a Closet.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Joseph Spring of Lamberton Street to-night charged Patrolman John Donnelly with refusing to enter his house to arrest a burglar who had been caught there.

Donnelly is said to have looked at his watch and to have refused to go to Spring's assistance on the ground that his period of duty was ended. He suggested, it is said, that possibly his successor would look after the burglar. The new policeman did so, and the burglar was taken from a closet where Spring had imprisoned him. He gave his name as George Szerangi.

FINED HERRESHOFF $50.

Yacht Builder's Nephew Pleaded Guilty to Speeding Charge.

Francis Herreshoff, nephew of the famous yacht builder of that name, was fined $50 in Special Sessions yesterday for violating the speed ordinance.

He was arrested on the night of July 31 by the special detail sent out by Commissioner Bingham, while speeding along Bleecker Street near West Broadway.

Herreshoff pleaded not guilty at first, but later changed his plea. He admitted that he had been arrested once before for the same offense. He paid the fine.

CONFIRMS TELEPHONE DEAL.

Hubbell Says Consolidated Has the Franchise for New York City.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—B. G. Hubbell, President of the Consolidated Telephone Company, confirmed to-day the report that the Consolidated Company has bought from the Great Eastern Telephone Company the franchise to maintain and construct telephone and telegraph lines and electric lights in New York City.

The amount paid is said to be $50,000,000, but Mr. Hubbell would not confirm this. A syndicate is to be formed, it is said, to take the franchise, and an operating company will be formed later to operate an independent telephone service in New York in connection with seventy independent companies controlled by the Consolidated Company.

APPEALS IN REBATE CASES.

Burlington Road and Freight Agents Carry Convictions to Higher Court.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which was convicted at Kansas City on the charge of giving rebates to packing companies, has taken an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in this city. The Burlington Railroad assigns, among other errors, the fact that the shipments were destined for a foreign port and did not interfere with the inter-State commerce laws.

George L. Thomas, who operates a transportation freight bureau in New York, and his clerk, L. B. Taggart, who were convicted on a charge of a violation of inter-State commerce laws, also appeal from the court's findings, claiming that the indictment did not charge the commission of an offense against the United States.

THE FASTEST LONG-DISTANCE TRAIN in the world is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

JEROME ATTACKS HEARST AND MURPHY

He's In the Field to Defeat Such "Political Panhandlers."

HEARST IMPRESSES MURPHY

But the Leader Finds No Wigwam Sentiment for Jerome—No Murphy for Me, Says Hearst.

"It is no surprise to me to find Murphy practically declaring for Hearst. The only reason for my taking an active part in politics this year is to carry on the fight of last year, which was to free the people and parties from the domination of just such political panhandlers."

This is part of a scathing statement made by District Attorney Jerome yesterday when he learned that Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy had announced that he could find no sentiment for Mr. Jerome among the rank and file of the Tammany organization, but plenty of sentiment for William R. Hearst.

Mr. Hearst gave out a statement last night in which he said he was not seeking Leader Murphy's support.

J. J. Gaffney and Maurice Featherson, two of Mr. Murphy's political and business associates, said in Saratoga last night that they did not believe Murphy had come out for Hearst.

In his statement the District Attorney defies Mr. Murphy and handles him and Mr. Hearst without gloves. To Mr. Hearst he referred as "a person intellectually sterile, socially vulgar, and morally obtuse." He also announced that, following the tactics that proved so successful when he ran for District Attorney last year, he would conduct his fight on an anti-boss platform.

Here is the rest of Mr. Jerome's statement:

"'Birds of a feather flock together,' and when a person intellectually sterile, socially vulgar, and morally obtuse insults the decent people of the State, irrespective of party, by seeking the nomination of a political party by advancing dollars, and not ideas, and by methods akin to those of the blackmailer, no thinking man could doubt where Murphy would be found.

Support Would Be Degradation.

"I should fear I had lost all my ideals if I found men of this type supporting me except under absolute compulsion.

"If I ever come to have any influence in the Democratic Party it will be used to drive out base bosses of this type. Both the Democratic and the Republican parties have long enough been disgraced and dominated by men of this type controlling their party organizations.

"Party organization was created originally to render effective the will of the people. The servant has become the master, and the executive machinery, controlled by small groups of selfish and usually corrupt men, has been used to deprive the people of the parties of their political freedom.

"The fight is not to destroy parties. Parties are essential to the proper working of our political institutions. The fight is to free the parties from just such men as Murphy, to deprive them of their control of the executive machinery, and to restore it to the discharge of the function for which it was created, namely, the effective expression of the will of the people who compose the party.

"When this is done we shall have leaders and not bosses. We shall then have conventions of real delegates seeking to determine whom the people want placed in nomination. We shall have candidates and public officers in whose choice the people's voice has been potent, and who will feel that their responsibility is to the people and not to some political boss who created them."

Many Pledges of Support.

From all parts of the State Mr. Jerome received yesterday letters and telegrams expressing approval of his course in coming out as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination and assuring him of support. Although most of these messages came from Democrats, not a few were from Republicans, who assured Mr. Jerome that he would get their votes. Many were from prominent men in this city who have had opportunity to watch Mr. Jerome since his political and official activities brought him prominently into the public eye.

The statement of Leader Murphy in which he practically declared that Tammany would send its delegation of 105 members to the Democratic Convention at Buffalo pledged to support Mr. Hearst was made at Tammany Hall early yesterday afternoon. The statement was radical enough to cause apprehension among the Tammany district leaders, who did not consider that the time had come for it. In the Jerome camp it was received with glee. Mr. Jerome declared that Murphy again had "put his foot in it."

Mr. Murphy's statement was prompted by the declaration of Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien, who is the leader of the McClellan faction in Tammany Hall, at Saratoga on Monday night, in which he said that he was out for Mr. Jerome, that the nomination would go to the District Attorney, and that he did not worry about what Mr. Murphy might say or do. The statement made Mr. Murphy angry.

When his attention was called to the O'Brien interview he declared that he had not read it. When it was read to him the Tammany Chief thumped the desk in front of him, and said with some show of anger:

Unit Rule Will Be Enforced.

"Well, O'Brien and his friends cannot deliver the Tammany delegation, that is certain. The unit rule will be adopted, and the whole delegation will vote for the man favored by the majority of the delegation. O'Brien and his friends will be in a minority."

"Have you found any Jerome sentiment in Tammany Hall, and to what proportion?" Mr. Murphy was then asked.

"I have not observed any such sentiment—not a particle," said the Tammany leader.

"Any sentiment in the organization for Hearst?"

"Yes, plenty of it."

"Is it usual for the Tammany delega-

tion to be guided by the expressed sentiment of a majority of the organization?"

"Yes, that has always been the rule," said Mr. Murphy.

"And you find a preponderance of sentiment for Mr. Hearst?"

"Yes, there is plenty of sentiment for him."

"Is Mr. Hearst your personal candidate?" the Tammany leader was then asked.

"I have no personal candidate," was his reply. "I will be guided by the sentiment of the organization."

Mr. Murphy was surrounded by some of his chief followers in the organization when he made the statement. Peter A. Hendrick, Murphy's personal counsel and veteran leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, chimed in:

"Fire Commissioner O'Brien will have a job delivering his own vote, let alone the vote of the organization."

Battle Lines Are Drawn.

The diverse statements of Fire Commissioner O'Brien and Mr. Murphy have drawn more sharply the factional lines within the organization. Many Tammany district leaders—even those who are personally friendly to Mr. Jerome and his candidacy, and of these there are not a few—acknowledge that there is sentiment for Hearst among the rank and file of their district organizations. It is believed that Mr. Murphy, being aware of the existence of this sentiment, had calculated upon it as an element which would aid him in the primaries when the first test of strength between the two factions will come.

On the other hand, it is admitted that the appearance of Mr. Jerome in the political arena as the opponent of Mr. Hearst for the Democratic nomination has infused a new factor into the primary fight, and that this new element in the situation is all in favor of the McClellan faction.

Until Jerome came into the fight the primary contention was merely whether Mr. Murphy should retain his grip on Tammany Hall or whether this should go to the McClellan faction, which had to offer as bait merely what slender patronage there is left for the administration to dole out.

But with Mr. Jerome and Mr. Hearst figuring on either side of the contention it is thought certain that thousands of regular Democrats who voted for Mr. Jerome last Fall, after Tammany had failed to nominate him, will heed the anti-boss rallying cry with Jerome's name coupled to it and go to the polls at the primaries and vote for committeemen in their districts favorable to Mr. Jerome.

Some District Fights Settled.

Mr. Murphy announced yesterday that some of the district fights had been settled in advance of the primaries by the rival leaders agreeing to drop their differences and become "associate leaders."

Under this arrangement, the committeemen to be elected will be divided between the factions and both contesting leaders will be seated in the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall with a full vote.

The contests thus disposed of are the Dalton-Dooling contest in the Ninth, the Coggey-Dunn contest in the Eighteenth, the Prendergast-Scannell contest in the Twenty-fifth, and the McGuire-O'Neill contest in the Thirty-second District.

Fire Commissioner O'Brien returned from Saratoga yesterday. He was busy most of the day conferring with Tammany men of his following. He said that he had nothing to add for the present to his declaration in Saratoga on Monday that Mr. Murphy couldn't swing Tammany this year and that Mr. Jerome would be nominated on the first ballot.

At Mr. Hearst's headquarters last night this statement by Mr. Hearst was given out:

Against Murphy and McCarren.

"I have no interest whatever in the factional disputes of Tammany Hall. These declarations for or against me are nothing more than attempts to influence votes in primary contests.

"Over three months ago I gave an interview to The Brooklyn Eagle defining my position, which I have not altered.

"I said: 'McCarren may be for me, as reported, but I am not for McCarren. I regard him strictly as a corporation representative and not as a Democrat. I understand his motives in giving the impression that he is for me. They are wholly selfish. McCarren believes that I may have some elements of strength with the people, and he hopes to profit by it through having it appear that he favors my nomination for some office.

"'I don't mind saying that it will be a mighty bad thing for both Murphy and McCarren to be "for me" if I am declared elected as Mayor. It is absurd to talk of a combination between these men and myself. I have not sought their support in any way and never shall do so.

"I repeat now that I am absolutely and unalterably opposed to the Murphies and the McCarrens, and also to the Sullivans and the McClellans and the kind of politics that they all represent.

"I am opposed to boss rule in politics.

"I am opposed to corporation control of parties through machines, and the fact that a boss or a machine declares for me does not alter my attitude in any particular. I am also opposed to the Ryans and Belmonts and their Jeromes in politics, to the corrupt use of wealth to debauch the ballot, and to the purchase of puppets in office.

"I am opposed to these paid puppets in office who serve their corporation masters slavishly and shamelessly through their whole term of office, and only develop a semi-sense of decency and a pretended regard for the people when an election is pending.

"The country needs a purifying, independent movement, because the old parties are infested with the vermin of bosses, corruptionists, and rascals in office who mouth empty words about civic righteousness while the dollars of their corporation masters are jingling in their pockets.

"Mr. Roosevelt says the people need a 'square deal.' I would add that to have a square deal they must have a new deal, for nearly all the cards in the old political packs are marked by the corporations, and dirty and dog-eared from the corrupt uses to which they have been put."

GAFFNEY DOESN'T BELIEVE IT.

Murphy's Partner and Other Leaders Doubt If He's for Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—New York politicians here to-night read the statements made in New York afternoon newspapers of Charles F. Murphy's declaration in favor of W. R. Hearst for the Democratic nomination for Governor with some doubt.

J. J. Gaffney, associated with Murphy in politics and partner in Murphy's contracting business, said positively that he did not believe that Murphy had come out for Hearst in any such terms as the reports received here would indicate. He declared that Murphy unquestionably would be governed by the will of the party, and that should Tammany favor Jerome, Murphy would go with the organization.

Gaffney, on the other hand, said with emphasis that he thought Fire Commissioner O'Brien was mistaken in his statement that he would be a delegate to the Democratic State Convention and would vote for Jerome. He was positive that Commissioner O'Brien would not be a delegate to the convention.

Gaffney was in communication with Murphy by telegraph to-night, and it was said that he sought to induce his chief to moderate his advocacy of Hearst in some measure. Maurice Featherson, another of Murphy's partners also here, was less temperate than Gaffney, and declared himself flatly against Jerome's candidacy.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, National Committeeman, was the most prominent up-State Democrat here to-day, and he spoke of Jerome's candidacy with caution. Mr. Mack said that while the Erie County delegation had been instructed for Hearst, he personally would not be bound, but would vote with the convention, and if the party favored Jerome would cast his vote to suit the majority.

A number of politicians from New York of more or less note have been drifting into Saratoga for the past few days for what is reported as a conference of Democratic leaders set for Friday night. The purpose of the conference has not been stated publicly.

Hill Won't Discuss Jerome.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—David B. Hill declined to-day to discuss Mr. Jerome's announcement that he would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor.

WHOLE TOWN VANISHED IN CHILEAN EARTHQUAKE

Continued from Page 1.

dreadful by lightning and pouring rains. The electric cables and wires snapped as a result of the strong earthquake shocks which occurred all that night, causing the greatest consternation, which was heightened by the pealing of the fire bells announcing the breaking out of fires in various quarters of the city. Each earthshock was followed by wails and prayers from the people, who were kneeling in the rain and mud.

The first great shock lasted four minutes and fifty seconds. Such a long shock had never occurred before in the memory of any inhabitant of Santiago. It caused the bells of the churches to ring in the steeples, while pictures swung out from walls, and there was a great heaving motion of the ground. Experts say that the only thing which saved Santiago from complete ruin was that the motion was circular.

The principal shock extended from Valparaiso to Santiago and Meripilla, with its centre at Limache. The two last mentioned towns were destroyed, as also were Quillota and Llaillai.

A dispatch received here from Limache says that a hundred bodies there remain unburied and that the authorities up to the present have been able to bury only 200.

The village of San Francisco, including all the public buildings, has been totally destroyed.

The task of the authorities in the present situation became easier to-day on account of the fact that telegraphic and telephonic communication was re-established between Valparaiso and Santiago, enabling the Governor of Valparaiso to consult at length with the authorities here. Nothing definite appears to be known regarding the number of persons who lost their lives as a result of the earthquake and fires at Valparaiso. The authorities there only mention having taken sixty bodies from the ruins, though they add that the number of injured is very great.

All Pillagers Shot.

Persons who have arrived here from Valparaiso, however, confirm the alarming reports of the extent of the catastrophe, but they declare that the local authorities have taken the most energetic measures to maintain order and prevent pillaging, all persons caught committing robberies being shot on the spot. The persons arriving here estimate that 82 per cent. of the buildings in the Terremote district have been destroyed by fire. All reports agree in saying that the Almendral and the southern districts of Valparaiso suffered the most severely.

According to some of the reports, Valparaiso may be said to have been totally destroyed, it being asserted that nearly all the houses which remain standing have been so shaken that they must be pulled down. One of the travelers who arrived here to-day says that more than 300 persons were killed in that part of Valparaiso known as the Port, and that 800 persons were injured there.

A majority of the inhabitants of Valparaiso camping on the hills surrounding that city, in the park, or in the main thoroughfares, or have sought refuge on board the vessels at anchor in the bay. Martial law continues at Valparaiso.

The official report to the President from the Governor of Valparaiso, outlining the situation, earnestly requests reinforcements of troops, which to-day were sent to him by forced marches.

The Governor says that the only illumination of Valparaiso at night is that furnished by the burning buildings. There is a terrible scarcity of drinking water there, and difficulty is experienced in burying the bodies of the dead, owing to the panic prevailing. The authorities of Valparaiso also have to contend with serious difficulties in succoring the wounded, owing to the fact that all the drug stores were apparently destroyed, and that some time elapsed before medical supplies from this city reached the stricken port.

The Governor of Valparaiso informs the President that he has caused the construction of sheds on Brazil Avenue in order to shelter the homeless families. He estimates that the quantity of provisions on the way to Valparaiso and the stock on hand there will be sufficient to last a month. The water suppy, however, is very short, owing to the destruction of the waterworks. The Governor calculates that two weeks must elapse before traffic will be restored in some of the streets.

Aid Sent from Santiago.

An ambulance train left here to-day for Valparaiso, having on board a large supply of medicines, &c., and a detachment of medical students who have volunteered to assist the earthquake sufferers. The train also took a quantity of provisions. Supplies of food and medicines have also been sent to other towns which have suffered from the earthquakes.

The state of affairs existing at Valparaiso furnishes a serious outlook for Santiago, since many of the homeless people at the former place will undoubtedly make their way here, and there is not sufficient accommodations or food in this city for the destitute people of Santiago. The lighting and fuel question is also growing more serious here, since no coal can be brought to Santiago, owing to the railroad being damaged north and south of this city.

The uncertainty as to what is occurring elsewhere in Chile and the almost complete isolation of Santiago, combined with the continued earthshocks, are terribly trying and render the people almost desperate. Santiago is still practically isolated telegraphically from many other parts of Chile, but an improvised line to Los Andes, connecting with the European cables, is working.

There have been a number of exciting scenes around the public slaughter house and meat market here on account of the increase in the price of meat. Finally the troops were called upon to restore order. As a result of the raising of the price of meat a movement was on foot among the people here not to buy any meat until the price was reduced. This caused the Mayor of Santiago to take steps to punish the butchers. He established meat depots in various parts of the city and very soon meat will be sold there at the regular prices. The prices of all articles of food have gone up, but the action of the Mayor is likely to prevent any further extortion.

Preparations are being made to resume trading on the Stock Exchange interrupted by the earthquake, and the principal financial houses are taking steps to guard against a financial panic.

President Roosevelt's messages expressing the sympathy of the American people with the people of Chile were received by President Riesco last night.

As the correspondent is closing this dispatch a further earth shock has made the building in which he is writing tremble to its foundations.

The statement that the imminence of the earthquake was announced by the Naval Observatory at Valparaiso two days previous to its occurrence is confirmed. The news was published in the Chilean press on Wednesday, Aug. 15, the day before the earthquake.

President Going to Valparaiso.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 21.—The Nacion to-day published a dispatch from La Paz, Bolivia, announcing that 2,000 persons lost their lives as a result of the earthquake shocks and fires at Valparaiso; that 170 deaths from the same causes occurred at Limache, 40 at Quilliota, 35 at Conchali, 14 at Petarca, 9 at La Placilla, and 6 at La Calera.

On Sunday there was a strong convulsion at Valparaiso, which produced a further panic.

A dispatch from Santiago says that the President of Chile, Señor Riesco, is proceeding to Valparaiso, accompanied by the Ministers of the Interior and of War, in order to supervise the relief work.

President Roosevelt's messages of sympathy with the Chilean people were most gratefully received by the Government and people, and messages of sincere thanks were cabled to Washington by the Chilean President.

Other telegrams from Santiago published here announce the arrival there from Valparaiso of Charles Johnson Gana, a well-known Chilean, after a terrible journey, accomplished partly on foot and partly on horseback. He confirms the reports of the fearful destruction and incalculable loss of life at Valparaiso.

The Chilean Minister of the Interior reports that the railroad from Tiltil to Batuco is working regularly, but that from Tiltil to Santiago the line is not working. At Colina, Batuco, Polipico, and Tiltil the railroad stations, stores, and dwellings have all been destroyed. The President of Chile has ordered the immediate construction of provisional buildings of wood and zinc, in order to house the homeless. Military engineers are now repairing the railroads and telegraph lines.

The authorities at Valparaiso are organizing distributing centres, where food and medicine will be served out to the earthquake sufferers. The latter are displaying exemplary cuurage.

Large parties of convicts who escaped from the prisons in Chile have been committing robberies and other crimes at Valparaiso, Casablanca, and Vina del Mar, but the majority of them have been captured and summarily dealth with. Upward of fifty have been publicly shot, and this action by the authorities is exercising a salutary effect on the convicts who are still at large.

All the public bodies in Chile are cooperating in the relief work, and the sufferers from the disaster are engaged in repairing the damaged building and the telegraph and railway lines.

It is reported that the Chilean Government will introduce a bill in Congress providing for the issue of $80,000,000 in paper notes. A new national loan to enable the Government to meet all emergencies is also proposed.

Valparaiso Banks to Reopen.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.—The manager of the Bank of Tarpac at Valparaiso cables that at a meeting of the bank managers it has been decided to open the banks there each day until noon.

The correspondents here of Huth & Co., an importing house of Valparaiso, have received the following dispatch:

"A rough estimate places the number of killed at over 3,000. In our opinion, the damage done by the earthquake here exceeds the damage done by the fire."

A private cable dispatch from Valparaiso reads:

"Now have time to look around. All the steamers on the coast are safe."

Another dispatch from Chile says that a conservative estimate places the number of homeless persons at 60,000, and adds that the distress, which is already great, is increasing.

VICTIMS IN SOUTH STARVING.

Army of Refugees Walking to Valparaiso—More Shocks Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 21.—Telegrams from Valparaiso say that further earthquake shocks were felt there to-day, and, while slight, tended to throw the populace into a more nervous state. The cable has worked badly, and to-night a flash said that were there another severe earthquake the people would give up in despair.

Communication has, it is said, been re-established between Valparaiso and Santiago and between Santiago and Buenos Aires, but the cable company says the lines are not yet in condition to handle regular messages.

A messenger who reached Valparaiso from Quilloto says the loss of life there is great, and that many are dying for want of medical attention and nourishment. He confirms the report that the town was practically destroyed.

A caravan of provisions started south from Valparaiso under military escort, and was completely exhausted within ten miles of Valparaiso. The train met an army of refugees, hungry and suffering, making their way to Valparaiso, and their immediate wants were supplied. The stores had been intended for some of the remote settlements. Th refugees reported conditions further south to be heartrending, and that hundreds of injured and helpless were actually starving, while the healthy had to walk many miles in quest of food.

Liberal funds have been raised, but the scarcity of supplies and the condition of the roads render immediate relief impossible. The train service to-day is described by an operator as a "push cart combination engine and coach."

EARTHQUAKE IN ECUADOR.

Inhabitants of Quito Terror-stricken —No Damage Done.

QUAYAQUIL, Aug. 21.—A heavy earthquake shock was felt to-day at Quito. The inhabitants ran from their homes in great alarm, fearing a repetition of the Valparaiso disaster.

No damage was done.

SISTER REPUBLICS' SORROW.

Pan-American Congress Expresses Sympathy with Chile.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 21.—There was a solemn session of the Pan-American Congress this morning and the flags of all the republics represented were at half mast over the Monroe Palace, the delegates having assembled for the purpose of expressing condolence with Chile over the distress resulting from the earthquake disaster. A resolution to the effect that the conference expressed its sympathy with Chile, and was confident that a new Valparaiso would arise more prosperous than ever, was unanimously adopted.

The President of the Conference, Señor Nabuco; William I. Buchanan, head of the American delegation, and others made speeches expressing sympathy with the earthquake sufferers, to which Señor Walker Martinez, the Chilean Minister to the United States and head of the Chilean delegation, replied with great emotion, after which the conference adjourned.

ALL OUR MISSIONARIES SAFE.

The Presbyterian Board's Property in Valparaiso Destroyed.

A cable message was received yesterday by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church saying that the mission property in Valparaiso has been destroyed, but that that in Santiago is uninjured and that all the missionaries are safe.

There are only two foreign missionary societies that have work in Chile, and both of these are American. The Presbyterian and Methodist societies in this country have been at work in Chile for many years.

Methodists received word yesterday that all the workers in Chile are safe, but it is supposed by the Secretaries of the society that some damage to property must have occurred in Valparaiso.

The Presbyterian Board is unable to state definitely the financial value of its loss.

AID FROM EUROPE AND HERE.

American Red Cross Sends Out Appeal for Chilean Sufferers.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Representatives of numerous banks and industrial and commercial firms, among others S. Bleichroeder, the Deutsche Bank, Mendelssohn & Co., the Allgemeine Electric Company, the Schuckert-Siemens Company, and the Vulcan Works of Stettin, conferred to-day with Herman Schmidt, the Chilean Consul, and formed a committee in order to assist sufferers by the earthquake in Chile.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Foreign Office has placed a large sum of money with M. Despres, the French Minister at Santiago, Chile, and M. du Courthial, the Consul at Valparaiso, to be turned over to a committee that has been formed to assist French sufferers by the earthquake.

The Minister also has been requested to cable the names of French victims.

GUAYQUIL, Aug. 21.—Chile's catastrophe is deeply lamented in Ecuador, and all the towns in the republic are collecting money for the unfortunate people.

A first remittance of $10,000 was telegraphed to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Funds for the relief of earthquake sufferers in Chile will be received by the American Red Cross and sent to Valparaiso and other stricken cities for distribution through American diplomatic and Consular representatives in that country. Chile has no Red Cross organization, and consequently the American representatives will be asked to distribute the funds collected.

Charles T. Magee, the National Secretary of the American Red Cross, sent dispatches to-day to the Presidents of the twenty-six State branches of the organization asking them to issue appeals for Chilean relief funds. As there are many States which have no branches, Charles Hallam Keep of this city, National Treasurer of the American Red Cross, will receive contributions from persons living in States which have no Red Cross organizations.

The State Department to-day received a cablegram from Secretary Root saying that he would sail this afternoon from Buenos Ayres for Valparaiso.

The following appeal for funds for the relief of the earthquake sufferers of Chile was issued yesterday by the Executive Committee of the New York State Branch of the American National Red Cross:

"The National Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross has issued an appeal to the American public on behalf of the sufferers from the earthquake in Chile. Mr. William Chauncy Langdon, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the New York State Branch, received this noon from the National Secretary a telegram instructing him to issue an appeal for the benefit of the people of Valparaiso. This action, while most natural and expected, comes with especial force and appropriateness when considered in relation to the friendly mission which has taken the Secretary of State to Chile and the other South American countries. All who desire to send contributions to Valparaiso and the other stricken cities and towns can send their contributions to the Red Cross office, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Checks should be made out to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer. All money received for the relief of Chile will be promptly forwarded to Washington. Please mark all contributions for 'Valparaiso Relief Fund.'"

INSURANCE LOSSES SLIGHT.

Rigorous Chilean Laws Have Benefited Foreign Concerns.

So far as the damage at Valparaiso was done by fire, the losses will fall mainly upon Chilean corporations organized and financed by British underwriters. In Chile twenty-one authorized fire insurance companies were doing business, and most of them, while legally domestic corporations, were subsidiary companies of foreign fire offices.

That not more foreign offices were represented in Chile is due to the requirements of the Chilean fire insurance statutes. Insurance charters are required, and companies of 500,000 pesos capital or more have to deposit 300,000 pesos with the Government. Companies of less than 500,000 pesos capital have to deposit 200,000 pesos with the Government.

The only American insurance losses in Valparaiso are very indirect. In the case of the San Francisco fire in many of the British companies have begun to pay their losses by drafts upon their home offices abroad, so as to leave their American funds intact. A few of these companies may have to curtail slightly the amounts sent to this country for California account, leaving the difference to be paid out of funds here, because of the likelihood that some of the Chilean offices will need home office aid.

Meagre advices received so far from abroad indicate that the Chilean insurance losses have been heavily exaggerated, that the bulk of the property losses were clearly due to earthquake and not to fire, and that the laws of Chile have been so rigorous that only a small proportion of the companies doing an all-world business stand to lose anything whatever in this disaster.

French companies had no interest there, and it is doubtful whether many German or Austrian reinsurance companies have Chilean treaties under which they could be liable. No United States company has any interest there.

FAT WITH STOLEN JEWELRY.

Postal Clerk Arrested After a Lively Fight in Park Row.

Henry W. Swandt of 46 Canal Street, a distributing clerk in the parcels department at the General Post Office, was taken, a prisoner, to the Church Street Station last night by Post Office Inspector Jacobs on the charge of robbing the mails. Swandt will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Ridgeway to-day.

The arrest of Swandt followed a lively fight in Park Row, in which Inspector Jacobs and Assistant Superintendent of the Mails Thomas Owens participated. Swandt was loaded down with packages, which the Post Office authorities allege the man stole from the mails.

Early in June last Assistant Supt. Owens received from his superior officers several complaints from manufacturing jewelers in this city, who asserted that they were being robbed daily. The complaints grew more numerous as the days passed, and big batches of them were the daily rule, according to Mr. Owens.

The matter became so grave that Post Office Inspector Jacobs was notified, and Government employes were put to work in the distributing rooms day and night. A watch was kept on all the employes. Suspicion shifted from one to another of the men working under Mr. Owens, until the Inspectors decided Swandt was the man to keep in sight.

Swandt worked from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 1 o'clock in the morning, and had one hour away from work for lunch, usually from 9 to 10 at night.

The watchers noticed that Swandt, who is nearly six feet in height, wore an apron with a loose blouse, but tight at the waist, where he had it tied about his body. The man was seen to go away from the distributing bench frequently, and this increased the belief of the Inspectors that Swandt was the guilty man.

Yesterday Mr. Owens and Inspector Jacobs fixed up two "decoys," with Mr. Jacobs's gold watch in one of the packages and a diamond ring in the other. Then the post officials watched for developments.

At 9 o'clock Swandt started out for luncheon. Owens and Jacobs also started out. They waited at the corner of the Post Office on Park Row until they saw Swandt go out into Mail Street. They followed him through City Hall Park until he finally saw them. Then he broke into a run, and the Inspector and Superintendent followed across Park Row.

He tried to turn about and get back into the park when Owens closed in on him. Swandt threw Owens off just as Inspector Jacobs arrived. Owens again managed to get hold of the clerk, when Swandt punched the two men and worked himself free. Then Jacobs got hold of the clerk by the throat and held on until Swandt begged to be released, promising to go along with his captors.

Swandt's pockets were bulging with packages when he was taken back into the Post Office.

"What have you got in that pocket?" asked Inspector Jacobs.

"Nothing," answered Swandt.

"Well, let's see; put the stuff out here on the desk," the inspector ordered.

The clerk drew forth three packages, sealed stamped, and marked for delivery in other cities than New York.

"Unload those other pockets," continued the inspector.

Swandt emptied his coat and trousers pockets. There were fifteen packages in all, including one of the decoys.

"Why didn't you take the Post Office away with you?" Mr. Owens asked of Swandt.

"I didn't have time," answered the clerk.

The prisoner has worked for the Post Office Department for two years, starting in at a salary of $600, which was increased last year to $700. He had $173 in his pockets when arrested. The Inspectors estimated that Swandt got away with thousands of dollars' worth of stuff.

Inspectors Jacobs and Meyers went to Police Headquarters and asked Sergt. Barrett to assign a couple of Central Office men to accompany them to the Canal Street house. Detective Sergts. Driscoll and Downing were detailed to assist them.

The search resulted in the discovery of "loot" estimated to be worth nearly $5,000. It included watches, jewelry, fountain pens, and the like. All this was taken first to Police Headquarters, and later by Inspector Jacobs to his office in the Federal Building.

HAD HUSBAND ARRESTED.

Wife of Grocers' Newport Manager Summoned Him Here.

Charles H. Pearse, manager of the Newport branch of Acker, Merrall & Condit, grocers, was arrested last evening at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, on the complaint of his wife, Mrs. Anna Pearse, who charges him with abandonment and non-support.

He came to this city at her request, on an arrangement to meet her at the corner and talk over their affairs. They have been apart for several months, and Pearse has been seeking a divorce in Rhode Island. Mrs. Pearse, on advice of her counsel, decided to have her husband arrested.

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Library Bureau
316 Broadway

YACHT NEEDS — BOATS DORIES
Wall Tents
8 oz. Duck. Complete, Poles and Pins.
7 ft. x 7 ft...$6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft... 7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft. 9.68
Tents made to order
Any Size or Style.
CAMP GOODS.
Hopkins
119 CHAMBERS ST.

English
LUNCHEON & TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

CUBAN REBELS FIGHT IN HAVANA PROVINCE

Continued from Page 1.

of Pinar del Rio, which claims to be naturally Liberal, but whose municipal and provisional offices, as elsewhere are wholly occupied by moderates, the one class by Government appointment, and the other as the result of the December elections, in which the Liberals took no part.

The alleged repressions of 1905 still rankle with the more radical members of the Liberal Party. The revolutionary feeling also is quickly revived in the more remote districts, fanned by tales of President Palma's alleged unfairness.

This being the idle season in both the sugar and tobacco fields, men are easily led into excitement. Very few of the more conspicuous veterans have tendered their services to President Palma to assist in suppressing the insurrection. The masses protest fidelity to the Government, but there is less surprise than might be supposed at the outbreak of the insurrection.

WASHINGTON NOT UNEASY.

Necessity for Our Interference Regarded as Improbable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A telegram was received at the Cuban Legation to-day from Secretary of State O'Farrill in Havana saying that the ringleaders of the insurrection were in prison and that everything was in good shape and no more trouble anticipated.

State Department officals decline to discuss the situation, but it is understood that they do not take a very serious view of the insurrection. It is understood here that the President is keeping a close watch on the situation, and any move that is taken by this Government will, of course, be only on his direction.

There is some talk here that the uprising was planned solely as an annexationist movement. Among Cubans in Washington there are some who are vehemently in favor of annexation who have been talking for some time of a revolution which would create such a state of affairs in the islands that this Government would be obliged to interfere. It is not believed, however, that any such condition is at all likely to grow out of the present disturbance.

SEE DANGER IN REVOLT.

Cubans Here Expect Trouble Unless It Is Quickly Suppressed.

The general opinion among the Cubans in New York yesterday was that if President Palma did not crush the revolution within the next fourteen days serious trouble might be expected. No credence was given the report that American capitalists were supporting the rebels with a view to provoking intervention by the United States.

Antonio Altmara, Acting Consul General for Cuba, said:

"I do not see why there should be any revolution in Cuba. The conditions are so prosperous at the present time that there would be nothing to gain by it. My private advices and what I hear from friends are all to the effect that the Government is fully strong enough to cope with the insurgent element, and all will be over within a few days."

Asked as to the rumors regarding American capitalists being mixed up in and supporting the revolution in the hope of having Cuba annexed to the United States, the Acting Consul General said:

"I do not believe there is any truth in these reports. The railroad concessions are in the hands of Canadians and Americans in Cuba, and there would be nothing for them to gain in the event of annexation. There are always a number of disappointed people in every country as well as Cuba, and they are at the back of this trouble. There is no connection between this revolution and the trouble in the Isle of Pines.

"The working classes are satisfied with the conditions in Cuba and the management of affairs by the present Government. In my opinion the Havana press has greatly exaggerated this trouble, and it is in the main responsible for the present agitation in certain parts of Cuba."

The revolt was the only thing discussed at the Hotel America, 104 East Fifteenth Street, Manhattan, last night by the Cuban guests, who numbered over 100.

Dr. Calvo of the University of Havana said:

"I am very much surprised to hear this news from Cuba, but I think that it will be all over in a few days. The Government is too strong for the rebels.

"In my opinion the revolution has been created by some persons of minor importance who have felt slighted in some way by the Government and wish for revenge. They are certainly not patriots who are doing this harm to the country. The negro General, Quentin Banderas, is at the head of the revolutionists, but I do not think that should be taken seriously. I do not believe American capitalists are backing the rebellion."

M. Alvarez, a well-known Cuban merchant, said:

"The principal seat of the trouble in Cuba is at Pinar del Rio in the Vuelta Abajo, where the finest Havana tobacco is grown. Both the tobacco and the sugar crops have been bad this year, and there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the laboring classes. We had a cable from our house at Pinar del Rio this afternoon, which stated that a noted guerrilla leader, Pino Guerra, had taken to the woods with a force of 200 men, and that serious trouble was expected. The town itself was tranquil, but the surrounding country was very much disturbed.

"The Government must crush the revolution at once before it gains ground. All of my friends from Cuba who are now in this city are of that opinion, and think that if it is not stopped within the next two weeks the matter may be very serious. Unfortunately Cuba has no standing army. There are, all told, about 1,000 artillery and infantry in Havana, and with volunteers the force might be made up to 5,000 men. If a popular leader of the country people, like Pino Guerra, can only get 200 men to take up arms against the Government it is a good sign that the movement is not approved by the general public."

Asked as to the reports that American capitalists in Cuba were financing the revolution, Mr. Alvarez said:

"Personally, I do not believe that any of the big American firms are in any way concerned, but it is possible that some of the lower class ignorant Americans who came in after the war and bought up the land are supporting the movement in the belief that the annexation of Cuba to the United States would put money in their pockets.

"A friend of mine who is a member of the Cuban Congress received a cable today in New York requesting him to return at once to Havana, as a special session of Congress was to be called to deal with the situation."

CUBAN BONDS SOAR.

Five Per Cents Reach New High Record in Wall Street.

That Wall Street regards without alarm the reports of incipient revolution in Cuba is best indicated by the sale of $3,000 of Republic of Cuba 5 per cent. bonds on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 106½, making a new high record for the year. This is one-quarter point above the price on Monday, and 1¼ points above the low price of the year, which was reached last May, during the period of market depression.

Bankers who are interested in Cuban securities were inclined yesterday to view the events in Cuba with complacency, regarding it as not unlikely that the United States would take matters in the island in hand should the Palma Government prove unequal to the emergency.

Another reason why the holders of Cuban bonds have failed to exhibit nervousness over the situation is explained by the fact that the bonds, when they were distributed in 1904, were taken up very largely by strong financial interests and have never been very widely scattered. This issue, which amounts to $35,000,000, is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
The Trust Company of America
135 Broadway, New York
38 Wall St., New York
95 Gresham St., London, E. C.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,400,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

4:15 A. M.—290 Bowery; Kleinfeld & Goldstein; damage, $25,000.

9:40 A. M.—156 Sullivan Street; Anthony Silverstein; damage, $10.

1:20 P. M.—135 Market Street; Samuel Novas; damage trifling.

1:20 P. M.—35 Market Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—421 Canal Street; Isaac Michaels; damage, $10.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1849 — FLINT QUALITY

AUGUST SALE
⅓ Price Reductions ⅓
Reed, Rattan and Other Light Furniture.

Reed and Rattan Furniture may be appropriately used for a greater variety of purposes than any other Furniture.

With the possible exception of the parlor or drawing room of a formal house a Reed or a Rattan Chair, Divan, Table or Rocker adds to any room a note of comfort and a charm of beauty not to be otherwise obtained, especially when used with cushions of effective but inexpensive Cretonnes and other art fabrics.

All that remains of this season's Reed and Rattan Furniture, in more than 100 designs, is reduced one-third in price.

Enamelled Reed Furniture is shown in White, Red, Pink, Green, Light Blue and other colors. There are many pieces in the natural buff shellacked, also stained dull green.

Divans, Settees, Sofas.

	Reduced from	To
Blue Enamel Sofa	$25.00	$16.50
Red Enamel Sofa, with Cushions	41.00	27.00
Red Enamel Sofa Frame	24.00	16.00
Red Enamel Arm Chair	14.00	10.00
Green Enamel Conversation Chair	25.00	18.00

Miscellaneous Pieces.

Red Enamel Arm Chair	$17.00	$12.00
Blue Enamel Table	16.00	11.00
White Enamel Muffin Stand	4.75	3.25
Green Ash Arm Chair	8.50	5.75
Green Ash Table	15.00	10.00
Weathered Oak Sofa, with Cushions	26.00	17.00
Weathered Oak Rocker, with Cushions	26.00	17.00
Mahogany Finish Rocker	12.50	8.25

Chairs, Tables, Rockers.

	Reduced from	To
Blue Enamel Chair, with Cushions	$37.00	$25.00
Blue Enamel Side Chair	10.00	6.50
Blue Enamel Arm Chair	17.00	11.00
Blue Enamel Side Chair	9.00	6.00
Green Enamel Arm Chair	13.50	9.00
Yellow Enamel Arm Chair, with Cushions	31.00	21.00
Dark Blue Enamel Arm Chair	15.00	10.00
Green Enamel Table	10.00	7.00
Green Enamel Table	11.00	7.25
Mahogany Finish Rocker	7.50	5.00
Mahogany Finish Rocker	8.00	5.25
Mahogany Finish Rocker	9.50	6.25

Chairs, Divans, Settees, Davenports and Rockers are built for use either with or without cushions.

We show a large and attractive diversity of patterns and colorings in light and inexpensive cushions.

Cushions and Draperies to harmonize with any color scheme will be made to order at small cost, from remnants in our Upholstery Shops.

GEO C FLINT CO
43-45-47 WEST 23rd STREET

$5.00 per hundred, $50.00 per thousand, and not 5c. each is the price of my Panatelas.

I manufacture the cigars in large quantities. I select and import my tobacco. I know of what and how my cigars are made.

I could not establish retail stores and sell these cigars for less than 10c. each, possibly three for a quarter, nor could they reach you through regular retail channels for less. I could not sell them to you for $5.00 per hundred were it not for the fact that I get nine repeat orders to one new one, so that nine-tenths of my cigars sell themselves. I could not sell them for this price unless I had practically eliminated selling cost.

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Times, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price $5.00, within ten days.

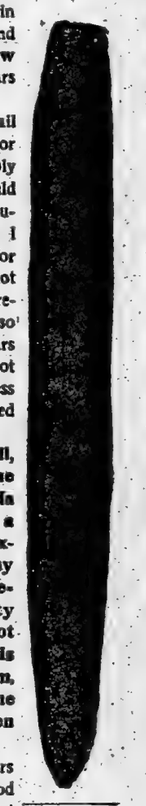
Shivers' Panatela EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

The fillers of these cigars are Clear Havana of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings used. They are handmade by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS,
913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HEAVY STORM IN TRENTON.

Serious Damage Done by Rain and Lightning in the City.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 21.—Serious damage was done here this afternoon by a violent rain and electric storm. Cellars were flooded and sewers burst.

Several houses were struck by lightning, and half a dozen barns were burned.

RUSSIAN PREMIER GIVES LITTLE HOPE TO JEWS

Says It Is Impossible as Yet to Grant Them Equal Rights.

ACCUSATION OF DISLOYALTY

M. Stolypin Has No Doubt of the Jews' Active Participation in the Revolutionary Movement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The Russian Premier on Sunday granted an interview to Dr. Nathan, one of the Presidents of the German Committee for the Relief of the Russian Jews, who was paying a visit to St. Petersburg.

M. Stolypin closely questioned his visitor in regard to public opinion abroad, and especially in Germany, on the treatment of the Jews in Russia and upon the general political situation in the Czar's dominions. For his own part, M. Stolypin expressed the conviction that the Jewish question was far from being insoluble, and said its solution ultimately depended upon the conduct of the Jews themselves. For the present, he said, it was impossible to give them equal rights with other subjects of the Czar, and even if far-reaching concessions were feasible they would hardly be in the Jewish interest.

M. Stolypin entertains no doubts as to the active participation of the Jews in the revolutionary movement, but at the same time deplores anti-Jewish excesses and has taken steps to prevent a recurrence of massacres like those at Kishineff and Bialystok.

Under the influence of these massacres the number of Jewish emigrants from Russia, which amounted to 185,000 last year, has risen to 300,000 in the first half of the current year.

FOR STRONGER REPRESSION.

New Governors to be Appointed—Another Chief of Police Slain.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—According to a dispatch from Odessa to a news agency, it is authoritatively stated that the Russian Government contemplates sweeping changes in the Governorships of Southern and Southwestern Russia, in consequence of the alarming increase of anarchy.

The new Governors will be younger than those they replace, and fully empowered to carry out the policy of merciless repression of agitation.

WARSAW, Aug. 21.—Chief of Police Golcew of Siedlce was killed and two policemen and a woman were wounded today by the explosion of a bomb.

MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—It is generally believed here that Belenzoff, who was the leader of the men who robbed the Credit Mutual Bank at Moscow of over $400,000 on March 20, and who recently escaped from custody while being conveyed from Switzerland to Moscow for trial, was deliberately allowed to escape, at the instigation of a person in high authority in the Moscow police, owing to fear that Belenzoff would make revelations regarding the complicity of the police of this city in the robbery.

So stringent are the repressive measures against the holding of meetings of any description that the police yesterday made a descent upon a conference of the creditors of a merchant who failed a few days ago.

The expulsion of suspects continues by wholesale. The prison here is no longer capable of holding the persons arrested on political charges.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—A divinity student named Ilyin, who was arrested in the village of Gartsheda, Saratoff Province, for activity in the Revolutionary propaganda among the peasantry, was released to-day on the demand of a crowd of 7,000 peasants, who in that vicinity are of Cossack origin. Ilyin was on a train half way to Tsaritsyn when a mob arrived and threatened to destroy the station and kill the Chief of Police unless he recalled the train. This was done, and the Cossack peasants bore off Ilyin on their shoulders, singing the "Marseillaise" as they went.

The widow of M. Hertzenstein, the Constitutional Democratic leader, who was murdered on July 31, has received a letter from a Counter-Terrorist organization, instructing her to contribute $1,500 to the fund for the relief of the families of the murdered policemen, and $300 to the family of the Cossack recently killed at Odessa and to make other contributions to victims of Revolutionists within three days, upon pain of the destruction of the life and property of herself and her family.

The bodies of a fashionably dressed girl and a young man in student's clothes have been discovered in the park at Peterhof. From documents found on their persons it appears that they were Terrorists who had undertaken the task of murdering Gen. Trepoff and other courtiers. How and why the young persons were murdered is a mystery.

The commander of the Borissoff Regiment was to-day attacked and killed at his residence at Samara. The murderers escaped after saturating the body of their victim with alcohol and setting it on fire.

CONDOLENCES FROM QUEEN.

Mrs. Craigie's Parents Get a Letter Expressing Deep Sympathy.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan Richards, the parents of the late Mrs. Craigie, the novelist, have received the following letter from Queen Alexandra:

"The Queen is desirous of tendering to the parents of the late Mrs. Craigie her deep sympathy with them in their terrible bereavement by the sudden death of their highly gifted daughter, who has been taken from them in the prime of life and in the height of fame. The Queen feels for the poor young son who has lost his beloved mother."

"Ornatus et Bonitas."

DUNLAP QUALITY

DUNLAP & CO.

Fall Styles

in men's hats with the above celebrated hall-mark of fashion, quality and distinction,

will be issued Wednesday, Aug. 29.

NO ROCKEFELLER PROTEST.

But Other Wealthy Tarrytown Residents Complain of Increased Taxes.

The assessors of the town of Greenburgh-on-the-Hudson were kept busy until late yesterday evening listening to the complaints of New Yorkers who have country estates in that township against the assessments levied against their properties. More than 400 protests were filed because the total increase in realty assessments over last year is $4,000,000.

The assessors, William H. Lester, John H. Briggs, and Henry J. Kauffmann, met in the office of Lawyer Charles Millard. From the opening until the closing of their session a steady stream of automobiles and carriages arrived at the door.

Many property owners came by trolley and on foot. Miss Helen Gould sent her lawyer, W. H. H. Ely, who entered a protest against her assessment of $350,000, and asked that it be reduced to $300,000.

Unless a reduction is made Miss Gould will appeal to the courts for a review of the assessment roll.

John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller, who are assessed for large sums, did not complain, as the courts several years ago affirmed their assessment after a long legal battle. Edwin Gould, who lives at Ardsley, wants his assessment reduced from $250,000 to $200,000. Some of the other protestants and the reductions they seek are:

Isaac Stern, $200,000 to $150,000; Ellen J. Banker estate, $175,000 to $100,000; Felix Warberg, $200,000 to $125,000; Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, $60,000 to $40,000; Daniel G. Reid, $175,000 to $100,000; Clara E. Legg, $150,000 to $125,000; Mrs. George Lewis, $190,000 to $150,000; Fred Lewis, $75,000 to $50,000; John D. Archbold, $125,000 to $90,000.

J. J. McComb, the estate of Dr. McMenzie, the Ardsley Club, Mrs. Anton Schwartz, Mrs. Cornelia Hall, Thomas King, Franklin Edson, and Robert Hewitt also filed protests.

RUSSIA'S STRATEGIC LINES.

Intention to Push Them to Chinese and Indian Frontiers Announced.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—Official announcement of the Government's intention to construct the oft-mentioned strategic railways on the Chinese and Indian frontiers is made in the Official Gazette this evening, in which it is stated that the Ministry of Railroads has dispatched two parties of engineers to survey lines from Uralsk through the Pamirs to the Indian frontier, and from Orenburg through the Province of Turgai to the Yarkand boundary of China, south of Lake Balkash.

The announcement is belated, since surveys of the Russian end of the lines were long ago made. Engineers, as reported by The Associated Press several months ago, were then working eastward through the Kirghis Steppes to the Yarkand line.

These railway enterprises have especial importance in view of the Russian aims in Northern China, as it is but a step from Yarkand to Kuidor, where Russia already has installed a military detachment as a "consular guard." The Official Messenger admits that both the lines have mainly strategic aims.

TO PROMOTE TRADE WITH US.

Proposals to be Discussed by the Parliament of New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 21.—In the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament to-day the Governor of New Zealand, Lord Plunket, said that the promotion of trade with the United States and Canada would be one of the subjects considered during the session. The members would also be asked to consider proposals for a renewal of the subsidies for the San Francisco and Vancouver mail service.

The speech referred sympathetically to the proposals for reciprocity with Australia and expressed confidence that the coming New Zealand exhibition would compare favorably with Old World efforts.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MEETING.

Recently Warring Republics Are to Confer at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 21.—Costa Rica recently extended formal invitations to Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras to meet at San José in accordance with the convention recently signed on board the United States cruiser Marblehead. The Costa Rican Independence Day, Sept. 15, was suggested as the date for the meeting.

The three Republics cordially accepted the invitation and the Government of Guatemala, in addition, suggested that the treaty of peace be celebrated by all the Central American Republics at the same time.

STORM KILLS EIGHT IN TUNIS.

Landslides Resulting from It Destroy the Railroad.

TUNIS, Aug. 21.—A most violent cyclone swept over this district to-day. It was accompanied by a terrific hailstorm and lightning, which killed eight farmers and hundreds of heads of cattle.

Landslides, resulting from the storm, have virtually destroyed the railroad and have broken down the telegraph lines.

CHINA BOWS TO POWERS.

Promises to Establish Custom Houses on Russian Frontier.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 22.—The correspondent at Tokio of The Daily Telegraph reports that the united diplomatic representations of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan have resulted in China promising to establish custom houses on the Russo-Chinese frontier.

Not until this is an accomplished fact, the dispatch adds, will Japan consent to the establishment of custom houses at Dalny and An-Tung.

Minister Tittoni Recovers.

ROME, Aug. 21.—Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, who was taken seriously ill yesterday, has completely recovered from his indisposition, which aroused apprehension among his friends, who recalled the cerebral attack which the Minister experienced two years ago.

Assassins of Americans Arrested.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 21.—The assassins of Messrs. Milbourn and Thurston, the Americans, employed as Collectors in the Santo Domingan Customs Service, who were killed recently, have been arrested at Port au Prince, Haiti. Their extradition is demanded by the Santo Domingan Government.

King Alfonso Sails for Home.

COWES, Aug. 21.—The Spanish royal yacht, Giralda, with King Alfonso and Queen Victoria on board, sailed to-day for Bilbao.

Governor Spares Murderer's Life.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Gov. Higgins today commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Edward Pekarz, an Austrian convicted in Westchester County of murder in the first degree. While Pekarz was not insane, an alienist reported to the Governor that excessive use of intoxicants had precluded his clearly premeditating his crime.

Three Hurt in Train Collision.

CANAAN, Conn., Aug. 21.—A passenger train which left Millerton, N. Y., for Campbell Hall, on the Central New England Railroad, at 9:45 to-day, was in a head-on collision with a freight train at Silver Nails, this noon. Three members of the train crews were injured, but none of the passengers was hurt.

WRECKED MANCHURIA MAY BE A TOTAL LOSS

Pacific Liner Still Fast on Reef Despite Efforts to Move Her.

FOUR BOILERS CRIPPLED

All the Passengers and Mails Have Been Landed—May Appeal to San Francisco for Aid.

HONOLULU, Monday, Aug. 20.—It is the general impression that the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria, which ran on a reef off Rabbit Island before daylight this morning, is hopelessly aground and may be a total loss. While it was thought at first that the steamer could be floated without much difficulty, all efforts have thus far been in vain. If the ship is saved it will be only by elaborate engineering operations, possibly requiring weeks.

Four of the eight boilers on the Manchuria have been rendered useless, repeated shocks against the reef having damaged their foundations. The port engine is also useless on account of the breaking of its main steam pipe.

The vessel is now inside the reef, about twelve feet further inshore than when she struck, and is leaking amidships. Apparently the Manchuria rests amidships on a patch of hard coral, over which she rolls and pitches as if upon a pivot, pounding especially hard on the port side. Every shock jars her from bow to stern.

At noon to-day the condition of the steamship was said to be worse than ever. A proposition is being considered to dredge a channel from the point where the Manchuria lies to deep water. This, it is believed, is the only feasible plan.

Capt. Saunders says the only chance to save the ship is to float her soon. It is doubtful whether there is power enough in Honolulu to do so. Efforts to pull the vessel off have been abandoned for the present by the tug Fearless, the Revenue cutter Manning, and the steamers Kinau and Maui.

Capt. Saunders still assumes all the blame, and is receiving many expressions of sympathy from the passengers. A cable message may be sent asking for tugs from San Francisco.

The cabin passengers have been landed and are demanding accommodations. It will be impossible to get them all here to-night. The steamship company has made arrangements for accommodations for the night at Faimanalo, and the plantation managers have thrown open their homes to many of the passengers. The landing was effected without much trouble except a slight panic among the Asiatics, who made a rush for the boats, but they were soon quieted.

Joseph P. Smith, Governor General of the Philippines, who is on his way to Manila to relieve Governor General Ide, was among the last to leave the steamer. The officers of the ship remained on board. The mails have been taken from the Manchuria, but have not yet arrived here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Vice Governor General James F. Smith of the Philippines, who was on the steamer Manchuria, is expected to arrive in Manila before Sept. 20, when he will succeed Governor General Ide as the head of the Insular Government. If Mr. Smith had not been delayed by the wreck of the Manchuria he would have reached Manila on Sept. 17. The United States Transport Logan, bound for Manila, may reach Honolulu to-morrow, and it is likely that Mr. Smith will board her and go direct to Manila.

Judge Newton Whiting Gilbert and his bride, who were among the passengers on the Manchuria, were married at San Francisco on Aug. 8. Mrs. Gilbert was Miss Martha Edna Berge, formerly of this city. She lived with her mother, Mrs. M. A. Sprague, at Claremont Hall, Broadway and 112th Street. Judge Gilbert was recently appointed a Judge of the Court of First Instance at Manila.

LABOR AGAINST BISHOPS' BILL.

Jersey Federation Says Sunday Closing Hurts Union Men.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 21.—The New Jersey Federation of Labor, composed of delegates representing the various affiliated industries in the State, unanimously indorsed the plan of President Samuel Gompers to-day for the formation of a labor party to be known as the "third party" in politics. The Federation agreed to the appointment of one member from each of the twenty-one counties of this State to represent New Jersey in the Gompers organization. Previous to indorsing the political plans of Mr. Gompers the Federation unanimously rejected a resolution to affiliate with the Socialist Party.

The State Federation unanimously indorsed resolutions condemning the Bishops' law for the regulating of the liquor traffic. The Federation took the ground that the new law, which has closed up Jersey saloons tight on Sunday, has taken money from the pockets of workmen.

It is said that in Newark alone 100 musicians had been thrown out of employment through the abolition of the Sunday saloon. The production of cigars for the Sunday trade has fallen off 75,000 a week, according to the Federation reports. The Brewers' Union in Newark has lost forty members, the Cigarmakers' Union forty-five members, and the Jersey City Cigarmakers' Union fifty members, all through the closing of the saloons on Sunday.

Henry F. Hilfers of Newark, in speaking to his resolution opposing the Bishops' law, said that labor had been sacrificed by the closing of the Sunday saloons, because Sunday was the drinking day for the union men, and union cigars were the only ones which could be sold.

The resolution says that the Bishops' law works a grave injury upon a great number of wage earners in the State and throws them out of employment. The resolution also pledged the Federation and organized labor to fight it. This adds one more element to the already complex political situation in the State for the Fall election.

The Business of the Household is facilitated by Telephone Service

Just as much as any other business

Do you realize it?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street

CROWD PELTED CHAUFFEUR.

Misunderstood His Efforts to Aid Boy He Had Hurt.

James McDonald of 440 West Forty-seventh Street, a chauffeur on an automobile of the New York Transportation Company, knocked down Isidore Kane, 6 years old, of 314 East Thirty-third Street, at Second Avenue and Thirty-third Street, yesterday morning. McDonald picked up the boy and propped him against the wheel of the automobile. The boy's jaw hung limp. McDonald asked somebody to call for an ambulance for the boy and a policeman for him. When neither came after twenty minutes or more McDonald hailed a passing chauffeur, who took the boy to Bellevue.

Meanwhile a crowd had collected. Not understanding McDonald's humane action, they began to pelt him with stones. He stood his ground until the crowd became too menacing, and then, jumping on his machine, whirled down Thirty-third Street with the crowd behind him. He left the crowd behind at Fourth Avenue.

Later McDonald went to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and asked Sergt. Roth if he had heard of an automobile accident. The Sergeant said he had not. McDonald said he was the chauffeur in the case and would wait for the report. After waiting twenty minutes McDonald left. About two hours after the accident Patrolman Kenny made a report.

The boy was treated at the hospital and then removed to his home. His jaw will have to be operated on.

DESPOIL OLD WAMPUM MILL.

Curio Hunters Pillage the Remains of a Forgotten Jersey Industry.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 21.—Alonzo Campbell has offered a reward for the arrest of any person caught despoiling the old wampum mill in Paskack Valley, which he desires to preserve as a landmark. Curio collectors have pillaged it to such an extent recently that Mr. Campbell fears it will all be carried away.

Four brothers in the Campbell family, which is one of the oldest in Northern New Jersey, started the wampum business many years ago. The last of the four, Thomas, died six years ago. The wampum was made of clam shells, and was sold to New York traders, who in turn disposed of it to the Indians in Canada and the Northwest. The brothers employed the so-called "Jackson whites," a peculiar people, who say they have Indian blood in their veins. Only one man of this family remains.

TWO DIE IN MINE EXPLOSION.

Fifteen Others Injured When Gas Ignites in a Coal Shaft.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Aug. 21.—By an explosion of gas in the West Buck Mountain gangway of the Vulcan Colliery of the Mill Creek Coal Company today Charles Stankus, aged 25 years, and John Maruka, aged 30 years, were instantly killed, five persons were injured so severely that they may die, and a score of others were overcome by after-damp.

There were two explosions at intervals of ten minutes. The fourth lift of the mine was completely wrecked.

General Superintendent Jones says that daily examinations showed that the workings were free of gas, and he cannot account for the explosion. Stankus was killed by the first explosion and Maruka was killed as he was preparing to carry the body of Stankus to the gangway.

The Haffenites' Outing To-day.

The Jefferson-Tammany Club of the Bronx will hold its annual outing to-day at Witzel's Grove, at College Point. The club is the Haffen organization, and its outing is to be one of the largest affairs of the kind the Bronx has ever witnessed, 7,000 tickets having been sold.

Home Protection

We offer unassailable protection for the homes of the people.

The Title insurance we offer is especially desirable to small land owners, those who have their little all invested in a home. This class as a rule are not versed in legal matters and may be easily deceived.

Our services are rendered for a fixed and reasonable sum. A title examined and guaranteed by us represents the superlative of safety. Do you not need our protection?

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital & Surplus, - $11,000,000

176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
380 Fulton Street, Jamaica.
Brooklyn Banking Dept., 193 Montague St

Our 8th floor restaurant—a cool place for luncheon.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

Princess light weight dress shields, all styles and sizes, 3 pairs for 25c.

Annual sale of curtains and upholsteries

TIMED for this month because it meets your most pressing demands, and replete with savings because from one August to another we keep a close watch on the world's best markets and contract for delivery just before this sale begins.

Irish point lace curtains.
Hundreds of handsomely wrought designs at these great savings—2.75 curtains, per pair..... $1.75
4.50 curtains, special at, per pair..... 2.95
7.50 curtains, special at, per pair..... 4.45
9.00 curtains, special at, per pair..... 5.90
10.50 curtains, special at, per pair..... 7.00
13.50 curtains, special at, per pair..... 9.75

Nottingham lace curtains.
An almost limitless variety to choose from in dainty copies of the real laces—a few sample prices follow—2.00 curtains at, per pair..... 98c
2.75 curtains, special at, per pair..... 1.45
4.50 curtains, special at, per pair..... 2.35
5.90 curtains, special at, per pair..... 3.45

Renaissance lace curtains.
New edge and insertion effects—beautiful hand-made laces mounted on fine French nets—5.50 curtains, per pair..... $3.50
7.50 curtains, special at, per pair..... 4.25
9.00 curtains, special at, per pair..... 5.90
10.00 curtains, special at, per pair..... 7.50
Finer qualities, equally cheap, pair. 11.75, 13.50, 19.75, 22.50

Arabian lace curtains.
These popular curtains are more in demand than ever, and these special offerings will prove particularly attractive. $5.90 curtains, per pair..... $3.95
$7.50 curtains, special at, per pair..... $4.85
$9.75 curtains, special at, per pair..... $5.90
$17.50 curtains, special at, per pair..... $12.50
$15.00 curtains, special at, per pair..... $22.50

Tapestry portieres. Fourth Floor.
Of the many excellent values offered we can name but a few. $7.50 mercerized Armure tapestry portieres, pair..... $5.00
$9.75 bordered tapestries, pair..... $6.90
$13.50 imported tapestry portieres, pair..... $9.50
$19.75 French damask portieres, pair..... $11.75

Remarkable values in renaissance curtain laces.
33c Novelty designs, including several new Colonial effects—both white and Arabian color included. Sale prices one-third less than regular. Per yard, 27c., 33c., 39c., 49c., 69c..... 27c

Ruffled embroidered muslin.
50 pieces that the importer sacrificed for instant cash. Hence, choose to-day of these 39c. to 69c. qualities at, per yard..... 25c

Couch cover bargains.
$6 Persian rug tapestry covers..... 2.95
$10 East Indian couch covers..... 5.50

Dining table covers at ½
8-4 and 10-4 sizes, excellent qualities, $2.45 and 5.15

100 regular $5 renaissance bed sets at $3.40.
Well made of durable bobbinet, with 15-inch lace medallion in spread and bolster and nicely finished with lace trimmed valance. Regularly $5, special to-day..... $3.40
Others in finer qualities at 5.90, 8.90, 11.75, 17.50. Worth double.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

"Roosevelt" bears, 85c

MOST popular toy ever seen—these wonderful bears—children are "de-light-ed" with them. Third Floor.

Made of plush with movable head and limbs—have a voice, too. Pinch them and you'll hear quick enough—colors, white and cinnamon. 85c

Others at $1.50, $3, $5 and $7.50.
Mail Orders Filled.

August furniture sale

EVERY day we offer new inducements—want the benefit of August sale prices to reach every one. Fifth Floor.

$40 library tables at 24.00

Like illustration—very massive design—selected quartered oak—48 inches long—heavy pillar supports—substantial oval shaped rim—very latest design—guaranteed construction, special at..... 24.00

$40 Turkish chairs.
Best upholstering—covered in genuine leather—extra high back and wide arms—fitted with resilient patent Harrington springs—very comfortable and durable—best workmanship, special to-day at..... 29.00

Other table bargains.
23.00 golden oak library table, 18.00
24.50 golden oak library table, 19.75
28.00 golden oak library table, 21.00
28.50 golden oak library table, 22.00
34.00 golden oak library table, 27.00
41.00 mahogany library table, 35.00
46.00 golden oak library table, 37.50
53.00 golden oak library table, 43.50
69.00 golden oak library table, 56.00
74.00 mahogany library table, 60.00
80.00 mahogany library table, 64.00
125 golden oak library table, 85.00
175 golden oak library table, 125.00

Couch bargains.
18.00 velour couch, 12.50
22.00 velour couch, 16.00
23.00 velour couch, 18.75
26.50 velour couch, 21.00
28.75 velour couch, 23.00
33.50 leather couch, 19.50
43.50 leather couch, 36.50
56.00 leather couch, 42.50
94.00 leather couch, 65.00
10.50 denim box couch, 8.75
18.00 denim box couch, 10.75
17.50 denim box couch, 15.00
21.00 denim box couch, 16.75

$25.00 bookcases, like illustration, 16.50

Made of thoroughly seasoned quartered oak or mahogany finished, highly polished, nicely carved, fitted with a double glass door and two drawers, best workmanship, at..... 16.50

Other bookcase bargains.
27.00 golden oak bookcases, 21.50
36.00 mahogany bookcases, 28.75
16.75 golden oak bookcases, 33.00
42.00 golden oak bookcases, 29.00
28.00 golden oak bookcases, 20.00
60.00 golden oak bookcases, 40.00
136.00 golden oak bookcases, 100.00
180.00 mahogany bookcases, 120.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A picture clearance.

TO-DAY we begin a clearing sale that means a saving of more than half on beautiful framed pictures, etchings and fac-simile water colors. Fourth Floor.

2,000 assorted framed pictures that sell regularly for 25c. at..... 10c

Engravings and fac-simile water colors, 11x14, gilt frames with matched corners—reg. 50c. At.. 25c

Christy pictures—Yards of flowers, fruit and game—elegantly framed—regularly $1. At..... 50c

3.75 etchings—ornamented Dutch oak frames, 24x47. At..... 2.50

Fac-simile water colors—ornamental gilt frames with matched corners—regularly $1.50; special half price to-day at..... 75c

Asti heads—Color prints, etchings, fruits and game in ebony and Flemish oak frames—regularly $2 to $2.50; bargains for to-day at..... 1.00

Sale of 250 mismatched Sanford Axminster rugs.

OVER 250 of these famous rugs—size 9x12 ft.—in which patterns are not true. The most critical eye would hardly discover anything wrong, were the defect not called to his attention. Means a big saving in the price, for the Sanford factory takes less than the actual cost of weaving. Fourth Floor.

They're the highest grade of Axminster rugs made—come in beautiful Oriental patterns and colors. The regular lines always sell for $24.50 or more, and it's only in an event of this kind that they can be sold for less—to-day these splendid rugs..... $18.50 $18.50

Smith's 1.25 Axminster carpets, 95c
Another noteworthy bargain is a big lot of Alex. Smith's Carpets—new patterns with borders to match—come in light and dark colorings—reg. $1.25—bought them at a saving. To-day..... 95c

Smith's 1.50 Savonnerie carpets, $1
The best and highest pile carpets made—some patterns with borders and some without—all nice patterns and a good assortment—plenty of each to cover large places—reg. $1.50. To-day..... $1

$1 inlaid linoleums, sq. yd., at 69c. 8 brand new patterns—the kind that the colors go clear through—comes in beautiful tile effects—regularly $1 per yard, special to-day at..... 69c

$10 art squares, $7.25. A new line, all wool. extra super art squares—9 ft. wide and 12 ft. long—beautiful new patterns and colorings—the best goods of their kind made—regularly $10, to-day..... $7.25

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Groceries: Sixth Floor.

FRESH BUTTER. Royal Stuart; made fresh daily from pure, rich, heavy cream; 3-lb. stone crock, 78c.; 1-lb. print (not delivered). 28c

DAINTY BISCUITS. Huntley & Palmer's Milk, Nursery Rhymes, Table, Ginger Nuts, Breakfast; 9c. packet; 3 packets..... 25c

LAUNDRY SOAP. Millar's Naphtha Soap or Powerine, each 4c.; 10 each or assorted..... 38c

APPLES. Extra Fancy Greenings for cooking; 6-quart basket..... 35c

GARDEN GROWN TEAS. All our regular 50c. to 60c. grades; Oolong, Ceylon or mixed; especially adapted for iced tea; 10 lbs., $3.15; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 38c

TEAS. High Grade Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, Uncolored Japan, Indian or Ceylon; blended to suit the purchaser; all our regular 50c. varieties; 5-lb. fancy tea caddy, $2.85; lb. 60c

COFFEE. Royal Stuart blend, genuine Mandheling Java and selected Arabian Mocha; rich, full body, delicate flavor and aroma; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35c

Bean, granulated, or pulverized.

ROYAL DINNER COFFEE. Extra fancy Java and Mocha; delicious flavor, delicate aroma; exceptionally good value; 10 lbs., $2.25; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

YELLOW CORN MEAL. Freshly milled, American Cereal Co.'s choicest product; 10 lbs..... 19c

CAKE OR PASTRY FLOUR. Royal Stuart; makes light, flaky pie crust and delicate cake; 10 lbs., 43c.; 5 lbs..... 23c

SIFTED PEAS. Hunter brand; extra sifted Early June Peas; dozen, $1.15; regular 15c. can. 10c

SPICES. Freshly ground absolutely pure Black Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard, lb..... 23c

OLIVE OIL. Royal Stuart; made from the first pressing of selected French olives; 1-gallon can (faucet,) $2.75; ½-gallon can (faucet,) $1.50; large bottle..... 70c

COCOA. Royal Stuart quality Breakfast Cocoa; made from selected cocoa beans; lb..... 27c

PICKLES. Old Virginia, all varieties; regular 15c. size bottle; dozen, $1.15; bottle... 10c

LEMON AND ORANGE SUGAR. Royal Stuart quality; 1 package makes 25 glasses; healthful Summer beverage; regular 25c. package..... 19c

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE. Imperial brand; guaranteed absolutely pure; 16-oz. bottle, 45c.; 8-oz. bottle, 25c.; 4-oz. bottle, 15c.; 2-oz. bottle..... 10c

CORN STARCH. Royal Stuart; made from selected Indian corn; makes delicious puddings and desserts; dozen, 70c.; package..... 6c

OLIVES. Extra quality, Royal Stuart Queen Olives; large meaty fruit; 15-oz. bot., 45c.; 10-oz. bottle..... 30c

BAKED BEANS. Belle of Boston, flavored with tomato sauce; dozen, 90c.; regular 15c. 3-lb. can..... 8c

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE. Genuine Gruyere; finest quality; fully matured; lb..... 28c

ROQUEFORT CHEESE. Finest imported Society Roquefort; lb..... 35c

PEA BEANS. Finest quality, New York State hand picked; 5 lbs., 18c.; 10 lbs..... 35c

BOILED HAM. Delicately smoked, sweet, sugar-cured Ham; cooked in our own kitchen; wafer sliced; lb..... 25c

VINELAND SWEET POTATOES. Six-quart basket..... 35c

POTATOES. Fancy Long Island selected stock; bag, $2.25; bushel, 85c.; peck... 23c

ROCK SALT. Finest quality for ice cream freezing; bushel sack..... 49c

LAUNDRY SOAP. Simpson Crawford Co.; used for all household purposes; 6 large bars, 25c.; each..... 15c

BALTIMORE PURE RYE WHISKEY. Gallon, $2.25; full quart bottle..... 63c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY. Gallon, $2.75; full quart 75c

OLD TOM GIN. Finest London Gin; gallon, $2.88; bottle..... 74c

HOLLAND GIN. Van Gelder's finest imported Holland; gallon, $3.25; large bottle, $1.05; regular size bottle..... 69c

TARRAGONA PORT. Sandeman, Buck & Co., Spain; gal., $1.50; bot. 50c

GINGER ALE. Cochran & Co., imported in glass; dozen bots.... 1.18

TO ABANDON FORT BROWN BY PRESIDENT'S ORDER

White Soldiers to Replace Negro Troops, but Only to Pack Up.

MAY NEVER BE REOCCUPIED

Action Regarded in Washington as a Punishment to Brownsville for Objecting to Colored Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—In accordance with the order of the President, Fort Brown is to be temporarily abandoned. The battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry (colored) which, it was announced yesterday, was to go to Fort Ringgold, is to go instead to Fort Reno, Oklahoma. Gen. McCaskey, in command of the Department of Texas, reported to the department that there were no accommodations for troops at Ringgold, and so it was necessary to send them elsewhere. Fort Ringgold has been abandoned and partly dismantled, not having been occupied for some time.

One company of the Twenty-sixth Infantry (white) has been sent from the manoeuvre camp, near Austin, to Fort Brown, to pack up the movable property and ship it to other posts. They will then leave and a caretaker will be left in charge. Gen. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, said to-night that the general scheme of distribution of the troops left none to send to Fort Brown as a garrison, now that the battalion of the Twenty-fifth had been removed. What might happen in the future he declined to discuss. The President's order called for the temporary abandonment of Fort Brown and it had been obeyed.

There has been considerable talk in Washington that it would serve Brownsville right if the fort were completely abandoned, and consequently there is a disposition here to take the President's order as a form of puishment of the town for insisting on the removal of the colored troops. Army officers who were seen to-night declared that that was an erroneous view of the abandonment order and explained that it was really due to the lack of troops available to send to Fort Brown.

Gen. Ainsworth to-day made public a telegram from Major Blocksom of the Inspector General's department, who is investigating the trouble at Fort Brown. The telegram was sent late last night and received this morning. It has been forwarded to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. The dispatch is as follows:

Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 20, 1906.
The Military Secretary, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Causes of disturbance are racial. People did not desire colored troops here, and showed they thought them inferior socially by certain slights and denial of privileges at public bars, &c. Soldiers resented this. There were several individual encounters between soldiers and citizens. About midnight of 13th party of soldiers, probably nine to fifteen, made raid through several squares of town, firing 75 to 150 shots, killing a bartender and dangerously wounding Lieutenant of Police. They also fired into several houses where women and children narrowly escaped being shot. Raid lasted from eight to ten minutes.

Claim was made that citizens fired first, but I believe without foundation; although the act was probably preconcerted, I do not think the commanding officer could have foreseen it. Citizens cannot identify individual raiders, and the authorities have made no demand for them. Investigation now going on has as yet discovered none. The commanding officer to-day invited a committee of three citizens to assist in conducting an investigation.

The people are still in a state of great nervous tension, and the men nearly all carry arms openly at night. Women and children are still frightened. I consider it necessary to remove the colored troops; the sooner the better. While now apparently under perfect control, an entire company is on guard each day—a great strain with little prospect of relief. The differences between soldiers and citizens irreconciliable. BLOCKSOM, Major.

CAMPAIGN ENDS IN GEORGIA.

Primaries To-day, with Howell and Smith Leading for Governor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—A campaign that has been probably the most bitterly fought in the history of Georgia will end to-morrow with the State Democratic primaries. Owing to the large predominance of the Democratic vote in the State, the decision will be equivalent to an election.

Five candidates for Governor are in the field. They are Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution; Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland; J. H. Estell, editor of The Savannah Morning News; Richard B. Russell of Jackson County, and James M. Smith, an extensive land owner and farmer. The contest between Howell and Hoke Smith has excited the greatest interest.

Senator Bacon is the only candidate for United States Senator. The Congressional candidates in each of the eleven districts will be balloted for. In the Third District Congressman E. B. Lewis is opposed by Dudley M. Hughes. In the First District there are four candidates to fill the unexpired term of Congressman Lester, who died recently.

According to the Georgia primary law, the candidate for Governor having the highest vote in each county, names the delegates from the county to the State Convention, each county being entitled to twice as many delegates as it has members in the lower branch of the State Legislature. The State Convention will be held at Macon on Sept. 4.

Plaza Club for Hendricks.

At a meeting of the Plaza-Central Park Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, held last night at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, the candidacy of Frank Hendricks for leader of the district was indorsed. The club is strongly in favor of Herbert Parsons, and was one of the first political clubs to declare for him, and for open organization. Mr. Hendricks is a lawyer.

FOOD.

MORE THAN MONEY

A Minister Talks About Grape-Nuts.

"My first stomach trouble began back in 1895," writes a minister in Nebr., "resulting from hasty eating and eating too much. I found no relief from medicine and grew so bad that all food gave me great distress.

"It was that sore, gnawing, hungry feeling in my stomach that was so distressing and I became a sick man. Grape-Nuts was recommended as a food that could be easily digested.

"Leaving the old diet that had given me so much trouble, I began to eat Grape-Nuts with a little cream and sugar. The change effected in 24 hours was truly remarkable, and in a few weeks I was back to health again.

"My work as a minister calls me away from home a great deal, and recently I drifted back to fat meat and indigestible foods, which put me again on the sick list.

"So I went back to Grape-Nuts and cream and in four days I was put right again. The old dull headaches are gone, stomach comfortable, head clear, and it is a delight to pursue my studies and work.

"Grape-Nuts food is worth more than money to me and I hope this may induce some sufferer to follow the same course I have."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

DOUGLAS MAY RUN AGAIN.

Whitney Says He Would Take Second Place on the Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—It was reported to-day that William L. Douglas of Brockton, whom Democrats and Republicans elected to the Governorship in 1904 by a majority of 30,000, is ready to accept the nomination for Governor at the Democratic State Convention on Oct. 4.

Mr. Douglas has said within a day or two to one of his closest friends: "It must be understood that I would, under no circumstances and on no account, go into any contest for delegates."

Mr. Douglas has not been talked of very much lately in the political line, because of his well-known desire to be let alone. Everybody in the Commonwealth knows that it was because of purely personal reasons that he declined absolutely to run again one year ago. Most persons know that of those reasons first and foremost was the expressed wish of Mrs. Douglas.

About one year ago this time Mrs. Douglas exacted a promise from the Governor that he would not run again. It was because of this promise, which he announced with no false modesty, that the Governor felt compelled to turn down a big committee of representative Democrats which called upon him in his Executive Offices on Beacon Hill to urge him to "reconsider." But things have changed since that day. Now Mrs. Douglas is willing that her husband should re-enter politics, and he realizes that he has a duty in the direction of fighting for tariff reform.

Henry Whitney, who recently announced his candidacy for the nomination, said to-night that if the party could agree upon Mr. Douglas for Governor he would gladly withdraw from the contest and would be willing to accept second place on the ticket.

MONUMENT BEACH, Mass., Aug. 21.—William R. Buchanan, former private secretary to William L. Douglas, said to-night:

"Ex-Gov. Douglas authorizes me to say that he will neither deny nor affirm the report that he is willing to become the Democratic candidate for Governor provided he did not have to make a contest for the delegates.

"He said that he knew nothing of the story until he saw it in a paper, and that as two other gentlemen are contending for the nomination he would consider it undignified to enter any contest."

BRYAN RECEPTION TICKETS.

Chairmen of Delegations May Get Them at the Victoria Hotel.

The sorting of tickets to the Madison Square Garden reception to William J. Bryan on Aug. 30 began yesterday at the headquarters in the Victoria Hotel. The allotment of reserved seat tickets has been completed, but there are general admission tickets which will be distributed to Chairmen of delegations and local leaders. President Hoge of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League sent 6,500 general admission tickets to Tammany Hall yesterday for apportionment among the several district leaders. Controller Metz received 500 reserved seat tickets for the delegation from Brooklyn. In addition, general admission tickets will be issued to the Brooklyn men.

The purpose is, so far as possible, to seat the various delegations together. To further this the tickets allotted to the State and city delegations are being put up in packages addressed to the Chairman of each delegation, who will get them on application at the Victoria Hotel headquarters.

Nearly all the boxes have been disposed of to persons who contributed $50 toward the payment of the expenses. Those that have not been taken are being held at the same price, as the boxes are expected to pay the largest part of the expense. Inasmuch as holders of general admission tickets will have no guarantee of getting seats unless they get there early, there will probably be a rush when the doors open, at 6 o'clock. At 7 o'clock Fanciulli's Band of fifty pieces will open a concert in the Garden. This will entertain the audience until 8 o'clock, when Mr. Bryan will arrive in the Garden and the speaking will begin.

At the same time the Metropolitan Opera House Band will furnish the regular free concert in Madison Square. A platform is to be erected at the Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street corner of the Garden, upon which Mr. Bryan will appear and deliver a short address to the overflow meeting.

ILLINOIS FOR CANNON.

Republicans Indorse Him for President and Praise Roosevelt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—Speaker Cannon was indorsed as a candidate for President by the Illinois Republican Convention to-day. The platform also praises President Roosevelt and the course of Senators Cullom and Hopkins, and urges the re-election of Mr. Cullom.

The passage in the platform indorsing Speaker Cannon is as follows:

Mindful of the great responsibilities of the office of President of the United States, hoping for a continuation of the successful policies and wise administration of the Republican Party, with full confidence in the experience, ability, mental equipment and lofty patriotism of the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon for the discharge of these duties and great responsibilities, Illinois most strongly favors and recommends to her sister States and to the National Republican Convention, to be held in 1908, the nomination of Mr. Cannon to the high office of President of the United States.

President Roosevelt is described in the platform as "one of the bravest, most fearless, and most just men who ever held the high office of the President of the United States, whose influence for good has not been confined to our own country, but, among the great nations no less than among smaller States, has been a potential factor in all that works for the good of mankind."

The platform also favors tariff revision "when changing business and industrial conditions shall make revision beneficial, and when necessity for such a change arises from a fair and candid consideration of all of the business and industrial interests of the whole country." It approves the work of the last Congress in enacting the railroad rate law, the pure food law, the employers' liability law, the meat inspection law, the law making alcohol free, and the legislation for the construction of the Isthmian canal.

John F. Smulski of Chicago was nominated for State Treasurer.

Francis G. Blair was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mrs. Carrie S. Alexander, Fred Hatch, Alexander McLain, and L. L. Lehman for Trustees of the State University.

SPEAKER CANNON PLEASED.

He Says the President's Letter Clearly Defines Campaign Issues.

Speaker Cannon visited the Republican Congressional Committee's headquarters again yesterday and expressed himself as greatly pleased over the letter sent by President Roosevelt to Congressman Watson.

"It was an admirable letter," he said, "and defines clearly the issues of the approaching Congressional campaign. It will exert a powerful influence throughout the country."

Mr. Cannon refused to make any comment on the local situation, but he said he thought the next House would be strongly Republican. He will go to Plattsburg this morning and then to Maine to help Mr. Littlefield in his campaign.

Other callers at the headquarters were Senator Kean of New Jersey, Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, and Congressmen Woodyard of West Virginia and Wanger of Pennsylvania. Mr. Woodyard said that the West Virginia situation was encouraging and that he felt the party would elect five Congressmen. He has just accepted the State Chairmanship and is giving his attention to the election of a Republican Legislature which will choose a successor to Senator Elkins.

GARBER WINS IN OHIO OVER MAYOR JOHNSON

Congressman Seizes the Democratic Machine at Convention.

STAND-PATTERS ATTACKED

Judge McCann Describes Inconsistencies in Roosevelt's Actions and Republican Policy—Praise for Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Congressman Harvey L. Garber is the undisputed leader of the Ohio Democracy. He proved his title to the position when he defeated Mayor Johnson of Cleveland this afternoon in the selection of the State Central Committee. Garber controlled seventeen of the twenty-one votes, and to-morrow he will be re-elected Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

John M. Pattison became the leader last year. He defeated the bosses of the big cities by calling to his aid the rural Democrats of the State and winning the nomination for Governor, and subsequently the election. Pattison's death gave to Garber an opportunity to build a machine.

Mayor Johnson took his defeat gracefully, and intimated that the time was not far distant when he would make another attempt to gain control of the Ohio party organization. He had planned to capture the State Democratic Convention, as well as the party organization, ousting Chairman Garber, read the present State leaders out of the party, have himself elected as the members of the National Democratic Committee from Ohio, and dictate the nominations to be made to-morrow. Garber will dictate the nominations. Samuel A. Hoskins of Wapakoneta will head the State ticket as candidate for Secretary of State.

The State Convention opened to-night in Memorial Hall. Judge B. F. McCann of Dayton, the temporary Chairman, never once referred to Johnson. His eloquent plea for the principals of Pattison and his eulogy of Bryan were the features of his speech. In his peroration he declared that there is good Presidential timber in Judson Harmon, Gen. McMahon, and other Ohio Democrats, but declared that Bryan is not only efficient, but sufficient.

While describing the position of President Roosevelt and the Republican Party, Judge McCann said:

"The Republican machine says 'Stand by the President.' Democrats can well afford to heed that call in many things, since the President has adopted and put into execution many of the principles of their National platform. In the regulation of trusts, railroad rates and rebates, the President has come safely into the Democratic fold. What was Democratic anarchy in 1896, is now law through the efforts of a Republican President.

"But when shall we 'stand by the President'? Shall it be when he is advocating a revision of the tariff in theory or when he insists on 'standing pat' in practice? When he is calling the trust magnates 'captains of industry, to whom the American people owe a debt of gratitude,' or when he likens them to 'masters of cunning whose disposition toward wrongdoing must be shackled? When he is calling Democratic criticism of the courts 'anarchy,' or when he is reprimanding a Federal Judge for rendering a decision which does not suit his fancy? When he is approving Taft's order that the Panama Canal supplies be purchased in the open market, if such a course be necessary to protect the Government from extortion, or when he approves the purchase of both ships and supplies at home at enormously greater prices than they could have been purchased elsewhere? In practice he seldom obtained what he desired in the way of legislation, but was forced by the powerful opposition of the Republican leaders to accept a compromise.

"The insincerity of the Republican leaders is shown by their attitude on the tariff. Democrats all over the land have asked for a fair revision. They have been joined in this request by the Republicans of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts, and by a large number of them in almost every State. But the Speaker of the House of Representatives sings out, 'Stand pat' and 'Let well enough alone,' and even the unwilling members dance to his music.

"The cry of 'Let well enough alone' is no longer sound and, looking into the long future, will be less and less sound. The fact is that our excessive duties have led to great monopolies. The 'square deal' of Roosevelt is only the 'equal and exact justice to all men' of Thomas Jefferson."

ESSEX COUNTY FOR RIKER?

Report That Record's Rival May Be Indorsed for Dryden's Place.

That the Essex County Assembly delegation is ready to indorse Chandler W. Riker of Newark for United States Senator in opposition to Senator John F. Dryden and as a slap at the candidacy of George L. Record of Hudson County was one of the bits of gossip heard in the State House to-day at the conference between the Governor and the various political leaders.

While none of the Colby men are willing to admit it, this is generally regarded as a new source of trouble for their party. Mr. Record is not popular in Mr. Colby's home county of Essex, in spite of the latter's efforts to saddle him and his candidacy on the Assembly delegation.

This indorsement of Riker, Record's rival, will doubtless cause great resentment in Hudson County, where the Colby followers are in favor of Record and strongly opposed to Riker. Mr. Riker is said to be willing to enter the contest against both Dryden and Record, provided he is assured that he will receive the support of the Essex delegation. It is doubtful, however, if he would win, even should the whole Essex delegation go against Mr. Dryden. Hudson County will probably go Democratic this Fall, and this will still further add to the complications.

Another phase of the question that may hinder the candidacy of Mr. Riker is the testimony adduced at the recent insurance investigations which tended to show that he had profited in stock deals with some of the corporations with which Mr. Dryden is identified and against which the Colby followers are supposed to be arrayed. On these grounds the Colby faction, favorably inclined to Mr. Record, will be opposed to Mr. Riker, and the result will be to weaken the whole Colby movement.

Booms Harding for State Treasurer.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—In an editorial this evening, The Argus, the leading Democratic newspaper in this part of the State, starts the boom of Frank Harding, President of the Orange County Trust Company, for the nomination of State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket.

State Barbers Indorse Hearst.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The State Association of Journeymen Barbers adopted resolutions to-day indorsing William Randolph Hearst and the Independence League.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Long cherished as the most distinctive adornment of the table is silverware marked

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

These knives, forks, spoons, etc., are without a peer in the realm of silver.

Dishes, trays, bowls, etc., of the long wearing kind are stamped

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

TWO CANDIDATES IN ROW.

Nominee for Governor Slaps His One-Armed Opponent in Face.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 21.—Considerable excitement was caused at a State campaign meeting in Greenville to-day when A. C. Jones, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, slapped the face of Joel E. Brunson, who is also a candidate for Governor, and is running on practically the same platform.

Brunson, who is a one-armed man, did not defend himself. Jones was arrested.

The Stevens Boomers Active.

The Organization Committee of the Col. E. A. Stevens United States Senatorial Campaign Association, which is composed of leading Democrats in New Jersey, has planned to hold Stevens rallies throughout the State in the interest of Col. Stevens's candidacy for United States Senator to succeed Senator Dryden. The rallies will begin immediately after the Bryan receptions. Col. Stevens is at present in Europe, but is expected back in time to address some of the meetings.

THROWN OFF CAR, ARRESTED.

Sergeant Freed Conductor and Locked Up Injured Man.

Andrew Benson of 856 East 140th Street was before Magistrate Finn in the Westchester Court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct.

Patrolman Sexton, who arrested Benson, said he saw him at 188th Street and St. Ann's Avenue with a bad cut on his head, which Benson said he got through being thrown off a trolley car by the conductor in a dispute about change. He also said he was waiting for the car to return, when he wanted the conductor arrested for assault.

Soon afterward the car came along, and Sexton took both Benson and the conductor, Nathan Weider, of 61 East 106th Street, to the station.

Sergt. McKeon ordered that Benson be charged with disorderly conduct and released the conductor.

"Where is that beautiful Sergeant?" inquired Magistrate Finn yesterday. "He ought to be promoted for rendering such a wise decision. This is a fine state of things, when a man is thrown from a car and arrested, while the conductor is let go. You are discharged."

Then Magistrate Finn told Benson to swear out a warrant for assault against the conductor.

WON'T MEET LITHOGRAPHERS.

Employers Firm for Open Shop—Say They're Gaining Recruits.

F. A. Stecher, head of the National Association of Employing Lithographers, issued the following statement last night:

"The Ketterlinus Lithographing Company of Philadelphia has just become a member of the National Association of Employing Lithographers. The Ketterlinus Company is one of the largest lithographing houses in the country, and it has been announced by the union on several occasions in different parts of the country that this house had conceded their demands.

"There has been an impression prevailing among the men that we are still willing to confer with them concerning matters involved in the strike. The unions have no further boons for us, and we ask no favors of them."

FINN'S CAPACITY FOR BEER.

Magistrate Says He Can Drink Thirty or Forty Pints All Right.

A defendant in the Westchester Court yesterday declared that the complainant, a woman, had been in and out of a saloon all one evening for "pints of beer."

"That's nothing," said Magistrate Finn. "I have thirty or forty sometimes, and think nothing of it."

He then discharged the defendant.

CRAVING FOR LIQUOR

Positively Removed in from 12 to 48 hours.

ANY REGULAR PHYSICIAN

Can administer the treatment under the direction of the

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE

139 West 34th Street - - New York

ALWAYS OPEN.

Brooklyn Office, 44 Court St. Downtown Office, 170 Broadway.

MORPHINISM

and all drug addictions permanently cured and absolutely without suffering.

Cut this out and send with address for free literature, with full information.

GOV. HIGGINS MAY WAIT UNTIL HUGHES RETURNS

Likely to Postpone Declaration as to His Candidacy.

ODELL'S SUCCESS DOUBTFUL

Perhaps He Cannot Extinguish Higgins with Hughes Unless Mr. Hughes Consents.

It seemed probable yesterday that Chairman Odell will not be able to eliminate Mr. Higgins from the race for the Governorship without Mr. Higgins's help. Mr. Odell expects to use Mr. Hughes as an extinguisher for the Higgins boom.

Mr. Hughes said just before sailing for Europe that he was not a politician, that he had no ambitions beyond what the law could give him, and that he would not think of entering into any factional dispute or being the candidate of any faction of his party. He said that if any demand was made that he run for Governor the demand must come from a united party and must be unanimous.

That is the reason, Republicans were saying yesterday, that Mr. Odell must reckon with Gov. Higgins still further. Mr. Hughes's friends say that he will not take a nomination that would come from a fight in the convention against Higgins.

Friends of Mr. Hughes are not pleased by a statement said to have emanated from Mr. Odell that he has assurances that Mr. Hughes would accept the Republican nomination. This came shortly after another statement which Chairman Odell made to a TIMES reporter in which he said that at no time had he held any communication with Mr. Hughes on political matters either directly or indirectly.

It was rumored yesterday that Gov. Higgins will not declare himself until after Mr. Hughes gets back from Europe, which will be the first week in September.

Mr. Hughes has also intimated to his friends that he would not run unless there was also danger of Mr. Hearst being elected. It is pointed out that now that Mr. Jerome has entered the contest Mr. Hughes has another reason for declining the nomination. A contest between Jerome and Higgins, in the opinion of Mr. Hughes's friends, would not have in it the menace that would attend the candidacy of Mr. Hearst, and Mr. Hughes would not feel called on to make the sacrifices that he must make to run.

Unless there is a united call for Mr. Hughes leading Republicans believe that Mr. Odell will have to cast around for another candidate with which to eliminate Gov. Higgins.

Mr. Odell is expected here to-day.

For the "Few Days' Trip"—Specials.

You may paddle away with a swagger two-garment suit of tropical weight gray flannel or cassimere that caused a breeze of admiration at $15. Reduced to $9.75.

Another lucky stroke are negligee shirts, that were till now $1, $1.25 and $1.50, at 79c. Colored handkerchiefs—fancy borders and polka dots, at 2 for 25c.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. At 8th Ave.

Stern Brothers

On the Second Floor in their

Millinery Department

Showing of New Models in

Trimmed Hats for Immediate Wear

Comprising Maline, Lace, Taffeta, Chiffon and Smart Felt Effects.

West Twenty-third Street

BUYS MORE WASTE MEADOWS

Degnon Terminal Co. Adds to Its Long Island City Holdings.

The Roswell P. Flower estate sold last week to the Borden Realty Company, a subsidiary concern of the Degnon Terminal Improvement Company, 382 lots in the sunken meadows south of Jackson Avenue, in Long Island City, and extending to Dutch Kills Creek and Newtown Creek, at prices ranging, it is said, from $1,000 to $1,500 each.

The Degnon Terminal Company has already invested from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 in Long Island City meadows and meadows at the head of Flushing Bay, in the towns of Flushing and Newtown.

The meadows are to be filled in with the earth taken from the Belmont tunnel, and the Dutch Kills Canal and Flushing Bay are to be dredged.

Asked Sister to Call, Found Dead.

Bertha Almroth, 76 years old, an inmate of the Isabella Heimath Home, at 190th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was found dead yesterday morning on the grass in the rear of the institution. She had either fallen or jumped from a second-story window. On Monday she sent a letter to her sister, Mrs. Joseph Heck of 611 East 154th Street asking her to come yesterday morning to see her. When Mrs. Heck arrived she found her sister dead.

Discouraged Inventor a Suicide.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—Adrian G. Miller, formerly a school Principal in Herkimer, N. Y., killed himself yesterday by taking a half ounce of prussic acid. He had lived in Buffalo about eighteen months, and came from Herkimer. He had patented a substitute for rubber for insulating electric wires, but was unable to get any financial backing. He had been despondent for some time as a result.

FORETOLD DEATH, THEN DIED.

Gerson Walked Into Drug Store, Gave His Address, and Fell.

Isaac Gerson, 63 years old, a well-known produce merchant, walked into the drug store at the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Second Avenue yesterday afternoon and said to the clerk:

"My name is Isaac Gerson. I live at 1,244 Madison Avenue. I am dying. Please notify my people."

Mr. Gerson then started to sit down, but fell to the floor and died immediately. The ambulance surgeon who was summoned said that heart disease was the cause of death.

Mr. Gerson was born in Germany and was educated at Heidelberg. He came to this country forty years ago and started a wholesale and retail millinery establishment in Philadelphia, which eventually grew to be the largest house of its kind in the country. Six years ago he moved to this city and went into the produce business.

He leaves a wife and six grown sons. The funeral will take place on Thursday and the interment will be in Philadelphia. Mr. Gerson belonged to the Masons, the United Order of Workmen, and the Mercantile Club of Philadelphia.

Attachment Against Mine Promoters.

An attachment for $84,550 against John L. and M. M. Makeever of Makeever Brothers, mining promoters of 170 Broadway, was served by Sheriff Hayes yesterday at the office of the firm, and on three banks where they are alleged to have deposits. The attachment is in favor of George D. Hurlburt, who brought suit against the Makeevers to recover on the sale of 10,000 shares of the stock of the Montana Overland Mining Company. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

(INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK)

Dividend Announcement

INDUSTRIAL

The Company has just declared a cash mortuary dividend on Policies over 5 years in force which have matured and shall mature in 1906. To all death claims on Policies over 5 years in force it adds 5 per cent.; to all death claims on Policies over six years in force, 6 per cent., and an additional 1 per cent. for each year of duration. Thus the dividend on claims under Policies over 10 years in force is 10 per cent.; over 15 years, 15 per cent.; over 20 years, 20 per cent.; over 25 years, 25 per cent.; 1879 (the earliest issue), 27 per cent. The cost of this dividend payable during the current year is approximately

ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In addition to this the immediate benefits (payable during the six months after date of issue) on adult Industrial Policies, excepting Term and Endowment, issued during 1906 have been doubled. Certain increases have also been made in the benefits on Infantile Endowment Policies during the first year. The cost of these, which will operate as a dividend on all claims maturing during this year, on the issue of this year, is approximately

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

These dividinds are over and above the dividend declared on Industrial Policies January 1 last, which was a quinquennial cash dividend, amounting to about 20 per cent. of the premium for a year, declared on all Policies (except Increasing Life and Endowment Policies, which by their terms carry benefits increasing yearly after the third year) issued in 1881, 1886, 1891, 1896 and 1901. The amount appropriated for this dividend was about

SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Thus the Company **THIS YEAR** has declared and **IS PAYING** dividends on Industrial Policies amounting to

Over Two Millions of Dollars

Every one of these Policies is non-participating, promising a definite sum only at maturity, without dividends. The payment of the dividend is **PURELY VOLUNTARY.** Dividends have been actually paid without promise for many years by the Metropolitan The total amount now approximates

Ten Millions of Dollars

in 12 years. Included among these Policies are hundreds of thousands of Policies issued by other companies and assumed by the Metropolitan.

INTERMEDIATE

Intermediate Policies for $500 each have been issued by the Metropolitan for 10 years past. They are Policies designed for such of the Industrial classes as can afford to pay annual, semi-annual or quarterly premiums instead of weekly. As the plan was new there was no actuarial experience to guide the Company as to the mortality cost. The Company promised to pay, if earned, dividends after five years and annually thereafter. This year the Company set aside over

Six Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars

to be paid in dividends on Intermediate Policies during 1906. Payment of these dividends has brought the cost of the Policies very nearly down to non-participating rates.

ORDINARY

The Ordinary Policies issued by the Company for the last 15 years have been practically all written on non-participating rates—plain business contracts for plain business men, which tell their whole story upon their face, leave nothing to the imagination, borrow nothing from hope, require definite conditions and make definite promises in dollars and cents. The rates, therefore, are low. The Company has in force, however, a considerable, though, compared with its total business, a very small percentage of participating business. Some of the Policies were issued on annual dividend and some on deferred dividend plans—many of the latter having been issued by other companies and assumed by the Metropolitan. Upon these Policies the Company has this year declared and is paying a dividend equal to the excess premium charged by mutual rates over the non-participating rates charged on its current business. The amount of this dividend is nearly **TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,** which is a voluntary extra dividend.

Thus the amount of dividends the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** is paying this year is nearly

Three Millions of Dollars

THREE QUARTERS OF WHICH IS A **VOLUNTARY GIFT** BY THE COMPANY TO ITS PATRONS.

MORAL—INSURE IN THE METROPOLITAN.

A SINGLE outing will often ruin a good business suit. It is always best to have one or two suits on hand for trips to the country, cruises and excursions.

We've taken all broken lines of summer suits and marked them at $15.00.

They were $19 to $28; the bulk between $22 and $25.

Over 800 for early comers to choose from.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

THE WHISKEY OF REFINED TASTE

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 15 William St., New York, N.Y.

"Tone" in Furniture

A certain quality in our Handmade Furniture may be best described a "tone."

It is that element of refinement and character which is generally lacking in a machine-made production.

The skill of hand workmen is nowhere shown to better advantage than in furniture, and in Tobey Handmade Furniture it reaches perfection.

The Tobey Furniture Company 11 West 32d Street

ON AND OFF LIKE A COAT

That is the point in Cluett COAT SHIRTS

These garments have the attractive features of custom shirts but they cost much less. In white and color-fast fabrics.

$1.50 and more

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

Largest Makers of Collars and Shirts in the World.

IDLE DOLLARS
May Be Converted Into
WORKING DOLLARS

as a deposit in the Guardian Trust Co. of New York. Not only will they be working dollars but they will be protected dollars by all the legal machinery of a representative Trust Co.

Guardian Trust Company of New York

170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, New York City

MORGAN'S GINGER ALE and CLUB SODA

Acknowledged the Best.

HIGHEST AWARDS

World's Columbian Exposition.

Order from your dealer, or

JOHN MORGAN,

845-847 West 39th Street.

'Phone 226 Bryant.

Send for interesting Booklet.

SAYS NEW YORK LIFE IS AFTER PROXIES NOW

International Committee Hears They Are Being Gathered.

NOT LAWFUL BEFORE OCT. 18

Mr. Untermyer Asks Supt. Kelsey to Warn the Company That Such Action Is Illegal.

Letters have come to the International Policy Holders' Committee from policy holders of the New York life insurance companies scattered over a wide area in this country and from some in South American countries as well convincing the committee that there is a general campaign by that company for proxies in advance of Oct. 18, the earliest date under which proxies can be legally solicited under the new Armstrong laws. The method described by the policy holders is the same as that told of in THE TIMES some months ago, namely, to have the agents get proxies running to the administration proxy committee filled out with the signature of the policy holder, but with the date left blank.

Yesterday the International Committee gave out a letter which Samuel Untermyer, its counsel, sent to Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey, calling his attention to the matter and asking that he notify the officers of the company of the criminal liability of any who take part in the advance campaign under the new insurance law. The International Committee also is collecting evidence on the matter itself from several sources and interesting developments are looked for if policy holders continue to write in about the proxy hunt.

This is the letter to the State Superintendent:

August 21, 1906.

Otto Kelsey, Esq., Superintendent of Insurance, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Information comes to us to the effect that the agents and agency managers and Directors of the companies are gathering proxies without date for the forthcoming election with the intent of filling in the dates as of a day subsequent to Oct. 18, and using them in the election.

This is a misdemeanor under the statute.

As one instance we cite the case of Thadeus Belt, the agency director of the New York Life Insurance Company for the State of Texas, and ask you to notify the company that the officers will be held liable for countenancing and becoming privy to any such transactions.

We understand that Mr. Christie, the Inspector of Agencies for South American and Spanish-speaking countries, is also very active in the same direction. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
General Counsel, International Policy Holders' Committee.

The information which the International Committee is getting indicates that the proxy hunt as at present conducted is part of a scheme which was under way as far back as the time when the original information came to THE TIMES on that subject. Then, however, officials of the New York Life denied strenuously that any such undertaking was under way, and called attention to the fact that any insurance official in this State who had part in it would be guilty of a misdemeanor for violating the Armstrong laws, as the wording of the statute on this subject is explicit.

The activities of agents in other States and in South American countries are, of course, not actionable under New York State laws, but the similarity of methods followed and the use of the company's literature sent out in connection with the "straw vote" which the New York Life agents are getting, are taken as showing either that instructions have been received from some central point or else that the agents, widely scattered throughout this country, are in remarkably close touch with each other.

The International Committee, it now develops, has been keeping very close tabs on Seymour Eaton, its former Secretary, who spent a large part of Wednesday in the New York Life Building, and a minute record of Mr. Eaton's doings since he sent in his midnight resignation has been prepared. The higher officials of the New York Life had nothing to say about Mr. Eaton or any other subject yesterday. One of the subordinate officers, who explained that he did not want to be quoted, declared "as a matter of information" that Mr. Eaton was not at the building on Wednesday.

The Conference Committees of the International Policy Holders' Committee and the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association got together again for an all day talk yesterday about the joint ticket for Trustees of the Mutual which it is proposed to name if possible. The conferrees were: On behalf of the International Committee—Alton B. Parker, Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota, Col. A. M. Shook of Tennessee, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Frederick C. Niederinghaus of Missouri, Harlow N. Higinbotham of Illinois, and J. G. Hemphill of South Carolina; for the Mutual Life Policy Holders' Association—Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, Calvin Tompkins of this city, Alfred E. Hammer of Connecticut, R. W. Walton of Cleveland, John Skelton Williams of Richmond, Col. R. A. Scott of Quebec, and A. B. Farquhar of York, Penn.

There will be a meeting of the International Committee about Sept. 6, at which the tickets for the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies will probably be made up. The committeemen are now discussing a plan to hold this meeting in Chicago.

CANADIAN SENATOR ARRESTED

Lovitt, ex-Head of Wrecked Bank, Accused of Making False Returns.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Aug. 21.—The arrest of Senator John Lovitt, one of the leaders of the Liberal Party of Nova Scotia, late yesterday, created a sensation throughout the province to-day when the news became public. Senator Lovitt was President of the Bank of Yarmouth, which failed on March 6, 1905, with liabilities of more than $1,000,000. The specific charge against him is that of making false and deceptive returns concerning the bank's condition to the Finance Department of the Federal Government about one month prior to the failure of the bank.

The arrest of Senator Lovitt was followed by that of A. Crowell, Vice President of the Bank of Yarmouth, on a similar charge. The complainant, J. Lyons Hatfield, who was a stockholder in the defunct institution, alleges that Lovitt and Crowell were responsible for the returns sent to the Finance Department of the Canadian Government at Ottawa, which are required by law. It is claimed that minor officials of the bank made out the Government returns, and that Senator Lovitt and the Vice President signed them, verifying the figures therein contained.

Louis Pfromme Murdered in Allegheny

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—Louis Pfromme, a well-known resident of Allegheny, was found dead about daylight near his home, in Melrose Avenue. There was a stab wound on the head and his face was bruised and cut. Pfromme was considered wealthy, and it is supposed that he was murdered and that his assailant attacked him for the purpose of robbery, but was frightened away before getting anything. Leo McDonald, a machinist living near where Pfromme's body was found, is under arrest in connection with the case.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia

COUNT WANTS HIS PICTURES.

Can't Go Home Unless Mrs. Verrault Returns Them—Mrs. Brown Arrested.

Count Gregore Zalinoff, the Fifth Avenue groceryman who made love to Mrs. Bina Finnegan-Verrault, is worried about his photographs. One of the pictures which he gave to Mrs. Verrault represented the Count in full uniform. He has planned to go home soon, but he says if he does not recover this particular photograph he will have to postpone the trip.

The Count called on Hugh Gordon Miller, Mrs. Verrault's counsel, at 220 Broadway, yesterday, and said he was willing to make any sacrifice to recover the photograph. He told Mr. Miller that he would withdraw the complaint he had made against Mrs. Verrault if the picture were returned. Mr. Miller said he could not consent to this without the permission of United States Assistant District Attorney Carmody.

"I authorize you to confer with the Federal authorities on this matter," said Count Zalinoff.

"And suppose they refuse to allow the Government to be made a collection agency of love tokens?" responded Mr. Miller.

"I must recover my pictures, and am willing to make any sacrifice to do so," replied the Count. "Last week I wrote to Mrs. Verrault saying that if my photographs were returned she could keep my chocolates and bonbons and that she would never hear from me again."

"And what reply did she make?"

"I got no answer. I visited her when she was known as Mrs. Verrault and also as Mrs. Hamilton, but got no satisfaction. When I called at one of the houses the butler was very insolent. He asked, 'Who makes the noise?' and I said 'It is me.' 'Then clear out, you poor fellow,' the butler told me. He further said that Mrs. Verrault only dealt with rich men, and had no use for Counts, no matter if they were Russians or Hungarians. That made me mad. The butler only laughed at that and slammed the door in my face."

The Federal authorities are not inclined to let the case against Mrs. Verrault drop, and at the hearing set for next month Count Zalinoff and the other alleged victims of Mrs. Verrault's wiles will be called upon to make good their complaints against her.

Mrs. J. Pemberton Brown, the companion of Mrs. Verrault, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeants McDonough and McCarthy on a charge of grand larceny. She was locked up in the Mercer Street Station, after her "pedigree" had been taken at Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Brown got bail last night. The warrant upon which she was arrested alleged the larceny of $500 worth of lace, linen, and wearing apparel from Abdulla Habeeb, a Syrian merchant, of 38 Greenwich Street. He says that Mrs. Brown got the goods from him under false pretenses.

LIVE WIRE SHOCKS MANY.

Loosened by Lightning Bolt It Kills a Horse.

Lightning struck a telegraph pole at South Eighth Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. This resulted in the killing of a valuable horse and serious injury to its mate, while the driver was severely shocked. Several trolley passengers suffered a shock by jumping into pools of water which were charged with electricity.

When the bolt hit the telegraph pole it parted one of the wires at the insulator. The wire came down, and the end fell across a trolley wire. A team hauling a delivery wagon of the Imperial Steam Laundry, 218 to 224 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, was being turned out of the car tracks by its driver, Michael Heffman, to let a crowded Crosstown car pass. As Heffman turned toward the sidewalk in front of the Carleton Hotel the telegraph wire struck one of the horses.

The animal was instantly killed, while its mate received a shock and fell. While it lay across its dead mate Heffman was pitched from his seat, and also received a shock. As he fell on the struggling horse the animal bit his right arm.

Meanwhile the car had come to a stop directly beside the telegraph wire. Every time the wire touched the pavement an explosion followed. The trolley passengers leaped from the running board of the car to the pavement. Several pools of water had formed from the rain, and those of the passengers who touched the water received a shock. Their cries attracted the attention of several policemen who were at the near-by ferries. When they reached the spot, John Smith, an Inspector of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was trying to remove the broken wire. He was severely burned while doing so.

Heffman was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital. The accident blocked traffic for half an hour.

ALIENISTS VISIT THAW.

Made No Mental Examination, They Told Tombs Physician.

Harry Thaw was visited yesterday by two alienists, Dr. D. D. Evans of Morris Plains, N. J., and Dr. C. J. Wagner of this city. Dr. Evans figured prominently at the Terranova trial. Clifford W. Hartridge, Thaw's lawyer, accompanied the physicians on their visit and remained with them for an hour while they conversed with the prisoner. When asked why the alienist had been summoned to the prison Mr. Hartridge said:

"Oh, Harry has a bad cold. That's all."

The humor of calling in alienists for a cold seemed to strike the lawyer, however, for he smiled as he made this statement. Dr. McGuire, the Tombs physician, went to Thaw's cell when he heard that the alienists had arrived. He withdrew when they assured him that no mental examination would take place.

May McKenzie saw Thaw yesterday for the first time. The two are old friends, and Thaw has been anxious to see her for some time. She went to the Tombs with Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and both women remained as long as the rules allowed.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the writer and society woman, also called at the Tombs in the morning. She said she knew Harry Thaw well and wanted to talk with him. She got a pass from Commissioner Lantry and will see him to-day. She would not say what her object was in visiting the prisoner, and Lawyer Hartridge could shed no light on the subject.

Mrs. William Thaw did not visit her son yesterday. She is away in the Adirondacks.

SUICIDE AT UNDERTAKER'S.

Ticket Speculator Kills Himself Because of Ill-Health.

Henry Krekel, a ticket speculator, who at one time was a policeman, killed himself yesterday at the undertaking shop of J. M. Vannett's Son, at 628 Eighth Avenue.

Mr. Vannett was in the shop when Krekel entered, but went out when he began flourishing a pistol. Mr. Vannett, who is aged, believed that the man was intoxicated. He knew Krekel, having buried his parents.

While he was out seeking help, Krekel shot himself. When Vannett and a policeman returned they found him dead on the floor.

A note addressed to Krekel's wife and daughter at 40 West Seventy-first Street, where his wife is a caretaker, said that ill-health drove him to suicide.

Sanborne to Leave Boston & Maine.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—D. W. Sanborne, General Superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad and one of the oldest railroad officials in New England, will retire from the service of the road at his own request on Sept. 1. He will be succeeded by Charles D. Lee, the Assistant General Manager, and his present office will be abolished.

NATIONAL TENNIS OPENS ON NEWPORT COURTS

Little Defeats Alexander in First Important Match.

VETERAN TROUBLES HACKETT

Yale's ex-Champion Forced to Top Speed to Beat Man Old Enough to be His Grandfather.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Lawn tennis experts of all shades of ranking struggled through the first round of the twenty-sixth annual National championship tournament to-day upon the famous field of turf here. With the record entry list of 117 competitors in the singles, all but one of the matches in the first round were finished. It is the largest number of aspirants for the title that ever gathered here, and in consequence Dr. James Dwight, referee, rigidly enforced the rule of defaulting those competitors who failed to take the courts at the hour scheduled on the match board. This penalty hurt in a number of instances, but it made possible the handling of the great field.

The featured match on the grand stand court brought out Raymond D. Little, Captain of the American international team, and Frederick G. Anderson. From the start it was Little's victory on form, and the result came in his favor at 6—3, 6—4, and 8—6. A portion of this contest was played in the rain. This appeared to check Anderson's powerful driving to some extent, and he bungled many of his returns by hitting the ball down into the net. He improved as the rain stopped and the game progressed, and, driving constantly to Little's back hand, wore the international Captain down so that his resourcefulness alone saved him in the last set, during the greater part of which Anderson held the lead.

Upholding the theory recently advanced that tennis may be played, and played hard at that, up to 60 years of age, Dr. George T. Ames, a graybeard, faced Harold H. Hackett. The former Yale champion had no easy task to come out of this match with his colors flying, for his opponent, who might have been his grandfather, forced the exchanges at close range and with a pretty change of pace that kept Hackett on the move all the time, and he was only successful in winning at 6—2, 6—2, and 7—5. Summary:

National Championship Singles.—First Round—A. G. Thatcher defeated Louis H. Waidner, by default; Stanley Henshaw defeated S. J. Smith, by default; H. C. Townsend, Jr., defeated S. B. Bradley, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2; H. Simmons defeated A. S. Dabney, 6—1, 5—7, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; J. D. E. Jones defeated E. F. Torrey, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; D. F. Appleton, second, defeated W. F. Keene, by default; J. B. Seabury defeated Thomas C. Trask, 7—9, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2; J. R. R. Carpenter, Jr., defeated Cyril Carmichael, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1; Richard Gambrill defeated Dwight Orne, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3; E. T. Gross defeated S. M. Peacock, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1; F. C. Mahoney defeated H. W. Warner, by default; Arthur Sweetser defeated Phillip L. Schuyler, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1; J. O. Ames defeated J. D. Read, 6—0, 8—6, 6—1; James D. Pell defeated G. B. Simmons, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1; C. O. Cooke defeated W. V. Bennett, 6—4, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3, 8—6; W. P. Burden defeated S. Prescott, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0; Frederick B. Alexander defeated Elmer Schlesinger, by default; T. L. Townsend defeated E. A. Frank, Jr., 6—3, 6—1, 6—3; J. A. Ross defeated William Stackpole, by default; Adrian Iselin defeated O. L. Mills, by default; Clark Fosdick defeated P. A. Carroll, by default; P. B. Hawk defeated H. G. Hubbard, by default; R. L. Agassiz defeated George Rubelee, by default; William J. Clothier defeated H. A. MacKinney, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1; Frederick C. Colston defeated C. E. Van Vleck, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4; F. J. Sullaway defeated G. A. Lyon, by default; Karl H. Behr, Jr., defeated Cyril Hatch, by default; William A. Larned defeated R. N. Buckley, by default; R. J. Holt defeated Harold S. Vanderbilt, by default; D. Noblit, Jr., defeated Charles Lanier, Jr., 6—2, 6—2, 6—0; E. V. Page defeated F. R. Budlong, 7—5, 7—5, 6—3; Ephron Catlin, Jr., defeated Benjamin Thaw, Jr., 6—2, 6—3, 6—0; H. E. Foster defeated Marion Wright, by default; W. P. Carter defeated David H. Morris, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1; W. F. Johnson, Jr., defeated Clarence Hobart, by default; Irving C. Wright defeated N. W. Niles, 7—5, 6—1, 6—2; A. L. Hoskins defeated J. G. Darragh, 6—0, 6—1, 7—5; Goelet Gallatin defeated F. J. Otis, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2; Robert Le Roy defeated R. T. Townsend, 6—4, 6—4, 8—6; Paulding Fosdick defeated A. H. Barnard, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated George T. Adee, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2; H. B. Register defeated Edwin P. Fisher, by default; J. C. Goodfellow defeated Richard Nevins, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1; W. O'D. Iselin defeated Henry W. Slocum, by default; A. C. Way defeated L. S. Freeman, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3, 6—0; A. N. Reggio defeated Craig Biddle, by default; Willing Spencer defeated Alfred Schwartz, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1; R. N. Dana defeated Richard Stevens, by default; Raymond D. Little defeated Frederick G. Anderson, 6—3, 6—4, 8—6; Dr. F. H. Glazebrook defeated S. A. Beardsley, by default; F. H. Howland defeated C. Frederick Watson, Jr., by default; Harold H. Hackett defeated Dr. George T. Eames, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

HELD AS TRAIN WRECKERS.

Jersey City Men Arrested on Railroad Tracks in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—Charged with attempting to wreck in Long Meadow this morning, the train due in this city from New York at 10 o'clock, Charles Kanarian, 21, and Mertich Tutujian, aged about 40, both of 582 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, are confined in Police Headquarters in this city.

Section men say that they saw the prisoners place spikes on the tracks. The prisoners assert their innocence, and explain their presence on the track by saying that they were walking from Thompsonville, Conn., to see Springfield. Kanarian said that they were visiting for a week a Mr. Ekezian of Thompsonville. He said he was a photo engraver employed by the Powers Photo Engraving Company of 154 Nassau Street, New York, and that his companion worked as a silk weaver for a firm whose name he thought was Stone & Sons of Jersey City.

The Powers Photo Engraving Company last night confirmed Kanarian's story that he was employed by them, and also said that he was on a vacation. Mr. Powers said that there must be a mistake in the arrest as Kanarian had a most excellent character.

PLATINUM GOES UP AGAIN.

A 15 Per Cent. Rise in a Week—Worth $28 an Ounce.

Diamond jewelry, artificial teeth, and a wide variety of articles used in the photographic, chemical, and electric trades are being advanced in prices as a result of the scarcity of platinum, the cost of which has been going up rapidly, largely as a result of disturbances in Russia, from which practically all of that metal comes.

Platinum has gone up 15 per cent. since last week, and is 50 per cent. higher in price than it was a year ago. Belais & Cohn, refiners, at 11 Dutch Street, said yesterday that the metal which could be bought a week ago for $24 is now $28 an ounce. A year ago it sold for $18 and $18.50. The present price is three times that of fifteen years ago.

According to reports circulated among refiners, the Russian Minister of Commerce is now considering measures either for placing a heavy export tax on the product or for prohibiting altogether its exportation, except after it has been refined in Russia. Nearly all of the metal now exported is in the ore, which comes from the Ural Mountains. The mining is controlled by the Government.

The United States imported in the last fiscal year 9,269 pounds of platinum, valued by the Government at $2,678,540. This was more than the world's annual production fifteen years ago. This country is said to take nearly one-half of the production of this costly metal, whose use, although in limited quantities, is regarded as essential in many lines of manufacturing.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE 18TH & 19TH STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES NEW YORK

The Oriental Rugs *in the August Rug and Carpet Sale*

WHEN we began to sell Oriental rugs we determined to price them without sentiment. We never had much sympathy with that merchandising policy which added an extra profit for beauty, novelty or foreign origin. There is no longer any excuse for charging those fancy prices for Oriental rugs that were originally asked to cover cost of long and risky transportation by camel-train and sailing vessel.

Our prices on Oriental rugs show anywhere from 10% to 20% and sometimes as much as 30% savings on the figures asked anywhere else in town.

During our rug sale we reduce even these low figures in the following manner:

Carabagh Rugs—average size 3.6x5; a notable showing; good value at $13.75; sale price..... $9.75

Fine Shirvan Rugs—average size 3.6x5.6; excellent values; well worth $23.75; sale price..... $16.75

Anatolian Rugs—average size 3.6x5; antique and modern; good value at $21.50; sale price..... $16.25

Beloochistan Rugs—average size 3x5 ft.; fine quality, in soft, old shades of red; regular $23.75; sale price $17.25

Extra Fine Shirvans—average size 4x5; rugs among them worth $29.50; sale price $21.50

Antique and Modern Mosul Rugs—average size 3.6x6.6; regular $27.50 to $32.50; sale price..... $22.50

Silk Rugs—average size 4x5; these rugs are in soft shades of blue, red and green; regular $35; sale price $23.50

Large Kazak Rugs—in sizes from 6.10x4.10 to 9x5 ft.; good value $36 and $45; sale price..... $31.50

Antique Persians—sizes average 4.6x9.6 to 11.6x5.5; exquisite samples of the Oriental weavers' art; good value $75; sale price..... $53.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor, Front.)

Superb Domestic Rugs and Carpets

The August Sale Saves 10 Per Cent. to 20 Per Cent.

THESE are the very goods that you seldom see marked at bargain prices. They are the very "bread and butter" of the carpet business; goods as staple as flour, but, unlike flour, not controlled by any one center of supply. The competition among manufacturers has given us a constantly improving standard of beauty in design and quality of substance, while at the same time it has kept prices low.

It is a hard thing to cut much from prices of goods like these, and the fact that we have done so speaks volumes for the power that is back of this sale.

You will find rugs here at prices 10%, 15% and even 20% less than our own regular figures—and our own regular figures are almost that much less than those of other stores.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Note These New Blanket Prices

SOME typical offers from the August sale of blankets and comfortables! The reductions are straight cuts from our own regular prices. The goods, in all cases, are new and perfect.

White, Fleeced Cotton Crib Blankets—reduced from 39c a pair to..... 24c

Gray, Fleeced Cotton Blankets—with colored borders, for single beds, reduced from 59c a pair to 39c

Comforters—for full-sized beds; light, medium or heavy weight; reduced from prices up to $2.75 each to..... $1.50

Down Comforters—covers of finest imported nainsook and mercerized sateen; filling of choicest down which will not "shed." Reduced from $5 to $2.95

White and Gray Eastern-made Blankets—cotton warp and wool filling; full 11-4 size; reduced from prices up to $4.50 a pair to..... $2.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

$35 Brass Bedstead, $25

HERE'S one of the leaders of our August furniture sale. At its regular figure this bed proved one of our best sellers, and at its sale price, which is $10 lower than that quoted by any other house, it represents one of the biggest bargains in bedsteads which has been advertised during August—or any other month.

The cut does not show up all the little details that contribute to the beauty of the bed, least of all can it show the fine and careful finish. But you will find it a good example of our supremacy in furniture selling.

2-in. continuous posts; SATIN FINISH ONLY; seven laterals; connected with the under top rails; best possible construction; three sizes—4 ft. 6 inches; 4 ft.; and 3 ft. 3 inches wide; sold elsewhere for $35. Sale price $25

$25

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

House Necessities---Cheap

"Cort" Gas Cookers—regularly sold for $10; to-day only..... $7.50

Double-Wall Ovens—for gas or oil stoves; made of heavy sheet iron; regular price $1.60; for one day..... 80c

Salt Boxes—of China, prettily decorated in blue; have wooden tops..... 15c

Cereal Jars to match; also made of white china with pretty blue decorations; very popular because of their beauty as well as usefulness; regularly 25c 18c

No. 7 Wash Boilers with Copper Bottoms—regular price 75c; extra special at.... 40c

Paints and Varnishes

Ready Mixed—assorted colors; ½-gal. size, 50c; 1 qt. size, 30c; ½-pt. size..... 11c

Varnish and Hard Oil Finish—1 qt. 40c; 1 pt. 22c; ½-pt. size..... 15c

Enamel Paints—pint size, 35c; ½-pt. size, 18c; ¼-pt. size..... 10c

Floor Wood Stain—1 qt. 35c; 1 pt. 18c; ½-pt.... 10c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

California Summer Trips

$75 from Chicago

and $69 from St. Louis to California and back, June 1 to September 15.

You may travel on the luxurious California Limited along the historic Santa Fe Trail, and visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Harvey serves the meals.

Santa Fe All the way

Cheap one-way colonist rates to California beginning Sept. 15.

Ask the Santa Fe agent at 377 Broadway, New York City.

THREE DIE IN EXPLOSION.

Eleven Comrades Nearly Killed Trying to Rescue Them.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—Three men are dead, two are in a serious condition, and nine others were rendered unconscious by a blowout of accumulated gas early to-day at the Eliza furnaces of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company at Soho, this city. The men were engaged in dumping ore or coke into the furnace from the top when the explosion occurred.

Flames shot up and enveloped Andrew Marsley in the deadly fumes, and he fell over unconscious. His brother, George, went to his assistance, but he, too, was overcome, and Michael Boise, who followed him, was also rendered insensible. In spite of their realization that the same fate probably awaited them, each of the eleven men remaining went to the rescue, and every one in his turn was overcome. By this time notice of the accident had reached the workmen below, and the gas was shut off. The men were then rescued and taken to the company's emergency hospital. On the way the three named died.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square and Broadway & Lispenard St.

A broad financial policy, designed to meet the requirements of the new conditions in business, governs our banking department. Interest on daily balances.

The fall shapes of KNOX HATS

Will be on sale throughout the country on

Thursday, August Twenty-third.

452 5th Ave., cor. 40th St., 194 5th Ave., 5th Ave. Hotel, 189 Broadway, near Dey St.

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Never known to fail to cure in 24 hours. Send for MAN-A-CEA WATER and Booklet. Druggists, Grocers, or MAN-A-CEA WATER CO., 13 Stone St., N. Y.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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MR. MURPHY DECLARES WAR.

Mr. MURPHY professes to have discovered "plenty of Hearst sentiment" in the rank and file of Tammany. He declares that it is "usual" for Tammany delegations to be guided by "the expressed sentiment throughout the organization." This is interesting. It is Democratic. It is also new—for Tammany.

Between Mr. MURPHY and Mayor McCLELLAN there has been a relation of factional hostility, not openly avowed. The statement put forth by Mr. MURPHY yesterday is a declaration of war, war upon Mayor McCLELLAN, war upon the city, upon its people, upon their property, and upon their interests. Mr. McCLELLAN is in Europe. Mr. MURPHY is on the ground and at work. He has the advantage of position. Has he any other?

Mr. MURPHY is not very wise. He is not even cunning. His statement about the guiding force of "sentiment throughout the organization" will instantly attract attention as a confession of weakness. It betrays him. Tammany has never been guided by sentiment, always by the orders of the boss. If Mr. MURPHY were a real and controlling boss he would indulge in no foolish talk about sentiment.

Mr. MURPHY is buoying himself up on a bubble of false pretenses. Prick the bubble and he is done for. There is no reason or excuse for surrendering the New York County delegation to Buffalo into his hands and the hands of Mr. HEARST.

REPUBLICAN STATISTICS.

The gentlemen at Washington who tell us what to think about the figures with which they supply us are not ingenuous. All they say is true, but what they leave unsaid lessens the value of the moral which they draw. For example, we have just published their comparison of the export trade of 1896 and 1906. What could be fairer, apparently, than a comparison of just a decade, in a Congressional campaign year? If the comparison is favorable, what a mighty argument there is in the demonstration that developments under the tariff make disturbance of it almost impious! And how ungracious and un-American are those cold-blooded persons who look at the facts just as they are, rather than as a stand-patter would like to have them thought to be! The gentlemen of the departments are well informed. They know what we are about to suggest to them. Not ignorance but partisanship is the implication of such misleading expositions as they supply, and which should not be supplied by a Government bureau.

The comparison of 1896 with any other year is fundamentally unfair, for reasons which need hardly to be suggested to those who walked in the sound-money parade, or took any other least part in the trying events of that period. The comparison might be excused if accompanied with a reminder of the conditions. A fairer way would have been to compare with the average of several years, or with previous bests upon record. Not a syllable of this sort accompanied the statement. Not a hint is given that any abatement is necessary for such reasons, or for such a fundamental fact as that the growth of population by nearly 15,000,000 naturally swelled all figures regardless of other considerations. A per capita comparison is loathsome to a protectionist. The exports of agriculture are assumed as normal, although they had never been relatively smaller, except in war times, and had been exceeded by more than a hundred millions of dollars several times. In short, the rise of the economic tide is computed from low water, and not from the mean. A stand-patter on the stump would suffer from such procedure. For a Government bureau to do so is to invite the charge that the Administration is seeking prestige by disparaging comparisons with depression caused by the policy of its predecessors of the same faith. Republican financial maladministration, unremedied to this day, caused the stagnation which makes possible so unfair a comparison.

Naturally we rejoice with everybody else that the showing is so good absolutely, although subject relatively to the discounts we have named. We cannot agree that Republican policy caused the crops to grow, and we dissent from the doctrine that Republican policy caused the increase in the growth of exports of manufactures. We have objected before to the classification of products of the soil as manufactures. Among exports which exceeded $50,000,000 the only classes of real manufactures are iron and steel and cotton. Although we are consuming 25,000,000 tons of pig iron, we are exporting $160,984,985 of manufactures of that sort. Are we to rejoice that the sum is so large, or to lament that it is so small? Every dollar's worth is sold abroad cheaper than at home, for our prices are above the world's level, kept there by the tariff. The injustice of forbidding sales at home as cheaply as abroad rankles, but at the moment is allunde. The present point is that exports of iron manufactures are not so large because prices are so high, but are so small for that reason. "Abroad" has no reason to fear our competition during a boom, but will have bad times when our prices get so high that we cannot consume at home. As for cotton, it will suffice to place the figures together:

COTTON EXPORTS, 1906.

Manufactures	$52,944,033
Unmanufactured	401,005,921

The growth which is boasted of leaves us exporting eight times as much of the raw product as of the manufactured goods. And such goods as we export are of the coarsest sort. We are unable to make even for ourselves the fine goods which we import, and of the world's increased trade in cotton manufactures we have been able to absorb less than $4,000,000 yearly. We rejoice at what growth appears, but compared with what it might be there is cause for thought regarding the merits of high prices in stimulating exports. As regards iron, so regarding cotton, if home prices were lower exports would be larger.

We could ill do without these figures, but their usefulness would be increased if they were less partisan, in a political or an economic sense. Appendices lack both the prestige and the wide circulation of the original. Either the departments should be more judicial in tone, or they should permit footnotes to be appended to the original at the time of issue. Needless to say, nothing of the sort will be done, and the result is that all such publications are subject to discount.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN TEXT-BOOK.

Congressman JAMES E. WATSON of Rushville, Ind., must have been about the most surprised man in the universe when the morning postman delivered to him that two-column letter from President ROOSEVELT. We insist that he was and must have been surprised—for what had he done to invite this distinguished favor and attention?—unless he had been previously singled out and his consent obtained as the recipient of what is manifestly intended to be a chapter in the Republican campaign text-book of this Congressional year. It is a dull letter, and we say this in a spirit of sincere compliment to Mr. ROOSEVELT, who marvelously excels in many branches of composition, but not in this. It is a perfunctory thing that he had to write, painfully tiresome, it did not interest him, and in putting it together he must have toiled and ground away like a weary laborer in a mill.

At one point the President brightens up. It is where he couples those whose "sinister opposition" to the Panama Canal has bothered him. But the canal episode was quickly over, and then the President resumed his perfunctory recital of the doings of Congress, a chapter in the history of the Republic already fairly familiar to its citizens. A very large tub is cast to the Labor whale in the course of the letter—several tubs, in fact. The President evidently hopes to placate GOMPERS with soft words and promises. So he goes over a programme of labor legislation, using freely the stock phrases of flattery and appeasement like a Congressman on the stump in a doubtful district. Speaker CANNON defied GOMPERS, and met his threats in an appeal to the plain common sense of the American people, pointing out that an anti-injunction bill is merely a license ticket for riot. Mr. CANNON'S speech offers a healthy contrast to the Executive truckling. Indeed, it is evidently the President's purpose to soften the effect of Mr. CANNON'S direct words.

When he got as far as the tariff, Mr. ROOSEVELT was tired indeed. From his flagging mind there proceeded no new thoughts, no vital words, but instead those venerable observations which decades of use and misuse have made familiar to us all. "We stand unequivocally for a protective tariff"; "whenever a given rate or schedule becomes evidently disadvantageous to the Nation because of the changes which go on year after year in our conditions, and when it is feasible to change this rate or schedule without too much dislocation of the system," and so on, and so on; "a general revision of the rates and schedules will be undertaken whenever it shall appear to the sober business sense of our people," and more to the same effect. Groans issue from the tomb of ASUR-BANI-PAL. HAMURABI rises in wrath and hurls a copy of the Code at the hoary chestnut. From the pyramid's depths come strange articulations that those familiar with the accent declare to be the Ramesian equivalent of the modern American "Chuck it." We are pained that the shade of an Egyptian monarch should be so irreverent, and it is with much hesitation that we admit the expression to our columns. But what in the name of patience are men going to do if the stand-patters continue to drone out these everlasting platitudes and offer to an intelligent electorate these hollow and insincere excuses for adhering to a policy persisted in for no reason on earth save partisan advantage?

Distinctly the worst and most unpleasant part of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S contribution to the campaign text-book is this passage:

> The question of revising the tariff stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the so-called "trusts"—that is, with the control of monopolies and with the supervision of great wealth in business, especially in corporate form. The only way in which it is possible to deal with those trusts and monopolies and this great corporate wealth is by action along the line of the laws enacted by the present Congress and its immediate predecessors. The cry that the problem can be met by any changes in the tariff represents, whether consciously or unconsciously, an effort to divert the public attention from the only method of taking effective action.

The very children know that the Dingley duties sustain the Trusts, and the President knows it. But the removal of the duties, opening monopoly to the natural corrective of competition, would in no way augment the Federal power—quite the contrary, in fact. Augmentation of the Federal power is the blood and bone of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S policy toward the corporations; so he here insists, as he has before insisted, that "corporate wealth" must be chained down and controlled by the enactments he has recommended. If Mr. BRYAN were capable of seeing and seizing his opportunity, his speech at the Madison Square Garden reception would supply the compilers of the Democratic campaign book with a crushing reply to the President's brief for the inviolable Dingley schedules. Mr. BRYAN has complained that the President has stolen his issues. Here is an issue of which he is not only not deprived, but that is created and made ready for him, an issue he can make his own. He will not have to put it under lock and key. Now that Mr. ROOSEVELT has gone over altogether to the stand-patters, the Democratic Party once more has a reason for existence. Mr. ROOSEVELT has evidently concluded that there is at least one more Presidential election in the tariff. With Massachusetts ready to break away from the Republican column, with discontent in Iowa that will not down, and with many evidences elsewhere of growing impatience with the Republican policy of insisting that the tariff duties are too sacred even to be discussed, his attitude offers to the opposition, and in particular to Mr. BRYAN, a challenge which we should suppose would be eagerly accepted.

UNLICENSED CABMEN.

The Traffic Squad is doing something important toward the purposes of its creation by undertaking to enforce the laws and regulations concerning public hackmen. There is no lack of subjects for this discipline. It appears that disobedience to the law is almost the rule rather than the exception. At any rate, when an effort was made, for almost the first time within human memory, by the police to enforce the law, the police had no difficulty in "rounding up" within a few days some fifteen hackmen who were habitual lawbreakers, and getting them mulcted in fines which, though small in amount, were sufficient for admonitory purposes. If any of these convicted offenders should be caught offending again, his punishment will doubtless be more substantial, while every offending hackman not yet caught is charged with knowledge of his liability.

These convictions were for failure to possess or to exhibit the licenses which the law requires to be possessed and exhibited. It should not have been left for a spasmodic spurt of energy on the part of the Traffic Squad or the Merchants' Association to secure the result now attained. The real remedy is with the public, or that part of it which uses cabs. It has always been, and the responsibility must therefore be divided between the offenders and the public. If every citizen regarded the enforcement of the law as his individual duty, as he ought to do, and reported and prosecuted every case of lawbreaking which came under his observation, not only extortions by hackmen, but far more important and harmful abuses, would come to an end. But where public spirit is so lacking and private spirit so engrossing that an average citizen will not take two dollars' worth of time and trouble to redress a dollar's worth of grievance, it is to be expected that a great many abuses will flourish which might very surely and easily be put down. It is certain that nobody who has neglected his share toward suppressing them has any right whatever to complain of them.

PRINCETON'S CANTEEN.

Thoughtful observers have long wondered at the apathy with which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has regarded the Princeton canteen. For years that accursed institution has been in full and wide-open blast. Not only have undergraduates quite publicly and shamelessly sate down of an evening to enjoy the pleasures of sin, which is to say of song combined with beer, for a season. But sundry of their professors and resident or visiting alumni have encouraged them by joining in the unhallowed rites and making speeches to the effect that the sing-song-cum-canteen, with all its accompaniments, was a good thing. And while sin and misery and ruin thus stalked abroad the band known as "We See to You" has held a shameful peace.

Now, however, it has awakened, though tardily, to the call of duty. The local President of it announces her intention to plead with the University Council on the folly and madness of its course. It seems that there are not only undergraduates, but also professors, who "drink occasionally." This must be looked into. And it seems that not only drinking, but smoking, yea, smoking of "pipes and cigarettes," is rife at Princeton. It is darkly rumored that there are even theologues who smoke. We hope it is not true that the theologues are incriminated in the next count of the indictment, that which specifies that there is much card-playing in the secular department of the university. It would be too awful if the form of vice known as progressive euchre should be discovered to have enmeshed a divinity student in its slimy folds. But it is "some consolation to mankind" to know that, after long delays and tampering with the evil things, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has at last set itself to extirpate the vices of drinking, smoking, and card-playing from Princeton University.

It will be agreed that the union has its work cut out for it. But it need not, we think, be feared that, having once put its hand to the plow, it will look back. The first interview of a deputation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with the University Council ought to be a refreshment. We trust reporters will be admitted. It will be perfectly in vain for the cornered males of the council to plead that, after much consideration, they have adopted the course which seems to them likeliest to promote the moral welfare of the students under their care, and equally so to intimate, with all the respect that chivalry requires, that they are acting upon knowledge and responsibility, whereas their critics know nothing of what they are talking about, and have no concern with it. Such shallow subterfuges will avail them no more than the like subterfuges have availed the wretched officers of the United States Army, when they have maintained the same positions with reference to their canteens. Their subterfuges have been swept away by the indignant action of a hen-pecked Congress. The case of Princeton is more desperate, inasmuch as it is the authors of the existing policy to whom the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will have to address its pet appeal for the reversal of that policy. That may involve some temporary difficulty. But a little thing like that cannot ultimately quench or even dampen the passion for minding other people's business when that passion is once fairly kindled. Neither can it check the tendency of the busybody of either sex to invent "mala prohibita," and, having invented them, to declare and ordain that they are "mala in se."

CASEY AT THE BAT.

There's the man that is trying to steal from first base to second, lying far out from first base, with a spring in his body like a hickory bow, ready to dart for second base and hurtle himself through dust to immortal glory if he sees the smallest sign of weakening in catcher or pitcher. He is brave, but not rash; he is far out, but not too far; for the pitcher is watching him with half an eye and stands ready to launch a Jovian thunderbolt that will dash him to pieces if he is off base.

Tense thousands watch. The fate of empires hangs on Kelly's slide.

Thus CASEY, the redoubtable CASEY of the Brooklyns, and J. F. CASEY, D. D. S., when not pursuing the trade of hitsmith for the National League, hymns the praises of baseball as "The Great American Game" in the latest number of The Independent. The Duke of WELLINGTON won Waterloo with the product of the English cricket fields. What, asks CASEY with due patriotism, must baseball be doing for this Nation, whose millions of schoolboys are deriving from the game qualities which would make the English cricketer look like a valetudinarian? The jump of the kangaroo, the run like the wind, the throw of the cannon, the launch through the air of a bombshell—these be the properties of your true top-to-toe baseball athlete. And how CASEY bats with the Pindaric imagery of the superlative! Hear, for example, the dithyramb on that rarest of feats, a perfect triple play by "our boys":

> Cincinnati's soulless cohorts were mute because their champions were the victims. Yet that play is not lost or forgotten. The glory of the men who made it will thunder down the resounding ages long after the forest is growing again on the spot where Cincinnati now stands.

Oh, fairest of preludes is the renown of Brooklyn for the mighty race of the Caseyonidae. What home, or what house, could we call by a name that should sound more glorious for Hellas to hear?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Rounding Up the Food Magnates.

That will be a notable convocation in this city on Sept. 17 of wholesalers, jobbers, and manufacturers of foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, representing every portion of the United States, to speak their views upon the new uniform rules in preparation by the Government's commission for the enforcement of the National pure-food law. It will be a novel experience for the drug and food proprietors who are in the inter-State and foreign business to be thus rounded up and made amenable to set regulations, rigidly enforceable wherever their goods are spread for sale upon the retail counters of the country.

The chance is a slim one, too, that manufacturers of adulterated, misbranded, or inferior products within the meaning of the law will succeed to any extent in modifying the rules in their favor by which it is to be enforced. Since the authorizing act of 1903 the Secretary of Agriculture has pretty definitely established the standards of purity for nearly all the common food products, and in fixing them the people who manufacture the goods have already been carefully consulted by food experts. Such organizations as the National Association of State Dairy and Food Commissioners and the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists lent their powerful aid in making this work competent and thorough.

Some new questions, however, which have arisen since the promulgation of the National pure-food law will require settlement in the September hearings, the chief one being how far the disclosure of trade formulas will be necessary to secure freedom from adulteration and misbranding. We trust that Dr. WILEY'S committee, in its sessions this Summer, has been able to prepare a clear solution of this somewhat puzzling problem.

A Case Without a Remedy.

In a manner admirably judicious The Times-Dispatch of Richmond, Va., comments upon a most annoying affair. It is an incident growing out of those "Jim Crow" regulations of the Southern States which lately, upon his visit to Prof. COUNCILL, at Normal, Ala., gave such pain to the Rev. REVERDY CASSIUS RANSOM of Boston. "No one, perhaps," says our contemporary, "has ever regarded the Jim Crow system on Southern railways as a perfect and impeccable device. It has appealed to those who have adopted it only as the best way known to them of coping with certain very obvious nuisances. That it should bring some difficulties in its train was foreseen and inevitable."

Then follows an account of the predicament of a Mr. THURMAN, "who is of dark complexion, though as free from African blood as any other Caucasian." A conductor on the Southern Railway in Kentucky, "misled by Mr. THURMAN'S dark skin, insisted on his leaving the white car and taking his seat in that reserved for the colored passengers." Mr. THURMAN, not unnaturally indignant, sued the road and lost his suit. The court ruled that the railway company was "not liable merely because, in the exercise of ordinary care, it mistook the race to which a passenger belonged." To The Times-Dispatch this position appears "perfectly sound," since it is quite evidently "impossible for all conductors and brakemen to be ethnic experts." Acknowledging deep sympathy for Mr. THURMAN in the injustice done him, and admitting the embarrassment and anguish which the decision may cause the innocently swarthy, our contemporary can suggest but one remedy for his case and theirs. The suspiciously "dark complected" may stop riding on the cars.

Our Neighbors' Names.

Prof. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, having recently undertaken travels in western parts, has learned how to pronounce certain geographical names which he says the New Englander habitually miscalls. In the joy of his new knowledge he reveals to the readers of The Boston Transcript that Oklahoma, youngest of States, pronounces her first syllable like the noble tree which springs from the acorn. All glowing with good intent, he cautions the Boston schoolmarm not to teach her innocent charge to say Iowa, (with the accent on the o,) as it seems is her mistaken academical custom. Next he begs the citizen of Massachusetts, fastidious of the sound of his words, to restrain a native propensity to lay too noble a stress upon the last two letters of Oregon, and bear instead upon the initial O. Finally he says that the Virginians call their beloved State Virginya, using three syllables only! That last naïveté is too much for the fiery spirit of the Columbia State. "What else should they call it?" exclaims the South Carolina antagonist of TILLMAN. "Does the Transcript suppose they make four syllables and string the thing out into Vir-gin-i-a?" They do not, of course. But why quarrel with Dr. HART? He is right, and he is eager to set others right. That the information he has to convey is common knowledge in Carolina (and some other places) is no reflection upon his acumen in making these discoveries or his zeal for truth in giving them the widest possible publicity in New England.

The Coming War with Japan.

Eastward the course of empire! Why have we failed to heed carefully the warning vouchsafed us by The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, that Japan was meditating a career of conquest in American possessions, beginning with the Philippines, Hawaii, and California? Already the prophecy buds in Hawaii, and may flower and bear its baleful fruitage so soon as the Japanese warships, at the behest of the Nipponese Daily Chronicle of Honolulu, cast anchor in that harbor.

This newspaper, according to a dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, has been emitting fiery showers of jingoism like a Yeddo volcano, or the crater of Mauna Loa, upon the American citizens in Hawaii, on the ground that the whites resent the presence of the Japanese, which would be dispensed with altogether could the plantations find laborers to replace them. White oppression is reaching that utmost point where there must be a collision between the two races, says The Chronicle; the Japanese Government would do well to send at least one war vessel to Hawaiian waters, that the Americans may take counsel of prudence and display better manners to their military and naval superiors. "If we," (the Japanese,) it continues, menacingly, "ever have such misfortune as to have difficulties with Uncle Sam, Hawaiian territory will be the fuse that causes it."

Of course, we are not at all sure that, under a strict construction of our exclusion laws, the Japanese have any business in Hawaii. But we suppose an act of injury and oppression toward a Japanese subject there resident, even by sufferance, should receive the attention of the Japanese Legation in Washington, who would refer the case to the State Department for redress. But barring such preliminary formalities, the appearance of the black muzzles of Japan's naval war dogs before Honolulu must perforce bear out the dreadful prophecy of The Novoe Vremya. Thence the cloud of the Japanese Djinn of war would rise and spread above the Philippines, above Alaska, the Pacific Slope, Pike's Peak, the Mississippi, the National Capitol, and dash the Statue of Liberty in ruins into New York Bay. But hold! a sad suspicion disturbs our credulous imaginings. Do Japanese editors read Russian dispatches?

What Gladstone Said in 1872.

From The London Globe.

Mr. Chamberlain was once delivering a rousing speech in Birmingham to an audience so tightly packed together that no one could possibly get in or out. Suddenly in the middle of the hall arose a scowling man. "What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" he howled. "Turn him out!" shouted the audience. Three men hurled the interrupter a few yards, and others hustled him into the street. A friend who had been at the meeting came upon him later in the day. "What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" asked the friend. "I don't know," said the man. "I haven't a notion. Only I'd got a terrible toothache and couldn't butt my way through the crowd, so the only thing to do was to get thrown out."

STRIKE BRINGS MANY EVILS.

Demoralization Follows Traction Strike in Newburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is my pleasure, as it is a duty, to thank you for your editorial entitled "Mr. Hughes" in your issue of yesterday; also for Edward B. Bradford's review of Dr. Carroll D. Wright's book on strikes. The reading of the two is very consoling and instructive to a studious seeker for the righteousness in this war between capital and labor, so hidden by the smoke of greed, prejudice, and ignorance. In the beautiful and richly (by nature) endowed city where is my home there exists a condition of affairs that threatens our community with results as deplorable as those that have for twenty years afflicted the town of Danbury, Conn. Here a strike of the employes of the Orange County Traction Company has continued for nearly three weeks without any promise of relief to the public, numbering, with the surrounding population and others whose rights and conveniences are indirectly concerned, between forty and fifty thousand individuals.

Concerning the disagreements between the traction company and its employes, (fifty-four,) reinforced by all the labor unionists of Newburg, probably 5,000, your correspondent expresses neither his judgment nor his prejudice, but he would state what seems a fact not to be controverted that an innocent community, numbering at least seven times the people at odds, is practically at the mercy of the combatants. Why? Because the City Government does not do its duty: the Mayor is unequal to the exigencies of the case by temperament or because of political indebtedness; the police are, by majority, in sympathy with the strikers, and do not protect the mass of the traveling public who would ride in the cars provided by the trolley company, but who dare not when not defended from the jeers, insults, and assaults of the strikers and their union sympathizers. Again the press of the city, notably in the case of one paper having the largest circulation and a political partisanship that defies the minority sentiment, is blatant in support of the actions of the disturbers of the peace against the rights, convenience, and necessities of seven-eighths of innocent people.

A provincial disaster of this character may not command your advice, but could and would every reader in Newburg receive and digest the articles for which I now sincerely thank you, our community might be educated and given courage to maintain itself righteously in this crisis.

X. Y. Z.

Newburg-on-the-Hudson, Aug. 19, 1906.

OVERCROWDING ON RAILROADS.

Too Many Passengers Eager to Travel on Fast Trains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Travelers in Italy last Fall were greatly annoyed by the failure of the new Government managers to provide cars enough for their passengers, and the wail was loud enough to reach The London Times and to stir deep interest in England as well as Italy. Our feeling of superiority as to our own methods was cheering amid our discomforts.

But on Saturday I came from New York on the famous "Empire State Express." At Albany scores of passengers crowded a train already full. Men and women stood in the aisles, stood and sat on the platforms, (under the notices posted by the company to indicate the danger of such action,) and endured every discomfort that such crowding can impose on both the standing and the seated.

A man standing beside me, e. g., was bound for Buffalo, and certainly stood at least for ninety miles to Utica. Women and children were in similar condition—and through these crowded aisles waiters bore trays of edibles, and conductor and brakeman crowded back and forth. It was simply vast discomfort at a very large cost.

Cannot our railway managers be made to feel the intolerable outrage thus inflicted on their passengers? The plea that schedule time cannot be made with heavier trains is no excuse. We have the right to a just return for our fares, and whether that can be better accomplished by additional cars or additional trains is a secondary matter. To inflict such penalties as passengers have been bearing lately for traveling on "the fastest train in the world" is not common justice, and must react against the interests of a road even as good and popular as the Central. The people cannot be always patient under wrongs. JUSTICE.

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1906.

St. Mary the Virgin Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in to-day's issue of THE TIMES, headed "A Puzzled Catholic," signed by a gentleman from Atlantic Highlands, who seemed worried over the services in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, calls to attention one more dissenting voice.

A great many people, especially Protestants, go to St. Mary's with the intention of disapproving of the beautiful services in vogue in that parish, and come out after church delightfully shocked, full of righteous indignation. Many times has the writer heard elderly, excited Protestant ladies, after high mass, declaim in a loud voice against the "Romanizing" movement in the Anglo-Catholic communion. It is a novelty, (to me,) however, to witness the solicitude of a Roman Catholic—such I take it is our friend's denomination—over the Catholic services held at one of our leading New York churches, and it must make Anglicans sorry to see him disturbed at the way affairs are conducted in the Diocese of New York. Does it show the Italian Church in this country fears the growth of real American Catholicism? CHURCHMAN.

New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

An Immortal Snake.

From The Korean Times.

During the demolition by the Japanese authorities of a building known as Koo Cheun Kak, built many hundreds of years ago by the founder of the present Korean dynasty, an enormous snake emerged from the hole left in the floor of the compound by the removal of a stone weighing 1,000 pounds.

It began to travel round the compound with great rapidity, jumping over any walls that came in its way.

Seven Japanese soldiers eventually killed it, and they then took the remains outside and burned them.

That night a green fog settled down over the city, and the seven soldiers who had killed the snake are said to have died suddenly and mysteriously.

After the soldiers were dead the snake again made its appearance, and, rushing round and round the houses and jumping over them, prevented any one from sleeping that night.

What eventually became of the strange reptile is not related.

Muzzling Overdone.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

The British Admiralty are beginning to question whether they did not overdo the matter of muzzling the press during the recent manoeuvres. The rules concerning newspaper correspondence were so rigid that scarcely a line was published until after the conclusion of the operations. Then the reports were old news and the newspapers were not disposed to give space to them. As a consequence there has been a great lack of public interest in the manoeuvres this year, and this is considered as a serious disadvantage to the navy, which has much to gain from popular appreciation, especially just at this time when its value is being called in question by the British economists.

GRADE-CROSSING PERILS.

Railroads Should Adopt Measures Which Would Prevent Accidents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The horrible accident at Allaire, N. J., on Saturday afternoon last, by which three persons were instantly killed and another so badly injured that he may die, should awaken the lawmakers of the State of New Jersey as well as other States to the necessity of at once formulating and passing such laws as will make it obligatory upon all railroad companies to provide against such accidents as far as it lies within human possibility.

In this particular case there is at this crossing over a public road much frequented no warning whatever, except the usual antiquated box out sign, no watchman, no bell to give warning. The train coming to a curve in the railroad near the crossing cannot be seen until almost on the crossing, and a train running at the speed at which this one was, a mile a minute, is on the spot, has done its horrible work, and is a mile or two away before it can be realized what has happened.

Automobiles have come to stay, and the use of them is constantly increasing, and legislators should pass laws to protect life and limb. Let the lawmakers take the thought to their own homes and imagine such an accident as that which happened at Allaire. Will they not realise the necessity of the times?

If the State was more liberal in its laws as to automobiles and more stringent as to railroads it would be an improvement. An automobile cannot injure a railroad train much, but what a train can do to an automobile can easily be estimated. Every railroad company should be obliged to have (when there are no safety gates) an electric warning bell, which would ring when the train is within a mile or two of the crossing, which with a train moving a mile a minute allows only one or two minutes' warning.

The writer thinks the public has a right to demand only as just that such laws be passed as will force all railroad companies to provide all safeguards possible against such terrible accidents as that at Allaire on Saturday. BEN BIRKENFELD.

Long Branch, Aug. 20, 1906.

DEFENSE OF MR. COMSTOCK.

Praise for His Zeal, Courage, and the Enemies He Has Made.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to thank you for your very sensible article in THE TIMES of Aug. 17, entitled "Criticism from Abroad." You say: "He [Anthony Comstock] is very bitterly hated by thousands of criminals of the basest sort," among whom no one would think of classing the members of the Art Students' League. We should remember that Mr. Comstock did not visit (or raid, if you prefer) the league on his own initiative, but on that of a woman to whose daughter a copy of the pamphlet had been sent. For one I do not at all wonder that Mr. Comstock's demeanor is rather brusque, when I consider the kind of criminals (again I eliminate the Art Students' League) that, for the most part, he has to deal with, but I do honor him for his zeal and courage and for many of the enemies he has made. It is true that at times he may be overzealous and that in this matter of the Art Students' League pamphlet his judgment may have been wrong, but on the whole his work is deserving of the highest praise.

WILLIAM A. MAYLINE.

New York, Aug. 20, 1906.

Who Are "The German Voters"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you, or your correspondent, Mr. Henry P. Schmidt, kindly inform me what he means by "the German voters of Greater New York"?

Up to now I have been under the impression that before a German could vote it was necessary for him to become an American citizen, and in doing so to give up all allegiance to the land of his birth, but possibly I have been in error.

As the Kaiser said on a certain occasion, "I know what Germans are and I know what Americans are, but what are German-Americans?" COLIN CAMPBELL DUNCAN.

New York, Aug. 21, 1906.

Garbage Smells from Riker's Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Contrary to all laws of health and decency, the city has been dumping garbage on Riker's Island for many weeks. The odors that enter the homes in the eastern sections of the Bronx, whenever the wind is from the east, are becoming almost unbearable. Why has not some action to abate this nuisance been taken by those in authority?

Unless the practice soon ceases there promises to be lively legal action from this territory. LONGWOOD.

Bronx, Aug. 20, 1906.

Imprisonment for Lynching.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

The ringleader of a lynching mob in North Carolina has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. That is a healthy sign, despite the fact that the man was an ex-convict. It may be freely admitted that the conviction could not have been obtained in a Northern State. So far as we are aware, no one has ever been punished for the offense of engaging in mob practics in the northern tier of States.

RUSSIAN POPULAR SONGS.

TAKE ME BACK TO DEAR OLD MOSCOW.

I.

I met a Russian exile
Upon a bench at rest,
Not only weeping wildly,
But quite a bit depressed.
As soon as he observed me,
That melancholy wreck
Burst forth as follows, holding
Me firmly by the neck:

"Take me back to dear old Moscow, far away,
Where dynamite is singing all the day,
Where every Dick or Tom
Propels or stops a bomb—
Take me back to dear old Moscow, far away."

II.

I cried: "Cheer up, old chapaki,
Go get a job, ere night,
Where men are blasting tunnels
With tons of dynamite."
"Hurrahskivitch!" he chortled,
"I long to hear the sound!"
But soon he warbled, pinning
Me roughly to the ground:

"Take me back to dear old Moscow, far away,
For, if a cop should through my tunnel stray,
My murdering of him would
Be quite misunderstood—
Take me back to dear old Moscow, far away."

III.

From Broadway to the harbor,
From wharf to Liverpool,
He held me by the collar,
That old Slavonic fool.
From Liverpool to Moscow
That cuss I had to steer,
And there he warbled, holding
Me tightly by the ear:

"Send you back from dear old Moscow?—
Oh, nay, nay!
From now till death, together every day
We'll breakfast, lunch, and sup
And—" Here I blew him up,
And sprinted for Manhattan far away.

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

BLACK HAND MURDERS EMPTY KATONAH CAMPS

Italian Laborers Flee in Panic from the Water Shed.

BANDITS ALL AFTER MONEY

And Kill Those Who Refuse to Give It —Sheriff Unable to Get a Clue to the Criminals.

A carload of Italian laborers left the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon on the 2:08 o'clock train for Katonah, N. Y. As the outgoing train sped into the tunnel an incoming one landed two score and more Italians in the station. The outward bound laborers were on the way to the camp of the contractors who are building the dam on the Cross River, a mile from Katonah. The "Black Hand Society" is said to have been active among the workmen on the dam, and the laborers who returned to this city yesterday returned here to find a padrone who could get them work anywhere in the country where they would not be threatened by the banditti.

Three murders in the New York watershed last week, along with several stabbing cases, were responsible for the panic among the workmen. The work of damming the Cross River is in charge of Winston & Co. and the McArthur Brothers Company, joint contractors. The work proceeded smoothly until last week when it was found that the fear of the "Black Hand" Society had taken such hold on the 600 Italians employed on the job that whole families were deserting their shacks.

The contractors had not been using padrone labor as they had plenty of men who had been employed by them before in similar work in Clinton, Mass. These men were all faithful and sober, and they were thoroughly to be relied on. But the hundreds of men who had followed the contractors from Massachusetts to New York attracted the attention of the "Black Hand," and members of that organization soon appeared in the big camp near Katonah.

The first real trouble began in March of this year when Giuseppe Dondero, who had been successful as a commissary in the former camp in Massachusetts, received a letter telling him that he had better leave the Katonah camp. Dondero has a wife and four children. Besides running the commissary for the camp, he is also a Deputy Sheriff.

Attack on Dondero.

When Dondero told the contractors of the threat they told him to disregard it and stick to his job. He took their advice. He had forgotten all about the letter of warning when he was asked by two Italian travelers one night last March to give them a room in a little tavern he runs near the camp. One of the Italians invited him to drink with them. Dondero is a temperate man, so he took a glass of soda water, and then went to the highway to unhitch his horse. Yesterday Dondero told this story of what followed to a TIMES reporter:

"That is what they did," he said, pointing to a scar which ran clear across his face. "As I was unhitching the horse," he continued, "the two men advanced on me and asked me whether I was going to leave camp. As I jumped back to get out of reach of their knives one of them cut my face open. The flow of blood blinded me, but I succeeded in drawing my revolver, and fired two shots. I must have come near hitting one of the men, for they ran away. I managed to crawl to my house after they left me.

"After the attack," he went on, "I got two letters demanding $5,000 from me, and the letters were decorated with ink drawings of a pistol and a stiletto, crossed. That is the mark of the Society of the Black Hand. I paid no notice to the letters. I have a wife at home and four babies, and I don't worry about my chances against the Black Hand. I must support them, whatever the cost."

The Sheriff of Westchester County visited the camp yesterday, in the hope of getting some information as to the workings of the Society of the Black Hand that would give him a clue to the murderers of John Tucci, who was shot through the head and killed Sunday night.

Tucci's body was being carried down the winding path on the side of the big hill on which stands his shack yesterday afternoon. Frightened Neapolitans and Sicilians jabbered together as the hearse lurched in the ruts of the steep road. All stopped work for the moment. As the hearse swayed from side to side down the hill under the great weight of Tucci, who was known as "Jumbo," Antonio Cassora hurried up the hill, great beads of perspiration standing out on his forehead. Antonio was with the dead man when he was attacked, and a streak of sticking plaster on his jaw showed where a bandit's knife had landed.

THE TIMES's reporter, who was passing at the time with one of the clerical force from the contractors' office, asked Antonio to tell him what had happened in the highway Sunday night when "Jumbo" met his death.

"No speak E-english, signore," he said with a shrug of his shoulders. An interpreter spoke to him in Italian and his face became suddenly blank.

"I don't know," he said in Italian. He was afraid of the "society," the interpreter said.

Tucci a Marked Man.

"This last victim of the society," said J. O. Winston, the head of Winston & Co., "was a faithful worker. He had been five years with the firm as a laborer, and had been so industrious that he had been advanced until he was drawing about $60 a month—a large salary for an Italian workman."

For five years he had saved and saved his money, sending it all to his home in the Province of Apulia. As the contractors provide shacks at a minimum cost, free fuel and water, and as the commissary undersells the dealers in the nearby towns, Tucci lived comfortably on a few dollars a month and saved all the rest except what he had to spend for his clothes and what he used in postage in writing home. He was six feet two inches in height and weighed 200 pounds and more. He was a conspicuous figure in the camp.

Mr. Winston said yesterday that Tucci was always laughing. Dondero later told why he was so happy. Tucci had taken three months off from work, had returned to Italy, had married his sweetheart in Apulia, and had only recently come back to work to add to his hoard that he might bring his wife to this country and furnish her a better home than a camp on the hillsides offered. Knowing that the big Italian had money, the "Black Hand" society marked him for a victim. He refused to buy immunity, and so he was killed.

Angelo Mora and Antonio were with him when he was killed. Mora is now in a hospital at White Plains. The assassins wounded him more severely than they did Antonio, and his wounds are such that it is believed he cannot live.

Tucci's funeral having passed down the hillside, Dondero wiped the perspiration from his forehead and told of the second move of the Black Hand society on the camp—the attack on Frank Perano, another Deputy Sheriff. Perano received a letter from the society in May. It demanded $500 cash. He did not answer it, and was held up in the highway soon after. Perano is crafty. He showed his empty pockets to the bandits instead of a revolver or a knife.

"Next Saturday," he told them, "I will be able to draw some money from the cashier. I will give it to you then."

He got until Saturday. He met the Black Hand men at the appointed time and place and gave them each a few dollars, saying that it was all he could get. Incidentally he studied them and the next day picked them out of the force of laborers. They are now in the jail at White Plains waiting indictment by the next Grand Jury.

Sheriff Merritt, after his visit to the camp yesterday, found himself at a loss as to what to do. He has tried to obtain the services of Detective Petrosini and his Italian staff from Police Headquarters in this city, but this was found to be impossible. He now has men working among the Italian laborers in the camps of the watershed, but there is little chance of their getting him much information. The victims of the Black Hand society are so badly frightened that in many cases they are afraid to tell of the attacks upon them, and even Dondero lowers his voice when talking of the doings of the organization.

Laborers in a Panic.

All through the county, from Katonah to Kingsbridge, the Italian laborers are in a panic. Some are said to be quietly sending their money home and moving away. Others leave on receipt of the first letter with the crossed knife and revolver by way of a signature.

The contractors at Cross River have never before used the padrones to get laborers, but they are depending now on the Italian employment agencies in this city. Those who are taking the places of the fugitives are hard pressed for work, and are willing to run the risk of assassination.

Sheriff Merritt yesterday swore out two warrants for Italians who disappeared from the Cross River Camp the night that Tucci was killed and Mora and Cassaro were wounded. His chance of getting them is very slim on account of the fear in which the society is held by the Italians. They may return to the same camp next week under different names. Deputy Sheriff Dondero, hoping that love of money would help break the silence imposed by fear, offered $1,000 reward after the attack on him for information as to his assailants, but not the slightest clue was obtained.

At Mount Kisco, a few miles away, the society last Monday first ordered Pasquale Serpe to pay $100 and then killed him. The murderers are as far from arrest as they are in Tucci's case. The Sunday night murder at Mount Vernon, when Angelo Gradastoforna was killed, is still a mystery.

While the Sheriff and the deputies in the camps are doing the little they can to get some trace of those who are believed to be directing the hold-ups and murders, the laborers are drifting to New York with their wives and children and their places are being filled with newcomers.

An Italian in the Cross River camp told THE TIMES reporter yesterday that he believed the headquarters of the society had been establisred in Brooklyn in order that it might be nearer to the hundreds of laborers employed in the New York water shed. He would not say what reason he had for this belief, but ran back to his task fearful that a member of the society might overhear him.

SING FOR CARNEGIE PRIZES.

Five Choirs with 1,000 Singers Compete at Carnarvon.

CARNARVON, Aug. 21.—The Royal National Eisteddfod opened here to-day with the customary picturesque ceremonies. The chief event was the choral competition for prizes given by Andrew Carnegie by five choirs, representing nearly a thousand competitors.

After a contest lasting two hours the North Staffordshire choir was awarded the first prize and the Llanelly choir the second. There was a vocal and instrumental concert to-night.

There are thousands of visitors in the city, including delegates from the Celtic societies in Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, and Brittany.

MISS BRYAN'S SKETCH.

The Nebraskan to See "Mrs. S. Holmes, Detective," at Keith & Proctor's.

There is in store for William Jennings Bryan a reception other than that which is to take place at Madison Square Garden, for he has accepted an invitation to visit Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre on the night of Aug. 31 and witness one of the first performances of his daughter's playlet, "Mrs. S. Holmes, Detective."

Mr. Bryan's daughter is Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, and the sketch she has written is to be produced for the first time on the Monday preceding the arrival from Europe of her illustrious father. In writing to the actress who is to appear in the sketch, Miss Maude Turner Gordon, she says:

"Father says he is tremendously interested in my sketch, and hopes it will prove successful and bring credit to the name of Bryan. He has not entirely lost his interest in the stage, even though his own career on it was a brief though not altogether an unimportant one. He writes that one of the most difficult things to accomplish is the writing of sketches of marked brevity, and has some fears of my ability to successfully meet these requirements, but I feel that for a first attempt at playwriting I have accomplished something worth while."

The reception to Mr. Bryan at the Madison Square Garden is set for Aug. 30. Arrangements have been made for him to attend the performance of his daughter's play on the night following. The box he is to occupy will be decorated with the National colors.

MISS CAHILL'S NEW PLAY.

"Marrying Mary" Successfully Produced in Norwich.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 21.—Marie Cahill opened here to-night in her new musical play, "Marrying Mary," by Edwin Milton Royle, Silvie Hein, and Benjamin Hapgood Burt. The play involves a pretty love story and some satire. An enthusiastic audience welcomed Miss Cahill. Her new songs are "He's a Cousin of Mine," "Down and Out," and "My Hottentot."

Eugene Cowles has forsworn the "Robin Hood" make-up and appears as a Southern Colonel.

Miss Cahill will open at Daly's Monday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A lot of bonnets broke up a rehearsal of "Mlle. Modiste" at the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday. The bonnets were a shipment of Fall styles, just in from Paris and London, for display in the millinery shop scene of the opera. As soon as the chorus girls saw the fifty-odd hats being unpacked they forgot discipline, and at last a recess was called until the bonnets were fully examined.

Although "The Strength of the Weak" will be used by Florence Roberts on her forthcoming tour, she is to be seen later in "Maria Rosa," a play in three acts by Angel Guimera, translated by Wallace Gillpatrick and Guido Marburg. "Maria Rosa" will have its first production when Miss Roberts begins her second New York engagement, next January.

Maude Fealy will begin rehearsals of "The Illusion of Beatrice" next Tuesday in the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre. Her "starring" tour, under the direction of John Cort, will begin at Orange, N. J., on Sept. 18.

Klaw & Erlanger have begun rehearsals of "Ben Hur" and "The Prince of India." The chorus of "The Prince of India" occupies the Broadway stage in the morning and that of "Ben Hur" in the afternoon.

Anna Held and her company began rehearsals yesterday at Daly's Theatre in Harry B. Smith's and Max Hoffmann's new music play, "A Parisian Model." Miss Held will be supported by Charles A. Bigelow and Henri Leoni. There will be no chorus.

Mrs. H. C. De Mille, the dramatic agent, will move into her new offices in the Astor Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, next week.

Miss Ann Warrington has been engaged by Maurice Campbell as a member of Henrietta Crosman's company in the comedy "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy."

"The Land of Nod," a musical extravaganza produced in Chicago last Summer by Kohl and Castle, has been purchased by Will J. Block, who will send the piece on tour, opening in Milwaukee on Sept. 27. Later he will present it at a Broadway theatre for an indefinite run.

"Told in the Hills," a dramatization of Marah Ellis Ryan's novel of the same name, with Edwin Arden in the role of Genesee Jack, will be brought from Chicago to New York next season.

Miss Alice Fischer will make her appearance in a new play, "Honor Bright," in Chicago early in October.

Pilgrims Return from Rome.

Many of the Catholic pilgrims who went to visit the Pope returned yesterday on the Cunard liner Slavonia. A throng of friends met them. The pilgrims sailed from New York early in July. Among the 125 cabin passengers on the Slavonia thirty were priests.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GRAND JURY TO MAKE A PRESENTMENT ON ICE

But Some of Its Members Advocated Sterner Measures.

SITUATION GRAVE, ONE SAYS

Juror Hillyer Declares Openly That Present Prices Are a Hardship to Thousands.

The Grand Jury examined several more witnesses in its ice investigation yesterday, and it has now practically ended its labors. An indictment is no longer expected, but a brief presentment will probably be returned in a day or two. No additional witnesses will be summoned.

A report has been circulated that the Grand Jury and the District Attorney were at odds over the investigation, and that the Grand Jury had subpoenaed witnesses on its own account after an alleged tiff with Mr. Jerome. Such is not the case, according to those well informed. There has been no trouble of any kind, and every witness was not only summoned in the regular manner by the District Attorney, but the names of those who have appeared were suggested by Mr. Jerome as a result of his own inquiry, and not by the Grand Jury, as has been stated. In fact, the jurors have not in a single instance mentioned to the District Attorney that they would like to examine any particular person.

The District Attorney, is is asserted flatly, has initiated every line the inquiry has taken, and the Grand Jury has never intimated in any way that he was leaving a stone unturned to aid them in their work. President Wesley M. Oler was questioned for the second time yesterday and he did not take kindly to the proceeding. He thus expressed himself on the subject:

"I do not see why they have called me again. My presence here interferes greatly with my work. I would much rather be out protecting the interests of the people by preventing exorbitant prices. The public, instead of condemning the American Ice Company, ought to build monuments to it, for the company has really been a public benefactor. The price of ice is cheaper than in any year since 1890, when the cost of harvesting and other charges are considered.

"Ice is now selling at $5 a ton on the wharves, and the American Ice Company is supplying families at 40 cents a hundred pounds. In other years the price has been $10 a ton, and there has been no such outcry."

President Oler then rehearsed his argument of two weeks ago to prove that the present charges of the trust were justifiable.

Edward T. Hillyer, a commision merchant, of 849 Broadway, a member of the Grand Jury, before going into the meeting yesterday, made a statement to the reporters that was regarded as pretty straight talk to come from a Grand Juror. Speaking of the ice situation, he said:

"I cannot speak of what transpires within the Grand Jury room or what may be expected to come before that body, but in becoming a Grand Juror I did not lose my right as a citizen to discuss outside the sessions of the jury the questions that came before it.

"The subject of the high price of ice is of such importance that every citizen should interest himself in the matter. I confess I was somewhat verdant when I took up the subject. I live in the Buckingham, where I have all the ice I want, with, so far as I know, no extra charge. The hotel pays for it, or, as I believe, manufactures it. We use ice in our store, but in such a small amount that the increase of 10 or 15 cents a day is not appreciated.

"My eyes were opened one day soon after the names of the Grand Jurymen had been published. An elevator man in my office building said to me: 'For God's sake, Mr. Hillyer, do all you can to keep down the price of ice.' I questioned him and learned that he was paying as high as 70 cents a hundred pounds. He gets a salary of $12.50 a week, so you can see what a hardship the high price is to him.

"When I realized that there were hundreds of thousands of men, with families, in his position, the gravity of the situation first dawned on me. If the American Ice Company raised the price from 30 cents to 70 cents a hundred, what is to keep it from charging $1 or $1.50?

"Ice is a commodity differing from almost every other in which there is said to be a trust. People can get along at times without beef, or butter, or eggs, or milk, but ice at this time of the year is a prime necessity, in the poor families especially, not only from the point of view of comfort, but of health and life.

"Speaking as a citizen, the report of Col. Webb of Rhode Island concerning the curtailment of the Maine ice crop should be explained in detail by the American Ice Company. It seems to me that if the company has been or is responsible for the small crop in Maine its officials, in view of the high prices in New York City, should be held criminally liable for the shortage."

Mr. Hillyer represents those members of the Grand Jury who wish to return an indictment, but it is declared that they are in the minority, and that there is really small likelihood of anything more than a presentment resulting from the present investigation.

ORDERS CUT IN BALTIMORE.

Dealers Regard the Ice Situation as Critical There.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The ice dealers and manufacturers here regard the situation as being so critical that they have cut off country orders entirely.

In the city, in many cases, the supply to regular customers has been cut in half, while such persons as are able to get along without ice have had their supplies stopped altogether. All the dealers here are unanimous in saying that only the advent of cooler weather will prevent much suffering here.

NEW ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Vacancies Left by West Pointers to be Open to the Ranks.

Acting Judge Advocate General Crowder of the United States Army has declared that all the vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant existing on July 1 of the present year, after the members of this year's class at West Point have been commissioned, will be available for duly qualified enlisted men. This opinion has been forwarded by the War Department to Secretary Taft for his approval.

In his opinion the Acting Judge Advocate also holds that civilian candidates for commissions shall be examined after the enlisted men for any vacancies left unfilled.

The opinion cancels the General Order of July 19, 1906, which provided that the vacancies existing on June 30 should be filled by the appointment of eighteen enlisted men, of twelve honor graduates, of institutions of learning where army officers are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, and of such citizens, after competitive examination, as may be designated by the President for examination.

It gives the enlisted men a chance at all vacancies without limit and the civilians the next chance. This is in accordance with an act of Congress of July 30, 1892.

French Admiral Calls at City Hall.

Admiral Boue de Lapeurere, with his Flag Lieutenant and Chief of Staff representing the French warships in the harbor, paid a visit of ceremony to Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday. The Acting Mayor will return the call sometime tomorrow afternoon.

A REALLY SLEEPY GIRL.

Rosie's So Tired She Can't Keep a Job, Her Father Says.

"What's the charge?" asked Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Court yesterday morning when Rosie Schliefenstein of 72 East 118th Street was brought before him by her parents.

Rosie put her plump hands on the edge of the desk, tucked her chin in them, and yawned.

The Magistrate spread his right hand over his mouth to hide the echo of the yawn.

"She's always snoozing," said Joseph Schlifenstein, her father.

Rosie was already sound asleep, kept in an upright position by her chin, which was hooked over the edge of the desk.

"Miss McCauley!" the Magistrate said to the probationary officer. "Take this girl from the room and see if you can't wake her up."

Miss McCauley brought the girl back in fifteen minutes.

"Can't do anything with her," said Miss McCauley. "She's so sleepy."

Then the father told the court that Joe, the fat boy in Pickwick Papers, never could sleep like his Rosie. She was always taking naps, he said, and, although 18 years old and pretty, she could not hold a job more than twenty minutes because of her sleepy habits. Like "Mr. Wardle's Joe," she also has a good appetite, but besides eating and sleeping, she seems to be unable to exert herself.

She was sent to the Magdalen Home, where she will get the benefit of discipline until she is 21.

APOLOGIZES TO McGOWAN.

Evangelist Wants the Acting Mayor to Overlook Co-Worker's Remarks.

The Rev. Mr. Ely of the Evangelist Committee of New York went to Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday and expressed his regret that one of the speakers at the Monday noon meetings on the City Hall steps had spoken disrespectfully of the head of the City Government. The "disrespectful" speaker was Frederick Schieverea, who in exhorting the crowd said:

"If the Acting Mayor of your city had a backbone you would not have suffered so; a Mayor with backbone would have ordered out the militia and have compelled the trolley men to take you to Coney Island for 5 cents at the point of the bayonet. And there you are. Do you suppose your Mayor ever prays?"

Evangelist Ely apologized for these observations of his co-worker, but Mr. McGowan wasn't altogether mollified.

"He is a good man," said Mr. Ely.

"Do you call a man who would talk like that a good man?" asked the Acting Mayor.

The Rev. Mr. Ely continued to hold that Mr. Schieveres was a good man.

"Why didn't you stop him?" asked Mr. McGowan.

The Rev. Mr. Ely thought he had, but wasn't sure.

"Why didn't you repudiate it?" asked Mr. McGowan. "Blaine lost the Presidency because he didn't repudiate something in time. Do you think a private apology is sufficient for a public act?"

"I will do what I can about it," said the clergyman.

Borough President Ahearn, to whom Acting Mayor McGowan referred the letters of several citizens protesting against the remarks about the city's acting executive, was of the opinion that the situation wasn't quite serious enough for him to interfere. He said the permit was for a thirty-minute meeting. The meetings often last more than an hour.

STOKES THANKS McGOWAN.

Jersey's Governor Grateful for a Happy Solution of the Garbage Problem.

Acting Mayor McGowan received yesterday a letter from Gov. Stokes of New Jersey thanking him for the stand he had taken against al fresco effects on the New Jersey shore through the spilling of garbage off New York garbage scows. The letter reads:

"I have a favor of the 17th of your executive secretary, inclosing me a copy of the letter which you have written to Hon. Francis W. Gibson, Acting Commissioner of Street Cleaning of New York, directing him to deposit the garbage from your city at least twenty-five miles from the Jersey shore.

"I want to express my appreciation of the courteous treatment which the New Jersey delegation and I received at your hands when he called upon you and the prompt and satisfactory disposition you have made of this problem. Your action is applauded by all the Jerseymen who are naturally interested in our coast, and you may always be assured of a warm welcome in this State."

AUTO HIT ELEVATED PILLAR.

Passengers Were Thrown Out—Left Damaged Car in the Street.

A large touring automobile "skidded" on the slippery asphalt at 125th Street and Second Avenue at 8 o'clock last evening and ran into an elevated pillar. The machine was badly damaged. Its occupants, three men and two women, were thrown out, but were not hurt beyond a few bruises.

The automobile was left in the street. Oscar Graf of 812 Broadway was the owner of the car and George Brockwell of 324 West 134th Street was the chauffeur. The police did not get the names of the rest of the party.

CHILD HIT BY CAR UNHURT.

Those Who Dragged Her from Beneath It Thought Her Dead.

Five-year-old Grace Kauffman of 1,652 Madison Avenue, while crossing Madison Avenue at 110th Street last night, was knocked down by a swiftly moving northbound car. She fell under the front of the car and was dragged along for several feet. The end of the car had to be lifted up to get her out, and everybody in the crowd thought she must have been killed, for she made no noise.

The girl was, however, only slightly bruised. Her parents took her home.

Enjoined as Mother's Executor.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 21.—Benjamin E. Valentine, a lawyer of Woodmere, L. I., was enjoined by the Surrogate to-day from taking any further action as executor of the will of his mother, Elizabeth H. Valentine, until the contest as to his rights as executor has been settled. This action was taken on the petition of Margaret P. Valentine, sister of the executor, on the ground that her brother had on February last been convicted of uttering a forged deed.

Secretary Wilson Visits Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson arrived in South Omaha to-day and visited all the packing houses. He did not make himself known, and after a brief inspection of the several plants left town without giving out any information other than to intimate that everything was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Would Prevent Breakfast Food Trust.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Judge Pardee to-day granted a temporary injunction against Chicago and Cleveland Directors of the American Cereal Company, to restrain them from transferring the stock of the company to the Quaker Oats Company for the purpose of forming a consolidation of the cereal companies of the country. The suit was filed by Carl R. Ganter of New York.

Canfield's Name Heads Charity List.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—In a subscription list circulated here to raise a fund to defray the funeral expenses of impoverished Jews, the name of Richard Canfield, the proprietor of the Saratoga Club, is at the head.

BLANCHE WALSH HELPS FIGHT GREAT NECK FIRE

Lends Her Horses to Horseless Alert Hose Company.

WAS ON HER WAY TO THEATRE

She Arrives There After an Exciting Trip, Just in Time to Tell the Press Agent.

Before last evening Blanche Walsh hadn't seen a real good fire for a long time. Consequently, when she saw flames leaping from the windows of a lonely dwelling house on the road between the railroad station and the village of Great Neck, L. I., last evening, about 6 o'clock, she came near forgetting that she was nearly the whole "Kreutzer Sonata" at the Manhattan Theatre, way up in the city. The press agent let it out last night, but Great Neck's Police Department said last night that it was all true.

Miss Walsh has now had two exciting experiences in a week. The first, all of whose details the press agent didn't feel inclined to give out, was the actress's escape from the revolver of a young woman (unnamed) who got the idea that Miss Walsh's sufferings on the stage weren't all of the mimic world.

But to get back to that fire. Miss Walsh lives at Great Neck, L. I., four miles from the railroad station. She is driven to the station every evening in a carriage behind a spirited team of bay horses.

Just after she had passed a village last evening and was still a mile and a half from the station she was startled to see a blaze in a window of a lonely house. Forgetting all about the tragedy she was to live through in the evening, she cried out to John, the coachman: "Turn back to the village! We must notify the Fire Department."

The order was quickly executed. The Alert Hook and Ladder and Hose Company was informed of the existence of conflagration. The Great Neck Fire Department is a volunteer department. The horses as well as the firemen are volunteers. The horses of the grocer and the butcher, which generally offer their services free of charge, both had previous engagements.

The firemen were helpless. The flames were fast eating up the little dwelling, and Miss Walsh was growing more excited every minute. At last the dramatic moment arrived. She seized it. Standing up in her carriage she cried to the panting Alerts:

"Take my horses."

Her handsome bays (actresses' horses are always handsome bays) were soon transferred from the carriage to the fire apparatus, and were dashing toward the unfortunate little house, whose owners were already wringing their hands in despair.

Miss Walsh jumped from her carriage and, followed by her maid and coachman, joined the throng. When she arrived at the burning house all thoughts of the "Kreutzer Sonata" were swallowed up in the intense excitement of the fire.

She comforted the despairing family. She saw that the firemen did all in their power to stay the flames, while her maid warned:

"Oh, Miss Walsh, you'll never get to the theatre to-night."

But Miss Walsh was deaf to entreaties until she was satisfied that the fire was under control. Then, ordering her coachman to look after the horses, she gathered up her skirts and walked a mile and a half to the railroad station.

She breathlessly arrived at the Manhattan Theatre just before 8 o'clock. When her already despairing manager asked her the cause of her delay, she replied:

"Well, that's the first good fire I've seen in a long time, and I just had to see it through, play or no play."

FIRE EXCITES THE BOWERY.

Arouses Sleepers, Blocks the Elevated, Does $25,000 Damage.

Fire in a five-story building formerly a tenement, at 290 Bowery, which is occupied by Kleinfeld, Goodstein & Kopolowits, builders and contractors, furnished excitement for the neighborhood in the sleeping hours early yesterday morning. A woman discovered the fire and notified the night clerk at the Capitol Hotel, at Houston Street and the Bowery. The clerk tourned the automatic alarm in the hotel, which brought Acting Chief Krueger. He sent in another alarm.

Engine 33 stopped in front of the Capitol Hotel. The black smoke found its way into the rooms of the members of a burlesque company which is playing at the Bowery Theatre this week. They hurried from their rooms, but found that there was no danger and went back to bed.

Albert Manterio, an artist, and his brother, who are employed by a scene painter at 292 Bowery, sleep on the premises. They were awakened by the engines. Dazed, they ran out on a fire-escape on the second floor, and while a ladder was being raised to them jumped to the street. Albert Manterio sprained his ankle and broke his wrist. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. His brother Francesco escaped injury.

The firemen fought the flames from the elevated station at Houston Street and the Bowery. Incidentally they blocked the road. The damage was $25,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is reported that the wedding of Charles Oelrichs, Jr., to Miss Marjorie Turnbull of Morristown will be held there in the latter part of September. The engagement was announced only a few months ago.

***

Col. Robert M. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, with Miss Katherine Beresford, daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Beresford of the British Navy, have returned to the Southampton home of the Thompsons from a cruise in Col. Thompson's yacht.

***

Miss Gladys Roosevelt is the guest at Southampton of Mrs. George De Witt.

***

Kermit Roosevelt, one of the President's sons, is on the way with a party to his father's old ranch, near Medora, on the Little Missouri River. They arrived several days ago at Deadwood, S. D. In the party are Stanley Bullock, Paul Martin, son of Representative Martin, and John Heard.

***

Mrs. Robley D. Evans, wife of Rear Admiral Evans, will spend the rest of the Summer with her younger daughter, Mrs. Harold Sewall, at Arcadia, the Sewalls' Bar Harbor cottage. Mrs. Sewall was Miss Virginia Evans.

***

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has taken the Cadwalader cottage, at Newport, for several months.

***

Miss Laura Delano and Miss Ellen Delano, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Delano, Jr., are visiting Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Miss Sadie Jones at Inchiquin, Newport. Mrs. Jones gave a large ball at Sherry's for the Misses Delano when they made their début, two years ago.

***

Mrs. George Grenville Martin and her sister, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, are visiting at Bar Harbor.

***

The wedding of Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., and Miss Edith Lawyer will be held in Washington to-day. It will be very quiet, as Mrs. Lawyer, the mother of the bride, is ill. Mr. Schuyler and his bride will start almost immediately for Bucharest. Mr. Schuyler having been transferred from Consul General and Secretary of Legation at Siam to the same positions in Bulgaria and Roumania.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, who sailed several weeks ago, are now in Paris.

***

Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo is making a short visit to Newport.

GRASSHOPPERS AT A PARTY.

Bad Boy Breaks Up an Entertainment with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—A dozen smartly gowned women and as many men in evening dress were thrown into a panic at a dinner party last night when a boy liberated 400 grasshoppers in the dining room in which they were sitting.

The boy was Gregory Williams, the fourteen-year-old son of Mrs. Williams of Brooklyn. He is spending the Summer with his mother at her Oxford cottage. He occupied himself all day yesterday and the day before catching grasshoppers for bait to go fishing with. He had 400 of them caged in tin cans, and while the dinner party was in progress he suddenly thought of the fun he could have with the grasshoppers in the dining room. It would beat fishing, he decided.

As soon as the grasshoppers were released they commenced to jump, squirm, and hop about the room in clouds. They seemed to show great partiality for the headdresses of the women, and soon they literally swarmed in the tresses of the guests. Two young matrons fainted, while the others raced around the room in panic stricken flight, knocking dishes to the floor, smashing expensive bric-à-brac, and generally putting the scenery out of gear. The men, armed with folded newspapers, silver ladles, and anything else they could get their hands on, battled with the insects, and while the women gradually retired from the room, the men continued the fight for over an hour.

One girl who had especially brilliant auburn tresses was a target for the insects, and she was so frightened by them that a physician was obliged to administer soothing powders to quiet her nerves.

Several of the women became hysterical.

If Gregory resumes his customary diversions a few days hence, it will not be his swing that he will first go to for amusement.

SAY SULTAN'S END IS NEAR.

Turkish Reformers Tell of Plot to Disinherit His Brother.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A communication from the Reform Party at Constantinople will appear in the newspapers here to-morrow asserting that the health of the Sultan of Turkey, although momentarily improved, is gradually failing, and that a fatal result may be expected shortly.

It is added that Abdul Hamid is fully aware of his condition, and desires to obtain a successor who will follow out his policy. He is said to consider the heir presumptive, his brother, Mohammed Rechard, to be too liberal, which view is supported by his entourage. The communication also says that a plot is going on in the Palace in which Abdul Hamid's advisers and the religious chiefs of the Mohammedans are conniving at the disinheritance of Mohammed Rechard, who will be declared incapacitated by illness from succeeding to the throne, and the Sultan, thereafter, will proclaim his seventh son, Mohammed Burhan-Eddine, who was born in 1885, to be his successor.

It is pointed out that the latter is in complete accord with his father's policy, which the Reformers claim "would mean a continuation of the present régime of terror and massacre."

WILLIAM BERRIAN DEAD.

Real Estate Expert Had Gone to Boston for His Health.

William Berrian, the real estate expert who was for many years concerned in the management of the Goelet estate, died on Sunday in Boston. Mr. Berrian was the son of Hobart Berrian, who at one time was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His grandfather was the Rev. William Berrian.

For many years Mr. Berrian had been interested in all movements pertaining to the growth, betterment and beautification of New York, and gave such movements the benefit of his energy and influence. He was identified with many of the improvements of the last few years. Recently his health failed and he was advised to try a change. He went to Boston.

Obituary Notes.

J. ECKERSON DEMAREST died yesterday in Nyack, N. Y. He was a prominent real estate man and civil engineer and was 71 years old.

New Steamship Line to Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Ambassador Griscom, at Rio de Janeiro, cabled the State Department to-day that a new steamship line is to be put on between Brazilian ports and New York with sailings every fortnight.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Local rains and thunder storms have continued in the Rocky Mountains and plateau districts, the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley, and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Coast. Long-needed rains have fallen in Western and Southern New England, but the amount has thus far been small. Temperatures continue generally above the seasonal average, except in the Southwestern States, and from the Rocky Mountain districts to the Pacific Coast, and have fallen 10 to 20 degrees in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts during the last twenty-four hours.

Local rains and thunder storms are likely to continue over the Eastern half of the country during the next two days, and also in the Rocky Mountain districts and the Missouri Valley. During the same period the Northwestern area of lower temperature will extend southward and eastward over the Middle and Upper Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Valleys, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States.

During Wednesday the winds on the New England Coast will shift from light westerly to fresh northerly; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh westerly winds will become variable; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, the winds will be light and variable, and on the great lakes, the wind will shift to fresh north and northeast.

Steamships departing for European ports will have fresh winds, shifting to north and northeast, and showers.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and New England—Local thunder showers Wednesday. Thursday, cooler; Wednesday night and Thursday, light to fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Local rains Wednesday and Thursday; cooler in north portion Wednesday; cooler Thursday, winds shifting to fresh north on the lakes.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
8 A. M.	67	74	4 P. M.	80	77
6 A. M.	65	74	6 P. M.	76	76
8 A. M.	69	75	9 P. M.	78	76
12 M.	79	78	12 P. M.	71	

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 78.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 78 degrees at 12 P. M.; minimum, 74 degrees at 8 A. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

HARPER'S BOOKS

The Awakening of Helena Richie

By MARGARET DELAND

It is difficult to make these little pieces of type say to you how great a story this is. Of course the simple telling over its goodness won't do. It is more than great and good—more than a mere story. The N. Y. Times calls it "a perfect book," but it is more than a book—is is a part of life itself—vivid, splendid, real.

For once the magazines and newspapers of England and America say the same thing and say it in chorus—say that at last a really great novel has come to be born. The reviewer in the *Independent*, for instance, realizes strongly one side of it—its relentless moral force. He says "these prettily painted sinners who realize so little of their lost condition would fare better after an experience like Helena Richie's. There is too much honey-juggling of sinners these days. . . . She has made it a story of indescribable moral beauty." The *Times* calls it

"A perfect book"

"Almost every element that goes to the making of a great novel is present in it—humor, pathos, observation of life, knowledge of the world."—*Charleston News.*

"Without question it is the greatest novel of the day."

Cleveland Leader.

Harper & Brothers, New York

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DIED.

BAKER.—On Saturday, Aug. 18, at Hague, N. Y., in the 62d year of his age, Charles Baker, beloved husband of Elizabeth Vanderpoel.
Funeral services at his late residence, 314 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, at 5 P

FORFEITED GAME COUNTS AGAINST NEW YORK

President Pulliam Says Giants' Protest Is Unsportsmanlike.

RAIN STOPS THE AMERICANS

Cleveland Wins and Loses with Washington and Positions in the Race Are Unchanged.

H. C. Pulliam, President of the National League, yesterday emphatically stamped the protest of the New York Baseball Club against the decision of Umpire Johnstone awarding the game of Aug. 7 at the Polo Grounds, to which Mr. Johnstone was refused admission, to the Chicago Club, as being silly and unsportsmanlike. He therefore dismisses the protest and declares the game as forfeited shall remain so on the record.

"Judging from any angle," says President Pulliam, "the claim of the New York Club in the premises is empty and groundless. The position of the Chicago Club is absolutely unassailable. The New York Club has a constitutional right to appeal from this finding to the Board of Directors of the National League, and I trust that it will avail itself of this prerogative and give to the club owners of this league an opportunity to choose between anarchy and law and order in the conduct of affairs.

"My only regret in the matter is that no appeal lies to the National Commission, for I should like to have the members of the Supreme Court of Baseball afforded the privilege of putting their stamp of condemnation upon this attempt to introduce the strong-arm methods of the garrote into professional baseball."

In his finding President Pulliam states that after a consideration of the reports of Umpires Johnstone and Emslie and the statements of the interested clubs and officials, the following facts were ascertained: "The Chicago Club was scheduled to play a game of ball with the New York Club on Aug. 7, 1906, and Umpires Johnstone and Emslie were assigned by the Secretary of the League to officiate at said game. The Chicago Club appeared on the field in uniform prepared to play the game.

"Umpires Johnstone and Emslie were on hand to umpire the game, but the New York Club, in gross violation of the National League constitution, did refuse Umpire Johnstone admittance to the playing field. Two umpires having been assigned one could not and would not work with one barred, the assignment being a double one and not a single one. Umpire Johnstone thereupon, in the presence of Umpire Emslie, when refused admittance to the Polo Grounds the second time, did announce that the game was forfeited to Chicago by a score of 9—0."

The champion New Yorks left Chicago last night with three defeats to their credit, giving the leaders an advantage of eight games. Another victory for Pittsburg over the Brooklyns places the ex-champions perilously near the New Yorks. In the American League rain stopped the Chicago and New York game, but the remainder of the teams succeeded in playing one or more games. The St. Louis and champions had a drawn battle, while Cleveland failed in its attempt to defeat Washington in both games of a double-header.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; New York, 2.
Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 2.
Cleveland, 2; Washington, 0.
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York (two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	12	10	11	11	14	10	18	81	.723
New York	7	—	8	12	12	8	15	8	70	.648
Pittsburg	8	7	—	10	10	11	17	70		.636
Philadelphia	2	4	5	—	9	11	11	12	54	.473
Cincinnati	4	4	5	10	—	10	7	9	49	.438
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	4	—	10	8	41	.333
St. Louis	5	2	4	7	8	6	—	8	40	.357
Boston	3	5	2	4	9	8	8	—	39	.345
Games lost	31	38	40	58	63	66	72	74		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cleveland	New York	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	8	9	7	6	12	15	66	.606
Philadelphia	7	—	10	6	8	11	10	10	62	.569
Cleveland	6	9	—	8	8	9	12	8	60	.566
New York	7	8	6	—	9	11	7	10	58	.563
St. Louis	8	7	8	7	—	10	13	57		.528
Detroit	9	4	4	5	9	—	10	13	53	.488
Washington	4	4	5	3	3	7	—	10	42	.389
Boston	4	5	6	3	3	7	5	—	33	.300
Games lost	43	47	46	45	51	56	66	77		

CHAMPIONS BEATEN AGAIN

Chicago Scores Three Runs in Seventh Inning by Good Batting and Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Chicago settled the twelve-inning tie of July 18 in its own favor to-day by beating the Giants 4 to 2. Brown and Ames hooked up in what threatened to be another tie in the way they mowed down the batsmen in the early innings. The pitchers were the whole works, and looked as if they could keep up the pace indefinitely, but a little leak in Brown's support let in a Giant run in the fifth inning, and in the sixth the locals exploded a phenomenal amount of patience, which was duly rewarded by four bases on balls, forcing in a run to tie the score.

Then in the seventh Chance's men took three runs on as many hits and a sacrifice, completing the utter rout of Leon Ames, who received better all-around support than his rival, but failed to appreciate it as well or to profit by it. A close decision in New York's half of the sixth inning deprived the visitors of a run, McGann being called out at the plate when all except Klem thought Kling missed him. The verdict so enraged the big first baseman that he jumped up with fist in air, threatening the umpire, then bumped against him hard with his shoulder. In an instant McGann was out of the game and banished to the clubhouse.

In the seventh inning Chicago got a dose of the same umpire medicine. Alec Smith, who took McGann's place, perpetrated a palpable bluff and got away with a double play on it. Schulte was at first when Chance hit to Dahlen, with Schulte on the run. The shortstop threw the ball to first, and instead of waiting for it, Smith stepped off the base, caught the ball, and relayed it to Devlin in time to catch Schulte too. Smith could hardly have beaten the runner to third if he had waited on first before catching the ball, and he knew it, so took a chance. The Chicago manager protested against O'Day's oversight, but there was nothing doing in the way of redress. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	3	2	0	0		Shannon, lf	1	1	2	0	0	
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Browne, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Schulte, rf	1	1	1	0	0		Seymour, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Chance, 1b	0	0	12	0	0		Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	
Steinf'dt, 2b	0	0	1	2	1		M'Gann, 1b	0	2	7	1	0	
Tinker, ss	0	0	1	5	1		Smith, 1b	0	0	2	1	0	
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	1	0		Dahlen, ss	1	1	4	2	0	
Kling, c	1	1	5	0	0		Strang, 2b	0	1	1	5	0	
Brown, p	1	0	0	3	0		Bow'man, c	0	0	5	1	0	
							Ames, p	0	0	1	2	0	
							*Wiltse	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	5	27	11	2		Total	2	6	24	12	0	

*Batted for Ames in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0		4
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Kling, McGann, Dahlen. Three-base hit—Sheckard, Tinker, Brown, Browne. Stolen base—Evers. Double play—Dahlen, Smith and Devlin. Struck out—By Brown, 4; by Ames, 5. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Ames, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and O'Day.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	0		Casey, 3b	3	0	0	1	2	
Ganley, rf	0	1	0	0	0		Jordan, 1b	2	2	6	1	1	
Meier, lf, rf	2	2	1	0	0		Lumley, rf	2	3	0	0	0	
Beaum't, cf	1	1	4	0	0		McC'by, lf	0	2	2	1	0	
Wagner, ss	0	1	2	3	0		Maloney, cf	0	2	5	1	0	
Nealon, 3b	1	2	11	3	1		Lewis, ss	0	0	5	4	0	
Sheehan, 3b	2	3	2	2	0		Alp'man, 2b	0	0	7	1	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	4	0		Bergen, c	0	0	1	0	0	
Phelps, c	1	2	3	0	0		‡Hummel	0	0	0	0	0	
Leifield, p	0	2	2	2	0		Ritter, c	0	0	0	0	0	
†Leach	1	1	0	0	0		Sc'klett, p	0	0	1	1	0	
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	1	0		M'Intyre, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	8	15	30	15	1		Total	7	9	27	14	3	

*None out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Leifield in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Bergen in tenth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	—8
Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—7

Two-base hits—Wagner, Phelps. Three-base hit—Meier. Home run—Lumley. Stolen base—Wagner. Double plays—Wagner and Nealon; Sheehan, Nealon, and Sheehan; Maloney and Alperman. First base on balls—Off Leifield, 8; off Strickiett, 2; off McIntyre, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Leifield, 1. Struck out—By Leifield, 3; by Strickiett, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Hits—Off Leifield, 8 in nine innings; off Phillippe, 3 in one inning; off Strickiett, 13 in nine innings; off McIntyre, 2 in one inning. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

CLEVELAND BREAKS EVEN.

Triple Play Feature of First Game with the Washington Team.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The double-header to-day between Washington and Cleveland resulted in a victory for both teams. Both games were brilliantly played. Rhoades outpitched Hughes in the first and Patten did better work than Hess in the second. A triple play by Turner and Rossman was made in the first inning of the initial game, Cleveland's shortstop getting a line fly about a foot from the ground, with three runners on the bases, and he had but to step on second and then throw to first to complete the triple. The scores:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	0	0	0	4	0		Flick, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	0		Stovall, 2b	1	1	1	1	0	
Altizer, ss	0	1	0	6	0		Turner, ss	0	1	3	0	0	
Cross, 3b	0	0	3	4	0		Lajoie, 3b	1	1	1	0	0	
And'son, lf	0	0	1	0	0		C'g'ton, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
H'kman, rf	0	1	0	0	0		Rossman, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	
Stahl, 1b	0	0	17	0	0		Jackson, lf	0	1	4	0	0	
Warner, c	0	0	3	3	0		Bemis, c	0	1	5	0	0	
Hughes, p	0	0	0	2	0		Rhoades, p	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	0	3	27	19	0		Total	2	9	27	7	0	

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Turner, Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Altizer, Stahl, Turner. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Jackson, (2.) Triple play—Turner and Rossman. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 8. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Rhoades, 3. Struck out—By Rhoades, 4. Passed ball—Warner. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	1	2	2	5	0		Flick, cf, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0		Stovall, 2b	0	1	4	3	1	
Altizer, ss	1	4	3	0	0		Turner, ss	0	1	2	3	1	
Cross, 3b	0	1	1	0	1		Lajoie, 3b	0	1	3	5	0	
And'son, lf	0	1	4	0	0		C'g'lton, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
H'kman, rf	0	1	2	0	0		Caffyn, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Stahl, 1b	0	1	13	1	0		Rossman, 1b	1	2	15	1	0	
Wake'd, c	0	1	3	2	0		Jackson, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Patten, p	0	0	0	1	0		Buelow, c	0	0	2	1	0	
							Hess, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	2	8	30	14	1		†Bemis	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	1	6	29	18	2	

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Congalton in ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Lajoie. Home run—Rossman. Sacrifice hits—Jones, (2.) Hickman. Stolen bases—Altizer, Hickman, Wakefield. Double play—Lajoie and Stovall. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 1. Struck out—By Patten, 2; by Hess, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		Hartsel, lf	1	2	1	0	0	
Jones, 1b	0	0	8	1	0		Lord, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Stone, lf	0	0	2	0	0		Davis, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	
H'phill, rf	1	0	1	0	0		Seybold, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Wallace, ss	0	0	0	2	0		Oldring, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	1	5	1		Cross, ss	0	0	2	2	0	
Koehler, cf	0	0	0	0	0		Knight, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	
Spencer, c	0	0	7	0	0		Powers, c	0	0	5	2	0	
Howell, p	0	1	1	1	0		Bender, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	1	1	22	10	1		Total	1	3	21	12	0	

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hit—Hemphill. Sacrifice hit—Lord. Struck out—By Bender, 5; by Howell, 7. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 1; off Howell, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Jones. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	0	1	0		Jones, cf	1	0	5	0	0	
Parent, ss	1	1	2	4	1		Lindsay, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	
Stahl, cf	1	1	2	0	0		McIntyre, lf	1	2	2	0	0	
Ferris, 2b	2	2	2	6	0		Crawf'd, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Hoey, lf	0	2	4	0	0		O'Leary, ss	0	1	3	5	0	
G'm'w, 1b	1	2	12	0	0		C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	
Morgan, 3b	0	2	3	2	0		Lowe, 2b	0	2	1	1	0	
Carrigan, c	0	1	4	0	0		Payne, c	0	1	3	2	0	
Dineen, p	0	1	1	0	0		Siever, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							*Schaefer	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	5	12	27	13	1		Total	2	7	24	11	0	

*Batted for Siever in ninth inning.

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0		—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—O'Leary. Three-base hits—Hoey, Ferris, Grimshaw. Stolen bases—Stahl, Parent. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, 2; by Siever, 2. Double play—Lowe and O'Leary. Hit by pitched ball—Parent. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

LEADS LEAGUE IN BATTING.

Wealthy Cincinnatian Helps Boston Out, but Will Go Back to Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 21.—"Ernie" Diehl, a wealthy young distiller of this city, an enthusiastic athlete, long known as a brilliant baseball player on local amateur teams, distinguished himself in the series just played here between the Cincinnati and Boston National League teams. The management of the Bostons, in desperation over the sadly crippled condition of the team, solicited Diehl's help. He played three games in the Boston ranks at shortstop, and as a result leads the National League to-day in batting. He made five hits in eleven times at bat, giving him an average of .456. Of course Diehl could not afford to enter professional ball, if he so desired, at the highest salary paid in the organization, on account of his business, but is delighted and satisfied with his experience in major league ball playing. Besides his heavy batting, his fielding was strictly up to the professional standard.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

				R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	—5	9	2
Buffalo	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	6	2

Batteries—Mason, Byers, and Hearne; Tozer, Milligan, and McManus.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	64	43	.598	Rochester	50	54	.480
Jersey City	59	41	.590	Providence	49	54	.471
Baltimore	57	41	.582	Montreal	46	59	.438
Newark	48	51	.485	Toronto	36	65	.356

New Pitcher for Greater New Yorks.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. Aug. 21.—The Wheeling Club of the Central League to-day sold Pitcher Joe Doyle to the Greater New York Club of the American League. The price is said to have been $2,500.

Three Championship Swimming Events

Three metropolitan district championships will be decided at the last series of outdoor swimming races to be held by the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island on Saturday, Aug. 25. The events to be decided are: 440-yard race, high diving, and English water polo. The 440-yard event will bring together C. M. Daniels, the world's champion, and L. B. Goodwin, who has won so many handicap races this Summer. The diving contest will determine whether O'Callaghan or Lee will be sent to St. Louis to compete in the National championship. The holding of the English water polo championship will be the first time in many years that an important game has been played so early in the season. A novice race and short-distance handicap will complete the programme.

Baseball To-day, Two Games. First game called at 2 P. M. American League Park, N. Y. American vs. Chicago.—Adv.

RADTKE HAD HIS PIE, BUT HE LOST THE RACE

Popular Rider Taken Ill with Cramps While Riding Holscher.

RED LEAF TOOK HANDICAP

Merchants and Citizens' Was Run in a Heavy Rain at Saratoga and the Mud Horse Won.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A case of colic afflicting a jockey as the result of eating pie just before the rider had to get up in a race, and mistaken ideas of waiting by a jockey in another race were responsible in part for the defeat of two favorites to-day at the Saratoga race course.

The first and the most severe upset of the afternoon came in the running of the race for the Merchants and Citizens' Handicap, at one mile and three-sixteenths, the fourth event of the programme and the stake feature of the day, which went to the heavily backed good thing from the West, Red Leaf, backed from 20 to 1 down to 6 to 1 at post time. Five horses ran for this race, which was decided in the middle of a terrific rainstorm, the track, which early in the day was simply slow and dead, then being transformed into deep slush. Bedouin, which started favorite for the Saratoga Handicap, was the top weight in this race, but went back in the betting until 15 to 1 was laid against him at the post, while Ravena and Outcome were backed down and started the first and second choices. Both Sewell on Ravena and L. Williams on Outcome had waiting orders, and when the race was started, with Ravena first away, both were taken back to wait, while Red Leaf, a famous mud runner, went out to the lead. From that point to the finish Red Leaf held her place in front, and won rather easily at the end by two lengths from Bedouin, well up all the way, while Outcome, which waited out of the race for more than a mile, came on at the end and was third.

The second favorite to wait was Holscher, in the mile for maidens, last on the card. Radtke, who had been engaged to ride the colt, eat two pieces of pie before the race, and was attacked by cramps at a time so near the starting of the race that Will Shields, Holscher's owner, could not change the rider, and so Holscher went to the post with a very sick boy in the saddle, and, after breaking badly, was just beaten for third place, while the second choice, Rose of Gold, galloped out in front all the way and won with ridiculous ease by a dozen lengths.

One of the most sensational races of the meeting resulted in the contest for the five and a half furlongs for two-year-olds, in which the Futurity colts Demund and Yankee Gun fought it out for first place. Demund, carrying 127 pounds and making big concessions to all that opposed him, broke first, but, under orders from the trainer, Radtke, who rode him, held the colt under tight restraint, and, though he had so much speed that he remained in front, did not try to shake off his field in his usual style. Yankee Gun, the post favorite, closed from far back in the crowd, and, under the whip through the last three-sixteenths of a mile, joined Demund close on the post, the two then finishing together. Demund was so tired that Radtke dared not go to the whip, and had to content himself by simply nursing the colt along, with the result that Yankee Gun, hard ridden by Martin, got up in the last strides and won by a head on the post. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, handicap; seven furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Sir Russell, 104, Sewell, 16-5, even	1	1	1½
General Haley, 105, Radtke, 8-1, 3-1	7	4	2½
Nealon, 100, Schade, 5-1, 2-1	4	5	3½
Bill Phillips, 99, Miller, 4-1, 8-5	8	2	4
Court-Martial, 88, J. Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1	3	3	5
Warning, 86, G. Burns, 50-1, 15-1	6	8	6
Shine On, 106, Koerner, 12-1, 5-1	2	6	7
Belle of Pequest, 98, Finn, 16-5, even	5	7	8

Time—1:28. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. g., 3, by Russell-Springtime. Trainer, J. E. Madden.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

	S.	¼	F.
Woolwich, 100, Coane, 6-5, 1-3	2	2	1½
Neptunus, 98, Doyle, 6-1, 2-1	4	3	2²
Aucassin, 101, Mahoney, 10-1, 4-1	7	5	3³
Embarrassment, 101, Gargan, 6-1, 2-1	9	7	4
Delmore, 91, J. O'Brien, 10-1, 4-1	1	1	5
Calabash, 91, Polanka, 10-1, 4-1	3	4	6
Pleasant Days, 91, Whitley, 100-1, 30-1	8	6	7
Xiada, 106, Nutting, 10-1, 4-1	6	9	8
Paprika, 88, Krauss, 100-1, 30-1	5	8	9

Time—1:42 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Hastings-Woodvine. Owner and trainer, W. A. McKinney.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Yankee Gun, 114, J. Martin, 7-2, 7-5	6	5	1¹
Demund, 127, Radtke, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	2²
Golf Ball, 114, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	7	2	3½
Rosemont, 110, Horner, 6-1, 2-1	3	4	4
Zambesi, 105, W. Knapp, 15-1, 6-1	9	6	5
Chancellor, 100, Hildebrand, 50-1, 20-1	4	9	6
Arcite, 114, Troxler, 7-2, 7-5	2	7	7
Jersey Lady, 107, Koerner, 6-1, 2-1	5	5	8
Allis, 102, J. Hennessy, 60-1, 20-1	8	8	9
Autumn Flower, 108, Shaw, 60-1, 20-1	10	10	10
Dainty Dame, 107, Crimmins, 40-1, 15-1	11	11	11

Time—1:07 4-5. Start struggling. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Yankee-Royal Gun. Owner, Oscar Lewisohn. Trainer, J. J. Hyland.

FOURTH RACE.—The Merchants and Citizens' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths.

	S.	M.	F.
Red Leaf, 100, Koerner, 6-1, 8-5	5	1	1¹
Bedouin, 117, Hildebrand, 15-1, 5-1	3	2	2²
Outcome, 110, L. Williams, 2-1, 7-10	4	3	3³
Dolly Spanker, 109, Miller, 5-1, 8-5	2	4	4
Ravena, 100, Sewell, 9-5, 3-5	1	5	5

Time—2:02. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. h., 4, by Hermence-Reading. Owner and trainer, J. O. Keene.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a furlong.

Corrigan, 103, Miller, 05, 7-10	1	1	1¹
Macy, Jr., 90, Hefferman, 11-5, even	5	3	2²
Ebony, 98, Finn, 6-1, 2-1	7	6	3½
Edith James, 89, Freishon, 6-1, 2-1	2	5	4
Cadichon, 90, C. Ross, 8-1, 3-1	3	2	5
Oro, 96, Francis, 20-1, 6-1	4	4	6
Louis H., 106, T. Clark, 30-1, 15-1	6	7	7

Time—1:57 2-5. Start poor. Won easily; place same. Winner br. h., 7 years, by Sam-Ada Reese. Owner and trainer, H. E. Rowell.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Rose of Gold, 108, J. Martin, 13-5, 4-5.2	1	1	1¹
Johnstown, 112, Horner, 7-2, 6-5	7	4	2²
Royal Scot, 112, H. Cochran, 25-1, 8-1	4	3	3³
Holscher, 112, Radtke, 7-5, 1-2	9	5	4
Elm Ridge, 109, L. Williams, 25-1, 8-1	3	6	5
Fatiguiza, 107, Miller, 7-1, 5-2	5	2	6
Mount Henry, 109, T. Clark, 25-1, 8-1	8	7	7
Bob Edgren, 109, Miles, 100-1, 40-1	6	8	8
Upshot, 107, Green, 200-1, 60-1	2	9	9

Time—1:42 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Top-gallant-Golden Rose. Owner, Waldeck Stable. Trainer, C. B. Reid.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For year-olds; selling; with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; five and a half furlongs.

Name.	Weight.	Name.	Weight.
Ben Strong	97	Campaigner	97
Stray	97	Silver Point	96
Tanager	94	Battery Dan	106
Colonel Jack	104	Nancy	99
Blue Bottle	99	Blondy	107
Rifleman	97	Beggar Maid	104
Bemay	100	Lucy Marie	104
Dissent	94	Common Sue	106
Tileing	107	Cavatina	104
Edward Everett	94	Malacar	107
Daisy Frost	102		

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase selling; with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; the short course, about two miles.

Commondale	142	Glengate	151
Come In	153	Allegiance	153
Nuit Blanche	146	Python	130
Yama Christie	146	Tom Cogan	150

THIRD RACE.—For all ages which have not won at this meeting; handicap; with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile.

Fustian	103	Tyron	110
Veronique	86	Sir Russell	112
Cottontown	117	Dishabille	126
Sir Ralph	98	Lackey	90

FOURTH RACE.—The Albany Handicap; for two-year-olds; with $1,500 added, of which $250 to the second and $150 to the third; six furlongs.

Penarris	121	Smiling Tom	103
Geo. S. Davis	113	Tiro	100
Killalee	112	Howard Shean	98
Rockstone	110	Miss Strome	97
Mintberis	109	Sheridan	90
Eddie Ware	107		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile and three-sixteenths.

Sir Ralph	98	All Right	98
Oro	96	Caronal	101
Tom Lawson	93	Ocean Spray	89
Ostrich	100	Del Carina	91
Adbell	103	Right Royal	104
Col. Bartlett	96	Little Scout	100

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; six furlongs.

Firebrand	92	Shot Gun	127
Dulcinea	87	Bohemia	105
Dr. Gardner	118	Sanfara	117
Aeronaut	130	Water Grass	93
Fustian	93		

Trotting Races at Rockland Fair.

Light harness racing will be

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:16|Sun sets..6:49|Moon sets...8:32

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:02	9:17	2:53	3:06
Governors Island	9:14	9:29	3:20	3:35
Hell Gate	11:07	11:22	4:52	5:07

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 21.

SS Carmania, Liverpool, Aug. 14.
SS Bremen, Bremen, Aug. 11.
SS Georgic, Liverpool, Aug. 11.
SS Mexico, Havana, Aug. 18.
SS Slavonia, Naples, Aug. 6.
SS Gerty, Palermo, Aug. 8.
SS Denver, Galveston, Aug. 15.
SS Trinidad, St. Thomas, Aug. 16.
SS Bluefields, Baltimore, Aug. 19.
SS Korona, St. Croix, Aug. 15.
SS Carib, Georgetown, Aug. 15.
SS Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 17.
SS Goldsboro, Philadelphia, Aug. 20.
SS Avona, Guantanamo, Aug. 15.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 20.
SS Nordkap, Tilt Cove, Aug. 15.
SS Sibiria, Savanilla, Aug. 11.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Sicilia, Naples	——	——
Graecia, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cherokee, Dominica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Manoa, Barbados	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	——	6:30 A.M.
Virginia, Kingston	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Yucatan, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Daggry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Federico	Trieste	July 23
Sicilia	Gibraltar	Aug. 5
Ida	Messina	Aug. 6
Excelsior	Shields	Aug. 4
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 8
Batavia	Hamburg	Aug. 11
Talisman	Pennarth	Aug. 4
El Alba	Galveston	Aug. 16
Finance	Colon	Aug. 15
Madonna	Ponta Delgada	Aug. 15

DUE TO-MORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Altai	Haiti	Aug. 7
Benedick	Huelva	Aug. 7
Diamant	Shields	Aug. 9
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 17

DUE FRIDAY.

La Savoie	Havre	Aug. 18
Fluminense	Para	Aug. 13
Mohawk	Antwerp	Aug. 11
Chester	Antwerp	Aug. 9
Burnholme	Montevideo	July 27

Reported by Wireless.

SS Baltic, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 140 miles southeast of Sable Island, Nova Scotia, at 6:30 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 7:30 A. M. to-morrow.

SS Oceanic, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 200 miles west of Brow Head at 1:15 P. M. yesterday. Due at Queenstown about 2 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Caronia, at Queenstown, Aug. 21.
SS Mesaba, at London, Aug. 21.
SS Smolensk, at Libau, Aug. 15.
SS Burgermeister Hachmann, at Melbourne, Aug. 20.
SS Cametense, at Para, Aug. 20.
SS Indramayo, at Yokohama, Aug. 20.
SS Craigvar, at Adelaide, Aug. 21.

Sailed.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Bremen, Aug. 21.
SS Erny, from Trieste, Aug. 19.
SS Herm, from Antwerp, Aug. 20.
SS Deutschland, (tank.) from Hamburg, Aug. 19.
SS Citta di Milano, from Genoa, Aug. 16.
SS Indiana, from Messina, Aug. 17.
SS Hudson, from Havre, Aug. 18.
SS African Prince, from Beira, Aug. 19.

Passed.

SS Graf Waldersee, New York, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Col. C. B. Ball, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed as commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, vice Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, relieved.

The following officers will report to the commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Signal School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, for duty as instructors and assistant instructors: Capt. C. McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps; Capts. F. Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, and C. King, First Infantry; First Lieut. E. A. Kreger, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Moss will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report for duty as assistant instructor at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College.

Capt. C. De F. Chandler, Signal Corps, will proceed to Cleveland on business pertaining to the inspection of the Signal Corps apparatus being manufactured at that place.

Capt. C. E. Hewitt, Second Cavalry, is detailed for recruiting duty, and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty at the recruiting depot.

Capt. J. T. Geary, Artillery; First Lieuts. F. J. McConnell, Seventeenth Infantry; A. Parker, Twenty-sixth Infantry; C. G. Bunker, Artillery, and Second Lieut. J. R. Musgrave, Artillery, will report at Jefferson Barracks for duty at the recruiting depot.

Major C. B. Hardin, Twentieth Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, his retirement is announced.

Capt. F. V. Walker having been appointed to his former grade of Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 22, is under authority of that act placed on the retired list, to take effect Aug. 27.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps are designated as members of the Torpedo Board: Lieut. Col. G. N. Whistler, Major G. F. Barney, Capts. W. Robinson, R. E. Callan, and E. Landon. Capt. Collins will act as recorder of the board.

The Navy.

Lieut. P. Foley to the Naval Academy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Worden at Newport, Wolverine at Detroit, Dolphin at Boston, Yankton at Oyster Bay, Charleston at Puerto Militar, Arethusa at Boston, Abarenda at Lambert Point, Scorpion at Puerto Plata.

Sailed—Columbia from Sewall Point for Tompkinsville, Virginia from Rockland for Newport, Puritan from Washington for Newport News, Rodgers from Norfolk for Newport, Nevada and Severn from Annapolis for Solomons, New Jersey from Newport for cruise, Princeton from Bremerton for Vancouver.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Incorporated to-day:

Andre Corset Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Matthew B. Larken, John O'Connell, Joseph Webb, New York.

Parker Sheet Metal Works, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Samuel Rousman, Max Cohen, Thomas L. Rollo, New York.

Kerosene Incandescent Light Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Gustava Hanauer, Marcus Rothschild, New York; Gustav Cohen, Brooklyn.

City Line Realty Company, Yonkers; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles W. Sanders, New York; B. F. Clapp, Edward L. Jordan, Yonkers.

Hippodrome Cafe Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Herman H. Moss, Herbert K. Somborn, Walter E. Clayton, New York.

Bay Ridge Fireproofing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Albert Juret, Bath Beach; William F. Libman, Brooklyn; Samuel Lisberger, New York.

New York and Philadelphia Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—George Schwinn, John Keul, William H. Sutton, Philadelphia, Penn.

Delaware and Otsego Light and Power Company, Franklin; capital, $50,000. Directors—Edwin A. Macke, F. N. Winans, F. B. Rose, Franklin.

Cosmopolitan Art Stove, New York, (gas fixtures;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles Duchkind, Samuel D. Henkin, Charles Springer, New York.

Spitzelberg Land Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Milan D. Barnes, George Mettendorf, New York, Bernard Belnecke, Oscawana.

Institute Heights Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—John F. Churlo, Louis J. Lippman, Charles J. Shaw, Brooklyn.

Erie Eastern Real Estate Company, Brooklyn; capital, $60,000. Directors—Bertha G. McLaughlin, Brooklyn; F. A. Austin, W. J. Klein, Erie, Penn.

Grace Land and Improvement Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $200,000. Directors—Edwin H. Antes, Arthur S. Alexander, Grace A. Robinson, New York.

Pressure Casting Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. G. Armstrong, O. E. Goldschmidt, A. L. McElwain, New York.

Clinton Amusement Company, Brooklyn, (roller skating rink;) capital, $2,000. Directors—William C. Hodge, Mark Mantly, Leon Hodge, Brooklyn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Beard, W. C., Columbus, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Arlington.
Case, J. B., & Co., Abilene, Kan.; W. J. Ramsey, department store; A. Dentzer, department store; Hotel Westminster.
Rothschild, F., & Sons, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. J. Rothschild, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Luttlecke, Albert, Detroit, Mich.; Miss E. Barker, cloaks and suits; Miss Goerke, muslin underwear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Byers, Ben, Lehigh, Indian Territory; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Belvedere.
Boston Store Company, Marion, Ind.; H. M. Miller, department store; E. L. Davis, department store; L. Nusshauer, department store; Hotel Albert.
Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; James Fenning, dry goods; Nellie McEvilly, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brandon-Durrel Company, South Bend, Ind.; Thomas H. Brandon, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Blake, dry goods; Hotel Judson.
Jackson, C. F., Company, Findlay, Ohio; Arthur Genley, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Rosenthal Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. J. L. Jones, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wellington.
Kiernan Millinery Company, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. F. M. Kiernan, millinery and waists; Hotel Wellington.
Ransom Dry Goods Company, Coshocton, Ohio; C. E. Ransom, dry goods and cloaks; Charles E. Ransom, carpets and draperies; Hotel York.
Amsbury & Savan, Urbana, Ill.; Katrine Morgan, millinery, Grace L. Sprout, millinery; Hotel Earlington.
Frankland, Sol., Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Sol. Frankland, millinery; Hotel York.
Miller, R., Company, Fremont, Ohio; C. A. Miller, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Kaufman-Straus Company, Louisville, Ky.; George J. Wachter, silks; Hotel Somerset.
Oppenheim, L. E., Bay City, Mich.; F. Oppenheimer, clothing; New Grand Hotel.
Park, A. B., Company, Adrian, Mich.; E. L. Glennan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gerard.
Kaufman-Straus Company, Louisville, Ky.; Frances Fischel, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel; Lee Brill, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Herzfeld-Phillipson Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. Phillipson, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Straus, Eisendrath & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Samuel E. Spiesberger, ladies' garments; Hotel Woodstock.
Slotkin, A., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and millinery; Hotel Everett.
Gibien, A., Dunkirk, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Everett.
Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. B. Shriver, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Van Alen Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; T. J. Van Alen, clothing; H. L. Van Alen, clothing; New Grand Hotel.
Clinksdale & Purser, Columbus, Ohio; Laura Purser, millinery; Anna M. Clinksdale, millinery; Hotel Flanders.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; John R. Minturn, white and wash goods; Hotel Earlington.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Schmitt, dry goods; B. H. Schnipf, china; Hotel Breslin.
Ludwig, W. E., & Co., Portland, Mich.; C. C. Ludwig, general store; Hotel Churchill.
Phelps, L. H., & Co., Fremont, Mich.; L. H. Phelps, notions and dry goods; Hotel Churchill.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; C. E. B. Lamson, dry goods; O. Schlingman, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Halse Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. E. Brown, millinery; Westminster Hotel.
Redford, Williams & Co., Elkton, Ky.; John H. Williams, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Lexington.
Johnson & Van Cleave, Paris, Tenn.; F. M. Van Cleave, dry goods; Hotel Lexington.
Skinner, Chamberlain & Co., Albert Lea, Minn.; Anna Marx, millinery; Lydia Kraemer, dry goods; New Grand Hotel.
Markey, F. H., & Co., Parkersburg, West Va.; F. H. Markey, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Kugel Brothers, Sandusky, Ohio; B. Kugel, fancy dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Lane-Perkins, Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. John Lane, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Chester Company, The J. K., Sterling, Ill.; H. M. Henderson, dry goods; Earl Henderson, dry goods; Hotel Empire.
Sturtevant, H. H., Company, Zanesville, Ohio; A. S. Reese, dry goods; Hotel Broztell; John P. Mourin, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hough, Helen S., Detroit, Mich.; silks; Victoria Hotel.
Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Reisa, pianos; Grand Union Hotel.
Luttlcke, A., Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Ebert, dry goods; Hassard Hotel.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; John L. Gallatin, hosiery; 835 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Bowland, Morehouse & Martens, Columbus, Ohio; H. C. Boynton, rugs; Hotel Broztell.
Straus Brothers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; Moses Goodman, department store; Hotel Broztell.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; Francis Schwarz, department store; Hotel Breslin.
Jorgensen-Blesch Company, Green Bay, Wis.; Mis Anna Anckersen, department store; Imperial Hotel.
Withan Brothers, Rockford, Ill.; Miss Jane Green, department store; Imperial Hotel.
Zenner, D., & Co., Athens, Ohio; Miss Grace May, department store; Victoria Hotel.
Mounker, Jonas, Company, Steubenville, Ohio; Miss E. Bick, department store; Victoria Hotel.
Tompkins-Christian-Moore Dry Goods Company, Fulton, Mo.; J. T. Tompkins, dry goods; R. E. Christian, dry goods; Lexington Hotel.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. J. Bevington, dry goods; John E. Bevington, dry goods; E. I. Larkanbah, dry goods; Hotel Seville.
White Brothers, Waynesborough, Va.; J. E. White, dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, underwear; Elizabeth A. Logue, millinery; Mrs. Alice G. Dent, millinery; Miss Kate Fatzler, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.
Byron, Thomas P., Detroit, Mich., dress goods; Everett Hotel.
Crowe, James H., Detroit, Mich., hats; Hotel Navarre.
Albrecht, H. E., Cincinnati, Ohio, carriage cloths; Imperial Hotel.
Weis Millinery, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. A. Weis, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.
Lind, Adam H., Cadillac, Mich.; E. A. Royers, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Pierson Dry Goods Company, Owensborough, Ky.; W. W. Pierson, Jr., general store; Hoffman House.
Long & Douglas, Fort Smith, Ark.; Clara Long, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Thu H. & S. Pogue Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Josie Carey, dry goods; Hotel Grenoble.
Rowan, P. J., York, Penn.; Harriet Cardullos, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Rice Brothers, Blanchester, Ohio; R. J. Rice, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Beech, L. T., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; Louis Stocker, dry goods, Hotel Westminster.
Mace & Co., Connellsville, Penn.; Frank N. Todd, dry goods; Hotel York.
Leon-Ver Standig Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Ver Standig, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Mahood Brothers, Kingston, Ontario; Perry S. Mahood, department store; Hotel Navarre.
Milmot, J. E., Ottawa, Ontario; jeweler; Hotel Navarre.
Oppenheim, B., & Co., North Manchester, Ind.; B. Oppenheim, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.
Ebbling, L. C., Wheeling, West Va.; C. A. Dick, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Mary Burns, millinery; Laura M. Martin, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Weise & Bradford, Greenville, Ill.; George V. Weise, general store; Hotel Albert.
Highland Store Company, Highland, Ill.; J. G. Bardill, department store; Hotel Albert.
Bradford & White, Vandalia, Ill.; W. C. White, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
The Dilliham Company, Masillon, Ohio; W. A. Dilliham, general merchandise; Hotel Navarre.
The Stewart Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. E. Youngklaus, draperies; R. L. Arnold, draperies; Hotel Albert.
Wright, W. H., & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah; P. T. Wright, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.
Wallach & Cohn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; Charles G. Cohen, department store; Hotel Imperial.
Slotkin, M., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and millinery; Everett House.
Weiss, J. V., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Matthiesen, M. & S., Austin, Texas; Miss Marie Matthiesen, millinery; Miss Sophie Matthiesen, millinery; St. Andrew Hotel.
Heavner Brothers, Elkins, West Va.; John E. Heavner, dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; H. M. Helpricht, upholstery; Hotel Breslin.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Eastman, white goods; 57 White Street.
Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; B. F. Weber, notions and laces; Miss M. Pfeifer, ribbons and millinery; 817 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wellington.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss N. Bonfield, laces; 214 Church Street.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Hotchen, fancy goods; 214 Church Street.
Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. R. Minton, wash goods; 214 Church Street.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss E. Solveter, corsets; 214 Church Street.
Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss E. Jacobi, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. R. L. Adams, domestics and flannels; 214 Church Street.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Hart, cloaks and suits; H. C. Brown, clothing; 214 Church Street.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Lexington, Ky.; S. Wolf, notions; 817 Broadway; Hotel Flanders.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. C. McIlhaney, carpets; H. M. Stockman, house furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. L. Lowne, silks; 57 White Street.
McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Dingwell, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; C. E. Thompson, carpets; 31 Union Square; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. B. Hyslop, domestics; G. H. Boin, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery and underwear; 57 White Street.
Tronkis, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. Wickersham, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; G. Mellon, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. Wheaton, notions; Mr. Clark, dress goods; Mr. Green, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Mann, domestics; W. Jardine, dry goods; C. W. Warnock, corsets and waists; F. E. Flint, cloaks, suits, and waists; 57 White Street.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Masson, rugs; Mr. Murtaugh, kimonas; 8 Greene Street.
Strauss-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; Miss R. C. Easterly, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Woodstock.
Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, silks; 320 Church Street.
Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; F. F. Ingram, furnishing goods; Miss Murphy, cloaks, suits, and waists; Prince George Hotel.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; F. Coleman, dress goods; Miss K. Nolan, veilings; 8 Greene Street.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; G. C. Weir, dress goods and linings; Miss E. Thomas, laces; 31 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. P. Wasson, dry goods; Miss Lowenberg, art goods; E. W. Howard, dry goods; 835 Broadway.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Keller, candy; M. Kaufman, infants' wear and ladies' underwear; A. B. Kuehn, cloaks and suits; L. L. Geraghty, notions; 648 Broadway.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Kennedy, millinery; Miss C. B. Ney, millinery; 454 Broome Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; D. P. Birkett, prints; 2 Walker Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, dress goods and silks; 57 White Street.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss F. Lipski, millinery; 450 Broome St.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downs, hosiery and underwear; D. S. Betts, ribbons; H. M. Anning, flannels; 72 Leonard Street.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Miss A. C. Murray, corsets and ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Netherland.
Barle, William, Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Miss E. Irvine, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Partridge & Blackwell, Detroit, Mich.; R. Montgomery, carpets; A. C. Hackinjose, linens and domestics; 884 Broadway; Everett House.
Starr Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; C. D. Frey, hosiery, corsets, and veilings; 817 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Gerber, J., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; W. E. Gerber, cloaks and suits; Hotel Grenoble.
White, Z. L., Company, Columbus, Ohio; T. E. N. Taylor, silks and dress goods; A. J. Scott, housefurnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Griggs, H. H., Company, Newark, Ohio; W. H. Mazey, furnishing goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; P. A. Corcoran, dress goods and linings; 81 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss G. Dallett, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.
Coultier Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. Coulter, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Kleiman Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; S. Kleiman, cloaks and suits; 519 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Rudy, Phillips & Co., Paducah, Ky.; R. B. Phillips, notions and millinery; Mrs. G. C. Baker, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cumberland.
Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Hertzberg, house furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Cole, J. J., & Co., Natches, Miss.; J. J. Cole, dry goods and notions; H. F. Byrne, carpets; Hotel Cumberland.
Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; 721 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strouse, domestics and flannels; B. V. Goodrich, dry goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Woodward.
Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 18 Astor Place; Hotel Breslin.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss S. Shatz, millinery; Miss A. Guggenheimer, ladies' wear; 685 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Seligman Brothers, Fanta Fe, N. M.; J. Seligman, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.
Hunter-Tuppen Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. McDonald, toilet articles; Miss O'Neil, fancy goods; Miss M. Suple, fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Victoria.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Wells, dress goods and silks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. Sleigh, jewelry and leather goods; Miss Young, jewelry; 2 Walker Street.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. E. Willams, hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Sachs, millinery; Miss M. Hess, ribbons; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Breslin.
Filene's, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, representing; T. S. Mayer, house garments; Hotel Breslin.
Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; W. M. Sargent, cloaks, suits, and waists; Prince George Hotel.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. Lonn, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Prince George Hotel.
Hunter-Tupper Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Rayner, linens; J. I. Flood, domestics; 57 White Street; Prince George Hotel.
Hens & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; M. J. Hens, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Miller, D., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, domestics; Hotel Normandie.
Bear, C. E., York, Penn.; W. E. Goble, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. N. Rexford, laces; Hotel Imperial.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Smith, cloaks and suits; 493 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. F. Armitage, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.
Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J. McManus, cloaks and suits; Miss M. Dyer, waists; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Paul, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.
Goldemberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Greenebaum, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Zinn, W. H., & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; G. B. Beadle, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, linings and white goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, ladies' and children's wear; 320 Church Street.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. L. Diamond, upholstery goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

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Take these facts right home to your own boy. It isn't necessary, however, to send him away to some far-away institution. One of the finest schools in the world for boys is but fifty miles from the metropolis—the New York Military Academy—beautifully located amid healthful mountain and forest surroundings at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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The short distance from New York makes it easy to learn of the school's advantages through a personal visit, but if that is not convenient a catalogue with full information will be sent on request to the Superintendent.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—Fractional gains and losses characterized the trading to-day. In Northern Central and Seaboard it was a see-saw up and down, closing unchanged from the opening. Trading in Seaboard has been stimulated here by reports that the controlling interests in it are at work on a new financial plan in connection with that property and may arrange to give Seaboard stockholders rights to subscribe to the stock of the New Cumberland Corporation. This company was formed recently with a capital of $15,000,000 to take over the coal lands of the Clinchfield Corporation and the South and Western Railroad. United Railways incomes lost ⅜ and the 4s gained ¼.

The market closed firm, but dull. Sales: Shares, 842; bonds, $35,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102	102	102
2,000	Suffolk & Caro. 5s	99½	99½	99½
13,000	Central St. Ry. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼
6,000	City & Sub. Ry. 5s	110½	110½	110½
1,000	Lexington Ry. 5s	102⅜	102¼	102¼
5,000	United Rys. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
1,000	United Rys. inc.	71¾	71¾	71¾
1,000	Alabama C. & I. 5s	92	92	92
2,000	Breweries inc.	38¾	38⅜	38⅜
4,000	Con. Gas 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2,000	Con. Gas 6s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86⅞	86¾	86¾

STOCKS.

60	At. Coast Line, ½ pd.	97	97	97
20	A. C. L. of Conn.	355	355	355
50	A. C. L. of Conn., ½ pd.	300	300	300
140	Northern Central	106⅜	106	106
230	Seaboard Co. com.	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
42	Maryland Nat. Bank	22¼	21½	21½
800	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	37	36½	36½

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower; Call Money Rates, 4@6 Per Cent.

Market Declines Under Profit-Taking and Flurry in Money—Exchange Lower.

Concerted and sustained profit-taking in yesterday's stock market forced the level of prices at the close of the day well below that of the previous night. The extent of this movement may be judged from the fact that transactions amounted to nearly 2,000,000 shares, while final losses were general and ran from 1 to 3 points. While a downward trend distinguished the trading from the opening of business, declines were hastened in the final hour of the session by a sharp upturn in call money rates to 6 per cent. and by pronounced inquiry for time funds, which again hardened. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were once more under pressure throughout, but the losses in these shares were relatively less than in such stocks as Missouri Pacific, Atchison, American Smelting and Copper, all of which participated in the speculative turmoil of the last few days, rising excitedly as the result of hopes founded upon the Pacific dividend increases. The strongest features of the trading were Great Northern and Northern Pacific, the former selling at one time over 16 points above the closing price of the previous night and the latter 6 points over the final figures of Monday, although in each instance the extreme gain was materially reduced before the close of the day. Outside of the flurry in the money market and dispatches from the West telling of damaging floods in Atchison and Southern Pacific territory, which received little consideration, the news of the day had to do almost wholly with pending developments affecting the Hill stocks. An announcement regarding the long-discussed ore deal is believed by Wall Street to be near at hand, and to the excitement of attempting forecasts of the market effect of this announcement there was added yesterday opportunity for appraisement of the fact that there is under discussion by the Union Pacific interests the question of the advisability of turning over to a syndicate friendly to the Great Northern the Union Pacific holdings of both Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks. So far, however, it is understood that this matter is little beyond the discussion stage.

In spite of efforts to belittle the significance of this, the advance of call money rates to 6 per cent. should be looked upon as a rather clear warning of what must follow such extended speculation as the markets for several days past have witnessed. At the same time the demand for time accommodation has become so pronounced as to attract attention, although rates do little more than harden under the enlarged inquiry. But it is not alone from the stock market that the banks are experiencing demands at the moment. The local institutions have lost to the Sub-Treasury since last Friday $4,282,000, and there is nothing to indicate a cessation of this drain before the close of the week. The foreign exchange market naturally reflected the rise in money, demand sterling falling nearly a quarter of a cent to a rate permissive of gold importations were the metal itself to be obtained in sufficient quantity. Bankers making inquiries in the London market as to the condition of the gold supply have learned that some $5,000,000 is to arrive on Monday next and for this, or for some part of it at least, our bankers will probably appear as bidders.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

General Chemical Co.
Welsbach Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Acreage Realty Co.
Albans Land and Improvement Co.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Germany Forced to Buy Smelting Iron in England.

The worldwide extent of the present demand for steel products is well illustrated in the news from the United States Consul at Kiel, Germany, of the scarcity of the raw material in the German centres. Consul Brittain writes that the Rhenish-Westphalian syndicate has recently been compelled to place an order for 30,000 tons of smelting iron in England. Germany has practically no smelting iron for export, and the Krupp works have notified the foundry syndicate that their supply of iron will not meet the requirements of the first half of 1907. The German steel trade is apparently as hard put to it to fill orders as the mills in this country. The month of June has been the biggest month in the history of the German steel trade.

Notwithstanding the belief in Western steel circles that the prices of steel products will be raised in the near future, the New York representatives of leading steel companies are of a contrary opinion. The Steel Corporation, they think, is as fully committed as ever to the policy of a steady market without the exaction of such premiums as might readily be obtained for prompt delivery.

It is conceded that the future of the steel market depends largely upon the market for pig iron. Leading iron interests admit that the iron market looks like going higher, and that in that event the course of steel prices would be decidedly uncertain. The demand for pig iron shows no intermission, in fact, about the only reason why further large orders are not booked is the oversold condition of the furnaces.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal remained practically stationary in the London market yesterday at the high level established Monday, when the bullish tendency of the news of the disaster in Chile, with its attendant delay in shipments of Chilean copper, was felt in the trading. Spot closed unchanged, at £84 15s. Futures made a nominal decline of 2s. 6d., closing at £84 12s. 6d.

Pig tin closed fractionally lower at £182 10s. for spot and £183 for futures. Lead was unchanged at £17 2s. 6d. Spelter was steady at £27. Iron warrants were steady at 53s. 3d. for standard foundry and 53s. 7½d. for Middleboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.75	...	18.75	...
Electrolytic	...	18.50	...	18.50
Castings	18.25	...	18.25	...
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Lead	5.75	...	...	...
Tin	41.20	41.50	41.30	41.62½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. Lawson, first agent of the Bank of British North America's Wall Street Branch, has retired after over forty years of service. The staff of the bank gave a dinner in his honor on Monday night and presented to him a handsome punch bowl and a testimonial.

Charles L. Burnham, formerly assistant Secretary of the Stock Exchange and now a member of the firm of Schuyler, Chadwick & Burnham, has been seriously ill since the middle of June. It was said at his office yesterday that he is now on the road to recovery and will be back in the Street within a few days.

The new securities of the Standard Cordage Company, which is the successor of the Standard Rope and Twine Company, will be ready for delivery to holders of certificates of deposit of Standard Rope and Twine bonds on and after Sept. 5 at the office of the Equitable Trust Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 21, 1906. 1,957,100
From Jan. 1, 1906. 155,536,319
Corresponding date last year. 163,178,075

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change
19½	19⅝	3,300	Allis-Chalmers Co	19	20	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
48¾	49	500	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	48⅝	48½	48½	48¾	— ⅛
107⅝	107⅞	191,000	*Amal. Copper Co.	109	110⅛	107⅞	107⅞	—1⅜
24½	26	500	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	25½	26	25½	26	+1½
24	25	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
40⅛	40⅞	4,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	40⅞	41⅞	40¼	40¼	— ⅝
100⅜	101	350	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	100⅞	101	100½	101	...
32¾	33⅛	5,400	Am. Cotton Oil	33	33⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
91½	93½	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
252	258	1,431	Am. Express	246	252	246	252	+7¼
30	30¼	1,800	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	30¼	30⅝	29½	30	...
76⅜	78½	12,763	Am. Ice Securities Co.	76¾	78½	76¾	78⅝	+1⅞
69⅜	70	19,000	*Am. Locomo. Co.	69⅝	71⅜	69	69⅜	— ½
27¼	27⅜	300	*Am. Mal. Co. pf., tr.	27⅛	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
160⅝	160⅞	52,150	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	163	164⅝	160⅞	160⅝	—2⅝
117⅜	118	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118¼	118¼	+ ¼
10½	11	2,500	Am. Steel Founds.	10⅝	11⅛	10½	10⅜	...
44⅜	45¼	900	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	45	45⅞	45	45⅝	...
140⅞	141	3,500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141⅝	142¼	139⅝	141	...
137	140	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	138	138	138	138	+ ½
38	38⅛	1,800	*Am. Woolen Co.	38¼	38½	38	38	— ⅛
103¼	104¼	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	+ ¼
268½	269	73,600	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	269	274	268	269	+1
102⅛	102¼	89,650	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅛	104⅛	102⅜	102¼	—2
100⅜	101	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101	101½	101	101¼	...
146	147	6,500	Atlantic Coast Line	147⅜	149⅜	147⅜	148	+ ½
118½	118⅝	11,500	Baltimore & Ohio	119⅜	119⅜	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅞
24	25½	200	Bethlehem Steel	23	24	23	24	+½
78	78⅝	13,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78⅝	79⅝	78	78	— ⅝
15⅝	17	100	Brunswick City	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
169¼	170	2,300	Canadian Pacific	169¾	170⅝	169½	169½	— ⅛
40¼	40¼	31,800	Central Leather Co.	38⅞	41¼	38⅞	40	+ ⅜
103	103⅝	250	Central Leath. Co. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
62	62½	8,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅞	63½	62	62	—1
18⅞	19	5,100	Chicago Great West.	19½	19½	19	19	— ¼
27⅜	28¼	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	28½	28½	28	28	...
190⅜	190⅞	56,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	192⅜	193⅞	190¼	190⅞	—1⅛
...	...	3,950	Chi., Mil. & St. P. rts.	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16½	...
212	213	2,460	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	205¼	212	205¼	212	+8
207	207⅜	4,400	Chicago & Northw.	210½	212	207½	207½	—3½
182	188	300	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	181	185	181	183	+5
4	4⅞	100	Chicago Union Trac.	5	5	5	5	...
15½	16	1,200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	14⅝	15¼	14	15¼	— ⅝
97	97½	1,800	C., C., C. & St. L.	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	97½	— ⅜
58⅝	59	92,250	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	57⅞	61½	57⅞	58⅝	+ ⅝
37⅝	38	6,800	Colorado & Southern.	38	38⅜	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
70½	71	300	Col. & South. 1st pf.	70⅜	70⅝	70¼	70¼	— ⅛
51½	52	900	Col. & South. 2d pf.	52	52⅜	51¼	51¼	— ½
20½	21	400	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	21¼	21½	20½	20½	— ½
139	130½	1,800	Consolidated Gas	139½	139⅞	139¼	139¼	— ⅛
19⅝	20	2,250	Corn Products Ref.	20	20	19½	19⅞	...
78	78	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	77	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
221	222	400	Delaware & Hudson	222¼	222¼	222	222	—3
500	525	100	Dul., Lack. & West.	520	520	520	520	...
44¼	45	3,700	Denver & Rio Gr.	45¾	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
87	87½	900	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	87½	87⅝	87	87	— ⅝
62	62½	2,200	*Distillers Securities.	63	63	61⅞	62	— ½
45⅞	46	57,100	Erie	46⅝	47⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
37¼	37½	1,300	Interbor.-Met	36⅞	37⅜	36⅜	37⅛	+ ⅜
78	78½	1,000	Interbor.-Met. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	77⅝	78	...
19	19½	600	Internat. Paper Co.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
49½	49⅞	2,700	Internat. Steam Pump.	51	51	49	49⅞	— ⅝
30½	31	3,900	Iowa Central	29⅜	31½	29⅜	30⅞	+1½
53	53¼	1,800	Iowa Central pf.	53	53½	52½	53½	+ ⅜
68	72	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	68	68	67	67	—2
29½	30⅜	1,100	Kansas City South.	30⅜	30⅜	29½	29½	—1
59⅞	59¾	4,800	Kansas City So. pf.	60⅛	60⅛	59	59	— ⅝
61	61½	1,500	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	60	61½	60	61¼	+1⅛
33	35	200	Lake Erie & Western.	35	35	35	35	...
150½	151	47,910	Louisville & Nash.	152	154½	150	150⅝	— ¼
148	150	200	Manhattan Elevated.	150	150	150	150	+ ¼
106	110	100	*Met. Street Ry.	106	106	106	106	—2
21½	21⅝	1,700	Mexican Central	21¾	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
...	...	60	Mich. State Tel. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
68	72	200	Minn. & St. Louis	71	71	71	71	...
156	156½	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	156	157⅜	156	157	+1
36½	36⅞	3,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	37½	37¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
71	71¼	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	71¾	71⅞	71	71½	...
96½	96⅞	23,500	Missouri Pacific	100	100	96½	96½	—3½
14⅜	15	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	15	15	15	15	...
80	80½	3,700	*National Lead Co.	81⅞	82	80	80	—1½
41⅜	41⅜	1,300	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	42½	42½	41½	41½	...
20½	21	200	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	...
146	148	4,400	*New York Air Brake.	145	147⅞	145	147⅜	+3⅜
142	143½	10,400	New York Central	145	145½	143	143½	—2½
68	68⅜	1,400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68	69	68	68⅝	— ⅛
48⅜	48½	3,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	48½	48⅞	48¼	48½	— ⅞
92½	93	6,000	Norfolk & Western.	94	94	92½	92½	—1½
94¼	94¾	400	North American	94⅝	94½	94	94	— ⅞
215	215½	46,000	Northern Pacific	212½	218¾	212½	215½	+2⅜
38½	39	2,200	Pacific Mail	39	39⅞	38½	39	—1⅜
142⅜	142¼	136,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	143⅞	144⅜	142⅜	142⅛	—2⅝
90½	91	300	People's Gas, Chicago.	90⅝	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
81⅝	83	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	83	83	81⅝	81⅝	—1⅞
107½	109½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	107½	108	107¼	107½	—1½
15½	16	100	Pittsburg Coal	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	...
57	59	200	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57	57	57	57	— ½
53⅜	54	3,600	Pressed Steel Car.	55¼	55¼	54	54	— ⅛
98	98⅜	800	Pressed Steel Car pf.	98½	98⅝	98½	98½	— ½
237	240	100	Pullman Company	238	238	238	238	+ ¾
54⅜	55½	1,400	*Ry. Steel Spring	55½	55½	54½	54½	— ⅝
98½	100¼	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
141⅛	141¾	146,600	Reading	143¾	143⅝	140½	141¼	—1⅝
94	95	1,100	Reading 2d pf.	94	95	94	95	...
29¼	29⅝	19,250	*Rep. Iron & Steel	30½	31¼	29½	29¼	— ¼
100½	101	4,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	101	101¾	100¾	101	+ ¼
27⅝	27⅜	82,423	Rock Island Co.	28⅝	29	27⅝	27⅜	— ⅞
65⅝	66	3,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	67½	68	65¾	66	—1¼
46⅝	46⅞	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46⅝	47½	46⅝	46⅜	— ⅜
24½	25	500	St. Louis Southw.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
57	57⅜	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57½	57⅜	— ⅛
79	79½	3,300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	79⅝	81	79½	79½	— ⅝
89⅝	89⅞	137,800	Southern Pacific	90⅝	91½	89½	89⅜	—1⅛
118	118⅜	400	Southern Pacific pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118	118⅜	...
38⅜	39	82,200	Southern Ry. ext.	39⅝	39⅝	38⅜	38⅞	— ⅛
161	161½	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	160	162½	160	162½	+1½
34⅜	35	6,000	Texas & Pacific	35⅛	35⅞	35	35	+⅜
80	83½	700	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	80	84	80	83⅜	+3½
34½	35	800	Tol., St. L. & West.	35½	35⅞	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
52½	53½	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	54½	55	54½	55	+ ½
114	115	700	Twin City R. T.	116	116⅜	114½	114½	—1½
71	71¼	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	71¼	71½	71½	71½	...
181⅞	182	163,500	Union Pacific	183	184½	181⅝	181⅞	— ⅞
94½	95	121	Union Pacific pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
65	66	500	United Rys. Invest.	66½	66¾	66	66	—1½
72½	73⅛	125	United Rys. Inv. pf.	73½	73½	73⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
48	48⅛	2,500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	47½	49⅛	47½	49	+1½
76	80	200	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	80	80	80	80	+5
36½	37	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	37⅛	37⅜	36½	36½	— ½
74½	75	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	75	75	74⅜	74⅜	— ¼
47½	48	2,700	U. S. Rubber	48	48⅜	47½	47½	...
108¼	109	600	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108⅜	109⅝	108¾	109⅝	+ ⅞
44¼	44⅝	163,060	U. S. Steel	44⅞	45⅜	44⅜	44½	— ⅞
107¼	107⅜	16,717	U. S. Steel pf.	107½	108¼	107	107½	— ⅝
39½	40	8,850	Va.-Caro. Chemical	38⅝	41	38½	40	+1⅝
60	61	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	60½	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
20¾	21	2,100	Wabash	21	21½	20¾	20⅞	— ⅝
47¼	47½	900	Wabash pf.	47⅜	48	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	36½	100	Western Maryland	37	37	37	37	+ ½
91	92¼	100	Western Union Tel.	91⅜	91⅜	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
18½	19	500	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	...
40	40⅞	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
26	26¼	800	Wisconsin Central	26½	27	26½	26½	+ ½
52½	52⅝	4,675	Wisconsin Central pf.	51⅞	53½	51⅞	52½	+ ⅝

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5¼ per cent. for sixty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for ninety days, 5½@5⅝ per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $535,819,248; balances, $9,266,248; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $86,608.

The local banks have lost $4,282,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $86,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 15 points lower, at $4.8445, sixty days at $4.8165, and cables at $4.8490. Commercial bills were $4.80⅝@4.81⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ plus 1-32 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for demand; reichsmarks, 93 13-16 and 94¾ less 1-32; guilders, 40.05.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—25@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 13-16d. per ounce and in New York at 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,500 shares of Atlanta sold at .29@.27, 300 Best & Belcher at .80, 200 Belcher at .28, 400 Consol. California and Virginia at 1.10, 1,000 El Paso at 47@.48, 200 Hale & Norcross at 1.15, 500 Jim Butler at 1.52@1.50, 100 Ophir at 3.75, 200 Portland at 1.20, 200 Savage at 1.10, 200 Trawp Consol. at 1.05, and 200 Tonopah Extension at 6.00.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparison being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N.Y. Equiv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	87⅛	...	...	—1-16
Consols, account	87 9-16	...	...	—1-16
Anaconda	13⅞	270	268	+ 2
Atchison	107	103⅞	104¼	— ⅜
Can. Pacific	175⅞	170½	170	+ ½
St. Paul	159⅛	153½	152⅜	— ⅝
Erie	48⅝	47⅛	46¼	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	81½	79	78¾	— ¼
Illinois Central	183	177⅞	178½	— ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	158½	154	151	+ 3
N. Y. Central	149½	145	145½	— ½
Pennsylvania	74½	144	144¾	— ⅜
Reading	74¾	144	143	+ 1
So. Pacific	93⅞	90¾	91¼	— ⅛
Union Pacific	188	182½	182¾	— ⅜
U. S. Steel	46¼	44⅝	45¾	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	110⅜	107½	108	— ⅜

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Supplies were still large in the market to-day, but various calls caused a hardening of prices. Discounts were firmer.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quieter after the recent excitement in Americans. The general tone was reactionary, owing to the possible effect which the Chilean earthquake disaster may have on the money market, which tended to restrict new ventures. Consols early in the day yielded to profit taking, but closed steady. Home rails were dull, owing to a lull in investment purchases, but Paris specialties, among foreigners, hardened.

American securities quieted considerably. They opened irregular and the recently boomed specialties yielded to profit taking, while Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and a few others were firm in the forenoon. Later the trading became generally steady, and high-priced issues were in good demand, especially Louisville & Nashville. Prices closed steady and quieter. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were easier.

Kaffirs improved on Paris support. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

Bar silver steady at 30 13-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.03; Lisbon, 2.00.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	5	0	Esperanza	3	5	7½
Tomboy	1	5	0	Dolores	1	18	3
El Oro	1	12	6	Stratton's Ind.	0	5	8

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but prices, with the exception of Russians, were firm.

Russian bonds of 1904 were quoted at 473.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 67½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker upon the rising discount rate in London. Americans failed to respond to New York, and declined moderately upon profit taking. Russians were lower.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,836,437, compared with $12,604,101 in the preceding week and $10,889,916 in the corresponding week last year. Total from Jan. 1, $392,671,646, against $335,043,540 in the corresponding period last year.

SYNDICATE MAY TAKE UNION PACIFIC HOLDINGS

Road Has Blocks of Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

WOULD INVOLVE $105,000,000

There Are Rumors of Large Increases to Come in the Stock of the Hill Railroads.

Plans for the formation of a syndicate to take over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific, which were proposed several months ago, have again been taken under consideration. In circles usually well-informed concerning Union Pacific affairs, it was said yesterday that the formation of such a syndicate was in contemplation, although the details have not yet been fully determined.

The Union Pacific, at the date of its last annual report, held $18,665,259 par value of Great Northern preferred, $24,295,152 of Northern Pacific, and $12,850,000 of the stock of the Northern Securities Company, which has since been exchanged for its proportional share of Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

These holdings represented only a part of the stocks of these two roads, which were acquired by the Union Pacific in the course of the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company. A large amount had been sold prior to the date of the last annual report, and it is understood that the Union Pacific's holdings of these stocks have been further reduced since then. The Harriman road, however, is believed to be still the owner of large blocks of Northern Pacific and Great Northern prefer

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

An advertisement of the bull market, patterned after the talk one hears in Wall Street, might run about so:

YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
Positively the Last Chance You Will Have to Buy Stocks at These Prices.

Our followers have seen us make good in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. We told you to believe in us, and you did, and we gave you more than you expected. Believe in us again. Buy Atchison at once. The dividend will be increased. We tell you so much and no more. It may be increased to 8, possibly to 6, per cent. We have decided already what it shall be, but you are not to know until the time comes. There are things which we must keep to ourselves. Amalgamated Copper will sell at 150. Do not ask us why. Take our word for it. We know. The Pennsylvania dividend will be increased to at least 7 per cent. Mr. Harriman showed us the way—6 per cent. out of earnings and 1 per cent. out of investments. Funny that nobody thought of it before! This will help the Pennsylvania Railroad to borrow more money here and abroad. Haven't we kept faith with you so far? We don't want your money; we want your confidence. Never mind about values. We make them.

One of the best known operators in the world says: "This is the greatest market I ever saw." You would be surprised if we gave you his name.

Another says: "Don't be fooled by pikers and pessimists. The game is too big for them. Be an optimist." We might go on quoting such opinions without end. Can you afford to ignore them?

We have other good things—things that you have not dreamed of. Let us tell you about them. Open an account to-morrow. You put up 10 per cent. and we lend you the rest. Isn't that fair? HIGHER, FEWER & CO.

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Now, if nothing untoward happens, if nobody slips, if the bull leaders all keep faith with each other, and if—well, those are the three big ifs.

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The money market got a little tighter yesterday.

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At the close of business yesterday it was the verdict of those who believed themselves capable of taking an impartial view of the situation that the market since Monday morning had taken stocks in a manner entirely satisfactory to the bull leaders. It is astonishing at times what an amount of distribution can be accomplished in a few days under favorable conditions, and that there has been a large distribution in the last few days of stocks bought at much lower prices, and also enormous profit taking by a professional bull element, scarcely needs to be affirmed. The breadth of the market on Monday and the strength it showed under such selling, proved that the tactics pursued by the bull leaders had attracted a considerable volume of outside buying. Such selling and such buying continued yesterday, and the one, to a great extent, offset the other until late in the session, when, owing probably to a flurry in call money, the selling became somewhat more urgent and the buying less enthusiastic in a corresponding degree. Up to this time the market had been highly irregular, as on Monday, with obvious realizing still going forward in stocks like Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, and Pennsylvania, but renewed buying of an aggressive nature in other stocks. In the last hour the whole active list reacted sharply, some stocks proving to have a narrower market than could have been supposed. Louisville & Nashville, for example, which earlier in the day had been one of the strongest features of the market, broke a whole point between sales, according to the tape, and changes of as much as ⅜ and ½ per cent. between sales were frequent elsewhere in the list.

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Such a reaction was to have been expected, after so rapid an advance, and could not in itself be regarded as any indication that the big bull interests had let go of the market. A recent Saturday reaction will be recalled which in many respects was more violent than this, and yet the market recovered headway in the next session and was none the worse for its tremors. Such an advance as has been in progress for the last seven weeks does not culminate by prearrangement, or at a given signal. Everybody does not clean up at once and stand aside. Where one group lets go another takes hold, and so long as there is a gamble left on the bull side there will be bulls to make the effort. The decisive check almost invariably comes unexpectedly.

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Seldom has the tone of financial comment been so far out of sympathy with the market as at the present time, so critical of the tactics employed to arouse general speculative interest and so suspicious of the motives of men. Wall Street's own organs are against the market. One of them concludes "a note of warning" with these ominous words: "It is the avowed programme of these our leaders in high finance to increase dividends and begin the payment of dividends wherever it is possible for them to do so, and the nature of current traffic returns seems to warrant them in the pursuit of this policy. Moreover, they are bent upon borrowing, through either stock or bond issues, every dollar that can be secured for the corporations they are managing, and, finally, they are intent, more than upon anything else, upon selling at the best prices obtainable the very securities, and all of them, the possession of which has placed them in their positions of trust and emolument. They propose to let the public stand the brunt and loss of future harassing investigations, drastic legislation and ex-parte disclosures and arraignments. This is the programme of which the present stock market is a part. Any one who doubts it can obtain his experience at such price as his bank account will stand, but the readers of the Wall Street Summary cannot complain that they were not forewarned, and in good season, of the plans that are being worked out for the undoing of the public."

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The old bear crowd in Brooklyn Rapid Transit has not made any money. Its position was taken on the idea that the five-cent fare agitation would prove an effective stock market weapon, but the results have so far been disappointing. There is still an obstinate political bear interest in the stock.

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What will always be called the Harriman coup in Union Pacific had international ramifications. At an early stage of the campaign calls were bought in London on an immense amount of the stock around 150. The few men were were on the inside of the business might easily have held London options on 100,000 shares of the stock. A profit of 30 points on this would mean $3,000,000. The total amount of London calls on Union Pacific held in Wall Street has been estimated at 150,000 shares. That seems a fairly conservative estimate. It might have been even larger. A single order for calls on 10,000 shares of an active stock excites no comment in London. The bull crowd in Union Pacific patiently bought in London all the calls it could obtain without exciting suspicion. An estimate of 100,000 shares upon its holdings therefore seems reasonable if not modest.

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In some very well-informed quarters the opinion is ventured that the speculative glory is out of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific for the time being, and those who have followed these stocks are advised, therefore to let "the other fellow" have the last 5 or 10 points and turn themselves to securities in which the improvement has not been so rapid. There has been heavy realizing in both stocks, some of it from good sources, and not so much advertised as certain selling which misled the Street while it was in suspense over the dividends.

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"One who listens to the wee small voice of the ticker," said an old trader yesterday, "can hear Pennsylvania groaning under the weight of the unsold convertible bonds."

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The rise in the Hill stocks yesterday, accompanied by rumors of a Northern Pacific stock issue and renewed discussion of the ore deal, was regarded with some suspicion by speculators. The Hill stocks have a way of bringing up the rear of a general advance. That has happened several times in a manner to be remembered. There were other signs which in the past have often foreshadowed a halt in the market, notably the boisterous enthusiasm of the Gates crowd, and the prominence of high-priced stocks and specialties which are easily manipulated. The demonstration in Colorado Fuel yesterday is a case in point. It was based upon nothing which anybody was aware of and was probably of a piece with several previous exploits in the same stock under the auspices of the Gates crowd.

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There was a fairly active demand for stocks in the loan crowd after the close, especially for Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and St. Paul. The stock last named was so scarce as to lend at concessions from the money rate. Brokers reported that they had difficulty in borrowing it.

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The most extraordinary rumors are heard concerning St. Paul. There are persons, who maintain that the stock is practically cornered, though for what purpose in the face of an issue of $25,000,000 new stock, is not clear. Then there is a story that as high a price as $225 per share has been paid for the stock privately, though, again, why anybody should pay $225 privately for a stock that has not sold above 198⅞ in the open market is not clear. It seems that everybody in Wall Street has heard that the Southern Pacific will take over the St. Paul, giving so much in cash and so much in its own preferred stock for the St. Paul shares. The consistency of this report is somewhat marred by the fact that the St. Paul Directors have within a few days voted to sell $25,000,000 new stock to finance the company's Pacific Coast extension, but no matter.

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It is predicted that the United States Steel stocks will be turned effectively to the bull side of the market later in the week. Steel common, since the declaration of the dividend, has been relatively stronger than the preferred, which is not so very surprising, although folks have been commenting upon it a good deal.

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It is fine bull tactics to give the market abrupt reactions followed by splendid recoveries and still higher prices. People are soon educated to buy on the reactions, and when they have been taught to do that the success of a bull campaign, barring accidents, is assured.

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There has not yet been the kind of movement in Amalgamated Copper without which a market supported by the folks at 28 Broadway is not likely to culminate.

REPUBLIC STEEL DIVIDEND.

Quarterly Payment and an Extra One of 2 Per Cent. Declared.

The Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company announced the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock yesterday and an extra dividend of 2 per cent. on account of deferred dividends on the preferred, which leaves back dividends of 6 per cent. on that issue still due. The company has been paying off these accumulated dividends since about this time last year.

Incidentally it became known yesterday that, like the dividends on Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, which were kept within the private knowledge of the Directors for two days after they had been decided upon, the Republic Iron and Steel disbursement was fixed upon at a meeting of the Directors last week. At the office of the company yesterday the reason assigned for withholding the announcement until yesterday was that the Directors wanted time to decide when to close the books. The dividend is payable Oct. 1, and the date finally set for closing the books is Sept. 17. The books reopen Oct. 18.

$18,000,000 INCORPORATION.

Articles Filed in Jersey City by the Western Power Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Western Power Company were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office in Jersey City. The capital is $18,000,000.

The company has been organized to buy stocks, bonds, or evidences of indebtedness issued by corporations and to manage such corporations. Harry P. Wilson, Adrian H. Larkin, and Augustus O. Doan, all of 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, which is the office of the New Jersey Trust Corporation, are named as incorporators.

Adrian H. Larkin of the law firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone is a Director in several coal and railroad companies in Pennsylvania, and Secretary of the Pressed Steel Car Company and the Western Steel Car and Foundry Company. He is also Secretary of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad Company and a Director of the Texas Transport and Terminal Company.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—There was a marked contraction in business, as compared with yesterday's total, but it was due wholly to the falling off in trading in United States Steel common and Reading. The latter, however, continued the active leader, while Lehigh Valley was the sensational feature, advancing to 83½, against last sales yesterday at 80⅞.

The afternoon reaction carried the price back to 81. Lehigh Navigation (unassented) was up 2 points, and the trust certificates 1¼, both issues selling at the same price; 111. Cambria Steel was firm, but Electric Storage Battery declined from 74¾ to 73½. General Asphalt advanced ½, the preferred 1, and Northern Central sold at 105½, against last previous sales at 102. United Gas was well taken up to 89 and held well.

Total sales, 66,709 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	American Gas	101	101	101
1,665	Cambria Steel	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞
5	Catawissa 1st pf	59	59	59
100	Ches. & Ohio	62½	62½	62½
300	Col. Fuel & Iron	61⅞	60¼	60¾
2	Delaware Insurance	20	20	20
1,425	Electric Co. of Am	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
215	Elec. Storage Battery	74⅜	73½	73½
1,800	Erie	47⅛	46½	46½
100	General Asphalt	8½	8½	8½
525	Gen. Asphalt pf	38	38	38
10	Hunt. & B. Top pf	55	55	55
12	Ins. Co. of N. Am	22¾	22¾	22¾
150	Lake Sup. Corp	19¼	19⅛	19¼
13,995	Lehigh Valley R. R	83½	81	81
337	Lehigh Navigation	111	110	111
615	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	111	110	111
150	Lehigh Val. Tran. pf	22½	22¼	22½
100	Lehigh V. T. tr. ctfs.	12½	12½	12½
100	Mexican Central	21¾	21½	21½
123	North. Central R. R	105½	105½	105½
2,310	Pennsylvania R. R	72	71¼	71 7-16
2,120	Philadelphia Electric	8½	8⅜	8½
140	Philadelphia R. T	30⅞	30½	30¾
29,554	Reading	71 16-16	70 5-16	70 7-16
230	Rock Island	28¾	28½	28¾
100	Rock Island pf	67	67	67
100	Southern Pacific	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
830	Southern R. R	39⅝	39½	39½
4	United Cos. of N. J	256½	256½	256½
2,608	United Gas Imp	89	88¾	88¾
6,590	United States Steel	45¾	44⅜	44½
100	U. S. Steel pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7	Un. Trac. Pitts. pf	51	51	51
5	West Jer. & Sea. R.R.	62½	62½	62½

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Up with Growing Market.

International Mercantile Marine Preferred the Centre of Interest in Industrials—Mining Stocks Show Few Exceptions to the General Rise.

Substantial gains were well distributed throughout the list of outside securities in a market that showed a considerable activity yesterday. Among the industrials the preferred stock of the International Marine came in for the greatest attention, advancing rapidly from 29½ to 31. After trading of 3,800 shares, however, there was a recession, and the close was at 30, a net gain of ½. Havana Tobacco had its share of activity and sold 2,300 shares between 19 and 20, closing at 19¾. The renewed interest in Chicago Subway showed no diminution, in fact the stock led the market yesterday, and was 1¾ points up at the close, after sales of 12,000. The price ranged from 52 up as high as 54½, but closed at 53⅝. Mining stocks, with the exception of Boston Copper, Greene Copper, Montgomery-Shoshone, and one or two minor issues made substantial gains. British Columbia Copper was unwontedly active, selling 5,000 from 8⅜ up to 9¼. Tonopah Extension sold 9,000 from 5½ up to 6¾, closing at 6⅛.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
725	American Can.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	*7⅝
400	Am. Can pf	*60¼	60¼	59½	60
600	Am. Def. W.T.	$1.40	$1.50	$1.40	$1.50
135	Am. W. P. pf.	*26	26	25	25¼
1,600	Bay State Gas.	½	½	½	½
2,300	Havana Tob.	19	20	19	19¾
800	Int. Mer. Mar.	11¼	11½	11	11
3,800	Int. M. M. pf.	29½	31	29½	30
300	Inter. Salt	35¾	35¾	35½	35½
200	Mackay Cos.	74¼	74¼	74	74
300	Mackay Cos. pf.	72½	73	72½	73
5	Otis Elev. pf.	100	100	100	100

RAILROADS.

12,000	Chi. Subway	52	54¼	52	53¾
828	C., M. & St. P. rts.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
8	No. Sec. stubs.	225	237½	225	237½

MINING STOCKS.

3,200	Boston Copper	29⅞	30	28⅝	28⅝
5,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
2,400	Butte C., w. i.	30⅞	31½	30¾	31⅝
1,300	C. C. & Gil.	4⅛	4¼	3¾	4⅛
400	C.C. & G.T. pf.	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10¾
2,500	Cum.-Ely Min.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
100	Dolores Ltd.	9½	9½	9½	9½
400	Dom. Copper	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
800	El Rayo Min.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
2,000	Gold Hill	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
700	Granby Con.	12⅜	12¾	12¼	12½
2,500	Greene Con. C.	25¼	25⅝	25	25
5	Greene Gold	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
5	Greene Gold-S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Guanajuato C.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
600	Micmac G. M.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
200	Mines Co. of A.	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25	$1.25
1,230	Mitchell Min.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	6
1,200	Mont.-Shoshone	12½	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞
3,200	Nev. Con. Cop.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
850	Nev. Utah M. & S.	3¾	4	3¾	4
2,500	Nipissing M. Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Penn. & C. Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Rich. Eureka.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Tenn. Cop. Co.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
9,000	Tonopah Ext.	5½	6¼	5½	6⅛
2,000	Union C. Co.	1 9-16	1 11-16	1 9-16	1⅝
6,800	United Copper	63¾	65	63¾	64½
800	Utah Apex	6	6¼	6	6¼
1,000	Utah Copper	28¼	29	28½	28¾

BONDS.

$30,000	Allis-Chal. 5s & int., w. i.	81	81¼	81	81¼
17,000	Am. St. F. 6s	90	90	89½	89¾
20,000	Am. Malt. 4s	104	104	104	104
14,000	Am. W. P. 5s	85½	85½	85	85
20,000	Int. M. M. 4½s	77⅞	77⅞	77¾	77¾
1,000	Pub. Ser. C. ctf	69	69	69	69

*Odd lots.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 20. Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	81¼	81¼	81	81¼
American Can	7⅞	8	7¾	8
American Can pf	60	60¼	59½	60
American Chicle	183	185	182	184
American Chicle pf	105	112	105	110
Am. De F. Wireless	$1.40	$1.50	$1.40	$1.50
Am. Light & Traction	115	115	113	115
Am. Light & Trac. pf	99	100	99	99¾
Am. Malting 6s	103½	104		
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	89½	90	89¼	90½
American Tobacco	390	400	895	415
Am. Writing Paper	3¼	4	3¼	4
Am. Writing Paper pf	24½	25	24½	26
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85	85½	85	86
Borden's Cond. Milk	170	180	111	112½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	111	114	111	114
Boston Copper	28½	29	29¾	29¾
British Col. Copper	9	9¼	8¾	8¾
Butte Coalition	30¾	31¾	30½	31
Central Foundry	4¾	5	5	5½
Central Foundry pf	20	23	20	23
Central Foundry 6s	79½	80	79½	80
Chi. & Alton pf. ctfs			73	75
C., M. & St. P. rights	16⅝	16⅞	16½	17
Chicago Subway	53	53½	51½	51¾
Clear Cr. & Gilp. Tun	3¾	4	3¾	4
Clear Cr. & Gilp T. pf	10¾	11	10¾	11¼
Con. Refrigerating			5⅝	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire			2	2¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf			9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds			27	30
Cripple Creek Central			85	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf			72	75
Cumberland-Ely Min.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Davis-Daly Estate, w. i.			10	
Dolores, Limited	9	9½	9	9¼
Dominion Con. (new)	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝
El Rayo	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Empire Steel pf			36	42
Federal Sugar	40	45	40	45
Federal Sugar pf	74	77	74	77
Furnace Creek	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
G. B. S. Brewing	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s			62	68
G. B. S. Brewing 2d 5s	35¾	39¼	38¾	39¼
Giroux	5⅞	7	7⅛	7⅜
Gold Hill	2¼	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Granby Con.	12¾	12½	12⅜	12⅝
Greene Con. Copper	25	25½	24⅞	25
Greene Con. Gold	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	2	2½	2	2¼
Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	5½
Guggenheim Explor'n	270	288	275	290
Gugg. Expl. warrants	270	285	275	290
Hall Signal	90	98	90	98
Havana Tobacco	19½	20	18½	19½
Havana Tobacco pf	34	37	34	37
Houston Oil	9	10	9	10
Houston Oil pf	40	48	40	48
Inter. Mer. Marine	10½	11	10½	11¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	29¾	30½	28¾	29
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77½	77¾	77½	78
International Salt	35	36	35	36
International Salt 5s	65	69	65	69
Lackawanna Steel	70	74	72	77
Lord & Taylor			126	130
Lord & Taylor pf			102	103
Mackay Companies	74	74¼	74	74½
Mackay Companies pf	72½	73	72	73
Manhattan Transit	3	3½	3	3⅝
Marconi Wire, Canada			1¾	2
Macmac Gold Mining	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
Mines Co. of America	$1.23	$1.25	$1.23	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	5½	5⅝	5	5½
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	11¾	12	12	12¼
Nevada Con. Copper	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18½
Nevada, S. & M.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest			111	112½
N. Y. Transportation	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
Nipissing Mines Co	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼
Nor. Securities stubs	212½	237½	200	225
Otis Elevator pf	85½	86	83	85
Penn. & Cananea Cop.	3⅝	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Pope Mfg. Co	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
Pope Mfg. 1st pf			71½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	16½	20	16½	20
Pub. Serv. Corp. ctfs.	63¼	69¼		
Richmond Eureka	7½	8	7⅛	8
Royal Baking Pow. pf	108	111	108	111
Safety Car Heating			285	310
Seaboard Company	27	29	27	28
Seaboard Co. 1st pf			55	58
Seaboard Co. 2d pf			55	58
Standard Milling	10	12	10	12
Standard Milling pf	32	35	32	35
Standard Milling 5s			79	81
Standard Oil	608	614	607	612
Tennessee Copper	45	45⅝	45	46
Tintic Mining	6	6¾		
Tonopah Extension	6	6¼	5⅝	5½
Tonopah Mining			17⅝	18¼
Trenton Potteries			18	20
Trenton Potteries pf			94	98
Trenton Potteries deb.			70	77
Union Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
United Cigar Mfg.			40	44
United Cigar Mfg. pf	95½	97	95½	97
United Copper	64¼	64¼	63¾	63¾
United Mines Corp	55	57	56	58
Union Typewriter			94	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf			118	124
Un. Typewriter 2d pf			120	125
Utah Apex	6¼	6¾	5⅞	6¼
Utah Copper	28¾	29¼	28	28½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97¼	96¾	97

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 21.—Transactions on the local exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
790	Crucible Steel	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
102	Crucible Steel pf	80¾	80¾	80¾
70	Fireproof	7½	7	7⅛
15	Independent Brewing	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
311	Mfrs. L. & H	31⅞	31¾	31¾
6	Ohio Fuel	38	38	38
310	Pittsburg Brewing	31	30½	30¾
100	Pittsburg Coal	15¼	15¼	15¼
120	Pittsburg Coal pf	57¼	57¼	57¼
600	Pittsburg Consolidated	23c.	23c.	23c.
100	Sewer Pipe	28	28	28
3,305	Tonopah Extension	6¾	5½	6¼
10	U. S. Glass	61½	61½	61½
550	U. S. Steel	45¼	44¾	44¾
5	U. S. Steel pf	107½	107½	107½
100	West. Elec. 2ds	76¼	76¼	76¼

221,710

THE COTTON MARKET.

Closed Steady at a Net Advance of Two to Five Points.

FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, and Western Florida—Local rains Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh, variable winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; light southerly winds.

Western Texas—Local showers Wednesday and Thursday.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory and Arkansas—Showers Wednesday and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

Tennessee—Local rains Wednesday and Thursday.

The cotton market was active yesterday and added slightly to the gains of the previous day, with the close steady at a net advance of 2@5 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 400,000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
August	8.80	8.77	8.80@8.86	8.75
September	8.61	8.60	8.61@8.62	8.56
October	9.10	9.07	9.08@9.09	9.04
November	9.09	9.06	9.13@9.15	9.09
December	9.19	9.06	9.17@ ..	9.14
January	9.28	9.15	9.25@9.26	9.28
February	9.34	9.26	9.32@9.34	9.29
March	9.37	9.25	9.36@9.37	9.32
April	9.31	9.28	9.38@9.40	9.34
May	9.41	9.30	9.41@9.42	9.37

The local spot cotton market was quiet and unchanged; mid-upland quoted 10.10c and mid-Gulf 10.35c. No sales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows:

New Orleans irregular, 1-16c lower at 9⅝c, sales 60 bales; Charleston steady, ⅛c lower at 9¼c, no sales; Galveston quiet, ⅛c lower at 9⅜c, sales 500 bales; Mobile quiet, unchanged at 9¼c, no sales; Savannah quiet, ⅛c higher at 9 3-16c, sales 32 bales; Norfolk steady, ⅛c lower at 9¼c, sales 28 bales; Baltimore nominal, unchanged at 10c, no sales; Augusta dull, unchanged at 9¾c, sales 140 bales; St. Louis dull, unchanged at 10c, sales 142 bales.

Receipts at the ports and interior points yesterday, compared with the same day last week and last year:

Ports.	Yes'day.	Wk.	Last Year.	Last Year.	Stock.
Galveston	7,396	5,138	6,813		31,476
New Orleans	256	389	2,255		19,748
Mobile	74	55	110		4,355
Savannah	1,694	2,157	2,729		21,045
Charleston	28	71	31		4,807
Wilmington	..	5	42		421
Norfolk	638	294	1,488		6,297
Baltimore	..	..	..		3,167
New York	..	..	..		85,730
Boston	22	..	275		2,800
Philadelphia	25	..	..		1,945
Various	..	..	43		870
Total	10,128	8,059	13,266		183,530

INTERIOR.

Augusta	144	111	542		5,085
Memphis	8	22	401		6,601
St. Louis	361	532	1,351		16,807
Cincinnati	65	115	204		5,236
Houston	9,988	6,214	9,805		26,167

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—Overselling by professionals at the opening when the market had rather a weak look was responsible for a strong rally in wheat yesterday. Although subsequent realizing and the increase of 3,694,000 bushels in world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, against 1,262,000 bushels increase last year, reduced the advance somewhat, prices nevertheless closed ⅛ to ⅞c above the previous night. At one time New York led the West in point of strength, reflecting outside support and active covering of September; Northwest news was conflicting. While temperatures moderated considerably there was rain all through the belt where dry weather is needed for the harvest. Some buying developed on this news and on reports that country acceptances of wheat in the Southwest were smaller. The principal sustaining factor, however, was the active demand from traders who went short around the opening. To those who had expected a full response at Liverpool to Monday's advance here the ¾d rise in that market was a disappointment, especially as Paris was 5 to 15 points lower and export bids considerably out of line, only about 12 loads being reported. The interior movement continued to show a satisfactory total, only 613,000, compared with 558,000 bushels on the corresponding day last year. At the same time there was a big drop in seaboard clearances, only 24,000 being reported. Late curb prices in New York were ⅛c down from the regular close. The cash market was quoted as follows: No. 2 red, 78c, elevator, and 79½c, free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 80½c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 80¾c, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—There was some good support of the corn market and prices advanced during the day, closing in New York ¼@¾c net higher, although not quite at best point. There was further complaint regarding weather conditions on the idea that corn was being damaged by excessive heat, although the outlook seemed to be for cooling temperatures and more or less rain. Country acceptances were reported to be light, and the estimate for Wednesday's receipts at Chicago was only 96 cars, part of the demand being credited to this factor. The Liverpool market opened practically unchanged, but at the close was ¼@½d net higher. Cash corn in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 57c, elevator, and 57¼c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 62c, and No. 2 yellow, 61c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
September	78 5-16	78⅛	79¼	78⅝
December	82⅛	81⅞	81⅞	81⅝
May	84¾	84	84⅝	84⅛
Corn—				
September	56⅝	56	56¼	56
December	53	53	53	52⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
September	71⅞	70⅝	71⅝	71⅛
December	74⅜	73⅝	74	74⅜
May	75⅞	73⅝	75⅝	75½
Corn—				
September	48¾	48	48	48
December	44⅝	44	44¼	44⅛
May	45¼	45	45	45
Oats—				
September	30	29½	29¾	29⅞
December	31⅛	30¾	31	31
May	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	33½
Lard—				
October	$8.70	$8.65	$8.67	$8.75
January	7.87	7.82	7.87	7.90
Ribs—				
October	8.73	8.70	8.75	8.75
January	7.27	7.22	7.25	7.25
Pork—				
October	17.15	17.02	17.05	..
January	18.52	18.45	18.50	18.57

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Allis-Chalmers, pf	19	19½	19	19½
49,560	Amal. Copper	106⅝	110⅝	103½	106⅞
650	Am. Car & F.	40⅞	41¾	40¾	41
130	Am. Ice	76½	78	76½	78
3,240	Am. Locomot.	69¾	72	69¾	69¾
3,080	Am. Smelting	163½	164½	160½	161
6,640	Am. Sugar	141½	142¼	140	140⅝

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fourteenth Street Bank Buys Its Present Home—New Apartments on Riverside Drive Corner—Other Dealings by Brokers.

The Fourteenth Street Bank has bought from the estate of Samuel A. Blatchford, through George R. Read & Co., the property which it now occupies, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, a five-story building, on a plot 42 by 129, Van Buren leasehold.

Beekman Street Building Sold.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Clarence H. Eagle and others, as trustees of the estate of Enoch Ketcham, the five-story building 96 Beekman Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Architect Louis Korn is preparing plans for a six-story warehouse, to be erected by Samuel Weil at the northwest corner of Beach and Greenwich Streets, on plot 25 by 85.

Corner Leased on Times Square.

John P. Kirwan has sold for the Mechanics and Traders Bank its lease of the store at 1,550 Broadway, southeast corner of Forty-sixth Street, having two and a half years to run, and has leased the entire building, for Julia P. Outcault, for seven and one-half years. The Mechanics and Traders Bank announced recently that it would remove to the new Astor Theatre Building and conduct there, in addition to its ordinary business, a night bank.

Mulvihill & Co. have leased for John G. Wendel the property 146 and 148 West Thirty-ninth Street to Walter S. Lapham, for use as a garage.

Plans for Riverside Drive Corner.

The George W. Levy Company will probably erect at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-fifth Street a six-story apartment house, from plans by Schwartz & Gross. The estimated cost of the structure is $200,000.

Samuel C. Beckwith has sold 115 West Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2.

H. A. & C. J. Casson have resold for Miss Maude Saxton to Dr. Herman J. Meeker the three four-story dwellings 153 to 157 West Sixty-fourth Street. The same brokers have leased to Miss Saxton the three-story dwelling 116 West Forty-eighth Street.

Abram Bachrach has sold 219 West 133d Street, a four-story single flat, on lot 20 by 99.11.

Lease in Twelfth Street Building.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased from the plans for the Master Builders' Realty Company to Becker Brothers & Co. of New York and Chicago the entire ground floor and basement in the new twelve-story mercantile building now being erected at 10, 12, and 14 East Twelfth Street. The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $35,000.

Upper Second Avenue Purchase.

Philip Meyerowitz has sold for Isidor Cohen to Max Friedman the southeast corner of Second Avenue and 119th Street, 61 by 50.

Salkind & Savitt have sold for Block Brothers the six-story tenement 524 and 526 East 119th Street, 50 by 100.

Physicians Coming Into the Market.

Charles Hibson & Co. have sold for a Mrs. McGovern to Dr. William H. McIntyre and Dr. William T. Lawson the five-story flat, with stores, 224 East Fifty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100.

The Prudential Construction Company has sold to Louis Marchwold the two six-story tenements 340 and 342 East Thirty-third Street.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother has sold to Grubstein & Karnal 207 East Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story tenement, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Mark Goldberg has bought for a client 228 East Seventy-first Street, a five-story single flat, 28 by 100.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

S. Lefkowitz has bought from the Baum estate the six-story double tenement 43 Eldridge Street, 25 by 100. Joseph Ostroff was the broker in the deal.

Joseph E. Aaron and Amelia Ackermann have sold to Swinton & Blumberg 646 Water Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 26 by 86.6.

Kittenplan & Rubinger have bought the two five-story tenements 362 and 364 Broome Street, on plot 65.5 by 120.

Benjamin Menschel has bought from the Stuyvesant estate 175 Ludlow Street, a five-story building on lot 25.6 by 87.6. Freiberger, Ginsberg & Mandel were the brokers in the deal.

Schneider & Bachrach have sold to Henry A. Thuor 60 to 64½ Carmine Street, southwest corner of Bedford Street, a plot 60 by 75.

Edison Company to Build in Bronx.

The Edison Company will build this Fall a three-story reinforced concrete structure on a plot 64 by 100 at the northeast corner of Oliver Place and Decatur Avenue. The building will contain offices and rooms to be used for experimental purposes. Hugo Kafka & Son are the architects.

J. S. Maher intends to erect a three-story warehouse, 40 by 130, on Brook Avenue, 50 feet north of Rose Street, to be leased upon completion to Nelson Morris & Co.

Lorenz F. J. Weiher is preparing plans for a five-story apartment house, 50 by 100, to be erected by Mulligan & Tiernan on the south side of 137th Street, 255 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, at an estimated cost of $300,000. The same architect also reports that he is preparing plans for Mrs. George W. Wallace for a building, to be used as a dance hall and restaurant, on the south side of 152d Street, 100 feet west of Convent Avenue.

Bronx Dwellings and Lots Sold.

William Loeb & Co. have sold 1,342 Chisholm Street, near Freeman Street, a three-story dwelling.

William G. Watt has sold Lots 254, 255, and 256 in the Mapes estate property for Kelleher & Cleary, and Lot 257 for Margaret Watt to William and Elizabeth Somers. The same broker, in conjunction with Frank W. Wolfe, has sold for a client a house and two lots in Sherwood Park, Yonkers. Mr. Watt also reports the sale of ten lots in the Lincoln Heights section of Yonkers to various buyers.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Charles H. Von Dehsen thirty-five lots in the Benson estate property on Hughes, Mulford, Arnold, and Pier Avenues and Emily Street.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

102d St, n s, 127.6 ft w of Lexington Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x87; Ruhman & Greenfield of 208 Bowery, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $38,600.

Stanton St, n e corner of Allen St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 45x85.6; William Mesmer Company of 159 Suffolk St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $55,000.

167th St, n s, 111.8 ft n of Edgecombe Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 59.8x45; J. Jackson of 57 West 112th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $50,000.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 125 ft n of Mansion St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x52; Charles Grossman of 53 St. Lawrence Av, owner; H. Nordheim, architect; cost, $5,000.

214th St, s s, 120 ft e of White Plains Road, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 46x80; Gonarro Lombardi of 77 East 214th St, owner; J. M. Lawrence, architect; cost, $2,500.

College Av, e s, 209.8 ft s of 170th St, for fifteen two-story frame dwellings, 16.8x80; August Diener of 178 Lebanon St, owner; Bernhard Eberling, architect; cost, $60,000.

Hancock St, e s, 250 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Andrew Anderson, owner; Bernhard Eberling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Parker Av, n s, 25 ft w of Rose Place, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x50; Mrs. Anna Kraft, Rosedale Av, owner; Bernhard Eberling, architect; cost, $6,000.

148th St, s s, 215 ft w of Brook Av, for a five-story brick factory, 50x100; C. Riger's Son, 148th St and Bergen Av, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

60th St, 263 West, to a three-story brick garage; F. H. Ray of 111 Broadway, owner; J. H. Morgan, architect; cost, $20,000.

3d St, 197 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Miller & Rodolsky of 88 Avenue B, owners; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

51st St, 115 West, to a two-story brick stable; G. E. Dodge of 27 West 57th St, owner; Harney & Purby, architects; cost, $10,000.

104th St, 114 and 116 West, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; J. Needle of 59 William Street, owner; O. Lowinson, architect; cost, $16,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 21.

AMSTERDAM AV, 667, 29x, Irregular; Max Feist and others to Anne N. Cooper, (mtg $28,000) 1

AVENUE D, s e corner of 8th St, 25x75; Israel M. Oshinsky to Harry Strenger and another, (mtg $26,000) .. 100

AVENUE C, 192, e s, 52.6 ft s of 12th St, 25x92.6; John Fischer and another, executors, to Jacob Davidson 14,850

AVENUE C, 192, e s, 52.6 ft s of 12th St, 25x92.6; Anna K. Koechlein and others to Jacob Davidson 100

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.3x70; Hetty Simon to Jacob Stroh and others, (mtg $41,120) 100

CEDAR ST, s s, 148.11 ft w of Pearl St, 2c.2x Irregular; Amelia Keller to Georgeanna P. Bowry, (mtg $10,000) .. 1

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 41.8 ft s of Jennings St, 16.8x75; Moses Sahrs to Jacob Ried and another, (mtg $4,000) .. 100

CLASSEN AV, w s, 75.6 ft n of Tacoma St, 25.1x110.11; Margaret Watt to William Somers, (mtg $190) 100

CLASSEN AV, w s, 100.7 ft n of Tacoma St, 75.5x102.7; William Kelleher and others to William Somers 100

DIVISION ST, n s, 25 ft e of Forsyth St, 25x75; Morris Singer to Samuel Katz and others, (mtg $22,000) 100

DOON AV, e s, 394.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 75x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Abraham Siegelowitz .... Nom.

EAST BROADWAY, 234, 28.10x107.8; Augusta E. Smith to Amelia Hellman, 1-3 part, (mtg $34,500,) rerecorded 100

GRAND ST, 570 and 572, 50x75; Isaac Stroh and others to Bettie Simon, (mtg $39,500) 100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONcourse, e s, 149.10 ft n of 167th St, 75x irregular; George E. Buckbee to Garniss E. Baker, (mtg $6,000) 100

JOHNSON ST, w s, Lots 81 and 82, map of J. E. Bullard & Co., adjoining South Mount Vernon, 60x84.6; Welther A. Hammond to Emma Mulle 100

JOHNSON ST, e s, Lot 81, map of J. E. Bullard & Co., adjoining South Mount Vernon, 25x—; Irena L. Albiston to Emma Mulle 100

JOHNSON ST, e s, Lot 80, map of J. E. Bullard & Co., adjoining South Mount Vernon, 25x100; Clinton S. Loveland to Emma Mulle 100

JONES ST, n s, 119.8 ft w of 4th St, 25x100; Louisa Corson to Emanuel Kapelsohn, (mtg $28,000,) ½ part 100

JONES ST, n s, 119.8 ft w of 4th St, 25x100; Louisa Corson to Isaac Moss and others, ½ part, (mtg $28,000) 100

JONES ST, n s, 119.8 ft w of 4th St, 25x100; Carmela Le Benedictis to Louisa Corson, (mtg $22,000) 100

KELLY ST, e s, 110 ft s of Longwood Av, 25x100; John Taglietter to Katharina Bothner, (mtg $9,500) 100

LOT 17, Leandut's Farm, 25x87.6; Stuyvesant F. Morris to Joseph Rabinowitz LOT 50, Map 50, 25x100; F. William Sohns to Mary Vosburgh 100

LOT 70, map of Gleason property; Tillie M. Stadler to Rosa Zink and others, (mtg $4,000) 100

LOT 734, map of Wakefield; Lawrence McKay to Margaret McKay, ¼ part ... 1

LOT "R," map of Hutsehler estate; Thomas J. Shea to Mary E. Brown ... 100

LOT 805, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Dora Horigan to Charles D. Graff, other consideration and 1

LOT 212, map of the Harrington estate, Westchester; Percy Dudley to Peter Brennan 100

LOT 9, map of Matson S. Arnow estate, at Westchester; Regent Realty Company to Marcus Nathan 100

LOT 155, map of the Harrington estate, Westchester; Percy S. Dudley to Elise Wabst 100

LOT 60, map of the Harrington estate, Westchester; Percy S. Dudley to Albert S. Baxter 100

LOTS 21 and 22, map of Schurck estate; Hugh Dorney to Mary Keyes, (mtg $900) 100

LOTS 22 and 23, map of the Harrington estate, Westchester; Percy S. Dudley to George Costar 100

LOTS 167 to 170, map of the Harrington estate, Westchester; Percy S. Dudley to George F. Esch 100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 125th St, 72.8x—; Herman Wronkow to Fannie Hamlin 100

MANHATTAN ST, n s, 163.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Carrie A. Scott to Walter F. Peacock, (mtg $6,000) ... 100

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 120 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x75; Louis Eisen to Rosalia Lahrmann, (mtg $1,200) .. 100

OGDEN AV, e s, 75 ft n of 166th St, 175x irregular Joseph H. Jones to Eliphalet L. Davis, (mtg $12,450) 100

OGDEN AV, e s, 75 ft n of 166th St, 175x irregular; Eliphalet L. Davis to Emma E. Horn, (mtg $16,000) 100

PROSPECT AV, s e s, Lot 103, map of Belmont Villa Park, 100x100; Sarah T. Ford to William Crowley 100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 300 ft s of 156th St, 75x90; Milton Realty Company to John D. Griffin, (mtg $6,000) 100

UNION AV, 1,073, w s; Alex G. Squire to Matilda E. Schwarz, (mtg $5,000) .. 100

UNION AV, 603, w s, 65 ft s of 161st St, 20x100; Esther Pakulski to John Grebe, (mtg $4,000) 100

UNION AV, 603, w s, 80.8 ft s e of 5th St, 27.10x100; Leo J. Matty, referee to Benjamin Parker 4,050

WATER ST, n s, 350 ft w of Jackson Av, 20x85.6; Joseph E. Eron and others to Isaac Blumberg and others, (mtg $12,500) 1

WALES AV, 600 and 602; Emma E. Hoar to Mary E. Hoar, (mtg $1,800) .. 100

WENDOVER AV, s s, 50.6 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x84; Isaac Schreiber to Cecelia M. Siff, (mtg $17,000) .. 100

WHITLOCK AV, s w corner of Tiffany St, 597x115.4x—x100; John O'Leary to Albert Rothermel 100

1ST AV, 340, e s, 22.6x58; George Haas, referee, to Frederick Zwickert and others 12,500

1ST AV, 346, e s, 22.6x58; Frederick Zwickert and others to Leon S. Altmayer and others 100

1ST AV, 2,317, w s, 25.2x100; Joseph Cavagnaro to the Stone-Aronson Realty Company, (mtg $15,500) 100

1ST AV, 2,317, w s, 25.2x100; the Stone-Aronson Realty Company to Hyman Kaufman, (mtg $23,500) 100

1ST AV, 176, 17.9x94; Isaac Meister to Carmela De Benedictis, (mtg $12,000) .. 1

2D AV, 2,149, w s, 25x79; Abraham Gerstein and others to Elias Nitzberg, (mtg $14,650) 100

2D AV, 2,467, 24.4x100; David Goldfarb and others to Ellen Gallagher, (mtg $18,000 100

3D AV, n s, between 2d and 3d Sts, Lots 247 and 248, map of E. K. Willard at Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; Amanda Moore to George R. Vreeland 100

7TH AV, s w corner of 22d St, 25x100; Max Marx to Meyer Freeman, (mtg $70,000) 100

8TH ST, s s, 209.8 ft e of Avenue C, 48x97.6; Apollo Realty Company to Jacob Fish, (mtg $39,500) 100

9TH ST, 433, East, 25x92.2; Abraham Sambo to Charles Fuller, mtg $32,000) .. 100

11TH ST, s s, 283 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Isaac S. Heller to Jacob Fisch, (mtg $21,000) 100

14TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 4th St, 55x 114, Wakefield; Joseph Schmid to Gennaro Caldarelli, (mtg $2,000) 100

15TH ST, s s, 444.4 ft w of 7th Av, 90x 103; Russell W. Smith to Keller-Smith Company, (mtg $65,000) 100

20TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 92; Roosevelt Home Club to Herman Wronkow, (mtg $44,000) 100

32D ST, 339 to 343 East, 50x98.9; Christian Meyer to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $12,000) 100

36TH ST, 542 to 546 West, 75x98.9; Charles F. Bauerdorf and another to Albert Wanner 40,000

44TH ST, 106 to 121 West, 125x100; Abraham Stern and others to George Young, (mtg $196,000,) rerecorded 100

49TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 75x 100.5; Daniel Loonie to Vacuum Cleaner Company, (mtg $7,000) 100

54TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.5; Charles Lassall to Stephen D. Hirschman, (mtg $10,000) 100

57TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Lizzie McGovern to William T. Lawson, (mtg $10,000) 100

64TH ST, n s, 264 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 54x100.5; Maude Saxton to Herman E. Meeker, (mtg $65,750) 100

60TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth S. Wells to E. Matilda Ziegler 1

69TH ST, 413 East, 25x100.4; Herman A. Prum to the Bohemian Moravian Real Estate Association, (mtg $13,000) 100

83D ST, s s, 355 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Daniel E. Delavan, referee, to Eleanor P. Gage, (mtg $12,500) 500

83D ST, s s, 355 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Eleanor P. Gage to Margaret P. Cantwell, (mtg $10,100) 100

93D ST, 223 East, 25x100.8; Elizabetha Baumann to Emil von Maur, (mtg $18,000) 100

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Annie Goldblatt to Sophia R. Zinkin and another, (mtg $28,800) 100

98TH ST, 48 West, 23x100.11; Henry Bloeth to Niels D. W. Jorgensen, (mtg $20,000) 100

100TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 4th Av, 23x 100.11; Betsey Jurkovitz to Joseph Friedman and others, (mtg $15,500) 100

100TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of Park Av, 23x 100.11; Moritz Jurkovitz to Joseph Friedman and others, (mtg $18,700) 100

112TH ST, 13 East, 19x100.11; Yetta Kramer and another to Annie Zitzer, (mtg $10,250) 100

116TH ST, n s, 48 ft w of Pleasant Av, 46x86; Simon Lefkowitz to Samuel Barnett et al., (mtg $49,750) 100

141ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of Walnut Av, 47.5x372.7x irregular; Henry T. Pierson to Horace T. Austen, 1-6 part 3,333

141ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of Walnut Av, 47.5x372.7x irregular; Eloise Bloodgood to Horace T. Austen, 1-6 part 3,333

141ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of Walnut Av, 47.5x372.7x irregular; John A. Beall to Horace T. Austen, 4-6 part 13,333

141ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of Walnut Av, 47.6x372.7x irregular; Horace T. Austen to John H. Shipway and another, 1-3 part ..... Nom.

152D ST, s s, 325 ft s of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Isidore D. Morrison to Louis Silverstein, (mtg $124,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

ALTMAYER, Leon S., and others to Frederick Zwickert and another; 3,461 1st Av, 22.8x56, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

ALTMAYER, Leon S., and others to Florence D. Schmidt; 3,461 1st Av, 22.6 x58, due Sept. 1, 1909 3,000

BAKER, Garniss E., to George E. Buckbee; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, e s, 149.10 ft n of 167th St, 75x irregular, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,250

CANTWELL, Margaret T., to Eleanor P. Gage; 83d St, s s, 355 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2, prior mtg $10,500, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

CARSON, Louisa, to Isaac Meister; Jones St, 11, n s, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,000

CALDARELLI, Gennaro, to Joseph Schmid; 14th Av, n s, 100 ft e of 4th St, 55x114, Wakefield, prior mtg $2,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

COSTAR, George, and others to Percy S. Dudley; Lots 22 to 25 and eight other lots, map of Harrington estate, 3 years, 6 mtgs 5,800

COOPER, Anne V., to Warren W. Foster and another, trustees; 687 Amsterdam Av, 28x irregular, due, &c., as per bond 33,000

CROWLEY, William, to Sarah T. Ford; Taylor Av, s e s, Lot 169, map of Belmont village, 100x100, 3 years 4,700

DAVIS, Elliphalet L., to Joseph H. Jones; Ogden Av, e s, 75 ft n of 166th St, prior mtg $12,450, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,550

DE BENEDICTUS, Carmela, to Isaac Meister; 1st Av, 176, 17.9x94, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

FICHTER, Herman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, s e corner of 148th St, 99.11x125, prior mtg $142, demand, 6 per cent 23,500

FREEMAN, Meyer, and another to Max Marx; 22d St, s w corner of 7th Av, prior mtg $70,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

FISCH, Jacob, to Isaac S. Heller; 11th St, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years 6,900

FISCH, Jacob, to Isaac S. Heller; 11th St, s s, 263 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9, prior mtg $21,000, due Jan. 1, 1910, 6 per cent 9,000

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, and another to Moritz Jurkovitz; 109th St, n s, 280 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11, due Feb. 15, 1906, 6 per cent 3,000

FRIEDMAN, Samuel, to William A. Street and another, trustees; Grand St, 387, s w s, 25x70, due Sept. 1, 1906 37,000

FISHER, Charles H., to Ella T. Townsend; Lot 104, mortgage map of Arden property, 3 years, 6 per cent 700

GRAFF, Charles D., to David F. Hanigan; Lot 305, map of Wakefield, 100x 114, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,200

GRIFFIN, John D., to Milton Realty Company; St. Ann's Av, e s, 300 ft s of 153d St, 75x90, 2 years, 6 per cent .. 7,000

GOLDBERG, Max, to Germania Bank of City of New York; Norfolk St, n e corner of Stanton St, 17x80.1; Norfolk St, 164, prior mtg $40,000, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 20,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and another to Marjorie G. Sanger; Avenue C, 192, 25x92.6, 3 years 10,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, and another to John Fischer and another; Avenue C, 192, 25x62.6, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

GOLDSTEIN, Sarah, to Jacob Sofran and another; 3d St, 58 East, due Feb. 20, 1907, 6 per cent 3,000

HAMLIN, Fannie, to Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York; 1,961 Madison Av, 3 years 125,000

HUMS, John C., to George McCausian; Loring Place, w s, at n line of lands of H. E. D. Jackson, —x—, prior mtg $7,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

KAUFMAN, Heyman, to Stone-Aronson Realty Company; 2,317 1st Av, prior mtg $28,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

KATZ, Samuel, and another to Morris Singer; Division St, n s, 25 ft e of Forsyth St, 25x75, prior mtg $22,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 10,000

KASKEL, Paul, and another to Edward Hahn; 50th St, 386 West, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,000

LAWSON, William T., to Lizzie Govern; 59th St, s s, 325 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

LIPSCHITZ, Isaac, to Jacob S. Gluck; 113 Eldridge St, 3 years, 6 per cent .. 5,000

MAYER, Frank K., to Leon G. Losere; 161st St, s s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 50x65, due Sept. 1907, 6 per cent 500

MEEKER, Herman E., to Maude Saxton; 64th St, 153 to 157 West, 54.5x 100.5, prior mtg $63,750, due March 12, 1909, 6 per cent 17,595

MESSER, Annie, to Lehman Bernheimer and others, executors; 2d Av, n e corner of 94th St, 5 years, 6 per cent .. 23,000

MESSER, Annie, to Bernheimer & Schwartz; 2d Av, n e corner of 94th St, prior mtg $23,000, demand, 6 per cent 1,000 6,000

MELI, Rosalia, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 138th St, s s, 287.6 ft w of Broadway, 43.9x99.11, prior mtg $41,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 100 12,500

MELI, Rosalia, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 136th St, s s, 287.6 ft w of Broadway, 43.9x99.11, prior mtg $53,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 100 2,000

MELI, Rosalia, to Archibald W. Spier and another, executors; 136th St, s s, 287.6 ft w of Broadway, 43.9x99.11, 5 years 100 41,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Regent Realty Company; Lot 9, Block I, map of part of Mathew S. Arnow estate, 3 years .. 1 2,000

NICOLS, Cheney B., to Fridolin Weber; Lots 128 and 120, map of Thompson Rose estate, 3 years 100 800

NICHOLSON, Edward, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 177th St, n e s, 132.9 ft n w of Marmion Av, 50x 190.4; due, &c., as per bond 100 7,000

PACKER, Benjamin, and another to Emma A. Bedell; Union Av, s w s, 80.8 ft s e of 5th St, 27.10x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent 4,050 2,200

RABINOWITZ, Joseph, to Stuyvesant F. Morris; Ludlow St, 175, 25.3x87.2, 3 years 1 22,000

ROBERT M. SILVERMAN REALTY and Construction Company to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Manhattan Av, e s, 40.11 ft n of 107th St, 120x95, (3 mtgs, each $42,000,) 5 years 100 126,000

ROBERT M. SILVERMAN REALTY and Construction Company to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 108th St, 40.11x95, 5 years 12,500 60,000

ROBERT M. SILVERMAN REALTY and Construction Company to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 107th St, 40.11x95, 5 years 100 60,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Tiffany St, s w corner of Whitlock Av, 100x—, prior mtg $27,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 100 26,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to John O'Leary; Tiffany St, s w corner of Whitlock Av, 100x—, prior mtg $19,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 100 8,000

POMERANZ, Samuel, to Joseph Wolf; Water St, 610, due Feb. 20, 1907, 6 per cent 100 3,200

SIEGELOWITZ, Abraham, to Land Company B of Edenwald; Doon Av, e s, 394.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 75x100, 1 year, 5½ per cent 1 600

SHIPWAY, John H., to Thomas Simpson; 141st St, n s, 275 ft w of Walnut Av, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year 100 20,000

SCHOSTAK, Alena, to Jennie E. Jutten; Pleasant Av, 91, Olinville, prior mtg $2,500, due July 1, 1909 ..... 100 1,700

STADIE, Henrietta, to Eleanor F. O'Connell; 229th St, s e corner of Barnes Av, 105x114, 5 years, 5½ per cent 100 4,250

STELLHORN, Ferdinand H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 603, due, &c., as per bond 100 20,000

STONE-ARONSON REALTY COMPANY to Joseph Cavagnaro; 2,317 1st Av, prior mtg $15,500, 4 years, 6 per cent. 8,000

STROH, Isaac, and another to Betty Simon; Avenue B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.5x70, prior mtg $34,000, installments, 6 per cent 100 10,250

SOMERS, William, to Margaret Watt; Classen Av, w s, 75.6 ft n of Tacoma St, 25.1x110.11, 5 years 610

SOMERS, William, to William Kelleher and another; Classen Av, w s, 100.7 ft n of Tacoma St, 75.5x102.7, 4 years .. 1,800

VREELAND, George R., to Amanda Moore; 3d Av, Lots 247 and 248, map of E. K. Willard, 3 years, 6½ per cent. 2,675

VON MAUR, —, to George Ehret; 326 East 93d St, 25x100.8, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year 3,000

WEBER, Caroline M. S., to Annie Diehl; 29th St, 214 East, due Aug. 1, 1911, 6 per cent 2,416

ZINKEN, Sophie R., to Annie Goldblatt; 97th St, 105 East, 25x100.11, installments, 6 per cent 209

2,000 5,000 567

Mechanics' Liens.

137TH ST, 611 West; U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company against Transit Realty Corporation, owner; J. Saron Sheet Metal Works, contractor. 837

5TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, 100x 100; Joseph Bloch against S. Levine & Son, owners and contractors 400

187TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Cambreling Av, 50x100; George B. Raymond & Co. against Patrick J. Moffat, owner and contractor 438

60TH ST, 315 East; Max Zwerdling against Morris Sternberg, owner; John Fuchs, contractor 40

5TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, 100x 100; Central Fireproof Door and Sash Company against Samuel Levin & Son, owners and contractors; William Greenberg, owner 662

128TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 00; Patrick F. Kenny against John Lesowitz and Samuel Kaufman, owners and contractors 983

85TH ST, 426 to 440 East; Averis Terrace against Samuel Kaufman and Max Gelbin, owners and contractors 850

123D ST, 440 to 446 East; Union Stove Works against Cohen & Goldberger, owners and contractors 759

45TH ST, 229 East; Lazar Lazaroff against Bachrach & Schneidler, Jenkers; Renwick & Rosencrans, contractors 50

ELTON AV, 808 to 812; William Striansese against Vincenzo Bounaceno, owner and contractor 100

ELTON AV, 808 to 812; Eduards Striansese against Vincenzo Bounaceno, owner and contractor 125

19TH ST, 211 to 215 West; Casmento Roofing Company against Percival C. Ketterer and Percival Kibler, owners and contractors 845

5TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, 99.11x 120; Boggs & Stevens against Samuel Levine & Son, owners and contractors. 86

135TH ST, 40 to 44 West; Ignas Hermann against Mrs. Schnitzer, owner; — Driscoll, contractor 11

TERMS MADE KNOWN AT SALE.

187TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50 x 99.11; Martha & Schmohl against Benjamin Sieberman, owner and contractor 2,483

181TH ST, 45 and 46 West; Thomas Windsor against Benjamin Sieberman, owner and contractor 1,000

140TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of Broadway, 75x100; James V. Palladina against Rudolf Sinzon, owner; Samuel Hyams, owner and contractor 136

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Boggs & Stevens against Benjamin Sieberman, owner and contractor 121

MORRIS AV, 631, and 633; Oscar O. Borkstrom against Di Toro & M. Zancheill, owner and contractor 53

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,483 to 1,495; Toscani Brothers against Herrmann Realty Company, owner and contractor 63

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 154.10 ft n of 153d St, 89.9x117.4x81.1x106.8; Pasquale Mascio against John J. Hearn Construction Company, Aug. 7, 1906, (by bond) 710

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 86th St; Bloomsburg Foundry and Engineering Works against Gotham Building and Construction Company, June 18, 1906, (by bond) 1,054

Lis Pendens.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, whole front between 188th and 189th Sts, 352.11x280; Frederick J. Whitin against Archibald J. MacFarland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. M. Davis.

8TH AV, 1,150; 2d Av, w s, 175.11 ft s of 100th St, 25.11x100; 2d Av, s w corner of 113th St, 25x80; 111th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x100.11; 112th St, s s, 609.8 ft w of 3d Av, 17.10x100.11, and Madison Av, s w corner of 103d St, 20x100.11; Annie Maxwell against Annie Maguire and others, (partition;) attorney, E. H. Kelly.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 303.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; Therina T. Barnard against Moses Siegler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. I. Barnard.

5TH AV, n e corner of 118th St, 25.5x83; Louis Garfiel against David S. Kalman, (action to declare lien;) attorney, H. R. Elias.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LOUIS WEISBERG.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Albert Falck receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Louis Weisberg, furrier of 19 East Fourteenth Street, and fixed his bond at $500.

CHARLES A. STEUERWALD.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed John A. Dutton receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Charles A. Steuerwald, painter of 631 Park Avenue, and fixed his bond at $500.

MAX BLOCK.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed W. L. Cannon receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Max Block, manufacturer of clothing, at 751 Broadway, and fixed his bond at $2,000. The stock on hand is estimated at $6,000, and liabilities at $25,000.

AUGUST E. KOPP.—August E. Kopp, a saloon keeper at 2,187 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,315, and no assets. The Bankers' Surety Company is a creditor for $1,800 as liability on an excise bond. He bought the saloon on June 11, 1904, and last April renewed two chattel mortgages to brewers, aggregating $12,673.

ARNOLD RICE ADLER COMPANY.—A meeting of the creditors of the Arnold Rice Adler Company, wholesale dealer in bakers' supplies at 205 West Street, was held yesterday at the office of N. S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street. Many claims were proved and Frank Crawford was elected trustee, with a bond of $3,000. The liabilities are about $30,000.

THE ORVIO PRESS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Orvio Press of 20 Rose Street show liabilities of $24,346, of which $17,545 are secured, and assets of $14,456, consisting of accounts, $4,456, and equity in plant and stock, $10,000. Among the creditors are the Babcock Printing Press Company, New London, $10,293; Elias Ainley, $2,150; Stirling Wallace, $1,158, and the Royal Bank, $550, all of whom are secured.

PIETRO CHIRICO.—A meeting of creditors of Pietro Chirico, banker and liquor dealer of 200 Hester, 371 Broome, and 130 Baxter Streets, who disappeared in February last, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, and James F. McNaboe was elected trustee, with a bond of $1,000. Mr. Chirico is supposed to have gone to Italy.

JACOB SARON.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $215 against Jacob Saron, dealer in metals at 2,363 Third Avenue, in favor of Meurer Brothers & Co., for plumbers' supplies sold to him. It was stated that he had disposed of his business, that creditors could not find him at the store, and that his family had moved away from their late residence. When the Sheriff went to the store to make a levy he found the place closed.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BIGELOW, Elizabeth W.—Joseph G. Dean et al $377

BRANDT, James, (not summoned)—N. Y. Telephone Co 53

BLANDY, Gra

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS

New—Fireproof Twelve Stories.

Housekeeping Apartments, Magnificently Appointed.

Complete in every detail of Service and Equipment. Many new features include

Refrigeration, Automatic Mail Service, Vacuum Cleaning System.

Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1st.

Now Renting.

Suites of 11 and 12 rooms—3 baths. $3,250 to $6,000 per Annum.

Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, At Seventieth St.

THE EVELYN

101 WEST 76TH ST.

N. W. Cor. 76th and Columbus Av.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF HOUSE

entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

Telephone in every apartment.

RENTS $540 TO $1,200

Apply on premises to Superintendent.

The Van Dyck and The Severn

BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AVE. 72D AND 73D STREETS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

OCCUPANCY OCT. 1ST.

SIX TO ELEVEN ROOMS, WITH TWO AND THREE BATHS.

For information and booklet apply on premises or at Ripley Realty Co., 7 East 42d St.

THE LANGHAM

CENTRAL PARK WEST From 73d to 74th St.

NOW NEARING COMPLETION AND READY FOR INSPECTION.

The apartments in this new fire-proof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwelling, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from Oct. 1st next now being made. (Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.)

RENTALS $4500 AND UPWARDS

Also two Doctors' Suites.

Apply to Superintendent on premises.

The WYOMING,

55th ST. AND 7th AVE.

Housekeeping Apartments.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

The lighest, largest rooms in this city. Built as investment, not a speculation. Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c. 9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents, $2,000 to $5,000.

Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1.

"The best apartment ever built below the Park."—N. Y. Herald.

$35.00 to $50.00

WITH

Elevator

AT

PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.

5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.

Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.

Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

"Southerland,"

182-192 Claremont Ave.

One block from Rapid Transit Station, 125th St. One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb.

New, elegant apartments of 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents moderate.

LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

524-526, 550-556 W. 160 th St.

2 BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY.

4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.

All modern improvements.

Rents $22 to $40.

Special inducements to desirable tenants.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

HARLEM LIBRARY,

32 WEST 128D ST.

Apartments of one and two large light rooms and bath; rents $150 to $480. Including steam heat, service, and light. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

343 West 85th Street,

near Riverside Park and 86th St. Subway; superior elevator Apartment; eight large, light rooms, from October 1 or earlier by arrangement with tenant vacating. Apply Superintendent on premises, or Mr. MACKENZIE, 35 Cedar St.

CENTRALLY LOCATED

Beautiful apartments, seven large rooms, bath, $32 and $36 7th Av., adjoining corner 54th St.; day and night elevator service; steam heat, hot-water supply; $60 to $75; references required. Superintendent on premises.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."

66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 860 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

Cathedral Heights.—3-5 rooms, bath; $30-$45; elevator; latest improvements. 509 West 112th St.

Cathedral Heights.—Five rooms, elevator, telephones, electricity; $45; healthiest, convenient neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

257 West 143d St.—Five, six rooms; inducements, reasonable, desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

271-273 West 141st St.—3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; rents $15-$30. Agent on premises.

228 West 47th—4, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; rent $25-$30.

East Side.

ST. IVES.

153-5 East 72d St.

Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., Cor. 48th—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone, parquet floors; $50-$60.

45TH ST., 328 EAST.—Six-seven rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $40-$43.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses.

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 96TH ST.

4, 5, 6 and 7 and 8 Rooms.

Murray Hill Apartments,

34th St., S. W. Cor. Lexington Av.,

AT REDUCED RENTALS.

Choice Apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric light; steam heat and all modern improvements.

Rents from $1,500 to $1,700.

Apply Superintendent on premises.

61 East 86th St.

NEAR MADISON AV.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

OF 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.

Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment.

$45 to $80.

Superintendent on premises.

Ninety-Fifth Street. 53 to 63 East.

Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath

to lease from October 1st. Agents on premises, or Samuel Mandl, 135 Broadway.

KINGS COURT,

1,190 MADISON AV.

Handsome large, light corner apartments, Seven rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat. Electric lights, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

SMALL APARTMENT,

NO. 128 EAST 57TH STREET.

Three rooms and bath, electric light, Steam heat, and janitor service. LAWRENCE & WOLFF, No. 579 Mad. Ave.

Northeast Corner 74th St. and Park Av. 5 rooms and bath. Steam heat, hot water. Rents from $38 to $45. Inquire on premises or William Wolff's Son, Cor. 76th St. and Lexington Av.

THE MANNADOS,

northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths. RENT $1,200 to $1,500.

1,422 MADISON AVE.

ELEGANT 5 AND 6 ROOMS. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. MODERATE RENTS. GILDE, ON PREMISES.

136 E. 17TH ST.

4, 5, and 6 room apartments. Elevator and hall service. Moderate rents.

1,229 MADISON AV.

CHOICE APARTMENTS, 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; HALL SERVICE; FINEST LOCATION ON MADISON AV.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

Brooklyn.

FRIEDMAN APARTMENTS

The most inviting apartments in the

PARK SLOPE DISTRICT

BROOKLYN

Seven and eight large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra toilet room, parquet floors in principal rooms, large wardrobes, buffet, sideboards, refrigerator, and electric lights.

$48 to $59 Per Month

546-550-554 Seventh St.

Inquire on the premises or of J. FRIEDMAN, 708 Broadway, N. Y.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED.

RENTS $16 TO $20.

RENTS $15 TO $20.

New houses, cheapest rents in Bronx. 4-5 rooms, steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable tenants only.

Apply 1,840 Brook Av., 169th-170th Sts.

East of 161st St. 3d Av. El. station; 955 Cauldwell Av.; corner apartment of 4 and 5 elegantly finished rooms; all modern improvements; extra stove; tiled refrigerator; $25-$33.

948-952 TRINITY AV., NEAR 163D ST.

Just east of 161st St., 3d Av. elevated station; new high-class apartments, 5, 6 all-light rooms; modern improvements; rents, $25, $34.

Before renting apartments investigate 981 Forest Av.; electricity, steam; porter; reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; Subway, elevated near.

1,754-60 Bathgate Av., near 174th St. "L" Station.—Three, four, and five rooms; all improvements; rents from $15 to $22 a month; near school and parks.

187th St. and Prospect Av., Near Bronx Park.—5 and 6 rooms, bath, steam, all improvements; $23 up. 183d St. "L" station.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

New Jersey.

ZABRISKIE ST., 96, Jersey City, N. J.—Three large rooms and bathroom; all improvements; private house; no children; rent, $13 a month.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Where the Bass and Trout Hide!

Our little booklet on "FISHING and SHOOTING" not only tells you where bass and trout, but other game fish abound. It also tells of the FINEST HUNTING GROUNDS on the American Continent. Copies free.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

E. V. SKINNER, A. T. M., 1 and 458 Broadway and 281 Fifth Ave.

EXCURSIONS.

Summer Travel

"The best of everything at the best time"

Just Enough "Personally Conducted" to do away with the cares and annoyances of getting about.

YELLOWSTONE PARK
BANFF HOT SPRINGS
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
31 SHORT TOURS

Through New York, New England and Canada.

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Individual Travel Tickets by all Railway and Steamship Lines.

Full information and reservations by telephone. Tel. 6960 Gramercy.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.

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NIAGARA FALLS $9

Toronto $10.50

EXCURSION

Via ERIE RAILROAD

Good Going Sept. 1, 2

Returning from Niagara Falls until Sept. 4 A. M.; from Toronto until Sept. 11.

Ticket offices 399, 1,159, 246, and 96 Broadway, 26 Union Square, Chambers Street, West 23d Street Ferries, N. Y., and 333 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Got $41.50 and 10 days? Try a run to Nova Scotia by the S. S. "Prince Arthur"—1,300 mile trip, everything included.

Similar trips to Bermuda, Niagara Falls, Catskills, Thousand Islands—everywhere for Labor Day. See bills for particulars. Tickets only everywhere.

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THREE NEW YORK OFFICES { D't'n, 245 Br'dway, (cp. City Hall.) / U't'n, 1200 Br'dway, (cor. 29th St.) / 649 Madison Av., (cor. 60th St.)

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, ETC.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only St. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London, 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Fisher's Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts. $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays, also Labor Day: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 39, N. R., foot Spring St., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Aft'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lvs. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.05.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 463, New York.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York," "Albany," and "Hendrick Hudson," B'klyn, Fulton St. (by Annex.) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 8:30, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30, 10:50, 11:30 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

NEW YORK. Long Island.

The Inn

Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.

Ocean front block and private beach. Dainty, modern, exclusive. Double rooms from $36.00 to $55.00 per week.

F. AVERY, Prop.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—Modern family hotel, open until Dec. Separate dining room for diabetics a specialty. E. P. Frost, Prop.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

An attractive and refined country resort; for health and comfort. Quiet and homelike. Good air. Excellent table. On the automobile road from New York to Lenox.

Tel. 25 Millbrook. FELIX FIEGER, Mgr.

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Chappaqua Mountain House,

Chappaqua, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., one hour from 42d St.; 600 ft. elevation; capacity, 125; unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; music, dancing, tennis, croquet; rates, $7 up. Send for booklet.

Saratoga Springs.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale on Hudson, N. Y.

20 minutes from Grand Central.

Port Jervis.

THE INN High Point, Port Jervis, N. Y.

A delightful mountain resort; lake, &c.; open until Oct. 1. St. John & Son.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL STICKNEY second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates, $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

Sea Bright.

THE OCTAGON,

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

Directly on the Beach. Renowned for its clientele and location. Capacity 350. Now open. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.

BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager, Telephone 7 E Bernardsville.

Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW ENGLAND. Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKKSHIRE CO., MASS. Open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Vermont.

Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH E. REDMAN, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL EPSTEIN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated July 18, 1906, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the Clerk's office of this Court for the County of New York, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Numbers 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward, now in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Sixty-second Street distant two hundred and seventy-nine feet westerly from the westerly side of First Avenue and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block seventeen feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-second Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Sixty-second Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known as Number 337 East Sixty-second Street. —Dated August 17, 1906.

AUGUSTE P. WAGENER, Referee.

THOMAS W. BUTTS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

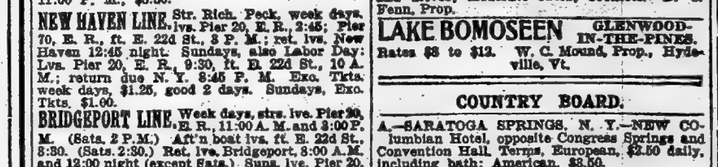

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien, with taxed costs and disbursements, to satisfy which the premises are sold is $4,469.13, with interest from July 16, 1906, and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $213.73, besides interest.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARGARETTE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTE A. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of John F. Coffin, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, 18th day of April, 1906. MARTIN J. KEOGH, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GLAZIER, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SALLIE KLEIN, Emanuel Epstein, Robert Epstein, Isaac Epstein, Kate Abeles, Katie Clayburg, Jacob Barth, Fanny Bloch, Sophie Nathan, Elise Epstein, Julia Sommer, Simon W. Glazier, Bertha Glazier, Friedrich Kohn, and Siegmund H. Wormser, heirs and next of kin of ISAAC GLAZIER, deceased, and the executors named in his will, send greeting;

Whereas Henry S. Glazier of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th day of June, 1902, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isaac Glazier, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 16th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 15, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence (new) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 5:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M. Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 39 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 39, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 35 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.

PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25

FALL RIVER direct, $1.00

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE, A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 9 P. M.

Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip. EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M. Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.

From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.

JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York. Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK," "ALBANY," and "HENDRICK HUDSON" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier ..... 8:40 "
" West 42d St. ..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. ..... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts

USE THE

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9.00, 9.55, 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.45, 7.45 p. m.; Sundays, 9.25 a. m., 12.00, 3.45, 7.45 p. m.	9.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 6.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.

Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TROUT AT ALBANY.— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.85; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.

$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.

$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken. 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3104 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville. Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points. Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, N. R., week days, except Saturdays, 4:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, 8 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A. M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

PLANT LINE OCEAN TRIPS

To Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Stanch, sea-going steamers leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, at noon, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown, and Sydney, and the celebrated Bras d'Or Lakes, providing delightful vacation trips, varying from

One Night at Sea to a Foreign Land, to a Six Days' Cruise of 1,400 Miles for $18.

For "Canadian Gems" booklet, colored map, etc., write to A. W. Perry, Gen. Mgr., Plant Line, Commercial Wharf, Boston.

SUMMER VACATIONS

A Short Ocean Voyage to a Foreign Land

Go to Bermuda by new twin-screw Steamship Bermudian in forty-five hours from New York. Temperature cooler than at the Middle Atlantic coast resorts. Good fishing, sea bathing, sailing, and bicycling. For illustrated pamphlets and rates address A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, Quebec Steamship Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec, Canada, or THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars. ("Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:25, *2:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—*3:25 P. M. daily. CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—*7:55 A. M. week-days, *10:55 A. M. and *4:55 P. M. daily. FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—*7:25 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily. ATLANTIC CITY—9:55 A. M., (*1:25 Saturdays only,) and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M. CAPE MAY—1:55 P. M. EXPRESS, 6:05 A. M. Sundays. LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park, Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, (4:00 from Desb. & Cort. Sts. only,) 7:40, 8:55, 10:55 A. M., 12:25, (12:55 Saturdays only except Long Branch) (1:25 Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25 (4:25 except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. and 4:05 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, *7:25, *7:55, 8:23, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, *11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:23, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, *6:25, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night, week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *10:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only) *5:55, *6:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. *Dining Car. †Limited Train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, and 170 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.), and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 479 Nostrand Avenue, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. M. WOOD, General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:

HAVE YOU LOST FAITH IN YOUR FELLOW-MEN?

Advertise your lost article in The New York Times, and you will recover both it and your lost faith.

Telephone, 1000 Bryant.

Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST OR STOLEN—Pass Book No. 22,539 of the American Savings Bank; all persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person having a claim to said pass book is hereby called upon to present the same to the bank on or before the 30th day of August, 1906, or submit to having the pass book declared canceled and extinguished and a new book issued in lieu thereof.

LOST—Gold chain bracelet, Aug. 18, between Atlantic Av. trolley stop (Far Rockaway) and Morrison's, (Seaside;) liberal reward. Finder apply at Morrison's Theatre, Rockaway Beach.

LOST—Between St. George, S. I., and Hotel Lafayette, 9th St. and University Place, N. Y., coral and gold bug pin; liberal reward for return. E. J. Hantsch, 287 West 4th St.

$10 REWARD and no questions asked for return of amethyst link sleeve buttons lost at Manhattan Beach bathing pavilion on Saturday. Oriental Hotel or Room 703, 44 B'way.

LOST—Pocketbook containing several checks, notes, on cor. of 42d St. and 3d Av., N. Y.; finder will be greatly rewarded. Frank Krefets, 164 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—On afternoon of Aug. 21, on 3d Av. elevated, lady's plain gold watch, bearing monogram, "S. I. G."; liberal reward. R. Hopper, 349 West 45th St.

LOST—Gold watch and fob with amethyst charm. W. H. Balbridge, 1,018 Whitehall building, 17 Battery Pl. and receive reward.

LOST—Pocketbook; contents no value. Owner, Joseph Herman, 3 East 17th St., pay reward.

LOST—Monday, diamond locket; a good reward. W. H. Winsman, 17 East 12th St.

LOST—On Grand St., Aug. 16, gentleman's gold watch, containing lady's photograph; also gold chain, with Transvaal coin attached; will pay liberal reward if returned to S. Gutman, 175 Elm St., (corner Broome.)

LOST—Saturday afternoon, vicinity 150th and 8th Av.; black ribbon fob with pin marked De W. C. H. S. '02, and gold locket attached. Kindly return or notify L. J. H., 17 Jay St., City.

LOST—Fox terrier, Saturday, A. M., Sport; lemon face, black spots; collar, brass buttons, and plate; reward. A. C. Fowler, 631 West 135th.

LOST—Aug. 13, between 35th and 42d, on Broadway, gold chatelaine watch and pin; S. L. R. on watch; reward. 210 West 44th St.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bracelet; finder will be rewarded by returning same. Woodward, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—Bank book No. 9060, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST.—Diamond locket, initials M. J. P.; liberal reward. L. Singer, 327 4th Av., N.Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, doctor or dentist office; excellent table board; references.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentleman; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, second floor; also small rooms; select house; table guests; references.

91ST ST., 63 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and small rooms; select, location; excellent table; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms suitable one or two young men; table guests.

93D, 122 WEST.—Large room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; southern exposure; near park.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 542 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large Pleasant rooms with board; home comforts; references.

East Side.

9TH, 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High-class; excellent cuisine; moderate charges permanent arrangements made.

16TH, 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with or without board; conveniences.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Elegant square room; private bath; two single rooms; exceptionally good table.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; home privileges; reasonable prices.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Rooms and board in private house, en suite or separately; all conveniences, and basement floor, 5 rooms, suitable caterer.

673, 694, 696 Madison Av., (61st.)—Suites and rooms, with superior board; Summer rates; transients accommodated; Central Park entrance one block; engagements for Fall and Winter; American.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large and single rooms; first-class house; very central; 18th St. Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; reference.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 91 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $6 and upward per week.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

WANTED—Mother and son (adults) would like to find a refined home with a private family; board, with two or three rooms, located west side, 72d to 110th St.; best of references. Board, Box 331 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Cool, desirable room; all conveniences; telephone; private family; Summer rates; gentlemen.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; private baths, breakfasts, telephone; references.

56TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electric lights; transients; business parlor; telephone.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

43TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; every convenience; suitable for couple; near 6th Av. "L" station. Corderman.

East Side.

25TH, 54 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Old residence, expensively modernized; handsomest rooms and most complete conveniences and service of any in city.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, corner house; newly furnished; Summer rates; telephone.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room; running water; near bath; small room; telephone; references.

In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Family of four adults desire three bedrooms, sitting room, bath in private house on or near 119th St. West. Address L., 97 Mount Carmel Way, Ocean Grove, N. J.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; must have experience in office work; salary $10 to start; permanent position. Address in own handwriting, Smith Premier, Box 200 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — Kindergartner as salesLady in school supply house; state experience and salary expected. Address H. W., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

MORE SALARIES RAISED.

Water Supply Commissioners Increase Subordinates' Pay.

There was more raising of salaries by the Commissioners of Water Supply yesterday. Most of the favored subordinates are assistant engineers. All those whose pay is increased are new in the city service, and they have been undergoing a trying-out process for the last few weeks so their chiefs could see what they were worth to the municipality.

These are the men and their new salaries: Frederick Ward, James L. Davis, Leonard P. Wood, each $2,400; Alexander Thompson, Jr., James F. Sanborn, each $2,700; Samuel F. Dodge, $2,000; Samuel F. Thomson, $1,800; Charles R. Hulsart, $1,650; F. S. Clapp, $1,650; W. J. Buhrendorf, statistician, $1,350; Joseph F. Belanger, stenographer, $1,200; E. F. Kerley, stenographer, $1,050; C. C. Tessier, draughtsman, $1,500. Kerley and Tessier have just been appointed.

Even when you get way up to the best "outings" we have, you need no sign to show the price.

$15 marks all these suits now—batistes, flannels and homespuns that were $18 to $25.

Hundreds of mixture suits at $15 too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; must be accustomed to double entry and come well recommended; wages, $15 per week to start. Address, giving reference and experience, S. P., Box 102 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN WANTED who has traveled Southern territory with a line of popular-priced silk waists. Only such, with first-class experience, should apply to Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 West Houston St.

WANTED—Experienced salesman for New York and vicinity to sell jewelers' supplies to manufacturers, jobbers, and department stores; must be personally acquainted with the trade and have best of references. N., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,306 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—A first-class horseshoer; also a good floorman and a good carriage blacksmith; steady work year round; regular wages; James H. Rowe, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy for office wholesale house; $3.50 to start; good opportunity for advancement. Address Box 508, Advertisement Office, 1,496 2d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; best references; 125. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Housework.

HOUSEWORKER.—Cook, waitress, laundress; reference; country preferred. 223 East 44th St., ground floor, front; car fare.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy; references; also green girl. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741—River.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Infants; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Businesslike, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate, reliable, conscientious; reference; $8. Miss Lee, 144 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate; references; $12. S. A., Box 185 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel 741—River.

Miscellaneous.

GERMAN GIRL, to take care or travel with lady; understands body and facial massage, manicuring, and scalp treatment. B 50, Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man as gardener; reliable; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; no objection to small farm in connection with garden; good reference. C., Box 152 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE MANAGER, CORRESPONDENT, and Bookkeeper.—Long experience; desires change; over five years with present concern; can furnish bonds to extent of requirements. Manager, Box 324 Times, Times Square.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS, All Makes. Lowest prices SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 3570 Cortd.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3429 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

MACHINERY.

Rider and Ericsson pumping engines for sale; all repairings. E. F. Tierney, 881 3d Av.

YACHTS, VESSELS, ETC.

Visitors admitted warships by way of Cox's yards, West 44th St., N. R.

READING IN ELEVATOR COST A WOMAN'S LIFE

Miss Fletcher, Preoccupied, Brushed Past Car Runner.

FALLING, HE PULLED LEVER

Stenographer Was Crushed Between Floor and Elevator—A Townsend Building Tenant Nine Years.

Her head caught between the floor of an elevator and the upper edge of the doorway, Miss Sarah A. Fletcher, a public stenographer, was instantly killed yesterday in the Townsend Building, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, where she had her office. Joseph Brown, the attendant, was arrested and turned over to the Coroner's office.

The accident which resulted in the death of Miss Fletcher was a peculiar one, and, from the statements of witnesses, it appears that the fatality was due more to her preoccupation than to any other cause. The elevator man, to whose involuntary action the killing of the woman was directly due, declared immediately after the accident that Miss Fletcher had been the prime cause of it, and the police, after they had heard his story, were inclined to believe him.

Miss Fletcher had been a tenant of the building for nearly nine years. Her office was in Room 1,020, on the tenth floor. She did a great deal of theatrical typewriting, and was well known in theatrical circles. Yesterday she reached the building a few minutes after 9 o'clock. She had brought a number of business letters with her from her home, at 60 West 103st Street, and was reading one of these when she entered the elevator nearest the street door.

There were a number of persons in the car, including a little girl who wanted to alight at the eighth floor. When that floor was reached only the little girl and Miss Fletcher remained in the car. Miss Fletcher was still reading her letter, apparently unconscious of her surroundings. Brown, who was running the car, opened the door and the little girl left the elevator.

The lever by which the car is operated is so placed that it is to the right of the door and moves back and forth across the car. As the little girl alighted Brown held the lever at mid-gear, keeping the car steady. With his left hand he reached across to close the gate, and as he did so Miss Fletcher, still reading, started forward, evidently under the impression that the tenth floor had been reached. Brown, who knew her and realized that she had made a mistake, abandoned his attempt to close the gate, but held his arm across the opening so that the woman could not leave the car.

With a slight show of impatience at being thus interfered with, Miss Fletcher, who was a heavy woman, tried to brush past Brown and partly succeeded. Her weight thrown against his arm caused him to lose his balance and he fell to the left. As he did so he involuntarily pulled the lever over with him, and the car shot up.

Miss Fletcher had both feet in the car, but was leaning out through the opening. As the elevator shot up she was thrown to the floor, and, the car still ascending, her head was caught between the edge of the car floor and the top of the doorway. Brown kept his presence of mind sufficiently to scramble to his feet and reverse the lever. As the car descended Miss Fletcher's body fell back into it.

When the accident happened Miss Fletcher had screamed. Then her head struck and she died instantly. The scream, however, had been heard through the building, and in a very few minutes the seventh, eighth, and ninth floors were crowded with men and girls who had come running from the offices. Those on the eighth floor soon saw what had happened, but those on the other floors were at a loss to account for the scream, and there was much alarm among the women and girls, many of them rushing from floor to floor in their excitement.

Miss Fletcher's body was left on the eighth floor until removed to the West Thirtieth Street Station by the police. Brown was arrested and taken to the police station. Later in the day he was arraigned before Magistrate Walsh in Jefferson Market Court and remanded to the Coroner. Coroner Shrady paroled him in the custody of his employers. He is 22 years old, lives at 438 West Thirty-seventh Street and supports his widowed mother. He had the reputation in the building of being a very careful elevator runner.

FIRE AND WATER ESTIMATES.

Two Departments Ask Increases Aggregating $2,000,000.

Fire Commissioner O'Brien and Commissioner Ellison of the Department of Water Supply turned in their estimates for the year to the Board of Estimate yesterday. The Fire Department asks for $7,979,778. Mr. Ellison wants $6,020,891. The first is an increase of nearly $1,000,000, and the latter is one of over a million in excess of last year's appropriation. Of the sum asked for by Commissioner O'Brien, nearly half is intended for the betterment and extension of the fire service in Brooklyn and Queens. Deputy Commissioner Wise has planned extensive improvements. He wants five new companies and 100 more men.

Commissioner O'Brien puts in a request for another Deputy Chief, six Battalion Chiefs, 261 firemen, three Assistant Fire Marshals, and a Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau at $4,000 and $3,000 a year.

Commissioner Ellison's estimate includes a large sum for the lighting of Brooklyn's public buildings and a number of streets. Two hundred more arc lights are wanted. Commissioner Ellison petitions for a secretary at $1,500 for Deputy Cozier and also asks that Mr. Cozier's salary be increased $1,000. He now receives $4,500.

THREW HOT TAR IN HIS FACE.

Italian Held for Assault on a Brooklyn Cigar Manufacturer.

Dominick Rosso of 241 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday was held in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, in $500 bail on a charge of felonious assault. He was accused of having thrown a shovelful of hot tar and asphalt into the face of Peter Bushman, a cigar manufacturer, who lives at 315 Melrose Street, Brooklyn.

Rosso's act yesterday morning almost started a riot in the neighborhood of Broadway and Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, where the pavement is being repaired. Bushman was waiting for a car when the Italian brushed against him. When Bushman admonished him to be careful, the Italian threw the asphalt. Bushman, badly burned, fell to the ground and a crowd of onlookers rushed upon the Italian and were beating him when some of Rosso's friends went to his aid and a pitched battle ensued. It was going on when policemen appeared and stopped it.

Bushman was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken home.

HENRY A. SHORT SENTENCED.

Four Years and Eleven Months in Prison on His Plea of Guilty.

Henry Alford Short, the Columbia graduate and member of the University Club, who was arrested early in July on charges made by parents of two little girls, was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday to not more than five years or less than four years and eleven months of hard labor in Sing Sing. To save the girls who accused him the shame of testifying, the court and the District Attorney agreed to accept Short's plea of guilty of attempted assault and abduction, and he was sentenced immediately.

Short was evidently unprepared for the severity of his punishment and almost fainted in the courtroom.

A woman named Barbara Livingston was arrested with Short and is now awaiting trial. Young girls are said to have been induced to go to her house. Bartow S. Weeks, Short's counsel, pleaded for clemency for his client, but Judge Rosalsky said to the prisoner:

"Your conduct has been that of a human vulture. Though you are a man of culture and refinement in public life, your private life has been a revolting disgrace.

"You served under me as a juror last June, and sat in judgment on your fellowmen, apparently thinking little of your own iniquity or what would befall you if your nefarious deeds were discovered by the public.

"I could have sent you to Sing Sing for ten years. Good behavior would have reduced that to six or seven years, but in order to shield the young girls concerned from the ordeal of appearing as witnesses in the court against you, I have accepted your plea on these two charges. You will serve the full term of four years and eleven months of hard labor, and the court will see that no favors or considerations of any kind are shown you

JOINT SUITS FOR DIVORCE.

Physician Names Lawyer He Consulted —Wants $50,000, Too.

The application of Dr. Alan G. Terrell of 406 West Fifty-second Street for an order consolidating the mutual suits for divorce brought by himself and his wife, Estelle, was granted by Supreme Court Justice MacLean yesterday. Mrs. Terrell brought the first action.

Dr. Terrell called on Lawyer George W. Case of 35 Nassau Street, a personal friend of himself and his wife, in order to see if a reconciliation could not be effected, and got Case to make arrangements for a meeting between him and Mrs. Terrell. She did not keep the engagement. Dr. Terrell was later informed by Case that his conduct had been such that he could not advise any reconciliation.

The physician finally became suspicious and had his wife followed. He learned, he declares, that she and Case were spending most of their time together, and brought his action. He also sued Case for $50,000 damages for the alienation of Mrs. Terrell's affections. He next moved that the actions be consolidated, so as to have but one trial of all the issues involved.

HUNGRY OLD MAN HAD $227.

And Property Valued at $20,000 as Well—But the Police Fed Him.

Patrick Trainor, 72 years old, of 549 West Forty-fifth Street, walked into the Fifth Street Station House Monday night and said he was hungry. Sergt. Sullivan and two or three policemen chipped in and bought him a supper. Trainor was poorly clothed and seemed to be very miserable. The policemen enjoyed seeing the old man eat, saying "Poor fellow," several times as they sympathized with him in his poverty-stricken condition.

Something in the man's actions, however, led Sergt. Sullivan to make Trainor a prisoner. When searched $227 was found in his pocket and a tabulated list of property he said he owned which is valued at $20,000. In the Yorkville Court yesterday Trainor's niece, Anna Trainor of 132 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, said her uncle is worth $20,000 or more, but that he lived alone, having the idea that everybody was trying to steal his money.

At her request, he was committed to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his mental condition.

LAST CROTON DAM AWARD.

Malloy Brothers Get the Contract with a Bid of $3,028,853.

The award for the last dam to be constructed under the original plans for the city's additional water supply from the Croton watershed was made yesterday by the Aqueduct Commissioners. Malloy Brothers were the successful bidders, although their bid was higher than that of Ashbel G. Vermilyea, who bid $2,817,000. Malloy Brothers bid $3,028,853.

Mr. Vermilyea's bid was rejected because the Commissioners did not believe he had adequate facilities to carry on the work. Another firm's bid was rejected for the same reason when the contract for the Cross River dam was awarded.

The contractors will have thirty-two months in which to build a dam sufficient to impound 14,000,000,000 gallons of water. This also means that the Aqueduct Commissioners will be able to keep in office nearly three years longer, unless hostile legislation is enacted. They have been in danger of losing their official heads and high salaries for some time, but have always found more work to do.

GIMBERNAT HELD FOR TRIAL.

Was Arrested for Failing to Return a Ring He Had on Memorandum.

Jules R. Gimbernat, who lives at 17 East Twenty-seventh Street, and who says he is a broker doing business at 20 Broad Street, who had been arrested on the charge of grand larceny last Monday week, was held for trial in $500 bail by Magistrate Breen, in the Tombs Court, yesterday afternoon.

Gimbernat, who is 26 years old, was accused by Louis D. Folkart, a diamond dealer, of 14 John Street, of having taken a ring worth $100 from him with the understanding that he was to return the ring or pay the price for it by a certain time. Folkart said that when he demanded pay he was told by Gimbernat that he had lost the ring in the Savoy Hotel. This explanation did not suit Folkart, and he had Gimbernat arrested.

Gimbernat was defended by Lawyer Philip Carpenter, who told the Court that his client recognized his responsibility and that there was no criminal intent in the transaction. The defendant's mother was present in court. The Magistrate held Gimbernat.

50,000 ARRESTS IN 3 MONTHS.

Only 166 Convictions Out of 2,553 Arrested by the Detective Bureau.

The quarterly report of Police Commissioner Bingham, preceding June 30, was sent to Acting Mayor McGowan yesterday. In the three months, 50,127 arrests were made. Of that number 8,574 were women and girls.

The Detective Bureau made 2,553 arrests. Discharges numbered 1,902 in this lot, and but 166 convictions were secured.

The steam boiler squad inspected 4,011 boilers, and adjudged 576 defective.

Eight patrolmen were dismissed. Charges were made against 551. Neither fine nor reprimand followed in 112 cases.

A Great Shirt Distribution.

The "Clearing House" methods at the "Hope" corner are attracting the attention of the great manufacturing industries. One day last week, up in Troy, the "Lion" (king of shirt and collar makers) had gathered about him in conference, his chiefs from the great business centres in the United States. When the subject reached ADVERTISING the little Big Chief from Manhattan arose and said: "Gentlemen, since you're talking about advertising, I want to put myself on record as an advertiser.

"I may object to spending thousands of dollars in magazines and other expensive methods of publicity. I am opposed to giving away show cases, art galleries, etc. Here is my method of advertising. Instead of scattering the 4,000 or more shirts that we made up from the fine 'ends' among ten or twelve retail stores, as usual, let me sell them to 'Hope,' Broadway and Chambers Street, where more people pass and repass than at any other corner in the United States. Let me sell those shirts at such a price that 'Hope' can distribute them to the people at a price that will make them go like 'hot cakes;' and I'll tell you, gentlemen, that's what I call advertising. Get 3,000 or 4,000 men in New York to wear 'Lion' shirts, and to wear them at a price so low that they can afford to buy a supply for next year, and the 'Lion' brand will become a household word where it has never been known before."

The sequel of that session up in Troy was that more than 4,000 "Lion" shirts were sent down to the "Hope" Clearing House for distribution among appreciative New Yorkers.

Description of the Shirts.

1,640 shirts, representing high-grade woven fabrics, showing chiefly white grounds with conservative figures, stripes, and hair lines; also neat effects in a great variety of ground colorings. Sizes 14 to 18½.

1,435 shirts of woven cheviots, oxfords and basket shirtings, chiefly solid colors of mauve, linen and granite, marine and other new colorings. Also novel effects in self figures. Sizes 14 to 17½.

1,260 shirts of a calibre to be found only in exclusive shops. The majority of the fabrics are replicas of English and French shirtings. These shirts are all of the pleated-bosom variety, with the cuffs attached. Sizes 14 to 16½.

Note.—In both the pleated and plain bosom shirts there are coat models (buttoning all the way down the front); both styles have detached or attached cuffs. An important feature is that when you buy a "Lion" shirt size 15, a collar size 15 fits that neckband. This applies to every size from 14 to 18.

These Shirts on Sale Thursday Morning AT 68c EACH

See the Window Display

You will then realize the scope of this sale. Every shirt crisp, bright and fresh from the laundries in Troy. Every shirt belonging to the $1.50, $2 and $2.50 grades.

The Greatest Bona-Fide Shirt Bargains of the Year.

All cars either transfer or bring you directly to our doors. *Subway, Elevated, Brooklyn Bridge and Ferries in close touch.*

HOPE — BROADWAY — CORNER — CHAMBERS ST. — STEWART BUILDING.

THE MILKMAN SAFE FROM CORBETT'S FIST

The ex-Pugilist, Gentleman Now, Is Bonded to Keep the Peace.

ACTS AS HIS OWN LAWYER

Says He Is No Brute, Even If He Has Been a Prizefighter—Wouldn't Hit a Milkman, Anyway.

James J. Corbett, ex-pugilist, assumed the rôle of lawyer in defending himself yesterday before Judge Fleming in Jamaica, L. I. Corbett's client was placed under bonds to keep the peace.

"For how long, your Honor?" asked Corbett.

"Well, I would not wish to make the term any longer than you felt you could possibly—" began the court.

"Oh, your Honor, I wouldn't hit a milkman," replied Corbett.

Joseph Graul, a Bayside milk dealer, twice caused Corbett's arrest, once for hitting him and "putting him to sleep," because Graul shied a milk bottle at Corbett's dog, as he alleged, and again when Corbett shook his fist at Graul. Corbett was discharged by Magistrate Connorton upon the first charge when Graul failed to appear.

The court room was packed yesterday with policemen, saloon keepers, and "sports," who grinned approval whenever Corbett towered above the table and "objected." A nod of approval circled around the room when Corbett referred to his own gentlemanly qualities.

Graul told how Corbett had leaned from his auto to shake his fist at him and threaten him. Corbett showed how Graul had occupied all of the 12-foot road, thus making him take to the gutter, and asked how any one could let go of the auto's wheel to shake his fist while steering a car through a bumpety gutter. James White, a bayman, testified to having seen the fist shaken, but the defendant proved that he had a hood on his auto, and that it had passed White's house when the alleged threat was made.

While summing up Corbett held his audience's close attention.

"Your Honor, I'm no respecter of time when I am in an automobile. I may have bene going sixteen or eighteen miles an hour. Anyway, it was too fast for me to have said what Graul claims I said, that I'd put him worse than asleep next time. I am a public character. Because I was once a pugilist many people try to make me out a brute. On the contrary, I am a gentleman. I have always been a gentleman. I am known all over the civilized world as a gentleman. This charge is trifling, and is only brought to annoy me. I wouldn't either hit or threaten a milkman."

Lawyer Edward T. Allen, counsel for Graul, in addressing the court, said:

"When a man with such a pugilistic record as that of Corbett's lifts his finger against another man, he knows just where to put it, and a blow means danger of death or of painful bruising. Such a man is a menace."

"I will place you under $500 bonds to keep the peace," said Judge Fleming, turning to Corbett. "Whether you threatened this man or not, he appears to be actually afraid of you. You must give a bond to be good, not to hit him, and—"

And then Corbett asked for how long. Judge Fleming smiled at the eagerness of the question. Graul looked solemn.

William F. Gregorious, a druggist of Bayside, gave a bond for Corbett's good behavior.

SORRY HE DIDN'T DROWN.

Weiss, Homeless and Ill, Dives from 40-Foot Fall Into the East River.

Charles Weiss, 48 years old, ill and homeless, jumped yesterday from the retaining wall flanking the East River Park at the foot of East Eighty-fourth Street to the water, a distance of over 40 feet. Allan Meffert, a boatman, was standing on the wall at Eighty-sixth Street when he saw Weiss jump. He ran to the boathouse at the foot of Eighty-ninth Street, and, with the tide to aid him, covered the five blocks with a boat in time to pull Weiss into it. The man was unconscious.

Detective Stein of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station summoned an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Pending the arrival of Dr. Boyd, Stein worked over the unconscious man. When he regained consciousness he said he regretted not having succeeded in dying. He told Detective Stein that he had eaten nothing in two days. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital a prisoner.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN, Wholesale and Retail.

6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

CRIMINALS SAY THEY'RE GOOD

Hawley, Confidence Man, and Crowe, Kidnapper, Profess Reform.

Detective Sergts. McConville and Darcy of the Central Office arrested, at Broadway and Forty-second Street on Monday night, William Hawley, alias "Big Bill" Hawley, who said he was a broker, of 624 Sixth Avenue, as a "suspicious person." According to Detective Sergt. Dunn, who is temporarily in charge of the Detective Bureau, Hawley, is one of the most notorious confidence men in the country.

"He was on trial in New York in 1897 for having fleeced Samuel W. Bridgeman out of a lot of money," said Dunn, "and at that time boasted to the jury that was trying him that he had been arrested thirty-seven times, but had never been found guilty. The jury promptly convicted him, and he was sent to Sing Sing for five years.

"He is known from London to Ceylon, and his picture is in every police collection in the world. For some time he advertised a 'beauty cure' in this city, and got in touch with a number of well-known women. It is his boast that he knows the 5,000 prettiest women in New York."

Hawley told Sergt. Dunn that he was leading a straight life, and had just come on a trip to this city, and was not here "for professional purposes."

Another well-known old-timer who was a visitor at Police Headquarters yesterday morning was Pat Crowe of Omaha, who got himself arrested on Monday night at Forty-second Street and Broadway by Detective Sergts. Peabody and Clark.

Crowe was let go on Monday by Detective Sergt. Dunn, but was asked to present himself at Police Headquarters yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. This he did, and had a long talk with Sergt. Dunn, in which he told him he had given up his old life and intended to travel the straight but narrow way in the future. He admitted that he was engaged in "newspaper work" and meant to earn an honest living in the future.

He was told that so long as he did this he would be allowed to stay in the city, but was warned that the police would be watching him closely.

TO ASK B. R. T. INJUNCTION.

Court of Appeals May Settle Fare Dispute at October Term.

Attorney General Mayer announced yesterday in Albany, through Deputy Attorney General James S. Graham, that he had decided to apply for a permanent injunction restraining the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from charging more than a five-cent fare on its Coney Island lines. This procedure is the one agreed upon by the company's attorneys and Borough President Coler of Brooklyn. It is expected that a final determination of the Coney Island fare question will be had at the October term of the Court of Appeals.

For the purpose of preparing for the test case, George D. Yeomans, general counsel to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and Frederick B. Martyn, partner of Stephen C. Baldwin, Mr. Coler's attorney, met yesterday afternoon in the offices of the company.

After discussion the conference was adjourned until to-day, when a case will be drawn up. Mr. Martyn believed that as what was wanted was a decision as to the application of the railroad law to the situation, a single case, involving one of the roads controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, would be sufficient. Mr. Yeomans is said to have been of the opinion that an omnibus case, involving all the lines in the company's system, would have more satisfactory results. It is expected that the papers will be ready for the Attorney General in a day or two.

Borough President Coler said yesterday that if the Attorney General needed help, eminent counsel would be employed to aid him.

Real Estate Values Announced.

The values of improved and unimproved real estate and the record of the assessed valuation of real estate of corporations and of all other property owners were made public yesterday through The City Record. The figures show a decrease in value in some instances. The corporation values are compiled in a folio by itself. Values of property held by individuals are compiled by districts. These folios are on sale at The City Record office.

For the "Governor"

I have clothes at all three stores—for the son—two stores are equipped to outfit him, and I have a mighty complete department in my Brooklyn store for dressing "the other side of the house."

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(*Men and Boys*) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK.

(*Men Only*) 1487 Broadway, NEW YORK.

(*Men—Boys—Women and Girls*) 380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." LAST 4 TIMES. Ensemble 50.

Daly's THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. OPENS Mon., Aug. 27 SEAT SALE TO-MORROW. MARIE CAHILL in the New Musical Play, "MARRYING MARY."

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats $1. Mat. TO-DAY 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust Last 2 Weeks. McIntyre & Heath in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. Carrie De Mar, May Yohe, Four Lukens, Al Leech, the Ferraris et al. in Great Bill of OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.

Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2380 Columbus.

"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."

Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way, 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Pronounced Success."—Telegram. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB AND 70 OTHER ARTISTS.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Only Matinee Sat., 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MAJESTIC OPENS SAT., Aug. 25. Sale opens BEST SEATS $1.00. To-morrow COLUMBUS CIRCLE THE TOURISTS BIG CAST

Lyric OPENS AUG. 25. Seats To-morrow. Henry E. Dixey in The Man on the Box

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., B'way To-morrow, Aug. 23. —SEATS NOW SELLING— The 2 Mr. Wetherbys

WEB

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day and Friday; light to fresh winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,743. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1906.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, ONE CENT. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BULL MARKET BREAKS "AL" ADAMS BROKERS

The Former Policy King Tires of Supporting Sage & Co.

25,000 TRADERS INTERESTED

Big Wire Firm Had Branches All Over —Newport Servants Caught—A Rosy View Held Out.

M. J. Sage & Co., the brokers' firm backed by "Al" Adams, the former "policy king," whom Jerome sent to Sing Sing, announced yesterday that it had "discontinued." The recent bull market hit the firm hard, and, it is said, Adams refused to support the concern any longer.

Wall Street expects a crop of bucket-shop failures to follow in the next few days.

The Sage concern is said to have 155 branches in different cities in this country and Canada. For a time its main office was at 57 Broadway, but recently it moved to 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.

The main office was in the same building which houses the Pinkerton agency, but since the passing of the amendment to the stock tax law last May requiring the payment of a two-cent tax on every sale of stock, the business has been transferred to Jersey City.

The enormous business done by the concern and the extent of the losses which will be felt by small gamblers all over the country may be figured from the fact that the books of the company in the Jersey City offices contain the names of 25,000 trading customers in every State in the Union. These offices, which were used as a clearing house for the business which came in on leased wires from almost every city of any size in this country and Canada, employed twenty-five telegraph operators and a small army of clerks.

The doors of the Jersey City office were shut after the close of the market yesterday afternoon, and notice posted that the firm had discontinued business.

The shut-down had been expected by the clerks for some days, for it was known that the market was going heavily against the shop, most of the customers being committed to the long side of the market, and it was only a question of how long Al Adams would be willing to dip into his pocket for cash to satisfy the army of clients who having made good-sized winnings were disposed to take their profits in cash and close out their accounts.

A very large number, of course, tempted by still higher prices, were easily persuaded by the literature and advocates of the concern to keep in the market. These will lose all their winnings and their original capital into the bargain, unless the concern violates the precedent of all similar failures and pays some per cent on the dollar.

It was said in Jersey City last night that the men working for the firm in the main office there expected the shut-down on Tuesday afternoon, but word did not then come from 57 Broadway to close.

Yesterday was another bad day, however, and late in the afternoon it is said that Al Adams called up the Jersey City office and gave the order to close down. Mr. Sage and Mr. Adams's son were in the Jersey City office at the time. They spent most of their time there. The elder Adams was pleaded with, it is said, to continue for a few days on the ground that a reaction was bound to come, and that the firm would recoup more than it had been losing lately.

The older Adams was firm and refused to back the shop longer. The notice of suspension was sent out to the 155 correspondents in the United States and Canada. The notice simply said that the moneyed men behind the firm refused to continue to support it, and suggested that the correspondents join with the management in forming a new concern and resuming business. All were asked to stand their ground, and a rosy view of the outlook was given to the men in the various towns.

M. J. Sage & Co. were incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1904 with a capital stock of $50,000. The object of the company as set forth in the incorporation papers was to conduct a stock commission business.

Although his name does not appear in the list of officers of this company, it was generaly known that Albert J. Adams was behind the firm and that the other officers were only figureheads. The President of the concern is Maurice J. Sage, a young man who came to this city about twelve years ago from Binghamton, N. Y. He resides at Bath Beach. He is also a Director.

Other officials and Directors of the company are as follows: Edward L. Bradbury, Secretary; Charles W. Cannon, Treasurer; Edward L. Bradbury, Charles W. Cannon, David R. Hobart, William H. Newman, Directors. None of these men appears in the New York City Directory except Newman, who is described as a lawyer of 57 Broadway, where the firm had a suite of offices. Up to May 1 the firm, together with the Guanajuato Amalgamated Mines Company, a Mexican gold mining concern in which Adams is interested, occupied offices at 42 Broadway, but when the lease of these two concerns expired on May 1 the owners of that building refused to give them another lease.

The Guanajuato property was purchased by Adams shortly after his release from Sing Sing for a sum then reported at $1,000,000.

M. J. Sage & Co. occupied a suite of six large rooms on the second floor of the Fuller Building in Montgomery Street, Jersey City. Mr. Sage was usually there, and so was the younger Adams, although much of his time was spent at his father's office in New York. The actual business done in Jersey City was very small, the offices there being simply a clearing house

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MAY SELL PHIPPS IMPORTS.

Appraisers Say Prices Were Too Low on His Rugs and Pictures.

Unless John S. Phipps, a Director of the Hanover National Bank and a Trustee of the Standard and New York Trust Companies, shows a disposition to comply with the Federal statutes and to explain to the customs authorities the circumstances under which he bought several thousand dollars' worth of valuable paintings and rugs while in Europe, the Government will seize the merchandise and sell it at public auction.

Mr. Phipps's importations were brought here from London and Beirut between April 27 and May 25 of this year. While Mr. Phipps has declined to give the customs officers any information regarding his entries, it was learned yesterday that the seller of the merchandise was C. J. Charles of Brook Street, London, while the consignees at New York were Day & Meyer, forwarders of 341 Fourth Avenue. The latter firm had instructions from London to deliver the works of art to Mr. Phipps.

Appraiser Fowler was not satisfied with the prices on the invoices, and made a sharp advance over the invoiced prices, and on the higher basis levied duty. The paintings were assessed for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem, while the rugs paid 40 per cent., in addition to a specific duty of 10 cents a yard. When the consignees were informed of the action of the local Appraiser they took an appeal for a review to the Board of United States General Appraisers.

The Phipps importations came before Charles P. McClelland. He approved the action of the local Appraiser in advancing the merchandise. Mr. McClelland's action, however, was much more drastic than that taken by the lower officials, as all of the goods are advanced to or above the seizure limit, which, under the terms of the customs administrative act, is 50 per cent., while some of the rugs were raised 100 per cent. over the invoice prices. On the new values as found by the General Appraiser the importer must pay duty if he is to obtain possession of his entries.

A representative of Day & Meyer appeared yesterday at the Appraisers' Warehouse, and said that his firm was merely in the case as consignees, and had no idea of the values of the different articles. Mr. Phipps was not at his residence in this city yesterday. It was said there that he is spending the Summer at his country place at Westbury, L. I.

MISS VAN NORDEN HURT.

Daughter of Warner Van Norden Suffers Fractured Skull in Runaway.

BLAIRGOWRIE, Scotland, Aug. 22.—While a party of American tourists were driving from Glen Shee to Blairgowrie yesterday their horses bolted at the foot of a hill, overturning the carriage and throwing out the passengers with much force.

Miss Emma Van Norden, who is the daughter of Warner Van Norden, a financier of New York City, and who was for some years private secretary to Gen. William Booth and showed much practical interest in the Salvation Army, was pitched against a dike, sustaining a terribly fractured skull, a portion of the brain protruding. She was conveyed to a neighboring residence, where medical attendance was immediately given to her and where she was last night operated on.

Dr. Renton, a prominent surgeon of Glasgow, who is attending her, reported to-night that she was doing fairly well.

Miss Van Norden's cousin, Ottomar Van Norden, sustained a dislocation of the shoulder. The Rev. Dr. Oliver Hart Bronson, another of the party, received scalp wounds, while Edward S. Avery was cut on the leg. The coachman had his ear almost torn off. The carriage was smashed to splinters.

Warner Van Norden of 8 East Sixty-second Street said last night in regard to the accident in Scotland in which his daughter was injured:

"The family have but little more than the press accounts and no details whatever of the accident. The party was an extempore one, made up for a fortnight's trip through the highlands, and consisted of Miss Van Norden, her cousin, Ottomar Van Norden; another cousin, the Rev. Dr. Oliver H. Bronson, and Mrs. Tracy, an English lady.

"Miss Van Norden is seriously injured, but the doctors hope for a favorable outcome. The accident happened near the country residence of Dr. Renton of Glasgow, one of the most skillful surgeons in Scotland. The best medical skill was at hand with trained nurses. There is a contusion of the left temple. The latest cablegram stated that three surgeons in consultation were satisfied with the progress of the case."

CHARGE $851,000 SWINDLE.

Officers of Tabasco-Chiapas Company Arrested on Fraud Order.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Tabasco-Chiapas Trading and Transportation Company is in trouble, and H. D. Bushnell, the President, and I. B. Miller, the Treasurer, have been arrested on a charge of using the United States mails in a scheme to defraud. The main office of the company is in this city, but it has branches in Philadelphia and Mexico City. The Tabasco-Chiapas Company is connected with the Lu-Mo-Ha Mills Company, a subsidiary concern. Each is capitalized for $1,000,000 in New Jersey, and both are included in the order of the Government forbidding them the use of the mails. Between them the companies have about 28,000 subscribers, who, the Government officials say, will lose what they paid for the stock. Post Office Inspector Ketcham said to-day:

"The companies have been doing business for five years and have paid $200,000 in that time in alleged dividends. This would be about 32 per cent. of the entire amount realized from the cash sales of stock. These cash sales aggregate $851,000. The dividends were never earned, but were paid out of the money received for stock and to induce other purchasers to come in.

The company was supposed to do a large business in Frontera, Mexico, in trading, shipbuilding, and transportation. Its circulars assert that it owns steamers on the Tabasco River.

SHELDON FOR GOVERNOR.

Nebraska Republicans Also Nominate Norris Brown for U. S. Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 22.—State Senator George L. Sheldon was nominated for Governor on the second ballot in the Republican State Convention here to-day.

Attorney General Norris Brown was nominated on the sixth ballot for United States Senator to succeed Senator Millard.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

VENEZUELA PLOT EXPOSED BY ARREST OF COINERS

Boynton's Rebel Money Was to be Used to Overthrow Castro.

BETRAYED FROM THE INSIDE

Man with Money Who Was Approached Told Secret Service—Plotters and Dies Captured.

Capt. George R. Boynton, veteran of the civil war, and, despite his three-score years, still a soldier of fortune, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Ridgeway yesterday and held in $5,000 bonds for examination next Monday on the charge of having in his possession dies for the making of Venezuelan coin. L. M. Thompson, lawyer and book agent of 52 Broadway, his adviser and friend, was held under similar bond as accessory, and Joseph and Sydney Keller, comprising the firm of Keller Brothers of 576 West Broadway, were held in $1,500 bail on the charge of manufacturing the dies.

Chief Wilkie, the head of the Secret Service of the United States, was before the Commissioner when the men were arraigned. So important was the case that the Chief came from Washington and gave it his personal attention and reported the details of his investigation to the Chargé d'Affaires of the Venezuelan Government.

Capt. Boynton said he had been in Venezuela for the last ten years as resident manager for the Orinoco Corporation, a company which controls land, rubber forests, and mines on the Orinoco River worth $5,000,000. He was appointed a special commissioner to float a revolution financially and to get things going generally. He came here in June to begin work. His credentials consist of a paper signed with the name of A. Y. Salinas, whose title is put as Secretary General of the revolutionary party. The Captain thought this document all right, but Chief Wilkie showed him yesterday that if Salinas was really in the plot he had been wise enough to have some one else sign his name, for the signature is not his, and just at present Salinas is friendly with President Castro and is doing nicely with a fat concession in the Orinoco Corporation.

Richard Morgan Olcott, ex-President of the Orinoco Corporation, the real name of which is the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company, when seen last night denied even knowing Boynton. He said no man of that name ever had any connection with the corporation.

Dr. Carlos Leon, one of President Castro's late Ministers, who is now an exile from Venezuela, said that Boynton was an American adventurer in search of fortune, and ridiculed the idea of a revolution under his auspices.

"We are preparing for a revolution," said Dr. Leon, "but we shall never shield ourselves under such methods. There may be some one in Venezuela of the name of Salinas, but I have never heard of him."

Capt. Boynton, when he decided to put all his efforts into getting the revolution in real working order, decided also that the first move necessary was to get cash.

Anthony Hope never dreamed of such a combination of wits and adventurous spirit as followed. Capt. Boynton looked up his book agent friend, Thompson. He is no ordinary book agent. He is a prince of book agents, handling only de luxe volumes, and has command of language to fit. It is said that when the Gaekwar of Baroda was in New York Thompson sold him $25,000 worth of fine books.

Thompson and the Captain set about to find an angel. They first ordered the dies made by Keller Brothers, expert engravers and diemakers. Once having perfect dies, the Captain could manufacture his own cash as fast as he could get bullion. To the New Yorker willing to put up $10,000 for the first bullion purchase, he promised that the revolutionary party in Venezuela would return $50,000 by special act of the new Congress the moment it was proclaimed in session.

With his own mint and $10,000 worth of bullion, Capt. Boynton counted on turning out about 20,000 Venezuelan Bolivar dollars. With this $20,000 more bullion could be purchased, and the money doubled. The stake would be doubled along with each issue from the Captain's private mint. When the revolutionists had all the money they could tote around or stow away, warships would be purchased and armies equipped.

One of the men supposed to have had enough sporting blood to take a flier in this private mint and revolution proposition at last figured out that he ought to call in the police. The word was given the Secret Service headquarters in this city, and Chief Flynn of the New York Bureau put on the case Robert McD. Moser, a young and exceedingly prosperous and "sportive-looking" agent.

Moser got in touch with Thompson. He passed as the proprietor of a Boadway gambling house, and confided to the revolutionaries that his wealth annoyed him.

Then the mint scheme was put to Moser, but Moser drew back and said that he would have to see where he would get "a run for his money" before he would draw $10,000 out of the bank. "Where are the dies?" he asked. "Are they perfect, and will it be a sure thing that the money can be passed?"

The dies were then being made with the greatest care by the Keller Brothers. The first pair were to cost the Captain $1,500, and every subsequent pair $1,000. The Captain agreed to show Moser the dies, and Moser arranged to meet him in Thompson's office on Monday.

The dies were ready on Monday morning, and they were sent to the Captain, who lives at the Hotel St. George, on Brooklyn Heights. The Captain found them perfect, put them in his pocket, and took the Wall Street Ferry to meet Moser. He was arrested as he started up Wall Street.

Thompson was arrested later on Monday, and as it was then too late to arraign the two before the Commissioner they were held prisoners in the quarters of the Secret Service in the Morton Building, 116 Nassau Street, until yesterday. It would have been impossible for them to have got bail on Monday night, and it seemed cruel to put the handsome, battle-scarred warrior and financier in a prison cell. They were therefore allowed to sleep in the Secret Service office.

Capt. Boynton was well supplied with money when arrested. He had already paid for the first pair of dies, and on his person he carried $5,000 in cash.

The Captain said that his scheme of making money for the revolution was no new thing. It had been done in Brazil when Dom Pedro was turned out.

The fact that his revolutionary credentials were not good was made certain by Chief Wilkie, who obtained specimen signatures of Salinas and compared them with that on the Captain's pronunciamento. The forgery was palpable.

Joel M. Marx of the firm of Marx & Miller has been engaged to defend the Captain and the book agent. The examination of the Kellers was set yesterday for Sept. 6.

A full report of the plot against the Government and of the details leading to the arrests here has been forwarded to President Castro through Washington.

Equinox Sparkling Lithia. A perfect blender and dilutant.—Adv.

HOKE SMITH FOR GOVERNOR.

Carries Majority of the Counties in the Georgia Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 22.—The returns up to 11 o'clock to-night indicate that Hoke Smith has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Georgia over his four opponents, Clark Howell, the editor of The Atlanta Constitution; J. H. Estell, the editor of The Savannah Morning News; Judge R. B. Russell, and James M. Smith.

From the most reliable sources of information Hoke Smith carried 110 of the 145 counties of the State, Estell 2, Howell 6, Russell 8, and James M. Smith 3. No reports have been received from 16 counties. Capt. W. R. Joyner carried the Mayoralty contest in Atlanta by 255 majority. Hoke Smith carried this county, the home of himself and of Howell, by 1,975 majority. The returns will give Hoke Smith 219 delegates in the State convention in a total of 366.

Mr. Howell's paper, The Constitution, concedes more than 100 counties to Hoke Smith, and declares that his nomination for Governor on the first ballot in the convention is assured.

Under the Georgia State primary law the candidate for Governor receiving the largest individual vote in each county is entitled to name the delegates to the State Democratic convention from that county, each county being entitled to twice as many delegates as it has representatives in the lower branch of the Legislature. The State Convention will be held at Macon Sept. 4.

Senator Bacon was unopposed and his renomination is assured. Four candidates are seeking the place made vacant by the death of Congressman Lester, in the First District. In the Third District, Congressman Elijah B. Lewis is opposed by Dudley M. Hughes.

NEW 63D STREET THEATRE.

Near Columbus Circle, with a Ten-Story Office Building Adjoining.

Another new theatre in the district just north of the Columbus Circle is to be built on the south side of Sixty-third Street, 148 feet east of Broadway, by Benjamin Butler Davenport, formerly associated with Charles Frohman and more recently a real estate operator.

Mr. Butler has acquired at that point a plot 100 by 100 feet, adjoining the new Stivers carriage factory, and in the same block as the New Theatre, which will be built on Central Park West, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, by Charles T. Barney and others.

The proposed playhouse will seat about 1,000 persons, and it is Mr. Davenport's intention is to make it the home of a permanent stock company, which will present standard plays. The stage will be 52 by 35 feet. The façade will be on the lines of the old Drury Lane Theatre in London. Caen stone will be used freely in the interior decorations, the general color scheme of which will be old gold and carmine.

The theatre, which will be known as the Davenport, will cover only 60 feet of the 100-foot frontage. After leaving vacant a ten-foot alley, as is required by the law governing the erection of theatres, Mr. Davenport will build on the rest of the plot a ten-story structure with studios or offices in front and apartments at the rear. The estimated cost of erecting both buildings is about $250,000.

The new theatrical centre north of Fifty-ninth Street has grown rapidly within the last two or three years. At Sixty-second Street and Broadway, within a stone's throw of the Davenport site, is the Colonial, while with the Majestic and the Circle and the new Barney enterprise on Central Park West, there will be five playhouses within a comparatively small area.

TAXES OF RICH INCREASED.

Clarence H. Mackay Must Pay $1,500 More—Rise for Howard Gould.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 22.—The taxes of Clarence H. Mackay at Roslyn have been increased $1,500 over last year, according to the assessment tax roll of North Hempstead, filed with Clerk Woods here to-day. Mrs. Mackay is assessed for $150,000 on her Harbor Hill property and $1,500 for another plot. Mr. Mackay is assessed for $5,000 and $150,000 personalty. At Lakeville, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is listed for $80,000 real and $100,000 personal property, and his wife for $100,000 personalty. Other assessments are:

Mrs. Edith Bryce, $60,000 real and $35,000 personal; Benjamin Stern, $22,500; Elisa Oakman, $30,000 real and $5,000 personal; William G. Oakman, $10,000 personal; William F. Sheehan, who has recently invested in Long Island realty, $13,500; H. P. Whitney, $25,000 personal; W. C. Whitney estate, $50,000; Payne Whitney, at Manhasset, $65,700 real, $25,000 personal; Joseph Pulitzer, at Manhasset, where Ralph Pulitzer is erecting a mansion, $6,500; Stanley Mortimer, 120 acres, $35,000 real and $5,000 personal.

Other large taxpayers are William Guggenheimer, $45,000 realty; W. Bourke Cockran, raised from $50,000 to $70,000; Howard Gould, from $135,000 to $150,000, and Isaac Guggenheimer, $40,000.

THINK IT WILL BE ROOSEVELT.

London Papers Believe He Will Have to be the Candidate in 1908.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The impression continues to prevail in this country that in spite of President Roosevelt's declaration that he would not suffer himself to be a candidate for President in 1908, he is probably the man who will contend against Mr. Bryan in the next campaign.

The Times says the Democrats should not bank on Mr. Roosevelt's pledge, for such pledges are by no means irrevocable. "Mr. Roosevelt," remarks The Times, "doubtless does not intend to stand, but has it ever been known, at any rate in recent years, that the nominee of a party convention has rejected the nomination?"

The Westminster Gazette says: "If the Republican Party had no other candidate than Mr. Roosevelt who was likely to succeed, and the nomination were offered to him unanimously, he must accept it with an appearance of being overborne."

$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN SUNDAY, AUGUST 26.
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train leaves New York 6:45 A. M., stopping at Newark and Elizabeth. Returning leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.—Adv.

RED FLAG IN BROADWAY CAUSES FIVE ARRESTS

It Was Displayed Over Two American Flags.

THEATREGOERS ARE ANGRY

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl, a Young Woman, and Three Men Arrested at Open-Air Meeting.

The displaying of a red flag over two American flags was the cause of the arrest of five persons who were conducting an open-air Socialist meeting last night at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway. The red flag excited the indignation of several men in evening clothes who had just come out of a theatre. They rushed up to Policeman Kenneally at the corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, demanding that he arrest the leaders of the meeting.

When Kenneally arrived he found Michael T. Cody, an iron worker of 292 Eighth Avenue, vociferously denouncing everybody in general from the top of a large packing box. Beside him were two young women and two men. A crowd of Broadway promenaders and theatregoers surrounded the improvised rostrum. Behind the speaker was a banner containing Socialistic maxims, and a staff from which floated a big red flag, under which were two American flags.

Most of the crowd were looking menacingly at the red flag and shouting:

"Throw the Anarchist off the stand."

In all likelihood the presence of the two women was all that saved the speaker from bodily harm. In his speech he was particularly hard on August Belmont, but the greatest resentment was aroused when he denounced Mitchell and Gompers and the Federation of Labor, to whom he referred as the "Federation of Hell."

"Arrest them!" shouted the crowd to Kenneally, but before he could make up his mind what to do the reserves arrived from the Tenderloin Police Station. When it was learned that the leaders of the meeting had no license to hold a meeting they were taken to the police station, followed by a crowd of men and women.

The prisoners said they were Michael T. Cody, 42 years old, ironworker, of 292 Eighth Avenue; Thomas Flynn, 45 years old, of 735 East 134th Street; Elizabeth Clarey Flynn, 16 years old, same address; Minnie Schloss, 22 years old, of the Fort Washington Mansion, in West 161st Street, and Samuel A. Stoteil, a lawyer, of 4 West 118th Street. They declared that they were members of the Unity Club, and that the red flag was the emblem of "unity" and not anarchy.

Miss Flynn is a slip of a girl, with snapping black eyes and expressive features. She had been one of the speakers at the open-air meeting, and helped to draw the crowd. The theatregoers were inclined to consider her impassioned utterances as an interesting diversion after the show.

She fearlessly told what she thought of John D. Rockefeller, and bravely declared the principle, "The best way to unite is to unite." But the thought of a cell deprived her of her courage. While the Sergeant was mechanically asking the usual questions she nearly fainted, and her father was obliged continually to fan her to keep up her spirits.

The three men and two women were locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct, and had not got bail at a late hour last night.

A Secret Service man ran into the Tenderloin Police Station last night and told Sergt. Bailey that a man was violating the laws by waving a red flag and making an inflammatory speech at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. The speaker, standing on the top of a soap box, was talking in French to a crowd of men, and beside him was a small boy vigorously waving a red flag. Some cheered the banner and others hissed it until it looked as though a riot might follow.

"If the man talked in any other language than French," said the Secret Service man, "I could have told whether he was preaching Anarchism or Socialism."

When the reserves arrived the crowd had been dispersed by the man on post.

"He was only a 'drunk,'" he declared.

OPEN SHOP ON CARNEGIE JOB.

Organized Labor Surrenders After Long Fight Over $5,000,000 Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—After trying for years to dominate the work on the immense $5,000,000 addition to the Carnegie Institute here, organized labor to-day dropped its hands and hereafter it is promised that all work will be done on the open shop plan.

The marble setters' union, after waiting in vain for a settlement of the strike on the Carnegie Library, held a meeting and by a unanimous vote decided to withdraw from the sympathetic strike movement and from the Structural Trades Alliance. Following this the contractors placed forty men at work on the Carnegie library, all of whom are considered efficient workmen.

Several hundred more skilled workmen, who had been held off work by the labor trouble, resumed work on the building to-day. They will work independent of union dictation and with the direct understanding of the open shop rule regulating all employment on that job in the future until it is completed.

81 FINES IN 60 DAYS.

Steamship Companies Pay $8,100 for Bringing Over Diseased Aliens.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—For sixty days prior to Aug. 4 the Department of Commerce and Labor had assessed in fines on steamship companies $8,100 for bringing into this country diseased aliens. Most of the diseased immigrants were afflicted with trachoma, a contagious disease of the eyes. For every case proved against the steamship companies a fine of $100 was collected and the companies were compelled to return the diseased immigrants to the port of embarkation.

To-day fines were levied on steamship companies aggregating $1,200. Apparently more immigrants afflicted with trachoma are coming to this country just now than have come for several years.

FAST TRAIN TO CLEVELAND.
Leave New York 5:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:05 next morning. A superb train, by America's Greatest Railroad, NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.—Adv.

THE PRINCETON ASHORE.

Warship Strikes at Vancouver, but is Floated Four Hours Later.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 22.—While coming into the harbor here last evening the Princeton ran ashore in the Narrows. She was floated off unharmed four hours later. The Princeton will take the body of Admiral Train from here to Seattle for shipment to New York.

HEAT KILLS TEN IN CHICAGO.

Twenty-nine Prostrations — Continued Hot Weather Predicted.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Heat in Chicago to-day caused ten deaths and twenty-nine prostrations.

As early as 11 A. M. the thermometer at the Weather Bureau registered 91 degrees. It remained at that point for four hours, when the 92 mark was reached. Later a shower and a breeze brought some relief, but the forecast for to-morrow is a continuance of the hot wave.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

Chairman Griggs's Secretary Issues a Reply to the Watson Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary Charles A. Edwards of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee to-night issued a statement in reply to President Roosevelt's letter to Congressman Watson on the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Edwards's answer is a bitter attack on the President, but as the statement was not issued with the knowledge of Chairman Griggs or Assistant Chairman Bowers, it is not regarded here as expressing their ideas.

D. B. WESSON'S WILL.

Fortune Divided Among 40 Relatives —Son-in-Law is Cut Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22.—By the will of Daniel B. Wesson, filed here to-day, $650,000 is given to the Wesson Memorial and Maternity Hospitals of Springfield and the remainder of his fortune of $15,000,000 or more is divided among forty relatives.

Specific bequests totaling $5,000,000 are made, and it is provided that the income from the remainder shall be divided among twenty-four members of Mr. Wesson's family. His son-in-law, George J. Bull, is not provided for, the will expressly making this clear. Among the specific bequests are $1,000,000 to J. H. Wesson and $800,000 to Walter H. Wesson.

KELSEY WILL ACT.

Heads Protest Against New York Life's Activity with Blank Proxies.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—Supt. Kelsey of the State Insurance Department, received to-day the communication of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders Committee, protesting against the alleged activity of agents of the New York Life Insurance Company in securing blank proxies, the date to be filled in subsequent to Oct. 18, the earliest date on which proxies will be valid.

Supt. Kelsey said the department would take immediate action on the protest.

MRS. LANGTRY HISSED.

Audience at Folkestone Objects to the Brevity of Her Play.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Langtry, who won two races at Folkestone yesterday, had an unpleasant experience in the evening.

She had been advertised to give a dramatic performance in the pavilion at Folkestone. The audience was incensed because the play she presented was only a trifling South African episode, lasting twenty minutes, and a hostile crowd followed Mrs. Langtry off the pier, vigorously hissing her.

The actress was escorted to her hotel by policemen.

LONGWORTH IS INDIGNANT.

Policy Holders' New Secretary Denies Wall Street Backing.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—"The story is too absurd to deny," said Congressman Longworth this afternoon of a story telegraphed from New York to the effect that Wall Street influence named him Secretary of the Policy Holders' Committee.

"The story is manifestly untrue on its face, because Wall Street influence is, as I understand it, opposed to the Policy Holders' Association. I see that Mr. Seymour Eaton is credited with the statement. I succeeded Mr. Eaton as Secretary to the committee.

"The dispatch says Eaton remarked that somebody at 30 Wall Street controls the First Congressional District. I don't know where 30 Wall Street is exactly. I haven't the least idea to whom he alludes. I am greatly interested in the object of the association, although not a policy holder myself. I shall simply attend to the duties as my fellow members of the committee attend to theirs, because I feel those duties to be my share of the work and responsibility of membership on the committee."

WHITNEY OUT OF CONTEST.

Withdraws in Massachusetts Gubernatorial Fight in Favor of Douglas.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Developments in the contest for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination have been so rapid within the past twenty-four hours that political leaders in this city to-night confess bewilderment. District Attorney John B. Moran is the central figure in the complicated situation.

Henry M. Whitney is dropped from the contest for Governor, ex-Gov. William L. Douglas is in the field as a conditional candidate, and John B. Moran is placed in a position where he may bring about party harmony or continue a contest against a number of Democratic leaders. The District Attorney's friends assert that he will wage a fight to a finish, and that under no circumstances will he withdraw.

With Whitney positively out of the race and Moran's attitude such that his withdrawal in favor of Douglas seemed a very remote possibility, prominent Democratic politicians said to-night that the make-up of the State ticket is very uncertain.

District Attorney Moran, when seen at his office late in the day, declined to give an intimation as to the course he would pursue.

Mrs. Longworth to Unveil Statue.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, wife of Congressman Longworth and daughter of President Roosevelt, accepted an invitation to-day to unveil the statue of William McKinley at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 14.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it.—Adv.

INSURGENTS IN CUBA WIN TOWN AFTER FIGHT

San Luis, an Important Base in Pinar del Rio, Is Siezed.

FOREIGN BANKERS FOR PALMA

They Offer Support to the Government —President Expresses Confidence in Republic's Triumph.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—The insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio captured their first city there to-day. At 9 o'clock this morning forces led by Pino Guerra, who is an ex-Congressman and influential, and who was thought to be to the eastward, attacked San Luis, which is situated on the railroad about ten miles west of Pinar del Rio.

A sharp and decisive engagement followed, in which several men were killed or wounded. The town was defended by less than 100 Rural Guards, fifty of whom surrendered to the insurgents, and are now held as prisoners.

The insurgent forces are now in possession of the railroad station and of the town, which is resuming its normal condition. By the capture of San Luis, which has about 5,000 inhabitants, the insurgents have obtained an important base for future operations.

The reports of the commanders of the Rural Guard are to the following effect: The bands of Guerra, Poso, and others, aggregating about 400 men, concentrated this morning in the vicinity of San Luis. Seventy Rural Guards under command of Major Laurent were to attack the insurgents from the east, and thirty men under Lieut. Azouy were to attack from the west. Azouy arrived first and got into an ill-timed engagement with a far superior detachment, with the result that he was forced to retreat hastily to San Luis, pursued by a portion of the enemy. The Rural Guards took refuge in their quarters, and Guerra's men remained in possession of the town.

This afternoon Major Laurent had a hot fight with the insurgents under Guerra and other insurgent commanders, and reports that several were killed or wounded. He pursued Guerra, but so far as known did not retake the town. According to other fragmentary reports the insurgents continue in possession of San Luis. Railway trains have not been interfered with.

The Government's later reports from San Luis, which significantly are dated from Pinar del Rio, are to the effect that Major Laurent, in this afternoon's engagement, killed four insurgents and captured a few horses and munitions. The Major has not yet arrived at Pinar del Rio.

A telegram to the Government late to-night stated that Major Laurent, with his detachment of Rural Guards, fought Guerra and his 300 men for three hours this afternoon, completely defeating him, killing or wounding many insurgents and taking three prisoners. The dispatch adds that the rebels dispersed in all directions, being chased long distances. None of the Royal Guards was hurt.

Nevertheless, another portion of the insurgent forces continues in occupation of San Luis.

There is an unconfirmed report from Pinar del Rio that Lieut. Azcuy was captured, and that only nine of his detachment reached Pinar del Rio.

Luis Perez, the last Liberal Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio, has joined the insurgent forces.

One hundred recruits were started westward this evening on board a special train, but it is not likely that they will be permitted to reach San Luis.

A detachment of 100 recruits on the way to Guines had a slight encounter to-day with insurgents, but no one on either side was hurt.

An attempt is being made with 200 mounted rural guards and regulars to corner Quentin Banders, who, with 150 men, is continuing his dodging tactics in the western part of the Province of Havana.

Three large bands of insurgents are out in the Province of Santa Clara. The insurrection appears to be growing, but the loyalists of the towns assert that they will be able to resist the movement.

The Government has received a report that ex-Congressman Carlos Mendieta, a leading citizen of Santa Clara, has taken up arms with a large force. While the report is not confirmed, the Government officials are inclined to believe it, as Mendieta has been regarded with suspicion.

A later dispatch from Rancho Velos, Province of Santa Clara, says that a band of insurgents has been organized there under Col. Reinos, and it is believed that Mendieta is with them.

Practically all the inhabitants of the town of Aguacate have, with the Mayor, declared themselves in insurrection against the Government.

A new party of fifty insurgents appeared to-day at Santa Cruz del Norte, Havana Province.

Special precautions are being taken to protect the reservoir at Vento and the pumping station at Palatino. Parties of insurgents have been seen in the neighborhood of both those places.

American dealers have been commissioned to buy hundreds of horses for the use of the Rural Guards now being recruited.

No insurrectionary movement is reported in the Province of Matanzas, which is the stronghold of the Moderate Party, beyond a band of twenty, and none in the eastern provinces, excepting the bandit band of Enrique Mesa, which for weeks has eluded pursuit in Santiago.

Gen. Jose Miguel Gomes, who was arrested Tuesday, was formerly Governor of Santa Clara Province and was the Liberal candidate for the Presidency last year. He is expected to arrive in Havana early to-morrow. Had Gen. Gomes taken the field it would have had an immense influence, as he is a strong, magnetic military leader.

Orestes Ferrera, who was Gen. Gomes's campaign secretary and manager, and who was with him in New York several months ago, after the relinquishment by Gomes of his Presidential campaign, arrived from New York to-day. A warrant is out for his arrest on the charge of conspiracy.

Vice President Mendes Capote returned to Havana this evening, and to-night had a conference over the situation with President Palma. Cuban, Spanish, American, Canadian, and German bankers to-night visited President Palma and offered him their assistance.

President Palma, in an interview this morning, said:

"Our situation, at first, has been one

of unpreparedness, as usual in such cases. We are taking a little time to prepare to cope with it. But there is positievly no cause for alarm. The movement in Santa Clara Province is small, in Matanzas it is trifling, and the bands in Pinar del Rio are smaller than reported and are poorly led."

Secretary of the Treasury Font Sterling, one of the most reliable members of the Government, said this afternoon that the Government had been definitely informed that the insurgents in Santa Clara Province were, with the exception of machetes and revolvers, mostly unarmed.

Gen. Rodriguez, commander of the Rural Guard, said this evening:

"You can tell the American people that Cuba is entirely competent to cope with the insurrection. The flood of rumors in all directions about the organization of insurrectionary bands in great numbers is not borne out by our reports, or, so far as can be learned, by the facts. The result of the encounter at San Luis is still not known definitely, but it is known that we inflicted some losses on the enemy in that vicinity. The much-talked-of movement in Santa Clara Province has not been encountered, and no insurrectionists have been seen there by our forces.

"We have to-day equipped and sent out in various directions 300 volunteers under competent officers. We have plenty of Remingtons and ammunition for all who enlist at present, and more have been ordered from the United States. Besides, we have thousands of old but serviceable guns. We believe the loyal people are taking up arms for the Government faster than the insurgents are increasing."

While the foregoing is typical of the utterance of Government officials, there are evidences of threatening increases of the insurrectionists. In the Province of Santa Clara the disaffection is widespread, and in the Province of Havana a great many people are in sympathy with the insurgents. In some cases whole communities appear to have been carried away by the recrudescence of insurrectionary times. The extent to which this will lead to open rebellion is still uncertain.

FOR CUBAN ANNEXATION.

Banker Says the Rebellion Is Not Serious, but Will Hasten End.

John S. Fiske of the firm of J. M. Cebalios & Co., Cuban-American bankers of 27 William Street, said yesterday that the cable dispatches received by his firm from Havana indicate that there was no need for alarm at present, as the Cuban Government was probably strong enough to crush the rebellion. If the matter assumed a serious aspect, he added, there was no doubt that President Palma would ask the United States to intervene.

"The condition in Cuba is an anomalous one," said Mr. Fiske. "The worse it becomes the better it is for drawing the island nearer to its natural destiny, which is to become part and parcel of the United States.

"This revolt will demonstrate to the people of the United States that the Platt amendment to the commercial treaty made with Cuba was an excellent one in every way. If President Palma finds that his Government is unable to cope with the situation he will call upon the United States for aid. That would mean pacification first and then annexation. Every man, woman, and child in this country realizes that that is the future of Cuba.

"In summing up the situation in Cuba Americans have overlooked the part played in the late war by the colored race. In any country governed by white men it is a natural consequence that the colored men will be to a certain extent kept in the background.

"That is what has happened in Cuba, and is at the bottom of the insurrection. The colored people of Cuba did a great deal during the revolution and the late war with Spain, and they feel that their claims have been neglected by President Palma's Government.

"American capital in Cuba is increasing steadily every day and no alarm is felt financially over this outbreak, because every one, including the Cubans, have full confidence in the United States. The Cuban bonds went up yesterday because they are a good investment in every way. We purchased some of the bonds for our Cuban customers in New York."

A cable message was received yesterday afternoon by J. N. Benides of 96 Wall Street, a son of the Austrian Consul General in Havana, to the effect that the situation in Cuba is not alarming. The message verifies the report of the death of Lieutenant of Police Gregorio Roque, who was killed in battle. Roque was a brave man and fought during the war of Independence in Cuba.

Frederick Upham Adams, the writer, recently returned from Cuba after spending several months in a study of the social, industrial, and political conditions which prevail there.

"Under the treay of Paris," Mr. Adams said yesterday, "the United States pledges that peace should prevail in Cuba. In consequence of that pledge, more than $150,000,000 of American, Canadian, and English money has been invested in the island during the last five years.

"The pledge will be kept. We are living in a time when the petty ambitions of politicians, be they in Cuba, Panama, South Africa, or Mexico, will not be permitted to interfere with commercial and industrial development. A Cuban revolution is picturesque, but those who see one in the future will do so behind the footlights on a comic opera stage, and not on the plantation of an American or Canadian.

"The Cuban Republic is on trial. There was a tacit agreement that her people should be given a chance to govern themselves, and the United States has waited to see if the country could 'walk alone.' Americans who have invested their money in Cuban orange groves, sugar mills, tobacco fields, railroads, hotels, and other large enterprises will not stand timidly aside and permit the ragged followers of a rebel General to fight on their property against the Cuban Republic. It is therefore inevitable that Cuba will be annexed, at least commercially, to this country."

The news of the capture of San Luis by the rebel forces under the command of Pino Guerra did not create much excitement among the Cubans in this city. The majority of them have confidence in the ability of President Palma to crush the rebellion.

Señor M. Alvarez said: "San Luis is a town of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants about twelve miles from the capital of the Province of Pinar del Rio. The peasants who live in this district depend upon the tobacco crops for their livelihood. When the crops are bad it is an easy matter for a demagogue like Pino Guerra to start a revolution.

"Several of my friends started for Havana this morning, having received cable messages advising them to return to their homes in Cuba at once.

"Pino Guerra is a demagogue, who poses as a friend of the people, and has a good deal of influence with the ignorant. They are merely fighting under the 'hunger flag,' and if food and work were supplied the revolution would soon be ended.

"It would be very unwise for the United States to interfere before the Cuban Government has had a chance to meet the rebels in battle. There is a great deal of British and German capital invested in Cuba, and such an action would create a very bad feeling in Europe."

NO ACTION ON CUBA.

Roosevelt Is Said Not Even to Have Thought of It.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 22.—At the Executive offices to-day it was stated that President Roosevelt has received no information whatever on the Cuban revolution, that the President has taken no action on the matter and has given the subject no thought.

Most Women Save

a little here and there where they can. There's saving in White Rose Ceylon Tea. Its double strength gives two cups for every one that ordinary teas yield. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Pleases Husbands.

VALPARAISO REPEATED SAN FRANCISCO HORROR

Fight Against Fire, Lack of Water, and Robbery and Pillage.

CITY ALMOST ANNIHILATED

Number of Dead Now Placed at Over 2,000—Exodus Is Begun, and It Is Said 80,000 Persons Will Leave.

VALPARISO, Aug. 22.—From the Plaza de la Victoria as far as the Plaza in the section called Las Delicias four-fifths of the houses are completely destroyed and the remaining fifth are badly damaged. From the Plaza de la Victoria down to the Custom House only about one-third of the houses sustained damage. The banks and the customs warehouses were not hurt. With the exception of the Church of the Espiritu Santo all the churches in the city were destroyed, as were the hospitals and the theatres. The Almendral quarter was absolutely destroyed. The number of dead is more than 2,000.

The offices of the Havas Agency, although seriously damaged, are still being used for the company's business.

The tragic scenes of the San Francisco disaster were reproduced here. There was the fight against fire, the lack of water, and robbery and pillage.

The lack of food is not yet serious. The authorities are beginning to get in provisions, and water again is being supplied. All the fires are out.

The first earthquake shock here lasted four minutes and a half and the second two minutes. Most of the houses were thrown down by the second shock.

The people are still camping on the surrounding hills and in the streets and plazas, and only to-day are calm and courage returning. The declaration is mdae that 80,000 persons will leave the city.

Telegraphic communication with Santiago was re-established yesterday.

A number of steamers are engaged in moving the people of the city to points to the north and south.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 23.—A telegram filed late Tuesday night by the agent at Valparaiso of Huth & Co. said that slight shocks continued, and that further large fires had occurred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The State Department received the following dispatch to-day from Mr. Hicks, the American Minister to Chile, dated Santiago, Aug. 21:

"Anxiety over earthquake decreases, although mild shocks still continue. Financial and business conditions serious. Destruction of Valparaiso produces fear of panic. Subscriptions being raised for relief of sufferers."

Panama was not affected by the Chilean earthquake, according to the following dispatch received by the Washington office of the Isthmian Canal Commission from Chief Engineer Stevens:

"Chilean earthquake not recorded or perceptible at Panama."

W. R. Grace & Co. yesterday received the following cablegram from Valparaiso, sent via Lima, Peru:

"The city is almost annihilated. Fires are still ravaging."

Messmore Kendall of 27 William Street, counsel for the Braden Copper Company, received a telegram dated Santiago, Aug. 17, from William Braden, who stated that all the staff and property of the company were safe. The telegram was delayed in transmission.

Wessel, Duval & Co. received the following from Valparaiso:

"About one-half of the City of Valparaiso is destroyed and the balance damaged. Our offices apparently quite safe. More than 2,000 killed or injured. Populace camping out. Our steamers safe."

This message had also been delayed in transmission.

RIESCO THANKS PHILADELPHIA.

Replies to Message—Merchants' Association Here Asks Contributions.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—In response to a message extending sympathy and offering help to the stricken Chileans, Mayor Weaver to-day received the follow cablegram from President Riesco:

"We appreciate very highly the expressions of condolence from the citizens of Philadelphia which your Honor was kind enough to transmit me and the sympathy which you extend to us."

Mayor Weaver presided to-day at a special meeting of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee and announced that he had sent cablegrams to American Consuls in various Chilean cities, and that the only response was that from President Riesco.

Without definite knowledge of the needs of the sufferers no action could be taken, but it was decided that if word were received that relief was needed funds would be sent.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association of this city yesterday ordered that letters be sent to the members of the association and other citizens of New York appealing for subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in Chile.

Contributions sent to the association will immediately be placed at the disposal of the sufferers through Wessel, Duval & Co. G. L. Duval is the Treasurer of the Merchants' Association, and is now on his way to Valparaiso. Checks should be made payable to the order of Gustav H. Schwab.

THE QUAKE AND ROOT'S PLANS

Chilean Disaster May Lengthen Trip on South American Coast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Secretary Root, who is on his way to the Straits of Magellan, will probably not be heard from again until he reaches Punta Arenas. The distance from Bahia Blanca, the port from which Secretary Root embarked on Aug. 20, to Punta Arenas is about 1,000 miles and it is expected that the Charleston will reach the latter place about Aug. 24.

The original schedule provided that Secretary Root should arrive at Valparaiso, Chile, on Aug. 20, and there take a Chilean warship of light draught and make his way up the Chilean coast along the inland passage.

It is not known at the State Department whether the disaster in Chile has changed the plans for Mr. Root's trip on a Chilean man-of-war. In case he remains on the Charleston, he will doubtless arrive in Valparaiso later than Aug. 30, as the outside trip is much longer.

EARTHQUAKE IN GERMANY.

Sharp Shock in Silesia—Walls of a Number of Houses Cracked.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt to-day at Zaborze, near Kattowitz, Upper Silesia.

Doors were forced open, pictures and mirrors fell to the floor, and the frightened inhabitants fled into the streets. The walls of a number of houses were cracked.

San Francisco Aids Valparaiso.

Colvin B. Brown, Eastern manager of the San Francisco Promotion Committee, received a telegram from San Francisco yesterday saying that $10,000 had been sent by San Franciscans for the aid of Valparaiso, and that more would be raised.

HOPES FOR MANCHURIA WANE.

Pacific Liner Cannot be Floated Till Help Comes from America.

HONOLULU, Aug. 22.—The forecasts regarding the floating of the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria, which went ashore on Rabbit Island on Monday, are gloomier. Her officers have packed up their belongings. The sea is running high at the scene of the wreck, and anchors are being put out to prevent her from drifting further toward the shore. The Manchuria's compartments have purposely been filled with water to make her rest more firmly and prevent further damage. It is believed that she cannot be floated before the arrival of assistance from the Pacific Coast, if ever. It is reported that efforts to float the vessel have been abandoned until the arrival of Capt. Metcalf from San Francisco with wrecking apparatus.

The Pacific Mail Company has announced that it will assume all responsibility for the landing of the through passengers at this point. The company is now making every effort to get the baggage ashore.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Vice Governor General James F. Smith of the Philippines, who was on the steamer Manchuria, advised the War Department to-day that the steamer Korea will take the Manchuria's passengers to the Far East. Permission has been sent to Gen. Smith to board the transport Logan, which should arrive in Honolulu to-day. Unless the steamer Korea goes on a special trip for the accommodation of the Manchuria's passengers, persons sailing on her from Honolulu will not be able to reach Manila until after Sept. 20.

SOUTH SHORE RAILWAY SOLD.

Purchased by Delaware & Hudson, Seeking Entrance to Quebec.

MONTREAL, Aug. 22.—It was announced to-day that the Quebec & South Shore Railway has been finally purchased by the Delaware & Hudson Railway. This road runs along part of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence.

The purchase will enable the Delaware & Hudson to gradually obtain an entrance to Quebec by way of the new bridge over the St. Lawrence at Longuequil.

LAKE FISHERMEN COMPLAIN.

Americans Charge Canadian Cruiser with Destroying Their Nets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Capt. Ross, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service of the Treasury Department, to-day reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor that he had received advices that the Canadian cruiser Vigilant was destroying the nets of American fishermen in Lake Erie.

The reports of the fishermen indicate that the nets were set well within American waters. Complaints were filed by the fishermen with the American authorities, and the matter will be reported to the State Department.

COSTA RICANS AGAINST US.

American Club Opposes Monroe Doctrine and Commercial Policy.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 22.—At a preliminary meeting of the American Club to-day, the objects and views of the organization were formulated.

It is declared to be the purpose of the club "to work for the union of Latin-America and to be prepared to oppose the United States in its work of annihilating Latin-American commercial independence."

The Monroe Doctrine, as President Roosevelt interprets it, is declared to be a menace to all Latin-American countries. The programme also declares that the association opposes, not the United States, but the alleged purpose of that country. The motto of the club is: "Latin-America for the world and the world for humanity."

BEVERIDGE ON ROOSEVELT.

Under Republican Rule Eggs Cease Being Demoralized.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 22.—The commercial regeneration of the country under the Republicans, and particularly under Theodore Roosevelt, was the theme of the speech with which Senator Beveridge of Indiana opened the Congressional campaign at a Republican meeting to-night.

According to Mr. Beveridge, American energies have been consumed for a generation in the material development of the country, but now the American people are interesting themselves in the moral as well as the physical side of business life, and have started to correct the abuses which have developed.

President Roosevelt, in his mind, was the instrument in this National regeneration, his influence extending even to the price of bread and "demoralized eggs." While considering the work of the Department of Justice, during Mr. Roosevelt's administration, Senator Beveridge cited the prosecutions in the United States Securities Company case, and against the beef, salt, paper, elevator and drug trusts. Mr. Beveridge continued:

"This moral regeneration of American business has not injured the country's commerce at home and abroad, has caused no panic, killed no honest enterprise. Business has steadily improved, prosperity steadily increased.

"The total value of farm animals at the end of the first year of President Roosevelt's administration was $2,989,170,150. The total value of farm animals at the present time is $3,675,389,442, or an increase of $700,000,000—more than $150,000,000 increase for every year of the administration.

"Prices have increased only in comparison with the low record made during the terrible years from 1893 to 1897. The prices of many articles remain the same. Bread was 5 cents a loaf in 1890; and it is 5 cents a loaf now. Sirloin beefsteak was 15 cents a pound in 1890, and it is 16½ cents a pound now. Farm products have risen in value. Eggs were 20 cents a dozen in 1894, and they are 25 cents a dozen to-day. From 1890 until now they have gradually increased in value, except during the years from 1893 to 1898, during which eggs were demoralized."

No Hunting Until Sept. 17.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Commissioner Whipple of the State Forest, Fish, and Game Department said to-day: "The open season for hunting duck, woodcock, grouse, and squirrel begins on Sept. 16. The department is in receipt of many inquiries as to whether hunting may begin on the 15th, which falls on Saturday. For the information of all who may be interested, the department desires to announce that the first legal day for hunting will be Monday, Sept. 17, the right to hunt on Sunday being prohibited by Section 285 of the Penal Code."

¶ Have you real estate? Is it difficult to keep track of rents, taxes, insurance, etc.?

THIS Company will attend to all of these matters for you, besides offering you a place of deposit (with interest on daily balances) for surplus income.

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Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

FORGERS ROBBED BANK WITH MESSENGER'S AID

He Gave ex-Convicts Checks Whose Signatures They Forged.

$1,900 FROM UNION TRUST CO.

The Messenger and a Former Prison Inmate Arrested—Pen Work Cleverly Done.

With the arrest yesterday morning of Benjamin Schaad, a twenty-four-year-old messenger of the Bank of New York, the police think they have wound up the operations of a most systematic gang of forgers. The work of the gang, so far as it has come to light, has only netted them some $1,900, but their system was so well organized and the work of their pen artist so clever that the small amount of the forgeries is looked upon by the Pinkertons and the officers of the American Bankers' Association more as a matter of good luck than anything else.

Schaad's arrest is the second in the case. The pen artist, Thomas McCarthy, alias James T. Murray, a graduate of Elmira Reformatory, was taken into custody on Tuesday. The smooth talker of the outfit, whose job was the placing of the forged paper, is still free, but the Pinkertons think they have him located. He is Frederick Muntyweiler, also an Elmira Reformatory man, and, like his friend the bank messenger, the son of well-to-do parents. McCarthy is the son of a livery stable keeper in the Bronx.

The Union Trust Company is the only loser by the operations of the gang so far as developed yesterday.

The Union Trust Company discovered some weeks ago the forgery of a check for several hundred dollars against the account of W. H. Boyd. At the time this check was held up by the Trust Company officers bogus paper, amounting in all to $1,900, had gone past their clerks without detection.

The First Discovery.

One of the first things the Trust Company officers noticed in going over the canceled checks in the Boyd account was that much of the paper had been collected through the Bank of New York. The messenger of the Bank of New York, whose route takes in the Union Trust Company, the detectives learned, was young Schaad.

They were busy looking into his private affairs along with other clues, when a few days ago the trust company received a telephone message from an uptown jewelry concern. The voice at the 'phone said that two men were offering in payment for some jewelry a check for $1,800. The jewelers wanted to know if it was all right. It was made out to the order of the drawer, whose name has not been made public, and was indorsed on the back, "Pay to the order of Ennis & Stoppani." The jewelers thought it was queer that the man who wanted the jewelry should take such a roundabout method to pay for it. The trust company asked to have the jewelry buyers escorted down to the office, where a detective was waiting, but they had skipped out during the telephoning, leaving the check behind.

This check, too, the detectives learned, was against an account which often had checks go through the Bank of New York.

Is was easily possible for the bank messenger to get tracings of the signatures on the checks he took daily to the Union Trust Company, and they thought that the fact that both of the bogus checks were drawn against accounts whose signatures he was familiar with was more than a coincidence.

They learned that young Schaad was an old friend of Frederick Muntyweiler, who had been sent to the Elmira Reformatory for robbing the State Bank, where he had been employed as a youth. Schaad's acquaintance with him continued after his release on parole, and when a short time after he was arrested for burglary it was Schaad's father who went his bail. Although the case was settled, Muntyweiler had to go back to Elmira after his release on parole. This young man, the detectives learned, was a boon companion of Schaad's in the White Light district of upper Broadway.

Forgers Set Up an Office.

All these circumstances made the detectives think they were pretty close to guessing that Schaad knew something about the forgeries on the Union Trust Company, and in following his daily movements they discovered that he made frequent stops in his morning rounds at 45 Beaver Street. Here there was an office marked "Schaad Brothers," which the detectives suspected might be the plant where the genuine checks were taken to have tracings made of their signatures.

At this stage of the proceedings the Pinkertons were notified by A. B. Leach & Co. that two new customers of the firm were behaving suspiciously and might bear investigating. These two men answered the descriptions of Schaad and Muntyweiler. They had opened an account with the bankers, who have an office at 149 Broadway, with a check for $1,200 purporting to be drawn by Davis Barnes of Barnes Brothers, 20 Broad Street, to his own order and indorsed by him. This check was also on the Union Trust Company, and when the detectives looked into it they found that it had been paid by the trust company without question, and up to then had not been discovered as a forgery by Mr. Barnes.

The Pinkertons a few days ago learned that both Schaad and Muntyweiler were friends of Thomas McCarthy, an expert forger, whom Muntyweiler had met in Elmira Reformatory. They decided that he was the pen artist who was taking advantage of the opportunities Schaad had to get hold of genuine checks. He was arrested Tuesday.

Brokers Were Fooled, Too.

McCarthy, under his alias of James Murray, was held in $5,000 bail in the Tombs Court. Schaad, who gave his name as Theodore Smith, was arrested at the corner of Broadway and Rector Street while on his rounds for the bank. He was held in $3,000 bail, which his father furnished.

REPUBLICANS WERE SHY.

Evade Gompers's Questioning on "Labor's Bill of Grievances."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In the September number of The American Federationist, the organ of the American Federation of Labor, which is about to appear, President Gompers has a long article giving the replies of numerous Senators and Representatives to letters asking how they stand on the subject of "labor's bill of grievances," the platform upon which Gompers has taken his organization into the Congressional campaign.

Nearly all of the thirty-odd men whose replies to the questions are discussed are Democrats, and of the Republicans who responded to the request none is especially prominent in his party organization. It is with evident grief that Gompers discusses some of the replies.

In the whole list discussed only two men receive the unqualified approval of the labor censor. They are Jim Griggs of Georgia, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and Champ Clark of Missouri. Senator Dick is put down as "evasive," and a fair reading of his letter is bound to justify that classification. Here is what the Dick letter says:

Speaking for myself, I will say cheerfully and without reservation that I favor at all times the fullest degree of just and merited recognition for the cause of labor and shall be, as I always have been, ready to support any official action in the form of legislation or otherwise that, after due investigation and consideration, is demonstrated to be really in the interest of labor, at the same time having in mind the necessity and ability of avoiding any misguided action, the ultimate effect of which might be preventive of that moral support essential to the maintenance of permanent results and thus defeat the very objects most desired to accomplish.

Paralleling this is the thoroughly satisfying note of Griggs: "I agree fully with you in every demeand." "This is brief," comments Gompers, "but unqualifiedly in approval of labor's bill of grievances."

Dry Cleaning

makes the gown grow old gracefully, which means that during its life it is practically like new.

Barrett, Nephews & Co., Established 1818. Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

585 Madison Ave. 708 " " " 792 " " " 1064 " " "

We don't sponge Men's Clothing—We thoroughly clean every fibre of the material.

23 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

a delicious dentifrice. Free from acid and grit. Just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of every-day life. Ask your dentist.

BULL MARKET BREAKS "AL" ADAMS BROKERS

Continued from Page 1.

where the business done all over the country was balanced up and the transfers made.

The Jersey City offices had been maintained since the stock transfer tax became operative. Some local business was picked up in Jersey City, but that was handled by one of the clerks acting as a sort of local correspondent. The offices were fitted up handsomely.

The firm had some 25,000 names on its books in Jersey City, and they were cared for by the 155 correspondents in this country and Canada. The leased wire service was very extensive.

The firm is said to have suffered very little from the attacks made on it so far as the volume of business handed in at the various offices and cleared in Jersey City was concerned. It is said that denunciation of the firm because of the character of its business was for a time rather a good advertisement. Many persons were induced to dabble in the game who had not before heard of the firm. Some of these connected with the Jersey City office had feared, however, that the elder Adams would weary of the attacks upon him and upon the firm and seize upon the first reasonable excuse to withdraw from the support.

Mr. Sage and the younger Adams were in conference in the Jersey City offices for hours after the close of business, but nothing could be obtained from them beyond the fact that William Beverly, chief clerk of the Jersey City office, had been chosen as assignee, and that a formal application would be made to the courts for his appointment. This step will be taken this morning.

Mr. Sage and Mr. Adams left ostensibly for New York late in the evening. The shut-down caused no excitement and little interest in Jersey City, because the firm did not cater to business there, although it handled any that came along.

Sage & Co. had no Stock Exchange connections here, though the volume of business handled daily by the firm was enormous. The trading was in stocks, cotton and grain.

The branch offices of the firm are known under the name of the local correspondents or managers. The system was to have the local representatives conduct the business of the firm on a commission basis, forwarding the orders to the main office.

Up to yesterday Sage & Co. had met all their financial obligations. During the time they have been in business they had had to fight public sentiment in several severe bull campaigns, and especially the one during the latter part of last year. During that strong bull market the firm of M. J. Sage & Co. was badly strained, and it is reported that the firm lost $1,000,000 before the tide changed. Al Adams, so it is reported, made good the losses.

It was not long, however, before the loss was recovered in the slump that followed. After the bull market came a sensational cotton market, which also helped the concern. They had one direct wire running from their New York offices throughout the Southeastern States to New Orleans. There were 175 branch offices of this firm connected with this one south wire. Sage & Co. put in another Southern wire which extended from New York to New Orleans to Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

During the sensational times in the cotton market speculation in the South was enormous, and the firm came out a winner to the amount of $1,000,000.

In cities of 100,000 population and over it was the practice of the firm to keep eight or ten branch offices which were connected with the wires of the company.

To get the business from outside the bigger cities correspondents were located in suburban towns to obtain "orders," and these were telephoned to the city offices.

The only branch office of the Sage Company located in this city was the one known as Irvin & Co. of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, which was managed by the brother of M. J. Sage.

While Adams was in prison negotiations for the formation of this gigantic system of "stock commission houses," it is said, were planned through his son, Albert J. Adams, Jr.

Prior to the formation of the firm Maurice J. Sage, who was an expert telegraph operator, was employed by a New York Stock Exchange firm, but left it.

Sage and Adams were friends for many years, and it was Sage who got Adams interested in the new venture.

In the company, among its officers and Directors, are several men who have gained much public notice by their connections with "bucket shops." Edward L. Bradbury, the Secretaary of the company, was the Milwaukee correspondent of W. E. Woodend & Co. This firm failed during the latter part of 1903 with liabilities of nearly $400,000.

Charles W. Cannon, the Treasurer, was also connected with W. E. Woodend & Co. He also was connected for a time with Arthur H. Page & Co., which failed with liabilities of $150,000.

Both W. E. Woodend & Co. and Arthur H. Page & Co. were expelled from the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

David R. Hobart, who is a Director of the Sage Company, is a brother of the late Vice President Garret A. Hobart.

At the offices of Sage & Co., at 57 Broadway, nobody could be found yesterday afternoon with authority to talk about the firm's affairs.

Al Adams has paid but little attention personally to the affairs of the company. Soon after he purchased the mining property he went to Mexico, and now lives near his mines. The stock of this mining company has been sold throughout the country by means of extensive advertising.

Albert J. Adams, Jr., son of the "policy king," has looked out for the interests of his father in the Sage concern. The younger Adams is a lawyer. His practice consists mainly in looking after the legal affairs of the Sage Company. His law office is at 57 Broadway in the suite formerly occupied by the company, when the headquarters were located in Manhattan.

The trouble of this firm is considered by well-informed men in Wall Street to be one of the worst in recent years.

NEWPORT HIT HARD.

Many Servants Had Risked Their All with Sage & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Sage & Co. had a branch office in the Mercury Building, in this city, with F. H. McFarland of New York as its manager. The local branch had many patrons, the most of whom were chefs, coachmen, butlers, and other servants of the Summer residents, and a considerable number of women. The dealings recently have amounted to several thousand shares a day. Many of the patrons had speculated to their last dollar and probably have lost all.

Many of the boarding and lodging house keepers of Newport dealt with the company, and it is understood that the failure has hit them hard, practically wiping out all their savings. The losses among these people are estimated to be about $50,000.

It is understood that several of the Summer residents themselves, in order to save interest on their accounts, had dealt with the local branch and are out considerably more than interest on their business would have amounted to for the entire Summer.

A Big Business at Asbury.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 22.—M. J. Sage & Co. had an agent here and did a big business. To-day their work went on as usual and the service was going up to the close of business. Most of the patrons will know nothing of the close-down until morning. The local office was frequented by men who are spending the Summer season along the shore. In banking hours a lot of automobiles were always waiting outside while their owners watched stock prices on the board in the Sage offices.

Alleged Lyncher Applauded in Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 22.—Doss Galbraith, the alleged mob leader, took the stand to-day in his own behalf to prove that he was not active in the lynching of the three negroes taken from the jail here in April last and hanged in the public square. Galbraith declared emphatically that he did not reach the public square until members of the mob were drawing up the second negro. He declared that he was at home by 11 o'clock, before the third negro was lynched. The spectators applauded loudly when Galbraith left the stand.

Herald Saks & Company Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

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Thursday, Friday and the half day Saturday

A Sale of Summer Suits for Men

Values $16 to $23 At $12.50

As the close of the season approaches, we find seven hundred and nineteen summer suits on our tables—a mere handful. To dispose of them immediately, we now offer choice of them all at $12.50. The assortment includes all the two and three-piece serge and fancy suits we have—

126 blue serge two-piece suits that were	$23.00
188 blue serge three-piece suits that were	$20.00
155 fancy worsted suits that were	$20.00
211 fancy worsted suits that were	$16.00
39 blue serge suits that were	$16.00

All at $12.50

The small men and the large men will find the best selection.

For Thursday, Friday and the half day Saturday

A Sale of

Black Lisle Half Hose for Men

Highly mercerized and very silky

25c Per Pair

Box of 6 pairs for $1.40

CALIFORNIA $62.50

Round Trip From Chicago via the

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Round trip tickets also on sale daily until September 15th

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Choice of routes. Liberal return limits.

Excellent through train service includes the electric lighted Overland Limited and the China & Japan Fast Mail, to San Francisco and Portland via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, and the electric lighted Los Angeles Limited, less than three days to Los Angeles and Pasadena, via the Chicago & North-Western Line, Union Pacific & Salt Lake Route, over the only double track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

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8 oz. duck, complete poles and pins.

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Tents, any size, any style, made to order.

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Success

IN the eyeglass business as in other lines is measured by the approval of growing patronage. Our business, making glasses for the people of New York, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Paris, has grown larger than any other optical organization. We are pleased to announce the opening of two new stores,

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Between 27th and 28th Sts., New York City.

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means for you a new lease of life, with greater power. It is a small instrument, entirely concealed, enabling one to hear perfectly without effort.

It is made of different strengths to fit the various degrees of deafness.

Call or write for booklet "A."

The Mears Ear Phone Co.,

1 West 34th St., New York City.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

3:15 A. M.—939 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:50 A. M.—199 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.

1:15 P. M.—104 Pitt Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—89 Columbia Place; Michael Sturm; damage, $5.

NEW YORK'S BAD DAY IN CHAMPIONSHIP RACE

Americans Drop Two; Giants Beaten by Pittsburg.

BROOKLYN TAKES A GAME

Griffith's Men Unable to Withstand Onslaught of Chicago—Cleveland Comes Next.

Both Chicago teams, leaders in the major leagues, increased their advantage yesterday, the Americans quite materially. The Greater New Yorks suffered a double defeat at the hands of Comiskey's team, while the Champion Athletics were returned winners. In the National League the Champion New Yorks, with Mathewson in the box, lost the first of a series of three games with Pittsburg, in the last inning by a score of 2 to 1. The result does not displace the Giants from second place, which they now hold by the narrow margin of two points. Chicago was successful over the Philadelphias by one run, while Brooklyn beat Cincinnati by 7 to 4.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 1.
Chicago, 11; New York, 6.
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 3; Detroit, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cleveland	New York	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	8	11	7	6	12	15	68	.613
Philadelphia	7	—	10	6	9	11	10	10	63	.573
Cleveland	6	9	—	8	8	9	12	8	60	.561
New York	8	6	6	—	8	7	11	10	56	.552
St. Louis	6	8	7	6	—	7	10	13	57	.523
Detroit	9	4	4	8	7	—	10	11	53	.482
Washington	4	4	6	5	9	5	—	10	43	.394
Boston	4	5	6	3	3	8	5	—	34	.306
Games lost	43	47	47	47	52	57	66	77		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	12	10	12	11	14	10	13	82	.726
New York	7	—	8	12	12	8	15	8	70	.642
Pittsburg	5	8	—	10	10	10	11	17	71	.640
Philadelphia	2	4	5	—	9	10	11	11	52	.468
Cincinnati	4	4	5	10	—	10	7	9	49	.434
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	5	—	10	8	42	.389
St. Louis	3	2	4	7	8	6	—	9	41	.363
Boston	3	6	2	4	9	8	8	—	39	.342
Games lost	31	39	40	59	64	66	72	75		

AMERICANS LOST TWICE.

Chicago Team Wins Both Games of a Double-Header Quite Handily.

The Greater New Yorks sustained two more defeats at the hands of the Chicagos yesterday, and the leaders in the American League race left for Washington last night with a record of eighteen victories and not a lost game recorded against them. At the rate they played yesterday Griffith's men cannot possibly expect to be a dangerous rival again for the pennant, and it will require all the ingenuity of Manager Griffith to keep his team from falling back into the second division.

In the first game yesterday, which the Chicagos won, six hits and six runs against seven hits and one run tells the tale as to how the result was brought about. Three bases on balls, a bad throw of Thomas's, assisted by some strong and lucky batting, gave the Chicagos all their runs, while Conroy's tremendous hit to the centre field fence earned the only run scored by the local team. All the Chicagos' runs were scored with Chesbro in the box, and in the seventh inning Clarkson replaced him. The ex-Harvard student was a surprise to the 10,000 spectators, for besides being unusually steady he prevented the visitors from making a single hit.

In the second game Hogg's pitching seemed to suit the Chicagos exactly, for they started off with a single and a triple, scoring two runs in the first inning, and they supplemented this with four more in the second. With two men out in the latter inning and the bases filled, Griffith took a hand at pitching. Davis was the first man to face the Greater New Yorks' manager, and he sent the ball to right field, sending two men across the plate. This was the last batsman, however, with the exception of Tannehill in the seventh, to hit safely again until the ninth inning, when, after two men should have been retired, the Chicagos collected two doubles and three singles, and with the help of a wretched throw by Elberfeld, scored five runs. The score:

CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

	R	B	P	O	A	E		R	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Conroy, cf	1	2	4	1	0	
Jones, cf	2	0	1	1	1	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	0	1	1	
Isbell, 2b	1	0	3	3	0	0	Elb'f'd, ss	0	0	4	5	0	
Davis, ss	0	1	2	6	0	0	Chase, 1b	0	3	13	0	0	
Donahue, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	0	LaPorte, 2b	0	1	0	1	0	
D'gherty, lf	1	1	3	0	0	0	Wiliams, 2b	0	1	0	2	0	
Sullivan, c	1	2	2	1	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
T'nehill, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	0	Thomas, c	0	0	4	2	1	
Walsh, p	0	0	0	1	0	0	Chesbro, p	0	0	0	2	0	
							*Hoffman	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	6	6	27	18	2	0	Clarkson, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	1	7	27	14	2	

*Batted for Chesbro in sixth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Home run—Conroy. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Isbell. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 3; off Walsh, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Struck out—By Chesbro, 2; by Walsh, 2; by Clarkson, 1. Stolen bases—La Porte, Sullivan. Double play—Davis and Donahue. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; New York, 5. Base hits—Off Chesbro, 6 in six innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

	R	B	P	O	A	E		R	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	3	3	2	0	0	0	Conroy, cf	1	1	2	1	0	
Jones, cf	3	2	6	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Isbell, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	0	Elb'f'd, ss	0	1	7	2	2	
Davis, ss	0	3	4	4	2	0	Chase, 1b	1	2	13	0	0	
Donahue, 1b	0	0	11	0	1	0	La Porte, 3b	1	0	1	0	0	
D'gherty, lf	0	0	1	0	1	0	Wiliams, 2b	1	2	3	5	1	
Towne, c	1	1	0	0	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
T'nehill, 3b	1	1	1	7	0	0	McGuire, c	1	1	1	3	0	
Owen, p	2	2	0	0	0	0	Hogg, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Griffith, p	0	1	0	8	0	
Total	11	13	27	15	4		Total	6	9	27	14	3	

Chicago	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	—11
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3— 6

Two-base hits—Conroy, (2,) Chase, Williams, Owen, Davis. Three-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Owen. First base on balls—Off Hogg, 2; off Owen, 5. First base on errors—New York, 3; Chicago, 2. Stolen base—Williams. Double plays—Williams, Elberfeld, and Chase; Isbell, Davis, and Donahue. Left on bases—New York, 10; Chicago, 4. Wild pitch—Owen. Hit by pitched ball—Hogg, 1. Hits—Off Hogg, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Griffith, 7 in 7 1-3 innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hurst and Evans.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

ST. LOUIS. PHILADELPHIA.

	R	B	P	O	A	E		R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 2b	0	0	0	3	3	1	Hartzel, lf	1	2	1	0	0	
Jones, 1b	0	2	11	1	0	0	Lord, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Stone, lf	1	3	0	0	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	0	11	2	1	
H'phill, rf	0	1	3	0	0	0	Seybold, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Hartzell, ss	0	0	4	2	1	1	Schreck, c	1	1	7	1	1	
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	1	3	1	0	Oldring, 3b	2	1	3	4	0	
Koehler, cf	1	1	0	0	0	0	Cross, ss	0	2	0	1	0	
Spencer, c	1	1	3	1	1	0	Knight, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	
Pelty, p	0	1	2	3	0	0	Coakley, p	0	0	0	0	0	
*Wallace	0	1	1	0	0	0	Coombs, p	0	1	1	2	0	
							*Hoffman	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	10	24	14	4		Waddell, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	5	9	27	11	1	

*Batted for Pelty in ninth inning.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen base—Hartzell. Two-base hits—Stone, Knight, Coombs, Jones. Sacrifice hits—Spencer, Lord, Cross. Double play—O'Brien, Hartzell, and Jones. Struck out—By Coombs, 6; by Pelty, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 2; off Pelty, 1. Hits—Off Coakley, 2 in one inning; off Coombs, 9 in seven and two-third innings. Wild pitch—Coombs. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON. DETROIT.

	R	B	P	O	A	E		R	B	P	O	A	E
Heydon, rf	0	2	1	0	0		Jones, cf	0	2	2	0	0	
Parent, ss	0	0	1	1	1		Lindsay, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	
Stahl, cf	0	1	2	0	0		M'Intyre, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Ferris, 2b	1	1	2	3	0		Crawf'd, rf	0	2	2	1	0	
Hoey, lf	1	0	2	0	0		O'Leary, ss	0	1	4	3	2	
G'msh'w, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	
Morgan, 3b	0	0	0	1	0		Lowe, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	
Carrigan, c	0	1	9	2	1		Payne, c	1	1	4	1	1	
Young, p	1	0	0	2	0		Donohue, p	0	0	0	3	0	
							*Schaeffer	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	3	6	27	9	2		Total	2	8	24	11	4	

*Batted for Donohue in ninth inning.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2

Three-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Heydon, Carrigan, Crawford, Hoey. Stolen bases—Jones, Payne. First base on balls—Off Young, 2. Struck out—By Young, 8; by Donohue, 3. Passed ball—Carrigan. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. CLEVELAND.

	R	B	P	O	A	E		R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	1	1	0	6	0		Flick, cf	0	1	0	1	0	
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0		Stovall, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	
Altizer, ss	1	1	5	2	0		Turner, ss	0	0	0	5	0	
Cross, 3b	0	1	3	2	0		Lajoie, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	
And'son, lf	0	0	0	0	0		C'galton, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
H'kman, rf	0	0	2	0	0		R'sman, 1b	0	0	14	0	0	
Stahl, 1b	0	0	10	0	0		J'kson, rf	0	0	3	0	1	
Warner, c	0	0	5	2	0		Bemis, c	0	1	5	0	0	
Smith, p	1	1	0	1	0		Bernh'dt, p	0	0	1	3	0	
							*Hess	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	5	27	13	0		Total	0	4	24	16	1	

*Batted for Bernhardt in the ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Nill, Stovall. Sacrifice hits—Nill, Jones, Congalton, Bernhardt. Stolen bases—Nill, Jones. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2. First base on balls—Smith, 1; Bernhardt, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 4; by Bernhardt, 4. Passed ball—Bemis. Wild pitch—Bernhardt. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

MATHEWSON WEAKENS.

Bases on Balls Costly to Giants and They Are Beaten, 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—With two men out in the last half of the ninth inning in to-day's game between New York and Pittsburg, Capt. Clarke made a hit which sent Ritchey racing round from second base to the plate with the run which won the first game of the series with the Giants. The score was 2 to 1, and it was not so good a game as the score would indicate. New York seemed to play in a listless sort of a way. There were not less than half a dozen places where they might have scored runs, but they did not. By actual count the Giants had fifteen men reach first base during the game, but only one could be pulled clear round the circuit.

The visitors would have won the game 1 to 0 had Mathewson not weakened at important spots. In the fifth inning, with the score 1 to 0 and two men on bases, Mathewson passed two in succession, thereby forcing in the tying run. In the ninth he started off badly by passing a man who was worked round the bases, and eventually came over the plate with the winning run. The score:

PITTSBURG. NEW YORK.

	R	B	P	O	A	E		R	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	2	3	0	0		Shannon, lf	1	1	0	0	0	
Beaum't, cf	0	0	0	0	0		Browne, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Meier, rf	0	0	1	0	0		Seymour, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
Wagner, ss	0	1	5	4	0		Devlin, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	
Nealon, 1b	0	1	8	0	0		M'Gann, 1b	0	3	11	0	0	
Sheehan, 3b	1	1	1	2	2		Dahlen, ss	0	1	4	5	2	
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	4	4	1		Strang, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	
Gibson, c	0	0	5	1	0		Bow'man, c	0	0	1	2	0	
*Leach	0	0	0	0	0		M'th'son, p	0	0	0	4	0	
Willis, p	0	0	0	0	0								
†Ganley	0	0	0	0	0		Total	1	9	28	16	2	
Total	2	6	27	11	3								

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Willis in ninth inning.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Gibson, Leach, Devlin. Stolen bases—McGann, Strang. Double plays—Wagner, Ritchey, and Nealon; Strang, Dahlen, and McGann. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Mathewson, 5. Struck out—By Willis, 8. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; New York, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Klem.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA.

	R	B	P	O	A	E		R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	3	0	0		Thomas, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	3	3	0		Beason, 2b	1	0	0	1	0	
Schulte, rf	0	0	3	0	1		Bentelle, 2b	0	1	0	0	0	
Chance, 1b	0	0	11	0	0		Brans'd, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	2	1	0		Titus, rf	1	2	3	0	0	
Tinker, ss	2	2	0	5	0		Magee, lf	0	1	3	0	0	
Evers, 2b	1	1	1	3	0		Doolin, ss	0	1	5	3	1	
Kling, c	0	3	4	3	0		C'tney, 3b	0	0	0	1	2	
Taylor, p	1	0	0	1	1		Dooin, c	0	0	4	2	0	
							Sparks, p	0	0	0	4	0	
Total	4	10	27	13	2		*Lush	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	3	7	24	12	2	

*Batted for Dooin in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Magee, Sheckard. Three-base hits—Kling, Bransfield. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Evers. Stolen bases—Chance, Tinker, Evers. Double play—Sparks, Doolin, and Bransfield. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Sparks, 3. Passed ball—Dooin. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conroy.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. BOSTON.

	R	B	P	O	A	E		R	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	0	2	0	0		Dolan, 2b	2	2	1	3	0	
Bennett, 2b	0	1	1	5	0		Tenney, 1b	0	0	10	2	0	
Mertes, lf	0	0	1	1	0		Pfeffer, rf	0	2	2	1	0	
Grady, 1b	1	1	14	2	0		Howard, ss	0	1	2	2	0	
Burch, cf	0	0	1	1	1		Brown, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	
Phyle, 3b	0	0	2	1	0		Spencer, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Marshall, c	1	0	5	2	1		N'dham, c	0	0	5	2	0	
Hoste't'r, ss	1	2	0	2	2		Goode, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Karger, p	0	1	1	4	0		Young, p	0	0	2	1	0	
Total	3	5	27	17	4		Total	2	5	24	13	0	

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Dolan, Hostetter, Karger. Sacrifice hit—Burch. Double play—Pfeffer, Tenney, and Young. Stolen bases—Bennett, Marshall, Howard. Hit by pitched ball—By Karger, 1. Wild pitch—Young. Bases on balls—Off Young, 3; Struck out—By Karger, 4; by Young, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. BROOKLYN.

	R	B	P	O	A	E		R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	1	4	0		Casey, 3b	0	2	1	0	0	
Kelley, lf	1	1	2	0	0		Maloney, cf	1	3	3	0	0	
Jude, rf	1	1	0	0	0		Lumley, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Deleh'ty, 3b	0	0	1	1	1		Jordan, 1b	1	1	7	1	0	
Lobert, ss	0	0	6	3	0		M'C'thy, lf	0	1	6	0	0	
Smoot, cf	0	2	0	0	0		Humm'l, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	
Schiel, c	1	2	6	1	0		Lewis, ss	0	0	2	3	1	
Deal, 1b	0	0	10	1	0		Bergen, c	0	1	1	3	0	
Fraser, p	0	0	1	2	0		Scanlon, p	3	2	0	0	0	
*Tiemeier	0	0	0	0	0								
Weimer, p	0	0	0	0	0		Total	7	12	27	6	1	
Hall, p	1	0	0	1	0								
Total	4	6	27	12	0								

*Batted for Fraser in fifth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Smoot, McCarthy, Bergen. Three-base hits—Schiel, Jordan. Sacrifice hit—Maloney. Stolen bases—Kelley, Jude. Double plays—Deal, Lobert, and Fraser; Lobert, Huggins, and Deal; McCarthy, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Fraser, 3; by Hall, 2; by Scanlon, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fraser, 4; off Hall, 1; off Scanlon, 6. Hits—Off Fraser, 8 in five innings; off Weimer, 2 in one-third of an inning; off Hall, 2 in three and two-third innings. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

PAIR-OARED RACE OFF.

Nassaus Sent Word They Would Not Row Nonpareil's Crew.

The much discussed match race between the pair-oared crews of the Nonpareil and Nassau Boat Clubs, which was to have been decided on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, did not take place. At the last moment the Nassau oarsmen sent word to the Nonpareils that their crew would not contest the race, and the whole matter was declared off.

Dixie Makes Record Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—E. R. Schroeder's motor boat Dixie made remarkable time in the second race for the Gold Challenge Cup to-day, averaging 28.3 miles an hour over the fifteen-mile course said to establish a new world's record.

Sheridan's Discus Record Not Allowed.

James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Record Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, has received from the officials a report on Sheridan's remarkable throw at Celtic Park last Sunday with the discus. The throw was made correctly, but unfortunately Mr. Sheridan, in his anxiety to get back to work, took the discus with him and it could not be found to be weighed or measured, so on a mere technicality Sheridan will lose this remarkable throw, as it will not be allowed on the record books.

Harvard Crew Ready to Move.

BOURNE END, England, Aug. 22.—This was the last day of Harvard and Cambridge at Bourne End, it being the intention to move at once to Putney. The crews did little work this morning, simply taking as short a paddle as possible. It now appears that J. Richardson will be able to resume his place in the Harvard boat.

The Cambridge crew were the guests this afternoon at a garden party given by the Harvard men at Riversdale. The betting is 6 to 4 on Cambridge.

BROADWAY LED WINNERS AT SEASHORE DOG SHOW

Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Bulldog Defeated Imported Champion.

RIBBONS FOR NEW YORKERS

First Exhibition of Canines at Asbury Park Attracted an Unusually Big Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Asbury Park's first dog show opened to-day in the Beach Auditorium and attracted a big crowd of canine lovers. The entry list was an extensive one and included all the prominent Eastern kennels and exhibitors, while Minneapolis and Chicago sent several high-bred dogs to compete for the blue ribbons. Judging yesterday was confined to the bulldog and big classes. In the former Richard Croker, Jr., swept everything in the trophy line with Broadway, a handsome dog by Persimmon-Bowlder Belle. In addition to taking limit, open, and winner's classes, Broadway won the bronze medal for the best dog born and bred in the United States, and the medal for the best bulldog in the show, and with Black Marie captured the medals for the best dog and bitch of the class in the show and the best brace. Broadway's victory was all the more pronounced, as he defeated Robert Lubban's imp. Thornbury Diamond, which cost the owner $5,000 in England, and was brought to America to clean up the bulldog class. Broadway was bred by Mr. Croker, and won the reserve ribbon for winners at the American Kennel Club show at Madison Square Garden last Spring.

Rannana Kennels' champion Mayor of Waterford found little opposition in the rough-coated St. Bernard class for dogs, while Sir Rodney III. of the same kennels was awarded the highest honors for dogs and bitches in the smooth-haired class. Competition in the Great Dane class was very keen between the exhibits of G. F. Eggerts and the Prospect Park Kennels of Brooklyn. Mr. Eggerts added to the New York victories with his prize-winning Harlequin, Roy II., which won the winner's ribbon for dogs, and Myra, which was placed reserve for bitches. Prospect Park Kennels were awarded the reserve to Roy II. with Prospect Happy, but equalized matters by carrying off the winner's class for bitches with Prospect Alfretta. Summary of winners follows:

St. Bernards, Dogs, Rough.—Winner, Rannana Kennel's champion Mayor of Waterford; H. L. Van Wyck's Columbia Girl, reserve.

St. Bernards, Bitches.—Winner, H. L. Van Wyck's champion Columbia's Hope; Rannana Kennel's champion Judith Stableford, reserve.

St. Bernards, Dogs and Bitches, Smooth.—Winner, Rannana Kennel's Sir Rodney III.; Mrs. William Maurer's Soscho Fright, reserve.

Great Danes, Dogs.—Winner, G. F. Eggert's Roy II.; Prospect Park Great Dane Kennel's Prospect Happy, reserve.

Great Danes, Bitches.—Winner, Prospect Park Great Dane Kennel's Prospect Alfretta; G. F. Eggert's Myra, reserve.

Russian Wolfhounds, Dogs.—Winner, George Ronsse's Aral.

Russian Wolfhounds, Bitches.—Winner, Frank S. Byram's Okean.

Greyhounds, Dogs.—Winner, Mrs. Philip Hone's Leeds Elect II.; Mrs. Philip Hone's Herschell II., reserve.

Bulldogs, Dogs.—Winner, Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Broadway; Robert Lobban's Thornbury Diamond, reserve.

Bulldogs, Bitches.—Winner, Thomas Grisdale's Heywood Beauty; Richard Croker, Jr.'s, Black Maria, reserve.

Scottish Terriers, Dogs.—Winner, Hazlecroft Kennel's Hazlecroft's Robin Adair; Hazlecroft Kennel's Hazlecroft Snyders, reserve.

Scottish Terriers, Bitches.—Winner, Hazlecroft Kennel's Eppie Adair.

Black-and-Tan Terriers, Dogs and Bitches.—Winner, Mrs. Alf. Delmont's Duchess of Cornwall.

CHAMPIONS RETAIN TITLE.

Ward and Wright Defeat Challengers —Ward to Retire.

Special to The New York Times

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward successfully defended their title in the lawn tennis doubles to-day in impressive fashion. By their victory over the Eastern challengers, Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, they secure permanent possession of the valuable twin gold cups which they have three times won. The result was not entirely expected, and thousands of dollars changed hands when the contest was finished at 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, and 6—3.

Holcombe Ward was playing his last match as a champion here, intending to retire from the sport. It is said that Wright will find a new partner in Raymond D. Little next year, and that this combination will be the team to again try to wrest the international cup from the Englishmen in 1907.

Both pairs in the double match were on edge. In the first set Wright began the service. Alexander was made the target of both Wright and Ward's forcing plays. The move was successful. In the second set the challengers reached the net more, despite the high lobbing and steady driving of the champions. Hackett distinguished himself with thrilling smashes. Wright showed unsteadiness, and Alexander and Hackett evened the score by winning, 6—3.

But they were unable to maintain their speed. Though Wright tired badly, Ward took the brunt of the game, and with high straight dropping lobbs to Alexander won the set and probably the match. In the final set the play was very fast, and Hackett's cross-court shots bothered the champions considerably, but Wright and Ward managed to break through the service of Alexander at 3-all and the end quickly followed at 6—3.

In the singles William A. Larned met defeat at the hands of Karl H. Behr, Jr. The younger man outplayed the veteran at every point. Summary:

National Championship Singles.—First Round—R. F. Lovering defeated R. F. Thomas, 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round—W. E. Putnam, Jr., defeated George L. Scott, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0; C. S. Brigham defeated Nat Emerson by default; Edgar W. Leonard defeated A. G. Thatcher, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; H. C. Townsend, Jr., defeated Stanley Henshaw, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2; J. D. E. Jones defeated H. Simmons, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2; J. S. Seabury defeated D. F. Appleton, 2d, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2; J. R. Carpenter, Jr., defeated Richard Gambrill by default; E. T. Grosz defeated F. C. Mahoney by default; J. O. Ames defeated Arthur Sweetser, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4; James D. Pell defeated R. F. Lovering, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; C. O. Cooke defeated W. P. Burden, 6—2, 2—6, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2; Frederick B. Alexander defeated T. I.

MUD SPOILS RACES AT SARATOGA TRACK

Three Post Favorites and Second Choice Returned Winners.

EDDIE WARE TAKES HANDICAP

First In Feature Event of the Spa's Programme—Dishabille Wins In Handy Style.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A track deep in stiff mud to-day practically ruined an interesting racing programme by causing the fields in all the flat races to be badly cut up by withdrawals, but not even the bad going was able to stop the public success in the betting ring, as three strong post favorites and a heavily backed second choice were returned winners.

The feature of the card, the Albany Handicap, at six furlongs, for two-year olds, dwindled to a rather ordinary contest after seven of the eleven horses named had been scratched, but nevertheless it produced brisk betting, in which Killaloe and Smiling Tom were nearly equal chances, with Miss Strome the next in favor. The result was the one real reverse that the betting crowd experienced during the afternoon, for the outsider, M. H. Tichenor's Western colt, Eddie Ware, was the victor in hollow style.

In the mile handicap the Western filly Dishabille, even though she had up 126 pounds, started favorite at odds on over another Western entry, Cottontown. Cottontown took the lead from Veronique at the turn out of the back stretch, and Dishabille, which was after him on the straight run for the winning post, was forced to the whip before she got up, but in the final furlong Dishabille came away and was first in handy style. Summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Malacca, 107, Sewell, 7-1, 5-2	9	4	1¹
Nancy, 99, J. Hennessy, 25-1, 8-1	3	4	2²
Tileing, 107, Miller, 9-5, 4-5	10	2	3³
Blondy, 107, Finn, 11-5, 4-5	6	5	4
Rifleman, 97, Freishon, 20-1, 7-1	2	6	5
Dissent, 94, C. Ross, 100-1, 30-1	1	9	6
Common Sue, 108, Hildebrand, 60-1, 20-1	12	3	7
Ben Strong, 97, Heffernan, 7-1, 5-2	11	7	8
Blue Bottle, 99, Kent, 30-1, 10-1	5	8	9
Edward Everett, 94, G. Burns, 100-1, 30-1	3	10	10
Battery Dan, 106, Diggins, 100-1, 30-1	4	11	11
Silver Point, 97, Hogan, 60-1, 20-1	7	12	12

Time—1:09 3-5. Start poor. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Hastings-Christmas Tree. Owner, H. M. Ziegler. Trainer, C. H. Hughes.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

	S.	M.	F.
Yama Christie, 146, Dupee, 2-5, even	4	8	1¹
Python, 130, Pollock, 16-5, even	4	2	2²
Allegiance, 153, Hueston, 5-1, 6-5	6	4	3¹½
Commondale, 143, Butner, 7-1, 5-2	2	1	4
Nuit Blanche, 146, Huppe, 60-1, 15-1	5	5	5
Come In, 153, Saffel, 50-1, 10-1	3	Fell.	

Time—4:32. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Hermence-Isbell. Owner, Bonnie Brook Stables. Trainer, S. Pape.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages; handicap; one mile.

	S.	¼.	F.
Dishabille, 126, J. Martin, 7-10, 1-6	2	1	1¹½
Cottontown, 117, Troxler, 2-1, 3-5	1	2	2²
Veronique, 86, G. Burns, 60-1, 10-1	3	3	3³³
Tyron, 110, J. Jones, 7-1, 6-5	4	4	4

Time—1:43 1-5. Start good. Won handily; place easily. Winner b. f., 4 years, by Kings Counsel-Night Gown. Owner, G. C. Bennett. Trainer, C. A. Mulholland.

FOURTH RACE.—The Albany Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Eddie Ware, 107, J. Harris, 7-1, 8-5	4	1	1¹
Smiling Tom, 105, Horner, 2-1, 8-5	3	2	2²½
Killaloe, 112, J. Martin, 7-5, 2-5	1	3	3³
Miss Strome, 97, Heffernan, 9-2, even	2	4	4

Time—1:16. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by The Commoner-Penitence. Owner, M. H. Tichenor. Trainer, H. McDaniel.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and three-sixteenths.

	S.	M.	F.
Right Royal, 104, Sewell, 7-5, 2-5	1	1	1¾
Colonel Bartlett, 86, C. Ross, 8-1, 8-5	3	2	2²
Little Scout, 108, J. Martin, even, 1-3	4	3	3³
Del Carina, 92, Prim, 20-1, 4-1	5	4	4
Caronal, 101, J. Johnson, 100-1, 20-1	2	5	5

Time—2:03. Start good. Won handily; place easily. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Rapallo-Mrs. Delaney. Owner, M. L. Hayman. Trainer, R. Minton.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Shot Gun, 127, L. Williams, 8-5, 1-4	2	1	1¹
Bohemia, 106, W. Knapp, 4-1, 7-10	4	3	2²
Dr. Gardner, 118, Dugan, 20-1, 8-1	3	2	3³
Firebrand, 92, McDaniel, 9-2, 9-10	1	4	4

Time—1:13 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner b. h., 6 years, by Artillery-Princess Noretti. Owner and trainer, W. B. Jennings.

Saratoga Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Jack Dolan	Ocean Spray	99
Welbourne	Woolwich	99
Dazzle	Neptunus	110
Woodsaw	Adbell	113
Cadichon	Silver Wedding	100
Cobmoss	Bulwark	110
Jocund	Gus Heidorn	113
Pink Garter	Phalanx	110
Bertha St.	Court Martial	104
Edward Strome	Wrenne	99
Woodsman	Nealon	112

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward which have never won a steeplechase race of the value of $1,000; handicap; full course, about two miles and a half.

Pioneer	Onteora
Yama Christy	Pirate
Allegiance	C. B. Campbell
Pure Pepper	

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; selling; five and a half furlongs.

Aqua Tint	Vaquero
Big Store	Handsome Belle
Nancy	Cavatina
Fish Hawk	Cambyses
Hand Maiden	Alyth
Cora Price	Puissant
Bensay	Pepper and Salt
Quagga	Umbrella
Sylvan Dixon	Dry Dollar
Vacharis	Lucy Marie

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Derby, with $5,000 added; for three-year-olds; one mile and five-sixteenths.

Accountant	Gallavant
McKittredge	Ben Hodder

FIFTH RACE.—For mares, all ages; handicap.

Bivouac	Ginette
Zienap	New Mown Hay
Neva Lee	Tipping
Kiamesha	

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Standard Oil	Ironton
Pursiane	Sally K.
Glenham	Lord Lovat
Thistle Seed	Grimaldi
Prince Hampton	Dick Finnell
Elixir	Hereford
Waterbury	Zambesi
Narelle	Fieldwick
Alpenmarchen	Cobleskill

Around the Paddock at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Stewards of the Saratoga meeting to-day took action on the claiming of John A. Drake's horse Wes out of a selling race on Monday by M. L. Hayman, which they found was in violation of the rule which forbids collusion in selling races to prevent the bidding up or claiming of horses. The course pursued by the Stewards was outlined early in June at Belmont Park, after some little scandal about friendly claims in selling races, but the action to-day is the first that has came of the discussion to enforce the rules. The claiming of Wes supposedly was a bona fide transaction at the time, but when the horse was sold back to Mr. Drake yesterday the Stewards considered that the case fell within the provisions of the rule, and Messrs. Drake and Hayman were fined $200 each.

One of the oddest happenings in racing this season resulted in the running of the first race to-day, when the stallion Hastings justified the reputation his progeny have for ability to race in muddy going, two-years-olds by Hastings then finishing first, second, and third. The placed horses were the only representatives of Hastings in a field of twenty-one entries and twelve runners.

The steeplechase jockey Soffel, by what seemed to be pure clumsiness, fell off the horse Come In early in the steeplechase to-day, just after his horse had landed after clearing a jump. Soffel was so shaken up that he required help to get off the field, but he is not seriously hurt.

Weights for the Beverwick Handicap, to be run Saturday, Aug. 25, have been announced as follows: Ben Crockett, 160 pounds; Coligny, 158; Herculoid, 157; Jimmay Lane and Balzac, 155 each; Cardigan, 154; Mackey Dwyer, 153; Caller, Varner, and Paul Jones, 150 each; Kasedi, and Head Master, 149 each; Gate Bell, White Crest, Gold Fleur, and Black Hussar, 148 each; Goldvan, 147; Expansionist, 146; Park na Pogue, 145; Phantom, 142; Palm Room and Glen Gate, 140 each; The Lad, 139; War Paint, Oro, and Dromedary, 138; Commondale and Patagonian, 137 each; The Claimant, 136; Vestment and Navajo, 133 each; Waterford, Sinister, Lordling, and Sweet Pepper, 134 each; Bob Murphy, Oleroso, Maximillian, and Buckleya, 132; Courier, Lackey, Saltine, and Loney Haskell, 130 each. Declarations due by 2 P. M. Friday, Aug. 24; penalties accrue from 5 P. M. Aug. 22.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; I. Ottenberg, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Cadillac.
La Salla & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. M. Gray, furnishing goods; F. Reager, J. W. Sherer, black goods and silks; O. W. Campbell, linens; L. Mahan, millinery; M. Callahan, ribbons; Hotel Cadillac.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; G. Snapper, carpets; 320 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.
Shwartz, A., & Son, New Orleans, La.; F. J. O'Keefe, dress goods and silks; 81 Union Square; Hotel Bristol.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Hedgcock & Jones, Denver, Col.; F. W. Hedgcock, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Tonquin.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Miss A. O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Stern, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Rutledge, hosiery and underwear; 72 Leonard Street.
Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; G. H. Jones, upholstery goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Irwin, millinery; Astor House.
Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; L. P. Dutch, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Woodstock.
Thalheimer Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. Thalheimer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. Gwintar, silks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Mortimer, laces and ladies' neckwear; 457 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Wellington.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Charles Marks, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Kyser, ladies' wear; Hotel Woodstock.
Krenison, J., & Brother, Bradford, Penn.; Jeannette Stevenson, department store; Mamie Quinn, department store; Hotel York.
Craig's Cash Store, Wooster, Ohio; Alvin Craig, general merchandise; Hotel St. Denis.
Edwards, E. W., Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Blowers, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Kaufman & Wolf, Hammond, Ind.; Margaret Rohrman, millinery; Hotel St. Andrews.
Maury Dry Goods Company, Columbia, Tenn.; John T. Wooten, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Empire Clothing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss E. Wolfenstein, ladies' clothing; Grand Union Hotel.
Bruce, H. A., Company, Marysville, Cal.; Eva M. Bradley, dry goods; Hotel Flanders.
Kirshbaum, R., Company, Union City, Ind.; A. Rettmour, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Zeigler, Charles W., Attica, Ind.; dry goods; F. M. Shideler, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Davidson & Mayer, Bath, N. Y.; S. N. Happer, books; Hotel Empire.
Newbury, A., Chicago, Ill.; department store; Hotel Edwards.
Smith, S. R., Mount Pleasant, Penn.; department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pardridge & Blackwell, Port Huron, Mich.; Miss E. Laforge, coats and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Root Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; Carrie Merriman, notions and ribbons; New Grand Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Grossman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Tutweiler & Co., Passent, Staunton, Va.; C. B. Tutweiler, furnishings; Hotel Breslin.
Cook & Feldher, Jackson, Mich.; Lillian Northrup, embroideries and trimmings; E. G. Cook, dry goods; Mrs. Inez Rowley, silks; Prince George Hotel.
Webster, Mrs. L. M., Jackson, Mich.; millinery; Prince George Hotel.
The Neal-Livingston Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Fred E. Beck, gents' furnishing; Hotel Imperial.
Carlile, John B., & Co., Lebanon, Ky.; C. H. Litsey, dry goods; W. P. Myers, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; George V. Post, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Parisian Cloak Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. J. F. Birch, cloaks and suits; Miss D. Norshy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cumberland.
Morrison, Frank, Taylorville, Ill.; F. R. Fraser, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reed Millinery Company, Toledo, Ohio; Maria Losure, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Freedman, M., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Boston Store Company, Marion, Ind.; Lola D. Armond, department store; Hotel Albert.
Judah, D., & Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; S. Newburger, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Hausburger, J. W., Newark, Ohio; Mabel Stater, dry goods; S. Thompson, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Kerr, M. B., Winfield, Kan., dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Call, A., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. C. Cadet, carpets and draperies; Herald Square Hotel.
Hedrick, Frank, Rantoul, Ill., general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Bachrach, Henry, Company, Decatur, Ill.; Albert Buchrach, clothing; Hotel York.
Dixon, A., Gifford, Ill., general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Kamerer, F. W., Greenville, Penn., department store; Hotel Raleigh.
Lucas, A. W., Company, Bismarck, N. D.; A. W. Lucas, department store; Hotel Breslin.
Thirkild, E. B., & Sons Company, Franklin, Ohio; E. M. Thirkild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Kleeman, Max, & Son, Shelbyville, Ill.; Morris Kleeman, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.
Steffler, Leonard & West, Rantoul, Ill.; H. West, dry goods; B. J. Steffler, dry goods; Empire Hotel.
Jackson, C. F., Company, The, Findlay, Ohio; Mrs. E. Steck, millinery; Victoria Hotel.
Beazley, R., Bayard, West Va., dry goods and notions; Hotel Raleigh.
Huff, Charles S., Martinsville, Ind., dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Mauzy & Denning, Rushville, Ind.; Hugh E. Mauzy, holiday goods and glassware; C. A. Mauzy, dry goods and cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Wentz Brothers & Frey, Hanover, Penn.; C. B. Wentz, dry goods; B. M. Frey, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Sellers & Good, Ashland, Ohio; C. L. Sellers, dry goods; C. W. Sellers, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Klock Dry Goods and Carpet Store, Canajoharie, N. Y.; Willard G. Klock, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Mace & Co., Connellsville, Penn.; L. M. Mace, department store; Prince George Hotel.
Gamber, Carl, & Co., Knoxville, Iowa; Carl Gamber, dry goods; Somerset Hotel.
Howe Brothers, Carrollton, Ky.; R. J. Howe, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Steinberg, M. R., Chicago, Ill., dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Epstein, E., Little Rock, Ark., millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Dowling, J. J., Wellsville, Ohio, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hawkins, J. H., & Co., Steubenville, Ohio; George S. Hawkins, dry goods; Hotel Empire.
Westbrook, J. H., & Son, Huntington, Penn.; C. M. Westbrook, shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hirsh Store, The, Quincy, Ill.; L. Hirsh, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Stryer Company, The W. M., De Graff, Ohio; D. E. Stryer, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Well-Hartzell Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Frank P. Barclay, department store; Grand Hotel.
Sparks, A., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Clark H. Sparks, dry goods; Alabama Hotel.
Rosenbaum, D. & J., Anderson, Ind.; Daniel Rosenbaum, jewelry; Hotel Earlington.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. H. Hahn, crockery; Hotel Broztell.
Rockwell, Mrs. S. J., Dennison, Texas; specialties; Hotel Victoria.
Scruggs, Vandervoert & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Bertha Freiberg, ladies' wear; Florence Epling, fancy goods; St. Paul Hotel.
Hickmott & Duketta, Mendon, Mich.; W. J. Hickmott, general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.
Waddell, T. J., & Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; T. J. Waddell, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Byrne, H. F., Natchez, Miss., dry goods and clothing; Prince George Hotel.
Felsenthal Brothers & Sons, Brownsville, Tenn.; J. B. Felsenthal, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Carew, John M., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; M. Callihan, dry goods; John W. Corbett, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Clinton-Close Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Hall, ladies' underwear; Hotel Broztell.
Wright, A. J., Cleburne, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Roland.
Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; George Detzel, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Mills, The, Company, Ann Arbor, Mich.; E. F. Mills, ladies' garments; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; G. Anderson, corsets; Prince George Hotel.
Mayer & Schmidt, Nacogdoches, Texas; B. M. Isaacs, clothing; Hotel Somerset.
Bingham, Mrs. E. C., Washington, Penn.; millinery; Hotel Continental.
La Jeunesse, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. N. E. Taylor, infants' and children's wear; Hotel Imperial.
Bergner, P. A., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Catherine Kane, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Carter & Chapman, Columbus, Miss.; Felix M. Chapman, dry goods and toys; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith, H. C., Miles City, Mon.; jewelry; Hotel Victoria.
Smith & Cason, Murfreesborough, Tenn.; Mrs. A. Bresler, millinery; 17 East Ninth Street.
Canfield Millinery Company, Detroit, Mich.; Alice J. Roy, millinery; Mayme S. Kleinow, millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Neiman, Abe, Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Aarons, Marks & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Charles L. Aarons, clothing; Prince George Hotel.
Marting Brothers & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; Rose Findels, notions, Hotel Westminster.
Grosnan, Daniel D., Indianapolis, Ind.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Reed, C. W., & Brothers Mercantile Company, Wellsville, Mo.; C. W. Reed, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
The Spring-Hobuarth Company, Alliance, Ohio; J. C. Hobuarth, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Crown Hat Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, hats; Hotel Breslin.

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A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW Columbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ZUCKERKANDEL & GOODMAN.—Schedules of Zuckerkandel & Goodman, furs, 26 West Houston Street, show liabilities of $11,114, and nominal assets $4,940, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $500; accounts, $340; cash, $100, and a claim of $2,000 for damages for negligence.

CHARLES H. BRADLEY, JR.—A meeting of creditors of Charles H. Bradley, Jr., who did business as Charles H. Bradley, Jr., & Co., contracting engineers, at 42 Broadway, was held yesterday before Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway, and Charles E. Loane was elected trustee, and his bond was fixed at $10,000. The liabilities are $325,396, and nominal assets, $95,168.

LOUIS H. ABEL.—A judgment for $19,015 was entered yesterday against Louis H. Abel in favor of the International Oil Company of Japan, of which he was formerly Secretary at Yokohama, for moneys which, it was alleged, he received and converted to his own use, and which belonged to the company. Mr. Abel returned to this city last Spring and stopped with a relative on West 123d Street. An attachment was issued against him in this city in this case on March 24.

CHARLES LANGBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Langberg, dealer in housefurnishing goods at 729 Tenth Avenue, by these creditors: David Blatt, $320; Central Stamping Company, $119, and Simon Teicher, $65. It was alleged that he is insolvent and permitted several creditors to obtain preference by judgments. A City Marshal has taken possession of the stock, which is estimated at $600, and Judge Hough of the United States District Court has restrained him from selling the stock.

THE THERMALITE COMPANY. — The Thermalite Company, manufacturer of self-heating water bags, at 161 Lafayette Street, made an assignment yesterday to Leslie J. Tompkins. The company was incorporated on Feb. 28, 1905, with a capital stock of $50,000, which was increased to $100,000 in January, 1906, when the company was reorganized with Burton L. Bolton of Coldwater, Mich., as President and Charles H. Dickinson, also of Coldwater, as Treasurer. Albert S. Ogleby, attorney for the company, said that it had not been making any money, some of the creditors threatened suit, and the assignment was decided upon so that all creditors could be protected alike. The company had lost $2,000 of $3,000 worth of goods in the San Francisco fire, on which there was no insurance. The liabilities are $15,000, and nominal assets $10,000, not including patents, the value of which are not known.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

MORRIS B. MARKS, formerly of M. B. & L. A. Marks, woolen commission merchants, 121 Franklin Street; liabilities, $29,245.

SAMUEL E. RORK, theatrical manager, Mount Vernon; liabilities, $21,241.

MORRIS DEUTSCH of M. Deutsch & Co., manufacturers of millinery ornaments, 237 Mercer Street; liabilities, $2,193.

WILLIS GRANGER, actor, 243 East Thirtieth Street; liabilities, $5,762.

HENRY L. HEITER, 377 Broadway, formerly umbrella manufacturer; liabilities, $5,262.

NATHAN LASSMAN, 2,840 Broadway; liabilities, $475.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTMAN, Aron—Leon Kimmel	$162
ABEL, Louis H.—International Oil Co.	19,015
BROWN, Chas. A.—John D. Hicks et al.	515
BAAKE, John—Frederick Roberts	124
CONWAY, Harry J.—Harold S. Rodgers et al.	162
CLARK, Eliza C.—Catherine Taylor	2,423
CLARKSON, John L.—Lillian Davis	73
DANIELS, John B.—Dan. E. Ewald	119
DIX, Anna J.—Benjamin P. Wieder	26
ENGLANDER, Philip—James Lurie	523
GILLIN, Robt.—Thos. Merry	2,076
GALLIGAN, Thos. P.—Claflin, Thayer & Co.	880
HAYNES, Webster D.—Peter S. O'Hara et al.	294
HOROWITZ, Meyer—American Woolen Co. of N. Y.	3,351
KINN, James F.—Morris Levine	135
LOTTMER, Myrtilla F.—Max Berkowitz	144
MATISSOFF, Alexander—Loeb et al.	146
MacGREGOR, Walter S.—Eliz. Morris	641
MARCUS, Louis, not summoned—Tarrytown Wall Paper Co.	908
McMULLEN, Chas. S. and Walter—Albert P. Fowler	215
HART, Thos. R.—Edw. H. Van Ingen	232
ROECHEL, John B.—Adams Bros. & Co.	916
SULLIVAN, John J.—Jacob M. Leonhardt	43
SELIG, Louis—Peter S. O'Hara et al.	294
SANDERS, Henry H.—Railway Advertising Co.	432
SAMUELS, Lester W.—Geo. R. Sutherland	62
STODDARD, Leroy B.—Edw. A. McAlpin et al.	113
STRAUSS, Edw. H.—Harold S. Rodgers et al.	162
SMITH, Katherine C.—Sarah Reinhart	424
SENK, Henry—Heinrich Goldstein et al.	115
SOBEL, Max—Tarrytown Wall Paper Co.	908
WORTHEIMER, Harry J.—Henry M. Strausman et al.	893
MANHATTAN TRANSPORT CO. OF N. J.—John D. Hicks et al.	515
STERNES & CO.—Julius Magnus	741

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

CLARKE, Elizabeth H.—D. Lewis; March 29, 1906	107
DUNN, Bartholomew, and William H. Masterson—E. B. K Sargent; July 10, 1906	129
DUNN, Bartholomew, and William H. Masterson—E. B. K Sargent; July 10, 1906	3,378
HEMMEL, Arthur E.—V. Del Genouese et al.; Dec. 19, 1893	200
HEMMEL, Arthur E., and John Doe—J. L. Culbert et al; June 16, 1890	79
HOWARD, Michael D.—J. H. Adams; April 30, 1906	27
HOWARD, Michael D.—J. H. Adams; April 30, 1906	22
LICCIONE, Joseph.—The Eastern Brewing Company; Feb. 25, 1896	178
LICCIONE, Joseph—A. Guccione; Oct. 7, 1902, (released)	1,155
NOPPI, Saverio—A. Noppi; Sept. 28, 1903	129
NOPPI, Saverio—A. Noppi; Sept. 28, 1903	135
PERSCH, John, P.—C. H. McLaughlin; Oct. 27, 1905, (vacated)	1,416
VOGEL, Lillian B.—H. Eisenbach et al; March 20, 1906, (vacated)	910

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THE UNITED

TALK NOW OF OUSTING MURPHY OFFICE HOLDERS

Plan Attributed to McClellan to Strengthen His Hold.

THE GAYNOR BOOM REVIVED

McCarren Declared to be for Him—Count Me In Under Certain Conditions, Says Coler.

That a redistribution of patronage would immediately follow the return of Mayor McClellan from abroad was declared positively yesterday by men in a position to know. And when this redistribution is effected, it was said, every avowed supporter of Tammany Leader Murphy at present drawing a salary from the City would find himself thrust out from his job.

The news of this contemplated move in the factional fight between the supporters of Mayor McClellan and the followers of Mr. Murphy within the Tammany organization had got out to some extent yesterday among the district leaders. It did not tend to improve tempers already sorely tried by the manner in which the Tammany leader had come out and said that there was much sentiment for Hearst in Tammany, only to have Mr. Hearst declare he wasn't seeking Mr. Murphy's aid. Although most of the Tammany leaders who gathered at the hall yesterday were of the opinion that there had been too much talking already, and although none of them was in a humor to talk for publication, they said unkind things about Mr. Murphy in conversation with their friends.

The statement of Mr. Jerome, characterizing Mr. Murphy as a "political panhandler," and Mr. Hearst as "intellectually sterile, socially vulgar, and morally obtuse," and the declaration of Mr. Hearst that, although Murphy might be for him, he was not for Murphy, was the talk in Democratic circles everywhere yesterday. When Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien, who represents the Mayor in the fight within the organization, was asked what he thought would be the effect of these various statements on the situation, he smiled.

"It seems as though even Mr. Hearst realized that he could not be seen in public with Mr. Murphy," was his sole comment.

Mr. Murphy, who returned to his Summer home at Good Ground, L. I., after his declaration about Mr. Hearst, did not return to the city yesterday, and there was nobody at Tammany Hall qualified to speak for him.

District Attorney Jerome left his office early yesterday afternoon and went down to the Summer home of his friend, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Piper, at Long Beach for the night. He will be back at the Criminal Courts Building as usual to-day. Mr. Jerome before he left said he had nothing to add for the present to his statement of the day before. As on that day he received a number of telegrams and letters indorsing his candidacy. Mr. Jerome has many friends within the Tammany organization. They are not saying anything at present, but they are awaiting developments, and will be guided largely by the way in which events shape themselves between now and the primary election on Sept. 18, when the real test of strength will come. Immediately upon the return of Mayor McClellan, it was learned yesterday, there will be a conference of all the McClellan district leaders, and should the showing at that time be strong enough, which Commissioner O'Brien believes it will, many of the leaders who at present are undecided as to their attitude, because of the difficulty of determining which will be the winning candidate, may come out openly for Mr. Jerome.

Mayor McClellan will arrive on the American Line steamship St. Paul on Sept. 8. This is a Saturday. It was said yesterday that the redistribution of patronage will begin with the return of the Mayor to his office on the following Monday.

If the redistribution is carried out as planned, the clearing out of Murphy supporters from the city departments will be a most thorough one. Mr. Murphy suffered severely in the distribution of offices at the beginning of the present McClellan administration, and there was considerable grumbling at the time on the part of the leaders and the rank and file in their districts.

The new move is calculated to still further weaken Mr. Murphy with the district leaders. It has been estimated that about $250,000 worth of patronage will figure in the reported redistribution. The Murphy men who retain city jobs under the present administration are mostly holding small offices. The places made vacant by their removal will help materially, it is said, to obtain support for the representatives of the McClellan faction, who are now fighting for the leadership of districts at present controlled by Mr. Murphy's followers.

Democrats in Brooklyn were interested yesterday by a report that the movement for Justice Gaynor as the candidate for Governor had been revived. It was said that Senator McCarren, with the full indorsement of the Democratic organization in Kings County, would come out for the Justice, and that there was every reason to believe that Justice Gaynor would accept the nomination if it was offered to him.

Senator McCarren was uncommunicative. Borough President Coler, who was a running mate of William R. Hearst on the Municipal Ownership League ticket in the last election, volunteered a statement in which he declared that under certain circumstances he would be in favor of Justice Gaynor's nomination.

CULBERSON WIRES PROTEST.

Deems Abandonment of Fort Brown Inadvisable and Defends Brownsville.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 22.—United States Senator Culberson to-day sent the following telegram protesting against the proposed abandonment of Fort Brown, Texas:

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 22.

To Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, Washington, D. C.

In the morning papers here The Associated Press states that Fort Brown will be abandoned, and I will thank you to wire me if this course has been determined upon. It is the duty of the United States to protect the frontier, and as Texas borders upon Mexico, it has always been deemed advisable to police the frontier with regular troops, including a station at Fort Brown.

While conditions on the border have improved very much within recent years, this course is still advisable, and it would be regrettable that this fort should be abandoned, because the people of a border city like Brownsville object to negro troops under circumstances of raid and murder such as recently occurred there. A. CULBERSON.

Up to a late hour to-night Senator Culberson had received no reply. He is to start for Washington to-morrow morning.

ICED POSTUM

with lemon and cream.

A delicious and sustaining hot weather food drink—and

"There's a Reason."

ANOTHER LIE, SAYS COLER.

Not In Company Having City Contracts —A B. R. T. Falsehood, He Avers.

Characterizing it as an effort to "get back" at him for his activity against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in the Coney Island fare fight, Borough President Coler of Brooklyn last evening denied a story published yesterday afternoon to the effect that he was financially interested in the Orleans County Quarry Company, which has been supplying Medina sandstone for street paving in Brooklyn. Mr. Coler said that while he had been President of the company, he and the firm of W. N. Coler & Co. had severed all connection with the concern.

According to the story published yesterday, Mr. Coler, in 1902, became President and a Director of the Medina Sandstone Company, which obtained "one or more" small contracts in Brooklyn under the Swanstrom and Littleton administrations. The Medina Company was later reorganized under the name of the Orleans County Quarry Company, which controls the Medina sandstone quarries. It was alleged in the story that since Mr. Coler became Borough President the number of contracts in Medina sandstone for paving in that borough had been increasing in number, magnitude, and price of material. In the story R. A. Kilborn, Secretary and Treasurer of the Orleans County Quarry Company, was quoted as saying at Albion, N. Y., that while Mr. Coler had withdrawn from the company as an officer and Director, he retained, through his firm, the "same financial interest in the quarry company that he had when he was President and Director."

"This is simply an attempt to get back at me on the part of certain interests for my fight against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company," said Mr. Coler, when asked about the story. "The statement is absolutely and utterly untrue. I have not, directly or indirectly, one dollar invested in the Medina Company or Orleans County Quarry Company; nor has the firm of which I am a member any interest in either. I was President of this company about two years ago, but long ago relinquished any interest I had in it. While as a general thing I have no objection to criticism of myself or my public acts, there have been so many attacks of this nature upon me from the same source that I have been compelled to put this case into the hands of my lawyer. The story is maliciously false."

Asked when it was he severed his connection with the company, Mr. Coler said it was about a year ago, or before the last campaign.

SAY BRACKETT IS IN SUIT.

Effort to Restore 32d District Declared to be in His Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The suit of William L. Sherrill of Sandy Hill, in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, asking that the recent reapportionment as it relates to the Thirty-second Senate District be declared void, is regarded as a move to protect the claims of Senator Brackett to be returned to the Senate. The ground on which the suit is brought is the disproportion of population between the Thirty-second and other districts.

Senator Brackett's district was altered by the last Legislature when Washington County was taken from it and joined with Essex and Clinton to make the Thirty-second District. Brackett's hold on Washington County in the old district gave him the control of the district.

BURGLARS IN AN AUTO.

Woman with Them—Post Office Safe Blown Open and Pursuer Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 22.—Burglars who traveled in a fast motor car and who had a tall, blonde woman with them early this morning dynamited the safe in the Post Office here, got $300 in money and stamps, and escaped after exchanging shots with some residents of the neighborhood, who were aroused by the explosion. In the exchange of shots Charles Rollins, the barkeeper at O'Connor's Hotel, near the Post Office, was shot through the hand.

It was about 3 A. M. when the noise of the explosion was heard. Before the sleeping residents of the vicinity scarcely realized what it was that had awakened them and could tumble out of their beds and investigate, a second explosion was heard. Seizing such weapons as were available, including one or two revolvers, a dozen or more men rushed into the street and to the vicinity of the Post Office, whence came the sounds of the explosion. They saw a touring motor with three men and a woman in it just getting under way. The man at the wheel was called upon to stop, but instead of so doing he turned on more power and the car shot away. One of the villagers fired a shot at the rear wheel of the car. The bullet went wild, and one of the men in the automobile jumped to his feet and, pulling out a revolver, fired at the pursuers. He missed, and a second shot was fired at the robbers in the automobile, and this time it was not the tires but the occupants of the vehicle that were fired at. So far as known no one was hit, but the shot was promptly returned and Rollins's hand was shattered.

Before any more shots could be fired by the villagers the car was out of sight. The Post Office safe was wrecked by two heavy charges of dynamite. Before the explosive was applied the safe was wrapped in a quantity of feed bags and blankets stolen from a near-by store. The thieves got about $300 in stamps and a small sum in cash.

BLACK HAND CHIEF CAUGHT?

Italian Arrested Here for Murders in the Katonah Camps.

Sheriff Merritt of White Plains, who has had Pinkerton detectives at work in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia searching for the Black Hand criminals who are blackmailing the Italians in the watershed region, received word yesterday that an Italian supposed to be the leader of the band has been arrested in New York. The prisoner is "Tom" Osara, and it is said that he was once a brigand in Sicily. He is widely known to the Italians of the water shed region, who greatly fear him. The alleged Black Hand leader was arrested in a house in Brooklyn, where he was hiding while waiting for a ship to take him to Italy. Osara is believed to be the leader of the gang which held up and killed John Tucci near the Cross River dam at an early hour on Sunday morning.

Italian detectives employed by Sheriff Merritt learned at Katonah yesterday that on the morning of the murder Osara walked into the Italian camp with a pistol in his hand and cried: "I want some money from you fellows! I am in trouble, and I have got to get away. I am going down to 109th Street, and when I reach there I will send you the money back." The Italians gave him $100, and he left the camp.

When the news of Osara's arrest reached Katonah yesterday, eight Italians believed to belong to the Black Hand Society fled. Osara has refused to make any statement. He is now in the county jail at White Plains. The detectives are watching the steamship piers in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia to prevent the other members of the gang from making their escape.

New Railroad, $4,000,000 Capital.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 22.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of South Dakota has filed incorporation papers at Pierre, S. D. The capital stock is $4,000,000 and the object of the company is to build a line of railroad from the Missouri River to the eastern border of Montana.

Another Bryan Indorsement.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Committee to-day adopted a resolution indorsing William J. Bryan for the Democratic nomination for President in 1908.

MANHATTAN CLUB OPEN TO BRYAN ADHERENTS

Privileges for Men Who Come to the Reception.

BRYAN ALSO TO BE INVITED

Once the Club Was Opposed to Him, and Some Members Are Still Unreconciled.

The Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception to William J. Bryan at the Madison Square Garden on the evening of Aug. 30 will meet this afternoon at the Hotel Victoria at 2 o'clock. It is expected that all matters left unsettled by any of the sub-committees will be settled this afternoon, except for such final decision as Mr. Bryan may possibly make on points not heretofore submitted to him.

The Manhattan Club announces that it will extend the privileges of the club to all visiting Democrats who come here to attend the reception. Charles W. Dayton, the President of the club, has taken measures to make the hospitality of the club effective, and a full list of all those who have received special invitations from the committee throughout the country has been supplied to the club. Invitations to avail themselves of the privileges of the club membership during their stay will be sent to all on this list.

This action on the part of the Manhattan Club recalls that the Manhattan Club was not friendly to Mr. Bryan's candidacy in 1896, although it had for a long time been regarded as the chief Democratic social organization in this city. The attitude of the club was such that Mr. Croker and other Tammany men, who supported Mr. Bryan as the nominee of the party, succeeded in giving to the Democratic Club the support which then for the first time made it an influential factor in political affairs.

Acting Mayor McGowan said he was glad to hear the Manhattan Club had decided to throw open its doors to visiting Democrats. He referred to a controversy about the reception to Bryan saying there were some in the club in favor of it and some against it. He said there was trouble getting a quorum, but they finally decided to invite Mr. Bryan to the club. He considered it wise that the Manhattan Club had decided as it did.

OHIO DEMOCRATS FOR BRYAN.

Convention Adopts Resolutions Enthusiastically Indorsing Nebraskan.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Samuel A. Hoskins, for Secretary of State; Charles W. Haupert, for State School Commissioner; Rodney J. Diegle, for State Dairy and Food Commissioner, and George E. Nyswonger, member of the Board of Public Works, constituted the ticket named by the Ohio Democratic Convention here to-day.

Before taking up the matter of nominations, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was submitted. The platform contained three demands, among other things the passage of laws assessing the properties of public service corporations at their salable value, a franchise tax, home rule in all matters of local policy, the improvement of the canal system, the abolition of railroad passes, the election of United States Senators by direct vote, the initiative and referendum, and the repeal of the Statute of Limitations for election offenses.

In conclusion the report indorsed William Jennings Bryan for the Presidential nomination in these words:

"It is with feelings of pride that the half million Democrats of Ohio note the preparations making to receive the most distinguished private citizen of America upon his return from a tour of foreign lands. His intellectual endowments, his purity of morals, his high ideals, have arrested the attention and compel the admiration of the peoples of all climes. He returns to the United States splendidly equipped to grapple with the great problems of state. The Ohio Democracy renews its allegiance to his brilliant and matchless leadership. No other name appeals to us for Presidential preference. We cordially indorse our great commoner, William Jennings Bryan, for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1908, and impatiently await the summons to battle under his banner."

WESTCHESTER IS UNPLEDGED

Democrats' Test Convention Doesn't Instruct for Jerome or for Hearst.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Democratic convention for the Third Assembly District of Westchester County, which was held in Cryptic Lodge Hall in Peekskill this afternoon, resulted in the delegates being sent to the State Convention unpledged. This was the test convention in Westchester to show whether delegates would be elected for Jerome, or for Hearst. David Anderson of Montrose-on-the-Hudson offered a resolution indorsing Hearst, and there was considerable applause. The resolution was referred to a committee on resolutions and this was as far as it got.

The convention was presided over by a telegraph operator known as "Spotty" McGuire, who is celebrated because he rules with the iron hand. State Committeeman Walsh and his followers had their own way throughout. The delegates chosen were J. F. Martin of Cortlandt, John Shaughnessy of Mount Pleasant, and J. R. McCarty of Greenburgh.

It was said that Sate Committeeman Walsh and his followers are in a quandary as to whom they will support for the nomination for Governor. While they personally favor Hearst, they may have to support Jerome for the reason that Mayor McClellan of New York and Corporation Counsel Delany, who hand out the watershed jobs in this county, are thought to be for Jerome.

There are forty-seven delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Westchester County, and their vote may have a great deal to do with determining the course of the party as to whether it shall indorse Hearst or nominate Jerome.

ODELL'S AXE FOR WOODRUFF.

Brooklyn Leader Said to Control Only Half of the Kings Delegation.

State Chairman Odell in his few hours' stay in this city yesterday, declined to make any comment on the political situation, but it is understood that he is preparing a statement which will be made public probably to-day. It was declared positively by the opponents of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff that he would not have the usual solid delegation from Brooklyn, and the best that is conceded to him now is half of the delegates.

This was shown by the conference that Odell held yesterday with the followers of Michael J. Dady, who is fighting Woodruff in Brooklyn. Among them was Jacob Livingston, whose change of vote in the State Committee last week turned a defeat for Odell into a victory; Philip P. Williams of the Thirteenth District, Richard H. Laimbeer of the Third, and D. Harry Ralston of the First.

Ralston said that he was opposed to the renomination of Giv. Higgins and that Woodruff could not deliver the Brooklyn delegation to the State Convention. One of the purposes of the conference with Mr. Odell was to organize against Woodruff in every Brooklyn district. Dady made the statement some time ago that Woodruff could be ousted from the Kings County leadership at the primaries, and it is said that Odell will assist in the attempt to do it.

IT is well to remind our patrons that during this so-called quiet season we are really very busy.

Our representatives are in Europe selecting for the Fall and Winter trade the best from Paris and London milliners of established reputation, and also contracting for our winter's supply of fine furs.

And what Fall and Winter goods we do not import we are now making. Waists, Millinery, Men's and Women's Hats, Furs and Gloves and Canes—we offer only the most carefully made and selected.

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The fall shapes of

KNOX HATS

Are now on sale throughout the country.

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194 5th Ave., 5th Ave. Hotel,
189 Broadway, near Dey St.

W. A. McANENY A SUICIDE.

Treasurer of Associated Lawyers' Company Shoots Himself.

William A. McAneny, Secretary and Treasurer of the Associated Lawyers' Company of 170 Broadway, shot and killed himself in the bathroom of his apartment, at 935 College Avenue, in the Bronx, yesterday. The bullet entered his left temple, and it is thought that death was instantaneous. What prompted the act the police did not discover.

Mr. McAneny returned home about 6 o'clock Tuesday night and complained to his wife of not feeling well. He said that he was tired out and needed a rest. He retired early. When he arose yesterday it was not noticed that he was unusually depressed.

While the family were at breakfast a shot was heard. Running to the bathroom, Mrs. McAneny discovered her husband lying on the floor holding a revolver in his right hand. The family are unable to account for the suicide. They say that Mr. McAneny's business affairs were in good shape, and that his home life was very happy.

JOHN H. SPRINGER ARRESTED.

Opera House Manager Threatens Policeman Who Stopped His Auto.

John H. Springer, manager of the Grand Opera House was riding in his automobile at a fairly fast clip along Riverside Drive last night with Charles H. Halper of 11 West 131st Street, and his chauffeur, William Meyers, when at 129th Street Bicycle Policeman John McLaughlin saw that the machine's lamps were not lighted. He called to him to stop and caught up after a sharp chase. Springer was very indignant.

"You don't know who you are holding up!" the policeman says he exclaimed.

"It makes no difference," replied the policeman.

"Why, I'm John H. Springer, manager of the Grand Opera House," he shouted.

"I don't care what you manage. You'll have to come along with me," returned the policeman.

"I'll have your head chopped off for this," thundered Springer.

At the West 125th Street Station Springer had another altercation with Sergt. Maher and threatened him with divers penalties. Halper put up $500 bail for both Springer and Meyers.

WHERE'S McHENRY?

A Hunt for the Champion of Brooklyn's "Sewer Victims" Is Unsuccessful.

Chief Inspector Prial and four examiners of the Finance Department of the city, journeyed to Brooklyn yesterday to hunt for J. D. McHenry, who had written to the Controller in violent protest against the way sewer claims were being handled across the river. The letterhead used by the Brooklynite had this printed on it: "The Tax and Rent Payers Inadequate Sewer System Victims' Association."

McHenry is the President of it.

The President of the T. and R. P. I. S. S. V. Association wrote that if the department would send to him it would get information concerning the abuses. One of the cases of alleged unfair treatment was that of a woman whose address was given. She denied that she had any complaint to make. An effort to find McHenry himself was unsuccessful.

CHANNEL RAIL KILLS TWO.

Street Railway Men Working in Manholes Shocked Fatally.

Two laborers were instantly killed yesterday at different points by coming in contact with the channel rail of the surface cars. Patrick Holly, who lived on First Avenue, near Sixty-sixth Street, was at work in a small manhole alongside the uptown track on 109th Street, between Columbus and Manhattan Avenues, when he touched the feed rail. His fellow-workers saw a mass of flame and sparks and then his body fell into the pit. An ambulance surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital said that death was instantaneous.

David Buckley of 210 West Thirty-sixth Street was working in a track manhole at 143d Street and Lenox Avenue. When he touched the rail he got the full voltage and there was no flame. His body was seen to stiffen and then fall. Foreman David Morrill of 481 St. Ann's Avenue was arrested on a technical charge of homicide.

WOMEN BRAVE THIRD RAIL.

Take to Third Avenue Elevated Tracks to Escape Blocked Cars.

At least a hundred persons, among them a number of women, braved the third rail last night when the trains on the Third Avenue elevated line were blocked at Thirty-fifth Street. The trains were held up for more than an hour by an iron bar which fell from one train and lodged in a switch just above the Thirty-fourth Street station. Two trains passed over the switch without trouble after the bar fell. The third train was blocked.

After half an hour had passed many of the passengers became tired, and insisted that they be permitted to leave the cars. The guards objected, but when the crowd insisted they opened the gates. The passengers walked to the station at Thirty-fourth Street.

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To Strangers Visiting the City

If You Haven't Seen "The Big Store," You Haven't Seen New York

THE large retail stores of this city are undoubtedly among the most interesting of the city's sights. If you have time, by all means visit as many as you can. But if you have time to visit only one, this is the one.

There is more to see here in a minute than the average store can show in a week. It is one of the world's largest stores, and beyond any question the busiest and most interesting. It is the *best-known* store in America, and there isn't a dull minute in its day or a dull spot in its 16 acres of floor space.

Best of all is its "atmosphere." It is a big, airy, comfortable store, with an indescribable "make-yourself-at-home" spirit about it which will impress you as soon as you enter the door. It is a "popular" store in the very best and truest sense.

If you would like to see how the busiest store of the busiest city in the world takes care of its customers and its people, come in and look around. No one will ask you to buy anything or even look as if you were expected to buy something.

And there is plenty to look at, to admire, to instruct and to amuse you.

Saving Your Housekeeping Money

IF you buy your table supplies at The Big Store Grocery, it's just about equal to having your housekeeping money *increased* ten to fifteen per cent.
And you get the very best that the market affords, too.

Boiled Hams—Armour's celebrated Star; mild cured; perfectly cooked; wafer sliced by machine; 1 lb., 25c; ½ ham, lb., 24c; whole ham, lb. 23c

Red Ripe Tomatoes—Extra standard, cold packed fruit; doz., 95c; regular 12c 3-lb. can 8c

MACARONI—or Hazel Spaghetti; doz., $1.25; 1-lb. package 11c

SUGAR CORN—Fountain quality, the creamiest and tenderest corn grown in Maine; doz., $1.50; can 13c

CAROLINA RICE—grown in the famous White River district; 10-lb. cotton sack, 65c; 5-lb. paper sack 35c

FAMILY TEAS—English Breakfast, Mixed, Formosa Oolong and all 38c varieties; 10 lbs., $2.40; 4 lbs., $1; lb. 28c

FORMOSA OOLONG TEA—Mixed, Gunpowder and all 60c varieties; 5-lb. caddy, $1.95; 2½ lbs., $1; lb. 45c

GUADARALI COFFEE—Mandheling Java and Arabian Mocha, blended the way you like it; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1; 1 lb. package 34c

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Siegel Cooper's Favorite Blend; 10 lbs., $1.95; 5 lbs., $1; lb. 22c

FRESH FRUIT JAMS—Fountain quality; all varieties, including raspberry and strawberry; doz., $2.25; 6 jars, $1.13; 1-lb. jar 20c

Quaker Oats—American Cereal Co.'s best quality; fresh milled; regular 25c 5-lb. family package 19c

LIMA BEANS—Augusta Canning Co.'s Fern brand; packed in Maine; doz., 94c; can 8c

CRISP PICKLES—Fountain quality Gherkins; Mixed Pickles or Chow Chow; doz., $3.50; 20-oz. bottle 30c

BAKED BEANS—Hazel brand, plain or flavored with tomato; doz., $1.18; regular 15c 3-lb. can 10c

GRAPE JUICE—Fountain quality; pure unfermented; dozen, $4.50; bottle 40c

HOMINY—Granulated or Pearl; 5-lb. package 17c

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR—Fountain quality; fine or coarse; ½ bbl., 85c; 10 lbs., 43c; 5 lbs. 23c

TABLE SALT OR ICE CREAM SALT—bushel sack, 49c; 8-lb. sack 10c

TOMATO CATSUP—Fountain quality; dozen, $2.25; pint bottle 20c

BAKING POWDER—Fountain quality; pure cream of tartar; 1-lb. can, 29c; ½-lb. can 15c

PREMIUM FLOUR—Fountain quality; best Minnesota family patent; bbl., $5.35; ½-bbl., $2.85; 1-8 bbl. sack 69c

BORAX SOAP—Hazel best family, for laundry and household use; box 60 bars, $2.85; 10 1-lb. bars 49c

WATERMELONS—New arrival from Baltimore (delivered) each 25c

In-er-Seal Biscuits—National Biscuit Co.'s Zu-Zus, Graham Crackers or Milk Biscuits; regular 5c carton 3½c

Naphtha Soap—Swift's, for laundry and general household use; 10 5c bars 39c

DAYLIGHT-MADE LAYER CAKES—Orange, Maple, Cocoanut, Chocolate, Nut or Pineapple; regular 40c; special for to-day, each 30c

FIG BARS, Raspberry Bars, Marshmallow Operas or Vanilla Wafers—2 lbs., 23c; lb. 12½c

DAYLIGHT-MADE SCOTCH CURRANT CAKES, each 18c

Strictly Fresh Fish

FANCY CHICKEN HALIBUT OR SALMON STEAKS—lb. 11c

Fresh Meats

We deliver fresh meats between the Battery and 110th Street, East or West.

CHOICE ROASTING OR FRYING CHICKENS—lb. 11c

SELECTED CUTS OF NATIVE NAVEL OR PLATE CORNED BEEF, lb. 5c

Framed Pictures at Half Prices and Less

ON goes the great August sale with as many good bargains as on the very first day. When we announce an August sale we mean a sale that lasts during August—not a few specials limited to a day or two.

At wonderfully low prices (many of which are less than half) we offer framed pictures of every description. Framed pictures suitable for every part of the house; from oil paintings for the parlor and sitting rooms to the most inexpensive carbons just to fill a space in a den or nook.

The variety of subjects is most complete and you are sure to find just what you want. This is a splendid opportunity for those who are thinking of fixing up their homes for Fall and Winter.

Pretty Photographs—good subjects mounted on fancy shaped wooden blocks; our regular 15c kind, at 5c

Photographs—these are framed in different shapes, a variety of subjects; 25c to 35c values at 9c

Picture Photographs—a large collection; prettily framed in gilt or oak; regularly 25c 11c

Photographs—hundreds of them; also a large assortment of colored pictures and artotypes; in oak or gilt frames; matched corners; regularly 35c 19c

Photographs—an exceptionally good assortment of religious subjects, landscapes and Cupid pictures; in circular or oval, fancy, oak frames; regularly 75c 39c

Horse Combination Pictures—three pictures in one; with shoes and whip; reduced to 89c

Horse Combination Pictures—three pictures in one; without whip or bit; special for this sale at 79c

Carbons and Etchings—this represents a very special lot of colored pictures in oak frames; each picture is matted; a good $1 value at 50c

Attractive Etchings—in gilt frames; have matched metal corners; each one matted; 75c value 59c

Pictures—of all kinds; including photographs, artotypes and an immense lot of colored pictures; these have just been reinforced by a new lot; values up to $2 at 98c

Imported Etchings—in sizes 30 to 40; each picture matted and framed; value of picture unframed, $3; to-day your choice at $2.75

Hand-Colored Pictures—in fancy gilt frames with gold burnished corners; our regular $5.50 styles at half price to-day $2.75

Oil Paintings—regularly selling for $11.50; landscapes, marines, Venetians, in heavy gilt and gold burnished frames; have shadow boxes; special at $8.50

Oil Paintings—in gilt and gold burnished frames; heavily ornamented shadow box; landscapes and water scenes; regularly $13.50, at $11.50

Oil Paintings—of landscapes; with heavy gilt frame, shadow box; regularly $18.15; at $15

Oil Paintings—your selection of rich assortment of $40 oil paintings at $32.50

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INSURANCE CODE UP.

State Commissioners Pass Clause Prohibiting Political Gifts.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 22.—The Commissioners from fifteen States appointed in Chicago on March 20 considered to-day the proposed uniform insurance code.

A section was adopted providing that no insurance company shall directly or indirectly pay or offer any money or property in aid of any political organization, and that any officer or agent who violates this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by imprisonment and a fine of not more than $1,000. It was also provided that the license of any company found guilty of violating this section may be suspended or revoked in the discretion of the Insurance Commissioner.

There was some discussion over whether the license of a company should be revoked, it being maintained that it was unfair to visit the crime of a company's servant on the company itself. The report was modified to leave this phase at the discretion of the Insurance Commissioner. The other section adopted provides that every disbursement of $100 or more be made on a voucher setting forth expressly an itemized account.

The Commissioners considered the report of the Committee on Salaries of Officers, recommending a provision that any salary amounting in a year to more than $5,000 should be fixed by the Board of Directors, and for a period of not more than one year.

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An effective remedy for obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache and depression.—Adv.

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LOOK FOR THE LABEL.

Labor to Oppose Sherman.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Representatives of labor unions of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District have called a convention to be held in Utica Aug. 28, to nominate a candidate for Congress against James S. Sherman.

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JEROME AT THE PRIMARIES.

The vital work for JEROME in this city must be done at the primaries on Sept. 18. It will not do to wait for the convention. The fight can be won, the plans of HEARST and MURPHY upset, and the way prepared for remedying "the shameful conditions in our political life" before the delegates set out for Buffalo.

Every voter enrolled under the provision of the Primary act has a right to attend the primaries and vote. Mr. MURPHY, as the Tammany chief, is supposed to have some influence in the organization, but it is a fact that the Tammany office holders, many district leaders, and great numbers of the rank and file dislike him and would rejoice at his overthrow. To let him have his own way on Sept. 18 would be a surrender in advance of the fight. His forces will be organized and active. There must be an organized opposition to him and to his design to elect a Hearst delegation.

Opposition requires leadership. The triumphant reform movements in the City of New York have usually been led by committees. There was a highly efficient organization last year known as the Jerome Nominators. It would be easy to call that organization into being for this work. The main thing is to get the enrolled voters to attend the primaries and make them understand the plans and aims of the opposition to HEARST and MURPHY. Circulars should be sent out, handbills distributed, voters personally exhorted, meetings should be held in the Assembly districts, and the work of instructing the voter in getting out the vote carried on precisely as it is carried on in the campaign after the nominees are in the field. The Nominators could efficiently co-operate with the McClellan forces in the Tammany organization.

The supporters of Mr. JEROME cannot fail to see that this year the real campaign precedes the convention. If the Hearst forces are not turned back, if the control of the convention is not secured by the supporters of Mr. JEROME, there will be no campaign—at least not for the Democratic Party. The Jerome Nominators were a highly efficient body last year. We know of no more promising way of organizing the fight for control of the primaries and of the convention than through their active participation in the movement. They cannot begin the work too soon.

FALSE HOPES FOR NEW ZEALAND.

When the genial Sir JOSEPH WARD was here he was merely Colonial Secretary, Postmaster General, and Minister of Railways, Electric Telegraphs, and Industries and Commerce, Public Health, and Tourist and Health Resorts. He is no longer New Zealand's Pooh Bah, but its Premier, and his mouthpiece, Lord PLUNKET, has now echoed the programme Sir JOSEPH propounded when visiting New York. Lord PLUNKET declares that the approaching session of Parliament will promote trade with Canada and the United States. With all our hearts. If we had influence with this Administration we would advance any arrangement whereby New Zealand would make a profit upon its wool and kauri gum, and Americans would send back canned salmon and printing paper. Both sides clearly would profit, and nobody would be harmed, so far as we can see. But politics intervene.

In the first place "No thoroughfare" is written large above the portal of the committee room of the Senate where now repose somewhere between a dozen and a score of other excellent commercial treaties. "Leave hope behind who enter here" is the plain warning to all similar projects, written large between the lines of Speaker CANNON'S speech and the President's letter to Representative WATSON. No less propitious time could be found for the idea embodied in the speech from the throne and telegraphed from Wellington on Tuesday.

And there are even worse obstacles to so sensible and profitable a proposal. Canada now enjoys a preference upon the same goods New Zealand would take from us, thus providing itself with competitive sources of supply. The arrangement which would suit New Zealand and us well enough would displease Canada, and even if approved by Canada would be displeasing to England, because providing fresh obstacles to its intercolonial trade arrangements. The point is worth noting because of the inextricable tangle of commercial treaties which make it difficult now to negotiate any fresh commercial arrangement. It is no longer possible to make a bargain between two nations—all the other nations with which it is bound must be consulted. For example, we are now experiencing difficulty in agreeing with Germany, because we must accommodate ourselves to all Germany's other tariff treaties. This is the retort to Dingleyism of which the full fruits have not yet been gathered.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE TO SEE THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Why does President ROOSEVELT order the naval review held off Oyster Bay for his private and personal delectation, where practically nobody else can see it? Why not hold the review off Coney Island or Rockaway, in the North River or off the Jersey coast, where a million or two of the American people could have a chance to see the great ships that are our pride and our defense?

The review is to be held on Labor Day, when everybody will be at leisure. Moreover, there will be in this city thousands of persons from the interior visiting New York to join in the welcome to Mr. BRYAN. Many of them have never seen a warship. The sight would gladden their hearts, and their bosoms would swell with pride and patriotism as they gazed upon the fleet.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is a friend of the people. He ought to be willing to give them a chance to look upon the ships their money has paid for. If the review were held near the great city the shores would be black with the immense multitudes attracted by the spectacle. There would be a million or more of persons who would be glad to see the fighting craft assembled on that day. An order from Oyster Bay to the Navy Department would be sufficient.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP FACTS.

Our neighbor The World gives hospitality in one column to an argument that municipal ownership is the best remedy for such troubles as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit fare question, and in another column of the same issue it provides an antidote in the form of facts regarding the manner in which municipal ownership works in the case of the Register's office. Office hours are from 9 to 2 for officials who conduct other enterprises as well, so that their attendance is not regular. One-third of the subordinates are taking vacations of a month apiece, and they, like their chiefs, have other business than that for which the city pays them. The work of the office is only a month behind its current business, which is about the best record the Register's office ever made. In self-defense the Manhattan Register points an accusing finger at the Brooklyn office, which is a much better example of how municipal ownership works. In Brooklyn they are a year behind their work, and falling behind every day.

These facts are not exceptional. Only the other day were published the facts regarding the exorbitant salaries paid to the Staten Island ferry employés for less work than is contentedly furnished to private ferries by their employés. On the one hand we have day dreams of the wonders municipal ownership will work in alleviation of the people's burdens. On the other hand we have repeated examples of how those day dreams are not realized in practice. If "the only practical way out of the fare difficulty" is through a repetition of the worse conditions in the Register's office, and the ferry experiment, then there is little hope indeed. It is easier than it ought to be to enact reforms, but they have a way of being impeded in execution by so commonplace a thing as bookkeeping. A profit and loss debit will wake up the theorists if ever their dreams are tried. The truly thorough way is that propounded by a clergyman holding a city license to speak from the City Hall steps:

> If the Acting Mayor of New York City had a backbone you would not be robbed as you are by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. A Mayor with a backbone would have ordered out the militia and have compelled the trolley men to take you to Coney Island for 5 cents at the point of the bayonet.

That is the real way to get what is wanted for less than it costs the seller.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

The trouble between Greece and the Balkan States is not properly political so much as religious, or rather ecclesiastical. It arises from a dispute between the Balkan States concerned and the Kingdom of the Hellenes as to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Christians of Macedonia. The Patriarch of Constantinople in name, which means the Metropolitan of Athens in fact, claims jurisdiction over all of them, and the Porte seems inclined to allow this claim. On the other hand, it is vehemently denied by all the Balkan States on the behalf of their nationals domiciled in Macedonia or in any other part of the Turkish dominions. While these profess membership in the "Orthodox," or Greek church, they by no means mean to subject their churches and their schools to the authority of that ecclesiastical functionary.

This may not look like a very burning question. But in fact it evidently contains much inflammable matter. The present situation furnishes an instructive commentary on the Lucretian line:

> Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum—
> or in English, "Oh, religion, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

The quarrel is between nationalities professing not only the same religion but the same variety of religion. It is most fierce in Roumania and Bulgaria. There are estimated to be 100,000 Roumanians in Macedonia. But Macedonia being as inaccessible from Roumania as Greece itself, the quarrel between these two States has to end in a suspension of diplomatic relations and the expulsion of suspected Greek agents from Roumania. Some thirty were thus banished from a single district in Roumania the other day at a single stroke by order of the Roumanian Government.

Bulgaria is in a more favorable position. It can retort, as it has retorted upon Greece, for the alleged outrages committed by Greek bands upon Bulgarians by ordering Bulgarian troops across the frontier. These troops, or the Bulgarian residents outraged by their presence, take their revenge upon the Greeks by seizing Greek churches and schoolhouses in Bulgaria. The war, or rather the riot, has been carried almost throughout Eastern Roumelia. At a public meeting held in Sofia Aug. 5, a resolution was presented demanding that all the Greek schools in Bulgaria should give instruction in Bulgarian; that all Greeks in public employment should be dismissed, and that there should be a general boycott of Greek products. This at least shows the Bulgarian temper.

Against these and the like performances Greece has sought the intervention of Austria. But it has not found much more consolation at Vienna than at Sofia. The applicant has been referred to the Bulgarian Government, with the expression of Austrian confidence in the correctness of the attitude of that power. The official action of that Government has in fact been entirely unexceptionable. Even the throwing of Bulgarian troops into Macedonia seemed to be justified by the danger in which Bulgarian residents were placed by the Greek bands and from which they were not protected by the Turkish constabulary. But there seem to be the materials in the situation for a rancorous and chronic quarrel.

THE JAPANESE POACHERS.

A Valdez telegram informs us that the twelve Japanese poachers captured on St. Paul's Island have been indicted, and will shortly be placed upon trial. In due course their conviction may be assumed, and then they must spend some years in prison. That Japan will intercede for them is not to be supposed. Having been captured in the act upon our soil there can be no plea to our jurisdiction, nor is any explanation compatible with innocence to be assumed. Although Japan must acquiesce, it is not to be forgotten that our agents shed Japanese blood. Japan at least cannot be expected to forget it, nor to forget that her nationals are in our jails, upon a question in dispute between the two countries. Is there any better way than to send these men to our prisons?

The main point, it seems to us, is National rather than personal. It is more important to settle the seal question than to punish these individuals. Japan has set us a model for action with consideration, and upon solely public considerations. It has been suggested that Japan would be hard to deal with, since its humbling of Russia, and that Western nations would have cause to regret her triumph. Here was an opportunity to test the idea, and the result is that no Western nation could have shown more restraint or courtesy. As the matter stands, Japan is expecting some communication from us before the matter is dismissed. Why might it not be a good idea to return these Japanese with our compliments, and regrets for the misadventure which prevented our returning the company complete? Could Japan be confronted with a more embarrassing dilemma than to deal with these subjects in a manner not compromising her sealing policy, and would not our consideration put the dispute in a way of being treated upon its merits? In an ordinary case of robbery there would be nothing to do but let the law take its course. This is not an ordinary case of robbery. The goods taken were National property, and the principle involved is in dispute. We cannot concede that the poachers were in their rights, and the case is so extreme that not even Japan can do so, apparently. No better use can be made of the captures than to leave the Japanese to Japanese justice, in the hope that it will advance the settlement of the main question.

What, COLER, the great Brooklyn Commoner, the dauntless champion of the people, and their leader in the war for smashing the corporations, BIRD S. COLER, President of the Borough, caught in a vile paving scandal? Our unfeeling contemporary The Eagle prints the ruthless facts. They appear to show that the firm in which Mr. COLER is a partner has a large financial interest in the Medina Quarry Company, a concern with which, during his incumbency of the Borough Presidency, numerous contracts have been made for paving the streets of Brooklyn. It is shocking, it is dreadful. But there is one consoling thought. Although Mr. COLER'S personal interest in Medina quarry products of which the city is a purchaser appears to bring him within that section of the Charter which imposes forfeiture of office and punishment for a misdemeanor as the penalties of illicit interest in contracts on the part of an office holder, nevertheless we know, and everybody knows, that his heart still beats warmly for the people.

What is more impotent than the Majesty of the Law before the Fury of the Mob?—The Charleston News and Courier.

Well, we should say Gubernatorial pusillanimity in South Carolina.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Is Robinson Crusoe's Isle Destroyed?

The reported destruction by the Chilean earthquake of the Island of Juan Fernandez lends a final touch of romance to the scene of the lone habitation of ALEXANDER SELKIRK, the historic original of DEFOE'S "Robinson Crusoe."

Since its discovery in the sixteenth century by JUAN FERNANDEZ, a pilot with PIZARRO, the island has had a strange history. It was the rendezvous of the Dutch pirates LE MAIRE and SHONTEN in 1616, and for the next two centuries the piratical rovers of the South Seas made it their base. It is doubtfully related of SHARP, the English buccaneer, who landed there during SELKIRK'S sojourn between the years 1704 and 1709, that, on being pursued by a caravel sent out by the Governor of Valparaiso, he left behind in his haste a black who became SELKIRK'S companion and the prototype of Crusoe's man Friday. This is probably a myth. Indeed, the true source of the entire plot of DEFOE'S tale may possibly be looked for in a Crusoe legend of undoubted antiquity, which is the inheritance of many peoples.

The island was later successively made into a Spanish fort, a Chilean convict station, and finally, until the Valparaiso earthquake, a hamlet of peaceful inhabitants was situated in its valley. Juan Fernandez lies some 360 miles west of Valparaiso, and the report of its destruction is at least temporarily admissible from the fact of its volcanic origin. Tales have been told of light emanating from one of the loftier peaks, which rose in inaccessible grandeur to a height of 3,000 feet above the sea. Examination of the stratified tufa, old lava formations, and greenstone of which it was composed, seemed to show, however, that the mountain must have been long quiescent.

A City Without a Prophet.

Overseer VOLIVA of Zion City is in a compromising mood. Nature may or may not abhor a vacuum, but it is certain that a religious community, to be kept contented while it is being exploited in shrewd business fashion, must have a prophet. JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE, rehabilitated and acknowledged supreme in all spiritual matters, would prove a valuable asset for Zion's temporal manager. Hence the negotiations in progress between VOLIVA and the "First Apostle" by which the latter is to have a Second Advent and the General Overseer undisputed control of the box office receipts. Thus far Dr. DOWIE, keenly appreciating his religious worth in a financial sense, protracts the dicker with fractious demands and recalcitrations. He may "come high," but the sane and unmagnetic VOLIVA has decided that he must have him. In a short time we may see DOWIE again enhaloed and "at ease in Zion."

An Instance of Feminine Altruism.

If you loved not wisely, but with a burning and reckless passion, an adamantine widow person, who repaid your utmost evidences of admiration by hailing you before the officers of the law as a nuisance, and if you went to jail glorying in the thought that you were doing it for her—suffering all things for your cruel divinity's caprice and pleasure—would it add to the noble glow about the region of your heart to learn that six beautiful young women—"little loves that you'd forgot" for the widow—had memorialized the court for their six sakes to forgive you? Or would not such an added fire—if it were added—seem an argument of disloyalty to the only unforgotten one and spoil the high, pure flavor of the sacrifice?

That is the reflection which occurred to us the other day upon reading in our news columns the delightful episode of the jailing of the melancholy NEAL MCLEAN of Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He loved a widow in the inconsiderate fashion we have indicated, his suit was rewarded with coldness and legal penalties even to the stone walls that do a prison make and iron bars a cage—and six rosy young women, "old schoolmates" by the book, "sent a round robbin asking that he be discharged." For they said, "He is very dear to all of us." It was, considering the melancholy one's flagrant devotion to the widow, extremely nice of the girls, of course, to come to the young man's rescue—though the court was unmoved by their plea.

However, we are considering not the humanities of the case, but the poetry, the effect of this outside feminine intervention upon the purity of that state of passionate exaltation into which Mr. MCLEAN had been lifted by the joint action of his feelings and his injuries. Would not that perfect flower suffer blight by the merest thought—were it only in the way of gratitude—of any single other woman—let alone six?

Portland's Ideas About New York.

The Portland Oregonian condescendingly observes that "of course" New York and other large cities are provincial. The Portland schools, for example, teach larger conceptions of the world than are engendered in the public schools of New York and Boston. They inculcate geography, history, and literatyoor. After a lengthy and impressive catalogue of the things the Portland children learn "that the children of the great cities know little about, because their teachers and instructors are provincial and their thoughts are centred on their own provincial greatness," The Oregonian continues: "Not much will be known or taught among them about the modern transformation of the Orient, but a great deal about the careers of STANFORD WHITE and Mrs. HARRY THAW."

This is truly edifying. But, really, New York is breaking its provincial crust. At least, it sometimes pokes its head out of its circumscribed shell far enough to learn and meekly admire what its enlightened contemporaries, though 3,000 miles off, are thinking about it, and adorning their editorial pages withal.

A Call for Exact Quotation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent H. P. Scratchley asserts that "the Syllabus condemns as a damnable error a republican form of government." Will Mr. Scratchley kindly quote the exact language of the Syllabus in the important matter referred to? W. B. C.

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 21, 1906.

ALASKA FOR ANARCHISTS.

No Lovely Tropic Isle, but a Place Where They Might Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of Mr. Arnold Fox anent Anarchists in your issue of to-day interested me. While I am not informed concerning the alleged "defiance of the Anarchists by Mr. Bonaparte," so that I might discuss the Secretary's opinion of "flogging" as a correction, I am reminded of my father's idea that the whipping post was better than the jail for certain prevalent weaknesses and sins.

The definition of anarchism propounded by your correspondent may be applied to other sorts of flagrant crimes, qualifying, however, the sympathy relation, which is, as a rule, unintelligent and erratic in its expression. The suggestion of transportation as a remedy for anarchism appears to me both reasonable and proper, but I think that a remote island or region where nature would generously provide "all the comforts of home" without the necessity of labor on the part of the transported aberrants would not prove a radical advantage. On the contrary, we should be likely to have a fresh example of the country referred to by the early hymn writer

> "Where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."

But the suggestion of a colony for the anarchist appeals to me as important because it has a direct bearing on our criminology in general, for I am convinced that it would be of great service to American society at large were there a Botany Bay established for inveterate criminals. Having lately visited Alaska and noted its grand island empire, I was struck by the undeveloped wealth lying in most of those islands, some of which are large enough to serve as a place of deportation and residence for criminals. What these men, so dangerous and useless even when in our prisons, might accomplish in a state of semi-freedom in building up an island State of their own I could not predict, but occupation, we know, that has its rewards for the man who does the work, and at the same time is not subject to influences that deprave, is most likely to better him physically and mentally, and bring about a reformation in time quite impossible in the mixed social and moral condition of affairs with us at home. Economically to the States and the Nation, it seems to me such an institution would be of advantage in many most important lines, aside from the great relief experienced by our home communities in the absence of the desperadoes with whom lawbreaking is a profession.

H. S. DRAYTON.

Jersey City, Aug. 17, 1906.

The Times's Editorial Page.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a regular reader of THE TIMES and as a veteran journalist of half a century's practical experience, I write to you to express my gratification on reading the editorials in to-day's TIMES, headed "The Strength of Mr. Jerome," "Labor in Politics;" and "President Palma's Trouble." The former is as unanswerable in its argument in favor of a winning policy under the existing political situation as it is free and independent in its tone; the second editorial is one of the ablest articles on the labor question, as regards its political bearing, that I have read this year; while the article on "President Palma's Trouble" presents the plain truth as to the serious character of the existing condition of governmental affairs in Cuba; and also points out with unerring judgment the strength of the Palma administration. Especially is the statistical statement in the article telling in the potent facts it presents.

Take the editorial page of to-day's TIMES as a sample, and we have a striking illustration of the journalistic advantage to be derived from taking a newspaper that prints "All the News That's Fit to Print."

AN AMERICANIZED ENGLISHMAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1906.

Speakers at the Bryan Reception.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter criticising the selection of Augustus Thomas as the sole speaker at the Bryan reception, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES Aug. 20, seems to me to be eminently timely and important.

The idea of such a representative of the "mimic world" as Mr. Thomas speaking for the Democracy of the United States is no less incongruous than would be the selection of De Wolf Hopper, Francis Wilson, or John Drew for the same office. The public is quick to note any elements of absurdity, incongruity, and inconsistency in any large historical event, such as Mr. Bryan's reception promises to be. The very commendatory tone of THE TIMES'S correspondent's references to Mr. Thomas shows that he speaks from a National, or party, viewpoint, and not under the inspiration of any personal prejudice. It is precisely in that spirit that I deplore the absence from the platform on that night of other speakers, and I trust that it is not too late to increase the list of speakers, so as to save Mr. Thomas from appearing to undertake a task for which, no matter how much he may be fitted for it forensically, his life work has not qualified him.

A NEW YORK DEMOCRAT.

New York, Aug. 22, 1906.

Designer of the Panama Sewers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Poultney Bigelow has stated for the second time that the sewers of Panama were "built by some one who had to be taken care of politically," "a political engineer." This is absolutely untrue. They were designed and constructed by my son, Henry Welles Durham, C. E., Columbia, '95. He was selected for the position of Resident Engineer at Panama by Prof. William H. Burr, then a member of the Canal Commission. No influence or solicitation of any kind was exerted in his behalf. As he still enjoys the confidence and approval of his former chief, William Barclay Parsons; of his present chief, John S. Stevens, and of Prof. Burr, it could hardly be true and is not true that he has proved incompetent.

That the sewers of Panama were correctly designed and properly constructed has been demonstrated by actual use for a sufficient period. C. W. DURHAM.

New York, Aug. 22, 1906.

Hyperbolical Obtestation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In promulgating your superficial sentimentalities let your printed communications possess coalescent consistency, avoiding all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement, and platitudinous ponderosity—in other words, say what you mean and mean what you say.

Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1906. W. E. B.

The Boy Buttons 'Em.

Pittsburg Dispatch—New York Correspondence.

The young woman who broke her arm trying to button a shirtwaist up the back need never have met with such a tragedy had she lived here in an apartment hotel. "Nobody could hook up the back of a shirtwaist more neatly than my elevator boy," said a dweller in a big west side hotel. "He is just as quick as any French maid; he has to be quick, because he has only a minute to do it. His partner is just as good, and any woman who will take the trouble to teach a negro elevator boy to button a shirtwaist will find she has not wasted her time. All the women I know in hotels have trained the elevator boys to button their waists."

MY WOOD QUEEN.

Myrtle at thy feet, my love;
Pine boughs waving o'er thee;
Through the clefts the sun above
Lingers to adore thee;

Blue bells, in sweet modesty,
Raise their blooms beside thee;
Zephyr songs of ecstasy,
"Grief shall ne'er betide thee."

Shade and sun their presence lend
Softly to ensnare thee,
While this wish with theirs I blend,
In my heart to wear thee.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

THE GAS COMPANY'S REALTY.

Expert Says the Consolidated's Manhattan Holdings Are Worth $15,964,500.

The Consolidated Gas Company put W. H. Wheelock, a real estate expert, on the witness stand in the gas reference yesterday to prove the value of its real estate holdings in Manhattan. The company is appealing against the eighty-cent gas law, and the object of the testimony was to show the capital the company has invested in the business.

Testifying with a book of maps as a reference, in reply to questions from Charles F. Mathewson, counsel for the gas company, Mr. Wheelock told of forty-three parcels of land of the value, according to his judgment, of $15,964,500. The most valuable single parcel he found in the block west of Eleventh Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. He estimated its value at $1,166,000; the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, $910,000; between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, $800,000; West End and Amsterdam Avenues and Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, $703,000; Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets and the East River, including the bulkhead, $844,000; Avenue A, Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, $480,000; First Avenue and Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, $640,000; Avenue A, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, $578,000.

Cross-examined by Senator Page, Mr. Wheelock said he had not included buildings in his estimated valuations. He explained the system by which he reached his conclusions. He said he took a unit of value for a single lot, according to the selling value of land in the particular section, divided it to reach a price per front foot, and added 60 per cent. for the corner lots of 25 by 100, multiplied by the number of front feet, and added 5 per cent. for plottage where the parcel contained three or more lots.

The cross-examination was not finished when A. H. Masten, the special Master who is conducting the reference, adjourned the hearing until to-day at 1:30 o'clock.

17-FOOT CATSKILL AQUEDUCT.

Bids for 87 Miles of Work to be Advertised For on Oct. 1 and Nov. 1.

The Commissioners of Water Supply are making such progress with their plans for the construction of the city's greater water supply through Catskill sources that they felt enabled yesterday to announce that advertisements for bids for Contract No. 1 will appear about Oct. 1 and Contract No. 2 about Nov. 1.

Contract No. 1 will be from Croton Lake to Peekskill and Contract No. 2 from Peekskill to New Hamburg, Dutchess County. The aqueduct will be laid 35 miles east of the Hudson, and its length will be about 87 miles from Croton Lake to New Hamburg. The work from the east shore of the Hudson to the west shore will be begun at New Hamburg or adjacent thereto.

It is estimated that the aqueduct will be 17 feet wide and 17 feet high. Estimates of the cost of any of the contracts are not yet obtainable.

NO RATE DISCRIMINATIONS.

Commerce Commission Denies Full Claims of Shippers in Two Suits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Two decisions were announced to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. One was in the case of Well Brothers & Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind., against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The complainants declared that a rate of 62 cents per 100 pounds on "wool in the grease" from Philadelphia to Fort Wayne was unreasonable and unjust in comparison with a rate on the same commodity of 43 cents from Fort Wayne to Philadelphia. The commission held that the sixty-two-cent rate was neither unreasonable nor unjust, in view of the evidence presented, and the complaint was dismissed.

In the second case, James E. Eaton of Grover Hill, Paulding County, Ohio, was a complainant against the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company. He asserted that in September, October, and November, 1905, the company unjustly discriminated against him in furnishing cars for shipments of hay and grain in favor of other shippers, including the operators of an elevator.

The testimony did not sustain entirely the allegations of the complainant. He sought damages to the extent of $1,000, and the commission awarded him $200.

DE BEERS TO LEAVE ENGLAND.

Diamond Trust Will Probably Move to Paris, but May Come Here.

To escape an income tax amounting to $700,000 a year the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, which controls the diamond market, is about to move its headquarters from London to a city outside England, according to messages received yesterday by the importers in this city who buy their rough stones from the English syndicate. Dealers say that New York may be selected as the headquarters for the distribution of the larger and finer qualities of stones, but Paris is likely to be chosen as the chief centre for the sale of uncut gems.

As nearly all of the wholesale dealers, and even some of the retail dealers go to Europe at intervals to buy diamonds, the change to be made in headquarters is a movement of much importance to the jewelry trade.

$3,989,000 FOR PARKS.

Department Estimates for the City's 1907 Needs Are Submitted.

The Park Department yesterday made public its estimates for 1907. They total $3,989,059.26. The boroughs' needs are figured as follows:

Manhattan and Richmond, $1,933,771.01; the Bronx, $934,987; Queens and Brooklyn, $1,093,101.25. The board asks for $27,800 for its own expenses.

Among the estimates are the following: Manhattan and Richmond—Maintenance of museums, $448,368.99; Aquarium, $45,000; zoological department, $33,520; Harlem River Drive, $32,175; care of Grant's Tomb, $5,000; ambulance service in Central Park, $2,500; Jumel Mansion maintenance, $10,000. The Bronx—Botanical Gardens, $97,100; Zoological Park, $154,572.

The Deutschland in Service Again.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 22.—The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which was repaired here after her mishap at Dover, left Plymouth to-day for Hamburg to resume her place in the service to New York.

Smoking and Drinking at Princeton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has taken a step in the right direction in its decision to attempt the reform of the students of Princeton University.

Drinking and smoking, even when not excessive, are very harmful to the youth of this country, and in such a prominent institution of learning as the university in question the masters should by precept and example endeavor to instill the principles of temperance and righteousness into the boys who are intrusted to their care.

It is well known that smoking, which I believe is the more prevalent of the vices mentioned, retards and stunts the growth, and may very possibly be responsible for the lack of athletic supremacy referred to.

If such a deplorable state of affairs exists the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should be heartily commended for its action by all lovers of morality and righteousness.

HUMANITY.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1906.

LARGE PRIMARY VOTE EXPECTED BY LEADERS

Result Will Foreshadow Tammany's Choice at Convention.

FACTIONAL FIGHTS A-PLENTY

Both Parties Urging Their Adherents to Declare Themselves on Sept. 18, When It Counts.

The factional disputes in both the Republican and Democratic Parties this Fall are likely to have the effect of bringing out a large vote at the primaries. The figures, as gathered by Commissioner Voorhis of the Board of Elections, show that a large proportion of voters who register also enroll as members of one of the parties, but the primary returns show that except in districts where there is a fight on, or at times when there is a factional split, about one in ten of the Democrats who enroll and one in twenty of the enrolled Republicans exercise their right to vote at the primaries.

The importance of voting at the primaries this Fall is being brought home strongly to every Republican and Democrat through both the party organizations. The leaders recognize that this political right has been neglected, and not in years has so strong an appeal been made to enrolled voters to declare by their votes on Sept. 18 which faction they favor.

The organizations are endeavoring to make clear to the enrolled voters that with them lies the power to control the work of party conventions in no small degree. On the Democratic side Murphy or McClellan, and on the Republican side either the Platt-Odell or the Higgins-Parsons faction will be put in power, so it is pointed out to the voter who, although he has enrolled, rarely takes time to record his choice in a primary contest that this year he can practically decide at the primaries whether Hearst or Jerome on the Democratic side and Higgins or Odell's candidate on the Republican side shall be the choice of the conventions at Saratoga and Buffalo.

When a man goes to register on any of the four days of registration a sealed ballot is handed to him, on which he records in the voting booth whether he desires to be enrolled as a Democrat, Republican, Socialist, Prohibitionist, and so on. These declarations are put into boxes, which are not opened until a week after the election, when this enrollment becomes public property.

Up to two years ago there was what was called a supplementary enrollment, which provided that a man could cast a blank enrollment ballot, and in March or April following the election declare, if he chose, which party he would enroll with. It was found that this privilege was being abused by many persons, who would not declare themselves until they saw evidences of a contest, when their votes would be desired by one or the other of the contestants at a price. It was also found that this plan gave an opportunity to many persons to move into districts where fights were on, enroll under the supplemental plan, and stay in the district just long enough to vote at the primaries. For these reasons the Legislature changed the primary law and wiped out the supplemental registration, so that now a man must declare at the time he registers how he desires to be enrolled.

On Sept. 18, primary day, the polls are open from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock in the evening. The reason has never been understood, when such a large percentage of the registered voters also enroll themselves, why they do not exercise their voting rights at the primaries. The theory has been that the primaries were for politicians, and that citizens exercised all their rights by voting on election day. This is the impression that the factions in both organizations are endeavoring to correct.

The primary fights now being waged in both organizations, which are the hottest in years, are being brought to the attention of enrolled voters by means of thousands of circulars, and the fact that the action of the conventions is to be based largely on the results of the primaries is being strongly emphasized.

From the declaration of Charles F. Murphy that there is a good deal of sentiment in Tammany for Hearst and of the McClellan faction that they are for Jerome, the deduction is reached by politicians that they intend to go to the primaries here on that issue, and that the results will clearly foreshadow whether the Tammany delegation at Buffalo will be for one or the other of the candidates. In the Bronx districts, where Borough President Haffen has a fight on his hands, the same state of affairs exist, in that Haffen has practically declared for Hearst. The same is true in the other boroughs. On the Republican side, the Quigg and Parsons forces are fighting in every district, and the primary results there will also foreshadow whether Higgins or his candidate or an Odell choice will be named by the Saratoga convention.

In Manhattan, for instance, according to the figures of Commissioner Voorhis, the total registration at the last election was 308,678. Of these there were enrolled as Republicans, 75,072; Democrats, 148,021; Socialists, 6,333, and Prohibitionists, 607. Of the registered voters, 75,708 failed to declare, the defective ballots numbered 2,680, and the missing ballots 253, showing that out of the total enrollment 230,033 men declared their party affiliation.

The figures for the other boroughs follow:

BRONX.		QUEENS.	
Republicans	10,718	Republicans	10,361
Democrats	28,387	Democrats	21,971
Socialists	1,886	Socialists	960
Prohibition	150	Prohibition	121
Total enrolled	40,821	Total enrolled	33,413
Blank	10,394	Blank	3,295
Total registered	51,215	Total registered	36,708
BROOKLYN.		**RICHMOND.**	
Republicans	84,290	Republicans	5,061
Democrats	115,328	Democrats	6,925
Socialists	4,031	Socialists	141
Prohibition	699	Prohibition	91
Total enrolled	205,248	Total enrolled	12,228
Blank	25,191	Blank	2,425
Total regist'd	230,439	Total registered	14,653

"The percentage of voters out of those enrolled varies greatly according to the interests in the contests," said Commissioner Voorhis yesterday. "On account of the great interests in the local fights this year, and the factions in both parties, I anticipate that a large number of those enrolled will go to the polls."

PUBLIC PRINTER CLEARED.

Committee Says Bills Were Printed Quickly by a Reduced Force.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Government Printing Office is relieved from the charge of undue delay in sending the final prints of bills to Congress toward the end of the recent session.

An inquiry into the causes of the delay was made by the Senate Committee on Printing, and its report was made public to-day. The inquiry had especial reference to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill and the Omnibus Public Building bill. The conclusion reached was that the amount of time consumed in handling these two measures was "not unreasonable, but rather positively expeditious."

After showing that the bills in question were handled in an incredibly short time, the report continues:

"The amount of work performed by the office during the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress exceeded, by approximately three times, the amount of work performed at the preceding long session, and exceeded approximately by 5 per cent. the amount of work performed during all three sessions of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The bill force of the Printing Office during the last session was smaller by seven men than during the previous Congress."

GEN. TREPOFF POISONED; HIS COOK IS ARRESTED

Three Others of His Servants Also Taken Into Custody.

COSSACKS IN ASIA MUTINY

Samaracand in a Panic—Well-Known Terrorists Escape from Siberia—Revolutionists Being Drilled.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—A story is in circulation here that an attempt has been made to kill by poison Gen. Trepoff, Commandant of the Imperial Palace, whose illness has just been announced. It is added that the General's cook and three other servants have been arrested.

According to private advices the Twenty-fourth Ural (Cossack) Regiment, has mutinied at Samarcand, Asiatic Russia. The men arrested the officers and replaced them with men from the ranks. The commander of the garrison of Samarcand, it is added, has demanded the immediate surrender of the mutineers, the artillery has been called out, and the city is in a state of panic.

In spite of the wholesale arrests and deportation of revolutionists in the big centres, the daily chronicle of murder and robbery is not appreciably diminishing. The police seem to be utterly powerless to capture the perpetrators of the crimes. They do not make an arrest in one case out of twenty-five.

Meinikoff, who was associated with the famous revolutionary agitator, Gerschunin, in the conspiracy which was responsible for the assassination of Minister of Public Instruction Bogoliepoff and Minister of the Interior Sipiaguine, in company with Sassonoff, the assassin of Minister of the Interior de Plehve, and several other terrorists, has escaped from Ackatui, Trans-Baikalia. This party was the last batch of prisoners taken from the Schusselburg fortress.

One hundred and fifty political prisoners exiled by administrative order started from Moscow for Siberia to-day.

Companies of the Revolutionary Druzhina (armed organization) are not only being drilled regularly in the woods outside Moscow, but are being trained in rifle practice.

A number of brigands entered the Monastery at Brest-Litovsk to-day, bound the monks, and got away with all the valuables.

M. Orloffsky, one of the great landholders of Simferopol Province, was killed yesterday on his estate. The murder was the outgrowth of political conditions.

On account of the threatening spirit exhibited by the constituents of Onipko, the peasant member of the late Parliament who was arrested after the Kronstadt mutiny, charged with inciting armed revolt, and because of the fear of outbursts in the Province of Stavropol if he should be condemned by the forthcoming court-martial, the city and district of Stavropol and two other districts of the province were to-day declared to be in a state of extraordinary security and the rest of the province in a state of reinforced security.

The following is the text of a mammoth petition for the release of Onipko which has been received by Premier Stolypin:

"We, the undersigned, electors of the Province of Stavropol, are sorely aggrieved to hear that our representative, Onipko, has been arrested and turned over to a court-martial. We sent him to Parliament with instructions to acquire for all laborers land and for the whole of the people liberty. Now that Parliament is closed and the people have received nothing, we are waiting for our Deputy Onipko to give us an account of the work of Parliament and his part therein. Therefore we ask the Emperor, through you, to release Onipko."

Official statistics show the extent of the panic among the landowners. Since last November 1,762,567 dessiatines (a dessiatine is a little over two and a half acres) of land were offered to the Peasants' Bank at about $63 per dessiatine, but the amount actually bought and sold to the peasants is not stated. The bank is paying for the land in notes worth in the market $65 and selling it to the peasants on installments sufficient to meet the interest and amortization of the notes. In some places, it is stated, the land question is settling itself by this method.

WARSAW, Aug. 22.—Count Fermor, who is a Colonel of the General Staff and aide-de-camp to the Governor of Warsaw, and who is a member of one of the most aristocratic Russian families, was mortally wounded to-day in Marshalkovsky Street by revolutionists. The Count's assailants fled after firing ten shots.

A patrol came up immediately after the affair and discharged a volley into the crowd, killing one man.

RIGA, Aug. 22.—The evening newspapers of this city to-day publish with the Governor's sanction an appeal for subscriptions for the purchase of breastplates for the protection of policemen against revolutionary attack.

MME. HERTZENSTEIN FLEES.

Leaves Finland for Berlin Owing to Counter-Terrorists' Threats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Mme. Hertzenstein, widow of the Russian Constitutional Democratic Deputy who was murdered on July 31, has arrived here with her two daughters. One of the girls, who was struck in the arm by a bullet when her father was assassinated, is being treated by Prof. Sonnenburg.

Mme. Hertzenstein says that the threatening letters she received from the Russian Counter-Terrorists forced her to leave Finland for Germany.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION PLAN.

Commission to Draft a Bill for Submission to the Next Duma.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—With a view to submitting to the next session of Parliament a bill for universal primary education, the Cabinet, at a session held on Tuesday, decided that such a bill should be drafted by a special commission. It was also decided that it was indispensable that the number of primary schools should be increased and the salaries of teachers advanced, and for this purpose an additional credit for next year of $2,666,500 was agreed upon. The Council further decided to draft bills concerning the equalization of the rights of peasants with other classes of the population and for the abolition of laws restricting the liberty of education in Poland and the Lithuanian provinces.

The Ministry of Public Instruction submitted statistics showing that there are in the empire 12,736,000 children of school age, of whom only 5,389,000 are receiving primary education. There are less than 90,000 primary schools in Russia. The school budget has been stationary since 1904, at $9,250,000.

OPERATION ON WITTE.

He Telegraphs That He Must Stay Near Frankfort Several Weeks.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—Count Witte, the ex-Premier, underwent an operation yesterday at Frankfort-on-the-Main. It was performed by Prof. Espiss.

A telegram received here to-day from the ex-Premier says that his health was the sole reason for his visit to Frankfort, all rumors of political aims notwithstanding. He will be obliged to remain at Frankfort or in that vicinity for several weeks in order to complete a cure.

MULE BESTED AN AUTO.

Stove In the Engine Box and Kicked Off the Front Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 22.—A mule and an auto hooked up here to-day, and the auto man is laid up for repairs.

Capt. W. D. Wilkerson of the Lexington Bus Line stopped his machine at the Southern Depot to-day, and W. H. Sellers came alongside driving a mule to a milk wagon. He stopped immediately behind the motor car, and went away to deliver some milk.

The mule did not like the smell of gasoline, and kicked off the front seat, and then rearing up played a tattoo on the engine box with his forefeet.

Capt. Wilkerson, seeing the predicament of the machine, ran out, and with the assistance of several men pulled the mule off. Sellers said he would not pay damages because an automobile caused a horse he was driving a few days ago to upset his milk wagon. He applauded the mule.

Capt. Wilkerson had Sellers arrested, and the mule owner was placed under a bond of $100 to answer the charge of injuring private property.

WINE STOPS A WEDDING.

Bridegroom of 75 Got It In His Milk on Wedding Day and Backed Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth L. Bryan, 70 years old, and Daniel De B. Keim, 75 years old, were to have been married this afternoon in Ocean Grove. When the appointed hour arrived the Bryan residence was filled with guests. Mrs. Bryan was dressed in her bridal garments, the minister was on hand, and the wedding breakfast was ready, but the aged bridegroom failed to put in an appearance. To use the intended bride's statement, "The whole thing is of the incarnate devil."

Yesterday when Keim called on his bride-to-be she treated him to a glass of milk in which she had placed a dash of wine. He being a church worker concluded then to break the engagement. He deferred informing Mrs. Bryan until late this afternoon, when he sent her a note to the effect that the wedding was off because of "family objections."

Mrs. Bryan admits putting the wine in the milk, but says it was innocently done.

"In God's sight I am his wife," she said to-night, "for we touched hands on the Bible in the presence of witnesses. It is as pure a case of love as ever was, and will turn out all right."

"POOR," BUT HAD $7,411.

Jay Gould's Old Coachman Dies In a Harlem Lodging House.

In the room in the Gerard lodging house at 2,374 Third Avenue where he had lived for twenty-six years in apparent poverty, William E. Whitaker, 50 years old, died last night of acute kidney trouble. Though he always lived with utmost frugality and in a seemingly hand-to-mouth fashion, when his effects were searched three bank books showing deposits in his name in as many banks to the amount of $7,411 were found.

Whitaker was unmarried, so far as is known, but it is understood that he has a nephew living in Winfield, Conn.

When Whitaker came to this city as a young man he was employed as a coachman by Jay Gould. After some service in that connection he obtained a place, through his employer, on the elevated railroad. He later became a ticket chopper, and presided over the boxes at the Fourteenth Street and Twenty-third Street Stations of the Third Avenue line for nearly a quarter of a century, becoming well known to the patrons. In the strike two years ago he lost his place.

MANY WOUNDED AT BILBAO.

Troops and Strikers Clash—A General Strike to Begin To-day.

BILBAO, Aug. 22.—The Labor Federation has decided to begin a general strike here to-morrow, which means that 60,000 persons will cease work.

The situation is becoming worse. Troops and strikers this evening collided in the market place and at the San Antonio Bridge, and in the conflicts many persons were wounded.

A state of siege has been proclaimed. No newspapers are being published.

The greatest military precautions are being taken here in view of the approaching arrival at Bilbao from England of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria. Troops occupy all the strategic positions.

The King and Queen of Spain left Cowes for Bilbao on Tuesday on board the royal yacht Giralda.

AMERICANS ARE UNWELCOME.

London Financiers Wish We Would Leave Their Market Alone.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—There was a disposition in the discount market to-day to take a gloomy view of the future and prophesy a good many difficulties for the coming Autumn. The basis of this glom to a very large extent was the American outlook, indicated by the unusually free supply of American bills and by the undoubted American yearning for gold.

London financiers quite generally wish that the Americans would leave this market alone for a while.

Pain Fireworks Carnival To-night.

Pain's twenty-eighth annual "Carnival of Fire" will be held at Manhattan Beach to-night. The largest fireworks piece will be the "Destruction of San Francisco," which requires 50,000 square feet for its representation.

Campaign Pictures for New York Roof.

Photographs of District Attorney Jerome and William Randolph Hearst will be thrown on a screen on the New York Theatre Roof next Monday night and every night thereafter, until the show closes for the season. Some new photographs of William J. Bryan will also be shown.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ida Vernon has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske as a member of Mrs. Fiske's Manhattan company.

William H. Crane will open his season at the Garrick Theatre next Wednesday evening in "The Price of Money." Margaret Dale is Mr. Crane's leading woman.

The cast for "The Hypocrites," which will be produced at the Hudson Theatre one week from to-night, includes Jessie Millward, John Glendinning, J. H. Barnes, Richard Bennett, Arthur Lewis, Doris Keane, Helen Tracey, Vira Birkett, and Ada Webster.

Rose Stahl will make her first appearance as a star in "The Chorus Lady" at the Savoy Theatre Saturday, Sept. 1.

Charles Klein, author of "The Music Master" and "The Lion and the Mouse," has signed a contract to deliver a new play to Klaw & Erlanger by Jan. 1.

Lillian Russell's New York season in "Barbara's Millions" will begin at the Savoy Theatre Oct. 8.

Henry E. Dixey will appear in "The Man on the Box" at the Lyric Theatre on Saturday evening.

Lew Fields gave the first performance of "About Town" at Providence last night. It will be at the Herald Square Theatre next Thursday.

Mrs. Bangs Dies at Camp Meeting.

CANAAN, Conn., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Julia A. Bangs, aged 92 years, of New York City died to-day while attending the Methodist camp meeting here. For more than fifty years Mrs. Bangs had been a prominent worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Four sons and a daughter, all of whom reside in New York, survive her.

SCULPTOR WARD WEDS A THIRD BRIDE AT 76

He Married Mrs. R. M. Ostrander Smith a Month Ago.

A SURPRISE TO HIS FRIENDS

After Completing a Statue of Gen. Hancock for Philadelphia, the Veteran Sculptor Will Retire.

J. Q. A. Ward, the veteran sculptor, married his landlady on July 19, and succeeded in keeping the wedding a secret until yesterday. He is 76 years old, and this is his third marriage. Mr. Ward is now planning a long rest at his home in the Catskills, when he gets rid of some of the work which at present confronts him.

The new Mrs. Ward was a widow, Mrs. R. M. Ostrander Smith, with whom Mr. Ward has boarded for six years. With the announcement of the marriage came the announcement that Mr. Ward was about to retire from active work.

At first the sculptor was extremely reticent regarding his wedding. He admitted that he was again married, but declared that there was no reason why he should take the public into his confidence regarding the identity of his wife.

It was in the reception room at his studio, 119 West Fifty-second Street, where the sculptor works ten hours a day, just as he was accustomed to work half a century ago, that he thus declared himself. He was reminded that he was a man of prominence and that many wanted to know about his marriage.

"Not at all, not at all," he said, shrugging his shoulders. "You're wrong there. People are only interested in me because I get married when I am 76 years old. That's the real reason of all this fuss. However, I guess I might as well tell the story now as later.

"I was married for the third time on July 19 by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb at the Collegiate Reformed Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, to Mrs. R. M. Ostrander Smith. Mrs. Smith is a native of Newburg, but she has been living in New York for some years. I have known her for a long time. She is very domestic in her ideas and is a lovely character. Her father was an Ostrander and her mother was a Lefevre, of that old, aristocratic family of Orange County. She was a widow. Her husband was an architect, I believe."

All of Mr. Ward's friends were greatly surprised when they learned of his marriage. His brother, Edward M. Ward, was most surprised of all.

"I did not even know my brother was in the city," he said. "I thought he was in the Adirondacks fishing. Whom did he marry?"

Mrs. Ward was at her home in West Eighty-fourth Street yesterday. She has handsome apartments on the fourth floor with her husband, and is just now very busy getting ready to move. She is somewhat more than 40 years old.

"I have known Mr. Ward ever since I was 10 years old," she said. "My home was at Newburg and his was at Urbana, Ohio. He was married twice before, but his married life was short. His first wife lived about seven years after their marriage, and his second wife but a year and a half. I have been a widow for twenty years. I have a married son who is living in Chicago.

"Mr. Ward had been boarding with me for about six years, and we were great friends, but had never thought of marriage. We were talking over the future, though, and when I told him that I was thinking of going to live with my son in Chicago, he would not consent to my leaving. Now we are married and will spend the balance of our days together. We shall go to the Catskills for the Summer and shall spend the Winters in his studio."

Mr. Ward owns the studio in West Fifty-second Street and the lot on which it stands. The studio was built in 1881. Here he created the masterpieces which brought him fame and fortune. He is now working on a statue of Gen. Hancock for Philadelphia. When it is completed he will undertake no more commissions.

The sculptor was born in Ohio in 1830, and came to New York in 1861 as a pupil of Henry K. Browne. He won preferment at once. He wrought the statue of Washington in Wall Street, and the pediment of the Stock Exchange. Among his other well-known works are the "Indian Hunter" and "Pilgrim" in Central Park.

Mr. Ward's second wife was Miss Julia Devins Valentine. She died about twenty-seven years ago. His first wife was Miss F. Baumer. She died about seven years prior to his second marriage.

YALE "Y" ON A JANITOR.

White's College Course Was "Horseshoeing"—He's Accused of Assault.

Michael White, janitor of 474 West 146th Street, was arrested on Tuesday night by Patrolman Ryan of the West 152d Street Station on complaint of Roundsman Bergman of the Central Park police, who accused the janitor, who is 6 feet 6 inches tall, of having assaulted him with an iron bar and a can of beer.

White, when arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Court, yesterday, wore a sleeveless jersey of Yale blue, with the big "Y" adorning the front, a letter that only members of athletic teams and others who have attained honors in sports at Yale are allowed to wear.

Magistrate Cornell asked him:

"Where did you get that 'Y'?"

"At Yale," said White.

"What course did you take up there?"

"Horseshoeing," replied White without a smile.

Magistrate Cornell then held White, graduate from Yale's horseshoeing class, in $500 bail to keep the peace for six months.

White explained to the court that the janitor of the apartment house across the street from his was an enemy of his. Roundsman Bergman lives in the house mentioned. White alleges that this janitor and the Roundsman are working together.

"PARTICULAR" SARAH HURT.

Favorite Servant of Nurses May Have Fractured Her Skull in Fall.

"Particular" Sarah, the star chambermaid at the Mills Training School for Male Nurses attached to Bellevue Hospital, was severely injured yesterday by falling from the second floor fire escape to the first floor.

"Particular" Sarah's full name is Sarah O'Rourke. She has been employed at the school for some time, and is a great favorite among the nurses. "Particular" Sarah is a sworn foe to dust and dirt, and a patron of order and neatness.

The accident happened yesterday while the nurses were at dinner. She went out on the second story fire escape to shake some rugs. This was the duty of porters employed by the institution, but Sarah was so particular that she attended to it herself.

Sarah lost her balance and fell to the landing below, in view of the nurses at dinner. A dozen of them rushed to her assistance. She was hurriedly put on a stretcher and carried to the hospital. Here she was attended by Dr. Lindsey, who found her suffering from a possible fracture of the skull and internal injuries. She may be mortally injured.

CONDEMNS BISHOP'S ACTION.

Henry Watterson Deals with the Coleman Funeral Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 22.—Commenting on the refusal of Bishop McCloskey to permit the burial of Spalding Coleman with Catholic rites, Henry Watterson, in the Courier-Journal, says in part:

"Broadly speaking, every society, lay and clerical, owes a duty to humanity and decency. The Christian Church may not rise superior to the Christian religion, especially in the matter of its canons relating to the most tender and sacred offices of the daily life of the people, the sacrament of baptism, and the rites of interment and marriage. When it does it commits a grievous wrong alike to the subjects of its discipline and its own character.

"Thus the refusal to permit the funeral of Spalding Coleman, a good Catholic, to proceed after the body had been deposited in the church and the sorrow-stricken family and friends had there assembled, can only be justly described as inconsiderate in the last degree, strangely regardless of human affliction and the holy character of the time and place. Bishop McCloskey is a prelate of recognized authority and a stern ruler, but those who know him will not willingly believe him a man bereft of gentle feeling and humble piety, and these can only ascribe his action to some one of the aberrations of extreme old age, not to any deliberate, well-considered judgment.

"The family of Mr. Coleman have the fullest sympathy of the entire community without regard to creed or sect."

SCHUYLER-LAWYER WEDDING.

Consul General to Roumania Marries Daughter of Washington Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Miss Edith Lawyer, daughter of the late Dr. W. P. Lawyer of this city, was married to-day at noon to Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., of New York City, Consul General to Roumania and Servia and Secretary of Legation at Bucharest. The wedding took place in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Hensey, cousins of the bride.

Bishop Cameron Mann of North Dakota, a cousin of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony in the presence of the relatives of the two young people. The house was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, Bride roses, and white hydrangeas. The bride's attendant was her cousin, Miss Katherine Reed, who acted as maid of honor, and the bridegroom was attended by his brother, Robert Livingston Schuyler of New York. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Charles Schneider of this city.

The bridal gown was of white mousseline, trimmed with point lace and pearls. The bride wore a veil of tulle held with orange blossoms, and carried Bride roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore white and a white picture hat with yellow roses. She carried yellow roses. A breakfast followed the ceremony, after which Mr. Schuyler departed with his bride for New York, where the couple will spend a few days before sailing on Saturday for his new post of duty in Bucharest, Roumania.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Robert Livingston Schuyler, and Miss Julia Livingston, all of New York, came over yesterday for the wedding. Mr. Alexander Britton of this city, a cousin of the bride, entertained at dinner last evening in the Chevy Chase Club in honor of the bride and bridegroom. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Acker, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Hensey, Mr. Harry Reed, and Miss Katherine Reed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation is expected to return from his trip abroad in about three weeks. He sailed in the early Summer.

***

Mrs. Frederic Neilson is at Marienbad taking the cure. She will return in the Autumn. Frederick Gebhard, her brother, has been with her for most of the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Clews and their daughter, Miss Nathalie Clews, who sailed for Europe some weeks ago, have been stopping at Baden-Baden. They will visit several of the spas while abroad.

***

Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and their daughter, Miss May Sands, will return to this country in September. They are now visiting the Dolomites. Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton, her daughter, Miss May Moulton, and Miss Jane Hone Lewis, have also been through the Dolomites. They have lately been in Paris. They intend to sail on Aug. 31 from Cherbourg, having spent the entire Summer in Europe.

***

Mrs. Henry H. Rogers and Mrs. Henry H. Flagler are at the Mount Washington, in the White Mountains.

***

Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson, who spent the Summer abroad, is booked to sail on Sept. 10 for this country. She will join her mother, Mrs. Henry Dimock, at her Bar Harbor cottage on her arrival.

***

H. Cozens Hardy of London has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. Carman Harriot at Saratoga.

***

Dr. Eugene F. Hoyt and his daughter, Miss Ethelwyn Hoyt, of 39 West Fifty-eighth Street, will arrive from Europe Aug. 27 on the Amerika.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Anderson are expected to arrive from Europe on Sept. 11.

***

Miss Martha Beekman is spending the season at Newport with her sister, Mrs. Louis Lorillard.

***

Mrs. William E. Glyn and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster have returned to Newport from their visits to Bar Harbor.

***

Senator Everett W. Colby and Mrs. Colby are occupying a cottage on Bluff Island, at Frontenac, N. Y.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Brokaw and George T. Brokaw are at the Imperial, Narragansett Pier.

***

Miss Gretchen Hoyt is visiting Miss Rosamond Dixey at Tanglewood, Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant have gone to the Adirondacks to spend several weeks.

***

Mrs. John F. McCann, Miss McCann, and Miss Constance Crimmins are at the Mount Washington, in the White Mountains.

SEEKS ICE INDICTMENTS.

Judge Rosalsky Furnishes Evidence to the Grand Jury.

There will be no further action by the Grand Jury on ice matters until next week. Probably nothing more than a brief presentment will be returned then, unless the new evidence which Judge Rosalsky has furnished to the jurors should put an entirely different aspect on the situation.

Judge Rosalsky is known to be strongly in favor of the finding of an indictment, and several remarks that he has been overheard to make to Foreman Karsch indicated that he believed sufficient evidence of criminality had already been supplied. He gave a bundle of papers to the foreman yesterday, and these were said to contain transcripts of evidence taken in a civil suit against the American Ice Company. It was also said that Judge Rosalsky considered their contents of such a character as to remove any doubts as to the propriety of returning an indictment.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

WHO OWES, MISS MUNRO OR MRS. CARTER-PAYNE?

Gas Bill Mentioned on One Side, $30,000 on the Other.

ACTRESS LIKELY TO MOVE

The Rent Bill In the Apartment House Where Both Lived Is All Fixed Up, But—

Broadway now knows what it has suspected for some time—that Miss Norma Munro is at least not the close friend she was of Mrs. Caroline Dudley Payne, whom the public will continue to call Leslie Carter in spite of her recent marriage. The fine apartment house at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, facing Central Park, is owned by the Munro estate, of which Mrs. Henrietta E. Munro, mother of Miss Norma, is the executrix. There formerly lived in lovely peacefulness Miss Norma and Mrs. Carter-Payne, the one having the eastern end of the second floor and the other the western end, with doors between.

It is said that after the coolness that arose following the marriage of the American creator of Zaza these doors were nailed up on the Munro side, and pictures of Zaza and Adrea in the Munro apartments were turned toward the wall. At any rate, on Saturday Henry Bogert Clark of 11 Pine Street, attorney for the Munro estate, got a dispossess writ from the Fourteenth Municipal Court against Mrs. Carter-Payne and entered suit against her for $1,583.52, which included interest up to Aug. 1.

The dispossess notice was duly served on Mrs. Carter-Payne. No one knows what she said. Miss Munro went from the the Fifty-ninth Street apartments just after the marriage so that Mrs. Carter-Payne could not say anything to her. Some of the house attachés say that the actress actually fainted.

The suit was for five months' back rent. Edward Lauterbach, attorney for Mrs. Carter-Payne, said that she owed for only three months' back rent. Mr. Clark said he agreed to take $800, and the three months' rent was settled. But Mr. Clark said yesterday that the actress still owes more than $200 for gas and other supplies, for which a suit has been brought.

Mrs. Carter-Payne's year's lease expires on Oct. 1. Asked if there was any likelihood of the actress getting out of the house at that time, Mr. Clark smiled and said cautiously:

"As Miss Munro's apartments are there, and as she is at least part owner of the house, Mrs. Carter-Payne being only a renter, it is more than probable that Mrs. Carter-Payne will get out."

Although he had not yet brought suit against the actress in the name of Miss Munro in connection with certain money matters, wherein Mrs. Carter-Payne is alleged to owe Miss Munro, Mr. Clark intimated that such suits were prospective.

Mr. Lauterbach, on the other hand, said with some spirit that no demand had been made for the back rent before suit was brought; that his client had hurried to pay every cent she owed as soon as she knew suit had been brought, and that if there was anything now owing Miss Munro herself was the debtor. Employes of Mrs. Carter-Payne declare that Miss Munro owes the actress between $25,000 and $30,000, but they would not say for what or allow their names to be used.

Mr. Clark, however, pooh-poohed the idea that Miss Munro owed Mrs. Carter-Payne anything. Not only are Miss Munro and the emotional actress rather perturbed, but the lawyers in the case are even peevish. Neither Mrs. Carter-Payne nor Miss Munro was in the city yesterday. At least their servants said they were not.

FOR CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

Empress Dowager Plans a Conference of High Officials.

PEKING, Aug. 22.—The Dowager Empress plans to summon a conference of high officials, including several Viceroys, to discuss the adoption of a Constitution.

The Chinese Commissioners who recently visited the United States and Europe, and who have returned from their tours, recommend a gradual change to a Constitutional Government, giving from ten to fifteen years to educate the people to it.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Barometric pressure is lowest over Eastern Colorado and highest on the northeastern Rocky Mountain slope. Local rains and thunderstorms have continued in the Rocky Mountain and plateau districts, Upper Missouri Valley, lake region, and from the Ohio River to the Gulf and Middle and South Atlantic Coasts. Temperatures are about 20 degrees below the seasonal average on the northeastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and are 10 degrees or more above the normal from the Upper Mississippi Valley, over the southern part of the lake region, and the interior of New York and New England.

Unsettled weather with local showers and thunderstorms will continue in areas from the Rocky Mountain districts eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Temperatures will continue low from the northern lake region to the northern Rocky Mountain districts, and will be high during the next two days from the Ohio Valley to the Middle Atlantic Coast.

During Thursday the winds on the New England Coast will be light to fresh from the southwest on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light and mostly fresh southerly; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, light and variable; on the lower lakes, westerly, becoming variable; over the southern part of the upper lakes, variable, and over the northern portion of the upper lakes, fresh northerly.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England—Showers Thursday and Friday; light to fresh southwest winds becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Showers Thursday and Friday; cooler in north portion Thursday; cooler Friday; fresh west winds becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	69	74	4 P. M.	87	83
6 A. M.	68	73	6 P. M.	86	81
9 A. M.	72	78	9 P. M.	79	78
12 M.	82	82	12 P. M.	75	..

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 77; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 78; maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 75 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Vacation Comforts in Men's Summer Apparel at Little Prices

Among the rich bargains in men's Summer suits there's a limited lot of two garment models—just fews of a kind—that have been scaled down from $15 to $9.75.

A downfall of prices on negligee shirts; those that were good at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 are great at 79c.

Wonders never cease—silk bat wing ties that found ready buyers at 50c and 75c are 25c now.

Vogel Brothers
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FATHER O'FLYNN DEAD.

St. Joseph's Pastor Succumbs at Last—Fifteen Years In His Parish.

Father Denis Paul O'Flynn of St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue and Washington Place, died at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the parish house, 138 Waverley Place. He had been ill for about a month, and from the first his recovery was despaired of. Among those present at the end were the Archbishop of Santa Fé, New Mexico; Bishop Cusick, and Mgr. Edwards. Father O'Flynn had overtaxed his strength with the hard work of his fifteen years' pastorate of St. Joseph's, and for the last two years had been far from well. Late in July he was prostrated with heat on his way downtown, and since then had been kept alive only by the unremitting care of his physicians.

To-morrow afternoon Father O'Flynn's body will lie in state in St. Joseph's Church, and at 10 o'clock on Saturday the offices for the dead and a solemn high mass of requiem, with Mgr. Edwards as celebrant, will be sung. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Father O'Flynn was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1847. He was educated at St. Colman's College, Fermoy, Ireland, and then spent two years in study in Paris. He entered Louvain University, Belgium, and got to the degree of Doctor in Theology. Returning to Paris, he was ordained to the priesthood and came to America.

His first appointment was as assistant to Mgr. Edwards, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on the east side. He was then appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Bahama Islands, and established the first Roman Catholic church there. His next appointment was as pastor of St. Mary's Church at Saugerties, N. Y. He was called back in 1891 to St. Joseph's parish, and for fifteen years labored unremittingly among the poor of the Washington Place and Jefferson Market neighborhood.

The church was once one of the most fashionable in the city, but year by year the number of wealthy families attending it has grown less. Father O'Flynn, however, increased its power for good, and at present the number of its attendants is greater than at any preceding period in its history. He, moreover, raised the funds for the building of the parochial school in Washington Place, which 1,800 children attend, and built the rectory on Waverley Place. The esteem in which he was held by all that knew him has been shown by the anxious inquiries made for him during his illness by humbie residents of the Jefferson Market section as well as those living in the fine old houses of Washington Square.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jonas C. Reeve.

Jonas C. Reeve, a builder, is dead at his home, 179 Chadwick Avenue, Newark. He was 91 years old. Mr. Reeve's death was due to a stroke of apoplexy. He had not used tobacco in forty years, owing to an agreement he made with his son William. He told the boy when he found him taking his first smoke that they had both better give up the weed. Mr. Reeve built the Halsey Street Methodist Church, the Hill Street Methodist Church, the South Park Presbyterian Church, and St. Paul's Methodist Church, all in Newark. He leaves two sons.

Dr. A. F. Morris.

Dr. A. Flint Morris of 11 West Sixty-ninth Street died at his country home near Belvidere, N. J., yesterday. He was 38 years old. He had suffered from the effects of an automobile accident, which occurred three years ago. His father is Dr. Theodore Morris of Belvidere, N. J. He leaves a widow and two children.

Earl of Leven and Melville.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Earl of Leven and Melville (Ronald Ruthven Leslie-Melville) died to-day.

Lord Leven was the eleventh Earl, and succeeded his half-brother in 1889. He was born in 1835, and was a son of the ninth Earl. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1892 he was elected one of the representative peers for Scotland, and at the time of his death he was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland.

In 1885 Lord Leven married a daughter of the second Viscount Portman. He leaves four sons and one daughter. The earldom goes to his eldest son, Lord Balgonie, who will come of age next April.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT G. LANE, one of the most widely known educators in the West, died at his home, in Chicago, yesterday after an attack of nervous prostration. Mr. Lane was at one time President of the National Educational Association. He was 65 years old.

HENRY HAUBT, who started one of the first barber's shops in the old town of New Lots, now the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 800 Jamaica Avenue. He was born in Germany in 1838, and had been in business in East New York as a barber for nearly half a century. Mr. Haubt was a member of the Twenty-sixth Ward Board of Trade and was a Democrat and a Free Mason. A son and two daughters survive him.

MRS. VANDERBILT'S ILLNESS.

Resting Comfortably After an Operation In Her Newport Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt was operated upon today at Sandy Point Farm, her husband's country place, for the removal of gall stones. The operation was performed by Dr. William T. Bull and Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York, assisted by Drs. Charles W. Stewart and Douglass P. A. Jacoby of this city.

Shortly after noon the physicians announced that the operation had been entirely successful, adding that it was not a serious one, although the effects of it might not be wholly overcome for a month.

This evening Mrs. Vanderbilt was resting comfortably, and nothing but the best of results are anticipated.

The operation had been contemplated ever since the recent return of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt from Saratoga. Mrs. Vanderbilt has not been in good health for some time past, and a year ago she submitted to an operation which, however, failed to bring permanent relief.

Jay C. Morse Dies In Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Jay C. Morse, at one time President of the Illinois Steel Company and brother-in-law of the late Senator Hanna, died to-day of a complication of diseases, which had made him an invalid for over a year. Mr. Morse was formerly associated with the late Col. J. M. Pickands in a large iron ore and coal business, and amassed a fortune. He married Miss Seville Hanna.

MARRIED.

SCHUYLER—LAWYER.—At Washington, D. C., August 22, by the Right Rev. Cameron Mann, Bishop of North Dakota, Edith, daughter of the late Dr. W. P. Lawyer of Washington, to Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., of New York.

DIED.

BANGS.—On August 21st, Julia A. Bangs, widow of Lemuel Bangs, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Merwin, D.D., in the 92d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and 86th Street, on Friday, August 24th, at 10 A. M.

BROWNE.—At Detroit, Mich., August 21, Duncan Armstrong, beloved son of Dr. W. Horatio and Katherine Armstrong Browne.

BUNKER.—Suddenly, in Amsterdam, Holland, on Aug. 1, 1906, Margaret R. A. Bunker, wife of William Bunker and daughter of the late John T. Agnew of this city.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday morning, Aug. 25, at 11 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

CLARK.—My Darling Dorothea, in her tenth year, beloved daughter of Nathan E. Clark and the late Hattie Clark.

Funeral Friday morning at 10 o'clock from 1,211 Madison Avenue; special train at N.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower; Call Money Rates 3@6 Per Cent.

Realizing and Higher Money Rates Depress Prices—Exchange Lower.

The reactionary tendency of prices in yesterday's stock market represented, doubtless, the cooling of speculative ardor in the face of a second day of 6 per cent. money and the marking up of time funds for practically all maturities to the same rate. It is one thing to pay 6 per cent. for money with which to purchase stocks that can be sold immediately to a clamorous public, but it is quite another thing to pay that rate for accommodations when the public is too busy making money in its own way to find anything attractive upon Wall Street's counters, or when, at best, only a few prospective customers are pricing the goods. A situation of this kind calls for a market exactly like yesterday's. Profit taking upon stocks bought earlier was carried to the point where the selling exhausted the immediate buying power, this resulting in rather general losses throughout the list of active stocks, but at the same time certain issues, in which any manifestation of strength has its full influence upon sentiment, were made active and strong at advancing prices. The United States Steel shares, particularly Steel common, and the Hill stocks, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, were apparently cast for this part yesterday, and fulfilled their purpose, Steel common by a maximum rise of over 2 points on a volume of over 400,000 shares, and Great Northern and Northern Pacific by extreme gains of 10 points and 4 points respectively. In the final hour of trading, when weakness was general, the Steel shares lost nearly a point of their earlier advance, Great Northern lost 8 points and Northern Pacific 6 points, the last-named stock closing at a decline of 2 points for the day. Realizing sales in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were again heavy, although the selling was rather delicately adjusted to the buying, final losses in each instance falling within small fractions. The day's trading fell some 425,000 shares under that of Tuesday.

To offset the absorption of funds involved in the heavy stock market speculation under way for a week, there was put out here yesterday, through international banking houses, a large amount of foreign funds, and upon the further fall in the foreign exchange market, following continued firmness in money rates, local bankers were actively engaged in figuring upon importations of gold, although any engagements in the current week are unlikely, owing to the meagreness of the supplies in London. A further pronounced fall in foreign exchange must occur before inroads can be made upon the gold holdings of the Bank of England. On Monday, however, heavy consignments from South African and other points are looked for in London, and if present conditions continue to prevail in our money market the bulk of this should be obtained by local bankers. It is well understood that Secretary Shaw will not aid an import movement at this time. The banks continued to lose to the Sub-Treasury, the total gain to the Government institution since the compilation of the last bank statement amounting to $4,872,000. Continued inquiry for time money on the part of brokerage houses was again reported and a rate of 6 per cent. was established for practically all periods, under the urgency of this demand. Outside of the varied performances in the stock market and developments in the money situation, there was little in the news of the day to interest financial markets, although some attention was paid to reports regarding the "Hill ore deal," these forming a sort of arithmetical progression day by day; to the statement of the accepted iron authority that August records are going by the board, and to the general heaviness of European markets, that of Paris being affected by rumors of approaching changes in the Russian Bank.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Coal Co.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad.
Terre Haute Light & Traction Co.
DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Kendall Gold Mining Co.
ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Butte & Boston Mining Co.
Central Foundry Co.

WABASH MEETING CALLED.

Stockholders to Meet on Oct. 22 to Act on $200,000,000 Stock Issue.

Formal notice was given yesterday to the stockholders and debenture bondholders of the Wabash Railroad of the special meeting to be held on Oct. 22 at Toledo, to act on the proposed issue of $200,000,000 of refunding 4 per cent. bonds and on increases in the company's common and preferred stocks.

The proposed increase in the preferred stock is $16,500,000, which will raise the preferred issue from $24,000,000, the amount now outstanding, to $40,500,000. The common is to be increased by $81,500,000, which will raise the total authorized issue of common stock from the present figure of $78,000,000, of which $38,000,000 is outstanding, to $159,500,000.

These increases are greatly in excess, especially in the case of the common stock, of the amount needed to retire the debentures, according to the terms agreed upon between the debenture bondholders and the Wabash Railroad. It was pointed out yesterday that the proposed increases will raise the total authorized capital stock to $200,000,000, which is the amount of the proposed issue of refunding 4 per cent. bonds. This arrangement is in keeping with the laws of some of the States through which the Wabash passes, which require that the bonded indebtedness of a railroad shall not exceed the amount of its authorized capital stock.

The call for a special meeting, issued yesterday, does not set forth in detail the terms upon which the debenture bonds are to be retired. An additional circular is to issued to the stockholders later, in which it is expected that the full details of the plan for the retirement of the debentures will be set forth. These terms, it is generally understood, are 70 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. bonds, 50 per cent. in Wabash preferred, and 50 per cent. in Wabash common for the present debenture B bonds, with a possible allowance of an additional amount of securities in lieu of the new securities being underwritten, provided the underwriting clause in the original understanding between the railroad and the debenture bondholders is omitted from the final agreement.

Grain Broker a Bankrupt.

William H. Martin of 66 Broadway, an ex-grain broker of Chicago, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $33,000 and nominal assets of $12,525. All the debts were contracted in Chicago, principally from 1902 to 1905. There is only one New York creditor, A. Montgomery, Jr., for $5,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 22, 1906. 1,554,060
From Jan. 1, 1906. 187,090,370
Corresponding date last year. 164,210,403

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
19⅝	20	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Co.	19⅝	20	19½	20	+ ¼
48⅝	49	500	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	48½	48⅝	48½	48¼	+ ¼
107⅛	107⅞	115,000	*Amal. Copper Co.	108½	109½	107⅝	107⅞	+ ⅛
24½	25½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	25	25	25	25	–1
40⅝	40¾	4,700	Am. Car & F. Co.	40	40⅝	40	40½	+ ⅛
101	101½	200	*Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	...
32¾	33¼	400	Am. Cotton Oil	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
245	250	400	Am. Express	248¼	248¼	247	247	–5
7	7⅜	100	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7	7	7	...
28½	30	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	30½	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
77½	77¾	10,300	Am. Ice Securities Co.	78½	79	77⅝	77¾	– ⅞
41½	42	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	42	42	42	42	–1
70	70½	6,700	*Am. Locomo. Co.	70⅝	71¼	70	70	+ ¼
112½	113	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	– ⅛
60	70	100	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	62	62	62	62	+2
158½	158½	59,600	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	160½	162	158½	158⅝	–2⅝
117½	117⅝	400	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	118¼	118¼	117½	117¼	– ⅝
113⅝	114⅞	1,800	Am. Steel Foundries	10⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
45½	46	700	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	45½	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ⅜
140¼	140½	14,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140⅝	142	140	140¼	– ⅝
100	101	600	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	101	101	100¼	100¼	– ⅝
37½	38	2,150	*Am. Woolen Co.	38	38	37½	37½	– ½
103	103½	418	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103¾	104	103½	103½	– ½
269½	270	47,900	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	268	274	267¾	270	+1
101½	101⅝	61,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101⅜	102½	101	101⅜	– ⅞
100½	100¾	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100⅝	101	100¾	101	– ⅛
145	147	1,300	Atlantic Coast Line.	147	147⅝	147	147	–1
117⅝	117⅞	10,086	Baltimore & Ohio.	118⅜	118½	117⅝	117⅞	– ⅜
77½	77⅝	9,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77⅝	78½	76⅜	77⅝	– ⅝
16	16½	200	Brunswick City	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	– ⅛
168⅜	169	1,900	Canadian Pacific	169¼	169¼	168½	168⅞	– ⅝
39½	40⅛	2,700	Central Leather Co.	40	40⅝	39½	39⅝	– ⅝
102⅛	103	100	Central Leath. Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	– ¼
61	61⅛	3,700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	61¼	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	– ⅛
18⅞	19	1,000	Chi. Great Western.	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	– ¼
77½	78	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	77½	77⅞	77½	77½	– ⅜
190¾	191	23,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	191	192⅞	190⅜	190⅝	– ⅞
...	...	6,220	Chi., Mil. & St. P. rts.	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	– ⅛
212	214	1,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	212	214	212	213	+1
207⅛	207½	2,525	Chi. & Northw.	208½	208½	207	207½	...
235	239	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	235	235	235	235	–4
180	185	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	181	181	181	181	–3
14½	16	300	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15½	15½	15	15½	...
96	97	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	97	97	97	97	– ½
57¼	57½	54,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	59⅜	61	56⅞	57½	–1¼
37⅞	37½	300	Colorado & Southern.	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝	– ⅛
70	71	200	Col. & South. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	– ¼
20	20¼	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	– ¼
139½	139⅞	1,300	Consolidated Gas	139½	139⅞	139½	139⅝	– ¼
19⅞	19⅞	400	Corn Products Ref.	19⅞	19⅞	19¼	19¼	– ⅝
217	220	1,900	Delaware & Hudson	220½	221¼	218	218	–4
500	620	100	Del., Lack. & West.	500¼	500¼	500¼	500¼	–19⅝
44¼	44⅝	1,600	Denver & Rio Grande.	44½	44½	44	44¼	– ½
94⅞	95	100	Detroit United Ry.	94¾	94⅝	94¾	94⅝	– ⅛
60⅞	61⅛	2,900	*Distillers Securities.	62¼	62¼	61	61	–1
18½	18⅝	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	– ⅛
45	45⅛	20,600	Erie	45⅝	46⅛	45	45⅞	– ⅛
77½	78	300	Erie 1st pf.	78	78	77½	77½	– ⅛
71	71½	100	Erie 2d pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	– ⅛
96⅞	97	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	97	97	97	97	– ½
168	169½	700	General Electric	169½	169½	169	169½	+ ½
319½	321	29,700	Great Northern pf.	317½	327½	317½	319½	+1½
42	43½	1,400	Havana Electric	44	44	43	43	–2
96	98	100	Hocking Valley pf.	96	96	96	96	...
84	...	14	Homestake Mining	86	86	86	86	...
174⅜	175¼	600	Illinois Central	175½	176	175¼	175½	– ⅛
37	37¼	765	Interbor.-Met	37	37	36¾	36¾	– ⅜
78	78¼	400	Interbor.-Met. pf.	78	78¼	78	78¼	+ ¼
19	19½	500	Internat. Paper Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
50	50⅜	1,600	Internat. Steam Pump.	49	50⅜	49	50⅜	+ ⅜
85	87	400	Int. Steam Pump pf.	86	86½	86	86½	+ ½
30	31	1,050	Iowa Central	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	– ⅛
52⅜	53¼	200	Iowa Central pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
28½	29½	700	Kansas City South.	29½	29½	29¼	29½	...
59	59½	1,600	Kansas City South. pf.	59	59¼	59	59¼	+ ⅛
60¼	61	300	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	61¼	61⅜	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅛
149¾	150¼	21,300	Louisville & Nash.	150	152½	150	150	– ⅝
21	21¼	200	Mexican Central	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	– ⅜
156	156½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	156	156	156	156	–1
35½	36	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	36	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	– ⅛
70⅞	71½	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	70⅞	71¼	70⅞	71⅛	...
96½	96⅞	10,400	Missouri Pacific	97	97¾	96⅝	96⅝	+ ¼
79	79½	3,200	*National Lead Co.	80	80⅜	79	79	–1
102	104	100	*National Lead Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	–1½
42¼	42⅝	600	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	42	42	42	42	+ ½
141½	142	6,550	New York Central.	143	143¾	141½	141½	–1⅝
67½	68½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68¾	68⅝	68	68	– ⅝
194½	197¼	6	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196¾	196⅜	196¾	196¾	...
47⅜	47⅞	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	48¾	48⅜	47½	47¾	– ⅜
91¾	92	4,700	Norfolk & Western.	92½	92⅝	91¾	91¾	– ¾
93¾	94	100	North American	94	94	94	94	...
213	213½	40,800	Northern Pacific	215	219½	213	213½	–2
130	132	200	Pacific Coast	127	130½	127	130½	–3½
38¾	39	1,200	Pacific Mail	38½	39½	38½	39	...
141½	141⅝	94,372	Pennsylvania R. R.	142	143½	141½	141⅝	– ⅜
43	45	500	Peoria & Eastern	43	43	43	43	–1⅝
82	83	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	82	82	82	82	+ ½
106½	109¼	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ½
54½	54¾	3,200	Pressed Steel Car.	53¾	54⅜	53¾	54⅜	+ ⅝
54½	55	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
100	100¼	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
138⅝	138¾	147,900	Reading	141	142¾	138⅝	138⅝	–2½
92½	93	300	Reading 1st pf.	93	93	93	93	+1
91	94	100	Reading 2d pf.	94	94	94	94	–1
30⅜	31	12,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	30	31½	29⅜	30⅜	+1¼
100⅜	101	5,450	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	101⅛	101⅜	100⅝	101	...
27⅜	27½	7,600	Rock Island Co.	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	– ⅛
65½	66	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	66⅞	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞	– ⅛
45½	46½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	– ⅜
24½	24⅝	1,200	St. Louis Southw.	24½	25	24½	24⅝	...
56½	56⅞	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57	57	57	57	– ⅝
79	79½	1,500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	79½	79½	79	79¼	– ⅛
89½	89¾	76,950	Southern Pacific	90¼	90¾	89⅝	89½	– ¼
118	118¾	200	Southern Pacific pf.	118¼	118¼	118	118	– ⅛
38¼	38⅜	10,100	Southern Ry. ext.	38½	38⅞	38¼	38¼	– ⅝
99⅝	100¼	180	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	100	100	100	100	...
34¼	35	3,500	Texas & Pacific	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅞	– ⅛
80	84	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	84	84	84	84	+ ¼
31	33	100	Tol., Rys. & Light.	32	32	32	32	– ⅛
33¼	35	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34¾	–1
51	53	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	54	54¼	51	51	–4
115	115½	500	Twin City R. T.	115⅞	115⅞	114½	115	+ ½
8⅞	9¼	500	*Union Bag & P. Co.	9	9	9	9	+ ½
181⅝	181¾	184,700	Union Pacific	181½	184½	181½	181⅝	– ¼
66	67	1,100	United Rys. Invest.	65	66	64	66	...
72¼	73	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	73	73	72½	73	– ½
47¾	48½	1,000	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	47⅜	48½	47½	48½	– ½
91	91⅞	300	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	+ ½
124	130	130	U. S. Express	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	–1⅝
35	35¾	700	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	36	36¾	36	36¾	– ⅛
75½	76¼	600	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	75	76	75	76	+1½
46¾	47½	800	U. S. Rubber	47⅛	47⅜	46½	47	– ⅛
107	108¾	400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	107	108½	107	108¼	–1½
45⅝	45⅞	342,200	U. S. Steel.	44½	46⅝	44½	45⅜	+1⅛
107⅝	107¼	35,900	U. S. Steel pf.	106⅞	108½	106⅞	107¼	+ ¼
39½	40	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	39½	40	39½	39½	– ½
108¾	109¼	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	109½	109½	109½	109¼	...
43	46⅜	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	44½	44½	43½	45¼	–2½
59	61	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅝	+ ½
20¼	20⅜	500	Wabash	20½	20⅜	20½	20½	– ⅜
46½	47	1,600	Wabash pf	46½	47½	46½	46½	– ⅞
300	305	100	Wells-Fargo Express.	301	301	301	301	+1
91	92	100	Western Union Tel.	91½	91½	91½	91½	– ¼
23½	26¼	400	Wisconsin Central	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	– ½
51	51½	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	–1

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all dates from ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $509,023,830; balances, $9,816,810; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $715,202.

The local banks have lost $4,872,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $296,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points lower, at $4.8440, sixty days at $4.8150, and cables at $4.8485. Commercial bills were $4.80¾@4.81⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.22½ less 5-64 for long and 5.19⅜ less 5-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅜ less 1-64 and 94 11-16 less 1-64; guilders, 40.04.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10@15c premium. St. Louis—25@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Consolidated California & Virginia sold at 1.10@1.15, 1,000 Comstock bond at 12, 1,000 Diamondfield at .49, 500 Golden Anchor at .65, 200 Jim Butler at 1.10, 500 May Queen at .27, 200 Mexican at 1.10, 300 Ophir at 3.90@3.95, 300 Portland at 1.20, 150 Tonopah Extension at 6.25.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparison being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N.Y. Equiv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87⅛	...	...	...
Consols, account	87 9-16	...	...	...
Anaconda	14	272½	269	+ 3½
Atchison	105⅛	102½	102½	– ⅛
Canadian Pacific	174½	169½	169½	...
St. Paul	198	192	190¾	+ 1¼
Erie	47½	46	45⅞	+ ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	81½	79	78¼	+ ⅝
Illinois Central	181½	175¾	176	– ¼
Louis. & Nash.	156	151½	150¾	+ ¾
N. Y. Central	147½	143	143¼	– ¼
Pennsylvania	73½	142½	142¼	+ ⅜
Reading	73	141½	141¾	+ ¼
Southern Pacific	93¾	90⅞	89⅞	+ 1⅛
Union Pacific	188	182½	181⅞	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	46	44⅛	44⅞	...
U. S. Steel pf.	110½	107¼	107¼	...

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	0	Esperanza	3	8	3
Tomboy	1	5	0	Dolores	1	18	3
El Oro	1	10	9½	Stratton's Ind.	0	5	8

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Money was in good supply but dearer in the market to-day. Discounts were firmer owing to the prospects of dear money on the Continent and in the United States.

On the Stock Exchange the reaction which set in yesterday made further progress under the lead of Americans. Quotations were lower in all directions, the chief influences being the disturbances in Cuba and the dear money fears abroad. Realizations were noticeable among holders of consols and home rails, while foreigners were affected by the indifference of Paris. Russians were weak. Cuban and Havana issues were flat on the insurrection in Cuba.

Americans started dull and lower, the overnight decline in Wall Street inducing realizations here, which continued until the receipt of the New York opening prices, when the market hardened, and after some good business closed firm at well above the lowest quotations of the day.

Kaffirs were heavy. Copper shares were in good demand, especially Amalgamated. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted to-day at 103¾.

Bar silver steady at 30 13-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.05; Lisbon, 2.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive and prices generally were weak in sympathy with Russians, which declined, owing to rumors of approaching changes in the State Bank.

Russian bonds of 1904 were quoted at 472. The private rate of discount was 2⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 67½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was depressed upon yesterday's fall in Russian securities on the Paris market and the set-back in Wall Street. Pennsylvania dropped 2 points, Canadian Pacific 1 point, and Baltimore & Ohio nearly 1 point. Russians were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange has listed $1,030,000 additional River & Gulf Division first mortgage 4 per cent. thirty-year coupon bonds of 1933 of the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.

The Hackensack Meadows Company has borrowed $119,000 for sixty days from the New Jersey Terminal Dock and Improvement Company to supply funds for the continuance of the work of reclaiming the meadow land property of the company between Jersey City and Newark.

The stockholders of the State Bank have ratified the increase in the capital stock of the institution from $100,000 to $1,000,000, transferring the requisite sum from net profits to capital, according to the agreement entered into when the bank was admitted to the Clearing House. The next statement of the bank to the Clearing House will show capital $1,000,000 surplus $500,000. Last week's statement gave capital $100,000 and net profits $1,442,900.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Upward Movement Shows No Sign of Slacking.

Chicago Subway Advances Two Points with Heavy Trading, but Recedes at the Close—Gains General.

Chicago Subway was the dominating factor in a market yesterday which, though sales were smaller than on the previous day, showed no let-up in the general advance which has followed the upward movement on the big Exchange. The trading in this stock amounted to 15,900 shares and the price rose rapidly 2 points, from 53½ to 55½, dropping before the close to 54½, which made the net gain for the day 1 point. In the industrials the interest was transferred from the Mercantile Marine shares to American Writing Paper preferred and Havana Tobacco. The former sold 2,400 shares from 26 to 27½, closing at 27¼; the latter 2,100 shares from 19⅝ to 20¼. Mackay Companies common sold 1,200 shares between 74 and 74¼, but lost the gain, closing even with the opening.

Among the mining shares, British Columbia Copper continued the upward movement begun earlier in the week, touching 10 after an opening at 9⅝. The close was at 9⅞ after sales of 8,000 shares. The greatest activity was in Cumberland-Ely, which sold 10,000 shares between 7⅞ and 8¾. With the exception of fractional declines in Butte Coalition, Nevada Consolidated, Utah Apex and Micmac, the entire list made substantial gains.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
100	Am. Can.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
700	Am. Can pf.	60½	60¾	60½	60¾	
2,400	Am. W. P. pf.	26	27½	26	27¼	
100	Cent. Foundry.	5	5	5	5	
100	Gugg. Exp. Co.	284	284	284	284	
2,100	Havana Tob.	19¾	20¼	*19	20¼	
800	Int. Mer. Mar.	11	11½	11	11½	
800	Int. M. M. pf.	29¾	30	29½	29½	
1,200	Mackay Cos.	74	74¼	74	74	
300	Mackay Cos. pf	72¾	72⅞	72¾	72⅞	
500	Manhat. Tran.	3	3	3	3	
50	Otis Elevator.	55	55	55	55	
8	Otis Elev. pf.	100	100	100	100	
17	Standard Oil.	610	610	607	607	

RAILROADS.

15,900	Chicago Sub.	53½	55½	53½	54½
6	No. Sec. stubs.	250	250	237½	237½
50	Seab. Co. 2d pf	57½	57½	57½	57½

MINING STOCKS.

600	Boston Cop.	29	29	28½	28½
8,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9¼	10	9⅞	9⅞
800	Butte Coalition	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1,100	C. C. & G. Tun	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
500	C.C. & G.T. pf	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
10,000	Cumb.-Ely M.	7⅞	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝
300	Dolores, Ltd.	9	9	9	9
3,010	Dom. Cop.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

United States Steel common sold yesterday at 46⅝, the highest quotation that has been made for it since the bear market of 1903. The highest point reached last January was 46¼.

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Up to a certain point the leaders of a bull market will keep faith with the public, not through motives of philanthrophy, but because by so doing they create confidence and increase their following. Thus, important movements are advertised beforehand, one after another, and predictions made after the close of one session are redeemed before the close of the next in a perfectly irresistible manner. Nearly everybody knew before the opening yesterday that Steel common was scheduled to have an advance, and the demonstration took place as advertised. It was a little late in getting under way, which served to make the performance all the more impressive. In the forenoon the stock sold as low as 44⅝. Gradually it worked up until around 2 o'clock it stood at 45⅞, which was the high point reached in the preceding session. There the real business began. From 45½ to 45⅞ the trading increased steadily in volume, and when the price touched 46 Steel common had the middle of the stage. It took more than 41,000 shares of stock to advance the price from 46 to 46⅝. There was 33,700 shares reported at 46, the stock coming out in blocks of 1,000 to 6,000 shares all at the one price, and then, when the supply at that figure had been cleaned up, there came a block of 7,500 shares at 46⅛. It went on up with only one or two-eighth reactions until it touched 46⅝, from which price it fell back 1 per cent. to 45⅝. It closed at 45¾, showing, however, a net advance of 1⅛ per cent. The bull element hoped to see it close at 46 or better and was disappointed when, on a much smaller volume of trading than had occurred on the advance across 46, it fell back below that figure.

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As the most ponderous body in the whole market, Steel common bulls laboriously. It is subject to the law of gravity, which is to say that it declines more easily than it advances. To put Steel common up 2 points, especially when such an advance takes it into new ground, requires the expenditure of more manipulative energy than would be needed to move almost any other stock 6 or 8 points. The initiative in any such performance must come from the so-called big interests. In this instance it came largely from the Morgan people. It was reported also that H. Clay Frick was taking part. The Gates crowd appeared prominently in the demonstration. Some assistance might have come also from the Standard Oil contingent. The bulls evidently wanted all the assistance they could get, to judge from the number of prominent men who were invited to participate. Some of them received their invitations by telephone. They were told that it was a blind pool, and that the inspiration came from Morgan sources.

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The Morgan following appears to understand that Steel common may be regarded as a 4 per cent. stock from this time forward. The next dividend declaration, it is asserted, will be at the regular rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

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The effect of the Steel demonstration upon the general market, or, more correctly, perhaps, the market's response to that demonstration, was curious and unexpected. The preferred stock, to begin with, remained almost unmoved. Even while Steel common was advancing on furious trading, the general list showed symptoms of reaction, and as soon as Steel common ceased to advance and began itself to react, the general list broke sharply, American Smelting, Reading, Pennsylvania, the Harriman stocks, and Amalgamated Copper leading. A rise in Steel common had been looked forward to as a thing that would broaden and stimulate the market. A tardy general response, as when the market stood still while Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were advancing wildly a few days ago, could have been understood, but a general weakening of prices in the face of the Steel demonstration was not easily explained. Bulls declared after the close that the letting down of prices was in the nature of a "scoop," but if the bull leaders had been planning a "scoop" for the last hour you would naturally suppose that they would have postponed the movement in Steel common.

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Abrupt changes of complexion in such a market as this are often as misleading as they are inexplicable. When an excited speculation is in progress such changes are both frequent and puzzling. An exhibition of acute weakness at the closing one day is no clue to what kind of opening to expect the next. The tightening of time money yesterday probably induced a lot of selling by traders, both for long and short account, but a slight relaxation to-day or the announcement of gold engagements would probably cause these same sellers to take back their stocks pell-mell.

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The market is very erratic. Prices change 1 per cent. while your back is turned to the tape. Differences of ½ per cent. between sales, even in the most active issues, call for no comment. The Hill stocks were monuments of strength in the forenoon yesterday. Great Northern advanced 100 points by leaps and came down 8; Northern Pacific advanced 4 and afterward declined 6. One of the reasons for the advance in the Hill stocks had been the imminent announcement of the ore deal, and that also was one reason for the advance in Steel common, so it was said; but while Steel common advanced the Hill stocks declined. But this is what optimists call carping criticism. Who on earth can account for fluctuations from hour to hour? Nevertheless those very things bespeak an erratic and feverish market. Orders either to buy or sell at the market are often executed 1 per cent. from the last quotation reported on the tape, and the only way you can be sure of getting a stock you want to buy or selling a stock you want to dispose of is to make your orders "at the market."

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In 1901 Mr. Harriman was chiefly instrumental in causing a bull panic through the Northern Pacific corner. Last week he gave Wall Street a bear panic.

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It is impossible to estimate, and scarcely possible to imagine, the amount of money that has been lost on the bear side of the market in the last seven weeks. Some very rich men have been crippled. A number of professional operators got badly hurt. But, more than this, a large percentage of the office public had been trading on the short side, and its losses were enormous. The head of a very large old commission house said yesterday: "We had more short accounts on our books seven or eight weeks ago than at any previous time in my memory, which goes back many years, and how many do you suppose we have left? Just one. If our books represented an average condition, and I fancy they did, the office trading element must have been badly worsted on the bear side. I don't recall anything like it. Many of these old-out bears, in fact, all who could, have switched around to the bull side. Since the elimination of the office short interest, however, the buying power has come very largely from a fresh public. There is another thing without parallel in my experience. I have never seen so sudden an influx of the public as in the last few days. People have been carried away with the idea that the corporations have begun to distribute vast hidden assets to their stockholders, and they are buying stocks for that reason. Men that we hadn't seen for years, and many that we never saw before, have been coming in to buy stocks."

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The psychological effect of the Union Pacific dividend is all that could have been desired or hoped for. Wall Street is in a state of mind to believe anything. "If they could do that," men say, referring to the Union Pacific dividend, "they can do more." If there is one idea more prevalent than another it is that the financial powers who have created the present market, succeeding at least in reaching the public, will go just as far as they can with their bull campaign. It is incredible, you hear, that they will stop here. What is to prevent them from increasing other dividends, as in all probability they will, notably the Pennsylvania and the Atchison disbursements, or from bringing out deals that will inflame the speculative imagination? Everybody admits that the object is ultimately to make a wholesale distribution of stocks, but nobody cares about that. Stocks can be distributed, people believe, only on rising prices, and the big interests have simply got to keep it up, now that they have gone so far. Such is the reasoning you hear applied to the market on almost every hand.

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There is one fact about the market which has nothing to do with any other fact, and it is that a thing cannot continue long at high pressure, whether it is a race horse, a steam yacht, or a stock market. When you whack a thing up to the topmost tension the whole strain falls upon the weakest part. "Why," somebody says, "the truth of that is perfectly obvious. Tell us something else." But often in Wall Street it is the obvious thing that folks dismiss from mind.

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Some of these big interests who began at the latter end of March and continued during the first fortnight of April to accumulate stocks heavily for a Summer campaign on the bull side are able now for the first time to see over the top of their stuff. The panic, if it could be called such, which followed the San Francisco disaster completely upset their plans at the time, but most of them have been made effective in the last few weeks, and here is a market on which these folks, and they so desired, could sell a great many stocks. "But they will go further," nearly everybody says, and in all likelihood they will go further and succeed if nothing happens, but the risks are big. A non-participating operator who was asked the other day if it were not a pretty desperate campaign replied: "But it was a pretty desperate situation."

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Banking interests who have not participated in the bull campaign have taken advantage of it to unload securities with the utmost satisfaction.

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It must have caused Mr. Hill a good many sleepless moments to think that he was making a market on which Mr. Harriman could dispose of the Union Pacific's holdings of Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific at a tremendous profit. Selling of this origin has been in evidence on every advance of the Hill stocks. It would relieve the market of this scale selling to have the holding company take over what remains in the Union Pacific treasury. Then the Hill followers would expect to see the predictions of 400 for Great Northern and 250 for Northern Pacific made good in short time. There is now a very sprightly feeling in the Hill camp, coming from the belief that such a holding company will be formed, and that then the real value of the Hill stocks will be permitted to show in the market.

MONEY RATES STIFFEN.

64 Per Cent. Paid for Loans Over the Year—Hope of Gold Imports.

Demands upon the money market incidental to the present great activity in the stock market resulted yesterday in an advance in call money to 6 per cent. bid for all periods from ninety days to seven months. In cases of loans made on all industrial collateral as high as 6¼ per cent. was paid for over the end of the year. Call money was also lent as high as 6 per cent., although 5 per cent. was the ruling rate for the day's loans.

This strengthening of the money market had been very generally expected because of the great activity in the stock market, which it was recognized would in all probability put more or less strain upon the money market, particularly in view of the low condition of the reserves of the New York City banks. The advance in time money rates was one of the factors which contributed to yesterday's reaction in stocks. As an offset to present high interest rates the hope was held out that the New York City banks might be able to replenish their reserves next week by engagements of gold abroad. There was some difference of opinion, however, among bankers on the subject of our being in a position to command the gold which is expected to arrive in the London market on Monday next.

Foreign exchange rates eased off further yesterday in response to the higher rates for money, demand sterling receding to 4.8435. One factor in depressing exchange was sales of finance bills which were put on the market in considerable quantity. The supply of exchange from this source added to the commercial bills which have been coming into the market in large volume, was sufficient to lower exchange, notwithstanding the purchase of remittance to cover the cost of stocks which have been sold back to this country during the recent upward movement.

The opinion was expressed yesterday that many of the interior banks are likely in the near future to appear as borrowers in the New York market. It was pointed out that the interior banks have put out a very large amount of money on time in New York because of the firmness in money at this centre, and that when these banks need money for crop-moving purposes they will have to get back some of the money which they have lent here by obtaining temporary loans from the New York banks. A number of Western banks, however, appear to be still placing money in this market, report being received yesterday of the purchase of commercial paper here for the account of Western banks.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$190,152,414
Gold coin and bullion	110,087,554
Gold certificates	42,281,460
Silver coin and bullion	4,757,863
Silver certificates	6,751,783
United States notes	9,781,222
Treasury notes of 1890	29,946
National banknotes	10,754,744
Total receipts this month	40,119,643
Total receipts this year	92,418,406
Total expenditures this month	34,860,000
Total expenditures this year	100,473,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$568,984,889
Silver dollars	479,817,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,159,000
Total	$1,055,960,889
General fund	192,182,092
Deposits in National banks	94,208,588
Philippine Treasury	4,555,539
Awaiting reimbursements	87,714
Current liabilities	100,972,729

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	12⅞	13¼	Moon Anch.	2⅝	3
Banner	3¼	3⅝	M. Gibson	6	7½
C. K. & N.	6	10	Nevin	3½	4
C. C. Con.	5¾	6	New Haven	2	3
Dante	3⅝	5½	Old Gold	2¾	2⅞
Elkton	46	47	Pharmacist	4¼	4½
El Paso	49½	50	Portland	125	135
Findlay	71	72	Rose Maud	3¼	3⅝
Gold Dollar	8¼	8½	Rose Nicol	2½	2⅝
Gold Cycle	55	90	Sample	9¼	9½
Sovereign	6⅞	7½	United Gold	9½	10
Jackpot	5⅜	5¾	Vindicator	93	96
J. Johnson	5½	10	Work	15¾	16
Lexington	3¼	3¾			

THE COTTON MARKET.

The Trading Was Less Active Yesterday with Irregular Fluctuations.

FORECAST FOR COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eastern Florida, and Western Florida—Local rains Thursday and Friday; light variable winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western Texas—Local rains Thursday and Friday.

Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Tennessee—Showers Thursday and Friday, cooler Friday.

The cotton market was considerably less active yesterday, and fluctuations were narrower and irregular, with the close barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 250,000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
Aug.	...	...	...	8.76@8.80	8.80
Sept.	8.91	8.95	8.88	8.87@8.89	8.91
Oct.	9.10	9.15	9.03	9.05@9.06	9.08
Nov.	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.11@9.13	9.13
Dec.	9.18	9.24	9.13	9.15@9.16	9.17
Jan.	9.27	9.33	9.22	9.25@9.26	9.25
Feb.	...	...	...	9.30@9.32	9.32
March	9.39	9.41	9.32	9.35@9.36	9.36
April	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.36@9.38	9.38
May	9.43	9.47	9.40	9.41@9.42	9.41

The local spot cotton market was quiet and unchanged; mid-upland quoted 10.10c; mid-Gulf 10.35c. Sales for consumption, 309 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows:

Memphis quiet, unchanged, at 9¾c, sales 75 bales; New Orleans steady, unchanged at 9⅞c, sales 585 bales; Charleston quiet, unchanged at 9¼c, no sales; St. Louis dull, unchanged at 10c, no sales; Galveston firm, unchanged at 9⅝c, sales 1,593 bales; Mobile dull, unchanged at 9½c, no sales; Savannah steady, unchanged at 9 5-16c, sales 720 bales; Norfolk steady, unchanged at 9¾c, sales 256 bales; Baltimore nominal, unchanged at 10c, no sales; Augusta quiet, unchanged at 9⅝@9¾c, sales 335 bales.

Receipts at the ports and interior points yesterday, compared with the same day last week and last year:

Ports.	Yes'day.	Last Wk.	Last Year.	Pres. Stock.
Galveston	6,491	2,451	4,242	32,767
New Orleans	771	485	701	19,769
Mobile	24	169	...	3,986
Savannah	557	1,434	1,638	21,602
Charleston	124	19	106	4,931
Wilmington	...	6	7	421
Norfolk	547	892	383	6,567
Baltimore	..	..	..	3,917
New York	..	..	..	88,569
Boston	..	17	304	2,860
Philadelphia	..	..	8	1,945
Various	..	..	..	679
Total	8,514	4,973	7,384	188,013
INTERIOR.				
Augusta	140	290	1,125	7,764
Memphis	5	5	579	6,606
St. Louis	66	100	399	5,252
Cincinnati	66	100	399	5,252
St. Louis	245	637	702	16,108
Houston	3,945	1,470	2,769	24,863

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—A change in sentiment regarding Spring wheat conditions explained the weakness in wheat late yesterday. The market started out firm and higher, on rains in the Northwest and a belief that the crop had been more or less injured by recent extreme heat. An increasing movement of new wheat in that quarter, however, of exceptionally fine quality dispelled the rumor of crop damage, and prices gradually eased off in the afternoon, until at the close they were ⅝@¾c under the previous night. Various private crop reports and some estimates from the Northwest were all against the theory that wheat had received any serious damage from bad weather. The Minneapolis market, which started out firm and higher, sold off rather sharply later in the day. Stocks at that point have decreased 875,000 bushels in the last four days. Foreign markets continue to favor the bear side, and at Berlin showed 1½ marks decline for the day, while Budapest was 10 points down. The Liverpool market showed ¾@1½d decline, but was again indifferent along export lines, and only about 10 loads were reported on export account. The primary movement consisted of 633,000 bushels, against 621,000 bushels last year. There was another interesting movement from the seaboard, aggregating 662,000 bushels wheat and flour. A private cable reporting locusts in Argentina failed to have much effect.

CORN.—This market also started out with a fair advance and good bull support on the idea that the crop in Kansas and Nebraska was suffering from heat and a lack of rain. After holding steady most of the forenoon it gave way sharply on reports that cooler weather and possibly rain would be along in a day or two. Increasing country acceptances and the break in wheat also had an effect. The Liverpool market closed ¼@⅜d higher, but there was no export business reported. Interior receipts amounted to 534,000 bushels, against 713,000 bushels the previous year, while seaboard clearances were 91,000 bushels. The cash market in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 57c, elevator, and 56½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 62c, and No. 2 yellow, 61c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
September	79¾	78⅜	78⅝	79¼
December	82 7-16	81½	81½	81⅞
May	85¼	84¼	84¼	84⅝
Corn—				
September	56½	56	56½	56¼
December	53	52⅛	52⅝	53

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
September	71⅞	70¾	70¾	71⅞
December	75	73½	73⅞	74½
May	79	77⅞	78	78⅝
Corn—				
September	48⅝	48	48¼	48⅝
December	44½	43⅞	44	44¼
May	45⅝	44¾	44⅞	45
Oats—				
September	30	29⅝	29⅝	29¾
December	31½	30½	30⅝	31
May	33¼	32⅞	33	33½
Lard—				
October	8.67	8.65	8.67	8.67
January	7.85	7.82	7.82	7.87
Ribs—				
October	8.72	8.67	8.70	8.75
January	7.25	7.20	7.20	7.25
Pork—				
October	...	...	17.00	17.05
January	13.50	13.45	13.45	13.50

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day, were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Cable Consolidated	44c.	44c.	44c.
480 Crucible Steel	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
375 Crucible Steel pf	80⅞	80	80
10 Fireproofing	7½	7	7½
85 Independent Brewing	15¾	15¾	15¾
360 Mfrs. L. & H.	31½	31½	31½
300 Mitchell Company	5¾	5¾	5¾
130 Ohio Fuel	38	38	38
100 Ohio Tonopah	30c.	30c.	30c.
110 Pittsburg Brewing	30⅝	30½	30½
60 Pittsburg Brewing pf	50	50	50
30 Pittsburg Coal pf	57¼	57¼	57¼
100 Pittsburg Con.	23c.	23c.	23c.
50 Pittsburg Plate Glass	112½	112½	112½
100 Sewer Pipe	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
2,770 Tonopah Extension	6¾	6¼	6½
720 U. S. Steel	46½	45	46½
1 U. S. Steel pf	107	107	107

BANKS.

10 Iron City Trust	120½	120½	120½

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—Incorporated to-day:

Economy Specialty Company, New York, (machinery;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Archibald Douglas, T. Ludlow Chrystie, Horace I. Brightman, New York.

The Conribo Manufacturing Company, New York, (hardware;) capital, $5,000. Directors—George Ackerler, Jakob Weisser, Ralph Sachers, New York.

Hazfiro Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—William Borstein, Max Lorber, Paul Stern, New York.

"Berner-Schachter Drug Company," Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Samuel Berner, Isidore W. Held, New York; Marcus A. Schachter, Brooklyn.

Buffalo Gum Case Company, Alden; capital, $25,000. Directors—John H. Jones, W. A. Van Brocklin, Alden; W. B. Grandison, Buffalo.

George W. Levy Building Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—George W. Levy, Charles L. Greenhall, Morris B. Arnold, New York.

The Pneumatic Cleaner Equipment Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Stales D. Tompkins, George W. Cobb, Jr., New York; T. W. Kloman, Brooklyn.

Lawrence Bostwick Manufacturing Company, Phelps, (cream separators;) capital, $40,000. Directors—H. H. Buell, Akron; E. L. Vezina, W. J. Brown, Canandaigua.

Samuel Glauba, Incorporated, New York, (hardware;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Edward M. Hyans, Robert Raubetschek, Alfred Schottlander, New York.

Dixie Construction Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Nathan Jacobs, Isaac L. Klebau, Louis Klebau, New York.

D. Vella Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Andrew Vella, G. Vella, Rosa Vella, New York.

Novelty Buffet Company, Rochester, (automatic restaurant;) capital, $25,000. Directors—F. E. Fitch, C. S. Goodfellow, D. F. Lewis, Rochester.

The Valcour Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—T. A. McCarthy, T. F. Mulligan, George J. Gillespie, New York.

Folding Hay Rack Company, Forest Lawn; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. W. London, Rochester; Thomas R. Wright, Claude B. Wright, Forest Lawn.

Mutnick & Jacobs, New York, (rags and clippings;) capital, $14,000. Directors—Louis Mutnick, Max Mutnick, Louis Jacobs, New York.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

All Records Outdone in Many Lines of the Iron Market.

The unprecedented activity in the iron and steel industries is thus commented on in The Iron Age:

The iron market continues to outdo all August records, and in some lines all records of whatever month. For example, the leading producer booked 200,000 tons of wire products in the first seventeen days of August. So far as large interests are concerned all their resources will be used to prevent runaway prices or any feverish scramble for pig iron and finished material. The United States Steel Corporation's policy is neither to bid up such raw materials as it buys nor to beget excitement by asking premiums for early shipment of anything that it sells.

The advance in pig iron prices has been carried further into the past week, and the buying for 1907 has broadened. Comparatively little iron, either Northern or Southern, can now be had for delivery this year, and yet there is no such frantic call for spot iron from consumers with bare yards as characterized the situation in 1902, for example.

British pig iron markets have advanced in response to conditions in Germany and the United States.

Rail orders are again coming in on a liberal scale, and Cuban and other outside inquiry is accumulating. A Southwestern line is in the market for 25,000 tons, and in the past week 33,000 tons was booked for 1907 delivery. Light rails have advanced $1 a ton.

Structural mills are filling up, the principal contract of the week being 34,000 tons of steel for the new Manhattan bridge.

The tin plate mills are being pressed for deliveries.

The $2 premium on steel bars asked by one Pennsylvania interest reflects the strong condition in that market, but an official advance is not imminent. Western iron mills are asking $1 advance, following half way the recent action of the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

Wire mills in spite of unprecedented sales are in no hurry to mark up prices.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal, for both spot and future delivery, made recessions of 7s. 6d. in the London market yesterday in comparison with the prices of the previous day. The closing prices were: Spot, £84 7s. 6d.; futures, £84 5s.

Pig tin closed firm at £183 for spot and £183 17s. 6d. for futures. Lead was a shade firmer at £17 3s. 9d. Spelter was unchanged at £27. Iron warrants were easy at 53s. for standard foundry and 53s. 6d. for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday, for spot delivery, compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	$18.75	..	$18.75	..
Electrolytic	..	$18.50	..	$18.50
Castings	18.25	..	18.25	..
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Lead	5.75	..	5.75	..
Tin	41.00	41.35	41.20	41.50

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1906.

Impl Jap Govt 6s sterling loan
24,000 100½
1,000 100⅝
4½s sterl loan
1,500 91⅞
35,000 91⅝
1,000 92
10,000 91⅞
4,000 92
30,000 91⅞
7,000 92
4,000 91⅞
2d series
1,000 91½
4,000 91⅛
2,000 90⅝
Jap Imp Gov Kuhn Loeb temp ctfs for 4% sterling loan
2,000 83¾
3,000 83½
Rep of Cuba 5s
2,000 106½
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 91
Am Ice Securi 6s
1,000 93½
Am Tobacco 4s
12,000 77½
1,000 77⅝
1,000 77¾
20,000 77⅞
36,000 78
5,000 78¾
10,000 78⅝
46,000 78⅞
50,000 79
6,000 79⅛
12,000 106
4,000 106¼
2,000 106⅜
5,000 106⅝
50,000 106⅝
6,000 106⅞
4,000 106⅞
2,000 106⅞
8,000 106
46,000 106⅛
2,000 106
100,000 105¾
11,000 106
20,000 105¾
55,000 105¼
adjustment 4s
5,000 95½
stamped
2,000 93
A, T & S F warrants for subs 1st instal 25% paid conv 4s
1,000 105½
21,000 105¾
10,000 105
Atl C L, L & N col 4s
10,000 93
B & O gold 4s
1,000 103¼
14,000 103½
1,000 103
So Wn div 3½s
3,000 90⅝
pr lien 3½s
5,000 94½
1,000 93⅞
B R T ref conv 4s
5,000 93⅜
4,000 94
Can So 1st 5s
5,000 100¾
Cen Branch Ry U P 4s
1,000 90
Cen of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s stamped
20,000 90
3d inc 5s
2,000 89
Cen Leather 5s
5,000 99⅛
Cen Pac gtd 4s
10,000 99⅜
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 117
C & O gen 4½s
1,000 107⅝
Chi & Alt R R 3s
2,000 80¼
C, B & Q joint 4s
20,000 98⅜
20,000 98⅝
1,000 98⅛
13,000 98⅞
4,000 98⅛
Ill div 4s
15,000 102
C & Erie 1st 5s
1,000 116⅞
C, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s
5,000 93⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
2,000 78⅜
Cin, I, St L & C 4s
10,000 100⅝
C, C, C & St L, C, W & M 4s
1,000 98
Col Indus 5s
8,000 77
5,000 76⅝
80,000 77
20,000 76½
4,000 76⅞
6,000 76⅞
1,000 77
2,000 77
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 74½
Con Gas Co conv deb 6s
30,000 140
Consol Tob 4s
5,000 77⅞
Del & Hud conv 4s
30,000 109
Dist Sec Cor 5s
10,000 87½
31,000 88
2,000 88½
Erie 1st gen 4s
3,000 90
2,000 89½
Erie conv 4s
55,000 106
10,000 106½
5,000 106
Inter-Met 4½s
8,000 85
25,000 84¾
5,000 84⅞
6,000 84½
4,000 84⅞
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 83
L S & M S deb 4s
50,000 100¼
10,000 100
L & N col tr 4s
10,000 97½
Met St R ref 4s
8,000 84
Mex Cen con 4s
20,000 77½
10,000 77
Mex Cen 2d inc
2,000 16
5,000 15½
Milwaukee Gas 4s
2,000 94
M, K & T 2d 4s
2,000 87½
Mo Pac trust 5s
20,000 105¼
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
65,000 92½
15,000 92⅝
23,000 92½
25,000 92¼
10,000 92⅜
17,000 92¼
L S col 3½s
1,000 88½
N Y Dock Co 4s
13,000 95
N Y, O & W ref 4s
4,000 102
Nor & W con 4s
3,000 101¼
Nor Pac 4s
2,000 104¼
Nor Pac gen 3s
5,000 76¼
Penn gtd 4½s
1,000 106
Penn conv 3½s
10,000 102
1,000 101
1,000 101¼
1915
20,000 96
500 96⅜
2,000 96½
64,000 96⅛
3,000 96
31,000 96⅛
2,000 96
1,000 96⅛
36,000 96
Peo & E inc 4s
10,000 73
1,000 73½
Reading gen 4s
15,000 89¼
St L, I M & So gen 5s
2,000 114½
Riv & Gulf 4s
1,000 94
2,000 93½
St L & San F R R refunding 4s
1,000 82⅞
St L Southwestern con 4s
10,000 77
1,000 77½
San An & A P 4s
27,000 86⅞
3,000 87
Sil Sp, O & Gulf 4s
1,000 97¼
So Pac 1st ref 4s
56,000 96⅜
55,000 96¼
So Pac 4s
30,000 92½
Tenn C I & R gen 5s
2,000 97½
Tol & O C 1st 5s
1,000 113
2,000 113½
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit-sharing 5s
3,000 95½
Un Pac 1st 4s
3,000 104
5,000 104¼
3,000 104⅜
5,000 104⅝
1,000 104½
registered
2,000 103
16,000 103¼
U S Steel Cor sk'g fund 5s
100,000 98¼
2,000 98⅜
10,000 98½
3,000 98⅜
2,000 98½
15,000 98⅝
1,000 98½
3,000 98⅝
4,000 98½
registered
6,000 98¼
Wab deb B 6s
50,000 81½
10,000 81¾
10,000 81½
Wab Pitt Ter 2d
2,000 38
10,000 35¾
8,000 36
2,000 36¼
West Maryl 4s
2,000 84½
West Shore 4s registered
1,000 104½
West Un fund & real est 4½s
2,000 103

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am Ice deb 6s 1¼
Am Tobacco 4s 1¼
Dist Sec 5s 1
M, K & T 2d 1

N Y, O & W ref 4s 1
Peo & East inc 1½
Sil Sp, O & Gulf 4s 1½
Tol & O C 1st 2

DECLINED.

Cen Br U P 4s 3
Cent of Ga 2d inc stamped 1⅞
Met St ref 4s 2

Total sales Aug. 22, 1906 $2,267,000
From Jan. 1, 1906 473,406,800
Corresponding date last year 708,808,200

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—	1906.	1905.	1904.
Mileage	684	684	684
2d week Aug.	$80,283	$69,109	...
From July 1	488,655	413,518	...
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
2d week Aug.	16,654	19,030	18,143
From July 1	100,599	95,606	64,293

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were disposed of at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

1 share Consolidated Gas Company, $100, 140¾.

2 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 190½.

$1,000 Consolidated Gas Company, New York, 6 per cent. debenture bond, due 1909, coupons January and July, 139¼.

$150 Consolidated Gas Company, New York, 6 per cent. debenture bond, due 1909, coupons January and July, bond script, 141½.

$1,000 Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bond, due 1924, coupons May and November, 105½.

$10,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, (extension and improvement,) mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1930, coupons February and August, $1,000 each, 108¾.

$3,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, (Wheeling division,) first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1928, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 109¾.

$3,000 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1993, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 101¼.

$15,000 Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1946, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 90½.

$1,000 Utah Central Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1917, coupons April and October, 91½.

200 shares Chicago & Alton Railroad common old stock carrying July 1, 1906, dividend, $100 each, 179.

100 shares Dominion Securities Company, 50 cents per share.

25 shares Luna Park Company, $100 each, 51.

15 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 400.

100 shares Fidelity Development Company common, $100 each, 93.

50 shares Fidelity Development Company preferred, $100 each, 93½.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105¼	Int. Power	51	52½
2s, c., 1930	104⅝	105¼	Jol. & Chi.	175	..
3s, r., 1918	103½	104	Kan. & M.	67	70
3s, c., 1918	103½	104	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80	81
3s, 1918, sm.	103½	..	K. & D. M.	10	15
4s, r., 1907	103½	104	K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104	K. C. & Pitts.	76½	79
4s, r., 1925	130	131	Lacl. Gas	..	105
4s, c., 1925	130	131	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
D. C. 3-65s	115	..	L. E. & W.	32	35
Philip'ne 4s	109	..	L. E. & W. pf.	84	88
Adams Exp	260	..	L. & W. C.	50	60
Alb. & Sus	244	..	Long Island	64	70
Ale. & W.	145	..	Man. Beach	5	7
A. A. C. pf.	90	..	Man. Elev.	148	150
Am. B. S.	24	25	Md. C. pf.	90	..
A. B. S. pf.	83	88	Met. St. R.	106	110
Am. Coal, ex div.	160	190	Mich. Cent.	190	200
A. C. O. pf.	92½	93½	M. & St. L.	69	72
Am. D. Tel.	25	40	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	95
Am. G. Twine	6	7½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	170	174
Am. L. Co.	19½	21	N., C. & St. L.	142	145
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	4½	Nat. Bis.	67½	68
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	27½	28	Nat. B. pf.	115½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for St. Nicholas Avenue Property—West Forty-second Street Leases—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

J. G. Bassman has sold for a Mr. Lissner the five-story double apartment house 406 St. Nicholas Avenue, 25 by 100.

Sale of West 95th Street House.

F. Gouget has sold for Charlotte J. Holzappel to E. C. Fisher the five-story brownstone dwelling 64 West Ninety-sixth Street, 20 by 100.8.

Louis Becker has leased for Mrs. J. S. Campbell the two-story dwelling on the south side of 200th Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, to a Mrs. Mulligan.

Lease on West 42d Street.

George A. Bowman has leased for William G. Bosworth to the Crawford Shoe Company for a term of ten years the store and basement at 103 West Forty-second Street; also, for a term of years, the first loft in the same building to a millinery establishment.

East Twenty-eighth Street Deal.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Frederick C. Zobel to John W. Chatterton 122 and 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, old buildings, on plot 40 by 98.9.

Brody, Robinson & Co. have resold for H. Cooper to J. Miller the five-story tenement 341 East Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 25 by 100.

Woodcock & Britt have sold 274 West Twelfth Street, a five-story brownstone flat, for C. Siemers to Jennie Levitsky.

Operator Sells on 116th Street.

S. Lefkowitz has sold 451 and 453 East 116th Street, a six-story double tenement, 46 by 86.

J. G. Bassman has sold for John Bannen the three-story dwelling 105 East 114th Street, on lot 16 by 100.

Jacob Weinstein has sold to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber 1,773 and 1,775 First Avenue, southwest corner of Nineteenth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50.8 by 100; also, to Simon Wolk 70 East 127th Street, a three-story building, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Charles B. Gumb has bought from Samuel Holober, through Herzog & Cohen, 207 East Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Broome Street Parcel in New Hands.

Held & Lichtenstein have sold for Wechsler & Posner to Louis Bachrach the property 254 Broome Street.

New Flats Sold on Dawson Street.

Brody, Robinson & Co., in conjunction with Jacob Leitner, have sold for John McGowan to H. Cooper two of the row of eight new apartment houses on the east side of Dawson Street, near Longwood Avenue. The buildings are five stories high, each on plot 40 by 100.

Marks & Jervis have sold for I. Wolski 1,036 Tiffany Street, a two-family frame house, on lot 25 by 100.

William Loeb & Co., as brokers, have sold the two-family flat 1,421 Clinton Avenue, adjoining Crotona Park, on lot 25 by 100.

Bronx Deal on Third Avenue.

Henry H. Dreyer has resold to John C. Lankenau the five-story flat, with stores, on plot 40 by 100, at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and 174th Street.

J. Harris Jones has sold to Louis Troh 56 Lind Avenue, one of a row of two-family houses recently completed.

Building Activity for Queens.

Supt. Carl Berger of the Bureau of Buildings in Queens has issued during the past few days 59 permits for new buildings in that borough, the aggregate cost of which was estimated at $266,975. These figures are in keeping with the phenomenal record made during the past four or five months—a record that has not been equaled by any other borough in the city. The total number of permits for the several wards was as follows: First Ward, 16 permits, $66,300; Second Ward, 12 permits, $48,400; Third Ward, 3 permits, $20,900; Fourth Ward, 21 permits, $116,675; Fifth Ward, 2 permits, $5,700.

Purchase at Southampton, L. I.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn has sold for Charles Coster to Loyal L. Smith the 27 acres of land known as the Cyrus Field Judson property on the Shinnecock Hills, Southampton, L. I.

Deal for Tract Near White Plains.

Marcus Rosenthal has bought from Samuel Ellis his farm of eighty-six acres, with dwelling, barns, &c., about a mile and a quarter northeast of White Plains. The property adjoins both the Knollwood and the Century Country Clubs. Solomon Friedenberg and Samuel Goodman were the brokers.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

62d St, 337 East, n s, 279 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100.5, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to John Bozzuffi..... $7,400

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

128th St, 14 West, s s, 165.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William H. Kleinker 13,375

128th St, 18 West, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11, three story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to M. I. Gibson..... 13,200

126th St, 175 West, n s, 50.8 ft e of 7th Av, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Jane Connor..... 15,975

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

111th St, s s, 25 ft w of 2d Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 50x87.11; M. S. Bachmil of 82 Rutgers St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $110,000.

127th St, 79 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x86.11; S. Wolk of 3 East 106th St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

66th St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, for two six-story brick flats, 45x87.5; Rockmore & Kramer of 35 Nassau St, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $92,000.

67th St, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, for two six-story brick flats, 45x87.5; Rockmore & Kramer, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $92,000.

Fort Washington Av, w s, 3,344.4 ft n of 181st St, for a one and one-half-story frame dwelling, 21.9x26.10; C. K. G. Billings of 193d St and Fort Washington Av, owner; G. Lowell, architect; cost, $2,000.

170th St, s e corner of Morris Av, for six three-story brick dwellings, 20x83; George H. Jacob of 527 West 149th St, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $54,000.

179th St, s s, 80 ft e of Morris Av, for a three-story brick dwelling, 20x50; George H. Jacob of 527 West 149th St, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $14,000.

Webster Av, n w corner of 198th St, for a two-story frame hotel, 48.2x89.9; Harrington & Stafford of 227 Willis Av, owner; Michael J. Galvin, architect; cost, $15,000.

177th St, s e corner of Crotona Parkway, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 122.7x87; Rosa and Jerry Altieri of 1573 Fulton Av, owners; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $160,000.

152d St, n s, 305 ft w of Avenue B, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x60; Charles Laumeister, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $5,000.

Bryant Av, e s, 300 ft s of Jennings St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x57.6; John H. Bauer of 446 East 148th St, owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $3,200.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Delancey St, 174, to two five-story brick tenements; Greenstein & Meyers of 230 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av, 500, to ten-story brick apartments; Berkshire Apartment Association, premises owner; E. S. Hewitt, architect; cost, $5,426.

Broadway, n w corner of 52d St, to a three and six-story brick hotel; Posada Realty Company of 259 West 34th St, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $5,000.

30th St, 23 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. R. Winthrop of 120 Broadway, owner; Heppon, Koen & Huntington, architects; cost, $35,000.

69th St, 13 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. J. W. Minturn of 62 Washington Square, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $30,000.

81st St, 507 to 515 East, to a five-story brick tenement; Greenstein & Meyer, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $10,500.

Washington Av, s w corner of 178th St, to a one-story brick church, 60x97; Tremont Methodist Episcopal Church, premises, owner; Gillespie & Carroll, architect; cost, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 22.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 75th St, 52.2 x irregular; Century Realty Company to Crawford-Bradley Company, (mtg $150,000) 100

BROOME ST, s w corner of Ridge St, 55x41.6; Isidore Cuba to Max Rosenthal and others, (mtg $58,000,) recorded 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 89th St, 125.11x irregular; Albert Forsch to Barstein Realty Company.... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 89th St, 125.11x irregular; Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, to Albert Forsch, (mtg $850,000) 280,050

COLUMBIA ST, w s, 150.11 ft s of Stanton St, 25.7x100; Isidor Wexler and others to Benjamin Schwartz, (mtg $45,000) 100

DELANCEY ST, n s, 25 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100; Harry Schiff and others to David Stoff, (mtg $29,500)..... 100

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, s s, 292.2 ft w of Liston Place, 25x136; Mary A. Costello to Frederick Pistone..... 100

GRAND AV, s e corner of 164th St, 119.6x100; Carl Rathemacher, executor, to Frederick Braun..... 15,000

GREENE ST, w s, 150.8 ft n of Waverley Place, 25x87.6; George W. Lamert to S. P. Nelson..... 9,100

LAFAYETTE ST, e s, Lot 133, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x85; Mary O'Leary to Georgiana McDonough..... 1

LEWIS ST, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Benjamin Schwartz to Jacob Wolf, (mtg $29,300)..... 100

LOT 301, map of part of Schieffelin estate; The Brownhill Company to A. Shatzkin & Sons, (mtg $437.50)..... 1

LOT 44, map of Fairmount, 50x100; Alice Titus to Walter E. Andrews..... 100

LOT 535, map of Van Nest Park; Louis Nathan to Marcus Nathan 100

LOT 520, map of Van Nest Park; John C. Feehan to Jacob Weinberger and another, (mtg $2,800)..... 100

LOTS 140 to 143, 2d map of Neill estate; Charles H. Graham to Frederick W. Fieder, Jr. 100

LOTS 140 to 143, 2d map of Neill estate; Frederick W. Fieder, Jr., to Domestic Realty Company 100

LORILLARD PLACE, n e corner of 187th St, 90.3x98; Tony Gallam to Joseph Tesora, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

MANHATTAN ST, n s, 163.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Walter F. Peacock to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 163d St, 25x100; Carl Rathemacher to Frederick Braun 6,000

MAGENTA AV, n s, 336 ft e of White Plains Av, 25x93; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Charles Lipschitz..... 100

MONROE ST, s s, 112.6 ft e of Clinton St, 25x99.4; Julius Israel and others to Isidor Mexler and another, (mtg $28,000) 100

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 164th St, 97.10x110; Carl Rathemacher, executor, to Frederick Braun..... 16,000

ORCHARD ST, e s, 65.9 ft s of Broome St, 21.9x60; Julius Shulman and others to Harry M. Stoff, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

PARK AV WEST, 4,447, 18x93.6; Donato Laporta to Giuseppe Baldo..... 100

PARK AV, w s, 209.6 ft s of 182d St, 18x99.10; Walter F. Baker to George F. Ruckh and another, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

RIGA ST, 37 West, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Nathan Goltz to Michael Kramer, (mtg $22,000)..... ....

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 131.10 ft s of 168th St, 46.4x irregular; William Farrell to William Eckenfelder..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 195, 29.6x82.11; Joseph Schrier to Joseph Schmertz and others, (mtg $20,000) .....

ST. ANN'S AV, 133, s s, 25x90; Ester Rosner to Antonia Seekamp, (mtg $17,000) 400

TINTON AV, s w corner of 169th St, 80.2x59.8; George Laemmle to William Danzeisen, (mtg $26,000) 100

THOMPSON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Broome St, 114.10x100; Golde & Cohen to Elias A. Cohen, (mtg $86,000,) rerecorded.. .....

WEST END AV, s e corner of 105th St, 20.9x90; John H. Higgins and others, trustees, to William B. Quaintance... 47,500

WALL ST, n s, 124 ft e of Forest Av, 19.8x—; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to John Savandllix..... 50

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, n e s, 256 ft w of 6th Av, 22x97; Bedford St, n e corner of Commerce St, 25x75; Mary C. Russell to Charles W. Millard and others, trustees..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 75 ft s of line between Lots 56 and 57, map of Morrisania, part of Lot 56, 119.11x irregular; Harris Bernstein to John Davis, (mtg $19,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,733 and 1,735, 19.8x100; Jacob Weinstein, afortl, Haber and others. 100

2D AV, 1,889, 25x96; Samuel Schwartz to Joseph Schwartz, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

8D AV, 2,228, 25x100; Bayard Tuckerman and another, trustees, to John H. Degelman 100

2D AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x100; Samuel Grede to Nathan Lubetkin, (mtg $23,000) 100

8D ST, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 31x irregular; Jacob Safran to Sarah Goldstein, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

8D ST, 84 East, 25x100.6; Morris Silverman to Louis Jaffe and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

11TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Ignatz Reich and others to Leo Bickel, (mtg $13,000) 100

11TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Leo Bickel to Sigmund W. Barasch, (mtg $33,250)..... 1

12TH ST, s s, 320.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Louis Cashman to Max Goldberg and another (mtg $39,500)..... ....

12TH ST, n s, 264.6 ft e of 2d Av, 25x103.3; Moses Morris to Kahman Sadowsky, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

24TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9; Margaret Munan to Pasquale Lauria and others, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

52D ST, n s, 115 ft w of Avenue A, 20x43.3x—x40; Michael Werner to Barzilla G. Bean, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

52D ST, n s, 114 ft w of Avenue A, 25x43.3x—x40; Barzillai G. Bean to Maria R. Werner, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 388 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Dora H. Heinsohn to Joseph H. Austen, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

94TH ST, n s, 300.4 ft n w of Central Park West, 19.8x100; Annie Davis to Samantha M. Newville, (mtg $17,000) 100

94TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, 128x100.8; Germania Life Insurance Company to Gustavus A. Becker, (mtg $247,500) 1,000

95TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100; Joseph Dobken to Julius Gorden, (mtg $45,535) 100

113TH ST, 542 West, 18.9x100.11; Standard Operating Company to Matilda Leerburg, (mtg $20,000)..... ....

113TH ST, 540 West, 18.9x100.11; Standard Operating Company to Henry Leerburger, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

113TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Morningside Av West, 65x100.11; Paterno Brothers to Josephine Bonne, (mtg $100,000)..... 100

140TH ST, 873 and 875, n s, 340 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 80x95; Cornelius Daniels and others to Sadie Mayer, (mtg $71,500) 100

164TH ST, s e corner of Morris Av, 25x100; Carl Rathemacher, executor, to Frederick Braun 4,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and others to John T. Willets; Lexington Av, n w corner of 110th St, due July 2, 1911... 45,000

ANDREWS, Walter E., to Alice Titus; Lot 44, map of Fairmount, due April 1, 1913 1,000

ANDERSON, Henry S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 60th St, 101 East, 21.6x100.5, due as per bond.... 44,000

ARCH REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Mary A. Balfe and others; Lots 15 to 18, Block 472, map of subdivision of land of Isabel T. Perry, due Feb. 15, 1907, 6 per cent..... 67,500

AUSTEN, Joseph H., to Eva E. Muller; 77th St, s s, 388 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 6,000

AVERILL, Cornelia K., to Charles R. Wendt; 41st St, n s, 160 ft w of 8th Av, 40x99.11 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BECKER, Gustave A., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 178 ft w of West End Av, 62x100.8, due as per bond..... 119,000

BECKER, Gustave A., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 94th St, s s, 110 ft w of West End Av, due as per bond. 128,500

FREEDER, Frederick W., Jr., to Charles H. Graham; Lots 140 to 143, map of Neill estate, due Aug. 15, 1910..... 17,500

BENAIM, Abraham J., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 53d St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5, 5 years..... 18,500

BROWN, John, and another to the Rockland Realty Company; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 145th St, 99.9x149.6, prior mtg $115,000, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 7,500

BOHEMIAN REALTY COMPANY to German Savings Bank; Avenue A, w s, 70.4 ft s of 71st St, 25x100, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

BRANN, Frederick, to Carl Rathemacher, executor; Grant Av, s e corner of 164th St, 119.9x100, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

BRANN, Frederick, to Carl Rathemacher, executor; Morris Av, n e corner of 163d St, 25x100, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,600

BRANN, Frederick, to Carl Rathemacher, executor; Morris Av, s e corner of 164th St, 25.4x100, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,520

BRANN, Frederick, to Carl Rathemacher, executor; Morris Av, s w corner of 164th St, 97.10x110, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,600

BONNE, Josephine, to Paterno Brothers; 115th St, n s, 85 ft w of Morningside Av West, 65x100.11, prior mtg $100,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

CHARACK, Samuel, and another to Jacob Siris and others; Cherry St, 384, Scammel St, 45 and 47, prior mtg $51,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

CARLSON, Charles M., to Charles Deltner; Lot 406, map of Van Nest Park, due Jan. 1, 1910..... 3,500

CRAWFORD-BRADLEY COMPANY to Century Realty Company and another; Broadway, s e corner of 75th St, 52.7x193.9, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 85,000

DAVIS, Annie, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 94th St, 25 West, due as per bond..... 17,000

DEGELMAN, John H., to Bayard Tuckerman and others, trustees; 3d Av, 2,238, 25x100, 4 years..... 37,000

DALLER, William E., and another to Isaac Metzger; Walton Av, e s, at n s of 165th St, 24x irregular, prior mtg —, due July 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 40,500

GOLDBERG, Max, and another to Louis Cashman; 12th St, 522 East, 25x103.3, installments 7,000

GELBER, Joseph, to Samuel Eckstein; Stanton St, 126, 22.6x98.2, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

GOLDE, Samuel, and another to Louis Golde and another; 2d Av, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x100, 5 years..... 28,000

GREENE, Anna E., and another to Jacob Janso; Perry Av, w s, 910.4 ft s of Old Road, 25x100, 3 years..... 5,500

HABER, Morris, and others to Jacob Weinstein; 1st Av, 1,733, 25x100; installments, 6 per cent..... 9,000

HABER, Morris, and others to Jacob Weinstein; 1st Av, 1,735, 25.8x100, installments, 6 per cent..... 19,000

HERSCHHORN, Charles, and another to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Columbus Av, s e corner of 85th St, 102.2x40, 5 years..... 100,000

JAFFE, Louis, and another to Morris Silverman and another; 3d St, 54 East, 25x100.5, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

LARDOLA, Francesco, to Henry Elias Brewing Company; 2d Av, 2,184, 19x100, demand 500

LEERBURGER, Henry, to Standard Operating Company; 113th St, s s, 306.3 ft e of Broadway, 18.8x100.11, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LUBETKIN, Nathan, to Samuel Golde; 2d Av, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x100, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

MARKOFSKY, Hyman, to Josef Steiner; 2d Av, w s, 75.6 ft s of 106th St, 25.3 x73, 3 years..... 1,800

MULQUEEN, John N., to Ernest R. F. Serfling; part of Lot 129, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 600

MEISTER, Isaac, to Louisa De G. zCoppola; Hamilton St, 38, 27x96.6, prior mtg $15,000, due as per bond.. 2,500

NEVILLE, Samantha M., to Annie Davis; 94th St, 35 West, 19x100.8, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent. 5,500

PODESZWA, Adam, to Helen Le R. Pearsall; w ¼ of Lot 361, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

QUAINTANCE, William B., to John H. Higgins and others, trustees; West End Av, s e corner of 105th St, 20.9x90, due Sept. 1, 1911, 4 per cent..... 30,000

RENTLER, Dorothy, to Martin Lahm, executor; Thierot Av, w s, 150 ft n of Gleason Av, 2 lots, each 25x100, 2 mtgs, $4,000 each, 3 years, — per cent. 8,000

ROSENTHAL, Max, and others to Irving Bachrach and another; Broome St, s w corner of Ridge St, 55x41.6, due Dec. 15, 1911, 6 per cent..... 10,375

RUTHERFORD, George M., to George D. Bartholomew; 10th Av, e s, 21 ft n of 56th St, 19.6x51, due May 15, 1907. 2,500

SADOWSKY, Kalman, to August Knatz; 13th St, 317 East, 23x103.3, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SADOWSKY, Kalman, to Moses Morris; 13th St, 317 East, 23x103.3; prior mtg $18,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. per cent. 35,000

SCHWARTZ, Rosa, to American Savings Bank; 21 Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x96, 3 years..... 19,000

SOLOMON, Hulda, to Esther G. Solomon; 11th St, 420 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

STOFF, Harry M., to Julius Shulman and another; Orchard St, 82, 21.9x60, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,800

SIMERMAN, Joseph, to Robert Altman; 146th St, s s, 340 ft w of Brook Av, —x— 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

STRENGER, Harry, and another to Israel M. Oshinsky; Avenue D, s e corner of 8th St, 25x75, prior mtg $26,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SCHMERTZ, Joseph, and another to Joseph Schrier; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 29.6x82.11, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,700

STANDARD OPERATING COMPANY to Mattie C. Reynolds, guardian; 113th St, 540 West, 18.9x100.11, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 13,000

THOMS, Albert, to Lena Ohl; Boston Road, n s, 25 ft w of Thwaites Place, 25x106, due as per bond..... 6,000

TITUS, Alice, to Harriet W. Cohen; Woodruff Av, s s, between Lots 43 and 44, map of Fairmount, 75x100, due July 1, 1909, 6 per cent..... 5,000

VON GRUMBKOW, Ida, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Jerome Av, w s, 98 ft s of Lot 19, map of Mount Eden, 40.8x—, due, &c., as per bond.. 5,000

WOLF, Jacob, to Samuel Rosenberg; Lewis St, 63, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

WEXLER, Isidor, and another to Julius Israel and another; Monroe St, 154, 25x80.4, prior mtg $28,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 13,000

WITTNER, Joseph, and another to Jonas B. Kissam; 9th Av, 129 and 131, —x—, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

53D ST, 38 West; John H. Drew & Brother against Francis L. Hine, owner; Walter Reid & Co., contractors.... 150

164TH ST, 434 to 444 West; Sanitary Fireproofing and Contracting Company against M. S. A. Wilson, owner and contractor 125

137TH ST, 23 West; Joseph Schinderman against Benjamin Sisserman, owner and contractor..... 700

125TH ST, 440 to 446 East; Joseph Rosenblum against Louis O. Cohen and Charles S. Goldberger, owners and contractors 700

LEWIS ST, 227 and 229; James J. Mooney against Louis Lewinthan, owner and contractor..... 2,284

WASHINGTON AV, 1,525; Empire Manufacturing Company against Harris Goldblum and Osher Gordon, owners and contractors 48

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 150x72.11; Empire City Woodworking Company against Samuel Micheison, owner and contractor..... 6,500

137TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; James B. Lenahan against Benjamin Sisserman, owner and contractor 480

128TH ST, 79 to 83 West; Patrick F. Kenny against Joseph Lesowitz and Samuel Kaufman, owners and contractors 953

81ST ST, 9 West; Bay Ridge Sheet Metal Works against Alfred Nelson, owner; C. G. Flygare & Co., contractors..... 1,844

6TH AV, 662 and 664; Boschart & Braun against Charles Lang & Co., owners; Jacob Saron, contractor..... 550

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n w and n e corner of 137th St, 100x100; Boschart & Braun against Transit Realty Company, owner; Jacob Saron, contractor. 800

57TH AV, s s, corner of 138th St, 100x100; Louis Goldstein against S. Levine & Son, owners and contractors..... 500

137TH ST, 43 and 45 West; John Cullo against Benjamin Sisserman, owner and contractor 450

WARREN ST, 82 and 84; Stell Vault Light against Robert J. Masbach, owner and contractor 170

8TH AV, s e corner of 149th St, 75x100; Edward Palmer against Louis Weinstein, owner and contractor..... 600

109TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 150x100.11; Edward Palmer against Samuel Michelson, owner and contractor 700

137TH ST, 43 and 45 West; Edward Palmer against Benjamin Sisserman, owner and contractor..... 1,026

123D ST, 440 to 446 East; Edward Palmer against Louis O. Cohen and Charles S. Goldberger, owners and contractors. 1,200

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Edward Palmer against William Soltz, owner and contractor..... 1,650

3D ST, 320 East; Blechner Brothers against Hyman Wallach, owner; Herman Levy and Nathan Wechselman, owners and contractors..... 92

121ST ST, 230 West; John Schneider against John Murphy, owner and contractor 17

ATTORNEY ST, 166; Bleohner Brothers against Samuel Leder, owner; Harry Brathols and William Spies, contractors 50

10TH ST, 311 East; Blechner Brothers against Nathan Kohn, owner; Herman Levy and Nathan Wechselman, contractors 65

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

128TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x60; Patrick F. Kenny against John Lesowitz and others, Aug. 21, 1906.. $983

HULL AV, e s, 50 ft s of 209th St, 50x100; Joseph Marcus and others against Joseph Lash and others, Aug. 11, 1906. 822

HULL AV, e s, 50 ft s of 209th St, 50x100; Cornelius Olsen against Joseph Lash and others, June 26, 1906..... 850

Lis Pendens.

110TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 175x100.11; Louis Schiechter against Gerson Hyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Golden, Jr.

40TH ST, 240 West; Isaac B. Miller against Samuel Margulies and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, Moss & Feiner.

116TH ST, 416 and 418 East; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Moses I. Siegel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. McKeen.

114TH ST, n s, 87.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 44.7 x100.11; Hannah Linetzky against Leopold Zelinka and others, (specific performance;) attorney, J. L. Bernstein.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

AITKEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

NEW YORK STATE CORPORATION
1,904 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Builders of all classes of buildings and fireproof structures,

Factories and Power Houses;
Electric Railway Construction, etc.

Complete machinery equipments designed and installed.

Contracts made for work in any part of U. S. on a basis of actual economical cost.

MORTGAGE LOANS
We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.
Offices: 31 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.

MR.

REAL ESTATE OPERATOR

YOUR LIFE IS AS STRENUOUS AS ANY WALL STREET MAN'S

It has been your habit to take an all-night ride in a sleeper, getting up in the morning kicking that you couldn't sleep—instead of being refreshed and ready to greet your family with a smile.

Do not wait until you are all worked out and your doctor tells you to go away for a month—Play Golf—and forget New York. Relaxation is at your door—keep well by taking it.

EDGEMERE

(LONG ISLAND)

The air is invigorating. You get up in the morning, not with that tired feeling, but REFRESHED. Take a run down in your automobile and see if the air is not everything that I claim for it. Do you not know that we depend as much on pure air for health and keeping well as pure food? Else why are so many people being advised to go here—to go there? It's change of air.

Attend the AUCTION SALE of

123 RESTRICTED SEASHORE LOTS

At EDGEMERE

(Long Island)

THIRTY MINUTES FROM YOUR OFFICE—IN A CLUB CAR, IF YOU DESIRE.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE ON PREMISES
Rain or Shine, at 3 P. M.,

Saturday, August 25, 1906.

EDGEMERE has an extensive ocean frontage, with a Beach that cannot be excelled by any along the Atlantic Coast.

EDGEMERE faces directly South and receives the full influence of the prevailing winds, which makes it one of the coolest sections in this part of the country, as the winds generally blow from the Southwest.

Surf and Still Water Bathing, Sailing, Rowing, and Fishing are some of its attractions, as well as the drives throughout the surrounding localities along the broad and well-shaded boulevards.

The magnificent EDGEMERE CLUB HOUSE, Stable, and Garage, and a large number of occupied houses are on this property, and the continuous demands for Cottages far exceed the supply. There are also Tennis and Squash Courts on these premises.

EDGEMERE property has Metropolitan Police and Fire protection, Sewers, Three Mail delivery. Telephone Service and Gas and Electric Lighting have been arranged for.

Sixty Per Cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years, which can be paid off on sixty days' notice after one year.

Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of New York, and Policies delivered FREE OF CHARGE.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE:

This property is without exaggeration located in one of the most refined and exclusive sections on the Rockaway Coast, and is sure to rapidly increase in value, as there are only a limited number of lots to be had.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY:

You can reach the property by Boat from 129 WALL STREET, or 34TH STREET FERRY to LONG ISLAND CITY, and then by Express Trains, which make the trip to EDGEMERE in 30 minutes.

Also by Electric Trains from FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, in 30 minutes.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
31 Nassau Street.

For maps and further particulars apply at offices of above Auctioneer, or at office on property.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

CONSTRUCTION COMPANY with a complete organization for the construction of buildings in their entirety. The business of this Company has grown in response to the demand for an organization which can effectively safeguard the interests of those who make permanent building improvements.

Those contemplating building construction should consult this Company. *Correspondence solicited.*

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
Capital $1,500,000.
51 Wall St., New York City.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY

Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000

Leaders in Conservative Mortgage Methods

Send for "The Science of City Mortgage Lending."

59 Liberty St., New York
186 Montague St., Brooklyn

J. HENRY YOCKEL.

Steam and Hot Water Heating
CONTRACTOR.

24 years' practical experience. Now is the time to have yor apparatus attendod to. Fully responsible. 51 E. 99th St. Tel. 1676—79th.

$500,000.00 AT 4½%
TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES.
ALSO LARGE SPECIAL FUND
for second mortgages, building loans, leaseholds, undivided interests, contingent interests and riparian rights.
JOHN FINCK, 39 West 42d Street

Wm. A. White & Sons
REAL ESTATE
62 Cedar Street.

$60,000 TO LOAN
on centrally located private dwelling or business property at 4½ per cent.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 537 Fifth Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

West Side.

116th St., near Lenox Ave.

Widow must sell elegant 6-story apartment, 3 stores, 3 basement stores, 4 apartments on floor; all improvements; no vacancies; $86,000; rent $9,200; 5-story 8th Av. store property, $43,000; rent $4,600; investigate these bargains. BARGEHUHR, 125 WEST 116TH ST.

PARTITION SALE!
REASONABLE TERMS ACCEPTABLE!
Determined to sell store and loft building between 5th and 6th Avs.; also several desirable plots.
Referee, Box 195 Times Downtown.

West 41st St.—Five-story double; full lot; $27,500. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Mortgage Av.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

Tenement Bargain!—Sell quickly; to settle partnership will sacrifice; 15 rooms on a floor; 5 story; stores; no violations; excellent condition; $25,500; low rents, $2,800. Peavey, 101 West 60th St.

Handsome 20-foot dwelling, splendidly built, perfect condition; choice location, close to Riverside Drive and Subway; price, $35,000. SIDLEY, 96 Broadway.

53d St., near 9th Av.—5-story, 4-family, 14 rooms floor; mtges., $23,000; rents, $3,408; price, $32,000. F. C. Eckhardt, 493 Ninth Av., near 48th.

Opportunity!—Adjacent 125th St. and 7th Av., splendid flat; full lot; only $20,000; $5,000 cash; no agents. Address W., Times, Harlem.

West Forties.—Five-story, four-family improved tenement, $27,000; good class tenants; principals only. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

Five-story four-family 14-room improved tenement; lower west side; $29,000; rent, $3,100; principals. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

At $28,000—5-story, 4-family, 14 rooms; stores; near 9th Av.; improvements; rent, (low,) $3,000. John P. Kirwan, 1,499 Broadway.

Choice 3-story dwelling; beautiful location, seventies, west side; price $25,000. SIDLEY, 96 Broadway.

13th, Near 7th.—Private house, $15,000; $2,000 cash, balance first mortgage. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

West 33d St.—Wide three-story dwelling, $15,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East Side.

Attention!—First Av., near 14th; rent $4,200; price $40,000. Second Av., near 72d; rent $2,100; price $21,000. 308 East 72d, 14-room private, $15,000. Siebold, 217 West 125th St.

Lexington Av. corner, Harlem, 53x75; $50,000, with building loan; will

BEGINNING AUGUST 26, 1906,
THE NEW YORK TIMES
WILL PUBLISH ON SUNDAYS AN

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

WITH ILLUSTRATED MAPS. (COPYRIGHTED.)

Each page in the Apartment House Directory will carry a map of the district comprehended in the advertisements of that page, and the location of the apartment houses, schools, libraries, subway and elevated stations will be indicated on the map. An index of apartments will accompany each map.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS

New—Fireproof Twelve Stories.

Housekeeping Apartments,
Magnificently Appointed.

Complete in every detail of Service and Equipment. Many new features include

Refrigeration,
Automatic Mail Service,
Vacuum Cleaning System.

Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1st.
Now Renting.

Suites of 11 and 12 rooms—3 baths.
$3,250 to $6,000 per Annum.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
At Seventieth St.

THE EVELYN
101 WEST 78TH ST.
N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF HOUSE
entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE
Telephone in every apartment.
RENTS $540 TO $1,200
Apply on premises to Superintendent.

The Van Dyck and The Severn
BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AVE.
72D AND 73D STREETS.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
OCCUPANCY OCT. 1ST.
SIX TO ELEVEN ROOMS, WITH TWO AND THREE BATHS.
For information and booklet apply on premises or at Ripley Realty Co., 7 East 42d St.

THE LANGHAM
CENTRAL PARK WEST
From 73d to 74th St.
NOW NEARING COMPLETION
AND READY FOR INSPECTION.
The apartments in this new fire-proof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwelling, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from Oct. 1st next now being made. (Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.)
RENTALS $4500 AND UPWARDS
Also two Doctors' Suites.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

The WYOMING,
55th ST. AND 7th AVE.
Housekeeping Apartments.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
The highest, largest rooms in this city. Built as investment, not a speculation.
Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c. 9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents, $2,000 to $5,000.
Now ready for occupancy.
Rent commences October 1.
"The best apartment ever built below the Park."—N. Y. Herald.

"Southerland,"
182-192 Claremont Ave.
One block from Rapid Transit Station, 125th St.
One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb.
New, elegant apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
All improvements. Rents moderate.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
524-526, 550-556 W. 160 th St.
3 BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
All modern improvements.
Rents $22 to $40.
Special inducements to desirable tenants.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

RICHMOND HILL,
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH.
Handsome corner apartment of six extra large light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; only one left; possession Oct. 1. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $28 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."
66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.
One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 860 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

St. Nicholas Av., corner 156th St., near B'way Subway and Elevated Stations.—Modern seven large rooms, all windows; rents, $40 upward; private neighborhood; possession. Bleiman, 713 Broadway.

West 144th St., 140-142, near Lenox Subway and Elevated Stations. (Gladys Apartments.)—New law, ($21-28.) four and five rooms; dining rooms, Dutch moldings, red burlap paneled.

93d St., 102 West.—Overlooking Park; 8 light rooms; steam, hot water, hallboys; rent, $50. Janitor, or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Cathedral Heights.—3-5 rooms, bath; $30-$45; elevator; latest improvements. 509 West 112th St.

271-273 West 141st St.—3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; rents $15-$30. Agent on premises.

228 West 4th.—5, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; rent $25-$30.

East Side.

127th St., 10 East.—Single apartment, seven large rooms, bath; newly decorated; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water; private neighborhood; $40.

60th St., 248 East.—Elegant parlor floor and basement; private block; $50.00. Belamy, Owner, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1,286 Plaza.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone; parquet floors; $50-$60.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $16 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

143 East 39th.—Elegant seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water; $45-$50.

37th, 4 E.—2d floor, single flat, steam, select, 7 rooms, bath, $47.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.
Telephone 948 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL
N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.
A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.
Something Decidedly New and Novel, A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.
Tel. 1752—70th.
Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,
ARTHEMA and MARGATE
57-59 EAST 96TH ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 and 8 Rooms.

Ninety-Fifth Street.
53 to 63 East.
Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
to lease from October 1st. Agents on premises, or Samuel Mandl, 135 Broadway.

SMALL APARTMENT,
NO. 128 EAST 57TH STREET.
Three rooms and bath, electric light, steam heat, and janitor service.
LAWRENCE & WOLFF, No. 579 Mad. Ave.

Northeast Corner 74th St. and Park Av.
5 rooms and bath.
Steam heat, hot water.
Rents from $38 to $45.
Inquire on premises or
William Wolff's Son,
Cor. 76th St. and Lexington Av.

THE MANNADOS,
northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths.
RENT $1,200 to $1,500.

1,422 MADISON AVE.
ELEGANT 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS. MODERATE RENTS. GILDE, ON PREMISES.

136 E. 17TH ST.
4, 5, and 6 room apartments.
Elevator and hall service.
Moderate rents.

1,229 MADISON AV.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; HALL SERVICE; FINEST LOCATION ON MADISON AV.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $15 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

FRIEDMAN APARTMENTS
The most inviting apartments in the
PARK SLOPE DISTRICT
BROOKLYN
Seven and eight large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra toilet room, parquet floors in principal rooms, large wardrobes, buffet, sideboards, refrigerator, and electric lights.
$48 to $59 Per Month
546-550-554 Seventh St.
Inquire on the premises or of J. FRIEDMAN, 708 Broadway, N. Y.

SINGER'S NEW APARTMENTS.
$23 and $24—5 and 6 all light rooms and bath; fireplace heaters; handsomely decorated and all the latest improvements.
$32—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; beautifully decorated; abundance of closets.
All within one block of Park Place station, Fulton St. L, and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, BUILDER,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

Bronx.

JUST COMPLETED.
177 EAST 150TH ST.
Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.
Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
RENTS $16 TO $20.

RENTS $15 TO $20.
New houses, cheapest rents in Bronx. 4-5 rooms, steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable tenants only.
Apply 1,340 Brook Av., 160th-170th Sts.

East of 161st St. 3d Av., El. station; 955 Cauldwell Av.; corner apartment of 4 and 5 elegantly finished rooms; all modern improvements; extra stove; tiled refrigerator; $25-$33.

ST. IVES, 153-5 East 72d St.
Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.

918-952 TRINITY AV., NEAR 163D ST. Just east of 161st St., 3d Av. elevated station; new high-class apartments, 5, 6 all-light rooms; modern improvements; rents, $25, $34.

Before renting apartments investigate 981 Forest Av.; electricity, steam; porter; reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; Subway, elevated near.

187th St. and Prospect Av., Near Bronx Park.—5 and 6 rooms, bath, steam, all improvements; $25 up. 183d St. "L" station.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.
The Livingstone
Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.
Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.
Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 152-154 West 34th St., Is headquarters for genuine antiques, suites, and odd bits of every description, at private sale on commission basis. No goods held for a price; they must be sold. Largest collection, greatest bargains. Most popular Store, 152-154.

SWIMMING SCHOOLS.

SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT
Prof. Dalton, 22 West 44th and Battery.

EXCURSIONS.

EVERY SUNDAY
DURING AUGUST
EXCURSIONS
VIA
ERIE RAILROAD
TO
MIDWAY PARK
THE NEW EXCURSION RESORT, NEAR GOSHEN, N. Y.
Sixty miles from New York City, on the beautiful WALLKILL RIVER. All the attractions of a first-class AMUSEMENT PARK, including VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
GOSHEN $1.00 Round Trip
5 cents by Trolley to Midway Park from Goshen. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25, Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30, Jersey City 9:10 and 9:50 A.M. Returning, leave 6:00—7:45 P.M.

Yes! Shut off the gas; that's all you've got to do. A modest check and a call at our office will fix you for that Labor Day outing, be it long or short.

Trips to Nova Scotia, Bermuda, Catskills, Niagara, St. Lawrence, etc., $12.50 to $51. Tickets everywhere at lowest rates.

THOS. COOK & SON
THREE NEW YORK OFFICES. } D't'n, 245 Br'dway, (op. City Hall.) U't'n, 1200 Br'dway, (cor. 29th St.) 649 Madison Av., (cor. 60th St.)
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, ETC.

NIAGARA FALLS $9
TORONTO RAIL and BOAT, **$10.50**
ALL RAIL, **$11.60**
LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS
LEHIGH VALLEY R.R. **SEPT. 1st, 2d.**
Returning from Niagara Falls to Sept. 3d and on morning trains of Sept. 4th; from Toronto to Sept. 11th.
Inquire 355 and 1,400 Broadway, N. Y.; 325 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 810 Broad St., Newark.

Daylight Trips on Beautiful **Long Island Sound**

NORWICH LINE On Mondays only Str. Chester W. Chapin lvs. Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M.; due New London, 5:15 P. M., connecting there for Norwich, Fisher's Island, Watch Hill, Narra, Pier, Newport, Prov., Boston, etc. New London Exc. Tkts, $2.50, good returning same or next night; good ret. by rail same day, due N. Y. 11:00 P. M., $3.50.

NEW HAVEN LINE Str. Rich. Peck, week days, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.; ret. lvs. New Haven 12:45 night. Sundays, also Labor Day: Lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30, ft. E. 22d St., 10 A. M.; return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Exc. Tkts. week days, $1.25, good 2 days. Sundays, Exc. Tkts. $1.00.

BRIDGEPORT LINE. Week days, strs. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P.M.) Att'n boat lvs. ft. E. 22d St., 3:30. (Sats. 2:30.) Ret. lve. Bridgeport, 8:00 A.M. and 12:00 night (except Sats.) Suns. lve. Pier 20, E. R., 5:00; ft. E. 22d St. 5:30 P. M.; lve. Bridgeport 9:00 A. M. and 12:00 night. Fare 50 cents each way, going by str., ret. by rail, $1.65.

CHARMING NIGHT TRIPS by steamers of the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford lines. Descriptive folder on application. Address Sound Lines, P. O. Box 452, New York.

$2.50 TO Atlantic City AND RETURN
Sunday, August 26, 1906
Pennsylvania Railroad
SPECIAL TRAIN
Leaves West 23d Street..... 6.45 A. M.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets } ..... 7.00 "
Returning
Leaves Atlantic City..... 7.00 P.M.
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass. Ag't.

BELLEWOOD
DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK **$1.00** EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.
Children 50 cents.
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A.M.; Jersey City, (Penn. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

MAUCH CHUNK
Adults..... $1.50
Children..... .75
Switchback 50c. additional
EXCURSION Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
AUG. 26 Special train from West 23rd St. Station, 8:20 a.m. Liberty St. Station, 8:30 a.m.
Switchback & Glen Onoko

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York," "Albany," and "Hendrick Hudson," B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

NORTH BEACH
Frequent boats East 99th and 134th Sts.
FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS
Sept. 6. Fireworks Carnival 3:45 8:30 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Sky Farm, Neversink, Sullivan County.—Elegant large rooms; running water, bath; open plumbing throughout; table unsurpassed; particulars, H. G. Sprague, Proprietor.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach
See excursion column Sundays for train service. Week days all N. Y. evening papers.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

AVONDALE-BY-THE-SEA
ELDERT AV. AND THE OCEAN, Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.—Modern family resort, facing surf. Table and service of the finest. Rooms large, airy, and homelike. Excellent bathing facilities. E. GEARY.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—Modern family hotel, open until Dec. Separate dining room for diabetics a specialty. E. P. Frost, Prop.

Westchester County.

Chappaqua Mountain House,
Chappaqua, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., one hour from 42d St.; 600 ft. elevation; capacity, 125; unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; music, dancing, tennis, croquet; rates, $7 up. Send for booklet.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.
30 minutes from Grand Central.

Port Jervis.

THE INN High Point, Port Jervis, N. Y.
A delightful mountain resort; lake, &c.; open until Oct. 1. St. John & Son.

Saratoga Springs.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

Sullivan County.

Hotel Rita, North White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—New modern house. Special September rates. Booklet.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St. 9.30 A.M. daily (12.50 P.M. Sat.), 3.20 P.M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A.M. daily (1.00 P.M. Sat.), 3.40 P.M. except Sun.

Marlborough-Blenheim
HOTEL STICKNEY second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates, $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day. L. V. STICKNEY.

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 10.
BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager.
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
The Washington, 309 7th Av., north side; the breezy side; near the ocean and trolley lines; 45 sleeping rooms, with extra blind doors; wide porch; also upper porches; all modern conveniences; same management for eight years past.

Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES
Sunday, August 26, 1906
Pennsylvania Railroad
SPECIAL TRAIN
Leaves West 23d Street..... 6.45 A. M.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets } ..... 7.00 "
Returning
Leaves Atlantic City..... 7.00 P.M.
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass. Ag't.

Maine.

MT. KATAHDIN—MAINE WOODS.
Trout fly-fishing; moose and deer hunting; clean camps; good table; Booklet F; bookings September and October. C. C. Garland, Debsconeag, Me.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
Open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2 1-2 hours from N. Y. via Dela. & Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $25,000. Elevators, electric lights, Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives. Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 40, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 28th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 4:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE,
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A. M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Wireless Telegraphy on all steamers.
DAYLIGHT TRIPS on Long Island Sound. (See special advertisement in Excursion Column.)
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence (new) and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra, Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 6 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 80 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, all Lines, at 19 Park Place, 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Ave., 649 Madison Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., 105 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON
Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK," "ALBANY," and "HENDRICK HUDSON" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 42d St.	9:00 "
" West 129th St.	9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, (old) dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Hamburg-American.
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Penn'a..Aug. 23, 8:30 A.M.		*Batavia...Sept. 1	
Amerika..Aug. 30, 2 P. M.		Bluecher...Sept. 6	

*To Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

‡Moltke.....Sept. 11		‡Moltke.....Oct. 23	
‡Oceana.....Sept. 20		‡Hamburg.....Nov. 15	
P. Adalbert.....Sept. 22		‡Moltke.....Dec. 4	
‡Hamburg.....Oct. 4		‡Hamburg.....Jan. 10	

‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

Special Notice.
Great variety of special cruises and trips by superb passenger steamers to the ORIENT, MEDITERRANEAN and ADRIATIC SEAS, WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, ITALY AND EGYPT.
Travel Bureau, R. R. tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz.Sept. 4, 7 AM		Kaiser....Oct. 9, 10 AM	
Kaiser..Sept. 11, 10 AM		K.Wm.II..Oct. 16 5 AM	
K.Wm.II.Se.18, 5:30 AM		Kronprinz.Oct. 27, noon	
Kronprinz.Oct. 2, 6 AM		Kaiser..Nov. 6, 10 AM	

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Barbar'ss.Aug. 23, 10 AM		Kurfuerst..Sept. 15, noon	
Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM		Barbar'ss.Sept. 25, 10 AM	
*Main....Sept. 6, 10 AM		*Neckar...Oct. 4, 10 AM	
Friedrich.Sept. 13, 10 AM		Bremen..Oct. 11, 10 AM	

*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

K. Albert. Aug. 25, 11 AM		P. Irene..Oct. 13, 11 AM	
P. Irene..Sept. 1, 11 AM		K. Luise..Oct. 27, 11 AM	
K. Luise. Sept. 15, 11 AM		K. Albert. Nov. 10, 11 AM	
K. Albert. Sept. 29, 11 AM		P. Irene..Dec. 1, 11 AM	

From Bremen Pier, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE
From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria..Aug. 25, 10 AM		Umbria...Sept. 8, 9 AM	
Carmania..Aug. 28, noon		Caronia..Sept. 11, 11 AM	
Lucania..Sept. 1, 2 PM		Campania..Sept. 16, 1 PM	

GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers:
SLAVONIA...Aug. 25, 11 A. M.; Oct. 16; Dec. 4
PANNONIA...Sept. 11, noon; Oct. 30; Dec. 18
CARPATHIA.....Sept. 25, 10 A. M.; Nov. 27
VERNON H. BROWN, G. A., 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

JAMAICA Special twelve-day excursion to Jamaica and return, including two days hotel. $65

COLON Fast and commodious steamers of 6,000 tons; single trip, $70

ATRATO.....Sept. 1		TRENT.....Sept. 29	
LA PLATA....Sept. 15		ORINOCO.....Oct. 13	

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
Pier 50 N. R., foot West 12th St.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N.Y.
'Phone 2386 Broad.
FOSTER DEBEVOISE, Passenger Agent, 605 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone 4456 Gramercy.

THE NILE Luxurious New Steamers. Superb Service.
EXPRESS NILE S. S. CO.
Booklet and information, "Egypt—the Nile"
THE EXPRESS NILE STEAMER CO.,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow via Londonderry

Caledonia..Aug. 25, noon		Columbia..Sept. 8, noon	
Astoria...Sept. 1, 3 PM		Furnessia..Sept. 15, 8 PM	

Saloon $60, 2d Cabin $35. 3d Class $27.50 and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.

Ryndam..Aug. 29, 10 AM		N. Amst'dam..Sep. 19, 5 AM	
Potsdam..Sept. 5, 6 AM		Statendam..Sep. 26, 10 AM	
Noordam..Sept. 12, 10 AM		Ryndam, Oct. 3, 6 AM	

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. Chicago Special. *9:55 A. M. Pittsburgh Day Express. *10:55 A. M. The Pennsylvania Limited.—Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. *1:55 P. M. St. Louis Limited. *1:55 P. M. Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express. *3:55 P. M. Pennsylvania Special. 18 hours to Chicago. *4:55 P. M. Chicago Limited. *5:55 P. M. Western Express. *8:25 P. M. St. Louis and Cincinnati Exp. 7:55 P. M. Pacific Express. *8:25 P. M. Cleveland and Cin. Exp. *9:55 P. M. Pittsburgh Special.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

*7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25 *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—On Grand St., Aug. 16, gentleman's gold watch, containing lady's photograph; also gold chain, with Transvaal coin attached. Will pay very liberal reward if returned to S. Gutman, 175 Elm St., corner Broome.

$25.00 REWARD for lady's Tiffany & Co. open-face gold watch and chain, with monogram M. S. W., lost in theatre district. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St., N. Y.

LOST—Sunday night, near White Plains, Airedale terrier bitch, rough black and tan; $10 reward. J. H. Brookfield, White Plains, N. Y.

LOST—Aug. 20, at Fort George, a lady's chain bracelet, padlock attached; liberal reward. Mrs. L. Thomas, 201 West 53d St.

LOST—Fox terrier, brown and maltese colored head and ears, body and legs white; $10 reward. Kopp's Pharmacy, 215 Av. B.

LOST—Aug. 21, Psi Upsilon locket, H. D. M. on back. Address 166 West 72d St.

LOST OR STOLEN—Pass Book No. 22,539 of the American Savings Bank; all persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person having a claim to said pass book is hereby called upon to present the same to the bank on or before the 30th day of August, 1906, or submit to having the pass book declared canceled and extinguished and a new book issued in lieu thereof.

LOST—On Grand St., Aug. 16, gentleman's gold watch, containing lady's photograph; also gold chain, with Transvaal coin attached; will pay liberal reward if returned to S. Gutman, 175 Elm St., (corner Broome.)

LOST—Gold chain bracelet, Aug. 18, between Atlantic Av. trolley stop (Far Rockaway) and Morrison's, (Seaside;) liberal reward. Finder apply at Morrison's Theatre, Rockaway Beach.

LOST—Between St. George, S. I., and Hotel Lafayette, 9th St. and University Place, N. Y., coral and gold bug pin; liberal reward for return. E. J. Hantsch, 287 West 4th St.

$20 REWARD and no questions asked for return of amethyst link sleeve buttons lost at Manhattan Beach bathing pavilion on Saturday. Oriental Hotel or Room 703, 44 B'way.

LOST—Pocketbook containing several checks, notes, on cor. of 42d St. and 3d Av., N. Y.; finder will be greatly rewarded. Frank Krefetz, 164 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—On afternoon of Aug. 21, on 3d Av. elevated, lady's plain gold watch, bearing monogram, "S. I. C."; liberal reward. R. Hopper, 349 West 45th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, Saturday, A. M., Sport; lemon face, black spots; collar, brass buttons, and plate; reward. A. C. Fowler, 631 West 135th.

LOST—Gold watch and fob with amethyst charm. W. H. Balbridge, 1,018 Whitehall building, 17 Battery Pl. and receive reward.

LOST—Aug. 13, between 35th and 42d, on Broadway, gold chatelaine watch and pin; B. L. R. on watch; reward. 210 West 44th St.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bracelet; finder will be rewarded by returning same. Woodward, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—Monday, diamond locket; a good reward. W. H. Winsman, 17 East 12th St.

LOST—Pass Book No. 100,218, issued by the Union Square Savings Bank, formerly the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; finder will please return it to the bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 418,176, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 11,139, Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book No. 16,595, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Bank book No. 9060, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Two large rooms.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

29TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, doctor or dentist office; excellent table board; references.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, second floor; also small rooms; select house; table guests; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and small rooms; select location; excellent table; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms suitable one or two young men; table guests.

93D, 122 WEST.—Large room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; southern exposure; near park.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large Pleasant rooms with board; home comforts; references.

East Side.

9TH, 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High-class; excellent cuisine; moderate charges permanent arrangements made.

16TH, 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with or without board; conveniences.

21ST ST., 54 EAST.—Large and small rooms; plenty hot water; excellent table and service; parlor dining; references.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; homelike surroundings; reasonable prices.

672, 694, 696 Madison Av., (61st.)—Suites and rooms, with superior board; Summer rates; transients accommodated; Central Park entrance one block; engagements for Fall and Winter; American.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large and single rooms; first-class house; very central; 18th St. Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; reference.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 91 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $6 and upward per week.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Mother and son (adults) would like to find a refined home with a private family, board, with two or three rooms, located west side, 72d to 110th St.; best of references. Board, Box 331 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Cool, desirable room; all conveniences; telephone; private family; Summer rates; gentlemen.

29TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; private baths, breakfasts, telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $8-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large rooms for one or two, reasonable; board optional; private house.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; every convenience; suitable for couple; near 6th Av. "L" station. Corderman.

116TH ST., 68 WEST.—Front, light bedroom and parlor; piano and books, steam heat; very reasonable for two; convenient location. Mills.

Room.—Bachelor apartment, eighth floor, modern building; telephone, electric lights, elevator; near Plaza; $7 weekly; gentleman. "Bachelor," 316 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

29TH, 54 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Old residence, expensively modernized; handsomest rooms and most complete conveniences and service of any in city.

45TH ST., 14 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, corner house; newly furnished; Summer rates; telephone.

In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FAMILY FOUR ADULTS DESIRE THREE bedrooms, sitting room, bath, in private house on or near West 119th St. L., 97 Mt. Carmel Way, Ocean Grove, N. J.

WANTED—Furnished lodgings—quiet, comfortable, unpretentious—between Washington Sq. and Gramercy Pk., by widower (journalist) and daughter, (art student.) Address E. W. K., ninth floor, 7 W. 22d St.

GENTLEMAN wants quiet room, private family adults; breakfasts; upper west side; reference. A., Box 135 Times, Downtown.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorzimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

$3.50 trousers.

They loom large to-day in a sale.

3500 pairs, outing flannels and Fall weight striped worsteds and cassimeres.

About three-quarters of them all were $6 and $7—the rest all $5 trousers.

Sizes from 29 to 52 waist.

$3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; must have experience in office work; salary $10 to start; permanent position. Address in own handwriting, Smith Premier, Box 200 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A good, Christian young woman, very neat, capable, and obliging, to cook, wash, and iron in small family in the country; German or English preferred; permanent home and good wages; references. Address Mrs. H., 3 Park St., Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A competent person as maid and companion to nervous young lady; references. Call, Friday forenoon, between 9 and 11, at 146 West 87th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN WANTED who has traveled Southern territory with a line of popular-priced silk waists. Only such, with first-class experience, should apply to Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 West Houston St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

STOCK CLERKS.
WITH EXPERIENCE IN WHOLESALE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE.
SHIELDS & CO.,
594 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Correspondent; well-known firm wants competent correspondent who has held similar position and can write concise, forceful, business-getting letter; salary, $1,040. Call or write to-day, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Young man of ability and education in office of large manufacturing concern; exceptional opportunity; state experience, salary, and full particulars. M. L., 822 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—By N. Y. Stock Exchange house, young man 17 years old; must reside with parents and furnish best of references. Address E. W., Box 107 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A first-class horseshoer; also a good floorman and a good carriage blacksmith; steady work year round; regular wages; James H. Rowe, Ossining, N. Y.

WANTED—Man and wife for private family at Far Rockaway as butler, chambermaid and all work about house. Call Greene, (new building,) 43 West 34th St.

WANTED—Competent young man in the office of a large manufacturing firm; wages, $5 per week. Address, with references, Thurston, Box 645, New York.

WANTED—A first-class retail butcher for Far Rockaway Branch; must have good references. Sayles-Zahn Company, 6th Av. and 10th St.

WANTED—Coachman and butler to go to Far Rockaway, Greene, 43 West 34th St., (new building.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; best references; $25. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy; references; also green girl. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus, Tel. 741—River.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Infants; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Businesslike, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate, reliable, conscientious; reference; $8. Miss Lee, 144 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel 741—River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man as gardener; reliable; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; no objection to small farm in connection with garden; good reference. C., Box 152 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—First-class; thoroughly experienced, expert perspective, pen and ink and watercolor artist S. E. A., Box 320 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, CORRESPONDENT, and Bookkeeper.—Long experience; desires change; over five years with present concern; can furnish bonds to extent of requirements. Manager, Box 324 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 200 Broadway.

Wanted—Partner with about $1,000 for good manufacturing article largely sought for by printing trade; big profits; partner can handle money; no agents. Barlow, 108 Eldert St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thoroughly experienced salesman wanted as partner in established shirtwaist manufacturing house; must have some capital. B., 150 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES.

Wanted—Small new or second-hand motor truck or wagon; payment on easy terms; particulars. D., Box 349 Times, Times Square.

YACHTS, VESSELS, ETC.

Visitors admitted warships by way of Cox's boats, West 44th St., N. R.

MACHINERY.

Rider and Ericsson pumping engines for sale; all repairings. E. F. Tierney, 881 3d Av.

CREDITOR HORSEWHIPS THE VERRAULT BUTLER

Former Sculptor Allen the Victim of Butcher's Men.

MRS. BROWN IS ARRAIGNED

Served with Papers in Supplementary Proceedings as She Goes to Court to Answer a Larceny Charge.

Events moved swiftly yesterday with those who hand out luxuries as well as necessities to some of those who live at 323 West Eighty-second Street. Creditors besieged the front steps. The butcher and baker were there, and the only reason the candlestick maker wasn't was because the house itself had shed a bright, though soft, light.

While Mrs. Izella Mason-Brown, the friend of Mrs. Bina-Hamilton-Verrault, was at the West Side Court in answer to a Syrian merchant, who said she had bought fine laces from him, but had not paid for them, Gregory Allen, who is said to have been a sculptor, but who is now acting as butler, was having the time of his life in front of the house with two butcher boys who had come on the customary mission—to collect money.

"Joe" Heim of 460 Amsterdam Avenue, at Eighty-second Street, sent over a couple of his boys about a little matter of meat that had been needed to keep alive and cheerful Mrs. Verrault, Mrs. Brown, and their friends. One of them, Falonian, ran up the steps and rang the bell. It was answered by Gregory Allen, who, it is alleged, divined the boy's errand and attacked him. The boy called for help as he fell down the steps. Otto, the driver of the butcher's wagon, answered with his whip.

Most of the windows on the block were open, and in a moment every window was filled with spectators.

The German-Italian alliance was egged on by cries from the windows.

"Give it to him," one woman called. "Gee, it's comin' to him," said another.

Neither did Allen lack feminine encouragement. The neighbors say that Lillian Brown, daughter of Mrs. Izella Mason Brown and his fiancée, called down from the window:

"Stick up, Greg; hold fast; give it to 'em; soak 'em."

After the battle it was hard to tell which side was victorious. But the German-Italian alliance swaggered as it mounted the butcher wagon seat to drive away. Allen then started for the West Side Court, and it was said that he was probably after a warrant for the two boys. But he went to get Mrs. Brown to take care of herself. Her case was to come up following her arrest on Tuesday night at the Eighty-second Street house.

Having been told at the Mercer Street Station, whither she was taken Tuesday night, that she should go to Jefferson Market Court, she lost some time before finding the proper court. The first person she met going into the entrance to the courtroom was another butcher's representative. Lawyer C. A. La Rue handed a paper to her, saying that he represented Frank J. Welton, whose market is at 2,400 Broadway, near Eighty-ninth Street. The butcher had already secured a judgment against Mrs. Brown for $150, but Lawyer La Rue said that the papers constituted a notice of supplementary proceedings to prevent her from transferring any property until the meat bill was settled.

Mrs. Brown read the paper leisurely, shrugged her shoulders, and passed on into the court building. In the courtroom were not only Abdullah Habeeb, the Syrian marchant of 38 Greenwich Street, who complained that she had bought $300 worth of laces and embroideries and had failed to pay for them, but also A. Hamra and Souisi Ranal, two other Syrians, who complained of disappeared but unpaid-for laces and embroideries. They said that Toufic Shamy of 96 Greenwich Street, still another Syrian merchant, had a few words to say about $325 worth of goods that he had sold. Shamy could not get to court yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Brown's lawyer asked that the case be adjourned until Friday, on the ground that he was not fully acquainted with the facts in the case. Magistrate Crane asked the plaintiff if he would be satisfied if his goods were returned to him. He said he would, but Mrs. Brown's counsel said he thought it would be impossible for his client to do that at once.

Magistrate Crane adjourned the case until Friday, and a policeman locked Mrs. Brown up in one of the smelly cells of the West Side Court. After an hour or so, however, Patrick J. Frawley of 785 Sixth Avenue, a livery man, furnished bail for her and she was released.

ODD DEMAND FOR FRANCHISE.

Long Island Road Cited the Election Law for a Trolley Grant.

Deputy Commissioner Cozier of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity in Brooklyn received an application yesterday from the Long Island Railroad Company for permission to erect poles and to string wires for a trolley line in Atlantic Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to Jamaica. The company asked for the permit under Section 499 of the Laws of 1899.

Mr. Cozier was puzzled upon looking up this chapter of the law to find that it was an amendement to a statute creating a metropolitan election district and providing for the appointment of a State Superintendent therein. As he could not figure out what the elections law had to do with trolley poles and wires, the Deputy Commissioner sent the application back for correction. He intimated that he would not grant the application, but that he would ask the Bureau of Franchises to pass on it as a request for a new franchise.

Mr. Cozier says that as the chief purpose of the Atlantic Avenue improvement, one-half of the cost of which was borne by the city, was to get the Long Island Railroad tracks off the surface of the street, he feels that the city should not consent to the operation of a trolley road on the surface of the avenue. The company has already laid several miles of track for the proposed trolley line, part of it under the elevated sections of the Long Island Railroad and part on top of the tunnel sections of that road.

A RECORD CAISSON SINKING.

Eighty-seven of Them Put Down in 60 Days for New Realty Building.

Traffic on Broadway, between Cedar and Pine Streets, was suspended for a few moments at noon yesterday and the sidewalk along the east side of Broadway was jammed with sightseers to witness the celebration by the Foundation Company, which has the contract for the foundations of the new United States Realty Building, of the completion of the foundation work in record time.

A large banner was displayed across the front of the sidewalk bridge, on which was inscribed in large letters:

WORLD'S RECORD.

87 CAISSONS, 75 FEET DEEP, FINISHED IN 60 DAYS.

All of the workmen lined up on top of the sidewalk bridge behind this sign to be photographed in honor of the event. The photographer had his apparatus above the entrance to the Equitable Building across the street.

This is the record for speed in caisson foundation work. The previous record, made by the same company on the foundations for the present Trinity Building, was the sinking of fifty caissons in fifty-one days. To put down the eighty-seven caissons for the United States Realty Building foundations cost about $500,000, or a little less than $6,000 each.

A 20th Century Security

A Guaranteed Mortgage is the ideal Twentieth Century security.

No taxes, no trouble, no worry, no forced ownership of property.

Our guarantee covers all contingencies. We annually pay on the day it falls due over four million dollars interest to holders of these mortgages.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000.
176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

NEW LAND PURCHASE ACT A SUCCESS, HEALY SAYS

Irish M. P. Enthusiastic on His Arrival Here.

FOXHALL KEENE RETURNS

He Will Try for the Vanderbilt Cup—An Actor 37 Inches High Also on the Carmania.

The Cunard liner Carmania brought to this port yesterday many distinguished persons. Among them was Timothy N. Healy, at one time one of Mr. Parnell's cleverest lieutenants and since then, as the member for North Louth, the champion of Ireland in the House of Commons. Mr. Healy will spend only a few days in New York, his business being in Chicago, which will occupy him for several weeks. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter. On the dock Mr. Healy consented to talk of politics at home, saying:

"Within ten years at the utmost I believe the land question will be finally and satisfactorily settled. Since the enactment of the Purchase act there has been already great betterment over former conditions. For instance, and I mention it not as an exception, fully half of the farmers have acquired provisional title to their farms. The percentage of those who actually own their lands will increase enormously when the bonds authorized by the British Government to sustain the Purchase act are floated at par, as they actually will be before long."

Foxhall P. Keene, apparently in the best of health and ready for a season of sport, was among the first to leave the Carmania. He was enthusiastic about his trip abroad and his homecoming. Mr. Keene said:

"I am here principally to take part in the coming contest for the Vanderbilt Cup. Of course, I may not win it, but I will be in the race. My 140 horse power Mercedes is soon to be shipped. It is not new, and that may be an advantage, because it has been tried, and where found wanting has been bettered. The old car is equipped with everything that is new that has proved of advantage, and she can go some.

"I have brought back with me my nine polo ponies, and they are all in splendid shape, although I played as many as five games a week with them in England. Over there they know that the American polo pony is the best animal for the game, and they did say that mine were the best ever seen in England."

Vernon H. Brown, head of the Cunard Company in this country, returned with his wife and daughter after an examination of the new boats of the company, the Lusitania and the Mauritania. He expressed himself as more than satisfied with them.

Another passenger who had to be guarded for fear he would fall overboard without anybody noticing it was Edward Garrett, 23 years old and 37 inches high, an actor. Others of the passengers were Mouamer Bey, Lieut. Col. N. W. Barnardiston, Dr. and Mrs. William Carr, Dr. and Mrs. George Field, Col. and Mrs. John L. McCulloch, D. O. Mills, Col. M. J. O'Brien, Lieut. F. A. Pope, United States Army; Mrs. M. G. Ryttenberg, Mrs. F. A. Thompson, and Raymond A. White.

MRS. CRUGER VISITS THAW.

She Is Annoyed by the Actions of the Crowd at the Tombs.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger visited Harry Thaw in the Tombs yesterday and spent an hour in conversation with him. When asked the object of her visit she said that she had known the prisoner for a long time and that she naturally had seized the first opportunity to see him. An occupant of the Tombs is allowed to have only three visitors a day, so that when Mrs. William Thaw, Mrs. Harry Thaw, and Mrs. Carnegie were calling there daily the rules did not allow any outsiders the privilege.

It is expected that many of Thaw's friends will now go to the prison to cheer him up before the trial. Fear of newspaper notoriety may keep some of them away, however.

When Mrs. Cruger was leaving the prison a large crowd gathered to watch her enter her electric hansom. She was greatly annoyed by the actions of persons staring at her and blocking her way to the carriage, she told Lawyer Peabody, who was with her.

TEN DEPORTATIONS A DAY.

Steamships Knowingly Bring in Trachoma Cases, Sargent Says.

Ten deportations a day from the Port of New York of persons afflicted with trachoma, an infectious disease of the eye, have been the average for the last sixty days, according to Commissioner General of Immigration Frank T. Sargent.

Commissioner Sargent admitted that the reports from Washington and the European centres of immigration regarding the increase in the cases of trachoma that enter this port were true.

Asked if he thought the steamship companies willfully booked persons suffering from trachoma for passage, the Commissioner replied that some of the steamship companies knowingly embarked trachoma sufferers, but that each detected case meant a fine of $100.

Mr. Sargent favors sending United States medical officers to European places of embarkation with power to examine all emigrants before they start.

NEW TENDERLOIN CAPTAIN.

Schlottman of the Harbor Squad to Replace O'Brien, Who Is Ill.

Acting Police Commissioner Waldo transferred yesterday Capt. Hermann W. Schlottman, who has had command of the harbor squad, to the Tenderloin Station in place of Capt. Stephen O'Brien, who has been absent owing to sickness for some weeks. Capt. Buchanan of the East 122d Street harbor squad station, has been temporarily assigned to fill the vacancy caused by Capt. Schlottman's transfer.

Capt. O'Brien, it is said, is about to undergo another operation in connection with an injury he received while on duty some months ago. A previous operation did not effect a cure. Gen. Bingham, however, ordered him back to duty and pronounced him physically fit to take charge of the Tenderloin Station, although it was known that Capt. O'Brien was not anxious to go to the troublesome station, in view of the fact that he was to resign on pension at the end of September.

To-day!

"Great Clothes" for Men

Fashionable Mixtures, Blue and Black Cheviots, High Grade Serges, Fine Worsteds, Outing Suits

Many of which were made to sell as high as $30.

$16.50

HOWEVER critical you may be in the selection of your clothes, these will touch your most exacting expectations instantly. Made in our own workrooms, and all are of this season's make. Long smart Coats in either single or double breasted styles.

Half-Yearly Sale of

Men's Separate Trousers.

Beautiful Worsteds, fine Cassimeres, Outing Trousers for Golf and Tennis.

Values Regularly $5 & $6, **$3.50**

Men's Negligee Shirts
Values $1.50, $2, and $2.50
Printed and woven Madras, French Cheviot, all sizes..... **1.15**

Boys' Negligee Shirts
Regularly $1.50 to $2.50
Highest qualities, beautiful patterns, sizes 12 to 14 neck; sleeves, 27 to 33..... **65c**

Smith, Gray & Co.
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AVE.,
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AVE., BROOKLYN.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

August 23rd.

Cooler than straw, new fashioned, just the correct aluminum shade and telescope shape, and Gentlemen's Quality. See this new early Fall soft hat at the Young's Stores.

$3.00

605-7-9 Broadway, corner Houston St.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
99 Nassau, near Fulton St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

We Want Business Now.

As an inducement during extensive alterations we offer our last Fall and Winter $40 and $50 Suit and Overcoat materials to order at $20. The value will be appreciated when examining the quality. Samples for comparison. Sale on second floor.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

TELEPHONE FRANCHISE HIGH.

$10,000,000 Paid for Rights Assessed Here at $10,000.

Buffalo dispatches told yesterday of the arrangement by which the Consolidated Telephone Company of that city had taken over the Greater Eastern Company and all its rights in New York City, and that the amount paid for the New York business would be $10,000,000 of the securities of the $50,000,000 company to be incorporated.

The principal asset of the Great Eastern is the franchise of the New York Electric Lines Company. This franchise, which was granted more than twenty years ago, is down on the tax assessment books at $10,000. The attorney of the company, J. Aspinwall Hodge, said yesterday that 100,000 persons had already promised to subscribe when the telephone company should begin to operate.

"It is true," said Mr. Hodge, "that the Consolidated Company has entered into contracts with the Great Eastern, which is already allied with the New York electric lines. The validity of the latter's franchise was established by a recent decision of Justice Bischoff, but he held that we must use the conduits now used by the New York Telephone Company. We want to build our own conduits, and the case has been appealed to the Appellate Division, where it will be argued in October.

"Our success in installing a service in New York is not a matter of local interest only, but concerns many other towns. There are thousands using independent telephones throughout the State, and as it is now they cannot telephone to New York City. It is just as if the Western Union Telegraph Company were the only telegraph company in New York and no town with only the Postal service could send a message here."

The State Telephone Company, which has been trying to get into New York City and which wants to have a cheap telephone service through the country, has got an injunction against the Department of Water Supply to prevent Acting Commissioner Goodwin from interfering with them in erecting poles and wires in Westchester County.

SEEKING A NEW SITE.

American Bank Note Company May Move to the Suburbs.

The American Bank Note Company, according to gossip in circulation yesterday, will move in the near future from its building on Trinity Place, near Thames Street, and re-establish its mechanical departments at some point in the suburbs.

The company bought recently a site at the southwest corner of Broad and Beaver Streets, where it will erect a new building for its executive offices.

An officer of the company said yesterday that the giving up of the Trinity Place property was among future possibilities, but that no property in the suburbs had yet been bought by the company, nor had any particular locality been determined upon. Report had it that several sites in Westchester County, just beyond the city line, were being considered.

Browne Gives $30,000 Bail.

Charles E. Browne, the convicted customs silk examiner who was recently extradited from Canada, and released from Sing Sing on a writ of habeas corpus, was released yesterday from the Tombs on $30,000 bail. He was taken from the Tombs by United States Marshal Henkel and arraigned before United States Commissioner Ridgeway, where a local surety company qualified on the bond. He was then released.

Kennedy

Well!
85c.
for 2-piece
Bathing Suit
with fancy mercerized trimmings.
Nearly $1.50 values.

3.00 Bathing Suit at 1.98
of heavy worsted (2 pieces)
Edges trimmed in fancy colors.

Sweater Bathing Suits, 3.98
Sold elsewhere at 7.00

This is the summer clearance season—your opportunity.

Cool Night Shirts, .49—.79—.98
Flannel Negligees(linen neck bands) 98c.
Linen Negligees (separate cuffs) 85c.
1.00 Mesh Underwear at 69c.
1.50 American Silk at 98c.
in fancy colors, short sleeves.

Knee Drawers at 49c.
In Nainsook and Jean, with Elastic Seams.

HOPE AND THE LION BRAND

Thursday, August 23.

Sale of 'Lion' Shirts Opens To-day.

Even if you have a supply of shirts on hand—attend this sale and you will be glad you came. A total of more than 4,000 of the famous "Lion" Brand shirts have been sent to us for distribution *as a practical advertising feature.*

See the window display of the choicest $1.50, $2, $2.50 shirts, and then ask yourself if "it is worth while" to invest at the

Clearing House Price, **68c.**

BROADWAY, Corner CHAMBERS, Stewart Building.

TRADE E.M. MARK

Buy by the Mark.

The average shirt binds on the shoulder. Ours do not.

EARL & WILSON.

Collars that fit

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." LAST 3 TIMES. Ensemble 50.

Daly's THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. OPENS Mon., Aug. 27. SEATS NOW ON SALE. MARIE CAHILL in the New Musical Play, "MARRYING MARY."

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust Last 2 Weeks. McIntyre & Heath in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. Carrie De Mar, May Yohe, Four Lukens, Al Leech, the Ferraris et al. in Great Bill of OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Deserved Success."—Herald. "Immediate Success."—Sun. "Pronounced Success."—Telegram. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB James Blakeley, Tom Wise, & 70 others.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

GARRICK OPENS WED., AUG. 29. Seats on Sale. WM. H. CRANE in THE PRICE OF MONEY. By Alfred Sutro.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in . . . the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks, 8 P. M. Every Evg.
TO-DAY AND NIGHT.
28TH ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF FIRE.
RICE'S GIRL FROM PARIS CO. Evgs. at 9. Sat. Mat. 4.

THE Dewey East 14th St. Ladies' Mat to-day. MOONLIGHT MAIDS —BURLESQUERS— Sam Howe—Living Pictures.

THE Gotham 125th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day. TIGER LILIES —BURLESQUERS— Burlesque and Vaudeville.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., B'way TO-NIGHT, The 2 Mr. Wetherbys
WEBER'S THEATRE, B'y & 29th St. TUESDAY, AUG. 28. HILDA SPONG in LADY JIM
SEATS NOW SELLING.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat.-Sat. ON DANGEROUS GROUND. Nxt.Wk.—The Man of Her Choice.

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. THE POWER OF MONEY. Nxt.Wk.—A Bad Man from Mexico

MEET ME ON THE PIER AT
DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboats.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S GREATER
LUNA PARK
32 Minutes by Luna Park Express from Bridge.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
Speedy High Diver 5 & 9 P.M.
To-Night, 8:30 P. M.
LLOYDS JUBILEE FIRE WORKS.
Seats, 15, 25 and 50 Cents.

HACKETT THEATER, Formerly Fields NEXT MONDAY
CURZON & HACKETT present THE LITTLE STRANGER SEATS NOW SELLING.

MANHATTAN Theatre, Broadway & 33d St. Mat. Labor Day. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
BLANCHE WALSH
KREUTZER SONATA

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2. Second year in N. Y. David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES in "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF Every Evening, The Musical Success, 'Mamselle Champagne' Adm. 50c. Res. $1, $1.50

Keith and Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50, 23d St. Star Vaudeville, 25, 50, 125th St. One of Our Girls. Vde.

NORTH BEACH
Free Fireworks To-night

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Royal Italian Orchestra. Mystic Ajees

WEST END Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE GAMBLER OF THE WEST Next Week..... "T-E-X-A-S"

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Only Matinee Sat., 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MAJESTIC OPENS SAT., Aug. 25 Seats Now BEST SEATS, $1.00. on Sale.
COLUMBUS CIRCLE. THE TOURISTS BIG CAST.

Lyric OPENS AUG. 25. Seats Now on Sale. Henry E. Dixey in The Man on the Box

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST TWO WEEKS. The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents DUSTIN FARNUM In Owen Wister's Western Story THE VIRGINIAN. Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. LAST MAT. SAT. Last 4 Times, at Wallack's. HIS HONOR THE MAYOR

YORKVILLE East 86th St. Mat. to-day, 25c. GEO. SIDNEY in "Busy Izzy's Vacation." Nxt. Wk.—"A One Horse Town."

METROPOLIS THEA. ROOF. Vaudeville Carnival. 3d Av. & 142d St. In case of rain, Perf. in Theatre.

14th St. THEA. 6th Av. 25c. Mat. To-day. RULED OFF THE TURF.

GRAND Williams & Walker The New Abyssinia

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler to-day and Saturday; fresh winds, shifting.

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JEROME CHALLENGES TAMMANY LEADERS

Declared Themselves a Year Ago, but Where Are They Now?

SAYS HEARST WON'T FIGURE

Democratic Party, He Declares, Will Escape Without Swallowing That "Bitter Draught."

District Attorney Jerome declared yesterday, depsite the statement of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy, that there was plenty of Hearst sentiment in Tammany Hall and none for Jerome, that he felt no concern regarding the outcome of the primaries at which the comparative strength of the McClellan faction, which is backing the District Attorney, and the Murphy faction, which is for Mr. Hearst, will be put to a decisive test.

In an interview Mr. Jerome then propounded the following question:

"There are thirty-five district leadersin Tammany Hall. They led last year. Why don't they lead now? Why don't they come out and declare where they stand now? Murphy has come out, let them come out now."

Last night Mr. Jerome took up the letter issued to the voters by the Independence League at the time its State Committee met in this city. Mr. Jerome said that in his opinion that document did not set forth the purpose of the League and the reason for its existence with the clearness to which the public had a right to expect.

Hearst's Convention.

"On Sept. 11 the State Convention of the Independence League will be held," said Mr. Jerome. "Does this Independence League intend to create a new State party, or is it simply a group of Hearst nominators called together to place him in nomination?

"If it is to be a new State party, how can it effect its objects without triumphing over the existing parties? If its principles are the same as either of the existing parties, what reason is there for calling it into existence? If its principles are different from those of the existing parties, how can its candidates be the candidates of either of these parties?

"It is true that there is a perfectly honest middle position. The Independence League can affirm that it is the true Democratic Party, that the Democratic Party as it is has fallen into the hands of unworthy men, and that its aim is to obtain control of the Democratic Party and restore it to its proper place and character. If this is its position, would it not be fair to say so?

"If this is its position, then it is simply a factional movement in the Democratic Party. If this is not its position, then it must be either an attempt to create a new State party or simply an aggregation to boom Mr. Hearst.

"Let it be officially declared to be a group of men simply in the interest of Mr. Hearst, and it at once disappears. Officially announce that its purpose is the creation of a new State party, and how can delegates to the Democratic State Convention pledge themselves to its candidates, and then sit in a Democratic convention?

"These are questions which the Independence League, in its address to the voters of New York on Aug. 1, does not deal with. Are they not fair questions, and should they not be officially answered?"

"Birds of a Feather."

Mr. Jerome talked with great freedom about the present muddled political situation yesterday. Hearst, Murphy, Borough President Coler, Sheriff Flaherty of Brooklyn, and others to whom he referred the other day when he said that "birds of a feather flock together," came in for some caustic comment on the part of the District Attorney.

"The question about Hearst," said Mr. Jerome, "resolves itself into that of the group of men about him, whose ideas working upon the addled brain of Czolgosz armed his hand to strike down a President. Working on the same lines they appear in the conduct of a Borough President of Brooklyn, who last week went along the line inciting riot, and in the actions of the splendid Sheriff Flaherty, who obeyed his oath of office in a like manner instead of leaving to be settled in court what properly belonged to the court.

"There is no question of Hearst here; no question of the individual, I mean. The question is about that little group of men about him. Hearst himself, of course, is a man of no ideas or importance. He's just like Murphy in that respect. How can any one expect Murphy to talk sensibly now when his brains are in Europe. He's got to wait for J. Sergeant Cram to come back."

"What about the reported Murphy-Hearst deal?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"Why," said Mr. Jerome, "the whole Murphy incident is an epic, and good epic poetry is dying out. It would seem that Murphy is singing to the tune, 'Whose Darling Am I?' I hope Cram will tell him when he gets back."

"About two thousand years ago," said Mr. Jerome musingly, "the doctrine was proclaimed that when one had been smitten on one cheek he should turn the other. But until this Murphy came along no one had been found to live up to it and to practice it. He's been swatted on both cheeks and he is looking for a third. It was not so long ago, I recall, he was pictured in stripes and was decorated with

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SUBURBS TO CONEY, 5C.

Affects Points Below Greenwood and Prospect Park—In Effect To-day.

On all the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lines to Coney Island an order went into effect at midnight last night which reduces the fare to and from Coney Island from 10 to 5 cents to a great many persons living on the outskirts of Brooklyn. The points for the collection of the second fare from the Island were moved so that it is now possible for residents of Bensonhurst, Flatbush, Borough Park, Bay Ridge, Kensington, Mapleton, and all the territory south of Prospect Park and Greenwood, to ride to or from Coney for a single fare. The concession was obtained from the company by the Brooklyn League.

For trains bound for Park Row the second fare points now are: On the Brighton Beach line, Prospect Park station; Culver Division, Sea Beach line, and West End line, at City Line Station, Eight Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

On the Nostrand and Tompkins Avenue cars the second fare will be collected at Church and Gravesend Avenues, and on the Vanderbilt Avenue, Fifteenth, Union, and Court Street cars the second fare point will be at Tenth Avenue and Twentieth Street. No change was made on the Third Avenue line.

The second fare collection points on trains bound for the Island, remain as they were before, but passengers boarding a train or car at points south of Greenwood Cemetery or Prospect Park will receive identification checks when paying their fare and no second fare will be collected from them. Similar identification checks will be given to persons boarding Manhattan-bound trains at points between Coney Island and City Line.

Commenting on the company's new order, Secretary Creighton of the Brooklyn League, said yesterday:

"This is by far the most important concession ever made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to the public, and I predict that the company will not lose anything by it, as the new plan is sure to meet with popular favor, and there will be a great increase in business from the southern wards within the 5-cent zone.

"The people there had a valid complaint against the company, as they were obliged to pay 10 cents for a three or four-mile ride, while people from New York paid no more for a ten or twelve-mile ride, and got a seat besides."

WEDS FIANCE IN HOSPITAL.

Miss Keane Becomes Mr. Taylor's Bride—He Improves Immediately.

Miss Pauline Keane, whose fiancé, Cortlandt E. Taylor, has been dangerously ill in the Samaritan Hospital, 215 West Forty-third Street, was married to him there on Tuesday by Father Henry Van Rensselaer. The marriage was hastened by the serious illness of the bridegroom. The two had been playmates as children. Their engagement dates back two years.

Miss Keane had agreed to a wedding in the early Autumn. Being in deep mourning for her mother, it was planned that she should be very quietly married then. Mr. Taylor, who is a broker at 7 Wall Street, was taken suddenly ill last week and was removed to the hospital. There Dr. W. Gill Wylie found that it was necessary to operate for appendicitis at once.

Miss Keane, who was out of town, came at once to her home, at 113 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Tuesday Mr. Taylor had a sinking spell and begged that the marriage be performed at once. Miss Keane agreed. Father Van Rensselaer, the bride's brother, David Keane, and the bridegroom's brother, Walter C. Taylor, were summoned.

During the ceremony Mr. Taylor had to be supported by his brother. Since then he has rapidly improved, so that yesterday he was able to sit up and talk to his bride for some time.

Dr. Wylie believes that his condition is so much improved that he will be able to leave the city in a very few days. His bride will act as his nurse until he is recovered.

ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED.

Mob Riddles Him with Bullets for Trying to Enter White Man's House.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 23.—Willie Spain, a young negro, was shot to death by a mob near St. George, Dorchester County, this afternoon. Another negro told S. L. Conner, the manager of the Dorchester Lumber Company's stores at Dadham, that he had seen a colored man attempting to enter a window of Conner's home.

Conner started for his home, going through a cane field. He suddenly confronted Spain, and struck the negro a severe blow, breaking several bones in his hand. Spain finally freed himself and ran into a wood. Two hours later, Spain was captured in a negro cabin. He was brought to St. George and turned over to Sheriff Limehouse, who locked him in the jail.

Forty or fifty men went to the Sheriff soon afterward and demanded the keys of the jail. He gave them up, and the men unlocked the jail and took the negro to Conner's house, where his eleven-year-old daughter identified Spain as the man who tried to climb through the window, but was frightened away by her screams.

The negro admitted that he had gone to the dwelling with the intention of entering it, but for what purpose he would not say. The mob strung Spain to a limb of a tree and shot about 500 bullets into his body.

Sheriff Limehouse sent a messag to Gov. Heyward, describing the encounter. The Governor ordered Sheriff Limehouse to use every effort to prevent a lynching, but it was too late.

DR. COBDEN'S FAMILY HURT.

Wagon Crashes Through a Bridge Into the Housatonic.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—A party of Summer guests stopping at Mount Everett House, South Egremont, were being driven in a wagon by William Hasty this afternoon when the vehicle crashed through a wooden bridge just over the Sheffield line from here and plunged twenty feet into the Housatonic River, which is shallow at this point.

In the party were the Rev. Dr. Richard Cobden, Episcopal rector at Larchmont, N. Y.; Mrs. Cobden, their sons Philip and John, and Baby Cobden and Mrs. Cobden's sister, Miss Emily Morrison. The team had just gone upon the bridge when the structure collapsed. Workmen on Mrs. M. H. Crawford's estate saw the accident and at once went to the rescue of the party, who had been hurt upon the rocks. Miss Morrison received serious injury to her spine, but the rest of the party got off with a severe shaking up and bruises.

Dr. Cobden says he will bring suit for damages agains the town of Sheffield.

NEARLY 20,000,000 ACRES FOR RUSSIAN PEASANTS

Czar Decides to Sell Crown Lands and Appanages to Them.

A BID FOR THEIR SUPPORT

Land to be Paid for by Installments—Eleven Estates in Stavropol Province Devastated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—A series of conferences began last night at Peterhof on the question of the immediate distribution of the Crown lands and appanages to the peasants, in an attempt to find a partial solution of the agrarian question by measurably appeasing the land-hungry of the peasantry.

The Associated Press is now in a position to announce that the Government has definitely decided to proceed with the original plan for settling the agrarian question, regardless of Parliament, and to go to the country upon the issue at the coming election.

The Associated Press is informed this afternoon by a member of the Cabinet who participated in the Peterhof conferences that the agrarian question is no longer open. Within a fortnight an imperial ukase will be issued directing the Agrarian Commission to begin the distribution of 1,800,000 dessiatines (a dessiatine is about 2½ acres) belonging to the appanages, 4,000,000 dessiatines belonging to the Crown, and 2,000,000 dessiatines of land offered to or purchased through the Peasants' Bank. Only the forests and lands belonging to the State, the preservation of which is considered necessary for the future agricultural prosperity of the country, will be reserved.

The transaction will be financed through the Peasants' Bank. Little cash will be required. The landlords and other sellers will receive marketable land scrip, eventually redeemable by the peasant purchasers in installment notes designed to meet the interest and amortization.

The Emperor will not give the land of the imperial family as a free gift; but, like other landlords, he will accept scrip. It is believed that no Parliament will ever dare to repeal this temporary law. Nearly all the present restrictions upon the peasants as a class will also be removed.

This in substance is the Government's bold bid for the support of the Russian peasant millions against the propaganda of the Revolutionists.

Eleven estates have been destroyed in Stavropol. The district is now under martial law.

Captain of Police Avgatoff was killed yesterday in a village near Stavropol while attempting to arrest three agitators.

Aside from the Province of Stavropol, the agrarian situation is now the most serious in the Provinces of Poltava and Vladimir, where the peasantry are indulging in the customary pillaging and destruction of estates and incendiarism, employing for the latter purpose phosphorus, with which they have been supplied by the revolutionary organizations.

NEW GUARDS FOR THE CZAR.

Picked Men From Various Organizations—Mutinies in Caucasus.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—A new regiment, selected from the squadrons of the different Cossack Guard regiments, has been created to act as the personal escort of the Emperor, who has accepted the title of Colonel of the new organization.

A secret meeting of about 200 soldiers, including representatives of some of the guard regiments, has been held in the woods near their camp at Krasnoye-Selo. It is reported that at this meeting a large portion of the men were shown to be in thorough sympathy with the cause of the people, and it was said they would refuse to fire on the people when ordered to do so.

The Associated Press learns by mail that the strictest censorship is now exercised over press dispatches from the Caucasus in order to conceal the true state of affairs, both regarding the inwardness of the Tartar-Armenian warfare and the ferment among the Russian troops stationed in the garrisoned towns of Transcaucasia. The correspondent of The Associated Press has not been permitted to telegraph many items of news, and in other cases the censor would accept his dispatches only when they were supported by the official versions.

The Armenian-Tartar situation is worse than is known to the outside world, almost all the Russian military units are disaffected, and even the Cossacks are rebelling against doing police duty. The latest mutiny is that of the Poltava Cossacks at Tiflis, who several days ago formally demanded to be relieved from police duty and asked for the discharge of those who had served over three years. The entire regiment was disarmed and confined under guard in the barracks.

POGROM IN SIEDLCE FEARED.

Jews Fleeing from the City—Seven Killed by Troops Already.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—There is great alarm in Jewish circles in Russia over developments at Siedlce, Poland, where events seem to be shaping for a pogrom similar to that at Bialystok.

The developments parallel almost exactly the preliminaries of the Bialystok massacre. A long series of revolutionary and terroristic outrages have been attributed by the police to the Jews. They culminated, as was the case at Bialystok, in the assassination of the Chief of Police, Goltzeff. The funeral of Goltzeff to-day Goltzeff.

After the explosion of a bomb in a street of the Jewish quarter, which, according to the official explanation, was accompanied by revolver firing from four Jewish houses, the troops opened a general fusillade, by which seven Jews and one Christian were killed and many were wounded. Thirty-three Jews were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the bomb throwing and firing.

The Jews, in panic, are now fleeing from the city. Siedlce is in the province of the same name, which adjoins the Province of Grodno, in which Bialystok is located, the two cities being about sixty miles apart.

FRONTIER GUARDS AMBUSHED.

Captain Killed and Others Bound While Rebels Cross Frontier.

KATTOWITZ, Prussian Silesia, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from the Austro-Russian frontier station at Mocski says that last night a number of Russian frontier guards were enticed into an ambush through false signal shots and that their Captain was killed and the other members of the party were disarmed and bound.

In the meanwhile it is added, twelve men [illegible] presumably with arms and ammunition.

KELVIN ON RADIUM'S ORIGIN.

He Thinks Atoms of Helium and Lead Were Forcibly Grouped Together.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24.—Lord Kelvin further discusses radium in a letter to the editor of The Times replying to a letter by Mr. Strutt published a few days ago. In the course of his letter Lord Kelvin says:

"Mr. Strutt asks me how I explain the existence of radium in the earth at present. My answer is, by the concourse of atoms and interatomic motions from the time when the ponderable matter of the solar system and the stars existed as separate atoms scattered through the ether and moving with the velocities probably much less than the present velocities of the stars through space. It seems to me fairly probable that the atoms of helium and lead, constituting the present radium, were in later times forcibly grouped together among all the crystallizations which have constituted granite from a previously liquid earth.

"I think we may agree with Douglas Rudge and others who have suggested similar views that the molecule of radium imbedded in the earth's crust under enormous pressures probably has its constituent atoms safely protected against the explosive flyings asunder by which they produce the heating effects discovered by our laboratories."

BOY BALLOONIST HURT.

Falls on Roof While Making a Night Ascent in Massachusetts.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 23.—Charles Mayo, a fifteen-year-old boy, living in New York, made an ascent in a balloon from an amusement park last night. While coming down he struck the roof of Philip W. Moen's mansion and was severely injured. Both of his ankles were sprained, a long gash was cut on the side of his head, his arms were bruised, and his back was injured.

Mayo agreed to go up with the balloon to earn $5 to pay for his passage back to his home in New York. Mayo rose into the air dangling from the basket, to which he had been tied.

The balloon rose rapidly to a height of 3,000 feet and drifted over the town of Shrewsbury. The boy had been told to pull the rope when he saw the Moen mansion, which stands on the summit of Shrewsbury Hill. Evidently he forgot his instructions, for when he began to descend it was to the roof of the mansion.

The balloon fell across the tiles stripping off pieces of the roof, then struck a chimney, and finally collapsed on the southwest part of the building. Mayo was not found until some time later.

THREAT TO TIE UP CANAL.

Panama Engineers Say They'll Strike for Higher Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 23.—Andrew B. Rogers, an engineer, employed by the United States Government on the canal work in Panama, writes from Paraiso to a friend in this city concerning the threat of the engineers to tie up the work unless their demands are granted by the Canal Commission. He says in part:

"The locomotive engineers employed to handle the trains, seized the opportunity while Chairman Shonts was on the Isthmus to demand an increase in their pay from $180 to $225 a month, time and a half pay for all work done in excess of eight hours, double time for Sundays and holidays, and free transportation to and from the United States when on leave.

"We assert that $180 is but slightly in excess of what engineers can earn in the States. Further, we are often required to work ten and eleven hours a day, and on Sundays and holidays without extra pay. We claim that in comparison with other craftsmen on the Isthmus we are paid the least. Chairman Shonts promised our committee a definite answer after his visit to New York."

LID TIGHTER IN SARATOGA.

Governor's Letter Inspires the Sheriff to Warn Deputies.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The reports that gambling is in progress in the clubhouses have become so persistent, despite the declaration of Sheriff Kavanaugh, that "the lid is on tight" in Saratoga, a letter has been sent by the Sheriff to the Deputy Sheriffs in which he says:

"My attention having been called to the fact, in a communication from the Governor, that the statutes prohibiting the keeping of gambling establishments are being violated in this county, I hereby call your attention to the matter and warn you that you will be held strictly accountable for the execution of the law in this regard in your several localities within the county.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Gov. Higgins said to-night concerning gambling at Saratoga:

"I have no knowledge of any violation of the law. Sheriff Kavanaugh has my instructions to see to it that the law is obeyed to the letter, and it will be a serious matter with him if it is not."

BICYCLIST KILLS WOMAN.

Runs Her Down and Rides Away Without Offering Help.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 23.—Miss Elizabeth Stagg, a wealthy resident of Stratford, Conn., died here to-day from the effects of injuries received last evening by being run down by a bicycle. Miss Stagg was sixty-two years old. She had been visiting Mrs. James Harold here. Last evening she and Mrs. Harold went for a walk on what is known as the "back road."

As they approached the foot of a steep hill they saw a man on a bicycle descending the hill at a rapid rate. The rider seemed to lose control of his wheel, and before the women could get out of the way it struck them, knocking both of them down. Mrs. Harold was not injured, but Miss Stagg struck heavily on her head.

The bicycle rider remounted and rode away without offering assistance. The Sheriff is trying to find him.

[illegible] Cts. and pts. Appetizing and [illegible] principal dealers. —Adv.

HIGGINS'S CANDIDACY ANNOUNCED BY BARNES

He Says the Governor Will Soon Issue a Formal Statement

AND CONTROL CONVENTION

Chairman Odell Remarks That Opposition to Higgins's Renomination Is Growing Up the State.

The first authoritative announcement of Gov. Higgins's candidacy for renomination by the Republican Convention at Saratoga was made last night by William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, one of the Governor's closest political advisers. As the statement came from Mr. Barnes, it was taken as being the expression on this subject of the Governor himself, although Mr. Barnes said that an announcement would be made later by Mr. Higgins.

That Mr. Barnes spoke as he did was also taken to indicate that the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee will, in the event that Mr. Higgins is selected as the nominee for Governor, be a candidate for State Chairman to succeed Mr. Odell and take the management of the Higgins campaign—this although ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff said several weeks ago that he would be a candidate for the place should Mr. Higgins be nominated.

Mr. Barnes's statement came after a long conference with County Chairman Parsons late in the afternoon, when it is understood that the candidacy of Gov. Higgins was discussed. This is what Mr. Barnes had to say:

"Gov. Higgins is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. He will not demand it from the State Convention or go chasing after it. Gov. Higgins did not expect to make any announcement of his intention to stand for renomination, but recent developments will in all probability prompt him to come out with a statement at a very early date.

"The friends of Gov. Higgins control the convention, and will nominate him at Saratoga. At a recent meeting of the State Committee, when the friends of the State Chairman seemed to be so elated over the result of his co-called victory, 60 per cent. of the delegates to the convention were controlled by the Higgins men. They believe that when New York and Kings County are reached under the roll call this percentage will be largely increased."

State Chairman Odell remains in the ranks of those who will not commit themselves. Yesterday, on his third visit to this city this week, he refused to make any positive statement concerning any candidate he may have in mind, and refused as well to discuss the question that Charles E. Hughes's friends had asked the State Chairman to announce whence came his assurances that Mr. Hughes would run for Governor.

Mr. Odell did say, however, that the opposition to Gov Higgins's renomination was growing. He pointed out that about 200 of the 1,010 delegates to the Saratoga Convention had already been selected, and that of these fifty were pledged to Brackett, while not one had been instructed for Higgins. The State Chairman also refused to make known his opinion as to whether Hearst or Jerome would be the stronger candidate on the Democratic side. Asked what would be the probable result if Jerome ran independently and Hearst was the regular nominee of the Democrats he said:

"I have heard some people figure that out both ways. Some say that Jerome's candidacy as an independent would help the Republican ticket, and others contend that it would help Mr. Hearst. You pay your money and take your choice. I'm not saying what my opinion is. I'll say, though, that I think Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic nominee for President in 1908."

The State Chairman is giving much attention to the Brooklyn situation. He believes there is a good chance to beat Timothy L. Woodruff at the primaries, and is encouraging the movement that Dady had started to beat the ex-Lieutenant Governor there.

GUARD FOR UNION OFFICER.

Firm Hires Men to Protect Workman in Fear of Rival Body.

Aleck Scheftel, Secretary of the Industrial Workers, a rival organization of the Cap Makers' Union, is holding his place as a cutter for Doninger Brothers of Fourth and Mercer Streets, with the assistance of private detectives engaged by his employers.

The organizations have had trouble for a long time, and the Cap Makers' Union, so Scheftel says, is trying to drive him from his trade. He was attacked last Sunday at Rivington and Clinton Streets and was stabbed in the head. His employers have hired detectives to guard him on his way to and from work.

LIVE WIRE KILLS A CRABBER.

He Touches It While Pushing a Boat Under the Oceanic Bridge.

Edward McGlade of New York, a guest at the Lenox Hotel at Oceanic, N. J., met death by electricity yesterday afternoon.

He was crabbing in the Shrewsbury, and while pushing his boat under the Oceanic Bridge accidentally touched the wire which carries the lighting current for the bridge. He was instantly killed, his body falling back in the boat.

McGlade was 25 years old and had lived in New York about a year. He previously lived in San Francisco, where his relatives are.

SIX SINK AND TWO DROWN.

Ferryman and a Philadelphia Woman Lost at Belvidere, N. J.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 23.—Andrew J. Hartzell of Hartzell's Ferry, near this place, and Miss Sabra Dunham of Philadelphia were drowned in the Delaware River just above the ferry this afternoon. Hartzell, who was a ferryman, took a party of six out in a boat for a row. His wife was a member of the party. As the boat was going through the Rift, it began to leak. It filled rapidly and sank.

Three of the party were rescued, but Mrs. Hartzell and Miss Dunham were brought out unconscious. Both were worked over for an hour or more. Mrs. Hartzell finally recovered consciousness, but Miss Dunham died. Hartzell sank and his body has not been recovered. Miss Dunham was a guest at the Shaw cottage at the ferry.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

JAPAN NOT SATISFIED.

Will Conduct Her Own Investigation of the Killing of Sealers.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says that the Japanese Consul at Vancouver having reported that it is impossible for him to obtain a satisfactory or full report of the killing of the Japanese sealers by Americans, the Japanese Government has decided to conduct its own investigation of the affair and may send a Consul to the Pribiloff Islands.

TERRORISTS AFTER AMERICAN

Demand $10,000 from Insurance Manager—He Doesn't Pay It.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—The manager of the Odessa branch of the New York Life Insurance Company to-day received a letter demanding a contribution of $10,000 to the revolutionary cause, and threatening him with death if he refused.

Instead of paying the money the manager notified the police and informed Gov. Gen. Kaulbars that he demanded protection, which was furnished.

THE LARGEST LUMBER RAFT.

Towed Into San Francisco Bay, It Contains 11,000,000 Feet of Lumber.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The steamer Francis H. Leggett arrived to-day from Astoria, having in tow the largest log raft that has ever been seen in this harbor.

The raft contains 11,000,000 feet of lumber, is 740 feet long, 60 feet wide, and draws 24 feet of water. A 500-ton lighter stands on the raft, and is used as a storage place for chains.

On Aug. 18, while off Cape Blanco, the Leggett encountered a strong northwest gale, in which she drifted for twenty-four hours. The trip from Astoria was made in seven days.

TEACHER INHERITS WEALTH.

She's One of Her Uncle's Heirs with a Share in $7,000,000 Fortune.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 23.—Miss [illegible]se C. Dorsey, a daughter of Dennis Dorsey and a teacher in one of the public schools, has fallen heir to a great portion of the estate of her uncle, Thomas Ward, of New Mexico. He was a General in the United States service, accumulated several million dollars, it is said, and died without leaving a will.

It was learned yesterday through advertisements by the authorities of New Mexico that Dennis Dorsey is employed in a factory here. He is one of the six heirs to the fortune, which is said to be valued at $7,000,000. Mr. Dorsey says his share will be transferred to his daughter, Mae.

SALUTE SHAKES PORTSMOUTH

Monitor's 13-Inch Guns Are Used by Mistake at Norfolk Navy Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 23.—When the United States monitor Puritan came into the harbor this afternoon on her way to the navy yard, after a long absence from this station, her thirteen-inch guns were fired to salute the flag of the Commandant of the navy yard.

The force of the explosion shook the buildings in Portsmouth and a number of the residents complained that window panes had been broken.

It is said that some one aboard the monitor erred in ordering that her largest guns be discharged and that the guns of smaller calibre should have been discharged.

NO CLUE TO MISSING PASTOR.

Mr. Wheeler's Brother Believes He Was Mentally Unbalanced.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 23.—No clue has been obtained to the whereabouts of the Rev. Frank W. Wheeler of Trinity Baptist Church, who disappeared from his home on Sunday afternoon. He left his home to take a short walk, and has not since been seen. His wife says that he has been subject at times to loss of memory and that the excessive heat of last Sunday may have brought on another attack of the mental malady.

Mr. Wheeler was formerly stationed in Newton, and the police of that city have been asked to watch for him. It is thought that he may wander there.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Elmer Wheeler of Wakefield called at Police Headquarters to-day and asked the authorities to assist in making a search for his brother, the Rev. Frank Wheeler. A general alarm was sent out by the police. Mr. Wheeler expressed the opinion that his brother was mentally unbalanced when he left his home.

LEFT PRESIDENT'S YACHT.

Coal Passer Under Arrest for Desertion from the Dolphin.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Michael Orea of St. Louis, who enlisted in the United States Navy at Chicago, is a prisoner in this city on the charge of deserting from the President's yacht Dolphin, on which he was a coal passer. He says he deserted because the yacht was too small for her crew and because shore leave was denied except at rare intervals.

Orea is also charged with stealing $10 from a boarding house, but he will be turned over to the naval authorities.

PRUSSIAN MEAT SCANDAL.

Also a Bread Scandal—Baker's Oven Used as a Goose Pen.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Government Medical Department has issued a report on the sanitary condition of the Prussian bakeries and slaughter houses to which the newspapers are giving great prominence, one of them using the caption, "America in Prussia."

It is set forth in the report that many of the butchering establishments were found to be in a very unclean condition. Some of them were situated in dark cellars, where cleanliness was impossible, and others had no facilities for the employes to wash themselves.

The Government Inspectors found the conditions in the bakeries to be particularly objectionable. In one town boys kneaded the dough with their feet, and one bakery was found to be occupied by cats and hens. In another town a baker's oven served ad interim as a goose pen. One baker admitted that his floor and vats were scrubbed only once a year.

SECOND TOWN SEIZED BY CUBAN INSURGENTS

Guerra Now Holds San Juan de Martinez, as Well as San Luis.

GUARDS KILL GEN. BANDERA

Was Leader in the Havana Province Revolt—Palma Orders Guns From America.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The insurgents under Pino Guerra followed the capture yesterday of San Luis, in Pinar del Rio Province, by occupying to-day the town of San Juan de Martinez. Col. Rojas and all three of the companies of artillery stationed in the Havana forts have been ordered to that province, the authorities considering that Havana is sufficiently guarded by Rural Guards and police and the new city guards.

President Palma has also ordered four machine guns from a firm in the United States, which it is said will be manned by Americans in Havana who formerly belonged to the United States Artillery. This gave rise to an erroneous report that machine guns and artillerymen had been asked of the United States Government.

The insurrection has suffered a heavy blow in the killing of the negro Gen. Quentin Bandera in an engagement between members of his band and Rural Guards.

While Government reinforcements are going forward Guerra's following is not believed to have been greatly augmented by his occupancy of two Vuelta Abajo towns. Public opinion appears to vary according to locality, from enthusiastic adherence to the Government to open rebellion.

In this city the general attitude is one of loyalty. The opposition and independent newspapers discuss with analytical coldness the cry that if the Government is not able to squelch the insurrection within two months other forceful means must be employed for the restoration of peace. There are no ringing calls to arms. The moderate newspapers print with approval the resolutions declaring adhesion to the Government by their party organizations, but there has been nothing which could be fairly described as a general rising of the people in defense of the Government.

Secretary of State and Justice O'Farrill, Acting Minister of the Interior, definitely resigned from the Cabinet to-day. Gen. Freyre Andrade, Speaker of the House and former Secretary of the Interior, is slated for the Interior Portfolio temporarily. Gen. Andrade is one of the most vigorous supporters of the Government. It was he who engineered the alleged oppressions at the elections of 1905, when he turned out Liberals and installed Moderates in all directions. It is considered certain that he will wage an aggressive campaign against the Government's opponents.

He was interviewed to-day while personally superintending the arming and supplying of the recruits for the Rural Guards. He said:

"The situation is pretty bad in some respects, but I see no reason why we should not control it, and we certainly shall do so. Able-bodied men are not numerous among the recruits, who are mostly callow youths. They are being equipped and transported with exceeding promptness. The rifles are nearly all of the older type of Remington. Although there is little discipline among such troops, their usefulness as auxiliaries to the regular Rural Guards is apparent. The loyalty of the latter is doubted, and in some cases it must be admitted that there are some reasons for it. But generally the Guards are loyal.

"Several hundred insurrectionists are reported to be out in Santiago Province, but this has not yet been definitely confirmed. There are no developments."

The man who yesterday evening attempted to assassinate Gen. Emilio Nunes, Governor of Havana Province, as the latter was entering his home, gives the name of Luis Morales, and says he is a resident of Havana. He does not attempt to justify his act. He says he rode his horse for a distance near the Governor's carriage, and would have shot into the vehicle and escaped had the opportunity offered.

The Liberals are intensely antagonistic to Gov. Nunes, who was a political protégé and a bosom friend of the late Gen. Maximo Gomez, but who withdrew his following from the Liberal Convention during the last illness of Maximo Gomez, on failing to obtain a nomination to the Presidency. Nunez and his followers have always been sincere allies of the Moderates, under the name of Liberal Nationalists.

The non-arrival here of Gen. José Miguel Gomez, former Governor of Santa Clara Province and Liberal candidate last year for the Presidency, who was arrested Aug. 21 at his home near Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, on the complaint of the Government's chief detective, who charged that Gomez was planning to take the field at the head of the Santa Clara insurgents, is explained by the fact that the prisoner was transferred at Cienfuegos to a steamer bound for Batabano, Havana Province, and that he will be brought from Batabano to this city.

Orestes Ferrara, who was Gen. Gomez's campaign manager, and who arrived here from New York on Wednesday, was not arrested, although a warrant was out for his apprehension. It is reported that he has joined the insurrectionists.

GUERRA GETS ANOTHER TOWN.

Threatens to Blow Up Railroad If It Carries Troops Against Him.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The insurgent forces commanded by Pino Guerra have captured San Juan de Martinez, the terminus of the Western Railroad, and have occupied the town and railroad station. There was no bloodshed. It appears that the small force of Rural Guards which held the town fled at the approach of the insurgents.

San Juan de Martinez is situated in the Province of Pinar del Rio, about three miles from the south coast, and sixteen miles by high road southwest by west of Pinar del Rio, capital of the province. The surrounding country is rich in to-

bacco. The town had a population in 1899 of about 3,000.

General Manager Livesey of the Western Railroad, which is a British corporation, received this afternoon a personal message from Pino Guerra, forwarded from San Juan de Martinez, saying:

"I am in possession of your station. If any more troops are sent over the Western Railroad I will blow up the bridges and destroy your property."

Mr. Livesey did not answer the dispatch, but immediately forwarded it to the palace. The officials there had no news other than the announcement contained in Guerra's message.

Later Guerra again wired to Mr. Livesey, saying:

"If you send any more troops over the Western Railroad will blow up your bridges and burn your stations and property irrespective of any international complications or any other consideration."

He also sent threatening messages to members of the Agrarian League, saying that he would pillage their plantations if they organized forces against the insurrection.

Mr. Livesey carried his message directly to the Secretary of the Interior, with whom he held a consultation. He also conferred with President Palma, and as a result decided to take no notice of Guerra's telegrams. Orders, however, have been issued to permanently guard every railway bridge between Pinar del Rio and San Juan de Martinez, and to erect breastworks opposite each bridge to be occupied by troops.

Another trainload of troops was sent from Havana westward this afternoon, bound for the City of Pinar del Rio, from which base they will assist in operating against the insurgents who are occupying San Luis and San Juan de Martinez.

A force of Rural Guards and volunteers has left Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, to engage 800 insurgents who have left Las Lajas under the command of Col. Guzman, Mayor of that town.

The Government has not made public the news of the capture of San Juan de Martinez. The editor of The Post, who got out an extra containing this news, was summoned before Gov. Nunez and censured for exciting the public by publishing sensational news unfavorable to the Government. Gov. Nunez declared that he would recommend to President Palma the establishment of a censorship. The newspapers of Havana do not believe that President Palma will approve of such a move, as despite a constant flow of rumors the newspapers have printed only facts, confirmed by the Government, notwithstanding that the Palace is chary of giving information.

Besides arming new recruits the Mayors of Havana and Cienfuegos, are raising forces to guard the cities, and in some of the smaller towns a similar course is being pursued.

The tobacco interests are extremely anxious that order be restored in the Vuelta Abajo district, in which San Luis and San Juan de Martinez are situated, before the expiration of the period, now close at hand, in which the young plants must be transplanted from the seed beds to the fields. American tobacco exporters in that section have suffered no damage thus far. The owners of sugar and tobacco plantations are helping to organize volunteers for the defense of the Government.

Unconfirmed rumors are in circulation to-night that several hundred insurrectionists have taken the field in the Province of Santiago.

FEARS IN WALL STREET.

Doubt Was Expressed as to Palma's Ability to Control the Situation.

In New York financial circles yesterday a serious view of the situation was taken, and grave doubts expressed as to the probability of President Palma and his Government being strong enough to quell the rising. One prominent banker said to a TIMES reporter:

"The news from official sources is of a reassuring character, but from private information I have received, I am seriously alarmed, and am afraid that President Palma will have to invoke the aid of the United States. The poorer classes in Cuba are very discontented with the present Government, and it is an easy matter to get them to rebel against anything and anybody.

"For over fifty years the people of Cuba have been accustomed to regular revolutions at stated intervals, and it is hard to break them of the habit at once. If there could be peace in the island for fifteen years, there would be no more trouble. The Cubans are really a hard-working, peaceable nation, but they have been spoiled by fighting and looting, which is a far more picturesque method of earning a living than working. Several wealthy Cubans who have been enjoying the races at Saratoga have received important cables from home, and have in consequence cut short their stay in order to sail for Havana by to-morrow's steamer.

John S. Fiske of the firm of J. M. Ceballos & Co. said that private dispatches from Cuba indicated that the Government was confident of its ability to cope with the situation. There was, of course, the possibility to be always considered of the trouble assuming broader scope and seriousness, but undoubtedly, in case of any proved inability on the part of the Government forces to properly protect life and property, the Cuban Government would call on the United States for assistance.

"In giving my impressions to THE TIMES yesterday," said Mr. Fiske, "I did not wish to imply that prompt political annexation might reasonably be looked for in Cuba. What I meant to convey was that Cuba and the United States were inevitably drawing nearer and nearer toward commercial annexation, which in itself would be an added tie between the two countries. A fuller realization on our part of the meaning of the Platt amendment, which is incorporated into the Constitution of Cuba, will make citizens of both nations the more anxious to enjoy the benefits mutually secured by full and free reciprocal trade relations—in brief, commercial annexation in the truest sense. Political annexation, as occurred in the case of Hawaii, may follow commercial annexation in the course of time, but this must come by petition from Cuba, not by interference from the United States.

"Commercial annexation, linked with political independence, seems a condition not many years off—in part to be influenced by results arising from the present awakening of the people to the really close ties existent between Cuba and the United States through the operation of the Platt amendment."

A cable was received at the Hotel America last night asking the Cuban to whom it was addressed to communicate with Señor Sobrado, the Governor of Pinar del Rio, who is now in the Adirondacks, and inform him that the revolution had assumed serious proportion and was spreading all over the country. Señor Sobrado will return to New York to-day and probably sail to-morrow's steamer for Havana.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 23.—A private cablegram to-day from one of the largest exporting firms in Havana to its correspondents here says the revolution in Cuba is assuming grave proportions. The information has caused much alarm here, and it is noticed that all ships arriving from Havana are crowded with shipments of tobacco, indicating that importers feel great anxiety and are getting as much tobacco out of Cuba as possible before it may be impossible to bring shipments out of any Cuban ports.

THE KILLING OF BANDERA.

Negro General and Two Companions Shot and Slashed to Death.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The body of the negro General, Quentin Bandera, the most daring insurgent in Havana Province, lies in the Morgue at Havana to-day flanked by those of two mulatto comrades, all frightfully gashed by the long, heavy machetes of the mounted Rural Guards who ended their career. Across the street, in peaceful Neptune Park, situated near the harbor entrance, a great crowd, mostly negro friends of Bandera, are watching the Morgue with silent interest. The arrival of Bandera's body here was the first news of the fight in which he met his death.

The conflict occurred at the Silveira Farm, near Punta Brava, fifteen miles from Havana. A detachment of thirty-eight mounted Rural Guards, under Capt. Ignacio Delgado and Lieut. Martinez, were searching throughout the night for Bandera's party. At 2 o'clock this morning they were breaking through a wire fence at the edge of the Silveira Farm, when they were suddenly fired upon by Bandera's twenty followers. The guards rushed upon the insurgents, but with the exception of their chief and his two leading comrades, the rebels all succeeded in getting away. The guards made the chief and his companions a special object of attack, and all three received several bullet wounds and were horribly mutilated by machete cuts. Not one of the guards was wounded. The bodies were placed in a wagon and brought to Havana.

It has been an open secret among the Rural Guards that Bandera would never live to be tried for treason, his death being the main object of the Government forces operating in Havana Province. The smallness of the party accompanying Bandera has caused surprise here, but it is believed that he had only a portion of his band with him. But, in any case, it is believed that the insurectionary movement in Western Havana has been broken up.

It was announced on Aug. 20 that Gen. Quentin Bandera, who greatly distinguished himself in the Cuban war for independence, had left Arroyo Arenas, twelve miles west of Havana, with about twenty insurgents. It was added that it was believed that the band had been augmented later by a force armed with guns and ammunition which set out from Havana. The next day it was reported that Bandera had been wounded in the head in a skirmish.

Bandera was about sixty years old. He took part in the ten-years war, as well as in the war for Cuban independence, during which he was the first man who crossed the Spanish trocha which shut off the Province of Pinar del Rio from Havana Province. He was well-known in every province of Cuba and had great influence with the colored people. It was recently pointed out that while the Cuban Government gave Bandera full credit for his contribution to the cause of liberty, it had not in the four years of its existence been able to discover any other ability than that of fighting in the veteran colored leader.

When in Havana Bandera was in the habit of gathering crowds of negroes about him and making speeches to them on the ingratitude of republics. On one occasion Bandera went to the Senate Chamber while the Senate was in session and delivered a violent speech, criticising the Government for not giving him an office, with the result that he was soon afterward appointed doorkeeper of the House of Parliament. The position which Bandera aspired to was that of Chief of Police.

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS.

Think Intervention by Us Would Mean Annexation.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24.—The newspapers this morning print editorials on the situation in Cuba and speculate as to the probability of the United States being obliged to intervene to restore order. However, it is generally admitted that the American Government has no desire to take such a step, as it would mean the annexation of the island.

The Daily Telegraph says that intervention would create something like ferment throughout the South American Republics, and would be exceedingly malapropos so soon after the International American Congress, but that America's interests in the island are so great that, malapropos or not, public opinion in the United States certainly will not tolerate a prolonged and aimless rebellion, which would stultify the good work accomplished there under American influence.

The Morning Post, in arriving at a similar conclusion, thinks the position suggests that the difficulty of the Spaniards in dealing with "the turbulent islanders" was greater than the Americans were originally inclined to believe.

The Daily Mail thinks it a mistake to suppose the rising can be easily or swiftly suppressed, and argues that the United States will be obliged to intervene.

"From a British standpoint, however," The Daily Mail says, "there is no cause for dread of American annexation. British financial interests there are large, and the island has become the field for Canadian investment, and once a stable and orderly Government is established, Cuba will speedily attain undreamed-of prosperity."

The Daily Mail says it thinks the situation in Cuba should be a warning to Great Britain to go slowly in the Transvaal.

NOW A HURDY-GURDY TRUST.

Harlemite Wants It to Change Tunes or Let In Competition.

Richard Wilfer, who lives in Harlem, but who always speaks of his home as on University Heights, distributed his bundles around him in the Subway last night so that his frail form might not be caved in.

"We have about reached the end of the combinations against the wage earner," he said to his neighbor.

"Yes?" replied the fellow-traveler with mild encouragement.

"The price of meat has been raised by the Beef Trust, bread has followed the beef, the Oil Trust keeps on putting up prices, and the vegetable and wall paper trusts, the trust that manufactures folding beds and ice picks have kept up the pace. I knew the end would come."

"What's the latest trust?" asked his neighbor, fearing a long recital.

"Why, the Hand-Organ Trust," replied Mr. Wilfer. "Haven't you noticed it?"

"No," said his neighbor.

"A month ago we used to have four hand organs come in front of our flat every day, and there was competition," groaned Mr. Wilfer. "Now we only get one hand organ a day, and it never changes its list of tunes. Before the combination went into effect they would offer new tunes every week, and we had music from such masters as Richard Wagner and Hoffman, to say nothing of Von Tilzer. Now we get no change of bill. The Italians have got together, and the territory is divided up in restraint of trade."

"Why don't you stop throwing pennies to the violator of the Sherman anti-trust law?" asked his neighbor.

"I never thought of that!" exclaimed Mr. Wilfer. "They'll get no more money from me until they either change their tunes or let in competition."

Mr. Wilfer, delighted at the suggestion, heaped himself to the chin with his bundles, and staggered toward the platform of the car.

SHOPPERS SEE FATAL FALL.

Scaffold Broke on Which Two Men Were Working in Brooklyn.

A throng of women shoppers in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon saw a workman fall to death from a scaffold on a building in course of construction at Fulton and Bridge Streets. Patrick Healey, whose address is not known, was the man who was killed.

With Thomas Prince of 490 State Street, Healey was at work on the scaffold on the fourth floor of the building. The weight of a pile of bricks and mortar put on the scaffold caused it to collapse and the two men fell to the cellar. Healey was dead when picked up. Prince's right leg and arm were broken and he suffered internal injuries.

¶ Insist upon your printer using

Old Hampshire Bond

"Look for the Water Mark"

for your business stationery. Printers who know do not need much insisting, but prefer to use it for the general satisfaction it gives.

¶ Any printer can show you samples of it.

BRYAN TICKETS FOR MORE THAN GARDEN WILL HOLD

Thousands Must Content Themselves with Outdoor Meeting.

PROGRAMME FOR AUG. 30

Mr. Bryan Will Reach Pier A at 4 P. M.—A Reception Will Precede the Meetings.

There is little chance that all the ticket holders for the Bryan reception in Madison Square Garden on Aug. 30 will be able to enter the big building, particularly those who do not hold reserved seats. It seems certain that a great crowd will try to get in, or at least to see Mr. Bryan. Every reserved seat has been allotted and thousands of admission tickets have been distributed, the number being greatly in excess of the Garden accommodations. It is likely that thousands of ticket holders will have to be satisfied with their chance of hearing Mr. Bryan in Madison Square after the welcome in the Garden.

This was developed at yesterday's meeting at the Victoria of the Executive Committee, which has had the reception in charge. It was the committee's last meeting. After objection had been made on behalf of the visiting Rhode Island delegation, which had received no tickets, Thomas L. Feitner announced that the allotment had been as fair as it was possible to make it. Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston started a discussion by demanding that 5,000 seats, instead of 3,500, should be reserved for distinguished visitors. It has been the cry of the out-of-town members of the committee that New Yorkers wanted to grab all the tickets. Col. Troup of Connecticut said that as a non-resident he desired to testify to the generous spirit shown by the New Yorkers.

Lewis Nixon gave the programme, as at present arranged, for Aug. 30. Mr. Bryan is to land at 4 P. M. at Pier A, where he will be met by a small sub-committee and welcomed by Acting Mayor McGowan. Headed by a small police escort, Mr. Bryan will be driven up Broadway to Fiftieth Street, thence to Fifth Avenue, and south to the Victoria. In the first carriage with Mr. Bryan will be Acting Mayor McGowan, Gov. Folk of Missouri, and William Hoge, President of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, which started the movement for the reception.

At the hotel Mr. Bryan will be received by a delegation from the Reception Committee, consisting of five members from each State. At 7:45 Mr. Bryan will be escorted to the Garden, and the meeting will begin at 8. After the meeting inside, Mr. Bryan will address an overflow meeting on the outside in Madison Square.

Augustus Thomas, who is to deliver the chief talk in the early part of the meeting in the Garden, suggested that a rule be made limiting any speech, outside of Mr. Bryan's, to fifteen minutes. The sentiment was heartily approved, but no vote was taken.

It was announced that Harry W. Walker, Chairman of the Press Committee, had received a letter from Mr. Bryan, mailed at Gibraltar before he sailed, accepting an invitation to dine with the reporters at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 1. In this letter Mr. Bryan said:

Shall be delighted to meet the boys of the press. I have not found any better newspaper men anywhere than our own.

John Bogart reported for the Labor Committee that among the members of the Bryan Reception Committee are more than 100 Presidents, Secretaries, and leading men of various labor organizations in Eastern States.

GANG DRIVES WOMAN OUT.

Horse Thieves Compel Mrs. Kamen to Stop Business.

Mrs. Lena Kamen of 51 Attorney Street, the proprietress of a trucking business at 126 Broome Street, who says she is the victim of a gang of horse thieves to the extent of $10,000 to $15,000, will sell the rest of her stock of horses and wagons at autcion to-day.

A week ago Mrs. Kamen had a wagon and pair of horses stolen from her which she valued at several hundred dollars, and so far the police have been unable to trace the thieves. Abraham Weinberg was arrested last Saturday in connection with the robberies, and he was held under $1,500 bail for further examination next Wednesday.

The woman says that the horses and wagon were stolen by a gang of youths who have their headquarters in Brownsville. In the last five years, she says, they have poisoned twenty-five of her horses, besides getting large sums of money from her by threats. Sara, Mrs. Kamen's twelve-year-old daughter, said last night:

"My mother is selling off her stock because she is afraid that these men will poison the horses if she testifies against Weinberg. My father is too sick to attend to the business, so we shall sell out and leave New York."

DISCHARGE FOR HALTER.

He Was Accused of Conspiracy in Connection with a Philadelphia Stock Deal

Justice Jaycox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, signed an order yesterday discharging from custody Alexander J. Halter of Brooklyn, who was being held by the authorities on the representation that he was wanted in Philadelphia for alleged conspiracy in connection with a deal in mining stock.

Isaac W. Thompson of Philadelphia declared that he had been defrauded out of $1,500 in the transaction. Halter's lawyer, who asserted that his client was not in Philadelphia at the time of the alleged conspiracy, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, argument on which was heard by Justice Jaycox on Wednesday.

COAL AFIRE NEAR OIL PLANT.

300 Tons Had to be Removed to Get at the Flames.

Superintendent Moritz of the Harlem station of the Standard Oil Company, on 120th Street, near the East River, saw a dense black smoke arising from the fence behind the works yesterday afternoon. On the other side of the yard on 119th Street is the plant of the Curtis-Blaisdell Coal Company, and it was evident that some of the coal had caught fire.

The Superintendent telephoned to Police Headquarters, and Capt. Kiernan of Engine Company No. 35 was sent to find out what was the matter. He found a pile of 300 tons of coal against the fence, with a fire burning in its centre. To extinguish this with the hose was impossible. The coal, therefore, had to be removed. The proximity of the oil works made even a smoldering fire very dangerous. A force of twelve men worked all night shoveling the coal away, so that the firemen could get at the blaze.

The Crane and the Duck

As between a waddle and a strut grace fails to tears. Too-quick and too-slow are both faults. But do-it-now is a life insurance virtue. Send us a postal for the do-it-right cue.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Tatlock, President

JEROME CHALLENGES TAMMANY LEADERS

Continued from Page 1.

Arthur Brisbane's choicest 'Billingsgate' in Mr. Hearst's newspapers. The world has not begun to appreciate Murphy as he should be appreciated; the press has done him an injustice. They criticise his Christian example when it should be praised.

"This is a campaign on the Ten Commandments. I am running on the Ten Commandments, Hearst is running on them, Higgins will be, and as for Odell, he is the greatest exponent of the Decalogue in the bunch. Every politician believes in the Ten Commandments on the platform and in the platform. They may be a little shy about them after the campaign is over.

"But as long as we are all for them, Mr. Hearst cannot claim to be the original prophet who brought them down from the mountain. His resemblance to Moses is limited to that incident where the great lawgiver in a moment of irritation broke them all at once."

Mr. Jerome gave his views regarding the Democratic Convention.

"The Democratic Convention," he said, "in theory should voice the will of the people. There is a Democratic Convention to be held soon. I for one am for seating every delegate properly elected and for waiving all technicalities. If the Democratic Party hasn't vitality enough to fight for its own principles it ought to be whipped. I am against the sort of a convention where three or four ducks get together in a back room and discuss the 'availability' of candidates, and then come out and announce a name calling upon the multitude to cry rah-r ah-rah-rah. The people have no voice in such a convention.

"Of course, I do not believe in the meeting of 450 delegates without a leader. That would mean a mob and a riot. But the difference between the leader and the boss to my mind is very clear. Mr. Croker defined the boss correctly as 'the man working for his own pocket all the time.' But in leadership the idea of service is involved. I believe in the leadership that effectively expresses the will of the people."

"If Hearst was nominated by the Democratic Convention this year what would you do?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"You will never have to face that situation," he replied. "Let us come down to something practical. The Democratic Party has had to drink some bitter draughts in its time, but it will never consent to take that medicine."

Hayes as an Example.

In talking about the district leaders, Mr. Jerome took the case of Sheriff Hayes as an example.

"Hayes is a good fellow," said Mr. Jerome. "Perhaps he is like the famous Sheriff of Nottingham who never made a mistake, but he ought to take a chance. Where is he at? Last year he led his cohorts. Why does he not lead them now? He has a safe job. He did not urge his followers to vote for Hearst last year, and was not telling his spellbinders to plead for him. If I remember aright he said some rather unpleasant things about Mr. Hearst."

"Why did you select Sheriff Hayes?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"Oh, he just happened to come into my mind."

"Didn't you know he was a friend of John O'Brien, and once put forward as a candidate for leadership of Tammany by the McClellan faction?"

"I didn't know anything about that, but the way to settle a fight is to fight it out. The same is true about all the thirty-five leaders in Tammany. Murphy has come out; let them come out."

The fact that though the statement of Tammany Leader Murphy, that there was plenty of Hearst sentiment and no Jerome sentiment in his organization, has been challenged both from beyond and from within the organization, none of the leaders who only a couple of weeks ago were known to be heart and soul for Murphy have come out openly to back up Mr. Murphy in his assertion, was only one of many topics that furnished food for thought among local Democrats following the Jerome interview.

A long-headed Tammany leader who did not want his named used had this to say yesterday:

The Real Test.

"To judge from the talking that has been done up to date it would seem that the nomination of one candidate or the other will settle everything. These fellows seem to forget that there is a campaign and an election to follow.

"Suppose Hearst got the Tammany delegation, 105 strong, and a sufficient number of other delegates to be nominated and then should fall short of election. Where would Tammany be then? McClellan would still be Mayor and would have a stronger hand than ever. It is only in case Hearst should be elected that Mr. Murphy would score a victory by delivering the Tammany delegates, and with Jerome running on an indepnedent ticket, as he undoubtedly would, he would take sufficient from Hearst's strength to bring about his defeat."

District Attorney Jerome continued to receive many messages yesterday from friends of his candidacy in different parts of the State, but declared he did not feel at liberty to give out the letters until he had consulted the senders. He even received the offer of a hall from now until election day in one of the most important up-State centres.

ALDERMEN NOT FOR JEROME.

"We Don't Want Him," They Shout at Dinner to McCall.

Ex-Alderman John T. McCall's associates on the board gave him a dinner last night at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. Majority Leader James C. Meyers of the board, who has recently returned from Europe, told those present of the impressions he received of the situation in this city on his return. He said:

"I found Jerome was willing to run as the Democratic candidate and willing also to run with a Prohibitionist nomination."

"Hurrah! Let's have Jerome!" cried one of the Aldermen.

"No. We don't want him," shouted back most of the Aldermen. The Jerome man kept still after that.

Majority Leader Meyers continued to tell th eaudience his impressions. He referred to "C. Francis Murphy," but the Alderman let the reference pass without applause or disapproval.

"Little Tim" Sullivan presented to Alderman McCall a gold watch on behalf of the members of the board. He spoke of the political future of Mr. McCall. Then the rumor got abroad that McCall is to be nominated to succeed Senator Marks.

"Now that we have McGowan as Mayor," said he, "let the members of the board who are district leaders see to it that some patronage is secured for their districts. Now's the opportunity."

Acting Mayor McGowan made a speech on the greatness of New York City. Chairman Doull of the board acted as toastmaster. Borough Presidents Ahearn of Manhattan, Coler of Brooklyn, and Bermel of Queens were present.

HORSE SHOW'S LIVELY CLOSE.

Trouble Between Jockeys and Cropper for Miss Hone at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—Two lively incidents marked the closing of the Bar Harbor Horse Show here to-day. At one time a free fight between two jockeys who rode in the running races at the show was imminent, but the riders were separated before any damage was done. A lively runaway in the paddock in which Miss Hester Hone figured, furnished much excitement. While exhibiting a restive horse Miss Hone was thrown to the ground, but beyond a bad shaking up received no injury.

Edgar Scott of Philadelphia carried off the honors of the day. Reliance, a handsome bay gelding, won the championship, and the same owner's entry captured the ladies' pair class. The ladies' saddle class also went to Mr. Scott, whose horses were awarded five blue ribbons to-day. Gen. Edward De V. Morrell, another Philadelphian, secured the prize for park fours. Philip Livingston of New York was first in the victoria class, the other New York winners being Miss Sherman, Winthrop McKim, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., and Mrs. John J. White, Jr.

The running races were won by Gen. Morrell's Longbrook, J. A. McKenna's Little Don, F. McManus's Frank Green, and J. H. Stamford's Richardson.

END SEAT MAN FLOORED TEN WHO PROTESTED

And the Woman He Struck Was His Only Accuser.

TIRED OF MOVING HIS FEET

Husky Porter Monopolized a Seat and Struck Woman Who Brushed Against Him.

William J. Riley, a porter, spent last night in the J. Hood Wright Hospital a prisoner, charged with assault. The complainant against him was Mrs. Jennie McLane of 250 West Thirty-seventh Street, whom, it is alleged, he struck in the eye. Riley developed a "grouch" on a surface car last evening, and before he was taken into custody succeeded in knocking down ten men.

According to the story told to the police, Riley carried the monopolizing of the end seat in a car to an extreme. He rode uptown on an Eighth Avenue car, and all the way up sat in the end seat with his feet against the foot rest in front of him. When passengers wanted to get on or off from that particular seat, Riley made them step over his protruding legs. If they asked him to move he got angry, and by the time the car had reached 116th Street he had had several altercations.

Mrs. McLane was sitting next to Riley, and beyond her the long seat was empty. At 116th Street a man endeavored to get in, and as Riley made no move to take his feet out of the way, the newcomer brushed them aside somewhat roughly. Then Riley got up and hit the disturber of his reverie three times in quick succession. The other man landed up against the railing on the far side of the car.

Not content with this, Riley, so the woman said later, turned on Mrs. McLane, who had brushed up against him on entering, said something to her which no one understood, and then struck her a stunning blow in the face.

In an instant the car was in an uproar. Men started to climb over the seats to get at Riley, and one, who had been seated directly behind him, reached over and hit the porter such a blow that he was knocked off the car. As he fell a dozen men jumped to the ground after him, all eager to mete out the punishment they thought he deserved.

Riley is 25 years old, very strong, and exceedingly agile. The men passengers found this out for themselves. Several of them landed blows on his body as soon as he arose, and as they did so he picked them off one by one and knocked them flat. By actual count, he knocked down ten men before Policeman Dooley of the West 125th Street Station arrived on the scene. The men said they were quite satisfied with what they had done to Riley, and, though most of them were nursing their faces, they refused to go to the station and complain against him.

Mrs. McLane, one of whose eyes bore the marks of the rough treatment she had received, was not so backward. She told the police that she could not understand Riley's actions; he acted as though he was insane. She refused to go to the hospital, but Riley was sent there, because one eye showed plainly that one of the passengers had aimed a little better than the rest.

Riley said he lived at 420 West Fifty-third Street. Asked why he acted as he did, he replied:

"I don't know; guess I got tired of moving my feet."

AFTER CAPT. KIMBALL.

His Men in the Fourteenth Say He Runs a Gambling House.

The resignation of Capt. Charles E. Kimball, commanding Company L of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., is earnestly desired by the men who serve under him. A petition asking him to take this action, should he not see fit to do it of his own accord, has been signed by almost every man in the company, and it is now in the hands of the Commander of the regiment, Col. J. H. Foote. The petition will, in all probability, be acted upon next Sunday.

When it first became known that Company L was dissatisfied with its Captain, there was considerable speculation as to the reason for his unpopularity. Capt. Kimball is a man of soldierly appearance, and he spends his money freely. It came out yesterday, however, that the source of the money he spends is questioned by the members of his command, who allege that he is the President of a club which is a gambling institution, and that he is not averse to introducing men with money to his fellow club members and leaving them to do the rest.

The Captain is just now in Saratoga, where he is presiding over a branch of the club which has caused all the talk. This club is housed in West Forty-first Street and is known as the Tornado Club. Associated with Capt. Kimball in its management is Emanuel Oppenheim. Oppenheim came here yesterday from Saratoga, where he has been since the racing season opened there. He freely admitted his connection with Capt. Kimball, but he indignantly denied that the Tornado Club was a gambling house.

"It is true that poker is sometimes played in the club," he admitted last evening, "but the only profit accruing to the club comes in the shape of the 'kitty,' and the 'kitty' is used to pay running expenses. The club is regularly organized and there is no more gambling within its walls than there is at the Union League Club. The players are all recruited from the membership, which amounts to 1,200 or 1,500 business men, and the organization does not profit in the slightest from the losses of any one player."

From Saratoga Capt. Kimball sent a statement in which he said that the Tornado Club was purely a social organization. He did not deny his connection with the organization. He admitted that he is the President, and he is seemingly proud of it.

HIS FIFTH RESCUE IN A WEEK.

Riley Saves Another from Drowning at Coney Island.

Otto P. Gilbert, a druggist, who lives at 410 St. Mark's Avenue and has a pharmacy at 453 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, went in bathing at Balmer's, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon. He swam out to about 150 yards off shore and then became exhausted. He cried for help, and Capt. Tom Riley, the life guard, went to his assistance. Riley ran out on the Iron Steamboat Company's pier, dived off and grabbed Gilbert.

The iron steamboat Cepheus approached the pier at this time with a load of passengers. Those on the boat cheered lustily when Riley swam ashore with Gilbert. The life guards gave him some ready-relief remedies. Then Dr. Whiton of the Reception Hospital was summoned. He removed Gilbert to the hospital, where he declared his condition critical.

This is the fifth rescue Capt. Riley has made this week. He recently celebrated his one hundredth.

EXECUTES TRUSTS

The Trust Company of America

135 Broadway, New York
36 Wall St., New York
95 Gresham St., London, E. C.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,...,...

LAMBERT

Atterbury System Clothes

Possess, as ready-to-wear garments, several unusual points that place them immediately in the scale with the best work of the best tailors. These attributes are style, perfection of fit and workmanship, and quality unquestioned.

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them"

At this season we make strenuous effort to follow our unswerving policy of "no goods carried over." To this end you may now choose

Any Suit in the House $18.50

This new price includes all our $35, $40 and $45 Atterbury System Suits in gun club checks, Caledonian plaids, Westminster greys and Admiral blue serges—long coats and medium coats.

$25 and $30 Suits are now $14.50

Our Men's Furnishings, Shoes and Straw Hats have also undergone enormous reductions.

STORES OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6 P. M.

3 STORES

183 Broadway, Near Dey Street Subway Station.

LAMBERT

39-41 Cortlandt St., Bet. 6th and 9th Ave. "L" Stations.

Also at New Haven, Conn.

Nothing Added
Nothing Extracted
Just Simply Pure Rye Whiskey.

OLD CROW RYE

Sold ONLY in bottles. Never sold in bulk.
If offered in any but our bottling IT 'S NOT

OLD CROW RYE

Look for word "Rye" in red.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

See The Times TO-MORROW

for Contents of the

SUNDAY PICTORIAL SECTION

The best weekly news magazine printed.

MANAGER SPRINGER HELD.

Magistrate Cornell Declines to Adjourn Auto Speeding Case.

Magistrate Cornell was angered yesterday morning by the failure of John H. Springer, manager of the Grand Opera House, and his chauffeur, William Meyers of 14 West Sixtieth Street, to appear in court when their cases were called. After calling their names twice in half an hour Magistrate Cornell ordered Patrolman McLoughlin of the West 125th Street Station to take the stand.

The policeman said he arrested the chauffeur Wednesday night for not having a license number or a lighted lamp on his auto. He said that Springer roundly abused him, threatening to have him dismissed. Springer then was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct.

Magistrate Cornell declared the bonds given by Charles Halpin, a druggist, of 11 West 131st Street, for Springer and Meyers, to be forfeited. As the papers were being drawn up, Halpin entered court and asked the Magistrate to wait a minute, saying that Springer and Meyers were on their way. Magistrate Cornell then relented.

When Springer and his chauffeur appeared they asked for an adjournment until Monday.

Magistrate Cornell refused, and said he would set the case down for this morning at 9 o'clock. Springer and Meyers were each held in $500 bail, which was furnished by Halpin.

TEXAS RAILROAD RETURNS.

Large Increases Shown in Report of the Last Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 23.—The auditor of the Texas Railroad Commission, J. H. Bond, to-day completed a statement of the operation of the railroads of Texas during the fiscal year ending June 30 and compared with the preceding twelve months. It shows as follows:

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Freight earnings	$54,454,176	$50,068,770	$4,385,406
Gross earnings	78,143,943	71,924,167	6,219,776
Operating expenses	58,411,933	54,259,830	4,151,203
Income from operation	19,732,909	17,664,336	2,068,573

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

10 A. M.—37½ Allen Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:10 A. M.—78 Stanton Street; Harry Black; damage $25.

12:30 P. M.—1,547 Avenue A; owner unknown; damage, $2.

12:40 P. M.—In front of 841 Broadway; New York City Railroad Company; damage $25.

2:50 P. M.—254 East Third Street; Elias Levinthal; damage, $5.

3:15 P. M.—2,011 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $20.

4 P. M.—383 East Fourth Street; Daniel Konig; damage, $5.

5:15 P. M.—139th Street and Locust Avenue; Central Union Gas Company; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—311 West Sixtieth Street; Emanuel Katelson; damage trifling.

An Investment of Permanency and Safety

is a necessity for individual, corporate or institutional fund.

That is furnished to our depositors with the best rate of interest, consistent with that permanency and safety and always subject to check at sight.

Guardian Trust Company of New York

170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, New York City

CINCINNATI LIGHTING DEAL.

Union Gas and Electric Company Gets Long Lease of Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—A lease for ninety-nine years of the Cincinnati gas and electric plant was signed here to-day, giving it into the hands of the Union Gas and Electric Company. A. S. White, C. A. Leib, J. J. Rollins of New York, and R. W. White of Cleveland represent the new company.

The leasing company puts up a deposit of $3,000,000 as a guarantee of dividends to the old stockholders. The capitalization is $20,000,000, half preferred at 6 per cent. and half common. It is expected that Norman Kenan, President of the old company, will be elected to a similar position in the new corporation.

It is said that the new company, which will succeed to a practical monopoly of the lighting business in this city, will spend large sums in the improvement of its property. The contract is said to contain a stipulation that $2,000,000 is to be spent in the next five years.

HOT DAYS BRING

rich opportunity. A business man invests his charity in a week at Sea Breeze for the sick and destitute as follows:

"Inclosed is Check, $300, in settlement of invoices as below:

10 mothers and 4 children at $10	$100
10 babies and "little mothers" at $5	50
10 tired shopgirls at $2.50	25
10 aged self-supporting women at $2.50	25
400 children for one day at 25c	100
	$300

"7,000 on our waiting list. How many can you send?

"R. S. Minturn, Treas., N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor,
"Room 210, No. 105 East 22d Street."

GERMAN SHIP TO LAND TROOPS AT VALPARAISO

To Protect Kaiser's Subjects—Chile's Consent Obtained.

SENORA MONTT MURDERED

Bandits Cut Off Her Ears and Fingers for the Jewels on Them—Business Being Resumed.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The German Government to-day gave out the following statement:

"Official reports from Valparaiso unfortunately confirm the almost total destruction of that city. The German Consulate General, with the archives connected with the Consulate, was destroyed, but nobody was hurt.

"The other Germans in Valparaiso are in the greatest danger through fire and plundering. Upon their wish, which the Consul General forwarded to the German Chargé d'Affaires at Santiago, an understanding has been reached with the Government of Chile, by which the small German cruiser Falke will land a detachment of sailors and marines to protect the lives and property of German subjects at Valparaiso."

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 23.—Fernandes Blatco, Governor of the Province of Valparaiso, has proclaimed the City of Valparaiso in a state of siege, and has conferred supreme authority on Navy Captain Gomez Carreno. The Prefect of Police is charged with the duty of collecting and distributing food.

One of the first acts of the Military Governor was to issue an order that any person found breaking water mains should be shot. The water supply is fairly adequate, and repairs of mains are actively progressing.

The Mayor's office is now in Victoria Square beside the Governor's tent. The whole of Victoria Street is to-night illuminted by electric lamps. Two other streets also are lighted, and to-morrow night Cerro and Alefres Streets will be lighted. Electric cars are running between Baron Station and Becreo, and probably to-morrow the operation of cars will be extended to Vina del Mar. The Custom House and Main Post Office have been reopened.

Some of the business houses reopened to-day. Telephone and telegraph communication with Santiago has been re-established, but the lines are almost exclusively used by the Government.

Traffic ceases at 6 o'clock in the evening. Everybody is compelled to take some part in the work of restoring normal conditions.

As a first installment the Government has appropriated $4,000,000 for the relief of the destitute.

The total number of corpses buried up to Tuesday was 648. One of the greatest difficulties encountered by the authorities is the interment of the bodies recovered from the ruins, as all the cemeteries were destroyed. At the various temporary morgues heaps of coffins have accumulated, awaiting the designation of their place of burial.

The whole length of Brazil Avenue and all over Victoria Square large sheds have been constructed to shelter the homeless from the severe rains which have been falling.

Meat and bread are scarce. Meat is now being distributed by the authorities. The grocers' shops that were not destroyed by the earthquake are now nearly out of stock. Canned meats, sardines, condensed milk, and biscuits are much needed.

Sanitary conditions are being established in the encampments and most of the people are light hearted, though four or five earthquake shocks of moderate violence are experienced daily. The Red Cross is caring for thousands of injured.

A movement is on foot to organize a company to facilitate the raising of the money necessary to reconstruct the city. It is proposed to advance the sums needed without interest for the first six months. The plan is to construct the new buildings of light materials and to lay out the streets so that they will have a uniform width of twenty metres.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 23.—Further details received here to-day from Valparaiso, Chile, show that out of forty employes of the telephone company there thirty-eight were killed.

When the house of President-elect Montt collapsed his wife fell from the balcony into the street, and bandits who were passing cut off her ears and fingers to rob her of her jewelry. She was taken in a dying state on board the Chilean warship O'Higgins.

Among the dead at Valparaiso is Federico Varella, the famous capitalist and politician.

Heavy rains have been falling at Valparaiso, which have increased the hardships of the many thousands of people camping in the streets and squares and on the hills surrounding the city.

Considerable alarm is felt here in view of the conditions in Chile, as no food supplies are coming from that Republic to Peru, and the latter does not produce sufficient for the use of her inhabitants. Partial starvation, at least, it is feared faces the middle and poorer classes of the Peruvian population.

Secretary Root is expected to arrive here early in September.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 23.—It is announced to-day that the Ministry of Public Works has been advised that it will be necessary to demolish more than 3,000 houses here as the result of damage which they received in the earthquakes.

The street car service in this city has been suspended, owing to the lack of coal at the power houses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Robert S. Atkins, the American Vice Consul at Valparaiso, sent a dispatch to the State Department to-day announcing that everything in the American Consulate in that city had been destroyed, and that no supplies were available.

ANOTHER RELIEF COMMITTEE

Formed of Prominent Business Men Here—Los Angeles Gives $10,000.

A committee of prominent New York business men was formed yesterday to receive contributions for the relief of the sufferers in Chile. Announcement was made at the office of Adolfo Ortuzar, the Chilean Consul General, that the committee would consist of John Claflin, James Speyer, F. A. Vanderlip, George Crossman, James A. Scrymser, A. Torrance, J. P. Grace, and the Chilean Consul General. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Grace, Treasurer, 1 Hanover Square.

The Red Cross announces that contributions are already coming in for the sufferers from the earthquake. William Chauncey Langdon, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, said at noon yesterday that he had received $516 in amounts from $1 up in the morning mail.

Contributions to the Chile Relief Fund of the Merchants' Association will be accepted by the National Bank of Commerce of this city in compliance with the request of Gustav H. Schwab, Treasurer of the fund.

The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company yesterday received a wireless message from the steamship Catania to the effect that the news of the Valparaiso disaster had been received on board by wireless and the crew had contributed $18 for the relief of the sufferers. The message was sent from latitude 25.06, longitude 84.15 West, or 1,200 miles from New York.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—The Citizens' Relief Committee, formed after the San Francisco earthquake, to-day set aside $10,000 to be forwarded for the relief of the earthquake sufferers at Valparaiso. This sum was taken from the $80,000 remaining of the $240,000 given after the San Francisco disaster.

DALNY TO BE OPEN SEPT. 1.

London Times Doubts If It Will Benefit Traders at Present.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 24.—The Times looks upon the action of Japan in making Dalny a free port as a welcome earnest of the good faith of the Japanese Government, but doubts whether it will be of practical advantage to other countries than Japan for the present. It does not of itself, The Times thinks, go far toward the solution of the exceedingly intricate problems attending the opening of Manchuria. The Times adds:

"There will have to be a great deal of negotiation between China and Japan, and possibly China and other powers, before the whole matter is adjusted, but Japan, we are assured, is not seeking any exclusive favors for herself. The Japanese, in fact, resent the suspicion that they are derogating from the principles they have so often proclaimed or are seeking to take an unfair advantage of their commercial rivals.

"They happen to be the first on the ground, and not unnaturally are making the most of their temporary opportunities. That is reasonable enough, but the worst of it is that so long as the situation continues the British and American merchants and shippers who trade with Niu-Chwang, where the Japanese levy for their own present use the Chinese customs, are placed at a grave disadvantage as compared with Japanese competitors at Dalny and Russian competitors in the north. The opening of Dalny may perhaps mitigate this grievance."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A cable dispatch to the Japanese Embassy here explains that Dalny will be open to the commerce of all nations from Sept. 1, and that it will be a free port so far as the imports and exports of the Province of Kwan-Tung—the leased territory on the Liao-Tung Peninsula—through Dalny are concerned.

Japan has also decided to permit ships of all nations to engage in trade and navigation between Dalny and the various open ports of Japan from the same date.

John Sharp Williams Returning.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 23.—The White Star liner Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday and this port to-day, has among her passengers John Sharp Williams.

FATAL FIGHTING AT BILBAO.

Strikers Try to Cut Railroad—King and Queen Land at San Sebastian.

BILBAO, Aug. 23.—The Military Governor here has unsuccessfully attempted to arbitrate the dispute between the employers and the strikers. The latter, who number over 60,000, firmly maintain their demand for shorter hours and other claims.

The festivities in connection with the royal visit to Bilbao have been abandoned. Troops are occupying the principal points in the city in order to assure the maintenance of public services.

Fighting between the people and police has occurred at several places and a few persons have been killed or wounded on both sides. The population are panic-stricken.

The strikers attempted to cut the railroad in the suburb of Castro-Urdiales to-day, but gendarmes prevented them from so doing, firing on the rioters and killing two and wounding many of them.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 23.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria arrived here from England to-day on the Spanish royal yacht Giralda and proceeded to the Miramar Palace.

BOROUGH CLERK A THIEF.

Meyer Confesses That He Robbed the Madison (N. J.) Treasury.

Borough Clerk H. Van Wagenen Meyer of Madison, N. J., has confessed that he is an embezzler. It is believed that he has stolen $8,000. Dr. Calvin Anderson, Mayor of the borough, when asked yesterday what explanation Meyer, who confessed to him, had made replied:

"It was the old story; he had anticipated salary payments with the intention of putting the money back, and it got beyond him."

Meyer's confession merely anticipated the report of a Citizens' Committee which, with an expert, has been going over the books. The confession, which has just been made public, was made to Mayor Anderson last Friday. Meyer repeated his statement at a special meeting of the Borough Council on Monday. The American Surety Company, which is on his bond for $2,500, has been notified.

Since the disclosures, Meyers has been aiding the accountants to straighten out the books.

Madison has a municipal lighting plant and water supply system, and Meyer had to make out the bills which were then paid to him. When a resident paid a bill of $12.25 Meyer would enter $2.25 on the books and pocket the balance. The stealings are said to date back to the first year of Meyer's incumbency. When he went to Madison from Newark fifteen years ago he bought a fine place worth $50,000 and lived there several years. He met with reverses and lost his fortune, so that the clerkship of the borough was a windfall. Since then he, his wife, and three daughters have been occupying a modest little home, which is owned by Mrs. Meyers.

Simon T. Flanagan has been appointed in Meyer's place.

AMERICAN CONGRESS ENDS.

It Acts on a Plan to Facilitate a Universal Gold Basis.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 23.—The International American Congress concluded its actual work to-day finally disposing of the projects of sanitation, commercial relations, patents and copyrights, the Pan-American Railway, and the codification of international laws.

The Buchanan report was adopted. It recommends that the several countries in the conference prepare tables showing the fluctuations of exchange during the last twenty years, and the effect thereof on commerce, the idea being to facilitate the establishment of a universal gold basis.

Two more sessions of the conference will be held, on Sunday, Aug. 26, and Monday, Aug. 27, to perfect certain details.

Remarkable offering of $1 lisle elbow sleeve gloves at 50c.

THIS is a bargain that every woman in New York should hear about, for there's still a great scarcity of these gloves in the market. We are able to quote them at just half the regular price owing to a delay in shipment—which brings them here just when our stocks are already replete with long gloves. Large bargain square, main floor. Main Floor.

12,000 pairs, at, per pair, 50c

They're black and white, Mousquetaire, Milanese, Lisle gloves—the most desirable of the season's styles. Colorings are the very best. About 12,000 pairs in this assortment.

Instead of $1, you buy them at 50c. per pair. We've offered several big bargains in elbow gloves this season, but nothing that equalled this, and to-day will probably witness the largest crowd of the year in our glove section.

Popular elbow sleeve gloves, at, per pair. 50c

Sale of $1.50 leather bags, 95c.
1,500 real leather hand and envelope bags—with gilt, oxidized and gun-metal frames—all well made and nicely lined—some with card case and purse. These bags, new shape, latest styles, all sizes. Regularly $1.50. Special for Bargain Friday, at..... 95c

A delightful place for luncheon—our cool 8th floor restaurant.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

12 skeins Shetland floss, 98c.
Special purchase of 3,000 lbs. of fine Shetland floss—white and colored—regular $1.39 quality; on sale in art and needlework section. To-day at, per box of 12 skeins, (Second Floor.)..... 98c
1906-7 models for sweaters, caps, shawls and fascinators.

Plain colored taffeta silk at 49c.

OVER 5,000 yards of these splendid plain colored taffeta silks will be displayed on the bargain counters for Friday shoppers. They're of a standard of quality that will retail at 69c. in leading stores the coming autumn. Main Floor.

Extra heavy taffeta with just the right rustle indicative of a high grade quality of silk—come in all the new Fall shades in both street and evening colors—also full line of glace combinations—blue and brown, blue and black, red and black, brown and red, sapphire and green, green and brown, green and black, &c., &c.—strong, serviceable and highly finished; 69c. qualities, 49c

3,000 yards colored Peau de Cygne, 49c.
These are also a 69c. grade, and come in a full range of colors; also white and black and splendid range of changeable effects; silks that have never sold for less than 69c. per yd.; a great Friday bargain at 49c.

Extraordinary dress goods values

ALMOST timely offering for mothers preparing school wardrobes for their daughters—newest fabrics for Fall and Winter at more than a fourth saving. Main Floor.

65c plaids and fancy suitings, 45c.
Over 5,000 yards of these fashionable weaves for Fall and Winter; all the newest designs and color mixtures, neat checks and broken plaids—made to retail at 65c—special for Bargain Friday at 45c.

79c all-wool new fancy suitings, 59c.
New dark Fall mixtures, in the most wanted color combinations, medium weight, special at 59c.

89c pure silk & wool French plaids, 69c
Newest and richest effects of the season especially school adapted for wear, reduced to 69c.

44-in. all-wool black tailor voile at 49c

59c black Roxanna suitings at 39c

☞ **Clearing** of all odd lines and broken assortments of high grade dress fabrics, a wide variety of weaves, reduced for Bargain Friday to less than half manufacturing cost..... 50c

10,000-yard sale of fine embroideries.

LARGE quantity at half price and the balance at a saving of more than one-third—all qualities and patterns now in such great demand. Main Floor.

Assortment includes edgings, skirtings, bandings, insertions, etc., etc.

10c per yard for 20c embroideries.
15c per yard for 25c embroideries.
25c per yard for 39c embroideries.

Sale wash laces.

ANOTHER shipment of those handsome wash laces that created such a furore in this section last Friday. Main Floor.

Torchon laces, point de Paris laces, French and German Val. laces, edgings, insertions, at half and less than half:

10c wash laces now marked at 5c
25c wash laces now marked at 10c
35c wash laces now marked at 15c

Winding up our August clearance of women's apparel.

THREE lots for Friday shoppers into which are gathered the balance of the broken lines of women's suits and skirts at prices that are below cost. Not a garment but comes to you at less than the materials alone could be bought for. Third Floor.

Think of suits that sold at $25 to $37.50 for $9.75, or suits that sold at $37.50 to $65 at $14.75, and skirts that were $15 to $19.75 at $8.75. Doesn't seem believable, does it? But you'll find that the values bear out our strongest assertion, and furthermore, the styles are correct, up-to-date and wholly desirable.

Lot 1—Women's $25 to $37.50 suits, $9.75.
Women's suits in voiles, worsteds and invisible checks—quantity and styles limited—to clear up the stock we offer suits that sold as high as $37.50, at..... $9.75

Lot 2—Women's $37.50 to $65 suits, $14.75.
Women's suits, odds and ends of the season's best styles, including voiles, panamas, some taffetas, handsomely trimmed, in the coat and eton models—selling as high as $65.00—to close at..... $14.75

Lot 3—Women's $15 to $19.75 skirts, $8.75.
Women's high-grade white serge skirts in a variety of styles; not more than one or two of a model. A skirt dressy enough for afternoon or evening wear. Selling as high as $19.75; for..... $8.75

Men's 1.50 shirts, 79c.

OVER 50 doz. men's negligee shirts, the balance of our great purchase of last week. Came in too late, so we reserved them for this week's sale. Main Floor.

Judging from previous responses early selection is advisable—both pleated or plain bosoms, attached or detached cuffs—special..... 79c

Men's negligee shirts, 35c.
Broken lines from our 79c. and $1.00 grades—slightly soiled—a laundry will put in perfect condition; special..... 35c

☞ **$3.00 and $4.00 men's worsted bathing suits, $1.50.**
Men's worsted bathing suits, regular price $3.00 and $4.00—about 15 doz. left—a chance to own an A1 bathing suit at a very little cost—special..... $1.50

Men's Summer suits.

A VERY timely bargain sale of high grade summer suits for the thousands of men who start on their vacation the last part of August. Second Floor.

Two and three piece suits, made of the finest tropical fabrics—tailored according to the Summer's approved styles—some sizes are missing, of course, because when assortments were complete the regular prices were $10, $12 and $15—only about 300 left; and for quick clearance we've marked them at about half their value..... $6.50

Suits that sold at from $18 to $30 now..... $10

We also offer for the same day all that is left of our ultra-stylish Summer Suits that sold up to $30. Men who find their size in this collection will obtain the greatest bargain of the Summer, for these suits are of the very highest grade of material and faultlessly tailored—they've been reduced before, first to $15, then to $12—now for final clearance we mark them at..... $10

Women's oxfords, $3 value $1.35

THE trade-mark stamped on these shoes bespeaks quality, shapeliness and good wear—and a price about three times that quoted for to-day's sale. It is the final clearance of the Summer. Second Floor.

Patrician and other equally popular makes in black, tan and ideal kid, turn and welt soles; regularly $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, reduced to $1.35 and $1.65

Canvas oxfords—white and colored, regularly $2.00 to $3.00, reduced to..... $1

Children's black kid and patent leather shoes, broken sizes, were $2.50 to $3.00; special for Bargain Friday..... $1

Clearing undermuslins.

AS long as the clearing sale lasts you can look for extraordinary values in the muslin underwear section. Second Floor.

25c for 39c drawers and corset covers—dainty and sheer materials—several good styles—trimmed with rows of lace insertions and edges, beading and ribbons.

59c for 85c nainsook and cambric nightgowns, drawers and corset covers; unusual values; trimmed with insertions and ruffles of lace and embroidery, beading and ribbons.

12c for 20c corset covers, soft finished cambric trimmed with lace edges. Remember, 20c. value for 12c

50c for 75c night gowns.
98c for 1.50 night gowns.
1.50 for 2.00 night gowns.
50c for 75c cambric drawers.
75c for 1.15 corset covers.
98c for 1.50 corset covers.
1.25 for 1.75 walking skirts.
1.98 for 2.50 walking skirts.

Infants' and children's wear.
25c for 39c long and short slips.
25c for 50c corded wash hats.

99c for children's bonnets—real values that have sold from $2.00 to $3.00; lace, embroidery, tucks and ribbon.
1.50 for $3.00 children's pique coats.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The great August lace curtain sale.

YOU'LL never be able to buy lace curtains as cheap as now, and it will be many a day before you will again find such extensive assortments. Many of these curtains were imported months ago, and the balance were the result of unusual trade concessions obtained for this great sale. Fourth Floor.

$7.50 Irish point lace curtains, $4.60.
But one of the many excellent opportunities this August sale affords, and when we tell you that there are hundreds of other styles ranging up to $13.75, on which the savings are even greater, you will agree with us when we say you simply cannot afford to miss this event. 4.60

$3.50 ruffled Arabian lace curtains, $1.95.
A purchase of 250 pairs in four styles; the manufacturer had only sufficient of the lace left to make this quantity—that's why you pay $1.95 instead of $3.50..... $1.95

$2.75 corded Arabian lace curtains, $1.50.
Only a limited variety of these clever copies of the expensive originals priced up to $8.90, but early shoppers will secure styles that are both select and original..... $1.50

98c. ruffled Renaissance muslin curtains, 69c.
Just the curtain for your Fall bedroom needs, made of durable organdie with Renaissance lace insertion and hemstitched ruffles—a rare bargain..... 69c

$5.00 Renaissance lace bed sets, $3.40. | **$16.50 Arabian lace bed sets, $8.90.** | **$5.00 Scotch lace curtains, $2.30.** | **$3.00 Nottingham lace curtains, $1.40.**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

August furniture specials.

$30 BUFFETS, $22
Selected quartered oak, beautiful grain, highly polished, highest quality workmanship, fitted with 2 small drawers, 1 lined for silver and 1 long linen drawer, lacquered brass trimming, large French bevel plate mirror, $22

$40 BRASS BEDS, $25
Our special brass bed, 2-inch continuous post, heavy filling, mounted with extra heavy husks, best French lacquer, very massive and well constructed..... $25

$25 ALL-HAIR MATTRESSES, $18
Full 40 lbs., best quality hair, very closely tufted, A. C. A. or fancy stripes ticking..... $18

$21 DINING TABLES, 14.75
Genuine oak, selected grain, polished round top, deep moulded rim, claw feet..... 14.75

OSTERMOOR MATTRESSES, $15
Ostermoor's "special" mattress, hand made filling, built, "not stuffed," with bound edges and square corners; A. C. A. or fancy dustproof satin-finish ticking, at..... $15

$13 MORRIS CHAIRS, 9.75
Quartered oak or solid birch, mahogany finished; complete at..... 9.75

$20 CHINA CLOSETS, 12.50
Made of quartered oak, weathered finish, mission style, fitted with 3 shelves; handsome design; best construction, 12.50

$10 METAL BEDS, 7.50
1¼-inch posts, best baked enamel, brass top rails and brass spindles, extra heavy filling and the new style Thoor knob brass vases, all sizes, at 7.50

$12 BOX SPRINGS, $8
Made of best materials by the best workmen; that's why they're superior to all other springs, at $8

$2.50 DINING CHAIRS, 1.40
Solid oak, highly polished, heavy box frames, closely woven cane seat, very comfortable and serviceable, at..... 1.40

VOTING AT PRIMARIES IS EASY AND IT COUNTS

Leaders Dispel Notion That Ward Fights Only Are Involved.

UNIT RULE MAY BE BROKEN

Primaries Are Like the Regular Elections, with Similar Penalties for Violations of the Law.

The interest manifested in the various primary contests this year, on acount of the factional troubles in both the Republican and Democratic Parties, has brought to the attention of the political leaders in both camps the knowledge that the marked dropping off in the number of men who go to the primaries and vote from the number who have declared their interest in the preliminary contests by enrolling on registration days lies in the fact that so few business and professional men know anything about the primary elections or what is done at them.

The usual interpretation put on these important elections has been that they were for politicians only, and were simply "knock-down-and-drag-out" ward fights. The heads of the various organizations are anxious to dispel this idea and to have it understood that they are in every respect like the regular elections in November, and are held under laws passed by the Legislature, to which penalties are attached for false voting and inciting disturbances much the same as under the general election law.

Prior to the passage of the Chapin primary law, in 1887, there was no legal supervision of the primaries.

When Assemblyman Alfred C. Chapin, afterward Mayor of Brooklyn, had the law passed by the Legislature the first step to place the primaries under legal control was made. The political parties were still looked upon as voluntary associations, but it was provided that the primaries must be held under rules adopted by the General Committee of each county, which had been promulgated some time before the holding of the primaries, so that the old trick of springing new rules at the last moment, in order to wipe out opponents, might be done away with.

The present primary law was passed on May 2, 1899, although there have been a number of amendments to it since. It is published in a pamphlet of sixty pages by the Bureau of Elections, and is said to be the best law of its kind in the country. The only difference between the primary and the regular elections is that one polling place is provided for every two election districts, instead of one for every election district, and the polls are open from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock in the evening. Separate polling places are also provided for Democrats and Republicans. The primaries are held on Sept. 18.

For the first time, this year the enrolled voters will vote for the district leader in each district directly. There will also be elected a district committee. In addition to these, the enrolled voter will vote for delegates to the district conventions, which are held within seventy-two hours after the primaries, and which in their turn elect delegates to the State convention. They will also vote for delegates to the Senatorial, Assembly, Judiciary, and Congressional conventions.

In Tammany Hall the General Committee consists of about 7,000 members, and it does little else than adopt what has already been done in advance by the Executive Committee, which consists of the district leaders. The Republican County Committee consists of 714 members, and, like Tammany, its Executive Committee is made up of the district leaders.

The unit rule at the Democratic State Convention has prevailed for years, but in view of the contest now being waged between the factions in Tammany, headed by Murphy and McClellan, it is believed that the rule can be broken if Murphy attempts to deliver the 105 delegates to the State Convention to his candidate, and that this can be accomplished by electing leaders and delegates to the district conventions whose affiliations are with the administration. It may be assumed that the McClellan men, those chosen in opposition to the Murphy régime, will refuse to be parties to any caucus that attempts to adopt a unit rule.

Mr. Murphy has taken the edge off most of the district fights by fixing them up in advance on the basis of double representation in the Executive Committee, each of the contestants to have half a vote and half the delegates to the conventions. There are, however, still remaining enough bitter contests where no compromise can be reached, and where Murphy and McClellan will make bitter struggles for control. It was also said yesterday that many other contests will be started as soon as the Mayor returns from Europe on Sept. 2.

The Dalton-Dooling, Prendergast-Scannell, Coggey-Dunn, and Culkin-Ryder contests have been settled by Murphy, but in the Seventeenth there is a hot fight between Matthew F. Donohue, the Murphy leader, and Ross Williams, the McClellan contestant. In the Nineteenth, Fire Commissioner O'Brien's district, Alderman Charles Hahn is the Murphy candidate, and James Reilly is also running for the purpose of pulling enough votes from the McClellan men to elect Hahn. The McClellan contingent has a war on its hands also, as both James F. Ryan and James Ahearn aspire to the leadership. In the Twenty-sixth Thomas Brennan is opposing Senator James J. Frawley, the Murphy candidate, and in Sheriff Hayes's district Thomas McCaul is trying to get the leadership from the Sheriff. In the Bronx Haffen has a fight on in every one of the three Assembly districts.

On the Republican side the line-up is for Parsons or Quigg, or Quigg's man as County Chairman, and the issue as to whether Odell, who is allied with Quigg, shall dominate the State Convention, or the friends of Gov. Higgins, who are allied with Parsons. In some of the districts there are no contests. The following table shows the most important fights and the allegiance of the candidates for leadership:

Dist.	Parsons.	Dist.	Quigg.
1	Francis Orlando.	1	Michael Hones.
2	Julius Kremer.	2	Joseph Levenson.
3	J. B. G. Rinehart.	3	James March.
8	Charles Adler.	8	Jacob A. Newstead.
9	Herman Joveshof.	9	John P. Windolph.
10	Ferdinand Eidman.	10	James F. Pegnam.
15	John J. Farrell.	12	John J. Hahn.
15	Theodore F. Gilman.	15	Harry Mack.
16	Charles K. Lexow.	16	Smith Pine.
25	Ezra Prentice.	25	Richard Van Cott.
26	Samuel Krulewitch.	26	Isaac Newman.
30	J. A. Simmonds.	30	Frank K. Bowers.
31	Harvey T. Andrews.	31	S. Strassbourger.
34 (Bronx)	Hedley M. Greene.	34 (Bronx)	Henry Hunecke.

THEIR HOPE IN DOUGLAS.

Massachusetts Democrats Opposed to Moran Are Perplexed.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Uncertainty characterized the situation in which prominent members of the Democratic Party found themselves to-day, and District Attorney John B. Moran was the only man who continued to plan a definite campaign for delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will be held in this city Oct. 4. A number of the party leaders known as "the conservatives," who are admittedly opposed to Moran's candidacy, have been brought to a standstill, and they are unable to follow the District Attorney's tactics for the reason that they are now without a candidate for whom delegated votes might be pledged.

One of the strangest features of the case and the one which upset well laid plans for Mr. Whitney's campaign was that Mr. Douglas seemed to be unaware that he was being pushed forward once more for the Governorship, and the attempt to obtain harmony in the party by the withdrawal of both Whitney and Moran was, according to Mr. Douglas, without authorization from him.

Josiah Quincy, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to-day asked what course would be pursued should Mr. Douglas refuse to run. "If he declines," he said, "then some strong Democrat must be brought forward if we are to prevent Moran's nomination by default."

He admitted that Congressman John A. Sullivan was a strong possibility as the representative of "the conservatives" for first place on the ticket.

CORTELYOU SEES ROOSEVELT.

He Told the President, Perhaps, of the Congress Campaign.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt conferred to-day with Postmaster General Cortelyou, who is also Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Cortelyou has a Summer home at Huntington, L. I. He drove to Sagamore Hill this morning. His coming was not announced, and he did not pass through Oyster Bay. It is thought that the President's keen interest in the Congressional campaign has prompted him to gather political information from every source, and that Mr. Cortelyou's conference with him was mainly on the political situation.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, and Capt. Hutchinson, his aide, also conferred with the President this morning regarding the settlement of the difficulty at Brownsville, Texas, due to the presence of colored troops there.

Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, was also a visitor at Sagamore Hill in the morning. He will take to the Boisé (Idaho) Irrigation Congress an autograph letter from the President in which the work under the Reclamation act, which the President signed, will be commended strongly.

KANSAS CITY ICE MEN HELD.

Charged with Conspiracy to Restrict Supply and Raise Prices.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—Informations were filed here to-day by the County Prosecuting Attorney against W. F. Lyons, President of the Central Ice Company, charging him with perjury and conspiracy; and against Harry L. Burke, Secretary of the People's Ice and Fuel Company, charging him with conspiracy. The men were arrested and Lyons was released on a $1,500 bond, and Burke on a $500 bond for a hearing on Oct. 15.

The actions were based on the evidence of W. S. Flournoy, a special commissioner appointed to take testimony in the suit to oust the companies from the State on a charge that they were maintaining a trust. The informations allege that Burke and Lyons entered into an agreement to restrict the supply and to raise the retail price of ice.

QUIGG CALLED LOBBYIST BY CHAIRMAN PARSONS

Republican County Leader Opens Campaign for Re-election.

HE WON'T BE SUBSERVIENT

Lobbyists Shall Not Run the Republican Party, He Says, and Denounces Corporations.

County Chairman Herbert Parsons began his campaign for re-election as Chairman of the Republican County Committee at a meeting in the Mount Morris Republican Club, 276 Lenox Avenue, last night. The meeting was as well in the interests of Hervey T. Andrews, who is fighting for the leadership of the Thirty-first District against Samuel Strasbourger. It was largely attended.

The County Chairman denounced Quigg as a lobbyist. Mr. Parsons declared that on his record he was entitled to a re-election, and said he was now, as he had been last year, the choice of President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins for the place. Mr. Parsons said in part:

"The opposition to me is because I am not tractable in the hands of certain interests; it is because I believe in free speech and not in benevolent despotism; and it is bcause if I am Chairman of the County Committee I will be the Chairman in fact as well as in name, and it will not be the voice of Parsons and the hand of Quigg, but the voice and hand will both be Parsons. It is because if I am at the head the county organization will not be used to hurt or insidiously threaten public officers who do their duty. It is because of the lobbying interests if they have not power in the organization are without power to achieve their ends. It is for these reasons that I am not wanted.

"Dominance of the party machinery by lobbying interests confronts us in this county organization fight. Corporations may be entitled to their lobbyists, but this I say: Their lobbyists shall not run uor party."

Addresses were also made by State Senator Page and Hervey T. Andrews.

HOW HEARST MAY BE GREAT.

By Withdrawing in Favor of Justice Gaynor, McMahon Suggests.

Politicians were amused yesterday to read an interview in which J. Grattan McMahon, a Brooklyn lawyer, proposed to show William R. Hearst "the opportunity of being a greater man than the Governorship could make him."

Mr. McMahon is credited with having been an emissary from Senator Patrick H. McCarren to Justice Gaynor and with having brought from the latter the word which prompted the launching of the latest Gaynor boom in Brooklyn. Mr. McMahon, in discussing the candidates already in the field, said he did not think the Democracy in the State was taking Mr. Jerome's candidacy seriously.

"Hearst has a claim which cannot be ignored," he added. "But the latter has the opportunity of being a greater man than the Governorship could make him."

"How is that?" Mr. McMahon was asked.

"By declining to accept the nomination, and throwing his support to Justice Gaynor," he answered. "Whether Mr. Hearst is a big enough man to do such a thing is another matter."

Politicians generally did not believe that the prospects of Mr. Hearst withdrawing from the Gubernatorial race were particularly bright.

FAGAN FOR ASSEMBLY.

Equal Tax League Springs a Surprise by Naming Jersey City's Mayor.

The Equal Tax League of Hudson County met last night in the office of Mayor Fagan in the City Hall, Jersey City, and nominated a ticket to be voted at the primaries in opposition to the organization Republicans.

The nominating committee caused surprise by naming Mayor Fagan as one of the candidates for member of Assembly. Its candidates for Congress are James W. McCarthy, Ninth District, and Herman Berg, Tenth District; for County Supervisor, Carl Schindler; Surrogate, Theodore L. Bierck; members of Assembly, Mark M. Fagan, John J. Coyle, Washington B. Ryno, William A. Joerg, Frederick M. Esher, Thomas Herbert Brown, Frederick E. Force, Frank J. Lees, William C. Kronmeyer, William F. White, Charles Haefstereem, and Aaron Meinecker.

A city ticket for Jersey City was nominated, Thomas McManus and William R. Harrison being named for Street and Water Commissioners. The legislative committee investigating the Riparian Board was bitterly denounced in a preamble and resolution introduced by Theodore L. Bierck and unanimously adopted. It set forth that the inquiry was a scheme of the State Republican machine to attempt to discredit George L. Record. The resolution calls on the citizens of Hudson County to rally at the primaries on Sept. 25 and rebuke "the political pirates and marauders who have debauched the Republican politics of the State."

HAD MISSING U. S. BOND.

Man Arrested in Bowery Said to be a Noted Thief.

The police attach much importance to the arrest yesterday of a man who said he was Harry Clark of 1 Bowery. He was captured by Detectives Butler, Millmoore, Hennessey, and Cronin at Fell Street and the Bowery, and, according to the detectives, he is a daring thief and "yegg man."

When he was searched at Police Headquarters, a United States gold bond, issue of 1896, numbered 28,626, was found on him. This is a security for which Government officials are looking and on which payment has been stopped.

On Aug. 14 the local Sub-Treasury notified Police Headquarters that payment had been stopped on United States Bonds Nos. 23,623, 23,624, 23,625, and 23,626. No explanation was given. The bond found yesterday was made out to Leon A. Billings, Trustee. Clark refused to say how he came into possession of it.

The theory of the police is that the bonds were stolen in a safe robbery. A few weeks ago a murder and safe robbery was reported from up-State, at which time securities were stolen.

A man who gave the name of Harry Allen, who was talking with Clark, was also arrested.

Magistrate Breen discharged him for lack of evidence and remanded Clark back to Police Headquarters for forty-eight hours, to give the police a chance to communicate with the authorities in Washington, and learn the history of the bond.

MANUFACTORIES GROW.

Number Increases 4 Per Cent. and Capital 41 Per Cent. in Four Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The manufacturing industries of the United States for the calendar year 1904 are shown in a census bulletin, just completed, in which comparison is made with a similar census for the year 1900.

The number of manufacturing establishments in the country, as shown by the last census, is 216,262, an increase of 4 per cent. over 1900. Capital increased during the five years from $8,978,825,200 to $12,686,265,673, or 41 per cent. In the same period the total value of products increased from $11,411,121,122 to $14,802,147,087, a gain of 30 per cent.

There has been an increase of 43 per cent. in the number of officers and clerks employed by these manufactories and a gain of 51 per cent. in the salaries paid. In the same time the number of wage earners increased 16 per cent. and the salaries 30 per cent. The number of wage earners reported for 1905 was 5,470,321, with an annual income of $2,611,540,532.

BLOCKS NEW HAVEN ROAD.

Freight Wreck Below Mamaroneck Delays Traffic Three Hours.

While an eastbound freight train on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was making a double cross-over just below the Mamaroneck Station shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon it jumped the rails, blocking two tracks. Luckily the train was going slowly and no one was hurt.

The wreck tied up the road for three hours, until a wrecking crew from the Harlem River yards raised the derailed cars and placed them on the tracks. It was after 9 o'clock last night before the trains started running on schedule time.

Another Hospital Transfer.

Coroner Harburger announced yesterday that he would impanel a jury to investigate the death of Edward Graham of 501 West Forty-seventh Street, who was run over by a surface car and died in Bellevue Hospital on July 30. Graham was removed from Roosevelt Hospital to Bellevue ten days before his death, and Coroner Harburger gives it as his opinion that the death was the result of the transfer. If he can prove this, he says he will "put some one in the Tombs without bail."

OIL FIRED BY A SHIP AND TANK IN A BLAZE

Firemen's Hard Battle with Flames in Williamsburg.

CEMENT PLANT DESTROYED

Three Alarms Sent In and Two Hours' Struggle Brings Fire Under Control.

The cement and whiting plant of the Clifford Miller Company, at Meeker Avenue and Newtown Creek in Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire yesterday with a loss estimated between $40,000 and $50,000. The plant consisted of half a dozen one-story frame and corrugated iron buildings. When the firemen arrived on the first alarm they found that the blaze had communicated to the freight steamer Racmarok, which was moored to the cement dock and contained 3,000 tons of rock lime.

On the opposite side of the creek are the docks of the Standard Oil Company, and the blaze from the steamer set fire to one of the oil tanks. To prevent the other tanks from igniting the firemen kept them cooled with streams of water from the fireboats Boody and Seth Low. When the first fire company reached the scene they found that the nearest hydrant was 1,000 feet away, and it was necessary to make each line of hose with twenty-two lengths. By the time the first line of hose was stretched the entire works were ablaze.

Deputy Fire Chief Burns, upon his arrival, sent in three additional alarms. When the steamer Racmarok took fire the lines were cut from the mooring and she drifted across the creek to the plant of the Standard Oil Company, setting fire to the oil in the tanks. The blaze in the ship was extinguished by the fireboats after she had sustained considerable damage.

After fighting the blaze for more than two hours the firemen had the fire under control. It started in the mixing department of the cement works, a building which stood at Meeker Avenue and Newtown Creek. All the employes of the works and the crew from the steamer escaped without accident. The blaze drew thousands of people to the scene which necessitated the calling out of the reserves from four police precincts.

PLOT TO ROB WHARVES.

Special Police and Shipping Clerk at Savannah Accused.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—E. C. Tabb, C. B. Ruth, and Bernard McCabe, policemen in the employ of the Ocean Steamship Company upon its docks, and A. B. La Roach, shipping clerk, were arrested this afternoon upon warrants charging them with the theft of articles of merchandise from the wharves. The men gave bond and were released.

Accusation against the men was made by John Ray, a negro, who was arrested for having new shoes in his possession which he could not account for satisfactorily.

It is charged that the men arrested have been accustomed to break open cases of goods at night and take such articles as they desired. The alleged thefts are said to have been going on for two years. Others than those arrested are said to have engaged in the practice.

The Ocean Steamship Company operates a line of steamers between Savannah and New York and Boston.

Of Interest to Out-of-Towners Spending Vacations in New York.

For Fall Service
The Initial Presentation of
Black Thibet Suits for Men
At $15, $20 & $25.

In consequence of maintaining our own organization it is possible for us to present authoritative Fall Styles weeks before our contemporaries.

And if you'll take to your home town a Black Thibet Suit identified by the Vogel Brothers label you are sure of having one with all the style knacks sanctioned by good taste and good style, for the coming Fall.

Single and Double Breasted Models.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Av. 9th Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S HOSIERY.

AN ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE, IN COLORED JACQUARD AND STRIPED EFFECTS, WILL BE PLACED ON SALE THIS DAY (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY UNTIL NOON (WHEN STORE WILL BE CLOSED), AT THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES:

25c. PER PAIR. $1.35 PER BOX OF SIX PAIRS.

Final $12.50

This is the price of all our $20, $22.50 and $25 suits of English Velour, London Flannel and Saxony Cassimere in two and three piece models.

$12.50 also for any Walking Suit in our four stores regardless of former price.

Since most of the 3-garment suits are half lined and the trousers have cuffs, you can wear them without vests as "outings" and with vests as early fall suits.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near B'way. New York City.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

Three Thirteens In This Wedding.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Miss Jeannie Martin, aged 23, and George B. Geagan, also aged 23, were married here this evening, the 23d, by the Rev. Edgar M. Rogers. Theirs was the thirteenth license issued to-day by the License Clerk, and the bride herself applied for and obtained the important paper. She was not in the least daunted by the 13, for she declared: "There is luck in odd numbers. Both our names have thirteen letters, and I guess the third thirteen will be the charm."

There is
No Good Reason Against Good Insurance

Nor any substitute for it. Wherever failure to live means financial loss, there is call for Insurance. Is your life of financial value to another—your family, partners or business? If so, Life Insurance deserves your attention, and deserves it now. Your forethought will be better than their afterthought. ¶ When it comes to the best kind of Life Insurance, men do not all think alike. There is no desirable kind that cannot be obtained from THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This is the oldest active Life Insurance Company in America, and the largest and staunchest in the world. It is a Mutual Company. It has no stockholders. Its assets belong to its policy-holders. It has paid them dividends continuously for fifty-six years. Taking its history through,

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

has done as well for its policy-holders as any company. It should have done better, as has recently been shown. Under the present management all policy-holders may expect unusually favorable results. This is made reasonable by the facts that it is a strictly Mutual Company, operated under New York laws, which are now the best in the world; that its great volume of business means smaller share of expense on each policy, and that the new methods and economies, which are now a part of its constitution, will save immense sums which must go to the policy-holders, as the only proper place. ¶ Mr. Charles E. Hughes, who became famous by conducting the investigation of the Legislative Committee, and who speaks with authority, has recently said: "We have had great companies exposed to close and unsparing analysis, only to find that their solidity was as the rock of Gibraltar. I would rather take insurance in a New York company compelled to transact business under these restrictions, than in any company not so restricted, and I believe that will be the sentiment of the people of these United States." ¶ If you would like to know for yourself the latest phases of Life Insurance, or wish information concerning any form of policy, consult our nearest agent or write direct to

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York

Metropolitan Scenes—"Tennis Tournament."

WHEREVER America's social life centers, Murad Cigarettes find most ready acceptance. Discriminating critics appreciate their full, rich flavor and exquisite mildness.

MURAD CIGARETTES

stand high in the connoisseur's estimation because of the originality of their blend—a perfect harmony of the rarest Turkish tobacco. The Murad is the best product of years of scientific development. It is

"THE METROPOLITAN STANDARD"

10 for 15 cents

S. ANARGYROS, Manufacturer
111 Fifth Ave., New York

THE suit you finish this summer with will suit you all next summer, if it's one of those we're clearing out at $15.

What broken lines were left of this summer's goods all went into the clear-up, at cuts of from $4 to $13 from their regular prices.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEANUP

Men's Fine Summer Suits

A Clean up each season means new stock each season.

All $15, $18 and $20 Suits reduced to..... $9.50

Outing Flannel Trousers reduced from $4 and $5 to..... $1.95

The Thompson Co. MENS CLOTHIERS.

TWO STORES:

840 Broadway, Corner 13th St. Nassau Street, Corner John St.

KNOX NEW YORK

The fall shapes of KNOX HATS

Are now on sale throughout the country.

452 5th Ave., cor. 40th St.,
194 5th Ave., 5th Ave. Hotel,
189 Broadway, near Dey St.

WALL TENTS

8 oz. duck, complete, poles and pins.
7 ft. x 7 ft..... $6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft..... 7.13
9½ ft. x 12 ft..... 9.68
Tents made to order, any size, any style.

Folding Camp Cots.....1.50 to 2.50
Folding Camp Stools.....35c., 50c., 75c.
Clothing, Sleeping Bags, Chairs, Air Pillows, Fishing Tackle, etc.
CAMPS COMPLETELY FITTED.

Special 10 ft. Dory..... $24.00
YACHT SUPPLIES. | BOATS.

Hopkins 119 CHAMBERS ST.

SANITOL Tooth Powder

BEST FOR THE TEETH

Makes them white and lustrous

AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS

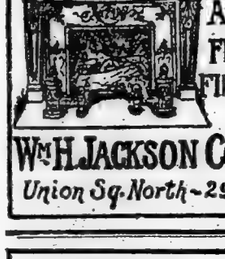

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The Perfection of Cleanliness, Efficiency, and Economy

The "Eddy" Our standard for a quarter Century.

The "Premier" Glass lined.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

The bottom layer of a box of

Huyler's FINE MIXED OR MIXED CHOCOLATES BRINGS FORTH AS MANY SURPRISES AS THE TOP LAYER. Huyler's Candies Absolutely PURE! FRESH! DELICIOUS! FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

PLANS MAPPED OUT FOR NAVAL REVIEW

Admiral Evans Considers Oyster Bay an Ideal Spot for It.

45 SHIPS TO TAKE PART

More Than 1,700 Shots Will Be Fired in Honor of the President at the Labor Day Pageant.

Although many naval officers and others were impressed yesterday with the suggestion in THE TIMES that it would be better for nearly everybody concerned if the great Labor Day naval review was held in waters nearer New York City than Oyster Bay, it is practically certain that the original orders, naming Oyster Bay as the place for the great display, will not be changed. The Bureau of Navigation at Washington has already prepared the chart which will govern the placing of the battleships and other vessels that President Roosevelt, his Secretary of the Navy, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy will review. Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who will be the commander in chief of the vessels that are to be reviewed, has issued the general order for the assembling of the fleet and the programme that is to follow on the day of review, which is a week from next Monday.

Yesterday Admiral Evans, whose flagship, the battleship Maine, is now anchored in the North River, was asked what he thought of the suggested change from Oyster Bay to some point nearer New York, such as Coney Island, Rockaway, or the North River. The Admiral said that he had nothing to do with that part of the affair, and under the circumstances could not talk about it. He did think, however, he added, that Oyster Bay was an ideal spot for a naval review, and gave it as his opinion that just as many people could see the ships from the shore of Oyster Bay as could possibly see them from the beaches of Coney Island, Rockaway, or the banks of the North River. One criticism that has been made of Oyster Bay is that the crowds will be barred from the private estates on the shore.

Then again, as an excursion promoter said yesterday, it is only ten cents to Coney Island and Rockaway, while the lowest round trip fare to Oyster Bay is just sixteen times that sum. Admiral Evans also said that the difference in the temperature between New York and Oyster Bay was all in favor of the latter place, and thought that another good reason why Oyster Bay was a fine place for the review.

Other naval officers, while they declared that they could find no fault with the President's selection of a site for the review, nevertheless admitted that it would be just as convenient to have the review nearer New York; where all the people who wanted to could see it, the only change necessary to make this possible being for the President to take the pleasant sail of a few hours on the Mayflower from Oyster Bay to New York.

There is not the slightest reason to believe that any change will be made in the original programme, however, and to-morrow morning the battleships of the First Division of the First Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, at present anchored in the North River, will sail for Rockland, Me., to prepare for the review. It was rumored that some of the vessels now in New York would go to Oyster Bay via Hell Gate, but this was denied by Admiral Evans, who said such a thing had never been dream of.

In the general order issued by Admiral Evans the fleet is divided into three squadrons of two divisions each, two torpedo boat flotillas, one division of submarines, and a division of auxiliary vessels. The vessels that make up these squadrons and divisions are as follows:

UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander in Chief.
Capt. John E. Pillsbury, Chief of Staff.

FIRST SQUADRON.

The Commander in Chief.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maine, (flagship,) Capt. N. E. Niles.
Missouri, Capt. E. C. Pendleton.
Kentucky, Capt. E. B. Barry.
Kearsarge, Capt. H. Winslow.

SECOND DIVISION.

The Senior Captain.
Louisiana, Capt. A. R. Couden.
Rhode Island, Capt. C. C. Bowman.
New Jersey, Capt. W. W. Kimball.
Virginia, Capt. S. Schroeder.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral C. H. Davis.

THIRD DIVISION.

Alabama, (flagship,) Capt. S. P. Comly.
Illinois, Capt. G. Blocklinger.
Indiana, Capt. E. D. Taussig.
Iowa, Capt. B. F. Tilley.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson.
West Virginia, (flagship,) Capt. C. H. Arnold.
Pennsylvania, Capt. T. C. McLean.
Colorado, Capt. S. A. Staunton.
Maryland, Capt. R. R. Ingersoll.

THIRD SQUADRON.

FIFTH DIVISION.

The Senior Captain.
Puritan, Capt. C. W. Bartlett.
Nevada, Commander A. Reynolds.
Florida, Commander W. I. Chambers.
Arkansas, Commander R. H. Galt.

SIXTH DIVISION.

The Senior Commander.
Minneapolis, Commander B. A. Fiske.
Tacoma, Commander J. T. Smith.
Cleveland, Commander J. T. Newton.
Denver, Commander J. C. Colwell.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

SECOND FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Commander E. A. Anderson.
Whipple, Lieut. E. Woods.
Worden, Lieut. V. S. Houston.
Truxtun, Lieut. J. V. Babcock.
Hopkins, Lieut. M. G. Cook.
Lawrence, Lieut. T. C. Hart.
MacDonough, Lieut. K. M. Bennett.

THIRD FLOTILLA.

The Senior Lieutenant.
Wilkes, Lieut. W. McDowell.
Tingey, Ensign A. T. Brisbin.
Rodgers, Lieut. A. W. Johnson.
Stockton, Lieut. J. H. Tomb.
Blakely, Lieut. C. E. Courtney.
De Long, Lieut. W. S. Miller.

SUBMARINES.

The Senior Lieutenant.
Porpoise, Lieut. C. P. Nelson.
Shark, Lieut. L. S. Shapley.
Nina, (tender.)

TROOP SHIP.

Yankee, Commander H. O. Dunn.

AUXILIARIES.

Celtic, (provision ship.)
Arethusa, (water ship.)
Abarenda, (collier.)
Lebanon, (collier.)
Leonidas, (collier.)

The first squadron is due to arrive at Oyster Bay on Sunday, Sept. 2, at 9:30 A. M., to be followed an hour later by the second squadron, which will be followed by the other squadron and the torpedo boat and auxiliary division. The entire fleet, under the orders, is to be at anchor off Oyster Bay by noon. There will be no communication with Oyster Bay while the ships are off that harbor. Bright and early on the morning of Labor Day the preparations for the review will begin. At 8 A. M. the fleet will "full dress," and at 11 o'clock the Mayflower with the President on board will steam to the head of the first squadron, which will be the battleship Maine, and the review will be under way.

The Mayflower will pass along the south side of the first squadron, which will be anchored next the shore, then between that squadron and the torpedo boat flotillas, back along the north side of the second squadron, thence along the south side of the torpedo craft and back between the first and second squadrons. When the Mayflower reaches the head of the column, (at the head of which will be the Maine,) the entire fleet will salute the President with twenty-one guns, and then as the Mayflower passes between the columns each ship will again salute. The President will be saluted once more by each of the flagships as he boards those vessels, which he is expected to do immediately after the review.

In all 1,743 shots will be fired in honor of the Chief Executive, all of the salutes being from six-pound guns. At night the ships will be illuminated, and, according to the officers who are to participate in the review, the scene will be the most imposing, from a naval standpoint, ever witnessed in American waters.

"STARVED" DYSPEPTIC

Got right again—
Built up on

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

$400,000 ESTATE MUDDLE.

Nearly a Dozen Lawyers Trying to Settle It Unbeknown to Each Other.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Aug. 23.—In the bringing of suits for $12,000 for legal services by eight well-known lawyers of this city and New Haven to-day against Miss Lillian M. Bassett, daughter of the late Dickerman M. Bassett of Derby, an odd condition was revealed. Mr. Bassett died two years ago, leaving an estate of $400,000, and since then Miss Bassett, as executrix, has retained nearly a dozen lawyers separately to transact the same business in connection with the settlement of the estate. All the attorneys and several real estate agents besides were working at the same time on the same matters unbeknown to one another until the hopeless muddle that resulted brought them together. It was Miss Bassett's practice to retain one lawyer after another in rapid succession, never dismissing one, or telling any of them that she had other counsel. When the attorneys got together and compared notes they found that the property of the estate had been heavily mortgaged, and they decided to bring action to protect themselves. The suing lawyers are James F. Torrance and Howard B. Peck of this city and Judge Ullman and Attorneys Penney, Cox, Hall, Rogers, Asher, and Clark of New Haven.

NEW HAVEN KEEPS 2 ROADS.

Transfer of Other Trolley Lines Inspired by Hostility of Public.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—In connection with the recent transfer of the trolley lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to the New England Investment and Security Company, it was learned to-day that one system in Massachusetts, consisting of two small roads, had been retained by the New Haven Railroad.

The roads are the Worcester & Webster and the Webster & Dudley, the stock of which is held by the Consolidated Street Railway Company—the street railway branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company.

The reason for the transfer of the street railway property by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company was declared to-day to have been the conviction that a public service corporation could not successfully perform the service of the trolley companies with an inflamed state of public opinion adverse to the corporation.

SPARROWS CAUSE TYPHOID.

Thousands of Dead Fledglings Found In Waterworks Standpipe.

THREE OAKS, Mich., Aug. 23.—The cause of an epidemic of typhoid fever among the 1,000 inhabitants of this place was discovered to-day, when a member of the Board of Health climbed to the top of the waterworks' standpipe and found the dead bodies of several thousand young sparrows covering the surface of the water. Immediately the Mayor gave instructions to empty the standpipe, scrub, and paint it.

Hundreds of sparrow nests have been built on a ledge that runs around the summit of the standpipe and the young birds are supposed to have fallen in while trying to fly. The cover made for the standpipe when it was constructed was never put on. There are now twenty-one cases of typhoid in the town.

LONG ISLAND CROSSINGS GO.

Railroad Commission Orders That Six Be Changed or Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The State Railroad Commission has ordered that six of the dangerous grade crossings on the Long Island Railroad shall be abolished. The commission was asked to close thirteen of the crossings, and, after a personal inspection and public hearings, decided to recommend the abolition of six at this time.

The crossings which will be carried under of over the railroad are at the Old Westbury Road, in North Hempstead, and at New York Avenue and Long Swamp Road, in Huntington. The crossings that will be discontinued are at Eastport, in Southampton, at Horseblock Road, in Brookhaven, and at Fish, or Thicket Road, in Brookhaven.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department: Capt. C. C. Williams will proceed to South Bethlehem for duty as Inspector at the Bethlehem Steel Works, relieving Capt. W. H. Tschappat. Capt. Tschappat will proceed to New York City and report to the commanding officer, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, for assignment to duty.

Capt. L. T. Hillman will proceed to Rock Island arsenal for assignment to duty.

Lieut. Col. P. S. Bomus, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to Sea Girt, N. J., in connection with his duties as executive officer of the National match to be held at that place.

Capt. J. R. M. Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Sept. 5, and will join his regiment.

Major J. B. Bellinger, Quartermaster, will proceed to San Francisco and relieve Major C. A. Devol, in charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department at that place, and as General Superintendent Army Transport Service by Sept. 30.

The boards of officers at the Presidio of Monterey, Fort Niagara, Fort Oglethorpe, and the Presidio of San Francisco, appointed to examine officers for promotion, are dissolved.

Major J. W. Joyes, Ordnance Department, will visit Fort Fremont and Fort Screven prior to Jan. 1 on business pertaining to the inspection of the seacoast armament and the work of mechanics engaged thereon.

Capt. W. H. Oury, Signal Corps, is detailed as a competitor in the army pistol competition to be held at Fort Sheridan. Upon the completion of this duty Capt. Oury will proceed to Fort Omaha for assignment to duty.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry to Naval War College, Newport, for special duty.
Capt. W. A. Marshall wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Denver, at Solomons; New Jersey, at Orient Point; Virginia and Rodgers, at Newport; Tacoma, at Tompkinsville; Scorpion, at Puerto Plata; Saturn, at Bremerton; Whipple, Hopkins, Worden, MacDonough, and Lawrence, at East Lamoine.

Sailed—Charleston, from Puerto Militar for Sandy Point; Princeton, from Vancouver for Seattle; Columbia, Nero, and Uncas, from New London for New York.

American Supremacy has never been better exemplified than in the manufacture of the

VENUS Pencil

Made in 17 Degrees 6B to 9H. Lasts more than twice as long as ordinary Pencils. Writes with perfect smoothness. Erases cleanly.

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If the Venus Pencil is wanted with indelible lead, ask for Venus "Copying" No. 165.

DISEASED MINDS CRAVE DRINK AS ANAESTHETIC

Alcohol Is a Remedy for the New Mania, Dr. Crothers Says.

STEADY DRINKERS WORST

Periodic Drinker Suffers from Acute Mania, He Declares, and Both Classes Should Be Treated.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 23.—Inebriety as a phase of insanity, a disease that kills 100,000 persons a year, was the topic discussed by Dr. T. D. Crothers, Superintendent of Walnut Lodge Hospital, of Hartford, Conn., before the British Medical Association to-day.

In Dr. Crothers's opinion, the term inebriety describes a condition which calls for alcohol for its anaesthetic effect, and in reality means a disease of the brain for which alcohol is a most grateful remedy. The use of alcohol, he said, is in most cases a symptom of some disorder, and not, as supposed, the cause, and the theory that the excessive use of spirits is a vice and moral condition is not true. Great injustice and wrongs follow the efforts to correct this evil, based on these false theories, while a scientific study of inebriety indicates a definite disease, with distinct causes, progress, and termination, the same as other diseases.

"Two marked symptoms of insanity are prominent," Dr. Crothers continued. "One is found in the periodic drinker, who drinks to excess for a short period, then abstains. This drink period is practically an acute mania, or insane impulse, which resists all efforts of control. It is often preceded by insomnia, headaches, and great irritability. Such persons drink both secretly and openly, and act like insane persons. The disease resembles epilepsy in its sudden, convulsive onset and the inability to break up or control it except by the harshest measures.

"In many cases there are distinct premonitions of the drink storm in conduct, reasoning, and appearance which the victim does not realize. In others there seems to be a full consciousness of its coming, and extraordinary care is taken to make the attack as light as possible and with little pecuniary loss. Such patients make elaborate preparations in business affairs, providing for their absence, explaining that they expect to be away on business. Many persons suffering in this way are influential and are burdened with cares and responsibilities. They suddenly disappear from their business, secreting themselves in some out-of-the-way place, drinking to great excess for a few days or weeks, then returning. These concealed drink storms are very common among business and professional men, and not infrequently there is a remarkable periodicity in the return of the drink impulse.

"In one instance the free interval was exactly 91 days and the drink storm 9 days. In another the interval was 210 days and the length of the storm about 5 days.

"Another large class of patients are secret midnight drinkers, who never drink at any other time. Often the drink paroxysm grings out a different personality, and the patient while drinking is an entirely different character in reasoning and conduct.

"Certain atmospheric and electrical conditions seem to be active in precipitating the drink attacks. One man only drinks at the seashore, another on high elevations. One drinks in certain climates and seasons of the year and at no other time. Many persons drink heavily in large cities and are strict abstainers elsewhere. These cases all have a marked heredity from neurotic parents, and most of them show defects and irregularities of nutrition, absence of proper sleep, and strains and drains. Pneumonia, apoplexy, consumption, and paralysis are the common terminations.

"Another form of insanity is seen in the constant drinker, who drinks daily in so-called moderation, and, because he is not incapacitated, believes that he is benefited. Measurements by instruments of precision and careful studies of persons who drink regularly, even in so-called small quantities, indicate that they are the most degenerate and defective of all inebriates, and the most positively insane in a general sense.

"Tests show that the action of alcohol is accumulated, and both the brain and nervous system are permanently deranged.

"The insanity of inebriety is a medical subject, and until the profession has taught the public the facts of this disease and the rational means of treatment, the utmost confusion will prevail. This is the new army of the insane, developed by our civilization, and this is the new field of practice for medical men in every community. It is our duty to lift it out of the realm of credulity and quackery, and bring it into the field of exact science. Then, and only then, shall we be able to provide exact means and measures for its prevention and cure."

Gould Chauffeur Hurt In Garage.

Leon Lehueron of 236 West Thirtieth Street, a chauffeur employed by Mrs. Howard Gould, while at work in the garage at 133 West Thirty-eighth Street, was run over and badly injured yesterday by the machine, which he was cleaning. He was found pinned to the wall by the machine, a 90 horse power touring car, the wheels of which were still revolving. Lehueron was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said that one of his legs might have to be amputated.

Cucumber or Tomato Servers

Incomparable in design—beautiful examples of the silversmith's skill—are marked

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Equally beautiful and long wearing are knives, forks and spoons of this make.

Silver dishes and plates that lend a dignified air to the table are made by

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HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER

The September number of *Harper's Magazine* is in many ways even more brilliant and attractive than the August number, the entire edition of which was taken very quickly.

8 Short Stories

There are eight really unusual stories in this number. The magazine opens with a tale of a new sort by Maurice Hewlett—a dramatic little romance dealing with the astonishing adventures which befell a young Englishman traveling in Spain. There is an entertaining story of child life by Marie Manning, a delightful "young" love story by Emery Pottle, a quaintly humorous New England tale by Grace Ellery Channing, a curious psychological story by Margaret Horton Potter, a love story in unusual surroundings by James Hopper, and an out and out funny story by Wilbur Nesbit.

Mark Twain

In addition to all these tales there is Mark Twain's great story, "A Horse's Tale"—one of the most beautiful and appealing stories of child life ever written.

Special Articles

Many of the articles in the September number of *Harper's Magazine* are real stories, even more fascinating than the fiction Professor R. K. Duncan writes of some of the most remarkable discoveries in the "chemistry of commerce." He tells how, since the discovery of cellulose, whole forests have been transformed into products having no semblance to wood, and how the same discovery has revolutionized the manufacture of such different substances as linen, artificial silk and guncotton.

The letters of a beautiful French woman to Benjamin Franklin, never before published, are a most delightful contribution to the life history of the great American. Thomas A. Janvier writes of an old Mexican town and its ancient houses where Cortes lived and where Dona Cortes met her mysterious death.

Captain Speedy of the British army, one of the famous big game hunters, contributes an account of some of his most daring adventures hunting the wild elephants of Nubia, and in contrast Mr. Howells writes of his wanderings in the picturesque "Kentish Neighborhoods" of England.

There are twenty-two separate contributions in the September *Harper's* and every line worth reading. The many pictures in color and tint are by Elizabeth Shippen Green, Vernon Howe Bailey and others.

Harper's for September

¶ Business furniture on the modern labor-saving idea

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By BRANDER MATTHEWS.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES TO-MORROW, Saturday, August 25th.

The announcements of leading schools appearing in this issue will be an aid to parents and guardians selecting schools for their children.

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Here Are More New Fall Waists

Beautiful Models in Silk, Lace and Net

Moderate Prices

THE Fall styles in women's waists are coming in so fast that we cannot begin to mention the arrivals in print.

And they are going out almost as fast as they come in; never have known new goods to make friends more promptly.

Novelties, of course—no two makers seem to have the same ideas; they agree only in the general grace and beauty of their models. You'll find plenty of chance for exercising your individuality and personal preference.

Just these, as hints:

At $3.95

Women's Black Chiffon Taffeta Waists—three smart tailored models from which to select; made with the new long sleeves and cuffs; some open back, others open front.

Women's Exquisite Lace Waists—lined throughout with Japanese silk; a beautiful new three-quarter sleeve model, designed with tucked net yoke, baby Irish medallions, lace insertions and edging.

At $5.90

Women's White Net Waists—over Japanese silk; effectively designed with Irish crochet or renaissance front and back yoke and collar; two very handsome three-quarter sleeve models; extraordinary values.

Women's Black Silk Lace Waists—elaborately designed with silk Venise lace, medallions and Val. lace edging.

Women's Black Chiffon Taffeta Waists—clever new and desirable models from which to select; some strictly tailored, others designed with hand-made yoke and collar.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Shoe Bargains

WE are offering this week one of the very best chances to buy shoes that even this shoe store has ever given. While the chance lasts:

Women Can Buy

$4 and $5 Shoes, a pair..... $1.95

$6 to $10 Shoes, a pair..... $3

These are sample shoes from the best maker in America. If you wear sizes 3½, 4 and 4½, in A and B widths, you are sure of getting a fit; and you are reasonably sure of being fitted in almost any other size.

Men Can Buy

Regular $3.50 Shoes for..... $1.95

These were made to be the $3.50 line in a first-class specialty shoe store for men; but the store closed before the shoes were delivered and we got them for more than a third less than they are worth. All sizes in shoes and Oxfords; patent leather, kidskin and calfskin.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Kimono Sacques and Gowns

THESE were fast sellers and rare values at their original prices—to-day we cut even those low prices almost in half.

Women's Kimono Sacques—these are made of a very good quality of lawn in a quantity of pretty patterns; are gathered in back and have belt; trimmed with pretty white lawn border; our regular 49c kind at..... 25c

Women's Long Kimono Gowns—made of the finest lawn; a large number of handsome patterns from which to make your selections in light and dark; have double yoke in back and front; border trimming of white and colored lawns; regular $1.25, at..... 69c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Center.)

Saving Your Smoke Money

OUR policy in selling cigars can be summed up in ten words: *The best that we can find for the least price you can find.* We do not secure these low prices by any diminution of quality or condition. There are no better cigars than those we sell. Here are specific examples of well-known brands for less money:

VAN DYCK—High-grade Key West clear Havana goods, in two desirable sizes. Netherlands; box of 100; regularly $9.50, at..... $6.75

DIPLOMATICOS—Box of 50; regularly $5.50, at..... $4.00

MONA LISA—Key West, superior quality Havana goods. Perfectos Especiales; box of 25, regularly $2.50, at..... $1.75

PURITANOS DE CUBA—High-grade Havana cigar; 10c value. Puritanos size; box of 50..... $2.50

CONCHA DE CUBA—All Havana wrapper and filler; Concha size; box of 50..... $1.75

GREAT METROPOLIS—Puritanos size; box of 50..... $2.50

PANETELLAS DE CUBA—Havana wrapper and filler; Panetellas shape, best value ever offered at the price; box of 100..... $3.00

TEN-CENT HAVANA SECONDS or MARCONI INVINCIBLES—Either brand; box of 50..... $2.00

SUPREMACY or STEEL MAGNATE—Either brand; box of 50..... $1.50

PORTO RICAN BREVAS—5c quality, long filler; box of 50..... $1.25

KEY WEST EXTRAS—Our 5c leader; box of 50..... $1.00

HAVANA BRAND STOGIES—Long filler, hand-made; box of 100..... $1.35

100 LITTLE HAVANA SMOKES—These little cigars are all Havana wrapper and filler and sell regularly at $2.50; a special lot offered in boxes of 100..... $1.50

25,000 HIGH-GRADE PORTO RICAN CIGARS—All long filler, hand-made, mild and aromatic; sell regularly up to $2.50. Puritanos, Panetellas and other desirable sizes; choice, box of 50..... $1.50

MAIL ORDERS FILLED ON THESE.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

Buy To-Day and Save ⅓ on Crex Grass Carpet Rugs

THESE rugs are known almost everywhere as floor coverings of remarkable merit; unrivalled in point of durability, and highly desirable from a sanitary point of view. Made in clear, strong colors in harmony with the beauty of the natural colorings of prairie grass.

To save fully one-third of the regular price on Crex grass carpet rugs is extraordinary, for their merits have made them, in a few years, one of the most staple of all floor coverings. We bought six hundred of these rugs in odd sizes from the maker the other day and this offering is the result. Another opportunity like this may not present itself for a year.

9x11 (average size) regularly $7.50; special..... $5.95
8x9 (average size) regularly $5.75; special..... $4.50
6x8 (average size) regularly $3.75; special..... $2.95

These Extra Values in Linoleums and Oilcloths

An excellent variety of pretty patterns in desirable colors. The qualities are a hundred per cent. good, and we price them like this to-day:

Regular 60c Linoleum, special a yard at..... 44c
Regular 50c Linoleum, special a yard at..... 39c
Regular 35c Oilcloth, special a yard at..... 26c
Regular 25c Oilcloth, special a yard at..... 19c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor, Front.)

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MR. JEROME AND THE BOSSES.

MR. JEROME is in the fortunate and unusual position of being able to denounce the bosses to his heart's content without thereby impairing his chances of getting the Democratic nomination at Buffalo. On the contrary, party bosses are so much in disfavor nowadays that the harder he pitches into them the better the voters will like him. When a party is equipped with a boss, as the Republican Party has been in the past equipped with Mr. PLATT or Mr. ODELL, and the Democratic Party with Mr. HILL, it is considered bad manners and bad tactics for an impulsive reformer seeking its nomination to rail at bosses and boss rule. The Democratic Party in the State of New York, at least that part of it to which Mr. JEROME appeals, has no boss. When he launches epithets at the bosses he is understood to mean Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ODELL, and perhaps Mr. HEARST, who is coming himself to be a good deal of a boss. Nobody will for a moment suppose that he means the State organization Democrats, who are not in the least bosses.

The primary is the stronghold of the boss. When he controls that the game is very much in his own hands. It will be the aim of Mr. MURPHY this year to control the Manhattan primaries held on Sept. 18. If he succeeds Mr. HEARST will be the gainer, and Mr. JEROME would have lost ground which it is rather unlikely that he could recover through up-the-State votes. Mr. MURPHY can be beaten at the primaries of his own organization if the campaign against him is begun now and pushed with vigor and intelligence. He is an incapable politician and unpopular. The administration of Mayor MCCLELLAN and all those Democrats who are a part of it, or in sympathy with it, will oppose MURPHY. Independent Democrats, conservative Democrats, all Democrats who would look upon the nomination of Mr. HEARST as the destruction of their party can be depended upon to vote an anti-Murphy ticket at the primaries.

The Jerome organizers must see to it that the enrolled Democrats attend the primaries. In the old days the average respectable citizen would no more have gone to a primary than he would have gone to a dogfight. He left the primaries to the exclusive management of the bosses, the politicians, and the heelers. That is all changed. The party primaries are now under statute regulation, and every voter who has taken the pains to enroll himself with the party of his choice can attend them and vote with as little molestation as he would encounter at the polls on election day. Out of the 308,678 voters who registered last Fall 230,033 handed in their names for the primary enrollment list. Of these, 148,021 enrolled as Democrats. These Democrats have the right to attend the primaries and vote. There are 68,645 registered voters who are not enrolled. They will have no standing at the primaries, which is unfortunate, for as the proportion of Democratic to Republican enrollment in this borough is substantially two to one, it is safe to assume that at least 45,000 of these unenrolled voters are Democrats. However, there are enough Democrats enrolled to defeat and depose Mr. MURPHY if they can be got to attend the primaries and to vote understandingly upon the grave issues presented.

The issues are whether MURPHY shall be continued in power, whether Mr. HEARST shall be nominated at Buffalo, and whether the Democratic Party shall abandon its principles and go out of existence. If the enrolled Democrats can be made to understand what is involved in the contests at the primaries and to perceive clearly that the future of their party and the interests of the city and of the State are the questions directly at stake, there will be room for very little doubt as to the result. It is not a strong boss or a skillful boss who is to be overthrown. MURPHY is vulnerable, unpopular, distrusted, and by no means in full control of his organization. Organized, well-directed, vigorous work will finish him. The up-the-State Democrats will be inspired by the spectacle of a real and hopeful contest against HEARST and MURPHY in this city. They can be depended upon to do their part. The fruits of the victory will be gathered in the nomination of Mr. JEROME at Buffalo.

PRACTICAL REVOLUTIONISTS.

Ever since "the crime of 1873" began to develop its natural consequences, it has been a wonder to many persons how a tempting and lucrative branch of industry should have been neglected. This branch of industry was nothing more nor less than the illicit coinage of honest, so to speak, but highly overvalued, silver dollars. To put as much metal into a dollar as Uncle Sam put in, and to "counterfeit" nothing but the image and superscription, the stamp of the mint, looked to be an easy and pleasant way of doubling your capital, and as honest a way as a good many others. Perhaps the golden or rather the silvern opportunity was not neglected. Of course, if it was successfully embraced, nobody would find it out, and dollars, "equally as good" as the authentic product of the Government mint, may have found their way into the streams of traffic.

But the only adventurer who has ever been caught at it appears to be the cheerful Capt. BOYNTON. The most favorable view of the Captain's case is that he was engaged in a scheme to depreciate the profits of the overvaluation and coinage of silver by CIPRIANO CASTRO by emitting dollars as good as CIPRIANO'S own and indistinguishable from them, and thus dividing the profits of the "seigniorage." It was not, we repeat, a very dishonest scheme to infringe the monopoly of swindling the Venezuelans enjoyed by CASTRO. But it was, of course, illegal. When the attention of the United States authorities had once been directed to the operations of Capt. BOYNTON and his fellow-conspirators, "comity" required those authorities to come down upon the Captain, and to come down upon him hard. Instead of being a flush revolutionist, he at present occupies the status of a culprit.

Still, the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. Future revolutionists, more circumspect, or more fortunate than the Captain, will take up and develop his bright idea, and flood some Latin republic with silver dollars worth half their face or thereabout. Thus will the astute revolutionists provide themselves with the sinews of war and cause the Governments de facto to tremble on their thrones.

THE CALVO DOCTRINE.

It looks like a piece of ingratitude to a distinguished publicist that no sooner should CALVO be dead than the doctrine of which he was, if not the inventor, the foremost expositor and advocate in the international forum, should begin to be known by the name of another. It may be true that the adoption of the doctrine by the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor DRAGO, gives it an international standing which it had not before. But that is no reason why the prior claims of Señor CALVO should be ignored.

However that may be, the challenge and appeal directly delivered by Señor DRAGO to Secretary ROOT at Buenos Ayres made it necessary for the Secretary to say something upon a subject which he has heretofore tactfully abstained from discussing. After having slept upon it, he delivered himself upon the subject in a speech which will be agreed to be as tactful as his previous silence. It was so acceptable to its immediate audience that we are told it was "regarded as more telling and more eloquent than any he had previously delivered in the course of his visit to South America."

Mr. ROOT refrained, as he has refrained all along, from any expressions calculated to arouse the susceptibilities of the Latin Americans by assuming for the North American Republic the "hegemony" of the hemisphere. He contented himself with speaking for his own country. He made its conduct in the past a pledge for its behavior in the future. "Tracing the policy of the United States for over a century, he said the United States had never employed and would never employ her army or navy for the collection of debts contracted by Governments or individuals." It was a safe pledge. It will be received by the speaker's countrymen with an approbation and acquiescence quite as significant as the wild enthusiasm which we are told it elicited from its Argentine audience.

Meanwhile, the Pan-American Conference has treated the same subject with equal tact and circumspection. Doubtless a downright declaration, on the part of the conference, that all America opposed the collection of debts by force of arms would have aroused the jealousy of what may still be called the creditor hemisphere, in spite of our own change from the status of a debtor to that of a creditor nation, against what may still be called a debtor hemisphere. The conference limits itself to approving the doctrine and referring it to The Hague Tribunal.

Of course, The Hague Tribunal cannot be asked to rule upon abstract and academic questions of international law. A specific case must be presented to it, though such a case can be arranged and agreed upon for that purpose. The tribunal ought to welcome the submission to it of such a case. Such a case would give it an opportunity to reverse a most unfortunate decision. Already the tribunal has decided, under what influences it is not necessary to inquire, that the warlike prosecution of claims gives them precedence over claims which had been prosecuted by peaceful methods. No more suicidal and self-stultifying decision could possibly have been rendered by a court of which the very reason of being is the substitution of peaceful for warlike methods of settling international disputes, nothing further from the purpose of the creation of The Hague Tribunal. It is by no means to be hoped that another such case will be submitted to the tribunal as was presented by the coalition of Germany, Great Britain, and Italy to bully Venezuela, and incidentally, as it seemed, to warn off any nation which might object to the bullying of Venezuela. But it is much to be hoped that a case may be submitted which will give an opportunity for showing that the Calvo doctrine is more reasonable, more civilized, more modern, and more congenial to the purposes of The Hague Tribunal than the ancient and barbarous method of the collection of debts by force of arms.

DIME NOVELS.

The reading of dime novels by boys and the influence on their conduct of that kind of literature have of late attracted increased public attention, the conclusion in general being that a considerable but not accurately computable portion of that literature is pretty bad, and its influence on the perusing boy such as to make him for a time, and no doubt in many cases permanently, a greater fool than he would be if his reading was of a wholesome, normal sort, with adventures in it.

"Not too bright or good," nor flashy and bad "for human nature's daily food." So defined and searchingly considered are some of the objections to our dime novels that officialism has taken note of them, and for an example Germany rules a whole raft of them off from the import books of the empire. Other European countries will no doubt in time come to consider them equally objectionable and shut the door upon them or such portion of them as examination shows to be unworthy of their hospitality. A domestic censorship is a matter of more difficulty, desirable as it might from numerous points of view be considered to be. The other day a Memphis youth, wishing to see whether a railway wreck looked in reality like the descriptions given of it in that class of novels, made provision for such a catastrophe by turning a switch in the Memphis yards and splitting a train in two, with much danger, but fortunately no injury, to a large number of passengers. The youth explained his action as arising out of a liberal curiosity inspired by novel reading to study the detail of railway wrecks and wreckage and see whether they came up to the samples shown in the romances. Perhaps the same youth had peddled that kind of books on the same line and become so absorbed in their portrayals of enterprise and action that he was morally coerced to imitate them. Brought up on a better class of the literature of adventure, he would very likely have appeared, not as a mischievous and unheeding minister of destruction, but as a hero of rescue, swinging his red lantern of warning to some imperiled train and saving all its passengers. The literature on which the boys of a nation are brought up should have a constant and watchful public censorship, which ours has not at present, though Germany's discrimination against portions of it may awaken us to the necessity of some such measures, unless we would see an increasing proportion of our youth turn into train wreckers and robbers because they have read of such things in the popular and inexpensive tales which have smiled invitation upon them from all news stands ever since they mastered the art of reading and developed the spirit of romance which it sometimes so unhealthily nurtures.

PRAISE FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The Senate committee has acquitted the Public Printer of blame in connection with the blunders that attended the closing of Congress. He was not slow, but was "positively expeditious" in dealing with the flood of laws. And his admirable work was performed with a smaller force than dealt with less work in the preceding Congress. It is a pleasing finding, and since nobody is concerned to contest it, the Public Printer will rest undisturbed in possession of the bouquet presented to him when everybody was expecting an exhibition of practice with the big stick.

So short is the public memory that most will have forgotten what the trouble was. The President was summoned to attend at the Capitol to sign the final legislation in the morning, whereas the bills were not ready until evening, and there was much time frittered away, and some damage done to dignity. This is of less consequence than the form in which the laws were prepared. One appropriation for $3,000,000 which was rejected in fact was enacted in form, and it was necessary to repeal it. Another appropriation for $150,000 which also was rejected is now lawfully available, having received the President's signature although it did not pass Congress. The beneficiaries propose to ask for the money, and they have been informed that if they do they must litigate their demand. It would be a curious decision which should invalidate records of such high authority as the records of both houses, and the law itself with the Executive seal. Doubtless there are more of these mistakes, and it is certain that they are not confined to Washington. Our own Governor signed a bill which was never passed, it having been shuffled by some accident among other laws which had been passed. The law actually was being enforced when the identical formula of words was really passed, and received a second Gubernatorial signature, the second being effective. If such things as these happen anything may happen.

There is no wonder that confusion should attend the printing of 40,000,000 words of debate—much of which was never uttered, however—and the keeping correct record of thousands of bills. There were 2,698 at the last session of the New York Legislature. At Washington 21,000 were offered in the House, and nearly 7,000 in the Senate. Four thousand became laws, of which just about one in a hundred was public in its character, several hundred more than 3,000 being exceptions from the general laws for private benefit. These facts raise more important questions than whether or not the Public Printer is entitled to his personal bouquet. Some of these projects of legislation are incredibly foolish, being in fact introduced as jokes. Even the most important bills are enacted in such slovenly form that it takes years of litigation to find out what they mean. And finally it is shown that there is need of independent proof as to whether or not laws were passed or not passed. There is a decision that no evidence can insert an omitted clause, but so far as we know no included clause was ever dropped by testimony impugning the record of the law in the State Department archives. The principle of the decision seems to make the law prove itself as a finality. Engrossing is plainly a farce. It is an inheritance from the time when laws were written much like telegrams of the present day, without capitals or punctuation, and spaced so closely that there could be no unauthorized insertions. All such precautions are as anachronous as a seal, which replaced a signature when writing was a rare accomplishment. Moreover, they are futile. There are cases upon record in which entire sentences have been erased and rewritten officially, to make the facts and the record correspond. An authenticated printed copy—engrossed by machinery—is more difficult to counterfeit, and, if tampered with, manifold proofs would attest it. Our machinery of legislation ought to be brought up to date. It is absurd to go on legislating with all the identical forms which we inherit from an unlettered age. For example, laws were originally read three times because they could not be read for themselves by the uncultured lawmakers. Engrossing is a useless form, and some filtering of the laws in their earlier stages would be much in the public interest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Uncheerful Loser.

GEORGANTAS, late of Athens, is one of the latest accessions to our population. His reasons for joining it are peculiar. He was the discus-throwing champion of Hellas, until the Irish-American, SHERIDAN, "blew in" at the Olympiad and beat him. He now maintains, does GEORGANTAS, that the rules were strained against him, insomuch that he was not allowed to sneak across the line and beat the game, as his cheerful habit had been. But that is not all. When SHERIDAN beat him, and beat him fairly, under the rules as misunderstanded of GEORGANTAS, he declined to hear his name when he was called up by the Crown Prince of Greece to receive some lesser prizes. He was extruded from his official position, cut, ostracized, forced to leave. And now he has come to New York to "make candy." There is doubtless good old Hellenic precedent for his behavior. ACHILLES, we understand from HOMER, was a "bad loser," and sulked in his tent when AGAMEMNON took away his best girl. But all the same, people, Greek people or American people, love a cheerful loser, and do not love the other kind. The competitor who fails to pay up and look pleasant puts himself at once in the low class of the Earl of DUNRAVEN.

A Bright Russian Idea.

Was Gen. TREPOFF really poisoned? Or did anybody really try to poison him? We are unable to detect anything that can be called evidence to either of those effects. And yet Gen. TREPOFF seems to believe that an attempt has been made upon him. A passing wave of "multigrubs" may have disturbed his interior economy, and he may have laid it to the machinations of a revolutionary cook. His example will doubtless be followed. Every Grand Duke, Governor General, or other repressive functionary, whenever he has a little pain in his little tummy, will begin to scrutinize the credentials of his cook. And not only of his cook. The waiter who hands him the fatal dish may have sprinkled it with lethal condiments unknown to the kitchen. To be blown into small pieces is one thing, and a familiar thing. But to have deadly poisons surreptitiously introduced into your interior, to have the repertory of the Borgias superadded to the simple explosives of the simple mujik, that is another and a worse thing. Just think of having to attribute a mild flatulency or passing cramp to deadly machinations. Taking one consideration with another, the lot of a Russian reactionary in these days is not a happy one. To be sure, there is no good reason why it should be.

For Old-Fashioned Readers Only.

A friend of ours told a little story yesterday which is somehow—now when the woman who works like a man is making such a superficial stir in the world—wonderfully comforting. We pass it along for the warming of the starved cockles of the heart of any old-fashioned reader who may chance to linger, more or less superfluous, upon the stage. Our friend said he was just in receipt of a confidence. A very pretty girl, who was by way of being literary and working for her own hand, (an exceedingly nice hand, our friend with some irrelevance averred;) successful enough, too, in the line she had followed, had announced, not without blushes, her engagement to be married. That was to be expected—was, indeed, inevitable. Our friend dissembled his private grief in the circumstances, and said as much. But the girl went on. "He," (there was a chap we knew long ago who resented bitterly this particular use of the personal pronoun, masculine, third person, singular.) "He," she said, "is no literary person, you know, just a plain man, a business man, a domestic man. And I am a domestic woman, really. You'll do me the justice to acknowledge that I've never pretended to be anything else, though I've been glad to be here, doing this—" waving a hand toward the piled papers on her desk. "It seemed to be a sort of chance for the only talent I have—that's executive." "In your new sphere," said our friend, "there'll be all the room in the world for that talent." And the girl nodded and blushed a bit again. "Yes," she answered, quite seriously. Yes, indeed! What more could a plain man want? What better could a plain man have in a wife? And note the implied just relegation of the "lit'ry" man to his place—along with the "really lit'ry" woman. With what tacit yet glowing eloquence both of them are classified as persons who "don't belong"! The whole story, as we remarked in the beginning, is wonderfully comforting. For above all it is supremely womanly.

The Day of "Canned" Music.

With the horror of the Puritan who objected to the introduction of the church organ because it meant "worship by machinery," Mr. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA protests in Appleton's Magazine for September against the present vogue of musical automatics. Heretofore, he says, the whole course of music has been "along the line of making it the expression of soul states; in other words, of pouring into it soul." Now it is "canned" and corrupting the taste of the Nation. The National throat is unexercised, the National chest is shrunken, the National amateur technic is vanishing to the seductive strains of the "moral infringements" upon the rights of great composers. It is a sort of musical stockyards scandal. Some of Mr. SOUSA'S strictures are quite warranted, although he admits that in exceptional circumstances "the best of these machines supply a certain amount of pleasure." We think, however, that one prediction he makes of the musical cataclysm that is sure to come will by some be received with astonishing fortitude:

The country band, with its energetic renditions, its loyal support by local merchants, its benefit concerts, band wagon, gay uniforms, State tournaments, and the attendant pride and gayety, is apparently doomed to vanish in the general assault on personality in music.

The Reduced Fare to Coney Island.

Identification checks, according to its announcement, will hereafter be issued by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to passengers boarding its cars for Coney Island at points south of Greenwood Cemetery or Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, and from them no second fares will be collected. Similar checks will be furnished to passengers whose trip from Coney Island ends before reaching City Line. As Secretary CREIGHTON of the Brooklyn League, which obtained the concession, remarked yesterday, the company will not be the loser by this move. Its officials doubtless see now what they ought to have seen before, that reasonable demands by the public for service at the minimum charge ought to be complied with cheerfully, even though the company be within its legal rights in refusing such compliance. Were it not for the injustice, apparent to everybody, of charging a great body of its Brooklyn patrons 10 cents for a three or four mile ride, we dare say few people would have disputed the reasonableness of collecting double fares for the ten or twelve mile ride which the majority of Coney Island excursionists enjoy. This concession by the railroad company is eminently a step in the right direction.

Overcrowding on the Railroads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much interested in the letter from Syracuse signed "Justice," relative to overcrowding of fast trains. The writer has experienced just such circumstances as he refers to on other roads. We in New York are more or less accustomed to unsatisfactory accommodations on the low-priced routes of local travel, but it surely seems as if, when we go beyond the city and county limits, paying from $5 to $10 for transportation, something better than Brooklyn Rapid Transit facilities should be furnished. In view of the representations made by the passenger departments of the various roads, it would seem as if an action for securing money under false pretenses could be instituted against certain managements in view of the shortcomings of their service.

A lot of excursionists and Summer tourists will soon be returning to the city, making trips of considerable cost, and trips, moreover, looked forward to with more or less pleasure by them. I would suggest that THE TIMES would be doing a useful work in endeavoring to secure proper transportation facilities for them. PARK ROW.

New York, Aug. 22, 1906.

Smells and Smoke in the Bron...

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gentleman who signs himself "Longwood" and complains of the odors that enter the homes in the eastern sections of the Bronx no doubt resides in my section. I have the pleasure to inform him that not the odors alone from Riker's Island trouble us, but smoke from the dumps at Whitlock Avenue, which penetrates the section as far north as Longwood Avenue, as it did Wednesday evening, Aug. 22.

The East Morrisania Property Owners' Association, of which I am Secretary, has appealed to Gerald Shiel, M. D., of the Health Board to abate the nuisance. We have received a reply to our complaint of June 13, but nothing whatsoever has been done.

Our regular meeting takes place at 1,230 Southern Boulevard Sept. 10. A delegation from Longwood Avenue will be welcome.

Bronx, Aug. 23, 1906. R. W. JUSTA.

Schools for Teaching Socialists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note Mr. Harold De Brest's benevolent idea of establishing "schools for the teaching of Socialism," and move to amend by making it "schools for the teaching of Socialists." My idea is that while schools for the education of Socialists might be a useful thing, as elevating them from a marsh of false reasoning and equally false premise, wherein they flounder, schools for the "teaching of Socialism" would be a perversion of language as well as of intelligence. A school is a place for learning, but unfortunate pupils of this variety of institution would know less than they knew before. C.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1906.

"Smoking and Drinking at Princeton."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does the Alma Mater, the nourishing and bountiful mother, require such aliment for our young men? I concur most heartily with "Humanity" in to-day's issue, and would place my veto on these inelegant and demoralising habits. Shades of our Puritan ancestors! hardy and brave, cannot your memory inspire your descendants to higher and nobler aims, and not revel among beer drinkers and maudlin smokers to their own undoing? What a gantlet for our impressible youth to run! "When I see my Alma Mater like Caesar in the Senate House surrounded by those who are reiterating stab after stab," so the Hon. Daniel Webster once said in another application, but which suits our subject well.

Mrs. WILLIAM HALSTED CRANE.

New York, Aug. 23, 1906.

A Demonstration.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Miss Jenks—You don't really mean to say you believe whisky makes you strong?

Mr. Luschman—Yes, indeed. I bought a five-gallon demijohn about three weeks ago, and though I could scarcely lift it then, I can carry it around quite easily now.

Warm.

From The Hudson Post.

Oh, for a berg in some far sea
To be marooned and lost on;
Or for a chance to snuggle up
To some fair maid from Boston.

GRADE-CROSSING DANGERS.

New York Far Behind Other States in Remedying the Evils.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents, in a letter which you published yesterday, called attention to the large number of accidents at railroad grade crossings.

It is high time the State should adopt a comprehensive plan for the elimination of these grade crossings. There are about 8,600 of them in the State of New York. It would cost all told about $200,000,000 to get rid of them. Of this the State's share would be $50,000,000.

It was not until 1898 that this State passed an act to provide for their elimination. By it one-half of the expense is borne by the railroad company, one-fourth by the State, and one-fourth by the municipality in which the crossing exists.

During the last eight years, up to March 1, 1906, the State of New York paid out, as its share of the expense of eliminating railroad grade crossings, the small sum of $322,197.32. The total number of such grade crossings eliminated since 1898 is only 65.

In the same period of time the State of Massachusetts, with only one-sixth the area, and one-third as many railroad grade crossings, paid out $6,616,221.40 for its share of their elimination.

Last year 96 persons were killed and 76 injured at railroad grade crossings in this State. In 1904, 105 were killed and 84 injured.

New York is about to spend $50,000,000 for its share of the so-called good roads. Is there any part of any road which needs improving more than that where there is a railroad grade crossing?

If it be good policy for the State to pay out $50,000,000 for making good roads, is it not good policy for it to pay out as much for its share of the expense of eliminating railroad grade crossings?

The danger grows yearly. Automobiles have increased it greatly and so, too, have the trolleys. Besides these, the increase in all kinds of traffic and the increase in speed add to the danger.

If there were no railroad grade crossings in this State the running time on our railroads could be lessened at least 5 per cent.

The value of this time to the millions of passengers would be millions of dollars per annum, and the saving of human life would, even from a mercenary standpoint, amount annually to many times the interest on the State's share of the expense of elimination.

This question should be taken up in a broad and comprehensive spirit, and the petty, picayune, cheese-paring, dribbling, parsimonious policy of this State, as shown in the annual appropriations for this purpose, should be abandoned.

Take the matter of the electrification of the Harlem and New York Central Railroads. The plans provide for the extension of this work to North White Plains on the Harlem Railroad and Croton on the Hudson River Division.

But these plans cannot be carried out until the grade crossings south of North White Plains and Croton are eliminated.

The State has failed to make provision for its share of the expense, and the Railroad Commissioners refuse to approve of the plans for that reason.

Thus an improvement of incalculable value, not merely to New York City but to the whole State, is hung up indefinitely.

The electrification of the Hudson River Division of the New York Central to Croton would shorten the running time of every train thereon, those going to Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo, as well as those going to Yonkers and other suburban stations. If the State issued $250,000 in 4 per cent. bonds for its share of the elimination, its annual burden would be $10,000.

And yet the broad-minded, farseeing statesmen we elect to manage our affairs at Albany haven't brains enough to see that for this expenditure of $10,000 a year the people of the State of New York would gain millions. JOSEPH S. WOOD.

Mount Vernon, Aug. 22, 1906.

NUISANCE OF TUG WHISTLES.

Ten Minutes of Continuous Noise at Times on the Harlem River.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly state through your columns if there isn't some way of stopping Captains of tugboats from blowing their whistles until they succeed in making themselves nuisances? I refer particularly to those Captains who try to force the operators of the New York Central Railroad draw across the Harlem to open for them. It is not uncommon for a Captain to blow his whistle for ten minutes or more at a stretch, and people doing business are frequently unable to hear anything on the telephone owing to the noise they make. Imagine the distressing effect upon a nervous invalid within range of these whistles.

This question was well ventilated a year ago, but we don't hear anything more about it, but still hear the whistles.

FREDERICK TENCH.

New York, Aug. 22, 1906.

A Society of the Higher Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What do you think of a society to act as a superior tribunal to our courts, reviewing such cases as may miscarry in them through false witness, perjury, money influence, suppression of testimony, &c., and judicially, calmly, and impartially administering justice and punishment where necessary when maladministration of justice occurs? Too many of our gilded youth, embezzlers, thieves in high places, adventurers, and adventuresses escape punishment. This annex to our law system would provide a remedy—secret yet sure. The idea is yet in embryo, but meets with favorable consideration from those who have been spoken to about it. If it materializes into fact society will be aided against many villains now infesting and contaminating it. The methods will be silent and certain. There will be no Black Hand business—no purchasing of immunity—no blackmail.

R. A. QUIPP.

New York, Aug. 23, 1906.

To Critics of American Liberty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a few words of commendation upon your short but excellent answer to the gentleman who had so much to condemn in this "land of liberty."

Such an outburst as his, it appears to me, savors very strongly of anarchism, and that certainly is out of place in this glorious country of ours.

A timely word from a paper of your standing in the community goes a great way in setting right a mind that otherwise might be influenced in the wrong direction when reading such matter as that written by your recent correspondent. L. J. H.

New York, Aug. 20, 1906.

Thousands of Fighting Frogs.

From The Japan Times.

A desperate battle recently took place in a valley in Ojimura, in the Horima prefecture, between two armies of frogs.

A corps of about 4,000 frogs took up a strong position at the entrance to the valley, and were attacked by an invading army in two divisions of 3,000 each.

The battle began at 9 in the morning, and continued amid an indescribable scene of bustle and noise of croakings until 10 next day.

There were many interested spectators of the unusual spectacle, and amid great excitement the invaders ousted the defending army and overran the valley, croaking their triumph as they went.

More than 700 frog warriors were killed and 2,000 wounded.

The method of warfare adopted by the frogs was to jump at each other fiercely, and snap and bite, until mortal injuries were inflicted or they became exhausted.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

As Much of a "Stand-Patter" and More of a Partisan Than Cannon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of the President shows him to be as much of a stand-patter and more of a partisan than is Cannon.

He says: "The question of revising the tariff stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the so-called trusts." A tariff duty of about $8 per ton (prohibitory) on steel rails that now sell here for $36 per ton, which Mr. Schwab said could be made here for $12 per ton at a profit, is a matter, it seems, "wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts," with the understanding that it is a splendid arrangement for the trusts, but most damnable robbery of the people, and this is not "the only pebble" on the beach.

The 4,000 people of this town do pay an enormous amount of tariff tax on the stuff they buy, and about $5,000 a year on sugar alone.

Mr. Roosevelt is wasting his ammunition on chipmunks and other small game while a huge grizzly stands in full view, surrounded and protected by all the stand-patters, and he cannot shoot, for the reason that he is a stand-patter himself.

The tariff being "the mother of trusts," why not shoot the old woman and prevent any further increase of the brood?

Instead of crying "great is Diana," let the cry be that there never was greater desert for damnation. SAUGATUCK.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 22, 1906.

HOMES FOR CONVALESCENTS.

What Has Already Been Acomplished and What Needs to be Done.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thoughtful letters of Mr. Charles M. Campbell and Mr. D. C. Calvin on the question of caring for needy convalescents induce me to call the attention of those interested to the fact that an attempt to meet this want in the chain of our medical institutions is well under way. A Convalescent Home at East View, Westchester County, has just been completed and received its first guests on July 16. It accepts patients of both sexes, out of hospitals as well as out of their own homes, is absolutely free to the destitute, while making a moderate charge to those able to pay. It is nonsectarian, and the admission formalities are only calculated to reserve its benefits for those particularly in need of a three weeks' stay in the country, and to exclude those suffering from diseases which should receive hospital, or at least isolated, treatment. Any further information will be cheerfully given upon application to the Solomon & Betty Loeb Memorial Home for Convalescents, city address 356 Second Avenue.

Besides this, however, the Nurses' Settlement has long maintained a comparatively small Home for Convalescents near Nyack, limited, however, to women and children; there is one under Catholic auspices at Spring Valley, Orange County; within city limits there is the convalescent ward of the Isabella Heimath, not to count special accommodations in Lebanon and probably a few other hospitals.

While Messrs. Campbell and Calvin are therefore wrong in assuming that there is dearth of shelter for needy convalescents, two important conditions remain to be fulfilled before these homes can reach their maximum utility. Hospital superintendents must co-operate by attempting to secure the immediate transfer of a discharged patient to a Convalescent Home, through previous correspondence with its authorities, instead of sending him out in a weakened condition merely with the advice to apply for admission at such and such a place. Benevolent people must provide for the temporary support of the family of a breadwinner, if that is the sole condition upon which he or she can be induced to seek a sufficient rest, amid invigorating surroundings, from the effects of an acute sickness or a surgical operation. It is a sad fact that just those whose energy, determination, and forgetfulness of self best qualify them for useful lives should be likeliest to permanently undermine their constitutions by premature return to their daily tasks after enforced absence through accident or disease. How to counteract this tendency is the really unsolved question in the treatment of convalescents.

MORRIS LOEB.

New York, Aug. 20, 1906.

New Rochelle's Real Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Answering the inquiry made by a New Rochellite a few days ago, permit a former resident of that "expensable" city to say that the "costliness" of building to which he refers may be considered a matter of consistency.

It obviously corresponds with the high tax rate ($2.94 per $100 last year) and other impositions or extravagances which prevail, and have been indulged in by a clique of unworthy, if not incompetent, officials.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that one-half the present Board of Aldermen of that city stand indicted for a certain little dishonorable scheme recently detected.

Some of the best citizens of the place are clamorous for a speedy change in the administration of affairs. INTEGRITY.

New York, Aug. 22, 1906.

Named for Col. Jonathan Williams.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly inform a reader—many, perhaps—if the round fort on Governors Island, New York Harbor, is or is not Castle William, so named for the Duke who became William IV. of England. It is so frequently called Castle Williams, for whom? N. Y.

Ayon, N. J., Aug. 23, 1906.

[Castle Williams was named for Col. Jonathan Williams, first Superintendent of West Point, known as "Father of the Engineer Corps" and designer of most of the fortifications around New York Harbor, including the one which bears his name.—Ed.]

A LITTLE BIT O' RILEY.

Jes' a little bit o' Riley when th' twilight's growin' dim,
You can open of it anywheres an' read a verse from him.
It rests me when I'm weary, an' it cheers me when I'm sad,
An' sometimes th' pathos in it, while I'm cryin', makes me glad;
For I like it 'cause it's human, an' my heart jes' seems t' say
That if it could speak, like Riley's, it would talk jes' thataway!

Jes' a little bit o' Riley when th' Summer is in bloom,
'Cause it sort o' adds a measure to th' fragrance an' perfume;
It seems to lend new meanin' to th' chatter an' th' song
Of th' birds that cry up yonder an' th' brooks that dance along;
An' I like it 'cause it's honest an' my heart jes' seems t' say
That if it could speak, like Riley's, it would talk jes' thataway!

Jes' a little bit o' Riley when th' shadders fall on me—
(An' I know I'll meet my Pilot where th' stream becomes th' sea!)
An' I want to meet him honest, as a man should meet a man,
An' I want to be clean-hearted an' as decent as I can.
So I want a verse o' Riley an' I want to smile an' say:
"If my heart could plead for pardon it would talk jes' thataway!

J. W. FOLEY.

COMEDY OF STRAINED DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Mr. Hawtrey Personally Successful at the Madison Square.

PLAY IS RATHER TEDIOUS

Comedian's Effort Worth Seeing—Mr. St. John Hankin Provides Another Argument for G. B. Shaw Et Al.

James Wetherby.....Hall McAllister
Richard Wetherby.....William F. Hawtrey
Robert Carne.....St. Clair Bayfield
Constantia.....May Tully
Margaret.....Mabel Cameron
Aunt Clara.....Kate Denin Wilson
Jane.....Nell Daube

The opportunities for seeing as mellowed and clean-cut comedy acting as William F. Hawtrey's are so few that one rather hesitates to dismiss the play produced at the Madison Square last night with the faint praise that otherwise would seem to be its due. Seem, because, somehow, one feels that lurking in the original manuscript there must be qualities which were not here revealed. Possibly the extreme slowness of its two first acts has resulted from a process of elimination which allowed merely the retention of such passages of St. John Hankin's work as supposedly told a story intelligible to American as well as to English auditors. Possibly, as originally successful, the play bristled with amusing bits of provincial English humor, or with suggestions in the way of entertaining British provincial character. Even W. W. Jacobs, as we have discovered, cannot stand the theatrical sea change.

Be these things as they may, "The Two Mr. Wetherbys," as it stands now, is pretty much of a bore—except for Mr. Hawtrey's acting—up to the last act, when it takes quite an unexpected turn for the better. Little happens until then, that is to say little that expresses itself in action, though of talk there is no end, with countless repetitions intended to leave the auditor in no possible doubt as to the exact relations of the characters and the conditions that have entered into their various lives prior to the point where the dramatist takes them up. These by the way are simple enough to be conveyed in a paragraph.

Mr. James Wetherby, bored almost to extinction, manages to live amicably with his wife, a hectoring aunt, and a domineering cousin, by pretending to be the most virtuous of men, while his brother Richard, frankly no better than he ought to be and perfectly candid about it, is separated from his wife as a result of his unwillingness to give up his few masculine privileges. Richard has managed to have a pretty good time of it in his renewed bachelor life. He has agreed, however, to see his wife once a year, and as she has begun to feel the loneliness of her situation she endeavors to bring about a renewal of the old relationship. Against this Richard sternly holds out until he is called upon to save his brother and the latter's wife from a similar break in the domestic harmony. Then, although he insists that he will not go back to his own wife, he finally relents, reluctantly, to be sure, but as gracefully as the circumstances will permit.

Into this final episode Mr. Shaw, or Mr. Nietzsche, or Mr. Tolstoy might have projected no end of philosophical meaning. Mr. St. John Hankin—thanks be, in this melting Summer time—simply gets what fun he can and let's it go at that.

The play, as has been said, is rather slow for the first two acts, though an occasional bright line serves to relieve the strain. To observe: "She is a good woman and she has a grievance—what more can she want?" may not be the acme of wit, but 'twill serve, and there are occasional pat remarks in the light vein of natural character and comment. But the whole would be better entertainment if it occupied one-third of the time.

Mr. Hawtrey compasses easily enough the moods in which his rôle is written. For the most part they are those of easy nonchalance, appealing good humor, and an affectation of gayety. Only once does Richard Wetherby become serious—when there is danger that his own experience will be repeated by his brother, whom he loves. Here is the note of sentiment, sincerely, charmingly sounded by Mr. Hawtrey, but only for a moment. Mr. Hawtrey's is a delightful personality, an engaging method. He has not perhaps the quick, brilliant touch of his brother Charles, but there is something truer, finer, more genuine in the men he has managed to give us in his rôles.

With the exception of May Tully, who plays with a very good deal of buoyant naturalness, Mr. Hawtrey's associates contribute little in his support. Hall McAllister has one or two very successful moments in the second act in a scene where, about to make a confession to his wife, he is overcome with fear; but for the greater part of the evening he labors with material that does not suit him best. Mabel Cameron fails to differentiate emotion and burlesque, and St. Clair Bayfield, though grotesquely amusing, is more or less out of the picture all of the time.

If the circulation of THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE is 250,000 (which it is), and you get full value now (which you do), what will the circulation of THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE be when the following new group of brilliant and aggressive writers get to work (see October number):

JOHN S. PHILLIPS
IDA M. TARBELL
F. P. DUNNE (Mr. Dooley)
LINCOLN STEFFENS
RAY STANNARD BAKER
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

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ACCIDENT LED TO WEDDING.

Sturgeon Was Accepted by Mistake and Now Seeks a Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—Deputy Sheriffs reported to-day that they had been unable to obtain personal service upon Mrs. Amy Sturgeon, a society leader here, sued yesterday for divorce by Robert T. Sturgeon, who, it developed to-day, won her as his bride as the result of an accident. A friend of Mrs. Sturgeon described the incident in detail to-day.

"When Mrs. Sturgeon, then Miss Amy Bay, came to St. Louis from Virginia," he said, "she at once became popular with the young men. Among them were Robert T. Sturgeon and a young man from Louisville. The two were soon rivals for Miss Bay's affections. Each declared himself, and it was necessary for Miss Bay to make her choice. At last she decided in favor of the Kentuckian, and decided to write to him telling him that she would be his wife.

"She did so, her letter being written without a superscription. Then Miss Bay wrote a letter to Mr. Sturgeon, saying she was very sorry she could not return his affection. This letter also did not mention the name of the man for whom it was intended. By mistake Miss Bay placed the letter to Mr. Sturgeon in the envelope addressed to the young Kentuckian, and the letter for the latter was placed in the envelope addressed to Sturgeon.

"When he received the letter Sturgeon hurried to Miss Bay's home, an accepted suitor. The young woman amazed, could not muster courage to tell Sturgeon of her mistake, and he was allowed to believe that he was the man she loved."

COL. PARTRIDGE TO WED.

His Bride-to-Be Is Miss Charlotte Held of Norwalk, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 23.—The engagement is announced of Miss Charlotte Held, a stenographer of this city, to Col. John N. Partridge, formerly Police Commissioner of New York. Miss Held lives at Westport with her uncle, Capt. William F. Penney, Secretary and manager of the Postal Typewriter Company of Norwalk, and is 22 years of age. Col. Partridge is 63 years old.

Last Summer Col. Partridge purchased a mansion in Westport close to the home of the Penneys. From the first it was noticed that he manifested a deep interest in Miss Held. The marriage will take place about the middle of September at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Penney, after which it is expected that the bride and bridegroom will go on a European tour.

TELEPHONE GIRLS STRIKE.

Object to Manager's Order and Tie Up 7,000 Subscribers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Three hundred and fifty telephone girls, employed in the central exchange of the Chicago Telephone Company, struck to-day. Seven thousand telephones in the business district were put out of service.

The cause of the strike was an order issued by the company directing the girls at "central" to enter the building through a rear door, in order to reach which they were compelled to go through a passageway ten feet long. The girls declare that the passageway is muddy even in the daytime, and dark, slimy, and slippery at night, and that they are annoyed by loungers at three saloon entrances on the alley. A demand that the order relating to the rear door be changed was refused by the company.

HOTEL FIRE LOSS $1,302,610.

Insurance Companies to Pay $1,265,000 on Palace, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The insurance loss on the Palace Hotel Building has been adjusted at $1,302,610. This is more than the insurance companies will have to pay, for the total insurance of the building was only $1,265,000. It being a total loss, a liability of a trifle over a million and a quarter will be distributed among ninety-eight companies involved in the loss.

This is said to have been the largest loss upon a single risk ever adjusted in this country.

PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.

Manhattan Beach Ablaze with the Newest Pyrotechnic Effects.

Pain's annual carnival of fire, the twenty-eighth of its kind, took place last night at Manhattan Beach. The special feature of the evening's entertainment was the destruction of San Francisco, in which the large buildings of the city were represented as falling and then bursting into flames. This was followed by the Eruption of Vesuvius, the regular exhibit this year.

Among the special set pieces given in honor of the anniversary was the representation of an Atlantic liner, the Aquarium's sea cow "in captivity," and a head-on railroad collision. One of the most applauded displays of the evening was that of a number of aerial primrose wreaths.

The whole water front and parts of the grounds about the Pain inclosure were specially decorated with odd illuminating devices as part of the carnival.

English Rights to "The Jungle."

George H. Brennan signed contracts yesterday with Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," for the English rights to the dramatization of the novel. The dramatic version was made by Mr. Sinclair and Margaret Mayo. There will be simultaneous productions in England and America.

New Hippodrome Attraction.

"Motoring in Mid-Air" will be the principal feature in the show that opens at the Hippodrome on Saturday, Sept. 1. Two men and a woman in a motor car ride on a "teacup" track suspended in the air. Tom Davies is leader of the trio of performers.

"Metz in the Alps" Produced.

A. H. Wilson made his first appearance in "Metz in the Alps" at Paterson, N. J., last night. Sydney R. Ellis is the author of the drama, which concerns Metz Muller, a lace manufacturer, who makes a heroic rescue in a cleft in the mountains.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Helen Royton has been engaged by Liebler & Co. for "The Vanderbilt Cup." She formerly appeared in "The Silver Slipper."

Keith Wakeman will be Otis Skinner's leading woman in "The Duel" this season.

Helen Lowell, who was with Maude Adams in "Quality Street," has been engaged as one of Grace George's supporters in "Clothes," which will open at the Manhattan Theatre.

Harry Kelly, who is in "His Honor the Mayor," at Wallack's, has signed a contract by which he agrees to star under Alfred Aaron's management for five years. Next season he will be the star in a musical play called "Deacon Flood."

Louise Randolph has been engaged for Nat Goodwin's production of "The Genius."

Fay Davis returned to New York yesterday on the steamer Baltic. She will soon begin rehearsals for "The House of Mirth," the dramatization by Clyde Fitch and Mrs. Wharton of the latter's novel.

Ralph Kellard has been re-engaged by David Belasco to play the young lover, Beverly Crugar, in "The Music Master," in which David Warfield will appear at the Bijou Theatre one week from to-morrow.

New York Wheat Crop Best in Years.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—It is the general opinion of the millers who make a specialty of handling wheat that the wheat crop of this State is one of the largest and best in years. The yield is not only heavy, but the weight and quality are beyond the ordinary.

LOSS ON PHIPPS INVOICE MAY FALL ON SHIPPER

Buyer Not Responsible Unless He Has Paid for Goods.

SHARP WATCH KEPT ABROAD

Foreign Dealers Notify American Customs Officers of Sales to Prevent Undervaluations and Lower Prices.

John S. Phipps, the bank Director, may not be the loser through the seizure of his imported rugs by the Government, even if the Board of United States General Appraisers upholds the declaration of Appraiser Charles P. McClelland that the goods were undervalued in the invoice. If Mr. Phipps has not already paid for the goods, the London shipper, C. J. Charles of Brooke Street, will be the one to suffer by the Government's action.

The rugs that Mr. Phipps bought were held as undervalued by Appraiser Fowler, and the case was referred to Mr. McClelland, who not only sustained Mr. Fowler, but set the real values from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than the figures on the invoice. The consignees, Day & Meyer, through whom C. J. Charles makes his New York deliveries, then appealed the case to the Board of General Appraisers, and its ruling will be final. On five of the rugs imported by Mr. Phipps the actual increase of duty is $222.

If Mr. Phipps has already paid Charles for the goods and the Board of General Appraisers sustains the valuations put on them by Mr. McClelland, Mr. Phipps will be out of pocket the amount he paid as the purchase price. He will not then be able to get the rugs even by paying the advanced duty, and be may lose two rugs on which the valuation was not increased over the seizure limit. An appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury is the only means by which he could recover the goods.

Appraiser Fowler pointed out yesterday several things that persons who purchase rugs and paintings, or other things, on the other side, do not realize when they import goods. He said that it didn't matter how sharp a bargain a person might drive with the European dealer, the duty charged would be on the actual wholesale market price of the article in the general market places of the country from which the article came. Thus, if a rug was purchased for $200 in Munich and it was ascertained that similar rugs sold in Hamburg and Berlin for $400, the duty assessed would be 40 per cent. of the latter price.

Although Mr. Fowler refused to go into details as to how the United States Government gets its information from the other side, it was ascertained that there are a great many firms, both here and in Europe, who systematically inform the New York Appraisers of sales to Americans in their territory. This is done with a desire to keep up the prices of goods bought by American tourists abroad.

It is not unusual for a foreign dealer to include the duty into the United States in the price he makes the purchaser, and, in such case, if he succeeds in getting the goods in at a low valuation he saves the difference in duty. New York dealers occasionally do the same thing.

Seven rugs were sent to Mr. Phipps through Day & Meyer. If they were all in the same case, as is probable, all seven may be seized, as the law expressly states that all goods in the package containing the undervalued article shall be taken where the goods have been valued by the Appraiser at a figure 50 per cent. or more over the valuation set by the shipper. The law is that the goods "shall" be seized, so the consignee has no option.

Of Mr. Phipps's seven rugs, the value of five was increased to the seizure point and beyond by General Appraiser McClelland, to whom the matter was referred when Mr. Phipps took exception to Mr. Fowler's valuations. One, invoiced at $60, was said to be worth $90; one, invoiced at $75, worth $150; one, invoiced at $90, worth $180; one, invoiced at $60, worth $120, and one, invoiced at $300, worth $600. On the latter alone the difference in duty is $120.

Besides the rugs there were paintings in the Phipps shipment. Mr. McClelland increased the value of one of these from $200 to $300 and another from $75 to $135.50. All these goods arrived here on April 27.

HITCHCOCK ABOLISHES FINES.

Uniform System of Efficiency Records for the Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Fining of employes as a means of enforcing discipline in the Postal Service, a system that has been in operation for many years, is to be abolished. First Assistant Postmaster General Hitchcock, who has jurisdiction over all Post Office employes, after a year's observation of this means of disciplining, has reached the conclusion that it is detrimental rather than helpful.

He purposes to establish in its place a uniform system of efficiency records, which will be put into operation as soon as perfected. This will be used as a basis for all increases and reductions in salary.

Coney Island Boats Not Overloading.

Ever since the beginning of the dispute over the payment of double fares on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines to Coney Island, the United States Customs officials have been watching the steamers of the Iron Steamboat Company in order to detect any violations of law governing the carrying of passengers on steamboats. They reported yesterday that there had been no overloading.

Nantucket Can't Bar Autos.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 23.—The Selectmen of this town who voted three months ago to exclude automobilists from the island have been overruled by the State Highway Commission. In a decision announced to-day, the commission rules that automobilists will be allowed the use of the roads, subject to the State laws.

OPERA PROMPTER DEPORTED.

Felix Vicchi of Conried's Staff Found to Have Trachoma.

Felix Vicchi, who was to have been Herr Conried's prompter at the Metropolitan Opera House, will sail for Europe to-day on the Vaderland. He has been ordered deported, as the Ellis Island authorities found that he was suffering from trachoma. Word was received yesterday from Washington that Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor could not grant Mr. Vicchi's request and rescind the order of deportation.

The prompter was in the San Francisco disaster and soon afterward sailed for Europe with his wife. He returned here a few days ago, expecting to take up his duties at the Metropolitan when the season began. He told the medical examiners on Ellis Island that he believed his eyes had been affected by the dust and ashes that followed the San Francisco fire, but they decided that he had trachoma. Yesterday he divided his money with his wife, who had been allowed to land, and made preparations to sail for Italy, where he will try to find a cure for the disease.

It was ascertained yesterday that Immigration Inspectors Dobley, Lemsey, Eppler, and Cowen, who sailed for Europe last Saturday, are to visit the ports from which trachoma sufferers most frequently come, and may establish inspection bureaus at those ports.

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH KILLED

Staten Island Woman in a Carriage Accident in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—The overturning to-day of a surrey drawn by a pair of spirited horses threw to the pavement the two occupants, Mrs. Charles A. Hollingsworth of Post Avenue, Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York, who was driving, and her coachman. Mrs. Hollingsworth was so seriously injured that she died six hours later.

The accident occurred at Pine and Twenty-first Streets, and was due to Mrs. Hollingsworth's attempt to turn the corner sharply while the horses were going at a rapid gait. She was taken to the City Hospital, where her injuries were pronounced fatal.

WANTS $500,000 MORE.

Aqueduct Commission Says It Needs That Sum for Expenses.

It was made public yesterday through The City Record reports of the Aqueduct Commission that the commission wants $500,000 more for administrative purposes. The commission will soon have to ask for $3,000,000 for the Croton Falls Dam, for which it has contracted with Malloy Brothers. It has already had $500,000 for this purpose this year.

The money now needed is for the administration of the business of the commission. Whenever the money in the treasury gets low the commission must ask the Controller for a bond issue to cover the outstanding indebtedness and essential expenses.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her son have sailed from England and are due early next week in New York. They will go to Newport for a short stay, but will not open Rosecliff this season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will sail the second week in September for New York. They are at present in England, after a stay at Ostend.

***

Mrs. Marcus Daly, who arrived in this country recently from Europe with Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard, has gone to Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard will pass a few weeks at Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will close their Newport home this week and go to Pittsfield, Mass., for a short stay.

***

Miss Dix, the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have returned to Newport after a fortnight's stay at Saratoga.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris will return from the White Mountains this week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackey of Chicago and England will arrive in this country this week from Liverpool. Mrs. Mackey was the hostess recently of a ball given at the new Hotel Ritz and at a concert, where the guest of honor was the Princess Christian.

***

Mr. D. O. Mills, who arrived here on Thursday from England, where he had been the guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, will pay a visit to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ogden Mills, at Newport.

***

Mrs. Henri Ridgeway of Paris is visiting Mrs. William Glyn at Newport. Mrs. Ridgeway was a daughter of Mr. Munro, the banker, and a sister of the late John Munro, who married Mrs. Furman Hunt.

Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt Better.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt continues to improve from the effects of the operation of yesterday, the report from Sandy Point Farm to-day being that she is doing very nicely. Mr. Vanderbilt and her physicians are extremely gratified at the progress she is making toward recovery.

Walter Reed Memorial Fund.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Interest in the Walter Reed Memorial Fund has been revived by the book, "Walter Reed and Yellow Fever," which Prof. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University has just published. Scientists throughout the United States and in many foreign countries have interested themselves in the movement to provide a fund for the support of Mrs. Reed and her children, which shall eventually be used in erecting a memorial to the physician who demonstrated that mosquitos are responsible for the spread of yellow fever. Only $17,000 of the $25,000 required has been subscribed.

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The only soda cracker which is all good and always good, protected from strange hands by a dust tight, moisture proof package.

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VACATION SCHOOLS HOLD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

Thousands of Youngsters End the Summer's Work-Play.

THEIR HANDICRAFT ON VIEW

All Have a Happy Time Despite the Heat—Every Pupil Takes Part in Ceremonies.

The commencement exercises of the Daily Vacation Bible Schools, conducted under the auspices of the Federation of Churches, filled the Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday with children of eight denominations and half as many more nationalities.

There were 2,000 or 3,000 little ones, some of them hardly five years old, and very few of them beyond the kindergarten stage. They packed the pews, up stairs and down, until there was not room for another one to squeeze in, and their tongues raced away at top speed while they were waiting for the exercises to begin.

The walls of the Temple were hung with specimens of their handiwork—sewing baskets, woven hammocks, and nets. Every one of the articles exhibited was made by boys and girls whose time would probably have been unoccupied had it not been for the schools.

Twenty-three of these vacation schools have been in operation ever since the public schools closed their doors. Up to Aug. 17, 6,502 children had registered as scholars, and there were 1,847 boys and girls, on an average, in daily attendance. The figures were given by Robert C. Boville, the Director, who prefaced the commencement exercises with a short address.

Mr. Boville said that the care and instruction of the children had been intrusted to seventy-five college graduates, young men and women who took up the work because of their interest in children and their belief that the vacation days, with their unemployed hours, were full of temptation. The cost of the work was approximately only $7,000.

The schools were held in church halls of eight religious denominations, and the Bible lessons were sandwiched in between periods devoted to employments which were recreation to the youngsters.

WILD RACE TO SAVE WRECK.

Engine Chased a Coasting Car Two Miles and Caught It.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 23.—The quick action of William Laird, an engineer, prevented what might have been a serious accident on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie Railroad yesterday afternoon. The brakes of a heavily loaded freight car standing in the Montclair yard in some manner became released and the car started down the track, and soon was under full headway on a steep grade. Engineer Laird, who was in charge of a locomotive standing in front of the Montclair Station, saw that the car had "escaped." He disconnected his engine and started after it with several freight men on board his locomotive. The car by this time had gained great speed. There is a steep grade from Montclair to the meadows, and it was feared that the car would cause a wreck before it reached level land.

The runaway car and the engine in pursuit flew by grade crossings at a great rate of speed, while residents in the vicinity of the railroad watched the chase, and wondered what it meant. When Bloomfield was reached the locomotive was about 150 yards from the freight car. The engineer was anxious to catch the runaway car before it reached the Passaic River, as he feared the draw might be open, and there were several passenger trains on their way from Jersey City. As he drew near to the runaway car, he ordered two brakemen to go to the pilot of the engine and get ready to swing themselves aboard as soon as the engine ran against the bumper of the car. Just after the Soho station was passed the brakemen were able to accomplish this, and they were soon setting the brakes on the freight car. Gradually it was brought to a standstill. The car was coupled to the engine and pulled back to the Montclair yards. The chase had covered two miles.

Praise for New Jersey Tars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Acting Secretary Newberry has written a letter of commendation to the officers of the New Jersey Militia who were aboard the Portsmouth. The Acting Secretary was informed that the Portsmouth, which is a full-rigged sailing vessel, was sailed into New York harbor without the aid of a pilot by the New Jersey Naval Militia, which was making a practice cruise aboard her.

Miss Van Norden Still in Danger.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, Scotland, Aug. 23.—Miss Emma Van Norden, daughter of Warner Van Norden of New York, who was seriously injured yesterday by the overturning of a carriage in which she and a party of friends were driving, is still in a precarious condition. The other members of the party who were injured are progressing satisfactorily.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Star says that Miss Van Norden, who was for some years private secretary of Gen. Booth, recently became engaged to Col. Bates, an officer of the Salvation Army who is now in South Africa, and took up her residence in London.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Weather conditions and general forecast: An area of high barometer and cool weather extends from the upper lake region to the Northern Rocky Mountain districts and a barometric depression has moved eastward over Kansas. Local rains and thunderstorms have continued in areas from the Rocky Mountain districts to the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Rains will continue in the central valleys and thence to the Atlantic Coast Friday, with lower temperatures from the Ohio Valley northward. In the Atlantic and Gulf States and the Upper Ohio Valley rain is likely to continue through Saturday. By Saturday the cooler weather will extend over the Atlantic seaboard. During Friday the winds on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts will be variable, shifting by night to easterly; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southerly; along the Gulf Coast light to fresh south, shifting to southwest, and on the great lakes fresh to brisk east to northeast.

Steamers departing for European ports Friday will have variable winds, shifting to fresh easterly, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England—Showers and cooler Friday; Saturday, cooler, winds shifting to fresh east.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Showers and cooler Friday; Saturday, cooler, fresh to brisk east to northeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	73	75	4 P. M.	85	87
6 A. M.	72	71	6 P. M.	84	84
9 A. M.	76	75	9 P. M.	80	81
12 M.	84	85	12 P. M.	74	..

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78; at 8 P. M. it was 82. Maximum temperature, 86 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 6 A. M.

INDORSES THE TAXAMETER.

Inspector Flood Says It Works Well—Neither Noisy Nor Unsightly.

Police Inspector Flood, head of the Traffic Squad, has tested the cab taxameter, and says it works just as it should. He took a four-wheeler equipped with a taxameter at Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, and traveled down the Bowery to City Hall. The instrument worked without noise and, according to the Inspector, did not make the vehicle look unsightly.

"The taxameter idea is a good one as far as I can see," said Inspector Flood to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "I do not say anything either for or against any particular patent, but I do say that it seems to me the public would benefit by some device for registering the distance traveled and the time elapsed.

"The vehicle I rode in yesterday was a four-wheel cab, and the taxameter was placed so that the 'fare' could see the face of it through the front window of the cab. It was set at 50 cents, which is the minimum price for a ride in New York, and it registered 10 cents for every fifth of a mile after the first mile. When the cab stopped, the clock began to work and 10 cents was rung up for every six minutes, according to the dollar-an-hour rate. The experiment was a success."

The Public Hack Owners' Union had a meeting on Monday evening, in which they declared that the only taxameter they knew anything about was noisy, unsightly, and costly. The man who controls the foreign patent proposes to let the instrument out at 15 cents a day, or more than $50 a year. Inspector Flood was asked what he thought of this proposition. He said the question of cost did not come within his province. He declined, therefore, to comment on it.

JEWISH ORPHANS COMING.

34 Children of Massacre Victims to be Cared for in America.

Among the passengers who will arrive to-morrow on board the Hamburg-American liner Amerika are thirteen Jewish boys and twenty-one girls, whose parents were killed in the Russian massacres last November. They have been sent out to the charge of the Jewish Relief Committee, and will be given into the care of persons willing to adopt them in different parts of the country.

At the time of the Kishineff and Odessa outrages it was suggested to the International Relief Committee in London that a very practical form of help would be the providing for the hundreds of children whose parents had been killed. Lord Rothschild communicated with Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the American committee, and it was agreed that the United States could take charge of 500 orphans. It has, however, turned out that institutions and private families in Russia can look after nearly all the children and that it is necessary to send to other countries only 144, of whom 110 will find homes in Europe.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Secretary of the United States committee, has been in Berlin attending to the selection of the thirty-four for this country.

HEAT KILLS A. E. TISDALE.

Lecturer Dies Suddenly in Boston While Returning from Vacation.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—Albert E. Tisdale of South Framingham was overcome by the heat at Foster's wharf today, and died before a physician could reach him. Mr. Tisdale had just returned from Maine, where he had been spending his vacation.

Mr. Tisdale was known throughout New England as a lecturer and as the youngest veteran of the civil war in New England. At 10 years of age he became an orderly to Commodore Ringgold on board the frigate Sabine.

MRS. ROBINSON DEAD.

Mother-in-Law of President's Sister Was 82 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Douglas Robinson, mistress of Cruger Mansion, or Henderson House, died in the town of Warren, Herkimer County, last night, aged 82 years. She had been ill since Monday, and her death was caused by general debility.

She was a daughter of the late Col. James Monroe of the United States Army, a nephew of President Monroe. Henderson Home is a 5,000-acre plot of a 15,000-acre grant from Queen Anne to Mrs. Robinson's great-great-grandfather, James Henderson, and Mrs. Robinson inherited it from her mother, Mrs. James Cruger, in 1878, and has spent each Summer there since that time, maintaining an establishment of considerable size. She is survived by one son, Douglas Robinson of New York, whose wife is Corienne Roosevelt, sister of President Roosevelt, and two grandaughters, children of her daughter Harriet, who was married to the Rev. H. P. Wolrythe Whitmore of Shropshire, England. The granddaughters have recently been living with her.

Douglas Robinson of New York will inherit the property and is the eighth grandson to come into possession of the tract.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Bernard McCarren.

Bernard McCarren, uncle of State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, died on Wednesday at his home, 97 Perry Street, Williamsburg. He had been ill for several months, but his death is said to have been hastened by injuries received three months ago, when he was thrown to the street while alighting from a trolley car. Mr. McCarren was born in Ireland seventy-five years ago. He had lived in Williamsburg over fifty years, and had been an Inspector in the Building Department twenty-five years. He leaves a widow, three sons, and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

T. S. AUSTIN, District Manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company and in charge of the company's Mexican business, died yesterday at El Paso, Texas, of diabetes. He had been employed by the company for many years.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, 88 years old, died yesterday afternoon at Cape May, N. J. Until eleven years ago he was a merchant there. He was a descendant of Lord Charles Townsend and he was a son of Joshua Townsend, a member of the Legislature of this State in the first quarter of the last century. Mr. Townsend leaves a wife and a son.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—KEANE.—In New York City, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1906, by the Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, Pauline, daughter of the late James Keane, to Cortlandt E. Taylor.

DIED.

BANGS.—On August 21st, Julia A. Bangs, widow of Lemuel Bangs, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Merwin, D.D., in the 92d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and 86th Street, on Friday, August 24th, at 10 A. M.

BUNKER.—Suddenly, in Amsterdam, Holland, on Aug. 1, 1906, Margaret R. A. Bunker, wife of William Bunker and daughter of the late John T. Agnew of this city.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., on Saturday morning, Aug. 25, at 11 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

CLARK.—My Darling Dorothea, in her tenth year, beloved daughter of Nathan E. Clark and the late Hattie Clark.

Funeral Friday morning at 10 o'clock from 1,211 Madison Avenue; special train at N. Y. Central Station, 125th St. and Fourth Av., will convey relatives and friends to interment.

FREDERICKS.—On Thursday, Aug. 23, 1906, Ella Elizabeth, wife of J. H. Fredericks, at her late residence, 470 West 166th St.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOULEY.—At Rochester, Minn., Margaret, eldest daughter of Dr. J. W. S. Gouley.

Funeral Friday morning at 9 o'clock at the Paulist Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av.

HARPERS BOOKS

Buchanan's Wife

By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

This is the story of a woman who dared to wrest to herself the love and happiness that were denied her by cruel circumstance. The story remains poised over a situation daring and unique until the climax comes with a rush of surprise for the reader and bringing freedom for the courageous, if too fondly loving heroine.

A more dramatic story, with the outcome of a woman's fight for love held in breathless suspense to the very end, it would be difficult to imagine. It is a striking piece of fiction in the masterly handling of a daring plot and in its power to hold the reader's attention unflaggingly to the end.

HARPER & BROTHERS

New York Times Saturday Review of Books AUGUST 25

The New Far East

in which a harsh judgment is passed on modern Japan, is reviewed by GEORGE R. BISHOP, with knowledge of the condition.

An Englishwoman in the Philippines

A book of caustic comments on Americans and their methods there, is entertainingly discussed by MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

The Lyrical Poems of William Blake

the Revolutionary and visionary poet, is the subject of a penetrating analysis by LEWIS NATHANIEL CHASE.

George Gissing's Posthumous Stories

"The House of Cobwebs," the last that may be expected from his pen, are reviewed sympathetically.

Timely reviews of the newest books; brief hints of forthcoming publications; a full showing of the publishers' Fall plans; cabled notes from London; well conducted special departments.

ALL THE NEWS ABOUT BOOKS

DIED.

GRAY.—Suddenly, on Aug. 22, 1906, at Glen Lord, Mich., Harriet G. Gray.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOW.—At North Creek, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 23, 1906, Edward Lyman Low, beloved husband of Julia Alma Pugh and eldest son of Henry C. Low and the late Caroline Jewett.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUBAN.—On Aug. 23, 1906, at Williamstown, Mass., Mary E., widow of the late Rev. George E. Luban, residence New York City.

Funeral services from the First Congregational Church, Williamstown, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

MORROW.—On Aug. 23, 1906, Emma Morrow, aged 33 years.

Services at the funeral chapel, 241-243 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building,) on Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

PRINCE.—In Providence, R. I., on the 20th inst., Edward Prince.

Funeral from his late residence, 242 Thurber Av., Friday morning, the 24th inst., at 9:30 o'clock. Requiem mass at St. Michael's Church, Prairie Av., at 10 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Aug. 22, at her residence, Henderson House, Jordanville, Herkimer County, N. Y., in the 83d year of her age, Fanny Monroe, widow of the late Douglas Robinson and daughter of the late Col. James Monroe of the United States Army, a nephew of President Monroe. Henderson House is a 5,000-acre plot of a 15,000-acre grant from Queen Anne to Mrs. Robinson's great-great-grandfather, James Henderson, and Mrs. Robinson inherited it from her mother, Mrs. James Cruger, in 1878, and has spent each Summer there since that time, maintaining an establishment of considerable size. She is survived by one son, Douglas Robinson of New York, whose wife is Corienne Roosevelt, sister of President Roosevelt, and two grandaughters, children of her daughter Harriet, who was married to the Rev. H. P. Wolrythe Whitmore of Shropshire, England. The granddaughters have recently been living with her.

Douglas Robinson of New York will inherit the property and is the eighth grandson to come into possession of the tract.

Funeral services at Henderson House on Monday, Aug. 27, at 3 o'clock.

SLOTT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1906, Henry C. Slott, aged 65 years.

Funeral services in Westwood Reformed Church, Westwood, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock. Interment Fairmount Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J.

TYSEN.—At New Dorp, Staten Island, Tuesday, August 21st, Josephine Tysen, daughter of the late David J. and Elizabeth P. Tysen.

Funeral from her late residence Friday, August 24th, 2:30 P. M. Carriages at New Dorp to meet train connecting with the 1 o'clock boat from city.

IN MEMORIAM.

COOK.—In loving memory of a devoted mother, Mary S. Cook, who entered into rest Aug. 24, 1903.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4355 Gramercy) for Book of Views, or representative.

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AMERICANS AND GIANTS TO CLASH ON DIAMOND

John T. Brush Wants Series for New York Championship.

FRANK FARRELL IS WILLING

Greater New Yorks Win Cleverly from Cleveland — McGraw's Men Third in Race.

While the New York baseball public is not apt to be treated to another series for the world's championship this year, it is likely to see a clash between the Giants and the Americans for the championship of New York, that is, provided neither of the New York teams wins first honors in the National or American League. Ever since the ending of the Greater New Yorks' first campaign, in 1903, the efforts of the Americans' management have been directed toward arranging a post-season series of games with the New York Nationals, but without avail. In 1904 particularly, when the Greater New Yorks barely missed winning the championship and the officials of the New York Nationals declined to play the Bostons for the world's pennant, Frank Farrell, owner of the local American League Club, invited the Giants' management to play, urging that it was due to the patrons of the game in New York that such a meeting should be arranged. President Brush declined the issue, however.

Now that the Giants consider themselves out of this year's race, President Brush, who has been with his team during the present tour, announces in a letter from Pittsburg that he is perfectly willing to play the Americans a series of games after the respective campaigns are over for the championship of New York. He says the reason he declined to enter into such a contest in 1904 was because there was no set of rules to govern. Now that the National Commission has framed rules for such occasions, the Giants are ready to meet the Americans.

When Frank Farrell, owner of the Americans, returned from Saratoga yesterday, he was delighted with the news that President Brush had come out flat-footed in favor of a championship series.

"Will I accept? In a minute," said Mr. Farrell. "I have always been in favor of such a series, and I will do all in my power to perfect the plans for a meeting, provided the Greater New Yorks do not win the American League championship. Of course, I haven't the slightest idea what kind of arrangements will be made, but I would like the series to be played under the rules that Mr. Brush proposes. I will be willing to meet Mr. Brush at any time he suggests to make arrangements."

The proposed meeting of the two New York teams was the principal topic among the "rooters" at American League Park yesterday, and the prevailing opinion was that the series would attract as many people as a competition for the world's championship.

In the games played yesterday the two Chicago leaders widened the gap between them and their rivals, and the victory of the Chicago Americans places them within one game of equaling the major League record of consecutive victories—twenty—made by the Providence Club in 1884. The New York Americans' defeat of Cleveland placed them in third position by one point, while the Giants' downfall at Pittsburg relegated them to third place.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 7; New York, 3.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York, (2 games.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati, (2 games.)
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentages.
Chicago	—	9	11	8	7	6	13	15	69	.616
Philadelphia	7	—	6	10	9	11	10	10	63	.568
New York	7	8	—	9	11	7	10	7	59	.557
Cleveland	8	9	8	—	7	8	9	12	60	.556
St. Louis	6	8	6	7	—	7	10	14	58	.527
Detroit	9	5	8	4	7	—	10	11	54	.486
Washington	4	4	5	6	9	5	—	10	43	.391
Boston	4	5	3	6	3	8	5	—	34	.304
Games lost	43	48	47	48	52	57	67	78		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Games Won.	Percentages.
Chicago	—	10	12	13	11	14	10	13	83	.728
Pittsburg	5	—	9	10	10	10	11	17	72	.643
New York	7	8	—	12	12	8	15	8	70	.636
Philadelphia	2	5	4	—	9	10	11	11	52	.464
Cincinnati	4	5	4	10	—	10	7	9	49	.434
Brooklyn	5	6	4	4	6	—	10	8	42	.389
St. Louis	5	4	2	7	8	6	—	10	42	.368
Boston	3	2	5	4	9	8	8	—	39	.389
Games lost	31	40	40	60	64	66	72	76		

AMERICANS ARE VICTORIOUS.

Orth's Pitching Too Much for Clevelands and They Are Beaten, 3 to 1.

Whether the appearance of Owner Frank Farrell at American League Park yesterday, or whether Manager Griffith had a heart-to-heart talk with his men, or whether the players themselves determined to side track some of the unpleasant reflections that have been heaped upon them recently had anything to do with the Greater New Yorks reversal of form in the first game of the last series on the home grounds with the Clevelands is a matter for only the "fans" to consider, but the fact remains that the local team gave a sterling exhibition and received its reward by a victory by a score of 3 to 1. The last time Mr. Farrell saw his team win was in the first game with Detroit. Since then he has been absent from town and the team met defeat after defeat until yesterday.

Orth's pitching had much to do with the success of the New Yorks, although his support was of a gilt-edged order, the only mistake charged against them being a missed thrown ball which Chase attempted to catch with his gloved hand in the second inning. Beyond this the fielding of the local men was excellent. Eleven chances were offered to Elberfeld and he placed every one to his credit. Moriarty, who replaced La Porte at third, had but one opportunity, and although being difficult, he perfected the play by a jumping one-handed stop and then throwing the runner out at first. As showing the effectiveness of the "curveless wonder," the Clevelands got but four safe hits, and they were divided equally between Stovall and Lajoie. Not a battery or any other kind of an error was charged against him, and it was not until the eighth inning that he gave his first and only base on called balls.

Although without the services of the crack third baseman Bradley, whose wrist was badly injured by a pitched ball upon the last visit of the Clevelands to New York, and of the fleet-footed Bay, Lajoie and his men played a model game, especially Turner at shortstop. "Topsy," as he is termed, gave another dashing display, and but for his brilliant work the record of hits of the New Yorks would have been increased. In the seventh inning he made a splendid stop and throw of Moriarty's hit, but the greatest performance was the pulling down of Delehanty's hard hit with one hand in the eighth inning. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Flick, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Stovall, 2b	1	2	2	2	0		
Turner, ss	0	0	2	3	0		
Lajoie, 3b	0	2	1	1	0		
Clifton, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Rossman, lf	0	0	1	5	0		
Jackson, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Bemis, c	0	0	2	1	0		
Townsend, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	1	4	24	14	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, cf	2	1	1	0	0		
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	0	0		
Elberfeld, ss	0	1	4	7	0		
Chase, 1b	0	0	15	1	1		
Williams, 2b	0	2	0	5	0		
Moriarty, 3b	0	0	0	1	0		
Kleinow, c	0	0	2	1	0		
Orth, p	0	1	1	3	0		
Total	3	6	27	17	1		

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 1; off Townsend, 4. Struck out—By Orth, 2; by Townsend, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 4. Two-base hits—Conroy, Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Williams, Stovall, (2.) Lajoie. Double play—Williams, Elberfeld and Chase. Passed ball—Bemis. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

AT BOSTON.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	2	1	1	0		
Jones, 1b	0	0	12	0	0		
Stone, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
H'phill, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Wallace, ss	0	2	3	4	0		
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	1	2	0		
Koehler, cf	1	2	2	0	0		
O'Connor, cl	0	0	6	2	0		
Powell, p	1	1	1	2	0		
Total	3	9	27	11	0		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Parent, ss	0	2	2	4	0		
Stahl, cf	0	1	2	0	1		
Ferris, 2b	0	0	5	5	0		
Hoey, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Morgan, 3b	0	0	0	3	0		
Carrigan, c	0	0	3	2	0		
Winter, p	0	0	1	3	0		
*Freeman	1	1	0	0	0		
Total	1	6	27	17	1		

*Batted for Winter in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Sacrifice hit—Jones. Two-base hit—Freeman. Home run—Powell. Double plays—Parent, Ferris and Grimshaw; Ferris and Grimshaw; Wallace and Jones. First base on balls—Off Winter, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Grimshaw. Struck out—By Winter 3; by Powell, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Howell and Harris.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	2	2	3	0	1		
Lindsay, lb	0	1	14	0	0		
M'Intyre, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf	1	2	1	0	0		
O'Leary, ss	0	0	1	2	1		
Coughlin, 3b	0	2	0	2	0		
Schaf'er, 2b	1	1	1	1	0		
Lowe, 3b, 2b	1	1	3	6	1		
Schmidt, c	1	2	1	3	2		
Payne, c	0	0	3	0	0		
Mullin, p	1	2	1	6	0		
Total	7	14	30	18	5		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	0	2	0	0		
Lord, cf	2	4	0	1	0		
Davis, 1b	1	0	11	1	0		
Seybold, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Schreck, c	0	1	7	3	0		
Oldring, 3b	0	0	6	3	0		
Cross, ss	0	1	3	6	1		
Knight, 2b	1	1	1	1	0		
Dygert, p	0	0	0	5	0		
Coakley, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Waddell, p	0	0	0	1	0		
*Armbrust	1	1	0	0	0		
Total	6	9	30	21	1		

*Batted for Dygert in the seventh inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0 1—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1 0—6

Left on bases—Detroit, 12; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen bases—Lindsay, Coughlin, Cross, Oldring. Two-base hits—Mullin, Crawford, (2.) Three-base hit—Lord. Sacrifice hit—O'Leary. Double play—O'Leary, Schaeffer, and Lindsay. Struck out—By Dygert, 4; by Waddell, 2; by Mullin, 4. First base on balls—Off Dygert, 7; off Mullin, 5. Hits—Off Dygert, 7 in 7 innings; off Coakley, 3 in no innings; off Waddell, 4 in 3 innings. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Connolly.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	0	0	2	1	0		
C. Jones, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Altizer, ss	0	1	4	3	0		
Cross, 3b	0	1	1	3	1		
And'son, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
H'kman, rf	1	3	2	0	0		
Stahl, 1b	0	1	13	1	0		
Warner, c	0	0	3	6	0		
F'k'berg, p	0	1	0	2	0		
*Wakefield	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	1	7	27	16	1		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	1	0	0	0		
F. Jones, cf	1	0	3	0	0		
Isbell, 2b	1	3	0	5	0		
Davis, ss	0	1	2	3	0		
Donahue, lb	1	0	10	2	0		
O'gherty, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
Sullivan, c	0	1	4	0	0		
T'nehill, 3b	0	1	1	2	0		
Pat'son, p	0	0	2	0	0		
Total	4	8	27	12	0		

*Batted for Warner in the ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Tannehill, Falkenberg, Hickman. Three-base hit—Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Dougherty. Stolen base—Isbell. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off Falkenberg, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Patterson, 1. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 5; by Patterson, 4. Passed ball—Warner. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

WILTSE'S PITCHING SOLVED.

Pittsburg Bunches Hits and Beats New York by Score of 7 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Pittsburg beat New York again this afternoon, and, besides winning the game, took second place in the National League race. The score of the game was 7 to 3. The Giants started off at a merry clip, and for the first three innings looked as though they would down the locals, but they seemed to tire as the game lengthened, and Pittsburg overtook them in the fourth inning, passed them in the sixth, and won handily in the seventh. Wiltse lasted six innings, and then gave way to Ferguson, who went in and did very well.

The star, so far as the New York team was concerned, was easily Frank Bowerman, the big catcher. But for his batting New York would not have scored. He hammered in each of the three runs made by New York. Strang also hit hard and timely, his two doubles placing him in position to be driven home by Bowerman's hit each time. The pitching of Leever was excellent, as the visitors did not seem able to find him to any alarming extent after the second inning.

New York scored a pair of runs in the second inning, and the speed they set made them look like winners. McGann walked, and took third on Strang's double. Bowerman did the rest with a neat single. In the fourth Pittsburg tied the score. Leach tripled, and scored on Meier's fly. Wagner singled, stole second, and came in on Sheehan's hit. In the sixth Pittsburg jumped on to Wiltse, and Wagner, Nealon, and Ritchey hit for doubles in a row, and Gibson singled, netting three runs. This sent Wiltse out and Ferguson in. In the seventh Meier and Wagner were sent around the bases by Pittsburg.

The visitors made an attempt to rally in the ninth, when Strang made his second double and Bowerman scored him with a single. Donlin was sent to the bat and was cheered by the Pittsburg crowd, but could not do anything. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	2	1	0		
Leach, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Meier, rf	0	0	2	4	0		
Wagner, ss	3	3	6	2	0		
Nealon, 1b	1	1	7	1	0		
Sheehan, 3b	0	1	0	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	3	2	1		
Gibson, c	0	1	4	3	0		
Leever, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	7	10	27	11	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf	0	1	1	0	1		
Brown, rf	0	2	0	0	1		
Seymour, cf	0	2	4	0	0		
Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	1	1		
M'Gann, 1b	1	0	7	2	0		
Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	3	0		
Strang, 2b	1	2	5	2	0		
Bow'man, c	0	2	4	1	0		
Wiltse, p	0	0	1	2	0		
Ferguson, p	0	0	0	0	0		
*Donlin	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	10	24	11	2		

*Batted for Ferguson in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	—7
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Wagner, Nealon, Ritchey, Strang, (2.) Three-base hit—Leach. Stolen bases—Wagner, (2.) Ritchey. Double play—Ritchey and Nealon. First base on balls—Off Leever, 4; off Wiltse, 1. Struck out—By Leever, 3; by Wiltse, 2; by Ferguson, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; New York, 7. Hits—Off Wiltse, 8 in six innings; off Ferguson, 2 in two innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	2	3	0	0		
Sheck'd, lf	1	2	3	0	0		
Schulte, rf	0	2	2	0	0		
Chance, 1b	0	0	8	2	1		
Steinf'dt, 3b	1	2	0	3	0		
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	7	2		
Evers, 2b	0	1	6	2	0		
Kling, c	1	0	5	1	0		
Overall, p	1	2	1	4	0		
Total	5	11	27	19	3		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	2	0	3	0		
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	9	0	0		
Lush, rf	0	3	2	0	0		
Magee, lf	0	1	3	0	2		
Doolin, ss	0	1	1	5	0		
O'Tney, 3b	1	1	0	1	0		
Dooin, c	0	2	1	0	0		
Donovan, c	1	0	2	0	0		
Duggleby, p	0	0	0	3	0		
Titus	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	3	10	24	7	2		

*Batted for Duggleby in ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Schulte, Steinfeldt, (2.) Evers. Three-base hit—Doolin. Sacrifice hits—Doolin, Magee. Stolen base—Slagle. Struck out—By Overall, 4; by Duggleby, 2. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 2; off Duggleby, 1. Wild pitch—Overall. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Conway.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	3	1	1	0	0		
Bennett, 2b	0	2	3	6	1		
Mertes, lf	1	1	2	1	0		
Grady, 1b	2	2	8	1	0		
Burch, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Phyle, 3b	0	1	3	2	0		
Marshall, c	0	0	5	3	0		
Horst'r, ss	0	0	2	3	0		
Brown, p	1	0	1	0	0		
Total	8	8	27	18	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dolan, 2b	0	0	3	1	0		
Tenney, 1b	0	1	6	0	1		
Pfeffer, rf	1	0	1	0	0		
Howard, ss	0	2	1	1	0		
Brain, 3b	0	1	3	0	1		
Spencer, cf	0	1	2	0	0		
N'dham, c	0	0	6	2	0		
Goode, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Dorner, p	0	0	0	0	4		
Total	1	5	24	8	4		

St. Louis	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Three-base hit—Barry. Double play—Phyle, Bennett, and Grady. Hit by pitched ball—By Brown, 1. Wild pitch—Brown. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 3; off Dorner, 4. Struck out—By Brown, 5; by Dorner, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

FROM CHICAGO IN TWO DAYS.

Whitman Confident He Can Clip Ten Hours Off Auto Record.

An attempt to lower the record from Chicago to New York is likely to be started within the next two days with the Franklin car which made the record from San Francisco to New York. H. H. Whitman and C. S. Carris, who conducted the San Francisco to New York record run, and the drivers that handled the car on that occasion, James Daley and W. H. Harris, left Syracuse two days ago for Chicago. They are driving the car over the route which they will follow in their record trial with an idea of studying the conditions carefully, and the instant they reach Chicago it is intended that they shall turn right about and start on the trial against time.

Baseball To-day, Two games. First game called 3 P. M. American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland.—Adv.

ACCOUNTANT'S DERBY A HEAVY BETTING RACE

Favorite Won Saratoga's Great 3-Year-Old Event from Gallavant.

McKITTREDGE NOT BACKED

Race Makes J. B. Brady's Horse a Winner of $62,320 for the Season—Three First Choices Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The champion money winning horse of the season, Accountant, won the Saratoga Derby, the biggest event of the Saratoga meeting for three-year-olds to-day, ridden out a neck before Gallavant, in a race that produced the heaviest betting of the season here, though only three horses ran and the contest was in fact a two horse struggle.

The followers of form divided between Accountant and Gallavant, and though Accountant always was an odds on favorite, a tremendous amount of money was bet on Gallavant, while the third runner, McKittredge, was practically unbacked.

The race was run as the fourth event on a track that had dried out on the surface, but was soft and dead below, and the trial proved an unusually severe one over a course of a mile and five-sixteenths, for three-year-olds, with full weight up all around. The riders were Martin on Accountant, starting at 3 to 5, Miller on Gallavant, at 7 to 5, and Knapp on McKittredge, at 30 to 1. To Gallavant's lead at the lifting of the barrier Accountant went out from second place and took the track in the run to the stand the first time, and from that moment was not headed in the race. Gallavant, dropping into second place when the field moved away from the post, ran about the most erratic race that the queer-tempered colt ever ran in his life, for at each turn he ran out, and went wide in spite of Miller's efforts to keep him straight and in his position, and by his wide turns covered much more ground than any of the others, his bearing out letting McKittredge get up to him several times, and in the last turn seeming to give second place to the outsider. Accountant went wide enough at the head of the stretch to get to the firm going in the middle of the track, and appeared to be winning in a gallop at that point, but on the straight Gallavant settled down under the whip, and closed in determined style, getting to Accountant's shoulders close on the post, and forcing Martin to ride out, though he did not resort to the whip.

The value of the stake to the winner, $9,670, made the total of Accountant's winnings for J. B. Brady, who paid $35,000 for him in the Spring, $51,425.

The total of Accountant's winnings this season for his present owner and the Brown Stable in the early part of the season is $62,320 in twelve races, of which he has won nine, been third once and unplaced twice.

Accountant was one of the three favorites successful in the course of the afternoon. The others were Pirate, which made all the running in the steeplechase, and won, ridden out, from Onteora, and in the sprint for maiden two-year-olds Lord Lovat, which, after being backed from 5 to 1 down to 9 to 5, got up in the last strides and won, after J. R. Keene's Grimaldi, a Futurity colt of splendid proportions, made the running into the stretch. It was Grimaldi's first public appearance, and he made a most favorable impression. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Belle Strome, 103, Freishon, 5-1, 2-1	2	1	1½
Wrenne, 99, C. Ross, 10-1, 4-1	5	6	2½
Jocund, 106, Finn, 8-1, 3-1	14	7	3³
Cadichon, 103, Heffernan, 20-1, 8-1	7	10	4
Phalanx, 113, Miller, 7-1, 5-2	4	2	5
Woodsaw, 110, Horner, 6-1, 2-1	1	4	6
Bertha E., 99, J. Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1	6	3	7
Ocean Spray, 99, Lowe, 10-1, 4-1	9	11	8
Gus Heidorn, 113, Dugan, 15-1, 6-1	10	12	9
Adbell, 113, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	12	5	10
Dazzle, 110, Pierrot, 20-1, 8-1	11	13	11
Cobmosa, 99, Coane, 40-1, 15-1	3	8	12
Bulwark, 110, J. Johnson, 100-1, 40-1	13	14	13
Silver Wedding, 100, Kent, 9-2, 2-1	8	9	14

Time—1:27. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. f., 4 years, by Ben Strome—The Humber. Owner, J. L. Hayman. Trainer, R. Minton.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half.

	S.	M.	F.
Pirate, 147, Dupee, 4-5, out	3	1	1³
Onteora, 140, Mr. Page, 5-2, 1-2	1	3	2³
C. B. Campbell, 137, Wilson, 9-2, 4-5	2	2	3³

Time—5:35. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. g., 6 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Gallop. Owner and trainer, C. Hak.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Bemay, 103, Sewell, 18-5, even	7	2	1½
Fish Hawk, 99, Miller, 3-2, 3-5	2	1	2³
Quagga, 98, L. Smith, 100-1, 30-1	6	3	3³
Pepper and Salt, 90, C. Ross, 60-1, 20-1	10	5	4
Pulsant, 98, Powers, 30-1, 10-1	12	10	5
Umbrella, 103, J. Harris, 20-1, 7-1	3	7	6
Vaquero, 99, McDaniel, 5-1, 2-1	4	11	7
Handmaiden, 90, Nutting, 40-1, 7-1	8	4	8
Cora Price, 99, Freishon, 50-1, 20-1	16	9	9
Dry Dollar, 95, Finn, 50-1, 20-1	7	8	10
Vacharis, 97, Hagan, 60-1, 20-1	5	6	11
Alyth, 93, J. C. Carroll, 8-1, 3-1	9	12	12
Cavatina, 103, Diggins, 100-1, 40-1	14	13	13
Aqua Tint, 98, Kent, 40-1, 15-1	13	15	14
Cambyses, 108, H. Cochran, 100-1, 30-1	15	16	15
Handsome Belle, 90, Francis, 60-1, 20-1	11	14	16

Time—1:08 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place handily. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Albert-Misery II. Owner and trainer, J. E. Madden.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Derby, for three-year-olds; one mile and five-sixteenths.

	S.	M.	F.
Accountant, 126, J. Martin, 13-20, out	3	1	1½
Gallavant, 126, Miller, 3-2, out	1	3	2¹⁰
McKittredge, 123, W. Knapp, 30-1, 3-1	2	2	3

Time—2:16 2-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place easily. Winner br. c., 3, by Filigrane-Reckon. Owner, J. B. Brady. Trainer, M. M. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, all ages, handicap; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Zienap, 108, Sewell, 7-2, 1-5	1	1	1⁸
Kiamesha, 119, W. Knapp, 3-10, out	3	2	2⁹
Bivouac, 90, J. Johnson, 25-1, 2-1	2	3	3

Time—1:41 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Florist-Alleviate. Owner, W. F. Schulte. Trainer, P. Coyne.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Lord Lovat, 105, Miller, 2-1, 7-10	2	2	1³
Prince Hampton, 102, McDaniel, 8-1, 3-1	1	3	2³
Purslane, 105, Shaw, 2-1, 7-10	5	4	3³
Grimaldi, 105, W. Knapp, 3-1, even	3	1	4
Glenham, 105, F. Clark, 30-1, 10-1	7	2	5
Elixir, 105, L. Smith, 100-1, 30-1	4	6	6
Heretog, 105, Troxler, 60-1, 15-1	9	7	7
Cobleskill, 105, Haywood, 100-1, 30-1	8	8	8
Standard Oil, 105, G. Burns, 100-1, 30-1	11	10	9
Ironton, 105, Heffernan, 100-1, 30-1	10	9	10
Fieldwick, 105, Schrade, 100-1, 30-1	6	11	11

Time—1:15. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Inspector B.-Irony. Owner, R. H. McC. Potter. Trainer, F. E. Gardner.

About the Paddock at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—M. M. Allen, trainer for J. B. Brady, to-day opened negotiations with Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., for the purchase of the two-year-old Salvidere by making an offer of $25,000 for the colt. Mr. Hitchcock declined, and when asked to put a price on the horse named $45,000 as the figure at which he would sell. Salvidere, by Belvidere-Sally McClelland, bought at the dispersal of the S. S. Brown stable for $3,700, has won since his purchase four races and $35,000. He is owned in partnership by Mr. Hitchc

TENNIS WEEDING OUT REDUCES BIG FIELD

Clothier Defeats Sulloway in a Hard Three-Set Match.

NOW UP TO FOURTH ROUND

High-Class Play Attracts Large Crowd to the Casino Courts at Newport—Behr a Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Only sixteen out of the record field of 117 competitors that started in the National lawn tennis tournament remain as the result of the three days' weeding-out process. So evenly is the skill of the survivors regarded that the singles championship presents in its truest aspect a free for all, and the assurance that the best man with the racquet, be he "comer" or veteran will win to the finals. William J. Clothier gained the post of honor with the young Harvard player, F. J. Sulloway, as his opponent in the star match upon the main court to-day. The veteran, who has twice been runner-up of the tournament, won this match, but not without a struggle. He scored at 6—0, 6—3, and 6—4.

Clothier failed to display at all times his top form that in other years had caused him to be rated with the champions and named for the international team. He only gained the first set at love after Sulloway had passed him so cleverly on his left-hand line that the points touched in deuce, and all of Clothier's skill at forcing play was necessary to save the game. The line drives of the younger expert worried Clothier, and when Sulloway took the lead for the first time by scoring at 2—0 in the second set, the veteran made a quick attack at the net and brought off the points by smashing until he led 40—15. Even then Sulloway pushed the ball from side to side so skillfully that he brought the points to deuce before Clothier was able to take his initial game of the set.

There was no question but that the prominence given to the "comer" had set him off a bit. It caused him to make erratic returns when he most needed the points, and Clothier took full advantage of it, for a brilliantly played side line pass by Sulloway, which received applause from the stand, was sure to cause him to miss on the next two or three shots. The two men scored each only four in all on the third set, and then Clothier cut loose, and by fast driving, which his towering six feet made most effective, he won the necessary games and the set at 6—4.

The other matches were productive of nothing in the way of upsets, but were particularly keen meetings. Besides Alexander's win from Cooke, there was Karl Behr's straight set win from Harry Holt, a match which was interesting. J. D. E. Jones was another to make sure his advance to another round and to remain a puzzling factor in the upper half of the draw. Of the other performances worthy of note Irving Wright's win over Hoskins, the Philadelphia player, in three sharp sets, was a leading feature. Summary:

National Championship Singles.—Third Round—W. E. Putnam, Jr., defeated C. S. Brigham, 6—8, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; Edgar W. Leonard defeated H. C. Townsend, Jr., 6—3, 6—6, 6—1; J. D. E. Jones defeated J. S. Seabury, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3; R. S. Brookes defeated J. W. Carpenter, Jr., 7—5, 6—3, 6—3, 1—6, 9—7; J. O. Ames defeated James D. Pell, 2—6, 8—1, defaulted; Frederick B. Alexander defeated C. O. Cooke, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0; P. B. Hawk defeated J. A. Ross, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3; William J. Clothier defeated F. J. Sulloway, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4; Karl H. Behr, Jr., defeated Henry J. Holt, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3; R. V. Page defeated W. P. Carter, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2; Irving C. Wright defeated A. L. Hoskins, 6—4, 6—2, 6—1; Robert Le Roy defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., 6—7, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; A. C. Way defeated J. C Goodfellow, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3; Raymond D. Little defeated R. N. Dana, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; Harold H. Hackett defeated G. A. Thompson by default; Alfred Stillman, second, defeated M. M. Harriman by default.

TALES OF HEAVY PLUNGING.

Big Bettors at Saratoga Win and Lose Fortunes.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—The plungers of the Eastern turf opened up to-day for the brisket and heaviest betting of the meeting, and transactions in big figures were recorded on all the six races, the high-tide mark being reached in the race for the Saratoga Derby when Jesse Lewisohn joined with J. B. Brady in leading the support of Accountant and John A. Drake and John W. Gates took place with the partisans of the R. T. Wilson, Jr., stable in backing Gallavant.

The public generally backed Accountant and helped the stable money to keep down the price against Accountant, but the weight of the plungers' commissions on Gallavant forced the odds against that horse down to 6 to 5 at one time. It was said that Messrs. Drake and Gates lost $40,000 on the Wilson colt.

Accountant's victory brought prosperity to all the employes of J. B. Brady's stable. Mr. Brady presented Jockey "Jack" Martin with $1,000 for his victory on the colt, and Trainer M. M. Allen distributed $100 bills donated by Mr. Brady to the stable help, the boys who had charge of Accountant in the paddock taking away an additional sum as the result of the placing of the helpers' commission on the pride of the stable.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Dore, Lee, & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Lee Dore, cloaks and suits; Hotel Woodstock.
Valerius, William, Cincinnati, Ohio, cloaks, suits, and furs; Hotel Grenoble.
Dupree, S. F., Yazoo City, Miss., dry goods and millinery; Hotel York.
Lewis, A. J., Edwards, Miss.; S. D. Freese, general merchandise; Hotel York.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Maude Osborne, cloaks and suits; Anna Browarsky, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Beal-Livingston Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Minn Wendland, millinery; Imperial Hotel.
Glasgow Brothers, Jackson, Mich.; Mary Reardon, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.
Dean & Taylor, Milwaukee, Wis.; Julia Dean, millinery; J. M. Taylor, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Shimp's Toggery Shop, Canton, Ohio; Frank Shimp, men's furnishing; Herald Square Hotel.
Broker, C. H., Norwood, Ohio, cloaks and skirts; Hotel Cadillac.
Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss C. Fuldheim, millinery; Miss C. Wolke, millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Lendauer, Adolph, & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Boardman, dress goods; Hotel Woodstock.
Baader & Zurcher, Chillicothe, Ohio; William Zurcher, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.
Yager & Crandall, Homer, N. Y.; W. G. Crandall, department store; W. Faulkner, department store; Hotel Albert.
Winsler, L. & A., Bellefontaine, Ohio; W. G. Winsler, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Stephens, J. B., & Sons, Geneva, Ohio; W. H. Stephens, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Baldwin & Co., Galeton, Penn.; T. E. Baldwin, dry goods; Marlton House.
Maxwell, R. B., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; Ella Brogan, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
McIlwel's, Zanesville, Ohio; George McIlwel, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Orkin & Levitt, Sioux City, Iowa; Max Orkin, men's furnishings; Belvedere House.
Bergner, P. A., Peoria, Ill.; Miss Wellie A. Lynch, laces and trimmings; Park Avenue Hotel.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Senora A. Danner, stationery and art goods; Lillian Elberfeld, laces and embroidery; Rose Gray, fancy goods; Hotel Breslin.
Murphy-Martin Dry Goods Company, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Josephine Baker, millinery; Marlborough Hotel.
Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. E. Haskett, dry goods; D. M. Ryan, dry goods; Gerard Hotel.
William Barrie Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Elizabeth Irbine, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
The N. W. Tanner Company, Saginaw, Mich.; G. W. Bixby, Jr., dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Tanner Company, The N. W., Saginaw, Mich.; A. G. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Spalding, Clarkson & Co., Lebanon, Ky.; F. R. Abell, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Black, W. H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. S. Black, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Hafter, Charles, Greenville, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Lexington.
Hawley Dry Goods Company, Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, dry goods; S. C. Masiel, dry goods; Miss Margaret Shannon, dry goods; Miss Sarah Shannon, dry goods; Hotel Flanders.

NOTICE TO OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS.

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William Barrie Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Elizabeth Romeicke, millinery, Hotel Navarre.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Pendertrast, buyer; Katherine Kelley, buyer; Hotel Wellington.
Bottorff, F. E., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Meis Brothers, Danville, Ill.; L. V. Nicholas, dry goods; Joseph Meis, dry goods; Hotel York.
Taylor Wool Finishing Company, The, Detroit, Mich.; D. O. Doyle, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lucy, T., & Brothers, La Salle, Ill.; T. Lucy, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Herferman, E. S., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Herferman, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Caden & Winn, Lexington, Ky.; Mary G. Winn, ladies' furnishings; Martha Washington Hotel.
Cowen, A. W., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Richard Dalmer, men's neckwear and hosiery; Isadore Cowen, neckwear and hosiery; Hotel Collingwood.
Rosenfeld, S., Youngstown, Ohio; men's furnishings; New Grand Hotel.
Ellis, Robert G., Detroit, Mich.; linens and handkerchiefs; Manhattan Hotel.
Schau, Charles A., New Albany, Ind.; shoes; Westminster Hotel.
Lindenthal, H. M., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Lindenthal, clothing; Hotel Judson.
Herrickabury, J. W., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; Margaret Buckley, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Branch, J. B., & Co., Coldwater, Mich.; L. J. Branch, dry goods; J. B. Branch, dry goods; Hotel Empire.
Stoll, S. D., Chicago, Ill.; furs; Hotel Wellington.
Rosenbaum, D., Sons, Meridian, Miss.; A. D. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Bristol.
Lowi Brothers, Meridian, Miss.; S. Lowi, dry goods; Hotel Bristol.
Sturgess Company, The, Fort Dodge, Iowa; L. E. Sturgess, dry goods; Hotel Empire.
Smith, I. R., Mount Pleasant, Penn.; George W. King, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wilsey, George L., & Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.; Joseph L. Wilsey, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Collingwood.
Bliss, Willour & Co., Troy, Penn.; Liston Bliss, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Kelliher, T. A., Battle Creek, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Woodward.
Martin, I., Peoria, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Matison, Isadore, Nashville, Tenn.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Sesse, C. J., & Peter, Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Braunstein, I. H., Casanovia, N. Y., clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Williams, H. S., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; H. S. Williams, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Milton-Strong Dry Goods Company, Hannibal, Mo.; T. Strong, dry goods; D. M. Strong, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Robinson, L., W. Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; H. J. Mulrine, dry goods; Hotel Brozetti.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. H. Christman, linens; Hotel Broztell.
McWilliams, R., Urbana, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Glinn, K., Ottawa, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Straus & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Straus, dry goods; Arthur M. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Carten, T. A., Ionia, Mich.; Mrs. T. A. Carten, dry goods; Hattie M. Cutchen, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Trautman, A. E., & Co., Greenburg, Penn.; J. L. Cote, dry goods; Aberdeen Hotel.
Steinberg, St. Louis, Mo.; Edna Lyon, hats; Hotel Sherland.
Keppler & Co., Sauclaire, Wis.; R. J. Keppler, dry goods; Hotel Collingwood.
Taft, John H., & Brother, Parkersburg, West Va.; Robert E. Taft, dry goods and cloaks; 685 Broadway.
Searl & Grant, Painesville, Ohio; Gail G. Grant, clothing and shoes; Hotel Saville.
The Gail G. Grant Company, Painesville, Ohio; E. E. Kintner, dry goods; Hotel Saville.
Powers & Hutchinson, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Gardner, millinery; Hotel Woodstock.
Hartigan, Mrs. B. M., Saginaw, Mich.; millinery; Martha Washington Hotel.
Shera & McIntosh, Connellsville, Ind.; E. McIntosh, dry goods; Hotel Darlington.
Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Carolyn D. Armstrong, dry goods; Hotel Broztell.
Olin & Olin, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Augusta Lyons, dry goods; Hotel Broztell.
Levy, S. M., Columbus, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Woodstock.
Slicott, C. E., Company, Catlettsburg, Ky.; C. E. Slicott, dry goods; Hotel Woodward.
The George W. McAfee Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Poage, department store; Miss E. K. Bien, department store; Hotel Broztell.
De Veay, M. J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. J. De Veay, clothing and dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Costello, M., Kansas City, Mo.; millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Lane & Perkins, Battle Creek, Mich.; L. Dobson, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
White, M. Adele, Washington, Penn.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Wright, Kathryn D., Fanesville, Ohio; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Kerr, Alice, Louisville, Ky.; corsets; Hotel Albert.
Cannon & Byers Millinery Company, Louisville, Ky.; M. Dillon, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Weist & Morgan, Walla Walla, Washington; W. J. Morgan, cloaks and suits; Felix House.
Loungnecker, F. M., New Brighton, Penn.; C. F. Langnecker, jewelry; Hoffman House.
Keegan & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; Ida T. Blumenthal, millinery; Hotel Manhattan.
Oelman, William F., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; William F. Oelman, dry goods; E. Ambrose, dry goods; New Grand Hotel.
Klein-Norris Company, Hillsdale, Mich.; George J. Klein, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
White, J. B., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; E. C. Dunlott, merchandise; 214 Church Street.
Wall, J. T., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. T. Wall, clothing; Hotel Gallatin.
McGehee Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. W. McGehee, cloaks and suits; Hotel Gallatin.
The Thacker Dry Goods Company, Nelsonville, Ohio; C. G. Bridgman, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Strauss, H., & Co., Hot Springs, Ark.; Gus Strauss, clothing and hats; Hotel Netherland.
Nonotuck Silk Company, Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Warren, silks; Waldorf Hotel.
Barney, George J., & Son, Charlotte, Mich.; George J. Barney, dry goods; Hotel Woodward.
West, J. B., Fayette, Mo.; general store; Hotel Raleigh.
McCracken, Dexter & Co., Raltson, Penn.; E. J. Dexter, dry goods; Hotel Bristol.
McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. Anna G. Hultz, dry goods; Mary E. McKelvey, dry goods; Mary Connell, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Kaufman & Straus, Louisville, Ky.; Miss T. Thomas, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Amos, T. H., Columbus, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Bradford & Buchanan, El Paso, Ill.; E. V. Buchanan, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; Victor S. Wise, millinery; Miss McGregor, millinery; Miss F. Laughlin, millinery; Hotel St. James.
Bradford, Geo. Murdock, Clinton, Ill.; J. Murdock, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Bradford & Weise, Waverley, Ill.; Robert E. Coe, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.
Hale, John S., & Co., Peru, Ind.; C. F. Gensel, dry goods; F. M. Stutesman, dry goods; Hotel Grand.
Smith, Henry H., Macomb, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Jeris & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. E. May, umbrellas; Hotel St. Denis.
Ogilvie, L. V., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; L. B. Ogilvie, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Johanbock Brothers & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Johanbock, hats; L. W. Johanbock, hats; Hotel Albert.
Mergenthelm, A., Fort Wayne, Ind.; millinery; Hotel Belleclaire.
Jewett & Knapp, Lansing, Mich.; F. W. Jewett, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Woolfe & Wining, Leavenworth, Kan.; B. B. Woolfe, department store; Hotel Martin.
Beale-Blacken Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; W. S. Beale, notions; Hotel Albert.
Leahy Company, Muskegon, Mich.; Miss E. F. Kuey, cloaks and suits; Emma Nuemeister, dry goods; Hotel Broztell.
Torian & Barbour Hat Company, Evansville, Ind.; J. W. Barbour, hats; 8 Washington Place.
Cohen, S. B., Minerva, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Holman & Bickingson, Jr., Unionville, Mo.; H. L. Holman, general merchandise; O. H. Dalzer, general merchandise; Hotel Webster.
Beech, L. F., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; N. E. Fleming, millinery; Hotel Gerard.
Taylor-Woolfenden Company, Detroit, Mich.; F. H. Allen, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Frances Company, Youngstown, Ohio; F. W. France, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Mahon Sisters, Toledo, Ohio; Laura Mahon, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Detroit Millinery Company, Detroit, Mich.; Luiu L. Bale, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sturgess, Waring & Hoover Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Goerman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
E. M. Odon Company, New Decatur, Ala.; E. M. Odon, dry goods; Lillian Odon, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mabel Shaffer, dry goods; Hotel Broztell.
Gilmore Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Truesdell, millinery; Hotel Margaret Louise.
Marxsen & West, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. E. Hoops, millinery; Waldorf Hotel.
Lasalle & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; Ella M. Van Auk, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Voris, M. J., & Co., Franklin, Ind.; M. J. Voris, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
William Barr Dry Goods Company, Saginaw, Mich.; W. D. Broome, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Block, L. G., Chicago, Ill., millinery; Hotel Breslin.
Scott & Everstine, Rochester, Minn.; Clara G. Everstine, fancy goods; Mary A. Scott, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Jones, J. R., Sons & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; R. G. Hathaway, coats, suits, and furs; Cumberland Hotel.
The S. Weisberger Company, Barberton, Ohio; S. Weisberger, department store; Hotel Navarre.
Fourgureon, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; R. S. Gray, ladies' and infants' wear; Westminster Hotel.
Goldsmith, J., & Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; F. G. Mitchell, carpets; 458 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; L. Lewis, notions and leather goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. C. Dresse, boys' clothing and cloths; 2 Walker Street.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; F. P. Marion, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.
Coulter Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Lee, cloaks, suits, and waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. S. Pollock, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Gerber, J., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; F. Moriarty, dress goods and silks; 81 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Grenoble.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. R. Clark, millinery and ribbons; 377 Broadway.
Reed & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharp, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street.
"Maison Blanche," New Orleans, La.; Miss E. C. Hober, gloves and veilings; 43 Leonard Street.
McAuslan, J. W., Company, Burlington, Vt.; A. G. Davis, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.
Robertson, Sutherland & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; A. B. Sutherland, waists; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Gerber, J. M., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; A. M. Roble, notions; 81 Fifth Avenue; Herald Square Hotel.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; R. Poor, silks; Miss Renner, waists; J. J. Thompson, dress goods; Mr. Wilcox, jewelry; Miss Halpin, cloaks and suits; Miss Lehue, cloaks and suits; Miss Jansen, millinery; Miss Cook, millinery; Miss Toper, ribbons; Miss E. G. Lee, notions; Miss D. Quinn, laces and trimmings; 31 Union Square.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss A. Gill, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. O'Fallon, ribbons; Miss N. O'Fallon, ribbons; 874 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.
Neubouse Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss L. Munn, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; C. B. Kumler, dress goods and silks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Spoberg Millinery Company, Albany, N. Y.; J. Spoberg, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; E. A. Meckes, millinery, gloves, ribbons, corsets, and muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Sudbury Manufacturing Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; O. W. Pease, piece goods; Grand Hotel.
Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; H. M. Fleck, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Welser, Low & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. A. Low, dry goods; C. J. Welser, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; J. C. Whitford, dry goods; 214 Church Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss E. Gilsey, millinery; 214 Church Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JOHN STERN.—John Stern, manufacturers' agent for knit goods at 395 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,666 and assets $1,021, consisting of office furniture, $12, and cash in hands of the American Cloak and Suit Company, $1,009, proceeds of sales of goods. He began business on Sept. 1, 1903, and sold goods on commission by sample.

JOSEPH H. HERBST.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has dismissed the application of Joseph H. Herbst, furrier, of 19 East Eighth Street for a discharge from bankruptcy, on motion of H. & J. J. Lasser, attorneys for I. Chaitin & Co., and Dimon Brothers & Co., creditors who filed specifications opposing the discharge in December last. On the application for a discharge was dismissed because eight months had elapsed without Mr. Herbst taking steps to bring on a hearing of the specifications. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 8, 1903, with liabilities $10,989 and assets $5,257.

THE C. G. FLYGARE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the C. G. Flygare Company, builders, of 48 East Forty-second Street by these creditors: Morris Levin, $317; Herman Kruger, $75, and G. E. Sundstrom, $206. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, has permitted Adolph Grant & Co. to obtain a judgment, has allowed mechanics' liens aggregating $10,000 to be filed against it, has transferred contracts worth at least $8,000, one to the Colonial Bank and another to the Niagara Woodworking Company, thereby preferring them, and that C. G. Flygare, President of the company, stated to the petitioners that the company is unable to pay its debts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Perry—Henry J. O'Bryan, costs.	$138
BERMAN, Aaron—H. B. Claflin Co....	193
BAUER, Henry J.—Louis Bauer.....	1,914
BILLIARD, Adele and Lazarus—Josiah P. Le Feire.....	161
BURKE, Frances—Wm. H. Fair et al., costs	17
BOESCHE, Henry—R. B. Henry and Sadler Co	129
BRADY, Harry—Hyman Bernstein.....	30
CAHN, E. Gray—Wm. B. Logan.....	171
COOLEY, James C.—Wm. K. Voorhees Grain Co	176
COLUMBINE, Wm. N.—Louis Bauer.....	391
SAME—Same	1,914
CURTAIN, Daniel B.—Henry Siefke et al	1,023
CADY, James C.—Aaron Engel.....	115
CAVOUR, Nicholas—Toledo Computing Scale Co	57
CRANSTON-THOMAS, Fred—Wm. H. Seaman	1,893
DOEKOS, Constantin D.—Bertha Cordemann	520
DAVIS, Leonard—C. H. Richard Jordan.	341
FALICK, Louis—J. C. Bogart Co.....	519
FALKENMAYER, Anthony—Independent Warschauer Sick Support Society.	272
GRIFF, Aaron A.—Isadore M. Spitz.....	6
GINSBERG, Samuel—Max Levy et al....	1,227
HILL, John—Edw. B. Gethin.....	87
HUFFMAN, Anton—Same	87
JOHNSTON, Wm. C.—Abraham Abraham et al.	183
JOSLOW, Wolf—H. B. Claflin Co.....	193
JAGER, Isador—J. C. Bogart Co.....	519
KRAUSS, Josephine—G. W. May, costs.	23
DOTY, Henry and Maggie—Nathan J. Peck et al.	123
LEVITIN, Wolf—Oneida Community, Limited	256
MURPHY, Humphrey J.—P. Ballantine & Sons	382
MCLLALY, Edw. J.—Joseph M. Huber.	204
MARTIN, George W.—Jacob L. Gazan..	65
MCCUE, James E.—R. B. Henry & Sadler Co.	45
MCCOLLOM, J. F.—Frank Green et al..	60
PETTINATI, Nicola—Charles A. Cowan et al., costs.....	23
RALLI, August.—Frederick Rall.....	70
SQUATRITO, Rosario—Nassau Newspaper Delivery Express Company, costs	23
SCHNITTER, Maurice—Ulman Manufacturing Company, costs.....	88
SCHLEIFR, Joseph—Samuel Rann.....	46
SHROPSHIRE, Ralph F.—Bessie M. de Talleyrand et al.	10,000
WALKER, Justin C.—Frank A. McLaughlin	83
WENDLE, Lorenz (not summoned) and Mary—Brown-Forman Company	158
WATSON, Charles—Edward Braasch.....	129
WALKER, Lucretia—Michael Muftal.....	317
ZAZUTY, Louis—Louis Braverman.....	108
C. G. FLYGARE COMPANY — Julius Jonson's Sons	1,024
THE BARRENA MINING COMPANY—Edgar J. Hesslein et al.....	481

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when the judgment was filed:

CLEMENTS, Evelyn S.—R. C. Payne, April 23, 1906.....	$231
FIELD, Edward Q.—F. A. Dorman, April 20, 1903.....	195
LEINING, Louis—J. F. Hatterman, March 16, 1904. (canceled).....	204
LIVINGSTON, Johnston—H. Monness et al., June 27, 1906. (canceled).....	332
LORIMER, Wright—F. M. Livingston, June 27, 1906.....	388
McSHANE, Maria F.—J. Kennedy, May 15, 1906.....	119
RANDOLPH, Samuel F.—M. Donohue, July 23, 1906.....	49
RSELS, William L.—National Drill and Manufacturing Co., June 22, 1906..	165
STARR, John E.—City of New York, Sept. 30, 1904, (canceled).....	847
BLYTHBOURNE WATER CO.—City of New York, Dec. 29, 1905. (vacated).....	442
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO.—V. Newton, Jan. 5, 1904. (reversed).....	13,269
INTER-STATE RAILWAY CO.—T. Picchiani, March 31, 1906.....	1,135

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 and 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for the above-named work and materials will be received at the office of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1906.

Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

For furnishing all the labor and materials required to construct and erect an experimental filter station at the south end of the Jerome Park Reservoir, Borough of The Bronx.

For further particulars see City Record.

WILLIAM B. ELLISON, Commissioner.

Dated August 22, 1906.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for Ferry Terminal between 38th and 39th Streets, Borough of Brooklyn, (1,022,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon September 6th, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for repairs to Piers foot East 61st and 62d Streets, East River, (1,024,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon September 4, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for five feed water heaters (1,021) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon September 4, 1906. (For particulars see City Record.)

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BIRDSEY SOMERS COMPANY
THOMAS F. SOMERS, President,
3 & 5 West 18th Street, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON FALLS RESERVOIR.
(Reservoir "K.")
First Supplemental Proceeding.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF APPRAISAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that it is the intention of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883 and the Laws amendatory thereof.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in and for the Second Judicial District at the Temporary Court House of said Court in Long Island City, County of Queens, New York, on the seventeenth day of September, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the Court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the County or Counties in which the said real estate shall be situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners and all persons interested in the real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the construction of a dam and reservoir for the purpose of supplying the City of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Towns of Carmel and Southeast, Putnam County, and Somers, Westchester County, New York.

A statement or description of the boundaries of the real estate to be acquired herein is as follows:

All those tracts or parcels of land to be acquired in fee for the construction of the Croton Falls Reservoir (Reservoir "K") as shown on certain maps entitled "Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Exhibit No. 1 of 1906, Property Map No. (1-2) of Additional lands required for the construction of the Croton Falls Reservoir (Reservoir "K") in the Towns of Carmel and Southeast, Putnam County, and Somers, Westchester County, New York, (Second Taking)," adopted by the Aqueduct Commissioners on the 29th day of May, 1906, and filed as follows: Property Map No. 1, filed in Westchester County Register's office at White Plains, New York, August 2d, 1906; Property Map No. 2, filed in Putnam County Clerk's office at Carmel, New York, August 2d, 1906, which are bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT.

BEGINNING at a point in the Town of Carmel and County of Putnam, in the center of the road or highway leading from Somers to Carmel and known as Horsepound Road, and at a corner of Parcel No. 3 of lands of the City of New York, and running thence north eighty-seven (87) degrees thirty (30) minutes west across and leaving said highway two hundred eighty-three and one-tenth (283.1) feet; thence south five (5) degrees eight (08) minutes west nine hundred eighty-nine and eight-tenths (989.8) feet to the northerly side of a lane; thence crossing said lane, south fourteen (14) degrees thirty-five (35) minutes west one thousand one hundred sixty-five and seven-tenths (1165.7) feet; thence south thirty-four (34) degrees forty-four (44) minutes east two hundred sixty-four and seven-tenths (164.7) feet; thence south thirty-six (36) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east three hundred ninety-eight (398) feet; thence south forty-one (41) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes west eight hundred twenty-four and five-tenths (824.5) feet to a point in the County line between the County of Putnam and Westchester and between the Towns of Carmel and Somers; thence along the said County line south eighty (80) degrees fifty-six (56) minutes west and crossing a stream, six hundred sixty-four and four-tenths (664.4) feet; thence leaving the said County line and into the County of Westchester and the Town of Somers, south twenty-three (23) degrees thirty-three (33) minutes west nine hundred sixty-four and eight-tenths (964.8) feet; thence north seventy-five (75) degrees fifty (50) minutes west, and crossing Greenbriar Brook, six hundred thirty-two and nine-tenths (632.9) feet; thence north eighteen (18) degrees nineteen (19) minutes east six hundred eighty and three-tenths (680.3) feet to the aforesaid County line; thence along the said road or highway south twenty-six (26) degrees forty-nine (49) minutes east four hundred forty-nine and seven-tenths (449.7) feet; thence north twenty-five (25) degrees fifty-five (55) minutes east one hundred nine and seven-tenths (109.7) feet; thence north fourteen (14) degrees four (4) minutes east one hundred sixty-five and seven-tenths (165.7) feet; thence north one (01) degree fifty-seven (57) minutes west one hundred thirty-three and eight-tenths (133.8) feet; thence north sixty (60) degrees fifteen (15) minutes east fifteen and two-tenths (15.2) feet; thence north twenty-five (25) degrees five (05) minutes east two hundred five and seven-tenths

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Wall Street Men

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IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

No Signs of a Runaway Market Yet Apparent.

Talk of further advances in the price of pig iron continues, though producers disclaim having made any formal increases. In this connection an officer of a prominent steel company, which also produces pig, is quoted as saying: "There are no fixed prices for pig iron for early delivery. Only small lots are to be found anywhere, and for these the sellers get as much as they can."

Both steel and iron men say, however, that the characteristic of a runaway market, namely, eagerness on the part of consumers to buy for quick delivery, regardless of price, has not appeared.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal made slight advances in the London market yesterday, spot and futures both closing at £84 12s 6d, advances over Wednesday's last prices of 5s for spot and of 7s 6d for futures.

Pig tin closed strong at £183 5s for spot and £184 for futures. Lead was firm at £17 5s. Spelter was unchanged at £27. Iron warrants were strong at 53s 3d for standard foundry and 53s 9d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday, for spot delivery, compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.75	....	18.75	....
Electrolytic	....	18.50	....	18.50
Castings	18.25	....	18.25	....
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Lead	5.75	....	5.75	....
Tin	40.87½	41.00	41.00	41.35

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 3½@6 Per Cent.

Copper Shares and Hill Stocks Market's Strong Features—Money Firm.

After opening at sharp advances, in response to the higher range of quotations sent over from the London market, the stock market became highly irregular, and continued so to the close of yesterday's session. While realizing sales were again under way on a substantial scale in many stocks, including Atchison, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Reading, and Pennsylvania, there was evidence in the movements elsewhere through the list that for the moment, at least, profit taking was subsiding, and as the pressure upon certain issues diminished they displayed increasing strength and eventually scored substantial gains. The Hill shares were again taken in hand upon revivals of the ore deal reports, Mr. Hill's return to town lending an air of plausibility to the general theory that an announcement of the facts in the situation is near at hand. United States Steel common advanced under this same influence, doubtless, and for the first time an active speculation developed in the Copper shares, Amalgamated and Anaconda rising 2 and 10½ points respectively. The advances in the issues named, along with smaller gains in a half-dozen other active shares, so far offset the losses elsewhere that the final price level was little changed.

In the money market, rates for day-to-day loans again touched 6 per cent., although late borrowers were able to supply their needs around 4 per cent., while money for practically all other periods was again firmly held at 6 per cent. Foreign exchange rates underwent little change, quotations still resting upon a level permissive of importations of gold, were the metal itself obtainable in sufficient quantity in the London open market. The most interesting development of the day in the money situation was the announcement from Washington that Secretary Shaw had arranged to make deposits of some $3,000,000 with about 150 small banks throughout the country, in order to restore to the $50,000 limit the Treasury's deposits with these institutions, this maximum deposit figure having been largely reduced through the withdrawals of July 10. The more optimistic part of Wall Street professed to see in this action of Mr. Shaw an indication of his probable attitude in the matter of deposits of Government funds with local banks in case of need. Some support for this inference is found, of course, in the fact that the present available cash balance of the Treasury is some $67,000,000 above the figures of a year ago, while only $30,000,000 of this increase is on deposit with National banks. Local banks were able to report a slight reduction of their previous loss to the Sub-Treasury yesterday, but that institution has taken on balance some $4,500,000 from the banks since Friday last. There was paid out $150,000 on telegraphic transfer from San Francisco. The weekly return of the Bank of England disclosed a slight betterment in its percentage of reserves to liabilities, its present position in this respect comparing rather favorably with other years.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelters Securities Co. preferred A and B.
Consolidated Gas Co., New York.
National Lead Co. preferred stock.
Reading Railroad first preferred.
Scranton Railway preferred stock.

HILL SILENT ON HIS PLANS.

Statement Expected Soon, However, on Great Northern Ore Deal.

James J. Hill, on his return to this city from Lenox, Mass., yesterday, declined to discuss any of the matters affecting the Great Northern Railway, which have been interesting Wall Street for the last few days. Mr. Hill said that he had absolutely nothing to say regarding the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands, or about the syndicate which it has been proposed to form to take over the Union Pacific's holdings of Great Northern and Northern Pacific. In reply to a question as to whether stock increases were to be announced by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, Mr. Hill said that no such plans were under way so far as he knew.

It is said that some announcemet of importace regarding the ore deal will be made in a few days. Mr. Hill said that the announcement would be made when everything was ready. When that would be he could not tell, he said.

In view of Mr. Hill's announced policy of restricting dividends on the roads controlled by him to 7 per cent. a year, much interest is felt in Wall Street as to his opinion of the 10 per cent. dividend declared last week by the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Hill was questioned on this point yesterday, but would not discuss it.

Mr. Hill continues to take a very hopeful view of the future. The crop outlook is good, he said, and there is prospect for all the business that the railroads can handle. Asked whether his own road would have sufficient equipment to handle this Fall's business, which is expected to be of record proportions, Mr. Hill replied that his road always had equipment enough. The trouble lay not there, he said, but in the fact that the owners of merchandise shipped in the cars did not unload them fast enough.

The constantly recurring reports that Mr. Hill is practically in control of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company were again denied by Mr. Hill yesterday. He said that he had not a half dollar's interest in the property. He suggested that it was useless for Mr. Mitchell or any other representative of the Chicago Clearing House to consult him regarding a plan to obtain for the Walsh roads an entrance to Chicago.

$95,000 for Stock Exchange Seat.

The price of Stock Exchange seats is always considered in Wall Street a fair barometer of the market. Yesterday, a seat was sold at $95,000, which equals the record price established last Winter, at the height of the bull market. Since then the price has dropped as low as $78,000, but it began to jump up with the market immediately after the Harriman coup last week. Last week, after the first few days of heavy trading, a seat was sold at $93,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The meeting of the St. Paul Executive Committee, which was scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for lack of a quorum.

Redmond & Co. have issued a pamphlet on bonds showing the difference in yield upon investments at present prices as compared with former prices. They point out that the present low prices of bonds are wholly out of proportion to the present high prices of stocks, and attribute this situation to sales of bonds by insurance companies on account of losses in San Francisco.

The stockholders of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company have ratified the formalities connected with the transfer of properties incident to the Heinze settlement. These included assent to the transfer to the Butte and Boston Company by the Red Metal Mining Company of all the right, title, and interest of that company in the Bachelor Girl lode claim in consideration of the sum of $25,000; also the transfer of certain properties to the Red Metal Mining Company by the Butte and Boston Company. The business of the meeting was purely routine and of a formal nature.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Aug. 23, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 23, 1906..... 1,359,033
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 188,449,412
Corresponding date last year..... 165,432,396

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
19½	20	700	Allis-Chalmers Co	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ½
46	49	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	48¾	48¾	48½	48½	...
109⅝	109⅞	207,900	*Amal. Copper Co.	108¾	110	107⅝	100⅞	+2
23⅜	24	500	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	24	24	23¼	23⅜	—1½
40¾	41	6,250	Am. Car & F. Co.	41	41⅞	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
100¾	100⅝	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
33¾	33	300	Am. Cotton Oil	33⅛	33⅛	32¾	32⅝	— ⅛
250	252	300	Am. Express	251	251	251	251	+4
8½	9¾	100	*Am. Grass Twine	9½	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
7	7¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7	7	7	...
29	29½	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	30	30	29½	29½	—1
78⅞	79	4,766	Am. Ice Securities	77½	77¾	76¾	77	— ⅝
70¼	70½	3,500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	70½	70¾	70	70⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	27⅜	200	*Am. Malt. Co. pf. tr.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
158¾	158⅞	25,500	*Am. S. & R. Co.	159½	159½	157¾	159	+ ⅛
117	117½	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	117½	117¾	117⅝	117⅝	...
10½	11	900	Am. Steel Foundg.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
45	46	200	Am. Steel Foundg. pf.	45½	45½	45⅜	45⅜	— ¼
140	140¼	6,100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141¼	141¾	139¾	140¾	...
100½	101¼	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ½
37	37¼	1,850	*Am. Woolen Co.	37¼	37¾	37	37	— ⅛
103¼	103¾	300	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	+ ¼
280½	281	93,690	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	274	280¾	272	280½	+10⅜
100½	100⅝	43,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102	102⅛	100½	100⅝	— ⅜
100	101¼	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101	101	101	101	...
145	146	300	Atlantic Coast Line	147	147	144½	144½	—2½
117½	117⅝	5,700	Baltimore & Ohio	117⅝	117⅝	116⅝	117⅛	— ⅛
26½	26⅞	300	Bethlehem Steel	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+2½
77¾	78	4,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77⅜	78¼	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	300	Brunswick City	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅜	...
168½	168¾	500	Canadian Pacific	169	169	168⅝	168⅝	— ½
39¾	40	700	Central Leather Co.	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
102	103	100	Central Leath. Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	...
61	61½	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	61⅝	61	61	— ⅛
18⅝	19	1,200	Chicago Great West.	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	28	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
190	190⅛	28,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	191⅜	191⅞	189¾	190	— ⅜
...	...	13,880	Chi., Mil. & St. P. rts.	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¾
210	212	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	213	213	212	212	—1
211¾	212	13,500	Chicago & Northw.	208	213	208½	212	+4½
236	239⅞	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	238	238	238	238	+8
12	14	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	13	13	13	13	...
14⅜	15¼	500	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15	15½	15	15	— ½
96⅝	97	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅞	— ⅛
58	58¼	28,650	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	59¼	59½	57¼	58	+ ⅜
37½	38	200	Col. & Southern.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
51	51½	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
20	20½	1,000	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20⅝	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅛
141¼	141½	3,700	Consolidated Gas	139½	141	139⅝	141	+1½
19½	19⅞	100	Corn Products Ref.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
76¼	78	20	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	77	77	77	77	...
217½	218	900	Delaware & Hudson.	216	218½	216	218½	+ ½
44	44¼	1,100	Denver & Rio Grande.	44¼	44⅝	43⅝	44⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅞	2,000	*Distillers Securities.	61⅞	61⅞	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
45¼	45⅝	23,200	Erie	45½	45⅝	44⅝	45⅜	+ ⅛
77⅜	78	700	Erie 1st pf	77¾	77⅞	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅝	1,300	Erie 2d pf.	71	71⅝	71	71⅝	+ ⅛
95½	97¼	300	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96½	— ½
168	168¾	387	General Electric	167	168¼	167	168¼	—1
322¼	323	11,500	Great Northern pf.	328	327½	320¼	322½	+3
44½	45¾	100	Havana Electric	45¾	43⅝	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
95	97	200	Hocking Valley pf.	96	96	96	96	...
174½	175	383	Illinois Central	175	175	175	175	— ½
37	37¼	400	Interbor.-Met.	37	37⅜	37	37	+ ⅛
78	78¼	2,400	Interbor.-Met. pf.	78	78¾	77⅞	78	+ ⅛
19	19⅛	400	Internat. Paper Co.	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
49¼	49¾	500	Int. Steam Pump.	49½	49⅞	49¼	49¼	—1⅛
85	86	200	Int. Steam Pump pf.	86	86	86	86	— ½
30	30½	500	Iowa Central	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	— ½
52	53	600	Iowa Central pf.	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	— ⅜
68	70	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	68	68	68	68	+1
28½	29	600	Kansas City South.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
58½	58½	1,400	Kansas City South. pf.	58⅞	59	58	58½	— ⅛
60½	61½	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	61	61¼	61	61½	+ ⅛
74½	78	200	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	76¾	77¼	76¾	77¼	+ ⅜
80	85	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	84	84	84	84	+1
149¼	150	6,100	Louisville & Nash.	150¾	151¼	149½	149½	— ½
21⅛	21¼	100	Mexican Central	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
151	156	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S.M.	156	156	156	156	...
36	36¼	3,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	36	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ⅜
95¾	95¾	12,800	Missouri Pacific	97	97⅜	95	95⅝	—1⅛
14¼	15	300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	15	15	15	15	...
78½	79¼	1,600	*National Lead Co.	79½	79¼	78¾	79	...
42	42⅜	2,800	Nat. R. of M. pf.	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
144	146	700	*New York Air Brake.	144	145⅜	144	145⅜	—1⅝
142½	142½	13,650	New York Central.	142	143⅞	141½	142⅞	+1
67½	68	1,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67¾	68¼	67⅝	68	...
125	128	90	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	127	128	127	128	...
47	47¼	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47½	47⅝	46⅞	47	— ⅜
92⅛	92¼	1,800	Norfolk & Western.	92⅝	92⅝	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅛
93	93½	200	North American	93⅜	93⅜	93½	93½	— ⅛
214⅞	215	18,000	Northern Pacific	216	217	214	214½	+1
130	132	200	Pacific Coast	130	130⅜	130	130⅜	— ⅛
38¼	38⅜	400	Pacific Mail	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
141⅞	142	52,641	Pennsylvania R. R.	142¼	142⅜	141⅝	142	+ ⅛
54½	54½	3,600	Pressed Steel Car.	54⅝	54⅞	54	54½	— ½
53¼	54	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	54½	54½	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅝
138⅝	138⅞	117,800	Reading	140	140	137½	138⅜	— ⅛
94	95	100	Reading 2d pf.	94	94	94	94	...
30⅜	30⅝	5,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	31	31	30	30¼	— ⅜
100⅝	101	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	101	101½	100⅜	100⅜	— ¼
27	27⅛	9,211	Rock Island Co.	27⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27	— ½
64½	65	1,700	Rock Island Co. pf.	65¼	65⅝	64½	64½	—1⅝
24	24¾	100	St. Louis Southw.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	...
55½	56	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	56½	56½	55⅝	56	—1
78½	79	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	79	79	78½	78½	— ⅝
89¼	89⅝	77,340	Southern Pacific	90	90	88¼	88¼	— ¾
117⅜	118¼	915	Southern Pacific pf.	118	118	117¼	118	...
38⅝	38¾	11,600	Southern Ry. ext.	38⅝	39	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅛
34	34½	2,400	Texas & Pacific	34	34½	33¾	34	— ⅛
33½	34½	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	34½	34½	34½	34¾	...
51¼	51⅝	600	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	52	53	51½	52½	+1½
70¾	71¼	110	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	— ¼
182½	182¾	120,700	Union Pacific	183	183⅝	181¾	182⅝	+1
64	65	100	United Rys. Invest.	65	65	65	65	—1
72	73	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅛
47⅝	48½	500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	48¼	48½	48	48	— ½
112	116	700	*U. S. Leather pf.	113½	115¼	113½	115	+11¼
74	75	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	76½	76¼	76	76	...
46¾	47¼	500	U. S. Rubber	46	47¼	46	47¼	+ ¼
108¼	108¾	350	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108	108⅜	108	108⅜	— ⅛
46¼	46⅜	303,181	U. S. Steel	46⅝	46⅞	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	22,200	U. S. Steel pf.	108	108⅜	107¼	107⅜	+ ⅛
39	40	1,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	39½	39½	39	39	+ ⅛
10	11	100	*Vulcan Detinning	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
60	61	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	60½	60½	60⅜	60⅜	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	1,100	Wabash	20½	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
45⅜	46	500	Wabash pf	46½	46½	46	46	...
91	91½	100	Western Union Tel.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¼
148	150	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	150	150	150	150	—5
40	41	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	39¼	40	39¼	40	— ½
23½	24½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+1½
25½	26	52	Wisconsin Central	26	26	26	26	...
50½	51½	220	Wisconsin Central pf.	50½	51	50½	51	— ½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@6 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all dates from ninety days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $437,201,493; balances, $12,793,525; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $23,705.

The local banks have lost $4,526,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $1,026,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.8⅔ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points higher, at $4.8440, sixty days at $4.81⅞, and cables at $4.8495. Commercial bills were $4.80¾@$4.81⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20 less 5-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93¾ less 1-64 and 94⅛ plus 1-32; guilders, 40.03.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—80c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10@15c premium. St. Louis—25@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅝d per ounce and in New York at 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51c.

On the Stock Exchange 900 shares of Comstock sold at .17.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at 2.25, 500 Atlanta at .30, 700 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05@1.00, 1,100 Golden Anchor at .64@.73, 300 Hale and Norcross at 1.00@1.05, 900 Jim Butler at 1.52@1.55, 200 Ophir at 3.80, 300 Portland at 1.25, 100 Savage at 1.00, 200 Tonopah Nevada at 18.50, 200 Tonopah Extension at 5.87½.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,036,000
Circulation decreased	272,000
Bullion increased	764,213
Other securities increased	768,000
Other deposits increased	131,000
Public deposits increased	1,631,000
Notes reserve increased	1,004,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 50.36 per cent., as compared with 50.07 last week.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remained unchanged to-day at 3½ per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was raised to-day from 4 to 5 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	58,325,000
Treasury deposits increased	24,075,000
General deposits increased	21,850,000
Gold in hand increased	6,800,000
Silver in hand decreased	3,625,000
Bills discounted decreased	26,825,000
Advances decreased	2,400,000

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Field & White Company, Boonton; capital, $135,000. Incorporators—William S. White, Catherine Field, Edward B. Rosenear.

The Hackensack Specialty Manufacturing Company, Hackensack; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—George W. Kent, William A. Schwalm, Edward Kent.

The Independent Beef and Provision Company, Passaic; capital, $35,000. Incorporators—Spencer C. Griffin, Morinus J. Cormain, Watson A. Bogart.

The Peacock Dahlia Farms, Camden; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Mary L. Peacock, Seth C. Southard, and Charles R. Stevenson.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day, but the supplies were not so abundant. Discounts hardened, owing to the monetary outlook.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was still quiet, but the decline in prices was checked, the quotations in some instances showing a hardening tendency. Consols were maintained. Foreigners felt the effect of Paris buying Russians, and rallied sharply, but Kaffirs were still on the down grade.

The business in Americans was restricted, being confined to professional trading. After a weak opening an improvement occurred, which carried quotations well over parity. Union Pacific and Erie received the most attention. Later, the New York opening prices disappointed the market, which eased and closed dull, after a moderate amount of business.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted to-day at 103¼.

Bar silver steady at 30⅝d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.05; Lisbon, 2.

Bullion amounting to £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparison being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N.Y. Equiv.	N.Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87½	....	....	....
Consols, account	87 9-16	....	....	....
Anaconda	14¼	277½	270	+7½
Atchison	104½	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	174	169	168¾	+ ⅛
St. Paul	197½	191½	190⅝	+ ⅝
Erie	46⅝	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	81	78½	77½	—1
Ill. Central	181¼	175¾	175½	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	156½	152	150	—2
N. Y. Central	147½	143	141½	+1½
Pennsylvania	73	141½	141½	....
Reading	71½	138½	138¾	....
Southern Pacific	91⅝	88⅝	89¼	— ⅛
Union Pacific	187⅝	182½	181⅝	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	47⅜	46¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	111⅝	108¼	107½	+ ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	4	6	Esperanza	3	13	1½
Tomboy	1	5	0	Dolores	1	18	3
El Oro	1	10	0½	Stratton's Ind.	0	4	5

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The tone on the Bourse to-day improved, on a denial that changes were contemplated in the Russian State Bank. Prices were firm throughout.

Russian bonds of 1904 were quoted at 92.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 80c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak, upon New York advices. Americans were depressed. Russians were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PLAN FOR RETIRING WABASH DEBENTURES

New Bonds and Stock to be Issued in Exchange.

BUT OWNERS MAY WITHHOLD

The Amount of the Debentures to be Underwritten Practically Reduced to $12,000,000.

Details of the agreement between the Wabash debenture bondholders, of which Henry Evans is Chairman, and the Wabash Railroad for the retirement of the debenture bonds were made public yesterday. The agreement is dated Aug. 15, and sets forth the terms upon which both the debenture A and debenture B bonds will be retired, and fixes Dec. 31, 1906, as the limit of the period in which the agreement is to stay binding. If the new securities to be given in exchange for the debenture A and B bonds have not been issued by the Wabash Railroad by that date, the agreement will become null and void and the bonds deposited under the terms of the agreement will be returned to the depositing bondholders.

The terms of the agreement, as finally decided upon between the railroad and the committee representing the debenture bondholders, seem to make it clear that the rights of the debenture bondholders who prefer to hold on to their bonds will be fully protected. The agreement provides that all the debenture bonds deposited under the terms of the agreement shall be kept alive and be deposited as security for the new bonds until all of the debentures have been turned in, when they may be canceled. This seems to leave the way clear so that any bondholder who prefers to do so may withhold his bonds. Some of the bondholders who intend to do this said yesterday that there could be no doubt whatever that they would get their full 6 per cent. interest on their bonds so long as they cared to hold them.

The terms of exchange provided in the agreement are 77½ per cent. in new 4 per cent. bonds, 56 per cent. in preferred stock, and 56 per cent. in common stock for the debenture A bonds, and 70 per cent. in new 4 per cent. bonds, 50 per cent. in preferred stock, and 50 per cent. in common stock for the debenture B bonds. The railroad at its option may provide underwriting for the new securities at the rate of 100 per cent. for the debenture A bonds and 90 per cent. for the debenture B bonds, but it must, according to the agreement, notify the debenture bondholders' committee within five days after Oct. 22, the date of the special meeting of the stockholders, that such underwriting has been provided.

If no underwriting is provided by the Wabash Railroad the debenture bondholders are to receive 2 per cent. additional of each of the securities allowed them in exchange for their debentures. According to the original underwriting agreement between the Wabash Railroad and the underwriting syndicate headed by W. A. Read & Co. and Blair & Co., the bankers as an underwriting fee were to receive 2½ per cent. of each of the securities to be issued in exchange for the debentures. They were, however, to provide the expenses of the financial readjustment. The difference between the 2½ per cent. of securities that were to have gone to the bankers and the 2 per cent. additional that are to go to the debenture bondholders, if no underwriting is provided, is to be retained by the railroad against expenses incurred in the readjustment. These will be quite heavy. The readjustment, it was said yesterday, will involve among other things the payment of $400,000 in taxes.

Compensation will be allowed to the Debenture Bondholders' Committee to an amount not exceeding $60,000, out of which the committee will return to the bondholders whom it represents the 1 per cent. paid by them to the committee when it began its work last year.

The agreement named 95 per cent. as the amount of the deb

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The bull leaders profess the utmost confidence in the ability of the great banking interests to avert a serious money market stringency. "Money!" they say to any one who seems to have misgivings on this point. "Money! why, my dear Sir, don't give that matter a thought. We'll find the money, depend upon it. The money will come." And this feeling of confidence is so pronounced that persons who cannot by their own lights see how a progressive speculation for the rise can be comfortably financed are obliged to fall back upon the idea that "the big people surely know what they are doing." If this opinion as to money is justified, there is undoubtedly room for a much greater distribution of stocks. While it is true that the influx of the public in the last few days has been very remarkable, in fact, almost without precedent, and while commission houses have been taking on stocks very freely, brokers say that their lines are only about one-half as large as in January. They could take on a great many more stocks, and are willing to do so. Brokers who refused only a few weeks ago to take time money over the end of the year at 5½ per cent. and 6 per cent., saying that if money were going to rule around 6 per cent. for the rest of the year they simply wouldn't have any stocks to carry, and, therefore, would not need the money, are now of another way of thinking. "Our people want to buy stocks," said the head of a big wire house yesterday, "and we are willing to carry twice as much stuff as we have now on our books. Suppose money is 6 per cent. The customer pays the interest. We cannot charge him less than we pay ourselves. We are willing to do business on those terms."

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The distribution of stocks that has already been accomplished would enable the big bulls to come in on a break and support the market without having to take back nearly as many stocks as they have sold in the last few days.

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Even the stocks that have been cheapened most by dividend action, meaning, of course, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, do not "pay their keep" in a 6 per cent. money market. Union Pacific as a 10 per cent. stock yields a little over 5½ per cent. at 180, and Southern Pacific common, a 5 per cent. stock, yields a little over 5½ per cent., at 90. The policy of increasing dividends on some stocks reacts upon other stocks by making them look dearer in comparison. Thus, Baltimore & Ohio, paying 6 per cent., and selling under 120, does not look as cheap as it did before Union Pacific went on a 10 per cent. basis and Southern Pacific on a 5 per cent. basis. Baltimore & Ohio at 120 would yield only 5 per cent. If Pennsylvania were a 7 per cent. stock (which everybody believes it will be shortly) it would yield only 5 per cent at 140. It is now selling above 140.

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But these arguments count for naught when an excited general speculation is in progress. What matters a disparity of 1 per cent. between the yield of a stock and the worth of money to a speculator who expects a profit of 10 per cent. or more in a week? It may matter somewhat to the investor, but what does the investor know about fluctuations? He cannot read the tape. He doesn't know what makes stocks go up and down. The trader knows and gambles on what he knows, and cares not at all for values or interest charges.

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The trouble with Missouri Pacific, some say, is that there has been too much inside buying.

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Definite assertions that the Pennsylvania dividend will be increased to 7 per cent. and the Atchison dividend to 6 per cent. are made on such authority as cannot be disputed. It is fully as trustworthy, anyway, as the authority on which it was declared three months ago that Southern Pacific stockholders could not in any reason expect a dividend this year.

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The bull interests are believed to have a lot of ammunition in reserve. Besides prospective increases of the dividends on Pennsylvania and Atchison, there is the probability that Steel common will be placed squarely on a 4 per cent. basis, or, at least, this is what the stock is being bulled on. An increase of the Amalgamated Copper dividend also is expected. Then there are deals to be looked for—first, the "ore deal," which has been productive of more speculation than perhaps any other one deal that was ever "on" in Wall Street; then deals affecting the market position of Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific; then this "St. Paul deal," whatever it is, that everybody is talking about, and others as yet in the nebulous state. The outsider argues that the overwhelming confidence of the bull leaders must arise from their advance knowledge of the "things that are coming out." Mr. Harriman has played his big trump. He forestalled the others. Interest now turns to things in which the unknown is a greater quantity. The bears are of the same opinion. They are waiting for the bulls to play their cards out and are afraid to interfere. The bulls held cards which nobody dreamed of, and played them well, and people believe that their hand is still strong.

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American Locomotive common is still selling on the level it reached before the initial dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. many weeks ago.

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One division of the bull party has resorted this week to certain characteristic expedients. The name of the National City Bank has been used very freely for market purposes. The institution has been credited with extremely optimistic views, bearing directly upon certain securities, and also with opinions of a highly reassuring nature concerning the money market outlook. Probably from the same source have come those informal invitations to participate in a blind pool organized under the auspices of the Morgan people to bull Steel common. There is no doubt that the Morgan people are behind this movement in Steel common, but they have a great deal of scattered and irresponsible company.

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Once in a long while all Wall Street gets to thinking one way about a particular stock, and although traders are wont to be distrustful of any such manifestation of one-sided sentiment, the sheer force of unanimous opinion is something to reckon with. The present enthusiasm for United States Steel common is widespread. The pool now operating in it is said to be one of the largest ever formed. Among the participants are numbered some of the most distinguished men in Wall Street. It is understood that there are several smaller pools. Bankers, private operators, and professional traders to an incredible number have been mentioned as participating, either directly or indirectly. There is room for all. That is one of Steel common's chief attractions. It has an unlimited market. The stock has been handled this week as only the big insiders are capable of handling it and body of public sentiment than can be reached through any other security, and the bull interests of Wall Street, having a general distribution of stocks in mind, could do no better than to unite as they appear to have done upon the bull side of Steel common.

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Steel common opened yesterday with a string of 25,000 shares at 46⅝ to 46⅞, an advance of 1⅛ per cent. from Wednesday's closing price. The excitement was so intense at the opening that one broker reported a transaction at 47¼, and when called upon afterward for an explanation he said that 47¼ was bid for the stock on one side of the crowd, and that a transaction had actually been made at that price, but it was afterward canceled. The opening price was the highest of the day. The stock gradually dropped back to 46, but was not suffered to break through that price, and it closed at 46⅝. That it held Wednesday's rise and closed at a slight further advance in the face of a reactionary tendency in the general market was favorably commented upon. Steel preferred continued to hang back, but that may mean nothing at all. When the time comes to take profits in the common stock the preferred probably will be taken in hand. That would be a trader's guess. It is predicted that the common stock will cross 50 on this swing.

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There has been a large stale bear account in Steel common. A few weeks ago, when Wall Street was as much given to pessimism as it is now given to optimism, this stock was regarded by traders as about the safest short sale in the list. It would be the hardest thing to advance on the rallies, they argued, owing to its great bulk, and the easiest thing to depress in periods of liquidation and alarm owing to the manner in which it was distributed. Besides, it would naturally be the security to bear the brunt of a tariff reform agitation. From this point on the bull crowd now operating in Steel common will be obliged to take stock off the hands of those who have carried it since January, when it sold at 46¼. Most of the stock distributed at that time, of course, came back upon the market during the decline, but, nevertheless, a crowd that carries a widely distributed stock through a price at which a large distribution has previously occurred is sure to meet with more or less real selling. It must be said for the bull crowd that it has not been afraid to take stock up to this point. The manner in which it cleaned up Wednesday's offerings at 46 was rather impressive.

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Brokers reported at intervals yesterday that there seemed to be some real selling pressure upon the market. Since the first of the week the market has taken a great load of stocks, and at price recessions which seem moderate when contrasted with the extent of the advance. Commission houses have been buying on balance pretty steadily. Bulls say that the market has stood the test of enormous realizing in a highly satisfactory manner and believe that the advance can be resumed with fair assurance of a broadening speculative interest.

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There are a good many folks who can afford to sell stocks at these prices.

SHAW TO INCREASE DEPOSITS.

$3,000,000 to be Distributed Among About 150 Banks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Shaw has taken steps to increase the deposits of public moneys in national depositaries in various parts of the country to $50,000 each, the amount authorized by law. It affects about 150 banks and will aggregate about $3,000,000 additional deposits.

Secretary Shaw said to-day in explanation of his action that he had not designated any national bank depositaries since immediately following the Panama bond sale. There was, however, quite a large surplus in the Treasury and he had decided to increase the deposits in a large number of banks to $50,000 each. Something over a year ago the Secretary made calls on all depositaries for a percentage of the amount held by each and this had reduced the holdings of many to very small amounts, ranging from $5,000 to less than $50,000.

FRANKLIN & BILLON FAIL.

Brokers' Customers Were Short of Union Pacific and St. Paul.

The failure of Franklin & Billon, stock brokers of 52 Broadway, was announced on the floor of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange yesterday. Joseph Franklin has been a member of the exchange for little more than a year, but his partner, Guy B. Billon, has been a member since 1901. The firm has branch offices at 350 Broadway and 647 Madison Avenue.

In a statement issued yesterday afternoon the firm blames its troubles on certain customers who were short of the market and from whom additional margins have not yet been obtained. Under the rules of the Exchange, the firm will have until this morning to make its Clearing House balances good. The statement given out at the 52 Broadway office reads as follows:

"We have suspended business temporarily pending a settlement with creditors. The failure was brought about by the rapid advance in Union Pacific and St. Paul on Friday last. Some of the firm's largest customers were short of these stocks, and before they could be communicated with for additional margin their debt balances to the firm had reached such amounts as to cause the firm temporary suspension.

"The liabilities are about $14,000 and the assets about $31,000. The firm found it impossible to realize immediately upon its assets, and is asking time from the creditors in order to realize. We feel confident that we will settle dollar for dollar."

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Trading was very much contracted to-day, especially in Reading and United States Steel. Lehigh Valley was a feature, the stock being in active demand for the New York account. Little was done in Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia Electric and United Gas were also rather quiet. The latter was under pressure and shaded off ⅛. Philadelphia Company was also lower; Union Traction sold at 64¾, its highest record price. Lehigh Valley Transit preferred was off ¼ to 22. American Railways was also easier, while Inter-State Railways was up nine points to 117.

Total sales, 42,017 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	Amal. Copper	109⅝	109¼	109¼
110	Am. Cement	7 15-16	7¾	7¾
30	Am. Railways	53½	53½	53½
200	Atchison	101½	101½	101½
1,385	Cambria Steel	36	35½	35½
100	Colorado Fuel	58½	58¼	58½
100	Con. Traction, N. J.	79½	79¼	79¼
448	Elec. Co. of Am.	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Erie	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
5	Inter-State Rys.	117	117	117
225	Lake Superior Corp.	19	19	19
7,548	Lehigh Valley R. R.	82½	80¾	81½
244	Lehigh Val. Trans. pf.	22¼	22	22
4	Minehill R. R.	66	66	66
672	Pennsylvania R. R.	71⅛	70 11-16	71⅛
100	Philadelphia Co	49¼	49¼	49¼
1,710	Philadelphia Electric	8½	8⅜	8⅜
5	Philadelphia Traction	99¼	99¼	99½
30	Railways Co. Gen.	6¼	6¼	6¼

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Brisk Trading Continues, but Prices Weaken.

Schwab's Mining Stock Makes Advance—Chicago Subway Closes Lower After Irregular Trading.

Curb trading continued brisk yesterday, but prices were inclined to show weakness under the pressure of profit taking. This was notably the case among the industrials, several of which closed at recessions from the opening; in fact, no substantial gains were recorded in any of the more active issues save Montgomery-Shoshone, Charles M. Schwab's property, which has been pushed forward in the last few days' markets. This stock advanced from 13½ to 15¼ on trading of 1,500 shares. Chicago Subway opened up at an advance of ¾ above Wednesday's close, at 55¼, and at one time touched 56, but declined rapidly as low as 53⅞, closing at 54, which was a net loss for the day of 1¼ points. Sales of 2,000 Havana Tobacco failed to move the price at the close from the opening figure, and sales of 1,050 shares Mackay Companies common resulted in a recession from 74 to 73⅞. The most active stock in the mining list was Cumberland-Ely, which sold 6,000 shares between 8¾ and 9⅛, closing at 9.

The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can.	7½	7½	7½	7½
505	Amer. Can pf.	61	61	60¾	61
200	A. De F. W. T.	$1.20	$1.20	$1.15	$1.15
200	Amer. W. Pap.	4	4	4	4
700	Am. W. P. pf.	27	27¼	27	27
200	El. Vehicle pf.	15	17	15	17
100	Fed. Sugar pf.	73	73	73	73
2,000	Havana Tob.	20	20½	19¾	20
500	Int. Mer. Mar.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝
500	Int. M. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
400	Inter. Salt	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝
70	Lord & T. pf.	103	103	103	103
1,050	Mackay Cos.	74	74	73¾	73⅞
25	Mackay C. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½
500	Manhattan Tr.	3	3	3	3
400	Otis Elevator.	55	56	55	56
125	Otis Elev. pf.	98	*99½	98	99½
50	So. Elberon L.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	U. Paper & P.	1	1	1	1

RAILROADS.

11,200	Chic. Subway.	55¼	56	53¾	54
36	N. S. "stubs"	250	262½	250	250

MINING STOCKS.

700	Boston Copper.	28⅞	28⅞	23½	28⅜
5,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅞	10	9¾	9¾
1,635	Butte Coalit'n.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
1,400	C. C. & G. T.	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛
600	C. C. & G.T.pf.	10	10	10	10
6,000	Cumb.-Ely M.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9
400	Dolores Ltd.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,200	D. Cop., new.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
2,100	Furnace C. C.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
2,300	Giroux Mining.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
2,000	Gold Hill	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
235	Granby Consol.	12¼	*12⅝	12¼	12¼
8,000	Greene C. Cop.	25	25¼	24⅞	25⅛
125	Greene Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Greene Gold-S.	2	*2¼	2	2¼
1,000	Guanajuato C.	5½	5¾	5⅝	5½
800	Micmac G. M.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Mines C. of A.	$1.26	$1.26	$1.26	$1.26
1,950	Mitchell Min.	*8	7¼	5⅝	6½
1,500	Montgom.-Sho.	13½	15¼	13½	15¼
1,600	Nevada C. C.	18¾	18¾	18⅜	18⅜
300	N. S. & M. C.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,100	N. U. M. & S.	4	4	3¾	3¾
4,900	Nipis. M. Co.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅜
300	Richmond Eur.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Tenn. Cop. Co.	45	45½	45	45
1,200	Tonopah Ext.	*6¼	6¼	5¾	5⅞
3,500	Union Cop. Co.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,000	United Copper.	64⅞	65	64½	64⅝
400	United M. C.	55	55	55	55
310	Utah Copper.	29⅜	*29⅞	29¼	29¼

BONDS.

$35,000	Allis-Chalm. 5s and int. w. i.	81½	81¼	81	81
2,000	Am. Ice S. 5s.	86	86	86	86
5,000	B'klyn Fer. 5s.	48½	48½	48¼	48½
1,600	Dom. Cop. 6s.	53	53	53	53
3,000	So. Elb. L. 5s.	25	25	25	25

*Odd lots.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	81	81¼	81	81¼
American Can	...	...	7⅝	7¾
American Can pf	60	61¼	60	61
American Chicle	183	185	183	185
American Chicle pf	105	112	105	112
Am. De F. Wireless	$1.10	15	...	...
Am. Light & Traction	113	115	113	115
Am. Light & Trac. pf	99	100	99	100
Am. Malting 6s	103	104	103	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	89½	90	89½	90
American Tobacco	390	400	390	400
Am. Writing Paper	3¾	4	3¾	4
Am. Writing Paper pf	26¾	27½	27	27½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	85½	85½	85	85½
Borden's Cond. Milk	...	...	170	180
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	...	...	111	114
Boston Copper	28¼	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
British Col. Copper	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	47½	49	47½	49
Butte Coalition	31⅜	31⅝	31	31½
Central Foundry	5	6	4⅝	5¼
Central Foundry pf	20	23	20	25
Central Foundry 6s	70½	90	70½	80
Chi. & Alton pf. ctfs.	...	...	73	75
Chicago Subway	53¾	54	...	...
Clear Cr. & Glip. Tun.	3¼	3¾	3⅜	4
Clear Cr. & G. T. pf	9⅛	10¼	10¼	10⅜
Con. Refrigerating	...	...	5⅝	6⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	...	...	2	2¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	...	...	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	...	...	27	30
Cripple Creek Central	...	...	85	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf	...	...	72	75
Cumberland-Ely Min.	8⅞	9	8½	8¾
Davis-Daly Est., w. i.	...	...	...	10
Dolores Limited	9	9½	9	9½
Dominion Con., new	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
El Rayo	4⅞	5	4½	5
Electric Vehicle pf	20	23	...	...
Empire Steel pf	...	...	36	42
Federal Sugar	40	45	40	45
Federal Sugar pf	73	75	74	77
Furnace Creek	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
G. R. S. Brewing	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
G. R. S. Brew. 1st 5s	...	...	62	63
G. R. S. Brewing 2d 5s	...	...	38¾	39¼
Giroux	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Gold Hill	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Granby Con.	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜
Greene Con. Copper	25	25¼	25	25⅛
Greene Con. Gold	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
Guanajuato Con.	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜
Guggenheim Explora'n.	270	285	270	285
Gugg. Expl. warrants.	270	285	270	285
Hall Signal	90	98	90	98
Havana Tobacco	19⅞	20⅛	19⅜	20⅛
Havana Tobacco pf	34	37	34	37
Houston Oil	8⅝	9¼	8½	9¼
Houston Oil pf	42	48	43	48
Inter. Mer. Marine	10½	11¼	10	11⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	29½	29	29	29⅜
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	72	73	77¼	78
International Salt	35¼	36¼	34	36
International Salt 5s	63	68	64	68
Lackawanna Steel	71	75	70	74
Lord & Taylor	...	...	126	130
Lord & Taylor pf	101½	103	...	...
Mackay Companies	73¾	74	73¾	74
Mackay Companies pf	72½	72¾	72½	72⅝
Manhattan Transit	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Marconi Wire, Canada	...	...	1⅞	2
Micmac Gold Mining	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝
Mines Co. of America	$1.24	$1.27	$1.24	$1.27
Mitchell Mining	6⅞	7¼	5½	5⅞
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	15	16	12⅞	13½
Nevada Con. Copper	18¼	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
Nevada, S. & M. Co.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3⅞	4	3⅝	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3½s and interest	112	113	111	113
N. Y. Transportation	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
Nipissing Mines Co.	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6½
North. Securities stubs	237½	262½	212½	237½
Otis Elevator	55	58	54	55
Otis Elevator pf	98	101	98	101
Penn. de Cananea Cop.	...	...	3¼	3½
Pope Mfg. Co.	...	...	4½	4¾
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	...	...	71½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	...	...	16½	20
Richmond Eureka	7½	8	7½	8
Royal Baking Pow. pf	108	111	108	111
Safety Car Heating	...	...	285	310
Seaboard Company	26¾	27½	...	...
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	...	...	85	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	56	59	56	59
Standard Milling	10	12	10	12
Standard Milling pf	32	35	32	35
Standard Milling 5s	...	...	79	81
Standard Oil	607	610	607	610
Tennessee Copper	44½	45	45	45⅜
Trinity Mining	...	...	6	6¼
Tonopah Extension	5⅞	6	6	6¼
Tonopah Mining	...	...	17⅜	18¼
Trenton Potteries	...	...	18	20
Trenton Potteries pf	...	...	94	98
Trenton Potteries deb.	...	...	70	77
Union Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
United Cigar Mfg.	...	...	40	44
United Cigar Mfg. pf	...	...	95½	97
United Copper	64½	64¾	64½	64¾
United Mines Corp.	54	56	55	57
Union Typewriter	...	...	94	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf	...	...	118	124
Un. Typewriter 2d pf	...	...	120	125
Utah Apex	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
Utah Copper	29	29⅜	29	29½
West. Elec., 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97	96¾	97⅛

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	14½	14⅝	Lexington	3¼	4
Banner	3¼	3⅜	Moon Anch.	2⅝	3
C., K. & N.	6	10	Mollie Gib.	6¼	7½
C. C. Cons.	6	6¼	Nevin	3½	4
Dante	5¾	5¾	New Haven	2	3

THE COTTON MARKET.

Active at the Opening, but Later Moved Within Narrow Limits.

FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Showers Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday; light to fresh southerly winds.

Eastern Florida and Western Florida—Local rains Friday and Saturday; fresh southerly winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Local rains Friday and Saturday; cooler in northern portions Friday; cooler Saturday; light to fresh south, shifting to southwesterly, winds.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and Arkansas—Showers; cooler Friday; Saturday fair.

Tennessee—Showers and cooler Friday; Saturday fair.

The cotton market was very weak and unsettled yesterday. Trading at the opening was active, but later it became comparatively quiet, and after the first big break prices moved within narrow limits. The close was steady at a decline of 2 points on August, but generally 17 to 20 points net lower. Sales for the day were reported of 400,000 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local markets yesterday was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
August	8.70	8.65	8.65@8.67	8.67
September	8.73	8.68	8.69@8.71	8.87
October	8.93	8.82	8.85@8.86	9.05
November	8.95	8.92	8.91@8.93	9.11
December	9.01	8.96	8.98@8.99	9.15
January	9.10	9.04	9.08@9.09	9.25
February	9.13	9.09	9.13@9.15n.	9.30
March	9.21	9.14	9.17@9.19	9.35
April	...	...	9.19@9.21	9.36
May	9.26	9.22	9.23@9.24	9.41

The local spot cotton market was quiet at 20 points decline on the basis of 9.90c for mid-upland and 10.15c for mid-Gulf Sales, 900 bales.

The Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, ⅜c lower, at 9½c; sales, 30 bales. Charleston quiet, ⅛c lower, at 9¼c; no sales. Augusta quiet, 1-16c lower, at 9⅜c; sales, 103 bales. Galveston quiet, 3-16c lower, at 9 7-16c; sales, 905 bales. Mobile weak, unchanged, at 9¼c; no sales. Savannah quiet, ⅛c lower, at 9 1-16c; sales, 638 bales. Baltimore nominal, ⅛c lower, at 9¼c; no sales. Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 9⅜c; no sales. St. Louis dull, unchanged, at 10c; sales, 225 bales.

Receipts at the ports and interior points yesterday, compared with the same day last week and last year:

	Yester-day.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Present Stock.
Galveston	4,236	2,844	4,711	52,065
New Orleans	419	3	1,877	29,188
Mobile	14	11	80	4,000
Savannah	2,365	1,425	3,114	22,761
Charleston	9	386	39	4,940
Wilmington	...	64	...	421
Norfolk	502	183	901	6,324
Baltimore	...	...	...	3,917
New York	...	...	56	88,790
Boston	...	8	483	2,860
Philadelphia	...	...	...	1,045
Various	409	10	...	679
Total	7,814	4,899	11,201	189,798

INTERIOR.

Augusta	319	26	910	7,612
Memphis	27	65	436	6,633
St. Louis	199	416	200	15,629
Cincinnati	...	187	640	5,230
Houston	4,498	5,531	4,835	25,694

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—Foreign developments in the wheat market were rather bearish, and prices lost about ⅜c per bushel before the character of news changed sufficiently to alter the undertone. Early selling was based on weakness in some of the foreign markets, and disappointment over the export interest, in connection with prospective larger Northwest receipts. Considerable short selling developed, and was in full swing toward midday, when bulls sprung a surprise in the shape of rumors that Russia might prohibit exports, owing to crop shortage. While the talk along this line received very little credit among best posted people in the trade it nevertheless alarmed the more timid shorts, and a rally followed that practically restored all the early losses. Still later this was increased by reports of a reduction in the Manitoba crop estimate, based on recent extreme heat, and the market closed ⅝ to ½c net higher. There was also more or less talk about reduced California crop figures as compared with the last Government estimate. On the various upturns shorts were best buyers. Interior receipts aggregated 566,000 bushels, against 453,000 bushels a year ago. Seaboard clearances continued large, reaching 404,000 bushels of wheat and 46,000 barrels of flour. The weather map showed practically six inches of rain at Kansas City, and general rains all through the Spring wheat belt, although latter was not used as a bull factor in the early trading. The Minneapolis stock of wheat has decreased 1,125,000 bushels in the last five days, but should turn soon as the movement has begun up there, and will soon be in full swing.

CORN—The corn market had a weak spot early in which prices declined ½c under the previous night. It was based on the bearish Price Current report, which failed to confirm the recent bull news circulated about crop conditions, and on prospects for cooler weather in the big States. Receipts were also somewhat larger than estimated, although some of the late buying, on which prices sold up ⅜c above the previous night, was due to complaints that country selling was not on the liberal basis at first reported. The rally started around midday, and was continued throughout the afternoon, prices closing at about the top. Interior receipts were 156,000 bushels less than a year ago, and cables came ⅛ to ¾d net lower. The cash market in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 57½c elevator, and 57½c free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 62c, and No. 2 yellow, 61c, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
September	79⅛	78 7-16	79¼	78⅜
December	82	81¼	82	81½
May	84⅞	84	84⅞	84¼
Corn—				
September	56½	56⅜	56½	56⅛
December	...	...	53	52⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
September	71⅛	70½	71⅛	70½
December	74½	73⅝	74½	73⅞
May	78⅜	77⅞	78¾	78
Corn—				
September	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	45¼
December	31	30½	30½	30½
May	33½	32⅝	33¼	33
Oats—				
September	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	29⅜
December	31	30½	30⅝	30⅜
May	33¼	32⅝	33¼	33
Lard—				
October	$8.65	$8.62	$8.65	$8.67
January	7.82	7.80	7.82	7.82
Ribs—				
October	8.62	8.57	8.62	8.70
January	7.20	7.15	7.22	7.20
Pork—				
October	17.07	17.00	17.05	17.00
January	13.45	13.37	13.45	13.45

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Month of July	$5,510,909	$4,928,300	$4,625,080
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	586	588	578
2d week August	68,563	63,144	55,089
From July 1	406,013	379,051	344,163
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	307	280	281
1st week August	49,464	33,361	29,378
July 1-Aug. 8	238,621	212,711	181,155
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week August	12,258	10,412	7,826
From July 1	71,415	63,803	52,902

LONG ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILROAD for the quarter ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross	53,904	50,012	3,982
Expenses	38,534	31,093	7,441
Net	15,460	18,919	*3,459
Other income	294	286	18
Gross income	15,744	19,185	*3,441
Charges	9,150	9,202	*52
Surplus	6,594	9,983	*3,389

*Decrease.

The general balance shows assets of $1,443,154, including $1,415,492 cost of road and equipment, and $10,590 cash on hand. The capital stock is $000,000, funded debt $800,000, unadjusted balance, $161,843, and profit and loss (surplus) $29,150.

NEW YORK & LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY for the quarter ended June 30—

	1906.	1905.	Increase.
Gross	58,400	40,454	17,946
Expenses	30,043	26,210	3,833
Net	28,357	14,244	14,113
Other income	201	216	*15
Gross income	28,559	14,460	14,098
Fixed charges	14,403	5,547	8,856
Net income	14,155	8,913	5,242

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet shows assets of $2,237,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase of Fifth Avenue Building—Long Lease of Broadway Structure—Good Volume of Tenement Trading in Various Sections.

The Sterling Realty Company has bought, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., the five-story building 572 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, opposite the Windsor Arcade. The property has belonged to the Morrell estate for half a century, and is now sold by Robert L. Morrell, Josephine B. Peck, and Isabel de P. Kelly. In part payment for his interest Mr. Morrell takes 119 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, which the Sterling Company bought a year ago. The total amount involved in the transaction is about $450,000.

West End Avenue House Sold.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Samuel Roseff the five-story apartment house 752 West End Avenue, 40.11 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold for Anna C. Beckwith the four-story dwelling 115 West Seventy-fourth Street, on lot 20 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Lease of Broadway Building.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased, for twenty-one years, for Lawrence Jacob, individually and as trustee, to Frank A. Weeks, representing the A. A. Weeks-Hoskins Company, the five-story building 354 Broadway, running through to Benson Place, 25 by 175. The structure, which contains over 30,000 square feet of floor space, was recently rebuilt. The lease is on a net rental basis, and the aggregate rental, including carrying charges, will amount to about $400,000. After extensive alterations, the building will be occupied by the lessee.

Sale of 113th Street Dwellings.

Samuel G. Hess and B. Klingenstein have sold the two dwellings 540 and 542 West 113th Street, each 18.9 by 100.11.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to M. S. A. Wilson the lot, 26.8 by 100, at the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 169th Street.

Deal on Lexington Avenue.

I. Levy and Kurz & Uren have sold for J. Griffen the five-story flat 645 Lexington Avenue, on lot 25 by 100. The same brokers have also sold for the Milton Realty Company three lots on the east side of St. Ann's Avenue, 300 feet south of 156th Street.

John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. E. R. Sargent and Mrs. Annie L. Torrington 124 East Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 17 by 80. The buyer will remodel the house for his own occupancy.

Hotel on 28th Street Leased.

Ritchey & Newell have leased the twelve-story hotel at 4, 6, and 8 East Twenty-eighth Street for the Gotham Construction Company to the Latham Hotel Company, for a period of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $1,280,000. The house will be named Hotel Latham and will be opened on Sept. 1.

Tenant for New Concrete Garage.

Dennis & Preston have leased to the Matheson Automobile Company for Charles T. Barney the reinforced concrete garage to be built on his property running through from Broadway to Seventh Avenue between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets. The lease is for a term of years.

The Jones Speedometer Company has leased the northeast corner of Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, opposite the Dakota stable property, which has just been sold for reimprovement by the Century Realty Company.

Patrick J. Dempsey, through his attorney, Judge Warren McConihe, has leased to John J. Cunningham and John Carlton, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $75,000, the new stable 427 and 429 West Thirty-eighth Street. It is 55 feet by 100 feet, six stories in height, and is equipped with electric elevators.

Corner Sold on Pleasant Avenue.

M. Newelsohn has sold for S. Lefkowitz to Edelson & Shapiro the northwest corner of 16th Street and Pleasant Avenue, 48 by 84.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Michael Santangelo to the Italian Co-Operative Society the six-story brick tenement 333 East 113th Street, 31 by 100.11.

B. I. Schafler and B. Bloom have bought from Liebhoff & Hirshfeld 169 East Ninety-first Street, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100, and have resold the property to M. Sigel.

B. I. Schafler has sold for a Mr. Goldblatt the six-story tenement 105 East Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Henry Schwack has sold for Mrs. D. A. Heinsohn to Joseph H. Austen the five-story flat 430 East Seventy-seventh Street, on plot 25 by 102.2.

Downtown Tenement Transactions.

Moses Kinzler has bought 719 and 721 East Fifth Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 100.

Isaac Portman has resold 12 Lewis Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100, to a Mr. Redes; also 305 and 309 East 109th Street, two six-story tenements on plot 57 by 100.11, to Levien & Feder. Mr. Portman has bought 172 Allen Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 87.6; also 433 and 435 West Thirty-ninth Street, two five-story tenements on plot 25 by 98.9; also from David Brekes, 18 Clinton Street, front and rear tenements on lot 25 by 100.

From $90 to $2,800 a Lot.

Jacob Leitner has sold for Arthur Berel 1,044 Longwood Avenue, a five-story apartment house on plot 37.6 by 106; also, for the New York City Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and 161st Street, a plot 49 by 198; also for Ottinger & Brother a plot on the north side of 182d Street, 49 feet east of Crotona Avenue, 75 by 100; to Feller & Rosenberger, who will erect three-family houses. This plot was sold at auction in 1881 by the late Richard V. Harnett, at the rate of $90 a lot. The present price is about $2,800 a lot.

Mr. Leitner has also sold for a client the two-family house 770 Jackson Avenue, on lot 25 by 87; also, for George F. Johnson & Sons, the two three-family brick houses, each 25 by 100, at 31 and 32 Kelly Street. He also reports that he was sole broker in the recent sale of the two five-story apartment houses in course of construction at 1,216 to 1,220 Dawson Street, each 40.7 by 100, for the Park Construction Company.

Leitner & Kreymborg have sold one of their houses in course of construction on Fox Street, near Prospect Avenue, to a Mr. Benes.

E. Sharum has sold, in conjunction with W. L. Frank, the six-story flat 893 East 138th Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.

Buyers for St. Ann's Avenue Flats.

Edward Kleinbaum has sold for the Ansonia Realty Company the southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and 135th Street, a four-story flat, with stores; also, for M. D. Oettinger, 154 St. Ann's Avenue, a four-story flat, with store, on lot 20 by 80.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Henry T. Pierson a plot, 47.5 by 372, on the north side of 141st Street, 275 feet west of Walnut Avenue, to Horace T. Austin; also, adjoining lots, for Eloise Bloodgood and John A. Beall.

George J. McCaffrey & Son have sold for Andrew Wick Lot 79 in the Neill estate tract, 25 by 100.

The Wakefield Park Realty Company has sold to A. E. Johansen Lots 514 and 515; to Margaret M. Harty, Lots 450 and 451; to Magnus Hedner, Lot 511; to Michael O'Connell, Lots 893 and 894; to H. Carlson, Lot 512; to Gustaf A. Wall, Lot 510; to the Rev. Herman Joung, Lot 483; to Francis T. Guinon, Lots 917 and 918; to Cornelius Feeley, Lots 921 and 922; to Julius Anderson, Lot 193; to K. J. Bestor, Lots 501 and 502; to Emil F. Lumpe, Lots 938 and 939; and to Agnes Donegan, Lot 500.

S. Friedenberg and S. Goodman were the sellers of the farm of eighty-six acres near White Plains to Marcus Rosenthal. Blumenreich & Jacobs were the brokers.

Edgemere Lots at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will sell at auction tomorrow 128 lots at Edgemere, L. I., on Grand View, Beach, Ocean, Neptune, Mermaid, and Surf Avenues. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 P. M.

Michael Klein has bought, 120, 131, and 133 Fifth Street, Long Island City, a plot 60 by 100.

No Business at Auction.

There was no offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Amsterdam Av, e s, 114th to 115th St, for five six-story brick flats and stores, 40.11x87; Polstein Realty and Construction Company of 198 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $270,000.

101st St, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, for five six-story brick flats and stores, 40x87.11; R. Kurzrok of 491 Broadway, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $244,000.

Glover St, s s, 70.9 ft w of St. Raymond's Av, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 23x55.8; Frank Padula of 631 East 140th St, owner; Maximilian Zipkes, architect; cost, $10,000.

Bartholdi St, n s, 130 ft w of Cedar Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 20x30; Francesco Moscolo, premises, owner; L. Howard, architect; cost, $1,000.

Cruger Av, e s, 141.6 ft n of 205th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x55; Frank Luntin, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $7,000.

214th St, n s, 350 ft e of Maple Av, for a three-story brick store and tenement; Angelo Hermane of 108 East 215th St, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, architect; cost, $3,000.

Arnold Av, e s, 183 ft n of Pelham Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x32; Christian Swenson of 444 Rosedale Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Ludlow St, 144, to two four and five-story brick tenements and stores; Mailsman & Siris of 289 East Broadway, owners; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $6,000.

Willett St, 65; to a five-story brick tenement and store; I. Hoffman of 49 Hester St, owner; P. Grillo, architect; cost, $5,000.

49th St, 523 West, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Weil & Mayer of 5 Beekman St., owners; S. Gross, architect; cost, $5,000.

47th St, 553 West, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Weil & Mayer, owners; S. Gross, architect; cost, $5,000.

East Houston St, 157, to a five-story brick tenement and store; N. Berman of 192 Bowery, owner; C. Dunne, architect; cost, $10,000.

17th St, 309 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. F. Murphy of 305 East 17th St, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Aug. 23.

ANTHONY AV, e z, 208.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 16.9x137; Barbara Ehrhart to John L. Foley, (mtg $2,500) 100

AVENUE A, 1,628, 20x75; Morris Scherer to Hyman S. Rod, ½ part, (mtg $15,750) 100

BEDFORD ST, w s, 67.7 ft s of Grove St, 25x98.6; Hermann W. Schade to Marie Lund 1

BEDFORD ST, w s, 67.7 ft s of Grove St, 25x98.6; Hermann W. Schade to Marie Lund, (mtg $15,000) 1

CHERRY ST, 334, —x—; Jacob Siris and others to Samuel Charach and others, (mtg $60,000) 100

DOWNING ST, n s, 125 ft e of Bedford St, 18x74; Margherita Campiglia to Giovanni B. Sarti, (mtg $9,150) 1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 325 ft w of Marmion St, 25x100; Theresa Remesbatis to George Sachs, (mtg $5,250) 100

FORSYTH ST, w s, 75.2 ft s of Houston St, 27x irregular; Simon Lazerowitz to Harris Cohen and others, (mtg $38,750) 100

HULL AV, w s, 100 ft s of 209th St, 25x100; Susie Johnstone to John Meihler, (mtg $4,500) 100

HULL AV, e s, 463.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; John Mechler to Susie Johnstone and others 100

JEROME AV, e s, 408.4 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; Meyer-Gatlin Investing Company to John Londergan 1

JEROME AV, e s, 548.4 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; Meyer-Gatlin Investing Company to James J. Lonergan 1

KINGSBRIDGE AV, w s, 500 ft n of land of Church of the Mediator, —x—; Catherine Letellier De St. Just and another to Mary McMahon, (mtg $27,000) 100

LOT 38, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudley to Katherine Kelly.. 100

LOT 59, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudley to Winton Realty Company. 100

LOT 204, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudley to Mary O'Leary..... 100

LOT 229, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudley to Theresa Rachell and others 100

LOTS 63 and 64, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudley to Mary E. Farrelly 100

LOTS 205 and 206, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudley to Cornelius J. Sullivan 100

LOTS 191 and 192, map made by H. C. Thompson; Niels H. A. Nellsen to Katherine M. Tiernan 100

LOTS 226 and 227, map of St. Raymond's Park; Hudson P. Rose to Pietro Le Yorio 100

LOTS 191 and 192, map made by Henry C. Thompson; Alice M. Lynch to Niels H. A. Nellsen, (mtg $1,000) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 158, 20x80; Ansonia Realty Company to Minnie Israel and others, (mtg $13,500) 100

THOMPSON ST, w s, 125.6 ft n of Prince St, 25x100; Luigi Mecca to Pietro Mecca, 1-3 part, (mtg $48,000) 100

TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 90.11 ft s of Tuenizsen Place, 99.1x irregular; Daniel E. Seibel to Anna W. Sherman 1

1ST AV, 121, w s, 20x30; Theophilus Blum and others to Leopold Blum, to Hermina E. Molke, (mtg $18,000) 100

1ST AV, e s, n ½ of lot 41 of map of Ollinville, 50x100; Giuseppe Cirille and others to Fanny Jadice and another 1

2D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 76th St, 79.4x 100; Max Moscovitz and others to Ferdinand Cibulay, (mtg $70,200) 100

3D AV, 2,138, 25x100; Henry W. Lammann and others to John H. Legelman, (mtg $20,000) 100

3D ST, s s, 136.1 ft e of Goerck St, 45.4x 77; Moritz Klein and others to Morris L. Weiss, (mtg $16,235) 1

131ST ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.8; Israel Gottlieb and others to Samuel Herrmann, (mtg $32,300) 100

137TH ST, 284 West, 15.6x99.11; Henry P. De Woursney to Effie M. Barry, (mtg $12,500) 1

21ST ST, s s, 710 ft w of 5th Av, 15.3x 92; Louis N. Herrmann and others to Mary A. Chisolm, (mtg $20,000) 1

40TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Meyer V. Purchin to Adolph S. Miller and others, ½ part, (mtg $17,000) 100

66TH ST, s s, 316.8 ft e of 2d Av, 33.4x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to David Lentin, (mtg $21,300) 100

86TH ST, 434 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Diamond to Rachel Dresner, (mtg $13,700) 100

89TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; Sophia Mayer to Mayer D. Waldman, (mtg $24,250) 100

100TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Charles Minners to German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, (mtg $5,000) 10,000

102D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Webster Av, 25x100; John E. Murgatroyd and others to Elizabeth H. Hoquet 100

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100; William J. Greenfield to Abraham Silverson, ½ part, (mtg $146,250) 100

110TH ST, 305 and 307 East, 50x100.11; Pasquale Mastrangelo to Filomena Mastrangelo, (mtg $42,000) 100

114TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 15x 100.11; Mary C. Burne to Marcus L. Oak and others 1

117TH ST, 411, n s, 258 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Harry C. Fish to the Brokers' Investing Company, (mtg $4,000) 100

128TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 99.11; Sophie Muller to John R. Jones, (mtg $20,500) 100

126TH ST, 229 East, 25x99.11; John R. Jones to David Cohn and others, (mtg $24,000) 1

134TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Mary Casey to Wilhelmina Lohr, (mtg $12,000) 100

141ST ST, s s, 170 ft e of Broadway, 53x99.11; Julius Tobias to Joseph Adelson and others, 1-3 part 100

164TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Washington Av, 25x150; Julia Collins to Nikolaus Wenzel and others 100

180TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Charles Garfiel to Morris Bernstein, (mtg $28,000) 100

242D ST, n s, Lot 86, map of Penfield property, 50x100; the Mount Vernon Trust Company and others to John Feehan 1,895

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOZZUFFI, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 61st St, 313 East, 25x100.5, due, &c., as per bond..... 12,000

COOLEY, Ella J., to Margaret O'Brien; 118th St, 117 East, 20x100.11, due, &c., as per bond 1,000

CAHILL, E. J., to Charles P. Hallock; Lot 249, map of Hunt estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 8,000

CIBULAY, Ferdinand, to Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company; 2d Av, w s, 25 ft n of 76th St, 79.4x100, prior mtg $70,200, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

DAILEY, George, and another to Joseph Hamershlag; 4th Av, w s, Lots 3, 4, and 5, map of Harlem commons, each 25x82, and other property, prior mtgs $285,000, due March 23, 1907, 6 per cent. 30,000

DELANEY, Peter, to the Central Brewing Company; Riverdale Av, n e corner of 230th St, demand, 6 per cent.... 900

DEGELMAN, John H., to Henry W. Dammann and another; 3d Av, 2,138, 25x100, 1 year..... 8,000

EQUITABLE REALTY COMPANY to Jacob A. Geissenheimer; 95th St, 122 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

FRENCH, Ellen H., to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females; 162d St, s s, 211.7 ft e of Prospect Av, due Oct. 23, 1908.. 500

FEEHAN, John, to the Mount Vernon Trust Company; 242d St, n w corner of Disbrow Place, 50x100, due Aug. 3, 1909 1,137

GRAY, Maria K., to Louise C. Genther; 60th St, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,200

GREENFIELD, William J., to Abraham Silverson; 133d St, n s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11, prior mtg $28,000, due May 22, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,536

HOGUET, Elizabeth H., to John E. Murgatroyd; 202d St, s s, 125 ft e of Webster Av, 25x100, 5 years 4,000

HARE, James M., to Harris D. Colt; 9th Av, n w corner of 16th St, 26x80, due January, 1908, 4 per cent.. 20,000

ISRAEL, Minnie, and another to Leopold Jonas; St. Ann's Av, 158, 20x80, prior mtg $13,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,350

JONES, John R., to Sophie Muller; 128th St, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 99.11, prior mtg $20,500, 5 years..... 3,500

JODICE, Fanny, to Giuseppe Cirille and another; 1st Av, e s, n ½ of ½ of lot 41 of map of Ollinville, 25x100, due Aug. 15, 1909, 5½ per cent..... 500

JODICE, Fanny, to Giuseppe Cirille and another; s ½ of n ½ of lot 41 of map of Ollinville, 2 years, 5½ per cent.... 500

JACOBS, Morris, to Saranac Realty Company; 7th Av, 278,; 26th St, 204 West, demand..... 8,000

KELLY, Katherine, and others to Percy S. Dudley; Lots 38, 63, 64, 59, 205, 206, and 229, map of Harrington estate, 5 mtgs, 3 years..... 4,275

LUND, Marie, to James L. Robertson; Bedford St, 95, 25x98.1, 5 years.... 21,000

LUND, Marie, to Herman W. Schade; Bedford St, 95, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years 6,000

LESE, Louis, to the Seymour Realty Company; 84th St, 223 East, 20.4x 102.2, due Sept. 1, 1909, 4½ per cent.. 8,000

LENTIN, David, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 66th St, s s, 316.8 ft e of 2d Av, 33.4x100, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 6,800

LONERGAN, John, to William P. Williams, trustee; Jerome Av, e s, 548.4 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100, 2 years 3,818

LONERGAN, James J., to William P. Williams, trustee; Jerome Av, e s, 498.4 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100, 2 years 3,818

MARKS, Abraham, and another to David Strauss; 11th St, 640 East; 5 years. 3,250

MELI, Rosalia, to Matthew McNamara; 136th St, s s, 331.3 ft w of Broadway, 43.9x99.11, 3 years..... 41,000

MELI, Rosalia, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; 136th St, s s, 331.3 ft w of Broadway, 43.9x99.11, installments, 6 per cent 12,500

MELI, Rosalia, to Simon Uhlfelder and others; 136th St, s s, 331.3 ft w of Broadway, 43.9x99.11, prior mtg $41,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MOLKE, Hermina E., to Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company; 1st Av, 121, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year 6,000

MOLKE, Hermina E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, 121, due, &c., as per bond 10,000

MULLER, Victor, to Jacob Geissenheimer and others; Houston St, 439 to 443 East, 60.6x54.10, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

OUSSANI, Joseph, and another to Harry S. Rossell; 106th St, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 100x70.11, notes.... 15,000

PFEIFFER, Peter J., to Linn Schrader; 2d Av, w s, 87 ft n of 224th St, 25x 105, Wakefield, 5 years..... 2,500

SCHNEIDER, Nannette L., to Addie A. Sullivan; 14th St, w ½ of Lot 271, map of Wakefield, 75x114, demand, 6 per cent 1,800

SPERLING, Percy, to New York Savings Bank; 147th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 2 lots, each 37.6x99.11, 2 mtgs, each $30,000, 5 years..... 60,000

SOMERS, Lizzie M., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 90th St, 12 West, 5 years 15,000

WINSLOW REALTY COMPANY to Title Insurance Company of New York; 176th St, s s, 144 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 131x99.11, 3 mtgs, each $47,000, 5 years..... 141,000

WALDMAN, Mayer D., to Sophia Mayer; 89th St, 220 East, 25x100.8, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,250

WENZEL, Nikolaus, and another to Julia Collins; 164th St, 706 East, 5 years 5,650

WEISS, Morris L., to Moritz Klein and another; 3d St, s s, 136.1 ft e of Goerck St, 45.4x77, prior mtg $16,215, due March 20, 1907, 6 per cent..... 5,000

WENDRASCO, Anthony, to C. Bauer; Lots 465-466, Block P, amended map of Mapes Estate, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 900

YARUSSO, Mauro, to Laura Schultheis; Morris Av, s e s, 200 ft n e of 182d St, 25x133.8, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,600

Mechanics' Liens.

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 148x100; Hyman Delinsky against M. S. A. Wilson, owner; Samuel Michelson, contractor 785

WILLIS AV, 502; Sam Weisman against August A. Dreyer, owner; Rubins & Herschonsky, contractors 345

WILLET ST, 103; J. Nadler against J. Schlesinger, owner; L. Fried, contractor 175

HEATH AV, w s, 702 ft n of Boston Av, 25x100; James Whelan against estate of P. J. Dooling, owner and contractor 124

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 183d St, 74.11x50; Union Woodworking Company against Agnes E. Bell, owner and contractor; Thomas H. Bell, contractor 2,000

12TH ST, 211 to 215 West; Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company against Charles P. Ketterer Company, owner; Murphy & Son, contractors..... 8,250

98TH ST, 205 West; Tobias Schwartz against Elizabeth and John Carroll, owners and contractors..... 625

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Joe Levoli against Frank Mueller, owner; Mueller Brothers, contractors 408

40TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 6th Av, 18.6x 98; James O'Brien against Louisa Schultz and estate of Charlotte Miller, owners; Margaret L. and W. Schultz, contractors 225

108TH ST, 116 and 118 East; Markus Rothholz against Harris Richman and John Greenfield, owners and contractors 330

AVENUE A, 1,413; Frank Krakow against Sidney Wallenstein, owner and contractor 46

187TH ST, 43 and 45 West; National Damp Proofing Company against Benjamin Sisserman, owner and contractor 450

123D ST, 440 to 446 East; National Damp Proofing Company against Louis O. Cohen and Charles S. Goldberger, owners and contractors..... 100

87TH AV, e s, whole front between 150th and 151st Sts, 200x100; National Damp Proofing Company against William Soltz and Max Raymond, owners and contractors 100

87TH AV, s e corner of 149th St, 75x100; National Damp Proofing Company against Louis Weinstein, owner and contractor 150

1ST AV, 220; Joseph Roth against Enterprise Realty Company, owner; Levy & Wexelman, contractors..... 450

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Fox St; John Kingston and others against Hercules Realty Company, Aug. 7, 1906 850

SHERMAN AV, w s, 100 ft s of Academy St, 200x150; Thomas R. White against Hanover Realty and Construction Company, April 25, 1906, (cancelled) 2,000

147TH ST, 290 to 294 West; Max Levenkind against Perry Sperling, Aug. 10, 1906 85

ELTON AV, 806; J. Collins against Vincent Bonagur and others, July 12, 1906 625

206TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 50x100; Clyde F. House against Emilino Bodoloti, July 31, 1906 225

BEDFORD ST, n e corner of Morton St; Abraham Oheyon against Samuel Miller, Jan. 18, 1906..... 46

164TH ST, 434 to 444 West; Sanitary Fireproofing and Con. Company, Aug. 22, 1906 125

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 56.7 ft n of 31st St, 18.4x67; John Slattery against Annie Corcoran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. F. Clare.

RIVINGTON ST, 264; Columbia St, 73½; Henry M. Greenberg against Moses Scherer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Greenberg.

75TH ST, 225 East; Gussie Albert against Benjamin Levy and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Rosenbluth & Silverman.

150TH ST, 208 West; Catharine A. Conklin against Susan A. Wright and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Carpenter.

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QUEENS. FOR SALE.

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The man who works for a salary, little or big, makes more money for his employer than he does for himself, and looks forward to the time when he will have his own business. Then the road to wealth is easy.

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Dessauer & Werdenschlag of 200 Broadway have several parcels which must be sold because the present owner cannot meet installments due on second mortgage. If you are interested in procuring bargains by straight sales or exchange communicate with the above firm.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

We have sums of $2,500 to $10,000 to loan on Bronx improved. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 43 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Bargains in Yorkville and Harlem properties. Call or write for particulars, Van Tascher, 373 Broadway.

$200,000 to loan at 4½% on business property south of 14th. W Box 182 Times Downtown.

Damp Proofing Company against Louis O. Cohen and Charles S. Goldberger, owners and contractors..... 100

87TH AV, e s, whole front between 150th and 151st Sts, 200x100; National Damp Proofing Company against William Soltz and Max Raymond, owners and contractors 100

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150TH ST, 208 West; Catharine A. Conklin against Susan A. Wright and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Carpenter.

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PLOT OF FOUR LOTS; price low; good buildings. Webster B. Mable, No. 41 West 33d St.

West Side.

116th St., near Lenox Ave.

Widow must sell elegant 6-story apartment, 3 stores, 2 basement stores, 4 apartments on floor; all improvements; no vacancies; $86,000; rent $6,200; 5-story 8th Av. store property, $43,000; rent $4,600; investigate these bargains. BARGEBUHR, 125 WEST 116TH ST.

PARTITION SALE! REASONABLE TERMS ACCEPTABLE! Determined to sell store and loft building between 5th and 6th Avs.; also several desirable plots.

Referee, Box 195 Times Downtown.

Tenement Bargain!—Sell quickly; to settle partnership will sacrifice; 15 rooms on a floor; 5 story; stores; no violations; excellent condition $25,500; low rents, $2,800. Peavey, 101 West 66th St.

53d St., near 9th Av.—5-story, 4-family, 14 rooms floor; mtges., $23,000; rents, $3,408; price, $32,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 692 Ninth Av., near 49th.

Opportunity!—Adjacent 125th St. and 7th Av., splendid flat; full lot; only $20,000; $5,000 cash; no agents. Address W., Times, Harlem.

West 21st, near 8th; 5-story double flat, $5,000 cash; pay 30 per cent.; always rented. Charles Durose, 155 West 14th.

Private dwelling, Harlem; restricted block; $11,500; terms to suit. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East Side.

5-story single flat, 7 rooms, bath, Yorkville, near 3d Av.; suitable stores; $19,500; also, 19x100. Schaefer, 603 Mott Av., 151st St.

East Thirties.—Five-story double improved 8-room house; price, $21,000; big bargain. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Bargain.—69th St., near 2d Av.; brownstone private house, $10,000; terms arranged. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$1,500 cash buys private house, 104th St., near Madison Av.; balance first mortgage. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Below 14th Street.

Bargain!—Spring St. corner, 4-story tenement, $30,000; terms arranged. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Carmine St.—Two 3-story private houses, 40x 60, $28,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

Watch Price's bargains! Westchester single lot, $700; plot 2 lots, near station, $2,300; elegantly constructed 2-family house, full lot, choice location, $6,500; Williamsbridge plot, 2 lots, block from trolley, $2,200; $4,650 cash buys elegant 8-story double flat, bargain; also, 2 lots, block from St. Ann's Av., near 141st St., only $9,500. Price, 3d Av., 138th St.

Bona-fide Sacrifice.

$4,000 cash will buy a corner on a business avenue, 4-story and three stores; 21% net on investment.

J. GOLDBERG, Owner, 24 West 132d St. Tel. 4,512 John.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

High-class two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; conven

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Sacrifice.—Elegant building lots Bronx, near Subway station; cheap for cash, or will exchange for Manhattan or Bronx property. Jackson, 171 Broadway.

We desire to exchange a first-class new-law apartment house on West 120th St.; will make good terms. Dessauer & Werdenschlag, 200 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn—What bargains have you for quick sale? Cut, this out. Communicate any time. Many clients. Horwitz Brothers, 140 Nassau St.

Wanted.—Bronx and Westchester property for sale; ready buyers for bargains; owners send particulars. Casey & Irwin, 2,518 Webster Av.

I will buy or lease cold-water tenements, with or without violations; send full particulars to general contractor. Box 105 Times Downtown.

Have cash to invest in Yorkville or Harlem real estate. Owners and Agents send particulars. Charles Berlin, 141 East 17th St.

We have buyers for 1 and 2 family houses and avenue store property; send particulars. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

Owners.—We want small farms near this city; bargains only. Answer at once. Clients waiting. Horwitz Bros., 140 Nassau St.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel., 5,322—38th.

Improved and unimproved realty, Bronx only; buyers waiting; write. Richard Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. ESPER, Bankrupt.—No. 9,113.—Notice of Sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of butchers' store fixtures, as follows: Marble-top benches, marble-top counters, meat blocks, ice box, scales, safe, cash register, electric light fixtures, meat racks, knives, and other tools necessary to carry on the retail butcher business, will be sold at private or public auction, as follows: The Trustee herein will receive sealed bids for said property to and including the 20th day of August, 1906; a certified check for 10% of the amount of the bid must accompany each bid, said bids to be opened at the office of Joseph Lichtenberg, at 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon; said Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids at private sale unless the same shall amount to appraised value of said goods.

And in the event of the rejection of all bids at private sale, the said property will be sold at public auction under the direction of Joseph Lichtenberg, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at 1,703 Third Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1906, at 2 o'clock afternoon.

The said property will be open for inspection on the 15th and 16th and 20th and 21st days of August, 1906, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at 1,703 Third Avenue, in the City of New York.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from said sale at auction any property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

New York, August 11th, 1906.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LOUIS LICHTENBERG, Atty. for Trustee, 320 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of COUGHLIN-SANFORD SWITCH CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of George Gardiner Fry, trustee, by Charles W. Shongood, United States Auctioneer, Nos. 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the fifth day of September, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of said property is as follows:

1. Desks, chairs, file cabinets, hat rack, and other office fixtures and utensils.

2. United States letters patent, No. 530,802, 607,914, and 607,917, covering an improved safety railroad switch and railroad switch box; also all the interest of the estate in certain letters patent, No. 537,113, known as the William Haney patent, relating to a switch operating mechanism. In connection with the above patents the purchaser will receive all the interest and title now vested in the trustee to certain patterns for iron castings and a supply of utensils, drilling machinery, dies, jigs, and one lot of old rail sections, together with all plans, blue prints, and literature on hand appertaining to the said patents.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property unless it shall bring seventy-five per cent. of its appraised value.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1906.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Attorney for Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. LOTTIMER, Bankrupt:

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given of a sale at public auction to the highest bidders of the following-mentioned property of the above-named bankrupt, to be held by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at his warehouse, No. 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of Sept., 1906, at 12 o'clock noon. The property to be sold consists of a very complete lot of wines, liquors, and cigars, and a large brand-new National Cash Register of the latest type. The stock has been lotted, and will be open for inspection between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. from the 1st day of Sept., 1906, to the day of sale; and it will be sold subject to the rules in bankruptcy and, pursuant to order entered in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 21st day of August, 1906.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1906.

ELBERT B. HAMLIN, Receiver.

MAURICE P. DAVIDSON, Attorney for Receiver, 55 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. ESPER, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Aug. 24, 1906, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 1,703 3d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of marble-top tables and back counters, ice box, scales, tools, office register, racks, etc.

JOSEPH LICHTENBERG, Trustee.

LOUIS LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MAYER, OTTO GUSTAV.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lottie Estelle Mayer, Frederick Mayer, Emily Hirsch, Clara Hirsch, and Bertha R. Ellstaetter, the widow and next of kin of OTTO GUSTAV MAYER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Lottie Estelle Mayer of West Orange, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Otto Gustav Mayer, late of the County of Essex, New Jersey, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of said County, at the [L. S.] County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1906.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DOUGHERTY, OLCOTT & TENNEY, Attorneys for Petitioner, 37 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COLLENDER, HUGH W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Kate B. O'Hara, Annie G. O'Connor, Gertrude O'Connor, Mary C. Sands, Mary S. Sands, Harold C. Sands, Agnes C. Pitt, William C. Pitt, William A. Collender, Julia A. Collender, Benjamin F. Collender, Grace C. Braida, Gregorio Hugo Braida, Maria Angelica Braida, Julia E. Marotta, Costanza Julia Marotta, and Gastone Hugo Marotta, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Julia A. Collender as sole surviving executrix of the last Will and Testament of HUGH W. COLLENDER, deceased, from the 3d day of April, 1903, to date. And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of said County, at the [L. S.] County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1906.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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1841 1906

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Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York," "Albany," and "Hendrick Hudson," B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:50. Round Trip Fare, returning by West Shore, N. Y. Central, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

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LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:48 A.M.; Jersey City, (Penn. Sta.,) 9:20 A.M.
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VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND STEAMER GREENPORT.
Special Express train, with parlor cars, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:30, Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Sta., 8:38 A. M.
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Saturdays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Returning arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M.
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ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, *1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 1:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTLER, STEPHEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN BUTLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Stephen Wray, his attorney, Number 729 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the third day of April, 1906. WILLIAM C. BUTLER, Administrator-with-the-Will-Annexed.
STEPHEN WRAY, Attorney for Administrator, 729 Tremont Avenue, Bronx Borough, New York City.

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The Inn
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Ocean front block and private beach. Dainty, modern, exclusive. Double rooms from $24.00 to $55.00 per week.
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A delightful mountain resort; lake, &c.; open until Oct. 1. St. John & Son.

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1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

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PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and private cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

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JUST THE PLACE TO REST or recuperate, a quiet country modern home, the right place for aged, infirm, or nervous people. Address Box 137 Freeport, L. I.

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Cool, comfortable rooms, near Ocean depot, with good board. 46 Second Av., Rockaway Park.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A TERM OF THE CITY COURT OF THE City of New York, held at Chambers thereof, Part I., in the Brownstone Building, No. 32 Chambers Street, on the 18th day of August, 1906.—Present Hon. Samuel Seabury, Justice.—In the matter of the application of LOUIS L. LINKOWSKY for permission to change his name to LOUIS L. LINK.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Louis L. Linkowsky, dated August 11th, 1906, praying for leave to assume the name of Louis L. Link in place of his present name, Louis L. Linkowsky, and on motion of Emanuel Klein, counsel for said petitioner, and the Court being satisfied by said petition that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner's assuming the name proposed, and that the interest of said Louis L. Linkowsky will be substantially promoted by said change.

It is hereby ordered that the said Louis L. Linkowsky be and he is hereby authorized to assume the said name of Louis L. Link in place of his present name of Louis L. Linkowsky on the 20th day of August, 1906, upon his complying with the provisions of Section 2414 of the Code of Civil Procedure, viz.: That he gives a copy of his order to be published within the ten (10) days after this order is made in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, and that after ten (10) days after the making of this order he gives it to be entered upon papers in which they are granted, and an affidavit of the publication thereof as above directed, to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, and that after such requirements are complied with, the said petitioner must and on the said 20th day of August, 1906, be known by the name which he is hereby authorized to assume and by no other name. Ent. S. S., J. C. C.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—RUDOLPH SCHREIBER, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK OHMEIS and Katie Ohmeis, his wife, and Zeleman Adams and "Mary" Adams, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real given name being unknown to plaintiff, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1906.

LOUIS COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, O. and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants Zeleman Adams and "Mary" Adams, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real given name being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of June, 1906, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County of New York.

Dated New York, June 29th, 1906.

LOUIS COHEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, O. and P. O. address, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,945.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES PAGLINGHI, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles Paglinghi of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1906, the said Charles Paglinghi was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 23, 1906.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Daylight Trips on beautiful Long Island Sound by Steamers of Norwich, New Haven, and Bridgeport Lines. Charming night trips by Steamers of the Fall River, Providence, and New Bedford Lines.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays, from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. arrive N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms at 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 B'way, 23 Union Sq., 162 Fifth Av., 649 Mad. Av., 245 Col. Av., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Av., and at Piers, N. Y.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON
Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York. Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK," "ALBANY," and "HENDRICK HUDSON" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier .....8:40 "
" West 42d St. .....9:00 "
" West 129th St. .....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts
USE THE
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 8:00, 9:35, 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:40, 7:45 p. m.; Sundays, 8:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 7:45 p. m.

Boats leave Pier 10, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.: 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00, 8:15 p. m.; Sundays, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8:30 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St. 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Wednesday and Friday, at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main de

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Between Fifth Avenue Hotel and Flatiron Building, a black silk watch fob, with English coat of arms on the charm; finder will be rewarded. A. Britt, Frank A. Munsey Co., Flatiron Building.

$200.00 REWARD will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of 4 cases stolen in line at the Old Dominion; no questions asked. Joseph S. Loughlin, 30 University Place.

LOST—A $100 bill by a bather at the Parkway Baths, Sunday, Aug. 19; information in regard to the matter will be appreciated. Parkway Amusement Co., Brighton Beach.

REWARD offered for return of diamond, lost Aug. 23, between Proctor's 125th St. and 129th St. and 3d Av., to 1,739 Clay Av., Bronx.

LOST—Monday, Central Park, 81st St., 7th Av., gold watch, gold coin fob; liberal reward. Return to J. Ward, 206 West 18th St.

LOST OR STRAYED—Boston bull terrier, white face. Apply Janitor, Brevoort Hall, 54th St. and 3d Av.; reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—Pass Book No. 22,538 of the American Savings Bank; all persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person having a claim to said pass book is hereby called upon to present the same to the bank on or before the 30th day of August, 1906, or submit to having the pass book declared canceled and extinguished and a new book issued in lieu thereof.

LOST—Gold chain bracelet, Aug. 18, between Atlantic Av. trolley stop (Far Rockaway) and Morrison's, (Seaside;) liberal reward. Finder apply at Morrison's Theatre, Rockaway Beach.

LOST—Between St. George, S. I., and Hotel Lafayette, 9th St. and University Place, N. Y., coral and gold bug pin; liberal reward for return. E. J. Hantsch, 287 West 4th St.

$10 REWARD and no questions asked for return of amethyst link sleeve buttons lost at Manhattan Beach bathing pavilion on Saturday. Oriental Hotel or Room 703, 44 B'way.

LOST—Pocketbook containing several checks, notes, on cor. of 42d St. and 3d Av., N. Y.; finder will be greatly rewarded. Frank Krefetz, 184 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—On afternoon of Aug. 21, on 3d Av. elevated, lady's plain gold watch, bearing monogram, "S. I. G."; liberal reward. R. Hopper, 349 West 45th St.

LOST—Fox terrier, Saturday, A. M., Sport; lemon face, black spots; collar, brass buttons, and plate; reward. A. C. Fowler, 631 West 135th.

LOST—Sunday night, near White Plains, Airedale terrier bitch, rough black and tan; $10 reward. J. H. Brookfield, White Plains, N. Y.

LOST—Aug. 20, at Fort George, a lady's chain bracelet, padlock attached; liberal reward. Mrs. L. Thomas, 201 West 53d St.

LOST—Gold watch and fob with amethyst charm. W. H. Balbridge, 1,018 Whitehall building, 17 Battery Pl. and receive reward.

LOST—Fox terrier, brown and maltese colored head and ears, body and legs whi;e; $10 reward. Kopp's Pharmacy, 215 Av. B.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bracelet; finder will be rewarded by returning same. Woodward, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—Monday, diamond locket; a good reward. W. H. Winsman, 17 East 12th St.

LOST—Aug. 21, Psi Upsilon locket, H. D. M. on back. Address 186 West 72d St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 16,595, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

BEAUTIFULLY furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath; mahogany, draped in blue; bird's-eye, draped in pink; every convenience; excellent taste; second floor front; three, $35; four, $40; could be rented singly; not less than two in rooms. Superior, Box 7 Times, Harlem.

West Side.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Two large rooms.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

37TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, doctor or dentist office; excellent table board; references.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

81ST ST., 48 WEST.—Large, second floor; also small rooms; select house; table guests; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select, homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and small rooms; select location; excellent table; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms suitable one or two young men; table guests.

93D, 122 WEST.—Large room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant.

96TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; southern exposure; near park.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large Pleasant rooms with board; home comforts; references.

East Side.

8TH, 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High-class; excellent cuisine; moderate charges permanent arrangements made.

16TH, 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with or without board; conveniences.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; homelike surroundings; reasonable prices.

673, 694, 696 Madison Av., (61st.)—Suites and rooms, with superior board; Summer rates; transients accommodated; Central Park entrance one block; engagements for Fall and Winter; American.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large and single rooms; first-class house; very central; 18th St. Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; reference.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 91 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $6 and upward per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Cool, desirable room; all conveniences; telephone; private family; Summer rates; gentlemen.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; private baths; transients; business parlor; telephones.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; private baths, breakfasts, telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Square room; hot and cold water; convenient to bath.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large rooms for one or two, reasonable; board optional; private house.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; every convenience; suitable for couple; near 8th Av. "L" station. Corderman.

APARTMENT PARLOR, alcoves, closets, bath; connecting rooms, lavatory; Subway; moderate. West End Avenue, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

25TH, 54 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Old residence, expensively modernized; handsomest rooms and most complete conveniences and service of any in city.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, corner house; newly furnished; Summer rates; telephone.

In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

LEXINGTON AV., 689.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms; running water, bath; moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

GENTLEMAN wants quiet room, private family adults; breakfasts; upper west side; reference. A., Box 135 Times, Downtown.

GENTLEMAN desires furnished room, not to exceed $5 per week. W., Box 318 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer in advertising office; experienced young lady, who is willing to start at moderate salary, with good prospects. Apply Friday morning, Baer-Wadsworth Co., 156 Fifth Av.

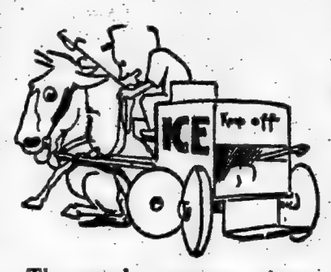

The men's summer suits reduced to $15 have melted these hot days, but there's still a pretty good selection in all sizes.

Here's what's left—

770 single breasted mixture suits.

13 double breasted mixture suits.

661 single breasted blue and black serge and cheviot suits.

278 double breasted blue and black serges and cheviots.

1336 single breasted outing coats and trousers—flannels, etc.

549 double breasted outing coats and trousers.

Also a good variety of the $5, $6 and $7 worsted and flannel trousers of which we put 3500 pairs on sale yesterday at $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A good, Christian young woman, very neat, capable, and obliging, to cook, wash, and iron in small family in the country; German or English preferred; permanent home and good wages; references. Address Mrs. H., 8 Park St., Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A competent person as maid and companion to nervous young lady; references. Call, Friday forenoon, between 9 and 11, at 146 West 87th St.

WANTED—Educated girl or woman for medical laboratory; knowledge of stenography not absolutely essential. Sufficient, Box 821 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Salesmen.

SALESMAN WANTED who has traveled Southern territory with a line of popular-priced silk waists. Only such, with first-class experience, should apply to Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 West Houston St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,308 Eighth Av., 55 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Shipping clerk; an experienced shipper in teas, coffees, spices, &c., can find a good permanent position if good marker and well acquainted with city or country shipping; full particulars given if application, accompanied by references, is made at once. Apply Social Mills, 179 Franklin St., New York City.

WANTED—Inside salesmen; large department store in New York wants several bright, clean-cut, well educated young men; no experience necessary; opportunity for advancement; salary, $624-$936. Call to-day and ask for Mr. Sherwood, Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—By N. Y. Stock Exchange house, young man 17 years old; must reside with parents and furnish best of references. Address E. W., Box 107 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Competent young man in the office of a large manufacturing firm; wages, $5 per week. Address, with references, Thurston, Box 645, New York.

WANTED—By dry goods commission house, office boy, 18 years old, some experience; Protestant American. Address P. O. Box 1,499, New York City.

WANTED—Bright American boy, about 18, for office work in commercial house. Address in own handwriting F. F. F., P. O. Box 1,168, New York.

WANTED—Office boy; must be bright and willing; state references. Wall Papers, Box 822 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; best references; $25. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy; references; also green girl. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Infants; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Businesslike, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate, reliable, conscientious; reference; $8. Miss Lee, 144 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate; $12. Delevante, 841 East 137th St., New York.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel 741—River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 85th St.

Miscellaneous.

DRAUGHTSMAN desires work during spare time. Burt, 231 Bleecker St., B'klyn, N. Y.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—First-class man, thoroughly familiar with arranging for foreign facilities, credits, &c., and the proper conducting of foreign department, conversant with all different branches, arbitrage, &c., seeks change. Address R. S., Box 161 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, CORRESPONDENT, and Bookkeeper.—Long experience; desires change; over five years with present concern; can furnish bonds to extent of requirements. Manager, Box 324 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

Thoroughly experienced salesman wanted as partner in established shirtwaist manufacturing house; must have some capital. B., 186 Times Downtown.

Can make big money for sensible party with $500. "Square Deal," 374 Alexander Av.

AUTOMOBILES.

Wanted—Small new or second-hand motor truck or wagon; payment on easy terms; particulars. D., Box 349 Times, Times Square.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorsimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

CHECK FORGERS TRIED FIFTH NATIONAL, TOO

Member of the Gang Wanted to Open an Account There.

BAD PAPER MADE BY TRACING

This Fact Gave the Pinkertons Their First Clue—Messenger's Day Off Was Another.

Further evidence that the gang of forged check makers, two of whom, Thomas McCarthy and Benjamin Schaad, have been held for trial, had planned to carry their work further than the accounts of the Union Trust Company developed yesterday when it became known that the Pinkerton Detective Agency had a check for $2,100, forged against the account of Joseph Tabing, a depositor in the Bank of New York, where the youth Schaad was a runner.

This check, which purported to be drawn by Tabing, was to his own order and was indorsed on the back "T. Gottsberger." Since the rounding up of the gang the Pinkertons have recognized the Gottsberger signature as the handwriting of Frederick Monteweller, the third member of the forging gang. He has so far escaped.

This check was drawn in June, and came to the Pinkertons in the regular course of their business for the American Bankers' Association, but there was no clue to the forger until the arrest of McCarthy and Schaad gave the Pinkertons a batch of handwriting samples for comparison.

Monteweller's police picture, taken in one of his vacations from Elmira, enabled the cashier at the Fifth National, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, to recognize in him the young man who brought the check to him on June 22 and wanted to open an account. The Fifth National was a bit more particular in accepting new accounts than some of the downtown concerns, where the gang succeeded in placing bogus paper, and insisted on communicating with the Bank of New York before doing business with "Mr. Gottsberger."

While the cashier was talking over the telephone with the Bank of New York the prospective depositor departed hastily, leaving the check behind.

Subsequent investigation has shown that this check, like the five that have so far turned up against the Union Trust Company, was traced over a genuine check, which was also made out by Mr. Tabing to his own order. The signature and the handwriting on the body of the check, in fact, everything but the amount, are identical with those on a genuine check previously drawn.

This accuracy of the gang's pen artist, it was learned yesterday, was the best clue the Pinkertons had to work on. Agent Bailey, who took up the Union Trust Company forgeries when the gang began operations, discovered first, in going over the canceled vouchers of the account of Eleanor J. Ogden, against which two forged checks had passed the bank clerks, that both were identical copies of a check which she had really drawn. By placing the genuine and forged checks together and holding them up to the light, it was seen that each forged signature was an exact replica of the genuine, which could only have been obtained by tracing.

This fact led the detective to believe at first that the forgery had been done by one of the voucher clerks in the trust company, who might easily have held out a check coming to him in the daily routine long enough to make a tracing. This view was confirmed by the arrival at the Pinkerton office about this time of the William A. Boyd check, which also showed by the light test that it had been traced.

Meanwhile the Pinkertons had been keeping all the Union Trust Company voucher clerks under surveillance, without finding anything suspicious. When a fourth check came, also traced, it was noticed that all of the genuine checks from which the tracings had been made bore on their backs the stamp of the Bank of New York, whence they had come to the trust company for collection.

Another coincidence was the fact that they had all come in on the same day. Investigation showed that on that particular day the regular messenger between the Bank of New York and the Union Trust Company had been off and his place had been taken by young Schaad. Thereafter the detectives got after young Schaad, with the result that he is now out on $3,000 bail.

ELECTION CONVICT FREED.

Gov. Higgins Pardons Wallace, Whose Health Has Broken.

Bartholomew Wallace of 325 West Twenty-fifth Street, who was arrested last Fall in connection with the election frauds and has been in the Tombs ever since, was pardoned yesterday by Gov. Higgins. Wallace was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory, but has been held in the city in order to appear as a witness against another man who has never been caught.

Wallace, who is 26 years old, and of weak physique, has been broken down by his confinement in the Tombs. The Attorney General's office has believed that extenuating circumstances warranted a pardon, and efforts to obtain his freedom were started several months ago.

Last week the prison's mother died. He said that he had no desire to go to the funeral, as he believed that he had killed her by the disgrace he had brought on the family. He was set free yesterday afternoon.

Girl Socialist Discharged.

Elizabeth Flynn, the sixteen-year-old girl, who, with her father and several others, was arrested on Wednesday night for holding street mettings without having a permit, was discharged by Magistrate Walsh in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, as were those who were arrested with her. The girl had come to court prepared to argue her case and talk Socialism, but she did not get a chance. The Magistrate discharged the whole party after hearing the evidence of the policemen who made the arrests.

Prosecutor for Our Chinese Court.

W. Holden Weeks has been appointed District Attorney for the recently established United States Court in China. Mr. Weeks is a graduate of Columbia University and of the Columbia Law School. He is a practicing lawyer of this city. The appointment was obtained through Congressman Herbert Parsons.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Wanted—Two high-grade trunks; good condition and cheap. Address Box H 50 Times, Harlem.

YACHTS, VESSELS, ETC.

Visitors admitted warships by way of Cox's boats, West 44th St., N. R.

MACHINERY.

Rider and Ericsson pumping engines for sale; all repairings. E. F. Tierney, 341 3d Av.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN HELD.

A Dock Department Employe Charges Him with Clubbing Him.

Special Policeman Judson Rodgers of 642 Concord Street, the Bronx, an employe of the Interborough Railroad Company, was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Court yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault. Magistrate Cornell characterized the alleged assault as a "most brutal outrage."

Patrick Griffin of 22 West Street, an employe of the Department of Docks, was the complainant. Griffin, it is alleged, was assaulted by Rodgers on the night of Aug. 9, after he had appealed to him for protection from the guard of a train, who had beaten him when a Sixth Avenue elevated train stopped at the Harlem terminal.

Rodgers, it is alleged, struck Griffin on the head with his club, and then threw him down the stairs. Griffin asked a policeman whom he met at the foot of the stairs to arrest the Interborough special policeman, but the policeman refused.

The Interborough Company attempted to prove that Griffin was intoxicated at the time, but Hendrick Cohesair of the firm of Cohesair Brothers, boiler and engine manufacturers of 39 Cortlandt Street, took the stand in Griffin's behalf.

"I came here voluntarily," said Mr. Cohesair, "to testify in Mr. Griffin's behalf. I will swear that Mr. Griffin was perfectly sober on the night he was assaulted by an Interborough policeman. I saw him when he was thrown down the stairs. I was about to mount them at the time. He was covered with blood. I saw him ask the city policeman he referred to to arrest this special policeman, and I heard the policeman refuse. Mr. Griffin is a total stranger to me."

The lawyer for the Interborough then said that he would waive examination, and Rodgers was held for trial.

A MODEST POLICEMAN.

Saves a Man and Stops a Runaway, but Keeps Quiet About It.

Joseph Hickey, a policeman, of 87 East 114th Street, detailed as probation officer to Magistrate Walsh, stopped a runaway half a block from the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, after dragging a man from under the horse's feet. The horse, driven by John Garshan of 619 East Fifteenth Street and owned by the Barrett-Shaw Laundry of 134 West Fourteenth Street, became unmanageable on East Tenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and ran west on Tenth Street toward Sixth Avenue.

Crossing Tenth Street was Alphons Bearnise, an Italian, of 253 Elisabeth Street, who was struck in the back with one of the wagon shafts and thrown to the pavement. Hickey shouted to Bearnise, and when the man fell Hickey dragged him from under the horse.

A moment later the horse ran toward Greenwich Street. The driver had jumped off the wagon. Hickey ran after the horse, jumped into the wagon, and climbed to the horse's back and stopped the animal.

The driver was later arraigned before Magistrate Walsh and held in $2,000 bail, to await the result of Bearnise's injuries. Bearnise was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital by Dr. Leary. An hour after reaching the hospital he became unconscious.

Half an hour before the case of the driver was called in court the Magistrate was informed that a runaway had been stopped in front of the Court House. Turning to Hickey, his probation officer, the Magistrate inquired:

"What about that runaway outside, Hickey?"

Hickey, nursing a badly wrenched wrist, expressed much surprise and said:

"I'll go and inquire, Judge."

Hickey did not again show up in court until the prisoner was arraigned, when Sergt. Casey explained the matter. Then Magistrate Walsh said:

"I might have known Hickey would do that."

DIDN'T EMPLOY BOYNTON.

The Orinoco Corporation Denies That the Captain Represented It.

J. J. O'Connell, Secretary of the Orinoco Corporation, denied emphatically yesterday that Capt. George Boynton, who was arrested on Tuesday, charged with engaging in a plot to counterfeit Venezuelan coin, represented the Orinoco Corporation. All of the officers of the company are out of the city except Mr. O'Connell.

"The Orinoco Corporation," said Mr. O'Connell, "is the successor of the Orinoco Company, Limited, and while Capt. Boynton was connected with the old company, he had absolutely nothing to do with the Orinoco Corporation. Capt. Boynton came to this country some months ago. He claimed that the old company as well as the corporation owed him money. This matter we adjusted, and beyond that we did not know what the Captain was doing up here. We have been careful not to take part in any revolutionary movement."

Mr. O'Connell said that he believed Capt. Boynton, who was said yesterday to be the original of Richard Harding Davis's "Soldier of Fortune," was perfectly honest in the affair.

COL. WEBB OFFERS ICE DATA.

Rhode Island Official Tenders Evidence for Our Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury had a day of complete rest yesterday in the ice inquiry, and so far as can be foretold there will be no further action on the matter until next week. It was reported that possibly something might result from the evidence recently supplied in the shape of testimony taken in a civil suit against the American Ice Company. As yet nothing has materialized along this line however.

Col. George H. Webb, the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics for Rhode Island, has written to the District Attorney to say that he would be glad to send an officer of his bureau to this city to give the Grand Jury any additional facts they might want in regard to his report. Assistant District Attorney Smyth, who has had charge of the ice investigation, said that he had not yet received the report and therefore could not tell whether or not he wanted to take advantage of the offer.

TRICKED INTO PLEA, HE SAYS.

Accused Bank Employe Tries to Have Sentence Set Aside.

Edward Frost, the former assistant paying teller of the National Park Bank, who pleaded guilty to the theft of $150 and was sentenced the other day by Judge Rosalsky, made a last attempt yesterday to keep out of Sing Sing. He tried to have his plea of "guilty" withdrawn and have the case go to trial. Judge Rosalsky denied his motion, saying that he had no power to change a judgment after it had once been entered on the records.

Frost was sentenced to not more than four and not less than two years. Through a writ of habeas corpus he got a stay of sentence, and yesterday made an affidavit that he had pleaded guilty only because he understood he would receive a six months' term at the most. He said that Assistant District Attorney Marshall had told him so, and threats of various kinds had been made to cause him to admit the crime.

Judge Rosalsky replied that his only remedy was with the Governor.

Car Fire Draws Broadway Crowd.

The partial burning of a south-bound Broadway car at Fourteenth Street and Broadway yesterday caused an excited crowd to collect. The car had just reached the curve at the corner when black smoke curled up around its sides. The twenty or more women passengers, who began to scream, were assisted to the street by several of the men passengers and Motorman James McNulty and Conductor Daniel Strong. A stream of water from an engine quickly extinguished the blaze.

SAYS ADAMS WASN'T BEHIND M. J. SAGE & CO.

Former Policy King's Son the Heaviest Loser, He Declares.

THINKS ALL WILL BE PAID

Assignee Finds That Liabilities Are $350,000 and Assets $116,000—Main Office Shut All Day.

Albert J. Adams, Jr., denied yesterday that his father, the former "Policy King," had any interest in M. J. Sage & Co., brokers, who suspended their extensive wire business on Wednesday. They had 115 branches in this country and Canada. The younger Adams, who, besides being a graduate of Harvard, is a member of the bar, was on hand early, preparing the statement which follows:

My father, Al Adams, Sr., had no interest whatever in the corporation of M. J. Sage & Co.

He was not a stockholder in the corporation nor officer nor Director. He was not even a creditor of the company, and was never in any way, direct or indirect, a "backer" of the company, as stated in the newspapers. I am the only Al Adams in any way interested in the corporation, and my interest was solely that of creditor. I am the largest creditor of the company, and the chief loser by the failure.

The business of the company and the extent of the failure have been largely exaggerated, and the total liabilities will not exceed $350,000. We had on the day of our failure over $100,000 in cash in bank, which will go to the creditors. Other assets will swell this amount, and I am confident that if creditors are patient they will be paid in full.

ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr.

Sure Adams Is Interested.

Despite this denial the leading members of the detective fraternity in Wall Street who pay particular attention to the ramifications of the wirehouse and brokerage enterprises were equally insistent that the ex-policy king was the moneyed man behind the business. One fact advanced in support of this contention is the circumstance that the rent of Sage & Co.'s offices, when they were at 57 Broadway, was paid by the Guanajuato Company, of which the older Adams is President. Guanajuato stock, which has been peddled largely throughout the smaller communities, whence came most of the business of the wirehouse, was always gladly accepted as collateral for trading accounts.

A statement of the assets and liabilities of Sage & Co. was given out in Jersey City yesterday afternoon by William H. Beverly, the assignee, through his counsel, Eugene W. Leake of Hartshorne, Insley & Leake. The statement says:

In checking the books of M. J. Sage & Co. I find that the liabilities are $330,000, the assets $116,000. I have made application for a bond and have been accepted for $300,000 by the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Maryland.

All the assets are to be delivered in the joint name of myself and the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company. All the books of the firm are to be held by me and the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company jointly. A representative of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company will enter the office to-day and take joint charge with me of the assets.

Central Office Was Closed.

The central office of the firm on the second floor of 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was closed all day yesterday. Employes of the building said that Beverly, who has been the firm's chief clerk in Jersey City, entered the office about 8 A. M., and a few minutes later went to the Pennsylvania ferry station. If any creditors were near the office they didn't let the fact be known. A few of the telegraph operators who were employed in the office on Wednesday were in the corridor near the office in the morning. Janitors opened the office doors with keys, stacked the furniture on desks, and swept.

The telegraph instruments clicked steadily, but there appeared to be nobody in the room. In the afternoon reporters had the corridor to themselves. A mail carrier finding nobody to take the firm's mail carried it back to the Post Office.

The Post Office authorities said no orders to seize Sage & Co.'s mail had been received. Police Inspector Samuel Archibold said the police had received no complaint against the business carried on in Jersey City by Sage & Co. It was his belief the firm had no traffic there.

Mr. Leake said he had advised Assignee Beverly to file an inventory of the assets and a statement of the liabilities with the Surrogate of Hudson County.

The assets of $116,000 mentioned by the assignee are in the form of cash, $35,000 of which is on deposit with the First National Bank of Jersey City and the balance scattered in banks throughout the territory where the firm's business was done. Assignee Beverly said yesterday that he had verified the deposit of $35,000.

Just what form the debts of M. J. Sage & Co. to young Adams are in could not be learned yesterday, but the opinion was expressed by a man familiar with the usual methods of such concerns and their backers that it would develop that the Adamses held Sage & Co.'s notes and would turn up as the principal claimants for the $116,000 cash when the proper time came.

May Look to Local Concerns.

If the business of the branch offices was conducted, as has been said, on the commission basis and the country speculators dealt only with separately organized local concerns, it was pointed out that the losers would have to look to the correspondents and not to the Sage concern for their money. What chance the local correspondents have of getting any of the cash is another matter.

Some idea of the enormous business done by the wire house may be gained from the fact that they paid $80,000 a year for the leases of their four Southern wires alone. It is said that the average business done in the past year amounted to $300,000 or $400,000 a day. A large part of the profits in commissions from this business had, of course, to be divided with the correspondents, but commissions are a small matter with concerns of this sort when the market is moving to suit them.

The commission allowed S. W. Irwin & Co. of 32 Court Street, Brooklyn, which was the Brooklyn branch of the concern and was managed by a brother of M. J. Sage, was 25 per cent., it was said yesterday. This Irwin & Co. has several times been confused with Irwin & Co. of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, which is a branch of Irwin & Co. of 3 Broad Street, Manhattan, who are reputable members of the New York Stock Exchange, and have suffered from the similarity of names.

One of the strange features of the troubles of Sage & Co. is the fact that, it is said, the Adamses withdrew their support just at a time when experts in such matters say that the worst was over. Adams has the reputation of being a sticker, and the bucket shop crowd in the financial district, which has been following closely the work of the wire firm, think that he would not have quit if he had been entirely sure of his working force.

M. J. Sage is a particularly clever young man, and Charles W. Cannon, another prime mover in the concern, pulled out of W. E. Woodend & Co. quite opportunely just before their failure. He is known to have had quite a sizeable bank roll when the rest of the Woodend crowd was hard pressed for cash.

The idea that the out of town correspondents of M. J. Sage & Co. would settle directly with their clients was borne out by the announcement made yesterday by H. J. Rockefeller and G. K. Wilkin, the Asbury Park correspondents, that they would settle with their customers at Wednesday's closing prices. They put their losses at $5,000.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—The local offices of Sage & Co. were closed to-day and a receiver was appointed. Burbank & Eagen, the local managers, say traders will be paid in full. Pittsfield men stand to lose considerable money.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 23.—M. J. Sage & Co. had local correspondents in South Norwalk, Bridgeport, and New Haven. Apparently the amount of business done was small, as at each place it was stated there were very few creditors of the firm in this State.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The failure of M. J. Sage & Co. of Jersey City has caused the closing of five firms in this city, with an aggregate loss of $125,000.

Young's Hats
STYLE BETTER MADE

August 24th.

Young's new aluminum colored soft hat in the proper telescope fashion is to be worn right up to cold weather, but it is designed principally for the "uncertain" interval when straws are passed and derbies premature. The hat for Now.

$3.00

605-7-9 Broadway, corner Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
99 Nassau, near Fulton St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Friday, August 24.

AN OUNCE OF FACT IS WORTH A TON OF TALK

With the opening of our store yesterday morning opened the big sale of Lion Brand Shirts. Within three minutes the three big sections set aside for the shirt sale were crowded to the limit.

NO WONDER.—The name "Lion Brand" on shirts at 68 cents was the magnet. Thousands of shirts, crisp and bright, fresh from Troy. Worth $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50, at

68c.

Quantities are so large that we expect to have enough for to-day and to-morrow.

SUIT SALE $11.

To-day we open a new sale of Summer and Early Fall Suits, the product of one of the best makers, particularly fine qualities, yet our clearing-house system brings them all down to the popular price of

$11.

BROADWAY, Corner CHAMBERS, Stewart Building.

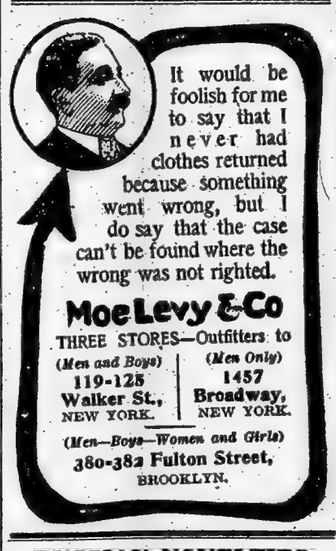

It would be foolish for me to say that I never had clothes returned because something went wrong, but I do say that the case can't be found where the wrong was not righted.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK.

(Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.

(Men—Boys—Women and Girls) 380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN, Wholesale and Retail.

6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

DECIDES 65 DIVORCE CASES.

Justice MacLean Breaks the Record for a Day in Supreme Court Here.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, handed down decisions in sixty-five divorce cases yesterday. This breaks all records in the Supreme Court here.

He dismissed twenty suits and granted interlocutory decrees in forty-five. Besides these cases, Justice MacLean has eight cases before him in which he has reviewed the testimony, but has delayed his decision that certain matters may be cleared up.

DR. THOMAS TO TEST AIRSHIP.

Trial Flight Will Take Place To-day or To-morrow.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas announced yesterday that he would entertain a party from Augusta, Ga., by making a test of his new airship either to-day or to-morrow afternoon. The trial flight will take place at the Union Gas Company's works, in the Bronx.

Among those who will witness it will be R. E. Allen, Mayor of Augusta; James Barrett and Joseph Phinney, President and Vice President of the Georgia-Carolina Fair Association.

Murphy to Spend $6,000 on His Flat.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany is going to spend $6,000 in remodeling the four-story flat at 809 East Seventeenth Street, two doors away from his residence at No. 305. The improvements will include the installation of new plumbing. Plans for the work were filed yesterday at the Building Department by Architect C. B. Meyers.

Telephone Service

like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever. Have you a telephone? You can use it day or night.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Dey Street

SPECIAL WALL TENTS.
7x7, 8 oz. $5.75 9x9, 8 oz. $8.00
Complete, with ropes, poles, and pegs.
Camp Cots, $2.00 Single Paddles, 95c
Complete Camp Outfits.
CHAS. J. GODFREY COMPANY,
111 Chambers Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." LAST 2 TIMES. Ensemble 50.

Daly's THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. OPENS Mon., Aug. 27 SEATS NOW ON SALE. MARIE CAHILL in the New Musical Play, "MARRYING MARY."

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust Last 2 Weeks. McIntyre & Heath in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. Carrie De Mar, May Yohe, Four Lukens, Al Leech, the Ferraris et al. in Great Bill of OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way, 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Deserved Success."—Herald. "Immediate Success."—Sun. "Pronounced Success."—Telegram. HATTIE WILLIAMS in LITTLE CHERUB in the musical play, James Blakeley, Tom Wise, & 70 others.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

GARRICK OPENS WED., AUG. 29. Seats on Sale. WM. H. CRANE THE PRICE OF MONEY. By Alfred Sutro.

M

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clearing; fair and warmer Sunday.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,745. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT ADOPTS SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

Orders That It Be Used in All White House Documents.

DEPARTMENTS MAY FOLLOW

Spelling Reformers Here Rejoice and Expect the Cause Will Now Make Rapid Progress.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 24.—President Roosevelt has indorsed the Carnegie spelling reform movement. He issued orders to-day to Public Printer Stillings that heretafter all messages from the President and all other documents from the White House shall be printed in accordance with the recommendation of the Spelling Reform Committee headed by Brander Matthews, Professor of English in Columbia University.

This committee has published a list of 300 words in which the spelling is reformed. This list contains such words as "thru" and "tho," as the spelling for "through" and "though." The President's official sanction of this reform movement is regarded as the most effective and speediest method of inaugurating the new system of spelling throughout the country.

Not only will the printed documents emanating from the President utilize the reform spelling, but his correspondence also will be spelled in the new style. Secretary Loeb has sent for the list of words which have been reformed, and upon its arrival will order all correspondence of the President and of the executive force of the White House spelled in accordance therewith. As the Spelling Reform Committee shall adopt new reforms they will be added to the President's list and also to that of the Public Printer.

While the order to the Public Printer to-day does not contemplate an immediate reform in the spelling of official documents from the executive departments in Washington, it is regarded as more than likely that the respective heads of the departments will fall in line with the President's ideas and have their official documents printed in the new spelling.

PLEASES PUBLIC PRINTER.

Spelling of Various Officials and Departments Now Differs Widely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—President Roosevelt's order to the Public Printer to adopt the reformed spelling in all executive documents hereafter had not reached Mr. Stillings at the close of business to-day, and he was therefore uncertain as to its terms and scope. He said to-night that as soon as it arrived, which is likely to be to-morrow morning, it is probable that a meeting of all the editors of the different departments and those who have to do with the preparation of reports and other documents for printing will be called, at which the order will be canvassed thoroughly.

The first business of the Public Printer will be to find out just exactly what documents are to appear in the new style. Then he will send to all those who prepare such documents style cards containing the list of reformed words thus far adopted by the Carnegie Committee. Mr. Stillings expects by that means to put it up to the makers of copy to have it correctly spelled, so that all his printers and proofreaders will have to do will be to follow copy.

There is now no uniformity in orthography or style of capitalization and punctuation in the work of the different departments, and Mr. Stillings hopes to have that matter taken up and settled as well as the spelling question, now that the President has issued this order as a starter.

Mr. Stillings personally is in favor of the reformed spelling. He has been in correspondence with several of the larger publishing houses on the subject, and he said this evening that he had found that the more enterprising and progressive of them were also in favor of the reform. He has discussed several times with the President the subject and knew of Mr. Roosevelt's inclination to adopt the reform in his personal papers.

A nice question is likely to arise, however, as soon as Congress reassembles. The order, as reported fom Oyster Bay, covers merely executive documents. At first blush that is taken to mean any document emanating from the White House. But the natural course for many of these documents, perhaps the majority of them, is to go direct to the two Houses of Congress, each of which orders what printing done for itself it desires.

Thus the documents go to the printer from the houses of Congress, and not from the executive office, and the question at once arises, Are they executive or Congressional documents? They come out of the public printery bearing the label of the Senate or House, as the case may be. When this contingency was suggested to Mr. Stillings he threw up both hands. "I hadn't thought of that," he said. "That is something that will have to be looked out for in its own time."

If the order is limited strictly to such papers as the President sends to the printer directly from the executive office there will be no difficulty, of course, about printing them in such style of spelling as the President directs, but it is bound to create a lot of confusion and bother in the printing office to have two systems of spelling in vogue. It will create considerable extra expense, for it

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WELLS SENT TO THE BRIG.

Naval Recruit Put in Irons on Short Fare for Newport Escapade.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 24.—Double irons, shackled hand and foot, and a diet of bread and water is the punishment of J. Raynor Storrs Wells, son of William Storrs Wells, the President of the Fairbanks Company of New York and New Jersey, who has been convicted by court-martial of a charge of disobeying orders by remaining in Newport when he should have come here with a batch of recruits to the receiving ship Franklin.

Wells is an ordinary seaman. He has been sentenced to spend ten days in the "brig." Although he has many resources at his command, he cannot secure any luxuries while in prison, and must serve his term as if he were the lowliest sailor in the navy.

A pathetic phase of the story is the fact that Mrs. Wells, the mother of the boy, was here while the court was in session, and, with a mother's love, encouraged her son to be brave and bear the ignominy of a sentence. Mrs. Wells left after the sentence was pronounced, and feels her position keenly.

Wells receives many letters and telegrams from his friends in the North. All of the messages are subjected to the closest scrutiny by the officers of the ship. The young man receives bread and water three times a day, and on every third day is allowed the ship's rations. The change from the gayety of social life to the prison apparently does not affect him. He is declared to be the jolliest prisoner in the "brig."

His shipmates declare that he was lucky. He might have been sent to the prison ship Southerey at Boston for a term of years, as the regulations concerning deserters are very strict.

Wells will not discuss the report that his mother will see personally President Roosevelt, to gain the discharge of her son. After he serves his sentence he will be sent to the Naval Training Station here. At the end of four months, if he passes the required examination, he will be given sea service. If Wells does not pass the examination for first-class seaman he may be kept here for the entire four years of his enlistment. With the sentence of ten days he loses $13, a month's pay. Wells laughingly remarks that he can afford to do so.

SAVED FIVE IN A GALE.

Johnson Rescued Them from Boiling Sea—One Drowned, Perhaps More.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Almost at the very spot where the steamer Cherokee stranded last Winter on Brigantine Shoals, the yacht Virginia of Island Heights was wrecked in a northeast storm this morning. John Johnson, fisherman, saved the five men on board from what seemed certain death.

The rescued men are Capt. Howard Pile, William B. Stevenson, Jr., Herbert Morrill, William Harris, and Samuel Stultz, all of Philadelphia. They had been spending the Summer at Island Heights, and against advice attempted to beat their way back in the face of the rising gale this morning. Before they could cross the bar a big wave swept over the boat, snapped the mast, and carried it with three men into the sea. They clambered back, by seizing the dismantled rigging, and clung to the deck rails with their companions as sea after sea broke over the craft.

Johnson, who was running in from the fishing banks ahead of the storm, heard their cries, and after a big sloop found it impossible to reach the disabled boat, Johnson sent his frail craft, driven by a small gasoline engine, into the swirl of angry seas. Thrice before he reached the Virginia the seas disabled his engine, and he was compelled to lie in the bottom of the boat and repair it. In their eagerness to get aboard his boat the rescued men nearly swamped the fishing skiff.

Louis Simpkins, formerly of Philadelphia, was drowned from a launch in the gale. Two companions tried vainly to save him.

Two Norwegian fishers are believed to have also lost their lives in the gale. Karl Karleson, accompanied by a helper, whose name is unknown, left Wildwood this morning for the fishing banks. Later in the day their dory was washed ashore, and nothing has been heard of the men.

FORT BROWN SOLDIERS HELD.

Arrest of Twelve Negroes Prevents Departure of Colored Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 24.—A message from Brownsville, Texas, received here to-day, asserts that the colored troops in the Twenty-fifth Infantry did not leave that town to-day because of the arrest of twelve of the soldiers on bench warrants issued by Capt. McDonald of the Texas Rangers and other officials of Brownsville.

Other soldiers will be held as witnesses in the cases. To remove the troops at this time would greatly hinder the progress of the trial of the soldiers charged with having engaged in public disorders in Brownsville.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 24.—It is reported that a battalion of the troops at Camp Mabry will leave at once for the Mexican border. While the reason for the issuance of the order is not known, it is rumored that there has been a recurrence of the trouble at Brownsville, and that the troops will go to this point.

CANADA FEARS A TRICK.

Anglo-American Agreement, with Dominion Left Out, Hinted At.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 24.—A Cabinet meeting has been called for Tuesday of next week, when it is said that a proposition to summon a meeting of the Joint High Commission will be considered.

Fears are entertained here that the British Government and the British Ambassador at Washington may enter into some arrangements with the United States to settle only such disputes as are troublesome to the United States authorities and leave out those that irritate Canadians.

In other words, a repetition of the Alaska boundary matter will be resented by Canadians. What Canada wants is to take up and dispose of all outstanding difficulties between the two countries.

Latest Shipping

Arrived— Steamship St. Louis, from Southampton Aug. 18.

Arrived: Steamship Yumuri, Cienfuegos, Aug. 18.

JEROME HEARS LEADERS IN TAMMANY WANT HIM

He Is Assured of a Majority on Primary Day.

HAYES OFF WITH O'BRIEN

That Is Taken to Mean That He Favors Jerome—Republican Votes to Help.

District Attorney Jerome left town last night for the week end. Before he left he said that he would not give out any further political statements until Monday, when he expects to return. He is going away to rest, and as he does not wish to be disturbed, he would not tell where he was going. He said that he was not bound for his Summer home at Lakeville, Conn.

Mr. Jerome said with a smile that he had not heard from any of the Tammany district leaders whom he challenged in an interview on Thursday to come out and let the public know where they stood—whether they were in favor of his candidacy or that of William R. Hearst.

In the interview referred to Mr. Jerome put the question directly to Sheriff Hayes, who is one of the most powerful district leaders in the organization. The Sheriff so far has not committed himself in words, but it was announced last night that he had left for Saratoga yesterday evening, together with Fire Commissioner O'Brien, who is the representative of Mayor McClellan in the factional fight within the Tammany organization, so there can be little doubt as to how he stands as Mayor McClellan is supporting Jerome's candidacy.

While Mr. Jerome said that he had not heard from any of the Tammany leaders, it is known that the District Attorney has been assured that there will be a majority of the district leaders in favor of his candidacy on primary day when the first line-up of the McClellan and Murphy leaders will occur. One of Mr. Jerome's visitors yesterday was Prof. Leslie J. Tompkins of the University Law School. Prof. Tompkins represents the old Fifth District—Mayor McClellan's home district—in the Assembly, and he is said to be very close to the Mayor. Prof. Tompkins spent about half an hour in conference with Mr. Jerome.

After he left, Mr. Jerome said his visit had had no bearing whatever on his candidacy. Another of Mr. Jerome's visitors was Assemblyman Ezra K. Prentiss of the old Twenty-fifth District. Mr. Prentiss is a close friend of Gov. Higgins and also of Charles E. Hughes. He was a member of the Armstrong Committee. Mr. Jerome said that his visit also had no political significance.

Friends of District Attorney Jerome predict that as the candidate for Governor he would receive the support of many Republicans who have voted and worked for him in the two campaigns when he ran for the District Attorneyship on an independent or a fusion ticket. A prominent Republican leader said yesterday that whether District Attorney Jerome runs as an independent candidate or as the regular nominee of the Democratic Party in the State, he is bound to get considerable support from Republicans in this city.

"I talked to four of my friends, all of them Republicans," this leader said, "and all of them asserted that they would vote for Jerome, no matter who the Republican candidate may be."

The fight in the various districts where there is a contest for the Tammany leadership has taken on added spirit since Charles F. Murphy—as some of his followers put it—"let the cat out of the bag" by declaring that there was no Jerome sentiment, but plenty of Hearst sentiment, in Tammany Hall. Especially is that true of the districts on the upper west side.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District, where Fire Commissioner O'Brien lives, there was a well-attended meeting last night in favor of James F. Ryan, a contractor, who as representative of the McClellan forces is seeking to wrest the leadership from Alderman Hahn, the present leader. In the new Seventeenth Assembly District, where Matthew F. Donohue has been the Tammany leader for many years, there is another contest. Ross Williams, a saloon keeper, has been put forward there by the McClellan faction. The chances are declared to be in Donohue's favor, however.

In the Twenty-first Assembly District, Joseph W. Savage, Secretary of the Dock Department, as Mayor McClellan's representative, is carrying on what politicians say is a winning fight against City Magistrate James F. Walsh, the Murphy leader. In all these fights, it is declared, Fire Commissioner O'Brien is taking an active part. In the Seventeenth District, both Donohue and Williams say they have the support of the Sullivans.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy did not come to town yesterday from his Summer home at Good Ground, L. I. Secretary Smith of Tammany Hall said he would not be in town until Wednesday, when he will be on hand for the Bryan reception.

SAVED FROM SEA; BATH FATAL

Steamship Company's Employe Had Rescued Two Women Recently.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Saved from drowning, Joseph F. Clark of 24 North Ann Street, Baltimore, died of heart disease to-day under a shower sprinkler at a bathhouse here. Clark, while bathing in the surf, became exhausted, and was rescued with difficulty, because of the high waves. He recovered sufficiently to walk to the bathhouse, but dropped dead immediately after turning on the shower.

Two days ago Clark rescued two women from drowning. He was an employe of the Chesapeake Steamship Company.

GIRL AT WINDOW SHOT.

Police Hunt for Her Assailant—Wound Not Dangerous.

While standing at a rear window of her home, 326 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, Edith Vernengo, 14 years old, was shot in the breast by some person whose identity has not been discovered. The bullet glanced from her breast bone and fell on a sewing machine.

Dr. George O'Brien of 304 West Thirty-fourth Street dressed the wound, which proved to be superficial. Detectives of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station were detailed to make an investigation.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the best by test, perfectly pure, concentrated.—Adv.

HIGGINS REPUDIATES BARNES.

Says No One Is Authorized to Speak for Him Politically.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Gov. Higgins, who is spending the week at the Ruisseaumont Hotel, in the heart of the Adirondacks, to-day broke the silence he has maintained regarding his political intentions long enough to repudiate William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, who appeared as his authorized spokesman in the New York papers to-day, with a positive statement that Higgins will again be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Incidentally the Governor fired a shot at State Chairman Odell.

After he had read the Barnes statement Gov. Higgins made this reply:

"I have not, directly or indirectly, authorized any person to speak for me as to my future intentions politically.

"The question which I hear most frequently asked is, 'Why are a few individuals, including an ex-Governor, trying to determine in advance of the convention of their party the result? Is this due to an attempt to serve two masters?'"

Beyond this brief and somewhat enigmatical statement the Governor would not discuss his plans or the political situation.

EMPIRE EXPRESS ACCIDENT.

Broken Driving Rod Strips One Side of Engine Near Tivoli—Nobody Hurt.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 24. — Engine 3,857, hauling the Empire State Express, due at the Grand Central Station, New York, at 9:59 o'clock to-night, was damaged by a broken driving rod near Tivoli, twenty miles above this city, and traffic delayed for nearly two hours.

The broken driving rod plowed up the track for some distance, stripping one side of the engine and the cab of the running board. The locomotive was not derailed. A wrecking train was sent to the scene from this city, and the engine was disconnected. The Empire State Express was annulled and her passengers taken to New York on Train 52, the Adirondack express. No one was injured.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—The Empire State Express made up eight minutes lost time in the last twenty miles of its western run to-day. One mile was covered in 86 seconds.

SHOT TO STOP AUTO PARTY.

Women Thought It Was a Hold-Up, but Policeman Did It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—A party of automobilists, some of whom were women, in a machine driven by David Frank of Chicago, was stopped by a revolver shot at midnight last night on the old York Road, near Noble Hill. The shot was fired by Policeman Lever, a brother of the Chief of Police of Abingdon Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Blum at Ogontz. In the party were the Franks, Gabriel Blum, Ferdinand L. Loeb, Mrs. William L. Hirsch, and Miss Florence Willard. As the automobile reached the foot of Noble Hill a shout was heard and almost immediately afterward a shot. Thinking the shot was fired by a highwayman, the women screamed. Mr. Frank stopped the machine.

"Why don't you stop when I tell you?" shouted Policeman Lever, coming up. "Your rear light is out."

Mr. Frank was notified to appear before Magistrate Goentner of Abingdon for a hearing. The party was then permitted to proceed to Ogontz. He made complaint about the shooting to the police authorities and an order was issued that no more shots be fired to stop auto parties.

SEE NEW ALASKAN VOLCANO.

Revenue Officers Climb to Summit and Name It Perry Peak.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Treasury Department received to-day a report of a visit made by the officers of the revenue cutter Perry a few weeks ago to the peak which recently appeared on Fire Island, one of the Bogoslov group of the Aleutian chain, about sixty miles west of the town of Unalaska, Alaska.

The southern end of Fire Island consists of two long spits from one-half to three-eighths of a mile in length and about fifteen feet above high-water mark. On the western spit the new volcanic peak rises abruptly from the water to a height of about 700 feet. In shape it greatly resembles a monster beehive, with a base about 900 feet in diameter. From the numerous crevices columns of steam and sulphurous gases continuously rise and form a cloud that is visible for more than thirty miles.

Although the surface of the new peak was warm and soft in places, the officers succeeded in reaching the summit. In recognition of the fact that the officers of the revenue cutter Perry were the first persons to visit the new peak they named it "Perry Peak."

HELD UP THREE AT NOON.

Plainfield Highwayman Got a Watch and Rings, but Was Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 24.—Joseph Collins of "nowhere," as he expressed it, held up three men at the muzzle of a revolver in the Netherwood section of this city at noon to-day and forced them to give up their valuables. He got a watch and three rings, making his victims put them on the ground in front of him while he kept them covered with the weapon. When the jewelry had been transferred to his pocket he turned and fled, making for the Watchung Mountain Range back of the city.

The three men, Cornelius Smith, Russel Decamp, and William Brown, hurried to the nearest telephone and notified Police Headquarters. In a few minutes a dozen policemen mounted on bicycles were in pursuit, but nearly three hours had elapsed before Patrolman John Dodson caught the direct trail.

Shortly afterward he saw his man on the back porch of the house of John R. McMahon at Scotch Plains, where he had stopped to beg a meal.

He threw up his hands as soon as Dodson aimed a pistol at him and submitted to arrest. A loaded revolver and the stolen watch were taken from his pockets. The rings were found in his shoes.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

RHINELANDER STEWARTS DIVORCED IN DAKOTA

Wife's Suit Surprises Friends, Who Heard of Reconciliation.

GROUND WAS DESERTION

Mrs. Stewart Has the Guardianship of Her Son and the Husband of Miss Anita Stewart.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 24.—A decree in divorce was filed to-day in the case of Mrs. Annie M. A. Stewart, formerly of New York, who became a resident of this city on June 10, 1905, against William Rhinelander Stewart. The order was filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of Lincoln County, at Canton.

The action of Mrs. Stewart was instituted in Lincoln County on June 15 last, but the fact was not made public until to-day, when the decree was filed. The divorce was granted on the ground of desertion. The decree restores each of the parties to the position of a single person.

Mr. Stewart gets the guardianship of Miss Anita Stewart, the daughter of the couple, while Mrs. Stewart becomes the guardian of their son, William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr. The decree provides that the guardianship shall continue until the children attain their majority. The question of alimony did not enter into the suit, having been adjusted out of court, it is said, by the attorneys for Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. Stewart and her daughter departed to-day for Philadelphia. It is said that she will return to this city Oct. 1. She still retains her home here, which she purchased over a year ago.

Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart was Miss Annie M. Armstrong of Baltimore, and is one of the most beautiful women in New York society. Her sister married Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart were married about twenty-three years ago. Their daughter, Miss Anita Stewart, made her début Winter before last.

Rumors of a disagreement between Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been current for several years. Last Autumn Mrs. Stewart went to Sioux Falls and took the cottage formerly occupied by the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest, the daughter of John Bigelow, while she was seeking a divorce from Mr. Dodge, her first husband.

Mr. Stewart is an earnest worker and reformer and a writer on economic subjects. He is one of the heirs of the Rhinelander estate and is a brother of Lispenard Stewart and Mrs. Frank Witherbee and a nephew of Miss Rhinelander. He is a member of the Century and other well-known clubs, but does not care in the least for society. On the other hand, Mrs. Stewart has been one of the best known matrons in the Tuxedo and Newport sets.

Mrs. Stewart suddenly returned to New York last May, and it was asserted that she had decided to withdraw her Dakota suit. Miss Anita Stewart appeared in public with both of her parents and their friends were convinced that a reconciliation had taken place. It had been rumored that in the event of Mrs. Stewart obtaining a decree of divorce she would marry James Henry Smith.

KEIM RELENTS AND WEDS.

Two Spoonfuls of Wine Nearly Spoiled a Love Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Daniel De B. Keim, the Ocean Grove church worker who refused to marry his aged sweetheart on the date set because she put two spoonfuls of wine in his milk, relented to-day and a reconciliation followed. This evening, in the presence of a number of friends, the pair were married. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Ashton of New York, a lifelong friend of the bride. Mrs. Keim explained her husband's change of mind by saying:

"A woman cast a spell over Daniel and prevailed upon him to refuse to marry me on the day originally agreed upon. We got the Lord after the woman, however, the spell was broken, and we are now man and wife."

Mrs. Keim, who was Mrs. Elizabeth Bryan before her second marriage to-night, is 70 years old. Her husband is five years her senior.

TROOPS PREVENT LYNCHING.

Disperse 1,000 Men Near Atlanta, Who Sought Negro's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 24.—Gov. Terrell has just ordered that State troops go to Decatur, De Kalb County, six miles from this city, to prevent a mob from lynching a negro suspected of assaulting Misses Mabel and Ethel Lawrence a few days ago.

Officers have been seeking the negro with bloodhounds, and late this afternoon a man suspected of the crime was captured near Decatur and put in jail.

When the news spread men hurried from Atlanta to Decatur to lynch the negro. Messages from Decatur declared that a thousand men were preparing to storm the jail.

In the meantime the negro had been removed from the jail secretly by the county officers. The appearance of the troops served to quiet the mob, and it was dispersed.

SHAH SERIOUSLY ILL.

Recent Events in Persia Have Aggravated His Malady.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—The health of the Shah of Persia, according to advices received here to-day from Teheran, is the subject of the gravest alarm. The Persian ruler was greatly enfeebled by the recent apoplectic stroke he suffered, and late events have aggravated his malady.

In spite, however, of the serious nature of the crisis through which Persia is now passing, diplomatic circles here are convinced that the demise of the Shah would not be accompanied by a serious convulsion in the country, as Great Britain and Russia are now acting in harmony to preserve order in Persia, and their influence will have great weight with the contending factions.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO, PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, via Pennsylvania Railroad; rock ballast, dustless roadbed. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 9:15 A. M. Other fast trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL INDICTED AGAIN

Also New York Central for Giving Special Rates to the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Indictments were returned this afternoon by the Federal Grand Jury against the New York Central Railway Company for giving special freight rates to the Standard Oil Company.

The Standard Oil Company was also indicted for accepting discriminating rates from the Pennsylvania Company and the New York Central and Vermont Central Railways.

There are 123 counts in the latter indictment.

MRS. LASEL LOSES JEWELS.

Lineman Finds Them at Saratoga Races and Returns Them to Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Lasel of New York, who is a visitor in Saratoga, is indebted to Charles Cameron, a telephone lineman of this village, for the recovery of her jewels, which are said to be valued at nearly $10,000.

Mrs. Lasel lost them at the Saratoga races yesterday, and Cameron picked up a handbag containing them in front of the grand stand. He soon found Mrs. Lasel and was rewarded substantially.

DIDN'T CONVICT MOB LEADER.

Jury Disagreed in Case of Ross Galbraith at Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 24.—The jury in the case of Ross Galbraith, the alleged lynch mob leader, failed to agree after twenty-four hours and was discharged to-day.

The State will probably reopen the cases against the mob leaders who are accused of hanging and burning three negroes for an assault on a white woman.

BRYAN'S BOAT STOPS.

Puts Into Fayal, Presumably to Refill Her Coal Bunkers.

The North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Irene, on board which William J. Bryan is coming home, arrived at Fayal, the Azores, last night.

The reason of the stop at Fayal was not given in the cablegram, but it is supposed that it was to take on coal. The Neapolitan Prince, another west-bound Mediterranean liner, had also arrived at Fayal, according to the same cablegram.

MAY CLOSE PARIS CAFES.

Threat to Shut Down on Sundays If Rest Bill Becomes Law.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Restaurant and café proprietors of this city held a meeting to-day at which it was decided to send a delegation to Minister of Commerce Doumergue to point out to him the impossible situation created in the restaurant business by the compulsory weekly rest day bill and to request a slight modification of it.

If this is not granted the petitioners bind themselves to close all the restaurants and cafés in Paris the first Sunday after the law goes into operation.

VALENTINE UNDER THE KNIFE.

Chicago Packer Successfully Operated On for Appendicitis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—P. A. Valentine, the packer, grain operator, and financier, was operated on for appendicitis to-day at his Summer home in Oconomowoc. The surgeon was Dr. L. L. McArthur of Chicago, and it was stated this evening that Mr. Valentine was resting easy and that a speedy recovery was looked for.

Mr. Valentine has been in poor health for some time, and two weeks ago, after a slight attack of appendicitis, the doctors decided that an operation was necessary. Every effort was made to improve his general condition, and in this they met with such success that the operation was set for to-day.

GEORGIAN EATS CROW.

He Is Forced to Pay an Election Bet When Hoke Smith Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

AMERICUS, Ga., Aug. 24.—Judge James Nixon of the Americus City Court and a former member of the Georgia Legislature ate broiled crow to-day to settle an election wager which he made with Judge Paschal.

Nixon was a supporter of Clark Howell for the nomination for Governor and agreed to eat the crow if Hoke Smith should defeat Howell. Hoke Smith won.

Paschal gave a dinner and invited hundreds of people to see Nixon pay the wager. A crow was killed and broiled and Nixon ate all of the meat, but had no appetite for the other viands on the table.

132 MILES IN 119 MINUTES.

Pennsylvania Fast Mail Makes Run Eight Minutes Better Than Record.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 24.—The record for fast running between Harrisburg and Altoona on the Pennsylvania Railroad was broken to-day by the Fast Mail. The distance is 132 miles, and the train made the run in 119 minutes, deducting a four-minute delay caused by being held up by a freight train.

John Haley of Altoona was the engineer. The new record is eight minutes faster than the best previous one, made recently by Train 43.

ODELL SETTLES STRIKE.

Men Go Back to Work After He Buys Orange County Traction Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Ex-Gov. Odell said to-day concerning his purchase of the Orange County traction lines, between this city and Walden, that he bought the road because he believed it would be more satisfactory under local than under outside management. The purchase terminated a strike lasting for three weeks.

Mr. Odell told the employes of the company that he wished to have no further demonstrations, and that in a few days a competent man would be sent to them to act as Superintendent. Mr. Odell was cheered and the men returned to work at once.

The settlement with the union is said to be one of the strongest in the State. There is to be an appeal in case of disagreement, and the office of the corporation will be the collecting agency for the union.

THE FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN in the world is Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

2,000 CUBAN REBELS, WELL ARMED, IN FIELD

Guerra Goes to Meet Several Hundred Reinforcements.

LOYALIST RECRUITS ARE ROUTED

Two Fights Near Havana—Insurgents Defeated in Santa Clara Province.

SAN JUAN DE MARTINEZ, Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, Aug. 24.—This town, which yesterday was occupied by a band of insurgents under the command of Pino Guerra, is again in the possession of the constituted forces of the republic. At 5:30 o'clock this evening troops under the command of Colls Bacallao and Avalo arrived here from Pinar del Rio, but news of their coming had preceded them by several hours, and by noon the last of Guerra's men had left, taking with them all the horses they could gather.

The Government troops now here consist of 250 artillerymen and fifty raw recruits. They are quartered in the churches and other public buildings. The town is quiet.

Guerra's force is larger than has been supposed. He has probably 2,000 men well equipped with arms and ammunition, and is well supplied with money.

Guerra's movement westward is not a retreat, nor is it with the purpose of occupying Guanes. That town, in fact, is already practically occupied by resident insurgents. Guerra's purpose is to effect a junction with several hundred insurgents who are coming eastward from the vicinity of Guanes.

PINAR DEL RIO, Cuba, Aug. 24.—Affairs in this city are quiet to-night. Groups of six civilian municipal guards are posted at each end of the city entrances.

The forces available for the defense of the city are 200 mounted Rural Guards, 200 new Rural Guards, 200 new police, and 200 Municipal Guards.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 25.—Col. José Estrampes, with forty-five recruits from Havana, was yesterday fired upon by eighty insurgents ambushed behind a wall near Guines, 45 miles southwest of here. The recruits were routed and three of them were killed and six wounded.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—Unofficial advices received from the eastern part of the Province of Pinar del Rio to-night are to the effect that the insurgent forces now concentrating west of San Juan de Martinez are far more formidable than had been supposed, and also are better supplied for camping and a long and aggressive campaign.

A prominent resident of Havana, whose word is beyond question, returned this evening from a three days' tour in the vicinity of San Luis and San Juan de Martinez. He informed The Associated Press that Pino Guerra's following in Pinar del Rio was now certainly from 1,500 to 2,000 men. He said the idea of Guerra not having sufficient ammunition was ridiculous, and that he was abundantly supplied with every possible necessity. The behavior of his forces was excellent.

All the tobacco plantations owned by Americans and other American properties were flying the American flag, this gentleman declared, and were not being molested. He said the insurrectionists had eight mules loaded with dynamite, and that recently they had received supplies from unknown sources. He positively declared that fully 100 members of the Rural Guards had deserted and joined the insurrectionists since the trouble began, and that practically all the Cubans in Western Cuba were now sympathizers with the movement.

Word has been received here from Santiago that Gen. Jesus Rabi, with 2,000 veterans, will go to the Vuelta Abajo to help put down the insurrection. This, however, is not confirmed.

There is no foundation for a rumor in circulation to-night that the Government has begun negotiations with Pino Guerra.

More troops will be forwarded to the western districts to-morrow.

Pino Guerra, who left San Juan de Martinez to-day with the supposed object of occupying Guanes, declared previous to his departure that after getting accessions from the people in the lower part of the Vuelta Abajo district he would return and surround and capture Pinar del Rio without the shadow of a doubt.

Guerra said that his policy was to occupy towns as peacefully as possible, to continue the local authorities in office for the present, to change the officials gradually, and to compel the Government to annul the last elections and hold new ones.

The Government force in the City of Pinar del Rio now consists of 250 artillerymen, 300 volunteers, and 200 Rural Guards. There is grave doubt whether they will be able to withstand an attack by Guerra.

Campos Marquetti, colored Radical-Liberal member of Congress for Artemisa, Province of Pinar del Rio, has joined the insurrection.

All eyes in Cuba are turned toward Pinar del Rio, for upon the ability of Guerra to capture the city depends, it is believed here, the outcome of the insurrection. If the people of the towns and of the thickly settled and marvellously rich Vuelta Abajo tobacco region surrounding them join Guerra's forces the insurgent leader will approach Pinar del Rio in overwhelming force. It is undeniable that Guerra is gathering thousands of veterans and others under his leadership, and it is impossible to estimate the loyalty of the people in Pinar del Rio.

The 250 artillerymen from Havana who reached Pinar del Rio can act only as infantry, as they have not been trained to use field guns. A hospital corps and other details are following the artillerymen, in readiness for what is expected to be a short and decisive campaign.

At San Antonio de Los Baños, Havana Province, twenty-one miles southwest of this city, a detachment of Rural Guards

to-day encountered a band of insurgents. Two of the latter were killed. Their comrades dispersed.

The first encounter in Santa Clara Province occurred this morning. A detachment of Rural Guards attacked an insurgent band commanded by Manuel Gonzales, between Santo Domingo and Colon. The insurgents were scattered, and some of their arms and ammunition were captured.

Reports from the country districts are that the people generally have been influenced by the Liberal leaders and are inclined to be distrustful of the motives of President Palma's Government. Therefore they readily sympathize with the cause of the insurgents. In the cities there is much more approach to loyalty, but the Government's offer of $2 pay a day for all recruits does not meet with more than slow response. Many men are interested in the crisis as onlookers, but a general, genuine desire to fight for the Government is lacking.

In the City of Havana enlistments are somewhat better than elsewhere. The City Council this afternoon appropriated $50,000 for the support of the City Militia, of which there are two divisions, the interior and the exterior, under the command of Gen. Sanchez Agramonte.

Tomas Estrada Palma, Jr., joined the Havana City Militia to-day.

The Government expects that the steamer Mexico, which will sail from New York on Saturday, will bring eighteen rapid-fire guns, 10,000,000 cartridges, and 12,000 Lee rifles. The critics of the Government privately ridicule the plan to bring rapid-fire guns to the island, asserting that the experiences of the Spaniards with these guns in Cuba proved their uselessness in the field. They admit, however, their value for the protection of cities and highways.

The Government, it is understood, has sent to Texas to buy 2,000 horses for the army. The Government already has bought 500 horses here.

José Miguel Gomez, who was a candidate for the Presidency last Autumn and who was arrested on Aug. 21 at his residence near Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, arrived here from Batabano on a special train early this morning, and had been taken to the city jail before his arrival became known.

Gomez, in an interview in the jail later in the day, said:

"I declare that I have never had any knowledge of this unfortunate conflict, and that if I had conspired against President Palma's administration I have more than sufficient pride boldly to admit it now. You may assure the people of the United States that I have not conspired to disturb the peace and prosperity of the country."

Gomez added that he had been arrested because many of his friends were in arms. He made no complaint of the treatment to which he had been subjected as a prisoner. He was allowed to see his friends, but his detention at various places on the way from Sancti Spiritus to Havana, in order to avoid the insurgents, and the trip from Cienfuegos to Batabano on the small gunboat Alacranes were not pleasant experiences.

Considerable sympathy is developing in Havana for Gomez, who is commonly believed to be too broad-minded a patriot to mix himself up in revolutionary schemes.

It was reported to-day that Orestes Ferrara, who was the campaign Secretary and manager of Gomez, and who was with him in New York several months ago, after Gomez gave up his Presidential campaign, had been arrested in the City of Santa Clara on the charge of conspiracy. The report is denied, but it is admitted that Ferrara is under surveillance. Ferrara is suspected of trying to obtain arms and ammunition in the United States for the use of the insurgents.

In an interview to-day Alfredo Zayas, Vice President of the Senate and leader of the Liberal Party, said:

"The Liberals will take no action or make any official statement with regard to the present revolt unless the independence of Cuba should be menaced by actions of the revolutionists or the Government likely to bring outside interference."

Senator Zayas said it was true that the majority of the insurgents were Liberals, but asserted that there were also Moderates and Nunestas among the insurgents. The Liberals, he said, had always been opposed to a resort to arms, and did not countenance the present method of protest against the manner of the holding of the last elections.

President Palma has not left the palace this week. He is constantly receiving reports, holding consultations and issuing orders. He is assisted in his work by his two right-hand men in the Cabinet, Font Sterling, Secretary of the Treasury, and Gen. Rafael Montalvo, Secretary of Public Works.

The three continue at their work until nearly morning. President Palma bears the strain of his labors remarkably well, considering his age, and does not appear especialy fatigued in spite of the arduous nature of the duties he has performed for the last four years, contending most of the time with a hostile Congress. The President is hopeful of the outcome, and is confident of the loyalty of Cubans in general.

During the vacancy in the Secretaryship of the Interior, due to the resignation of Secretary of State O'Farrill, who was also Acting Secretary of the Interior, Señor Montalvo, Secretary of Public Works, is to have charge of all matters in regard to the maintenance of public order, Señor Font Sterling, Secretary of the Treasury, will have charge of the administration of military affairs.

The disturbed situation of the country is interfering greatly with commerce. The transportation of merchandise by railroad has practically ceased, shippers fearing the seizure of their goods. So far there has been no interruption of railroad communication by the insurgents.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 24.—It is reported here to-day that an encounter has occurred near San Juan Hill between Cuban Government forces under Lieut. Azcuy and insurgents, with the tide in favor of the latter. Many persons are said to be disappearing at Guarajuay, and it is believed they are joining the insurgents.

Cubans here are very uneasy over the resignation of Secretary of State O'Farrill, fearing it will aid the insurgents.

Efforts are being made here to trace an American woman in whose rooms in the Hotel Leal at Havana the plot to assassinate President Palma is said to have been hatched.

The steamer Gussie, which arrived here to-day from Havana, was loaded to her full capacity with tobacco, which is being rushed out of the island by exporters. Information received from private sources by this boat is that President Palma is virtually a prisoner in the palace at Havana, and that he has not left it for a week. The indications are that the situation on the island is much worse than is known to the outside world.

DELAYS ANGER ROBBED MAN.

He Says He'll Prosecute Defendants If It Takes a Year.

Frank C. Webb, who was robbed of $25 and a diamond pin on Aug. 12, and who caused the arrest of Maurice Goldberg and David Kantrowitz in connection with his loss, grew angry in the Tombs Court yesterday when the case against the two alleged pickpockets was adjourned for the fourth time. He said that he "would prosecute the two men if it took the rest of the year."

Goldberg and Kantrowitz were first arraigned on Aug. 13. They asked for and got an adjournment until Aug. 10, when Leonard Snitkin appeared for them and asked for time to study the case. On Aug. 20 Mr. Snitkin asked for an adjournment until yesterday. The case was not called until late, and then Snitkin reminded Magistrate Breen that he had to catch the 4:20 o'clock boat. The long wait and the prospect of an adjournment made Mr. Webb angry, but he at last consented, to let the case go over until Sept. 14.

The Fashionable Hostess

who entertains with grace and tact is always proud to serve White Rose Ceylon Tea at social functions. Serving the best she compliments her guests. Black or mixed in 30 or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Richest Flavor.

CUBANS HERE EXCITED AND MANY HURRY HOME

Governor of Pinar del Rio Province and Others to Sail To-day.

HE RIDICULES THE REVOLT

Due to Politics Solely, He Says—Adventurous Americans Volunteer to Fight for Cuba.

The progress of the revolution in Cuba has greatly excited the Cuban residents of New York and other States, and many of them will start for Havana this morning prepared to volunteer their services in crushing the revolt. The Ward liner Mexico will have a full complement of passengers when she sails for Havana at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Some adventurous Americans have already applied to the Cuban Committee here to be enlisted for service. They were not accommodated. Among the most prominent of those who will sail this afternoon is Señor Indalecio Sobrado, Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio, the hotbed of the insurrection. Gov. Sobrado is at the Hotel America, where he was interviewed by a TIMES reporter last night. He said:

"I have been on a vacation in the Adirondack Mountains on account of my health, and shall leave for Havana on the steamer Mexico to-morrow afternoon.

"The cause of the revolution is politics pure and simple. At the time of the election about eighty-five per cent. of the population of Cuba voted for the Government. At that time Pino Guerra said that if the Liberals did not get into power by votes they would do so by force of arms. Their excuse is that the elections were not straight.

"When I first read the dispatches from Cuba in the newspapers I cabled to members of the Government and received replies stating that there was a revolt in the Province of Pinar del Rio, but it had not spread over other parts of the country. Pino Guerra, who is the leader of the rebels in my province, is a young man about 35 years old, who fought well during the War of Independence.

"The town of San Luis has a population of 1,000, who are protected by five rural guards and two policemen. San Juan e Martinez has 2,000 inhabitants, with eight rural guards and four policemen. It would be an easy matter for Pino Guerra to take these small unprotected places with a force of fifty men. The guards would not attempt to oppose such numbers.

The town of Pinar del Rio has 12,000 inhabitants with 28 rural guards and 14 policemen, but this force has now been augmented by reserves from Havana. I am well satisfied that the rebels cannot capture it.

"The Rural Guards are all armed with Mauser rifles and machettes. They are all picked men of good character who saw considerable fighting during the revolutionary wars with Spain, and can thoroughly be relied upon in any emergency.

"The object of the revolutionists is to put out the Moderates and put the Liberals in their place, with the hope that they will get some of the good offices in the gift of the Government in power. I am sure the majority of the Liberals are too patriotic to countenance this movement. The better class of Cubans are all desirous of peace, and have had more than a sufficiency of fighting. The island is in a very prosperous condition, and there is no poverty in the Province of Pinar del Rio, in which the Vuelta Abajo district is situated.

"It is impossible that this little rebellion can gain much headway in Cuba today because every man, either Moderate or Liberal, who has an interest in the welfare of his country will do his duty in the hour of need when the credit of Cuba is at stake."

The contradictory reports received from Cuba yesterday by private firms caused considerable exciteemnt among the Cuban business men who are now in New York, Saratoga, and other Summer resorts. The Ward Line steamer Mexico will have a full complement of them when she sails for Havana at 1 P. M. this afternoon.

Twenty-four Cubans stopping at the Hotel American, 104 East Fifteenth Street, gave notice of their departure to the management yesterday. Capt. Luis Moré of the Cuban Artillery was on a visit to some friends in Washington when he received a dispatch ordering him to return at once. He also sails on the Mexico.

Cuban Vice Consul Antonio Altramina received thirty applications yesterday at the Consulate, 96 Wall Street, from husky young Americans from the Western States who wished to join the Rural Guards as recruits and see some fighting. Señor Altramina took their names and said that if their services were needed he would be pleased to send for them. At present he believed that the Government forces were fully able to deal with the rebels.

Señor Carlos M. Quintana, paymaster of the Department of State and a prominent banker in Cuba, who arrived recently in this city from Havana, said yesterday: "When I left Havana it was rumored that a group of dissatisfied and ungrateful Cubans were conspiring against the republic. These men cannot hope to triumph by force because they have not any arms. In the last elections they gave ample proof of their incompetence to govern, and now they wish to make trouble in order to force the Government to agree to give them money and high positions in the administration.

"The Government has on its side the element of position and prestige, and on the other there are two men who claim to be the rebel leaders—Juan Gualbuto Gomez, a negro, and Gen. José Miguel Gomez.

"They were defeated in the last elections, and they prefer anything should happen rather than to obey and respect the present Government. In a few days the rebels will have to flee to the mountains. The towns attacked and taken by them have no significance. Their principal object is to alienate American business men and provoke the intervention of the United States Government. In this respect the rebels count upon the press to exaggerate the reports of their successes and aid them in attaining their end."

CAUGHT ON VISIT TO GIRL.

Boy Accused of Stealing Diamonds Came Back from Europe.

Louis Mochorosky, 17 years old, of 9 Goerck Street, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night charged with the larceny of $5,000 worth of diamonds stolen several months ago. The police have chased him through many States and to Europe. His arrest was caused by his fondness for a girl in Denver, whom he returned to see a few days ago.

Mochorosky was employed by Isaac Wolf, a jeweler at 118 Bowery. On April 30 the boy assisted in putting the diamonds in the window away in the safe, and Wolf locked the doors. The following morning when Mochorosky failed to appear Wolf looked over his stock and discovered that $5,000 worth of diamonds were missing.

Detectives traced the boy to Denver, where he met a girl with whom he fell in love. Many of the diamonds were pawned in Denver. Mochorosky afterward went to Russia, where he visited his parents. About ten days ago he returned to Denver. There detectives who were watching the girl's house caught him.

At Police Headquarters last night Wolf saw his former clerk, who, according to the police, said:

"You won't send me to prison, will you? I was able to get only $2,000 on the jewelry."

Wolf said he would prosecute the boy for larceny.

How Mr. Mack Stands.

In THE TIMES yesterday it was made to appear that Harry W. Mack, who is seeking the Republican leadership of the Fifteenth Assembly District, was a Quigg man. He is for Parsons, and wants everybody to know it.

How to Get Simplified Spelling Into the Schools

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
BRANDER MATTHEWS,
Columbia University.

In the plain-spoken paper on the "Problem of Spelling Reform" which Prof. Skeat read before the British Academy last May and which has been published by the Oxford University Press, that ardent and accomplished student of English contemptuously brushed away all the ignorant objections to the progressive simplification of our spelling and urged a number of further omissions of needless letters. Prof. Skeat, it may be well to note, has accepted membership in the Simplified Spelling Board, and so has Mr. Henry Bradley, the co-editor (with Dr. Murray) of the monumental Oxford Dictionary. But Prof. Skeat's proposed reforms are far more radical than the practice of the editors of the Oxford Dictionary and even than the recommendations of the Simplified Spelling Board. In fact, these recommendations seem very conservative, indeed, when set alongside those suggested by the editor of the "Etymological Dictionary."

The distinguished British scholar makes it clear that he desires immediate orthographic improvement for certain purely scientific reasons, for the sake of the English language itself, and in order to make our noble tongue a fitter instrument for the work that lies before it. But he also gives two practical reasons why English orthography ought to be bettered as soon as possible. The first of these reasons is that a simplification of our spelling would save both time and money: "Every one would gain by it; the writer would have fewer letters to write, the printer would have fewer letters to print, and the reader would have fewer to spell and to read." And then Prof. Skeat supports this practical argument with another which is strictly scientific: "Many ambiguities would disappear, and the written record would exhibit a closer approximation to the sounds which it professes to represent."

Then he brings forward a second practical reason for adopting these improvements, "that the task of learning to read would be considerably simplified, and the time taken to achieve that task would be considerably shortened to the equal delight and profit both of teacher and pupil. In this case there can be no doubt at all that the sums thus saved to the nation would be very considerable." Even more important than the saving of money would be the saving effected in the plastic period of childhood when every minute is needed to supply the young with the training that will best equip them for life. That more or less of this precious time must be wasted in mastering the misleading intricacies of English spelling is obvious to all of us. But just how great this waste is no one can say with certainty. Dr. Harris, relying on certain experiments in the St. Louis schools, concluded that it amounted to a year or so. Prof. Calvin Thomas, in his Presidential address to the Modern Language Association, made a rough-and-ready calculation and arrived at the conclusion that more than a year and a half of a child's time was spent unprofitably in learning how to spell.

Unfortunate as is this loss of time, our pitiful orthography has another and even more serious disadvantage, known to all teachers. It contradicts the spirit of modern education, which is based on training the pupil to see things for himself and to make his own deductions from what he has seen. The aim is to lead the child to observe, and then to generalize the result of his observations into a rule. But our present spelling runs counter to this effort. Observation will not help the child; and he must incessantly disregard analogies, because there are often many different symbols for a single sound and many different sounds for a single symbol. Prof. Lounsbury has pointed out that one sound, that of "e" in let, is represented in at least seven different ways—"e" in let, "ea" in head, "ei" in heifer, "eo" in leopard, "ay" in says, "ai" in said, and by "a" in many. The sound of "o" in so is even more absurdly misrepresented—so, sew, owe, O, oh, bow, roe, boat, beaux, bureau, hautboy, yeoman, though. Here is confusion worse confounded. Here is chaos come again. What are the children to do? How can the teachers help them? All analogies fail; and no rule is possible. The sole resource is to cram the memory, and to reject the result of observation and of reason. This not only wastes the time of the child, but it also upsets and contradicts the training he has been receiving.

This is reason enough why all good citizens should wish to see the spelling of English simplified and to aid in the introduction of simplified spelling into our schools. Yet there is another reason potent with all who want to have our orthography more exact scientifically and more efficient practically. If any real advance is to be made in the next few years, it must begin with the young. The more mature will rarely take the trouble to adopt the simpler spelling; they have wasted time in acquiring a mastery of our present orthography and they are unwilling to spend any more in acquainting themselves with the latest improvements. Even if they are in sympathy with these improvements, even if they have conquered their natural prejudice in favor of the spelling to which they have long been accustomed, still they feel themselves too old to learn new tricks. They are willing to let well enough alone.

This is the obstacle which confronts all who seek to better our orthography; and it is not easy to overcome. It forces all the advocates of improvement to be cautious, to go very slowly, to urge nothing violent or sudden, to be as tolerant and as persuasive as possible, and to be satisfied with faith unaccompanied by good works. But the children have no prejudices in favor of spellings that ought to be discarded. They prefer the simplest possible form. They welcome the orthography that conforms to analogy. They can be soon won to the good cause; and when they are grown up their children can be led to accept still further simplifications. And thus the good work will go on slowly, generation after generation, until the users of the English language at last recover the phonetic sense, which has been lost in consequence of our orthographic muddle, but which is possessed by the users of every other language.

And this brings us to the question which stands at the head of this paper, How can we get simplified spelling into the schools? And the answer is easy, even if the process is likely to be long. To get simplified spelling into the schools we need only educate public opinion to believe that this is what ought to be done. When once the public has made up its mind that the spelling of English ought to be simplified and that the best way to begin is with the school children, then the teachers and the Superintendents and the School Boards will be only too glad to do what will be expected of them. It is not for us to tell them how to do it; the successive steps to be taken may be left safely to the skill of the teaching body.

What is needful is to focus attention on this important subject and to arouse a lively interest in it. People must be made to see that there is nothing sacred about our accepted orthography, and that the spelling of our language has never been fixed finally, but has always been slowly simplifying itself by the casting out of useless letters. They must be educated in the history of spelling, and the many changes that have taken place from Chaucer to Shakespeare, from Dryden to Johnson, and even in the nineteenth century, must be made familiar. They must be encouraged to understand that a steady movement toward simplification has always been evident, and they must be made to recognize that the time has now come when this slow progress toward the remote goal can be accelerated.

When the people at large are once convinced that our present spelling does harm to the children; that it wastes the time and money of men and women, and that it tends to prevent the adoption of English as the world language of the future—when that happy hour shall arrive, improvement will follow at once, spontaneously and unhesitatingly. As Lowell once said: "The pressure of public opinion is like the pressure of the atmosphere; you can't see it—but it's sixteen pounds to the square inch none the less."

As soon as the general public believes that our spelling is so bad that something ought to be done, something will be done. There are abundant signs now that the general public is beginning to take an interest in the subject. The very natural prejudice against any modification of the form of familiar words seems to be wearing away. People are coming slowly to see that there are really no valid arguments against the continuation and acceleration of a process which has been going on in English for centuries, as it has been going on in every other language also. With the spread of knowledge there cannot fail to be a weakening of prejudice.

And in the meantime, while public opinion is slowly crystallizing in favor of simplification, the more enlightened among the teachers and the Superintendents are already taking steps in advance. In New York, for example, the Board of Education asked the expert Board of Superintendents to report upon the three hundred words contained in the first list put forth by the Simplified Spelling Board. The Board of Superintendents considered the subject very carefully, and finally it recommended the adoption of the whole three hundred. And the example set by New York is likely to be followed speedily in not a few of the other cities of the Union.

BRANDER MATTHEWS,
Columbia University.
New York, July 27, 1906.

AGREE ON B. R. T. TEST CASE.

Omnibus Proceedings to be Brought to Decide the Fare Question.

An agreement as to a case to be presented to the courts in settlement of the question of the legal right of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to charge a ten-cent fare on its Coney Island lines was reached yesterday afternoon at a conference between Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Borough President Coler, and ex-Justice Hatch and other counsel of the company. It will require several days to work out the details of the case. It is expected that the papers will be in the hands of Attorney General Mayer early next week. The case will probably come up in the Court of Appeals in October, or early in the term.

Mr. Baldwin said that an omnibus case, involving all the lines in the company's system, had been agreed upon. It will probably be well into the Winter before a final decision in the matter is reached.

NAMES FOR BROOKLYN BENCH

Committee of Independents Said to Have Made a List.

Brooklyn politicians were interested in a report yesterday that the sub-committee of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, appointed to select an Independent Judiciary ticket in the Second Judicial Department, had chosen the following men to be put forward for Independent nominations and regular indorsements:

William N. Dykman, William J. Carr, J. Edward Swanstrom, and E. Lamb Richards, Jr., Democrats; Justice Walter H. Jaycox, County Judge Frederick E. Crane, and Abel E. Blackmar, Republicans, and Col. Alexander S. Bacon, Republican and Independence League.

None of the members of the committee would discuss the report that the selections had been made. Nothing definite will be decided in the matter until the entire Committee of One Hundred meets, which will be in a week or so.

BRIBE IN SINCLAIR CASE.

Boston Juror Says $50 Was Offered and Two Arrests Follow.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Walter M. Clark, a horse dealer, was held to-day in default of $10,000 bonds, charged with contempt of court in attempting to bribe a member of the jury which is trying the case of Dr. John Sinclair, who is accused of causing the death of Annie Russell last February.

Alfred M. Green, a member of the jury, informed Judge Harris this morning that an attempt had been made to influence him in favor of the defendant. Judge Harris placed the matter in the hands of District Attorney Moran, who ordered the arrest of Clark.

Late in the afternoon, William Washington, a negro, was brought into court on a charge similar to that preferred against Clark. He was held in $10,000 bail for a hearing next Tuesday.

According to the information in the possession of District Attorney Moran, Green was visited at his home last night by a colored man, who offered him $50 as a bribe to hold out against a verdict convicting Sinclair.

FOR BETTER CAR SERVICE.

Mayor of Mount Vernon Asks Other Mayors to Join in the Demand.

Mayor Edward F. Brush of Mount Vernon sent letters yesterday to every Mayor and village president throughout Westchester asking them to meet him Monday night and join in a concerted action for better trolley transportation.

Mayor Brush's letter charges that conditions attending travel on the Union Railway lines in this vicinty have become intolerable; that the public are huddled and crowded into cars in a manner that is not only disgraceful, but dangerous, and that it is high time something was done.

Mayor Brush says the Westchester officials may appear before the September Grand Jury and try to indict the officials of the road.

THE PRESIDENT ADOPTS SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

Continued from Page 1.

will be certain to render necessary an extra force of proofreaders. No man can read one style one minute and the other style the next.

When the bills for this extra work begin to come in and the Appropriation Committees begin to examine Mr. Stillings at the hearings next Winter the fun will begin to be lively. Chairman Tawney of the House Committee, scrutinizing every red cent of the $900,000,000 Congress will have to appropriate, is going to find a most attractive field in the doubled bills from the printery.

NEW YORK MAY NOT FOLLOW.

Mr. Draper Doesn't Believe in Telling People How to Spell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—There is no one in Albany to-night with authority to say whether the State Administration will follow President Roosevelt in spelling reform. Gov. Higgins is at Lake Placid, Private Secretary Perley in Western New York, and most of the State officers are away.

Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, said he thought that this State would not follow the President. Personally he was in favor of mild spelling reform, but he did not believe that the State educational department should tell the people how they must spell. He was of opinion that the public generally would follow the dictionaries for some time to come.

BOARD IS DELIGHTED.

Work for Simpler Spelling Began in 1878 with 11 Words.

The working staff of the Simplified Spelling Board in its offices in the Metropolitan Life Building, Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, rejoiced yesterday at the adoption by President Roosevelt of its propaganda.

"I do believe," said Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, the Secretary of the board, "that if President Roosevelt declared that it would be wise to annex the planet Mars to the United States the papers would immediately proceed to print column after column about it."

Prof. Brander Matthews, the Chairman of the board, was not in the city yesterday, and consequently no immediate action could be taken in recognition of the signal help given to the spelling reformers.

The present Simplified Spelling Board was formed Jan. 1, 1906, and was evolved from a series of bodies formed in past years to study and expound the simplification theories. The American Philological Association, started in 1874, heard its President declare in a meeting at Hartford that the spelling of the language was monstrous. In 1876 an international congress for the amendment of English orthography was held in Philadelphia. It was attended by spelling reformers from all the English speaking nations. A standard phonetic alphabet was inaugurated that year. In 1878 eleven words were chosen for a beginning and a set of rules formed recommending the elimination of letters not necessary for the proper sounding of the words.

Began with a Dozen Words.

In 1898 the National Educational Association resolved to adopt such spellings as United States Commissioner of Education Harris should recommend. He, with two other educators, decided on a little experiment. The words altho, catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog, program, tho, thoro, thorofare, thru, and thruout were recommended.

The various philological and educational societies have been at it ever since, and finally the reform crystallized in the Simplified Spelling Board, which started out with Brander Matthews as Chairman last January, and which in two months had the ear and the support of Andrew Carnegie, who gave $15,000 a year for five years with which to start practical work of getting converts.

Being interested in the founding of libraries, and also in universal peace, and believing that the English language would be the universal language and one of the means of bringing about peace on earth, Mr. Carnegie saw in the simplification of English spelling an aid to the quick learning of the language by those of other tongues, and he made the announcement of his conversion and of his gift last March.

With this money to pay expenses, the board established its offices and employed a clerical force. Since the staff got to work it has obtained the pledges of 5,300 persons to use the board's list of 300 simplified words in their correspondence. Many of these are men in various public departments of Nation and State. There are also 500 or 600 persons who have agreed to use certain of the words, but who object to others.

While the office staff was at work the board has not been idle. Prof. Matthews has given to the work of getting converts much of his attention.

Members of Spelling Board.

With him on the board are E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska; O. C. Blackmer, publisher, of Chicago; David J. Brewer, United States Supreme Court Justice; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Andrew Carnegie, Samuel L. Clemens, Melvil L. Dewey, formerly Director of the New York State Library; I. K. Funk, editor and publisher of the Standard Dictionary; Lyman J. Gage, Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century; William T. Harris, Commissioner of Education; George Hempl of the University of Michigan; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Henry Holt, publisher; William James, Harvard Faculty; David Starr Jordan, Leland Stanford University; Thomas R. Lounsbury, Yale; Francis A. March, Lafayette College; Judge W. W. Morrow, San Francisco; H. H. Seerly, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Benjamin E. Smith, editor of the Century Dictionary; Charles E. Sprague, New York; Calvin Thomas, Columbia University; E. O. Vaile, Chicago; Robert S. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institution; William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent; Charles P. G. Scott, Prof. W. W. Skeat, Cambridge, England; Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia, and William Findlay MacLean, M. P., Toronto, Canada.

With the President's official sanction of the use of the 300 simplified words they will receive very wide circulation.

Asked yesterday if the work would slacken at the end of the five years for which Mr. Carnegie subscribed, Dr. Scott said yesterday that it would not, and that if necessary the board's work could make its own way now.

The 300 words now on the list of the reformers are words the changes in which will make no very great difference to the average reader or correspondent. An ordinary communication would not be so affected by their use that it would seem to be written in a new language. As new words are added from time to time after careful deliberation general reform in the spelling of the language will be gradually reached.

The words receiving the approbation of the President and now being used by the other 5,300 converts are as follows:

The 300 Simplified Words.

Abridgment, acceuter, accurst, acknowledgment, addrest, ads, affixt, altho, anapest, anemia, anesthesia, anesthetic, antipyrin, antitoxin, apothem, apprize, arbor, archeology, ardor, armor, artizan, asize, ax.

Bans (not banns), bark (not barque), behavior, blest, blusht, brazen, brasier, bun, bur, Caliber, caliper, candor, chapt, clasp't, clipt, Clapt, clue, coeval, color, colter, commixt, compress, comprize, confest, controller, coquet, criticize, cropt, crost, crusht, cue, curst, cutlas, cyclopedia, carest (not caressed), catalog, catechize, center.

Dactyl, dasht, decalog, defense, demagog, demeanor, deposit, deprest, develop, dieresis, dike, dipt, discust, dispatch, distil, distrest, dolor, domicil, draft, dram, drest, dript, droopt, dropt, dulness.

Ecumenical, edile, egis, enamor, encyclopedia, endeavor, envelop, eolian, eon, epaulet, eponym, ers, esophagus, esthetic, esthetics, estivate, ether, etiology, exorcize, exprest.

Fagot, fantasm, fantasy, fantom, favor, favorite, fervor, fiber, fixt, flavor, fulfil, fulness.

Gage, gasel, gelatin, gild (not guild), gipsy, gloss, glycerin, good-by, gram, gript.

Harbor, harken, heapt, hematin, hiccup, hock (not hough), homeopathy, homonym, honor, humor, husht, hypotenuse.

Idolize, imprest, instil.

Jail, judgment.

Kist.

Labor, lacrimal, lapt, lasht, leapt, legalize, license, licorice, liter, lodgment, lookt, lopt, luster.

Mama, maneuver, materialize, meager, medieval, meter, mist, (not missed,) miter, mixt, mold, molder, molding, moldy, molt, mullen.

Naturalize, neighbor, niter, nipt.

Ocher, odor, offense, omelet, oppresst, orthopedic.

Paleography, paleolithic, paleontology, paleozoic.

Paraffin, parlor, partizan, past, (not passed,) patronize, pedagog, pedobaptist, penult, phenomenon, pigmy, plow, polyp, possest, practise, prefixt, prenomen, prest, pretense, preterit, pretermit, primeval, profest, program, prolog, propt, pur.

Quartet, questor, quintet.

Rancor, rapt, (not rapped,) raze, recognize, reconnoiter, rigor, rime, ript, rumor.

Saber, saltpeter, savior, savor, scepter, septet, sepulcher, sextet, silvan, similar, sipt, sithe, skilful, skipt, slipt, smolder, snapt, somber, specter, splendor, stedfast, stept, stopt, strest, stript, subpena, succor, suffixt, sulfate, sulfid, sumac, suppresst, surprize, synonym.

Tabor, tapt, teazel, tenor, theater, tho, thoro, thorofare, thoroly, thru, thruout, tipt, topt, tost, transgresst, tript, tript, tumor.

Valor, vapor, vext, vigor, vizor.

Wagon, washt, whipt, whisky, wilful, winkt, wisht, woful, woolen, wrapt.

In the next pamphlet issued by the board the names of distinguished men interested in the movement will be announced.

BRITISH DO NOT LIKE IT.

Newspapers Ridicule Roosevelt's Order—"Carnegie Jargon."

LONDON, Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt's decision to adopt the reformed spelling in his messages and in Executive correspondence is commented upon by the newspapers of London this morning in anything but a sympathetic spirit. The Standard bluntly declares that the President overrates his powers, adding that it declines to believe that scholarly and cultivated Americans will sacrifice the history and meaning of the language by adopting the "Carnegie jargon."

Other of the newspapers deal with the matter in a humorous vein. The Daily News points out that if American publishers wish to invade the British market they should be conservative in their orthography. The Chronicle, which has more sympathy with some of the changes, says:

"Whether we like the new spelling or not it probably will be forced upon us because the United States is coming more and more into control of the printing presses of the English speaking world.

"If once President Roosevelt can establish uniformity in America on the lines he prescribes the new spelling will be likely before long to become dominant in Great Britain also, but as he is strong he might have been merciful, and summoned an Anglo-American congress to endeavor to arrive at an agreement on a common mode of spelling, so that the President's English and the King's English should be the same."

BABY BORN IN FERRYHOUSE.

Mother Was on Her Way to a Hospital—Crowd Interested.

The arrival of a girl baby in the Thirty-fourth Street ferryhouse on the Long Island side yesterday morning caused a delay in the morning rush hour. Mrs. Kate Loughlin, accompanied by her husband, was on her way to a New York hospital. On their arrival at the ferryhouse Mrs. Loughlin became ill.

A call was sent to St. John's Hospital, and Dr. Gallivan responded. After informing the anxious father that the baby was a girl he left for the hospital with the mother and child. A crowd waited to hear that mother and child were doing well.

Cared for 12,359 Immigrants.

The Society for Italian Immigrants has issued a report showing the work done at this port in April, May, and June. Of the 113,194 Italians who landed at Ellis Island the society looked after the welfare of 12,359. As many as 529 have been taken care of in one day. The society protects immigrants from swindlers, and also maintains a free labor bureau.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:10 A. M.—90 Avenue B; H. Sternberg; damage trifling.
2:25 A. M.—75 Seventh Street; owner unknown; damage $25.
6:15 A. M.—135 West Twenty-sixth Street; George Moore; damage, $500.
7:05 A. M.—Front of 281 West Fortieth Street; John Collins; damage, $400.
10:50 A. M.—49 Tenth Avenue; Smith's stables; damage, $10.
12:55 P. M.—84 Henry Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
1:30 P. M.—51 Macdougal Street; M. Pardi; damage, $50.
1:45 P. M.—Clarkson and Washington Streets; Chauncey De Levante; damage, $500.
4:45 P. M.—288 East Twenty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6 P. M.—181 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.
8:35 P. M.—21 and 23 West Fourth Street; Doniger Brothers; damage, $125,000.
8:45 P. M.—844 Tenth Avenue; Patrick O'Neill; damage, $25.
10:05 P. M.—167 Ludlow Street; M. Schwartz; damage trifling.
11 P. M.—2,800 Eighth Avenue; L. Weinstein; damage trifling.
11:15 P. M.—152 East Twenty-fifth Street; M. Greenbaum; damage, $25.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
LABOR-DAY TOUR
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
Saturday, September 1, 1906
FROM
NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY and NEWARK
$12.00 Including two days' board at the Royal Palace, Seaside, Traymore, or Haddon Hall Hotels.
ROUND-TRIP RATES,
$10.00 Including two days' board at Wiltshire, Iroquois, Sothern, Raleigh, Garden, or Islesworth Hotel.
Beginning with dinner Saturday evening, and ending with luncheon on the Monday following. Tickets good going on any regular train from New York on date named, and good to return on regular trains within six months.
THROUGH TRAINS TO ATLANTIC CITY

		WEEK-DAYS	Stops only for Dining Car	WEEK-DAYS
Lv. NEW YORK	West 23d Street Station	9:55 A. M.	1:25 P. M.	2:55 P. M.
	Desbrosses Street Station	10:00 "	1:30 "	3:00 "
	Cortlandt Street Station	10:00 "	1:30 "	3:00 "
Lv. BROOKLYN		9:45 "	1:05 "	2:45 "
Ar. ATLANTIC CITY (S. Carolina and Atl. Ave.)		1:05 P. M.	4:30 "	6:05 "

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS, VESTIBULE COACHES
On Monday, September 3, Special Train of Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Coaches will leave Atlantic City at 6:30 P. M. for New York.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

LAMBERT
Atterbury System Clothes
Appeal at sight to every man who discriminates between clothes that are merely "ready-made" and clothes that are "ready-to-wear," but of a character that fits them to cope with the finest efforts of the best tailors.
"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."
The balance of our stock of these best of all ready-to-wear clothes
Marked Down
Any Suit in the House $18.50 Including all Suits that were $30, $40 and $45.
The assortment includes all our Westminster greys in gun club checks, Caledonian plaids, over-plaids, Admiral blue serges, etc. Long Coats for ultra-fashionably inclined, and medium coats for more conservative tastes.
$25 and $30 Suits are now $14.50
Our Men's Furnishings, Shoes and Straw Hats have also undergone enormous reductions.
STORES OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6 P. M.
3 STORES
183 Broadway, Near Day Street Subway Station.
LAMBERT
39-41 Cortlandt St., Bet. 6th and 9th Aves. "L" Stations.
Also at New Haven, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN
Sunday, August 26, 1906
SPECIAL TRAIN
Leaves NEW YORK, West 23d Street 6.45 A. M.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 7.00 "
" BROOKLYN 6.45 "
RETURNING, leaves Atlantic City 7.00 P. M.
Stopping at Newark and Elizabeth in each direction.
TICKETS GOOD ONLY ON SPECIAL TRAIN
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

CHILE'S QUAKE VICTIMS GET SMALL AID FROM US

New York Has Contributed but a Trifle Over $2,000 Thus Far.

SURPRISE TO RED CROSS

Poor Returns Inexplicable—Relief Organizations Active Yesterday and One New One Formed.

Up to this time New York has tightened up its purse strings and has not given liberally to the sufferers in Valparaiso and other Chilean cities. The receipts by the Merchants' Association and the Red Cross relief committees thus far have been exceedingly small in comparison with the bountiful contributions given by this city on other occasions, particularly for San Francisco relief.

Late last evening the Treasurer of the Merchants' Association fund announced that the total contributions made to date were $1,690. Of this sum the firm of Lanman & Kemp gave $1,000, so that the total of all other contributions was only $690.

At the offices of the Red Cross Society, 500 Fifth Avenue, an even poorer showing was made. The books were opened on Thursday morning with a single contribution from Jacob H. Schiff, the Treasurer of the society, of $500. On Thursday $10 was received, and yesterday but a single contribution, of $5, came through the mails. This total, $521, will be sent to Washington to-day to be forwarded through the State Department to the Chilean Government. Besides Mr. Schiff, the contributors to the Red Cross fund were: "R.," $10; C. W. Loomis, $5; "A Friend," $1, and Mrs. Edith D. Brandies, $5.

William C. Langdon, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross, thought on Thursday night that $516 for the first day was not bad, but the poor return of yesterday completely surprised him. Mr. Charles W. Dumont of the Merchants' Association was more hopeful, the contribution of Lanman & Kemp and the fact that none of the contributions to the association's fund was for less than $10, seeming to him a good omen.

It is usual in such cases for the contributions to come in with a rush at the offset, many persons, presumably, being ready to contribute as soon as they learn where money may be sent. In the present instance such has not been the case, though what the reason is no one can say. The fact that Chile is a long way from New York cannot be taken as having anything to do with the matter, as the Red Cross branch here sent $22,000 to the famine sufferers in Japan last February and March, and approximately $1,000 to the destitute around Mount Vesuvius, although the eruption of the volcano occurred but a few days before the great San Francisco disaster, to aid the sufferers of which New York contributed, through the Red Cross Society alone $510,000.

Contributions to the Red Cross fund, Mr. Langdon says, should be addressed to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross Society, 500 Fifth Avenue. Those who desire to subscribe to the Merchants' Association fund may address their letters to Mr. Charles W. Dumont, in care of the Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway.

A new committee for gathering funds for the Chilean earthquake and fire sufferers was formed yesterday. It consists of John Claflin of H. B. Claflin & Co., James Speyer of Speyer & Co., F. A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, George Crossman of Cross & Sielcken, James A. Scrymser of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, A. Torrence of Balfour, Williamson & Co., Adolfo Ortuzar, Consul General of Chile, and J. P. Grace of W. R. Grace & Co.

All contributions made to this fund will be transmitted by telegraph immediately and disbursed through the relief committee in Valparaiso. They should be addressed to J. P. Grace, Treasurer, 1 Hanover Square.

A committee of the Produce Exchange, headed by William D. Way, issued a call for contributions to the members of the Exchange yesterday. Contributions are to be sent to Mr. Way or to Seth W. Fox, Treasurer of the committee.

These were the contributors, with the amounts given, to the Relief Fund of the Merchants' Association:

Lanman & Kemp	$1,000
Spencer Trask & Co.	250
Heller, Hirsh & Co., (through Wessel, Duval & Co.)	100
Lamb, Finlay & Co.	100
R. & G. Corset Company	100
Hermann Boker & Co.	100
C. A. Delgado	20
A. Hagaman & Co.	10
Surpless, Dunn & Co.	10
Total	$1,690

The first contribution for the relief of the earthquake sufferers was made by R. Robert Fogel of R. R. Fogel & Co. of this city.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., Mr. Fogel sent the following telegram:

Sr Ministro de Chile, Washington, D. C.:

Accept my most heartfelt sympathy for disastrous catastrophe, and also my contribution of $1,000 for relief of sufferers.

Payment was made to the National Association of Manufacturers, 170 Broadway, for immediate remittance, and Mr. Fogel also suggested that the association send out subscription blanks to all their members for further donations.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 24.—In addition to the sums of money received here from various parts of Chile for the relief of the earthquake sufferers $35,000 has been received from San Francisco.

The Government of Chile, in reply to cable messages received from Chileans abroad offering to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers, has thanked them, but has not given them any authorization to collect money in the name of the Government, as Chile has sufficient resources to care for the homeless.

300 SHOT IN VALPARAISO.

Epidemic There Feared—City Is to be Rebuilt on Finer Lines.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24.—It is now said that over 300 men have been shot by order of the military authorities at Valparaiso for committing robberies.

The news received here from Valparaiso continues to confirm the worst impressions formed of the situation there. It is said that an epidemic is almost certain at Valparaiso as a result of the unsanitary conditions existing there.

Another severe earth shock occurred here at 10 o'clock last night. The houses are being more and more damaged by the continuing earth shocks.

The Senate was in session to-day in the Directors' room of the Gas Company and promulgated a law appropriating $4,000,000 for the relief of the distressed inhabitants.

The Valparaiso Railroad has re-established traffic south as far as Chilean, and it is hoped that traffic on the lines south and north will be completely re-established before Aug. 28. The trains now carry only passengers who are engaged in the relief work.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 24.—As a result of the splendid courage of the people and with the co-operation of the city Government, Valparaiso will be rebuilt within a few years on finer and more beautiful lines than before the disaster of Aug. 16. Suggestions have been made that the site of Valparaiso be changed, but President-elect Montt, in an interview to-day, declared that the idea of rebuilding Valparaiso at some other point on the coast was not feasible, and that in his opinion the city should be reconstructed where its ruins now stand.

One thousand bodies of victims of the earthquake have been buried. More than 1,000 corpses are still beneath the ruins.

There were two slight earth shocks here last night.

Rain began falling again this morning, increasing the sufferings of the thousands who are living in tents. Many of them sought refuge from the rain in houses, the walls of which are in a dangerous state. It is believed that if the rain continues much longer a serious epidemic is sure to break out. One of the worst features of the situation at present is the fact that the supplies of chloride of lime, used in the disinfection of the ruins, are exhausted, and some time must elapse before fresh supplies can be obtained.

About 10,000 workmen are employed in clearing away the ruins and in searching for bodies. In the ruins of a house today workmen found a child, alive, in a barrel which had protected it from harm.

The sale of articles of food is strictly supervised by the city and Government officials in order to prevent any abuses in the direction of increase in prices. Sailors from the Chilean warships are assisting the bakers ashore in making bread for the homeless people. The import duties on foodstuffs have been temporarily suspended.

President Riesco has visited all the tented parts of the city in his efforts to do everything possible to encourage the homeless people.

Materials for the construction of temporary houses or sheds are being distributed gratis by the local authorities and the Government officials.

The Government of Ecuador has ordered the Commander of the Ecuadorian cruiser Maranon to place himself and his vessel at the disposal of the Chilean Government in order to transport refugees from Valparaiso to various points.

There are now no conflagrations, but the blowing up of damaged and dangerous structures with dynamite continues. Many business houses have reopened.

STILL PRUSSIFYING POLAND.

Latest Plan a Bill Permitting Dispossession of Estate Holders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Morgen Post says it learns that a bill is being prepared by the Prussian Ministry of the Interior the object of which is to give power to the Government to dispossess the holders of agricultural estates in Posen. The framers of the measure wish to prevent estates owned by Germans from falling into the hands of Poles.

This is the Government's latest attempt to "Prussify" German Poland. Every such attempt in the past, however radical, has resulted in failure. The policy was originated by Bismarck, and in his time enormous sums were spent in buying up Polish estates and settling Germans on them. This practice has been continued to the present time, and last year Prussia spent 5,000,000 marks in expenses connected with the sale and management of Polish estates.

It has all been to no purpose so far. The Germans got the estates and then sold them back to the Poles, who remain the dominant population in Posen despite all the efforts of the authorities here. Not only in agriculture but in trade and industry they continue to more than hold their own, while the fact that the Polish children have to speak German at school has not prevented the handing down of their own language.

CZAR LIKES OUR ARMY GARB.

Major Gibson's Uniform Attracts Notice—Army May Adopt It.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—The attention of the military authorities has been drawn to the service uniform of the American army, and its qualities of serviceability and invisibility are greatly admired.

At the conclusion of the recent guard manoeuvres at Krasnoye-Selo Emperor Nicholas summoned Major Gibson, the American military attaché at the American Legation, in order to make a personal inspection of the olive green khaki which the Major was wearing, saying he had been watching it for several days and had been struck by its inconspicuousness at a comparatively short distance, and he desired to call the attention of Minister of War Rudiger to the uniform. Major Gibson later, at Gen. Rudiger's invitation, called at the Ministry of War and showed the War Minister suits of infantry and cavalry uniforms.

The military authorities also are considering American accoutrements, including web cartridge belts and cavalry saddles, with a view to their adoption.

THOROUGH INQUIRY BY JAPAN.

Member of Washington Embassy to Attend Accused Sealers' Trial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Through the Embassy here the Japanese Government is making a thorough investigation of the incident which resulted in the killing of five Japanese poachers on St. Paul Island of the Pribiloff Group, and the capture of twelve other Japanese. The counsellor of the embassy has had a conference with Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor Murray, with a view to getting the facts of the case, so far as they are known here.

In a day or two one of the Secretaries of the embassy will start for Alaska to be present, if possible, at the trial of the twelve poachers. En route to the Pacific Coast he will stop in Chicago to interview Solicitor Sims of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who reported to this Government the facts of the case.

No disposition is manifested on the part of the Japanese Government to make trouble over the incident, but it naturally desires to ascertain all the facts relating to it.

THE MANCHURIA POUNDING.

But the Captain and Agents Are Hopeful That She Can Be Saved.

HONOLULU, Aug. 24.—Water has been found in hold No. 2 of the wrecked steamer Manchuria at the bottom of the cargo of flour. The crew is taking out the flour and shifting the cargo so as to weight down the stern, which is pounding heavily. As the steamer's bottom is deeply imbedded on the reef, there is the grave possibility of her breaking up quickly if a northerly storm arises.

Capt. Saunders and the agents of the Pacific Mail Company are, however, sanguine of being able to save the vessel.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company's cable ship Restorer, which was lying at Honolulu when the Manchuria went ashore, has gone to the liner's assistance, according to a cablegram received at the company's offices here yesterday.

The Restorer reports that she is now standing by the stranded steamer and has five lines out, in an effort to prevent the Manchuria from being forced on the reef.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Relieves Nervous Disorders.

Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness. Rebuilds the nervous system.—Adv.

RUSSIA NOT TO BORROW UNLESS DUMA APPROVES

Minister Says There Is Enough Money for the Present.

AN OFFER BY ROCKEFELLER?

Story That He Was Willing to Lend Russia $100,000,000 in Return for a Canal Concession.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—Finance Minister Kokovsoff to-day authorized a categorical denial of the constantly recurring reports, both at home and abroad, that Russia intends to enter the foreign market for a new loan this Autumn.

"The Government," said the Minister, "has ample funds in sight to tide over the present year. The only loan operation contemplated, namely, the twenty-five-million-dollar imperial loan for famine relief, was consummated to-day by the signature of the Emperor. This loan is already being taken by the Government's savings bank. Even if we desired it, we realize that no foreign loan could be advantageously floated without the assent of Parliament, and you may state emphatically that the Government will not again try to contract a foreign loan until Parliament approves it.

"Fortunately the Treasury can see daylight ahead until Parliament again assembles. Indeed, the financial situation as it stands is better than we could have anticipated. The surplus for the first six months of the current year will exceed the estimates by $50,000,000, and as the last six months always are the best from the revenue standpoint the excess for the year should exceed $100,000,000—more than sufficient to meet the extraordinary expenditures in connection with the suppression of the revolution, which directly and indirectly has cost in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 a month.

"With the proceeds of last Spring's big loan, which netted Russia only 83, although issued at 88, and the surplus of revenues, we can liquidate the war expenses and this year's deficit and pay off $34,500,000 of Exchequer bills still due to Germany and payable next month. This will leave some $30,000,000 of interior bills and $50,000,000 outstanding in France, but the latter is not due until the beginning of next year.

"The effect of the Viborg manifesto upon the revenue will be practically nil. The direct taxes paid by the peasantry are only for zemstvo and local purposes, and none of them comes to the Central Government, whose taxes from the masses are entirely indirect, the major item being from the brandy monopoly, the revenue from which, instead of decreasing, increased $17,500,000 in the first six months of the year.

"There is nothing alarming in the financial situation, although in the final analysis everything depends upon political developments. Bad politics make bad finance."

It was further explained by M. Kokovsoff that the project for the distribution of 20,000,000 acres of land among the peasants, upon which the Government has decided immediately to embark, and on which great hopes of appeasing the discontented peasantry have been built, does not involve any charge upon the Treasury. The Peasant Bank will issue in exchange for land two species of scrip. With a view to preventing a flood of paper breaking the money market before it can be absorbed, scrip bearing six per cent. interest will be issued, the vendors agreeing not to place it upon the market before five years, while 5 per cent. debentures will be issued payable to bearer. The Emperor and the Grand Dukes will accept the 6 per cent. scrip, and in effect the Imperial family will simply convert their land holdings into 6 per cent. securities and be relieved of all the expense of the management of crown lands and appanages, which absorbs at present a large share of their revenues.

The period of amortization through installment payments by the peasants has not yet been fixed. The majority of the counselors favor thirty-three years, but smaller payments covering a period of as long as sixty years also are advocated. Until redeemed the debentures and scrip will constitute a blanket mortgage.

In the process of the distribution of these lands all the energy of the Government will be devoted to the dissolution of the existing communistic systems, which now cover two-thirds of the peasant holdings, in order to instill respect for the principle of private property. If the plan is successful the Government confidently expects that the peasantry will become conservative and set their faces against Socialistic dreams of the nationalization of land.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Referring to the question of changes in the Russian State Bank, the correspondent of the Temps at St. Petersburg declares that propositions to that effect were undoubtedly made.

The correspondent asserts that John D. Rockefeller, at the beginning of the year offered, through Count Witte, to advance to Russia $100,000,000 in gold in return for a concession to build the Baltic-Black Sea Canal.

The Russian financiers, the correspondent adds, refused to accept the offer and Count Witte then planned a transformation of the Russian State Bank into a private institution, the Government taking over the present deposit of $600,000,000 rubles in gold, which would be replaced by subscribed capital.

JEWS OFFICIALLY BLAMED.

Warsaw District Government Says They Led the Duma Rebels.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—In an order of the day issued to the troops at Warsaw the District Government says:

"Toward the close the Duma assumed an openly revolutionary character. The Jewish members became the leaders of the other revolutionary members, who simply danced to their piping."

REPRESSION TO CONTINUE.

Decision of Russian Cabinet—Mutiny at Camp Near Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—At a session of the Cabinet this evening, which lasted several hours, the conclusion was reached that, in view of the existing conditions, any relaxation in the rigor of the Government's policy was utterly out of the question, and that it was necessary to continue the battle against the revolutionary forces with all the means at command.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Sapper Battalions, encamped at the Summer camp at Morzovka, near Odessa, mutinied last night. They assembled at a political meeting, singing the "Marseillaise," and passed a resolution not to fire on the revolutionists if called upon to do so. Officers of the battalions who tried to break up the meeting were beaten by the soldiers.

The peasants of the village of Kamenka, Samara Province, to-day seized four men suspected of setting fire to farm houses and barns, lynched two of them, and beat the others almost to death.

A revolutionist named Luther, who was to-day sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for plundering, attempted to escape as he was being taken from the courtroom at Riga and was killed by the guards.

A sum of about $75,000, three-quarters of which belonged to the State, has mysteriously disappeared while in transit from Erivan to St. Petersburg.

Packages addressed to the Imperial Bank, when opened here, were found to be filled with lead, but experts declare that the seals had not been tampered with. The weight of the packages corresponded exactly with the figures accompanying them, leading to the suspicion that the substitution was made before they left Erivan.

GOV. GEN. KAULBARS SCARED.

Commutes Death Sentence Owing, It Is Said, to Assassination Threat.

ODESSA, Aug. 24.—Gov. Gen. Kaulbars to-day for the first time commuted a court martial's death sentence. The case was that of a peasant named Rymsha, whose sentence, for a political offense, was changed to ten years at hard labor.

It is rumored that Gen. Kaulbars yesterday received a letter from the Peasants' Union threatening him with immediate death if he confirmed the sentence.

The Governor General has established a new street guard of about 550 men, whose wages the house owners are compelled to pay.

CHINESE BOYCOTTERS ACTIVE.

American Consul General Asks Viceroy to Suppress Association.

HONGKONG, Aug. 24.—The American Consul General has sent a dispatch to the Viceroy of Canton requesting him to suppress the Boycott Association for the hindrance of American commerce.

The association recently held several monster meetings.

STOLE AT FATHER'S ORDER.

Little Girl Caught Robbing an East Side Flat.

Ludwig Fritzel, 65 years old, of 169 East Fourth Street, and his eleven-year-old daughter, Mamie, were prisoners in the Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny. They were arrested yesterday on the complaint of Mrs. Gussie Kronberg, who lives in a flat across the hall from the Fritzels.

For a month Mrs. Kronberg had been missing clothing and light household goods from her flat. Extra precautions were taken in securing the rooms, but the thefts continued. Mrs. Kronberg had to be away from home a great deal of the time, and in some mysterious way entrance to the flat would be effected in her absence. When her losses had reached over $600 she decided to do a little detective work herself.

Yesterday morning she left the house, but returned immediately and secreted herself in a front room with the doors ajar, so she could command a view of the entire flat. She saw a child slip noiselessly through the iron bars of a window opening from an interior bedroom to the hallway. The intruder began to search the rooms. She caught the child and recognized her as the daughter of her neighbor across the hall.

In court the girl admitted taking all the things missed by Mrs. Kronberg. She said she did it because her father told her to. She said her father had taken most of the things to the pawnshop. Fritzel denied that the girl had taken the things at his order.

He was locked up, in default of $1,000 bail, while the girl was turned over to the Gerry society.

RAZOR FIGHT IN BROADWAY.

One Negro Slashed Another While Watching a Blaze at the Hofbrau.

A pan of fat upset into the fire in the kitchen of the Hofbrau House, at 1,214 Broadway, at 6 o'clock last evening. The flames communicated to the woodwork, and an alarm of fire was sent in. A great quantity of smoke arose into the restaurant, which was crowded with patrons. Many of them fled, leaving their hats and wraps behind.

Before the arrival of the fire apparatus a large crowd had gathered outside of the building. After the fire lines had been formed attention was diverted from the blaze to a fight between two negroes. One man drew a razor and slashed the other across the face. He was about to draw the blade across his throat, when Thomas White, a truck driver, of 436 West Thirty-fifth Street, threw him to the ground and took the razor from him.

The screams of several women attracted the attention of Roundsman Denney and Patrolman Carmody of the Tenderloin Police Station. They arrested the man with the razor, who gave his name as Daniel Bryant of 141 West Fifty-third Street. The injured man, Richard Morris of 881 Third Avenue, was taken to the New York Hospital.

The fire in the Hofbrau House was soon put out. It did little damage.

AMERICAN GIRL VICTIMIZED.

Married a Bogus Baron, Who Is Charged with Stealing Her Jewels.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Lokal Anzeiger announces the arrest at Hamburg yesterday of a man who described himself as "Baron Santos von Dobrowski-Donnersmark." He is said to be a metal worker named Konrad, and it is asserted that he married an American girl of good family in Manila May 4 last and recently deserted her in Paris, taking with him jewelry belonging to her valued at $8,000 and also a sum of money.

The man's arrest is reported to be due to the American Consul at Hamburg. It is added that a great part of the jewels had already been disposed of by the "Baron," but that the police seized the remainder.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued to-day shows the total visible to be 1,875,757, against 1,976,718 last week, 2,750,475 last year, and 1,140,805 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 943,757, against 997,718 last week, 1,617,485 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 932,000, against 979,000 last week, and 953,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 889,000 bales, against 1,410,000 last year; in Egypt 30,000, against 48,000 last year; in India 645,000, against 639,000 last year, and in the United States 312,000, against 467,000 last year.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

EARLY AUTUMN TOUR TO ATLANTA, GA.

September 29, 1906

Account Convention National Association of Retail Druggists

SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN

Rate, $33.35 from New York

PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS

Covering round-trip transportation, and Pullman accommodations and meals on going trip.

Tickets good returning on regular trains until October 9, inclusive.

For further information consult Ticket Agents, C. STUDDS, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

FRENCH INSURANCE LAW NOT BAD, SAYS MORTON

The Equitable, He Adds, Can Do Business Under Them.

BACK FROM EUROPE TO WORK

He Also Says That the Feeling Abroad Against American Meat Is Subsiding—Had a Talk with Bryan.

Paul Morton, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, arrived from Europe on the Cunarder Lucania last night. Mr. Morton said that during his stay in Europe he had combined business with pleasure, and that his sojourn had been a success from both standpoints. He will be at his desk in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, this morning, he said.

Mr. Morton said that he had investigated the insurance laws of France, and had found that the Equitable could live under them very well, and that the society would continue to do business in that country.

"The French laws," said Mr. Morton, "are no stricter than the laws in New York. They may, it is true, slightly favor French companies, but generally speaking there is no discrimination against American, English, and German companies. In other words, the French treat the companies of other nations exactly as they do their own. Europe, especially England, France, and Germany, is a great field for insurance, and everybody knows American insurance was and is the best to be had. So there you are.

"Quitting the insurance talk for a moment, I may add that I heard considerable talk on the other side about American meat. The feeling against the American product is subsiding, however, and we will, no doubt, continue to do our part in feeding them, just as we have in the past. I told inquirers that the fact that we sold our meats to European countries and then went right over and insured them, after they had eaten them, showed that it was not so bad after all. I also took occasion to remark that if the British Army was fed wholly on American meats we would be willing to insure all the soldiers at regular rates."

"Did you see Mr. Bryan in Europe?" Mr. Morton was asked.

"Yes, I had quite a long talk with him," was the reply, "but we did not talk politics. He did seem very grateful, however, for the recognition accorded to him in this country as a conservative force."

"Did you see Mr. Hughes?"

"No, I didn't know he was in Europe," said Mr. Morton, and this ended the interview.

MUTUAL LIFE'S NEW MOVE.

Management Organizing to Oppose Policy Holders' Ticket for Trustees.

It became known downtown yesterday that a new policy holders' committee was being organized in the interest of the present management of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which will in due time declare itself, according to the present plan, in opposition to whatever tickets for Trustees in the Mutual and New York Life Insurance Companies may be nominated by the International Policy Holders' Committee. Considerable mystery surrounds the mode of organization and possible make-up of this prospective organization, but according to a report which was accepted in insurance circles, the headquarters of news regarding it has been Vice President Emory McClintock of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. McClintock professed ignorance of the movement yesterday, and President Peabody of the Mutual Life, as usual, refused to see reporters. There was some disposition, however, to credit a statement that Mr. McClintock and Warren F. Thummell, one of the Mutual's old staff of legislative lawyers, who has been retained in high favor by the present administration, have been at work on the problem.

It was learned yesterday from an authoritative source, that there is some reason behind the suppression of the schedules which accompanied the final report of the accountants of the Truesdale Investigating Committee to that body of probers. These schedules, it is said, contain evidence of real interest to several of the McCurdy Trustees in the Mutual Life, who are now in important places on the committees as reorganized by the Rogers-Baker coterie in the board.

The schedules were originally submitted last June, and at first the Truesdale Committee undertook to keep them away from the board. Then President Peabody of the Mutual, who accused the accountants of being inaccurate in their work, made a demand for the schedules, and announced that he would make them public when received.

Whether Mr. Peabody has ever got them is not known, but they have been carefully kept out of sight so far as the public is concerned.

INSURANCE REFORM BILL.

State Commissioners Adopt Measure for Yearly Accounting of Surplus.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 24.—Millions will be held in reserve for the policy holders of life insurance companies, and the cost of insurance will be materially lowered if a bill approved by the State Insurance Commissioners at their session to-day meets with the approval of the various State Legislatures next Winter.

The bill, which requires an annual apportionment and accounting of surplus of life insurance companies as adopted today, it is maintained by many of the Commissioners, strikes at the root of all the evils of life insurance by holding officers of such companies accountable for the enormous surplus funds accumulated under the deferred dividend contracts.

Apportionment of surplus was brought before the commission by Zeno Host, Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin. Associated with him on the committee which has the subject under consideration are Henry R. Prewitt, Insurance Commissioner of Kentucky; Thomas Drake, Superintendent of Insurance for the District of Columbia, and B. F. Carroll, Auditor of Iowa.

The Commissioners believe that under the bill the competition which exists between the companies would make them eager to show a larger credit of dividends to the policy holder than their competitors. This will result, it is declared, in a substantial decrease in the expense of management and will also prevent the management from using the accumulated surplus for speculation or for private emolument.

The bill provides that "Every life insurance company conducted on the mutual plan, or in which policy holders are entitled to share in the profits or surplus, shall make an annual apportionment and accounting of divisible surplus to each policy holder, beginning on or before the second policy year, and each such policy holder shall be entitled to and be credited with, or paid in a manner provided, such a portion of the entire divisible surplus as has been contributed thereto by his policy."

Deny Proxy Hunt.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—A communication was received to-day at the State Insurance Department from the officials of the New York Life Insurance Company denying that the company's agents had been collecting blank proxies. The letter was not made public.

Tucson Votes Against Joint Statehood.

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 24.—The Republican Party in Tucson and Hila County at the primary held yesterday went on record as opposed to joint Statehood. In Tucson the anti-jointure ticket received 402 votes against 248 cast for jointure. In outside precincts the result was similar. A feature of the voting was that Mexican electors went almost solidly in favor of jointure.

Gov. Harris Poisoned by Ivy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Gov. Harris is suffering from a severe attack of ivy poisoning, the result, he declared, of his visit to the State manoeuvre grounds. The ailment seems to have attacked the whole body.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE 18TH TO 19TH ST. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES. NEW YORK

Business Is Over at One o'Clock To-day

BUT we shall do a very lively business in the morning hours. Partly because hundreds upon hundreds of people will come here anyway to get their daily wants and going-away things — partly because hundreds more have discovered that our Saturday morning bargains come as near to giving things away as a store ever gets with really good goods.

Read these and judge for yourself if a visit won't be profitable.

The telephone service goes right along Saturday or any day—or any night, for that matter.

Briefly Summarizing Some Specials:

Men's Two- and Three-Piece Suits

Good styles and neat fabrics. This sale is the final round-up of all the remaining suits from our regular $8.50 and $10 lines. This morning their price is.. $4

Youths' Long-Trousers Suits

They're all $5 suits and are strictly up-to-date in material and style. For to-day's half-holiday sale their price will be just half..... $2.50

Women's Shirtwaist Suits

They are neat, stylish and well made. The material is Chambray, daintily trimmed with piping. Formerly sold up to $2. Special to-day at..... $1

Boys' and Girls' Barefoot Sandals

Regularly sold at from 85c to $1.25. Your choice of any size for boys and girls, beginning with size 5 (little ones), to size 2 (large ones), to-day..... 49c

White, Wash Belts

Beautifully embroidered, and have metal buckles. Regularly sold for 25c and 30c; to-day at..... 10c

Best Things to Eat and Drink

At Prices That You Like to Pay

It is important to save money, but it is far more important to know that you can save it *safely*, by buying here. Our ten to twenty-five per cent. savings in price are accompanied by the absolute assurance of *first qualities*, careful handling, purity and cleanliness. Come and see our specials for to-day.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S

Mollient Ammonia.

A delightful addition to the daily dip.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.

Splendid for cleansing finger nails.

So vivifying after motoring and all taxing exercise, and for a thousand other useful household purposes.

Used by All The Royalties of Europe

AT GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS, 25c. PER LARGE BOTTLE.

Scrubb & Co., Limited, 456 Greenwich St., N. Y.

TRADE MARK "LION BRAND"

CAPT. JACK

FRONT 2 IN. BACK 1⅝ IN.

The fall shapes of KNOX HATS

Are now on sale throughout the country.

452 5th Ave., cor. 40th St.,

194 5th Ave., 5th Ave. Hotel,

189 Broadway, near Dey St.

Eyeglasses

MAY be absolutely accurate, according to prescription, yet absolutely unsuitable for your purpose because they are improperly fitted. We are just as exacting about fitting eyeglasses as about filling prescriptions.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
237 Fifth Ave., bet. 27th and 28th Sts.
125 West 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.
1 A Bond St., cor. Piccadilly, London, Eng.
604 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
360 St. Peter Street, St. Paul.

H&I LINEN COLLAR

Y^E SIGN of Y^E LINEN COLLAR

2 for a QUARTER

$100,000 FIRE STARTS WHERE A STRIKE IS ON

It Damages Three Buildings at Mercer and Fourth Streets.

FLAMES TAKE 25-FOOT LEAP

They Spread to a New Building High Above the Level on Which They Began.

Not less than $100,000 damage was done by a fire that started about 8 o'clock last night in a hat and cap factory near the corner of Mercer and Fourth Streets, spread first to the west and then to the east, and, before being controlled, wrecked the top stories of three large buildings and necessitated the sending in of three alarms. For the last three weeks there has been a strike among the employes of the concern in whose premises the fire started.

Doniger Brothers, makers of hats and caps, occupy the top floors of the two six-story brick buildings, numbered from 21 to 29 West Fourth Street. Just before 8 o'clock last night an automatic alarm sounded from the firm's loft, and when the first engines arrived on the scene the whole top floor of the east building was in flames.

Before the firemen got a line of hose laid the fire had spread to the building on the west and was blazing fiercely. Deputy Chief Kruger, who responded on the first alarm, ordered a second sent in, and Water Tower No. 1 was put into operation in front of the blazing structures.

With the flames covering an area of half a city block and threatening the buildings in Washington Place to the north, Kruger thought it advisable to send in another alarm, to which Deputy Chief Binns responded. This brought another water tower into action, and the firemen fought the blaze from Fourth Street, Mercer Street, and the roofs of the buildings opposite. A large crowd watched the battle.

Because of the inflammable nature of the contents of the upper floors, the blaze proved a stubborn one to fight, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before it was under control. Besides Doniger Brothers, Freitag & Keim, waist manufacturers, occupying the top floor of the corner building, which is known as the Adler Building, were the heaviest losers, their place being completely wrecked. The stocks of Werner & McCartie, furs; Adler & Ast, waists; Tenny, Hills & Hall, straw hats, and Leipzig & Miller, cloaks, all in the same building, were damaged by fire and water, as were the contents of the lofts occupied by Ambrose, Brill & Ullman, dolls and chinaware; Ferry & Weber, millinery, and Shaft & Brady, cloaks, in the other buildings.

The strike against Doniger Brothers was brought about three weeks ago by a controversy between the firm and its employes over the open-shop question. Since that time Doniger Brothers have asked the police of the Mercer Street Station, which is only half a block away, to protect their new employes as they come and go. The strikers have made no demonstration, but have hung around the place continuously. The police were not inclined last night to connect the fire with the strike.

CANTOR NOT A CANDIDATE.

Says He Is Out of Politics for Good—Expects Hearst's Election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A New Yorker who had a conversation two days ago with ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor says Mr. Cantor is absolutely determined not to yield to the demand of his friends that he be a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

"I have cabled to America," said Mr. Cantor, "peremptorily refusing to permit the use of my name. I am entirely out of politics, and never again will seek or accept political office."

Mr. Cantor predicts that Mr. Hearst will be nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention and that he will be elected. He also predicts the nomination and election of Mr. Bryan as President. "The country," said Mr. Cantor, "has confidence in Bryan and credits him with perfect sincerity and absolute integrity."

Justice Vernon M. Davis of the New York Supreme Court, who is in Europe with his family, takes a different view of the Gubernatorial outlook. He doubts if the Democratic Convention will nominate Hearst, hopes that Jerome will be the candidate, and says that if he is the political campaign this Autumn will surpass in excitement and interest any New York has ever known.

It is

mighty

Hard

to get away from most

Drug Habits

but it is fairly easy to

Quit Coffee

if well made

POSTUM

is served, and one feels better day by day.

"There's a Reason"

BRACKETT "NO MAN'S MAN."

He Denies That He Is Odell's Candidate for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—The statement published in the New York afternoon newspapers that State Senator Brackett is ex-Gov. Odell's candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor brought from Senator Brackett a denial to-day that Odell is in any way responsible for his candidacy. Senator Brackett did not mention Gov. Higgins in connection with his comment on the present political situation, but he referred with some feeling to the "shouters" of the present campaign. Senator Brackett said:

"I am not Odell's candidate nor am I any one's candidate. Whatever support I have is from men who think or who pretend to think that my candidacy is better than the candidacy of other men and that it would meet existing conditions and needs. I shall welcome help from any one who thinks so—from Odell or any one else, and shall be grateful for it. I hope that whether any one favors me for the nomination or not, it may at least be remembered that in my eleven years of public service I have been no man's man.

"My feelings will not be hurt by the nomination of some one else if the convention deems it best, but I do stand for the proposition that no one who has been satisfied with conditions as they have existed in the last four years, no one who has failed to lift up his voice in protest against such conditions, should be considered by the convention.

"If the candidate does not in his own person represent the right side of some of the pressing issues, if he has not protested and cried aloud, he had best not run. Not every one now shouting 'Lord, Lord,' is entitled to admittance to the kingdom. Some who are the loudest in their professions have been of such little deeds as to excite only derision.

"Some one who has done something besides talk just before election, who has done some overt act, it seems to me, can best meet the present crisis in the State."

COLER AND METZ MAKE UP.

Borough President Says the Controller's Letter Is a Manful Effort.

Borough President Coler received a letter from Controller Metz yesterday morning, and was so pleased with it that he declared it to be a "decent, manful letter," and then begged Mr. Metz's permission to make it public. The letter was one of the results of the controversy that arose at the time Mr. Coler began sending bills to the Controller for automobiles he had purchased at $10 less each than the sum that would have made the Aldermen's consent necessary. Mr. Coler's stand on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit tencent fare question also had something to do with it.

In handing out the letter, Mr. Coler said:

"I make this letter public because I think it is a very decent, manful sort of letter, even if Mr. Metz does not always agree with me.

"I have always believed Mr. Metz to be an honest and able official, and I have frequently so expressed my belief."

Mr. Metz says in his letter, which begins with a sentence of 217 words, that the Borough President ought not to censure him, and that the stand he (the Controller) took on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit question resulted from his sense of justice and fair play.

The concluding sentence of the letter reads:

"I am trying to run this office on the level and without fear or favor, and have not, and will not, while I am Controller, hound or embarrass any one having business here, even though it may be popular to do so from a public or political standpoint."

TAGGART COMING TO JERSEY.

Telephones to the Auto Bureau to Make Sure of a License.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 24.—Joseph W. Forsythe, the Camden agent for the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles, received a telephone massage to-day asking when he would be in his office tomorrow.

Asking who desired the information, he was informed that Chairman Taggart of the Democratic National Committee was on his way to Atlantic City from French Lick Springs, Ind., and wanted to register his automobile and obtain a license for himself and his chauffeur.

ROBERTS DENOUNCES SMOOT.

Expelled Mormon Congressman Urges Utah Democrats to Oppose Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 24.—Brigham H. Roberts, who was expelled from Congress in 1899 for being a polygamist and who is a high officer in the Mormon Church, made a vigorous speech at a local Democratic gathering to-day, protesting against the political methods of Senator Reed Smoot, the Republican Mormon Apostle. Mr. Roberts particularly assailed the idea that Utah Democrats should vote the Republican ticket this Fall in order to strengthen Smoot with the leaders of the Republican Party at Washington. He said:

"If the issue in this campaign is to be the vindication of Reed Smoot, then let me say to you that no Democrat owes Reed Smoot any allegiance. I honor Mr. Smoot in his ecclesiastical position, but if his claim to a seat in the United States Senate possesses intrinsic merit he should retain it by reason of that intrinsic merit. If it does not he should be put out. The fact that he has, or claims to have, the power to dominate the political destinies of this State should not be a factor in its consideration.

"The Church to which I belong decrees individual political independence to every man in the Church. The distinguished leader of the Church recognizes that fact. I honor him as my leader in spiritual things. Under God any man who pretends to say that that leader favors other that separation of Church and State I brand as a liar. No priesthood has the right to dominate the political acts of men in this great free Republic of the West. Stand by your colors as Democrats. Let us have no suggestion of fusion. Peace can only come to Utah through the success of the Dmeocratic Party."

HUNT FOR MISSING MERCHANT

T. A. Stewart of Claremont, Va., Disappeared While Visiting Here.

Inspector Cross of Brooklyn has ordered the police to hunt for Thomas A. Stewart, said to be a wealthy merchant of Claremont, Va., who disappeared after coming to this city on a business trip. Mr. Stewart is 54 years old and has a wife and four children in Claremont. He reached this city on Aug. 8 and went to the Broadway Central Hotel. On the day he arrived he sent a postal card to his wife, saying that the weather here was very warm, and that if it did not moderate he would go "to the beaches." That evening he left the hotel and did not return for his belongings.

Detective Sergt. Walden, who was assigned to the case by Inspector Cross, examined the missing merchant's effects, but found nothing which gave any clue to his whereabouts. The detective also searched the hospitals and morgues of all the boroughs, but to no purpose. Mr. Stewart is known to have had at least $100, his check book, and jewelry when he disappeared.

Decide on Viaduct Terminal.

The Hoboken end of the new viaduct between Hoboken and Jersey City Heights and West Hoboken will be at the foot of Fourteenth Street. This was decided upon yesterday by the Hudson County Board of Freeholders. The viaduct is to cost $1,000,000.

MOVE TO SHELVE MARKS AROUSES MUCH PROTEST

Admirers Want "The First Honest Senator" Returned.

SULLIVAN PLANS OTHERWISE

He Wants a Businesslike Triumvirate Similar to Senator McCarren's and Would Seat McCall.

The attempt of Tammany Hall to make ex-Alderman John T. McCall the candidate for Senator in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, which under the new apportionment would be the district represented by Senator Jacob Marks, has raised a storm of opposition in the district on the part of those who believe that Mr. Marks's record in the Senate merits a renomination by the Democrats. Meetings to protest will be held throughout the district before the Senatorial Convention.

The district, which includes the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Assembly Districts, is strongly Democratic, and in spite of the fact that Senator Marks has been named prominently as a candidate for Supreme Court Justice on the Tammany ticket, the residents of the Assembly Districts have urged him to stand again as the Senatorial nominee, despite any ambitions that he may have in the direction of the Supreme Court bench.

This demand was intensified yesterday when it became known that McCall's Senatorial boom was launched at a dinner given to him on Thursday night at Manhattan Beach by his former confrères on the Board of Aldermen. Marks's admirers say they have discovered in the McCall boom not only a deal between Murphy and Timothy D. Sullivan to bring about McCall's nomination for purposes of their own, but to sidetrack Marks by hints of a possible Supreme Court nomination, which it is not the intention of the organization to award to him.

When Sullivan resigned his seat in Congress to stand for the Senate under the new apportionment he found himself in the new Twelfth Senate District, made up of part of the old Tenth, which had been made more strongly Democratic than ever under "Big Tim's" reapportionment scheme. This is the district in large part which was represented in the Senate by Daniel Riordan, and Riordan stepped aside for Sullivan with the understanding that he was to be the nominee for the seat in Congress which Sullivan resigned. When Sullivan went to Congress John J. Fitzgerald of 80-cent gas fame, took Sullivan's seat in the Senate, and part of the agreement is that Fitzgerald is to run for the Senate in the new Eleventh, also strongly Democratic, as the Sullivan representative.

To make up a triumvirate of Sullivan Senators McCall was selected to run in the new Sixteenth, which was also made strongly Democratic. McCall resigned his seat in the Board of Aldermen within the 100-day limit that would allow him to become a candidate for the State Senate, but until Thursday night, when he was hailed as the nominee, he has either refused to make any statement or has through his friends let it be understood that he was not a candidate.

According to those who have given the situation some study, Timothy D. Sullivan plans to go to the Senate much on the same lines as those on which Patrick H. McCarron of Brooklyn has held his seat there so long.

Senator Marks's record in the Senate showed that he could not be used for any such purpose, and, being in a district where the Democratic nomination was equivalent to an election, he was led to believe, his friends assert, that the organization favored him for a Supreme Court nomination. Mr. Marks's friends assert, however, that no definite assurances have been made to him, and while they would like to see him honored they desire rather that he continue to represent the best element in the district in the Senate.

They think that the Supreme Court nomination plan has been only a ruse to get him out of the Senate nomination fight and point out that the Senatorial Conventions are to be held on Oct. 4, while the Judiciary Convention is to be held on Oct. 10. They say that if the Senator acquiesced in any plan of Tammany to name his successor in the Senate Convention the organization would have an excellent opportunity to drop him when it came time to nominate the Supreme Court Justices. They have therefore demanded that he be made the Senatorial nominee in his district, and continue his work in the Legislature.

The Citizens' Union in its report on the Legislature of 1905 said that Mr. Marks was "fearless, honest, and high-minded, and again and again led fights against iniquitous bills." The following year the report said: "Senator Marks has been conspicuous for his independence and ability during his term, has excellent rceord for outspoken opposition to vicious legislation, frequently voting against his party associates. Deserves re-election." In Albany he was known as "the first honest Senator that Tammany has sent to the Legislature in twenty years."

JUST TO TEST HIS LOVE

She Telegraphs She's Shot and Works Up the Police of Two Cities.

In her effort to test the love of a man whom she had not seen in several months and of whom she had heard that he was paying attention to another woman, Zella Goodyear of 138 West Forty-ninth Street kept detectives of New York and Kansas City busy for forty-eight hours. Last night they learned that they had had their trouble for nothing.

Mrs. Goodyear sent a telegram to John Stewart, Kansas City, signed with another name, telling him that she had been "mysteriously shot." She thought he would come on at once if he loved her. But her scheme didn't work as she planned.

Stewart, instead of taking the first train for the East, started an investigation from Kansas City. He asked the Kansas City Detective Bureau to telegraph inquiries about the shooting to Police Headquarters here. No such shooting had been reported here, and a reply was sent to the Kansas City police to that effect. At the same time all the police stations were notified and detectives were sent out to investigate.

Detectives Boyle and Fitzpatrick of the West Forty-seventh Street Station found Mrs. Goodyear last evening. She acknowledged sending the telegram and added:

"I only sent it to test his love. I am still in doubt whether he does or not. It is like the case of the girl with a dandelion—'He loves me, he loves me not.' If he does, he ought to have hurried here, but if he does not he would not have sent the telegram."

PERCHED ON A CLOTHESPOLE.

A Man Wearing Few Clothes Disturbs East Side Tenants.

The occupants of the tenement house 122 Ludlow Street were amazed last night by the sudden appearance of a man very scantily clad, who raced around the back yard for a short time, and then climbed the clothes line pole, which is 30 feet high.

When he reached the top of the pole the man stuck there, defying all efforts to make him come down. Buckets of water were thrown on him from neighboring windows, but he would not budge until the arrival of Policeman Moylan, when he came down.

Moylan summoned an ambulance. Some one found the man's clothes in a corner of the yard and he was forced to dress. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he said he was Morris Resnick.

NEBRASKA SPECIAL COMING.

Omaha Crowd Cheers Western Delegates to the Bryan Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 24.—The finest special train that ever went out of this city is bearing more than one hundred Democrats of Nebraska and Western Iowa to New York to greet William J. Bryan on his return to his own country from abroad. The train left the Union Station at 8:15 o'clock to-night, while hundreds of men and women cheered.

The crowd called for speeches before the train pulled out, and Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, Mayor Brown of Lincoln, and several others spoke in a humorous vein.

The Nebraskans will be the first to greet Mr. Bryan on his arrival in New York Harbor. They have chartered a yacht to take them out to the Prinzess Irene, on which Mr. Bryan is crossing the ocean, and they will invite him to board the yacht and accompany them on it into port. Mr. Bryan will make the journey from New York to his home in Lincoln on the Nebraska special. He will not ride in a special car.

NOMINATORS PROTEST.

Say District Leaders Have No Good Authority to Name Judicial Candidates

The action of the Assembly district organizations in the First, Fourth, and Ninth Assembly Districts in calling for the nominations on the Republican ticket, as Justices of the Supreme Court, of Magistrate Whitman, Senator Elsberg, and Judge Rosalsky for the General Sessions bench, as well as Justice Clinch for the Supreme Court, has brought out a statement made publicly by the Judiciary nominators, on whose ticket Justice Clinch is the only one of the four named. The committee says that it is the expression of a prominent Republican living in one of the uptown districts. He says:

"The action taken in these districts is of absolutely no importance, from whatever standpoint it is viewed. The First, Fourth, and Ninth are among the weakest Republican districts in New York, and the spectacle of 'Mike' Hines placing anybody in nomination for the Supreme Court speaks for itself. It is as good an argument as I have seen in favor of your movement to secure non-partisan candidates of the highest character and ability for the vacant Judgeships to be filled this Fall.

"Their action may, as the newspapers report, have been the outcome of a prearranged plan by the leaders of the three districts, but it is absolutely unrepresentative of the feeling in the real Republican districts of the county. I do not say that all these districts are in favor of accepting the Judiciary Nominators' ticket as a whole, but the First, Fourth, and Ninth have not spoken for anybody but their leaders. This is the first time, so far as I remember, that a district organization ever arrogated to itself the power to 'nominate' candidates for the bench."

Further evidence was given of the plan to have all the Republican district organizations take similar action last night, when at a meeting of the Progressive Republican Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, where Assemblyman Krulewirch is opposing the leadership of the Odell candidate, Isaac Newman, a resolution was passed calling for the nomination of Judge Rosalsky for the General Sessions bench on the Republican ticket.

WESTCHESTER FOR JEROME.

Hearst Delegates Not Admitted to Assembly District Convention.

Jerome supporters considered last night that it was definitely settled that Westchester County would not be for Hearst when State Committeeman Walsh and ex-Mayor Fiske captured the Fourth Assembly District Democratic Convention held at the Mount Kisco Opera House.

The combination which is allied with Mayor McClellan now has nine out of the twelve delegates to the State Convention at Buffalo, and as the unit rule will prevail, the solid vote of Westchester will be cast for Jerome.

The victory was achieved when the Walsh people threw out the Hearst delegates from White Plains, headed by James J. Shaw, and seated a contesting delegation led by Edmund G. Sutherland, one of the editors of The White Plains Reporter, who recently held the contract for printing The City Record in New York. The convention also indorsed M. J. Walsh for State Committeeman. The State delegates elected were E. G. Sutherland of White Plains, Daniel Warren of Rye, and G. W. Gerlach of Yorktown.

It is reported that the Hearst men will contest all of the conventions in Westchester on the ground that the primaries were not properly called.

HEARST LEADER OUSTED.

Wayne Democrats Replace Chairman with One of Opposing Faction.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The fight of the Hearst and anti-Hearst factions of the Democratic Party for the control of the Wayne County Democratic Committee was renewed here to-day and probably will be taken before the State Convention at Buffalo.

At the County District Conventions early this month County Chairman Charles P. Williams, a Hearst leader, was in control and the delegates to the Buffalo convention, headed by himself, were instructed for Hearst for Governor. At to-day's meeting of the County Committee for the purposes of organization Charles S. Ford, who is said to be of the anti-Hearst faction, was chosen Chairman in place of Williams.

TRENTON'S PAVING SCANDAL.

Two Officials Resign After the Asphalt Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Because of disclosures concerning the paving of West Hanover Street by the Barber Asphalt Company, Street Commissioner John Ginder and his assistant, Richard R. Newton, will resign.

This is a result of a special commission of the Council finding that the paving was 1⅛ inches thick instead of 2 inches, as contracted and paid for. It is charged that the Street Commissioner and his assistant had not exercised proper supervision over the job. Both deny responsibility, but when the special commission announced to-day that every job of asphalting done by the Barber Company in the city for the past two years would be examined by cutting through every few feet, there came the announcement of the resignation of the officials.

The street paving scandal here will be a factor in the Fall election. Col. Michael Hurley, the Democratic leader of this city, raised the street paving issue, and having proved that poor pavements are being laid and accepted under a Republican administration, the Democrats predict success in gaining control of the Council this Fall.

MINT SUPT. LANDIS ACCUSED.

Charges of Pernicious Activity in Politics Made to Roosevelt.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Charges of "pernicious activity" in Lancaster Republican politics have been filed with President Roosevelt against John H. Landis, Superintendent of the Mint in this city. John F. Smith, an anti-machine leader of Lancaster, is Landis's accuser.

Millersville, Lancaster County, is the home of Supt. Landis. Smith's principal charge is that Landis was recently elected Chairman of the Republican Joint Advisory and Executive Committee, which is to have charge of the Gubernatorial campaign in Lancaster County.

SAYS HEARST BOOMERS COVET BRYAN WELCOME

Commercial Travelers' League Accuses Troup and Mack.

PLOT TO DIVERT THE GLORY

Both Men Say Hearst Campaign Has Nothing To Do with the Plans for Aug. 30.

After going along on a fairly even keel for some time trouble has arisen in the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League as to who is entitled to credit for the reception to be given to Mr. Bryan next Thursday. The league charges that Col. Alexander Troup—who is the Treasurer of the committee which has the reception in charge and who is also the Democratic National Committeeman from Connecticut—and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee and National Committeeman from New York, are trying to capture the Bryan welcome and turn it into a Hearst boom. This is the direct charge of the league as made yesterday:

"Politicians headed by Col. Alexander Troup of Connecticut, and Norman E. Mack, the National Committeeman of New York, who were invited into the home-coming welcome to the Hon. William Jennings Bryan by the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, are now seemingly intent on the movement and taking it away from the Commercial Travelers. The Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League will insist upon carrying out their original arrangements, even if they have to tell these politicians to retire. Mr. Bryan accepted the invitation from the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, and we think that he will appear there as stated."

The statement was given out at the Commercial Travelers' official press bureau. Norman E. Mack laughed when the statement was shown to him.

"It is really too bad to call Troup and me politicians," he said, "but as there is a popular impression that the Bryan reception is a political affair and that Bryan regards it in that way I don't see why politicians shouldn't have a part in it. I am not making any trouble in the committee, and there has been no talk of Hearst. Every one knows that I am for him, but he does not figure in the Bryan affair."

Col. Troup contented himself with the statement that he was from Connecticut and had no iterest in any Hearst movement.

Ex-Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee arrived in this city yesterday with a delegation from that State to attend the Bryan reception. The rate of a single fare for the round trip from Tennessee to New York has enticed hundreds from that State on the excursions. It is expected that hundreds more will be on hand.

Referring to the arrangements for Mr. Bryan's speeches, Vice President Eastmond of the Commercial Travelers' League sent this letter to THE TIMES:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in the issues of recent date letters from your correspondents finding fault with the speaking arrangements of the reception to be given to Mr. Bryan at Madison Square Garden on Aug. 30.

It was not intended originally to give this reception a political complexion. When Mr. Thomas was selected as the spokesman of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League it was at a time before any political significance was given to the reception at all. Mr. Thomas has been identified for years with the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, and we could find no one more capable to express the ideas of our organization on this important occasion. Besides Mr. Thomas is a warm personal friend of Mr. Bryan and has made speeches with him all over this country.

A. H. EASTMOND,
Vice President Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League.

New York, Aug. 23, 1906.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, has been made Secretary of the committee in charge of the Bryan meeting in the Garden.

The Missouri Society has arranged a dinner to Gov. Folk on Friday night at Sherry's, and he will be the guest of the society while he is in the city.

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BURGLARS WITH AUTO ARE STILL AT WORK

Five Get Away Safely After Invading East Norwich, L. I.

SHOTS FAILED TO HIT THEM

Two Invaded a Boy's Room and Flashed an Electric Lantern—Fled When He Shouted.

The automobile robbers, whose activities on Long Island have alarmed the residents and aroused the authorities of Nassau County, were at work again yesterday morning. They got into the home of Harry Hayward of East Norwich, and were frightened away only by the yells of Mr. Hayward's fourteen-year-old son, who was awakened by the flash of an electric lantern. The boy's shouts aroused Mr. Hayward, who went to his son's assistance with a revolver. Before he reached the boy's room, however, the robbers had escaped and were in their motor car, which was waiting in the roadway with lights out.

Harry Hayward is the son of Mrs. E. Morgan Griffin of Oyster Bay, whose husband is the Cashier of the Oyster Bay Bank, of which Mr. Hayward is also an employe. The family is well-to-do, and the Hayward home, which stands beside the Vanderbilt Cup course in East Norwich, about two miles from Oyster Bay, is one of the finest in the neighborhood.

It was a little after midnight when young Hayward awoke to find himself in the glare of an electric lantern. He set up in bed and shouted at the top of his voice when he saw two men in the room. When his father reached the room he saw the two burglars running for their automobile, in which three other persons were waiting. He opened fire on them with his revolver, but does not think that any of the shots took effect, for the chug, chug of the machine as it started away was all the answer he got.

Twenty minutes later George Young, an Oyster Bay milkman, was stopped by an automobile in which there were five men who wanted to know the way to Huntington. When they learned the route the machine was headed for Huntington, Young said that he did not get a sufficient view of the men to give any description of them.

Sheriff Gildersleeve and District Attorney Coles, alarmed by the recent depredations of the auto thieves, are formulating an appeal to the Nassau County Board of Supervisors for an automobile to be used by the Sheriff in trying to run the robbers down. The matter will probably come up at the next meeting of the board.

The thieves had confined their attentions to Nassau County, but there have been rumors of "a mysterious motor car" in Suffolk, which have awakened the vigilance of Sheriff Wells. He thinks, with Sheriff Gildersleeve, that the authorities should authorize the purchase of automobiles when automobile thieves are abroad.

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A Sunday Service in the Canoe Colony
At Gananoque, on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River.

An Open-Air Indian Play
The Indian drama "Hiawatha" near Petoskey, Mich.

In the Worlds of Literature and Music
Latest portraits of Hermann Sudermann, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Ruggiero Leoncavallo, and Farencz Herodus.

Second Battalion of New York Naval Militia at Sea
On board the Minneapolis, where they were drilled for a week off the Virginia coast.

In the Daily Life of New York's Mounted Police
Special Commissioner C. Richards Gleuck of Vienna has declared that New York has the finest police system in the world.

Recent Portraits of Noted Authors
Mrs. Pearl Marie Teresa Craigie, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Hall Caine, and Maxim Gorky.

Discarded Newspapers in Battery Park
How the loungers on the park benches keep in touch with the daily news.

A Venetian City in America
A city in California planned on Venetian lines.

A Group of Stage Favorites
Miss Katherine Florence, Miss Margaret Dale, and Miss Blanche Walsh.

Annual Golf Tournament at Deal, N.J.
Gilman P. Tiffany, the winner, driving off from the first tee.

A Grevy Zebra and Mare
On the farm of Mr. Warner van Norden at Harrison, N. Y.

Ceremony of the Selamlik
Which was canceled owing to the illness of the Sultan.

The "Yorck" in the Kiel Canal
The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal is to be widened to receive the largest warships.

With the Horses at Saratoga and Poughkeepsie
Scenes in the Grand Circuit race and the contest for the Great Republic Stakes.

Society Folk at Home and Abroad

Over in Valparaiso, Chile
The South American city recently wrecked by an earthquake.

The Great Krupp Establishment in Essen, Germany
Views of the colony of "Altenof" and interiors of the great steel works.

Music by Electricity
How music is created from electrical vibrations transformed into sound waves.

Favorites of the New York Studios
Portraits of models popular among metropolitan artists.

Outing of the Italian Cycle Corps
The Cycle Corps of the Italian Army on the French frontier.

A Churchyard as a Place of Recreation
Old St. Paul's as a resting place for stenographers, clerks, and sightseers.

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M'GRAW TO PROSECUTE PULLIAM AND JOHNSTONE

Denies Having Used Unseemly Language to Umpire.

HIS SUSPENSION IS LIFTED

National League Executive Bitterly Comments on Conduct of Giants' Leader.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Pittsburg, 0.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 7; Boston, 5.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York, (2 games.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	12	10	15	11	14	10	13	85	.738
New York	6	—	9	12	12	8	15	8	71	.640
Pittsburg	7	9	—	10	10	10	11	17	72	.637
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	9	10	11	11	52	.456
Cincinnati	4	4	5	10	—	11	7	9	50	.435
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	6	—	10	8	43	.391
St. Louis	5	2	4	5	8	6	—	11	43	.374
Boston	3	5	2	4	5	8	8	—	39	.338
Games lost	31	40	41	62	65	67	72	77		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	11	8	7	6	13	15	69	.616
Phila'phia	7	—	6	10	9	11	10	10	63	.568
New York	7	8	—	7	9	11	7	10	59	.557
Cleveland	6	9	8	—	8	9	12	8	60	.556
St. Louis	6	6	6	7	—	7	10	15	59	.532
Detroit	9	5	8	4	7	—	10	11	54	.486
Wash'ton	4	4	5	6	9	6	—	10	43	.391
Boston	4	5	3	6	3	8	5	—	34	.301
Games lost	43	48	47	48	52	57	67	79		

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—After receiving notice from President Harry Pulliam of the National League of his reinstatement, Manager McGraw of the New York National League team issued the following signed statement this afternoon as he was leaving with his team for Cincinnati:

It does not surprise me that I am reinstated at this particular time. I have called the turn several times. I know that the suspension would last until after the Chicago and Pittsburg series. I think these are the clubs that Pulliam favors. He probably has no special liking for the Cincinnati Club, and therefore I am allowed in the game in this series.

For two weeks I have been walking in the rear of the grand stand and have seen the Giants lose games that ought to have been won. If we are out of the race for the pennant Pulliam is responsible. Pulliam regrets that he is unable to take the baseball patrons into his confidence and give them the evidence before him. He and Johnstone will have to answer to me in court before I am through with them, so he can give out his evidence, if he has any, but I want both sides, something I have not had yet.

The only way I have ever been able to get justice from Pulliam has been in civil action, and before I am through with this the public will learn to what extent I have been maligned and vilified by him and Johnstone. I was indefinitely suspended for protesting against a decision of the umpire on Aug. 3. I was given no reason for the suspension until Aug. 15, although every club in the league except the New York club was furnished with a report of the umpire several days before this. I immediately (Aug. 13) filed with Pulliam six affidavits from people on the spot denying having used the villainous language imputed to me, proving that the things charged were never uttered by me, and yet he takes no action until twelve days later, or until after we have lost the most important games of the season.

He prates about being the exponent of justice and fair play. His press agent makes him in favor of a square deal. His square deal with me is like the one he tried to hand me last Summer, when the Superior Court Judge called him in Boston. If I was guilty of the things charged I deserved the severest penalty; if I was not guilty, then some one else should be penalized, and before I am through it will be determined who it will be.

JOHN J. McGRAW.

President H. C. Pulliam of the National League announced yesterday that the suspension of Manager McGraw of the champion New Yorks had been lifted, and that from to-day he was restored to full privileges of the playing field, subject only to the restrictions of the playing rules.

McGraw's punishment was inflicted on Aug. 6 as the result of his clash with Umpire Johnstone in the game with Chicago at the Polo Grounds for deciding Devlin out at the home plate at a critical point in the game. The following day Mr. Johnstone was not allowed to enter the grounds, and the game scheduled was forfeited to the Chicagos. The next day, however, the officials of the New York Club saw the error of their ways, and, with Johnstone as one of the umpires, played the last scheduled game with Chicago, and lost by a score of 3 to 2.

In removing the suspension of Manager McGraw, Mr. Pulliam gave out this statement:

In view of the serious nature of the charges against Manager McGraw I have gone into this case more thoroughly than any case I have decided in four years.

I have required the umpire, Mr. Johnstone—as an evidence of good faith only, for I know him to be an honest and truthful man—to supplement his first report with an affidavit.

I have required a statement from Umpire Robert Emslie, who was Mr. Johnstone's assistant at the time McGraw was removed from the game and who accompanied Mr. Johnstone from the grounds at the conclusion of the game, and who heard above the noise of the crowd a portion of McGraw's remarks directed at Johnstone from the clubhouse porch.

I have received and secured a statement from that sterling player and honorable gentleman, Mr. John Kling, in the interest of truth and fair play. Mr. Kling was at the plate and heard the language used by McGraw before being ordered out of the game.

The statements of Messrs. Tinker, Steinfeldt, McGraw, Tuthill, Seymour, Bresnahan, Bowerman, and a Mr. Fields have also been carefully read and considered.

My conclusion is that McGraw used the most villainous language one mortal could use to another to Umpire Johnstone on the ball field and well merited his removal.

Mr. Johnstone is to be congratulated that McGraw's incendiary remarks addressed to him while leaving the grounds from the security of the clubhouse balcony did not result in his being brought home to his family on a stretcher; and the manhood of those composing the crowd is to be praised, for there was not one so low and vile in that excited crowd to offer violence to a lone man.

I regret that I am unable to take the baseball patrons into my confidence and give them the evidence before me, but the laws of the United States and the vigilance of one Anthony Comstock prevent me so doing.

The proper penalty to inflict in this case is not in my power to decree. The so-called baseball asset is zealously guarded. Some day the institution itself, the game, and the league will take precedence over all.

McGraw's suspension is lifted, to take effect in Cincinnati Saturday, Aug. 25, on which day he will be restored to the full privileges of the playing field, subject only to the restrictions of the playing rules. Respectfully,

HARRY C. PULLIAM,
President National League.

Rain played havoc with American League games scheduled in the East yesterday, only one contest out of four being played—at Boston. In the West, however, conditions were different, not a game between National League teams being missed. The Chicagos further strengthened their hold on the pennant by defeating Philadelphia in both games of a double-header, placing them ten games, or nearly 100 points, ahead of the champion New Yorks, who regained second place by shutting out Pittsburg in the last game of the series with the Smoky City aggregation. Brooklyn played two games against the Cincinnatis, and came near taking both. Donovan's men captured the first, and only lost the second by a score of 1 to 0. To-day the Giants begin their last Western series at Cincinnati, while the Americans play a double-header with Cleveland at home.

GIANTS PLAY FAST AND WIN.

McGinnity in Rare Form and Pittsburg Is Shut Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—First baseball marked the last game of the season in Pittsburg for New York and the home team went down to defeat, also to third place in National League race. It was a beautiful game, in which the New Yorks played in their old-time snappy form and Pittsburg never was in the hunt. McGinnity had blood in his eye when he went into the game, having announced that he would take one more fall out of Pittsburg for old times sake, and that he would shut the home team out. He made good his word. There was only one man to reach third base for Pittsburg during the entire argument, Ganley in the ninth inning, but he could not be brought in.

Lynch wavered in the eighth inning and allowed New York to score two runs, and as they had one already, this made three, and it was three more than Pittsburg could get. The New Yorks scored their first run in the fourth inning, when McGann hit down into right field for three bases. It was a fine drive, and "Big Dan" had hardly time to rest himself on third before Dahlen hit one safe and the Captain scored.

It was in the eighth that the real damage was done. McGinnity was out when Shannon, who had received a watch and chain from his Pittsburg friends early in the game, walked to first on bad balls. Browne batted for one base and Shannon went to third. Seymour looked so fierce that Lynch called for a conference, and it was decided to walk him, which was done. This filled the bases. Lynch, however, could not keep up the good work. He made a wild pitch, on which Shannon came home and the other runners advanced. Devlin sent the ball to centre field for one base and Browne scored. Seymour also attempted to tally, but Beaumont threw him out at the plate. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	1	2	1	0	0	Shannon, lf	1	2	1	0	0	0
Beaum'nt, cf	0	0	2	1	0	0	Browne, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Meier, rf	0	2	0	0	0	0	Seymour, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	8	3	1	0	Devlin, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	0
Nealon, 1b	0	0	7	1	0	0	McGann, 1b	1	2	9	0	0	0
Sheehan, 3b	0	1	1	2	2	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	4	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	0	Strang, 2b	0	1	5	6	0	0
Gibson, c	0	1	4	2	0	0	Bowerman, c	0	0	5	3	0	0
*Ganley	0	0	0	0	0	0	M'Ginnity, p	0	0	1	2	0	0
Phelps, c	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Lynch, p	0	0	1	2	0	0	Total	3	8	27	16	0	
†Leach	0	1	0	0	0	0							
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total	0	7	27	12	1								

*Batted for Gibson in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Lynch in the eighth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Meier. Three-base hit—McGann. Double play—Strang and Dahlen. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 2; Struck out—By Lynch, 2; by McGinnity, 1. Wild pitch—Lynch. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; New York, 5. Hits—Off Lynch, 8 in eight innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Emslie and Klem.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	1	0	0		Thomas, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Sheckard, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Gleason, 2b	0	2	1	4	0	
Schulte, rf	0	0	2	0	0		Bransf'd, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	
Chance, 1b	1	1	1	2	0		Titus, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	0	1			Maggie, lf	0	0	2	1	0	
Tinker, ss	2	1	2	5	0		Doolin, ss	0	0	5	1	0	
Evers, 2b	2	0	2	3	0		Santelle, 3b	0	0	1	2	2	
Kling, c	0	0	7	0	0		Donovan, c	0	0	2	1	1	
Reulb'ch, p	0	0	1	1	0		Richie, p	0	1	0	3	0	
Total	5	2	27	11	1		Total	0	4	24	11	3	

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hit—Richie. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, (2;) Steinfeldt, Gleason, Santelle. Stolen bases—Slagle, Evers, Santelle. Double play—Tinker and Chance. Struck out—By Reulbach, 6. First base on balls—Off Reulbach, 1; off Richie, 2. Hit with ball—Thomas. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Conway.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	2	1	0		Thomas, cf	0	0	4	0	0	
Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	1	0		Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	
Schulte, rf	0	2	1	0			Er'dsf'd, 1b	0	0	5	0	2	
Chance, 1b	0	1	12	1	0		Courtn'y, lb	0	1	6	0	0	
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		Titus, rf	0	2	1	0	0	
Tinker, ss	0	1	1	2	3	0	Magee, lf	0	0	2	1	0	
Hoffman, ss	0	0	0	1	0		Doolin, ss	0	3	1	3	0	
Evers, 2b	1	2	3	4	1		Santelle, 3b	0	2	1	4	0	
Moran, c	2	1	4	4	1		Donovan, c	0	0	4	1	0	
Lundgren, p	1	2	0	1	0		Lush, p	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	7	8	27	18	2		Total	3	10	*23	11	3	

*Sheckard out; hit by batted ball.

Chicago	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	—	7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Two-base hits—Schulte, Lundgren. Santelle. Sacrifice hits—Slagle, Evers. Stolen bases—Chance, Steinfeldt, Magee. Struck out—By Lundgren, 2; by Lush, 4. First base on balls—Off Lundgren, 3; off Lush, 5. Hit with ball—Schulte, Chance. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Conway.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hughins, 2b	0	0	3	11	0		Casey, 3b	1	2	1	0	0	
Kelley, lf	0	1	1	0	0		Maloney, cf	1	2	3	0	0	
Jude, rf	0	0	2	0	0		Lumley, rf	2	2	3	0	0	
Deleh't'y, 3b	2	2	1	1	0		Jordan, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	
Lobert, ss	1	1	0	3	0		McCarthy, lf	0	1	4	0	0	
Smoot, cf	0	1	0	0	0		Hummel, 2b	0	0	6	2	0	
Schiel, c	0	0	4	0	0		Lewis, ss	0	0	1	7	1	
Deal, 1b	0	1	16	2	0		Ritter, c	0	1	2	1	0	
Ewing, p	0	0	0	0	0		Bergen, c	0	0	1	0	0	
							Pastorious, p	1	2	0	1	0	
Total	4	5	27	16	1		Strickl'tt, p	0	0	0	1	0	
							Total	6	10	27	12	1	

Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Delehanty, Deal. Three-base hit—Lobert. Home run—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Lobert, Pastorius. Struck out—By Ewing, 4; Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 4; off Pastorius, 2; off Strickl'tt, 1. Wild pitch—Ewing. Hits—Off Pastorius, 4 in seven innings; off Strickl'tt, 1 in two innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	4	1	0		Casey, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Kelley, lf	0	1	2	0	0		Maloney, cf	0	0	4	0	0	
Jude, rf	0	0	0	0	0		Lumley, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Del'nty, 3b	0	1	0	0	0		Jordan, 1b	0	0	5	0	0	
Lobert, ss	1	*0	0	1	0		McCarthy, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Smoot, cf	0	1	2	0	0		Hummel, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	
Liv'ston, c	0	0	5	1	0		Lewis, ss	0	0	2	0	0	
Deal, 1b	0	1	7	0			Bergen, c	0	0	5	1	0	
Weimer, p	0	1	1	3	0		M'Intyre, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	1	5	21	6	0		Total	0	*0	*20	6	0	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Smoot. Struck out—By Weimer, 4; by McIntyre, 5. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Weimer, 1. Time of game—One hour and eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	2	0	0	0	0		Dolan, 2b	0	2	1	2	0	
Bennett, 2b	1	2	2	3	1		Tenney, 1b	0	3	6	0	0	
Mertes, lf	0	2	1	0	1		Bates, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Grady, 1b	0	1	10	1	0		Howard, ss	0	2	3	1	1	
Burch, cf	1	0	4	0	0		Needh'm, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	
Phyle, 3b	1	2	4	2	0		Spencer, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Marshall, c	0	1	5	0	0		O'Neill, c	0	0	8	2	1	
Hoss'er, ss	0	0	1	5	1		Goode, lf	0	2	4	0	0	
Higgins, p	1	2	0	1	0		Pfeffer, p	1	1	0	2	0	
Total	6	10	27	12	3		Total	1	12	24	8	3	

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	—6
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Spencer. Sacrifice hits—Grady, Needham. Double plays—Hostetter, Bennett, and Grady; Hostetter and Grady. Stolen bases—Burch, Phyle. Hit with ball—By Pfeffer, 1. Bases on balls—Off Higgins, 3; off Pfeffer, 3. Struck out—By Higgins, 4; by Pfeffer, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 13. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

ST. LOUIS'S GAME, 7 TO 5.

Western Team Bats Boston Pitcher Freely in the Eighth Inning.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Pitcher Harris was batted hard in the latter part of to-day's game and St. Louis won 7 to 5. The game was a mixture of good and bad baseball. Difficult catches by Parent and Niles were features. The Boston management to-day purchased Outfielder Chadbourne, Catcher Knotts, and Third Baseman Lord from the Worcester team of the New England League. The men are to report immediately. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	1	1	2	2	0		Hayden, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Jones, 1b	1	0	9	0	1		Parent, ss	0	0	3	3	0	
Stone, lf	2	1	2	0	0		Stahl, cf	0	1	2	1	0	
Hemphill, rf	2	2	0	0	0		Ferris, 2b	0	0	0	3	1	
Wallace, ss	1	3	3	2	1		Hoey, lf	0	2	5	0	0	
O'Brien, 2b	0	1	1	1	0		Gr'shaw, 1b	2	1	9	0	1	
Koehler, cf	0	0	4	0	0		Morgan, 3b	1	1	1	0	1	
Spencer, c	0	0	3	0	0		Carrigan, c	1	0	5	2	0	
Glade, p	0	0	0	0	0		Harris, p	0	1	1	3	1	
*Hickey	0	0	0	0	0		Freeman	0	0	0	0	0	
Pelty, p	0	0	1	5	0		Collins	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	7	8	27	9	2		Total	5	7	27	12	4	

*Batted for Glade in second inning.
†Batted for Carrigan in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Harris in ninth inning.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	—7
Boston	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Sacrifice hits—Grimshaw, Pelty. Two-base hits—Hoey, Harris, Wallace. Three-base hits—Grimshaw, Hemphill. Home runs—Hemphill, Jones. Stolen bases—Niles, Carrigan. Double play—Pelty and Jones. Hits—Off Glade, 4 in two innings; off Pelty, 3 in seven innings. First base on balls—Off Harris, 2; off Glade, 1; off Pelty, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Morgan. Struck out—By Harris, 3; by Pelty, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

TENNIS FORM UPHELD IN CHAMPIONSHIP MEET

Struggles for Places in Closing Rounds Produce Stirring Play.

NO ONE STAR STANDS OUT

Eight High-Class Players Left to Battle for First Honors on Newport Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Ranking form prevailed in the continuation of the National Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament to-day, although the struggles for places in the round before the semi-final were productive of three heart-breaking matches. As the players now stand Edgar W. Leonard meets J. D. E. Jones and Frederick B. Alexander meets William J. Clothier in the top half of the next round, while in the lower section Karl H. Behr, Jr., meets Irving C. Wright and Raymond D. Little meets Harold H. Hackett. These men are alone of the survivors of the big field that started in the tournament on Tuesday, and, barring the defeats of William A. Larned on Wednesday and Robert Le Roy to-day, not a single match may be recorded as an upset.

Even with the usual method of elimination the tournament now stands with little of the fog of doubt as to its ultimate outcome removed, despite the fact that the number of contestants for the honors was reduced to eight to-day. All of the experts are at the keenest tension and the solving of the twenty-sixth holding of the championship appears to be such a riddle as the Casino courts has not produced in any former season. The younger aspirants, particularly Behr, are now acknowledged strong factors, and it was this that led to the placing of Irving C. Wright and Robert Le Roy upon the main stretch of turf before the grand stand this morning. Wright, the younger brother of the national title holder, from the beginning of the season has displayed traits of improvement which promise to raise him to the high place that his brother, Beals C. Wright, has gained at the sport.

The conditions under which this match were played handicapped both of the men to a considerable degree. Rain through the night and in the morning made the playing surface slow and when it cleared shortly before they took their places on the court a strong breeze sprang up, which made all attempts at lobbing most uncertain. The weather was so threatening for a time that the gallery was not of its usual proportion.

Wright led off with the service, but he was so slow that Le Roy won the first game and followed up his advantage by playing swift drives off his forehand for passes, so that he led at 4-love before Wright began to come into the playing with any speed. Then he made a good stand at the net, but Le Roy forced the points and led at 5—1. Wright's volleying scored three more games for him before Le Roy was successful in capturing the set by his sharp crossing of the ball at 6—4. The second set was much of a repetition of the first. Wright came up to the net more and was striking more under pressure than his opponent. He left too many openings, however, and as Le Roy was able to cut the ball off at puzzling angles across the net he was again able to take the set at 6—4.

Le Roy continued his placing across the court to the side lines in the following set and led at 3—2. Both men played fast tennis at this period and their work was heartily appreciated by Miss Mae Sutton, who sat by the side lines and frequently applauded the good shots. For some time Wright had been hammering away at his opponent's backhand, and in the sixth game Le Roy exhibited the first signs of weakening, as he drove many of his returns into the net. Remarkable court covering on the part of Wright helped him through this set and he scored it, his first, at 6—3. From that to the end Wright's speed wore down Le Roy. Summary:

National Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—Edgar W. Leonard defeated W. E. Putnam, Jr., 6—4, 8—6, 6—2, 6—1; D. E. Jones defeated E. T. Gross, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3; Frederick B. Alexander defeated J. O. Ames, 6—3, 8—6, 6—0; William J. Clothier defeated Dr. P. B. Hawk, 6—1, 6—2, 8—6; Karl H. Behr, Jr., defeated E. H. Page, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2; Irving C. Wright defeated Robert Le Roy, 4—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3; Raymond D. Little defeated A. C. Way, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0; Harold H. Hackett defeated Alfred Stillman, 2d, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

National Interscholastic Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Arthur Sweetzer, Bowdoin, defeated E. Simmons, University of Pennsylvania, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round.—H. L. Davenport, Harvard, defeated W. H. Harrison, Princeton, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5; J. Allan Roes, University of Chicago, defeated Arthur Sweetzer, Bowdoin, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

CHIP MAY LOSE GOLD CUP.

Said to be Improperly Rated and Liable to Disqualification.

The Gold Challenge Cup of the American Power Boat Association may not go to Chip II., Jonathan Wainwright's power boat that successfully defended the trophy in the races at Alexandria Bay. The protest filed against her has been sustained and the matter referred to the Executive Committee of the association for action. The second boat in the race, Charles J. Swain's Sparrow, is also similarly affected, and if the association officials uphold the action the gold cup will pass to the third boat, Jewel, entered by the Thousand Islands Club.

It is claimed the engines of the Chip are two cycle type and that their indicated horse power is 31 horse instead of 16, as recited in her measurement certificate. Sparrow, it is charged, is built to beat the rule, and has a bulging midship section in violation of Rule 8. The Executive Committee of the Power Boat Association will have to take final action on the matter.

Mixed Sports at Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRANGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 24.—The second day of the Horse Show at the Point Judith Country Club opened this afternoon, with a large attendance. The programme consisted of tandem, polo pony, thread and needle, and potato races. In the tandem race Irving Brokaw of New York won the first prize, while P. F. Collier's pole pony Princess won the silver cup. Jay Coogan of New York carried off first honors in the potato race. In the thread and needle race J. Ben Ali Haggin, Deweiss Dillworth, and Irving Brokaw participated, the latter winning the prize. The Horse Show will close to-morrow afternoon, when Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Jay Coogan of New York will drive their coaches.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Batteries—Case and Carisch; Carrick and Shea.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	2
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Batteries—Kissinger and McManus; Cronin and Barton.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	3
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	8	2

Batteries—McCarthy and Slattery; Burchell and Byers.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	66	44	.600	Newark	50	54	.481
Jersey City	61	43	.587	Providence	50	56	.464
Baltimore	59	43	.578	Montreal	49	61	.445
Rochester	53	56	.487	Toronto	37	68	.352

Secretary "Abe" Nahon Ill.

For the first time since his connection with the Greater New York Club of the American League, Secretary A. M. Nahon is on the absent list, due to illness which has developed into a slight attack of pneumonia. During the last game with the Chicago team Mr. Nahon was compelled to leave his duties at American League Park and take to bed immediately. His physician says, however, that if no complications ensue he will probably be able to resume his official duties in about a week or ten days.

Baseball To-day, Two games. First game called 2 P. M. American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland.—Adv.

SCHOOL OF MOTOR BOATING.

Y. M. C. A.'s Novel Departure in Its Educational Department.

In connection with the helpful courses of instruction offered by the educational department of the Young Men's Christian Association it is proposed this year to introduce a distinct and novel innovation, a school of motor boating. Last year the automobile school was attended by a remarkable number of students, including owners of vehicles and prospective buyers who wished to have more than a superficial knowledge of the automobile and its operation, those who wished to qualify themselves to accept positions as chauffeurs or mechanicians, and those who wished to fit themselves to become salesmen in the growing trade.

The same necessity that prompted the establishment of the auto school has suggested and inspired the creation of the school of motor boating. While the motor boat has by no means attained the importance of the automobile, either as a pleasure pursuit or as a commercial attribute, its uses have extended in both lines until there is a large class that is interested in its theory and its operation.

The school will be conducted as was the auto school, under the general charge of a competent expert, who will secure lecturers of the highest standing to discuss scientific phases of the subject. Practical work of those enrolled will include the actual building of boats in the shop, both of hulls and engines, and in the running of them in water. W. F. Ruddock has been secured to manage the school and the work of building will be done under his direction in his East River shops.

Course No. 1 will concern the technical side of the subject and will open on Oct. 5, continuing weekly each Friday evening. Course No. 2 will include designing and construction, and eighteen lessons in the draughting room and shop in hours to be arranged in the day time or evening, beginning Oct. 15. Course No. 3 will include operation in the water and repairs, and six lessons will be given at times to be arranged to suit general convenience, beginning Oct. 15. All these courses will be offered at nominal figures, sufficient merely to defray the expense entailed.

FIRST TRIAL "SOCCER" GAME.

Metropolitan Football Players Preparing for Visit of

The New York Times

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CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The slight rise in the price of Cuban bonds coincident with the coming of news from Havana that the insurrection was every day growing more formidable has not passed unnoticed. Any insurrection in Cuba, and certainly an insurrection of such proportions as to surpass the power of President PALMA'S Government to put it down at once, must bring plainly into view the possibility of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. If Cuba should become a part of our territory the faith and credit of the United States would stand behind the Cuban bonds. They would be United States bonds. Their firmness in this market at a time when, but for our protective relation to Cuba they might have been expected to decline, is significant of the state of American public opinion. European press comments upon the insurrection which have been cabled to New York show that in London and on the Continent annexation is considered to be the not improbable destiny of Cuba.

Notwithstanding the official assurances given out in Havana, it is plain that the resources of the Government are being severely taxed by the boldness and activity of the insurrectionists. The disquieting and significant fact is that the people of Cuba and even of the City of Havana do not seem disposed to give loyal support to the Palma Administration. When not openly disloyal they appear to be curiously indifferent. If they gave hearty support to their Government our intervention under the Platt amendment would not be asked or needed. We cannot conceal from ourselves the possibility that conditions may arise which will demand our intervention to secure for the Island of Cuba that stable Government adequate for the protection of life and property of which under the Constitution of the island republic we are practically the guarantors. Manifestly, the triumph of the insurrectionists would give us occasion for grave concern. We might well doubt whether a Government of the Liberal Party established by revolt would be either stable or adequate for the maintenance of civil order. On the other hand, if the Government of President PALMA is so unacceptable to a majority of the Cuban people that but for our intervention they would overthrow it, it would hardly be considered stable even if restored by American arms.

Annexation is believed to be desired by the owners of the great bulk of Cuban property. It has been asserted that the wage-earning class, who constitute a large majority of the population, also desire annexation, believing that wages would be higher under our flag. Beyond question, sensible Americans would prefer that the Cubans should work out their own destiny. At the beginning of the Spanish war we announced to the world that it was our purpose to make Cuba free and independent, and that when a capable Government had been set up in the island we should withdraw.

That pledge we have kept. Nor should we further concern ourselves, beyond the exhibition of a friendly interest, with the affairs of Cuba were we not compelled to take an occasional measure of the capacity of the Cubans for self-government. Such an opinion as we are now able to form of their capacity is certainly not reassuring. If it should come about that at the request of President PALMA or in the exercise of our right and the performance of our duty we should have to intervene in the domestic affairs of the republic, it is certain that we could not use our land and sea forces to compel the Cuban people to accept a Government not to their liking. That would savor too much of the Mexican foray of NAPOLEON III. in support of MAXIMILIAN, whom his troops forced upon an unwilling people as their Emperor. If the Palma Government were found to be unacceptable and the Liberal Party incapable, our obligations could be discharged in no other way than by a continuance of the intervention. But that would be an anomaly. Intervention contemplates the prompt accomplishment of a specific purpose. Our purpose, it is very likely, could be accomplished only by a permanent exercise of our authority in Cuba, that is, by the annexation of the island. In particular, if a great part of the Cuban people should make it plain that they would prefer that the United States should be the guardian of their future, it would be a condition, not a theory, that would confront us. What most Americans and many Cubans, doubtless, believe to be the "manifest destiny" of the island would then be on the way to speedy accomplishment.

There are $150,000,000 of American capital invested in Cuba in sugar estates, tobacco plantations, in railways, and in other industrial undertakings. English and Canadian capital has also sought investment there. Under the Platt amendment and the Cuban Constitution we have in effect undertaken to protect the property of these investors. It is an obligation that we must keep and the keeping of it through annexation, if that becomes necessary, would doubtless meet the expectations and approval of a large part of the American and of the Cuban people. That the annexation of Cuba would be the best possible thing for the island cannot be doubted. Cuba's present foreign trade of $200,000,000 annually, about evenly divided between exports and imports, could be indefinitely increased under a stable Government of assured continuance, and the wealth both of Cuba and of the United States would be correspondingly augmented. The happiness and contentment of the Cubans would be also promoted, since good Government and civil order are the foundation of both. It is not an adventure in expansion which we need go forth to seek; it would be but the accomplishment of a political change mutually beneficial and in a very large measure mutually desired. It is not as a seizure and conquest that we should bring Cuba under our flag; it is not an act that need give disquietude to our remoter neighbors of South America, to whom Secretary ROOT has just given so many assurances of our disinterested regard for their welfare. But if one of two conditions should be found to exist in Cuba, if the Cubans are found to be incapable of maintaining a stable Constitutional Government, or if they made known their preference to cast in their fortunes with us, it is useless to deny that annexation would become almost inevitable.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

We have already called the attention of the President to the fact that he would make a serious mistake in not revoking the order for Labor Day that the United States Navy appear on the water front nearest his private grounds, not even his official residence, there to be inspected and reviewed by him. The suggestion that the review should be held elsewhere and not there is so obvious, and so obviously reasonable, that nobody is entitled to credit for making or enforcing it. The only remarkable thing about it is that the President should not himself have anticipated it. Happily there is still time for a change of the programme. But there is not much time. Should the President be convinced that it is not good for him or for us that the American Navy should be treated or regarded as his personal plaything, but rather as a National possession and a source of National pride, he can still alter the arrangements which proceed from the former and ineligible view. He can still rearrange the programme so that the greatest possible number of American citizens may see for themselves what this navy is for which they are paying.

Of course that greatest number of people is to be found in the City of New York. No other American seaport begins to be capable of furnishing such a multitude to behold and to be impressed and to be inspired with the sight of the navy which, within a short human memory, has grown as to its material from a collection of antiquated junks to a modern fleet, the second, third, or fourth, as it may be, among the navies of the world. The President has himself, by speech and pen, inculcated, at least in season, the importance of the navy, and striven, greatly to his credit, to bring the people of the United States to an appreciation of its actual formidableness and its potential value. We can recall no other American who either as a private author or as a public officer has done so much in that direction. And now, in his capacity of Chief Magistrate, and of Commander in Chief of the Navy, he has an opportunity to give to the most enormous concourse of people that on this continent could witness a naval show, an object lesson of the great proportions to which the American Navy has expanded. We have had our naval shows, from the memorable pageants in these waters accompanying the Washingtonian celebration of 1889 and the more noteworthy Columbian celebration of 1893, not forgetting the reception of the returning victors of Santiago, or of the returning victors of Manila Bay. But not one of these has afforded such an exposition of the new American Navy as it is now in our power to give. And yet the President, by virtue of the authority in him vested, has decreed that this great exposition shall be held off the north shore of Long Island, where it may almost be said that nobody can see it from the shore, where nobody but the fortunate and exceptional owners of steam yachts can see it from the water, where the larger warships will have to circumnavigate Long Island to take part in it, and where it must necessarily lose by far the greater part of its moral and patriotic influence.

For it must be borne in mind that the commitments and engagements of all the holiday harbor craft which might convey the throngs of Americans who have a desire, and who, not wholly without reason, think they have a right, to see this great "demonstration" of our naval power, have already been made, and cannot now be altered. These steamers are already chartered to carry the excursionists of the public holiday which is to be the occasion of the naval parade, not to the north shore of Long Island, where no provision is now made or can be made for their due entertainment, or for their commanding a view, but to the south shore. Off Coney Island, or off the Rockaway beaches there are miles of standing room, miles even of "board walk," which would afford hundreds of thousands, one may pretty safely say millions, of spectators the opportunity of seeing what the President eagerly desires as many as possible of his countrymen to see. And thence, though now in single column, the procession could pass through the Narrows and the upper bay and past the wharves of the North River and the Riverside Drive, where it could be viewed by millions more. Many thousands, we may safely assume, who had come into the city for the reception to Mr. BRYAN would remain to see that sight, if it were so arranged that they could see it. And many thousands more would come especially for the sight.

On the other hand, there is no consideration that we can see or imagine but the personal convenience of the President and his immediate party, who could perfectly in their light-draught vessel court the dangers of Hell Gate, which for such a vessel do not exist. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, his countrymen are persuaded, is about the last American to weigh this consideration against the overwhelming considerations opposed to it. We repeat that there is time for the President to redeem his mistake. But there is no time to lose.

SPELLING REFORM BY EXECUTIVE ORDER.

President ROOSEVELT'S order that the revised or reformed spelling of English words shall henceforth be adopted in his official dispatches and communications, and in all messages to Congress, gives timeliness to Prof. BRANDER MATTHEWS'S article upon the adoption of simplified spelling in the schools published elsewhere in this morning's issue of THE TIMES. In one respect, at least, the President directly meets and acts upon the views expressed by Prof. MATTHEWS. "What is needed," says the Professor, "is to focus attention upon this important subject and to arouse a lively interest in it." In no other possible way could the attention of the American people be focused upon simplified spelling more immediately and intently than through the issue of this Executive order from Oyster Bay. Every newspaper reader in the country will know to-day that a very important step in the accomplishment of the "reform" has been taken.

It is more difficult, however, to reconcile the President's action with the counsel given by Prof. MATTHEWS in this passage of his article, in which, referring to the natural popular prejudice in favor of the accustomed spelling, he says:

> This is the obstacle which confronts all who seek to better our orthography; and it is not easy to overcome. It forces all the advocates of improvement to be cautious, to go very slowly, to urge nothing violent or sudden, to be as tolerant and as persuasive as possible, and to be satisfied with faith unaccompanied by good works.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is nothing if not sudden, and his unexpected adoption of the simplified list of words prepared by the Simplified Spelling Board, whose expenses are borne by Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, is perfectly characteristic. In Germany they were more deliberate. The matter was under discussion for years, and the moderate changes recommended, though put forth with the Government authority, were not made the subject of an imperial decree. The French language, too, was slightly simplified in its spelling, but upon a report made by a committee learned in such things, and adopted by the Government.

The "natural prejudice" to which Prof. MATTHEWS refers is undoubtedly a thing to be reckoned with. There are sound philological arguments to be made in support of the reform, and the committee has made them. There are also many reasons and serious ones for heeding Prof. MATTHEWS'S advice to "go slow."

"ADVANCE INFORMATION."

More than one of our contemporaries has exposed the shameless use which the National City Bank is making of its "early information" as to what the Treasury will do regarding the National finances. We have been in possession of the same facts for some time, in common with all who have received the City Bank's excellent circulars. Each month the City Bank gratuitously informs everybody who can and will read what course it thinks conditions require the Government to take regarding approaching problems. The sole addition to this grave offense now made is that as matter of business the bank is advertising this information in the provincial press. And the fact is now alleged to be proof of collusion. It seems to us that if it were so the City Bank would say less about it, through fear lest the general dissemination of its advance information would deprive it of value. Perhaps after all the Treasury may not take the course the City Bank thinks indicated by the conditions. In that case we fear there would be no recourse available to those who have acted upon the City Bank's tip. Perhaps the bank will change its mind with any change of conditions before its next tip is published.

There has been no more shocking revelation since Mr. HARRIMAN told nobody but the President of the Stock Exchange what the Pacific dividends would be, and the earliest publication was made by posting upon the Pacific post in the Stock Exchange, whence, it is said, it was torn down by an incredulous broker. Was it ever heard of, and is it tolerable, that advance information should be communicated to the entire world at once in this fashion? Is it not the usual and approved way to tell it first to the reporter who happens to ask first? Is not the fashion set by Mr. HARRIMAN too amateurish to be imitated by those who prefer that the Directors and New Street gossips should have first chance at the market? And is it not particularly intolerable that anything should happen in Wall Street strictly according to rational action upon what everybody knows?

Mr. HARRIMAN is alleged to have said that any employé who was not "in" on the Pacific deal ought to be discharged for incompetency. Certain it is that nothing has happened which is not a fair corollary to what everybody has known for months, and in a certain sense for years. Yet now Mr. HARRIMAN and the City Bank are pilloried together. We have nothing to say in their defense. They stand convicted of having intelligent opinions, and in applying them to the business in their care.

GOMPERS AND LITTLEFIELD.

Before Mr. GOMPERS'S audience in Maine had wholly fled he succeeded in putting upon record labor's protest against "crimping." A few know what crimping is, but fewer yet are likely to know where crimping threatens labor now. Probably most will rack their brains in vain to discover what Mr. GOMPERS'S grievance in behalf of labor is. Certainly his speech as it reached New York left the matter a mystery.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S reply makes the matter clear. Labor is to be crimped—that is, conscripted—for naval duty when a law is passed to that effect. The danger is not imminent, for the subsidy project's progress is crablike. When it becomes law certain grades of naval reserves, in return for a monetary consideration, render themselves liable to duty to the Government upon demand. Does Mr. GOMPERS think that they will shirk it? Or can he deny that they have a plain option not to take the Government's money, and that their exemption in that case is complete? Labor would do well to drop Mr. GOMPERS a hint that he is doing his cause no good by bringing forward such flimsy grievances.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Nation's Exigency.

What, the Fifty-ninth Congress convened at Washington, in extra session, and in August? Before us lies a copy of The Congressional Record, whose date line, "Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1906," proclaims the weighty and unheralded event. What exigency of state called the Nation's lawgivers from their Summer seats of refreshment to the zephyrless chambers of the National Capitol? How, neglecting the hospitable duties and recreations of Oyster Bay, without warning, without leave-taking, has President ROOSEVELT silently departed to the sweltering cares of his official house? Has the second thought of a sobered SHERMAN or the anxious counsellings of CORTELYOU persuaded the President that, to save a Republican Congress at the polls, the Dingley schedules must be overhauled incontinently? Is the prophecy of St. Petersburg finally to assume shape and body, and war with Japan to be declared? Is Cuba to be annexed in a trice?

No, no, and once again no. Close-breathed inspection reveals The Record of Wednesday's solemn proceedings solely occupied with a Republican campaign tariff speech of interminable dimensions, delivered as long ago as June 25 by the clarion standpatter of Minnesota, the Hon. JAMES T. MCCLEARY. These dollar contributions to the Republican war chest have come in but tenuously of late, so the honest heads of the committee have deemed it just to issue a sectional campaign book this year in the guise of Congressional Records, printed and circulated through our congested mails at the Government's expense. No, the welfare of the Nation is not being considered. It's only graft—Republican graft.

Still a Terror.

The automobile has become so pervading a terror that we have forgotten all about the bicyclist. He was a terror in his time, when he "scorched" with his head down, regardless of what was in his van and swiftly oblivious of what was in his wake, whether of old ladies who could not sprint out of his way in time or of horses which shied madly at his onset. But a bicyclist as yet unnamed, though one hopes not long to remain anonymous, has vindicated his antiquated vehicle. Scorching down a hill near Glen Cove, L. I., he ran into an old lady, and inflicted upon her injuries of which she died in a few hours. Meanwhile the cheerful bicyclist, who had been unseated, but unfortunately not hurt, remounted and rode off without stopping to ask what havoc he had wrought. "The pace was too good to inquire." Thus we see that a wild hog, running amuck, may make the mild bicycle as much a terror as if he controlled a racing automobile of 100 horse power. In fact, 150 pounds avoirdupois, in more or less human shape, on a steep down grade is a formidable projectile still—at least to old ladies. One fervently hopes that this scorcher may yet be caught and identified.

All for a Perfect Hour.

Cynical persons must be forgiven if they fail to conceal a certain chastened satisfaction in the story given out by the friend of the lady of St. Louis, Mrs. AMY STURGEON, who is being sued for divorce by her husband, ROBERT T. STURGEON. This friend declares that Mrs. STURGEON married Mr. STURGEON by mistake. She had, it appears, a bad habit against which many of us have been solemnly warned. She addressed all her envelopes and placed them in a neat pile, then she wrote one after another the letters which were to go into the envelopes, piling these neatly on the other side of the escritoire. Upon a momentous occasion, having two proposals of marriage to answer by post, she followed this practice, and put the wrong letter in the wrong envelope. Thus Mr. STURGEON was involuntarily accepted, and the lady's choice perversely rejected. For she had another bad habit—she failed to put the name of the addressee inside either letter. The lesson is an excellent one for other young women of like epistolary vices, of whom doubtless there are many. But the real charm of the story—for the cynical persons already mentioned—lies in what follows. When upon receipt of the wrong letter the wrong man came to her in all the glory proper to an accepted suitor, the lady had not the heart to spoil it all by telling him the sad truth. Like a true woman and a true artist she dissembled. And for the sake of one perfect hour (for another) took the chance of making two persons, one herself, miserable for life. Was it what an old friend of ours names "woman's instinct of self-sacrifice?" or, if not, what was it?

A Reversion to Type.

Eloquent of much, of the ultimate dumb brute which the dog days wake in all of us more or less, however carefully some conceal the reversion, was the brief and gruff word of that rude young man, WILLIAM J. RILEY, porter, who occupied the end seat on an Eighth Avenue car day before yesterday—the young man who was so handy with his fists. This WILLIAM J. RILEY, you remember, behaved like a surly lout; he filled the aisle with his massive legs, and when other passengers stumbled over the obstruction he growled and assaulted men and women alike. After the battle in which he was finally subdued—a battle, too, in which he knocked down quite ten of those who undertook to tame him—he explained his conduct thus: "Guess I got tired of moving my feet." There you are. There lies the matter in a nutshell. What one of us is ignorant of the dull rage of the mood? What one of us hasn't "got tired of moving his feet"? What one of us, when it was very hot, hasn't hated the world and everybody in it to the point of being tempted to relapse into the utter, snarling selfishness of the primordial beast? Which, of course, constitutes no defense, nor even a palliation, of the course of WILLIAM J. RILEY. A man must be a man in spite of the thermometer.

A Disciple of Gov. Heyward.

Another lynching-fest in South Carolina. The negro hanging to the limb in Dorchester County, pierced with about 500 bullets, had been surrendered from the St. George Jail by the Sheriff. His crime—being reported to have been seen attempting to enter a window, with what intent his executioners do not know. Having given up the negro, Sheriff LIMEHOUSE telegraphs Gov. HEYWARD, who of course instructs him to prevent the lynching "if possible." The result, as in the case of the Governor's noble exhibition the other day of the power of moral suasion, is the mob's exercising its bent.

Paterson, N. J., became known the world over as a harborer of Anarchists and lawbreakers. In time that city found good cause to deplore its ill-repute. From a financial point of view, merely, is a State whose newspapers recurrently exclaim at the majesty of the law downfallen before the omnipotent fury of the mob destined to make much headway? The "leading citizens" of South Carolina are making themselves loathsome as the objects they unworthily destroy. Have they no pride in their State or any self-respect? Do they delight in bestiality?

AUGUSTUS THOMAS, ORATOR.

His Choice as Spokesman for the Bryan Reception Approved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with amused interest the letter signed "A Southern Democrat" in THE TIMES of the 20th. The writer expressed mortification and humiliation that Augustus Thomas, a playwright, is to be a principal speaker at the Bryan reception. I had expected that some member of the profession, or of the Committee of Arrangements, adequately equipped, would reply to the criticism. In THE TIMES of this date I read a second communication, signed "A New York Democrat." This writer indorses the views of a "South-Democrat," and enlarges upon the "incongruous" condition. I would like to ask these anonymous, but well-meaning, and manifestly "respectable," Democrats this hypothetical question: If there were in New York City 25,000 actors and playwrights, who were legal voters and Tammany-sure to register and vote, would they have taken the trouble to write their protests to THE TIMES?

If a lot of the political hacks whose vacuous mugs usually illuminate Democratic platforms on occasions of this kind, and whose babel of mongrel dialects and moth-eaten platitudes have come thundering down through the decades, could occasionally mix with and listen to the leading actors and playwrights of America, they would find the contact educational; presuming (a doubtful presumption) that they were susceptible of development on educational lines.

It has become understood among thinking people that attempts to belittle or belie the profession of the stage are no longer popular or profitable. Sporadic exceptions we must always expect. They are usually, however, confined to country clergymen, who find "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "East Lynne" fatal opposition on prayer meeting nights. But now it is the sporadic politician who is after our scalps. This would be funny, but for its pathos. Why should Augustus Thomas not speak at the Bryan blow-out? He is an old and intimate friend. He did yeoman's service during the two Bryan campaigns. He is an orator, a cultivated gentleman, and an American, bred in the bone, through generations.

In addition, it appears to me peculiarly appropriate that the stage should supply the chief speaker on this occasion. The politicians have had their innings for about fifteen years, without landing their man. Bryan was an actor before he became a politician. History has not recorded whether he was at that time a good or a bad actor. But since the memorable day when he seized the centre of the stage in Chicago, and launched upon that howling, sweltering mob his famous thriller, "The Cross of Gold," we have all known that he is a great actor.

MILTON NOBLES.
Brooklyn, Aug. 24, 1906.

Naval Review for the People.

From Yesterday's New York World.

THE TIMES does well to suggest that the great naval review of Labor Day be held where a million or two Americans can see it, instead of being made an exclusive spectacle at Oyster Bay. It is really the navy of the millions, not of the Chief Magistrate, and should pass before all of the American monarchs who can be on hand.

MR. ROOT'S SPEECHES ABROAD

Everett P. Wheeler Finds in Them Good Democratic Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Root, in his admirable speeches in South America, has been declaring some good Democratic doctrine. In his speech at Rio he tells us that "no nation can live unto itself alone and continue to live," that the growth of each nation is part of the development of the rest. And in his speech at Montevideo he declares, referring to Great Britain and to Spain, "in the establishment of these free and independent nations of this continent they have obtained a profitable outlet for their trade, and employment for their commerce."

These observations do honor both to the head and the heart of our Secretary of State. They remind me very much of an admirable free trade speech that I once heard Mr. Depew make on board the Teutonic in the harbor of Southampton. In truth, it is impossible to speak intelligently in any foreign country without dwelling on the change that comes to each country from trading with the rest.

Now, let us compare these observations of Mr. Root with those of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, when nominated for re-election. He declares that "the Dingley law, all things considered, is the most perfect and just customs revenue law ever enacted." This is the law which throws greater obstacles in the way of trade between the United States and foreign countries than were interposed by any previous law.

On the importation of many articles in which before its passage we had a profitable trade with foreign countries, it imposes prohibitory duties. By this means it has enabled the manufacturers of such articles to exact from the American people prices far in excess of the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. But this is not the worst. As the Dingley bill was drawn, it contained provisions for the reduction of these duties in case reciprocity treaties could be made with foreign countries which would facilitate mutual and profitable trade between them.

Such treaties were negotiated by President McKinley, but when they were submitted to the Republican Senate, the treaties were not ratified. The excessive duties which were put in the Dingley bill only as a basis for negotiations are thus retained and enforced against the American people, and we get none of the benefits which would have accrued to our commerce from reciprocity with foreign countries.

There is a more recent instance of the flagrant opposition which the Republican Congress has uniformly shown to the liberal and noble principles maintained by Secretary Root, to which attention must now again be called. A commerce was going on between Great Britain and the Philippine Islands in cheap cotton goods. The present Republican Congress, the members of which are now coming before the people for re-election, passed a law doubling the tax upon these goods. This makes it impossible for the Philippines to buy them, breaks up entirely the commerce between the Philippine Islands and Great Britain which had been going on to the mutual advantage "of our own feeble colonies there," to use Mr. Root's expression.

He declares to the South Americans that the old system of colonial government maintained by Spain was unwise and that it has not been continued. Yet in this conduct of the Republican Congress we see a return to the worst features of the Spanish Colonial Government and a most unfriendly act toward a friendly nation which is one of our best customers and with which, on every principle of honesty and fair dealing, we ought to be willing to trade.

If the act doubling the duty upon these cheap cotton cloths had been in form a prohibition of trade between Great Britain and the Philippine Islands it would have shocked the public conscience. Yet that is exactly what the act really is.

It is very much to be hoped that Mr. Root will go on making those excellent Democratic speeches; that the people of this country will read them, and that they will conclude to turn out the Republican members who are constantly voting against the liberal and noble principles maintained by the Secretary of State and will put in Democrats in their place who will repeal the acts that have done so much to break up our commerce with foreign countries and adopt a more liberal system. EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, Aug. 20, 1906.

Church and State in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Reader" in your issue of yesterday gave his opinion on the French separation law. Permit me to explain my point of view. The law is not aimed at the pure, moral teachings of Christ, nor at true religion, but it is intended to do away with the political influence of the Church within the Government. The law gives additional liberty to the people in that it ultimately will abolish church taxes and leave the supporting of the Church to those who are interested in it.

I hope "A Reader" is aware of the wave of intellectual awakening that to-day is sweeping over the whole civilized world. It means progress. The printed word of to-day carries more information to the mind of the common man in a year than did the experience of a lifetime centuries ago. Ideas travel fast.

It is useless to compare "past events in history" with the situation now. The great majority of the people has grown tired of blind obedience. It thinks for itself; it has a will. The act of separating Church and State is an expression of that will. Conditions that made "past events in history" possible exist no longer, and with the disappearance of those conditions mediaeval and reactionary institutions are irretrievably doomed. C. E. A.
New York, Aug. 18, 1906.

Brooklyn Register's Office Not Behind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in an editorial attack on municipal ownership in your paper this morning a reference to the Register's office in Brooklyn being a year behind in its work and getting behind every day. As a matter of fact, since the 1st of June this office has not only been keeping up with its current work but has been overtaking its arrears, notwithstanding the fact that during the month of July, 1906, 11,563 papers were filed in this office, as against 3,769 in July, 1901, the first year that the office was placed on a salary basis, and 5,883 in 1905.

The fact is that until June 1 of this year, through mandatory legislation at Albany, the Register in Kings was not permitted to employ a single additional clerk or copyist, notwithstanding the enormous increase in work caused by the real estate boom of the last couple of years. ALFRED J. BOULTON, Register.
Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1906.

The Drago Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should the principle that public debts due private parties should not be collected by force be called the Calvo Doctrine rather than the Drago Doctrine, when Calvo in his works never distinguished between the collection of private claims growing out of tort and those growing out of contract, but on Senor Drago's enunciating the above doctrine merely expressed his approval of it and addressed a circular letter to various European publicists expressing a desire for an expression of their approval of it also? PERCY BORDWELL.
New York, Aug. 24, 1906.

Expectations.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"When I say no to a man I expect him to consider that the end of it."

"And when you say no to a woman?"

"I expect her to come back the next day with a more becoming hat on."

JEROME'S CANDIDACY.

No Promises and No Nonsense an Attractive Programme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Political conditions at the present time cannot fail to recall "reconstruction days," when the "carpet-baggers" were promising our newly enfranchised colored brethren for their votes "forty acres and a mule." Each of the aspirants for high office is outbidding the other, until now every voter is being promised the Presidency, or, at the very least, the position of General Manager of a great trunk railway. As Artemus Ward said when the seventeen Mormon widows wanted to marry him, "This is too much." It gives the innocent, inoffensive voters the nightmare—they no more than drop to sleep when a railroad Presidency or Managership sits heavily upon their chests, until their stertorous breathing wakes them trembling and in a cold sweat. Nine voters out of ten, either through youth and inexperience, old age and debility, or an instinctive dislike to taking up a great burden, do not want the Presidency or Managership of an immense corporation, and they are restless in the fear of being compelled at any moment, under the new order of things, to accept such a position—they are anxiously looking for some loophole through which they can escape in order that they may devote their lives to some more congenial occupation.

Your timely editorial of to-day points out the Moses to lead the voters out of this wilderness of promises—Jerome. Jerome, our somnolent District Attorney, who probably sleeps with one eye open. The voters can now give a long sigh of relief, no more disturbing dreams, they will not be dragged away from their present occupations to fill high positions; for Jerome refuses, positively refuses, to make any promises—bless Jerome. He will attend to his duties, see that the present laws are enforced, and if the so-called reformers will have new laws passed through the proper channel, the Legislature, he will see that these laws also are enforced. He will attend to his duties, and let everybody else attend to their particular business—that is all.

If the Jerome Nominators will act upon your suggestion they will find many willing workers, and, if they send agents who can speak authoritatively, many district leaders will listen with attentive ears, for most of them are in a pitiable state of bewilderment.

With Jerome nominated for Governor, and no promises inscribed upon his banner, victory would seem very certain, with a "new era," for both New York State and city, in which there would be no nonsense. It might prove "catching" and spread throughout the Union. Who knows?

F. G. STARK.
New York, Aug. 24, 1906.

Neglect in Central Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a walk through lower Central Park yesterday I can truly say the condition of the trees and walks is a disgrace to the city. The fine elms at the Fifth Avenue entrance are leafless and so are a very great many trees all through the Park. The bark on the tree trunks everywhere is full of insect cocoons which next year will no doubt cause more damage than ever, and only one workman did I see from the Fifty-ninth Street gate to the Museum of Art, and he was cutting dead branches instead of cleaning the bark from insects.

Why can't we have a Park Commissioner who knows something about a park?
New York, Aug. 23, 1906. A CITIZEN.

Drawing a Fine Distinction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The West Shore Railroad advertises in its folder weekend excursion tickets at special rates "good going on afternoon trains of Friday" to the Catskills. I asked for such a ticket for the train leaving on Friday at 12:45 P. M. from Franklin Street, and was told that this train was not included. I wrote to the West Shore Railroad about this, to which they answered as follows: "The 12:45 P. M. train from New York we do not consider an afternoon train, and our agent was correct in his advice to you. We do not consider the advertising referred to by you misleading."

I would like to know if a train leaving at 12:45 is an afternoon train or not? H. F. W.
New York, Aug. 23, 1906.

The Real Situation in Cuba.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having carefully read your very interesting editorial, "President Palma's trouble," we cannot refrain from expressing to you our fullest appreciation of the same. Being posted more or less through our business relations with Cuba, about the affairs of the Island, we are well pleased that the situation is described in your article in such a precise and absolutely true manner.

RAFFLOER ERBSLOH & CO.
By R. Erbsloh, President.
New York, Aug. 22, 1906.

On Nov. 6.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me on what day of the month election day fell in 1888? S. C. B.
Crotona-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1906.

Expert Analysis.

From The Washington Star.

"What is your idea of reform?"

"My observation," answered Senator Sorghum, "has been that, in a majority of cases, reform is a mysterious combination of good politics and bad business."

HOME.

The uncertain hum of the prairies when
twilight is dim,
The wash of the seas on a battlement
rocky and grim,
The unbroken forest that breathes a
druidical hymn,

The plainsman, sun-beaten, hears voices
from hollow and swell,
And where from the mist of the distance
the deep shadows fell,
They came with low murmurs—the hum
of the tenantless shell.

The woodsman hears voices—the sigh of
the bough, swinging low,
The flutter of leaves in the dusk, till
their choruses grow
To be the sweet songs that the forest has
taught him to know.

The sailor hears voices—the wash of the
low-lying sea,
The flap of the gull in the dusk and the
harmonies he
Has learned from the Deep, as the Master
has bade it to be.

The plainsman heard voices—the song
that the forester knew,
And shuddered at dusk, for his burden of
lonesomeness grew,
Nor comfort he found in the song of the
oak tree or yew.

The woodsman heard voices—the wash of
the low-lying seas
And shuddered at dusk, for they were
not the sweet harmonies
His Master had taught him to know in
his leaves and his trees.

The sailor heard voices—the murmur of
hollow and swell
And shuddered at dusk when his burden
of lonesomeness fell
Upon him alone, with the hum of the
tenantless shell.

And yet all alone in the night where the
thick shadows creep
The plainsman is bold on his prairies and
lies him to sleep,
Nor the woodsman fears aught of his
trees, nor the sailor his Deep!

J. W. FOLEY.

VENEZUELA'S PROBLEM AFTER CASTRO QUITS

Dr. Leon Says President Has Reduced Country to Straits.

HE CHAMPIONS GEN. GOMEZ

If Castro Ceases to Govern, Gomez Will Succeed Him — Has Demonstrated His Ability.

Dr. Carlos Leon, who was Venezuelan Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet recently formed by Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, spoke at considerable length yesterday evening to a TIMES reporter on the situation in Venezuela.

First of all, Dr. Leon declared that he had never heard of Capt. Boynton or Lawyer Thompson, the men arrested on Wednesday on a charge of having had dies made to counterfeit Venezuelan coin.

"I know Salinas, whose signature appears on Capt. Boynton's purported authorization from the Venezuelan revolutionists," said Dr. Leon, "but I am quite sure that the document attributed to him is false. I feel quite sure that he did not sign it.

"And I wish it understood," continued Dr. Leon, "that the statements which have appeared in newspapers to the effect that I am engaged in organizing a revolution against Gen. Castro are all false. I have seen no reporters before tonight, and have made none of the statements attributed to me."

Referring to the situation in Venezuela, Dr. Leon said:

"In view of the attitude assumed by Gen. Castro against the majority of the men who allied themselves to Gen. Gomez at the time that the latter became Chief Magistrate of the republic of which he was First Vice President, I decided to abandon my country for the time being, and arrived here on July 16 after having been two weeks in Trinidad, West Indies.

"Having noticed in the press here that, owing to the reported illness of Gen. Castro, it is feared in Washington that if for any reason Castro should cease to govern, anarchy would rule in Venezuela and complications might arise out of the possible failure to pay the installments due on the foreign debt, I wish to state that this fear is unfounded. If Castro cease to be President he would be succeeded by Gen. Gomez, under the Constitution of Venezuela, and, far from anarchy, there would begin a period of prosperity, since besides the fact that Gen. Gomez gave proofs that he would properly organize the country, all of those important men who for various reasons are absent from Venezuela, and who will not return there while Castro is in power, would offer their services to Gen. Gomez, and would co-operate with him toward establishing the country's credit and raising it from its present condition of prostration.

"To believe that with Gen. Castro out of power disturbances would prevail in Venezuela, shows a lack of knowledge of the true situation of the country. This idea arises also from impressions formed from false reports that are persistently circulated in Venezuela, originating from imposition and fear.

"It is a fact that Gen. Castro is not popular in Venezuela. The acquisition by the men of his entourage of the best enterprises, monopolizing all industries, has ruined the country, while a few men, by their plunder, have been made wealthy. Venezuelans who live by the fruits of their labor desire therefore to have a stop put to this condition of affairs, which becomes more intolerable every day.

"The cupidity of the men who surround Castro has reached a point where there is not in Venezuela a concern whose interests have not been hurt. They monopolize all businesses and antagonize companies already established, with the view of securing their business for a fractional part of its value. They have caused some concerns to be forced into bankruptcy, so as to get possession of them, and have launched others with fabulously stated capital, so as to convert valueless shares of stock into money for themselves.

"It is clear that a country that is weighted down by such injustices should yearn for a new era that will permit it to forget the existence of such a condition of affairs.

"If Gen. Castro cease to be President, all of those men who have been instrumental in sowing the seed of misery and of horrors in Venezuela would also cease to have anything to do with the Government, and the new order of things would correct the defects that they had caused and would restore Venezuela's foreign credit and adjust the interest on its public debt. It would also put an end to monopolies, open the prison doors to those detained for political reasons, guarantee constitutional rights, return to the press the liberty it is now and has been for a long time deprived of; give the greatest possible impulse to agriculture and stock raising, and reduce the enormouse taxes that oppress all branches of industry.

"The distrust of Gen. Castro's administration is so great that moneyed interests are fleeing the country, and no foreign capital desires to go there, in spite of the immense natural wealth that exists in Venezuela. On a proposition having been submitted to a large and influential firm in New York, relating to sound and lucrative business in Venezuela, it was rejected with the remark that they would not invest in that country, because if the business proved to be profitable the Government would seize it.

"Venezuela is suffering from a state of decay; poverty reigns, and the law governing the tax on one of its chief industries is so disastrous that, despite the natural richness of the country, there have been cases of persons dying of hunger in interior points, due to the fact that many farmers have been obliged to abandon their properties because their products do not realize sufficient to pay the taxes, all of which has left many thousands of persons without bread.

"The preceding statements would make the recent happenings in Venezuela inexplicable to those who are not acquainted with their real object, which was to undeceive foreign nations of the unpopularity of Castro's administration, to which end Castro's retirement from the Presidency and the subsequent public demonstrations were planned.

"The so-called popular demonstrations were nothing but the outcome of pressure following the situation created by Castro's proclamation of May 23, which he entitled 'Mi ofrenda a la Patria,' (My offering to the Fatherland,) in which he charged that the Government of Gen. Gomez was trying to repress the popular will, and in order to establish the idea that there was a popular demand for Castro's return the alleged popular demonstrations were deliberately got up by Castro's satellites.

"It was quite evident that there was no expression of the popular will, but simply the result of another imposition on citizenship."

Dr. Leon added that during the brief tenure of office of Gen. Gomez 1,000,000 bolivares ($200,000) were paid on account of the Venezuelan national debt, all public works were actively continued, the budget was fully met, public festivals paid for, and 600,000 bolivares ($120,000) put in the Bank of Venezuela.

"As to the statement that has been made to the effect that Gen. Castro recently handed over the Presidency to Gen. Gomez owing to slight ill-health and desire for rest, I wish to say that if such were his reasons I cannot see why he does not relinquish the Presidency now in favor of Gomez, being, as I understand, now seriously ill. I, for my part, think that he gave up the power temporarily to Gomez in order to have the pre-arranged plan for his recall to power amid public demonstrations carried out, thus undermining the prestige of Gen. Gomez and creating abroad the impression that his own personal popularity was unshaken."

Dr. Leon said that he thought the recall of Gen. Velutini, Second Vice President of Venezuela, from Europe was not for the purpose of placing him in charge of the Presidency.

THINK OF IT! A PASSENGER.

A Fat Man Makes the Park Place Car Do Some Real Work.

Thoughtlessnes on the part of a fat man caused two of the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to overwork themselves yesterday. The company, by "advice of counsel," has been operating a horse car from the junction of Broadway and Park Place through Church Street and West Broadway to Broadway and Barclay Street to protect a franchise which the city has declared abandoned. The entire route is five hundred yards long.

The aged and spavined quadruped stood dozing in the sun.
The conductor watched the trolley cars go by.
He'd done the run a hundred times and slept each trip around. No passengers had chanced his car to spy.
The register was rusting, the bell was out of gear.
A cat slept underneath the horse's nose.
The helmsman he was sleepy and as lonesome as his mate.
He was there perforce and not because he chose.

Then the fat man arrived, having alighted from a Broadway car.

The fat man got on the car.

Grasping the dashboard for support, the conductor rubbed his eyes to make sure he was awake. Then he ran around the car and woke up the driver. The two men were so amazed at the sight of the passenger that they forgot to start the car for several minutes. Then they found they were headed down, although standing on the up track. The driver, all excitement, drove the horse over to the other track. The car bumped over the cobbles and the passenger frowned. The conductor started to apologize, but his voice, through long disuse, failed him, and he could only murmur hoarsely: "Fare—please."

He got a nickel, stared at it, rubbed it, bit it, and held it up to the light. Then he held the register cord lingeringly a few minutes, and rang up the fare. The cash register gave forth a weird sound and the car stopped. It had reached Broadway and Barclay Street, the end of the run.

"What's this, Broadway?" said the passenger, angrily. "I wanted to go to the ferry."

The conductor said nothing, but rammed his fist into his pocket so that no one might take the nickel away from him. When the passenger had disappeared the conductor and the driver went home to Harlem for luncheon and the horse slept again.

DE WITT AND WIFE SAFE.

Ex-Broker, Reported Lost on Lake Ontario, Lands on an Island.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. De Witt of New York City and Boatman R. W. Welborne of Cape Vincent, who were believed to have been drowned during a squall on Lake Ontario last night, and for whom a search had been conducted all day to-day, were reported safe on Galloup Island to-night.

A messenger brought the news to Sackett's Harbor, which is eighteen miles from Galloup Island.

Mr. De Witt, who was until May last a stock broker in New York, and his wife have been stopping in Cape Vincent for the past two weeks, and yesterday morning went in a twenty-foot launch in charge of R. W. Welborne of Cape Vincent for a day's fishing near Grenadier Island.

They started for home just before dark, when the squall came up. A party in another boat, some distance away, saw the occupants of the Welborne boat throwing overboard articles in the boat, and then were forced to look after their own safety. When they again looked for the other boat it was not to be seen. Searching parties went to the scene this morning. The boat was six miles from shore when the squall struck it. The frail craft drifted helplessly in the rough sea for several hours. By hard work the occupants managed to keep it afloat, and finally were driven ashore on Galloup Island beach, ten miles from where they had last been sighted. It was impossible for a messenger to leave the island until this afternoon to notify the searchers.

Great anxiety was felt for the party last night, and Charles H. De Witt, brother of George De Witt, who is in Saratoga, sent urgent messages that the utmost be done to find his brother's party. Mr. and Mrs. De Witt had not yet finished an extensive wedding journey they planned when they were married.

3,000-MILE TRIP BY AUTO.

Florida Family, Including Two Babies, Making Novel Tour of Country.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Grass of Jacksonville, Fla., with two children, one an infant of four months and the other two years old, reached Saratoga yesterday on an automobile tour which, starting from their home, already has covered more than 3,000 miles.

The novel family outing has been in progress for about a month, but took in Boston and Summer resorts in Massachusetts and Maine before the tourists started for Saratoga. The Grasses have a professional chauffeur who drives and keeps in repair their touring car, but they carry no other attendants with them. They have traveled leisurely, stopping as often and as long as they pleased on the road, and have had no real delays or inconveniences.

Their tour is to continue indefinitely, as they only stopped in Saratoga long enough to visit friends who are guests at the Carisbad Hotel.

SALTON SEA TO DISAPPEAR.

Engineers Now Diverting the Colorado Say It Will Soon Dry Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Southern Pacific officials state that the Salton Sea, in the Colorado Desert, is rising less than an inch a day now, and they expect in a few weeks to begin work on a plan by which the Colorado River will be once again restored to its old channel. This will probably cost the company $700,000.

A large force of men and teams is to be employed to construct heavyy embankments where the river water is flowing into old channels and thence into the Salton Basin, which is 262 feet below the level of the sea.

Engineers in the employ of the railroad say that once the river is sent back into its old channel the water in the so-called Salton Sea, notwithstanding it is thirty feet deep in many places, will, through percolation and rapid evaporation under the terrific heat of the desert, all disappear within two or three years.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ann Sutherland has been added to the cast which is to support Grace George at the Manhattan Theatre in "Clothes," a new American play by Avery Hapwood and Channing Pollock.

Joseph Hart has retained May Yohe for the last week of the New York Roof Garden's season, beginning Monday.

Louise Rutter will play the title role in George Ade's comedy, "The College Widow," which will be revived at the Harlem Opera House on the afternoon of Labor Day.

There will be a special exhibition of Lloyd's fireworks, with vaudeville acts interspersed, at Brighton Beach Park this evening. Among the other set pieces will be a reproduction of Niagara Falls, all done in fire. The display will begin promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

The Murray Hill Theatre will reopen its doors to-night as a vaudeville house, managed by the Columbia Amusement Company. The first attraction is to be Fred Irwin's "big show," including two musical skits, "The Only Pebble on the Beach" and "Wives of the Sultan." In the company are Marie D'Oyle and Josephine Barlowe, who were formerly in English opera companies; Susie Fisher, "feminine baritone," and Mlle. Alexandra, contralto. Alexander D. Gorman will manage the theatre.

Prof. Wonnerlin to Lecture at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24.—The appointment for the coming year at Yale University of Prof. Wonnerlin of the University of Berlin, as lecturer during the last two weeks of October on "Recent Developments of German Thought," was announced to-day. Dr. Wonnerlin is considered to be one of the most brilliant younger lecturers connected with the University of Berlin.

FIRST PEACEFUL VOYAGE IN YEARS ENDS HERE

The Gatherer, "the Bloodiest Ship Afloat," in Brooklyn.

OUT 140 DAYS FROM TACOMA

Felt the San Francisco Earthquake, but First Heard of the Disaster at Sandy Hook.

The American bark Gatherer, known for years as "the bloodiest ship afloat," for the reason that scenes of untold horror were enacted upon her deck before she entered the lumber trade under the direction of Eastern owners, tied up at the Morse Iron Works, in South Brooklyn, yesterday, having finished her first peaceful voyage since she was built. The Gatherer had many dark deeds perpetrated on her deck when she was under the command of Capt. Sparks, a skipper of the old school, who died from delirium tremens in San Francisco ten years ago, after he had been deprived of his command because of his fiendish treatment of a young Eastern boy who had shipped aboard the bark in order to regain his health.

Every trip of the bark in the early eighties was marked with violence, but the worst of all the trips she made was the last one out of New York, in 1882, when she was bound for San Francisco, under command of Capt. Sparks. Sparks had a mate named Watts, a powerful man, known all over the world for his brutality. At every port where the bark had stopped there was a record of a tragedy in which Watts figured. After being imprisoned for brutality toward the sailors on the Gatherer, Watts fled to the lumber camps and met a violent death in one of the northern logging settlements.

The bloodiest chapter of the Gatherer's history occurred while rounding Cape Horn on that last westward voyage. One of the sailors, who had been the particular butt of the brutal mate, ran aloft, and, shouting defiance and curses at the Captain and officers, sprang from the yard into the sea. On another occasion a German sailor, who had been knocked senseless by the mate, under orders from Sparks, muttered a curse as he recovered consciousness. Without a word Watts stepped up to the prostrate man and blew out the sailor's brains with his revolver. As the body of the sailor was thrown over the side, another sailor, suddenly made insane by the scene, cut his throat with a sailor's knife and jumped into the sea.

A young man shipped out of New York for his health. Capt. Sparks was a man who had the manners and appearance of a gentleman of the old school ashore, but was a veritable beast incarnate on board his ship. The young man was illtreated all the way down the Atlantic and up the Pacific until three days before San Francisco was reached. That day he received a blow in the face from the Captain. As he lay writhing on the deck Mate Watts again struck him. As the young man lay on the deck Watts deliberately drew his pocket knife and gouged out one of the boy's eyes. The boy recovered and found he had friends in San Francisco. It was his complaint that led to the arrest of Watts and Sparks and put an end to the bloody career of the bark Gatherer. She passed out of the hands of her owners into Western hands and engaged in the Pacific Coast trade. Her arrival here yesterday is her first trip to this port since she sailed from New York under Capt. Sparks.

Capt. Ewart, who now has the bark, shuddered when he talked about the dark deeds committed aboard his vessel in other days. Capt. Ewart's wife was with him on the trip, and every member of the present crew, from the kindly-faced mate down, is an Eastern man. It was a remarkable contrast from the Gatherer's company of other days.

The great square-rigger took 140 days to come from Tacoma. She had fine weather throughout. On the day of the San Francisco earthquake, when the Gatherer was about three weeks out of Tacoma, those aboard her felt a strange commotion in the water. Capt. Ewart figured that he was off San Francisco on that day, although out of sight of land, and it was not until he reached Sandy Hook yesterday that he learned of the San Francisco disaster, which he and the others on the bark had felt.

The Gatherer brought over a million feet of heavy timber, all of it in Washington pine. She is as trim to-day as she was thirty-six years ago when she was built. One of the favorite modes of torture on the old Gatherer was known as "keelhauling." This consisted in lowering a rope from either side of the ship. The sailor to be tortured was securely bound to one end of the rope after it had been passed under the ship's keel. He would then be drawn under the ship and up the other side as a warning not to misbehave again. The shanghai system was also much in vogue on the Gatherer in the old days, and most of her sailors found themselves aboard the bark after a night of dissipation ashore, bound for distant parts of the world without any guarantee of wages.

BOY SCRUBBED AS ORDERED.

Justice Didn't Recognize Former Prisoner Who Had Been "Slicked Up."

When Rafael Zalinsky stepped up before the Judge's bench in the Children's Court yesterday and said boldly: "Here I am, Mr. Judge," Justice McAvoy was greatly surprised, as Rafael had not been called.

"What do you want?" asked the Judge.

"You told me to come to you to-day I thought," replied the boy.

Rafael wore a jaunty cap, snow-white blouse, a crimson neck scarf, and highly polished shoes.

"Where have I seen you before?" asked Justice McAvoy.

"Yestidday, Judge. I'm the boy that was arrested by Policeman Lehr, from Madison Street," was the reply, "when Mr. Antone Marone told him that I broke his window playing cat. Yestidday, when I was here, you told my Ma that she ought to get a scrubbing brush and work it on me for a while. She sure did, and now she sent me to you to see if she did just like you wanted."

Justice McAvoy told the boy that his mother was an artist with the scrubbing brush, and then told him to go home and play cat no more.

As Rafael left the courtroom the Judge remarked:

"If I thought that half the mothers who come here would obey my instructions as faithfully as did that boy's, I'd have that recipe engraved on the parole cards and a plate hung over the bench with a scrubbing brush, a pail of soapy water, and an able-bodied matron pictured on it, and inscribed beneath: 'What most of them need.'"

ACTORS IN RAILROAD WRECK.

None of Them Hurt, but Engineer Is Killed in Crash at St. Thomas, Ont.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, Aug. 24.—A Wabash special train carrying two theatrical companies to Chicago and one to Detroit, and the Canadian Pacific regular passenger train from Toronto collided at the crossing just east of this city to-day. Canadian Pacific Railroad Engineer McKay of Toronto Junction was killed, Fireman Patterson of this city was seriously hurt, and Baggageman Alexander Wiley of this city was probably fatally injured.

None of the passengers on either train was injured. The Canadian Pacific train was traveling about twelve miles an hour and the Wabash about twenty miles when the collision occurred. None of the cars, with the exception of the Canadian Pacific baggage coach, left the rails.

The Canadian Pacific train is said to have had the right of way.

SUBWAY COOLER TESTED.

Fans Started in the Plant at the Bridge Station.

The cooling plant at the Brooklyn Bridge station of the Subway was put in partial operation yesterday, and, while the refrigerating apparatus was not in working order, the fans which have been installed greatly improved the air in that part of the tube.

Persons using the Subway have seen large zinc vats at the station in question on both the uptown and downtown sides, while overhead, above the uptown and downtown platforms, great ducts run for the entire length of the station. These ducts are fully six feet square, and there are vents at intervals of six feet.

D. L. Turner, the engineer in charge for the Rapid Transit Commission, was at the station throughout the day, testing the pumps and doing what he could to hasten the time when the entire apparatus will be in working order. He thus explained the working of the system:

"To begin with," he said, "there are four driven wells which furnish the pumps with about 400 gallons of water a minute. This water, when brought up, has a low temperature. There are two cooling coils in the tanks on either side of the tracks, each of which contains about four-and-a-half miles of pipe. They are designed to cool 150,000 cubic feet of air a minute. Then there are four fans which drive this air through the cooling tubes and thence to the sheet-iron ducts, which distribute the refrigerated air over the platform. As the water is used it is discharged into the sewer.

"The fans were put in operation to-day, and as they seemed to reduce the temperature to a certain extent even without the cool air which will be supplied by the coils, they were kept working. The pumps are not ready to run, so the test of the apparatus as a whole had to be postponed for a day or so. The whole apparatus is more of less of an experiment. Power for the pumps and the fans is furnished from the third rail and the water costs nothing, so, if the plan proves a success, similar plants will doubtless be installed at other stations. The cost is comparatively small.

TO BETTER BRONX TRAFFIC.

Railroad Commissioners Advise Union Railway Company to Buy More Cars.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—With a view to bettering traffic conditions in Bronx Borough, which it has been investigating for some time past, the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day made the following recommendations to the Union Railway Company:

"That not later than sixty days from date the company place an order for fifty new cars, large type, to be delivered as soon as possible; that in addition 100 new cars be purchased each year for the next four years; that the company provide an additional car barn with sufficient capacity for the storage of all cars not in operation; also a new repair shop equipped with sufficient machinery and tools for the proper maintenance of all of the equipment of the system; that the Union Railway Company advise this board within thirty days from date as to its compliance with the above recommendations; that the company immediately add four cars to its Jerome Avenue line during the morning and evening rush hours."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement is announced of Oscar Egerton Stevens, son of the late Alexander H. Stevens and Mrs. Beakley Mostyn, who was Miss Helen Chanler White, to Miss Caroline Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hathaway Morgan of New Bedford, Mass. Mrs. Morgan was Miss Johanna Davis, a sister of Holland Davis of this city. Mr. Stevens is a graduate of Columbia and a member of the St. Anthony Club. He is a relative of the Chaniers, the Rutherfurds, and other old representative New York families. His sister, Miss Helen White Stevens, was married last year to Gilliat Ghequiere Schroeder.

***

The Duchess of Marlborough, who is expected next week, will go directly to Newport, where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. Later she will spend a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at their home on Long Island.

***

The Earl and Countess of Suffolk (Miss Daisy Leiter) are in the North of Scotland, where they are the guests of Mrs. Leiter, who has taken Tulloch Castle for the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, who were married in June, have gone to Newport for the Horse Show. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

***

Lispenard Stewart will leave Newport to-morrow and go to Bar Harbor for a visit. Mr. Paul Rainey will close his cottage on Sept. 4 and sail for Europe.

***

Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and her sons, John Wilmerding and Coster Wilmerding, have arrived home from a tour of Europe and will go to their home in South Orange for the Autumn.

***

Frederick Diodati Thompson, whose serious illness has been reported from Saratoga, has received many European decorations, among others one from the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Italy. He was decorated by the latter sovereign for providing the city of Lucca with an ambulance system. He is a descendant of the Diodatis, a noble family of Italy, and also of the Gardiners of Gardiner's Island. He is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, and other clubs. He has traveled extensively, and has written a book on the East.

***

Alfred R. Whitney and the Misses Whitney of Morristown sailed yesterday for a tour of Europe. They will spend next Winter as usual on their houseboat in Florida waters.

***

Mrs. G. V. Meyer, the wife of the Ambassador to Russia and the Misses Meyer, who arrived on the Baltic on Wednesday, left yesterday for their Summer home at Hamilton, Mass.

***

The wedding of Miss Adele G. Taylor, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Taylor of Bayside, and John P. Manning of this city, will be held at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor on Nov. 8.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler have been traveling in Germany. Mrs. Cuyler was Mrs. James Brown Lord. She was married to Mr. Cuyler last March.

***

Mrs. Edward de Rose gave a children's party at Southampton to celebrate her daughter's third birthday. All the small children of the Summer colony were present.

***

Miss Amy L. Varnum has left Lenox to spend a week with her sister, Mrs. Edward de Rose, at Southampton, L. I.

Engagement Announced.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Florence Kallman, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Kallman, to Alfred Zimmermann of New York. Mr. Zimmermann is a nephew of the New York banker, Leopold Zimmermann.

Prof. Kopff Discovers New Comet.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 24.—A cablegram has been received at the Harvard College Observatory from Prof. Kreutz at the Kiel Observatory, announcing that a comet, visible through a small telescope, was discovered by Prof. Kopff at Heidelberg University on Wednesday evening in right ascension 22 hours 49 minutes 32 seconds, and declination plus 10 degrees 28 minutes. The daily motion in right ascension was given as minus no minutes 44 seconds, and in declination plus no degrees and 2 minutes.

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AUTOS AND BRIDGE FOES OF THE LONDON STAGE

J. K. Hackett Predicts Another Dull Season There.

PLAYS FOR HIS NEW THEATRE

The Actor-Manager Has the American and British Rights to Maeterlinck's New Play.

According to James K. Hackett, who arrived last night on the Cunarder Lucania with his wife, Mary Mannering, and their little daughter Elise, bridge whist and automobiling were responsible for the dullness of the theatres in England for the last season or two. The actor believes that the coming theatrical season will meet with a similar fate because of the same fads.

Mr. Hackett was in his office at the Hackett Theatre in Forty-second Street, formerly the Fields Theatre, last night after his arrival and he talked freely on his trip abroad and his plans for the future.

"How was the last theatrical season in England?" he was asked.

"Very dull," he replied, "and it looks as though the same dullness will prevail the coming season."

"Was this caused by a scarcity of good plays?"

"No; bridge whist and automobiles," Mr. Hackett replied. "Why, the people over there have gone crazy over these two fads. They play bridge whist in foul weather and go touring about the country in automobiles when it is fair.

"From my own experience, I guess that the English people meet with the same mishaps in automobiling as they do here. Once, when I was making an automobile trip to see my partner, Frank Curzon of London, the machine broke down. Two hours later, when the break was repaired, I found that we had to go more than eighty miles in two hours. We made it, but we had to fairly whiz through the country."

"But didn't you get arrested for violating the speed laws?" Mr. Hackett was asked.

"Oh, they don't pay any attention to speed laws in England. The people rather enjoy seeing an automobile go fast."

"What did the English people think of Mrs. Leslie Carter's marriage, and her trouble with Belasco?"

"Why, they never heard of Mrs. Carter over there," replied the actor, "and I guess some of them never even heard of the United States."

Mr. Hackett went to England a month ago on business. He had numerous consultations with his partner, Mr. Curzon, and went to Paris to see Maurice Maeterlinck regarding his new play, "L'Oiseau Bleu," of which Mr. Hackett controls the rights not only for this side of the Atlantic, but for England and the British provinces.

Mr. Hackett said he would begin his season by opening the Hackett Theatre with the English farce "The Little Stranger," on Monday next, and that the farce would be followed by "Public Opinion" by R. C. Carton. After "Public Opinion" Mrs. Hackett will appear at this house in a new play by Rida Johnson Young called "Mistress Betty."

About the holidays Mr. Hackett will bring over from London "The Girl Behind the Counter." The tour of "Mr. Hopkinson" will commence about Oct. 1.

Mr. Hackett's own season begins the first week in October in "The Wallis of Jericho." Mr. Hackett also has new plays by Channing Pollock, Alfred Sutro, and Pierre Wolf.

The Lucania made a splendid run across the Atlantic, the voyage from Queenstown to Sandy Hook occupying but five days and twelve hours, which is just five hours behind her westward record, made several years ago. She had on board 571 cabin passengers, and landed them at the Cunard pier, in the North River, in time for a late dinner in town.

Some on board were Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Mackey, Edmund Randolph, the yachtsman, who has been cruising in the North Sea in his schooner yacht Apache; Reginald Gray, Attorney General of Bermuda; Dr. Arthur Jamieson, the Rev. Franklin Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gunderson, and Mr. and Mrs. David Stevenson.

WELLMAN MAY START SOON.

Still Hopes to Get Away Toward the Pole This Year.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Walter Wellman telegraphs from Spitzbergen Aug. 14, via Hammerfest, to-day that the completion of the balloon house has been greatly delayed on account of the magnitude of the work. Many minor defects have been discovered in the mechanical parts of the airship, and these are now being remedied as fast as possible. The motors work excellently, and the balloon part of the airship is in good condition.

Mr. Wellman adds that it will still be possible, weather permitting, to get away toward the pole in the first week of September. The buildings erected will provide a valuable plant for next year's operations if a start is not made this year.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

During the last three days an area of high barometer has swept from the British Northwest Territory to the St. Lawrence Valley and New England, attended by a cool wave over the northern half of the country. At points along the southern edge of the high areas heavy local rains have occurred. The temperature has also fallen, with local rains and thunderstorms, from Iowa to Oklahoma and Arkansas. West of the Lower Missouri and extreme Upper Mississippi Valleys the temperature has risen.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh east to northeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New England, and Maryland—Clearing Saturday; fair and warmer Sunday; light to fresh east winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	73	76	4 P. M.	85	68
6 A. M.	72	72	6 P. M.	84	68
9 A. M.	73	70	9 P. M.	78	68
12 M.	85	78	12 P. M.	69	

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 82.

The temperature at 3 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature 78 degrees at 12:45 P. M.; minimum 67 degrees at 9 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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ALFRED STEVENS DEAD.

Belgian Painter Passes Away in Paris —Some of His Well-Known Works.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Alfred Stevens, the celebrated Belgian genre painter, died here to-day.

Alfred Stevens was born in Brussels May 11, 1828, and studied principally with Roquepian and under Ingres in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris. He first exhibited in Brussels, and in 1849 went to Paris, where he remained the rest of his life. His most characteristic works depict the interiors of modern homes as bakground and accessories for the figures of piquant women and children of the fashionable world. He obtained wonderful effects of texture and quality by his arrangements of furniture and rich stuffs, while his management of tone and light, although scientific, was yet pure and admirable.

Some of his works are: "Discouragement of the Artist," and "Love of Gold," (1853,) "Masquerade on Ash Wednesday," (1853, the Marseilles Museum,) "Consolation," (1857, Ravené Gallery, Berlin,) "The Lady in Pink" and "La Bête à Bon Dieu," (Brussels Museum,) "The Japanese Robe," (Metropolitan Museum, New York.) He also painted in fresco, "Allegories of the Four Seasons," in the Royal Palace, at Brussels.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph F. Carrigan.

Joseph F. Carrigan, 56 years old, a member of an old New York family, died on Thursday night at his home, 236 East Sixtieth Street, after an illness of several years. The funeral services will be held Monday morning at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in Sixteenth Street, and the body will be interred in the family vault under the old St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mott Street.

Mr. Carrigan leaves a wife and ten children. All his children lived with him. He leaves also two sisters, Mrs. J. A. McCreary of this city and Mrs. F. O'Connor of Paris, France. Mr. Carrigan was educated in the public schools and in St. Francis Xavier's College. He then went to California, where he remained a few years. Returning to this city about thirty years ago, he went into the wholesale grocery business at 151 West Street. He retired a few years ago. He married Miss Camilla Olwell, whose father was President of the Immigrants' Industrial Bank. Mr. Carrigan was a Director of the New York Catholic Protectory and of St. Vincent's Hospital, and was a member of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Columbus.

Frederick A. Wall.

Frederick A. Wall, 62 years old, an old and well known resident of Harlem, died yesterday morning at the Presbyterian Hospital after an operation. Mr. Wall enlisted as a private in the artillery at the outbreak of the civil war, and served till its close. He took part in thirty-four battles, including Antietam, Seven Oaks, the Wilderness, and Gettysburg. He was wounded twice. For brilliant secret service work he was promoted to a Lieutenancy, and assigned to the infantry arm, mustering out with the Sixty-ninth New York. After the war he engaged in business as a decorator. He was an aide de camp on Gov. Morton's staff, with the rank of Colonel. He was a member of Alexander Hamilton Post, G. A. R., and of Harlem Lodge, F. and A. M. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Philip W. Holmes.

Philip Woodruff Holmes died yesterday at his residence, 112 Park Street, Montclair, N. J., at the age of 70. Mr. Holmes moved to Montclair last October from Greenwich, Conn. At one time Mr. Holmes was employed by the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and was one of the men who first explored the route through Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon for the Northern Pacific Railroad. He was a Commissioner at the Chicago World's Fair. Mr. Holmes fought through the civil war as a member of the Thirteenth New York Volunteers. He belonged to the old guard of that regiment and also to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Frank K. Hipple.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Frank K. Hipple, President of the Real Estate Trust Company and a prominent figure in finance in this city, died suddenly today at his home in Bryn Mawr.

Mr. Hipple was born in Philadelphia in 1839, and was educated at different academies there. He was admitted to the bar in 1863. He had been President of the Real Estate Trust Company since its incorporation in 1885. He was also interested in many other corporations, and was Treasurer of the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He was also identified with various charities.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. H. P. COOPER, a physician and surgeon, known throughout the South, died at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday. He was 46 years old.

Mrs. HARRIET GRAY of this city died yesterday at St. Joseph, Mich., from the effects of the excessive heat. She had been spending the Summer in the West.

The Rev. FREDERICK H. MATHISON, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd of Shelton, Conn., died to-day from shock, following a surgical operation. He was 33 years old and unmarried.

JAMES B. BECK, a former Chief of Police of York, Penn., died yesterday in that city. He was 63 years old, and a veteran of the civil war. A wife and two daughters survive him.

WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER, a real estate dealer, whose offices were at 1,235 Lexington Avenue, died on Thursday at his home, 61 East Ninety-first Street, at the age of 65. Funeral services will be held from his late residence on Sunday.

JOHN J. HOLIAN, stenographer to Borough President Cromwell of Richmond, died on Wednesday at his home, 45 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in England 28 years ago, and was educated at St. Francis College, Brooklyn. His wife and two daughters survive him.

JAMES M. MEADE, who was for thirty-five years in the retail shoe business in Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 241 St. James's Place, in that borough. He was 81 years old, and a native of this city. Mr. Meade was one of the oldest members of the Masonic order in Brooklyn. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

SIDNEY SEYMOUR WARD, 59 years old, of 28 Hawthorne Avenue, East Orange, died suddenly Thursday at his home, following a stroke of apoplexy sustained on Monday. He was for many years at the head of the box manufacturing firm of Stoll & Ward of New York. He leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral will be to-morrow afternoon.

EDWARD HAND WHITE, for many years prominent in the wholesale flour trade in this city, died on Thursday at his home in Scranton, Penn., of heart trouble. He was 62 years old. He formerly lived at 141 West Forty-seventh Street, in this city, and was a member of the Stock Exchange, and well known in the financial district. He is survived by his wife.

To be Buried Beside Rear Admiral.

On board the steamship Batavia, which arrived at Hoboken yesterday, was the body of Mrs. Marion Terry, widow of the late Rear Admiral Terry, who died in 1882. Mrs. Terry died recently in Dresden. Her body is to be buried at Annapolis beside that of her husband. Mrs. Terry was a sister-in-law of Rear Admiral Philip Cooper, United States Navy, retired, who lives at Morristown, N. J.

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The drawing and painting of the figure is of the greatest importance in studying to be an artist, and these classes are of a high order.

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ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—College Preparatory. Regents' Examinations.

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U. S. Army Inspector in 1904 said:

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"Few if any similar organizations of regular troops would have an advantage of Saint John's in comparison of appearance at inspection."

U. S. Army Inspector in 1906 said:

"The class of students is superior in natural intelligence, birth and breeding. The number admitted is small and the result is a highly efficient military organization and an accurate, as well as comprehensive, course in military science and tactics.

"The appearance of the cadets at inspection was superior to what I would reasonably expect in a similar organization of regular troops. More precise in drill but with less freedom of movement.

"In every instance, whether it was drill, ceremony or quarters, the inspection revealed the most satisfactory excellence; the few minor imperfections noted only serving to accentuate the generally highly perfect state of discipline and training.

"It is superfluous to comment on this admirable and invaluable military institution in extenso. In its general scheme of instruction, as well as in every detail of the execution of that scheme, it closely approximates perfection."

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The Best School for Your Boy and WHY

Most any kind of school has *some* advantages, but for all-round, thorough, practical training—intellectual, moral, and physical—none can compare with a properly conducted military school.

As a school of this type, there are more than usual advantages to be found at the New York Military Academy, beautifully situated in the Hudson Highlands four miles from West Point. Here a boy is under the immediate care and direction of able, experienced instructors every hour of the twenty-four—instead of only a short time each day, as in day school.

The military life and discipline establish regularity of habit and mould a strong, manly character. Strict attention is paid to exercise and recreation, insuring proper physical development. At no time is the boy exposed to evil influence or association.

The work of instruction is that of preparing boys for entrance to colleges, scientific schools, or for business.

Visitors are always welcome and the short distance from New York makes a personal investigation easy, but to any who cannot call, a catalogue with full information will be sent on request to the Superintendent.

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INSTRUCTION.

NEW JERSEY.

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Pennington Seminary

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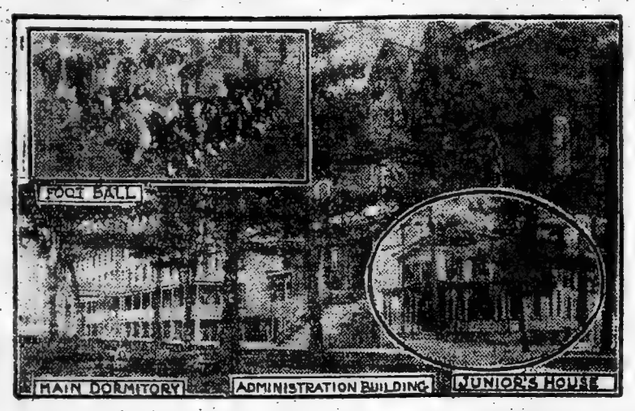

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Illustrated catalogue and terms on application

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ESSEX FELLS, N. J.

Fall session opens September 20th. Six years ago the school was established as a high-class boarding school for boys. Buildings have been erected during three Summers in order to keep pace with the development of the school. Last session the maximum accommodation was reached, and a new Senior House is on the way to completion to make room for new pupils. A LARGE GYMNASIUM, 70x36 FEET, WITH LOCKER ROOM AND SHOWERS, WILL BE READY BY SEPTEMBER. The school has extensive athletic grounds, bowling alley, shooting gallery, football course, and baseball diamond. All sports are carefully supervised. Kingsley School is twenty-two miles from New York, 500 feet above sea level, in a region pronounced by Government statistics one of three most healthful in the United States.

Boys are prepared for college or business. Younger boys have a separate residence. In order to insure the effective individual care and training for which the school stands, its pupils are grouped according to age in five residences. This makes possible close touch between housemaster and pupil. None but clean, manly boys are received.

ADDRESS J. R. CAMPBELL, M. A., Headmaster, P. O. Box 115.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 17TH, 1906.

Registration day for applicants for admission Wednesday, September 12.

Examinations for admission on Thursday and Friday, September 13th and 14th.

Courses of study preparatory to Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

For catalogue apply to the Principal.

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NEW JERSEY MILITARY ACADEMY, Freehold, N. J.—The new catalogue, with 44 illustrations, gives an excellent idea of life at a first-class boarding school. Separate building for quite young boys. $400 per year.

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NERVOUS AND ATYPICAL CHILDREN. The Groszmann School, situated on the crest of Watchung Mountain, 500 feet elevation, Johnston's Drive, Plainfield, N. J.

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Civil Engineering (C.E.), Chemistry (B.S.), Arts (A.B.)

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are offered, together with the physical benefits, moral stamina, healthful diversion, and training in personal efficiency supplied by a military school of the best type.

A national reputation for excellence of system and character of results.

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Advertises six vacancies in its boarding department.

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Musical and Art instruction.

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69th Session Opens Sept. 18th FRANK MOORE, A.M., President, Box K

Illustrated catalogue and terms on application

Brander Matthews's Article,

"HOW TO GET SIMPLIFIED SPELLING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,"

IN THIS ISSUE.

Educational Article Next Saturday, Sept. 1st.

"THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL," by Charles F. Thwing, President of Western Reserve University.

LATER ARTICLES:

Sept. 8—"THE EDUCATION OF THE NEW YORK BOY," by Leslie J. Tompkins, Assemblyman and Professor of Law in New York University.

Sept. 15—"THE BUSINESS SCHOOL: WHAT IT SHOULD DO," by Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the School of Commerce, New York University.

Sept. 22—"PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR GIRLS," by Bessie H. Bancroft, Assistant Director of Physical Training New York Public Schools.

THE INSTRUCTION ANNOUNCEMENTS

in The New York Times form a directory of schools, invaluable to parents and guardians. The New York Times publishes more school advertising than any other New York newspaper, and more than all the evening newspapers combined.

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Church Services To-morrow

BAPTIST.

Calvary, W. 57th St., Rev. CHARLES P. MacGREGOR. 11 and 8. Evening: "Paul the Triumphant Warrior."

Central Baptist Church, 42d St., West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening by Rev. Horace R. Goodchild of Middletown, N. J.

Memorial Baptist, Washington Square South. EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor. The Rev. ALFRED W. WISHART will preach 10:45—"Some Bible Difficulties," and 7:45, "The Soul's Emancipation."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science Services Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 11 A. M. Wed. Eve. meeting at 8. Central Christian Science Reading Room, 23 W. 23d. Harlem Branch, 128 W. 125th. Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway Tabernacle, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Willard Scott, D. D., will preach at both services.

LUTHERAN.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and 93d St.—Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D. Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. DR. WILKINSON'S LAST SUNDAY. Morning at 11, "Visions and Memories." Evening at 8, "A Southern Man's Views of Lynching and the Gospel, or the Majesty of the Law." All seats free. CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. C. W. McCORMICK, D. D. No Evening Service.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Special Summer Services

St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's Churches have arranged a series of special Summer services, the 10th of which will be held in

St. Thomas's Church,

Fifth Avenue, corner Fifty-third Street, Sunday morning, August 26, at eleven o'clock.

Preacher, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas's Church.

The full choir will be present; all seats free.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Church of the Ascension, FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon. Rev. Robert G. Quennell will preach at both services.

Church of the Transfiguration, 1 East 29th St. Communions: 7 and 8 A. M. SERMON & CHORAL CELEBRATION, 10:30. Choral Evensong, (No Sermon.) 5 o'clock. SERVICES DAILY 7 & 9 A. M. & 5 P. M.

Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Montague St.—Services 8:30, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rt. Rev. Davis Sessums, D. D., of Louisiana preaches at 11.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifth Ave. and 55th Street. Services commence on Aug. 26 at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., of London will preach both morning and afternoon. Strangers are cordially invited.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Northeast Corner 73d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Morning Service at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Robert S. Steen will preach.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, 96th St., Central Park West. Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 and 8.

St. Nicholas Av. Presbyterian, West 141st St., THOMAS W. SMITH, Minister.—Sunday preaching, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Wednesday, 8 P. M.

The Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av., Eleventh to Twelfth St., Rev. ROBERT H. BEATTIE, from the First Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill., will preach at 11 o'clock.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Corner of 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Ralph K. Hickok, Assistant.—Public worship to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Ralph K. Hickok will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Services at 11 and 8; Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., pastor. Rev. Andrew Alexander Dinsmore, D. D., will preach; subject, morning, "Adoption"; evening, "Heavenly Recognition."

UNITARIAN.

Unitarian Services, All Souls' Chapel, 104 E. 20th St.—11 A. M., Rev. A. W. Clark.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Middle Collegiate Church, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. SIMON BLOCKER will preach 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "A Man Who Made His Mark." Evening: "A Reasonable Proposition."

The Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Rev. F. W. GUNSAULUS, D. D., of Chicago will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The West End Collegiate Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. DANIEL H. MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

34th Street Reformed Church, West of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 55th St. Services at 11 and 8.

OTHER SERVICES.

A UNIQUE SERVICE.

Sacred Song and Scripture Response by Children of the

Five Pounds House of Industry, 155 Worth Street.

HEAR THEM SING AT 3:30 P. M.

Organist—S. N. Penfield, Mus. Doc. Superintendent—Wm. R. Garbutt.

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LABOR DAY TRIPS —TO— NIAGARA FALLS $9

TORONTO, ... $10.50

Excursion tickets good going Sept. 1 and 2; returning from Niagara Falls to Sept. 3 and on morning train of Sept. 4; from Toronto to Sept. 11.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.,	$3.40
MOUNT POCONO, PA.,	$4.65
STROUDSBURG, PA.,	$3.50
CRESCO, PA.,	$4.20
POCONO SUMMIT, PA.,	$4.75
ANALOMINK PA.,	$3.70

A special train will be run Labor Day, leaving Tobyhanna, Pa., at 7 P. M., stopping at above mountain resorts and arriving New York at 10:30 P. M. Also on Tuesday, Sept. 4, leaving Tobyhanna at 6:15 A. M., arriving New York at 9:35 A. M.

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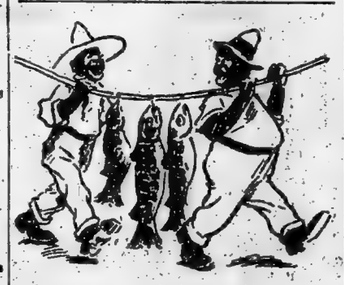

There's lot of fishing (and fish) in Canada and Bermuda. A 10-day foreign tour, all included, for $41.50. A call at either office will quickly put you in possession of full particulars.

Tickets everywhere. Special inclusive Labor Day trips to Catskills, Niagara, St. Lawrence, etc., $12.50 to $51.

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Iron Steamer TOLCHESTER

leaves South 5th St., B'klyn, at 9:00 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:30 A. M.; foot West 21st St., 10:00 A. M.; foot West 131st St., 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:15 A. M.

EXCURSION, 75c. CHILDREN, 40c. Music—Refreshments at City Prices.

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HAPPYLAND,

SOUTH BEACH, S. I.

Large three-deck boat Andrew M. Church will leave the Battery Pier Sunday, Aug. 26, at 10:00 A. M., 2:00 and 6:00 P. M. Returning leave South Beach at 4:30, 8:00, and 11:00 P. M. Music, dancing, and refreshments. Excursion tickets 25 cents, including admission to Happyland.

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Typewriters rented, $1 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

LEGAL NOTICES.

To the Creditors of the Haight & Freese Company:

In pursuance of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, made in the suit in which Ridgway Bowker is complainant, and the Haight & Freese Company is defendant, filed in the office of the clerk of the said court on the 21st day of July, 1906, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the Haight & Freese Company to present their claims to and file the same with Beverley R. Robinson, one of the receivers of the property of the Haight & Freese Company heretofore appointed by the said court, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1906, and that any of such creditors who shall not so present his claim on or before the said day shall be forever barred from proving the same and from participating in the distribution of the assets of the said corporation to be distributed in the said cause.

Dated New York, August 1, 1906.

JAMES D. COLT and BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON, Receivers.

FREDERICK J. MOSES, Solicitor,

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A delightful tour to Yellowstone Park, the Pacific Northwest, California, the Grand Canon, etc., leaving Sept. 10. Also to the Park and the magnificent Canadian Rockies on same date. Tours to Eastern Resorts, covering all expenses from 7 days to 8 weeks. All tickets allow stop-over privileges. Relief from all care and worry.

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GOSHEN $1.00 Round Trip

5 cents by Trolley to Midway Park from Goshen

Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:53 and 9:25, Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30, Jersey City 9:10 and 9:50 A. M. Returning leave 6:00—7:45 P. M.

$2.50 TO Atlantic City AND RETURN

Sunday, August 26, 1906

Pennsylvania Railroad

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves West 23d Street ..... 6.45 A. M.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ..... 7.00 "
Returning
Leaves Atlantic City ..... 7.00 P.M.
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager — GEO. W. BOYD, General Pass. Ag't

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York," "Albany," and "Hendrick Hudson." B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., Arriving West Point 4:50. Round Trip fare, returning by West Shore, N. Y. Central, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1.10. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.

This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

BELLEWOOD

DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN PARK $1.00 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

Children 50 cents.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St., 8:35 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penn. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

MAUCH CHUNK

Adults $1.50
Children ..... .75
Switchback 50c. additional

EXCURSION VIa NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

AUG. 26 Special train from West 23rd St. Station, 8:20 a.m. Liberty St. Station, 8:30 a. m.

Switchback & Glen Onoko

BLOCK ISLAND, $1.50 EVERY SUNDAY.

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND STEAMER GREENPORT.

Special Express train, with parlor cars, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:30, Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Sta., 8:25 A. M.

Returning, leave Block Island 5 P. M. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Staterooms, Music, and Refreshments on Steamer.

Up the HUDSON Sundays, 50c

On Sundays Str. CITY OF LOWELL lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., 10:00, W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M. for up-Hudson trip as far as Po'keepsie. No landing. Ret. due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music.

SUNDAYS IDEAL OUTING TRIP

Sundays until Sept. 9th, inc., (also Labor Day.) Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. foot Peck Slip, 9:30; East 22d St., 9:40 A. M. Ret. due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Music. Tickets, $1.00.

Up the Sound TO Sea Cliff & Glenwood. Saturdays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Returning arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M.

Sundays—Str. "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., 9:30; Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Sts. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. 9:30, 9:30 A. M., W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 ‡2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, ‡12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 8:30, 9:30, 9:30, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, ‡1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

NORTH BEACH

Frequent boats East 99th and 134th Sts. FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS

Sept. 6, Fireworks Carnival 3:45 to 8:30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.

To West Point, Newburgh & Fishkill.

Steamer HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip 90c. Dinner served on board.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of Philip Umstadter, Jr., Plaintiff, against PHILIP UMSTADTER, Jr., et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 22d day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the receiver named in the said decree, will sell, at public auction, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifth day of September, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles Shongood, the official auctioneer of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the premises directed by said decree to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Parcel No. 1.—All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, State of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 79 and the northwesterly part of Lot No. 78, which said lots, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows on map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S.:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Winifred Avenue as laid down on said map where the boundary link between Lot No. 78 and Lot No. 77 intersects said avenue; running thence northeasterly along said boundary line between said Lots No. 78 and No. 77, one hundred and forty-six and 5-10 feet to the centre of a stone wall bounding the land now or late of the estate of William T. Black; thence westerly along the centre of said stone wall, bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black, forty-five feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with said first-mentioned boundary and through Lot No. 78, one hundred and eighty-five and 32-100 feet to Winifred Avenue; thence easterly along Winifred Avenue, sixty feet to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 2.—All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of lands with the buildings thereon erected situate, lying and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and known and designated as Lot. No. 77 and the southeasterly part of Lot No. 78, which said lot and part of lot, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows on the map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S.:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Winifred Avenue at the point where the boundary between Lot No. 84 and Lot No. 79 intersects said avenue; running thence northeasterly along said boundary line between said Lots No. 84 and No. 79 and along the boundary line between said Lots No. 79 and the Lots Nos. 83, 82, 81, and 80, as laid down on said map, two hundred and six feet to the centre of stone wall bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black; thence southeasterly along the centre of stone wall bounding land now or late of the estate of William T. Black, forty feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with said first mentioned boundary and to said Lot No. 78 as laid down on said map, one hundred and eighty-five and 32-100 feet to Winifred Avenue; thence in a westerly direction along Winifred Avenue, forty-five and 1-10 feet to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 3.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of Yonkers, County of Westchester, State of New York, known and designated as Lot No. 59 on the map of Sherwood Hill, Second Ward, Yonkers, the property of the Sherwood Hill Land Company, surveyed December 30th, 1890, Purdy G. Sand, C. E. & S. Filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office in Volume 8 of Maps, Page 125, on January 17th, 1891.

Dated New York, Aug. 2d, 1906.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.

MORRIS J. HIRSCH, Attorney for Receiver, 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

All mortgages, taxes, and other liens on said properties will be allowed out of the purchase price or be paid by the Receiver.

Dated New York, August 2, 1906.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUST ROESLER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell at Nos. 113-115 Leonard Street, New York City, on Friday, Aug. 31, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, including furniture, rugs, glassware, canned goods, etc.

Dated Aug. 24, 1906.

McDOUGALL HAWKES, Receiver, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHARDSON, BENJAMIN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William H. Birdsall, William B. Richardson, as executor of the estate of Joseph B. Richardson, deceased; Philena A. Cooper, individually and as executrix of the estate of Sarah J. Richardson, deceased, and as executrix of the estate of Joseph H. Cooper, deceased; Ella T. Gouverneur, Louis B. Birdsall, Harriet B. Dewey, as assignee of Tobias New, deceased; Clarence H. New, as executor of the estate of Tobias New, deceased; John Davidson, William H. Burl, if living, and if deceased his executors, administrators, widow, next of kin, and the executors and administrators of any deceased widow and next of kin of said William H. Burl, if any there be; William O. Campbell, individually and as assignee of Louisa A. Burl, deceased; Louis V. Booraem, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; Rasius S. Ransom, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; William H. Hamilton, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam and of Louis V. Booraem; Charles H. Beckett, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; Porte V. Ransom, as assignee of Viola J. M. Karam; Mary R. Washburn, James C. De La Mare, as assignee of Webster Case; Webster Case, as assignee of Joseph H. Cooper, deceased; Lincoln R. Cooper, Frederick Cooper, Michael H. Hagerty, as executor of the estate of John McConvill, deceased; Myra L. Wood, as executrix of the estate of Horace G. Wood, deceased, and Viola J. M. Karam, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emma Richardson and William T. Washburn, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

LAUB, HERMAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LUDWIG LAUB, Lotte Goldschmidt, Malchen Stahl, Ida Ronsheim, Selma Laub, Alfred Laub, Martin Laub, Leopi Laub, Ludwig Laub, the person with whom Leoni Laub, an infant under 14 years of age, resides, and to all persons interested in the estate of HERMAN LAUB, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the second day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Solomon C. Laub, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ARNOLD, FRANCIS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS B. ARNOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John S. Montgomery, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1906. FRANCES ARNOLD, Executrix. JOHN S. MONTGOMERY, Atty. for Executrix, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

HARNISCHFEGER, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE HARNISCHFEGER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of H. Lionel Kringel, his attorney, No. 23 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24 day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1906. PHILIP HARNISCHFEGER, Executor. H. LIONEL KRINGE

John Larsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY

Members New York Stock Exchange

Stocks—Bonds

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Bonds

Yielding

4% to 5%

List upon application

Pfaelzer & Co

Bankers 25 Broad St.

W. L. LYONS & CO.

MEMBERS OF New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Louisville Stock Exchange.

49 EXCHANGE PLACE, - NEW YORK

627 BROADWAY, COR. SPRING.

LOUISVILLE, KY., KELLER BUILDING.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William.

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.,

BANKERS

7 WALL STREET

Investment Bonds

Kraus Bros. & Co.

24 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

STOCKS AND BONDS

FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

Telephone 780, 781, 782, 783 Rector.

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & Co.

BANKERS

1 Nassau St., Cor. of Wall, N. Y. City.

Members of New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED ON COMMISSION.

W. E. R. Smith & Co.

BONDS

New Jersey Securities a Specialty.

20 Broad St., - New York.

BONDS

A. B. LEACH & CO.

Chicago. Boston. Philadelphia.

149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS & DAVIES,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

30 Pine Street, New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

49 Wall St., New York.

PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

59 WALL STREET.

Orders Executed on the

New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore

Stock Exchanges.

Potter, Choate & Prentice

BANKERS

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

The commercial authorities continue to receive reports of activity in all branches of trade. Dun's Review says:

Trade reports indicate wholesome activity, with no evidence of reaction, even those industries that are of necessity quiet at this season contributing to the general confidence by reports of large orders in sight. As the vacation season draws to an end there is a gradual resumption of idle machinery, and, with the opening of many new furnaces, all records of iron production will be surpassed in the Fall. Yet steel mills will require all the material that can be furnished. This is typical of the situation in all leading branches of industry. Jobbing Fall trade is opening briskly, 362 buyers registering in the New York market alone in a single day. Owing to a few exceptionally large undertakings last year in this city, the total value of all building permits issued in July was slightly smaller than a year ago, but outside of New York there was a heavy increase. Crops are now almost beyond danger, and their movement is becoming a difficult traffic problem. Railway earnings in August show an average gain of 12.1 per cent. over last year's figures, while foreign commerce at this port for the last week provided gains of $2,275,492 in imports and $1,446,521 in exports as compared with 1905. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 45.2 per cent. larger than a year ago, partly because of the increased speculative activity. At other leading cities the increase averaged 13.8 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Fall trade has still further expanded; buyers are in all leading markets in large numbers and are operating freely despite temporary checks caused by hot or rainy weather. The same is largely true of industrial operations, which go forward with a steadily increasing volume of output and with available capacity in leading lines booked far ahead. This latter condition is perhaps best illustrated by reports from the iron and steel and cotton goods industries, which are in a very strong position, with prices tending upward, and mills pushed to meet demands for delivery. The situation in cotton goods is particularly noteworthy in view of the declining trend of the market for raw cotton. In the iron and steel industry all records for August have been eclipsed, and, in fact, some lines report the month to have been the best ever witnessed. Retail trade is quiet, the time for shifting to Fall displays having arrived, although some jobbers report reorders for Summer goods in excess of supply. Crop reports are still favorable, a record yield of corn, a heavy Spring wheat outturn, and a cotton crop next to the largest ever gathered being in sight. Railway tonnage is of enormous volume, the record for August being the best ever attained in that period. Gross earnings for the first half of the month exceed those of a year ago, when trade was likewise active, by 16 per cent. Despite marked additions to equipment, a car shortage of more or less importance is not unlikely later on.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher; Call Money Rates, 3½@5½ Per Cent.

Huge Cash Loss by Banks Ignored by Market—Deficit Possibilities.

In spite of the publication of preliminary estimates of the week's currency movements indicating a loss of nearly $8,000,000 in cash by the banks, and of continued firmness in both call and time money, quotations for which are ruling above those obtaining in this same week in any year since 1896, general advances in stocks occurred in yesterday's market, while exceptional strength was displayed by certain issues, including Atchison, St. Paul, Southern Pacific, the Hill shares, and Union Pacific. The signs that liquidation was waning on Thursday proved correct, and, released from pressure in this direction and stimulated by fresh buying in all sections of the list, initial gains were general. Trading fell away notably in volume through the middle of the day, but prices were unaffected by this cooling off of speculative ardor, and in the final hour of the session responded quickly to the sharp rise in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the day's advance of 6¾ points in the first-named stock finding explanation, apparently, in compulsory covering of outside short contracts. The market closed excited, with prices at top figures.

It is perfectly clear that if the banks have lost in the neighborhood of $8,000,000 in cash during the week, and if the excited speculation of this period were to find adequate reflection in the loan item of to-day's bank return, surplus reserves would easily fall below the 25 per cent. limit. A loan expansion of some $6,000,000, coupled with the reported cash loss, would accomplish this result. Nevertheless, no one expects that a deficit will be reported. How this will be avoided is, of course, a question difficult to answer, but it has been managed in the past, and Wall Street confidently expects that it will be again to-day. Several methods suggest themselves. Heavy transfers of loans to London and to Paris have been reported through the week, and if any important part of the financing of the week's speculation has been thus shifted surplus may be saved. A favorite expedient under similar conditions in the Autumn of last year consisted in the shifting of loans to trust companies. A free use of this method is probably interfered with now by the fact that trust companies themselves are compelled to maintain a reserve against deposits. Their reserve position, however, is only reported when the State Banking Department issues calls, a fact which, if the present stock market tactics are to be persisted in, may lead to a demand for more frequent reports on this point. To offset the outlook in the money market yesterday, reports were persistently circulated that Secretary Shaw would soon announce a refunding scheme for the purpose of putting money back into the channels of trade, but Mr. Shaw's own denial of any present intention of taking such steps must still be given some weight, in spite of the insistence of contrary reports.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Delaware & Hudson Railroad.
Grand Rapids Railway.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
New York, Ontario & Western Railway.
Parrott Silver and Copper Mining Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Locomotive Co. on common.
Federal Sugar Refining Co. on preferred.
Homestake Mining Co.
Independent Brewing Co. of Pittsburg on preferred.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad.
People's Gas Light and Coke Co. of Chicago.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The local money market continues firm, but there seems to be a marked absence of the uneasiness which generally accompanies advancing rates at this period of the year.

Call loans, 5 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6 per cent. Clearing House loans, 4½ per cent. New York funds, 5c. discount @ par. Clearings, $22,779,043. Balances, $1,779,272. Sub-Treasury debit, $4,055.

The local copper share market opened strong with an increased volume of business. Amalgamated and Copper Range were the features during the early trading, both soon showing fractional gains around the noon hour. Large buying orders made their appearance in Butte Coalition, the stock advancing to 34½, closing at the highest point of the day, with transactions amounting to over 16,000 shares. Franklin was active and fractionally higher, while the balance of the list held strong with but little change in prices.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	97¼	97¼	97¼
5,000	Fitchburg 4s, 1907	99¼	99¼	99¼
4,000	Mexican Cent. 4s	76	76	76
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼

RAILROADS.

908	Atchison	104	101⅞	103⅜
151	Boston Elevated	150½	150	150
1	Boston & Albany	248½	248½	248½
500	Boston & Worc. pf.	83	82½	82½
1,500	Mass. Elec.	20¾	20½	20½
350	Mass. Elec. pf.	71½	71	71½
20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	196½	196
6	Old Colony	202	202	202
3,735	Union Pacific	189½	182¾	189½
47	West End	96	96	96
35	American	133¼	133	133
1	New England	131	131	131

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	25½	25½	25½
70	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	94½	94½	94½
2,900	Am. Pneu. Serv.	16½	15	15¾
1,581	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	34¼	31	34
3,706	Am. Sugar	142¾	140	141½
114	Am. Sugar pf.	138¾	137½	138½
5	Am. Woolen	37	37	37
8	Am. Woolen pf.	104	104	104
100	East Boston Land	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Ga. Ry. & El. Light	103	103	103
535	Mass. Gas	59½	59	59¾
146	Mass. Gas pf.	89¾	89	89¾
64	Pullman	238	238	238
20	Swift & Co.	104½	104½	104½
90	United Fruit	110	107¾	110
25	United Shoe Mach.	80½	80½	80½
10	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30	30	30
7,699	U. S. Steel	47¾	46¼	47½
342	U. S. Steel pf.	108½	107½	108

MINING.

70	†Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
9,868	†Amalgamated	110⅞	110¼	110¾
708	Allouez	37	36	36¼
50	American Zinc	10	10	10
5	Anaconda	70½	70½	70½
250	Arcadian	2¾	2½	2¾
440	Atlantic	14	13	14
350	Bingham	33	33	33
1,055	Boston Con.	28¾	28¼	28½
16,805	*Butte Coalition	34	32¾	34
603	Calumet & Arizona	117½	116½	117½
10	*Calumet & Hecla	725	725	725
298	Centennial	26	25¾	25¾
2,110	Copper Range	78¾	77½	77¾
1,392	Franklin	19¼	18¾	19
525	Granby	12½	12¼	12½
1,635	*Greene Cananea	25½	25	25¼
125	Isle Royale	20¾	20	20
50	Mass	8½	8½	8½
300	Michigan	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Mohawk	62	62	62
120	Nevada	18¾	18	18¾
86	North Butte	93	92¼	92½
250	Old Dominion	41¾	41	41⅞
280	Osceola	112	111	112
13	*Quincy	92	90	92
1,840	Rhode Island	5½	5	5⅛
455	Shannon	9½	9¼	9½
442	Tecumseh	13	12	12¾
50	Tennessee	45	45	45
725	Trinity	9¼	9	9¼
15	U. S. Oil	10	9¾	9¾
900	U. S. Smelting	56¼	55⅝	56¼
464	U. S. Smelting pf.	46	46	46
625	United Copper	64¾	64¼	64⅝
928	Utah	60¾	60	60½
100	Victoria	7	7	7
259	Washington	1¼	1¼	1¼
80	*Winona	9	8¾	8¾
15	Wolverine	155	155	155

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Aug. 24, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 24, 1906 1,391,768
From Jan. 1, 1906 189,841,180
Corresponding date last year 166,336,780

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
19½	20	500	Allis-Chalmers Co	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ½
48	49	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	48⅞	49	48⅞	49	+ ½
110⅜	110⅞	135,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	110½	111	110	110⅜	+ ⅞
24	26	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	25	25	25	25	...
93	...	50	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	...
23	25	600	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	24	24⅝	23¾	24¾	+1
40⅞	41	2,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	41½	41½	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
100½	101	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
32¼	32⅝	100	Am. Cotton Oil	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	...
261	264	985	Am. Express	252	262	252	262	+11
29	30½	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
77⅞	78	3,500	Am. Ice Securities	77	78	76⅞	78	+1
71	71¼	9,825	*Am. Locomo. Co.	71	71⅝	70⅝	71	+ ⅝
160¼	160⅜	23,200	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	159½	161⅝	159¼	160⅛	+1⅝
117	118	600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ½
11¼	11½	1,700	Am. Steel Foundsi	11	11⅝	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
45½	46	250	Am. Steel Foundsi. pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ¼
141½	141⅝	25,900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140	142⅝	140	141½	+1⅝
101	102	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	38	600	*Am. Woolen Co.	37½	37½	37	37½	+ ½
103	103⅜	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
283½	284¼	71,100	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	283	285	281½	284¼	+3⅝
104	104⅛	103,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	101⅜	104⅛	101¾	104⅛	+3⅛
101	101½	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101¼	101½	101	101½	+ ½
145½	146½	2,100	Atlantic Coast Line	145	146	145	146	+1½
117⅜	117⅝	2,900	Baltimore & Ohio	117½	117¾	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅜
92	93	60	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	...
25½	26⅞	100	Bethlehem Steel	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	...
78⅜	78½	13,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78	79	77⅞	78½	+ ⅝
110	130	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	130	130	130	130	-9
170⅜	171	2,000	Canadian Pacific	169¼	170⅜	169¼	170⅜	+2⅝
...	...	100	*C. P. cfs., 2d in. pd.	165⅜	165⅜	165⅜	165⅜	-2⅜
39½	40	1,600	Central Leather Co.	39⅞	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
102	103	100	Cen. Leather Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	...
228	230	400	Central R. R. of N. J.	229	229¼	229	229½	+ ⅝
61½	61⅝	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅜
18⅜	18¾	1,400	Chi. Great Western	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	...
76½	77	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	77	77	77	77	— ½
192	192½	35,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	190⅝	193	190⅝	192½	+2½
		11,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. rts.	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ½
212	214	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	212	212½	212	212½	+ ½
214⅝	215	18,017	Chi. & Northw.	212	215	211½	215	+8
185	190	300	C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	186	186	186	186	+1
14½	15¼	800	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	15	15⅜	14⅝	15⅜	+ ⅝
96	96⅜	3,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	96⅜	97½	96⅜	97	+ ⅝
58½	59	14,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	58½	59⅜	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅜
37½	38	1,400	Colorado & Southern	37½	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	...
20½	20⅝	200	Col. H. C. & Iron	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
140½	141	7,500	Consolidated Gas, x d.	141	142⅜	140½	140¾	+ ⅛
76	77	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	76½	76½	76	76	— ⅛
219	220	900	Del. & Hudson, x d.	218	220	218	220	+3½
44⅜	44¾	1,700	Denver & Rio Grande	44¼	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
86¼	87	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	86	86	86	86	—1
7	10	200	Detroit Southern, t.r.	8	8	8	8	—1¼
94⅜	95¼	100	Detroit United Ry.	95	95	95	95	+ ½
61	61½	650	*Distillers Securities	60⅞	61¼	60⅜	61¼	+ ⅛
46⅜	47	21,300	Erie	45⅝	46⅞	45¾	46⅞	+1⅛
77⅝	78	600	Erie 1st pf	78	78	77½	77⅝	...
71⅝	72	4,000	Erie 2d pf.	71⅝	72	71½	72	+ ¼
97	98	1,450	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	97	97⅜	97	97½	—1
168	169	400	General Electric	167	168¾	167	168¾	+ ¼
326¾	327	11,800	Great Northern pf.	324½	327	322½	326½	+4
175¼	176	-400	Illinois Central	175	176	175	175	...
40½	40⅝	26,400	Interbor.-Met.	37	41	37	40⅝	+3⅝
79¾	80	7,100	Interbor.-Met. pf.	78¼	80	78	80	+2
19	19½	300	Internat. Paper Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
84	85	100	Internat. Paper Co. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ½
51	51¼	10,000	Int. Steam Pump.	50	51½	50	51¼	+2
30	30½	500	Iowa Central	30	30¼	30	30¼	...
28¾	29	400	Kansas City South.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
58¾	59	700	Kansas City South. pf.	58⅞	58⅞	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅜	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago	61⅛	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
78	80	100	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	78	78	78	78	+ ⅝
150½	151	8,700	Louisville & Nash.	150½	151¼	150½	150⅝	+1½
147	150	300	Manhattan Elevated	148	148	147⅞	147⅞	—2⅛
21¼	21½	700	Mexican Central	20⅜	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
170	174	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173½	— ½
36½	36⅞	3,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36½	36⅝	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
71⅜	71½	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71	71⅝	+ ⅛
98	98⅛	13,000	Missouri Pacific	96	99	96	98¼	+2½
14½	15¼	300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	15	15	15	15	...
80½	80⅝	8,100	*National Lead Co.	78⅝	81	78¼	80½	+1½
43½	43⅝	1,700	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	42⅝	43⅝	42⅜	43⅝	+1½
146	148	400	*New York Air Brake	146	146⅞	146	146⅝	+1½
143½	143⅞	4,700	New York Central	142⅝	143⅞	142⅝	143¼	+ ⅝
67⅞	68½	3,500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68	68⅝	68	68¼	— ⅛
47⅜	47½	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	47⅜	47¾	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
92	92¼	500	Norfolk & Western	92	92½	91¾	92½	— ⅛
93⅝	94½	5,500	North American	93⅝	94½	93⅝	94½	+1
217¾	218	20,200	Northern Pacific	216¼	218¼	216¼	218	+1¼
130	132	100	Pacific Coast	131	131	131	131	+ ½
39¼	40	800	Pacific Mail	38½	39¾	38¼	39¾	+1⅞
142¾	142⅞	45,050	Pennsylvania R. R.	142¼	142⅞	142	142⅞	+ ⅛
91½	92	400	People's Gas, Chicago	91⅝	92	91⅜	92	+1⅛
43	45	200	Peoria & Eastern	43	44¾	43	44⅝	+1⅝
54¼	54⅞	3,300	Pressed Steel Car	54½	54⅝	54	54½	+ ¼
236	241	200	Pullman Company	237	237	237	237	—1
100	100¼	10	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	100¼	100¼	100½	100¼	...
141	141¼	84,400	Reading	139½	141¾	139	141¼	+2⅝
91	94	200	Reading 2d pf.	94	94	94	94	...
30⅜	31	4,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	30¾	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅞	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	+ ¼
27⅜	27⅝	7,800	Rock Island Co.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
65	66¼	3,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	66	66⅝	65½	66½	+2
46	47	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	...
25¼	25½	1,700	St. Louis Southw.	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
58½	58¾	1,700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	55¾	58½	55¼	58	+2
79	79½	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	+1
92¾	92¼	128,275	Southern Pacific	90	92⅝	89¾	92⅝	+3½
117¾	118⅜	155	Southern Pacific pf.	118	118	118	118	...
38⅞	39	4,900	Southern Ry. ext.	38⅝	39	38¾	39	+ ⅝
99¾	100¼	425	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	100	100	99⅝	99¾	— ¼
34½	34¾	200	Texas & Pacific	34½	34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
124	126	725	Third Avenue	124½	127	124¼	127	+1
34¼	35	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	34	34½	34	34¼	— ¼
52¾	53	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	52½	53	52½	53	+ ½
115½	115⅞	1,000	Twin City R. T.	115	115½	115	115¾	+ ½
		200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
188¾	189	263,800	Union Pacific	183¼	189	182⅝	189	+6⅞
94½	95	400	Union Pacific pf.	93	95	95	95	+ ½
64	65	100	United Rys. Invest.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅜
72	73	200	United Rys. Invest. pf.	72	72	72	72	— ⅝
47¾	48½	500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	48½	48½	47¾	48¼	+ ¾
76½	77½	100	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	77	77	77	77	—8
74	76	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	75	75	75	75	—1
46¼	47½	395	U. S. Rubber	47	47	46½	46¾	—1¼
47¼	47½	154,800	U. S. Steel	46¾	47¼	46½	47½	+ ⅞
107⅝	108¼	21,800	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅝	108¼	107¼	107⅞	+ ⅜
39½	40	250	Va.-Caro. Chemical	40	40½	40	40½	+1½
109	109½	250	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	100	109½	109	109½	...
10	11	100	*Vulcan Detinning	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
60⅜	61	300	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	20¾		Wabash	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
46½	46¾	2,200	Wabash pf.	46⅜	46⅝	45⅝	46⅜	+ ⅛
295	301	225	Wells-Fargo Express	300	300½	300	300½	— ½
23	24	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	— ½
51	51½	421	Wisconsin Central pf.	51½	51½	51	51	...

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3@5½ per cent., closing at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all dates from ninety days to six months on mixed collateral and 6 per cent. and a commission of ¼@½ per cent., according to the period of the loan, on collateral consisting wholly of industrial securities.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $372,642,924; balances, $10,795,305; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $23,937.

The local banks have lost $5,088,000 since Friday, as compared with a gain of $2,742,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8440, sixty days at $4.8135, and cables at $4.85. Commercial bills were $4.80½@$4.81⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23⅛ plus 1-32 for long and 5.20 plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅜ and 94 11-16 less 1-64; guilders, 40.03.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount @ par. Chicago—35c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10@15c premium. St. Louis—25@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at 2.75.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .90@.91, 500 Elkton at .46, 1,300 Golden Anchor at .70@.82, 600 Jim Butler at 1.58@1.50, 200 Mexican at 1.00, 300 Ophir at 3.75, 200 Portland at 1.30, 300 Sandstorm at .93, 200 Savage at .95, 50 Tonopah Mining at 19.00.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	538	538	508
3d week Aug.	$168,891	$182,128	$168,016
From July 1	1,652,926	1,312,971	1,147,243
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	2,100	1,602	1,350
3d week Aug.	133,200	75,400	67,200
From July 1	1,006,400	628,400	505,500
DETROIT UNITED—			
2d week Aug.	124,633	107,423	96,321
From Jan. 1	3,463,556	3,044,868	2,709,278
DETROIT, MONROE & TOLEDO SHORT LINE—			
2d week Aug.	9,883	.....	.....
From March 1.	156,789	.....	.....
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,891	5,849	5,718
3d week Aug.	859,000	725,000	842,000
From July 1	6,307,813	5,643,255	.....
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Aug.	35,000	56,000	35,000
From July 1	230,163	320,845	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Aug.	145,430	90,538	84,549
From Jan. 1	3,514,905	2,978,010	2,660,608
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,517	2,517	2,486
3d week Aug.	562,097	498,917	549,385
From July 1	3,973,430	3,496,574	3,679,625
METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED OF CHICAGO for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,530,279	2,224,968	2,100,211
Op. expenses	1,208,287	1,112,736	1,020,280
Net earnings	1,321,992	1,112,232	1,148,031
Other income	11,097	7,193	8,904
Total income	1,333,989	1,119,425	1,157,835
Charges	975,479	880,288	861,821
Surplus	358,510	230,149	296,014

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day, and rates had a hardening tendency. Discounts were a shade easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull, the approach of the settlement restricting business, while investment purchases slackened considerably, causing a slight relapse in British securities. Foreigners were quiet and irregular.

Americans opened hesitating, but improved to over parity in the forenoon, on good local support, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific leading. Later, New York sent cheerful advices and buying orders, principally for Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, which advanced. The rest of the market moved upward in sympathy, and prices closed firm.

American copper shares were active and improved. Kaffirs were dull. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

Bar silver steady at 30 15-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11; Lisbon, 1.50.

Bullion amounting to £300,000 was taken into

AN ACCOUNTING WANTED IN PASSAIC STEEL CO.

Promoters Asked to Report on Rolling Mill Purchase.

A REPLY BY F. F. SEARING

$500,000 of Bonds of the Issue to Buy the Plant Sold for Working Capital, He Says.

The troubles of the Passaic Steel Company, which have been much before the public in the last few months, took on a personal tone yesterday, when the Directors instructed the Secretary to ask the promoters of the company who engineered the purchase of the Passaic Rolling Mill Company in 1903 for an accounting of the disposition of the issue of $2,500,000 of bonds which were intended to acquire the capital stock of the Passaic concern. A. C. Fairchild and F. F. Searing, President and Vice President, respectively, of the Passaic Steel Company at the time the bonds were issued, were named among others in the report from Paterson as the men from whom the accounting was expected.

Mr. Searing, who is a member of the firm of Searing & Co., bankers at 7 Wall Street, issued this statement in answer to the demand of the Directors as soon as news of the resolution reached him:

"The entire details of the acquisition of the Passaic Rolling Mill Company and the complete records of the transaction are now on file at the office of the Passaic Steel Company. The bonds of the company were not sold. Of the $2,500,000 of bonds $2,000,000 went to acquire the stock, plant, and business of the Passaic Rolling Mill Company, which was appraised by Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, at a value of upward of $2,400,000. Inventories of the assets of the Passaic Rolling Mill Company were also made by the same public accountants and their full and complete statement is on file at the office of the company. The trouble with the Passaic Steel Company for the last year and a half has been one entirely of management. Every other steel plant in the country has been making money, but this plant, as near as we can ascertain, has lost several hundred thousands of dollars. I have had nothing to do with the company since April, 1905, and I am neither an officer nor Director of the company."

After paying $2,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds for the property, Mr. Searing explained yesterday, the $500,000 left of the issue was put in the treasury. In the hard times which followed the organization of the company, he said, it was necessary to dispose of these bonds to obtain more working capital. This sum, along with about $300,000 more which the concern already had on hand, was used up in keeping the plant going the succeeding two years. At the annual meeting last April the President reported that the company was still losing money notwithstanding the general prosperity of the trade.

One of the latest plans of the company to get fresh capital involves the exchange of the outstanding $2,500,000 bonds for preferred stock. This scheme is still in abeyance.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105⅛	Jol. & Chi.	175	..
2s, c., 1930	104⅜	105¼	Kan. & M.	65	69
2s, r., 1918	103⅛	104	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	80	81
2s, c., 1918	103⅛	104	K. & T.	10	15
4s, r., 1907	103¾	104	K. & T. D. M. pf.	40	50
4s, c., 1907	103¾	104	Lacl. Gas	..	103
4s, r., 1925	130	131½	Lacl. G. pf.	96	110
4s, c., 1925	130	131½	L. E. & W.	32	35
D. C. 3-65s	116	..	L. E. & W. pf.	80	85
Philip'ne 4s	109	..	L. & W. C.	50	60
Adams Exp.	260	300	Long Island	63	68
Alb. & Sus.	244	..	Man. Beach	5½	7
Alle. & W.	145	..	Md. C. pf.	90	..
A. B. S. pf.	83	88	Met. St. Ry.	100	200
Am. Coal	100	190	Mich. Cent.	190	200
A. C. O. pf.	91½	93½	M. & St. L.	67	70
Am. D. T.	25	40	M. & St. L. pf.	91	95
Am. G. T.	8½	9½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	153	156½
Am. H. & L.	6¾	7	N., C. & St. L.	142	143
Am. L. Co.	19½	21	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	115
Am. L. Co. pf.	41½	43½	Nat. Bis.	67½	68
Am. Loc. pf.	112	113½	Nat. B. pf.	113¾	..
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	4¾	Nat. En. pf.	84	90
Am. M. C. pf. ctfs.	26	28	Nat. L. pf. ex div.	102	103
Am. Pn. S.	24	30	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20¾	21
A. P. S. pf.	60	70	N. Cent. C.	37	43
A. S. pf., B. ex div.	94¾	96¾	N. Y. & N. H.	194½	197
Am. Snuff.	206	240	N. Y., C. & St. L.	114	120
Am. Sn. pf.	102	110	St. L. 1st pf.	87	90
A. S. R. pf.	133	139	N. Y., O. & W.	22	23
A. T. & C.	88	93	N. Y. Tel.	125	130
A. T. & C. pf.	125	130	Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann A. pf.	70	80	N. M. 1st pf.	109	111
Beth. S. pf.	..	83	N. Y. D. Co.	33	43
B. A. L. pf.	110	..	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	82½	84
Bruns. City	14½	15¾	N. Y. & N. J. Telep.	125	128
B., R. & P.	132	143	N. Y. & N. pf.	91	92
B., R. & P. pf.	187	..	Ont. Min.	3	3½
B. & S. pf.	80	88	P. C. 1st pf.	100	108
But'k Co.	60	63½	P. C. 2d pf.	128	132
Canada So.	65	69	Pitts. Coal	13	15
C. & S. A. Tel.	140	150	Pitts. C. pf.	54	57
C., B. & Q.	200	..	P., C. & St. L.	81½	83½
C. & N. I. pf.	..	150	P., C. & St. L. pf.	106½	109½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	27	28	C.	174	..
C. G. W. d. 5s	81	83	P., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
C., I. & L. pf.	80	99	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	..	..
C. & Nor. pf.	233	239	P. S. C. pf.	97½	98
C., St. P., M. & O.	181	185	Quicksilver	1¾	2
C. T. & T.	12	14½	Q'ksil'r pf.	3	4
C. T. & T. pf.	30	31¾	R. R. Secs., Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	90	93¼
Chi. U. T.	4½	4¾	Ry. S. S.	54	54½
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140	Rdg. 1st pf. ex div.	90½	91
C., C., & St. L. pf.	113½	115	Rens. & S.	200	..
C., L. & W.	40	37½	R., W. & O.	127	132
C., L. & W. pf.	103	114¾	Rutland pf.	51	93
Cleve. & P.	174	178	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	70
Cleve. & P. sp.	105	105	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	187
C. F. & I. pf.	78	95	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	120	135
C. & I. 1st pf.	70	71	S. S. 1st & 1. pf.	105	112
C. S. 2d pf.	51	51½	So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	90	98
Consol. Coal	70	100	Texas Cent.	50	..
C. Prod. ref.	19½	19⅞	Tex. C. pf.	90	..
D., L. & W.	510	525	T. C. & I.	100	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	22	T. P. L. T.	80	84
Det. & M.	55	70	T., P. & W.	17	20¼
D. & M. pf.	90	100	T., P. & W. pf.	32	33
Det. S. pf.	25	35	T. R. & L.	32½	..
Dis. Match.	125	130	Un. Fruit.	102½	..
D., S. S. & A.	18½	18¾	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	91	91¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	..	35½	U. S. Exp.	124	130
Elec. S. B.	..	80	U. S. Leath. pf.	9½	14
Ev. & T. H.	65	70	U. S. L. pf.	112	116
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	95	U. S. R. & R. pf.	35½	37
F. M. & S.	130	175	U. S. R. 1st pf.	107½	108½
Gen. Ch. Co.	73	79	U. S. R. 2d pf.	75	80
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	103⅜	105	Vand. R. R.	85	90
G. & S. T.	110	..	Va. I. & C.	40	46
H. B. Claflin.	108	118	West. Md.	34½	36
H. El. Ry.	47	53¾	W. U. Tel.	91	91½
H. R. R. pf.	80	90	Westinghouse assenting	148	154
Hock. Val.	..	127	Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	185
Hock. V. pf.	95	97	Wis. Cent.	26¾	26½
Homestake	84	..	W. & L. E.	17	18
Ill. C. L.	101	..	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	40	41
Int. Power.	51	54	Wis. Cent. pf.	51½	52½
Int. S. P. pf.	85	87			
Iowa C. pf.	51½	52½			

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Movements in stocks here were again unusually slow to-day. Alabama Consolidated Iron advanced 5 points, Northern Central lost 1, and Houston Oil declined ⅛. The bond market was active. Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck 5s being in demand. United Railways incomes lost ¾, and the consolidated 4s gained ¼. The market closed steady and fairly active.

Stocks, 245 shares; bonds, $40,000.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Geo. South. & Fla. 5s.	111½	111½	111½
7,000	Anacos. & Potom. 4s.	104¾	104¼	104¾
3,000	United Rys. 4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼
6,000	United Rys. incomes.	70¼	70¼	70¼
6,000	United Rys. funding 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾
17,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	86⅝	86¼	86¾
120	Northern Central.	105½	105	105
25	Alabama Coal & Iron	65	62	65
100	Houston Oil.	9	9	9

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The wild bear panic in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific stocks a week ago Friday on the announcement of the dividends was celebrated yesterday in a befitting manner. On Monday Union Pacific sold at 185⅝ and Southern Pacific at 92½, from which prices both stocks reacted under enormous profit taking. Then for three days they behaved inscrutably, having sharp fluctuations up and down, but ruling continually under the highest prices reached on Monday. In Thursday's session, indeed, there was some very heavy selling of both Union Pacific and Southern Pacific by the specialists and others which deceived the unwary. Doubtless a good many traders had ventured upon the short side of both stocks in the belief that the insiders had cleaned up on the rise following the dividend announcements. The elect were told as early as Wednesday and again on Thursday to buy Union Pacific for another rise, and yesterday word went forth quietly that the stock would reach a new high record before the close of business. It did. It showed strength from the opening of the market, in which Southern Pacific also shared, and advanced slowly to the level of 185, where it fluctuated narrowly for nearly an hour. In the last half hour the buying became more aggressive, and when the stock sold at 185⅞ and then at 186, crossing the high point reached on Monday, the Street began to get excited. From 186 the stock advanced on furious trading to 189, but this happened in the last ten minutes of the session, most of it in the last five minutes, so that only those who were on the floor of the Stock Exchange and in physical contact with the market were able to take advantage of it. Orders sent in from the outside in the last ten minutes were simply "slaughtered." Small traders in the offices who happened to be short of the stock were almost helpless. The stock closed at the extreme top, showing a net advance of 6⅝ points. Southern Pacific failed to make a new price record. It advanced sharply, closing at a net gain of 3¼ points, but its highest was 92⅝, whereas on Monday it had touched 92½.

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This was a very shrewd piece of business in Union Pacific. It opens the way to all sorts of fresh speculation. It clinches the idea in the minds of traders that the "big interests are not through with the market." The point is made that if the insiders had cleaned up in the stock they would not be likely to carry it more than 3 points above its previous high price, with a risk of having to buy back more than they could sell, and nobody will believe that such a demonstration could have been made independently of inside assistance. The ease with which the stock advanced from 186 was surprising. The volume of transactions was much smaller than on Monday below 186.

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The identity of the man or men having physical charge of the market campaign in Union Pacific has been concealed. The principals, of course, are well known, but a fine hand has appeared in the actual manipulation, a master hand, playing skillfully upon all the chords of speculative human nature, and yet Wall Street, with all its curiosity in such matters, cannot call this artist by name. Tremendous orders both ways have been distributed with such cunning that the brokers executing them have been fooled, not once but continually. Traders on the floor of the Stock Exchange, usually very keen in their distinctions, have been misled a hundred times. Yesterday, for instance, one floor operator appeared to have control of the market for Union Pacific. His trading was so large and so completely dominated the market that brokers having small orders to execute withdrew from the crowd in disgust, or perhaps only amazed at the recklessness of the performance, but what nobody could say for sure was whether the man was trading for himself or executing orders.

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The market's response to the rapid rise in Union Pacific near the close of the session, or, rather, its lack of response, corresponded to its behavior on the day the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific dividends were announced. While those stocks were rising wildly the general market was at a standstill, but when the excitement had somewhat subsided other things began to move.

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The latest candidate for an increase of dividend is Missouri Pacific! Much of the recent buying has proceeded upon the belief that the dividend will be increased. What basis there is for this notion cannot be ascertained, but predictions of the sort are not closely scrutinized nowadays.

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On this recent advance Pennsylvania has sold above New York Central for the first time in years. New York Central pays 5 per cent. and Pennsylvania 6 per cent., but hitherto New York Central has ruled about 10 points higher than Pennsylvania. It has been one of the most noticeable anomalies in the stock market.

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Word has gone out that the short interest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit will be destroyed. The bear crowd's commitments in the stock have been estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 shares, which is probably within the truth.

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Time money, 6 per cent. for all dates, plus a commission for the longer maturities, and even as high as 7 per cent. on all industrial collateral, and a bull market in full swing! Seven or eight weeks ago it would have seemed incredible. Nobody would have believed it.

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The office-trading public has been educated to buy stocks on the reactions. When the leaders of a bull campaign begin to get that kind of response they feel fairly confident of the outcome. It greatly facilitates a distribution of stocks, both on advancing and on declining prices. Referring to this an experienced operator said this week: "The public will get hurt by taking stocks at the top; it always does. Then it will get hurt by taking them on declines after the culmination of the rise. As prices break buyers will be attracted by the contrast between the new quotations and the high records so lately made. After stocks have gone up 30 points and down 10 they look cheap to people who couldn't have been induced to touch them in the beginning." Commission houses bought steadily on balance through the reaction which began on Monday. Some houses which had had their people long of the market sold heavily on Monday, to realize profits, but were buyers again on Wednesday and Thursday. Brokers continue to disagree as to the character of the public and the extent of its participation. Some say that the amount of general business is not commensurate with the size of the market, and others that they have seen only a semi-professional public, the increase of business coming chiefly from rich outsiders who will trade all the time if the inducements are offered. But the small public, so-called, meaning the element which trades in 100-share lots or less is represented. One broker showed a record at 2 o'clock yesterday of more than 10,000 shares in which 100-share lots greatly preponderated, and for every share sold he had bought two. The proportion would doubtless hold good in many offices.

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The wire edge is off the building boom.

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In the last few days there has been a noticeable increase of activity in bonds. Inquiry, however, brings out the fact that it represents no revival of investment demand. Events in the stock market have created a certain speculative interest in convertible bonds, and in addition to this there has been a more active "shopping" of bonds around the Street, but the investor himself is not coming forward. Indeed, if there were any doubt about this it would disappear in the face of the fact that bond prices are still being shaded. Business is done mostly at concessions, except, of course, in the convertible issues.

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It would be surprising, indeed, if a bull campaign in the general market so openly supported by the people at 26 Broadway should culminate without a more aggressive movement than has yet taken place in Amalgamated Copper. There has been heavy trading in the stock on this price level, without any pronounced fluctuations. Mr. Rogers is believed to be, or to have been until now, one of the most active factors on the bull side of the market, and he could, if he chose, give Wall Street a surprise in Amalgamated similar to that in Union Pacific. The same people who were predicting 130 for the stock in the early part of April, and whose plans were upset by the San Francisco disaster, are now talking even higher prices for it.

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Anaconda, paying 22 per cent. and selling around 285, is still below a parity with Amalgamated Copper, paying 7 per cent. and selling around 110. On the dividend yield alone, Anaconda should sell for about three times as much as Amalgamated.

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Steel common made slower headway yesterday, and many persons commented upon the amount of buying that seemed necessary to add each additional eighth to its price, but the buying was very persistent. The stock got up to 47¼, the highest quotation since 1901, and closed at the extreme top, showing a net gain of ⅞ per cent. The preferred still lags. It gained one-quarter of 1 per cent. This movement in Steel common probably represents the working out of plans which had to be temporarily abandoned in the middle of last April, when the San Francisco disaster fell upon a budding bull market. About the 1st of April the fact was widely advertised that a strong bull pool had been formed in the stock. The personnel of that pool was almost identical with that of the pool now operating in the stock, and it might be supposed that the original campaign was being carried out. In April the plan was to bull the stock in anticipation of a dividend; now it is being bulled on the dividends already declared as well as on the assertion that it will be placed squarely on a 4 per cent. basis at the next dividend period.

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The last man to reach the meeting at which dividends were recently declared on Steel common was J. Pierpont Morgan. It has since been said that he refused to attend the meeting unless he could be assured beforehand that the Standard Oil interests would permit a dividend to be paid on the common stock. The story runs that Mr. Frick personally conveyed that assurance to Mr. Morgan and induced him to appear among the Directors.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Aug. 24, 1906.

Imp. Jap Gov 6s sterl loan		Erie con 4s	
2,000	100⅝	50,000	106
3d series		10,000	106½
5,000	100	10,000	107
10,000	99½	Erie gen 4s	
4½s sterl loan		2,000	90
1,000	91½	1,000	90½
3,000	91½	1,000	89⅝
10,000	91½	Evans & T H 1st con 6s	
30,000	91½	3,000	118
5,000	92	Inter-Met 4½s	
20,000	91⅝	30,000	85
6,000	92	10,000	85½
2d series		15,000	85
9,000	91	10,000	85½
6,000	90⅜	1,000	85½
5,000	90½	5,000	85⅝
5,000	91	Kan & Mich 1st	
3,000	90¾	1,000	97⅜
6,000	91	K C, Ft S & M 6s	
Jap Imp Gov Kuhn Loeb temp cfs for 4 p c sterl loan		5,000	82½
1,000	83¼	Lack Steel 5s	
3,000	83	5,000	103⅛
U S Mexico 4s		Manhat con 4s	
4,000	94½	2,000	102
Va 6s dsf, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		Mex Cent con 4s	
10,000	23	2,000	77¼
Am Ice Sec 6s		12,000	76⅝
1,000	98	Mex Cent 1st inc	
Am Tobacco 4s		6,000	18¼
15,000	78	Mo, Kan & T 4½ sub cts, 2d instal $600 paid	
20,000	78½	10,000	86½
160,000	78	25,000	86½
Am Tobacco 6s		Mo P 1st col 5s	
5,000	112⅜	10,000	103¼
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		Mo P 1st con 6s	
20,000	102⅝	1,000	120
20,000	102⅞	N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	
Atch, Top & S Fe con 4s		88,000	92½
53,000	105⅜	10,000	92⅝
10,000	105⅝	10,000	92½
10,000	105⅞	20,000	92½
10,000	106	21,000	92½
15,000	106⅛	5,000	92½
150,000	106	deb 4s, 1934	
28,000	106⅛	20,000	100
15,000	106⅜	Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s	
15,000	106⅝	7,000	85⅝
10,000	106⅝	Penn con 3½s, 1915	
10,000	106⅝	48,000	96½
15,000	106⅞	10,000	96⅜
9,000	106⅞	8,000	96½
10,000	106⅝	25,000	96¼
45,000	106⅜	2,000	96⅜
adjustment 4s		26,000	96⅛
500	95¼	70,000	96¼
stamped		74,000	96¾
4,000	92⅜	Reading gen 4s	
Atch, Top & S Fe war for sub 1st instal 25% paid con 4s		9,000	99⅜
8,000	105⅜	6,000	99⅝
At Coast L 6s		9,000	99⅝
10,000	101¼	10,000	99⅝
4,000	101⅜	2,000	99½
B & O prior lien 3½s		Rio G W 1st	
2,000	86⅛	4,000	86
gold 4s		Rome, W & Og 5s	
1,000	103	4,000	113⅞
Bklyn Rap Tran ref con 4s		St L, I Mt & So gen 5s	
15,000	93¼	1,000	114⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st		St L & San F Ry gen 5s	
1,000	106	3,000	111⅛
4,000	106½	St L & San F Ry refunding 4s	
1,000	106	1,000	82⅜
Cent of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s		Scioto V & N E 4s	
10,000	89½	1,000	100
Cent Leather 6s		Southern Pac 4s	
1,000	99¼	13,000	92
3,000	99⅜	Southern Pac 1st refunding 4s	
2,000	99¼	15,000	96⅛
6,000	99	1,000	96⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s		11,000	90¼
10,000	106¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	106⅝	11,000	116
Chi, B & Q, Ill div 3½s		Tenn Coal, I & R gen 5s	
15,000	91½	1,000	97⅞
Ill div 4s		Third Av 5s	
2,000	102¾	3,000	116
Joint 4s		Tol, Peo & W 4s	
13,000	98⅝	2,000	80½
1,000	98½	Ulster & Del 1st	
11,000	98	1,000	111
9,000	97⅞	Under Elec Rys, London, profit sharing 5s	
registered		2,000	93
1,000	95⅜	Un Pac 1st 4s	
18,000	97½	10,000	104
C, R I & P gen 4s		Un Railroads of San Fran 4s	
15,000	100⅝	5,000	88⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s		U S Steel Corp sk'g fund 5s	
2,000	78¼	6,000	98½
C, R I & P R R col tr 5s		27,000	98⅝
3,000	92⅜	1,000	98½
5,000	92⅛	18,000	98⅝
Chi, R I & P Ry refunding 4s		7,000	98½
4,000	93⅜	24,000	98⅝
Cleve, C, C & St L gen 4s		Utica & B Riv 4s	
1,000	101	2,000	103⅞
Col Indus 5s		Va-Car Chem 5s	
100,000	70⅜	4,000	100½
11,000	70½	Wab deb B 6s	
Col Mid 1st 4s		30,000	82
3,000	75	10,000	81½
Con Gas Co con deb 6s		1,000	81½
10,000	143	18,000	82
8,000	142⅜	10,000	81⅞
5,000	143	1,000	81⅞
10,000	142	2,000	81⅞
D & R G con 4½s		20,000	81⅞
3,000	100½	Wab, Pitts Ter 2d	
Dist Sec Cor 5s		3,000	85⅝
1,000	88⅞	West Shore 4s	
Erie 1st con 4s		4,000	105½
1,000	101	6,000	105⅝

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

At, T & S. F con.	1
Erie con.	1
Ulster & Del 1st 5s.	1

DECLINED.

Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	1½

Total sales Aug. 24, 1906	$2,200,500
From Jan. 1, 1906	477,308,800
Corresponding date last year	715,091,700

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Firm, with Diminished Aotivity.

British Columbia Copper Leads the List in Activity—Chicago Subway Opens Down, but Recovers.

Curb stocks maintained their firm tone yesterday, though the activity fell behind that of the earlier days in the week. British Columbia Copper led the market in point of sales and continued the upward movement begun several days ago. The stock rose from 9⅞ to 10⅝, touching 10⅝ at one time. The sales were 15,000. The bidding up of Chicago Subway, which has been a feature of recent markets sent the stock up to 55 yesterday after opening at 53½, half a point below Thursday's close. The trading was in smaller volume, however, and the high price was 1 point below that of Thursday. Industrials were less active, but the movements in Havana Tobacco and International Mercantile Marine preferred continued and resulted in fractional gains for both after fairly large sales. The former rose from 2⅝ to 2⅞, and the latter from 29⅜ to 30. Mining shares were firm, and gains were made practically throughout the list.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
230	Am. Can	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
180	Am. Can pf.	60¾	61¼	60¾	61¼
1,800	Bay State Gas.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
160	Fed. Sugar pf.	73	73	73	73
100	G. B. S. Brew.	10	10	10	10
1,200	Hav. Tobacco.	20	20⅝	20	20⅝
1,000	Int. M. M. pf.	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜	30
600	Inter. Salt.	35½	36	35½	36
210	Mackay Cos.	73⅞	74⅛	73⅝	74
110	Mack. Cos. pf.	72½	73	72½	73
25	Man. Transit.	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
475	Stand M. pf.	33⅞	34½	33½	34⅛
1	Standard Oil.	610	610	610	610

RAILROADS.

6,900	Chi. Subway.	53½	55	53¼	55
55	N. Sec. stubs.	250	262½	250	250

MINING STOCKS.

500	Boston Copper.	28⅝	28¾	28¼	28¼
15,000	B. Col. Cop.	9⅞	10⅛	9¾	10⅛
9,350	Butte Coal	32	34⅞	32	34⅜
1,300	C. C. & G. T.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
500	C. C. & G. T. pf	10½	10¾	10½	10½
8,500	Cum.-Ely Min.	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞
300	Dolores, Ltd.	8	8	8	8
1,000	D. Cop. new.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
200	El. R. Mining.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
8,000	Fur. Creek.	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	Giroux Mining.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
110	Gold Hill	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
920	Granby Con.	12⅞	12¾	12¼	12¼
2,500	Greene Con. C.	25	25¼	25	25¼
10	Greene Gold.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
258	Greene G.-S.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Guan. Con.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
400	Gug. Exp. Co.	288	288	285	286
100	Gug. Exp. Co. war., 50% paid.	280	280	280	280
750	Micmac G. Min	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,700	M. Co. of A.	$1.27	$1.27	$1.24	$1.24
2,500	Mitchell Min.	7	7½	6¾	7½
1,500	Mont.-Sho	16	16⅝	16	16⅝
500	Nev. Con. Cop.	18½	18⅝	18½	18½
1,700	N.-U. M. & S.	4	4	3¾	4
300	New. M. & S.	4½	4½	4½	4½
8,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
10	P. Metals Co.	5	5	5	5
400	Rich. Eureka.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Tenn. C. Co.	44½	44½	44½	44½
1,000	Tintic Mining.	7	7¼	7	7⅛
1,000	Tonopah Ext.	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
8,500	Union Cop. Co.	1½	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
3,800	United Copper.	64⅛	64¼	64⅛	64½
50	United Cop. pf.	90	90	90	90
600	United M. Corp	85	85	85	85
150	Utah Apex	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
800	Utah Copper.	29⅛	29¾	29⅛	29⅜

BONDS.

$54,000	Allis-C., 5s and interest, w. i.	81	82¼	81	81¼
1,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	85½	85½	85½	85½
6,000	G. B. S. Brew. 2d 5s	89	89	89	89
4,000	S. El. Land 5s.	26	26	26	26
8,000	West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and int.	97	97	97	97

*Odd lots. †Ex dividend.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 24. Bid.	Aug. 24. Asked.	Aug. 23. Bid.	Aug. 23. Asked.
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	81	81¼	81	81¼
American Can	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
American Can pf	60¾	61¼	60	61¼
American Chicle	183	185	183	185
American Chicle pf	105	112	105	112
Am. De F. Wireless	..	..	$1.10	$1.15
Am. Light & Traction	113	115	113	115
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	100	99	100
Am. Malting 6s	103	104	103	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s.	89½	90	89½	90
American Tobacco	390	400	390	400
Am. Writing Paper	3⅜	4	3⅜	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	26½	27½	26½	27½
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	85	86½	85	86½
Borden's Cond. Milk	..	..	170	180
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	..	..	111	114
Boston Copper	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅜
British Col. Copper	10⅜	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	42	43	42	43
Butte Coalition	34½	34¾	31½	31⅝
Central Foundry	4¾	5	4¾	5
Central Foundry pf.	20	22	20	23
Central Foundry 6s.	79½	80	79½	80
Chi. & Alton pf. ctfs.	..	..	73	75
Chicago Subway	54¼	54⅞	53⅜	54
Clear Cr. & Glip. Tun.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Cear Cr. & G. T. pf.	10	10½	9⅝	10½
Con. Refrigerating	..	..	2	2¾
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	2	2¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	9	12
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	..	..	27	30
Cripple Creek Central	..	..	85	90
Cripple Creek Cent. pf.	..	..	72	75
Cumberland-Ely Min.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9
Davis-Daly Est., w. i.	..	..	..	10
Dolores Limited	7

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for 177th Street Plot, Near Riverside Drive—Buyer for West End Avenue Dwelling—Day's Other Dealings by Brokers.

Mann & Samuel have sold for R. R. Vogel to Nora Steinmech a plot of ten lots, with dwelling, on Depot Lane, (177th Street,) near Riverside Drive.

Dwelling Sold on West End Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Grant Squires 492 West End Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 15 by 100.

Deal for Greenwich Street Corner.

Crist & Herrick have sold for Mark L. Brophy the northwest corner of Perry and Greenwich Street, a three-story building.

Purchase on Second Avenue.

Millard F. Kuh and Henry Gottlieb have sold for Mrs. Rose Heinemann 986 Second Avenue, a four-story single flat, on lot 20 by 71, adjoining the northeast corner of Fifty-second Street. The buyer is Morris Frowler.

Charles R. Gumb has resold, through Herzog & Cohen, to a Mr. Miller 207 East Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Sale on East 106th Street.

Harry Strasbourger has sold 18 East 106th Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.11.

Samuel Bloch has sold for Joseph Liebling to a client 341, 343, and 345 East 120th Street, two six-story tenements, on plot 75 by 100.

Leases in Broadway Building.

The H. H. Fuller Realty Company has leased floors in the building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fortieth Street for the United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company to the Victor Kremer Music Company of Chicago, the Banning Music Publishing Company, the New York Vaudeville Company, Henry Meyerhoff, Betts & Fowler, and J. P. Owen.

Downtown Tenement Buying.

Louis Krellberg and Philip Waxman have sold for Klar Brothers to A. Rosenberg the six-story tenement 62 Avenue B, 25 by 100.

Morris Gellis & Bernstein have sold for Anna Stoner 88 and 90 Lewis Street, a six-story tenement, 45 by 100, to Morris Nudelman.

Decatur Avenue Lots, Change Hands.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Joseph Hyman and Morris Simon the plot on the east side of Decatur Avenue, 100 feet south of 195th Street, 40.5 by 100 by 49 and irregular.

William Stonebridge has sold for Herman Schai the three-story frame flat 1,027 Tiffany Street, near 165th Street, to Helene Mundt.

William Loeb & Co. have sold 1,005 East 160th Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Union Avenue, a two-family flat, on plot 22 by 72.

Schaefer & Healy have sold for the Hawthorne Realty Company the two-family house, on lot 26 by 100, on the east side of Hawthorne Avenue, 182 feet south of Pier Street.

Builders Buy in Williamsburg.

Goldenberg & Cohen have bought the northwest corner of South First and Rodney Streets, Brooklyn, and will erect there two six-story tenements, with stores.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

55th St, 249 West, n s, 140 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Francis Neher $25,000

By Joseph P. Day.

137th St, 739 East, n s, 737.6 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x75, four-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to F. M. Duncan and others 3,025

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

142d St, 221 West, for a six-story brick tenement, 24.10x80.11; M. Sacks of 575 Hopkinson Av, Brooklyn, owner; H. Zlot, architect; cost, $250,000.

Livingston Place, 2 and 3, for a seven-story brick hospital, 52x72; New York Infirmary for Women and Children of 5 Livingston Place, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, architects; cost, $100,000.

111th St, s s, 135 ft e of Riverside Drive, for a six-story brick flat, 50x86.11; H. Schiff of 13 West 113th St, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $80,000.

Graham St, n s, 231.7 ft w of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x38; John Jenik, Graham St and Morris Park Av, owner; Henry Conrad, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

152d St, s s, 100 ft w of Convent Av, to a two-stohy dancing academy; George W. Wallace of 34 West 120th St, owner; L. F. J. Weber, architect; cost, $6,000.

8th Av, n w corner of 49th St, to a two-story brick building; New York City Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Aug. 24.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 61.6 ft s of 193d St, —x—; William Wicke to Minnie E. Flagg 250

BARKER AV, w s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; William P. Sandford to Martin Geiszler 100

BRIGGS AV, n s, 300 ft e of 4th St, 50x99.5; David Auerbach to Lisette Reinheimer, (mtg $9,100) .....

CHARLES ST, 50 and 52, 50x85; Elizabeth M. West to Harry Weinberg and another, (mtg $40,000) 100

CLAY AV, w s, 147.10 ft s of 174th St, 19.2x95; Frederick W. Brooker to Joseph Wessels, (mtg $6,000) 100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; John Link to C. G. Adolph and another 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 269.4 ft n of 181st St, 77.11x68.1; Morris Hirschman and another to Samuel Rosenberger .....

GOUVERNEUR ST, 60, 25x79.6; Jacob Cutler and others to Abram Gelfand, (mtg $15,000) 100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 51.8 ft s of 189th St, 75x irregular; Garniss E. Baker to Ronald K. Brown and others 1

HOE AV, 1,223, 18.9x93.6; Michael T. Reedy to Charles Kiesling 100

HUGHES AV, w s, 100 ft s of 186th St, 25x87.6; Giuseppe Carozza to Alfonso Coreillo, (mtg $2,150) 100

HUGHES AV, n w corner of 178th St, 161.4x100; Frank Frankel to Hyman Axelroad and others, (mtg $24,500) .....

JACKSON AV, e s, 118.9 ft s of 166th St, 20x77.8; George Bechmann to Solomon Schuler and others 1

JEROME AV, e s, 225 ft n of 200th St, 25x100; William Gully to Daniel J. Murphy, (mtg $2,500) 100

LEWIS ST, e s, 150 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Isaac Portman to Nathan Raynes and others, (mtg $27,750) .....

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 93d St, 75.8x40; Mary O. Belknap to Dayton C. Belknap 1

LOT 161, block D, of map of Mapes estate; Edward H. Norton to Esther E. Hanton, (mtg $2,100) 100

LOT 30, map of Daily estate; Parker Av, e s, at line between Lots 37 and 38, 25x—; part of Lot 38, map of St. Raymond Park; Clemens Fontana to Anna Kraft .....

LOTS 9 and 10, map of F. Scofield estate, City Island; Agnes Reagan to Susan Monaghan 1

LOTS 9 and 10, map of F. Scofield estate, City Island; George A. Scofield and others, executors, to Agnes Reagan .....

LOTS 9 and 10, map of F. Scofield estate, City Island; Susan Monaghan to Abella C. Cotter, (mtg $3,500) .....

LOTS 192, 290, and 291, map of Hunter estate; John J. Brady to Hudson P. Rose Company 300

LOTS 226, 227, and 228 of map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudley to Kate Rachell .....

LOTS 208 and 209, map of J. S. Wood at Williamsbridge; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Bernhard Lipset, (mtg $1,800) .....

LOUISE ST, e s, 225 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; George A. Leverman to Charles W. Hally and another, (mtg $3,000) 100

MAIN ST, s w corner of Bay Av, 100x150; Fordham Av, n s, 1,091 ft w of Main St, 50x200, to s s of Bay Av, City Island; Nellie McDonald to Susan Monaghan 100

MATILDA ST, s e s, 100 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x irregular; Stephen Tolpper to Christina Rosen .....

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, 25, 19.4x100; Katharine Marinus to Annie E. Marinus .....

MOSHOLU PARKWAY SOUTH, s s, 98.2 ft w of Perry Av, 42.1x148.7; William C. Bergen to Marie L. Collins .....

OAKLAND PL, n s, 146 ft w of Crotona Av, 23x98.9; Jane F. Morris to James W. A. Morris .....

OAKLAND PL, n s, 123 ft w of Crotona Av, 23x98.9; Jane H. Morris to Thomas F. Morris .....

OAKLAND PL, n s, 123 ft w of Crotona Av, 23x98.9; Thomas F. Morris to James W. A. Morris .....

OGDEN AV, 1,241 to 1,247, 75x100; Isabella J. Brock to John Brown and others, (mtg $2,500) .....

PARK AV, s w corner of 94th St, 50.8 x80; Central Trust Company to John C. Barr .....

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 116th St, 86x45; Simon Lefkowitz to Isaac Edelson and others; (mtg $81,800) .....

SOUTH ST, n s, 304.4 ft e of Palisade Av, 183x238.4x182.8x228.7, contains 870-1,000 acres; Margaret F. Combs to Mary E. Combe and others .....

TIFFANY ST, n w corner of 167th St, 92.11x94.5x109.2x75.11; James Sleular to Samuel Glassman and others .....

WALES AV, e s, 124.8 ft n of 149th St, 25.9x100; John Lodes and others to John Lambert, (mtg $6,500) .....

WEBSTER AV, e s, Lots G, H, I, and J, map of Norwood, 100x—; Elizabetha Riedel and others to Andrew Bickhardt, (mtg $10,500) 14,000

3D AV, s e s, at centre line of block between 125th and 126th Sts, 24.11x80; Louis J. Kahn to Lena Kahn .....

5TH AV, 1,929, 25x100; Katharine Marimus to Annie E. Marimus, ¼ part.

6TH AV, 155; City Real Estate Company to Henry W. Dammann and others .....

25TH ST, 244 West, 15x98.9; William E. Sutherland to Adolph Altman, (mtg $10,000) .....

32D ST, s s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 36x98.9; Rosehill Realty Corporation to Sarah Rosenbaum, (mtg $18,000) 100

61ST ST, 203 East; Irving Bachrach and others to Jacob Hymes, (mtg $18,500) ..

61ST ST, 203 East; Jacob Hymes to Nellie J. Hymes, (mtg $18,500) .....

67TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Avenue A, 40x100.5; Max Marshauer and others to Rachel Samuels, (mtg $49,250) .....

74TH ST, s s, 118 ft e of 1st Av, 100x102.2; 74th St, s s, 258 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Yorkville Realty Company to Michael Miller, (mtg $20,000) (rerecorded) .....

100TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Martin J. Bevans to John J. Johanna and others, (mtg $29,000) .....

100TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; John J. Schwartz to Martin J. Bevans, (mtg $29,000) .....

110TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; 110th St, s s, 36.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Katharine Marinus to Annie E. Marinus, ¼ part.

114TH ST, s s, 414 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.8x100.11; Sarah Schlesinger to Jacob Schefkowitz, (mtg $11,000) .....

118TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Louis Gordon and others to Morris L. Goldstein, (mtg $70,000) .....

127TH ST, 70 East, 25x99.11; Jacob Weinstein to Simon Molk, (mtg $9,000)

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John J. Schwartz to Martin J. Bevans, (mtg $27,500) .....

147TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Martin J. Bevans to John J. Schwartz and others, (mtg $27,500) .....

236TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Oneida Av, 25x100; George W. Lockwood to Andrew Johnson, (mtg $4,000) .....

238TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Keppler Av, 50x100; Louise Matteson to John Tagliber; (mtg $1,000) .....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ADELSON, Harry M., to Henry Ettelson; 178th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x99.10, due Dec. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 8,000

BAER, John C., to Central Trust Company; Park Av, s w cor of 94th St, 50.8x80, 3 years 62,000

BROWN, Mary E., to John W. Brown; Union Av, s w s, Lot 3, map of land of Jacob Hutschler, due Aug. 1, 1909, 5½ per cent 4,000

COLLINS, Marie L., to William Katz; Mosholu Parkway South, s s, 98.2 ft w of Perry Av, —x—, due July 30, 1911 6,000

CONNORS, John J., to Mary E. Houlahan; Ogden Av, 954, due July 3, 1909, 6 per cent 1,300

COTTER, Isabella C., to Emil Waldenberger; Fordham Av, n s, 1,091 ft w of Main St, 50x200, 3 years 5,000

DEVLIN, Michael E., to Henry W. Neubeck; Avenue B, s w corner of 9th St, 108x205 Unionport, 1 year 6 per cent 6,500

EDELSON, Isaac and another, to Simon Lefkowitz; Pleasant Av, n w corner of 116th St, 86x48, installment, 6 per cent. 4,000

ERLANDSEN, Martin, to G. De W. Clarke; Lot 214, map of Mapes estate, 2 years, 5½ per cent 3,500

GELFAND, Abram; to Jacob Cutler and another; Gouverneur St, 60, —x—, installments, 6 per cent 7,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris L., to Louis Gordon and others; 118th St, 123½ to 127 East, installments, 6 per cent 25,000

HALL, William H., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 6th Av, 346, 24.8x95, due Aug. 1, 1911, 4½ per cent 120,000

HENSLER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; Claremont Av, w s, 475.2 ft s of 127th St, 75x91, demand, 6 per cent 21,367

HIRSCHMAN, Morris, and others to Achille Gaillard; Crotona Av, e s, 289.4 ft n of 181st St, —x—, due Aug. 22, 1907, 6 per cent 12,250

HOHLE, C. G. A., and another to the Wartburg Orphans' Farm School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Mount Vernon; Columbus Av, e s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 25x100, 3 years .....

HOLLY, Charles W., to George A. Deverman; Lot 181, map of portion of Hunt estate, prior mtg $3,000, installments, 6 per cent 1,900

HYMES, Jacob, to Irving Bachrach and another; 61st St, 303 East, 25x75, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

JOHNSON, Andrew, to George W. Lockwood; 236th St, s s, 275 ft w of Oneida Av, 25x100, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

KING, William H., to James Madden; n ½ of Lot 27, map of Belmont Village, 3 years, 5½ per cent 5,000

LOCHER, Maria, to Carolina Stahlberg; Honey Walk Av, n e cor of 179th St, 83.4x112.7, 3 years, 5½ per cent 5,000

MAYERSON, David M., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 54th St, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5, 5 years 16,000

McENROE, Rebecca C., to Charles H. Colby; Jackson Av, w s, 500 ft n of Columbia Av, 50x100, due Nov. 21, 1909 500

McGLYNN, Patrick T., to William F. Clare and others, executors and trustees; 8th Av, 2,180, 25x75, 3 years, 5½ per cent 26,500

McQUAID, John, to Mary Dumas; Lot 70, map of 370 lots McGraw estate, 1 year .....

MORAN, Anson B. to Harris D. Colt; 56th St, 133 East, 20x100.5, due May 1, 1909, 4½ per cent 30,000

MOSKOWITZ, Samuel W. and others, to Paul Kreyling; 106th St, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, due Sept. 1, 1915 19,000

MOSKOWITZ Samuel W. and others, to Paul Kreyling; 106th St, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, due Sept. 1, 1915 19,000

ORENTLY, Abraham, to Van Norden Trust Company; Morris Av, s e cor ner of 166th St, 168.11x—; Morris Av, e s, 75 ft n of 165th St, 35x92.6, demand 8,000

OTT, George, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 1624 St, 769, 25x100, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

PULLMAN, Max M., and others to Charles A. Robinson and others, trustees; Avenue A, 1,406, 21.1x93, 3 years. 20,000

REINHEIMER, Liseti, to David Auerbach; Briggs Av, n s, 300 ft e of 4th St, 50x209.5, due Jan. 1, 1907 6,100

ROSENBAUM, Sarah, to Rosehill Realty Corporation; 32d St, s s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 36x98.9, prior mtg $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

ROSENBAUM, Sarah, to Rosehill Realty Corporation; 32d St, s s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 36x98.9, due Aug. 24, 1907, 6 per cent 8,000

ROSENBERG, Chara, to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another; Christopher St, n s, 194 ft e of Hudson St, 25x91.6, 3 years, 4½ per cent 24,000

SCHERDECKER, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 170th St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100, due, &c., as per bond 10,000

SETARO, Francesco, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 11th St, 324 East, 25x94.10, 5 years 15,000

SPERLING, Perry, to Hyman Fast; 147th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, installments, 6 per cent 10,000

SPERLING, Perry, to Hyman Fast; 147th St, s s, 137.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, installments, 6 per cent 700

STAVRAHN, Amelia, to Bernard Stavrahn and others; 8th Av, 916, 23.8x80, prior mtgs $45,000, 3 years 3,000

STILES, Fezon T., to Bowery Savings; 43d St, s s, 437.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x100.5, due May 13, 1909 10,000

WEINBERG, Harry, to Elizabeth M. West; Charles St, 32, 25x95, prior mtg $20,000, 6 years, 6 per cent 12,000

WEINBERG, Harry, to Elizabeth M. West; Charles St, 30, 25x95, prior mtg $20,000, 6 years, 6 per cent 12,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, and others to Frank E. Kirby; 129th St, 27 and 29 West, due Sept. 1, 1909 47,500

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West St, 203, 22.8x79.4, due, &c., as per bond 17,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob and another, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 126th St, n s, 321.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, due Sept. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 60,000

WOLK, Simon, to Jacob Weinstein; 127th St, 70 East, 25x99.11, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

81ST ST, 9 West; Durie & Davidson against Alfred Melson, owner; C. G. Flygare & Co., contractors 565

85TH ST, 436 to 440 East; Friedman & Idelman against Henry Kaufman and Max Golbin, owners and contractors. 2,800

BROOME ST, 38; Ike Bloom against Sarah Goldstein, owner; Aaron Kaufman and Ike Miller, owners and contractors 150

101ST ST, 217 East; John Callan against Mary F. Cummings, owner; Max Aronson, contractor 1

LUDLOW ST, 24; Isaac Zimmerman against Ike Shapiro, owner; Morris Felnot and Isidore Boock, contractors. 255

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 225 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; John Rotando against Gustav Paulson, owner and contractor. 750

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 159.1 ft n of 3d Av 108.10x100; Frederick Schnaufer against Max Kessler and Pyzer Bookstaver, owners and contractors 200

100TH ST, 210 East; Robert Scheinck and others against Fauve Cohen, owner; Louis Cohen, contractor 8,000

101ST ST, 210 East; Abraham Rosenberg against Simon Baruch, owner and contractor 234

BROADWAY, n e corner of 622 St, 118.1 x106.7x irregular; George Brown & Co. against George C. Boldt, owner; General Supply and Construction Company, contractor 1,772

40TH ST, 300 West; William G. Clark against John Horgan, owner; Samuel Margulis, contractor 7,230

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

108TH ST, 88 East; Jacob Rubin against Barney Cohen and others, June 28, 1906, (by bond) 650

118TH ST, 239 East; Joel Rubin & Co. against Barney Cohen and others, June 26, 1906, (by bond) $240

109TH ST, 19 East; Joel Rubin & Co. against Barney Cohen and others, June 25, 1906, (by bond) 112

MONTGOMERY ST, 39 to 41; Thomas Crump against Henry Wilchinsky, July 27, 1906, (by bond) 940

75TH ST, 45 East; Robert Schnaier against Joseph Silverman, March 13, 1905 512

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 154 ft n of 153d St; Pasquale Mascio against John J. Hearn Construction Company, June 26, 1906, (canceled) 1,060

11TH ST, 324 East; Leonice Policastro against Francesco Setaro, March 16, 1906, (by bond) 915

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; William Buess against Hayman Wallach and others, June 7, 1906, (by bond) 450

114TH ST, 447 and 449 East; Louis D. Retman against Abraham B. Osk, Aug. 10, 1906, (by bond) 400

39TH ST, 110 East; J. A. and J. M. Philbrick against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 14, 1904, (canceled) 174

39TH ST, 110 East; Abner P. Bigelow against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 14, 1904, (canceled) 496

39TH ST, 110 East; Adam Happel against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 15, 1904, (canceled) 170

39TH ST, 110 East; Benjamin Gillespie against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 15, 1904, (canceled) 237

39TH ST, 110 East; William Willis & Co. against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 15, (1904, (canceled) 210

39TH ST, 110 East; Adolph Grant against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 15, 1904, (canceled) 85

39TH ST, 110 East; Bernard Moss against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 15, 1904, (canceled) 130

39TH ST, 110 East; Andrew Burhenne against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 15, 1904, (canceled) 64

39TH ST, 110 East; Morris Fine against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 15, 1904, (canceled) 615

39TH ST, 110 East; George B. Raymond against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 17, 1904, (canceled) 205

39TH ST, 110 East; National Wood Floor Company against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 17, 1905, (canceled) 83

39TH ST, 110 East; Matthew F. Donahue against estate of Jane Edgar and others, Dec. 21, 1904, (canceled) 54

Lis Pendens.

Columbus Av, 763; Realty Iron Works Company against John Greim and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Moss & Feiner.

140th St, 502 to 516 West; Charles Cohen against Max Weinberg and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's liens;) attorney, I. Witkind.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Merchandise Dutiable If Values Are Raised—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday a protest filed by Lunham & Moore of New York, regarding the allowance to be made for American goods returned. The merchandise in question consisted of tabasco sauce, which was sent to England where various labels were attached to the bottles, thereby, in the opinion of the board, increasing the value of the goods. On this account the board affirms the action of the Collector at New York in assessing the merchandise at the rates applicable to foreign productions of a similar character.

Other importers' protests overruled were filed by the American Express Company, George Borgfeldt & Co., M. Neuberger & Co. and others, New York.

The board partly sustained protests filed by Ferdinand Strauss, Naughten & Low, Worthington, Smith & Co., and L. Metzger & Co., New York, and Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

Protests by George Borgfeldt & Co., New York, and G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, were sustained.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 155 failures in the United States for the week, against 143 for the previous week and 176, 185, 142, and 140 for the corresponding weeks of 1905 to 1902. The Middle States had 46, New England 13, Southern 35, Western 38, Northwestern 11, Pacific 11, and Territories 1. Canada had 10, against 22 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LOUIS E. ROSENSTEIN.—Louis E. Rosenstein, a saloon keeper of 227 East 119th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,780 and nominal assets $1,000, consisting of saloon fixtures covered by a chattel mortgage of $1,000 to the Lion Brewery, which is a creditor for $2,161. Of the liabilities $5,800 are contingent on a lease of the place he occupied. He began business in December last.

CLAIBORNE HORTON.—Claiborne Horton of 40 West Twelfth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,519 and assets consisting of a contract to purchase two lots at Mineola, Long Island, on monthly installments for $530 on which $140 has been paid, and he has assigned his interest in the contract to his attorney for legal services. The largest creditor is J. Milton Klie of Stockton, Cal., $6,225, money loaned in 1902.

ARCHIE L. FENTON.—Archie L. Fenton, formerly employed in a stationery business at 318 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,597 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Buffalo, Chicago, Ridgewood, N. J., and this city for household supplies, borrowed money, and doctors' bills.

C. G. FLYGARE COMPANY.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has appointed John Gruenberg receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the C. G. Flygare Company, builders and contractors of 45 East Forty-second Street, on the application of Adolph Grant & Co., creditors, and his bond was fixed at $250. It was stated that the Sheriff has levied on the property of the company.

S. & H. BLUMENFIELD.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has confirmed a composition in bankruptcy of S. & H. Blumenfield, milliners, of 243 Grand Street, with their creditors at 10 cents on the dollar cash. Their schedules showed liabilities $8,589 and assets $485. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against them on May 29.

PAM & STEINWEG.—Judge Hough of the United States District Court has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on June 28, against Pam & Steinweg, dealers in cloaks and suits, at 2,772 Third Avenue, 289 Columbus Avenue, and at Altoona, Penn., on consent of all the creditors, a settlement having been made at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, cash. Their liabilities were reported to be about $25,000.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON.—Deputy Sheriff Cullen received an execution yesterday from Utica, N. Y., against William R. Garrison, promoter, of 5 Nassau Street, this city, for $38,267, in favor of the Oneida National Bank of Utica on a judgment obtained at Utica, a transcript of which was filed here yesterday.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, Aug. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Samuel Tischler vs. Max Tischler—Edward B. La Fetra, National Park Bank vs. Edward H. Frost et al.—Samuel Hoffman.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Frank J. Welton vs. Izeela W. Brown—Walter B. Walker.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dowling, J.—Newmann vs. Von Munster—Edward D. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Schlesinger vs. Bruner—Isidor Cohn.

SUPREME COURT—Kenefick, J.—Taddonio vs. Flora—Franklin Kennedy.

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MacCLINCH, Beulah M. E.—John T. Holliday 46

OBERMAN, Geo. J.—Thirty-fourth St. Nat. Bank of N. Y. 1,532

PENROSE, Hallack A.—Thirty-fourth St. Nat. Bank of N. Y. 1,532

REUTLINGER, Herman (not summoned) —H. C. Claflin Co. 144

ROBINSON, Fredk.—Russell L. Tarbox. 404

STORMS, Alfred R.—Advertiser Printing House and Stationery Co. 222

SULLIVAN, John H.—Henry J. McCoy. 253

SANDERS, Geo. E.—Fredk. M. Thompson 6,042

SPONHEIMER, Peter and Theodore—Stanley A. Noweke 326

TANNER, Charles—H. B. Claflin Co. 144

WITHECOMB, Elida—Mary Ryan 161

INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO.—Henrietta M. Broder 800

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

BROOKS, John—City of New York, May 23, 1905, (vacated) $264

BODGER, Elias, Max Spector, and Max Matskin—I. Blumberg, Oct. 2, 1903 65

EDELMUTH, Louis, and John Doe—T. Chenillet et al, July 9, 1898 140

EDELMUTH, Louis, and Frank Wyman —T. Chenillet et al, Aug. 16, 1898 ... 249

GARCEWICH, David—Louis Auerbach, March 3, 1889 259

JORNSON, Abraham and Samuel—W. L. Sweet et al., March 6, 1906 374

McTHNER, Samuel and Isaac—A. Rawitzer et al., June 2, 1897, (canceled) 821

N. Y. CITY RY. CO.—J. Cosgrn, May 18, 1906 627

UNION RY. CO. OF N. Y. CITY and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.—F. Heller, Feb. 24, 1906 5,634

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Sacrificing 2 lots in Flatbush worth double; any terms. Edwards, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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A COUNTRY COLONY ON THE NORTH SHORE.

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Plots of from 4 acres up at $1,250 and more per plot; restrictions easy to comply with, but sufficient for protection.

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Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.
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Root Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; Miss A. Bassett, ladies' wear; 214 Church Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, linens; G. F. Taah, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Miller, Rhoads & Schwartz, Trenton, N. J.; C. A. Greenman, linens and white goods; H. C. Warner, dry goods; 320 Church Street.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Walker, dress goods; Mrs. F. Davidson, notions, leather goods, laces, ribbons, and corsets; Mrs. Burch, fancy goods; Miss L. McCrary, infants' wear; 214 Church Street.
Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss W. S. Dennison, millinery; 214 Church Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. W. Robertson, white goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Brostell.
Grossman, E. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Brostell.
Moses, D., & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Miss M. McElroy, ribbons, millinery and muslin underwear; Miss Plunket, ladies' wear; Hotel Breslin.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. Klein, hats and caps, 648 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
McGregor, J. A., Lynchburg, Va.; hats, shoes, and cloths; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, Henry, & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, china and glassware; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Prouty, C. E., Bradford, Ill.; jewelry; Hotel Cadillac.
Showers, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. P. Reitenhouse, dry goods; Hotel Belleclaire.
Kennedy, Charles F., Beadstown, Ill.; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Albert.
Elder & Johnston Company, Dayton, Ohio; Esther Chew, department store; Anna E. Budd, department store; Hotel Imperial.
Scheutte Brothers Company, Maletown, Wis.; G. Alter, department store; Hotel Bristol.
Furs, J. C., Brockford, Ill.; jewelry; Hotel Markwell.
Zimmerman's, Butler, Penn.; Gertrude McClung, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rosenfeld & Co., Jefferson, Texas; M. Rosenfeld, dry goods and millinery; Miss Lena Goetzman, dry goods; Hotel Sinclair.
Cronin, S. E., Marshall, Mich.; C. J. Cronin, department store; May McDermott, cloaks and suits; Anna McDermott, laces; Hotel York.
Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Gussie Dallett, muslin underwear; Lillian E. Ringelman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.
Crippen, R. A., Hillsdale, Mich.; silks and dress goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Wilson, Alan, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Alan Wilson, millinery; Hotel Bristol.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mary Sullivan, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Murchie, John, Sharon, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Grand.
Murchie, May, Sharon, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Pogue, H., & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Margaret Whittaker, dry goods; Miss J. Marsh, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Columbus Cloak Company, Columbus, Ohio; Charles N. Reuter, cloaks, suits, and furs; C. Fox, cloaks, suits, and furs; Mrs. Alice Jones, cloaks, suits, and furs; Hotel Albert.
Winger Brothers, Keokuk, Iowa; J. W. Winger, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Knollenberg, George H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; Elizabeth Hoax, dry goods; Miss Anna Erbse, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Jackson, S. H., Mercantile Company, Unionville, Mo.; J. F. Underwood, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Walker, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Klenn, C. W., Bloomington, Ill.; Lena M. Clark, dry goods; Hotel Martha Washington.
Beck, Joe B., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; May E. Jacoby, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Bullen, George T., Albion, Mich.; dry goods and cloaks; Nora McAulus, dry goods; Mary O'Connor, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.
Fowler, Dick & Milken, Evansville, Ind.; Elizabeth Dietrich, millinery; New Grand Hotel.
Castner-Knott Company, Nashville, Tenn.; M. C. Maher, millinery; Hotel Churchill; Mary E. Johnson, millinery; Hotel Martin.
Kahn, Arnold, Henderson, Ky.; general store; Hotel Flanders.
Burns, L. A., Menominee, Mich.; millinery, suits and cloaks; E. Pickard, millinery, suits, and cloaks; Hotel St. Denis.
Wade, Lutz & Groneter, Aurora, Ill.; Lottie C. Diterick, millinery and dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Oppenheim, I. E., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred B. Levi, coats and dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
May Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; C. L. Hemphill, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 4 Washington Place.
Jones, W. C., Hopkinsville, Ky.; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Martin, A. N., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Barron, E. R., Company, La Crosse, Wis.; Josephine Koenig, millinery; Lottie Bauer, millinery; Hotel Earlington.
Rudy, Phillips & Co., Paducah, Ky.; Mrs. N. F. Ferriman, laces and embroidery; Prince George Hotel.
McAtee, Lydane & Ray, Owensborough, Ky.; Marie C. Cox, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Cutler, L., Columbus, Ohio; millinery; New Grand Hotel.
Stansfield, J. G., Mount Carmel, Ill.; dry goods, clothing, and shoes; Hotel Bristol.
Klein-Norris Company, Hillsdale, Mich; C. W. Chappele, dry goods; Hotel Bristol.
Prange, H. C., Company, Sheybogan, Wis.; E. Prange, laces and millinery; E. Kohl, cloaks; Hotel Bristol.
Graves, E. L., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; May Spencer, millinery; Kittie Kruse, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
McGrath Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. J. McGrath, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.
Coren, L., La Crosse, Wis.; F. Moore, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Gottschall, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Back, J. D., & Brother, Little Rock, Ark.; William Back, dry goods; W. F. McCormick, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Dallenbert & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; Max Dallenbert, dry goods; C. H. Dallenbert, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Dirksen, T. & G., Evansville, Ind.; Miss V. Dirksen, millinery; Miss T. Dirksen, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Smith, Cason & Kittrell, Murfreesborough, Tenn.; G. S. Smith, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Robertson Brothers Company, South Bend, Ind.; George A. Robertson, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Boesch, John, Company, Burlington, Iowa.; E. W. Casperson, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Klein-Schultz Company, Warren, Ohio; W. S. Schultz, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Schaffer, H. R., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Baldwin, general merchant; Astor House.
Lawton & Hanson, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Chris. Hanson, department store; Hotel Albert.
Park, A. B., Company, Adrian, Mich.; A. B. Park, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Cadillac.
Carpenter, C. D., Big Rapids, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; 340 Broadway.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Mullenkoss, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Josephs, J., Chicago, Ill.; general merchandise; Union Square Hotel.
The Millinery Shop, Louisville, Ky.; Caroline L. Voit, millinery; Grenoble Hotel.
Loehmann, C., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. Loehmann, cloaks and suits; Prince George Hotel.
Boston Store Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; G. E. Berson, dry goods; 684 Broadway.
Neucamp & McGuire, Macomb, Ill.; W. M. Neucamp, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Isenbergh, M. D., Troy, N. Y.; tailors; Grand Union Hotel.
Korick, Charles, Phoenix, Arizona; dry goods; Hotel Flanders.
Herring, Jenkins & Co., Georgetown, Ky.; John A. Herring, dry goods and carpets; Continental Hotel.
Woodburn, Cone & Co., Limited, Franklin, Penn.; A. B. Crooks, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Silversmith & Hiller, Denver, Col.; J. B. Hiller, ladies' garments; Belvedere House.
Burns, T. E., Janesville, Wis.; dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Miller, A. T., & Co., Trenton, Mo.; general merchandise; Hotel Raleigh.
Cummings & Blegson, Petersburg, Tenn.; G. M. Blegson, dry goods; Judas Karston, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Boxall, A. & I., Buffalo, N. Y.; I. Boxall, millinery; Alice N. Boxall, millinery; Lenox Hotel.
Kyle, George W., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Kyle, cloaks; Hotel Wellington.
Meadville Dry Goods Company, Meadville, Penn.; J. H. Boyersmith, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.
Luse, A. W., & Co., Knoxville, Penn.; A. W. Luse, general merchandise; G. H. Banks, general merchandise; Hotel Bristol.
Taylor & Woolfenden Company, The, Detroit, Mich.; Henry Taylor, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Watson, J. L., Lexington, Ky.; dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Peterman, T. L., & Co., Rockwood, Tenn.; T. L. Peterman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Wyrce, J. W., & Brother, Macomb, Ill.; J. W. Wyrce, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Davis, W. B., & Son, Harrodsburg, Penn.; E. H. Davis, dry goods, &c.; Westminster Hotel.
Dé Foe, J., & Son, Adrian, Mich.; Harry S. De Foe, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rosenthal, I., Memphis, Tenn.; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Lansberger, I., W., Newark, Ohio; dry goods and millinery; Grace Hanabey, dry goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; S. E. Conrad, dry goods; Hotel York.
Colleran-Kane Company, The, Youngstown, Ohio; James Colleran, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Keith-O'Brien Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. R. Ashley, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
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Steele, Faris & Walker Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. H. Steele, millinery, cloaks, suits, and waists; 565 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Ogilvie, L. B., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; W. M. Rieke, notions, cloaks, and suits; L. B. Ogilvie, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
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Taylor, Woolfenden & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. Taylor, jewelry; Miss H. Pennycook, white goods; Miss E. Davidson, laces; T. H. Allen, cloaks, suits, and waists; D. D. Doyle, house furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; B. S. Chapin, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, dress goods; W. W. Webber, linens; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Buhl, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; T. Griffith, prints and ginghams; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

BEGINNING AUGUST 26, 1906,
THE NEW YORK TIMES
WILL PUBLISH ON SUNDAYS AN

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

WITH ILLUSTRATED MAPS. (COPYRIGHTED.)

Each page in the Apartment House Directory will carry a map of the district comprehended in the advertisements of that page, and the location of the apartment houses, schools, libraries, subway and elevated stations will be indicated on the map. An index of apartments will accompany each map.

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The LORINGTON APARTMENTS.
New—Fireproof Twelve Stories.
Housekeeping Apartments, Magnificently Appointed.
Complete in every detail of Service and Equipment. Many new features include
Refrigeration, Automatic Mail Service, Vacuum Cleaning System.
Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1st. Now Renting.
Suites of 11 and 12 rooms—3 baths. $3,250 to $6,000 per Annum.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, At Seventieth St.

THE EVELYN
101 WEST 78TH ST.
N. W. Cor. 78th and Columbus Av.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF HOUSE
entirely remodeled into non-housekeeping bachelor and select family apartments of two, three and four rooms and bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, hall service.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE
Telephone in every apartment.
RENTS $540 TO $1,200
Apply on premises to Superintendent.

The Van Dyck and The Severn
BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AVE.
72D AND 73D STREETS.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
OCCUPANCY OCT. 1ST.
SIX TO ELEVEN ROOMS, WITH TWO AND THREE BATHS.
For information and booklet apply on premises or at Ripley Realty Co., 7 East 42d St.

THE LANGHAM
CENTRAL PARK WEST
From 73d to 74th St.
NOW NEARING COMPLETION.
AND READY FOR INSPECTION.
The apartments in this new fire-proof structure are an evolution of the highest type of private dwelling, excelling in appointments and decorative effects anything heretofore built. Leases from Oct. 1st next now being made. (Suites of 10 and 11 rooms and three baths.)
RENTALS $4500 AND UPWARDS
Also two Doctors' Suites.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

The WYOMING,
55th ST. AND 7th AVE.
Housekeeping Apartments.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
The highest, largest rooms in this city. Built as investment, not a speculation.
Every modern convenience.
Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c.
2 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents, $2,000 to $5,000.
Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1.
"The best apartment ever built below the Park."—N. Y. Herald.

"Southerland,"
182-192 Claremont Ave.
One block from Rapid Transit Station, 125th St.
One block from Riverside, Grant's Tomb.
New, elegant apartments of 5 and 6 rooms.
All improvements. Rents moderate.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

CLARA COURT.
503-505 WEST 111TH ST.,
one block from 110th St. B'way Subway, express or local service; two blocks from 6th or 9th Av. L; 4, 5, 6 rooms; absolutely modern, high-class apartments; hall and elevator service day and night; electric lights; rents very moderate; $37, $45, $55, from Oct. 1st.

PORTSMOUTH.
38-44 WEST 9TH ST.
Choice large, light apartment of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, elevators, hall boys, &c.; rent only $900. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."
66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.
One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 880 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

102d St., 308 West.—Overlooking Drive; single fireproof apartment house; 8 rooms; elevator, &c.; rent, $35. Janitor, or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.
Cathedral Heights.—3-5 rooms, bath; $30-$45; elevator; latest improvements. 509 West 112th St.
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Choice flats, 6 and bath; private halls; hot water supply, steam. 139 West 83d St.

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43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.
Telephone 946 Gramercy.

ARTHUR HALL
N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.
A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.
Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.
Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,
ARTHEMA and MARGATE
57-59 EAST 96TH ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 and 8 Rooms.

Ninety-Fifth Street.
53 to 63 East.
Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
to lease from October 1st. Agents on premises, or Samuel Mandel, 135 Broadway.

KINGS COURT.
1,190 MADISON AV.
Handsome large, light corner apartments, seven rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Northeast Corner 74th St. and Park Av.
5 rooms and bath.
Steam heat, hot water.
Rents from $38 to $45.
Inquire on premises or William Wolff's Son, Cor. 76th St. and Lexington Av.

THE MANNADOS,
northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths.
RENT $1,200 to $1,500.

1,229 MADISON AV.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; HALL SERVICE; FINEST LOCATION ON MADISON AV.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
near Madison Av.; elegant new apartment of 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floors, electric light; house arranged for 3 tenants only.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

ST. IVES, 153-5 East 72d St.
Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.
Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.
Lexington Av., cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone; parquet floors; $50-$60.
Modern apartments, 133 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.
143 East 80th.—Elegant seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water; $45-$50.
Cozy flats, 4 and bath, hot-water supply, centrally located. 139 East 13th St.
97th, 4 E.—2d floor, single flat, steam, select, 7 rooms, bath. $47.

West Side.

84th, 19 W.—7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; one flight; excellent neighborhood; $50.
228 West 4th.—4, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; rent $25-$30.

Brooklyn.

SINGER'S NEW APARTMENTS. $23 and $24—5 and 6 all light rooms and bath; fireplace heaters; handsomely decorated and all the latest improvements.
$32—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; beautifully decorated; abundance of closets.
All within one block of Park Place station, Fulton St. L, and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, BUILDER,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

4, 5, or 6 rooms in new high-grade modern elevator apartment house to lease; all conveniences; subway and surface cars on corner. Apply on premises, 108 and 110 West 111th St.; owner, M. Berger, 242 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

RENTS $15 TO $20.
New houses, cheapest rents in Bronx. 4-5 rooms, steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable tenants only.
Apply 1,840 Brook Av., 169th-170th Sts.

East of 161st St. 3d Av. El. station; 955 Cauldwell Av.; corner apartment of 4 and 5 elegantly finished rooms; all modern improvements; extra stove; tiled refrigerator; $25-$33.

948-958 TRINITY AV., NEAR 163D ST.
Just east of 161st St., 3d Av. elevated station; new high-class apartments, 5, 6 all-light rooms; modern improvements; rents, $25, $34.
Before renting apartments investigate 981 Forest Av.; electricity, steam; porter; reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; subway, elevated near.
One month free, Jackson Av., 1,160, corner Home St.; six, seven, $26.50 to $35; first-class condition; steam heat, hot water.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.
The Livingstone
Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.
Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.
Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED. UNFURNISHED.
Wanted a five-room apartment, west side, not above 100th St.; rent not to exceed $35.00. Address L Box 309 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Miller Place, Long Island, north shore; farming country; boating, bathing, fishing; invalids and convalescents specially cared for; cottage on main road, near store and Post Office; open till October. H. L. Woodhouse.
JUST THE PLACE TO REST or recuperate, a quiet country modern home, the right place for aged, infirm, or nervous people. Address Box 137 Freeport, L. I.
Sky Farm, Neversink, Sullivan County.—Elegant large rooms; running water, bath; open plumbing throughout; table unsurpassed; particulars, H. G. Sprague, Proprietor.
Boarders wanted on fruit farm, situated near Lake Mohonk. Apply Miss Ella Lucy, New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.
Cool, comfortable rooms, near Ocean depot, with good board. 46 Second Av., Rockaway Park.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Long Island.

THE ROSEMERE,
STORM AV., ARVERNE, L. I.
Arrangements for the month of September may now be made; reduced rates.
MRS. H. ROSE.
Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.—Modern family hotel, open until Dec. Separate dining room for diabetics a specialty. E. P. Frost, Prop.

Westchester County.

Chappaqua Mountain House,
Chappaqua, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., one hour from 42d St.; 600 ft. elevation; capacity, 125; unsurpassed for health and beautiful surroundings; music, dancing, tennis, croquet; rates, $7 up. Send for booklet.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.
30 minutes from Grand Central.

Port Jervis.

THE INN, High Point, Port Jervis, N. Y.
A delightful mountain resort; lake, &c.; open until Oct. 1. St. John & Son.

Saratoga Springs.

A.—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—NEW COlumbian Hotel, opposite Congress Springs and Convention Hall. Terms, European, $2.50 daily, including bath; American, $3.50.

New York City.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15.00. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St., 9.30 A.M. daily (12.50 P.M. Sat.), 3.30 P.M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.40 A.M. daily (1.00 P.M. Sat.), 3.40 P.M. except Sun.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL STICKNEY second house from ocean, on Kentucky Av. Elevator, lawns, large, airy rooms; excellent cuisine. Rates, $10 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 day. L. V. STICKNEY.
HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.
HOTEL MAJESTIC Virginia Ave. and Beach. Capacity 300. Elevator, private baths, etc. Special September rates $10 up weekly; $2 up daily. Booklet. SAMUEL F. ELLIS.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J., 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 19.
BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager, Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW ENGLAND. New Hampshire.

THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES
at Jefferson, New Hampshire, in the White Mountains, now open for the Summer season.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Rhode Island.

WATCH HILL HOUSE
will remain open until Sept. 6th, and longer if patronage warrants.
WATCH HILL, RHODE ISLAND.
Hawey S. Denison.

Maine.

MT. KATAHDIN—MAINE WOODS.
Trout fly-fishing; moose and deer hunting; clean camps; good table; Booklet F; bookings September and October. C. C. Garland, Debsconeag, Me.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKKSHIRE CO., MASS.
open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA. Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2 1-2 hours from N. Y. via Erie & Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $25,000. Elevators, electric lights, Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives. Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK," "ALBANY," and "HENDRICK HUDSON" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier ..... 8:40 "
" West 42d St. ..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. ..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"THE NEW LINE"
ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St.
Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St. 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 3 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A. M; West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Adirondacks.

AUTUMN IN THE ADIRONDACKS
HOTEL AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES
A most delightful mountain and lake resort. Every attraction. Annual Golf Tournament September first, third, and fourth. Write for illustrated booklet. Special September rates.
Open Until October First.
G. S. MOULTON, Mgr., Ampersand, N. Y.

HALIFAX: ENGLAND'S AMERICAN STRONGHOLD IN
NOVA SCOTIA
LAND OF EVANGELINE
via the
SHORT SEA TRIP
ON THE
Dominion Atlantic Railway Co.'s
SUPERB EXPRESS STEAMSHIP
PRINCE ARTHUR
SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY.
For rates, sailings, tickets, illustrated literature, apply to
MUNSON S. S. LINE, Gen. Agts., 82 Beaver St., New York
THOMAS COOK & SON, 245, 1200 Broadway, and 649 Madison Avenue;
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square West; FRANK C. CLARK, 96 B'way, or any Tourist Agent.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Daylight Trips on beautiful Long Island Sound by Steamers of Norwich, New Haven, and Bridgeport Lines. Charming Night Trips by Steamers of the Fall River, Providence, and New Bedford Lines.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lvs. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 4 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms at 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 B'way, 25 Union Sq., 162 Fifth Av., 649 Mad. Av., 245 Col. Av., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Av., and at Piers, N. Y.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO
BOSTON
Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.
BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 300 Orchard.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE
Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $3.60.

JAMAICA Special twelve-day excursion to Jamaica and return, including two days hotel. $65
COLON Fast and commodious steamers of 6,000 tons, single trip.. $70
ATRATO.....Sept. 1 TRENT.....Sept. 29
LA PLATA.....Sept. 15 ORINOCO.....Oct. 13
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
Pier 50 N. R., foot West 12th St.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N. Y.
FOSTER DERBYCHIRE, Passenger Agent, 605 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone 4486 Grameroy.

BY SEA TO MAINE
The most delightful short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Illustrated descriptive booklet, giving list of hotels and boarding houses, free on application at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., or Pier 1 (New No.) 82 East River, New York.
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CUNARD LINE
From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria..Aug. 25, 10 AM Um

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Fox terrier; brown and maltese colored head and ears, body and legs white; $10 reward. Kopp's Pharmacy, 215 Avenue B.

LOST—On July 20th, 1906, Bank Book 136,704 on Harlem Bank. Finder will please return to bank, 124th St. and 3d Av.

LOST—Bank Book No. 8,211, Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Diamond ring, Egyptian setting; liberal reward. Dr. Lowelthal, 125 East 114th St.

LOST—Fraternity pin, five points set with pearls. Deeves, 304 West 83d St.; reward.

LOST—Diamond ring, S. G. W. to H. J. T., July 2, '02. Wilson, 590 Amsterdam; reward.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of 4 cases stolen in line at the Old Dominion; no questions asked. Joseph S. Loughlin, 80 University Place.

LOST—Between St. George, S. I., and Hotel Lafayette, 9th St. and University Place, N. Y., coral and gold bug pin; liberal reward for return. E. J. Hantsch, 247 West 4th St.

LOST—Pocketbook containing several checks, notes, on cor. of 42d St. and 3d Av., N. Y.; finder will be greatly rewarded. Frank Krefets, 164 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

REWARD offered for return of diamond, lost Aug. 22, between Proctor's 125th St. and 129th St. and 3d Av., to 1,739 Clay Av., Bronx.

LOST—Fox terrier, Saturday, A. M., Sport; lemon face, black spots; collar, brass buttons, and plate; reward. A. C. Fowler, 631 West 135th.

LOST—Sunday night, near White Plains, Airedale terrier bitch, rough black and tan; $10 reward. H. Brookfield, White Plains, N. Y.

LOST—Aug. 20, at Fort George, a lady's chain bracelet, padlock attached; liberal reward. Mrs. L. Thomas, 201 West 53d St.

LOST—Gold watch and fob with amethyst charm. W. H. Balbridge, 1,013 Whitehall building, 17 Battery Pl. and receive reward.

LOST—Fox terrier, brown and maltese colored head and ears, body and legs white; $10 reward. Kopp's Pharmacy, 215 Av. B.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bracelet; finder will be rewarded by returning same. Woodward, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—Monday, diamond locket; a good reward. W. H. Winsman, 17 East 12th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 16,595, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Two large rooms.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well-furnished room, couple or gentlemen; select home; reference; table guests.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

29TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, doctor or dentist office; excellent table board; references.

68TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select, homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and small rooms; select location; excellent table; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Large room for two or gentleman roommate for present occupant.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; southern exposure; near park.

129TH ST.—Beautifully furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath; mahogany, draped in blue; bird's-eye, draped in pink; every convenience; excellent table; second floor front; three, $35; four, $40; could be rented singly; not less than two in rooms. Superior, Box 7 Times, Harlem.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 842 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large Pleasant rooms with board; home comforts; references.

East Side.

9TH, 14 EAST, The Adelphine.—High-class; excellent cuisine; moderate charges permanent arrangements made.

16TH, 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with or without board; conveniences.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Elegant double room, with bath; also two single rooms; excellent table.

24TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; homelike surroundings; reasonable prices.

673, 694, 696 Madison Av., (61st.)—Suites and rooms, with superior board; Summer rates; transients accommodated; Central Park entrance one block; engagements for Fall and Winter: American.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large and single rooms; first-class house; very central; 18th St. Subway and "L"; parlor dining room; reference.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 91 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $8 and upward per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Cool, desirable room; all conveniences; telephone; private family; Summer rates; gentlemen.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; private baths; transients; business parlor; telephones.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; private baths, breakfasts, telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12, private bath; telephone; transients.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table excellent; transients; table guests; references; telephone.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Square room; hot and cold water; convenient to bath.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large rooms for one or two, reasonable; board optional; private house.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; every convenience; suitable for couple; near 6th Av. "L" station. Corderman.

APARTMENT PARLOR, alcoves, closets, bath; connecting rooms, lavatory; Subway; moderate. West End Avenue, Box 806 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

25TH, 54 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Old residence, expensively modernized; handsomest rooms and most complete conveniences and service of any in city.

45TH ST., 18 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Large, cool rooms, corner house; newly furnished; Summer rates; telephone.

47TH ST., 12 EAST.—Every convenience; running water; reference given and required; home comforts; gentlemen.

In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 123 East 24th.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms; running water, bath; moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FAMILY FOUR ADULTS DESIRE THREE bedrooms, sitting room, bath, in private house on or near West 119th St. L, 97 Mt. Carmel Way, Ocean Grove, N. J.

GENTLEMAN desires furnished room, not to exceed $5 per week. W., Box 318 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Furnished lodgings—quiet, comfortable, unpretentious—between Washington Sq. and Gramercy Pk., by widower (journalist) and daughter, (art student.) Address E. W. K., ninth floor, 7 W. 22d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good Remington operator; experienced; salary according to ability; apply at once. Ask for Mr. Leonard, 325 Broadway.

Typewriters.

WANTED—Typewriter and stenographer; must have experience in office work; salary, $10.00 to start; permanent position. Address, in own handwriting, Smith Premier, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—At $90 a month, to begin, a thoroughly competent and experienced editorial proofreader, capable of taking charge of the mechanical department of books from the crude manuscript to the finished product. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and giving references, Proof, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN WANTED who has traveled Southern territory with a line of popular-priced silk waists. Only such, with first-class experience, should apply to Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 West Houston St.

CORNELL MOVED TO ANGER.

Florence J. Sullivan Association Card Stirs Magistrate.

A large, well-dressed man, about 50 years old, walked up to the Magistrate's bench in the Harlem Court yesterday and asked Magistrate Cornell to discharge Magda Carstensen, the young woman who was sent to the island with her consent when she was arraigned before him two weeks ago an a charge of vagrancy. She had lived for two weeks in Mount Morris Park.

"I'm the husband of my wife," said the man, "and she has a woman friend who wrote you a letter asking you to discharge Magda Carstensen from the workhouse."

"But surely you don't expect that I for a moment would think of discharging a woman from the workhouse in the custody of a man?" said Magistrate Cornell.

The man assured the Magistrate that he would guarantee that the woman was taken care of. He then threw down a card on the bench. The Magistrate took it up and read aloud:

"Membership card, Florence J. Sullivan Association."

"If you think that that card has the slightest effect on me!" exclaimed the Magistrate, "you are a —"

Magistrate Cornell paused for a word to complete the sentence, and then ended with: "Well, you are mistaken." He went on:

"By all that's holy! If I knew you were trying to reach me through a political pull, I'd leave my seat to wring your neck. Get out of here!"

The man grabbed his membership card in the Florence J. Sullivan Association and hurried out of court.

New Central Foundry Directorate.

The minority stockholders in the Central Foundry Company, who recently complained of the inadequacy of the annual reports of the company, have now received representation on the Board of Directors. At the annual meeting, C. R. Schmidt, Henry E. Bullock, S. Watts Bowker, and A. Klamroth were elected Directors of the company. The last two represent the complaining stockholders.

This morning we devote to the markdowns.

$15 suits.

$3.50 trousers.

At 12 o'clock we fly away.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Active young man experienced in stenographic and general office work; one capable of meeting high-class requirements and capable of advancement will find excellent opening; dry goods commission business; give full particulars. H. A. P., Box 145 Times Downtown.

WANTED—College men; large publishing house has unusual openings for bright, clean-cut young college graduates; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $780. Call or write Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Type foundry employes of experience wanted in all departments. Apply Superintendent, American Type Founders Co., 300 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Competent young man in the office of a large manufacturing firm; wages, $5 per week. Address, with references, Thurston, Box 845, New York.

WANTED—First class painters. Apply M. L. English, 113 West 46th St. Union men only.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; best references; $25. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Tidy; references; also green girl. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus. Tel. 741—River.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Infants; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Businesslike, 182 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; neat, accurate, reliable, conscientious; reference; $8. Miss Lee, 144 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate; $12. Delevante, 841 East 187th St., New York.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—German; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel 741—River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR.—Writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Immediate "Connection" wanted. September 1st; I am an adv. manager, employed, unusual references, ability vouched for by leading advertising men of America; want only nominal salary until results prove ability, then salary in proportion to services rendered; young, quick, energetic, ambitious, unmarried; will go anywhere in America or England; ad. will appear only once more. Energetic-ability, 342 Times, Times Square.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—First-class; thoroughly experienced, expert perspective, pen and ink and watercolor artist S. E. A., Box 320 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 200 Broadway.

Thoroughly experienced salesman wanted as partner in established shirtwaist manufacturing house; must have some capital. B., 188 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES.

Wanted—Small new or second-hand motor truck or wagon; payment on easy terms; particulars, D., Box 340 Times, Times Square.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Bam Vorsimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

YACHTS, VESSELS, ETC.

Visitors admitted warships by way of Cox's boats, West 44th St., N. R.

MACHINERY.

Rider and Ericsson pumping engines for sale; all repairings. E. F. Tierney, 881 3d Av.

VERRAULT COTERIE HAS A VERY BUSY DAY

Mrs. Izella Brown Is Cleared on the Rug Man's Larceny Charge.

A RECEIVER NAMED FOR HER

And the Butler of the West Side House Has a Fine Fight with Mr. Habeeb.

Pugilism played its part in the legal troubles of Mrs. Izella Mason-Brown, friend of Mrs. Bina-Hamilton-Verrault, after her discharge yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Crane in the West Side Court on a grand larceny charge. As she was entering a carriage with her daughter a crowd of Syrians swept down upon the two women with subpoenas in civil suits. Gregory Allen, ex-sculptor and insurance man, and now her butler, proved his right to the title of master of the manly art of self-defense, as he and Abdullah Habeeb gave a short exhibition of sidewalk fisticuffs. Magistrate Crane discharged them on condition that they would behave themselves on leaving the court.

When Mrs. Brown was arraigned she was not in the least excited. She was not called upon to testify. The Syrians, some thirteen of them, were plainly nervous. Assistant District Attorney Lockwood appeared for the people, and Charles O. Maas for Mrs. Brown. Abdullah Habeeb, a Syrian merchant, of 38 Greenwich Street, was the first witness. He told of having called at Mrs. Brown's home, 823 West Eighty-second Street, where, after examining his wares, she selected laces to the value of $300. She had paid $75 on deposit, saying that she wanted her husband to approve of her purchase. After that he had never been able to get into the house, except on one occasion, when Miss Lillian Brown had received him, saying that her mother was so ill she could not attend to business.

Mrs. Brown's attorney produced as evidence the receipt of the Syrian for the first payment of $75, and then another for a similar amount for the second payment. The Syrian swore that the second receipt was never signed by him, and that it was a forgery. Magistrate Crane looked the two signatures over, and said that they were as alike as two peas. He was no handwriting expert, he said, but he did know that one and the same man had signed the receipts.

The Assistant District Attorney produced another witness, Souisi Rahal, who said that he had called on Mrs. Brown, and that she had represented herself as a very rich woman. While he was there, he said, the butler had entered and asked what she wanted done with her "$25,000 gain through successful speculation." This had impressed him so that he was willing to do business with her. The Assistant District Attorney alleged that this had been her system. The Magistrate was of the opinion that the two cases were separate, and that he could not hold the woman on the first charge, as the complainant had failed to prove any case, and in his mind had committed perjury in regard to the second receipt. In commenting on the case the Magistrate said:

"This is another of those cases that are continually appearing where a man solicits business and makes a sale on the installment plan. It so happens that the purchaser, after some payments, finds it impossible to meet the further obligation, and is arrested on the charge of larceny. These people come to my own home. They want you to buy anything. They take the business risk of winning, and if something happens that the purchaser cannot at once meet the debt they rush to the court. My own wife might find herself in such a predicament. I can find no evidence against this lady, and she is discharged."

Before she could get to the street the Syrians had gathered outside the court in a frenzy. They had lost all faith in American justice. At last Mrs. Brown appeared. Her butler escorted her, and her daughter followed in the rear. On both sides of the street the windows were filled with persons eager to see what might happen.

As Mrs. Brown stepped into her carriage, closely followed by Miss Lillian Brown, the butler turned his back on the excited Syrians who were waving papers in the air. He closed the door. The door sash happened to be down. Over the shoulders of the butler the papers in civil suits were thrown at Mrs. Brown. The Syrians cheered.

Abdullah Habeeb was particularly pressing, and was thrown back by a shove under the jaw by the butler's elbow. As the carriage moved up the street and Allen was walking away the Syrian rushed at him, striking him and knocking off his hat.

The mixup was still in progress when Detective Sergt. McDonough interfered. He was the only one to show a mark when the fighters were arraigned before Magistrate Crane on a charge of disorderly conduct. The Syrian in one of his wild swings, had hit him under the eye. The fighters were discharged on their promise to behave. When they left the court they walked up the street side by side.

Judge Seabury of the City Court appointed yesterday Walter B. Walker receiver in the supplementary proceedings for Mrs. Brown in a suit brought against her by Frank J. Welton, a judgment creditor, on a judgment for $145.61 recovered on March 4, 1904. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $300.

Mrs. Brown testified in the proceedings that she owned no jewelry, and that rings she had worn are the property of her daughter. She asserted that she was poor, and had formerly made a living by keeping lodgers, but had boarded since April with Mrs. Verrault in West Eighty-second Street.

Mrs. Brown denied that she had more than $3 in cash, and said that her personal property consisted of a couch, two iron beds, four dresses, and a shirtwaist.

She swore she carried no insurance, either on her own or on her daughter's life. She said that her father had left her some money on his death seven years ago, but that she had spent it. She had, she testified, made over most of her furniture to Mrs. Verrault four years ago.

FROST MUST SERVE TERM.

Counsel for Bank Employe Who Stole Abandons Habeas Corpus Plan.

When the adjourned hearing of the habeas corpus proceeding in behalf of Edward H. Frost, the defaulting assistant teller of the National Park Bank, came up before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, Frost's lawyer said he would consent to the dismissal of the writ.

Frost was sentenced, after pleading guilty to the larceny of $150 from the bank, to not less than two nor more than four years' imprisonment by Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions. Frost's attorney sued out the writ to prevent his transfer from the Tombs to Sing Sing, and declared that his conviction was illegal.

The bank authorities say that Frost's defalcations are nearer $12,000 than $150, and brought an action restraining Frost and his wife from transferring a house and lot acquired by him, and also about $1,800 deposited in their joint names in a bank.

Justice Giegerich granted an application on Monday enjoining Frost and his wife from disposing of the cash or transferring the real estate, which is in Mrs. Frost's name.

FIRE DEPARTMENT'S GROWTH.

A Training College Is Advocated in O'Brien's Report.

Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien sent in his first report yesterday as head of the Fire Department. The paper opens with the statement that the department in the past year made the greatest stride in its history. Four new companies were organized in Manhattan and the Bronx. In Richmond fourteen companies were organized and six in Queens. The uniformed force now numbers 3,354 men, an increase of 402 for the year.

The department's complement includes 83 engine and 29 truck companies in Manhattan and the Bronx, 68 engine and 21 truck companies in Queens and Brooklyn, 8 engine, 5 truck, and 1 hose company in Richmond. There are 7 fire boats and 8 more are being constructed. The Commissioner approves the use of automobiles by the heads of the department.

A letter is embodied in the report which the Commissioner sent to the Mayor recommending a bond issue of $6,000,000 for the improvement of the service for the next three and a half years. The needs of the department are set forth, and the uses to which the Commissioner would put the money are specified. The Commissioner and the Chief, E. F. Croker, unite in asking for a new fire alarm telegraph system. In the opinion of the Commissioner the school for firemen is too small. He wants to establish a "Firemen's College of the City of New York." Richmond would afford the best site for such an institution, he thinks.

Chief Croker reported that in Richmond, Manhattan, and the Bronx last year there had been 8,729 alarms. Two were 5-alarm, 16 four-alarm, and 66 three-alarm fires.

Because of explosions in the tunnels now building in the city, the Inspector of Combustibles reported that the Fire Commissioner should have the right to appoint civil engineers for the supervision of mechanical appliances in these tunnels. The department realized $50,000 from fireworks and other permits.

The Fire Marshal concludes his report with the following statement:

"Not a few fires happen through negligence in the use of candles in religious services in the homes of Hebrews. It has also been found that where three or more persons boarded with one family, in many cases each was in possession of a fire insurance policy.

"The electric light signs on many buildings are a menace to the lives of firemen, and I think a contrivance for immediately shutting off the current from the street should be introduced. I also advocate licensing electricians."

MUST TOW BY CONTRACT.

Controller Demands a Change in Garbage Disposal Plan.

There must soon be a new order of things in the disposal of the city's garbage by towage out to sea, Controller Metz declared yesterday. Acting Mayor McGowan ordered, at the request of New Jersey's authorities, that the scows must go further out to sea, and now the Controller wants all towing of garbage to be done under contract.

For some time the city has been paying large sums for the work without there being any definite arrangement. The Controller believes that every firm having to do with the towing should bid for the work. He believes money will be saved by this procedure.

Acting Commissioner of Street Cleaning Gibson has been notified that bills for garbage towing will not be allowed to go through after the return of Commissioner Woodbury if the work has not been done by contract.

MRS. LOVETT DIVORCED.

She Plays the Leading Part in "The Lion and the Mouse."

Mrs. Josephine A. Lovett, who plays the leading part in "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum Theatre, was divorced from her husband on Thursday by a decree handed down by Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court.

The decree, which is interlocutory, awards the custody of the nine-year-old son to Mark T. Lovett, his father. It also enjoins Mrs. Lovett from interfering with in any way or attempting to see the boy. She did not defend the suit.

They were married March 17, 1895, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton. Mrs. Lovett was at the time of the marriage Josephine Alice Shaw. She was then 18 years old. Lovett was 30.

NO STRIKE AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Railroad Employes Get the 25 Cents Advance They Asked For.

Two hundred guides and baggage handlers in the employ of the different railroads at Ellis Island obtained an increase of wages from $1.75 to $2 a day yesterday, and a strike was averted. The men were under T. F. Faulkner, who has charge of the railroad men on the island. They have been talking of making a demand for more money for some time. They sent a committee to Commissioner Watchorn and acquainted him with their views. He said he thought they were entitled to the sum named by them.

When a demand for the increase was made on Mr. Faulkner yesterday morning he asked for time to consider. At 4 o'clock he announced that he agreed to the advance. None of the men stopped work for a moment.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert McGregor Stewart to Sail on the New York.

Among the passengers who will sail for Southampton on the American liner New York to-morrow are:

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert McGregor Stewart, Governor of Bermuda; Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Secretary of the American Legation to Roumania and Servia; Capt. L. C. Soltan-Symons of the British Army, Capt. Guy V. Henry, United States Army; W. C. Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morgan, W. S. Porter, and Alfred M. Post.

The following passengers will sail for London on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha:

Lord Charles Kennedy, A. R. Anthony, Edward F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cecil Lee, Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Tappan, and Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace.

These persons will sail for Antwerp on the Red Star liner Vaderland:

Robert Bridges, Stanley G. McGraw, Benjamin Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kaufman, and Miss Katherine Wheeler.

Booked for Liverpool on the Cunarder Etruria are:

Robert Appleton, Joseph H. Dunn, H. P. Seabrook, R. E. M. Taylor, Edward Woodhall, and Miss Alice Yates.

The North-German Lloyd liner Konig Albert, which sails for Naples, will carry the following passengers:

Mrs. Albert L. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fiske, Dr. and Mrs. G. T. Fox, Mgr. Rainer of Milwaukee, and Louis T. Rosenberg, United States Consul at Seville.

Priest Wants Cocaine Sales Stopped.

Acting Mayor McGowan was asked yesterday by the Rev. Father J. B. Curry of St. James's Roman Catholic Church if he would proceed against druggists in the vincinity of his church who sold cocaine in ten-cent quantities to various persons. Mr. McGowan advised his visitor to send in a formal complaint, and he would see what could be done about it. The Rev. Father Curry's church is in James Street, in the heart of the Cherry Hill district.

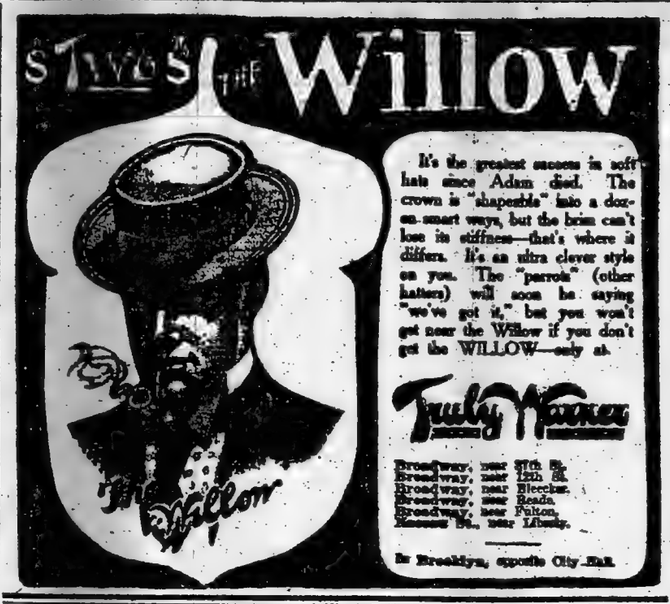

DRIVERS BADLY HURT BY RECKLESS MOTORMEN

Three Collisions Yesterday at Boreel Building Site.

LABORERS PURSUE ONE CAR

Two Motormen Who Hit Contractors' Wagons Escape, but the Third Is Caught After a Chase.

The reckless running of surface cars at night and in the early morning through the deserted financial section of the city caused a serious accident yesterday morning at the Boreel Building at Trinity Place and Broadway. Two men are in the Hudson Street Hospital, both seriously injured, and a horse was killed as a result of a series of collisions there in the course of the night between cars and wagons employed on the excavation. One of the three motormen responsible for the accidents was arrested and held in the Tombs Court pending the recovery or death of the injured men.

The injured men are Henry O'Meara, a driver for the Foundation Company, whose left hip was dislocated, and Arthur Foster of Seventh and Monroe Streets, whose skull was fractured, and who is also suffering from internal injuries. The motorman under arrest is Hugh Kiernan of 5 Manhattan Street.

The foundations of the Boreel Building run from Broadway to Trinity Place at Cedar Street. A wide plank roadway runs through the centre of the work to both Broadway and Trinity Place, and over this the teams hauling material are driven. The Sixth Avenue cars run within a foot or two of the Trinity Place end of this roadway. The Broadway cars are equally close to the other end.

To reduce to a minimum the danger of collisions the Foundation Company has provided many watchmen with red lamps. When a truck or wagon is about to be started for the street the red lights are put between the car tracks while the watchmen take positions in the street.

Late at night and in the early morning the motormen have been accustomed to make up lost time by speeding through the downtown district. Many of the motormen are in haste to finish their last trips and run at a much higher rate of speed than is allowed under the law. Several wagons have been struck at the Boreel Building site before, but three collisions occurred yesterday morning.

The driver and team owned by Salvatore Rignio of 82 Cherry Street were injured by the first collision Thursday night. The watchmen say that they took every precaution to signal the oncoming car. It was going at such a high speed that it could not be stopped in time, they say. It knocked the wagon off the track, threw the driver, known only as Pietro, high in the air, and so injured one of the horses that it had to be killed. The motorman got his car clear of the wreck and went ahead at full speed before he could be arrested.

At about midnight O'Mara was hurt. He lives at 133 Harrison Street, Hoboken. He was thrown in the air from his wagon and came down with one hip dislocated and his head and body battered. The motorman of this car also escaped before his identity could be established. Both of these accidents were on the Broadway side. The final collision was on the Sixth Avenue line.

Motorman Kiernan had an empty car to take uptown. He wanted to get it off his hands in a hurry, and when he reached Trinity Place he had his lever at the last notch, and was bringing the car along with a roar that the narrow street and the elevated structure overhead helped make almost deafening.

Foster, whose nickname among the workmen is "Happy," drove his team toward the plank road in Trinity Place. He was awaiting the signal to drive within the foundation lines when the car struck his wagon. His fellow-workmen say that he was thrown at least forty feet by the force of the collision. He was considered in so serious a condition yesterday by the surgeons in the Hudson Street Hospital that the examination of the motorman was continued pending further reports as to his injuries.

Kiernan tried to get away as the other motormen had done. The laborers had come to the end of their patience, and started after the car, calling on him to stop. Policeman O'Connor of the Church Street Police Station joined them. At Liberty Street there is a fire crossing, but Kiernan did not stop for that. He cleared it at full speed.

Sergt. Hearle was on the steps of the police station when he saw the car dart over the crossing and heard the yells of the crowd behind it. He jumped in front of the car and tried to stop it by signaling, but had to jump quickly to save his life. He did not let it pass, however, for he caught the tail board and swung on. When he had climbed inside he put on the rear brakes and then went to the front and ordered Kiernan to stop the car. The motorman was inclined to be ugly, and said that he wouldn't stop with that mob behind him. He made as if to strike the Sergeant with his controller, but Hearle took it from him and stopped the car himself.

The reserves of the Church Street Station dispersed the crowd and saved the motorman from rough treatment.

Calumet Club Employe Admits Theft.

Henry J. Morrison, 18 years old, formerly a check boy at the Calumet Club, 267 Fifth Avenue, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and was held to answer in General Sessions. He is accused of having stolen clothes and jewelry from Horace J. Booker, a member of the club. Morrison was arrested three days ago in Chicago, and was brought to New York by Detective Sergeant Stransky of the Central Office.

Hospital Addition Will Cost $100,000.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for enlarging the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, at 5 Livingston Place, of which Edward C. Henderson is President. A seven-story addition will be built at 2 and 3 Livingston Place. The structure is to cost $100,000, according to the estimate of Architects Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker.

HOPE

We're Diggin' Away

Saturday, August 25.

The Suit Sale Yesterday

OPENED with a vim and enthusiasm most surprising for a Friday in August. It proves that when statements are made in plain English by a house that constantly makes good the facts will be recognized even in a small newspaper Ad.

Just come to the "Hope" corner, and see the Suits in the windows at the Clearing House Price, $11.

"Lion" Shirt Sale will reach its climax to-day; $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Shirts. Clearing House Price, 68c

BROADWAY, Corner CHAMBERS, Stewart Building.

CORWIN REFEREE APPOINTED.

To Hear Divorce Suit Brought Against the ex-Controller's Son.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Roger A. Pryor was appointed referee by Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday to hear the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Roberta Corwin against Halsey Corwin, the son of ex-Controller Corwin, from whom he inherited $2,000,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Corwin were married after a supper at Coney Island. Since then Mrs. Corwin has been robbed of jewels twice. Her husband sued her for a divorce soon after the last robbery, in which a man named King figured, but his action was discontinued. Mrs. Corwin then brought her action, and as she is still under age, she had Russell H. Londale appointed as guardian ad litem to prosecute it on her behalf. The petition for the appointment of the referee set forth that Corwin was served with the summons and complaint at the Hotel Collingwood on July 18. Philip Wohlstetter, counsel for Corwin, subsequently filed an answer making a general denial of Mrs. Corwin's allegations.

PICKED OUT OF 7,000.

Detectives Arrest an Electrician Wanted in Chicago for Theft.

James F. Galloby, 27 years old, who told the police that he is an electrician and lives at 418 West Twenty-fifth Street, was picked out of 7,000 employes at the works of the General Electric Company yesterday by Detective Sergeants Griffin and Turley of the Central Office, as the man wanted by the Chicago police. He was arrested and taken to the Tombs Court, where he was held to await extradition papers. He was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

According to the detectives, Galloby was formerly a salesman for the Giles Medicine Company in Chicago, and is wanted for the alleged larceny of $169. When arrested, according to the police, Galloby admitted his identity and offered to go back to Chicago without extradition proceedings. It is alleged by the detectives that he offered to make restitution of the money he is charged with having stolen.

DRIVER UPSET AMBULANCE.

Steered Into Curb to Avoid Running Down Children.

A Hudson Street Hospital ambulance, driven by William Carroll, in which was Dr. Burrows, was overturned at New Chambers Street and New Bowery yesterday through Carroll driving into the curb, in order to avoid a number of small children who were crossing New Chambers Street.

Both Carroll and Dr. Burrows were thrown heavily to the ground, but escaped with a few bruises, and ran at once to 22 Oak Street, where Gaetano Ardolino had been stabbed. Antonio Tufano, a laborer of Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, was arrested charged with the stabbing. The police say Ardolino identified him as his assailant.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT St.

4 Weeks More for Straw Hats.

Smart Rolled Brims—in Mackinaw—

Reduced to 95c (Worth Double.)

Flat Brimmed, Sennet and Split Straws

Reduced to 95c.

Early Soft Felt Hats at 1.90 and 2.75.

In all colors—Telescoped Crowns, Brims that hold their shape, bound or unbound.

Fall Derbys—An Early Showing. Styles you can't get elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS, A-Top New Amsterdam Theatre, West 42d St. To-night GEO. M. COHAN in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON." Last Time To-night. Ensemble 50.

Daly's THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. OPENS Mon., Aug. 27 SEATS NOW ON SALE. MARIE CAHILL in the New Musical Play, "MARRYING MARY."

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15 Best Seats $1. Mat. To-day 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust Last 2 Weeks. McIntyre & Heath in "THE HAM TREE."

N. Y. ROOF. May Yohe, Four Lukens, Al Leech et al. in Great Bill of OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY. Special Sunday Bill, 8:30.

CRITERION Theatre, B'way, 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. "Deserved Success."—Herald. "Pronounced Success."—Telegram. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB James Blakeley, Tom Wise, & 70 others.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. SUCCESS OF CENTURY, THE LION AND THE MOUSE

GARRICK OPENS WED., AUG. 29. Seats on Sale. WM. H. CRANE in THE PRICE OF MONEY. By Alfred Sutro.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL. 125th St., nr. 7th Av. Opens TO-NIGHT. The Dainty Duchess. 40 PEOPLE. To-mor. Mat. & Ngt., Vaudeville Concerts.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE Lex. Av. & 42d St., Opens TO-NIGHT. FRED IRWIN'S BIG SHOW

YORKVILLE East 86th St. Mat Tdy., 25c. Geo. Sidney in "Busy Izzy's Vacation." Next Week—A One Horse Town.

MOTOR CARS For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts. NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO. Eighth Avenue and 49th Street. Telephone 2380 Columbus. "Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world." Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

MAJESTIC Columbus Circle. Best Seats $1. OPENS TO-NIGHT THE TOURISTS BIG CAST.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. OPENS TO-NIGHT HENRY E. DIXEY in THE MAN ON THE BOX

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. THE SOCIAL WHIRL

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK Speedy High Diver 5 & 9 PM SPECIAL TO-NIGHT, 8:30, LLOYD'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE NO ADVANCE IN PRICE. SEATS, 15, 25, AND 50C.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., B'way Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. "Well acted. Hawtry scores."—Sun. The 2 Mr. Wetherbys

WEBER'S THEATRE, B'y & 29th St. TUESDAY, AUG. 28. HILDA SPONG in

AUG
1906

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1906. 12 PAGES.

THE PHILIPPINES.

A Bright Englishwoman's Book About the American Occupation.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

THIS volume is made up of the letters home from the Philippines of a young Englishwoman whose husband's business took him to Iloilo, and who was kept there for the nine months from November, 1904, to August, 1905. One fact forces itself upon the reader's notice from first to last, and that is that Mrs. Campbell Dauncey is a very clever woman. She knows how to see and how to tell what she has seen, and she has a saving grace of humor that would float a book on a much less interesting and important subject than this. These merits are not to be nullified by the circumstance that she does not like America or the Americans, and takes no pains at all to conceal her dislike or to manage our susceptibilities. We are in her eyes, as doubtless in the eyes of such of her countrywomen as have never lived outside of the British possessions, if not exactly "natives," yet "gentiles, and lesser breeds without the law."

There is no sort of use in quarreling with this attitude, which is instinctive. Neither can one at all marvel at it, so long as it is manifested only to the domestic circle. But one would imagine that it might occur to the writer, when she came to revise her letters for publication, that some copies of them might stray across the Atlantic, and that some slight management of American susceptibilities would therefore be in order. But there is nothing of the sort. The names, even, of American ladies with whom the author had social relations in the Philippines are given at full length, quite as if they were chieftainesses in Darkest Africa, who could not by any possibility ever find out what was said about them; while any British acquaintances whom she may have occasion to refer to are decently draped under initials which may not be the right ones. It is very odd and very English.

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But it is noteworthy that, as the book goes on, her animosity seems unconsciously to soften, as from better acquaintance. The rasping references are all in the earlier chapters. Americans could not really be expected to enjoy having it said with reference to the badness of the hotels in Manila that, although the place is off the beaten track of travel, "still, people do come sometimes, and, anyhow, there are the Americans themselves, who want a shelter of some sort."

But these things are episodical. The real purport of the book is the story of life in the Philippines under the American régime. It is told much better and more interestingly than we have seen it told before. The allowance for the national equation and for the sexual equation is comparatively easy to make. These allowances made, it is quite clear that we are not making the Philippines an attractive field either for settlement or for development by the introduction of foreign capital. As to the introduction of foreign labor, which seems to be indispensable to any real development, that, in the form of the only foreign labor which is available, has been expressly negatived by Congress. No disinterested American, one would say, can read this writer's account of her own personal experience of the barbarism of Dingleyism in the Philippines without being ashamed of his country. And her conclusion seems to be entirely warranted that the American occupation has doubled the rate of wages which prevailed under the Spanish occupation, without any compensation to anybody, least of all to the Filipinos, whose worthlessness the increase has promoted.

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In one way she is a more valuable witness than any American woman of equal intelligence, having had her experience in the British possessions, which are managed upon principles quite contrary to those which we practice or profess in the Philippines. "The consent of the governed," immediate or remote, makes no figure at all in British colonial government. It is one of the peculiarities of our situation in the Philippines that we, too, pay no attention to the immediate consent of the governed, but only look forward to a good time coming when, in our judgment, the Filipinos will be entitled to an opinion about their own affairs. As our present authority puts it, "The American scheme out here is to educate the Filipino for all he is worth, so that he may, in the course of time, be able to govern himself according to American methods; but at the same time they have ready plenty of soldiers to knock him on the head if he shows signs of wanting his liberty before the Americans think he is fit for it."

It is interesting to read that our author actually heard Secretary Taft's speech at Iloilo in which he said that the Filipinos would get independence when they were ready for it, which would not be in this generation or the next, and that, while his declaration was applauded by his countrymen, it was received by the Filipinos with dead and ominous silence, and that the reports of the Manila papers to the contrary were instances of "brazen lying."

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It is worth while giving Mrs. Dauncey's statement of her own point of view. An American had been telling her that the American expectation was that the Filipinos would come to require American civilization, and that the islands would then "wake up and flourish":

I wanted to argue, however, so I said: "But why should the Filipinos wake up? Why not give the poor creatures lots of cheap food? If they have a little rice and a banana patch and a nipa hut, and no priests to bother them, that is all they want, and there will always be an inexhaustible market for the produce of the islands. It seems such a pity to daze their poor brains and hurry them about like this." But he said it was no good trying to talk about this to me, as I evidently could not understand the American ideal.

So I dropped the subject, for when it comes to the American ideal I am hopelessly at variance, and think it better to say no more. The ideal is this, you see, that every people in the world should have self-government and equal rights. This means, when reduced from windy oratory to common sense, that they consider these Malay half-breeds to be capable, after six years of school teaching by the type of master I described to you, of understanding the motives and profiting by the institutions which it has taken the highest white races two or three thousand years to evolve. They are supposed to be so wonderful, these flat-faced little chaps, because they have shown a sudden aptitude for the graphophone and imitation European clothes, a free and abusive press, and unlimited talk—endless talk. But it seems to me these are the traits one is accustomed to in the emancipated colored person all the world over.

All the same, this is a very entertaining book, to say nothing of the instructiveness.

*AN ENGLISH WOMAN IN THE PHILIPPINES. By Mrs. Campbell Dauncey. With illustrations and a map. 8vo. Pp. 348. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

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JAPAN JUDGED HARSHLY.

Thomas F. Millard, in His Book on "The New Far East," Makes Charges Against the Japanese and Prophesies that the West Will Yet Have Trouble with Them.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

GEORGE R. BISHOP.

IF the length of notice to which a book were entitled were adjudged to be in proportion to the number of issues it raised provocative of controversy, then a criticism of this work of Mr. Millard's should be long and elaborate. Students of Eastern questions who shall read it have surprises in store for them, because of the novelty of its contentions. The author vouches, on his own personal observation, for facts the existence of which has not been suspected by many. It may be said, preliminarily, that he has had a somewhat diversified experience. He witnessed the last war between Greece and Turkey, was at the front during the Spanish-American contest, went to South America and Santo Domingo during the excitement there in the Summer of 1899, and was with the Boer armies in South Africa till the fall of Pretoria. He has visited China, Korea, and other Eastern regions since that time. In Manchuria he claims to have been an observer both while the Russians occupied the country and after the Japanese had expelled them from a part of it. Some of the most surprising of his assertions relate to the conduct of the belligerents toward the Manchurians in the great agricultural region which was overrun by the contending armies and brought under the military sway first of one, then of the other. Others relate to the alleged ill-treatment of the Korean common people by the lower class of Japanese immigrants, who have gone in considerable numbers to the Hermit Kingdom. For Americans and others who anticipate commercial advantages from an ostensible "open door" condition in that part of Manchuria now controlled, under stipulations of the treaty of Portsmouth, by Japan, he sounds a note of warning, predicting that intrigues on the part of Japanese traders, encouraged by those in authority, will result to the disadvantage of all foreign merchants, except that possibly the British may be favored, under the Anglo-Japanese treaty of Aug. 12, 1905. He also argues that the recent boycott of American goods in China was largely the result of a Japanese propaganda, of the subtle and covert influence and wide ramifications of which in the last-named region he attempts to give an indication. It therefore will be obvious that the book, in a figurative sense, is a magazine of easily ignitible explosives.

At the outset an observation may be offered on the style in which the book is written. That seems to have been a matter of too little solicitude. The author does not often leave the reader in doubt concerning his meaning; but in numerous instances the phrasing might have been improved. A plea of need for haste, if one were made, would hardly justify these: "Any offensive demonstration on our part would have resulted in us being stoned or otherwise maltreated," (Page 112;) "Chinese officials, seeing the American concession turned to exactly opposite uses than what they had desired and intended, began to seek opportunities to revoke or nullify it," (Page 245;) "The possibilities of the Orient, in a commercial and industrial sense, have not yet been scratched," (Page 304.) True, the subject is utilitarian, not literary, and occasional lack of exactitude in the composition may be less reprehensible than it would be were the work one of literary pretension.

CRUELTY TO CHINESE.

The author brings a serious charge against the Japanese relative to their treatment of Chinamen in those regions out of which they drove the Russians. After their victorious occupancy, they adopted stringent rules against holding intercourse with the enemy—as was to have been anticipated; but Mr. Millard asserts that they gave an ex post facto interpretation to regulations that were so indefinite that they were liable to abuses of latitudinarian construction. He asserts that many Chinese, some of them high officials, were executed on account of alleged relations

*THE NEW FAR EAST. An Examination Into the New Position of Japan and Her Influence Upon the Solution of the Far Eastern Question, with Special Reference to the Interests of America and the Future of the Chinese Empire. By Thomas F. Millard. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

(which probably were unavoidable) with the Russians during the occupancy of the country by the latter. For several years Manchuria had been practically under Russian military dominion, during which period, through their great expenditures for supplies, the ruble had become a very common form of money there—its possession by the Manchurian peasantry easily explainable. When the Japanese drove out the Russians they posted the cities and towns with proclamations and began to enforce them, construing the possession of Russian coin as evidence of criminal partiality, and were aided, he asserts, by Japanese informers who had gone into the country earlier, had assumed the guise of natives, and were now—especially under the stimulus of offers of liberal rewards—efficient as makers of charges against Chinamen, having it in their power to falsely accuse any against whom they might have a personal grudge. He declares that many were executed on information given by these informers, some without pretense of a trial. He also contrasts what he claims were the liberal methods the Russians had of dealing with the natives in purchasing supplies with those of the Japanese, whose purchases, he declares, have been on valuations or appraisals that were unfair and inadequate. Evidently these allegations will be controverted. Meantime it will be interesting to watch the evacuating of Manchuria by the forces of the belligerents under stipulations of the treaty of Portsmouth, which provided that except as to the territory affected by the lease of the Laiotung Peninsula—which lease Russia assigned and transferred to Japan—evacuating should begin immediately on the treaty becoming effective, the withdrawal to be completed at the end of eighteen months, with the further exception that each reserved the right to maintain a guard for its railways up to fifteen men for every kilometer. The rehabilitation of China in the administrative control of that territory, with that exception, should bring abuses of the kind complained of, if they existed, to an end.

TREATMENT OF KOREA.

The author makes a very definite effort to show changes in the attitude of Japan toward Korea within a few years, especially that her performances have not harmonized with her professions. He inserts in his text the entire protocol between Japan and Korea of Feb. 23, 1904, but omits another illuminating one, that between Baron Hyashi, representing Japan, and Lord Lansdowne, representing Great Britain, of Jan. 30, 1902, which recites, inter alia, that the two Governments are "specially interested in maintaining the independent territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations." He cites Japan's note to Russia opening negotiations for the professed purpose of adjusting issues between the two Governments, and avoiding a resort to hostilities, that note declaring that "Korea is an important outpost in Japan's line of defense, and Japan consequently considers her [Korea's] independence absolutely indispensable to her repose and safety." In the protocol of Feb. 23, 1904, the author detects a serious inconsistency; the words, in Article III., "The Imperial Government of Japan firmly guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire," being completely out of harmony with another stipulation that the Government of Korea shall adopt the advice of the Government of Japan regarding improvements in administration, as well as being at variance with the provisions of a later protocol, dated Aug. 22, 1904, obligating the Korean Government to employ a Japanese recommended by the Japanese Government as adviser in the Finance Department, and another, similarly recommended, as adviser in the Foreign Affairs Department, these stipulations in effect constituting a surrender by Korea of her independence and Governmental autonomy. As indicating that Korea resisted and Japan insisted on these concessions, and the former in her weakness yielded, Mr. Millard asserts that while negotiations were pending over that of Aug. 22, 1904, the Korean Emperor sought to induce some of the foreign Ministers at Seoul to protest against the imposing of those objectionable conditions, that they declined to interfere, and thereupon the Emperor made a virtue of necessity, and caused the requisite signature to be affixed. He also recites another protocol of February, 1905, turning over full control of the Post Office and the telegraph, making legally effective what he says was already practically so.

Referring to the part of the document of Aug. 22, 1904, requiring that the Korean Government, in conducting any diplomatic intercourse, making any treaty, or negotiating any franchise with a foreigner, must consult the Japanese Government in advance, he states as a fact that diplomatic representatives of Korea in foreign countries are being recalled, and her diplomatic interests turned over to the Japanese Legations in those places; and appends a letter from our State Department, saying that as a result of an agreement between Japan and Korea, (evidently the one quoted,) the interests of Korea in foreign countries are intrusted to Japan's representatives, and all correspondence concerning the relations of the United States and Korea will be carried on between our Government and that of Japan. It will be remembered that in Article II. of the Treaty of Portsmouth, Russia acknowledges that "Japan possesses paramount political, military, and economical interests in Korea," and engages "neither to obstruct nor interfere with measures for guidance, protection, and control" which Japan may deem necessary there. He thus traces the steps by which he claims Japan has become the suzerain power in the Hermit Kingdom—characterizing her professions as out of harmony with her actual proceedings. He also energetically criticises Japan's disclaimer of a desire to make conquest of foreign territory, through her victories; claiming that while she had encouraged emigration so that an unhampered opportunity for industrial expansion might be enjoyed by her people, she had manifested a hesitancy in relinquishing control of them, and a desire to extend her sovereignty over the lands to which they had gone. This obviously harmonizes with his belief that she has no intention of ever relinquishing her hold on Korea, whither many Japanese have gone, and he is not surprised that in the treaty she should have obtained recognition from Russia of her paramountcy there.

He is unable to comprehend that she should be content with acquiring no new territory as the result of her victories; thinks that, failing to do this, she must have fought her battles to no practical purpose. It is not conceivable that many who watched Eastern history in the last two years of its making will concur with him in this. The story is so trite that it should need no repetition—that Japan saw her very existence in peril as she observed the relentless advance of the Muscovite from point to point; promises, conventions, understandings thrown to the wind; Korea invaded, the prospect imminent that within a few years, if that advance were not checked, only the narrow stretch of water between Fusan and Kiusiu, or the lower point of Hondo, would separate her from the power that had annexed such immense areas and was still influenced by an insatiable hunger for new territory, and that in vindicating her right to exist, and to exercise sway over the lands she had previously ruled, she achieved what, considering the peril that seemed imminent, was quite commensurate with her sacrifices, not to speak of other results of the war. In failing to appreciate this the author seems not to have comprehended the situation that confronted Japan when she began active hostilities.

JAPANESE COLONIZERS BRUTAL.

The charge that the Japanese colonizers in Korea have in many instances maltreated the natives and evinced a purpose to impress them with the fact that the newcomers are in control is elaborated in considerable detail. The author declares he has personally witnessed such occurrences, as well as indignities and discourtesies shown toward Americans. For confirmation of his statement that natives have been subjected to abuse he appeals to the fact that the Japanese in authority have warned colonizing agents that they must pay greater heed to the character of those they send over, and have gone so far as to deport a few of the most objectionable. He makes no criticism on the acts or intentions of the higher Japanese authorities, so that the question arises whether Japan herself is not likely to take measures requisite to guard against the perpetration of such offenses. This book of Mr. Millard's should be a challenge to stir her to vigilance to prevent such abuses. Mr. Putnam-Weale, the last five chapters of whose invaluable "Reshaping of the Far East," Vol. I., should be read as supplemental to this work, assures us that Japanese high in rank are intent on compelling conformity on the part of the islanders to the higher standards of equity and honesty, it being admitted that there is some need of this. In view of what has been accomplished already in revolutionizing sentiment and elevating the standard of practical ethics there seems to be ground for confidence that an amelioration of unsatisfactory conditions in this respect will follow and after the lapse of some years a distinct change be observable. The effort to effect this is earnest, and all who are not thoroughly pessimistic anticipate a gradual change. In his article in Hibbert Journal for July on Japanese character, Robert H. Smith, formerly Professor of Engineering in the Imperial University, Tokio, touches on this very effort the Government is making to inculcate a higher morality. He thinks that, as Japanese refined good taste has almost revolutionized English art, she may also teach Englishmen principles of morality and policy. He declares that the Japanese Government is vigorously teaching morality in the national schools to all its future citizens, and thereby creating "good citizen stuff," while—and I quote this as coming from an Englishman—the English hold their schools "as cockpits for the fighting out of meaningless theological squabbles," and he expresses the wish that English society might learn some lesson from it. "But the dangers unobtrusively lie in other ways," adds Mr. Millard, even under the severe stress of the present conflict, in her treatment of prisoners, and especially the wounded, carefully observed the rules prescribed in conventions of the most highly civilized powers.

INFERIOR COURTS.

Mr. Millard characterizes the courts that have replaced the Consular tribunals which the Western nations until recently maintained through operation of the principle of extraterritoriality, as inferior to Western tribunals, in that they have not been dominated by such a judicial temper and spirit as compelled them to treat the native and the foreign litigant without partiality toward the former. He claims to have observed instances in which their failure to hold the scales evenly has been conspicuous. The maintenance of the old Consular jurisdiction was humiliating, and Japan sought to bring it to an end long before she succeeded in doing so. Whether or not Mr. Millard has exaggerated those shortcomings we may not be able at the moment to determine. In any event, the book should operate as a useful stimulant to the elimination of them if they do prevail.

The author very completely fills the rôle of disillusionist respecting ourselves, asserting that to the flattery which he charges the Japanese with having showered on us is attributable our belief that Americans, at least, are safe from danger of unfair treatment at their hands, and that this belief is erroneous; that in their courts we are likely to get scant justice; that Americans in Japan already understand there is a disposition to dispense with the services of all foreigners—instructors, middlemen, and factors, (compradors)—and to absorb and take over profitable businesses and plants, such as those of the American Tobacco Company, at an inadequate valuation, while through subsidizing their own industries they may overcome competition that would otherwise defeat them. He says the natives labor under some disadvantage in being no match for the Westerner; that, as compared with the American, the efficiency of a Japanese is about one to four; that as a workman he is wasteful; that on any basis of equal competition serious obstacles to his successful rivalship will be discovered. He does not think that he will long be able to outstrip the Chinaman, who has equal skill, inhabits a country of immensely greater fertility, and is developing a new ambition to adopt modern methods.

RECENT TREATIES.

The book contains an instructive analysis of several recent treaties, and gives intimation of one that has not yet been promulgated. The author thinks that China assents to that part of the Treaty of Portsmouth that transfers Russia's interests in lower Manchuria, including the railways, to Japan; that this could hardly have been acceptable to her, however, or assented to by her, except on conviction that it was unavoidable. He asserts that Japan has already gone further, in the part of Manchuria transferred, in usurping Chinese administrative autonomy, than Russia ever went. Manchuria he regards as the especial danger spot of the East; thinks that if Japan and Russia succeed, despite protests of other powers, in permanently establishing themselves there, then the disruption of China will become a practical certainty. It seems all the more important, then, to observe how those powers carry out those provisions of the treaty of peace that provide for evacuation of Manchuria within a define time.

G. R. B.

New York, August, 1906.

Henderson on the Singer's Art.

W. J. Henderson, the well-known musical critic, will issue through the Scribner's, Sept. 8, a volume of practical hints about vocal technics and style in human musical voice production and expression, which will bear the title "The Art of the Singer." Mr. Henderson will be recalled as the author of "What is Good Music" and "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," and more popularly as the author of "The Story of Music," "How Music Developed," and "Richard Wagner, His Life and His Dramas."

It has been Mr. Henderson's fortune to know intimately, even long before the inception of the Metropolitan Opera House, the various operatic and concert stars who have sung before American audiences. Ever an observing student of method and an analyzer of results, he has asked questions, argued, and propounded his theories, in every quarter where his knowledge of vocal phenomena might become enriched. The methods of the greatest singers are studied from effect back to cause.

The main theme of "The Art of the Singer" concerns itself, therefore, with practical hints drawn or deduced from actualities in the technics of the vocal art with some reference as to style up to the point where manner becomes a purely individual question. What was best and what was worst in the old masters of singing is contrasted with similar attributes in the singers of to-day. The ultimate aim of the author is the exposition of an exact science with artistic tendencies and inspirations developed through fundamental principles discovered by the masters of the seventeenth century, taught by the famous teachers of the eighteenth, and, in the twentieth century, brought to its greatest scientific and artistic perfection. Anecdotes and personal tributes and criticism relieve the book of the usual dryness attached to tabulacilities, while depriving it of none of its authority or importance as a scientific contribution to the literature of vocal music.

THE UNITY OF LAW.

THE ELEMENTS OF JURISPRUDENCE. By Thomas Erskine Holland, K. C. 8vo. Pp. xxv.-443. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch.

THE term jurisprudence is here used as the name of a science, abstracted from law and systems of law which have been actually imposed. It has been evolved by a comparison of laws enforced at various times and in different places. In ascertaining what is essential in law it depends for its materials upon comparative law, which collects and tabulates the legal institutions of different countries. The laws of every country contain a common element, and this forms the basis of jurisprudence. It is the business of this science to exhibit a unity underlying all the phenomena which it investigates.

This treatise is an attempt to set forth and explain the ideas which are at the basis of legal rules. Jurisprudence was not devised merely to satisfy scientific curiosity. The author says: "The ever-renewed complexity of human relations calls for an increasing complexity of legal detail, till a merely empirical knowledge of law becomes impossible." The legal chaos can be penetrated only by one trained to codify the law for himself. "While legal science is capable of being intelligently learned, isolated legal facts are capable only of being committed to memory." The Romans first attained to the idea of a science of legal principles independent of the institutions of any particular country. The frequent use of the word jurisprudence applied simply to the law of a country, such as "The Jurisprudence of France," is incorrect and misleading, and "a sacrifice of sense to sound."

The work is divided into five parts, on "Law and Rights," "Private Law," "Public Law," "International Law," and "The Application of Law." There is a table of cases alphabetically arranged, and a good index.

The Author's Wife.

The Harpers have just published before the intended time a story by Frances Aymar Mathews, (author of "The Staircase of Surprise,") which is called "The Undefiled." This piece of fiction concerns the fortunes of a successful novelist, who is an unsuccessful husband. That is, he flirts with a young artist woman to such an extent that his wife, Judith, resolves to leave him. For the sake of his career she foregoes that resolution, but is not to be deterred from working for her own hand. She becomes social secretary to a Western young man with great riches. Then the author attempts to elope with the artist, but there is a special providence in the form of a collision of motor cars involving the four. Judith saves the young woman and in due time gets her reward—the Western young man with great riches.

An Island of Missing Links.

Philip Verrill Mighels, author of "Bruvver Jim's Baby" and other novels and tales, has written a juvenile or boy's story called "The Crystal Sceptre," which the Harpers will publish Sept. 6. The hero is one who takes the air in the latest, most fashionable manner—in a balloon. He is swept away to sea, and, after a marvelous escape from death, descends upon an unknown island, fearsomely inhabited by creatures half men, half apes—in other words, missing links. Naturally, he becomes the leader of these freaks and has exciting experiences among them.

Griffis's Japan.

A new enlarged and revised edition of William Elliot Griffis's "The Mikado's Empire" will be published by the Harpers Sept. 6. The work, which has been in use for thirty years and has in that time grown from a single small volume to two stout octavos, has been in this, the eleventh edition, brought down to date, and includes an account of the late Russo-Japanese war and a description of current conditions in the Eastern Island Empire.

AUG

GISSING'S LAST STORIES

"The House of Cobwebs" a Collection of Varying Merit but Full of His Delicate Feeling.*

THE fifteen stories included in this posthumous volume are prefaced by an introductory survey of the work of their lamented author. Mr. Seccombe's thoughtful and sympathetic appreciation will give much pleasure to those who know and love Gissing, and cannot fail to arouse in all its readers a resolution to come into possession of Gissing as Mr. Seccombe has done—to know his people as those of Dickens were known by the preceding generation.

The stories themselves, slight as in their texture, are "admirable specimens of Gissing's own genre." They manifest the delicate tenderness of his feeling, not for, but with, those to whom life has not been kind; his sense, constant and sore, of the wincing of a refined nature under the yoke of poverty; his knowledge, born of experience, that

When we look for crowns to fall,
We find the tug's to come—that's all.

It will be strange if the reader does not read far beyond them into life, asking himself anew the question that finds no answer: "Why from those who ask so little to make them happy, that little is withheld?"

Mr. Seccombe thinks Gissing puts "an extravagant value upon the mere externals of refinement"; but, while in romance King Cophetua sees beauty shining undimmed by the beggar's rags, and while the heroes of fiction are heroic in "threadbare doublets," it is quite another thing to rise superior to the ill-fitting gowns, the shiny coats, and shabby shoes of real life.

We all know what scant courtesy refinement wearing such externals has to expect, whether it asks to worship in the churches of the homeless Man of Nazareth, or even to give its coin in the shops for value received.

Gissing knew, as does Mr. Howells, that "it is no use to pretend that hard luck does not take the manhood out of a man; when he has an inferior part in life to play he begins to look the part, and he looks the superior part when he has that to play." Hence it is that Gissing draws life as it is, a life wherein to the sensitive man "poverty is the great secluder," having an altogether different meaning from that it bears to those who are technically "the poor."

Mr. Seccombe points out the connection of these with the longer stories, and is, no doubt, right in his assertion that their "backward reach" will make them peculiarly delightful to the cultivated readers of Gissing." They have, however, an independent interest of their own, apart from their connection with their predecessors. The initial story, with more than one of those that follow, is a tender and poetic tale of "gentle spirits who from their prisoning circumstance look up and aim," and, verily, our hearts ache for the kindly chemist's assistant, with his modest ambition blighted like his artichokes, by the first frost; for the old book-lover and his wife; for good Humplebee, whose heroism was his undoing; for the "poor gentleman" as sensitive as he was great of soul; for the timid woman robbed by "a charming family"; for the tactless apothecary, and "the salt of the earth," as if we trod with them their obscure and painful path.

As Dickens was the novelist of the recognized poor, Gissing is the novelist of those poorer poor who belong of right in another class. Of his "Mr. Tymperley" he says:

> In a sense all the families round were poor, but—he asked himself—had poverty the same meaning for them as for him? Was there a man or woman in this grimy street who, compared with himself, had any right to be called poor at all? An educated man forced to live among the lower classes arrives at many interesting conclusions with regard to them; one conclusion long since fixed in Mr. Tymperley's mind was that the "suffering" of those classes is very much exaggerated by outsiders using a criterion quite inapplicable. He saw around him a world of coarse jollity, of contented laBor, and of brutal apathy. It seemed to him more than probable that the only person in this street conscious of poverty, and suffering under it, was himself.

Not all the tales, however, are in the minor key. It is pleasant to read of cheery, capable Miss Rodney, who set everybody right around her, and declared "with humorous complacency 'It does one good to be making a sort of order in one's own little corner of the world'"; of the easy vanquishing of the "scrupulous father"; and of the poor schoolmaster's comfortable berth at "The Pig and Whistle."

The stories are of varying merit. It is to be doubted whether their author would have seen fit to give them all to the world. The poorest are, however, the hurried sketches of a trained artist, while the best admirably illustrate the clear vision, the tender human compassion, "the suave and seductive workmanship" we have learned to associate with the name of Gissing.

The volume is well worth making one's own, not only because of these last characteristic sketches by a dear and vanished hand, but because of Mr. Seccombe's illuminating essay, invaluable to all who care to enter into an intimate comprehension of Gissing's novels as related to their author.

M. GORDON PRYOR RICE.

*THE HOUSE OF COBWEBS, AND OTHER STORIES. By George Gissing. Pp. 300. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

MADISON CAWEIN'S NEW BOOK.

"NATURE-NOTES and Impressions in Prose and Verse" is the title of the new volume by Madison Cawein, the well-known Kentucky poet, author of "The Vale of Tempe," &c. The book is made up of brief sketches, in prose and verse, taken from the author's note books of many years. Some were written between the ages of 18 and 21. A number of the verses appeared in the magazines during the past year or two.

They are impressions, ideas, fancies more or less fragmentary that struck me at the moment; notes, suggestions, what you will, jotted down hurriedly—sometimes taking the form of prose, other times that of verse, as the fancy moved me—while wandering in the woods at all seasons, making a record of days extending over a period of some twenty-odd years.

All changes in nature are noted, and tributes are paid to her beauty at all times of the year. The flowers are noticed and a bit of poetry is written immediately, while thoughts are aroused in prose. Of his love of nature the poet writes:

> Nemophilist that I am, I also am a lover of the fields, of the meadows, especially after a night of rain, when the clean green of the Autumn fallows is dotted with the meadow mushrooms, holding up each one its white pileus like parasols of the elves, ribbed with delicate pink gills, and when
>
> Above the hills the sunset's rolled
> One long deep streak of lurid gold
>
> from the nemorous side of a hill, over the waving plumes of goldenrod and aster, I have often fancied I could see * * * the eidolon of the Autumn day beckoning me on to follow over the glittering meadows into some wonder world.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish the book.

MELODRAMA AND MURDER.

BUCHANAN'S WIFE. By Justus Miles Forman. Illustrated. Pp. 290. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A GOOD, old-fashioned sensational novel is "Buchanan's Wife," carrying one back to "Aurora Floyd" and her kind. As a "hair-raiser," however, it leaves Miss Braddon hopelessly in the rear. It has a distinctly modern note in that its young women's damask cheeks are no prey to concealment; the love-lorn fair tell their love to all it may or may not concern, and they rather confirm Mr. Bernard Shaw's opinion as to the relative attitude of the sexes. Mr. Forman, however, forgets his century when he tells us that a woman of five-and-fifty is known as "old Arabella," and describes her as shaking "her wise white head."

Melodrama and murder stalk hand in hand, but it is a remarkable fact that the more thoroughly a man is killed, the more certain is his turning up again. We are not at all sure that the gory corpses at the end will stay dead. The good women impress us as pretty bad, and the villain—O a parlous villain!—has at least one spot of astonishing goodness.

Nothing and nobody within the covers of the book could possibly have happened; all the same it does grip one's interest, and will prove a boon to those who find themselves very much on their own hands.

More Mark Twain.

"The $30,000 Bequest, and Other Stories" is the title of the newest volume of Mark Twain. It is made up mainly of contributions to magazines from Mr. Clemens since the publication of the Hillcrest Edition of his collected works, among which contributions are his admirable "St. Joan of Arc," his "A Dog's Tale," his "Italian Without a Master," and the story which gives the volume its name. Some small part of the material is already included in the Hillcrest Edition. Of the remainder it is designed presently to make an additional volume of that series, uniform with the others. The Harpers publish the book Sept. 6.

THE NEW NOVEL BY MARIE CORELLI

The TREASURE OF HEAVEN

A ROMANCE OF RICHES

By MARIE CORELLI

Author of

"THE MASTER CHRISTIAN,"

"GOD'S GOOD MAN," etc.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

NOTE!

The only authorized portrait of Marie Corelli ever published appears for the first time in this book.

This paper, The New York Times Saturday Review, In last Saturday's issue said of this great novel:

His plot is original, his characters unusual in their vitality and in the hold they take upon the reader's interest. The interest of the book is unrelaxing. Its execution that of the master craftsman. He may be trusted to keep "a great gulf fixed" between right and wrong. The book is well named not only in reference to the story's scene of action but to its variety, movement, charm, and beneath all these its effortless strength.

THE

Tides of Barnegat

BY

F. HOPKINSON SMITH

Illustrated in Color, $1.50.

What the reviewers say:

The story is one of strong dramatic power. It is doubtless the best piece of work Mr. Smith has done. Its style is direct and incisive, revealing a series of strongly drawn pictures.

—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Dr. John," wise in counsel, quick to act in emergencies, as courageous as he is patient and the soul of honor—his figure alone would give a novel distinction.—*Newark Evening News.*

It should earnestly engage the attention of novel readers because of its innate sincerity, genial and unforced humor, genuine dramatic power and vitalizing originality. 'Tis an excellent piece of work.—*Philadelphia North American.*

It is his latest and strongest production; to be properly appreciated it must be read.

—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

THE LYRIC POEMS OF WILLIAM BLAKE.

Another View of Prof. Walter Raleigh's Introduction to Them—Influences That Affected Blake's Genius.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

LEWIS NATHANIEL CHASE.

AMONG the clearly discernible qualities of Blake's work, intensity of visualization and simplicity of expression occupy the foreground. The former is the chief mark of his genius as a whole. It is voiced in the concluding couplet of the "Mad Song,"

* * * light doth seize my brain
With frantic pain.

And it is the keynote to what is doubtless his most famous poem, the effect of which on the reader Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers has thus phrased:

> The versemaker describes accurately and at length. The poet speaks a word, and, Presto! change! * * * A description of a jungle is an impertinence to one who has come under the spell of William Blake's
>
> Tiger, tiger, burning bright
> In the forest of the night,
>
> Those fierce-eyes glowing there in the darkness sufficiently illuminate the scene.

In Blake's lyrics, however, an even more pervasive characteristic than visualization is simplicity of expression, which includes that inexpressible charm by which he approximates, if he does not equal, the Elizabethans. His genius was consistently and fixedly untamed, natural, and unconventional. Its brilliancy was like lightning in unexpectedness, speed, and directness of aim. It is unfortunately like lightning also in that its appearance makes all the more evident the darkness from which it comes and into which it returns. In other words, he is distinctly a poet of flashes. "The American critic who maintained that there can be no such thing as a long poem might have found his happiest illustration in the works of Blake."

The publishers did well, then, to get out almost simultaneously with his "Poetical Works" this edition of his "Lyrical Poems." The former volume contains all "those parts of his work which are written in any recognized metre," and it is invaluable to reference libraries and special students. The fact that it offers the first authoritative text that has ever been published is high and deserved praise for Mr. John Sampson. The notes, while avowedly textual, give some illuminating criticism, which it is a pity could not have been included in the selection as well. For Blake attached such uncommon meanings to so many common words that often the reader would willingly sacrifice in some passages the beauty of the page for the sake of a clue to its sense. The compensation is the unusual pleasure of a new edition of a great poet which is without footnotes.

BLAKE AS A REVOLUTIONIST.

Blake's simplicity is of course the result of intensity of vision—of seeing what he saw at first hand and directly untrammeled by association, memory, or tradition. In embodying the revolt against the conventional standards of his age in ethics, politics, religion, and art he was perhaps more consistently than any other English contemporary a child of the revolution. His consistency has impressed all who have read him with insight. Of this number is Prof. Raleigh, the chief value of whose essay as a contribution is perhaps the detail and comparative thoroughness with which it discusses this point. What remains of Blake's works "reveals him for one of the boldest, most spontaneous, and most consistent of English poets and thinkers. There is no part of his writings, no casual recorded saying, or scribbled notes on the margin of the books he read, which is not of a piece with all the rest. An absolute unity of character and purpose runs through all. Put him to the test and he will reword the matter, which madness would gambol from."

BLAKE'S SANITY.

As was just said, all serious readers of Blake appreciate his consistency, and nearly all of his commentators have felt called upon to emphasize it. The reason for this emphasis is a vain endeavor to rid the popular mind of the notion that Blake was crazy. The endeavor is vain, because such rumors, once afloat, never die. There is no surer way for a writer to attain a kind of left-handed immortality than to be remembered, rightly or wrongly, as a drunkard or a lunatic. Burns and Lamb and Poe come in the mind, as do the later days of Swift and Southey. In like manner, Blake's picturesqueness is greatly enhanced by the tradition that he was "slightly touched"; it makes no difference whether he was or not, so far as the endurance of the tradition is concerned. Many, if not most, of the current anecdotes about him of this character—such as the impersonation of Adam—seem to be wholly without foundation. He appears to have had an unusually large number of untrustworthy acquaintances. But the stories themselves will never die. So it has become increasingly customary to avoid the subject directly, but to acknowledge its traditional force by insisting on Blake's consistency.

It may be that Mr. Raleigh in somewhat over-emphasizing this trait has proved too much: "The freshness of Blake's early joys was never for an instant dulled or clouded by the inevitable ills of life." This is the favorable approach to that element in Blake which less friendly critics call arrested development. Consistency implies sanity, but in its ultimate form it also implies stagnation, whereas growth, it is needless to remark, is one of the signs of greatest, if not, indeed, of all genuine, genius.

Another statement of Mr. Raleigh may be liable to double interpretation:

> If he has succeeded here and there in raising the curtain on the life of things it is the part of wisdom and modesty to suppose that the rest of his work, which is dark to us, is not devoid of meaning.

Although it is true that Blake, like most poets, gains by selection, yet the reason for the popular disavowal for much of his work is not the same as in the case of other writers. Their failure arises from the fact that the larger portion of their work does not come up to the high standard of their best. For some reason or other there is a falling off of poetic power; the faculty is temporarily benumbed. To use the proverbial word, like Homer they sometimes nod. The difference is that where other poets nod Blake raves, that is, he becomes unintelligible. Unintelligibility is the crucial defect of all that part of his work which has failed of recognition. Therefore to give Blake the benefit of the doubt as unqualifiedly as Mr. Raleigh does in the above passage is much as if a Wordsworthian should claim that Wordsworth's inimitable worst though dark to us is not devoid of poetry. Because Blake spoke so many profound words that are intelligible is no sufficient evidence that when he is unintelligible he is also profound.

THE RETURN TO NATURE.

It would be difficult to find anywhere a more complete and eloquent statement of the creed of anarchy than is contained in Blake's writings. Those who conceive of that creed as the child of hatred begotten by confused thinking may here correct their view. Blake is an Anarchist because his heart goes out in sympathy to life in all its careless and joyous manifestations, and because he has the courage to hold fast by what he loves.

As a corollary to the above, and as another evidence of Blake's exemplification of Anarchy, according to Mr. Raleigh's interpretation, (which is synonymous here, we take it, with the Revolution,) may be mentioned that doctrine of return to nature which is commonly associated with Rousseau. In a sense, Blake was a model of that noble, untamed savage in depicting whom the Rousseauites took delight. His lyrical poems are the result of a visionary mind steeped in a curious hodge-podge of Biblical, revolutionary, and miscellaneous ingredients, interesting itself in such elemental subjects as humble life, the kingdoms of animals and of flowers, and childhood—treating them all fraternally. He anticipated better-known poets in his praise of humble life, of kinship between man and beast, and in attention to nature. And he has written lyrics of extraordinary merit on all of these themes.

But his poems on childhood, especially on infancy, reveal a dramatic intuition as well as a baldness of style which, disregarding their probable source, makes them quite unique in English song. Mr. Raleigh's description leaves nothing to be desired—except the poems themselves.

> He needed not the comfort that comes of children, for he never lost the simplicity and intensity of the child's mind that was in him. There is nothing in all poetry like the Songs of Innocence. Other writers—Hans Andersen, for instance—have penetrated into that enchanted country, have learned snatches of its language, and have given hints of its sights. But they are at best still foreigners, observers, emissaries; the golden treasures of innocence which they bring back with them they coin into gallon and humor for the use of their own countrymen. There is no politics in Blake's innocent world; he is a native of the place, and none of the natives sits aloof to compare and ponder. There is no humor; the only laughter heard in that paradise is the laughter of woods and streams, and crashhoppers, and the sweet mouth poetry of human children. There the day is a festival of unceasing wonders, and the night is like the sheltering hand of God. * * * Sorrow there is and pity for sorrow, * * * but these things are all within the scheme.

BLAKE'S FAME.

A combination of causes has contributed to hinder Blake's popularity, but his best lyrics are remarkable enough to assure him true fame. This may be indirectly encouraged through scholarly interest which it is likely these editions will help to arouse. For Messrs. Sampson and Raleigh have clearly pointed out, albeit with courteous modesty, the deficiencies of their predecessors. They have also indicated lines of research for their successors. It is no more surprising that the world has waited a century for a definitative text than that the host of monographers which of late years has attacked so many literary problems should have left Blake unattempted. This is strange, as, apart from intrinsic merit, his position in English letters historically considered, is one of very considerable importance. Mr. Raleigh convincingly illustrates his sweeping statement that "Blake * * * anticipated the Romantic movement in all its phases."

Isolation from contemporary taste was Blake's lot, as it was Bunyan's. These names link themselves naturally for purposes of comparison and contrast. Blake and Bunyan are the two and the only two great visionaries of English literature. In it they are the two most notable examples of genius unaided by birth, education, or other external factor. The main interest of both was religious. Their lives' controlling force was faith. The chief source of their literary and spiritual inspiration was the Bible. Their unequal fate is the most noticeable point of contrast, and it is in part due to their uneven assimilation of material and in part to the divergent paths of their genius. Whereas both were in a sense illiterate, the Bible proved to be the best model that Bunyan could have had, and his other reading he harmonized with it. But for Blake the minor literary influence of "Ossian" and the major spiritual influence of Swedenborg proved alike unfortunate. Bunyan took the accepted faith of Protestant Christendom and visualized it to the world; hence the breadth of his fame. Blake, a mystic as well as a visionary, created his own mythology, which has not only met with no disciples, but which no one has yet succeeded perfectly in comprehending. So, perhaps more than Bunyan's, Blake's success, such as it is, has been due to the resistless force of unaided and untutored genius. L. N. C.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 4, 1906.

*THE LYRICAL POEMS OF WILLIAM BLAKE. Text by John Sampson. With an introduction by Walter Raleigh. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. New York: Henry Frowde. 90 cents.

Hornaday's New Book.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce for the last day in September the new volume by William T. Hornaday, Sc. D., Director of the New York Zoological Park, "Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies," in the compilation of which he was assisted by John M. Phillips, who took the photographs from which the seventy illustrations in the volume were selected. The book, which will be uniform with President Roosevelt's "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter," will tell of the many adventures of Messrs. Hornaday and Phillips in the mountains of British Columbia when pursuing the mountain goat and sheep, the grizzly bear, and other big game.

More Zangwill Tales.

The forthcoming volume of stories by Israel Zangwill, the prolific English writer, author of "Children of the Ghetto," &c., will present some of the author's best work up to the present time. It is entitled "Ghetto Comedies," and will appear this Autumn with the imprint of the Macmillan Company. The tales are described as trenchant, appealing, and vivid.

Harper's New Editions.

Among new editions announced by the Harpers for next week are still another of Mrs. Deland's "The Awakening of Helena Richie," a fresh issue of Justus Miles Forman's novel "Buchanan's Wife," and large batches of copies of those perennial standbys, "Ben-Hur" and "Tom Sawyer."

ITALIAN GARDENS.

Their Practical and Artistic Features, Their Architectural and Natural Elements Described by H. Inigo Triggs.*

THE general features of the typical Italian garden, whether of Roman, Neo-classic, or Renaissance design, is generally comprehended—a convenient and attractive natural environment restricted and diverted so as to receive architectural embellishments, that the whole may form a harmonious blending of nature and art. Several authors have given delightful descriptions of the Italian garden and have told what it stands for historically and aesthetically. Others by plans and sketches have imparted its natural and architectural features in a manner which has proved of great value to students of landscape gardening. Mr. Triggs is not the first to combine these two phases of examination. But his magnificent volume, "The Art of Garden Design in Italy," certainly gives the most attractive and valuable dissertation on the combination that has hitherto been produced.

There is another feature of the book before us which serves to render it unique. It is that it penetrates far beyond the collection of formal gardens usually treated of, takes the reader outside the beaten track of tourists, and reveals gems of landscape gardening hidden away among beautiful and almost inaccessible hills hitherto the monopoly of the archaeologists.

***

The work is divided into two parts: a historical essay dealing with the development of landscape gardening as practiced among the patricians of the Roman Republic, through the age of the imperial villas of Rome and the dominant Papal influences of the Middle Ages to the charming variety and liberality of the Renaissance and on to the final prevalence of French fashions, which added a bizarre picturesqueness to the Italian landscape and conventionalised its beauty; and a series of descriptive and critical accounts of those Italian villas and gardens which may prove the most fruitful means of inspiration to the foreign student. The first is illustrated with beautiful full-page halftones reproduced from photographs in which atmospheric and foliage conditions and point of view were conducive to the best results. These plates, which number seventy-three, deal with forty-four gardens, several of which are shown, from as many as four or five varying viewpoints. In the second part of the book are twenty-seven lithographic plans of great technical value, to which are added some 150 photo blocks reproduced from old engravings, together with line illustrations in the text consisting of smaller explanatory plans and measured drawings.

***

The point emphasized in Mr. Trigg's work illustrating the "Formal Gardens in England and Scotland" is developed still more comprehensively, artistically, and usefully in his "Art of Garden Design in Italy." Whatever delightful recollections may come to mind by the returned traveler who turns over a portfolio of pictures of Italian gardens—however such a collection may arouse aesthetic emotions and a longing to see the reality in the imagination of the untraveled—the fact remains that correct judgment of either beauty or utility cannot be derived from pictures and photographs alone. If these gardens are to form an inspiration for emulation, their plans must also be consulted. This method of double treatment has called forth universal praise for the author's former work, and now that he has applied it to the Isola Bella, the Palazzo Doria, the Boboli Garden, the Villa Palmieri, the Palazzo Colonna, the Villa Borghese, &c., there can be no doubt that similar expressions of applause will arise from those who may read and observe with sympathy and intelligence the beautiful folio entitled "The Art of Garden Design in Italy."

It should be added that the photographs, especially taken for the work by Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, are in selection and character, and particularly in emphasis of detail, as fine examples of the camera's work as we have seen anywhere produced. The superiority of the engravings, of course, permits this remark to be made.

"Foolish Almanack."

There will be an entirely new "Foolish Almanack" for 1907. John W. Luce & Co. of Boston have the volume in press, and expect to issue it in September.

*THE ART OF GARDEN DESIGN IN ITALY. By H. Inigo Triggs, A. R. I. B. A., author of "Formal Gardens in England Scotland," &c. 128 plates, 73 being reproduced in collotype from photographs taken by Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond. Folio. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

1906

BOSTON NOTES.

A Grim Novel of Finance—Scientific Study of the Sabbath—A Book for Bachelors.

THE author of "Richard Elliott," the novel of American finance soon to be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., has taken courage to allow an unscrupulous financier to speak for himself. So brutal an incarnation of avarice is he that for once a bad ending will please all readers, and his essential shallowness, his incapacity to learn wisdom from experience is ingeniously indicated. It is the merit of the financial novel to be grim; it would not be easy to add a shade to the story of "Richard Elliott."

***

Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. will publish "The Scientific Basis of the Sabbath." The author, Prof. James W. Floody of Clark University, for some twenty years devoted his leisure to studying the growth of the Sabbatical institution among the Hebrews and succeeded to his own satisfaction in bridging the space between lunar worship, with its inevitable respect for the interval of the phases, and the religious and social observance of the Sabbath. The book is simply written, with no technical affectations, and is quite within the comprehension of any Bible class.

***

Messrs. John W. Luce & Co. are preparing "A Bachelor's Cupboard," by A. Lyman Phillips, and although they do not call it "Foolish," the superfluous women of Massachusetts will assuredly bestow the epithet upon it. How else can they be expected to characterize a work telling the bachelor how to take care of his clothes, to arrange his rooms, to outwit landladies and janitors, and other necessary evils intended to make him abandon the single estate? The chafing dish recipes will constitute the only saving element of the book in the estimation of these fair critics; a man who can manage a chafing dish is really useful sometimes.

***

Messrs. Luce & Co. are also preparing "The Tale of a Check Book," a story told by bank checks, newspaper clippings, and various memoranda, all reproduced in proper size. The experiment tried in "All by Wire" has shown that readers will take the trouble to piece such fragments together to make a story.

***

There is some perturbation among clubwomen because of the announcement of Miss Helen M. Winslow's novel, "The President of Quex," to be published by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, for, as editor of a newspaper club page, Miss Winslow knows much of many clubs, and she is especially well-informed in regard to two which, because their members are guileless gentlewomen, have been the victims of more than one woman in search of comfortable support without labor. There is no expectation of caricature or of portraits plainly to be recognized, however.

***

Miss Francis Charles will reappear on the list of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. this Winter with an Arizona story touching very slightly on that aspect of Arizona life so vividly shown in "In the Country God Forgot."

***

Prof. Edward S. Morse has literally sought a new world for the subject of his next book, "Mars and Its Mystery." He studied with Percival Lowell at the Flagstaff Observatory the "canals" on Mars for thirty-four successive nights, interpreting what he saw by his knowledge of geography.

***

Miss Lillian Whiting will this year add another to the group of books to which "The World Beautiful" belongs, and will call it "From Dream to Vision."

***

Among the children's books to be produced this Winter is a La Fontaine Americanized almost beyond recognition by Miss Madge A. Bigham, who calls her book "Blackie; His Friends and His Enemies." Such titles as "Mrs. Grasshopper Gay," "Mr. Eagle and Old Mrs. Owl," and "Mr. Rabbit's Ears" give a faint idea of their distance from the French fables. Miss Clara E. Atwood has provided lively pictures.

***

Miss Eliza Orne White has prepared a sequel for "An Only Child," published last Winter by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and has given it the name of "A Borrowed Sister." The experiences of the borrower and the borrowed, at school and at home, compose the story. Mrs. Miller carries on her "Kristy" series with Kristy's "Rainy Day Picnic," a series of stories which Kristy enjoyed as substitutes for the compound of ants and beetles and a dining table full of humps known as a picnic.

***

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have planned a holiday edition of Franklin's "Autobiography," intending to print only 1,000 copies, and to illustrate it as nobly as last year's "Life of Wolsey." The printing is to be beyond any dream of Poor Richard.

***

Mr. Badger's Autumn list includes "The Silver Trail," a volume of poems by Miss Evelyn Gunne; "The Legend of Sainte Careberte des Ois," by Miss Gertrude Hall; "Songs of the Busy Day," by Hugh J. Hughes, and "The Dolorous Blade," by Samuel D. Newton.

***

The price of Poet Lore is to be advanced a dollar a year in January.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Aug. 24, 1906.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

DIARY OF JOHN EVELYN. To which are added a selection from his familiar letters and the private correspondence between King Charles I. and Sir Edward Nicholas and between Sir Edward Hyde and Sir Richard Browne. Edited from the original manuscripts by William Bray. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Four volumes. $12.

THE GROWTH OF THE NATION—1837 TO 1880. (The History of North America.) By Enoch Walter Sikes and William Morse Keezer. 8vo. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Sons. Vol. XIII.

IN MEMORIAM. Eliza Boardman Burns. 1823-1903. 12mo. New York: Burns & Co.

MEMOIRS OF THE COUNT DE CARTRIE. Being a record of the extraordinary events in the life of a French Royalist during the war in La Vendee and of his flight to Southampton, where he followed the humble occupation of gardener. Introduction by Frederic Marson. Appendices and notes by Pierre Amedee Pichot and others. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: John Lane Company.

Drama, Poetry, and Art.

GEORGE FARQUHAR. Edited by William Archer. 16mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE GREATEST CITY IN THE WORLD. By Josephine Curtis Woodbury. Boston: The Fort Hill Press. (Pamphlet.) 15 cents.

ARISE. By R. F. J. Bostleman. 16mo. New York: The Reliance Trade Company. (Paper.) 25 cents.

THE ROSARY, AND OTHER POEMS. By Robert Cameron Rogers. 12mo. New York: The John Lane Company. $1.50.

MANY MOODS AND MANY MINDS. A Book of Poems. By Louis James Block. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company.

DRAWINGS OF LEONARDO DA VINCI. Folio. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Nature.

HYGIENE OF THE NURSERY. By Louis Starr. 12mo. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Sons & Co. $1.

Travel and Description.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA. With the Chief Routes Through Mesopotamia and Babylonia. Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedecker. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.60 net.

AFGHANISTAN. By Angus Hamilton. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

Fiction.

RICHARD THE BRAZEN. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

SCARLET OF THE MOUNTED. By Marguerite Merington. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

MARY MAGDALEN. A Chronicle. By Edgar Saltus. 12mo. New York: Mitchell Kennerly. $1.

THE FIGHTING CHANCE. By Robert W. Chambers. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE TREASURE OF HEAVEN. A Romance of Riches. By Marie Corelli. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE INCOMPLETE AMORIST. By E. Nesbit. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURERS. 1905. Bulletin 48—Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas; Bulletin 49—California, Oregon, and Washington; Bulletin 50—Statistics of Cities Having a Population of over 30,000. 1904. Washington: Government Printing Office. Pamphlet.

THE POSITION OF THE ATYPICAL CHILD. By Waldemar Helmrich Grossmann. Printed from The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease. Pamphlet.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AMUSEMENTS. Including a Description of a Number of Novel Effects Obtainable with a Camera. By Walter E. Woodbury. New York: The Photographic Times Publishing Association. Pamphlet.

THE UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE "MENTOLARBO." Translated from the Russian. New York: J. Aronson. Pamphlet. 10 cents.

MY TRIP TO NEW YORK. Anon. 12mo. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1 net.

Some Appleton Juveniles.

The Fall list of the Appletons contains several other stories for young readers besides Robert W. Chambers's "Mountain-Land" and Ralph Henry Barbour's sequel to "Four in Camp," already announced. Among the others are: "Uncle Sam's Children," by Oscar Phelps Austin, dealing entirely with life in the Philippines; "Running the Gantlet," by Jessie Peabody Frothingham, the hero of which is the young Cushing, and "Comrades Three," a story for boys of the time of Louis XIV., the background of which is furnished by the Canadian forests and settlements. The author is Dr. William R. A. Wilson, author of "Rose of Normandy."

Rideout's Novelettes.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press for Fall publication "Beached Keels," a new book by Henry M. Rideout. It is made up of three novelettes, which deal with life along and on the sea. The scenes are along the east coast of Maine. There are a number of different characters and humorous incidents in the tales.

PUTNAM'S NEW BOOKS.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, AUGUST 25, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WE present our compliments to the City of Bordeaux and acknowledge the receipt of the first volume of its monumental edition of the "Essays" of Michel de Montaigne. It comes with a letter of presentation from the Mayor of that fortunate municipality, in which he politely observes that there is no country where Montaigne has been better loved and better understood than the United States of America, and he bespeaks a proper attention to what he calls the "veritable monument the City of Bordeaux is erecting to the glory of Montaigne." We are sensible of the compliment paid to this country, though not without a certain guilty feeling that possibly the United States of America does not on the whole rank among the very first in the love and understanding of Montaigne, as manifested through the homage of assiduous study of his works. It seems a fine and worthy kind of monument for a city to erect to one of its first citizens and its one-time Mayor, for once in a way. New York might have done better to erect that kind of a memorial than some of the altogether too enduring bronze that recalls literary fame in various parts of the city. But there are the art of sculpture and the publishing interests both to be considered, and perhaps it is well that the Bordeaux Monument should remain as unusual a distinction as it is.

IT seems a strange thing that, at this age of the world, we are not allowed to have the whole of a work that has become so distinctly a classic in its kind as John Evelyn's "Diary." Yet such is the case, and the reason, which at this distance seems wholly inexplicable, is that the present owner of Evelyn's manuscript, who also bears Evelyn's name, refuses to permit it to be used. An elaborate edition of the "Diary," which, with other writings by and relating to Evelyn, fills four substantial volumes, has just appeared, of which Scribners are the publishers in New York. Henry B. Wheatley, who made a notable edition of Pepys's "Diary," is the editor and expresses in decorous and restrained language his regret that he cannot present the whole of Evelyn's "Diary," or even collate with the original manuscript the portions that have been printed. "Unfortunately," he says, "there appears to be but small hope at present of obtaining this boon." He appealed twenty-five years ago to Mr. W. J. Evelyn, the present possessor of the Evelyn property, but he was and is "unable to allow of access to the manuscript." Bray, the first editor, who published his edition in 1818, was beset with doubts as to having made a "proper selection"; but his doubts were the outcome of a fear lest he had put in too much rather than too little. The doubts likely to be felt at the present time are in the opposite direction.

NOW, Evelyn died just two hundred years ago—the present new edition of his writing is a bicentennial observance—and it is difficult to conceive that there could be any indiscretion in publishing the full text of a record that has in part been treasured by the English speaking world for near a century. The occasionally indiscreet and always perfectly frank Mr. Samuel Pepys has given pause to some of his editors who were aiming at completeness; but it is not to be supposed that the sober-minded Evelyn set down anything likely to cause such embarrassment. There have been other such cases of what might mildly be called British conservatism in the control of a literary possession; as when not long ago Lord Ilchester refused to allow certain letters of Walpole which he possessed to be used in completing an edition of his correspondence. It is difficult to see what interest is subserved by this attitude except the vanity of possessing important manuscripts unprinted.

THE divergence of the critical view and the power of the personal equation of criticism have not recently been more strikingly shown than in the current English reviews of Mrs. Deland's fine art as it is revealed in her latest book, "The Awakening of Helena Richie." They extend all the way from fervent admiration to indifferent depreciation. Thus The Daily Telegraph rises to a high pitch of appreciation, lauds the exquisite treatment which the author has bestowed upon her story, the truth to life and human nature of her characters, and believes, finally, that this book is not at all unworthy to stand side by side with "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss." We are not surprised after this to find her placed by this reviewer "in the front rank of English-writing novelists." Listen, at the other end of the gamut, to The Athenæum. Its reviewer finds in the book "many of the merits and faults that are frequently met in novels written by women"—not necessarily hereby invalidating its contemporary's comparison with two great novels. Thus while Helena is forcibly and consistently drawn, the men with whom she is brought in contact "are without exception stagy and unreal." Even the old clergyman, alas, whom many of us have grown to love so well, is "as conventional as he is familiar," and the small boy, at first amusing, becomes "distinctly tiresome." Truly, criticism is not yet an exact science.

GERMANY is observing to-day the centennial of the execution of Johann Philipp Palm, the Nuremberg bookseller who, by a pamphlet against Napoleon and his expiation therefor with his life, became one of the greatest forces in the uprising of Germany against the French invader. Though Palm's pamphlet attracted some attention, it was his trial without a hearing and his summary execution that produced the deepest effect upon the nation and aroused it to an effective fury of resentment. Byron's cynical toast, "Here's to Napoleon, he shot a bookseller," came, of course, from his own gay perversity of view in lively company, but though Palm may be remembered in English-speaking countries a little more as the subject of this grim pleasantry than for what he really did, yet the fact that Byron could find the bookseller so ready to his hand when he wanted him showed how deep and widespread was the impression made at the time by Palm's execution. And this bookseller was thus one of the fatal stumbling blocks that finally ended Napoleon's career. The Germans do well to bear his martyrdom in mind.

IN the current issue of The Fortnightly Review an English literary agent seeks to rebut the views advanced a short time ago by Mr. Henry Holt on the "commercialization of literature." His attempt takes the special direction of a justification of the literary agent's activities as an intermediary between the author and the publisher. Mr. Holt had found his activities pernicious. This unnamed member of a comparatively new profession, in attempting to show that they are not, sets up an ideal that in this world of conflicting desires is not workable. The agent takes advantage of the publishers' competition for the works of authors which they want, to get the best market price for the authors. A man who is in that business is not, humanly speaking, likely to "encourage the maintenance of a close literary relationship between authors and publishers," nor to bring the highest possible commercial advantage to both parties, however much the ideal bargain should bring such advantage. The argument for the agent is that the more the author throws himself into his work the less he has left for selling it after it is done, and that the publishers, also humanly speaking, are not to be expected to do everything to protect the author's interests, if they are delivered into their hands. After all, the agent and his activities are not the whole story of the commercialisation of literature, and there are other forces tending that way to be examined and checked, if checked they can be or ought to be.

TENNYSON AT FARRINGFORD.

A SMALL volume of recollections of Tennyson is shortly to appear here with the Dutton imprint. It is entitled "A Child's Recollections of Tennyson," and is by Edith Nicholl Ellison. The book deals with Tennyson in his later forties and early fifties, after the publication of "Maud." His home life is described, as are also his ways. Mention is often made of his "bass voice," which, in spite of its "gruffness," was not unattractive. His appearance was striking, for he had flowing hair, upon which he wore a wide Spanish sombrero, and with this always a loose cloak. "His eyes were certainly of the near-sighted kind, but they were dark and kind," and his mouth was clean shaven.

The poet's sons, Hallam and Lionel, also looked like the sons of their father. When they were nine or ten they still wore their fanciful tunics and sashes and long hair. Hallam was more serious than his younger brother, who was continually up to some mischief. Mrs. Tennyson, being an invalid, was the recipient of much love and consideration. She was a "lovely lady" with large dark eyes, who was usually on a couch in a dove-colored loose gown.

Here and there throughout the book some reference is made to prominent persons whom Tennyson knew. Among these are Lear, who attempted to set "Maud" to music; Grove, Stanley, and particularly Mrs. Julia Margaret Cameron, the first artist photographer, to whom one of the brief chapters is given.

The many illustrations in the little volume consist of portraits of Tennyson at different periods, Mrs. Tennyson, Hallam and Lionel Tennyson, and a couple of views of Farringford.

Ruskin's Works.

The twenty-fifth volume of the Library Edition of the works of John Ruskin, edited by E. T. Cook and Alexander Wedderburn, is now ready for distribution to American subscribers by Longmans, Green & Co. Much has already been said in these columns concerning the typographical beauty of this edition, its admirable editing, its rational completeness. These elements are so conspicuous in the volume before us that it is, so far as the Ruskin part in it is concerned, rather for the Ruskin enthusiast and expert than for the dispassionate critic of his mission and achievements.

Those fragmentary papers on flowers and birds, euphoniously described as "Proserpina" and "Love's Mienie," are to be found amid the mass of editorial matter in Vol. XXV. Ruskin was a patient, impressionable, yet not always thoughtful, observer, and that is why these papers transcend the limits of natural history and take their place not with Buffon, but with similar writings by the Belgian poet Maeterlinck. In this volume, as with others, Mr. Cook's biographical notes continue the story of Ruskin's life, with special reference to the material in hand. There are also chronologically appropriate letters in Ruskin's own hand, containing his own story of his great illness, his recovery from it, and the part Mrs. Arthur Severn played in the cure. The illustrations of the volume are, like those in former volumes of this edition, singularly appropriate and illuminating.

Books Most in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Aug. 22: Adult Fiction—Winston Churchill's "Coniston," Margaret Deland's "Awakening of Helena Richie," Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Fenwick's Career." Juvenile Fiction—De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe," Alcott's "Little Women," Meade's "Sweet Girl Graduate." Miscellaneous—Richardson's "The Long Day," Maeterlinck's "Life of the Bee," Clemens's "The Primrose Way."

LONDON BOOK NEWS.

Dr. Fredrik Nielsen's Catholic Church Histories—A Social Problem Series—Secret History.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Two volumes of the English translation of Dr. Fredrik Nielsen's "History of the Papacy in the Nineteenth Century" are soon to be published by John Murray. They carry the narrative down to the death of Pius IX. Dr. Nielsen hopes to finish the third and last volume within a year. That done, he will resume work on his "History of the Internal Affairs of the Catholic Church," covering the period from 1830 to the close of the century.

***

MESSRS. JACK begin in September the publication of a library of popularly written books entitled "The Social Problem Series." The first volume will be entitled "The Citizen and His Duties." It is thought that interest in these books will not be confined to this country.

Messrs. Methuen will publish on Thursday a reprint of the first Earl of Manchester's "Meditations on Death and Immortality," written early in the seventeenth century.

Messrs. Cassell will issue this Autumn a color book by Walter Crane entitled "Flowers from Shakespeare's Garden."

***

S. R. CROCKETT has a novel coming out with the Religious Tract Society entitled "The White Plumes of Navarre." It is a story of the Inquisition under Philip II. of Spain.

"Sir John Constantine" is the title of a novel by "Q." which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish. It is an eighteenth century story of the effort of a chivalrous Englishman to win the Corsican crown for his son and rescue a royal lady from imprisonment.

Sealey Clark will soon publish "Briton, Boer, and Black," by Clement Handley. It is said that the book relates for the first time the secret history of the Jameson raid.

Mme. Albanesi's story, "I Know a Maiden," will be published in a few days by Messrs. Methuen. W.

TO KEATS.

Were I dead, I should like a book dedicated to me.

Dear Keats: Tiptoe upon what little hill
Art thou? Doth still thy poet fancy's flight
Circle the furthest stars with wings of light?
Doth tremble now with conscious power to trill
Sweet as a skylark, clear as mountain rill,
Of myrtle vales, wreath'd clouds and spangled night;
St. Agnes' Eve; divine Endymion's plight;
And dost thou yet pure melody distill?

Where'er thou art, far from thy Roman tomb,
Mayst thou retain of earthly love and pain
Only the sweetness, as the Hybla bee
Culled only honey from some poisonous bloom;
And know, though feeling thou hadst writ in vain,
That we still read, and love, and cherish thee.

ALICE HARRIMAN.

Forthcoming Scribner's.

The last four numbers of Scribner's Magazine for 1906 will contain many contributions of interest. There will be the romantic three-part tale, "A Knight of the Cumberland," by John Fox, Jr.; more "Rebecca" stories by Kate Douglas Wiggin; "In the Black Pines of Bohemia," a description of Marienbad and its surroundings, by Mary King Waddington; Royal Cortissoz and George Wright's sketches of "Foreign Streets" will be continued, as will also the series on Washington from the writings of Mrs. S. H. Smith, and the game articles by Ernest Thompson Seton, while Edward Penfield will follow his sketches of Holland with some of rural Spain. The fiction will be provided by J. B. Connolly, J. L. Williamson, Margaret Sherwood, Marie Van Vorst, Mrs. Edith Wharton, and others. The illustrations will be from the pens and brushes of John Kimball, Taylor, Flagg, Rackham, and others.

AUG

POEMS OF NATURE, LOVE, AND MYSTERY.

A Glance at Newly Published Volumes by Housman, John Burroughs, Henry Nehemiah Dodge, and Others.*

HOUSMAN'S poetry comes with special charm into any collection of modern verse. It is intensely modern, with its undercurrent of poignant feeling expressed in dainty meters. The heart may not be worn upon the sleeve, but the sleeve, silken and diaphanous, stirs to the precise measure of its beating. The poet is never unconscious of the past or the future. He remembers that others like him have shaken between desire and fear, and that others have gone quickly to the grave that lies open before him. He remembers that men pass and are mourned and quickly forgotten. He wills that his bones shall be his servants while he can order them

Before this fire of sense decay,
This smoke of thought blow clean away,
And leave with ancient night alone
The steadfast and enduring bone.

He hears the wind in the forest, and remembers that the Roman heard it and was hurt by the same thoughts that hurt the English yeoman—

There, like the wind through woods in riot,
Through him the gale of life blew high;
The tree of man was never quiet:
Then 'twas the Roman, now 'tis I.

The gale, it plies the saplings double,
It blows so hard 'twill soon be gone.
To-day the Roman and his trouble
Are ashes under Uricon.

Yet with this morbid note comes the sturdier strain of a memory dedicated not to personal fears and regrets, but to the deeds of the brave which are renewed in the telling, and through the whole group of slender supple lyrics stirs the air of country life and the love of country. The hawthorn and the broom, daffodils and sheep, the barn and stack and tree, the blackbird in the coppice, and the plowing team are as pastoral in their suggestions as though the aching heart of man had never come near them, and to these as well as to the merits of technical execution the little book owes its inspiriting freshness. But the dominant note is subjective and moving. Such stanzas as these are not made to put courage into one's mood or joy into one's day:

Into my heart an air that kills
From yon far country blows:
What are those blue remembered hills,
What spires, what farms are those?

That is the land of lost content,
I see it shining plain,
The happy highways where I went
And cannot come again.

***

Quite free from such introspection, without a trace of the haunting melancholy that pervades "The Shropshire Lad," John Burroughs makes his songs of "Bird and Bough." He truly says of himself:

I walk with sighs, but not in gloom;
For in my heart is ample room
For pensive thoughts and musings sweet.

Where there is sadness it is the mild, reminiscent emotion of age, and he could say with Browning—

Was never evening yet
But seemed far beautifuller than its day.

His enjoyment of the large world without, the world of living and growing and blossoming things, is as fresh and keen as ever, and it is an enjoyment almost wholly objective. He loves the wild things for what they give him now, the sense of the joy in the life about him. Even the repellent toad with his "long-drawn-out and tolling cry" has for him a message only of cheer:

It is the knell of Winter-dead;
Good-bye, his icy fetter.
Blessings on thy warty head;
No bird could do it better.

It assuredly would take a naturalist-poet to so apostrophize the toad, and most readers will agree that the "sharp, bright gayety of beauty" is better worth celebrating, as in the charming lines on the Cardinal Flower:

Like a peal of a bugle
Upon the still night,
So flames her deep scarlet
In dim forest light.

A heart-throb of color
Lit up the dim nook,
A dash of deep scarlet
The dark shadows shook.

Thou darling of August,
Thou flame of her flame,
'Tis only bold Autumn
Thy ardor can tame.

***

A "Sonnet Sequence" on the theme of love invites comparisons, and the author of "Love's Testament" boldly invokes Shakespeare and Dante, Petrarch, equal seers,

Each with his threatening and majestic name,

and with graceful humility makes them concede that the lady here celebrated justifies the poet's audacity. The eleven divisions of six sonnets each covers amply the ground of love's hopes and fears, and the fears seem to be less of his own than of the lady's perfect adequacy. The division "Of Passion" is distinctly unimpassioned, and leaves the reader less stirred with imparted emotion than the "Love Sonnets of Proteus" or the restrained intensity of Christina Rossetti. There is little fault to be found with the facility of the verse, but as love's testament the concluding sonnet seems less of a tribute than a reflection:

Count not upon a woman, let her be
The fragrance of the Spring, the brief delight
Of the illusive and alluring night,
That haunts and beckons thee with memory.
But in the hour of thy necessity
Seek not her hand, when Fortune takes affright
And life's foundations fail, for in thy plight
No word will wake her to remember thee.

She is not human, she is one with all
Fugitive sweetness, she is of the hour
Intangible, eternal as a flower
Whose fragrance lingers when its petals fall.
Yet, though she love thee, trust her not, nor lend
The holy, tranquil, steadfast name of friend.

***

It requires a little adjustment of the mind to take seriously the poetic endeavor of a writer who prefaces his book with a rhymed "Foreword" containing the refrain:

Thrustararorum was his name,
The brave old fisher from Icamal

But it would be doing Mr. Dodge less than justice not to take seriously his sympathetic and often stirring tales of that conquering of the West which has in it newer, but hardly less thrilling, elements of romance than belong to the "old, forgotten, far-off things and battles long ago." The cry of the nations who come to us with hope, seeking more than a refuge here, is often moving and brings before us anew the inspiring National difficulties to be faced. The "Song of the Hebrews" with its reminiscence of the old metrical version of the Psalms; that of the ubiquitous and friendly Irish; the less familiar plaint of the Russians and Armenians, have each their element of pathos. "The Dirge of the Finns," with its record of broken faith, brings forward again some of the reasons for Russia's present plight:

I hear the north blast wailing,
I see the night-wrack trailing
Its pall upon the sea;
My broken heart is crying
For Finland crushed and dying,
Dying in pain for me.
None, none may dare befriend her,
None, none may dare defend her;
The Great White Czar hath answered with a frown,
And torn Suomi's sacred banner down.

He promised to befriend her,
He promised to defend her
If she to him were true;
Then seized her precious dower
With his resistless power—
For mercy vain to sue!
"Vengeance" the storm-cloud mutters,
The distant thunder utters
Warnings of tempests wild, whose lightnings dread
Shall wreak their fury on the tyrant's head.

"Suomi is a-dying,"
I hear the sad runes crying
Along the North Sea shore.
Freedom, art vigil keeping?
To thee we come with weeping,
Thy comfort to implore.
O Time, art thou retreating,
Our ancient hopes defeating?
The lights of Helsingfors are quenched in gloom
As Kalevala's children meet their doom.

The pagan philosophy of Omar is linked to such easy-running verse that it tempts followers of all creeds. "Into the Light" follows the same metrical road as Omar's muse, but leads to a far different end.

Enjoy the day, as Horace says, is well;
To lounge and drink with Omar, as we tell
Our loves to every moment of the day,
Is with enchantment for the time to dwell.

But these are condiments and not the bread
Wherewith life's feast is nourishingly spread,
And deem thou not with diet such as theirs
A starving soul in bounty can be fed.

The sonnets in commemoration of other writers, chiefly poets, show a catholic taste; from Wordsworth to Oscar Wilde is a long step. There are echoes of other writers, and the hopes that have cheered many have been granted to the author in ample measure, but without the good fortune always to find the perfect word which claims the poet's unremitting search. His effort, however, is commendable, and the following lines show to what verbal heights it has carried him:

To give to beauty her surpassing meed
As gowned she lies immaculately fair;
To paint the hopes that end in fell despair,
While tones mellifluous every passion feed;
To follow Fancy's fairy kin that lead
Through Vales of Dreams enathroned in Gruesome air,
Or on imagination's heights to dare,
What dulcet, rolling, golden words we need—
Such worlds as thine, thou mighty crowned one,
Who, like some inextinguishable sun,
Shall light the heavens of man forevermore;
Such words as Homer sent, long, long ago,
With music winged, through Greece's heart of woe,
Or such as Shakespeare made divinely clear.

***

The poems of the late Arthur Macy are now collected and published for the first time, his own modest estimate of their poetic value having prevented their publication during his lifetime. In common with all except the very best occasional verse most of these pieces lose something of their potency to thrill when read without the uncritical mood which "occasions" so bountifully bestow. But Mr. Macy showed a felicity in the choice of words and an almost unerring ear for perfection of rhyme, combined with an unusual exactness in the use of difficult meter, not frequently the gift of the lesser poets. His appreciation of the good Saint Botolph has probably most endeared him to Boston, but the little "Thistle-Down" is not too long to quote and will serve as an example of the pretty fancifulness of many of the poems:

The thistle-down floats on the air, the air,
Whenever the soft wind blows,
And the wind can tell just where, just where
The feathery thistle-down goes.
And it tells the bird in a single word,
Who whispers it low to the bee;
And they try to keep the mystery deep,
And none of them tell it to me.
But I know well, though they never will tell,
Where the thistle-down goes when it says "Farewell."
It floats and floats away on the air,
And goes where the wind goes—everywhere!

Wind and weather, January and June, the hours of the day, the flowers of the field—these are the subjects which entreat the author of the little volume "Over the Bridge." There is an attractive freshness in the appeal made by these well-worn themes, but we do not experience the pleasure of the unexpected. It is the obvious that is celebrated, and therefore more perfection of form is demanded to hold the attention of the general, and perhaps indifferent, reader.

The Dawn in Russia.

The Harpers are importing another edition of "The Dawn in Russia," by Henry W. Nevinson, author of the recent articles and volume on the African slave trade of to-day and correspondent of The London Chronicle. Mr. Nevinson has been eye witness of many of the most remarkable and some of the most bloody scenes of the current Russian revolution—if, indeed, it is a revolution—and his book, which has attracted considerable attention in England, has, judging from the rapid disappearance of the first American edition, met with favor in this country as well.

*A SHROPSHIRE LAD. By A. E. Housman. New York: John Lane Company.

BIRD AND BOUGH. By John Burroughs. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

LOVE'S TESTAMENT. A Sonnet Sequence. By G. Constant Lounsbery. New York: John Lane Company.

MYSTERY OF THE WEST. By Henry Nehemiah Dodge. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

INTO THE LIGHT AND OTHER VERSE. By Edward Robeson Taylor. San Francisco: The Stanley-Taylor Company. $1.25.

POEMS. By Arthur Macy. With an introduction by William Alfred Hovey. Boston: W. B. Clarke Company. $2.25.

OVER THE BRIDGE AND OTHER POEMS. By Ella M. Truesdale. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

HOT WEATHER ACTIVITIES

The heated term doesn't hurt a book's sale if the book has real stuff in it. Here are three novels that thrive on August high temperature and humidity:

ANTHONY OVERMAN

Miss Michelson's strong novel of the love of an idealist for a practical but charming woman of affairs is meeting with quick appreciation. Third large printing is ready to-day. (Illustrated in color by Clay, $1.50.)

THE INCOMPLETE AMORIST

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THE JUNGLE

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—*The Globe, N. Y.*

"There's strong meat in it with much spirited writing in a vein of strongly defined and striking individualism."
—*North American, Phila.*

The Sin of George Warrener

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THE RIVERSIDE PRESS CO., BOSTON.

THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Principal Contents of the Leading American Monthlies—Short Stories and Outing Tales.

THE September magazines appear for a constituency that is in large part still enjoying its Summer outing, and their contents are adjusted to the desires of readers for whom agreeably told and striking stories and papers that have some relation with the outdoor life they are leading are of immediate interest. The remarkable fund of talent from which American magazines draw copiously is well represented by the names in these tables of contents. We need only note among the writers of fiction Maurice Hewlett, Mark Twain, Jack London, Joel Chandler Harris, Hopkinson Smith, Thomas Nelson Page, John Fox, Robert Hichens, E. F. Benson, Thomas A. Janvier, Arthur Stringer, Elisabeth Duer, Grace Ellery Channing, May Sinclair, Eben Phillpotts, and others, some of whom appear more than once. Among the critics of literature and art appear W. D. Howells, James Huneker, May Sinclair, H. W. Lanier, Charles de Kay, Josef Hofmann, and even John Philip Sousa. Ernest Thompson Seton, William T. Stead, Henry Watterson, and Dr. Simon Flexner write on other topics. There is not one of the world's interests, it would seem, that is not represented by more or less competent discussion.

THE CENTURY.

GETTING INTO KHIVA.....Langdon Warner
THE GATES OF THE HUDSON.....Charles M. Skinner
"DOWN ON THE LABRADOR".....Gustav Kobbe
THE GLADIATORS.....Dorothea Deakin
LEAVE-TAKING OF A HAPPY DAY.....Louise I. Guiney
A RELIGION NEARLY 3,000 YEARS OLD.....A. V. Williams Jackson
ON THE PRAIRIES.....Gottfried Hult
A ROMANCE OF THE CHESHIRE CHEESE.....Alice B. Morrison
BEHIND THE SCENES.....Troy and Margaret Kinney
THE DESCENT OF BLANCHE.....Maurice F. Egan
THE POET.....Katharine L. Bates
IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION.....Thornton Oakley
TWILIGHT.....Ada Foster Murray
THE "HAYSTACK PRAYER MEETING" AND WHAT FOLLOWED.....Henry R. Elliot
THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND THE FARM YOUTH.....L. H. Bailey
THE WORKERS.....Lily A. Long
SEEING FRANCE WITH UNCLE JOHN.....Anne Warner
NOON.....John V. Cheney
RUNNING WATER.....A. E. W. Mason
HEY-DAY.....Witter Bynner
THE SPINNERS, by Velesquez. Engraved by Timothy Cole.
"THIRD EDITION".....Grace S. H. Tytus
THE NEGRO BRAIN.....Robert B. Bean
THE RESURGENT MYSTERIES.....Edgar Jepson

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE SPANISH JADE.....Maurice Hewlett
A LITTLE MEXICAN TOWN.....Thomas A. Janvier
A BOY AND A GIRL.....James Hopper
LIFE AND SPORT IN NUBIA.....Capt. T. C. S. Speedy
A PERSONAL OFFERING.....Grace E. Channing
A HORSE'S TALE.....Mark Twain
KENTISH NEIGHBORHOODS, INCLUDING CANTERBURY.....William D. Howells
A TRAGEDY IN THE TREETOP.....Jennie Brooks
FOLLETTE.....Lawrence Mott
THE WONDERS OF CELLULOSE.....Robert K. Duncan
THE OBSESSION OF ANN GIBBS.....Margaret Potter
HUNTING WILD BEES.....H. C. McCook, D. D.
THE APOSTATES.....Marie Manning
EXCLUSIVENESS.....Edward S. Martin
A FATHER AND HIS SON.....Emery Pottle
A PORTRAIT BY GAINSBOROUGH.....W. Stanton Howard
ONE OF FRANKLIN'S FRIENDSHIPS.....Worthington C. Ford

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

A KNIGHT OF THE CUMBERLAND. I.....John Fox, Jr.
EASTMAN JOHNSON, PAINTER.....William Walton
SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.....Beatrice Hanscom
WASHINGTON IN JEFFERSON'S TIME.....Edited by Gaillard Hunt
THROUGH THE NEEDLE'S EYE.....Sewell Ford
THE WHITETAILED (VIRGINIA) DEER AND ITS KIN.....Ernest Thompson Seton
THE HOAR FROST.....Helen Haines
CHAUCER'S ROUNDEL.....Ellen Macaulay
HENRIK IBSEN.....James Huneker
THE SOUL'S INHERITANCE.....George Cabot Lodge
THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF A GREAT INVENTION.....John Vaughn
A NOON SONG.....Henry van Dyke

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

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Home Rule Movement in Ireland.

In the volume shortly to come from the Duttons, written by the well-known Irish politician Sir Robert Anderson, some "side lights" are given on the home rule movement. While dealing principally with this subject, the volume also contains the autobiography of Sir Robert. As he points out at the threshold of his book, it makes no pretensions to be "history." His aim, he writes, "is merely to make some slight additions to the stock of materials upon which historians may draw." And at the same time he puts straight several small matters concerning the Fenian movement and others relating to Ireland.

Sir Robert is the son of Matthew Anderson, who was Crown Solicitor in the City of Dublin. He and the late Sir Samuel Lee were conspicuously identified with those whose tireless efforts have made the British Government secure in Ireland. In office, according to a friend of Sir Robert, the latter was moved by a sense of duty, and was "wise as serpents," while in society he was "harmless as doves." He has always been influenced by a deep sense of religion; is earnest, yet modest and silent. When only twenty-six Sir Robert was called to London as adviser to the Home Office in matters of political crime. He has retired from office.

The book opens with the story of the affaire Le Caron. The author's relations with the late Sir William Harcourt are then described, and this chapter is followed by one "Local and Political." There are a couple of chapters on the Fenian movement, followed by an account of the American Fenian Brotherhood and the "rising" of 1867. The Clerkenwell explosion is next dealt with, and following are chapters on the Kilmainham treaty, the Phoenix Park murders, the Irish National League, the dynamite campaign, Mr. Morley and his views in his Gladstone biography, Gladstone and his policy, &c. Sir Robert endeavours to discuss in a rational, calm, clear manner the grounds upon which home rule is recommended as a solution of the Irish controversy, and he forgets no explanation for the reason why so many Irishmen desire to sever the union with Great Britain.

In the September number of Harper's Magazine (just out) there are eight really unusual short stories. Among the authors are Mark Twain and Maurice Hewlett. There are articles on travel, adventure, science, history, biography, etc. There are twenty-two contributions in all, with many pictures in color. There is nothing controversial, nothing about politics, crime or graft, nothing of merely "timely" interest.

HARPER'S BOOKS

The Awakening of Helena Richie

By MARGARET DELAND

It is difficult to make these little pieces of type say to you how great a story this is. Of course the simple telling over its goodness won't do. It is more than great and good—more than a mere story. The N. Y. Times calls it **"a perfect book"** but it is more than a book—it is a part of life itself—vivid, splendid, real.

For once the magazines and newspapers of England and America say the same thing and say it in chorus—say that at last a really great novel has come to be born. The reviewer in the *Independent*, for instance, realizes strongly one side of it—its relentless moral force. He says "these prettily painted sinners who realize so little of their lost condition would fare better after an experience like Helena Richie's. There is too much honey-juggling of sinners these days. . . . She has made it a story of indescribable moral beauty."

Buchanan's Wife

By Justus Miles Forman

This is a story of modern life, the chief figure being a young and beautiful woman who has married unhappily. As a last refinement of cruelty the husband decides to evade his burdens and responsibilities, and disappears in such a manner that the wife cannot find out if he is living or dead. The way in which the woman dares to face the cruel fate that mocks her, and to wrest to herself the love and happiness that should have been hers by right, makes up a novel and thrilling romance. The story of a woman's fight for love has never been better told; and while the book is bound to provoke discussion, like *The Masquerader* it neither "preaches nor teaches," but is simply a story for the story's sake, characterized by a certain unusual quality.

The Undefiled

By Frances Aymar Mathews

An ingenious plot, involving the love affairs of four young people in strange complications and cross-purposes, a mystery well-concealed until the very end, plenty of crisp, smart dialogue, and an unexpectedly happy ending, all contribute to make this one of the brightest stories of modern New York life.

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FROM READERS.

Practical Advice for the Poet's Organ.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Arcadia's" wail is very timely anent the discussion on poetry, and Prof. Whipple's interesting scheme on the same page suggests a possible solution, even if it is vaguely reminiscent of some of Poe's recurring taeé majeure, with the difference that Poe believes and figured it out very logically that such a magazine could be published for $5, and Prof. Whipple, more modestly, or is it economically, places the subscription at $2.

"Arcadia" should not worry if her soul's children lack a publisher. Why bother over such a trifle? None of us expect to pay our bills with poetry; is not the joy, the sensuousness of production sufficient? The gentleman from Virginia's University admits that "contributions would flow in, even if not well paid for." Though I am dubious of the "golden cargo coming in each month, to be enjoyed and treasured." Who would be umpire of this "golden cargo"? I propose "Arcadia" from Brooklyn, and then the regenerator of Poe's Idea should try it the second six months, otherwise the wail will continue, and anew the plaint of the excluded will be heard over the land. Prof. Whipple is very optimistic if he believes subscriptions would flow in, that is, sufficient to pay for "printing attractively in the Morris format."

But here is a little suggestion: Conditions for submitting manuscript. Be a subscriber of two copies—one for yourself, one for a friend—this will help the cause of poetry. Each poet whose manuscript is accepted will purchase at current rates one hundred copies of the number containing his effusion, to be distributed among friends. This will elevate and stimulate others to do likewise, and Mr. Whipple would surely not be interfered with from the counting room.

On this basis I am ready to join the "Brotherhood of Associated Poetry Makers." LEON DABO.

New Milford, N. J., Aug. 14, 1906.

The Magazine of Poetry.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Most heartily do I indorse the wise suggestion of Mr. Leon Rutledge Whipple that there should be a monthly magazine devoted to poetry of the best kind. I believe such a publication would receive a hearty and generous welcome from all lovers of the higher order of poesy, and would be an incentive to writers of that exceptional class of literature.

Mr. Whipple suggests that "contributions, even if not well paid for, would flow in." I am inclined to believe the contributions should be voluntary and free; that the honor of appearing on the pages of the magazine would, as he suggests, "be reward enough of itself."

By means of such a periodical, fugitive poems of the acceptable class would more permanently be preserved:

Many are poets who have never penn'd
Their inspiration, and perchance the best.

There are others who have written masterpieces that were never published except in the ordinary magazines and daily papers. For instance, "Opportunity," by the late Senator Ingalls; that pathetic poem, "Abschied," by Rosamond Watson, and scores of others whose very authors are unknown.

Let there be a monthly magazine devoted exclusively to the encouragement and preservation of the higher class of poetry, and conducted in the spirit of Lamartine's words: "La poésie est l'ange jardin de l'humanité à tout ses âges."

FELIX ALEXANDER REEVE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1906.

Men of Stressful Times.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In to-day's issue of your weekly review I find a letter from William E. Bradshear on "The Men and the Hour," and I take exception to his statement that all great achievements in the regions of thought, science, art, and so forth take place in "times of profound, prolonged, and prosperous peace." It is nice alliteration, but not strict historic accuracy. If Mr. Bradshear will read a portion of J. A. Symonds's "The Italian Renaissance" he will discover that it is to "times of disruption" that we owe Raphael, Leonardo, Galileo, Dante, Savonarola, Machiavelli, Michelangelo, and scores of others whose work lay not in statesmanship or warfare or the building up and tearing down of power, but in the higher spiritual realms of fancy, art, religion, or science. Some one has written: "The times produce the man, but the man molds the times." There cannot be great men in a country dulled by the complacency of long peace. Sir Ian Hamilton gives this mental stagnation of races as the justification of war.

In those of the Italian States which lived peaceably during the Renaissance there were no great thinkers or actors. It was a degenerate and immoral Pope that employed Raphael and Michelangelo; it was tyrannized Florence that produced Savonarola; it was Italy, torn and spent with internecine quarrels, that achieved the splendor of the Renaissance when placid England was yet half barbaric. In "times of disruption" thought is carried back and forth between nations and individuals and engenders new thought. Again, the great reformers have worked in times of stress; and the reign of Elizabeth, not strictly peaceful, was graced by Spenser, Shakespeare, and a host of others whose work lay solely in the spiritual realms.

I regret that I am not an expert historian and cannot bring more instances to the fore, and I should like to know on what historic foundations Mr. Bradshear has built his belief that "profound, prolonged, and prosperous peace" is necessary to profound science, prolonged thought, and prosperous arts. M. L.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 11, 1906.

Miss Rickert on Literary Morals.

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The differences of authors and critics are seldom edifying, but there is occasionally an instance that is enlightening. Such is the case in which Miss Edith Rickert, author of "The Reaper" and "Folly," writes illuminatingly on the morals of authorship. The occasion for the letter which follows is the earnest antipathy to "Folly" expressed by an honest reviewer—Mrs. L. H. Harris in The Independent. Mrs. Harris reviewed "Folly" some weeks ago, and returns to the charge in the current number of the same paper. The remarks which have drawn Miss Rickert's fire are these:

It is intended that certain savage instincts shall preserve us from utter depravity where more cultured morality sometimes fails. And one of the most shocking developments of fungus fiction is the way men and women act in it contrary to natural antipathies. Thus, we have a new novel of English life, "Folly," in which the heroine abandons her husband for another man. The man is too sick to be glad to have her, but conceals the fact. When about to die, however, he sends for the husband, and returns the wife to him with such representations that, instead of killing him, the wronged man offers his hand in generous admiration. A more revolting denouement can only be imagined by Bernard Shaw. * * *

As for Mrs. "Folly," whom Miss Rickert recently pinched up into the patron saint of a baby farm, one chastening hour in Dr. Lavendar's study would have awakened her to the consciousness of being a thrice-fallen woman, unfit to care for any kind of a baby. There is too much honey-juggling of sinners these days, in fiction and out of it.

Miss Rickert replies:

As to whether or not "it is intended that certain savage instincts shall preserve us from utter depravity where more cultured morality sometimes fails" is open to discussion unless we are to believe that the critic has unique information in regard to the origin, purpose, and tendency of human nature. Without this assurance it must be granted that there is at least room for research into the subject of "natural antipathies." In regard to Bernard Shaw, that most expert fighting man, no defense is needed against animadversion without a shadow of proof. But I may add that, as here again the points at issue are treated with a voice of authority, Mr. Shaw does not attempt to reach below a certain level of intelligence. And again, novels which deal respectively with temptation and imperfect perception of duty are not by that bare fact to be condemned as unhealthy. * * *

Then look at the question historically. Undoubtedly the critic is sighing for another Jane Austen, perhaps for another Thackeray, and in this wish who is not in hearty accord with her? But why, then, subside regretfully to the early Victorian tales, which, from her own account, are out of all reckoning with life? One must not forget that the Brontës were writing at that time, as well as the polite novelists to whom the critic alludes. My whole contention is that it is futile to long for a return to the perfection or to the mannerisms of the past; it is worse than futile to attempt to limit either the progress of ideas or their reflection in literature. We are bound to go on a perpetual wrestle with new knowledge and new conditions until we work our own perfection in art as in ethics—in ethical art, if you like. Meanwhile, every honest study and representation of any phase of the struggle has its own value in the general scheme; and by the measure of falsehood in it, as tested, not by a priori precepts of what "is interesting," but by the experience of those who have felt and thought and lived most widely, shall it be justified or condemned.

New York, Aug. 20, 1906. J. P.

Sudermann's "Es War."

New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

If the rest of the translation of Sudermann's "Es War," reviewed in your issue of Aug. 11, is as astonishingly inaccurate as the rendering of the title by "The Undying Past," the English reading public will receive a singularly perverted impression of the original powerful delineation of what is best and worst in the character and environment of the Prussian Junker.

"Es War" is the German rendering of the Latin "Fuit"; this, as the meanest classical student is aware, derives its force from the famous "Troja fuit," and is applied to things that are over and past. Thus its translation by "The Undying Past" is a direct denial, not alone of the title, but of the whole point of the work. The book, through the character of its hero Leo, proves that the past, as an influence that preys upon the moral integrity of the individual, can be wiped out by the man whose will is for self-regeneration; and this against enormous odds. Everything conspires to force him to repeat the mistakes which formed his "past"; the pitiless moral stagnation of Junkerdom; the constant pathetics of a peculiarly unprincipled adventuress; the perverted religiosity of a tearful woman, and finally the convincing theology propounded by the hard-drinking old Lutheran pastor: "Man must sin that God can forgive!"

Thus, instead of the sentimental "gleam of hope" suggested by the equally astonishing review of this book, Sudermann gives the reader the inspiring spectacle of a man of strong passions, but still stronger native intelligence and principle, who triumphs over the degrading forces within and without him; while the book at the same time exposes the pernicious use of the "religious" nostrums a sensual and brainless society would substitute for a rational self-control.

F. V. KNYE.

Cap-à-L'Aigle, Quebec, Aug. 18, 1906.

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

A. I. S., Montclair, N. J.—Can any one give me the information concerning the following two quotations, as to who are the authors, and where I can find the completed poems?

(1) "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting—
The soul that riseth with us our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting
And cometh from afar."

(2) "There is no death, what seems so is transition."

1. Wordsworth, "Intimations of Immortality." 2. Longfellow. "Resignation." The lines are:

There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

J. C.—Where can I find the line "And pines with thirst amid a sea of waves"?

Homer. "The Odyssey." Book XI., l. 722, Pope's translation.

T. N. GLOVER, Rutherford, N. J.—Many thanks to you and to the correspondents who have so kindly answered my inquiries of a month ago. And now I want information about two more, so I come back to you. (1) A daughter pleads with her father, who is to be married on the morrow, for permission to remove her dead mother's picture from the walls before the ceremony. (2) The other contains the lines—

"But, Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand,
For the sound of a voice that is gone."

Who wrote them and where can I find them?

2. Tennyson's "Break, Break, Break." The correct lines are:

But oh! for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still.

S. B. DOUGHTY, Englewood, N. J.—At the end of "Modiste Mignon," Balzac says: "Later, in the course of this long history of our manners and customs, we may again meet Monsieur and Madame de la Briere-La Bastie"—. Did Balzac follow out this hint, and if so, will you kindly mention the novel in which they reappear?

(2) Also, kindly tell me if there are any translations of the dramas of Calderon now on the market.

(3) If it is not against your rule to answer more than two questions at one time, I should like to know if the expression "To the manor born" is legitimate, and if so, is it a corruption of Hamlet's "To the manner born."

2. Select Plays, N. Maccoll, Ed., the Macmillan Company, publishers. Price $4.

3. This query was answered in THE SATURDAY REVIEW July 21, 1906. "To the manner born" is the proper form. In Hamlet, Act I., Scene 4, is found:

But to my mind—though I am native here,
And to the manner born—it is a custom
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.

"Manor," which was formerly spelled "manner," is often substituted in the phrase to localize the meaning. The original sense was, however, born to a habit or custom rather than to a station or estate in life.

J. N. B., Englewood, N. J.—There is a quotation to the effect that one may choose his friends, but not his relatives, or that a man is responsible for his friends, but not his relatives. Will you kindly give, through the columns of your valued paper, the correct quotation and the author?

The idea is contained in the phrase "Le sort fait les parents, le choix fait les amis." (Chance makes our parents, but choice makes our friends.)

It is from "Pitié," by Jacques Delille, or Delisle, a didactic poet and translator, France, 1738-1813.

IGNORAMUS.—(1) Is Marie Corelli a Roman Catholic? (2) Who is she? (3) Is not the order of Jesuits looked upon as a gigantic secret organization within the Church of Rome?

1. According to her biographers, yes. Utterances in some of her recent books have occasioned doubt on the subject.

2. She was born in Italy, of Italian parents, but was adopted when a baby in arms by the poet Dr. Charles Mackay, author of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," and other lyrics. She was brought up by him in England. In London Miss Corelli lives in the Longridge Road, Kensington.

3. You will find an account of the Jesuit Order in the Century Dictionary.

J. H., 1,796 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.—Please give title, publisher, and price of the translation of Diderot's "Les Bijoux Indiscrets," also information as to career of Robert W. Chambers and Samuel McChord Crothers, and greatly oblige.

1. It is not mentioned in any of our catalogues or lists.

2. You will find biographies in "Who's Who in America" at any public library.

K. F. B.—Will you kindly answer through your Queries column the following questions: Where in the Apocrypha and in "Paradise Lost" will I find reference to Lilith? Will you please give me a list of novels founded on English history from the earliest times to the nineteenth century, inclusive, giving the different reigns with which they are connected? If this proves too long for your space, can you refer me to such a list? I would like also a complete list of the works of Charles G. D. Roberts.

(1) It does not occur in either. The word appears in Isaiah xxxiv., 14. In the Vulgate it is translated Lamia, in Luther's Bible Kobold, and in our own English version screech owl. (2) G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27-29 West Twenty-third Street, New York, publish such a list under the title, "The Best Historic Novels and Tales." Price $1.75. (3) Poems, $1.50. Appleton's Canadian Guide Book. "Around the Camp Fire," "Barbara Ladd;" "Book of the Native," "By the Marshes of Minas," "Forge in the Forest," "Heart of the Ancient Wood," "History of Canada," "In Divers Tones," "New York Nocturnes, and Other Poems," "Raid from Beauséjour and How Carter Boys Lifted Mortgage," "Rube Dare's Shad Boat," "Sister to Evangeline."

Answers from Readers.

HAYWARD SMITH, 304 Montague Street, Brooklyn.—In answer to your correspondent "A. G. C.," who asks in your paper of the 11th inst. about the little poem giving the opinion of little Robert Reid on the subject of tobacco, he can find it in a book "Songs for the Little Ones at Home," published by the American Tract Society, and originally published, according to the copyright note, in 1852.

"I'LL NEVER USE TOBACCO.

"I'll never use tobacco, no,
It is a filthy weed;
I'll never put it in my mouth,"
Said little Robert Reid.

"Why, there was idle Jerry Jones,
As dirty as a pig,
Who smoked when only ten years old,
And thought it made him big.

"He'd puff along the open street,
As if he had no shame;
He'd sit beside the tavern door,
And there he'd do the same.

"He spent his time and money, too,
And made his mother sad;
She feared a worthless man would come
From such a worthless lad.

"Oh, no, I'll never smoke or chew,
'Tis very wrong indeed;
It hurts the health, it makes bad breath,"
Said little Robert Reid.

Mrs. H. C. Fielding, 55 Broad Street, Newark, also sends this poem.

L. M. SHAW, Brooklyn.—In "Appeals to Readers," Aug. 11, does not "J. C. S.'s" first question refer to Rajah Brooke of Sarawak? There is a life of him by Sir Spencer St. John, published by Longmans.

The lines by Lowell quoted by "Sophomore" are from the "Fable for Critics." This query is also answered by Emily S. Coil, Buffalo Public Library.

A. H.—Several weeks ago one of your "Queries" correspondents inquired about a poem beginning

"After singing, silence—
After roses, thorns."

It is in a small volume of verse, entitled "Sounds from Secret Chambers," by Laura C. Redding. As nearly as I can remember, (my copy of the book having been destroyed in the San Francisco fire,) it was published by Tickner & Fields in 1870.

J. N. J. BELL, Jersey City.—One of your readers, "J. C. S.," inquires in your issue of the 11th inst. for the name of an "English Baronet or knight who did good service in India and finally possessed himself of some petty Indian principality, being officially recognized by the Crown." The name of the gallant soldier of fortune was Brooke. He was Rajah of Sarawak, in Borneo, not in India. He died some few years ago, and was succeeded by his nephew, I think, as he had no heirs direct himself. There is a biography of him published, which I remember reading a review of in The Sunday Tribune a year or two ago.

Appeals to Readers.

C. L.—Kindly let me know where I can get a copy of a little poem called "God Bless You."

J. H., Irvington-on-Hudson.—Can you complete the poem and give me the author's name thereof in which occur the lines:

I sing the song of the conquered,
Who were slain in the battle of life.

Part of it occurred in a story which appeared in Harper's some time last Winter.

KATE S. HIGGINSON, Fall River, Mass.—Will you kindly tell me, if possible, the whole of the children's verses:

The man in the moon, who sails the skies,
Is a most courageous skipperding.
The big bear growled and the little bear howled,
And frightened him so that he spilled it."

W. H. JOHNSON, Granville, Ohio.—Do any of your readers know of the existence of a copy of an anti-slavery pamphlet entitled "A Pill for the Doughfaces," and written by a young Irishman named William Whitney, then living in Granville, Ohio? It is just possible that the author's name did not appear on the title page. I am not able to give the date of publication.

A. H.—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your valued paper where Robert G. Ingersoll's "Apostrophe to Whisky" can be found? It begins "Here's to the finest liquid that e'er drove skeleton from the feast," &c.

L. B. MATHIEU, 442 Pearl Street, New York.—Recently I came into possession of two volumes of Guthrie's Geography, published by Johnson & Warner, Philadelphia, 1809. In one of the volumes I found a Pennsylvania Colonial note, 20 shillings, bearing the imprint: "Printed by B. Franklin & D. Hall, 1759." Franklin, in his Autobiography, tells of urging the issue of this money and of securing the contract to do the printing. Can you tell me who was D. Hall? There is no mention of him in the Autobiography. The note is signed by Luke Morris, Chas. Thompson (?) and another name which is illegible. On the note is printed: "This bill shall pass current for 20 shillings within the Province of Pennsylvania, according to an act of Assembly made in the 32d year of the reign of George II. Dated April 25, 1759." Any information you can give me of this Colonial money, as well as of the signers and D. Hall, will be gladly received.

A. L. E., New York.—I would ask the readers of your Queries column if they ever heard the word singlet used for a man's undershirt? Although accustomed to the use of this word in the north of England and south of Scotland, I have found it is not understood in London or the south of England. It is not given in any dictionary, yet it is a good old English word, signifying the garment worn under the doublet. Is there any book in which I can find the word quoted?

HAYWARD SMITH, 304 Montague Street, Brooklyn.—I hope it will be appropriate and convenient for you to publish soon a little poem, I think Thomas Hood was the author, which, when I was a schoolboy was described to me as out of the curiosities of literature. It had the peculiarity of having the first syllables of the lines rhyme instead of the last syllables. I remember the opening and closing lines only, and they were:

Rat-tat it went upon the lion's chin.
* * * * * * *
"That hat, I know it," said the joyous girl,
* * * * * * *
"Axes your pardon, Sir, for keepin' you so long."
"Taxes," replied the man, "and will not call again."

ELLEN E. MILES, 236 West Ninety-fifth Street.—Will THE TIMES please state the name of the author of the lines:

Honestus Woodman's cottage stood
Close by the margin of a wood,

and also where the whole poem may be found?

IGNORAMUS.—How and with whom did the expression "One can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" originate?

ELLA THOMS, Newark, N. Y.—I have endeavored for some little time to secure a piece of poetry entitled, I think, "The Martyr of Smyrna." The piece is about Polycarp, the Christian.

Perhaps some reader can supply this.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

MONHLAC, the Keeper of Versailles, has prepared a volume on "Versailles: Its Palaces and Gardens," which, with sixty full-page illustrations in color by M. Binet, Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue in two editions, one of which will be an édition de Luxe. It will be presented uniform with "Cathedral Cities of England," by George Gilbert, which was one of the most popular "color" books last Christmas time.

The series of biographical papers which Richard Harding Davis has been writing for Collier's Weekly will have book presentation next month through Charles Scribner's Sons, with the title "Real Soldiers of Fortune." Mr. Davis writes of such men as Gen. William Walker, Baron Harden-Hickey, the Three Sherringtons, Gen. MacIver, and of others whose lives and experiences beggar the art of the most imaginative writer of fiction.

Based upon the mounmental Nicolay-Hay Lincoln biography, Helen Nicolay has written "The Boys' Life of Lincoln," which will be among the important issues for young people announced by the Century Company for the Fall. The same house also announces in the same class "Further Fortunes of Pinkey Perkins," by Capt. Harold Hammond, and Ralph Henry Barbour's "The Crimson Sweater."

J. Brierly ("J. B.") has a new volume of essays for Fall publication with Thomas Whittaker, entitled "Religion and Experience." "A Year of Grace" by the Rev. Dr. George Hodges, Dean of Cambridge, is also down on the Autumn Whittaker list, as are "The Reminiscences of a Missionary Bishop" by the Right Rev. Dr. D. S. Tuttle, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church; "One Hundred Miniature Sermons of the Year" by the Rev. Dr. Alfred G. Mortimer; a volume of short essays, "Briefs for Our Times," by the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, and a new book by the Bishop of Maryland on "The Place and Function of the Sunday School in Church."

E. P. Dutton & Co. are adding to the Englishmen of Science section in Everyman's Library a biography of George Bentham, the noted botanist, by B. Daydon Jackson. The volume is based on Bentham's diary from 1830 to 1883, letters, and other authoritative material. An extensive bibliography closes the book. The photogravure frontispieces is a portrait of Bentham.

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago are preparing for Fall issue a new edition from entirely new plates of George P. Upton's "The Standard Operas." The volume has been completely rewritten and brought down to date. The photographs of nearly all the great singers mentioned in the book have been reproduced, and will now show them in the parts they have made famous.

Vols. III. and IV. of the poem treating of the first settlers of Great Britain, "The Dawn in Britain," by Charles M. Doughty, author of "Travels in Arabian Deserts," &c., are appearing through E. P. Dutton & Co. Vol. IV. brings the history down to the death of King Dodvocos.

Thomas Whittaker will bring out shortly "Reminiscences of a Missionary Bishop," by Bishop Tuttle. It is a record of the last forty years in Church and State, especially in the West. The author is Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, was at one time Bishop of Utah, and now of the Diocese of Missouri.

John W. Luce & Co. of Boston announce the immediate issue of a third volume of the plays of Oscar Wilde, containing "Salome," "The Duchess of Padua," and "Vera." They will also publish shortly a specially illustrated edition of "Salome."

A new book by the author of "A Garden in Pink," Blanche Elizabeth Wade, is in press with A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago for publication in November under the title "The Stained-Glass Lady," and with illustrations by Miss Blanche Ostertag. A little boy loses his heart to a lovely lady and both live in fairyland.

A new story by Col. H. R. Gordon, author of "Red Jacket," "Logan," "Pontiac," &c., is about to be issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is entitled "Black Partridge" and treats of the fall of Fort Dearborn in 1812. The story is illustrated in half-tones.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. are bringing out the address on "American Character" in which Prof. Brander Matthews replies to the French journalist and others who have remarked that Americans had no ideals and were devoted only to the passion of money-getting.

The McClurgs of Chicago are hurrying through the press the first two volumes of Horatio E. Brown's translation of Molmenti's "History of Venice," which has been translated and published in every important European language since its appearance, in 1877. The present translation is the first in English and is based on the new edition of the work just issued by the Instituto Italiano d'Arte Grafico. The work will be complete in six volumes. Signor Molmenti is believed to be the greatest of living Italian historians and is a Senator of the kingdom and President of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts.

The September issue of The American Magazine will have timely articles by Sherman Morse, William Hard, Benjamin E. Daniels, and others. There will also be short stories by Margaret B. Shipp, W. D. Nesbit, Holman Day, Flora C. Finley, and others. And there is to be a poem by Theodosia Garrison. The number will be fully illustrated.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish immediately an American edition of Dr. William W. Ireland's history of the events of the period during the life of "Sir Henry Vane, the Younger," a review of which appeared in these columns a short time ago.

The Baker & Taylor Company will begin their season on Sept. 1 with the publication of "Power Lot," by Sarah P. McLean Greene, the author of "Cape Cod Folks," "Vesty of the Basins," and "Deacon Lysander." Nova Scotia is where the scenes of the new tale are laid. A dissolute city boy is left penniless in the sombre life of Power Lot, a small fishing village, where the people have a quaint idea of life. The lad works hard for his living, and the story of Robert's development will doubtless make interesting reading.

Besides William McCollom's "Vines," Doubleday, Page & Co. will add to their Garden Library "Lawns: How to Make and Maintain Them," by Leonard Barron. The volume deals with the digging and plowing of the lawn, the selection of the site, seeding, and turfing, &c. Lawn seed mixtures are given and explained. Like the other volumes in this series, "Lawns" will be fully illustrated.

"The Heart of Music" is the title of Anna Alice Chapin's new musical work, which Dodd, Mead & Co. promise for October. Herein is told the story of the violin by the author of "Wonder Tales from Wagner," "Masters of Music," &c. Not only is the history of the violin given and its development told, from the instruments shown in old Egyptian and Assyrian paintings to the wonderful instruments of Stradivarius and of the Amati, but there are biographical notes concerning the great violinists.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring out this Fall a new story by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward. It is entitled "The Man in the Case," and deals with the mystery surrounding "the man." Human love and devotion form the theme of Mrs. Phelps-Ward's tale.

The Macmillan Company has received the manuscript of a new story by William Stearns Davis, author of "A Friend of Caesar," "God Wills It," "Falaise of the Blessed Voice," &c. It is entitled "A Victor of Salamis." Like the author's earlier books, the new one will furnish the reader with a love story, a picture of a past age, and interesting people who have interesting adventures.

Stokes's Comic Juveniles.

The Frederick Stokes Company is preparing for the holidays editions of such juvenile comical series as "Maud," "Happy Hooligan," "Sam and His Laugh," &c., dear to the heart of the young reader. The books will portray, with appropriate commentary by the artists, new adventures and trials and doings of the funny people. Besides those mentioned above, there will be "The Tricks of the Katzenjammer Kids," "The Trials of Luke and Leander," "Foxy Grandpa's Frolics," "Buster Brown's Antics," "Jimmy and His Scrapes," "Willie Westinghouse Edison Smith, the Boy Inventor," by the well-known artists Opper, Swinnerton, Outcault, Howarth, Dirks, and others.

Immediate L. C. Page Issues.

L. C. Page & Co. will begin their list of Autumn gifts and travel books with the publication next week of "The Cities of Northern Italy," by Grant Allen and George C. Williamson. The book is in two volumes and contains some eighty full-page illustrations. This firm will send out at the same time a story for boys and Girls—"The Rival Campers Afloat"—by Ruel Perley Smith, a sequel to his "Rival Campers."

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AUG 25 1906

The New York Times

Pictorial Section, Part 1 Sunday, August 26, 1906

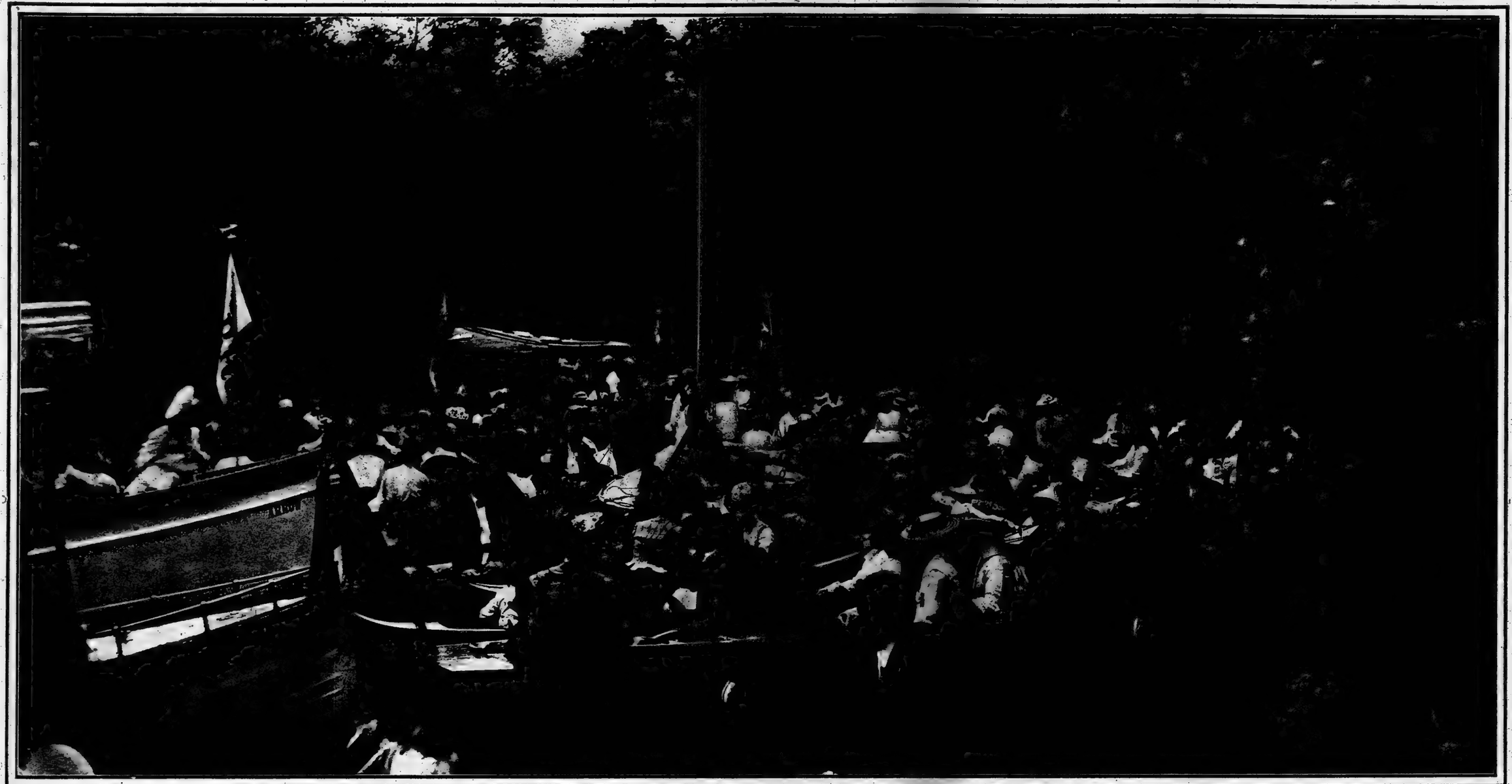

A SUNDAY SERVICE IN THE CANOE COLONY.

The Canoe Colony, which makes its annual rendezvous on the St. Lawrence River in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands, maintains, among other interesting features, regular Sunday morning and evening services, near Guananoque, on the Canadian shore.

PART OF THE AUDIENCE AND INDIAN ENCAMPMENT.

THE "WARRIOR'S LEAP," IN THE DRAMA OF HIAWATHA.

THE GAMBLING SCENE, SHOWING FLOATING STAGE.

AN OPEN-AIR INDIAN PLAY.

The Indian play "Hiawatha," which is being successfully given near Petoskey, Mich.

HERMANN SUDERMANN.
The eminent German author and playwright.
(Photo by Zander and Larisch, Berlin.)

RUGGIERO LEONCAVALLO.
The composer of "Il Pagliacci" and other operas. He has just composed an Ave Maria, dedicated to Pope Pius X., and is now at work upon a new opera, "La Jeunesse de Figaro," which will have its first production in America.

FERENCZ HEGEDÜS.
The Hungarian violinist. He is the possessor of the famous "Giant Guarnerius" violin, valued at $25,000, for which amount it has been insured at Lloyds for his American tour.

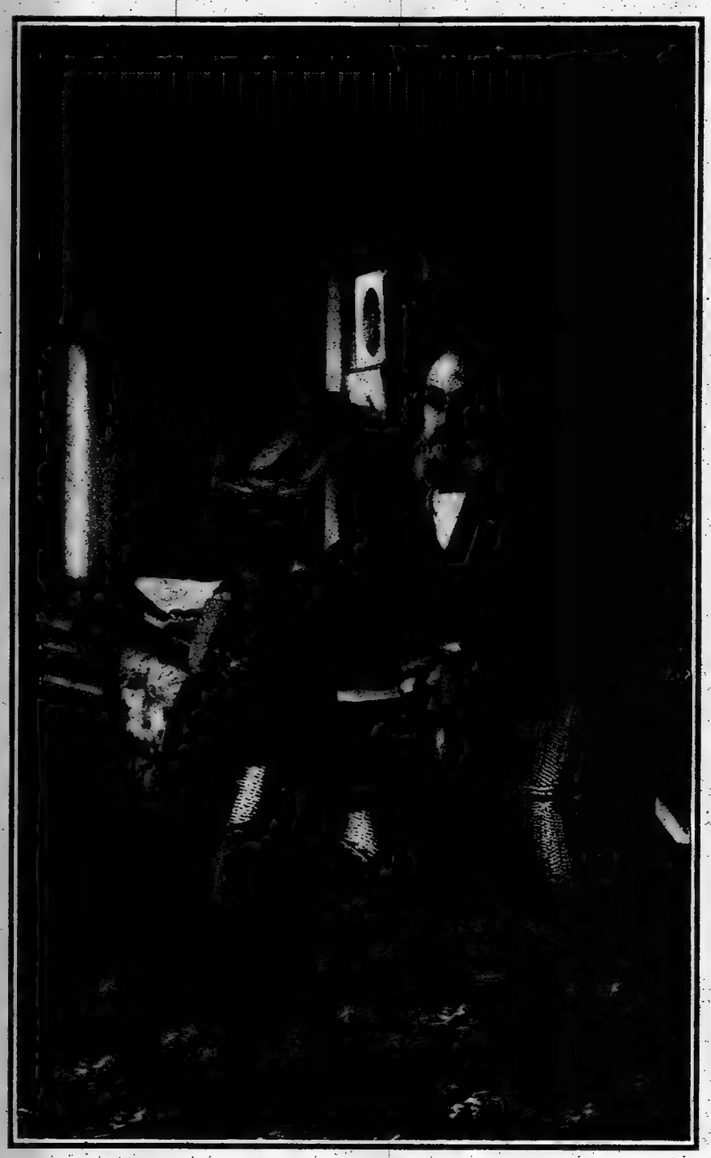

EDWARD EVERETT HALE
The noted Boston divine and author.
(Photo by Van der Weyde, 1906.)

IN THE WORLDS OF LITERATURE AND MUSIC.

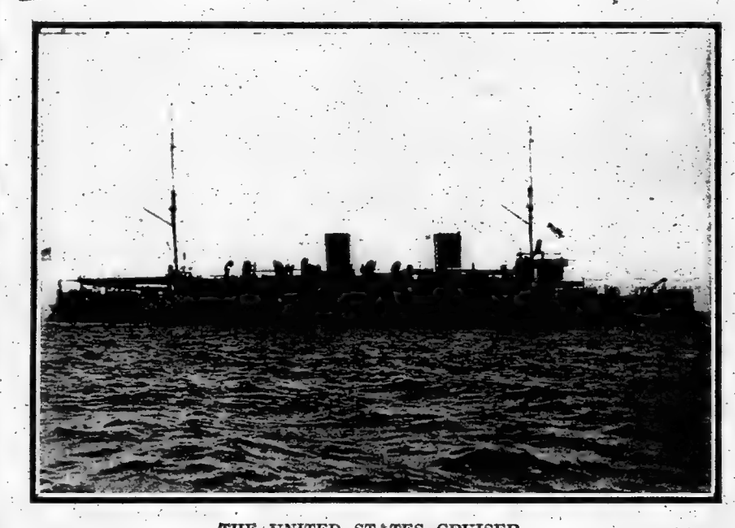

THE UNITED STATES CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS.

CAPT. FISH, U. S. N., AND COMMANDER R. R. FORSHEW, N. Y. NAVAL RESERVE.

THE SECOND BATTALION WITH HAMMOCKS AND DUNNAGE ON BOARD THE MINNEAPOLIS.

THE SECOND BATTALION OF NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA ABOARD THE MINNEAPOLIS.

They were drilled for a week off the Virginia Coast. The Minneapolis was under the command of the amateur sailors, the professionals acting in an advisory capacity.

THE WORK OF THE TRAFFIC SQUAD ON WEST STREET IS MOST TRYING.

THE AUTOMOBILES FURNISH TROUBLE AT THE FERRY SLIPS.

IN THE CONGESTED PARTS OF BROADWAY.

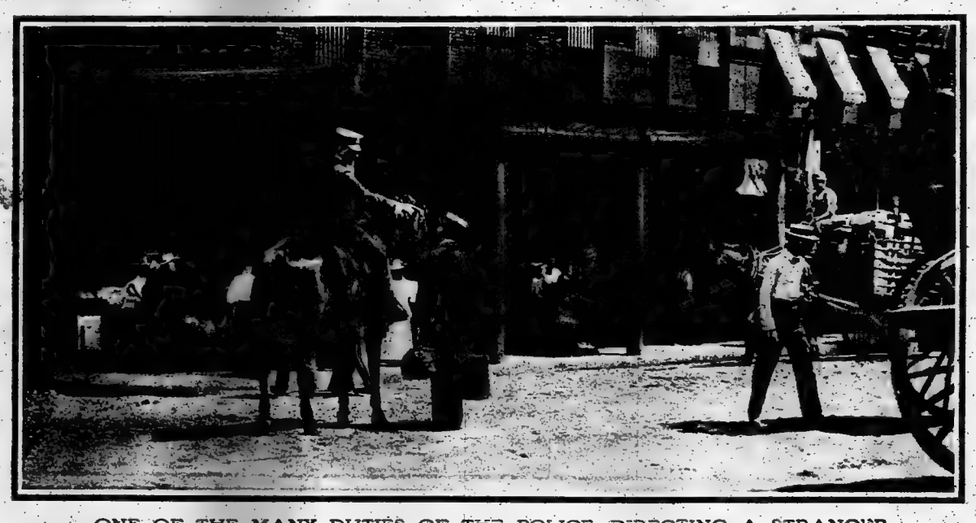

ONE OF THE MANY DUTIES OF THE POLICE, DIRECTING A STRANGER.

SCENES IN THE DAILY LIFE OF NEW YORK'S MOUNTED POLICE.

Special Commissioner C. Richards Gleuck of Vienna, who was sent to this country by the Emperor of Austria to look into the police methods and formulate plans to remodel the Vienna police on American lines, expressed the opinion that New York had about as perfect a police system as exists in the world.
(Photos by Bain.)

MRS. PEARL MARY TERESA CRAIGIE,
(John Oliver Hobbes.) She died in London Monday morning, Aug. 13th.
(Photo by J. T. Beals.)

MAXIM GORKY,
The well-known Russian writer.
(Photo, Copyright, 1906, by Vander Weyde, N. Y.)

HALL CAINE,
Novelist and Playwright.
(Photo, Copyright, 1906, by Vander Weyde, N. Y.)

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE,
The "Grand Old Woman" of America, author of The Battle Hymn of the Republic.
(Photo by Vander Weyde.)

RECENT PORTRAITS OF NOTED AUTHORS.

READING NEWSPAPERS FOUND UPON THE LAWNS OF BATTERY PARK.

A LABORER CAN ALWAYS FIND HIS FAVORITE NEWSPAPER HERE.

NOT A PICTURE OF THE SORROWS OF WAR, BUT A VIEW OF INDOLENT LOUNGERS AND DISCARDED NEWSPAPERS IN BATTERY PARK.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS IN BATTERY PARK.

How the idlers on the park benches keep in close touch with the news of the day gratis.

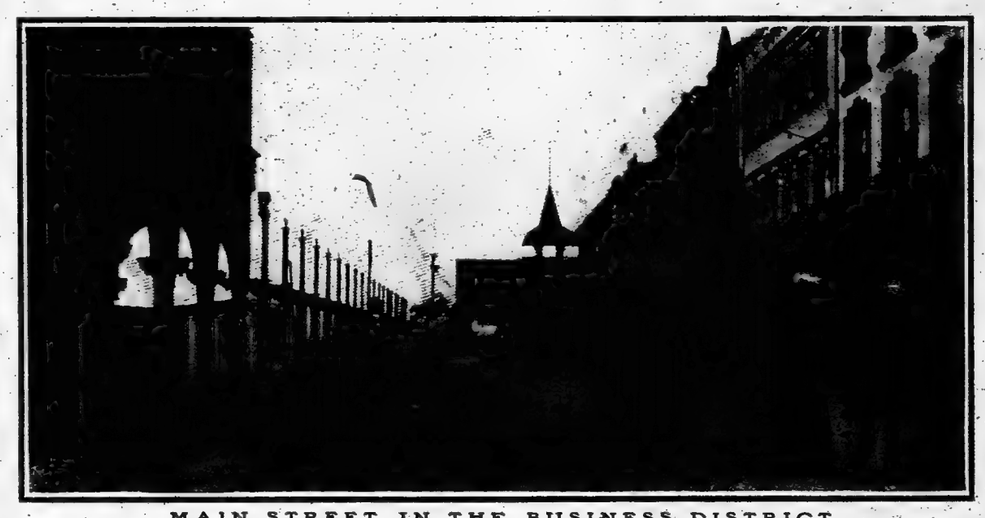

MAIN STREET, IN THE BUSINESS DISTRICT.
The style of architecture in this part of the town is limited to Venetian. The sidewalks here are really outside corridors roofed by the upper stories of the buildings.

A VIEW OF THE "CABRILLO"
And the starting of what is claimed to be the largest dance hall in Southern California, and which was completed in less than a week, between the last of June and the first of July. The boat on piles in the background is the "Cabrillo," and is fashioned after the galleys of the Middle Ages.

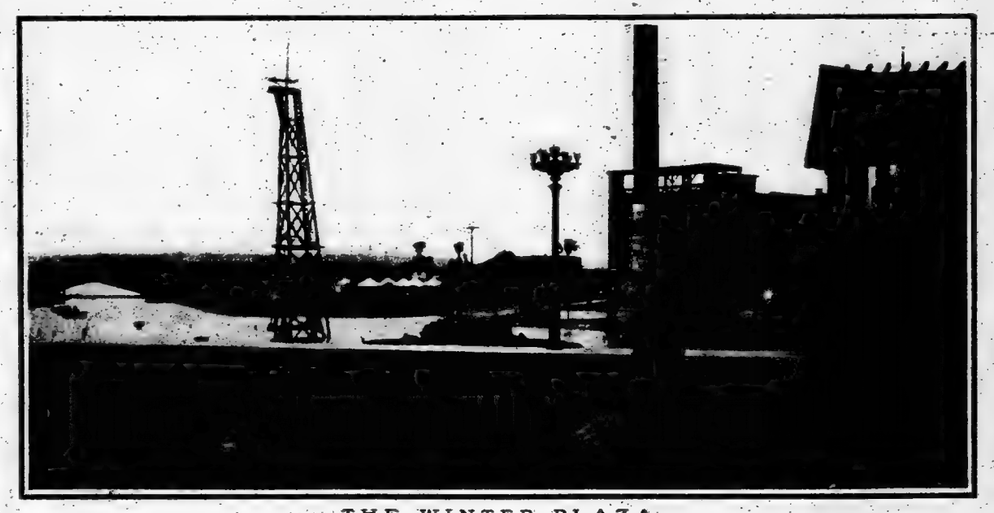

THE WINTER PLAZA.
From here the canals branch. These canals divide and subdivide, making a very elaborate system, one canal extending to Plaza del Rey, several miles further down the beach. At the extreme left of this picture is a large bathing pavilion and in the centre is a diving tower.

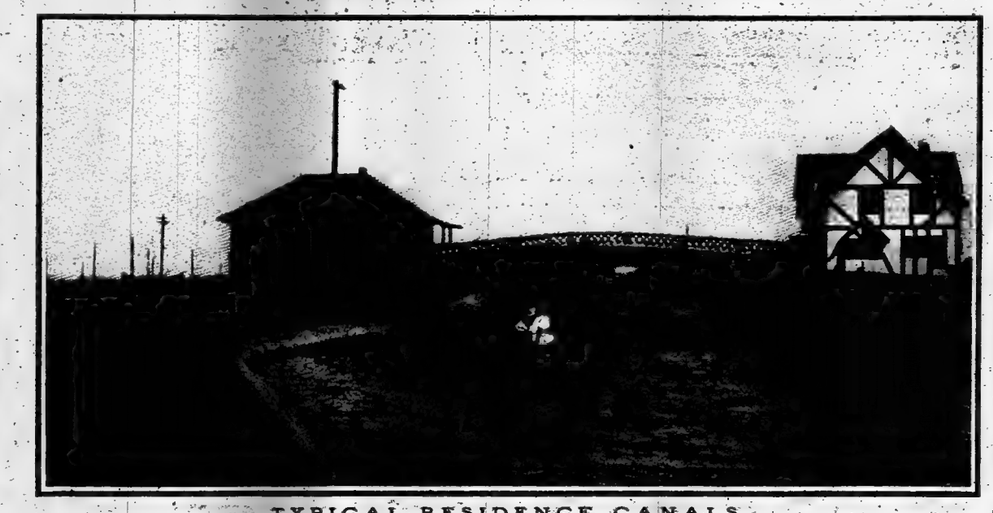

TYPICAL RESIDENCE CANALS.
At this early date many of the residences and business blocks are finished. The St. Mark's Hotel is said to be first class, and a good-sized bank is in business, and, altogether, a great future is promised for the "Venice of America."

A VENETIAN CITY IN AMERICA.

A California company has planned a town to be called the "Venice of America." It will be divided into three parts; business, amusement, and residence. A site has been selected on the ocean front, about twelve miles from Los Angeles. Streets have been laid out and paved, a street system of concrete canals with concrete bridges built, and a large pier several hundred feet long completes the company's main improvements.

(Photographs, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

MISS KATHERINE FLORENCE.
Who will be seen in New York This Season.
(Photo by Sarony.)

MISS MARGARET DALE.
With Wm. H. Crane in "The Price of Money," which opens at the Garrick Theatre Aug. 29.

MISS BLANCHE WALSH.
In Jacob Gordini's drama "The Kreutzer Sonata."
(Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)

A GROUP OF STAGE FAVORITES.

THE ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT AT DEAL, N. J.

Gilman P. Tiffany, the winner, driving from the first tee in the final round. R. Abbott, runner-up, the first man to the left of him.
(Photo by T. C. Turner.)

GREVY ZEBRA AND MARE.
Specimens of a number imported from Somaliland by Warner M. Van Norden, through Carl Hagenbeck, for experiments in cross breeding with horses on his farm at Harrison, N. Y.

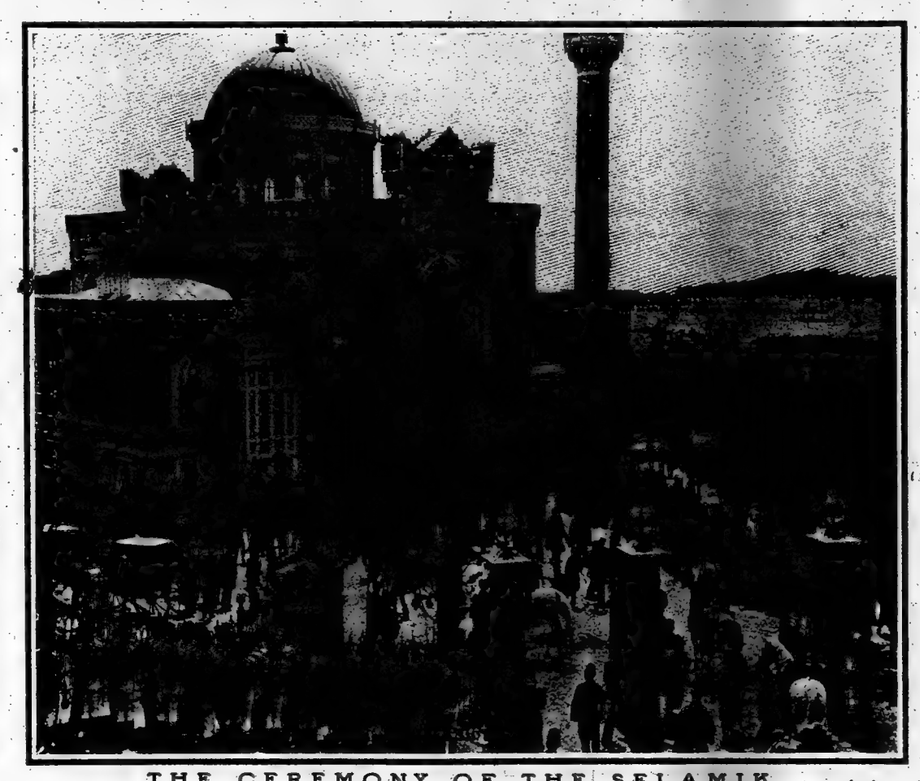

THE CEREMONY OF THE SELAMIK.
The important ceremony at Constantinople which was canceled by the illness of Abdul Hamid II.

The German Cruiser "Yorck" Passing Through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, Kiel
It has been announced that the Kiel Canal, opened in 1895 by the German Emperor, is to be widened at a cost of many millions, to admit the largest vessels. It is sixty-four miles long, has locks only at its extremities, Holtenau and Brunsbuettel. Width, 197 feet. Naval value to Germany said to equal fifteen men-of-war.

A GREAT FINISH IN THE GRAND CIRCUIT.
The race for the 1,000 purse in the 2:17 trotting class at Poughkeepsie, Friday, Aug. 17. The four horses in the lead are Grancino, (Cox;) India, (Eldridge;) Tortora, (Titer,) and Composer, (Lasell.)
(Photo by The Press Photo Co.)

TANGLE AND GALLAVANT
Making a desperate finish in the Great Republic Stakes, Saratoga, Aug. 18. Francis Hitchcock's horse getting the decision by a head. Gallavant second; Whimsical third.
(Photo by Hemment.)

WITH THE HORSES AT POUGHKEEPSIE AND SARATOGA.

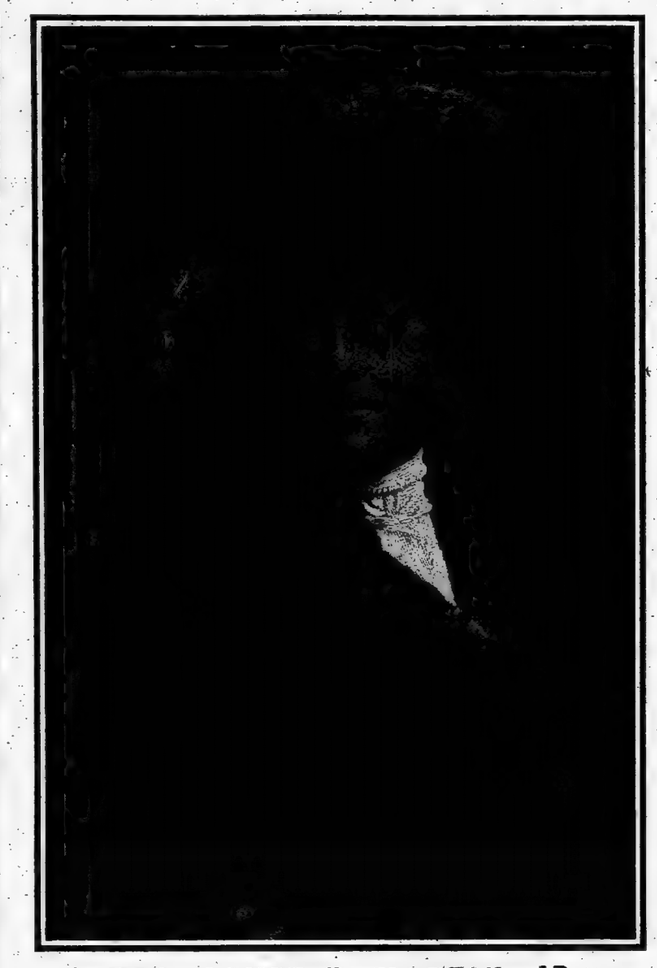

MRS. JAMES E. MARTIN, JR.,
Who was Miss Gladys Robinson.
(Photo by Schloss.)

LADY MARY HAMILTON,
Now Marchioness of Graham.

MRS. ARTHUR PAGET
Who was Miss Mary Stevens.
(Photo by Rachlitz.)

PRINCESS ENGELCHEFF,
Who was Miss Partridge of Chicago.

MRS. JAMES HATMAKER,
Formerly Mrs. de la Mar.

LADY BACHE CUNARD,
A leading hostess in London society.

BARONESS OPPENHEIM,
Formerly Miss Sharp of London.

SOCIETY FOLK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

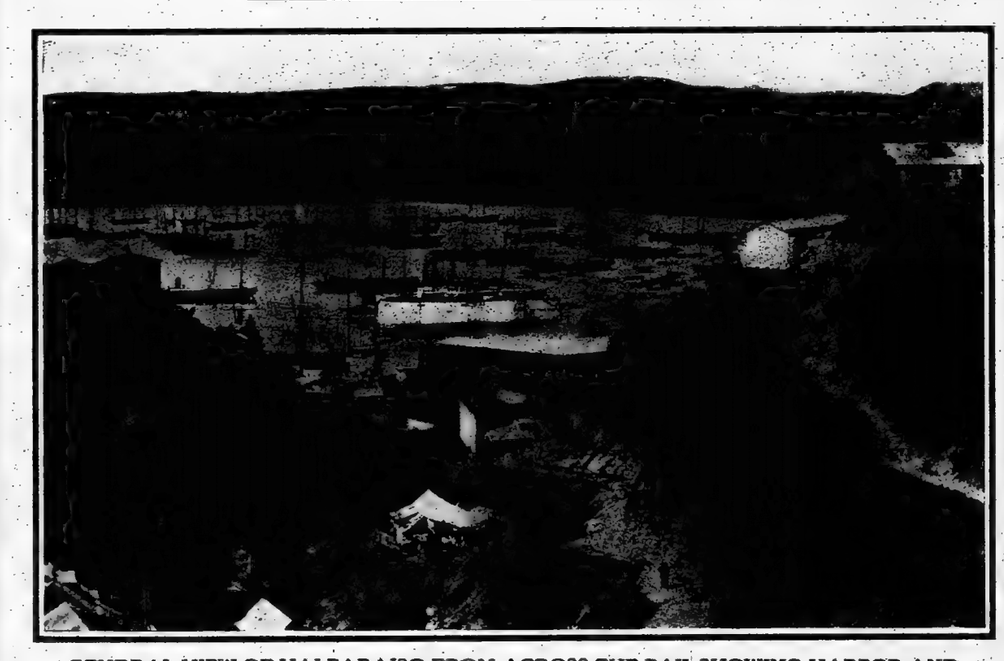

GENERAL VIEW OF VALPARAISO FROM ACROSS THE BAY, SHOWING HARBOR AND SHIPPING. FLOATING NAVAL DRY DOCK SEEN IN CENTRE OF PHOTOGRAPH.

PRATT MONUMENT IN THE PLAZA SOTOMAYOR, THE CHIEF SQUARE IN VALPARAISO.

THEATRE DEL VICTORIA, THE BEAUTIFUL PLAYHOUSE WHICH IS SAID TO BE VALUED AT SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS.

THE POST OFFICE, VALPARAISO. A BUILDING OF CONSIDERABLE HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE.

SCENES IN VALPARAISO, CHILE.

At 7:52 o'clock Thursday evening, Aug. 16, Valparaiso experienced an earthquake of great severity. That night eighty-two shocks were felt. The shocks continued for two days, but steadily diminished in force. Most of the buildings of the city were either ruined or damaged. The loss was estimated at $250,000,000. The death list numbers 1,000. Shocks were felt at Santiago, causing damage to the extent of $1,500,000. Slight shocks were also felt at Abancia.
(Photos by Brown Bros., New York.)

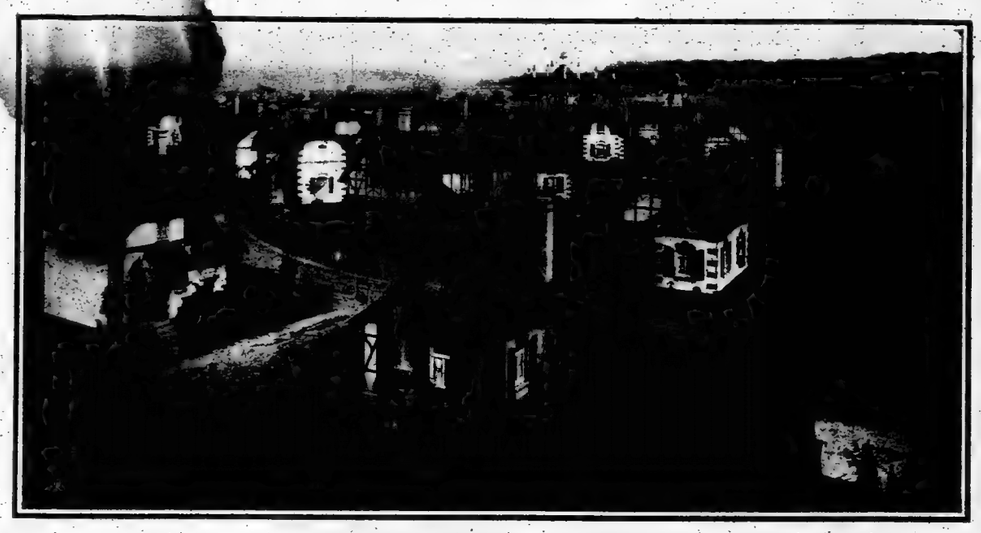

The Workmen's Colony "Altenhof."
This colony, built on the cottage system, is devoted to pensioned, aged, and disabled workmen. There are at present about 212 houses, affording dwellings of three rooms each for 182 aged couples and 30 widows; they are granted rent free for lifetime. Besides the cottages there are four homes for widowers and widows housing 6 and 12 each respectively.

View of the Park Attached to the Convalescents' Home.
At the left hand side is the Roman Catholic Chapel for the use of the pensioned invalids in the Workmen's Colony "Altenhof." The Convalescents' Home can receive 46 occupants. Workmen after having left the hospital are granted here, if needed, a stay up to 4 weeks and more for complete recovery before resuming work.

Terrace of the Convalescents' Home and Park Attached to It.
Where the invalids enjoy all forms of recreation until ready to return to work.

Casting Open Hearth Steel from Two Ladles.
Casting a 50-ton ingot for an armor-plate. The plant provides 4 furnaces; blocks up to 150 tons may be cast.

Armor-Plate Rolling Mill.
Worked by a double-cylinder reversing engine of 3,700 h.-p. The rollers have a working width of 4 meters, their extreme distance being 1, 3 meters. The picture shows the mica shields worn by the workmen to protect their eyes from the fierce heat and glare.

Crucible Steel Foundry.
Covering an area of 15,000 square meters. The furnaces are in two rows on either side of the building, while the casting pit, equipped with powerful locomotive cranes, is in the centre of the hall. Castings are made up to 85 tons. Nearly 2,000 crucibles can be heated simultaneously in 18 heating furnaces.

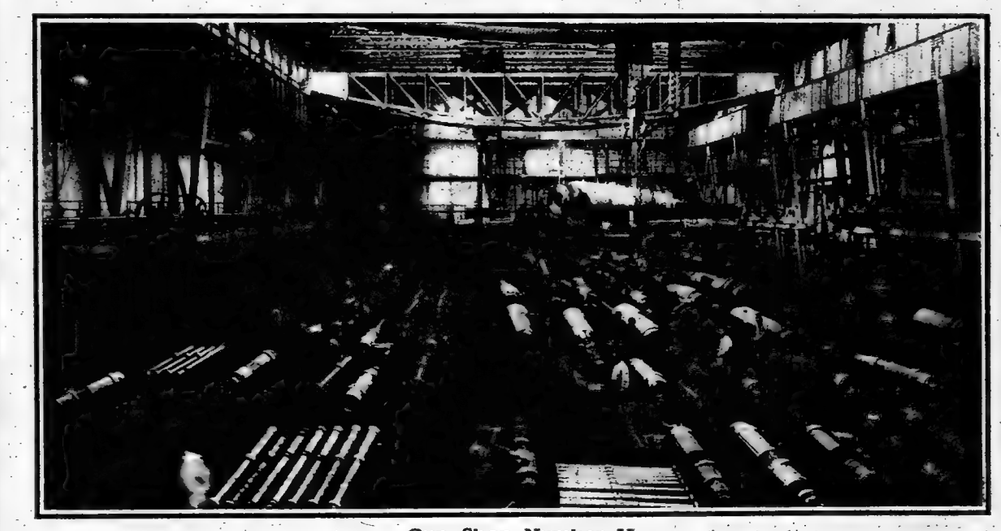

Gun Shop Number V.,
Established in 1890, of iron construction, about 30 meters wide by 82 meters in length, covering a surface of about 3,000 square meters. This workshop, destined specially for finishing guns of large calibre and mounting their breech-blocks, is equipped with two traveling cranes of 75 tons capacity each.

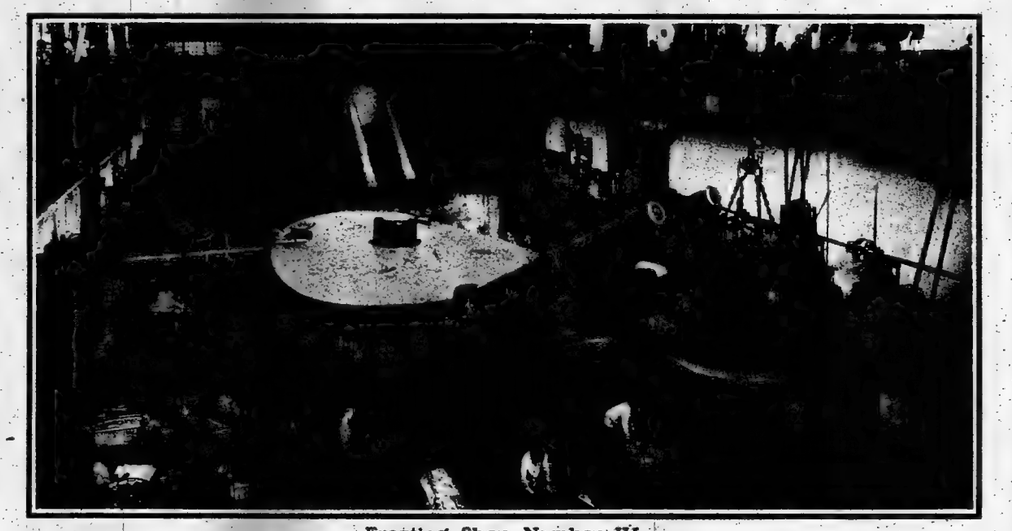

Erecting Shop Number IV.,
For the erection of armored turrets and naval mounts of the heaviest calibres; on the galleries light lathes and machine tools. Two electrically driven traveling cranes of 50 tons each and one of 15 tons to handle the pieces. The shop is equipped with two pits for mounting the ammunition shafts.

THE GREAT KRUPP ESTABLISHMENT IN GERMANY.

The recent bethrothals of Bertha and Barbara, the two heiresses to the millions of the late Herr Krupp, have attracted a large amount of interest from all parts of the world to the establishment at Essen, founded by Germany's great iron-master and gunmaker. The interests involved in the work of this immense plant make the coming wedding celebrations of almost national importance.

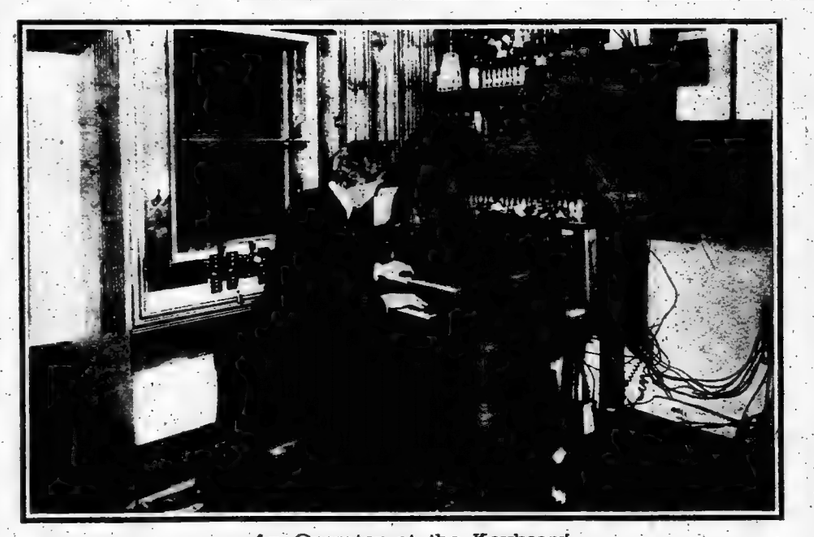

An Operator at the Keyboard,
He was specially trained for this work by a long period of study.

Dr. Thaddeus Cahill,
Inventor of the new electrical music machine.

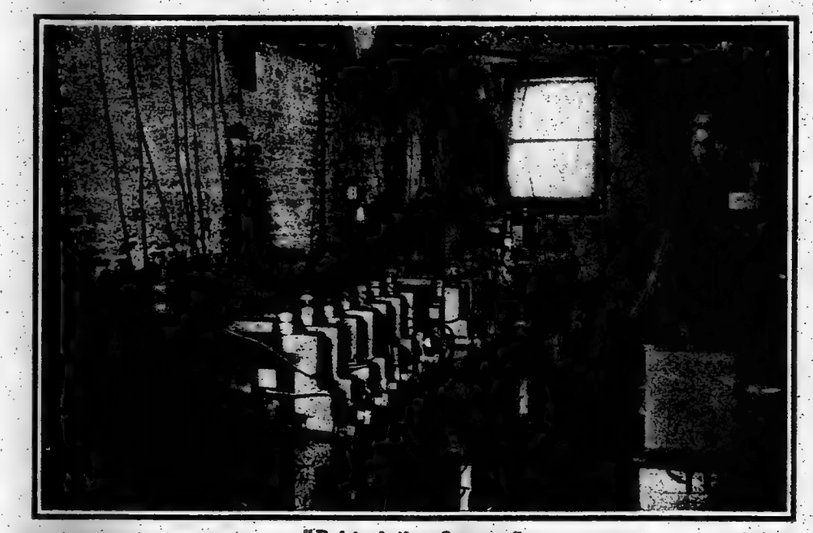

"Behind the Scenes."
Showing part of the mechanism. Making music out of "nothing but batteries and wires."

MUSIC BY ELECTRICITY.

The music is created in this electrical machine by the formation of electrical vibrations, which are then transformed into sound immediately at the instrument or at any distant point to which these vibrations can be transmitted over wires. The music produced, which is scientifically perfect, is described by those who have been present at the demonstration as the sweetest ever heard.

MISS MARR
(Photo by Hall.)

MISS E. WORTHINGTON.
(Photo by Schloss.)

MISS LANGFELDER.
(Photo by Sarony.)

MISS DESMOND
(Photo by Hall.)

MISS EMILIA ROSE.
(Photo by Sarony.)

MISS FLORENCE HACKETT.
(Photo by Schloss.)

FAVORITES OF THE NEW YORK STUDIOS.

Photographic studies of models popular among the artists in the metropolitan studios.

OUTING OF THE ITALIAN CYCLE CORPS.

The Cycle Corps of the Italian Army on the French frontier during its recent tour across the Alps.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)

SOME VISITORS HEED THE SIGN, "PLEASE KEEP OFF THE GRASS," BUT NOT THE INJUNCTION ON THE STEP, "DO NOT OBSTRUCT."

A SHADY NOOK ON THE PORCH OF OLD ST. PAUL'S.

A TOMBSTONE MAKES A GOOD SUPPORT AND THE WELL-KEPT LAWN AN EASY SEAT.

A COOL, IF SOMEWHAT SOMBRE NOOK FOR THE LUNCHEON.

A CHURCHYARD AS A PLACE OF RECREATION.

One of the many curious scenes of life in New York City is that afforded by St. Paul's Churchyard on lower Broadway. It is used daily by shop girls, stenographers, and clerks as well as sightseers for a resting place where they take their luncheons and spend the noon hour in reading or strolling along the quaint pathways.

INTO THE BREAKERS FROM AN OLD BULKHEAD.

AN UNEXPECTED BREAKER CARRIES THE PARTY INSHORE.

HIGH TIDE AND ROUGH WATER.

COOL SCENES FOR THE SULTRY DAYS OF AUGUST.

How some families escape the stifling heat of the city in the cooling surf along the Jersey Coast. (Photos by Brown Bros., New York.)

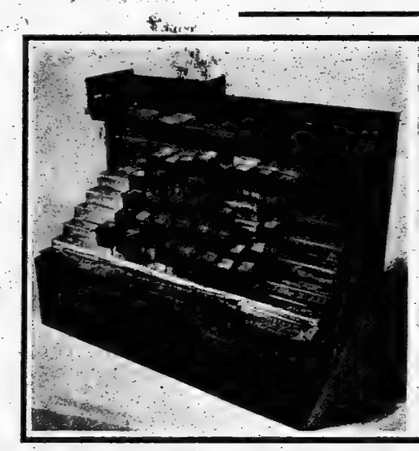

THE FIRST TYPEWRITER.
Invention of R. T. P. Allen of Kentucky.

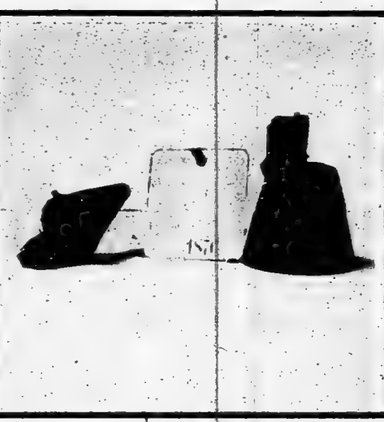

THE FIRST TELEPHONE.
Alexander Graham Bell's receiver and transmitter.

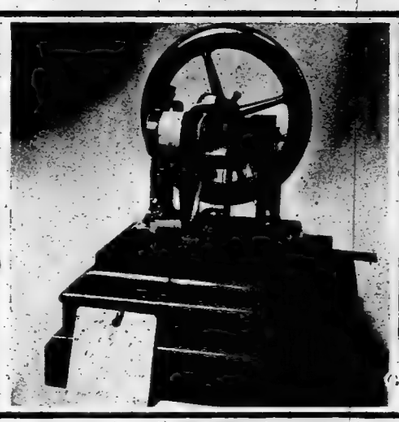

THE FIRST SEWING MACHINE.
Eliss Howe's original model.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH.
Samuel F. B. Morse's original instrument.

AN EARLY FOUNTAIN PEN.
A piston rod affair and two absurd penholders.

THESE MODELS WILL PROBABLY GO TO THE NATIONAL MUSEUM IN WASHINGTON.

A WINDMILL BOAT.
It was intended that a propeller should be driven by the windmill revolutions.

A COMBINATION VIOLIN AND HORN.
A violin made from a cucumber gourd and a violin with no body.

A LIFE-SAVING CHAIR
In which a passenger might safely float ashore.

A COMBINATION PISTOL AND POCKET KNIFE.
By A. J. Peavey.

TWO BABY CHAIRS.
Each of which has thirty "improvements," so complicated that the officials cannot explain them.

SOME FREAK INVENTIONS THAT WILL FIND THEIR WAY TO THE CURIOSITY SHOPS.

MODELS OF FAMOUS INVENTIONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

The Union Building in Washington, D. C., on whose three floors the Patent Office models were housed, is to be released by the Government, on account of the heavy rental, $19,000 per annum, and the 157,000 models which form an illustrated history of invention in the United States are soon to be scattered to various schools, colleges, and museums.
(Photos by Vander Weyde.)

THE "OUTLAWED" MEMBERS OF THE DUMA.

The Deputies to the Russian Duma assembled in the woods at Terioky. This is the group of leaders that issued the final appeal to the people which drew a reply from Emperor Nicholas. They form the bulwark of the movement for freedom in Russia.

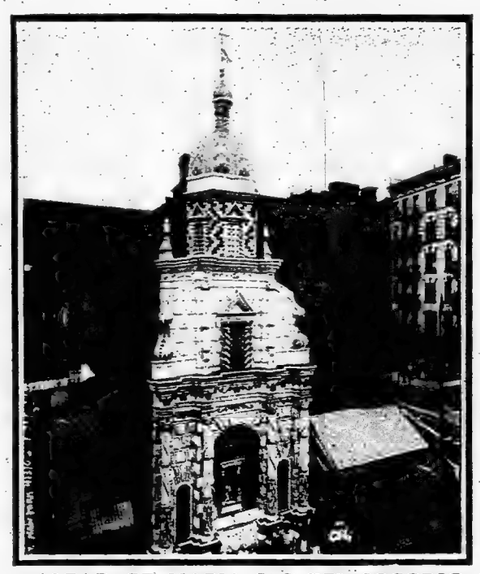

ALTAR OF MARIA S. S. DEL SOCORSO IN ELIZABETH STREET.
(Bain, Photo.)

CHILDREN IN THE PROCESSION.
As San Rocco was a healer, and is still believed to care for the sick, many of the waxen offerings in the parade were representations of parts of the body. These were laid on the shrines before the image of the saint.—(Photo by Brown Bros., N. Y.)

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FEAST OF SAN ROCCO.

Which was recently held by the various Italian societies. It consisted of parades and masses, with fireworks in the evening. The general route of all the parades was about Mulberry Bend Park.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUSH—dash—splash—and your bar cocktail is ready. How *can* it be good, except by chance?

CLUB COCKTAILS are *measured*, with careful precision, from the finest liquors, then *aged*. Every bottle must be perfect. You are as sure of perfection as we are anxious for your continued orders. What does the bartender care?

Insist on CLUB COCKTAILS.

Just strain through cracked ice and serve.

Seven varieties; each one delicious—of all good grocers and dealers.

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ZOOLAK
Is the best refreshing and nourishing drink.
A fermented milk food.
Preventing Sunstroke & Summer Complaints
At Soda Fountains, Druggists, Cafés.

If You Can Afford to Travel
Join no cruise to the Orient before sending for illustrated brochure of Tabet's High-Class Tour for a limited and select party to Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey, and Greece, by S. S. Celtic to Alexandria, sailing Jan. 19th. Address 170 FIFTH AVE.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Niagara Falls 9 Hours from New York via NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer to-day and Monday, showers; fresh south to east winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,746. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1906.—40 PAGES, In Three Parts, Including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ROOSEVELT SPELLING MAKES BRITONS LAUGH

London Newspapers Turn Their Humorists Loose.

PHONETIC WAIL IN THE SUN

It Says Karnegi (or Karnege) and Ruzevelt (or Rusvelt) Mite Leve (or Lev) the Langwidge Alone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 25. — President Roosevelt is the laughing stock of literary London to-day on account of the cabled announcement that, having nothing of much importance to do just now, he has undertaken to reconstruct the English language. Hardly a serious word has been employed in the discussion of his order to the Public Printer. The British press replies to Mr. Roosevelt with an outburst of ridicule. It is to laugh rather than to argue soberly has evidently been the mot d'ordre in editorial offices. The humorists have been turned loose, and have been allowed to say anything they liked.

All the evening papers are amusing, but the palm goes to the little ha'penny sheet called The Sun, which under the heading "Yanky-Panky" says:

"Mr. Andru Karnegi (or should it be Karnege?) and President Rusvelt (or is it Ruzvelt?) are doing their (or ther) best to ad to the gaiety of nations (or nashuns) by atemting to reform the speling of the English langwidge. No dowt their (or ther) intentions (or intenshuns) are orl rite, but their (or ther) objekt is orl rong, not to say silly (or sily.)

"The idea seems to be Mr. Karnegi's (or Karnege's) and he apears to be indebted to the late Ser Isak Pitman, who in his day and generashun made grate efforts to the same end, as did a sertin gentleman before him named Artemus Ward. Ward managed, however, to get sum amuzement out of the noshun, and we kan stil reed him with relish for the buti (or bute) of his stile and the originality of his fansy, but nither Mr. Karnegi (or Karnege) nor President Ruzevelt (or Rusvelt) kontrives to get much reel amusement out of this spelling krase. They are (or ar) just sily, nothing more (or mor.)

"Mr. Ruzevelt (or Rusvelt) haz given instrukshuns to the Publik Printer at Washingtun to spel 'thru' wen he means (or meens) through and 'tho' wen he means (or mens) though, and in future leters wil b 'addrest,' not addressed.

"We fale to se wy thay shude even (or evn) be 'addreat.' Wy not 'adrest'? That form of the wurd has the merit of ekonomy in the matter of D's, which is a konsiderashun, espeshuly wen thay are (or ar) big wuns, wich thay are (or ar) quite likely to be if this sort of thing gos on much longer.

"Seryusly, tho, we ventur to think that even (or evn) Mr. Karnegi (or Karnege) and Prezident Ruzvelt (or Rusvelt) mite manage to get along very wel with the langwige that was gud enuf for Shakespeare and Milton and for Gladstun and Brite, and not for them only, but also for men like Washingtun Erving, Longfelo, Walt Witman, and uthers who have aded lustre to the Amerikan name. We rely think Mr. Rusvelt (or Rusevelt) and his frends mite leve (or lev) us our own langwidge. Thay have not left us much else (or els.) In sum instanses it may be puzling, espeshuly to the foriner and imature skoolboy, but its orthografy has a sertin historikal valu, and we do not like to part with it.

"Of kors if Mr. Ruzvelt (or Rusvelt,) backed up by Mr. Karnegi (or Karnege,) sees we hav got to reform our spelling we shal hav to, and that wil be the end of it, for Mr. Karnegi (or Karnege) has awl the dolers and Mr. Ruzvelt (or Rusvelt) has awl the branes. But awl the same it wil be dasht hard lines (or lins.)"

SIMPLE SPELLING BOOM.

The President's Order Causes a Flood of Inquiries for Lists.

There was every indication yesterday that simplified spelling, as indorsed by President Roosevelt, is to have immediate vogue, though whether the vogue will be lasting remains to be seen. Before the President's pronunciamento was twenty-four hours old letters of inquiry were pouring into the office of the Simplified Spelling Board, asking for lists, and in one instance a business college telegraphed for information and lists, presumably with the desire to put the lists to immediate use.

The officers of the board take it for granted that to-morrow's inquiries will be record breaking in their number, and as heretofore the percentage of "adherents" gained out of all inquiries has been about 55, it is more than likely that the week will see the number of advanced spellers greatly increased.

One of the first missives to reach the rooms of the board was the telegram. It came from a business school in Providence, R. I., and asked that lists of the changed words be sent at once, as well as the rules according to which the changes are made.

In addition to this, there were many letters from mercantile houses, insurance companies, express companies, and similar concerns, asking for information and lists, though in the majority of cases there was no promise that use would be made of the literature. But having once taken up the question, these firms and concerns may not find it so easy to drop, as the Simplified Spelling Board will keep them in mind.

May Have to Reprint Circulars.

"We have issued in all only six circulars," said G. W. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of the board, last night. "Of each of these we sent out about 1,000,

Continued on Page 2.

DROWNED AT MIDLAND BEACH.

Two Nearly Lose Their Lives in Attempting to Save a Young Man.

Robert E. Jones, 25 years old, of Carteret, N. J., was drowned at Midland Beach, S. I., yesterday. Julia Morrow, also of Carteret, and William Maneswright of Plainfield, N. J., who were with Jones, had narrow escapes. They were unconscious when taken ashore by William Curley, a life saver, and Max Hall, who was in bathing at the time of the accident.

Miss Morrow, Jones, and Maneswright reached the beach about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and soon after 5 o'clock went in bathing near the iron pier. None of them could swim. Jones ventured out a little further than the others and was carried beyond his depth by a big wave.

His shouts for help, as he made a desperate effort to keep afloat, attracted the attention of Miss Morrow and Maneswright, and they tried to reach him despite the fact that they could not swim. Jones sank, but came up again, and as he did so Maneswright and the young woman got hold of him. All three were sinking when Lifesaver Curley and Hall went to their aid. The rescuers got hold of Miss Morrow and Maneswright first and brought them to shore, and then went back after Jones, but he had sunk and did not rise again.

Curley dived repeatedly, and finally found the body and brought it to land.

Miss Morrow and Maneswright were taken to Cahill's Hotel, where they were attended by Dr. Peabody of the Seaside Hospital, Richmond Beach, who succeeded with much difficulty in reviving them.

Coroner Cahill was notified and gave a permit for the removal of Jones's body to his home in Carteret.

TO FIGHT FOR SAGE'S MONEY.

Nephew Will Base Suit on a Private Paper Distributing the Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Revel C. Sage, a grandnephew of the late Russell Sage, who lives near this city, has directed his attorney to start a suit to recover some of Mr. Sage's fortune.

Mr. Sage declares that his uncle executed a private paper directing his widow and executrix to dispose of his millions, and that this paper embodies a proposition which will form a basis for the attack upon the ability of Russell Sage to make a will. The attorney in the case said today:

"My client says he has discovered facts bearing upon the contents of the private paper which, if proved, will make the testamentary capacity of Mr. Sage a matter of doubt.

"The legal proposition is that if a man executes a private paper, under the advice of counsel, when he draws his will, it bears upon his testamentary capacity at the time he draws the will and is admissible as evidence in a suit involving the question of his testamentary ability."

Revel C. Sage is the son of a nephew of Russell Sage. He was born in France, but has lived in the vicinity of Albany for several years. His branch of the family was entirely omitted in the bequests.

EXPLOSION ON TROLLEY CAR.

Controller Box Blows Up, Burning Motorman Seriously.

While an open Mount Vernon car was bowling along about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on White Plains Avenue, between 225th and 226th Streets, in the Wakefield district, the controller box blew up and Motorman James Crowley was almost blown from the car, which was crowded. Two women and a child were badly and several others slightly hurt.

The car came to a stop with a suddenness that hurled the passengers out of their seats with great violence. Streams of sparks and flames poured from the controller box, the sheet-iron covering of which was torn off. The passengers, when they recovered from the scare, leaped off.

Policeman Pierce of the Wakefield Station sent in a hurry ambulance call, and Fordham Hospital sent two ambulances in charge of Drs. Taft and Mitchell. They found that the persons most painfully injured were Motorman Crowley of West Farms, who was burned about the face and hands and bruised about the body from violent contact with the front of the car; Mrs. Rebecca Newbaum, 25 years old, of 119 Union Avenue, New Rochelle, burns on the face and arms and various contusions; her daughter, Rose, 2 years old, burns and contusions of face and arms; Mrs. H. Palmer, 40 years old, of South Bend, Ind., visiting friends in the Bronx, also burned and bruised.

After the injured had been treated they went home. A wrecking wagon repaired the damage, and the car was pushed into the barn by another one. Traffic was blocked twenty minutes.

H. CLAMAN ARRESTED.

Accused by Harrisburg Coffee Concern of Conspiracy to Defraud.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—H. Claman of the firm of H. Claman & Co., New York coffee merchants, was arrested here to-day charged by the Importers' Tea and Coffee Company of this city with conspiracy to defraud. He is in jail with F. Weyman, his alleged accomplice, who was arrested Wednesday.

Weyman came here and said that he could obtain coffee from the Keystone Coffee Company of New York, which would not supply the local firm direct. Through him the Importers Tea and Coffee Company bought 15,000 pounds at 17 cents a pound and employed Weyman as a salesman. Subsequently, it is alleged, the coffee was found to be worth only 11 cents a pound. Orders came in and were filled, but the freight and express companies failed to find the addresses of the purchasers as given by Weyman. He was arrested here after he had resigned, having been brought back by an offer of compromise.

BRAZILIAN LINER STARTS.

Owned by South Americans, It Leaves Rio Janeiro for This Port.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The first important steamship line owned by South American capital and connecting the United States and South America will be inaugurated to-day with the sailing of the steamer Goyaz from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, for New York. The new line will be operated by the Lloyd-Brazileiro Company, a corporation controlled by Brazilian capital. When the Goyaz arrives in New York on Sept. 18 Mr. Amaral, the Brazilian Chargé in Washington, will greet the steamer.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Mohawk, Antwerp, Aug. 11.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS ISSUED BY PALMA

Government Troops Preparing for Decisive Battle with Guerra.

REBELS ROUTED AT CASCAJAL

Score Killed or Wounded in Most Serious Engagement Yet Fought—O'Farrill Stays in Cabinet.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—President Palma has officially called for volunteers to compose a National militia of infantry and cavalry and to co-operate with the Government forces under the command of the chief of Rural Guards. The pay of chiefs of battalions and regiments will be $200 a month, Adjutants, $125 a month; Captains, $100 a month, and soldiers, $2 a day. All volunteers disabled will receive full pay during the period of disturbance, and in the event of their death the money will go to their dependent heirs.

Congressman Faustino Guerra, nicknamed "Pino" Guerra, and the men under him still constitute the strongest group in the revolutionary movement against the Government, but neither Guerra nor the Government force sent against him appears to be ready to engage in a decisive fight.

The force under Guerra is concentrating among the Bolondron Hills, between San Juan de Martines and Guanes, in Pinar del Rio Province. In the meanwhile hundreds of families accounted friends of Guerra are peacefully working their rice and tobacco fields in that region. The inhabitants of the district who have not belligerent inclinations do not appear to care whether Guerra or Col. Avalos, the commander of the Rural Guards, eventually prevails.

The Mayor of San Juan de Martinez and other reliable persons there say that Guerra has at present between 2,000 and 2,500 men. He is recruiting more, with the intention of attacking Pinar del Rio when his force is 5,000 strong.

Statements to the effect that the Government is considering offering amnesty to those insurgents who surrender were denied in official quarters this afternoon.

A body of Rural Guards under Col. Luna attacked a band of insurgents under Col. Monteros near Januco, Havana Province, to-day, and dispersed them. The Government troops recovered eighty horses which the insurgents were driving toward Matanzas Province, whence they had come.

A dispatch received here from Las Cruces, Santa Clara Province, says the Mayor, the police, nearly all the Councilmen and officials of the town, together with all the Rural Guards stationed there and 300 citizens, have joined the insurgents.

Senator Frias of Cienfuegos has received a telegram reporting a similar state of affairs at Trinidad.

Gen. Rodrigues, commander of the Rural Guards, said to-night that the Government would send reinforcements to Pinar del Rio to-morrow. He is not aware of the exact numerical strength of Guerra's force, but he does not believe it totals anything like 2,000 men. He apparently is confident that the present campaign will result in disaster to Guerra.

Advices received from San Juan de Martinez declare that the troops under Col. Avalos are loyal to the Government and confident of victory.

Employes of the railroad reported today that the Government forces had marched out to meet the enemy, but it was subsequently learned that they were only manoeuvring. Everything is quiet at San Juan de Martinez to-night. The Government roops there are awaiting orders. Col. Avalos has returned to the town of Pinar del Rio to spend the night and arrange for the disposition of other troops.

Up to the present time the Government has not suffered a reverse of any consequence, and to-day it chronicled further victories. The principal of these was an attack by 150 mounted Rural Guards under Major Gomez upon Reinoso's band of 200 insurgents at Cascajal, near Santa Rosa, which the Guards had been pursuing for three days. A forced march brought the Government forces suddenly upon the revolutionists. After the first exchange of shots the Rural Guards chased the enemy, who had dispersed, and inflicted severe punishment with machetes. A report of this occurrence received by Gen. Rodriguez this evening says that at least twenty of the revolutionists were killed or wounded. This makes the engagement the most serious yet fought. The Rural Guards did not suffer serious injury.

Havana Province is still plagued with revolutionary bands numbering from 10 to 100. Matanzas is quiet, but not free from roaming insurgents. There has been one conflict in Santa Clara Province and another is expected there when the force of Rural Guards and volunteers from Cienfuegos meets the men under ex-Congressman Carlos Mendieta. Oriental Cuba, which has in past revolts been regarded as a hotbed of revolution, is now redeeming its reputation and remaining quiet and loyal.

An American, describing the rout of the Government recruits near Guines, Province of Havana, yesterday, says that no orders were given after the Government force encountered the rebels except "every man for himself," and that the rout became in reality a race for Havana.

Hundreds of volunteers are enlisting every day. The battalion formed to-day, clad in new uniforms, big straw hats, and belts and leggings, looked stronger and more fit than any yet mustered. Their officers are mostly veterans, although there are a few volunteers among them. The Government is most active in measures to provision and supply the men in the field.

Men who were in the employ of the American Government during the period of its intervention in Cuba are organising a company to serve as part of the Havana militia. They are using $400 of their benefit fund for its equipment.

Those who are responsible for the conduct of affairs are considerably encouraged and are perfecting every day systematic methods to down the insurrection. It is undeniable that there is some discouragement among the conspirators who, a week ago, had hoped that the Moderates would be swept out of power immediately. A striking feature of the situation is the comparative indifference of the masses of the people. The average Cuban takes little interest in the trend of events.

The Cabinet crisis, it is officially announced, has been satisfactorily arranged.

Continued on Page 3.

THOUSANDS CHEER A RESCUE.

Atlantic City Life Guard Badly Hurt Saving Imperiled Bather.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—Roy Ellis, a young man from Cincinnati, was saved from drowning in the heavy surf here to-day by Life Guard Andrew Heard, who nearly lost his own life in the effort. The guard was painfully, if not seriously, injured.

Ellis was bathing near a stone jetty, and, owing to the rough surf and strong undercurrent, got into difficulty. His cries for help were answered by Heard. As the life guard seized the young man and started for shore a big breaker threw them with terrific force against the stone abutment. Heard retained his courage and threw himself between the bather and the dangerous stones. Both went down, but Heard was still able to swim, and worked his way in until bathers waded out and pulled both to shore.

Heard's body was covered with cuts and bruises, and as it was feared he had sustained internal injuries he was immediately sent to a hospital. Ellis was not hurt. Thousands of persons witnessed the rescue from the Boardwalk and cheered the life guard.

POST VISITORS COMPLAIN.

Orders Admitting Them to Forts Are Not Interpreted Liberally.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Letters received at the War Department from the commanders of artillery posts and persons who desire to visit such posts indicate that the recent order concerning the admission of visitors to posts has not been fully understood by commandants.

For many years admission to posts was denied all civilians who did not have an order from the Secretary of War. This precaution seemed ridiculous in many cases, especially at posts where fortifications could easily be seen from hotels and passing ships. The order was therefore amended so that the commandants at artillery posts are permitted to issue orders to visitors whom they do not deem objectionable.

The purpose of this order was to admit more visitors and to make access to the post easier. Many commandants do not seem to interpret the order liberally, and the refusals to issue permits to persons who could not be regarded as objectionable have caused many complaints.

CALLS HIS AUTO LIFE SAVER.

Ran 40 Miles and Had Surgeon at Patient's Side in 45 Minutes.

John J. Bartlett of Greenport, L. I., has an affection for his touring car like that entertained by other men for their horses. He will not permit any one to refer to it as a "devil wagon," for he says it is a life saver.

Last Monday Edward Taylor of Chicago, who is spending the Summer in Greenport, became ill. Dr. B. D. Skinner diagnosed his ailment as appendicitis and advised an immediate operation. He telephoned to Dr. Gallant, a surgeon, who was stopping in Southampton. Dr. Gallant was forty mile away by rail, although the distance was but fifteen miles in a straight line. He got as far as Riverhead by rail, when he was confronted by the announcement, "No more trains until to-morrow morning."

Dr. Skinner, in this dilemma, thought of his friend Bartlett. The surgeon was twenty miles away; the automobile must be made ready, started, and run forty miles in less than an hour.

"She can do it all right," said Bartlett as he climbed in and settled himself for the run.

The run was made in record time, so far as Suffolk County cars are concerned. Dr. Gallant was taken in and the same mad race was made from Riverhead to Greenport. Within a few minutes of the arrival of the automobile in Greenport just forty-five minutes after it had started, the operation had begun. It was successful, and Bartlett says his car saved the patient's life.

NEGROES LEAVE FORT BROWN.

Roosevelt Orders That Those Under Arrest Be Sent to Fort Houston.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 25.—Orders were received last night at Fort Brown for the negro troops to leave at once for Fort Reno. The troops started early this morning. As trouble was threatened, District Judge Welch canceled the warrants previously issued against members of the regiment.

Gov. Lanham received a telegram today from Brig. Gen. McCaskey concerning the latest move on the part of the Federal Government. It is as follows:

"In reference to your telegram this morning, the soldiers held on civil warrants at Fort Brown are to be transferred to Fort Sam Houston by order of the President of the United States. The President further directs that the soldiers shall not be removed from the jurisdiction of the State of Texas."

The people of this city are incensed at the report made to the War Department regarding the trouble with the negro troops stationed at Fort Brown, and have appealed to Senators Culberson and Bailey, suggesting that the President appoint a board of inquiry.

They take exception to the trouble being termed in the message an "engagement" and "a battle with citizens." The message declares that the disturbance was "an assault at the dead of night by soldiers without a hostile act on the part of the people," and that the abandonment of Fort Brown will be a verdict against us attained by misrepresentations, and will do us a great injury, leaving our frontier unprotected."

ADDICKS OUTWITS ALEE.

Seeks to Defeat Delaware Leaders by Changing Convention Date.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 25.—In order to accomplish the political downfall of Senator Allee, Auditor Layton of the State Department at Washington, and Insurance Commissioner Marshall, J. Edward Addicks arranged this afternoon that the Union Republican Convention, which was to have been held at Dover next Tuesday, should be postponed.

Addicks took this step, it is said, to allow his followers, particularly in Kent and Sussex Counties, to participate in the joint Republican primary election next Saturday and defeat the three leaders in the very election that they had arranged. Had the primaries been held to-day, as originally planned, Addicks's supporters would have voted. This would have prevented them from participating in the primaries next Saturday, and would have given Alee, Layton, and Marshall the advantage.

THE TRAIN OF THE CENTURY
is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES, "America's Greatest Railroad." Leave New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago at 8:30 next morning—a night's ride.—Adv.

JEROME IN TRAIN WRECK ON MAINE RAILROAD

Escapes with R. Fulton Cutting, Judge Crane, and W. G. Hooke.

MAN KILLED, THREE HURT

Knickerbocker Limited, Bound for Bar Harbor, in Collision with Runaway Freight Car.

PITTSFIELD, Me., Aug. 25.—One man was killed and three others slightly injured to-day in a collision between a runaway freight car and the Knickerbocker Limited, bound from New York to Bar Harbor, on the Maine Central Railroad. The victim was Louis A. Gilbert of Bangor, a traveling engineer employed by the road. The injured men were train hands.

A number of prominent New York people were passengers on the express, among them being District Attorney William T. Jerome, R. Fulton Cutting, Walter G. Hooke, and Judge Frederick E. Crane of Brooklyn. These, with many other passengers, were badly shaken up, but none was injured.

The Limited, which is the fastest express on the Maine Central Road, was running at a high rate of speed to make up a delay of an hour and a half. When about a mile west of this city a loaded freight car, running wild on a down grade, crashed into the express head on, derailing the engine and overturning the baggage car.

Engineer Lewis Bailey jumped after he had applied the air brakes, but his fireman was pinned into the tender and was badly bruised. Bailey's ankles were sprained. R. L. Wade, a porter, of New York, was cut by flying glass. D. L. Hall, the baggage master, jumped when his car piled up in the ditch and was not injured.

The dining car, which was in the rear of the baggage car, was twisted from its trucks, but still remained right side up. There were no passengers in it at the time.

The collision shook up nearly every passenger on the train, but none of them was hurt, although many suffered from the shock.

ATLANTA'S KU-KLUX KLAN.

Whites Are Alarmed by Recent Attacks by Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 25.—Spurred by the advice of The Atlanta News, which is owned by Col. James W. English, Jr., Gov. Terrell's Chief of Staff, the white men of Atlanta and the suburban towns began to-day to organize a Ku-Klux Klan for the purpose of avenging attacks on white women by negroes.

In the last two weeks six white girls have been attacked by negroes in Atlanta and its suburbs, and only one negro has been lynched, the others having escaped. The assault which led the citizens to organize a Ku-Klux Klan was committed last night in the western part of the city. Miss Kate Waites, 18 years old, a school teacher, being the victim.

All last night and to-day white men armed with rifles have been patrolling the negro settlements in search of Miss Waites's assailant. This afternoon it was announced that formation of a Ku-Klux Klan had been determined upon to protect white women, and that the Klan would begin operations to-night.

The business men of Atlanta have offered a large sum to aid in the protection of white women, and this money will be placed at the Klan's disposal. The feeling between the races is bitterer than it has been in years, and conservative citizens fear there may be serious trouble.

SAYS MONKEYS ANSWER HIM.

Prof. Garner Declares They Reply to His Calls in the Jungle.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—Harry Garner, a son of Prof. Garner, who has been studying the simian chatter in the African jungles, received a letter from his father a few days ago, telling of his experiences. Prof. Garner has built a home in the jungle and is writing a work on the comparative intelligence of animals. Referring to a writer who criticised his studies, Prof. Garner asserts:

"If he will come here and sit down in my house he can hear the voices of animals without going into the jungle. I have stood at my door, perhaps a hundred times, and shouted to chimpanzees and monkeys in the bush, and they have answered me as often. Not an hour of the day passes that I do not hear them talking in the forest as I sit here writing."

TRIED MARTYRDOM BY FIRE.

Holy Roller Fanatic Drank Oil and Poured It Over Herself.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Aug. 25.—In an excess of religious zeal following the advent of the "Holy Rollers" in Southern California, Mrs. Josephine Burton Young yesterday set herself on fire, hoping to reach heaven by the martyrdom. She drank oil from a lamp, poured oil on her hair and dress, lit a match, and soon was writhing in flames. Screaming, she ran through the yard, her cries of agony alternating with prayers such as the "Holy Rollers" use. Her husband caught her and smothered the flames, but the woman is in a critical condition.

Mrs. Young is one of several women in the community who have become fanatics after attendance at the meetings of the strange sect which teaches that sacrifices like those in Biblical days are still necessary.

TO PROSECUTE SHERIFF.

Gov. Heyward Acts on Official Who Gave Negro to Lynchers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 25.—Acting upon testimony adduced at the Coroner's inquest into the death of Willie Spain, the negro who was lynched at St. George on Thursday last, Gov. Heyward to-day ordered the prosecution of Sheriff Limehouse of Dorchester County.

It is charged that the official surrendered the negro into the hands of a mob without proper authority or effort to give him proper protection. The Sheriff said that he surrendered the negro to the mob for the purpose of "investigation."

The laws provide that on such cases, upon conviction, the official shall be ineligible to hold any office of trust or profit within this State.

Labor Day and Autumn Tours
to Minneapolis, St. Paul, the West and Southwest, New Orleans, Memphis, Toronto, St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Adirondack and Green Mountains, via New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Call on ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

STEVENS A CANDIDATE.

Senator Says He Would Accept a Nomination for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Senator Frederick C. Stevens of Attica is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. The Batavia News to-day made the authorized announcement.

In an interview with Mr. Stevens he said he would take the nomination if given him at the Republican Convention. He said he would not make a canvass for it, and did not know of any party organization working for him.

THREE GIRLS DROWNED.

One, 15 Years Old, Was a Bride of a Few Months.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Aug. 25.—Mrs. A. R. Spangler, a bride of a few months, aged 15 years; Miss Beulah Hancox, aged 16, and Miss Pearl Ramsey of Columbus, aged 18, were drowned to-day while bathing in a small branch in the north suburb of this city.

The only witness to the affair was a four-year-old sister of Miss Hancox, and the child is so badly frightened that she cannot give particulars of the accident. The bodies were recovered.

EARTHQUAKE AND TEXAS OIL.

Geologists Say Chilean Disturbance Caused Remarkable Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 25.—Remarkable changes in the oil fields of Texas since the Chilean earthquake are ascribed by scientists and geologists to the seismic disturbances. The authorities declare that the movements of the earth have opened new channels for the immense subterranean reservoirs of oil, and that the fields within 100 miles of the coast will soon be exhausted.

After the earthquake all the Texas fields began to show a startling and rapid decline, while an oil heretofore unknown in this part of the country has replaced the crude oil in three or four of the wells. This new oil is very light, and it is believed that there has been a general shifting of the oil and mineral bearing strata.

LIGHTNING STRIKES MAGAZINE

Explodes 250 Cases of Powder and Mine Buildings Are Wrecked.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 25.—A message from Bessemer, Ala., asserts that during a thunderstorm to-day lightning struck a powder magazine of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, situated on the highest point of the Red Mountains near Fossil Mines, near that town.

Two hundred and fifty cases of giant powder were stored in the magazine. They exploded, shaking the mountains and breaking windows for miles and wrecking the buildings at the Fossil Mines.

Two men were slightly hurt by falling glass. No one was near the magazine when it exploded. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

VANDERBILT PAYS AUTO FINE.

Directs Attorney to Plead Guilty to Charge of Speeding in Dedham.

Special to The New York Times.

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 25.—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., by his counsel, Arthur A. Clark, to-day, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of speeding his auto and paid the fine of $15 imposed by Judge Grover in the District Court.

Mr. Clark received a telegram yesterday from Mr. Vanderbilt directing him to plead guilty, and saying that it would be impossible for him to appear.

There was a large crowd in the courtroom, gathered to see the New York man, who had said that he was going to make a contest in the case.

GIRL AUTOIST HITS BOY.

Miss Razzeck Collapses When Arrested—Lad May Die.

Miss Elsie Razzeck, seventeen years old, of 140 Madison Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last evening, charged with running over a boy with her automobile at Eastern Parkway and Prospect Place, Brooklyn. The lad, August Woldert, six years old, of 1,922 Eastern Parkway, was attempting to cross the road when he was struck by the machine, which was being operated by Miss Razzeck. His left leg was broken and he was injured internally. The boy was removed to St. Mary's Hospital. The physicians there were unable to say whether he would recover.

When Miss Razzeck was taken to the Brownsville Station she collapsed. The girl declared that she was traveling at a slow pace, and that the accident was unavoidable, as far as she was concerned.

PENSION FOR 1776 WAR.

Sought for the Aged Daughter of a Soldier in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—An effort is being made through Congressman Thomas W. Bradley to obtain a pension for Mrs. Phoebe Gainsford of Port Jervis, who celebrated her 101st birthday on June 30.

Mrs. Gainsford was a daughter of Jabez Rockwell, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and it is on this ground that a pension is being sought. Mrs. Gainsford is in good health, despite her great age. Mr. Bradley is preparing data referring to Mrs. Gainsford and her father, and will submit them to the authorities in Washington.

AFTER MR. RAYMOND'S DOG.

Boy Says the Pet of the President of Union College Bit Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Aug. 25.—A warrant was issued to-day for the St. Bernard dog belonging to President Raymond of Union College, upon complaint of Charles A. O'Neill, father of little Hugh O'Neill, who was bitten by the dog on Thursday evening. Owing to the absence of President Raymond, Assistant Treasurer Pond of Union College appeared in the police court for the trial to-day.

President Raymond is very much attached to the dog, and will not allow him to be killed without a long fight. The trial is postponed to await the arrival of Mr. Raymond, who is in the North Woods.

Drowned in Whirlpool Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Martin Kane and H. L. McGrath, while boating in the gorge to-day, were caught by the current and carried through the Whirlpool Rapids. Kane was drowned, but McGrath managed to swim to the shore.

BOMB KILLS 28; HURTS STOLYPIN

Premier's Daughter and High Officials Dead.

COUNTRY HOUSE WRECKED

Guests at a Reception Blown to Pieces.

TWO TERRORISTS SLAIN

Plotters Disguised in Officers' Uniforms—Bomb Made to Look Like a Handsome Vase.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—Twenty-eight persons are dead and thirty-three injured as the result of an attempt this afternoon to assassinate Premier Stolypin with a bomb while he was holding a public reception at his country house on Aptekarsky Island. The Premier was slightly wounded in the face and neck by flying splinters.

Among the dead are the Premier's fifteen-year-old daughter, both of whose legs were broken and who subsequently succumbed to her injuries; Gen. Zameatin, the Premier's personal secretary, who was Chief of Communications in the war with Japan; Prince Nakashidge; M. Khovostoff, ex-Governor of the Province of Penza; Col. Federoff, chief of the Premier's personal guard; Court Chamberlain Davidoff, Court Chamberlain Voronin, Aide Doubassoff, several guards, several servants, and four women and two children.

Stolypin's Son Injured.

The wounded include M. Stolypin's three-year-old son, who is seriously though not mortally injured, and a number of persons prominent in the social and official worlds.

Of the four conspirators who engineered the outrage two were killed with their victims, while the third, who acted as coachman for the party, and the fourth, who remained inside the carriage which took them to the Premier's residence, were badly injured and are now in the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress.

Whether the assassins who entered the house intentionally or accidentally dropped the bomb will probably never be known, as all the immediate witnesses were killed. The tremendous force of the explosion absolutely blew out the front of the Premier's residence and carried away the ceilings above and the floors below as well as the walls of the adjoining rooms.

Persons were literally blown to pieces. Those who were not killed instantly were horribly maimed or lacerated, and all the others present were prostrated by the shock.

The Premier's escape was miraculous, for only a moment before the explosion occurred he had stepped inside his study at the rear of the salon to speak to Prince Shakovsky. Although he was but slightly injured he is completely prostrated by the calamity.

Terrorists in a Carriage.

The four revolutionists arrived at M. Stolypin's villa at 3:20 P. M. Two of them were dressed in the uniforms of officers of gendarmes, the third was dressed as a driver and was on the box of the carriage, and the fourth man was in private clothes. The plotters evidently tried to make it appear that they were escorting a political prisoner. Two of the men entered the villa under the pretext of making an important report to the Premier.

The authors of the outrage reached the Premier's residence after the list of visitors had been closed. The servants refused admission to them, and they attempted to force an entrance to the house. A struggle ensued at the entrance to the anteroom adjoining the reception room, in the course of which one of the Terrorists dropped a bomb, which exploded, destroying the anteroom, the adjoining guard room, part of the reception room, and also the balcony of the first floor. The principal loss of life occurred in the anteroom.

From one of the Premier's secretaries, from a Sergeant of Police, and from some of the survivors the following account of the outrage has been obtained.

The Police Sergeant, who was standing at a corner of the house, about twenty yards from the entrance, ne-

tioned a landau, drawn by a good pair of horses, roll up the carriageway and stop in front of the door. Two of the occupants of the carriage, who wore the uniforms of officers of gendarmes, and who were ostentatiously laughing and chatting as they approached the house, descended from the carriage, one of them carrying an article about a foot high, resembling a gilded vase. They ascended the steps, passing directly in front of the policemen at the door, and had scarcely disappeared inside the house when a terrible explosion was heard. The explosion, which was louder than the report of a cannon, tore out a large section of the front wall of the villa, demolished the partition walls inside, and brought the upper story down in clouds of mortar and splintered wood.

When the dust had cleared away slightly the Sergeant saw the mangled remains of four persons on the ground in front of the door. The landau, which had been stopped directly in front of the entrance, was lying on the driveway, a mass of twisted and shattered wood and iron. About ten yards from the door was the injured driver. The horses were injured, but only in their hind legs, showing that they were partly protected from the force of the explosion by the wall of the villa.

At the moment of the explosion a large reception room at the left of the anteroom was filled with a great concourse of officials and visitors, as today was the Premier's reception day. Every one in the villa and its vicinity was thrown to the ground by the shock.

After the explosion of the bomb a few moments of stupefaction followed among the uninjured survivors. Persons in the neighborhood, including a number of soldiers from a grenadier regiment, rushed to the spot and began to carry away the dead and wounded from the villa, which had caught fire as a result of the explosion of the bomb. For over an hour after the explosion there was a scene of the greatest confusion at the villa. A great concourse of spectators gathered there, handling horrible remnants of the tragedy and carrying some of them away as souvenirs. The police apparently had lost their presence of mind, for they did little or nothing until the arrival of M. Makaroff, the Assistant Minister of the Interior, under whose orders the villa and grounds were cleared and an investigation of the tragedy was begun.

Camphor Dynamite Probably Used.

According to statements of the survivors none of the overpowering fumes accompanying the explosion of melinite, lyddite, or pyroxoline were noticed after the explosion, and it is thought that the bomb was charged with camphor dynamite, which is extensively used in loading the revolutionists' bombs and which was employed in the assassination of Alexander II. Among its advantages is the fact that it is safer to handle than ordinary dynamite, and it is also more powerful.

A revolutionist with whom the correspondent of The Associated Press conversed conjectured that the bomb was either the one which was prepared last Summer for the assassination of Gen. Trepoff and which was made so as to resemble a handsome gilded vase, or one similar to it. A woman was to present the bomb to Gen. Trepoff, but she lost her nerve owing to a long wait in his ante-room and departed without seeing the General. Later the woman was arrested, but the bomb, which was a very expensive article and difficult to prepare, is said to have been held in reserve for another occasion.

With what was left of the revolutionists, three revolvers, two of them automatic pistols, were found.

The children of M. Stolypin were not injured by the actual explosion, but by falling to the ground when the floor of the room which they were occupying was blown up by the explosion.

M. Stolypin's first inquiry was for the members of his family. He himself freed his children from the piled-up debris with which they were covered. Later in the evening he visited them twice in the hospital, where his daughter died.

According to one account, the Premier, just previous to the explosion, had received Count Alexei Alexeivitch Mukhanoff, ex-Marshal of the Nobility of Chernigoff, who was a member of the Lower House of Parliament, and whose arrest had previously been ordered for political reasons.

According to the official account of the attempt on M. Stolypin's life, Gen. Zameatin was instantly killed, and M. Voronin, a Court Chamberlain, who was attending the Premier's official reception, was decapitated. The legs of M. Stolypin's daughter, the official account adds, were so severely injured that they had to be amputated. His son had a leg broken. Prince Shachovskoi, who was in an apartment adjoining the antechamber, was injured.

Had Other Bombs Ready?

The police authorities this evening declared that the assassins carried portfolios which, it is believed, contained bombs.

The havoc wrought by the explosion is indescribable. Bodies were so torn or mangled as to make identification impossible. Pieces of flesh and clothing clung to the shattered rafters overhead, and some lodged in the branches of the elm trees which border the roadway separating the Premier's residence from the river. When The Associated Press correspondent this evening succeeded in obtaining permission to pass the cavalry guarding the approaches to the house the dead and injured had already been removed to a neighboring hospital, but by the light of flaring torches the police were still picking out from the wreckage fragments of bodies and placing them in towels for transportation by ambulance to the morgue.

At the hospital the correspondent saw frantic attendants trying to arrange the shattered bodies into some semblance of human form for identification by weeping and wailing relatives outside.

The Terrorist who carried the explosive into the house was torn to pieces by the force of the explosion. Inside the gendarme officer's coat which he wore was found the death sentence of Premier Stolypin that he had tried to execute. The police refuse to make public the contents of this document, which, contrary to the usual custom, had not been sent to the Premier in advance.

As a result of the inquiry it was learned to-night that the men who threw the bomb came here from Moscow via Warsaw. They took lodgings in Morskaia Street, and to-day hired a carriage in which they visited one of the open-air Summer theatres prior to going to Premier Stolypin's. The chief of the assassins, whose body is now guarded by troops, was apparently about 25 years old. He wore a brand-new uniform, beneath which he had on a civilian vest of very dirty linen.

A few days ago a retired officer named Bodorykin attempted to warn M. Stolypin of threatened assassination, but admission to the Premier was refused to him. On the order of Deputy Minister Makaroff, Bodorykin has been examined before a Magistrate.

The tragedy created a tremendous sensation here, and extra editions of the newspapers were sold in the streets until midnight. In the clubs where officials and officers gather the most intense indignation prevailed. The prediction was freely made that the revolutionaries would pay dearly for such senseless crimes, and no doubt was entertained that their only effect would be to drive the Government to more severe methods of repression.

From information obtained from revolutionary sources it is certain that the crime was committed by the "Fighting Organization" of the Social Revolutionists in retaliation for the war which the Government has been waging against them. Since M. Stolypin's accession to the Premiership over 1,000 of them have been arrested, 400 in St. Petersburg alone, and many of these have been deported.

Terrorists in Hiding.

To fight this repression the Fighting Organization, which is composed of a wing known as Matimists, who believe in setting up a purely Socialistic State upon the ruins of the autocracy, has deliberately entered upon a duel with the Government, such as that which characterized the famous fight of the Nihilists in the late seventies, and which ended in the assassination of Emperor Alexander II. Within a single year at that time a little coterie of Nihilists under the direction of Jeriaboff made twenty-eight attempts against the Emperor and high officials, fourteen of which were successful. At the head of the present organization is a revolutionary who is considered to be an organizer equal if not superior to Jeriaboff. All the members of the organization had due notice that to-day's attempt on the Premier would be made, and went into hiding.

It has become known that an attempt upon M. Stolypin was frustrated ten days ago by the discovery of the beginning of a subterranean passage from the wall of the Grenadier Church, adjoining his residence. The mining of palaces and residences was formerly a favorite method of the Nihilists, but has not been used in recent years.

Stolypin Expects Death.

When M. Stolypin accepted the Premiership he was perfectly conscious of his danger. One of his remarks at a recent interview was: "I have no doubt that attempts will be made upon my life, but I hope that order will be restored and stability established in Russia before they are successful."

Emperor Nicholas, when apprised of to-day's disaster, sent his personal congratulations to Premier Stolypin on his escape. The Cabinet Ministers and many members of the Diplomatic Corps, including Mr. Eddy, the American Chargé d'Affairs, tendered expressions of sympathy. News received here from Peterhof is to the effect that feeling runs high against the revolutionaries in Court circles.

Repressive measures are now to be tried against the army as well as the people. The Emperor to-day issued a ukase increasing all along the line the penalties for the complicity of officers and men in political conspiracies and insubordination of any kind. More important is the fact that the discretion now permitted to military courts in the matter of the reduction of the penalties incurred by convicted men is entirely withdrawn. Soldiers and sailors henceforth know the immutable price of mutiny and treason. The Emperor issued the ukase as a permanent law under the power of the fundamental law excluding military laws from the competency of Parliament.

STOLYPIN'S SEVERE RULE.

Jails in Russia Are Full—Many Revolutionists Executed.

Appointed Prime Minister after the dissolution of the Duma, M. Stolypin announced that his policy would be one of "strong-handed reform"—that everything possible would be done to restore calm in Russia, and that various concessions to popular sentiment would be made.

Actually the Government since M. Stolypin has been at the head of affairs has ordered repressive measures of greater severity and of a more extensive character than has been the case in Russia in many years. The jails all over the empire are full, the number of persons banished to Siberia has been enormous, newspapers have been suppressed, many Revolutionaries have been executed, and outrages by Terrorists have frequently been followed by indiscriminate shooting by the troops and the killing of inoffensive persons.

The Premier has sent several circulars to the provincial authorities ordering them to exert increased vigilance and to spare no effort in repressing the revolutionists, and instructing them that political offenders are to be dealt with by administrative order—in order words, without trial.

In the meantime the terrorists have become more active than ever. In the week ended Aug. 18 fifty-eight officials were assassinated and forty-three were wounded in Russia proper, and fifty atores of bombs were discovered. The number of policemen killed was not stated in the official figures, which also failed to say anything about the agrarian troubles.

M. Stolypin was formerly Governor of Saratoff. Last Aug. 4, while he was holding that position, an attempt was made to assassinate him.

BOMB KILLS TWO POLICEMEN.

Troops Then Fire, Killing or Wounding a Score of Persons.

BENDZIN, Russian Poland, Aug. 25.—A bomb was thrown this morning at a patrol commanded by Police Captain Jakubik and, exploding, tore two policemen to pieces and wounded ten persons. The bomb was evidently intended for Jakubik, who commanded a patrol which last Monday killed a Jew.

A detachment of soldiers, attracted to the scene of the explosion, fired indiscriminately in all directions, killing or wounding a score of persons. The explosion of the bomb destroyed the district police station.

A PRINCESS BURNED ALIVE.

Peasants Set Fire to the Mansion of Prince Palavandoff.

TIFLIS, Aug. 25.—The country mansion of Prince Palavandoff at Okoni was set on fire by peasants last night.

The Princess was unable to escape, and was burned alive.

Story of Rockefeller Offer Untrue.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—It was authoritatively announced here to-day that there was no truth in the statement published by the Paris Temps that John D. Rockefeller at the beginning of the year offered through Count W[illegible]e to advance $100,000,000 in gold to R[illegible]a in return for a concession to build the Baltic-Black Sea Canal.

ROOSEVELT SPELLING MAKES BRITONS LAUGH

Continued from Page 1.

and it is highly probable that we will have to order an expensive reprint of our literature. Previous to President Roosevelt's announcement of his attitude we sometimes had as high as 100 inquiries a day, and the number of signatures of adherents, as we call those who promise to use the simplified form, numbered about 30 a day.

"Of the inquiries that came in we gained, on the average, about 50 per cent. as adherents almost immediately. We had in force, however, a 'follow up' system by which we used all the inquiries a second time in sending out literature, and through this system we brought the average up to 55 per cent.

"To-day we received a request from a labor paper published in Chicago, asking us to send, if possible, 700 lists. The publishers of the paper said that if we would do this they would adopt our system in its entirety, and everything appearing in the paper would be written according to the simplified form. The 700 lists were needed, they said, for their contributors, compositors, and proofreaders.

"We have found that the trade papers are much more willing to adopt the new form than are other publications. The Dry Goods Economist obtained some time ago between 250 and 300 lists, published the list and the rules, and since that time has used the words simplified by the board in all the articles published in its columns.

"I learned recently that several dry goods firms in other cities have adopted the new form of spelling, and that shortly they will use it entirely in their advertising. To-day I received word that The Ore and Metal Magazine will adopt the system.

Readers Have Not Objected.

"The Seattle Post-Intelligencer adopted the new form of spelling several months ago, and since then has used it continuously in its pages without receiving adverse comment from its readers. One paper in Waterbury, Conn., not only uses the words we sent out, but applies the rules to all words. This Summer we have noticed a decided change of sentiment on the part of the newspapers, particularly in the West and Middle West. They have ceased making spelling reform a subject for badinage and are treating it seriously.

"I have seen printed to-day some opinions of college professors on the President's attitude. In this connection I want to say that a very large number of university men in Ithaca have sent us their signatures and promised to use the new form whenever practicable. We have many adherents in the University of Chicago and in Columbia; a smaller number in Yale, but a very strong membership in the University of Illinois.

"On the Pacific coast the movement in favor of reform spelling has been strong for a long time, and the number of adherents in the Leland Stanford University and the University of California is very large. The strength of the cause on the Pacific Coast is due in great measure to the attitude of the head of the University of Washington, who obtained lists from us and furnished them to all the high schools under the control of the University.

"It is not to be expected that there will be an immediate response from the schools of the country, as they are nearly all closed at this time of the year. Several school Superintendents in New Jersey are firm believers in the movement, however, and in the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Penn., we have a membership of one hundred and twenty-five among the students. The heads of several Indian schools in the West are also with us, and the Hoopa Valley Indian School in California is one of our strongholds."

Railroad Wanted 300 Lists.

The stenographic department of one of the large railroads asked for 300 lists yesterday, indicating that it would put the new spelling method into immediate operation, and asking that all additional words added to the table be forwarded as soon as approved. From R. E. Denfield, Superintendent of Schools in Duluth, Minn., was a letter given out at the offices of the board. It read:

I send you herewith a recommendation of the Superintendent and the action of the board with regard to simplified spelling. We are very much in earnest about the matter, and shall endeavor to do as much as can be toward helping the good work along. I am trying to interest others outside the schools in it. I think it will be the only way the movement will gain strength.

The recommendation read:

At a meeting of the New York City Board of Public School Superintendents, held on April 17, 1906, simplified spelling was recommended in the following words:

(The 300 simplified words were then quoted.)

I should like authority to make use of this spelling as far as possible.

On the minutes of the Duluth School Board the following appears:

On motion of Director Washburn, seconded by Director Powell, it was ordered that the Superintendent be authorized to authorize the spelling of such of these words as in his discretion seems best, according to the list.

Mr. Wharton also announced that the Rev. James McGolvick, Bishop of Duluth, had recently become an adherent.

Try It in Patent Office.

An enthusiastic patent lawyer called up the offices of the board yesterday and asked that a list be forwarded to him immediately. He stated it as his intention to use the new form of spelling in several patent applications that he intends forwarding to Washington shortly, in order to test the earnestness of the Government. The law requires that patent applications be perfect in construction and spelling. A great many applications are denied because of faulty spelling. The patent lawyer is going to risk delay in order to find out whether the Patent Office will recognize as authorized the reformed spelling.

The question was raised yesterday whether the action of the President and the present enthusiasm among certain persons infavor of spelling reform would have any effect on the compiling of dictionaries. It was pointed out that the Century and Standard Dictionaries both give simplified forms of many words as alternative spelling, and a great many of the words in the list published by the Simplified Spelling Board can be found in the dictionaries mentioned, spelt in the latest approved form. I. K. Funk, one of the dictionary publishers, sent the following telegram to this city yesterday.

The action of the President is conservative and progressive. It should meet with general approval. It will immensely help the movement for the simplification of the speling of English words. I trust that he will supplement the action by recommending to Congress the organization of a National board, made up of educators and other school representatives, which will have authority in such matters, as had the Academy of France.

It was ascertained pn good authority yesterday that the Simplified Spelling Board will shortly announce the acquisition of several important members to the ranks of adherents. These men have signified their willingness to adopt the improved spelling and to further the cause of simplification, but they have not yet placed their signatures to the pledge, as required by the board. Until they do so, their names will not be made public.

It is said, however, that they are all well-known men; that two of them are eminent English scholars whose efforts will have weight in behalf of simplified spelling in Great Britain, and that their action is entirely independent of the indorsement of President Roosevelt, made public on Friday.

WASHINGTON IS AMUSED.

Civil Service Commission Will Stand by the Dictionaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINTON, Aug. 25. — President Roosevelt's order about the adoption of the reformed style of spelling has caused more talk in Washington than anything else that has happened this year, even his angry reference, reported by Senator Lodge, to a statement by ex-Senator Chandler, as a "deliberate and unqualified lie."

It is assumed by all the department officials and clerks that ultimately the order will affect them. The Civil Service Commission, however, announces that in its examinations the spelling adopted by the standard dictionaries is to be followed. No move has been made as yet by Public Printer Stillings to hold the general conclave he contemplates assembling for the purpose of preparing a style card to be employed in the preparation of copy. That will probably come next week.

Meantime Washington seems to think it is all a great joke, and amuses itself by writing communications to itself in the elaborate misspelling adopted by the writers of bad boys' diaries.

THE 300 WORDS SELECTED FOR CHANGE.

OLD FORM.	NEW FORM.
abridgement	abridgment
accoutre	accouter
accursed	accurst
acknowledgement	acknowledgment
addressed	addrest
adze	adz
affixed	affixt
although	altho
anapaest	anapest
anaemia	anemia
anaesthesia	anesthesia
anaesthetic	anesthetic
antipyrine	antipyrin
antitoxine	antitoxin
apothegm	apothem
apprise	apprise
arbour	arbor
archaeology	archeology
ardour	ardor
armour	armor
artisan	artizan
assise	assize
axe	ax
banns	bans
barque	bark
behaviour	behavior
blessed	blest
blushed	blusht
brasen	brazen
brasier	brazier
bunn	bun
burr	bur
calibre	caliber
calliper	caliper
candour	candor
caressed	carest
catalogue	catalog
catechise	catechize
centre	center
chapped	chapt
chequer	checker
chimaera	chimera
civilise	civilize
clamour	clamor
clangour	clangor
clapped	clapt
clasped	claspt
clipped	clipt
clew	clue
coaeval	coeval
colour	color
coulter	colter
commixed	commixt
compressed	comprest
comprise	comprize
confessed	confest
comptroller	controller
coquette	coquet
criticise	criticize
cropped	cropt
crossed	crost
crushed	crusht
queue	cue
cursed	curst
cutlass	cutlas
cyclopaedia	cyclopedia
dactyle	dactyl
dashed	dasht
decalogue	decalog
defence	defense
demagogue	demagog
demeanour	demeanor
deposite	deposit
depressed	deprest
develope	develop
diaeresis	dieresis
dike	dike
dipt	dipt
discussed	discust
despatch	dispatch
distill	distil
distressed	distrest
dolour	dolor
domicile	domicil
draught	draft
drachm	dram
dressed	drest
dripped	dript
drooped	droopt
dropped	dropt
dullness	dulness
oecumenical	ecumenical
aedile	edile
aegis	egis
enamour	enamor
encyclopaedia	encyclopedia
endeavour	endeavor
envelope	envelop
Aeolian	Eolian
aeon	eon
epaulette	epaulet
eponyme	eponym
aera	era
aesophagus	esophagus
aesthetic	esthetic
aesthetics	esthetics
aestivate	estivate
aether	ether
aetiology	etiology
exorcise	exorcize
expressed	exprest
faggot	fagot
phantasm	fantasm
phantasy	fantasy
phantom	fantom
favour	favor
favourite	favorite
fervour	fervor
fibre	fiber
fixed	fixt
flavour	flavor
fulfil	fulfil
fulness	fulness
gauge	gage
gazelle	gazel
gelatine	gelatin
guild	gild
gypsy	gipsy
glose	gloze
glycerine	glycerin
good-bye	good-by
gramme	gram
gripped	gript
harbour	harbor
hearken	harken
heaped	heapt
haematin	hematin
hiccough	hiccup
hough	hock
homoeopathy	homeopathy
homonyme	homonym
honour	honor
humour	humor
hushed	husht
hypothenuse	hypotenuse
idolise	idolize
impressed	imprest
instill	instil
gaol	jail
judgement	judgment
kissed	kist
labour	labor
lachrymal	lacrimal
lapped	lapt
lashed	lasht
leaped	leapt
legalise	legalize
licence	license
liquorice	licorice
litre	liter
lodgement	lodgment
looked	lookt
lopped	lopt
lustre	luster
mamma	mama
manoeuvre	maneuver
materialise	materialize
meagre	meager
mediaeval	medieval
metre	meter
missed	mist
mitre	miter
mixed	mixt
mould	mold
moulder	molder
moulding	molding
mouldy	moldy
moult	molt
mullein	mullen
naturalise	naturalize
neighbour	neighbor
nitre	niter
nipped	nipt
ochre	ocher
odour	odor
offence	offense
omelette	omelet
oppressed	opprest
orthopaedic	orthopedic
palaeography	paleography
palaeolithic	paleolithic
palaeontology	paleontology
palaeozoic	paleozoic
paraffin	parafin
parlour	parlor
partisan	partizan
passed	past
patronise	patronize
pedagogue	pedagog
paedobaptist	pedobaptist
phoenix	phenix
phaenomenon	phenomenon
pygmy	pigmy
plough	plow
polype	polyp
possessed	possest
practice	practise
prefixed	prefixt
praenomen	prenomen
pressed	prest
pretence	pretense
preterite	preterit
praetermit	pretermit
primaeval	primeval
professed	profest
programme	program
prologue	prolog
propped	propt
purr	pur
quartette	quartet
quaestor	questor
quintette	quintet
rancour	rancor
rapped	rapt
rase	raze
recognise	recognize
reconnoitre	reconnoiter
rigour	rigor
rhyme	rime
ripped	ript
rumour	rumor
sabre	saber
saltpetre	saltpeter
saviour	savior
savour	savor
sceptre	scepter
septette	septet
sepulchre	sepulcher
sextette	sextet
sylvan	silvan
cimeter, or scimitar	simitar
sipped	sipt
skilful	skilful
scythe	sithe
skipped	skipt
slipped	slipt
smoulder	smolder
snapped	snapt
sombre	somber
spectre	specter
splendour	splendor
steadfast	stedfast
stepped	stept
stopped	stopt
stressed	strest
stripped	stript
subpoena	subpena
succour	succor
suffixed	suffixt
sulphate	sulfate
sulphur	sulfur
sumach	sumac
suppressed	suppprest
surprise	surprize
synonyme	synonym
tabour	tabor
tapped	tapt
teasel	teazel
tenour	tenor
theatre	theater
though	tho
thorough	thoro
thoroughly	thoroly
through	thru
throughout	thruout
tipped	tipt
topped	topt
tossed	tost
transgressed	transgrest
trapped	trapt
tripped	tript
tumour	tumor
valour	valor
vapour	vapor
vexed	vext
vigour	vigor
visor	vizor
waggon	wagon
washed	washt
whipped	whipt
whiskey	whisky
willful	wilful
winked	winkt
wished	wisht
woe	wo
woeful	woful
woollen	woolen
wrapped	wrapt

WHAT TRENTON THINKS OF IT.

Derivations of Words Will Be Lost, Some Educators Say.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—Some educators here applaud the efforts of President Roosevelt in behalf of simplified spelling. Others think the true meanings of words will be lost by the change, and that the transformation should be made gradually, if at all.

Supervising Principal Ebenezer Mackey of the Trenton School System said: "I am in favor of the revised method of spelling, and would gladly introduce it into the public schools."

Adam Strohm, Public Librarian, said: "I believe in the simplified form of spelling, but want the change to come about gradually. Then we get the support of the Nation's ripe scholars."

Prof. Austin Apgar, Faculty of State Schools, said: "The 'oughs' on all words should be dropped. I am in favor of spelling reform as much as President Roosevelt."

Prof. John E. Gill of the Rider Business College said: "I heartily indorse the spelling reform idea."

Francis B. Lee, historian, said: "Stenography and the practice of it has made spelling reform possible, and I believe that it will come to stay."

AT ODDS OVER SPELLING.

Cincinnati School Officials Disagree Over the Proposed Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The order of President Roosevelt for spelling reform promises to cause a sharp dispute between President Charles Dabney of the University of Cincinnati and Supt. F. B. Dwyer of the public schools of this city.

"Neither Mr. Carnegie's money nor Mr. Roosevelt's command can make the language over again," said President Dabney to-day. Supt. Dwyer, on the other hand, heartily approves of the change and declared that it will probably be adopted in the Cincinnati schools this year.

"The National Teachers' Association adopted two years ago nearly all of the reforms recommended by the President," added Mr. Dwyer. "About the same time I made a canvass of the Principals of the Cincinnati schools and found all but one in favor of the reformed spelling. Whether we make the change immediately depends on the book publishing companies. If they make the changes, we will use them."

"The English language has grown and must continue to grow," said President Dabney. "If our English spelling is to be revised in accordance with a system of phonetic orthography, it must be done consistently. I fail to see the consistency of 'thru' and 'neighbor,' for example. Americans cannot establish an independent system of spelling different from the English system, and it would be a calamity if we did. We have too many vulgarisms now.

BENN PITTMAN DELIGHTED.

Says Letters C, Q, and X in the Alphabet Are Superfluous.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—When Benn Pitman, brother of Sir Isaac Pitman, the father of phonography and himself a writer on phonography, heard that President Roosevelt had given indorsement to simplified spelling, he rapped his fist on the desk and said:

"I am delighted; I knew it would come. It may take a century; you cannot change the system, or rather lack of system, in a day. For years I have worked on a new alphabet. I would eliminate the letters c, q, and x. They are entirely superfluous. I would eliminate the dot over the i and the j, and use the dot over the vowels a, e, i, o, and u to indicate when they are long. Then when the child saw the word 'pet' he would pronounce the e short, because there is no dot over it. When he saw the word 'pate' he would know that the a is long, for a dot is over it.

"Do you know that the twenty-six letters of the alphabet may be used 658 ways? Hence the chance of your pronouncing a strange word is in the ratio of 658 to 26—pretty long odds. The perfect alphabet that I have devised contains forty letters, but twenty-three will answer. However the solution of the spelling problem is found in the elimination of c, q, and x, and the new use of the dot as I have described.

"The sound of s is obtained in nineteen different ways. Which one will the child choose? I would spell 'cough' 'kof.' The pronunciation could not be wrong, for there is no dot over the o to denote that it is anything but short. Where c is soft s may be used; where it is hard k will do, and k will invariably do for q."

Higgins Won't Discuss Spelling.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Gov. Higgins to-day declined to [illegible] in any way President Roosevelt's [illegible] spelling order.

THOMAS BALLOON FLIES OVER JERSEY AT NIGHT

The Doctor Makes an Ascension with No Professional's Aid.

TRIES NEW STEERING GEAR

Accompanied by His Brother, Who Had Not Made an Ascent Before—"Mammy" Carr's Comments.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas and his brother, Jefferson Davis Thomas of Augusta, Ga., went up in Dr. Thomas's balloon from the yards of the Union Gas Company, at 138th Street, near the East River, last night at 6:05 o'clock. This was the first ascension made by Dr. Thomas without the aid of a professional balloon pilot. The last seen of the balloon from Manhattan was when it was sailing among the clouds over New Jersey just at dusk, after it had descended close to the surface of the North River, coming so near the water that it was believed by those who saw it that the two men were in difficulties.

Before starting on his trip Dr. Thomas said that if he had the opportunity he would make a test of his new water anchor, so that those who said good-bye to him at the gas works gained the impression that he had selected the river in the vicinity of the United States warships as the best place for experimenting with the anchor. The balloonist then would be in a position where, if there were danger, he would have close at hand the aid of the crews and their boats.

After riding near the river's surface for a few minutes the anchor was apparently hoisted, while ballast was dropped from the basket and the big silk bag rose rapidly above the ships.

A dispatch from Paterson, N. J., said later that the balloon had passed over that city at 7:15 o'clock. It was observed by thousands in the streets. The balloon then was headed in the direction of Montclair and the Oranges. The balloon displayed a light for a short time.

At about 8 o'clock the Town Clerk of Ridgefield Park, N. J., called up the home of Dr. Thomas, 172 West Seventy-second Street, by telephone, and said that the balloon had just passed over the town, moving rapidly in the direction of Passaic. It was the intention of the balloonists to stay up all night, if conditions were favorable, as they hoped, with the aid of a propeller invented by Dr. Thomas, to make a record ride in the clouds.

A dispatch from Rutherford, N. J., stated that at 8:30 o'clock the balloon was seen there, and then was heading in the direction of Hackensack.

At the gas works a paper balloon, lifted by hot air and carrying a blazing alcohol sponge, was liberated by a boy close to the big balloon from the side where the wind might blow it directly against the Thomas balloon. The wind carried it away just when it seemed about to strike the silk gas bag.

Among other innovations, Dr. Thomas had provided a quadrilateral silk bag about two feet in width and depth and six feet in length. This was to have been filled with hydrogen, and was to have been attached to a spool of stout cord, marked every 1,000 feet with a flag. There were 5,000 feet of the cord. The chemicals to make the hydrogen failed to arrive, and the illuminating gas did not give lifting power enough, so the trial was abandoned. It had been the plan of the balloonist to attach the cord of the smaller bag to the top of the big balloon, in an effort to take temperatures at a higher altitude than it would be safe to go with the Nirvana.

Inside the basket Dr. Thomas had arranged a bicycle frame, with seat and pedals, the chain communicating with cogs to multiply the revolutions, so that he could make the blades of the propeller attached to the shaft perform 500 revolutions a minute.

There were three brass blades, each three feet long. These were so arranged that they would pull instead of push the bag. The shaft had an elbow, and just back of the blades were cords working on wooden wheels, which would elevate, lower, and shift from right to left the propeller, so that in addition to pulling the bag it would guide it like a rudder. The balloonist had high hopes that with this he would be able to solve the problem of a dirigible balloon.

Mrs. Thomas, accompanied by Miss Nellie Forbes of Augusta, Ga., rode to the gas works in an automobile. They watched the balloon until it became lost in the clouds.

Among the most interested of the spectators was Mrs. Carrie Carr, who is visiting her daughter in this city. The old woman was formerly a slave in the family of the Thomases in Augusta. She was Dr. Thomas's "old mammy."

"He was a mighty good lil' boy," said the old woman yesterday, as she stood with the others, watching the preparations for the flight. "Yes, Marse Julian was a mighty good lil' boy, and, now he's growed, he goes sailin' aroun' tryin' to break his neck in balloons, scarin' his ole mammy to def. 'Course I cum to see him sail, but I bet I close my eyes an' pray when he goes up in the clouds."

The doctor's brother is here on behalf of the Mayor and other citizens of Augusta, who want the balloonist to go back to his old home for the exhibition in September, where it is hoped that he will make an ascension. He has made a conditional promise to do so. Mr. Thomas made his first ascent yesterday. It was evident that he did not throughly relish the journey ahead of him, when he climbed into the basket.

"Bad enough for the doctor to go tryin' to be an angel befoah his time, wif out his temptin' Mars' Jefferson Davis to break his neck, too," said old "Mammy" Carr. "When Mars' Julian were lil', he always staid put and abeyed. Nowadays he never stays put, just spends most his time in the air, floatin' about, temptin' the Lawd."

Two Winter overcoats were placed in the basket for night use. The balloon was released and rapidly went up, catching the southwesterly breeze. The propeller did not seem to be helping, as it worked at right angles to the course of the balloon.

At a late hour last night Mrs. Thomas was waiting near the telephone for news of her husband.

FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

Operator Killed by a Fall After a Car Hit Him at the Gregorian.

William White, elevator man at the Gregorian Hotel, 42 West Thirty-fifth Street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling down the elevator shaft from the eighth floor. He was running the passenger elevator up, and on the top of the cage were two porters wiping off the walls of the shaft as the car moved slowly.

At the eighth floor the elevator suddenly stopped, and White opened the door of the freight elevator shaft and looked down to see what caused the trouble. The freight elevator, which was being used for passengers, was descending. It struck White on the head, pinning him between the elevator and the floor. His cries were heard all over the building. Thomas Murphy, who was running the freight elevator, quickly reversed the lever, and the elevator shot upward. White was hanging over the shaft, and when the elevator went up he fell headlong into the shaft.

The suddenness with which Murphy reversed the lever threw the gear out of order, and as a result the car stopped between the eighth and ninth floors. It was an hour before it could be moved, and Murphy, H. Edgar Gregory, son of the proprietor, and a friend, Benjamin Willis, were imprisoned there for that time.

While the elevator was being repaired Policeman Thomas Burns of the Tenderloin station was waiting in the hotel to arrest Murphy. He was taken before Coroner Shrady, who held him on a technical charge of homicide. Bail was fixed at $1,000, which was furnished by the proprietor of the hotel.

Auto Crash Causes Mrs. Chase's Death

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Louis S. Chase of Cambridge died in St. Vincent Hospital this morning of the injuries which she received in a collision between a passenger train and an automobile, of which she was an occupant, in East Brookfield on Tuesday last. Mrs. Chase's husband is in a serious condition. Mrs. Chase was Miss Sarah Hutchinson of Brooklyn, N. Y., prior to her marriage six years ago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

9:13 A. M.—25 and 27 Broome Street; Aaron Bernstein; damage trifling.

11:50 A. M.—18 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

1:55 P. M.—1,215 Brook Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—488 Eleventh Avenue; Joseph Rominick; damage, $20.

5:30 P. M.—123 Mott Street; Gleckner & Faust; damage, $1,000.

7:30 P. M.—219 West Fourth Street; Petro Riccodona; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—174 Wooster Street; Levine Calico Company; damage, $1,000.

8:10 P. M.—513 West Forty-eighth Street; Peter Farrell; no damage.

9 P. M.—23 East 108th Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:30 P. M.—57 Carmine Street; John McGee; damage, $5.

[illegible] P. M.—101 West Ninety-ninth Street; F. S[illegible]

Dry Cleaning.

If the average dressed man would have his clothing occasionally Dry Cleaned, his tailor bill would be cut in two.

Barrett, Nephews & Co., Established 1819. Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

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It penetrates and cleanses the minutest crevices of the teeth. It permeates the gums and the lining of the mouth. It is healthful. It is the only thing to use if you have a real genuine interest in your teeth.

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REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER

This is the perfect and unquestionably the finest product possible of malt and hops.

This perfection is attained by reason of the highest grade of malt and hops, the absence of substitutes and chemicals, and the application of the most approved German method under the skillful direction of an expert brewer.

On the quality of our beer alone has our business been built up and our name become known all over this country.

There is no sterling quality of the best imported, which costs 100% more, lacking in our beer, while the most inferior domestic beers cost only one cent less a bottle than our fine and luxurious food beverage.

Delivered in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn at $1.25 per case of 24 bottles.

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W. W. JACOBS'

NEW STORY,

ALF'S DREAM.

Just out in the September number of the

STRAND MAGAZINE

All Newsdealers. Price, 10 cents.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY IN THE NEW YORK TIMES TO-DAY WILL SHOW YOU THE BEST APARTMENTS TO RENT IN EVERY SECTION.

NOTICE TO OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS.

The largest manufacturers and distributors of Flannelette and Muslin Undergarments in the WORLD invite the attention of Out-of-Town Buyers

WAR STORES FOR PALMA SENT FROM NEW YORK

Rifles, Machine Guns, and Ammunition Shipped on the Mexico.

PROMINENT CUBANS ABOARD

More Americans Offer to Fight for the Government—Girl in Prison for Sending Sword to Garcia.

The Ward liner Mexico sailed for Havana at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon with 130 passengers and a quantity of arms and ammunition for the Cuban Government. Every berth was occupied by anxious Cubans, who had received messages of recall from home, and were in a hurry to get back.

Señor Indalecio Sobrado, the Governor of Pinar del Rio, who occupied a cabin on the promenade deck, said:

"I do not believe the report in this morning's papers stating that Pino Guerra has 2,000 men with him. He has a small following in San Juan de Martinez, but there is no sympathy for him outside the province. I have received no news to-day except a dispatch from my secretary to inform me that my friends do not think there is any necessity for my return. So that does not look as if the situation was very bad at Pinar del Rio."

Dr. Candida Hayas, representative for the Province of Havana; Manuel Garcia, J. Verga, Miguel de la Torre, Enrique Bocia, and A. Gobel were among the prominent Cubans who sailed on the Mexico with Gov. Sobrado for their native land.

Shortly before the steamer left a number of solid looking cases were brought on board and carefully placed below in the afterhold. They contained 2,000 rifles, 11 machine guns, 1,000,000 cartridges, and 35 cases of harness, bridles, and equipments for the artillery. There will be another large shipment of arms and ammunition on Thursday.

One of the old revolutionists who was on board said that the fighting would not last longer than a month, but that that would be ample time for the Liberals to put Palma out and get control of the island, to which they were justly entitled. He added that the main cause of the revolution was politics, but it was helped on by the bad price fetched by this year's sugar crop and the poor crops of tobacco. Cuba was an agricultural country, and the peasants absolutely depended upon the land for their living. He believed that if there had been a prosperous season the rising in the province of Pinar del Rio would not have taken place.

Found 15,000 Cartridges.

J. Bananco of the Cuban Consulate, 60 Wall Street, received a letter on Thursday from the Mayor of Tampa, stating that 15,000 cartridges had been found in pulling down an old cigar factory once owned by Mr. Bananco's father. Immediately upon receiving this news he cabled to President Palma at Havana and asked if the Government would accept the cartridges as a gift. The reply came yesterday in the affirmative, and a wire was sent to the Mayor of Tampa asking him to send them on to Havana by last night's steamer.

In view of the assertion of the revolutionary agents in New York that they were forwarding recruits by the Mexico, Vice Consul Altramira sent Mr. Bananco to the steamer to look the passengers over and take their names. The Mexico will not arrive at Havana until Wednesday morning, so that there will be sufficient time for the Cuban Consul to look up the pedigrees of all suspects and cable the police officials at Havana of their intending arrival. The only trouble is that the jail is quite full of conspirators already.

More would-be recruits visited the Consulate yesterday and requested Mr. Altramira to enroll them in the Rural Guards so that they could see some fighting. One candidate was an old United States cavalryman, who had seen good service in the Spanish war in Cuba and the Philippines. The Consul thanked the men and took their names, saying that they would be called upon should there be need of their services.

The Ward Line dock, at the foot of Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was crowded with Cubans and their women folk, who came down to give their departing friends a hearty send-off. Handkerchiefs were waved, and shouts of "Viva Cuba!" raised as the steamer backed out into the stream. A large number of berths have already been reserved on the steamers leaving for Havana next Thursday and Saturday from New York.

Views of Arriving Cubans.

Cubans who arrived by the Ward liner Seguranca yesterday morning from Havana were very eager to get the latest news of the revolution. Their views differed according to which party they sympathized with. The Moderates expressed great confidence in the ability of President Palma to crush the movement, and denounced the revolutionists as traitors of the worst kind. On the other hand, those who were Liberals said that President Palma had brought the trouble on himself by his dishonest tactics at the last election and his harsh treatment of his political opponents. Twenty-six of the Seguranca's passengers who were not "immunes" were sent to Hoffman Island for twenty-four hours' quarantine, and will be landed at 11:30 to-day.

Among those who disembarked at the Ward Line dock in Brooklyn were Hugh Kelly, J. K. Elwell, J. F. Risquet, A. L. Craven, and G. Finlay. Mr. Elwell, who has lived in Cuba for sixteen years, said:

"It is an entirely political question between the Moderates and Liberals. Three men had been killed when we sailed from Havana last Tuesday, and the city was in a turmoil. People went about on Monday night shouting and waving revolvers. The last news we had was that President Palma had called for an increase of 2,000 Rural Guards.

"The revolution is entirely confined to the western end of the island. At Santiago de Cuba, where I reside, there were no signs of any movement. I do not believe the revolution will last a month after the Government forces get into shape to do business. The people of Havana were greatly alarmed. No one seemed to have any authoritative news, and all kinds of rumors were afloat."

Señor Juan F. Risquet, ex-Representative of Matanzas, who averred that his mission to the United States was entirely a business one, agreed with Mr. Elwell, and said that the revolution was caused entirely by politics, and he hoped that it would be speedily settled.

A prominent Cuban merchant who is staying at the Hotel Albert, on Eleventh Street and University Place, received a budget of news from Havana via Tampa last night regarding the revolt on the island.

Officers Volunteer for Service.

"President Palma," he said, "has received offers of service within the last few days from many of the most distinguished officers who fought in the late war with Spain. Among those who went to the palace in a body to wait on the President were Gen. Pedro Bettancourt, Gen. José Miro, Cols. Luis Perez, Pedro Dominguez, Manuel M. Coronada, Justo Carrillo, Manuel d'Espagne, and José d'Estrampes. The latter officer has been selected by the President to go after and capture the rebel leader Pino Guerra. Joaquim Perez, Senator Luis Fortuna, Pedro Coyula, and Maris Garcia Kohly have also proffered their aid."

The Judges of the Supreme Court have held a conference with President Palma to discuss what is to be done with the 600-odd conspirators now in jail in Havana, but nothing definite has been decided. Elisa Castro, a Cuban girl, was arrested by the Havana police for sending a sword to Gen. Justo Garcia. She is in jail with the conspirators.

A number of Liberals are quartered at the Hotel Albert, among them are Ricardo Pastor, Lopez Aldazable, L. Francisco Garcia Garofio, and Manuel Guitierez Quiroz, ex-Mayor of Sagua la Grande. They did not wish to express any views on the situation, but said that they lamented what was going on in Cuba. It was their opinion that the revolutionists who are now fighting in Cuba would sooner see the island placed under the American flag than allow Palma to retain his present position.

Señor Ricardo Pastor said that 2,000 men under Pino Guerra could make trouble for 25,000 men, and such a force well armed could easily take Havana by land. He added that his latest dispatches from the capital announced that all business was suspended.

HOLDS DEAD MAN'S HOUSE.

Woman Says She Served McCulloch Nine Years Without Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 25.—Miss Margaret Gourley, housekeeper for nine years for Robert McCulloch, a silk manufacturer, who died recently, is in possession of the McCulloch three-story residence on Van Houten Street and refuses to leave at the order of the executors of the dead silk manufacturer's will.

Constables are parading up and down in front of the house in expectation that Miss Gourley will go out for a while, and then they will take possession, but the housekeeper, who is both shrewd and muscular, has been advised by her lawyers to hold the house, to which she says she is legally entitled, until her claim for the house and $10,000 of the McCulloch estate is decided by the courts.

Miss Gourley says she received no compensation for her nine years' service. She declares that whenever she asked for an accounting Mr. McCulloch always put her off with the assurance that she would be well taken care of after his death. Mr. McCulloch, the housekeeper says, told her in the presence of witnesses that he would leave her his home and $10,000.

When the will was read two days ago it was found that Miss Gourley had received $500. This is a codicil made to the will about five years ago, the original will having been written thirty-one years ago.

The estate is valued at $200,000, and is left to a son, Abram McCulloch, President of the Paterson Daily Guardian Company, and several other relatives.

Miss Gourley refused to find another home at the behest of the executors, declaring that she had no funds to maintain herself. She says the house is hers and refuses to agree with the opinion of the executors, James A. Graham and John E. Dunning, that everything will be straightened out when the will be probated.

CROWD CHASED A DRIVER.

Thought His Wagon Had Killed a Boy —Truck Crushes Child.

A driver who ran over a boy in South Brooklyn last night and then attempted to get out of the neighborhood was pursued by a crowd and was caught after a chase of several blocks.

William Kennecke, 6 years old, of 117 Bush Street, was sitting on the curb at Henry and Lorraine Streets when a horse and wagon driven by John Ennis, 20 years old, of 453 Columbia Street, came around the corner and struck him. Ennis whipped up his horse, and a crowd of men, thinking the boy had been killed, gave chase. He sprang from the wagon and ran.

After a search Ennis was found in a shed near by and turned over to Patrolman Murphy of the Hamilton Avenue Station, who arrested him. Later Daniel Desmond of 465 Columbia Street called at the station and claimed the horse and wagon as his property. He said he had left the rig standing near Pier 2, Atlantic Basin, and some one had driven off with it. Young Kennecke was sent to the Long Island College Hospital.

Several blocks from the place of this accident, at Centre and Clinton Streets, Michael Stuconna, 6 years old, of 603 Clinton Street was run over and killed by a truck driven by Michael Feeney of 162 Centre Street. Feeney was arrested.

QUICK WIT SAVED WRECK.

Gateman Stopped Train from Hitting Derailed Trolley Car.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—The prompt action of George Lyons, a gateman on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Cass Street, saved a Camden and Amboy Division express and a Camden and Trenton trolley car from collision here this morning. The trolley car was derailed while crossing the railroad track. The flagman, who knew that the express was due, ran down the track and signaled the train about 500 feet from the crossing. A curve hid the trolley car from the engineer of the express. The train came to a stop ten feet from the derailed car. It was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour when it was signaled.

WELLS'S WIFE SEES HIM.

Will Aid Mother's Efforts to Get Him Out of Navy, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 25.—A woman believed to be his wife, who was a chorus girl at Weber and Fields's, is reported to have visited J. Raynor Storrs Wells aboard the receiving ship Franklin to-day. Wells's mother left here yesterday after seeing her son in the "brig," where he is doing ten days in double irons and on bread and water for disobedience of navy orders.

It is said that they have become reconciled and that the wife will unite with the mother in an effort to have the President take up the case of Wells and order his discharge from the service.

Southern Pacific Bond Issue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The Southern Pacific Railway Company is authorized to issue a bonded debt of $160,000,000, but will probably not issue, it is said, more than $72,000,000 of that amount during the next two or three years. The merged roads comprising the company have in the aggregate $72,000,000 of outstanding bonds bearing 5, 6 and 7 per cent. interest. It is proposed to retire them with the new securities, which bear but 4 per cent. interest.

Fire Scorches Bureau of Elections.

A fire on the fifth and sixth floors of the building at 130 and 132 Mott Street late yesterday afternoon threatened the rooms of the Bureau of Elections on the seventh floor. The fire started in some waste on the fifth floor, occupied by Glackner & Faust, lithographers. The flames swept to the sixth floor by the airshaft and also scorched some of the furniture in the Bureau of Elections, but little damage was done there. The loss was $1,000.

Nothing but Food----

Grape-Nuts

"THERES A REASON"

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS ISSUED BY PALMA

Continued from Page 1.

Señor O'Farrill, the Acting Minister of the Interior and Secretary of State and Justice, has consented to retain his own positions (Secretary of State and Justice), withdrawing only from the Interior Department.

Señor Font Sterling and Gen. Montalvo will continue, ad interim, in charge of the Ministry of the Interior. When Gen. Ruis Rivers, Cuban Minister to Central and South American countries, who has been cabled to return immediately to Cuba, reaches this city, he will resume charge of the Interior Ministry.

Herbert Clews, an American, who is a veteran of the Cuban revolution, has been appointed a Major and will command a battery of rapid-fire guns.

SAN JUAN DE MARTINEZ, Aug. 25.—A trip to the south and west to-day showed that there was little excitement. No depredations were beig committed. Plantation work was proceeding, but comparatively few people were working.

When Pino Guerra left San Luis he took from that town 40,000 rounds of ammunition he found there. He also secured 28,000 rounds in San Juan de Martinez. It is reported that Col. Julian Betancourt, the Havana Liberal, who is second in command of Guerra's force, was slightly wounded in the engagement near San Luis.

No orders for an advance have yet been given. Col. Avalos is expected back here to-morrow from Pinar del Rio. The troops are active and confident.

WASHINGTON MAKES NO SIGN.

Army, However, Is Ready for Any Emergency in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—An outward calm of singular and unusual density envelopes the State Department, which not even the unenlightening dispatches of Mr. Sleeper, Charge d'Affaires at Havana, has been able to disturb. It is even suggested that these dispatches have something to do with the continuance of this calm, having transmitted something of their soporific origin to the second line of defense now holding the department fortifications.

To-day for the first time there has emanated from the department a hint that really the department is taking more interest in the situation in Cuba than has been manifest, and that in point of fact careful consideration is being given to the events of the day in President Palma's troubled Republic. This suggestion conveys another, that there has been censorship and excision practiced on the dispatches of Sleeper, which have been in such steady and important conflict with the news dispatches cabled from Havana.

The department denies such a suggestion with vigor, but the unofficial comment about the offices of the Secretary of State is that if all that Sleeper has cabled his Government concerning the insurrection has been made public he is the only man from the United States who could have reported so little on such a promising subject.

The same aid of imperturbable calm is also manifest about the War Department. No suggestion of the possibility of armed intervention by the United States has served in the slightest degree to ruffle the smooth surface of affairs there. More discussion and thought by far have been given to the trouble at Brownsville than the War Department will admit having bestowed on Pino Guerra and his doings in Pinar del Rio. One explanation of this is that the War Department feels that if it does have to send troops to Cuba the job will be easy, and there is no use getting excited about it before hand. There has been no evidence that the General Staff was bothering its head over the plans for this campaign, although it has been guessed that the real object of the visit of Gen. Bell, Chief of Staff, to the President at Oyster Bay on Thursday was not to talk over the Brownsville troubles, but what might have to be done in Cuba.

As a matter of fact the army is ready for any emergency which might arise in Cuba, and could send forward all the men and supplies needed in ample time as soon as the call came. The order to move on Cuba will not be issued until after there has been sufficient diplomatic pow-pow to give the army all the notice it needs and more.

It is the Navy Department that is in a pickle about the possibilities for it in the Cuban imbroglio. About all the warships Uncle Sam owns in Atlantic waters are now concentrated either about that other insurrection infested island, Santo Domingo, or gathered in stately assemblage ready for the Presidential review off Oyster Bay on Labor Day. To send ships to Cuba to protect the interests of citizens of the United States the Navy Department will either have to deplete the squadron that is watching the elusive insurrection of Santo Domingo or it will have to curtail the size of the imposing pageant set for Sept. 3.

FAIRBANKS ON CUBA.

President Alone Can Decide When It Is Time to Interfere.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks and Booker T. Washington, President of Tuskegee College, to-day addressed the Ohio State Colored Educational and Industrial Exposition at Grove City, a suburb.

"The President alone can decide when it is time for the United States to intervene in the Cuban trouble, if that time arrives," said the Vice President when asked about the situation in that country. "The Platt amendment defines our rights very distinctly, and of course that will govern the action."

CUT OFF WIFE'S FINGER-TIPS.

Hart Used a Razor When She Asked for Money.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 25.—James Hart, an iron worker, was lodged in jail to-night on a charge of atrocious assault on his wife.

He went to his home at 14 Elk Street, under the influence of liquor. Instead of giving his wife his pay he demanded money of her. She had none to give. Hart tried to beat her, and she fled to her room.

In a few moments Hart went to his wife and told her he would give her some money. She held out her hand to receive it. Hart seized her wrist and slashed at her hand with a razor. The finger tips of her right hand were cut off and both hands were badly lacerated.

Stabbed for Jostling.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 25.—While coming along Market Street to-night, at a time when that thoroughfare was crowded, Charles Boyle, 33 years old, an electrical worker of the Frank & Dugan Silk Mills, accidentally jostled an Italian. The Italian pulled a stiletto and ran it into Boyle's side, below the heart. The wounded man is dying at the General Hospital. He lives at 70 Jackson Street, Paterson. The Italian escaped.

Did Three Eat 12 Gallons of Cream?

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—Edward Connell, John McCoy, and Sam Eardley last night found an ice-cream man returning from serving his customers, and, holding him up, took twelve gallons of cream from his wagon. They were pursued a half hour afterward and captured. To-day they confessed and were fined $3 apiece by Judge Harris. Asked what they did with the ice cream they said, "We ate it."

THREE BIG LINERS IN.

Canon Vaughan, the Pope's Prelate, a Passenger—Many Americans Return.

When the doctors at Quarantine got up yesterday morning they found all of the transatlantic liners due yesterday, with the exception of the Cunarder Lucania, which got in Friday night, anchored off the station waiting for the medical inspection. The vessels were the French liner La Savoie, the Amerika of the Hamburg-American Line, and the American liner St. Louis. All the vessels made splendid voyages over smooth seas, and for the first time in many weeks all were in port on time.

La Savoie, the first of the vessels to dock, had on board the Comtesse de Giverville, Capt. Fournier, Military Attaché of the French Embassy at Washington; Col. Gaston Borderverry, the rifle shot; A. B. Crosby, Hastings G. Burroughs, W. Bayard Hale, Comte de Montague, E. T. Redpath, A. Lincoln Stadler, Mrs. S. F. Watson, and a number of sisters of charity who are en route to various parts of the United States and Canada.

On board the St. Louis was the Right Rev. Mgr. Canon John S. Vaughan of Rome, who is a brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan. He is on his way to the West, and will remain in the United States about two months. Canon Vaughan is one of the Domestic Prelates to Pope Pius X. He will be the guest while in this city of Archbishop Farley.

Others on the St. Louis were Miss Ellis Jeffreys, the English actress who will be seen shortly at the Liberty Theatre in this city; Marcus Mayer, who said he was perfecting a scheme that is going to startle the theatrical world; C. J. F. Robinson, the yachtsman; John La Farge, the artist; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen M. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Butterfield, J. C. Hanna, Col. and Mrs. John T. Macauley, and Mrs. William Thaw, Jr.

The Amerika, which came across in 7 days 9 hours and 30 minutes—the best westward run she ever made—brought home among others President George F. Baer of the Reading Railroad, who had nothing to say for publication; Miss Mary A. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. H. Carroll Brown, Horace M. Combs, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hutchinson, Dr. H. N. Longfellow, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice, the latter a daughter of John D. Rockefeller; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rascovar, Dr. W. F. Stoner of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who is at the head of the Medical Division at Ellis Island; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sheldon, and Gen. Baldwin D. Spilman and Mrs. Spilman.

AFTER THE AUTO BURGLARS.

A Motor Squad Organized at Westbury Hills, L. I.

Sheriff Frederick Gildersleeve, with the assistance of residents of Westbury Hills, L. I., is endeavoring to find the burglars who are raiding Nassau County every night in an automobile. William G. Parks, the lawyer, of Westbury had a long conference with the Sheriff yesterday. An attempt was made to rob his house on Friday, but the burglars were frightened away by four watchmen.

Several persons have telephoned to the Sheriff offering their assistance, among them Samuel Willets of Wheatley Hills. Mr. Willets is forming a police motor squad of ten men to patrol all the estates on the hill. Sheriff Gildersleeve, with five deputies, started out yesterday to question the servants on the various estates, especially where the owners are away. He believes that the robberies have been committed by the servants in the absence of their employers, and that they are using the automobiles.

The Sheriff is having three persons watched who have been seen at some of the places that have been robbed.

TWO BEATEN WITH CLUBS.

Fifteen Men Attack Eleven Out-of-Town Boilermakers.

While returning from work late yesterday afternoon eleven men employed in building gas tanks for the East River Gas Company, at 125th Street and the East River, were assaulted by fifteen others, and two of them were severely beaten with clubs. No policeman was near, and all the assailants escaped.

The eleven men are employed by an Allentown (Penn.) firm, who furnished the material for the tanks. The men are all boiler workers. They were attacked while crossing the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

John Henty and John Clegg were beaten until they became unconscious. Then the assailants rushed toward the other men, who escaped. Clegg was taken to Lebanon Hospital.

The police say they think a labor dispute caused the attack.

CAPT. GIBSON AT ODDS WITH STREET CLEANERS

He Says Their Union's Methods Border on Blackmail.

ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITED

Acting Commissioner Is Trying to Stop Practices Which He Declares Are Clearly Illegal.

Acting Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department and the Drivers, Sweepers, and Hostlers' Union, composed of laborers in the Street Cleaning Department, are at odds over the advertisements for a manual or handbook to be issued by the union. Capt. Gibson said yesterday that hotel proprietors and business men have been asked by agents of the union for from $25 to $100 on the representation that the money so paid would aid the men in the Street Cleaning Department. Capt. Gibson said that the methods of some of these agents bordered on blackmail. The union men say they simply authorize men to collect for them for advertisements.

The Acting Commissioner asserted yesterday that thousands of dollars had been obtained from business men and other persons in the last six or seven years by schemes of this kind in the department. He says that he intends to fight this and similar practices to the end. He waited several hours in the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn on Friday to testify against a man who got thirty days in jail for a swindle of this kind.

Capt. Gibson first had his attention attracted to the present scheme by a letter from the union asking for photographs of machinery, incinerators, and ash carts for use in the Manual. His reply to the letter was as follows:

"The Department of Street Cleaning will have no connection even in the remotest way with your association, at least, until such time as it can assure itself that your purposes are worthy. At the present time we have no knowledge as to what use the funds are put which are received by your association for advertising."

Capt. Gibson said yesterday that the union men then sent him a letter which he declared showed that their purposes were illegal.

"They hired a lawyer to write this letter," said the Acting Commissioner. The letter was signed "Henry Cardos, Secretary."

Secretary Cardos said that the objects of the union were to better the condition of its members as employes of the Street Cleaning Department, by obtaining for them higher wages, proper conditions of employment, and payment for overtime work. Mr. Cardos also said that the union was a Knights of Labor organization.

To this letter Capt. Gibson sent the following answer:

"I have received your letter which outlines the purposes for which your organization is soliciting contributions from the business community of the City of New York, and this is just exactly what I inferred from you and your associates when you were before me a short time ago. In this connection I wish to state that your purposes are positively illegal. Your acts are at variance with the provisions of the charter."

Capt. Gibson said that he heard of a case where an agent who represented himself to be a collector for the Street Cleaning Department asked a business man for $30. The man told Capt. Gibson and he ordered Supt. Thomas Shanton to try to catch the collector. The union agent did not come back to keep the appointment with the man he approached, so that the Superintendent was unable to get him.

MIDDY SAVED COMRADE.

Supt. Sands Recommends C. C. Gill for a Medal.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—Supt. Sands of the Naval Academy has recommended to the Navy Department that Midshipman C. C. Gill be a recipient of a life-saving medal for rescuing Midshipman Claude A. Jones from drowning recently.

Gill's home is Junction City, Kan., and Jones comes from Charlestown, West Va. Midshipman Jones and Midshipman Frellson were capsized while out canoeing, and one of a party of negroes who tried to rescue them was drowned. Gill went to the rescue when Jones was about to sink from exhaustion.

Lord & Taylor

Dress Goods Department.

Opening of

Foreign Broadcloths and Plaids.

On Display To-Morrow, Monday,

an extensive line of fine Imported Broadcloths and Fine Imported Plaids in exclusive styles and colorings. We show upward of 250 shades of Broadcloths. The latest Paris shades are Hyacinthe, Jacqueminot and Russian Green, now on display in our Broadway show windows.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to inspect our stock.

Shoe Department.

Final Clearance Sale of Summer Footwear.

Former value $5.00, at $2.65

Striped Linen Sailor Ties,

7 Different Shades.

Former value $6.00, at $2.85

Also a Lot of

Canvas and Buckskin Gibson Ties.

$4.00 value, at $2.25

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children.

Advance Fall and Winter Models

Women's Tailored Suits and Coats

A very extensive range is offered for early selection, representing new models and a most varied assortment of the new fabrics in the accepted colors for the coming season.

Women's Tailored Suits
$25.00, $35.00, $39.50, $47.50

Women's Fancy Tourist Coats, (Fall weight,)
$17.50, $27.50, $35.00

A special feature of the coming season will be the variety of suits shown for misses and small women (14 to 18 years, 32 to 36 bust measure).
At $21.50, $29.50, $35.00

Apparel for Girls, Juniors & Misses

(Second Floor.)

This greatly enlarged department now offers an extensive assortment of new Fall and Winter models for girls, intermediates, juniors and misses.

Tailored Suits for Misses—14, 16 and 18 years,
$15.00, $22.50, $27.50, $34.50

Tailored Suits for Juniors—12, 14 and 16 years (with shoe top skirt), $12.50 to $33.50

Girls' Tailored Coats (Fall and Winter weights),
6 to 10 years, $5.00, $7.50, $8.90, $12.00

Junior Tailored Coats—12 to 16 years,
$10.00, $15.50, $18.50

Misses' Tailored Coats—14, 16 and 18 years,
$10.00, $12.00, $18.50, $24.50

College Dresses for Juniors and Misses—
12 to 18 years, $10.00, $13.50, $15.50

Girls' Wool Dresses (fancy or plain tailored)—
6 to 14 years, $4.95, $8.95, $11.90, $15.00

Monday & Tuesday, August 27th & 28th
The Final Clearance Of

Lingerie Waists for Women

All the broken lots, together with a quantity of waists which are slightly mussed, will be offered at almost half price.

At $6.95. Allover embroidered and lace combinations, also a number of hand-embroidered models heretofore sold at $13.50.

At $3.95. High and Dutch neck waists in embroidery and lace combinations, open back, short sleeve models, heretofore sold at $6.95.

At $2.95. Waists of lawn and batiste in Cluny, Valenciennes and embroidery trimmed styles, heretofore sold at $4.95.

At $1.95. Open back short sleeve waists, trimmed with embroidery and lace insertion, heretofore sold at $2.98.

Monday & Tuesday, Aug. 27th & 28th, Sale of

Hosiery for Women

Black thread silk stockings made with cotton or silk soles, reinforced at soles, heels and toes.
Regular Price $1.35 per Pair. Special at $1.05
Box of 3 Pairs for $3.00

Black gauze lisle thread stockings, richly embroidered at instep with pink or yellow rosebuds; also neat floral designs in lilac, blue or pink.
Regular Price 50c per Pair. Special at 38c
Box of 3 pairs for $1.10

Extra fine lisle thread stockings, in black or white; very sheer and gauzy; made with garter top; reinforced at soles, heels and toes.
Regular Price 50c. per pair. Special at 35c
Box of 3 Pairs for $1.00

Black lisle thread stockings, medium weight, made with garter top; reinforced at soles, heels and toes.
Regular Price 35c. Special at 19c
Box of 6 Pairs for $1.10

Monday and Tuesday, Important Offer of

Stationery and Engraving

Monogram die (2 or 3 letters) or house address die (1 line), engraved and stamped on one pound of excellent fabric finish note paper, including 75 envelopes cut in the latest Royal size.

The regular price of the die is	$1.50	Special $1.50
The regular price of the paper is	.25	
The regular price of the stamping is	.35	
The regular price of the envelopes is	.30	
Total value	$2.40	

The die becomes your property whether you order an address or a monogram. There are 16 styles to select from. Paper only will be stamped.

One hundred visiting cards, engraved in shaded old English type and printed on superior stock.
Value $3.50. Special at $1.85

BIG REGION WRECKED BY CHILEAN EARTHQUAKE

140 Places Destroyed in One District Alone.

MONEY LOSS IS ENORMOUS

$200,000,000 Damage in Valparaiso—Heavy Rains Increasing the Misery of the Refugees.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 25.—A conservative estimate places the property loss at Valparaiso as a result of the earthquakes and fires at $200,000,000. In addition the loss in the rural districts will be immense, as not only the residences of the landed proprietors, but the huts of the laborers have been completely destroyed, and in many places the bridges, fences, and telegraph and telephone posts have been thrown down. The towns, villages, and hamlets destroyed in the Terremoto district number 140.

It is insisted here that the effects of the disaster, in the number of deaths and the amount of property destroyed, are probably greater than in San Francisco. Valparaiso was the great seaport of the republic, and its commerce exceeded that of any Pacific port except San Francisco. The entire lower part of the city is completely destroyed.

Heavy rains are still falling at Valparaiso, making the misery still greater. Donations for the relief of the sufferers are arriving here from all parts of the world.

Some idea of the state of affairs existing can be formed from the fact that a man rode on horseback from Valparaiso to Santiago, a distance of eighty miles, and could not obtain food or drink for himself or his horse during the entire distance owing to the desolation prevailing.

Railroad communication between this city and Valparaiso was re-established to-day.

President Riesco, accompanied by the Minister of Justice, left here to-day for Valparaiso. He has appointed a General Relief Committee which will have charge of the distributing of all contributions received. The Government has bought 50,000 sacks of flour to be distributed among the people who suffered in the catastrophe and several trains carrying fresh provisions left here to-day for Valparaiso.

Up to the present time 3,000 persons have arrived here from Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 25.—The Minister of the Interior, who is now in this city, has sent the following dispatch to President Riesco:

"Business is being resumed here. All classes of the population are taking part in the work of repairing the damage done. All the committees are accomplishing their tasks wit hthe greatest zeal. If fresh meat runs short I shall cause frozen meat from Magallanes (Magellen) to be sold. Many of the homeless people are in need of clothing. Provisions are running short at Iquique because the supplies have bene retained here."

APPEAL BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

President Asks the American People to Aid Chile.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt to-day issued a proclamation appealing for aid for earthquake-stricken Chile. The proclamation was issued after a consultation with Acting Secretary of State Bacon at Sagamore Hill to-day. The proclamation reads as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

A dreadful calamity has befallen our sister Republic of Chile in the destruction by earthquake of Valparaiso and other localities. We of this Nation at this moment see the City of San Francisco struggling upward from the ruins in which a like catastrophe overwhelmed her last Spring. We keep keenly in mind the thankful appreciation we then felt for the way in which the people of Europe, Asia, and both Americas came forward with generous offers of assistance. In this time of woe of our sister republic I ask that our people out of their abundance now strive to do to another as others last Spring did to us. The National Red Cross Association has already taken measures to collect any subscriptions that may be offered for this purpose, and I trust that there will be a generous response. THEODORE ROSEVELT.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1906.

MR. ROOT AT PUNTA ARENAS.

Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs to Meet Him at Lota.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 25.—The United States cruiser Charleston, with Secretary Root on board, has arrived at Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan. She will reach Lota, 300 miles south of Valparaiso, on Aug. 29. Secretary Root will be received there by the Chilean Foreign Minister and the American Minister, Mr. Hicks, who will go there on a Chilean cruiser.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs greeted Secretary Root at Punta Arenas by telegraph. Mr. Root replied to this greeting, and added that the Charleston would leave Punta Arenas to-day for Lota.

Minister Huneus and Mr. Hicks will leave here on Monday for Lota. Mr. Root will come to Santiago by train, arriving next Thursday. The programme for his reception here has been curtailed because of the mourning due to the earthquake and will be limited to an official reception by the President, a reception at the American Legation, a dinner given by the President, and a dinner given by the American Minister.

Mr. Root and his party will visit Talcahuano and Concepcion before starting for this city.

AID FOR CHILEANS.

Latest Subscriptions to the Merchants' Association Fund.

The following subscriptions were received for the Chilean Sufferers' Relief Fund yesterday by the Merchants' Association:

Peter Donald	$200	Selmar Hess	50
The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.	100	A. B. See Electric Elevator Co.	25
Faulkner, Page & Co.	100	A. Beller & Co.	25
Wm. Iselin & Co.	100	Southard & Co.	25
Passavant & Co.	50	Louis Strasburger's Sons Co.	10
R. Fulton Cutting	50	S. D. Scudder	10

Bids Opened for Bronx Concourse.

Bids have been opened by Moses Herrman, Commissioner of the Department of Parks, for the new concourse to be erected at the entrance to the Zoological Park in the Bronx. Heinz & La Farge have designed an imposing inclosure, to be built of brick with stone trimmings, to harmonize with the surroundings.

HAMBURG, Aug. 25.—The committee which is collecting funds for the relief of the Chilean earthquake sufferers already has collected $29,624.

Promptness

Is one of the essentials of business success.

The Telephone

makes prompt action easy.

Have You One?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Day Street

BRITISH NAVY'S ILL-LUCK.

Seven Battleships Rendered Hors de Combat in Last Few Months.

CHATHAM, Aug. 25.—The trials of the new first-class battleship Africa, of 16,350 tons, have been postponed, owing to some minor defects having developed. This is the latest misadventure in a run of extraordinary ill-luck which has been attending the British Navy in the past few months, and which the advocates of a strong navy are using to urge the Admiralty to adopt a more forward policy.

Besides the Africa, no less than seven battleships have been placed out of action within a few months. Of these, the Montagu was wrecked on Lundy Island, and is no better than scrap iron, the Admiralty having abandoned her. The others are the Duncan, which touched a rock while endeavoring to float the Montagu and which is now docked at Portsmouth; the Hindustan, which was badly strained while docking at Gibraltar and was brought home for repairs; the Dominion, which sustained damage while on her way to Quebec and which is reported to be leaking; the Ramillies, rammed by the Resolution in the manoeuvres; the Prince of Wales, brought home from the Mediterranean because one of her engines was disabled, and the Renown, partially disarmed and converted into a yacht.

To this long list of disabled vessels can be added the armored cruiser Good Hope, which struck a reef in the manoeuvres and the repairs on which are about completed.

It is pointed out by the Navy League that this record of misadventures emphasizes the necessity for the maintenance of an ample margin if Great Britain is to continue to command the sea.

MEDAL PLEASES EDWARD.

King Receives David R. Francis and Hears About St. Louis Fair.

MARIENBAD, Aug. 25.—King Edward to-day received David R. Francis, President of the St. Louis Exposition, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, in private audience. Mr. Francis informed the King that the medal and diploma awarded him by the exposition were at the American Embassy in London, whereupon the King said he desired that they be presented to him personally by Ambassador Reid.

He was much gratified when Mr. Francis told him of the public interest in and appreciation of the jubilee presents of Queen Victoria, which were exhibited at the exposition, and asked many questions concerning the success of the exhibition. Before leaving, Mr. Francis was invited to dine with King Edward on Monday night.

KAISER GRANTS AMNESTY.

Marks Grandson's Baptism by Pardoning Lese Majeste Offenders.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The official Reichsanzeiger to-day published an imperial decree pardoning all persons convicted of lèse majesté toward the Emperor or any member of the royal family in commemoration of the forthcoming baptism of his Majesty's grandson, who was born last July 4 and will be baptized Aug. 29.

Americans Sail for Home.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 25.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia, which sailed from here to-day for New York, took among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, J. S. Grasty, P. A. B. Widener, Major Louis L. Seaman, United States Army, and Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham.

Mishap to the Nieuw Amsterdam.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 25.—While coming up the river last night the Holland-American Line steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, bound to this city from New York, grounded near Maassluis. Her passengers were transferred to steamers and tugs and brought to this city. Part of the liner's cargo was discharged into lighters and the vessel was refloated this morning.

Bilbao Strike Ends.

BILBAO, Aug. 25.—The strike of the workmen in this city ended to-day. The miners in the outlying districts are still out, but quiet has been restored.

FIVE YOUTHFUL GAMBLERS.

Police Round-Up in Wall Street District Bags a Few Crap Shooters.

When the day platoon of the Old Slip Station was turned out yesterday by Capt. Dillon he told the patrolmen that the newspapers had been complaining abouf gambling in the Wall Street district.

"According to the newspaper reports," the Captain is reported to have said, "there is public gambling going on in the streets, and there are many well-known crooks below the 'dead line.' I want a round-up of these criminals to-day, and every day so long as this condition exists."

All this was told to Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court later when Patrolman Nolan arraigned five youthful, or as he expressed it, "habitual criminals," on charges of "crap" shooting. Nolan, soon after he had received Capt. Dillon's orders, saw a crowd at New Street and Exchange Place. He arrested five boys. All were from Brooklyn. They gave these names and addresses: Dennis King, 17 years old, of 139 Harrow Street; James Foster, 17 years old, of 390 Hicks Street; John Callahan, 17 years old, of 73 Congress Street; Felix Kenny, 17 years old, of 56 Pacific Street, and Robert Newcomb, 18 years old, of 657 Hicks Street.

Magistrate Breen looked at the five culprits fiercely and read them the customary lecture about the evils of crap shooting, warning them that if they were arrested again on a similar charge he would punish them severely. After telling them to go back to work in the offices of the Wall Street brokers in which they said they were employed he smiled.

RUNAWAY HURTS TWO.

Plunges Into a Crowd Waiting at Bronx Transfer Point.

A horse attached to a runabout, driven by William Waite, a furniture mover, became unmanageable yesterday in Tremont Avenue, near Arthur Avenue, the Bronx. Waite was thrown from the runabout soon after the horse bolted.

The horse ran down the hill toward Third Avenue, and a large number of persons who were waiting at Tremont and Third Avenues, one of the largest transfer points in the Bronx, scattered in haste. Two women, who did not move quickly enough were knocked down.

Joseph Moster, an employe in the Bronx Coroner's office, tried to stop the horse. He clutched the bridle, but lost his footing, and was thrown to the street. Three blocks further on Patrolman Peterman of the Tremont Street Station, captured the horse. The women who were injured would not give their names to the police.

The Manchuria in a Better Position.

HONOLULU, Aug. 25.—The steamer Manchuria, which ran on a reef, to-day shifted to a slightly better position, and the agents and Capt. Saunders are more confident. Five hundred bags of flour aboard the vessel have been damaged by water. The vessel is sunk from six to seven feet in the bed of the ocean. It is now believed that the removal of several of the Manchuria's engines may be necessary before she can be floated.

THIRTY ORPHANS ARRIVE, BEREAVED BY MASSACRES

Many Still Bear the Scars of Cossacks' Cruelty.

SOME SAW PARENTS KILLED

Homes Will Be Found for Them in This Country—Seventy-eight Have Been Provided For.

On Ellis Island there landed yesterday morning thirty Jewish orphans, who had lost their parents in the recent Russian massacres. Many of the children still show the scars inflicted by infuriated Cossacks and other persecutors at the time of the terrible slaughters in Kishineff, Kieff, Odessa, and other Russian cities.

The children, who are to be adopted by well-to-do Jewish families in this country, came over in charge of Mrs. Sophie Perlmann of Berlin, and are, according to the immigration officers on Ellis Island, as promising and as intelligent as any children who have been landed on the island in years. Because of the fact that the island was crowded with immigrants yesterday, most of whom had preceded the orphans in their arrival, the authorities decided that it would be wise to follow the old rule, "first come, first served," the result being that the children had to be detained until to-day for their examination by the Board of Special Inquiry.

With the exception of two little children named Kachmann, all the children will be landed to-day. It was ordered that the Kachmann children be detained because an examination showed that they may be suffering from flavus, a contagious disease of the scalp, which absolutely bars an alien from landing on American territory.

There were 108 children in the original party that left Russia, and all but the 30 that arrived here yesterday found good homes in Germany, England, and the Argentine Republic. Those now here will be cared for by the Jewish charitable organizations of this city pending the selection of homes for them in various parts of the country.

Nine families are represented by the children on Ellis Island, and of these families both the father and the mother were killed in every case but two. In those two instances the father was maimed for life, while the mother, who is the survivor in the other instance, is in an asylum for the insane.

Three of the children who got here yesterday are named Stavin. One of them, a girl, said she had witnessed the massacre of her mother and grandmother, and that she and her two little brothers escaped by hiding away for a day and a half in the attic of their home. Their father died several years ago.

An eleven-year-old girl named Ilah Segal, when she went before the Marine Hospital surgeons for examination showed a jagged scar on her head. A Cossack, she explained, had struck her with a hammer. When she regained consciousness she was in the home of friends. How she got there she does not know. Jenny Cahan, who is only six years old, also showed a terrible scar on the head. Her skull had been fractured by a blow also struck by a Cossack.

A smart little fellow only three and a half years old, is Pinkus, the brother of Jenny Cahan. Pinkus said he saw his father stabbed to death, and that he also saw the Cossack when he struck his sister with "a big hammer." The Cossacks he described with the word "Chazarim," which means beast. It is the mother of the little Cahans who is now in an insane asylum as a result of the terrible ordeal through which she passed.

Rebecca Smolefski, 12 years old, said that her father and mother had been dragged out of their beds in the night time and taken to the public square in Kishineff and there beaten to death. She and her little brother Joseph, who came over with her, she added, had also been tortured by the Cossacks, and had gone for three days without food before they were rescued by friends, who sent them to Mrs. Perlmann in Berlin. Abraham Rekovitz is another little boy who lost his parents, both of whom were beaten to death. He has two baby sisters still in Russia, he said.

These instances give an idea of the stories told by the children. Many of them appear to be still fearful, and yesterday kindhearted men and women on Ellis Island were busy from the moment of their arrival trying to make them feel at home. Louis Solefski refused to be comforted. He is a 6-year-old boy whose parents were killed in the massacres. He cried all the way over, and was inconsolable when he landed at the Island yesterday morning.

The children were met by Joseph Borchardt of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Louis J. Cohen of the Jewish Sheltering Guardian Society, and the representatives at Ellis Island of the United Hebrew Charities. Jacob H. Schiff is the Treasurer of the society under whose auspices the children came to this country, and Oscar Straus is the President. The two Kachmann children it is hoped are not afflicted with flavus, and should this prove the case they will be landed.

Some of the children will be sent West, others South, while a few may remain in this and neighboring cities. It is hoped to place the children of each family in the same locality. The only one of the orphans who is over 12 years old is Ida Staven.

29 HOBOES ROUNDED UP.

Police Raid on New York Central Trains—Two Soldiers Caught.

Chief Inspector McLean of the New York Central Special Police, assisted by the police of the West 125th and West 132d Street Stations, rounded up twenty-nine hoboes Friday night and early yesterday morning. Freight trains, both north and south bound, were held up by the raiders and the hoboes taken off.

All were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Court yesterday. Eight of the tramps were discharged, as no one was present to prefer charges against them, Inspector McLean not having arrived.

Among the prisoners were two soldiers in uniform from Fort Hamilton. They gave their names as Charles Rymiller, 22 years old, and Harry Cohen, 25 years old, both of Fort Hamilton. They said they were on leave and on their way to visit friends in Troy. As they had no permits with them, and as the police were suspicious that they might be deserters, the Magistrate remanded them for forty-eight hours, to allow the military authorities to be communicated with.

Twelve of the other tramps were discharged, they making excuses that satisfied the Magistrate, and seven were committed to the Workhouse for five days.

MORE EXCHANGE SEATS SOLD.

Five Bring Good Prices Due to Wall Street's Boom in Stocks.

The demand created for Stock Exchange seats by the present widespread interest in the market was shownon yesterday's stock Exchange bulletin, where five seats were posted for transfer. These are in addition to the two sales of seats reported during the week, one for $93,000 and the other for $95,000, equaling the record price.

The names of the purchasers and sellers of these two seats will not be officially announced until the appearance of next Saturday's bulletin on the Exchange floor.

The five memberships posted yesterday for transfer were sold at prices ranging from $85,000 to $93,000, as the demand for seats increased. Two were those of members of the Exchange of more than twenty years' standing.

ACTOR COHAN'S NAME FORGED

John A. Drake's Name Also Used—Woman Member of Schaad Gang Arrested.

Just as Mrs. Irene Brown, alias McCarthy, a good-looking and well-dressed young woman of 19, was about to enter the Tombs Prison yesterday morning to visit her husband, Thomas McCarthy, 23 years old, of 202 West Eighty-eighth Street, who is a prisoner there, she was arrested by Pinkerton Detective Bailey on a charge of uttering and forgery.

The detective took her before Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court. She was held in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow. She is alleged to be a member of the gang of forgers in which Thomas J. Schaad, the messenger of the Bank of New York, and now under arrest, figured largely.

When she was arraigned Assistant District Attorney Lockwood appeared to prosecute. He told Magistrate Breen that the specific charge was that of forging and uttering a check for $250 on May 9 last, drawn on the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and made payable to Catherine Brown, and supposed to bear the signature of George M. Cohan, the actor.

Mr. Lockwood said that although $250 was the sum mentioned in the complaint, it was only one of a series involving forged checks amounting in all to $2,150.

The method adopted by the woman, Lockwood said, was devised at the time of the San Francisco disaster. At that time, he said, Actor Cohan gave a benefit for the San Francisco sufferers, and a check, signed by him, the financial result of the benefit, was turned over to a newspaper, which printed a fac simile of the check. The District Attorney alleges that the prisoner and three men confederates copied the signatures and uttered forged checks for from $250 to $500. After his arrest Schaad made a confession.

"The police have informed me that although the prisoner is only 19 years old she is a notorious 'badger' woman," said Lockwood, "and that she is at the present time under $1,000 bail awaiting trial for stealing a $600 watch from a prominent business man. She was committed in the Harlem Court on Aug. 15 and let out on bail, the bond for which has since been examined by the District Attorney's office and found to be worthless. I understand the watch has been returned to the man, and probably no prosecution on this charge will follow."

Schaad, in his confession to the police, admitted that he furnished the checks the signatures of which were forged and that McCarthy and his wife passed them. Lockwood said that in Schaad's confession he gave the name of John A. Drake, the well-known horseman, as another victim of the gang, but said that, like Cohan's, his signature was copied from the fac simile of it appearing in a newspaper on a check sent by Drake to the San Francisco fund.

MURDERED OVER POOL GAME.

Negro Stabbed to Death in a Quarrel —Assailant Escapes.

Following a quarrel over a game of pool, Taylor Hutchins, a negro, 32 years old, of 329 West Thirty-ninth Street, was murdered last night in the rear room of a saloon at 335 West Thirty-seventh Street by being stabbed in the neck. "Sunny" Wilson, the alleged murderer, escaped. He is also a negro.

Following the murder a crowd of about 2,000 negroes gathered in front of the saloon, and the reserves of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station were called out. The police were compelled to use their clubs freely in order to get into the saloon, and several street fights followed.

In searching the room four knives and three razors were found. Detectives then went around the neighborhood and made twelve arrests, which included Younger Smith of 348 West Thirty-ninth Street and William Ross of 337 West Thirty-seventh Street, who declared that Wilson did the stabbing.

Brothers Ask for an Accounting.

Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Assemblyman Edward B. La Fetra receiver of the partnership assets of Max and Samuel Tischler, who did business as Max Tischler and Tischler Brothers, in a suit brought by Samuel against Max for a dissolution and accounting. They were liquor dealers at 159 Rivington Street. They also engaged in real estate operations in Harlem.

$34,729 Lemon Attachment.

Deputy Sheriff McCourt has received another attachment against the Zito Maniscalco Company of Palermo, Italy, for $34,729, in favor of the R. A. Tucker Company of this city for damages growing out of shipments of lemons, which, it is alleged, did not come up to quality. Another attachment in favor of the same plaintiff for $12,255 on Aug. 2 was vacated a few days ago.

POLICE ARREST BROKER HIT BY BULL MARKET

Jackson, Fish & Co., "Stock, Grain, and Cotton" Closed.

DRAFTS WENT TO PROTEST

Three Out-of-Town Creditors Got After Jackson, Who Says Nobody Will Lose.

The hard times which the recent heavy bull movement in stocks has visited upon brokerage concerns of the "wire house" order, got another Jersey City firm of "dealers in stocks, bonds, grain, and cotton" into trouble yesterday, this time through the medium of the Jersey City police.

Chief Murphy, Inspector Archibald, and two detectives went to the offices of Jackson, Fish & Co. in the Lincoln Trust Building at 76 Montgomery Street yesterday afternoon after the close of business and Louis J. Jackson, the alleged head of the firm, was taken into custody on a warrant issued by Judge Higgins of the First Criminal Court. Two of Jackson's clerks, John K. Dalton of 240 Grove Street, Jersey City, and Edward R. Graham of 839 East Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan, were arrested as witnesses.

Like M. J. Sage & Co., the concern backed by Al Adams, which closed its doors on Wednesday, the firm did business in the country districts through correspondents. It was because some of these correspondents, warned by the experience of M. J. Sage & Co.'s agents, who are among that defunct firm's principal creditors, insisted upon withdrawing their funds from Jackson, Fish & Co.'s custody that the police came down upon the place.

The warrant upon which Jackson was arrested was issued upon the complaint of three of the firm's correspondents, who visited Chief Murphy about the bank-closing hour yesterday and complained that drafts which Jackson, Fish & Co. had given them when they tried to close out their separate accounts had been returned protested. When they visited the office of the concern to demand that the paper be made good, they had been unable to get any satisfaction, they said. Chief Murphy took them to court.

The three complainants were David W. Dobson of Long Branch, N. J., who said he had $1,500 coming to him; William L. Williams of Williams & Allison, 14 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, who put his loss at $8,000, and Frank B. Cove of Cove & Whitman, Warren and State Streets, Trenton, who also said the firm owed him $3,000.

Jackson was taken before Judge Higgins at Police Headquarters, who fixed his bail at $1,500. The two clerks were held in $500 each as witnesses. They will have a hearing in court to-day.

Jackson, who gave his address at the Hotel Imperial, Jersey City, took his arrest coolly. He said his firm was solvent and would pay all its obligations. He said the complainants were three of the nine correspondents of Jackson, Fish & Co. and that the attack on him was maliciously inspired.

The firm did business on both the Produce Exchange and Consolidated Stock Exchange, he said, but he refused to tell who his representatives on those Exchanges were. His name does not appear in the membership list of any New York Exchange.

OUST UNION ROCK DRILLERS.

Pennsylvania Tube Now Run on Open Shop Plan.

It was announced in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday that the places of all the rock drillers who went on strike for the eight-hour day and closed-shop conditions have been filled.

"Open-shop conditions now prevail in the tunnel," said a representative of the road. "We are paying the regular rates to rock drillers, but the interference of walking delegates is objected to. The company does not want its work delayed by constant strikes."

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

Oriental Rugs

At a Special Selling.

The sale of Oriental Rugs at exceptionally low prices, which was offered last week, has been continued for this week.

A great number of additional bargains have been placed in this sale.

Those desiring Oriental Rugs will do well to inspect the assortment we offer, as the prices out are at least 33 1-3 to 50% lower than elsewhere.

Antique Turkish and Persian Rugs. (Slightly imperfect) from 3½ x 5 to 4½ x 8 feet. — From $8.00 to $20.00

Carabagh Rugs. (Good value $12.50) sizes 3½ x 5 feet average. — $8.00

Fine Mosul Rugs. (Good value $20.00) sizes 4 x 7 feet average. — $15.50

Persian Hall Runners. Sizes range from 3 x 9 to 3 x 16 feet. — From $20.00 to $30.00

India Rugs. (Only 25 in this lot.) Fine quality, elegant soft color tones, average sizes 9 x 12 feet; value $150.00 to $200.00. — $100.00

Many others include CASHMERE, PERSIAN, TURKISH, AXAR, SPARTA, etc.; sizes range from 7 x 9 feet up to 12.1 x 16.4 feet, at $40.00 to $125.00

A new showing of Japanese Chinaware in basement. Clever, original designs of Jade Necklaces at the Jewelry Section. Rare Embroideries on Silk, Satin and Linen on second floor. Elegant Japanese Bronzes, Teakwood Furniture, Screens, Chinese Porcelains, on fifth floor.

A restful spot—"The Japanese Tea Rooms"—1st floor Balcony.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

877 & 879 Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

LONG ISLAND CITY DEALS.

Active Buying Reported at Various Points in Queens Suburbs.

William L. Markwell has sold for S. T. W. Sandford & Co. thirty-two lots on the old Sandford estate in Long Island City, fronting on Broadway, Ely Avenue, Lincoln and Camelia Streets. The consideration is said to have been $45,000.

The McKnight Realty Company report the sale of sixty-four lots in Ravenswood, Long Island City, bounded by Freeman Avenue, the Boulevard, Marion and Sherman Streets, between Van Alst and Vernon Avenues, by the Freeman estate to Franklin C. Haven for about $75,000.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company reports the following sales in Broadway, Flushing: To Mrs. Eva Saunders Murphy, 6 lots for $3,400; to J. C. Cassett, 3 lots for $1,800; to Walter R. Mohr,, 3 lots, for $1,800; to Harry E. Merring, 6 lots for $3,600; to Victor Halper, 3 lots for $1,800; to Amelia Astruck, 4 lots for $2,400; to A. L. Flynn, 4 lots for $2,600; to Bernard F. Egan, 3 lots for $1,800; to Adolph N. Mayer, 3 lots for $1,800; to William A. Haak, 3 lots for $1,800; to Charles Gachot, 3 lots for $1,200, and to J. A. Johntra, 16 lots for $6,400.

The New York and Pittsburg Real Estate Company has sold 200 lots in the original Hollis Terrace tract, for an average price of $610 a lot. Fifty per cent. of these lots were sold for investment holdings. On the others it is stated that the purchasers intend to begin immediate home construction. Plans have been prepared by various architects for twenty-five dwellings, and negotiations have been begun with building loan associations by other buyers for the construction of twelve additional houses. In the new addition to Hollis Terrace, now being developed, an option has been secured by a syndicate of Manhattan building operators covering 400 lots, most of them on or near the Hollis Avenue frontage of the new tract.

Miles for St. Petersburg Post.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt to-day appointed Basil Miles of Pennsylvania First Secretary of the American Embassy at St. Petersburg. Mr. Miles was private secretary to Ambassador Meyer.

DYNAMITE FOR SALOON.

Two Italians Badly Shaken Up in Brooklyn "Black Hand," Maybe.

The Italian colony at Carroll Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, was disturbed greatly at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by an attempt to wreck the saloon of Vincent Christiano, at 458 Carroll Street, with dynamite. A side door and a plate-glass window were blown in by the explosion, and two men were slightly injured. The police believe that members of the so-called "Black Hand" were at the bottom of the affair.

Several sticks of dynamite were placed against the side door of the saloon and exploded with a fuse. The detonation aroused the entire neighborhood, and excited Italians flocked into the streets. When the police arrived from the Bergen Street Station they were told by a boy in the crowd that he had seen five strange Italians loitering about the saloon a short time before the explosion occurred. Christiano, who was in the saloon, was thrown to the floor and cut on the head by flying pieces of glass. Michael Bennedetto, who lives at 400 Carroll Street, was knocked down and badly bruised.

Judge W. R. Martin's Condition Grave.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 25.—The condition of Judge William R. Martin of Maryland, who has been ill here for several weeks, was said to-night to be grave. Judge Martin had a stroke of apoplexy before he came here and about three weeks ago he suffered a second stroke. His physician, Dr. G. E. Munroe, said to-night that Judge Martin's recovery is not impossible, but it is improbable.

Wilson in Milwaukee Packing Plants.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson visited Milwaukee to-day, and during the forenoon, accompanied by Mr. Behinke, Chief of the local Meat Inspection Bureau, visited several of the packing houses. Secretary Wilson said he found some of the Milwaukee packing houses in fine condition, others not quite so good, and still others making changes that will greatly improve conditions.

Stern Brothers

are now showing Advance Styles of Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

with Coats in Short, Long and Hip Length Effects, in all the new and most desirable materials,

For Early Autumn Wear

Ranging in prices from $24.50 to 85.00

To-morrow, Monday, an Important Offering of

Black and Colored Silks

At Special Prices.

7500 Yds. Fancy Moire Ottoman, in Plaids, Stripes and Check Effects in the newest Fall combinations of colors, 59c

5000 Yds. Imported Satin Messaline, in all evening shades, including White, Ivory and Cream, 55c

4500 Yds. Imported Black Dress Taffetas, 36 inches wide, superior quality, bright and lustrous, $1.10

Exceptional Sale of Women's

Superior Quality

French Glacé Kid Gloves

16 Button Length, in white, at $2.35 Pr.

6 Button Length Glacé Biarritz, in white, Regular Value 95c, at 75c "

Closing Out Sale of

Misses' and Small Women's

Tailor-made Suits

in Panamas, Mixtures and Broadcloths, in a variety of styles,

at $9.50, 14.75 and 19.50

Former Prices from $19.50 to 49.50

MISSES' DEP'T, SECOND FLOOR.

Fall Styles of School Clothing

For Boys and Young Men

Including these Special Values:

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS, of fancy cheviots, with extra knickerbocker trousers, at $6.50

SAILOR AND RUSSIAN SUITS, of fancy mixtures, with bloomer trousers, " 4.95

YOUTHS' SUITS, LATEST FALL MODELS, of fancy mixtures, 32 to 37 inch chest, " 12.50

BATH ROBES OF TOWELING, in various combinations of colors, Extra Value at 4.95

BOYS' FANCY MADRAS BLOUSES, with and without collars, Value $1.25, 95c

Fall Styles of Hats, Caps and Furnishings.

Monday and Tuesday Unusual Offering of

Lace Curtains and Stores

At Exceptionally Low Prices.

Irish Point Curtains, at $3.75, 5.50 Pair
Value $5.50 and 7.50

Renaissance Curtains, at $5.75, 6.75 "
Value $7,50 and 9.50

Lacet Arabe Curtains, at $13.50, 16.50 "
Value $18.50 and 23.50

Cluny and Filet Lace Stores, at $13.00, 19.50 Each
Value $17.50 and $28,50

West Twenty-third Street

MORAN IGNORES A PLEA TO LET BRYAN DECIDE

Says Opposition to His Candidacy Is Apparently Helpless.

WILL RUN FOR GOVERNOR

Whitney, Without Effect, Urges on the Boston District Attorney the Peril to the Party.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—District Attorney Moran again refused to-day to submit his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor to William J. Bryan. Mr. Moran recently declined to allow Mr. Bryan to decide between himself and Mr. Whitney as the representative of the party. To-day he was asked to take similar action on the candidacy of himself and William L. Douglas. The request was contained in a letter written by Josiah Quincy, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He asks Mr. Moran to submit to Bryan the question whether his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor "ought to stand in the way of all that the nomination and election of ex-Gov. William L. Douglas would mean for the party." Mr. Quincy also declares that he intends to resign as Chairman "as soon as I have discharged my duties as I see them in this party crisis." Mr. Quincy says in part:

"To-day you are the only declared candidate in the field. There is, however, every reason to believe that nothing but your candidacy stands in the way of the tender of the nomination to ex-Gov. Douglas. I firmly believe that the logic of the situation and his sense of public duty would compel his acceptance of the nomination, and I am sure you will agree with me that, if nominated, he would be elected.

"In the most favorable view, your candidacy would be a great experiment. Your opponents honestly believe that it would be a disastrous one, and that it would seriously set back the growth of the Democratic Party in this State. You must admit that whatever your own desires or effort might be, the issue of tariff revision, so fruitful in votes to the Democracy of Massachusetts, would inevitably be relegated to the rear.

"Would it not mean a good deal to Mr. Bryan and to the National Democratic Party to have William L. Douglas Governor of Massachusetts in the Presidential year 1908? Are you ready to take the responsibility of preventing this? Would it not at least be a good way for you to prove that as between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst, whose organ in Boston is giving such valuable support to your campaign, you are wholly loyal to the former, to submit the question of your candidacy to his judgment?"

Moran, in an address to the citizens of Massachusetts this evening, ignored the proposition of Mr. Quincy and reiterated his statement that he would be a candidate for Governor in November, "all rumors and statements, from whatever quarter, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Moran said that he had not yielded to "wiles and threats" when the opposition to him was strong, neither would he yield now that it is "confounded and apparently helpless."

He devoted part of his address to a discussion of the so-called Overtime bill in the Legislature.

"The bill," he said, "passed the House and Senate on a fair test, and was defeated by a contemptible and unscrupulous parliamentary trick by the President of the Senate, William F. Dana, who was rewarded for his service with an appointment to the bench by a timid and irresolute Governor, who dared not face the wrath of the workingmen if he vetoed the bill and feared the anger of the corporations if he signed it."

FIGHTING DORY STRONG.

Fordyce's Supporters Urge Voters Not to Neglect Jersey Primaries.

The Independent Republican League of Middlesex County, N. J., is conducting a strong campaign preliminary to the primaries of Sept. 25. The league says it is working against the "boss-ship of Dory Strong." It is following out the Colby "new idea" movement.

G. J. Corey, who organized the Commercial Travelers for Hanna in 1896 and 1900, and who also had charge of the commercial department of the National Republican Committee in the last three Presidential campaigns, is President of the league, with headquarters in New Brunswick. Mr. Corey ran the noonday campaign meetings in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Corey is managing the campaign of Alexander R. Fordyce, Jr., who is ambitious to be a State Senator. The Independent League, which indorses him, is also promulgating what it says is a new, free, and independent platform for Middlesex County.

The league is just now working to get out all the voters for the primaries. The county is being flooded with campaign literature on the necessity of the primary vote to kill boss rule. A letter from Mr. Corey to merchants, bankers, doctors, and others says they are prone to stay at home on primary day, thinking that it isn't worth while voting for the selection of candidates and delegates to conventions. Mr. Corey's circular letter continues:

The time has come when every honest, law-abiding, liberty-loving citizen of the county should do something more than simply voting at the regular election. Will you remember that the great battle of the year is to be fought at the primaries on Sept. 25? I don't believe you have ever thought it necessary to take any active part in the primaries. You are not an exception to the rule, so don't feel badly.

The machine man, the voter who thinks his vote worth only what he can get for it, the political boss and his henchmen—they never forget the priceless liberty they enjoy in selecting the candidates and choosing the delegates to conventions. Heretofore they have simply counted out merchants, ministers, doctors, and bankers, saying to themselves: "They don't attend the primaries, and so we don't have to worry about them."

The circular says thousands will register their choice for State Senator on Sept. 25 who never attended primaries before.

HENDRICK DENOUNCES QUIGG.

Talks About Corporation Republicans at Downtown Club Meeting.

At a mass meeting in the Downtown Republican Club, at 39 Oliver Street, last night, held in the interests of Ely Rosenberg, who is making the fight for leadership as the Parsons candidate, Lemuel Ely Quigg came in for another round of denunciation, especially by Frank Hendrick, candidate for the leadership in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, who was the principal speaker.

After denouncing the methods of some public utility corporations and declaring that Quigg was a representative of their interests, Hendrick said that Chairman Parsons and President Roosevelt were both soldiers in the same cause of corporation reform and in the fight to defeat those in the party whose only visible means of support was "in selling out the Republican Party to corporate greed and corruption."

THRONGS TO GREET BRYAN.

Committee's Energies Taxed to Arrange for the Care of the Visitors.

The indications are that a tremendous crowd will come from all over the country to New York next week to take part in the welcome to William Jennings Bryan. The crowd will be far in excess of what it was expected to be by the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, which planned the reception. The fact that the railroads have reduced their rates, and that they were very willing to do so at this time of the year, has attracted many excursionists. Without reckoning these, the Reception Committee has a partial list of delegations which in itself will make a very large showing.

State Senator David Nelson of St. Louis arrived here yesterday and made provision for the lodging of a delegation of 250 from the St. Louis Democratic Club. A still larger delegation will come from the Jefferson Club of the same city. Senator Nelson said that from present indications St. Louis will empty itself into New York by next Thursday.

Josephus Daniel, Democratic State Committeeman from North Carolina, has written that Gov. Glenn and his staff, both United States Senators, eight Representatives, and a delegation of 150 will attend. Gov. Warfield of Maryland and his staff, with a large delegation, will make their headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria. Gov. Folk, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and his staff will have headquarters at the Gotham. The returns indicate that the Governors of all the Southern States except Florida will be in attendance. The State will be represented by Attorney General Mayer and several other officials.

All of the social organizations will keep open house during the week for visitors to the city. The National Democratic Club and the Manhattan Club will extend their hospitalities to those on the official list of invited guests. In addition to this all of the Southern clubs will welcome representatives of their native States. Those having no permanent headquarters in a number of instances have rented buildings where visitors from the old home may be entertained.

SULLIVAN TO GREET BRYAN.

National Committeeman Named on Chicago Delegation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Corporation Counsel Lewis, member of the committee appointed by the National Bryan League to arrange a welcome to William Jennings Bryan on his return from abroad, to-day appointed a committee of 105 Chicago Democrats to attend the reception at Madison Square, New York, Aug. 30.

Democrats of all factions are named, including National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan, John P. Hopkins, William Loefler, and all the leaders who caused the Peoria convention to ignore Bryan's request that Sullivan be deposed as National Committeeman and to indorse Bryan for President against his wishes.

TAGGART TO MEET BRYAN.

Will Arrive Here in Time for the Reception on Aug. 30.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, Aug. 25.—Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, stopped in this city to-day, had his automobile registered, and obtained a chauffeur's license. Mr. Taggart gave his address as French Lick, Ind. He was accompanied by three women and a chauffeur from a Philadelphia garage, who acted as pilot for the party to Atlantic City.

After leaving Atlantic City, Mr. Taggart will go to Saratoga, and will leave there in time to attend the reception to be given to William J. Bryan on Mr. Bryan's arrival in New York.

CAN'T SEE HEARST, THEY SAY.

Municipal Leaguers Complain That They Are Thrown Aside.

An organization calling itself "The Municipal Ownership League of Greater New York, Committee of 100 of the Five Boroughs," issued a circular letter last night in which it denounced the Independence League, which it said was dominated by the "Gilsey House clique" that had for months kept the true condition of affairs from Mr. Hearst.

It also finds fault with Mr. Hearst for not clearly demonstrating his position, and says that the M. O. L. people have decided to band themselves together to "protest against the shameful conditions, in the hope of attracting Mr. Hearst's attention to the inefficiency of the men in whom he has placed implicit confidence and who are detrimental to the good of the cause."

A meeting will be held at Red Hook Lane and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, and addresses will be made by Bela Tokaji, Col. Fred Porter, Thornton Theall, and others in the M. O. L. movement in Brooklyn. The address of the organization says, in part:

"For the last nine months the faithful workers, who sacrificed much in the interest of the party who manned the polls at the risk of personal injury, have been kept away from the man in whom they reposed their fate. Without cause of any kind, this self-constituted and self-perpetuating Gilsey House clique has allowed the Municipal Ownership League of Greater New York to die and formed an entirely new organization known as the Independence League.

"Why were not the 225,000 and more loyal voters who supported the Municipal Ownership League last Fall consulted in this matter? If the future is to be judged by the past, we can only reasonably expect the dissolution of the Independence League and the same bunch of heelers at the bottom of the matter. Why, Hearst to-day, with the coterie of men that surround him, is the hardest man in the country to approach.

"Why was the convention postponed from July 4 to a few days before the Democratic Convention at Buffalo? Why in the editorials that appear in Hearst's papers, holding up to public condemnation Jerome and the Sullivans and the rest of the gang, is the name of Murphy omitted?

"All this the public wishes to know. All this they wish to hear from Mr. Hearst personally."

EAST SIDE THEATRE HAS A REAL THRILLER

The Hallenbeck Murder Reproduced with Adjuncts.

EXECUTION PICTURED, TOO

Women Faint and Are Carried Out Every Night at the Grand Music Hall While the Show Is On.

A play is being presented on the east side which is something more than melodrama. It is called "Three for One." The "three" means dead men, the "one" a bullet. But the title is the most modest feature of the play. More men die and more bullets fly than are enumerated in the title.

The play, which is in three acts, is presented nightly at the Grand Music Hall, at Orchard and Grand Streets. The curtain goes up at 10 o'clock. It falls after the last scene with nearly everybody dead and most of them buried. By that time many things have happened, not only on the stage but in the audience. Women faint nightly, and later become hysterical. Every night so far one or two have been carried out for rest and fresh air. Another was carried out again last night—and the author is sure that the play is at least realistic.

The play is vaguely founded on the Hallenbeck murder in Columbia County. For that crime the three Van Wormer brothers were executed. The actors who impersonate them are executed over and over again, with the usual electrical accompaniments, for the benefit of a thousand or more persons, many of them women and children.

Many more details of the whole affair are presented, however, than the audience could possibly have seen at the real scene of the tragedy, for the author makes the mother of the Van Wormer boys the heroine of the play. He has given her a strong part, which includes an opportunity of showing her deep emotions—for instance, when her three sons are carried into her, as the grim announcer says with the delicacy that characterizes the whole play:

"Not alive, but dead."

The three coffins are then carried in and placed at her feet. The author here makes the mother topple over and die. He admits that she did not die in life, but "for art's sake" she should have died. It is here that women gasp and children cry.

The author of all this is Louis Coppersmith, a Russian. The play is in Yiddish. Mr. Coppersmith is more facile with the language in which he writes than in English, but he reads English well enough to read sensational papers, and it is upon the material which he got from this source that the play was constructed.

Aside from the commotion caused by the woman who had to be carried out, the play, with its shocks and thrilling episodes, moved along as smoothly as could be expected. The reputation of the play has spread so widely through the east side that the crowd which wanted to get in last night was enormous. It is literally true of this production that "many are turned away nightly."

Coppersmith makes the Hallenbeck murder almost justifiable, to please the taste of his patrons apparently. The first scene depicts the old uncle of the Van Wormer boys putting their mother out of their home. For this "Benny," the youngest, shoots the uncle in the second act, and then tries to get his brothers away, so that he may alone be blamed for the crime. They scout the idea, and declare they will all three be accused and punished. The gasps begin about this time.

The imprisonment, execution, and the taking home of the bodies is all depicted for the edification of the audience, which seems to like the shocks.

VALET HAD $2,000 BROOCH.

Negro About to Pawn Jewel Owned by Mrs. Dudley Roberts Is Arrested.

Hugh S. Newton, 31 years old, of 162 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, the colored valet of Dr. Dudley D. Roberts of 84 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night in a pawnshop at 195 Third Avenue while trying to dispose of a diamond brooch valued at $2,000 for $75.

Detectives Higgins and Naughton of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, while on the rounds of the pawnshops looking for stolen goods, saw the valet and asked him how he came to have the brooch. He said that on April 24 last a friend of his, a colored man living at 162 Montague Street, Brooklyn, but whose name he could not remember, gave him the brooch and asked him to pawn it for him. A few days before, Newton said, he had seen an advertisement by Dr. Roberts offering a reward for the return of the brooch. Being asked why he had not claimed the reward, Newton said Mrs. Roberts was at South Berry, Conn., and that pending her return he wanted to pawn the jewel.

Dr. Roberts said, when telephoned to by the detectives, that the man Newton was in his employ and that the brooch was the property of his wife. The detectives told him to send for Mrs. Roberts and have her appear in court at Yorkville to-morrow morning. Newton was held as a suspicious person. The brooch is set with 5 diamonds each of about 1½ carats and 27 smaller ones, the whole forming a crown about 8½ inches long.

ART NOTES.

The British National Gallery has acquired another Raphael. The picture by the Italian master called "The Madonna of the Tower" has been presented to it by Miss Eva Mackintosh. The painting has been damaged by cleaning and "restoration," but is still regarded as a very interesting example of Raphael's work.

The picture was in the Orleans collection, and in the course of time passed to Henry Hope, at whose sale in 1816 it was bought for 59 guineas by Samuel Rogers, the poet. Waagen, who saw it in the latter collection, referred to it as "The Virgin with the Downcast Eyes," and assigned it to the early period of Raphael's residence in Rome. At the Rogers sale in 1856 the picture was sold for 480 guineas to R. J. Mackintosh, from whom it descended to the present giver. It was exhibited at the Art Treasures' Exhibition at Manchester in 1857, and was then officially assigned to the first years of the artist's Roman period. The catalogue stated that "overcleaning and bad restorations prevent any judgment being formed on the details. The picture was described in the Palais Royal catalogue as "peint sur toile," and a close inspection tends to confirm this. It has been often alleged to have been transferred from wood to canvas. In the British Museum there is a fine cartoon of this (or a very similar) picture.

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Another English gallery that has recently been enriched is the Tate Gallery, in which five more "new" Turners have been hung. The furor in art circles some months ago when it was discovered that a number of works by Turner which were regarded as faded beyond all hope were in reality unfinished masterpieces, will be remembered. The pictures now hung in the Tate Gallery are all unfinished. They are entitled "The Old Chain Pier, Brighton," "A Ship Aground," "The Burning of the Ships," "The Arch of Constantine, Rome," and "Tivoli."

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The Athenaeum speaks appreciatively of the work that W. C. Lane and Miss Brown are doing in compiling an "Index to Portraits in Printed Books and Periodicals." It says such an index will probably never be completed, but, however imperfect, it must be immensely valuable for reference.

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It seems that portraits of Queen Alexandra are being prepared for the British Embassies and Colonial Government houses. It is stated that the grand hall of St. James's Palace in London has become a studio and that artists are hurrying to completion forty copies of Sir Luke Fildes's portrait of the Queen. A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette is bitterly sarcastic over the report. He says: "The sadness of the rumor lies in the statement that it is Sir Luke Fildes's portrait that should be sent broadcast over the empire and Europe in this fashion, and the still more sad fact that the King's desire for the encouragement of the national art should have been led through the guidance of his artistic advisers to the reduplicating of a portrait which contains no lofty artistic achievements, by men who from the very fact of their being made copyists are not considered fit to produce an original on so superb a subject. And whatever is being said about 'encouragement of art' can only be described as sheer cant, for the very men who should be encouraged and benefited by the King's favor would be the ones to shrink from this task."

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Four paintings by Alfred Juergens in St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Chicago have recently been unveiled and are spoken of in appreciative terms by Chicago art critics. Two of the canvases are 15 by 22 feet, the subjects being "The Baptism of Christ" and "Suffer Little Children." These are in the auditorium. Two panels by Mr. Juergens are in the vestibule of the church. The subject of of one is "Coming Home" and of the other Mary's sojourn in Egypt with Christ.

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Hubert Vos's portrait of the Empress Dowager of China, in its wonderful Chinese frame, is to be exhibited in the Autumn show of the Chicago Art Institute.

Rockefeller ex-Servant a Suicide.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 25.—Hugh Kane, aged 21, threw himself off the river road bridge this afternoon and was drowned in sight of a number of people on the bank. He had been despondent, and a few days ago gave up a position as under gardener on the estate of William G. Rockefeller.

COST OF AUTO RECORDS ACROSS THE CONTINENT

$8,000 Expended for the Recent Dash from San Francisco.

WHITMAN RECEIVED $2,500

What Is Required Besides the Mere Car and the Duplicate Parts—$100 for Fines.

It cost over $8,000 to make the automobile record from San Francisco to New York, and the end is not yet. The car that made the wonderful 4,200-mile trip across the country in 15 days 2 hours and 12 minutes is still trying to cut ten hours off the best time from Chicago to New York, and before it has completed its 6,000-mile run nearly $10,000 will have been expended for the mere purpose of developing the efficacy of the automobile and the general improvement of the sport and the trade. It seems a lot of money to risk in such an undertaking, where failure would mean almost complete loss, but in view of its success the cost will likely return two-fold.

It is an achievement that means more than money, however. No automobile enthusiast who is ready to spend $10,000 can put it out arbitrarily and receive a record in return. It is a matter of experience and knowledge of road and touring conditions that tells when to speed and when to run slow, where to turn to right or left, and, most of all, when to stop. The failure to know this at one juncture of the recent trip cost thirty-six hours' delay and $800 in money. With an ordinary man there would likely have been several of these instances that in the sum would have meant disaster.

The largest expenditure connected with such a trip is not in the purchase or equipment of a car, but in the price of the knowledge necessary to undertake the run. L. L. Whitman, who drove the automobile across the country, receives for such a trip $2,500, a part of which is dependent on success. C. S. Carris, who assisted him and was almost as important a factor in the success, received a little over half that sum. To find men equipped as these two men were would be extremely difficult at any price. Whitman acquired his knowledge in two former trips across the continent and in numberless runs of shorter duration over sections of the road. Carris made the complete trip once before and various shorter trips. It was expert knowledge therefore that was paid for at the rate of $30,000 a year. There were four mechanicians who received $100 a month, while were they engaged by a private party they would command a great deal more.

To equip the car was only one small part of the expense, which ran up beyond $4,000 in addition to these salaries. In the first place, transportation of the relays from point to point by rail required a considerable outlay. Only two men were in the car at a time, yet six men made the trip from coast to coast. The other four not actually operating and directing the car were transported by rail from relief point to relief point.

Over the rails, too, was sent a complete outfit for the repair of the car in case of accident. This included an entire set of four wheels ready to be affixed should accident cripple the regular wheels in use. A complete extra running gear with duplicates of every part was shipped with these wheels from point to point. It required agents to handle these goods and see to their prompt receipt and dispatch from station to station in addition to the operators, and the plan was so well arranged that the gear was never separated by more than 200 miles from the point on the road which the car itself was traversing. No part of that gear was ever required in the entire transcontinental journey, since the only repairs made until the time when the big smash-up occurred on the Ohio border, were the replacing of four spark plugs and the mending of two punctures. These were done en route. New tires were fitted in Chicago for the purpose of making a record from that point.

When the accident happened at Conneaut the gear had been shipped on to Buffalo. It was impossible to recover it, and before it was rotten new material to make repairs was secured from the factory at Syracuse. The very object for which it had been carried all the way across the country was defeated by this unavailability at the crucial time, but its transmission was a necessary safeguard, nevertheless.

The repairs at Conneaut that cost $800 and thirty-six hours' delay were the replacing of the steering gear, which had been twisted beyond possibility of future use, and the straightening of the forward wheels and the placing of new axle and springs.

The cost of the new parts was trivial, the repairs inconsiderable. Over $100 was paid in fines—for scaring a horse in Iowa and for speeding in Buffalo. Various sums were paid—for towing four miles back to Conneaut, for helping to haul the machine out of the quicksands at Humboldt Sink and out of the flooded ford on a branch of the Green River, in Wyoming. All these contributed, however, to make up the $4,500 spent en route.

The amount of gasoline used in the run averaged a gallon to every fifteen miles—280 gallons—while the amount of lubricating oil employed was in proportion.

Torpedo Boat Tingley Damaged.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—While the torpedo boat Tingley of the Third Torpedo Boat Flotilla was entering a slip at the torpedo station to-day, she ran into the wharf and bent her bow to port. Plates below and above the water line were damaged.

FRENCH AUTO DRIVERS HERE.

Racing Men for Thomas Cars Inspect Vanderbilt Course.

On the La Savoie arriving yesterday from France the two French drivers who are to guide the Thomas racers in the elimination trials to select the team to represent America in the Vanderbilt International Cup race, reached New York. They were later entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Astor by E. R. Thomas, together with their American colleague in the race, Montague Roberts. Leaving there they were conducted to Mineola, where, in a Thomas car, they made their first trip over the new Vanderbilt Cup course. Last evening the three men left for Buffalo, where they will inspect the three racing cars nearing completion in the Thomas factory, and in ten days more will be en route back to New York for the daily practice over the cup course in preparation for the elimination trials. The three racing cars will be ready for their tryout on the road within a week.

The men who came over to handle the Thomas car are Gustave Caillois and Hubert Le Blon. Both men are well known in France, and are experienced drivers, the best men available for the purpose of conducting an American car. They were secured by E. R. Thomas for the reason that the best men in America were under contract to other interests, and for the reason that the French have been the acknowledged leaders in automobile racing. Mr. Thomas explained his purpose in a brief statement yesterday, saying that he believed we had much to learn in auto driving, as we had in the past in auto building, and he believed that in getting the best teachers to develop the American talent he was doing auto racing in this country a service.

On their return from the inspection of the Vanderbilt course, Caillois said he was immensely pleased with it, and regarded it as better adapted to racing than the one used in the Grand Prix in France, and an improvement on last year's. He was selected to drive a French car in last year's race here, but the car was later withdrawn. He, however, came over and witnessed the race. The Thomas quarters will be located near Jericho.

All Cars Transfer To Bloomingdale's Lexington To 3d Ave 59th To 60th St.

The New Plaid Silks,

which promise to be among the most wanted for silk waists the coming season, are here in wondrous variety. All the pretty and most harmonious combinations are shown. You cannot find a more comprehensive assortment anywhere; and as for prices, we know to a certainty that ours are absolutely lowest. They commence at 59c

89c. Black Taffeta, 59c.

This is just the substantial, lustrous fabric that you want for dresses. It is in the natural finish, 27 inches wide, and has our guarantee for wear.

New Foreign Dress Fabrics

for autumn are arriving daily. We are not ready yet to make a formal announcement relative to our autumn dress goods, but we feel safe in saying that the assortment already on our counters and shelves stands head and shoulders above any shown anywhere else. The new ombre effects, Scotch plaids and overlaid suitings, fancy Scotch mixtures, &c., are decidedly striking in their beautiful combinations. They are here at prices ranging from $1.00 to $1.50

Fine German Broadcloths

An excellent quality, in such shades as champagne, tan, castor, golden and seal brown, reseda, olive, myrtle, light and dark plum, rose, cardinal, garnet, wine, Alice, royal, and light and dark navy blues, pearl and black, at $2.25

Silk and Wool Scotch Plaids

These fabrics are imported and charmingly effective for children's dresses—they have no peer—all the beautiful color combinations artist designers have evolved are here at 75c, 89c, $1.00

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, near Rotunda.

Blankets and Comfortables for Winter

Buying Now Means Considerable Money Saved.

Our Advance Sale of These Necessities Commences To-Morrow

In view of the fact that wool prices have made extraordinary upward strides, the selling figures that we make may well be called marvellous.

Away last spring we placed our orders for these goods, and it is well that we did, else you would not be able to buy them at really low prices. No one else is selling such goods at such prices. A few of the most prominent offerings are appended:—

At $1.69—BLANKETS, full size, fleeced, imitation California make; pink or blue borders.
At $2.50—10-4 WOOL BLANKETS, Eastern make; red, blue or pink borders.
At $2.75—11-4 WOOL BLANKETS, red, pink and blue borders.
At $5.00—11-4 BLANKETS, California make; pink, blue borders; heavy.
At $6.00—STRICTLY ALL WOOL BLANKETS; size 11.4; pink or blue borders.
At $7.50—EXTRA FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, size 11-4; pink or blue borders; splendid value at $10.00.
At $1.98—JACQUARD WRAPPER BLANKETS; very pretty, fancy effects for bath robes and couch covers; new styles and colors are included.

Comfortables

At $3.98—DOWN COMFORTABLES extra fine sateen covered; warranted not to shed; filled with clean, odorless down; size 6x6; regularly $6.00.
At $4.75—DOWN COMFORTABLES, covered with splendid quality French sateen; size 6x6 ft.; a new style, shaded border and is filled with best down; a splendid $8.00 value.
AT $1.50—EXTRA FINE SILKOLINE COMFORTABLE, filled with best white cotton; full size; splendid $2.50 value.
At 89c.—SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES, filled with excellent white cotton; all new styles; full sizes; splendid $1.25 values.

Bloomingdales', Main Floor, near Rotunda

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's, Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

B. Altman & Co.

TAILOR-MADE GOWNS To Order.

B. Altman & Co. HAVE RECEIVED A NUMBER OF TAILOR-MADE GOWNS IN THE LATEST MODELS, AND ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ORDERS FROM A VARIETY OF THE NEWEST FABRICS FOR AUTUMN WEAR.

RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER FROM AN EXCLUSIVE SAFETY MODEL.

(Dressmaking Department, on Third Floor)

CLOSING HOURS: 5 P. M. SATURDAYS, 12 NOON.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

Store Closes 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

Advance Showing for Fall 1906

Latest Models in High Grade Imported Tailor Suits

Also reproductions in the latest English and French fabrics, plaid and striped effects—novel color combinations.

MOTOR COATS, ENGLISH DRIVING COATS, RAIN COATS OF SILK, RUBBER AND WOOLEN FABRICS, MISSES' NEW MODEL SUITS AND COATS, SILK CREPE AND LACE WAISTS, HIGH GRADE FURS, COATS, JACKETS, MUFFS AND NECKPIECES, FUR LINED COATS, MOTOR COATS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

High Grade Tailoring

SALON de ROBES, Second Floor

We are now taking orders for Women's Tailored Suits of Woolen materials, for early Fall delivery, after latest imported models, 65.00, 75.00, 85.00

Linen Suits for Women and Misses

The balance of our season's stock

WOMEN'S SUITS (including imported models), 10.00 to 20.00
MISSES' SUITS, 5.00 and 7.00

Our expeditious Mail Order Service will be found a decided convenience by customers at the summer colonies.

Upholstery Fabrics

New English and French Fabrics in Period and Conventional Designs.

Estimates, original drawings and unique decorative schemes submitted upon request for the furnishing of residences and other buildings.

Templeton Scotch Axminster One-Piece Carpets

Sizes, designs and colorings to meet special requirements.

Wiltons and Brussels

Two-tone and solid color effects to match all prevailing decorations

Oriental and Domestic Rugs

Unsurpassed collection of rare specimens in all sizes.

Broadway & 19th Street

An Advertiser's Opinion of

THE APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY.

August 24th, 1906.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
Real Estate Advertising Dept.,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:—

We are in receipt, at our office in New York, of your circular respecting "Apartment House Directory" advertising, etc.

Last year we rented nearly all of our apartments (10 out of 12) through your paper.

Our building is all under lease now, but we have one apartment to sub rent for the account of a tenant, and we desire a $50.00 advertisement, to wit: 50 lines, 4 Sundays, and 7 lines, 24 times daily.

However, if you think from the "copy" that a $100.00 advertisement will give us better results or make our advertisement compare better with the others of this class, then please set up our advertisement in the $100.00 class.

Yours very truly,
WILLET REALTY CO.,
by Mark Rafalsky, Treasurer,
170 Broadway, New York City.

AMERICANS WIN TWICE FROM THE CLEVELANDS

Lajoie and His Men Unable to Score in Double-Header.

PITCHER DOYLE MAKES GOOD

Giants Pile Up Six Runs in One Inning and Win — Brooklyn Beaten.

All the victories in the American League yesterday were credited to Eastern teams, the Greater New Yorks taking two games from Cleveland by scores of 2 to 0 in each, while the Chicagoans, leaders in the race, after winning nineteen games without suffering a defeat, and within one contest of equaling the world's record for a major league of twenty consecutive victories, made by the Providence Club of the National League in 1884, were beaten twice by the Washingtons by a margin of only one run in each instance. With a game for Philadelphia, the results made the struggle for the championship more in doubt, Chicago having but four games' lead over the Athletics and five over the Greater New Yorks. In the National League yesterday the champion New Yorks scored quite easily against Cincinnati, while Chicago and Pittsburg were also successful.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cleveland, 0.
New York, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 5; Chicago, 4.
Washington, 4; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 3.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati, (two games.)
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	11	8	7	6	13	15	69	.605
Phila'phia	7	—	6	10	9	12	10	10	64	.571
New York	7	3	—	9	9	11	7	10	61	.565
Cleveland	6	9	8	—	8	9	12	8	60	.545
St. Louis	6	8	6	7	—	7	10	15	59	.527
Detroit	9	5	8	4	7	—	10	11	54	.482
Wash'ton	4	5	8	9	5	5	—	10	45	.402
Boston	4	5	3	6	4	3	5	—	35	.307
Games lost	45	48	47	50	53	58	67	79		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	12	10	13	11	14	10	14	86	.735
New York	7	—	9	12	13	8	15	8	72	.643
Pittsburg	5	9	—	11	10	10	11	17	73	.640
Phila'phia	2	4	5	—	9	10	11	11	52	.452
Cincinnati	4	4	5	10	—	11	7	9	50	.431
Brooklyn	5	4	8	4	6	—	10	8	43	.387
St. Louis	5	2	4	7	8	7	—	11	44	.379
Boston	3	5	2	4	9	8	8	—	39	.333
Games lost	31	40	41	63	66	68	72	78		

WINNING DAY FOR AMERICANS.

Shut Out Cleveland Twice with Doyle, New Pitcher, and Clarkson.

The Greater New Yorks played in rare form in both games of the double-header with Cleveland yesterday, and in the presence of a crowd estimated at about sixteen thousand not only defeated the Ohioans twice, but did not allow them to make a run in either game. Pitching was a conspicuous feature of both contests, but with the exception of an inning in the second the fielding was of the highest class, and in a number of instances bordered on the sensational.

In addition to the brilliancy of the performances there was a surprising feature attached to the first game when Manager Griffith gave his new pitcher, Joseph Doyle, late of the Wheeling Club of the Central League, a chance against the dangerous Clevelanders. The ocurrence is very rare when a minor league pitcher is used in his first game in major league company on so short a notice, but Doyle came so highly recommended and his work with Wheeling was so effective that it was deemed prudent to try him against the Clevelanders. That the young man is a pitcher of unusual quality was quickly shown. He is cool, deliberate in his movements, steady, and has a varied assortment of deliveries. He is not overly speedy, but his changes of pitching seemed to offset any speed that was needed. One of his principal feats was to strike out Manager Lajoie, the last ball delivered completely deceiving the great batsman, so that Umpire Sheridan was compelled to call it a third strike. In only one inning did the Clevelands make more than one hit, and their total for nine innings amounted to six.

The cleverness of Doyle's performance was overtopped in the second game by Walter Clarkson, who unquestionably gave his best exhibition of pitching since his connection with the New York team. The Clevelands made but two hits, five struck out, and but one was sent to first on four bad balls, and that was in the first inning. Lajoie was three times at the bat and was unable to hit a ball outside of the infield.

Of the fielding exhibitions, two catches in the second game, one by Keeler in the fifth inning, and another by Caffyn, who took Jackson's place in the latter part of the first game, were of a remarkable character. Few expected that Rossman's powerfully hit ball, which soared over Keeler's head, would ever be caught, but the ball had hardly left the bat when Keeler dashed in the direction the sphere was taking and succeeded in capturing it. The play provoked thunders of applause from all parts of the field. Delehanty also was deprived of at least a two-base hit by a jumping catch of Caffyn. Capt. Elberfeld gave one of his old-time displays by accepting seventeen chances without the slightest evidence of a mistake, while Moriarty and the midget Barbeau, who took Turner's place in the second game, were conspicuous for their fine fielding.

The New Yorks' first run in the first game was the result of Lajoie's fumble of Doyle's hit, his force-out at second by Conroy, his steal of second, a base on balls to Keeler, and Elberfeld's strong hit to centre field, scoring Conroy. In the ninth Chase led off with a single, was advanced to second on Williams's out, and scored on Delehanty's hard hit to Lajoie. In the second game it was not until the seventh that the New Yorks were able to score, and Hess was chiefly responsible for both runs. Barbeau's bad throw placed Williams on first, and in fielding Delehanty's bunt Hess threw so wildly to first that not only Williams tallied, but Delehanty made a circuit of the bases. The scores:

CLEVELAND.

	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0
Caffyn, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stovall, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	0
Turner, ss	0	0	2	2	0	0
Lajoie, 3b	0	1	1	1	3	1
C'galton, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
R'sman, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	0
Flick, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Bemis, c	0	0	3	1	0	0
Rhoades, p	0	0	3	3	0	0
*Clarke	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	24	12	1	

*Batted for Turner in ninth inning.

NEW YORK.

	R	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, cf	1	1	4	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Elb'feld, ss	0	1	5	2	0	0
Chase, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	0
W'liams, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mor'rty, 3b	0	2	1	1	0	0
Kleinow, c	0	0	7	2	0	0
Doyle, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	2	6	27	10	0	

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 *—2

Bases on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Doyle, 2; off Rhoades, 5. Struck out—By Doyle, 6; by Rhoades, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; Cleveland, 6. Three-base hit—Flick. Two-base hits—Conroy, Moriarty. Stolen bases—Conroy, Elberfeld, Delehanty, Flick. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.

	R	B	P	O	A	E
Caffyn, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stovall, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	0
Barbeau, ss	0	0	2	5	1	0
Lajoie, 3b	0	0	2	3	0	0
C'galton, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
R'sman, 1b	0	1	16	0	0	2
Flick, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Buelow, c	0	1	3	2	0	0
Hess, p	0	0	0	3	1	0
Total	0	2	27	15	4	

NEW YORK.

	R	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Elb'feld, ss	0	1	2	8	0	0
Chase, 1b	1	1	14	1	0	0
W'liams, 2b	1	0	3	1	1	0
Deleh'ty, lf	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mor'rty, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	0
Kleinow, c	0	0	5	1	0	0
Patterson, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
White, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Rohe	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Walsh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	24	14	0	

*Batted for White in ninth inning.
†Batted for Hahn in ninth inning.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	*	—4
Chicago	1	1	*0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—F. Jones, Stahl, Hickman. Three-base hit—Wakefield. Sacrifice hits—Nill, F. Jones, White. Double plays—Altizer and Nill; Tannehill and Donohue. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Patten, 5; off White, 2. Struck out—By Patten, 4; by White, 4. Hits—Off Patten, 3 in one inning; off White, 6 in seven innings. Wild pitch—White. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	0	0	1	3	1		Hahn, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
C. Jones, cf	0	1	0	0	0		F. Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Altizer, ss	1	0	1	3	0		Isbell, 2b	1	2	2	2	0	0
Cross, 3b	1	1	2	3	0		Davis, ss	0	1	2	5	5	0
And'son, lf	1	1	2	2	0		Donohue, 1b	0	0	10	2	0	
H'kman, rf	1	3	1	0	0		D'gherty, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Stahl, 1b	1	1	14	1	0		Sullivan, c	0	1	3	1	0	
Warner, c	0	2	4	3	0		T'nehill, 3b	2	1	1	2	3	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0		F. Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	
C. Smith, p	0	1	1	2	0		Walsh, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	5	11	27	15	1		Total	4	7	*24	14	0	

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	—5
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Davis, Hickman. Sacrifice hits—F. Jones, Dougherty, Tannehill. Hits—Off Hughes, 3 in two innings; off C. Smith, 4 in seven innings; off F. Smith, 6 in six innings; off Walsh, 5 in three innings. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Hughes, (2,) C. Smith, F. Smith, Walsh. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Hit by pitcher—By C. Smith, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by C. Smith, 1; by F. Smith, 5. Wild pitch—F. Smith. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	0	0	3	1	0		Hahn, rf	2	0	0	0	0	
C. Jones, cf	1	2	1	0	0		F. Jones, cf	0	2	0	0	0	
Altizer, ss	0	1	6	5	0		Isbell, 2b	0	2	2	1	0	
Cross, 3b	0	1	3	1	0		Davis, ss	0	0	2	2	0	
And'son, lf	1	1	0	0	0		Donohue, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	
H'kman, rf	0	1	1	0	0		D'gherty, lf	0	0	1	1	0	
Stahl, 1b	1	2	7	0	0		Sullivan, c	0	0	6	1	0	
Wakef'd, c	1	1	5	1	0		T'nehill, 3b	1	1	2	3	0	
Patten, p	0	1	0	1	0		Patterson, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							White, p	0	0	1	0	6	
							*Rohe	0	0	0	0	0	
							†Walsh	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	9	27	9	0		Total	3	5	24	14	0	

*Batted for White in ninth inning.
†Batted for Walsh in ninth inning.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	*	—4
Chicago	0	1	*0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—F. Jones, Stahl, Hickman. Three-base hit—Wakefield. Sacrifice hits—Nill, F. Jones, White. Double plays—Altizer and Nill; Tannehill and Donohue. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Patten, 5; off White, 2. Struck out—By Patten, 4; by White, 4. Hits—Off Patten, 3 in one inning; off White, 6 in seven innings. Wild pitch—White. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	0	0	1	3	1		Hahn, rf	1	1	0	0	0	
C. Jones, cf	0	1	0	0	0		F. Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Altizer, ss	1	0	1	3	0		Isbell, 2b	1	2	2	2	0	
Cross, 3b	1	1	2	3	0		Davis, ss	0	0	1	2	5	
And'son, lf	1	1	2	2	0		Donohue, 1b	0	0	10	2	0	
H'kman, rf	1	3	1	0	0		D'gherty, lf	0	0	1	1	0	
Stahl, 1b	1	1	14	1	0		Sullivan, c	0	1	3	1	0	
Warner, c	0	2	4	3	0		T'nehill, 3b	2	1	1	2	3	
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0		F. Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	
C. Smith, p	0	1	1	2	0		Walsh, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	5	11	27	15	1		Total	4	7	*24	14	0	

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	—5
Chicago	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Davis, Hickman. Sacrifice hits—F. Jones, Dougherty, Tannehill. Hits—Off Hughes, 3 in two innings; off C. Smith, 4 in seven innings; off F. Smith, 6 in six innings; off Walsh, 5 in three innings. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Chicago, 7. Bases on balls—Hughes, (2,) C. Smith, F. Smith, Walsh. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Hit by pitcher—By C. Smith, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by C. Smith, 1; by F. Smith, 5. Wild pitch—F. Smith. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	0	0	3	1	0		Hahn, rf	2	0	0	0	0	
C. Jones, cf	1	2	1	0	0		F. Jones, cf	0	2	0	0	0	
Altizer, ss	0	1	6	5	0		Isbell, 2b	0	2	2	1	0	
Cross, 3b	0	1	3	1	0		Davis, ss	0	0	2	2	0	
And'son, lf	1	1	0	0	0		Donohue, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	
H'kman, rf	0	1	1	0	0		D'gherty, lf	0	0	1	1	0	
Stahl, 1b	1	2	7	0	0		Sullivan, c	0	0	6	1	0	
Wakef'd, c	1	1	5	1	0		T'nehill, 3b	1	1	2	3	0	
Patten, p	0	1	0	1	0		Patterson, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							White, p	0	0	1	0	6	
							*Rohe	0	0	0	0	0	
							†Walsh	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	9	27	9	0		Total	3	5	24	14	0	

*Batted for White in ninth inning.
†Batted for Hahn in ninth inning.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	*	—4
Chicago	1

DE MUND TO THE FORE IN SARATOGA STAKES

High-Priced Colt Takes the United States Hotel Event.

GO BETWEEN'S SARATOGA CUP

Herculoid First of the Four Which Ran in the Beaverwyck Steeplechase—Four Favorites Land.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—De Mund, the $45,000 colt bought by Paul J. Rainey in the early Spring, took a place among the choices for the Futurity, and at the same time earned a penalty of four pounds for that race, when to-day he won the $10,000 United States Hotel Stakes in commanding style.

The event was the feature of a holiday programme, on which three valuable and important stakes figured, the United States Hotel Stakes, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, being the richest. De Mund, which had proved much of a disappointment to Mr. Rainey since he bought him at a big price, was made the favorite on the strength of his good race when he was beaten by Yankee Gun a few days before, but the shrewdest bettors picked all around De Mund, as they refused to believe that he would stay for six furlongs.

All the horses named on the card started, with Yankee Gun the second choice and Arcite the next in favor. De Mund and Yankee Gun were the only runners of the twelve that made up the field to carry full weight, and De Mund's victory, the first that he has ever earned at six furlongs, was the more impressive on that account, as Yankee Gun was beaten far off. De Mund, ridden by Radtke, the Rainey jockey, broke third in the rail position, to the lead of Marathon and Yankee Gun, but though he began with all his usual speed, he had a run of about 100 yards before he could get to the front. Once in front, De Mund slipped away clear of Paumonok, Aletheuo, and Yankee Gun, and, running under restraint, galloped at his ease in the lead, going further away at every stride to the turn into the quarter stretch. In the first half mile Yankee Gun dropped back steadily, while Arcite and Vox Populi closed from back in the crowd, Arcite on the stretch making a move after De Mund, but closing on him only on sufferance, as De Mund was pulled up at the end, when he won in a big gallop by three parts of a length from Arcite, second, two lengths away from Vox Populi, third. The time of the race showed a really fine performance on a rather dead track, the fractions being: 0:12 3-5, 0:24, 0:36, 0:47 4-5, and 1:14.

The penalty incurred by winning the United States Hotel Stakes makes De Mund's weight for the Futurity 123 pounds.

Saratoga's oldest and greatest long-distance race, the Saratoga Cup, at one mile and three-quarters, for three-year-olds and upward, brought out only three runners, but the number included Go Between, winner of the Suburban and Westminster Handicaps, and the Western colt Sir Huon, winner of the Kentucky Derby and the Commonwealth Handicap. Sir Huon showed to be sore and stiff when he warmed up for the race, and that made the support of Go Between, the opening favorite, all the heavier, Go Between starting at 8 to 1 on, with Samson as the outsider. Samson went out at the start and made the running at a slow pace, with Sir Huon two lengths behind him and Go Between trailing far back in the rear for a mile and a quarter, Sir Huon moving up and taking the lead just as the horses came to the far turn the second time. Go Between started to move up on him on the last turn, but Samson, tiring and falling back, interfered with him, and Sir Huon entered the stretch with what looked like a winning lead of five lengths. On the straight, Shaw, who rode Go Between, set to work on the favorite, and, going to the whip just outside the last furlong pole, drove Go Between up to the three-year-old, which was stopping at the end, Go Between getting to the front in the last 100 yards, and then winning, going away at the finishing post, by a length.

The race was slow to the last quarter, which was the fastest of the race, the first mile being done in 1:48, the mile and a half in 2:40, and the mile and three-quarters in 3:05 2-5.

Only four horses ran for the Beaverwyck Steeplechase, but they were about the best jumpers here, and an uncommonly pretty and spirited contest resulted, Herculoid, with top weight, making much of the running because his rider could not restrain him, and then winning in a whipping finish with Phantom by a length, while far back Gatebell and Mackey Dwyer fought out a second struggle for third money.

Three Futurity horses had a public trial for that event in the last race on the card, and finished first, second, and third. Conville, which started favorite, won rather easily from the pacemaker, Grimaldi, after quite a little jostling on the stretch, while Yankee Girl was third.

The only races of the day in which nonfavorites were successful were the selling races, the first won handily by Nealon, at 6 to 1, and the fifth, won by Ostrich, at 4 to 1. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Nealon, 113, Dugan, 6-1, 2-1	7	1	1¾
Watergrass, 101, Horner, 7-1, 5-2	10	2	2¾
Anneta Lady, 96, Kent, 10-1, 4-1	3	4	3h
Jack Dolan, 110, J. Martin, 7-5, 3-5	5	5	4
Giovanni Balerio, 96, Hefferman, 10-1, 4-5	2	3	5
Royal Scepter, 98, McDaniel, 30-1, 10-1	4	6	6
Stoic, 93, Freishon, 30-1, 10-1	6	7	7
Court Martial, 101, Sewell, 25-1, 8-1	9	8	8
Sly Ben, 101, Miller, 6-1, 2-1	1	9	9
Hocus Pocus, 96, Coleman, 50-1, 20-1	11	11	10
Snow, 96, Englander, 100-1, 40-1	8	10	11

Time—1:13 4-5. Start poor. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Sain-Sister Josephine. Owner, B. Schreiber. Trainer, H. R. Brandt.

SECOND RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase; handicap; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half.

	S.	M.	F.
Herculoid, 157, Finnegan, 3-2, 3-5	2	2	1½
Phantom, 142, Ray, 9-5, 3-5	1	1	2h
Gatebell, 148, Owens, 8-1, 2-1	3	3	3½
Mackey Dwyer, 153, Dupee, 18-5, even	4	4	4

Time—5:21. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Saville-Harpist. Owner, C. Pfizer. Trainer, H. Craven.

THIRD RACE.—The United States Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
De Mund, 122, Radtke, 11-5, even	3	1	1¾
Arcite, 117, Troxler, 6-1, 2-1	9	7	2h
Vox Populi, 112, W. Knapp, 10-1, 4-1	7	2	3h
Paumonok, 112, Shaw, 15-1, 6-1	5	3	4
Don Enrique, 117, J. Jones, 25-1, 8-1	10	8	5
Aletheuo, 112, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	4	4	6
Marathon, 112, Sewell, 15-1, 8-1	1	5	7
Prince Hampton, 109, L. Williams, 10-1, 4-1	6	9	8
Yankee Gun, 122, J. Martin, 7-2, 6-5	2	6	9
Lord Lovat, 112, Dugan, 25-1, 8-1	8	10	10

Time—1:14. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Goldfinch-Gracioslty. Owner, P. J. Rainey. Trainer, J. W. May.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters.

	S.	M.	F.
Go Between, 127, Shaw, 2-5, out	2	3	1½
Samson, 113, Troxler, 16-5, 3-5	3	2	2h
Sir Huon, 113, Miller, 8-1, 4-5	1	1	3

Time—3:05 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. h., 5 years, by Meddler-Indigo. Owner, E. R. Thomas. Trainer, W. Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Ostrich, 106, Miller, 4-1, 8-5	8	3	1½
Jocund, 101, Finn, 7-2, 6-5	6	6	2½
Azelina, 96, Garner, 12-1, 4-1	1	4	3h
Woolwich, 100, J. Harris, 6-1, 2-1	2	2	4
Lady Ellison, 94, Hefferman, 15-1, 6-1	10	7	5
Wrenne, 96, L. Ross, 10-1, 4-1	4	5	6
Society Bud, 94, C. Burns, 30-1, 10-1	5	1	7
Australina, 94, Freishon, 40-1, 15-1	7	8	8
Woodsaw, 103, L. Smith, 30-1, 12-1	15	11	9
Orly II., 100, Radtke, 13-5, even	3	14	10
All Right, 96, Francis, 60-1, 20-1	9	10	11
Delmore, 89, Alex, 30-1, 12-1	13	13	12
Celeres, 106, Sandy, 30-1, 12-1	11	12	13
Weirdsome, 103, Sewell, 20-1, 8-1	4	9	14
Bizzy Izzy, 104, Murphy, 100-1, 40-1	12	15	15

Time—1:40 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. h., 5 years, by Order-Plumage. Owner, T. Sexton. Trainer, J. Hynes.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Conville, 122, Miller, even, 1-4	2	2	1¾
Grimaldi, 117, W. Knapp, 11-5, 2-5	1	1	2h
Yankee Girl, 114, Dugan, 4-1, 4-5	4	3	3h
High Jumper, 114, Miles, 200-1, 20-1	5	5	4
Beldemo, 117, J. Jones, 50-1, 6-1	8	4	5

Time—1:15. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Dieudonne-Guailla. Owner, T. Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, F. O'Neill.

NEW YORK BAY REGATTA.

Union Boat Club Wins Four Events on the Hackensack River.

The fourth annual regatta of the New York Bay Regatta Association was held yesterday on the Hackensack River near Carlstadt. N. J. Eleven events were decided, four of which were won by the Union Boat Club, which led the Harlem River delegation. The Unions captured the junior double gig, junior four gig, junior quadruple sculls, and intermediate single gig. The Staten Island B. C. was the only other organization that won more than one event.

The senior single shell event, which was expected to furnish the race of the day, proved a big disappointment. Frank Vesely, First Bohemian B. C., and Fred Fuessel, Harlem R. C., were the only contestants. At the quarter mark, when the two oarsmen were on even terms, Fuessel rowed into Vesely's water and fouled his opponent. He was disqualified, and the race awarded to Vesely.

All the events were run off on scheduled time, and a good crowd witnessed the regatta. The course is an excellent one, and no untowered incident occurred to mar the regatta. Summaries:

Junior Single Gig.—Won by Robert Emerson, Metropolitan R. C., New York; A. Klove, Clifton, Staten Island, second. Time—7:19.

Junior Four-Oared Barge.—Won by Atlantic B. C., Hoboken, N. J.—F. W. Koenig, Herman Henke, C. W. Wulffraat, Percy Hughes, and A. Heyne, coxswain; Rosedale B. C., Hoboken—J. W. Addicks, W. Von Broock, Frederick Fuess, Robert Bayerl, and Richard Alday, coxswain, second. Time—6:07.

Junior Double Gig.—Won by Union B. C., New York—M. J. Flynn, bow, and J. B. Campbell, stroke; Hudson B. C., New York—W. T. De Witt, bow, and O. E. Denville, stroke, second; Brooklyn R. C.—H. S. Dunn, bow, and L. E. Midnight, stroke, third. Time—5:34.

Junior Four-Oared Gig.—Won by Union B. C.—V. E. Velory, J. Hughes, T. Grimsdale, T. Molamphy, and George Greggs, coxswain; Nautilus B. C.—Harry Dunn, H. A. Bartsch, R. A. Boyle, G. E. Rollins, and W. J. Kilkelly, coxswain, second. Time—5:21.

Junior Single Shell.—Won by Sidney B. Nash, Waverly B. C.; George S. Scofield, Jr., Clifton B. C., second. Time—6:52 2-5.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gig.—Won by Staten Island B. C.—P. Kuchener, A. F. Rosenwold, W. P. Morgan, H. Menken, and E. M. Sexton, coxswain; Clifton B. C.—A. A. Bewart, E. J. Brindley, R. E. Crowe, W. J. Bradford, and J. K. Guion, coxswain, second. Time—5:04 4-5.

Intermediate Single Gig.—Won by W. A. Nial, Union B. C.; F. W. Koenig, Atlantic B. C., second; J. P. Thompson, Clifton B. C., third. Time—5:50 4-5.

Junior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Union B. C.—J. Godsell, T. Kean, W. MacNell, and J. L. McDonald, Metropolitan R. C.—Harry Ames, Robert Emerson, Arthur Peker, and Ray Wetzler, second. No time taken.

Senior Single Sculls.—Won by F. Vessely, Bohemian R. C.; F. Fuessel, Harlem R. C., second. Awarded on a foul.

Senior Four-Oared Barge.—Won by Active B. C., Hoboken—N. Southard, H. E. Crowe, J. Kirschner, L. Ritsen, and Charles Kliesrath, coxswain; Rosedale B. C.—W. Von Broeck, Robert Bayeel, Joseph Gallagher, John Rehm, and Richard Alday, coxswain, second. Time—5:28.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Staten Island B. C.—A. P. Bush, C. E. Fannon, R. D. Bell, John Scott, Jr., Paul Kirschner, Gilbert Hoppin, A. F. Rodewald, W. P. Morgan, and E. M. Sexton, coxswain; Union B. C.—J. L. Dooley, J. L. McDonald, W. J. McNell, W. J. Eberwood, V. E. Velory, J. Hughes, T. Grimsdale, T. Molamphy, and George Briggs, coxswain, second. Time—4:52½.

HARVARD HAS THEM GUESSING

Englishmen Now Believe Cambridge Oarsmen Will Have Hard Race.

PUTNEY, England, Aug. 25.—It has been many years since an aquatic struggle has aroused so much interest and enthusiasm in this country as the coming Harvard-Cambridge race. The uncertainty regarding the form of the American crew has added zest to the encounter, but the most conservative of the English critics admit that there is a military precision in the Harvard boat which the amateur coach is likely to produce. When the Americans first took the water at Bourne End no one considered them to be probable winners over Cambridge, but a few days has wrought a great change, and the Cambridge men, at first fairly sure of victory, see that they will have a hard race.

Despite the temporary loss of the services of Richardson and Glass, the American crew soon settled down to work and showed themselves to be worthy opponents of what is admittedly one of the finest rowing teams ever turned out by an English university.

When the crews came to Putney the Englishmen again arose in favor, but no allowance was made for the fact that Cambridge was thoroughly at home on the tideway, while Harvard was in strange, tricky water with mysterious currents, knowledge of which was of the greatest advantage. The Americans, nevertheless, quickly improved and the latest times taken of their trials make the issue of the struggle most doubtful.

The composition of the Harvard crew still is unsettled and it remains to be seen whether the inclusion of G. Morgan will strengthen the Americans to the extent that has been expected.

Crescent Rowing Club's Regatta.

Close finishes marked the annual regatta of the Crescent Rowing Club on the Harlem yesterday. In the eight-oared race between three crews composed of club members, the winning boat was just a second ahead at the finish line. In the singles for the junior honors E. Hoskins lost his chance through the interference of a tug. J. Lytle beat C. Graham for first place. The summaries follow:

Senior, Single.—Won by W. Koop; J. B. Pattonande, second. Time—3:00¾.

Novice, Single.—Won by C. Graham; W. Daly, second; A. Alexander, third; P. Buckenberger, fourth. Time—3:00½.

Junior, Single.—Won by J. Lytle; C. Graham, second; E. Hoskins, third; J. Vingi, fourth. Time—3:00.

Senior, Double.—Won by J. B. Pattonande and H. Rotchford; W. Koop and J. Vingi, second; M. Livingston and J. Lytle, third. Time—3:00¾.

Junior, Double.—Won by C. Graham and F. Vingi; J. Lytle and M. Livingston, second; J. Vingi and E. Hoskins, third. Time—3:00¾.

Eight-Oared Shell.—Won by No. 3 crew, which was composed of E. Kaus, bow; R. Turner, L. Darlington, W. Turner, A. Alexander, H. Rotchford, J. Gelston, M. Livingston, stroke; J. Pattonande, coxswain; No. 2 crew, composed of W. H. Kelly, bow; E. Grossman, H. Turner, F. O'Neill, F. Fitchem, A. Vingi, P. Buckenberger, J. Lytle, stroke; W. Koop, coxswain, second; No. 1 crew, composed of M. Davidson, bow; J. Kaliski, T. Turner, W. Daly, W. Callahan, A. Daly, J. Vingi, C. Graham, stroke; F. Vingi, coxswain, third. Time—3:00¾.

Westchester Golf Club Loses House.

Members of the Westchester Golf Club have been notified to take their belongings out of the clubhouse by Sept. 8, and possession of the fine old brownstone mansion, the Watson homestead, is to be surrendered on Sept. 10. The terraced lawns will be lowered to the grade of Westchester Avenue, and the stone embankment removed preparatory to the sale of the property in lots. The city will cut a street through the grounds, and it is now completed to the boundary. The street will cross the site of the Watson homestead, but the nine-hole links is not in the line, and the golf course may not be cut into for two or three years.

The round is of 2,970 yards and is now in fine condition, the stone walls and rocky outcrops that marred the golfing in the old tournament days having been faced with sod and the putting greens recovered and made into excellent turf plots.

The club has 325 members. A special meeting is to be held shortly to consider its future.

Jay McGregor Colt Trots Fast Quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 25.—A yearling colt by Jay McGregor, dam Baroness Sybil, by Baron Wilkes, driven by W. W. Evans, trotted in world's record time at the trotting track here to-day, covering a quarter of a mile in 32¾ seconds.

About the Paddock at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A. L. Aste has presented to The Jockey Club's Bureau of Breeding the four-year-old horse Champiain, by Gonsalvo-Lillian Belle. The horse formerly was owned by John Sanford.

Ostrich, entered by Thomas Seaton to sell for $1,000 in the fifth race, was bid up, and bought for $2,500 by J. L. McGinnis.

Jockey McDaniel was suspended for the remainder of the Saratoga meeting for misbehavior at the starting post in the first race.

Weights for the Saranac Handicap, to be run on Tuesday, were announced as follows: Accountant, 126 pounds; Timber and Vendor, 122 each; Belmere, 121; Whimsical, 118; Gallavant and Tangle, 119 each; Tiptoe, 118; Flip Flap, 117; Inquisitor, 115; Ormondale, Heaslip, and Kurokl, 114; Lady Navarre and Bull's Eye, 113 each; Ironsides, 110; Samson and Woolwich, 107 each; Oaklawn, 102; Maxie Witt, Royal Sceptre, and Amatol, 100 each; Johnstown, 99; Holscher, 97; Old Faithful and Bayonet, 95 each; Hauteur, 92; Fatinitza, 88.

AMERICA'S BEST SHOTS WILL MEET AT SEA GIRT

National Rifle Shoot, with Big Entry List, Begins To-morrow.

TROPHIES AND CASH PRIZES

Over 1,000 Marksmen Will Compete in Two Weeks' Tourney—Schoolboys Will Have Strong Representation.

The annual rifle tournament which opens to-morrow at Sea Girt, N. J., will bring out the greatest number of crack shots ever gathered together in this country. The tournament, which is held annually under the auspices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the National Rifle Association of America, and the New Jersey State Rifle Association, is the event of events with marksmen, for not only are there valuable prizes offered by Congress and by individuals, but the keen rivalry awakened between the teams is conducive to excellent sport. Nearly every State will be represented by a militia team, and all branches of the Government service will make Sea Girt their Mecca for the next two weeks.

The tournament will begin with the matches of the National Rifle Association and the New Jersey State Rifle Association, which will continue for a week, and on Labor Day, Sept. 3, the National matches start. They will last through Thursday of that week, at the least, and may hold over until Saturday.

Interest will be centred in the National individual match and the National team match, which are of the greatest importance. For the former Congress has provided four gold medals, four of silver, and four of bronze, and $300 in cash prizes, but by private contribution the sum of cash prizes has been raised to $2,400, making the first prize $1,000 in cash and the gold medal provided by Congress. At least 1,000 actual competitors will enter this match, and the event is likely to produce some memorable scores. The National team match is expected to bring out at least forty teams of twelve men each, representing the several States, army, navy, marine corps, and island possessions. The match is also authorized by Congress, and the first prize consists of the National trophy, $300 in cash, and gold medals for the members of the team.

Not the least interesting feature of this year's meeting will be the competition by boys of the Public Schools' Athletic League, in which fully 200 boys will participate. Gen. George Wingate, President of the Public Schools' Athletic League, has received the following report from Capt. H. C. Wilson:

"You are, undoubtedly, aware of the splendid epoch-making meet we had at Creedmoor, the first of its kind in this country, and you have been fully informed through the newspapers. The interscholastic shoot was really the most interesting feature of the entire New York Rifle Association meet. We have every reason to believe that within a year or two this interscholastic meet will be truly National and even international in character and attendance.

"The enthusiasm among the boys and interest among those connected with the meet were such that by authority of Col. Thurston, New York team Captain, I am able to advise you that we will have at our disposal New York State Street, at Sea Girt, for headquarters of the Public School Association League, where we will have, in addition to the rest of the schoolboys, about two dozen of the best shots, including the members of the two winning teams, present for the schoolboys' match, and possibly one or two of the short-range matches, during the meet. I am arranging to have a large marquee tent for headquarters, which we will conduct upon a broad and dignified basis, that will, I trust, do justice to the organization. Throughout the meet, in constant attendance we will have five members of the winning De Witt Clinton team to help look after an informal convention of members of a number of educational institutions and Boards of Education, especially interested in the promotion of rifle practice. In this connection our work will be of an advisory character, with no attempt to organize league branches, so the work will be entirely in your hands for future action; in this connection I beg to request that you write Dr. Gulick or whoever has custody of the various trophies, directing that they be sent to Capt. Corwin for exhibition at Sea Girt. Capt. Corwin will have direct charge and will be there throughout the meet. We will also have present to aid us six officers of the Seventy-first Regiment as well as several from the Seventh Regiment, Squadron A, and two or three other organizations."

QUEEN'S OWN WILL BE HERE.

English Rifle Team to Compete at Creedmoor in October.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The following is the team selected by the Queen's Own Westminster Volunteers to defend the shield presented by Sir Howard Vincent for competition between the Queen's Own and the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Capt. Montagu M. Shattock, Captain; Lieut. A. E. Southall, Quartermaster; Sergt. E. Tyrrell, Lance Corporal A. D. Fulton, Bugler W. A. Halls, Rifleman C. Gill, Rifleman R. de R. Roche, Rifleman F. C. Sheppard, Rifleman H. Stocker, and Rifleman F. Thompson.

The following will accompany the team: Sir Howard Vincent, Capt. E. B. Glasier, Capt. A. Moy, Lieut. S. C. Probyn, Lieut. E. Roy Bird, Lieut. T. R. Low, Sergt. Power, and Rifleman Schmidt.

The Queen's Own won the shield at Bisley last year, and will defend it at Creedmoor on Oct. 2 and 3, sailing from Tilbury on the Minnesota, Sept. 15.

On Fox Hills Links.

Thirteen cards were returned in the class handicaps at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, Allen winning in Class A and Hungerford, a new member, winning by a wide margin in Class B. The score:

Class A.	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
H. T. Allen	88	8	80
H. E. Armstrong	87	5	82
W. S. Kimball	97	12	85
H. Welser	89	4	85
W. A. Hamilton	97	8	89
A. B. Wooton	104	12	92
Class B.			
H. F. Hungerford	93	24	69
C. McGhee	95	16	79
W. L. Davidson	97	16	81
H. H. Lloyd	105	19	86
E. Robertson	102	16	86
R. R. Mamlok	102	15	87
J. P. Ryan	104	17	84

Southerland beat Trophy, Second Round.—Sears beat Mamlok by 2 and 1; Armstrong beat McGhee by 3 and 1; O'Connor beat Thomas by 5 and 4; Sparks beat Baucus by 2 and 1.

Golf at Richmond County.

Semi-final matches were played yesterday for the W. I. Seaman Cup at the Richmond County Country Club. The final will be played this afternoon between L. H. Thomas and W. A. Bogue. The summary:

First Round—L. H. Thomas, 2, beat J. G. Brunier, 8, by 5 up and 4 to play; Richard Agar, 7, beat W. B. Thomas, 17, by 2 up; C. A. Blood, 12, beat W. P. Larned, 12, by 3 up and 1 to play; W. A. Bogue, 7, beat L. Lindemeyer, 12, by 2 up.

Semi-Final—Thomas, 2, beat Agar, 7, by 6 up and 5 to play; Bogue, 7, beat Blood, 12, by 4 up and 3 to play.

An open tournament, the first held by the Richmond County Country Club since 1898, is announced by C. West Tainter, Chairman of the Golf Committee, for Oct. 4 to 6.

Spirited Golf at Lake Placid.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 25.—In the finals of the women's open tournament under the auspices of the Lake Placid Golf Club played here to-day Mrs. John S. Naylor of Philadelphia defeated Mrs. Henry F. Miller of New York, 2 up and 1 to play. The tournament was full of snappy playing from start to finish, and the finals were witnessed by a large and interested gallery. The open tournament for men will take place on the Stevens House links on Aug. 28, 29, and 30.

NEW MARK FOR HORGAN.

N. Y. A. C. Athlete Puts 28-Pound Stone 35 Feet 4½ Inches.

Denis Horgan of the New York Athletic Club made a new world's record for putting the twenty-eight-pound stone at the first day's athletic meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Celtic Park yesterday. Horgan finished third in the event. His put was 35 feet 4½ inches, the old record being 35 feet ⅛ inch, made by William Read at Limerick, Ireland, in August, 1888. John J. Flanagan of the Irish-American Athletic Club, with three feet handicap, won with a put of 33 feet 8 inches, and his team mate, Martin J. Sheridan, with a handicap of two feet, was second with a put of 34 feet.

C. J. Seitz and J. F. O'Connell, of the New York Athletic Club and Lawson Robertson and S. C. Northridge of the Irish-American Athletic Club were the only starters in the 100-yard special. Seitz won the race, with O'Connell second and Northridge third.

Harry L. Hillman of the New York Athletic Club started from scratch in the quarter mile, but was only able to finish second. J. J. McCormack of the Xavier Athletic Association crossing the tape two yards in the lead.

George Merz of the Xavier Athletic Association won the 100-yard handicap from the 6½ yard mark, with S. C. Northridge second. C. J. Seitz and Harry L. Hillman failed in the semi-final heat and were shut out. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by George Merz, Xavier Athletic Association; (6½ yards;) S. C. Northridge, Irish-American Athletic Club, (4½ yards,) second; E. Rueimel, Mohawk Athletic Club, (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

600-Yard Midget Relay Race.—Won by Public School No. 40 first team, Consisting of J. Moss, C. Morris, H. Marshall, and J. McGoldrick; Cathedral Boys' Club team, H. Young, R. McAuliffe, E. F. Jordan, and F. Sherwood, second; Creston Athletic Club team, J. Scott, J. McAvey, J. Hesser, and J. Rodgers, third. Time—1:28.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Ahern, Union Settlement Athletic Club; B. McDermott, St. Ignatius Athletic Club, second; J. McGann, New West Side Athletic Club, third. Time—1:24 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Bromilow, Irish-American Athletic Club, (12 yards;) J. A. McDonnell, Mott Haven Athletic Club, (65 yards,) second; J. Rehermann, Mohawk Athletic Club, (62 yards,) third. Time—2:19.

100 Yards, Special.—Won by C. J. Seitz, New York Athletic Club; J. F. O'Connell, New York Athletic Club, second; S. C. Northridge, Irish-American Athletic Club, third. Time—0:10.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. McCormack, Xavier Athletic Association, (24 yards;) Harry L. Hillman, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; Myer Prinstein, Irish-American Athletic Club, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:50 1-5.

One-Mile Relay, for Catholic Schools.—Won by first team of the Annunciation Athletic Club, composed of J. Healy, T. Quigley, C. McAuliffe, and J. Lee; St. Ann's Athletic Club team, J. Feeney, E. Larkin, H. Larkin, and F. Mullins, second; second team of the Annunciation, composed of J. Walsh, J. Schwartz, A. Havey, and H. Connolly, third.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. D. Nobis, Mohawk Athletic Club, (85 yards;) J. Malone, Mohawk Athletic Club, (100 yards,) second; A. E. Lyons, New West Side Athletic Club, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:27.

Putting 28-Pound Stone, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Flanagan, Irish-American Athletic Club, (8 feet,) with an actual put of 33 feet 8 inches; M. J. Sheridan, Irish-American Athletic Club, (2 feet,) with an actual put of 34 feet, second; Denis Horgan, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) third, with 35 feet 4½ inches, third.

100-Yard Dash, Closed.—Won by C. Proudford; J. McDade, second; J. McCauley, third. Time 0:11 2-5.

Tug of War.—Won by T. H. Hufferman, Ackerson Association; Arthur Cole, Eccentric Firemen, second; L. C. Manners, Twenty-second Regiment, third.

Tug of War, open to Scottish Clans.—Won by Clan McLeod team, composed of Graham, Paterson, Chrystie, Wylie, and McBeth; Clan MacDonald team, composed of Martin, Nesbit, Bissett, Cameron, and McEwen, second.

BIG ENTRY FOR A. A. U. MEETS.

Olympic Champions Will Compete for Senior and Junior National Honors.

The list of entries for the junior and senior amateur athletic championships, which will be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island Sept. 7 and 8, issued yesterday by Chairman James E. Sullivan of the National Championship Committee, shows a total of 349 for the two events, 182 for the senior and 157 for the junior championship. For the purpose of deciding an athlete's right to compete or represent any particular club in the championship meeting the committee meets on the evening succeeding the championship to pass upon the complete entry list.

In the junior championships the 100-yard dash heads the list with twenty entries. W. D. Dear of the University of Pennsylvania will represent the Irish-American A. C. He finished second in the 100-yard dash at the intercollegiate meet last May. H. Blair, Chicago A. A., is the former Western intercollegiate 100-yard champion, and both of these athletes are entered in the 100 and 220 yard events. H. A. Sedley, New York A. C., and C. S. Northridge, P. H. Waters, and James Teevan, Irish-American A. C., are a strong trio for the 440-yard run. A. Zink, the Columbia runner, will wear the Mercury Foot colors in the half-mile run, and will be opposed by W. A. McKay, Montreal A. A. A.; E. J. Sweeney, Pastime A. C.; Joseph Bromilard, Jr., Irish-American A. C., and a number of other good men. The mile run has attracted an ordinary field, while Michael Spring, Pastime A. C., who competed in the Marathon race at Athens, will meet W. Nelson, Pastime A. C., the former British long-distance champion, in the five-mile run.

The hurdles will bring together several intercollegiate performers, including W. M. Armstrong, Princeton, and J. M. Cates, Yale. There are a number of good timber-toppers in both hurdle events who should furnish good contests. R. W. Maxwell of Swarthmore and H. E. Kersburg of Yale, competing for the Irish-American A. C., and New York A. C., respectively, are the most promising athletes entered in the weight events, and E. L. Greene, another intercollegiate contestant, will compete for the Irish-American A. C. in the pole vault. The broad and high jumps do not show up particularly strong.

A number of Olympic games competitors will appear in the different events in the senior championships. Nigel C. Barker, the fastest sprinter in Australia, will be pitted against H. Blair, Chicago A. A.; Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C.; Frank R. Castleman, Lawson Robertson, and W. D. Dear, Irish-American A. C., and W. A. Schick, C. J. Seitz, and P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., in 100 and 200 yard dashes. Barker will also take part in the quarter-mile run. H. L. Hillman and P. H. Pilgrim, New York A. C., the Olympic champions, head the long list in this event. The two latter, with H. Valentine and K. B. Squires, will run against Melvin W. Sheppard in the half mile.

One of the strongest fields on the programme will be the mile run, which will bring together Melvin W. Sheppard, George V. Bonhag, J. P. Sullivan, and Harvey Cohn, Irish-American A. C., and G. Haskins, intercollegiate mile champion; Bart Freeman and F. Nebrich. Bonhag, Sullivan, and Cohn are also entered in the five-mile run, with E. P. Carr, W. G. Frank, John Joyce, and William Nelson.

All the best men in the country will compete in the weight events. The list includes Martin J. Sheridan, W. W. Coe, Jr., D. Horgan, J. J. Flanagan, C. Van Duyne, and S. P. Gillies. A good representative entry list is named for the jumps and pole vault, while many intercollegiate performers will compete in the hurdle races.

Additional interest is lent the championships by the entry of the winners of the New England Association A. A. U. championships in each event in the senior and junior championships.

Inter-City Races at Readville.

The New York Driving Club will be represented in the inter-city matinee for amateurs at Readville Park on Sept. 3 and 4. Andrew Crawford's Invader, (2:10,) A. E. Perren's Promise, (2:10,) and other crack trotters and pacers owned by members of the club will go to Boston in a special car on Sept. 1. Held under the auspices of the League of Amateur Driving Clubs, the races will bring together the best harness horses owned in Boston, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, and other cities, and prizes for competition are worthy of the occasion. For the 2:09 trotting race, in which Invader and Promise will start, a silver trophy valued at $1,000 has been offered. In the free-for-all trot the prize will be a cup costing $800, and in the pacing free-for-all a cup costing $600. Other classes on the programme are: Trotting, 2:30, 2:25, 2:20, 2:17, 2:14, and 2:12, and pacing, 2:25, 2:20, 2:14, and 2:10.

Parkway Driving Club Meeting.

The midsummer light harness meeting of the Parkway Driving Club will be held at the Parkway track Aug. 28 to 31. Three events are carded for each day, all of which have filled well and should furnish some excellent sport. The programme follows: Tuesday, Aug. 27—2:17 and 2:35 trot and 2:25 pace; Wednesday, Aug. 28—2:15 and 2:30 pace and 2:24 trot; Thursday, Aug. 29—2:09 and 2:13 pace and 2:19 trot; Friday, Aug. 31—2:16 and 2:21 pace and 2:30 trot.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR NEW YORK A. C. TEAM

Defeats Irish-American Contingent in Contest for Points.

BIG FIELD IN COMPETITION

Bad Track Conditions Prevent Lowering of Several Metropolitan Records—Collegians Do Poorly.

The New York Athletic Club won first honors in the junior Amateur Athletic Union track and field championships, after an exciting contest with the Irish-American team, yesterday afternoon in the final events of the programme. When the contests were nearly over the Irish athletes had a lead of 46 points to 31, and a victory for them seemed certain. But in the last four contests the New York team almost swept the boards, and when the final summary was computed it was found to have amassed 63 points to the Irishmen's 58.

The defeat of the Celts was due to two factors—to the clean sweep made by the Travers Island representative in the 220-yard dash and to the downfall of Rube Young in the low hurdles. Young, the Syracuse athlete about whom there was so much discussion in the intercollegiates, was considered an almost certain first in the event, particularly as J. M. Cates, the old Yale Captain, was far from his best form. When the final was run, however, Young fell at the fourth hurdle, and with him fell the Irish hopes. He recovered himself and finished fourth, but the chance of the Irish club had gone. Cates won the race, and with it the club honors.

There was an exceptionally good field of contestants in all the championships, but on the track provided on the Pastime Oval there was small chance for record breaking. Considering the conditions, the performances were distinctly creditable. J. J. Archer's hundred in 0:10 2-5 and J. W. Colliton's half mile in 2:03 were especially commendable.

College men were not as prominent as was anticipated. Root, the Pennsylvania miler, won handily, but his victory was largely due to his reputation. He was plainly out of form and badly worn at the finish, which was reached in very slow time. Had he been pushed from the start it is likely he would have run unplaced. Young was beaten in both the sprint and the hurdle. The summary of the events and the point score follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Trial Heats—First—Won by R. L. Young, Irish-American A. C.; Charles Hulgen, Brooklyn A. C., second. Time—0:10 4-5. Second—Won by J. J.

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DISTURBERS OF THE POLITICAL PEACE.

Our neighbor The Tribune projects against the prevailing spirit of independence in politics a half column of brevier in which a tone of airy persiflage but imperfectly conceals a sad sincerity and the settled melancholy of regret. The Tribune's article is, indeed, a lament over the passing of the good old times, and, for our part, we confess to a certain sympathy with the views that inspired it. "In the old days," says our neighbor, "a candidate sought a nomination within his party first and then, if defeated, became, perchance, an independent. Fashions have changed, and Mr. HEARST, taking his lesson from Mr. JEROME last Fall, is to nominate himself as an independent, saying to his former party, after the manner of JEROME, 'Take me or leave me,' working the while with characteristic energy to insure to himself the former part of his alternative."

Upon the Mugwump who jumps over the party fence because he does not like the company he must keep within the inclosure, and who, after submitting his protest and his principles to the judgment of a candid world, sets up a party of his own or rallies himself with the opposition, THE TIMES looks as one of its own kin, and feels for him that sympathy which is the natural birth of fellowship. But we cannot help agreeing with The Tribune that when political independence, from being an occasional practice, broadens into universal habit the result is confusing to sedate minds. In the old days, to use our neighbor's words, politics was a simple two-handed game. There was your adversary right in front of you. You could look him over, walk around him, study the expression of his countenance, feel of his biceps, and in order to make a reasonably safe estimate of his weight and force you had but to consult the statistics of our neighbor's valuable Almanac. For the past generation, indeed, The Tribune Almanac was a table of constants in which the political prophets could easily find the figures to justify their guesses. A campaign might bring its anxieties as the balance of power gave signs of shifting from one party to the other, but prediction was easy and tactics comfortable.

How intolerable by that comparison seem the conditions of to-day. The words "Republican" and "Democratic" have lost their ancient meaning and implication. Across the old party lines run broad and disturbing divisions, new and raw. If you sit down to contemplate the mass and behavior of a former antagonist your gaze is at once suddenly diverted to some point off to the left or the right, where with prodigious noise the uproarious leader of a new movement comes charging down upon the scene. For the life of you you cannot make him out. You know that he is ugly, but you fear that he is great. At any rate, as the behemoth advances and places his uncouth bulk between you and your old-time foe you get up hurriedly with the conviction that it is time to take measures of safety. Well-laid plans are shattered, familiar appeals become useless, arsenals of argument are made obsolete, and all the party leaders are put to the pains and bother of making entirely new plans of campaign.

We agree with The Tribune that it is confusing, and in many ways painful. But it has the correlative advantage of being far more exciting. It compels a re-examination of one's position, and that is frequently a good thing. The party to which The Tribune has during its lifetime given such loyal service and support has been less ravaged by the new spirit and these strange movements than the Democracy, but it is nevertheless visibly uneasy, and with good cause. Mr. HEARST, for instance, may have drawn the bulk of his support from Democratic sources, yet he has also broken into the Republican lines and made an alarming number of converts. The conservatism and comparative steadiness of the Republican organization becomes, indeed, a source of danger and of weakness when new ideas are germinating and strange fancies seize upon the minds of men. The Republican Party has for years maintained an open alliance with privilege. It is the friend and protector of interests that thrive through the enactment of laws establishing for their benefit differentials of advantage and opportunity, and the party has reaped a large reciprocal profit from the arrangement. If the new movements mean anything they mean that privilege is unholy and must go. The Republican chiefs say that it shall not go. They stand by it stoutly. To all arguments and appeals, even from within their own ranks, the leaders reply with the unvarying command, Stand pat. That is their plan of campaign this year. The President sanctions it, the Speaker of the House proclaims it as the party's policy. Of course, to a party subsisting upon the gratitude of its beneficiaries and kept together by the coherent power of common interest new ideas in politics and new alignments of the voters must be disturbing.

The Tribune tries to make merry over the plight of its Democratic opponents, but it probably feels that the foundations of Republicanism are shaking a bit. The Republican Party will be secure so long as the opposition is divided by the discordant appeals of rival leaders, none of them safe, none of them equal to the proffered opportunity, and none of them capable of setting forth a uniting issue. The issue upon which a really capable and far-seeing leader could unite the chief elements of opposition to Republican control is in plain view, and awaits the mind that can seize it.

BRAZIL'S NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

We invite the attention of our friends the subsidy hunters to the announcement of Ambassador GRISCOM, telegraphed from Rio de Janeiro, that a new steamship line is about to be started with fortnightly sailings to New York. The first boat was to sail on Saturday, and fourteen new boats are to be added to the Lloyd Brazileiro's fleet of some thirty steamers. As the boats are to return direct from New York there will be cargo room which can take back our products cheaply. But the trouble is that the return cargo cannot be supplied cheaply. That is the main fact at the root of our small exports to Brazil, and the explanation why Brazil, with a tithe of our resources, starts a steamship line which we could not afford to subsidize. The subsidy hunters started at the wrong end. They aimed to supply profits from the public funds instead of to supply freight which would provide private profits and make a subsidy unnecessary.

How true this is appears from the fact that for three calendar years we bought from Brazil $255,000,000 worth and sold to her $33,500,000. We bought so much because we could not get coffee, rubber, hides, and so on to so good advantage elsewhere. But we did not pay in kind, in cotton manufactures, products of iron and steel, paper, leather, wood, and other Yankee notions, because Brazil could buy them cheaper elsewhere, and because nations habitually buy where they borrow. Brazil having large financial debits to Europe, naturally had credit and banking connections facilitating buying there. Moreover, Brazil naturally buys in the cheapest markets. That is why Brazil buys $12,000,000 of cotton goods from England and less than a million from us. England supplies Brazil 42 per cent. of ironware of all descriptions, Germany 27 per cent., and the United States 10 per cent. Although we are the world's leaders in agricultural implements, England supplied to Brazil 67 per cent. of her total requirements. We take almost half of Brazil's sales, and supply only some 10 per cent. of her purchases. Naturally steamers had no inducement to come here for cargoes, and naturally Brazil had every reason to supply carriers for her exports. Differences in freights, which were slight before, will hereafter be in our favor, and the subsidy policy will have lost one striking talking point.

From now on the chief obstacles to improvement in our present languishing trade with Brazil will lie in our tariff, which makes our goods so dear, and to the excellence of our home markets, which makes our merchants indifferent to foreign custom. When at last production overtakes consumption, and our traders seek profits now thrust upon them, Brazil's imports from here ought to show a large growth.

"EXCLUSIVELY PRIVATE" RAILWAYS.

At Portland Mr. BEVERIDGE lifted up his eloquent voice against "exclusively private control of our transportation system." We ourselves are as much against that as against exclusively Government control. And we are in about equally little danger of either. Mr. BEVERIDGE'S voice trembled and his indignation rose as he recounted the wrongs done, and possible to be done, if there are no laws against the evil things unregulated railways would do. But where is there such a railway, or where has there been one for these many years?

As matter of fact there is no industry subject to so much regulation. Not only is there Federal legislation and legislation by each State. Every railway is subject to even the ordinances of every town through which it runs. There are many trusts which are strictly local affairs, and which are not hampered by multiplicity of jurisdictions. Moreover, they can in case of necessity disband and reorganize in the State where the local laws are most to their liking. Railways have no such option. Each and every one of the through lines are subject to many laws, and there is no possible escape. They cannot take up their tracks and locate other routes free from any laws they dislike. Above all other industries they have given hostages for observance of the law and of more laws than other enterprises. Is it possible that there can be any fault found with the Federal laws after so recent an enactment with the full approval of Mr. ROOSEVELT? Mr. BEVERIDGE thumped the life out of his man of straw, and did some damage to his own reputation for discretion in the process.

SAFETY IN THE PEOPLE.

Two recent regrettable incidents came to an end more encouraging than could have been suspected in the beginning. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit fare incident revealed unsafe leadership in high and low places, but sanity among the majority. A Judge from the bench and the highest elective official of a sister borough encouraged those who do not do their thinking for themselves to riot and violence. What followed evidently was not expected by those responsible for inciting lawlessness. The corporation's acts were not all approved, but even its critics thought that the methods used against it were worse than its faults. It was a false issue, raised for bad political purposes, and dropped upon proof that that sort of thing is not really popular.

A similar moral can be drawn from the exhibit of the red flag above the Stars and Stripes by a Socialist orator from a cart in Broadway. It was not a pleasant incident in itself, but the sequel was altogether pleasing. There was almost a riot, and the demonstrators might have come to bodily harm had they not been rescued by the police and lodged in jail. The prisoners explained in that safe retreat that their scarlet flag was not the symbol of anarchy, but of the unity of blood. The idea is good enough, but the symbol is shown by those who abuse it. Does the typical capitalist or the typical Socialist stand more for universal fraternity and common respect for the rights of all? The specific Socialists who fled before the wrath of their audience had a revelation of the hostility of an audience selected by themselves, and they are doubtless as much surprised as the Judge and the Borough President at the unpopularity of their advanced views. They are away ahead of the times, and it is well that they learned it, and made the proof public by the ill-success of their adventures.

As an election portent the incidents have significance, especially the latter of the two. The ferocious Socialist haranguer, to wit, Miss FLYNN, who will graduate at school in two years, and whose shoe tops at present show below her skirt, tells us all what to think, which is just what she thinks. Friday's newspapers give us her own words after her arraignment in police court:

> I am an admirer of HEARST, and not so strong on JEROME. I believe that HEARST, as the representative of a fight for a principle, deserves the most recognition. I believe that if he is elected he will do things. It is to my mind a fight for a principle rather than a fight between men. I must say that I am fighting for the principle HEARST is fighting for, and that I believe is better than an open declaration for HEARST.

Can there be any doubt that everything which is wrong shall be righted when those who agree with this young lady—or shall we say when those with whom this young lady agrees?—have taken away Mr. ROCKEFELLER'S property, and have enacted their corrections for his crimes? We ask in all humility, for these are times when wisdom is being justified of her children, and little babes, or rather those who talk like either pirates or babes, are leading us.

THE CZAR'S BID.

Of course it is no news that the Russian autocracy has "thrown itself upon the country" to set off and defeat the insurrection against itself in the towns. The Czardom, we may pretty safely presume, is not, in the mind of the lowest and stupidest peasants of Russia, what it was before the war with Japan. The humblest peasant in the Czar's dominions now knows that the Czar is not invincible. He may not know that Russia has been ridiculously beaten and humiliated by a Power of one-third or thereabout of her numerical strength. He may not know that the great straggling colossus of which he forms a part has been defeated and humiliated by a nation of one-third of its numbers because Japan was modern and up to date and Russia was not. Statistics, we may assume, are not the strong points of the Russian mujik. But nevertheless the Russian mujik must be universally aware that something has happened.

The Czardom also shows its awareness that something has happened. For some months now the Czardom has been playing off the peasantry against the proletariat, the country against the town. As a matter of temporary politics the course of the Czardom, not by any means meaning the course of the unhappy young man whose chief unhappiness is that he is Czar, is and has been shrewd. It is notorious, at least it is widely believed, that the Russian conscripts, mainly, of course, from the "back districts," have no sympathies or interests with the proletariat of the towns, and will fire upon that proletariat without the slightest hesitation when it could not be relied upon to fire upon the peasantry of all Russia, when so large a part of the peasantry was embodied in the army.

Plainly, the view of a Russian politician who was not a statesman would be that the policy of the Court was to play off the peasantry against the proletariat. The Czar's original address to the Duma took that ground. But very much more advanced ground is now taken by the offer to give up to the peasantry in common, and with the reservation only of the timber-bearing lands, the holdings and appanages of the crown.

These concessions, it seems to be held by the advisers of the Czar, will suffice to hold in loyalty and subjection the peasantry of Russia. With these concessions it is assumed that the Czardom, backed by an appeased peasantry, can hold its own against even the general discontent of the towns. That is the kind of calculation a small politician would naturally make when confronted with a large issue. It is the kind of concession which gives in a most melancholy way the intellectual measure of the present Czar's most influential advisers.

"Sire," said the famous Frenchman to Louis XVI., "Sire, it is not a revolt; it is a revolution." That obvious truth has apparently not yet percolated the cranium of the Czar. If it had penetrated that receptable, if the Czar really knew what was happening to him, if he had advisers who were statesmen and philosophers instead of "routiniers" and little politicians, he would be asked, or he would ask himself, what were the real grievances of the people of Russia. That inquiry would not be interminable. And if, after having found out what the real grievances of the Russian people were, the Czar and his advisers should set themselves to redress those grievances, there would still be a chance for the Czardom. Not as the autocracy it was, but as the limited Government of a modern State. But it is plain that no such ideas govern the men whom the Czar permits to carry on what may be fairly described as the "peanut politics" of the Russian Empire.

DESERTED NEW ENGLAND CHURCHES.

The home-coming festival in the New England States has grown into an annual occasion of much interest, and a recent one in New Hampshire caused the reopening for service of a good many old churches which had long been abandoned, their congregations having died out of them and no new ones arisen to take their place. Now that the visiting home-comers have departed the churches will in all likelihood be closed again with little prospect of being reopened until a like occasion comes around once more, and perhaps not then. Only the spirit of their dedication continues to clothe these withering temples; its life has ebbed out with ebbing and changing populations, but it no doubt quickens elsewhere, vitalizing other tabernacles and the worshippers that kneel therein. The pious old New Englanders who took in the milk of the Word in these primitive places of worship, a good many of them sleep in their shadow, but there is a great army of them yet in the world and active away from their old homes, where they learned the lessons which have made a good many of them prosperous and powerful and respected elsewhere. The old churches have well done their work; it would be gratifying if they could continue it in perpetuity, but time and destiny do not work that way. The world is full of wasted and overthrown temples, with myriads of them which have blown away like withered leaves, "their name and rites forgotten," and it will be so till the ending of the chapter of human concerns. But for the good they have done and the beneficent influences they have poured abroad through the successive generations whom for a century or two they nurtured and built up in morals and conduct and faith, which has cloven and tunneled and removed many a mountain for them, the New England churches vacant or still occupied have probably as high a record as belongs to any of their kind in any place or period.

A JAPANESE PACKINGTOWN.

America takes more than a common interest in Japan and the Japanese, and is jealous for the credit of that people in a degree not awakened by any of the races dwelling in other Oriental countries. We discovered them, so to speak, and opened the door admitting them to intercourse with the nations. And we have continually nourished them on the milk of all our doctrines, civic, economic, industrial, and moral, and watched their progress in these ways with the pride of a gratified and satisfied guardian. We could wish, therefore, that she had made a somewhat better showing than she has done on her entrance into the international meat business. Official reports from there go to show that she has taken example from Chicago methods and has been putting off horse meat on the population under the fascinating label of bolled beef A1XXX with a guarantee from the makers pasted all around the equator of the can. Such a flavor had Japanese ingenuity imparted to this substance that it tasted exactly like the flesh of prize oxen, and only the most minute analysis could detect the difference. A considerable industry of this kind has been growing up in the empire, its "Packingtown" or principal centre being at Hiroshima, where a prosperous foreign and domestic trade in the product had been created, the surplus and superannuated horses of the war having possibly been utilized. The business has suffered severely from the exposure, as Chicago and our other centres of the packing industry did before it, and the conviction seems to have dawned on those who conduct it, there as here, that honesty is the best policy. "Call me horse," FALSTAFF says in one of his explanatory and exclamatory moods, as if the tippling old reprobate were conscious of deserving some quadrupedal form of reproach; and that is what the stock on hand at Hiroshima will have to be called if it floats into commerce under its true colors. "It is useless to conceal it from you longer," Artemus Ward said to his partner in a panorama who had long been in doubt concerning a certain large and obscure expanse of that production. "It is useless to cover it up any longer; they are horses." With the old stock worked off under honest labels, and the Hippophagi of the Island Empire will no doubt be equal to that, they can start in on a new basis and build up a reformed business character. One of WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING'S poems contained these somewhat enigmatical lines:

> Thou meetest a little man
> With a delusive show of can.

POE paraphrased the distich, leaving the general proposition not seriously impaired, but giving it this form:

> Thou meet'st a little pup
> With a delusive show of tin cup.

The little island man with his delusive "show of can" and the canning business generally must not put the pup in the receptacle that he takes the horse out of, branding it, for instance, potted hare or Philadelphia capon, if he wants to retain our confidence and respectful commercial estimation. He is yet to be heard from in his own defense, and his performances as packer and purveyor may not be so black as they have been painted.

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR.

Only the other day we were wondering at the intolerance of our Canadian neighbors who would not let Americans work upon their soil. It seemed so narrow and foolish, if we may say so without offense, considering that the labor was for the benefit of Canadians equally with the wage earners. Now we are guilty of the same foolishness ourselves. We will not let Mexicans cross the border to work for us. It is true that we are so short of labor just now that "Stop stealing help" is the cry in the factory towns, while cotton cannot be picked cheaply, and some grain cannot be harvested at all. Nevertheless we will not let Mexicans do the cheap work of railway construction which we will not and can not do for ourselves.

It seems too plain for argument that the construction of railways makes work, instead of throwing men out of work. Americans will not work in construction gangs, but if they would let this railway be built there would be a demand for all sorts of railway labor. And everything that labor consumes would be carried in competition with other railways, entering markets otherwise inaccessible. Railways are the best friends of labor, and there cannot be too many from the wage earners' standpoint. But labor sternly refuses to look the other way while Mexicans slip across the border, and they must be sent back, because labor called the Government's attention to the fact that they crossed under contract to labor.

If the Mexicans took the place of Americans, if they were imported to break strikes, if they were harming labor interests in any but the most technical manner, it would be possible to think more patiently of labor's mistaken views of its own interests. As it is, with whatever apologies may be deserved, we express the frank opinion that American labor leaders, and Canadian labor leaders, are the same sort of simpletons. We will admit in extenuation that there is a campaign coming on, but that should not be a license for foolishness, nor for appeals to passion and ignorance. There is urgent need for more of the candor and stiffneckedness shown by Speaker CANNON addressing his workingmen constituents, and by the "grievance committee" of the New Haven Railway system who "denounced" in formal resolutions their fellow-workmen who broke their contracts with their employers. Why cannot labor speak with similar plainness to GOMPERS and Commissioner General SARGENT and other superserviceable friends of labor, who do labor more harm than good, however well they may mean.

Good Wishes from an Old Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that THE TIMES is true to its grand traditions and that the author of the downfall of Tweed is as brave as it was when it sent that arch thief to prison. That God may prosper you in your brave fight for Jerome is the prayer of your old reader,

HENRY MAXWELL.

Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 25, 1906.

WOMEN'S FITNESS FOR VOTING

Alice Stone Blackwell Believes the Fit Greatly Outnumber the Unfit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent comment on the report issued by "an organization bearing the portentous title of 'The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women,'" you say: "To most men the chief objection to extending the suffrage to women is the fact that it would be practically difficult to give it to the fit and exclude the unfit."

There is reason to think that among American women the fit greatly outnumber the unfit. The unfit may be roughly divided into the ignorant and the unprincipled.

Statistics published by the National Bureau of Education show that the High Schools of every State in the Union are graduating more girls than boys. This is owing to the growing tendency to take boys out of school early in order to put them into business. The whole number of boys attending public High Schools in the United States in 1901-2 was 226,914, of girls 328,697, and the disparity is increasing.

The statistics of penitentiaries and prisons show that the vicious and criminal class is comparatively small among women. The good wives and mothers greatly outnumber the less desirable element among women, and always will.

Objection is often made on the score of the foreign vote. In the three years ended June 30, 1904, there arrived in the United States 2,223,168 immigrants. Of these only 664,527 were women—less than one-third.

Equal suffrage would of course increase the number of unfit voters, but it would considerably lessen the proportion. As ex-Gov. Warren of Wyoming wrote to Horace G. Wadlin of Massachusetts: "Our women nearly all vote, and since, in Wyoming as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the result is good and not evil."

You mention that the M. A. O. F. E. S. W.—the association with the portentous name—claims to have 12,000 members. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the President of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, has pointed out that this gives a greatly exaggerated idea, unless accompanied with an explanation of what membership means. In most societies those who join pay a membership fee, and renew their membership from year to year. The so-called "members" of the M. A. O. F. E. S. W. pay no membership fee; they merely sign an anti-suffrage document, and those who signed years ago are still counted as members to-day. Considering how easy it is to get people to sign almost anything, it is not surprising that in eleven years they have collected 12,000 signatures. At the time of the last New York Constitutional Convention the suffragists collected more than 300,000 signatures in a few months. In Massachusetts, on the referendum, nearly twice as many women expressed themselves in favor of suffrage in one day as our antis have induced to express themselves against it in eleven years.

Boston, Aug. 25, 1906.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN JAPAN.

Not Achieved Until After the Work of Christian Missionaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admirable editorial, "Religion in Japan," in the Sunday TIMES, suggests several trains of thought. First, that our friends, the Japanese, are a generous fine-spirited, practical people.

But it is only fair to remember that complete freedom in matters of belief was only achieved by Japan as late as 1899, while as late as 1873 the penalty was death for a Japanese to become a Christian or even own a copy of the Gospel. What has been the cause of such radical change? In part, it was the result of treaties made with Christian nations, but much more it was due to the influence on the Government and people of Japan of the spirit of Christianity as taught and practiced by Christian missionaries.

"Many are the torch-bearers, few are the mystics," and in Western nations the genuine Christians are (alas) fewer than the nominal; we have heard Christian teaching without following it, until words have ceased to convey meaning. In Japan, heard for the first time, Christian truth strikes with such force and conviction that even those who do not enroll themselves as Christians are deeply influenced; and thus along certain lines—and certain only—the spirit of Japan is more Christian than that of Western nations.

But the study of modern missions and of present-day thought brings the conviction that there is stirring a deep and world-wide revival of vital interest in Christianity, its theory and its practice. Western nations have pointed the way to Japan, and she is beckoning them further. Why, then, should it be said that it is "unlikely that those nations should follow" her example in living what they believe?

E. J. WHEELER.

New York, Aug. 25, 1906.

And the People Pay the Bills!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Coincident with the news in your paper of to-day that the meat packers are going beyond the requirements of law in their reconstruction, and cleaning up in Packingtown comes word from the butcher that beef has gone up in price in the last few days. The packers now have the effrontery to make a loudly heralded virtue of their cleaning up, and as might be expected, they have deliberately shoved up prices so that we, the people, shall pay the cost of remodeling and cleaning up.

THE TIMES is to be congratulated on its ten years of splendid success under this management. It is the finest newspaper, at any price, in the East, doubtless in the whole country, and its low price is a marvel. It creates an appetite for clean news and strong editorials that no other paper I know will satisfy.

CONSTANT READER.

Metuchen, N. J., Aug. 18, 1906.

A Voter's Quandary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your various editorials on our duty at the primaries, the writer would like to know how we are going to express our opinion or vote for delegates to the convention to nominate a candidate for Governor in favor of Jerome when the tickets are already made up and none except those inside the Hall (Tammany) know for whom they are to vote, &c. Can't you find some way by which the voters can ascertain for whom they are voting? In my district there are two candidates for the Democratic leadership, and of course they have a list of candidates for the various conventions on their tickets. Now, which ones can we figure will vote for Jerome in the Gubernatorial convention? Being one of the Jerome Nominators of last year, I feel that I'd like to vote for him again this year.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Aug. 24, 1906.

Sleep for Good Temper.

The London Telegraph mentions a well-known Judge who is over 80 and looks young, as a consequence of always taking a nap "when so disposed," and a gallant officer of 70 who is taken for 55, not "in the dusk with the light behind him," but on the fierce parade ground. There is also the case of a "hard-working literary man"—the adjective is redundant—whose wife says that whenever he grows sulky, or depressed, or dyspeptic, she "lets him lie an hour or two longer in bed. It never fails to cure him." This is suggestive, going beyond what was said by the doctors. Let us sleep and cultivate good temper. There should be an apartment labelled, "Sleeping Room" in the House of Commons and in every well-appointed club.

INDEPENDENT TELEPHONING.

Long Distance as Well as Local Service a Factor in the Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The contest for telephone franchises in New York has been treated as merely a matter of local interest. It has been assumed that an independent company operating in this city would be restricted to local calls. No claim of possible new long-distance connections has been made by any of the several concerns now competing for franchises in our streets.

Yet, if one of these companies does get the right to build in New York, connection can easily be made with the Middle States and the West. New York people, who have always had only the Bell service, usually underrate the importance of the independent companies. The writer was surprised on a visit to Philadelphia a few days ago to find that connections with several important business houses were obtainable only through the Keystone Telephone Company. On inquiry he discovered that there is fierce competition between the Bell and the Keystone people, in which the honors seem to be even. While the old-line company claims more subscribers, the Keystone is said to have the more modern plant.

The Keystone Company is important to New Yorkers through the fact that over its lines they can get long-distance service to the South and West. Its catalogue tells of connections with Baltimore, Virginia, West Virginia, and all of Pennsylvania. In New Jersey its lines go to Atlantic City and Princeton, which is but fifty miles from New York.

Now, how long would it be if an independent company acquired a New York franchise before a wire would be strung from Princeton here? Fifty miles of telephone line would be a small price to pay for a New York connection.

Further, in Saturday's papers was the announcement, which inspired this letter, that the Chicago Subway Telephone Company had perfected connection with independent lines, both East and West. The cities mentioned included Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. So very soon one will be able to talk from Princeton to St. Louis over independent telephone lines. The territory covered is almost coextensive with that of the Bell Company. It is within the power of the rulers of New York to furnish this city with the same connections.

LONG-DISTANCE.

New York, Aug. 24, 1906.

"BEHOLD A GOD!"

Need of Pure, Fresh Air, Exercise, and Wholesome Food to Realize the Ideal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proper place for the nude in art—a finely developed specimen, of course—is in the medical college, where with nobly developed nerve and muscle it can emphasize to our guardians of health the sorry contrast between the ideal man of health and vigor and the undeveloped, round-shouldered, concave-chested thin-legged living specimens which in large measure make up the up-to-date men and women of our present day civilization. Animals, living their normal life, retain their comeliness of shape throughout their allotted span of active life. But no two human beings retain the same shape. Overfeeding, lack of intelligent personal care and hygienic living leave their tell-tale marks, to be read of all observers, in tired faces and degenerate form.

The jerky, nervous voice and manner, the distorted shape, the lustreless eye, the worried mien, pass but sad commentary on the much-vaunted "medical progress" of the day. There may be a great deal of progress, but there is mighty little inherent health and "mere joy in living" apparent. Cheerfulness is one of the first characteristics of health and wholesomeness of life. "Behold a god" was the enthusiastic encomium accorded to the ancient Greek, whose imposing poise and vigor made him worthy of such courted honorable mention.

We, too, have had some noble intellectual giants of splendid name—Lincoln, Webster, Grant, Sumner—and scores of others, not anti-toxinized with laboratory viewed concoctions, but serumized in early youth with Heaven's own unpolluted remedy, pure air and sun-imbued oxygen inhaled at honest toil and labor—"well-seasoned timber" they were—brought up on frugal fare. "And there were giants in those days"—days before the surgical knife hung by every one's bedside and the medicine closet was stored with needed tonics and drugs.

NATURE LOVER.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, Aug. 24, 1906.

The Way to Beat Hearst.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hearst must not be Governor of the great State of New York, and if the Democrats should give him the nomination then it will be up to the Republicans to keep such a calamity from taking place, but they seem to be just as factional as the Democrats, and so far they have no man in sight that would likely beat Hearst on a regular Democratic nomination.

If Jerome should run on an independent ticket it would only assure Hearst's election, but under such a condition the Republicans could have a great opportunity to sacrifice partisanism to patriotism and indorse him as their candidate, and thus save the great State of New York from an irreparable disgrace. Pennsylvania has done so much, but the sacrifice has come from the opposite party.

New York, Aug. 25, 1906. J. M. COOPER.

RUSSIAN POPULAR SONGS.

WHEN THE DUMA BLOOMS AGAIN.

A Russian mujik,
In the twilight dim,
Was saying farewell
To his sweetheart trim;
And he sang this lay,
In a whisper slim,
For the secret police
Were after him:

"When the Duma blooms again
I'll be back, Tatiana, dear.
When the Duma blooms again
I'll undoubtedly be here—
So be careful not to wed
Young Popinskivitch or Ted
While in Sweden I remain
Till the Duma blooms again."

But Tatiana said:
"Ivanoff, unless
You are on the spot,
Through the storm and stress,
Throwing bombs about,
Then I rather guess
You'll be no mujik
For this mujikess.

"When the Duma blooms again,
For, dear Ivanoff, I fear,
When the Duma blooms again,
Though I'll probably be here,
I'll undoubtedly be wed
To Popinskivitch or Ted—
So in Sweden don't remain
Till the Duma bloom again."

"Ha! I'll stay and fight!"
Ivanoff then said,
"Like Popinskivitch
And the doughty Ted."
So throughout the war
Every charge he led,
But his plans were spoiled
By his being dead.

When the Duma bloomed again,
So his sweet Tatiana dear,
When the Duma bloomed again
Cried: "His ghost will grieve, I fear,
If some rival I should wed."
So she blew up Pop and Ted
To the beautiful refrain:
"When the Duma blooms again."

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

A GLIMPSE OF DEPEW IN HIS SUMMER HOME

The Senator Lives Cut Off from the World at Large.

HE SEEMS IN FAIR HEALTH

But He No Longer Takes His Old-Time Interest in Present-Day Affairs.

A long way back from the village street in Dobbs Ferry stands the old-fashioned house where United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew is spending the Summer. It would hardly be possible to be more out of the world. To reach the house a narrow highway, marked "Private property," must be traveled. A reporter met Mr. Depew on that road yesterday.

If quiet was what the Senator sought he found it here to a superlative degree. If he wanted the picture of lowing herds and a running brook ready painted for him, it is at hand. If he sought the forest primeval, his search was successful. He is completely cut off from the scenes of activity he formerly knew. Railroading, finance, and politics have no place in his present surroundings.

Dobbs Ferry is a quiet village, though memories of the Revolution still cling to it. The general aspect of the town itself has changed, of course, but many of the landmarks that were there when Arnold turned traitor and Paulding, Van Wirt, and Williams captured André are still to be seen. Senator Depew has removed himself from even the few activities of the villagers, and while he is driven "to town" at long intervals, he takes no part in the things that interest his fellow-townsmen. The villagers observe him closely. Some think he does not look so well as when he first went to Dobbs Ferry about three months ago. Others have no opinion to express on the matter.

At the entrance to the road that leads to the Senator's house is a stone lodge. For some distance the drive is lined with modern residences. Those who occupy them wish to be cut off from the outside world. Senator Depew lives in the last house. A long stretch of meadow separates him from his nearest neighbor. A fine barn stands on the right as you approach his private grounds. Beyond the barn a large house overlooks the river. But Senator Depew's home is still further in the woods.

It was while driving along this road yesterday afternoon in a two-wheeled cart, driven by a coachman that a TIMES reporter met the Senator. Mr. Depew wore a black felt hat and a dark overcoat. The coat seemed much too roomy. His face was tanned, and while it seemed drawn, his eyes lighted up and a smile crossed his features when he was asked about matters of general interest to the world at large. In answer to the reporter's questions he said:

"I am much obliged; I am very much obliged." He motioned to the coachman to drive on.

"Is there nothing you will say, Senator?" he was asked.

"Nothing," he answered, shaking his head.

Throughout, he was the old-time Depew in courtesy.

CHARTERED A MOTORMAN.

Mrs. Pilch Then Had a Real Ride to Recapture Her Purse.

Mrs. Mary Pilch runs a truck farm in Roseville Avenue, Newark, but she was made for higher executive places. In getting back a lost pocketbook in which was $180 yesterday she showed sound judgment, quick initiative, and a deep knowledge of the value of a small amount of money in compassing one's wants when it is used judiciously.

On her way home from market yesterday morning she was thrown from her wagon by a sudden jolt at Bloomfield and Roseville Avenues. When she got home she found that her pocketbook had been lost, and she returned to the place where she had been thrown. A policeman told her that a girl had jumped from a yellow wagon at that place to pick up something. The wagon, he said, had driven rapidly away toward Bloomfield.

Mrs. Pilch stopped to think for a minute. A north-bound trolley car came along just then. She signaled for it to stop, but the motorman had no intention of losing time for one passenger. Mrs. Pilch caught one of the brass railings and pulled herself aboard the car.

She walked along the footboard toward the motorman. He thought he knew what was coming from such an energetic woman, and he freed one hand for protective purposes. Instead of attacking him, however, Mrs. Pilch put a two-dollar bill in his outstretched hand and yelled:

"Faster!"

The motorman turned the controller around to the last notch. Meanwhile Mrs. Pilch shouted to him the details of her story. The motorman did not heed the bell signals to stop; the north-bound trolley went further north at a greater rate of speed than the passengers had ever experienced before.

The passengers thought that the motorman had gone mad. They clung to their seats as the car whirled down the steep Berkeley Hill near Bloomfield Centre. The car took the up-grade leading to Bloomfield Centre with a growl. It had traveled five miles since Mrs. Pilch and her $2 bill had boarded the car.

In Bloomfield Centre, on the way to Montclair, was the yellow wagon. The car couldn't stop within so short a distance, but as she sailed by the yellow wagon Mrs. Pilch pointed at it and shouted to Policeman Marshall. Marshall didn't know what she meant, but he stopped the yellow wagon. Mrs. Pilch walked back to it and explained her case. The Italian couple in the wagon denied having picked up a purse, but ultimately they produced it. Nothing had been taken from it.

Mrs. Pilch pulled out another $2 bill. She looked around for the motorman, but he had resumed his progress further north.

BRIAN BORU IS DEAD.

The Bellevue Monkey Will Have a Funeral and a Tombstone.

Nurses and doctors in the pathological department of Bellevue Hospital were sad last night, for Brian Boru had died. Although he was only a monkey, with weazened little face and scrawny arms, he was popular in the hospital.

A few weeks ago the monkey developed consumption. When the first symptoms developed the staff turned their attention to his care, and every remedy known to science was tried, but in vain. Brian Boru died yesterday afternoon with a group of nurses watching him.

One night the monkey escaped from his cage and got out of the building. He climbed to a window of a room occupied by nurses and tapped on the window. There was a ghost scare that created a panic.

The monkey also had the honor of being the first animal inoculated with spirochetes obermeiri, the germ of relapsing fever. He lived through it and greatly aided science thereby. While inoculated Brian bit Dr. Papenheimer of the Bellevue Hospital and endangered the physician's life. At another time the monkey got loose among some geese and choked half a dozen to death.

A special meeting of doctors and nurses was held last night, as a result of which Brian will have a funeral and a tombstone setting forth his virtues.

NEWPORT NEWS IN LONDON.

Society Women Clear Away Dishes—Mrs. Longworth's Daring Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Throne, London's newest and most aristocratic illustrated newspaper, publishes this week a letter dated Newport, Aug. 10, which contains a lot of American society news and gossip. I quote the following paragraphs:

"The North Atlantic Squadron, under Admiral 'Bob' Evans, has been here and the Admiral has had a beautiful time. This is the first season he has managed to crawl in under the Newport crust, and he captured a lot of plums, including a stunning pearl fob the girls gave him for a good-bye present. He is a tremendous hit now we all know him."

"Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont gives a large dinner to-night, and I pity the help if everything is not as it should be, for Mrs. Belmont never gives a servant a chance for a second excuse. At Belcourt when a flunkey gets notice he is fully prepared for the vanishing act, for he always keeps his trunk packed."

"The Ogden Millses are back. Mamma and the charming twins came last week, and you should see their clothes. 'Spiffy' is the word, and such an abundance!"

"Charity covers a lot of omissions, but one or two in connection with the fair for St. Mary's Orphanage should not occur again. Whoever made tea should not be permitted to frolic in that capacity again. It was really too weak to speak for itself. And there was a lack of help at the tea booth. The picture of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. William B. Leeds pulling their skirts over their arms and tenderly lifting stacks of dirty dishes was heart-rending, but thank goodness the provisions ran out long before the fair was over, and thereby came relief. Meanwhile Mrs. George Law, Paul Rainey, and Robert Goelet are studying zoölogy with special reference to bears. They bought the three cubs that were auctioned off. In addition to buying his cub Mr. Goelet paid $3 for three glasses of apollinaris. Put that down in history. These acts of Mr. Goelet will suffice to keep him in the public eye for some time."

"The Longworths are arriving in a day or two on the St. Paul. 'Our Alice,' it seems, has learned a thing or two in Europe, and during the Washington season she has signified her intention of continuing the rôle of Princess Royal, refusing absolutely to conform to the etiquette which applies to the wife of a junior member of Congress. In England, the young bride observed, the daughter continues the rank of her parent instead of dropping to that of her husband, so she proposes a daring move to change Washington customs. Mrs. James Macmillan will support her in the revolution, and so will Mrs. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President."

WITH MY LADY NICOTINE.

Free Smoke for Everybody at the Tobacco Trade's Exposition.

There is going to be a smoke fest at the Madison Square Garden early next month, when the Tobacco Trades Exposition is to hold sway for two weeks. One of the chief attractions of the show, which will be a novelty, is to be the giving away of a dollar's worth of smoking materials with every fifty-cent ticket.

The nights during which the show is open will be halcyon times for those who prefer to let some one else furnish the cigars and cigarettes they smoke. With each ticket there will be several coupons. These will entitle the holder to a cigar with a band, a package of cigarettes, with or without tips; a pipe, a package of tobacco, and other luxurious and enjoyable articles. In addition several of the exhibitors are to give away samples, so that there will be no lack of smoking material.

The purpose of the show is to demonstrate the manner in which tobacco is manufactured into cigars and cigarettes and prepared for pipe use. There will also be displays of cigar bands, tobacco jars, ash receivers, and everything else that a smoker may use or have around for ornament. One of the special features will be the aromatic smoking test-machine recently adopted by the Government. This machine smokes hundreds of cigars daily without after effects.

Preparations for the exposition will commence within an hour after the Bryan reception concludes. All the seats and fixtures put in place for that occasion will be hurried out and booths and decorations will be run up in short order. According to General Manager William B. Turk it will take incessant work for three days and nights to put in place the elaborate kiosks needed for the display.

GOLD AND SILVER WEDDINGS.

Aged Couple and Their Daughter Celebrate Together—300 Attend.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—Three hundred farmers attended the celebration to-day of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Liepe and the silver wedding of their daughter, Mrs. William Schaab, and her husband.

The farmers of the neighborhood made the day of festivity a holiday, and all went to assist in the celebration at the old Liepe homestead at Germania. Five children and thirty grandchildren of the aged couple were all present to complete the reunion. Both principals of to-day's event were married at the same hour and day of the year, twenty-five years apart.

A continuous rain did not drown the ardor of the participants, who took refuge in a large barn, where the festivities and dancing were held. The homes of both families were decorated with green cedars, bunting, and American flags.

A native of Germany, Mr. Liepe came to this country in 1854 and located at Egg Harbor, when this city was still a wilderness and erected a log cabin, which had been preserved until recently.

Before coming here Mr. Liepe had visited almost every large city in the world and when he heard of the new German city which was to be built here he came. He and his wife took an active part in the recent jubilee celebration here, and represented the pioneers in a float. He is still quite active, and does a man's work on his large farm. All his children have large farms adjoining the old homestead.

TAFT JOKE IN MANY TONGUES.

Justice Brewer Told It at Yale—German Humorists See Hope for Us.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary Taft figures in comic papers all over the world as the result of the joke Associate Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court told at the expense of the Secretary of War at the recent Yale commencement.

The pleasantry, it will be remembered, was based on a compliment Justice Brewer desired to pay to the chivalry of Yale men.

"Yale men everywhere are polite," said Justice Brewer. "But Secretary Taft is the most polite man I ever saw in my life. Why, the other day I was in a street car with him and he got up and gave his seat to three women."

Scores of clippings based on this joke reach the War Department every week. The joke has found its way into many languages, but the Germans seem to appreciate it the most. Many of the German papers comment on the story at length, and say that at last real wit seems to be developing among the Yankees.

FLORAL QUEEN CROWNED AT ARVERNE'S CARNIVAL

Feast of Flowers and Novel Parade at the Resort.

BLOSSOM-SMOTHERED AUTO

Cart of Sunflower Decoration, with Novel Effects, Wins Prize—Spirited Election for the Queen.

In spite of the dull skies and cool weather of yesterday, the first floral parade ever held at Arverne was a great success. It drew visitors from all the near-by Summer settlements and excited the greatest emulation among those who competed; the carriages in line were beautifully and tastefully decorated, and the carnival at night came off with a swing and "go" that delighted every one. The keenest rivalry was called out by the prize offered for the Queen of the Festival, and that honor was only won after a strenuous contest.

More than 5,000 people assembled in the afternoon to see the parade, and cheered the turnouts heartily.

In true American fashion the Queen of the Festival was chosen by popular vote, and until the very last moment the contest was an open one. Not an hour before the polls were closed it seemed doubtful whether Miss Sadye Rabinowits or Miss Antonia Hahn would obtain the coveted honor.

In the last few minutes before the poll closed the Rabinowitz faction threw one block of 1,000 votes after another for their candidate and quickly ran Miss Rabinowitz's score up to 15,351. Her nearest competitor, Miss Hahn, received 2,494 votes, and the next, Miss Evelyn Rosenfeld, 1,503. The Queen was thus elected by very nearly seven to one.

The floral parade began to assemble at 2:30 o'clock on Ocean Drive. Enthusiastic crowds lined the line of march.

The judges were M. J. Mulqueen, Dr. Samuel Kohn, Remington Vernam, William Scheer, and Albert Rohe, and among those on the grand stand were Assemblyman and Mrs. Samuel Krulewitch, Samuel Levinson, former President of the Baltimore Board of Trade, and Mrs. Levinson, Borough President Bermel of Queens, Senator Jacob Marks, Jacob Schiff, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Surret, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Krulewitch.

At the head of the procession rode the Grand Marshal, Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, attended by his aides, and afterward came Charles T. Cunningham, President of the carnival, and other officials in carriages. The first of the vehicles which had entered for the competition was Edgar Lehman's automobile. It was smothered in green boughs, from which peeped out here and there spikes of delicately hued gladioli or clusters of pale hydrangea.

From all around the body of the car a shower of water fell from hidden pipes, and as it stopped opposite the judges a number of pigeons let loose from a cage concealed upon the top were given freedom and soared aloft.

But before the auto had gone its way the crowd burst forth with spontaneous applause as a sunflower cart drove up. From every part of it shone the great golden blossoms; the shafts were twined with golden and green ribbons, the reins and whip showed the same hues, and even the mascot, a Boston terrier of ferocious aspect, fitted into the general scheme with a golden flower in his collar.

The cart was driven by Miss Well, clad in olive green, which harmonized with the quiet shades of the foliage of the sunflower. To this turnout was awarded the first prize.

A great float was exhibited by the Villa Thyll. It represented an arbor of roses and was one great mass of pink. Amid the foliage appeared a dozen little girls in pale green dresses, with their faces almost hidden in pink sunbonnets of majestic size. They surrounded a throne, on which was perched Adelaide C. De Mahaut, a little tot. She represented a butterfly and laughed as she went along.

One of the most stylish of all the turnouts was the Victoria of Julius Regensburg. Red carnations were its decoration and they were scattered over the body of the carriage, the wheels, and the harness in great profusion. A bright red parasol added still more to the effect of richness.

In their own way the children in their little basket carriages, often drawn by piebald ponies, were equally effective.

Max Roth won the first prize in the competition with a little cart canopied with golden rod, and Sam Kurzrok came second with pink roses as the chief feature in his color scheme.

At the end of the procession came the tradesmen's carts. The most original of their turnouts, that of A. L. Nebenzahl, won the prize. Upon an ordinary delivery cart a bower of purple pager flowers had been erected, and its graceful arches and festoons, with their brilliant coloring, made it a very striking example of decorative art.

When the last of the carriages had defiled past the judges a number of children, trained by Prof. S. Sylvia, master of ceremonies, appeared. First little fairies tripped across the scene, then Red Riding Hoods and a bevy of flowers came. The fairies and Red Riding Hoods danced a few steps and went through a simple evolution or two and left the way clear to quaint Dutch maidens and Japanese dancing girls. A corps of clowns came last and played their antics to the delight of all the crowd.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

Automobiles—Edgar Lehman, loving cup.
Double Teams—1, B. M. Weil, tea service; 2, A. Warrendorf, flower basket.
Single Teams—1, Mrs. I. H. Rosenfelt, loving cup; 2, Mrs. B. F. Linderman, pitcher; honorable mention, Mrs. Lazarus.
Pony Teams—1, Max Roth, whip; 2, Samuel Kurzrok, whip.
Float—Villa Thyll.
Tradesmen's Teams—A. L. Nebenzahl.

The Queen was crowned in the evening. A stately ceremony had been planned, and no Queen of real kingdoms ever received a more notable reception than this Queen of make-believe. On the judges' stand a throne had been erected, and a great open space had been cleared all around. No crowds were allowed to interfere with her progress, but beneath the glare of electric light, and watched by the dense throngs upon the hotel veranda and the grand stand, Miss Sadye Rabinowitz passed to receive the high honor to which she had been elected.

As she came down the steps of the hotel a rickshaw was in waiting. Its outlines were entirely hidden by white blooms, and from it fell four streamers, which her maids of honor, Miss Margaret Falvey, Miss Irene Salomon, Miss Tessie Kosminsky, and Miss Leah Ohlbaum, held. Four pages preceded her, scattering flowers and confetti in her path, and two stalwart coolies drew her.

In white radium silk were her maids, with garlands of roses in their hair, and in white, too, was the Queen.

Remington Verman, the "Father of Arverne," performed the act of coronation. The crown was ablaze with diamonds and emeralds, and was illuminated with electricity. As it was placed upon the Queen's head the crowd cheered and cheered again.

The children first came forward and danced pretty figures in costume, and then the procession of the revelers began. Dresses of every sort were worn and under the swinging lights the effect was gorgeous in the extreme. Among the most noticeable costumes was that of Miss Rita Kissim, who appeared as a huntress.

Boston Girl a Baron's Bride.

MAGNOLIA, Mass., Aug. 25.—Miss Emily Sargent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sargent of Boston, was married at noon to-day to Baron Ludwig Knoop of Schloss-Muhlenthal, Germany. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. M. Stackpole, at the Sargent Summer home on the north shore. Baron Knoop and his bride will spend the Winter in England, after which they will reside in Schloss-Muhlenthal.

Mrs. John C. Wilmerding Still Abroad.

Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, who was reported to have returned from Europe on Thursday with her sons, John W. and Coster W., is still abroad, and will not reach this country until Oct. 1. Mr. and Mrs. John Currie Wilmerding of Flushing arrived last week. They were accompanied by Coster W. Wilmerding.

ENGLISH STAGE CRITICISED.

George Giddens Says the Actor-Managers Have Killed It.

Among the arrivals on the St. Louis yesterday were Miss Ellis Jeffreys, the English actress, who is to appear at the Liberty Theatre next month in "The Dear Unfair Sex," and George Giddens, the well-known English character comedian, who is to play in her support.

"The theatrical season in London," said Mrs. Jeffreys, "has been dreadful. The heat there has been greater than anything we have known in my recollection, and the cause of the drama suffered accordingly.

"I consider myself fortunate in getting an opportunity to appear in Mr. Allen's new play here. Mr. Tyler has given me a company that I think any actress should be proud of. There is Mr. Lawrence, who played for so many years with Sir Henry Irving; Mr. Giddens, who has just closed a starring tour over there, and Mr. Cartwright."

Mr. Giddens was asked what he had to say about Charles Cartwright's statement in which he said that there were few good actors left in England, owing to the rapidity with which they came over here for the experience they could not gain at home.

"Did Cartwright say that?" he asked. "Well, he hit the very capstone of the arch then. The condition of the English stage is almost hopeless. In London, and consequently England, the actor-manager has killed the stage, and in this he has been assisted by the authors. Since the abandonment of the stock system, and the efforts of the actor-managers, a class of inexperienced actors is growing up over there, and they know little or nothing. The authors have been selecting actors for their personality alone."

Mr. Giddens's last appearance here was with Sir Charles Wyndham in 1889-90. This season he has been playing in "Public Opinion," which is soon to be given here, and "Beauty and the Barge," in which Nat Goodwin made a failure in this city a year ago.

CATS RODE ON CAR TRUCK.

Mother and her Young Take Perilous Trip of Fifty Miles Unharmed.

Conductor James Culberson, who runs a Baltimore & Ohio freight train, and his crew noticed a black cat while his train was being made up at the start from Jersey City Friday afternoon, carry a kitten across the track, and retrace her steps to return with another kitten in her teeth. He supposed she was moving her family to other quarters in the railroad yard and paid no attention to her.

When his train, after a run of three hours or more, reached Green Brook, a water station near Bound Brook, his men heard cries as of a child in peril. Culberson ordered them to get their lanterns and investigate. They discovered that the noises came from beneath the caboose. One of the men crawled under with his lantern and found the black cat with her kittens perched upon the top of the hind wheel trucks. They had ridden there for a distance of fifty miles or more, and had been pelted by flying stones and other fragments set in motion by the train till they presented a rather disreputable appearance.

"Pussy made up her mind to give her family a train ride," Culberson said, "and got more than she bargained for."

The cat and kittens were taken into the caboose and one of the men took them home.

MRS. FISH'S THIRD DINNER.

She Entertains Ninety Guests at Crossways—Notes from Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave her third large dinner of the season at the Crossways to-night, entertaining ninety guests. After the dinner there was a musicale, at which Signor Campanari sang, and later there was informal dancing. Dinner was served on eight small tables, set in the dining room and on the adjoining veranda. A large Japanese umbrella was suspended over each table, the base and standards being composed of pink Killarney roses and ferns and the ribs being outlined with the same flowers and small electric lights.

Mrs. Fish's guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven.	Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.	Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor.	Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings.
Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.	Mrs. Glen Collins.
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.	Mrs. Richard Gambrill.
Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Clarke.	Miss Lota Robinson.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sym's Lehr.	Mr. and Mrs. James Putnam Lowell.
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Jr.	Miss Natica Rives.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells.	The Misses Mills.
Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson.	The Misses Delano.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds.	Miss Gerry.
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend.	Miss Burden.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr.	Miss Sadie Jones.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier.	Miss Thayer.
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.	Miss Wetmore.
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	Miss Harriett Daly.
Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Mills.	Miss Ethel De Koven.
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.	Miss Edith Cuford.
Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter.	Miss Marjory Turnbull.
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs.	Miss Laura Swan.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G.	Miss Douglas.
	Count De Chambrun.
	Henri Des Portes.
	Phoenix Ingraham.
	Moncure Robinson.
	F. L. V. Hoppin.
	Harold S. Vanderbilt.
	Robert W. Goelet.
	Francis J. Otis.
	Gould H. Redmond.
	Henry F. Eldridge.
	Egerton L. Winthrop.
	Stanley Mortimer.
	Russell Grace.
	Joseph Grace.
	Laurence L. Gillespie.
	Henry Walters.
	Henry Phipps.

Engagements Announced.

Mrs. Mary Minot Plimpton announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Melinda Gilbert Plimpton, to James Ditmars Remsen of New York, Princeton, '93. Miss Plimpton's maternal grandmother was Elizabeth A. Minot of Boston, sister of the late Charles A. Minot and wife of Dr. Benjamin A. West, Harvard, '35.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hamilton announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Alice Bailey Pittman, to Goodwin Davidson Beattie of East Orange, N. J., a New York broker. Miss Hamilton is the eldest daughter of John W. Hamilton, long well known in the newspaper and theatrical worlds, and a granddaughter of ex-Judge Thomas W. Pittman. The wedding will take place on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Trinity Parish, Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. S. S. Mitchell.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Dillingham has obtained the dramatic rights to Winston Churchill's novel "Coniston," and will produce the play in the Spring.

The Hippodrome has prepared a surprise for its patrons in what the press agent calls "coon camel." The animal is described as the only all-black camel in the world. It was brought to this country by Mlle. Blanche Allarty, who in Paris last Winter was billed as "The Little Queen of the Camels." She rides the camel as other equestrians ride a horse, doing fancy tricks after the fashion of ring performers on horseback.

Tom Lewis and Sam J. Ryan will begin their tour as stars in George M. Cohan's comedy, "Little Johnny Jones," at the Grand Opera House on Sept. 3, appearing in their original roles of The Unknown and Timothy D. McGee.

The Alcazar Theatre in Washington Street, Brooklyn, has been renamed the Columbia, as it was originally called under the Frohman management. The house will reopen on Labor Day, Sept. 3, with a new melodrama, and attractions of this class will continue there through the coming season.

"Barabbas," with Tyrone Power in the leading role, will be produced on Nov. 5 in Boston. Among those engaged for the company is Edith Crane. She will be cast for Judith.

Frank E. Aiken has been engaged to play the part of General Pinckney in "On Parole," which Edward A. Braden will produce in Washington on Sept. 17.

The east side will have a theatrical opening on Labor Day, when Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will inaugurate its season with a matinee. In the months the house has remained closed decorators have been busy there.

On E. S. Willard's next American tour, which will begin in Montreal on Oct. 1, "Colonel Newcome" will be his chief new play. The cast includes William Sauter, Ivan Simpson, A. S. Homewood, Walter Edmunds, J. W. Lawrence, H. Barfoot, H. Cane, Alice Lannon, Rose Baudet, Marie Linden, Joan Blair, Gladys Granger, and Nellie Angell.

A MYSTIC MAZE OF GIRLS, SONG, COLOR

"The Tourists" a Show for the Popular Taste.

FEATURES THAT PLEASE

Richard Golden Very Funny at Times in a Low Comedy Way—Kerker Music, Burnside Book.

John Duke	Alfred Hickman
Timothy Todd	Richard Golden
Benjamin Blossom	Phil H. Ryley
Gopal Singh	William Pruette
Askeems	Fred Frear
Noorian	Howard Chambers
Loofah	Albert Froom
Kalib	F. Kek Schilling
Ram Dow	Alfred Cahill
Dora	Julia Sanderson
Caroline	Anna C. Wilson
Katherine	Mabel Wilbur
Dorothy	Edna Chase
Eleanor	Edna McClure
Letitia Hemingway	Anna Boyd
Julia Jellicoe	Grace La Rue
Princess Choluis	Vera Michelena
Archie Lawrence	Jack Henderson
Reginald Wilberforce	Robert Algier
Gregory Marston	Fred W. Cousins
Theodore Walsingham	Philip Leigh

A mystic maze of brilliant color, popular melody, obvious comicality, with the inevitable girls, girls, girls, tall, short, medium sized, blonde and brunette (real and acquired)—when one has said that what more is there to tell about any of the so-called musical comedies? The description fits "The Tourists" seen at the Majestic last night, as it has fitted dozens that went before, and will no doubt fit some countless dozens that are to come.

The producers in this case have evidently taken a fair measure of what the public wants—the public that patronizes these shows. A very large public it is, too, and one that in its individual demands requires a very considerable variety of effort. These demands "The Tourists" will no doubt fill very satisfactorily. One may presume that Gustave Kerker long ago gave up any idea of going down to fame by reason of anything he might write to fill in the spaces between the entrances of the comedians and sentimental lovers, and if experience counts for anything he ought to know by now pretty much what is wanted for such a book and lyrics as those of Mr. Burnside, the author of the literary (?) factor of this entertainment.

At any rate it was frequently noticeable last night that Mr. Kerker had struck the popular vein, and for once, be it said to his credit, the occasion disclosed a composer who had the intelligence and good taste to discriminate between spontaneous applause and the noisy efforts of an overzealous claque.

William Prutette's fine entrance number, and the big, showy, effective finale of the first act deserved the applause with which they were greeted; so, too, the dreamy love song "They Lived to be Loved in Vain," very effectively given by Vera Michelena, but the dancing specialty of gnomes was misplaced and had no particular element of novelty to recommend it. On the other hand, the double quartet, "Which One Shall We Marry," with four as fresh and pretty little girls as one would care to see, had both originality and tunefulness. It was a hit of the night and deservedly so.

Little Miss Sanderson, tinseled and doll-like as heretofore, had one or two solo numbers which taxed her sorely. She will never be a Melba, we take it, but she has sung better.

To give even an outline of the plot of "The Tourists" would be to change the meek and uncomplaining typewriter into a verbal kaleidoscope. Almost everybody in the piece was forever changing identities with somebody else, and the disguises were so frequent that one got dizzy trying to keep count of them. But there were occasional touches of broad—very broad—humor that involved more or less cleverness on the part of the performers.

Few men could be consistently funny through two long acts of such a show, but Richard Golden managed for a great part of the time to bring forth laughs, and his antics justified them. He and Alfred Hickman were especially clever in a bit of burlesque in the first act.

TO ENJOIN HAMMERSTEIN.

He Can't Produce Puccini's Operas Here, Says Maxwell.

A legal fight over the right to produce "La Bohème," "La Tosca," and other of Puccini's operas will probably mark the opening of Oscar Hammerstein's new Manhattan Opera House for grand opera in October. George Maxwell, the New York agent of Ricordi & Co., said to be the owners of the Puccini copyrights, has notified Mr. Hammerstein that he intends to enjoin him from producing any of Puccini's operas, declaring that he has given the sole right to produce Puccini's operas in this city to Mr. Conried of the Metropolitan Opera House.

In reply to this letter, Mr. Hammerstein said that several months ago he had entered into a verbal contract with Mr. Maxwell in the presence of witnesses, by which Mr. Hammerstein was to produce Puccini's operas for $150 a night. He said that they are produced in all the large cities of this country and Europe at a fixed royalty, and from the fact that he alone is discriminated against he believes that Conried and Maxwell have arranged something against him.

Mr. Hammerstein said that he intends to continue his plans for the production of "La Tosca" and "La Bohème," in spite of Mr. Maxwell's action. He has already spent $30,000 for scenery and costumes and has engaged stars and chorusses. Melba, Donalda, Bonci, and Renaud have entered into contracts with him.

Mr. Maxwell has directed the law firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James to prevent Mr. Hammerstein from producing any of the operas in dispute.

SURPRISE FOR ACTOR COHAN.

His Friends Celebrate at the Close of "The Governor's Son."

The last act of "The Governor's Son," the musical play in which George M. Cohan has been appearing this Summer on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre, was turned into a demonstration in honor of Mr. Cohan last night. It was the last performance of the show in New York this Summer, and instead of the piece closing in the regular way, Mr. Cohan's fellow members of the Twenty-three Club, an organization formed by him last year, appeared on the stage, each bearing aloft a transparency, the words on which recited the triumphs of the young actor-author.

In the procession that crossed the stage—all members of the Twenty-three Club—were Abraham L. Erlanger, Marc Klaw, Sam H. Harris, Thomas W. Ross, Jack Welch, Frank Arnold, and many others. A brass band hired for the occasion headed the procession and Mr. Cohan, who, according to the press agent, had been kept in absolute ignorance of the tribute to himself, was so surprised when it did come off that he couldn't think of a word to say that would express his gratitude to the friends who got up the affair.

"His Honor the Mayor" Leaves.

The comic opera "His Honor the Mayor" completed a successful run at Wallack's last night, and the company will begin the season of 1906-7 on Sept. 1 at the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn. At the conclusion of the play last night Mr. Sill in behalf of the company presented to Mr. Aarons a gold watch and chain on which the recipient's initials were set in diamonds.

Hurtig & Seamon's Opens.

Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall opened the season last night with the burlesque "Dainty Duchess." Laila Selbina appeared between the acts in her bicycle specialty.

"LORD" SCULLY AS LANDLORD

Aged Owner of Over 200,000 Acres Dropping Business Cares.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 25.—"Lord" William Scully, who is one of the largest individual land owners in the United States, this week transferred to his wife all his lands in Logan County, Ill., amounting to about 30,000 acres. He is 90 years of age, and owing to his infirm condition is putting his affairs into shape so that he will be relieved of all business cares.

Early in the sixties he came to this country and purchased large tracts in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, getting most of it at $1.25 an acre. His total possessions, it is said, now amount to 200,000 or 250,000 acres. Until twenty years ago he made his home in Ireland, but most of the time since he has lived here, as the alien laws applying to land made it desirable for him to do so, and he became a naturalized citizen.

The management of his land is entirely in the hands of agents, although he has visited his tracts at intervals during the last five years. The farms are never improved. This is left to the tenants. They pay so much an acre for the land. They put up their own buildings and fences. Scully got the title "lord" from American people in the West because of his continued acquisition of land and for his introduction of the old feudal spirit in dealings with his tenants.

MRS. W. R. WILLIAMS DEAD.

Widow of Baptist Minister Was Widely Known by Her Mission Work.

Mrs. Mary B. Bowen Williams, widow of the Rev. William R. Williams, who was the Minister of the Amity Baptist Church, on West Fifty-fourth Street, for fifty years, died yesterday at her Summer home, at Marlborough, N. Y.

The little wooden church on Fifty-fourth Street in which Mr. Williams was pastor was carefully taken down last Spring. It was removed to Marlborough, where the family have spent the Summer for the last forty years, and put together again and painted to look like new. In this building a funeral service will be held tomorrow over Mrs. Williams's body.

Mrs. Williams had planned that an educational institution should be established at Marlborough. She intended that the school should be open to all denominations. The removal of her husband's church to Marlborough and the fact that she owned property there gave her the idea of founding the institution. At the time of her death she expressed the wish that her school be founded, and her request will eventually be carried out.

Mrs. Williams was known as the friend of foreign missionaries. She was for many years President of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of New York. Her home, at 305 West Eighty-eighth Street, was open at all times to missionaries of all demoninations. She also established the Amity Industrial School sixteen years ago. In this institution boys and girls are taught, among other things, to be foreign missionaries. Recently a fine building was erected for this school on Fifty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Williams was 88 years old. Two sons, the Rev. Laighton Williams, who succeeded his father as pastor of the Amity Baptist Church, and Mornay Williams, a lawyer, survive her.

MRS. IZORA CHANDLER DEAD.

Author and Painter Dies at the Home of Her Son in Kingston.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Izora Chandler of 65 West Eleventh Street, New York City, died this morning at the home of her son, Dr. George Chandler, in this city. With her at the time were her two brothers, the Rev. Karl Schwartz of Syracuse, N. Y., and Archibald Schwartz of New York. The remains will be taken to Fresh Pond, L. I., for cremation.

Mrs. Chandler was a miniature painter and an author of stories concerning children and dogs. At the time of her death she had just finished a book for boys, which was to have been published this Fall. She wrote "A Dog of Constantinople," "Elvira Hopkins of Tompkins Corners," "Three of Us," and "Methodist Episcopalianism," and was the art and musical critic for The Christian Advocate.

She was graduated from the College of Fine Arts of Syracuse University, receiving the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Painting. She studied abroad, and served as an instructor in painting for a while at the university. Her miniatures were exhibited by the Society of American Artists and the New York Miniature Society. She lived fourteen years in New York, where her Monday evening salons were well known. She was a member of the Women's Press Club of New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Nathan Appleton.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Capt. Nathan Appleton, the author, traveler, and Panama Canal promoter, died to-day in his apartments at the Hotel Nottingham in this city. Capt. Appleton, who was 63 years of age, surprised his friends two months ago by announcing his engagement to Miss Edith Russell Wills, a young society woman of Newburyport.

James F. Malloy.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 25.—James F. Malloy of this city died to-day of diabetes. For fifteen years he had been the head of the Malloy, Sexton and Cogan Constructing Company of New York, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. He was 62 years old. While Mr. Malloy was ill, last Tuesday, he received a message declaring that his company had been awarded a $3,000,000 contract for the construction of a reservoir at Croton, N. Y. In 1880 he built the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from this city to Newark, Del. A widow and four children survive him.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT E. THOMPSON, a druggist of Baltimore and widely known in many parts of the country, died in that city yesterday. He was 97 years old.

JAMES M. MALLOY, head of the contracting firm of James M. Malloy & Co. of this city, died yesterday at his home in Wilmington, Del. He was sixty-three years old.

Col. R. S. ROBERTSON died yesterday at Fort Wayne, Ind. He was seventy-four years old. Col. Robertson served on Gen. Miles's staff during the civil war. He at one time was United States Commissioner for Utah and also served as Lieutenant Governor of Indiana.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

Temperatures continue high in the Mississippi

FAST TENNIS EXHAUSTS PLAYERS AT NEWPORT

Clothier Puts Alexander Out of Championship.

BEHR WINS HARD MATCH

Philadelphian Got All the Advantage In the Close Decisions of His Match with Alexander.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Severe and gruelling lawn tennis was the portion of the competitors for National championship honors to-day in the struggle for the brackets of the semi-final round. In one of the matches, that in which William J. Clothier defeated Frederick B. Alexander, the latter was in a state of collapse at the end. It was due to this that Alexander failed to win when the contest was within his grasp. The four survivors who are left to struggle on next week are J. D. R. Jones, William J. Clothier, Karl H. Behr, Jr., and Raymond D. Little.

Two of the matches for the coveted semi-final brackets proved sensational. Alexander was three times within a stroke of winning his match. Twice during the all-important game of the fifth set, upon which defeat or victory turned, Alexander received flagrantly bad decisions from the linesmen. At one of these even many of the spectators protested, as they were in an equally advantageous position to see the result of the play. It was regarded as significant that the disputed decisions were made when the match hung in the balance and by Philadelphia friends of Clothier.

While this was the most remarkable match of the day in all respects the fact that Karl Behr was forced throughout for four sets by Irving C. Wright, the young brother of the National champion, amazed many of those who had looked to Behr to make a runaway match of it against his rival in the ranks of the "comers," but young Wright was shrewd in his placing of the ball alternately at deep court and shortening upon his strokes and cutting the ball down at the net. In the first set he caught Behr off his feet repeatedly and won this set and had the great "comer" threatened throughout the remaining sets.

In every way the card and the conditions were such as are rarely found here. The sun shone brightly and the breeze of the day before, which had taken every vestige of moisture from the surface of the courts and blown the dampness from the atmosphere had dwindled to a zephyr. The conditions were favorable in every way for tennis of the best description, and it also brought out a gallery that wedged itself into every seat in the stand and overflowed around the edges until Clothier and Alexander were surrounded as if in a crowded amphitheatre.

Clothier began with the service, and although Alexander won against it by some good placing shots, he was so unsteady that Clothier captured the next two games. Then a rallying placing game was developed, and by forcing tactics Clothier led at 5—4. At this point Alexander cut loose and won a game at love by a series of placing shots that sped the ball directly under Clothier's forehand and brought the games to 6—all. The crowd howled with delight at this splendid showing of Alexander's. He was not able to maintain his lead, however, as Clothier's worrying forcing play and his serving of the ball high up to Alexander on his returns caused the latter to smash into the net and lose the first set. Only two deuce games relieved the second set. Alexander was provokingly erratic, for although he kept going at top speed he missed all of his chances by either netting or sending the ball out of the court.

Clothier appeared to let down in the third set, and it was all Alexander's way as he gained steadiness as the set progressed. He came up to the net more in this set, and his shots for placement cut through the opposite court at a terrific pace. Clothier was also lobbing short, and as the ball dropped close to the net Alexander brought off some dazzling smashes which the Philadelphian never had a ghost of a chance to return.

Alexander continued the same tactics in the fifth and deciding set until he held the commanding lead of 5—2. He even led Clothier at 40 love on points when a return of Clothier's that appeared out was called good. It was a close decision, but the ball was two inches outside the line.

This was not the first error of this sort, and with Alexander it marked the turning point in his game. He had played at such great speed that he was on the verge of collapse, and, missing this point, he began to fade from the contest.

Clothier seemed to realize his opportunity, and he was coolly deliberate. The points went to deuce twice after that, but, despite Alexander's winning the vantage point, he could not pull up enough strength to win.

The National interscholastic championship was brought through in the afternoon and resulted in a victory for the Western player, J. Allan Ross, champion of the University of Chicago's tournament. Ross was very fast at the net. His back-hand strokes were weak, however, and by playing to that weakness, H. L. Davenport, the Harvard winner, managed to force the competition through five gruelling sets. Both of these young players exhibited an amazing amount of skill, and their footwork was very fast. At one point in the match Ross slumped badly, due to fatigue. He recovered his strength somewhat in the final set, and by a fine and plucky effort won, although he was at the point of a breakdown at the end. Summary:

National Championship Singles.—Fourth Round.—J. D. E. Jones, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, defeated Edgar W. Leonard, Harvard, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1; William J. Clothier, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, New York, 8—6, 6—2, 4—6, 1—6, 7—5; Karl H. Behr, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, defeated Irving C. Wright, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3, 1—3; Raymond D. Little, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, New York, defeated Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, New York, 6—2, 2—1, (defaulted.)

National Interscholastic Championship Singles.—Final Round.—J. Allan Ross, University of Chicago, defeated H. L. Davenport, Harvard University, 7—5, 14—8, 1—6, 5—7, 6—1.

Bonidrel Wins Another Race.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 25.—Bonidrel, the challenging yacht of the Boston Yacht Club, won to-day for the second time in the series of races for the Quincy Cup. The winner led from the start of the race, which was sailed in a decreasing easterly breeze that flattened out, and made the finish a drift. Auk of the Quincy Club was second, but as she has not won a race she drops out of further competition. The others will continue the series next week. Summary:

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Bonidrel, G. W. Wightman	3:18:15
Auk, C. F. Adams	3:25:03
Manchester, Dr. J. L. Bremer	3:35:12
Chewink VII., F. G. Macomber	3:36:45

Youngster Wins Roque Championship.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 25.—G. Clifford Howard of Washington, D. C., a schoolboy sixteen years of age, won the National championship at roque this afternoon by defeating Harold Bosworth of New London in the game to break a tie. This is Howard's first year at the game, and as Champion C. C. Cox of Malden, Mass., did not defend the title he won last year, the highest prize goes to the young player.

Thelema Takes Club Handicap.

Dr. A. E. Black's Thelema won the New Rochelle Yacht Club handicap yesterday in a 4¾-mile race over a triangular course off Echo Bay. She defeated D. E. Dealey's Clara, the scratch boat, boat for boat, and left C. A. Marsland's Io far behind. The summary of the race follows:

Yacht.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected
Thelema	4:10:35	44:35	41:58
Clara	4:13:17	47:17	47:17
Io	4:33:50	57:50	54:15

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:20|Sun sets..6:44|Moon sets..10:57

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	..	12:23	5:57	6:40
Governors Island	..	12:54	6:24	7:12
Hell Gate	..	2:27	7:56	8:44

Arrived—Saturday, Aug. 25.

SS Amerika, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
SS St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 18.
SS Seguranca, Havana, Aug. 21.
SS City of Macon, Savannah, Aug. 22.
SS Matanzas, Tampico, Aug. 16.
SS Bayport, Newport News, Aug. 23.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Aug. 23.
SS Talisman, Cardiff, Aug. 5.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 22.
SS Yumuri, Cienfuegos, Aug. 18.
SS Alf, Matanzas, Aug. —.
SS Princess Anna, Norfolk, Aug. 24.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Finance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carmania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Slavonia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Bremen, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Sannia, Naples	——	——
Dalliman, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Inagua	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
New York, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Federico	Trieste	July 26
Ida	Messina	Aug. 6
Benedick	Huelva	Aug. 7
Burnholme	Montevideo	July 27
Christian Born	Calais	Aug. 12
Colon	Colon	Aug. 20
El Mar	Galveston	Aug. 20
Cavio	Liverpool	Aug. 16

DUE TO-MORROW.

Minnetonka	London	Aug. 18
Finland	Antwerp	Aug. 18
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 18
Astoria	Glasgow	Aug. 18
Pannonia	Naples	Aug. 18
Citta di Messina	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Comus	New Orleans	Aug. 22
Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 22
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 21

DUE TUESDAY.

Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	Aug. 21
Giulia	Palermo	Aug. 13
Gunther	Barbados	Aug. 21

Reported by Wireless.

SS Finland, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 150 miles east of Sable Island, Nova Scotia, at 6:20 A. M. yesterday. Due at her pier about 1 P. M. to-morrow.

SS Potsdam, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless 110 miles southeast of Cape Race, Newfoundland, at 7 A. M. yesterday. Due in New York to-morrow afternoon.

SS Colon, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 206 miles south of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday. Due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Minneapolis, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 110 miles southwest of Brow Head at 4:50 P. M. yesterday. Due in London this afternoon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria at Hamburg, Aug. 25.
SS Campania, at Liverpool, Aug. 25.
SS Prinz Adalbert, at Genoa, Aug. 24.
SS Koenigin Luise, at Genoa, Aug. 25.
SS St. Paul, at Plymouth, Aug. 25.
SS Siegmund, at Pernambuco, Aug. 21.
SS Bordeaux, at Havre, Aug. 25.
SS Bovic, at Liverpool, Aug. 24.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Southampton, Aug. 25.
SS La Provence, from Havre, Aug. 25.
SS Messba, from London, Aug. 25.
SS Celtic, from Queenstown, Aug. 25.
SS Zeeland, from Antwerp, Aug. 25.
SS Umbria, from Liverpool, Aug. 25.
SS Columbia, from Glasgow, Aug. 25.
SS Noordam, from Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Bluecher, from Cherbourg, Aug. 24.
SS Fried. der Grosse, from Bremen, Aug. 25.
SS Pretoria, from Hamburg, Aug. 25.
SS Oscar II., from Christiansand, Aug. 25.
SS Francesca, from Trieste, Aug. 21.
SS Waverly, from Hamburg, Aug. 23.
SS Tagus, (from New York,) from Kingston, Aug. 23.
SS St. Egbert, from Colombo, Aug. 24.

Passed.

SS Titian, New York, for Manchester, passed Kinsale.
SS Sicilian Prince, New York, for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Aug. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hirsch-Jones
2—N Y Life Ins Co-Logan
3—Dittmar-Hoffman
4—Dixon-Dixon
5—Jester-Furnace Co
6—Greenberg-Altieri
7—Schreiber-Elkin
8—Trust Co-McQuade
9—Senfield-Senfield
10—Dow-Eagleton
11—Kapp-Kapp
12—In re Faber
13—Cohen-Cohen
14—Muller-Phila.
15—Cable-Realty Co
16—Daum-Barasch
17—Bowne-Griffith
18—Moses-Gingold
19—Messina-Lordi
20—Prieger-Smith
21—Venuto-Venuto
22—Benkert-Stern
23—Miller-Edison Co
24—In re Anthony Av
25—Cook-Realty Co
26—Ebeling-Ebeling
27—In re Campbell
28—Esty-Esty
29—Shears-Parker
30—Halpern-Halpern
31—Fay-Herbert
32—People, &c-Ross Co
33—Sonken-Scheinberg
34—Kosower-Roffman
35—Schreiber-Elkin
36—Armstrong-Boggs
37—Gillie Engine & Machine Co-Lanzer
38—Haan-City Trust, &c, Co
39—Albert-Albert
40—Polak-Rosenzweig
41—Bolleau-Gross
42—Estes-Spaeth
43—Clement-Di Pace
44—In re Sarritella
45—Cohen-Lipman
46—In re Kent
47—Miller-Nevins
48—Long-Johnson
49—People, &c-N Y B L B Co (Swindall)
50—Same-same
51—Schwab-Goldberg
52—Garrett-Matthews
53—Baum-Hyams
54—Rosenberg-Standard Imp Co
55—Koch-Hoffman
56—Nagel-Frohman
57—O'Shea-Cochran
58 to 91—Crine and 33 others-Gas Co
92—Benkert-Stern
93—In re Faber
94—Duffy-Muller
95—Hurlock-Maksever
96—Raub-Sleueschneider
97—Hammerman-Hammerman
98—O'Brien-Thomas
99—Myers-Meyers
100—Macrery-Mathews

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Reuben J. Taylor,	Frank M. Boskey,
Belle C. Williams,	James Faher,
George W. Stern,	Mary C. Fay,
Jacob Gugelman,	Joseph H. Rheinish
Adolph Hollander,	

SURROGATES' COURT — Trial Term — Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Howe for the People.

Motion calendar.

1—Biaggio Caliendro
2—Walter K. Freeman

Trial calendar.

1—Samuel Platt
2—Morris Weinberg
3—Ernest Paul
4—Alfano Maetriaso, Frank Greico, Faveris Merola
5—Joseph O'Donnell
7—Charles Johnson Charles Martin
8—Sam Fisher
9—Anna Jackson
10—Vincent Triscole

Pleadings.

1—Frederick Klingler
2—Pasquale Pastoria
3—William Graham
4—George Shell, Alfred Connor
5—James Ryan
6—Edward Bins
7—Charles Lang
8—Wolf Levy
9—John Moran, James O'Brian
10—Harry Bishop
11—Wm. Eigenmacht
12—Theodore Steinberg
13—Salmon Friedman
14—Mary Hollis
15—Max Lampert

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—O'Sullivan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Corrigan for the People.

1—Franko Raphano
2—George Green, Henry Jones
3—David Lee
4—Joseph Rosenthal
5—Max Randall
6—Tony Contanso
7—Bausmy Kuwashimia

8—Philip Smith
9—Vito Zito, Rocco Buggi
10—Harry Solomon
11—Jacob Friedgood
12—John Meyer
13—James Brown
14—Barbara Livingston
15—Frank J. Hopkins

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—American Press Association vs. Consolidated Telephone and News Company—Edward L. Parris.

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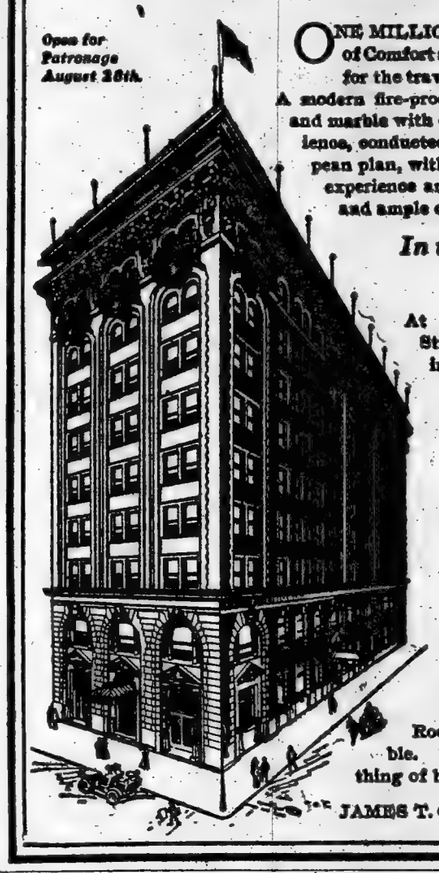

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE STILLMAN SAFETY LAMP COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Stillman Safety Lamp and Heater Company of Yonkers by these creditors: William Porter's Sons Company, $199; James Milton Betts, $290, and Charles E. Austin, $3,390. It was alleged that while insolvent the company allowed Louis Weiss & Co., creditors, to obtain a judgment for $240, on which the Sheriff of New York County has levied on the property in the branch office at 98 William Street, this city. He has set down the sale for Aug. 28. The company was incorporated on Oct. 16, 1905, with a capital stock of $150,000.

JACOB ZAGOR AND JACOB ABRAHAMS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Zagor and Jacob Abrahams, comprising the firm of Zagor & Abrahams, jobbers in laces and chiffons at 648 Broadway, by Myers & Goldsmith for these creditors: H. A. Caesar & Co., $695; L. Erstein & Brother, $481, and John Menke & Co., $529. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have made preferential payments of $2,500, transferred merchandise and accounts, $2,500, and removed part of their property. They began business in September last.

CHAMPION SEAL COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an execution for $14,112 against the Champion Seal Company of 810 Hudson Street in favor of the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank on a note made by the company for $14,000 on March 17, payable on July 17, payment on which was guaranteed by Hallack A. Penrose, Treasurer of the company, against whom the judgment was also obtained. The company was incorporated on Sept. 6, 1904, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and a large amount was spent in putting the seals on the market. Some months ago it was said that the company had transferred all the assets to the Sanitary Bottle Seal Company, becoming a large stockholder in the latter company. Arthur S. Cosby is President of the Champion Seal Company.

MOSES A. AND HENRIETTA ADLER.—Deputy Sheriff McCourt has received an attachment against Moses A. and Henrietta Adler, doing business as A. Adler & Co., wholesale flour dealers of 116 Broad Street, for $1,920 in favor of Tully C. Estes on an assigned claim from the Washburn-Crosby Company for flour sold to them, which was granted on the ground that they had disposed of property. The business was started in 1879 by Adolph Adler, who died in 1890. The defendants are his widow and son, who have been carrying on the business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOLGER, Michael J.—United Milk and Cream Company	$73
COHN, Louis A.—Michael Cohen	420
DOOLEY, John J.—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Co.	882
DUBIN, Simon and Harry—Wm. Stern	85
DORRITIE, J.—Morris Rosenfield et al.	52
ELSOFFER, Milton and Henriette—William Demuth et al.	773
GERMAIN, Edward—Robert H. Van Court	84
HANE, M.—United Milk and Cream Co.	82
HANK, Edw. L.—Harding Photo Engraving Co.	123
JONES, Jay C.—Robert H. Prentice	604
KENNEDY, Philip J. (not summoned) and Timothy J.—Arthur Levy	155
LEON, Alice—David Lindenborn	81
MOSSLER, Samuel L.—M. Lewkowitz	42
McNAIR, Harry K.—Benjamin Davis	64
PRESCOTT, George W.—Morris Rosenfield et al.	82
PENROSE, Hallock — Thirty-fourth Street Nat. Bank of New York	14,112
SELIGSON, M.—M. Zimmermann Co.	102
SPENCER, Alexander K.—Walter C. Sampson, costs	95
TWOMBLY, W. Irving — N. Archibald Shaw	98
CHAMPION SEAL CO.—Thirty-fourth Street Nat. Bank of New York	14,112

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

MEYER, Anton H.—E. R. Accatta, March 24, 1906	389
MICHEL, Louis E.—Magnus & Lauer, Aug. 13, 1906	73
SMITH, James T.—A. R. Manice and others, Jan. 15, 1906	60
SANDERS, George E.—S. C. Samuels, Feb. 23, 1906	324
SAME—Same, Feb. 23, 1906	70
NEW YORK METAL CEILING CO.—W. G. Park, July 3, 1906	83

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Elementary, Intermediate, and High School Courses; a complete organization, covering ten years; Graduate Department with advanced lines of work.

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ALL RAIL, $11.60

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.

SEPT. 1st, 2d.

Returning from Niagara Falls to Sept. 3d and on morning trains of Sept. 4th; from Toronto to Sept. 11th.

Special train from New York Sept. 1st, 8:55 A. M.

Inquire 355 and 1,460 Broadway, N. Y.; 325 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 810 Broad St., Newark. Fare via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. additional.

Manhattan Beach

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., Sundays, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East N. Y.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Special schedule to-day, Sunday. Leave Park Row from 8:06 A. M. to 10:06 P. M. Regular Manhattan Beach train every half hour.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

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SUNDAY, Aug. 26.

Iron Steamer TOLCHESTER

leaves South 5th St., B'klyn, at 9:00 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:30 A. M.; foot West 21st St., 10:00 A. M.; foot West 131st St., 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:15 A. M.

EXCURSION, 75c. CHILDREN, 40c.

Music—Refreshments at City Prices.

Monster Naval Review, $2.00

OYSTER BAY, L. I.,

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 3D.

OCEAN SS. FAIRFIELD.

Sale of tickets limited.

Leaves foot of East 31st St. 7.30 A. M.

Tickets at Tyson's Hotel Stands, also Hotels Belmont, Waldorf, Fifth Ave., Gilsey, and at dock sailing hour. Refreshments on board.

Up the Sound

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING

To Sea Cliff and Glenwood

Steamer "Orient" leaves New Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) 9:30, and Str. "Orient" or "Sagamore" leaves 31st St., E. R., at 10:00 A. M.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

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SOUTH BEACH, S. I.

Large three-deck boat Andrew M. Church, capacity 1,450, will leave the Battery Pier Sunday, Aug. 26, at 10:00 A. M., 2:00 and 8:00 P. M. Returning leave South Beach at 4:30, 8:00 and 11:00 P. M. Music, dancing, and refreshments. Excursion tickets 25 cents, including admission to Happyland.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:10, 9:50, 10:10, 10:30, 10:50, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, *3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, *6:00, 6:20, 6:50, *7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:50 P. M

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.

Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

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Frequent boats East 99th and 134th Sts. FREE FIREWORKS THURSDAYS

Sept. 6. Fireworks Carnival 3:45 8:30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON.

To West Point, Newburgh & Fishkill.

Steamer HOMER RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip 90c. Dinner served on board.

EXCURSIONS.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.,	$3.40
MOUNT POCONO, PA.,	$4.65
STROUDSBURG, PA.,	$3.50
CRESCO, PA.,	$4.20
POCONO SUMMIT, PA.,	$4.75
ANALOMINK PA.,	$3.70

Excursion tickets good going Sept. 1 and 2; returning from Niagara Falls to Sept. 3 and on morning train of Sept. 4; from Toronto to Sept. 11.

A special train will be run Labor Day, leaving Tobyhanna, Pa., at 7 P. M., stopping at above mountain resorts and arriving New York at 10:30 P. M. Also on Tuesday, Sept. 4, leaving Tobyhanna at 6:15 A. M., arriving New York at 9:35 A. M.

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Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York," "Albany," and "Hendrick Hudson," B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.

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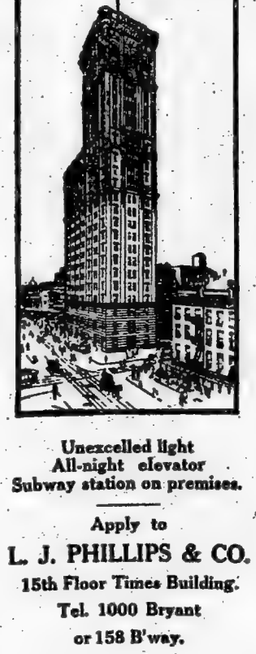

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Entirely refurnished; unsurpassed in comfort and cuisine; heated for Fall months; golf, boating, tennis, and outdoor sports. Write to-day for illustrated booklet.

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ROWING, BATHING, FISHING.
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GOOD TABLE. REDUCED RATES.
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NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

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BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

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" West 42d St.	9:00 "
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Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R. foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

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Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

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Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga," leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

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Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

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From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

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BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the property of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles M. Hough, District Judge, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the 31st day of August, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the bankrupt's premises, No. 384 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The property consists of the stock of a first-class retail women's clothing establishment, comprising ladies' cloaks and suits, waists, and other merchandise in large assortment, all of the finest quality. Said property may be inspected any day prior to the date of sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Said property will not be sold for less than 75% of the appraised value thereof.

Dated New York, August 25, 1906.

CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUST ROESLER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell at Nos. 113-115 Leonard Street, New York City, on Friday, Aug. 31, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, including furniture, rugs, glassware, canned goods, etc.

Dated Aug. 24, 1906.

McDOUGALL HAWKES, Receiver.
34 Nassau Street, New York City.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

"America's Greatest Railroad"

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 5:40, 5:20, 12:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:39 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—20½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 345, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 728 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Com. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. C. F. DALY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M.
From Pier 16 N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Louis.....Sept. 12 St. Paul.....Sept. 19
Philadelphia.....Sept. 8 New York.....Sept. 22

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 39 N.R.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29
MESABA.....Sept. 8, 9 A. M.; Oct. 6
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 15, 3 P. M.; Oct. 13
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 22, 8:30 A. M.; Oct. 20

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Finland..Sept. 1, 2:30 PM | Kroonl'd..Sept. 15, 2 PM
Zeeland..Sept. 8, 9 AM | Vaderl'd..Sep. 22, 8:30 AM

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Baltic....Aug. 29, noon | Oceanic..Sept. 12, noon
Majestic..Sept. 5, 10 AM | Teutonic, Sept. 19, 10 AM
Celtic....Sept. 7, 8 AM | Cedric...Sept. 21, 7 AM

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 8; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC..Oct. 18, noon; Dec. 1 (from Boston)
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 A. M.; Oct. 27
CANOPIC.....Oct. 6, 12:30 P. M.; Nov. 17
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American Line.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Amerika..Aug. 30, 2 P. M. | Bluecher...Sept. 6
*Batavia...Sept. 1, 4 PM | Patricia...Sept. 8
*To Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

‡Moltke	Sept. 11	‡Moltke	Oct. 23
‡Oceana	Sept. 20	‡Hamburg	Nov. 15
P. Adalbert	Sept. 25	‡Moltke	Dec. 4
‡Hamburg	Oct. 4	‡Hamburg	Jan. 10

‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

Special Notice.

Great variety of special cruises and trips by superb passenger steamers to the ORIENT, MEDITERRANEAN and ADRIATIC SEAS, WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, ITALY AND EGYPT.

Travel Bureau, R. R. tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.

OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz..Sept. 4, 7 AM		Kaiser....Oct. 9, 10 AM	
Kaiser...Sept. 11, 10 AM		K. Wm. II..Oct. 16 5 AM	
K. Wm. II..Sept. 18, 5:30 AM		Kronprinz..Oct. 27, noon	
Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM		Kaiser...Nov. 6, 10 AM	

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen..Aug. 28, 10 AM		Barbar'sa..Sept. 25, 10 AM	
*Main...Sept. 6, 10 AM		Bremen..Oct. 11, 10 AM	
Friedrich..Sept. 13, 10 AM		Friedrich..Oct. 18, 10 AM	
Kurfuerst..Sept. 15, noon		*Chemnits..Oct. 25, 10 AM	

*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

P. Irene..Sept. 1, 11 AM		K. Luise..Oct. 27, 11 AM	
K. Luise..Sept. 15, 11 AM		K. Albert..Nov. 10, 11 AM	
K. Albert..Sept. 29, 11 AM		P. Irene..Dec. 1, 11 AM	
P. Irene..Oct. 13, 11 AM		K. Luise..Dec. 8, 11 AM	

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.

North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,016 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.

Carmania..Aug. 28, noon		Caronia..Sept. 11, 11 AM	
Lucania..Sept. 1, 2 PM		Campania..Sept. 15, 1 PM	
Umbria...Sept. 8, 9 AM		Etruria..Sept. 22, 8:30 AM	

GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers:
SLAVONIA...Aug. 28, 11 A. M.; Oct. 16; Dec. 4
PANNONIA...Sept. 11, noon; Oct. 30; Dec. 18
CARPATHIA.....Sept. 25, 10 A. M.; Nov. 27

VERNON H. BROWN, G. A.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

ANCHOR LINE

Glasgow via Londonderry

Astoria...Sept. 1, 2 PM | Furnessia..Sept. 15, 8 PM
Columbia..Sept. 8, noon | Caledonia..Sept. 22, noon

Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne
Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.

Ryndam..Aug. 29, 10 AM		N. Amsterdam..Sep. 19, 5 AM	
Potsdam..Sept. 5, 6 AM		Statendam..Sep. 26, 10 AM	
Noordam..Sept. 12, 10 AM		Ryndam, Oct. 3, 6 AM	

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

For Naples and Genoa.

Citta di Torino, Sept. 5; Citta di Napoli, Sept. 19; Nord America, Oct. 3.

Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

PLANT LINE OCEAN TRIPS

To Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Stanch, sea-going steamers leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, at noon, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown, and Sydney, and the celebrated Bras d'Or Lak

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

New High Prices Recorded in Several Active Stocks.

St. Paul Leads Advance—Bank Statement Makes Better Showing Than Had Been Hoped For.

The belief that the bank statement would not be permitted to make a showing that would too seriously disturb the bull movement in the stock market, seemed justified by the figures made public yesterday. Instead of a loss of about $8,000,000 in cash, estimated in some quarters on Friday, the decrease reported was only $2,787,500, and the increase in loans, notwithstanding the phenomenal activity of the stock market during the previous ten days, amounted to only $2,840,400. It is believed that a large amount of loans was shifted during the past week from this to foreign markets, and it may be that the relatively small increase in loans reported yesterday reflected the fact that temporarily, at least, the speculative activity of the past week was financed by drafts on foreign markets. It would appear, however, that yesterday's bank statement rightfully belongs in the long list of similar weekly bank returns, which have failed entirely to reflect with any clearness the actual results of the week's financial operations.

The fact that the bank statement was "much better than had been expected" furnished an opportunity, after the publication of the statement, to carry the active stocks even higher than they had gone during the first hour of trading. With few exceptions the list closed with net advances for the day, although those that exceded a point were the exceptions.

New high prices were established in several of the day's most active stocks, notable instances being Atchison and both Union and Southern Pacific. The advance in Atchison common to 107, overtopping by 2 points the price reached on the sharp advance which occurred last Monday, was the interesting feature of the last half-hour of trading. The centre of interest during the session, however, was the rapid upward movement in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which rose to 198, or within three-quarters of a point of the record price recorded four years ago. The stock closed at the highest with a net gain of 5¾ points.

The movement in St. Paul supported the belief that a large short interest was being driven to cover with the precipitance that has explained some of the sharpest movements which have occurred in the market since the bears were put to rout ten days ago by the action of the Union Pacific Directors in declaring a larger dividend than any one had dreamed of. Whether or not any startling developments are to be looked for in the affairs of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul it was altogether natural that those short of that stock should be disconcerted by predictions made in some quarters that the leaders of the upward movement in St. Paul were fully determined to carry the stock well above its previous high record.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Loss in Cash Smaller Than Expected—Banks Still Show Substantial Surplus.

The bank statement yesterday confirmed the predictions made in well-informed banking circles on Friday that despite the very heavy indicated loss in cash the banks would be able to show a substantial surplus. The banks reported a loss of $2,787,500 in cash, less than half of the loss estimated on Friday; an increase of $3,840,400 in loans, and an increase of $95,700 in deposits. These changes resulted in a decrease of $2,811,425 in surplus reserve, reducing this item to $4,200,075, compared with $8,978,175 surplus held at this time a year ago.

The details of yesterday's bank statement with the changes from the previous week and compared with the statement of Aug. 26, 1905, were as follows:

LIABILITIES.	1906.	Increase.	1905.
Capital	$117,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Profits	149,603,400	.....	139,492,800
Deposits	1,053,851,700	95,700	1,207,302,800
Circula'n	46,107,500	37,000	37,724,400
Total	$1,367,540,300	$132,700	$1,500,492,700
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,071,132,800	$3,840,400	$1,099,057,200
Specie	188,032,800	*3,096,200	277,578,900
Leg. ten.	81,720,200	308,700	81,622,200
Total	$1,338,885,800	$1,052,900	$1,458,258,300
Res. held	267,753,000	*2,787,500	359,201,100
Leg. res.	263,402,925	21,925	301,825,700
Surplus	$4,200,075	*$2,811,425	$57,375,400

*Decrease.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all dates from ninety days to six months on mixed collateral and 6 per cent. and a commission of ¼@½ per cent., according to the period of the loan, on collateral consisting wholly of industrial securities.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing ouse statement: Exchanges, $246,417,313; balances, $10,502,077; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $401,355.

Sterling exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed at $4.8440, sixty days at $4.8135, and cables at $4.85. Commercial bills were $4.80½@$4.81⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23⅛ plus 1-32 for long and 5.20 plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93⅜ and 94 11-16 less 1-64; guilders, 40.03.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount @ par. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10@15c premium. St. Louis—25@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 60⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.05, 200 Golden Anchor at .83, 200 Jim Butler at 1.56, 600 Mexican at 1.00@1.05, 300 Sandstorm at .90, 200 Tonopah Extension at 5.87½.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,060	Cable Con	51	50	51
200	Crucible Steel	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
20	Crucible Steel pf	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝
215	Fireproofing	27¼	27¼	27¼
20	Ind. Brewing pf	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
3	Mfrs. L. & H.	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Ohio Fuel	38¼	38¼	38¼
35	Pitts. Brewing	31	30⅞	31
50	Pitts. Brewing pf	50	50	50
32	Pittsburg Coal pf	57	56	56⅞
100	River Coal pf	25½	25½	25½
25	Sewer Pipe	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
50	Sunnyside	.76	.76	.76
10	Tonopah Ext	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
5	Union Switch	80½	80½	80½
1,305	U. S. Steel	47⅝	47⅜	47½
4	U. S. Steel pf	108	108	108
80	West. Electric 2d	76½	75½	76½
50	West. Penn. Railway	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
30	West. Penn. Ry. pf	73⅞	73½	73½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Saturday, Aug. 25, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 25, 1906 1,042,200
From Jan. 1, 1906 190,885,080
Corresponding date last year 167,338,585

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
20	20¼	400	Allis-Chalmers Co	20	20	20	20	...
110¼	110⅝	88,200	*Amalg. Copper Co	111⅛	111¼	110⅛	110⅝	— ⅝
24	25	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co	25	25	25	25	...
93	...	74	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	93	93	93	93	...
24	24¾	300	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	...
41¼	41½	900	Am. Car & Foundry	41	41½	41	41¾	+ ½
32¼	32⅝	200	Am. Cotton Oil	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
263	266	490	Am. Express	264	264	264	264	+2
6¾	7	200	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7	7	7	...
30⅝	31	700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	30½	31	30½	31	+1½
78⅛	78⅞	4,900	Am. Ice Securities Co	78⅛	79	78⅛	78⅞	+ ⅞
71¼	71½	3,000	*Am. Locomotive Co	71½	71⅝	71½	71½	+ ½
32	38	100	Am. Pneu. Service	32	32	32	32	+3¼
160¼	160⅝	9,700	*Am. Smelt. & Ref	161½	161⅞	160¼	160⅝	+ ½
117¼	117½	100	*Am. S. & Ref. pf	117½	117½	117¼	117½	— ½
11¾	11⅝	200	Am. Steel Foundries	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	...
45¼	45⅝	100	Am. Steel Found. pf	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
141⅜	141⅞	13,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	141⅜	142½	141½	141⅞	+ ¼
37⅛	38	875	*Am. Woolen Co	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	— ⅛
283	283⅝	25,100	*Anaconda Cop. Min	284½	284¾	278	283⅞	— ⅛
106¾	107	88,900	At., Top. & S. F	104½	107	104¼	106⅞	+2⅝
146	146⅜	200	Atlantic Coast Line	146¾	146¾	146	146	...
117⅛	118	4,000	Baltimore & Ohio	118	118	117⅝	117⅞	+ ⅛
92	93	700	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	4,100	Brook. Rapid Transit	78⅝	78⅞	77¼	77¾	—1
170⅜	171	2,100	Canadian Pacific	170⅞	171	170⅝	170⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	40	1,400	Central Leather Co	39¾	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
61⅜	61⅞	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	...
18⅜	18⅞	400	Chi. Great Western	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	...
197⅛	198	103,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	194	198	194	198	+5⅜
214	215½	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	213½	216	213⅛	216	+3⅛
18	18⅛	8,005	C., M. & St. P. rights	17	18	17	18	+1⅛
214	215	3,900	Chi. & Northwestern	215	215	214	215	...
...	4½	50	Chi. Union Traction	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	...
14⅜	15¼	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	15	15	15	15	— ⅜
58½	58⅝	3,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	59¼	59⅝	58¾	58⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	200	Colorado & Southern	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
69½	70½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
20¾	20¾	200	Colum. & H. C. & I	20⅝	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
140	141	100	Consolidated Gas	140	140	140	140	— ½
19⅜	19⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. Co	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
217	220	100	Delaware & Hudson	219½	219¾	219½	219½	— ⅞
44¼	44⅜	1,100	Den. & Rio Grande	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— ¼
61¼	61⅝	400	*Distillers Securities	61⅞	62	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
47⅜	47¾	56,800	Erie	47	47½	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
78	78¼	400	Erie 1st pf	77½	78	77½	78	+ ½
72¼	72½	1,700	Erie 2d pf	72	72¼	72	72¼	+ ½
98	98	100	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞	+ ⅝
168	169¼	200	General Electric	169	169	169	169	+ ¼
323	324½	4,500	Great Northern pf	327½	327½	323½	323¼	—3
174⅜	175¾	120	Illinois Central	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	+ ¼
39¾	40	6,646	Interb.-Met	40¾	41	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
80	80¼	2,700	Interb.-Met. pf	80½	81	80	80¼	+ ⅛
19½	19⅞	300	Internat. Paper Co	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	800	Internat. Paper pf	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
50	50¼	700	Int. Steam Pump	51	51	50	50	—1¼
52	53	100	Iowa Central pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	...
80	81	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	80	80	80	80	+ ½
28¾	29	700	Kan. City Southern	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
58⅝	59	400	Kan. City South. pf	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	+ ⅛
150⅝	151	3,500	Louisville & Nash	151	151½	150½	150⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅜	1,000	Mexican Central	22	22	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
155½	156	150	M., St. P. & S. S. M	155½	155⅝	155½	155½	— ⅛
36⅜	36½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
71	71⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	71½	71⅝	71½	71½	+ ⅛
97⅜	97⅞	9,200	Missouri Pacific	98⅜	99	97½	97⅝	— ⅛
67⅜	68	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	15¼	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
82	83	100	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	84	84	84	84	— ¼
80¼	80½	1,700	*Nat. Lead Co	81	81	80¼	80½	...
102	104	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	102½	102¼	102¼	102½	+ ⅛
45½	45⅞	3,000	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	44	45⅞	44	45½	+1⅞
21½	22⅛	1,500	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf	21	22	21	22	+1½
146	148	200	*N. Y. Air Brake	146¾	148¾	146¾	146¾	...
143½	144	5,160	New York Central	144	144½	143	143½	+ ¼
68	68½	1,800	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	68	68⅝	68	68	— ⅛
35	40	100	New York Dock	39	39	39	39	+ ½
47⅞	48	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	47⅞	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
92	92¼	1,100	Norfolk & Western	92⅛	92¾	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
94	94½	100	North American	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
216	216½	10,350	Northern Pacific	218⅝	219	216	216	—2
39¼	39½	500	Pacific Mail	40	40	39¼	39½	— ½
142⅜	142⅝	33,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	143⅞	143⅞	142½	142½	— ⅞
91½	92	100	People's Gas, Chi.	92	92	92	92	...
15	15	100	Pittsburg Coal	14	14	14	14	—1½
53¼	53⅝	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	54⅜	54⅝	53¼	53¼	—1¼
55	55¼	300	*R'way Steel Spring	54½	55	54½	55	+1⅛
140⅞	141	41,250	Reading	142	142½	141	141	— ¼
30½	31	1,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	31	31	30⅞	31	...
100⅞	101	1,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	101½	101½	100½	101	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅜	10,800	Rock Island Co	27⅞	28⅜	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅛
66	66½	600	Rock Island Co. pf	66	66	65½	66	— ½
46	47½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	46½	48¼	46½	48¼	+ ½
24⅞	25	1,700	St. Louis Southwest'n	25⅜	25¾	25	25	—1¼
60½	60⅞	5,300	St. L. Southwest'n pf	58¼	60⅝	58¼	60½	+2½
79½	79⅝	1,100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	79½	79⅝	79	79⅜	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	148,500	Southern Pacific	92⅜	93½	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
117⅞	118	100	Southern Pacific pf	118	118	118	118	...
39¼	39¼	8,400	South. R'way ext	39½	39¾	38⅝	39½	+ ⅛
34½	35	1,900	Texas & Pacific	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	...
32	33	200	Tol. R'ways & Light	32	32	32	32	...
33	35	200	Tol., St. L. & West	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
52	53	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
115	115½	300	Twin City Rap. Trans	115¼	115¼	115½	115½	— ⅛
...	...	400	*Union Bag & Paper	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	— ¼
...	...	100	*Union B. & Paper pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
188	188½	154,100	Union Pacific	190½	190½	187¾	188¼	— ⅞
94½	95	350	Union Pacific pf	95	95	95	95	...
63	63	200	United Rys. Inv	64	64	63	63	—1¾
72	73	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	73	73	73	73	+1
78	79½	300	U. S. Realty & Imp	79½	79½	79½	79½	+2½
46½	47	200	U. S. Rubber	47	47	47	47	+ ¼
108	109	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅜
78	80	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	79	79	79	79	—1½
47⅜	47⅝	118,700	U. S. Steel	47⅜	47⅝	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅛
108½	108¾	14,200	U. S. Steel pf	108¼	108⅝	107⅞	108¼	+ ⅜
40	40½	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	40	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
10	11	100	*Vulcan Detinning	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	...
60	61	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
20¼	20½	800	Wabash	20½	20½	20	20	— ½
46	47	400	Wabash pf	46⅜	46⅝	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
298	301	100	Wells-Fargo Express	295½	295½	295¼	295½	—5
41	42	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	41	41	41	41	+1
26	26½	200	Wisconsin Central	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 25 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$1,321,000.00	$31,600.00	$51,900	$74,600.00	$88,400.00	$1,348,800.00
Colonial	100,000	3,791,600.00	82,300.00	344,200	613,200.00	270,400.00	4,758,300.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	851,915.00	6,266.00	79,247	44,312.00	147,180.00	1,046,945.00
Columbia	300,000	6,564,000.00	287,000.00	257,000	508,000.00	3,800.00	7,090,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	6,074,500.00	711,400.00	29,600	383,000.00	476,000.00	4,397,300.00
Coal & Iron	500,000	4,689,200.00	654,700.00	248,100	660,600.00	50,100.00	4,438,700.00
14th Street	500,000	5,648,100.00	140,000.00	335,000	271,100.00	78,000.00	6,267,800.00
Fidelity	200,000	979,537.00	15,827.00	61,301	73,983.00	.....	983,450.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,798,200.00	251,700.00	205,900	120,800.00	235,000.00	5,255,500.00
International	600,000	1,636,858.34	98,946.97	20,128	.....	610,538.89	1,737,753.07
Jefferson	500,000	4,097,300.00	9,700.00	190,200	207,300.00	107,000.00	3,795,600.00
Mt. Morris	250,000	2,749,400.00	160,200.00	79,800	273,000.00	57,500.00	3,175,800.00
Mutual	200,000	3,031,129.00	22,965.00	271,089	250,987.00	108,440.00	3,573,491.00
19th Ward	200,000	3,466,195.00	20,670.00	321,374	257,236.00	.....	3,580,327.00
Plaza	100,000	3,734,000.00	207,000.00	196,000	235,000.00	.....	4,010,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,740,700.00	12,100.00	125,000	108,500.00	135,200.00	2,030,100.00
24th St. Nat.	200,000	1,200,200.00	255,100.00	25,300	97,700.00	7,500.00	1,160,900.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,470,000.00	39,000.00	229,000	161,000.00	.....	2,853,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,711,600.00	66,400.00	161,400	104,200.00	113,600.00	2,045,700.00
Union Exch.	750,000	8,322,100.00	368,900.00	175,100	261,400.00	400,000.00	8,022,200.00
U. S. Exch.	100,000	600,000.00	35,000.00	5,000	30,000.00	15,000.00	550,000.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	897,490.00	14,170.00	44,520	83,150.00	.....	768,200.00
Yorkville	100,000	3,299,000.00	37,400.00	323,200	214,900.00	79,400.00	3,842,600.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	2,730,700.00	46,300.00	187,000	162,300.00	224,300.00	3,108,100.00
Broadway	150,000	3,031,381.00	13,170.00	196,124	171,953.00	56,102.00	3,071,813.00
Brooklyn	300,000	2,104,900.00	120,200.00	68,400	248,200.00	84,000.00	2,272,200.00
Home	100,000	225,000.00	14,000.00	12,000	155,000.00	.....	275,000.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	4,597,800.00	333,000.00	122,000	653,400.00	236,200.00	4,930,500.00
Mechanics'	1,000,000	10,140,900.00	175,500.00	927,000	1,157,900.00	173,600.00	12,165,200.00
Nassau	750,000	6,528,000.00	236,000.00	443,000	841,000.00	.....	6,038,000.00
Nat. City	100,000	7,348,000.00	126,000.00	394,000	370,000.00	102,000.00	3,710,000.00
North Side	1,000,000	1,782,165.00	21,431.00	124,838	66,622.00	211,660.00	1,961,029.00
Union	1,000,000	10,972,000.00	289,000.00	579,000	1,274,000.00	1,382,000.00	13,024,000.00

JERSEY CITY.

First Nat.	400,000	4,548,400.00	162,500.00	326,100	2,090,800.00	927,000.00	6,632,500.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,924,799.00	90,200.00	82,002	296,517.00	132,074.00	2,604,458.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,876,455.13	55,201.00	93,453	378,990.38	35,227.28	2,086,033.40

HOBOKEN.

First Nat.	110,000	2,670,300.00	158,700.00	28,200	171,700.00	222,200.00	2,665,800.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,515,161.00	42,102.00	42,080	52,100.00	90,200.00	1,565,300.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,939,891.00	22,069.00	140,726	219,229.00	385,543.00	3,371,762.00

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Little Danger of a Runaway Market in Pig Iron—A Warning Note.

The best informed authorities in the iron trade are of the opinion that there is little danger ahead of a runaway market in pig iron, notwithstanding the present lack of ready metal. Buyers, they say, who have been falling over themselves to buy iron ahead, are now taking a more rational view of the situation than they did when it first became evident that the market was not going to show the plenty of iron at this season which the early Spring forecasts predicted.

It is pointed out in this connection that new blast furnaces have added something like 880,000 tons to the producing capacity of the country since the first of the year, which has not yet been felt because of the large number of older furnaces, which have gone out of action to allow repairs.

While it is admitted that the scarcity is likely to continue till well into the Winter, the increased capacity will then be a factor in the market which will have to be reckoned with.

On the subject of increased capacity The Wall Street Journal sounds this note of warning.

Pig Iron production in 1905 was 23,000,000 tons; at the beginning of this year it was made at the rate of 25,000,000 tons; by July 1 of next year the country will be able to make not less than 27,400,000 tons a year. With this temporary scarcity over, and furnaces in good working order, the industry will have to find a demand for 4,400,000 tons more than it did in 1905, although that was a year of phenomenal demand, taking 5,000,000 tons more pig iron than in any previous year.

After the excitement of this present scarcity and advance is over, which will be some time in the Spring of next year, the iron trade will begin to take thought to itself, and unless there is a miraculous increase in the demand, the decline in enthusiasm will begin about the commencement of the second quarter. Predictions are always uncertain with the iron trade, but the present one can be made with more confidence than usual. The decline once started will run a course something like that which started in the Fall of 1903, being, however, possible of prolongation on account of the following being a Presidential year.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Birch Bark Is Not "Wood" Under Tariff Law—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Charles P. McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday a claim filed by F. B. Vandegrift & Co. of Chicago and New York, regarding the customs classification of birch bark.

The Collector assessed duty on the bark under the provision in the Dingley tariff for "wood," with a tax of 20 per cent. The importers objected to this action and took an appeal to the Board of Appraisers, asserting that the merchandise should be deemed unenumerated unmanufactured articles, with duty at the rate of 10 per cent. The board holds that birch bark is not "wood." The Collector's action is reversed.

Other importers' claims sustained by the board were filed by J. P. Smith & Co. and Sahadi Brothers, New York, and F. W. Myers & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The board overruled protests submitted by R. D. Papavasilopulo, and Worthington, Smith & Co., New York, and Mon Wo & Co., San Francisco.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Boom in Americans Has Made Operators Very Nervous.

Money Famine Here Expected, Followed by a Sensational Drop in Prices and the Appropriation by New York of the Available Credits in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 25.—The optimistic folk who last week insisted that a revival of business had come to the London stock markets and that for the rest of the year trading would increase steadily in volume and prices would advance persistently seem to have been wrong. The more conservative view has been sustained fully by the course of events this week, and as the week closes there is only one department, the American, that makes a better showing than last Saturday.

Other departments have been dull, and securities for the most part are quoted lower than a week ago. Probably if Americans had not boomed so much the other stocks in which this market is interested would have done better. Britishers are very nervous over the course the New York market is taking. They say wild speculation is going on in Wall Street, and that the chances are there will be a money famine there before long, one effect of which will be the appropriation by New York of practically all the available credits in London and another a sensational drop in the prices of those stocks which have been soaring upward in the last ten days.

"It is a sheer gamble," one financial writer remarks, "where intrinsic merits and reasonable prospects are the last things that count. How long it may be kept up is a problem impossible of solution just now, but it is certain that once the top is reached the descent will be terribly rapid and disastrous."

Londoners have been getting lots of warnings like this in the last ten days, and have heeded them. The gamblers have not hesitated to take part in Wall Street's game, but, speaking broadly, it may be said that caution has been the watchword on the Stock Exchange. Londoners generally have been regulating their investments and speculations so that no matter what happens in New York they will not be hurt much.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Supplies of money were increased in the market to-day on dividend disbursements. The demand was quiet. Discounts were steady. It was thought that New York would obtain the bar gold amounting to $4,000,000, which will be available next week.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally was quiet. Cheap money maintained the price of first-class securities. Kaffirs were again active and closed higher, but foreigners were quiet. The chief interest centred in Americans, which were moderately active during the early trading. Union Pacific was again the feature, with a sharp rise, but Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Southern Pacific also received much attention. The buying was principally for New York account. The market closed strong at about the best quotations of the day.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.25; Lisbon, 1.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparison being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Equiv.	N. Y.	N. Y. Clos.	Net Ch'ge.
Anaconda	14⅝	285	284½	+ ⅝
Atchison	107⅜	104½	104⅞	+ ⅜
Atchison pf	104½	101½	101½	...
Balt. & Ohio	121⅞	118¼	117⅝	+ ⅜
Balt. & Ohio pf	94½	91½	...	...
Can. Pacific	176	171	170⅝	+ ⅜
Denver	46½	45	44⅝	+ ⅜
Denver pf	89	86⅜	86	+ ⅜
Erie	48⅝	47¼	46⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	81	78½	77½	+ 1
Erie 2d pf	74¼	72	71⅝	+ ⅛
Ill. Central	181	175¼	175	+ ¼
Kan. & Texas	33	30⅞	30⅝	+ ⅛
Kan. & Texas pf	74	71¾	71⅝	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash	155½	151	150⅜	+ ⅛
Mex. Central	22	21¾	21½	+ ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf	45½	44	43⅝	+ ⅛
Nor. & West	95½	92½	92¼	+ ⅛
Nor. & West pf	94	91	...	...
Nor. Pacific	225½	218½	218	+ ½
N. Y. Central	148½	144	143¼	+ ⅜
Ont. & Western	49⅜	47⅝	47⅜	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	74	148½	142⅞	+ ⅛
Reading	73¼	142	141¼	+ ⅜
Reading 1st pf	48	93	...	...
Reading 2d pf	48½	94	94	...
Rock Island	28	28	27⅝	+ ⅛
Southern

THE SPECULATIVE SITUATION.

BULL—Well!

BEAR—Well! That's the profound observation by which people strive these days to express their utter bewilderment. At the opening of the market two men meet, get the first quotations, and then stare at each other and say, "Well!" At the luncheon they meet again, and so many things have happened since the opening that they can only say, "Well!" After 3 o'clock they meet again and say, "Well!"

BULL—It seems to annoy you.

BEAR—Perhaps it does. What with one thing and another, and taking things as a whole, I'm a good deal annoyed, that's true. I'm desired to abandon all my habits of reasoning and take matters for granted. Eight or nine weeks ago there were a few men here in Wall Street who called themselves bulls because they still believed in their country, which was a good country, they said, full of crops and prosperity and all that sort of thing, but when a bull talks so much about his country you may be sure that he is uncertain about the stock market. These men were uncertain about their market, preached conservatism in speculation, and took a somewhat wistful view of the future. And now what do you find? To the market valuation of many securities 10 to 40 points have been added in the space of these few weeks—and lo! the bull tells you that the rise has scarcely begun. Is he talking now about his country? His imagination has got beyond the country, crops, prosperity, &c. He talks only of deals, of hidden assets that are going to be distributed, of valuable rights, of gratuities, of larger dividends, of mighty pools organized to advance prices, of "corners," as in St. Paul, and of what one group of men will do here and another there. It's dangerous, I say.

BULL—When I hear a man talk as you do, in this personally aggrieved manner, I know that he has been on the wrong side of the market. You were not satisfied with your profits on the short side at the end of June or the first week in July, and in fighting the rise you have lost not only those profits but a great deal more besides.

BEAR—That's true, I have, but it doesn't alter the truth of what I'm saying.

BULL.—It gives you a prejudiced view of the market. I can't understand what all this row is about, anyway. We are reaping in the stock market the fruits of prosperity. It's perfectly simple. Dividends are being increased, and why shouldn't they be? The corporations are earning the money. Who says that the Union Pacific is not able to pay 10 per cent., or the Southern Pacific 5 per cent., or the Atchison 6 per cent., or the Pennsylvania 7 per cent.? The shareholders are coming into their own. Mr. Harriman had been abused for years for his parsimonious treatment of his stockholders, and now, having rounded out the properties under his charge, he gives them more than they ever hoped for, and you might suppose from the criticism that has been piled upon him that he had done a scurvy thing. I doubt if he would have been so much criticised if he had reduced the dividend 1 or 2 per cent., instead of raising it 4 per cent. He is a wonderful railroad man. Everybody admits it. Our railroads, as a class, have been admirably managed, and the stockholders are beginning to be rewarded for their patience.

BEAR.—It has yet to be demonstrated how much the prosperity of our railroads is due to good management and how much to Providence.

BULL.—There's a bear for you! The substance is the shadow and the shadow the substance. How can a man of your bias be reasoned with?

BEAR.—Tell me, how much money did you make in Union Pacific?

BULL.—To tell you the truth, I made less than I should have made. I got out around 160, expecting no more than an increase of the dividend to the rate of 7 per cent. I never dreamed of any such thing as 10 per cent.

BEAR.—So you didn't know the value of the property you were dealing in?

BULL.—If you want to put it that way you can. A lot of other people were as silly as I was.

BEAR—Precisely. Now we get at the root of the matter. You were trading in a stock, the value of which could be changed 25 points or more over night by an unexpected decision of two or three men as to the rate of dividend. You sold your Union Pacific at 160 because you believed it had discounted an increase of dividend to the rate of 7 per cent. and couldn't reasonably expect more than that, and then your Directors decided that they could pay 10 per cent. They forgot to take you into their confidence. That's the kind of stuff you're trading in.

BULL—I bought my stock back at 180. I'm not going to be fooled again. As a 10 per cent. stock it will sell over 200.

BEAR—Who made the difference of 20 points? Have you any suspicions?

BULL—I was stupid enough to lose it; it doesn't make any difference who got it. There's no sense in fighting this thing. You are simply wrong, and the sooner you fall into the procession the sooner you will be right. The only thing the bear has left to talk about is money, and you're wrong there. There will be money enough. You said in July that we couldn't bull the market with 6 per cent. money, but we're doing it, you see, and we did it last year with call money at 125 per cent.

BEAR—Who tells you that there will be money enough to go around?

BULL—The banks say so. The biggest banks in the Street say that the money market is in clear water. That's enough for me. We are no worse off, anyway, than we were last year.

BEAR—In the corresponding week of 1905 call money ranged from 1¾ to 3 per cent. The average was 2 per cent. Time money was 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 3¾ to 4 per cent. for periods of five to seven months. Last week call money averaged 5 per cent., which, of course, was not prohibitive, but time money went to 6 per cent. for all dates. Some brokers paid 6 per cent. plus a commission for time money on mixed collateral, and as much as 7 per cent. was paid for money over the end of the year on industrial collateral. Your banks may tell you that money is easy, but the rates say differently.

BULL.—The men who are running this market also runs the banks. They see their way clear, make no mistake about it.

BEAR.—I am tempted to take your assertion at its face value in view of Saturday's bank statement showing an increase of only $3,840,500 in loans. Why, I know of several active Stock Exchange houses, each of whose loans increased that much or more during the week.

BULL.—No matter. You see the market.

BEAR.—Yes, I see it. I see it is reported, too, that E. H. Harriman and H. Clay Frick are off together on a little cruise to Dark Harbor, Me. Happy coincidence of persons and names! What may not be concocted by these gentlemen at Dark Harbor!

BULL.—Oh, rot! What has that to do with the market?

BEAR.—In these delirious times I should suppose that the state of Mr. Harriman's digestion or Mr. Frick's opinion of the weather might have a good deal to do with the market.

BULL.—Now, you're in the region of nonsense again. I can only advise you to get in line with the market. You can't make any money fighting it. The bulls have a lot of ammunition back. I expect to hear the announcement next week that the Southern Pacific has taken over the St. Paul. There is the ore deal yet to come. The Pennsylvania and Atchison dividends will be increased—the Pennsylvania's to 7 per cent. and the Atchison's to 6 per cent. The Amalgamated Copper dividend also will be increased. I am assured that Steel common will be put squarely on a 4 per cent. basis at the next dividend period. There are a lot of other things that I know nothing about. They have ammunition enough to keep the thing going indefinitely.

BEAR.—And every man now trading on the bull side thinks that he shall be wise enough to know the last rocket and take his profits by its glory. I predict that when you get the last rocket you will have reached a state of mind in which you will believe the supply of fireworks to be inexhaustible.

BULL.—I can't hope to catch the top. I think I know when to be satisfied.

BEAR.—It strikes me that there is altogether too much haste in this campaign. The bull crowd is not content to increase dividends 1 per cent. at a time. They must be jumped 4 per cent., as in the case of Union Pacific, or 2 per cent., as you say will be done with the Atchison dividend, and so on. When I see men making so much haste I suspect that they are intent upon a campaign of distribution and that their time is more valuable than their stocks.

BULL.—I believe myself that the object of the campaign is to get a market on which stocks can be distributed, but my judgment is that the distribution has but fairly begun.

BEAR.—They make the game so strong that it compels credulity. The speculative mind is prepared to believe anything. No rumor is too extravagant. The utter recklessness exhibited toward the market is to my mind one of the danger signals. I am prepared to concede that the big bull interests will go as far as they can, but I'm very sure that they will forget to tell you when they have reached the end of their energy, just as they forgot to take the Street into their confidence about the Union Pacific dividend.

BULL.—The burden of the bear's refrain is that something is bound to give way under the strain; that something always does happen at such junctures. I am fairly confident that this market will run for six or eight weeks more, and that prices will be a good deal higher before the Fall elections. Union Pacific will sell above 200, St. Paul at 225, Southern Pacific at par, Atchison at 130, Steel common above 50, and so on.

BEAR.—I have never seen a bull market fill quite out to the expectation of its followers. Its culmination always comes unexpectedly. It is impossible for everybody to get out at the top. At these prices some stocks show enormous profits to the bull leaders, and, what is more, they have a market on which they can sell.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104¾	105¼
2s, c., 1930	104¾	105¼
3s, r., 1918	103½	104
3s, c., 1918	103½	104
3s, 1918, sm.	103¼	..
4s, r., 1907	103¼	104
4s, c., 1907	103¼	104
4s, r., 1925	130	131½
4s, c., 1925	130	131½
D. C. 3-65s	115	..
Philippine 4s	100	..
Adams Exp.	263	325
Alb. & Sus.	244	..
Am. Ex. W.	145	..
Allis-C. pf.	43	49
A. B. S. pf.	83	88
A. C. & F. pf.	100¾	101
Am. Coal	160	190
A. C. D. pf.	91½	93½
Am. D. T.	35	40
Am. G. T.	8½	9½
Am. L. Co.	19½	21
Am. L. Co. pf.	41½	43¼
Am. Loc. pf.	112	113
Am. M. Co. ctfs.	4	4½
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26	28
A. P. S. pf.	60	70
A. S. pf., B.	95	97
Am. Snuff.	200	240
Am. Sn. pf.	102	110
A. S. R. pf.	138	140
A. T. & C.	88	92
A. T. & T.	125	135
Am. Tob. pf.	101	102
Am. W. Co. pf.	103	103½
Ann Arbor	30	40
Ann A. pf.	70	80
A. M. 1st pf.	109	111
A., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	101½
Beth. Steel	25½	26½
Beth. S. pf.	..	88
B. A. L. pf.	110	..
B. Un. Gas.	120	140
B., R. & P.	130	145
B., L. & P. pf.	142	..
B. & S. pf.	80	88
But'k Co.	60	63½
Canada So.	64	66
Cent. L. pf.	102	103
C. R. R. of N. J.	223	230
C. & E. A. Tel.	140	150
C. & O.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	..	150
C. G. W. pf., A.	76½	77
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	27	28
C. G. W. 1. st	81	83
C. I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. & N. W. pf.	230	232
C., St. P., M. & Om.	180	185
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	182	190
C. T. & T.	12	14
C. T. & T. pf.	27	31½
C., S. & C. pf.	125	140
C., C., C. & St. L.	95	96
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	113½	115
C., L. & W.	90	97½
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114¾
Cleve. & P.	174	179
C., e. & P. pf.	105	108
C., T. & I. pf.	78	95
C. S. 2d pf.	51	51½
Consol. Coal.	70	100
C. P. R.	76	76½
D., L. & W.	510	520
D. & R. G. pf.	86	87
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	20
Det. & M.	55	70
D. & M. pf.	98	100
Det. South.	7	10
Det. S. pf.	25	35
Det. U. Ry.	94	95
Dia. Match.	125	130
D., S. S. & A.	18½	18¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	35½	39½
Elec. S. B.	..	80
Ev. & T. H.	65	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	95
F. M. & S.	150	175
Gen. Ch. Co.	73	79
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	103½	105
G. & S. T.	110	..
H. B. Claflin.	108	118
Hav. E. R.	45	47
H. E. R. pf.	80	90
Hock. Val.	..	127
Hock. V. pf.	95	97
Homestake	84	..
Ill. C. l. 1.	101	..
Int. Power.	51	54
I. S. P. pf.	84	85
Iowa Cent.	30	30½
Jol. & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	65	70
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kn. L., Chi.	61¼	61¾
K. L., C., pf.	74½	80
Lacl. Gas.	95	110
Lacl. G. pf.	..	105
L. E. & W.	32	36
L.E.& W.pf.	80	85
L. & W. C.	50	80
Long Island.	63	69
Man. Beach.	5½	7
Man. Elev.	147¼	150
Md. C. pf.	90	..
Met. St. R.	108	110
Mich. Cent.	190	200
M. & St. L.	67	70
M. & St. L. pf.	91	95
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	170	174
N., C. & St. L.	142	145
Nat. B. pf.	118¼	..
N. Cent. C.	37	45
N. Y. & N. H.	194½	197
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	90
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	82½	84
N. Y. & N. J. Telep.	125	128
N. & W. pf.	91	92
Ont. Min.	3	3½
Pac. Coast.	128	131
P. C. 1st pf.	100	106
P. C. 2d pf.	128	131
Peo. & E.	44	45
Pitts. C. pf.	54	57
P., C., C. & St. L.	84	84½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106½	109½
P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	..
P. S. C. pf.	97½	98½
Pullman Co.	236	239
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Q'k'ell'r pf.	3	4
R. R. Sec., 1st Cent. stk. ctfs.	90	93¾
R. S. S. pf.	100	100¼
Rdg. 1st pf. ex div.	90½	91
Rdg. 2d pf.	90	94
Rens. & S.	200	..
R., W. & O.	128	132
Rutland pf.	51	62
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	70
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	..	187
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	135
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	106	112
So. Ry. pf.	99¾	100¼
So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	90	98
Texas Cent.	50	..
Tex. C. pf.	90	..
T. C. & I.	159	161
T. P. L. T.	80	84
Third Av.	126	128
T. P. & W.	17	20½
Un. Fruit.	102¼	..
U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy.	47¾	48½
U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	91	93
U. S. Exp.	124	130
U. S. L.	9½	15
U. S. L. pf.	114	115
U. S. R. & Ref.	33½	36½
U. S. R. & R. pf.	75	76
Vand. R. R.	85	90
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	109	109½
Va. I. & C.	..	43½
West. Md.	34½	38
West. U. T.	91¼	91½
Westinghouse assenting.	150¼	151
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	185
W. & L. E.	17	17½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	24
Wis. C. pf.	51¼	51¾

Receiver for Bank Teller's Property.

Judge Giegerich has appointed Samuel Hoffman receiver for any property in the possession of Edward H. Frost, belonging to the National Park Bank, on the application of the bank. Frost and his wife are restrained from transferring or encumbering land at Caldwell, N. J. Frost has just been sent to prison for stealing from the bank.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Edward G. Johns, formerly with Herrick, Berg & Co., is now connected with the New York office of Hayden, Stone & Co.

The London Stock Exchange has granted official quotations to the Canadian Northern Railway Company's further issue of £27,400 4 per cent. thirty-year (Ontario Division) first mortgage debenture bonds of 1930, of £100 each; Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company's $1,000,000 additional general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds of 1992 for $1,000 each, and Reading Company and Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company's $2,000,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1997 for $1,000 each.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Note.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. "A"	3	Aug. 30	Aug. 8	Aug. 31
Balt. & Ohio com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Balt. & Ohio pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Boston & Albany	2	Sept. 29	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Buffalo & Susq. com. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Buffalo & Susq. pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 3
Canadian Pacific (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 4
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 4
Chestnut Hill (quarter)	1½	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Chic. Gt. West. pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul com. & pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 16	Aug. 29	Oct. 1
Cin., N. O & Texas Pac. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 4
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. (semi-ann.)	2	Sept. 1	Holders of record	July 31
Cleve. & Pitts. guar. stock (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Cleve. & Pitts. spec. stock (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 7	Aug. 17	Sept. 8
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 9	Sept. 11	Oct. 10
Erie 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Apr. 9, 1907	Mar. 12	Apr. 10
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 20
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Phila., Germ. & Norristown (quar.)	3	Sept. 4	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Reading 1st pf.	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 24
Southern Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	2½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Southern Railway pf.	2¼	Oct. 17	Sept. 22	Oct. 18
Union Pacific com. (semi-annual)	5	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 11
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 11
STREET RAILWAYS.				
American Railways (quarter)	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 30	Sept. 10
Cape Breton Electric Co. pf.	$3	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Columbus (O.) Ry. com. (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Galveston Elec. pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
Grand Rapids Ry. com.	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 25
Houghton Co. St. Ry., Hancock, Mich., pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Kan. City Ry. & Light pf. (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
Northern Texas Electric pf.	$2	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 4
Philadelphia Co. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 10
Rochester Ry. & Light pf.	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Aug. 21
Savannah Electric pf. (semi-ann.)	$3	Oct. 1	Sept. 8	Oct. 2
Scranton Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 2
Terre Haute Traction & Light pf., (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 4
Whatcom Co. (Wash.) Ry. & Lt. pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 2
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Ala. Consol. Coal & Iron pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 3
Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Aug. 27	July 26	Aug. 13
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	¼	Aug. 27	July 26	Aug. 13
American Cereal (quarter)	2	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 21
American Coal (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 1	Aug. 23	Sept. 3
American Chicle com. (month)	1	Sept. 20	Sept. 14	Sept. 21
American Chicle com. (extra)	1	Sept. 20	Sept. 14	Sept. 21
Amer. Graphophone com. (quar.)	1¼	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Amer. Radiator com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 29	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
American Shipbuilding com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 1	.....	.....
American Shipbuilding com. (extra)	2	Sept. 1	.....	.....
American Shipbuilding pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Am. Smelt. securities pf. A (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Am. Smelt. securities pf. B (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 3
Am. Telep., Teleg. & Cable (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
American Tobacco	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Associated Merchants' com. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 27	Sept. 4
Associated Merchants' com. (extra)	½	Sept. 1	Aug. 27	Sept. 4
Barney & Smith com.	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
Barney & Smith pf. (quarter)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 4
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. com. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 5
Butte Coalition	40c	Sept. 17	Aug. 14	Sept. 4
Butterick	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Calumet & Arizona Mining (quar.)	$3.50	Sept. 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 21
Calumet & Hecla	$20	Sept. 20	Holders of record	Aug. 18
Chicago & Milwaukee Breweries	2½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Childs Co. com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 10	Sept. 4	Sept. 11
Childs Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 10	Sept. 4	Sept. 11
Cleve. & San. Brew. com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 16	Sept. 5	.....
Cleve. & San. Brew. pf. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 16	Sept. 5	.....
Colorado Telephone (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quar.)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 24	Sept. 17
Consol. Mercur Gold Mines (quar.)	2½	Sept. 25	Sept. 8	Sept. 26
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Du Pont Internat. Powder Co. pf.	2½	Oct. 2	Holders of record	Sept. 2
Eastman Kodak pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Aug. 30	Sept. 17
Eastman Kodak com. (quar.)	2½	Oct. 1	Aug. 30	Sept. 17
E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Fed. Mining & Smelt. com. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 10
Fed. Mining & Smelt. com. (extra)	2½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 10
Fed. Mining & Smelt. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 10
General Asphalt pf.	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 3
General Chemical com.	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 4
Globe-Wernicke com. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Granby Consol. Copper	3	Sept. 15	Aug. 29	Sept. 12
Gt. Northern Paper pf. (quar.)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
Greene Consol. Copper (bi-monthly)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 16
International Salt	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
International Smokeless Powder & Chemical Co.	80c	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
International Smokeless Powder & Chem. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 31
Kings Co. El. Lt. & Power (quar.)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 1
Lord & Taylor pf. (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 28	Sept. 3
Merrimack Mfg. pf.	2½	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
National Biscuit pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 16	Aug. 31
National Biscuit com. (quar.)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 15
Nat. Enam. & Stamping pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	.....	.....
National Lead com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 24	Sept. 17
New Century Zinc & Lead Mining (month)	1	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 25
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Sept. 20	Sept. 12	Sept. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	Dec. 12	Dec. 21
North American (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
North Butte Mining (quarter)	$2	Sept. 29	Sept. 19	Sept. 20
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 29	Aug. 8	Aug. 20
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 31	Holders of record	Aug. 21
Quaker Oats com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Quaker Oats com. (extra)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 5
Quincy Mining	$2.50	Sept. 5	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Railway Steel Spring Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 20	Sept. 8	Sept. 21
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 18
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (extra)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 18
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 8
Standard Oil (quarter)	$6	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 20
United Cigars Mfrs. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 11	Sept. 1
United States Envelope pf.	3	Sept. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
United States Steel (for 2 quarters)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 8	Oct. 2
United States Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Aug. 30	Aug. 8	Aug. 31
Welsbach Company	3	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 22

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for week ended Saturday, Aug. 25, 1906:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,877,300	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,172,000	$2,192,000	$1,779,000	$15,118,000	$1,445,000
2,050,000	2,742,800	Bank of Man. Co.	21,481,000	3,748,000	2,177,000	23,633,000	.....
2,000,000	1,504,600	Merchants' Nat.	11,947,600	2,759,100	1,031,300	14,497,300	250,000
3,000,000	3,405,000	Mechanics' Nat.	19,739,000	3,109,000	1,906,000	19,246,000	587,500
1,500,000	3,905,700	Bank of America	22,870,000	4,430,500	2,466,000	25,217,100	.....
1,000,000	328,400	Phenix Nat.	6,520,000	1,183,000	149,000	5,437,000	983,200
25,000,000	19,400,300	National City	162,596,100	27,010,000	11,289,300	150,044,400	5,308,500
300,000	7,748,500	Chemical Nat.	22,206,200	4,125,300	1,886,800	22,705,100	.....
600,000	435,200	Merch. Exch. Nat.	6,127,400	1,441,500	294,900	6,630,800	235,200
1,000,000	2,307,000	Gallatin Nat.	8,830,400	1,002,700	619,700	8,139,400	950,500
300,000	156,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,511,800	515,300	57,500	2,446,200	47,100
700,000	388,300	Mech. & Traders'	6,557,000	901,000	800,000	7,295,000	.....
500,000	634,000	Greenwich	5,182,100	914,200	548,400	5,911,400	.....
5,000,000	4,548,300	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,656,800	4,546,800	1,107,200	20,724,700	4,400,900
25,000,000	13,008,400	Nat. Bank of Com.	138,459,000	16,867,100	12,806,400	116,075,100	12,569,000
3,000,000	4,628,400	Mercantile Nat.	20,612,500	2,849,900	1,329,300	17,315,600	1,690,200
500,000	759,200	Pacific	5,405,100	262,100	436,300	3,460,600	.....
450,000	1,030,000	Chatham Nat.	5,973,300	670,800	848,100	5,717,400	48,500
200,000	459,100	People's	2,143,200	185,500	537,400	2,578,300	.....
2,000,000	2,041,200	Nat. Bank of N. A.	14,615,000	2,378,000	1,242,000	14,122,600	50,000
3,000,000	7,622,400	Hanover Nat.	51,760,900	8,859,500	6,706,900	90,268,300	1,792,100
1,000,000	1,133,900	Irving Nat.	7,473,000	1,416,500	406,300	7,137,000	248,200
2,550,000	780,500	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	18,520,000	3,330,000	1,290,000	18,653,000	1,540,000
500,000	345,200	Nassau	3,496,300	337,900	381,500	3,765,100	.....
1,000,000	1,458,900	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,325,500	1,228,100	704,800	7,102,700	48,400
2,000,000	718,000	Metropolitan	10,156,500	2,373,600	176,100	10,404,400	.....
2,000,000	3,582,700	Corn Exchange	34,893,000	7,106,000	4,153,000	43,178,600	.....
750,000	1,158,900	Oriental	9,639,900	481,100	1,292,900	8,948,100	.....
1,500,000	7,098,900	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,845,700	3,936,000	1,353,000	26,800,000	47,600
3,000,000	7,764,800	National Park	70,084,000	17,014,000	3,671,000	80,428,000	2,968,100
250,000	119,000	East River Nat.	1,196,800	179,100	137,400	1,318,400	49,000
3,000,000	3,063,400	Fourth Nat.	18,864,500	3,718,500	2,279,100	21,253,600	50,000
300,000	1,673,100	Second Nat.	9,991,000	908,000	1,550,000	9,912,000	277,000
10,000,000	17,277,100	First Nat.	86,674,300	17,161,300	2,134,000	73,444,000	6,642,400
1,000,000	900,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	9,482,900	2,125,400	353,300	9,457,600	631,400
250,000	780,800	Bowery	3,700,000	560,000	240,000	4,135,000	.....
200,000	842,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	5,124,400	888,000	444,000	5,540,000	50,000
750,000	569,800	German-American	3,975,000	851,900	201,000	3,847,800	.....
1,000,000

APARTMENTS TO LET ON THE WEST SIDE: 14TH TO 110TH STS.

KEY TO MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF WEST SIDE APARTMENTS.

NAME OF APARTMENT. LOCATION.

1. Carlisle Dwellings ..... West End Av. and 82d St.
2. Carlyle and Sterling ..... Central Park West and 86th St.
3. Central Park View..... Central Park West and 80th St.
4. Colonial Hotel..81st St. and Manhattan Sq.
5. Cumberland Hotel...Broadway and 54th St.
6. Forres Apartments..... 251 W. 81st St., cor. Broadway.
7. Lorington Apartments ..... Central Park West at 70th St.
8. Longacre Hotel .....157-163 West 47th St.
9. Marion Apartments ..... Broadway bet. 98th and 99th Sts.
10. Rosemary Apartments.....4 West 93d St.
11. Rudolph Apartments ..... 325 Central Park West.
12. Severn and Van Dyck Apartments Broadway and Amsterdam Av. at 72d St.
14. Sherman Square Hotel ..... Broadway and 71st St.
15. Somerset Hotel .....150 West 47th St.
16. Sonoma Apartments...B'way and 55th St.
17. Stanton Apartments ...9-11 West 91st St.
2. Sterling and Carlyle Apartments..... Columbus Av., 85th and 86th Sts.
18. Spencer Arms....Broadway and 69th St.
19. Sylvia Apartments .....59 West 76th St.
12. Van Dyck and Severn Apartments Broadway and Amsterdam Av. at 72d St.
20. Wyoming Apartments..55th St. & 7th Av.
21. Broadway, 2,728-2,730, bet. 104th and 105th Sts.
22. Broadway, s. w. cor. 85th St.
23. Broadway, 2,483, at 93d St.
24. Central Park West, 381-383, at 98th and 99th Sts.
25. Manhattan Av., 27-29, bet. 101st and 102d Sts.
26. 109th St., 212 West.
27. 106th St., 1 W., cor. Central Pk. W.
28. 104th St., 212-214 West.
29. 103d St., 144 West.
30. 94th St., 321 West.
31. 92d St., 251 West.
32. 90th St., 137 to 143 West.
33. 77th St., 101-103 West.
34. 76th St., 100 West.
35. Office of Gibbs & Kirby..... Broadway and 103d St.
36. Office of Jesse C. Bennett & Co... Broadway and 81st St.
37. Office of Porter & Co..... Broadway and 104th St.
38. Office of Wm. F. Koch..2,780 Broadway

ELEVATED STATIONS. ||||
SUBWAY STATIONS. ■
LIBRARIES. •
SCHOOLS. +

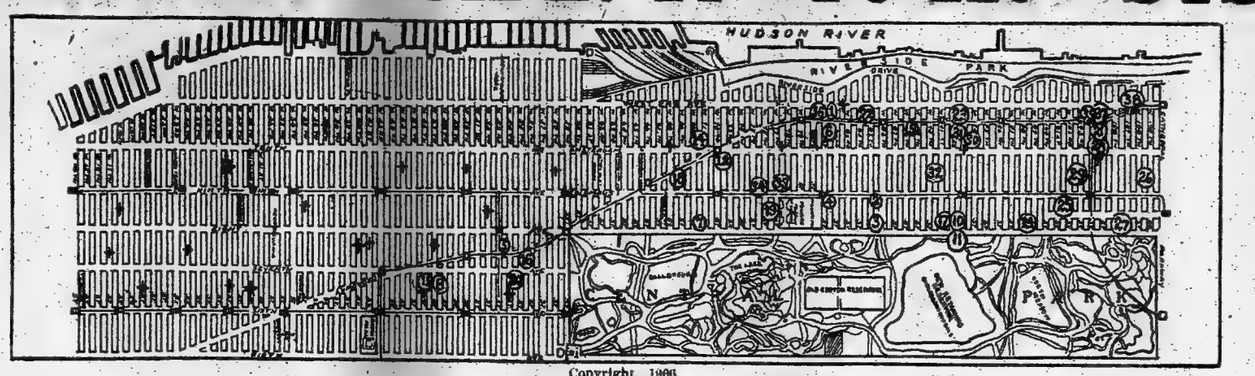

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The Central Park View

APARTMENT HOUSE

Eighty-sixth Street and Central Park West.

ELEGANT HOUSEKEEPING SUITES of 7 to 11 Rooms, with 2 and 3 Baths.

Every detail as to finish and for house service carried out to the highest degree.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY OCTOBER 1st.

RENTALS: $2,000 to $4,000.

Resident Superintendent on the Premises.

GOTHAM BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., Owners and Builders.

Telephone No. 5300 River.

GIBBS & KIRBY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING High-Class Apartments.

FOR LOCATION SEE MAP ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

"THE MARKENFIELD,"
605-611 WEST 111TH.
Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.
6-STORY ELE. BLDG.
4, 5, 6 rooms and bath, all outside and light, most desirable; convenient to Subway. Rent, $50 to $85 per month.

"THE PORTERFIELD,"
612 WEST 112TH ST., near Drive.
6-STORY BLDG., 87 FT. FRONT.
Large rooms, 6, 7, and bath; most complete in every detail. Only a few apartments to offer. Rents $75 to $95 per month.

"THE PORTLAND,"
612 WEST 115TH ST.
8-STORY FIREPROOF BLDG.
New and up to date; many novel features; 6 and 7 rooms and bath. Rent $60 to $80 per month.

"SUNSET APARTMENTS,"
N. E. corner Broadway and 121st Street.
New Building.
The highest point on this beautiful boulevard; unobstructed view of the Hudson and Riverside Drive.
Apartments, five, six, and seven rooms and bath; the rooms are LARGE and absolutely light; elevator, electric lights, tiled baths, showers; bookcase mantels in parlors; Dutch stein shelf in dining rooms. Rents $625 to $1,200.

"CASTLE COURT,"
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 122D ST.
NEW BUILDING—LARGE ROOMS.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all night service; all light; every improvement. Rent, $360 to $1,080 per annum. Same finish and improvements as Sunset Apartments.

"THE GRANT,"
514 WEST 122D ST.
7 and 8 rooms and bath. High class elevator apartment house; rooms large and perfectly light; new law house. Rents, $80.

Apartments in the above houses may be seen at any reasonable hour by applying to the Janitors on the premises. All propositions to be submitted to our office.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Ag'ts, Broadway and 103d St.
Telephone, 975-976 Riverside.

Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. 72d and 73d Streets

The Van Dyck and The Severn

Housekeeping Apartments

OCCUPANCY OCTOBER 1st
SIX TO ELEVEN ROOMS. TWO AND THREE BATHS.
For Information and Booklet
Apply on Premises or RIPLEY REALTY CO.
Apartment Telephone No. 3547—Col. Tel. 1282—38th. 7 EAST 42d STREET.

THE "MARION,"

Broadway, Between 98th & 99th Sts.

MODERN, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE, ONLY TWO BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION, AND "ON BROADWAY."

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEKEEPING SUITES OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS WITH EXTRA SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

Rentals $900 to $1,200 per year.

For booklet apply to HILLENBRAND & NASSOIT, 2,740 Broadway, n. e. cor. 105th St., or superintendent, on premises. 'Phone 2740 River.

THE SONOMA

NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.

High Class Apartment House

Two Very Desirable Apartments of Nine Rooms.

Refrigeration, Steam Heat and Night and Day Service.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE ROSEMARY,

4 WEST 93D ST.
Eight large rooms; servants' table.
RENTS, $1,140 AND $1,140.

FORRES,
251 West 81st St., Cor. B'way,
One apartment, seven rooms, suitable for a physician.
RENT, $1,000; NINE ROOMS, $1,300.

RUDOLPH,
325 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Modern, up-to-date; six and seven rooms; servants' toilet.
$900 TO $1,150.

THE SYLVIA,
59 WEST 76TH ST.,
Six and seven rooms; elevator, etc.
RENTS, $600 TO $800.

100 WEST 76TH ST.
Eight large rooms and bath; corner apartment; elevator.
RENT, $960.

101-103 West 77th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE BLOCK.
Seven rooms and bath.
RENT, $600 TO $660.

251 WEST 92ND ST.
Corner Broadway. Five outside rooms.
RENT, $37.50 MONTHLY.

2,483 BROADWAY.
Six large rooms; all improvements.
RENT, $32 MONTHLY.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS

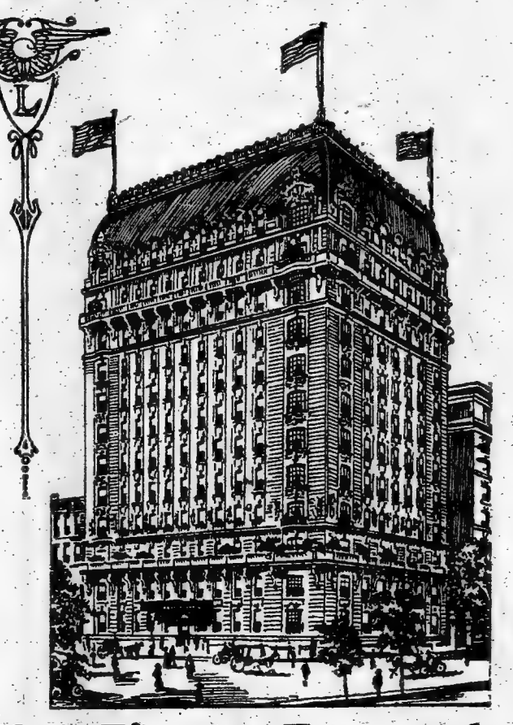

Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1.

NOW RENTING.

$3,250 to $6,000 per annum.

Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

Special Features: Refrigeration, Automatic Mail Service Vacuum, Cleaning System, Electric Light, all included in Rent.

Central Park West, at Seventieth Street.

ROBERT T. LYONS, Architect. [Phone 481 Columbus.] JACOB A. ZIMMERMANN, Builder.

The Carlisle Dwellings

SOUTHEAST CORNER
West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street

Every apartment now leased for either three or five year term.

One apartment to sublease for tenant's account; consists of eleven rooms and three baths. Apply to

Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 1259 Broadway, corner 81st Street.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

BROADWAY AND 71ST STREET, FACING THE SQUARE.

Most convenient residential site in New York.

One block from express subway station. Six surface lines pass hotel.

2, 3 and 4 Rooms with Bath, 6 and 8 Rooms with 2 Baths

LEASES NOW BEING MADE FOR COMING YEAR.

Restaurant a la Carte.

Modern Construction; Superior Service.

RUN BY OWNERS OF THE PROPERTY.
WM. H. TURNER, Manager.

PORTER & CO.,

BROADWAY AT 104TH ST.
UP-TOWN OFFICE, 159 W. 125TH ST.
OFFER:

321 WEST 94TH ST.
ADJOINING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elevator apartment house; up to date in every detail, with all modern conveniences; 4 rooms and bath.
Rents, $540 to $600.

137 to 143 WEST 90TH ST.
6 rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water.
Rents, $30 to $36.

212-214 WEST 104TH ST.
Single apartments; 7 large rooms and bath; all improvements.
Rents, $45 to $55.

381-383 Central Park West.
98TH AND 99TH STS.
5 and 6 large, light rooms and tiled bath; elevator, electric lights, parquet floors.
Rents, $510 to $780.

2728-2730 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 104TH AND 105TH STS.
7 large rooms and bath; all improvements; tiled bath, hardwood trim, etc.
Rents, $40 to $55.

27-29 MANHATTAN AV.,
101ST AND 102D STS.
8 large rooms and bath; elevator and all modern improvements.
Rents, $660 to $780.

Hotel COLONIAL

81st Street and Manhattan Square

Modern Fireproof Residential Hotel

Restaurant on Twelfth Floor, overlooking the Parks.

Highest Altitude in City. Natural light on all sides.

Suites of ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE ROOMS, with one or more baths.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Desirable Single Rooms for Bachelors.

UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS

Hotel SOMERSET

150 West 47th Street

WILLIAM H. MOSELEY, CLAUDE R. MOTT, Managers

THE WYOMING

55TH ST. AND 7TH AVE.

Housekeeping Apartments.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

The lightest, largest rooms in this city.
Built as investment, not a speculation.
Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c.
9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents $2,000 to $5,000.
Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1.
"The best apartment ever built below the Park."—*N. Y. Herald.*

HOTEL LONGACRE
157-163 W. 47th St.
Near Broadway
EXCLUSIVELY BACHELOR

A large addition will be ready for occupancy September 1. This contains elegantly furnished single Rooms, with bath, and a few two-room Suites. Additional public rooms are a library, an old English billiard hall, cafe, &c.

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, from $37.00 to $50.00 per month.

WILLIAM F. KOCH

REAL ESTATE,
2780 Broadway, N. E. Cor 107th St.
Telephone 4466 Riverside.

"THE RUTH,"
449-453 West 123d St.,
(For location of this house see map on opposite page.)
Fronting Morningside Park.
4 rooms and bath.....$32 to $37.50
5 rooms and bath.....$42 to $47.50
Light and sunny rooms in a most attractive and modern elevator apartment house, with every known improvement; all-night elevator and hall service; telephone, &c., at a rental which is very reasonable for this class of apartments.

THE BARADA,
1 West 106th St.,
Corner Central Park West.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, in a most exclusive house, with modern improvements; large, light rooms.
Rents $55 and $60.

THE ANTWERP,
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 85th St.
7 rooms and bath; all improvements; light rooms, excellent location; rents absolutely very reasonable.
Rents $45 to $60.

Spencer Arms

Housekeeping Apartments

BROADWAY AT 69TH ST.

Absolutely fireproof. All modern conveniences. Refrigeration and electric light included in rent. Suites of 10, 11 and 12 rooms.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

THE STANTON,

9 and 11 West 91st St.

Apartment for rent of 8 rooms with bath; all improvements; elevator.

GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,
1 MADISON AVE. 60 LIBERTY ST.

STERLING and CARLYLE,

COLUMBUS AVENUE, 85TH TO 86TH ST.
NEW BUILDING.
Apartments of 7, 8 and 10 rooms. All rooms are large and well lighted.
Modern improvements.
Hall and Elevator service.
RENTS, $1,200 TO $2,200.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND,

Broadway, at 54th Street.
Transient and Family Hotel.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Every Modern Convenience. Rooms Single or En Suite.
RESTAURANT OF EXCEPTIONAL EXCELLENCE.
UNDER MANAGEMENT OF OWNER.

APARTMENTS TO LET ABOVE 110 ST. (WEST SIDE) & WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

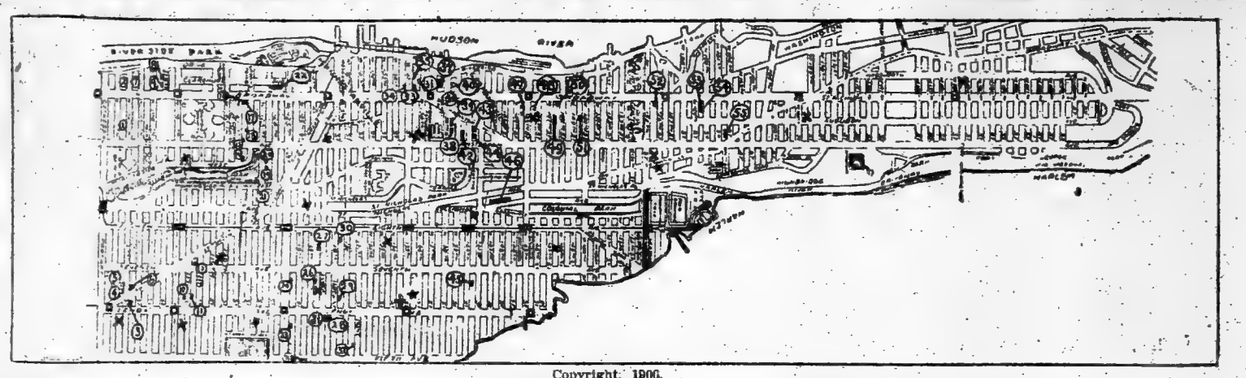

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KEY TO MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF APARTMENTS

LOCATION.	NAME OF APARTMENT.
1. 111th St., 315 West	Bertha
2. 111th St., 003-011 West	Markenfield
3. 112th St., n. w. cr. Lenox Av.	Lenox Hall
4. 112th St., 118 West	St. Louis
5. 112th St., 124-126 West	
6. 112th St., 19 St. Nicholas Av.	Franconia
7. 112th St., 612 West	Porterfield
8. 115th St., 612 West	Portland
9. 115th St., 604-606 West	Wharfdale
10. 117th St., 101 West	Darlington
11. 117th St., 112-116 West	
12. 118th St., 200-204 West	
14. 121st St., 417-419 West	
15. 121st St., n. w. cr. Amst'd'm Av.	King's College
16. 121st St., n. e. cr. B'way	Sunset
17. 122d St., s. e. cr. B'way	Castle Court
18. 122d St., 514 West	Grant
19. 123d St., 489 West	Anthony
20. 123d St., 449-453 West	Ruth
21. 123d St., s. w. cr. Morningside Av.	Rodna
22. 125th St., 182-192 Claremont Av.	Southerland
23. 125th St., 37 West; office, Firm of J. B. Ketcham	
24. 125th St., 159 West; office, Porter & Co.	
25. 126th St., n. e. cr. Fifth Av.	Mount Morris
26. 127th St., 147 West	Rosemere
27. 128th St., 246 West	Henri
28. 129th St., 60 West	Smithsonian
29. 129th St., 115 West	Theresa
30. 129th St., 261 West	Biltmore
31. 129th St., 574 Lenox Av., office of R. Levers	
32. 131st St., 24-26 West	
33. 135th St., n. w. cr. B'way	Kathmere
34. 135th St., 602-622 West	
35. 136th St., 611-619 West	
36. 136th St., 620-626 West	
37. 137th St., B'way to Riv. Drive	Cromwell
38. 138th St., 507-523 West	
39. 138th St., 525 West	Grand View
40. 138th St., 625 West	Jessica Court
41. 139th St., 3,422 B'way; office of Reeve A. Silk & Co.	
42. 139th St., 507 West	Gwendolyn
43. 140th St., n. e. cr. Hamilton Place	Leonora and Noralea
44. 140th St., 503 West	
45. 140th St., 151-169 West	Pinkney and Watts Courts
46. 142d St., 143-171 Edgecombe Av.	
47. 145th St., 332-344 West	
48. 146th St., 540 West	Rosario Court
49. 147th St., 511-519 West	Antoinette, Cecilia, Fontiac
50. 148th St., s. e. cr. B'way	Hudson View
51. 150th St., 408 West	Halcyon Hall
52. 156th St., s. e. cr. B'way	Audubon Park
53. 150th St., n. e. cr. B'way	Washington Heights
54. 160th St., 524-526, 550-560 West	
55. 162d St., 508-520 West	
ELEVATED STATIONS.	
SUBWAY STATIONS.	
LIBRARIES.	
SCHOOLS.	

CROMWELL APARTMENTS

Rents $40 to $125 Per Month

137th Street,
FROM BROADWAY TO RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Subway Station at the Corner

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath

Restricted Neighborhood

Elevators and Every Modern Improvement

"RODNA,"
Southwest Cor. Morningside Ave. & 123d St.
Modern apartments, 4 to 5 rooms and bath; elevator and every convenience.
RENTS, $420 TO $570.

THE WHARFDALE,
604 and 606 West 115th St.,
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway station.
8 large, light rooms and bath and servants' toilet; elevator and every modern improvement.
RENTS, $1,000 TO $1,200.

THE ANTHONY,
439 West 123d St.,
Opposite and overlooking Morningside Park.
6 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern improvements, and in perfect condition.
RENTS, $480 TO $540.

THE MT. MORRIS,
Corner 5th Av. and 126th St.
7 and 8 rooms, one and two baths; elevator and all improvements
RENTS, $780 TO $1,300.

THE HENRI,
246 West 128th St.
5 and 6 rooms and bath; elevator and all improvements.
RENTS, $480 TO $660.

124 & 126 West 112th St.
Desirable apartments, 7 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; every improvement, &c.
RENTS, $30 TO $37.

THE BILTMORE,
261 West 129th St.
5 and 6 rooms and bath; elevator and all improvements.
RENTS, $480 TO $600.

THE DARLINGTON,
101 West 117th St.
Single apt., 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; $360-$780.

112 to 116 West 117th St.
Very desirable apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; new up-to-date; every improvement.
RENTS, $30 TO $40.

PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125TH ST.
2727 BROADWAY AT 104TH ST.

New Apartments
under the exclusive and efficient management of
Reeve A. Silk & Co.

602 to 622 West 135th St.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; fine river view; all improvements. Very handy to Subway station. } $24-$38

611 to 619 West 135th St.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath on Riverside Drive; all improvements. Close to Subway station. } $22-$36

620 to 626 West 136th St.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; very large rooms; telephone, electric light and hall service. } $32-$48

507 to 523 West 138th St.
5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; fine view front and rear; all improvements. Near City College. } $30-$45

525 West 138th St.
GRAND VIEW APARTMENTS 5 and 6 rooms and bath; telephone and hall service; grand river view. } $34-$45

625 West 138th St.
JESSICA COURT—Desirable apartments 5 and 6 rooms and bath; next to Riverside Drive; 'phone & hall service. } $35-$45

507 West 139th St.
GWENDOLYN COURT, near City College; 5 and 6 rooms and bath; fine house; telephone and hall service. } $30-$42

Hamilton Pl., cor. 140th
THE LEONORA and NORALEA—4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; telephone, hall service, &c. } $25-$48

540 West 146th St.
ROSARIO COURT, block from Subway station; 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; elevator, telephone and hall service. } $34-$45

511 to 519 West 147th St.
ANTOINETTE, CECILIA, FONTIAC—5 and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; telephone, &c. } $31-$44

See Superintendents on premises or

Reeve A. Silk & Co.,
Broadway and 139th St.
TELEPHONE 57 MORNINGSIDE

THE KATHMERE,
NEW BUILDING,
NORTHWEST COR. BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.

ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

4, 5, 6, & 7 ROOMS.

LOCATION—Fine view of Hudson and one block from Riverside Drive.
ACCESSIBILITY—Two blocks from Subway, and one from Amsterdam Ave.
ROOMS—Large, light, airy. Telephone, shower bath, gas and electric lights.
Rents, $40.00 to $80.00.
Apply on premises. Telephone 5080 Morningside.

CUMMING CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Owners and Builders.

Now Ready for Inspection.

Lenox Hall Apartments

Lenox Ave. & 112th St.

A new apartment building of exceptionally attractive character. One block from subway station, convenient to all main traction lines, overlooking Central Park and two shaded avenues; the location is both exclusive and accessible. Service and equipment include uniformed day and night attendants, elevators, electric light, telephone, mail chutes, refrigerators, shower bath.
Rooms are conveniently grouped, open to abundant fresh air and sunlight, and connect with spacious and beautifully decorated vestibules and reception halls.

5, 6, and 7 Room Apartments, $550 to $1,000.
Also 4 Stores to Lease, one each at $900, $1,000, $1,500, and $4,000.
Large basement, suitable for billiard room or Rathskeller, $1,800.
Two Basement Stores at $240 and $300.

Apply to Agent in the building or to RICHMYER & IRVING 2649 Broadway, at 101st St. Tel. 4524—River.

POSITIVELY
The Best Apartments on the Heights

KING'S COLLEGE
N. W. Cor. Amsterdam Avenue and 121st Street.
Facing Morningside Park—an extensive view of the Park and Cathedral Heights—in easy access of all transportation lines.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

HUDSON VIEW
S. E. Cor. Broadway and 148th Street.
One block from Riverside Drive, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson River and the Palisades—3 blocks from Subway Station.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.

These houses are designed to meet the requirements of refined and discriminating people—and are models of beauty.
The apartments contain unusually large and light rooms, ample closets, wardrobes, and spacious bathrooms.
Nothing has been spared to make these houses models of their kind, and in everything "best" has been the keynote.
Every convenience that will contribute to the comfort of the occupants has been installed—the object has been to make the houses "home."

A Personal Inspection Invited.

HERMAN FICHTER, Owner and Builder.
F. R. WOOD & CO., cor. B'way & 80th St., Renting Agts.

THE
Washington Heights
Northeast Corner Broadway and 159th St.
A New Apartment House for Refined and Discriminating People.
Beautifully located on crest of hill. View of Hudson River. Short block from 157th St. Express Subway Station.
5, 6, 7 large light rooms and bath; ample closets. Continuous elevator service. Long distance phone in every apartment. Mail chutes.
Rents, $45 to $98
Reference indispensable.
THE FLURI CONST. CO., Owners and Builders

HIGH CLASS
Apartments to Lease

St. Louis
118 West 112th St.
Suites of 4 and 6 rooms, with bath equipped with shower; exceptionally large, light rooms; telephone, electric light, elevator, etc.
Rents $35 and $55.

Rosemere
147 West 127th St.
Suites of 4 and 6 most desirable rooms and bath, with shower; electric light, elevator, telephone in each apartment, etc.
Rents $35 to $50.

Franconia
19 St. Nicholas Av., S. W. cor. 112th St.
Suites of 4, 5, and 6 all light rooms, with bath and shower; telephone, elevator, electric light, etc.
Rents $35 to $50.

Halcyon Hall
498 West 150th St.
Suites of 5 and 6 rooms, with bath; all modern conveniences, elevator, &c.
Rents $32 to $45.

Bertha
515 West 111th St.
Suites of 5 and 7 exceptionally large, light rooms, with bath equipped with shower; telephone, electric light, mail chute, elevator, etc., to lease from Oct. 1.
Rent $45 and $70.
Rents $45 and $70.

503 W. 140th St.
Suites of 4, 5, and 6 exceptionally large, light rooms, with bath; most desirable apartments in section; all conveniences, telephone, etc.; concessions to desirable tenants.
Rents $30 to $45.

417-19 West 121st St.
Suites of 5 and 6 most desirable rooms, with bath; just completed; all most modern improvements; located in most desirable section.
Rents $33 to $47.

Firm of
J. B. KETCHAM,
57 West 125th St.

AUDUBON PARK APARTMENTS
Southeast Corner Broadway & 156th St.
One Block to Subway Station.

On Washington Heights, Manhattan's only Section of Natural Beauty—adds the Charm of Country to the City Home.
Facing Audubon Park, head of Boulevard Lafayette—viewing the Hudson, Palisades and Riverside Drive.

A view from the Audubon Park.

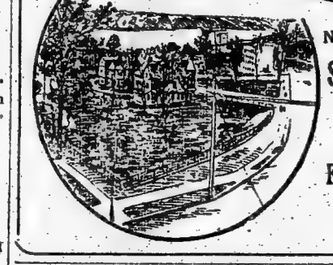

New; Superior in all Appointments; Elevator.
Suites of 4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath, $660 to $1,200 per Annum.
Apply to Agents
FRED'K SOUTHACK & ALWYN BALL, JR.,
on premises, or 395 Broadway.
Folder Sent on Request.

THE FOLLOWING
APARTMENTS
are the most desirable to be had, or rents asked, in their respective locations:

SMITHSONIAN,
69 West 129th Street,
Corner Lenox Avenue.
Corner apartments; seven large light rooms, mostly facing street; every modern improvement; elevator and hall service; rent $750 per annum from October 1st.

THERESA,
115 West 129th Street,
Between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.
Up to date "New Law" house, four, five and six rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator; day and night service; one apartment of seven rooms planned for physician with separate office and reception room; rents $35 to $70.

24 and 26 West 131st St.,
between Lenox and Fifth Avenues.
Four and five rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; houses entirely renovated and redecorated; rents $23 and $26.

144 West 103d Street,
between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; located one block from Subway and "L" stations. (For location of this house see West Side Map.)

Inquire on premises of above or
ROBERT LEVERS,
376 Lenox Ave., corner 129th St.
Telephone, 2,675 Harlem.

Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
532-544 West 145th Street,
S. E. corner Broadway, right at Subway Station.
Healthiest and best location in the city.
5, 6, 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $31 to $44.
Ground floor apartments, suitable for physicians. These apartments surpass anything in the city at similar rentals: they contain every modern convenience, including electric light, telephone, hall service, &c. Inquire on premises.

SOUTHERLAND
New, Elegant Apartments.
5 and 6 Large Rooms and Bath.
Location Unsurpassed.
182-192 CLAREMONT AV.
ONE BLOCK FROM RAPID TRANSIT STATION, 125TH ST.
ONE BLOCK FROM RIVERSIDE DRIVE, GRANT'S TOMB.
Moderate Rentals.

Cor. 7th Ave. Drive
200, 202, 204 West 118th St.
APARTMENTS.
7 very large room.
Hard wood trim; all modern improvements; open plumbing; will decorate to suit; special inducements.
RENTS $43 TO $60.
Apply on premises or
M. Morgenthau, Jr. & Co.
135 Broadway. 'Phone 2,237 Cortlandt.

$35.00 TO $55.00
EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT APARTMENTS WITH ELEVATOR.
PINKNEY & WATTS COURT
161-159, 161-169 West 140th St.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, TELEPHONE, MAIL CHUTES.
L. M. SMITH
TEL. 79 & 83 RIVER. 674 COLUMBUS AVE.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
at Cheap Rentals.
508-520 WEST 162d STREET,
Between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and baths; exceptionally large; all latest modern improvements; situated in the healthiest section of the Heights. Do not decide on any apartment before seeing these.

4 & 5 Room Apartments
NEW APARTMENT HOUSE
143 to 171 Edgecombe Av.
142D TO 143D ST.
Steam heat, hot water, hardwood trim all improvements. Rents $24 to $35 per month. Select location.
Superintendent on Premises.
Ready for Immediate Occupation.

Select Apartments
in choice section of
Washington Heights
524-26, 550-56 W. 160th St.,
3 blocks of Subway Station.
Elegant apartments of 4, 5 and 6 all light, rooms and bath; containing every modern and up to date improvement.
Rents $22 to $40.
Special inducements to desirable tenants.
Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE BRONX

LOCATION. NAME OF APARTMENT.		
1. Washington Av., w. s., bet. 172d & 173d Sts.	6. 156th St., 666-670 East	11. 138th St., 627 East; R. E. office of Geis Brothers
2. Prospect Av., s. e. cor. Fox St. Kenilworth Apartments	7. Third Av., nr. 156th St.; R. E. office of Kurz & Uren	12. Simpson St., nr. Westchester Av.
3. 136th to 137th St., e. s. Lincoln Av.	8. Prospect & Westchester Avs.; R. E. office of Jacob Leitner	14. Davidson Av., cr. North St., 1 block s. of 184th St. and Jerome Av. Evelyn and Chautauqua.
4. Hewitt Pl., nr. Longwood Av. The Johnson Houses.	9. 149th St. & 3d Av.; R. E. office of J. Clarence Davies	15. Tinton Av., n. w. cr. Westchester Av. The Ralph.
5. 138th St., 865-875 East	10. Prospect Av., e. s., bet. 152d and Beck Sts.	16. Trinity Av., 948-952, n. of 163d St.

17. Cauldwell Av. & Teasdale Place, n. 163d St.	23. Dawson St., 1,220-1,236, n. of Longwood Av.
18. Brook Av., e. s., bet. 135th and 136th St.	24. Fox St., 760-768, s. of Longwood Av., e. s. of Fox St.
19. 163d St., s. of Prospect Av.	25. Fox St., 548-564, s. s., e. of Prospect
20. Cauldwell Av., e. s., bet. 156th & 158th Sts.	26. 156th St., 907 East, cor. Jackson Av
21. 180th St., s. e. cr. Webster Av.	ELEVATED STATIONS.
22. Dawson St., 1,188-1,214, n. of Longwood Av.	SUBWAY STATIONS.
	LIBRARIES.
	SCHOOLS.

KENILWORTH
APARTMENT HOUSE,
S. E. Cor. of Prospect Avenue and Fox Street.
5 and 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
All improvements. Hot Water, Steam Heat and Electric Light in Halls.
RENTS $28 TO $35.

BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE EXAMINE
THE JOHNSON APARTMENTS
(recently completed,) easterly side of Hewitt Place, extending from Westchester to Longwood Avs. (ONE BLOCK FROM PROSPECT AV. SUBWAY; 10 MINUTES FROM 110TH ST. LENOX AV. SUBWAY.) Models of beauty and completeness and richly decorated. The attractive entrances and imposing halls, finished in imported and antique designs, together with the marquise in front, lend an appearance to the houses equal to that of high-class elevator apartments.
In their design and appointments they excel any houses of their kind.
The SECTION (which is nearer than Washington Heights) is the MOST SELECT in the Bronx, and one of the MOST GENTEEL in the city, the RENTS being considerably MORE MODERATE than of houses in similar locations in Manhattan.
5 ROOMS and BATH.....$26.50 upward.
6 ROOMS and BATH..... 32.00 upward.
7 ROOMS and BATH..... 44.00.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT AND AMPLE CLOSET AND WARDROBE ROOM.
ALL LENOX AV. EXPRESS TRAINS CONTINUE TO PROSPECT AV. STATION WITHOUT CHANGE.
Superintendent on premises.

PROSPECT AV. FRONT
FROM 151ST TO 152D STREET.
4 and 5 large all light room apartments, elegantly furnished, with hard wood trim, open plumbing, and tiled halls and baths.
Three blocks from either Jackson or Prospect Av. Subway station.
RENTS FROM $20 TO $35.
Superintendent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN THE RALPH.
The Ralph is located at the
Northeast corner of Tinton and Westchester Aves.,
the widest thoroughfare in the Bronx, a block and one-half from Prospect Ave. and the subway station, and two blocks from Jackson Avenue.
The rooms are of all sizes, divided into three, four, and five room apartments, elegantly designed with all modern improvements such as steam-heat, hot water, baths, electric lights, telephone connections, etc.
RENTS FROM $15.00 UP.
For particulars apply on premises or to
WM. OPPENHEIM, Owner, 21 E. 14th St.
Also have a few stores left to rent on the main thoroughfare. These stores are desirable; call and inspect them before it is too late. Rents from $25.00 up.

4 & 5 ROOMS,
750 to 768 Cauldwell Av.,
2 BLOCKS FROM JACKSON AVE. SUBWAY STATION.
3 BLOCKS FROM 156TH ST. & 3D AVE. L STATION.
New law houses, modern and up to date in every particular.
RENTS $18 TO $24.
Janitor on premises or
JOHN DAVIS,
7 PINE ST.

Stores to Let
WITH OR WITHOUT ROOMS.
BEST OPPORTUNITY TO START BUSINESS.
NO COMPETITION.
Eight stores already rented out of 11, and all do an excellent business.
OPPORTUNITY FOR
Confectioners, Barbers, Tailors, Shoe Stores and Dentist's Apartment.
Apply 137th St., 3d and Lincoln Avs.

865 to 885 East 138th St.
JUST COMPLETED
Elegant new-law houses—two blocks from "L" Station and Subway, one block from two schools; trolley passes the door.
APARTMENTS OF
FOUR AND FIVE
Extra Large All Light Rooms,
STEAM HEAT,
HOT WATER SUPPLY.
Rents $17 to $23.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
Large Double Stores, suitable for any business, $40.

GEIS BROS.
627 East 138th tree t,
Opposite L Station,
DO RENT
best and cheapest
APARTMENTS

Look at These
The most complete 6 room apartments, with bath, hot water and steam heat, in the Bronx.
RENTS $26 TO $28 PER MONTH
685 East 158th Street,
near Third Ave. "L" Station
APPLY ON PREMISES or
Kurz & Uren,
3025 Third Ave.,
Near 156th Street "L" Station.

135 to 136th St.,
Brook Avenue.
East Side.
15 large light stores with all improvements suitable for Drugs, Barber, Crockery, etc., or any other business.
POPULATION OF 300 TO 500 IN THE BLOCK.
LOW RENTS.
For particulars apply office,
172 BROOK AVE.

THE GREENWICH
S. E. Cor. Webster Ave. & 180th St.
Most Up-to-Date Apartments in the Bronx.
$23 up 5 rooms, tiled bathroom; stationary refrigerators; electric light in hall, steam heat, hot water. Also large stores, just completed.
KOELSCH-HUEBNER COMPANY.

AMAZINGLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT HOUSES. | BIGGEST BARGAINS IN THE BRONX.
WASHINGTON AVENUE,
West Side, Between 172d and 173d Streets.
You will be sure to rent, if you take the trouble to inspect, the five and six-room apartments, steam heated, hot water supply, walls and floors of bath rooms tiled, double floors throughout, electric light in halls. No hideous fire escapes to mar the front. Grass plots with real green grass in front and rear. Best finished and built apartments in the Bronx, at same rents as obtained in poorer class buildings.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Select Apartments
In Choicest Sections of Bronx
1,188-1,214 Dawson St.
Elegant 5 & 6 rooms & bath, all improvements, including telephone in each apart.
RENTS $24 TO $32
1,220-1,236 Dawson St.
4 & 5 rooms & bath.
RENTS $19 TO $25
760-768 Fox St.
4 & 5 rooms & bath.
RENTS $18.50 TO $24
548-564 Fox St.
4 & 5 rooms & bath.
RENTS $17 TO $23
907 East 156th St.
Corner apartments of 5 rooms and bath.
RENTS $21 TO $24
The above list of apartments are all modern and up-to-date, containing every conceivable improvement.
Apply Superintendents on premises or
JACOB LEITNER,
Prospect and Westchester Aves.

Moderate Rent
NEW-LAW APARTMENTS,
3 and 4 rooms, bath and hot water.
156th Street,
(666 and 670 East,)
1 block west of Third Avenue "L" Station.
APPLY ON PREMISES or
Kurz & Uren,
3025 Third Ave.,
Near 156th Street "L" Station.

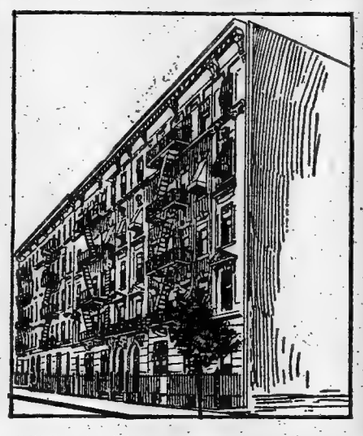

New Apartments ON THE Subway
6 Rooms and Bath,
$32 to $39.
TEN new, high-grade apartment houses built by the American Real Estate Company at Simpson Street station of the Subway, near Westchester Ave. and Southern Blvd., are ready for occupancy. They provide every convenience; steam heat and hot water, electric light, double floors, attractive decorations. They are well built, desirably located in a restricted district, overlooking the Sound and the Bronx River; near Bronx and Pelham Parks; equal to "West Side" apartments at much lower rental; 6 rooms, $32 to $39.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY
Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard.
SIMPSON STREET STATION OF SUBWAY.

Highest Location and Best Neighborhood in the Bronx
North of 168d St., 2 & 3 Short Blocks East of 161st St. 3d Ave. Elevated Station.

955 CAULDWELL AVE.
NEW CORNER APARTMENT.
4 & 5 Elegantly Finished Rooms
Just the thing for a refined small family. Every modern improvement; kitchen with most up-to-date gas stove, tiled refrigerator, porcelain tubs, sink and bath tub.
Rents $25 to $33.

948-950-952 TRINITY AVE.
New, High-Class Apartments.
2 Blocks from Morris High School, near Prospect Ave. Subway Station.
5 & 6 all light, elegantly finished rooms; every modern improvement; kitchen with up-to-date gas range, improved broiler, tiled refrigerators; porcelain tubs, sink and bath tub. Large dining room, with elegant leaded glass china cabinet and buffet, Dutch plaque rail; extra large wardrobes; hardwood finish throughout; no expense spared.
Rents $25.00 to $34.00.

THESE APARTMENTS BUILT AS AN INVESTMENT, AND NOT TO BE SOLD.

RENTS $15 TO $20.
New houses, cheapest rents in Bronx. 4-5 rooms, steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable tenants only.
Apply 1,340 Brook Av., 169th-170th Sts.

East of 161st St. 3d Av. El. station; 955 Cauldwell Av.; corner apartment of 4 and 5 elegantly finished rooms; all modern improvements; extra stove; tiled refrigerator; $25-$33.

948-952 TRINITY AV., NEAR 163D ST. Just east of 161st St., 3d Av. elevated station; new high-class apartments, 5, 6 all-light rooms; modern improvements; rents, $25, $34.

Before renting apartments investigate 981 Forest Av.; electricity, steam; porter; reception; latest improvements; reasonable; 5, 6 rooms; inducements; Subway, elevated near.

One month free, Jackson Av., 1,160, corner Home St.; six, seven, $26.50 to $35; first-class condition; steam heat, hot water.

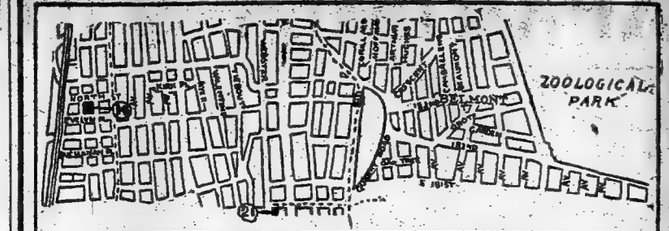

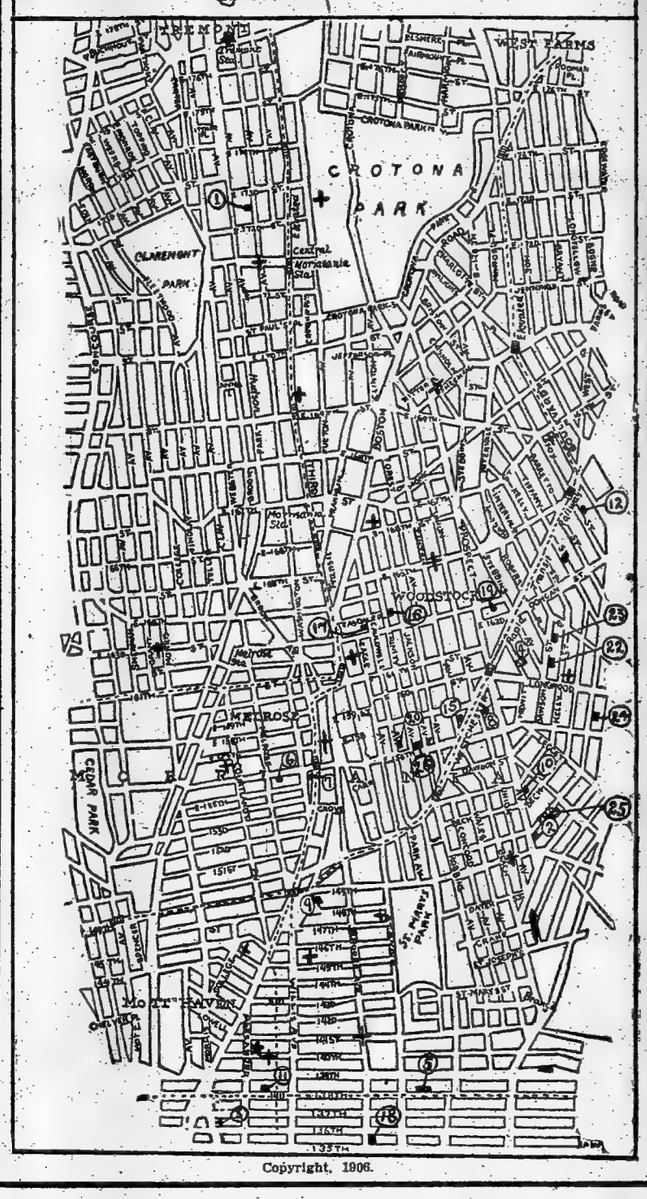

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FOR RENT
NEW AND OLD LAW FLATS
Four, five and six rooms, with or without steam heat and hot water supply.
$15 to $25 Per Month.
Desirable locations.
Private or two-family houses, 8 to 13 rooms, rent $30 to $55.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th Street and 3d Avenue.
BRANCH, 156 BROADWAY. PHONE CONNECTIONS.

Evelyn and Chautauqua
Finest apartments in Bronx; 5 rooms and bath, large foyer hall, steam heat, electric light; hardwood trim, open plumbing; full length mirrors in wardrobes, large china closets, bookcases; all corner apartments; every room fronting street; inducements to yearly tenants; rents $30-$38. Call at building, Davidson Av. and North St., 1 block south of 184th St., or owner, GEORGE M. TURNER, 18 W. 184th St.
"L" to 155th St. and Jerome Av. Car to North St.

163D ST.,
100 FEET EAST OF PROSPECT AVE.
2 minutes from L station.
10 minutes from 116th St. and Lenox Ave., via Subway.
5 and 6 rooms,
steam heat, hot-water supply, open plumbing, hardwood trim and all other modern improvements.
RENTS, $25 TO $32.
ALEXANDER GRANT,
OWNER, ON PREMISES.

APARTMENT HUNTERS FIND LARGE SUPPLY OF NEW HOUSES

Wide Range of Accommodations as Result of Year's Building Activity—Renting Situation Different from That in Recent Years.

Apartment renting this Fall promises to present, in comparison with previous years, several unusual features.

For the first time, certainly within five years, there is no prospect of any scarcity of housings, except possibly in some limited classes of structures. Since 1900 and down to within the last twelve months, there has always been some circumstance or combination of circumstances to restrict the amount of new construction. Successive years have brought forth a new Tenement House law or a building strike or some other untoward happening so far as the building industry was concerned, so that when the Fall renting season came around there was found to be a supply of flats and apartments scarcely equal to the demand. No instances were reported of families being made homeless by reason of these conditions, but it is undoubtedly a fact that many who did not get into the field at an early date, were compelled to take what they could get, and not what they wanted, while many an agent on Oct. 1 was in a position to say that he had practically no vacant apartments on his lists.

This year the situation is radically different. Hundreds of new apartment houses and flats have been built, or are just reaching completion, in a dozen different sections. On the west side and in the Riverside district many new structures have been erected, varying in character from the mamouth twelve-story buildings on Central Park West and Broadway, with their rentals ranging from $3,000 to $6,000, to the more modest six-story house with an elevator.

In that part of Harlem reached by the Lenox Avenue Subway, the builders have been busy for a year turning out flats. On Washington Heights block after block of new houses, many of them six stories high, with accommodations for twenty-four families, will make their first bid for patronage this Fall, while even beyond, in the Dyckman meadows, where the Subway becomes an elevated road, there are two groups of new apartment buildings almost ready for inspection by prospective tenants.

The Bronx has contributed its full share to the remarkable building boom. Those sections close to the Subway stations have been built up with a class of multi-family houses more pretentious than any previously existing in the northerly borough, and, in some cases, with a scale of rents which might well astonish anybody who has become thoroughly imbued with the idea that the Bronx is wholly a region of low-priced accommodations. But there has has also been produced a large supply of the less costly types of flats and tenements, and also of that other increasingly popular class of structure, the two-family house.

Under these conditions in various parts of the city it is apparent that the tenant this Fall is in a position to be more of a chooser than at any time in recent years. The agents, on the other hand, will find that competition in many sections is among houses instead of among tenants, and some of them intimate that the advancing season is likely to necessitate rent concessions in some districts.

WEST SIDE RENTS HIGHER.

Figures Advanced This Fall in Many Elevator Apartment Houses.

The west side, from Fifty-ninth to 110th Street, is apparently as much as ever a centre of apartment house demand this year, despite the fact that Washington Heights had been looked to for vigorous competition.

This is to be attributed to two circumstances. First, that the west side is steadily assuming a higher character, with its apartments in demand among a better class of tenants, and secondly, because in the case of the new elevator apartment houses erected on the Heights the rents for the same sort of accommodations afford little or no inducement in comparison with those on the west side.

The territory west of Central Park, from Fifty-ninth to 110th Street, has added very largely to its previous popularity by reason of the Subway, and it is to-day beyond question the favorite district out of the entire city among those whose incomes admit of their occupying the middle and better grades of apartments. As a result the rents in elevator apartment houses on the west side have been very generally increased this Fall. This increase, averaging about 10 per cent., affects nearly all apartments renting from $900 to $1,800 a year, and, according to agents, it has been met by tenants with less protest than might have been expected. The facts are that with all the new construction, the supply of elevator apartments has not been increased in proportion to the demand, and that the number of people looking for housings of this sort in the favored west side section is sufficiently large to justify the increased rents.

Agents along Broadway and Columbus Avenue express themselves as abundantly satisfied with the outlook for a successful renting season. They say that the number of inquiries is fully up to the average for this date, and that the percentage of vacancies, with the 1st of October over a month away, is unusually small.

The movement from private houses into apartments is of about normal proportion, but with so few new dwellings of moderate cost being erected, the new-comers into the private house warket will certainly be sufficiently numerous to absorb the limited supply.

AGENTS BUSY IN THE BRONX.

Good Demand Near Subway and in Older Parts of the Borough.

The Bronx, as a place of residence, is coming to be regarded less and less as a separate borough. The Harlem River still separates it from Manhattan, but the average Subway rider does not care much whether he is going under a street or under a stream, and with present conditions it is a matter of no very great difference whether one gets out at one of the Harlem stations on the Lenox Avenue branch or rides on five or ten minutes to the more recently developed territory reached by the same train.

Two other factors in the situation have also contributed to the growing popularity of the Bronx. The first of these is that the increase of land values in Manhattan and particularly in its better sections have caused thousands of tenants, who could pay only small rents and yet wanted desirable surroundings, to go beyond the Harlem. The day of $25 rents in Manhattan is at an end, except possibly for four or five rooms in inferior tenement house neighborhoods, and seekers for accommodations of this class have natural been compelled to migrate to the newer sections of the Bronx.

The other factor in the situation is that with better transportation, there has been a marked improvement in the character of flats and apartment houses in the Bronx, so that the borough, besides taking care of the low-rent payers compelled to leave Manhattan, is also competing with Manhattan to a larger extent than ever before for tenants of larger means.

Around the Subway stations along the Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard extension many new and thoroughly modern apartment houses have been erected. This part of the Bronx is little, if any, more remote than the northerly end of Washington Heights, yet the general scale of rents is appreciably lower.

Typical of the new buildings which are going up all along the Subway route in the Bronx are those recently completed around the Prospect Avenue station in the so-called Longwood section. These apartment houses have been put up by builders who erected many of the better class of structures on the west side, which is perhaps a sufficient recommendation as to their construction and equipment. One of these groups of houses, built by Daily & Carlson, contains accommodations for 100 families, in suites of four, five, and six rooms, and despite the fact that the buildings are not yet finished, tenants have already been secured for nearly half of the apartments. The rents range from $5 a room upward.

In the Tremont section and the older parts of the Bronx, reached by the Third Avenue elevated, there is also a strong demand for apartments of modern character. There is much inquiry for five and six room flats at rents from $20 to $28, and, judging by the number of new houses which have been readily filled, agents agree that the early Fall is not likely to find any over-supply of these low-priced accommodations in accessible neighborhoods.

The active competitor of the low-priced flat in the Bronx is the two-family house. Large numbers of these structures have been built within the last year, apparently without exhausting the demand. They find a ready sale, by reason of their affording better light and air and larger rooms that the average flat, while the owner, by occupying one of the floors and charging himself with a fair amount of rent, can accumulate a substantial surplus to be devoted to the payment of the mortgage.

NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Morningside Heights District Steadily Becoming More Popular.

Since the Subway has been in operation the Morningside plateau—the region around Columbia University—has enjoyed steadily increasing favor with apartment dwellers.

The natural attractions of this section combine to make it particularly desirable for residential purposes. Flanked on the east and west, respectively, by Morningside and Riverside Parks and with a very considerable part of its total area already given over to prominent institutions with their large grounds and handsome buildings, this territory affords advantages in outlook and surroundings not to be found elsewhere on Manhattan Island. These advantages are such, indeed, that a plan talked of a few years ago to restrict the greater part of Morningside Heights to private dwellings failed only by reason of the obstructive tactics of one owner—a woman.

Before the opening of the Subway the section was decidedly inaccessible, but at present it is virtually an addition to the upper west side and is being developed rapidly along similar lines. Here has been made the greater part of the addition to the city's supply of elevator apartment houses, and in view of the reported scarcity of apartments of this type on the west side the Morningside district has in prospect this Fall an unusually large amount of inquiry for such properties.

The majority of the new houses on Morningside Heights are six stories high, equipped with elevators and all improvements, although in some instances seven and eight story structures have been built. The rents range from $9 to $12 a room, varying with the quality of the building and the location of the apartment.

APARTMENTS TO LET ON THE EAST SIDE: 14TH TO 110TH STS.

KEY TO MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF EAST SIDE APARTMENTS

LOCATION. NAME OF APARTMENT.

1. 26th St., s. e. cor. Madison Av..... Madison Avenue Hotel
2. 30th St., 33, 35, 37 East ..... Nottingham
3. Madison Av., bet. 32d & 33d Sts... ..... Warrington
4. 58th St. and Park Av..... Hotel Oxford
5. 66th to 67th St., 1,131-1,149 3d Av.
6. 91st St., 160 East .....
7. 92d St., n. e. cor. Madison Av..... .....
8. 96th St., n. e. cor. Madison Av. Arthur Hall
9. 96th St., 57 East..... Arthema
10. 96th St., 59 East ..... Margate

ELEVATED STATIONS.
SUBWAY STATIONS.
LIBRARIES.
SCHOOLS.

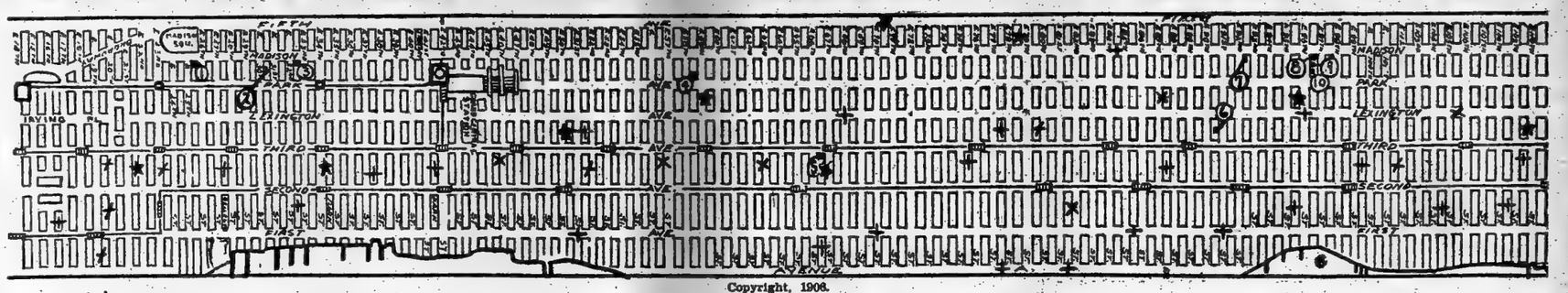

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NEW HOUSES—BLOCK FRONT

East Side 3d Ave., 66th to 67th Street,

1131-1149 3d Avenue. L Station on Corner.

Large and small **stores,** suitable for butcher, stationer, confectioner, drug store, dry goods, etc.

BAKER, Large Baker's OVENS.

Stores $32.50 and up.

Splendid Apartments, 4-5 rooms, bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water supply; every room light; $22 and up.

Agents, M. MORGENTHAU, Jr., & CO.,

on premises, or 135 B'way. Phone 2237 Cortlandt.

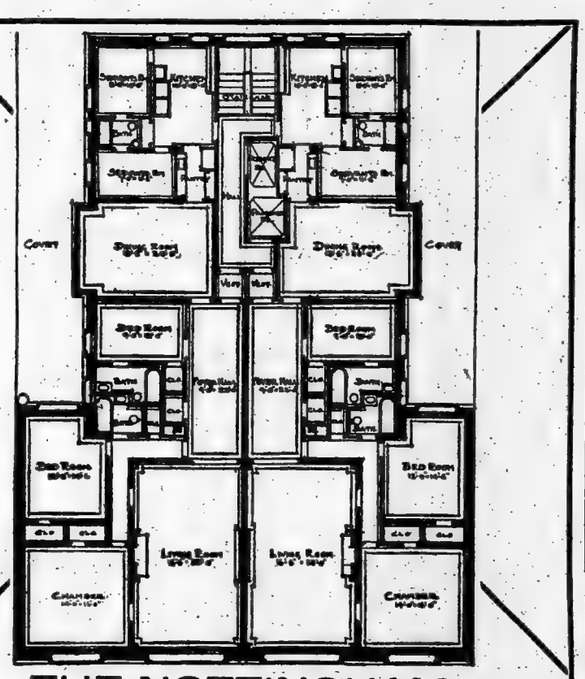

THE NOTTINGHAM,

33-35-37 EAST 30TH ST.

¶ An absolutely fireproof housekeeping apartment house, arranged with 2 apartments of 9 rooms and 3 baths to each floor.

¶ Rooms generously spacious and conveniently arranged.

¶ There are also hall, elevator, and telephone service and all the other most modern improvements and details that are component parts of new apartment houses of the very first class. Apply on premises or

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, 573 Fifth Ave.

HOTEL OXFORD

PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

The ideal high class apartment, hotel in New York. Located in the choicest residential section. The Hotel Oxford is unique because of the home comforts its patrons enjoy.

Suites of 1 to 6 Rooms. **Furnished or Unfurnished.**

All outside exposures, large and sunny. A few of these elegant suites will be open for engagements and can now be inspected.

J. J. MADDEN . . . . . MANAGER

$29 $39

160 E. 91st St.

Superintendent on premises.

Fireproof Elevator Apartments. All night hall, 'phone and elevator service. Marvin safe in each apartment. Every improvement. Magnificent roof garden.

HOUSEKEEPING SUITES, 4 and 5 rooms and bath, $29 to $39.
BACHELOR SUITES, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $10 to $28.

$10 $28

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 948 Gramercy.

Madison Avenue Hotel

Madison Av. and 92d St.

APARTMENTS FOR SELECT FAMILIES

Also

LIMITED NUMBER SINGLE ROOMS

Elegant fireproof hotel in superb location and fashionable neighborhood.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

American plan, table board of highest quality at $12 per week.

Cafe, Restaurant, telegraph and cable office and telephones throughout.

LEASES NOW BEING MADE.

J. HULL DAVIDSON, Manager.

PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.

Facing Madison Square; unusually bright, attractive apartments; extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc.

GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,

1 MADISON AVE. 60 LIBERTY ST.

THE MANNADOS,

northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths. RENT $1,200 to $1,600.

Murray Hill Apartments,

34th St., S. W. Cor. Lexington Av.,

AT REDUCED RENTALS.

Choice Apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric light; steam heat and all modern improvements.

Rents from $1,500 to $1,700.

Apply Superintendent on premises.

Northeast Corner 74th St. and Park Av. 5 rooms and bath. Steam heat, hot water. Rents from $38 to $45. Inquire on premises or William Wolff's Son, Cor. 76th St. and Lexington Av.

1,229 MADISON AV.

CHOICE APARTMENTS, 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; HALL SERVICE; FINEST LOCATION ON MADISON AV.

Cozy flats, 4 and bath, hot-water supply, centrally located. 189 East 13th St.

67 EAST 93D ST.,

near Madison Av.; elegant new apartment of 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floors, electric light; house arranged for 3 tenants only.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH ST. & MADISON AV.

A Few Select Apartments of 8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths, To Lease From Oct. 1st.

Something Decidedly New and Novel, A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.

Tel. 1752—59th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 96TH ST. 4, 5, 6 and 7 and 8 Rooms.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone,

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

ST. IVES, 153-5 East 72d St.

Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.

143 East 30th.—Elegant seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water; $45-$50.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone; parquet floors; $50-$60.

TWO LIGHT SUNNY APARTMENTS, CENTRALLY LOCATED. $1,300 AND $1,600. 47 EAST 44TH ST.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The market, so far as actual trading is concerned, is still enjoying a wholesome and much-needed rest, and those brokers and operators who find themselves compelled to stay in the city are talking of little besides the renting outlook and the mortgage loan situation—the two factors which will govern to a very large extent the character and volume of Fall business.

Agents in many sections, while not underestimating the task of renting this year's enormous output of new flats and apartments, say that the demand so far has been fully up to their expectations, and that, with the best part of the season still ahead of them, the situation six weeks hence may be much less threatening than some market observers now predict. It is also pointed out that, with the city's phenomenally rapid growth at present, an overproduction of housings is a much less serious matter than it would have been twenty or even ten years ago, and that any difficulties growing out of such overproduction are likely to be much more easily met and much more rapidly overcome.

The almost complete shutdown in new building operations within the last two months has lessened very materially the prospect of any serious trouble. Large lending institutions, notably the title companies, are practically out of the field so far as building loans are concerned, largely as a result of the poor market for the mortgages which they already have on hand. What new loans they do make will, it is believed, be wholly governed by the idea of tiding over operations in which they are already involved and of keeping down, so far as they were able, the number of new ones.

Last week's sale of 572 Fifth Avenue was a reminder that there is still a strong undercurrent of interest in high-grade speculative properties. The price paid for the property was not authoritatively announced, but it is said to be a new high record for that part of Fifth Avenue north of Forty-second Street, and to make the $600,000 paid for the two lots at the southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street only two years ago look small in comparison.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

H. L. Sonand has sold 2,465 and 2,467 Seventh Avenue, a six-story brick flat, between 143d and 144th Streets; also, for Morris Prowler, 2,267 Seventh Avenue, a five-story brick flat, between 133d and 134th Streets.

Upper Broadway Improvement.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new three-story garage to be built by the Packard Motor Car Company on the plot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street. The building will front 114 feet on Broadway and 196 feet on the street and will have a façade of terra cotta, ornamented with a series of bay windows extending from the ground to the roof. The building is to cost $20),000. Albert Kahn of Detroit is the architect.

To Improve Bank Street Plot.

The Meade Transfer Company has bought 123 to 127 Bank Street, old buildings on plot 61.10 by 116 and irregular, between Washington and Greenwich Streets. The company will erect a large stable on the site.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the estate of Charles A. Acton 235 West Thirteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 82. This is the first sale of the property in forty years.

M. & L. Hess have sold for the Whitehall Realty Company to Benjamin Lowenstein 510 West Twenty-seventh Street, two three-story buildings, on lot 25 by 98.9.

To Build on East 112th Street.

I. Goldsmith, Jr., & Co. have bought 132, 134, and 136 East 112th Street, three four-story brownstone double flats on plot 57 by 100 feet. Six-story tenements will be erected on the property.

Julius Berkowitz has sold to Julius B. Ikelheimer 307 and 309 East 101st Street, two five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.11. Mr. Ikelheimer gives in part payment the plot 50 by 92 on the south side of Lafayette Avenue, 310 feet east of Whittier Street.

H. Maier has sold for Berthold Bendheim to Frederick Furster 225 East 119th Street, a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 100.11.

Richmond & Greenfield, who own the plot 50 by 90 on the north side of 102d Street, 125 feet west of Lexington Avenue, will erect thereon a six-story flat from plans by Bernstein & Bernstein.

New Cold Storage Plant.

Work will be begun this Fall on a five-story cold storage plant to be built by the Koehler Brewing Company on the north side of Twenty-ninth Street, 125 feet west of First Avenue, on plot 50.9 by 96. One of the company's present buildings is to be torn down to make way for the new structure. Julius Kastner is the architect.

H. L. Suydam & Co. have leased the store 209 Bowery for Charles L. Stickney for a long term of years; also the store and basement of 120 Prince Street to B. W. Sandbach & Co.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

The Gelberg-Wasserman House Wrecking Company has bought 806 to 812 Sixth Street, four four-story flats, and will probably reimprove the property.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Isaac Stanislawsky the five-story double tenement at 619 East Fifteenth Street for a term of years.

Van Vilet and Place have sold for Leopold Geissman 252 Avenue A, a four-story building on lot, 25.9 by 95.6.

Isaac Slater has sold to Davis Silverstein 97 Broome Street, four and five-story tenements on lot, 25 by 75.

Bronx Lots Change Hands.

Rosa Stern has sold to Sonn Brothers the six lots on the east side of Minford Place, 75 feet north of 172d Street.

Thomas F. McCaul intends to improve his block front on the north side of 156th Street, between Cauldwell and Trinity Avenue, 150 by 96, by the erection of five five-story apartment houses, from plans by Lorenz F. J. Welher. The estimated cost of the buildings is $275,000.

Factory Site Sold at Bay Ridge.

The Ernestus Gulick Company reports the sale, through its Brooklyn office, of a plot, 240 by 100, on Forty-first Street, between First and Second Avenues, Bay Ridge, for the Realty Associates to William H. Jackson & Co; also, the adjoining plot on Fortieth Street, 200 by 100, for Sheriff Francis D. Cramer. It is understood that the Jackson Company will erect a large plant on this property for the manufacture of fireplace fixtures and architectural iron work. The price paid for the site was $40,000.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. report the following Brookly sales: Northwest corner of Prospect Park West and Second Street, 70 by 100, vacant, to William H. Childs, owner of the adjoining property; also, the northeast corner of Avenue H and East 39th Street, 110 by 100, for John R. S. White; also, the southeast corner of Second Avenue and Fifty-third Street, six lots, for J. B. Jones; also, five lots on the north side of Thirty-eighth, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, for George W. Miller; also, 183 Eighth Avenue, between Garfield Place and First Street, a three-story limestone front apartment house for J. J. Hynes to J. E. Clark, who gives in part payment six lots at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Seventy-second Street; also 99 Seventy-ninth Strret, between First and Second Avenues, a plot 80 by 85, with three-story Queen Anne dwelling, for William R. Bennett to Margaret L. Kloppel; also sixteen lots on the north side of Degraw Avenue, near Flushing Avenue, Jamaica, for the Normal Land Company; also fifteen lots on Jeffrey Avenue, near Pearson Avenue, for E. Goetting, and twelve lots on Flushing Avenue, near Hillside Avenue, for M. Miller.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

After having been closed for ten days, the Vesey Street Salesroom was opened on Wednesday long enough to conduct four foreclosure sales. These, together with two similar offerings on Friday, made up the week's business in the auction branch of the market.

With the exception of a Sheriff's sale of 7 Centre Market Place on Tuesday, this week's schedule consists only of foreclosures of a Tenth Avenue tenement and a parcel at Bedford Park, both to be held on Thursday.

On Labor Day, Auctioneer George W. Bard will sell 264 lots in Mount Vernon, on East Lincoln Avenue, near the Bailey estate property. The lots have been carefully restricted and are in a growing neighborhood. Sixty per cent. of the purchase price will be allowed to remain on mortgage at 5 per cent. interest. The sale will take place at 1 P. M. on the premises.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

3d St, s s, 186.2 ft e of Goerck St, for a seven-story brick stable and shop, 45.4x73.7; M. L. Weiss of 613 East Sixteenth St, owner; C. M. Straub, architect; cost, $50,000.

Broadway, n w cor of 61st St, for a three-story brick salesroom and storage building, 114.4x196.7; Packard Motor Company of 1,540 Broadway, owner; A. Kahn, architect; cost, $200,000.

13th St, n s, 171 ft e of 2d Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 46x90.3; J. Harbater and others of 53 Avenue B, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $40,000.

Hughes Av, e s, 187.10 ft s of Pelham Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 21x55; Gaetano Ambriola of 2,144 Clinton Av, owner and architect; cost, $6,000.

210th St, n s, 271 ft e of Anthony Av, for a 2½-story frame dwelling, 21x30; M. O'Reilly of 130 East 123d St, owner; R. A. Bennett, architect; cost, $3,000.

Barclay Av, n s, 50 ft e of Vincent St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x26; George Vulfer of 813 East 154th St, owner; L. T. Frioso, architect; cost, $2,400.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

2d Av, 205, to a four-story brick tenement; B. Rosen, premises, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.

60th St, 229 and 231 West, to two four-story brick tenements and stores; I. Mautner & Son of 99 Nassau St, owners; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $6,000.

8th Av, n e cor of 46th St, to a three and four story brick building; J. H. Jame of 96 3d Av, lessee; W. B. Tuthill, architect; cost, $15,000.

7th Av, s w cor of 122d St, to an eight-story brick tenement; estate of E. C. Browning of 99 Chambers St, owner; Hill & Stout, architects; cost, $5,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

By Joseph P. Day.

Centre Market Place, 7, e s, 200 ft n of Grand St, 24.8x46.1, four-story brick stable; Sheriff's sale, all right, title, and interest of Nunziate Forlenza on June 7, 1906.

By J. Barry Lounsberry.

Long Branch, N. J., six plots on Brighton and Brookdale Avs and Monmouth Place; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, AUG. 31.

By Joseph P. Day.

Villa Av, e s, 275 ft n of 204th St, 50x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, Frederick Mellor, referee; due on judgment, $1,908.

10th Av, 132, e s, 25 ft n of 18th St, 22.4x75, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGean, referee; due on judgment, $8,650.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 370 mortgages for $4,499,847, of which 173, for $1,373,884, were at 6 per cent.; 23, for $207,049, at 5½ per cent.; 114, for $1,366,444, at 5 per cent., and 12, for $147,700, at 4½ per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 178 mortgages for $1,424,581, of which 93, for $660,528, were at 6 per cent.; 32, for $170,870, at 5½ per cent.; 5, for $194,590, at 5 per cent., and 6, for $87,000, at 4½ per cent.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Aug. 25.

ST. MARKS PL, 114 and 116, —x—; Kalman Sadowsky to Pauline L. Goodman, (mtg $30,000) 100

HENRY ST, s s, 125 ft w of Jackson St, 25x94.11; Jacob Schnur to Abraham Kahn, (mtg $36,000)..... 100

1ST AV, 156 and 158, 44.3x—; Edward A. Prentice to Maria Berliano and others, (mtg $68,916.65)..... 100

13TH ST, s s, lot 304, 21.4x103.3; Irving Bachrach and others to Ralph Bellina, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

3D AV, 743, 26x75; Isaac Sakolski to Marie T. Schuber, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

3D AV, 743, 25x75; Henry Wern and others to Isaac Sakolski..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163, 43.10x100; Nicholas F. Hayes, Sheriff, to Leo Hutter 800

WEST END AV, 752, 40.11x100; Samuel Roseff to Joseph Stein, (mtg $53,000)..... 100

114TH ST, 44 West, 18.4x100.11; Pauline Fenischel to Jennie Steckler, (mtg $8,000) 100

60TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Annie Hyman to Jacob Hyman, (mtg $12,500)..... 100

ATTORNEY ST, 158, 24.10x100; Joseph Kaplan to Solomon Ginsburg and others, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 61st St, 25x95; Louis T. Lehmeyer to Shapiro Levy.. 100

3D AV, 743, 25x75; Charles Wern and another to Isaac Sakolski..... 1

3D AV, 743, 25x75; Susie Many and others to Isaac Sakolski, (mtg $6,000)..... 29,000

10TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Bleecker St, 50x90; Simon Myers to August Ruff and others, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, westerly corner of 2d St, 23x—; Westchester; William Smith to Robert Manson..... 250

NEWELL AV, n s, 200 ft s of Julianna St, 25x260 to Bronx River, x25x246; John Gurtler to Emma J. Heiser..... 1

NEWELL AV, n s, 200 ft s of Julianna St, 25x260 to Bronx River, x25x246; Emma J. Heiser to Herman M. Heiser and others 1

18TH ST, n s, 355 ft e of Avenue D, 50x108, Unionport; Thomas M. A. Byrnes to Leopold Fichter, (mtg $600). ROAD from Westchester to Pelham Bridge, s e corner of J. Sands, 175x—; Alexander Walsh to George Keller..... 100

143D ST, 122 and 124 West, 41.8x99.11; William Sax and others to Simon Myers and others, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

UNION AV, 991, 45.5x164.5; Joseph Mason to Katherine Hogan, (mtg $50,000) 100

165TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Kelly St, 50x100; Ida Jetten to Jackson Construction Company, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

WILKENS PLACE, n w corner of Jennings St, 50.10x97.3; Church of the Reformation, Evangelical Lutheran, to Board of Elders of the Northern Diocese of the Church of the United Brethren in the United States of America 25,500

PROSPECT AV, 2,139, 22x150; James J. Dougherty to Joseph Fusealdo, (mtg $5,000) 100

HAVEN AV, w s, 50 ft s of 170th St, 75x103.3; Louise S. Caulon to Adolph Murzburger 100

PERRY AV, e s, 117.5 ft n of 201st St, 25x—; William C. Bergen to Emil Winter, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

BATHGATE AV, 2,054, 18x70; William H. Trevranus and others to Frederide C. Marshall and others, (mtg $3,000) 1

HEATH AV, or Priesview Terrace, at the junction of Sedgwick Av, runs to lands of Jones, —x—; Antoinette Petry to Morris Heights Realty Company, (mtg $11,500) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ERDREICH, Samuel, and another to John W. Brown; Lots 51 and 52, map of Jacksonville property, East Chester, 80x120, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,000

SCHLESINGER, Abram, and another to Alexander Brodow; 139th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,000

KELLY, Maria, and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Laight St, 69, 22x62.6; Greenwich St, 420, 20.7x58.5 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

ISEKE, Frances L., to John H. Kerkmann; Clinton Place, s s, 225 ft w of Grand Av, 28x100, demand, due as per bond 2,500

KRAMER, Charles, and another to Charles E. Scott; 104th St, 24 East, 25x100.11, 5 years..... 26,000

ROMAN, Hyman, to Mishkind Feinberg Realty Company; 110th St, n s, 266.8 ft w of 2d Av, 83.4x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

KAHN, Abraham, to Fannie Gottlieb; Henry St, 323, 25x94.11, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BERLIANT, Maria, and another to E. A. Prentice; 1st Av, 156, prior mtg $35,100.66, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

SHAPIRO, LEVY & STARR, a corporation, to Louis T. Lehmeyer; 1st Av, e s, 25 ft n of 61st St, 25x95, due July 24, 1911 22,000

CORTLAND REALTY COMPANY to Harry A. Gordon, Trustee; 177th St, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 170x90, 4 months, 6 per cent..... 30,000

CORTLAND REALTY COMPANY to Harry A. Gordon, Trustee; 176th St, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 170x99.11, 4 months, 6 per cent..... 35,000

CORTLAND REALTY COMPANY to Harry A. Gordon, Trustee; 177th St, s s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 170x99.11, 4 months, 6 per cent..... 35,000

PASSMAN, Nathan, to Marius Danen; Hoe Av, or St, w s, 37.3 ft s of Home St, 29.11x68, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

FOOTE, Clara W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; William St, 152 and 154, 40x51.6, 2-9 parts, all title, due, &c., as per bond..... 8,000

LISO, Giuseppe, to Isabel W. Niles; Villa Av, e s, 350 ft n of Potter Place, 25x100, prior mtg $2,300, 3 years, 6 per cent 700

LANZELLA, Gennaro, to William W. Niles, Trustee; Villa Av, e s, 68.10 ft n of 205th St, 25x100, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 9,000

BULMAN, Herman T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 160th St, s s, 275 ft w of Broadway, —x—, due Feb. 21, 1908, 6 per cent..... 130,000

GASKIN, Matthew J., to Mary E. Daily; Lot 8, map Cebrie Park, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

SEGAL, Herman, to Van Norden Trust Company; 13th St, 626 and 628 East, demand 4,000

JOHN V. SIGNELL COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Claremont Av, s e corner of 127th St, 110.8x100, demand, 3 per cent..... 34,000

JOHN V. SIGNELL COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Claremont Av, n e corner of 125th St, 100x100, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

SINKOWITZ, Isidore, to Adolph Schlesinger; 1st St, 89 East, due, &c., as per bond 2,000

MYERS, Simon, and another to Leopold B. Rosenberg; 143d St, s s, 308.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.9x99.3, 3 months 12,000

SAKOLSKI, Isaac, to County Holding Company; 3d Av, 743, s s, 25.5 ft n of 46th St, 25x75, 2 years..... 21,000

SCHUBER, Marie T., to Israel Lippmann and another; 3d Av, 748, 25x75, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

GINSBURG, Solomon, and another to Joseph Kaplan; Attorney St, 159, 24.10 x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

WINTER, Emil, to William C. Bergen; Perry Av, e s, 117.5 ft n of 201st St, prior mtg $7,000, due Aug. 23, 1908, 6 per cent..... 1,250

KELLER, Gen., to Alexander Walsh; Road from Westchester to Pelham Bridge, at s corner of J. Sands, 175x—, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, 100x100; Charles H. Parson against Samuel Levine & Son, owners and contractors; William Greenberg, owner..... 950

9TH AV, 574; Jacob Spector against Louis Waxberg, owner and contractor. 1,182

60TH ST, 315 to 323 West; Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Company against Andrea Avitabile, owner and contractor 175

127TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 40x99.11; The E. H. Ogden Lumber Company against Joseph Perlitch and Barnet Bilker, owners and contractors; Max Kessler, contractor..... 1,153

152D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; The E. H. Ogden Lumber Company against Max Kessler and Peyser Bookstaver, owners and contractors 4,163

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Builders' Stone Contracting Company against Samuel Michaelson, owner and contractor.... 1,150

8TH AV, s w corner of 138th St, 74.11x120; Builders' Stone Contracting Company against S. Levine & Son, owners and contractors..... 800

GRAND ST, 540; Michael Moeltus against Israel Tamassas, owner; Morris Delitsky, contractor..... 275

8TH AV, s e corner of 149th St, 75x100; James F. Ryan against Louis Weinstein, owner and contractor..... 182

62D ST, 205 East; Interborough Marble Company against Georgiana McGinley, owner; F. J. Shaeller, contractor.... 50

120TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 75.6x—; G. H. Gerard, Son & Co. against Greenfield and Maskin, owners and contractors 3,350

133D ST, n s, 380 ft w of 5th Av, 50x—; G. H. Gerard, Son & Co. against W. J. Greenfield, owner and contractor.... 2,800

11TH ST, 512 East; Harry Silberstein against Edward Schoenberg, owner; Nathan Goldman, contractor..... 241

35TH ST, 454 and 456 West; Germano Selagona against James C. Marshall, owner; James L. McDermott, contractor 385

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x90.11; William Williams & Co. against Winslow Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 210

1ST AV, 2,016; Alberene Stone Company against Aaron H. Levine, owner; Wilson Plumbing and Contracting Company, contractor..... 60

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, 1,413; Frank Krakora against Sidney Wallenstein, Aug. 23, 1906 ..... $200

BATHGATE AV, 1,754 to 1,760; Harry S. Lipshits against Baum Realty Company and others, Aug. 4, 1906..... 288

146TH ST, 508 to 524 West; Casmento Roofing Company against Max Weinberg and others, Aug. 14, 1906, (by deposit) 100

108TH ST, 116 and 118 East; Markus Rothhols against John Greenfield and others, Aug. 23, 1906, (by deposit)..... 160

Lis Pendens.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 70.9 ft n of 175th St, runs n 18.9x s 18.11x w 1.9 to beginning; John E. Hennessy against Austin H. Cooke and others, (partition;) attorney, A. R. Hager.

ESMERE PLACE, n s, 475 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Cornelia Hoyt against Ella M. McCabe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

818T ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x104.4; Daniel A. Loring against George F. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Fiero.

COLUMBIA ST, 66; Charles Burstein and others against Abraham B. Roosein, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, M. Monfried.

111TH ST, s s, 83 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; Fred S. Schuman against Louis Rosenthal and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, L. Goldberg.

ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Section Now the Chosen Field of the Average Flat Seeker.

The position held in former years by Harlem, and earlier by the west side, in the eyes of the vast majority of apartment and flat hunters will be filled this Fall by Washington Heights.

There during the last year the greater part of the city's new construction has been undertaken, and there, just now, is the great supply of new structures awaiting tenants from among the army of moderate salary and wage earners. Along the high ridge from 135th to 181st Street scores of new buildings are ready for inspection, and on scores of others work is being pushed so that they will be ready to be shown to prospective tenants within a fortnight, and will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1.

Any effort to estimate the number of available apartments on Washington Heights from the Building Department statistics is likely to be wide of the mark, but one of the best-informed brokers in the section, who adds to his knowledge of bare statistics a familiarity with the actual present condition of building operations, gives it as his opinion that there will be something over 3,000 new apartments in the market this Fall.

How well the builders have gauged the character of present and future demand on the Heights will be determined in large measure by the results of the present renting season. Various kinds of apartment houses have been built, but the predominant type is the six-story structure, without elevator, and in the vast majority of cases, arranged for four families on a floor. The sign, which everywhere meets the eye, is "Four, Five, and Six Room Apartments," the builders and owners apparently anticipating a relatively greater demand on the Heights for the small, moderate-priced flat, to the almost total exclusion of larger and more expensive accommodations. In any event the flat hunter who requires six rooms or less will find on the Heights abundant material for his inspection, and a large area from which to select a location for his home. The rents in these six-story non-elevator houses average about $6 a room.

In some of the new structures, such as the Cromwell Apartments, at Broadway and 157th Street, a wider range in the size of suites has been provided—from four to eight rooms—with a scale of rents running from $40 to $125 a month. These figures also serve to call attention to another noteworthy fact in connection with the renting situation on the Heights, namely, that a lack of accommodations, if any shall develop, is likely to be in the best grade of elevator houses. These structures, so far, have rented unusually well, and at prices which compare favorably with those prevailing in similar houses on the west side and in the better portion of Harlem. Ten dollars a room would probably be a fair average figure, but for desirable corner apartments in elevator houses on the Heights as high as $13 a room is being paid.

REALTY CONVENTION PLANS.

Long Islanders Arrange Details of Next Month's Brooklyn Conference.

The convention of Long Island real estate men will be held in the hall of the Kings and Queens County Real Estate Exchange, corner of Myrtle and Hamburg Avenues, Brooklyn, on Sept. 18 and 19. The first day is to be devoted to the reading of papers upon various topics. Among the persons who have been invited to address the gathering are ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, Dean Alvord, Commissioner William C. Redfield, Frank Bailey, G. Paris, John M. Thompson, Robert W. Haff, O. B. Ackerley, Fred B. Snow, William M. Griffith, A. L. Langdon, and Charles B. Wheeler. After the reading of each paper a general discussion will follow.

In speaking of the proposed convention yesterday President Kempner of the Kings and Queens County Real Estate Exchange said: "We are greatly encouraged by the hearty and numerous responses we have received to the convention call. Most of the individuals, firms, and companies that represent the best property interests of Long Island have announced their willingness to cooperate in this effort.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

$35.00 to $50.00

WITH

Elevator

AT

PINKNEY and WATTS COURT,

151-59-161-69 West 140th St.

5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath. Electric light, telephone, etc.

LIGHT EQUAL TO CORNER.

L. M. SMITH.

Tel. 79 River. 674 Columbus Av.

MENDELSSOHN BUILDING BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

113 West 40th St., near Broadway.

Several desirable apartments, consisting of two rooms and bath, to rent from October 1st. The rental of these apartments includes electric light, heat, care of the suites, and continuous elevator service. Apply at building or at the office of the CLARK ESTATES, 2,381 Broadway, corner of 87th St.

CLARA COURT.

503-505 WEST 111TH ST.,

one block from 110th St. B'way Subway, express or local service; two blocks from 6th or 9th Av. L; 4, 5, 6 rooms; absolutely modern, high-class apartments; hall and elevator service day and night; electric lights; rents very moderate; $37, $45, $55, from Oct. 1st.

343 West 85th Street,

near Riverside Park and 86th St. Subway; superior elevator Apartment; eight large, light rooms, from October 1 or earlier by arrangement with tenant vacating. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Mr. MACKENZIE, 85 Cedar St.

CENTRALLY LOCATED

Beautiful apartments, seven large rooms, bath, 832 and 836 7th Av., adjoining corner 54th St.; day and night elevator service, steam heat, hot-water supply; $60 to $75; references required. Superintendent on premises.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."

66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 360 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

84th, 19 W.—7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; one flight; excellent neighborhood; $50.

Choice flats, 8 and bath; private halls; hot water supply, steam. 139 West 83d St.

Brooklyn.

FRIEDMAN APARTMENTS

The most inviting apartments in the

PARK SLOPE DISTRICT

BROOKLYN

Seven and eight large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra toilet room, parquet floors in principal rooms, large wardrobes, buffet, sideboards, refrigerator, and electric lights.

$48 to $59 Per Month

546-550-554 Seventh St.

Inquire on the premises or of J. FRIEDMAN, 708 Broadway, N. Y.

SINGER'S NEW APARTMENTS.

$23 and $24—5 and 6 all light rooms and bath; fireplace heaters; handsomely decorated and all the latest improvements.

$32—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; beautifully decorated; abundance of closets.

All within one block of Park Place station, Fulton St. L, and numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, BUILDER,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

Grand View Corner Apartments.

If the comfort of extra large, light, airy rooms, wide public and private halls, good service, steam heat, hot water, is worth a few minutes' ride, interview owner on premises. Seven rooms and bath, $30 to $36. 196 Hopkinson Av., near Saratoga "L" station, Brooklyn. Or for particulars, 15 Jay St., New York.

4, 5, or 6 rooms in new high-grade modern elevator apartment house to lease; all conveniences; Subway and surface cars on corner. Apply on premises, 108 and 110 West 111th St.; owner, M. Berger, 343 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

Offices, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO

Private House Owners!

The idea occurred to me to get a limited number of private dwellings where possession could be given October 1st next, and offer them for sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1906,

in time to catch the height of the market demand.

My Next Big Auction Sale

OF

Flats, Apartments, Tenements, Lots, Business Property, Etc.,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19th, 1906.

DO NOT DELAY ENTERING YOUR PROPERTY AT AN EARLY DATE FOR THIS SALE.

An Open Letter

TO THE KNOCKERS!

On Saturday, the 18th inst., when selling the SHEEPSHEAD BAY lots, I was informed that there were people in the crowd who could not see anything good in the prices the lots were bringing. These are the kind of people that are never getting ahead in the world, and think that the world is against them when they see their neighbor making money. You KNOCKERS and PESSIMISTS had better stop, or you will be in that class. This communication is a public address to them, and also to the Real Estate Agency running around in an automobile trying to take possible purchasers who were walking to the property off to some other section, showing them some "just as good."

The sale was a big SUCCESS. The purchasers were SATISFIED, and so was the owner of the lots, and for the benefit of this agency with their automobile, among the purchasers of the lots that day were people they tried to take away from the sale, and I am going to tell you how I did it—NO, THAT IS TOO GOOD A SECRET, I WILL NOT.

TO THE OWNERS

Of Lots or Plots.

If you have any Lots, Plots, or Tracts that you want to dispose of, and want to employ an Auctioneer that has met with all kinds of circumstances and jumped over all kinds of hurdles put up to prevent his sales being a success, and who has been BIG ENOUGH to foresee the Knockers' point of view, and BEAT THEM AT THEIR OWN GAME, and make a success, I would be glad to have you communicate with me, or, better yet, telephone for an appointment.

This statement is made without any egotism, and is absolutely a statement of facts.

Referring to my two special Sales Days advertised for September 12th and September 19th:

If you wish to enter your holding in either of the above, write or call immediately to get the benefit of the following:

CONCENTRATION in Large Size Posters. Medium " " | **Newspaper Advertising. Booklet " Special Cards.**

AUCTIONEER'S NOTE—I have contracted with the A. A. Van Beuren and The New York Bill Posting Co. for their best located advertising spaces on which to place a poster larger than has ever before been used for Real Estate advertising. Call or communicate if you wish to enter any of your holdings for the above date.

For further particulars of any of the above sales apply

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,

OFFICE: No. 451 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF

152 Select Home Sites

including 17 Jamaica Avenue lots, Saturday, Sept. 1st, 1906, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, Jamaica and Stewart Aves., Ward & Sherman Sts., Richmond Hill, Queens Co., City of New York.

The property is situated at Richmond Hill, the most rapidly growing building section on Long Island, having a large trolley frontage on Jamaica Avenue, and which has four railroads, two depots of the Long Island Railroad, Morris Park and Richmond Hill, Broadway and Myrtle Avenue Trolleys. Five cent fare to Manhattan. Graded streets and cement sidewalks. Gas and water mains, telephone, electric lights, churches and stores.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, or 20 monthly payments. Discount for cash. Music. Luncheon will be served under tent between 1 and 2 o'clock.

For additional maps, passes and further particulars address Monfort & Faber, Attorneys, Savings Bank Bldg., Jamaica, N. Y.; F. L. Sawyer, Times Bldg., Times Square, New York; L. N. Cooper, 140 Nassau Street, New York; McKnight Realty Co., 21 West 34th Street, New York, or the Auctioneer, Jamaica, N. Y.

SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

T. F. ARCHER

Auctioneer,

Office, 451 Fulton St.

Jamaica, N. Y.

170 Jamaica Lots

AT AUCTION

LABOR DAY,

Monday, Sept. 3,

at 2 P. M., on the premises, only three blocks from Auctioneer's Office,

CORNER FULTON ST. and MERRICK ROAD, JAMAICA, N. Y.

Grand opportunity for home-seekers and investors. 60 per cent. bond and mortgage; discount for cash; monthly payments of $10 per lot. Luncheon and music. Title guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., N. Y.

For maps and further particulars address Chas. Timberlake, 549 Broadway, N. Y.; G. R. Pasfield, cars Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, N. Y., or T. F. Archer, Jamaica, N. Y.

---

264 LOTS

CITY OF MT. VERNON,

on East-Lincoln Ave., near Bailey Estate.

Trolley passes property near two stations

Restricted. Very desirable, yet not high priced, in a growing neighborhood. Well surrounded.

Titles guaranteed insured.

AT AUCTION, LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept. 3rd

1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,

by GEO. W. BARD, Auc't.

Terms { 10% sale; 30% 60 days delivery of deed; 60% mortgage at 5%.

SALE, RAIN OR SHINE, IN TENT. LUNCH SERVED AT 12.

Diagrams and full particulars of the auctioneer, Room No. 206 City Hall Building, Mt. Vernon. Telephone 358 W. Mt. Vernon, or 634 East 149th Street, corner 3rd Ave. Telephone 1052 Melrose, or J. A. Cole, No. 8 Railroad Place, New Rochelle, or Bordine & Thill, 16 East 42d St., N. Y.

J. BARRY LOUNSBERRY, Auctioneer.

LOUNSBERRY & O'CONNOR

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, August 28th, 1906,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, New York City, six valuable plots of land on

BRIGHTON AND BROOKDALE AVENUES

and

MONMOUTH PLACE, WEST END, LONG BRANCH.

For maps and particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Wm. A. White & Sons

REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street.

SUPERINTENDENT, 15 years' experience; read plans, lay out work for mechanics, take off lists for material, wishes position. A., Box 44 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Bargains in Yorkville and Harlem properties. Call or write for particulars, Van Tascher, 78 Broadway.

$200,000 to loan at 4½% on business property south of 14th. W Box 182 Times Downtown.

Positive Auction

Labor Day, Sept. 3d

RAIN OR SHINE, AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,

THE 278 BEST LOTS ON ALL STATEN ISLAND.

averaging over 25x100 feet each, GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE HOYT PROPERTY,

Bard & Castleton Avs,

FOREST, HOYT, KISSEL AND PROSPECT AVS.,

LIVINGSTON,

STATEN ISLAND.

(1st Ward, Borough of Richmond, City of New York.)

THE BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE ON HOYT AV., BUILT OF STONE AND WOOD, PARQUET FLOORS, HARDWOOD TRIM, JUST PAINTED AND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, IS INCLUDED IN THE SALE.

Water Mains, Expensive Sidewalks, Magnificent Old Trees,

SEWER TO THE PROPERTY.

Bard, Castleton, and Forest Avs. macadamized. This property is admitted by all who know it to be the most desirable and attractive on Staten Island. It is in the midst of beautiful homes; close to several churches and schools, and is about half a mile from the Cricket Club. It is less than two miles from the Ferry and is directly reached by the Castleton Av. Trolley Line. ALL TITLES ARE INSURED WITHOUT ANY EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS BY

THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN

Monthly Instalments

or a discount of 5% will be allowed for all cash; and this is the first time in the history of Staten Island real estate that such desirable property has been offered on such easy terms.

TO REACH THE PROPERTY take the Ferry to Staten Island, and then take any car marked "Brighton Heights, Castleton Av.," get off at the property.

Luncheon at Noon. Music.

Illustrated maps and full particulars from

JERE. JOHNSON JR. CO.

187 Broadway, New York, and 211 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

J. HENRY YOCKEL.

Steam and Hot Water Heating

CONTRACTOR.

24 years' practical experience. Now is the time to have your apparatus attended to. Fully responsible. 61 E. 99th St. Tel. 1676—79th.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

A VARIED LINE OF PROPERTY

suitable for investment or speculation in thriving sections of the city, on and adjacent to main thoroughfares; apartment houses, elevator and non-elevator; business buildings, private houses, and building lots; lists on application.

N. L. & L. OTTINGER,

31 NASSAU STREET.

Speculators, Investors, and Homeseekers.—We mean what we say. Can you buy quick when a real bargain is offered? This week hundreds of gilt-edge parcels for quick sales, many city and near-by tenements, (the real thing,) high-class private dwellings, homes of all descriptions, valuable lots, plots, and farms. Can you invest? See us at once. Horwitz Bros., 140 Nassau St.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

We have sums of $2,500 to $10,000 to loan on Bronx improved. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

PLOT OF FOUR LOTS; price low; good buildings. Webster B. Mable, No. 41 West 33d St.

All who want to sell, buy, or exchange real estate quickly and successfully will find it in their interest to call on Truttner, 714 East 138th St.

Bargain.—22d, near Broadway; 4-story building, full lot; terms easy. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PRIVATE RESIDENCES:—

246 WEST 138TH ST.,

22x56.8x99.11,

three stories and basement.

267 W. 138th St., 17x51x99.11

248 W. 139th St., 17x51x99.11

266 W. 139th St., 17x50x99.11

270 W. 139th St., 17x50x99.11

Three stories and basement, with extension.

High class Houses, handsomely decorated. Restricted neighborhood.

WILL BE SOLD ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

ERASTUS HAMILTON, Agent

252 West 138th St., city.

Tel., 291—Morningside.

CHEAPEST TENEMENT OFFERING ON THE WEST SIDE.

We offer as a "SPECIAL" six five-story, four-family, cold-water tenements on the west side, vicinity Pennsylvania R. R. Terminal; ripe for alterations into stores; fine chance for an operator; handsome profit assured; about $35,000 cash required; the property will only be sold in one parcel, and has not changed hands in years; open mortgages or can remain; rents, $15,000. Principals only apply at once to

F. R. WOOD & CO.,

141 BROADWAY.

Broadway & 68th St.

FOR SALE, THE FOUR LOTS

at the southwest corner Broadway and 68th St., suitable for immediate improvement. Will be sold at a reasonable price on easy terms.

Apply to

GEO. R. READ & CO.,

60 Liberty St. 1 Madison Av.

(10833)

ATTENTION! FOR SALE

Handsome 3-story brick semi-detached 2-family houses containing 15 rooms and 2 bathrooms; adjoining Macomb's Dam Park; overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights; convenient to 6th and 9th Av. "L" station at 155th St. Apply on premises, 10 Summit Av., near 161st St., to-day, or E. Osborne Smith, 181st St., Amsterdam Av.

Notice to Saloon Keepers and Breweries.—A big bargain, northwest corner of 67th St. and West End Av.; an elegant five-story corner flat; one large store has just been fitted up for a saloon, with all new bar fixtures up to date, with all latest improvements, with license all ready to open for business; fine corner for a good man, who wants to go into the liquor business. For full particulars see owner and builder on premises on Monday from 10 to 1 o'clock, or to Fred A. Carll, 171 Broadway.

116th St., near Lenox Ave.

Widow must sell elegant 6-story apartment, 3 stores, 3 basement stores, 4 apartments on floor; all improvements; no vacancies; $86,000; rent $9,200; 5-story 8th Av. store property, $43,000; rent $4,300; investigate these bargains. **BARGEBUHR, 125 WEST 116TH ST.**

Magnificent 20 Foot Mansion.

Central Park West, near 86th St. Complete in every detail; electric light, parquet floors; sell on easy terms. Particulars of H. Bierhoff & Co., 48 West 125th St.

50th St. bet. 5th & 6th Avenues.

To rent, 20-foot dwelling at moderate rental; open plumbing.

GEO. R. READ & CO.

60 Liberty St. (10827) 1 Madison Av.

PARTITION SALE!

REASONABLE TERMS ACCEPTABLE!

Determined to sell store and loft building between 5th and 6th Avs.; also several desirable plots.

Referee, Box 195 Times Downtown.

MANHATTAN AV. BARGAIN.

25 ft. 5-story double for only $32,000; $8,000 cash, balance mortgage. Act quick.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

A Bargain Below 110th St., near 5th Av.—25-ft. 5-story double; rents over $3,500; price $32,000; mortgages $26,000; investigate.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Hundreds, Near Park.—27-ft. 5-story double, all improvements; in first-class condition; rents nearly $4,000; asking $39,000; easy terms.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

53d St., Near 9th Av.—5-story, 4-family, 14 room floor; mtges., $23,000; rents, $3,408; price, $32,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 393 9th Av., near 48th.

West 116th St.—32-ft. 5-story double, stores; rents $6,300; asking $60,000; investigate.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Above 116th St., near 8th Av.—25-ft. 5-story double; no heat; $25,500.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

For Sale.—Private house; 534 W. 149th St.; barwood finish, 11 rooms, 2 baths; parties leaving city.

Bargain.—Single flat, 121st, near 7th; rents, $1,932; price, $19,250. Levine, 16 East 97th.

East Side.

East 75th St.—5-story modern tenement; price $19,500; mtge. $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap corner plot near East 23d, suitable for factory; $70,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

East Side.

52nd Street near 5th Avenue.

For sale, an attractive 20-foot dwelling, with possession.

GEO. R. READ & CO.

60 Liberty St. (10841) 1 Madison Av.

53rd St. near 5th Avenue.

For sale, on this fine residential street, a very desirable 22-foot house.

GEO. R. READ & CO.

60 Liberty St. (10846) 1 Madison Av.

Fifth Avenue near 58th St.

Apartment for rent, 3 extra large rooms and bath; electric light, steam heat.

GEO. R. READ & CO.

60 Liberty St. (10837) 1 Madison Av.

56th St near 5th Avenue

For sale, a 25-foot modern American basement house; an exceptional opportunity.

GEO. R. READ & CO.

60 Liberty St. (10851) 1 Madison Av.

35th Street near Madison Ave.

To rent, a very attractive, medium-sized residence; with possession.

GEO. R. READ & CO.

60 Liberty St. (10817) 1 Madison Av.

Absolute Bargains!—5-story single flat, 7 rooms and bath each floor, in fine neighborhood, near Lexington Av., only $12,700; also 3 four-story double houses, 5 rooms and bath each floor; each lot, 36x100, only $17,500 each, near 3d Av. Bissinger, 135 East 108th St., cor. 3d Av.

Two Bargains—$5,000-$6,000 required, 86th St., Avenue A; pays 15% on investment; 2 4-story double and stores; ranges and boilers; no brokers. I. A. C., Box 106 Times Downtown.

Private house; bargain; the best N. W. corner on Upper Park Av.; 83 East 91st St. Apply to Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St., New York City.

$25,000—Two four-story flats, 122d Street, near 2d Avenue; plot 38.3x100; easy terms. McCormick, 227 East 121st Street.

Bargain.—Spring St. corner; 4-story tenement, $30,000; terms arranged. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

3-Story House, with Store.

Within one block Subway station, Westchester Av. and Simpson St.; three families, four rooms, bath, each; lowest price, $7,500; mortgage, $6,000; rents, $720. Apply 1,166 East 169th, near Simpson St.

F. R. HOUGHTON, Owner, 156 Broadway.

Large, handsome suburban dwelling; perfect order; all improvements; open fires, large piazza; two lots; choice location; $16,500; new Subway connection will run soon; more select, homelike, and healthful than many higher priced houses in Manhattan. Owner, 2,750 Morris Av. Sixth Av. elevated and Jerome Av. trolley to 196th St.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

Attractive Corner Apartment,

one block from Jackson Av. Subway station; rent $4,200; bargain to quick buyer. Box 53 Times, Harlem.

Bargain to Quick Buyer.

Choice plot, 53x100, on west side Walton Av., 100 feet south of 181st St. Box 54 Times, Harlem.

High-lass two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. station west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Olgen Av. and 164th St.

Owner needs cash; will make sacrifice in three well-located lots; $2,500 corner lot, 25x107 feet; easy terms; $4,150 choice plot, near elevated station; call and see same; open Sundays. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts. William E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

For Sale—A good plot, southwest corner Walton Av. and 181st St., one block east of Jerome Av. cars and proposed Subway station; bargain to quick buyer. Box 55 Times, Harlem.

Ideal one-family brick, new, 10 rooms, every improvement; best construction, bargain—one-family, 8 and bath, full lot, Anthony Av.; $7,200; easy terms. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

Bargain.—2-family 11-room frame house, near Subway; all improvements; choice neighborhood; must be sold at once; price $5,500, $1,500 cash. Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sunday.

$8000 to loan on improved property by private party.

Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., near 164th St.

UNION AV., NEAR 5TH ST., WESTCHESTER VILLAGE, BRONX. 2-STORY HARDWOOD FRAME HOUSE, $4,500; TERMS TO SUIT. PACKER, 2,582 3D AV.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses,

CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,

2,353 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Eleven-room detached dwelling in choicest part of Fordham; large lot, nice garden; lease than $12,000; might lease to good tenant. Murray's, Lexington Av., cor. 111th St.

A Bargain—5-story new-law, 22 rooms on floor; mortgage $47,750; rent $62,000; near 149th St., Brook Av. Will sell cheap. Address Box B 331 Times, Times Square.

Absolutely the choicest located Bronx corner plot, suitable for improvement, at an absurdly low price. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

Biggest Snap in Bronx.—3 choicely located lots, $11,000, worth $15,000; only $2,100 cash required. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

2-family house; 11 rooms; all improvements; assessments paid; near 3d Av.; $5,300; easy terms. Edward Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Several two-family detached frame houses; 6 rooms, bath, each flat; furnace heat; near stations, schools. Gerhards, 1,070 E. 169th St.

$100 cash; choice building lots near 3d Av. trolley and proposed Subway; $700 up; Sundays. Edward Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

50x100, vacant, 172d Street, near Westchester Avenue; bargain to quick buyer; no agents. McCormick, 227 East 121st Street.

$1,500 cash, new 2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood trim; full lot; near Subway; $5,500. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$1,500 cash, price $7,500, buys 3-story frame with store near Subway station. Gerhards, 169 St. Stebbins Ave.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

THE PETER J. COLLINS' SUPERIOR BRICK TWO-FAMILY HOUSES

Artistic, original, and attractive fronts; and interior arrangement that will please any experienced housekeeper.

49TH STREET,

Between New Utrecht and 11th Avs.

No Better Train Service In Borough of Brooklyn.

Eleven rooms and two baths in each house, five and bath first floor, six and bath second floor; brick work done by day's work; high ceilings; private halls; closets built in, not cut into rooms; buffets and china closets, with leaded glass fronts in dining rooms; open plumbing throughout.

PRICE $6,800

Title Guaranteed by Trust Company.

SELLING AGENTS

FRED. M. SMITH REALTY COMPANY,

"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main. Who will have exclusive charge.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

An Absolute Bargain.

On account of sudden change in plans of living, a gentleman's home is hereby offered for sale at positively bargain price $40,000, which is less than cost. This beautiful mansion, built in old English style, is located in a carefully restricted section of the Borough of Brooklyn, within 30 minutes of Manhattan.

The house stands on a plot 150x200, beautified by shade trees, shrubbery, a rich selection of roses, fountain, &c., and surrounded by cement block fences. Containing 15 rooms, outside of kitchen and baths, which are tiled. The house is absolutely perfect in all its appointments. Has never been occupied. Can only be appreciated after personal inspection, which is solicited. Write for interview. Address, PERFECT HOME, Box 188 Times Downtown.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.

Producing large income on investment; 3-story double brick and stone; steam heat and hot water; 27x65x100.

Also, 4-story brick and stone, with stores; fireplace heaters; 27x84x100; all light rooms; abundance closets; fine location; the best ever built; 18 minutes to N. Y.; numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, BUILDER,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

Six new 2-story and cellar brick 2-family houses, 2 furnaces, nickel plumbing, selected trim, beamed ceiling and plate shelf in dining room, cathedral headlights, handsomely decorated, on fine block detached private dwellings and Brooklyn Library; finest and most artistic houses ever built to sell at $6,900; easy terms. Thomas Rosecrans, builder.

A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME!

Will sacrifice a four-story brick store property, Hoyt St., Brooklyn, for $6,500. BRILL & ROSENBERG, 150 Nassau St. 'Phone, 5,509 Beekman.

Extraordinary Chance.—Finest medium-sized corner residence, with garage, best corner of Brooklyn's famous water front drive, the Shore Road. Address Owner, 397 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Will sacrifice, very desirable residential site in Bay Ridge; must be sold quick. Crouch & Stone, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Sacrificing 2 lots in Flatbush worth double; any terms. Edwards, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE.

Do not fail to attend the administratrix sale of Jacob V. P. Decker real estate at H. J. Sharrett's Real Estate Office, 58 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1906, at 2 P. M.; 40 lots, 4 acres Bridge Creek, 4 acres Old Place Creek, 7 acres South Av., 4 acres woodland, ½ interest 27 acres Old Place Creek, all in Mariners' Harbor and in the vicinity of Milliken Bros.' and Procter & Gamble's mammoth new plants. Address Mary C. Decker, Administratrix. DeGroot, Rawson & Stafford, Attorneys. H. J. Sharrett, Auctioneer, Port Richmond, N. Y.

Large tracts of acreage, commercial water fronts, houses, plots, and lots. Metcalfe, 171 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Suburban Homes,

WEST NUTLEY, N. J.

Delightfully located, convenient to railroad station and electric cars, stores, schools, and churches; every improvement and convenience; of good architecture and excellent construction; price $3,500, $4,250, $4,500, $5,500, $6,250, $6,700; large plots; liberal terms.

WEST NUTLEY IS THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTHFUL TOWN IN GREATER NEW YORK DISTRICT; low commutation TICKETS GOOD ON THREE RAILROADS; descriptive booklet free.

NUTLEY REALTY COMPANY

West Nutley, N. J. 99 Nassau St., New York

Retired country residence, Tenafly, N. J.; very accessible, adjoining Englewood; 8 minutes from station, 45 minutes from Manhattan; about 3 acres, more if desired; high ground; view of Palisades; 16 rooms, hardwood floors, high ceilings, modern improvements; stable, coachman's cottage; fine lawn; price, $15,500; easy terms. cottage; fine lawn, shade and fruit trees; price, $15,500; easy terms. WILLIAM C. CLARKE, 200 West 56th St., N. Y. City.

An Exceptional Opportunity.—Old-fashioned homestead with five acres; dwelling, 12 rooms; large barns; 1,000 feet road frontage; 1,000 feet trout stream; fine spring; picturesque glen; very beautiful; finest forest trees in Northern New Jersey; most exceptional value; delightful for Summer home; ideal for boarders; hour from New York; 1½ miles to station; price $3,500; easy terms; immediate possession. Walter E. Switzer, 24 State St., Manhattan.

For Sale—At Spring Lake, the finest Summer resort on the Jersey Coast, the Allaire Hotel; after 25 successful seasons, the owner, owing to ill-health, has decided to retire from business; hotel is situated on the beach front, accommodating 200 guests; private baths, and modern; opportunity to enlarge; communicate with owners direct; can be examined any time; terms easy. Address The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J.

A.—Suitable boarding, roadhouse, or private residence; large house, 17 rooms, improvements; barn; four acres lawn and garden; river front; three blocks depot and trolley to Newark and Hoboken; flagged sidewalks; 14 minutes by rail; Lyndhurst, adjoining Rutherford, N. J.; might exchange.

E. D. CORDTS, 235 Broadway, 11 to 1.

AT NAVESINK BEACH, N. J., Cottage of 14 rooms, with bungalow, containing four rooms and bath and AUTOMOBILE ROOM; LOT 100x267, ocean to Shrewsbury River; price reasonable; very easy terms. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., N. Y.

At Summit, N. J., choice building plots, $250.00 upward; modern homes for sale, $4,500.00 up; also several desirable places to rent, $40.00 up; city improvements; schools, churches, stores, stations convenient. Eugene Jobs, Summit, N. J.

A plot of eight lots, suitable tenement or factory purposes, Academy St., adjoining P. R. R.; 10 minutes of ferry; price reasonable; easy terms. See Charles S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., New York.

To close estate will sell 8 lots, including two corners, at Summer resort for $20, (only $2.50 each,) payable $1 weekly. Address Box 73 Ocean Grove, N. J.

Farm, 25 acres, near station; land good; buildings good; terms easy. C. Geraw, Matawan, N. J.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

150 ACRES ONLY $1,100.

Cuts 50 tons hay, pasture 15 cows, 40,000 feet timber, 500 cords wood, 100 bbls. apples in season; 1½ miles to depot, village; 8-room house, barn 36x70; owner, to get quick cash to engage in business elsewhere, has cut price to only $1,100; real value, $2,200; traveling instructions on page 10, Strout's list 16, farm No. 13,174. Write to-day. E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 1. 150 Nassau St., New York.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Sacrifice.—Elegant building lots Bronx, near Subway station; cheap for cash, or will exchange for Manhattan or Bronx property. Jackson, 171 Broadway.

A plot, Bronx building loan, exchange for two or three family houses East New York or Brooklyn, anywhere. Snap, Box 116 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

Handsomely furnished five-room apartment; all outside; elevator, electricity; free telephone; half block Riverside, block Broadway Subway; no children; bargain; references. Egloff, 607 W. 115. 'Phone, 3,673 Morningside.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

A lady living in first-class apartment will share or rent room. A. B., 117 West 104th St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE. | **QUEENS. FOR SALE.**

The New

Residential Annex of Manhattan

Jamaica Park

will be commanding the prices that Bronx lots command to-day.

When the great tide of population which poured into the Bronx after the completion of the Subway flows into Long Island on completion of the Tunnels and Bridges, lots in

Jamaica Park will be more accessible on completion of the great transit improvements than that part of the Bronx where lots are selling for three to four thousand dollars each.

We offer better developed and more desirable lots than these for $400.

Jamaica Park affords to-day the greatest opportunity for quick profits that has ever been offered to the people of New York.

It is situated in the direct line of all the vast transportation improvements which are transforming the Borough of Queens into the residential annex of Manhattan. Everything favors a rapid increase in values here. The Park is a most attractive residential spot. It contains a variety of scenery—beautiful groves, stretches of cleared and fertile land and a fresh water lake over two miles in length, fringed with fine trees and shrubbery.

There are one hundred building plots fronting on this lake which may now be bought at one-half their proper value. A small cash deposit will buy any lot. Easy monthly payments afterwards.

Jamaica Park has now excellent transportation facilities. The new "Power Place" station on the electric Rockaway Branch of the Long Island R. R. is within one block of the property. Trolley lines to New York City Hall pass along the Park and carry you to this city for a 5-cent fare.

Send for maps and free tickets to visit the property. Our representative will accompany you.

The Greater City Homes Co.

Main Office: 353 5th Ave., S. E. Cor. 34th St., N. Y.

BRANCHES: 202 E. 23d St. and 18 E. 125th St., N. Y.
395 Bridge Street, Brooklyn. 1911 Broadway, Brooklyn.
376 Broadway, Brooklyn. 824 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn

OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

In most Long Island real estate propositions **you will have to wait ten years** for city improvements and conveniences.

In BROADWAY-FLUSHING you **do not have to wait.** The improvements are there now. **It is within the limits of New York City, and has the full benefit of all departments of the City Government.** It has macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, shade trees, gas, water, and electric light. Within **a few minutes' walk are** fine churches, libraries, banks, stores and the **best schools on Long Island.** It is now within twenty minutes by train from the East 34th Street Ferry, which will be reduced to **fouteen minutes from Herald Square** when the Pennsylvania tunnels are completed.

DOUGLAS MANOR is also within the city limits, and, in addition to city conveniences, offers every advantage of living in **the most beautiful private park on Long Island,** covered with magnificent forest trees, and with **over a mile of shore front** on Long Island Sound. Every purchaser becomes a part owner of, and has the **perpetual right to use, the entire shore front**—a privilege which of itself is worth more than the price of the lots.

Send for maps, booklet, and free tickets to visit the property.

To reach BROADWAY-FLUSHING and DOUGLAS MANOR take Long Island Railroad from East 34th Street Ferry and our representatives will meet you at both Stations. CONVENIENT WEEK DAY trains leave 10, 11 and 11:50 A. M., and 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. SUNDAY TRAINS 9:20, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M. and 1, 2, 3 and 4 P. M.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

1 WEST 34TH ST., N. Y. Tel. 114-38th.

WHY DON'T YOU MAKE MONEY FOR YOURSELF?

The man who works for a salary, little or big, makes more money for his employer than he does for himself, and looks forward to the time when he will have his own business. Then the road to wealth is easy.

Monopolies balk him. Competition is too keen. He puts it off from month to month—at the end of a year he is no nearer than when he started.

Get out of the clutch of monopolies. Real estate is the only investment monopolies cannot control. Start now with a little, a week's pay or less, get into the avenue that defies monopoly and guides you to wealth—the avenue of Real Estate at

TERMINAL HEIGHTS,

3½ Miles from Herald Square. 5 Cents Fare.

6 Minutes via L. I. R. R. 12 Minutes by Trolley.

TERMINAL HEIGHTS is beautifully situated in the Borough of Queens, high and dry; shade trees, wide avenues and streets, cement sidewalks, gas and water mains. Over $200,000 is being spent developing our property.

$60,000 alone for a perfect system of sewerage. Good sanitary arrangements insure a healthy locality, which means prosperity and happiness to you and all others who locate there.

With plenty of fresh air, good location, excellent transportation, and property now at a nominal cost, within the reach of all, the avenue to wealth is open to you at TERMINAL HEIGHTS.

Our property is directly in touch with the new tunnels and bridges now under construction.

TERMINAL HEIGHTS is a money-maker for you. 200 per cent. profit is assured during the next two years on all investments made now.

Write to-day or call at our office for maps, views, Free Transportation and particulars. Write for special BOOK OF TERMINAL HEIGHTS.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH CORPORATION,

Room 311. 1123 Broadway, New York.

CALCULATE

How long will it take you to save a thousand dollars by putting your savings in the bank? It may be years. Bank interest is low. It grows slowly. There's a quicker and surer way. It is investing in lots at

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

Where 300% Profit Is Assured

by the tunnels and bridges now building, which, when complete, will place Elmhurst Heights more convenient and easier of access to Broadway, Manhattan, than Harlem or the Bronx. You can buy these lots, with every city improvement, on monthly payments at nominal prices.

COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY } TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT WOODSIDE AVENUE AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views, and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $2.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO., 150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

Elmhurst—House; ten rooms, stable; about acre; highest cultivation. Kolech, 83 Lemont Ave., Elmhurst.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For rent, Wilton Point, Rye, N. Y., on Long Island Sound; six master bedrooms, three modern bathrooms; new and fully furnished; stable; sublease until Jan. 1. Cheap. 315 5th Av.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

Staple as Government Bonds.

OPENING SALE

Van Guilder Terrace

The Last Carefully Restricted Home Property Right in the Centre of the

City of New Rochelle

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 3, 1906

HIGH-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS.

Landscape parkways, marble entrances, macadam streets, city grade, Harrop's white cement sidewalks, gutters, and curbs; sewers, water, electricity, and gas. Trolley on property.

THIS IS IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

ONLY 6 minutes' walk from N. Y., N. H. and H. Depot, and only 2 blocks from the proposed Webster Av. Station of the new RAPID TRANSIT LINE to New York now being built. TO LIVE NEAR THE BUSINESS CENTRE SAVES TIME AND MONEY.

PRICES AT THIS SALE.

LOCKWOOD AV. FRONTAGES $45 front ft.; similar property same ave. $60 to $75.
HAROLD COURT LOTS $32 front ft., worth $50.
GUION ST. FRONTAGES—DEEP LOTS $40 and $50 front ft.
WEBSTER AV. FRONTAGES $60 front ft. up. No other for sale.

No Such Prices Can Be Quoted Again. Titles Guaranteed by Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guarantee Co. Liberal Terms.

Hot lunch served under tent. Good music in attendance. Free R. R. tickets for intending purchasers, via N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Trains leave Grand Central Station at 10:05, 11:00 A. M., 12:07, 1:04 and 2:15 P. M.

See our agent with red badge on hat at 42d St. entrance. For maps, &c., address

SOUND SHORE REALTY AND TITLE CO.

JOHN H. WINANS, Pres't.

Tel. 995 Broad. 32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Local office 12 Prospect St. Tel. 809R New Rochelle, N. Y.
Property may be inspected at any time.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

AUCTION SALE 400 LOTS

FERNWOOD PARK

LABOR DAY MONDAY, SEPT. 3D.

There isn't any question about it—there's more money to be made in real estate than in any other field, and without risk.

Fernwood Park Offers the Greatest Opportunity of All.

Thirty-five minutes from New York via the New York Central, Putnam Division, 17 trains each way daily; also Hudson River or Harlem Division; property within 10 minutes' walk of Elmsford Station; also within 20 minutes by trolley of White Plains or Tarrytown.

EVERY LOT TO BE SOLD

No reservation—no matter how much money you have or how little you want to pay down, you have the chance of a lifetime at this auction sale.

Trains leave Grand Central 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., changing at High Bridge. From 155th St., reached by 6th and 9th Avenue "L," 9:55 A. M. and 12:50 P. M. The above trains stop at Fernwood Park and Elmsford, or you can take frequent trolleys from White Plains and Tarrytown.

BIG PROFITS CERTAIN

You are absolutely sure of making money if you invest in this property NOW. Values are as sure to double and triple as they did in the Bronx; that's as positive as that day follows night.

Write at once to Auctioneers for maps of this magnificent property, also easy payment terms. FREE TICKETS and full particulars. Commutation 14c. from the Battery.

COOLEY & WEST, (Inc.) Auctioneers,

315 MADISON AV., N. Y. CITY.

WHITE PLAINS. MOUNT VERNON.

PLEASANTVILLE HEIGHTS.

ONLY A SHORT RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

LOTS $175 UPWARD. WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN A FEW WEEKS, WHEN THE ELECTRIC TRAINS ARE RUNNING. WE THEN WILL HAVE DIRECT RAPID TRANSIT.

All city conveniences, excellent stores, markets, churches, hotels, public high school, fire department, water, electric lights, &c., at hand. Property is restricted. Fare 11c. 30 trains day and night. Titles guaranteed free of charge by the Lawyers Title Guarantee Co. of N. Y. Lots and plots sold on easy terms.

WE FURNISH LOANS TO BUILDERS. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR HOUSES ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Send for particulars and passes.

Commuters' Realty Co., 240 Broadway.

Branch Offices: 33 E. 125th St., 125 W. 40th St., 2,663 Third Ave. Open EVENINGS. Including Saturdays.

NEAR 142D ST.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.

Gas, Water, Electric Light,

Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY CO.

Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Westchester Park,

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th, cheap lots at station, small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; title insurance free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Large lot, 100x150, stable; very good 14-room house; improvements; fine location; $6,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

White Plains.

140 ACRES

finest undeveloped tract in Westchester County, and only one left at White Plains; speculators can double money; big bargain. Particulars

WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,

"Headquarters for Westchester Real Estate," White Plains, N. Y., 56 Pine St., New York.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots FISHER AVENUE SECTION, SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY.

E. NELSON EHRHART,

7 East 42d St., N. Y. C. Phone 5322—38th St. Or 8 Depot Sq., White Plains, by appointment.

For Rent—Very desirable section, walking distance to station, new house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, two baths, three toilets; rent $100 per month on three-year lease. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St., N. Y. C. Phone 5322—38th St.

COME—Look at biggest bargain in White Plains; new 6-room modern house; lot 50x138; good neighborhood; well elevated; station 5 minutes' walk; price $4,500. I. & A. G. Wright, Depot Square, White Plains.

50x150; Lenox Av., half block from Broadway; restricted; improvements; $700. Hendrickson, White Plains.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO REALTY OWNERS.—I make a specialty of managing office buildings, business properties, high class apartments, and estates by improved methods; highest references. Keystone, Box 154 Times Downtown.

I want 10 1, 2, and 3 family houses in the Bronx, within five blocks from elevated or subway station, at once from owners only. Send full particulars or call. Nicholas V. La Cava, 309 Broadway.

Amsterdam, Columbus, or other good Manhattan or Bronx avenue store property at market prices for investment; fullest details or no notice. W. C. Kennedy, Extx., Munsonville, N. H.

As we have a great demand for houses to lease, we would be obliged if owners wishing to rent would send in particulars. Henry W. Fitch & Co., 404 Amsterdam Av.

Private house wanted on the west side between 70th and 90th Sts. of 3 or 4 stories; must be cheap. H. M. F., Hotel Lucerne, 79th St. and Amsterdam Av.

Wanted—Lots on Long Island; Flushing, Jamaica, or Lynbrook preferred; give particulars and price. Address Lots, Box 310 Times, Times Square.

I will buy or lease cold-water tenements, with or without violations; send full particulars to general contractor. Box 105 Times Downtown.

Furnished house wanted to April 1st, West 70th to 86th St.; will consider permanent occupancy. Mrs. J. Dale, Sound Beach, Conn.

We have buyers for 1 and 2 family houses and avenue store property; send particulars. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

Wanted—Cold-water tenement or private house on west side; must be a bargain. Address Tenement, Box 309 Times, Times Square.

Have cash to invest in Yorkville or Harlem tenements. Owners and agents send particulars. Charles Berlin, 141 East 17th St.

Send full particulars of your property for sale; many buyers waiting for good opportunity. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., (164th.)

Wanted—Purchase of real estate co. that will show profit and bear investigation. Address L., Box 169 Times Downtown.

Be quick! Particulars wanted Yorkville flats, tenements, dwellings. Clients waiting. Levine, 16 East 97th St.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

A country home wanted; rent $25; some ground; 45 minutes out. Address Gein, Kingsbridge, N. Y.

Improved and unimproved realty, Bronx only; buyers waiting; write. Richard Dickson, 8,391 3d Av.

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

Private house wanted in good neighborhood, at once; brokers protected. Schmitt, 402 East 65th.

Fine plot, 50x70, for sale; 5 minutes from Bronxville Station. Lender, 2,534 7th Ave.

Larchmont-on-the-Sound water front building sites for sale. Inquire Wm. M. Ford.

Mount Vernon.

Illness forces sacrifice nine-room house; all improvements; plenty ground. Box 122 Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

New shingled cottage, 11 rooms and 2 baths, gas and electric light, good neighborhood, convenient to station, trolley, and school. $10,500. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

New shingled cottage, 9 rooms and tiled baths, lot 40x191, restricted neighborhood, convenient to station, trolley, and school. $7,000. Downey, 20 North Av., New Rochelle.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Five Story Building

TO LEASE

Nearly Completed—possession about October 1

East 102d St.,

Between 1st Ave. and East River.

Private Street

Private street | 150x37 | Private street

EAST 102D ST.,

Perfect light on All Sides

Dock Facilities Almost at Door

Apply Louis von Bernuth, 109 E. 14th St., or Supt. on Premises.

FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS.

IN NEW, MODERN SIX-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING TO BE ERECTED AT 485 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STREETS. 3D, 4TH, AND 5TH LOFTS, 24' 9" BY 94'. LARGE DISPLAY WINDOWS. OTIS ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, FIRST-CLASS CONSTRUCTION. LARGE SKYLIGHTS ON 5TH FLOOR LOFT. FOR PLANS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

No. 389 Fifth Ave.

N. E. Cor. 36th Street.

Lofts containing about 4,000 sq. ft. each. Heat and Elevator service. For particulars apply to

GEO. R. READ & CO.,

1 Madison Av. (10808) 60 Liberty St.

125th Street House to Let.

No. 17 East 125th, near Fifth Ave.; three-story, well adapted for business or residence; always seen.

F. R. HOUGHTON, 156 Broadway.

A Finest business spot in Bronx to open a new store; suitable for grocery, barber's shop, crockery and hardware, dry goods, butcher. Brook Av., 169th-170th Sts.

Studios and offices to let in Broadway Studio Building, No. 2,231 Broadway, N. Y.; very desirable location; Subway station same block, 79th St.; steam heat and elevator. Apply to Thomas Diamond, No. 128 West 33d St.

LOFT AND OFFICES TO RENT. WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT TENANT. 125TH STREET & LENOX AVE. MARION REALTY CO., 144 Water St.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE. Will share my suite of offices with congenial party; may also let desk room. EISENBERG, 150 Nassau.

To Lease.—Double store and basement, 40x110, 241-243 9th Av., between 15th and 16th Sts.; excellent location for almost any kind of business. Inquire on premises.

613 West 49th St.; three-story building, size 25x100, for stable, factory, garage; rent, $1,200 yearly. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th St.

Two extraordinary fine, light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th.

West 48th St., near 5th Av., suitable for habitmaker or milliners; rent $125 per month. H. A. & C. J. Casson, 305 Amsterdam.

Offices, skylight studios; 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Part or whole of large, light office, 4 East 42d St. Jerome J. Wilson.

One skylight studio, $40. Slater Buildings, 7 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted, October or November 1st, by family of four adults, housekeeping apartment, nine (or ten) rooms and bath; modern improvements; must be light and well located below 110th St.; downtown preferred; rental reasonable. Address, with full particulars, J. W. H., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

Bachelor wants two independent unfurnished rooms convenient to bath; rent not to exceed $300 per year with light, heat, and service; parts of flats or rooms with private families not considered. A., Box 140 Times Downtown.

62d St., 149 West.—First-second beautiful flats; accommodates large family; respectable adults.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$128 It Is an Epidemic Everywhere---Investing in Long Island Land. $128

Let every man and woman in this great city ask themselves this question: How can any one lose by buying lots on Long Island, right at N. Y. City line, at the above price? When everything else falls a plot of land is still a permanent fixture and is always worth at least what you paid for it.

Buy To-day. You Can Make a Few Hundred by January 1st.

$5 DOWN, MONTHLY. You Will Not Miss It. Many Throw It Away Every Week, Every Month. **$5 DOWN, MONTHLY.**

Every man or woman has more or less ambition and are always seeking channels to put a few dollars away to return them a good percentage, and it has been proven for ages past in and about New York that every dollar placed in land adjacent has always been a money maker for the investor,

We Have the Land Which Will Make Money for Every One.

A whole page in New York Herald of last Sunday about Mineola and its incorporation. A great city is rising here and we present you—The King of All Investments.

MINEOLA.

There it stands, right at the city line, with every opportunity to make a glorious future—everything coming right its way to strengthen and make it the great distributing centre for Nassau County, backed by the millions of acres lying east of it to Montauk Point. IT WILL BE A SECOND JAMAICA.

You Can See! Any Business Man Can See! Four Non-Disputing Arguments!

First! A County Seat of Nassau County. Second! All Railroads Centre There. Third! Geographically situated as an Agricultural Centre. Fourth! Four Times as Many Trains as Any Point Outside of Jamaica.

THE PRICE OF PROPERTY IS MOVING UPWARD.
IT IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET IN AND GET RICH.
5 YEARS' TIME BUSINESS LOTS WILL BE WORTH $2,500, RESIDENTIAL LOTS $1,000.

Three Great Bargains Will Double in Price in One Year.

$128 A LOT $5 DOWN MONTHLY $288 A LOT $5 DOWN MONTHLY $388 A LOT $10 DOWN MONTHLY

Best Business Lots, 25x100, at Depot, $488 a Lot, $10 Down Monthly.

We Have Cement Sidewalks, Shade Trees and Improved Streets.

We Purchased $100,000 Worth of Land the Past Week.

A NEW TRACT, NEW SITE, GET YOUR PICK.

FOUR SPECIAL TRAINS EACH DAY, AT 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 1.30 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 29th, Saturday, Sept. 1st, Sunday, Sept. 2d.
LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 3d.

Our titles are always guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York. We furnish free railroad tickets and maps in our new office by mail or personal application.

Agents in the Depot Each Day at Long Island City and Brooklyn.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY

192 BROADWAY, COR. JOHN, NEW YORK CITY.

ROCKAWAY PARK

ON THE ATLANTIC. IN GREATER N. Y.

The Pearl of the western section of the Rockaways. Between the Ocean and Jamaica Bay.

Express from L. I. City, Brooklyn Bridge, and Flatbush Av. electric trains.

Ideal Seashore Residence. Restricted. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS PAID FOR BY COMPANY. Over 150 cottages newly built.

LOTS $700 UP

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.
10 Per Cent. Off for Cash Sales.
TITLES FREE WITH DEED.

N. B.—Prices subject to change without notice.

The demand for seashore property so near City Hall is increasing. Nature's supply is limited. Do not wait for completion of tunnels. Now is the time to buy.

Apply for Maps and Particulars to The Rockaway Park Imp. Co., Ltd., 192 Broadway (Corbin Bldg.) and 11 John St., N. Y., or at our R. E. Office on the property.

A BARGAIN

A few five and ten acre plots on North Shore of Long Island overlooking the Sound; convenient to station and one hour to Manhattan. Easy Terms. Rare Chance. Address WILL E. WARNER, 277 Broadway, N. Y. Room 708.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights. Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,

Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

FOR A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.

Forty Acres on Long Island Sound, 65 miles from New York; 400 feet water front; elevation, 250 feet; pronounced by artists the most beautiful view near New York; fine bathing, boating, fishing, and hunting; artesian water; price low; terms reasonable. H. J. Hapgood, 309 Broadway, N. Y. Tel., 4,885 Worth.

Long Island City and Adjacent Property

Bought and Sold by G. E. CLAY, 9 Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

HALF ACRE OF FINEST SHORE FRONT ON LONG ISLAND, 30 MINUTES OUT, 8 OR 10 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION; PERMANENTLY IDEAL ALL-YEAR-AROUND HOME SITE; WILL SELL ON SATISFACTORY TERMS OR WILL DIVIDE.

ADDRESS OWNER, BOX 104 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

QUEENS CO. ACREAGE. 37 ACRES ON MERRICK ROAD, SPRINGFIELD. T. M. HARRISON, 52 3d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amityville, near boat landing and ocean, 10-room cottage; all-year-round home; improvements; barn, spacious grounds, fine lawn, shade; highest residential section; exceptional opportunity; sacrifice. Schaeffer Bros., 500 5th Ave.; should be seen; $4,500.

Water front on both Atlantic Ocean and Great South Bay; 7 acres; cottage 6 rooms; high bills; pine grove; dock for motor boats or yachts; beautiful vegetable gardens; $1,400. J. B. Sweasey, Patchogue, L. I.

Log cabin for sale, overlooking Sound, on north shore of Long Island; 68 miles from New York; with or without acreage; rolling woody country; beach, bathing, boating, &c. H. J. Hapgood, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

Miller Place.—300 acres; genuine bargain; great chance; $35 an acre; quick investigation desired. Only principals address Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wading River.—370 acres, $27 acre; 900 acres, $30 acre; both tracts choice bargains. Principals address Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Great River.—Millionaire surroundings; 1,335 acres, $70 acre; quick. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A HARBOR FARM.

"The air that makes Long Island famous."

On Mattituck Harbor, Long Island Sound, 40 acres high land, with over 1,500 feet frontage on navigable water, near public landing, and about 3,300 feet on main road; one house thirteen rooms, another ten rooms; barn and other farm buildings; this is on the only harbor on Long Island Sound between Port Jefferson and Orient Point; two breakwaters protect the entrance, and the channel is being improved by United States Government; this very desirable property may be had for $13,000.

REEVE & BARTLETT,

Real Estate Brokers, Suffolk County, Greenport, New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS

Absolutely Fireproof

SOUTH SIDE OF 74TH STREET

Between Central Park West and Columbus Av.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

RENTS, $5,000, $5,500, $6,000.

Booklet sent on application.

Size 25x85x102.2

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT

Caretaker at No. 67 West 73d St. For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATES

Corner of 87th St. No. 2,381 Broadway

In the 50's, adj. 5th Ave.

An extra wide, well arranged four-story dwelling for rent unfurnished for a term of years. Particulars of

GEO. R. READ & CO.,

1 Madison Av. (10798) 60 Liberty St.

East 38th near 5th Avenue.

To rent, very choice 25-ft. residence, to private family only.

GEO. R. READ & CO.,

60 Liberty St. (10822) 1 Madison Av.

Schermerhorn private dwellings, East 68th St. Modern 3-story high-stoop dwellings; tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents $1,000 and $1,200.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av. nr. 68th St.

240 West, 121st Street, near 7th Ave.—Elegant private house; suitable for doctor or dentist.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. FURNISHED.

East 55th St., near 5th Ave

Very attractive medium-size dwelling, completely and tastefully furnished. Possession Oct. 10th. Rent $4,500. Further particulars of

GEO. R. READ & CO.,

1 Madison Av. (10802) 60 Liberty St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

GOOD SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

$135,000 wanted on first mortgage on A No. 1 Long Island development property; better than ordinary improved property loans; best location; liberal commission; brokers and attorneys investigate. Address "Good Bond," Box 102 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

123d St., 326 W.—Modern flat, 7 rooms; bath, steam heat; private halls; open plumbing; $37.

314 West 134th St.—Four and six rooms, baths; all improvements; near station.

228 West 4th.—4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $25-$30.

143-145 West 4th St., Near Washington Square.—3 and 4 rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

Riverside Drive.

Fireproof Apartments

North corner of 84th St., No. 120

New 12-story building, apartments of 10 and 12 rooms and three baths; all conveniences; best possible construction; location finest in the city, with extensive views of the Hudson and the Drive; building faces southwest, insuring an abundance of sun in Winter and cool breezes in Summer.

Apartments will be ready Oct. 1st. Rents, $3,500 to $4,500.

W. R. STEWART.

738 West End Ave. cor. 96th Street. ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

High-class apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, bath; parquet floors; electric lights, &c.; Subway express station one block. On premises, or

PIZA AND JOHNS, AGENTS,

E. 154th St. & Melrose Av. Tel. 3,803 Mel.

Corner Apartment,

Nine rooms and bath, all light; hot-water supply; open plumbing; one block from Subway and elevator; rent $50. Apply to janitor, 2,504 Eighth Av., cor. 134th St., or

Harris & Co.

2,572 Seventh Av.
989 Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON 318 to 328 West 61st St.

Beautiful apartments of six and seven large light rooms, bath; elevator; electricity; all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2018—38th.

THE MELROSE.

Central Park West, cor. 108th.

HIGH-CLASS MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

7-8 room apartments; rents $900-$1,350.

A Corner Flat, $42.00.

Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 135th St.

Duplex Apartments in the

PARKWAY, 47 West 72d Street

Nine large and light rooms and bath.

THE HYPERION,

320 West 84th. Beautifully decorated elevator apartment, 7 and 8 light rooms and 2 baths, new building; telephone each apartment; uniformed attendants; every conceivable convenience; rent, $1,500. Apply Superintendent or Pocher & Company, 40 West 34th.

SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.

100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.; beautifully decorated ground floor apartment, 6 rooms and bath; private entrance from avenue; all hardwood trim; every modern improvement; rent, $45. Agents, POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th

THE ROSEMONT.

Choice 6-room apartments, $50; high-class; elevator service; fine entrance; one block from Subway. Superintendent, 126 West 127th St., or Bierhoff & Co., 48 West 125th St.

THE HOLLAND

66 WEST 46TH ST.

Two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; permanent or transient; a few desirable suites for Fall rental.

120 WEST 103D STREET

Extra wide, light single flat, 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; 3d. floor; $50. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Avenue.

12 WEST 103D STREET

Newly decorated apartment, 8 rooms & bath. MODERN AND LIGHT. RENT, $42.00. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

141st St., 271-273 W.—3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; rents, $15 to $30. Agent, on premises.

Cathedral Heights.—3-5 rooms, bath, $30-$45; elevator; latest improvements. 509 West 112th St.

4-6 room apartments from $27-$37; all modern improvements; with inducements. 2,473-75 7th Ave.

Single apartment; seven extra large, light rooms, bath; all improvements; $40. 131 West 103d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West 81st.

EUCLID HALL

BROADWAY,

85th to 86th Street.

The finest and largest Apartment House on Broadway, arranged in Suites of 9 and 10 Rooms.

SUPERIOR APPOINTMENTS AND CONVENIENCES.

EUCLID HALL WAS DESIGNED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF FAMILIES ACCUSTOMED TO LIVING IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

A few Choice Apartments to be had from Oct. 1, 1906.

Rents $2,200 to $2,800

APPLY TO

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 COLUMBUS AVE.

Near 73d Street. Tel. 1190 Col.

The Pauline, 16 MORNINGSIDE AVE.

Facing Park. Prettiest section in Harlem. Elegant Large Seven Rooms and Bath. All conveniences. Elevator and uniform day and night service. Telephone in every apartment. Rentals, $720 and upward. Superintendent on premises or SONNABEND & GROMER, 311 West 116th St.

Manhattan Avenue, 154-58-60-62-64,

Including corners, 107-108th Streets. 4, 5, and 6 Rooms with Baths. Strictly modern and up-to-date. Rentals, $25 per month and upward. Renting office on premises. Sonnabend & Gromer, 311 West 116th St.

$28 to $38. 562 West 173d Street.

5 and 6 room apartments. All improvements.

Royal Court Apartments, 432 W. 160th St.—High-class elevator apartments; 5 and 6 large, light rooms; telephone, electric light; day and night elevator service; rents, $40 to $50.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 WEST 58TH ST.

Apartment, 2 rooms and bath; also 4 rooms and bath; from October 1st, unfurnished.

West 148th St., 235, northeast cor. 8th Av.—Elegant modern new law corner apartments, 5 rooms and bath; reasonable rents. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Elderly lady, having cozy, well-furnished apartment, will rent one or more rooms to refined parties; steam and hot water. Mrs. Fallon, 371 and 373 W. 56th St.

102d St., 306 West, Overlooking Drive.—Single fireproof, apartment house, 8 rooms, elevator; rent, $85. Janitor, or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

93d St., 102 West, Overlooking Park.—8 light rooms; steam, hot water, hallboys; rent, $50. Janitor, or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

310 West 119th St.—Apartments of six rooms and bath, with hot water supply, $25 to $28. See Janitor, or A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 3.

East Side.

PARK MADISON

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St

Facing Madison Square; unusually bright, attractive apartment; extra large rooms and bath; attendance, &c.

GEO. R. READ & CO., Agents,

1 MADISON AV. (10812) 60 LIBERTY ST.

61 East 86th St.

NEAR MADISON AV.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

OF 5, 6, 7, AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.

Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment.

$45 to $80.

Superintendent on premises.

"LA CASA BLANCA"

Seven, 10, and 14 room apartments; large tiled bathroom; parquet flooring; white enameled woodwork; electric light; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator; handsome entrance, with Marquise door boys; rents, $1,200 to $3,500; leases from October; immediate possession; tenants can select decoration; references. Superintendent, on premises, 55 East 76th St., near Madison Av. Telephone, 1090—79th.

Ninty-Fifth Street.

53 to 63 East

Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath

to lease from October 1st. Agents on premises, or Samuel Mandel, 135 Broadway.

EVARTS AND SENATE,

231-237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments 5 and 6 rooms; hall and telephone service; rents, $38-$60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Apartments, 147 East 30th St.

Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $48 to $50.

STUYVESANT PARK.

THE ST. GEORGE.

223 East 17th St. An eight-room apartment, all open to the sunlight; fire-proof building; all improvements; all-night elevator.

Steam-heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept; new open plumbing; rents $30 to $40. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

127TH ST., 19 EAST.—Single apartment; seven large rooms and bath; steam heat; newly decorated; choice neighborhood; adults only; $40.

60th St., 249 East.—Elegant parlor floor and basement, private block, $50.00. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1286—Plaza.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

116th, 18 East.—Four nice rooms, newly decorated; bath, steam; Subway near. See janitress.

116th, 20 East.—Four pleasant rooms; bath, steam; newly decorated; reasonable. See janitress.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

Below 14th Street.

31 and 33 West 12th Street.

An apartment, modern, select; seven rooms and bath.

Bronx.

RENTS $15 to $20.

New houses; cheapest rents in Bronx. 4-5 rooms; steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable tenants only. Apply 1,340 Brook Av., 169-170th Sts.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $26 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

Boston Road, 1,272, facing McKinley Square.—Select apartments; five sunny rooms, bath; modern improvements; electric lighting throughout; rent $24.

Modern apartments, 5-6 extra large rooms and bath, steam, hot water supply; send for booklet. 1,181 Tinton Av., 168th St.

7 large rooms, steam, hot water supply; single corner flat, $32. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

All Cars Transfer To **Bloomingdale's** Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

Great Piano Sale!

$450 Pianos for $230

For 5 Days Only

we offer the

$450 Walters Grant Wetherell Celebrated Concert Grand Upright Piano for $230.

Only $5 Down & $1 Per Week

We insure the piano until it is entirely paid for. We charge no interest and no extras whatever—$230, that's all. Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

This is the lowest price ever named for the Walters Grant Wetherell Concert Grand Upright Piano.

Act Quickly.

Sale Will Positively End Saturday.

Your home is not complete without one of these celebrated pianos.

Walters Grant Wetherell Pianos Are Built to Last a Lifetime

by the Walters Piano Company, 226 and 228 East Sixty-third Street, New York.

Walters Grant Wetherell Pianos have the finest repeating action, which is the life and soul of a piano.

Walters Grant Wetherell Pianos have three strings in unison throughout, fitted with improved practice muffler, three solid brass pedals and trimmings, new unstrung scale, 7 1-3 octaves, finest selected ivory keys, patent covered sharps, which are as smooth as glass. The design is one of the prettiest and most admired that the Walters Piano Company make.

They are the newest Empire Style, handsomely carved in original designs, or you may have them plain if you so desire. The Cases are double veneered, cross-banded all the way through, in beautiful figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. The tone is rich, even, clear, and resonant, the touch very elastic and responsive. They are perfection in singing qualities.

These pianos are in the homes of some of our most noted American families.

They are beautiful in tone and construction and perfection in piano building.

Every Walters Grant Wetherell Piano Bears the Maker's Name.

You make one of the best piano investments that can be made, besides making a saving of from $200 to $220 in securing one of these renowned Walters Grant Wetherell Pianos.

A 15-Year Guarantee

is inserted in gilt letters in every Walters Grant Wetherell Piano.

EXCHANGE Our new exchange system places you in position to exchange your old piano for one of these beautiful new up-to-date Walters Grant Wetherell Pianos. We will take your old piano in part payment, and you may pay balance due at the rate of $1 per week.

A beautiful stool and new style cover free with every piano. Pianos kept in tune in City Limits free of charge for one year.

It Would Be Wise

to make your selection at once, as this sale is for 5 days only, and closes Saturday Evening.

Upon request a representative will call.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdales'

Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th St.

BIDDLES-3 WAREROOMS

A BARGAIN GUARANTEED, $95 | 677 3d Av., Near 59th St.

Rents $3 per Month; INSTALLMENTS $5. ONE UPRIGHT $110 | 6 and 8 West 125th St.

$75 Splendid Upright, like new. Steinway sacrifice. New pianos $100 up. Easy terms. Rents $3. | 7 East 14th St.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS, 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

PEASE PIANOS,

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

Established 1844; good then; now at their best; manufacturers' prices; easy payments; used pianos, many makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalog.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

Our "SMALL PIANOS WITH BIG TONE" The ideal piano for small rooms. A selection of 60 pianos for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

WEBER Upright, $175; fine tone and condition; 3 pedals, overstrung scale; big sacrifice. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Uprights $100-$125; rent $3; rent allowed if purchased. 21 East 14th St.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, $3 MONTHLY. WISSNER PIANO, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Small upright piano, $40; good for beginner; easy payments. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman, 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. **SELL** Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 3570 Cortd.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 143 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 324 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 26th.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST OR STOLEN—Pass Book No. 17,904 of the American Savings Bank; all persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, and any person having a claim to said pass book is hereby called upon to present the same to the bank on or before the 1st day of Sept., 1906, or submit to having the pass book declared canceled and extinguished and a new book issued in lieu thereof.

$500.00 REWARD for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who entered my apartment in Hotel Marseille, corner 103d St. and Broadway the evening of June 29th, 1906, and broke open three trunks. A. Barnett, 50 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

LOST—In walking from Manhattan Club through 24th St. on easterly side of Broadway to Hotel Bresslin, an envelope containing legal papers. A liberal reward will be paid for return to 31 Nassau St., Room 1,410.

LOST—A red pocketbook, with about $11, key, and employment agency receipt, on Aug. 14, near Hawthorn St., Flatbush; reward. John B. Heinrichs, National Park Bank.

LOST—Thursday evening, Aug. 23d, gold watch and chain, locket, and knife. Return to R., 502. 258 Broadway; reward; no questions.

LOST—Diamond ring, Egyptian setting; liberal reward. 135 East 114th St.

$300.00 REWARD will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of 4 cases stolen in line at the Old Dominion; no questions asked. Joseph S. Loughlin, 80 University Place.

LOST—Between St. George, S. I., and Hotel Lafayette, 9th St. and University Place, N. Y., coral and gold bug pin; liberal reward for return. E. J. Hantsch, 287 West 4th St.

LOST—Pocketbook containing several checks, notes, on cor. of 42d St. and 3d Av., N. Y.; finder will be greatly rewarded. Frank Krefetz, 164 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

REWARD offered for return of diamond, lost Aug. 23, between Proctor's 125th St. and 129th St. and 3d Av., to 1,739 Clay Av., Bronx.

LOST—Fox terrier, Saturday, A. M., Sport; lemon face, black spots; collar, brass buttons, and plate; reward. A. C. Fowler, 631 West 185th.

LOST—Sunday night, near White Plains, Airedale terrier bitch, rough black and tan; $10 reward. J. H. Brookfield, White Plains, N. Y.

LOST—Gold watch and fob with amethyst charm. W. H. Balbridge, 1,013 Whitehall building, 17 Battery Pl. and receive reward.

LOST—Fox terrier; brown and maltese colored head and ears, body and legs white; $10 reward. Kopp's Pharmacy, 215 Avenue B.

LOST—On July 30th, 1906, Bank Book 136,704 on Harlem Bank. Finder will please return to bank, 124th St. and 3d Av.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bracelet; finder will be rewarded by returning same. Woodward, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 3,311, Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Diamond ring, S. G. W. to H. J. T., July 2, '02. Wilson, 590 Amsterdam; reward.

LOST—Monday, diamond locket; a good reward. W. H. Winsman, 17 East 12th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 496,826 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank Book 14,871, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Two large rooms.

31ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

43TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

72D ST., 120 WEST, (Bet. "L" and Subway Express Stations.)—Newly decorated second floor suites, with private baths; superior table; references given and required.

81ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select, homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references.

81ST ST., 68 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and small rooms; select location; excellent table; references.

82D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman room-mate for present occupant.

88D ST., 163 WEST.—Well-furnished room, couple or gentlemen; select home; reference; table guests.

129TH ST.—Beautifully furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath; mahogany, draped in blue; bird's-eye, draped in pink; every convenience; excellent table; second floor front; three, $35; four, $40; could be rented singly; not less than two in rooms. Superior, Box 7 Times, Harlem.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Elegant double room, with bath; also two single rooms; excellent table.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; references.

46TH ST., 153 EAST.—Second floor, suite or single; exceptionally good German table; telephone.

51ST ST., 147 EAST.—Large and small well-kept rooms, with running water; also back parlors; good table; reasonable terms; references exchanged.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; homelike surroundings; reasonable prices.

MADISON AV., 432, Corner 49th St.—Parlor floor, with bay southern and western exposure; has been occupied by physician for past twenty years; also second-floor room; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—2d floor and bath; single rooms; excellent board.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 91 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $6 and upward per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

13TH ST., 209 WEST.—Large furnished front room for two; private house. Ring electric bell.

57TH ST., 346 AND 348.—Large, well-furnished rooms; parlor dining room.

62D ST., 417 WEST.—Light and comfortable large and small rooms.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Cool, desirable room; all conveniences; telephone; private family; Summer rates; gentlemen.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; private baths; transients; business parlor; telephones.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12, private bath; telephone; transients.

44TH ST., 232 WEST, near Hotel Astor.—Select house; just opened; everything new; references.

49TH, 139 WEST.—Well furnished outside sunny rooms; modern conveniences; gentlemen; refined surroundings. Godet.

49TH, 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; tiled baths, all conveniences; telephone.

49TH ST., 121 WEST.—Square room; hot and cold water; convenient to bath.

51ST ST., 851 WEST.—Large rooms for one or two, reasonable; board optional; private house.

70TH, 311 WEST.—Large room, $5 per week; smaller rooms, $3.50 and $2.50; handsomely furnished modern house; near Subway; American family.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; every convenience; suitable for couple; near 6th Av. "L" station. Corderman.

109TH, 138 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, also small room, in apartment; all improvements; newly furnished; Subway, "L"; price, $2.50 up. Wanderer.

150TH ST., 527 WEST, (Telephone 3393 Morningside.)—Commodious rooms; every convenience; board optional; suitable for two gentlemen of unimpeachable character; select private family.

A PHYSICIAN OCCUPYING WHOLE HOUSE in select neighborhood will rent a couple of furnished rooms. Address Select, Box 327 Times, Times Square.

APARTMENT PARLOR, alcoves, closets, bath; connecting rooms, lavatory; Subway; moderate. West End Avenue, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

BROADWAY, 2,754, (106th St.)—Cool, comfortable outside room for gentleman; use of bath; moderate. Kirk.

Room.—Bachelor apartment, eighth floor, modern building; telephone, electric lights, elevator; near Plaza; $7 weekly; gentleman. "Bachelor," 316 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

65TH, 54 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Old residence, expensively modernized; handsomest rooms and most complete conveniences and service of any in city.

82D ST., 139 EAST.—Parlor floor, entire or part.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

East Side.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small, rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Light and airy rooms; newly furnished; gentlemen only; telephone.

In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references. 128 East 24th.

LEXINGTON AV., 869.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms; running water, bath; moderate.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 8.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—By a young gentleman, a pleasant room with a strictly private family living in best section of Manhattan; price must be moderate. Address C., 25, 1,364 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN desires furnished room, not to exceed $5 per week. W., Box 318 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORKER—General; Protestant; to go to Ridgewood, N. J., in family of three. H. G. B., Box 800 New York City.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—Seeking desirable permanent position, paying $12, $15, $18. Call Gahagan's Exchange, 238 Broadway.

Typewriters.

WANTED—Typewriter and stenographer; must have experience in offtice work; salary, $10.00 to start; permanent position. Address, in own handwriting, Smith Premier, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—At $60 a month, to begin, a thoroughly competent and experienced editorial proofreader, capable of taking charge of the mechanical department of books from the crude manuscript to the finished product. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and giving references, Proof, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Expert lady hairdresser, who understands Marcel wave. Call, after Tuesday, Anna D. Adams, Room 706 Knabe Building, 39th St. and 5th Av.

WANTED—Ladies to bead slippers; best pay; steady home work. Belchert, 533A Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Agents.

CAPABLE MEN,

who have favorable acquaintance among men of large means, and who can properly present a subject involving the investment of large sums of money, can make advantageous connection with an important enterprise now developing. Apply or address Suite 719, Commercial Cable Bldg., 67 Exchange Place, New York.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN WANTED who has traveled Southern territory with a line of popular-priced silk waists. Only such, with first-class experience, should apply to Metropolitan Waist Co., 21 West Houston St.

WANTED—Salesman that is thoroughly experienced in the lamp, lantern, and reflector line, and also that is acquainted with buyers of railroad concerns. Manufacturers, Box 140 Times Downtown.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; accurate and rapid. Address, stating experience and salary, Metals, 154 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Finisher; a thoroughly experienced whole pearl finisher on fine 14 kt. jewelry; not rush season work only, but steady work for right man. Apply Whiteside & Blank, 19 Liberty St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—By N. Y. Stock Exchange house, young man 17 years old; must reside with parents and furnish best of references. Address E. W., Box 107 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Type foundry employes of experience wanted in all departments. Apply Superintendent, American Type Founders Co., 300 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—Office boy; Christian; neat appearance, quick; prefer one capable of using typewriter; in downtown office. Reply by letter, stating age, &c., Quick, 125 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men experienced in selling insurance or similar lines for entirely different and new business. Geo. Schneider, Manager, 280 Broadway, Suite 269.

WANTED—Boy for general office assistance in wholesale wall paper house; excellent opportunity. Wholesale, Box 343 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK. — Neat, tidy; first-class references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER. — Refined French designer would make Fall engagements by day in private families. 72 West 68th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—A young woman, with small child, wishes position as general houseworker in country; references. Mrs. H., care Mrs. Wolff, Merritt St., Washington Park, Port Chester, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or SECOND WORK. —References. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By young Frenchwoman as maid; light chamberwork; good seamstress. Advertiser, 34 Uhland St., East Rutherford, N. J.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First class, in the city or country, for two weeks; excellent references. C. Box 330 Times, Times Square.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Neat, willing, speaks French and English; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS. — First-class; French; good dressmaker; fine hand sewer; by day. 176 Christopher St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good grammarian, thoroughly experienced, wishes a permanent position; A1 references. Z. Z., Box 139 Times, Down Town.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, neat, accurate, reliable, conscientious; references; $8. Miss Nelson, Box 171 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Qualified, Box 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate; $12. Delevante, 841 East 137th St., New York.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Neat, tidy; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor; writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Thoroughly reliable and competent bookkeeper to take charge of books and keep payroll in a foundry and machine shop office; be able to furnish bond; state age, salary expected, references, and all particulars. J. S. T., 304 Times, Times Square.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN OR MANAGER.—Traveled three years representing manufactory among wholesale grocers throughout South; succeeding two years conducted wholesale business, large Eastern city; five earlier years office work and managing factory, same company; age 32; wish position, manager or salesman, responsible company requiring services thoroughly capable man; will locate or travel anywhere, United States or abroad; references, bond. B. D. P., 237 East 16th St., Brooklyn.

CITY SALESMAN, having six years' experience with one firm in wholesale drug, fancy grocery, and liquor trade, desires change. "Drug," Box 327 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Immediate "Connection" wanted, September 1st; I am an adv. manager, employed, unusual references, ability vouched for by leading advertising men of America; want only nominal salary until results prove ability, then salary in proportion to services rendered; young, quick, energetic, ambitious, unmarried; will go anywhere in America or England; ad. will appear only once more. Energetic-ability, 342 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR-MACHINIST — Experienced in American and foreign cars; motor-boat experience; best references; city or country. Address Chauffeur, 1,418 5th Ave.

PAINTER, paperhanger, decorator; take charge, responsible; any job; city or country. 114 East 41st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, 20, seeks position with a reputable firm where there is an opportunity for advancement; can furnish A1 references. Ambition, Box 346 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position in office; good writer; six years' experience. K. K., Box 156 Times Downtown.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorsimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

YACHTS, VESSELS, ETC.

Visitors admitted warships by way of Cox's boats, West 44th St., N. R.

MACHINERY.

Greene Engines, 150 H. P., 16x36, and 250 H. P., 20x42 standard frames, and one 175 H. P., 12x20x42 tandem compound condensing type; other makes; Corliss engines, including 400 H. P., 24x48 Watts-Campbell; 800 H. P., 32x60 Vilter, and 500 H. P., 20x30x42 Allis Cross compound. In addition a full line of high-speed engines. Wickes Bros., 139 Liberty St.

Rider and Ericsson pumping engines for sale; all repairings. E. F. Tierney, 881 3d Av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

At bargains—Brewster miniature victoria; handsome coupe; Rockaway; canopy top family surrey; fashionable runabout; elegant harness. Stables, 232 West 40th St.

Buggy for sale; first-class physician's buggy, just complete done over, same as new; cost $350.00 one year ago; sell for $250.00. 111 East 11th St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

SAID THE MUTUAL LIFE DIDN'T OPPOSE REFORMS

Peabody So Wrote to a Disturbed Policy Holder.

RECIPIENT NOT REASSURED

He Tells Policy Holders' Committee That He Has Been Robbed—Lobbyist's Letter Public.

An interesting example of the methods which the present management of the Mutual Life Insurance Company is using to quiet the disturbed feelings of policy holders who write direct to the company came to light yesterday in a letter which a California farmer sent to the International Policy Holders' Committee, inclosing a letter which he had received from President Peabody of the Mutual.

It appears that the farmer, in disgust at the performances of the Mutual's Trustees and what remained of the Truesdale Investigating Committee after Stuyvesant Fish left it, wrote to Mr. Peabody expressing some pretty vivid opinions about the way in which his interests as a policy holder were being taken care of. Among other things he called Mr. Peabody's attention to the accounts he had read in the newspapers of the appearance of Henry W. Taft as counsel for the Mutual in opposition to most of the essential features of the Armstrong Committee's bills at the hearings before the Legislature in March.

Under date of March 31, Mr. Peabody replied personally. He said regarding the legislation:

> This company has not opposed the legislation which is proposed by the Armstrong Committee; on the contrary, it has been from the first taking the ground that nearly all the provisions of that legislation were wise and sound. It has suggested three or four amendments as, in its opinion, for the interests of the companies and the policy holders, and the best evidence of the soundness of those recommendations consists in the fact that nearly all of them have been adopted by the Armstrong Committee, almost exactly as proposed by this company.

After assuring the Californian that the remainder of the Truesdale Committee was doing conscientious and faithful work in helping the management to reorganize things, Mr. Peabody continued with particular reference to the withdrawal of Mr. Fish from the committee:

Peabody Blames Lurid Press.

> The fact that there was a difference of opinion as to the method of doing one particular thing has been used by the lurid press as evidence that only one honest man existed in the whole organization. The press has been instigated and led to this position by a preconceived plan to injure the company and to shake the faith of the policy holders and the public in the honesty of the administration.

It was recalled yesterday in connection with this paragraph of Mr. Peabody's letter that the resignation of Mr. Fish came on the general theory, as expressed by himself at the time, that the company could not be reformed "from the inside." With him in the matter were James Speyer, the banker; Effingham B. Morris of Philadelphia, and Dudley Olcott of Albany, who resigned about the same time.

The particular issue which Mr. Fish chose as matter of record in connection with his resignation was Mr. Peabody's refusal to send to every Trustee of the company a requisition prepared by the then counsel for the Truesdale Committee calling for information as to the relations of the Trustees to the Mutual in a financial way and to the subsidiary companies in which the Mutual is interested.

It was widely said at the time, however, that the Truesdale Committee had been blocked by Mr. Peabody in every attempt it made to go beyond the surface of Mutual Life corruption as revealed by the Armstrong Committee. What lay beneath is now appearing from the fact that the answers received from Trustees to an amended requisition on the same subject which was sent out after Mr. Fish's resignation, contain, Wall Street men of good information hear, such interesting revelations that they have thus far been withheld even from the Mutual's board itself.

Commenting upon his discovery of this situation through such of the "lurid press" as he followed, the Californian writes to the International Committee:

Paid Premium Seventeen Years.

> I wrote President Peabody during the time the insurance laws were being passed by the New York Legislature. I accused the company of continuing the business a la McCurdy. I inclose his reply. I also send you a circular letter, the first gun in his campaign to keep the company for H. H. Rogers & Co. We have a hard fight, but we must win. I am fully aware of the petty annoyances the company is giving your committee. Do not misjudge me by my letter. I am a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, a small farmer working every day with my hands. My money is clean. For seventeen years I have carried a $5,000 tontine policy in the Mutual. Every year I have paid $166.50 premium. I know how it has been spent and I have been robbed. I also know how it was earned. I am sending you $20 and will send you more when needed. I thank the honorable gentlemen of this committee for their work. Their disinterested motives restoring my confidence in the leaders of finance and law. Honor, patriotism, and clean living are not dead in America as long as such men live, and I and millions of our people look to such as they to wipe out the disgrace brought upon our country.
>
> There is a prospect that the activities of Warren F. Thummel, one of the old staff of "legislative" lawyers in the Mutual Life who helped Vice President Emory McClintock attend to legislative matters in Massachusetts, will be pretty well ventilated before the present insurance campaign is over.
>
> Mr. Thummel's former duties were wide and varied; lately he has been co-operating in many valued ways with the Peabody administration. A notable example was when he took the copies of the tickets of Trustees prepared by the Mutual's Nominating Committee up to Albany on July 18, so as to be able to file one on a moment's notice when he had been notified by telegraph that the Trustees, carrying out the plan of H. H. Rogers, had nominated members of the International Policy Holders' Committee without their consent.

Yesterday this letter from Thummel to W. J. Holden, the Massachusetts legislative agent through whom Mr. McClintock worked, was made public:

No. 215 Locked Troublesome.

> 6,813. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
>
> New York, Feb. 24, 1902.
>
> My Dear Holden: Yours of the 17th inst. is received.
>
> I hope you will have no trouble with No. 215. With the word age left out of eighth line it would not be so bad, but we had rather not have any of it. Age must go if possible.
>
> I showed the taxation of R. R. bill to Mr. Short and to Mr. G., but they say that the R. R. interests should look after them.
>
> Wish you were going to be here to-morrow; would like to take you to see the launching of the Kaiser's yacht and talk over matters generally with you.
>
> With regards, yours, W. F. THUMMEL.

It has not been learned whether No. 215 was modified to suit Mr. Thummel.

FOREIGN OUTLOOK BETTER.

Mr. Morton Thinks Insurance Business Will Revive There.

President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life, who returned from the other side on Friday, put in a busy day at his office yesterday. He said to reporters:

"I have not much to say about foreign assurance matters. The revelations of the past eighteen months have naturally curtailed American business abroad, but I think that everybody now understands that these revelations have shown the three large companies to be unusually strong financially, and that there is a good outlook for business in foreign countries now. It is likely to be slow, however.

"This society has decided to remain in France. The people there are prosperous and frugal. They are great investors and are quite likely to buy both American assurance and American securities in much larger quantities than they have ever bought them before. They have about reached the conclusion that America offers a more attractive field for investment than Russia, and it is said France has over fifteen hundred million dollars invested in Russia.

"So far as Great Britain is concerned, while we have greatly reduced our expenses there, there is not the slightest intention of retiring from that field. It is true that I appeared before a select committee of the House of Lords, appointed to specially consider life assurance companies. Since then this committee has made its report, and it is a very satisfactory one. In general terms it recommended that American assurance companies be treated in every respect identically with the treatment accorded home companies. I think there is a strong inclination on the part of the British authorities to encourage competition from outside companies. There is not the slightest reason to believe that they are in any way unfriendly to American companies.

"I do not care to talk politics. I think the assurance business and politics should be entirely divorced."

POLICY HOLDERS REASSURED.

Speakers Tell Berlin Meeting American Companies Are Solvent.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—A meeting of the policy holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and of the New York Life Insurance Company, called under the auspices of the German branch of the International Policy Holders' Committee, was held in Berlin to-day and was attended by about 200 persons. It was decided not to recommend a German candidate for membership of each board, as the International Committee recommended, owing to the inconvenience in attending meetings, but the meeting advised the German holders to content themselves with voting for the two German candidates resident in New York.

Director Wiegand of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, Chairman of the committee, assured the policy holders that there was absolutely no ground for uneasiness.

Director Dernburg of the Darmstaedter Bank, who recently visited New York, said that the American life insurance companies were on a solid basis, and that the German policy holders were not incurring any risks in continuing their policies.

A representative of the Imperial Insurance Office who was present said that the New York and the Mutual had made satisfactory deposits in Germany to safeguard their German interests.

In the course of the meeting it was announced that the New York Life Insurance Company had 12,200 policy holders in Germany, and that the Mutual had from 6,000 to 7,000.

N. E. SOCIETY ELECTION VALID

Some Observations by Justice MacLean on the Disputed $15 Dinner.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that the last annual election of the New England Society, when Austin B. Fletcher was elected President, together with the rest of the administration ticket, must stand. A number of the members who were opposed to the proposed charge of $15 a plate at the annual dinner, which last December happened to be the centenary dinner, and who declared a charge of $8 a plate would be enough, put forward a ticket headed by Morris K. Jesup, who was named on the administration ticket as one of the Vice Presidents, and endeavored to vote forty-eight proxies, which would have resulted in the Jesup ticket's election. The Chairman of the meeting refused to allow the proxies to be voted, and declared the administration ticket had won. The opposing faction then came into court and asked that the election be reviewed and their ticket, known as "The Members' Ticket," be declared duly elected.

Justice MacLean says:

> "Notwithstanding an unreasonable lapse of time in moving for an order to show cause and a hearing why there should not be a review of the annual election of the society, held Dec. 5, 1905, and why a so-called 'members' ticket' should not be declared elected and a certain resolution in the nature of a rebate to diners for a dinner alleged to be prohibitive, but mayhap happily digested, should not be declared adopted, it would be necessary for the court in the determination now of a substantially academic question for the society to treat as false the sworn statements of the officials then serving, the Secretary and the Moderator, and to accept as true the statement of the moving party that at that meeting proxies were cast, counted, and turned down.
>
> "It would be exceedingly hazardous to try such a question on affidavit, and it would be improper now to allow either party the benefit of votes offered but not received merely because the person offering the vote proves that he intended to vote for the plaintiffs or for the defendants. * * * The result of the election must be determined by the votes cast. Application denied, with $10 costs."

On the hearing of the motion it was claimed by Albert Stickney, counsel for the administration, that proxies obtained solely on the dinner question were attempted to be used for the purpose of electing the members' ticket.

Mr. Jesup, Seth Low, and other members of the society, who were on the members' ticket as well as on the administration ticket, filed affidavits in which they said they would not have allowed their names to be placed on any except the regular ticket.

POLICE TAKEN TO TASK BY MAGISTRATE WAHLE

He Writes to Bingham About Delay in Arraigning Prisoners.

SAYS CHARTER IS IGNORED

Patrolman Kept the Court Waiting While He Took Prisoners to Police Headquarters.

Magistrate Wahle was angered yesterday when, after an unusually quiet session, he disobeyed that Edward Chrystie, a sailor on the barkentine Bruce Hawkins, which lies off Tompkinsville, S. I., was waiting to press charges against two men who were arrested by Patrolman Thomas J. Convery of the Madison Street Police Station, charged with attempting to rob Chrystie in front of 109 Madison Street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

The men, who gave their names as Harry Rose, a waiter, of 28 Bowery, and Thomas Nannery of 5 Chatham Square, were arraigned before the Magistrate at about 11 o'clock. They had been taken to the Madison Street Station after their arrest, and were kept there all night. Magistrate Wahle could not understand why they were not in court when it opened. He was informed that they had been taken to Police Headquarters, photographed, measured, and the impressions of their thumbs taken. The Magistrate then found that the men had been sent by order of the Acting Desk Sergeant, Joseph F. Ryan, at Madison Street Police Station, following the usual police rule.

The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail for trial in General Sessions. Policeman Convery asked the Magistrate to send the complainant to the House of Detention, as he was a seaman and might leave the city.

"I will not do it," the Magistrate replied. "If he could await the pleasure of the Police Department by sitting there on that bench for three hours I guess he can wait, without further incarceration, the trial of the men who he says robbed him.

"Had it not been for the necessity of waiting for you, this court would have adjourned more than an hour ago. This sort of business is an outrage, and I will write a letter to the Commissioner and see if it cannot be stopped."

After committing the men, the Magistrate dictated the following letter to Commissioner Bingham:

City Magistrate's Court, Third District.
New York, Aug. 25, 1906.

Hon. Theodore A. Bingham, Police Commissioner.

Dear Sir: This letter is sent you for the purpose of remedying the following practices, all of which are the result of actual experience in this court:

First—Within the past week there have been brought into this court upon summonses procured by policemen about fifty poor women, most of them carrying children, and each of whom is employed as janitress in some tenement house in this city. The charge in each instance was a violation of the Sanitary Code, based upon the failure to supply proper receptacles for ashes. The janitress has absolutely no control over this. The owner or lessee of the house is the person who should be brought here, and the slightest amount of energy on the part of the policemen would have enabled them to find out what was readily discovered in court, the name of the owner of the house or the lessee of the premises where the violations occurred. To bring these women into court was an unnecessary hardship, as it takes up the time of the policeman and the time of the court without any reason.

Second—Arrests are made by one officer and another officer is sent into court with the defendant, particularly where the complainant is a person other than the policeman. Invariably in such cases the contention is raised by the complaining witness that the policeman who is not in court saw the occurrence.

Third—You have reduced the police squads in each Magistrate's court. No objection has been made to this reduction, so long as the precinct men are compelled to do police work. The police squad in this court cannot be used, and will not be permitted to be used, so far as I have the power to stop it, to do the work which should be done by the precinct men.

Fourth—Section 338 of the Charter provides that "each member of the police force, under penalty of ten days' fine or dismissal from the force at the discretion of the Police Commissioner, shall immediately upon arrest convey in person the offender before the nearest City Magistrate, that he may be dealt with according to law."

This section is honored in the breach more than in the observance. There seems to be a practice of taking prisoners from the station house, not to the nearest Magistrate, but to Police Headquarters, for purposes entirely different from that provided in Section 338 of the Charter.

This practice interferes with the administration of justice in the various Magistrates' courts, and I respectfully submit to you that some other system must be adopted, which is not in violation of the law, to deal with these defendants.

JEWEL FRAMES NOT JEWELS.

Board of Appraisers Decides Against Government in Test Case.

A customs test case of much interest to jewelry and art-importing circles was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers favorably to the contention of the litigants, when it was held that chatelaine bags, jewel cases, picture frames, and similar articles cannot legally be assessed at the 60 per cent. duty applicable to "jewelry" as that word is used in the Dingley tariff.

The specific case was a protest filed by M. Knoedler & Co. of this city. The firm imported miniature picture frames composed of precious metal set with diamonds and pearls. Collector Stranahan exacted duty on the frames as jewelry at the rate of 60 per cent. The importers went before the board with the claim that the frames should be deemed "manufactures of metal" as that term is used in the law.

In his opinion written for the board, General Appraiser Sharretts says in part:

> "Had the frames in question been designed or suitable for use as articles to be worn on the person, we would entertain no doubt of the correctness of their classification as jewelry. Articles of utility, such as chatelaine bags, jewelry cases, and picture frames, not being articles of personal adornment, are not included within the dictionary definition of jewelry, no matter how valuable they may be. We accordingly find that the disputed goods are not commonly known as jewelry."

TIGER CUB LOOSE ON PIER.

It Does No Damage, but a Tigress Tears a Man's Arm.

A tiger cub that escaped from a cage on the Hamburg America's pier, in Hoboken, yesterday, gave the steerage passengers of the liner Pennsylvania a bad scare. In the commotion one man had his arm torn by the claws of a tigress. Six cages of tigers, with six full-grown beasts and three cubs, attracted the waiting steerage passengers, and they clustered around.

One of the crowd, it is supposed, accidentally pressed back the button that held the door of one of the cages, and in a few minutes a cub about the size of a Newfoundland dog sprang to the pier, and the men and women all ran.

They were somewhat reassured when a 'longshoreman approached the cub and began stroking its fur. The cub purred like a big cat. The 'longshoreman and a companion coaxed the beast back into the cage.

In the excitement, however, one of the fleeing men accidentally thrust his arm between the bars of a cage, and a tigress tore it with her claws. A ship's surgeon dressed the wounds.

The Creditors

Of Leon & Co., Merchant Tailors, 19 Union Square, sold us their entire stock, consisting of heavy, medium and light weight overcoatings, suitings, trouserings, and fancy vestings. Imported materials only. Their lowest price for Suit or Overcoat to order was $60. Our price $25. Trousers $7, Vests $7. Stock on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

MOTHER'S PLEA TOUCHED GENTLEMANLY BURGLAR

Took Nothing After She Asked Him Not to Wake the Children.

LEFT JEWELS UNTOUCHED

Principal Brick of Bayonne Would Like to Thank the Intruder for His Consideration.

Another gentlemanly burglar turned up in Jersey yesterday morning. He broke into the house of Francis A. Brick, Principal of Public School No. 5, in Bayonne, N. J., and frightened Mrs. Brick, but he did not take anything, nor did he awaken her children. Principal Brick said he'd like to meet the burglar to thank him for treating his wife courteously and to inquire how he had happened to select for his entrance the only night in nine weeks when he was away from home.

The Bricks live in a two-story cottage at 17 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. Brick had a neighbor visiting her until 10:30 o'clock Friday night. She put her four-year-old boy to sleep on the second floor in a room adjoining hers and then went to sleep.

Footsteps in the hall awakened her. She thought it was the boy walking around, looking for a drink of water. Mrs. Brick stepped into the hall and almost ran into the burglar. He had lit the gas and stood under it.

He was a thickset man of medium size. He put his finger to his lips and whispered reassuringly:

"Keep perfectly quiet, madam, and I will not harm you. Are you alone?"

"I am alone," said Mrs. Brick, who had forgotten the servant girl asleep in the attic. "Please take whatever you want and leave quickly. Please don't wake up my children and frighten them."

"Certainly, madam; don't fear. I won't disturb the children," replied the burglar.

The burglar asked if there was any money in the house. He said he didn't want anything except money, but he wanted that badly. Mrs. Brick told him there was some silverware down stairs. The burglar walked down that way, and Mrs. Brick went back into her bedroom, where her nine weeks' old baby was. Then she fainted.

The burglar could have taken Mrs. Brick's gold watch, which was on the dresser, her diamond rings or her husband's jewelry, but he took nothing. Mr. and Mrs. Brick are of the opinion that the burglar has children of his own, and that Mrs. Brick's appeal not to harm her children touched his heart.

Returning home after 2 o'clock, Mr. Brick found the door locked from the inside. He didn't want to awaken the family by ringing the bell. He went looking about for a window through which he might crawl. He found one already open, with the wire screen sash torn out. He realized then that a burglar was at work. He crept stealthily through to search for the burglar, who, he felt sure, was still in the house.

Mrs. Brick, who had revived, heard her husband creeping around in the hall. She thought it was either the same burglar or another one, and when she saw who it really was she collapsed again. Mr. Brick could not find that anything had been taken by the courteous burglar, though there was silverware downstairs and quite a lot of jewelry in Mrs. Brick's bedroom.

This gentle manners of this latest burglar reminds the people of Jersey City and Bayonne of the gang which operated in those two cities three years ago. Were not all of that gang in jail the Bayonne and Jersey City authorities would think the newest prowler was a member of the old gang. At that time several members of the gang called upon Julius C. Hocke of Avenue C and Thirtieth Street, who is ill, relieved the sick man of all the money he had, allowed Mrs. Hocke to serve them with refreshments, apologized for having to insist upon getting money, hoped that Mr. Hocke would soon recover, and then tiptoed away lest they disturb him.

LUCKY DRINK ON A TUG.

Thirsty Engineer Arose and Found the E. S. Atwood Sinking.

While moored at the foot of Clinton Avenue, in Wallabout Basin, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, the tugboat E. S. Atwood of the Daisell Towing Line sprang a leak and sank.

The fact that the boat was sinking was discovered by John McDonough, the engineer, who got out of his bunk to get a drink of water. He awakened three other members of the crew, who were sleeping on board. The men tried to find the leak, but were forced to leave the boat by the inrushing water.

HELD FOR POSTAL ROBBERY.

Man Arrested with United States Bond Wanted by the Government.

When Harry Clark, the alleged "yegg" man, who was arrested two days ago at the Bowery and Pell Street as a suspicious person, and on whom a $1,000 United States bond was found, was rearraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday, he encountered Post Office Inspector

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times.

SUNDAY. AUGUST 26, 1906.

Part Three
Magazine Section

WM. J. BRYAN MADE THE HERO OF A NOVEL

Fresh Fame in Store for the Democratic Leader When Mrs. Dillon's New Story Appears

Would Mr. Bryan Plead Guilty to This Indictment by a Woman Novelist Who Has Used Him for "Copy" in the Production of a "Best-Seller"?

NOT yet President of the United States, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska will come back from around the world to find himself enshrined, not only in the hearts and hopes of many of his countrymen, but (under an alias of course) in the clear amber of a "best seller"—in what at least aspires to be a "best seller." The woman who has novelized Mr. Bryan—of course, the culprit is a woman—is Mrs. Mary Dillon, who has already achieved other romances, the nature of which is eloquently proclaimed by their titles: "The Rose of Old St. Louis" and "In Old Bellaire." Briefly, Mrs. Dillon is a sentimentalist of the first feminine order. She has elected the Nebraskan for hero not because she is keen on politics or because she knows anything about politics, but because she finds the career of the Commoner sentimentally appealing. Proof of this, it was her notion to name the book "The Political Idol." Upon advice and second thought she called it "The Leader" and under that title Doubleday, Page & Company will publish it about the middle of next month.

It may not be in the best literary taste to drag as celebrated a man as William Jennings Bryan from the security of a mature domestic hearthstone and plunge him into a sentimental conflict with as attractive a bit of feminine baggage as a fiction writer could invent, nor is it quite fair to combine the prehistoric stages of his young heart with the more recent facts of his older head; but under the license the author of "The Leader" has given herself who shall question her authority?

Appropriately enough Mr. Bryan appears first in fiction in a prologue. Most men would find it hard to identify that period in their careers, but Mrs. Dillon, equal to the problem, begins Mr. Bryan's in the West at a little station called Kentwick.

It is a strange place, and from the very second paragraph in the book we are prepared for strange Western ways, for the conductor of the train, in addressing the telegraph operator in the station, "stuck his head in the door, but left his feet outside"—obviously a Chicago man to start with.

Seated in this train was John Dalton, alias William Jennings Bryan, "a farmer lad from his rough dress, his stoical, almost stolid patience." * * * The impetuous temperament of the future Presidential nominee took fire in this first ordeal of his prologue, the delay of the train at a wayside station.

He was on his way to a little Western college at San Carlos; "he had worked hard and lived meagrely, saving every penny for this day, and now when his heart was throbbing tumultuously and his brain was whirling at the thought of being so near his goal every moment of delay was well-nigh intolerable." But he hides his feelings, as every born politician must.

"His face might have been the mask of some rugged old Roman, so unmoved it seemed, and only the closest observer would have noticed that the strong square jaw was set in a grim determination to hold himself quiet, and the keen gray eyes under the shock of dark-brown hair occasionally emitted fiery flashes like the spurts of flame that burst uncontrollably from smoldering fires." Although a farmer lad, he was picturesque from the very start.

"Nothing escaped his observation; the silly speeches of the youths and the simpering consciousness with which the maidens received them won from him half scorn and half admiration. He envied the ease with which the speeches were made."

It is a little hard to believe this of Mr. Bryan, but he might have done so—in a prologue—for at such a time "he had known nothing of the world's upper stratum."

When he observed that the engineer had carelessly "left his engine with the fireman" he turned his attention to the "glow of the golden West," for he knew enough of the geography of his own State to be aware that he was "in the wonderful florescent valley."

* * *

A blank space on the printed page of the book just here stands for fictional oblivion, and the thread of the story begins again after Mr. Bryan has spent four years in college. He meets again a little golden-haired child he had seen on the accommodation that was held up at Kentwick.

"He looked quickly up, expecting to see the little child of four years before, but he had only time to note a tall, slim girl of twelve or thirteen and a glory of red-gold hair."

In a brief but popularly speaking romantic dialogue Mr. Bryan asks the little girl to be his mascot, for he is about "to tackle the world," and believes in mascots. She obligingly consents, gives him a lock of her hair, which he cuts off with "his ready pocket knife," and even then, as ready of speech as ever, he says:

"When I'm President of the United States and you're a beautiful young lady I'll show you this little curl and say, 'Behold, fair lady, the golden talisman that has brought me wealth and renown."

But years pass.

The young lady, of good Republican stock, though residing in St. Louis, is interested in the political career of one John Dalton, alias William Jennings Bryan, to the chagrin of her brother, for she says with feminine directness: "I can't tell why I should be so interested, but ever since that great speech four years ago that carried the convention off its feet he has seemed to me the one interesting figure in American politics. I believe it is because he stands for something. He is fighting for a principle." At this time the young lady was "nearing the fateful line of thirty years," and should have been more positive.

The hostess of the New York Building at the St. Louis Fair gives a tea. John Dalton is there, and this is how he looked:

"There was nothing dashing in the strong, lithe figure, lean and muscular, with broad shoulders bearing with ease the leonine head. The close crop of brown curls was already darkening to gray and beginning to whiten and to thin at the temples, leaving a broad expanse of brow that had almost the effect of beetling over the keen gray eyes. The chin was square and massive, and the lips well cut and firmly closed. Neither was there anything at all flashy in the dress. Save for the little black tie, he might have been a country clergyman in his easy-fitting black frock and black trousers guiltless of a crease." He makes a Fourth of July oration, and in the midst of it "the hurried trampling of many feet" is heard, as many as "thousands of them," and soon the noise grew "to a deafening roar." No one in the hall seemed to know what it was until "they came, eager-eyed, pouring through the doors and rushing down the aisles in a mad race for a place to see and hear the speaker."

Some one asks one of the "eager-eyed" about the stampede, and he says:

"We just heard the speaking was to be changed to the hall," and then he adds in italics, "We are all good patriots come to hear Dalton!" Little wonder that this inspired political declaration made the heroine "sit tingling to her finger tips with the contagious fire."

* * *

Remembering the "farmer lad from his rough dress," we are not so surprised as we might be to learn that the Honorable John Dalton "was not fond of society." The impression is not given, however, that "The Leader" was of a retiring disposition.

"Not that he was a recluse," says the author, "far from it; but he used society much as Margaret did," (she being the girl of the golden lock,) "discriminating in his acceptance of invitations, and discriminating against all such 'ladies' functions' as afternoon teas." Shades of delicate distinction like this abound in the unfolding process of William Jennings Bryan in fiction.

It was rather a shock, for instance, to the St. Louis society girl of the G. O. P. to "find him awkwardly acknowledging his presentation to her," for "he did not shine in comparison with the sleek elegance of the other men," and so the young society bud soliloquized with rare wisdom to herself, "I would rather have known him at a distance."

When it comes to uttering political platitudes, however, the Hon. John Dalton Bryan is as noble as any hero of a "best seller" could ever expect to be.

"For me, I would rather be the sails that impel the ship of state forward, no matter how stormy the seas, than the anchor that holds her safe in harbor," says William Jennings Bryan in fiction, and an Ambassador who hears this "is deeply interested."

No political novel would be worthy of the name without some allusion to the "boss." The first one of them to loom into sight in "The Leader" is thus described:

"Down the corridor at the time came one of the big 'bosses,' red of face, puffing and steaming and blowing, a dozen men almost literally hanging on to his coat skirts, and looking like nothing so much as like a panting little tug towing a fleet of barges up stream." A neatly turned simile and no mistake, to which is added a description of his room at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis during a National Convention in which was "one bed, seven cots, and a dozen men at least; and the room so thick with smoke you could cut it!"

The author does not disguise her impression that a political boss is a thing to be abhorred.

* * *

The dramatic significance of that golden-curl incident in the prologue takes vivid shape when we find William Jennings Bryan in fiction "in one of the parlors of the Credentials Committee," on which he is being urged to serve, but declines in the following well-chosen manly words:

"I'm sorry, boys; I'll do all I can for you. You're right, and you ought to be seated; it will be a disgrace to your State if you are not. I'll work for you and talk for you, but I can't go on the Credentials Committee. I must be on the Resolutions Committee." One can feel, although the author deftly tries to evade the fateful literary error of definite propaganda, that William Jennings Bryan in fiction is a man who prefers principle to politics.

"Do you think there's any chance of your party winning unless you radically change your platform?" asks a constant reader of the Republican newspapers, to which The Leader answers promptly:

"I think we stand a very good chance this year, but we would loose cheerfully for the next fifty years rather than give up the least of the principles for which we are making our fight," and under the influence of this Washingtonian simplicity of manhood "Margaret could no more have helped the swift lifting of her eyes to his" than she could have voted for Roosevelt. Little wonder, then, that William Jennings Bryan in fiction asks the lady again to be his mascot, and when she hesitates to give her allegiance to the mere personal ambition of any man, little wonder that he frankly sets his political standard clearly before her when he says:

"Oh, I did not suppose you could misunderstand. It is no personal fight I wish you to champion, but a fight for those principles on which I believe our party should stand or fall, a fight in which I was sure I could rely upon your sympathy."

* * *

There is reason to suspect that the author of "The Leader" has had access to intimate information of the personal details surrounding Mr. Bryan's affairs during the time of the convention in St. Louis of 1904.

"How do you happen to have a room to yourself, when even the big bosses have six roommates?" asks a favored one of Mr. Bryan in fiction.

"Oh, they're good to me here," he replies smilingly, "and I had to have it, you know, with all the work I have to do. But I don't believe they are charging me any more than they are charging the other fellows," and as the other answers, "I wouldn't be a bit surprised if they are giving it to you, they adore you so," the political aspect of the incident is tarnished, though unbeknown to the author.

Then follows a dialogue between a Mr. Seton, who is John Dalton's friend and adviser, and John Dalton himself, which presumes to turn on a clear white spot-light on Mr. Bryan's political motives in the last election that deserves to be quoted in full:

"You believe, John, don't you, that I am heart and soul with you in your fight against the trusts?"

He seemed to wait for an answer, and John reached over and grasped his hand.

"I would as soon think of doubting myself as of doubting you, old fellow."

"You make it still harder for me to say it, John, but here goes. I have been industriously mixing with the delegates from every State, and have been proving what everybody has been telling me, but I would not believe—Jim Burton has this convention under his thumb. What he says goes. I have it from his own lips that he will give you the nomination if you will give up that trust plank."

Now he interrupted his friend harshly.

"Do you mean to say you are an emissary from Jim Burton to me? Do you come with a bribe in your hand to tempt me to forsake my duty?"

Seton colored as much as Dalton had paled.

"Don't put it that way, John. No, I am not an emissary from Jim Burton! I resented his suggestion as indignantly as you would have done, when he made it, and my indignation brought him down a little, I suppose. He said, 'Dalton's the choice of the other half of the party in my State. Personally I very much prefer Berkeley—he's a saner man. But if Dalton could be induced to give up the trusts, or even to tone down his plank, we'd unite on him; and you know where my State leads half the States of the Union will follow.'"

"How did you answer him?" the words came with a harsh clip.

"I answered him as I believed you would have me answer him. I said it was impossible to suggest such a thing to Mr. Dalton. The question of trusts with you was a question of principle, not of expediency. Neither did we grant his State such an overwhelming influence in the party. Mr. Dalton was himself a power to be accounted with. And as to Berkeley's sanity, we had no means of deciding—he might be a fit subject for Bloomingdale for all that the country could judge of it from any utterances of his own."

In spite of himself a grim smile curled Dalton's lips, but his only reply was the curt monosyllable—"Well?"

"Well, that was about all." For the first time John's tone softened:

"Then you are not bringing me any bribes or even any suggestions. You are merely reporting to me your conversation with Jim Burton."

"It's a little more than that, John. Listen to me patiently, please," as he saw John's eyes begin to flash again. "I resented it at the time, but I've been thinking it over ever since, and talking with the delegates from the East and the South, and this is the way it looks to me. Now—remember you are to listen quietly till I finish! If by modifying your trust plank—making it a little less radical—you could secure the nomination for the Presidency, and, as I believe is more than probable this year, the election, would you not be accomplishing your purpose more surely than in any other way? There is scarcely any limit to the power of our Chief Executive. You can then fight the trusts from a position of advantage; you can crush them! But persist in presenting your plank as it now is, you lose the nomination and Berkeley gets it. Then even if you succeed in getting your plank into the platform (Burton says you never will) Berkeley as President will ignore it. He's an Eastern man, and he's not going to fight his friends. The question is whether you are not betraying your friends and your principles more by not compromising than by compromising."

"Frank, Frank," said Dalton, shaking his head sadly, "shall I have to say to you, 'Get thee behind me, Satan!' You are presenting to me the very arguments the devil has been tormenting me with all this afternoon and evening, and in his very words. Did you see those farmer boys pour into Festival Hall this afternoon? They were my lads from the West and the South. They are relying on me to fight their battle with the trusts for them. How can I betray them?"

In the conflict between a compromise with the trusts and the White House, or principle and a long wait for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan in fiction goes to the lady mascot for advice, and she tells him what to do with that magnificent honesty and clearness which only a woman has.

"Right is right, and wrong is wrong. If a man believes he is right in fighting the trusts, that here is a great wrong to be righted, and he is the one to do it, then no consideration of place or power or expediency should have a feather's weight with him. Let the heavens fall, he must still move steadfastly ahead on the line of duty," she says.

Mr. Bryan in fiction cannot resist the logic of these beautiful words, whatever Mr. Bryan in life might have thought of them, and he defies the trusts and loses the nomination later, announcing his decision to Mr. Seton after he has read in the newspapers of the excessive wickedness of the Standard Oil Company in Kansas, of which he strangely enough knew nothing before.

"I am going to stick to my plank. On that plank I sink or swim," declares Mr. Bryan in fiction, and the die is cast.

* * *

Margaret goes to the convention, and suffers all the "thrills" and "tinglings" and "excitements" of a young woman attending her first big political meeting, yet keenly alive to the grandeur of Mr. Bryan's chances—that is, Mr. Bryan in fiction.

"When he rose for the second time to close the debate the vast hall was almost breathless." But it was of no avail. Even a "vast hall almost breathless" could not overcome the machine.

Berkeley was nominated, and all because Mr. Bryan in fiction would not compromise with the trusts, because he would "stick to his plank," because there was one great trouble with him, according to his most intimate friends, "he never knows when he is beaten."

Mr. Bryan in fiction is no less persistent than Mr. Bryan in real life, for after his defeat at the convention he remarked feelingly to his friends:

"I care twice as much about it now as I did before I came. Frank, I'll be honest with you now. I was tempted to only half fight it out in the committee to-night, and if I lost my trust plank bring in a minority report before the committee to-morrow. Do you realize what that would mean?"

"A temptation; it's an inspiration," says the friend. But suddenly the noble manhood of Mr. Bryan in fiction comes to the rescue, and he scorns to perpetrate a political trick—ay, in burning words, for he says, in italics:

"I'm going to get that trust plank into the platform to-night. It was no inspiration—it was a temptation—but I've conquered it. I shall sacrifice everything but the right for the sake of harmony."

* * *

A rather vivid picture is made of a night session in the room where the Committee on Resolutions fought out the battle for spoils against Dalton's plank in the platform.

How much of it is historically true cannot be authenticated, but the words which Mr. Bryan of fiction utters in the privacy of that committee room sound amazingly like the Mr. Bryan out of fiction:

"In a voice deep with earnestness, vibrating with feeling, he concluded his speech:

"'You are making a platform to catch contributions from the great corporations; we should make a platform to get votes from the masses of the people. Remember that we shall have other campaigns after this one! We have been fighting for the people; let us continue to fight for them!'"

Berkeley is nominated, and Mr. Bryan in fiction comes very near to a physical collapse in the convention hall.

After the reading of a telegram from Berkeley, the nominee, that bears a striking resemblance to the message sent by Judge Parker to David B. Hill at the St. Louis convention, Mr. Bryan in fiction, "with his face in tense lines, walked rapidly down the aisle to his seat" amid an uproar of voices calling his name. The speech which the author of Mr. Bryan in fiction makes him deliver is an interesting side light on a woman novelist's impression of the silver-tongued orator.

"'I know,' and now there was the slightest shade of regret in Dalton's tones, 'there are some in this house who are eagerly hoping that this crisis may give them a chance to reverse your decision and put in nomination their own candidate. To them I say: The moment is not opportune. This is the time to hold up the hands of your party. The die is cast! Berkeley is the choice of the majority, and when in the history of this grand old party has it not upheld the voice of the majority! Do not take advantage of the nobility of a man who throws himself without armor upon your generosity to stab him to death. Above all, do not throw the party we all love into the throes of disunion and disruption. Let our desire for harmony overrule every other feeling but the determination to maintain the right!'

"The effect of his words upon his own followers was inconceivable. They sat aghast, and Joe Hall, who was to have sprung to his feet and made his motion to reconsider, sat as one chained to his chair. There were, indeed, some low mutterings of anger among his friends that he should have so lightly thrown away his wonderful opportunity—should have betrayed them, they called it—but most hearts had been touched, and there were tears in many eyes at his concluding words."

Pages and pages follow devoted to a side of Mr. Bryan's nature in fiction that reveals him as a man worthy of resting his laurels upon the fame of being the hero of a "best seller."

Doubtless there are situations in "The Leader" that even the coquetry of a Presidential candidate would never indorse as being true about himself, such as when John Dalton, standing under a solitary oak "for a long hour with bowed head and folded arms, let the whole sea of sorrow roll over him, wave after wave, billow after billow."

We will leave it to the reader to guess whether or not the golden curl is returned under the predicted circumstances.

PENDENNIS.

The School Teacher, The Stenographer, and Matrimony

Which Has the Better Chance of Marrying and Which Makes the Better Wife? Discussed by "An Englishwoman in New York."

I HAVE an English girl friend, a member of the "Army and Navy set" in London, who a year ago, at the age of 27, confessed to me that she had not only never had a proposal of marriage, but had never become well enough acquainted with a man to know whether or not she would like to be engaged to him. Furthermore, that if any man had ever wanted to make love to her there never would have been an opportunity for him to do so.

She is a bright girl, well read, well bred, nice mannered, and usually as smartly dressed as the daughter of a deceased officer could possibly be on her very limited allowance. Had her father been living and stationed in India or elsewhere she would probably have married and afterward grown tired of an army or naval officer with whom she would have got only reasonably well acquainted during her engagement. As a widow's daughter and with no brothers to bring their men friends to the house her chances were absolutely nil.

"I'd like to get married, I really would," she said to me almost pathetically one day. "I'm not a half bad sort, and there must be some awfully decent men scattered about unattached who'd like to marry me and whom I'd like to marry if we could only be brought together. But that's the difficulty. Being an upper middle class girl, and a poor one at that, I don't get any chances to meet men. The aristocrats and the wealthy have their house parties, garden parties. Girls meet men, can walk with them, ride with them—with their grooms far in the background. Their chaperons are clever women with a knowledge of when to keep out of the way. Yes, the girls on the rung above me have every opportunity. So do those on the rung way down below me. The 'Arries and 'Arriets have their liberty to walk out with one another. They get acquainted. What is there for me and the hundreds like me? I'm chaperoned within an inch of my life. I never had a visiting card of my own, and never expect to have. Look!"

She tossed a bit of cardboard in my face. It read:

MRS. BLANK.
MISS BLANK.

The card seemed to tell the tale.

* * *

Now, a year after this confidential outpouring of a young woman's heart, I have written to tell her that I have an idea that may result in a husband for her. She is to apply herself to learning stenography and typewriting, and when proficient set sail for New York. In London she cannot work in an office. Her conventional, old-fashioned mother would never allow it, and besides, she might, in London, count herself lucky to start out on 10s. a week, and in a few years work her way up to a pound or possibly 30s., and her chances of matrimony would be no better than they are now, unless indeed she would like to marry a fellow-worker on a salary of £2 a week. The woman office assistant in London is not yet a common sight, and girls who live at home, with possibly an allowance of £40 a year for dress money, would not consider they could better themselves by becoming stenographers and typists. One finds an occasional highly educated young stenographer with literary ability earning from two to three guineas a week in a publishing office. But these are exceptions, and my friend has no literary ability.

I have advised her to learn stenography and typewriting, and come to New York not as a means to a livelihood but as a path to matrimony. She is the sort who would be wasted in the ranks of self-supporting spinsters for long. Wifehood and motherhood are her vocation. Therefore I have advised stenography and typewriting as a means to that desirable end.

For it seems to me that the New York girl who goes out as an office assistant immediately surrounds herself with matrimonial facilities not to be despised. For the first time in her life, perhaps, she comes into immediate contact with real men, men of brain, men of worth, men able properly to provide for her. Her employer is likely to be such a man, so are his partners, so the head clerks, the secretaries, their clients, and business associates. Day in and day out she meets them, talks with them. Later she lunches with them, walks with them, invites them to her home, marries them.

It all seems to come about in the most delightful and natural way. Socially she is probably the equal of her employer, his associates, and his head assistants. Indeed, it is quite likely that she is their superior. If her employer chooses her for his wife he does not "marry beneath him." Nobody is surprised. He, perhaps, more than any other man, has had an opportunity to study and appreciate her worth.

Her association with brisk business and professional men tones down any feminine silliness she may have been endowed with. She gets a clear outlook upon life. She learns certain business methods, she becomes broad-minded. In short, she grows. Let her start work at 20 or 21, and before she is the age of my English girl friend she will have had half a dozen good opportunities of marriage. They have come to her merely in the natural course of events.

For a time I wondered why so many clever New York men married stenographers in preference to women engaged in other pursuits. A little study of the situation has revealed to me the cause. It is their brightness and quickness, combined with their lack of aggressiveness, that appeal to the male sex. Most particularly the latter quality is desirable in a wife from the man's point of view. A man likes to be deferred to. Who can defer more naturally and gracefully than the young woman to whom he dictates for several hours in the day? Even when she is in a responsible position, where every letter is not verbally dictated, she still has learned the art of deference to his wishes and opinions.

It is an old-fashioned notion that the way best to reach a man's heart is through his stomach. The way to his heart is along the path of his vanity. What better way to appeal to this innate characteristic than by asking his advice? And the stenographer defers and asks his advice all day long until it becomes a second nature to her.

Let other women who think they know attack him with the chafing dish. In her work the stenographer has learned the better and more facile way, appealing to his vanity.

And, having learned it during a few years' work in various offices, she has but to continue the practice of the art in order to make a happy home after she has taken her choice of a half dozen desirable parties.

Because of her contact with men and her growth in grace and deference she has the best opportunities for marriage, and because of these very things, too, she makes a desirable wife. She has but to put her art to the test in other ways, to say sweetly, "Do you not think?" "What do you advise?" "Ah, you always know just what to do in an emergency!" and the like, and devotion comes her way and abides with her. Let her be as independent by nature as possible, still through her work she has learned to veil her independence. So in matrimony she becomes that greatest of all successes, the wife who manages her husband without his knowing it.

* * *

Far and away and removed from the stenographer in her characteristics, her chances of matrimony, and her success as a wife is the New York school teacher, although she has certainly the advantage of the stenographer in a financial way. Stenographers have good salaries, but school teachers have better. For a woman who desires to remain a spinster to the end of her days, live a comparatively easy life, most comfortably and luxuriously, I know of no employment offering such advantages as teaching in the New York public schools. To compare them in any way with the teachers in the London Board Schools is impossible except to say that they are in no way similar. My information is that the New York teacher, beginning at 18 or 20, receives never less than $600 a year, and if she advances to a principalship she may receive as high as $2,750 a year.

There is a continual and gradual rate of increase as she advances from the six-hundred-dollar position, so that a salary of fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars a year for a woman teacher is quite a common thing. She has always her Saturdays and Sundays, her short hours during school days, and her two and a half months' vacation, which she often seems to elect to spend in touring Europe.

In respect of hours and salary, surely she is to be envied of all women workers in other employments. Appointed from civil service lists after a competitive examination, teachers can only lose their positions after a trial which has proved gross misconduct, insubordination, neglect of duty, or general inefficiency. Their appointments are really appointments for life, for after thirty years' service they are retired with a pension sufficient to support them comfortably in their old age. And in addition to their regular salaries, also, many of them engage as teachers in the night schools, receiving large additional pay.

To an Englishman or Englishwoman all this reads like a fairy tale. One is tempted to exclaim "Oh, who would not a New York teacher be!"

But let us look at the matrimonial aspect of the New York school teacher, and a little thought and investigation will surely prove that she has fewer desirable offers of marriage than women in any other profession, and that when she does marry she probably makes the most undesirable wife. I do not, of course, here refer to the very young and still unhardened school teacher. Snatched from her environment by some far-seeing man she may yet be saved, though as by fire.

But the average New York teacher, ranging in age from 25 to 40, has few characteristics to recommend her to the average man who goes seeking a wife. Unlike the stenographer, she is unaccustomed to the ways of a dictator. She it is who dictates and none presumes to dictate to her.

The exercise of her profession tends to make her extremely critical and masterful, and she is little fitted for the mutual concessions and forbearance of married life. Let her be never so gifted with the chafing dish, she fails when it comes to the appeal to male vanity. She is accustomed to giving advice, not to receiving it.

Recently a lawyer pointed out to me a brother lawyer, saying: "Two years ago that man had the most independent disposition I ever saw. Now he's the meekest man of my acquaintance. He married a school teacher 32 years old. I don't need to explain more!"

The opportunities of school teachers for meeting men in a business way are very few. To be sure, they meet men teachers, but male pedagogues they hold in slight regard. They consider them encroachers upon the female domain, following an unmasculine calling. "He hens" is the descriptive name they give to their male co-workers in the instruction of the young idea.

This perhaps, taken in conjunction with her feeling of safety and financial independence, contributes to the indifference to matrimony which is so much exhibited by the New York school teacher. Occasionally, it is true, she marries before she is 30, and sometimes one of the masculine pedagogues to whom I have referred. Then it becomes a question of Greek meeting Greek. It is probably a happier marriage than if she married outside her profession. After her marriage comes the question of continuing at her work, keeping her salary, and teaching to the end of the thirty years in order to provide herself with an independent income for life. For by some dispensation of the municipal powers of this city the teacher may marry and still be a teacher, the law forbidding this having proved so unpopular that it had to be repealed.

This, it seems to me, is a state of affairs bringing about injustice to the younger teachers and young aspirants who need the work. When the law forbidding the continuance of teaching after marriage was in force, it was attacked by the teachers as discouraging to matrimony and conducive to race suicide. Yet the present law, it would seem to an unprejudiced mind, has a tendency to promote selfishness and money greed in the woman teacher and a certain lack of manliness in the man who would marry her. And certainly, though it may stimulate matrimony to a small extent, it is still an encouragement to race suicide, whereas the law which made it necessary for a teacher to resign on her marriage could not have been productive of childless marriages.

To an outsider the enviable position of the New York school teacher is a conundrum. Encouraged by every possible means—except by throwing desirable men in her way—she in the main refrains from matrimony in her youth, though very frequently taking to herself a husband when she has reached the age of 50. At that age, if she began at 20, she may be retired on a pension of not less than $600 or more than $1,500, and marry some man of her choice, or she may live abroad for the remainder of her days, care free.

School teaching as it is carried on in New York is a spinster-making profession. Encouraging women, by law, to marry, it yet unfits them for the duties of wifehood and homemaking. And the mother who has been for long a school teacher is not the most successful of mothers, for she is liable to govern or to attempt to govern by rule and rote, by regulation and precept. It is the one profession, it seems to me, among American women which is put in competition with matrimony.

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Had I the rearing of a young New York girl who must be self-supporting I think I should say to her, "Will you get married or be a school teacher?" Should she declare in favor of marriage I should prepare her to enter some business house or office as stenographer or bookkeeper. Once thoroughly trained as to her character and her work, I should feel little doubt that the right man would find her. Certainly personal ambition would scarcely stand in her way when the apparently right man did seek her out. She has, in that profession, nothing to gain and much to lose by middle age. After 40 she is not so desirable in an office. Her place will surely be taken by a younger woman, and no pension will be provided for her.

After forty the matrimonial chances of the school teacher increase, for is she not nearing the pension goal? So men seek her out as they did not in her earlier years.

With the stenographer, unless she has been particularly fortunate in the matter of salary and saving and investments, middle age and old age hold out no particular advantages. Colorless middle age and a dependent old age—these are not things to be desired.

Hence the employment of women in offices at clerical work may be looked upon as a stimulus to marriage. They have many chances, and their chances come comparatively early in life.

With school teachers the opportunities are few, and most of the chances that do come are apt to be late in life—when the salary is large and the pension is near.

If I have not presented the case fairly perhaps some of THE TIMES's readers who are stenographers or school teachers can point out where I have erred.

MARY MORTIMER MAXWELL.

English Invasion of the American Stage Will Break All Records This Season

THE meteoric success of Sarah Bernhardt in this country last season proclaimed it essentially as "the French Year" on the American stage, while the overpowering domination of the English actor marks the coming theatrical season as "the British Year."

Ever since the beginning of the South African War the British stage has suffered a depression that has progressed from bad to worse with each succeeding season, culminating during the present year with the most disastrous theatrical season ever known in London and the provinces. The consequence has been a wholesale exodus of well-known and capable English actors and actresses to America, which has always been the land of golden promise to the British thespian. The English actor will be found in every company of any consequence, English stars will shine from every point of the American theatrical firmament, and English plays will engage the attention of playgoers and critics at many theatres throughout the land.

* * *

The American stage and the American public have always welcomed the English actor of ability, and both will doubtless continue to express the same cordiality in the years to come, unless the possible domination of the player from across the water threatens too formidably the interests of the home theatrical market. Will the principle of protection then prevail instead of that of reciprocity? Will the "closed season" be the rule instead of the "open door"? Thirty years ago the English actor found his only home in New York at Wallack's Theatre, and it was there that such great favorites as Harry Montague, Maurice Barrymore, Osmond Tearle, and Kyrle Bellew were introduced to the American public. But with the advent of Henry Irving and Charles Wyndham, the American stage became the happy hunting grounds of the English actor.

Now that managerial plans are fully known it is possible to glance over the field and ascertain just how far the British domination bids fair to extend. First consideration must be accorded the stars, and we find that the British stage will send us the following notable list:

Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore, with an entirely English company.

Ellen Terry, for her farewell tour, supported by a complete English company.

Lena Ashwell, with an all-British ensemble.

H. B. Irving, and his wife, Dorothea Baird, with an English support that includes as many of his father's players as he could gather.

Olga Nethersole, with a large English company.

E. S. Willard, supported exclusively by his compatriots.

Ellis Jeffreys, with a British company that includes George Giddens as chief comedian.

Forbes Robertson and his English company.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, with the customary English actors.

This list may yet be further extended. Walter N. Lawrence will make stars out of William Hawtrey and Hilda Spong, both legacies from the British stage. Miss Spong's play will require an all-British cast, as will also "The Girl in Waiting," in which Virginia Harned will star. Guy Standing, an Englishman, will be advanced to stellar honors by the Shuberts. Robert Loraine, a successful star in "Man and Superman," is an Englishman, and so are Robert Mantell and William Faversham. Richard Mansfield has been so long accepted as the great American actor that we forget the fact that he was imported from London as an English comedian to play a German dialect part in Planquette's opera, "Rip Van Winkle," at the old Standard Theatre, now the Manhattan Theatre. Margaret Anglin is of Canadian birth, and her company always includes numerous English players.

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James K. Hackett, in addition to starring in an English drama, "The Walls of Jericho," a play that requires a company of English players, will again present "Mr. Hopkinson," with its ten or a dozen English actors and actresses, as well as the London farce, "The Little Stranger," with its English cast of fourteen intact. Mr. Hackett's wife, Mary Mannering, who will once more shine as an independent star this season, is by way of being one of the all-conquering British race. By arrangement with Frank Curzon, the London manager, Mr. Hackett will also present a number of other English plays that will call for more English actors.

Henry Arthur Jones, one of the foremost of British dramatists, has found it convenient to abandon London for the nonce as a producing centre for his plays, and has elected to show here for the first time his new drama, "The Hypocrites." Of the fourteen members of this cast twelve are English, and for one of the leading parts Mr. Jones has imported an English girl who has never been on the stage. The leading part, a young, manly, courageous clergyman, will be played by Leslie Faber, who happens to be the son-in-law of Mr. Jones.

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"His House in Order," the greatest and almost the only success of the recent London theatrical year, will have two Americans—John Drew and Margaret Illington—in its leading rôles, but to offset this there will be a dozen British players to complete the cast. W. H. Crane will be seen in an English play by Alfred Sutro, and one conspicuous English actor will be included on the roster of the Crane company.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that Maude Adams has an English leading man. So have Grace George, Fritzi Scheff, Hattie Williams, Annie Russell, Blanche Bates, Maxine Elliott and Henrietta Crosman. Bruce McRae, leading man for Ethel Barrymore, is generally regarded as an American actor, but he happens to be a nephew of Sir Charles Wyndham and of the nationality thereby implied. And there are others.

Lew Fields will introduce Lawrence Grossmith and Coralie Blythe, both from the London stage. Joe Weber has an Englishman, Ernest Lambart, in important parts, and he is also going to bring Maurice Farkoa over from London. The English musical comedy, "Lady Mapcap," which the Shuberts will present at the Casino next month, will have half a dozen English players, including Madge Crichton, Dalia Mason and George Carroll, of the original London cast. "The Squawman," with its two companies, requires the services of a number of English actors, and the four "Lion and the Mouse" companies will afford employment to as many English actors. Charles Klein, author of "The Lion and the Mouse," is of English birth, and was at one time an English actor.

Charles Dalton, George Arliss, J. E. Dodson and Hamilton Revelle are other English actors who have won permanent places on the American stage. Both Arliss and Dodson were introduced to New York audiences in the same character, that of Cayley Drummle in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Dodson played the part first with the Kendals, and Arliss was in the support of Mrs. Patrick Campbell on her first tour here.

Eleanor Robson imports an English actor, Charles Cartwright, to stage her plays this season, and Dion Boucicault has crossed the Atlantic to produce "His House in Order." The Gaiety piece, "The Spring Chicken," has been Americanized by Richard Carle, but still it will afford an opportunity for at least one Englishman, Victor Morley.

Keith Wakeman, an actress of American birth, whose professional career has been mainly on the London stage, will be the new leading lady with Otis Skinner in "The Duel," in succession to Fay Davis. Miss Davis never acted until she went to London and made a success with George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre. Then she came to New York with a London reputation, and has recently annexed an English actor as husband.

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Harry Warner, son of Charles Warner, the popular English actor, and George Lestocq, son of the English general manager for Charles Frohman, have elected to make their theatrical careers in America rather than in England. Murray Carson and Esme Beringer, both London players of repute, are seeking fortune in the American vaudeville theatres in a dramatic sketch. Kyrle Bellew will have a number of English actors in his support this season.

W. L. Abingdon, is permanently settled in America, and has won an American bride. Holbrook Blinn is of American birth, but his theatrical success has been achieved principally in London. He, too, finds refuge from the London depression in an American engagement.

Lawrance D'Orsay, the luckiest English actor who ever crossed the Atlantic, will continue to twinkle gently as an American star. And there may still be other English stars in the near future. Cyril Maude and Gerald Du Maurier will be knocking at the door soon, and they will both be welcome. Mr. Maude is regarded as one of the most consummate artists on the English-speaking stage while Mr. Du Maurier is a light comedian of distinction. Albert Chevalier is coming over again on a recital tour. It is a safe estimate that there are at least five hundred English players under contract to play on the American stage during the coming season, and in all probability a careful census would double that number.

Contrast this with the status of the American actor on the English stage. A few years ago, when "The Belle of New York" was at the heighth of its popularity in London, a great cry went up from the British actors that there was danger to them in an American invasion, but evidently this menace never assumed alarming proportions, as there are not more than twenty Americans holding assured positions on the British stage at the present time. The following list will probably include them all:

Cora Urquhart Potter,	Frank Mills,
Paul Arthur,	May de Souza,
Gertrude Elliott,	Madge Lessing,
James Carew,	Marie George,
Holbrook Blinn,	Pauline Chase,
Keith Wakeman,	Billie Burke,
Edna May,	Camille Clifford.

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Of this number, the artistic endeavors of Mrs. Potter are about at an end. Gertrude Elliott is the wife of Forbes Robertson and deservedly popular in England both as woman and as artist. She will accompany her husband to America this season. Frank Mills, James Carew, and Holbrook Blinn were known in this country as "bit" actors before they went to London, but all three have progressed. Carew returns during the Winter as leading man for Ellen Terry, while Mills will occupy the same position with Olga Nethersole. Miss Wakeman and Mr. Blinn, as before stated, will also return to America this season. Paul Arthur is a fixture in London, and Pauline Chase has become a theatrical personage of consequence in the British capital through the skilful management of the Charles Frohman office. Edna May is an international celebrity, and the others mentioned have important places in the English musical comedy world. But the balance of trade seems to be very much on the side of the British actor.

Brownson, Uncle Sam's New Defender of Our Interests in Far Eastern Waters

A TYPICAL American sailor in all that the term implies is Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, United States Navy, recently ordered to the Far East as Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet. He has been described by a fellow-officer as the very highest type of the American commander, and it is the almost unanimous opinion of the navy that in his selection to perhaps the most important of all the American naval assignments no more popular choice could possibly have been made.

Slight of build, with keen eyes that look you through and through, with a courtesy that is as charming as it is unaffected, and a mind that one of his officers has said "works with the rapidity of a quick-firing three-pounder," is the man on whose shoulders in a few weeks will be placed the burden of the supreme command of the great fleet that guards American interests in Far Eastern waters.

Immediately after the great Presidential naval review in the waters off Oyster Bay on Labor Day the powerful squadron of armored cruisers which is going to the Far East to take the place of the battleships Ohio and Wisconsin will sail for Hampton Roads to coal. That finished, they will pass out the Virginia Capes, heading directly for Gibraltar, the first stop in the long journey to Manila. From the masthead of the West Virginia, the flagship of this the most powerful homogeneous squadron of armored cruisers ever organized in the history of the American Navy, the flag of the newly designated Commander in Chief will flutter, the same ship from the masthead of which a little more than a year ago, in the waters off fashionable Newport, he first assumed command as a Rear Admiral.

With the West Virginia will go her sister ships, the Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Maryland, these four vessels constituting until a few weeks ago the second squadron of Rear Admiral "Bob" Evans's mighty Atlantic Fleet. In the Atlantic Fleet their places will be taken by a quartet of splendid new battleships, which are in every way the most powerful, offensive and defensive, the United States Navy has ever placed in commission, the vessels being the Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, and New Jersey.

The other day in his quarters on the West Virginia Admiral Brownson talked a little—and a little is a whole lot from him—of his mission to the Far East. The mission, he declared, is one of peace and good will to the nations of the Orient, and when he again starts for home he hopes that the good relations now existing between the United States and those nations will be even closer than they are now.

"Our relations," said Admiral Brownson, "are most friendly with all the nations of the Far East, and I cannot see any reason for unpleasant complications in the coming year. Our relations with Japan are peculiarly friendly and cordial, and certainly no nation has shown more consideration for China than has the United States."

Admiral Brownson was asked if he did not think the substitution of the four armored cruisers for the two battleships would weaken the fighting strength of the fleet in Asiatic waters. He replied with a smile that he did not think any such thing. The squadron going to the East, he said, would add rather than detract from America's strength in that part of the world. Like the battleships, he explained, the cruisers can fight, and they can set a much faster pace if necessity for quick action should arise.

To revert to the personal side of this sketch, it will interest New Yorkers to know that the Asiatic Fleet's new commander is a native of this State. He was born at Lyons in 1845, and was appointed to the Naval Academy of which he was destined in later years to be the Superintendent when 16 years of age. He was graduated with honor from the Academy in 1865, his first assignment to duty being on the little Coast Survey vessel known as the Gedney. Four years after his graduation Admiral Brownson was made a Lieutenant, in 1880 he became a Lieutenant Commander, and eleven years later, in 1891, a Commander.

As a Commander he first gained fame, he being the officer in command of the cruiser Detroit when that vessel had a "run in" with some Brazilian warships off Rio Janeiro in 1893. In that year the insurgent Admiral Custodeo de Mello, with a fleet that consisted of one ironclad cruiser, two torpedo boats, and several merchant vessels, seized the harbor of Rio Janeiro. No vessels could enter the harbor of Rio, and a great deal of distress in the city was the result. One of the vessels lying outside awaiting an opportunity to enter and discharge her cargo flew the American flag. Mello said the vessel could not enter. Commander Brownson thought otherwise, the result being that the Detroit was detailed to escort the vessel through the insurgent fleet. With decks cleared for action and every man at his post, the Detroit and the merchantman started into the harbor.

Through the lane formed by Mello's vessels the Detroit and the merchantman sailed. All of a sudden a shot from one of the insurgent ships whistled over the decks of the merchantman. A moment later there was an answering shot from the Detroit, and an assurance from Brownson that if another shot came from the insurgents an American broadside would surely follow. This was sufficient for the insurgents, and the American vessel proceeded to her pier, discharged, and retired in peace.

Just before the war with Spain Admiral Brownson was sent to Europe to purchase vessels for use in the war that it was seen then would surely come. Coming home, he was assigned to the command of the cruiser Yankee, on which vessel he participated with credit in the war that ended, so far as the navy was concerned, with the battle of Santiago. In 1900 Admiral Brownson was made a Captain, and soon thereafter assigned to command the battleship Alabama, now the flagship of the Second Division of the battleship squadron of the Atlantic Fleet.

On being relieved from that command he went to Annapolis as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, where he made a reputation as one of the ablest and most efficient Superintendents the Academy ever had. On his promotion to a Rear Admiral he was relieved from duty at the Academy and ordered to command the then newly formed cruiser squadron of the Atlantic Fleet.

It is this same squadron that is going to the Far East. All four vessels are identical in design and armament, being of about 13,700 tons displacement, with main batteries of four eight-inch guns arranged in turrets fore and aft, and sixteen six-inch guns arranged in broadside, eight to a side. They have a speed of about twenty-two knots an hour, and cost in the neighborhood of $3,500,000 each.

When Alaska Was a Land of Sunshine and Plenty

Garrett P. Serviss Tells the Romance of Geology Which Has Been Revealed Through the Rush for Gold---Precious Metal Ignored by Man of the Stone Age.

WHAT histories, as fascinating as any that the written annals of mankind contain, are these that modern geological exploration is unfolding before us? It is not the long-familiar story of the rocks, filled with the fossils of animals and remains of plants that lived and vanished millions of years ago, to which I refer, but a story of a time quite recent, in a geological sense, and which touches the beginning of the human age of the earth. Pictures are now caused to rise before us of enchanting landscapes, filled with all manner of living creatures, in regions which at present are given over to the desolation of aridity and of glacial cold. Science is enabling us to open volumes which were closed and sealed long centuries before the existing races of man had begun to note down their history, but which, nevertheless, form a record all but continuous with that of our own kind. These are the true prefaces to the history of the world as it is to-day. They are so impressive and so instructive that they should have a place in the primary text-books of the schools.

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Think of Alaska as a land of sunshine, of sparkling rivers, of smiling meadows, of forests gay with leaves, of hillsides brilliant with flowers, and animated by the presence of a most interesting and varied population of animal species, among which it is possible, representatives of our kind were not lacking! It is true that too close a resemblance must not be sought between this picture of what Alaska once was and what the more favored regions of the earth now are. "Various times, various manners," is an axiom having an extremely wide application. The North America of the mammoth lacked, for one thing, all that the five thousand later years of human progress have bestowed upon the North America of our time; and yet its natural charms, though widely different from the aspects of to-day, can hardly have been inferior in many ways. At that time the great peaks of the Mount St. Elias chain looked down upon more genial scenes than the sullen landscapes of snow and the silent monotonous steppes and tundras of the present day. Even the scientific imagination does not hesitate to reconstruct those scenes, and to picture the plains of Alaska and the desolate shores of the Yukon, not as rivals, to be sure, of the land of Mesopotamia in the zenith of its fertility, but at least as the abode of abundant life enjoying the gifts of an ardent sun.

Just how the soft climate which once prevailed in the arctic regions was produced is still a debatable question, but its effects are too plain to be overlooked or misunderstood. One of the most enticing pictures of the Alaska of that age that has yet been presented as the result of exploration on the spot has recently been given in a few striking words by T. Obalski. Its effect is greatly heightened by the description, equally brief and pointed, of the present-day aspect of Alaska with which he prefaces it:

"A soil always frozen, the three months of mild weather, when the average temperature is 10 degrees Centigrade, suffice to thaw only a superficial layer, permitting a meagre vegetation to sprout. Then a long and terrible Winter, with temperatures sinking more than 45 degrees Centigrade below zero, stiffens everything under a shroud of snow. A great river, of swift current, traverses the Yukon territory and Alaska to throw itself, after a long and sinuous course, into Bering Sea. Frozen solid in Winter, it flows during the mild season through landscapes silent, monotonous, without color, and among rounded summits, stripped bare and snow covered. Such is the general aspect of these cold and desolate regions."

Then follows the picture, sketched with a few strokes, which the eye of the geologist perceives on glancing backward:

"During a time, relatively near, the aspect must have been entirely different. The mountains were loftier, majestic rivers flowed through immense grassy plains, broad-spread forests enlivened the face of the country, and a comparatively mild temperature permitted the existence of an abundant and varied fauna, which enjoyed favorable conditions for its development."

All this, as Obalski goes on to say, has now disappeared. The fierce cold has eliminated the once abounding life of these regions, but at the same time, like the life-destroying ashes of Vesuvius, it has served as a means of preserving the relics of that living world to which it put an end. It became the historian of its own deeds. It has preserved, as no human record or monument could have done for so many thousand years, irrefutable facts, which, in spite of the apparent intrinsic improbability of such a thing, prove that a temperate climate, with its accompaniment of animal and vegetable life, once reigned on the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

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The remains of this former life are highly interesting and curious. It is the search for gold that has served to call the attention of the whole world to them. The miners' cabins are frequently ornamented with gigantic tusks of mammoths and mastodons and great spreading antlers, all of them trophies won not in the hunt but from the diggings. There is a significant relation between these fossils and the gold placers, arising out of the manner of their deposition, and this in itself furnishes a fairy tale of science. Often, says Obalski, the bones of mammoths and extinct elks serve as indications to the prospector of the golden wealth lying beneath. They are for the miner signs and indexes not unlike the quartz ledges of the West. The reason for this is that both the gold and the fossils were deposited in their present resting places by the action of rivers, most of which have now vanished. A section of the crust of Alaska and the Yukon territory shows three principal layers. On top a foot or less of moss, scanty herbage, and vegetable débris; next a sheet of black glacial mud ten to thirty feet or more in depth; finally several feet of gravel, resting upon bedrock and containing gold. It is generally at the intersection of the mud and the auriferous gravel that the fossils are found. Since the same fluvial action that brought them there had previously brought the precious grains of metal, it follows, naturally, that when his pick begins to uncover the bones of monster animals the miner knows that his labors will shortly be rewarded with what, for him, are far more priceless treasures.

Among the animals whose remains abound in many places buried in the glacial mud near the surface of the auriferous gravels have been recognized mammoths, mastodons, buffaloes or bisons, musk oxen, reindeer, stags, mountain sheep, and Obalski found the bones of a horse. The mastodons and mammoths have totally disappeared from the earth, but the other animals mentioned still inhabit North America, far south of the region where they formerly abounded and which has now become inhospitable to them. Often the larger animals are discovered intact—not mere skeletons, but retaining flesh, skin, and hairy covering—frozen hard in the soil. In many instances it is probable that they met a violent death by becoming mired in quicksands, or by being swept away by a flood. The position of the remains indicates that when living these animals trod upon the river gravels which had already received their precious charge of gold. In other words, judging from their relative positions, the gold deposits antedate the fossils. But even if men existed in company with the ancient animals of Alaska, a supposition which, as already intimated, may at least be entertained, the age of gold was too far in the future for them to understand the value of the shining sands under their feet. We know that the human contemporaries of the mastodon and the reindeer in Europe had not advanced beyond the simplest arts of the Stone Age. It would be extremely interesting to know whether a relatively temperate climate in the arctic regions coincided with a sub-arctic climate in Europe.

This recent geological history of Alaska, of which the merest outlines are yet known, is but one chapter among many from which we are learning the marvelous story of the revolutions that the force of our globe has undergone within a time which seems but a day when measured by the long course of planetary evolution.

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THE ASTRONOMER'S MATHEMATICAL EYE.

The recent rediscovery of Finlay's comet, whose failure to return at the expected moment had caused some inquietude in astronomical circles, serves to call attention once more, and in a very striking way, to the increasing accuracy of the calculations that astronomers are now able to base upon planetary perturbations. The classic example is the discovery of the planet Neptune. Everybody has read how Leverrier, after completing his investigations of the perturbations of the planet Uranus, based on the supposition that their cause was the attraction exerted by an undiscovered planet beyond Uranus, wrote to a friend who had a good telescope at command, which it appears Leverrier had not: "Look there [indicating the place] and you will see a new world." Leverrier's friend looked, and Neptune was found.

In a similar way Finlay's comet has now been rediscovered. But comets are infinitely more erratic in their motions than planets, so that this new triumph of mathematical analysis really is not less admirable than the famous achievement of Leverrier, an achievement in which Adams, the English astronomer, would have outstripped his French competitor if the results of his calculations had not been unduly withheld. The details of the two problems differ, but both rest upon the same basis, namely, the effects of disturbing attractions. Finlay's comet was last seen in 1893. When due again in 1900 nobody could find it. This year it was due once more, but as it did not turn up when expected some feared that it was hopelessly lost. The German astronomer, L. Schulhof, did not thus despair. Knowing that the little comet was subject to the disturbing attraction of Jupiter, he calculated the effects of that attraction with such nicety and such success that he was able to imitate Leverrier, and to indicate confidently to a friend at Koenigstuhl the spot in the sky where the missing comet ought to be seen. The parallel was beautifully completed on the night of the 16th of July, when the telescope at Koenigstuhl actually revealed the comet close to the place which Schulhof's calculations had pointed out. The admiration of the non-technical reader for such an achievement must be heightened when he recollects that the comet had been astray ever since 1893; that, of course, it could not be seen at any time during the interval; that Schulhof had to assume, from such meagre facts as he possessed, the amount of Jupiter's attraction upon the invisible comet, and that every step in the long series of calculations had to be taken, so to speak, in the dark, with the certainty that a misstep, or a step in the wrong direction, would lead to failure. If one were required to predict the motions and successive positions of an invisible thistledown floating without atmospheric disturbance in a dark chamber and traveling in an orbit of varying form under the attraction of two electro-magnets of known force, one representing the sun and the other Jupiter, the difficulties of the problem would bear some resemblance to those triumphantly overcome by Schulhof in dealing with the strayed comet.

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DIRECTED WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mr. Marconi has recently described a method, which seems a surprisingly simple one, for overcoming the difficulty which has so long hampered the practical application of wireless telegraphy—that of sending the signals in one chosen direction instead of scattering them to all points of the compass at once. A parabolic mirror to concentrate the electric waves and send them off in a straight beam like a searchlight would naturally occur to the mind as offering a solution of the problem, until it is remembered that the waves used in wireless telegraphy are of such enormous length that it would be impracticable to construct or to manage a mirror large enough to reflect them. Mr. Marconi's method is less effective than a mirror would be if a mirror were practicable, but, on the other hand, it is exceedingly easy to apply. It consists in the use of a horizontal in place of an aerial transmitting wire. The wire is stretched a short distance above the ground, and is pointed in the direction in which it is desired to send the signals. At the receiving station a similar horizontal wire is used, also pointed in the direction from which the expected signals are to come. Thus the wires at both stations are practically in one straight line. The sparks making the signals are formed at that end of the transmitting wire which is toward the receiving station.

The result of this arrangement is that the electric waves are transmitted much more readily in the direction in which the wire points that in any other direction, and when the receiving wire is placed as described above the signals are more easily and plainly received than if the wire has any other position. The effectiveness of the directing tendency of the horizontal wire increases with increase of distance from the sending station.

It has been pointed out that the fact that the signals follow the direction of the wires is suggestive, inasmuch as it indicates that the magnetic component of the waves is the most efficient in producing the signals.

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IRREGULAITY OF SHAPE IN ASTEROIDS.

In regard to the satellites of Saturn some interesting observations have recently been made by Dr. Guthnick of the Royal Observatory of Berlin. He confirms the conclusions of several previous observers that these satellites nearly all exhibit variations of brilliancy with changes of position in their orbits. These variations are periodic, and appear to be the result either of irregularities in their form or of differences in the reflective capacity of their opposite sides. In the case of one of them, Tethys, the variations are so pronounced that Dr. Guthnick attempts to account for them upon the hypothesis that that particular satellite is by no means globular, but is shaped like an ellipsoid, whose length is to its breadth in the proportion of five to two. It is possible, as Dr. Guthnick suggests, that such a shape may have been imparted to Tethys by the powerful tidal attraction of Saturn, whose gravitative force exceeds that of the earth more than ninety times; but it is also interesting to remark that similar irregularities of figure seem to exist with many of the asteroids. The asteroid Eros is especially remarkable for its variations of brilliancy, and, in the various attempts made to explain them, exactly the same suggestion has been offered as that which Dr. Guthnick now puts forth for the satellite Tethys, namely, that it is an ellipsoid whose axes are to one another in the proportion of five to two.

GARRETT P. SERVISS.

WISDOM OF THE EAST

That home called "home" is false I know;
My home, in truth, is soft and deep;
And yet, as homeward now I go,
To take my rest, the people weep.

Liars died in days of old;
Now they never catch a cold!

He shot at a sparrow
And spoiled a good arrow.

Why should the happy man espouse
That lived so free before?
The Benedict hath but one house,
The Bachelor a score.

Thou lackest, O Shirker,
Though long thou hast prayed!
Know, God's a good worker,
But loves to have aid.

The merchant prays for nothing worse
Than Idleness that bears a purse.

Let daughters marry when they can;
Let sons be wedded when they would.
A woman's husband is a man;
His husband is his livelihood.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

SONGS OF SCHOOL DAYS

By J. W. FOLEY

Illustrations by Florence England Nosworthy

The Omnipresence of Grief

HE duz not speke but o his mornfle eye
is full uv angwish uz he passes bi
the serkus tennt ann seez the peepul go
inside with lite an happie harts uno.
he duz not shedd a teer ur say a wurd
but o his aken hart is torn and sturd
down to its depptha becaws he nose that he
will hafftoo stay owtside and neavur sea
the sho at awl ann onley stand ann wate
like sum wun hooze shut owt uv hevvens gate.

o turble fate witch brakes a hewman hart
fore fiffty sense ann maiks him stay apart
uz if he was a krimminle. he heers
the band begin to play inside ann teers
roal down his cheeks uz he is stannden thare.
his agguny is moar than he kan bare.
ann o he feals uz tho heed sel his sole
fore fiffty sense wile teers uv angwish roal
frum boath his eyes ann then he slolie goze
away in greef so grate nobuddy nose.

ann peepul go apasst him to the sho
with happie harts ann do not seam to no
a hewman hart is slolie braken thare
ware awl is joy and the hoal wurld seams fare.
ann hennry beamus sedd nobuddy nose
the harts bowd down with turble greefs and woze
wich peepul hide wile uthers pass along
with happie smiles ann harts jusst ful uv song
ann do not no that jusst a littul shair
uv it wood heel the hart thatts braken thare.

"seez the peepul go inside with lite an happie harts."

"he feis uz tho heed sel his sole fore fiffty sense."

Biggest Kindergarten in America, if Not in the World

Six Hundred Tots Trained Daily, the Entire Responsibility Resting on One Young Woman---A Wonderful East Side Institution.

SIX hundred babies in a kindergarten? Six hundred, and every one under 6 years of age. They are tots from the lower east side, and they assemble each afternoon in the cool basement of the big public school at Market and Monroe Streets. Long before the afternoon, however, they stand in the broiling sun or the rain in a line on Market Street and around the corner. There is danger of being shut out if the tots wait to go at 1, the hour for opening the door, for the basement, spacious though it be, is not large enough to accommodate all who would wish to enter.

Then, too, there is but one kindergartner, and she has about all that she can do to look out for a family of this size—she cannot "do justice to all if the ring is too large." So the doors have to be closed before all have been admitted, and frequently there are a great many who want to be included, but who must be disappointed.

"But it cannot be a real kindergarten and be of any such proportions. The basic principle of the kindergarten is studying the individuality of the child; how can any one treat 600 children individually?" This is but one of the many objections that the trained kindergartner who wants to see difficulties in the way can raise to so great a circle of tots. The fact of the gigantic chain made up of human links remains, however. The fact that these tots are being given many valuable lessons in mind training as well as body training also remains. Of course much has to be changed from ordinary kindergarten methods, and the kindergartner has to have ingenuity and wit and a readiness to convert an emergency into an opportunity. But such is the kind of woman that New York's educational system is developing from the girls that enter its teaching force, whether it be in Summer or in Winter work.

* * *

From the moment that the school door is opened and the long line of tots begins to move, the children instinctively clap their hands and measure their steps. Within the school a march is being played. A double line enters the door. The larger girls, also clapping their hands, pass around one side out to the schoolyard. The tots march round and round the room that they enter, always clapping until by some unconscious evolution a big ring has been formed with a second ring outside of that and still a third outside of the other two. A heavy chord on the piano, and the babies face the instrument and hundreds of baby voices are heard repeating their little verse telling how they love the Stars and Stripes and how they promise to defend it from any insult or belittlement.

They do not know what it all means? Of course they do not now, but they will never be able to forget the pledge of allegiance that they now lisp, and, after all, they will know the meaning of all things soon enough. Another chord from the piano and the tots seat themselves upon the floor.

TEACHING THE TOTS HEALTH EXERCISE.

The moment is a critical one, for some are certain to be sent home. If faces are not clean, if hands have not been washed, the hair brushed, and if the garments—sometimes there is only one garment—do not seem reasonably clean the little unfortunates are expelled from the circles, older sisters sought out, and a little line of delinquents is started on its way homeward to have its constituents scrubbed and scoured and returned. After the first week few indeed have been the children sent home because of dirty faces or clothes, and rarely have the same ones been expelled twice because of lack of cleanliness. Surely this one lesson means something accomplished by the kindergartner in an individual way, and the home life of these tots is thus affected in some slight degree. If any child is missed for two or three days he or she is looked up and brought back to the Summer fold.

* * *

It doesn't take long to teach these babies the pretty songs that they sing to the accompaniment of gestures and exercises, and it is far from monotonous to hear the baby voices ringing out for all they are worth. They soon catch the enthusiasm of the kindergartner. Six hundred children play with imaginary balls which they roll and toss and bounce rhythmically to the tune and words of a pretty song. Imaginary blocks are constructed into castles and towers. A man from England who is studying our educational system spent several hours among these babies. They were putting the cap upon the tower of a castle when this middle-aged man said to the writer: "It is years since I realized that I no longer own my Aladdin's lamp, but this sight makes me remember when I 'builded with roofs of gold, my beautiful castles in Spain.' Do you know," he continued, "it is the greatest mystery to me that these Summer schools and recreation centres, as you call them, are not crowded with visitors all the time. Why, your people do not know what is being done for your thousands of children in the warm weather."

A GROUP OF LITTLE MOTHERS.

Our people do not know; neither are we able to tell them, but the object lesson is to be had in various parts of Manhattan, the Bronx, and in Brooklyn. He who runs may stop and see, and he who stops once is certain to want to pause many times, for the sight is novel and the seeming ease with which one slip of a girl conducts this mammoth kindergarten is interesting in itself. A staff of six helpers chosen from "the big girls" measures the only assistance in the care of this great family of babies. "Pretty big responsibility!" exclaimed a visitor to the kindergartner one day. "It seems to be upon the monitors, my assistants," playfully answered the young teacher, "and do you know they take it so earnestly and so heavily that I let them have it all, and I go in to have a good time about it."

And she succeeds. She loves the work and holds it easily without a struggle. The little assistants love to assume and shoulder all the responsibility possible, so that is what they do. The tots do not mind the actions prompted by brief authority. So all are happy in the ring and out of it.

"Out of it" is when "free play" is in order. Then small wheelbarrows, express wagons, horse reins, dolls, and other toys are distributed among the babies. To teach them to play with these is far more difficult than to teach them songs or their "occupations." East side babies have not been born into an atmosphere of play, and it is the training of an unnatural quality that is expected of the kindergartner and her assistants. The free play hour is loved by the assistants, who probably had no dolls nor toys when they were of kindergarten age.

Saturday is the only day when "occupation" has to be dispensed with. The orthodox Jew will not work with his hands on the Sabbath. So these tots are not asked to make their pretty things of paper that on other days are carried home to be shown to admiring and wondering parents. Little fans, parasols, boxes, chains, and a score of trifles are prepared for the baby fingers and put together by them under the direction of the one trained worker and her novices.

The joys of the sand pile have been the theme of many tales, but each day it reveals new wonders to the babies playing in it and to the mothers watching the fun.

* * *

Scores of mothers visit the schools to see their babies at work and at play. They are taught indirectly but effectively the value of cleanliness of person and clothing. The workers have the opportunity of instilling other truths, and, noble girls and women that they are, take advantage of these opportunities. The fact that cleanliness is contagious is being proved, and the teachers laugh as they say, "All that we want is to help the parents to catch it from the children, and the children must be distributed so that they give it to one another."

Many cases from the various Summer kindergartens are reported to fresh air agencies and to relief societies. For the most part they are cases that would go unheeded were it not for this Summer work conducted by the Board of Education.

This kindergarten at Market and Monroe Streets is but one of many. It is gigantic in size, but so are several of the others. It is only one, where at least six are needed within a mile radius. But Summer school work in New York is still very young and more money is needed to extend it.

"The time is not far distant," said Supt. Maxwell to the writer not long ago, "when New York schools will be open twelve months in the year, and in some of the more congested quarters of the city we shall long have to struggle with the overcrowding problem. In these quarters also we shall need to choose teachers who are qualified to stand in loco parentis with the little future citizens not only of New York and America, but those that will go to the uttermost parts of the earth to exert their influence for good or for evil."

Running a Newspaper Aboard Ship with the Aid of the Wireless

WIRELESS telegraphy always has been a matter of more or less marvel to persons who dwell in flats and read about things in the Subway. But if these persons could see wireless telegraphy in actual operation in midocean they either would be more amazed than ever or not astonished at all, for the marvel has been brought to that stage (not necessarily of perfection) where the telegraph office aboard a ship is as indifferent a place as a district messenger office on Broadway.

The operator is busy a great part of the time receiving messages from the distant shore, "chatting" with the operator on a ship he cannot see, or transmitting messages for the passengers.

Between times he takes a nap or, opening the antenna switch, (which is for receiving,) leaves his assistant to listen for signals and goes for a stroll on the deck or a game of shuffleboard with a pretty girl.

The entrance to the wireless cabin is like a cashier's window, and it is marked

> Wireless Messages Received Here
> For Transmission to All Parts.

Inside there is a confusion of wires and instruments the understanding of which would spell headache to the ordinary layman. The only familiar object in the lot is a plain telegraph sounder.

* * *

The door of the cabin next to the wireless telegraph room is usually marked "Press Room," and the two are joined by a little pigeonhole through which the operator and the printer and the editor of the ship's newspaper exchange messages, orders, and personal estimates of one another's character. And the remarkable part of it all is that what ten years ago would have made us superstitious is here presented in the most commonplace manner.

* * * * * * *

Aboard the steamship Orinoco of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Line I had an opportunity, while about 200 miles off Hatteras, of "looking in" on the De Forest wireless room and the editorial sanctum while both were at work. The Orinoco issues a paper when there is news. Occasionally an enterprising passenger gets rid of his surplus genius by indicting "good matter" when things are dull.

The editor of the paper on this occasion was a passenger. He continually kept putting his head through the little "messages received" window and asking if there was "anything doing." Then the door of the press room would slam and a voice would be heard addressing the printer:

"Here, I've got to get out some kind of thing. It was my own suggestion, and I'll be the laughing stock of the whole ship if I don't. Have you got that poem set up?"

Then the perspiring face of the amateur editor appeared at the pigeonhole in the wall.

"Anything doing yet?" he asked plaintively.

"I don't think—" began the operator. Then he suddenly stopped and stared like a man who is looking over wastes of wild sea. "Wa' minnit!" he added hurriedly.

There was perfect stillness, but the operator continued to stare at something hundreds of miles away. The editor came out of his den and came through the door of the wireless room, tripping noisily as he did so.

"Sssh!" hissed the operator, sternly raising a finger without moving his eyes.

The editor sat down helplessly and looked at the statue before the instruments. Presently the operator reached out a hand to the tuner and moved the button slowly up and down the grooves on the top of that instrument. The assistant operator came in and looked on with much interest.

"Is he getting news?" gasped the amateur editor in a stage whisper. "I mean real news."

"Mebbe," said the assistant. "He's got Atlantic City, I guess. Been talking to them all afternoon. Still hear New York, Jack?" he added to his partner.

The statue nodded, then said, turning his head as if he had a stiff neck:

"Can hear Galilee working faint. Got 'Lantic City clear. Hatt'ras, too. Get 'em stronger later."

"Good!" cried the amateur editor. "Get some news. Thaw case. Sage's will. Was John D. arrested?"

It should be understood, of course, that the Orinoco left as John D. Rockefeller arrived in New York. The passengers naturally were curious to know the latest news. Through Atlantic City a little was presently obtained, and the amateur editor went wild with enthusiasm.

"Editin' papers is a great game," said the operator to me as he closed the switch of his sounder, reached up a hand to adjust the helix coil, and sank back in his chair.

"Not nearly so marvelous as this," I ventured.

"I dunno—when you get to know how it's done," said the operator.

He straightened up again and stared at the void, while his left hand adjusted the tune on the instrument with the buttons.

"Atlantic City's asking for our distance," he said.

"Hunder' an' seventy miles south," said the assistant.

The operator opened the switch of the sounder and pressed the key. A little vicious spark gleamed in the contact as 20,000 volts from the dynamo in the corner rushed into the antenna wires. The fluid glowed fiercely in the little glass eye of the drumlike spark cap, burned with a sputtering sound as it leaped from three points inside a circle connecting three wires, (called the anchor spark,) and then the wave, leaping to the wires strung between the masthheads, shot off into ether and space.

* * *

The dashes and dots were more long drawn out than in the land telegraph, and the sound was as the buzzing of a wasp in a bottle. With the buzzing of the sounder, the sputtering of 20,000 volts through the spark cap, and the purring of the dynamo the little office seemed very noisy at that moment, particularly as the printer was calling to the amateur editor:

"Say, you'll have to cut a bit out of that piece about Mr. B—. I can't get the whole joke in."

"Well," was the frenzied reply, "don't cut out the last line—that's the point of the joke."

"The thing seems to have become quite serviceable," I suggested tentatively, as the operator closed the switch.

"Oh, sure," said he. "There's some things to be got over yet. Few folk understand anything about wireless, and those who do don't think they know it all. For instance, as I was talking to Atlantic City just now a static got in—"

"A—a what?"

"A static. I dunno myself just what it is, but that's the name of it. It's something in the air—something to do with the atmosphere, and it affects the transmission. A static comes as a kind of sound—like somebody buttin' in on your 'phone connection."

"Talking about buttin' in," I said, "isn't there a lack of privacy about a message sent by wireless?"

"No more than there is on land," was the reply.

"Well, can't other ships within a circle of 300 miles hear the message and steal it if it's any use? In time of war, for instance—"

The operator interrupted with a smile that said, "How blankly behind the times you are." He pointed to the tuner.

"It's all a matter of tune," he said. "When I move these buttons along these grooves I am altering the tune. I catch a signal from an operator on land, and immediately I begin to move a button back and forward until I've got his tune exactly. If there was a ship near with which I was talking I could, by a movement of that tuner, cut out one and talk exclusively with the other. The tuner acts as a switch."

I asked why, when he had direct communication with Atlantic City, he kept moving the tuner.

"This ship is moving south," said the operator, "and every minute the distance between me and the land station is widening. The tune changes accordingly, and has to be regulated as we go along. Hatteras is coming up stronger every minute."

"You will talk, of course," I said, feeling that the question was almost unnecessary.

"Oh, I dunno. Unless there's something doing. But he'll probably want our distance, and—wait a minute."

Again the silence which to the busy amateur editor was laden with coming news.

"Anything doing?" he gasped. "It's getting along fine. There'll be only two pages, but we've got real news."

A few intervals of alternate silence and buzzing, then the operator said to the amateur editor:

"Here's something. I've just been talking to the Colon of the Panama Line. She says there were thirty-four cases of smallpox at Colon when she left. You can add that the weather was a bit rough in the Caribbean, but settled when she came out of the Bahamas into the Atlantic."

"Splendid!" said the amateur editor, mopping his brow. "Tell you what, we'll put that in as 'Latest Extra,' framed in as it is done in the New York papers. Eh? What do you think?"

And off he went.

"Great game editin' papers," said the operator, sinking back in his chair again.

The ship rolled slightly. The amateur editor was heard to say that he would go on deck for a few minutes.

"That's nothing," said the wireless operator. "If there is any man who is a landlubber it is a telegraph operator; but when I came to sea first I was made a sailor in one voyage. You talk about seasickness, but how would you like to be a landlubber on an oil tank ship rigged with wireless and sitting in a hurricane listening for signals that never came and feeling sick enough to die right there?"

"Horrible!"

"You bet. That was my first experience. We were bound in the old tank from Port Arthur, Texas, to New York. I got Jupiter station, Florida, about 5 in the evening. I asked the skipper what his noon distance was and other news. He gave me the distance, and added:

"And you tell 'em we're runnin' into the unholiest gale I ever see comin' up in these parts."

"I told that to Jupiter station, and for the next few days I guess the company thought we were goners. It was, as the Captain described it, an unholy gale. For three days and three nights the oil tank stood on her head, sat upright, waltzed in the sea, and wallowed like a pig in a trough. Me? Sick as a dog and stuck at this blamed instrument trying to catch signals and tell the company what a mess we were in.

"I guess the signals were there all right, (hurricanes don't affect the thing,) but the roar of the storm drowned the sound in my ears. Finally I caught Hatteras station and told 'em who we were."

"'Will you come through?' was asked.

"'Captain says yes or bust,' was what I sent.

"'Luck to you,' says Hatteras.

"We came through all right, and got into New York— Wait a minute."

* * *

A passenger was at the window with a message.

"How much will this cost?"

"Two dollars," said the operator coolly, counting the words. From next door there came the clank of a hand press, silence, then a shout of enthusiasm. The amateur editor had got out his first copy.

After dinner there was a full issue of the midocean newspaper. It was called The Orinoco Oracle. It contained the aerograms, editorial squibs at the expense of some of the passengers, a poem on a marine subject, a few news items, mainly about the voyagers, and one smart headline. The paragraph under it read:

"My! But we were a frozen crowd. The thaw came to-day, however. Shuffleboard, &c., now in progress."

The headline was:

> THE SHIP'S THAW CASE.

The newspaper sold like hot cakes, of course, the proceeds, at 10 cents apiece, being turned over to a charity for sailors' widows.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

Destruction of Arica in Chile Recalls Stirring Incidents in Its History

THE town of Arica is reported to be completely destroyed. In considering the effects of an upheaval of nature such as has devastated the coast of Chile, we are likely to forget, in our sympathy for the local sufferers who have lost friends, homes, and all their property, that the loss is never limited to the immediate locality or to the country alone. The entire world must also share in the damage caused by the destruction of historic landmarks and the monuments of past grandeur and tragedy.

The new San Francisco will rise from its ruins more beautiful than before; but the lost relics of the hardy forty-niners can never be replaced. Valparaiso will doubtless be rebuilt and modernized, so that epidemics such as that of smallpox, which carried off nearly 2,000 of its inhabitants only a year ago, cannot recur; but no longer will there be pointed out to the tourist the famous old church above the square which was sacked and pillaged by Francis Drake, Queen Elizabeth's bold buccaneer, whose name was as much feared in Chile's coast cities as was in England that of the Norsemen in Britain's early days, and whose meanest sailor was enriched beyond his wildest dream by looted Spanish treasure.

Thus to all lovers of a stubborn, though hopeless fight, and especially to the Chileans, who point with pride to an overwhelming victory, and the Peruvians who glory in an honorable defeat, the destruction of Arica has more than its material side. Its frowning Morro jutted out into the sea, apparently an eternal monument to Peru's heroism; for it was here that the brave Col. Bolognesi and his handful of devoted followers yielded only to death in their struggle to uphold Peru's honor.

Before the war of 1879-83 between Chile and Peru, the most barbarous war of modern times for its size, this Gibraltarlike rock, the most westerly promontory of the Southern Continent, was Peru's bulwark to the south. For the entire Province of Tacna, in which are situated the Cities of Tacna and Arica, as well as the more southerly Province of Tarapaca, belonged to Peru, and they would probably still belong to her had not nitrate been discovered. The pretexts of the war were various, but they all read nitrate. The mild, peace-loving, untrained Quechua Indians, who composed Peru's little army, proved to be no match for the strong Araucos, drilled and led by German-trained officers, and they were defeated in battle after battle, while Chile's English-trained navy swept the coast.

The battle of Miraflores and the capture of Lima ended the war, and furnished the Chileans many monuments of their prowess. With what pride they would direct the visitor at Valparaiso to the public garden whose entrance was guarded by the two marble lions brought from Lima's Plaza de Armas; while, strangest loot of all, is the lighthouse, now at Lota's harbor, transported bodily from Callao. The solid silver altars and valuable paintings, however, in Lima's cathedral and churches were spared through the foresight of the priests, who covered the altars with paint and whitewashed the pictures. But even to-day the bullfight-loving Peruvians lament the loss of their special race of fighting bulls, that were all killed or carried away.

It was Arica, however, that furnished the tragic incident of the war. From the very beginning its port was blockaded by a Chilean fleet, while a powerful army of 20,000 men laid siege to Tacna, the Peruvian headquarters, defended by only 8,000 Peruvians and Bolivians under Gen. Montero and President Camparo of Bolivia. Camparo would not fortify his position and stand siege, but rashly risked everything in a night attack, in which 3,000 of his men were killed, lost all, and withdrew to Bolivia; while Montero retreated to Arequipa. Bolognesi with only 1,800 men was left to hold Arica. Full well did he realize his position, as he said to a war correspondent on May 26, 1880:

"Painful as it is to confess, I must own we have no General or officers. I am now in Arica, and the same thing will be repeated here, so that if I don't write as a prisoner from Chile, you will know that I have gone to eternity."

The Chilean Army, 20,000 strong, under Gen. Baquedano, enfolded his position, and three warships tried to silence his two little batteries. Again and again he answered the summons to surrender with the heroic reply: "Not until the last cartridge is fired." Supplies were running short and ammunition was giving out, but he cheered his soldiers with the thought that Montero would reorganize his shattered army and come to their relief; but he knew that his task was hopeless, as his pathetic letter to his family, written the night before his death, shows. The commander of the Manco Capac, the little Peruvian gunboat in port, knew it, too, and scuttled his ship rather than surrender. But Bolognesi still held on, until on the morning of June 7, at the booming of a gun seaward, as an eye-witness relates, the Morro was suddenly alive with Chileans. Bolognesi had fired his last cartridge, but as the enemy swarmed over the breastworks the fight still continued, hand to hand, with clubbed muskets, bayonets, and knives. One thousand Peruvians lay dead, 400 had been captured, but Juan Moore, the Irish gunner, had saved one cartridge for the magazine, and surrendered the remnant of the garrison to death rather than to the enemy.

It is better to pass over in silence the scenes that took place in the town of Arica after the capture of the garrison. The Chilean officers said they could not restrain their men. Not a house was left standing, and the fruitful vineyards surrounding the town were ruined forever.

The voyager along the west coast of South America will also feel the loss of Arica, the one bright and green spot on all the dreary line from Valparaiso to Callao. Nothing can be more depressing than the mile after mile of absolutely dry and barren hills and rocks where not a drop of rain falls, and no tree or shrub or blade of grass can live. Arica is an oasis in the desert; the fertile valley spreads out like a green carpet, the well-paved streets abounded with shade trees, and about the charming little garden in the centre of the town bright-hued butterflies fluttered, while sweet songbirds in the graceful pepper trees filled the air with music. It was a place to dream in, unique among the coast cities.

Peru still cherishes the hope that she may yet redeem her beloved Arica, the final disposition of which the treaty with Chile left in doubt; but it is doubtful if the latter can be induced to relinquish a port that promises so much for the future.

Foreign Intelligence in News and Comment

Famous Norman Landmark Sea-Eaten---Not Enough Princesses to Go Around---Prince of Montenegro Defies the "Koran's" Dictum on Veils---Irony of the Duel.

Mont Saint-Michel Threatened with Erosion of the Sea

EXCITEMENT aroused concerning the desperate state of certain parts of the English coast owing to erosion (See THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 12) has caused the Paris papers to fear for the safety of Mont Saint-Michel, that Norman shrine of pilgrims and tourists—the centre of mediaeval tragedy and romance—which peers across the English Channel toward the Cornish coast. It is not generally appreciated that after submergence under the ice of the glacial period England was not an island, but formed portion of a large plateau extending out to what is now the 100-fathom line. Since this period the sea has carved its way through the Channel until England presents its existing appearance. The North Sea is merely a plain covered by shallow water, from which the remains of mammoths and other animals are recovered by trawlers. Beyond the 100-fathom line ocean depths are rapidly reached.

The cause of the erosion at Mont Saint-Michel is said to be the causeway built twenty years ago to connect the island rock with the mainland. It stops the flow of the tide, which comes racing into the Bay of Cancale as fast as a horse can trot. The flood, instead of passing freely around the island, spends its curbed force in a work of destruction. The King's Tower, the bastion which comes down to the sea at the head of the causeway, is already undermined and doomed.

This causeway was never really necessary; nobody ever got caught in the quicksands crossing to the island unless they wandered foolhardily away from the track, and it has taken away half the charm of Mont Saint-Michel. Not only is the island no longer an island, but it has been vulgarized, turned into the commonest of objects of a day's excursion. Drags and automobiles cumber the causeway, and eating-house keepers' touts badger one with loud-voiced recommendations of their masters' fare.

In the old days Mont Saint-Michel was unsophisticated, confiding, and hospitable; Poulard's restaurant was one of the best and cheapest in France. It was a privilege to know madame the hostess, and to be allowed to watch her make an omelet in a gargantuan saucepan over an immense wood fire in her tiny kitchen. Her visitors' book then was filled with well-known names, sketches by famous artists, and eulogistic verse by real poets. The only drawback to the serene joys of Mont Saint-Michel in those days was that one had to remember everything that one ate or drank, because Poulard apparently never booked anything. He trusted to his guests—they were guests, not customers—telling him what they owed.

A second danger also threatens Mont Saint-Michel, not from the sea this time, but from the land. It has been found that the immense sandy foreshore of Cancale Bay, reclaimed from the sea and fertilized with seaweed, grows excellent vegetables, which are ready for the London market even before the produce of Jersey, and the "polders" of the thrifty Norman gardeners are every year narrowing the space between Mont Saint-Michel and the mainland, threatening in time to change its present setting of yellow sand and blue into a green girdle of vegetables.

Dogger Bank Crime Retold

LETTERS written to his wife in diary form by a M. Politovsky, Chief Engineer of Admiral Rojestvensky's Baltic fleet, are about to be published through an English translation with a London imprint. The letters dealing with the Russian attack upon the defenseless Hull fishermen on the morning of Oct. 22, 1904, throw such a strong light upon the commission's report on the Dogger Bank outrage that it is not strange that M. Politovsky, who finally met his death in the battle of Tsushima, was not called upon to testify.

The report states that at 1 o'clock in the morning a "suspicious vessel" was observed from the Suvaroff, which bore every appearance of being a torpedo boat. Of this incident M. Politovsky wrote:

"A small fishing vessel was tossing helplessly on the sea! We saw her quite distinctly, the black and red of her sides, her single funnel and the bridge, but nobody was on deck; panic stricken, all had probably taken refuge below. The unhappy vessel had been the target for the concentrated fire of our guns. I watched our shells explode. * * * The whole world will now ring with this shameful outrage."

Concerning the fate of the Russian vessel Aurora he wrote:

"A terrible incident has just been reported from the Aurora; her hull has been pierced above the water line in four different places, her funnels are riddled, the chaplain is severely and her commander slightly wounded. The Aurora had evidently drawn the fire of our squadron. In company with the Donskoy she was far away in the distance, our order of advance being in divisions of six. In the confusion of the firing somebody evidently mistook her for a Japanese ship, and brought the six-inch guns to bear on her—she was at a great distance."

M. Politovsky added that "permission has been asked to make for the nearest port to convey him (the chaplain) to a hospital, but the Admiral has refused this."

Divorce for Italian Subjects

ALTHOUGH there is no divorce law in Italy, Italians who desire to be divorced and who are wealthy enough take up their residence in Switzerland, become Swiss citizens, obtain divorce there, and then return to the peninsula without the necessity of getting the Italian courts to recognize the foreign verdict—a thing which has not been hitherto easy to accomplish. Nor is Switzerland always ready to receive a transient citizen. When the Italian poet Gabriele d'Annunzio applied there for his papers they were refused him on the ground that he wished to be naturalized for his own purposes, not for the good of the republic.

A new aspect has now been presented, as far as the Italian courts are concerned, making their confirmation of a foreign divorce a mere formality. A lawyer of Udine has just raked up a convention signed by the principal European powers in 1902 pledging each power to recognize divorces given in any of the interested countries. This convention was passed by the Italian Parliament almost unnoticed at the end of the session, so that Italy now must recognize herself as being in a curious and contradictory position—obliged to countenance certain foreign-obtained divorces within her territory, although divorce is against her own laws.

The discovery in Ceylon of thoria, the rare earth used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles, will deprive Germany of the monopoly of its supply.

* * *

Vllegodawickramage Arnolis Appu and Samarawickramalenage Jamis Appu are, according to The Times of India, "wanted" by the Calcutta police.

Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg

Princess Patricia of Connaught

Princess Victoria of Great Britain

A Corner on Marriageable European Princesses

FOLLOWING the comparatively numerous royal marriages of the last few months, the announcement of the engagement of Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon-Sicily to Prince John George of Saxony reveals a veritable corner in the European royal marriage mart—still further restricted when it is understood what almost prohibitory obstacles a difference of religion places in the way of what otherwise might be admirable matches.

English Princesses in contracting Roman Catholic marriages must renounce all claim to the British throne. Only two Princesses have done so since the Reformation—Princess Marie, daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh, who married Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, and Princess Ena of Battenberg, who was recently wedded to Alfonso XIII. of Spain. Princesses of the House of Hohenzollern may not wed Roman Catholics, nor may those of Hapsburg ally themselves with Protestants.

The number, too, of marriageable royal Princesses has grown distinctly less since the marriage of the German Kaiser's two sons—Prince Frederick William to Princess Cecilie, and Prince Eitel to Princess Sophie—Princess Margaret of Connaught's marriage to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the marriage of the Infanta Maria Teresa of Spain to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, and the King of Spain's marriage to Princess Ena, before mentioned.

Of the four Princesses of the first rank now awaiting suitors three are English; the fourth is Princess Clementine of Belgium, who was born in 1872. First, of course, comes the youngest daughter of King Edward VII., Princess Victoria, who has just passed her thirty-eighth year; then Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, who was born in 1884, and Princess Patricia of Connaught, born two years later.

Although the royal marriage mart is always being permanently or transiently relieved by the morganatic alliances of Princes, yet the fact remains that there are not enough Princesses to go around among the eligible Princes of Europe, if the latter are to wed with brides of their own rank.

To Improve French Army Moral

GEN. André, second Minister of War under Waldeck-Rousseau's "Cabinet of Republican Defense," whose memoirs published in Le Matin have caused several duels, has a brief but important article on the French Army and the Republic in the latest number of Le Courier European to reach this country. Referring to the disunion brought about in the army by the Dreyfus affair and by clerical influence, the former War Minister says that there are at least two urgent measures required for the purpose of uniting the army under the flag of the Republic.

First and foremost, M. Clémenceau, now Minister of the Interior, should take the portfolio of the War Department. Secondly, that a great civil and military fête should be organized, and that during it all officers, without exception, from the oldest General of division to the youngest Sub-Lieutenant, should be called upon in the presence of the troops and of the civil authority to take the following oaths: First, one of unswerving fidelity and devotedness to the principles of the French Revolution and to republican institutions; secondly, an oath to bring up the soldiers by word, act, and example in love of the republic.

This short article shows that Gen. André is as true-blue a Republican as ever, and that he has as much admiration for the ability of M. Clémenceau as he had for that of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who called him to the War Office.

To Raise French Death Rates

FRANCE is a country of small economists par excellence, and now that the Government purposes to increase the death duties consternation is felt in certain quarters. At present, according to the laws of February, 1901, and March, 1902, the taxes are 5 per cent. in direct line, 9 per cent. between husband and wife, 14 per cent. between brother and sister, and 20 per cent. between other individuals.

The proposal now is to increase these taxes by 30 per cent. on parts of the estate over 10,000 francs ($2,000.) Legacies under this sum thus escape scot free. The yearly amount passing in small legacies is $131,200,000, the amount of legacies of a higher value which will be subject to the new tax is $917,700,000, and most of these are successions in direct line or from husband to wife (cases in which the wife has probably done her share in earning the money which she will have to pay a tax to retain.) But there is also a little "tenth" to pay on the entire legacy, and this, M. Jules Roche, the well-known publicist, points out, brings up the new legacy duty to a total of 43 per cent. increase.

Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at Peking, has informed the Chinese Government that Japan is ready to arrange for the establishment of a Custom House at Dalny, and urges that China should make similar arrangements at frontier stations in Northern Manchuria so as to place the tariffs on the Japanese and Russian railways on a footing of equality.

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The German Kaiser's castle in Posen, Polish Prussia, is being rapidly completed. It is in Romanesque style, with buildings grouped around two interior courtyards, overlooking the greater of which will be the dwelling rooms, while in the smaller will be the state apartments. One feature of the façade is a chapel with a tower 250 feet high. The state hall is eighty feet square and lined with bronze-decorated marble.

Present Alpine Season Crowded with Fatalities

WITH the exception of a few days of cold weather in July the Alpine season is described as sublime this year, while the death roll has been remarkable both for its numbers and for the fact that so many fatalities occurred within so short a time. Tourists, however, have been singularly fortunate.

The first victim of the year was M. von Gunter, a Genevese, who while climbing the Parnal Rock was struck by a falling stone, carried over a precipice, and instantly killed. A few days later three Zurich medical students met with a serious accident on the Glarnisch Glacier, M. Kirsch, son of a member of the German Reichstag, being killed, and his companions seriously hurt. A workman named Burgener was the next victim of the dreaded avalanche. He was employed on the ascenseur works between Grindelwald and the Wetterhorn, and was caught and so shockingly injured by a torrent of falling ice that he succumbed within a few hours. On Ascension Day the Rothorn claimed its first victim for over a year in the person of a young engineer named Gritsch, who, in spite of warnings, determined to make the ascent without guides in weather which spoke but too truly of danger to the experienced climber. During the descent Gritsch slipped on some newly fallen snow, and was shot over the edge of a deep gorge before his companions realized what had happened. The body was recovered next day.

A week later three servants of the Schynige Platte Hotel, above Interlaken, lost their way in a snowstorm on the journey from Wilderswye, and one of them fell from a height of over sixty feet, and was seriously injured. A shepherd named Gurdel was the next victim. A day or two before the Rev. W. Thornton of St. Barnabas, Kensington, had met with the accident which nearly cost him his life on the slippery flanks of Bareneggweg, above Grindelwald. A week later a young workman named Michel fell from the Piz Julier, near St. Moritz, and was killed. The following week a yonug Parisian of 16, named Levy, who had lost his way on the Harder, in the Interlaken district, missed his footing and was dashed to pieces.

A particularly sad accident on the Allière mountain, in the Valais district, was the next to be recorded. A resident had sent his two little sons up into the alps, or pastures, above to watch a herd of heifers. Two hours later the younger boy came rushing into the house in tears, saying that his brother had "dropped into the air." The frightened father and some friends found the little mangled body at the foot of a rock 250 feet high, from which the lad, in his endeavor to save one of the heifers from "getting too near the edge," had fallen. On Aug. 10 a young workman named Zimmerman slipped while picking edelweiss on the Burgenflih, in the Berne Canton, and was killed; and the same day another edelweiss hunter, while 6,000 feet up on the Lattreinfirst, in the same canton, fell a distance of 500 feet. A little later a party of six Alpine soldiers made an ascent of the Galenstock. On the downward journey one of the climbers, a Sergeant Major named Nager, and an experienced Alpinist, missed his hold and was dashed to pieces on the Tinfen glacier, hundreds of feet below.

England's Lowest Birth Rate

ACCORDING to the British Registrar General's quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths, the birth rate for England and Wales during the second quarter of the present year was the "lowest birth rate recorded in any second quarter since civil registration was established." Against 29.1 per 1,000 in the ten preceding quarters, the rate of births between April and June, 1906, was no higher than 27.5 per 1,000.

There is still, however, a considerable difference between birth and death rates in England and Wales, the death rates being only 14.6 per 1,000 during the quarter. This figure, moreover, is 1.3 per 1,000 lower than the rate in the ten preceding second quarters. The number of births in England and Wales during the quarter was 237,187, and the deaths 125,387, an excess of births over deaths of 111,800, against 117,850, 114,389, and 113,726 in the second quarters of 1903, 1904, and 1905.

A man consumes in his threescore years and ten eighty tons of liquid and solid food.

Futility and Decline of the French Duel

IN an attempt to give dignity to the duel between Gen. de Négrier and Gen. André the other day Paris papers overshot the mark and have suddenly awakened to the gruesome folly of it all—particularly La Petite République, Humanité, and Le Petit Parisien. The last-named paper says:

"Dueling is one of the most useless things it is possible to imagine. What could it prove? The two Generals give the lie one to the other. Their respective friends believe them, and their respective enemies have no faith in their affirmations. How can a pistol shot change this? And, in truth, men who have a long military career behind them, men in the autumn of life, have better work to do than to fight like German students."

The strange thing is that the French sense of humor, so keen to detect the ludicrous in foreign manners and customs, should need so strong a stimulant as the Négrier-André burlesque to stir it into a recognition of absurdities perpetrated at home. One would think that a fighting race like the French would have recognized long ago that there was no real satisfaction to be got nowadays out of "réparation par les armes." It must be assumed that an injury deep enough to demand such "réparation" can only be wiped out in blood, and the rules of the modern duel have been carefully framed to guard against the possibility of any being shed.

Everybody knows that a duel with pistols is a mere formal affair, in which even the risk of an accident is reduced to a minimum. The pistols used are old-fashioned muzzle-loading weapons, carrying a round bullet, and they may be so loaded that at twenty-five paces—the regulation distance—a man might be hit without being hurt. Then the system of firing by word of command gives no time for any aim to be taken. Swords are more dangerous, especially in inexperienced hands. If a duelist gets badly hurt in fighting with them it is nearly always his own fault; he spits himself on his opponent's weapon, as M. Sarraut did the other day. In the case of skilled fencers a duel generally ends in a scratch.

Mr. Bonaparte and Anarchists

LONDON papers have been commenting upon the speech delivered by Charles Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, at Cumberland, Md., in which the speaker urged a more drastic method of punishment for Anarchists. An official highly placed in Scotland Yard declared to a representative of The London Standard that every member of the Anarchist fraternity is known to the English police individually, and his whereabouts recorded carefully.

There is a special department, under the control of Supt. Quin of Scotland Yard, who has made a life study of the subject, and this department is able to lay its hand at any moment on any particular member of the fraternity. A perfect system of collaboration with the Continental police authorities keeps the department cognizant of fresh arrivals, and the destination and movements of these undesirable immigrants—no matter what their station in life—are carefully watched. On the occasion of any royal procession there is no Anarchist in England who has not at least two plain clothes officers in close but unobtrusive attendance on him. In the same way every meeting of the fraternity, large or small, in London or elsewhere, is previously notified to the police, and few such meetings are held without the presence of a disguised police officer.

Mr. Bonaparte's opinion that "the death penalty ought to be inflexibly imposed on Anarchists whenever they were, directly or indirectly, responsible for the taking of human life," called forth from the Scotland Yard official the fact that this penalty existed in every European country with the exception of Switzerland, Italy, and Austria, although France was about to abolish capital punishment. The word "indirectly" was, of course, equivalent to the English law term of "accessories before the fact," and wherever such guilty knowledge could be proved the death penalty was invariably inflicted.

So far as England was concerned, the Anarchist trouble, the Scotland Yard official thought, was little to be feared. If the precautions taken by other countries were one-half as complete as those in England, there would be little fear of anarchism taking a firm hold on the minds of the people.

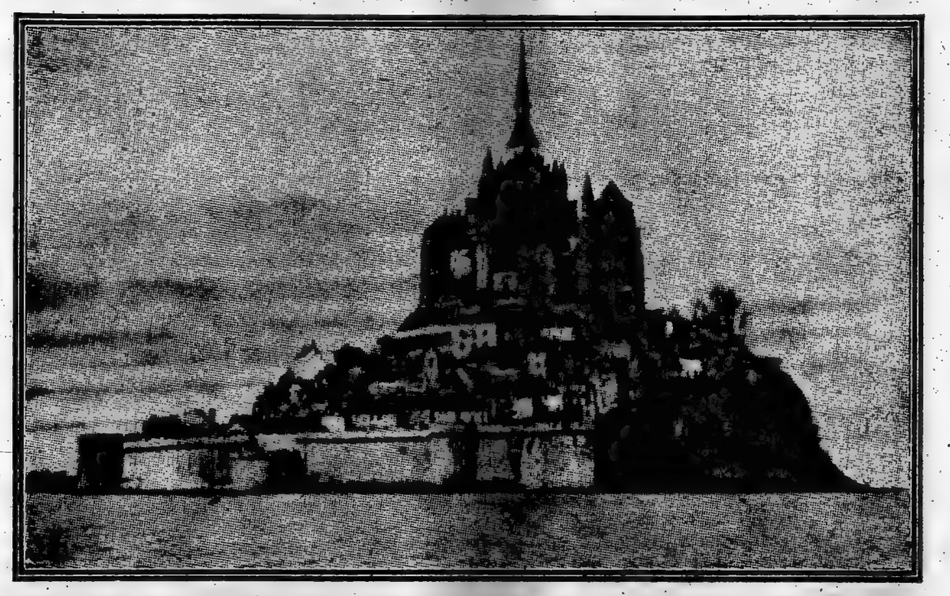

Eastern View of Mont Saint-Michel Giving a General View of the Fortifications, and, on the Right, of the Crumbling Cliff.

Princes Nicholas Would Taboo the "Yashmak"

WHAT Prince Nicholas Petrovic-Njegos, father-in-law of the King of Italy, has done for his beloved land of Montenegro was dwelt upon in these columns on May 20. Still, it appears that he has not been as successful in instituting and carrying out all his reforms as he was in giving his miniature principality a constitution.

That great reform is only child's play as compared with the newest reform which his Royal Highness is now trying to introduce. He lately signed an edict ordering that henceforth no Mohammedan woman should appear in the streets with her face covered by "yashmak" or other sort of veil. Every Turkish woman had in future to show the full beauty of her face to the free and happy men subjects of his Royal Highness, just as her Christian sisters do. It is said that the Turkish women, or rather the Albanian women of Mohammedan faith, are delighted by the reform.

Unfortunately their husbands, fathers, and brothers, as stupid retrogrades, are simply horrified! At a principal mosque of Dulcigno a great meeting was held under the guidance of the Principal Mufti. Learned Chadjas read the passages from the Koran ordering the womanfolk of the True Believers never to appear outside their own homes without covering on head and face. They declared that, although his Royal Highness was a mighty ruler, he could not change the rules established by God's great Prophet. A deputation was sent to Cettinje to make humble representation to the Prince. But the constitutional autocrat of Montenegro answered the Koran with Moslem conclusiveness. "What I have said I have said!"

Thereupon the True Believers began rapidly to sell their houses and lands and emigrate with their closely and thickly veiled women to "the White Scadar-on-Boyans," the capital of North Albania. This was throwing discredit on the princely reformer. A new edict was published, declaring that every Mohammedan who is foolish enough to emigrate because of the edict on yashmaks forfeits ipso facto all his immovable property, which will be then confiscated for the benefit of public charities!

Armada's Treasure Again

ANOTHER attempt—the third within two years—will shortly be made to recover the treasure said to have been on board the Admiral of Florence, the treasure ship of the Spanish Armada, when she sank off Tobermory, Isle of Mull, in 1588. The difficulty of reaching and exploring the sunken vessel is owing to the fact that the floor of Tobermory Bay is composed of fine shifting sand. Capt. Burns of the British Marine Salvage Association, who is in charge of the operations, has now invented an apparatus by which this sand may be removed. The expenses of the enterprise are being defrayed by a syndicate of Glasgow merchants to whom the Duke of Argyll delegated his ancient rights conferred on an ancestor by royal charter in 1641.

As early as 1661 a Swede identified the ship with the poop, where the gold bullion is still, sanding up, undamaged by the explosion which had blown up the deck from the mizzenmast forward. This Swede brought up a heavy iron cannon. Later the ninth Earl of Argyll instituted a search by which a metal-bound chest was recovered. In 1687 William Phipps invented a new form of diving bell, and companies were formed for the recovery of goods and treasure from sunken ships around the coast. The Argyll of the period headed one of these companies, which carried on operations in Tobermory Bay and on the other side of the Sound of Mull, where another galleon was reported to have been sunk. In 1740 John, Duke of Argyll, recovered a beautiful brass cannon in Tobermory Bay. This was three yards twenty-two inches in length, and of most elaborate and excellent workmanship. The ornamentation and engraving showed it was a French piece, and the metal-work is attributed to the great Benvenuto Cellini.

"Bierkrieg" on in Germany

AT its recent session the German Reichstag voted additional duties on beer, and now a beer war, or, as the Germans say, a "bierkrieg," threatens the entire country. For the present the fight is largely confined to the brewers and small dealers. The brewers have formed a ring into which they are striving to squeeze the entire trade. In a number of important towns like Leipsic, Halle, Erfurt, Cassel, Hanover, and Frankfurt the war rages merrily. The conflagration will undoubtedly spread to Berlin, and people by the thousand are making rash promises to abstain wholly from beer rather than pay the additional prices.

Roughly, this extra duty amounted to about 3 marks per hectoliter. What was foreseen has come to pass. The brewers have raised their prices on an average about 5 marks, thus making extra a clear profit of 2 marks per 1,000 liters, and the retailers now want to charge 5 pfennigs per glass extra, which makes an addition of about 100 marks, or $25, on 1,000 liters, or twenty times as much as they pay the breweries.

Poles Boycott a Church

FOR the last two years the 4,000 Poles who are communicants at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady, in Berlin, have been demanding a Polish-speaking clergyman who will preach to them occasionally in Polish and confirm their children in this language. The German element in the community opposes this, with the result that the Poles have withdrawn from communion with the church.

They have now started a fund for paying the expenses of candidates for confirmation to Posen or some other town where Polish clergymen administer the sacraments. The other day the first batch of eighteen children, accompanied by their parents, started for Posen. The money is coming in from Polish communities all over Germany to help in maintaining the boycott, which has now arrived at a critical stage.

Either in an unguarded moment or with premeditation Herr Georg Grell of Coburg signed his name "von Grell," and was straightway taken to court charged with false pretenses and asked to produce documentary evidence justifying his appropriation of the "von." The best he could do was to display an ancient hat box which contained the "von" in gold letters. The hat box had belonged to his father. The evidence was not accepted, and his father being dead Herr Georg was fined 500 marks for "falsely assuming a title to which he had no right."

A Scientist's 12,000-Mile Hunt for Big Game

Prof. Chapman's Interesting Experiences in His Summer Search for Specimens in the West and Southwest.

WHEN the modern Nimrod goes on a hunt for big game he takes the best of firearms, a plentiful supply of the most approved ammunition, and a string of dogs whose yelps and bayings give promise of no end of stirring sport. When he comes home he brings a record of marvelous shots, tales of thrilling adventure corroborated by bags and hampers of game, the trophies of his skill, which he shows to his admiring friends. But this does not tally with the homecoming of Frank M. Chapman, hunter and bird man, who has just returned from a three months' trip through the wildest sections of five Western States, covering nearly 12,000 miles, and who brings with him trophies that look odd in a sportsman's bag.

It was a sure enough hunt, however, and Mr. Chapman, who has been on many a one before, expressed entire satisfaction over the result when I met him in his office at the Natural History Museum yesterday and asked him what luck had attended his expedition. Mr. Chapman is the Associate Curator of the department of ornithology and mammalogy at the museum, and to him falls the lot of supplying many of the shelves and cases of the latter with fresh game, in season and out of season.

"I suppose a thoroughgoing sportsman would not think much of our luck on this trip," he answered me with a laugh. "I believe we killed all the game that we shot at, but we shot at such a small number that there is not much of a 'bag' to show for our three months' trip. We got what we were after, however, and the result of our little outing will keep us busy through the coming Winter, and will add eight separate features to what promises to be one of the unique and most valuable of the museum's galleries.

"There were two of us on this hunting trip, myself and an artist. Oh, yes, we took guns and ammunition such as all sportsmen take, but we had besides an elaborate paraphernalia of artist's material—telephoto lenses, cameras, canvases, easels, paints—with which the sportsman does not usually burden himself. Our intentions toward the game in the main were pacific. We had business to transact with a number of our little known North American birds—among them the golden eagle and the condor, the largest birds known to ornithology—and the killing of the latter was quite a secondary feature of the trip. Was it easy traveling? Well, we were certainly out of the line of hotels and railroads most of the time, and had to look out for ourselves in a rather primitive fashion. Let me show you our outfit."

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Mr. Chapman pointed to a big wooden case, about six by three feet in size, lying on the floor in front of the table where he was at work over bird specimens. The box contained half a dozen blankets, two cots, a complete camp kit, and a curious-looking tent whose odd mechanism needed explanation.

"This tent is not the ordinary kind known to campers," said Mr. Chapman, "but on the plains of Arizona, where we used it, a man would be unsafe sleeping in anything else. It has a canvas floor, you see. This floor you peg down at the four corners and then over it hoist the sides and roof with pulleys to the ridge pole above. It is all one piece of canvas from floor to ceiling, and when it is up and you are snugly stretched out on the canvas floor you can bid defiance to whatever inquisitive rattlers may be prowling around outside—and there always are some in the Arizona desert, and no hunter would dare pass a night there in a tent without just this kind of floor, which is effectual in keeping these creatures out.

"Our first hunt in this expedition was among the sandhills of Northwestern Nebraska, in the treeless forest preserve belonging to the National Government. Note the contradiction in terms—'treeless forest.' I believe some critics of the National Government have had a good deal to say about this preserve, claiming that the Government was fooled into buying a sand desert where it supposed there was a valuable forest of trees. We found it to be an immense stretch of rounded sand dunes, quite devoid of vegetation, and the very reverse of a forest. But on investigation I found that the Government has taken it over for the simple purpose of redeeming it from its present arid condition, and to this end has already planted over a thousand acres of it with trees that are likely to flourish in a sandy soil.

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"We went to Nebraska to study the prairie hen on its native heath. Did we shoot any of them? Yes, half a dozen, enough to fill out the number needed in the big scenic group that the museum plans to illustrate this part of the country. What engaged our attention more than the shooting, however, was the careful study that we gave to everything comprising the habitat of the prairie hen. This was really the main object throughout our expedition—to gather the most accurate details of color, plant, and landscape comprising the environment of the particular bird life that we expect to illustrate, so that when our groups are put on exhibition they will be an exact reproduction of typical bits of American scenery and animal life. In Nebraska our artist had some difficulty in painting the pictures to go with this group, since his water colors were frozen by the intense cold prevailing in that section of the country. I calculate, by the way, that during the three months comprising the time of our expedition, when we visited the practically uninhabited regions of Nebraska, Arizona, Wyoming, Oregon, and Southern California, we experienced all of the four seasons of the year, from the coldest of Winter weather to the warmest of Summer—and all in the Western States of this country!

"You have heard of the Arizona desert? Doubtless you think of it as a great arid plain, gray and desolate, with no touch of a rich nature to break the monotony to the eye. On this hunting trip I found it quite the opposite. A desert, of course—perhaps the greatest cactus desert in the world—but showing a more resplendent blaze of color than I have seen elsewhere in nature. It is a fairyland, a perfect garden of varying tints—white, red, crimson, mahogany, magenta—it is difficult to enumerate all the colors that the profuse flowers of the cactus put on. When we reproduce this scene in our Arizona group it will probably surprise many an artist to find such gorgeous variegations in a region so forbidding to art, generally, as a desert. Here I found cacti growing to a height of from thirty to forty feet—a height that it will be impossible to reproduce literally in our groups, although the impression of their remarkable growth will be easily conveyed through the paintings in the background and other accessories.

"In Arizona we were after the small bird life of the desert. The large birds do not flourish there, as they rarely do in deserts, but there are abundant species of the smaller kind, and we took away enough 'skins,' nests, and all that makes up the peculiar environment of bird life to give an adequate view of the actual scene through which we wandered down there. Rattlers? Of course! Who could go on a hunting trip through the cactus desert of Arizona without seeing them? Doubtless a few specimens will find their way into our groups. But we had no alarming adventures with them. Remember, we slept in a canvas floored tent!

"In Wyoming, where we went for big game, the golden eagle, we had a taste of the real, picturesque "wild West" that forms the background of so much of our literature. You will find it out there still, as primitive and rugged as ever. We traveled there in the old style, in the prairie schooner, much as in the emigrant days of our forefathers, when the West was being opened up to the world for the first time. It is a lumbering, unwieldy affair, the prairie schooner, and more than once ours was in danger of capsizing. The Wyoming roads in that part of the State are merely trails, you know, and often lead where a "tenderfoot" cares not to tread. For instance, I remember stopping to hold a council of war on the banks of the Muddy, a stream of unknown depth into which our trail persistently led us. It was a horrible plunge to take, and there was no record to show to what depth we would sink. But we faced the inevitable, and got to the other side somehow. There is nothing like a prairie schooner when it comes to swimming or other like emergencies.

"We were told that the region in Wyoming through which we traveled was well settled. Perhaps it is, according to Western ideas. But we never found the log houses of the ranchmen nearer than seventeen miles to each other. You will be surprised to know, however, that we were always in reach of the telephone. The ranchmen out there put the latter to a rather peculiar use, and one to which it is well adapted—a sort of burglar alarm. They make it serve as the top wire of the barbed fences with which they inclose their herds of cattle, and by testing this telephone wire every now and then they are able to find out if any break has been made in their fence, and hence if any of their cattle have strayed away or been stolen.

"Out there in Wyoming where we traveled not a day passed that we did not see some lonely survivors of the great herds of antelope that overran the region twenty years ago. We found skulls of the buffalo and shed horns of the elk also along the trail—mementos of the big hunting days of the past. As for the ranchmen, we found them as hospitable and interesting as tradition makes them. Somewhat more sophisticated, perhaps. I remember one chap, a typical cowboy, born and brought up in Wyoming, at whose cabin we put up. He knew all that fiction has to tell about the wild West, and the Easterner who ventures into it. He took us for the genuine type of tenderfoot, and gave us what he considered an exhibition in character, the kind that he supposed we were after.

"'Hyah, you fellers!' he yelled, when we drove into his stockyard, 'are you lookin' fer a piece of the wild an' woolly? Waal, jest look a here!' and he vaulted on the back of a broncho, who bucked him around the yard in the most approved circus style, to the mutual satisfaction of us all.

"That was when we were on the road to our eagles. The latter have their nests in the bluffs overhanging Bates's Hole. We knew that they were living there, and we went straight to the place and found them. The nest was built in the face of a clay cliff, which we found easy enough to climb. An eagle's nest is a large structure, built of sticks and lined with juniper bark, pine needles, and fir tops. They have been found to measure sometimes as much as three and a half feet high by three feet wide.

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"You have heard many a sensational story undoubtedly of the bravery with which the golden eagle defends its eyrie from prying strangers, and you wonder at my quietly climbing up the Bates's Hole bluff to take a look at this eagle's nest. Alas! I wish I could give you here the tale of a thrilling adventure. I hate to impugn the National bird with cowardice. But the fact of the matter is I never knew an eagle to play the part of anything else than a coward on such occasions. Big as he is, and fiercely armed with talons and beak that could do frightful execution, apparently, on any intruder, he flies away and leaves his young to the mercy of whatever stranger comes to investigate them. And that is just what all these big birds do, condor as well as eagle. In all my experience, the only time when I have seen a large bird strike at a person for intruding on its nest was in hunting a black tern. In my own case, also, I once had a fishhawk come uncomfortably near me when I was investigating his home. They are generally cowards, these big birds, while the bravest of all the feathered tribe, judging from my experience, is the smallest—the humming bird. The theft of a humming bird's nest means a battle royal with the fearless little owner.

"We studied our eagles in Bates's Hole to our hearts' content, making accurate records of everything in the environment—the nest, the scenery, the ways of the birds themselves. We did not shoot the birds, however, as we do not need their skins in the group that we intend putting up this Winter as a result of our visit.

"After our travels through the eagle country we went to Southern California to visit the peer of the eagle, the largest of all birds, the California vulture, or condor. As a race of birds the California condor is rapidly nearing extinction, and a study of his habits is of great importance to the ornithologist. The particular family of condors that we went to see live in the mountains about sixty miles east of Santa Barbara. I had heard of them through a man who sent a specimen to Washington a short time ago. We have several stuffed specimens in the museum, but what we need is more positive knowledge of the bird in his actual habitat from which to construct our group illustrating Southern California.

"It was a hard journey to the condor's nest. No chance for the prairie schooner there, since the forces of nature have strewn the region with great bowlders that make any mode of travel extremely difficult. Much of the way we had to go on foot. But we reached the home of this giant of the air in safety, and he did not interfere in the slightest with our attempts to make an accurate survey of everything connected with him. Nor did we try to kill or capture him. His nest is in a cave in the high cliffs well up in the mountains, and the only way to reach it is to go down, hand over hand, on a rope a distance of something like seventy feet. Had the monster been animated with the spirit of the plucky little humming bird the venture into his home would have been indeed a lively one. Fortunately he is hospitable—or, at least, indifferent to intrusion.

"I have seen as many as seven of these condors at one time—a number that is rare indeed in these days. Writers on the subject say that their number was diminished in this country through the attempts of the stockmen to poison the grizzlies, panthers, lynx, wolves, &c., with baited carcasses in the early settlement of the Sierras. The omnivorous condor took the bait also, and is now becoming extinct in consequence. The bird is extremely shy, and is rarely shot. It is said, however, that condors frequently gorge themselves with food to such an extent as to become unable to rise and fly. Thus I heard of a vaquero on a ranch who, some years ago, lassoed a condor when the latter was in this helpless condition, and then chained him up to one of the pillars of the old adobe mission church at San Juan. The captive, it is said, was savage enough, would fight on the slightest provocation, uttering hoarse, hissing sounds when disturbed. There is not much truth in the reports of condors killing lambs, however, and flying away with children. They dread contact with human beings, like most large birds, and are not pugnacious unless attacked and cornered.

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"From the home of the condor, the real king of birds, confined now to his rapidly diminishing domain, we visited the Klamath Lakes, in South Oregon, hunting there for material out of which to form a group picturing the haunts of the white pelican and the cormorant. It was a difficult place to reach, and wild in the extreme, when we finally got there. In the whole lake region I saw only one cabin, the home of a ranchman, the owner in this far-off place of a herd of cattle. Every Westerner, in the regions that we visited at least, appears to be a ranchman.

"This Klamath Lake region for scenic majesty will form the crown of our groups, since it will have for its painted background no less a figure than Mount Shasta, whose distant outlines form the typical setting for the wild bird life that we studied there."

The eight groups comprising the results of this Summer's hunt will be added to the four groups of a similar kind that are already in the Natural History Museum. The completed series, according to Mr. Chapman, will include thirty groups in all, and will illustrate the typical scenery and bird life of the entire United States. The plan is so elaborate, and is being carried out on such an extensive scale, that the necessary funds have been supplied from private capital, the funds of the museum being insufficient for the purpose.

R. C. Lehmann, M. P., Discusses Men and Measures in England

CAMBRIDGE AND HARVARD BOAT RACE.

BOURNE END, England, Aug. 14.—The two university crews which have been so happily brought together at this little riverside village are still pursuing the even tenor of their practice on the broad reach of water between Marlow and Cookham. No very violent work has yet been attempted on the water, but the pleasant interchange of courtesies and amenities has continued unabated. The crews themselves and their supporters have fraternized in the most delightful way, and in that respect the event bids fair to realize the most sanguine hopes of those who brought it about. On Sunday last, for instance, the Harvard crew and their substitutes, together with a contingent of the Cambridge crew, proceeded by launch to the Leander Club, at Henley, where they were entertained at luncheon by some English oarsmen, Lord Desborough presiding over the feast.

Lord Desborough is the oarsman and athlete who became famous as Mr. W. H. Grenfell. He rowed in the Oxford crew in 1877, when the race against Cambridge resulted in a dead heat, and again in 1878, when Oxford won easily. He was a long-distance runner of some distinction, a swimmer of great skill and power, and a mountain climber of much dash and endurance. He has stroked an eight-oar from Dover to Calais, and has helped two other enthusiasts to scull a triple sculling boat from Oxford to Putney, a distance of 105 miles, in one day. He has held the punting championship and has been a member of Parliament, and he is at this moment not only Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board, but one of the finest amateur fencers to be found in the United Kingdom. No worthier President could be discovered for a festive gathering of oarsmen. The luncheon party was a brilliant success. The little informal meetings between the two crews are even more significant of real friendship and good-will. Cambridge men are to be seen on the Harvard launch, and Harvard men on the Cambridge launch. The men frequent one another's training quarters, and yesterday, I believe, they came together for a friendly contest in vocalism. I am entitled to assume that everything went off well, for they all looked perfectly cheerful and contented when I saw them this morning.

The race itself ought to be profoundly interesting. Two well-defined and separate styles will be matched against one another, and each will be represented by a crew remarkable for its fine physique and the power of its men. I should be precluded from indicating a preference, even if I had one, for I have been asked to fill the honorable position of umpire and starter of the race, and am thus specially set aside to perfect impartiality both of word and of thought. I may, however, indicate a few salient characteristics on which every reader may base such a judgment as pleases him.

In the main the Cambridge crew rows in the style which is traditionally English. They sit well up in their boat and swing their bodies forward with a free and well-balanced movement. They reach out as they swing, and then (though in this as in other points they are by no means perfect as yet) strike the water hard behind their riggers, heaving their bodies back with a spring and aiding the weight power thus applied with a firm, unwavering drive of the legs. Their bodies swing back well beyond the perpendicular, but they do not lose control over them, and their recovery should be (no doubt in time it will be) smart and elastic. Their aim is to apply full power to the beginning of the stroke without the loss of a fraction of a second, and then to carry this power through to the finish by a combination of body-weight and leg work accurately timed and evenly distributed. At present, as is natural, they do not work quite together, and their eight bodies are not yet solidified into one harmonious machine, but the promise of future excellence is there. This may be called the English rowing style as opposed to sculling style. It must, however, be remembered that that marvelous sculler Mr. F. S. Kelly, who in 1905 defeated not only all sculling records, but also all pair-oared records, over the Henley course, used a style practically indistinguishable from a rowing style.

The style in which Harvard is rowing differs in many essentials from anything I have yet seen, either in England or in America. The men seem to sit, and in fact I think do sit, a little lower in the boat than their English rivals. Consequently the swing of their bodies is not so clearly defined as that of Cambridge. The length of their forward reach is, however, undeniable, and forms, to an English eye, one of the best points of their admirably learned oarsmanship. When they are fully extended on the forward reach they make no attempt to smite the water in the Cambridge manner. Their blades enter somewhat gently, and as a rule very smoothly, and the power gradually develops itself as the stroke proceeds. They do not heave their bodies backward, but rely more on the driving force of their legs, and at the finish having slid some inches more than Cambridge, their bodies hardly pass the perpendicular. They have not yet quite mastered the knack of taking their blades out of the water clean, but in this respect they are improving. Their recover with the hands is good and quick. Like Cambridge, they may be expected to improve in harmony, but their "body form" will never, perhaps, be quite so attractive to a casual observer.

The following arrangements have been made for the race. On Saturday, Sept. 8, the water will be high at Putney Bridge at 5:47 P. M. To secure the best of the flood tide the start ought to take place an hour before high water, say, at 4:45. Nine steam launches will follow the race, two for representatives of the press, and seven for the friends of the two crews. These seven will accommodate 100 passengers, and each boat club will therefore have fifty tickets at its disposal, a miserable number when contrasted with the thousands who view the races from start to finish at New London or Poughkeepsie from comfortable observation trains. It is, however, the best we can do in view of our Thames conservancy regulations, and the arrangement is precisely the same as that made for the Oxford and Cambridge race in the Spring. Mr. Fred Fenner of the London Rowing Club has, I understand, been asked to undertake the duties of judge at the finish. He has acted in this capacity for many years, both at the Oxford and Cambridge race and at the Henley Regatta, and his experience and reputation are so great that no one would dream of questioning his decision, even if it recorded a victory by a foot.

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THE MENTAL CAPACITY OF THE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND.

For ten days Mr. Justice Bucknill and a jury have been engaged in investigating the condition of the Marquis Townshend's mind, and on Saturday last the jury decided that, though he was incapable of managing his affairs, he was yet capable of managing himself, and that there was no necessity, therefore, to put him under restraint. The Marquis bears an ancient name, and the history of his family is a distinguished one. Its founder was a certain Sir Roger Townshend, who was Justice of the Common Pleas under Richard III. and Henry VII. A great-grandson of this Sir Roger fought honorably against the Armada. The third Baronet was among those who were sent to summon the second Charles to England, and for this service he was created a Viscount. The fourth Viscount was a great warrior, who fought at Dettingen, Fontenoy, Culloden, and on the Plains of Abraham, succeeding the immortal Wolfe as commander of the forces at the surrender of Quebec. He became the first Marquis.

The present Marquis is the sixth, and was born forty years ago. He stands 4 feet 10 inches in height, and the evidence given at the inquiry shows that he is of an amiable but excitable disposition, and easily dominated by any stronger nature with which he may be brought into contact. Lord Townshend was born to many titles, but the follies of his predecessors had rendered his heritage valueless.

Such being the case, his friends a few years ago began to busy themselves to find him a rich wife. The moving spirit was a certain Lady Fawcett, who eventually got into communication with Mr. Dunne, a clerk at Somerset House. Mr. Dunne brought on the scene Mrs. Sutherst, the wife of a barrister who had failed magnificently for about £250,000, and who was still at the time an undischarged bankrupt. Terms were soon arranged between the parties. For the production of a wealthy lady who might feel inclined to become the Marchioness Townshend Mr. Dunne was to receive £2,500, Mrs. Sutherst contenting herself with £800, and Lady Fawcett with £500. The wealthy lady, however, tarried on the way, and Mrs. Sutherst then remembered that she herself had a daughter. The Marquis and Miss Sutherst were brought together, and Miss Sutherst promptly married him. Various people soon afterward began to struggle for possession of the poor little Marquis. First one and then another caught him and kept him in confinement.

Through this sordid drama of intrigue and matchmaking and title-hunting flits the figure of a Mr. Robins. This gentleman at one time acquired a complete influence over the Marquis, who used to fetch him his slippers and black his boots. Eventually the matter was brought before Mr. Justice Bucknill, and the decision of the jury, while it releases the Marquis from the possibility of physical restraint, places any pecuniary prospects he may have beyond the reach of any gang of conspirators.

* * *

THE ARMY AND ITS SOUTH AFRICAN CONTRACTS.

The report of the Royal Commission on War Stores in South Africa has been published. It is an extremely able state paper revealing in terms of studied moderation an astounding story of mixed fraud and incapacity. At the conclusion of the war the army found itself in possession of a great quantity of stores, and the question arose how to dispose of them. Just before his departure Lord Kitchener, on the advice of his Director of Supplies, Col. Morgan, sanctioned a plan of local contracts which is now known to fame as the "dual system." Under this scheme local firms which were in some instances founded for this very purpose without any available supply of capital were not merely allowed but encouraged to buy stores from the Army Supply Department and its various branches and then to sell them back to the army at enormously enhanced prices.

Col. Morgan had a brother who was summoned to South Africa from Egypt in order that he might obtain employment in the firm of Meyer at a very high salary. Meyer did very well out of the army. He bought oats from them at 11 shillings per 100 pounds and promptly sold them back to the army at 17 shillings and 8 pence for the same amount. He was never asked for payment or security on delivery. With a startling excess of amiability the army "stored and carried his goods for him and gave him rebates for money he had not expended."

There was another firm, that of Wilson & Worthington, which did even better business. They bought hay from the Supply Department at 9 pence per 100 pounds and resold the same hay to the Repatriation Department at the price of 10 shillings per 100 pounds. Nobody knew or cared to know what anybody else was doing. Subordinate officers, shocked by what was going on, complained to their superiors, but no heed was given to their complaints. Everywhere muddle and stupidity were triumphant. A few officers and non-commissioned officers are shown to have accepted bribes, but generally speaking ignorance, carelessness, and incompetence were the qualities of the men in charge, and in these qualities the human locusts of South Africa battened at their pleasure.

The loss to the nation during the twenty-two months after peace was declared is stated by the commission as something between three-quarters of a million and a million and a half sterling. Of all the shocks to our pride brought about by the South African war this report is perhaps the hardest to be home.

R. C. LEHMANN, M.P.

Practical

AT a recent missionary Sunday of a Baptist church in Washington, the pastor preached most eloquently on the distress of the heathen and the beneficent influence of Christianity. A practical business man was moved to place a dollar in the collection. After the service he waited till he could get a chance to speak to the pastor. When he had secured the latter's attention he said:

"Sir, I gave a dollar to your foreign missions this morning, but I was so impressed by your description of the condition of the heathen races that I would really like to have them get the benefit of that dollar."

The pastor looked at him inquiringly.

Then added the practical business man: "Here are ten dollars to defray the expenses of getting the dollar over there."

No man amounts to much unless he can prove it.

MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

None are so blind as those who have no object in view.

Many a man would rather be on the level than climb upward.

Love, like a kitten, is born blind, but it soon gets its eyes opened.

Home is what we make it, and some fellows never make it until about 4 A. M.

Four-fifths of the human body is water, and in woman it consists of unshed tears.

All the horrible examples in the world don't seem to prevent other people from getting married.

When prosperity is with us the pessimist goes ahead announcing that this is positively the farewell appearance.

The social climber prefers a family tree.

Treat a man like a dog and he will act like one.

It's the man who sticks to water that drinks like a fish.

You may call a fellow a brick, but he is only clay after all.

Even the collar on a glass of beer is apt to wilt in hot weather.

Before a girl reaches the age of 18 she gets used to having her heart broken.

Sitting on a young man's knee isn't a positive sign that he can support a girl forever.

It is pretty tough on the fatted calf that it should have to suffer for the sins of the prodigal son.

Even marriage doesn't take the conceit out of some men.

A woman has less logic than a man, but more instinct.

The fellow who courts trouble generally ends by marrying it.

If we had our lives to live over, we would all make our mistakes easier.

Some people get religion with as little forethought as a child gets measles.

There wouldn't be so many sinners if people struggled to get into heaven as they do to get into society.

The trouble about being rich is that you are apt to have a pâte de fois gras appetite and one of those milk toast stomachs.

Why Not?

JAMES EDWARD is deliberate, taciturn, meditative. His eight years have been spent in the country and in villages; so, naturally, his first visit to the city stimulated the intellectual process.

After solemn observation of the crowds in the city streets, after spending a night, together with his parents, in the parsimonious bedroom of a flat, after a morning spent with his young cousins in attempted and restricted play in the diminutive park near their place of residence, James Edward's impressions finally arrived at the stage where expression in words became imperative. The result is offered as possibly throwing light on the vexed problem of the housing of a city's teeming thousands.

"Mother," he queried earnestly, "why don't they build the cities out in the country, where there's lot of room?"

Egotism and discontent are not on speaking terms.

Small Hats Will Be the Autumn Mode

THE millinery of the future is still a debatable matter, but the indications are that small hats and toques will be more worn the coming Autumn and Winter than in some time past. In Paris at the moment many very small hats are seen.

Picture hats will, as always, be worn, and there promises to be a greater simplicity in outline of these hats.

The helmet brim rather than the mushroom is to be worn, and the small dome-shaped crown bids us good-bye with the round and small hat.

As for quills, wings, and other trimmings derived from birds, there has never been greater variety or profusion, but as most of them are the dyed products of the barnyard fowl, killed for edible purposes, the Audubon Society need not despair. Nevertheless, the exquisite aigrette, the bird of paradise plumes, and the ostrich feather have never been more fashionable than they will be this coming season.

Flowers, buckles, ribbons, in short, almost everything ever used for the decorations of hats, are to be used, but many of these, of course, will not be worn by the modish fair. Grapes and cherries will be seen, especially grapes.

Wings are to be combined with tulle, buckles with ribbon bows.

Dahlias are among the newer flowers, and in the rich, deep tints make a most effective and timely decoration for Autumn hats.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

The Parisiennes when motoring do not go in for utility to the doing away with the becoming, and in chapeaus when motoring they prefer white straw or linen hats with a white bird or wings at the sides or near the front, and have long white veils twisted about their headgear. Their way of arranging their veil is both practical and artistic. They take from three to three and a half yards of double-width chiffon of the best quality and have it dipped in water and ironed before using. This wetting is done to prevent the chiffon creasing and drawing and also to make it softer. One end of the veil is twisted into a soft choulike knot and is then folded about the crown with the knot adjusted at that point where it looks best and secured there with several handsome pins. The hat is then pinned on the head and one end is then thrown forward from the back over the front, the long end being wound about the throat closely enough to hold the end at the back against the neck. When desired, a twist of the veil throws it back over the hat and leaves one's face and neck free, with a background of floating white chiffon to soften the features.

Although white veils are preferred, and a good quality of chiffon will launder, if done carefully, as well as fine linen, and the white hats may be cleaned at home by one's maid in five minutes by a good cleaner, nattier blue—a pale shade—is also much the vogue, but blue is more trying to many than white.

On dusty roads the Parisienne wears her veil very tightly drawn and a heavy linen dust coat over her always charming costume, so that the moment it is thrown off and her veil loosened she presents an attractive picture. Brown or gray veils are often used instead of white when long, dusty runs are made, but the hat retains its chic.

These linen dust coats are very long, of course, long enough to cover the jupe, and the linen, much like toile nationale, is stronger even than holland. The heavy coats have touches of leather here and there. One such coat has a series of three turned-back flaring cuffs, the lower one coming almost to the knuckles and the top one ending half way between the wrist and the elbow. The sleeves are large and loose, but form a part of the body of the coat so that there are no gathers about the large armholes. A row of buttons goes down the outside of each sleeve and another row to match down the single-breasted front. The buttons are in leather, matching the bindings of the pockets and the collar. The latter is so cut that it may be worn turned down or up, as the dust necessitates or one's fancy chooses. The coat fits smoothly around the neck and across the back and bust in the upper half and is then gored to flare out quite full at the bottom, where a six-inch hem is laid.

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In England the newest yachting cap dispenses with the brim. It is merely a flat crown, having a bandeau of the same material. A ribbon is twisted around the base of the crown, and there is a rosette of it at the side. This ribbon in some instances matches the cap.

Princess Henry of Piess was seen during Cowes week wearing a cream serge costume topped by a scarlet motor cap. Scarlet and scarlet combined with yellow were much in evidence, a compliment paid to Queen Victoria of Spain, the one-time Princess Ena, so popular among her English countrymen.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

A rather novel costume, French of course, in rose-colored linen of heavy but fine weave shows the short circular skirt with never a plait or gather to mar its perfection of fit and hang. Set on each side and in the back and front of the skirt there are latticework diamonds of half-inch strappings in a darker shade. These bands form large diamonds, the ends of the straps being turned under, leaving loops an inch long. The latticework is not tight, but a bit open, showing a background of pink linen much paler than the skirt; three shades of pink linen being used, the medium shade for the costume, the darkest for the latticework and the palest as a background for the darkest.

A bolero or Eton coat with its lower half of body and sleeves done in latticework goes with it. The bolero top is perfectly plain and closed. The sleeves are plain, with hardly a plait at their tops. The sleeve tops extend less than half way to the elbows and the latticework beginning there ends half way between elbows and wrists, forming a half diamond at the outside and slanting up at the inside. The turned back strappings form little flat loops as a border.

The lower half of the Eton also forms diamonds, one point being in the centre back; where the centre loop comes to the top of the white kid belt, and in the front each half forms a half diamond, the two together making the point, the loops coming a little below the belt. The edge of the jacket—that is, the neck and down the side fronts—is finished with inch-wide black velvet ribbon laid straight around the neck and down each side of the front to the bottom of the linen strappings. Just above the bust line the ribbon is laid on each side in three soft loops, and the same finish obtains at the bottom.

This same design carried out in taffeta or any of the gown materials firm enough to make satisfactory strappings for the latticework would be smart.

The hat to accompany this pink linen coat and skirt is a wide brimmed one of black chip trimmed with rose colored velvet ribbon two inches wide, three shades being used. It bands the crown and is laid in a long bow at the right and front, the ends being lightly wired, but crushed and bent sufficiently to take off the stiff look first obtained. Under the brim at the back is ruched brown tulle.

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A simple but picturesque wrap of chiffon broadcloth is a recent importation from Paris by a New York woman. The wrap comes within an inch of the floor and is merely hemmed. The top is cut out round at the back and sides and forms a V-shaped opening in the front, stopping a little short of the bust line. It is smooth and loose and the body so gored that it forms a series of almost gode or ogan plaits. It is embroidered around the neck and down the side fronts in various shades of tan with threads of gold and silver bullion showing here and there. Going over the shoulders and down the back and frents is a separate piece of the cloth, so shaped that it forms a drooping point from each shoulder and over the arms and then tapers down the sides into a scarf six inches wide at the waist line and then, broadening out, ends several inches above the hem to a width of nine inches. This scarf is stitched to the wrap a quarter of an inch from its inner edge, and just below the waist the stitching ceases to fasten the scarf section to the body. At this point on each side are two rings covered with fine gold and silver cord, and through each an end of the scarf is drawn, the two ends hanging loosely. These sections are also stitched at the outer edge and are lined with pale yellow satin. Extending out from under the points over the arms are similarly pointed sections of the broadcloth, the points extending to a little below the elbows. These are finished with stitching. Full puffs of tan-colored chiffon cloth are attached to the armholes under the capes and extending a little below the elbows are gathered on elastic bands, the lower edges forming full ruches.

The wrap is unlined and makes a light, artistic, and effective article for Autumn or even Summer wear with evening gowns.

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A very beautiful and also expensive costume that will for the first time see the light at the coming Newport Horse Show, weather permitting, is nearly all lace. The skirt, a trailing affair, is of the finest linen, as fine as chiffon, the top laid in fine tucks that extend down to the beginning of the lace ruffles. There are eleven ruffles of real Valenciennes on the skirt, these varying from seven to four inches in width, and extending to a point half way between the knees and the waist line. Each ruffle just covers the heading of that below. The top ruffle is finished by joining an inch-wide ruffle of the Valenciennes to it as a standing heading.

The bodice, nearly concealed by the coat, is of the linen and is sleeveless; indeed, it is really nothing more than the top of a waistcoat. It has a stock of baby Irish crochet, the yoke being of the same material, with a cascade down the centre of three Valenciennes ruffles, the inner one five inches broad, the outer three, and the middle one four inches wide. This cascade ends just below the bust under folds of pastel-tinted taffeta figured with delicately tinted flowers. These folds form a very wide girdle, giving a waistcoat effect, the lace and Valenciennes of the top being the blouse. The taffeta folds crossing the ends are not seen.

The point de Venise coat is tight fitting in the back so far as the under-arm seams, and three-quarter fitting in the front, the fronts by no means meeting, but far enough apart to disclose to the full the beautiful waistcoat, blouse, and cascade. The coat is rounded at the corners, and slopes down the back as far as the knees. It is bordered all around by appliqués of large and heavy Irish crochet chrysanthemums.

The sleeves are as large as coat sleeves, ending just over the elbow, where ruffles of Valenciennes four and six inches wide respectively are set on, headed by a band of small Irish crochet flowers.

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Another gown showing much Irish and Venetian lace is in fine white cloth. The skirt has an eight-inch panel of the Venetian point down the front, ending in a rounded point ten inches from the skirt's hem. Narrow insertions of the Venetian lace are inserted to outline deep Vs on the skirt, and at each point there is inserted a medallion of Irish crochet.

Between each point also, that is, in the body of the skirt between the outlined points, are inserted quite large medallions of the Irish crochet. The half-length coat is entirely of Irish crochet, with elbow length sleeves. This coat hangs straight and loose much like a long pony coat, and the edges, both down the fronts and around the bottom as well as around the neck, have projections of heavy Irish crochet roses.

The under blouse is of white chiffon cloth elaborately made, and showing all over it strips of inserted Venetian point and medallions of the Irish crochet.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

An extremely simple white linen gown with a pinafore-cut top, seen at one of the gathering places of smartly gowned women at Dinard, is described to the writer in a private letter.

The costume had a short or walking skirt made of a number of gores that made it stand out around the feet, and fitted it smoothly about the waist and hips. Just below the hips it formed graceful folds. The top bloused ever so slightly over a white kid belt having a wonderful buckle in the front.

Down the front of the skirt was an odd panel effect formed of a cut-out, appliqued section of linen, matching the gown, edged all around with a half-inch strapping of the linen picked out in tiny black French knots. The linen applique described something like three fiddle backs with plain spaces between their tops and bottoms, and the strappings at their edges continued between them, and also below them, forming at the bottom three almost triangular spaces.

The pinafore top was cut almost to the bust line in the front, and as low in the back. A tab section went over each shoulder, ending in both the back and the front in rounded tabs. These extended down on the body of the blouse, which was tucked from the tabs ended downward about two inches. These sections were edged with half-inch bias strappings, picked out in the black French knots. Around the rest of the pinafore opening—the inner strappings of the tabs finishing also the neck of the pinafore as far as they went—were strappings, and in both the front and the back they crossed in the centre, and, curving out, came together again, making three round circles of strappings between the top and the belt. At the bottom of the blouse pinafore there were running tucks that extended up some three or four inches above the belt.

The sleeves were small, gathered caps edged with the strappings, and from under them full puffs of fine linen extended to below the elbow, being crossed and banded at the bottom with strappings like those on the coat and skirt. The blouse showed by the pinafore was of very fine, sheer linen, matching the under sleeves, and picked out in white French knots and being hemstitched in stripes. The stock was of the same, and had both the black and white knots, the edge having a line of hemstitching showing near the top, as did also the bottom bands of the under sleeves.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

A graceful little coat and a skirt in palest tan broadcloth, relieved with touches on the coat only of tawny brown velvet and almost orange hued soutache braid, will, weather permitting, for broadcloth is not a cool material, be seen at the Newport Horse Show. The skirt is a partially circular, partially gored one, smooth and close around the waist and hips and having at each side of the centre back two inverted, inward turning plaits. It touches all around, a most unhappy length, and above the four-inch hem is a two-inch tuck, the latter being the sole decoration of the jupe.

The coat is the novelty in cut of the costume. In length and looseness it is a short pony coat, coming about six inches below the waist line. It has no collar, and the fronts are cut so that they do not meet, and they come within only six inches of each other all the way down the front. The body of the coat has its few seams strapped, and a bias fold of the broadcloth is turned up from the bottom and stitched along its upper edge a quarter of an inch from its top. Going around the neck and extending as far as the fold at the bottom of the coat is a shaped strip of the tawny brown velvet, showing orange tones, each end rounded into a tab. This velvet is applied like a collar, its outer edges being loose and edged with two lines of soutache braid almost orange in tone. These lines of braid are their own width apart, the outer one being on the extreme edge of the velvet. Just above the bust line on each side four little brown crochet buttons embroidered in gold thread are set a half inch apart. Loops of the soutache braid coming from the under edge of jacket fronts loop over the buttons.

The sleeves form part of the coat, the tops being laid in plaits that come to within an inch of the velvet band going around the neck. They seem to be something on the shape of a half circle, with the straight edge laid in four plaits, the inner plait coming up within an inch of the neck and the outer one just at the edge of the shoulder, where it rounds down into the arm. This outer one of all, defining the sleeve proper, is stitched down perhaps seven inches in all, the next one nine, the third twelve, and the fourth fully fifteen inches. These plaits then cease to be fastened to the body of the coat and, retaining their plait form, extend almost to the bottom of the coat, where those coming from the back meet those from the front. The outer part of this sleeve section, which ends perhaps five inches above the wrists when the arms are hanging straight at the sides, is gathered into a band of the velvet the same width and finished in the same way as that on the coat. Each band laps on the top with a tab end and with two buttons and two soutache loops. When on and the arms are hanging down this coat is a most graceful little affair, the plaits forming graceful flat folds at the sides. It would look well on a figure too small or too large about the waist and hips, as it conceals both defects. A hat to accompany it is dark brown straw trimmed with brown ostrich plumes and a shaded orange and yellow bird of paradise plume and shaded brown tulle chous.

MARIE WELDON.

Plain pale blue foulard with Greek key embroideries and bows of dark green foille ribbon.

Yellow poplin with brown velvet ribbon cravat, braid accessories.

SHE DIDN'T BUY THE GLOVES.

NATURALLY, he was a little surprised when the schoolgirl, swinging her schoolbooks in a strap, stepped up to the counter and asked him timidly if he kept gentlemen's gloves, size eight. But, he reflected, she was probably executing the commission for her father.

"Certainly," he said, with a patronising and encouraging smile. "What kind of gloves would you prefer, Miss? Dogskin is being a good deal worn just now."

"Thanks," she said. "I don't think I should like gloves which were made from the skin of poor little dogs. It seems so cruel."

He smiled afresh. "That is merely a trade term," he said. "They are not really made from the skins of dogs."

"I don't think," she said, "I want to buy gloves that are not what they pretend to be. It seems so dishoneat."

"Just as you wish, Miss," he replied, indulgently. "We have every kind of glove in stock. Of course, dogskin is a good deal worn—"

"That's just it," she interrupted him. "I don't want a glove that is a good deal worn. I didn't know you sold second-hand articles. Haven't you got any new ones?"

His smile was a little sickly, but he still smiled it patiently. "Ours are all this season's goods. Would you care for a dogskin or a suede?"

"Suede sounds very nice," she said. "What does it mean?"

"Oh, it's merely a trade term for a special sort of glove. I feel sure you will find the suede very satisfactory."

"Is suede the name of an animal?" she asked.

"I really can't say. Let me show you some of them, and then you can—"

"I should like to know, though," she said. "Suede sounds rather like French for Sweden. Is it?"

He fell back on his original earthworks.

"These trade terms," he said, "are merely—er—as a matter of fact, trade terms, and to be taken as such. Permit me."

And he whipped off the cover of the box.

"Would these suit you, do you think?"

"No," she said; "the gray is too dark."

He then fetched down another box, in which the gray was too light. He then went up a ladder and fetched a box of fawn color, which were too light. He then dived under the counter and procured another box of fawn color, which were too dark. The schoolgirl kindly said that, as she didn't want to give any trouble, she would have to make those do. That was all right. The smile came back to the man's face.

"These," he said, "are two dollars the pair."

"Then I will take one," she replied.

"One pair? Very good."

"No; one glove. Right hand, please."

The smile died away again. "Oh, we can't do that," he said. We are never asked to do that. We never split a pair."

"No," she said. "Split gloves wouldn't be much use to you if you did. I want one glove, please; right hand."

"But you don't see," he said, exasperated, "that one glove is of no use to us?"

"I'm not trying to buy gloves that will be of no use to you. I'm buying them for a poor man who has only got one hand. So two gloves would be of no use to him."

"Well, I can't help it," said the man, snappishly. "We can't separate a pair."

"Of course," the girl said, "I should have expected to pay the price of a pair for a single glove."

The smile came back again. "I see. That quite alters the case. We shall be pleased—the right hand glove, I think you said, Miss?"

"No, thanks," she said. "You told me you could not separate them. You told me that twice. Now, I don't want to make you tell stories for the sake of two dollars. I will go and buy the gloves somewhere else. Good afternoon."

She left the store and got into a car. The only other passenger, a somewhat nervous old lady, immediately got out. A girl who laughed loudly and unintermittently, with no visible cause, could not possibly be sane.

Mean of Sister.

A young fellow had called upon a girl with whose charms he was somewhat smitten, and was waiting in the parlor when her small brother come in, weeping bitterly. From either a sense of politic precaution or natural kindness of heart, the young man had been kind to the little fellow on several occasions, and now took him on his lap and asked the cause of the trouble.

"Sis-sister is mean to me," the little fellow sobbed.

"Oh, I guess she didn't intend to be; maybe you worried her when she was busy," the youth said consolingly. "What was she doing?"

"She was playin', an' wouldn't let me play too," Bobby said.

"Playing what? The piano? I guess she thought you didn't know how."

"Oh, yes, I know how better'n she does," Bobby asserted. "She was playin' Indian, an' wasn't putting half 'nough paint on her face."

About Women and Their Ways

At Last the Large Woman Has Her Inning.
Novel Means of Acquiring Vacation Money.

"IT'S EASY enough for a large person to buy ready-made things nowadays," said a tall, well-developed woman the other day, "but," she continued in a reminiscent tone, "I can remember the time when it wasn't.

"You see," she explained, "large women weren't fashionable ten years ago. The little woman was still having things all her own way and everything in the shops seemed to be made for her. I can distinctly remember what a commotion it used to make when I went into the suit department of any of the large department stores and asked for a skirt measuring forty-four inches. The clerk would stare at me as though I were straight from some side show at a circus, and repeat, "Forty-four inches!" in the most dazed sort of fashion. Finally, she would recover sufficiently to ask my other measurements, and finding they were somewhat more normal, would begin to look around a bit. Usually the result was the same. By having the hem taken out and a facing put on, or moving down a flounce or letting out a tuck the desired length might be secured. I generally gave up in disgust and went to my tailor and was measured for a properly cut garment.

"But that's all over now, O my! yes. The big woman has come to stay and the merchants have found that it is worth their while catering to her wants. I know of at least three of the best-known shops that make a specialty of suits and shirt waists of more than the average measurements. There's no extra charge for these, either—it is all quite a matter of course now. It was a business demand which had to be met, even though it took a little more material. The tall woman demanded a long skirt, and, behold, the length of ready-made skirts has increased at least two inches in as many years. To meet this increased length in outside skirts the merchants have been obliged to carry in stock extra lengths in silk petticoats, also in princess slips of silk and lawn for wear under the ubiquitous princess gown. These can all be found to-day in lengths which would have caused surprise only a year ago.

"Then take the item of lingerie. It is nothing unusual to see a sign displayed in some of the best stores stating that a specialty is made of muslin undergarments of extra size. This also applies to all sorts of woven underwear and also to hosiery—such garments usually bearing the stamp 'outsize.'

"Years ago when I used to shamefacedly ask for a No. 7 shoe I was invariably shown a low-heeled, sad-looking affair, which was simply unwearable. The result was that for years I had all my footwear made to order. But that day has gone by, too, and now all styles of shoes and slippers come not only in the despised No. 7, but in 7½ and sometimes 8. I was told at two fashionable shoe stores only the other day that they carried 9's in stock in a great many styles, and that there were often calls even for these large sizes.

"The manufacturers of tissue-paper patterns are also recognizing the demand for increased measurements. Nowadays skirt patterns are issued of more than ordinary length and attention called to such a model as being 'special pattern for tall women.' Yet five years ago such a thing would have been unheard of, but the demand came and has been met.

"But the most surprising thing was the other day when I was buying a belt of white embroidered linen. From force of habit I asked for a 'large size,' whereupon the clerk produced a strip of linen which she triumphantly announced was for a thirty-four-inch waist.

"'Heavens!' I exclaimed in horror. 'You don't mean to say that you ever sell a belt as long as that?'

"'Well, not very often,' she admitted, 'but we've had calls for them and we always mean to carry in stock whatever there is any demand for.'"

Surely New York shops should be the paradise of the big woman. Here she may find "outsizes" in almost everything wearable and belts measuring close to a yard in length.

SHE PROFITS FROM THEIR AMUSEMENT.

THERE is one young woman of this city who has satisfactorily solved the problem of acquiring Summer money, and who, as long as her voice and health hold out, need never be without a profitable occupation. Some seasons ago she was one of many visitors to an ambitiously presented hot weather attraction in the neighborhood of New York. She looked the enterprise over and she looked the crowd over, and she came to the conclusion there ought to be more of an audience for so costly an attraction. So she sought out the manager and said as much.

"Entirely my opinion," said the manager, with a suspicion of sarcasm. "We ought to have bigger crowds. Have you any suggestion to make?"

"You need more publicity," said the girl, "and I believe I could get it for you."

"Oh, a press agent," said the manager. "Much obliged, but I've got half a dozen now and I don't want any more."

"I'm not a press agent," said the young woman. "At least, I don't want to be your press agent. There wouldn't be enough money in it for me."

"Oh, is that so?" said the manager softly. "I suppose you couldn't be induced to work for less than a hundred a week?"

"Oh, I might," returned the girl, good-humoredly. "But I don't believe you would pay me the salary I would ask. That is, on the basis of a salary. But you might give me even more than a hundred a week if I brought in enough new business to warrant it, mightn't you?"

"I'll make as liberal terms as any man on earth," said the manager, beginning to show interest. "If anybody can bring me in a lot of new visitors I wouldn't get otherwise I'm willing to do the right thing, so far as commission goes. What's your idea?"

"Well, you see," said the young woman, "press agents and persons who employ press agents have fallen into a rut. They send out typewritten paragraphs saying such-and-such an attraction is the best ever presented, and there their work stops. Some persons are influenced, of course, but not as many as should be. To my mind, it's a good deal like writing a circular letter and sending it out indiscriminately in order to get business. The personal interview is the thing."

"Ah, yes," said the manager, sadly, "but one can't personally interview every prospective patron of an enterprise like this."

"Not every one," admitted the girl, "but a good many. Suppose I should go around and explain to the populace what a good thing you have here, how much commission would you give me on all who came through my canvass?"

"It wouldn't be worth your while," said the manager. "How could you make anything out of it? You might induce a few of your friends, but a few isn't what I want. And how should I be able to tell what patrons came through your powers of persuasion?"

"Tell me about the commission and I'll explain," said the girl.

"Well, then," said the manager, "if you really mean it, I'll give you so-and-so out of every admission you can prove you induced."

"That is fair," said the girl, "and now I'll tell you what I'm going to do. I'm going to get a list of every social and political organization in town and pay a visit to the Secretary. I'll find out when they have their meeting to consider their annual outing. When the meeting time comes I'll be on hand and get permission to address the Committee on Entertainment. Then I will explain to that committee the manifold charms of your attraction. I will make them a slightly shaded off rate for the club in its entirety. I will dwell so glowingly on the advantages of spending their holiday with you that they will scarcely be able to wait for the date. I will get them to properly sign a contract. I will get their check for the whole 1,000 or 2,000 or whatever the number of admissions may be. I will bring it to you, and you will thereupon kindly write me your check for my commissions."

"Go ahead," said the manager. "Let's see what you can do."

What the young woman did was eminently satisfactory to herself and the manager. She signed a contract for several seasons, and she has made enough money to buy herself a house on Long Island, and could ride around in her automobile if her tastes ran along those lines. Her powers of oratory were not overestimated, and experience has brought a fluency that seldom fails of its object. Parenthetically, she is enormously pretty and wonderfully self-possessed, and in these gifts some measure of her success may be traced. Every woman couldn't be a satisfactory "spellbinder" for a Summer amusement enterprise, but this woman can.

A HONEYMOON ENTERPRISE.

EARLY in the Winter a young American couple decided to take their honeymoon trip with a tourist excursion party booked for a rather extensive trip through Southern Europe and the Orient, at a cost of $460 each, including all expenses except personal tips. The bridegroom provided himself with two good cameras and an unlimited quantity of films, intending to make enough photographs of out-of-the-way scenes to cover part of his traveling expenses. The bride had a very different scheme in view. She had managed, when engaging her passage, to secure promises of accommodations at the best hotels on the itinerary, such as the Cecil in London, the Grand in Paris, Shepard's in Cairo, and she saw to it that those promises were rigidly fulfilled later on.

At every one of the twenty-three hotels that she visited she procured hotel labels for her trunks or hand baggage in as great quantities as possible. In some instances she obtained as many as twenty through judicious tipping, in others only six or eight. No matter if she stayed only one day, she saw to it that her hand baggage was labeled and meanwhile she sought—and found—her opportunity to add to her collection. At Monte Carlo and other fashionable resorts she made shift to secure labels from hotels which she simply visited for that purpose. All told she accumulated 220 by the end of the trip. Also she bought $50 worth of Maltese lace at the moment of the ship's departure from that port, when the vendor sold his entire stock at a ruinous reduction rather than hold it over for the next uncertainty.

Meanwhile her husband, who had lost no opportunity in the photographing line, had gathered together a valuable collection of scenes which he displayed among the passengers on his return trip, with the frank explanation that he had made them for the purpose of selling them at home. Many of the passengers who were without photographs offered good prices for certain favorite scenes—never less than $1 a picture, and sometimes $2. By the time the photographer arrived in New York he had sold a little over 300 pictures for $400. He disposed of the remaining scenes to a magazine writer at $1 a picture. All told, he cleared $421, deducting the cost of his materials.

The bride sold her Maltese lace for exactly four times the amount she paid for it. Then she set about the disposal of her hotel checks by advertising to the effect that she had a few of the above for sale, among people who liked to give their baggage a much-traveled appearance. She received numerous answers, and so eager were her customers to buy her odd wares that she had no difficulty in obtaining $1 apiece for the labels. Her profits amounted to $370, while her husband's reached $421. Their four months' honeymoon trip cost them exactly $229.

The First Man Nowadays.

Teacher—Who was the first man?

Head Scholar—Washington. He was first in war, first in—

Teacher—No, no; Adam was the first man.

Head Scholar—Oh, if you're talking about foreigners, I s'pose he was!

A Self-Made Man.

Knicker—Did he rise from nothing?

Bocker—Yes; you might say that nature dealt him from the bottom of the pack.

MARRIAGE INVITATIONS

Expert engraving of Marriage Invitations, Announcements and At Home Cards.

All work characterized by correct form and high quality of workmanship.

Large facilities assure the prompt execution of orders.

Dempsey & Carroll
22 West 23 St.
Near Fifth Ave. New York

Society at Home and Abroad

AT the watering places the season is in full swing, and as soon as the crowds leave—which event happens generally about the first of the month—for many will begin the most enjoyable part of the year. As already stated in THE TIMES, the Duchess of Marlborough did not intend to come to Newport until the last week in August or the beginning of September. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are to end their tenancy of Marble House about that time, but the Duchess will visist them and her mother, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. She will then go to Long Island with Mrs. Belmont, and will remain until after the Vanderbilt Cup race. The Duke of Marlborough will not accompany her.

Another arrival of importance at Newport will be that of Mrs. Astor, who has recently been at Dieppe. With Mrs. Astor will come Mrs. Ogilvie Haig. As Mrs. Haig is in deep mourning, she will not take any part in the gayeties of Newport society. Cora, Countess of Strafford, who is the wife of M. T. Kennard, a wealthy untitled Englishman of excellent position and family, is in this country on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith, at Ballston Spa. Here the Smiths have had a Summer home for many years. The Countess's father, the late Samuel Smith, was born at Ballston, and as a young man went to New Orleans, where he made a large fortune and married there the beautiful Miss Casey. The Countess will visit her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, and her sister, Mrs. Alfred Kessler. Her daughter by her first marriage, Miss Colgate, accompanies her.

* * *

The Prince and Princess Cantacuzene have finished their visit to Newport, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. They are to be with the Princess's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Grant, and later expect to go to Chicago to visit Mrs. Potter Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have been entertaining small house parties and giving little dinners to an intimate circle of friends. Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt's illness has prevented her doing much entertaining. One of her guests who was with her on her European trip, Miss Isabel May, has gone to Southampton for the remainder of the season. Newport, however, with the tennis and the polo, has been in a whirl. Mrs. Fish has been doing much of the entertaining, and Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. de Koven, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. George Henry Warren, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have had numerous dinners and luncheons and dances. Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, however, have had the largest entertainments, and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont's bridge dinner at the Bungalow was one of the red-letter events of the Summer.

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Although many have returned from abroad or are returning, among them Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, there are yet numerous well-known people on the other side, and some of them will skip the Newport season and arrive with the first frosts. The Continental spas are most attractive, and scores are taking the waters at Marienbad, Carlsbad, and even at Harrowgate. The famous singers are doing good to their vocal cords at Salsmaggiore, and Americans are much to the front at Hombourg, at Ostend, and at Dinard. Mrs. Hughes Hallett, at the latter place, is giving cotillions and private theatricals at Mon Plaisir, her beautiful villa. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are making a visit to the Engadine, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are ending their cure at Carlsbad.

* * *

The shooting has been bad in England and Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney returned from Baden Baden and went to Holwick Moor with their house party. Miss Dorothy Whitney is one of the guests. Clarence Mackay is in the north for a few weeks' shooting, and Mrs. Edmund Baylies is making a round of Scottish visits. Craig Wadsworth, who spent Cowes week with Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Baring, after a visit to Ostend, has returned to his post. Mrs. Adair has gone to Ireland for a fortnight, and from there she will journey to the Continent, taking with her Miss Post, her niece.

* * *

At the Royal Hotel, Inverness, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin gave a succession of entertainments during the northern meeting. Lord and Lady Craven and a large party were with them. Mrs. Leiter has taken Tulloch Castle in Scotland, and there her daughters, Lady Suffolk and Mrs. Campbell, will pass the Summer with her. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay, after some delays, are coming over, and are on the ocean bound for America. Miss Van Wart has taken Stoner, Lord Camoy's place near Henley on the Thames, for a period of four months.

* * *

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is also coming over, having sailed last Wednesday. She has been on the Continent ever since early Spring. The closing of Rose Cliff this year has been one of the regrettable incidents of the Newport season. As Mrs. Oelrichs comes over so late, she will not open her villa, and will pass only a short season at Newport. An arrival last week was D. O. Mills, who before he sailed passed a few days in Paris with his daughter, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Mr. Mills went to Newport on a short visit.

* * *

The visit of the King and Queen of Spain to Lord and Lady Leith of Fyvie was the occasion of some brilliant entertainments at the mediaeval castle. There was a torchlight procession and dance of Highlanders, and general jollification by the tenantry and peasantry on and near the estate. The shooting was more than ordinarily good. The party to meet the royal guests was a small one, but at the general festivities all the neighboring shire families were asked.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, as soon as the Newport season is over, intend to sail for Europe. Their visit will be short. They are to return for the Winter season, when they will occupy their new home on Fifth Avenue, formerly the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. Lady Herbert, who has been a spectator this past week at the tennis tournament at Newport, has lightened her mourning for Sir Michael Herbert. She will remain in this country until late in the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., are at Newport for the present. Mr. Wilson's health is improving.

* * *

Mrs. Clarence Mackay will pass the Autumn at her country seat, Harbor Hill, near Roslyn, L. I. Mr. Mackay returns shortly from his shooting trip in Northern Scotland. Mrs. Mackay being in deep mourning for her father, the late William Duer, will not entertain this Winter, nor will she be seen in society.

* * *

The Autumn weddings are beginning to attract attention. There have been several interesting ones in midsummer. On Wednesday Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., Consul General and Secretary of the Legation in Bucharest, Roumania, and Miss Edith Lawver of Washington were quietly married in that city. Yesterday Miss Naneen Mitchell and Quincy Agassiz Shaw had a pretty wedding at the country place of the bride's parents on the North Shore. Both bride and bridegroom are from Boston and belong to notable families, and both are well known in New York society. The wedding of C. de Loosey Oelrichs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and Miss Marjorie Turnbull of Morristown will be one of the Autumn events in that suburb. Miss Turnbull has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs at Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin are coming from San Francisco for the wedding. They will stop for a while at Newport.

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Mrs. W. Alston Flagg expects to occupy her new house at Mount Kisco by October. The place is a delightful one, with 200 acres in the grounds. Mrs. Flagg is in mourning for her father, and with her two daughters is living very quietly at Dark Harbor, Me., having leased her Newport cottage to Goelet Gallatin.

Among other well-known society people at Dark Harbor are Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor, (Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw;) Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Kissel, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. John Duer, Mrs. John W. Minturn, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Worthington Bull.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer have sailed for Europe. They will visit Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer in Paris and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Havemeyer ordered the distribution of numerous articles at Freidheim, the Newport residence recently sold to Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones. All Mrs. Havemeyer's children but one being married, it is doubtful if she will ever return to this country, except for a short visit. Her granddaughters, the Misses Potter, are to make their débuts next Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. Henry Harriman and the Misses Harriman have left Arden and are on a yachting cruise. Mr. Harriman was the guest of Mr. Stillman at Newport over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry during the Newport tennis tournament. Among the recent visitors to Bar Harbor are the Baroness von Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Kountze, and Judge Ingraham. J. Gordon Douglas, the fiancé of Miss Kountze, who was operated on for appendicitis, is doing very well. No date has been arranged for the wedding.

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Mrs. Henri I. Barbey and Miss Barbey are at Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton and Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie have been among those who have been visiting them. Henri G. Barbey, Mrs. Barbey's son, returned from abroad last week. Mr. and Mrs. Seton and Mr. and Mrs. Norrie will return from Europe in the Autumn. The recent death of Henri I. Barbey will place temporarily on the leasing list a parterre opera box. This is one of the best in the house. A parterre opera box does not come into the market every season, and the new occupant are always watched with much interest. Mrs. Stanford White, who has a half interest in one of the parterre boxes, will also give way this year to another occupant. So far these are the only probable vacancies for the season.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have been at Baden Baden and other spas in Continental Europe. They have been traveling with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll and have been entertaining and entertained at the various resorts at which they stopped. They are to arrive in this country by September.

* * *

A delightful cotillion was given at the Mansion House, Fisher's Island, recently by Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel C. Reynal. The occasion was the visit of the West Point cadets to the island. Over 250 guests were present. The following evening a bal poudre was given in aid of the local Casino.

*

Mrs. Francis Ormond French will remain at Newport until after the Horse Show, when she will go to Tuxedo to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French. Lady Cheylesmore will not come to America this Autumn.

* * *

Beyond the dates for the dances of the various classes, which are always arranged a year in advance, there is little to be learned of the coming season in New York. The number of débutantes will be larger than last year. There will be no bud in either the Vanderbilt or the Astor or in any of the very notable fashionable families. Miss Welles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, will be one of the débutantes. Others who may bring out daughters, or "girls," as the English say, will include Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Whiteridge, Mrs. Edward C. Potter, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mrs. Witherbee, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. James L. Breese, and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander. Miss de Koven will be in New York a part of the Winter. Miss Knower, who was to have made her début, will instead be married in September to the Vicomte Alain Henri Georges Jean Constant de Susannet. Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, will not make her début until season after next.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have ended their Newport sojourn, and after a few family visits, including one to Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court, Lenox, will go to Florham for the Autumn. Mrs. Twombly has been visiting her married daughter, Mrs. Burden, in Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Field were this week at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where Mrs. M. A. Field, Mr. Field's mother, has been stopping.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Isabel Fanshawe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, and Van Sinderin Lindsay was celebrated quietly last Saturday at Christ Church, Shrewsbury, N. J. On the same day, at Hull's Cove, in Maine, Miss Martha Feltus Townsend, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Rodman Townsend, was married to Theodore Friend Humphrey, second.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould are to arrive from Europe on Sept. 12. They will go to Georgean Court for the Autumn. They have been motoring on the Continent, and have visited various spas, although Mrs. Gould has been traveling easily and quietly, Mr. Gould and his children visiting some of the more remote places. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are at Bar Harbor. Miss Helen Gould has proved an enthusiastic motorist, and has been visiting various points of interest in France and Belgium.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson are cruising in northern waters. They have their young sons with them, and will not return until late in the Autumn. Mrs. Goelet is cruising on the Nahma and is not coming to America just yet. Eugene Higgins, who has the Varuna at Newport, will sail within a fortnight, returning to Europe.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, who have been for several weeks at Saratoga, returned to Newport on Thursday. They brought with them Miss Dix and Mrs. William P. Burden. The Saratoga season is now on the wane. The departures will be general in the next fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., will return to Long Island. After the Newport Horse Show there will take place the opening of Belmont Park for the Autumn season. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg will be one of the notable figures at the different meets of the hunt at Newport. The hunting season on Long Island will not begin for some weeks.

* * *

A wedding of interest to New Yorkers will be that of Rudolph G. Leeds and of William B. Leeds, and Miss Florence E. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip W. Smith of Richmond, Ind. This will take place on Sept. 4 at Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds are at Newport for the Summer.

* * *

The death of Monsignor Feilding, brother of the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, by drowning, was announced last week. The Earl of Denbigh was in New York two years ago. He is one of the best known of the Roman Catholic peers in England. He came over here as a representative of the Royal Artillery Company of London.

* * *

Mrs. Frederick Neilson is one of the Americans who is taking the cure at Marienbad. She will not return to America until the Autumn. Frederick Gebhard, her brother, has been with her. Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and Miss Sands are in the Dolomites. Countess Festetics and Miss Agnes Blackinton of Paris are at Carlsbad. Countess Festetics will sail in September for America.

Personal and Otherwise.

DURING Cowes week Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, occupied Egypt House. There are pleasant gardens about the house, and croquet is one of the old-time diversions, of which King Edward is fond. He and the Queen often dine with the Duchess, formerly Miss Yznaga, during the week of yachting. Among those who regularly gather at Cowes for the sport are the Prince and Princess of Pless, the Prince and Princess of Batthyany, and Arnold Morley.

* * *

Mrs. James E. Martin, Jr., whose picture appears in the pictorial section, was Miss Gladys Robinson, daughter of James A. Robinson and sister of Alonso Robinson, who married Miss Falconer. Mr. Martin is the son of the late James E. Martin, Sr., who was killed in an automobile accident on Long Island last year. Mrs. Martin, Sr., who was Miss Florence Brokaw, daughter of William Brokaw and a sister of Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, of W. Gould Brokaw, and Irving Brokaw, has been abroad some months.

The young Martins, who were married about two years ago in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, live at 803 Fifth Avenue in the Winter and spend the Summers at Martin Hall, Great Neck, L. I. This country home with its superb stables and horses is one of the show places of Long Island.

Mrs. Martin is petite, slight, and a decidedly handsome brunette with black hair and eyes and an extremely white skin. She is a fine musician and sings delightfully, having an unusually well cultivated voice.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Paget, whose face appears in the Pictorial Supplement, was Miss "Minnie" Stevens, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Paran Stevens, the latter noted for the sharpness of her remarks. Mrs. Paget's father made his fortune as a boniface. Miss Stevens created quite a stir in London with her beauty and married Mr. Paget, now a General in the English Army. Her daughter, Miss Lelia Paget, is extremely delicate and does not go out much in society. She has visited this country a number of times and has been the guest in New York of Miss Annie Leary.

Mrs. Paget has been a great friend of King Edward, and has been successful in advancing the interests in fashionable society in London of her American friends. Her accident, resulting from falling down an elevator shaft, and the consequent operations, have been much exploited.

* * *

Mrs. James Hatmaker was Miss Nellie Sands, a handsome but poor girl, who married Capt. de la Mar, whose engagement to Mme. Nordica was rumored but denied last Winter. Capt. de la Mar is very wealthy. His bride being many years younger, the marriage was not a congenial one and a divorce was sought and obtained. Mrs. de la Mar lived abroad, and some two years ago married James Hatmaker, at one time a secretary to one of the elder Vanderbilts. The picture reproduced was taken when she was Mrs. de la Mar.

* * *

Lady Bache-Cunard was Miss Maude Burke of California, her mother marrying a second time and living in New York until she died a couple of years ago. Lady Cunard's husband, Sir Bache-Cunard, did not have the title when she married him. Mrs. Paget stood sponsor for her on her appearance in London. She is slight and small, very blonde, with light golden hair, china-blue eyes, and an odd little mouth showing her teeth a bit. She often visits her native land, and is an intimate friend of Mrs. Francis Leggett, who lives most of the time in London, and whose daughter by her first marriage, Miss Alberta Sturges, married George Montagu, the prospective Earl of Sandwich.

* * *

The Marchioness of Graham was Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, the richest heiress in England. She was married on June 14 to the Marquis of Graham, six years her senior, and who served with distinction as a Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps in South Africa.

The Marchioness is said to possess more wealth than even the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. She is only 22 years of age, and is said to be charming, and her picture shows she is handsome. She owns most of the Isle of Arran.

At the nuptials royalty turned out in full force, and the scene in the streets about the church, according to the English newspapers, must have rivaled that about St. Thomas's when Miss May Goelet married the Duke of Roxburghe. In addition to the extra number of policemen on hand at the start, heavy reinforcements were called in.

The eight bridesmaids were in white mousseline. Their surplice bodices were outlined with silver, their girdles were of turquoise blue, and the chaplets of pink roses worn on their heads had wired Louis XV. bows of turquoise velvet ribbon at the side, and their bouquets of pink roses had turquoise ribbon streamers.

The wedding reception was given at Devonshire House, the Duchess of Devonshire being Lady Mary's grandmother. Among the splendid wedding gifts was one from the King of a black velvet collar studded with diamonds, from which was suspended a large diamond pendant, designed by the Queen.

The Marquis is the eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, and when he was a candidate last Spring for the seat at Westminster, Lady Mary made a house-to-house canvass for him, being opposed by Mrs. Harold Pearson. Both kissed all the farm laborers' babies, and did their best to cajole votes. Both were young, beautiful, and immensely wealthy. The lady Mary's colors were blue, and Mrs. Pearson's yellow. The latter had a yellow motor car, which she kept filled with daffodils. Lady Mary spoke for hours at a time to voters, but the Marquis lost his seat, although Harold Pearson won by less than two hundred votes.

* * *

Miss Carrie Peyton Wheeler, who is to be married to Gordon Mountjoy Buck, a Southerner who has for some years made his home in New York, is the youngest daughter of the late Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler and a sister of Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr. Miss Wheeler went to the Philippines as a nurse. Of her three sisters one is Mrs. William J. Harris and the others are the Misses Lucy L. Wheeler and Annie E. Wheeler. The Wheeler girls are extremely popular wherever they go, and have been entertained here in town.

Mr. Buck is a lawyer, a member of the University Club and the Southern Society, and was graduated in 1894 from the University of Virginia.

* * *

Miss Ethel Seckendorff, youngest daughter of Count Seckendorff, and whose engagement to Fleming Newbold was announced some days ago, made her début about two years ago, and with her elder sister has acted as hostess at her father's home since the death of their mother, the Countess, several years ago. The Washington home of the Seckendorffs is in Hillyer Place. Mr. Newbold is a member of the Chevy Chase and Metropolitan Clubs.

* * *

Every one has noticed, who notices at all, the prevalence of geraniums, especially those of the red variety, in the windows of the houses of those who like window boxes. I refer now especially to the fashionable section of the city along Fifth Avenue and west of that thoroughfare. Florists say they stand the wear and tear well and that their brilliancy gives the needed touch of color to the stone and marble residences. Sometimes pansies and semi-occasionally other flowers are seen, but there are a hundred geraniums used to flowers of any other variety. In London, too, the fashionables have their windows made gay with flowers, and there, too, the geranium is most often seen.

Every year, however, our English cousins adopt a different hue and style of adorning their windows, and while geraniums, especially of the pink variety, are much in evidence this year, other flowers are seen as well. Pink and white has been the favorite color scheme, daisies or marguerites being the favorites. Lady Cooper, James Henry Smith's sister, has both pink and red geraniums, of such shades as go best together. Lady Westbury, whose windows are always notably beautiful, has hydrangeas, pale yellow violas, and the white tobacco plant, combined with shaded foliage. Several of the London windows have shown the pink verbena, instead of geranium. The verbena is a hardy flower and exceedingly pretty, but not so showy as the geranium. "The Mackintosh," a Scotch chieftain, has his London house charmingly decorated with greens and flowers. Pink geraniums fill the six large windows of the large drawing room. The dining room windows are resplendent with masses of rich green foliage, and the area is rich in Virginia creeper.

Mrs. Carl Meyer has her windows filled with pink geraniums and white daisies, and another well-known woman has yellow and white daisies in green window boxes, the windows being framed with Virginia creepers. Fuchsias are graceful and do well in shady windows, but one should beware of exposing them to strong winds, as the fuchsia blossom is readily detached from the stem.

Yellow and purple pansies make an effective window box decoration, and there are many other combinations which, if women would think a bit about, they would have instead of taking whatever the florist suggests—for in the latter case it is almost invariably red geraniums, so that little diversity or originality is shown.

THE WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Details for the Worcester music festival, which takes place Oct. 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, are sufficiently completed to authorize an announcement of principal artists engaged and works to be performed at this time. Several engagements are still pending, but they do not affect the general plan. The works to be performed are Handel's oratorio "Israel in Egypt," Wednesday night, Oct. 3; Verdi's Manzoni "Requiem" and Brahms's "Song of Destiny" on Thursday night, with artists' night on Friday. Thursday afternoon is the symphony concert, and Friday afternoon Olga Samaroff, the festival pianist, will appear. The conductors of the festival will be Wallace Goodrich and Franz Kneisel, who have conducted in former years, and sixty men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have been engaged. The artists thus far engaged include Mlle. Elisabeth Parkina, Mrs. Margaret C. Rabold, and Miss Louise Ormsby, sopranos; Mme. Louise Homer, Mme. Isabelle Bouton, and Miss Grace Munson, contraltos; Paul Dufault and Daniel Beddoe, tenors; Emilio De Gorgoza and Frederic Martin, basses. Miss Bessie Bell Collier, a pupil of Franz Kneisel, is to appear in a violin number on artists' night.

Brahms's "Song of Destiny" has never before been given at the Music Festival, and the management has decided to give this choral work in connection with Verdi's "Requiem," the soloists for the latter including Mme. Bouton, Miss Ormsby, and Mr. Martin, the tenor to be announced later. Mr. Dufault, formerly a Worcester singer, comes back to his former home as a festival artist, and will sing in the oratorio "Israel in Egypt" with Mrs. Margaret C. Rabold, Mlle. Parkina, Mme. Homer, and Messrs. Gorgoza and Beddoe will sing on artists' night.

THE PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASSES

It is generally safe to agree with Shakespeare, and Dr. Frank Damrosch apparently did so when he started the "People's Singing Classes" in 1892. To test his theory that any one who can talk can sing Dr. Damrosch started with a small class over fourteen years ago, and now, in the fifteenth season, which opens in September, eleven classes besides the People's Choral Union will start work in this city. The latter, composed of graduates of such classes, numbers about 1,000 voices. The object of the movement, besides teaching its members to sing, is to promote the love and culture of music among the masses.

Planned on a co-operative basis, and run at the lowest possible expense, the study of music is brought within the reach of all. Dues of 10 cents a lesson cover the price of tuition and the cost of the music. The singing classes are self-sustaining and self-governing. A committee of twenty-four, elected by the members, conducts the material affairs of the organisation. Its headquarters are at 181 West Fourteenth Street. The services of all members, including the director and teachers, are given free. Teachers are personally selected by Dr. Damrosch, and are in close touch with him.

It may be interesting to note that this season will witness the opening of a new class within the district between Twenty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, east of Fifth Avenue. For several years this section of the city has not been covered by the work of the singing classes, and people wishing to join the movement were obliged to travel long distances. There are surely thousands of people in the district who will gladly embrace the opportunity which will be afforded them.

A visit to Cooper Union on a Sunday afternoon when the People's Choral Union is in session under the direction of Dr. Damrosch himself, will convince any one of the enjoyment and benefits which are derived from these lessons. Snow, rain, or shine will find Cooper Union filled to the doors with earnest students. When the movement was first inaugurated it seemed visionary to most to believe that persons of ordinary musical ability could learn to sing—much less to perform the works of the great masters. And yet among the oratorios successfully taken up are Handel's "Messiah" and "Samson," Bruch's "Lay of the Bell," and "Mendelssohn's "Elijah." At the end of each season a concert is given to show the work of the year. Then it is that the listener, although he enjoys the music, regrets his own inability to take part.

For it has been said: "There is no quicker or surer way to get to the heart of a composition than by performing it. And, since participation in chorus singing is, of necessity, unselfish and creative of sympathy, there is no better medium of musical culture than membership in a chorus."

Doing Well.

Rural Cop—Hey, there, boy, yew can't fish araound here without a permit.

Small Boy—Oh, I don't know. I'm getting along pretty well with this angle worm.

An Art Pilgrimage to America

Expert from the Louvre Searching Out Our Hidden Treasures.

MR. JOHN JONES of Keokuk, Iowa, has amassed a fortune in one or other of the numerous ways in which fortunes are made in America. On retiring from business he turns his attention to art, and in the course of half a dozen years acquires a number of pictures by, say, old Italian mastors, which he obtains from all sorts of sources—auction sales at the Hôtel Drouot and Christie's; private purchases in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, and Madrid; carefully secret negotiations with impoverished European noblemen.

Mr. Jones is rather a surly individual, and absolutely refuses to let the public look at his collection. Perhaps he thinks that no one but himself knows what treasures in the way of art objects he possesses. He is making a big mistake. There are a score of experts in Europe who probably know a great deal more regarding his collection than he does himself; who know the history of every picture; who are aware when Mr. Jones has bought a genuine work by some master and when he has been "stuck."

As a matter of fact, the experts in Europe have a far better knowledge of what art treasures are in America than have the Americans, and this fact was strikingly illustrated in a conversation which a TIMES reporter had a few days ago with one of these experts, who is now in this country. He is M. Migeon, curator of miscellaneous art objects of the Louvré in Paris, who is traveling through the United States on his way to Japan, where he hopes to be able to purchase a few treasures of Japanese art before the demand for the rapidly decreasing number of such treasures in the market puts the prices up to prohibitive figures.

M. Migeon has planned what appears a quite eccentric tour in America before making for the Pacific Coast. He went from here to Boston, and from there he will go to Detroit. He will then visit Chicago, and after that make stops at half a dozen other places which, to an American, would appear the least likely to attract a lover of art. But M. Migeon knows just what he wants to see in each town, and in the course of a brief conversation he mentioned collection after collection the existence of which is absolutely unknown to the average American art connoisseur.

How many Americans know even that Boston owns the finest collection of Oriental art objects outside of Japan? European experts know it, and the keepers of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston know it, but it is safe to say that the average student of Oriental art in this country is quite unaware of it. M. Migeon, whose department in the Louvre has to do with Oriental as well as Occidental miscellaneous art objects, knew perfectly well what he would find in Boston, and he grew enthusiastic in anticipation. He knew all about the marvellous Japanese wooden sculptures of the ninth and following centuries, of the beautiful bronze statuette of Mwannon, dating from the eighth century; of the gold lacquer; the splendid early Chinese Buddhist paintings; the Lamaist pictures on cotton, and, above all, of the Japanese makimonos and kakemonos, including one of three rolls of the early thirteenth century, of which the two others are respectively in the collection of the Mikado and in that of Baron Iwasaki of Tokio.

Of course M. Migeon knew of the treasures in Mrs. Gardner's Museum at Boston, and said he would endeavor to see it. He also wants to go to Baltimore to look at the Walters art objects, and his visit to Detroit is in order to inspect the treasures which belong to Charles L. Freer.

It is evident that European connoisseurs do not give the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city the first place among American collections. M. Migeon was greatly impressed by some of the treasures he saw there, but he thought that the collections included a number of objects which ought to be weeded out as not up to museum standard, and this led him to discuss the difficulty which all museums find in dealing with collections left to them en bloc. They are often compelled, under the terms of wills, to accept and exhibit all the objects or to refuse the gift in its entirety. Some museums get around the trouble by putting the things they do not want in dark and more or less inaccessible rooms, but it appears to be M. Migeon's view that in many cases it is best to refuse a bequest, even if it includes a few treasures, rather than choke up galleries with undesirable objects.

M. Migeon, however, predicts a great future for the Museum in this city under its present management. He says that the Chinese porcelains now included in the collections are marvelous, and he spoke with absolute emotion of the treasures that J. Pierpont Morgan has acquired and which he is keeping in Europe because of the duty he would have to pay were he to bring them here, but which, many persons suppose, will ultimately find their way to the Metropolitan Museum.

Americans make "art pilgrimages" to Europe, and of course such pilgrimages will continue as long as Europe is on the map, but it is evident that America now contains so many treasures that the European connoisseur who wants to complete his education must visit this country and inspect the great and small collections here.

A GEORGIA RIP VAN WINKLE.

AN extraordinary story—combining in one the tragedies of Rip Van Winkle and Enoch Arden—is that of Anderson Pittman, who after an interval of nearly fifty years has suddenly reappeared near Cartersville, Ga., the State of his nativity. Pittman was born in 1823 in Habersham County, and there, some time in the fifties, married a certain Miss Ballew, whose Christian name doesn't appear. In 1861, like most Georgians over 15 and under 60, he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and marched off to the war with a company of his neighbors organized by Capt. Ezekiel Fuller. This company, a part of the Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiment, served in Virginia, and Pittman served with it and was accounted a good soldier. His military career continued, with credit but without advancement, till 1864, when he was captured by the Federals in a nameless skirmish and taken away to New York a prisoner of war. The particular prison is not identified in the original story in The Atlanta News, but the fall of the Confederacy did not bring Pittman release. They say he was a man with a true mountaineer's spirit. A Federal officer ordered him to open a gate in the prison yard, and when he failed to obey with due alacrity struck him with a whip he carried. Whereupon the prisoner whisked a concealed Colt revolver from his pocket and shot the officer dead in his tracks. How Pittman had smuggled the pistol into the prison is not explained, but he was tried for murder and duly convicted. A sentence of death was somehow commuted to imprisonment for something like forty years, and the scene of this period of incarceration is placed in the "New York Penitentiary."

* * *

Meantime the wife Pittman had left behind him in Habersham County, Ga., and his neighbors there had heard no word of him. He had absolutely disappeared after the skirmish in which he was captured. He was therefore naturally enough assumed to be dead. There was even a story more definite which related that he had been killed at Chickamauga. Mrs. Pittman nursed her grief for a while, but years passed and did their work. In time, presuming herself a widow, she yielded to the urgencies of an eager suitor from Hall County and became Mrs. Benton Whitecotton. Whitecotton in due course was killed, some say by a man named Bryant, also of those parts, who accused him of reporting an illicit still to the revenue officers. Another story declares the revenue officers themselves killed Whitecotton in one of their raids on the manufacturers of mountain dew. However that may be, the new husband perished, and Mrs. Whitecotton lived on doubly a widow, and after a time, as old age came upon her, made her residence with a son-in-law near Cartersville. There she expected to die a lone woman.

But a few weeks ago a strange old man appeared in the hills of Habersham County. It was Anderson Pittman at last released from his long imprisonment. For some curious and unexplained reason he had first of all upon getting his freedom paid a visit to Dallas, Texas; but now he was in his native county and diligently inquiring for his wife of long ago. Not a word of her had come to him, it seems, since 1864, whether because he had made no inquiries or for some other reason is left quite dark. It was a perfectly Rip Van Winkle entrance. Mrs. Pittman had remarried and moved away, and most of the neighbors who had known him were lying snug in the churchyard. Nevertheless, friends of the family took the old man in charge; he even found a nephew. That nephew took him to Atlanta and thence to Cartersville. There, it is said, the old couple was most happily reunited, "and they are beginning life over again."

THE GENERAL AND THE TRAMCAR CONDUCTOR.

THE Moscow paper Poot tells of a conflict—not a sanguinary one, however—that took place recently in a tramcar between the conductor of the said car and no less a passenger than the Quartermaster General of Moscow. The General is traveling in the car, when, lo! a private soldier of the Twelfth East Siberian Regiment enters and sits down in front of him. For a second or so this audacity almost deprives the General of his senses, but when he recovers he roars at the man to go outside and stand on the platform. The soldier at once obeys, but then the conductor takes a hand. He tells the General that no passenger in a tramcar has any right to order another passenger to go outside. A tramway Inspector is called in to adjudicate on the matter, and, to the General's boundless amazement, this Inspector takes the side of the conductor. The General obstinately maintains, however, that to bundle the private out of the car was not only his right, but his duty. The Inspector then laughs in a contemptuous manner and ejaculates, "Duty be blowed!" adding that in a tramcar no military rights or privileges are recognized, and that if he (the General) feels that the presence of a private in the car is an intolerable insult to him, nobody will prevent him from leaving the car himself and taking a cab.

The General did leave the car soon after, boiling with rage, and he has since written to the Mayor, the head of the tramway company, and other influential persons, asking them to punish these two audacious tramway officials for what he calls "their incredible insolence," but, alas! the men still live. Times have changed, indeed, in Moscow.

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This Advertisement appears Sunday only.

A New Play With a Problem

"The Price of Money" Will Give Theatregoers Something to Talk About—Other New Plays This Week.

MARIE CAHILL IN "MARRYING MARY," DALY'S

JESSIE MILLWARD IN "THE HYPOCRITES," HUDSON

IDA CONQUEST IN "THE JUDGE AND THE JURY," WALLACK'S

MARGARET DALE IN "THE PRICE OF MONEY," GARRICK

ROSE STAHL IN "THE CHORUS LADY," SAVOY

WHILE the most promising event of the theatrical season usually centres in a first night at the Empire Theatre, where Mr. John Drew will open next week in Pinero's London success, "His House in Order," an earlier production at the Garrick Theatre will probably divide the honors with the prestige of the older theatre, when Mr. Charels Frohman, on Wednesday evening will present Mr. William H. Crane in Alfred Sutro's new play, "The Price of Money."

There is a similarity in the problem—if the impulses that seem to tangle up the conventions of society really are problems—of the two plays, and it is said there is in their process of telling and their cleverness of construction an almost equal quality of brilliant dialogue and dramatic surprise.

Sutro in his new play, adopting the modern tendency of plays that question the fleeting standards of society, has proposed a question to his audiences that is very close to those of them who have not found the domestic hearthstone a restful place, and he has addressed his question to the women.

In "The Price of Money" he asks us whether a young woman being induced through her sense of duty to her father to marry a man she never loved is justified, when feminine endurance of such relations has reached its limits, in permitting herself to nourish her starved nature upon the sight and presence of the only man she has ever loved. He has not asked the question in a cynical spirit, for sex entanglements never tarnish the real love story of the play.

Mr. Sutro has assumed that a man's love for a woman may find its highest satisfaction in a respectful adoration, that a woman's love finds a strength in the appeal of such a man that sweeps aside the iron-hand cruelties of conventional law.

Theatregoers can apply the ideality of Mr. Sutro's treatment of this difficult matter according to their own standards; all that the playwright has intended is to plead for the woman's right to obey no other law but the golden rule of her heart, in spite of circumstances, in spite of the public conscience.

He aims to make his plea more eloquent by the fact that he starts his problem with the assumption that great love is pure, and that in its sweeping grandeur of motive it is more compelling in reason than the offenses that are often put upon it.

* * *

The scene is laid in the suburbs of London, the characters are all English men and women, not of the ultra-fashionable set, but of the cultivated, the outwardly cultivated class. Not being a play of manners, but a drama of conscience against custom, the social status of the people involved in the dramatis personae is not important. The plot revolves around the conflict of two brothers, opposites in nature, the one seeking wealth, the other peace of mind and conscience.

Joe Tremlett is the type of man who thrives upon the home companionship of his wife and daughter, a girl of 16. He has a small income, £350 a year, and his happiness is complete in the quiet reflections of his books, in the affection of his family. Mark Tremlett, his younger brother, is a man possessed with a greed for money. It absorbs him to the exclusion of all other sentiment, to the complete neglect of his wife, even to the verge of utilizing her influence with Lord Cardew, the man she has loved since a child, to accomplish the purchase of land from him, out of which he intends to make a great fortune from coal deposits.

Mark Tremlett is perhaps intended to symbolize a usual modern type, to whom practical results are the best measure of moral consequences, but Joe Tremlett, a closer counterpart of his father, neither envies or disturbs his younger brother's ambitions until the poison of gold, deftly introduced by Mark Tremlett into his brother's household, begins its irritating influence.

By giving Joe's daughter an occasional sovereign he whets her appetite for the pretty things that her father cannot afford, until the insidious power of money creeps into the quiet household with mysterious subtlety. Joe Tremlett is the last to discover its influence, and when he does his whole nature revolts at the discovery.

Lord Cardew owns the property that Mark Tremlett wants and will not sell to him, obviously because of his love for Tremlett's wife, that began when they were children, before he had become heir to the title—a love that has remained a lasting adoration, unsullied by a compromising thought or word.

The fact that Mark Tremlett paid off some pressing debts of his wife's father is known to Lord Cardew, the marriage having been urged upon her by her sense of love and duty to her parent.

In the first act we discover all these conditions, and when Mark Tremlett makes the bold proposition to his brother to give him £5,000 if he will induce his (Mark's) wife to ask Lord Cardew to sell the deed of his property, "The Price of Money" is demanded of Joe Tremlett's conscience. Joe points out to his brother the shame of this proposal, the moral danger of placing her within the reach of an old lover, and indignantly refuses; but when he tells his own wife about the whole contemptible plan, to his surprise she temporizes, urges their need, the comforts and advantages it will bring their child, and finally Joe's conscience is silenced with the opiate of money, and he consents to urge his brother's wife to ask this favor of her old lover.

The problem to the audience is Joe Tremlett's until the big scene in the third act, where the woman's right to choose for herself in the face of conventional obstacles sweeps aside the conventions and makes reason of sympathy, purity of sentiment out of seeming dishonor.

Lord Cardew is living with the Hon. Miss Sessan, an artist, and to her studio Mrs. Mark Tremlett goes with the deed to the property in her hand to ask for the signature to it. Joe Tremlett, under the influence of the weak-kneed conscience, or rather, perhaps, the worldly wisdom of his wife, has consented to urge his sister-in-law to do this, and because she believes in Joe's goodness and character she takes his advice and writes a note to Lord Cardew saying she will call at Miss Sessan's at a certain time. One concession to his conscience, however, Joe has made, and that it is that she tell Lord Cardew the full details of the transaction, even to the matter of the £5,000 he is to receive for his share in it.

The startling surprise in this act, inevitable though the incident is, comes when Lord Cardew tells Mrs. Tremlett that she can never return to live with her husband, a man so blind to principle, so heartless, so shallow of feeling. The love of these two is depicted as so ideal, so complete, that the man's arraignment of the husband she hates breaks down the last barricade between her conventional propriety and her true self, and she consents to remain always by the man she loves until the time comes when she can be free to marry him.

Upon the heels of this dramatic moment Joe Tremlett enters, and when they tell him of their decision he urges the lovers to consider the laws of convention. But even while he reiterates the dogma of the world, while he implores Mrs. Tremlett to consider her duty to her husband in memory of their dead child, still the ideal devotion of the man for the woman, her wail of horror when she says:

"Would you have me go back to those four empty walls?" and his keen conviction of the long-drawn out misery that the life with her husband has been and must be gradually seize upon his heart and his reason, and he submits to her argument.

Lord Cardew induces the Hon. Miss Sessan to go with them, to live with them always. The dramatist in this way contrives to obliterate the commonplace ugliness of the situation. He makes the love relations so real, and in their reality so above and beyond conditions of sex, that when they walk out of the play at the end of the third act never to return the impression intended is the answer to the problem of the play, that great love is always pure, that it is superior to convention, that it compels the universal sanction of all circumstances.

"I shall be satisfied to be near you, to provide for you," is the burden of Lord Cardew's appeal, and as the godmother consents to remain with them always the woman's right to leave such a husband is represented to be as pure as the motives of the man she loves.

Lord Cardew signs the deed over to Joe Tremlett to do with as he wishes.

In the fourth and last act Mark Tremlett, discovering this, offers Joe the £5,000 if he will transfer the property. Joe Tremlett, with the greed of gold within his reach, demands £20,000, but the moment he is about to receive it he sees a picture of his father, and in a sudden outburst of shame and rage at the sordid demoralization that has come over his soul, and in the memory, perhaps, of his father's integrity of character, he tears up the deed, throws it into the fire, and washes his hands clean of the stain of the whole transaction.

Joe Tremlett redeems in this way the consistency of his conscience, and in so doing strengthens the reasonableness of his conclusions concerning the inevitable destiny of a woman whose love is not bounded by conventions, but by the purity of its inexorable impulses.

The problem of the play ends unanswered, and unanswered it drags the fabric of our conventions with the dangerous claws of the psychological facts.

By his brutality the husband defied his privileges; the wife's honor remains unsullied; the adoration of the lover is respect itself.

Mr. Sutro seems to have provided material for the drawing-room gossip of New York.

Mr. Crane will appear in the role of Joseph Tremblett. His leading woman will be Margaret Dale, for three seasons with Mr. Drew. Others in the company are W. L. Abingdon, Florence Edney, Madelaine Rivers, Walter Hitchcock, F. Owen Baxter, J. Hunt, Harry Lilliford, Gabrielle Ravenelle, Mrs. J. P. West, Mabel Bert, Olive Oliver and Inez Plumber.

OTHER PLAYS OF THE WEEK

MARIE CAHILL will appear at Daly's to-morrow evening in "Marrying Mary," a musical comedy by Edwin Milton Royle, with music by Silvio Hein and lyrics by Benjamin Hapgood Burt. The piece is a musical version of "My Wife's Husbands," a farce in which Mr. and Mrs. Royle appeared at the Madison Square Theatre three seasons ago.

In the company supporting Miss Cahill are William Courtleigh, (who plays the part of young Culpepper,) Eugene Cowles, (Col. Culpepper,) Charles Dickson, Mark Smith, H. Guy Woodward, Ben Grinnell, Annie Buckley, and Virginia Staunton. Some of the musical numbers are "Old Reliable Jones," "He's a Cousin of Mine," "Down and Out," "Noah," "Three Men in a Boat," and "Mr. Cupid."

* * *

The Hackett Theatre, which was the Lew Fields Theatre last season, will open for the season to-morrow evening with "The Little Stranger," a farce by Michael Morton. It will be produced under the joint management of Frank Curzon and James K. Hackett. At the Criterion Theatre, London, the play had a long run. It is a satire on occultism in general and transmigration in particular; the hero of it is a baby into which the spirit of his father is supposed to enter.

Paul Vronsky is an occultist who draws into his net women who have nothing better to think about. Dick Allenby, a scoffer at Vronsky's kind, has a wife who has leanings toward mysticism, and she falls a victim to the propagandist. She turns the Allenby drawing room over to the Society of Soul Hunters for a meeting. Dick comes home too early one

(Continued on following page.)

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WORLD'S ARENIC CHAMPIONS
Patty Franks, Col. Borgeverry, The Uessems, Mlle. Allarty, The Althoffs, Markel Sisters, Marceline, Mlle. Ethardo, Spessardy's Bears
And a Score of Others, with the
CENTURY'S SUPREME SENSATION,
MOTORING IN MID-AIR
ON A "TEA-CUP" TRACK.
NIGHTS: 25, 50, 75, 1.50. NO HIGHER.
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Opens Next Thursday, August 30. Seats Ready Now.
LEW FIELDS' ALL STAR COMPANY
In the Metropolitan Musical Melange
ABOUT TOWN
Book by Joseph Herbert. Score by Raymond Hubbell and Melville Ellis. Staged by Julian Mitchell
CAST INCLUDES
LAWRENCE GROSSMITH, HARRY FISHER, GEORGE REBAN, JACK NORWORTH, Joseph Herbert, Jr., Vernon Castle, JOSEPH HERBERT,
EDNA WALLACE HOPPER, LOUISE ALLEN COLLIER, LETTIE DRESSER, CORALIE BLYTHE, Mamie Emerald, Edith Ethel, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS,
and LEW FIELDS.

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ORIGINAL CAST.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'y. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee Labor Day.
FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY.
Walter N. Lawrence presents HENRY E. DIXEY
In Grace Livingston Furniss' Dramatization of Harold MacGrath's Novel.
THE MAN on the BOX
197 Times in New York.
Sept. 10 — BERTHA KALICH in "KREUTZER SONATA."

MAJESTIC Best Seats $1.00. Broadway and 55th St. (Circle). Tel. 3300 Col. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. Extra Matinee Labor Day.
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By R. H. Burnside and Gustave Kerker.
A GREAT BIG BUNDLE OF FUN.
Cast includes Richard Golden, Julia Sanderson, Vera Michelena, William Pruette, Alfred Hickman, Anna Boyd, Phil H. Ryley, Grace La Rue, Fred Frear, and 100 others.

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FRANK McKEE ..... Manager.
OPENS TO-MORROW Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
DANIEL V. ARTHUR announces
MARIE CAHILL
In the new musical play,
"MARRYING MARY"
By EDWIN MILTON ROYLE.
Music, Silvio Hein; Lyrics, B. H. Burt.
Among the players are: WILLIAM COURTLEIGH, EUGENE COWLES, ROY ATWELL, GEORGE BACKUS, MARK SMITH, H. GUY WOODWARD, BEN GRINNELL, ANNIE BUCKLEY, VIRGINIA STAUNTON, and a Pretty Chorus that Can Really Sing.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., W. of B'way. KLAW & ERLANGER.... Managers
Mon. Sept. 3 Seats Thur., Aug. 30. Mail Orders Now.
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers
HARRY BULGER
In the Musical Fantasy,
THE MAN FROM NOW
By BANGS, BRYAN & KLEIN.
CAST AND CHORUS OF 100.

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way 44th to 45th St. KLAW & ERLANGER... Managers
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BEST SEATS, $1.
LAST WEEK Klaw & Erlanger's Big Laughing Trust LAST WEEK
McIntyre & Heath
LAST WEEK THE HAM TREE LAST WEEK
***Mon., Sept. 3, Seat Sale Thurs.
THE ROGERS BROS. in IRELAND

NEW YORK ROOF
AT 8:30 TO-NIGHT
May Yohe, Four Lukens, Sid Baxter, Al. Leech, and 3 Rosebuds, The Ferraris, Paul Le Croix, Rossire and Doretto, THAT Quartet, and THE CRICKETS.
LAST WEEK OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY.
Beginning To-morrow Night, 8:30.
AL. LEECH and 3 Rosebuds, MAY YOHE, FOUR LUKENS, THAT QUARTET, THE FERRARIS, SEAR, the Illusionist, THE 2 KELLERS, KENO, MELROSE, WELSH, Moshun Pixtures, and the New Bully Bally of Joseph Hart's Creation, THE "CRICKETS."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 125th St., near 7th Av.
One Week, Beginning LABOR DAY Matinee Sept. 3d.
Mats. Mon. (Labor Day) & Sat., 2.15
Henry W. Savage offers THE
COLLEGE WIDOW
GEO. ADE'S CAMPUS CLASSIC
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
To-day, Sacred Concerts, Commencing 2 o'clock.
ROYAL ITALIAN ORCHESTRA
New to-day in Central Hall.
WM. J. BRYAN.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av. & 126th St. 'Phone 5,000 Morn.
OPENING OF SEASON TO-MORROW
Ladies' Mats. Daily. All Seats 25c.
NED WAYBURN'S FUTURITY WINNER
EXTRA FEATURE EMPIRE CITY QUARTETTE
M'LLE DE SERAMA'S ANIMALS
ED BLONDELL & CO., CLARICE VANCE, Ed Latell, Gertie Reynolds and Her Whirly Twirly Girls, Sharp Bros. Dome, Vitagraph.

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CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THE GREATEST GIRL SHOW YOU EVER SAW
XTRA MAT. LABOR DAY, (SEPT. 3.)
"DESERVED SUCCESS" HERALD. IMMEDIATE SUCCESS" EVE. SUN.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
HATTIE WILLIAMS
in the Best Musical Play Ever Seen,
The Little Cherub
70 FUNMAKERS, including TOM WISE & JAMES BLAKELEY.
WHAT MORE DO YOU WANT? 1,000 Laughs. 18 Song Hits. 50 Beautiful Girls. 200 Gorgeous Gowns.

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NEXT WEDNESDAY EVE.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WM. H. CRANE
in Alfred Sutro's new comedy,
THE PRICE OF MONEY
by the author of "The Walls of Jericho."
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.... PROPRIETORS
BEGINNING NEXT SATURDAY
SEAT SALE ON TUESDAY.
CHARLES DILLINGHAM PRESENTS
FRITZI SCHEFF,
Resuming the long and successful run of
MLLE. MODISTE,
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.
Last Night Positively Sept. 22.

LYCEUM THEATRE 45th St. & B'way.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
ELEVENTH MONTH.
The Most Talked-of Play in America.
HENRY B. HARRIS presents
THE LION AND THE MOUSE
By Charles Klein.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44 St. E. of Bway. HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgr.
NEXT THURSDAY EVE.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents for the first time on any stage
HENRY ARTHUR JONES' PLAY,
THE HYPOCRITES
with a cast including Jessie Millward, Doris Keene, Vira Birkett, Ada Webster, Helen Tracey, Louise Read, Leslie Faber, Richard Bennett, John Glendinning, J. H. Barnes, Arthur Lewis, Harry Dodd, W. H. Denny.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., B'way. FRANK McKEE.....Mgr.
OPENS NEXT SATURDAY.
ROSE STAHL
Management Henry B. Harris,
IN The Chorus Lady
A Comedy by James Forbes.
SEAT SALE WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
SEASON 1906-1907 OPENS
MONDAY EVG., Sept. 3rd,
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JOHN DREW
in A. W. PINERO'S play,
HIS HOUSE IN ORDER
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S
COOLEST THEATRES IN TOWN.

Union Sq. (Subway Express Station.) Continuous 1:30 to 10:30. Prices 25-50c. Box Seats $1. Res. 2 Weeks in Advance. Phone 1228 GRAM.
First Performance of "Mrs. Holmes, Detective" with Maude Turner Gordon Co. Written by RUTH BRYAN LEAVITT, daughter of WM. JENNINGS BRYAN
Rooney Sisters, The Hurleys, H'y Botter & Co., John Hazzard, J. K. Murray & Clara Lane, Sidman & Shannon, Clifford & Burke; Goetz & Nelson, Durand Trio, DeFaye Sisters, Mr. & Mrs. Gene HUGHES, ELLIS NOWLIN TRIO.
SPECIAL—Next Sunday, Sept. 2, Grand Inauguration of the Union Square Continuous Concerts, 1:30 to 10:30. *30 Stars.

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NELLIE McCOY & CO.
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E. R. Phillips & Co., Charlie Rossow, Murray K. Hill, Marshall & Loraine. Nights 15-75.
Novel Musical Specialty 14-BLACK HUSSARS-14
Toby. & Nat.—Toby Claude, Neill & Chapman, Zingari Troupe, Norton & Nicholson, other

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First Time Here of IN SPITE OF ALL
Eva Taylor, Agnes Scott, Mr. Hill, Mr. Grattan, Dudley Hawley, others. Vaudeville between acts. Nights, 15-75c.
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Grand Reopening with a GALA HOLIDAY MAT. MON., SEPT. 3, Labor Day
Special Colossal ALL STAR HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE. 2 Shows Daily, Sun. incl.

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ANOTHER COMEDY SUCCESS.
"Mr. Hawtrey scores."—HERALD. "English humor well acted."—SUN. "Comedy delightful."—TRIBUNE
"Admirable comedy, distinguished by wit and refinement."—AMERICAN.
WALTER N. LAWRENCE presents WM. F. HAWTREY & COMPANY.
THE TWO MR. WETHERBYS
Comedy by St. John Hankin.
"Hawtrey's comedy acting mellow and clean cut."—TIMES
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NEXT TUESDAY EVE. (AUGUST 28.)
WALTER N. LAWRENCE presents
HILDA SPONG
in
LADY JIM
Comedy in 3 acts by Harold Heaton.
SEATS NOW SELLING.

Huber's 14th ST. Museum
W. L. Travis Champ. of Champions. Holder of Medal and Belt.
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THEATRE: TWO BIG COS. (One Colored) (One White)

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TO-MORROW MATINEE. One week only.
TEXAS A Comedy Drama of the Southern Plains.
***Sept. 3, Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PAIN'S Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks, 8 P. M. Except Sunday
RICES' GIRL FROM PARIS CO To-day Mat. 4. Night 8:30.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
Speedy High Diver 5 & 9 PM
FINEST BATHING BEACH.
FIREWORKS TUE., THUR. & SAT. NIGHTS.

25 Attractions (& admission) for CENTS. COMBINATION TICKET.
STEEPLECHASE The Funny Place of Coney Island.

RIGO HARLEM CASINO 124th St. & 7th Av.
Plays Nightly. Table d'Hote, 75c. Sat., Sun., $1

14th St. THEA. At 6th Av. 25, 50, 75c. 25c. To-morrow & Thursday
A New Play, "THE MASTER WORKMAN."

HUBER'S CASINO, Jerome Av., 162d St. The Stanleys, 10 other Star Acts.

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86th St., Bet. Lexington and 3d Avs.
MATINEES TUES., THURS., and SAT., RES'D ORCH., 25c
NED WAYBURN'S Musical Fun Show,
A ONE-HORSE TOWN
With JOE KANE and 50 merrymakers, including the Times Square Octette, Ned Wayburn's "Squabs" and his Paradise Chorus.
Next Wk—Billy Van, The New Errand Boy

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142d St. and 3d Av.
Opening To-morrow Night.
MATINEES MON., WED. and SAT., RES'D ORCH., 25c
Wm. A. Brady's Special Production.
WAY DOWN EAST
By Lottie Blair Parker. Elaborated by Joseph R. Grismer. Original cast and scenic equipment.
Next Week—"A One Horse Town."
ROOF—TO-NIGHT—VAUDEVILLE

HARLEM MUSIC HALL
125th St., Near 7th Av.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
Weber & Rush's
THE DAINTY DUCHESS VAUDEVILLE and EXTRAVAGANZA
Two musical satires, with a cast of 40 and a mammoth vaudeville programme, including Mlle. Lalla Selbini, The Willis Pantzer Troupe, and other favorites.
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This Afternoon & Evening VAUDEVILLE.

MURRAY HILL
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POP. PRICES—15c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
FRED IRWIN'S BIG SHOW
Vaudeville, Extravaganza, 6 Big Novelty Acts, 2 Funny Extravaganzas, 30 Cultured Show Girls. The Show of the Shows.
Ladies' Matinee Every Day, 10c.
Nxt Wk—Bob Manchester's Crackerjacks.

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FORMERLY FIELDS THEATRE
42d ST. WEST OF BROADWAY
Mr. HACKETT ..... MANAGER
—Telephone 44 Bryant.—
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY).
CURZON & HACKETT'S first American production of the Successful English Farce,
THE LITTLE STRANGER
By MICHAEL MORTON.
Direct from its long run at the Criterion Theatre, London.
SEATS SELLING THREE WEEKS AHEAD.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
2D YEAR IN NEW YORK.
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES
IN "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
A play in 4 acts of the period of '49 — scene, California—by DAVID BELASCO
Seats five weeks in advance.
Extra Matinee Labor Day.

BIJOU Bway. & 30th St. 'Phone: 1530 Madison Sq.
REOPENING SAT., SEPT. 1st. 4 WEEKS ONLY. LAST TIME SAT., SEPT. 29.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
WARFIELD
in Charles Klein's Comedy Drama,
THE MUSIC MASTER.
3 Years in New York
Special Mat. Labor Day, Sept. 3d.
Seats For Entire Engagement Ready To-morrow

Thompson & Dundy's Greater
LUNA PARK
Fair of World's Marvels
Temperature 10 degrees cooler than the city's. First, Foremost, and Favorite Family Playground. Continuous FREE Open Air Circus and Vaudeville.
32 MINUTES BY B. R. T. LUNA PARK EXPRESS FROM BRIDGE.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN ROOF
THIS SUNDAY EVE.
HENRY PINCUS Presents
THE SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
"MAMZELLE CHAMPAGNE"
Best, Brightest, Breeziest Show in Town. BRIMFUL OF COMEDY AND MUSIC.
ADM. 50c. RES. SEATS, $1 BOX SEATS, $1.50

AMERICAN 42d St. and 8th Av. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mats. Mon., Wed. & Sat.
WALTER WILSON. A Bad Man from Mexico

MANHATTAN Theatre, B'y & 33d St. 8:15 P. M. W. A. BRADY, Mgr. Sat. Mat.
EXTRA MAT. LABOR DAY
WHERE THE CROWDS ARE GOING.
Wagenhals & Kemper Company present
BLANCHE WALSH
In Jacob Gordin's great drama, the
KREUTZER SONATA
Cheers and bravos at every performance.
Seats 4 weeks in advance.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St.
Opens Sat. Eve., Sept. 1.
Charles Frohman Presents
THE NEW AMERICAN PLAY,
THE JUDGE AND THE JURY
CAST OF 100
By Harry D. Cottrell & Oliver Morosco.
Company including Ida Conquest, Wm. Desmond, Walter Hale, Sam Edwards, Julius Tannen, Guy Nichols, H. J. Ginn, Sadie Stringham, Margaret Fuller, Rose King, Louis Haines.
EXTRA MAT. LABOR DAY.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

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"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

32d Annual Festival of the PLATTDEUTSCHE VOLKSFEST VEREIN of New York City, and vicinity, Sunday, 19; Monday, 20; Tuesday, 21; Wednesday, 22, and Sunday, 26, August, 1906, at Union Hill, Schützen Park, N. Y. Admission, 25c.
CHRIST. MARTENS, President.

MEET ME ON THE PIER DREAMLAND
Take Iron Steamboat.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. THE MAN OF HER CHOICE

Seashore, Lake Side, Woodland, and Mountain

Camp Meeting Days

Twenty-five Thousand Methodists Gathered at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 25.—Twenty-five thousand Methodists from all parts of the land are enjoying the twelve daily services of the annual camp meeting, which opened last Friday and which will continue until Monday morning, when the army of ministers and believers will join the camp meeting officials in their "walk around Jerusalem," a ceremony enacted every Summer. Scores of evangelists, as well as the members of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism appointed by the last General Conference of the Church, are assisting Bishop James N. FitzGerald in the meetings, which begin soon after sunrise and last until far into the night.

Eleven distinct meetings are held every weekday. To-morrow, the big day of the religious feast, sixteen services will be held, including the annual love feast in the Auditorium at 9 A. M. Bishop Luther B. Wilson of Tennessee, a member of the Camp Meeting Association, will preach to-morrow morning. Over 300 ministers are attending the camp meeting, and the leaders report hundreds of conversions.

The closing of the "camp" will mark the end of the religious season for 1906, although there will be preaching in the Auditorium throughout September.

Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Elijah" will be sung by a chorus of 700 voices in the Auditorium on the evening of Monday, Sept. 3. The rôle of the Prophet will be assumed by William Harper. Other soloists will include Miss Genevieve Clark Wilson, soprano; Miss Mary Byrne-Ivy, contralto, and Daniel Beddoe, tenor. A special train will be run from New York on the evening of the oratorio.

"A Night in Fairyland" will be the closing spectacular musical entertainment of the season. It will be given by Musical Director Morgan and his children's chorus of 1,000 voices on Friday evening of next week. The Auditorium will be converted into a tropical garden, and the children, dressed in fairy costumes, will sing popular juvenile songs. Queen Titania VI., after reviewing the Asbury Park baby parade, will visit Ocean Grove and be a guest of honor at the entertainment.

Members of the Ocean Grove Orchestra, with a number of friends, are to enjoy a ten days' outing in the Thousand Islands, as they did last year. The party, in charge of Mr. Morgan, will leave here Wednesday morning, Sept. 5. Side trips will be taken to Kingston and other Canadian cities.

BELMAR'S ANNUAL CARNIVAL. ALL READY FOR BABY SHOW.

Committee Has Already Mapped Out a Programme of Events.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., Aug. 25.—As is usual the middle of August finds the visitors here busy from morning to night. With bathing, sailing on Shark River, automobiling, tennis, and dancing the time has passed rapidly, and the patrons of the hotels and cottages have enjoyed themselves to the limit.

The surf during the past few days has been exceptionally fine, as the temperature has kept above the 70 mark. In consequence the visitors have stood close around the beaches, and taxed the bathing facilities to the limit. Noon is the time when all roads lead to the surf.

At the Columbia, Colorado, and Belmar Club there has been something doing nearly every evening. Informal dances, children's parties, euchres, and other card parties have held the attention of many, and the full-dress hop at the Columbia to-night was a most delightful affair.

For Saturday, Sept. 1, Belmar cottagers and hotel patrons are planning the annual carnival, the fourteenth affair of the kind. A committee consisting of nine of the better-known young men of the Summer colony is arranging for the various events, which will include 50 and 100 yard dashes, hurdle races, a potato race, an obstacle race, horse and mule races, and several other humorous features.

There will be band concerts, and in the evening an open-air cakewalk will be held in front of the Columbia Hotel. The committee consists of B. C. Van Dyke, J. O. Totten, G. M. Morrell, Frederick R. Lefferts, Jr., W. H. Push, J. E. Wells, Asher Lambert, C. Malcolm, and R. W. Morrell.

ON MacMAHAN ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

MACMAHAN ISLAND, Me., Aug. 25.—MacMahan Island has developed into one of the most delightful Summer resorts on the Maine Caost. Almost every State in the Union is represented among the guests. There are twenty-eight cottages on the island and several new ones are under construction, to be finished in the Fall. One of these, the largest and one of the most elaborate, will be the home of Miss Masters of New York.

Three Hundred Little Ones Already Entered for the Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 25.—Elaborate decorations on the Boardwalk and in the hotel district indicate the approach of carnival week, with its masquerade fête and ever-popular baby parade. The latter event is Asbury Park's star attraction every Summer and the pageant this year promises to eclipse all former ones. Thus far over three hundred children have been entered, but President Arthur H. Hope of the Carnival Commission, predicts that the number will exceed five hundred by the time the registry book closes Wednesday night.

The programme arranged by the Carnival Commission is as follows: Monday evening, Queen Titania's dinner to the members of her court at the Minot House; Tuesday evening, coronation of Titania VI. at the Casino on the Boardwalk; Wednesday evening, the Queen's court ball at the Arcade on the Boardwalk; Thursday evening, masquerade fête on the shore front; Friday afternoon, the baby parade in Ocean Avenue; Saturday evening, water carnival on Deal Lake.

Miss Julia Doremus, daughter of Mayor Doremus of Newark, N. J., will impersonate Titania. Miss Elfrida Mittag of Park Ridge, N. J., will represent the Princess Cinderella. Titania's maids of honor will be Miss F. D. McNally of New York, a guest at Sunset Hall; Miss Fannie A. Rae of Jersey City, now at the Hotel Monmouth; Miss Florence Cole of Ramseys, N. J., stopping at the Passaic Hotel; Miss Elizabeth M. Howe of New York, representing the Hotel Columbia, and Miss Agnes M. Appleget of Hoboken, N. J., a guest at the West End Hotel.

The masquerade fête will be in charge of Benjamin Murphy, Jersey City's Chief of Police. The "Mummers," five thousand strong, will traverse the streets in the hotel district and disband on the shore front after marching in review before Titania and her court. The baby parade will be made up of eight divisions, each in charge of a marshal. The line of march will be carpeted. Nearly one hundred silver loving cups and other valuable tokens will be given the winners in each division. The Court of Honor will be located adjacent to Sunset Lake in Ocean Avenue. From her throne in the centre of the court, Titania and her royal attendants will review the children. Last year nearly 100,000 spectators applauded the marching army of toddlers.

The marine carnival on Deal Lake will be in charge of Commodore J. Edward Wortman, and the cottagers of Loch Arbour, Allenhurst, and Deal will join with Asbury Park in making the fête a success. The judges who will make the awards for the masque fête, the baby parade, and the carnival have been chosen from among the guests at the leading hotels. J. Warren Coleman is Chairman of the Awards Committee.

Asbury Park's first dog show, given Wednesday and Thursday in the Auditorium on the beach front under the auspices of the Asbury Park Kennel Club, was a success, and will be repeated on a still larger scale next Summer. Over five hundred dogs, the pick of America, were on exhibition, and society turned out in force to admire the canines. Joseph M. Dale of Brooklyn, the President of the local club, arranged the show.

ATLANTIC CITY AUTO MEET.

Spirited Racing Planned for the First Week in September.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 25.—The Atlantic City Automobile Club will hold a series of races on Sept. 3, 4, and 5, and some of the most noted of the racing experts will participate. There is every indication that better time will be made than in former meets, for the Ventnor beach is now in the very pink of condition, and the sand is packed hard and firm.

Among those who have already signified their intention to participate are Walter Christy, who broke all records here last Spring, and Mrs. Joan Cuneo of New York, who holds the beach record for women drivers. Mrs. H. Ernest Rogers of Brookline, Mass., may also take part in the events for the smaller cars. Mr. Rogers himself may come at the same time and drive his Stanley steamer. There are many other well-known drivers who have intimated that they would enter if they could arrange other affairs satisfactorily. The meet will be directly managed by Alfred Reeves, a New York racing man. There are several cups valued at $500 and ten silver shields valued at $100 each, besides money prizes to attract the attention of prospective competitors.

Barney Oldfield, one of the best known auto drivers in the world, accompanied by Eddie Bald, a noted cyclist, and E. A. Morris, spent Sunday at the Shelburne. Oldfield is taking part in the races at Point Breeze this week, and it may be that he will be brought to Atlantic City to take part in the coming meet here.

Former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia is spending a couple of weeks at the Hotel Brighton.

Rumor has it that a company has been organized with a view to building a new million-dollar fireproof Hotel Isleworth. It will go up on the site of the present house. It is said the company will tear down the stores and small buildings which now obstruct the view of the hotel toward the Boardwalk. The house will be built of steel and cement and will be completed in time to open for the next Summer visitors.

Christian J. Goetz of Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived in Atlantic City early in the week in his automobile, in which he traveled all the way from his home in the West. He made only about a half dozen stops during the entire trip. With the exception of a collection of dirt and grease, his machine was none the worse for the run. Mr. Goetz brought a party of friends with him, which included Mr. and Mrs. John Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lary, and Mr. and Mrs. John Williams.

Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee of Virginia, who has been spending part of August at the Hotel Dennis, left this week for Marblehead, Mass., where she will pass the balance of the month.

J. G. Cassatt, a brother of A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is spending a part of August at the Hotel Chelsea with the members of his family.

LIFE AT LAKE HOPATCONG.

Social Gatherings and Outdoor Sports Fill in a Busy Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 25.—The crowd of visitors, besides being unusually large this season, is also unusually gay, especially at the Hotel Breslin, where the guests lead in the pursuit of peasure, which this week has included dances, euchre and hearts parties, bowling contests and outdoor sports, moonlight sailing and driving parties to Nolan's Point and Camp Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Matthews of New York have arrived from Newport and are at home in their pretty cottage in Breslin Park. They launched their handsome new yacht, Speedy, this week, and entertained a large party of friends on board in celebration.

Charles Waldron of New York has distinguished himself as the champion fisherman of Hopatcong this season. On Monday he made a catch of sixty-seven black bass, one weighing six pounds.

One of the important dinner parties given this week, which was largely attended by New York and Brooklyn cottagers, was that of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wilson, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stillman of New York.

The fad of giving moonlight rides to Rudd's Lake has been inaugurated by Mrs. S. Stokes of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bradford of Brooklyn are entertaining largely this week at their cottage.

James Malone of New York, who has one of the largest camps here, is entertaining a merry party.

A series of swimming races will take place on Labor Day. The morning will be given up to trial heats, and the finals will be decided in the afternoon. Among those who will compete for the championship of the lake are Miss C. Gillespie, Miss D. Hamilton, Miss S. Stackhouse, Miss N. Mayhew, Miss J. Harkness, Miss H. Ralston, Miss C. Nicholas, Miss L. Bartine, Miss C. Callagan, Miss I. Bertrand, Miss B. Buckley, Miss F. Smith, Miss S. Koster, Miss A. Bratton, Miss B. Canfield, and Miss C. Barrett, and J. Robertson, N. Everett, N. Collier, H. Mallery, F. Kurtz, W. Hitchcock, C. Watson, J. Conroy, F. Howell, C. Leslie, A. Byrnes, B. H. Hitchcock, and J. Boardman.

The tennis ground on Wednesday and Thursday was the scene of an interesting tournament. Among those who were awarded handsome prizes were Miss C. Hastings, Miss M. Burrell, Miss A. Thompson, Miss A. Emery, Miss C. Sanford, Miss D. Morse, C. C. Powers, L. M. Reise, C. Canfield, and D. Lawrence.

Mrs. B. L. Winthrop of New York gave a dinner party on Tuesday evening at her cottage. An orchestra of fifteen pieces was present to enliven the occasion.

The Misses Helena and Laura Lockwood of New York gave an afternoon pink tea on Wednesday.

A straw ride was given by Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Powers of New York to a party of fifteen friends on Wednesday evening.

Crossways, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Harrington of New York, was the centre of social interest on Tuesday night, the occasion being an elaborate musicale. It was preceded by a dinner, at which forty guests were present.

POINT PLEASANT PASTIMES.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Aug. 25.—Local yachtsmen are much elated over their victory in the three-days' contest between the Manasquan River Yacht Club and the Belmar Yacht Club, for the two boats from this place won the contest for the big silver cup.

The contest was sailed between the Elizabeth, owned by Commodore Albert H. Ellis and sailed by Capt. George Bailey; the Kiowa, Capt. William Brainard, from the local club, and the Lily, owned by W. W. Sutton and sailed by Capt. Howard Chamberlain. The contests were all close and were for points, the home club winning out 15 to 14.

With the end of the season but two weeks off, the patrons of Point Pleasant hotels and cottages are crowding all sorts of amusements into the remaining days. Patrons of the Leighton, Carrollton, Pine Bluff Inn, and Warwick Arms are each trying to outdo the others in the number and diversity of entertainments. A barn dance was given at the Pine Bluff Inn early in the week.

SPRING LAKE SOJOURNERS.

Getting Ready for the Annual Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 25.—Sojourners at the hotels and cottages this week have entertained themselves with informal card parties, golf, and tennis, the last in anticipation of the second tournament of the season, which starts on Monday. Canoeing, bathing, and dancing help fill in the time. At the New Monmouth the floor has been crowded each evening, and this has also been the programme at the Casino.

A musicale in the ballroom of the Casino on Tuesday night, given by volunteer talent, attracted much attention. Signor Campanari of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and a member of the New Monmouth Hotel; his daughter, Miss Gina Campanari, and Mrs. Katherine Peplow Fritz all sang, and two of the younger members of the Summer colony treated the big audience to some excellent fancy dancing.

Under the direction of Benjamin Myers Mumma of Harrisburg the second tennis tournament of the season has been arranged to commence on Monday morning. The contest lies between the women of this and other resorts along the shore, and there are entries from Belmar, Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, Bay Head, Seabright, and other places. Besides the ladies' singles, there will be contests in mixed doubles. Handsome silver trophies are to be given the winners.

CAPE MAY CROWDS.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 25.—Last Saturday cots were called into use in all the larger hotels and the hallways made use of for sleeping purposes. Many hotels turned away guests, but this Saturday night promises to eclipse all this and remind the visitors of the old times, when the resort was jammed full of people all through the month of August.

The yacht races which occurred off Sewell's Point last Saturday afternoon attracted several thousand persons, who were lined up along the edge of the beach and the banks near Cold Spring Inlet. The winner of the motor boat races was the Denniston, owned by Commodore Christopher Gallagher of the Cape May Yacht Club. His boat is evidently the fastest one in the waters along the New Jersey coast, it having beaten every motor boat with which it has come in contact during the past two Summer seasons.

The period of annual testimonials has now arrived, and every hotel orchestra leader and dancing master, according to the usual custom at Cape May, is given one evening during the Summer, on which he holds either a concert or a big hop, and the proceeds of this event are given to him in appreciation of his services in helping entertain the Summer visitors.

BLOCK ISLAND AMUSEMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, Aug. 25.—The social event of the week was the masquerade dance at the Woonsocket on Saturday evening. Most of the guests appeared in fancy costumes. Among the characters the geisha girl, the gold dust twins, the Japanese lady and gentleman, and the coast guard were especially effective.

Many concerts have been given this week at the various hotels. Most of the cottagers are entertaining, and dinner and card parties have been frequent.

Bathing continues to hold its popularity, and dips before breakfast are becoming quite a fad.

Pocono's Late Season

Many Hotels Will Remain Open Until the Middle of October.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., Aug. 25.—There is every evidence of an extended season. Several of the hotel keepers have signified their intention of keeping open until the middle of October, and the majority will remain open until the 1st. The season has been one of the best in years.

The "Harvest Home" of the Belmont Haymakers was held Wednesday evening. An enjoyable programme of recitations, solos, duets, and fancy dancing was arranged by Miss A. B. Mulcahy. Refreshments were served by the "haymakers," followed by an informal dance.

A delightful birthday dinner was given at the Pocono Mountain House this week in honor of Mrs. F. F. Chambers of Somerville, N. J. After dinner dancing, including the ever-popular Virginia reel, was indulged in.

The tennis tournament, played last week on the Montanesca courts, had a very exciting finish. The winners were Mr. Borton of Pocono Inn, Mr. Angle of the Bungalows, and Mr. Kempton of Montanesca. A handicap tennis tournament is in progress this week.

The annual masquerade ball was held at the Belmont House this week. A large number of guests attended from neighboring houses, and the crowd was so great that the ballroom and adjoining porches were filled to their utmost capacity. The hall was charmingly decorated with flags, ferns, and evergreens, which were gathered by the young people of the house.

The grand march was led by Miss Edith White and Mr. Edgar Chapman. Miss E. Wallender and S. J. Kniering. It contained many intricate figures, and there were about fifty couples in line. This was followed by general dancing, and the old-fashioned Nantuckets, Virginia reels, and Saratoga lancers provoked much laughter. Refreshments were served and dancing was continued until a late hour.

AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Amateur Minstrel Show Planned for the Benefit of a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 25.—A minstrel show will be given by the Cottage Club on Friday evening, Aug. 31, at St. Malachy's Hall, in Rockaway Park. The proceeds will benefit the new St. Francis de Sales Church. Rehearsals are held three times a week. Deputy Police Commissioner Arthur J. O'Keeffe will act as interlocutor. Frank Fogarty has arranged several original songs for the entertainment. An original sketch will be presented by Lester Moran, John Casey, and Edward J. Reilly.

The masquerade dance of the Bayswater Yacht Club on Saturday evening was one of the most enjoyable events of the season. Much originality was shown in the costumes. The clubhouse was brilliantly illuminated, and this, in addition to elaborate decorations, made a most picturesque scene.

A masquerade and fancy-dress dance at the Belvedere Hotel on Saturday evening was followed by a spirited cakewalk.

The children of St. John's Sunday School took their annual trolley ride and outing on Wednesday at Steeplechase Park, Rockaway Beach.

On the lawn of Idle Hour cottage, in Rue de St. Felix, a charity fair will be held on Labor Day and the following Tuesday.

The United Hebrew Charity Society of New York was benefited by a fair held under the auspices of the children of Ocean Crest, on the lawn of the Arklow cottage, in Ocean Avenue.

Mrs. Flora Mintzer of New York has accepted plans for a twenty-thousand-dollar cottage, to be built at Hamilton Place and Central Avenue. This proposed house will be Colonial in architecture.

GRINDSTONE NECK ATHLETICS.

Special to The New York Times.

WINTER HARBOR, Me., Aug. 25.—This has been athletic week at the Inn, interest seeming to centre about tennis and golf. Competition for the tennis tournament began Monday, with two solid silver cups offered as prizes. There are some brilliant players here this year and interest runs high.

At the golf links competition began Monday for a handsome solid silver cup presented by Mrs. William H. Duff of New York.

ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE.

Demand for Accommodations Exceeds the Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., Aug. 25.—Sunday marked the height of one of the most successful seasons in the history of this resort, and during the week the demand for accommodations made it necessary to turn away many who desired to stop here.

Among the most delightful affairs of the week was an afternoon "barn picnic," given by Howard A. Colby of New York, for a party of fifty friends, the programme including a straw ride to Deer Head Farm, luncheon in the barn, and the return to the hotel in the early evening by steamer. Among other events were numerous bridge parties and steamer excursions.

The outdoor features included a men's singles handicap tennis tournament. Howard A. Colby of New York, who played from scratch, won the final round from F. Walter Hentz of Philadelphia, whose allowance was fifteen.

The weekly golf fixtures was a kicker's handicap, which drew a large field, Warner Arms, Youngstown; J. Hurd Hutchins, Boston, and F. Walter Hentz, Philadelphia, tying for first at 85 each.

The weekly rifle shoot was enjoyed by both men and women, Manager C. A. Judkins taking the prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smathers, Mrs. Curtis Tarour, William J. Peck, and Frederick E. Read of New York spent Sunday here, stopping off on an automobile tour through this section.

STROUDSBURG'S CARNIVAL.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—The week has been a lively one. The old arrivals, as well as the new, were entertained in excellent style. The feature of the week was the Industrial Carnival, held in the racing park. At least twenty-five thousand people were in attendance during the week, many of whom were Summer visitors.

The fair of last Friday—the culmination of many hours of hard toil—was a great success, and netted about $100 for the fresh-air children of the International Sunshine Society. It was held at Highland Inn, and as the weather was unsettled it was an indoor affair. The parlor was filled with tables of fancy work and candy. The porch, prettily decorated with greens, was the retreat where ice cream and lemonade were served.

The Theatrical Season Well Under Way---Many New Plays This Week

(Continued from page 9.)

day and finds himself in the midst of them. In his indignation he plans revenge on the Soul Hunters. A friend of his, an illusionist, produces a dwarf named Tony Pennyman to take the place of the Allenby baby. The Soul Hunters had arranged to invite the soul of the father into the body of the baby. Pennyman, adroitly substituted, astounds the gathering by demanding champagne and cigarettes.

Edward Garratt plays the title rôle.

* * *

Hilda Spong will appear as the star in Harold Heaton's comedy, "Lady Jim," at Weber's Theatre Tuesday evening. Among her supporters are Herbert Percy, Charles Harbury, Lionel Walsh, Antoinette Perry, Lelia Repton, Florence Conron, and Fred C. Patterson. The scenes of the play are laid in the London apartment of Geoffry Northrup, the garden of Lady Jim's Surrey home, and the smoking room of the Aladdin Club.

Lady Jemima Wilson lives with her aunt and her niece. The niece is engaged to marry Geoffry Northrup, and Lady Jim, as people call her, wants to see what he is like. So Lady Jim goes to London and gains admission to Northrup's room. There she finds a table set for two, with a bunch of violets, a pair of gloves, and a cape, in full view When Geoffry enters he discovers his visitor's identity by the name on her handbag. With clever lies he manages to satisfy her that the table set for two means no harm, and she leaves.

A moment later she returns for the forgotten handbag, and surprises Northrup and his servant congratulating one another on the way they had hoaxed her. Reduced to desperation, Northrup then locks Lady Jim in his apartment and hurries to Surrey to put in an advance explanation to Winnifred, the niece. She can't understand the table set for two, though, and the match is off. Then Lady Jim has to get in trouble with her own fiancé, and ends by marrying Northrup. Winnifred does not die of grief, but finds solace in another, Lord Almy.

* * *

Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "The Hypocrites," will have its first production at the Hudson Theatre next Thursday evening. Never before has one of this dramatist's plays been seen in this country before it was put on in London. Mr. Jones himself came to New York from England four weeks ago to superintend rehearsals, and he will be present on the opening night.

Weybury, a little town in the south of England, is the setting of the play. The leading characters are associated with the Church of England, and they are holy in their own eyes. A young drawing mistress is suddenly introduced into their midst, and her arrival leads to the proper discovery and humiliation of a set of arrant hypocrites. The play is said to teach that a monopoly of virtue is not possessed by those who make most pretensions to it.

Charles Frohman has gathered together a company containing both English and American players. Leslie Faber, a young London actor, makes his first appearance here, and Jessie Millward, who was leading woman at the Empire Theatre for several seasons, comes back to New York again. Others in the cast are Richard Bennett, J. H. Barnes, Vira Birkett, Ada Webster, Helen Tracey, Doris Keane, Louise Reed, John Glendenning, Arthur Lewis, Harry Dodd, and W. H. Denny.

* * *

Lew Fields has a musical comedy called "About Town," for his opening night at the Herald Square Theatre next Thursday. He and Joseph Herbert wrote the book of it, and Raymond Hubbell and Melville Ellis wrote the music. The play was staged by Julian Mitchell.

Mr. Fields has to support him a company several members of which have themselves been in the star class. In the cast are Edna Wallace Hopper, Louise Allen Collier, Louise Dresser, Elita Proctor Otis, Coralie Blythe, George Beban, Jack Norworth, Vernon Castle, Edith Ethel, Lawrence Grossmith, Joseph Herbert, and Joseph Herbert, Jr. In the chorus are several of the women who were with Mr. Fields last year.

"About Town" does not boast of a plot. Lew Fields has the rôle of an adventurous cab driver who has been graduated into the Presidency of the All-Night Bank. One of the scenes shows the interior of this bank; other settings represent the Heiresses' Club and a Paris boulevard. The names of the songs haven't been told yet, for Mr. Fields wants them to come as a total surprise to Broadway.

* * *

Charles Frohman will present Ida Conquest in "The Judge and the Jury," by Cliver Moresco and Harry D. Cottrell, at Wallack's Theatre Saturday evening. Miss Conquest will create the rôle of Maquita, a girl of the frontier, the pride of the little New Mexican settlement where she lives. The play concerns the love and love affairs of the girl. Most of the characters are frontier and Indian types.

Dos Bravos is the name of the settlement. A child who was rescued from the Indians is reared by the hotel keeper, and she is Maquita. Miles Chilcote, a rough young miner, falls in love with her, and then Lester Greenway of New York comes upon the scene.

Soon he proposes. Maquita does not know her own mind. She bids Greenway come to a deserted cabin near her home. If he finds her jeweled pin in the door he must leave and never come back. Just as the tryst has been arranged an Indian squaw rushes to the couple and asks protection from a half-breed who has forced his attentions upon her. Greenway chokes the ruffian.

The New Yorker goes to the cabin ahead of time and Maquita finds him there. They are discovered and the entire community turns against Maquita. Even her miner sweetheart shuns her. The frontiersmen in a frenzy come near lynching Greenway, and even pursue the girl herself. The ending is "happy."

In the cast with Miss Conquest are William Desmond, Walter Hale, Sam Edwards, Louis Hales, A. Rosamond, Sidney C. Mather, May Stockton, Jules Ferrar, H. J. Ginn, Julius Tannen, Bennett Southard, and Sadie Stringham.

* * *

Rose Stahl will appear as a star in "The Chorus Lady" at the Savoy Theatre Saturday evening. The comedy is by James Forbes, and was staged by him. It is not an amplification of the one-act comedy of the same name in which Miss Stahl appeared at the vaudeville houses, but an original comedy introducing the actress in her characterization of Patricia O'Brien "of the chorus."

The effort of the author has been to portray certain phases of the career of a chorus girl. In the supporting company are Eva Dennison, Francis Byrne, Wilfred Lucas, Alice Leigh, Giles Shine, Maud Knowlton, Bert Colton, Amy Leigh, Clara Lane, Amy Lesser, Caroline Green, Thomas Lawrence, Annie Ives, Tom Maguire, and Master Francis Fay.

* * *

Fritzi Scheff will appear at the Knickerbocker next Saturday evening in "M'lle Modiste." The engagement is for three weeks only. Miss Scheff has her last season's company, including Leo Mars, William Pruette, and Walter Percival.

* * *

David Warfield will begin his third season in "The Music Master" at the Bijou Saturday evening. The engagement will be for four weeks only. Then David Belasco will present Warfield on tour, covering the principal cities of the United States.

* * *

"In Spite of All," one of Mrs. Fiske's early triumphs, will be revived at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre this week. It is by Steele Mackaye. In the company which will present the play are Agnes Scott, Dudley Hawley, Laurence Grattan, Eva Taylor, Robert Hill, and George Howell.

* * *

"The Man of Her Choice," written and produced by Edward M. Simmonds, will be at the New Star to-morrow evening. A scene in the third act shows an operating room in Bellevue Hospital, and the operation performed there is expected "to prove a sensational surprise."

* * *

"A Bad Man from Mexico," which Walter Wilson wrote for Charles E. Blaney, is the "thriller" which will be at the American Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Wilson himself is cast for the leading rôle. He appeared in "More to be Pitied Than Scorned."

* * *

Leonard Broughton will appear at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow afternoon in "The Master Workman." Jay Hunt, who wrote "Hearts of Gold," is the author of the new play; it is described as "a drama of real life and its varied emotions."

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"Texas," which was seen at the melodrama theatres in New York last year, is this week's offering at the West End. It is by J. Mauldin Feigl.

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Leander De Cordova and Ethel Blande are at the head of the company to present "Shadow Behind the Throne" at the Third Avenue this week. There will be matinées to-morrow, Wednesday, and Saturday.

* * *

The regular season at the Empire Theatre will begin a week from to-morrow evening, when John Drew will appear in Arthur Wing Pinero's new play, "His House in Order." The cast will include Madge Girdlestone, Lena Halliday, C. M. Hallard, Leona Powers, Arthur Elliott, Gilbert Douglas, Rex McDougall, and Maurice Franklin.

* * *

"The Heir to the Hoorah" will come to the Academy of Music a week from to-morrow. Guy Bates Post still has the leading rôle.

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Keith & Proctor's redecorated and refurnished Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will open for the season a week from to-morrow. A vaudeville bill will be the offering, with John C. Rice and Sally Cohen as topliners.

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"A One-Horse Town," by George Totten Smith, will be presented at the Yorkville Theatre this week. The scenes of the piece are laid in Lemonville, a Western "boom" town, beneath which is supposed to be a mine of fabulous wealth. Cyclones come to this town too often, and most of the inhabitants flee. The musical numbers include "Alamo," "The Hurdy Gurdy Man," and "Anatasha Brady."

* * *

"Way Down East" will be at the Metropolis Theatre to-morrow afternoon. In the company presenting it are Phoebe Davies, Robert Fischer, Ulric Collins, Ella Hugh Wood, Burt Flansburg, and John E. Brennan.

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Two burlesques, "The Only Pebble on the Beach" and "The Wives of the Sultan," will be at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. Among the specialists are Mills and Lewis, Carleton and Jerry, and the Six Rastlebinders.

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With Harry Bulger as the star, "The Man from Now," under the management of Henry W. Savage, will be presented at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Monday night, Sept. 3. John Kendrick Bangs, Vincent Bryan, and Manuel Klein wrote the book, lyrics, and music, respectively. There will be a cast and chorus of eighty persons.

HIPPODROME OPENING.

The Hippodrome, which has now passed into the hands of Shubert & Anderson, will open for the season next Saturday evening, with "A Society Circus." The seat sale opens to-morrow, and for every matinée the prices will range from 25 cents to $1. The maximum price in the evening will be $1.50. Many changes have been made in "A Society Circus." An aerial act, called "Motoring in Mid-Air," will be performed by the Tom Davies Trio, two men and a woman. Other performers will be the Patty-Frank troupe of acrobats, Althoff's equestrians, Mlle. Alarty and her camels, the Four Markel Sisters, and Mlle. Ethardo, equilibrist. Col. Bordeverry promises "some sensational sharpshooting."

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

With another season now begun "The Lion and the Mouse" remains at the Lyceum as prosperous as ever.

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Blanche Bates in "The Girl from the Golden West" draws good crowds to the Belasco.

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Marie Doro's new song, "Say, Fay," has been added to those already in "The Little Cherub," in which Hattie Williams is appearing at the Criterion.

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William F. Hawtrey stays at the Madison Square in "The Two Mr. Wetherbys."

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Henry E. Dixey, who returned to the Lyric last night in "The Man on the Box," will stay there two weeks longer. He will be followed by Bertha Kalich in "The Kreutzer Sonata."

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"The Virginian," with Dustin Farnum in the title rôle, has one more week at the Academy of Music.

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"The Tourists," which opened last night, will stay at the Majestic till the Shuberts want to take it away.

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This is the last week of McIntyre and Heath in "The Ham Tree" at the New York Theatre. They will be followed by "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland."

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With the same company that gave the musical comedy in April, "The Social Whirl" stays at the Casino.

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Blanche Walsh is still appearing in "The Kreutzer Sonata" at the Manhattan Theatre, and will stay there until Sept. 10. Wagenhals & Kemper are on the hunt for another New York playhouse for their star, and it is not unlikely that Mme. Kalich and Miss Walsh will be seen in the same city in the same play at the same time.

* * *

Williams and Walker will begin to-morrow evening the second and last week of their engagement in "Abyssinia" at the Grand Opera House.

VAUDEVILLE.

A sketch by Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of William J. Bryan, will have its first production at Keith & Proctor's Union Square Theatre to-morrow. It is called "Mrs. S. Holmes, Detective." Maude Turner Gordon will appear in the principal rôle. Mr. Bryan has promised to witness the performance Friday, Aug. 31. The bill at the Union Square this week includes J. K. Murray and Clara Lane, in operatic selections; the Ellis-Nowlin Trio, eccentric acrobats; Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes in "Suppressing the Press"; Shiman and Shannon, German comedians; Cooper and Robinson, colored entertainers; Harry Botter & Co., in "A Matrimonial Blizzard"; Goetz and Nelson, in a revolving globe specialty; John E. Hazzard, in a monologue; and the De Faye Sisters, musicians.

* * *

Nellie McCoy, who was with "The Earl and the Girl" last season, will be the chief attraction at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. She will be assisted by a row of so-called "Gibson Girls." The Fourteen Black Hussars will be seen in a musical specialty, and the Rossow Midgets will engage in Lilliputian field sports and impersonations. Fred Ray and company will present a "mirthful travesty." Others on the bill are Marshall and Lorraine, E. R. Phillips, James Neill and Edythe Chapman, the Zingari Troupe, Angela Norton and Paul Nicholson, and Mosher, Houghton, and Mosher.

* * *

The Alhambra, Percy Williams's Harlem theatre, will open to-morrow with a big vaudeville bill. Ned Wayburn will offer his racing skit, "The Futurity Winner." Mlle. de Serama's trained animals will perform tricks. Among the performers are the Empire City Quartet, Edward Blondell and company, Ed Latell, the Sharp brothers, Dome, (clay modeler,) and Clarice Vance.

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The Aprilis Neapolitans will be on exhibition at Huber's Museum this week. Creighton will make his roosters do tricks. At Huber's Casino will appear the Stanleys, W. H. Burke, and Henrietta de Angleton.

* * *

"The Dainty Duchess," described as a light "extravaganza and vaudeville," opened at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall last night, and will stay there this week. Two satires, "Chilly Con Carnie" and "The University Girls," make up the entertainment. Lalla Salbini, "the bathing girl," will be on the bill. Others are Scanlon and Stevens, the Pantzer Troupe, and Clarke and Florette.

* * *

At the Dewey this week "the Peerless Bonita" will be at the head of the company in "Wine, Woman and Song." Among the specialists who will contribute to the entertainment are Alex Carr, Lew Hearn, and James Mullen. Matinées will be given every day.

* * *

The European Sensation company will appear at the Gotham this week, beginning to-morrow afternoon. Sam S. Howe, the Hebrew comedian, heads the list of entertainers. "A Day at Niagara Falls" and "A Day at Sheepshead Bay," both burlesques, will be given. Parisian moving pictures will be part of the bill.

SUMMER GARDENS.

The end of the roof garden season is near at hand. The last week of "Mamzelle Champagne" on the Madison Square Garden Roof is announced. Henry Pincus, the manager, will send the show on the road in September.

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Rigo, the violinist, is at the Harlem Casino, with his Tsigane Orchestra.

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The Ninth Regiment Band furnishes martial music at Terrace Garden. The regimental bandmaster, G. Di Matteo, has charge of the concerts.

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Owing to the continued hot weather, Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden will remain open one week longer. It had been announced that it would close last night. Julius Steger & Co. will present "The Fifth Commandment," and Fred Karno's English comedy company will give "A Night in an English Music Hall." The "immensaphone" is a new musical instrument which will be exhibited for the first time in New York. Others on the bill are Les Brunius, billiard ball and table jugglers; Avery and Hart, colored comedians; Milt Wood, dancer, and Signor Germanel, the phenomenal baritone. There will be afternoon performances in the Victoria Theatre proper.

* * *

Beginning with to-night, eight more performances will be given on the New York Theatre Roof. Joseph Hart's new ballet, "The Crickets," will continue to be the principal attraction. On the programme are May Yohe, the Zoellers, Al Leech, and the Four Lukens.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

At Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, Foxy Grandpa, one of the many attractions of the resort, gives free toys to the children on week days. They are going to have a baby show Sept. 6, and some of the prizes are already on exhibition. The bathing beach and dancing floor help to make Steeplechase Park attractive to the seaside visitors.

* * *

At Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach, a special performance in honor of the Jamestown Exposition will be given Saturday night. Many of the officers of the exposition commission have been invited to attend. This week Pain will reproduce several of the most successful fireworks pieces seen during the "Carnival of Fire."

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At Brighton Beach Lloyd's Fireworks, Ferari's Animal Show, Chiquita

News and Personal Notes From the Summer Resorts

Adirondack House Parties

Every Camp is Occupied on the St. Regis Lakes.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The week on the St. Regis Chain of Lakes has been full of enjoyment, and, as nearly every camp has a large house party, functions of both formal and informal nature have been largely attended. Dinner parties have been most in vogue. The only event of the St. Regis Yacht Club was a race of Wednesday, which was won by R. W. Stuart's boat Peekaboo, with F. L. Slade's Malta second and Henry Hotchkiss's yacht, the Kingfisher, third. This still leaves Mr. Stuart's yacht in the lead. The other races of the week were called off because of the unusually calm weather.

A dinner of the week which aroused great interest was given by Henry L. Hotchkiss, pioneer camper of the St. Regis Lakes, in honor of the eighty-first anniversary of Uncle Paul Smith's birth, and the fiftieth anniversary of his life in the Adirondacks. One of the pleasant features of the anniversary was a trip over the new railroad in the private car of W. C. Brown of the New York Central lines.

Paul Smith's baseball team continues to add to its laurels.

Mrs. George Fales Baker gave a bridge whist party at Hepburnwood, her cottage at Paul Smith's, Wednesday, and on Thursday was hostess at a dinner party in honor of Miss Julia Maffitt.

Mrs. Clarence Britton gave a delightful dinner at Kamambi, her Lower St. Regis camp, Wednesday, at which Miss Mildred Stickney of St. Louis was the guest of honor. Mrs. Britton's guests were Miss Stickney, Miss Maffitt, Miss Adelaide McAlpin, Hayward McAlpin, Jerome Belden, and Robert Lane.

Charles L. Van Barr of New York, accompanied by Mrs. Van Barr and Miss Ada Leslie, entered the Adirondacks by Westport, the eastern gateway. The party is touring the mountains en route to the St. Lawrence.

The Misses Josephine and Frances Scoville gave a tea party at Paul Smith's casino to fifteen of their lady friends this week. Among those present were Mrs. George Fales Baker, Mrs. F. F. Paige, Miss Caroline E. Lackland, Miss Bonnie and Miss Julia Maffitt. Another dinner party was given by Col. and Mrs. Dickinson in honor of Vice President and Mrs. W. C. Brown, at which covers were laid for seven.

Miss Robbins, the Rev. Abbott Kittredge, and Jerome Belden are the latest additions to the large house party at the McAlpin camp on Spitfire Lake.

Robert Garrett, Congressional nominee from Maryland, arrived at his camp on Upper St. Regis Lake early this week, and is entertaining a large house party of young people.

Commissioner William B. Ellison of New York, with Mrs. Ellison, Miss Alma Ellison, and William H. Ebbitt, were members of a coaching party from Ampersand, on Lower Saranac Lake, to Paul Smith's Tuesday.

Gabriel Chevalier, Miss Nettie Chevalier, Carroll Chevalier, and Miss Clara Kennedy of Ampersand made up one of the many coaching parties that visited the St. Regis lakes Friday.

The fair for the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium at Trudeau will be held in the ballroom at Paul Smith's Wednesday.

BY LAKE PLACID'S SHORES.

Annual Water Carnival Participated in by Summer Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The developments of the past week have decided many of the hotel men here to keep their hotels open not only through the month of September, but through October as well. The arrival of guests continues at an unprecedented rate, and at some of the hotels rather than lose their chances for a room persons arriving without first giving notice of their coming have contented themselves for a few days with a shakedown arranged over a bath tub.

Features of the Summer life here this week were the annual decorated launch parade on Lake Placid, which was even more attractive than any of its predecessors, and the women's open golf tournament. Practically all of the campers participated in the launch parade. Among those having especially attractive boats were Commodore Charles N. Morgan, Vice Commodore William R. Lyman, George H. McNeely, George A. Stevens, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Harrington Mills, W. W. Supplee, W. S. Perot, Jr., John Kisterbock, and others.

The women's golf tournament attracted many of the best of the women players in the Adirondacks. The contest for the McElroy Cup early in the week was an interesting event. It was won by Raymond Stevens, the 16-year-old son of George A. Stevens, who defeated H. H. Lawson of New York in the finals 2 up and 1 to go. Early in the week there was an interesting match in which A. W. Tillinghast and J. R. Boyce of New York defeated Messrs. Compton and Palmer.

J. R. Turner, who is one of the recently arrived New York players, has been doing some good work, and promies to make a good showing in the men's tournament next week. Milton C. Work, one of the Ampersand players who will enter the Stevens House tournament, will bring with him two well-known players who are now his guests. One of these is Ormsby McCammon, Captain of the Chevy Chase team, and the other Dr. Henry Toulmin.

At Whiteface Inn the winner of the Kisterbock Cup was M. A. Griffith. The programme there this week has included, among other events, the contest for the cup offered by E. P. Slevin.

In the annual launch races, under the auspices of the Lake Placid Yacht Club, Major H. M. Rowan of Governor's Island won the first race in the Halcyon, covering the seven-mile course in 40:05. Clifford Herbert, son of Victor Herbert, took first place in the second race with Handy Andy, his time being 45:18. John H. Prall, also of New York, was the winner of the third race in the Echo, making the course in 45:14.

Despite the interest in golf there has been considerable interest in tennis this week. In the finals of a recent tournament J. T. McMahon and W. J. McConvill defeated J. T. Mahoney and H. A. Scudder.

Archery is a sport which has found favor at the Grand View this week, and there is talk of a tournament among the guests. So crowded with guests is the Grand View that Thomas Parkes, the proprietor, is now completing plans for an annex to the hotel which will accommodate 100 more guests and be ready for occupancy before another season.

Automobile touring parties continue to reach Lake Placid regularly. One of the largest of these arrived at the Stevens House the other day in two forty-five horse power Pierce-Arrow cars. The party, which had made the trip across the country from Chicago in the automobiles, included Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lydon, Miss Florence Lydon, Miss Sadie Corboy, Miss Sarah Gahan, Miss Julia Danahy, and Miss Jessie Danahy.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Aug. 26.—The influx of guests at this resort has been very large during the past week. The hotels and boarding houses are filled and the weather is ideal. The island situated in the Delaware and midway between the Pennsylvania and New Jersey shores has been fitted up as a place of amusement. Steam launches are provided for patrons, and the management is arranging for a number of excursions.

The bathing beach has been one of the chief attractions of the past week. Many improvements have been made, and the guests in large numbers daily enjoy a dip in the waters of the Delaware.

A minstrel show is assured at the Kittatinny. The members of the company that will present the show are faithfully rehearsing. The performance will be given during the latter part of next week. It promises to be quite an attraction.

On Monday evening the Shawnee baseball team was defeated in a twilight game by the Gap View team by the decisive score of 15 to 3. Gap View has played several games during the past week and has yet to suffer a defeat.

AMPERSAND GOLF CLUB.

All in Readiness for Its Ninth Annual Open Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The event of importance for the coming week at Ampersand, on Lower Saranac Lake, is the ninth annual open tournament of the Ampersand Golf Club, which will begin Saturday, Sept. 1, and continue Monday and Tuesday of the week following.

The tournament will open Saturday morning with the qualifying round of eighteen holes, medal play, the first sixteen to qualify for the Ampersand Cup, and the second sixteen to qualify for the Consolation Cup. In the afternoon the first round of eighteen holes, match play, for the Ampersand and Consolation Cups will be held. The defeated eight in the first round for the Ampersand Cup qualify for the Eaton Cup, and the defeated eight in the round for the Consolation Cup qualify for the Blasted Hopes Cup. The first and second rounds for the respective cups will be played Saturday afternoon and Monday morning, following with the semi-finals Monday afternoon, and the final round of thirty-six holes, match play, Tuesday afternoon.

At 10:30 Tuesday morning there will be an eighteen hole handicap, medal play, for the Algonquin Cup. The numeber of entries is unusually large this season, and players from all the other golf clubs in the mountains will be present to compete for honors.

The appearance of a circus at the Saranac Lake driving park was the occasion of a drag ride to the grounds by sixteen of the young people from the Ampersand. Members of the coaching party were Dr. W. S. Huselton, Miss Huselton, Miss Frances Huselton, Miss Macbeth, Miss Rhodes, Mrs. Crouch, Miss Johnson, Miss Sabin, Mr. Hobart Smith, Mr. Ralph H. Holland, Mr. Middlebrook, Mr. Otis Childs, and Mr. Alexander R. Gulick.

Robert D. Work, who has probably caught more fish than any other angler at Ampersand this season, brought in a fourteen-pound lake trout this week.

Mrs. Mary Crouch entertained with a whist party at her cottage, Farenough, this week.

The golf team has been active, and in a game with the crack players of the Stevens House, Lake Placid, won by the score of 6—4. The return match will be played on the Stevens House links and promises to be one of the hardest struggles of the season.

ON UPPER SARANAC.

Douglass Dunn's Boat Proves the Winner of Wawbeek Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WAWBEEK, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The principal event at Wawbeek, on Upper Saranac Lake, was the five-mile race Saturday for single-cylinder motor boats, twenty-two feet over all or less. A silver cup was offered as first prize, and the entries included Panther Point, owned by Emmett Holt; the Red Cross, by Dr. O. S. Wightman; Gilpin Bay, by Mr. Jackson; Pine Brook, by Mr. Levy; Wanatosi, by Mr. Dunlap; Water Cress, by Mr. Merritt; Bug, by Mr. Jennings, and the boat of Douglass Dunn, which proved the prize winner.

President Faunce of Brown University delivered a sermon at Chapel Island on Sunday to the largest congregation of the season.

A tennis tournament for both men and women is being held at Wawbeek. Among the players are Miss Belva Dula, Miss Rena Dula, Miss Lucy Eastman, Mrs. D. R. Leslie, Miss Anabelle Chandler, Mrs. O. S. Wightman, Miss R. Christian, Miss Margaret Christian, Miss Vivian Thompson, Miss Annie Eastman, and Eugene Gary, W. H. Harrison, Norman Eastman, Robert Dula of St. Paul's School, Bogert Southack of Yale, Stone Douglass of Williams College, and Donald Thompson.

The annual golf tournament for cups offered by J. Ben Hart is attracting considerable attention, and will be played on the Indian Carry links this week. The tries of players from Rustic Carry and the Saranac Club have been made, and it is expected that last year's champion, Mr. Lewis of Syracuse, will be here to compete.

Graham Douglass, the well-known polo player, has placed a new motor boat, the Shoo Fly, in commission.

RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

Boatmen Come to Grief Along the Fulton Chain Lakes.

Special to The New York Times.

FULTON CHAIN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—There has been uneasiness along the Fulton Chain of Lakes this week owing to the numerous upsets of boats caused by carelessness. Arthur Lynch and William Steele started the ball rolling by upsetting their rowboat on Fouth Lake. Mr. Steele was in the boat when Mr. Lynch attempted to get in, and stepped on the gunwale. The boat immediately upset, and spilled both occupants, who managed to get hold of the dock and pull themselves out. In a second attempt to enter the boat Mr. Lynch was again unfortunate, and finally gave up.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jaynes of East Orange, N. J., are at theManhasset on Fourth Lake, and on Saturday morning started out for a row. In attempting to rearrange the seat cushions Mrs. Jaynes upset the craft. Fortunately they were thrown toward the land and managed to catch hold of the deck and climb aboard. Mr. Kennedy, who is at the Bald Mountain House on Third Lake, received a ducking while trying to enter a canoe.

Fishing was never as good along the Fulton Chain as it has been the past week. Gustav Carls of New York, in company with James H. Gilmore, fished in the cove near Manhasset for three hours, and caught twenty-eight bass, ranging from a half pound to two pounds each.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Singleton, who have a camp on Fourth Lake, chartered the steamer Mohegan Monday, and entertained a large party of friends with a trip through the lakes and a camp dinner.

Mrs. Henry Timm of New York, a guest at the Bald Mountain House, entertained with a progressive euchre party in the hotel parlors. Ten tables were formed, and honors were won for the ladies by Mrs. I. C. Allen and Miss Mason. Among the gentlemen Messrs. Simmond and Vail came out ahead.

Tuesday afternoon the steamer Uncas was chartered, and the guests of the Bald Mountain House visited Cedar Island to see the deciding game between the respective bowling teams. The game was won by the Bald Mountain House team, giving it the championship for the third successive season.

Miss Flora Campbell and Mr. Ridings of New York lost themselves on a trip from Black Bear Mountain to Seventh Lake, and after a trying experience managed to find their way back to the hotel, where they arrived in a hysterical condition.

A progressive euchre party of seven tables was held at the Seventh Lake House, and was won by Mrs. H. B. Smith and Seth Carpenter, with Mrs. D. F. Bradley and Richard Benson second.

MADE A WONDERFUL DIVE.

New Yorker Makes Algonquin Visitors Shudder by Daring Feat.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Clifford Bihu, one of the young New Yorkers at Camp Rainbow, on Lower Saranac Lake, dove from the rocky summit of Bluff Island, in Lower Saranac Lake, Wednesday. Bluff Island is opposite the outlet of the lake and the granite wall rises almost perpendicularly from the water for a distance of about eighty feet.

Mr. Bihu was passing the rocky eminence with a companion and an oarsman in an Adirondack skiff when the remark was passed that "that would be a good place to dive from." Bihu's companion wagered that he would not dare attempt the feat, and the boat was landed and the ascent made. Several boats drew near, but it was not thought that the young man would attempt the feat. As he stood on the summit the dive attracted him and without a moment's hesitation he hurled himself from the cliff. The descent was rapid, and when he had covered about three-quarters of the distance Bihu realized that he was likely to strike the water on his stomach, and gave a flop that drove him into the lake head first. He soon reappeared on the surface of the water and was taken into the boat, none the worse for his remarkable feat.

Dr. P. M. Seixas of New York, who has charge of Camp Rainbow, is the only other person who has attempted the dive in many years.

Fishing continues good in Lower Saranac Lake, and T. A. Barker, who is summering at the Algonquin, caught a twelve pound pike. Baron Barschkies has entered the ranks of the successful fishermen, and Robert Thedford caught seven bass, the largest of which weighed three pounds. Mr. Thedford's bass is the largest one taken by Algonquin fishermen this season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wands, Mrs. Outcalt, and John Lovejoy, who are spending the Summer at Chateaugay Lake, made the trip to Algonquin this week.

GAY WEEK AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—This has been an exceptionally gay week with the large crowd of young people participating in all the different sports. The German at the Windsor on Thursday night, led by Frank Zittel of New York, assisted by Charles B. Best, also of New York, was the greatest social success of the season. The bridge whist tournaments have a large following. The tables have been arranged on the lawn under the large shade trees, making a very attractive picture. The Windsor clock golf green, on the front lawns, has become very popular, and some exciting matches are pulled off there daily. The tennis tournament for young ladies is in progress, and some close and exciting matches are being played. At the golf links are silver cups galore. Two of the recent winners are Miss Marion Burdick, daughter of J. W. Burdick of D. & H. R. R. fame, and Dr. J. Linton Harkness of Philadelphia.

Automobile parties continue to make headquarters at The Windsor and are much pleased with the accommodations and attention they receive.

The ever popular pastime of horseback riding has received impetus since the arrival of Messrs. Finn and Litchenstein with their horses.

IT'S IN THE FAMILY.

Roosevelt's Eight-Year-Old Nephew Catches an 11-Pound Pike.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The fishing laurels at Saranac Inn, on Upper Saranas Lake, this week go to Sheffield Cowles, a nephew of President Roosevelt, and Master Henry Ford. The fishermen, who are about eight years of age, were trolling near the Casino when an eleven-pound pike took their bait and put up such a fight that the boys were obliged to row to the dock and get one of the boatman to kill it for them.

George Law Davidson of New York caught three pike Saturday, two of which weighed seven pounds each, and one which tipped the scales at four pounds.

The annual fair of the Upper Saranac Lake Fair Association for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, at Trudeau, is being held at the Casino this afternoon. The fair is one of the principal events of the season at Saranac Inn, and never fails to attract a large delegation of campers, who come in rowboats and launches.

Coaching and canoe parties have been numerous at Saranac Inn this week, and many campers on the St. Regis Lakes have made the water journey by the Seven Carries and returned by the Two Carries.

Mrs. E. L. Rylatt of Birmingham, England; Miss S. Taeger of Geneva, Switzerland, and Frances T. Breese, Margaret E. Trevor, and Louise S. S. Trevor, who are guests at the camp of Mrs. Henry Trevor on Upper St. Regis Lake, made the carry trip to the inn Tuesday.

Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles, who is spending the season at Saranac Inn, entertained at luncheon Tuesday. Her guests were Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Miss Nathalie Henderson, Miss E. R. Taylor, Miss Battelle, Miss Corinne Douglass Robinson, N. Henderson, and C. R. Henderson, Jr., of Upper St. Regis Lake.

A. M. Lothrop, E. S. Parker, Belle J. Parker, and Lucy Parker made the trip from Upper St. Regis Lake with guides Friday.

A tennis tournament for junior doubles was played Monday on the courts at Saranac Inn for silver cups presented by William Rich of New York. Among the entries were Glover and Taylor, Kidder and Bartlett, Bangs and Ford, Higgins and Rich, Blagden and Lewis, and Humphreys and Banks. The committee in charge were William Rich and Frederick Humphreys.

Harold Kidder won the cup in the tennis tournament at Saranac Inn Saturday.

TENNIS AT EDGEMERE.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEMERE, L. I., Aug. 25.—With the drawing to a close of the season the members of the Edgemere Club and the cottagers confess that they have never had a more prosperous and enjoyable Summer than that of 1906.

Tennis held its place from the beginning to the end of the Summer. Some of the tournaments played were the men's singles, won by Constance MacGuire; mixed doubles, won by Mrs. Black and Harry Parker, and the men's doubles, won by Andrew Graves and Mr. Slayback.

Among the young women here who have demonstrated ability as tennis players are the Misses Florrie, Carrie, and Elsie Lindauer, daughters of Mrs. David Lindauer.

Mrs. Stahlgren, who has a cottage on Neptune Avenue, has decided to remain at Edgemere for the Winter. This is Mrs. Stahlgren's first season here.

FISHING AT LONG BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 25.—Baseball has furnished a large amount of enjoyment during the season to the visitors here. The ball grounds face the front veranda of the big Long Beach Hotel. The All Long Branch team played the Freeport team last Saturday, and came out victors by the score of 8 to 1.

A fishing party was given by Benjamin Wood and Albert Davies on Monday. The party went out in the auxiliary schooner Norma. In three hours' time the catch amounted to 174 fish. Some of these weighed more than eight pounds.

Bathing still holds its own, and there are many persons, both grown-ups and children, who will leave here with the proud satisfaction of having learned the accomplishment of swimming this season. The beach here is a very safe one.

At a recent meeting of the Long Beach Cottage Colony, (incorporated,) the sixty-five members were notified that the board had authorized filling the thirty-five vacancies in the colony, the limit being 100 members.

K. B. Parsons of Manhattan is President of this organization. Other New Yorkers who are members include Martin H. Day, Alvin M. Platt, Dr. W. A. Merkley, Andrew T. Chapman, Jr., and R. Snyder.

SPORTS AT BLUFF POINT.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Another week made up of beautiful days and cool nights has brought to Hotel Champlain a round of pleasure. All of the guests lead an outdoor life, and interest in the many sports that are offered here never fails.

One of the attractions of this place is the large number of young men who are here. Most of them are golf enthusiasts, and the links always present a lively appearance.

Interest in golf now has centred around the President's Cup, which was played for this week. The plays began Tuesday morning, and the eight players having the lowest net score qualified as competitors for the cup. They were E. L. Holloway, W. V. Hester, A. G. Morris, Judge Henry Gildersleeve, D. O. Wickham, Archibald Graham, C. W. Baker, and R. W. Sayles. The four winners in these matches played off Wednesday morning, and the finals, held Wednesday afternoon, resulted in a victory for Archibald Graham of Paterson, N. J.

Other tournaments of the week included a handicap match for men and women, for prizes given by the Hotel Champlain, of which J. R. Gordon of Montreal and Mrs. D. R. Loring of New York were winners; a tournament for men and women for cups offered by D. A. Loring and Baron Bianca, won by Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Wickham of New York; a driving contest for women, in which the prizes put up by Miss Leisening were awarded to Miss F. A. Holden and Miss Gildersleeve, and a boys' and girls' tournament, in which the prizes offered by C. W. Baker of New York were won by Archie Gordon, Harold Dalmiger, Miss Mary Leisenring, and Teddy Leisenring.

STAMFORD STILL CROWDED.

Arrivals Still Exceed the Departures and the Hotels Are Crowded.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The season in Stamford is the most prosperous in its history, and every hotel is still taxed to the limit of its accommodations. Although resort keepers begin to look for a decrease in arrivals at this time, they have been agreeably disappointed all this week, for the arrivals far exceed the departures.

Three golf tournaments, numerous dances and social gatherings, progressive euchre and other card parties, and tennis matches have served to make the week just ended an eventful one. The weather has been delightfully cool, and the daily opportunity for outdoor recreation has been enjoyed to the utmost.

Summer visitors are looking forward with much pleasure to the midsummer hop to be given in the new ballroom of the Rexmere this evening. This event comes each year at the height of the social season, and there are many out-of-town visitors for the occasion.

The sacred concert given at the Rexmere on Sunday evening by the Johnson Trio of New York was largely attended by the guests of Churchill Hall and the Rexmere and members of the cottage colony. The special features of the programme were the soprano solo by Miss Amy L. Hobbs and a violin selection by Enos Johnson.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Braxmar of New York gave a very enjoyable dance at Kendall Place, in honor of the birthday of their daughter, Miss Bessie Braxmar. The drawing rooms were tastefully decorated, and following the dancing a collation was served.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. W. J. Culbert of New York gave a very pleasant musicale and tea in honor of Miss Maud Flint of the Emerson College of Oratory. The event marked the opening of The Elms, the handsome Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Culbert in Granthurst Park. Among the ladies who acted as patronesses were Mrs. Charles E. Becker, Mrs. Edwin B. Conklin, Miss Alice Churchill, Mrs. George W. Kendall, Mrs. Alfred J. Sadler, Mrs. L. P. Tucker, and Mrs. M. M. Olcott of New York.

There was a large entry list for the handicap golf tournament held over the Rexmere course this week in charge of a committee composed of Edward Griffith, Dr. Arthur L. Root, and M. H. Donovan of New York. The players were not allotted handicaps for the qualifying round, but after the first round were divided into two classes and handicapped in accordance with their scores in the qualifying round. In the final round of the Class B players, Loraine S. Conklin of New York defeated H. B. Crandall by 3 up and 2 to play, while W. B. Howell and Dr. J. E. Adams met in the finals for the Class A cups.

On Monday evening a very pleasant card party was held in the parlors of the Madison in Granthurst Park. The successful competitors were Miss Elaine Ainslee, Mrs. John Allen, and Miss Trippensee.

At a progressive euchre party held in the parlors of the Westholm on Saturday evening the prizes were won by Mrs. Walter Jones, Miss Florence Croker, and William C. Hagin of New York. On Wednesday evening the guests of this house engaged in a rummage euchre.

GOOD GROUND CHILDREN.

Special to The New York Times.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., Aug. 25.—The week here has been characterized by a large number of juvenile entertainments, the children vying with their parents in the number and variety of events. One of the most delightful of these was the children's lawn party at the Cliffton. A minstrel show was also produced by the children under the direction of C. A. Schmidt at the Cliffton, while Miss Elizabeth Biele gave a delightful birthday party to her little companions in honor of her sixth birthday.

Considerable advance interest is being shown in the coming women's regatta of the Pon Quogue Yacht Club, which is to be held next Thursday. It will be the last regular yachting event of the season.

Enthusiastic euchre players at the Cliffton have organized a euchre club, and games occur every Wednesday and Friday.

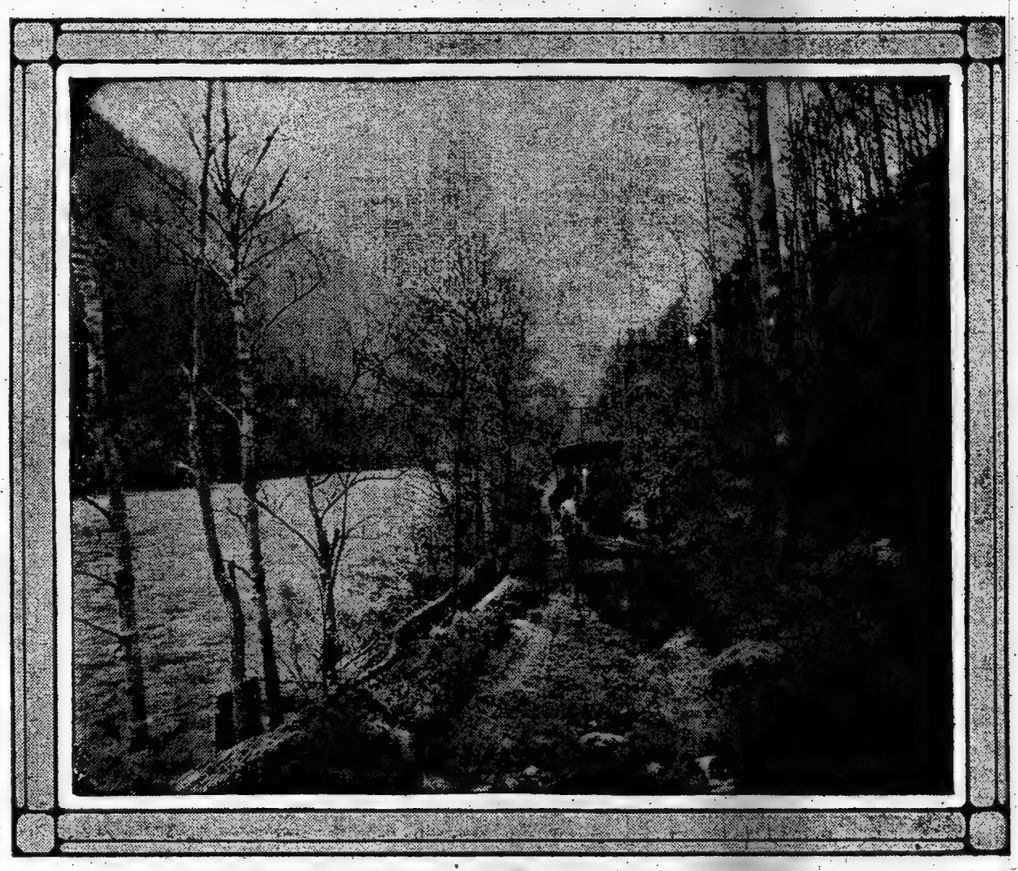

COACHING ON A MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY IN THE KEENE VALLEY.

Tourists in Automobiles

Throng the Mountain Highways and the Roads Along the Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 25.—The Selectmen of Richmond voted this week to close several mountain roads in that town to automobilists. All of the through country roads are to be kept open and the automobile routes are generally over these highways.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vreeland and Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Sanderson of New York, touring through the Berkshires by motor car, were at the Hotel Aspinwall from Saturday until Monday.

Count André Lazard of Paris, visiting the Berkshire hills for the first time, drove a big Simplex machine and testified to the excellence of the Berkshire highways.

Every garage in Berkshire County has registered the arival of hundreds of tourists this week. Some of the best-known tourists registering in Pittsfield this week were J. Wentler, Rochester, Loco; C. H. Hill, Oak Park, Ill., Winton; George L. Palmer, Port Chester, N. Y., Panhard; C. L. Barker, Norwalk, Thomas; Dr. Wollison, St. Petersburg, Russia, Peerless; President F. T. Scholes of the Cleveland Automobile Club, Royal; W. H. Reid, New York, Frazier-Miller; E. C. Doughty, Williamstown and Paris, Clement; J. C. Beck, Yonkers, Loco; F. W. McClellan, Schenectady, Darraoq; George Webb, New York, Pierce-Arrow; George C. Dunbar, Westfield, Knox; Genevieve L. Fosdick, Boston, Grout; M. O'Donnell, Thompson, Conn., Peerless; Fred W. Kavanaugh, Waterford, Acme; Charles P. Doelger, New York, De Dietrich; A. J. McClure, Albany, Fiat; J. T. Manson, Boston, Stanley; Hugh McFall, Mansfield, Ohio, Stanley; E. R. Wharton, Lenox, Panhard; O. A. Longmont, Ohio, Pope-Toledo; C. A. Clough, Boston, Pope-Hartford; George E. Kemp, Watertown, Thomas Flyer; C. H. Tyndall, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Cadillac; W. A. Rogers, New York, Thomas; Dr. Bullinger, New York, Stevens-Duryea; J. G. Parsons, New York, Franklin; C. E. Ellers, Saratoga, Thomas; W. N. Davenport, Marlborough, Stevens-Duryea; C. J. Durant, Great Barrington, Loco; J. R. Parker, Brooklyn, White; Walter W. Wilson, Syracuse, Rea; E. S. McConnell, Plainfield, N. J., Thomas.

Automobile arrivals in Lenox included J. Windrim, Devon, Penn., Royal; W. O. Read, New York, C. G. V.; R. R. Dickey, Gloucester, Franklin; W. J. L. Engle, Mobile, Ala.; C. R. Woodin, New York, Peerless; S. Hull, Stockbridge, Loco; Aaron Chesbrough, Toledo, Columbia; E. M. Byers, Pittsburg, Mercedes; George R. Coan, New Haven, Oldsmobile; Frank McEwan, Madison, N. J., Maxwell; Squire Garnsey, New York, Winton; T. A. Howell, New York, Fiat; E. T. Bedford, Greens Farm, Conn., Fiat; E. B. Placeway, Rochester, Pope-Toledo; J. E. Widener, New York, Renault; E. Fisher, New York, Pope-Tribune; Frederick S. Drake, Philadelphia, Stoddard-Dayton; Alexander Pope, Boston, Stevens-Duryea.

At Stockbridge the following registered: W. H. Matthews, Rochester, Packard; Smith and Melby of New York, Simplex; Mr. Wharton of Cleveland, Packard; Mr. Goodrich of New York, White; I. J. Greenwood of New York, Pope-Toledo; Count Lazard of Paris, Simplex; W. H. Arrolt of Philadelphia, Winton; Frank Hyde of New York, Thomas; L. E. Laflin of Chicago, Winton; E. J. Laurie, Newark, Packard; Mr. Wilson of New York, Pope-Hartford; F. A. Enrich, Newark, Pope-Toledo; Dr. Musgrove, New York, Wayne; Dr. Ingalls, Michigan, Franklin; L. B. Spencer, Springfield, Stevens; F. D. Veiller, New York, Maxwell; A. D. Harder, Springfield, Oldsmobile; Edward Fitzgerald, Troy, Queen; Mr. Botsford, Chicago, Pierce; W. Anderson, New York, Thomas; A. N. Baker, New York, Royal; R. Cable, New York, Franklin; C. H. Hill, Chicago, Winton; R. L. Burton, Cedarhurst, L. I., Berliet; F. A. Barneby, New York, Rochet-Schneider; J. B. Lorge, New York, Pioneer.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Aug. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar, who have been staying at the Cary cottages, left for Saratoga in their Cadillac car a few days ago. Miss Potts accompanied them.

Richard Montgomery has added two automobiles to his establishment, one of them being a White steamer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth and Howard Ainsworth came down from Utica not long ago in a Buckmobile and registered at the Majestic.

Mr. and Mrs. William Childs, Johnson Childs, and John Welbon of Utica made the trip down in a Buckmobile and spent part of Sunday at the Majestic.

W. E. Leffingwell, H. J. Norris, G. D. Norman, Archibald Smith, and John W. Gurnett formed a party at the Berkeley-Walontha recently. They are traveling in a Pierce.

W. W. Clute, George C. Wait, John A. Clute, and M. B. Hughes of Watkins, who are also touring in a Pierce car, were at the Berkeley-Walontha at the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wolfe and Mr. and Mrs. B. Hazelton of Rome arrived in a Reo on Sunday and dined at the Berkeley-Walontha.

C. H. Norris, E. J. Otis, Arthur B. Maynard, and John M. Ross came from Utica in a Pierce on Tuesday and registered at the Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Mundry and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jefferson of Utica were here in a Pope-Toledo on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Briggs of Rochester, who are traveling in a Minton car, came to the Kendallwood last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard K. Brown and Mrs. C. J. Brown of Syracuse have been at the Berkeley-Walontha, arriving in a Royal Tourist car.

C. J. Glass and four of his Poughkeepsie friends drove through this village in a Reo car last Saturday.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 26.—This season marks a decided increase in the number of automobiles touring the Adirondacks. This is due largely to the excellent highways and beautiful scenery which auto enthusiasts are just beginning to appreciate. The number of people who bring their cars with them for short trips from their camps to neighboring resorts is also noteworthy.

Vice President W. C. Brown of the New York Central, who with Mrs. Brown is spending the season at Paul Smith's, has his handsome White steamer here.

Townsend Palmer, who has been touring the White Mountains, arrived at Paul Smith's in his Pope-Toledo car this week for the remainder of the season.

Dr. George Fales Baker and Joseph Moore, Jr., President of the Bank of Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, visited Saranac Inn on Upper Saranac Lake Tuesday in Dr. Baker's sixty-horse-power locomobile.

Two large touring cars with young people aboard passed through Paul Smith's Sunday, en route to Saranac Lake.

CATSKILL, Aug. 25.—H. H. Franklin of Syracuse, the maker of the Franklin automobiles, spent Monday at Catskill with a large touring car of his own manufacture.

Miss Maude Adams and Miss Boynton of Onteora Park spent Monday night at the Smith House, while on a motoring trip to Catskill.

Mr. A. Leitman and a party of ladies spent Saturday at Haines Falls with a thirty-five to forty-horse-power Toledo car, while making a tour of the Catskills.

G. Wilder and a party from New York, after touring the Catskills for a week, returned to New York Monday.

C. H. Bolant and family of New York spent a part of last week here with a Berg thirty-horse-power car.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 25.—Edward P. Englin of Brooklyn arrived here this week with a party of friends in a fifty-horse-power Packard car.

Among the automobilists who arrived here recently in their cars were Cary Colby and party, who had a fifty-horse-power Panhard, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Seligman of Brooklyn in a sixty-horse-power Mercedes.

Other automobile parties were Mr. and Mrs. James Koch of New York, in a fifty-horse-power Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Seamen of Hackensack, in a forty-horse-power Knox; J. L. Rainler of New York, in a twenty-four-horse-power Packard; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. n of Yonkers, in a forty-horse-power Stevens-Duryea, and Le Moin Surrey of Brooklyn, in a forty-horse-power Pierce.

MOTOR BOAT RACES.

Exciting Sport Ahead for Sojourners Amid the Thousand Isles.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, Aug. 25.—The principal event of the week to come at this resort will be the motor boat races for the gold challenge cup at Chippewa Bay, about ten miles down the river from Alexandria Bay. These races are to be run on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and seventeen boats, representing as many yacht clubs are participating. The Chip, representing the Chippewa Bay Yacht Club, which has won the cup for its club for several seasons, has been succeeded by the Chip II., which will endeavor to hold the cup again this year.

One of the principal rivals of the Chip II. is the Dixie of the New York Yacht Club, which will undoubtedly make a first rate showing against the field. Other boats entered and their respective yacht clubs are as follows: Sparrow, Riverton Yacht Club; Den, Columbia Yacht Club; Tornado, M. B. Club of Buffalo; Vingt Trois, Clayton Yacht Club; Guess Again, Crescent Yacht Club; Panhard II., Manhasset Yacht Club; Crab II., Buffalo Launch Club; Triton, Syracuse Yacht Club; Jewell, Thousand Island Yacht Club; Vesuvius, Tarrytown Yacht Club; So Long II., St. Lawrence River Yacht Club; Vingt et Un II., Frontenac Yacht Club; Blue Peter, Hartford Yacht Club, and Eureka, Ganasnoque Yacht Club.

Commodore Louis Luckenbach of Brooklyn, who was one of the most enthusiastic members of the yacht clubs here and also a great admirer of the Thousand Islands region, died at Frontenac last Saturday morning as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Luckenbach was one of the oldest residents of the Thousand Islands and was highly esteemed.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

Special to The New York Times.

MASSAWEPIE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The week at the Hotel Childwold on Lake Massawepie has been replete with amusements, which the guests have entered into heartily.

The most pleasing feature was the military hop in the Casino, when Major Henry G. Dorr, and his guest, Admiral Walker, led the opening march, after which Mrs. Hattie Eckmen Bucki recited "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Casino was trimmed with flags, and the dance music was of a patriotic order. The Saturday evening hops at the Casino are among the most delightful features of the season at this mountain resort.

On Thursday morning there was a series of athletic events on the lawn in the rear of the hotel, including a fifty-yard dash for girls, which was won by Miss Gertrude Eldredge, with Miss Hoffman second.

A bridge whist tournament was held Wednesday and was won for the ladies by Mrs. Levinson of New York, with a score of 988, and for the gentlemen by D. G. Rosenstein of Baltimore, with the score of 1,188. Mrs. Bun and S. C. Levy took second place.

SOCIETY AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Turns Out in Force for the Floral Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 25.—The notable event of the week at this resort was the floral parade, held on the horse show grounds yesterday. It constituted the crowning social success of the season here. The ranks of the Summer colony have been materially augmented through those visiting the resort for attendance at the show, and entertainment along all lines has been stimulated.

Among those who entertained lavishly at the Meadow Club were Mrs. Emily Swan, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dickenson, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Watson, and J. Bowers Lee.

There was recently a number of new subscribers to the Meadow Club. Among them were J. Stevens Ulman, James Raymond, Archibald Rogers, Mrs. Justice V. R. Townsend, Mrs. H. H. Boysen, James L. K. Lawrence, Thomas Bowers, and W. Scott Cameron.

Horseback riding maintains its popularity, and the pretty bridle paths are daily visited by groups of young men and women on handsome mounts. Among the women who drive are Miss Munroe, Miss Steele, Miss Catherine Barney, Miss Robb, Moss Marjorie Curtis, Mrs. Richard H. Williams, Jr., Miss Middlebrook, Miss Dana, Miss Eileen Tone, Mrs. Ives, Miss Isabelle May, and Mrs. George H. Munroe.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and Miss May Sands expect to return from Paris about Sept. 15 and will spend the Autumn in Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson are now enjoying primitive life in their Adirondack camp. They have as guests Mrs. Carl Gorden and Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson, niece of the President.

REGATTA ON FOREST LAKE.

*

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy. Mayer

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IF CAPTAIN KIDD CAME TO NEW YORK-

SUGGESTIONS TO COMMISSIONER WALDO FOR POLICE HEADDRESS IN PEACE & IN WAR-

ST. LOUIS TEMPTS THE KAISER-

SOUNDING THE KEYNOTE-

T.R.

G.O.P.

CARMODY

HY MAYER

SOIS AGILES! ERES MORTAL? NO ESTAS CONTENTO? MUCHAS GRACIAS-

COMO ESTA SU PADRE? V PARECE NO ESTAR BUENA- TENGO CATARRO LE ESTA BIEN -ESE SOMBRERO

"POLITICAL PANHANDLER"

JEROME OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN-

WALL ST.

"CIVIL" WAR IN CUBA-

MURPHY

NEXT!!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; Tuesday, fair and cooler; south to northwest winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,747. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PALMA FEARS CAPOTE CONSPIRES TO OUST HIM

Suspects Vice President of Deal with Liberals to Seize Office.

AMNESTY OFFER TALKED OF

Matter Deferred After Cabinet Talk—Congressman Mendieta, Santa Clara Leader, Caught—Had $8,000.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—The Associated Press learns that there are grave differences between President Palma and Vice President Mendez Capote. The latter is suspected of having considered with Senator Alfredo Zayas, President of the Liberal Party, the question of whether peace could not be restored by Palma's withdrawal from the Presidency and permitting Mendez Capote to succeed him, and by the giving of certain posts to the Liberals. None of the parties concerned was willing to discuss this matter tonight, but the source of the correspondent's information is entirely reliable.

The deep anxiety of President Palma to extend every possible opportunity for peace without bloodshed and his desire to permit those who joined the insurrection under misguidance to repent and return to their homes unmolested, combined with the general wish to end a situation fraught with so much loss and suffering, has led to consideration by the President and his Cabinet of a project decreeing a thirty-day amnesty period, during which the insurrectionists are invited to lay down their arms and return to their peaceful pursuits.

It was proposed to issue the decree tomorrow, but persons close to the President strongly opposed the measure and the matter was deferred, and may be relinquished.

Gen. Montalvo, who is now Acting Secretary of the Interior, on leaving the President to-night, said that at present there was no intention to issue an amnesty. Font Sterling, Secretary of the Treasury, said that the matter was not being seriously considered now, and other friends of President Palma declared it would be an unwise move.

A fund of $2,000,000 has been set aside by the Treasury for defense, and drafts on it are heavy and constant. The situation is so increasingly serious that it is tacitly admitted in all Government circles that the enlargement of the army will not stop at any given number, but will continue indefinitely. While the number of men at present leaving their regular occupations to enlist for the war is small, employers are beginning to find that they soon will be confronted with a considerable scarcity of labor. Many laborers are gathering in front of the bulletin boards, upon which are displayed the call for volunteers issued by President Palma Saturday. They discuss the attractiveness of a soldier's life at such unusual pay, and as a result many resolve to enlist.

It was learned to-day that several new insurgent bands had taken to the brush. The growth of the insurrection certainly seems to keep pace with the preparations for suppressing it.

Major Gomez of the Government reports another engagement with insurgents near Cascabal to-day, in which several men were killed or wounded. Details of this affair have not yet been received here.

A special edition of the Official Gazette, issued to-night, authorizes the seizure of all horses needed by the Government forces. Proper payment will be made for all animals thus taken. The shortage of horses is at present one of the worst drawbacks with which the Government has to contend.

The Government announced this evening the capture of ex-Congressman Carlos Mendieta, the leader of the insurgents in Santa Clara Province. He had $8,000 on his person when captured. This capture has been authenticated from other sources. It occurred in the City of Santa Clara. Col. Aranda, who was with Mendieta, also was taken prisoner. The capture of Mendieta is of great importance.

The Government has discovered that the movements of Pino Guerro and other important revolutionary commanders are directed by a committee of revolutionary veterans in Havana. This practice will be broken up, and several arrests are expected.

Santa Clara is becoming a thorough insurrectionist province. Some villages have become wholly revolutionary, and even larger towns, in some cases, have taken up arms against the Government. The attitude of the people is entirely a question of the attitude of the leaders. A former Mayor of Trinidad has suddenly placed himself at the head of a band of 100 insurgents. The Mayor of Las Cruces is leading a crowd from his town, consisting of 200 men. A band of 100 insurrectionists entered Las Lajas to-day, and got away with the contents of the local Treasury, $3,000, and all the horses in town.

Col. Avalos, who is in command of the Government forces at San Juan de Martinez, is still waiting for orders and reinforcements. A train from Havana bearing 150 recruits and 40 Rural Guards reached Pinar del Rio to-day and reinforced the Government troops already there.

The Province of Havana is still kept nervous by unimportant encounters.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26.—The Mexican Government has issued strict orders that no use shall be made of Gulf ports, espe-

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FUSE BLOWS OUT, 22 HURT.

Many Leap from Crowded Third Avenue Car, Which Catches Fire.

Two men were so seriously injured that they had to be removed to the Harlem Hospital, and a score more persons were hurt when a fuse in a south-bound Third Avenue car blew out at 101st Street about 8:30 o'clock last night. The car, which was an open one, was returning from Fort George with an unusually large crowd of passengers, who had been driven away from the resort by the rain.

The car was traveling at a good rate when the accident occurred. As soon as the fuse blew out the car caught fire underneath. Alarmed by the smoke which issued from the car several passengers leaped to the street. Most of those who jumped were injured. Motorman Harry Reidy applied his brakes vigorously and brought the car abruptly to a standstill. The suddenness of the stop threw off some passengers who were standing on the running board waiting for a chance to leap.

Joseph Denyani, 31 years old, of 206 East Eighty-ninth Street, was on the back seat of the car with his wife and nephew, Frank Peters. He jumped and broke his right leg. The nephew, who is a boy, also jumped and received cuts and bruises.

On the second seat sat Pasquale Palazzo, 20 years old, of Baxter Street, and John Feinroth, 34 years old, of 137 Christie Street. Palazzo was pitched from the car aaginst an elevated railroad pillar. He got a bad scalp wound. Feinroth jumped and injured himself internally.

Dr. Berliner of the Harlem Hospital treated fifteen persons for various injuries, and removed Denyani and Feinroth to the hospital. The fire was put out by the motorman and uninjured passengers. There were no arrests.

REVOLT AGAINST CUMMINS.

Iowa Republicans Object to the Governor's Stand on the Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 26.—The Republican revolt against the nomination of Gov. Cummins is taking the form of county organizations composed of voters who seem to have lost interest in the question of "party regularity."

In half a dozen counties papers have been circulated, and in some cases as many as 500 Republican voters have pledged themselves to vote against Cummins at the November election. The supporters of Cummins admit that if the action which has materialized in Warren, Jasper, Lyon, Woodbury, Calhoun, and some other counties should become a State-wide movement Iowa can hardly fail to go Democratic.

The disaffection seems to be over the tariff issue. Iowa farmers are proverbially conservative upon the tariff question. It is a part of their most cherished creed. When Gov. Cummins appeared before the State Central Committee to arrange the details of the State campaign and declared that he entertained the same opinion concerning the tariff that he had held in the past he seems to have given fresh impetus to the movement against him.

Political observers declare that next Winter Cummins will be an aspirant for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Dolliver, and that a struggle is beginning to gain control of the Legislature, with the possibility that a Democrat may be elected instead.

CHAUFFEUR KILLED IN CRASH.

Inspector Frageau Badly Hurt When Car Strikes Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—An automobile containing seven persons was struck by a suburban electric car of the Buttonwood line at Lakewood, a few miles south of this city, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The chauffeur, Oliver La Belle of New Bedford, was instantly killed. Liquor Inspector Aimee Frageau of Fall River was seriously injured and may die, and George J. Pauquette of New Bedford was badly hurt. The others in the car escaped with minor injuries, but the automobile was completely wrecked.

The party comprised, besides those mentioned, Mrs. Frageau, the wife of the Inspector; their nine-year-old daughter, and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frageau of Canada.

The tonneau was torn from the machine, and with the occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Frageau, was thrown right side up, so that those in it suffered no injury. The injured were removed to the hospital in this city.

TWO KILLED IN FEUD BATTLE.

Three Others Fatally Wounded at a Kentucky Picnic.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITESBURG, Ky., Aug. 26.—A messenger from the feud neighborhood of the Mullins and Fleming clans says there was a battle between the factions at a picnic at the headwaters of Long Fork Creek to-day. Two of the Mullins faction were killed outright and one fatally wounded, while the Flemings crowd suffered by the fatal wounding of the leaders, Sol and Henry Fleming.

There was some trouble in the dancing ring caused by Sol Fleming. This was a signal for the gathering of the clans, and in a few minutes some one fired a shot. Witnesses say a hundred shots were fired, and that both Sol and Henry Fleming received fatal wounds. Levi Mullins, the leader of the Mullins faction, was killed, as was his brother-in-law, William Osburn, and Ben Mullins was wounded. If the wounded die it will doubtless break up the feud, since there will be no leaders.

AIDS MEN WHO KILLED SON.

Swissvale Man Goes Bail for Autoists Who Ran Over His Child.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—Believing that the automobilists who last night ran down and killed his little son were absolutely innocent, R. L. Collingwood of Delaware Avenue, Swissvale, to-day went bail for both of them before the County Coroner.

Richard Collingwood, while at play in the street, was run down by an automobile driven by Robert C. Baker, a friend of the boy's father, who was accompanied by J. A. Phillips. The men were driving at a moderate rate of speed, when the boy ran out from the pavement directly in front of their machine. He was knocked down before the machine could be stopped and run over. He died soon afterward.

WEEK-END OUTING AT ATLANTIC CITY
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Sept. 1st. Includes Labor Day. Rate covers round trip transportation and two days' board. Only $10 and $12, according to hotel selected. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

BALLOON PROPELLER SERVED THOMAS WELL

With It He Steered, Rose, and Sank Almost at Will.

IT SAVED WASTE OF BALLAST

Dr. Thomas and Brother Return from an Eventful Trip—A Baby Will Bear Balloon's Name.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas returned to his home, 172 West Seventy-second Street, last night with his brother Jefferson Davis Thomas of Augusta, Ga., after their trip in Dr. Thomas's balloon, which was begun Saturday evening shortly after 6 o'clock. Since then they had been reported Saturday night by three New Jersey cities. After that nothing had been heard from them except one telegram received by Mrs. Thomas yesterday morning from Beemerville, N. J., near the Kitatinny Mountains, saying that they would continue on their journey, as the trip had been enjoyable and successful.

The balloon made three descents. The men stopped overnight at Beemersville with their air chariot tied to a tree and resumed their journey in the morning, sailing to a forest near Oakland, Sullivan County, New York, ten miles north of Port Jervis, where they fell with great violence in a forest, ascending again, the doctor's brother being left out for the sake of lifting the balloon. The balloon descended again at a nearby farmhouse summer resort, where it was packed up and carried to the station to return with the aeronauts to the city by rail. Oakland is about seventy miles from New York as the crow flies.

It was Jefferson Davis Thomas's first trip, and he expressed himself last night as eager to make many more ascensions, notwithstanding the fact that he had been severely shaken up in a drop from the clouds.

Telling of his trip, after greeting his family last night, Dr. Thomas said:

"It was a great journey in every way, particularly in the successful work of the propeller. We cleared the gas works at 6:05 o'clock in the evening, and, after throwing away one bag of ballast, had no need to waste more for a long time. The first bag was used so that we could dodge a machine shop near the starting point. When we were fairly in the air I began using the propeller. I found that I could turn the balloon completely around with it, hold it back against the breeze, which was moderate, and that by tacking I could even advance the big bag and basket against the wind.

"The air is rapidly rarified in the higher currents. This will apply to a motor as well as to a man. The motors will have to be so fixed that the fluid will not be affected by the oxygen supply. In my experiments going over New York I found that with the propeller I could give a steady pull upward or downward of fifteen pounds. This means a tremendous saving both in gas and ballast.

"As we passed over the Hudson River the water below had its usual effect of contracting the gas, but to an unusual extent, so that we dropped faster than we should. We were headed directly for a ship—just as if we were aiming for it. The fifteen pounds uplift was not sufficient to save us from hitting the ship.

"I jumped off the bicycle frame, which my brother mounted. I had to throw out three forty-pound sand bags before we rose, and then we went up rapidly. We came mighty near, however, hitting a mast, and I am glad we did not. That would have probably been our end."

"As we went high over the many New Jersey cities there was a wonderful sight below us. I never knew there could be so many lights. Near by New Jersey was illuminated for miles. We could hear the people shouting to us, some of them cheering, but it was all very indistinct because we were very high. Then we ran into a fog. It was perfectly black. The instruments told us we were 8,000 feet high, but there was no way of knowing where we were going.

"The wind seemed to have entirely died out, and as there was no use in floating about without any indication of where we might be by the use of the propellor I descended. First, there were the sounds of chickens crying out in alarm, and then the barking of dogs, and I saw not far below us a house. We could hear the voices of men, who were evidently very excited. We dropped the drag ropes, and shouted to them to catch hold. Although we could hear them plainly, it was some time before they heard us.

"Finally, I made them understand that we wanted to know how far off the sea was. They answered 75 miles, but I thought they said 5. This meant danger, and I begged them to get hold of the drag rope. This they finally did, and wrapped it about a tree. In this way we pulled ourselves down by a pulley in the basket.

"The man who had helped us proved to be John G. Newman. He had never been to New York, and he had never seen a balloon, but that did not prevent him from being a good host and an interested listener to what the men who came out of the clouds had to say to him. He told us that when he heard the chickens and the dogs he went out to see what was the matter.

"He thought the balloon was a meteor. When he heard voices he was frightened for a moment. He had read of airships, and guessed the balloon was one. He heard us shout to catch hold of the rope, but could not see it. When he did he and his son made it fast to a tree at our direction. He invited us into his house, gave us the best he had, and sat up later than he felt he had any right to that he might have the workings of the balloon explained to him.

"Mr. Newman gave us a good bed. In the morning he showed us a little girl that was a new arrival in the family. They had been wondering what to call her, and decided to name her after the balloon, Nirvana, although her mother was a little afraid that when she went to school the neighbors' children would nickname her 'Nervy.' I am to send the little one a christening present.

"We waited until 8:30, and as the sun would not come to us we decided to go to it. With the aid of the propeller we made a gradual ascent into the clouds and through them until we found the sun. We went sailing, reaching 10,000 feet. The clouds were so thick below us that we could again see nothing, and I decided to descend.

"We landed among the trees in a forest with several hard bumps, one anchor hook hitting my brother under the collar, tearing it and his shirt. There being no way to get out of the woods except by the balloon, I left the anchor, our lunch, and water. Then I asked my brother to get out of the bag. He was able to follow me on foot, however, when I shot up. It was woods everywhere except a cleared space by a river, where there was a big Summer boarding house. I managed to land near there. There was a crowd of Summer boarders there to greet us. It was 11:30 o'clock when I landed.

"The gas bag was too hot to handle for a long time. When it had cooled off we rolled it up, doing this in the remarkable time of thirty minutes. It was packed in a wagon with the basket, and was pulled to the station, a mile off up a mountain side. The boarders helped us get the wagon started up the steep road, and when that was done we hurried ahead to the station, the wagon reaching there just in time for the train.

ROCKEFELLER'S HEAT JOKE.

He Makes It in Sunday School—Says Americans Rush Too Much.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—John D. Rockefeller to-day discussed newspapers, jested about the heat, and deplored the swift pace at which the American people are going. He touched on all of these subjects in a twenty minutes talk with a reporter, while a roomfull of persons waited to shake hands wito him after the Sunday school services at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church.

The morning was oppressively hot. Mr. Rockefeller felt the heat but little, however, his constant exercise with the golf sticks keeping him in good physical condition.

"This is really one of the warmest days of the year, isn't it?" he remarked. "I shall have to put more tubing in the upper end of my thermometer at Forest Hill." And he chuckled appreciatively over his little joke.

Then he talked of the rapid life of Americans, and said that it was reflected in the New York newspapers.

"We are living an awfully fast life in this country; it is simply a rush, rush along, the newspapers for the most part keeping apace of the times. They show the life of their readers. People live too fast; their life is accelerated by the headlines. The concentrated excitement all bound up in a few wordt. People see the big lines, rush to read the papers, rush off again to read some other paper, and rush to a fire. It is rush, rush, all the time."

PATTEN BOAT RESCUES MAN.

Finds Him Clinging to an Overturned Catboat After Others Pass Him.

Clinging to the bottom of his overturned fifteen-foot catboat, Robert Belsh of 484 Court Street, Brooklyn, was picked up in the Narrows last night by the excursion steamboat Thomas Patten. Later he appealed to Sergt. Mott of the harbor police to look out for his boat, which was adrift somewhere in the bay.

The Thomas Patten was homeward bound from Pleasure Bay with a big crowd when her Captain heard cries for help. With his searchlight he soon made out a man on the bottom of a boat, steamed alongside, and letting down a ladder took Belsh on board. Belsh said that he set out for Coney Island about 8 o'clock, and that at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, his boat was upset by a gust of wind. He climbed over the side so quickly that he did not get wet above his knees. He called for help, and says he saw several boats pass him without offering aid.

When he was rescued the crowd on the Thomas Patten cheered him.

DIED IGNORANT OF FAILURE.

News of Bank's Smash Kept from President S. B. Hinckley.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Sylvester B. Hinckley, President of the First National Bank of Chelsea, which closed its doors Aug. 17, died to-day at his home at Newton, in his sixty-fifth year. President Hinckley had been ill for several months with liver trouble, and death had been expected for the past few days. He died without having been advised of the failure of the banking institution of which he had been President for six years.

President Hinckley was a large stockholder and closely identified with the management of the bank, and when it was announced that a failure had resulted from heavy loans to Mr. Hinckley on real estate held by him, and that the Directors had been unable to realise on his property, the news was kept from him.

For many years Mr. Hinckley was identified with the cordage industry of New England. He was born in 1841, and in 1865 went into business with his father, Freeman Hinckley, manufacturing and selling cordage. He retired from that business fourteen years ago, occupying himself actively, however, with financial matters. In addition to his Presidency of the First National Bank of Chelsea, he was a large operator in real estate.

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER BURSTS.

Kills the Engineer and Fireman of a New York Central Train.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The boiler of a freight locomotive on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad burst just west of here to-day, causing the death of Engineer Chris Wagner of Albany and Fireman Edward Hall of Oneida.

The locomotive was attached to a heavy freight train. The boiler was thrown from the trucks high in the air and landed on its end 100 feet away, blocking the four tracks of the road. Neither the driving wheels nor the tender of the engine was thrown from the tracks, but ran on with the train for a quarter of a mile.

Wagner was thrown from the cab by the explosion and fell on the rails of the passenger track. Death was almost instantaneous. Hall was thrown out of the cab on the other side of the engine and his back was broken.

The force of the explosion was terrific. One piece of the locomotive was thrown a quarter of a mile and broke a telephone wire.

CHILE REFUSING AID.

President Hopes the Country's Own Resources Will Suffice.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Aug. 26.—President Riesco has replied to an offer on the part of the Rothschilds to help the sufferers from the earthquake by saying that he hopes Chilean resources will be sufficient for this purpose.

The Government has drawn up and presented a project for the reconstruction of Valparaiso. In order to prevent the flooding of streets, they will have a uniform level. The minimum width of streets, without counting sidewalks, will be fifteen meters. The Government will pay cash for lands expropriated for this purpose. Customs duties on construction material will be suspended for eighteen months.

The destruction by dynamite of menacing buildings is causing protests. The use of dynamite has caused some accidents.

The Bourse and commercial houses are not yet doing business, and because of a lack of money the banks are forced to continue limited payments.

The state of siege continues here, and nobody is allowed on the streets after 9 o'clock P. M. The weather is now fine.

Wellman Ready for a Trial Trip.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27.—The Daily Mail's Christiania correspondent says a steamer from Spitzbergen brings the news that the Wellman North Pole expedition's shed and balloon were finished last week and that Mr. Wellman intends shortly to make a trial trip.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

30 RUSSIAN ORPHANS ARE ORDERED DEPORTED

Inquiry Board Says Law Won't Permit Them to Land.

AN APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Hope That Secretary Metcalf Will Rescind Order—Plea of Society Agent Fails.

The thirty Jewish children who were made orphans in the recent Russian massacres, and who arrived in New York on Saturday on the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, to be cared for by the Jewish charitable organizations of this city pending their adoption by Jewish families in this country, were ordered excluded by one of the boards of special inquiry on Ellis Island yesterday.

The ground on which the children were barred was that they came under the class of aliens "liable to become public charges," and that as the law on this point is very stringent, the board had no alternative but to order their deportation.

The action of the board came as a great surprise and was taken after Secretary Waldmann of the United Hebrew Charities had made a plea in behalf of the children, in which he told the board that if the children were permitted to land they would be cared for and placed in homes, where it was certain they would be brought up to be good, law-abiding Americans.

Every courtesy was accorded to Mr. Waldmann by the board, of which Inspector Parbury is Chairman, but the board could not see the case in the light he did and took the action stated.

The law under which the children were excluded is Section 2 of the immigration law of March 3, 1903. This section enumerates the classes of aliens whose landing on American territory is prohibited, ons of these classes being what is known as those "liable to become public charges." The section mentioned is further qualified in the following language: "Also any person who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to any of the excluded classes."

Mr. Waldmann said that an appeal would certainly be taken to the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, and the opinion on Ellis Island yesterday was that the appeal would be acted on favorably by Secretary Metcalf and that all of the children would be permitted to land, with the possible exception of the two Kachmann children, who are detained for further examination by the medical division on the ground that they may be afflicted with a contagious disease of the scalp, which bars an alien from landing here.

Assistant Commissioner of Immigration Murray, who is Acting Commissioner while Commissioner Watchorn is in Europe, when asked about the decision of the board, replied that the board no doubt acted as it thought best and that any further action in the case would have to be taken at Washington.

Miss Sophie Perlmann of Berlin, who brought the children to New York, was also ordered excluded. Her exclusion was due to the custom that when children are excluded one of their parents or their guardian must go back with them. Had Miss Perlmann came alone she would have been admitted.

David M. Bressler of the National Relief Committee said last night:

"We have received more than 150 offers from Jewish people all over the United States who are willing to adopt the children. This shows that the children are not likely to become charges on the public.

"The entrance of these orphans into the country was something entirely new to the immigration authorities. They naturally thought that the only thing they could do was to deport the children. They must have felt shaky about taking any other course. Their order to have the children deported will be undoubtedly canceled by the authorities at Washington when the facts are shown them.

"We will keep the children here a few days after we receive the order from Washington rescinding the order for their deportation. We do this to give them a chance to recuperate and to be properly clothed. We have found temporary shelter for them for this purpose. After that we will send them to their future homes. We have allotted only one child to a family, believing that it will receive better care in this way."

LOUISIANA NEGRO LYNCHED.

Hanged by a Mob After an Attack on a White Woman.

CALHOUN, La., Aug. 26.—Alfred Schaufnet, a negro, was lynched here at 10 o'clock to-day by a mob for attacking a young woman of this city at an early hour this morning.

Schaufnelt was frightened by the screams of his victim and fled, but was captured later by a posse a few miles from the town.

He was brought back to Calhoun, and, after confessing his guilt, was hanged to a telegraph pole. A notice was posted upon the negro's body as a warning to all negroes who would attempt similar offenses.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANS.

Hill to Extend the Railroad Into California, It Is Said.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The Call to-day prints a story to the effect that James J. Hill is planning to extend the Northern Pacific Railroad into California.

The article says that twenty surveyors in the employment of Hill recently looked over the territory from Winnemucca, Nev., to the southern boundary of Idaho, where they met surveyors who had come south from Grantsdale, the end of a small extension of the Northern Pacific on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The two parties then proceeded across the upper portion of Nevada and crossed over into California as far as Sacramento, where they ceased work.

Miss Granger Hurt While Riding.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Aug. 26.—Miss Eleanor Granger, daughter of J. T. Granger, a New York broker, who has offices at 1 Broadway and 40 Wall Street, fell from her saddle horse while riding here yesterday. Her collarbone and ankle were broken. Miss Granger was riding near the Summer home of her father on the shore of Great South Bay. Mr. Granger's permanent home is in Washington, D. C.

A PHONETIC NEWSPAPER.

The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram Adopts the President's Spelling Style.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26.—The Worcester Telegram, beginning to-morrow, will use President Roosevelt's phonetic spelling throughout.

ADVISES WOMEN TO SMOKE.

Cleveland Physician Says It Counteracts Effect of Tea Drinking.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Smoke cigarettes, is the advice given to-day by Dr. Martin, the Health Officer, to the women of Cleveland's smart set. He has found that the society women here are addicted to the excessive use of tea and attributes to its abuse the spread of heart disease among them. Tea acts as a stimulant, while nicotine depresses the heart, so that the one counteracts the effect of the other.

RICHMOND DARK AGAIN.

Staten Islanders Had to Use Their Bumps of Topography.

Last night, although the crowd to be handled was small owing to the rain, was one of the worst for traveling in Richmond Borough this Summer. There was hardly a street light burning, and early in the evening the trolley cars, which had been running well recently, had a relapse. They crawled along at half speed, and stopped at frequent intervals.

It took from fifty minutes to an hour to reach St. George from South Beach, instead of the thirty minutes the schedule calls for. It was the same on other divisions. Most of the 40,000 persons who had to be handled were taken care of by the steam road, after they found the trolley lines useless. On the side streets it was so dark that residents went around more by their sense of location than anything else.

PEONAGE IN LOUISIANA.

Planter and His Son Held for Keeping Negroes in Servitude.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 26.—United States Marshals arriving to-day from Bernice, La., report the arrest at that place of L. M. Dendy, one of the wealthiest planters of North Louisiana, and his son, J. J. Dendy, on a charge of violating the peonage laws by keeping negroes in servitude.

The Dendys were taken to Monroe, La., where they gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for their appearance at the next term of the Federal Court. Recently five planters were arrested in the Bernice neighborhood on similar charges, and the investigation continues by the Federal authorities. Eleven peonage cases have so far been made in the Monroe Federal Court.

GIRL DIES DESPITE HEALERS.

Rochester Coroner Urges Prosecution of Three Christian Scientists.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Christian Science healers are censured in a verdict rendered to-day by Coroner Thomas A. Killip in the case of Fanny Green, a young woman who died here of cerebro spinal meningitis.

Miss Green was ill eleven weeks, and the Coroner finds that she was attended only by so-called Christian Science healers, her father, Randall G. Green, Arthur R. Vosburg, Emma Shoecraft, and Esther C. Spencer, their treatment consisting of prayer and endeavoring to impress upon the mind of the girl that she was not ill, and if she but realized she was "the ideal child of God," her illness would be overcome, and she would be well.

Coroner Killip recommends that the Health Bureau proceed against these healers under a city ordinance for neglecting to report a dangerous disease.

AN ATLANTA BELLE ENGAGED.

New Yorker Wins Beauty Whom the President Complimented.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—Formal announcement was made in Atlanta to-day by Mr. and Mrs. George Pierce Allen of the engagement of their daughter, Adelaide, to Leonard Day, a lawyer, of New York. Miss Allen is one of the acknowledged belles of Atlanta, and President Roosevelt at a reception given to him here during his last trip to the South complimented her by saying that she was the prettiest woman he had met in the South.

Before this event Miss Allen and Mr. Day had become acquainted, while Miss Allen was studying music in Washington and Mr. Day was practicing law in that city. The marriage will take place next Spring.

IN ONE ROOM 20 YEARS.

Trenton Officials Will Break Into Woman's Home To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 26.—Officers of the Board of Health will to-morrow forcibly enter the home of Kate Zimmerman of Fraser Street, who is reported to have lived in one room for twenty years. She refuses to come out or to answer questions as to her identity.

It is known that the woman has much silverware in her room. It is believed that this is the reason for her seclusion.

SAN FRANCISCO CAR STRIKE.

Trolley Employes Hold Up Traffic by Demand for Higher Wages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—With the exception of the California and the Geary Street lines, street railway traffic in this city was suspended to-day as a result of a strike for higher wages by the conductors and motormen of the United Railways system. The railroads made no attempt to run cars, and there was no disorder. Further action was suspended until the arrival to-morrow of Patrick Calhoun, President of the United Railway Investment Company. Automobiles and other vehicles were used to-day for transportation and did a good business.

Although the California and the Geary Street lines were in operation, their equipment was inadequate. The employes of these lines will not be called out, but they say their employers must follow the lead of the larger companies in any change that may be made in the wage scale.

LABOR DAY ATLANTIC CITY OUTING.
Pennsylvania Railroad week-end tour, September 1. Rates, covering transportation and two days' hotel accommodations, $10 and $12, according to hotel selected. Special train returning 8:30 P. M. Sept. 3.—Adv.

GIRL KILLS GEN. MIN; WIFE SEIZES SLAYER

Third Attempt on the Notorious Oppressor's Life Successful.

DEAD FROM BOMB NOW 32.

Stolypin's Daughter Alive—Terrorists Say They Will Assassinate Hundreds.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—Yesterday's unsuccessful attempt on the life of Premier Stolypin, with its slaughter of thirty-two persons, was followed to-night by the killing of Gen. Min, who was commander of the Seminovsky Guard Regiment, and who since his promotion to be a General has been attached as a personal adjutant to the suite of the Emperor. Gen. Min was shot on the station platform at Peterhof by a young woman, who fired five shots into his body from an automatic revolver and then, without resistance, submitted to arrest. The capture of the girl was effected by Gen. Min's wife, who held her until the arrival of an officer.

This was the third attempt on the life of Gen. Min, who was condemned to death by the Terrorists immediately after the Moscow revolt last December on account of the stern repression practiced by his battalion under his command, and especially for the wholesale executions of persons condemned by drumhead court-martial for being caught with arms in their hands.

Gen. Min was returning from the capital to his Summer residence at Peterhof and had just greeted his wife and daughter on the platform when a young woman—almost a girl—approached from behind and fired two shots into his back and then three more into his body as it sank to the ground. Further shots were prevented by Mme. Min, who threw herself upon the assassin and seized the hand which held the pistol. The woman did not attempt to escape, but she cautioned Mme. Min not to touch a handbag which she had placed on the platform before shooting the General, explaining that it contained a bomb.

Any one of the five wounds of Gen. Min would have resulted fatally. Two of the shots entered under the left shoulder and ranged downward, while the others penetrated to the chest from the back.

To the police the girl acknowledged that she had done the deed, saying she had executed the sentence of the Fighting Organization of the Social Revolutionists, but she refused to give her name.

Gen. Min only last week, after the conclusion of the manoeuvres at Krasnoye-Selo, dismissed the bodyguard which had accompanied him since the first attempt was made on his life, saying that the ordinary police of Peterhof would be sufficient to guard him and his villa there.

During the Moscow revolt Min, who was then a Colonel, commanded the First Battalion of the Seminovsky Guard, which operated within the city itself. The Second Battalion of the Guard, under command of Col. Riman, conducted repressive measures along the railroad to Kazan, for which acts Riman also was condemned to death. Undeterred by several attempts to execute this sentence Riman accepted an appointment on the staff of Gen. Skallon, Governor General of Warsaw, after the bomb outrages at Warsaw, and left two days ago to assist in the suppression of anarchy in Poland.

The Central Committee of the Social Revolutionists has drawn up a proclamation which declares that unless the Government forthwith alters its policy such acts as the attempt on the life of Premier Stolypin will be pursued to the utmost and Government representatives will be killed by hundreds.

The daughter of M. Stolypin, who was injured by the bomb explosion in the Premier's summer home yesterday, and who was erroneously reported to have died, is still alive at the Calmeyer Hospital. Her condition, however, is critical, and it is feared that gangrene will set in. She is under the care of the famous surgeon, Dr. Pavloff. The hospital doctors intended to amputate her legs, but Dr. Pavloff advised that the operation be postponed. After the explosion M. Stolypin's one thought was for his daughter, and he kept exclaiming: "For God's sake fetch a doctor! Oh, my poor girl!"

The Premier's three-year-old son, who was also hurt, is better to-day.

Mlle. Stolypin is one of seven daughters of the Premier. The wounded boy is his only son. Mme. Stolypin, who was driving at the time of the explosion, is constantly at the bedside of her daughter.

M. Stolypin moved last night to his town residence, in Morskaia Street, which is almost next door to the house where the assassins had their lodging. The Premier frequently visits the latter house, which is the property of Princess Meetchersky, and is devoted to furnished rooms of the highest class.

The Associated Press representative revisited the wrecked villa to-day and found firemen tearing away the shattered walls. An imposing force of police was keeping all comers, even high officers, at a distance from the villa.

At the Hospital of St. Peter and St. Paul there was a disgraceful scramble of thousands of curiosity seekers around the mangled remains of twenty-six of the victims of the explosion, which had lain exposed on the grass in the hospital yard during the whole of last night and to-day, and which were still there at 6 o'clock this evening. Society women fought and jostled street laborers and peasant women for a chance to view the sight. Many of them were accompanied by children of tender years.

The telegram sent by Emperor Nicholas to M. Stolypin after the explosion was as follows:

"I cannot find words to express my indignation. I hope with all my heart that the health of your son and daughter will soon be restored and likewise that of the other persons injured."

The Dowager Empress this morning made inquiries as to the condition of the Premier's children. M. Stolypin has received touching telegrams of sympathy from the Grand Duke, Grand Duchess

ex-Premier Witte, and other personages.

Two more persons injured by the explosion died in the night, bringing the total number of deaths up to thirty-two. Twenty-six persons were instantly killed.

Another of the assassins is said to have died to-day, but no confirmation of this report could be obtained.

M. Pollanvoff, who was talking to M. Stolypin at the time of the explosion, gives the following account of it:

"After discussing the matter of Zemstvo finances and indulging in a little talk on the general political condition in the Province of Simbirsk, I had risen to depart. The Minister was extending his hand to me when the explosion occurred. It seemed as though there were two or three shocks in succession.

"I felt myself lifted in the air and then hurled violently to the floor. I did not lose consciousness. After a moment I regained my feet and made my way out through a window into the garden, the doors of the study being blocked by broken furniture and other débris.

"The Minister's first words were: 'Where is my family? What has happened?' I answered that probably a bomb had been thrown from the garden. We then went to the front of the house, and as soon as possible I hailed my coachman and departed. Of those in the reception room ante-chamber all were killed or injured. I and my colleagues, who were with M. Stolypin, alone escaped."

M. Moukhanoff, a member of the late Parliament, who at the time of the explosion was waiting to see Premier Stolypin concerning permission to hold a congress of the Constitutional Democratic Party, says:

"I was sitting with some twenty other visitors, including several ladies, at a long table in the waiting room, M. Stolypin then being engaged with M. Polivanoff, a Marshal of the Nobility of the Province of Simbirsk and the President of the Simbirsk Zemstvo deputation. After waiting for some time I changed my seat and joined M. Prizolkoff, a Chamberlain of the Court, in a bay window overlooking the avenue leading up to the house.

"A few seconds after the arrival of the carriage bearing the assassins, which attracted my attention because visitors usually come in smaller carriages, I was suddenly hurled backward against the wall, which my head struck. I was so stunned that I did not even hear the explosion. When I recovered consciousness I saw that the ceiling and one of the walls were gone and that the room was heaped with débris from the floor above.

"The first words I heard came from the lips of a Mother Superior who was standing amid the ruins in a corner of the room, praying before an ikon, 'Save us! Save us!' at the same time crossing herself. She was one of six who escaped uninjured. The occupant of the chair I had formerly occupied was killed on the spot.

"I then went into the garden, where I came face to face with M. Stolypin. He had complete mastery over himself and was perfectly calm. I urged him not to go back into house, saying there might be another bomb there; but he insisted on returning, saying, 'There may be wounded persons in there.' The Premier's face was bespattered with ink, thrown there by the force of the explosion."

M. Stolypin is greatly grieved at the death of the old hall porter, who had served in the Ministry of the Interior for forty years, under sixteen Ministers.

It appears that the assassins were well supplied with funds. They paid $125 in advance for the rooms they engaged. Before leaving these apartments they disguised themselves and made the house porter drunk.

The extraordinary power of the explosion may be judged by the fact that houses on the opposite side of the Neva were shaken and windows broken.

One of the most painful features of the tragedy was the delay in obtaining medical aid for the injured, as over an hour elapsed before an ambulance arrived. It was fully half an hour before a beginning was made in systematically clearing the wreckage, during which the injured suffered agonies. At dusk torches were lighted and by the light from these the work was continued and the walls were shored up with strong beams.

Many trees in the avenue were blown down by the force of the explosion, and the aspect of the house and grounds was one of complete desolation. Parts of human bodies were thrown a great distance. An officer chanced to knock against a small tree, and a bloody, dust-covered hand that had lodged among the branches fell at his feet.

Though dozens of suspected Revolutionists were gathered in to-day in the capital, no important arrests have been chronicled. The police have been unsuccessful in getting on the track of the conspiracy, beyond establishing, from the text of the death sentence found on the body of one of the dead assassins, that the band belonged to the Maximists, better known as the "Flying Group" of the Social Revolutionists. This group is thus designated because it operates on an unfixed base.

It has been responsible for most of the recent assassinations, and did not accept the order of the larger "Fighting Organization" of the Social Revolutionists to discontinue activity during the session of Parliament. Among its members, who do not exceed a few hundred, were Mlle. Spiridonovo, who shot Chief of Secret Police Luzhenoffsky at Tambo; Mlle. Barbara Printz, who committed suicide after the premature explosion of a bomb intended for Governor General Kaulbars; the slayer of Gen. Kozloff of the Headquarters Staff, who was murdered in the park at Peterhof July 14, and Belenzoff, the principal of the great Moscow Bank robbery.

The group is financed largely with the proceeds of that robbery. A peculiarity of its workings is that its decrees are never executed by residents of the same city in which the victim lives, but the assassins are drafted from other localities, which diminishes the chance of police detection.

At Odessa last evening a girl dropped a bomb in the Nicholas Boulevard fifty paces from the palace of Governor General Kaulbars. There was a deafening detonation and a wild stampede of the promenaders. No one was injured except the girl who dropped the bomb, whose hand was shattered. It is supposed that the bomb accidentally fell from her hand before she had reached the entrance to the palace. She and another girl and a university student who was accompanying them were arrested.

Private advices received here from Tiflis are to the effect that a plot on the life of Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, Viceroy of the Caucasus, has been discovered, and that many persons have been arrested, including several officers.

After a meeting of workmen at Yudovka to-day, which was addressed by ex-Deputy Michailchenko, shots were fired. This resulted in an encounter between the workmen and Cossacks and police, the latter firing nine volleys, which killed eight persons and wounded thirty-two.

Talk of a military dictatorship is again in the air. According to a report current a meeting of the Court Camarilla discussed the question to-night at Peterhof and the majority were in favor of such a step.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, who had just returned from calling on Premier Stolypin, was especially in favor of the plan. It is said that after the meeting the Grand Duke Nicholas and others of the Grand Dukes went to the Emperor to demand his authorization, but up to the present this has not been obtained.

HAMBURG, Aug. 26.—A search of the room occupied by a young Russian who was arrested here to-day disclosed quantities of explosives, a number of revolvers, and bills of lading for shipments of ammunition and explosives to Russian Baltic ports.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg to the newspapers this morning supply some further details concerning the attempt on the life of the Russian Premier, M. Stolypin. It is stated that the man who threw or dropped the bomb was named Morosoff, and that he was a native of Ryazan Province.

Among the killed were nearly all the agents of the secret police in the house, including four women detectives. Several persons were warned beforehand that an attempt on the life of the Premier would be made. Mme. Davidoff, wife of the Court Chamberlain, who was killed, says that her husband received a postcard Friday saying: "Do not go where you intend going." Another official, named Pisemsky, received a similar warning. He feigned illness and thus escaped.

Some of the accounts suggest that the explosion was premature, and that therefore the escape of the Premier was due to the fact that the assassins were partly intoxicated.

All the newspapers comment upon the apparent indifference of the Russian public with regard to such outrages, saying that this is either because their frequency engenders callousness or because of sympathy with the Revolutionists.

An interesting story is told of M. Stolypin. When he was Governor of Saratoff the Superintendent of Police there was being attacked by a mob for carrying out orders that aroused resentment. Stolypin, seeing what was happening, rushed up between the Superintendent and the angry crowd, exclaiming: "If you want to kill the responsible official, it is I. The Superintendent is but doing his duty, executing my orders. He had no choice but to carry them out. It was I alone who issued them, and here I am." The crowd, surprised at Stolypin's courage, silently slunk away.

The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, commenting on the outrage, says:

"No political reforms can heal the present moral gangrene, which is eating away the soul of the nation. Political motives play hardly any part in the epidemic of loathsome crime. Ideas of right and wrong are wholly perverted. Bestiality and humanity are now struggling for the upper hand, and the chances are on the side of bestiality. If the Constitutional Democrats were in power tomorrow the epidemic of crime would continue, for the struggle is not between this party or that, but between rascaldom and men of law and order."

FRENCH DENOUNCE TERRORISM.

Say the Bomb Outrage at M. Stolypin's Will Hurt the Reform Cause.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Most of the newspapers to-day deplore and criticise in the severest terms the bomb outrage at the residence of the Russian Premier, M. Stolypin, and agree that it will act only as a setback to the cause of reform. The Socialist organs, however, seek to palliate the offense by contending that the Government had exasperated the Revolutionists by consistent bad faith, trickery, and brutal acts. The Temps says:

"The universal reprobation which these political crimes arouse is increased by the fact that Premier Stolypin cannot be called either an uncompromising Reactionary or a bloodthirsty Bureaucrat. We always considered that it was with remarkable good faith that he devoted himself to what he believed was for the good of Russia, though he may have been mistaken in the means he chose. It is to be feared that a military dictatorship pure and simple will follow Stolypin's timid liberalism, but if that statesman wishes a fine lesson from the misfortune that has befallen him, let him work out as quickly as possible a system of constitutional legality, thus replying by a noble gesture to the odious act of which he is the victim and sparing the country more of these reprehensible deeds and useless cruelties."

WANTED TO ROAST STUDENTS.

Min Commanded Troops Which Fired at Crowd in Capital.

The Terrorists' death sentence had long hung over the head of Gen. Min, owing to his harsh methods and cruelties. It was Gen. (then Col.) Min who commanded the Seminovsky Regiment when the people were shot down near the Technological Institute in St. Petersburg last Oct. 31, and who, it was stated, wanted to set the buildings of the institute on fire and roast the students inside.

Min was sent by the Emperor to suppress the disorders at Saratoff after the assassination of Sakaroff last December, and when the trouble at that place was quelled he was dispatched to Moscow to assist in putting down the uprising there.

Last April 24 a member of the "Fighting Organization" of the Revolutionists, disguised as an officer, who had called at Min's residence several times and requested to see him, excited the suspicion of the attachés of the household and was arrested. It turned out that he was a Revolutionist, and was armed with a revolver and a dagger.

Last July 18 it was reported that some of the soldiers of the Seminovsky Guard at Krasnoye-Selo had served notice on Gen. Min that they intended to kill him at the first opportunity for forcing them to murder their fellow-citizens in the Moscow revolt, and that Min, in fear of his life, had fled from the camp.

FORAKER HITS HEADS.

Suggests Other Candidates for "Less Cordial" Indorsement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Senator Foraker to-day discussed the political situation in Ohio, devoting considerable attention to the probable action of the approaching Republican Convention in that State with respect to those of the Congressional delegation who had differed from the President in some matter of legislation. He said:

"It is true I opposed the President's policy as embodied in the Hepburn Bill, but not, as is commonly stated in the newspapers, because I was opposed to Governmental regulation and supervision of railroads, for the record will show that I have done as much in that behalf as any other Ohio man in Congress, but because I thought the Hepburn Bill unwise, unjust, and unconstitutional.

"Excepting the Rate bill, I supported the President as to every other measure he urged upon Congress, except only joint Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico. I opposed that except on condition they should be allowed to determine by vote in each Territory whether they wanted joint Statehood. I think the great majority of the people were opposed to the idea of the President offering joint Statehood to these Territories against their protest.

"But, however this may be, as to myself I shall not make any request of the convention nor any complaint as to its action, whatever that may be; but I cannot forbear suggesting in this connection that if the convention should try to conform to the rule prescribed by Mr. Burton of indorsing 'less cordially' than the President those who may have differed from the President as to some matter—no matter how honestly—it would have some hard problems to solve.

"For instance, if Senator Dick is to be indorsed 'less cordially' than the President because he did not agree with the President about the Philippine Tariff bill, what is the convention to do as to Gen. Keifer and the six other distinguished Ohio Republican members of Congress who joined with that sturdy old veteran in opposing and voting against the President as to that measure?

"And how about Mr. Burton himself? Is he to be indorsed 'less cordially' than the President because he has opposed the President's policy of increasing the navy? Is not the navy, so to speak, the apple of the President's eye, the biggest of his big sticks—and are not the people with the President as to his naval policy by an overwhelming majority?"

WORLD MATCH TRUST NOW.

Japanese to Combine with the Diamond Match Co. for the Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Japan has entered into a compact with the Diamond Match Company to form an international trust of the match products of two hemispheres, taking into the combination the English match concern dominated by Bryant & May. Negotiations for the formation of the combination have been in progress since the Russo-Japanese war, it is said, and were started by Russell Hawkins of New York, who was sent to Japan a year ago.

Japan for a number of years has carefully nursed the matchmaking industry of that empire, and is an important factor in the distribution of the product throughout the Far East. Its factories have been enlarged in order to compete with foreign manufacturers in China, Australia, India, and the Philippines. The eagerness of the Japanese to acquire the latest machinery for making matches prompted the union with the American trust.

Five Hurt in Scenic Railway Crash.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 26.—A car on a scenic railway at an amusement park north of this city jumped the track tonight and injured five persons. Ora McCullough of Tipton, Ind., may die, and Helen McGuire of Noblesville, Ind., was seriously injured. Anna Chesaman, Tillie McDermott, and Carl Augstalt were slightly hurt.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:48 A. M.—210 Eldridge Street; Jacob Epstein; damage, $200.
8:15 A. M.—111 Mulberry Street; Joseph Fellan; no damage.
12:45 P. M.—876 Broadway; Pierrepont Company; damage trifling.
3:45 P. M.—138 Eldridge Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

NEBRASKA BRYANITES HERE TO WHOOP IT UP

A Delegation of 120 Arrives Five Hours Late.

THEY BRING SEVEN MAYORS

The Democratic Club Alone Has Laid Aside $1,000 a Day for Music and Drinks.

The Nebraska delegation to the Bryan reception arrived in Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad last night, nearly five hours late. The special train was due at 6:15 o'clock, and arrived at 10:30 o'clock. The delegates, who number 120, were so weary from the long ride that they were glad to get over to the Hotel Victoria, where seventy rooms had been engaged for them.

The fact that the Nebraskans were quiet last night after their arrival here, however, does not argue that they will not whoop things up during the rest of their stay. In fact, they announced that they would make New Yorkers sit up and take notice before they left town, especially so far as the shouting for their "favorite son" was concerned.

In the party were seven Mayors: Brown of Lincoln, Dolman of Omaha, Hunker of West Point, Watzke of Humboldt, Deering of Plattsmouth, Uhlig of Holdredge, and Burke of Friend, Neb. With the party also were J. W. Cutright of Normal, Bryan's home town, who was formerly Bryan's secretary; H. S. Daniel, Secretary of the State Central Committee, and State's Attorney Lisle J. Abbott. All of the members of the delegation wore badges bearing the words in large letters, "Bryan's Nebraska Home Folks."

The delegation had a lot of trouble with its baggage after its arrival in Jersey City, because the road had not put a baggagemaster on the train and many of the trunks had been shipped through ahead or had not yet arrived. Many of the members were making their first trip to New York, and, although their first glimpse of the city, with its sparkling lights, caused some expressions of surprise, they took the edge off their admiration by poking a lot of fun at the Twenty-eighth Street crosstown horse cars, on which most of them came over to the hotel. They said they had that sort of locomotion beaten a dozen ways in the smallest town in Nebraska.

The delegation also brought a lot of transparencies, which will be displayed around the hotel during the stay here and which will also accompany it to the Madison Square Garden meeting. Here are some of them:

We Have Kept the Faith.
We Knew They Would Come to Know Him.
What is Home Without Bryan?
They Called Him the Boy Orator of the Flag.
And Watterson Came Also.
Who Said, "Repudiator"?

Unexampled in the history of New York will be the series of feasts to be given during the coming week to the out-of-town visitors brought here to welcome the home coming of Bryan. A Democratic jollification of the highest proportions will continue from next Wednesday until the following Monday, and longer, if there are any stragglers left alive and well. In addition to open house at the National Democratic Club and the Manhattan Club, the societies made up of local residents from various States will give receptions to visiting delegations from those States.

The Missouri Society will entertain Gov. Folk and the host of Missourians coming with him, and ex-Govs. Stone and Crittenden. Then the North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee Societies will follow suit. Josephus Daniels telegraphed yesterday from Raleigh, N. C., that he would be in New York on Tuesday or Wednesday with 150 Bryan Democrats, including the Governor of the State, both Senators, and eight members of the House of Representatives. On the heels of the North Carolinians will come the Marylanders and thousands from the other Southern States. Three special trains from Missouri will roll in on Wednesday, and from Washington State, Oregon, and Oklahoma, smaller batches will be on hand by Thursday morning. On Wednesday night 250 members of the St. Louis Democratic Club will arrive at the Hotel Saranac. The Illinois delegation promises to be second only to that of Missouri.

The Committee on Hospitality of the Bryan Reception Committee will meet at the Victoria Hotel to-morrow to complete arrangements for the reception of the delegations. The organized bodies will be escorted to the Democratic and Manhattan Clubs, where refreshments, wet and dry, will be unlimited for five days. The Democratic Club has laid aside $1,000 a day for music and drinks.

No change will be made in the arrangements for Mr. Bryan's reception. He will land at the Battery promptly at 4 o'clock and ride up Broadway to Fiftieth Street, then across to Fifth Avenue and down to the Victoria Hotel, at Twenty-seventh Street. Madison Square Garden will open at 6 o'clock, in order to permit the crowd to arrange itself before the speaking begins at 8 o'clock, when the doors will be closed.

Harry W. Walker will open the meeting in behalf of the Commercial Travelers' League, under whose auspices the reception is to be held. The members of all the committees will be decorated with handsome badges, and every person in the Garden will have a small flag to wave. At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech the entire audience will join in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

HILL'S NEW RAILROAD PLAN.

Freight and Passenger Traffic Will Be Divided Between Two Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

SPOKANE, Washington, Aug. 26.—Through freight on the Northern Pacific Railroad will hereafter be diverted to the Great Northern, and transcontinental passenger traffic will be transferred from the Great Northern to the Northern Pacific so far as possible, according to an announcement made here to-day by a man who is in close touch with James J. Hill.

He says the change has definitely been decided upon. To this end, the Great Northern Railroad will abandon its "Oriental Limited" and maintain but one through train each way daily—the fast mail, which has a slow schedule.

The object of the change is to give an easier grade for the heavy freight and to avoid the confusion and delay that attend the operation of both lines of business on the same track.

Seven Hurt in Cleveland Car Panic.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Seven persons were injured and twenty others imprisoned in a disabled car last night after a head-on collision of two street cars on the Woodland Avenue line. A panic followed the collision, and those who were imprisoned in the disabled car were trampled upon by other frightened passengers in their efforts to escape. None of the injured will die.

SAFEGUARDS SECURITIES

The Trust Company of America

135 Broadway, New York
36 Wall St., New York
95 Gresham St., London, E. C.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $12,500,000.

PALMA FEARS CAPOTE CONSPIRES TO OUST HIM

Continued from Page 1.

cially those of Yucatan, as a base of supplies for the Cuban revolutionists.

SAN JUAN DE MARTINEZ, Aug. 26.—The last twenty-four hours have been quiet, except for shooting last night at imaginary objects by men on outpost. As a result of this firing two brothers, asleep in a farm hut, were fatally shot.

The insurgent force under Pino Guerra spent last night and to-day at Galafre, six miles from here. No movement has yet been made by either side to attack. Ex-Gov. Peres, a Liberal, visited Guerra to-day, and found him to be well informed as to what was going on. Guerra has 2,000 well-armed men. Capt. Pujales, with his artillery, constitutes the main strength of the Government column here. The regular Rural Guardsmen are reliable and good fighters, but the recruits do not inspire confidence.

Col. Avalos returned to-day from Pinar del Rio and ordered the Government forces to make ready for an advance.

FIGHT SHY OF THE "JUNTA."

Cubans in New York Not Anxious to Indorse the Revolution.

The cables from Havana regarding the revolution published yesterday in the New York papers caused considerable discussion among the forty Cubans staying at the Hotel Albert. Some dispatches were received during the day from private sources stating that the situation was even graver than the press reports made it appear to be, and business was suspended in the greater part of the island.

In contradiction to these alarming dispatches a cable was received late in the afternoon by the head of a firm of Wall Street bankers from their agent in Havana stating that the outlook was more hopeful. The Government had got a well-organized force together, and were confident of being able to bring the revolt to a speedy end.

The members of the self-styled "Revolutionary Junta" were engaged in taking their petition to President Roosevelt around to the various hotels for signatures, but they met with very little success. Their approach to the Hotel Albert, at Eleventh Street and University Place, was the signal for the Cubans who were sitting on the veranda smoking their cigars to make a rush inside and hide themselves in their rooms.

Asked for an opinion regarding the action of the revolutionary agents in New York, a prominent Cuban banker, who for political reasons wishes to hide his identity, said yesterday afternoon:

"I do not regard them seriously in any way, as they have neither brains nor money, and I do not think that any Cuban will be foolish enough to send money up here to men who sign themselves 'American citizens' and conspire against their own 'fatherland.' It will be interesting to see what action the United States Government will take in this matter and whether men calling themselves Americans are to be allowed to publicly denounce the head of a friendly nation and organize conspiracies to overthrow its Government.

"When Gen. José Miguel Gomez was here last Spring he was shadowed by Pinkerton men from the moment that he landed on the dock with his baggage until he left the country. I hear that José del Valle Yznaga, who is a side partner of Aguirre's in the revolution business, threatens to go down to Havana this coming week. If he does, I am sure he will be the guest of the Cuban Government and meet a number of his friends.

"The revolution was a great surprise, but President Palma should have been better prepared for such an emergency. Two thousand Rural Guards are not enough for the entire island. Not having the troops to fight with, the President did a very smart trick in capturing all the rebel leaders and putting them in jail before they had time to get their forces together. Outside of Pino Guerra, the revolutionists have no leaders who have any military skill, and the veterans of the late war are all offering their services to the Government.

"If the revolution spreads and a large number of volunteers are required it will be a big drain on the Treasury, where they have now a surplus of $17,000,000. Ten thousand men at $2 per head per day would mean roughly an expenditure of $600,000 a month for wages alone without counting the cost of keeping such a number of troops in the field.

"The revolutionists claim that they have sent arms and ammunition to Cuba during the last few days via Tampa, but I doubt it very much, as they have no means for purchasing the goods. The rebel leaders in Cuba have certain sums of money now, but when that is exhausted their supply will be cut off. No business men would give them financial aid."

MR. COLER CAN'T HELP IT.

Says Rapid Transit Board Sanctions Sidewalk Obstruction.

President Bird S. Coler of the Borough of Brooklyn showed yesterday that he still wants to oblige the Central Federated Union. He sent a letter to that body, which was read yesterday at its meeting, in answer to a complaint that the Cranford Company, to which part of the contract for the tunnel under the East River from the Battery to Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, was sublet, is blocking the sidewalk at the entrance on the Brooklyn side.

According to the delegates of the Safety Engineers' Union, this is a union grievance. Mr. Coler said in his letter that he had attempted to have obstructions removed, but was blocked by the Rapid Transit Commission, which had given a permit to the Cranford Company to go on with the work as it was doing. In order to bring the matter to an issue and settle the question of jurisdiction, he had submitted the matter to the Corporation Counsel.

Delegate McConville of the Safety Engineers' Union, one of the complainants against the Cranford Company, said that a member of his organization had been fined $150 and suspended because he worked for the Cranford Company. The main complaint against the Cranford Company, he said, is that it employs non-union men.

WAS HUNTINGTON'S AIDE.

F. A. Fogg, the Railroad Man's Secretary, Dies in This City.

Francis A. Fogg, 85 years old, once private secretary to the late Collis P. Huntington, died yesterday at the Hotel Beresford, Eighty-first Street and Central Park West.

Mr. Fogg was born in Salem, Mass., from which place he went to Boston, and in 1846 gave up his grocery business there and came to New York. He became private secretary to Collis P. Huntington, the railroad man, and after serving him for five years retired and took up the money brokerage business. He retired ten years ago. Mr. Fogg leaves a wife and a son, Ernest W. Fogg, of Chicago.

Wants Receiver for a Railroad.

MONROE, Mich., Aug. 26.—Frank Gorman and others yesterday filed a petition in the Circuit Court against the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Detroit Railroad Company, the Patrick Hirsch Company, and the Trust Company of America, praying for the appointment of a receiver for the railroad company. An order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed was issued by Judge Lockwood, returnable to-morrow. There are said to be a number of unsettled claims against the railroad company, in which the Fidelity Construction Company and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway are interested. The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Detroit Railroad Company runs from Toledo to Ann Arbor, and is partially constructed.

SAYS ODELL LEADER ATTEMPTED TREACHERY

Affidavit Accuses Newman of Plot to Beat Krulewitch.

TRIED TO CUT OFF M. O. AID

District Captain Asserts Plan Was to Delay Filing Papers Until Too Late—It Failed.

Assemblyman Samuel Krulewitch, who is conducting an animated primary contest in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District to wrest the leadership from Isaac Newman, the Odell candidate, made public an affidavit last night made by Louis Fischman, formerly a Republican District Captain in the Thirty-second Assembly District, where Newman was the leader before the reapportionment, and from which Krulewitch was elected to the Assembly. Fischman declares that Newman tried to keep the Assemblyman from being elected by attempting a trick to hold up his indorsement by the Municipal Ownership League in the last campaign.

Krulewitch obtained the affidavit from Fischman, who says he is now out of politics, to answer the accusation of Newman that the Assemblyman was playing the part of an ingrate. Newman has circulated a story in the district that he sent Krulewitch to the Assembly, and that but for his work in his favor he could not have been nominated or elected, and that Krulewitch's attempt to take away the leadership is the way he shows his gratitude.

Krulewitch, after being nominated for Assembly on the Republican ticket in the old Thirty-second District, was indorsed by the Municipal Ownership League, and made their nominee by petition. Fischman, who resides at 1,792 First Avenue, says that on Oct. 25 last, the last day that petitions could be filed in the Board of Elections, Newman went to him and said that he did not want Krulewitch put on the League's ticket, and, giving him the petition to file on that night, told him to start out so late that he would reach the Bureau of Elections too late to make the filing. He says that Newman told him that only the rear door of the bureau's offices was open after 6 o'clock, and that if he went to the front door he would find it locked, and in that way might convince Henry M. Harris, the representative of the League, who went with him to file the nominating petition, that they had arrived too late to file it.

Fischman says that he and Harris went to the front door on Forty-second Street, according to Newman's instructions, and found it locked, and that he told Harris there was no use to go further, and that they should return to headquarters. Harris, however, insisted on going back to the League Headquarters in the Hoffman House for instructions. They told him there to go back at once to the rear door of the Elections Bureau in Forty-first Street. Fischman said that he was compelled then to follow Harris back to the bureau. They reached there at one minute past midnight, but as there were two persons in the line ahead of them they were allowed to file the Krulewitch nominating petition.

Fischman says further that when he told Newman of the circumstances Newman called him a fool, and that he should have known enough to steer off Harris and keep the petition from being filed.

"Instead of being an ingrate," said the Assemblyman last night, "I want to show the people of the district that I owe nothing to Newman, who is one of the Odell leaders and the old Tammany Hall clique, and that he tried to keep back my indorsement by the Municipal Ownership League, which would have allowed the Democratic nominee in the district to win. I believe that a man who will adopt such tactics has no right to lead the Republicans in a district, and I would oppose his leadership for this reason alone if there were not many others why Newman should be deposed."

Mr. Krulewitch says he will win out in the district.

ANOTHER LOG BLOWN UP.

Dynamite Again Used in Trenton's Water Supply Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 26.—While argument in the suit of the Trenton Water Power Company against members of the Trenton Motor Boat Company for alleged damages caused by boats running in the water power will not be on before the court this week as intended, owing to illness of counsel, the seventh log placed to stop navigation was blown up last night with dynamite.

The club officers have requested the Water Commissioners of Trenton to proceed against the Trenton Water Power Company for conversion of Trenton's drinking supply.

It is contended that the water supply of this city is endangered by the dam across the Delaware River at the intake of the water power. The river was so low at this point last week that the intake pipe of the city water works was half out of water. The legal fight for right of navigation in the water power has stirred all Trenton.

GIRL STOPS BURGLARY.

Ten-Year-Old Sees Men at Work in Factory—One Caught.

Ten-year-old Marion Eisenhauer of 513 West Fifty-seventh Street was the cause of the arrest of a burglar last night. The prisoner said he was John O'Grady, nineteen years old, of 604 West Forty-ninth Street. He was caught trying to escape from a soda water factory at 515 West Fifty-seventh Street. Two men who were with him escaped. About 500 siphon heads and other loot worth $200 had been got together. O'Grady was held at the West Forty-seventh Street Station on a charge of burglary.

Marion Eisenhauer, passing the rear of the factory, saw two teamsters talking there. Wondering what three men were doing in the factory, she ran home and told her father, George Eisenhauer, who is bookkeeper for Albert Rudolph, owner of the factory, that burglars were in the place. Mr. Eisenhauer at once went for the police. Two policemen unlocked the factory's front door and with a lantern peered about for the intruders, who were seen escaping, one by a window opening into the rear lot, and the others by a side window.

O'Grady slid down a plank extending from the window to a wagon, and right into Policeman Hay's arms. The other two got away, running down a side stairway.

American Preachers in London Pulpits

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Many American divines occupied leading pulpits in London to-day, including Prof. aCrr of Lincoln University, the Rev. Reuen Thomas of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Whitman of Philadelphia, the Rev. T. S. Hamlin of Washington, the Rev. Hugh Johnson of Baltimore, and the Rev. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia.

Kermit Roosevelt Finishes His Ride.

DICKINSON, N. D., Aug. 26.—Kermit Roosevelt and his friend John Heard arrived here yesterday on their way to the East. They completed their seven days' overland ride from the Black Hills to President Roosevelt's old ranch at Medora yesterday. After spending the afternoon at the ranch they started for home.

MORPHINISM

and all drug addictions permanently cured and absolutely without suffering, at the

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Cut this out and send for free literature and full information.

F. H. LEGGETT & CO. LOSE THOUSANDS BY THEFTS

Two Said to be Guilty of a Conspiracy Are Arrested.

WARRANTS FOR SIX MORE

According to the Police a Driver for the Grocery Firm Has Confessed and Implicated Others.

In the arraignment of one man and rearraignment of another before Magistrate Steinert in the Tombs Court yesterday, it became known that the firm of Francis H. Leggett & Co., wholesale grocers at West Broadway and Franklin Street, have been the victims of an alleged conspiracy to rob them.

It was admitted in court by Edward Karpell, attorney for the firm, that the concern has been robbed of upward of $10,000 worth of groceries. On the strength of evidence produced in court yesterday, and obtained, it was said, from the confession made by one of the men arraigned, six warrants were issued by the Magistrate for additional arrests. It is expected that the persons named in the warrants will be taken into custody to-day.

The first arrest was made Saturday, William Connolly, 25 years old, a driver for the company and who lives at 311 Water Street, was arrested and charged with stealing ten cases of salmon, valued at $74, which had been given to him to deliver to the Haverstraw boat. He was arraigned the same day and remanded at the request of the police to the Tombs until yesterday for further examination.

It is alleged that he made a full confession, implicating several persons, including the six for whom warrants were issued yesterday, and Isadore Lipmann, 32 years old, of 174 Forsyth Street, who was arrested on Saturday night.

Lipmann was arraigned on the charge of receiving stolen goods and held by Magistrate Steinert in $2,000 bail for further examination to-day. Connolly was rearraigned and held in $1,000 bail on the charge of grand larceny, for examination at the same time.

John Terry, representing the firm, was in court as the complainant against the two men. He told the Magistrate that Mr. Leggett, who was at present in Newport, but would come to New York to-day, and would be in court to prosecute the two men, as well as the others in the alleged conspiracy if they were found.

Mr. Terry told the Magistrate that Mr. Leggett had been in charge of the investigation, and that it was at his suggestion that Connelly was kept under surveillance, and finally arrested.

Joseph Greenberg, 19 years old, of 165 Forsyth Street, who was arrested on suspicion, was discharged by Magistrate Steinert.

Lawyer Karpell refused to discuss the robberies in detail. He said that if the whole story was told at present it might thwart the capture of certain members of the alleged gang, for whom a net has been spread.

TO BE SPANKED IF HE WEDS.

Father Gives Notice to All Girls That His Boy's Engagement Is Off.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 26.—Following a published notice of the coming marriage of Miss Nellie Sheller to Leon Embley, the father of Embley, published this notice to-day:

TO ALL GIRLS.

The wedding of Leon Embley will be postponed until he arrives at the age of twenty-one, as he is now only in his seventeenth year. His father positively notifies any girl that he refuses to give his consent.

JOHN P. EMBLEY.

A call at the house of Mrs. Emma Hanlon, the stepmother of Miss Sheller, revealed the fact that the elder lady had refused to permit Embley to enter the house, and while Miss Sheller had engaged herself to Embley she had not authorized the announcement of their coming marriage.

Embley, senior, says that should his son get married he would spank him and put him to bed. The young man remains in his room and refuses to be comforted.

AUTO CRASH AT TONAWANDA.

Two Hurt When Car Strikes Automobile and the Machine Turns Turtle.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—John N. Scatcherd and Walter J. Dunham, two business men of Buffalo, had narrow escapes from death to-night when a suburban trolley car coming from Niagara Falls struck Mr. Scatcherd's automobile. The machine turned turtle, throwing all of its occupants except Mr. Scatcherd, who was pinned beneath it. He was the only one who was seriously injured. His right shoulder was hurt. Mrs. Scatcherd and Miss Kate Joy escaped with bruises.

Get an Injunction and Play Ball.

Protected by an injunction granted by County Judge Stephen B. Stephens, there was a game of baseball played in Richmond yesterday at which admission was charged. Capt. Crowley and his men remained away, as the injunction commanded. The game was the third in a series of five for the championship of Richmond between the Stapletons and the Alaskas. Each had previously won a game. The Stapletons won yesterday by a score of 3 to 2.

The injunction is returnable on Tuesday before a Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn, but an effort will be made to have the hearing adjourned for a week. About 2,500 persons saw yesterday's game.

Active business men need some form of recreation which will take their minds completely away from office cares. Mere PASSIVE entertainment is not enough—they want to be active even in their pleasures.

The Pianola Piano

supplies just the kind of mental diversion that overtaxed business men ought to have in their leisure hours. Music is a great tonic and stimulant,—but more especially when *you have a hand in the making of it yourself.*

THE PIANOLA PIANO does not play itself—it is not automatic. It is not to be confused with inartistic machines that wind up like clocks, giving each time a repetition of a performance identically the same.

You are the one who does the playing, and a large part of the enjoyment comes from putting your own personality into the rendition, seeing how much expression you can give, how many different ways you can play a given composition and which is the best way.

Business men who find the cares of a strenuous life bearing heavily upon them should investigate the Pianola Piano for their own good as well as for the great pleasure it will bring every member of the family.

Prices $550 to $1,000

Purchasable on moderate monthly payments

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Ave., near 34th Street, New York

YOUR SILVER

Your knives, forks, spoons, etc., are a pleasure to use—a joy to possess—if marked

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Silver plate, as lustrous a decade hence as the day it was bought.

Bonbon dishes, candelabra, trays, etc., are masterpieces if made by

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Clearing sale of

Jap silk waists, $3.75

JAP silk waists at $3.75 will create a remarkable sensation. They include five of the best selling models of the season—waists that we have been selling until now for $4.50 to $6.00 each. Second Floor.

200 Jap silk waists in white and black

made of fine quality Jap silk, beautifully trimmed with Val. lace and lace medallions. We will not bore you with a long story about them, but simply state that they are worth from $4.50 to $6.00 each, at..... **$3.75**

450 Beautifully trimmed lingerie waists.

Handsomely trimmed with fine embroideries, laces and tucks—long and short sleeves—not a waist worth less than $3.50 and many worth $4.75; choice..... **$2.60**

A continuation of the August picture clearance.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Welcome to out-of-town visitors.

WE extend a cordial invitation to the many strangers now visiting our city to come and see New York's finest store. It is a good time to become acquainted with SIMPSON CRAWFORD'S. New Fall assortments have been installed. We call special attention to our brilliant displays of new styles in—

Women's suits and millinery.

This is a store in which quality reigns supreme. Here you can catch the correct style hints for the coming season, giving you the proper style trend in apparel and materials, according to the highest authorities of Continental Europe. You are privileged to wander at will through the entire store with no thought of buying. But you cannot help noting the enormous showing of high-class merchandise and the extremely moderate prices at which everything is marked.

An Extraordinary

Sale of fancy combs 50c

PARIS styles dictate plain, odd shape combs, and to make room for several cases that have just arrived we have taken from our enormous stock of fancy combs just 950 pieces and marked them for quick clearance at a fraction of their former prices.

They still have the original tickets showing that many were made to sell for $5 and none for less than $1; choice 50c

These combs are beautifully mounted, come in French gilt, with fancy stone and rhinestone settings. Only 950 of them and it's a safe prediction that there will be none left by this evening. Secure one of these splendid bargains at.....50c

To-day, our great August fur sale

Brilliant display of new styles at Summer prices

THIS great sale, coming a little later in the month than in previous seasons, finds us better prepared than ever before. Correct models for Winter will never be represented in wider assortments than right now. The savings you realize will amount from 25% to 40%, and the furs will be held for future delivery if desired.

Our fur expert has canvassed the fur centres of Europe, where the fashions originate, and has embodied the very latest ideas in these garments. Skins were selected with the greatest care and made up under the direct supervision of our expert furriers, so that we are in a position to guarantee not only the genuineness of every piece of fur shown in this sale, but also the quality, workmanship and style. Third Floor.

Mink will be more popular than ever this year, and closely following in favor come ermine, lynx, sable, baum marten, chinchilla, white fox, broadtail and caracul, of which we show many exclusive models at very attractive prices.

Persian lamb coats made to measurement

$115.00 for the advance sale; season's price $150.00. We will make up to your measurement, out of fine Leipsig dyed silky Persians skins, in our own fur workrooms, new models, highly brocade silk lined; full 24 in. long, 34 to 42 size.

Seal coats made to measurement.

$18.00 for the advance sale; season's price $250. Made to your special measurement, of very fine guaranteed London dyed sealskins of your own selection; collarless or with shawl. Collar effect 24 inches long, beautifully silk lined; 34 to 42 size.

Ladies' fur lined coats.

Surlika fur lined coats.

Of fine broadcloth, new models, 48 in. long; large brook mink shawl collars. Season's price, $25.00. Advance sale, at..... **$18.50**

Squirrel lined coats.

Fine broadcloth; long, loose, model; large brook mink shawl collars; finely tailored. Season's price, $35.00. Advance sale, at..... **$24.50**

VERY FINE **Broadcloth coats.**

With natural muskrat linings; slightly fitted back; new strap effect; with a variety of desirable fur shawl collars. Season's price $50.00. Advance sale, at..... **38.50**

FASHIONABLE SCARFS.

Ermine fancy scarfs.

Of pure white Ermine, long scarfs, with three tabs at each end, trimmed with fine heads, tails and paws; season's price, $50.00; advance sale at..... **38.50**

Natural mink pelerines.

A large, fashionable neck piece, silk lined and trimmed with natural tails and paws; season's price $40.00; advance sale at..... **27.50**

Natural mink three tab scarf.

Made of choice Minks, in an entirely new and very pretty three tab effect, with a mounted head and tails; season's price, $25.00; advance sale at..... **17.50**

Ermine ties.

of pure white selected skins with real tail—a new shape, richly silk lined; season's price, $32.50; advance sale at..... **24.50**

$10.00 Caracul Throw Scarfs.....$7.00
$5.50 Gray Squirrel Long Throw Scarfs.$3.50
$3.50 Fine Sable Squirrel Scarfs.....$3.50
$12.50 Blended Mink Scarfs.....$7.50
$10.00 Natural Beaver Scarfs.....$6.50
$7.00 Persian Paw Throw Scarfs.....$3.75
$18.00 Blue Lynx Ties.....$12.50
$5.00 Broad Tail Paw Cravats.....$2.95
$4.50 Gray Squirrel Cravats.....$2.95

LADIES' FUR SETS.

Persian paw sets.

Large, square shaped Pillow Muff, entirely new this season, and a long throw scarf, satin lined; season's price $12.50; advance sale at..... **$8**

Very fine black lynx sets.

Large, softly finished Pillow Muff and long Ascot Tie; choice silky skins; Leipsic dye; season's price 40.00; advance sale at..... **$29**

Gray squirrel sets.

Sets consisting of large pillow Muff and 54-inch Ascot; season's price 12.50; advance sale at..... **8.95**

Ladies fur coats.

CARACUL COATS—New semi-fitted pony models, 24 in. long, elegantly brocade lined, silk braid trimmed; season's price $80.00..... **$65**

SABLE SQUIRREL COATS—New semi-fitted design, richly lined and trimmed, finest European colored skins; season's price $85.00; advance sale at..... **$69**

BROADTAIL PERSIAN PAW COATS, elegant new model, 24 in. long, lined with fine brocade silk and braid trimmed; season's price $50.00; advance sale at..... **$38.50**

Natural mink scarfs.

Season's price, $15.00; advance sale at..... **9.50**

NATURAL MINK SCARF, WITH SIX TAILS; season's price, $20.00; advance sale at..... **14.00**

MINK ANIMAL EFFECT SCARFS, six skinned mounted effects, selected tails and heads; season's price, $50.00; advance sale at..... **39.00**

SABLE FOX THROW SCARFS—Season's price, $14.00; advance sale at..... **6.50**

BLACK LYNX TIES—Season's price, $18.00; advance sale at..... **12.75**

THE MUFF SALE.

Natural mink muffs.

Large new shaped muffs, made of full furred silky skins, three striped, very softly finished. Season's price, $24.00. Advance sale at..... **$16.50**

Mink muffs.

Large, three striped pillow muffs, new square shape of fine natural skins, real mink tails and paws. Season's price, $30.00. Advance sale at..... **$19.50**

Mink hanging skin muffs.

Selected soft natural mink skins, with fine, large tails; beautifully lined. Season's price, $45.00. Advance sale at..... **$32.00**

Ermine muffs.

Pure white Ermine skins, with real Ermine tails; richly finished. Season's price, $40.00. Advance sale at..... **$27.50**

Black lynx muffs.

Fine, silky Lynx, Leipsic dyed; new, large, square shapes, softly finished. Season's price, $18.00. Advance sale at..... **$12.75**

Caracul fine quality Pillow Muffs, season's price, $12.75..... **8.50**

Persian paw Pillow Muffs, season's price, $8.00..... **5.00**

Blue Lynx Pillow Muffs, season's price, $18.00..... **12.50**

Natural Mink, five and six striped Pillow Muffs, season's price, $40.00..... **27.50**

REPAIRS—For the benefit of patrons who have been away for the season we shall during the next 30 days make fur repairs and alterations at low Summer rates.

August sale of lace curtains embracing 30,000 pairs at savings of ½ to ⅓

THE arrival of several immense shipments of lace curtains and upholstery fabrics will insure tremendous selling here to-day. Great as has been the values in previous August sales, we have never been able to offer such notable bargains as these. They represent practically every grade and variety of lace curtains manufactured, and the prices asked in many cases are below the cost of production.

Our agents have searched the markets of France, Switzerland, England and Germany, negotiating for the over productions of the leading curtain makers and the best weavers of the old world. Home mills during the dull season have made up for us thousands of curtains for this sale at a slight advance over the cost of production.

Fourth Floor.

You can procure curtains for every room in the house at these prices. To hotels, clubs and boarding houses we will extend the courtesy of the trade on quantity orders through the medium of our contract department.

Immense shipment Renaissance lace curtains, $3.95.

If you paid double the price quoted for these beautiful curtains you'd never regret the expenditure, for they're extremely artistic and a fitting adornment for any house. Have just about enough to last the day out at half price.....$3.95 **$3.95**

$10.50 Renaissance curtains at, per pair, $7.50
$9.00 Renaissance curtains at, per pair, $5.90
Other great bargains at
$11.75, $13.50, $19.75, $22.50.

Arabian lace curtains.

ABOUT 3,000 PAIRS AT ⅓ SAVING.

While higher in price than many other styles, the demand for these durable curtains is greater than ever. The decorative charm that they lend to the home beautiful is fully appreciated by the seeker after the artistic. Values such as these are an additional inducement. $5.90 curtains, per pair..... **$3.95**

$7.50 curtains, per pair.... **$4.85**
$9.75 curtains, per pair.... **$6.90**
$17.50 curtains, per pr. **$12.50**
$45.00 curtains, per pr. **$22.50**

Nottingham lace curtains.

5,000 pairs—a purchase at 25% off.

Think of the possibilities this offer affords—An almost limitless variety and every pair fresh, crisp and perfect—Almost every known weave, such as Saxony, Scotch guipure, madras, &c. All the latest creations in curtain elegance reproduced, including Gothic, Colonial and stained glass effects. 500 pairs of regular $1.75 to $2.25 curtains at, per pair..... **98c**

Finer grades, equally choice, on sale at **$1.50, $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.95,** and **$5.00.**

7,800 pairs of Irish Point Lace Curtains.

Our exclusive importation, and we believe absolutely the choicest range of this most popular of all lace hangings. The variety embraces dainty Duchess effects, artistic scroll and floral borders, as well as a wonderful array of these big, massive, heavily wrought borders so much in vogue. 210 pairs of the usual $2.75 grade, per pair, **$1.50,** and in the higher grade wonderful values at **$2.95, $5.50, $7.50, $9.75, $11.75.** **1.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual sale of housefurnishings.

FEW annual events are of greater interest to economical housekeepers than this sale of housefurnishings goods in our basement salesroom—few sales afford a greater aggregate of savings. It pays to look over present supplies of kitchen and house utensils of all kinds and make a list of things needed. Basement Salesroom.

We guarantee the reliability of every article. As we carry a very high grade of housefurnishings, it is only through buying in immense quantities that we can quote these annual sale prices—

Busiest days of the August furniture sale

AT no time during this sale has there been a handsomer array of bargains on the furniture floor than offered to-day. New shipments from the best makers in the country have rounded out assortments until there is practically nothing missing that could add to the interest of this event.

Thousands of people are coming into town from their Summer homes especially to take advantage of August prices, saving 25% to 33% and over.

$30.00 buffets made of selected quartered oak, beautiful grain, highly polished, highest quality workmanship, large French bevel plate mirror, guaranteed construction, at... **$22**

$25.00 China closets, quartered oak, polish finish, bent glass ends and bent glass door, fitted with 3 polished oak shelves, at..... **$16.50**

$18.00 couches, fitted with indestructible springs, set in frames of thoroughly seasoned selected oak, best upholstering, covered in heavy Belgian velour..... **$12.50**

Our special Ostermoor mattresses, hand made filling, built, "not stuffed," with bound edges, and square corners; A. C. A. or fancy dust proof, satin finish ticking, at..... **$15**

Parlor suit bargains.

$22.00 3-pc. parlor suit.	$18.75	$46.00 5-pc. parlor suit.	$34.50
32.00 3-pc. parlor suit.	21.25	57.50 5-pc. parlor suit.	46.00
34.00 3-pc. parlor suit.	26.50	63.50 5-pc. parlor suit.	48.00
38.00 3-pc. parlor suit.	29.50	73.50 5-pc. parlor suit.	55.25
42.50 3-pc. parlor suit.	35.00	86.00 5-pc. parlor suit.	64.50
64.00 3-pc. parlor suit.	48.00	98.00 5-pc. parlor suit.	73.50

$40.00 brass beds, 2 inch continuous posts, heavy filling, mounted with extra heavy husks, best French lacquer, very massive and well constructed, at..... **$25**

$18.00 box or wardrobe couches—3 ft. side, square effect, indestructible springs and upholstering of the highest order, covered with the best green denim, at..... **$10.75**

$107.00 3-piece dining room suit—consisting of china closet, buffet and serving table, solid mahogany, polish finish..... **$75.00**

$12.00 box springs, made of the best materials by the best workmen; that's why they're superior to all other springs, at..... **$8**

$21.00 dining tables, genuine oak, selected grain polished round top, deep moulded vein, carved claw feet, 6 ft. extension..... **$14.75**

$2.50 dining chairs, solid oak, highly polished, heavy box frames, closely woven cane seat, very comfortable and serviceable, at..... **$1.40**

$49.50 sideboards, made of seasoned quartered oak, hand rubbed polish finish, nicely carved top, with extra large French bevel plate mirror, hand carved claw feet, best construction, at..... **$33**

"Ideal" enamel ironware.

The well-known and durable two coated enamelled ware, not the one coated ware frequently advertised at sales:

50c. Berlin Kettle, bail handle, 6 qt..... 33c
60c. deep Dishpans, 14 qt. capacity, 43c
22c. eight pint deep Pudding Pan, 15c
50c. Berlin Saucepan, long handle, 6 qt..... 33c
60c. Berlin Saucepan, long handle, 8 qt..... 43c
25c. lipped Saucepan, long handle, 6 pt..... 17c
40c. lipped Coffee Pots, 4 qt.. 30c
70c. double Rice Boiler, 2 qt.. 50c
75c. No. 70 Tea Kettle, 5 qt.. 55c
35c. Teapots, 1½ qt..... 25c
85c. Puritan Cooking Kettle.. 65c
$1.35 Ham Boilers.....$1.00

Household hardware.

Double pointed matting tacks, pkge.....3c
Carpet tacks, all sizes, pkge.....2c
10 ft. winding tape measure.....10c
25 ft. winding tape measure.....25c
50 ft. winding tape measure.....40c
IXL can opener.....8c
Meat cleavers.....25c
Steel head nail hammer.....40c
Handy soldering set, 12c
Tack hammer.....7c
Meat saw.....30c
Coppered door bolt, 10c

Sidway adjustable table can be adjusted to numerous positions; invaluable for the sick room, reading room, library, sewing room, &c.; regularly 4.50..... **$3.25**

Japanned tinware.

50c. japanned bread box.....39c
18c. 7-lb. sugar box.....12c
20c. 10-lb. sugar box.....15c
18c. 7-lb. flour box.....12c
39c. 25-lb. flour box.....29c
39c. 25-lb. sugar box.....29c
15c. heavy Quaker dust pan.....10c
20c. heavy Quaker dust pan.....15c

Brooms, brushes, &c.

1.50 Hair Floor Brooms, high grade, black centre and white outside, 14 inch block..... **1.00**
50c. Dust Pan Brush, good quality, with black centre and white outside, with natural polished wood block..... **30c**
60c. Dust Pan Brush, extra high grade, all white hair with round end..... 40c
90c. Silver Brush, straight handle, 15c
50c. Silver Brush, 3 row, bent handle..... 40c
15c. Shoe Blacking Daubers.. 10c
35c. Scrub Brush..... 25c
25c. Hand Scrub, all gray bristle, 15c
25c. Tampico Closet Brush....10c
45c. Closet Brushes, bent handle, 35c
35c. Closet Brush, straight handle, 25c
39c. Crumb Brushes, all white hair, 25c
10c. Bass Sink Brushes..... 8c
Corn Brooms, 30c. quality.... 20c
Good corn Whisk Brooms..... 10c
Corn Skirt Whisk..... 25c
Lamb's wool Wall and Ceiling Dusters..... 75c

Miscellaneous.

Cyclone egg beater.....10c
Wire clothes line, 88 feet.....25c
Sink strainers.....10c
69c. No. 7 wash boilers, genuine copper bottom..... **50c**
60c. bamboo tabourette.....43c
2.95 nursery refrigerators, nicely japanned..2.39
1.75 Bissell's standard carpet sweepers.....1.45

Nickel-plated bathroom fixtures.

High grade, every piece nickel plated on brass.
65c. tumbler holders, with beaded edge.....50c
45c. tumbler holders, plain edge.....35c
50c. round soap dish for wall.....39c
1.25 oblong soap dish with beaded edge for wall..... **1.00**
60c. soap dish, adjustable to edge of bathtub.45c
1.25 soap dish, with beaded edge, adjustable to bathtub..... **1.00**
35c. toilet paper holders, for rolls.....25c
40c. 18-inch towel bar, ½ in. in diameter....30c
50c. 24-inch towel bar, ½ in. in diameter....35c
60c. sponge holder, adjustable to bathtub....45c

Woodenware.

1.50 medicine cabinets, mission effect.....1.19
Plate racks, mission effect.....80c
70c. folding clothes dryers.....60c
Bathtub seat, oak and enamel.....35c
95c. step ladder chairs.....75c
25c. sleeve boards.....18c
1.25 curtain stretchers.....1.00
Wood fibre pails.....29c
90c. ironing board and folding stand.....75c
5c. bent wood coat hangers..... 3c

Willow and basket ware.

50c. oval willow clothes baskets.....33c
30c. rattan carpet beaters, wire bound.....23c
60c. palm leaf knife baskets.....43c
$2 square willow hampers, small size.....1.69
$3 square willow clothes hampers, medium size..... **2.50**
$4 square willow clothes hampers, large size..... **3.25**
75c. assorted fancy waste paper baskets.....50c
2.25 French willow clothes baskets, with wood strips on bottom that will last a lifetime..... **1.75**
60c. palm leaf hot dish mats, set of four.....40c
25c. Shaker hot dish mats, set of six.....19c
$1 willow nursery chairs.....79c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Our annual August sale of Oriental rugs begins to-day

EVERY year after our rug buyer returns from the Orient we arrange for a great sale, in which we offer the cream of the purchases negotiated on his tour of the Far East. Each year we strive to outdo previous records. Our purchases this year include some of the best bargains ever quoted in Oriental Rugs in this city. Whether you wish to buy or not, you'll be greatly interested in the display, which includes some of the richest color and pattern effects known to Oriental Rug art. Fourth Floor.

$27.50 to $30 Anatolian silk rugs in soft blues, reds, greens, &c., for table or floor covers..... $19.50

$2 REAL ORIENTAL RUGS, Anatolian mats; regular single door size..... **$1.25**

$8.50 TO $10 BEAUTIFUL ANATOLIAN MATS in real antique, soft colors, very silky..... **$6.75**

$8.75 HAMADEN RUGS in bright colors, nice sizes, excellent patterns..... **$6.75**

ANTIQUE MELEZ RUGS.—Beautiful old gold, red and ecru colorings. Made mostly for prayer rugs—patterns are very odd—regularly $150.00, at..... **$75**

Large lot of shirvan rugs,

Desirable soft Oriental colorings at the following prices:—

Now..	$10.50	$12.50	$15.00	$16.85	$19.75	$24.50
Worth.	$12.50	$15.00	$18.50	$22.50	$25.00	$30.00

$125.00 TO $150.00 KERMAN RUGS.—The finest lot on show in New York—beautiful light colorings; silky; some antique; all are works of art..... **$85**

$50 TO $60 EXTRA LARGE KAZAK RUGS.—Beautiful colors and a great many antiques, at $40 and..... **$35**

$85 KHIVA BOKHARA RUGS $65.—A whole new lot to select from; excellent sizes; some in all the soft shades of reds, &c..... **$65**

$10 TO $11.50 CARABAGH RUGS in bright and soft colors..... **$8.75**

$10 TO $15 BOKHARA STRIPS, extra good sizes; good for single or double doors, $7.50 to..... **$12**

Special prices on extra Persian carpets.

8.7x13.5, regularly $150.00, at $115.
11x16, regularly $250.00, at $185.
14x10, regularly $300.00, at $260.
13.4x10, regularly $190.00, at $155.
11.5x14.10, regularly $240.00, at $175.
8.4x10.9, regularly $150.00, at $125.
8.7x10.6, regularly $140.00, at $105.
8.3x10.9, regularly $125.00, at $97.50.

Soumack or Cashmere rugs:—

6x9.6, regularly $60.00, at.. $45
6.11x9.7, regularly $75.00, at $55
7.3x9, regularly $65.00, at $49.50
Special Turkish rugs, 10.7x14.1, regularly $200.00, at. $175

Special prices on extra Ghordies rugs.

8.2x11.10, regularly $85.00, at.....67.50
8x11, regularly $80.00, at.....62.50
8.3x12.10, regularly $95.00, at.....75.00
8.1x12, regularly $85.00, at.....67.50
12.2x8.7, regularly $95.00, at.....72.00
11.3x9, regularly $95.00, at.....70.00
6.10x10.8, regularly $67.50, at.....52.50
10.7x6.7, regularly $62.50, at.....48.00

Domestic rugs, linoleums, carpets, &c.

Sanford's Axminster rugs.

18x36, 1.25 grade...98c
27x60, 2.75 grade..2.25
36x73, 4.50 grade..3.85
4.6x6.6, 10.50 grade8.75

60c. Scotch linoleums at 43c.

$1.35 GENUINE INLAID SCOTCH LINOLEUM, in tiles and oak floor patterns, at... **$1**

Sanford's Axminsters, $18.50.

Slightly mismatched, Oriental patterns and floral effects, $24.50 grade.....$18.50

Best 5 frame Brussels rugs.

All in beautiful Oriental or floral patterns—
8.3x10.6, regular price $37.50, at.....23.50
9x12, regular price $30.50, at.....25.50

Smith's Axminster carpets.

Just received, in parlor, dining room or library patterns; regularly $1.25 per yard, at..... **95c**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Groceries

Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled.

Special Sale—Washburn, Crosby & Co.'s—barrel, $5.20; 500 barrels GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—½ bag.....69c

OLIVE OIL—Royal Stuart, rich, heavy French Oil; quart can..... 80c

SQUIRE'S famous ENGLISH CURED BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON; lb..... 14¾c

GRANULATED SUGAR—H. & E. Refined; 25-lb sack..... 1.20 Limit, 1 sack.

HOTEL ASTOR COFFEE—Fine flavor; 3-lb. tin, $1; lb. can..... 35c

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S ENGLISH BISCUITS.—Little Folks, Cheese, Nursery Rhymes, packet..... 9c
Dinner Biscuits — packet..... 15c

RICH FLAVORED TEAS—Oolong, English Breakfast or Mixed Teas—50c. and 60c. qualities, 10 lbs., $3.15; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 38c

NEW LONG ISLAND POTATOES—Cook mealy; bushel, 75c; peck..... 23c

ROYAL DINNER COFFEE—Extra fancy, rich flavored Mocha and Java; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

OATMEAL—Royal Stuart, freshly milled white Oatflakes; 10c. 2-lb. carton..... 7c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart Brand, absolutely pure Cream Tartar Powder, 6-lb. can, $1.40; 1-lb. can, 30c.; ½-lb. can 15c

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE; bottle..... 19c

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Royal Stuart; dozen, $1.40; can..... 12c

RED RIPE TOMATOES—"Castle Rock" pack; dozen, 95c.; can.... 8c

WHOLE SPICES—Finest quality; thoroughly cleaned; Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, Black Pepper, Cayenne Pepper Pods; lb. 25c

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S ENGLISH PICKLES AND CHOW CHOW; bottle..... 18c

PURE CIDER VINEGAR; including jug, gallon..... 35c

PICKLING SPICES—Special mixture of 18 varieties; lb..... 30c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Hunter Brand; tender, meaty; dozen, 90c.; can..... 8c

OLIVES—"Royal Stuart" extra fancy Spanish Queen Olives; 20-oz. bottle, 30c.; 10-oz. bottle.. 30c

LEMON CLING PEACHES—Cameron Brand extra standard California fruit, heavy syrup; dozen, $2.50; large can.. 22c

WAVERLY BLEND COFFEE—Special Old Government Java and Mocha blend; 3 lbs., $1; lb..... 22c

MACARONI—Reaper Brand; freshly milled from pure white wheat; regular 10c. 1-lb. package.... 7c

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK—Bottle..... 37c

FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER—Finest quality made; delicate flavor; 5-lb. crock, $1.38; 3-lb. crock..... 84c

COLGATE'S BEE LAUNDRY SOAP—10 cakes..... 38c

STARCH—Best quality Laundry Gloss Starch; 40-lb. box, $1.45; 10 lbs..... 39c

MOLASSES—Royal Stuart Best Open Kettle New Orleans; gallon, 70c.; ½ gallon..... 40c

CORN STARCH—Royal Stuart; regular 10c.; 1-lb. package..... 7c

DETHRONED AS LEADER, DUNN'S POWER IS GONE

He Will Head Broome Delegation to Saratoga by Sufferance.

A TRIUMVIRATE NOW RULES

Rogers, Parsons, and Back, Once Snubbed by Dunn, In Control—Platt Powerless to Help.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 26.—"If 'the Colonel' says so, that's enough for us," is the way Broome County Republicans have talk that way now, Dunn, "the uncivil boss," is no longer boss, and he is very civil. He is very considerate to those who have accused him of being harsh. He was harsh, they say, to too many persons on too many days in the week. These things grew mountain high through repetition; the mountain has toppled over upon him. Those to whom he was not very courteous combined, and now Dunn is "done."

He will go to the Saratoga Springs Convention as Chairman George W. Dunn of the Broome County delegation. But his eleven colleagues are anti-Dunn. He will cast the county's vote only after consultation with them. He will be their mouthpiece. Dunn has never been anybody's mouthpiece but Platt's. The eleven will let Dunn head them because he can't do any harm. He is decidedly Chairman by sufferance. This, too, is new for Dunn.

The only man who would help him for old time's sake or because of sheer affection for him is Senator Platt. But Platt can't render yeoman service to anybody. Broome County as a political entity has repudiated Dunn as its Republican leader, and those with him are not strong enough to regain for him or gain for themselves the power just grabbed by Rogers, Back, and Parsons.

Odell Is Too Busy.

Odell might like to help Dunn, but he has his hands full with more important things just now. Higgins might also like to help Dunn, but Dunn can do nothing for Higgins in return; moreover, Higgins is not popular in Broome, and Dunn wouldn't undertake to champion an unpopular man in the present contingency. To do it might make his defeat all the more bitter. Broome Republicans haven't forgiven the Governor for the slap he took at "Jim" Rogers in Buffalo just before the beginning of the legislative session, when Rogers was a candidate for the Speakership.

In the eyes of President Roosevelt Dunn is aligned with Senator Platt, and certainly there are Republican leaders whom Roosevelt loves more than he does Platt. Dunn can offer the President nothing—neither promises of delegates for himself or for Root or for Taft. And Dunn's Congressman, Dwight, is a thorough Platt representative, and is known as such at the White House.

Unlike Platt, Dunn wasn't an easy boss. Power made him narrow, imperious, cross-grained. He threw courtesy out of the window the minute he was acknowledged czar. It could never get back. Then he began to affront Republicans. They never cared to come back. They went off to their lonely tents and sulked.

Their resentment and their muttered threats brought about a revolution this year. The Broome Republicans found their Danton, their Robespierre, their Marat in Rogers, Parsons, and Back. These former lieutenants turned triumvirs now rule Broome. They are not pro-Platt nor anti-Platt, but they are anti-Higgins. They don't think much about Odell, but they do consider Hughes.

The war against Dunn began to develop immediately after Rogers returned from Albany at the close of the legislative session. Reapportionment had reduced Broome from two Assembly districts to one. Assemblyman Rogers was from the city and Assemblyman Allen was from the towns. The towns number sixteen and the wards of Binghamton thirteen; therefore the towns could control the Assembly nomination.

Wished to be Rid of Rogers.

It seemed a good way to get rid of Rogers, who had been more or less troublesome to Col. Dunn. That is to say, he had been becoming more and more independent; he had defied the Higgins-Wadsworth-Moreland rule in the House, whereat the Broome Republican rank and file, who don't like Higgins, were delighted.

"Keep it up, Jim," they said to Rogers. "Show 'em that Broome doesn't wear a collar all the time."

Rogers continued to "show 'em," and his strength with the rank and file grew and grew. Out among the farmers it also developed. When it developed that Arthur W. T. Back, who knows every Broome farmer by name, was with Rogers "the Colonel" was forgotten.

Back's father had purchased produce of the Broome farmers for years, and the son, turned Binghamton lawyer, hadn't forgotten them, nor they him. Moreover, he has for a long time held the tactical position of Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, which brings him in touch with the town heads and the village leaders, to say nothing of hundreds of rural voters.

Back and Rogers found that County Judge Robert S. Parsons had views toward Col. Dunn somewhat akin to their own. Parsons had one time gone to "the Colonel" and sought a nomination. Dunn is alleged to have pooh-poohed his claims and to have treated him so rudely that Parsons went out deeply offended. He never went back.

Back had his taste of Dunn methods a year ago, when Republican nominees for Mayor were being discussed. As the recognized leader of the younger Republicans he sought to have Clarence M. Slauson nominated. But Dunn and Senator Harvey D. Hinman had other plans, and by processes in which Dunn was more expert perhaps than any one except Platt, Slauson was sidetracked at the eleventh hour.

Back Sharpened His Knife.

Back said little. He began a waiting campaign. The Mayoralty nomination went to a good Republican, and he was elected. There was no question of the loyalty of Slauson and Back and their friends. But they felt that they no longer had to be loyal to Col. Dunn. Neither did Judge Parsons.

And conditions had so come about that Rogers came to the same conclusion for himself. So the three raised the banner of independence, declared for open methods and a taking of every Republican into their confidence. It fired the county and independent delegates were elected over the Dunn men in every ward and in fifteen of the sixteen towns.

Then they reorganized the county or general committee. Dunn's dummy Chairman was forced out. He always waited to hear what "the Colonel" and "Harve" [Senator Hinman] said before doing anything. In order to reap all the fruits of their victory and have early conventions it was necessary to get control of the committee.

The Dunn plans for the county ticket were tabooed. They declared for the nomination of Judge Parsons for his present place, of John A. Brown for County Clerk, and James T. Rogers for Assembly. The Dunn-Hinman men were powerless in the conventions. The nominations went as the new leaders decreed.

Dunn determined to try a new tack. He made up his mind to pick ex-Judge Celora E. Martin and W. M. Hand as Broome's delegates to the Sixth District Judicial Convention that is to nominate candidates to succeed Justice Gerrit A. Forbes of Canastota and Justice Charles E. Parker of Owego, who retire Dec. 31 for age. Martin, with a record as an ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, would mean strength to the Dunn ticket. But this was overturned by the young triumvirs—Rogers, Parsons, and Back. They elected Rogers, one of the triumvirs, and W. W. Newell, and obtained in the course of the canvass a repudiation of the Dunn plan by one of those it sought to honor.

Dunn, who just to please Senator Platt, voted with State Chairman Odell at the meeting of the State Committee, Aug. 15, despite the fact that Odell had thrown him out of the State Chairmanship in 1904 at the Spring convention at Carnegie Hall, has bossed Broome practically from the time when Senators Conkling and Platt made their spectacular exit from the Senate in 1881. Through him Platt was able to climb back to power.

Both Dunn and Platt were identified with southern tier interests and lived in adjoining counties. Both have served in Congress, the one going to the Senate and the other retiring to become Railroad Commissioner.

Dunn Was Green's Friend.

Col. Dunn lives here, and one of his friends was ex-Senator George Green, who with A. W. Machen and G. W. Beavers was indicted in connection with the postal frauds. Certain devices which the Postal Department purchased through Beavers were manufactured in this city. Green has since been found not guilty on the first indictment against him. Another is now hanging over him. Binghamton has great faith that he will be acquitted on the second indictment also. He was formerly Mayor, and is personally very popular. He and Col. Dunn were formerly intimate financially and politically. They are less so now.

Col. Dunn is reputed to have wealth. Certainly he is not ranked as one of the poor men of the State Committee. He has a salary of $8,000 a year, and holds an office with a five-year tenure. He perhaps has held his county longer than any other Republican leader now prominent in State politics.

FOX MAY BE DISPLACED.

Gleason Likely to be Republican State Committee Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—There is a possibility of Reuben L. Fox, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, being displaced as the member of the State Committee from the Twenty-fourth District by Lafayette B. Gleason, Clerk of the State Senate, and a resident of Delaware County, or some other leading Republican of Otsego or Delaware.

The district is composed of Ulster, which has fourteen delegates to the State Convention; Otsego, nine; Delaware, nine, and Schoharie, five. All the counties save Ulster are together. This was shown when Congressman Lefever of Ulster was defeated for renomination by Editor Fairchilds of Otsego. The result was due largely to Lafayette Gleason, and this is the reason for believing that the delegates of the State Convention from the Twenty-fourth District will select him in place of Reuben L. Fox.

In his home county, Otsego, the Republicans are outspoken in their opposition to Mr. Fox's return. Since the recent meeting of the State Committee, when Chairman Odell won out, they say that Mr. Fox is a resident of Otsego only in name, going there to mend his political fences and to vote. In a recent issue The Oneonta Star said:

"The action of Col. Reuben L. Fox in supporting Mr. Odell has resulted in Otsego being placed in the Odell column. If Otsego has another Odell man than Col. Fox he is not known here. It is understood that the nine delegates to the State Convention from Otsego County have looked with favor upon the renomination of Gov. Higgins."

The same paper says that it is understood that Delaware and Schoharie Counties are friendly to Gov. Higgins, while Ulster is friendly to Odell.

SULZER FOR GOVERNOR.

Julius Harburger Says He'll Nominate Him at Buffalo and Watch Him Win.

Julius Harburger, Tammany leader of the Tenth Assembly District, in a statement given out yesterday said that he will present the name of Congressman William Sulzer for the nomination for Governor at the Buffalo convention.

This is Leader Harburger's statement, with some of the adjectives left in and some of them left out:

"One of the candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor challenged the district leaders in Tammany Hall to express their sentiments regarding their choice for Governor.

"I shall be a delegate to the convention at Buffalo, and will take the platform and will present the name for nomination, in my opinion, of the best, the strongest, and one of the most honorable men, Congressman William Sulzer, and shall do this, unit rule or no unit rule. Mr. Sulzer is a born fighter and orator. He is a man of the people, and has always been a foe to the criminal trusts. He is not controlled by any man or set of men. He is poor. He should have been nominated for Governor at the last convention.

"The Buffalo convention will be composed of independent, loyal Democrats, and I am sure that Mr. Sulzer will be the choice of a majority, who know his unstained reputation as a laborer in the cause of humanity.

"In my opinion, Mr. Sulzer is the best vote getter in the Democratic Party in the State. He is the idol of the working people and the farmers. The business men of the State have absolute confidence in his ability. No man can buy him and no man can awe him. I predict he will be nominated and will carry the Democratic banner to victory."

HARBURGER SAID HE COULD.

Weighing Machine Man Declared the Coroner Gave Him Free Use of Streets

Herman Nathanson of 75 Second Avenue was running a weighing machine at Avenue A and Seventh Street on Saturday night, and Policeman Snyder of the Fifth Street Station asked to see his permit.

"That's all right," Nathanson is alleged to have replied. "I've got a political pull, and you had better not fool with me. You might get broke."

Nathanson attracted a crowd and blocked the street, the policeman declares. Snyder arrested him, and he was arraigned before Magistrate Sweetser in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning.

"What did this man do," asked Magistrate Sweetser.

"He used loud and boisterous language, tried to create a sensation and incite a riot, and told me he had a political pull when I asked him to show me his permit," said the policeman.

"Did he produce the permit?" inquired the Magistrate.

"He did not, your Honor. He said a politician had given permission to him to operate his weighing machine on the street."

Nathanson at first declined to give the name of his powerful ally, but finally said that Coroner Harburger had allowed him to use the streets for his machine. He was fined $2.

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NEW CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Analysis More in Keeping with Present Conditions.

FOLLOWS LEAD OF EUROPE

Enables Bureau of Statistics to Compare Export Figures of Manufactures with Production Returns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor has modified its classification of imports and exports, with the purpose of presenting an analysis more in keeping with present conditions of production and commerce than those formerly utilized.

The old classification of exports into the great groups, Products of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines, Forests, and Fisheries, was adopted thirty-six years ago, when the United States was chiefly a producer and exporter of natural products, the exports of manufactures at that time being only about one-tenth as great as to-day. The old classification of imports was adopted twenty years ago, when the classes of articles forming the bulk of the imports also differed materially from those of to-day.

These two old classifications of imports and exports differed so widely that they were not comparable one with the other in attempts to analyze the general trade movements into and out of the country. Meanwhile the principal European nations have adopted classifications adjusted to present conditions of trade and differing materially from those utilized in the United States, thus rendering difficult a comparison of our own trade figures by great groups with those of the leading European countries. Still another and equally important reason for readjusting the old grouping is the fact that the census classification of manufactures includes under that term many articles not classed as manufactures by the Bureau of Statistics, thus rendering difficult a comparison, under the old classification, of the export figures of manufactures with the census figures of production. By the new classification, however, such comparison is entirely practicable.

The new classification, which is applied to both imports and exports, is as follows:

A.—Foodstuffs in a natural state, and food animals.
B.—Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.
C.—Crude materials for use in manufacturing.
D.—Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.
E.—Manufactures ready for consumption.
F.—Miscellaneous.

The principal articles forming the first group, "Foodstuffs in a natural state, and food animals," are wheat, corn, rice, and other food grains; animals, except horses and mules; coffee, tea, and cacao in natural state; eggs; fruits in natural state; fresh fish; vegetables and spices in the natural state.

The principal articles forming the second group, "Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared," are flour, meal, and preparations for table food; fish prepared or canned; fruits dried, preserved, or canned; meats and dairy products; olive and cottonseed oil intended for food; wines, liquors, and distilled spirits; sugar and molasses; canned or preserved vegetables.

The principal articles forming the third group, "Crude materials for use in manufacturing," are raw cotton, wool, silk, and fibres; copper ore, matte, and regulus; coal; chemicals in a crude state; mineral oil, crude; cotton seed and flaxseed; leaf tobacco; logs, pulp wood, and cabinet wood.

The principal articles forming the class "Manufactures for further use in manufacturing" are copper in pigs, bars, and ingots; chemicals prepared for use in manufacturing; tin in pigs or blocks; yarns; iron in pigs, billets, blooms, bars, ingots, sheets, tin plates, and wire rods; diamonds cut but not set; naval stores; paraffin; leather; sawed and hewn timber, lumber, and wood pulp.

The principal articles included in the group "Manufactures ready for consumption" are agricultural implements; books; cars and carriages; clocks and watches; manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, and fibers; clothing; glass; glassware and chinaware; manufactures of iron, steel, brass, copper, zinc, and lead, ready for use; jewelry; boots, shoes, and gloves; refined mineral oil, vegetable oils except those used for food, animal oils; paper and manufactures thereof; soap; manufactures of tobacco; furniture; and other finished manufactures.

The principal articles forming the group "Miscellaneous" are horses and mules, nursery stock, and seeds for agricultural purposes.

In the import classification the old group "Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.," disappears, most of the articles formerly contained in that group being transferred to the group "Manufactures ready for consumption," except diamonds, which are transferred to the groups "Crude materials for use in manufacturing" or "Manufactures for use in manufacturing," according to the condition in which they are imported, and leaf tobacco, which is transferred to the group "Crude materials for use in manufacturing."

In the export classification the articles included in the old group "Products of agriculture" are chiefly transferred to the groups "Foodstuffs in a natural state" and "Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared," except raw cotton, wool, fibers, and hides and skins, and unmanufactured tobacco, which are transferred to the group "Crude materials for use in manufacturing." The articles formerly grouped as "Products of the mines and forests" are chiefly transferred to the group "Crude materials for use in manufacturing," except lumber and naval stores, which are placed in the group "Manufactures for further use in manufacturing." Articles formerly grouped as "Products of the fisheries" are transferred to the "Foodstuffs" groups. The articles formerly grouped as "Manufactures" are divided into two groups, "Manufactures for further use in manufacturing" and "Manufactures ready for consumption."

This new grouping of imports and exports presents (a) a more complete analysis of the foreign commerce of the United States than that formerly utilized, (b) renders comparable the figures of imports and exports, (c) renders comparable our own commerce by large groups with that of the principal European countries, and (d) renders comparable the figures of the Bureau of Statistics and those of the Bureau of the Census, so far as relates to the production and exportation of manufactures. The groups "Manufactures for further use in Manufacturing" and "Manufactures ready for consumption" include practically all articles formerly classed as manufactures, and if to these be added the group "Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared" the total will show the exportation of practically all articles classed by the census as manufactures.

A comparison of the totals under the new grouping with those under the old grouping has been made for the seven months ending with July, 1905. The new import groups, "Foodstuffs in a natural state" and "Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared," aggregate $165,000,000, against $153,000,000 in the old group, "Articles of food and live animals," the increase being due chiefly to the transfer of wines and liquors to this class. The new group, "Crude materials for use in manufacturing," totals $246,000,000, against $244,000,000 in the old group, "Articles in a crude condition, which enter into the various processes of domestic industry." The new groups, "Manufactures for further use in manufacturing" and "Manufactures ready for consumption," aggregated $259,000,000, against $277,000,000 in the three old groups, "Articles wholly or partially prepared for use in manufacturing," "Articles manufactured ready for consumption," and "Articles of voluntary use, luxuries," &c., the reduction being due chiefly to the transfer of diamonds and leaf tobacco from the "luxuries" class to the classes composed of manufactures, materials, and wines and liquors to the "Foodstuffs" group.

The change is more apparent in the export classification, especially as relates to the old group, "Products of agriculture." The articles of the old agricultural group, which aggregated $433,000,000 in the period named, now appear in the groups, "Foodstuffs in the natural state," $79,000,000, and "Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared," $166,000,000, while the remaining $188,000,000 (consisting chiefly of raw cotton, cotton seed, and leaf tobacco,) form the chief part of the group, "Crude materials for use in manufacturing," which aggregates $216,000,000. The old group, "Manufactures," which aggregated $825,000,000 in the period named, is represented by the two new groups, "Manufactures for further use in manufacturing," $122,000,000, and "Manufactures ready for consumption," $244,000,000, the increase of $40,000,000 in the two new groups of "Manufactures" being chiefly due to the transfer to those classes of lumber, naval stores, and furs.

An application of this classification to the domestic exports of the year covered by the recent census of manufactures (1904) shows the exportation of articles classed by the census as manufactures as $852,204,398, or 5.78 per cent. of the $14,802,147,087 reported by the census as the value of manufactures in that year, this total of $852,204,398 being obtained by combining the three groups, "Manufactures ready for consumption," $375,924,687; "Manufactures for further use in manufacturing," $193,799,852, and "Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared," $282,479,859.

POLITICS AND THE BENCH.

Buffalo Lawyer Writes That Politicians Killed Independent Movement.

One of the Judiciary Nominators has received the following letter from a prominent member of the Buffalo bar regarding the recent unsuccessful attempt in that city to name an independent ticket for local Judges—an attempt that was thwarted because the politicians promptly got control of the movement:

The Bar Association of this county called a meeting of all the lawyers of this district to be held at Buffalo for choosing ten names which should be recommended both to the Democratic and Republican conventions as the list from which their nominees for judicial positions should be chosen. The candidates "played politics" before the meeting, and votes for them were solicited through the district, with the result that three received the highest number of votes, with the other fifth on the list; a lawyer of this city was fourth, but he at once withdrew as a candidate.

The plan which the officers of the Bar Association expected to be carried out was voted down at the meeting, and one of the old and also prominent lawyers of this city delivered a large sized gold brick to the meeting by offering a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that there should be only one ballot taken and four men voted for. The consequence was that, as I remember it, there were 122 lawyers who received one or more votes. An address prepared by some lawyers (of the party to which the four who had "played politics" did not belong) was read at the meeting, and was practically the only sign of independence shown there.

You see that the Bar Association, in my judgment unwisely, led the lawyers of this district into the same bog which you so wisely avoided in New York.

HEARST MEN WILL FIGHT.

Will Contest the Westchester Democratic Delegates Recently Chosen.

It became known yesterday that although defeated in Westchester, the Hearst forces intend to carry their fight to the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo with the intention of throwing out, if possible, the nine delegates from the county elected for Jerome.

The Hearst men base the contest on the claim that due notice of the Assembly District Conventions in Mount Vernon, Mount Kisco, and Peekskill was not given, but that ex-Mayor Walsh of Yonkers and ex-Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon, who have been running the Jerome campaign, posted the notices at the last minute so that they would reach delegates not wanted at the Assembly District Conventions too late for them to attend. It is also alleged that they inserted the calls for the conventions only in the most obscure newspapers in the county, and that they called the three conventions on separate dates, so that they could attend each of them in person and whip the delegates into line.

The contest in Westchester, it is said, is in line with a policy which the Hearst managers will follow all over the State where they have been defeated for delegates. Contests will be started, it is reported, and if they are strong enough to capture the temporary organization of the convention at Buffalo they will name a Committee on Credentials which will proceed to throw out Jerome delegates wherever they can find an excuse for doing so.

BLAMES BENCH AND BAR.

Lynchings Few if the Judiciary Did Its Duty, Says Preacher.

"A Southern Man's View of Lynching" was the advertised topic of an address delivered in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, last night by the Rev. Dr. Richard Wilkinson of Monroe, La. It was announced as the final sermon of a series given by the young Southerner, who has been preaching in the temple for the last few weeks, previous to his departure for his home town.

Dr. Wilkinson talked for more than an hour, but he devoted only a few minutes to a discussion of the lynching subject. He said that if lawyers and Judges did their full duty there would be no need of lynching parties. He praised the stand taken recently by Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana, and said that if the Southern people would only look at the subject as did Gov. Blanchard there would be few lynchings in the South.

Insane Wife Exterminates Family.

PIGGOTT, Ark., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Frank Polsgrove, wife of a farmer living near St. Francis, suddenly developed insanity on Friday night, killed her husband and four-year-old child with an axe, and fatally wounded her two other children, a boy 13 years old and a girl of 7 years. The woman then set fire to their dwelling, the bodies of the man and the four-year-old child being cremated.

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NEW INSURANCE LAWS IN EFFECT ON SEPT. 1

They Provide for Perjury, Rebates, and False Entries.

TRACK LAW TAKES EFFECT

Other New Statutes Give Privileges to Police Officers and Aim to Prevent Tapping of Gas Pipes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—Three of the laws enacted last Winter as a part of the legislation to correct the insurance evils exposed by the Armstrong Investigating Committee will go into effect on Sept. 1.

One of the laws adds a new section to the Penal Code, providing that in any prosecution for perjury the falsity of the testimony set forth in the indictment shall be presumptively established by proof that the defendant has testified under oath to the contrary in any other written evidence.

Another law is an act to amend that section of the Penal Code relating to rebates and allowances by life insurance companies. It adds a new section, providing that any person who knowingly receives any rebate or deduction from any premium, or any special favor or advantage whatever as an inducement to take any policy of life insurance, not specified in the policy, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The third law refers to the misconduct of officers and employes of corporations. It holds such an officer or employe liable to a penalty if he "makes or concurs in making any false entry, or concurs in omitting any material entry in its books or accounts." The law also declares it to be a misdemeanor if such an officer or employe knowingly concurs "in making or publishing any written report, exhibit, or statement of its affairs or pecuniary condition containing any material statement which is false, or omits or concurs in omitting any statement required by law to be contained therein."

Another new law which will take effect on Sept. 1 is the Donohue act, making it a misdemeanor to refuse to admit the State Commissioner or a person authorized by him to any tunnel for purposes of inspection.

The new laws also include the Miller act, prohibiting the building of a race-track within four miles of a Court House.

Another of the Penal Code amendments which will take effect on Sept. 1 is the Santee act relating to the fraudulent use of the name or title of secret fraternities in an attempt to defraud. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than three years or a fine of not more than $1,000 for each offense.

Senator Brackett's amendment to the Penal Code to prevent the tapping of gas pipes or electric wires will also become effective on the same day. The amendment makes it a misdemeanor to use gas or electricity obtained by tapping pipes or wires or by making alterations which are not authorized by the company owning the privilege.

Other laws which will go into effect on the same days are those giving the Courts of Special Sessions jurisdiction over violations of the law regulating junk business; giving a Captain or Sergeant in charge of a police station power to parole a prisoner on his promise to appear in court the next day in cases where conviction would render the person liable to imprisonment for thirty days or less, and requiring that each Surrogate shall provide a book in which shall be recorded instruments settling estates and acknowledging payments in such settlements.

A law which will go into effect on Sept. 30 provides that on that date the control of the Eastern Reformatory for Boys at Napanoch shall pass to a State Board of Managers for Reformatories.

Shot Two Brothers in a Fight.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Aug. 26.—Andrew Blanchard and Frank Blanchard, brothers, were shot to-day by George Miles, an electrician, during an altercation at Guild's Mills, a small hamlet about midway between Springfield and Charlestown, N. H. After the shooting Miles notified by telephone Justice of the Peace M. L. Lawrence and also a Deputy Sheriff, who placed him under arrest. It is not thought that the wounds of either of the men will prove fatal.

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BETTER AUTO ROADS IN TOURING DISTRICTS

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WHERE CHANGES ARE NEEDED

Over $4,000,000 to be Spent on Highways in Twenty-five Counties of the State.

One of the striking lessons learned from the recent tour of the American Automobile Association is the great need for better highways. If automobile tours, hereafter, are to be conducted more for pleasure than has hitherto been the case with the A. A. A. runs, good roads are indispensable. The A. A. A. Good Roads Committee, unfortunately, has taken scarcely any action in the matter. The persistent plea of automobilists in general has contributed much to arouse interest in the good roads movement that is now being agitated with considerable success in different parts of the country. Farmers and all who use horses for pleasure or business on the highway are also appreciating the added advantages to be gained in superior roads.

New York automobilists who have been attracted by the beauties of the Mohawk Valley to venture in that section of the State with their machines invariably have the same tale to relate at the conclusion of the trip. The awful condition of the roads, which, if not an actual menace to one's life, are so severe on the machine that the motorist counts himself lucky if he gets through without one or two serious breakdowns. Charles J. Glidden, who accompanied the recent tourists through that part of the country in their run from Buffalo to Saratoga, said that he had never encountered worse roads anywhere in the world. Throughout the entire 1,200-mile tour, except in some portions of the Canadian backwoods, the Mohawk Valley furnished the most notoriously bad roads.

But better things are to come. Within the past few weeks contracts have been awarded by the State Engineer for the improvement of many miles of highway in New York. Over twenty-five counties will be benefited, and the total expenditure called for aggregates over $4,000,000. These improvements, which in several cases mean the building of entirely new roads, are the first fruits of the good roads amendment adopted a year ago, and which authorizes the expenditure of $50,000,000 within the next ten years. By that time New York will, perhaps, be enabled to take her place with Massachusetts and New Jersey as one of the leaders in the good roads movement.

One of the largest improvements and which will appeal particularly to autoists is the 22-mile stretch from Utica to Oneida Castle, in the heart of the Mohawk Valley. This is the largest single contract of all, calling for the expenditure of $133,000 for a fine State highway, which will take the place of the poor Seneca turnpike. It will provide a splendid road nearly half the way between Utica and Syracuse. This was a part of the recent Glidden tour. Another section that gave some of the tourists difficulty was the miserable road leading out of Utica over the so-called Mohawk flats. From Utica to Deerfield, about two miles, travel by automobile is sometimes almost impossible. An appropriation of $31,000 has been made for extensive improvements here.

The Geneva-Canandaigua road, a seventeen-mile stretch, is to be improved, and also another popular touring road from Geneva, leading to Lyons, twelve miles. Over a quarter of a million dollars will be spent in Oneida County. Over $200,000 has been allotted to Ulster County, while Saratoga County will be improved to the extent of $178,000. Autoists have complained frequently of the poor road conditions outside of Saratoga. In the Summer the resort is a popular place for autos, but the delights of touring have been marred by the narrow and poorly graded highways. One entire section of twenty-six and a half miles, leading from Ballston to Saratoga, and then from Saratoga to Glen's Falls, is to be made a first-class State highway. The system of improvements devised for Saratoga will give excellent communication to the Hudson at Schuylerville and Stillwater, with the eastern Adirondacks, by Glen's Falls, Caldwell, and Corinth, and with Troy, Albany, and Schenectady.

Some necessary changes are to be made in the main route between this city and Albany, particularly in the section between Hudson and Stockport, and the old Peekskill-Salem turnpike will practically be reconstructed at a cost of $77,000. Within two or three years, when all these improvements are completed, the long and severe run from New York to Buffalo may be made several hours faster than is now possible, but this saving in time will not be appreciated half as much by tourists as will be the added comfort in travel and the opportunity of enjoying the beauties of the country.

Yates County Delegates for Hearst.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Democrats of Yates County held their convention on Saturday and elected delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were not instructed, but a resolution was adopted indorsing the candidacy of William R. Hearst and two of the delegates are supporters of Hearst. The unit rule will be applied, so that Hearst gains the delegation.

Killed While Walking Toward Express

NETCONG, N. J., Aug. 26.—Miss Florence Cryst, 17 years old, of Hackettstown, N. J., was instantly killed this afternoon by a Delaware, Lackawanna & Western express at the Stanhope-Netcong station. She was walking along the track toward the oncoming train, and did not step aside in time. The accident was witnessed by a number of friends and passengers. Miss Cryst leaves a mother, a brother, and two small sisters.

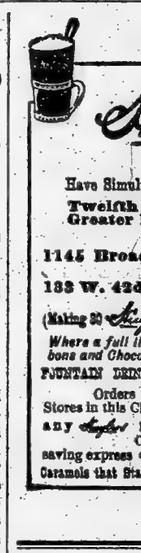

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REPORTS ON KOPFF'S COMET.

They Tell of Observations at Lick Observatory and Koenigsberg.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 26.—The comet discovered by Prof. Kopff at Heidelberg on Aug. 22 has been observed since then by Prof. Fath at the Lick Observatory and by Prof. Przybylsok at Koenigsberg, according to advices received at the Harvard College Observatory.

At the Lick Observatory the comet was seen on Aug. 24, 7063, Greenwich mean time, in right ascension 22 hours 48 minutes and 9.1 second, and in declination plus 10 degrees, 18 minutes and 22 seconds. At Koenigsberg it was seen on Aug. 24, 3456, Greenwich mean time, in right ascension 22 hours 48 minutes 16.5 seconds, and in declination plus 10 degrees, 19 minutes and 26 seconds. The daily motion in right ascension was recorded as minus 0 minutes and 45 seconds, and in declination minus 0 degrees and 2 minutes.

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The Heaviest Sufferer in Chinese Boycott on American Goods.

THE TEA TRADE EXTINCT

Dislike for Foreigners Leads to Manufacture of Chinese Cigarettes—Export Decreases $1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—In a review of trade operations in 1905 of the Canton Consular district Consul General Julius G. Lay says that the Imperial customs show a slight increase of foreign imports, while there was a pronounced decrease in foreign exports. Mr. Lay continues:

"The boycott of American goods as a protest against the alleged unjust treatment of Chinese in the United States was started here in July of 1905, and though the movement was denounced from the Throne and forbidden by Imperial edict and vice-regal proclamations, it has taken firm hold of this province, and nowhere have the effects been more pronounced than in and around Canton.

"I am of the opinion that the end is not yet in sight, and feel assured that the Cantonese, who contribute 95 per cent. of the Chinese en route to America, will not be friendly disposed toward us and be willing purchasers of our goods as long as the exclusion laws remain in force. Any broad and general deductions as to the figures of imports and exports have nothing to do with the question of national feeling. The import tables in the customs returns do not indicate any serious decline of American products, and are therefore somewhat misleading; for it must be understood that though shipments to Canton of American goods do not fall far behind the quantities of previous years, unusually large stocks, especially of kerosene oil, are on hand.

"The effect of the boycott will probably be far more evident in the returns for the current year. The staple American imports into South China are kerosene and flour, and, to a minor degree, cotton goods. Since July 1, 1905, the local Standard Oil Company reports that its importations of oil were reduced over 50 per cent., or about 125,000 cases, for Canton alone. The total importation for all South China suffered a loss conservatively estimated at 500,000 cases, valued at $350,000 gold. This company is by far the most serious individual sufferer as a result of the boycott, the local organization's efforts being especially directed against that company.

"The American flour interests have never been as serious losers as reports current on the Pacific Coast of America would indicate. This fact is proved by statistics furnished by the American flour concerns here. The importation of flour into Hongkong for redistribution to Canton, Wuchow, and other West River ports for the last six months of 1904 was about 750,000 barrels, while the importation for the corresponding period of 1905 aggregated 550,000 barrels, thus showing a decrease of about 200,000 barrels, valued at approximately $800,000 gold.

"Cotton cloths have nearly held their own, 240,000 yards being imported from July to December, inclusive, during 1904, while 180,000 yards were imported for the corresponding period in 1905. These figures show a total loss, by reason of the boycott, for South China of over $1,250,000 gold. In cotton goods the most noticeable increases are in plain lastings, striped flannel, velvets, and Japanese towels.

"There was a very large importation of copper ingots for the mint, which was overstocked, and considerable quantities were re-exported toward the end of the year. Foreign raw cotton recovered considerably at the expense of the native article. In food stuffs there was a marked increase in salt fish and a heavy decline in rice.

"The oversupply of paper, especially printing paper, accounts for the large decrease in importation this year. The trade, however, shows signs of improving. Railway materials represent but a small value this year in consequence of the difficulties that have arisen over the Hankow line. The value of machinery was about the same as last year, or $95,000 gold.

"There was a decrease of over $1,500,000 in the value of the foreign export trade of this port, principally on goods intended for European and American markets. An advance may be noticed under the heading of bristles, chinaware, firecrackers, and brown sugar, the last-named item having recovered after two bad years. Cassia decreased slightly. Palm-leaf fans, the quality of which has deteriorated to such an extent that orders from abroad have dwindled enormously, show a further decrease of over 9,300,000 pieces.

"Tea calls for remark only by reason of the former importance of the trade. The once flourishing tea trade between Canton and America and Canton and London is now practically extinct. During the year not one pound was sent to America, and shipment to other countries only amounted to some 600,000 pounds, which is about one-tenth of the export figures for 1895, and these again only half of the export of ten years earlier. I am informed that the main cause of this marked decline is the steadily increasing demand for the leaf made in the form of pouchong for native consumption, i. e., green tea. An interesting item among exports to Hongkong is native-made cigarettes, the manufacture of which received an impetus owing to the refusal of boycotters to purchase American cigarettes.

"The revenue of this port for the year 1905 exceeded $2,220,000 gold, which is some $36,000 ahead of the figures for 1904. The increase was due to imports and opium, export and coast trade duties having declined. The net value of foreign imports was $19,000,000 gold, an advance of more than $180,000 over the 1904 figures."

AFTER OUR LIFE COMPANIES.

Australia to Enact Strict Laws Designed to Protect Policy Holders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Consul General John P. Bray of Melbourne reports that the Prime Minister of Australia has publicly announced that it is the intention of the Government to introduce a bill imposing rigorous restrictions for the protection of Australian policy holders in foreign life insurance companies.

It is intended by the bill that all possible liabilities of a foreign company in Australia shall be covered by Australian assets and that such assets shall not be withdrawn until all engagements have been fulfilled. This bill is aimed at the three largest American companies, which are practically the only foreign companies transacting life insurance in Australia, and which, up to the present, have issued 29,967 policies in Australia and New Zealand, assuring an amount of $55,964,750, on which the premiums amount to $2,238,580 annually.

Two Hurt in a Trolley Crash.

Two young men were severely hurt in Maspeth, Queens, last night, when a trolley car which was taking on passengers in front of Washington Park was bumped by one coming up behind. The injured were John Meissmer of 439 Ninth Street, Long Island City, whose right foot was crushed, and Harry Fisher of 37 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, whose left ankle was broken. They were taken to the German Hospital, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY ROOT IN CHILE.

Exchanges Telegrams with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 26.—The United States cruiser Charleston, with Secretary of State Root on board, which left Bahia Blanca, Argentina, Aug. 20, reached Punta Arenas, the first port in Chile, Aug. 23, where it was met by a Chilean cruiser. Mr. Root was entertained by the local authorities, and the American Consul gave a dinner in his honor. He exchanged telegrams from Punta Arenas with the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs and the American Minister at Santiago, Mr. Hicks.

The Charleston is due at Lota, Chile, 300 miles south of Varparaiso, Aug. 29. Mr. Root will visit Lota, Talcahuano, and Concepcion with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Hicks. From Concepcion he will come to Santiago by rail.

The original intention was to meet the American Secretary of State at Lota with the Chilean cruiser O'Higgins and proceed to Valparaiso, but the earthquake prevented the carrying out of this plan. The Charleston will go from Lota to Valparaiso, and on Sept. 3 Mr. Root will rejoin the American cruiser and continue his voyage up the coast, stopping in the nitrate region for one day, and thence proceeding for Callao, Peru.

PRISONER LEAPS OFF TRAIN.

White Man Jumps Over Sleeping Negro Deputy and Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 26.—By a daring leap from a moving train while handcuffed this morning John Reynolds, arrested here on a minor charge last week, made good his threat that he would never be taken to prison by a negro officer.

Reynolds was arrested on Friday only after James Bisand, the negro deputy of a local Magistrate, had, by flourishing a blackjack, brought upon himself the attack of a mob of white men and had started a serious race riot that the police had to quell. Reynolds had escaped, but was later rearrested while in bed. Last evening Reynolds was held under $1,300 bail on the original charge of assault and battery and a second charge of resisting an officer.

Gloating over his prisoner's discomfiture, Bisand boarded a Philadelphia train with Reynolds securely handcuffed beside him this morning, intending taking his prisoner to May's Landing County Jail. Tiring twitting his prisoner, passengers say Bisand fell asleep. The train was pulling out from Cardiff, a little station near the county seat, when Reynolds with a bound over his sleeping captor gained the platform and leaped off. Scrambling to his feet he was up and away before the train could be stopped. Trainmen shook Bisand ten minutes before they could arouse him to tell him of his prisoner's escape.

"Oh, let him go, then," he is alleged to have said, and rolled over for another nap. The conductor, refusing to delay his train longer, gave the signal to go ahead. Bisand returned to-night to report the loss of his man to the police.

The incident may result in the dismissal of all the negro deputies, against whose presence on the street hundreds of visitors have objected to the authorities.

A "BLACK HAND" HAUL.

Two Italians Arrested at Trenton, N. J., on a Blackmailing Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Couren Copponio, 20 years old, of 540 South Clinton Avenue, and Forti Fortumalto, 23 years old, of 428 North Clinton Avenue, two alleged members of the "Black Hand" organization, were arrested this morning, after a running pistol fight with the police, and are now locked up here, charged with attempting to blackmail Francisco Vittoritto, an Italian banker, and Augostio Vanuozzi, a Jefferson Street saloon keeper.

Vittoritto, the banker, received a letter on Friday, ordering him, in the name of the "Black Hand," to put $500 under a rock near Cadwalader Park. The money was to be placed there by the banker alone, or "we will come and cut your heart out," wrote the Italians in their language. The banker turned the letter over to the police, who have been looking for the blackmailers since. A man dressed to represent Banker Vittoritto went to the designated rock and put what looked like a package of money under it. The masquerade did not fool the Italians, and then the police were convinced that they were men who knew the banker intimately.

Yesterday a "Black Hand" demand on Saloon Keeper Vanuozzi was shown to Policeman Heher, who prevailed upon him to deposit a package under a designated rock on the bank of the Assanpink Creek, near Mulberry Street. The police did not take their eyes off the rock for a moment after that. This morning two Italians made a rush for the rock, turned it over, and then dashed away. They had picked up the package deposited by Vanuozzi. The police ran after them, firing revolvers to stop the fugitives. The fire was returned, but the men were soon overhauled and captured.

Under the rock was found a piece of paper torn from a notebook, telling the saloon keeper that the rock was the correct place to deposit the money. The torn piece of paper fitted a torn sheet in Copponio's pocket. The men arrested are not known here.

TO OPPOSE MAYOR CARDWELL

Councilman Yardley of East Orange Announces His Candidacy.

Councilman Farnham Yardley of East Orange, N. J., announced last night that he proposed to oppose Mayor William Cardwell for the regular Republican Mayoralty nomination. He gave out a statement in which he strongly arraigned the politicians who have held sway in the City Hall for many years, despite all efforts to turn them out.

Yardley's idea is to secure a majority of the delegates to the regular Republican City Convention. He is serving his fourth year in the City Council, having originally been sent there by the Citizens' Union, which is expected to indorse his candidacy this year. In his formal statement Yardley calls attention to the unsuccessful fight for a limited franchise for the Public Service Corporation on Central Avenue, and says that the "ring" gave the corporation a perpetual franchise which yields a laughable revenue to the city.

Mr. Yardley says that "the action taken by the Mayor and the majority of the Council in regard to the deficiency in the Excise Board shows the subserviency of that body to the men who are looked upon as leaders of the Republican Party in this city." He also states his determination to oppose any attempt to saddle the city with any expense in the matter of track changes of the Lackawanna Railroad. In conclusion he says:

"The men who are in charge of the affairs of our city should be men of honesty, efficiency, and common sense."

500 SEE MAN DROWN.

A Newark Brewery Employe Falls from a Launch in the Kill von Kull.

While 500 pleasure-seekers looked on unable to render any assistance, Max Awolin, 22 years old, of Norfolk and Chase Streets, Newark, N. J., was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Kill von Kull, off Avenue C, Bayonne, N. J.

Awolin was one of an outing party of thirty employes of the Home Brewing Company of Newark, in the naphtha launch Ralpha. The party had been to Coney Island and stopped at Bayonne to have dinner. They had boarded the launch and were about to start for Newark when Awolin, who stood near the wheel, lost his balance and fell overboard. A swift tide was running out and Awolin, after swimming a few feet, threw up his hands and uttered a cry. He sank just as several boats put out from the shore. He did not come to the surface again.

KILLED WEDDING GUEST, THEN SHOT HIMSELF

Girl Whom Bedelle Loved Had Just Married Another.

FIRED AT RELATIVES FIRST

A Crowd Pursued the Murderer Who, When Escape Was Hopeless, Tried to End His Life.

Josephine Rosso had just been married to Nicolo Raffele, in the apartment of her uncle, Gabriel Benjamin, at 715 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, last night, and the guests were kissing her, in token of their good will, when the bell rang with a suddenness that startled everybody in the small parlor. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin went to the door. Tony Bedelle, who often told neighbors of his love for Josephine, stood before them.

"Let me see the marriage certificate," he said, gruffly.

"What do you want to see the marriage certificate for?" asked Benjamin, frightened at the mans threatening manner.

"Josephine is only 15 years old, and can't be married," replied Bedelle with some feeling.

"Oh, go away. That isn't so," said Mrs. Benjamin.

Bedelle grumbled something in reply, and soon a quarrel was started. He quickly drew a revolver and fired three shots—one at Mr. Benjamin, one at Mrs. Benjamin, and another at a guest who had come out into the hall attracted by the noise. All the shots went wild.

They brought the other guests to the room, however. Grappling with Bedelle, several of them tried to disarm him. Among them was Antonio Delaso, 39 years old, of 715 Lorimer Street. Bedelle raised his revolver and fired two shots at Delaso. The man dropped, bleeding from a wound in his temple and another in his breast. He died instantly.

In the excitement following this shooting, Bedelle ran away. The guests soon recovered from the shock and pursued him down Union Avenue. The guests at Bedelle's heels kept up a continued cry of "Stop him! The murderer!" At the corner of Jackson Street stood Policeman Cosgrove. He grabbed his club tightly and moved out into the middle of the sidewalk prepared to stop Bedelle.

Bedelle stopped. He cast one quick glance at his pursuers and saw plainly that he was trapped. Then with a cry of defiance he turned his revolver on himself and fired the one remaining bullet into his own body. He dropped to the sidewalk. The pursuers rushed up and were preparing to pummel him when Policeman Cosgrove interfered.

A hurry call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital. The ambulance surgeon said that Bedelle could not possibly live. He removed him to the hospital.

A BROKEN BACK CURED?

Mrs. Schuster Was Totally Blind and Paralyzed—A Delicate Operation.

The surgeons of Bellevue Hospital believe that a woman who six months ago had her back broken and suffered from complete paralysis and total blindness is now almost cured.

Mrs. Elka Schuster, 50 years old, of 217 Avenue A, was run over on Feb. 3 by a trolley car at Thirteenth Street and Avenue A. While crossing the street she was knocked down. The front wheel of the car crushed her spine. Dr. G. Lindsay of Bellevue Hospital, who answered the ambulance call, had the woman taken to the hospital with all care, so that the ambulance would not jar the already crushed spinal column.

Mrs. Schuster was hardly alive when she reached the institution. She was placed upon a rubber and water bed, suffering from complete paralysis. She could not move a muscle, not even to eat nor to raise an eyelid. When her eyelids were held open it was also found that the woman was stone blind.

A few days later an operation was performed. The surgeons laid open the dorsal region for a distance of twelve inches. They found that five of the vertebrae had been broken and parts of the broken bone were pressing upon the spinal cord, causing the paralysis. They removed the broken pieces of bone and then came the delicate part of the operation, when the surgeons enveloped the spinal cord with rubber tissue, in order to prevent irritation from the rough and broken edges of the vertebrae.

They then carefully sewed up the tough fibrous membrane which envelopes the spinal cord. The woman was then placed on a rubber cot, seven feet long and four feet wide. Before she was taken from the operating room her entire body was enveloped in a thick plaster cast. She remained in this for more than a month. Those who performed the operation were Dr. G. Lindsay, Dr. Lucius W. Hotchkiss, and Dr. Robert Carter.

They feel confident that Mrs. Schuster will be able to leave the hospital this week. The last trace of the paralysis has left her. She has perfect control over every muscle in her body. She can read as well as ever. Her appetite is good. She also sleeps well, and is now up and around in the hospital wards.

WON'T TELL WHO SHOT HIM.

Fireman Riley Has a Bullet in His Neck—Supposed Assailant Is Arrested.

Harry Riley, a fireman, 24 years old, giving his address as 18 East Third Street, was treated at Gouverneur Hospital last night for a gunshot wound in the neck. James Crawford, an oiler, 26 years old, professing to live at 34 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, is a prisoner in Eldridge Street Station, charged with carrying concealed weapons. The police are trying to ascertain whether there is any connection between the two facts.

About 8:30 o'clock last night Patrolman John Daly of the Eldridge Street Station saw Crawford run from a saloon at 23 Bowery, and he followed. Soon he saw Crawford throw away a revolver. Then he arrested him, and recovered the revolver.

About the time Crawford ran out of the saloon a hurry call was sent in for an ambulance from Division Street and the Bowery. Detective Gallagher found there Harry Riley with a bullet wound in his neck. Riley was treated at Gouverneur Hospital, but the doctors could not locate the bullet. Riley refused to stay there, and later he was arrested.

At the police station Sergt. Kelley smelled of the revolver thrown away by Crawford. It had the odor of fresh powder smoke. He ran a piece of paper through the barrel and it came out damp and black. Then Crawford was taken to Gouverneur Hospital and before Riley, but both men declared that neither had seen the other before. The police have their doubts about it and are investigating.

Riley was taken to Bellevue a prisoner. His wound is said to be srious. He declared that it was not Crawford that shot him. He described his assailant, but as to the nature of the trouble which led to the shooting he was non-communicative. It is said that the men were in a sitting room over the saloon at 23 Bowery, and that they were alone. Nobody on the premises will admit that he heard a shot. The police have sent out an alarm for a man such as Riley describes.

Twenty-two Excise Arrests.

The police made twenty-two arrests for alleged violations of the excise law yesterday; twenty-three were made the week before. None was made in the Tenderloin.

THE BIG STORE :·: A CITY IN ITSELF

"MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN"

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

J. B. GREENHUT, PRESIDENT.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH AND 19TH STREETS NEW YORK

School Book Cases

School cases are more popular than ever and we have made enormous purchases to secure cost that makes possible these wonderfully low prices.

School Cases—black and dark green cloth covers, strongly made, leather handles, metal corners and brass catches. Wonderful value at..... 25c

School Cases—covered with black cloth, extra heavy, brass corners and lock and key, 50c

School Cases—made of waterproof fibre, metal hinges, riveted, brass catch and corners, leather handles. 12 ins. long... 89c | 14 ins. long... $1.15

School Cases, same as above, with lock and key. 12 ins. long... 98c | 14 ins. long... $1.35

School Bags

Every worthy line made in this country is represented in this immense sale.

Leatherett School Bags—49c, 40c and..... 25c

Leather School Bags—special lines at $2.25, $1.68, $1.45, $1 and..... 75c

Cloth School Bags—handsomely decorated..... 25c

Cloth School Bags—double, with rings, flower and initial decorations, 95c, 68c and.... 48c

Pencils, Pens, Etc.

Over 150 different kinds of pencils to select from. You are bound to get exactly what you want here.

Lead Pencils—cedar wood, good, dozen..... 5c

THE Big Store's annual sale begins to-day. Everything that the scholar needs at the lowest price in town. That's the whole story in a nutshell.

Yes, one thing more—*the right kind* of things. Pencils that mark without scratching; paper on which one can write with comfort; ingenious bags and boxes and carriers that will stand the strain of half a thousand trips to and from school.

Never in the Big Store or in New York has such a showing of school supplies been made before. We give 250 feet of counter space to this wonderful showing of every conceivable school requirement. Actual savings of 20 to 40 per cent.

Lead Pencils—red polished wood, superfine round lead, dozen..... 12c

Lead Pencils—cedar wood, rubber tops, dozen..... 8c

Lead Pencils—round rosewood, gilt and nickel tips with rubber, 22c. dozen; each..... 2c

Lead Pencils—twisted wood, nickel tips with rubber, 33c. dozen; each..... 3c

Lead Pencils—velvet lead, superior to any other grade, gilt tops with rubber; doz., 50c.; each 5c

Blaisdell's Paper Pencils—dozen, 35c., 20c., and..... 10c

Blaisdell's Pencil Crayons—black, green, and blue; dozen, 65c.; each..... 6c

Penholders—each, 5c., 4c., 3c., 2c., and..... 1c

Pen Points—Esterbrook's, Gillott's, and Spencerian, doz.. 7c

Pen Points—Siegel Cooper special handfinished steel pens, doz. for..... 7c

Pen Points—special lot at, gross, 25c

"President" Fountain Pen—guaranteed for a year.... 60c

Pencil Boxes

The largest and best collection you ever saw.

Pencil Boxes—polished wood, with catch or lock and key, 15c, 10c, 7c, 5c, and..... 4c

Pencil Boxes—polished wood, decorated tops, 25c, 19c, 15c and..... 10c

Pencil Boxes—extremely handsome and very practical boxes in fine woods and equipped with school requirements, 59c, 45c, 39c, 25c and..... 19c

Japanese Pencil Boxes—attractive lines at 59c, 48c, 39c, 25c and..... 19c

Composition Books, Etc.

Composition Books—with pressed board, gingham and fibre board covers.

Composition Books—36 leaves, ink paper; dozen, 33c; each..... 3c

Composition Books—60 leaves, ink paper; dozen, 45c; each..... 4c

Composition Books—72 leaves, ink paper; dozen, 50c; each..... 5c

Students' Note Books—oblong, ink paper, 96 leaves; dozen 60c; each..... 6c

Composition Books—stiff covers, ink paper, 72 leaves; dozen, 60c; each..... 6c

Composition Books—canvas covers, ink paper, 100 leaves, each..... 10c

School Memo Books—fibre covers, 3c, 2c and..... 1c

Scratch Pads—4c, 3c, 2c, 1c and..... ½c

Note Pads—high-grade white paper, 5c, 3c, 2c and..... 1c

Writing Tablets—10c, 8c, 5c and..... 2c

Sale of Educational Books

The most valuable and popular of America's publications in the fields of education and reference presented in this sale at from 25 to 60 per cent. less than customary prices.

Webster's Dictionaries—royal octavo volume, 1,350 pages, 1,500 illustrations, colored plates. Contain last census and the most recent words in the English language. Bound in tan sheep with patent spring back and thumb index. A splendid work for a wonderfully small price..... 85c

Webster's Unabridged Dictionaries—Merriam edition, supplement of recent words, valuable statistics and important facts of every class and kind, 3,000 illustrations. Strongly bound in full sheep. Greatest dictionary value ever offered at, each.... $1.48

Webster's School Dictionaries—cloth..... 12½c

Webster's School and Office Dictionaries—with foreign words and phrases, proverbs, and quotations; rules for spelling, etiquette; legal and business forms, etc. Half Russia, 55c each. Extra strong cloth, each..... 39c

Hill's Manual—a complete guide to Universal information; a cyclopedia of human knowledge covering every field of value and interest; a home educator of immense usefulness to every man, woman and child. Full cloth, large volume..... 98c

Cram's Handy Reference Atlas of the World—right up to date. Special at..... 25c

Fall "Foot Mould" Shoes

FOR nearly ten years this popular make has easily held the leadership among medium-priced ready-to-wear shoes.

In the important points of style, quality of leather and general finish, "Foot Mould" Shoes compare favorably with the much advertised specialty shoes at prices ranging as high as $6.

The new styles for Fall this year are on view. They are sure to meet the approval of the most exacting women. Every new style and every kind of leather is here. They are here to be looked at, whether or not you wish to buy. Get a line on the correct Fall fashions in footwear by seeing these..... $3, $3.50 & $4

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Plenty of Tan & Brown Gloves Here

And Full 16-Button Length, Too.

THE scarcity of long gloves has driven many stores that ought to know better to offer 10 and 12-button lengths as "elbow lengths"—which they are not. Moreover, you will have difficulty in most stores in finding tan and brown gloves in any length or at any price. But not here. We have plenty—and we tell the truth about their lengths and sell them at moderate prices, just as if there were no famine at all.

When you ask for "elbow gloves," we give you full, 16-button length. Shorter lengths if you want them, of course.

Special for To-day: 500 dozen 16-button length (21 to 23 inches), imported black Mousquetaire gloves. Fine quality of glace in a high-lustre black; cut full in the arm. All sizes, 5½ to 7¼, a pair. $2.65

Long Lisle Mousquetaires that sold at 75c and 85c; full 16-button length; choice of black or white; to-day at..... 50c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Centre.)

A Little Talk on the Fall Fashions from the "School of Style"

FROM now until the Fall fashions have ceased to be a matter of feminine interest, women will find our second floor an authoritative and leading School of Style.

Its lessons in Art in Dress will be given by practical illustration, guided by the most expert taste to be found in New York. It will have little to do with fads and nothing at all to do with foolishness in dress, but it will have EVERYTHING to do with novelty, originality, good taste, good judgment and all the factors that go to make up "that exquisite thing called Style."

Its lessons, besides being interesting and enjoyable, are free. It costs you nothing to look and learn, and if you buy you save money.

The First lesson of the Fall season is that it is going to be a season of INDIVIDUALITY. Recent seasons have had their fashions pretty well prescribed—so much so that the stylishly drest woman was almost in uniform with all the others. But there is no suggestion of the uniform this season. All lengths of coats are going to be "good"—from the jaunty Eton to the sweeping 37-inch model. We make a feature to-day of three new, exclusive models which illustrate this freedom in fashion.

No. 1 is an Eton Suit of stylish gray mixture, with trimming of white broadcloth and braid. Price..... $12.75

No. 2 is a smart 24-inch Jacket Suit of panne cheviot, made with beautifully stitched strappings. Price..... $14.75

No. 3 is a 37-inch Jacket Suit of panne cheviot; a tight-fitting model with tailor strapping; satin lined; flare plaited skirt. A typical School of Style value, at..... $15

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

GOT ALLEGED HOLD-UP MAN.

Express Driver Identifies Winters as One of Gang Who Robbed Him.

On a charge of being a suspicious person, it being alleged that he was implicated in the hold-up of Edward Hammersley, an express driver, of 442 West Forty-first Street, George Winters, 41 years old, of 452 West 125th Street, was locked up in the West 125th Street Station last night. The police say the prisoner was identified by the complainant.

On last Wednesday Hammersley was driving his express wagon north on Broadway, and at 120th Street three men jumped on his wagon, and, knocking him down with a club, robbed him of $24.

Detective Didlan of the West 125th Street Station had been looking for the men ever since, and last night saw Winters at 105th Street and Amsterdam Avenue and arrested him.

WOMAN HELD FOR ARSON.

She Is Accused of Having Set a Fire in Her Shop.

Mrs. Carrie Cicola of 66 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night by the police of the Herbert Street Station on a charge of arson. She was accused of having set fire to a dry goods shop which she keeps at 654 Lorimer Street.

Seventeen-year-old Rose Spear, who lives at the Lorimer Street address, told Policeman McQuillan that she saw flames in the store. She also said she had seen Mrs. Cicola leave the store just before that. The policeman broke in, and in the rear behind a partition he found a candle and some old newspapers, which were burning briskly.

The police got Mrs. Cicola in her home. She denied having been near the shop last evening.

TO SUSPEND DRUM HOISTERS.

Central Union Threatens Them Unless They Abandon Three Jobs.

The Central Federated Union yesterday gave the Double Drum Hoisters' Union until to-morrow either to withdraw its men from three contracts where it is charged they are working as engineers at less than engineers' wages, or stand suspended.

It was charged by the delegates of the unions of engineers that double-drum hoisters are working on the McAdoo tunnel from Cedar Street to West Street, for the O'Rourke Construction Company, and also at the Riverside extension and the Blackwell's Island Bridge at 30 cents an hour, less than engineers' wages. Both white and colored men are among the double-drum hoisters.

MUSEUM BUYS INDIAN RELICS.

Collection of the Late Dr. Dalrymple Sold at Auction.

The sale of personal property, including a large quantity of Indian and other relics, of the late Dr. Edward S. Dalrymple of Branchville Borough, Sussex County, N. J., was held in that place Saturday. The principal bidders were George H. Pepper, representing the Museum of Natural History of New York, and Paul Tooker of Westfield. These two took most of the collectin f arrw heads and other articles of Indian workmanship.

Some small articles brought fancy prices. A "grove stone," said to be rare in this State, was sold to Mr. Tooker for $27; a small Indian ornament was also bought by Mr. Toowker for $13. A small copper axe, about 3¼ by 1¼ inches, brought $10, and was taken by Mr. Pepper. Other small pieces of stone brought as high as $4.

ROBBED A CROWDED CAR.

Two Confederates Interfered When Victim Grabbed at Supposed Thief.

Daniel O'Callaghan, who said he was a florist living at 200 West Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested last night and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station by Policeman Kollo on a charge of petit larceny.

Henry Keil with his and baby was riding in a Forty-second Street car, and there being a crowd the Keils had to stand. Keil felt a tug at his pocket, and turned quickly and made a grab at O'Callaghan. Two other men interfered and helped O'Callaghan to escape, and then jumped off the car near Seventh Avenue. Keil had been robbed of a sum of money.

Policeman Kolle saw the commotion and gave chase, overhauling O'Callaghan at Ninth Avenue and Forty-second Street. O'Callaghan refused to talk. The money was not found on him. Soon after the arrest a young woman, about 19 years old, called at the police station and asked to see the prisoner, saying she was his wife. She was permitted to send him a note, and he replied with instructions to get their "usual lawyer."

"He's no pennyweight," asserted the young woman. "He's the real goods." She expressed satisfaction that he did not have the "goods on him." The police expect to find out through her where the two men who got away can be found.

Died with His Comrade.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 27.—John M. Thaler of Baltimore and Edward Sephton of Boston, student members of the Redemptorist order, attending the college here, were drowned in the Severn River, near this city, to-day.

It is said that Sephton went beyond his depth, and his companion lost his life in attempting a rescue.

MR. McGOWAN BLAMED.

Union Criticises the Acting Mayor for Vetoing a Bill.

The Central Federated Union yesterday indorsed a preamble and resolutions submitted by the Bronx Labor Council censuring Acting Mayor McGowan for vetoing an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen at the instance of Alderman Cronin for the protection of workmen employed on city buildings.

In vetoing the resolution Acting Mayor McGowan said that his sole reason for doing so was that the ordinance was not properly drawn. He was, however, in favor of an ordinance properly drawn.

LAKE STEAMER ASHORE.

The Illinois, with Passengers from Chicago, Strikes at Charlevoix.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Aug. 26.—While attempting to enter the harbor this evening the passenger steamer Illinois of the Northern Michigan Transportation Company's fleet went on the beach about 200 feet south of the pier, and now rests with her bow three feet out, on a sandy bottom.

The Illinois was southbond from Cheboygan and Mackinac Island, and had on board a large number of passengers from Chicago. All were taken from the stranded boat without accident, although a brisk wind was blowing from the northwest.

The steamer Missouri of the same line, which was lying at the dock here, was sent immediately to the rescue, and is now attempting to pull the stranded boat into deep water. Unless a storm springs it pit is believed the steamer can be released without serious injury.

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MR. ROOSEVELT'S FAILURES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S praise of Congress's performance in the Watson letter is very much like that praise to the face which is open disgrace, for assuredly, so far as praise is justified at all, two parts must go to Mr. ROOSEVELT personally to each part to Congress. Never was there an American Executive which so assumed to combine in itself the three co-ordinate functions of government, and never was there a Legislature so destitute of initiative, and so bullied into unwelcome performance. Congress therefore ill deserves its praise, and to Mr. ROOSEVELT as chief performer must go what criticism is deserved. The portion is larger than Mr. ROOSEVELT'S self-admiring epistle would suggest to the short-minded.

The greatest measure of praise is taken for the Railway Rate bill. And yet it would have been a public calamity had it been passed in its original form, which, it was declared, was so essential to the public welfare that it was lèse majesté, if not treason, even to criticise it for its betterment. It remains to be seen just how good the result is, but it is sure that there was a narrow escape from a positive calamity. And of course, so far as the idea is good at all, it is Democratic, although nobody would imagine it from our partisan President's praise of Republican performance. Of Democratic initiative and assistance there is no recognition from this head of all the people, who received loyal support in the public interest from opponents whom he ignores.

In some respects this support was embarrassing. For example, the President condemned in his message corporation contributions to campaign funds, but he abandoned the cause weakly although he could have forced it through with Democratic help had he chosen. Perhaps that was too much to expect from a politician in a Congressional campaign year, but it should not be forgotten in making up the record wherein praise is taken for each least item of performance, and nothing said about failures. Another of them was the Santo Domingo treaty fiasco. To be sure, it mattered nothing to the Administration that its policy was disapproved. The policy—whatever it is—is in execution all the same. Just how much praise the Executive is entitled to for that is a matter of opinion. Some would class it among ROOSEVELT'S failures, with the discredit increased by persistence. To attempt to combine Arizona and New Mexico against their protest was another contempt of public opinion, which met with deserved defeat. A good naturalization bill was passed with Democratic assistance both in counsel and in votes. It would have been better if Democratic assistance had been more availed of regarding the Panama Canal legislation. As it is, it is a great tour de force of the President alone. He decided against his professional advisers that it should be a lock canal in the interest of speed of construction, and yet almost half the estimated cost has been spent, and scandal is flying thicker and faster than the dirt.

Perhaps the failures of legislation are nowhere more conspicuous than regarding the tariff. The suggestion by Mr. WILLIAMS that the customs should not exceed 100 per cent., that is, the entire value of the article, was treated with contempt. Congress would not even take the duty off diphtheria serum, and it specially ordered that in the construction of the canal American goods should be chosen unless the price is extortionate. More will be heard of this when it becomes necessary to decide what extortion is. The Philippine tariff was not ameliorated, Chinese exclusion was not modified, insurance was not placed under Federal control, a war navy was not authorized in times of peace, and the taming of the trusts was left to the courts. The President well said that much was done, and that it was not possible to do everything. Neither is it necessary, nor excusable, to take partisan credit for everything, when the record shows two failures to each achievement, and Democratic assistance in all that was done. It is a pity that we have a President who is so much a party Chairman, and so forgetful that he is President of all the people, even including the Democrats to whom he owes so much. It is all the more regrettable that this tendency should appear simultaneously with the set toward centralization, or imperialism. If the President is to be the whole thing, he should be so in behalf of the entire people, and not in behalf of a faction or of the majority. Even Beau BRUMMELL could not always tie his cravat at his first attempt. That Mr. ROOSEVELT has had his legislative failures is venial compared with his failure to speak for all Americans.

MORE CITY BONDS.

Our neighbor The World informs New Yorkers that $600,000 bonds are included in the next budget to make good a deficit in the police pension fund, in addition to the sale of $383,000 bonds recently held by the fund to make good drafts upon it. A deficit in the fund of a round million is soon to be expected, unless a halt is called. It is said that there are nearly 3,000 beneficiaries of this charity, many of them earning otherwise full incomes, and many residing in foreign lands. That the principle of police pensions is justified appears from the fact that St. Louis is the only large city which does not pay them. Even small cities which altogether ignore these claims by those who often forfeit life in the defense of law and order are exceptional. But New York is distinguished by its disproportionately large police salaries, $11,281,432, and its correspondingly large percentage of pensions, $1,162,775. It may be asked whether New York can afford it, and whether policemen who are so well paid earn also the right to be retired so often in able-bodied condition. Need and inability to work after long service would seem to be good qualifications, but as a fact we have strong and well-to-do men drawing often several thousands annually.

Those who look alone at New York's bonded debt get an unfair idea of the burdens upon the city. It is this constant piling up of increments which should not appear in the bonded issues which causes some disquiet. How many imagine that New York is increasing its indebtedness by almost half the amount which it raises from taxation? And how many are aware what an unfavorable comparison New York makes with other cities in this respect? Here is a census tabulation just issued, comparing several cities for 1904:

	Receipts from Revenues.	From Loans Increasing Indebtedness.
New York	$112,513,568	$62,133,992
Chicago	35,331,266	5,946,310
Philadelphia	31,180,335	15,161,820
Boston	25,377,560	4,408,857

New York's aggregate is disproportionate to its relative population, although the relation to resources may be more favorable. New York is certainly rich, or it would have been ruined long ago. But the time has arrived when its course seems profligate. This is only one of the similar disclosures in Census Bulletin No. 50, which classifies and compares the finances of all cities of the United States in a manner somewhat like that recommended to Controller METZ for New York. Here is a demonstration that the suggestion is practicable, and the further recommendation is made that for New York the figures should be prepared for each year, going at least as far back as the birth of the greater city by consolidation of its present boroughs into a single administration.

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION RESULTS.

According to a census bulletin just issued the number of manufacturing establishments in the United States increased between 1900 and 1904 by 4 per cent., and the capital increased 41 per cent. The tendency toward concentration, toward increasing the unit, is apparent, and raises the question regarding the result. An illustration is afforded by the comparison of the iron industry in England and the United States for the first half of the current year. England had 362 furnaces working at the end of June, and the United States had but 323. Yet the smaller number of American furnaces produced almost half as much more product, so much superior is the average productivity of the American furnace.

The economic effect of concentration of ownership is even more beneficial than the industrial. A runaway market for products is as harmful as a runaway market for stocks, and similarly productive of paralysis from exhaustion after the debauch. The greatest restraining factor in the iron market at present is the influence of the leading interest, which is supplying its customers at schedule rates, and discouraging exaction of premiums by others. Yet sentiment is alleged to be all against the trusts. Is it so in fact, or in restless imaginations?

LABOR'S REVERSIBLE BLACKLIST.

Mr. GOMPERS is making excellent progress in the preparation of his useful blacklist. It resembles nothing so much as GOLDSMITH'S premonition of our modern folding bed, the settle in the Deserted Village's tavern—

* * * Contriv'd a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.

That is to say, Mr. GOMPERS'S blacklist will serve equally well to instruct labor whom to vote against and to instruct all others whom they should support. The reason is that Mr. GOMPERS insists upon blacklisting those upon the side generally thought right. It would be impossible to say this if Mr. GOMPERS confined himself to listing simply those who are for and against labor. Upon that labor is entitled to its own point of view. Mr. GOMPERS makes his error in his attempt to justify his classification by telling us upon what principle it is made.

Thus in this State, for example, Representatives ANDREWS and BENNET are blacklisted because they voted against applying the eight-hour law to the Panama Canal, and Representative FITZGERALD is indorsed because he supported that singular proposal to make the canal costly without benefiting labor at all. We should suppose that Mr. FITZGERALD would lose more than he would gain by Mr. GOMPERS'S praise, and we should expect Representatives ANDREWS and BENNET to gain strength because they were opposed for any such reason. Why should American labor support the eight-hour day for coolies outside of the United States? It is as absurd as to oppose the employment of others to do what American labor will not do. If Mr. GOMPERS is correct in his point of view that anybody should be supported who supports any proposal for making the canal costly he is bound to support all those Republicans who voted aye upon the proposal to pay more than is necessary for materials for the canal. But this would commit him to opposing many whom he would otherwise support, if his principle is good for anything.

It is not an accident that this thread of contradiction runs through labor's blacklist. It is the result of labor's misapprehension that its welfare is something distinct from that of the community at large. There is no way by which labor can prosper by the misfortunes of other classes. Labor's interest regarding the canal is the same as any other class's—that is to say, that the canal should be built quickly and cheaply, and labor cannot separate its interest in this respect as citizens from its specific interest as labor. If labor could thus segregate its interests it would only succeed in arraying itself against all other classes, and uniting other classes against labor. The truth of this appears in the fact that Mr. GOMPERS has approved only four replies to his catechism. He is against all other candidates for Congress, and it is made to appear that all but four candidates of those submitting themselves to interrogation are against labor. This is not a demonstration that can do labor any good.

A SAFE TIME TO INVESTIGATE.

A curious feature of that unpleasant incident at Brownsville, Texas, is the reported course of the commandant, Major PENROSE, after his garrison was "awakened by a fusillade"—the popping of the service Krag-Jorgensens that is, which his negro soldiers were firing off in the streets of the town and into the windows of the citizens' houses. "As soon as the shooting ceased and it seemed safe to make an investigation all but two soldiers answered roll call, and the rifles were in place and showed no marks that they had been fired." Why should the commandant, who was aware of the state of feeling between his men and the citizens, and presumably familiar with the note of the service rifle, wait till the "shooting ceased"? Above all, why should he wait till "it seemed safe to make an investigation"? Apparently the delay involved in these considerations was material. For we read further:

Major PENROSE expresses the opinion that eight or nine soldiers who had keys to the gun racks got their weapons, slipped out of the post, and engaged in the battle with citizens, and managed to clean their guns, replace them in the racks, and regain their places in the barracks during the excitement.

That is to say, the retreat of the men from town, the cleaning of the guns, the return to the racks of these deadly engines, and the regaining of quarters all took place while the commandant was waiting till "it seemed safe to make an investigation."

Supposing Major PENROSE had posted his force at once so as to catch the raiders as they came in? Might he not—must he not, if his discipline was what it should have been—have nailed on the spot the responsible parties in the search for whom he has since shown such polite readiness to accept the assistance of outraged and indignant citizens, unfortunately unable to identify them?

In short, is it possible that Major PENROSE did not think it safe to investigate when investigation must have discovered something? Is it possible he did not want to catch the raiders? This feature of the case is, as we remarked, curious—and interesting. It suggests among other things that the War Department was well advised to order the immediate removal of Major PENROSE'S battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry from Fort Brown. For, however natural the disappointment of the negro soldiers at finding (as was inevitable) that their uniform gave them no social privileges in a Texas town, granting that they suffered what appeared to them to be "indignities" in being treated precisely as all negroes are treated in drinking places and elsewhere where by the custom of the country negroes are not allowed, an armed raid into peaceful streets at midnight with many shots fired and citizens killed and wounded was a method of protest not to be endured for an instant or justified for a second. Least of all should it be attended by the breath of a suspicion of sympathy on the part of the officers in charge. The report of Major BLOCKSOM, sent by the Washington authorities to investigate, perfectly corroborates as to the circumstances of the outrage the news stories printed in the Texas papers in the beginning. He says:

About midnight of 13th a party of soldiers, probably nine to fifteen, made a raid through several squares of town, firing 75 to 150 shots, killing a bartender and dangerously wounding a Lieutenant of Police. They also fired into several houses where women and children narrowly escaped being shot. The raid lasted from eight to ten minutes.

Claim was made that citizens fired first, but I believe without foundation; although the act was probably preconcerted, I do not think the commanding officer could have foreseen it.

Major BLOCKSOM found the citizens heavily armed and feeling among them high. Naturally he considered that the removal of the negro troops—though these were apparently well in hand—was urgently and immediately necessary. And he added: "The differences between soldiers and citizens are irreconcilable."

The hint that the President is to punish Brownsville by discontinuing the garrison "for the present," though of course officially denied, may or may not have basis of fact. It does not, however, appear that the town is in need of punishment. For the raiders to escape without severe discipline would be a scandal. But the real responsibility lies at the door of the War Department for the incredible folly of placing negro troops in Fort Brown in the first instance. The army, which exists for very practical ends, is not charged with any duty of teaching lessons in ethnic equality.

CLASSES OF AMERICAN NEGROES.

An article on "The Negro Brain," by ROBERT BENNETT BEAN, M. D., in the September Century Magazine, demonstrates that in black races the brain, judged by Caucasian standards, is deficient in both white and gray matter, and less developed in the frontal region than is requisite for ample native powers of judgment and self-control. Dr. BEAN'S study at close range of thousands of Northern and Southern negro individuals, with selective brain measurements, has led to a verification of types showing most and least promise of benefiting by American civilization.

Of the Southern group of three racial classes, constituting the majority of American negroes, the lowest is the Hottentot, or Bushman, type, squat of stature, with gray or old yellow skin resembling rough varnished oak, prognathous jaws, and extremely long heads containing probably the smallest brains of all human beings. This class is comparatively rare except in the worst sections of Southern towns. The next higher type, and the most ancient, most classical, and most numerous, is the low-class Guinea coast negro, of short but well-knit build, beautifully white teeth, and cool, velvety skin varying from a reddish, yellowish, or bluish black to jet black. This type produces good laborers, under compulsion. The best, though a less numerous, class is the redoubtable Fuzzy-wuzzy, the "big black boundin' beggar," who "bruk a British square." The Sudanese negroes are comparatively handsome, tall, with well-proportioned limbs and a long face. They are aiding the South in its material development as handicraftsmen—carpenters, blacksmiths, firemen, engine drivers.

The second group is of mixed blood, distributed throughout the North. The highest class is KIPLING'S "Zulu impi," who "dished us up in style." He is still at it—with edibles—in Pullman dining cars, hotels, cafés, and in occupations demanding generally a minimum of exposure. Before coming North he served the Virginia grandees. He may boast ancient Arabian blood, as the Zulus and kindred Bantu tribes represent a strain of the Hamitic and Semitic peoples grafted on the negro. The high stature, oval face, and occasionally aquiline or Arabilke nose proclaim his ancestry.

Of the American mulattoes, the burly type and the weaker mottled variety constitute the gravest menaces to society; they inherit all the bad of both black and white. The third class is thoroughly Caucasian in type and traits, sparely built, graceful, and withal talented. They are inexorably ostracized from white society and usually die young.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An International Incident.

There is more than meets the eye and gratifies the heart in the story from St. Petersburg which recites the distinguished compliment paid by his Majesty the Czar of All the Russias to the uniform of the United States Army, so handsomely worn by Major GIBSON, Military Attaché of the American Legation at the recent guard manoeuvres at Krasnoye-Selo. His Imperial Russian Majesty has been having a deal of trouble with his guards of late, and might be supposed to be more interested in loyal hearts than in uniforms. However, monarchs are by early training specialists in man millinery, and what the Czar noted about Major GIBSON'S official garb—it is described as the kind which is made of olive green khaki—was "its inconspicuousness at a comparatively short distance." Straightway he summoned the Major and made "a personal inspection" of this admirably inconspicuous costume. No doubt he felt of the texture with his royal fingers, while his own gorgeous officers in green and red and white looked on with hardly concealed envy. He spoke to the Minister of War about it, and Major GIBSON later, by invitation of that high functionary, called at the Ministry and "showed suits of infantry and cavalry uniforms." You picture Major GIBSON arriving with cases like a traveling salesman and afterward spreading out his samples. How typically American, the Briton, contemptuous of trade, will remark. But we leave the Major and the War Minister, as we hope, amicably together, and proceed to the point. The weapons to which the Czar and his imperial kinsfolk, his guards, Ministers, and Generals are chiefly exposed at present are bombs—"disorderly dynamite bombs." These missiles are thrown from comparatively—even positively—short distances. Comment seems superfluous.

Exposing a Possible Plot.

"President's English" is the name which now, by the kindness of The London Chronicle, simultaneously with The Philadelphia Record, is bestowed upon that amended orthography which has been generally known up to the time of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S executive order as "simple spelling." Our Philadelphia neighbor with fine loyalty suggests that, as the King's English is the standard of speech among Englishmen, so the President's English shall be the standard among Americans in these United States. So far so good. But The Record spoils it all by allowing to lurk in its further remarks what we must suspect to be a spirit of levity. For instance, it quotes what it declares to be "a line from a novel of the future," a line which—we shudder as we reprint it—reads thus: "She blusht when he kist her, thrilling thru and thru." That is unworthy. The Record goes even further. It drags in a sentence which the casual reader may consider merely as conveying an ill-natured insinuation of playing politics. Thus: "If the President would make the reform more sweeping he would assure himself of the entire schoolboy vote." To us the thing smells of a plot. For everybody knows that the schoolboy has no vote, while the vast army of citizens who have attained to years of enfranchisement has already with labor and sorrow and anguish of body and spirit acquired a more or less incomplete working knowledge of one kind of spelling. Might not the same fear of having to learn now another—even a simplified kind—shatter the noble fabric of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S robust popularity? And can it be possible that our neighbor seeks to spur on to his own undoing a man who is notoriously impulsive, anyhow?

Another View of the Question.

Yet the spelling reformers, even without Mr. ROOSEVELT'S aid, may prove to be tough customers. Examination of their trial list of simplified words shows that a large percentage of them are, at least in America, already in vogue, and many more, though less obviously, in the best usage. Among the latter, it is perhaps of curious interest to inquire whether Mr. METZ is Controller or Comptroller of New York, whether poets should construct rimes or rhymes, and whether the old-time labor union should be termed a gild or a guild. The Century Dictionary gives the following versions of the conflicting orthographies:

controller. Often written * * * "comptroller," in accordance with a false etymology from "compt," an old spelling of "count"; * * * Old French contreroleur, * * * Middle Latin contrarotulator, literally the keeper of a counter roll or check list, * * *

rime. Also and more commonly "rhyme," a spelling first used, alternating with "rhime," about the year 1550, and due to the erroneous notion that the word is identical with "rhythm," (indeed, even the spellings "rhythm" and "rhithm" were sometimes used for the proper word "rime"); properly only "rime," a spelling which has never become wholly obsolete and is now widely used by persons who are aware of the blunder involved in the spelling "rhyme." Anglo-Saxon rim, number.

gild, guild. The "u" * * * is a modern and unnecessary insertion; Middle English gilde. * * * Old Saxon geld, payment, tribute, offering. * * * An association or corporation established for the promotion of common objects, or mutual aid and protection in common pursuits, and supported (originally) by the contributions of its members. In mediæval times all European mechanics and traders were organized into gilds, which possessed important legal powers and often exercised great political influence. Many of these still exist in Great Britain, especially in London, as the Stationers' or the Ironmongers' Gild. * * *

Such testimony slightly shatters, we think, The Brooklyn Eagle's contention that between the new and the old spellings is fixed (or fixt) "the strong historical argument for the preservation of the derivation and history of our complex English speech." Possibly a more leisurely examination of authorities would show some of the "new" words to be historically accurate—or, indeed, quite half of them, or three-fourths, and the remainder altogether according to the right rules of Anglicizing foreign derivatives. At any rate, it will not do for our neighbor The World hastily to characterize the President's action as "throwing the dictionaries overboard," or The Sun to complain of "the promulgation of a new form of etymology." The President seems first to have taken care pretty effectually to intrench himself behind Prof. MATTHEWS, Prof. LOUNSBURY, and Prof. SKEAT.

Jesting on Serious Matters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article with the following headline appeared in one of our daily papers this week: "Elevator Fell; Beer Lost. Passenger with Can of the Foamy Severely Injured," and I wish to offer a criticism of it and similar articles, which I think must be shared by many New Yorkers. My criticism is simply that newspaper articles like this, which attempt to turn something really serious into something funny, tend to breed a lack of sympathy in the community where they are read, and should be condemned. They also do injury to people mentioned in them. In the present article we are told that a man named Mussotter went out after some beer, and that on his way back to his rooms the cable of the elevator he took broke, and the cage plunged down seven stories. Then this follows: "Mussotter's arm was broken and three fingers were dislocated. The janitor had the bones of his hands fractured. Not a drop of the beer was saved." It is plain to see that this last statement is entirely irrelevant, and put in to make a huge hoax of the whole affair. In the opinion of the writer, it is not an artistic touch, as it was intended to be, but the work of a novice whom experience has not yet taught that, although comic relief is all right on the stage, it is not all right when forced into real life. The man injured did not see the matter as a joke, and probably did not want the public to look at it as such. This, without considering its demoralizing effect, is a sufficient reason why the article in question should not have been published.

PHILIP SCHOMBERG.

New York, Aug. 23, 1906.

Many Changes Proposed Are Old.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On glancing over the 300 simplified words mentioned in your columns of 25th inst. as having received the approval of the President and now being used by 5,300 converts, allow me to say that a great many of those words have been so spelt for fifty years or more, both in England and in Ireland, tho a great many people still retain the older spelling.

M. VERO LEMOND.

New York, Aug. 26, 1906.

OUTLAW THE ANARCHIST.

Deprive Him of the Protection of the System He Repudiates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In confessing myself a man with a remedy, I do it in consciousness that as a contributor to the gayety of nations the man with a remedy is at least a close second to the man with a grievance. Like some other men, the man with a remedy is apt to think that he's an exception to the usual futility of remedies, and to think so for reasons that are peculiar to his case, and to be very ready to give you those reasons. The logic of this man, too, is apt to be very remarkable—capable of producing, for example, such a conclusion as that my forthwith proceeding to act as the man with a remedy usually acts proves me to be a real man with a remedy, and therefore proves that mine must be a real remedy.

The man with a remedy is also apt to be fond of preambles.

My remedy is for Anarchism. I did not offer it to you until I saw that you seemed to want remedies for it—as you were publishing many—and until I saw, as the man with a remedy always sees, that those offered by the other men were not promising.

Now for the "exceptional reasons" why my remedy is really worth consideration. They are that two (that makes the reasons plural, you will need to see) long articles about it by me were accepted by respectively The Forum, when Mr. Page was its editor, and by The Review of Reviews, so recently that it is strange that so important a circumstance seems forgotten now that the topic is up for discussion. The newspapers at the time paid some attention to my remedy, but nobody appears to have paid any since. This, of course, proves again the lack of intelligence on the part of the public which the man with a remedy so often has to deplore, but does not prove any more against the remedy than is usually the case. Another of the reasons why my remedy is an exception is that I am so exceptionally modest about it, as you see.

Perhaps by this time, if any reader has got so far, he may have some curiosity as to what my remedy is. If he goes on and reads it, I want him, as I want you, to tell me what is the matter with it; for nobody ever did—not even any of the editors who noticed it when I published it after the assassination of Carnot, and again after that of McKinley. And until somebody tells me what is the matter with it, there is danger of my going on writing about it.

Well, here it is. But I want to tell you first that I really haven't much confidence in it (that's part of the last exceptional reason I gave why it's good) because it is so much an appeal to the Anarchist's reason, and he has so little reason. But then, perhaps he had more before he became an Anarchist, and I have more confidence in my remedy as a preventive than as a cure. That's a third exceptional reason why it must be good.

Now really here it is this time, and despite the chaff with which I've hoped to increase attention to it, and to show that I regard it with more humor than a mere crank is apt to, I do think it is worth serious attention, and do hope this statement of it may evolve some explanation of why, when our two magazine editors most competent to pass on such a topic jumped for it, it seems to have made no enduring impression whatever.

It is this—take the Anarchist at his word—apply to him the argumentum in hominem, not only to his intellect, if he has any, but to his person and his pocket—if he has any. He wishes government done away with. All right. As far as he is concerned, give him his desire. When he is convicted of having favored the abolition of government, as far as he is concerned let there be no government. Leave his defense of his person and property entirely to himself. Outlaw him. If any man or gang of men rob him or beat him, let him have no recourse to police or court. If any one kill him, let him feel while he lives that his murderer will go scathless.

I do seem to recall now one objection that was made to this proposition when published before—that outlawry would be a reversion to an abandoned, and therefore discredited, punishment. The word punishment connotes so much that is barbarous and absurd that it ought to be used only historically, and that even when we speak of the past we would better say—remedy. But outlawry can hardly be said to have ever been used as a remedy, except so far as blind, stupid, brutal punishment is remedial, and that is a very little way indeed. To be remedial, man's punishment, as Spencer pointed out, must, like nature's punishment, be an inherent, not an artificial, consequence of the wrong act. Virtually all the old punishments were mere brute retaliations without any regard whatever to the nature of the offense, but only to its degree. On the other hand, outlawry is Anarchy's very self, and probably as good an example of an ideal punitive remedy as can be imagined.

There is a second apparent objection to it, but a fallacious one. Outlawry is but a halfway application of Anarchy. It subjects the Anarchist to robbery and murder, but does not leave him free to rob and murder. But as his creed expressly disclaims these privileges, he cannot assert them. As long as other men incline to them, his creed is absurd as regards even himself, and outlawry is the only way I, for one, have yet learned of to show it to him, if he can see it at all. Outlawry can at least show it to those who are on the way to embrace his opinions, but still have some reasoning faculty left.

HENRY HOLT.

New York, Aug. 25, 1906.

HOUSEHOLD SERVICE.

Situation That Confronts Those Who Are Neither Expert Nor Strong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been deeply interested in the articles on household service such as Mrs. Newlywed, but there is one view of the question your correspondents have not mentioned. All the statements concern very strong, bright women. There is little doubt that such persons can always earn a living, but one must reflect that there are thousands who are neither very capable nor strong enough to undertake heavy work, and yet with a little consideration could make a home like Mrs. Newlywed's very comfortable. Such a person would probably value her clean, nice bedroom and take pains to preserve its neatness. She speaks of girls' objections to washing. If one has ever tried to hang up heavy sheets in a strong wind on a roof with the thermometer near zero, and the articles freezing in your half-frozen fingers, then the objection would be made clear. Many of course can stand it, but they are of the class that can choose their work.

I can speak for myself—not young, but an ordinary housekeeper—cooking and other work on ordinary scale. If asked if I am an excellent waitress, a first-class cook, I must say no. Then the only place open is for one who can wash and scrub with muscles of iron, and I am again out of the question.

There are always many sides in these discussions, and those seeking for work are not always guided by airs or whims.

A WOULD-BE WORKER.

New York, Aug. 22, 1906.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Would Divert Aliens to the South, Not Restrict Their Coming.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is considerable agitation at the present time for the radical restriction of immigration, actuated, as freely admitted, by a desire to thwart the demoralizing influence of foreign labor in the commercial and manufacturing centres of the country. This movement originated in New England, and has gained considerable headway throughout all the Middle Atlantic States and the Middle West, and has for its purpose simply the relief of conditions there, without any heed to the yearning cry of the South and West for more labor, which sections could profitably assimilate an enormous number of these immigrants of no better class than those which have been coming into the country in such hordes under the existing laws and which are such an objectionable element to the communities which are now demanding their practical exclusion.

The writer cannot describe conditions in the West further than to recall the recent labor famine in Kansas, but the South has since the disastrous civil war been laboring under the burden of suddenly liberated black labor. To direct to this latter section of the country a heavy inflow of immigrants would inevitably result, through competition, in either stimulating the black to activity and energy to cope with a new situation based on the survival of the fittest, or of driving him to the North, where his benefactors and champions can bring their numerous theories for the betterment of his race into practical execution; the South assuming the burden, which the North and East now seek to avoid, of increased foreign immigration for laboring purposes.

The South has handled the negro question to the best of its ability, but not above the criticism of the Northern and Eastern press. New England and the other manufacturing centres of the North are alarmed about the immigration question. This surely is not a difficult problem, and the diversion of immigration to the South and West will certainly not result in the injury of those who now seek its restriction.

The permanent benefits derived by this country from foreign labor, foreign brains, and foreign capital, aside from the patriotic devotion displayed by foreign-born citizens of this country in times of peril, must certainly be fresh in the memory of those who now seek the exclusion of their brethren. To whom do you owe the Monitor, and can you so soon forget the Irish Brigade at Fredericksburg?

PEYTON W. MARTIN.
"A Southerner, Not a Foreigner."
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1906.

TRIBUTE TO TWO ACTORS.

The Good Work Done by William B. Cahill and Lewis Morrison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issues of last week were noted the deaths of two excellent actors, William B. Cahill and Lewis Morrison. The latter, perhaps, was better known to the present generation of theatregoers, but both were popular a decade ago. I am sure that, like myself, there are many to whom the theatre of fifteen or twenty years ago was more familiar than is the theatre of to-day, and to whom praise for old-time favorites is gratifying, even though, alas, it be mortuary.

I saw Cahill in two plays that were not mentioned in your review of his stage career, namely: "The Babes in the Wood," produced by the Vokes family of players, and in a dramatization of Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans." In the former he played the "villain," and a youthful impression of the characterization was one of great villainy, indeed, lighted up by an unctuous, broad humor that was charming.

In "The Last of the Mohicans" he played the interpolated part of an Irish Sergeant in the English Army. The part was a small one, but Cahill played it with the same conscientious earnestness that marked all his work. The only other member of the cast I remember was George Fawcett Rowe as Leatherstocking.

I first saw Morrison in a play—"The Legion of Honor"—in which he starred with the late Samuel Piercy. Piercy was the premier. I think it was Morrison's first bid for metropolitan favor. He, too, was distinguished for a conscientious thoroughness. If I remember rightly, the character he played in "The Legion of Honor" was along the lines of Mephisto and Iago, rôles which he afterward played with success.

While neither achieved pre-eminence on the stage, both were fine actors. Peace be with them!

STEPHEN I. HANNIGAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1906.

Lax Enforcement of City Ordinances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the city ordinances under our present Police Commissioner as rigidly enforced as they were under some of his predecessors? I think not. Daily for two or three hours boys and half-grown men, entirely nude, can be seen bathing at the bulkhead at Pier 11 East River, just below the Wall Street Ferry, oftentimes crossing the pier and sometimes coming into the street, and this while horse cars are passing with many women passengers, or Captains of vessels lying at the pier are escorting members of their families to and from their vessels.

Some years since the throwing of banana skins upon the sidewalk or into the street was a serious offense, and those who did it were frequently arrested and, I presume, fined or otherwise punished. Now any day in the lower part of the city they can be seen in plenty lying in the gutters and frequently upon the sidewalks. One morning this week passing down Broadway, between Fulton and John Streets, I met an Italian eating a banana, who threw the peelings upon the sidewalk, there being "none to molest or make him afraid."

New York, Aug. 23, 1906. S.

TIMES HAD CHANGED.

One day, not very long ago, there walked
in Gotham town
The shades of two old patriarchs, from
heaven just come down;
And as they wandered, open-mouthed at
all there was to see,
'Tis said one touched the other with a
look of inquiry.

"It seems," he said, "that history forever shall repeat.
Behold that handmaid yonder in the cap and apron neat!
Ah, me, were I but young again and Sarah far away,
Methinks that Abraham would kiss a handmaid every day."

"And I observe," remarked his friend, "the women that we pass,
Each is a beauty in her way, from matron down to lass.
I, too, surmise that were I here in flesh and blood the dears
Would find King Solomon the same he was in ancient years."

Then as each thought of joys long past and what enchained their view,
These mighty ones their tactics old were tempted to renew;
And Abraham, all gleefully, a modest nursemaid chased,
While Solomon a passer-by delightedly embraced.

Alas! alack! the tale is done. No need for me to say,
A cop corralled these sporty shades and ran them in straightway.
And there, within the station house, to their intense amaze,
They learned that things had changed a bit since good old Bible days.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

SAYS ROOSEVELT OUGHT TO HAVE ASKED ENGLAND

London Times Thinks His Spelling Order Inconsiderate.

CALLS IT A HEADLONG LEAP

Declares It Threatens a Rupture of the Language Bond Uniting Great Britain and America.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Monday, Aug. 27.—The Times in an editorial article to-day says:

"There are two great dangers, very serious in their outcome, to which the common English tongue may be exposed by the rather headlong leap President Roosevelt has taken into the abyss of spelling reform.

"If the lead of the President is not universally followed by the press of the United States, and there is every indication that it will not be, a great gulf will sooner or later be fixed between the official language of the United States and the common language of the people. Still worse, if the new fashion should be universally adopted in the United States and universally repudiated in this country, a still greater and perhaps in the long run almost impassable gulf would be fixed between the languages, literature, and thoughts of the English-speaking peoples on either side of the Atlantic and other parts of the world. Surely this would be a calamity worth while taking some trouble, even at the cost of logic, uniformity, and consistency, to avert.

"The English language has a common and noble history for both sides of the Atlantic, and even its chaotic system of spelling is no inconsiderable part of that history. We are ready to learn many things from the United States, and we might even have been persuaded to adopt some of its views on spelling had we been consulted beforehand, but it seems rather inconsiderate of Mr. Roosevelt to have suddenly thrown the great weight of his authority and personality on the side of a reform about which, so far as we know, no one on this side of the Atlantic had been consulted.

"The community and historical continuity of the noble English tongue form a bond uniting the two peoples far stronger than any which can be forged by treaties and international understandings. It is painful to think that its rupture may have been risked by the sudden and unconcerted action of a man whom all Englishmen respect as highly as the President of the United States."

300 WORDS IN THIRTY YEARS.

That May Be the Rate of Progress, Dr. Perry Thinks.

Dr. Edward Delevan Perry, Professor of Greek at Columbia University and President of the New York Society, Archaeological Institute of America, is of the opinion that it would take at least three or four generations to bring about a reform in spelling in this country, and that not less than twenty-five or thirty years must elapse before the 300 words already simplified by the Simplified Spelling Board can become generally used. He bases this on the fact that most people in the United States are too conservative to take readily to spelling reform.

"Although I think spelling reform is a most desirable thing," said Prof. Perry yesterday at his home, 542 West 114th Street, "I don't see how it can be brought about. Theoretically, I am in favor of it, but I doubt that it is attainable, at least under a great many years, because of the conservative character of the whole English race, which acts as a drag.

"To accomplish a spelling reform, a general reform of the whole language, will take three or four generations at least. As to the list of 300 words already simplified by the Spelling Board, in twenty-five or thirty years they might be spelled after the reformed style, pretty generally, in this country, but not in England. This would of course be contingent on the interest in the reform movement being kept alive.

Doubts Any Immediate Result.

"If it were possible for certain schoo's in the country to adopt and enforce the spelling the thing might be done. That would be possible in France or in Germany, but it is not in this country. In my opinion the movement will not have any immediate result, at any rate."

Whether there was any likelihood of the new spelling being used in schools and colleges generally was a question put yesterday to G. W. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of the Simplified Spelling Board.

"I have been in consultation with the members of the board," he replied, "as to the wisdom of making public the names of the many college professors and School Superintendents who have become adherents of the reform movement. We have a list of between four and five hundred professors and instructors, and many of them are very eminent men indeed. The publication of their names would doubtless carry great weight, and it is not improbable that such a list will be given out within a day or so.

"It is also true that the cream of the School Superintendents throughout the country are with us, and thousands of teachers have signed the cards we sent out, promising to use the new spelling whenever practicable. Many high school Principals in this city are in favor of the reform, as are the majority of the grammar school Principals. We have a great many adherents in the normal schools, especially in the training departments, where there is every opportunity for experimenting to ascertain the illogical effect on the child mind of spelling that is the reverse of phonetic.

Schools Here Use Shorter Forms.

"I will not positively state it as a fact, but I have heard frequently that a great many shorter forms of spelling are used in the schools of this city already. Miss Julia Richman, the District Superintendent of Districts 2 and 3, which are on the east side, where the majority of the children are Russians and Hebrews, favors the reform spelling very strongly.

"At a large spelling contest which she held recently she had on her lists a number of words in the longer form, for which, she ascertained, we had adopted a shorter form. She took the trouble to get a dictionary, and wherever the dictionary gave a shorter form as alternative spelling she put the latter on her list. I think there were seven or eight words altogether."

Mr. Wharton recalled the fact that Superintendent of Schools Maxwell had voted in favor of the reform spelling when the matter was brought before the Board of School Superintendents, and that that body was unanimously in favor of adopting it. He said that when Prof. Brander Matthews appeared at the hearing Supt. Mellany and some of the others, who he had expected would accuse him of radicalism, thought the list that had been prepared entirely too conservative.

It is possible that the office staff of the Simplified Spelling Board will have to be enlarged on account of the impetus given the movement by President Roosevelt's action. So far it has been possible to get along with a small staff, although there is a mailing list of 5,300 names and 100,000 circulars have been sent out altogether. Mr. Wharton anticipates a great rush of business to-day, and is making preparations to press into service some of the expert stenographers in the building where the board has its offices.

Dr. George D. Hamlin, a member of the Board of Education, declared himself an advocate of the reformed spelling yesterday.

Must Be Done Gradually.

"The spelling of a number of our words should be simplified," he said, "and it should be done gradually, the work covering a period of years. It is not to be supposed that after spelling words one way for many years we can at once adopt an entirely new system. I am in thorough accord with the work of the committee, and will use my influence to have the system, as it has been developed up to the present, introduced into the public schools.

"I understand that the simplified spelling question has received the official indorsement of the Board of City Superintendents, and I assume that it will be brought to the attention of the Board of Education when the first meeting is held in September."

Acting Mayor McGowan, when asked whether the simplified form of spelling would be used in the Mayor's office in the future, or at least while he occupies the Mayor's chair, replied:

"Well, I hardly like to answer that question just now. I shall have to become better acquainted with the system before I reply. Undoubtedly the spelling of some of our words should be simplified.

"On that point I thoroughly agree with the committee, but I think that the simplification should be developed along very conservative lines. I would not approve, for instance, of a wholesale changing of the spelling of the words that are most frequently used in our language."

PRESIDENT ELIOT SKEPTICAL.

Roosevelt Style of Spelling Does Not Appeal to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The Herald prints an interview with President Eliot of Harvard, had yesterday at his Summer home, North East Harbor, Me. President Eliot stated that the new style does not in the least appeal to him.

"I suppose that President Roosevelt has a right to write his message in any style of orthography to which he may incline," remarked Harvard's President with a twinkle in his eye, "but I think that it will be a long time before such a style as that proposed becomes very popular or takes a great hold upon the public. I don't myself care for it, and it is my opinion that the same view is held by the majority of leading educators. There are some distinguished men, such as President Butler of Columbia, who have long favored it, but I do not see that their work has brought much of accomplishment."

"You can see some good points about the phonetic method, can't you?" was asked.

"Why, I can see that a bit of time in the day's work might be saved by typewriters and literary people," was the answer. "The English will hardly adopt this new system, which would mean not only that the publishers would be obliged to make two sets of plates, but that all the present plates of standard and popular works would be rendered incorrect and without value. It can be seen at a glance that the publishers will object strenuously to any change in the system of spelling, and as our books naturally set the style of orthography it would certainly be practically impossible, or at least difficult, to bring about any innovation in this direction without the assistance of the publishers. It will be found that the public will not like the looks of 'thru' and 'tho,' and words similarly spelled."

Asked if he believed that if President Roosevelt should set the example for new spelling in his next message the people would accept the initiative of the Chief Executive and follow, President Eliot said that he believed the people would follow very, very slowly. He did not believe that the people regarded a Presidential message as spelling copy, but rather as a source of information regarding current events and needed legislation.

SERVES US RIGHT—SHAW.

Dramatist Speaks for Englishmen on Roosevelt Spelling Reform.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Among the numerous opinions canvassed by the newspapers of President Roosevelt's order with regard to a reform in spelling, George Bernard Shaw says:

"There has been nothing like it since Mohammed reformed the calendar by making the year consist of twelve lunar months. It serves us right. The thing had to be taken in hand somehow, and if we refused to attend to our own experts, we must make the best of the two energetic amateurs who have forced our hands."

12,000 ATTEND LOVE FEAST.

Mrs. Jesse James Among Those Who Tell of Conversion.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Jesse James, widow of the bandit, testified this morning at the annual love feast of the camp meeting, held in the Auditorium at 9 o'clock. Nearly 12,000 happy, shouting Methodists, including 300 ministers, took part in the service, which continued for ninety minutes. In that time more than 400 persons gave testimony. Bishop James N. FitzGerald of St. Louis presided.

Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort of Newark occupied a seat on the platform. He did not testify, but sang with fervor. A. H. De Haven, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, sang a verse of "The Sweet Eye-and-Bye." Mrs. Jesse James, with Bible in hand, told of her conversion.

Thirteen meetings were held to-day, the first at sunrise. The morning sermon was preached by Bishop J. J. Tigert of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The closing sermon of the campmeeting was preached this evening before a large assemblage by the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Boswell of Philadelphia, Assistant Secretary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The camp meeting will end to-morrow morning with infant baptism.

FUGITIVE KNEW POLICEMEN.

Says He Lived Here Two Years with Officers as His Closest Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 26.—After an absence of more than two years from this city as a fugitive from justice, Clark T. Barton, who is accused of the embezzlement of $10,000, has been placed in jail here.

Chief of Police O'Haver returned to-night with Barton from New York City. Barton said he had been in New York during the entire two years and had never lived more than two blocks from a police station in the Tenderloin. He says his closest friends in New York City were policemen and detectives.

"The Love Route" Played in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—"The Love Route," a comedy, by Edward Peple, was produced to-night at the Garrick Theatre. Miss Odette Tyler played the leading part. The scenes of the play are laid in New York, in Texas, and on the Western plains. It is a story of the love and vicissitudes of the sole surviving representatives of two families between which a vendetta had existed.

THE NEW RATE LAW IN EFFECT TO-MORROW

Very Few Companies Have Complied with It as Yet.

LIABLE TO HEAVY FINES

Commerce Commission Has Given No Sign In the Matter of Demands for Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The new Railway Rate law goes into effect on Tuesday, and unless there is an unforeseen and unexpected amount of hustling to-morrow on the part of the railroads, a good many of them will be liable to heavy fines until they carry out some of the provisions of the law.

Express, sleeping cars, and pipe line companies are in the same boat. Very few of them have filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission the schedules of charges required by the new law. On the contrary, they have been imploring the Commission for grace in filing such schedules, asking all the way from thirty days to the end of the year. The Commission has given no sign of what it intends to do in the matter, and unless it acts to-morrow, every railroad or other company concerned that has not filed its schedules will be liable to a fine of from $1,000 to $20,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has been busy filing schedules for some time, but it has not covered all its rates as yet, and it is ahead of nearly all its competitors in the proportion in which it has complied with the law. The different express companies have made no effort to file schedules, and have only represented to the commission that it would be impossible for them to do so before the beginning of the new year. Just why they could not file copies of the printed rate books in use at their various receiving offices has not been made clear.

The most important effect of the new law to be immediately apparent will be the shift it will make in the matter of litigation. Heretofore, whenever the commission has made an order affecting a rate or practice of a railroad, it has had to wait a time to see whether the road intended to obey or not. When it appeared that the road had no intention of obeying the commission had to go to court to seek a judicial mandate compelling the road to put its order into effect. Now all that is to be changed. The burden is on the road. When the commission issues an order it has the effect of law, and the road must get busy at once and seek an injunction if it does not mean to heed the order.

There has been a great deal of consultation among the counsel of the railroads throughout the country, and it has been well advertised that they were seeking to devise means whereby they might cooperate with the commission in carrying out the new law. But as far as the commission is concerned about the only result has been a series of more or less embarrassing questions coupled with suggestions for delay that tended to indicate a settled opposition on the part of the roads to all the provisions of the law.

The railroad accountants also have been in convention, discussing the new provision requiring the keeping of a uniform system of accounts by all roads. On this point they have until June 1, 1907. Meantime, the commission has employed an expert of its own to devise such a system. The books finally to be adopted will be subject to examination by the accountants of the commission, and in this provision is what is deemed by men familiar with the railroad situation to be the best guarantee against rebates in the new law.

Shippers generally will find decided relief in the operation of the provision which requires the railroads to include all charges of whatsoever nature in their quoted rates. Heretofore a shipper has had to figure for himself on icing, refrigerator and elevator charges, and the dozen or more other incidentals, dickering with the separate companies which had a hand in the transportation or care of his shipment. Now the railroad must do all that, and the shipper meets but one charge and deals with but one concern. All the sources of side charges are consolidated, and private cars, side tracks, spurs, terminals, elevators, and all those devices for extorting money are made subject to the law which they have been evading.

In the enforcement of the law the commission will find a valuable assistance in the provision that the act of any "officer, representative, or agent" of a carrier binds the corporation, and if the agent is guilty so is the company. Both may be fined and the agent may be imprisoned.

In a general way the operation of the new law will be simple. The shipper may ascertain for himself from the schedule the railroad is bound to maintain, accessible to the public at every shipping point, just what the rate will be on his shipment. If he finds that in any way the published conditions are not fulfilled, he makes complaint to the commission, which will take action.

The membership in the commission has been increased from five to seven, and the salary raised from $7,000 a year to $10,000. The two new places were filled by the appointment of E. E. Clark, head of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and James S. Harlan of Chicago, son of Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court. Mr. Harlan is a lawyer, so that practically the entire membership of the commission has had legal training. Railroad men have been frank in their criticism of such a make-up of the commission, and have called for the appointment of a practical railroad man, one familiar with the business of the Traffic Managers and who understands the making of rates and schedules.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 26.—President Baer of the Reading Railway, who returned yesterday from Europe, was asked to-day about the Rate bill. He said:

"It was passed just before I sailed for Europe. I obtained a copy and read it going over, but otherwise I have not quite given it much thought. It will not change the Reading's fair and friendly attitude toward the public. The Rate bill is one of the things to which I will give attention when I buckle down to work."

Mr. Baer was asked to give an expression of opinion as to whether American railroads were superior to those of Europe, and he replied:

"No comparison can be made. The systems and conditions are so different. Their methods, I am sure, could not be applied here, and I am equally certain that ours would not suit them. This is apparent to any one who has ever been in Europe and examined their means of transportation.

"Germany seems very prosperous. A remarkable change has taken place there in the past thirty years. Everywhere you see the greatest industrial activity. Every little town and dorf has its small industries, which are noticeable along the railroads by their high chimneys. The industrial development of Germany is very marvelous."

MRS. HUNT IS 106 YEARS OLD.

Brooklyn's Oldest Woman to Celebrate Her Birthday in Meriden, Conn.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, who is believed to be the oldest woman in Brooklyn, is preparing to celebrate the 106th anniversary of her birth on Friday. The centenarian, who lives at 407 Adelphi Street, will observe the day at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Emma Holman, in Meriden, Conn. She has made the journey from Brooklyn to Meriden to celebrate her birthday each year since she reached the hundred mark.

Mrs. Hunt was born in Pennsylvania, and is of Dutch descent. Her husband, Jacob Hunt, was a maker of carpenters' planes in this city. He died forty-eight years ago. Mrs. Hunt says that she has reached her advanced age because she has a cheerful temperament and never worries.

CREW FOUGHT BIG BEETLES.

The Insects Stuck to a Sugar Boat Half 'Way 'Round the World.

The British steamer Anselma di Larrinaga, which arrived yesterday with a cargo of sugar from the East Indies, had a peculiar pest to deal with on her long journey from Prepelingo, Sourabaya, Tegal, and Colombo.

The steamer sailed from Sourabaya on June 20, after taking on a cargo of sugar and cane. Black beetles, which abound in the East Indies, are attracted to all ships that carry sugar cargoes and make the lives of those aboard almost unbearable. But they generally disappear from the ships after they have put a few hundred miles between them and their ports of departure. On the Anselma di Larrinaga, however, the big beetles, some of them almost as large as a man's hand, continued on board as contraband passengers, and all efforts of the crew to rid the ship of them failed.

The black beetles stood the changes of climate, and continued to hover about the Larrinaga until she was well up the Atlantic and nearing Delaware Breakwater, where the steamer was to await orders. Even then there were some survivors, and when the steamer arrived at this port yesterday the officers and crew related their experiences and showed some hardy specimen of the East Indian bugs.

While the fight of the crew against the beetles was in progress the latter part of last month and the steamer was making her way through the Red Sea the Larrinaga was doubly afflicted with a visitation of the locust swarms that were reported by two Far East steamers last week.

The locusts and the black beetles did not seem to agree, and First Officer Rouse of the Larrinaga gave a vivid description yesterday of how the two bug armies fought battles over the Larrinaga's decks, and finally made the human beings on the steamer their common foe.

Shovels from the stoke hole were brought in requisition in order to get the locusts and black beetles over the side, and even then the insects that had crawled into nooks and corners remained on board to make occasional forays in the main cabin and the crew's quarters.

THE CONNECTICUT'S SILVER.

An Elaborate Service of 54 Pieces Is Ready for the Battleship.

The silver service which the State of Connecticut is to present to the battleship Connecticut, soon to be placed in commission, has been finished and is ready for presentation. For several days it has been on exhibition at 218 Fifth Avenue. There are fifty-four pieces in the service, the principal piece being an elaborate punchbowl, ornamented with a design of oak leaves and acorns, a panel on one side of the bowl carrying an etching representing the battle between the Constitution and the Guerrière. The prow of the old Hartford was used as a model for the handles.

Two oval dishes that accompany the bowl have panels, one of the panels representing the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton Roads and the other being a picture of Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy and a Connecticut man. It was Gideon Welles's granddaughter who christened the new battleship. The centrepiece of the service, which is an elaborate affair, supporting candelabra at either end, is also embellished with panels, one of which represents the second American warship to bear the name of the Nutmeg State, while the other panel is a picture of the third vessel of her name and the immediate predecessor of the new Connecticut.

The service is said to be one of the most beautiful ever presented to an American battleship, and cost about $4,000. It probably will be several months before the service is presented to the battleship.

THIRD-RAIL-PROOF.

One Colored Citizen Who Knows Electricity Won't Hurt Him.

A strong, well-dressed negro, smoking a big cigar, was standing on the downtown side of the Eighth Street station platform of the Sixth Avenue elevated road at 6:45 o'clock last night when an uptown train came along. Just as the uptown train stopped the negro jumped off the platform, ran across the tracks, and grasping the closed gate of one of the cars of the uptown train, pulled himself up and jumped over the gate to the car platform.

All this was done so quickly that none of the passengers or the train guards had time to warn the negro to beware of the third rail, of the presence of which he seemed wholly oblivious. By good luck alone, apparently, he did not step on it.

When the negro entered the car and took a seat a passenger told him that had he stepped on the third rail he would have been a dead man.

"Oh, dat rail wouldn't hu't me," he replied. "Dat's all right."

The train guard came in and also reproved the negro for daring to risk his life.

"Go way," he told the guard, "dey ain't no third rail can hu't me." The guard gave the man another warning, but finally desisted when the negro shook his head vigorously and turned away to look out of the window.

SAVES EX-FIANCE FROM BULL.

Rescue Leads to Reconciliation and Now They're Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Aug. 26.—Nineteen-year-old Ella Goodman rescued Edward Cowles and George Hoyt from a bull yesterday, and thereby effected a reconciliation with Hoyt after an estrangement of nearly a year.

Hoyt and Miss Goodman had been engaged, but quarreled, and Miss Goodman returned her engagement ring. While Hoyt and Cowles were going through a field yesterday a bull followed them.

They sought safety by climbing a tree in the middle of the field. After they had been there an hour and the bull had shown no intention of leaving they hailed a passing carriage. A girl alighted and waved a red skirt as she ran along a stone wall.

The bull saw the garment and made a mad plunge toward it. Miss Goodman waved the garment before the eyes of the bull until Hoyt and Cowles had climbed from the tree and reached the road. Then for the first time Miss Goodman and Hoyt recognized each other. Miss Goodman is wearing the engagement ring again.

FOREHANDED MRS. BOGARDUS

Buys Coffin for Her Lively Old Father While They're Cheap.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Percy Bogardus scored what she declares is a big victory over the Coffin Trust yesterday when she purchased a coffin for her aged father, who, although 76 years old, declares he has no intention of dying for several years to come.

Mrs. Bogardus, who is regarded by her neighbors as a splendid bargain hunter, read in a newspaper that a sharp advance in the price of coffins was sure to take place in the near future. She immediately went to an undertaker, selected a coffin, and paid the cash. She told the undertaken to deliver the goods when called for. Mr. Bogardus, in discussing his daughter's thoughtfulness, remarked that she "always had been a model business woman."

SILVERWARE NOW HIGHER THAN FOR MANY YEARS

Increased Cost of Metals Affects Several Industries.

HOLIDAY TRADE AFFECTED

Manufacturers of Clocks, Bronzes, and Bric-a-Brac Look for Higher Prices When the Christmas Season Comes.

Silverware and articles made of plated silver, britannia metal, pewter, copper, brass, and bronze are advancing in price because of the increased cost of metal. The manufacturers of silverware are anxiously watching the result of the Government's action in resuming the purchase of silver bullion. They say that any further advance in the price of the white metal will necessitate new price lists all around for the coming holiday trade.

"Silver has been going up steadily for more than a year," said one manufacturer, "and it is 10 cents higher than it was early in last year, being about 67 cents an ounce. Three years ago the manufacturers bought bullion for less than 50 cents an ounce."

The sterling flatware, comprising knives, forks, and spoons, is affected more quickly and to a greater extent than other kinds of articles. That is because on most grades of flatware the cost of labor is light, and the finished products are sold only a little above what is paid for the metal. In hollow-ware, comprising bowls, pitchers, and other articles of similar shape, the labor of moulding and ornamentation is a more important item of cost.

Britannia wares, which are commonly plated with silver, and are sold in competition with other silver alloys and plate, have also been going up, because not noly the silver, but other metals, are much higher than formerly. Tin, which is nine-tenths of the alloy, brought in the last week more than 41 cents a pound, while a year ago it sold for 33 cents.

Antimony and copper, which also enter into the metal mixture, have also advanced.

Manufacturers are placing higher values in their Fall catalogues on clocks made of the bronze cases, which have been displacing to sime extent in recent years those of wood or marble. People who buy for holiday gifts metal lamps, smoking and desk sets, candelabra, and hammered and embossed novelties, will pay more this year than in preceding years, say the men who make and sell these articles.

NEW COUNTY FAIR DELIGHTS.

Show That Opens Oct. 1 Will Have Novel Features.

The county fair that is to be held at Madison Square Garden from Oct. 1 to 20 is not to be merely a theatrical representation, the press agent says, but the real thing. This is the second county fair conducted in New York by Frank Melville. Many new attractions have been planned.

The announcement says that "one hundred pretty milkmaids will act as guides for the male visitors, while as many sturdy young farmers will pilot the ladies from one point of interest to another." Moreover, a real country paper, edited by a real country editor, will retail the personal news of the fair daily. Two big bands will play in relays, so that there will be music all the time.

It is also set forth that "in the hippodrome events there will be races of every description, and these, even the chariot races, will be genuine contests for valuable rewards, not prearranged exhibitions by circus performers. In the circus proper there will be so many thrillers that no one is more deserving of mention than all the rest."

These attractions have already been arranged for in Europe: Castellane and Volo in their double loop-the-gap act; the St. Belmos in their performance of leaping through a circle of knives; Holdin and Wodd, who will plunge from the lofty rafters at Madison Square Garden to a tank in the arena, and others.

Though Mr. Melville is negotiating with "two of the biggest wild animal men in the country," he hasn't decided between them yet. There is to be a manicuring contest, in which 500 manicures will take part.

THE REAL SOUTHERN PERIL.

Editor Ormsby Impresses His Son with a Pointed Paragraph.

Harry Ormsby, one of the many North Carolinians who have come to New York to make their way in the world, expressed his fears in the Hotel Astor yesterday about the situation in the old Tar Heel State. A group of Southerners had been going over the incidents leading up to the attitude of the Governors of North and South Carolina on the lynching question. When Ormsby's turn came to express an opinion he said:

"I ain't worryin' about South Carolina. It's Nawth Carolina and its situation that has me guessin'. My dad is the editor of a country paper not far from Raleigh, and he's been gettin' more than ordinarily obstreperous of late.

"Here's a neat remark he uttered editorially the other day about a citizen with aspirations for the judiciary."

Mr. Ormsby pulled a copy of father's paper from his flask pocket and read:

"'He's an ornament for the Judge's bench and an ornament for the shoemaker's bench; in fact, we believe that he would be an ornament for a bench show.'"

"That's a stiff one," said a South Carolinian.

"I'm afraid," resumed Mr. Ormsby, "that I'll have to run down to Nawth Carolina and plead with father to behave himself. He's liable to get shot in the leg."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

During the last twenty-four hours a trough of low barometric pressure has drifted eastward over the lake region and Ohio Valley, attended, except in New York and New England, by rains east of the Mississippi River, and an area of high barometer has moved southeastward over the Missouri Valley, attended by fair and cooler weather west of the Mississippi.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England—Rain Monday, followed by clearing and cooler; Tuesday fair and cooler; brisk south, shifting to northwest, winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Showers and cooler Monday; fair and cooler Tuesday; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	64	66	4 P. M.	77	76
6 A. M.	64	66	6 P. M.	76	75
9 A. M.	66	69	9 P. M.	72	74
12 M.	74	77	12 P. M.	69	..

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AUTOISTS TURN ON POLICE.

Try to Run Away with Chief Quinn—The Plot Is Foiled.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 26.—According to statements made in Leicester to-day an unsuccessful attampt to ran away with Chief of Police James A. Quinn of this town was made yesterday afternoon by Frederick F. Reed of New York and four men who accompanied him in his big automobile. Reed is the name given by the man at Worcester Police Headquarters, and his automobile, numbered 25,580, is listed as the property of F. F. Reed, New York. No street address is given.

Quinn is the man who arrested and obtained the conviction of over a score of automobilists who participated in the Glidden tour of 1904. He and his officers were working their famous automobile trap yesterday, and among those caught was Reed. Quinn approached his car after the chauffeur had been flagged, and told Reed that he would have to put up a cash bond of $50 for his appearance in court in Worcester. Reed showed his unwillingness to do this in no uncertain manner, and without further ceremony Quinn boarded the car and ordered the driver to proceed to the Worcester Police Headquarters.

The driver started to comply, but, according to the story, while Quinn's back was turned Reed ordered him to face about quickly and speed on with Quinn toward Springfield. Divining the driver's intention, Quinn threw himself forward, and, grasping the steering wheel, whirled it around to the right, thereby sending the automobile up against the curbstone with a crash. He got out of the car, produced his handcuffs, and informed the driver that if there were "any more funny business" he would put them on him.

At police headquarters in Worcester, which the party finally reached, Reed produced $50 and was released on bail. All he had left to continue the trip was $9.

PLANS A FOGLESS LONDON.

British M. P. Would Cease Use of Coal and Build $17,000,000 Electric Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—According to Consul F. W. Mahin of Nottingham, Arnold Lupton, member of Parliament for one of the Lincolnshire districts, has conceived a giant project, of which the result would be to rid London of its smoke fog and make it one of the sunniest cities on the globe. Mr. Lupton is quoted as confident that it "would be the most beautiful city in the world."

Mr. Lupton's plan contemplates the use of electricity for power, lighting, heating, and cooking in London, and bringing the electric energy from the coal fields of the Midlands, thus doing away with the smoke producers in the metropolis. It is stated that Mr. Lupton "took an active part in the preparation of a plan for harnessing the waters of Niagara to the extent of 120,000 horse power," and that his present project is backed by engineers of distinction. He estimates that the smoke nuisance damages London every year fully $10,000,000, not to mention the incalculable personal discomfort which it causes. The success of his project would not only abate this intolerable nuisance, but would also, it is calculated, furnish a cheap substitute for the present source of light, heat, and power. Mr. Lupton is thus quoted:

What I propose is to use a high-tension current of 60,000 volts and to bring the electric energy from the Midland coal fields, 120 miles away. If London were supplied with electric lighting and power, and the bulk of the houses be warmed and the cooking done by electric generators of, say, 1,000,000 kilowatts average load, the greater part of the railways, tramways, and factories could get their electric energy. The current could be delivered in London in bulk at 1 farthing (half a cent) per unit, and therefore it could be sold at 1 penny, (2 cents,) and even less for large quantities.

It is proposed to construct a plant as a beginning, to be enlarged when needed, to cost about $17,000,000. The railways may oppose this project, for it would mean a heavy annual loss to them in freight receipts from carrying coal to London. But manifestly the Midland coal fields would offer it every encouragement.

DIES WHILE WIFE IS AT SEA.

Mrs. Johnson Will Arrive on Astoria To-day to Find Husband in a Coffin.

Aboard the Anchor Line steamship Astoria, due at this port to-day, is Mrs. James Johnson of 108 Zabriskie Street, Jersey City, while her husband, whom she expected would be the first to greet her at the pier, lies dead a victim of an accident at his home yesterday.

Johnson, who was 65 years old, was Superintendent of the Holbrook Soap Company, in Manhattan, where he had been employed for forty years, and was well-to-do. Some months ago, owing to property litigation, he sent Mrs. Johnson, who is considerably younger than he, abroad to obtain papers important in the suit from his old home in County Tyrone, Ireland. She left Ireland about a week ago, and wrote her husband that she would reach New York this week aboard the Astoria.

On Aug. 18 Johnson had a stroke of apoplexy, but soon rallied and was planning yesterday with a niece to meet his wife at the pier. Yesterday afternoon he started for the yard to latch a gate, and when he did not return to the parlor his niece went in search of him, and found him lying dead at the foot of the basement stairs. Stricken with another stroke he had fallen down stairs and broken his neck. His niece will meet Mrs. Johnson at the pier and break the news to her.

GERMAN COMPANY WON'T PAY

Tell San Francisco Policy Holders Courts Will Not Recognize Claims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The license of the Rhine and Moselle Fire Insurance Company has been surrendered, and last night the company announced that it had withdrawn from business in this State.

In a letter to Insurance Commissioner Wolfe, the company's attorneys said:

"In relation to the claims of policy holders who suffered losses in the conflagration following upon the earthquake, the company authorizes the statement that as to any policy holder having no other insurance other than in this company, and whose loss does not exceed $500, they will allow 50 per cent. of the claim, but that as to all other claims they will refuse payment.

"In relation to suits which are to be anticipated as the result of this action, the company cables that it is advised by German counsel that judgments of the State courts will not be recognized in Germany, and that it will be unnecessary to appear in any suit brought in these tribunals."

MONUMENT TO NAVAL HERO.

He Refused to Pull Down the Flag When Officers Deserted.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 26.—The United States battleships Indiana and Iowa arrived to-day at Lemoine, the Government coaling station near here, from Portland, Me.

The vessels will take on coal and, with a dozen other vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, will rendezvous at Rockland to-morrow. On Thursday Rear Admiral Evans will take the fleet to Camden, where the men will assist in unveiling a monument to William Conway.

Conway was a sailor in the United States Navy who, at the beginning of the civil war, refused to haul down the American flag at the Pensacola yard, when all the officers there had renounced their allegiance to the United States.

Crouch & Fitzgerald

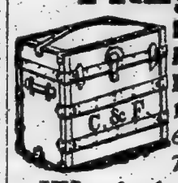

Handsomest, Lightest, Best Luggage
177 Broadway,
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MRS. L. TUCKERMAN DEAD.

Member of Well-Known Family Dies at Her Home in the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Lucius Tuckerman of Washington died this morning at her country place, Ingleside, in Stockbridge.

She was 87 years old, and was the widow of Lucius Tuckerman of New York and later of Washington. Her grandfather was Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, and her father was a member of the Gibbs family of Newport, R. I.

Mr. Tuckerman bought a country place in Stockbridge about twenty years ago, and for many years Mrs. Tuckerman was one of the leading hostesses of that resort. Her surviving children are Alfred, Bayard, and Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. James Lowndes of Washington, and Miss Emily Tuckerman.

A. B. HILTON'S WIFE DIES.

He Was a Partner in the Firm That Succeeded A. T. Stewart.

Mrs. Hattie King Hilton, wife of Albert B. Hilton of 1,047 Fifth Avenue, who was of the firm of Hilton, Hughes & King, that succeeded to the ownership of the old A. T. Stewart store, died yesterday morning of heart disease at the Hilton Summer home at Rangeley, Me. Mrs. Hilton's husband, her two sons and daughter were with her when she died. The body will probably reach New York to-morrow or Wednesday. No details of the funeral have been arranged.

Mrs. Hilton was the daughter of Vincent C. King. She was a woman of literary tastes, and was considered an authority on bibliography. She was not feeling well when the family went to the Hilton cottage at Rangeley in the middle of June. The Hiltons did not expect to return until the last of September.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John L. Ward.

John L. Ward, a well-known newspaper man of this city, died on Saturday night, following a second shock of paralysis. He had been an invalid for three years. Mr. Ward was 42 years old, and was born in Yorkshire, England. He studied law there, but gave it up and came to the United States in 1889. He was for ten years connected with The New York Sun. Mr. Ward was a bachelor. He is survived by a sister, the wife of Dr. Johns of Hull, England.

Obituary Notes.

JOHANNES NELLEMANN, Director of the National Bank at Copenhagen and ex-Minister of Justice of Denmark, died yesterday.

ROBERT ROLLSTON of Bayonne, N. J., and a member of Engine Company No. 38 of the New York Volunteer Fire Department, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Clendenning, 553 Avenue E, Bayonne. He was 86 years old. Mr. Rolliston leaves two daughters.

Orange Athlete Dead.

Mortimer A. Smith, son of Eugene F. Smith of Orange, N. J., died suddenly in London, England, Saturday of peritonitis. Young Smith went to England to complete a course of study. He was a well-known athlete, and his family believes that a strain he may have received during some athletic competitions in which he took part in Europe may have brought about the trouble which caused his death.

Young Smith was taking a course in mining engineering at Stoneyhurst College, near Liverpool. He was a runner, football player, jumper, and in fact an all-around athlete. A year ago he won first prize in the school games on the Orange Oval, and had since taken part in athletic events abroad. The body will be brought to Orange for burial.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

MERCHANT—CATHCART.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Miss Henrietta R. Cathcart, daughter of Mrs. Robert S. Cathcart of Laurel Avenue, Arlington, and William E. Merchant of Havana, Cuba, were married last night at the home of the bride by the Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York. Miss Mary M. Cathcart, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and George W. Merchant, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

DIED.

COMER.—Aug. 26, at her residence, 39 West 11th St., in the 69th year of her age, Anna Evertson Phillips, wife of John H. Comer and daughter of the late John E. and Elizabeth T. Phillips of Goshen, N. Y.
Funeral from Church St. John the Evangelist, corner West 11th St. and Waverley Place, on Tuesday next at 8 P. M. Burial at Goshen on arrival of Erie train leaving Jersey City at 9:30 A. M.

COUGHTRY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Aug. 26, 1906, at Mount Pocono, Penn., William Boyd Coughtry.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GEDDES.—On Aug. 25, 1906, William Geddes.
Funeral private,

CHAMPIONS WON ONE, THEN WERE SHUT OUT

On Equal Terms with Pittsburg for Second Place.

CHICAGO HAD EASY VICTORY

Busy Week for Americans—Greater New Yorks and St. Louis and Chicago and Athletics Clash.

The champion New Yorks were unsuccessful in one game of a double-header at Cincinnati yesterday. The first contest went to New York by a score of seven to five, but in the second, of seven innings, McGraw's men suffered defeat by one to nothing. This result caused the team to fall back a little in percentage, the Pittsburgs and Giants now being even in games won and lost. Chicago overpowered Boston, even with the latter's clever left-handed pitcher "Cy" Young in the box, thus making eleven games advantage for Chicago over the New Yorks and Pittsburgs. Brooklyn was scheduled to meet St. Louis, but wet grounds prevented the game. The American League Clubs had an off day, but to-day one of the sharpest struggles in the history of the National game will be renewed in earnest. While the Chicagos, with their small lead, are battling with the champion Athletics for the next three days, the Greater New Yorks and St. Louis team, which is one of the most dangerous aggregations in the league at present, will be facing each other at American League Park. With these sharp encounters going on, the Clevelands, who are still in the hunt, will fill a three days' engagement at Boston.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 5.
Cincinnati, 1; New York, 0.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	12	10	15	11	14	10	15	87	.737
New York	7	—	9	12	14	8	15	8	73	.640
Pittsburg	5	9	—	11	10	10	11	17	73	.640
Philadelphia	2	4	5	—	9	10	11	11	52	.452
Cincinnati	4	5	5	10	—	7	9	11	51	.432
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	6	—	10	8	43	.327
St. Louis	5	2	4	7	8	7	—	11	44	.379
Boston	3	5	2	4	9	8	8	—	39	.331
Games lost	31	41	41	63	67	68	72	79		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	9	11	8	7	6	13	15	69	.605
Philadelphia	7	—	6	10	9	12	10	10	64	.571
New York	7	8	—	9	9	11	7	10	61	.565
Cleveland	6	9	8	—	8	9	12	8	60	.545
St. Louis	6	8	6	7	—	7	10	15	59	.527
Detroit	9	5	8	4	7	—	10	11	54	.482
Washington	6	4	5	6	9	5	—	10	45	.402
Boston	4	5	3	6	4	8	5	—	35	.307
Games lost	45	48	47	50	53	58	67	79		

AMES'S BAD THROW COSTLY.

After Winning First Game from Cincinnati New York Dropped Second.

Special to The New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The champion New Yorks broke even in a double-header to-day with Cincinnati, the visitors winning the first game by 7 to 5, and losing the second by 1 to 0. Ames held the locals down to one hit in the second, but lost to Weimer, who was hit safely thrice. Ames's own error figured largely in his downfall. The field was soaked with a heavy rain, which fell just in time to kill a fine Sunday attendance. Wiltse was in Shannon's place in left, the ex-St. Louisian being sick. Mowery, fresh from Baltimore, played at third for Cincinnati.

The locals got off first in the initial game. Smoot started in the second inning with a single. Lobert bunted and McGinnity fell down and then threw wild, giving the runners an extra base. Mowery singled past second, scoring Smoot and Lobert. Seymour's stinger to Hall, Devlin's double to Jude, and a pass to Dahlen filled the bases in the third, with two out. Strang singled to right, scoring the foremost runner. Bowerman caught a slow ball, and slammed it to left. Dahlen scored and so did Strang, though it was Schiel's muff that saved him. The Cincinnatis overtook the Giants in the fourth on a hit batsman, Bowerman's wild throw, a passed ball, Schiel's double, and Huggins's single to Dahlen. Three runs came in. Schiel had a passed ball in the fifth, and it made a run, as McGann had previously tripled over Smoot. Strang afterward doubled to right, and scored on Bowerman's rap to centre, putting the New Yorks once more in the lead. McGinnity settled down, and the locals were shut out after the fourth.

The New Yorks wanted to catch an early train, and seven innings were agreed upon for the second game. This was a pitchers' battle, and a prettier game than the first. The New Yorks were hitless until the fifth. Weimer made the locals' first hit in the third inning, but it was fruitless. In the fourth the Cincinnatis scored without making any hits. Jude was sent to first on called balls. Smoot bunted, and Ames's high throw to second left all hands safe. Lobert sacrificed, and Mowery hit far enough out to Browne for Jude to score. Weimer pulled himself out of a hole in the fifth. Dahlen beat out an infield tap, and Strang sacrificed. Bowerman contributed a long single to right, on which Dahlen did not try to score. He was left at third. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Smoot, cf.	1	1	2	0	0			Browne, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Huggins, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0			Seymour, cf.	2	2	4	0	0		
Kelley, lf.	0	2	3	1	0			Devlin, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0		
Jude, rf.	0	0	2	0	0			M'Gann, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0		
Lobert, ss.	2	2	3	2	0			Dahlen, ss.	1	0	0	1	0		
Mowery, 3b.	1	1	2	3	1			Strang, 2b.	2	2	0	4	0		
Schiel, c.	1	2	9	5	1			Bow'm'n, c.	0	2	6	2	1		
Deal, 1b.	0	0	4	0	0			Wiltse, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Hall, p.	0	0	1	2	0			McGin'ty, p.	0	0	1	1	1		
Total.	5	9	27	13	2			Total.	7	9	27	10	2		

Cincinnati	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—5
New York	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1—7

Two-base hits—Schiel, Devlin, Strang. Three-base hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Kelley, Seymour, Strang, Wiltse, Lobert. Sacrifice hits—Schiel, McGann. Struck out—By Hall, 6; by McGinnity, 5. Bases on balls—Off Hall, 6. Hit with ball—By Hall, 2; by McGinnity, 1. Passed balls—Schiel, Bowerman. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0			Browne, rf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Kelley, lf.	0	0	0	0	0			Seymour, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Jude, rf.	1	0	1	0	0			Devlin, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0		
Smoot, cf.	0	0	4	0	0			M'Gann, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0		
Lobert, ss.	0	0	0	1	0			Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	2	1		
Mowery, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0			Strang, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Liv'ston, c.	0	0	2	1	0			Bow'm'n, c.	0	1	2	1	0		
Deal, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0			Wiltse, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Weimer, p.	0	1	0	0	0			Ames, p.	0	0	0	1	1		
Total.	1	1	21	8	0			Total.	0	3	18	9	2		

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0			—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0			0—0

Sacrifice hits—Lobert, Strang. Struck out—By Weimer, 2; by Ames, 2. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 1; off Ames, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Carpenter.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	1	2	0	0			Dolan, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1		
Sheck'd, lf.	0	1	1	1	0			Need'm, c.	0	0	2	0	1		
Schulte, rf.	0	1	1	2	0			Bates, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Chance, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0			Howard, ss.	0	1	3	4	1		
Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0			Brown, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Hoffm'n, ss.	3	3	3	1	0			Spencer, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Evers, 2b.	2	2	3	3	0			O'Neill, 1b.	0	0	9	3	0		
Moran, c.	0	1	5	3	0			Goode, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Taylor, p.	2	1	0	5	0			Young, p.	0	1	3	1	1		
Total.	7	11	27	18	0			Total.	0	4	24	14	3		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 2. Three-base hit—Hoffman. Home run—Evers. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Brown. Stolen bases—Evers, Dolan. Double plays—Dolan, Howard, and O'Neill; Moran and Hoffman. Struck out—By Taylor, 4. Base on balls—Off Young, 1. Wild pitches, Young, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

										R	H	E
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	5	1

Batteries—Pardee and Shea; Mason and Byers.

SECOND GAME.

										R	H	E
Newark	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	5	7	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	7	10	5

Batteries—Fertsch and Stanage; McNeil and Byers.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R	H	E
Providence	2	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	8	13	2
Buffalo	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	8	9	5

Batteries—Hardy and Crist; Brackett, Curry, and McManus.

AT MONTREAL.

										R	H	E
Montreal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3
Rochester	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	3

Batteries—Burke and Dillon; Walters and Carisch.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	67	44	.604	Newark	50	57	.467
Jersey City	63	43	.594	Providence	50	57	.467
Baltimore	62	44	.585	Montreal	49	64	.434
Rochester	55	56	.495	Toronto	38	69	.355

SCORES OF OTHER GAMES.

AT HOBOKEN.

										R	H	E
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	6	1
Hoboken	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	3	5	0

Batteries—Moren and Vandergrift; Deegan and O'Neill.

At Erie, Penn.—Erie, 4; Pittsburg (National League), 3.

New York State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Scranton, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 6; A. J. and G., 0.
At Albany—Albany, 6; Troy, 2.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 8; Birmingham, 0.
At Memphis—Montgomery, 0; Memphis, 2.
At Shreveport—Nashville, 3; Shreveport, 9.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 1; Columbus, 7.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Toledo, 8. Second game—Toledo, 6; Milwaukee, 4.
At Minneapolis—Louisville, 5; Minneapolis, 2. Second game—Minneapolis, 4; Louisville, 2.
At St. Paul—Indianapolis, 3; St. Paul, 2. Second game—St. Paul, 9; Indianapolis, 8.

Mullin Signed by the Giants.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The New York Nationals to-day signed Second Baseman Mullin of the Baltimore Club. Mullin will not report until next season.

FAST WORK ON SPEEDWAY.

Dan T, in New Hands, Loses Brush to Ruben S.

The Speedway drive retains its popularity among the light harness brigade, and the cool weather yesterday brought out a big Summer crowd of horsemen, whose many brushes were witnessed by a fair-sized crowd of spectators. Only one more matinee is scheduled for Empire City track, and the horsemen are already bringing their horses back to city quarters. Owing to the intercity matinee meeting at Readville next week, in which many of the New York Speedway and matinee horses will take part, the weekly matinee at Empire City track next Saturday has been postponed until the following week, the last matinee of the season being scheduled for Sept. 8.

Despite the absence of the Speedway favorites, Topsy and Alice Carr, the brushing yesterday was lively and interesting. Dan T., the speedy trotter formerly owned by Charles S. Welland, made his reappearance after an absence of nearly two months. Mr. Welland has disposed of his trotting stable. Dan T. was sold to Fred W. Heintzer, owner of Good Luck, and Sir Albert S. was bought by a Connecticut reinsman. Yesterday Dan T. was driven by Peter Manee, who is 73 years old. Ruben S., 2:09¼, the brown pacer, driven by T. G. Lawrence, and Dan T. came down the stretch together, but Dan T. was unable to hold the pacer, and finished a couple of lengths in the rear. Christopher Hackett, with his roan pacer, Blue Jay, 2:23¾, made two attempts to win a brush, but failed in each. In the first he met his standing rival, the chestnut pacer Virginia, driven by Walter Kilpatrick, and lost the heat by a good length. His next opponent was Ravenwood, with a trainer driving, but he had to be content with second place.

Joseph F. Gibbons drove his bay trotter Surprise in a good brush with Bonnie Betsey, 2:20½, driven by W. J. Kinny, and won by a close margin. James Shevlin, the old Speedway campaigner, got the decision over Ravenwood. The blind bay trotter, Rythmic, Jr., 2:22¼, was the busiest horse on the Speedway. In the first brush he lost to Bow Rene, driven by G. Francis. The second was a hammer-and-tongs affair with Agitato, 2:09, the veteran performer, driven by Edward Bass, the trainer, in which the blind champion got the decision. Rythmic, Jr., and Jim Shevlin made an interesting race, the former scoring the win. Ruben S. and Agitato met on even terms, and in a ding-dong finish Ruben S. secured the verdict. S. T. De Lee drove Leo T. against Agitato, but found the old horse too speedy for him.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

John Bedell Was First in the Two Professional Events.

John Bedell of Lynbrook won both the professional bicycle races at the meet held on the Vailsburg board track at Newark yesterday. Bedell won the two-mile open from Edward Rupprecht by half a length, with Charles Schlee third. In the miss-and-out event Bedell also crossed the tape a winner, with Rupprecht second and Schlee third.

The fifteen-mile match race between Joe Nelson and John King, behind motor pace, was to be run in three five-mile heats, but was prevented by the rain after the first heat was run, which was won by King.

In the quarter-mile amateur event, flying start, Charles A. Sherwood and George C. Cameron, both of the New York Athletic Club, got off well in the final heat and finished as named, with A. R. Wilcox of the National Athletic Club third. Sherwood and Cameron were the only back-mark riders who were willing to do any pacing in the five-mile handicap for amateurs, Mock, McDonald, and Kessler refusing to take their turns, with the result that the fast riders were shut out. O. C. Brandes, with 280 yards' handicap, won the race, with A. R. Wilcox, 300 yards, second. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by Frank Lane, Edgecomb Wheelmen; William Herr, Newark, second; Courtney Peer, National Turn Verein Wheelmen, third. Time—1:11 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Open, Amateur, Flying Start.—Won by Charles A. Sherwood, New York Athletic Club; George C. Cameron, New York Athletic Club, second; A. R. Wilcox, National Athletic Club, third; Martin Kessler, Tiger Wheelmen, fourth. Time—0:29 3-5.

Five-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by O. C. Brandes, New York, (260 yards;) A. R. Wilcox, National Athletic Club, (300 yards,) second; N. Wickstrom, Verona, (280 yards,) third; R. Sheridan, East Orange, (320 yards,) fourth. Time—11:38.

Two-Mile Open, Professional.—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook; Edward Rupprecht, Newark, second; Charles Schlee, Newark, third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, fourth. Time—4:27 2-5. Lap prize winners—Bedell, 4; Rupprecht, 3; Appleton, 1.

Miss and Out, Professional.—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook; Edward Rupprecht, Newark, second; Charles Schlee, Newark, third. Distance—2¾ miles. Time—5:28.

Jamaica Baseball Players Arrested.

An effort to play semi-professional ball at the Jamaica Oval in Jamaica, Queens, came to grief yesterday. Five hundred persons paid to see the Duntons play the Elites of Brooklyn. When the game started Detectives Pendergast and Kennedy walked upon the diamond and arrested John Dillon, the catcher, and Martin Brady, the pitcher, of the Duntons. They were bailed to appear this morning before Magistrate Healy in Far Rockaway. The officers threatened to arrest the entire eighteen players if the game continued after the arrests, and the game was called off.

Massachusetts Cricketers Here.

A cricket team made up of members of the Massachusetts State Cricket League will play teams of this city and vicinity, beginning with a game with the Kings County team to-day. Games are also scheduled with Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Paterson clubs during the next three days. It is generally thought that this trip will be a step toward the institution of a series of yearly games between the cricket players of Boston and vicinity and New York.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis.—Adv.

KEENE'S LARGE ENTRY FOR THE FUTURITY

Five of the Stable's Two-Year-Olds Likely to Start.

DE MUND IN FAVOR AGAIN

Prominent Youngsters Depart from Saratoga to Take Their Final Trials Here for Saturday's Big Race.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—The Keene entry for the Futurity, numbering five horses, and all of them ready to run and counted on as likely starters for the big race of next Saturday at Sheepshead Bay, was shipped from Saratoga this morning to New York, there to take the final preparation for the $45,000 stakes. The departure of the Keene stable with its Futurity two-year-olds left Horsemen here as much in the dark as when the stable arrived in Saratoga as to what the stable will select to represent it in the most valuable prize of the American turf at the opening of the Fall meeting on the Coney Island Jockey Club's track, for from the work of the five Ballot, Peter Pan, Pope Joan, Grimaldi, and Zambesi, all are fit enough and good enough to run, and it is regarded as quite probable that the stable may establish a new record for the American turf by running all five horses. Of the five Peter Pan and Pope Joan have been winners at Saratoga this Summer, while Ballot on his Spring form, and Grimaldi and Zambesi on their private form, appear to rank with the best of the 130 horses that still are eligible. Ballot was beaten in his only start here, and Grimaldi still is a maiden, though he started twice last week, while Zambesi has not yet been to the post. Pope Joan's winning race was good enough to put her forward as a prominent candidate for the big stakes, while Peter Pan, beaten with Ballot in his first race here, on his second trial won under high weight in a performance that horsemen generally declared would win the Futurity if he should repeat it next Saturday.

The Futurity candidate that is next in prominence to the Keene quintet on performances here, the $45,000 De Mund, which on Saturday carried the colors of Paul J. Rainey to victory in the United States Hotel Stakes, also was shipped to New York to take his final preparation for the big event of the week, and, though the colt fell vastly in popular estimation in the Spring after his first defeats, his showing in his last two races here has caused the horsemen to revise their opinion of him. De Mund will have his final gallops for the big fixture of the Sheepshead Bay opening in company with Horace E., also a Futurity entry, and one that disappointed in his first start on the Eastern turf at the present Saratoga meeting, but Horace E., too, has shown well enough in private to restore the confidence of his owner, and also is being specially pointed for the Futurity, in which he will represent Roy S. Rainey. It is intended that both the Rainey colts sail start, and Radtke will ride the better one, which on all that they have showed in both public and private to date is De Mund.

Other Futurity colts that have won at the Saratoga meeting and which are counted on as sure starters at the present time are Yankee Gun, owned by Oscar Lewisohn, and Conville, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., both of these colts being in the light weight division. The Paget stable's pair, Water Pearl and Charles Edward, still are here, but the sickness which threw Water Pearl out of training for a good part of the Saratoga meeting has made it a matter of impossib for him to be fitted for the Futurity, and so the stable must take its chances with Charles Edward.

Old Honesty, Electioneer, Don Enrique, Fantastic, Golf Ball, Altuda, McCarter, Anna May, Rockstone, Pursiane, and Aletheon are other Futurity horses that raced well enough to put them among the probable runners, while of the horses that have come on with reputations made in the West, Jack Atkin is the most prominent of the lot. For all that the better horses of the eligible list have shown the fact that the best winners are penalized heavily, and that the two-year-olds have been tangling up form all the season, will have the effect of persuading owners that the race this Fu is one that is very open, and a tremendous field is expected, it seeming a certainty now that more than twenty horses will run.

QUIET TIME FOR "INDIANS."

New York Athletic Club's Unique Organization Holds Reunion.

The annual clambake and reunion of the Huckleberry Indians was held yesterday on Huckleberry Island, and, compared with former pow-wows, was a somewhat tame affair. The organization is composed of many of the older members of the New York Athletic Club, whose entertainments are usually unique. Two of these are held annually—one on Huckleberry Island, for which the organization is named, and the second, or midwinter, at the city home of the New York Athletic Club.

Early yesterday morning the "Indians" began to arrive at Travers Island, and the exodus to Huckleberry Island began shortly before noon. Many of the members donned bathing suits, but after a swim quickly changed again, on account of the chilly atmosphere. About 3 o'clock the entire party sat down to a clambake, to which lobsters, chickens, and other delicacies were added. Signs of the coming storm sent many to cover, and at an unusually early hour the advance guard of the returning party reached Travers Island. Nearly all the "Indians" had left the island when the storm broke, and those that were caught returned between the showers, and long before dark the island was deserted.

The reunion usually marks the close of the Summer season at Travers Island, but this year, owing to the junior and senior Amateur Athletic Union field and track championships being held at Travers Island on Sept. 7 and 8 the general activity will be continued well into the middle of September.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Phalanx	113	Edith James	92
Oarsman	110	Bribery	97
Bertha E.	97	Varietes	103
Azelina	103	Silver Wedding	103
Columbia Girl	106	Woodsman	103
Baron Esher	103	Disobedient	104
Broadcloth	103	Woodsaw	110
Ed Ball	103	Gus Heidorn	103
Bryan	108	Arabo	103

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; steeplechase handicap, short course, about two miles.

Paul Jones	153	Maximilian	136
Waterford	142	Belligerent	130
Sandalwood	135	Balzac	159
Ligero	136	Pioneer	130
Python	140	Come In	130

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; six furlongs.

Glenham	106	Dry Dollar	88
They're Off	114	Sir Wm. Johnson	109
Lally	108	Veronique	87
Umbrella	100	J. C. Core	122

FOURTH RACE.—The Amsterdam Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Ben Ban	101	Fustian	96
Grapple	101	Red Leaf	100
Ed Ball	101	Wrenne	89
Right Royal	101	Cary	98
Disobedient	91		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling; five and one-half furlongs.

Narelle	102	Royal Ben	99
Standard Oil	102	Vacharis	107
Animus	102	Jobstown	99
Handsome Belle	94	Heretog	103
Colonel Jack	104	Knight of Ivanhoe	97
Rip Rap	97	Daisy Frost	99
Ironton	97	Dissent	99
Mariposa	94	Incachee	105
Mitre	104	Plausible	99
Russell T.	104		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong.

Tyron	111	Sonoma Belle	110
Peter Sterling	125	Sailor Boy	95
Martin Doyle	126	Yorkshire Lad	122
Bivouac	100		

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five and one-half furlongs.

True Lass	99	Lady Coventry	99
Vaquero	107	Puissant	107
Thistle Seed	102	Hiram	102
Berkeley	103	Airs	99
Dame Fortune	99	Pepper and Salt	94
Sophie Carter	99	Fish Hawk	99
Work and Play	102	Mortiboy	97
Edward Everett	94	George B.	102
Cora Price	94	Sally K.	105

WANT PELHAM BAY COURSE.

Harlem River Oarsmen Anxious for a Change—Rowing Notes.

The announcement that President James Pilkington of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was ready to take up the Pelham Bay National regatta course again met with general approval among the Harlem River oarsmen yesterday. The condition of the river has become so intolerable that a change is now considered absolutely necessary. A call will be sent out to the various clubs located on the river for a general meeting to discuss the best method of securing the necessary appropriation for the laying out of the course. At least three clubs are ready to build clubhouses on the banks of the Pelham Bay course if the city will appropriate a sufficient sum to put the course in proper shape.

During the past season over a dozen shells have been damaged by the floating debris in the river, and the cost of repairs to the clubs has been very heavy. The obstructions have seriously interfered with the training of the oarsmen, and many of the latter have threatened to discontinue rowing unless something is done. The feeling is fast growing that the clubs have not manifested as much interest in the project as they might have done, but the influence of the individual club members is now felt to be sufficient to secure an appropriation from the city to bring about a desired result.

President Pilkington is very much encouraged over the renewed interest in the project, and said yesterday:

"Anything I can do to improve the rowing conditions in and around New York I am only too anxious to do. I am not particularly wedded to the Pelham Bay course, but in my many wanderings I have failed to see any place which I consider so admirably adapted to the necessities of the oarsmen. In a year or two railroad facilities will make it as easy to reach Pelham Bay as it is to reach Central Bridge at present. The conditions now are bad enough, but in a couple of years it will be much worse, and then rowing on the Harlem River will be out of the question."

Entries for the Middle States regatta, which will be held at Washington, D. C., next Monday, close to-day with David Brown, Secretary-Treasurer, 559 West 144th Street, New York City. From the number of entries already received the event promises to be one of the best regattas of the season. New England crews will not compete at Washington owing to the regatta on the Charles River, Boston, which will be held on the same day. There is no chance of a meeting between Greer and Titus. The former will row at Boston and the latter will not compete in any more single scull races this year.

The past season has been a most successful one for the New York Athletic Club. With a small available amount of material the club won thirteen races, and in nearly every instance the victory was hard earned. Rowing interest has been revived at Travers Island, and the prospects for next season are very encouraging.

The Harlem River presented an animated appearance yesterday. Herman Hjertberg of the Union Boat Club took the club's junior octuple sculls crew out twice. Their work was very smooth and the combination is a promising one. Capt. "Jack" Nagle also worked his junior octuple crew both morning and afternoon. The race in this event at the Middle States regatta will be for the Kent Cup, for which both clubs have one victory to their credit.

Capt. Mulcahy of the Atalanta Boat Club has entered a junior eight in the Middle States. Yesterday's practice spins showed that the Captain's work has not been thrown away. The men sent the boat through the water at a good pace, and the crew will take a lot of beating. The members of the Nassau Boat Club senior eight rowed two good trials. The crew will take a practice spin every night until Saturday, when the boat will be sent to Washington.

Robert Farnum has retired from active rowing for the season, and the senior quadruple sculls crew of the Seawanhaka Boat Club has been disbanded. Fred Shepheard will represent the club in the senior mile sculling event at Washington. Frank Veseley of the First Bohemians will also compete in this race, and will be Shepheard's principal opponent. Shepheard and J. A. Ryan will row in the regatta as a senior double crew. John G. Hoben will compete in the quarter-mile dash.

A number of club regattas will be held during the next month. Owing to the absence of many of the members, the Harlem Rowing Club and the Metropolitan Rowing Club have postponed their regattas. The Harlem event, which was scheduled for last Saturday, will be decided on Sept. 22. The Metropolitans have selected Sept. 15. The Dauntless Rowing Club will hold its annual aquatic affair on Sept. 8 with a programme filled with novel features, including a match race in four gigs, between the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers and a Dauntless crew. Next Saturday the Clifton Boat Club of Staten Island will hold its annual regatta.

Capt. G. B. Ferguson of the Bogota Boat Club of New Jersey announces an attractive programme for the club's annual regatta, which will be held on the Hackensack River on Labor Day, beginning at 9 A. M. Swimming and aquatic events will be added to the regular boat races. Many of the New Jersey clubs are arranging barge parties for the event.

The decision of the Harlem Regatta Association not to attempt a Fall regatta this year has resulted in the Harlem Rowing Club adding a special race to the annual regatta programme on Sept. 22. It will be for senior four-oared gigs and will be open to all Harlem River clubs. The octuple sculls race of the Harlems will be the only event of its kind held on the Harlem River this year.

WEIGHT RECORDS GO IN CELTIC PARK MEET

Sheridan and Flanagan Make New Figures in A. O. H. Sports.

COHN DEFEATS M. SHEPPARD

Olympic Champion Hurls Grecian Missile 134 Feet 4 Inches—Club Mate's Throw Was 43 Feet 5 Inches.

Two new world's records were created yesterday at the athletic carnival and midsummer festival of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, held at Celtic Park, Long Island City. Martin J. Sheridan and John J. Flanagan, both members of the Irish-American Athletic Club, were the record breakers. Sheridan hurled the discus a distance of 134 feet 4 inches, which is six inches better than the previous record, made by Sheridan in the Olympic Games at Athens. Flanagan threw the fifty-six-pound weight 43 feet 5 inches, which distance supplants the old record by several inches.

A big programme of field and track events attracted a large crowd of spectators, and many of the best athletes in the Metropolitan district competed, but the performances of most of these were overshadowed by the splendid work of Sheridan and Flanagan. In the discus throw Sheridan was placed at scratch, with eight other competitors having handicaps of fifteen feet each. The Olympic champion was at his best, and won the event with comparative ease, Flanagan, the second man, being 6 feet 9 inches behind Sheridan's record-breaking throw.

Sheridan and Flanagan met in the fifty-six-pound weight event, the former receiving a handicap of four feet over Flanagan, who was scratch man. Sheridan's best throw was 34 feet 6½ inches, which secured for him third place only, Flanagan defeated R. J. Sheridan, the second man, by 2 feet 6½ inches.

The most interesting event of the track competitions was the one-mile run, which brought out Harvey W. Cohn, Melvin W. Sheppard, Phil Lorz, John J. Daly, J. P. Sullivan, and nearly all the prominent mile runners in New York. It was the best field this Summer, and the result was a big surprise, Harvey Cohn defeating Melvin Sheppard in the fast time of 4:26 4-5. Cohn and Sheppard were scratch men, with Sullivan on the ten-yard mark. All the men were bunched at the half, with the two scratch men running easily. On the last lap Cohn and Sheppard cut loose, and in a sprinting finish Cohn won from his speedy opponent. Bart Freeman of the Xavier Athletic Association, with 55 yards handicap, was third. Summary:

75-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. Slade, Pastime Athletic Club, (18 yards;) R. Wohlgemuth, Pastime Athletic Club, (17 yards,) second; W. M. Miller, Irish-American Athletic Club, (13 yards,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Novices.—Won by J. Dworsak, unattached; A. Allen, Irish-American Athletic Club, second; W. H. McDonald, unattached, third. Time—0:59 3-5.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

For very good reasons the turbulence of financial markets in the past week was of vital interest in its bearing upon the financial situation as a whole. In spite of the apparently willful blinking of this fact by that portion of the speculative community most heavily committed to stock operations, it is fairly obvious that upon the money market a speculation running into millions of shares daily can have only one result, providing, of course, new funds are not forthcoming from outside sources as offsets. The strain put upon banking resources by such extended speculation, when this partakes of a forward movement in prices, is due to two things; the very enhancement in prices and the increased number of applicants for loans. In the rather colorful reports of the sequences of the Pacific dividends declarations it was said that the price of the entire capital stock of the Union Pacific had advanced $34,000,000 upon the day of the announcement of the 10 per cent. dividend rate. Buyers of the stock on the subsequent day who intended to carry their purchases by means of banking loans placed upon the banks the necessity of advancing a substantially larger amount of money to carry the same number of shares of this stock than was required on the previous day. But it is not alone Union Pacific and Southern Pacific that have risen markedly, prices in general, having felt the stimulating effects of the dividend action upon these two shares, have appreciated in the market. Fortunately, however, it is not necessary to have recourse to hypothetical cases to prove the influence of such extensive speculation upon banking funds. Money itself is a peculiarly sensitive barometer, and last week it fulfilled its normal functions by rising steadily as the demand for its use for speculative purposes enlarged. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday call money loaned freely at 6 per cent., and on Wednesday there developed so pronounced an inquiry for time money that rates for practically all periods advanced to 6 per cent. It was not to be expected that this serious flurry in money should be accepted by those in charge of the stock market at its true value. No one with commodities to dispose of goes out of his way to point out blemishes, but it is safe to assume, nevertheless, that the significance of this development was not entirely lost. As a matter of fact, last week's money rates, both for call and time periods, were the highest in that week at any time since 1896, and the highest for the month of August in any year in the last decade save only in 1903, when the first week of August witnessed so many failures among Wall Street brokerage houses. But this wholly unusual condition of interest rates reflected an equally unusual position with regard to surplus reserves of the associated banks of this city. The actual figures, $4,290,075, represent the lowest point touched at this time since 1893. The demands upon banking resources entailed in general business activity and in increasing requirements for moving the crops have played their part in bringing about the present money market position, but it is safe to say that no such rates as those of last week and no such bank return as that made would have been displayed for Wall Street's warning had it not been for wild and heedless speculation.

The eagerness with which sources of replenishment are canvassed indicates very plainly a disposition on the part of a certain section of the financial community, at least, to proceed with its programme regardless of retarding obstacles. It is not necessary to subscribe to the belief that the so-called "big interests" in corporation affairs in this country are planning to dispose of their securities and let the small shareholder bear the brunt of any further legislation looking to the curbing of corporations in order to understand the stirring up of financial markets regardless of money affairs. While some such notion may be held by individuals among our railroad or industrial leaders, there is no reason to believe that the present aims of those in charge of the market are other than those always held when prices have attained high levels and when business and crops have yielded so profusely as to make it well-nigh inconceivable that they should undergo betterment. There are always those who are satisfied to take profits under these conditions, and who, in order to accomplish this end, will lay hands upon so effective an instrument as increased dividends. It would be vain, however, to offer bargains if no one had money to buy, so longing eyes are cast toward Washington, where surplus funds have been accumulated, and toward London, where South Africa brings her gold to mart. Secretary Shaw, perhaps in unconscious response to this unconcealed desire, distributed $3,000,000 among a large number of country banks on Thursday, thus reducing the demands of these individual institutions upon local banks by that amount. The Secretary has, however, under his hand $37,000,000, which he has withdrawn on balance from the banks within the past year, $7,000,000 of this having been taken out of trade channels within so short a period as a month. The Treasury's available cash has increased $67,000,000 in a year, and only $30,000,000 of this increase stands as Government deposits with the banks. If the needs, therefore, of business become pressing, there seems no good reason why the Treasury should not release into trade substantial amounts of money, either through the refunding of the issue of 4 per cent. bonds maturing in 1907 or by straightforward deposits with the banks. There should be no confusion, however, of such needs with speculative demands, nor is there likely to be, judging from Mr. Shaw's attitude toward requests for assistance in making gold imports last week. The foreign exchange market rests still within bounds permissive of importations when gold is forthcoming in the London open market, and upon the laying down in that city to-day of some $5,000,000 engagements are looked for. London estimates that an average of some $3,500,000 a week will be brought to market there in weekly installments up to the close of the year so that any takings beyond these supplies must come in London from the Bank of England or in Europe from the Paris banks. To get gold from the Bank of England, however, money rates must rise appreciably here or decline substantially in London, and inasmuch as the latter event is rather improbable, we bid fair to pay a round price for our importations.

If there exists this uncertainty in the money market, which is now called upon to face an additional problem in the form of increasing speculation, the political outlook is little less clear, in so far as this bears upon the financial situation. Wall Street read with mingled hopes and fears the Presidential message to Congressman Watson, finding comfort in assurances that tariff adjustments of supposedly potential harm to industry were not to be thought of at this moment of prosperity, only to fall immediately into confusion over what seemed to be like assurances that in the same tariffs changes might prove necessary. Upon the whole, the disposition was to regard the missive as a promise that in the coming session of Congress this important subject should be relegated to a minor place in the legislative programme. Here the wish is undoubtedly the father of the inference, and little reckoning is made of the possible results of an interesting Congressional campaign. Mr. Jerome's candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the Democratic Party was favorably received, offering as it did the promise of stubborn resistance to the pretensions of another candidate, who, as Wall Street perhaps recalls more vividly than any other part of the country, was once indorsed by over half a score of Democratic State Conventions for the Presidency, and who in open convention received the votes of 280 delegates for a nomination to that high office.

CHILE'S COPPER OUTPUT.

The Extra Demand That May Come to Our Market Because of the Earthquake

The jump of £1 per ton in the price of copper for future delivery, when the news of the Chilean earthquakes reached the London metal market last week is an index of the importance of that country among the copper producing nations. The Chilean Government's statistics of the copper output are not available for the years since 1903, but in that period of depression in the industry in this country Chile's exports of the metal were valued at $17,885,761 in Chilean gold.

The action of the London traders in bidding up futures on the bare news of the earthquake, before the extent of the damage was known, was no doubt influenced by the recollection of the thorough-going habit of Pacific earthquakes illustrated in San Francisco and Alaska recently and the country's own bad record in this respect. Less than a century ago five of the principal cities of Chile were leveled to the ground and the mines in the mountains were seriously damaged.

While our own market takes little actual copper from Chile, American capital is heavily interested in the mines, and the Guggenheims are said to be among the principal owners of mineral lands. The Department of Commerce and Labor figures for 1905 show that 3,378,360 pounds of Chilean copper were brought into this country in that year. This amount is of little importance to our market as a whole, but the large tonnage regularly taken by Europe, which will no doubt be greatly diminished if the seismic disturbances have been widely distributed through the mining district, will fall upon our own producers to supply, and the metal here will be correspondingly scarcer.

How large the additional demand of Europe for metal from this country will be if the production of the Chilean mines is shut off for any considerable time may be roughly estimated from the following table of Chilean copper exports to Germany, England, and the United States by pounds during four years:

Into	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
United Kingdom	*46,320	*49,461	*58,544	*53,058
Germany	1,397	928	2,019	2,314
United States	5,827	2,547	2,231	.....

*000 omitted.

Some of the largest Chilean producers and their annual output for the latest years available are given in the following table:

Year. Mine.	Pounds.
1902—Lota y Coronel	12,000,000
1902—Copiapo	3,500,000
1901—Santiago Vicuna	3,250,000
1901—Artola Hermanos	3,000,000
1901—Carrizal	4,000,000
1901—Maipu	3,350,000
1901—Central Chile	3,136,000
1902—Atacama	3,000,000

U. S. STEEL'S RAILROADS.

Interest in the Extent to Which They Will Be Affected by New Inter-State Commerce Law.

The possible effect of the rate regulation law recently enacted by Congress upon the relations of the United States Steel Corporation to the numerous railroad lines which it controls is a matter that has been discussed with considerable interest in the financial district. While at first glance the law might be considered as affecting a very important part of the United States Steel Corporation's assets, it is necessary to recall that most of the railroads controlled by the Steel Corporation operate wholly within a single State and therefore do not come under the prohibitions of the law in regard to a railroad being interested in the commodies which it handles in inter-State commerce. It remains true, however, that some of the roads owned by the Steel Corporation, notably the Bessemer & Lake Erie and its controlled lines, including the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie, cross State boundaries.

This is a list of the Steel Corporation's railroads and their mileage:

	Mileage.
Benwood & Wheeling Connecting Railway	10
Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad	243
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway	276
Connellsville & Monongahela Railroad	15
Duluth & Iron Range Railroad	211
Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Railway	185
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway	98
Elwood, Anderson & Lapelle Railroad	3
Etna & Montrose Railroad	2
Johnstown & Stony Creek Railroad	2
Lake Terminal Railroad	11
McKeesport Connecting Railroad	15
Masontown & New Salem Railroad	6
Mercer Valley Railroad	30
Mount Pleasant & Latrobe Railroad	1
Newburg & South Shore Railway	9
Northern Liberties Railway	1
Pittsburg & Ohio Valley Railway	13
St. Clair Terminal Railroad	6
Southwest Connecting Railway	1
Union Railroad	22
Waukegan & Mississippi Valley Railway	4
Total mileage	1,164

Just how the Steel Corporation will interpret the law as affecting itself and what steps it will take to meet the situation have not yet been definitely indicated. One suggestion that has been made is that the Steel Corporation could relieve itself entirely of the inter-State commerce restrictions by disposing of a portion of the lines which traverse two States and by entering into traffic agreements with the part of the line which the Steel Corporation might sell.

The suggestion naturally presents itself that the Steel Corporation might assume the attitude that materials hauled by its railroads are not the property of the railroads, but of the Steel Corporation. It is believed by many, however, that the railroads held by the Steel Corporation are too closely identified to make such a position tenable.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURES ARE IN BETTER DEMAND

Buying for the Colonies and Japan a Notable Feature.

BIG SHIPBUILDING ORDERS

Clothing Factories Busy—Pig Iron Market Active and Prices Advance Considerably.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The holiday period in the manufacturing districts is drawing to a close and the staple trades concerned are assuming their normal condition. Raw materials last week were mostly well supported and occasionally dearer. Finished articles were generally in better request, the demand for the colonies and Japan being a notable feature.

"Russian wheat was weaker, but as to other wheats bullish opinion was mostly in evidence. New English was more freely offered. Flour was steadier. Maize was easy. Barley was irregular. Oats were dull.

"The market for raw cotton was very dull on the spot, with prices of all descriptions lower than a week ago. Futures fluctuated considerably, closing slightly lower. Business in yarns and cloth was moderate, being held in check by sellers declining in many instances to meet the views of buyers.

"Native wool and colonial merinos were better in value. Woolens were brisk, but, the season's orders having been practically completed, prices were barely steady. South Africa was a better customer for cloth, and there were larger orders fom Japan. Clothing factories were busy.

"Pig iron had a very active market and prices advanced considerably, the improving demand from manufacturers, coupled with persistent rumors of American purchases and the anxiety caused by the Bilbao strike being the principal influences. A further improvement was reported in the finished iron and steel industries. Glasgow advices asserted with some confidence that a number of large shipbuilding orders had been placed on the Clyde.

"Copper advanced on firm American reports and fears of short supplies from Chile. Tin was dearer. Lead and spelter were firm."

BUSINESS IN BERLIN FLAT.

Russia Continues to Exercise a Bad Effect on the Market.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Business on the Boerse last week was flat. The lull in Russian political excitement put a quietus on the violent fluctuations of Russian stocks, but no improvement in Boerse conditions came of it.

The feeling seems to be that although the Russian peril has been relegated to the background it has not been effaced, so it continues to exercise an ominous and menacing influence on the markets.

The general attitude of reserve has been encouraged also by the prospects of the money market. The margin of free money in Berlin has not been large for several months, and now the resources of the money market have been seriously diminished by the withdrawal of not inconsiderable portions of the proceeds of the last Russian loan. It has been noticed also that of late Paris has not bought bills largely in Berlin, while Vienna seems to be confronted with a scarcity of money which is likely to lead to an advance in the official discount rate there.

There is some skepticism here regarding the rise in railway stocks in New York. The suspicion prevails that the revival is artificial and transitory.

PRICES IN PARIS FIRM.

But Russian Securities Show Heaviness—South African Rise.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The stock markets last week were dull but generally firm, with the exception of Russian securities, which showed heaviness. French rentes were steady. Spanish and Turkish were quite firm, while Spanish railroad shares further advanced. South Americans were neglected. Rio Tintos rose slightly.

The South African department manifested more activity and prices rose somewhat under moderate buying, but realizations brought a reaction.

The first installment of the new Bank of Havana's capital stock, amounting to 25 per cent., has been paid, and some uneasiness has been created among subscribers here by the Cuban insurrection news.

It is reported that pourparlers for the conversion of Bulgarian rentes have been resumed and that the operation will take place before the end of the year.

Subscription to the increased capital of the Bank of Athens has been opened at the Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

TOLD ROUND THE TICKER.

J. P. MORGAN got away from the worries of his office as soon as the dividend declaration on Little Steel had been made. Leaving Wall Street after a financial event of this sort seems to have become a habit among the big men of finance. Mr. Frick was not through with making dividends after the Steel announcement; he waited until the famous Wednesday's work of the Union Pacific's Executive Committee was over, and the market had got down to steady going before he joined the exodus of dividend-making Directors. He is now at Dark Harbor, Maine, with Mr. Harriman. David Wilcox and Robert Goelet are two more Union Pacific Directors who left town immediately after the dividend declarations.

Wall Street's dog market has been established by long custom at the corner of Exchange Place and New Street. There it has always been possible to pick up dogs of strange and unfathomable breeding at prices that fluctuate as widely as those of other markets, but, like the "wire-house" business, it has come upon bad days. One of the yellow journals, stirred by recent disclosures of bucket shopping, included the dog peddlers in a lurid story of criminals to be found below the dead line, and promptly next morning the police broke up the market.

THE STEEL TRADE POSITION.

Sheet Bar Users Call Jump in Price Bad Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—An advance in the prices on sheet bars this week has been the feature in iron and steel, and there is not a little grumbling among the smaller manufacturers as well as the other lines of trade supplied by the big fellows who control the steel bar output. In the early days of the week the Carnegie interests here announced that the price on steel bars for the last month of the present quarter—September—would be $30, an advance of $1 per ton.

The advance came without a word of warning, and the sheet bar people are charged with breach of faith. Their price list had been fixed for the third quarter, and now the independents and small mills dependent on the big fellows for sheet bars to run their mills do not know what to think. That they are being slowly but surely squeezed off the earth by the large interests is their firm belief, and it is also fairly plain to the business men who have watched the fluctuations of the Steel Corporation prices that the big corporation cares but little for its own word.

It has been some years since the big steel corporation began to fix "official prices," i. e., a "gentlemen's agreement" that for a certain period from a certain date the prices on such and such lines of steel goods should be a fixed amount. Last June the "official price" for the coming quarter, that is July, August, and September, was made $29 for sheet bars. This was $1 per ton above the price of the previous quarter, and the independents and others groaned under the additional burden. The United States Steel Corporation heads in New York, too, hesitated about agreeing to the additional dollar which the Carnegie end of the combine had decided to tack on, and it was not until after a lengthy debate in the big offices on Broadway that the raise was sanctioned.

It was understood absolutely that this was to be the rate for the entire third quarter, and the small dealers and independents made their arrangements with faith in the price fixed, determined to struggle along as best they might under the additional expense. Now out of a clear sky comes the announcement that the "official price" does not hold any longer, and that for the rest of the quarter, from Sept. 1 on, an additional dollar will be tacked on to the price of each ton of sheet bars.

A crying scarcity of sheet bars is the only excuse given by the corporation people for the raise. There is little difficulty, however, in tracing back the cause of this scarcity—at least a part of the cause. The Carnegie Steel Company long since took its big Ohio works mills at Youngstown off sheet bars and put them on rails. This reduced the daily output of sheet bars greatly, and made what may be termed an artificial scarcity, which helped the market greatly as well as helping out in the steel rail production.

But now since the announcement of a raise of $1 in sheet bars has been announced, the Carnegies have made a quick shift at Youngstown. The big convertible mills have again been fixed for sheet bar work, and the rails must for a time take care of themselves, at least so far as the Youngstown mills are concerned. It had not been intended by the powers that this change should be made public, but the change has been made, and is now in effect. Rails are not now being made by the Carnegies at their Youngstown plant. This may be news to some of the recent purchasers of steel rails—especially those who within the the past few days have placed orders for 30,000 tons of steel rails with the Carnegies here.

The prices on steel rails have gone up with a bound, too. This is another case in which the official or pool price has not held. Those who want light rails from this time forth must pay the price. A raise of $1 per ton has been announced on all classes of light rails, and it will now be a matter of some surprise if the rate of $28 per ton for heavy rails is not increased very soon.

The price of pig iron, too, has jumped. W. P. Snyder & Co. during the week sold almost 20,000 tons for this year's delivery at $18.50 valley. Where they got the pig or where they will get it is what is now worrying the trade, which has been fighting for some time to get enough pig iron to fill a dinner pail. There has come out a little story of a fight between the Bessemer Association and the Snyder people over pig metal, and it is understood that the Snyder interests, which are entirely outside the pig iron combination, have the Bessemer people, who are affiliated with the Steel Trust interests, in a bad hole. The purchaser of the big consignment from the Snydera is said to have been the Steel Corporation, which has been badly landed if the report is true. A call was made on the Bessemer Association for 20,000 tons at the price of $17.25, or the rate at which the Jones & Laughlins and the Youngstown Sheet and Steel Company took 30,000 tons over within the past ten days, but the would-be purchaser was told that this price could not be made nor could this amount of pig be had off hand. The purchaser, and whoever it may have been was not a regular customer of the W. P. Snyder interests, then went to the Snyders and was confronted with the price of $18.50 for the lot, and at this price it was taken over. The pig iron had to be obtained, and it didn't matter from whom it came either.

TO EXTEND BONDS 32 YEARS.

Missouri Pacific 7 Per Cents, Due on Nov. 1, to Become 4s.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's 7 per cent. third mortgage bonds maturing on Nov. 1, and amounting to $3,828,000, are to be extended for thirty-two years, the railroad announces, with interest at 4 per cent., in accordance with an arrangement made with the banking house of Tailer & Co. The lien of the mortgage securing the bonds will continue unimpaired until the new date of maturity, which will be July 1, 1938.

The terms of the extension at the 4 per cent. rate are that the bonds shall be presented to the Mercantile Trust Company on or before Oct. 1, where the extension contracts and new coupon sheets will be attached and a payment of $5 in cash made on each bond. The coupon due Nov. 1 will be paid at the same time upon its surrender. The company reserves the right to retire any or all of the extended bonds at any time on four weeks' notice, at 105 and accrued interest.

JULY IMPORTS, $102,586,797.

They Show an Increase of $18,074,191 Over Those for July of Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The imports for the month of July, according to the statement of foreign commerce issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, were $102,586,797, as compared with $84,512,606 for July, 1905, while the total of the exports for July, 1906, was $111,551,415, as compared with $107,980,421 for July, 1905.

The imports for the seven months in 1906, ending with July, were $730,946,127, as against $674,454,040 for the same period in 1905. The total exports for the seven months in 1906, ending with July, were $969,394,143, as against $848,899,444 for the same period in 1905.

RECORD DAYS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Recent Heavy Trading and Former Markets Compared.

GREAT FORTNIGHT OF 1901

Reading's Historic Days of Boom and Decline—What Heavy Trading Meant in the '80s Smallest Days.

The sudden revival of outside interest in the market since the Harriman coup of a fortnight ago, which has resulted in trading approaching the record days of the Spring of 1901 in volume, makes interesting a review of the great days in the stock market's history. First, however, it may be well to note how far the Spring boom of 1901 exceeded the present activity.

The following table compares the sales of Friday, Aug. 17, the day of the Harriman coup, and the two succeeding big days, with six days of the memorable fortnight ended May 9, 1901:

Aug. 17, 1906	2,532,451
Aug. 18, 1906, (Saturday record)	1,545,270
Aug. 20, 1906	2,695,228
April 29, 1901	2,016,130
April 30, 1901, (record)	3,270,851
May 1, 1901	2,825,802
May 2, 1901	2,842,809
May 3, 1901	2,920,471
May 9, 1901	3,072,305

While two-million-share days, and even three-million-share days, have become familiar on the Stock Exchange, they really make less disturbance in the routine of Wall Street's business than the million-share days of a decade or so ago, when facilities for reporting transactions were so inadequate that it was often late at night before the clerks were able to get out the official lists.

Trading on 'Change first passed the million-share mark on Dec. 15, 1886, when the Marine Bank failure, coming on top of a period of inflated speculation, sent money rates up to one-half of 1 per cent. per day. The resulting liquidation culminated on Dec. 15 in a day of 1,098,159 shares. This record, in a period when 500,000 shares made an extraordinary day's trading, was proportionately far more of an event than a three-million-share day now.

The lack of Clearing House facilities also added to the confusion of office routine, and heavy trading meant the burning of midnight gas in all the big offices and kept the brokers' clerks up to their ears in work well into the small hours. At such times the financial district was humming with activity at hours when nowadays the police, the janitors' families, and the office cats have the streets to themselves.

The record of Dec. 15, 1886, held good until Feb. 11, 1892, when all precedent was broken by a day of 1,395,998 shares. It was the time of the first big movement in historic Reading. There had been talk of a consolidation of all the anthracite roads, with Reading as a nucleus, and President McLeod was urging the purchase of certain New England railroads which connected that market with the anthracite fields. Reading went up 15 points on that day, which held the record until Feb. 20 in the following year, when Reading again made the market, this time on the downward scale. The public had been loaded up with the stock on the consolidation stories, and they were now getting out. The heavy liquidation came after the announcement that the road would go into the hands of a receiver. The trading amounted to 1,473,953 shares, of which 967,935 was Reading stock. This record of trading in one stock has never been exceeded. In comparing it with the high records of sales of other shares, however, such as the day of 652,850 shares of Union Pacific, on April 24, 1901, and the trading in 617,000 shares of the same stock on the day of the dividend announcement a fortnight ago, it must be borne in mind that Reading is $50 par. The highest record of trading in any single stock of $100 par was made on April 15, 1902, when Southern Railway sold 889,400 shares.

The 1,500,000 share mark was first passed on Jan. 28, 1899, when dealings of 1,579,899 shares were reported. This figure remained to mark the high tide of Stock Exchange business until the days of the boom following McKinley's election in 1900. On Nov. 12 of that year 1,671,225 shares were traded in. After that million-share days were rare until the boom in Pacific Coast railroads in the Spring of 1901. The 2,000,000-share as well as the 3,000,000-share records were first made in that period, the record days of which have been recounted in the table printed above. Although April 30, 1901, holds the record with its transactions of 3,270,851 shares, on the day of the Northern Pacific corner on May 9, the Stock Exchange sent out a total of sales during the panic on the floor that exceeded the record of April 30. The figures, however, were not borne out in the compilation of the official list, which put the sales at 3,072,305.

The Saturday following the announcement of the increased Union Pacific dividend, Aug. 18, made a record for trading on the half-holiday. The trading reported was 1,545,000 shares. The million-share mark for this short day was first crossed on Dec. 12, 1900, when 1,006,179 shares were traded in.

The dullest day on the Stock Exchange within this generation was on March 13, 1888, the day following the blizzard. Wall Street was practically shut off from the world, and after a morning of desultory trading, during which transactions amounted to only 2,075 shares, a half-holiday was declared. On March 12, the day of the blizzard, 15,805 shares were traded in. The dullest day of that year without any outside explanation was July 3, when the transactions were 86,255 shares.

The low record for 1906 was established on July 10 last, during the period of bear depression. The transactions were 307,210 shares.

To Wind Up York County Iron Co.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 26.—W. A. Miller, representing Weed, Henry & Myers, a law firm of New York City, has asked the court here to appoint a trustee to wind up the affairs of the York County Iron Company. H. I. Glatfelter has been appointed as the trustee. The leases of the properties, numbering about twenty-five, will be sold, and the sale is thought to mean the resumption of the iron ore business, which has been practically dead for the past twenty-five years.

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Carpenter, Baggot & Co.

17-21 William St.

GROUND FLOOR.

Members New York Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and other exchanges. Stocks and Bonds bought for investment or carried on margin.

SIMON BORG & CO.

BANKERS,

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Scully, Painter & Beech.

Members of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, PITTSBURG STOCK EXCHANGE, CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

30 Broad Street, New York.
People's Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

A. H. BICKMORE & CO.

4½% BONDS 5%

30 Pine Street, New York.

SALES OF STOCK FOR WEEK ENDED AUG. 25, 1906.

TOTAL SALES FOR WEEK, 10,001,664 SHARES.

Range for Year 1905. High.	Low	Range for Year 1906. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Aug. 25. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Aug. 25. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 25, '06.
24¼	13	27¾	Jan. 24.	16	July 2.	20	20¼	+ 2	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000	.....	..	..	18½	20	18¼	20	17	9,500
68	46½	67	Jan. 4.	45	July 17.	48	49	+ ½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	48½	49	48¾	49	56½	1,800
111⅜	70	115¼	Feb. 13.	92⅝	July 13.	110¼	110½	+ 1⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	May 25, '06.	1½	Q	110¼	111½	107⅝	110⅝	87⅝	$71,800
28½	20	34⅛	Jan. 27.	20	July 3.	24	25	+ ½	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	25	26	23⅝	25	24⅝	2,000
93	89⅛	102	Jan. 25.	93	April 23.	93	..	..	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,153,000	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	94	94	93	93	..	124
33½	23	35	Jan. 6.	20½	May 2.	24	24¾	+ ¾	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	24	25⅝	23¼	24¾	..	6,200
43⅝	31	47¼	Jan. 24.	32¾	July 13.	41½	41½	+ ⅞	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	41	41⅞	40	41½	37½	24,250
104⅛	91¼	105	Jan. 24.	95½	July 13.	100⅝	101	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	101½	1,250
40¾	27⅝	44¼	Jan. 11.	28	May 2.	32½	32¾	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '05.	1	A	32¼	33⅞	32½	32½	29½	7,300
97	89¼	94⅞	Jan. 24.	90⅜	June 30.	91½	93½	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '06.	3	SA	93½	93⅝	93½	93½	..	25
246	210	264	Aug. 25.	215	April 26.	263	266	+18	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 2, '06.	4	SA	244¾	264	244¾	264	230	3,880
14	4¾	11⅜	Jan. 15.	7⅞	May 2.	8½	9½	— ½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	½	..	9⅜	9½	9½	9¼	5	200
11⅜	6	10⅛	Jan. 29.	6	June 13.	6½	7	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	7	7	7	7	7	400
53⅞	23½	45	Jan. 25.	27	June 26.	30¾	31	+ 1	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 8, '05.	1	..	30	31	29½	31	38¾	3,400
86	21⅜	79	Aug. 22.	35¼	Jan. 2.	78¾	78⅞	+ 4¾	American Ice Securities Co.	100	18,917,900	.....	..	..	74	79	73½	78⅞	27⅞	47,629
23	15¼	29¼	Jan. 22	17⅛	May 7.	19½	21	+ 1½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20¾	..	300
45¼	36	51⅞	Jan. 19.	38⅜	May 4.	41½	43½	+ ¾	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	15,750,000	Sept., 1900	¾	Q	42¾	43½	42	42	42	500
76¼	33	78½	Jan. 3.	53¾	May 2.	71¼	71½	+ 1¼	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '06.	1¼	Q	70⅞	71⅝	69	71½	53	52,225
122⅜	103⅜	120¾	Jan. 16.	110½	May 2.	112	113	..	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '06.	1¾	Q	113	113½	113	113	114	600
..	..	29¾	April 5.	25	Jan. 6.	26	28	..	American Malting Co. pf., tr. rcts.	..	13,251,000	.....	..	..	27½	27½	27¼	27½	23	500
..	..	54¾	April 26.	28¾	Aug. 6.	32	33	+ 3¼	Amer. Pneumatic Service.	50	8,290,700	.....	..	..	32	32	32	..	..	100
..	..	88½	April 14.	60	Aug. 7.	60	70	+ 2	Amer. Pneumatic Service pf.	50	5,000,000	June 15, '06.	1¼	Q	62	62	62	62	..	100
170⅜	79⅜	174	Jan. 18.	138½	May 2.	160½	160⅝	+ ⅞	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	July 16, '06.	1¼	Q	163	165⅜	157¼	160⅝	129⅜	383,000
137	111¾	130	Jan. 12.	114	June 28.	117¼	117½	+ 1	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	119	119	117½	117½	128	2,500
102	97¼	101¾	Jan. 18.	96½	July 23.	95	97	+ 1½	American Smelting Sec. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	June 1, '06.	1¼	Q	98	98	98	98	98⅝	200
18⅜	6⅜	15¼	Jan. 27.	10	April 30.	10¾	11¼	+ ⅞	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	10⅜	11⅝	10½	11⅛	9½	7,200
67½	35⅜	53¼	Jan. 17.	40	May 2.	45¾	45¾	..	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	45¾	45⅞	45	45⅞	39¼	2,350
154⅛	130	157	Jan. 8.	127½	May 2.	141¾	141⅞	+ 3	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	138¾	142½	138½	141¾	145	123,900
141	133	140	Jan. 19.	132½	April 30.	138	140	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	138	138	138	138	140	100
102⅜	91⅞	100	Jan. 22.	96	July 3.	101	102	+ ½	American Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	78,689,100	July 2, '06.	1½	Q	101¼	101⅝	100½	101⅜	101½	2,300
47½	20⅜	48	Jan. 5.	32	June 30.	37½	38	— 1⅞	American Woolen Co.	100	28,501,000	.....	..	..	38¼	38¾	37	37⅞	37½	10,075
108½	93¼	110⅜	Jan. 24.	101	July 13.	103	103½	+ ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	24,998,900	July 16, '06.	1¾	Q	103⅜	104	103¾	103⅝	104	1,113
295	100¾	300	Feb. 13.	223½	May 4.	288	293⅛	+187½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Jul 18, '06.	$1.87½	Q	267	285	265½	283⅜	117	353,590
93⅜	77⅜	107	Aug. 23.	85⅝	May 2.	106⅜	107	+ 8½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '06.	2	SA	100	107	99½	100⅞	99¼	585,150
105⅞	99	106	Jan. 8.	98⅜	June 30.	100½	101½	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '06.	2½	SA	100⅞	101¾	100¾	101½	104⅝	4,100
170	120	167⅜	Jan. 20.	131⅞	July 3.	146	146⅜	..	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	July 10, '06.	3	SA	146	149⅝	144½	146	166½	18,700
117	100¼	122⅜	Aug. 14	105¾	May 2.	117⅝	118	— 1½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,580,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2½	SA	119¼	119⅝	116¾	117⅞	113⅜	62,986
100	95¾	99¼	Jan. 5.	92	June 27.	92	93	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	160,000,000	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	97	760
..	..	26½	Aug. 23.	21¾	Aug. 10.	25½	26⅞	+ 4½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	22	26½	22	26½	..	800
91⅛	58⅜	94⅜	Jan. 26.	71	July 12.	77¼	77½	+ ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	78¼	80⅜	76¾	77½	71⅛	73,200
215	175	178	Jan. 23.	119	April 27.	120	140	+ 9	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '06.	1	Q	130	130	130	130	..	100
22½	10⅞	21¾	April 14.	13¼	July 9.	15	15½	— 1⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	17	15	15⅝	15¼	1,100
177½	130⅜	177¾	Jan. 19.	155⅜	May 2.	170⅝	171	+ 1½	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	101,400,000	Apr. 2, '06.	3	SA	170¼	171½	168⅜	170⅞	160⅜	13,200
..	..	165¾	Aug. 24.	153⅜	July 3.	..	..	+ 2¾	Canadian Pac. cts., 2d in. pd.	..	..	.....	..	..	163	165¾	163	165¾	..	200
47¼	40	49½	Jan. 24.	34½	July 3.	39½	40	+ ¾	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	38,110,000	.....	..	..	39½	41¾	39	39½	38	40,900
105⅞	102½	107¼	Jan. 24.	100	July 3.	102	103	+ ½	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,533,900	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	102⅞	103½	102⅜	103	104⅞	750
235	190	239½	May 24.	204	May 2.	228	230	— ⅝	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,491,800	Aug. 1, '06.	2	Q	229½	229½	220	229¼	217	500
60¼	45½	63¼	Aug. 20.	53¼	May 2.	61⅝	61⅞	— 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,783,700	Nov. 29, '05.	1	A	62½	63½	61	61⅝	56½	20,100
25⅞	17½	23⅜	Jan. 31.	16	June 28.	18⅝	18⅞	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	.....	..	..	19	19½	18¼	18⅞	22¼	16,225
78½	60	80	Jan. 31.	72½	July 13.	76½	78	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '06.	2½	SA	77½	77⅞	77	77	72⅝	400
37¼	29	38⅝	Jan. 22.	25	July 21.	27	28	—	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	22,771,200	.....	..	..	28½	28½	27½	27½	34⅝	2,300
187½	168⅜	198	Aug. 25.	153¼	May 2.	197⅝	198	+ 9⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,188,900	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	Q	180¼	198	187⅝	198	182½	319,400
..	..	18	Aug. 25.	15⅞	Aug. 20.	18	18½	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. rts.	..	..	.....	..	..	16	18	15⅞	18	..	47,915
192½	182½	216	Aug. 25.	177½	May 2.	214	215½	+15½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,634,400	Apr. 10, '06.	3½	SA	201	216	201	216	188¾	8,060
249	190⅛	240	Jan. 15.	192	April 27.	214	215	+ 5½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	75,174,100	July 2, '06.	3½	SA	209⅞	215	207	215	223	51,642
265½	234	270	Mar. 30.	225	Aug. 9.	230	239	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	July 2, '06.	2	Q	235	238	235	238	245	200
223	150	198	Jan. 15.	168	June 28.	180	185	— 3	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Aug. 20, '06.	3½	SA	181	181	181	181	..	100
220	195	202	Jan. 15.	176	June 28.	183	190	+ 6	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,646,800	Aug. 20, '06.	3½	SA	181	186	181	186	..	600
20	7¾	18¼	Jan. 19.	9¾	April 19.	12	14	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	..	13,000,000	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	17	100
42½	17½	42⅜	Jan. 22.	27	Mar. 15.	27	31½	+ ¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	..	17,000,000	.....	..	..	33	33	32	32	37½	200
18⅞	6	13⅝	Feb. 20.	8¾	May 21.	4½	5	..	Chicago Union Traction.	..	20,000,000	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	8½	253
54	30¾	47½	Mar. 12.	11⅞	July 12.	14¾	15¼	— 1½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	14⅝	15⅝	14	15	20	2,900
111	90	109¾	Jan. 15.	90¼	May 2.	93	96	+ ½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	35,597,600	Mar. 1, '06.	2	SA	96½	98⅞	96¼	97	100¼	7,000
59	38	83¾	Jan. 26.	40⅜	May 2.	58½	58⅝	+ 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	32,133,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	50	61½	50⅞	58⅜	46½	226,600
30¼	22¼	38⅞	Aug. 7.	20⅝	Jan. 4.	37½	38	+ 1½	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	.....	..	..	37½	38¾	37½	37⅞	29½	12,800
69⅞	52	73½	Feb. 20.	66¼	April 30.	69½	70½	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	70½	70¾	70	70½	63½	1,600
55	32½	56⅜	Jan. 12.	43	July 2.	51	51½	— ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	51½	52⅝	51	51	44½	1,500
20	11⅞	28⅜	Feb. 1.	17	May 2.	20¼	20⅝	+ 1¼	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,925,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	19⅜	21½	19¾	20⅞	16	4,900
214	175	181¾	Jan. 23.	134⅝	April 27.	140	141	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '06.	1	Q	140	142⅜	139½	140	187	14,700
..	..	28	April 4.	15½	July 13.	15⅜	19¾	+ ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	48,020,600	.....	..	..	19½	20	19¼	19½	..	5,030
..	..	85¾	April 2.	74½	May 2.	76	76½	— ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	28,218,500	July 10, '06.	1	Q	77	77	76	76	..	420
240¾	178½	231	June 12.	189	May 2.	217	220	— 1⅜	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,955,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	223½	226	216	219½	221	9,290
498½	335	560	May 24.	437⅜	May 2.	510	520	—495	Delaware, Lack. & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 20, '06.	2½	Q	520	520	500¼	500¼	455	500
39¾	27¼	51⅞	Jan. 26.	36⅝	May 2.	44¼	44¾	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	33,000,000	.....	..	..	44⅞	45⅞	43¾	44⅝	35⅜	17,600
91¼	83¼	91½	Jan. 22.	83¼	July 3.	86	87	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	145,705,700	July 16, '06.	2½	SA	87⅛	87⅝	86	86	80¼	1,800
12⅜	8	11	Jan. 22.	8	Aug. 24.	7	10	— 1½	Detroit Southern, tr. rects.	100	9,506,800	.....	..	..	9¼	9¼	8	8	10	400
96½	76½	102	Feb. 3.	90¼	July 16.	94	95	+ 1	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1¼	Q	95	95	94¾	95	94¼	300
54½	34⅞	65⅝	May 9.	51	Jan. 30.	61½	61⅝	— ⅛	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,435,700	July 27, '06.	1	Q	63½	63⅞	60⅜	61⅞	42¾	14,350
22⅜	11⅜	22⅞	Jan. 11.	16	July 13.	18½	18¾	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	15⅜	300
46¾	21	45	Jan. 11.	32	April 28.	35½	39⅝	— ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	37¼	39	37¼	38	34	700
52⅜	27½	50⅝	Jan. 16.	38½	May 2.	47⅛	47¾	+ 1⅜	**Erie**	100	112,378,000	.....	..	..	46¼	47¾	44⅜	47⅛	51	247,800
85½	73⅞	83	Jan. 15.	75	May 2.	78	78¾	+ ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '06.	2	SA	78¾	79½	77½	78	84	6,000
78⅝	55½	76⅝	Jan. 16.	62½	April 27.	72¾	72½	+ ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '06.	2	SA	72	72½	71	72½	77⅞	7,700
96	85	94	Aug. 2.	80	July 13.	90	95	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2½	SA	94	94	94	94	..	200
145	60	199	Jan. 22.	138	Jan. 4.	139	175	+ 8	**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	Ju. 15, '06.	$4	Q	175	175	175	175	112	100
110½	75	112⅜	Jan. 22.	91	July 3.	96	98	+ 1⅝	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	97½	97⅞	96½	97⅛	95	2,820
192	169	181¼	Jan. 9.	160¼	May 2.	168	169½	— 1⅜	**General Electric Co.**	100	54,306,200	July 16, '06.	2	Q	170½	171½	167	169	182½	5,007
335	236	348	Feb. 9.	275	May 2.	323	324½	+23	Great Northern pf.	100	149,548,500	Aug. 1, '06.	1¾	Q	305	327½	305	323½	318	125,750
38¼	15	53	Aug. 14.	33⅛	Jan. 19.	45	47	— 8¼	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	50	50	43	43⅝	24½	2,200
97¼	90	99⅜	June 1.	93	May 2.	95	97	..	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 16, '06.	2	SA	96¼	96¼	96	96	93⅜	500
82	72	84	Aug. 15.	80½	Jan. 24.	84	..	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	Aug. 25, '06.	50c	M	86	86	86	86	..	14
183	152¾	184½	June 7.	164	May 2.	174⅜	175⅜	+ 1½	**Illinois Central.**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '06.	$3½	SA	175½	178½	175	175¼	178¼	4,423
..	..	55⅝	May 10.	35⅜	June 27.	39¾	40	+ 2¼	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	92,360,100	.....	..	..	37½	41	38⅜	39¾	..	40,311
..	..	87¾	May 10.	70½	July 3.	80	80¼	+ 1⅜	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,284,600	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	78½	81	77⅞	80½	..	14,700
25¼	18½	26½	Jan. 15.	17	July 2.	19½	19⅝	..	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	21¼	2,300
88¼	76	90	Jan. 12.	82¼	Mar. 15.	84½	85	— ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 2, '06.	1¼	Q	84½	84¾	84½	84⅝	..	900
100	48	95	Jan. 23.	48	June 30.	51	54	+ 2	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	Jan. 26, '06.	1	..	52¼	53	52¼	53	66	200
40⅝	26	60	May 8.	27	Jan. 2.	50	50⅜	— 2½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	..	52	52	49	50	..	16,800
88⅜	78½	92	May 14.	75	Jan. 11.	84	85	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,500,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1½	Q	86	86½	86	86	..	800
32	24	34⅞	Jan. 12.	24	June 28.	30	30½	+ 1⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	29¼	31½	28½	30½	20¼	7,060
61	50	63⅜	Jan. 13.	48	July 17.	52	53	+ ⅛	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	May 1, '00	1½	..	52½	53½	52	52⅝	57⅜	3,100
53¾	29½	76	June 8.	52	March 7.	65	70	— 1	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	68	69	67	68	..	500
87	81⅞	84½	Feb. 7.	70½	July 26.	80	81	+ ½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	100	13,510,000	July 2, '06.	1	Q	80	80	80	80	85½	100
36¼	22⅞	37⅜	Jan. 5.	22⅞	July 3.	28¾	29	+ ⅛	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	30	31⅜	28½	29	28⅝	7,600
70	52	71	Jan. 5.	45	July 12.	58¾	59	+ 1	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	59	60½	58	59	58	17,100
63	10	68	Jan. 15.	54⅞	July 6.	61¼	61¾	+ 1½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	..	60¼	61½	60	61¼	32½	2,800
80	60	80	Jan. 11.	75	July 5.	74½	80	+ 1½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	July 2, '06.	3	SA	76¾	78	76¾	78	..	800
47½	28¼	44⅞	Jan. 12.	27½	July 6.	32	36	..	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	35	35	35	35	35¼	500
106	91	92	Feb. 3.	58	Aug. 7.	80	85	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 16, '06.	1	SA	84	84	84	84	..	100
73⅞	50½	81¾	Jan. 16.	67	June 26.	63	69	— 1½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., 1896.	1	..	67	67	67	67	70	200
157⅜	134½	156½	Jan. 19.	130¼	May 2.	150⅜	151	+ 2¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '06.	3	SA	149	154½	148	150⅝	150½	117,210
175	161	162	Jan. 26.	147⅛	July 14.	147¼	150	— 2⅜	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 2, '00.	1¾	Q	150	150	147⅜	147⅜	166½	500
133	114	127	Jan. 16.	103	July 12.	106	110	— 2	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	9,650,700	July 15, '06.	1¾	Q	106	106	106	106	132¼	100
26	18¼	26⅝	Jan. 19.	18⅞	May 2.	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	59,126,100	.....	..	..	21⅝	22	20¾	21⅝	24	6,300
..	..	92	July 6.	92	July 6.	..	..	..	Michigan State Teleph. Co. pf.	100	2,285,000	Aug. 1, '06.	1½	Q	93	93	93	93	..	80
84⅜	56½	84¼	Jan. 11.	63	Aug. 3.	67	70	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	70	71	70	71	70¼	500
145	89½	164	Mar. 24.	141½	Jan. 4.	155⅝	156	+ 4	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	2	SA	153½	157⅝	154½	155½	135	1,850
173	143	183⅜	Jan. 11.	163½	April 30.	170	174	— ¼	Minneapolis, St. P., & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 16, '06.	3½	SA	173¾	173¾	173½	173½	164⅜	200
33½	24	40⅝	Jan. 12.	29	May 2.	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	66,300,300	.....	..	..	36⅞	37¼	35⅝	36⅝	24	28,700
72	56¼	74⅝	Jan. 18.	64¼	April 27.	71	71¾	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	May 10, '06.	2	SA	71	72⅜	70⅞	71¼	72⅝	11,000
110¾	94½	106¾	Jan. 20.	85½	May 2.	97¾	97⅞	+ ½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	July 20, '06.	2½	SA	97½	100 ½	95	97⅞	103½	148,300
62¼	52	71¼	Feb. 6.	62	May 2	67⅝	68	— ⅝	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	July 14, '06.	1	Q	68	69	67½	67¾	55¼	1,700
31⅜	11	18¾	Jan. 15.	12	May 2	14¾	15¼	+ ¼	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	¼	..	15	15⅛	15	15¼	16	1,200
94	80	88½	Mar. 8.	84	Aug. 25.	83	89	+ ¼	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,566,400	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	84	84	84	84	85	100
89½	24½	95⅜	Jan. 19.	66	May 2.	80¼	80½	— 1	National Lead Co.	100	20,713,600	July 2, '06.	1¾	Q	82	82½	78¼	80½	43⅜	32,000
111¼	97⅜	106¾	Jan. 19.	100¼	June 7.	102	104	+ ¼	National Lead Co. pf.	100	20,750,000	June 15, '06.	1¾	Q	104	104	102½	102½	..	400
45	32½	45⅞	Aug. 25.	35	April 27.	45¼	45⅝	+ 3⅞	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	28,832,900	Aug. 10, '06.	1	Q	41⅞	45⅞	41½	45½	38½	12,400
24½	17⅞	22	Aug. 25.	18¼	June 16.	21½	22¼	+ 1¼	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,989,000	.....	..	..	20⅞	22	20⅞	22	20¾	1,800
168¾	140	163⅜	Jan. 5.	133	July 12.	146	148	+ 2⅜	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 18, '06.	2	Q	143½	147⅞	143½	146⅜	152⅝	5,900
167⅜	136

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS AS EXTRA DIVIDENDS

Profits Northwest Stockholders Expect from Capital Increase.

MR. HILL'S 7% DIVIDEND LIMIT

Counting Rights, Great Northern Yields Much More Than 7 Per Cent.—Position of Some Preferred Stocks.

The growing belief in the intention of the managements of the great railroad systems to increase the yield on the stocks of these roads is serving to direct increased attention to those railroad stocks which, although paying only moderately high dividends, are frequently given subscription rights, which to all intents and purposes take the place of large extra dividends. The proposed increase of $100,000,000 in the stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway gives prominence at this time to the consideration of the "rights" which mature periodically to the holders of this and other similar stocks. It was stated last week on the authority of Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern that the present intention of the management of that road is to give periodically to the stockholders subscription rights which will have a probable value of from 13 to 18 per cent. a year. This, in addition to the 7 per cent. dividend on Chicago & Northwestern common, would make the income on that stock amount practically to from 20 to 25 per cent. a year. It is in this belief that holders of Chicago & Northwestern received with satisfaction the announcement of the proposed increase of $100,000,000 in the company's common stock.

James J. Hill has announced it as his opinion that 7 per cent. is a high enough dividend on any railroad stock. He might have added, although he did not, that there were other ways of making a stock valuable to its holders than by increasing the dividend rate. Rights given at not too distant intervals are almost as welcome to a stockholder as extra dividends. It has been Mr. Hill's policy in Great Northern to see to it that his stockholders got a good deal more than the 7 per cent. dividend which has been paid on Great Northern for years, and which it is improbable will be increased, at least in the near future. It was only last year that the Great Northern stockholders had a chance to subscribe to new stock at par to a sufficient amount to give the rights a value of about $33 a share. If the value of these rights were distributed, say over a period of six years, it would raise the yield on the stock from 7 per cent. a year to over 12½ per cent. a year. Again, there are rumors afloat that the Great Northern before long will issue additional stock, which will be the occasion for the granting of further valuable rights to the stockholders. The rights which have been given to stockholders of three or four roads which within recent years have added in this way to the income of their stockholders, together with the dividends paid by these roads, are shown in the following table:

	1906. Div.	1906. Rts.	1905. Div.	1905. Rts.	1904. Div.	1904. Rts.	1903. Div.	1903. Rts.
Canadian Pacific.	6	12	6	..	6	6	5½	..
Chi., M. & St. P..	7	18	7	..	7	..	7	..
Chi. & N. W.....	7	22	7	14½	7	..	7	11
Great Northern...	7	..	7	33	7	..	7	..
N. Y. Central ...	5	..	5	6	5	..	5	..

It will be noted that rights have been given more frequently in the past four years by the Chicago & Northwestern than by any of the other lines. Since January, 1903, a period of three and one-half years, the Chicago & Northwestern stockholders have received rights amounting to 40½ per cent., or at the rate of over 11 per cent. a year. This fact incidentally strengthens the probability of the report that the Directors plan to have Chicago & Northwestern yield from 20 to 25 per cent. a year.

It is evident, of course, that such a course is possible only with the most conservatively managed properties, for promiscuous increases in capital stock would soon have directly the opposite effect of increasing the value of the securities to the investors.

With Chicago & Northwestern and Great Northern, as well as the Canadian Pacific and some other roads which have given valuable rights to their stockholders, the values of the stocks, generally speaking, have increased along with the capital increases. The reason for this can be clearly understood and is well illustrated in the case of Chicago & Northwestern. The additions to that road's capital stock have been chiefly for the purpose of defraying the cost of numerous extensions. These extensions and branches have been built partly out of earnings and partly out of the proceeds of new stock. Thus, for every additional dollar that the stockholders have put into the property a nearly equivalent amount has been put back into the property out of earnings. A similar policy has been pursued in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, although it was not until very recently that rights were given to the stockholders in connection with that company's extension plans.

A feature of the stocks of some of the roads which is of particular interest in connection with any discussion of subscription rights is the fact that both common and preferred stocks share in these rights even when only common stock is issued and that in many cases there is no limit to the dividend rate which may be declared on the preferred stock. Thus, in the case of Chicago & Northwestern, the preferred stock is entitled to 7 per cent., and then the common to 7 per cent., and then the preferred must be given 10 per cent. before any higher rate than 7 per cent. is paid on the common. In the case of St. Paul both classes of stocks share alike in the earnings after 7 per cent. has been paid on both preferred and common. There are some very careful investors who refuse to buy any preferred stock the dividends on which are limited. In support of their position they point to the relative position, say, of Union Pacific, which is limited to 4 per cent. and sells under par, while the common stock is selling at 190, and Chicago & Northwestern and St. Paul preferred, both of which sell well above 200 and also above the common stocks of those roads. The advance in St. Paul preferred to 216, an improvement of about 20 points in a fortnight, has been one of the interesting features of the recent market.

It is very clear that Mr. Hill's declaration that 7 per cent. is a high enough dividend for any other railroad stock, is in no wise disconcerting to the holders of such stock as Great Northern preferred and Chicago & Northwestern. The stockholders continue to count confidently on a much larger yield on their investment than the 7 per cent. earned in dividends.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
Branch, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Administrator Guardian

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations firms, and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,900,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock. } Vice-Presidents. Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer. Edmund L. Judson, Secretary. Joseph H. Babcock, Trust Officer.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

United Bank Note Corporation

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK AND SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

OFFICE OF

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

NEW YORK, August 27th, 1906.

NOTICE.

This Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. TAILER & CO. of New York to extend the **Third Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company maturing November 1, 1906,** and outstanding in the par amount of **$3,828,000 until July 1st, 1926,** with interest during the extended period at the rate of **four per cent. per annum,** payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The lien of the mortgage now securing said bonds will continue and remain unimpaired.

The terms upon which the extension of said bonds will be made are as follows:

Upon presentation of said bonds at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before **October 1st, 1906,** extension contracts and new coupon sheets will be attached thereto and a payment of **Five Dollars in cash** on each bond will be made. The six months interest due November 1st, 1906, will be paid at the time of extension upon the surrender of the coupon representing the same.

The Company reserves the right to retire any or all of the extended bonds at any time after four weeks published notice at 105 and accrued interest.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

By GEORGE J. GOULD, President.

A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

NEW YORK, August 27th, 1906.

Referring to the above notice of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, on and after October 1st, 1906, the undersigned will be prepared to buy at par and accrued interest to November 1st, 1906, less discount at the rate of three per cent. per annum, any of the bonds which holders may prefer to sell rather than to extend.

We are advised by counsel that these bonds are a legal investment for savings banks in New York and for trust funds.

TAILER & CO

27 Pine Street, New York City.

LIST OF BONDS YIELDING
4% to 5%
On application
Pfaelzer & Co., 26 Broad St.

PRIMROSE & BRAUN

Bank, Trust & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Telephone Nos. 6875 & 6876 Broad. 55 New St.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus, and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

Circular concerning "Comparative Figures New York City Bank and Trust Co. Statements," may be had at

Fulton Trust Company of New York,
30 NASSAU STREET.

The Outside Securities.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 25, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.....	$200,000	..	..	.....	205	215
America	1,500,000	11	S	July 2, 06	520	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 06	250	257
Astor National.	350,000	6¾	Q	Aug. 1, 06	700	750
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 06	325	..
Bronx Borough.	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)....	300,000	3	S	July 2, 06	165	175
Century	200,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National.	1,000,000	10	S	July 2, 06	700	..
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	..	300
Chelsea Exch...	100,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Chemical Nat..	300,000	25	B	July 2, 06	4100	4200
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 2, 06	145	155
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 06	270	275
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	250	..
Colonial	100,000	6	S	July 2, 06	650	..
Columbia	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	400	..
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	187	190
Consol'd Nat...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	165	170
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 06	357	370
East R. Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	July 2, 06	150	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 06	5300	..
Fifth National..	250,000	6	S	July 2, 06	340	..
First National..	10,000,000	6¾	Q	July 2, 06	685	710
Fourteenth St..	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	200	..
Fourth Nat.....	3,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	210	217
Gall'tin Nat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 06	375	400
Garfield Nat...	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 06	155	165
German Exch....	200,000	7	S	July 2, 06	425	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 06	500	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	275	300
Hamilton	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	225	..
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	525
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 2, 06	560	580
Interborough ...	100,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Internat. B'k'g..	3,250,000	2	S	Apr 11, 06	130	142
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 2, 06	240	250
Jefferson	500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	200	215
Liberty Nat.....	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	500	520
Lincoln Nat.....	300,000	5	Q	Aug 1, 06	1400	1600
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 2, 06	290	310
Mar. & Ful.Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	255	265
Mech. & Tr.($25)	700,000	5	S	July 2, 06	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	250	255
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 2, 06	155	160
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 2, 06	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June, 1906	395	..
Metropolitan ...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Mount Morris...	250,000	4	S	May 1, 06	225	..
Mutual	200,000	4	S	July 2, 06	200	..
Nassau ($50)....	500,000	4	S	May 1, 06	200	215
Nat. Bk. of N.A.	2,000,000	4	S	July 2, 06	270	280
New Ams. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	200	225
N. Y., (N.B.A.).	2,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	305	310
N.Y.County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 06	200	205
N.Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 16, 06	170	180
N't & Day B'k..	200,000	..	..	.....	..	500
Nineteenth W'd	200,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 06	350	..
Northern Nat...	300,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Oriental ($25)...	750,000	5	S	July 2, 06	260	270
Pacific ($50)....	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 06	240	250
Park National..	3,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	..	480
People's ($25)...	200,000	5	S	July 2, 06	300	325
Phenix Nat.($20)	1,000,000	3	..	.....	190	200
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 2, 06	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	S	July 2, 06	250	..
Seaboard Nat...	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 06	350	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 2, 06	700	..
State	100,000	50	S	July 2, 06	2000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Twelfth Ward..	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	225	..
23d Ward.....	100,000	3	S	Aug, 1906	190	..
Union Exchange	750,000	..	..	.....	215	225
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	109	114
U. S. Exchange.	100,000	..	..	.....	125	150
Wash. Heights.	100,000	..	..	.....	225	..
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	July 2, 06	600	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 2, 06	400	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am.Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 06	185	192
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 2, 06	480	500
B'd & Mtg.Guar	2,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 06	395	405
Bowling Green..	1,000,000	10	S	July 15, 06	450	465
Broadway Tr....	700,000	3	S	May 5, 06	150	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	July 2, 06	400	420
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 2, 06	2050	2150
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 06	380	400
Columbia Trust.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	240	250
Com'wealth Tr..	500,000	..	..	.....	..	85
Empire	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	310	315
Equitable Trust.	3,000,000	8	Q	July 30, 06	..	500
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 06	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue...	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 06	..	565
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 2, 06	265	..
Franklin	1,500,000	3½	Q	July 2, 06	300	330
Fulton	500,000	3	S	July 2, 06	300	325
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30, 06	489	510
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	225	235
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 06	340	..
Home	500,000	..	..	.....	185	195
Kings County..	500,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 06	450	480
Knickerbocker..	1,000,000	20	S	July 2, 06	1200	..
Lawyers' Mtg..	2,500,000	2	Q	July, 1906	190	193
Law.T.In. & Tr.	4,000,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 06	290	300
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Long Island....	1,000,000	2½	Q	July, 1906	300	310
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 06	475	500
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 06	..	850
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	..	500
Mtge. Bond Co..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Morton	2,000,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	760	775
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	205	215
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 06	260	270
National Surety	500,000	5	S	July, 1906	140	150
N.Y.Life In.&T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun, 1906	975	1010
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 06	190	200
New York.....	3,000,000	5	Q	July 2, 06	710	725
People's Trust..	1,000,000	5	S	July 2, 06	325	350
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 06	400	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,375,000	4	Q	Jun 30, 06	590	610
Title Insurance.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 2, 06	180	185
Tr. Co. of Am..	1,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30, 06	750	760
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	July, 1906	1375	1400
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	12	S	Mar 30, 06	435	445
United States...	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 06	1325	1360
Van Norden.....	1,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30, 06	305	315
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 2, 06	400	..
Williamsburg ..	700,000	2	Q	July 2, 06	220	..
Windsor	1,000,000	3	..	Jun, 1906	250	265
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,680,800	1¼	Q	Aug 1, 06	11	116
Do preferred.	3,396,900	1½	Q	Aug 1, 06	99	101
Bay State.....	250,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	96	100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	100	105
Bn.Un.Gas conv.6s	2,000,000	3	S	Mar, 1906	125	135
Buffalo City....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Do 5s.....	5,000,000	2	S	Apr., 1906	70	71
Cent. Un. 5s,1927	3,450,000	1½	S	July, 1906	100	102
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932....	1,500,000	3½	S	July, 1906	95	98

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Aug. 25, 1906. Bid.	Asked.
††Con. G. of N.J. 1st con. 5s,1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1906	90	94
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	..	..	.....	55	65
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949.....	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1906	88	92
Do p.l.6s,1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	103
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.....	1,940,000	3	S	July 2, 06	38	45
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915....	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1906	102	105
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1½	S	May, 1906	106	109
Do 1st 5s.....	10,290,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	105½
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	July 3, 06	70	78
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1208....	800,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	33
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.....	1,000,000	..	..	May, 1904	45	50
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	..	..	Jun, 1904	30	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip.....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1906	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	..	S	July, 1906	190	220
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1906	99	101
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	103	106
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1906	100	103
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1906	100	102
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924.....	1,940,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937....	762,000	2½	..	July, 1905	95	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944...	2,537,000	2½	S	July, 1906	98½	101
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1906	85	89
So. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	118	123
Do 1st 5s..	10,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1906	98	100½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930....	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1906	104	108
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1906	102	105
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth..	$500,000	4	S	July 2, 06	150	..
Continental	1,000,000	22½	S	July, 1906	1200	1500
Empire City....	200,000	3	S	July 5, 06	..	120
Germ. Alliance..	400,000	5	S	July 5, 06	200	..
Germ'n-Amer ..	1,500,000	15	S	July 5, 06	480	510
Germania ($50)..	1,000,000	5	S	July 5, 06	330	400
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	180	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan., 1906	..	150
Home	3,000,000	10	S	July 10, 06	480	500
Nassau ($50)....	200,000	5	S	July, 1906	125	200
New York.....	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1906	..	50
Niagara ($50)....	750,000	10	S	Jan., 1906	250	300
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr. 3, 06	150	200
Pacific ($25)....	200,000	3	S	July, 1906	..	140
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug 1, 06	..	180
Ph'ix, Bkn. ($50)	1,500,000	5	Q	July, 1906	..	310
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	5	..	July, 1906	..	120
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 06	..	100
W'chester ($10).	300,000	15	S	Aug, 1906	..	500
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	20	S	July, 1906	..	700
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	45	50
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	109	110
N. Y.-& E. R....	750,000	1½	Q	Jun, 1906	65	70
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	87	91
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946.....	3,300,000	2½	S	July, 1906	108	109
10th & 23d St...	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 2, 06	33	40
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	June 1, 06	80	89
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	July 2, 06	28	32
††Dol5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	90	95
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
American Can..	$41,233,300	..	..	.....	7½	7¾
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¼	Q	July 2, 06	60½	61
Amer. Chicle....	6,000,000	1	M	Aug 20, 06	183	185
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 17, 06	105	112
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	$1.10	$1.15
Do pf., ($10)..	3,500,000	..	..	.....	$1.75	$2.12½
Do combined.	.....	..	..	.....	2¾	3½
††Am. Malt. 6s.	3,803,000	3	S	Jun, 1906	103	104
Am. St. F. 6s..	3,500,000	3	S	.....	91	92
Am. Tobacco....	40,242,200	15	..	Aug 15, 06	400	410
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 06	35	37
Do preferred.	1,048,800	1¾	Q	July 15, 06	94	98
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	20½	27½
††Dol5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1906	85	85½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Bliss & Co., E. W., ($50).....	1,250,000	2½	Q	July 1, 06	..	145
Do pf., ($50)..	1,250,000	2	Q	July, 1906	125	135
Bord. C. Milk...	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 06	170	175
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 06	112	114
Boston Copper..	£500,000	..	..	.....	25½	25⅝
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	$2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10¼
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 2, 06	135	140
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1½	S	Mar 1, 06	15	20
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar 1, 06	65	70
Cent. Foundry..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	20	23
††Do 6s.....	3,863,000	..	S	May 1, 06	79½	80
Cheseb'gh Mfg..	500,000	1½	M	.....	440	480
Chi. Pneu. Tool.	6,113,800	1	Q	Apr 27, 06	45	50
Chicago Subway	40,000,000	..	..	.....	54¾	55¼
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Con. Rub. Tire..	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec, 1900	10	13
Do deb. 4s....	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	26	30
Crip. C'k Cent.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 20, 06	85	90
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1	Q	July 20, 06	72	75
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	3	Q	Dec, 1890	11	15
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	18	19
Empire Steel...	2,281,400	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 06	37	43
Granby Cons...	13,550,000	3	..	May 15, 06	12¼	12½
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Jun 30, 06	23	25½
Gr. C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	July, 1905	2¼	2½
Guanajuato Con	1,925,000	1¼	..	July 31, 06	5¾	5½
Guggenheim Exp	13,000,000	1¾	Q	July 2, 06	280	285
Hall Signal....	1,896,500	1½	Q	July 2, 06	90	98
Havana Tobac..	30,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	20
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	34
Houston Oil.....	20,000,000	3	..	.....	8¾	9½
Do preferred.	7,500,000	2	..	.....	42	48
Int. Merc. Mar..	49,933,400	..	..	.....	11¼	12
Do preferred.	52,366,800	..	..	.....	29¾	30
††Do 4½s.....	52,000,000	2¼	S	Jun 1, 06	77½	78
Internat. Salt...	18,750,000	1	Q	Jun 1, 06	35¼	36
††Do 1st 5s...	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1906	64	68
Lackaw. Steel..	34,971,400	..	..	.....	72	76
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	2	..	Apr 23, 06	14½	15½
Mackay Cos....	41,000,000	1	S	July 2, 06	73¾	74
Do preferred.	33,000,000	1	Q	July 2, 06	72½	73
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Marconi W. T. of America..	6,650,000	..	..	.....	39	42
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	2⅛
Mergenthaler ...	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 06	194	198
Mitchell Mining.	5,000,000	1	B	Mar 10, 06	6¾	7⅜
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5⅝
Nor. Sec. stub..	3,954,000	..	..	.....	237½	250
Otis Elevator...	8,350,000	2	S	Apr 16, 06	54	58
Do preferred.	5,489,800	1½	Q	July 15, 06	98	101
Pope Mfg.....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4¾
Do 1st pf.....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	71½	75
Do 2d pf.....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	16½	20
Proc. & Gamble	9,000,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 06	375	385
Do preferred.	2,250,000	2	Q	July 14, 06	202	207
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 06	145	155
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 06	108	110
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting...	4,921,000	14	Q	July 1, 06	285	310
Singer Mfg.....	30,000,000	2	Q	Jun 1, 06	490	510
Stand. Coupler..	1,200,000	2	Q

Complete Bond Transactions.

Week Ended Aug. 25, 1906.

BONDS.

Sales W'k Ended Aug. 25, $15,480,500	Week Ended Aug. 25, 1906. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4½
American Hide & Leather 6s	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	22
American Ice Securities 6s	92	93½	92	93	24
American Tobacco 6s	112½	112½	112⅝	112½	20
American Tobacco 4s	77	79	76¼	78⅞	617½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝	118½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96	96	95½	95½	20½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	93	93¼	92⅝	93	135½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	105¼	107⅝	105½	107⅝	3,703
A., T. & S. F., war. for sub. conv. 4s, 25 p.c. pd.	104⅞	107⅛	104⅞	107⅛	473
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	101¼	101⅜	101	101	17
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	93½	93¾	93	93	85
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94¼	94¼	93¾	93¾	27
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103¼	103½	102½	103	28
Balt. & Ohio, P. L. E. & West Va. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	1
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	90⅞	90⅞	90	90	22
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	93¾	94	93½	93¼	36
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	105½	103½	105½	106	7
Canada Southern 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	112	112	111	111	13
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	98	98	98	98	1
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	91½	91½	89½	89½	35
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, stamped	90	90	90	90	30
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	89	89	89	89	2
Central Leather 5s	100	100	99	99	47
Central Branch (Union Pac. 4s)	90	90	90	90	1
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	99¾	99¾	99	99	11
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	4
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107⅞	107⅞	106½	106⅝	18
Chicago & Alton 3s	80¼	80½	80¼	80½	18
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅛	91½	40
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	98¾	99	97⅞	98	175
Chi., B. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	98¾	98¾	97½	97½	20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 4s	102¼	102¼	101⅞	102¼	46
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	7
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, SeriesA	107¾	107¾	107⅝	107¾	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93⅝	22
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	92¾	92⅞	92¾	92¾	28
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	15
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	78¾	78⅞	78	78⅞	74
Chi., St. Louis & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Chicago Term. Transfer 4s, coupon off	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	3
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	99⅝	100⅜	99⅝	100⅜	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101½	101½	101	101	11
C., C., C. & St. Louis, C., W. & M. 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Colorado Industrial 5s	76¾	77	76¼	76⅞	523
Colorado Midland 4s	74½	75	74	75	24
Colorado Southern 4s	92	92¼	91⅞	92¼	60
Consolidated Gas deb. 6s	139½	143	139½	142	103½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	77⅝	77¾	77¾	77¾	5
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	109½	110	109	109	156
Denver & Rio Grande conv. 4½s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛	3
Detroit & Mackinac g. 4s	92	92	92	92	4
Distillers' Securities 5s	87½	89	87½	88⅞	71
Erie general lien 4s	90½	90½	89½	89¾	50
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101½	101½	101	101	20
Erie convertible 4s	106¾	107⅝	106	107⅝	305
Evansville & Terre Haute con. 6s	118	118	118	118	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	9
Green Bay deb. B	17½	17½	17½	17½	15
Hanava Electric Railway 5s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	12
Hocking Valley 4½s	106	106	106	106	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼	2
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	95	95	95	95	4
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	84⅞	85¾	84¾	85⅝	412
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	97¾	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	83½	83½	82½	82½	9
Kansas City Southern 3s	73	73	73	73	7
Lackawanna Steel 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	8
Lake Shore deb. 4s	100	100⅛	100	100	133
Louisville & Nashville collat. tr. 4s	98	98	97½	97½	18
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100⅜	100⅞	100½	100⅜	42
Louisville & Nashville, South. Ry. jt. 4s	97	97	97	97	11
Manhattan consol. 4s	102	102	102	102	3
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	86	86	84	84	13
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾	80
Mexican Central 1st inc.	19	19	18½	18¾	30
Mexican Central 2d inc.	16	16	15½	15½	7
Milwaukee Gas 4s	94	94	94	94	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis ref. 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	104	105	104	105	11
Mo., Kan. & T. 4½s, deb. ctfs., 2d in. pd.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86¼	54
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100⅛	100	100¼	5½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	2
Missouri, Kan. & Texas of Texas 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	5
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105¼	105¼	105	105½	31
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	10
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	85	85	84½	84½	75
New Orleans Ry. & Light 4½s	91	91	91	91	1
New York Central gen. 3½s	93¼	93¼	92¼	92½	803
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	88	88¼	88	88¼	10
New York Central deb. 4s	100½	100⅝	100	100	24
New York Dock 4s	95	95	95	95	25
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102	102	102	102	6
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	101	101½	100½	101	70
Nothern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅝	104½	103⅝	103¾	30½
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76¼	76¼	76⅛	76¼	13
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	7
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	95½	95½	95¼	95⅝	78
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106	106	106	106	2
Pennsylvania gtd. 3½s, Trust Co. ctfs	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	4
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	103¼	103½	101	101½	194
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	97½	97½	95¾	96⅞	2,406½
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73	73	72½	72½	21
Reading gen. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99	99	144
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	4
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	118⅞	118⅞	118¼	118⅝	6
St. Joseph & Grand Island 4s	90	90	90	90	2
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	114¼	114¾	114½	114½	3
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South., R. & G. 4s	94	94	93½	93½	4
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	82⅝	83½	82½	83⅜	158
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	2
St. Louis & Southwestern consol. 4s	77	77½	76½	76½	47
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 5s	116	116	116	116	3
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., E. Minn. Div. 5s	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅝	9
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87	87	86½	86½	85
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	1
Seaboard Air Line 4s	87¼	87¼	87⅛	87⅛	4
Seaboard Air Line, At. & Birm. Div. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	5
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99½	100	99½	100	4
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92¼	92	92	149
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	364
Southern Railway 5s	116	116	115½	116	42
Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	97½	97¾	97⅛	97⅛	8
Third Avenue 5s	116	116	116	116	3
Third Avenue con. 4s	91¼	91¼	91	91	20
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	113	113½	113	113½	3
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	82	82	82	82	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Under. El. Rys., London, prof. shar. 5s	95¼	95¼	95	95½	20
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅝	104⅝	103½	103⅝	68
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	101⅞	103½	101⅞	103½	55
United States Realty & improvement 5s	92	92	92	92	29
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	84	84	83¼	83¾	130
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	96¼	96⅞	731
United States S. Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	98⅜	98⅜	98¼	98¼	3½
Utica & Black River 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	4
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	86	86¼	85¼	86	170
Wabash 1st 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2
Wabash debenture B 6s	81	82⅜	81	81⅝	564
Western Maryland 4s	84¼	84½	84½	84½	7
Western Maryland conv. 4s	72¾	72¾	72	72	8
West Shore 4s	105½	105⅝	105	105⅝	16
West Shore 4s reg	104	104½	104	104½	5½
Western Union real estate & ref. 4½s	103½	105½	103½	103½	7
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90	90	89½	90	5
Total sales					$14,833,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
United States 3s, coupon, 1908-18	103⅛	103⅛	103½	103½	3
United States 2s, coupon	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1
Imperial Japanese 6s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	86½
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	77½
Imperial Japanese 4½s	92	92	91⅝	92	350
Imperial Japanese 4½s, 2d series	90⅝	91¼	90⅝	91	100½
Imp. Jap. 4s, K.-L. & Co. ctfs	83½	83½	83	83½	12
Republic of Cuba 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	7
United States of Mexico 4s	94¼	94¼	94⅛	94⅛	19
Total sales					$637,500

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96⅝	96⅝	96¾	96¾	5
Virginia def. ctfs., Brown Bros rcts	28½	28½	28	28	15
Total sales					$20,000
Grand total					$15,480,500

Government Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last price in 1905 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104½	July 17	103½	Jan. 11	104	July 21
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	104⅞	Aug. 20	103	Jan. 15	104⅞	Aug. 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	108¾	Mar. 27	102¾	July 2	103½	Aug. 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	104⅞	Mar. 18	102¾	July 2	103½	Aug. 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	129⅞	Feb. 23	129	May 21	129	May 21
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	132½	Apr. 4	129⅜	Aug. 6	129⅜	Aug. 16
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	104⅜	Mar. 26	102½	Feb. 7	103½	Aug. 21
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	103½	Apr. 4	102¾	May 23	103½	Aug. 17
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	104½	Mar. 28	102	Jan. 15	103	Aug. 9
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101½	Mar. 22	98¾	July 14	98¼	Aug. 16
United States of Mexico 4s	95¾	May 18	92¾	Jan. 2	94½	Aug. 24
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Jan. 30	105¼	May 3	106½	Aug. 22
Imp. Japanese Government 6s	101½	Mar. 30	97⅞	May 3	100¼	Aug. 25
Imp. Japanese Gov. 2d series	101¼	Apr. 2	97¼	Apr. 30	100	Aug. 25
Imp. Japanese Government 4½s	95¼	Feb. 2	90¼	Feb. 28	92	Aug. 25
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d series	93½	Jan. 9	90¼	Feb. 28	91	Aug. 23
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, K.-L. temp. ctfs	88	Jan. 12	82	July 8	83½	Aug. 25
Dist. of Columbia, 3-65s, 1924 F. A.	118	Jun. 12	117¼	Jun. 14	117½	Jun. 14
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	111	May 8	109¼	Jan. 30	111	May 8
Phil. Is. p. w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935. Q. M.	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26	108¾	Feb. 26

State Bonds.

Where no sale occurred in 1906 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105¼	Dec. 6, 1904
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18	122	Jun. 18, 1906
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	122	July 23	101	July 28	101	July 23, 1906
North Carolina special tax A. O.					1¼	Dec. 22, 1904
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913 J. J.	96¾	Aug. 20	95¾	July 11	96¾	Aug. 20, 1906
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, reg					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia deferred ctfs					117	Dec. 11, 1905
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	30	Feb. 28	20	Jan. 11	28	Aug. 24, 1906
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	26¾	Jan. 19	24¾	Mar. 28	24¾	Mar. 28, 1906
Virginia fund. debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					26	Sep. 28, 1906

Clearing House Comparisons.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 25, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1906	1905	P. C.
New York	$2,004,970,376	$1,272,404,402	+57.9
Boston	119,009,230	93,944,355	+26.7
Philadelphia	114,084,169	106,266,272	+ 7.3
Baltimore	18,771,594	18,247,471	+ 2.9
Chicago	172,415,421	143,251,529	+20.4
St. Louis	42,613,202	41,677,316	+ 2.2
New Orleans	18,325,892	11,122,707	+19.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$2,485,188,644	$1,686,914,052	+47.3
Other cities, 5 days	325,487,694	285,107,928	+14.1
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,810,626,338	$1,972,021,980	+42.5
All cities, 1 day	588,287,948	441,501,368	+21.9
Total, all cities for week	$3,348,894,286	$2,413,523,348	+38.8

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Au. 25	$3,348,894,286	$2,413,523,340	$1,737,678,563
Au. 18	2,033,833,520	2,320,997,923	1,870,376,678
Au. 11	2,573,264,812	2,233,314,737	1,751,574,642
Au. 4	2,305,945,388	2,025,073,486	1,700,686,982
Jy. 28	2,588,883,123	2,276,445,794	1,814,567,371
Jy. 21	2,664,202,588	2,372,437,320	2,112,229,701
Jy. 14	2,726,340,815	2,700,844,646	2,114,014,233
Jy. 7	2,891,094,335	2,631,618,480	1,823,804,518
Je. 23	2,706,346,500	2,289,697,434	1,827,893,024
Je. 16	2,788,546,952	2,371,123,290	1,890,359,927
Je. 9	2,770,691,958	2,425,262,278	1,782,092,607
Je. 2	2,485,402,771	2,415,333,353	1,635,187,383
M'y 26	2,647,602,418	2,737,366,655	1,768,972,378
M'y 19	2,917,570,386	2,729,259,785	2,007,476,894
M'y 12	2,936,312,249	2,547,917,622	1,996,400,349
M'y 5	3,700,345,469	3,272,745,440	2,191,761,453
Apr. 28	2,950,952,468	3,192,051,088	1,760,088,191
Apr. 21	3,164,514,569	2,868,980,432	1,612,368,238
Apr. 14	3,093,369,958	3,068,159,200	1,979,084,890
Apr. 7	3,388,903,102	3,046,510,699	2,002,117,930
Mr. 31	2,952,334,286	2,789,635,632	1,834,590,106
Mr. 24	2,858,304,064	2,776,506,033	1,903,717,600
Mr. 17	2,904,018,177	2,911,840,981	1,916,860,049
Mr. 10	2,895,342,746	2,657,458,289	1,767,772,460
Mr. 3	3,358,876,435	2,387,047,145	1,938,886,933
Feb. 24	2,820,027,879	2,509,817,634	1,709,793,288
Feb. 17	2,978,422,325	2,364,250,534	1,876,926,942
Feb. 10	3,184,020,060	2,671,859,484	1,817,417,219
Feb. 3	3,701,353,098	2,895,830,178	2,125,168,916
Jan. 27	3,565,899,284	3,177,573,624	2,031,467,703
Jan. 20	3,749,601,727	2,912,827,581	2,171,483,754
Jan. 13	3,764,170,834	2,750,640,917	2,227,900,021
Jan. 6	3,560,580,397	2,845,002,259	2,413,979,304

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Dec. 30	$3,049,270,053	$2,151,145,578	$1,946,677,375
Dec. 23	3,395,674,251	2,579,125,889	1,686,369,339
Dec. 16	3,421,982,195	2,910,220,458	2,073,300,181
Dec. 9	3,225,716,306	3,291,348,945	2,193,053,137
Dec. 2	2,907,495,097	3,367,361,131	2,282,985,566
Nov. 25	3,096,273,143	2,643,741,940	1,746,560,919
Nov. 18	3,309,993,341	3,231,578,528	2,067,033,810
Nov. 11	2,975,797,559	3,529,051,836	2,096,374,506
Nov. 4	3,133,413,690	2,946,352,965	1,977,996,929
Oct. 28	2,903,265,232	2,828,999,662	1,041,442,003
Oct. 21	2,826,509,221	2,839,384,747	2,015,859,640
Oct. 14	3,802,704,417	2,481,184,424	2,027,396,488
Oct. 7	3,167,084,980	2,873,365,264	1,977,167,678
Sep. 30	3,560,158,481	2,190,058,315	2,228,963,412
Sep. 23	2,550,517,066	2,031,356,028	1,881,588,047
Sep. 16	2,519,959,309	2,260,590,827	1,840,347,178
Sep. 9	2,241,541,789	1,716,104,850	1,448,786,261
Sep. 2	2,534,011,734	1,966,210,925	1,737,903,320

Largest clearings last year were $3,421,982,195 in the week ended Dec. 16, and the smallest, $2,230,577,996, in the week ended Aug. 12. Largest clearings on record were $3,764,170,834 in the week ended Jan. 13, 1906, comparing with the previous high record of $3,650,967,393 for the week ended May 11, 1901.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 27.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
American Cereal Co.—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Lord & Taylor Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Granby Consolidated Copper Co.—Books close.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Aug. 30.

Alabama Great Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred A.
United States Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, Aug. 31.

American Cereal Co.—Dividend payable.
Diamond Match Co.—Dividend payable Sept. 15 to holders of record this date.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred Sept. 15 to holders of record this date.
Globe-Wernicke Co.—Dividend payable on common Sept. 10 to holders of record this date.
National Biscuit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Quaker Oats Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Sept. 1.

Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable on common Sept. 15 to holders of record this date.
American Shipbuilding Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Smelters Securities Co.—Dividend payable on preferred A and B.
American Telegraph and Cable Co.—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Associated Merchants Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Barney & Smith Car Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston & Albany Railroad—Dividend payable Sept. 29 to holders of record this date.
Boston & Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred and books close for dividend on common.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Butterick Co.—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred and for annual meeting.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Dnuluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Galveston Electric Ry.—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Asphalt Co.—Dividend payable on common.
General Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Grand Rapids Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Great Northern Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Horn Silver Mining Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
International Salt Co.—Dividend payable.
Kansas City Railway and Light—Dividend payable on preferred.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
Lord & Taylor Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New Century Zinc and Lead Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
North American Co.—Dividend payable.
Northern Texas Electric Co.—Dividend pabale on preferred.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rochester Railway and Light—Dividend payable.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Books close for annual and special meetings.
Scranton Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Terre Haute Traction and Light Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Cigar Manufacturers' Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Envelope Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Welsbach Co.—Dividend payable.
Whatcom County (Wash.) Railway and Light—Dividend payable on preferred.

The Week's Curb Transactions.

The transactions in the leading securities on the curb for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 25, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

STOCKS.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
1,580	Am. Can	8	7¼	7½	— ⅛
5,285	Am. Can pf	61¼	59½	61	+ ⅛
2,000	Am. De For. $1.50	$1.10	$1.10	$1.15	..
1,400	Am. De F. pf.	3	2	3	..
100	Am. Brake S.	65	65	65	..
55	Am. Tobacco	410	400	400	—15
300	Am. Writ. P.	4	4	4	+ ⅛
3,250	Am. W. P. pf.	27½	25	25½	+ 1½
4,100	Bay State Gas	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
100	Cent. Foundry	5	5	5	+ ⅛
200	Elec. Vehicle	14	13	14	— 8
400	Elec. Ve. pf.	19	15	15½	+ 1½
200	Fed. Sugar pf.	73	73	73	— 5½
50	Fidelity D. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
200	G. B. S. Brew.	10	10	10	+ ⅛
900	Gug. Explor.	291	284	286	+ 1
125	Gug. Ex. war.	285	280	280	..
8,610	Hav. Tobacco	20½	19	20¼	+ 1½
2,020	Int. Mer. M.	11¾	10¼	11¾	+ 1½
6,700	Int. M. M. pf.	31	28¼	29⅝	+ 1½
1,760	Inter. Salt	33½	32¼	33¼	+ ¾
300	Lond & T. pf.	103	103	103	+ ¾
3,660	Mackay Cos.	74½	73¾	74	..
1,180	Mackay Cos. pf.	73	72¼	73	+ ⅛
100	N. J. T. & T.	40½	40½	40½	— 2
550	Otis Elevator	56	54½	56	+ 3
185	Otis El. pf.	100	98	98½	— ½
50	So. Kln. Land	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
87	Standard Oil	610	606	607	— 6
100	Va. F. & Pulp	1	1	1	— 2¼

RAILROADS.

58,900	Chicago Sub.	86	80¾	84¼	+ 4¼
6,578	C., M. & St. P. rts	17⅛	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
10	Lehigh Valley	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ 3
2,145	Manhat. Tran.	3¼	3	3¼	..
234	Nor. Sec. stubs	263½	200	250	+50
850	Seaboard Co.	27¾	27	27	..
50	Sea. 2d pf.	57½	57½	57½	— 1½

MINING.

13,825	Boston Con.	30	28	28⅝	+ 1
44,100	Brit. Col. Cop.	10⅝	8½	10⅛	+ 1⅝
17,110	Butte Coal'n.	34⅜	30¾	33	+ 2⅜
300	Cal. & Nevada	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
1,800	Cananea Cent.	17¼	16	16	..
7,200	Clear Cr. & G. Tunnel	1½	3½	3¾	— ⅛
2,800	C. C. & G. T. pf.	11	10	10¾	— ⅛
29,500	Cum. Ely M.	6½	7¾	8⅛	+ 1⅛
600	Davis-Daly Est., w. i.	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
2,000	Dolores Lim.	8¼	7¾	8	— 1
6,400	Dom. Cop., w. i.	4¾	3¾	4	+ ⅛
2,800	El Rayo	5	4⅜	5	..
9,350	Fur. Cit. Cop.	8	2¾	3	+ ⅛
2,600	Giroux Mine

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1906	$16,286,618
Week ended Aug. 25, 1905	12,687,737
From Jan. 1, 1906	405,331,111
From Jan. 1, 1905	452,071,462

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 21, 1906	$11,836,437
Week ended Aug. 22, 1905	10,389,916
From Jan. 1, 1906	392,670,884
From Jan. 1, 1905	335,043,540

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1906	$328,520
Week ended Aug. 25, 1905	184,679
From Jan. 1, 1906	49,823,164
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,631,133

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1906	$6,000
Week ended Aug. 25, 1905	115,000
From Jan. 1, 1906	5,815,504
From Jan. 1, 1905	37,816,987

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1906	$320,520
Week ended Aug. 25, 1905	68,679
From Jan. 1, 1906	44,007,660

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1905	$31,185,854

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1906	$15,016
Week ended Aug. 25, 1905	67,475
From Jan. 1, 1906	1,561,719
From Jan. 1, 1905	2,829,977

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1906	$601,845
Week ended Aug. 25, 1905	898,424
From Jan. 1, 1906	35,020,155
From Jan. 1, 1905	21,467,938

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1906	$586,829
Week ended Aug. 25, 1905	828,949
From Jan. 1, 1906	33,468,436
From Jan. 1, 1905	19,187,961

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1906	$341,536
Week ended Aug. 25, 1905	252,154
From Jan. 1, 1906	51,374,883
From Jan. 1, 1905	8,961,110

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1906	$607,845
Week ended Aug. 25, 1905	1,012,424
From Jan. 1, 1906	40,835,659
From Jan. 1, 1905	59,284,925

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1906	$266,309
Week ended Aug. 25, 1905	760,270
From Jan. 1, 1905	50,823,815

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1906	$10,539,224

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Lafayette Ave., Clifton Pl. & St. James Pl., Brooklyn.
NORMAL SCHOOL—For Kindergartners and Art Teachers. Sessions Begin Sept. 24.
ART SCHOOL—Students admitted at any time.
ADELPHI ACADEMY—Graduates from Public Schools admitted upon evidence of promotion. Registration Days, Sept. 12-15. Recitations begin Sept. 17. Gymnasium and Athletic Field for use of all students.
Offices (Clifton Place Entrance) open morning hours daily on and after Sept. 4. For circulars address The Registrar, Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

Long Island.

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BRENTWOOD, NEW YORK.
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The curriculum embraces all the grades from the kindergarten to the post graduate course, including vocal and instrumental music, art, and foreign languages. Special students may pursue elective studies.
The prospectus explains the terms, etc., but a visit to the academy may prove more satisfactory.
Studies resumed Monday, September 10th.

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A select school for a limited number of girls. Regular courses of study preparing for all colleges. Year Book on application.
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Careful preparation for higher business positions, schools of technology, college, and university.
Master for every six boys. 70 per cent. of recent graduates enter college without conditions.
Upper House for older boys preparing for self-control in college and in life.
Gymnasium, Swimming-Pool, Indoor Running Track, new Tennis Courts, new Skating Rink. Noteworthy instruction in music, manual training and nature study. School enrollment increased fivefold in four years.
FALL SESSION SEPTEMBER 26.

Cornwall.

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NEW JERSEY.

Hoboken.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 17TH, 1906.
Registration day for applicants for admission Wednesday, September 12.
Examinations for admission on Thursday and Friday, September 13th and 14th.
Courses of study preparatory to Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
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MARYLAND.

Port Deposit.

PORT DEPOSIT, MARYLAND.
JACOB TOME
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NEW ENGLAND.

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A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

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TORONTO,	$10.50
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.,	$3.40
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ANALOMINK PA.,	$3.70

Excursion tickets good going Sept. 1 and 2; returning from Niagara Falls to Sept. 3 and on morning train of Sept. 4; from Toronto to Sept. 11.
A special train will be run Labor Day, leaving Tobyhanna, Pa., at 7 P. M., stopping at above mountain resorts and arriving New York at 10:30 P. M. Also on Tuesday, Sept. 4, leaving Tobyhanna at 6:15 A. M., arriving New York at 9:35 A. M.
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Only Boats Landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45 *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York," "Albany," and "Hendrick Hudson," B'klyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St., 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

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HOTEL AMPERSAND AND COTTAGES.
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NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
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BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 26 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
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5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
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7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
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8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
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11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

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New, elegant apartments of 5 and 6 rooms. All improvements. Rents moderate. LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

Corner Apartment,

Nine rooms and bath, all light; hot-water supply, open plumbing; one block from Subway and elevator; rent $50. Apply to janitor, 2,504 Eighth Av., cor. 134th St., or

Harris & Co.

2,572 Seventh Av. 989 Columbus Av.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS at the Right Rents.

7 rooms and bath, elevator, corner apartments, 60 West 129th St.; rent $65.

4, 5, 6 rooms, new-law elevator house; rents $35-$55; 115 West 129th St.

7 rooms, most convenient location; steam, hot water; $34-$38; 144 West 103d St.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, all improvements; $23-$28; good block; 24-26 West 131st St. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON 318 to 328 West 61st St.

Beautiful apartments of six and seven large light rooms, bath; elevator; electricity; all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2918—38th.

CLARA COURT.

503-505 WEST 111TH ST.,

one block from 110th St. B'way Subway, express or local service; two blocks from 6th or 9th Av. L; 4, 5, 6 rooms; absolutely modern, high-class apartments; hall and elevator service day and night; electric lights; rents very moderate; $37, $45, $55, from Oct. 1st.

THE MELROSE.

Central Park West, cor. 108th.

HIGH-CLASS MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

7-8 room apartments; rents $900-$1,350.

A Corner Flat, $42.00.

Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 125th St.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,

Broadway, cor. 81st St.

OFFER A VERY SELECT, COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $26 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two detached corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS." 66 & 68 West 99th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 860 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

945-952 TRINITY AV., NEAR 163D ST.

Just east of 161st St., 3d Av. elevated station; new high-class apartments, 5, 6 all-light rooms; modern improvements; rents, $25, $34.

4-6 room apartments from $27-$37; all modern improvements; with inducements. 2,473-75 7th Ave.

310 West 119th St.—Apartments of six rooms and bath, with hot water supply, $25 to $28. See Janitor, or A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

314 West 134th St.—Four and six rooms, baths; all improvements; near station.

54th, 19 W.—7 rooms, bath; steam, hot water; one flight; excellent neighborhood; $50.

Choice flats, 5 and bath; private halls; hot water supply, steam. 139 West 53d St.

228 West 4th.—4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $25-$30.

Brooklyn.

SINGER'S NEW APARTMENTS.

$23 and $24— 5 and 6 all light rooms and bath; fireplace heaters; handsomely decorated and all the latest improvements.

$32— 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; beautifully decorated; abundance of closets.

All within one block of Park Place station, Fulton St. L, and numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, BUILDER,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

Grand View Corner Apartments.

If the comfort of extra large, light, airy rooms, wide public and private halls, good service, steam heat, hot water, is worth a few minutes' ride, interview owner on premises. Seven rooms and bath, $40 to $36. 150 Hopkinson Av., near Saratoga "L" station, Brooklyn. Or for particulars, 15 Jay St., New York.

4, 5, or 6 rooms in new high-grade modern elevator apartment house to lease; all conveniences; Subway and surface cars on corner. Apply on premises, 108 and 110 West 111th St.; owner, M. Berger, 242 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS

Central Park West At Seventieth St.

New—Fireproof Twelve Stories

Housekee ping Apartments,

Magnificently Appointed. Complete in every detail of Service and Equipment. Special features included in Rent are:

Refrigeration, Electric Light, Automatic Mail Service, Vacuum Cleaning System.

Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1st. Now Renting.

Suites of 11 and 12 rooms, 3 baths $3,250 to $6,000 Per Annum.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 481 Columbus.

LENOX HALL,

112th St. and Lenox Ave., Overlooking Central Park.

JUST COMPLETED. Ready for inspection. One block from Subway.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath. Rent $550 to $1,000 Per Annum.

Elevator, Electric Lights, Telephone, Mail Chutes, Shower Bath. Send for Booklet. Apply to agent on premises.

RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2649 Broadway, at 101st St.

'Phone 4524 River.

Cromwell Apartments

137th Street, From Broadway to Riverside Drive.

Subway Station at the Corner.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Elevators and every modern improvement.

Rents $40 to $125 per month. Restricted neighborhood.

WEST SIDE.

Porter & Co.,

159 WEST 125TH STREET. 2,727 Broadway, (104th Street,) offers high-class apartments for Oct. leasing.

"RODNA"

Southwest cor. Morningside Av. & 123d St. 4 to 5 rooms and bath. Rents, $420 to $570

"THE MT. MORRIS"

corner 5th Av. and 126th St. 7 and 8 rooms, baths. Rents, $730 to $1,300.

"THE ANTHONY"

489 West 123d St. 6 rooms, bath. Rents, $480 to $540.

"THE HENRI"

246 West 128th St. 5 and 6 rooms & bath. Rents, $430 to $660.

REEVE A. SILK & CO.,

Broadway & 139th St. 'Phone 57 Morningside. offer the following high class apartments AT MODERATE RENTALS:

628-626 W. 136th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
625 West 138th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
507 West 139th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
525 West 138th St, 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
Hamilton Pl., n. e. cor. 140th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
540 West 146th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
511-519 West 147th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
34-36 St. Nicholas Pl., 4, 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
611-619 W.135th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
507-523 W.138th St., 5, 6, & 7 rooms and bath.
Representatives on Premises at All times.

SUNSET APARTMENTS,

N. E. COR. BROADWAY & 121ST ST. NEW BUILDING.

Highest point on this beautiful boulevard; unobstructed view of the Hudson and Riverside Drive. Apartments 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; the rooms are large and absolutely light; elevator, electric lights, tiled baths, showers. Bookcase mantles in parlors; rents $625 to $1,200.

TIBBS & KIRBY, BROADWAY AND 103D ST.

High Class Apartments to Lease.

"ST. LOUIS." 118 WEST 112TH STREET.

4 and 6 rooms, bath, telephone, electric light, and elevator. Rents, $35 to $55.

"ROSEMERE." 147 WEST 127TH ST.

4 and 6 rooms, bath, electric light, elevator, and telephone. Rents, $35 to $50.

"FRANCONIA." 19 ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. W. corner 112th St.

4, 5, & 6 rooms, bath, telephone, elevator, electric light. Rents, $35 to $50.

L. B. KETCHAM, 57 WEST 125TH STREET.

THE WYOMING,

55th St. and 7th Av.

Housekeeping apartments; absolutely fireproof; the highest, largest rooms in this city; built as investment, not a speculation; every modern convenience; servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c.; 9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths; rents, $2,000 to $5,000; now ready for occupancy; rent commences October 1.

KING'S COLLEGE AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 121ST STREET. 5, 6, & 7 rooms.

HUDSON VIEW BROADWAY AND 148TH STREET. 4, 5, 6, & 7 rooms.

High-class apartment houses, near transportation lines, containing unusually large rooms and every modern convenience tending to make a house "home."

Apply on premises or F. R. WOOD & CO., cor. Broadway and 80th St.

HOTEL COLONIAL

81st St. and Manhattan Sq.

SUITES OF 1, 2, 3, 4, AND 5 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS

HOTEL SOMERSET

150 WEST 47TH ST. Wm. H. Moseley, Claude R. Nott, Mgrs.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND,

Broadway at 54th St. Transient and family hotel. Absolutely fire-proof. Every modern convenience. Rooms single or en suite. Restaurant of exceptional excellence.

Under Management of Owner.

212 WEST 109TH ST.

Between Broadway & Amsterdam Ave.

4 and 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; good light and cheerful rooms.

RENTS, $30.00 TO $35.00.

WILLIAM F. KOCH, AGENT, 2,780 Broadway, cor. 107th St.

PINKNEY & WATT'S COURT, 151-159, 161-169 W. 140th St,

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. Rentals $35.00 to $55.00.

L. M. SMITH, 674 COLUMBUS AVE.

Sterling and Carlyle,

Columbus Av., 83th to 86th St.

New building. Apartments of 7 to 10 rooms. All rooms large and well lighted. Modern improvements. Hall and elevator service. Rents $1,200 to $2,200. Superintendent on premises.

LIGHT, DESIRABLE APARTMENTS. Cor. 7th Av.—200-204 W. 118th St.

7 large rooms, bath, all modern improvements; decorated to suit; rents $48.00 to $60.00. Agts., M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO., 135 B'way, or on premises. Telephone 2237 Cort.

141st St., 271-273 W.—3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; rents, $15 to $30. Agent, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

CENTRAL PARK VIEW APARTMENT HOUSE, CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEAR 86TH STREET.

ELEGANT HOUSEKEEPING SUITES OF 7 TO 11 ROOMS WITH 2 AND 3 BATHS.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY OCT. 1ST.

RENTALS, $2,000 TO $4,000.

RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT ON THE PREMISES.

TELEPHONE NO. 5,300 RIVER.

The Carlisle Dwellings,

SOUTHEAST CORNER West End Av. and 82d St.

One apartment to sublease for tenant's account; contains 11 rooms and 3 bathrooms.

APPLY JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 2,259 Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

The "MARION"

BROADWAY, BET. 98TH & 99TH STS. 2 BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

Magnificent housekeeping suites of 6 and 7 rooms, with extra servants' quarters.

RENTALS, $900 TO $1,200 PER YEAR. For booklet apply to Hillenbrand & Nassoit, Broadway & 103th St., or Sup't, on premises.

Spencer Arms,

Broadway at 69th St.

Absolutely fireproof housekeeping apartments. Refrigeration and electric lights included in rent; suites 10, 11, and 12 rooms.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

381-383 CENTRAL PARK WEST

98TH AND 99TH STS.

5 and 6 large light rooms and tiled bath; elevator, electric lights, parquet floors.

RENTS $510 TO $780.

PORTER & CO., Broadway at 104th St.

THE SONOMA

BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.

Two very desirable apartments of nine rooms. Refrigeration, steam heat, and night and day service.

Superintendent on premises.

508-520 West 162d St.,

bet. Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.

4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; exceptionally large; all latest modern improvements.

RENTS, $25 UP.

130th St., 500 West, and 501 West 135th St., corner of Amsterdam Av.—Superior new apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; every improvement; $25 to $42.

CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent, 906 Columbus Av., at 104th.

143 TO 171 EDGECOMBE AVE.

4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat, hot water; all improvements; select neighborhood; rents, $24 to $35. Superintendent on premises.

524, 526, 550, 556 West 160th St.

Elegant 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.

RENTS $22 TO $40.

All improvements. Apply on premises.

62d St., 149 West.—First-second beautiful flats; accommodates large family; respectable adults.

East Side.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 98TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel, A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-39 EAST 98TH ST. 4, 5, 6 and 7 and 8 Rooms.

THE OXFORD,

PARK AVE. AND 58TH ST.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF. Suites of 1 to 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Outside exposure; large and sunny; one or two open for inspection.

J. J. Madden.....Manager

Ninty-Fifth Street.

53 to 63 East

Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath

to lease from October 1st. Agents on premises, or Samuel Mandel, 135 Broadway.

APARTMENT FOR RENT.

8 large light rooms and bath. Elevator and hall service. Steam heat and hot water supply. Possession Oct. 1st. Apply

SUPERINTENDENT, 10 & 12 E. 130th St.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL, MADISON AV. AND 92D ST.

Apartments for select families; limited number single rooms; fireproof; superb location, overlooking Central Park; table board $12 per week; cafe, restaurant, telegraph, cable office; telephones throughout.

J. HULL DAVIDSON, Manager.

EVARTS AND SENATE.

231-237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments 5 and 6 rooms; hall and telephone service; rents, $38-$60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

160 EAST 91st ST.

Fire-proof elevator Apartments; all-night 'phone and elevator service; housekeeping suites, 4 and 5 rooms and bath $29-$39; bachelor suites, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $10-$28.

$16 and $20 for four and five new, extra large rooms, cabinet trim, baths, up-to-date private halls, and all modern improvements; with or without steam heat.

Especially Adapted for Large Families. 137th Street, 3d and Lincoln Avenues. Janitor on premises.

NEW HOUSES—BLOCK FRONT.

East 3d Av., 66th and 67th Sts. 1,130-1,149 3d Av., stores, large and small; suitable for any business; $32.50 and up. Bakery and baker's ovens. Apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, improvements, $22 and upward. Agts., M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO., on premises.

THE MANNADOS,

northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths. RENT $1,200 to $1,500.

Apartments, 147 East 30th St,

Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $48 to $60.

East of 161st St, 3d Av. El. station; 955 Cauldwell Av.; corner apartment of 4 and 5 elegantly finished rooms; all modern improvements; extra stove; tiled refrigerator; $25-$33.

67 EAST 93D ST.,

near Madison Av.; elegant new apartment of 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floors, electric light; house arranged for 3 tenants only.

1,229 MADISON AV.

CHOICE APARTMENTS, 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; HALL SERVICE; FINEST LOCATION ON MADISON AV.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

ST. IVES, 153-5 East 72d St.

Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.

Lexington Ave., 608, cor. 53d.—7 and 8 extra large, light rooms; all improvements; open plumbing, steam heat; $50-$55.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $15 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone; parquet floors; $50-$60.

143 East 30th.—Elegant seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water; $45-$50.

Cozy flats, 4 and bath, hot-water supply, centrally located. 139 East 13th St.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. East Side.

48 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

THE NOTTINGHAM

33-35-37 East 30th St.

An absolutely fireproof housekeeping apartment house.

2 apartments of 9 rooms and 3 baths to each floor.

Rooms spacious and convenient; hall, elevator, and telephone service; also other minor details carefully arranged.

Apply on premises or WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, 573 5TH AV.

Steam-heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept; new open plumbing; rents $30 to $40. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Bronx.

KENILWORTH

APARTMENT HOUSE,

S. E. Cor. Prospect Ave. and Fox Street.

5 and 6 rooms, all improvements; hot water, steam heat; electric light in halls.

RENTS, $28 TO $35.

NEW APARTMENTS ON THE SUBWAY.

Ten new, high-grade apartment houses, built by AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO., at Simpson St. station of Subway, near Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard. Ready for occupancy. Every convenience; steam heat, hot water, electric light, double floors, attractive decorations. Well built, desirably located, overlooking Sound and Bronx River, near Bronx and Pelham Parks, equal to "West Side" apartments; much lower rental; 6 rooms, $32 to $39.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO. WESTCHESTER AV. & SOUTHERN BLVD., Simpson St. Station of Subway.

PROSPECT AVENUE FRONT.

Block from 151st to 152d Street.

4 and 5 large all light rooms; apartments elegantly furnished with hardwood trim, open plumbing, and tiled halls and baths; 3 blocks from either Jackson or Prospect Av. Subway station.

Rents from $20 to $35.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, west side, between 172D AND 173D STREETS. You will be sure to rent if you take the trouble to inspect the 5 and 6 room apartments, steam-heated; hot water supply, walls and floors of bathrooms tiled; double floors throughout; electric light in halls. No hideous fire escapes to mar the front. Grass plots, with real green grass, in front and rear. Best finished and built apartments in the Bronx, at same rent as obtained in poorer class buildings. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

EVELYN AND CHAUTAUQUA.

Finest apartments in Bronx; 5 rooms and bath, large foyer hall, steam heat, electric light; hardwood trim, open plumbing; full length mirrors in wardrobes; large china closets; bookcases; all corner apartments, every room fronting street; inducements to yearly tenants; rents, $30-$38. Davidson Av. and North St., 1 block south of 184th St., or owner, GEO. M. TURNER, 18 West 184th St.

750 TO 768 CAULDWELL AVE.

2 blocks from Jackson Ave. Subway Station. 3 blocks from 156th St. and 3d Ave. "L" Station.

UP-TO-DATE NEW LAW HOUSES. 4 AND 5 ROOMS, $18 TO $24. JANITOR ON PREMISES OR JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St.

FOR RENT.

New and old-law flats, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with or without steam heat and hot water, $15 to $25. Desirable locations, private or 2-family house, 3 to 13 rooms, $30 to $55.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

163D ST., EAST OF PROSPECT AVE.

2 minutes from "L" station and 10 minutes from 116th St. and Lenox Av. via Subway. Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water supply, all modern improvements.

RENTS $25 TO $32.

ALEXANDER GRANT, owner, on premises.

865 TO 885 E. 138TH ST.

Just completed, elegant new-law house; near "L" station and subway. Apartments 4 and 5 extra large, light rooms; steam heat, hot water supply; rents $17 to $23; large double stores $40. Apply on premises.

RENTS $15 to $20.

New houses; cheapest rents in Bronx. 4-5 rooms; steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable tenants only. Apply 1,340 Brook Av., 169-170th Sts.

THE JOHNSON APARTMENTS

(New) easterly side of Hewitt Place, from Westchester to Longwood Ave., (one block from Prospect Av. Subway, 10 minutes from 116th St. Lenox Av. Subway,) models in finish, appointments; beautifully located. 5 rooms, $26.50; 6, $32; 7, $44.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND BATHS.

666, 670 EAST 156TH STREET,

near Third Av. "L" Station. 3 and 4 rooms, bath and hot water; new-law apartments; moderate rent. Apply on premises, or

KURZ & UREN 3025 THIRD AVE. nr. 150th St. L Sta

THE RALPH.

Apartments to rent, 4, and 5 rooms; moderate rents, all modern improvements. N. E. cor. Tinton and Westchester Avs., 1 block from Prospect Av. Station.

WM. OPPENHEIM, 21 East 14th St.

695 EAST 158TH STREET,

near 3d Av. "L" Station. The most complete apartments in the Bronx; 6 rooms and bath; hot water and steam heat; rents, $26 to $28 per month. Apply on premises, or

KURZ & UREN, 3,025 THIRD AVE.

THE GREENWICH.

S. E. Corner Webster Av. and 180th St. 5 rooms, bath, refrigerators, electric light in halls, steam heat, hot water; $23 up.

KOELSCH, HUEBNER & COMPANY.

One month free, Jackson Av., 1,160, corner Home St.; six, seven, $36.50 to $35; first-class condition; steam heat, hot water.

Modern apartments, 5-6 extra large rooms and bath, steam, hot water supply; send for booklet. 1,181 Tinton Av., 168th St.

135th to 136th St., Brook Av., E .S. 15 large, light stores, all improvements, low rentals. Office, 172 Brook Av.

GEIS BROS., 627 East 138th St., opposite L Station. DO RENT best and cheapest APARTMENTS.

Washington Heights.

THE

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

N. E. Cor. Broadway and 159th St.

A new apartment house for refined and discriminating people. Beautifully located on crest of hill; view of Hudson River; short block from 157th Street express Subway Station; 5, 6, 7 large, light rooms and bath; ample closets; continuous elevator service; long distance 'phone in every apartment; mail chutes; rent, $45 to $98.

Reference indispensable.

THE FLURI CONST. CO., Owners & Builders.

HANDSOME COZY APARTMENTS,

Washington Heights 532-544 WEST 145TH ST.,

S. E. corner Broadway, directly at the Subway station.

5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $31 to $44.

Every modern improvement, electric light, telephone, hall service, &c.

Inquire on premises.

West Side—Below 14th Street.

31 and 33 West 12th Street.

An apartment, modern, select; seven rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LONGACRE,

157-163 W. 47th St, Near Broadway.

Exclusively bachelor single rooms with bath, from

$37 to $50 per month.

Brooklyn.

HOTEL MARGARET

97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

5 minutes' walk from Bridge, Fulton and Wall St. ferries. Choice apartments, handsomely furnished, can now be secured for the season, 1906-7. American plan only. Thomas Toby, Manager.

APARTMENTS WANTED. UNFURNISHED.

Wanted a five-room apartment, west side, not above 100th St.; rent not to exceed $35.00. Address L., Box 809 Times, Times Square.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT. HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

210 West 138th St.; 14 Rooms; 2 Baths.

250 West 139th St.; 10 Rooms and Bath.

THESE HOUSES ARE SITUATED AT THE CORNERS OF 138TH AND 139TH STREETS AND PRIVATE DRIVEWAYS, EACH HAS LIGHT AND AIR ON FRONT, REAR, AND GABLE. ALSO

244 West 139th St.; 10 rooms and Bath.

ERASTUS HAMILTON, Agent.

252 West 138th Street, City. Tel. 291 Morningside.

Schermerhorn private dwellings, East 68th St. Modern 3-story high-stoop dwellings; tastefully decorated; exposed plumbing; rents $1,000 and $1,200.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av. nr. 68th St.

Private house; bargain; the best N. W. corner on Upper Park Av.; 83 East 91st St. Apply to Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St., New York City.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

Fitted with the incomparable MONARCH CUSHIONS. Indorsed by all the prominent Billiard Experts in the world, professional and amateur.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Salesrooms, 227 and 229 4th Av., corner 19th St.

TIMES BUILDING

TIMES SQ. Broadway and 42d St.

A Limited number of Exceptionally desirable

OFFICES

including

One North End

Singly or en suite. Partition to suit.

Unexcelled light All-night elevator Subway station on premises.

Apply to

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

15th Floor Times Building.

Tel. 1000 Bryant

or 158 B'way.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the property of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles M. Hough, District Judge, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on the 31st day of August, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the bankrupt's premises, No. 364 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The property consists of the stock of a first-class retail women's clothing establishment, comprising ladies' cloaks and suits, waists, and other merchandise in large assortment, all of the finest quality. Said property may be inspected any day prior to the date of sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Said property will not be sold for less than 75% of the appraised value thereof.

Dated New York, August 25, 1906.

CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM, Receiver. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUST ROESLER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell at Nos. 113-115 Leonard Street, New York City, on Friday, Aug. 31, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, including furniture, rugs, glassware, canned goods, etc.

Dated Aug. 24, 1906.

McDOUGALL HAWKES, Receiver, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PRATT, JOSHUA.—Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned sole heirs at law and next of kin of JOSHUA PRATT, late of the town of Sherburne, Chenango County, deceased, to apply for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Joshua Pratt, deceased, upon giving a bond not exceeding double the amount of the claims of the creditors which may be presented against such estate; and all creditors are hereby notified to present their claims against such estate of Joshua Pratt to Hon. Albert F. Gladding, Surrogate of the County of Chenango, at the Surrogate's office in the Village of Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of October, 1906, upon which date such application will be made for such letters of administration.

Dated August 25, 1906.

GRACE P. NEWTON, CARRIE E. PRATT.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SEYMOUR, HENRY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Laura A. Seymour, John C. Seymour, Susan Bathgate, Rachel Seymour, Walter Seymour, Minot Morgan Seymour, Eliza Mary Febiger, Harriet E. Seymour, Francis Willoughby Seymour, Henry Joseph Seymour, Eliza Otto Seymour, Edward J. Phillips, Jr., William Wirt Phillips, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY SEYMOUR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Eliza M. Perkins of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Seymour, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, the 23rd day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

EDWARD C. PARISH, Attorney for Executrix, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, City of New York.

CONNELLY, MICHAEL J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JAMES J. CONNELLY, Thomas Connelly, Patrick Connelly, John Connelly, Ellen Connelly, Maria Connelly, Ellen Hester, the heirs and next of kin of MICHAEL J. CONNELLY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas James J. Connelly of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Michael J. Connelly, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at said county, the 8th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GOLDSMITH & ROSENTHAL, Attys. for Executor, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

HEMBERGER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hemberger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Burlock E. Rabell, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of June, 1906.

MAGDALENA HEMBERGER, Executrix.

Burlock E. Rabell, Attorney for Executrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BYRNE, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Byrne, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fredric W. Frost, their attorney, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of January, 1907.

Dated New York, the 14th day of July, 1906.

FRANK P. BYRNE, ELIZABETH M. BYRNE, FRANK SULLIVAN SMITH, Executors.

FREDRIC W. FROST, Attorney for Executors, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MINER, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. MINER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of June, 1906.

SARAH J. MINER, JOHN H. CARL, THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Executors.

EDWARD MIEHLING, Esq., Atty. for John H. Carl, Executor.

DAVID McCLURE, Esq., Atty. for Sarah J. Miner and The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Executors.

HOLT, MARGARET C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET C. HOLT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, his attorneys, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1906. CHARLES L. HOLT, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HEYDT, ELLEN HUNTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN HU

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

CALCULATE

How long will it take you to save a thousand dollars by putting your savings in the bank? It may be years. Bank interest is low. It grows slowly. There's a quicker and a surer way. It is investing in lots at

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

Where 300% Profit Is Assured

by the tunnels and bridges now building, which, when complete, will place Elmhurst Heights more convenient and easier of access to Broadway, Manhattan, than Harlem or the Bronx. You can buy these lots, with every city improvement, on monthly payments at nominal prices.

COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY } TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT WOODSIDE AVENUE AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views, and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO., 150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

264 LOTS

CITY OF MT. VERNON.

on East Lincoln Ave., near Bailey Estate.

Trolley passes property near two stations

Restricted. Very desirable, yet not high priced. In a growing neighborhood. Well surrounded.

Titles guaranteed insured.

AT AUCTION, LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept. 3rd

1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,

by GEO. W. BARD, Auc't.

Terms { 10% sale; 30% 60 days delivery of deed; 60% mortgage at 5%.

SALE RAIN OR SHINE, IN TENT. LUNCH SERVED AT 12.

Diagrams and full particulars of the auctioneer, Room No. 206 City Hall Building, Mt. Vernon. Telephone 258 W. Mt. Vernon, or 634 East 149th Street, corner 3rd Ave. Telephone 1052 Melrose, or C.A. Cole, No. 8 Railroad Place, New Rochelle, or Bordine & Thill, 13 East 42d St., N. Y.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

It Is A Fact

that this Company insures Titles to Real Estate expeditiously and at a very reasonable cost. Its contract of Insurance is broad and liberal and absolutely protects the insured against all loss by reason of Taxes, Assessments, defects and incumbrances, as well as the expense of litigation. Do not delay in securing a policy in the

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL & SURPLUS $9,500,000

37 Liberty Street, 59 Liberty Street, (Title Dept.) (Trust & Banking Dept.) MANHATTAN.

188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

J. HENRY YOCKEL.

Steam and Hot Water Heating

CONTRACTOR.

24 years' practical experience. Now is the time to have your apparatus attended to. Fully responsible. 51 E. 99th St. Tel. 1676—79th.

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REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Speculators, Investors, and Homeseekers.—We mean what we say. Can you buy quick when a real bargain is offered? This week hundreds of gilt-edge parcels for quick sales, many city and near-by tenements, (the real thing,) high-class private dwellings, homes of all descriptions, valuable lots, plots, and farms. Can you invest? See us at once. Horwitz Bros., 140 Nassau St.

$27,500 TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage at 5%, Tenement or Business Property. ALFRED SETON, 156 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

We have sums of $2,500 to $10,000 to loan on Bronx improved. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

All who want to sell, buy, or exchange real estate quickly and successfully will find it in their interest to call on Truttner, 714 East 138th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS. WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Must sell 5-story and 4-story single flats, also lots in Bronx; fine locations; little cash required. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide complete from 1870 up to present date, with index. R. E., Box 200 Times Downtown.

$200,000 to loan at 4½% on business property south of 14th. W Box 182 Times Downtown.

West Side.

Notice to Saloon Keepers and Breweries.—A big bargain, northwest corner of 67th St. and West End Av.; an elegant five-story corner flat; one large store has just been fitted up for a saloon, with all new bar fixtures up to date, with all latest improvements, with license all ready to open for business; fine corner for a good man, who wants to go into the liquor business. For full particulars see owner and builder on premises on Monday from 10 to 1 o'clock, or to Fred A. Carll, 171 Broadway.

116th St., near Lenox Ave.

Widow must sell elegant 6-story apartment, 8 stores, 3 basement stores, 4 apartments on floor; all improvements; no vacancies; $56,000; rent $9,200; 5-story 3-flat store property, $43,000; rent $4,600; investigate these bargains. BARGEBUHR, 125 WEST 115TH ST.

PARTITION SALE! REASONABLE TERMS ACCEPTABLE! Determined to sell store and loft building between 5th and 6th Avs.; also several desirable plots.

Referee, Box 195 Times Downtown.

MANHATTAN AV. BARGAIN.

25 ft. 5-story double for only $32,000; $6,000 cash, balance mortgage. Act quick. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

A Bargain Below 116th St., near 5th Av.—25-ft. 5-story double; rents over $3,500; price $32,000; mortgages $26,000; investigate. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

Hundreds, Near Park.—27-ft. 5-story double, all improvements; in first-class condition; rents nearly $4,000; asking $39,000; easy terms. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

Unusual Opportunity!—Adjacent Grant's Monument; nearly 35x100; fully rented; $4,836; price, $44,000; mortgages, $36,000; no agents. H., Times, Harlem.

53d St., Near 9th Av.—5-story, 4-family, 14 room floor; mtges., $23,000; rents, $3,408; price, $32,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th.

Actual sacrifice bargain; $1,500 cash; price $17,000; West Eighties; 3-story and basement dwelling; dining room extension; immediate possession. John Fehrs & Co., 210 East 14th.

West 118th St.—32-ft. 5-story double, stores; rents $6,300; asking $50,000; investigate. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

Above 116th St., near 5th Av.—25-ft. 5-story double; no heat; $25,500. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

Fifties, near 9th Av.—Five-story 14-room tenement; open shafts; price $31,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

West 46th.—2 5-story modern, 14-room tenements, $23,500 cash. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

Four-story brownstone, 121st St., near 7th Av. Thomas A. Maloney, 82 East 121st St.

East Side.

Chance in the 90s, Near Lexington Av.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 18x100, offered at $14,000; terms to suit; also elegant private house arranged for 3 families; 21 rooms; steam heat, open plumbing; price, $19,000. For particulars inquire Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Absolute Bargains!—5-story single flat, 7 rooms and bath each floor, in fine neighborhood, near Lexington Av., only $12,700; also 3 four-story double houses, 5 rooms and bath each floor; each lot, 26x100, only $17,500 each, near 3d Av. Bissinger, 185 East 103th St., cor. 3d Av.

East Twenties, near 3d Av.—Three tenements, renting at present for $3,960, if slightly improved, will rent for $5,000; price $36,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Avenue A, near 8th St.—Front and rear tenements, extra large lot; price $31,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Elegant double flat, 5-story; 114th St.; extra dining rooms; price, $23,500; only $6,500 cash; owner pays taxes. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Hamilton St., Near Catharine.—5-story tenement, $15,000; $3,500 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attention.—4-story double flat, 25x100, near 2d Av., Yorkville; price, $15,000; only $8,700 cash. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

$2,750 buys 4-story single; 7th, near "B"; price, $14,750. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Five-story; 4 families; 1st Av., near 65th St.; $32,500. Schmitt, 402 East 65th St.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

SAFE INVESTMENT.

$5,000 buys 5-story cold-water tenement, A1 condition, 20 families; price, $26,000; will pay 15 per cent. on investment.

Ernst-Cahn Realty Co.,

S. E. Cor. 149th St. & 3d Av., Realty Bldg.

BIG BARGAINS IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES on Clay Av., near L station; two-story and cellar; 12 rooms and 2 baths; all latest improvements; terms easy. JACOB LEITNER, 771 Wendover Av. Open Sundays.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

High-class two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. station west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Ogden Av. and 164th St.

Owner needs cash; will make sacrifice in three well-located lots; $2,500 corner lot, 25x107 feet; easy terms; $4,150 choice plot, near elevated station; call and see same; open Sundays. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

$8000 to loan on improved property by private party. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., near 164th St.

UNION AV., NEAR 5TH ST., WESTCHESTER VILLAGE, BRONX. 2-STORY HARDWOOD FRAME HOUSE, $4,500; TERMS TO SUIT. PACKER, 2,562 3D AV.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses, CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG, 2,353 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Absolutely the choicest located Bronx corner plot, suitable for improvement, at an absurdly low price. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

Biggest Snap in Bronx.—8 choicely located lots, $11,000, worth $15,000; only $2,100 cash required. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

Lots near Westchester Av. and Eastern Boulevard; easy terms; new tract; first choice; write for map. Rose, 31 West 42d St.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.

Producing large income on investment; 8-story double brick and stone; steam heat and hot water; 27x85x100.

Also, 4-story brick and stone, with stores; fireplace heaters; 27x84x100; all light rooms; abundance closets; fine location; the best ever built; 18 minutes to N. Y.; numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, BUILDER,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

Six new 2-story and cellar brick 2-family houses, 2 furnaces, nickel plumbing, selected trim, beamed ceiling and plate shelf in dining room, cathedral headlights, handsomely decorated, on fine block detached private dwellings and Brooklyn Library; finest and most artistic houses ever built to sell at $6,900; easy terms. Thomas Rosecrans, builder.

A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME! Will sacrifice a four-story brick store property, Hoyt St., Brooklyn, for $6,500. BRILL & ROSENBERG, 150 Nassau St. 'Phone, 5,509 Beekman.

Extraordinary Chance.—Finest medium-sized corner residence, with garage, best corner of Brooklyn's famous water front drive, the Shore Road. Address Owner, 397 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Sacrificing 2 lots in Flatbush worth double; any terms. Edwards, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To close estate will sell 8 lots, including two corners, at Summer resort for $20, (only $2.50 each,) payable $1 weekly. Address Box 73 Ocean Grove, N. J.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

13 acres beautiful lawn, orchard, meadow, large trees, stream, fine views, one mile depot, modern 11-room and bath dwelling, laundry, stable, hennery, good repair; $26,000. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Just think of it; 30 acres fine land, extensive views, orchard, stream, pond; 10-room dwelling on hill; fine trees; large stable, woodhouse, hennery; 55 miles out; only $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

A HOUSE

only fifteen minutes from 125th (Manhattan) St. Subway Station,

will be sold for liberal cash discount or on easy monthly payments; has all modern improvements; water, gas, and electricity already installed; fine streets; good walks; seven rooms, with every up-to-date convenience; price, $5,850. Photographs, booklet, and free transportation by addressing Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO REALTY OWNERS.—I make a specialty of managing office buildings, business properties, high class apartments, and estates by improved methods; highest references. Keystone, Box 154 Times Downtown.

Amsterdam, Columbus, or other good Manhattan or Bronx avenue store property at market prices for investment; fullest details or no notice. W. C. Kennedy, Extx., Munsonville, N. H.

I will buy or lease cold-water tenements, with or without violations; send full particulars to general contractor. Box 105 Times Downtown.

We have buyers for 1 and 2 family houses and avenue store property; send particulars. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

Send full particulars of your property for sale; many buyers waiting for good opportunity. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., (164th.)

Be quick! Particulars wanted Yorkville flats, tenements, dwellings. Clients waiting. Levine, 18 East 97th St.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

Improved and unimproved realty, Bronx only; buyers waiting; write. Richard Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Yorkville.—Private tenement and flat houses wanted at once; send particulars. Schmitt, 402 East 65th St.

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$128

It Is an Epidemic Everywhere—Investing in Long Island Land.

$128

Let every man and woman in this great city ask themselves this question: How can any one lose by buying lots on Long Island, right at N. Y. City line, at the above price? When everything else fails a plot of land is still a permanent fixture and is always worth at least what you paid for it.

Buy To-day. You Can Make a Few Hundred by January 1st.

$5 DOWN, MONTHLY.

You Will Not Miss It. Many Throw It Away Every Week, Every Month

$5 DOWN, MONTHLY.

Every man or woman has more or less ambition and are always seeking channels to put a few dollars away to return them a good percentage, and it has been proven for ages past in and about New York that every dollar placed in land adjacent has always been a money maker for the investor,

We Have the Land Which Will Make Money for Every One.

A whole page in New York Herald of last Sunday about Mineola and its incorporation. A great city is rising here and we present you—The King of All Investments.

MINEOLA.

There it stands, right at the city line, with every opportunity to make a glorious future—everything coming right its way to strengthen and make it the great distributing centre for Nassau County, backed by the millions of acres lying east of it to Montauk Point. IT WILL BE A SECOND JAMAICA.

You Can See! Any Business Man Can See! Four Non-Disputing Arguments!

First! A County Seat of Nassau County. Second! All Railroads Centre There. Third! Geographically situated as an Agricultural Centre. Fourth! Four Times as Many Trains as Any Point Outside of Jamaica.

THE PRICE OF PROPERTY IS MOVING UPWARD.

IT IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET IN AND GET RICH.

5 YEARS' TIME BUSINESS LOTS WILL BE WORTH $2,500, RESIDENTIAL LOTS $1,000.

Three Great Bargains Will Double in Price in One Year.

$128 A LOT $5 DOWN MONTHLY $288 A LOT $5 DOWN MONTHLY $388 A LOT $10 DOWN MONTHLY

Best Business Lots, 25x100, at Depot, $488 a Lot, $10 Down Monthly.

We Have Cement Sidewalks, Shade Trees and Improved Streets.

We Purchased $100,000 Worth of Land the Past Week.

A NEW TRACT, NEW SITE, GET YOUR PICK.

FOUR SPECIAL TRAINS EACH DAY, AT 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 1.30 P. M.

Wednesday, Aug. 29th, Saturday, Sept. 1st, Sunday, Sept. 2d,

LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 3d.

Our titles are always guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York. We furnish free railroad tickets and maps in our new office by mail or personal application.

Agents in the Depot Each Day at Long Island City and Brooklyn.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY

192 BROADWAY, COR. JOHN, NEW YORK CITY.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

Staple as Government Bonds.

OPENING SALE

Van Guilder Terrace

The Last Carefully Restricted Home Property Right in the Centre of the

City of New Rochelle

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 3, 1906

HIGH-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS.

Landscape parkways, marble entrances, macadam streets, city grade, Harrop's white cement sidewalks, gutters, and curbs; sewers, water, electricity, and gas. Trolley on property.

THIS IS IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

ONLY 6 minutes' walk from N. Y., N. H. and H. Depot, and only 2 blocks from the proposed Webster Av. Station of the new RAPID TRANSIT LINE to New York now being built. TO LIVE NEAR THE BUSINESS CENTRE SAVES TIME AND MONEY.

PRICES AT THIS SALE.

LOCKWOOD AV. FRONTAGES $45 front ft.; similar property same ave. $60 to $75.
HAROLD COURT LOTS $32 front ft., worth $50.
GUION ST. FRONTAGES—DEEP LOTS $40 and $50 front ft.
WEBSTER AV. FRONTAGES $60 front ft. up. No other for sale.

No Such Prices Can Be Quoted Again. Titles Guaranteed by Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guarantee Co. Liberal Terms.

Hot lunch served under tent. Good music in attendance. Free R. R. tickets for intending purchasers, via N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Trains leave Grand Central Station at 10:05, 11:00 A. M., 12:07, 1:04 and 2:15 P. M.

See our agent with red badge on hat at 42d St. entrance. For maps, &c., address

SOUND SHORE REALTY AND TITLE CO.

JOHN H. WINANS, Pres't.

Tel. 995 Broad. 32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Local office 12 Prospect St. Tel. 609R New Rochelle, N. Y. Property may be inspected at any time.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 SUPERB LOTS AT

FERNWOOD PARK

LABOR DAY MONDAY, SEPT. 3d.

This beautiful subdivision near Elmsford station is 35 minutes from the city on three railroads, viz.: Harlem, Putnam, and Hudson Divisions; and is 10 minutes' walk from R. R. stations; within 30 minutes by trolley of White Plains or Tarrytown.

THIS IS A BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE

Every lot is valuable and will be sold without reservation, no matter what price is bid.

MAKE YOUR PLANS AHEAD

Remember that the sale is on Monday, Sept. 3d. Write at once for FREE R. R. tickets, maps, easy payment terms, and full particulars of this great sale.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc.

AUCTIONEERS,

315 Madison Ave., New York City. White Plains. Mt. Vernon.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $175.

EASY PAYMENTS.

Gas, Water, Electric Light, Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY CO. Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

WESTCHESTER PARK

on Harlem Railroad, 24 minutes from 125th, cheap lots at station, small monthly payments; light, water, sidewalks; trolley passes property; title insurance free. Offenbach, 97 East 116th. Evenings.

Fine tract of 200 acres, fronting on railroad at station; $500 per acre; terms arranged to suit. Angell, 16 East 42d St.

Harlem and Bronx Real Estate men should leave advertisements at the Harlem Office of The New York Times, 129 West 125th Street. Open from 8:30 A. M. until 9:30 P. M. Telephone, 1,000 Bryant.

HALF-ACRE to 1¼-acre plots in Mt. Kisco, near station; magnificent views; improvements; just the place for a home; $1,200 and upward.

NEAR BYRAM LAKE, Mt. Kisco, 45 acres, with old buildings, $7,500. This farm has one of the finest Sound views in the county. Easy terms.

TURNER & COMPANY, New York office, 26½ East 42d St., and White Plains, next to station.

White Plains.

140 ACRES

finest undeveloped tract in Westchester County, and only one left at White Plains; speculators can double money; big bargain. Particulars

WESTCHESTER LAND EXCHANGE,

"Headquarters for Westchester Real Estate," White Plains, N. Y.; 56 Pine St., New York.

For Sale—Several very choice houses and plots FISHER AVENUE SECTION; SOUND VIEW AVENUE, PROSPECT AVENUE, AND NORTH BROADWAY

E. NELSON EHRHART, 7 East 42d St., N. Y. C. Phone 5322—38th St. Or 8 Depot Sq., White Plains, by appointment.

For Rent—Very desirable section, walking distance to station, new house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, two baths, three toilets; rent $100 per month on three-year lease. E. Nelson Ehrhart, 7 East 42d St., N. Y. C. Phone 5322—38th St.

Mount Vernon.

For Mount Vernon real estate see ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY, The Busy Corner, near New Haven station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS.

IN NEW, MODERN SIX-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING TO BE ERECTED AT 485 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STREETS, 3D, 4TH, AND 5TH LOFTS, 24' 6" BY 94'. LARGE DISPLAY WINDOWS, OTIS ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT. FIRST-CLASS CONSTRUCTION. LARGE SKYLIGHTS ON 5TH FLOOR LOFT. FOR PLANS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

WYMAN & CO., 22 WILLIAM STREET, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE. Will share my suite of offices with congenial party; may also let desk room. EISENBERG, 150 Nassau.

To Lease.—Double store and basement, 40x110, 241-243 6th Av., between 15th and 16th Sts.; excellent location for almost any kind of business. Inquire on premises.

613 West 49th St.; three-story building, size 25x100, for stable, factory, garage; rent, $1,200 yearly. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th St.

Two extraordinary fine, light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th.

46th St., 437 West.—Basement store, suitable for any light business; rent, $15. Janitor, or Jos. F. Feist, 408 West 42d St.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights. Titles guaranteed. No assessments. Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

Amityville, near boat landing and ocean, 10-room cottage; all-year-round home; improvements; barn, spacious grounds, fine lawn, shade; highest residential section; exceptional opportunity; sacrifice. Schaeffer Bros., 500 5th Ave.; should be seen; $4,500.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Sacrifice.—Elegant building lots Bronx, near Subway station; cheap for cash, or will exchange for Manhattan or Bronx property. Jackson, 171 Broadway.

A plot, Bronx building loan, exchange for two or three family houses East New York or Brooklyn, anywhere. Snap, Box 116 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., Formerly J. M. Mossman. 55 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt. Guaranteed. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 1½ BARCLAY ST. Tel. 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 40% to 50% less than mnfrs.' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Tel. 3570 Cortl.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments, repairing. Telephone 3439 Worth. Central Typewriter Exchange, 323 Broadway.

Mirrors, large and small, framed and unframed; bargains; for any purpose. Lyons, 142 W. 30th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOGAN, WALTER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER S. LOGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February next. Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1906. HOLLISTER LOGAN, MYRA B. MARTIN, Executors. LOGAN, DEMOND, HANFORD & READ, Attorneys for Executors, 27 William St., City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

O'DONNEL, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. O'DONNEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 55, No. 49 Chambers Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next. Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1906. FRANCES M. O'DONNEL, Administratrix. JOHN J. BRADY, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 49 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BEELEN, FREDERICK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK A. BEELEN, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Room 701, No. 79 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1906. MARIA DE B. OAKES, Administratrix. ARTEMAS WARD, Jr., Attorney for Administratrix, 79 Wall Street, New York City.

CALMAN, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID CALMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, No. 52 William Street, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of March next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of August, 1906. HENRY L. CALMAN, Executor. M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys for Executor, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STILL, ELISHA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELISHA A. STILL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Gratz Nathan, Esq., at No. 108 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of August, 1906. GRACE P. STILL, administratrix. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Administratrix, 108 Fulton Street, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CATHERINE MINER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH MINER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of August, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the 20th, late 16th, Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lot of land known and distinguished on a map of land in the 20th, late 16th, Ward of the City of New York, the property of the heirs of Mary Clark, deceased, made by George B. Smith, City Surveyor, and dated April 6th, 1837, a copy whereof is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 497 as to the front part thereof, and the number 340 as to the rear part thereof, and bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 28th Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five (425) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of 28th Street and 9th Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with 9th Avenue 68 feet nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with 28th Street twenty-five feet (25;) thence southerly and parallel with 9th Avenue sixty-eight (68) feet and nine inches to the northerly side of 28th Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of 28th Street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning."

PARCEL NO. 2:

"All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being at Fordham in the Town of West Farms, formerly known as Westchester County, now in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Madison Avenue, now called Bathgate Avenue, distant about 208 feet southwesterly from the southwest corner of said Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, and running thence southwesterly along the said northwesterly side of Madison Avenue about fifty-five feet; thence running northwesterly and at right angles with Madison Avenue one hundred and eighty-four and forty-four one-hundredths feet to a stone fence and boundary line of land known as the late Thomas Bassford's farm, now known as Bassford Avenue; thence running northeasterly along said Bassford Avenue boundary line fifty-five and fourteen one-hundredths feet; thence running southeasterly and at right angles with Madison Avenue one hundred and eighty-four and sixty-two one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Madison Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being part of the same property conveyed to Matthew Minor and Mary Minor by deed dated the 9th day of September, 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2081 of Conveyances, Page 416, on the 12th day of September, 1857."

Dated New York, August 23d, 1906.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

SIMPSON, WERNER & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Broadway, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

WILLIAMS & CALDWELL, Attorneys for Defendant Joseph Miner and another.

JOHN WEBBER, Attorney for Defendant New York Savings Bank.

WILLIAM F. MOORE, Defendant in Person.

DAVID ASCH, Guardian ad litem.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

PARCEL NO. 1.

No. 433 West 28th Street.

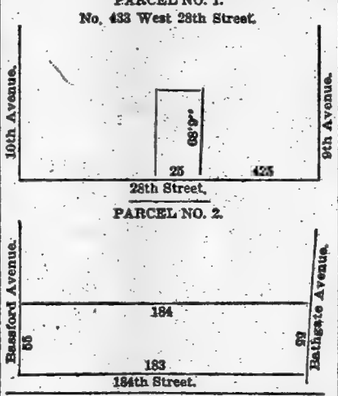

PARCEL NO. 2.

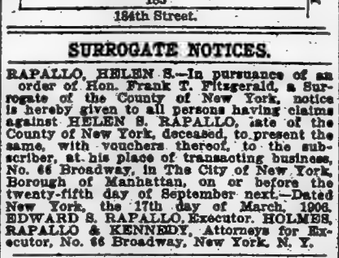

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAPALLO, HELEN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN S. RAPALLO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, in The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-fifth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1906. EDWARD S. RAPALLO, Executor. HOLMES, RAPALLO & KENNEDY, Attorneys for Executor, No. 66 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

McCLENNAHAN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM McCLENAHAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1906. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Executor. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BRESLIN, JAMES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. BRESLIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frederick W. Yates, No. 24 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of December, 1906.

Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1906. EVELYN M. BRESLIN, Administratrix. FREDERICK W. YATES, Attorney for Administratrix.

DE FOREST, JOSEPHINE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE L. de FOREST, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ormiston & McCormack, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of February, 1907.—Dated New York, August 11, 1906. WILLIAM LAIDLEER, SHEPHERD K. de FOREST, Executors. ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Executors, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy.

Estate of Saxton Furnace Company, Bankrupt.

By order of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in bankruptcy, No. 1,837, entered on the 17th day of July, 1906, I will sell on Thursday, September 6th, 1906, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon, at Room 6, on third floor, U. S. Post Office Building, Northwest Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, all the assets of the Bankrupt Estate.

IRON BLAST FURNACES,
COAL MINES,
MINERAL RIGHTS,
COKE OVENS,
IRON ORE BANKS,
LIME STONE QUARRY,
TIMBER PROPERTY,
ROLLING MILL,
WATER POWER,

Located at Saxton, Bedford Co.; Melrose, Carbon Co.; Ferguson Township, Centre Co.; Liberty Township, Bedford Co.; Warriorsmark, Hopewell, and Lincoln Townships, Huntingdon Co.; Valley Township, Chester Co., in the State of Pennsylvania, consisting of

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS, with mineral deposits (about 4,600 acres in fee and about 8,000 acres of mineral rights.)

COAL MINES, with an estimated deposit of upward of three million tons.

158 COKE OVENS, TWO BLAST FURNACES, with draught stack.

ENGINES, BOILERS, HOT BLAST STOVES.

SHOPS, ENGINE HOUSES, OFFICES, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHEDS, STABLES.

FIXTURES, TRACKS, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS.

STEAM SHOVEL, 5 LOCOMOTIVES, CARS.

FIREBRICK, RED BRICK.

IRON ORE, LIMESTONE.

123 TENEMENT HOUSES.

STEAM PUMPS, ORE WASHERS, SAND SCREENS.

RAILWAY SIDINGS.

ORE RIGHTS, MINERAL RIGHTS.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS, APPURTENANCES, AND APPLIANCES as fully described in a catalogue.

The properties of the bankrupt estate, other than the rolling mill and adjacent properties in Chester County, will be offered as units, and subsequently as a whole, at an upset price equal to the sum of said units; and thereafter the rolling mill and other properties in Chester County will be offered as units, and subsequently as a whole, at an upset price equal to the sum of said units.

10% of the purchase money must be paid when the properties are struck off, the balance up to 50% of the price when the deeds are delivered, and the remaining balance of 50% not later than three months thereafter, to be secured by purchase money mortgage. The properties will be sold to the highest bidder free and clear of all incumbrances, but subject to the confirmation of the court.

A meeting for the confirmation of the said sale will be held before Edward F. Hoffman, Esq., Referee, at his office, No. 1135 New Land Title Building, Philadelphia, on Friday, the 7th day of September, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Catalogues fully describing the said properties by metes and bounds, and describing the machinery and personal property, can be had upon application to the Trustee or his attorneys.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Trustee, 501-506 Franklin Building, Philadelphia.

Or his attorneys,

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

HAVE YOU 200,000 EYES?

A Lost and Found notice in The New York Times has more than that many, and they will all help you find your lost article if you advertise it in the Lost and Found column.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Finds Lost Articles.

LOST—In walking from Manhattan Club through 26th St. on easterly side of Broadway to Hotel Breslin, an envelope containing legal papers. A liberal reward will be paid for return to 31 Nassau St., Room 1,410.

LOST—Thursday evening, Aug. 23d, gold watch and chain, locket, and knife. Return to R., 802, 253 Broadway; reward; no questions.

$300.00 REWARD will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of 4 cases stolen in line at the Old Dominion; no questions asked. Joseph S. Loughlin, 30 University Place.

LOST—Between St. George, S. I., and Hotel Lafayette, 9th St. and University Place, N. Y., coral and gold bug pin; liberal reward for return. E. J. Hantsch, 237 West 4th St.

LOST—Pocketbook containing several checks, notes, on cor. of 42d St. and 3d Av., N. Y.; finder will be greatly rewarded. Frank Krefetz, 164 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Fox terrier, Saturday, A. M., Sport; lemon face, black spots; collar, brass buttons, and plate; reward. A. C. Fowler, 631 West 135th.

LOST—Sunday night, near White Plains, Airedale terrier bitch, rough black and tan; $10 reward. J. H. Brookfield, White Plains, N. Y.

LOST—Gold watch and fob with amethyst charm. W. H. Balbridge, 1,018 Whitehall building, 17 Battery Pl. and receive reward.

LOST—Fox terrier; brown and maltese colored head and ears, body and legs white; $10 reward. Kopp's Pharmacy, 215 Avenue B.

LOST—On July 20th, 1906, Bank Book 186,704 on Harlem Bank. Finder will please return to bank, 124th St. and 3d Av.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bracelet; finder will be rewarded by returning same. Woodward, 204 West 55th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 8,311, Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

LOST—Monday, diamond locket; a good reward. W. H. Winsman, 17 East 12th St.

LOST—Bank Book 14,871, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Two large rooms.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 6th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select, homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and small rooms; select location; excellent table; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman room-mate for present occupant.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Well-furnished room, couple or gentlemen; select home; reference; table guests.

123TH ST.—Beautifully furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath; mahogany, draped in blue; bird's-eye, draped in pink; every convenience; excellent table; second floor front; three, $36; four, $40; could be rented singly; not less than two in rooms. Superior, Box 7 Times, Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

East Side.

16TH ST., 133 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Elegant double room, with bath; also two single rooms; excellent table.

24TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; homelike surroundings; reasonable prices.

MADISON AV., 432, Corner 49th St.—Parlor floor, with bay southern and western exposure; has been occupied by physician for past twenty years; also second-floor room; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—2d floor and bath; single rooms; excellent board.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 31 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $6 and upward per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

13TH ST., 209 WEST.—Large furnished front room for two; private house. Ring electric bell.

22D ST., 417 WEST.—Light and comfortable large and small rooms.

26TH ST., 42 WEST.—Cool, desirable room; all conveniences; telephone; private family; Summer rates; gentlemen.

39TH ST., 48 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH, 130 WEST.—Well furnished outside sunny rooms; modern conveniences; gentlemen; refined surroundings. Godet.

61ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large rooms for one or two, reasonable; board optional; private house.

82D ST., 290 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-kept parlor, connecting bedroom; both outside; gentlemen. Lamothe.

104TH ST., 110 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; every convenience; suitable for couple; near 6th Av. "L" station. Corderman.

150TH ST., 527 WEST, (Telephone 3898 Morningside.)—Commodious rooms; every convenience; board optional; suitable for two gentlemen of unimpeachable character; select private family.

APARTMENT PARLOR, alcoves, closets, bath; connecting rooms, lavatory; Subway; moderate. West End Avenue, Box 806 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small, rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Light and airy rooms; newly furnished; gentlemen only; telephone.

47TH ST., 12 EAST.—Every convenience; running water; reference given and required; home comforts; gentlemen.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms; running water, bath; moderate.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORKER—General; Protestant, to go to Ridgewood, N. J., in family of three. H. G. B., Box 809 New York City.

WANTED—A housekeeper in children's institution. Superintendent, 155 Worth St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—Seeking desirable permanent position, paying $12, $15, $18. Call Gahagan's Exchange, 233 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—At $60 a month, to begin, a thoroughly competent and experienced editorial proofreader, capable of taking charge of the mechanical department of books from the crude manuscript to the finished product. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and giving references, Proof, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

BOY KILLED FLYING KITE.

Fell 55 Feet Down Airshaft from Roof Where He Was Playing.

While flying a kite on the roof of 717 Second Avenue yesterday morning nine-year-old Frank Mitchell of 248 East Thirty-ninth Street fell fifty-five feet down the airshaft separating Nos. 717 and 719 to the stone flagging below, and was instantly killed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Meade, who live on the first floor of No. 717, were at breakfast at the time. Mrs. Meade saw the boy's body as it plunged headlong past the window and fainted. Her husband rushed down to the boy's side, and found him dead.

Some one sent word to the boy's mother that her son had been hurt. She went to her dead child's body, and lifting him tenderly in her arms cried, "Speak to me, Frankie! speak to me!"

When she saw the boy would not answer her she refused to believe the sympathizing women gathered round her who said her boy was dead. She carried the body to the drug store on the corner. An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was called, and Dr. Phillips on his arrival said the boy's death had been instantaneous. Neighbors took the mother home.

The dead boy was a member of the Sunday school of the Church of the Epiphany, at East Thirty-fifty Street and Lexington Avenue, and was to have received a medal for punctuality and his knowledge of Bible history yesterday afternoon.

TO PROTECT OUR FISHERMEN.

The Sea-Going Tug Potomac Will Go to Newfoundland.

The 700-ton ocean-going tug Potomac, which was at the head of the fleet that towed the great dry dock Dewey from Solomon's Island, Md., to Manila, is to be sent to the treaty coast of Newfoundland for the protection of American fishermen in those waters. The Potomac is now at the League Island Navy Yard, and will be ready to sail for Newfoundland by next Saturday.

The Government will be represented in Newfoundland waters by A. R. Alexander of the Fish Commission, who will go north on the Potomac. Mr. Alexander will advise the American fishermen, taking special pains to prevent them from committing any acts that might prejudice them in the eyes of the Newfoundland authorities.

We meant to speak of the walking coat (cutaway) suits among those reduced to $15.

About 250 such suits now; formerly $22 to $28, and they're among the best things for early Fall wear on the $15 tables.

Fall overcoats ready.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,306 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 863 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Thoroughly reliable and competent bookkeeper to take charge of books and keep payroll in a foundry and machine shop office; be able to furnish bond; state age, salary expected, references, and all particulars. J. S. T., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—By N. Y. Stock Exchange house, young man 17 years old; must reside with parents and furnish best of references. Address E. W., Box 107 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cooks.

COOK. — Neat, tidy; first-class references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or SECOND WORK. —References. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First class, in the city or country, for two weeks; excellent references. C Box 330 Times, Times Square.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Neat, willing, speaks French and English; city, country. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, neat, accurate, reliable, conscientious; references; $8. Miss Nelson, Box 171 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Qualified, Box 147 Times Downtown.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Neat, tidy; best references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—River.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor; writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Immediate "Connection" wanted, September 1st; I am an adv. manager, employed, unusual references, ability vouched for by leading advertising men of America; want only nominal salary until results prove ability, then salary in proportion to services rendered; young, quick, energetic; ambitious, unmarried; will go anywhere in America or England; ad. will appear only once more. Energetic-ability, 342 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 20, seeks position with a reputable firm where there is an opportunity for advancement; can furnish A1 references. Ambition, Box 346 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position in office; good writer; six years' experience. K. K., Box 158 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorsimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

MACHINERY.

Rider and Ericsson pumping engines for sale; all repairings. E. F. Tierney, 311 3d Av.

BIG MAIN LOWERED SIX FEET IN SAFETY

Section 500 Feet Long Put In Place in the Bronx.

THE 45 JOINTS HELD TIGHT

Residents Drew a Reserve Supply, but Saloons Did a Rushing Beer Business Besides.

A remarkable engineering feat was accomplished yesterday when a 500-foot length of thirty-six-inch water main was lowered six feet without cracking the big tube or disjointing any one of the forty-five sections that composed it.

It was the first time such a job had ever been attempted by the Department of Water Supply, but so successfully was it carried out that the water might have been allowed to flow through the main at its usual pressure, with no interference and little or no loss by leakage. Fearing that there might be a break, however, and the consequent flooding of the neighborhood before the gates could be closed, the department engineers decided to be on the safe side, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning cut off the water supply from the entire northeastern section of the Bronx.

Notice had been given to hotel keepers, factories, housekeepers, &c., both by personal warning and advertisements in the newspapers so that everybody was prepared for the emergency, and barrels, wash boilers, tubs, and pans were brought into use. In this way a famine was avoided, and it was not nearly as dry a Sunday as had been feared.

In fact, it was a very wet Sunday from an excise standpoint, and, judging by the number of pails wrapped in newspapers, carried in bags and baskets, and otherwise hidden from public gaze that made frequent trips to the side entrances of saloons, there was no interruption in the supply of beer, and the hoarded water supply was used only for cooking and washing purposes.

At 6 P. M., just twelve hours after the work had been started, the gates were opened again and the water flowed through the lowered main which supplies all that section of the Bronx lying east of Crotona Avenue between Hunt's Point Road and Webster Avenue.

The lowering of the main was made necessary by the grading of the Southern Boulevard, and all of the big tube was put under ground several weeks ago except the 500-foot section directly in front of the new Fordham Hospital on the Southern Boulevard, near Pelham Avenue, which is near the eastern entrance of the Zoological Gardens.

A trench four feet wide and six feet deep had been dug directly under the main, which lay on the newly graded Boulevard supported by beams. After the water supply had been cut off yesterday morning a gang of twenty-five men under the supervision of Engineer C. H. Steers of the Department of Water Supply, Inspector William McGowan of the same department, and Contractor Louis Gregory began the work of lowering the main at its northern end. A half dozen twenty-foot derricks and numerous jacks were used, and gradually the supports were cut away and the tube lowered inch by inch.

Great care and patience were needed not to break the joints of any one of the forty-five twelve-foot sections of pipe, except several which were loosened a trifle in order to take up the slack occasioned by the straightening out of the main as it sank to its new level.

By 5 o'clock the task was accomplished, the joints were recalked as a matter of precaution, and the water was turned on with no sign of a leak. The trench will be filled in to-day and the work of paving the Boulevard begun. It was decided to do the work on Sunday so the water supply of big factories in the eastern section of the Bronx would not be interfered with.

CHOKED TO DEATH DINING.

Sewell, It Is Supposed, Had Well-to-Do Relatives.

John Sewell, a carpenter, whose exact home is unknown to the police, but who had lived for years near Bleecker and West Tenth Streets, choked to death yesterday while dining in the home of Jacob Duhler, 98 Christopher Street.

According to Duhler, Sewell did little work, being for the most part supported by wealthy relatives.

Duhler met Sewell in the street and asked him in to dinner. Duhler told Patrolman Taylor of the Charles Street Station that Sewell was slightly intoxicated, and that in swallowing a piece of meat it strangled him. He died before an ambulance surgeon arrived.

In Sewell's pocket was found 15 cents, three laundry tickets, and an old letter addressed to him in care of a saloon which Sewell frequented. The letter referred to a money inclosure, and was signed "Julie."

At the saloon it was said that Sewell was a member of a well-known Long Island family, and that the family kept him supplied with money.

GAGGED SLEEPING WOMAN.

After Taking $164, the Thieves Left a Note Saying "Need the Money."

Burglars entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Searfoss, at 18 Bremen Street, Newark, N. J., early yesterday morning, and after securely binding Mrs. Searfoss, who was sleeping in a room adjoining that occupied by her husband, stole $164.

The robbers then wrote on a slip of paper, "Need the money," and shoved it under a rug in Mrs. Searfoss's room, where it was found several hours later. The robbery, the police think, was committed by some one familiar with the Searfoss household, as nothing else was disturbed, and the money had been carefully hidden away.

Mrs. Searfoss awoke about 3:30 o'clock to find herself bound and gagged with bandages such as are used in hospitals. She could not make much of an outcry, but managed to awaken her husband, who aroused the neighborhood.

Detective Sergeants Wriggins and Farrell were detailed to the case, and are making an investigation.

Killed by Overdose of Morphine.

A young woman who was found running about in agony at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street early yesterday morning died in the afternoon at St. Vincent's Hospital from an overdose of morphine. She had come out of the rooms of Ruth Miller, at 204 West Fourteenth Street, who said that the girl's name was Iona Miller; that she had come from Baltimore, and that she had taken morphine to make her sleep. The police say that the girl's real name was Telrea Nellson and that she lived at 125 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Clothes Pressers Not to Strike.

The general strike of the pressers' branch of the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, which was scheduled for yesterday, to enforce the ten-hour day and union conditions, did not take place. The brotherhood is affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, which at the last moment decided that the strike was premature.

GREAT FLEET ASSEMBLING.

45 Warships Gather in New England Waters for Oyster Bay Review.

The battleships, armored cruisers, protected cruisers, torpedo boats, and other vessels that are to pass in review before President Roosevelt, Secretary Bonaparte, and other officials of the navy in the waters off Oyster Bay Monday next are now assembling in New England waters.

The battleship Maine, flagship of Admiral Evans, the Commander in Chief of the fleet to be reviewed, sailed for Rockland, Me., yesterday, off which place the battleships and armored cruisers will assemble. The new battleship Louisiana, the vessel that will probably take President Roosevelt to Panama, sailed from Norfolk for Rockland on Saturday, and was due at the latter place yesterday afternoon.

The armored cruiser West Virginia, flagship of the squadron that is going to the Far East, and her sister ship, the Colorado, are anchored off Tompkinsville, the other two sister ships, the Pennsylvania and Maryland, being still at the navy yard. These vessels will sail probably on Wednesday to join the battleships.

The submarines that will take part in the review are at Newport, while most of the torpedo vessels are at East Lamoine, Me. All forty-five of the ships that are to be reviewed are expected to arrive off Oyster Bay next Sunday morning.

OFFERED $2,000 RIG FOR $80.

Sergeant Recognized It as Stolen and Arrested the Driver.

Bernard McClane, who gave his address as 224 East Seventy-fifth Street, was held by Magistrate Crane in the Westchester Court yesterday morning in $500 bail for trial on the charge of having stolen a horse and buggy valued at $2,000.

Stephen G. Still, a contractor and builder in the Bronx, who lives on the "Foster estate" in East Chester, was the complainant.

He testified that on Saturday his rig vanished, and he reported its disappearance to the police. That afternoon Sergt. Naughton of the Highbridge Station and Detective Bernstein were sitting on the porch of the station when they saw a rig coming down Sedgwick Avenue which answered the description of the missing horse and buggy. As the driver passed the station Sergt. Naughton hailed him.

"Want to sell that rig?" he asked.

"Yes, I'd like to," replied the driver; "to tell the truth, I am rather hard up."

"What's the price?"

"Eighty dollars will buy the turnout," answered the driver eagerly.

"Come in a minute," suavely suggested the Sergeant, "and we'll try to strike a bargain."

The driver did, and as soon as he entered the station he was arrested charged with stealing the horse and buggy. Mr. Still was sent for and identified the horse and buggy as his property.

REPROACHES CENTRAL UNION.

Delegate Says It Dodges When Unpleasant Facts Come Up.

A rebuke was administered to the Central Federated Union yesterday by James Hatch, a member of its Executive Committee, for what he said was an inclination to ignore disagreeable facts which the delegates did not want to face. The occasion was a demand of the Amalgamated Waiters' Union calling on the central body to order the Musical Mutual Protective Union to go on strike in an uptown picnic park in order to force recognition of the Waiters' Union. The Executive Committee advised against the strike.

"There is no use in shelving matters like this any more," said Delegate Hatch. "It is time that this body should have the moral courage to look facts in the face. It has been in the habit of ducking when unpleasant facts come up, and the sooner we begin to realize that this does not help matters the better. I was present when this question came before the Executive Committee, and there is no evidence to show that the waiters' organization controlled the situation, or that they would be at all benefited by the musicians striking."

Delegate Canavan of the Musical Mutual Protective Union said that if the waiters expected the musicians to strike wherever there were non-union waiters they would have to strike in nearly every place in New York.

It was decided to again refer the matter to the Executive Committee.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY CAR.

Brooklyn Boy Tried to Leave a Train Before It Stopped.

Arthur Uhl, 14 years old, of 227 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed last night while trying to get off a Brooklyn Rapid Transit train at Canarsie Station before it stopped. With a number of other lads he had made his way to the front platform of the first car, and opened the gate as soon as the platform was reached. In some way he was pushed off and was caught between the platform and the car.

James Kilfoyle, the motorman, heard him cry out and applied the brakes, but the train traveled several yards before it could be stopped. Uhl was taken out and attended by Dr. Howard of the Bradford Street Hospital. He died in a few minutes.

John Wenrick of 229 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, one of the boys with Uhl, said Uhl's mother had been called to Poughkeepsie on Saturday to the bedside of her husband, who is dying there.

FATAL TO McWILLIAMSES.

Two Switchmen of That Name Killed at the Same Spot.

Sylvester McWilliams of 204 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, a switchman on the Brooklyn elevated, was stationed yesterday at a switch near Eastern Parkway station. He did not see an approaching train until warned by the cries of the passengers waiting at the station. He stepped quickly out of the way and fell through the trestle work to the street, thirty feet below. He struck on his head and was picked up dead.

A fortnight ago another switchman met his death in precisely the same way at the same point. He also was named McWilliams, but was not a relative of the man killed yesterday.

Labor Men Complain of Contractors.

A complaint was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by James Wilson, delegate of the International Association of Machinists, that the heads of departments in this city were not carrying out the re-enacted labor laws. A resolution was passed to notify them to that effect. It was also decided to send a letter to Controller Metz, asking that no payment be made on any contracts for city work until the requirements of the labor laws were complied with.

Drowned at College Point Outing.

James Reardon, 53 years old, of 339 Keap Street, Brooklyn, was drowned at College Point yesterday. Reardon was attending the Gus Busch Association outing at Donnelly's Grove at College Point. After a hearty dinner Reardon went into the water to swim. He was overcome and sank, and, although hauled out quickly, was dead when brought ashore.

New Clyde Liner Katahdin Arrives.

The Katahdin, the latest addition to the Clyde Line fleet, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon. The Katahdin came direct from the yards of her builders, the Cramps, in Philadelphia. She is 283 feet long, 40 feet in width, and 21 feet deep.

Special Summer Services End.

The series of ten special Summer services arranged jointly by St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's Churches was concluded yesterday morning with the service held at St. Thomas's. The rector of St. Thomas's, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, preached.

Reduction Sale of

CARPETS, RUGS.

Beginning To-day, Aug. 27th, and continuing for one week only, we propose to close out a tremendous line of Carpetings and Rugs at astounding prices; all the leading manufacturers are represented—Bigelow Hartford, Lowell and Alex Smith.

	Sale Price.
Axminsters (BEST QUALITY), REGULAR $1.75 YD. VALUE.	$1.35 yd.
Axminsters REGULAR $1.50 YD. VALUE.....	$1.25 yd.
Axminsters GOOD QUALITY. REGULAR $1.35 YD. VALUE...	$1.00 yd.
Wilton Velvets (BEST QUALITY). REGULAR $1.75 YD. VALUE	$1.30 yd.
Velvets REGULAR $1.25 YD. VALUE.....	95c. yd.

RUGS.---TWO LOTS ARE OFFERED.

Wilton Velvets: ALL WOOL SMYRNAS AND HIGH GRADE AXMINSTERS. 8.3X12 FT.; A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT; FULLY WORTH $30. AT..... $20.00 Each

Royal Wiltons: HIGHEST GRADE QUALITY; 30 NEW PATTERNS IN ORIENTAL DESIGNS AND COLORINGS; SOME REGULARLY SOLD FOR $50.00 AT... $33.50 Each

Last Week of Our Great Sale of High Class

FURNITURE

at a reduction in price of 33 1-3% to 50%.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Streets.

When We Buy

a stock the materials must be the best or sale not considered. The stock of Leon & Co., Merchant Tailors, 19 Union Square, purchased Thursday, August 23d, consists of imported goods only. Heavy, medium and light weights. Their lowest price for Suit or Overcoat to order was $60. Our price will be $25. Trousers $7. Vests $7.

Stock displayed on second floor.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

GEN. GRANT PRAISES MOUNT GRETNA CAMP

The Presence of a Canteen Would Improve It, He Says.

TWO DEATHS FOR LACK OF IT

Lieut. Hamilton, Who Disappeared, Was $1,100 Short in His Accounts, the General Adds.

That the War Department acted wisely when it organized throughout the country this Summer the great concentration camps for the training of the regulars and militiamen is the opinion of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East of the United States Army, who is in command of the encampment at Mount Gretna, Penn. Gen. Grant came on to New York from Mount Gretna Saturday night, and will go over his annual report to the War Department today, after which he will return to Mount Gretna to resume his command.

"The encampment at Mount Gretna," said Gen. Grant, "is what we may term a progressive drill school, and so far, at least apparently, it has proved a success. The militiamen, who have been encamped alongside the regulars, and for whom I have only words of praise, have told me that they learned more at Mount Gretna in a week than they did in all the other previous encampments in which they have participated. The regulars have also been greatly benefited by the training they have received at the camp, and I think I am justified in saying that they are at the present time quicker and better trained in every way, especially in scouting, patrolling, and drilling.

"To revert to the State militiamen who have been with us at Mount Gretna, I want to say that they impressed me most favorably, and I am sure that they have improved very much in every way. The behavior of the troops, both State and regulars, as a rule, has been excellent."

Gen. Grant, who is a firm believer in the post exchange, or, as it is better known, the canteen, was asked if he didn't think that he would have been able to give an even better report had there been a canteen at Mount Gretna.

"Yes, I think I would," he replied, "for, in my mind, there is no doubt that a post exchange greatly improves any post or encampment. But as much as I would like to see the army canteen restored, I am afraid that the revocation of the law is a long way off. So long as the law forbids the canteen, however, I shall do everything in my power to see that it is enforced to the letter."

Gen. Grant was then asked if it was true that the deaths of two soldiers, one of whom was killed by a train, the other dying from the effects of wood alcohol poisoning, could be attributed to the absence of a canteen at Mount Gretna.

"Yes," he said. "I believe that had there been a canteen neither of those poor men would have died as they did. They wanted a drink so badly that they were ready to drink anything, and had there been a canteen they could have gotten a drink of good whisky, but not enough to make them drunk. One of them drank bay rum and the other enough bad whisky to put himself to sleep on a railroad track. I believe, as I said in my report last year, that whisky is at the bottom of most of the troubles in the army, and I am convinced that a re-establishment of the canteen would improve conditions wonderfully."

Gen. Grant was asked to express his opinion of the value of the automobile tests at Mount Gretna.

"The tests have shown up very well, indeed," he replied. "Of course the automobile cannot and was not intended to take the place of a horse in military tactics, for a horse can go where an automobile cannot, but where both can go the automobile can of course get there quicker."

Gen. Grant said that so far not a word had been heard of Lieut. Hamilton of the Twelfth Infantry, who recently disappeared, and was last seen in Chicago several weeks ago. Gen. Grant said that Hamilton's accounts had been gone over, and it had been found that he was about $1,100 short, and that when he turned over his command to another officer he had given a worthless check to his successor for the amount of his shortage. Hamilton only recently returned from the Philippines, and up to the time of his disappearance was stationed on Governors Island.

Ex-Police Captain Robbins Missing.

The Williamsbridge police sent out a general alarm yesterday for John M. Robbins, a retired Police Captain, who was reported missing from his home, 141 Pleasant Avenue, Williamsbridge. Capt. Robbins was 78 years old. He was 5 feet ten inches in height, had dark complexion, gray hair, beard, and mustache. He wore at the time of his disappearance a black suit, straw hat, and black shoes.

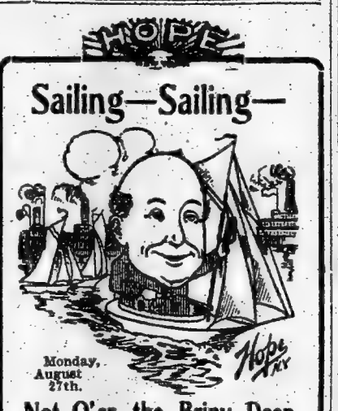

Sailing—Sailing—

Monday, August 27th.

Not O'er the Briny Deep.

"Selling"—"Selling" of Men's fine suits that are just in the nick of time to finish up the Summer season, and serve late into the Fall. Excellent fabrics and workmanship.

Clearing House Price, $11.

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building.

I would rather make one *friend* than twenty sales.

Moe Levy & Co

THREE STORES—Outfitters to

(Men and Boys)	(Men Only)
119-123 Walker St.,	1457 Broadway,
NEW YORK.	NEW YORK.

(Men—Boys—Women and Girls)
380-382 Fulton Street,
BROOKLYN.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.

REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Brown China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.

VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

YORKVILLE, East 86th St. — Matinee To-morrow 25c. A ONE HORSE TOWN

METROPOLIS, 142d St. & 3d Av. — Matinee To-day 25c. WAY DOWN EAST

HURTIG & SEAMON'S, Music Hall, 125th, nr. 7th Av. Mat. Daily — VAUDEVILLE & EXTRAVAGANZA. The DAINTY DUCHESS—40 People.

Murray Hill Thea., Lex. Av. & 42d St. Ladies' Mat. Every Day, 10c. Pop. Prices. FRED IRWIN'S BIG SHOW.

DISPENSARY A STATE ISSUE.

Senator Tillman Opposes a Plan to Abolish It in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 26.—Whether the liquor traffic in South Carolina shall continue under State control or whether it shall be the several counties to decide between dispensaries or prohibition will be settled in the Democratic primary election to be held on Tuesday next.

Senator Tillman took an active part in the campaign speaking during four weeks in support of the State dispensary. From the beginning, the dispensary system has met with opposition. Not until eighteen months ago, however, has this made itself felt. Nearly two years ago an Executive Committee was appointed to investigate charges that graft existed in the management of the dispensary. From time to time this committee filed reports containing statements of a more or less startling nature. These caused sudden and widespread opposition to the dispensary.

Senator Tillman defended the institution on the ground that it can be kept clean, while its opponents claim that the dispensary has been corrupt from its inception and cannot be cleansed. The business of the dispensary has risen from $50,000 to more than $8,000,000 a year.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
Messrs. SHUBERT & ANDERSON, Mgrs.
OPENS SATURDAY NIGHT.
A SOCIETY CIRCUS.
Spectacular, Sensational, Dramatic.
TEN EUROPEAN ARENIC ACTS.
MOTORING IN MID-AIR.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Nts. 25c. to $1.50—no higher. Mats. 25c. to $1

MAJESTIC B'way & 58th St. Tel. 3500 Columbus. Best Seats $1
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday & Labor Day
The Biggest Hit Since "The Wizard of Oz"
THE TOURISTS
The Critics say: "First real success of the season." —World. "'The Tourists' at $1 is the biggest bargain ever." —Telegraph. "Immediate success. Sets a very fast pace for others to follow."—Herald

LEW FIELDS Herald Sq. Thea. OPENS Thurs.
With Lew Fields' All-Star Company in
ABOUT TOWN
If You're Wise You'll Get Seats To-day.

THE COOL CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Labor Day.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

Lyric, 42, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Hy. El Dixey—TheMan on the Box|LaborDay

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"Deserved success."—Herald.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.
HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB
James Blakeley, Tom Wise, and 70 others.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Mat. Labor Day. THE LION & THE MOUSE

GARRICK OPENS WEDNESDAY EVE. Seats Now on Sale.
WM. H. CRANE in "THE PRICE OF MONEY."
By ALFRED SUTRO.

HUDSON OPENS THURSDAY EVE. Seats Now on Sale.
Henry Arthur Jones' New Play,
THE HYPOCRITES

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38 St.
OPENS SAT. EVE'G. Seats To-morrow.
FRITZI SCHEFF in MLLE MODISTE.

SAVOY THEATRE OPENS SAT'Y. Seats Wednesday.
ROSE STAHL in THE CHORUS LADY.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. TO-NIGHT 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
MARIE CAHILL
In the New Musical Play, MARRYING MARY.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d. MON., SEPT. 3. SEATS THURS. Aug. 30.
HARRY BULGER in the Musical "MAN FROM NOW."

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15
Best Seats $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust
Last Week McIntyre & Heath in "THE HAM TREE."
Nxt. Mon.—ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND.

N. Y. ROOF. LAST WEEK—The Crickets, Four Lukens, Al Leech, the Ferraris, et al., in Great Bill of OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. The Kirke La Shelle Co. Presents
DUSTIN FARNUM
In Owen Wister's Western story— The Virginian.
Prices: 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
NEXT WEEK. Matinee Monday, Labor Day—"The Heir to the Hoorah."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
"Well acted. Hawtrey scores."—Sun.
The 2 Mr. Wetherbys
WEBER'S THEATRE, B'y & 29th St. To-morrow night 8:30.
HILDA SPONG in LADY JIM
SEATS NOW SELLING.

East 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day
THE Dewey WINE, WOMAN AND SONG COMPANY. Bonita, Alex Carr & Co.
THE Gotham E. 125th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day EUROPEAN SENSATION COMPANY. Sam Howe, Living Pictures.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day 25c. 15, 25, 35, 50 & 75 THE MAN OF HER CHOICE
AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 25c 25, 50, & 75 A B

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; wind northwest.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,748. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CZAR, BRAVING BOMBS, ATTENDS MIN'S FUNERAL

Leaves Peterhof with the Czarina to Honor Terrorists' Victim.

WARSAW'S GOVERNOR SLAIN

Col. Rieman Reported Murdered—Officers Resembling Trepoff Shave Off Their Beards.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—In spite of the menace of active war by the Terrorists against those high in authority, an earnest of which was the slaying of Acting Governor General Von Liarliarski at Warsaw to-day and the reported killing of Col. Rieman, Emperor Nicholas and the Empress quitted the shelter of the palace inclosure at Peterhof this afternoon to attend a funeral mass over the body of Gen. Min in the Peterhof camp, a considerable distance from the palace.

The precautions for the protection of the imperial family were adequate, however, and the sovereigns returned to the palace without incident. Several of the Grand Dukes and delegations from all the regiments in the St. Petersburg district were present.

The body of Gen. Min will be brought to St. Petersburg to-morrow on board a royal train over the special imperial line, which is used only for journeys of the Emperor between Peterhof and St. Petersburg, instead of over the regular railroad used for ordinary traffic. The Seminovsky regiment will meet the body at the station and escort it to the regimental chapel. Officers and men of this regiment have received many communications threatening them with bombs and other reprisals.

The funerals of many of the victims of the explosion in the apartments of Premier Stolypin on Saturday also will take place to-morrow.

The supposition that the slayer of Gen. Min was the "servant" of the party concerned in the Stolypin attempt has been disproved, further investigation showing that the woman had been living under an admittedly false name with a peasant family in the Village of Lusina, near Peterhof, since Aug. 16. The extraordinary police surveillance at Peterhof had not extended to Lusina, and she escaped notice. She was brought to St. Petersburg to-day in irons.

Up to midnight no confirmation had been received from Luga of the reported assassination of Col. Rieman. Min and Rieman were Colonels, respectively, of the First and Second Battalions of the Seminovsky Regiment during the suppression of the revolt at Moscow, and became noted for their harshness. They were condemned to death by the revolutionists, and several attempts have been made to take Rieman's life. Undeterred by the action of the terrorists, however, he recently accepted an appointment on the staff of Gen. Skalion, Governor-General of Warsaw, and left St. Petersburg three days ago to assist in the suppression of anarchy in Poland.

Gen. von Liarliarski, Acting Military Governor General of Warsaw and Commander of the Fifth Army Corps, stationed here, was shot and killed at 2 o'clock this afternoon, while driving in a cab in that city. The assassin escaped. This morning an unknown man warned the cabmen of this city generally not to drive any of the Generals.

Liarliarski was driving in a carriage and pair from the Commandant's office to his residence. As the driver slackened speed at a place where the street was torn up for repaving, a young man fired four shots at the General through the top of the carriage, which was up on account of rain, one of the bullets entering Liarliarski's breast, under the heart. The driver of the carriage whipped up his horses and drove at full speed to the hospital, where the General died.

An unsuccessful attempt upon the life of Baron Stahl is reported to have been made in the park at Peterhof last night, but the story is denied. A number of arrests, however, were made in the park during the evening. Baron Stahl bears some resemblance to Gen. Trepoff, Commander of the Palace, and may have been mistaken for him. A number of officers with beards, who might be mistaken for Gen. Trepoff, have taken the precaution to have their whiskers shaved off.

Te deums were sung to-day in many of the cities for the escape of Premier Stolypin. The Premier has received many telegrams of sympathy, but it is noticeable that these all are from municipalities, Bourses, and other official or semi-official organizations and that the general public is not represented. M. Stolypin's daughter is still alive, but is highly nervous from shock.

There is some dissension in the camp of the Social Revolutionists over the decision to wage a war of terrorism against all officials, as is manifested in a proclamation by the moderate wing of the party washing its hands of the attempt on the life of Premier Stolypin, which is attributed to the "flying group," or younger members of the party.

News reached St. Petersburg to-day that twenty-one men belonging to the battleship Panteleimon, formerly the Kniaz Potemkine, on which a mutiny occurred last year, seized a cutter and landed on Berenzan Island, where Lieut. Schmitt, the mutineer, was executed, and planted

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JEROME HAS CONFERENCES.

Talks with Joseph Pulitzer, W. F. Sheehan, and R. F. Cutting.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—Although William T. Jerome himself will not admit that his visit to Bar Harbor at this time is of any political significance, those who are interested in the New York political situation are carefully watching his movements. Mr. Jerome smilingly asserts that his object in visiting Bar Harbor was to get a little rest, but it is remarked that William F. Sheehan, Joseph Pulitzer, Seth Low, R. Fulton Cutting, and other New Yorkers of influence in politics are here.

Mr. Jerome held a long conference with Mr. Pulitzer this morning. He would not say anything as to the subject under discussion. Mr. Jerome also has paid visits to Mr. Sheehan's cottage and to Mr. Cutting since his arrival, but insists that they were primarily social.

"Do you feel more encouraged as to your campaign for Governor as a result of your visit?" he was asked.

Mr. Jerome smiled and replied: "Well, really, I couldn't say. There is nothing to say for publication on the subject, anyhow."

"Didn't you come down here for the purpose of consulting with New York leaders?" he was also asked.

"Maybe, and then again maybe not," he said.

Mr. Jerome is the guest of Arthur C. Train, the Assistant District Attorney, at Ingleside. He is undecided as to his plans, he says, but will probably stay here a day or two more. Mr. Cutting and Mr. Sheehan both declined to give any information as to the purpose of Mr. Jerome's visit.

$125,000 FIRE IN RED HOOK.

Big Cork Factory Is Destroyed by a Four-Alarm Blaze.

A four-alarm fire, which lighted up the bay and the Red Hook section of Brooklyn, destroyed a big cork factory at Hamilton Avenue and Bush Street last night, causing a loss of about $125,000. The blaze could be plainly seen from the Battery and from the Staten Island and New Jersey shores, and presented a brilliant spectacle. Other large factories in the neighborhood were threatened by the flames, but were saved by the firemen, after several hours of hard work.

The building destroyed was the old Bush Street car barns of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and was still owned by that company. It was given over entirely to the manufacture of cork articles, being occupied by the American Cork Specialty Company, the Diamond Cork Company, and the firm of L. Mundet & Sons. It contained much valuable machinery and large stocks of cork in bale. Only a day or two before one of the concerns had laid in 1,000 bales of cork, all of which was destroyed.

The fire, the cause of which could not be determined, started at 8 o'clock in an engine room. The fourth alarm took Chief Croker from Manhattan in his automobile.

SCHOOL FOR FUTURE WIVES.

Technical Institution to Turn Out Experts Planned in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Supt. Elson and Assistant Supt. Hicks have planned a technical high school to prepare girls to become wives. They will be taught to sweep, cook, economize in household expenditures, make their own clothes, take care of babies, and nurse their husbands when they come home sick from the office.

"We are going to fit our girls to become wives and not servants, and cooking is only one of the features of the course," said Mr. Hicks to-day. "A partial outline of the course would be this: First year, applied arts and elementary sewing. Second year, elementary chemistry in its relation to household duties and a continuation of arts and sewing. Third and fourth years, cooking.

"The average girl who marries nowadays is pitiably ignorant of the duties the average man expects her to perform as his wife. She knows nothing of cooking, usually. She must be taught how to care for the invalid, the foods he requires, and the attention his room must receive.

"She must learn of the care of little babies. Thousands of the little ones are a daily sacrifice this hot weather to motherly ignorance.

"She should know how economically to do her marketing—economically in the broader use of the word. She should learn the value of proportion in the preparation of the daily meals, how some foods go better with others, and what foods are best at certain periods of the year. She should know also when and how to put up fruits in the form of preserves and jellies.

"All these things we shall teach them."

$300,000 IN BONDS GONE.

Receiver Named for Michigan Electric Road Following the Discovery.

MONROE, Mich., Aug. 27.—Judge Lockwood in the Circuit Court to-day, appointed Willis Baldwin of Monroe and R. H. Burgonn of Fremont, Ohio, receivers for the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Detroit Electric Railway, which is partially constructed between Toledo and Ann Arbor.

The receiver was appointed in response to a petition filed last Saturday by Gorman Brothers of Toledo, who constructed a power house for the road at Petersburg, Mich.

It is alleged that the financial difficulties which led up to the receivership involve the disappearance of about $300,000 worth of bonds issued some time ago.

The Toledo Company in its bill of complaint says that about $300,000 has been put into the road, and that no work has been done since last Fall owing to the disappearance of the bonds, and ask a receiver for the protection of all parties interested.

City Official Strangely Missing.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 27.—An all-day search of Chicopee roads and woods by a posse of citizens under the leadership of Mayor A. E. Taylor disclosed no clue to the mysterious disappearance of City Clerk and Treasurer John D. White, who is believed to be suffering from a nervous breakdown. The City Auditor, who has been at work on Mr. White's books, has found everything perfect thus far, and says there is only the slightest chance that anything wrong could turn up in what remains to be revised.

Labor Day and Autumn Tours to Minneapolis, St. Paul, the West and Southwest, New Orleans, Memphis, Toronto, St. Lawrence River, Montreal, Quebec, Niagara Falls, Adirondack and Green Mountains, via New York Central and West Shore Railroads. Call on ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

THE TOWN FILLING UP WITH BRYAN ADHERENTS

Delegations to the Reception Arrive Almost Hourly.

SHALL HE LAND IN A YACHT?

Not If These Western Foes of Frills See Him First—They Say Yachts Are for Trust Magnates.

The Nebraska delegation to the Bryan welcome fulfilled part of its mission by being first on the ground to greet the "favorite son," and from now until the day of the reception delegations from all over the country will be arriving almost hourly. They will bring with them a lot of excursionists who are taking advantage of the cheap rates to visit New York, so that the hotels will be crowded, as they rarely are at this time of the year, until the time limit excursion tickets run out.

Attorney General M. J. Cunningham of Louisiana reported at the Victoria Hotel headquarters yesterday that he expected a delegation of about twenty-five from New Orleans next Wednesday, and for whom he is looking up accommodations. The West Virginians have begun to decorate at the Hotel Bresiin, where they will have headquarters. The Missourians and Illinois men, who will lead the delegations in point of numbers, are expected to arrive to-night and to-morrow morning. Gov. Folk and the Jefferson Club of St. Louis will have headquarters at the Hotel Gotham. The St. Louis Democratic Club, 250 strong, will be at the Saranac. The Iroquois Club of St. Joseph, Mo., will reach here on a special train on Wednesday morning. Iowa is sending a delegation of about 200 by special train. The Arizona men, about fifteen of whom are expected, will stay at the Ansonia.

Edward F. Goltra of St. Louis, upon whose yacht, the Illini, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will be taken off the steamship at Quarantine, said yesterday that he did not know who would be his guests with the Bryans aboard the Illini.

The programme for the reception at the Battery on Thursday will be the simplest possible. Mr. Bryan will be met, as he steps off the yacht, by Acting Mayor McGowan, President William Hoge of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League; Lewis Nixon, Chairman of the Plan and Scope Committee, and one or two others, probably. Mr. McGowan will extend the freedom of the city to Mr. Bryan, who will be escorted to a carriage, in which the Acting Mayor, Mr. Hoge, and Gov. Folk will also ride. A few other carriages, with members of the Reception Committee, will follow. There will be no music and no parade of a formal kind. In obedience to Mr. Bryan's wishes, he is to be received as a plain American citizen.

After the ride up Broadway to Fiftieth Street, across to Fifth Avenue, and thence to the Victoria Hotel, at Twenty-seventh Street, Mr. Bryan will be received in the hotel by a committee of five distinguished Democrats from each State. He will hold an informal reception in the lobby for about half an hour. After a private dinner at the hotel, he will be escorted to Madison Square Garden by the committee, arriving there a few minutes before 8 o'clock. The doors of the Garden will be open at 6 o'clock, and a concert will entertain the audience from 7 to 8.

The meeting will be called to order, as was originally planned, by Harry W. Walker, in behalf of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League. He will introduce Gov. Folk as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Gov. Folk will speak about fifteen minutes, and in turn introduce Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland as permanent Chairman of the meeting. Augustus Thomas will then speak, in behalf of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, of which he is a Vice President. Mr. Bryan will follow.

The proposal to have Mr. Bryan spend part of the time before he lands officially at the Battery in a yacht does not meet with favor with the Nebraska delegation. Nebraska Democrats look upon a yacht as something particularly allied to trusts and Wall Street and high finance, and they do not believe that Mr. Bryan ought to accept that kind of hospitality even if it comes from Mr. Goltra, his long-time friend. Mayor "Jim" Dahlman of Omaha, who has been made Chairman of the delegation, had views of his own on that subject yesterday. Mayor Dahlman used to be a cow puncher, and he has kept his hand in with a lariat ever since.

"We're going down to meet Bryan in a boat," he said, "and you can bet we'll bring him back if I've got to lasso him myself. I'll bet 100 to 50 I get a rope around him soon as he gets in sight, and the same bet goes about anything they bring along while I'm in New York. On a yacht, eh? Well, I guess that don't go for W. J., not if I see him first. It wouldn't do him any good to train with the capitalists, and we don't mean to let him. Bet you we get him on our tug all right."

The Nebraskans are not shouting for Bryan, as they might be expected to do, but the explanation for this is that, to their minds, it's all over and no shouting is necessary. To them everything is settled. The nomination and election are only petty details, so there is no use in going along that line, they say. It's Bryan to a certainty. Never was a "cinch" like it to the Nebraskans.

"He's like Kentucky whisky," said one of them yesterday. "He can't spoil, and the longer you keep him the better he gets."

Last night the delegation went to the Keith-Proctor Theatre to see the play written by Mr. Bryan's daughter. They had intended to call on William Randolph Hearst, but when some told them that his newspaper was the only one in town that did not publish the fact of their arrival on Sunday night, and they heard that Mr. Hearst was not en rapport with the reception plans, they decided to cut out that part of their programme.

It appears that the row over what Harry Walker calls the attempt of the politicians to take all the credit of the reception is not over yet, although Mr. Walker has won out in his fight to open the meeting in Madison Square Garden by calling the meeting to order. The Press Bureau of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League gave out yesterday the following additional facts about the row:

"In answer to the grumbling of Norman E. Mack and other politicians in protesting against Harry W. Walker, the originator of the idea of the Bryan reception, opening the meeting at Madison Square Garden, Presiden Hoge of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, said this morning:

"Mr. Walker was the first man ever to expose a trust. He caused the investigation of the Sugar Trust by the United States Senate, resulting in a political revolution, and driving many of the trust Senators out of political life. All sorts of inducements and temptations were held out to Mr. Walker. He defied the Senate to send him to jail for refusing to answer questions, and he was the only witness the Senate did not include among those who were prosecuted for their refusal.

"Mr. Bryan was a member of the Ways and Means Committee at the time."

Equinox—Equinox—Equinox—Equinox. Sparkling Lithia Water Quenches Thirst.—Adv.

WOMAN BALLOONIST KILLED.

Feared Death, but Gave the Signal to Let the Balloon Go.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 27.—While attempting her fourth balloon ascension in this city, Mrs. Mamie Napier was killed this evening by a fall of fully 100 feet. She feared something would happen and took her position in the trapeze several times before giving the word to the attendants to cut the balloon loose. At last she kissed Mrs. J. C. Laparl, wife of her employer, good-bye, and said:

"I fear that something awful will happen."

She called that she was ready and the ropes were cut. The big balloon shot skyward, and everything seemed to be all right. Mrs. Napier waved her hands to the thousands of spectators below, and then swung far out to one side to do some feats on the trapeze. As she did so the balloon shot away from the parachute, and it fell, enveloping the woman. She dropped to the ground and her neck was broken.

Friday evening of last week Mrs. Napier escaped death by falling into the Arkansas River. Saturday evening she fell on a traction engine and was in danger of being burned to death.

AUTOS TO COLLECT LETTERS.

First Experiment to be Tried in Baltimore in October.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—First Assistant Postmaster Hitchcock, to whose bureau the city delivery service was recently transferred, believes the department can advantageously substitute automobiles for the usual one-horse wagons employed to collect mail from letter boxes in large cities.

Baltimore is the first city in which a contract for collection wagons will terminate, and Mr. Hitchcock has just completed arrangements by which two specially constructed automobiles will be leased to make the experiment in that city, beginning Oct. 1.

These automobiles will do away with four wagons, and will unquestionably result in a speedier collection, which is the object sought. As they will run in competition with fifteen collection carts of the old style the relative advantage of the horse and motor-car in service will be clearly demonstrated.

As Baltimore is a hilly city, the automobile collection service will be tested there under somewhat unfavorable conditions. If it proves successful, as the First Assistant Postmaster General confidently expects, the automobile service will be extended in Baltimore and gradually established in other cities.

HAD ADVENTURE A-PLENTY.

Students Who Roughed It Faced Death and Got Into Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—After having been twice in danger of death and once arrested and chained with criminals, Herbert V. Schiefer and Richard G. Gill, Case School students, are back in Cleveland. They left this city July 4 to work their way to Europe on a cattle boat.

Gill is the son of John Gill, a wealthy retired business man of Muscogee, I. T., and Schiefer is the son of Samuel Schiefer, a manufacturer of Massillon, Ohio. They left Cleveland penniless and determined that they would not pay for transportation. They sailed from Baltimore July 14 on the cattle boat Almora for Liverpool. For sixteen days they were compelled to work like slaves with the poorest food to eat. One night a storm nearly demolished the boat. No one expected to escape. While riding on a freight train in New York they were held up, beaten, and robbed. In Schenectady they were arrested as tramps and chained to criminals.

COMER AHEAD IN ALABAMA.

Democratic State Primaries for Governor, Senators, and Other Offices.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 27.—Returns in to-day's State primary are slowly coming in because of the large list of offices and the large number of candidates, which makes the counting unusually slow. Returns received up to 9 o'clock are from scattered sections in Northern Alabama, and thus far B. B. Comer, President of the State Railroad Committee, has carried every precinct for Governor over Lieut. Gov. R. M. Cunningham. Henry B. Gray is leading for Lieutenant Governor. S. D. Weakly, for Chief Justice, is ahead by a slight majority. For alternate United States Senator ex-Gov. Joseph F. Johnston is leading the field, and second place is closely contested between John H. Bankhead and John B. Knox. Senators John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus have no opposition.

WORRIED OVER MRS. CURTIS.

San Francisco Society Learns That Her Husband Is Colored.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Mrs. A. M. Curtis, who came from Washington with credentials from the War Department to aid in the relief work following the April disaster; who was entertained by the most prominent families in San Francisco, and whose husband, it now develops, is a negro physician in Washington, is to return to San Francisco.

Illness from injuries received in an automobile accident in Oakland, while engaged in relief work, detains Mrs. Curtis in the East. What worries society folk here is what reception shall be extended to her now that she is known to be the wife of a negro. She was sent to California by Secretary Taft on the recommendation of the Surgeon General.

She had been through the Spanish-American war, doing splendid service as an army nurse in Cuba, and she was an intimate of Clara Barton. She is accomplished and has tremendous energy and great executive ability. But Southern families here cannot receive her now.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Mrs. A. M. Curtis is the wife of a colored physician with a large practice who personally and professionally enjoys the respect of the community.

East River Tunnel Flooded.

Work has been suspended in the south tube of the Belmont East River tunnel at the foot of East Forty-second Street as the tube is flooded with water. All the workmen in the tube were withdrawn some days ago, the engineers in charge fearing a blowout. Last night there was about eight feet of water in the tube.

ON THE LAKE SHORE LIMITED there are sleeping cars for St. Louis and Cincinnati, with perfect service. Leave New York every day at 5:30 P. M., via New York Central Lines. "America's Greatest Railroad." No excess fare.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL INDICTED IN 10 BILLS, 6,428 COUNTS

Charged with Accepting Rebates from Railroads.

FINES MAY BE $128,560,000

The Standard Company Paid About One-third the Legal Rates—Long Fight Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Ten indictments were returned to-day against the Standard Oil Company charging violations of the Elkins anti-rebate law. This marked the conclusion of the investigations carried on for two weeks by the two Federal Grand Juries called specially to hear the evidence collected by the Government agents.

Contrary to former reports, no railways are indicted, although they are mentioned in the true bills in connection with the different instances of rebate giving.

The indictments are the most voluminous ever returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Chicago, it is said. An attorney for the Government declared the counts in the ten indictments number 6,428.

The indictments were returned in Judge Bethea's court shortly after 2 o'clock. Each document was nearly a foot thick.

Both Grand Juries reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning. Only one witness was called—R. J. Cary of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. It was regarded as significant that the only questions asked him were as to the correct title of the "Lake Shore" Road.

Each of the 6,428 counts in the ten indictments covers an alleged offense, and is based on a tank-car shipment of petroleum products from the refineries at Whiting, Ind. According to a statement issued after the indictments had been returned from the office of the United States District Attorney, these shipments were carried by the following roads: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Evansville & Terre Haute, Illinois Central, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

According to this statement the Burlington and Alton Roads "had published lawful rates of 18 cents per 100 pounds to East St. Louis from Whiting and 19½ cents to St. Louis, but carried oil for the Standard Oil Company on a secret, unpublished rate at 6 and 7½ cents to those points respectively."

The statement then continues:

"On shipments to points in the South beyond Grand Junction, the Standard Oil Company should have paid the different lawful rates for the different points of destination, but was given concessions which averaged about 27½ per cent. of the published rate. The same is true of shipments handled by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Evansville & Terre Haute to Evansville, Ind., and points beyond.

"The concessions given to the Standard Oil Company by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road were in the shape of cancelations of storage charges at Chicago of 5 cents per ton per day on all oil delayed in delivery. Other oil shippers were compelled to pay the storage charges.

"The charges against the Illinois Central and Southern Railroads are the same as those in relation to the shipments made to points beyond Grand Junction."

It was declared by the District Attorney's office that the penalty for each offense alleged in the indictments is a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000. It is believed by the Government attorneys that the lawyers for the Standard Oil Company will enter the appearance of the corporation in court as soon as they have examined the indictments. There is no authority at present allowing the arrest of the officers of a corporation against which indictments have been found.

Were the court to impose the maximum fines on each count in the indictments, the amount would total $1,285,600. There is no expectation, however, that such a fine will be imposed. A long legal fight is looked for.

CHICAGO LEAGUE OF CRIME.

Evidence That a Police Inspector Had a Burglary Committed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The further Police Chief Collins goes in his investigations of Inspector Lavin's actions while he was in charge of the South Side District the more complicated they become.

Chief Collins has the affidavit of ex-Policeman Mahoney that Lavin induced Mahoney to procure burglars to ransack a jewelry store. Mahoney says he got three men to do "the job," and their booty was first taken to Mahoney's house and then to Lavin's. He declares that Lavin gave some of the stolen jewelry to lawyers to defend two of the burglars. Both these men were subsequently killed by policemen.

The Anti-Crime League has evidence of two other such cases. Chief Collins is preparing charges against two Captains whom he has retired, and the league will file charges against eight Lieutenants.

BIG FOUR'S COLOR LINE.

All Negroes and White Laborers in Groups Must Ride in Smokers.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 27.—The race line is to be drawn north as well as south of the Ohio, according to an order issued by the Big Four Railroad Company. Conductors are notified that hereafter negro laborers will not be permitted to ride on passenger trains, except in the smoking cars. No exception will be made with colored passengers traveling on first-class tickets, and here is where the trouble is expected.

The order says that complaints have been made of white and colored laborers occupying seats in first class coaches, and conductors are informed that in future white laborers, when traveling in gangs of fifteen or more must not be permitted to ride anywhere except in smoking cars. After limiting the size of the gang of white men which may occupy first class seats, the order says:

"All negroes, whether in gangs of fifteen or less, must be compelled to remain out of the first class coaches.

Read "The Dead Hand in Wealth," by an American Millionaire, in Sept. Eclectic Magazine.—Adv.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

BRYAN TO PAY HIS FARE.

He Declines President Mellen's Offer of Private Car for New Haven Trip.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 27.—Mr. Bryan has declined the proffer of President Mellen's private car on his trip from New York to this city.

In his letter Mr. Bryan says: "I do not think it would be wise to accept favors from the railroad. Let me pay my fare and ride as I usually do."

SIDNEY D. RIPLEY'S ESTATE.

Equitable Life Man Left More Than $1,000,000 to His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 27.—The report of the appraiser, County Treasurer Charles F. Lewis, on the taxable transfer of the estate of the late Sidney Dillon Ripley of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who died on Feb. 24 last, was filed to-day in the Nassau County Surrogate's Court. The widow, Mrs. Mary B. Ripley, received $848,505. The children, Annie B., Henry, James N., and Sidney D. Ripley each received $74,614.

The tax on the estate is 1 per cent.

TO MOVE WHOLE TOWN A MILE

Defect in Title of Land Given by Relative of Jay Gould the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 27.—All the houses in Englewood, the county seat of Clark County, Kan., will be moved one mile south by its founder, A. J. Gould, who also founded and built Englewood, a Chicago addition. Five big house-moving outfits were shipped there to-day.

The removal of the county seat is necessitated by a defect in the title of the town site, which was a gift by Gould out of the centre of his ranch of 21,000 acres. He now gives the 500 inhabitants 240 acres.

The Santa Fé Railway will remove its tracks to the new town. Gould is a relative of the late Jay Gould.

THREE MORE M.O. FERRYBOATS

C. M. Schwab's Company to Build Them for 39th Street Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 27.—It was announced to-day that the Department of Docks of the City of New York has awarded to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation of this city, which is controlled by Charles M. Schwab, a contract to build three steel ferryboats. The Wilmington concern was the only bidder.

The boats will be used for the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry line, and will be 209 feet in length. They will be equipped with modern appliances. As soon as room in the shipyard can be obtained work on the boats will begin.

AGAINST JOINT NAVAL SHOOT.

London Newspapers Oppose Proposed Anglo-American Contest.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily Chronicle this morning publishes articles deprecating the suggested Anglo-American naval gunnery contest and says: "The idea is one that should be nipped in the bud forthwith. It is to the last degree undesirable that any one should know too exactly how well or how badly we shoot in comparison with other navies."

The Daily Chronicle argues that gunnery emulation would be likely to produce a desire for a real test in war, and says: "We do not want such hopes in the British or American Navies; but an international shoot would certainly produce them."

G. H. WALTERS A SUICIDE.

General Agent of the Prudential Dies in a Synagogue.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Gilbert H. Walters killed himself to-day in a small storage room in Eutaw Place Synagogue, with which he was prominently connected.

The body was found by the Secretary of the congregation when he entered the synagogue to make some arrangements for a meeting of the officers.

Mr. Walters was general agent here of the Prudential Insurance Company.

MADE A SLAVE IN FRANCE.

Man Who Escaped as Stowaway on Steamer Tells of Cruel Treatment.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Charges of cruel treatment of Americans at Sainte Nazaire, France, were made to-day by Frank Downey, who arrived from Liverpool as a stowaway on the Sachem.

Downey, who said his home is New York, was one of about 2,000 Americans who went to France to introduce American methods in the oyster industry. He said that he and his companions were kept in a state of practical slavery, being ill-fed and ill-treated, and forced to work night and day until completely exhausted.

Downey escaped to England in a penniless condition and hid on board the Sachem just before she left Liverpool.

CHILE'S GREETING TO ROOT.

The Foreign Minister and Minister Hicks to Start To-day to Meet Him.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 27.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced to-day that, in company with Mr. Hicks, the American Minister, he would leave Santiago to-morrow for Lota, which is 300 miles south of Valparaiso, to meet Secretary Root and his party.

In accordance with Mr. Root's expressed desire the Chilean Government will receive him without ostentatious display. The Minister of Foreign Affairs added that no formal programme for the reception of Mr. Root has been arranged and that if there is any demonstration it will be entirely spontaneous in character.

Assistant Postmaster Morgan Ill.

Assistant Postmaster Edward M. Morgan has been confined to his bed by illness at his residence, 583 West 146th Street, for several days. Members of his household said last night that he was better, but declined to explain the nature of his ailment. At the Sterling Republican Club, of which Morgan was a member, it was reported that he was suffering from appendicitis.

Sentenced for Grabbing Land.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 27.—Judge Wolverton, in the United States Court, to-day sentenced J. T. Carroll, a Butte and Spokane lumberman, convicted of illegally fencing public land near Butte, to confinement in the Lewis and Clark County Jail for twenty-four hours and to pay a fine of $700.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure Food. Always get Burnett's and take no substitute.—Adv.

CUBAN REBELS AGREE TO DISBAND FORCES?

Report That Guerra Resists Palma's Offer of Amnesty.

17 REBELS KILLED IN A FIGHT

Gen. Guzman's Band Is Defeated Near Cienfuegos—A Long Night Fight Near Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—Senator Dols, a leader of the Moderate Party, at the conclusion of a conference with President Palma late to-night, stated that practically all the insurgent leaders of consequence, except Pino Guerra, had signified their willingness to disband their men if all were positively guaranteed immunity for their insurrectionary acts.

On account of information of the insurgents' willingness to quit the field there will be no further enlistments.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—At the moment to-day when the Government was issuing a proclamation offering pardon to rebels who would lay down their arms its forces were dealing a blow against insurgents in the field.

For several days it had been stated that Gen. Guzman's forces of insurgents, which was variously estimated at from 200 upward, contemplated an attack on Cienfuegos. Col. Valle, with a detachment of Rural Guards and volunteers, was dispatched to Cienfuegos for the purpose of engaging Guzman and breaking up the band. In an encounter to-day the insurgents lost seventeen men killed and many wounded, while the loss to the Government force was one man killed. The Government is without further particulars of the fight.

A party of insurgents commanded by Col. Sanchez entered the town of Bejucal, Province of Havana, at 11 o'clock last night, fortified themselves, and fought all night against an attacking force of Government recruits and Rural Guards without any other result than that three of the defenders of the place and one Rural Guard were killed. Bejucal is fifteen miles by rail south of Havana. Its population is about 5,000.

Rapid-fire guns and considerable war material arrived to-day from New York and also more from New Orleans.

It is reported that Guzman's force, the vanguard of which was defeated by Col. Vasile near Cienfuegos to-day, numbers 1,000 men, well-armed and mounted. The report undoubtedly is exaggerated, but a bigger fight is anticipated.

As a result of a meeting at Havana to-night many Congressmen inscribed themselves as volunteers.

That the insurrection is in a shaky condition seems to be a fact, although the end may not be as near as members of the Government profess to believe. A considerable number of insurgents are known to be returning quietly to their homes in the Province of Havana and in the eastern part of the Province of Pinar del Rio. In the western part of the latter province the situation remains unchanged. Pino Guerra knows nothing of the Montalvo order, and if he did it is altogether unlikely that it would affect his course materially. At present there is every reason for expecting that Guerra will hold out for some time to come.

Guerra, in a signed statement telegraphed to-night, declares that he is as determined as ever that the last Presidential election shall be annulled before there can be peace in Cuba. That Guerra's force of 2,000 men is well armed and supplied with ammunition and food is amply verified. Their greatest drawback now is the lack of money, but the people of the western part of Pinar del Rio are furnishing them with all the supplies needed, taking in return therefor orders on the "Cuban Government," and in many cases refusing to accept any consideration.

The Chief of the Secret Service has formally charged Senator Morua Delgado with being one of the initiators of the insurrection and with being at present one of its chief supporters. The Chief claims that Delgado led the late Quentin Bandera to revolt, against the latter's better judgment. Delgado is the only colored Senator.

Rural Guards to-day arrested several prominent Liberals, including two editors, of Manzanillo, Province of Santiago, who are charged with conspiracy. It is said that they were about to organize an insurgent band in the Province of Santiago.

PALMA'S OFFER OF AMNESTY.

Will Forgive Rebels Who Surrender, but Won't Compromise.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—Announcement was made this afternoon that the Government will unconditionally pardon all those who have taken up arms against the Government excepting captured commanders, and these also will be pardoned if they surrender with their full commands and arms.

This order, which was issued by Acting Secretary of the Interior Montalvo, was made by direction of President Palma. It instructs the Government officials in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara to allow all insurgents who repent of their errors to go free to their homes, excepting insurgents who are prisoners in the hands of the Government forces and captured commanders of insurgent bands, who will be detained until the Government determines whether they are to be allowed their freedom or are to be tried by the courts. All chiefs of insurgent bands who surrender themselves to the Government forces or who surrender with their followers and their arms will also be allowed to return to their families.

Finally, to all who surrender the Government guarantees that they will never be disturbed in any manner as a result of the part they have taken in the uprising. No time for surrender is fixed.

President Palma also gave out a statement, in which he says that the insurrection has no ideals and no programme. Continuing, he says:

All revolutions must have a programme, as had our revolution for independence in 1895. Everybody at that time knew that the Cubans had revolted against Spain and had engaged in an open fight for the liberty of their country. The present movement is more of a local adventure—only a crazy movement on the part of discontented persons. There is no moral reason for it. The Government could suspend the constitutional guarantees, but it prefers to maintain the vigor and hope of the people and avoid possible excesses.

The medical force has been instructed to

attend to all prisoners and to give wounded or sick insurgents the same attention as wounded or sick men belonging to the Government forces. Any insurgent repenting of his act can return within the pale of the law and may not be molested. The Government will have no petty spite or feeling of rancor against those who return to their senses and abandon the cause of disorder.

President Palma is not disposed to employ any other method than that of arms for the re-establishment of peace. He declared energetically that the Government here would absolutely never compromise with any form of disturbers of order. The Government was legitimately constituted, was bound by its imperious duty, and must demonstrate that it is stable and able to safeguard property, life, and the happiness of the republic at present and in the futre. To compromise now would result in further disturbance every few years. Suppressing the insurgents now will forevermore guarantee the stability of the Cuban institutions. Continuing, the President said:

This is my firm resolution and I shall maintain it at the cost of my life. I understand my duties and responsibility to the people. Such is the only method of defending Cuba's institutions and civilization.

Señor Palma referred to his own sacrifices, long years in the field, imprisonment, and services while a member of the Junta, and said:

Poor I returned to my country as President and poor I shall return to private life. I shall, however, have a clear record and a good name. I am disposed to exhaust my forces and shed my blood if necessary in helping to strengthen the foundations of our prosperous republic.

Alfredo Zayas, President of the Senate and leader of the Liberal Party, stated to-night that Señor Montalvo could not legally issue such an order, for the Constitution provides that only the President may make such a proclamation, which must be countersigned by some member of the Cabinet. Secretary Montalvo, on the contrary, stated that the offer of clemency was issued by the direct order of President Palma and also gazetted officially.

The foreign element, including many Americans, criticise the offer of amnesty as a weak and disappointing action, showing a desire for peace at any price and a willingness to sacrifice the possibility of future security to a present expediency.

Alfredo Zayas, President of the Liberal Party, said to-day that there was absolutely no truth in the report that Vice President Mendez Capote had consulted with him on the question whether peace could not be restored by President Palma's withdrawal from the Presidency, by permitting Mendez Capote to succeed him, and by giving certain posts to the Liberals, which constitution was said to have caused grave differences between the President and the Vice President. Señor Zayas declared that the insurgents would probably not consider such a settlement.

PINO GUERRA HANGS A SPY.

Permits a Correspondent In His Camp and Tells His Grievances.

SAN JUAN DE MARTINEZ, Aug. 27.—An Associated Press correspondent spent last night in Pino Guerra's camp. Proceeding a league from the town the correspondent encountered the insurgents' outpost and asked to be taken to the General, which was finally done after sending letters of identification. Guerra was willing to talk for the American people, and said:

"I want it understood that I will not accept any offers of compromise with the Cuban Government, but I would be glad to arbitrate with properly accredited representatives of the United States appointed by President Roosevelt on the basis only of a new Presidential election in Cuba. Otherwise we shall stay out indefinitely. We could not trust the promises of the Palma Government in any case."

Guerra charged the Cuban Government with trying to send spies to his camp, and said:

"While near San Luis an individual called Andres Agramonte presented himself and stated that the Government had named eight men, whose names he gave, to join my command. After much questioning he was released. Later he appeared again, was tried by a council, and proved to be a traitor to our cause. He was hanged Aug. 23 before the entire force, drawn up in a hollow square.

"I can assure you," Guerra continued, "my information of movements of troops is as perfect as that obtained by Palma, the illegal President of Cuba."

Guerra is all-powerful at present among the people of this region. He believes most confidently he could take San Juan de Martinez and defeat the Government troops any time. He charges President Palma, Secretary Montalvo, and Freyre Andrade with all manner of official and personal dishonesty. Until Sunday Guerra had money, but this is completely exhausted, and to-day he began issuing orders in payment for supplies on "the Cuban Government," which he assures the people eventually will be paid.

Guerra not only is popular with his command, but the people appear to be devoted to him.

WANT $10,000,000 MORE.

City Department Heads File Their Estimates for Next Year.

The last of the estimates for the funds required to run the city departments for the coming year were filed with the Controller yesterday. The Commissioners estimate that they will need $10,000,000 more for the next twelve months than they did last year. The schedules of their various wants show that each one has some "meritorious" plan for the betterment of the city, which will require more money.

Police Commissioner Bingham heads the list of those who propose improvements to the present conditions in their departments. He wants $2,606,976 more than the department received last year. Health Commissioner Darlington has fixed on $1,399,454 as the sum he needs over what he had last year. The Supreme Courts for the First District, embracing Manhattan and the Bronx, and the Second District of Brooklyn, also ask for more money because of the creation of additional Justiceships.

The Brooklyn Public Library wants an increase of $96,119. It is planned to establish branches in Red Hook, Canarsie, Borough Park, and Windsor Terrace.

The other increases applied for are as follows:

Parks, $1,602,300; water, $1,079,452; fire, $975,450; health, $1,399,454; street cleaning, $913,248; corrections, $79,244; bridge, $133,893; Municipal Civil Service Commission, $5,180; Board of Assessors, $11,600; Commissioner of Licenses, $1,100; Bellevue and allied hospitals, $224,775; Register's Office of Kings County, $138,000; Coroner's Office in the Bronx, $3,900; Supreme Court, Manhattan, $168,000; Surrogate's Court in Manhattan, $27,750; Special Sessions, Brooklyn, $3,900; Special Sessions, Manhattan, $10,370; Sheriff of New York County, $6,070; Sheriff of Queens, $21,510; District Attorney of Richmond, $3,400; County Clerk of Richmond, $29,600. Total, $10,572,727.

These estimates will go before the Board of Estimate in September.

WOMAN CONFESSES MURDER.

Asserts That She Killed Her Child Two Years Ago.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Nine years ago Mrs. John Coleman, so she avers, murdered her two-year-old daughter in Towanda, Penn. For nine years she kept the secret to herself. She has been a wanderer and an outcast, pursued wherever she went by the thought of her crime.

Two months ago she was sent to the Pentecostal Rescue Mission by Recorder Roberts. Last Thursday, during the revival camp meeting at Port Dickinson, she made a public confession of her alleged crime.

Hetty Green's Money

is well invested, but other women to invest wisely buy White Rose Ceylon Tea. Fifty per cent. saved by its double strength. One teaspoonful to two cups. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Blend Equals Brand.

WALSH'S MEN ARRESTED; HE SCOLDS THE POLICE

Says His Followers Are Subject to Political Persecution.

TELLS OF SALOON PAYMENTS

Leaders of the McClellan Faction Say the Magistrate Is Politically Crazy and Make Charges.

In the Twenty-first Assembly District the two opposing Tammany candidates for leader in the coming primaries are denouncing the alleged underhand work on both sides. Magistrate James J. Walsh, the Murphy candidate, says that the McClellan-O'Brien clique is using the Police Department in favor of their candidate, Joseph W. Savage. The Savage forces have had lots to say about Magistrate Walsh.

In an outburst of anger when two of his Captains, who are also saloon men, were brought before him, Magistrate Walsh yesterday denounced the police. He said, among other things, that the police were persecuting his followers. He said, too, that Frank O'Connell, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association in the district, was collecting $5 a week from saloon men to turn over to Capt. Herlihy of the West 125th Street Station, according to information he had received.

O'Connell is a member of the Savage Club, and his saloon at Eighth Avenue and 126th Street is decorated with Savage posters. On the other hand, the most prominent of the issues raised in the literature sent out by the Savage men is:

"A Police Magistrate who is at the same time a district leader cannot escape evil influences."

Magistrate Walsh presided in the Harlem Court yesterday when Policemen Gilbert and Rapollo of the West 125th Street Station brought Dominick Higgins before him for violating the excise law. Higgins is a bartender for Thomas Cramer, who has a saloon at Amsterdam Avenue and 133d Street. He is one of Walsh's Captains. The Magistrate became angry when he saw the prisoner.

"Officers," he said, "tell your Captain that President O'Connell of the Liquor Dealers' Association is collecting $5 a week from nearly every saloon keeper. He is turning it over to the police."

"The liquor dealers are informed that your Captain is getting the money, but I do not believe it. There is, I am informed, a poolroom at Eighth Avenue and 138th Street; another on Eighth Avenue, between 127th and 128th Streets, and still another on 125th Street. They say they have the protection of the police and others high up in politics.

"Thomas Cramer here I believe to be the subject of political persecution because he is a District Captain of mine. If this persecution is to be kept up, as it has been for a short time in the past, I am going to see that the people of this community are informed of the facts."

In order that nobody should have an excuse for accusing him of partiality, he continued, he would postpone the case so that it might be handled by another Magistrate. Magistrate Walsh held the bartender in $500 bail, and allowed the prisoner's employer to go on the bond. Few Police Sergeants will accept a bartender's employer as a bondsman.

Policemen Gilvert and Rappollo then brought in another of the Magistrate's District Captains charged with violating the excise law. Magistrate Walsh flared up again and asked if Charles Linder, the saloon keeper in question, had been put in the "pen" by the two policemen. They said he had.

"What," exclaimed the Magistrate, "a wealthy man, a taxpayer and property owner, put in the pen? Tell Sergt. McGirr to come here."

He asked if prisoners who were out on bail were usually put in the pen. McGirr said it was not the custom. Then Magistrate Walsh declared that Linder, too, was a victim of police persecution because he was a Walsh district captain. He intimated that some action might be taken against the two policemen for putting the prisoner in the pen. Linder was discharged. The policemen said they had not been able to get into his saloon. They said they had arrested him for having his back door open on Sunday.

"There is no evidence before me to show that this place was licensed to sell liquor," said Magistrate Walsh, "and I shall discharge the defendant."

After the morning session Magistrate Walsh gave out a formal statement of his side of the case. He said that business men are being whipped into the Savage lines. "It has gone so far," he continued, "that the Savage adherents can tell three days in advance the names of the persons who will be arrested for excise violations on the following Sunday."

"Mr. Cramer went to Mr. O'Connell," Magistrate Walsh said, "and asked why he had been arrested. O'Connell's place has been strangely exempt from prosecution for the last five years. O'Connell told him that it was because he was with the regular organization; that Mr. O'Brien was manipulating the police for the purpose of driving the liquor dealers into line."

"The ranting of Walsh to-day serves to emphasize what we have been saying all along," said Mr. Savage last night. "That is, the impropriety of a Magistrate's being also a district leader. We have made that an issue. I do not believe there are any poolrooms in this district. I am not a betting man, and I never was in one in my life. But if Magistrate Walsh has known of their existence it was his duty to see to it that they were suppressed. Why hasn't he done so? It wasn't up to me."

Mr. O'Connell ventured the opinion that Magistrate Walsh was "politically mad." He denied that he had collected any money for the police. "Now and then," he continued, "the treasury gets below its limit of $1,500, and then I have to call for assessments, but it is not used to bribe the police. No, Sir!" he exclaimed; "Walsh is just mad, that's all."

Capt. Herlihy, who is in charge of the West 125th Street Station, is on his vacation.

Acting Commissioner Waldo was told about the statements of Magistrate Walsh. He said he would have Inspector Walsh, who is covering the district that includes the precinct complained of, investigate the charges.

Magistrate Crane also took a fling at the police yesterday in the Westchester Court. In dismissing five prisoners who had been arrested for selling peanuts in Bronx Park on Sunday the Magistrate accused the police of being in league with gamblers and other lawbreakers.

"Don't sell peanuts in the park," he counseled the prisoners. "Steal a house, open a poolroom, or hold up somebody and rob them. Then the police will let you alone."

POSTAL CLERKS IN UNION.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The most aggressive move made by organized labor in many years and one bearing a significant challenge to the National Government was undertaken to-day in Chicago.

The first National union to be intrenched in the Government service was organized among the clerks in the Post Office Department. The operations of the organizer were conducted secretly, culminating in a meeting held behind closed doors at the Briggs House, where the union was formally launched under the name of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

The Post Office employes in six of the large cities of the country—Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Nashville, Louisville, and Salt Lake City—already have been enrolled in the organization and plans to extend the membership so as to include all employes of this branch of the Post Office Department are under way.

CZAR, BRAVING BOMBS, ATTENDS MIN'S FUNERAL

Continued from Page 1.

a red flag there. Meetings of seamen belonging to the Black Sea fleet are said to have been held at various places, and reinforcement of troops are reported to have been sent to Odessa and Sebastopol.

The distribution of Crown appanages, the first part of the administration's agrarian programme by which it is hoped to win the peasantry to the support of the Government at the coming elections, was put in effect to-day, when a ukase was published transferring the 4,500,000 acres of appanage lands to the Peasants' Bank for distribution to the peasants. The urgency of the situation is such that the ukase, which was signed the day of the attempt on the life of Premier Stolypin, was gazetted without waiting for final decision as to the method and terms of payment. The principal question, whether the latter shall be thirty-three or sixty years, has not yet been decided. The announcement on this point and of the transfer of 10,000,000 acres of Crown lands will be made later.

RIGA, Aug. 27.—A punitive expedition has visited the district near Weden, where a Rural Guard was killed recently, instituted a drumhead court-martial, put to death three revolutionists and flogged many peasants with whips. A fine of $1,500 was imposed on the two communes involved.

The police to-day captured here a depot or revolutionary stores, including twenty-four bombs.

APPANAGE LAND TRANSFER.

Conditions Under Which the Peasants Get 4,500,000 Acres.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—The 4,500,000 acres of Crown appanage lands transferred by an imperial ukase to-day to the Peasants' Bank for distribution among the peasants include:

First—Lands under cultivation which are not contiguous to forest tracts and where leases have expired.

Second—Forests adjoining or surrounded by peasant holdings.

Third—Woodlands suitable in the Governments of Archangel and Vologda.

The following kinds of appanages are excluded from these operations:

Districts devoted to factories, foundries, or any mining concerns, or provided with agricultural or other valuable buildings, or gardens in a high state of cultivation; those unsuited for farming; and, finally, Crown lands in the Crimea and Transcaucasia and those appertaining to the Bielovieh forest.

The apportionment of land assigned for sale and the taxation imposable on said lands will be fixed by the Agrarian committee appointed by the imperial ukase of March 4, with the assistance of the Peasants' Bank. The preparation of the scheme of transfer and the arrangements with the Controller of Appanage Lands and the final settlement of the conditions of sale by imperial decree are confided to the Minister of the Imperial Household, who will consult the Ministers of the Interior and Finance and the chief agricultural authorities. All the schemes must first receive the Emperor's sanction. The Peasants' Bank, the intermediary in the transfer, will issue in exchange for land two species of script. With a view to preventing a flood of paper breaking the money market too heavily before it can be absorbed, a nominative script bearing 6 per cent. interest will be issued, the venders agreeing not to place it upon the market before five years, while only 5 per cent. debentures will be issued payable to bearer.

The Emperor and the Grand Dukes will accept the nominative script, and in effect the imperial family will simply convert their land holdings into 6 per cent. securities and be relieved of all the expense of management of Crown lands and appanages, which absorbs at present a large share of their revenues. Until redeemed the debentures and script will constitute a blanket mortgage.

FEAR FOR LAWSON'S HEALTH.

Grieving for His Wife Overpowers the Boston Financier.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Grief over the death of his wife has had such effect on Thomas W. Lawson that his friends fear a breakdown of his health. For over a month since his bereavement Mr. Lawson has scarcely slept, and has kept a constant vigil at the side of the steel coffin that holds the body of Mrs. Lawson. Physicians have advised him to go abroad for a change, and long rest, and his son and daughters have done all in their power to comfort him, but he refuses to heed anything but his sorrow.

After the funeral and pending the constructing of a tomb on the estate of Dreamwold, Mrs. Lawson's body was placed in a hermetically sealed coffin and taken to a pretty little English cottage on the estate, which she herself had named The Nest. Some of the happiest hours in the financier's life were spent with his wife in this retreat.

Mr. Lawson had a couch moved into the cottage and placed beside the coffin. Here he takes what little sleep he gets. When he takes any exercise, it is generally to gather flowers which Mrs. Lawson loved in life and heap them upon the coffin. In the night he sometimes calls his coachman and drives for hours over the roads about Dreamwold which Mrs. Lawson liked.

For thirty years Mr. Lawson has worked at high pressure, not averaging more than four hours' sleep a night. He remained in fine physical condition, however, and the few hours of sleep did not seem to disagree with him. Since the death of his wife he has been unable to get any real sleep, and those who have seen him say he shows the effect markedly. They do not believe he will be able to return to his office within six months, although his secretary, Edward A. McSweeney, believes he will be at work within six weeks.

CAN'T TAKE ASTOR LAND.

Railroad's Application for an Immediate Right of Way Denied.

Supreme Court Justice Giegerich handed down a decision yesterday denying the application of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company, made under Section 3,980 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for permission to acquire title to and immediately enter upon the lands of James R. Roosevelt, Robert H. M. Ferguson, and Douglas Robinson, as Trustees under the will of the late William Astor, and of the Salvation Army, situated on both sides of the White Plains Road and in the vicinity of Bronxdale, for the purpose of constructing the portion of the railway running through such lands, on depositing in court the sum of $21,442, which is the value placed on the property by the railway company.

The trustees of Mr. Astor's will opposed the motion, alleging that the lands to be acquired by the railway company are worth $129,342, and that under the provisions of the code the railway company must deposit at least that amount pending the award to be made in condemnation proceedings. The tract of land, Justice Giegerich points out, is a tract of about fifty acres, as yet wholly unimproved, but located within a little more than a mile of the Subway.

"It is clear," says Justice Giegerich, "from reading the affidavits that the case is conspicuously one where the experts may honestly differ very widely in their judgment, as in fact they do. It cannot be said, under such circumstances, that the defendants have intentionally or grossly or maliciously exaggerated their claim."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

2:30 A. M.—235 West Twenty-first Street; Mr. Schroeder; damage trifling.

2:30 A. M.—1,705 Lexington Avenue; Isaac Magnisky; damage, $600.

3:15 A. M.—224 West Seventeenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

7:40 A. M.—1,960 Third Avenue; Paul Dallo; damage, $100.

10 A. M.—155 Forsyth Street Mrs. E. Ebstein; damage, $20.

10:30 A. M.—138 Avenue D; Harry Manse; damage, $10.

2:25 P. M.—184 First Avenue; Eckstein & Son; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—314-316 East 100th Street; H. Freedman & Son; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—104 Second Avenue; B. Tannenbaum; damage, $100.

5:50 P. M.—288 Second Street; Rachel Schlonger; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—321 West 116th Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

MR. WOODRUFF WENT TO THE LIVINGSTON MEN

Not So Sure About Disciplining Their Leader Afterward.

AGREED TO A CONFERENCE

Punitive Expedition Collapsed When District Captains Offered Choice of War or Peace.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, leader of the Kings County Republican organization, journeyed by automobile into the Twenty-second Assembly District of Kings last night to see about disciplining Jacob A. Livingston, the State Committeeman who threw him over at the eleventh hour at the State Committee meeting on Aug. 15, and voted with the Odell forces. When Mr. Woodruff had seen Mr. Livingston's friends the situation was this:

A committee of five was appointed to confer with Woodruff and Livingston and see if they could not be got together and the enmity engendered at the State Committee meeting done away with. This, however, came only after the more turbulent of the election district Captains had shouted to Mr. Woodruff:

"If you want a fight, we'll give it to you; if you want to get together, we'll go half way; what do you want to do?"

Woodruff had sent word that he wished to see the Captains at his home, Eighth Avenue and President Street. The Captains sent the reply that they would not come, but if he wished to talk things over he could come to them. Mr. Woodruff decided to pay them the visit.

When his automobile drew up at the Twenty-second Assembly District Republican Club, Pennsylvania Avenue near Atlantic Avenue, there was evidence of hostility. But Woodruff, nothing daunted, went inside.

James K. Magagnos acted as Chairman. He found it necessary to appeal for order, and also to request that demonstrations against the county leader cease.

Mr. Woodruff took the platform and outlined his views on the defection of Livingston. He said he believed Livingston ought to be disciplined because he had so signally failed to stand for autonomy for Kings County. He declared that he had been trying for a long time to eliminate one-man rule in the State organization, and that if Livingston had stood by the Woodruff programme Kings would have had the credit of standing up for the Roosevelt and Higgins administrations and putting Odell down and out.

Livingston said he had been willing to vote for any resolution or motion that Woodruff might offer, except those that might be inimical to Odell. He held the resolution which the Higgins men pressed to be inimical to Odell and therefore voted against it.

Election District Captain Edward J. Baker accused Woodruff of trying to disrupt the district organization. Election District Captain E. L. Rockefeller declared the principles which Woodruff so eloquently advocated had for their ultimate object the joining of the local organization to the State organization for the advancement of the political fortunes of Woodruff.

Alfred Gilchrist pleaded for a square deal—a Roosevelt deal, he said—for the Twenty-second District Republicans. He severely criticised methods which would force small officeholders to get in line for Woodruff. He believed that would not meet with the President's approval.

"We don't want any contest," declared Woodruff, when he was asked if he preferred peace or war. Then he agreed to confer with Livingston through the good offices of the committee of five.

He declared that he had had nothing to do with the demand by Commissioner of Jurors Brenner that Livingston should give up his place as Deputy Commissioner of Jurors.

Livingston is slated to be forced out the end of the month. He may remain if the peace negotiations do not fall through.

The real leader of the Twenty-second District is Israel F. Fisher, ex-Congressman, and now a member of the Board of United States General Appraisers.

MORE OPTIMISTIC OVER CUBA.

Wall Street Gets Hopeful Dispatches —Cuban Negro Problem.

The news received from Havana yesterday by Wall Street firms was of a reassuring character, and did a great deal toward reducing the excitement caused by the dispatches which appeared in the Sunday papers. The cables were so optimistic in their character that passages were booked by the Ward liner Morro Castle, sailing for Havana Saturday, Sept. 1, for financial agents of some of the New York banking houses who had delayed their departure on account of the revolution.

In an interview with a TIMES reporter yesterday, J. M. Ceballos of 27 Willia Street said:

"Advices just received from Cuba show a more encouraging outlook for a peaceful solution. The Government apparently is getting the situation well in hand, but is avoiding unnecessarily harsh measures. It must be a great satisfaction for our Government to feel that the local troubles have started among the Cubans, and not among the foreign element, and that the American settlements being developed in the central-eastern part of the island—i. e., in the Province of Camaguey—are free from any disturbance. It is to be hoped that in the near future the situation will be more encouraging toward peace."

No credence was given to the statements that the revolutionists in New York had a fund of $8,000,000 at their disposal.

Señor Antonio Altamera, Acting Cuban Consul, said:

"In addition to his picturesque position as the head of the revolutionary Junta in New York, Aguerro is the head of the Cuban Land Development Company. I have read in certain papers that he was a wealthy Cuban. Before the Spanish-American war Aguerro was an interpreter for a New York house, and afterward went to Cuba. When President Palma came into power Aguerro received a lucrative appointment, which he has held until recently.

"All my cables are of an optimistic character, and state that the Government is now fully prepared to cope with the situation. At first the revolt took the President by surprise, and the revolutionists took advantage of the opportunity. From all I have heard to-day I believe their career will be a short one and the rebellion will soon be ended."

Carlos M. Quintana of the Department of State of Havana received some private news yesterday from Havana regarding the situation.

"The Government," he said, "can put 20,000 men in the field if necessary at any moment, and the rebel leaders are very angry at the way they have been fooled by the Revolutionary Junta in New York. They have not so far received any arms or ammunition or the numerous expectations that the Junta had planned to send down to Cuba. A big consignment of arms, ammunition, stores, and equipment will be dispatched to Havana by Thursday's Ward Line steamer Seguranca for the supply of the Government troops."

A wealthy Havana merchant, who arrived in New York yesterday via Tampa, said that there was no chance for permanent peace in Cuba until the negro question had been settled. "The colored element," said the merchant, "did the most of the fighting and hard work for years during the wars with Spain. When peace was proclaimed and the white man came into power in Cuba, the negroes were sidetracked. Unimportant official positions were given to some of them, and a few were elected to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The trouble is that the colored men in Cuba are deficient in education and brains. It is possible to give them inferior positions in the Customs and the police in country towns, but not in Havana. What can any Government do for men who can scarcely read or write their own names? Pino Guerra and other dissatisfied Liberals have taken advantage of the disgruntled condition of the colored men in and around Havana to get them to enlist under his banner. If this affair is amicably settled there will always be the danger of a rising at any time until the race question has been definitely settled."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

LABOR-DAY TOUR TO ATLANTIC CITY

Saturday, September 1, 1906 FROM NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY and NEWARK

$12.00 ROUND-TRIP RATES, $10.00

Including two days' board at the Royal Palace, Seaside, Traymore, or Haddon Hall Hotels. Including two days' board at Wiltshire, Iroquois, Sothern, Raleigh, Garden, or Islesworth Hotel.

Beginning with dinner Saturday evening, and ending with luncheon on the Monday following. Tickets good going on any regular train from New York on date named, and good to return on regular trains within six months.

THROUGH TRAINS TO ATLANTIC CITY

		WEEK-DAYS	Sats. only Dining Car	WEEK-DAYS
Lv. NEW YORK	West 23d Street Station	9:55 A. M.	1:25 P. M.	2:55 P. M
	Desbrosses Street Station	10:00 "	1:30 "	3:00 "
	Cortlandt Street Station	10:00 "	1:30 "	3:00 "
Lv. BROOKLYN		9:45 "	1:05 "	2:45 "
Ar. ATLANTIC CITY (S. Carolina and Atl. Avs.)		1:05 P. M.	4:30 "	6:05 "

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS, VESTIBULE COACHES

On Monday, September 3, Special Train of Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Coaches will leave Atlantic City at 5:30 P. M. for New York.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

DEMOCRATS ISSUE CALL TO FOES OF HEARSTISM

Leading Men Will Meet to Prevent "Corrupt Deal."

MAY START THE JEROME BOOM

An Invitation to Conference on Sept. 5 Says the Party's Name and Faith Are in Peril.

Prominent Democrats from every county of the State have been invited to attend a conference to be held in Albany on Sept. 5. The purpose of the conference, as stated in the call just sent out, is to discuss ways and means "to prevent the completion of the corrupt deal which is contemplated, involving the sale of the Democratic name and organization."

Although there is no mention of the name of William R. Hearst in the letter of invitation, the men behind the movement are frankly anti-Hearst as well as thoroughly imbued with the belief that the Democratic Party in this State has reached a crisis in its affairs.

Some of the men whose names appear in the letter as in sympathy with the movement are ex-Judge D Cady Herrick, Edward M. Shepard, Mayor J. N. Adam of Buffalo, who is now on his way to this country after a trip abroad, and ex-Mayor Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn. District Attorney Jerome, ex-Judge Herrick, Mr. Shepard, Mayor Adam, and J. N. Carlisle, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, have been invited to address the conference.

The call for the conference reads as follows:

The situation of the Democratic Party of the State of New York at the present moment is without parallel, and it is in a high degree discreditable to itself and dangerous to the country. The party is without efficient organization, and is lacking in recognized leaders; there is danger, therefore of its true principles, the very reasons for its existence, being forgotten in a mere scramble for control; there is imminent danger of its falling a prey either to selfish corporate influences, to some unprincipled demagogue without fixed political principles, or to some clique of unscrupulous politicians without any political principles whatever.

It must be obvious that a nomination brought about under such dictation would be disastrous to the party; that success under such leadership would be worse than defeat; that it would take more than a generation to recover from the intolerable disgrace of such a situation.

In this grave crisis it is highly desirable that the intelligent and responsible members of the party should not be silent. We have heard too much—far too much—from time-serving politicians and hired shouters, but the rank and file of the Democracy has not been heard from—it is waiting in suspense, fearing that the honor of the party is to be sold, but not knowing how to prevent it.

It is time that the honest, intelligent voters who love their party and believe in its mission should speak out—should reaffirm in clear and positive form its basic principles, and announce their refusal to surrender to any political blackmailer, or gang of political thieves who are preparing to buy or steal the party emblems and the party faith.

Will you make one in a conference of Democrats to be held in Albany Sept. 5, composed of men of good standing and high character from every county in the State? Addresses will be made by prominent Democrats. District Attorney William Travers Jerome of New York and ex-Mayor Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn have consented to make addresses, and invitations to speak have been sent to J. N. Carlisle of Watertown, Mayor J. N. Adam of Buffalo, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, and Judge D. Cady Herrick.

The object of the conference should be frankly stated and understood in advance. It is for the purpose of taking whatever action seems most effective in the present emergency to prevent the completion of the corrupt deal which is contemplated, involving the sale of the Democratic name and organization. And let there be no doubt whatever on this point—it must be a fight to the finish for the preservation of Democratic principles and Democratic honor.

The Albany conference, it is expected, will tend to crystallize the sentiment against Mr. Hearst which always has existed among the old-line Democrats and which has spread since District Attorney Jerome announced that he was a candidate for Governor if the Democratic State Convention should call upon him to run. The conference will probably mark the beginning of an active ante-convention boom for Mr. Jerome throughout the State. From reports already received Democrats of the old school are evincing great readiness to respond to the call.

Friends of Mr. Jerome in this city are waiting his return to the city to set on foot an active movement, with a view of getting out as large a percentage as possible of the Democratic vote here at the primaries, when it will be determined whether the District Attorney is to have the vote of the Democratic delegation from this city or whether Tammany Leader Murphy is to have a free hand to deliver that vote to Mr. Hearst, as he seems inclined to do.

This movement will assume definite shape with the return to the city of John Henneberry, Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, who was manager of Mr. Jerome's campaign, both when he ran on the Fusion ticket and as an independent candidate last year. Mr. Henneberry is now up the State. He is expected back about Sept. 1.

In the meantime Mr. Jerome has already received several invitations to address meetings. His first speech will be made on Thursday of this week at Middletown, N. Y., at the anniversary of the local agricultural society.

¶ This Company is authorized by law to execute trusts of every description, to act as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, under will or appointment of court. Particularly organized to care for investments in real and personal property, to collect incomes and obligations. During your lifetime it will act as your agent, and at your death it will administer your estate.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, ... $ 3,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,500,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

MURPHY HAS NO CANDIDATE.

Not Analyzing Wigwam Sentiment Any More—Sulzer Declares Himself.

Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy returned yesterday to Tammany Hall, where he had not been seen since he declared that there was no Jerome sentiment, but plenty of Hearst sentiment, in the organization, and brought on himself a fierce onslaught from both candidates.

Mr. Murphy smiled sadly when asked whether he had read the statement of Mr. Hearst in which the Independence League candidate said that while Murphy might be for him he was not for Murphy.

"Yes, I read that statement," said Mr. Murphy, "but I have no comment to make on it; none whatever."

"Did you see what Jerome said about you in a recent statement?" somebody asked the Tammany leader.

"Yes, but I don't care to say anything about it," said Mr. Murphy. "In fact, I don't care to say anything about anything at the present time. I've been in the country for a week and have not been bothering about politics. I've not heard of any change in the situation since last week, so there is nothing to talk about."

Mr. Murphy said that he was not declaring for any candidate before the convention, and that it would be up to the delegates to declare their choice then. At that point Mr. Murphy was asked what there was in the suggestion recently made that Tammany Hall might depart from the unit rule.

"I have every reason to believe that the unit rule will be adhered to this year as in other years," said the Tammany leader.

Congressman William Sulzer, who is being boomed for the Gubernatorial nomination by Coroner Julius Harburger, called at Tammany Hall and had a talk with Mr. Murphy yesterday. Mr. Sulzer gave his own boom a hard knock.

"I simply will not allow my name to go before the State Convention," said Mr. Sulzer. "I could not be nominated. I am poor, but honest, and the grafters don't want as candidate for Governor a poor or an honest man."

Friends of the Congressman say that he will put off running for anything until he can get both the indorsement of the Hearstites and the Democrats. When Mr. Murphy was told what Mr. Sulzer had said he shook his head and asked:

"What on earth does he mean by that?"

Only a few district leaders were at Tammany Hall to see Mr. Murphy.

Borough President Haffen, who for many years has kept a firm grip on the Tammany forces in his borough, is having hard fights in every Assembly district north of the Harlem, and is sorely pressed by the representatives of the McClellan faction.

A few days ago a newspaper in the Bronx controlled by Mr. Haffen came out with an editorial favoring Mr. Hearst as candidate for Governor, and yesterday the same paper printed another article ridiculing the candidacy of District Attorney Jerome. Friends of Mayor McClellan declare that the only issue in the Bronx is Haffen, and that he will be beaten.

DEAL FOR JUDGESHIPS ON.

Factions of Both Parties Plan to Ignore the Judiciary Nominators.

If the Odell-Quigg faction in the Republican Party and the Murphy faction in Tammany Hall are successful at the primaries, the plan is to ignore the Judiciary Nominators' ticket in making up a slate for the Supreme Court bench.

The arrangement is that each party shall nominate four judicial candidates, and that the nominees of one shall be indorsed by the other. This deal is not new. It was in existence, in fact, long before the bill creating the additional Justices was signed by the Governor.

It is believed that each party will nominate its own candidates even in the event of the Parsons and McClellan forces being triumphant. On each ticket will be the names of present incumbents that appear on the Judiciary Nominators' ticket. Of the others, those most prominently mentioned are Senator Marks on the Democratic side and Senator Elsberg and Judge Rosalsky on the Republican side.

State Chairman Odell was in the city again yesterday. He reiterated that he had never had any communication on political matters with Charles E. Hughes. Asked whom he had in mind as second choice if Mr. Hughes should decline to run he said:

"I have neither a first, second, or third choice. You know this is to be an open convention."

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS SHY.

Two Hundred Meet, but Fail to Mention Probable Candidates.

According to Daniel Moynahan, Chairman of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, its members were called together last night at the Brighton Beach Hotel to voice their opinions with reference to the forthcoming convention. As a matter of fact, not one of the speakers or any of the 200 members present ventured upon any definite statements at all, and none of the candidates were mentioned by name.

Letters of regret were read from District Attorney Jerome and D Cady Herrick. Lewis Nixon spoke at length, urging the absolute necessity of proper party organization.

"It is organization," he said, "that has given the Republican Party so much power in Federal politics in the last fifteen years. No matter what man is nominated as the Democratic candidate by the convention I shall support him heart and soul."

Turning to municipal politics, he declared that the Democratic policy had always been the best for New York, and that Brooklyn had in Controller Metz supplied a model servant to the city.

Controller Metz discussed the relations between his office and the Democratic Party.

"When I entered office," he said "it was said that as soon as a few 'hot ones' had been handed to me I would be obedient to the party leaders. I have not yet come across those 'hot ones,' and I have never received a request from one of the leaders which I could not consider in a manly fashion. As for the patronage, I have endeavored to distribute it among the members of the regular Democratic Party."

McCAUL IS FOR HEARST.

Why don't Nick Hayes say who he is for? Is he for Jerome and the trusts or for Hearst and the people? I am for Hearst and the people. THOMAS F. McCAUL,
Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

Banners with this inquiry and announcement and a portrait of Hearst were strung all over the Twenty-eighth Assembly District last night by the followers of ex-Alderman Thomas F. McCaul, who is the Murphy-Hearst candidate for leader against Sheriff Hayes, the McClellan-Jerome candidate.

McCaul made speeches in which he came out flatly for Mr. Hearst for Governor. For years he was one of Hayes's chief lieutenants. Now he is fighting him.

Two Italian organizations in the district, which it is alleged Hayes hoped to have with him, came out for Mr. Hearst, and it is expected, will go in a body to McCaul at the primaries on Sept. 18.

Occasional Dry Cleaning gives the gown or robe a freshness and brightness which cannot be obtained by any other method of cleaning.

Barratt, Nephews & Co. Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment

Established 1819.

585 Madison Ave. 708 " " 992 " " 1664 " "

Men's clothing cleaned by us returned ready for immediate use.

28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

CALIFORNIA via UNION PACIFIC

EVERY DAY, from August 27 to October 31, 1906. Colonist rates to all principal points in that state from

Chicago $33.00
St. Louis $30.00

SHORT ROUTE FAST TIME SMOOTH ROADBED

Tourist Sleeping Cars a Specialty.

Inquire of

R. TENBROECK, G. E. A., 287 Broadway, N. Y.

Stuyler's

Ice Cream Soda is Unequalled

You will have to drink it before you leave for your vacation, but you can take with you a Box of

Stuyler's

FRESH, PURE, DELICIOUS BONBONS and CHOCOLATES.

Why not a fancy Stuyler Box for your family or friends?

Candies sent everywhere by Mail or Express.

Mail or Phone your orders if not near our Stores.

ACTUARIES ASK CHANGES IN FORMS OF POLICIES

May Thus Evade Rigor of New Insurance Laws.

KELSEY CAN GIVE PERMISSION

Gov. Higgins Summons a Special Term of Court to Clear the Mutual Life Ticket Muddle.

The first move of the insurance companies to get around some of the stringent provisions of the insurance law as passed by the Legislature after the Armstrong Committee's report came to light yesterday. The actuaries of various companies doing business in this State have combined to obtain from Superintendent Kelsey of the State Insurance Department extensive modifications of the standard forms of policies which the Armstrong Committee laid down. In this particular the Superintendent of Insurance exercises powers practically as important as those of the Legislature, for the new law provides that modifications of the standard policy forms laid down by the statute, if approved by him, may be put into effect by the companies.

It was learned yesterday that Emory McClintock, Actuary and Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who was active in getting legislation in Massachusetts shaped to meet the ideas of the insurance companies, had a leading part among those undertaking to vary the standard policy forms. The modifications are recited in a long communication which the actuaries have addressed to the State Superintendent, accompanied by a brief. There are several score of them, some consisting merely in the change of a word, and some in the omission or substitution of entire sentences in the policy forms.

Word Changes May Be Vital.

A good deal can be accomplished by the change of a word in an insurance law. A case in point appeared in one of the published letters which Mr. McClintock wrote to William J. Holden, the Massachusetts lobbyist, in 1900, in which he expressed great anxiety to have the word "such" struck out of a certain bill, and remarked that if this were done things would stand "just as before." The bill was one to which amendments had been introduced in the interest of the policy holders which the insurance combination was trying to have killed.

A good many of the safeguards thrown around the policy holders by the laws passed on the Armstrong Committee's recommendation may be taken away if any substantial modification of the standard policy forms is permitted. These standard forms were intended to prevent misrepresentations and misleading statements in policies, and Charles E. Hughes, who framed the body of the new laws, was particularly insistent that they should be put in force, in spite of determined opposition by the companies.

What action Supt. Kelsey may take on the communication and brief of the actuaries will be awaited with interest in insurance quarters, where reports have been current for some time that if the administration tickets were successful in the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies there would be a persistant effort made in the next Legislature to obtain the repeal or nullification of many of the important features of the Armstrong laws.

May Test the New Laws.

It is understood that the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark proposes to make a test case of some of the restrictions imposed on "foreign" companies doing business in this State. The plan of the Mutual Benefit, according to the reports that come here, is to continue writing both participating and non-participating insurance in New York, which companies are forbidden to do under the new law, and then apply for mandamus proceedings against the State Superintendent to compel him to continue its license under this Insurance Department.

Seymour Eaton, whose midnight resignation as Secretary of the International Policy Holders' Committee some weeks ago has been followed by sporadic attacks upon the committee and its counsel, calculated to advance the interests of the Mutual Life's administration ticket, repudiated by telegrams to Samuel Untermyer and to William Loeb, secretary to President Roosevelt, the latest attack credited to him by the newspaper which has heretofore been his mouthpiece.

This story repeated the statement that Thomas F. Ryan was behind Mr. Untermyer, and suggested that H. H. Rogers, who is still a Trustee of the Mutual, might have something to do with the policy holders' campaign. It also said that Mr. Untermyer on one occasion went to Oyster Bay to interest President Roosevelt in the insurance fight, and quoted Mr. Loeb in this connection.

Mr. Loeb denied by telephone yesterday

Loeb and Eaton Deny It.

so much of the Eaton interview as referred to him, and his denial was supplemented by a telegram from Eaton saying that many parts of the published interview, whether true or untrue, were not given out by him. This was Eaton's telegram to Mr. Untermyer:

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 27.
To Samuel Untermyer, 30 Broad Street, New York:
I refuse to stand for the interview in The Herald this morning, or any part of it, and you are free to make what use you please of this telegram. SEYMOUR EATON.

Mr. Untermyer's visit to Oyster Bay is thus explained: After about 40,000 letters sent out by the International Committee to Mutual Life policy holders had been returned because the addresses as filed by the company at Albany were incorrect, Mr. Untermyer, on a yachting trip, stopped off at Oyster Bay and asked Secretary Loeb if it would not be possible to have the Postmaster General issue an order to Postmasters to have every effort made in the local offices to find the persons to whom the International Committee's mail was addressed.

Such orders are not uncommon in the Post Office Department in cases where it appears that substantial difficulty is experienced in reaching a large number of persons through the mails, and accordingly the order was issued as desired. Mr. Untermyer did not attempt to see President Roosevelt, having no occasion to do so, and did not discuss any other subjects bearing on the insurance campaign with Mr. Loeb.

TO HEAR MUTUAL LIFE CASE.

Extraordinary Term Will Pass on the "Administration Ticket."

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Gov. Higgins announced to-night that he had ordered an extraordinary term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court (the Third Department) to be held on Wednesday of this week at 11 A. M. in this city. The term is for the special purpose of hearing arguments on the motion of the International Policy Holders' Committee, which seeks to compel the State Superintendent of Insurance to strike the names of four members of that committee from the so-called "administration ticket" for Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The matter will come before the court on appeal from the adverse decision of Justice Howard, who held that as a matter of law the Superintendent could not be required by mandamus to receive the names.

In announcing the extraordinary term Gov. Higgins said that Supt. Kelsey of the Insurance Department and Attorney General Mayer had joined in advising him that the questions involved should be settled as promptly as possible, because if the matter were to be carried to the Court of Appeals its final decision ought to be given before the election of the Mutual Life Trustees in December.

The Appellate Division was all ready to meet on that same day under the constitutional provision bringing before it the cases involving the recent reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts, but it required the Governor's order to authorize it to take up any other business.

LORD STRATHCONA'S VIEW.

Thinks Reforms Should Be Made by Anglo-American Agreement.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.—Spelling reform is still the subject of keen discussion and editorial witticism. Much satisfaction is expressed that President Roosevelt's proposals are meeting with opposition in America. Many prominent men here are not averse to the idea of reform so long as it is the outcome of agreement between English-speaking countries. Lord Strathcona expressed this view when he said:

"I would deprecate any radical change in the present English usage in spelling. I think such reforms as are desirable should be by concerted action on the part of the two great English-speaking peoples."

The Chronicle, editorially repeating its suggestion of an Anglo-American conference, says reform by Presidential ukase is alien to the spirit of the English, and apparently also of Americans.

STORMY DINNER TO SCULPTOR

Policeman Called to Stop a Row at Civiletti Banquet.

The banquet held last night by the Italian merchants of this city in honor of Pasquale Civiletti, the sculptor, whose statue of Verdi will be unveiled in Central Park at Broadway and Seventy-first Street, on Oct. 12, ended in a dispute between Charles Barsotti, the master of ceremonies, and Frank K. Cambria, a real estate broker of 61 Park Row. The debaters almost came to blows, and Policeman Daniel Mullany of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was called in to preserve the peace.

The dinner was served in the saloon on the upper floor of the pier of the Navigazone Generale Italian, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street.

The trouble arose over the refusal, so it is asserted, of Chairman Barsotti, proprietor of the Italian newspaper Il Progresso, to allow John J. Freschi, an Italian lawyer, who has offices in 61 Park Row, to speak in the English language on behalf of the American Italians present.

Mr. Cambria put in an appearance on the floor when it was announced that the list of speakers had been exhausted, and made a demand that Mr. Freschi be heard. Some of the guests had left their seats and gathered about the speakers' table. Mr. Cambria shouted, using Italian to express himself, and said favoritism was shown in selecting the speakers.

Mr. Freschi had begged his friends to excuse him, as he was not prepared to speak, and asked Mr. Cambria to let the debate drop. Mr. Barsotti insisted that it would be absurd to go on with the speeches, as the guests were tired. Mr. Cambria shook his fist in Mr. Barsotti's face and snapped his fingers.

The table at which the speakers had been sitting with Chevalier Civiletti, the sculptor, was between Mr. Barsotti and Mr. Cambria, and across this the latter leaned, while Mr. Barsotti stepped back. The guests on the side of the table of which Mr. Cambria stood held him by his arms and tried to force him back. But he would not budge.

Then some one on Mr. Barsotti's side of the table filled a glass with wine and gave it to Mr. Barsotti, while a glass was offered to Mr. Cambria. The latter took the glass and dashed it to the floor. The glass broke into small pieces, while several young Italian women present begged their escorts to get them away as quickly as possible. Then, while the excitement ran high, Mr. Cambria allowed his friends to take him to the rear of the banquet hall, but even then he harangued against the alleged insult that had been shown him.

BOMB FOR A BANKER.

Three Italians Arrested in Brooklyn After a Chase.

What the police think was an attempt to blow up the banking office of Joseph Tamburro, at 183 Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg, with a bomb, was made early yesterday morning. Policeman Wilkinson of the Stagg Street Station saw an object sizzling and spouting fire, and doused it with a pail of water.

The contrivance consisted of a piece of gas pipe, with a long, cotton fuse attached, and is believed to be filled with explosives. It was turned over to the Bureau of Combustibles.

Tamburro had received several letters in the last month threatening his life. They were signed "Black Hand," but he paid little attention to them. The writer demanded $400. On Saturday he received another letter, in which the writer stated that the time was up and that he would carry out his threat.

Thoroughly frightened, Tamburro telephoned to the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn, and Detectives Vachris and Meali watched the neighborhood. Tamburro told the detectives that he suspected three men who had called several times at the bank.

Yesterday morning, after the discovery of the supposed bomb, the detectives saw three men standing at the corner of Graham and Johnson Avenues. They were pointing to the banker's office and making excited gestures. Two of the men ran when the detectives approached, but the third, who proved to be Antonio Bomba of 288 Bushwick Avenue, attempted to stab Detective Meali as he drew near. The detective arrested him, with the aid of a policeman, after a struggle in the gutter.

The two who ran were overtaken and arrested by Detective Vachris. They are Giacomo Alongio of 288 Bushwick Avenue and Varbero Carbo of 215 Johnson Avenue.

All three were taken to the Adams Street Court and remanded. The charge against them is vagrancy.

FOOD.

DUBIOUS

About What Her Husband Would Say

A Mich. woman tried Postum Food Coffee because ordinary coffee disagreed with her and her husband. She writes:

"My husband was sick for three years with catarrh of the bladder and palpitation of the heart, caused by coffee. Was unable to work at all and in bed part of the time.

"I had stomach trouble, was weak and fretful, so I could not attend to my housework—both of us using coffee all the time, not realizing it was harmful.

"One morning the grocer's wife said she believed coffee was the cause of our trouble and advised Postum. I took it home, rather dubious about what my husband would say—he was fond of coffee.

"But I took coffee right off the table and we haven't used a cup of it since. You should have seen the change in us, and now my husband never complains of heart palpitation any more. My stomach trouble went away in two weeks after I began Postum. My children love it, and it does them good, which can't be said of coffee.

"A lady visited us who was always half sick. I told her I'd make her a cup of Postum. She said it was tasteless stuff, but she watched me make it, boiling it thoroughly for 15 minutes, and when done she said it was splendid. Long boiling brings out the flavor and food quality." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

PRESIDENT SURPRISED EVEN SIMPLE SPELLERS

Prof. Brander Matthews Didn't Expect Executive Aid.

LEXICOGRAPHERS IN LINE

Editors of Leading Dictionaries Here and in England Favor the Proposed Reform.

The Simplified Spelling Board replied yesterday to adverse criticism of its reform movement in English newspapers by announcing that Dr. James A. H. Murray and Prof. Joseph Wright, two noted English lexicographers, had been added to the board's membership. It also announced that a prominent American would take his place among the members soon, but refused to divulge this man's name. Incidentally it told how popular the movement is becoming by calling attention to the numerous requests for information concerning simplified spelling that made up the board's mail yesterday.

Dr. Murray is the senior editor of the Oxford Dictionary, and an ardent advocate of the reform movement. In his letter of acceptance to the board he expressed his entire sympathy with the work the board has undertaken. Prof. Wright is Professor of Comparative Philology in Oxford University, and editor of the English Dialect Dictionary, which has just been completed after thirty years of work.

"Prof. Skeat, the editor of the English Etymological Dictionary, became a member of the board two months ago," said Prof. Brander Matthews, Chairman of the board, yesterday. "The Simplified Spelling Board now includes the editors of the three chief English dictionaries published in Great Britain as well as the editors of the three chief American dictionaries, Webster's, the Century, and the Standard.

"The adhesion of the foremost linguistic authorities of both branches of the English-speaking race ought to be reassuring to those who have dreaded that the recommendations of the Simplified Spelling Board might work harm to our tongue and etymology. It serves to show that those who know most about English spelling believe it ought to be improved.

"Sooner or later what we propose to do is bound to go through. All thinking people already realize that, and nothing better could have happened for our movement than to have the President stand on a hilltop and blow a vigorous blast for us. What we want to do is to arouse the interest of people and make them look into what we are really proposing, and the President's action will do that as nothing else could.

"The President's order came as an entire surprise to me. I am sure that I did not even send him any of the documents published by the board, and did not have any idea that he was interested in the subject, even, until a request for our list of recommended spellings was received from Secretary Loeb.

"The next I knew was the announcement of the order in the papers. I am very glad to find that the President was more interested in our efforts than I supposed, and I feel sure that his indorsement will be of the greatest possible benefit to the simplified spelling movement."

Assistant Secretary Wharton of the board said that there were so many requests for circulars in yesterday's mail that "the printer was ordered to rush off an edition of from 10,000 to 15,000 of each pamphlet." He also said that department stores, shorthand schools, magazines, and commercial enterprises had sent letters indorsing the movement.

"The opponents of the movement have said that many professors of colleges and universities have not indorsed it," said Mr. Wharton. "I have started to sift down this statement. So far I have examined our 'adhesion list,' and have found that in three States seventy-three professors have announced their willingness to use the simplified forms. In California alone I found sixty-seven who have done so. I expect to have a complete list on this subject ready in a few days."

NEW SPELLING COMES HARD.

Worcester Telegram Had to Have Extra Help for Experiment.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 27.—The news columns of The Telegram appeared to-day with words spelled under the rules approved by President Roosevelt. The plan is being tried as an experiment for one day only.

It is explained that as the newspaper has for some time followed the phonetic spelling in 160 of the 300 cases mentioned in the rules, the innovation is not so great as might at first appear. In order to carry out the idea through all the news columns, extra help was required in several departments of the paper.

PUTS SPELLING UP TO PUPILS.

Higher Grades in Washington May Choose Old or New Style.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Supt. Chancellor of the District of Columbia Public Schools announced to-day that he would introduce the simplified spelling system alternatively in the higher grammar grades.

The pupils will have their choice of the old or the new. In the lower grades the old system will be continued.

TO THE COAST FOR $50.

Reduced Rates to Tempt Labor Are Announced Ahead of the Time Set.

Reduced second-class passenger rates to San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points were put into effect by the Union Pacific Railroad on Sunday night. The trip can now be made second class for $50, compared with the former regular rate of $78.50. The Union Pacific management had planned to put this reduced rate into effect on Sept. 15. That it was put into effect on Sunday, three weeks ahead of the time originally set, was due to the fact that the new inter-State commerce law, which requires thirty days' notice before a change in rates can be made operative, goes into effect to-day, and under its provisions the new Union Pacific rate to the Pacific Coast could not have been made effective by Sept. 15.

The reduction in Pacific Coast rates by the Union Pacific is intended to induce laborers and artisans to go to the Pacific Coast, where labor of all classes is urgently needed. It is being sought most in San Francisco, where the rebuilding of the city is calling for the services of mechanics and laborers in much larger numbers than are available. The demand for labor there is so great that day laborers are getting from $2.50 to $3.25 a day, and even at these rates the number of men seeking employment is insufficient to meet the demand. Bricklayers, carpenters, and other artisans engaged in building operations command from $5.50 to $8 for a day of eight hours.

R. Tenbroeck, General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific, said last night that the reduction in the rates to the Pacific Coast was merely one of the reductions made by the railroads from time to time under similar circumstances. It in no wise, he said, indicated any rate war or any disagreement between the railroads running to the Pacific Coast.

Fall from Car Killed Donovan.

William F. Donovan, a contracting plumber, brother of Dennis J. Donovan, ex-Superintendent of Buildings of Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Kings County Hospital from injuries he received by being accidentally pushed from the running board of a Rogers Avenue trolley car on Sunday. His skull was fractured. Mr. Donovan was 44 years old. He lived at 97 Garfield Place.

TO you who didn't get to Paris or London this summer we suggest a call on our Millinery expert, who did

She personally selected our Fall stock, which is imported direct from Charlotte, Georgette, Caroline Reboux and other recognized creators of style.

Remember the hats we make, too.

Also Waists, and Men's Gloves, Hats and Canes.

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EYEGLASSES cure HEADACHE.
Consult our Registered Physicians.
Glasses if needed—$1 upward.
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Oculists and Opticians.
Established Nearly 50 Years.

BOY TRIES TO DROWN AFTER LOSING HIS PLACE

Jumps from a Steamboat Into the North River.

RESCUED BY THE CAPTAIN

Son of Long Branch Dancing Master Says He Was Afraid to Tell Father of His Bad Luck.

Harry Newburger, a good-looking, well-dressed boy of sixteen, who lives at 695 Lexington Avenue, and is the son of A. B. Newburger, a dancing teacher of Long Branch, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping overboard from the steamer Monmouth of the Sandy Hook Line while the vessel was lying at her pier at the foot of West Forty-first Street. Several life-preservers were thrown to him by the crew, but Newburger refused to touch them. He was sinking when Capt. John Cameron of the Monmouth leaped into the water and held him up until both were taken ashore in a rowboat.

Newburger was hustled to the West Side Police Court by Policeman Delaney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where Magistrate Whitman held him in $500 bail for examination on Thursday. At a late hour last night his father had not arrived to give bail for him.

The boy's act, so far as the police could learn, arose from the fact that when the boy was discharged from his job with A. L. Silberstein, a cutlery merchant of 489 Broadway, he was afraid to tell his father about it, and resolved to take his life.

Young Newburger had been down to Long Branch to spend the week end with his parents, and came up to town on the Monmouth yesterday morning. On arriving here he went to see his chum, Leo Levy, who works with the American Corset Company at 65 Wooster Street. He told Levy that on the way up on the boat he had found $47, which he had turned over to Capt. Cameron. The latter, he said, told him that if no one claimed the money before 12:30 o'clock he would give it back to him. The two boys went to the boat together. As they stepped on board the vessel Newburger held out a note to Levy, with the words: "See what a girl sent me. Read it."

As soon as Newburger saw Levy start to read it he ran to the side of the boat and plunged overboard. The note read:

Dear Leo: I am tired of life. When my body is recovered send it to 288 Second Avenue, Long Branch, N. J. I was discharged for a little mistake. I have had enough trouble at home and I want no more.

Give my regards to every one at home, and I remain your best friend in the river.

HENRY.

P. S.—Don't let my family hear of this too soon.

When Magistrate Whitman asked Newburger why he had tried to take his life, all he would say was: "I lost my job." It was not till later that he told about his fear of telling his father of his discharge.

The boy said that his father was dancing coach for Richard Carle, and had arranged the dances for "The Mayor of Tokio," as well as for Carle's forthcoming production "The Spring Chicken."

San Francisco Street Car Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The second day of the strike of the employes of the United Railways opened quietly. The company made no effort to operate its lines.

NO CUSTOMS DUES AT DALNY.

Japan Explains Why It Cannot Impose Even Chinese Duties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Mr. Miyaoka, the Japanese Chargé, called at the State Department to-day and advised Acting Secretary Adee that Japan will open Dalny to the commerce of all nations after Sept. 1. It is to be a free port, and no import or export duty will be levied on articles of commerce imported into or exported from Kwan-Ta-Shu from Dalny. Ships of all nations will be permitted to play and engage in traffic between Dalny, or Tairen, as the town is now called, and all the ports of Japan that are open to foreign commerce.

A statement was made from the Japanese Embassy explaining why the Chinese customs will not be levied at the port. It says:

"The establishment of such customs at Tairen unaccompanied by the establishment of similar customs at the Russo-Manchurian frontier would be disastrous not only to the trade of Japan, but to the trade of all other nations which can ship merchandise to Manchuria only by the sea route.

"The Eastern Chinese Railway is the great artery of Manchurian commerce, and it is of utmost importance that goods or merchandise which enter Manchuria by the Southern Manchurian Railway shall stand in no more unfavorable position than the merchandise that enters Manchuria from the North by the Eastern Chinese Railway, and more especially as, by the treaty between Russia and China, articles of commerce entering China from the Russian frontier by that railway is subject to only two-thirds of the tariffs that are imposed on articles imported through the open ports on the coast of China.

On the question of the establishment of Chinese customs at Tairen, Japan's contention has merely been that it would be unjust unless customs were simultaneously established at the Russo-Chinese frontier, so that the back door may equally be guarded when the front door is closed to duty-free entry."

Died from Hurts in Auto Smash.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—Liquor Inspector Frazeau of Fall River, Mass., died early to-day at the Rhode Island Hospital of injuries due to the collision of his automobile and an electric car yesterday, when his chauffeur, Oliver La Belle, was killed.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
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A Square Deal in Piano Buying

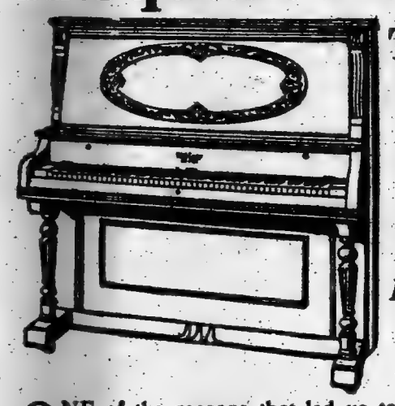

The "Wolfner" at $250

Is an Honestly Built and Honestly Advertised Instrument. Its Value Is the Greatest Ever Given at Its Price

ONE of the reasons that led us to enter the business of selling pianos on the "easy-payment" plan was the hope of putting an end to the faking and extortion that had grown up in that business. It seemed to us that the purchaser of limited income was very much in need of a square deal, and that square deal we determined he should have.

We determined to give at a low price—$250—*the very best piano that ever had been sold, or that could be sold,* for that money. It took us two years to find that piano—and then we had to have it made for us in lots of 1,000 at a time to get the price down where we wanted it. We put a name of our own—THE WOLFNER—and our own guarantee on it, and we offer it on these terms—

No Money Down---One Dollar a Week

No Interest. No "Extra Charges" of Any Kind.

FREE Delivery—FREE Revolving Stool—One Year's Tuning, FREE.

That's the whole proposition. We have no use for, and no sympathy with, the tricks, exaggerations and "catches" that most installment dealers find necessary to the disposal of their pianos. We have a piano that sells on its own appearance and merits. Least of all do we indulge in ridiculous falsification of values. The Wolfner is *not* a $400 piano—it is merely the best $250 piano that has ever been sold in this or any other city, and it is a *better* piano in design, in scale, in appearance, in tone, in touch and in endurance than any which is *catalogued* at $400 for the purpose of making its real price seem low.

The Wolfner is a piano that you can trust. It is only one of several first-class, tested, but moderate-priced pianos selected for their magnificent value-for-price and sold in our fifth floor Piano Rooms. Among the others are—

Boardman & Gray — McPhail — Erard
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Stern Brothers

DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING DEPARTMENTS
(On Third Floor)
Are Showing Models of
IMPORTED TAILOR-MADE GOWNS,
which they will reproduce in the Newest Fall Materials
At Very Moderate Prices.
For a Limited Period,
Cloth Riding Habits, at $58.00
West Twenty-third Street

3 DEWEY PRIZES FOR $103.

Inglorious End of Spanish Ships Captured at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Three Spanish ships captured by Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, were sold by the Navy Department to-day for $103. These ships were advertised at several Asiatic ports, the total cost of advertising being $28, and the Navy Department is quite well satisfied that the bids were sufficient to cover the expense of advertising.

The three ships are the Albay, Manileno, and Mindanao. They have been stripped of everything movable, and are simply old hulks practically useless for any purpose of the navy.

Sued for San Francisco Insurance.

A suit to recover $38,000 has been brought in Brooklyn against the Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company for losses growing out of the San Francisco fire. The action was instituted by Thomas C. Watkins of 972 Sterling Place, as assignee of persons in San Francisco. The papers in the suit were filed yesterday.

FELL AFTER ODD ACCIDENT.

Sawmill Employe Had Been Transfixed by a Splinter.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—There was discharged from St. Elizabeth's Hospital in this city this afternoon a patient whose injury is said by physicians to have been one of the most remarkable from which a man has ever recovered.

While working in a mill at Fulton Chain on the morning of June 14 last a piece of wood nearly two feet long and about an inch and a half wide was thrown from a saw with such force that it passed through George Lanz's right arm and entirely through his body, pinning the arm to his side. It took several hours to bring him to this city and he was conscious till placed on the operating table for the removal of the sliver and the dressing of the wounds. To-day he was discharged entirely cured.

He has been visited by a number of surgeons from distant cities, who have examined his wounds and studied the pictures taken as he lay on the operating table. All marvelled over the man's recovery.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.
It is gentle.
It is pleasant.
It is efficacious.
It is not expensive.
It is good for children.
It is excellent for ladies.
It is convenient for business men.
It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
It is used by millions of families the world over.
It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.
If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

Manufactured by
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

FEWER ON PART TIME, SCHOOL BOARD'S HOPE

22,700 New Sittings to be Ready by Sept. 10.

15,700 MORE SOON AFTER

Many New School Buildings Are Near Completion, While Additions Have Been Made to Others.

New sittings for 22,700 children in new school buildings and additions to old ones will be ready when the public schools open on Sept. 10, according to a special report prepared by C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of the Building Bureau of the Board of Education, for the Building Committee. Mr. Snyder qualifies this statement with the remark that "the completion of the work is dependent upon steady and uninterrupted progress" and the absence of strikes. The educational officials are pleased with the outlook, and believe that the number of children on part time will show no such great increase as was recorded last September.

On June 28 City Superintendent Maxwell reported to the Board of Education that there were 76,243 children on part time in the elementary schools of the city. This was an increase of 6,429 over the same period last year. The part-time pupils were distributed among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 24,079; Bronx, 1,207; Brooklyn, 40,971; Queens, 6,216, and Richmond, 170. These are the latest figures on part-time condition in the schools. Before the close of the school year on June 30 the Principals of the schools sent in their regular monthly reports, stating among other things the number of part-time children in their individual schools. Many of these reports contained errors. When the tabulating clerk at the Board of Education undertook to have the errors corrected, he found that the Principals had gone away to the country and were inaccessible. The result is that the report on part-time conditions for June will not be compiled until the Principals return on the Wednesday before the opening of school in September.

Associate Superintendent Shallow, who is acting as City Superintendent in the absence of Dr. Maxwell, was asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter how many children will be on part time when the schools open.

"That's a hard question to answer," he replied. "The latest figures on the subject are those for the month of May. From those and City Superintendent Maxwell's last report a fair estimate may be made. But then I have heard it said that the population of New York City increases each year in numbers equal to the total population of Providence, R. I. Many children from outside cities come here, too. Then, too, the part-time pupils are unequally distributed throughout the city, so that where a school in one district may be on part time, another school in another district, particularly where factories surround the building, may have vacant seats in its classrooms. A newspaper stated recently that there would be at least 90,000 children on part time. That is not so. The outlook is bright, as the figures from the Building Bureau will show."

The 22,700 new sittings to be ready by September are divided among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 9,400; Bronx, 2,400; Brooklyn, elementary schools, 8,850; high schools, 600, and Queens, 1,450. It will be noticed that there are no new sittings for Richmond. This is explained by the fact that the educational officials are trying to overcome the part-time evil where it is most felt.

In addition to these sittings, more will be opened in October and November. There will be 3,400 for the former month and 12,300 for the latter. Those of October will be divided among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 2,400; Brooklyn, 1,000, and those of November as follows: Manhattan, 7,400; Bronx, 2,150, and Brooklyn, 2,750. The contracts for this work were let late, which accounts for the fact that these additional sittings will be ready a month or more after school opens.

The last annual report of City Superintendent Maxwell contained a table, which showed the unequal distribution of the part-time pupils among the forty-six school districts in the city. According to this statement, nine of the twenty-two districts in Manhattan had no children on part time, while the Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts were unusually congested. Of these the Third had 4,610, Fourth 5,295, Fifth 3,126, Sixth 5,834, and Seventh 7,677. In Brooklyn every one of the fourteen districts had its part-time pupils, while the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-ninth showed the worst conditions. The Twenty-ninth had 3,358, the Thirty-third 4,262, Thirty-sixth 4,051, and the Thirty-ninth 10,306, which was the largest in the entire city.

Supt. Snyder's report shows what is being done to wipe out part time in those districts most affected. In the Fourth District, Manhattan, a new school, designated as No. 13, is being erected at Madison and Jackson Streets, which will provide 3,350 sittings, and which when completed will have cost $386,988. In the Fifth District a new building to replace No. 4 is being erected at Rivington and Pitt Streets, which will accommodate 1,200 pupils, and will cost $139,000. In the Seventh District, No. 64, a new building has been completed. It will accommodate 3,200 pupils. It cost $389,000.

The report shows extensive building operations in Brooklyn, which is crippled by part time. In the Thirty-ninth District three new buildings are being erected, and extensive alterations are being made to kill the part-time system, which flourishes there. These buildings are No. 114, Canarsie, sittings, 1,200; cost, $171,948; No. 150, Christopher Avenue and Powell Street; sittings, 2,400; cost, $394,000, and No. 66, Osborne and Watkins Street; sittings, 2,500.

Similar operations, but not on quite so large a scale, are going on in the other afflicted districts of Brooklyn.

TURKEY TO QUIT DJANET.

Boundary Dispute with France May Soon Be Settled.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Distinct progress has been made toward the settlement of the dispute between Turkey and France with regard to the frontier of Tripoli adjacent to the French Sahara.

An official note given out to-night announces that Turkey, in compliance with the request of France, has ordered the evacuation of Djanet, or, if not yet occupied, the instant return of the Turkish troops marching to that place. The status quo ante, the note also states, is re-established until an arrangement can be made to fix the boundary between the Ghat Oasis and the French possessions.

A dispatch from Paris Aug. 1 stated that strained relations had arisen between France and Turkey over the Tripoli frontier question, and that Turkish troops had occupied disputed territory on the ground of Turkey's suzerainty over Tripoli. Turkey had disregarded France's protest and both powers had assumed a firm attitude.

TO CLEAR OUT PULAJANES.

General Movement of Troops and Constabulary Planned.

MANILA, Aug. 27.—It is officially reported that the main band of the Pulajanes has broken into smaller bodies.

A general movement of 1,000 troops and 300 constabulary through all parts of the disaffected region is planned. A part of the province of Leyte, south of Buyog Bay, has been cleared of Pulajanes. There is no disaffection on the west coast except on the part of a few bands which have escaped the soldiers. On the east coast native volunteers are bringing in prisoners. Gov. Veyra reports that hundreds of natives have volunteered to help the troops.

MAY BE CHINESE PARLIAMENT

An Upper House, to Begin With, Suggested in Peking.

PEKING, Aug. 27.—The organization of an upper house of Parliament from among the Chinese officials, as the beginning of a Parliamentary Government, and afterward, in some years, electing a lower house of Parliament, is being discussed here.

The Dowager Empress has appointed a committee consisting of Prince Chun, Viceroy Yuanshikai, the Ministers of State, the members of the Grand Council, and the Grand Secretaries, to consider the reports of the Chinese Commissioners who recently returned from abroad and to make recommendations to the throne.

HER "BARON" GOES FREE.

German Was Accused of Deserting American Wife.

HAMBURG, Aug. 27.—Ewald Konrad, alias Baron Santos von Dobrowski Donnersmarck, who was alleged to have deserted his American wife, at Paris, taking with him $8,000 worth of jewels and some money belonging to her, and who was arrested here Aug. 23 on the charge of robbery, was discharged to-day, the court holding that he was not culpable under German law.

His wife, who registered as Baroness Donnersmarck, visited him at his hotel here to-day and had several conferences with him. The so-called Baroness, who is a member of a good family, was married to Konrad in Manila, May 4. Her maiden name was Susan May Coday Forrest.

THE GALILEE DAMAGED.

Magnetic Survey Yacht Driven on the Breakwater at Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 27.—The Magnetic Survey yacht Galilee, which sailed from San Francisco about a year ago in the interests of the Carnegie Institution, was driven on the breakwater here during a typhon on the 24th.

She was considerably damaged, but has been refloated and docked for repairs. The crew and scientists aboard are safe.

Miss Van Norden's Condition Serious.

BLAIRGOWRIE, Scotland, Aug. 27.—Miss Emma Van Norden, daughter of Warner Van Norden of New York, who on Aug. 21 suffered a bad fracture of the skull by the overturning near this place of a carriage in which she and a party of relatives and friends were touring, is to-night reported to be weaker and in a semi-conscious condition. The others of the party who were injured at the same time are recovering.

Deputy Surveyor Woodward Cleared.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Civil Service Commissioner Cooley returned to Washington to-day from New York, where he investigated charges made by the Fenton Republican Club of New York City that C. H. Woodward, Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York, had shown "pernicious political activity." Mr. Cooley will inform the President that the charges against Mr. Woodward were wholly without foundation.

ORPHANS MAY STAY HERE; ORDER EXPECTED SOON

Meanwhile the 30 Jewish Children at Ellis Island Are Happy.

WRITE PERSONAL APPEALS

Victims of Russian Massacres Are Detained Only on a Technicality—Good Homes Await Them.

A reply is expected to-day or to-morrow to the appeal of the National Committee for Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres regarding the thirty Jewish children who were orphaned through the massacres in Russia, and who are being detained at Ellis Island. The committee feels convinced that they will be admitted. They were held, it was said yesterday, more through a technicality than through an actual desire not to admit them. A recent law promulgated by the Department of Commerce and Labor makes it almost imperative for the authorities at Ellis Island to hold children under the age of 14, and who come here without parents or kin, so that the department at Washington may be enabled to deal with their cases.

Meanwhile the children are quite happy at Ellis Island. Both Secretary Bressler, as well as his assistant, Mr. Waltman, were loud in their praises of the treatment which Acting Commissioner Murray is according the little immigrants. They are under the special care of I. Irving Lipsitch, the representative of the United Hebrew Charities stationed at Ellis Island, as well as Mrs. Sarah Perlmann, the teacher and guardian, who came with them. They have been installed on the top floor of the Immigration Building, and have the use of one of the outdoor cages on the roof to play in. Those who were old enough and could write were allowed to sign their own names to the appeal to Washington, which was sent to Secretary Metcalf yesterday. After that the children asked for and got paper and pencils with which they wrote personal appeals in odd-looking hieroglyphics asking Secretary Metcalf to let them become American citizens. Most of them had a pencil in one hand and a piece of candy in the other. All were smiling and happy, seemingly enjoying their experience. When asked through an interpreter how they liked their treatment, they chorused:

"Fine! None better!"

The organization which has assumed charge of the Russian orphans is the same one which raised $1,500,000 for the financial relief of the Russian sufferers recently. The Chairman is Oscar S. Straus, the Treasurer Jacob H. Schiff, and the Secretary Cyrus L. Sulzberger. Although these men are out of the city at present, they have been communicated with, and what is being done for the Russian orphans is under their instructions.

The children are not likely to be released before to-morrow or Thursday. If they are admitted they will be newly clothed by one or the other of the charitable organizations which are all anxious to receive them, and they will then be sent out of the city. They are all to have homes in well-to-do Jewish families. Since their arrival here letters have been pouring in to the Industrial Removal Society office at 174 Second Avenue, and to individual officers of the organization, which under ordinary circumstances would have the duty of placing them, requesting the privilege of adopting one or more of the children. Secretary Waltman said yesterday that the children would be placed in separate homes, save where there are several sisters and brothers, who will not be separated.

"There is very little likelihood that these children will become public charges," said Secretary Waltman yesterday. "Certainly the country will not take more risk with them than it does with the average immigrant. In our opinion it takes less."

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.—L. Schwartz, President of the local Jewish congregation, sent this telegraphic protest to President Roosevelt to-day against the deportation of the thirty Jewish orphans now at Ellis Island:

"To Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

"Knoxville Hebrews protest against deportation of Russian Hebrew orphans. We will provide for two. L. SCHWARTZ,

"President H. A. Congregation."

CALLS ROOSEVELT USURPER.

Senator Rayner Wants the President's Acts Made a Leading Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—United States Senator Rayner, in an interview to-day, declared that the tariff and "Executive usurpation" were the leading campaign issues. He said:

"A few weeks before the adjournment of the Senate I was present at a conference with a number of its members and with prominent Democrats from different sections of the country. It was the positive conviction of every one present that 'Executive usurpation' should be made one of the leading issues in our Congressional and Presidential campaigns. Every one will admit the great accomplishments and the marvelous career of President Roosevelt and esteem in which he is held by the country. We claim, however, and the facts are abundant in support of it, that he has trespassed upon constitutional limitations, that he has interfered with the functions of the law-making power; that he has, by the use of his patronage and influence dominated both branches of Congress; that he has made a compact with the Speaker of the House and its Committee on Rules to promote or to stifle legislation as it suited his purpose, and that he has arrogated to himself functions never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

"There is another proposition of supreme importance that we must not lose sight of, and that is the deliberate strangling of the measure to prevent the purchase of Congressional and Presidential elections. The President and Speaker of the House are responsible for this suppression.

"It was a bold move to sacrifice this bill, because if it had been reported it would have swept through the House as it did the Senate. Its importance will be realized when it is known that in every National election the tariff-protected interests furnish the most enormous sums of money to the Republican Party, in return for which they receive their own protection at its hands. The life insurance contributions do not compare with those collected from the tariff interest and other sources.

"The practical defeat of this measure in Congress means that the Democratic Party must face an enormous corruption fund in the future, as it has done in the past, while its passage would have signified to the country that the elective franchise can no longer be polluted except at the peril of law, and that the ballot is no longer for sale."

All Over the World

OUR chain of eyeglass stores in the metropolitan cities of New York, London, Paris, Minneapolis and St. Paul has made the Meyrowitz optical service world renowned. When you need Eyeglasses, Spectacles, Lorgnettes, Field or Opera Glasses or Photographic supplies visit one of our four New York stores.

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OPTICIAN

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237 Fifth Ave., bet. 27th and 28th Sts.
125 West 43d St., bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.
1 Old Bond St., cor. Piccadilly, London.
604 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
360 St. Peter Street, St. Paul.

MAY GRANT RAILROADS TIME TO OBEY NEW LAW

Commerce Board to Take Up Problems of Rates To-day.

SIMPLER FORMS ARE WANTED

Commission Plans Tariffs That Everybody Can Understand—Questions of the Railroad Lawyers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—There will be no pyrotechnics when the Hepburn-Dolliver Railway Rate Regulation law goes into effect to-morrow. The Inter-State Commerce Commission will hold a meeting in the morning and take up the various problems presented by the new law, with a view to getting some sort of notion of where commission, railroads, and shippers, respectively, stand.

Commissioners Clements, Cockrell, and Lane are in the city to-night, and Chairman Knapp is expected to arrive in the morning. E. E. Clark, one of the new Commissioners, telegraphed to-day that he was starting from his home in Cedar Rapids and would be here some time to-morrow. Mr. Harlan, the other new Commissioner, has sent no word to the commission.

The commission will take up the question of granting an extension of time to railroads, express, and sleeping car companies for the filing of tariffs in accordance with the numerous requests which have been received by the commission in the last few weeks. The authority to grant such an extension is conferred by the new law. It is not likely that any action will be taken to-morrow, for more time will be required for consideration of the matter.

The old members of the commission have been considering for some time a scheme for simplification of railway tariff sheets, so that an ordinary man can tell with reasonable study how much he will have to pay for any particular shipment of freight. It is admitted now by everybody who has anything to do with such tariffs that only experts can interpret them.

The commissioners believe that such a simplification will result not only in a great benefit to shippers, but in a decided decrease in the number of tariffs filed, so that the commission can come nearer to knowing what it is that the railroads are telling it. The statistical expert of the commission, Prof. Adams, is at work trying to devise a form of tariff to be followed by all roads. He is also studying the question of the forms of accounts to be kept, under the provision of the new law which requires a uniform system of bookkeeping.

From these two reforms the commission has the greatest expectation of relief from the evils so frequently complained of by shippers.

The railroads are awaiting the action of the commission with the liveliest interest. It was explained this afternoon by a prominent railroad man now here that a good many questions are awaiting answers from the commission. These questions have been asked in good faith by roads which desire to comply with the law fully.

It was further explained by this man that the so-called "secret meetings" of railroad lawyers—which he emphatically declared were not at all secret—were merely gatherings of the railroad counsel to discuss the different points on which elucidation was desired. There was nothing about them that in any way justified the assertion that the roads were scheming to find means of evading or hindering the operation of the law.

The questions asked the commission, it was said, were all of such a nature that the answers would explain the meaning and intent of the law, and the railroad men preferred to have the opinion of the commission in advance, instead of going ahead on their own interpretation, perhaps to be checked up by the commission later and accused of wrongdoing.

UNION REPLIES TO GIBSON.

Says Street Cleaners United to Prevent Blackmail—He Says "Rot."

The strictures of Acting Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson upon the Drivers, Sweepers and Hostlers' Union, which were that its agents collected funds to carry on legislative work in behalf of the union, were met yesterday by a formal statement from the union, in which it declared that its sole purpose was to protect the members from blackmailing by politicians.

To this Acting Commissioner Gibson said "rot." Then he added: "Why, politicians have nothing to do with them or the department. Most of the employes of the department are civil service men."

He added that he would like to learn how many or how few of his men are in the union.

He declared that he had visited seven of nine stables in Manhattan, where the employes number about 150 to a stable, and he had not found a single union man.

The Acting Commissioner had a talk with the members of the Executive Council of the union. He said he found that its President was a negro, the Vice President an Irishman, the Recording Secretary a Greek, the Financial Secretary a German, the Treasurer a Jew, and the Sergeant at Arms an Italian.

Superior to Lemonade

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious Summer tonic.—Adv.

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MONEY IS SENT BY CABLE

Distress in Valparaiso Very Great, Fully Half the City Having Been Destroyed.

While New York has not been as liberal so far in its response to the appeal for aid for the stricken Chilean cities as it has been to other calls of a similar nature in the past, and while the response has not been anything like as prompt as it usually is on such occasions, the subscription lists which have been opened have received numerous additions in the last day or so, and it is believed that the generosity of New Yorkers is just beginning to awaken.

The largest list is that of the newest committee in the field—that of which J. P. Grace of W. R. Grace & Co. is Treasurer and John Claflin, James Speyer, F. A. Vanderlip, James A. Scrymser, A. Torrance, and Adolfo Ortugar, the Chilean Consul General, are members. Although the list was only opened Saturday, subscriptions aggregating more than $20,000 have already been received.

By special arrangement, all contributions made to this fund are transmitted to Chile by telegraph and cable without delay. The sums received up to last night have already been transferred to Valparaiso, and will be available for use this morning. Contributors to this fund are:

W. R. Grace & Co.	$10,000	Anonymous	$100
Speyer & Co.	2,500	Benedict, Drysdale & Co.	100
John Claflin	1,000	Daniel Bacon	100
Crossman & Sieleken	1,000	Peters, White & Co.	50
Borne-Scrymser Co.	1,000	Lemuel C. Benedict.	50
Smith, Hogg & Co.	1,000	Degener & Burke.	50
Cent. & So. Amer. Telegraph Co.	1,000	David S. Hayes	25
Baring & Co.	500	Hollingsworth & Peterson	25
Brown Bros. & Co.	500	Mayer & Co.	25
Mass. Cot. Mills.	500	Coe-Mortimer Co.	25
Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer	250	Chandler Bros. & Co.	20
Parsons & Petit	200	L. Burgheim	5
Minot, Hooper & Co.	100	Clement & Smith.	5
Ernesto Lyon	100	C. P. Wyckoff	5
C. F. Garrigues Co.	100	Daniel Canty	5

All who desire to give through this channel should address contributions to J. P. Grace, Treasurer, 1 Hanover Square. The money transferred by cable is distributed by the Valparaiso Relief Committee, which is made up of the leading bankers and merchants of that stricken city. W. R. Grace & Co. yesterday received cablegrams from the firm's representatives in Valparaiso that the distress thehe is little abated, and that the need for help is great. The damage done was greater than that which followed the San Francisco earthquake. The representative said that fully one-quarter of the city was destroyed by earthquake shocks, and that fire subsequently destroyed another quarter, so that fully one-half of the city has suffered destruction.

The fund of the Merchants' Association also took quite a leap yesterday. Charles W. Dumont, who has the fund in charge, thinks that it will be very much larger before the week is over. The biggest contribution to the Merchants' Association's fund, which now amounts to $8,080, was that of M. Guggenheim's Sons, who sent their check for $5,000 yesterday. Other subscriptions received yesterday were:

G. Amsinck & Co.	$250	Clarence Cottman	$50
J. H. Oliphant & Co.	100	Mrs. H. W. de Forest	25
J. H. Lang & Co.	100	A. & L. Metzger	10
N. Y. Co. Nat. B'k.	100	Julius Sternfeld	10

In addition to the two funds mentioned there are several others under way. The National Red Cross Society, which had collected $521 up to last Friday, received numerous other subscriptions Saturday and yesterday. The Produce Exchange is getting up a fund and will probably have its first list complete to-day. R. Robert Fogel of R. R. Fogel & Co. made a personal subscription last week of $1,000. Before the end of the week it is hoped that the $100,000 mark will have been reached.

VALPARAISO, Aug. 27.—There was a heavy earthquake shock here to-day, but no damage was done. Prominent citizens of Valparaiso met this afternoon at the hall in the Mercurio Building and discussed plans for the rebuilding of the city. President-elect Pedro Montt was present.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—According to a dispatch received at the Foreign Office to-day from the French Consul at Valparaiso, the persons of French nationality killed by the earthquake there on Aug. 16 were one man, six women, and three children. Of the women five were Little Sisters of the Poor.

Oriental Limited

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had this in mind when it inaugurated as a part of its transcontinental service the superb new train—the Oriental Limited. It is a

Veritable Club House on Wheels

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Two and a Half Days of Pleasure and Valuable Object Lessons.

Compartment Observation Library Cars, New Dining Cars (meals a la carte), Palace Sleeping Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars, New Day Coaches.

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VERY LOW RATES ALL SUMMER.

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Inquire for sailing dates of G. N. S. S. Minnesota and Dakota and N. Y. K. Steamships from Seattle to Japan, China, and the Orient.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

To California thro' Colorado

$50 OR $53

One-way tickets at these unusually low rates (depending upon route selected east of Chicago) will be on sale at New York every day from September 14 to October 30.

It costs no more to have your ticket routed via Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction and Salt Lake City, with choice of routes beyond.

This is the most interesting and attractive way of reaching California. It is also an economical way. Over this scenic route the Burlington runs modern and comfortable tourist Pullmans, in which double berths for one or two people cost only $7 from Chicago—half the usual charge.

It will be a pleasure to tell you more.

W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent,
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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

DIED TELLING OF DEAD WIFE.

Old Man Collapsed at the Blind Pensioners' Desk in Brooklyn.

Calling to report the death of his wife, who was a blind pensioner of the city, an old man died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building, Brooklyn, while the blind of the city were receiving their annual pensions from the municipality. The man was Anton Bender, 75 years old, of 203 Hamburg Avenue.

Mr. Bender's wife died three weeks ago, and he visited the Municipal Building to have her name taken off the list of beneficiaries. After standing in line for some time the old man reached the desk of Chief Clerk M. A. McCarthy of the Controller's office, who was handing out the money. While talking to McCarthy the old man suddenly grew faint and was led over to a bench. There he collapsed, and Ambulance Surgeon Carey of the Brooklyn Hospital was called. Mr. Bender died before the surgeon arrived. His death apparently had been caused by heart disease.

In Brooklyn 428 blind persons shared yesterday in the appropriation, each one receiving $51.

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Tooth Powder
BEST FOR THE TEETH
Makes them white and lustrous
AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS

The Newest Kodak Is No. 4A

It makes a picture 4¼ x 6½ inches, yet is small, very compact, has fine lens and automatic shutter. $35.00. SEE IT.

Developing, printing, enlarging—get our prices for prompt good work.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 36 East 23d St.
Only one store. 30 years at 23d St.

ALL WERE REFORMERS ON FAGAN'S GLAD OUTING

Gamblers Who Strayed Aboard Thrashed When They Won.

2,500 HAD A LONG DAY'S FUN

There Were Eatables, Drinkables, Games, Prizes, Music, and Cheers for Jersey City's Mayor.

Mark M. Fagan, the reform Mayor of Jersey City, took a holiday yesterday, and so did the other office holders and about 2,499 other Jerseyites who, for the time being at least, became Faganites and whooped it up for reform. The occasion was the outing and games of the Mark M. Fagan Association of Hudson County, and it was generally supposed that the affair would show just how strong Fagan is in Jersey City.

There were approximately 2,500 of the reform hungry, and Mr. Fagan and all his henchmen said they were satisfied. Everybody else was, anyway, for the outing was a grand round of jollity. The only exceptions to the rule were three young men who were badly bitten in a poker game with professionals.

The Faganites woke up Jersey City about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when they went to the headquarters of the association for their hats and badges. They had nothing to do for four hours afterward, so they talked reform wherever they could keep their throats from getting dry. At 10 o'clock they formed in battalions and marched through the streets to martial music furnished by three bands.

Every one was in excellent humor by this time, and the parade took a long time to reach the boat. Brown hats were given out to all good Faganites, and these were worn in all styles—college shape, Bowery shape, Fedora shape, and shapeless.

Start Was Made After 11.

There was only one narrow gangplank to accommodate the reformers, and it was well after 11 o'clock before the Grand Republic, which had been chartered for the occasion, got under way. By actual count, kept by a Steamboat Inspector, there were a few less than 2,000 men on board, so the vessel was not overloaded.

Things began to happen before the last line was cast off. On the lower deck the attractive call of the bung starter was heard, while upstairs the bands began to play and card games were started in half a dozen places at once. One of these games was "fixed," as several of the players found out before they reached the landing at Witzel's Point View, where the other games were to be held and breakfast and dinner served.

Two prosperous-appearing men began to shuffle the cards; two others joined in, and soon there were seven players. Fifty-cent jackpots seemed the favorite play, and one young fellow hadn't been in the game twenty minutes before he had parted with $20. Another man lost $7 and then looked annoyed. He dropped out.

Policeman Was a Loser.

All the luck seemed to be in one corner, where three men, the two first comers and another, sat together. One wore a diamond ring. Soon the man who had lost the $20 dropped $15 more, and then stopped playing. The others kept on, and the chief loser was one of Jersey City's police force. He stayed in the game as the man with the diamond ring took in pot after pot.

Just before the landing was reached the man who had lost the seven dollars returned with Patrolman Winters of Jersey City and four other policemen, all of whom were in plain clothes. Then there was action.

Winters jumped right in among the players.

"You fellows are crooks," he shouted. "Give these men back their money."

There was a moment's silence.

"Where's the man who was done?" asked Winters.

"I lost a little money," said the excursionist who had parted with $35 in three-quarters of an hour.

Nobody waited then for the policemen. Men came running from all parts of the boat, and for five minutes it went pretty hard with the professionals. They were punched, kicked, mauled, and pulled about so that they lost their neat appearance completely. Then the police took them downstairs and locked them up.

One who had made what is technically known as a "gun play" had been so roughly handled that his face was bleeding and one eye swollen. He was the man with the diamond ring, and later he disappeared in a mysterious manner. The police of the Flushing Station say he is a man who makes a business of "working" the excursion boats.

The Winnings Vanished, Too.

The other two men, who gave their names as James Hirsch and James McGuire of 112 West 116th Street and 112 West 104th Street, respectively, were taken before Magistrate Smith in Flushing. The police said both were well known to them, Hirsch having the alias of Murphy. The Magistrate discharged them because all parties had been breaking the law by gambling. The man who got away, it turned out, took with him all the winnings.

At the grove, when the reformers landed, the first thing on the programme was breakfast, which was served in the pavilion at 1 o'clock. According to the doorkeeper, 2,460 hungry voters devoured fritters, eels, beefsteeak, and rolls in large quantities, while waiters perspired and dashed about frantically. The serving was done at intervals, a big gong sounding the minute for serving each course.

James W. McCarthy, who manages the Jersey Aldermen and some pipe lines for a seat in Congress at the same time, was cheered lustily when he entered the dining hall. Mayor Fagan, who had marched with the boys and shaken hands with all on the boat, also got a hearty reception. But it was when the gong sounded the first time that the roof was lifted, so to speak, for the reformers were hungry, and they had been playing a tattoo on their plates with their knives in anticipation. And didn't they make short work of that breakfast!

One meal disposed of the crowd started to get up an appetite for the second by playing baseball and entering running races. There was an Irishman named Carrick from the Second Ward of Jersey City who got a flying start in every race that was run. He was beaten every time, and he disputed every decision. His wit was good, and the merriment was great in consequence—except for the umpires. Every one who won a race or a game got a silver cup.

Fat Men Too Wide for Track.

The fat man's race was the spectacular event of the afternoon. There were seven entries and the track was five feet wide. All the starters tried to toe the same mark and get away at the same instant. Not one of them weighed less than 200 pounds, and it was a case of overlapping until they were half way round the track. They had to stand so close together, the track being in a hollow, that they couldn't get away from one another. When one fell the combination was broken and they straggled out.

The winner weighed 245 pounds. The second man, P. Contey, weighs 230, and the strain proved too much for him. Just after he passed the mark he fell exhausted, and that half of the Jersey Police Department that was at the picnic showed its value by reviving him after the most improved method.

John T. Brush of New York's National League baseball team was said to be about the grounds. If he was he saw more wonderful baseball playing than he ever saw in his life before. There were four games going at the same time and the outfields of the various diamonds overlapped. It was not an unusual thing for a player to find himself put out by a fielder belonging to the adjoining diamond, but everything went at the Fagan outing and only the scorekeeper kicked.

Every One Talked Reform.

Reform was talked at all stages of the proceedings. Men gathered in knots under the trees and denounced the corporations so loudly that one couldn't hear the band playing.

At 5:30 dinner was served. This consisted of soup, fish, roast, salad, fowl, and ice cream. It took just thirty-five minutes by the clock to feed that hungry crowd, and nearly all of them got two plates of ice cream at that.

It was getting dark when dinner was concluded, and so every one adjourned to the boat, where they sat and sang songs until the Grand Republic got under way. The rain had made no difference during the afternoon, and it made no difference on the homeward trip.

At half-past nine last evening the Faganites landed in Jersey City again. Not a man was intoxicated. There was another parade through the streets and past the Mayor's house, where they bade the head of the organization good-night with cheers that must have rung in his ears all through the hours of darkness. There were fireworks coming and going, and it was after midnight before the last of the brown hat brigade disappeared from the ordinarily quiet streets of Jersey City.

The Mark Fagan Association of Hudson County is not a permanent organization. It was formed especially for this outing, and the Mayor expressed yesterday his surprise and pleasure that there had been such a large attendance at the outing and such spirit displayed by those present. He thinks reform has all the best of it in Jersey City.

FAST TRIAL FOR HORACE E.

Rainey's Colt Said to Have Covered Full Futurity Course in 1:10 3-5.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N.J., Aug. 27.—Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the rifle tournament under the joint management of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the National Rifle Association, and the New Jersey State Rifle Association began to-day under favorable auspices. Fully 800 riflemen are here and the States represented are Colorado, Oregon, Maine, Minnesota, District of Columbia, Montana, Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, California, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, and Indiana, and detachments from United States cavalry, infantry, Marine Corps, and navy.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Rifle Association, is acting as executive officer, and will serve in that capacity throughout the matches until the National matches next week, when Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bomus of the Sixth Cavalry, United States Army, will take charge.

The Columbia Trophy, presented to the New Jersey National Guard by the District of Columbia, was the first match to-day. The match, which was for teams, was warmly contested, and at the close of the first and second stages of the shooting it looked as though the First Regiment of Newark would win with ease. The team fell short on the 1,000-yard range, however, and the Fourth Regiment won the match with a big lead.

Massachusetts captured the honors in the afternoon in the company team match, when Company H, Sixth Massachusetts, won in spite of conditions that were almost as bad as they could possibly be. The greater part of the match was shot in driving rain. Massachusetts won with a total of 292, and New Jersey was a close second, with a total score of 289. Maine got third place, with a total of 287. The match was contested on 200 and 500 yards; seven shots for each man, five men to a team. The first prize was $75 and gold medals for the team; the second prize was $50 and silver medals, and the third prize was $25 and bronze medals.

GLASS OUT OF BOAT.

Harvard Oarsman Compelled to Give Up Place—Crimson Crew Improves.

PUTNEY, England, Aug. 27.—There was the greatest disappointment in the Harvard camp when it was announced to-day after practice that Glass would be compelled to give up his place in the boat. Morgan will take Glass's seat and Flint will row No. 3. Glass, with his knee strongly bandaged, rowed this morning, but complained of pain and thought he must have sustained a strain in the exertion of starting from the stake boat. Flint is considered to be a strong man, but when the race was suggested, Harvard agreed to row with the same crew that beat Yale at New London, and was anxious to live up to that understanding. Cambridge has offered no objection to unavoidable changes, but the Americans would have liked to row on the Thames with the same men that rowed in the inter-university race, and it is feared that this is impossible, as the time is too short to make another change, even if Glass should recover before Sept. 8.

Every member of the Harvard crew, as well as the trainer and the doctor, expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with their condition, and assert that the prospects of winning are brighter than ever. Riverside experts likewise have a better opinion of Harvard than they had, and they now declare that there is no justification for odds on Cambridge. The only reason upon which betting men favor the home crew is their better acquaintance with the waters on which the race will occur.

The crew was out half an hour this morning and the same this evening. Faulkner rowed in Newhall's place this evening, the latter being called away to attend the funeral of his niece. The day's work was mainly paddling. Coxwain Blagden was taken over the course twice by a well-known professional waterman. Many Americans watched the practice.

CUT OUT GATE RECEIPTS.

Purdue Adopts Plan to Do Away with Money in Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 27.—Gate receipts are practically eliminated under the new system of supporting athletics which has been adopted at Purdue University for a year's trial to ascertain its feasibility.

Beginning with the opening of the football season every student who is a member of the Purdue Athletic Association will be admitted free of charge to games on Stuart Field. Membership in the association is secured at a nominal fee, so the revenue from this source will be inconsiderable. Business men and townspeople can become honorary members of the association for a fee, entitling them to admission to all games free of charge, so that the general receipts from contests will be reduced until the mercenary side of athletics is practically eradicated. Its originators argue that this will work a great reform.

Boston Cricketers Beat Brooklyn.

Boston's team of cricketers played its first game against the Kings County Club of Brooklyn at Prospect Park yesterday, winning the match easily by 151 runs. A. C. Bell made the top score of the game with 35, not out, but he was hard pressed for honors by J. Haslan, who hit up 31 in a confident manner. The destructive bowling of R. Fairburn and J. Young proved too good for the home contingent, and only W. Scott and W. Dunning were seen to advantage. The former played a good inning for 22 and the latter put on 9. Fairburn's figures were 5 wickets for 24 runs, while Young captured 5 for 28. E. E. Gittens did the best bowling for Kings County.

Georgantas to Throw Discus.

Georgantas, the Grecian athlete, who was defeated by Martin J. Sheridan in the discus throw at the Olympic games in Athens, will compete in the annual games of the Irish-American Athletic Club at Celtic Park on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 3. Georgantas arrived in New York a few weeks ago, and is training hard for his first appearance in this country. In addition to meeting Sheridan in competition, Georgantas will give an exhibition of Greek and free-style discus throwing. The games will offer the last chance for trials before the National A. A. U. championships, which will be held at Travers Island on Sept. 7 and 8. The programme will include an all-round weight throwing handicap, including the hammer, discus, 16-pound shot, and 56-pound weight.

AMERICANS ADVANCE AND PASS ATHLETICS

In Lively Batting Rally They Defeat St. Louis in One Inning.

OFF DAY FOR CHAMPIONS

Will Play at Philadelphia To-morrow—Brooklyn and St. Louis Win and Lose.

The victory of the Greater New Yorks over St. Louis yesterday and the defeat of the champion Athletics by the Chicagos enabled Griffith's men to take second place in the championship race. Cleveland also won from Boston, but with some difficulty, while the Detroit team was overwhelmingly beaten by the Washingtons, fresh from their double defeat of the Chicagos on Saturday. Only these three games were played in the National League, the Chicago leaders finishing first against Boston, while in the double-header between Brooklyn and St. Louis each won and lost. The champion New Yorks will also have another off day to-day, but to-morrow they will begin a three-game series at Philadelphia, returning to the Polo Grounds on Saturday to meet the Bostons.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Cleveland, 6; Boston, 5.
Washington, 10; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 2.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs	Chicago	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	11	10	8	7	6	13	15	70	.609
New York	7	—	8	9	10	11	7	10	62	.569
Philadelphia	7	6	—	10	9	12	10	10	64	.566
Cleveland	6	8	9	—	8	9	12	9	61	.550
St. Louis	6	6	8	7	—	7	10	15	59	.522
Detroit	9	8	5	4	7	—	10	11	54	.473
Washington	6	5	10	3	4	4	—	10	46	.407
Boston	5	8	5	6	6	8	5	—	35	.304
Games lost	45	47	49	50	54	59	67	80		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	12	10	15	11	14	10	16	88	.740
New York	7	—	9	12	14	8	15	8	73	.640
Pittsburg	5	9	—	11	10	10	11	17	73	.640
Philadelphia	2	4	5	—	9	10	11	11	52	.452
Cincinnati	4	5	5	10	—	11	7	9	51	.432
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	6	—	11	8	44	.389
St. Louis	5	2	4	7	8	8	—	11	45	.381
Boston	3	5	2	4	3	8	8	—	39	.328
Games lost	31	41	41	63	67	69	73	80		

TWO RUNS IN EIGHTH WON.

Chesbro's Pitching Too Much for St. Louisans, Who Lost by 2 to 1.

A bunch of three hits in the eighth inning, just half as many as they made throughout the game, resulted in the success of the Greater New Yorks over St. Louis yesterday by a score of 2 to 1. The outlook for a victory was not very encouraging when it was seen that for the first time this season Keeler was missing from right field and Williams's place at second base was occupied by Yeager. And it looked decidedly more discouraging when both Manager Griffith and Elberfeld were ordered from the grounds for protesting too vigorously the decisions of Umpire Sheridan. But Chesbro was in the pitcher's box, and to him fell the brunt of saving his team from defeat.

The vigor shown by the visitors was in keeping with their recent conquests. With "Jack" Powell pitching, the veteran O'Connor behind the bat, and Manager McAleer on the coaching lines the St. Louis team looked indeed formidable, but notwithstanding the disarrangement of the local team before and during the game, Chesbro was equal to the emergency. Of the three hits credited to St. Louis in nine innings but one ball went to the outfield. With the exception of one inning, Powell also pitched surprisingly well to New Yorkers, but in the eighth inning he was touched up lively, and it was then that the New Yorks won. So far as fielding was concerned, both teams did admirably, Chase's bad throw to second base in the third inning being the only error charged against either team.

The threatening appearance of the weather downtown kept the attendance down to the smallest of the season, but a band of "rooters" in the grandstand made as much noise as a crowd of five thousand, and they were particularly embittered against Umpire Sheridan.

Nothing out of the ordinary happened until the fifth inning, when neither team had scored. Koehler, the first man up for the visitors, got first on four bad balls. On O'Connor's sacrifice he reached second, and was advanced to third when Powell was thrown out by O'Brien to Jones. Niles hit a bounder to Elberfeld, who was quick in getting the ball to Chase, but Umpire Sheridan decided that Niles's slide beat the ball, which gave St. Louis a run. Manager Griffith took exception to the ruling, and became too emphatic with the umpire, and was sent from the field. It was a close play, and to those in the grandstand directly opposite first base the opinion was that Niles was out. A moment afterward Niles stole second and was undoubtedly safe, but Elberfeld made an unjustifiable protest, and he, too, was banished. This resulted in the recall of LaPorte from retirement and being placed in his old position at second base, while Yeager was transferred to short. The visitors made but one base hit after this and no man got as far as second base.

With Conroy an easy out in the first inning, Hoffman hit safely to centre field and stole second, but with poor judgment he tried to reach third on O'Connor's bad throw to Wallace and was easily put out. In the second inning Chase led off with a triple, but was unable to score, as Yeager struck out and Delehanty and Moriarty were retired on fly balls. Only three men landed at first base in the next five innings, but in the eighth Delehanty hit a swift ball, which Powell managed to stop, but which could not be fielded. Moriarity went out on a fly to Hemphill, but Kleinow hit between centre and left field for two bases, scoring Delehanty. Chesbro struck out, and Powell did not seem anxious for Conroy to hit safely and sent him to first on called balls. Although Hoffman had struck out twice previously, this time he hit to right field, scoring Kleinow. With two men on bases, La Porte, for the second time, was thrown out at first by Powell. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Niles, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	0	Conroy, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	1	8	1	0	Hoffman, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Stone, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	Elberfeld, ss	0	0	1	1	3	0
Hemphill, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0	La Porte, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	1	0	0	Chase, 1b	0	1	9	1	1	0
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	0	Yeager, 3b	0	0	1	2	2	0
Koehler, cf	1	0	3	1	0	0	Kleinow, c	1	1	2	3	0	0
O'Connor, c	0	1	5	1	0	0	Chesbro, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	1	2	0	0							
Total	1	1	24	7	1	0	Total	2	3	27	14	6	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 5; off Powell, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 2; by Powell, 5. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 6. Sacrifice hits—Jones, O'Connor. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Niles. Three-base hit—Chase. Two-base hit—Kleinow. Passed ball—Kleinow. Double play—Yeager and Chase. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lord, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	0	0	2	0	0	H. Davis, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	0
G. Davis, ss	0	1	0	2	2	0	Seybold, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Donohue, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	0	Schreck, c	0	0	5	0	0	0
D'gherty, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	Oldring, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	2	9	0	0	0	Cross, ss	0	0	1	1	0	0
T'nehill, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	0	Knight, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	0
Walsh, p	0	0	1	3	0	0	Coombs, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	1	4	18	8	0		Total	0	1	18	7	0	

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Jones. Two-base hits—G. Davis, Sullivan. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Double play—Lord and Davis. Struck out—By Coombs, 4; by Walsh, 9. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 1; off Walsh, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Evans.

AT BOSTON.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Coffyn, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Hayden, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Stovall, 1b	3	3	9	0	0	0	Parent, ss	2	1	2	2	0	0
Turner, ss	1	2	2	3	2	0	Stahl, cf	0	2	3	1	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	3	4	6	0	0	Ferris, 2b	1	0	1	3	3	0
O'gallon, rf	1	2	2	0	0	0	Hoey, lf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Flick, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0	G'msh'w, 1b	0	2	12	0	0	0
Barbeau, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	0	Morgan, 3b	0	0	2	3	0	0
Clark, c	0	0	2	0	0	0	Carrigan, c	1	2	4	1	0	0
Bernhard, p	0	0	1	0	0	0	Dineen, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Harris, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	11	27	11	3		Total	5	9	27	12	1	

Cleveland	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—6
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1—5

Two-base hits—Stahl, Grimshaw, Lajoie, Coffyn. Three-base hit—Stahl. Double plays—Turner, Lajoie, and Stovall; Turner and Stovall. Hits—Off Dineen, 3 in one inning; off Harris, 8 in eight innings. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Bernhard, 2; by Dineen, 1; by Harris, 2. Passed ball—Carrigan. Wild pitches—Dineen, Harris. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	1	2	1	3	0		M'Intyre, lf	0	1	1	2	0	
C. Jones, cf	1	1	0	0	0		O'Leary, ss	0	1	2	2	0	
Altizer, ss	0	1	2	5	0		Payne, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Cross, 3b	2	4	1	1	1		Crawf'd, rf	1	2	2	0	0	
And'son, lf	2	2	1	0	0		Lindsay, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	
H'kman, rf	2	3	0	0	0		Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	2	1	0	
Stahl, 1b	1	1	12	0	1		C'ghlin, 3b	0	1	2	2	1	
Warner, c	0	1	9	2	0		Schmidt, c	0	1	5	0	0	
F'k'berg, p	1	1	1	3	0		Donohue, p	0	0	1	1	0	
							*Mullin	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	10	16	27	14	2		Total	1	7	24	8	1	

*Batted for Donohue in ninth inning.

Washington	0	3	1	0	0	6	0	0	—10
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Anderson, Jones, Warner. Three-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hit—Stahl. Double plays—Coughlin and Lindsay; Nill, Altizer, and Stahl. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Detroit, 9. Bases on balls—Off Falkenberg, 2; off Donohue, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Donohue, 2. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 9; by Donohue, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

EVEN UP AT ST. LOUIS.

Brooklyn Plays a Double-Header and Wins First Game, 5 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—St. Louis and Brooklyn split a double-header this afternoon, the home team taking the first, 5 to 2, and Brooklyn the second, 5 to 4. Both games were slow and featureless. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	1	1	0	0		Casey, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	
Bennett, 2b	1	0	3	1	1		Maloney, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Mertes, lf	1	0	0	0	0		Lumley, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Grady, 1b	0	1	9	1	0		Jordan, 1b	0	0	11	0	1	
Burch, cf	0	0	1	0	0		McC'thy, lf	0	2	2	1	0	
Phyle, 3b	0	0	1	3	2		Alp'man, 2b	0	0	1	5	0	
Noonan, c	0	2	1	6	2		Lewis, ss	0	2	2	0	2	
Host'r, ss	1	1	5	4	1		Bergen, c	0	0	5	1	1	
Karger, p	0	1	1	0	0		Scanlon, p	0	0	0	4	1	
							*Ritter	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	5	5	27	11	3		†Hummel	0	1	0	0	0	
							Total	3	7	24	15	4	

*Batted for Bergen in ninth inning.
†Batted for Scanlon in ninth innig.

St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Karger, Grady. Home run—Noonan. Sacrifice hits—Casey, Barry, Scanlon, Hostetter. Double play—Phyle and Bennett. Stolen base—Bennett. Bases on balls—Off Karger, 4; off Scanlon, 6. Struck out—By Karger, 5; by Scanlon, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Jonhstone.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	1	3	1	0	1		Casey, 3b	1	1	1	2	1	
Bennett, 2b	1	2	2	5	0		Maloney, cf	1	2	1	0	0	
Mertes, lf	0	0	4	0	1		Lumley, rf	2	1	1	0	0	
Grady, 1b	1	1	9	2	1		Jordan, 1b	0	2	11	0	2	
Burch, cf	0	1	3	0	1		McC'thy, lf	0	2	1	1	0	
Phyle, 3b	1	1	2	1	1		Alp'man, 2b	0	2	2	3	0	
Noonan, c	0	0	3	3	1		Lewis, ss	1	0	0	5	0	
Host'r, ss	0	2	1	3	0		Ritter, c	0	0	10	1	0	
Timpson, p	0	0	0	3	0		Pastorius, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Brown, p	0	1	1	1	0		Stricklett, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Eason, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	4	11	27	18	5		Total	5	9	27	12	3	

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—4
Brooklyn	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0—5

Two-base hits—Grady, Phyle. Three-base hits—Lumley, Casey. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Ritter, Bennett, Barry. Double plays—Bennett and Grady; Ritter and Jordan. Hits—Off Thompson, 6 in three innings; off Brown, 3 in six innings; off Pastorious, 9 in five and one-third innings; off Eason, 2 in three and one-third innings. Passed balls—Noonan, 2. Stolen bases—Grady, Burch. Hit with ball—By Thompson, 1. Wild pitches—Thompson, 1; Brown, 4. Bases on balls—Off Pastorious, 1; off Stricklett, 1; off Eason, 3. Struck out—By Brown, 2; by Pastorious, 4; by Eason, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Brooklyn, 6. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	2	3	0	0	Dolan, 2b	0	1	0	3	3	1
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Tenney, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	
Schulte, rf	1	1	2	1	0		Bates, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Chance, 1b	2	1	7	1	0		Howard, ss	0	0	3	3	2	
Steinf'dt, 3b	1	2	1	0	0		Brown, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	
Hofman, ss	0	1	3	2	1		Spencer, rf	1	1	0	0	0	
Evers, 2b	0	0	3	5	0		N'tham, c	0	0	6	3	1	
Moran, c	0	0	6	1	0		Goode, lf	1	0	3	0	0	
Overall, p	0	0	0	1	0		Dorner, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	5	8	27	10	1		Total	3	4	24	11	5	

Chicago	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, Howard. Sacrifice hits—Hofman, Bates, Overall. Stolen bases—Slagle, Schulte, Tenney, Overall. Double plays—Needham, Howard, and Brown; Evers, Hofman, and Chance. Struck out—By Overall, 5; by Dorner, 5. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 6; off Dorner, 5. Wild pitch—Overall. Hit with ball—Moran. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	2
Jersey City	0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 x	3	8	2

Batteries—Adkins and Hearne; McCann and Butler.

AT NEWARK.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
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RUSSIA'S ONLY HOPE.

No wiser word has been spoken by any Russian, and no sounder counsel given in any foreign comment upon Russia's internal troubles, than is to be found in the letter of sympathy addressed to M. STOLYPIN, on the morning after the attempt upon his life, by M. DEMTCHINSKY, a well-known writer of moderate views, who thus expresses his opinions:

All citizens feel for the Premier that he suffered in serving the nation's affairs, but there are only two means of dealing with such calamities. There is force which, as martial law and executionary expeditions show, has failed. It is true troops will suppress public disorders of the masses, but they are powerless against a secret enemy. Thousands of police agents are equally powerless. The entire body of society is the only force that can struggle with a secret enemy, and society will co-operate only when it receives the rights of an ally of the Government by the participation of society in an honest application of the Constitutional laws.

It may be said that this is the very perfection of political wisdom as applied to the situation of Russia, or as applied to any country inhabited by people who have reached the industrial stage of development. The light of all human experience shines through M. DEMTCHINSKY'S words of counsel. They bring into view Russia's only avenue of escape from tyranny and turbulence, from seditions, uprisings, and assassinations.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph takes the hopeless view that a "moral gangrene" is eating away the soul of the nation, that ideas of right and wrong are wholly perverted, and that "bestiality and humanity are now struggling for the upper hand, and the chances are on the side of bestiality." It is natural that people who are treated like beasts should behave like beasts. The cure is to treat them like human beings. The Duma, not always under wise guidance and often overwhelmed with the difficulties of the problems it sought to solve, nevertheless as a body representing the Russian people did try to make them an ally of the Government in the application of Constitutional laws. The Czar met its well-meant efforts by ending the session. He could have taken no other possible course that was so certain to provoke retaliatory acts of violence like the attempt upon Premier STOLYPIN'S life and the successful attack upon Gen. VONLIARLIARSKI, the Acting Military Governor General of Warsaw.

The Russian people are not slow to perceive that their Czar under his present guidance is their enemy. It is perfectly natural that they should make it known that they are his enemies, and the enemies of those whom he appoints to office. There is not military power enough in the empire to crush out the spirit of hostility that leads to assassination. The only cure, the only effective reform, is that pointed out by M. DEMTCHINSKY. The entire body of society must be made the ally of the Government by becoming a part of the Government.

DISCONTENTED CUBANS.

President PALMA describes with entire accuracy the Cuban insurrection when he says in his statement to the public that it is "only a crazy movement on the part of discontented persons." We are not so sure that he is right, however, when he adds that the insurrectos have "no ideals and no programme." He unconsciously indicates the cause of their discontent when he says that it is "impossible to find public positions for every one." Every Cuban in politics wants to be in office. Since there are not offices enough to go around those who fail to get one become discontented. Then through communion with one another, when talking over their grievances, the discontented ones work themselves up to the point of insurrection, and go off in the woods and make trouble. Offices and salaries are the ideals of the insurrectos. Their programme is to come into possession of the same by ousting the present incumbents.

There is no earthly reason why any Cuban should take up arms against the Government of President PALMA. As we pointed out the other day, he is exactly the kind of President they need—sound, sensible, unpretentious, untroubled by inordinate ambition, and devoted to the maintenance of a Government that will assure to the Cuban people an opportunity for the peaceful development of the resources of their island. His statement is a reflection of the spirit of the man. He cannot compromise with the rebels, he is determined that they shall lay down their arms and obey the laws. He will maintain the authority of his Government at the cost of his life.

President PALMA can be depended on—the Cuban people themselves are the doubtful factor. They have not seemed to give him the loyal support upon which he had a right to count. They are a little too much affected, perhaps, by that political instability and fondness for change that is characteristic of Spanish-American citizenship. Perhaps a mild Government is not quite suited to the Cubans—that is, a Government that, while mild, could at a moment's notice summon to its support sufficient force to make its authority obeyed might be better for them than a Government organized upon the theory that they would be always law abiding and peaceful.

The people of the republic have not yet had quite sufficient time to find their footing politically. Nor has the work of organizing the Government been completed, defects being particularly noticeable in the Rural Guard. Having no foreign relations and being under our protection, Cuba needs no army or navy, but unquestionably it does need a municipal police for its entire territory. This insurrection has shown that the Rural Guards are somewhat shaky in equipment, discipline, and in loyalty. Suspicion attaches even to some of the members of President PALMA'S administration. It being true, as he says, that there is no moral reason for this uprising, any disaffection in his official family would be construed as an evidence of unsoundness in the political makeup of the Cubans.

We hope he will find means to keep his firm resolve to disperse the insurrectos and punish their leaders. But he must be aware, and the people of the republic must be aware, that any evidence of political unsoundness on their part brings into view the rights and obligations we possess and have assumed for the ultimate establishment in Cuba of a Government adequate to protect life and property.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

The spelling reformers who put forward their initial and tentative list of proposed changes in spelling must be allowed to have acted with moderation. Their work is very largely a vindication of NOAH WEBSTER, and few who consult his Dictionary and acknowledge it as standard will find overmuch to shock them in this installment of the "reform." For example, we find that no fewer than 131 of the words on their list are spelled in THE NEW YORK TIMES and have for years been spelled exactly as the reformers would have us spell them, and that in five other cases the proposed spelling is used as an alternative. Here are the 131 words:

abridgment	envelop*	orthopedic
acknowledgment	Eolian	paleography
adz	eon	paleolithic
anapest	epaulet	paleontology
anemia	eponym	paleozoic
anesthesia	era	parafin
anesthetic	esophagus	parlor
antipyrin	ether	past*
antitoxin	etiology	patronize
arbor	fagot	pedobaptist
ardor	favor	phenomenon
armor	favorite	plow
ax	fervor	polyp
bark	flavor	prenomen
behavior	gelatin	pretense
brazier	gild*	preterit
candor	gram	pretermit
check	harbor	primeval
checker	hock	quartet
chimera	homeopathy	questor
civilize	homonym	quintet
clamor	honor	rancor
clangor	humor	raze
clue	idolize	recognize
coeval	jail	rigor
color	judgment	rumor
controller	labor	saltpeter
cyclopedia	legalize	savior*
dactyl	license	savor
defense	licorice	scepter
demeanor	liter	septet
deposit	lodgment	sextet
develop	materialize	smolder
dieresis	meter	splendor
dike	miter	succor
dispatch	mold	synonym
dolor	molder	tabor
draft*	molding	tenor
dram	moldy	tumor
ecumenical	molt	valor
edile	naturalize	vapor
egis	neighbor	vigor
enamor	niter	wagon
encyclopedia	odor	whisky
endeavor	offense	woolen

Here are the five of which the proposed form is of alternative use: "Draught," or "draft"; "envelope," (noun,) "envelop," (verb;) "passed," (verb or adjective,) "past," (noun;) "Saviour," (meaning the Founder of Christianity,) "savior," (meaning 'a rescuer;) "guild," (noun,) "gild," (verb.) It will in each case be seen that the alternative is allowed for cause.

As to the 131 words in which the use of this office accords with the recommendation of the reformers, it accords also with the general American usage. As to many of them, it accords with the universal modern usage on both sides of the Atlantic. It must be several generations since anybody in England or America spelled "acknowledgment," "judgment," and "abridgment" with an interpolated "e" for any better reason than that he did not know how to spell.

The majority of the other words in the list divide themselves into a few classes. For example, there are the derivatives from the Latin through the French, which end in Latin in "or," and in French in "eur," as spelled in England in English in "our," and in "American," so to speak, in "or." The correctness of the American usage is acknowledged by English scholars, who still have not the courage to employ it themselves. These words, by the way, are among the 131. But to this class "harbor" and "neighbor," for instance, do not belong. Prof. FREEMAN, when he was in this country, proclaimed his particular disgust with the American dropping of the "u" in neighbor, and intimated that he would be burned, or burnt, at the stake before he would drop his neighbor's "u." There are some thirty of these words in the initial list. As to several more of them than the two we have cited, the simplified mode must be defended, if at all, on the mere ground of simplification, not upon the ground of etymology.

A still larger group is that formed by the substitution of a final "t" for the final "ed" in verbs and past participles. There are over sixty of these, that is, over one-fifth of the proposed changes in the initial list, and this number might of course be almost indefinitely extended. In most cases the saving of the two of three silent letters which are dropped is not liable to misinterpretation, but in the cases in which the additional syllable is sounded, as in CHAUCER'S time it habitually was sounded, it is plain that the new spelling does not conform to the pronunciation, but attempts to make the pronunciation conform to itself. For instance, when the choir sings, "Blest be the tie that binds," neither the pronunciation nor the conforming spelling shocks anybody. But if the officiating clergyman should declare, "Blest are the dead who die in the Lord," his hearers would certainly be shocked and surprised.

One thing is to be said in favor of this particular reform which is to be said for hardly any of the others. It is not calculated to shock English susceptibilities. We have already seen that the President's adoption of the simplified spelling has been received in England with ridicule and disgust in some quarters and with pained remonstrance in others. The London Times has reason on its side when it says that the English language is a common inheritance of the English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic—and, for that matter, all round the world, and that it is most desirable that its orthoepy and orthography should as nearly as possible conform to some common standard. It is not desirable, other things being equal, that an Englishman should be shocked by the spelling of a book printed in America which purports to be printed in the English language, nor that an American should be shocked by the spelling of a book printed in England. Already that happens to an Englishman reading what he would call American misspellings of the English language. But nobody who reads TENNYSON or FITZGERALD in their own spelling will be shocked by "stopt" and "dipt" and "lipt" and "kist," for those spellings will already be familiar to him through their frequent use.

Among the simplifications to which there can be no reasonable ground of objection are the dropping of the final "te" in words derived from the French, in which language the letters superfluous in English are really needful as a guide to the pronunciation. "Quartet," "quintet," "epaulet," "etiquet" are liable to no accusation but that of unfamiliarity. As to the Websterian termination of "ter" for "tre" in "centre," "spectre," "theatre," and so forth, that seems a small matter about which spellers may agree to differ. Would not the form recommended by the reformers seem to require the formation of the adjectives, "centeral," "spectral," and "theaterical" in place of the simpler forms in common use?

With the exception of the substitution of "t" for "ed" in the participial terminations, we see no matter of great importance in the "entering wedge" of simplified spelling now exhibited. All bad spelling is, of course, phonetic spelling to the apprehension of the bad speller. But one must recognize that all phonetic spelling is not bad spelling. And all simplified spelling is not phonetic spelling. Any educated person to whom the vocable "coquet" was suddenly presented would probably call it "kokay," and the sight of the word "gasel" would induce him to pronounce that the beast in question must be either a gayzle or a gazzle, while such spellings as "thru" and "tho," if he saw them in a context which made it clear what they meant, he would set down either to illiteracy or to pure freakishness.

But it is necessary to bear in mind always that the question cannot be considered abstractly. In the first place, there are all the adult spellers who spell correctly according to the standards they have always known, who find themselves suddenly dislocated and bewildered, in order that a younger generation may save time by not writing superfluous letters. And then there is the international consideration to which we have already adverted. Although the proposers of simplification have to some extent the sympathy of some English scholars, their work has not been internationalized, although internationalization, in which England and America should be equally represented as they were in the revision of the translation of the Bible, seems to be the indispensable prerequisite to any real or lasting success. Our own copyright law, which requires that a foreign book, to enjoy its benefits, shall be printed in this country, is a powerful and practical persuasive to a system of spelling which shall not needlessly shock the British reader.

It is in this view that the hasty and ill-advised action of the President in adopting the new spelling, to be deprecated on so many accounts, is particularly to be deprecated. The English are already very sensitive about the Americanization of the English language. Instead of allaying their jealousy, the President's action will necessarily increase it. Already he is accused of raising up "the President's American" as a rival language to the King's English. His action distinctly postpones and renders more difficult the work of a reform which shall equally commend itself to all the branches of the English-speaking race.

And, indeed, such action would be in any case most difficult, and success in it most unlikely. "Language," says MAX MULLER, "was not made by a council of grammarians." Neither can it be reformed by such a council. It is an evolution in which for a thousand years every speaker and every writer of English has borne his part. Academies and authorities may register and partly fix, they cannot divert or affect the evolution of the language. As was said about his own two thousand years ago by one of its most successful writers:

Multa renascentur quae jam cecidere, cadentque
Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus,
Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.

It is as true now of English as it was in HORACE'S time of Latin that it is general and popular usage which governs and will continue to govern its development.

MORAN AS A SYMPTOM.

District Attorney MORAN of Boston, who is laying plans for the defeat of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts this year, imagines himself to be a champion of the people and an indispensable leader in the battle for their emancipation. In reality he is nothing but a sign of the times, a mere symptom of the disorganization of a leaderless party. In times when questions of real weight and moment occupy the minds of the people, when fundamental principles are at stake, and when policies upon which opinion sharply divides are to be submitted to the acceptance of the voters, such men as District Attorney MORAN are not heard of.

There was a fine chance for a Democratic victory in Massachusetts this Fall. Mr. WHITNEY was willing to be a candidate for Governor, and as he came within 2,000 votes of winning the Lieutenant Governorship last year, his election seemed probable enough. Mr. WHITNEY had an issue, the issue of the revision of the tariff chiefly through the removal of the duties on the raw materials of manufactures. A very large part of the Republican Party in Massachusetts agrees with Mr. WHITNEY about the tariff. It is only by the strenuous efforts of the machine that open declarations for tariff revision have been kept out of recent Republican platforms in that State. Want of harmony developed among the Democratic tariff reformers, and Mr. WHITNEY, feeling that ex-Gov. DOUGLAS and Gen. THAYER looked coldly upon his candidacy, retired from the field, and almost at the same moment Mr. DOUGLAS declared that nobody had authority from him to say that he would accept the nomination. This situation put an end to Democratic hopes, and now Mr. MORAN appears to have the field to himself. He has been, in fact, the chief troublemaker. If he would have yielded to persuasion the party might have been brought to the united support of a strong candidate.

Mr. MORAN is not a man who yields to anybody. "I certainly will not yield," is his latest word. He cares nothing whatever for the Democratic Party, his attitude toward the organization, in fact, is the attitude of a Hearst, a Debs, or a Weaver. His own platform, so far as he has yet announced it, includes public ownership, direct legislation through initiative and referendum, and labor legislation, including "a proper restriction" of the power of the courts to prevent by injunction the destruction of life and property in labor strikes. He is after the corporations. The "rout of the corporation element" is a task to which he consecrates his candidacy and his labors.

Inasmuch as Mr. MORAN has not impressed the people of Massachusetts either by his abilities or by his prudence, the following he has won being devoted rather to aimless policies, half-thought-out reforms, and destructive agitation than to the discovery and application of real remedies, his insistence upon being a candidate simply insures the election of a Republican Governor. Men more open-minded and clearer of sight than Mr. MORAN would see that this is not exactly the way to rout the corporations in Massachusetts. Even he might be expected to see that the removal of obstructive tariff duties is a reform in which the people of the Commonwealth are more vitally and seriously interested than in direct legislation or the public ownership of street-car lines and gas works. But he has a following simply because the ideas that possess him have been so persistently drummed into the heads of a multitude of voters that they have ceased to think about the realities of politics and administration. He represents a condition, as well as a theory—many theories, in fact—the condition of Democratic disarray. He cannot be elected Governor, and he probably knows it, but he will not permit any other Democrat to be elected. In the past ten years of Democratic disorganization many persons professedly of that faith but of the intractable temper exhibited by Mr. MORAN in Massachusetts have forced themselves to the front.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Morning One-Cent Newspaper.

The master organ, soul's seat, and true pineal gland of the world social and politic—is it not the modern newspaper? In such terms, or very nearly, THOMAS CARLYLE has characterized the purse. But how more aptly spoken today of the diurnal receptacle of the intelligence of humanity's progress, the conservator of its liberties, the communion-cloth of entire societies and of nations, the compact whispering gallery of the world, which the reader unfolds of a morning to his just-awakened senses. A father of a family informs THE TIMES that he and his four sons, all in the same household, have delivered by the morning newsdealer five several copies of this newspaper at their door. The cost to each a harmless, necessary cent, and the gain—the instant service of the bark of the trees and the hands and brains of ten thousand scribes seated at the electric terminals of Earth! One perfect, undivided copy of the sheet of world magic, and in return the merest formal tribute from that vastly inferior conservator of the body social, the purse.

Wholesale Reversion Indicated.

Alongside the case of WILLIAM J. RILEY, porter, who "got tired moving his feet," we desire to place another hot weather incident at least equally eloquent, which has, somehow, escaped notice in any news columns. It happened (we are responsibly informed) upon a steamboat, not a thousand miles from Manhattan Island, that the dense crowd of men, women, and children congregated as usual upon the open upper deck was stampeded by a shower. A woman among them, who had snatched up a folding deck chair along with a child sleeping peacefully upon that diabolical device, was caught by the rush in a narrow cabin door. Shut in the chair as in a nutcracker upon the handles of which the full weight of the crowd began to press, the unlucky infant was being literally pinched to death in spite of the horrified mother's pleadings. The mass of human beings behind paid no attention. Suddenly a little old gentleman of grizzled and soldier-like aspect, who had been thrust close to the door, braced himself against the frameword and barred the way. The crowd fleeing from the rain—it was not much of a rain—was vociferously indignant. "Don't you see we are getting wet?" shrieked large men in tweeds and Amazonian figures of women in peek-a-boo shirt waists—all pushing frantically. "Don't you see you will kill the child?" snapped the little old gentleman. The crowd surged on. The old gentleman was like the rock of Gibraltar for firmness, but he was near being borne down when a tall young man, perceiving the work of mercy upon which his elder was engaged, shouldered his way to the rescue and began systematically to tread upon the toes of the front ranks of the enemy. "The very thing, my son," panted the old gentleman. "Hold 'em while I get the baby inside," which he very promptly and cleverly did, the young man continuing his defensive tactics with conspicuous zest. There were, we are told, mothers and fathers in that crowd—they had their own little ones along for evidence—yet they were to all appearances quite willing to kill a child to save their Summer finery from a wetting. Are we to suppose that all these excellent people—several hundred in number—had suffered en masse the deplorable reversion which made famous the name of WILLIAM J. RILEY, porter? As in his case the weather was frightfully hot.

Universal Regulators Regulated.

We recall the wave of indignation which overwhelmed the staid City of Boston when certain misguided authorities of that town shut up the soda fountains of a Sunday. Small boys rioted on the street corners, little girls wept in the family pew, maidens sat disconsolate at home, while their swains, over tall drinks in the back rooms of the taverns, spoke in a manner which must have made somebody's ears burn furiously. Therefore, we are in no way surprised at the things that have happened in Berlin, where a soda fountain, recently set up for the comfort and delectation of the American young lady residents of the Kaiser's capital, was interfered with by the pigs of Prussian police. These agents of universal regulation and repression, after gazing upon the marble and nickel splendors of the American sodamaking machine, fetched official chemists to make analytical tests of the product, and meantime put the fountain out of commission, to the great annoyance of the young lady patrons. But not for long. One of these was Miss MAUDE ROOSEVELT LEVINSON, (or LE VINSON,) said to be "a cousin of the President," beautiful, and destined to star in grand opera. At the head of a determined company of her thirsty countrywomen she "made a demonstration," stormed the "Polizei Prasidium," overcame the inmates, and presently, returning with a "special license, borne aloft like a captured war trophy," stepped behind the counter, "rolled up her sleeves," (why she was so little in the mode as to wear sleeves below the elbow is not explained,) and served upon the instant 192 glasses of all the choicest flavors. The Berliners will know better next time.

Paradox of a Buried Treasure.

From The London Chronicle.

Buried treasure is not always apocryphal. An instance occurred just forty years ago, at Washington, lying seven miles north of Worthing. In that village, for many generations, a tradition had lingered that, just before the battle of Hastings, a great treasure had been hidden. From 1066 to 1866 it lay undisturbed; in that latter year, at the Wase-inga-tun (settlement of the sons of Wasa,) to give the village its Saxon name, 3,000 pennies, of the coinage of Edward the Confessor and Harold, were unearthed—which proved, for once, the truth that may underlie an "old wives' fable."

Tired of Life at 115.

From The London Express.

A peasant named Boldovetch, 115 years old, living in the district of Illutsk, Russia, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday by cutting his throat. When admitted to the hospital he declared that he was tired of life.

Popular Mary.

Mary had a little trump
When playing bridge, you know,
And if her partner played an ace
The trump was sure to go.

A NORTH RIVER REVIEW.

The President Urged to Let All the People See the Fleet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much pleased to note your editorial of Aug. 23 in reference to the holding of the review of the American fleet at some point around Coney Island or in the North River, where it might come under the observation of the general public.

Your editorial expresses my views exactly. I think that the step taken by you in this matter is an admirable one.

While no one would care to discommode our honorable President in the slightest, however, the trip down the bay on the Mayflower to him would be a very interesting and enjoyable one, I believe. If the plans could be changed so that he might hold the review in the North River, I think the move would be extremely popular and very much appreciated. B.

New York, Aug. 27, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By all means let our navy review be held in the North River, where we all can enjoy it. We are all proud of our navy, and our Chief Magistrate should wish us all to share in the review.

J. E. FARRELL.

New York, Aug. 27, 1906.

Robinson Crusoe's Isle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heretofore considered that all knowledge dwelt with the editor of THE TIMES and his numerous and able staff, but in the issue of the 23d inst. I find that he, like great Olympian Jove, did nod when penning his interesting article called "Is Robinson Crusoe's Isle Destroyed?"

If the editor will take down his "Robinson Crusoe"—which is, of course, at his elbow always, as is his Bible—he will find that the said Crusoe, when he sailed from Brazil on his last and most eventful voyage steered toward the north by east; that the great storm which struck his vessel drove her to the westward until at last the ship was wrecked somewhere off the coast of British Guiana or Venezuela. He even gives the latitude and longitude—both crude, though, as the vessel had been run for some time by dead reckoning. Crusoe, moreover, speaks of the current of the great River Orinoco, making navigation in a small boat so dangerous around his island. He speaks, as well, of seeing what he took to be the Island of Trinidad from the summit of his loftiest hill.

His man Friday and cannibals galore came to his island—an easy thing to be done, as many more were close by and the mainland of South America not so very far off, whereas between Juan Fernandez, the Mas-a-tierra, and more eastern of the Juan Fernandez group, and the nearest point on the coast of Chile (about fifty miles to the south of Valparaiso) is a stretch of fully 400 miles, with never a resting place between. Would the most zealous of cannibals have gone that distance simply for a little love feast with—or rather upon—their enemies?

Richmond Borough, Aug. 25, 1906. UTAH.

Ballooning in India.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the many recent balloon ascensions a friend of mine traveling in India writes me he has seen a balloon there, really capable of transporting passengers over those wild and dense jungle regions in perfect security.

It seems the ordinary gas bag is used, and is attached to a basket holding six persons. A most novel idea is employed in rising from a lower to a higher altitude. Instead of the customary ballast of sand, an aluminum acetylene gas generator (similar to those used in automobile lamps, but, of course, larger) attached to the outside of the car is set in operation, the additional gas formed causing the balloon to rise as required—lower altitudes being reached by the usual method of permitting part of the gas to escape.

The idea seems so good I wonder it has not been tried by our balloonists.

WILLIAM MACAULEY.

East Windham, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1906.

Vestibules for Motormen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A newspaper with as much influence as THE NEW YORK TIMES possesses should have very little difficulty, especially when it is backed by public opinion, in inducing the authorities to compel street railway companies to vestibule their cars in Greater New York for the coming Winter.

It is time now to take such action as will compel such legislation as will carry out such a plan. If the motormen are ever to be protected from the winds, the rains, the snows, and the bitter cold blasts of Winter, now should be the time to secure for them that protection.

I am of the opinion that the laws which will inaugurate the introduction of vestibule cars cannot be passed too quickly. It seems possible to equip the present cars with proper protection for motormen if railway companies care to afford such a boon to their employes. Do they care to do anything? That is the question.

LOUIS M. FISHER.

New York, Aug. 27, 1906.

America Rescued Calve.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Mme. Emma Calve, discovered in a Pyrenean village, has told a friend, among other reminiscences, how she began her artistic career. The story is brief and to the point. While singing at the Brussels Monnaie she was engaged by the Paris Opera Comique at a salary of £1,200 a year. This seemed to her a fortune, and she ordered a complete wardrobe at once. When the bills came in her budget for the year worked out at a deficit of £2,400. America came to the rescue, and she accepted an engagement for that sum. By the time she had returned and paid off her previous debts she owed £8,000 more, mostly to dressmakers. This is the experience of most actresses and singers. She went back to America and made £20,000. She has made more since, and has learned to put by, and is building a house for herself at Montpelier. The moral she draws from her story is that nothing is "as stimulating as debts." It may be added that no actress is more generous than Mme. Calve.

Roman Valets Want Mustaches.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Aug. 17.—Rome is to have the distinction of being the starting place for a unique movement directed against the tyranny of professional etiquette. Hitherto by some unwritten law the valet de chambre has been forbidden to wear a mustache, but at last he has turned. The question has been debated at a grand meeting in Rome of valets, and after considerable discussion it has been decided that henceforth they will refuse to remain clean shaven.

No less than 2,000 valets voted in favor of the resolution expressing this determination, and definitely engaged that in future they would allow their mustaches to grow in defiance of an outworn and tyrannous convention.

A Search for Leonardo's Tomb.

From The London Globe.

Another tomb is being looked for in France—that of Leonardo da Vinci at Amboise. Two committees have been formed by the Cities of Paris and Florence, and the actual search is being made by a body of scientists and artists selected by King Victor Emmanuel. The great artist died in 1519 at Amboise, where he had for a long time fixed his residence, and the house in which he lived, in close vicinity to the Castle of Amboise, is still shown. One of the assistants in the search is M. Henry Houssaye, whose father, the distinguished Academician, Arsene Houssaye, made a similar search forty years ago.

Precise, but Acid.

From The Washington Star.

The woman with thin lips and raspy voice stepped up before the languidly indifferent ticket seller in the railway station.

"Where do you want to go?" he asked as his jeweled fingers riffled a bunch of pasteboards.

"None of your business where I want to go!" she snapped. "Just you sell me a ticket to New York, but bear in mind that I'm going there because I've got to; not because I want to."

DREYFUS IN SWITZERLAND.

Living Quietly Near Geneva—Grateful to America and The Times.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 14.—Major Dreyfus is staying with his wife and children at the Hotel Ville Strubel in Leuk in the Canton Berne, Switzerland, where he will remain until Sept. 5, when he will go to visit his close friend E. A. Neville at the Villa Hauterine, Celigny, near Geneva. This is the house that Dreyfus occupied for the last two years previous to his vindication. He has a strong attachment for it and for its owner, M. Neville.

Now that he is again an officer of the French Army, Dreyfus is strictly forbidden to make any statement for publication, but in conversation with friends he makes no concealment of his grateful appreciation of the sympathy manifested by the American press and public during the period following his first trial and conviction. M. Guyot, a distinguished Parisian journalist and publicist, says that the articles written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Walter Littlefield were among the most intelligent that appeared in any newspaper, and had a helpful influence in forming American public sentiment. M. Guyot is also a warm friend and champion of Dreyfus, and he says that Dreyfus read and commended THE TIMES'S articles. Dreyfus is not an enthusiastic man, and has treated his case as a great international cause, in which he has no personal concern, but in talking about the American interest in his fate, he has sometimes grown eloquent. While he has praised the courage of France in finally giving him justice and honor, and doing it in a generous, wholehearted way, he has praised, without stint, the unremitting kindness he has received from the American people.

Dreyfus has been asked by friends whether he ever intended visiting America. He has replied that at present he has no plan or intention of doing so. He has received offers to go on a lecture tour in America, which he has dismissed without any consideration whatever. He says they are absolutely out of the question. His sole concern was vindication and restoration to the French Army. He has scarcely been a day out of his family circle since his liberation from prison. The remainder of this year, he says, is due to his country and his family. He is devoting considerable attention to the education of his children. The villa Hauterine is a beautiful place, and is one of the most delightful chateaus on the lake. It commands a fine view of the mountains. Mmes. Dreyfus and Neville are the closest of friends. It was Mme. Dreyfus who taught Mme. Neville lace-making.

W.

The Sewers of Panama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was no thought of hurting the feelings of a doting father when I stated that the alleged sewer of Panama is a filthy failure, or words to that effect.

Your paternal friend need but stand at the opening of the Panama sewers, for instance, at the corner of the principal hotel in Panama, to convince himself that if such a sewer be proper, then commend me to impropriety!

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Malden-on-Hudson, Aug. 24, 1906.

Not Ready for Bryan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read your London correspondent's interview with Jacob A. Cantor of New York, in which he predicts Mr. Bryan's election as the next President. I think my friend Mr. Cantor for once is wrong. We are having too much prosperity here. Nothing but a famine, a panic, an earthquake, or a deluge could elect Mr. Bryan. My clients have $50,000 to wager on the result.

J. RHINELANDER DILLON.

Newport, Aug. 26, 1906.

As to Mr. Coler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I took pleasure in supporting Mr. Coler for Governor four years ago. I commended him for having killed Ramapo, and especially for his first act in taking his stand on the Democratic State platform, which was to kick out of it the plank calling for State ownership of coal mines. In view of his recent performances, however, I have been wondering whether it would not have been better for the city if Ramapo had killed him. Which, after all, is the worse, the multimillion-dollar job or the five-cent man?

H.

New York, Aug. 27, 1906.

Not Now a Saloon Keeper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your article in THE TIMES of Aug. 25 in reference to the Democratic leadership of the new Seventeenth Assembly District, in which you refer to Mr. Ross Williams as a saloon keeper, I would like to correct that statement. Neither Mr. Williams nor any of his family is now engaged in the saloon business, nor have they been since Mr. Williams entered the contest for the Democratic leadership at the urgent solicitation of many residents of that part of the city in which Mr. Williams has resided all his life. It seems the only thing they can say against him is that at one time he was in the saloon business.

A. A.

New York, Aug. 27, 1906.

Mrs. Craigie's Habits of Work.

From The London Chronicle.

It had been Mrs. Craigie's habit for many years to begin her work at 8 o'clock in the morning, no matter how late she had been up the night before. Off and on she wrote till 11:30, never being able to do more than half an hour's work at a time, a disability which makes the amount she produced the more amazing. After luncheon, even after a luncheon at the Carlton, she wrote again, until it was time to pay calls and to talk at tea tables as idly as if she had been idle all day—a feat of unbending which few women and fewer men can perform. But after dinner she was always tired. "At night," she confessed, "I never by any chance do anything—I cannot even write a postcard then."

Kissing the Book.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

In consequence of the many objections urged against the time-honored practice of "kissing the Book," Temple C. Martin, the Chief Clerk at Lambeth Police Court, has given instructions that all witnesses are for the future to be given the option of being sworn in the Scottish fashion, with uplifted hand. The new method was adopted for the first time Aug. 17, and the majority of the witnesses availed themselves of it.

The Colonel's Blue Pencil.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I wish to get in touch with the common people" is probably not an accurate quotation of Mr. Rockefeller. The fourth, fifth, and seventh words should be eliminated.

THE RESULT.

He wrote a noble poem
Designed to bring renown;
With common voice the critics
Advised to "boil it down."

He cooked it to a sonnet;
Again with lordly frown
The arbiters of letters
Repeated, "Boil it down."

It simmered to a quatrain;
He missed the laurel crown—
Still in his ears re-echoed
The mandate, "Boil it down."

But when again he boiled it,
Complying with the hint,
The only word remaining
Was scorched too much to print.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

UNION WANTS TO BAR MR. CONRIED'S CHORUS

Singers Who Struck Last Year to Invoke Contract Labor Law.

FIGHT CARRIED TO EUROPE

Foreigners Warned Not to Sign with Metropolitan Manager—No Fight on Hammerstein.

Officials of the Actors' Union which was formed by the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera House last Winter say that unless Mr. Conried soon makes peace with the organization he may have trouble in getting a chorus for his coming opera productions. The union has already caused much trouble to Mr. Conried in Europe by warning singers that they would be prevented by the contract labor law from landing in this country. It is now preparing to stop any chorus singers who may come over, and it is endeavoring to get pledges of support from the unions of musicians and stagehands.

Chief reliance, however, is put on the enforcement of the contract labor law. The Actors' Union has received word that some of the chorus people engaged by Mr. Conried have taken passage on the steamship Grosser Kurfuerst, which is due to reach this city next week. Complaint will be made to the immigration authorities that they are contract laborers. While there is some doubt whether they would come under the law as laborers, it is expected that Joseph Murray, the acting Immigration Commissioner, will take the ground that they are.

There are ninety-six members of the Actors' Union who were in the Metropolitan chorus last season. Of these thirty-eight are now abroad. All of them, however, have either become American citizens or declared their intentions. Most of them have been members of the Metropolitan chorus for twelve years. After their strike last year they made an agreement with Mr. Conried for higher wages and better conditions. They expected that they would be with the Metropolitan next year, but learned recently that a chorus was being engaged in Europe. They then began to fight Mr. Conried abroad. Members of the union in Germany and Italy canvassed the singers over there and told them of conditions in America and of the provisions of the contract labor law. In many cases warning advertisements were inserted in musical papers under advertisements by Mr. Conried's agents.

Hammerstein Also Affected.

While the union did not oppose Oscar Hammerstein in his efforts to get a chorus, his agents have found to their cost what a determined campaign is being made by the union. Mr. Hammerstein planned to get the nucleus of a chorus abroad and to fill it out with good American voices. He has found that the best chorus singers were very chary of taking contracts because of the warnings they had had.

Harry Deveaux, President of the Actors' Protective Union No. 1, admitted yesterday that hostilities between the union and Mr. Conried were well under way.

"We are not going to tell exactly what we will do," he said, "but you can rest assured that Mr. Conried has had trouble on the other side in the matter of a chorus, and he will have more when he returns. He is not fighting merely the Actors' Union. He is fighting the whole Federation of Labor. I know he has received some assurances that the stage hands and the musicians will be with him in the fight, but I'd advise him not to rely too much on them.

"We accuse Mr. Conried of deliberately breaking his word," went on Mr. Deveaux. "Samuel Gompers has the evidence to prove it."

Asked to explain, Mr. Deveaux told something of the inside history of the strike of last season that had not been made public.

"On the night of the strike," he said, "Mr. Conried suddenly left New York, taking a late train to Washington. It was a secret trip. His object was to see Mr. Gompers before we could inform him of the status of the strike and get Mr. Gompers to give assurances that the federation would not support us. He did not know, however, that we had him followed to the train and that Mr. Gompers was made aware of his journey immediately after it began. We had been in communication with Mr. Gompers, and he was fully informed of all the conditions and was co-operating with us.

Alleged Pledge to Gompers.

"When Mr. Conried saw Mr. Gompers he proposed that a settlement be reached in some way, and to this Mr. Conried agreed. Mr. Gompers asked for a pledge that if the strike were settled for last season all the members of the union would be taken back this season. Mr. Conried gave the pledge, and after our demands were granted we went back and stayed by Mr. Conried on his trip to the coast.

"We understood that the promise would be kept, and had no intention of having trouble with Mr. Conried until we learned a month ago that he was endeavoring to get a chorus in Europe. Since then we have become prettyw ell aware of what has been done.

"Thirty-eight members of our union are now abroad, in Italy, France, and Germany. Each one of them has been instructed to learn all about the activities of Mr. Conried and to give singers to understand that we will not permit them to come to America in violation of the contract labor law. We haven't the slightest doubt that the law applies to them as much as to musicians. We have already enlisted the co-operation of the German Chorus Singers' Union, which has 4,000 members. Its governing body has passed a resolution forbidding any member to take engagements with American opera until this trouble is settled. Two members engaged by Mr. Conried have been expelled from the organization.

"We are now watching the various ports. We have had agents traveling over Europe and have learned what we can of the movements of the people Mr. Conried has engaged. We have the names of many of them and know their sailing dates. With our agents watching, I do not think many will get away without our knowledge."

Not Fighting Hammerstein.

"What of Mr. Hammerstein's chorus?" Mr. Deveaux was asked.

"We have no grievance against Mr. Hammerstein," he said. "I understand that he is engaging many American singers, in fact as many as can qualify, and that he is paying good wages. I also understand that he would not object to having members of his chorus in our union. Of course if Mr. Hammerstein's people from abroad should happen to get on the same boats as Mr. Conried's and be in the same fix we could not help it. But we are not fighting him and will not do so unless we have to."

Joseph Murray, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, who in the absence of Commissioner Watchorn is in charge of the immigration station on Ellis Island, said yesterday:

"If the chorus men and women are brought into the country in violation of the Contract Labor laws, they most assuredly will be held up on their arrival."

Asked if he meant that they would be held up if they were signed to contracts before sailing for the United States, he said that he did.

It was announced yesterday by the officers of the Theatrical Protective Union, representing the stage hands, that the union had referred to its Executive Committee the request of the Chorus Singers' Union of the Metropolitan Opera House not to sign an agreement with its management until the members of the chorus were re-employed. The agreement of the stage hands expires on the last day of September and the opera season does not begin until the last of November. The Executive Committee is expected to decide in favor of renewing the agreement when it expires.

ASBURY'S CARNIVAL OPENS.

"Queen Titania" Entertains Her Court at Dinner There.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 27.—Every hotel in Asbury Park is crowded to-night with carnival guests. The celebration, which is to last a week, opened this evening, when Miss Julia Doremus of Newark, N. J., who is to impersonate Queen Titania VI., gave a dinner to her court and the officials of the Carnival Association at the Minot House.

Titania will be crowned at the Casino, on the boardwalk, to-morrow evening. The following night the court ball will be held in the Arcade, on the beach front. Thursday evening Puck and his followers will hold high carnival in the hotel district. They will be reviewed by Titania and her court at the Court of Honor, in Ocean Avenue.

The baby parade, the star event of carnival week, will be held on Friday afternoon. More than 600 children will march in review before their Queen. The week's festivities will close on Saturday evening with a carnival on Deal Lake.

GAVE A SOCIETY CIRCUS.

Amusing Night Entertainment at the Point Judith Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 27.—Narragansett's latest society diversion was a society circus given in a large tent on the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club to-night. The circus was preceded by a parade which contained all sorts of amusing figures and situations. The affair as a whole proved one of the most enjoyable social events of the season.

The chief promoters were J. Ben Ali Haggin of New York, Edward Mitchell, and William C. Marrow, assisted by W. S. Blits, the recent manager of the Horse Show. Admission to the tent was by card only, and hence the affair was confined only to the ultra-fashionable set at Narragansett, including the cottagers and their guests, with a select few in the hotel contingent.

Accessory to the circus there was an elaborate dinner given to the performers in the clubhouse early in the evening. After the circus there was a supper and dancing until morning. In the circus programme Harry B. Kane of New York and Dr. A. S. Hopkins appeared as the Sandow brothers, and performed some remarkable feats of strength and agility. Between the acts "The Pippin Brothers" (Irving Brokaw and Mr. Murchison of New York) gave banjo and piano solos and sketches, the former in typical negro costume and dialect.

J. Ben Ali Haggin performed some perilous feats in bareback riding on his thoroughbred polo pony, while Morgan Tillinghast as "Hank Monk" drove a pony express and carried the mail.

One of the most interesting features of the show was the appearance of a number of attractive young women who wore picturesque costumes and sold popcorn and peanuts to the audience. They were Mrs. A. B. Lambert, Miss Olive Hitchcock, Miss Julia Williams, Miss Louise Denegre, Miss Eleanor Lewis, Miss Gertrude Claggett, and Mrs. Jergensen.

RUTH BRYAN'S PLAY.

Daughter of William J. Now a Playwright.

A feature of the bill presented yesterday at the Keith-Proctor Union Square Theatre was a one-act play from the pen of Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of W. J. Bryan, entitled, "Mrs. S. Holmes, Detective." In the hands of Maude Turner Gordon, as Mrs. Holmes, and Nestor Lennon, as the butler, the piece seemed to make a very favorable impression on both the day's audiences, and was warmly applauded at the finish.

The mysterious theft of jewels from a boudoir is the basis of the plot, and the way in which Mrs. Holmes clears the mystery and fastens the crime on the butler is pleasingly worked out by the young playwright. It is expected that Mr. Bryan will witness his daughter's play at the Union Square Theatre on Friday evening.

The other leading attractions on the programme were J. K. Murray and Clara Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Hughes, the Ellis-Nowlin trio, Harry Botter, the Rooney Sisters, and John E. Hazzard.

"Cape Cod Folks" in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—A large audience was present at the Boston Theatre to-night to see the first stage production of "Cape Cod Folks," a four-act drama written by Earl W. Mayo from the novel of the same name by Mrs. Sarah P. McL. Greene. The long cast included E. J. Ratcliffe, Charles MacKay, and Earl Brown. Sarah Perry has the leading female role.

"The Stolen Story" in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Jesse Lynch Williams's drama of newspaper life, "The Stolen Story," reopened at the Studebaker Theatre to-night. The play portrays the preparation of news in the editorial rooms of a great modern daily paper.

First Performance of "Carolina."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 27.—"Carolina," a new American play by H. Grattan Donnelly, had its first performance at the Court Square Theatre to-night. The play deals with life in the South.

"The Prince of Pilsen" in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—"The Prince of Pilsen" company opened its fifth season at the Tremont Theatre to-night. The performance was the two hundred and thirtieth of the play in Boston.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

"In Spite of All" was the week's revival at the Keith-Proctor 125th Street Theatre. Agnes Scott and Dudley Hawley appeared in the leading roles.

"The Man of Her Choice" was presented at the New Star Theatre. A scene of an operating room in Bellevue Hospital was the feature of the production.

"A Bad Man from Mexico" was performed at the American Theatre. Walter Wilson appeared in the principal role.

Leonard Broughton presented "The Master Workman" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The play is by Jay Hunt.

"Texas," the melodrama which was seen in the city last season, began a week's engagement at the West End Theatre.

Leander de Cordova and Ethel Blande appeared in "The Shadow Behind the Throne" at the Third Avenue Theatre.

At the Yorkville Theatre this week "A One-Horse Town" is the attraction. The piece is full of sensational scenes.

"Way Down East" was revived at the Metropolis Theatre. Phoebe Davis, the original Anna, appeared in that role.

Two burlesques, "The Only Pebble on the Beach" and "The Wives of the Sultan," were presented at the Murray Hill Theatre.

Ned Wayburn's "The Futurity Winner" was the head-liner on the Alhambra programme. Other acts were given by the Empire City Quartet, Edward Blondell, Ed Latell, and the Sharps.

The Aprillis Neapolitans were on exhibition at Huber's Museum. Other offerings were Creighton's Roosters, and Burke and Angleton.

"The Dainty Duchess" was the principal attraction at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. In the vaudeville were Laila Selbini, Scanlon and Stevens, the Pantzer Troupe, and Clarke and Florette.

This is the last week of the season at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden. The bill includes Julius Steger and company, "A Night in an English Music Hall," Les Brunius, Avery and Hart, Milt Wood, and Signor Germanel.

At the New York Theatre this week the attractions are "The Crickets," May Yohe, the Zoellers, Al Leech, and the Four Lukens.

Nellie McCoy was the star attraction at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. The Fourteen Black Hussars, the Rossow Midgets, Fred Ray, Marshall and Loraine, E. R. Phillips, Neil and Chapman, the Zingari Troupe, and Norton and Nicholson were other entertainers.

This is the last week of "Mamzelle Champagne" on the Madison Square Roof Garden. Rigo, the violinist, is at the Harlem Casino with his Tzigane Orchestra. The attractions that remain are Blanche Bates in "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Belasco, Blanche Walsh in "The Kreutzer Sonata" at the Manhattan, Hattie Williams in "The Little Cherub" at the Criterion, William F. Hawtrey in "The Two Mr. Wetherbys" at the Madison Square, Henry E. Dixie in "The Man on the Box" at the Lyric, "The Lion and the Mouse" at the Lyceum, "The Virginian" at the Academy, "The Social Whirl" at the Casino, "The Tourists" at the Majestic, and Williams and Walker in "Abyssinia" at the Grand Opera House.

A FUNNY LITTLE STRANGER FROM THE CURIO HALL

New Piece at Hackett's Rides to Success on Midget's Shoulders.

SOURCE OF THE PLAY

Edward Van Zyle Says It Is a Dramatization of His Story Published in the "Smart Set."

General Allenby.....Orlando Daly
Captain Dick Allenby.....Athol Stewart
Sir George Peacock.....A. G. Poulton
Alec Howard.....Eric Blind
Tom Pennyman.....Master Edward Garratt
Paul Vronsky.....George E. Bellamy
Esmes.....Charles Geold
Mrs. Allenby.....Miss Kate Osborne
Mrs. Dick Allenby.....Miss Hilda Dick
Lady Peacock.....Miss Helen Robertson
Effie Peacock.....Miss May Blayney
Nurse.....Miss Dora Hole
Baby.....
Baby.....

The erstwhile Fields Theatre entered upon its new career as Hackett's last night, the occasion being marked by the first production in America of Michael Morton's peculiar farce, "The Little Stranger," which comes with a somewhat changed cast after a remarkable season in London.

New York, generally friendly enough in its greetings to from-over-the-sea strangers, cannot always be counted upon to welcome plays with the British trademark blown in on the bottle. But it will be a bit surprising if this particular little stranger fails to win many friends. This statement must not be taken, by the way, as an indorsement of all that has been claimed for him abroad or by his representatives in publicity over here.

The root idea of Mr. Morton's play is clever—as to that there can hardly be two opinions—and its progress develops a good many mirth provoking situations. But for all that there are likewise innumerable periods when one has time to sit back and wonder what would have happened if there had not been a clever midget lying around loose about the time the piece was staged. Master Garrett, as the programme dubs him, is the midget, an unusually cunning one at that, and upon his diminutive shoulders rests the burden of the entertainment.

one at that, and upon his diminutive shoulders rests the burden of the entertainment.

He carries it well enough for the most part, though he will suffer somewhat in the estimation of American audiences by comparison with our own Master Gabriel, who, a season or two ago, brought Buster Brown from his career of journalism to the stage. The midget idea apparently is not so new with us as with our friends across the sea.

Garrett is smaller than Gabriel and his personality is more winning. He is distinctly "cute," but his exhibit last night was by no means so clever histrionically as that of the hero of the comic cartoons.

Does any one sniff at this allusion to the art dramatic? Certainly Master Garratt will not be the one to do so, for his exhibition of neasiness at the absence of a proper calcium lighting for his features indicated that his is undoubtedly the large turbulent soul of the artist, whatever the size of his body.

These thoughts aside, however, "The Little Stranger" from the curio hall is funny enough in his way, and the play, though it does not by any means realize the full possibilities of its subject, is jolly enough to satisfy most of the demands of those who will go to see it.

Paul Vronsky, a charlatan, fakir, what you will, is a fervent exponent of a theory of metempsychosis, in which he has absolutely no belief, but which serves to give him an entrance into the homes of hysterical young women and emotional old men, who are looking for some inspiration above and beyond the ordinary prosaics of mundane affairs. Paul's particular pet victim is the very handsome wife of Capt. Dick Allenby, a pronounced opponent of the humbug and unbeliever in his bogus messages from the unseen world. Capt. Dick tolerates his wife's silliness until it develops that their year-old baby is being left to the sole care of the nurse, while the mother is soaring in the clouds at meetings of the Society of Soul Hunters, that being the organization before which Vronsky is in the habit of demonstrating his tomfoolery.

When Vronsky discovers that his wife, in spite of his protestations, has invited the Soul Hunters to meet in her drawing-room, he yields to the persuasions of a sympathetic friend and sets out to give her a lesson. His friend happens to remember that there is a prodigy on exhibition at the Hall of Illusions who is an infant in stature and who fortunately bears a striking facial likeness to the baby. Vronsky is tricked into proclaiming that he will cause the soul of the husband to reveal itself in the child, the substitution of dwarf for infant takes place, and the fun begins.

The supposed baby frightens its nurse into hysterics, insists upon analyzing her coiffure, with an incidental bringing to light of many "rats," and generally conducts himself as no well-regulated baby was ever known to have done before. Eventually he asserts himself as master of the house, throws away his feeding bottle with disdain, and calls loudly for brandy and soda and wine as accompaniments to his dinner of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. In the end, as may be imagined, the deceit is disclosed, Capt. Dick kicks Vronsky from the house, and the midget, kissing his hand bye-bye to the real baby, presumably goes back to his place among the other freaks.

"Do the boys carry it away?" asked Hamlet, and "Aye, that they do, my Lord," responds Rosencranz.

Master Garratt is not exactly a boy, but one may reasonably wonder what would become of Mr. Morton's play without him or some one of his class. If any one will carry it away it will certainly be Master Garratt. He is not always intelligible with his cockney accent, and there is a shifting uneasiness about much that he does, but for all that he is wonderfully fetching at times, especially in his simulation of the baby moods.

Most of the others in the east do little more than dance to his fiddle, though there is temperamental force in George E. Bellamy's Vronsky, a very difficult quality to reflect where the actor is playing so near to burlesque. Splendid, too, was the nurse of Dora Hole, full of nice, thoughtful little touches in dress and make-up, and amazingly clever in a scene of hysteria fortissimo, with all the stops way out. May Blaney, one of the few Americans in the cast, deserves credit, too, for a bit that was excellently done. Athol Stewart as Captain Dick was generally agreeable. The others did not especially shine. Eric Blind suffering from self-consciousness, which may have been due to nervousness, and A. G. Poulton overacting frightfully.

Although "The Little Stranger" has been regarded generally as an original play by Michael Morton, the claim was made yesterday by Edward S. Van Zyle, a member of the Players Club, that it is founded on his story, "Clarissa's Troublesome Babies," printed in The Smart Set in July, 1904. Mr. Van Zyle says that he agreed to allow Martha Morton to dramatize the story, but his contract with her was subsequently broken. Then he heard nothing more of the matter until a member of the Players brought him a copy of a London paper containing a review of "The Little Stranger." He demanded royalties, and the justice of his demand was recognized. But no mention is made on the programme of the source of the play.

Miss Rose Stahl as a Star.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 27.—Miss Rose Stahl made her début as a star at the Academy of Music to-night, presenting James Forbes's four-act comedy, "The Chorus Lady." The play will be seen in New York at the Savoy Theatre next Saturday night.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Hilda Spong will appear this evening at the Weber Theatre in a comedy by Harold Heaton entitled "Lady Jim." Miss Spong is under the management of Walter N. Lawrence.

Harrison Grey Fiske has added Dorothy Dorr to the company which is to support Mrs. Fiske. Miss Dorr is remembered for her work as Claire Foster in "The Woman in the Case."

With the opening of the theatrical season a novelty in the form of programmes for the various houses will be provided by Frank V. Strauss & Co. Each theatre will have an individual booklet, with a cover printed in colors. The covers are attractive, and in design and color each one will follow the decorations of the particular theatre for which it is intended.

"KENTUCKY BELLES" HOME.

Col. Watterson's Guests Say They Had a Good Time in Europe.

Col. Henry Watterson's "Kentucky Belles," who were sent to Europe by The Louisville Courier-Journal, arrived here on the Red Star liner Finland yesterday morning. They said they were glad to be in this country again, and that they could not get to Kentucky any too soon. They had a good time while they were abroad, they said in chorus.

Miss Bessie Hunter, one of the "belles," was one of the first of the Finland's passengers to come ashore, and she declared that in the whole time that she and her fellow-travelers were away not a single disagreement had occurred among them.

The young women said they had had great fun in Paris. Soon after their arrival, they said, a throng of Frenchmen gathered in front of their hotel to see the "finest dressed, handsomest set of women in the world" come out. What the Frenchmen said when they appeared the young women failed to report. It must have been amusing, however, for they all laughed when reference was made to the incident.

The party left for Louisville yesterday afternoon.

LIVED A HUNDRED YEARS.

Timothy Dillon Leaves 200 Relatives in New Rochelle.

Timothy Dillon, believed to be the oldest resident of Westchester County, died yesterday at his home in New Rochelle. He was nearly 100 years old. Up to two days before his death he went for a four-mile walk daily. In the last few days he also attended a christening and joined in a dance at the close of the celebration.

It is said that Mr. Dillon left more than 200 relatives in New Rochelle, nearly one-half of whom are nephews and nieces. Mr. Dillon was born in Ireland in 1806, and had been a resident of New Rochelle for sixty years. When he arrived in New Rochelle there was no Catholic church there, so in company with his wife he walked to St. Peter's in Barclay Street, Manhattan, a distance of twenty miles, twice a week.

Ex-Mayor Dillon of New Rochelle and the late ex-Sheriff William V. Molloy of Westchester County were relatives. For many years Mr. Dillon was Superintendent for John H. Starin at his Summer home.

SAVED HER LITTLE BROTHER.

Loretta Got His Clothes "Nice and Dirty" and Almost Lost Her Life.

A crowd waiting for cars in Fulton Street, near the ferry, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, saw a nine-year-old girl save her four-year-old brother from death under the wheels of a trolley car, only to be knocked down herself and painfully hurt. The girl is Loretta O'Brien, who lives at 2 McKenney Street. Accompanied by her little brother, Jimmie, she had been marketing, and was crossing Fulton Street at Hicks when the accident happened.

As Loretta had her arms filled with bundles, she was unable to take Jimmie by the hand, and did not notice that he had dropped behind her. Hearing some one shout, she turned and was horrified to see the child standing directly in the path of a car traveling fast down the hill.

Without a second's hesitation, Loretta dropped her bundles and, springing back on to the track, pushed Jimmie out of the way. As she jumped she was struck by the end of the dashboard of the car and knocked down. An ambulance surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital found that Loretta's scalp and left ear had been cut and her shoulder bruised. Her little brother escaped without a scratch.

As the surgeon was dressing the girl's hurts she looked anxiously around for her little brother. Seeing him, she smiled and said:

"I guess I got his clothes nice and dirty, but I'm awful glad he wasn't hurt."

Loretta declined to go to the hospital. When the surgeon had bandaged her head she gathered up her bundles and, with Jimmie clinging to her skirt, walked home.

NEGRO TROOPS AT FORT RENO

Restrictions Placed on Soldiers Removed from Brownsville, Texas.

EL RENO, Okla., Aug. 27.—The Twenty-fifth (colored) Infantry reached Fort Reno last night from Brownsville, Tex., following the orders of the army authorities, removing the regiment from the scene of the recent trouble at Brownsville.

Orders were issued to-day at Fort Reno that no trooper may visit El Reno without a pass. The camp is quiet to-night.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

American Consul at Mukden Among Those Who Sail To-day.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the Cunarder Carmania to-day are:

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Phipps, Gen. Francis Peabody, Lieut. Col. Charles Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald, Thomas Seton Jevons, Baron and Baroness Knoop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Parkins, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb M. Van Hamm, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wadsworth, and the Rev. and Mrs. G. H. S. Walpole.

Some of those sailing for Bremen on the North German Lloyd liner Bremen are:

Dr. Charles W. Bonner, Nelson Fairchild, Charles Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Pohlmann, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Thompson, Mrs. Robert A. Tremont, and Willard D. Straight, the American Consul General at Mukden.

The following are among those going to Naples on the Cunarder Slavonia:

Mr. and Mrs. William Coffin, E. V. R. Bogert, Mrs. F. C. Cosby, Mrs. George D. Humphrey, B. H. Hill, and H. D. Wood.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel are at Marienbad. Mrs. Kip McCreery has also been taking the waters at the same spa.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer will arrive from Europe on Sept. 20 and will go to Scarborough for the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt have left Trouville and have gone on a yachting cruise. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have been at Munich, where they and their party will attend the operatic festival.

***

Mrs. S. Barton French and her mother, Mrs. Walker Fearn, are on an automobile trip through Scotland and England.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and family are stopping for a short season at Dieppe and Trouville before sailing for America.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin have taken a Pinard cottage for the rest of the Newport season.

***

Arthur Kemp has been at Claridge's Hotel after a short visit in Scotland for the shooting. He goes this week to the Continent.

***

James Gordon Bennett left Venice this week for a cruise in the Lysistrata. He will visit different ports on the Dalmatian coast.

***

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany and Mr. Duncan E. Cameron have joined the Misses Cameron at their camp in the North woods.

***

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard is visiting in the Berkshires. She will return to Tuxedo in the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will leave Newport this week and will close Marble House. They will occupy their estate on Long Island.

The

Awakening

of

Helena Richie

By

Margaret Deland

What they all Say:

"A perfect book," declares *The New York Times.* "Everybody is reading *The Awakening of Helena Richie* now. It is *the* novel."

"As an achievement in letters this story of passion and folly, repentance and renunciation deserves to be ranked among the chiefest samples of American imaginary writing."—*Philadelphia North American.*

"One of the most delicate studies ever produced by an American. It is artistic with an absolutely unconscious art."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Far above the mass of current fiction; ten years from now it will be as well worth reading as to-day."—*Indianapolis Star.*

"Such work as this is bound to endure, must endure," says the *Providence Journal.* It shows how good American fiction can be. The story charms insistently from the first page, but presently it flashes out into a tremendous drama, catching the reader in its onward sweep and holding him enthralled to the end.

"A story of indescribable moral beauty."—*The Independent.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York

YES, "MARRYING MARY" REALLY MAKES YOU LAUGH

And Miss Cahill Warbles Just as Softly as Ever.

IN ROYLE'S PLAY AT DALY'S

A Genuine Irish Voice by Annie Buckley and a Fine Kentucky Colonel by Eugene Cowles.

Mary Montgomery.....Miss Cahill
Fleurette, her maid.....Annie Buckley
Senator Bunchgrass.....H. Guy Woodward
Bishop Bingham Smudge.....Mark Smith
Willie Drinkwater.....Roy Atwell
Ormsby Kulpepper.....William Courtleigh
Col. Henry Clay Kulpepper.....Eugene Cowles
Kitty Kulpepper.....Virginia Staunton
Rev. Thorley Throckmorton.....George Backus
M. Archambeau.....Ben. S. Grennell

Miss Marie Cahill in a little epilogue she spoke at Daly's last night—a little epilogue that might have been worse—said on the authority of the author, Edwin Milton Royle, that her play, "Marrying Mary," was intended just to make people laugh. Both Miss Cahill and Mr. Royle should be happy. Marrying Mary did make people laugh often and heartily, and with the actors and not at them.

Mr. Royle's new piece is a musical farce, with many genuinely funny situations, several good songs, and only one really bad one, half a dozen broadly effective parts effectively handled, and a chorus which, if it is not long on voice, is decidedly refreshing, light, and lacey to look at.

The scene is a Florida hotel, and the plot occupies itself with the multiplied matrimonies of Miss Montgomery, (Miss Cahill,) a lady who acknowledges that she is "impulsive." At the opening of the action her past embraces (1) Senator Bunchgrass, (2) Bishop Bingham Smudge of the Church of Latter Day Saints, (3) Willie Drinkwater, a cousin, whose bibulous indulgences are so continuous that they extend over into the next day. In short, he is privileged to be drunk before breakfast without sacrificing his standing as a gentleman.

Miss Montgomery has fled from all of these husbands on their several blissful wedding days. They are all at the hotel. So is innocent Mr. Ormsby Kulpepper, who wants to be No. 4. Likewise Col. Henry Clay Kulpepper, his father, a fine old Kentuckian with umbrageous manners, a grand figure, and a white imperial.

There is all you want for your farce, and Mr. Royle hasn't wasted the material. Miss Cahill—she's rather stouter than she was—sings in that soft, smooth, easy way she has—first a coquetry of the cotton field, then a hymn to "Mr. Cupid," then a bit of sentiment about a lady who is "just a Hottentot." They are all pleasant to listen to.

In the second song Mr. Courtleigh assists her, and there's a motor car attachment with goggles and a honk that brings down the house. The two achieve also some very amusing comedy, especially a proposal, during which Mr. Courtleigh's teeth chatter with perfect realism. As Colonel Kulpepper Eugene Cowles is noble to look at, speaks in a real Southern gentleman voice some five burlesque lines, and sings mellowly the best song in the piece but one.

The actual best song is one called "Gwendolyn and Her Mandolin," and the best actress in the cast says it in the real English of Ireland—not the stage brogue at all—with gestures and actions indescribably Hibernian. Annie Buckley is the singer.

Roy Atwell, who has the misfortune to sing the one hopelessly bad song (which shouldn't be allowed to survive the night) does the bibulous ex-husband with commendable realism and comic effect, and the Senator, the Mormon, and a necessary parson are all funny. The three ex-husbands together sing a number also, which, if it is an old thing done over, is well done and amusing.

There's distinctly nothing new about any of the music furnished by Silvio Hein, but some of it will infallibly catch on upon the street. And it is a good vehicle for Miss Cahill, Mr. Cowles, Miss Buckley, and Mr. Courtleigh, each of whom is well worth seeing and hearing.

Monkey Crushed by a Flywheel.

A monkey was crushed to death yesterday between the belting and the flange of a large flywheel in the power house at Luna Park. The monkey belonged to Michael Lynch, the engineer. The animal was so tame that it was permitted to roam about the engine room at will. It jumped on the belt to escape from Lynch, who was playing with it.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Much-needed rains fell Monday in New York and Western New England and showers continued in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair, cooler Tuesday; Wednesday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

New England—Fair in west, showers in east, portion Tuesday; cooler Tuesday; Wednesday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; light, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	62	75	4 P. M.	68	76
6 A. M.	58	75	6 P. M.	65	77
9 A. M.	62	79	9 P. M.	64	76
12 M.	68	78	12 P. M.	63	73

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 73 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

'SAGE OF NEW LEBANON' DEAD

Milo Mead Gave Away Nearly $1,000,000 to Perpetuate His Hobby.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 27.—Milo Mead, known as the "Sage of New Lebanon," a local philanthropist, who has spent nearly $1,000,000 on public improvements during the last few years, died at his home, at Byran Shore, last night, after a short illness. He was 82 years old.

Mr. Mead was born in East Port Chester in 1824, in the house which he occupied during his entire life. He was descended from one of the original settlers of Greenwich, and was a great-grandnephew of Gen. Ebenezer Mead, a noted Revolutionary commander. He inherited about 150 acres of land in what is now the centre of the thriving village of East Port Chester.

Mr. Mead's one hobby was to have this place known as "New Lebanon," and to-day the inhabitants are about evenly divided as to whether that or East Port Chester is the proper name for the place. In the vicinity all sign posts are duplicated. Wherever one points to East Port Chester another beneath it points to New Lebanon. These sign posts were erected by Mr. Mead.

The sum which he gave to the community and to various societies and enterprises for the use of the words "New Lebanon" is thought to have been nearly $1,000,000. He gave a large tract of land for a public school to the town of Greenwich, with the proviso that it should be known as the New Lebanon School. He gave another large tract to the Danish Society with the same proviso. He has brought many new enterprises into the town, often giving the land or selling it at a reduced rate if the firm would use New Lebanon in its business. He was noted for his wit and his pointed articles on public matters in the public press.

Much of his landed estate will probably go to the town for a New Lebanon park.

ESCAPES FROM SANITARIUM.

Dr. Allerton of Poughkeepsie Was Taken to It in an Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 27.—Dr. Louis M. Allerton, a wealthy young physician, arrived in this city this afternoon, travel stained and weary. He said he had been walking and riding since 2 o'clock this morning, after escaping from a sanitarium in Connecticut to which he was secretly taken last Friday. He had to pawn his jewelry to get here. After talking with friends he left for a hotel at East Park which he owns and manages.

Dr. Allerton expressed indignation over the hardships he had been compelled to endure. Two of his brothers were in Poughkeepsie last Friday. One is said to be George Allerton, a manufacturer at Waterbury, Conn. They went to Dr. Allerton's hotel at East Park in an automobile. He came back with them to Poughkeepsie, where another automobile driven by Harry Hawkey was obtained, and the party left for Connecticut.

Dr. Allerton came to Poughkeepsie from Dover Plains, N. Y., several years ago and built one of the handsomest houses on the east side. A few weeks ago he bought a hotel at East Park and moved there, intending to convert it into a sanitarium. Mrs. Allerton retains her residence here.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Annie L. F. Onderdonk.

Mrs. Annie L. Frost Onderdonk, wife of Andrew J. Onderdonk, died on Sunday at Manhasset, L. I., where her funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon, at the Onderdonk homestead, on the arrival of the train leaving Long Island City at 1:30. Mrs. Onderdonk had traveled a great deal, and was the owner of the yacht Sister Sarah, in which she had made many long cruises. She was the oldest daughter of Samuel H. Frost of Staten Island, who was known as the first American importer of Guernsey cattle. Mrs. Onderdonk was a classmate of Miss Jerome, who afterward became Lady Randolph Churchill, at Miss Haines's School, 10 Gramercy Park. She lived for twenty years at 171 Park Place, Brooklyn. Besides her husband, she leaves a sister.

William Boyd Coughtry.

William Boyd Coughtry, a lawyer, of this city, died suddenly at Mount Pocono, Penn., on Sunday. His office was at 25 Broad Street. Mr. Coughtry was born in Albany and was for twenty-five years a member of the Seventh Regiment. He leaves a wife, son, and daughter. The funeral will be held at All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, at noon to-day.

Obituary Notes.

Col. CHARLES BYRON died suddenly on Sunday at his home, 338 West Twenty-eighth Street. He served in the German army, and was famous as a duellist, winning several contests with swords against his brother officers. He was 89 years old, and had never known an illness of any kind. His splendid health he attributed to his hearty appetite, which enabled him to eat four meals a day all his life.

MARTIN A. SMITH, a prominent politician of Sullivan County, N. Y., who represented that county in the Assembly in 1887-88, died at his home in Fremont Centre, N. Y., on Saturday. He was 71 years old. His mother was a descendant of Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island. He leaves a wife and three children.

H. H. WERNZ, a financier of St. Louis, died yesterday at Battle Lake, Minn., where he had gone for the benefit of his health. Death was due to a complication of diseases. He was once President of the St. Louis Stock Exchange, and was also President of the World's Fair Finance Commission.

HORACE B. FRY died in the Presbyterian Hospital on Sunday after an illness of several months. He was 76 years old, and had been at different times a stock broker, manufacturer, author, and playwright. His brother, William Henry Fry, was for some time musical critic of The Tribune.

GRANVILLE M. BREINIG, President and General Manager of the Bridgeport Wood

FAVORITES KEEP IT UP DESPITE MUD AND RAIN

Majority of Saratoga Races Again Taken by First Choices.

GRAPPLE WAS DISAPPOINTING

Broadcloth Beaten After Leading to Stretch—August Belmont's Hastings Filly Romps Home a Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Rain and mud combined failed to keep down the remarkable average of winning favorites at Saratoga to-day, but the favorites that were beaten included the horses that were regarded as the sure winners of the programme and took in two of the most prominent horses in John A. Drake's stable. These were Grapple, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap, and the fast Broadcloth, both of which were in what seemed to be soft places. Grapple, which has had a long and careful preparation for a Drake betting plunge, was named to run for the Amsterdam Selling Stakes, at one mile, the feature of the programme, and was entered to sell for $1,500, and got in with 101 pounds. Miller was engaged to ride him, and the combination and the heavy track, which was supposed to suit Grapple, caused the owners of five of the nine horses entered to scratch out their representatives.

Grapple was a hot favorite at all stages of the betting, and started at 2 to 1 on. He broke first, went out in front, had the choice of the going, and led clear of Right Royal into the stretch, while Red Leaf and Cary were outrun all the way. As Grapple turned into the stretch in front and his partisans began to exult at what promised to be an easy victory Right Royal moved up to him and before the last furlong was reached had the favorite driving in his effort to keep his place in front. In the final furlong Grapple gave it up suddenly, and Right Royal passed him and won handily by a length and a half.

In the first race Broadcloth, which ran with an apprentice allowance and was ridden by Garner, was beaten in almost exactly the same style. Broadcloth, starting at odds on, broke out of the crowd immediately after the start and raced in front into the stretch, where Bertha E., a 15 to 1 choice, slipped past him and won rather cleverly. Broadcloth just lasting long enough to get second money. The third beaten favorite was the Oneck Stable's Work and Play, which was backed as a good thing in the seventh race, and which quit to nothing after leading into the stretch, leaving Fish Hawk and Mortiboy to fight it out, Mortiboy on the rail finally wining by a short head in a sharp finish.

August Belmont's Hastings filly, favorite in the mile and a furlong handicap, romped out in front all the way and won easily from the top weight, Yorkshire Lad. In the handicap for two-year-olds the Newcastle Stable's J. C. Core, which heretofore has figured only in selling races, took up the top weight, and, starting at 5 to 3 on, won as he pleased at the finish, after They're Off made the running into the last half furlong. Paul Jones, with the top weight in the handicap steeplechase, ran much the best horse, and, after trailing his field for a mile and a half, went on and won in decisive style from Belligerent. Animus, the favorite in the fifth race, scored an clever victory by getting up on the rail in the last stride and winning in the last jump, with heads separating him from Russell T. and Plausible.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; seven furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
Bertha E., 97, J. Hennessy, 15-1, 4-1	2	1	1h
Broadcloth, 103, Garner, 13-20, 1-3	1	2	2²
Phalanx, 113, Miller, 30-1, 8-1	6	3	3³
Azelina, 103, C. Ross, 12-1, 4-1	7	4	4
Gus Heidorn, 103, Heffernan, 12-1, 3-1	8	6	5
Silver Wedding, 103, Kent, 10-1, 3-1	5	5	6
Woodsaw, 110, L. Smith, 10-1, 3-1	3	7	7
Bryan, 109, Shaw, 15-1, 4-1	9	8	8
Arabo, 111, W. Knapp, 100-1, 40-1	10	9	9
Baron Esher, 103, Finn, 60-1, 20-1	10	10	10

Time—1:29. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by G. W. Johnson-Happy. Owner, Mrs. J. Phillips. Trainer, J. Phillips.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles.

	S.	M.	F.
Paul Jones, 154, Ray, 7-5, 3-5	1	4	1⁶
Belligerent, 130, G. B. Wilson, 40-1, 12-1	3	5	2ᵈˢ
Waterford, 142, E. Helder, 6-1, 2-1	5	1	3⁴
Python, 140, Pollock, 7-1, 2-1	2	3	4
Sandalwood, 135, Fending, 40-1, 12-1	4	6	5
Come In, 130, Saffel, 50-1, 15-1	3	7	6
Ligero, 136, Bowser, 20-1, 6-1	7	8	7
Maximilian, 136, Finnegan, 11-5, 9-10	8	2	•

•Fell.

Time—4:45. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Knight of the Thistle-Interest. Owner, T. Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
J. C. Core, 122, Miller, 3-5, out	1	2	1⁶
They're Off, 114 Shaw, 7-2, 7-10	3	1	2ᵈ
Lally, 108, Hildebrand, 15-1, 3-1	5	4	3¹½
Umbrella, 100, Horner, 20-1, 6-1	6	3	4
Veronique, 87, J. Johnson, 40-1, 8-1	7	7	5
Glenham, 106, W. Knapp, 8-1, 2-1	4	5	6
Sir William Johnson, 109, Finn, 40-1, 10-1	2	6	7.

Time—1:16. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner ch. g., 2 years, by Garry Herrmann-Purity. Owner, Newcastle Stables. Trainer, T. Welch.

FOURTH RACE.—The Amsterdam, for three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Right Royal, 104, Sewell, 15-1, 8-5	3	2	1½
Grapple, 101, Miller, 1-2, 1-5	1	1	2⁵
Red Leaf, 100, Koerner, 12-1, 1-4	2	3	3ᵈᵈ
Cary, 98, J. Hennessy, 50-1, 7-1	4	4	4

Time—1:42. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Rapallo-Mrs. Delaney. Owner, M. L. Hayman. Trainer, R. Minton.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Animus, 102, Horner, 4-5, 2-5	4	4	1h
Russell T., 104, Freishon, 4-1, 2-1	6	2	2ᵈ
Plausible, 99, Miller, even, 1-2	5	1	3ᵈ
Mitre, 104, Sewell, 5-2, 7-5	3	3	4
Johnstown, 99, J. Hennessy, 10-1, 5-1	7	6	5
Mariposa, 94, Garner, 6-1, 3-1	9	9	6
Col. Jack, 104, W. Knapp, 5-2, 7-5	3	5	7
Daisy Frost, 99, Koerner, 4-1, 2-1	4	8	8
Ironton, 97, Heffernan, 3-1, 8-5	8	7	9
Dissent, 99, Lowe, 5-1, 5-2	11	10	10
Heretog, 100, Crimmins, 5-1, 5-2	10	11	11
Standard Oil, 102, J. Harris, 15-1, 6-1	12	12	12
Rip Rap, 97, C. Ross, 10-1, 5-1	13	13	13
Vachardi, 110, Perrine, 15-1, 6-1	14	14	14

Time—1:10. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Lord Esterling-Animosa. Owner, William Easton. Trainer, J. McLaughlin.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and an eighth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Bivouac, 100, Horner, 2-1, 7-10	2	1	1½
Yorkshire Lad, 122, Miller, 5-2, 7-10	1	3	2½
Sonoma Belle, 110, J. Johnson, 11-5, 7-10	3	4	3ᵈ
Mariposa, 94, Garner, 6-1, 3-1	9	9	6
Col. Jack, 104, W. Knapp, 5-2, 7-5	3	5	7
Daisy Frost, 99, Koerner, 4-1, 2-1	4	8	8
Ironton, 97, Heffernan, 3-1, 8-5	8	7	9
Dissent, 99, Lowe, 5-1, 5-2	11	10	10
Heretog, 100, Crimmins, 5-1, 5-2	10	11	11
Standard Oil, 102, J. Harris, 15-1, 6-1	12	12	12
Rip Rap, 97, C. Ross, 10-1, 5-1	13	13	13
Vachardi, 110, Perrine, 15-1, 6-1	14	14	14

Time—1:10. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Lord Esterling-Animosa. Owner, William Easton. Trainer, J. McLaughlin.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and an eighth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Bivouac, 100, Horner, 2-1, 7-10	2	1	1½
Yorkshire Lad, 122, Miller, 5-2, 7-10	1	3	2½
Sonoma Belle, 110, J. Johnson, 11-5, 7-10	3	4	3ᵈ
Sailor Boy, 95, J. Hennessy, 9-2, 6-5	4	2	4

Time—1:58 Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Hastings-Belinda. Owner, A. Belmont. Trainer, J. A. Joyner.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Mortibor, 97, Beckman, 7-2, 6-5	8	2	1h
Fish Hawk, 99, Freishon, 4-1, 7-5	1	3	2ᵈ
Vaquero, 107, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	2	4	3¹½
Aire, 99, Miller, 7-2, 6-5	3	5	4
Work and Play, 102, Lowe, 5-2, even	2	1	5
Pepper and Salt, 94, Cross, 20-1, 6-1	5	6	6
Berkeley, 105, Koerner, 50-1, 15-1	7	7	7
Lady Coventry, 99, L. Smith, 30-1, 10-1	9	8	8
Sophie Carter, 99, Alex, 15-1, 6-1	11	9	9
Dame Fortune, 99, J. Hennessy, 40-1, 10-1	6	10	10
Cora Price, 94, Englander, 40-1, 15-1	10	11	11
Thistlesed, 102, J. Harris, 50-1, 15-1	12	12	12

Time—1:09 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Albert-Counterbreeze. Owner, T. J. Gaynor. Trainer, W. Cahill.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; with $700 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Bas D'Or	105 Oak Lawn	104
Pater	114 Sir Russell	106
Athletes	107 East End	104
Sanfara	118 Funiculaire	114

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; one mile.

Euripides	90 Guy Heidern 96
Charlatan	98 Edith James 90
Colonel Bartlett	85 Lilita 90
Neptunus	93 Woolwich 101
Brait	88 Saladin 101
Wrenne	92 Aucassin 101

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $1,500 and not won at this meeting; with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; five and a half furlongs.

Nancy	107	Troublemaker	105
Joe Miller	105	Phantom Light	107
Elmont	107	Commodore Anson	105
Dulcinea	107	Rio Grande	110
Rosemount	116	Killaloe	107
Glamor	102	Jersey Lady	111
Tris Lass	102	Autumn Flowers	107
Cobbleskill	105		

FOURTH RACE.—The Saranac Handicap of $5,000; for three-year-olds; to the winner $4,000, to the second $700, and to the third $300; one mile and a furlong.

Gallavant	119	Inquisitor	115
Tiptoe	118	Woolwich	107
Johnstown	99	Ironsides	110
Tangle	113		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; one mile.

Phalanx	110	Warning	106
Corrigan	120	Right Royal	118
Celeres	114	Fustian	119
Flat	104	Woodsaw	117
Jetsam	117	Cadichon	106
I Told You	115	Aucassin	111
Suffice	112		

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old; with $600 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third; five and a half furlongs.

True Lass	108	Skirl	108
Glamor	108	Rufus	108
Attila	108	Sally K.	108

Around the Paddock at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Mortiboy, entered by William Cahill to sell for $500 in the seventh race to-day, was bid up by V. Z. de Arman, and was bought in by his owner for $2,005.

Sir Russell was sold to-day at private sale by John T. Muir, after the fifth race, in which he ran second, to Edward Gaylord for $2,500. H. E. Rowell will train him for his new owner.

P. Lorillard's Ligero, ridden by Rawser, and F. Ambrose Clark's Maximilian, ridden by Finnegan, fell in the steeplechase race to-day and both riders were well shaken up. The ambulance was called to take Finnegan off the field, but the jockey recovered in a few minutes.

Weights for the Adirondack Handicap to be run to-morrow are as follows: Salvadere, 128 pounds; Water Pearl, 127; Peter Pan, 126; Oran, 125; Ballot, 124; McCarter, 121; Superman, 120; Ariadne, 120; Meddlesome Boy, 120; Gold Pin, 120; Conjecture, 120; King Castle, 120; Voluntary, 120; Red River, 119; Saracinesca, 118; Gretna Green, 117; Charles Edward, 116; Grimaldi, 117; Dinna Ken, 114; Vox Populi, 112; Botanist, 112; Don Enrique, 110; Chaseaway, 110; Rosemound, 106; Aletheuo, 108; Geo. Davis, 110; Belcaste, 108; Eddie Ware, 110, Eusebio, 107; Faust, 106; Royal Breeze, 106; Ben Strong, 106; Alpenmarchen, 105; W. H. Daniel, 105; Dumbfound, 104; Yankee Girl, 105; Clara Huron, 104; Tim O'Toole, 102; Glamor, 102; Charley G. Gates, 100; Sir Wm. Johnson, 100; Pendarveis, 100; Senator Clay, 100; Sally K., 100; Cork Hill, 98; Pinafore, 98; Miss Strome, 97; Herman, 97; Royal Onyx, 97; The Wrestler, 96; Tychan, 95; Hillsdale, 95; Tivolini, 93; Gargantus, 93; Grand Vedette, 90; Zebedee, 90; Veronique, 90.

Weights for the Champlain Handicap to be run Thursday, are as follows: Dandelion, 126; Accountant, 125; Water Light, 124; Cairngorm, 123; The Picket, 122; Flip Flap, 118; Gallavant, 118; Merry Lark, 118; Bedouin, 118; Lord of the Vale, 117; Tradition, 116; Inquisitor, 116; Tiptoe, 115; Blandy, 115; Kuroki, 114; Militades, 114; Entree, 112; Uptcome, 112; Agile, 112; Bull's Eye, 111; Dolly Spanker, 111; Ironsides, 110; Von Tromp, 109; Oxford, 100; John Smulski, 108; Bat, 107; Graziallo, 106; Ravena, 104; Tongorder, 104; Oliver Cromwell, 100; Maxie Witt, 100; Johnstown, 98; Holscher, 97; Dalvay, 97; Mailcliff, 95; Kiamesha II., 93; Old Faithful, 92; Goldsmith, 90.

Chewink VII. for Quincy Cup.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 27.—The race to-day for the Quincy Cup, the fifth in the series, proved an exciting contest from start to finish, the Chewink VII. winning by 24 seconds over the Manchester and 30 seconds over the Bonidrel, over a ten-mile course. The series now stands two victories each for the Chewink VII. and the Bonidred, and one for the defender Manchester. The race was sailed in a moderate southwest gale, the first real blow that the Sonder yachts have had for several weeks. The times were as follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.
Chewink VII., F. G. Macomber	2:23:23
Manchester, D. J. L. Bremer	2:25:47
Bonidrel, G. W. Wightman	2:26:00

Corinthian Football Players' Visit.

Final arrangements for the games and visit of the Corinthian Association football team of London will be made to-morrow night at a meeting of the New York State Football Association, which will be held in the Boys' Club, Tenth Street and Avenue A. The principal game will be played with the Corinthians at Livingston, Staten Island, on Sept. 8, when an All-New York team will be their opponents. Following the meeting of the association a meeting of the New York Amateur Association Football League will be held to arrange a schedule for the coming season.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The board at Fort Riley, appointed for the examination of officers for promotion is dissolved and a new board is appointed. Detail for the new board: Majors G. H. Morgan, Ninth Cavalry, and T. J. Lewis, Thirteenth Cavalry; Capts. G. Carleton, Thirteenth Cavalry; E. A. Dean, and W. W. Reno, Assistant Surgeons.

First Lieut. H. B. McElgin, Artillery, is detailed for recruiting service at Fort Slocum, relieving First Lieut. L. F. Buck, Artillery.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Muhlenberg, Deputy Paymaster General, to St. Louis to inspect accounts of Major G. T. Halloway, Paymaster.

First Lieut. W. B. Wallace, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed for duty as range officer at the National match at Sea Girt.

Second Lieut. W. K. Wilson, Artillery, is transferred from the Second Coast Artillery to the unassigned list for duty on the staff of the commanding officer, Artillery District of Pensacola.

The Navy.

Ensign E. L. Bruff's resignation accepted.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Whipple, Hopkins, Worden, MacDonough, and Lawrence at Portland, Me.; Don Juan de Austria at Sanchez, Maryland and Colorado at Tompkinsville, Florida at Newport News, Rhode Island at New London, Brutus at Shanghai, Iowa and Indiana at Bar Harbor.

Sailed—Supply, from Guam for Yokohama; Justin, from Guam for Cavite; Minneapolis, from New Haven for cruise; Columbia, from Newport for cruise; Louisiana, from Norfolk for Smithtown Bay; Dubuque, from Sanciez for Santo Domingo; Denver, from Annapolis for New Haven; Missouri, Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Maine, from North River for Hyannisport; Lebanon, from Lambert Point for Newport; Cleveland and Arkansas, from Annapolis for Hampton Roads.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Feibel Brothers, Hillsborough, Ohio; M. Fiebel, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Keyes, J. H., Winchester, Ky., cloth; Hoffman House.

Baldwin, Brothers, Winchester, Ky.; Lee S. Baldwin, jewelery; Hoffman House.

Hornick, H. J., Huntington, West Va.; L. C. Barnard, department store; Hotel Navarre.

Weber & Moore, Columbus, Ohio; W. C. Moore, dry goods; George P. Weber, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Millner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Mary Cook, millinery; Imperial Hotel.

Field, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Frederick W. Stein, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Torrison, C., & Co., Maintowoc, Wis.; G. Torrison, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Stevens, Charles A., Chicago, Ill.; Mme. Froelrech, dry goods; Cumberland Hotel.

Lee, A. D., Carlisle, Ky., millinery; Continental Hotel.

Fleischhaer, Louis, Louisville, Ky., dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Sivess-Waldon Company, Pine Bluff, Ark.; C. C. Handly, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Halle Brothers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; B. H. Jinks, dry goods; 31 Union Square West.

Jur-Magoun Company, The, Tompkinsville, Ky.; William L. Bamberg, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Pendrigh, E. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. G. Bryant, jewelry and diamonds; Hotel Navarre.

Simpson, George D., Daneville, Wis., ready-to-wear lines; Hotel Broztell.

Kleeman Dry Goods Company, Terra Haute, Ind.; S. Kleeman, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.

Elliot, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; Nellie Hoolihan, muslin underwear; Prince George Hotel.

Hoffman, M., & Brother, Scotland Neck, N. C.; B. Hoffman, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.

Lindeman, W. J., Company, Viroqua, Wis.; Albon Lindeman, department store; Hotel Breslin.

Alard-Stewart Company, River Falls, Wis.; George M. Stewart, department store; Hotel Breslin.

Keighley, Mrs. Ella B., Louisville, Ky., millinery; Hotel York.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss M. Bansiel, laces and embroidery; Hotel Imperial.

Wise, L. A., & Co., Vincennes, Ind.; L. A. Wise, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Kratzenstein Brothers, Escanaba, Mich.; I. Kratzenstein, clothing; Mrs. R. Kratzenstein, dry goods and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Bailey, W. H., Covington, Tenn.; dry goods and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brownsteller & Muller, Yuma, Ariz.; Harry Brownsteller, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Flanders.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. C. Tenner, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Eckhardt, laces; Hotel Flanders.

Hogan, Metzer & Hogan, Dubois, Penn.; J. E. Hogan, dry goods; Kate Lybon, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

MacDonald, W., Adrian, Mich.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Elder & Johnston Company, Dayton, Ohio; Mayme Croynan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial; J. R. Johnston, merchants; Hotel Woodstock.

Murray, M. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss M. J. Murray, millinery; Clara Maitre, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Freedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. J. Rosenthal, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

Walker, W., Alma, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel York.

Nusbaum, M., Maryville, Mo.; M. Nausbaum, clothier; Hotel Somerset.

Ives, J. P., & Sons Company, Delphi, Ind.; Myron Ives, dry goods; Hotel Flanders.

Dew, Ira, Covington, Va.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rohrs & Bath, Munsey, Ind.; Nellie Thomas, cloaks and furs; Victorial Hotel.

Taft, Robert, & Co., Spencerville, Ohio; Frank C. Kolder, dry goods and cloaks; 685 Broadway.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; F. W. Pickup, house furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

David & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. E. David, clothing; Hotel Woodstock.

Herz, A., Terre Hauté, Ind.; cloaks, suits, and waists; E. Bauer, furs; 487 Broadway; Hotel Woodstock.

Froshin, J., Atlanta, Ga.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Cumberland.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; C. Stolberg, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Good, L. H., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, upholstery goods; 358 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Winning-Blair Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. H. Blair, millinery; Hotel Wellington.

Frankel, Frank, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Lyons, millinery; 640 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. C. Bunch, notions; 214 Church Street.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; J. McHenry, millinery; 214 Church Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Litt, carpets; 115 Worth Street.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Hart, cloaks and suits; 214 Church Street.

Gable, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; Mr. Fleck, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; C. K. Whitner, dry goods and linens; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Haynie, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. C. Patterson, silks; R. L. Blumenthal, laces; 214 Church Street.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss Delaney, laces; 214 Church Street.

Robertson, Sutherland & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; Miss Snow, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 454 Broome Street.

Samuels, J. & Brothers, Providence, R. I.; G. A. Thayer, dress goods and silks; Grand Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss N. Bonfield, laces; 214 Church Street.

Roberts, John A., & Sons, Utica, N. Y.; F. H. Bush, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.

Sprouse-Hirshberg Company, Youngstown, Ohio; C. C. Strouse, carpets; Hotel Wellington.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; M. A. Cook, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, notions and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Blass-Gus Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; M. Phillips, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Goidenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, clothing, hats, and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Field; Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. L. Shedd, dress goods; C. G. Nutting, handkerchiefs; 104 Worth Street.

Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss C. Siebold, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Swafford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; William Geissler, cloaks; 51 Leonard Street.

Raatz & O'Reilly, Austin, Texas; J. A. O'Reilly, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Bristol.

Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Tabor, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, and waists; 10 Greene Street; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Wade, house furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mingel, dress goods and cloths; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. N. White, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. P. Beers, hosiery and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; Miss A. Reid, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Martin Dry Goods Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. K. Miller, notions, laces, and dress goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Earlington.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Robertson, Sutherland & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; A. B. Sutherland, waists; Miss L. Barnaby, trimmings; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. C. Elsesser, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Brandeis, carpets, notions, and jewelry; P. Aarons, dry goods; 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel York.

Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. J. Baum, dry goods; A. Honline, dry goods; W. T. Higbee, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear; T. Coberier, dry goods; Miss B. Frewen, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J. McManus, cloaks and suits; Miss Dwer, waists; 396 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Schoenan, William H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenan, linens and linings; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss A. L. Lovers, furs; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss H. Hearon, millinery; Mrs. G. Seger, ribbons; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and notions; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; P. J. Meyer, domestics; G. O'Hara, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dalt, white goods; O. L. Mason, laces, notions, and ribbons; 335 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

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Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Boyce, domestics and dress goods; H. M. Hayworth, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; Leroy S. Cohen, notions, jewelry, and ribbons; 4 Washington Place; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. Rosenthal, notions and jewelry; M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancy, notions; R. Masterson, flannels; 10 Greene Street; Hotel Broztell.

Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Miss M. Reynolds, notions and jewelry; 31 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.

Armstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. L. A. Rogers, notions and laces; 7 Mercer Street; Hotel Broztell.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Grimes, upholstery goods; Miss Erwin, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; W. E. Aldred, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss E. F. Harmon, millinery; Miss A. T. McGrath, millinery; Miss E. McLeon, millinery; Miss L. Rickett, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; D. C. Eby, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Breslin.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Weller, domestics; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; D. J. Grinsfelder, ribbons; Sol Grinsfelder, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Lightbody & Wingate, Superior, Wis.; S. W. Lightbody, dress goods, silks, laces, cloaks, suits, and waists; 438 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Prince George Hotel.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Carew, clothing; Hotel Wilcott.

Pollard, A. G., & Co., Lowell, Mass.; J. R. Milton, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; Miss G. Young, ribbons; Miss Sullivan, millinery; Miss P. O'Brien, infants' wear; 817 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.

Dobbie, Andrew, Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; Miss Leuze, gloves; Miss Morris, fancy goods; Prince George Hotel.

Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, West Va.; J. L. Richardson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rothschild, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Breslin.

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Sun rises, 5:22 | Sun sets, 5:41 | Moon sets, 12:00

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:54	2:33	8:06	9:00
Governors Island	1:58	2:46	8:35	9:30
Hell Gate	3:49	3:46	10:07	11:08

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 27.

SS Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 17.
SS Finland, Antwerp, Aug. 18.
SS Prinz Waldemar, Kingston, Aug. 10.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 22.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 22.
SS Christian Bora, Calais, Aug. 12.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Colon, Aug. 16.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Aug. 26.
SS Caribbee, St. Kitts, Aug. 18.
U. S. cruiser Des Moines, Annapolis, Aug. 26.
SS Prinz Joachim, Kingston, Aug. 22.
SS New York, Jacksonville, Aug. 23.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, Aug. 25.
SS City of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Aug. 25.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carmania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Slavonia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Bremen, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
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KITCHAWAN ON CROTON LAKE, N. Y.

THROUGH SEPTEMBER 32 miles from New York. High Altitude. Steam Heat. Open Fireplaces. Rooms with private baths. Golf, Tennis, Outdoor Sports. Accommodations for Autos. Special Rates. Booklet. H. S. & H. P. WHITE.

THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.

30 minutes from Grand Central. A few vacancies for September and October.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City

Atlantic City

3 HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central Passing Through Lakewood.

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Lv. W. 23d St., 9.00 A. M. daily (12.50 P. M. Sat.), 3.00 P. M. except Sun. Lv. Liberty St., 9.00 A. M. daily (12.00 P. M. Sat.), 3.40 P. M. except Sun.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL RUDOLF Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

HOTEL MAJESTIC Virginia Ave. and Beach. Capacity 300. Elevator, private baths, etc. Special September rates $10 up weekly; $2 up daily. Booklet. SAMUEL F. ELLIS.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN

And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J. 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d, Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 15. BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager, Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

WATCH HILL HOUSE

will remain open until Sept. 6th, and longer if patronage warrants.

WATCH HILL, RHODE ISLAND. Harvey S. Denison.

Maine.

MT. KATAHDIN—MAINE WOODS.

Trout fly-fishing; moose and deer hunting; clean camps; good table; Booklet F; bookings September and October. C. C. Garland, Debsconeag, Me.

Vermont.

Echo Lake Hotel, Tyson, Vt.—"One of the places that never was spoiled"; exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, golf, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklets. D. C. Fenn, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

2 1-2 hours from N. Y. via Dela. & Lackawanna. The highest elevation. Hotel recently rebuilt and improved at cost of more than $35,000. Elevators, electric lights. Tennis, Bowling, Beautiful Walks and Drives. Boating, Bathing, Fishing and Pure Spring Water. Write for booklet and special rates. Capacity 400 guests. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

EXCURSIONS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Daylight Trips on beautiful Long Island Sound by Steamers of Norwich, New Haven, and Bridgeport Lines. **Charming Night Trips** by Steamers of the Fall River, Providence, and New Bedford Lines.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.

NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on rel. 5:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms at 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 B'way, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Av., 849 Mad. Av., 245 Col. Av., 104 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Av., and at Piers, N. Y.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO

BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.

PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25

FALL RIVER direct, $1.00

EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE, A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.

Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip. EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M. Stops at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine. From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.

JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York. Telephone 500 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK," "ALBANY," and "HENDRICK HUDSON" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40
" West 42d St. ..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. ..... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY. Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.

Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. —SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra —Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.35; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.

$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.

$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 29, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestra. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.

Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 8:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R. leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A. M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via Boulogne

Sailings Wednesdays as per sailing list.

Ryndam	Aug. 29, 10 AM	N. Amsterdam	Sep. 19, 5 AM
Potsdam	Sept. 5, 6 AM	Statendam	Sep. 26, 10 AM
Noordam	Sept. 12, 10 AM	Ryndam, Oct. 3, 6 AM	

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.

Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE

Leave NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY 11 A. M

HALIFAX, N. S. RED CROSS LINE **ST. JOHN'S, N. F.**

Fine Steamers Rosalind & Silvia

A delightful voyage at one-quarter the cost of going to Europe and a greater change of air and scenery. Steamers sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way and two days at St. John's; round trip 13 days. For rates and booklets,

BOWRING & CO., 17 State Street, N. Y.

BY SEA TO MAINE

The most delightful short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Illustrated descriptive booklet, giving list of hotels and boarding houses, free on application at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York.

MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,048.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. W. LEVEY CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of S. W. Levey Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1906, the said S. W. Levey Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, August 27th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 11:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL. Most famous train in the world.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOG

KISSEL, KINNICUTT & CO.
BANKERS
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Investment Securities

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% } **BONDS**
Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS.
Philadelphia, 421 Chestnut St. NEW YORK, 27 Pine St. Boston, 35 Congress St.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
Investment Securities.

John Hansen Rhoades, Jr. L Richmond Hoxie
RHOADES & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
Stocks—Bonds
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
Bonds for Investment.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

W. L. LYONS & CO.
MEMBERS OF { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Louisville Stock Exchange.
49 EXCHANGE PLACE, - NEW YORK
527 BROADWAY, COR. SPRING, LOUISVILLE, KY., KELLER BUILDING.

Hodenpyl, Walbridge & Co.,
BANKERS
7 WALL STREET
Investment Bonds

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange. 27 William St., New York.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
Telephone 2720 Rector.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. E. R. Smith & Co.
BONDS
New Jersey Securities a Specialty.
20 Broad St., - New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET.
Orders Executed on the
New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimor Stock Exchanges.

BONDS
A. B. LEACH & CO.
Chicago. Boston. Philadelphia.
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

California Safe Deposit and Trust Company
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA
OFFICERS:
DAVID F. WALKER.....President
J. DALZELL BROWN...V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. BARTNETT.....Vice President

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

WANTED
Colonial Trust Company
Hanover National Bank
J. A. MORRILL,
5 NASSAU ST.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	28,160,000
Treasury notes increased	340,000
Other securities decreased	4,540,000
Notes in circulation decreased	25,540,000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Lower; Call Money Rates, 3½@5½ Per Cent.

Failure to Get Gold in London a Factor—High Time Money.

A sharp upturn in time money rates, the failure of local bankers to secure any part of the $5,000,000 gold laid down in London, a break in Russian bonds at St. Petersburg, and sympathetic weakness on the Paris market made up the developments yesterday of interest to financial markets. Perhaps the most depressing of these incidents, so far as the Stock Exchange was concerned, was the failure to secure gold. The steady fall in the foreign exchange market last week and the unsatisfactory surplus position of the banks at its end had aroused hopes that the greater part, if not all, of the consignments reaching London yesterday would be engaged by our bankers. The Bank of England, however, secured these consignments, and the only gold transaction announced was that by which a local banking house secured in Australia some $750,000, which, of course, cannot reach this country until well into September. Demand sterling fell a quarter of a cent in the pound in the course of the day, but this afforded little consolation in the face of the failure to secure gold. The stock market displayed much irregularity at the opening, in part owing to these matters and in part to technical market conditions. There was evidence of profit taking through the day, but the selling was well taken until well on toward the closing hours, when sharp breaks occurred in many parts of the list, American Smelting, United States Steel, Reading, Union Pacific, and St. Paul forming the conspicuous features of the decline. There was expressed some disappointment over the failure of the rise of St. Paul at the close of the week to bring out any announcement as to the relations existing between this road and the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, although in well-informed quarters no announcement of any kind is looked for. Atchison was unusually strong in the early part of the day and yielded grudgingly at the last, the stock finding some support, doubtless, in the excellent earnings statement for the month of July, published during the day, this showing an increase of $703,000 in gross and of $491,000 in net earnings. The market closed unsettled, with losses general.

While call money ruled fairly easy yesterday, the time money market reflected the unfavorable reserve position reported by the banks on Saturday. Loans on mixed collateral were made in volume at 6 per cent., with one-fourth of 1 per cent. commission, while at least one loan on such collateral at 6 per cent., with 1 per cent. commission, was reported. The banks entered the week with a loss of over a half million dollars to the Sub-Treasury on routine transactions, but the final drain to the Government institution is expected to prove somewhat smaller than was the case last week. Although no gold was engaged in London, the sharp fall in the foreign exchange market indicated an extension of further relief to the money market through the medium of loans of foreign money, and once again out-of-town institutions were reported heavy lenders of money here through their local agents. Considerable interest was manifested in the uneasiness displayed by the Paris market over the Russian situation, for the reason that a fair portion of recent borrowings for market purposes have been contracted with Paris bankers.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Lord & Taylor Co. preferred stock.

COMPLAIN OF BOND ISSUE.

Allis-Chalmers Stockholders of Chicago to Protest at Annual Meeting.

The dissatisfaction of the minority interests in the Allis-Chalmers Company with the recent issue of $15,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, which caused an effort to have the question submitted to a committee of stockholders, has taken definite shape, Wall Street heard yesterday. The Chicago stockholders purpose to air their complaints against the policy of the present management at the annual meeting to be held in Jersey City on Sept. 6.

Chicago advices say that the stockholders there criticise the issue of the bonds at this time, when the market for this class of securities is notoriously dull, and complain of the large discount allowed to the underwriters, which is put at $2,000,000. Complaints are also made of the policy of the present management of replacing highly paid, experienced men with cheaper labor. These discharged employes, the minority interests assert, immediately obtain positions with rival concerns, and add largely to the dangers of competition.

The leaders of the minority interests in New York said yesterday that no definite steps had been taken here as yet to oppose the management at the annual meeting. As to the commission paid to the underwriters, it was said that the terms on which the $12,000,000 bonds issued of the $15,000,000 bonds authorized, were put out were at the rate of 80 to stockholders and 75 to the underwriting syndicate. At this rate the bonds were sold at a discount to stockholders of 20 per cent., which would be $2,500,000 less than the par value. Nothing was known to the minority leaders here of any payment to the underwriters beyond the 5 per cent. additional discount.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@5½ per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus ¼ per cent. commission for all dates from ninety days to six months on mixed collateral and 7 per cent. on collateral consisting wholly of industrial securities.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $146,643,234; balances, $6,432,057; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $401,355.

The local banks have lost $1,135,000 since Friday, as compared with a loss of $1,290,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 25 points lower, at $4.8415@$4.8420, sixty days at $4.8135, and cables at $4.8450. Commercial bills were $4.80¾@$4.81¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23¾ for long and 5.20 plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93¾ plus 1-64 and 94¼ plus 1-64; guilders, 40.02.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10@15c premium. St. Louis—25@5c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Alice sold at 3.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 30 shares of Alice sold at 2.60, 300 Belcher at .26, 300 Best & Belcher at .90@.95, 300 Golden Anchor at .75, 200 Hale and Norcross at 1.10, 1,200 Jim Butler at 1.50@1.57, 500 Mary McKinney at .55, 100 Mexican at 1.[illegible] and 30 Ontario at 2.85.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Aug. 27, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 27, 1906..... 1,326,617
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 192,212,277
Corresponding date last year..... 168,145,903

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
265	325	46	Adams Express	300	300	270	270	...
20⅜	20⅝	8,100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	20	20⅜	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
49	49½	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	48¼	49½	48¼	49	...
109½	109⅝	178,350	*Amalg. Copper Co.	110¾	111⅜	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅝
24	24⅞	300	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	25	25	24⅝	24¼	— ½
83	88	100	*Am. Beet Sugar pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ½
40½	40⅝	2,800	Am. Car & Foundry	41	41⅞	40½	40½	—1
32	32¼	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	32⅜	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
260	260	600	Am. Express	264	264½	264	264½	+ ½
79¼	79⅜	6,000	Am. Ice Securities	79	79⅜	79	79⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	70½	5,000	*Am. Locomotive Co.	71½	71⅝	70¾	70¼	—1¼
112	113	100	*Am. Locoomtive pf.	113	118	113	113	...
4	4½	100	*Am. Malting t. r.	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
156¼	156½	36,700	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	161	161	155⅞	156¼	—4⅝
116½	117	200	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	117	117	116½	116½	—1
11	11¼	700	Am. Steel Foundries	11⅝	11⅝	11	11¼	— ⅛
44	45	200	Am. Steel Found. pf.	44	44⅞	44	44⅞	— ⅛
142⅝	142½	51,150	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	142	144½	142	142⅞	+ ⅝
138	140	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	...
100	101	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	101	101	101	101	— ⅞
37⅛	37¼	1,300	*Am. Woolen Co.	37⅞	38¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
103	104	554	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103½	104¾	103½	104	+ ⅞
279	279½	39,700	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	279	283¼	278	280	—3½
106⅜	106½	122,400	At., Top. & S. F.	107	107⅝	105⅝	106½	— ⅝
101	101½	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	101½	101⅝	101½	101½	...
144	145	400	Atlantic Coast Line	145¾	145¾	144½	144½	—1½
117½	117⅝	3,900	Baltimore & Ohio	117⅞	118	117¼	117⅝	— ¼
76⅞	77	8,300	Brook. Rapid Transit	77	78¼	76⅞	77	— ⅛
14¾	16	300	Brunswick City	15	15	15	15	— ⅜
169⅞	170	2,550	Canadian Pacific	170⅝	170⅝	169⅞	170	— ⅜
...	...	100	*C. P. ctfs., 2d in. pd.	167	167	167	167	+1¼
39⅜	39¾	400	Central Leather Co.	40	40	39½	39½	...
61⅞	62	4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	62½	62½	62	62	+ ⅜
18⅝	18⅞	100	Chi. Great Western	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
194½	194⅝	69,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	198⅜	198⅞	194¼	194⅝	—3¼
214	216	655	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	217	218	217	217	+1
...	...	6,132	C., M. & St. P. rights	17⅞	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
212	213	7,700	Chi. & Northwestern	214	214	212	212	—3
4⅝	4¾	200	Chi. Union Traction	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14¾	15	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
91½	96	100	C., C., C. & St. Louis	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ½
57¼	57⅜	16,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	59	59⅛	57	57½	—1⅝
37¼	37¾	400	Colorado & Southern	37	37½	37	37½	— ⅜
20⅝	20½	600	Colum. & H. C. & I.	20⅝	20⅝	20	20½	— ⅜
138½	139	3,000	Consolidated Gas	140	140	138	138½	—1½
20⅝	20⅜	5,000	Corn. Products Ref.	19½	20½	19½	20¼	+ ⅜
76	78½	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	76½	78½	76¼	76⅝	+ ⅞
217	219	400	Delaware & Hudson	217	217¾	217	217	—2½
524	540	500	Del., Lack. & West.	524	525	524	525	+24½
43⅜	43⅜	600	Den. & Rio Grande	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	—1¼
86¼	86⅞	150	Den. & Rio G. pf.	86⅛	86¼	86⅛	86½	+ ½
61¼	62	3,600	*Distillers Securities	61½	62½	61¼	61⅝	— ⅜
46⅜	46½	47,000	Erie	47½	47½	46¼	46½	— ⅝
71⅝	72	800	Erie 2d pf.	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝	72	— ⅞
167	169	700	General Electric	169	169	169	169	...
321½	323½	4,300	Great Northern pf.	325	325	321½	322	—1½
45	47	100	Havana Electric	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+1¼
174	176	945	Illinois Central	175	176	175	176	+ ¾
38½	38⅝	2,000	Interb.-Met.	39¾	39¾	38⅝	38¾	—1
78⅝	79	700	Interb.-Met. pf.	80	80⅞	79	79	—1½
18½	19	500	Internat. Paper Co.	19¾	19⅞	18⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
84¼	84¾	200	Internat. Paper pf.	84½	84½	84	84	— ¾
49	50	1,000	Int. Steam Pump.	50	50	49	49	—1
84	87	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	—1⅞
30	30½	500	Iowa Central	30½	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	28½	1,100	Kan. City Southern.	29	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
57⅞	58	1,400	Kan. City South. pf.	58¼	58¾	58	58	—1
61	61½	300	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	...
140½	140¾	11,000	Louisville & Nash.	151½	151¾	140½	149¾	—1
147¼	150	100	Manhattan Elevated	147¾	147¾	147¾	147⅝	+ ⅞
21	21¼	300	Mexican Central	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
91	98	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	91	91	91	91	—1
153	155	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	156¾	156¾	155⅞	155⅞	+ ⅜
35⅞	36	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	36⅝	36⅞	36	36	— ⅛
71	71½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¼	— ⅛
97¼	97⅝	13,700	Missouri Pacific	98	98½	97¼	97¼	— ½
65½	67½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	67	67	67	67	— ⅜
79	79¼	800	*Nat. Lead Co.	80¼	80¼	79	79	—1½
101⅜	102⅜	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	— ½
45	45½	1,000	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	45⅝	45⅝	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅛
145	147	100	*N. Y. Air Brake	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	+ ¾
143	143¼	3,200	New York Central	143½	143½	143	143	— ½
68	68¼	1,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	67	68	67	68	...
126	127½	110	*N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	127½	127½	127½	127¼	—2½
47¼	47½	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	48¼	48¼	47	47	—1
91¼	92	1,400	Norfolk & Western	91¾	92½	91¾	91⅞	— ⅜
93	93½	600	North American	93⅞	93⅞	93	93	—1½
214½	215	10,300	Northern Pacific	217	217¼	213½	214½	—1½
37	37½	2,200	Pacific Mail	39	39	37¼	37¼	—2
141½	141⅝	49,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	142⅝	142⅝	141½	141⅝	—1
90⅜	91½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅜	91⅝	— ⅜
14⅞	15½	100	Pittsburg Coal	15	15	15	15	+1
56⅝	58	300	Pittsburg Coal pf.	56⅞	57	56½	57	...
174	...	12	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	174	174	174	174	...
52½	53	1,500	Pressed Steel Car.	54	54	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅝
237½	241	150	Pullman Company	238	238	238	238	+1
138⅝	138½	88,400	Reading	141⅝	141⅝	138¼	138½	—2½
90	95	350	Reading 2d pf.	94	94	94	94	...
31	31⅜	5,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	31	31½	30½	31	...
99¾	100	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	101	101⅜	100	100	—1
28	28⅛	17,200	Rock Island Co.	28½	28½	27⅝	28	— ⅜
65⅜	66	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	66¼	66½	66	66	...
65¾	70	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	66	66	66	...
46	47	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46¾	46½	46¼	46½	— ⅜
25¼	25½	4,200	St. Louis Southwest'n	25¼	25⅞	25	25¼	+ ¼
60⅜	60½	5,000	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	60¼	60⅞	60	60⅝	— ⅛
77½	78	200	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	79¾	79¾	78	78	—1⅝
90⅞	91	86,100	Southern Pacific	92⅛	92⅜	90⅝	91	—1½
117⅜	118	350	Southern Pacific pf.	118	118	118	118	...
38¾	38⅞	14,300	South. R'way ext.	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
100	101	300	South. R'way pf., ext.	100¼	100¾	100¼	100⅝	+1
34⅞	35	18,270	Texas & Pacific	35	36¼	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅛
125	128	100	Third Avenue	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ⅛
32¼	33	200	Tol. R'ways & Light.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
33½	34½	200	Tol., St. Louis & W.	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
52¼	53	800	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	53	53¼	52¼	52½	— ¼
115¼	116	593	Twin City R. Transit	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	+ ⅛
185⅞	186	173,700	Union Pacific	187⅞	188⅝	186⅜	185⅞	—2¼
62	63	500	United Rys. Invest.	62¼	63	62	62½	— ½
70½	71⅜	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	70¼	72	70¼	71½	—1½
48	48¼	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	48	48	48	48	— ¼
114	116	300	*U. S. Leather pf.	115	115	115	115	...
34½	35½	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	35⅛	35⅛	35½	35½	— ⅜
46¾	47	100	U. S. Rubber	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
108	109	800	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ½
46¼	46⅜	143,100	U. S. Steel	47½	47½	46	46¼	—1⅝
107¼	107⅜	11,600	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅞	108⅝	107¼	107⅜	— ⅝
30	30¼	1,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	39½	39½	39	39	—1⅜
109	110	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	109½	109½	109¼	109½	— ⅜
60	61	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	125	Wabash	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
46	46¼	400	Wabash pf.	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	+ ¼
34½	38	100	Western Maryland	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	—2½
147	149	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
18½	19	1,400	Wheel. & Lake Erie	18	19	18	19	+ ½
25⅜	26¼	125	Wisconsin Central	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
50½	51½	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	+ ½

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Money was in good supply in the market to-day, and rates had a hardening tendency in view of month-end requirements. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened cheerful, but the amount of business was not large and quotations sagged later owing to lack of support, especially in the case of home rails. Consols recovered sharply when it became known that the Bank of England had secured the bulk of this week's gold arrivals. The remainder was taken for the Continent.

Foreigners eased on the unfavorable Russian news, and Russian bonds fell to 11 per cent. discount.

Americans opened steady in spite of the poor New York bank statement, hardened to over parity in the forenoon, and eased later on the New York opening quotations being disappointing. Prices then hardened slightly and closed fairly steady after irregular fluctuations.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103½.

Bar silver quiet at 30 13-16d per ounce.

Bar gold, 77s 10d. American eagles, 76s 5d. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.05; Lisbon, 1.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparison being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87⅞	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	87⅞	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	14½	282¼	283¼	— ⅛
Atchison	109¾	106½	106⅞	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	175¾	170⅞	170⅞	..
St. Paul	204½	198⅛	198	+ ⅛
Erie	49	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	81	78¼	78	+ ⅛
Ill. Central	181½	175¾	176¼	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	136	151½	150⅝	+ ¾
N. Y. Central	143½	144	143¼	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	73⅝	142¼	142⅝	+ ⅛
Reading	73	141½	141	+ ½
So. Pacific	94¼	91¼	92¼	—1¼
Union Pacific	193	187	188¼	—1⅛
U. S. Steel	48¾	46¾	47⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	111¾	108½	108¾	+ ⅜

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were unsteady, and business was dull. Russians declined.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 70.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 472.00.

Three per cent. rentes 97f 80c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were strong. Interest was confined to home securities. Russians were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	5	3	Esperanza	8	11	0
Tomboy	1	5	0	Dolores	1	15	0
El Oro	1	10	9½	Strat. Inda.	4	3	

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 25, averaged 7.07 cents per pound.—Adv.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—New York exchange was 30c. discount. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent. The local market was conspicuous for what it did not do. Business was not below the regulation order, but it seemed small compared to what was done by the campaigners in New York.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	American Can	7⅞	7½	7½
50	American Can pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾
56	American Radiator	129	129	129
1	Chicago Edison	140	140	140
25	Chi. Pneu. Tool	52	52	52
300	Chicago Subway	54½	53¾	53¾
2	Chicago Telegraph	120	120	120
50	Chi. Union Trac.	5	5	5
56	Diamond Match	126¾	126¼	126¾
60	Nat. Biscuit	67⅛	67	67
25	Quaker Oats	135	135	135
10	Sears Roebuck pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼
66	Swift & Co.	104½	104	104½
10	United Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	United Box Board pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾
50	West Chicago	32	32	32
103	Western Stone	34	33¾	33¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Efforts to stir up lethargic traders were futile and today's market was dull and stupid. Charleston Consolidated Electric 5s advanced ¾. Consolidation Coal made a jump of 4½ points. United Railways incomes declined ¼.

The market closed firm but dull. Shares, 315; bonds, $46,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102	102	102
1,000	Charles Con. Elec. 5s	97½	97½	97½
12,000	United Railway 4s	92¼	92	92
21,000	United Railway inc. 70¾	70	70	70
1,000	Breweries incomes	38¼	38½	38½
10,000	Cotton Duck 5s	86½	86½	86½

STOCKS.

30	Bank of Baltimore	114	114	114
4	Com. & Far. Bk. "B" C.	140	140	140
225	Howard Bank asst.	12½	12½	12½
56	Consolidation Coal	92½	92	92½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$190,533,815
Gold coin and bullion	111,626,021
Gold certificates	45,600,060
Silver coin and bullion	8,921,883
Silver certificates	7,226,450
United States notes	9,093,766
Treasury notes of 1890	19,451
National banknotes	10,264,965
Total receipts this month	48,205,899
Total receipts this year	300,594,732
Total expenditures this month	41,610,000
Total expenditures this year	107,423,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$569,907,869
Silver dollars	480,174,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,141,000
Total	$1,057,222,869
General fund	194,250,680
Deposits in National banks	97,157,408
In Philippine Treasury	4,205,651
Awaiting reimbursements	140,210
Current liabilities	105,220,640

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PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The local market had a well-distributed business, but without much activity, United States Steel common, with sales of 10,285 shares, selling off from 47¾ to 46 and closing at 46¼, a decline of 1¼. Reading lost 1¼ at 66⅝ and Lehigh Valley declined 1⅝, with large fractional losses recorded by Cambria Steel, Lehigh Navigation, and Erie. United Gas closed a full point lower, with Philadelphia Electric and Philadelphia Rapid Transit practically unchanged at the close.

Total sales, 86,466 shares.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Amal. Copper	111¼	110⅝	110⅞
100	American Cement	7⅝	7

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Men betray their feelings toward the market in the way they call off quotations from the tape. You will notice it in any ticker group. The bear has eyes only for the thin prices, and when an active stock comes ½ and then ⅝ he lays such emphasis on the ⅝ as would lead you to believe that the bull market was by that sign expiring. The bear has eyes only for the thick prices, and when that same stock or any other comes ½ and then ⅝, he lifts his voice and rolls his tongue on the ⅝ as if nothing else would ever matter again in all the world. One annoys the other. The bull says to the bear: "What's the matter with you? Why don't you call out some of these high prices? You're looking always for the thin ones." Answers the bear: "They'll be so thin presently that you can't see them." Says the bull: "Oh, they will, will they? They'll be so thick, I tell you, that they'll choke the ticker." Joe Heath, who was never known for a moment to be bereft of his sense of humor, was wont in the old days to stand apart from such a ticker group and say: "Now, there you see non-productive labor extremely defined. What do such men produce? Nothing! The man who watches the ticker from 10 to 3 is the highest development of the economic parasite." Then some one at the ticker would call off a quotation on a stock in which Heath happened to be interested, and he would rush over to verify it, and stand watching the tape for the next hour, hoping to see it quoted again, and hoping, too, that it might come an eighth up.

***

United States Steel common sold at 47½ on the opening yesterday, and closed at 46¼. The preferred stock sold as high as 106⅜ and closed at 107⅜. In January last, when Steel common sold at 46¼, the preferred stock sold at 113¾. The preferred stock has been singularly unresponsive of late to the strength of the common. Some people account for it by saying that semi-speculative holders of the preferred have been selling it and investing the proceeds in the common stock, which they regard more favorably as a speculation. Whether this be true or not, the managers of the present bull campaign in the common stock must know that it will cease to be convincing unless the preferred stock also is advanced. It ought to be much easier to advance the preferred than the common, there being so much less bulk to the preferred, and it is a little surprising, therefore, that men who have had sufficient energy and confidence to lift the common should prefer to lag. Persons who are versed in these matters say that Steel preferred probably could be put to 115, or even to 120, with the expenditure of no more energy than would be required to establish the common stock fairly above 50.

***

As much as 7 per cent. was paid yesterday for ninety-day money, secured by mixed Stock Exchange collateral.

***

Why do the Morgan stocks almost invariably bring up the rear of a bull campaign?

***

The intelligence of most interest to speculators yesterday was gleaned not from the news slips, the foreign cables, or the financial columns of the papers, but from the reported movements of private yachts on Sunday. It was discovered that there had been a mysterious and perhaps also a highly significant gathering of notables at Newport—J. Pierpont Morgan on the Corsair, James J. Hill on the Wacouta, H. H. Rogers on the Kanawha, Rogers Maxwell on the Celt, E. J. Berwind on the Truant, and Nelson W. Aldrich on the Saghaya. Here was food for speculative thought. The presence of James J. Hill and Mr. Morgan in the same waters evidently had some bearing on the ore deal. Mr. Berwind was probably there to make up his own mind or somebody else's mind about the Atchison dividend. Mr. Rogers, of course, was plotting a surprise in Amalgamated Copper. Such propinquity could hardly have been accidental. Neither could it have been idle. It must have been arranged for the furtherance of great schemes, of deals, &c.

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One thing now militating against gold imports is the fact that foreigners have been selling stocks on this market very heavily.

***

The attitude of Lombard Street toward our market is not all that could be desired. Indeed, foreign critics appear to have been unfavorably impressed by the rapid advance in prices and the means employed to effect it. The Union Pacific's dividend policy has been harshly criticised, with such ugly references as to "loaded dice," in some of the foremost financial journals. It is evident that the campaign has invited foreign selling rather than foreign buying. The feeling about Union Pacific is conceivably intensified by the losses incurred on the other side through the call options held here. Mr. Harriman and his associates made what Wall Street terms "a killing" at the expense of the London option dealers. Quite apart from this, however, London observers are critical and distrustful of this market, to judge not only from the published comments already cabled to this side, but also from private advices. Moreover, some of the best informed financial interests on the other side are considerably less optimistic about the future of the money market than our bankers profess to be.

***

Reading has been the weakest of the important railroad issues for several days.

***

American Smelting had a bad break yesterday. There was a poor market for the stock. One broker with an order to sell at a price limit reported back to his principal that at the moment there was no bid.

***

The disposition on the part of the office trading element to buy stocks on price recessions was somewhat pronounced yesterday, and after the close about three traders in five were of the opinion that the market could be safely bought on any further reaction this morning. The bull following has been educated that way. The fact that people will buy stocks on recessions enables those who have been running the campaign to sell moderately on a weak market. A good many stocks could have been disposed of yesterday on the recessions without hurting confidence in the least. Reactions serve to broaden a market; that is, if the leaders on the bull side do not take advantage of the first opportunity to fill their market up with stock. If they sell no more than the market will stand and then take hold of it again for a fresh advance, their following will be larger than before. People take profits, buy back their stocks on recessions of two or three points, take profits again on the next advance, buy still more on the next reaction, and so on, increasing their total commitments each time. In the end, of course, they buy once too often, failing to distinguish between the kind of reaction, which is only a halt in the rise, and the kind which marks the culmination of it.

***

When a rise culminates those who were the last to be converted to the bull side are usually the most headstrong in fighting the decline.

***

The market was under pressure yesterday throughout the five hours of trading—the pressure, apparently, of long stock. St. Paul, Atchison, and Sugar were the strongest features in the forenoon, but while they were advancing the general list showed realising on a considerable scale. At intervals one or two stocks other than those named were bid up sharply, but without much effect. St. Paul broke more than four points from the high price of the first hour, Atchison closed at a fractional decline, and Sugar lost the greater part of its gain. The expedients employed on the bull side suggested the performance known as "donkey whacking," and it was the comment of the traders that the market needed a lot of beating and came up to it poorly. The bull interests were much less aggressive than they had been. The lowest prices were made in the last hour, when nearly all the leading issues shared in the reaction. The public's response at the opening had been somewhat disappointing. It was nowhere near up to the response that came at the beginning of last week, following the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific dividend announcements. "Unless they bring out something very soon to excite fresh interest I predict that they will lose a good deal of ground," said an experienced operator late in the afternoon. "I hardly believe they have played the last of their cards. It seems to be about time to bring out the ore deal. That might stimulate the market."

***

St. Paul made a new high record yesterday at 198⅜. Its previous high record was 198¾, where it sold in 1902, when John W. Gates and his crowd were buying up the capital stock and predicting ridiculous prices for it. The 26 Broadway people were then selling. The discovery of new certificates delivered out in their names was a signal which many neglected to heed, greatly to their regret. After having sold at 198⅜ yesterday, the stock went back to 194¼. It closed at 194¾, showing a net loss of 3¼ points. It would seem to have been an easy task yesterday to make the stock sell over 200, and in view of the effect, which a quotation of 200 or over for the stock might reasonably have had upon market sentiment, it is surprising that the movement halted as it did. Some will say, and not without reason, that the demonstration which will carry St. Paul over 200 is being held in reserve for some highly psychological moment. The stock is believed to be practically cornered. The borrowing of it, however, is probably misleading. It may represent either a technical short interest or no short interest at all.

***

For several days the Street has been abundantly supplied with bull tips on Sugar. The dividend meeting will be held to-day. There has been not the slightest authoritative intimation of a melon cutting, but that has not prevented some speculative followers of the rise from becoming highly expectant. "This," said one bull on the stock, "is a period of unexpected gratuities, increased dividends, &c. The American Sugar Company has a fat surplus. Why not imagine that it will be divided up among the stockholders, who have had to be content with 7 per cent. dividends for a number of years?" The last annual meeting was preceded by a similar demonstration in the stock, and everybody was disappointed. Expectations were heightened at that time by a special request from the President for a full attendance at the meeting, and this was thought significant, but nothing came of it but platitudes flattering to the management.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.	104¾	105¼	H. F. R. pf.	84	90
2s, c., 1930.	104¾	105¼	Hock. Val.	..	127
3s, r., 1918.	103½	104	Hock. V. pf.	95	97
3s, c., 1918.	103½	..	Homestake.	84	..
3s, 1918, sm.	103¼	..	Ill. C. L.	101	..
4s, r., 1907.	103¼	104	Int. Power.	51	53¼
4s, c., 1907.	103¾	104	Iowa C. pf.	52	53
4s, r., 1925.	130	131½	Jol. & Chi.	175	..
4s, c., 1925.	130	131½	Kan. & M.	66	68
D. C. 3-65s.	115	..	K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	79	81
Philip'ne 4s.	109	..	K. & T. M.	10	15
			K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Alb. & Sus.	244	..	K. I. C. pf.	74½	80½
Am. A. C.	145	..	Lacl. Gas.	..	105
Am. Ag. Ch.	23½	25	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
A. A. C. pf.	98	..	L. E. & W.	32	86
A. C. & F. pf.	100½	100¾	L. E. & W. pf.	80	82
Am. Coal.	180	190	L. & W. C.	50	60
A. C. O. pf.	91½	93½	Long Island.	63	63
Am. D. T.	25	40	Man. Beach.	5½	7
Am. G. T.	5	9	Md. C. pf.	90	..
A. I. & L.	6½	7	Met. St. R.	108	110
A. H. & L. pf.	29	30½	Mich. Cent.	190	200
Am. L. Co.	19¼	21	M. & St. L.	67	70
Am. L. Co. pf.	41½	44	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	170	178
Am. M. Co. pf. ctfs.	26	28	N., C. & St. L.	142	145
Am. Pn. S.	32	36	Nat. B. pf.	115	..
A. P. S. pf.	80	90	Nat. Enam.	14½	18½
Am. S. pf.	95	96½	Nat. En. pf.	84	89
Am. Snuff.	200	240	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21¼	22
Am. Sn. pf.	102	110	N. Cent. C.	37	45
A. T. & C.	88	92	N. Y. & N. H.	194½	197
A. T. & T.	125	135	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	114	120
Ann Arbor.	30	40	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	87	89
Ann A. pf.	70	80	N. Y. D. Co.	35	40
A. M. 1st pf.	103	111	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	82½	84
B. & O. pf.	92	93	N. & W. pf.	90½	92
Beth. Steel.	25½	26¾	Ont. Min.	3	3½
Beth. S. pf.	..	91	Pac. Coast.	128	130
B.-A. L. pf.	110	..	P. C. 1st pf.	100	108
B. Un. Gas.	120	140	P. C. 2d pf.	128	131
B., R. & P.	132	145	Peo. & E.	43	45
B., R. & P. pf.	147	..	P. C., C. & St. L.	84	84½
B. & S. pf.	80	88	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	107½	100½
But'k Co.	50	62½	P. Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Canada So.	64	66	P. S. C. pf.	97	98
Cent. L. pf.	101½	103	Quicksilver.	1¾	2
C. R. R. of N. J.	225	230	Q'ksil'r pf.	3	4
C. & S. A.	140	150	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	90	93¾
C., B. & Q.	200	..	Ry. St. Sp.	53½	54½
C. & K.	150	..	R. S. S. pf.	100	100¾
C. G. W. pf.	77	77¼	Rdg. 1st pf.	90½	91
Chi. G. W. pf.	27½	28	Rens. & S.	200	..
C. G. W. d.	81	83	R. W. & O.	128	132
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90	Rutland pf.	51	63
C. & N. W. pf.	230	240	St. L. & S. F., C. & E.	..	..
C. St. P., M. & Om.	180	185	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. ctfs.	..	187
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	182	190	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1. pf. ctfs.	120	135
C. T. & T.	12	14½	St. L. & S. F. pf.	01	91¾
C. T. & T. pf.	27	31½	St. P. & S. M.	106	114½
C., S. & C. pf.	123	140	Cleve. & P.	174	178
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	113½	115	Cleve. & P. sp.	105	108
C., L. & W.	90	97½	C. F. & I.	78	85
C., L. & W. pf.	105	114½	C. S. 1st pf.	70	70½
Cleve. & P. pf.	174	178	C. S. 2d pf.	51	51½
C. F. & I. pf.	78	85	Consol. Coal.	70	100
C. S. 1st pf.	70	70½	D. M. & Ft. D.	13	22
C. S. 2d pf.	51	51½	Det. & M.	55	70
Consol. Coal.	70	100	Det. & M. pf.	140	160
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	13	22	Det. South.	8	10½
Det. & M.	55	70	Det. S. pf.	25	35
Det. & M. pf.	140	160	Det. U. Ry.	94	95
Det. South.	8	10½	Dia. Match.	125	130
Det. S. pf.	25	35	D., S. S. & A. pf.	18½	18½
Det. U. Ry.	94	95	D., S. S. & A. pf.	35½	39
Dia. Match.	125	130	Elec. S.	85	90
D., S. S. & A. pf.	18½	18½	Erie 1st pf.	71½	72
D., S. S. & A. pf.	35½	39	Ev. & T. H.	65	70
Elec. S.	85	90	Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	95
Erie 1st pf.	71½	72	F. M. & S. pf.	150	170
Ev. & T. H.	65	70	F. M. & S. pf.	98½	98
Ev. & T. H. pf.	90	95	Gen. Ch. Co.	73	79
F. M. & S. pf.	150	170	Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	103½	105
F. M. & S. pf.	98½	98	G. & S. T.	110	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	73	79	H.B. Claflin.	108	118
Gen. Ch. Co. pf.	103½	105			
G. & S. T.	110	..			
H.B. Claflin.	108	118			

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal for both spot and future delivery made trifling advances in the London market yesterday, each closing 5s. above the last prices of Friday at £84 17s. 6d. for both.

In London yesterday pig tin closed strong at £184 5s. for spot and £185 for futures, lead was unchanged at £17 18s. 9d., spelter was up 3s. at £37 5s., iron warrants were firm at 53s. 10d. for standard foundry, and 54s. 4½d. for Middlesborough.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous Friday:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.75	....	18.75	....
Electrolytic	....	18.50	....	18.50
Castings	18.25	....	18.25	....
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Lead	5.85	5.90	5.80	5.85
Tin	40.00	41.00	40.80	41.00

GOLD IN LONDON GOES, BUT WHO GETS IT?

Bullion Market Mysteriously Swept for Three Weeks.

THE BANK NEEDS THE GOLD

Suspicion That New York Is Besting the British Metropolis by Ways That Are Dark.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.—There seems to be something like a game of "button, who's got the button?" going on in the bullion market. Two big lots of gold the Bank very much wanted were bought last week and the week before to go abroad, and nearly half of a large parcel of about £800,000 dealt in to-day was secured by the same parties who had swept the market on the two previous Mondays.

And the public does not know who has got all this gold. It thought for a time that the persistent buying was on Russian account, but doubts this now, and is rather inclined to believe that New York is getting the better of London in what it regards as an underhand fashion.

The city editor (in New York he would be called the financial editor) of The Times frankly confesses his inability to solve the mystery, but he seems not altogether at variance with those who hold New York under suspicion. Discussing the matter he says:

"The ultimate destination of the three lots of gold is still uncertain. Two new theories were evolved to-day. One pointed to Chile and maintained that the operation was being conducted in connection with the repayment of the gold lent by that republic about a year ago to certain German banks. We understand, however, that the gold in question was lent for three years, and though it is possible that the terms of the contract may have been varied, or that Chile may be drawing on balances here proceeding from the recent loan issue, it is difficult to see why bars should be shipped rather than sovereigns.

"Another suggestion which appeared to emanate from the American market was that these purchases have been, after all, on American account. There are several obvious objections to this theory, though in some ways it fits in with the facts of the case as well as any other and would explain the recent absence of American competition in the bullion market.

"In spite of the repeated references in New York cablegrams to shipments expected or arranged, New York appears at any rate to be borrowing here with great persistence and making up by means of finance paper for the decrease in its drawing power caused by the low prices of cereals and cotton and by the abundant wheat harvests of Great Britain and Europe.

It was the understanding in New York that most of the large shipments of gold which arrived in London yesterday was purchased by the Bank of England. None of it was taken for New York account. Cable advices received by bankers indicated that the gold had been marketed at a price which would have made its purchase by New York bankers profitable, but it was explained that in all probability had New York appeared as a bidder for the gold the price would have been advanced sharply.

Exchange rates, which had already reached a fairly low level, declined further yesterday, increasing the prospective chances of New York obtaining gold abroad, although none was taken yesterday. Demand sterling declined to 4.8420 and ended the day at about that rate. Even at this price the market was not very firm and the opinion was expressed by some bankers that further recession in exchange rates was probable.

The disappointment felt by those who had counted on gold imports to relieve the money market was lessened by the announcement that, although none of the London gold had been taken for New York, an engagement of $750,000 had been made in Australia by Brown Brothers & Co. It will, of course, take much longer for gold to come from Australia than from London, so the Australian engagement will be of less immediate benefit to the money market.

Time money rates showed increasing firmness yesterday, as high as 7 per cent. being reported and three months' loans on mixed collateral. Last week the 7 per cent. rate was confined to all industrial loans for the longer periods. Call money, however, was not as high as it was at times last week. The maximum rate was 5½ per cent., and most of the day's loans were made considerably under that figure.

CONDITION OF STATE BANKS.

Had Resources of Half a Billion on Aug. 6, State's Report Says.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—The State Banking Department to-day issued the following summary of the condition of the banks of the State of New York as of the close of business on Monday, Aug. 6, 192 banks reporting:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors	$308,091,338
Liability of Directors as makers	9,055,864
Overdrafts	352,040
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	43,885,449
Real estate	13,525,822
Mortgages owned	6,696,160
Stocks and bonds	37,597,071
Specie	36,798,188
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks	21,706,947
Cash items	72,819,659
Assets not included under any of the above heads	1,445,815
Add for cents	604
Total	$551,186,466

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$31,818,000
Surplus fund	28,242,580
Undivided profits	14,341,653
Due depositors on demand	404,182,819
Due to trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	54,877,602
Preferred deposits:	
Due savings banks	17,190,307
Due building and loan associations	467,052
Deposits preferred because secured by pledge of part of bank assets	375,000
Amount due not included under any of the above heads	1,741,034
Add for cents	309
Total	$551,186,466

Total resources as shown by other reports:

Sept. 5, 1905	$507,582,970
Nov. 9, 1905	522,616,915
Feb. 20, 1906	536,818,899
May 16, 1906	530,907,308

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	3½	..	Lexington	3¼	3½
Banner	3¾	3½	Moon Anch.	2½	3
C., K. & N.	7	10	Mollie Gib.	6	7
C. C. Cons.	6¼	6½	Nevada	3½	3¾
Dante	5	5½	New Haven.	2	3
Dr. Jackpot.	9½	9¾	Old Gold.	2¾	2¾
Elkton	47	47½	Pharmacist.	4½	4¾
El Paso.	50	50¾	Portland	135	143
Findlay	71¼	71½	Rose Maud.	3	3¾
Gold Dollar.	8¾	8½	Rose Nicol.	2¾	2¾
Golden Cyc.	76	85	Sample	9¾	9½
Sovereign	7	7½	Un. Gold.	9¾	10
Isabella	22¾	23¾	Vindicator.	93¾	96
Jackpot	5¾	6	Work	16½	17

THE COTTON MARKET.

Closed Steady at a Net Advance of 14 to 21 Points.

FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Cooler Tuesday with fair in western and showers in eastern portions; Wednesday fair; light to fresh northwesterly winds.

Eastern Florida—Showers Tuesday; Wednesday fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light variable winds.

Western Texas—Local showers Tuesday and Wednesday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

The cotton market was moderately active yesterday and generally firmer, the close being steady at a net advance of 14 to 21 points. Sales were estimated at about 250,000 bales.

The weather maps showed wet weather over the week end, with precipitation ranging from a trace to a little over an inch and a half, which was hardly heavy enough to cause apprehension, although there are a number of complaints of too much moisture. The Southern spot market was generally unchanged.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
August	....	....	....	8.92@8.97	8.78
September	8.87	8.97	8.81	8.87@8.89	8.82
October	9.00	9.13	8.98	9.12@9.13	8.95
November	9.11	9.12	9.08	9.21@9.23	9.04
December	9.16	9.34	9.13	9.30@9.31	9.11
January	9.25	9.44	9.23	9.39@9.40	9.19
February	9.43	9.47	9.43	9.46@9.47	9.25
March	9.38	9.52	9.33	9.51@9.52	9.30
April	....	....	....	9.51@9.53	9.30
May	9.43	9.55	9.39	9.55@9.56	9.36

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices 10 points higher, at 10.00 for middling uplands and 10.25 for middling Gulf. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows:

Charleston quiet, unchanged at 9¼c, sales nil; St. Louis quiet, unchanged at 9¾c, sales nil; Savannah steady 1-16c higher at 9¼c, sales 314 bales; New Orleans steady, unchanged at 9⅝c, sales 188 bales; Memphis quiet, unchanged at 9¾c, sales 25 bales; Norfolk quiet, unchanged at 9¾c, sales 2 bales; Baltimore nominal, unchanged at 9¾c, sales nil; Augusta quiet, unchanged at 9¼@9¾c, sales 232 bales; Galveston steady, unchanged at 9 7-10c, sales 2,630 bales; Mobile dull, unchanged at 9c; sales nil.

Receipts at the ports and interior points yesterday, compared with the same day last week and last year:

Ports.	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.	Present Stock.
Galveston	9,126	5,491	5,088	46,064
New Orleans	351	536	1,048	14,653
Mobile	47	115	185	3,763
Savannah	1,114	1,803	4,130	19,861
Charleston	2	319	258	4,104
Wilmington	..	..	10	475
Norfolk	65	129	105	5,542
Baltimore	..	..	..	3,049
New York	..	..	..	$1,489
Boston	..	..	29	2,561
Philadelphia	..	..	..	1,945
Various	..	..	150	879
Total	11,324	7,893	11,003	186,985
INTERIOR.				
Augusta	441	64	2,310	5,902
Memphis	13	5	403	5,450
St. Louis	..	101	604	14,721
Cincinnati	9	90	..	5,641
Houston	6,204	5,917	6,805	27,742

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—An opening decline in wheat, due to fine weather and weakness in the Northwest, was not fully recovered, although the market during the day steadied up somewhat on covering. Final prices were still ⅝c under the close of Saturday. After the first half hour the market began to feel the effects of steadiness in corn. Foreign markets, with the exception of an advance of ¼ to ⅜ mark at Berlin, were all lower, Liverpool declining ⅛ to ⅜d, Paris 6 to 10 points, and Budapest 6 points. Near the close the market yielded slightly to an Indian crop estimate of 8,350,000 tons, compared with 7,552,000 tons last year. Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, 77¾c elevator and 79½c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 86¼c, and No. 2 hard Winter, 80¼c, free on board afloat.

CORN.—In point of activity the corn market was no improvement over wheat, but it showed a steadier undertone as a result of cold weather and closed ¼c net higher in New York. The weather map showed a severe drop in temperature all over the West, and some private dispatches reported light frosts in Nebraska. While a check to bear operations, the market evidently did not consider the drop in temperature serious enough to warrant any bull support of an aggressive nature. The Liverpool market closed unchanged to ½d net lower. Cash corn in New York was steady, closing as follows: No. 2 corn, 56½c, nominal, in elevator, and 57c free on board afloat; No. 2 white, 62c, and No. 2 yellow, 61c, free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	79¼	78 13-16	78 15-16	77¼
December	81⅞	81 9-16	81⅝	82
May	84 11-16	84⅜	84⅝	84¾
Corn—				
September	..	..	66¼	65¾
December	..	..	52⅝	52½
May	..	..	51	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	71¼	70⅜	71¼	71¼
December	74⅜	73¾	74¼	74½
May	78¼	78¼	78¼	78⅝
Corn—				
September	48¾	48¾	48⅝	48¾
December	44	43¾	43⅞	43⅞
May	44¾	44¼	44⅜	44½
Oats—				
September	29⅝	29¼	29¼	29¼
December	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
May	33¼	32¾	33⅛	33
Lard—				
October	8.55	8.50	8.52	8.55
January	7.97	7.93	7.95	7.92
Ribs—				
October	8.67	8.62	8.62	8.65
January	7.32	7.27	7.30	7.27
Pork—				
September	..	..	17.05	17.00
January	13.65	13.57	13.65	13.57

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Monday, Aug. 27, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
110.	Fr. Steel Car.	53½	53¾	53	53
60.	Allis-Chal.	20½	20¾	20½	20½
80,520.	Amal. Copper.	110¾	111¾	108¾	110¾
150.	Am. C. & F.	41¼	41¼	40½	40½
310.	Am. Locomo.	71½	71½	70¾	70¾
3,300.	Am. Smelting.	161¼	161¼	156¾	156¾
7,210.	Am. Sugar.	142¾	144¾	142¾	142¾
5,020.	A., T. & S. F.	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾
930.	Balt. & Ohio.	117¾	118	117¼	117¼
1,450.	Brook. R. T.	77½	78¾	76¼	76¼
20.	Can. Pacific.	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾
120.	Ches. & Ohio.	62¾	62½	62½	62½
150.	Chi. G. West.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
4,620.	C. M. & St. P.	198⅜	199⅜	194⅝	195¼
3,420.	Col. F. & I.	58¾	60	57½	57¾
10.	Cons. Gas.	139¾	139¾	138¾	139¾
10.	Corn Products.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
10.	Den. & Rio G.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
60.	Dist. Secur.	61¼	61¾	61½	61¾
3,780.	Erie.	47¾	47¾	46¾	46½
50.	Inter.-Met.	39	39	39	39
160.	Louis. & Nash.	151¼	151¼	149¾	149¾
10.	Mex. Central.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
10.	M., K. & T.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¼
840.	Mo. Pacific.	93¾	93¾	87¾	97½
10.	Nat. Lead.	80¼	80½	80½	80½
280.	N. Y. Central.	143¼	143¼	143	143
40.	N. Y., O. & W.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47½
20.	Nor. & West.	92	92	91¾	91¾
90.	Pacific Mail.	39½	39½	37¾	37¾
3,100.	Pennsylvania.	142¾	142¾	141¼	141¾
110.	Pr. Steel Car.	53½	53½	53	53
2,880.	Reading.	141¾	141¾	138¾	139¾
30.	Rep. Steel.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
360.	Rock Island.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼
10,240.	Southern Pac.	92¾	92¾	90¾	90¾
600.	Southern Ry.	39	39½	38¾	38¾
640.	Texas Pacific.	35¾	36¾	35	35
13,800.	Union Pacific.	188¼	188¼	185¾	186¼
10.	U. S. Rubber.	47	47	47	47
9,800.	U. S. Steel.	47¼	47¾	46	46¼
1,030.	U. S. Steel pf.	108	108¾	107¾	107¾
10.	Wabash pf.	46	46	46	46

134,270

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.01	.01	Justice	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.09	.08	Ky. Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.13	.14	Mexican	1.00	1.05
Belcher	.20	.20	Occid. Con.	.80	.80
Best & Bel.	.95	.90	Ophir	3.70	3.70
Bullion	.23	.22	Overman	.11	.11
Caledonia	.50	.52	Potosi	.12	.12
Chal. Con.	.10	.14	Savage	1.00	.90
Challar	.14	.13	Sav. Belch.	.04	.05
Confidence	.65	.67	Sierra Nev.	.20	.25
C. C. & V.	1.05	1.10	Standard	1.25	..
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.47	.47
Crown Point	.10	.10	Utah Con.	.05	.05
Gould & C.	.22	.11	Yel. Jacket.	.19	.19
Hale & Nor.	1.10	..	Silver Bars.	.66¾	.67¼
Julia	.07	.03			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at .51@.52¼.
Drafts, sight, unchanged at .01@.02¼.
Telegraph, unchanged at .04@.06.

TONOPAH.	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Belmont	5.20	5.15	Sandstorm	.80	.80
Cash boy	.31	.22	St. Ives	.64	.61
Gold. Anch.	.52	.57	MANHATTAN.		
Home	.21	.23	Man. Bros.	.19	.17
Jim Butler	1.30	1.35	Man. Cons.	.94	.91
McNamara	.70	.77	Cowboy	.12	.12
Midway	2.22	2.25	Little Joe	.07	.06
Montana	2.85½	2.80	Man. Min.	.19	.19
North Star.	.55	.54	Mustang	.28	.28
Ohio	.31	.32	Pine Nut.	.27	.26
GOLDFIELD.			BULLFROG.		
Atlanta	.37	.20	Bullf'g M.	.51	.50
Adams	.00	.10	Bullf'g N. B.	.57	.76
Dixie	.09	.09	Eclipse	.88	.88
Gold'd Min.	.72	.75	Gold Bar.	1.45	1.46
Jumbo	1.40	1.42½	Orig. B'f'g.	.15	.15
Kendall	.80	.75	Steinway	.41	.47
Mohawk	4.30	4.15	Tram

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House for Upper Madison Avenue Plot —Second Avenue Corner Sold—New York Central's West Side Purchases.

John T. Williams has had plans prepared by Architects Gordon, Tracy & Swartwout for a ten-story apartment house, to be erected at 778 and 780 Madison Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, on a plot 38 by 80. There are at present on the property two old dwellings, which adjoin the residence of R. Fulton Cutting, at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. Williams acquired the houses several months ago, in part payment for the Lord's Court Building.

Sale of Second Avenue Corner.

Louis W. Beald has sold for the Shappert estate to R. C. Blumenthal the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50.5 by 100. The property has been held in the Schappert estate for forty-one years.

Afro-American Co. in New Fields.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for a client, to the Afro-American Realty Company, the five-story flat 303 East 149th Street.

The same broker has leased for Eugene Niefenecker to the Afro-American Realty Company, for a term of five years, the five-story double flat 315 West 119th Street.

Finestone & Albert have sold 506 and 508 West 130th Street, two five-story double tenements, on plot 50 by 75.

Lessee of West 90th Street Stable.

There was recorded yesterday a lease of the stable to be erected by Samuel Green at 2 West Ninetieth Street to Solomon Lederer and another. The lease covers a term of about fifteen years from the completion of the building, at an annual rental of $5,500.

Herman Arns has sold for N. Nusberth the five-story brick double flat 124 West Ninetieth Street, 26.6 by 109.8.

New York Central's Purchases.

The New York Central Railroad, acting through the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, took title yesterday to 8 and 7 West End Avenue and 609 and 611 West Fifty-ninth Street. With the exception of 1 and 5 West End Avenue, the company now controls the entire block bounded by West End Avenue, the North River, and Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets.

A. M. Johnson & Co. have sold for Joseph Berndt, as executor, 312 West Thirty-sixth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, 25 by 98.9, to the Atlantic Realty Company, which recently bought Nos. 308 and 310, adjoining, through the same brokers. The company now controls a plot 55 by 98.9.

East 66th Street Parcel in Trade.

Emanuel Simon has sold 436 East Sixty-sixth Street to William F. Scheer, who gives in part payment 459 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

E. E. Tisch & Co. have sold for a Mr. Fichman to the Bohemian Realty Company 225 East 122d Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Lower East Side Dealings.

Mortimer M. Klein has sold for Wohlstadter & Goldman to Elias Diamond 12 Lewis Street, a five-story building, 25 by 100.

Julius H. Reiter has sold for Siris Malzman & Shapiro the six-story tenement 45 and 47 Cherry Street, 25 by 120.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Dr. David Brekas the five-story front and rear tenements, with stores, 18 Clinton Street, on a plot 25.6 by 100.

The same brokers have leased for Isaac Stanislawsky the five-story double tenement 619 East Fifteenth Street, for a term of years.

John H. Sheler has leased from the State Realty Company the properties 233, 235, and 237 Cherry Street, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $120,000.

Block Front Sold in the Bronx.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold to Michael Santangelo the block front on the north side of 187th Street, between Lorillard Place and Hoffman Street, a plot 200 by 100; also, to Michael Saracena the three-story dwelling 957 Forest Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Emanuel Simon has sold for a client of Loeb & Co. to Joseph Feldman 1,185 and 1,187 Simpson Street, 52 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment the northwest corner of Longfellow Avenue and 172d Street, 100 by 100.

Block of Brooklyn Dwellings Sold.

Brill & Rosenberg have sold to a client for the Yorklan Realty Company the entire block known as Penn Terrace, consisting of sixteen three-story semi-detached two-family brick houses, on plot 320 by 100. Penn Terrace is in Flatbush South, four blocks from Borough Park.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney, has bought for Golding, Spector & Woronov the six-story tenements 935 and 937 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, 50 by 100; also, for Harry C. Stieglitz the four-story tenement on the west side of Bradford Street, 175 feet south of Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, 25 by 100; also, for Dr. Joseph Krimsky the two five-story tenements on the west side of Bradford Street, 125 feet south of Sutter Avenue, each 25 by 100, and the five-story tenement on the east side of Wyona Street, 25 feet south of Blake Avenue, Brooklyn.

Stock in Palisade Co. Exchangeable.

The stockholders and Directors of the Hudson River Realty Company, which owns Palisade, have resolved to indorse upon their certificates of stock a guarantee that each share (par value $100) shall be good for $160 in the purchase of lots belonging to the company. Many shareholders up the State, it is understood, desire to build on their own account. In fact, ten new houses have definitely been arranged for, and the construction of these will begin on Sept. 1. All stockholders will have this privilege of exchange, and the Secretary is about to notify them to send in their old certificates in exchange for new ones, which will contain the guarantee of $160 per share, when exchanged for lots.

Successful Sale at Edgemere.

Joseph P. Day held another successful suburban auction sale on Saturday at Edgemere, L. I., where he found buyers for ninety-two residential lots. A large crowd attended the sale and prices were very satisfactory.

The Sound Shore Realty and Title Company has bought the old Lockwood estate property on Webster and Lockwood Avenues and Guion Street, New Rochelle, and is now engaged in developing it. The tract will be placed on the market under the name of Van Guilder Terrace. The opening sale is scheduled for Labor Day.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Topping Av, e s, 290 ft n of 174th St, for three three-story brick tenements, 21x68; E. Gundlach of 2,020 Walton Av, owner; Franz Wolfgang, architect; cost, $36,000.

Amsterdam Av, e s, whole front between 158th and 159th Sts, for five six-story brick tenements; Louis Cohen of 25 St. Nicholas Av, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $300,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

7th St, 53 East, to a three-story brick building; Salomon Salvinsky of 195 Allen St, owner; Frank Straub, architect; cost, $20,000.

144th St, s s, 85 ft w of Brook Av, to a two-story brick factory, 150x97; Henry W. Boettger, premises, owner; F. C. Aden & Co., architects; cost, $15,000.

Bergen Av, w s, 20 ft n of 148th St, to a six-story brick storehouse and stable, 75x98.8; J. Nimphius, owner; A. Rothermel, architect; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Aug. 27.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,457, e s, 25.6x100; Hugo Frohmann to Emma Frohmann, ½ part. (mtg $15,000) 100

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Edward Johanson to John Hagman and another 1

COLUMBUS AV, 29, e s, 20x70.6; Joseph L. R. Wood, trustee, to Nathan Ottinger, all title 24,000

CROTONA AV, w s, 176.9 ft s of 182d St, 25.1x100.1; Caspar A. Peterson to Victor Spirlet, (mtg $4,200) 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 131, 25x50; Herman Forman et al to Morris Breaky. (mtg $24,500) 100

INTERIOR STRIP at centre line between 44th and 45th Sts, and 100 ft w of 10th Av, runs w — x w 125 x s — x e 125; Marie E Badeau and others to Abraham C. Fiske, all title 50

LAFAYETTE BOULEVARD, w s, 175 ft n from centre line of 150th St, 25.5x70; C. C. Sperden to Alexander Herbert 100

LOT 299, amended map part of Gleason property; James R. McGregor to Thomas McKenna 100

LOT 223, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian; Annie E. Delaney to Joseph W. Delaney 100

LOT 400, Section 2, map of Bronx View Park, 25x100; Herman Tuchman and others to Julius A. Meyer, (mtg $3,250) 100

LOT 227, map of Van Nest Park; Thomas Monaghan to Andrew G. Anderson 100

LOTS 79 and 80, map of 108 lots of Coster estate; Christian Benzing to Fredolin Weber, (mtg $1,050) 100

LOTS 1,271 and 1,272, map of Wakefield; John H. Ficken to Marie M. Ficken 1

MADISON AV, westerly corner of Southern Westchester Turnpike, 100x100; Alonzo S. Buhre et al to James L. Holland 1

ORCHARD ST, n e s, at s e s of Highbridge St, —x—; John Massinnino to John Haffen and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

PLEASANT AV, e s, 400 ft n of 216th St, 35x99.10; Daniel J. Driscoll to Anna Zeller 100

WEST END AV, 3, 25x100; John T. Gegan to New York State Realty and Terminal Company 1

WEST END AV, 7, 25.1x100; 59th St, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100; John T. Gegan to New York State Realty and Terminal Company, (mtg $20,000) 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, being Lot 17, map of William Crother, West Farms; Christina Lurch to West Farms Realty Company 100

2D AV, w s, 76.7 ft n of 73d St, 25.6x100; Hugo Frohmann to Emma Frohmann, ½ part 100

9TH ST, s s, 164 ft w of 2d Av, 18x56; Edith M. K. Wetmore and others to Alice Keteltas, 55-175 part 100

13TH ST, 313 and 315 East, 46x103.3; Kotzen Realty Company to Joseph Harbator and another, (mtg $42,00) 100

59TH ST, 611 West, 25x100.5; George B. Clifton to New York State Realty and Terminal Company 1

48TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Frederick Schumacher to Elizabeth Schumacher, 1-3 part, all title ... 750

59TH ST, 609 West, 25x100.5; John T. Gegan to New York State Realty and Terminal Company 1

72D ST, 307 to 313 East, 115x102; Hugo Frohmann and others to Emma Frohmann, one-third interest 1

80TH St, 143 West, 19x102.2; Adolph Platky to Eliza A. Barry, ½ part, (mtg $19,000) 100

98TH ST, 152 East, 25x100.11; Israel Sachs to Israel Kanowitz, all title, (mtg $14,000) 100

102d ST, 164 East, 20x100.11; Morris Pick to Max Desalwick and another (mtg $11,160 100

107TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Meyer Jarmulowsky and others to William Abrahams 1

107TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky to Meyer Jarmulowsky 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 33.4x100.11; Solomon Kluge to James J. Stetthelmer 1

144TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x99.11; Harris Maskin to Louis Hyman 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

DESTANICK, Max, and another to Morris Pica; 152d St, 364 East, prior mtg $9,250, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,910

DELANEY, Joseph W., to Catharine A. McGuire; Avenue A, n w s, Lot 223 on Map 8, part of farm of C. Berrian, 3 years 3,500

FISCH, Henrietta, to Joseph Eckstein; Avenue A, 174 and 176, demand, 6 per cent 6,000

GAIGE, George P., to Warren B. Sammis;; Jerome Av, e s, at n e s of 190th St, 28.6x113.9, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

GORCHAKOFF, Maurice, to John H. Henshaw and another, trustees; Shiel St, s s, lots 806 and 807 of map of Laconia Uark, 50x100, 4 years 5½ per cent 4,000

GAGE, Mary P., to Mary A. Downey; 85th St, 252 West, 1 year 15,000

GRIMM, Louis C., to Katharina Brothers; 148th St, n s, 290.2 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 37.10x84.9, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

HAGMAN, John, and another to Edor Johanson; Amundson Av, w s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100, Edenwald, 2 years 450

HARBATER, Joseph, and another to Kotzen Realty Company; 13th St, 313 and 315 East, (prior mtg $42,000,) 1 year 20,000

HARBATER, Joseph, and another to Kotzen Realty Company; 13th St, 313 and 315 East, (prior mtg $20,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

HAMILTON, George, to Julius Shapiro; Union Av, n e corner of 2d St, 50x100, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

HERBERT, Alexander, to Clement C. Speiden; Lafayette Boulevard, w s, 75 ft n of centre line 159th St, 25.5x70x—, 2 years 8,250

LACEY, Alice M., to Nathaniel H. Lyons; 129th St, 154 and 156 East, due Feb. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 500

LEHR, Harry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Stebbins Av, n e corner of 165th St, 113.4x50, demand ... 40,000

MEYER, Julius A., to Herman Tuchman and another; plot 740 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,035 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, 2 years, 6 per cent 600

MOORE, Sallie, to Eunice M. Baker; Carpenter St, n w s, 200 ft n e of Kossuth Av, 27x100, South Washingtonville, 3 years 1,250

McCAULEY, Patrick, to Bank for Savings; 39th St, 338 and 340, 337 to 343 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 37,000

McCAULEY, Patrick, to Henry De F. Weekes; 39th St, 338 and 340, 337 to 343 East, 1 year 8,750

OTTINGER, Nathan, to Joseph L. R. Wood, trustee; Columbus Av, 29, 3 years 15,000

PATERNO BROTHERS to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; Morningside Av, West, n w corner of 115th St, 100.11x85, due as per bond 165,000

SCHUMACHER, Lena, to Patrick S, O'Brien and others; Terrace View Av, w s, 106.9 ft n of Layden St, 50x100, 3 years 19,750

SCHUMACHER, Elizabeth, to Edwin D. Ellis; 48th St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, due as per notes, secures notes 1,000

SILBERMAN, Esther, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Audubon Av, n w corner of 178th St, 75x100, due as per bond 18,000

WEST FARMS REALTY COMPANY to Christina Lurch; West Farms Road, being lot 17 of map of William Crother, West Farms, 2 years 24,000

ZELLER, Anna, to John H. Burg; 2d Av, e s, 400 ft n of 216th St, 25x99.10, 3 years 700

Mechanics' Liens.

CYPRESS AV, e s, whole front between 135th and 138th Sts; Indelli & Conforti against Samuel Levine & Son, owners and contractors 9,500

PROSPECT AV, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 50x125; Henry Altman against William Sugarman and —— Glick, owners and contractors 1,500

6TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, 50x98.6, Bronx; John E. Dobbs against Charles E. Nance, owner and contractor 1,189

8TH AV, 2,471; Theodore C. Wood against William J. Greenfield and H. Maskin, owners; Angelo Galiano, contractor 1,237

8TH AV, 2,471; Theodore C. Wood against William J. Greenfield and H. Maskin, owners and contractors 1,980

8TH AV, 2,471 and 2,473; M. Eberhart & Son Company against William J. Greenfield and Horace Maskin, owners and contractors 818

13TH ST, 539 East; Frederico Musty against Pasquale Romanello, owner and contractor 344

31ST ST, 9 West; James McCarthy against Alfred Nelson, owner; C. G. Flygare & Co., contractors 111

113TH ST, 70 and 72 East; Louis Levy against John Doe, owner; Arthur S. Cox, agent 112

120TH ST, 330 to 334 East; Theodore C. Wood against William J. Greenfield and H. Maskin, owners; James Colletti and Angelo Gagliano, contractors 1,956

120TH ST, 330 to 334 East; Schwartz & Steine against William Greenfield, Harris Maskin, and John Levison, owners and contractors 2,901

120TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 73.6x100; M. Eberhart & Son Company against William J. Greenfield and Horace Maskin, owners and contractors.. 328

124TH ST, 223 to 229 East; Morris Pechansky against Simon Jacobs, owner and contractor 28

127TH ST, 214 East; Theodore C. Wood against Joseph Perlitch and Barnet Belker, owners; Max Kessler, contrator 4,282

133D ST, n s, 380 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100; M. Eberhart & Son Company against William J. Greenfield, owner and contractor 309

133D ST, 27 to 31 West; Theodore C. Wood against William J. Greenfield, owner; Angelo Gagiano, contractor ... 1,537

133D ST, 27 to 31 West; Theodore C. Wood against William J. Greenfield, owner and contractor 8,874

144TH ST, 244 West; Max Juster against Harris Maskin, owner and contractor. 200

152D ST, 613 West; Theodore C. Wood against Max Kessler and Peyser Bookstaver, owners and contractors 8,916

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x99.11; Alfred Boote Company against Winslow Realty Company, owner and contractor 2,960

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x100; Joseph Haslun against Winslow Realty Company, owner and contractor 2,100

176TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 131x99; W. M. Gaige Company against Winslow Realty Company, owner and contractor 850

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x99.11; James Lomax against Winslow Realty Company, owner and contractor 1,850

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x99.11; Isaac Osserman against Winslow Realty Company, owner and contractor 1,400

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

HUGHES AV, e s, 45 ft s of 188th St, 150x87; P. J. Heaney Company against Belmont Realty and Construction Company and others, June 13, 1906, by deposit $951

HUGHES AV, e s, 150 ft n of 187th St; Joseph Goldberg against Belmont Realty and Construction Company, June 1, 1906, by deposit 78

47TH ST, 530 and 532 West; Huston & Corbitt Company against Caroline Ewald and others, Aug. 14, 1906 133

Lis Pendens.

GOERCK ST, 68; Hyman Ringel against Morris Bloch, (action to declare lien;) attorney, S. Schack.

33D ST, 235 East; Louis H. Schwarts against Lizzie Arenson and others, (action to declare trust;) attorney, C. L. Apfel.

69TH ST, 200 West, and Amsterdam Av, 194; James Duff against John Markey, (specific performance;) attorney, J. W. Browne.

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 122.6x100.11; Paul Pfotenhauer against Henry Wilchinsky and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Hahn.

98TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Moritz Weisberger against Theresa Delkowsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Alexander.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

264 LOTS
CITY OF MT. VERNON.

on East Lincoln Ave., near Bailey Estate.

Trolley passes property near two stations

Restricted. Very desirable, yet not high priced. In a growing neighborhood. Well surrounded.

Titles guaranteed insured.

AT AUCTION, LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept. 3rd

1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,

by GEO. W. BARD, Auc't.

Terms { 10% sale; 30% 60 days delivery of deed; 60% mortgage at 5%.

SALE, RAIN OR SHINE, IN TENT. LUNCH SERVED AT 12.

Diagrams and full particulars of the auctioneer, Room No. 206 City Hall Building, Mt. Vernon. Telephone 358 W. Mt. Vernon, or 634 East 149th Street, corner 3rd Ave. Telephone 1052 Melrose, or C. A. Cole, No. 8 Railroad Place, New Rochelle, or Bordine & Thill, 18 East 42d St., N. Y.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR TRUST FUNDS

Guaranteed Mortgages Netting

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LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

Capital & Surplus, $4,000,000

59 Liberty St., New York

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CONSTRUCTION COMPANY with a complete organization for the construction of buildings in their entirety. The business of this Company has grown in response to the demand for an organization which can effectively safeguard the interests of those who make permanent building improvements.

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$500,000.00 AT 4½%

TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES.

ALSO LARGE SPECIAL FUND

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24 years' practical experience. Now is the time to have your apparatus attended to. Fully responsible. 51 E. 99th St. Tel. 1676—79th.

4½% TO 5%

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Speculators, Investors, and Homeseekers.—We mean what we say. Can you buy quick when a real bargain is offered? This week hundreds of glit-edge parcels for quick sales, city and near-by towns, tenements, &c., (the real thing,) high-class private dwellings, homes of all descriptions, valuable lots, plots, and farms. Can you invest? See us at once. Horwitz Bros., 140 Nassau St.

Estate must be sold right away; five houses that have not been sold for 17 years, since they were built; 3 cold water tenements, 1 flat, 1 private; principals send or call for particulars; a rare opportunity. Barry's Realty Co., 229 Broadway.

$27,500 TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage at 5%. Tenement or Business Property. ALFRED SETON, 156 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

We have sums of $2,500 to $10,000 to loan on Bronx improved. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

All who want to sell, buy, or exchange real estate quickly and successfully will find it in their interest to call on Truttner, 714 East 138th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Must sell 5-story and 4-story single flats, also lots in Bronx; fine locations; little cash required. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide complete from 1870 up to present date, with index. R. E., Box 290 Times Downtown.

Bargain.—22d, near Broadway; 4-story building, full lot; terms easy. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

$200,000 to loan at 4½% on business property south of 14th. W Box 182 Times Downtown.

A few choice cold-water tenements in the Forties. P. J. Costello, 450 West 40th St.

West Side.

West 102d; five story; 12 rooms; baths; $30,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Two private houses, West 147th; 10 rooms, 2 baths. Owner, 130 Fulton, Room 324.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PRIVATE RESIDENCES:—

246 WEST 138TH ST., 22x56.8x99.11, three stories and basement.

267 W. 138th St., 17x51x99.11
248 W. 139th St., 17x51x99.11
266 W. 139th St., 17x50x99.11
270 W. 139th St., 17x50x99.11

Three stories and basement, with extension.

High class Houses, handsomely decorated. Restricted neighborhood.

WILL BE SOLD ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

ERASTUS HAMILTON, Agent

252 West 138th St., city.

Tel., 291—Morningside.

CHEAPEST TENEMENT OFFERING ON THE WEST SIDE.

We offer as a "SPECIAL" six five-story, four-family, cold-water tenements on the west side, vicinity Pennsylvania R. R. Terminal; ripe for alterations into stores; fine chance for an operator; handsome profit assured; about $35,000 cash required; the property will only be sold in one parcel, and has not changed hands in years; open mortgages or can remain; rents, $15,000. Principals only apply at once to

F. R. WOOD & CO.,

141 BROADWAY.

116th St., near Lenox Ave.

Widow must sell elegant 6-story apartment, 8 stores, 3 basement stores, 4 apartments on floor; all improvements; no vacancies; $88,000; rent $9,200; 5-story 8th Av. store property, $43,000; rent $4,600; investigate these bargains. BARGEBUHR, 125 WEST 116TH ST.

PARTITION SALE!

REASONABLE TERMS ACCEPTABLE!

Determined to sell store and loft building between 5th and 6th Avs.; also several desirable plots.

Referee, Box 195 Times Downtown.

MANHATTAN AV. BARGAIN.

25 ft. 5-story double for only $32,000; $6,000 cash, balance mortgage. Act quick. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

A Bargain Below 116th St., near 5th Av.—25-ft. 5-story double; rents over $3,500; price $32,000; mortgages $26,000; investigate. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

Hundreds, Near Park.—27-ft. 5-story double, all improvements; in first-class condition; rents nearly $4,000; asking $39,000; easy terms. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

West 58th St.—Private 18-foot, three-story, basement; elegant condition; possession May 1st; price $25,000; positively sacrificed. Manss, 198 Broadway.

Unusual Opportunity!—Adjacent Grant's Monument; nearly 35x100; fully rented; $4,836; price, $44,000; mortgages, $30,000; no agents. H., Times, Harlem.

53d St., Near 9th Av.—5-story, 4-family, 14 room floor; mtges., $23,000; rents, $3,408; price, $32,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th.

Actual sacrifice bargain; $1,500 cash; price $17,000; West Eighties, 3-story and basement dwelling, dining room extension; immediate possession. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th.

Bargain; hesitation means loss; Amsterdam near 130th; 5 story double; $36,000; subject change Sept. 1st; no agents. Levine, 16 E. 97th.

West 116th St.—32-ft. 5-story double, stores; rents $6,300; asking $60,000; investigate. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

Above 116th St., near 8th Av.—25-ft. 5-story double; no heat; $25,500. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

Riverside Drive.—Magnificent 32-foot house in the Eighties, $150,000. Address W. J. Bolger, 346 Broadway, attorney for owner.

Fifties, near 9th Av.—Five-story 14-room tenement; open shafts; price $31,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Riverside Drive, Above 103d—Splendid house, sale or lease. S. T. Stewart, 1,402 Broadway.

Plot, Pennsylvania section, 7th-8th Avs., 85x100, $52,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West 25th; extra wide three-story dwelling, $15,000. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East Side.

Chance in the 90s, Near Lexington Av.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 19x100, offered at $14,000; terms to suit; also elegant private house arranged for 3 families; 21 rooms; steam heat, open plumbing; price, $19,000. For particulars inquire Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

East Twenties, near 3d Av.—Three tenements, renting at present for $3,950, if slightly improved, will rent for $5,000; price $36,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Houston, Near Clinton.—Bargain; small building, leased to one tenant; small cash required. Owner, 87 Nassau, Room 325. Telephone 6007 Cortlandt.

Avenue A, near 8th St.—Front and rear tenements, extra large lot; price $31,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Absolute bargain; near 42d, between 2d-3d Avs.; four-story tenement; full lot; $15,500; $2,500 cash. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Elegant double flat, 5-story; 114th St.; extra dining rooms; price, $26,500; only $6,500 cash; owner pays taxes. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Attention.—4-story double flat, 25x100, near 2d Av., Yorkville; price, $15,000; only $3,700 cash. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

East 75th St.—5-story modern tenement; price $19,500; mtge. $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap corner plot near East 23d, suitable for factory; $70,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain; West 19th; wide; three-story dwelling; $13,500; terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Yorkville and Harlem 14-room houses, little cash; good mortgages. Connor, 162 E. 103d.

East 19th; four story; four family; improvements; $16,250. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Below 14th Street.

I have for sale the best proposition in a cold water tenement on the market to-day, (Greenwich Village;) principals only call after 3 P. M. 149 E. 116th St.

Bargain.—Spring St. corner; 4-story tenement, $30,000; terms arranged. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.

Producing large income on investment; 3-story double brick and stone; steam heat and hot water; 27x85x100.

Also, 4-story brick and stone, with stores; fireplace heaters; 27x84x100; all light rooms; abundance closets; fine location; the best ever built; 18 minutes to N. Y.; numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, BUILDER,

Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

Six new 2-story and cellar brick 2-family houses, 2 furnaces, nickel plumbing, selected trim, beamed ceiling and plate shelf in dining room, cathedral headlights, handsomely decorated, on fine block detached private dwellings and Brooklyn Library; finest and most artistic houses ever built to sell at $6,900; easy terms. Thomas Rosecrans, builder.

Can you afford to lose it? 3-story brick, semi-detached, 18 rooms, 2 families, hardwood trim, steam heat, all modern conveniences; best location, near Borough Park, 12 lines cars and "L" trains; only a few left; $6,000; small cash. Brill, Rosenberg & Co., 150 Nassau St.; Phone 6509 Beekman.

A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME!

Will sacrifice a four-story brick store property, Hoyt St., Brooklyn, for $5,500. BRILL & ROSENBERG, 150 Nassau St. 'Phone, 5,509 Beekman.

Extraordinary Chance.—Finest medium-sized corner residence, with garage, best corner of Brooklyn's famous water front drive, the Shore Road. Address Owner, 397 Fulton St., Brklyn.

Sacrificing 2 lots in Flatbush worth double; any terms. Edwards, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

50 Lots, 30 minutes from New York, two blocks from railroad station; will add cash in exchange for Manhattan or Brooklyn income property; must be seen to be appreciated. S., 148 Times Downtown.

To close estate will sell 8 lots, including two corners, at Summer resort for $20, (only $2.50 each,) payable $1 weekly. Address Box 73 Ocean Grove, N. J.

Farm, 25 acres, near station; land good, building good; terms easy. C. A. Geran, Matawan, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For rent, Wilton Point, Rye, N. Y., on Long Island Sound; six master bedrooms, three modern bathrooms; new and fully furnished; stable; sublease until Jan. 1. Cheap, 319 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

$128 It Is an Epidemic Everywhere — Investing in Long Island Land. $128

Let every man and woman in this great city ask themselves this question: How can any one lose by buying lots on Long Island, right at N. Y. City line, at the above price? When everything else fails a plot of land is still a permanent fixture and is always worth at least what you paid for it.

Buy To-day. You Can Make a Few Hundred by January 1st.

$5 DOWN, MONTHLY. You Will Not Miss It. Many Throw It Away Every Week, Every Month. **$5 DOWN, MONTHLY.**

Every man or woman has more or less ambition and are always seeking channels to put a few dollars away to return them a good percentage, and it has been proven for ages past in and about New York that every dollar placed in land adjacent has always been a money maker for the investor,

We Have the Land Which Will Make Money for Every One.

A whole page in New York Herald of last Sunday about Mineola and its incorporation. A great city is rising here and we present you—The King of All Investments.

MINEOLA.

There it stands, right at the city line, with every opportunity to make a glorious future—everything coming right its way to strengthen and make it the great distributing centre for Nassau County, backed by the millions of acres lying east of it to Montauk Point. IT WILL BE A SECOND JAMAICA.

You Can See! Any Business Man Can See! Four Non-Disputing Arguments!

First! A County Seat of Nassau County. Second! All Railroads Centre There. Third! Geographically situated as an Agricultural Centre. Fourth! Four Times as Many Trains as Any Point Outside of Jamaica.

THE PRICE OF PROPERTY IS MOVING UPWARD.

IT IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET IN AND GET RICH.

5 YEARS' TIME BUSINESS LOTS WILL BE WORTH $2,500, RESIDENTIAL LOTS $1,000.

Three Great Bargains Will Double in Price in One Year.

$128 A LOT $5 DOWN MONTHLY $288 A LOT $5 DOWN MONTHLY $388 A LOT $10 DOWN MONTHLY

Best Business Lots, 25x100, at Depot, $488 a Lot, $10 Down Monthly.

We Have Cement Sidewalks, Shade Trees and Improved Streets.

We Purchased $100,000 Worth of Land the Past Week.

A NEW TRACT, NEW SITE, GET YOUR PICK.

FOUR SPECIAL TRAINS EACH DAY, AT 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 1.30 P. M.

Wednesday, Aug. 29th, Saturday, Sept. 1st, Sunday, Sept. 2d.

LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 3d.

Our titles are always guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York. We furnish free railroad tickets and maps in our new office by mail or personal application.

Agents in the Depot Each Day at Long Island City and Brooklyn.

WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY COMPANY

192 BROADWAY, COR. JOHN, NEW YORK CITY.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.

Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.

Titles guaranteed. No assessments.

Houses sold on monthly payments.

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,

Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

For sale on rapidly improving tract; 30 min right opposite station; another plot, 50x100, close to station; great opportunity; bargains for cash. Weston, 145 E. 15th St.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

SAFE INVESTMENT.

$5,000 buys 5-story cold-water tenement, A1 condition, 20 families; price, $26,000; will pay 15 per cent. on investment.

Ernst-Cohn Realty Co.,

S. E. Cor. 149th St. & 3d Av., Realty Bldg.

RARE CHANCE.

$931 net income upon $4,000 cash investment, subject to $16,500 mortgages, will buy a corner 4-story and stores.

B. WOLFSON, OWNER.

124 W. 112th St. Tel. 4512 John.

BIG BARGAINS IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES

on Clay Av., near L station; two-story and cellar; 12 rooms and 2 baths; all latest improvements; terms easy.

JACOB LEITNER, 771 Wendover Av. Open Sundays.

BRONX REAL ESTATE MEN

FIND THE HARLEM OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 WEST 125TH STREET, MOST CONVENIENT FOR LEAVING ADVERTISEMENTS. OPEN 8:30 A. M. TO 9:30 P. M.

High-class two-family houses in the nicest section of the Bronx; must be seen to be appreciated; convenient to 155th St. station west side elevated. Joseph Harris Jones, builder, Ogden Av. and 164th St.

Owner needs cash; will make sacrifice in three well-located lots; $2,500 corner lot, 25x107 feet; easy terms; $4,150 choice plot, near elevated station; call and see same; open Sundays. O'Hara Bros., Webster Av. and 200th St.

The finest three-story two-family Indiana limestone and brick dwellings ever built in the Bronx; caretaker on premises; Grant Av., between 163d and 164th Sts. William E. Diller, owner and builder, 571 5th Av.

$8000 to loan on improved property by private party. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., near 164th St.

If you are looking for bargains in 1, 2, and 3 family houses, **CALL ON VON DER LINDEN & SELIG,** 2,853 Webster Av., 198th St. "L" Station.

Bargain.—2-family 11-room frame house, near Subway; all improvements; choice neighborhood; must be sold at once; price $5,500, $1,500 cash. Peters, West Farms Square. Open Sunday.

One-family house, 10 rooms and bath; furnace heat, Tremont section; will exchange. For particulars apply M.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

CALCULATE

How long will it take you to save a thousand dollars by putting your savings in the bank? It may be years. Bank interest is low. It grows slowly. There's a quicker and a surer way. It is investing in lots at

ELMHURST HEIGHTS

Where 300% Profit Is Assured

by the tunnels and bridges now building, which, when complete, will place Elmhurst Heights more convenient and easier of access to Broadway, Manhattan, than Harlem or the Bronx. You can buy these lots, with every city improvement, on monthly payments at nominal prices.

COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY } TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT WOODSIDE AVENUE AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views, and free transportation.

BANKERS LAND CORPORATION, 887 Manhattan Av., BROOKLYN.

BIG PROFITS

IN N. Y. CITY REAL ESTATE.

If you have $30.00 and can spare $3.00 weekly we can show you how to invest for big profits in N. Y. City Real Estate. Write for our new booklet, "How Fortunes Are Made" by investing small amounts. Beautifully illustrated. Contains best information for investors.

MAIN LINE TUNNEL REALTY CO., 150 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Just think of it; 30 acres fine land, extensive views, orchard, stream, pond; 10-room dwelling on hill; fine trees; large stable, woodhouse, hennery; 55 miles out; only $5,500. E. G. Horton, Pleasantville, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

A HOUSE

only fifteen minutes from 125th (Manhattan) St. Subway Station, will be sold for liberal cash discount or on easy monthly payments; has all modern improvements; water, gas, and electricity already installed; fine streets; good walks; seven rooms, with every up-to-date convenience; price, $5,850. Photographs, booklet, and free transportation by addressing

Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Young man, American, familiar with real estate business, desires management of property, or simply collection of rents; highest references. Address R., Box 143, Times, Times Square.

Owners Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, what bargains have you for quick sales? Cut this out; communicate any time. Herwits Bros., 140 Nassau St.

I will buy or lease cold-water tenements, with or without violations; send full particulars to general contractor. Box 106 Times Downtown.

We have buyers for 1 and 2 family houses and avenue store property; send particulars. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

Send full particulars of your property for sale; many buyers waiting for good opportunity. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., (164th.)

One 6 to 9-room house; location from 155th St. to Yonkers, west of Webster Ave.; must be reasonable. Address J. H., 402 W. 42d St.

Be quick! Particulars wanted Yorkville flats, tenements, dwellings. Clients waiting. Lesine, 16 East 97th St.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

Improved and unimproved realty, Bronx only; buyers waiting; write. Richard Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

Bedford St.; three four-story tenements; rents $4,200; price all $39,000. Jiran, 5 Christopher.

Plant—House and acre of ground, Bronxville or above. Room 134, 116 West 39th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Sacrifice.—Elegant building lots Bronx, near Subway station; cheap for cash, or will exchange for Manhattan or Bronx property. Jackson, 171 Broadway.

For Exchange—An elevator apartment in the neighborhood of 106th St., near Columbus Av. Terms to suit. Apply Mann & Samuel, Agents, 7 Broadway.

Plot, Bronx building loan, exchange for two or three family houses East New York or Brooklyn, anywhere. Snap. Box 116 Times downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$400 wanted, 1st mortgage nine lots; property value, $2,200; North White Plains. "D.," 316 Times, Times Square.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS.

IN NEW, MODERN SIX-STORY FIRE-PROOF BUILDING TO BE ERECTED AT 435 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STREETS, 3D, 4TH, AND 5TH LOFTS, 24' 9" BY 94'. LARGE DISPLAY WINDOWS. 7TH ELEVATOR. STEAM HEAT. FIRST-CLASS CONSTRUCTION. LARGE SKYLIGHTS ON 5TH FLOOR LOFT. FOR PLANS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

WYMAN & CO., 32 WILLIAM STREET, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE.

Will share my suite of offices with congenial party; may also let desk room. EISENBERG, 150 Nassau.

To Lease.—Double store and basement, 40x110, 241-243 9th Av. between 18th and 19th Sts.; excellent location for almost any kind of business. Inquire on premises.

613 West 49th St.; three-story building, size 25x100, for stable, factory, garage; rent $1,200 yearly. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th St.

Two extraordinary fine, light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 227-229 East 24th.

Offices, skylight studios; 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

135th to 136th St., Brook Ave., E. S., 15 large, light stores, all improvements, low rentals. Office, 172 Brook Av.

49th St., 437 West.—Basement store, suitable for any light business; rent, $15. Janitor, or Jos. F. Foley, 408 West 42d St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LONGACRE,

157-163 W. 47th St, Near Broadway.

Exclusively bachelor single rooms with bath, from

$37 to $50 per month.

Brooklyn.

HOTEL MARGARET

97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

5 minutes' walk from Bridge, Fulton and Wall St. ferries. Choice apartments, handsomely furnished, can now be secured for the season 1906-7. American plan only. Thomas Toby, Manager.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

For Rent—58 West Eleventh St., between 5th and 6th Avs., house with modern improvements and three bathrooms. Apply to Chas. W. Leavitt, Jr., Room A, 13th floor, 220 Broadway. Tel. 6200 Cortlandt.

A four-story house on 14th St., adjoining 7th Av.; 14 rooms and bath, $1,500; immediate possession. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED. UNFURNISHED.

254-256 West 112th, The Larchmont; six large, light rooms; desirable location; references required; $38. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Wanted—A five-room apartment, west side, not above 100th St.; rent not to exceed $35.00. Address L Box 309 Times, Times Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

Elderly lady, having cozy, well-furnished apartment, will rent one or more rooms to refined parties; steam and hot water. Mrs. Fallon, 371 and 373 W. 56th St.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE. Below 14th Street.

Hampshire

46-50 WEST 9TH ST.

A very desirable light apartment of four rooms and bath; without kitchen; rent $600; elevator and steam heat; possession Oct. 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

WEST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

BROADWAY AND 71ST ST.

One block from Subway express station. 2, 3, and 4 rooms, with bath; 6 and 8 rooms, with 2 baths.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

Leases now being made for coming year. Run by owners of property.

WM. H. TURNER, Mgr.

THE SONOMA

BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.

Two very desirable apartments of nine rooms. Refrigeration, steam heat, and night and day service.

Superintendent on premises.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."

66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 280 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

THE HOLLAND

66 WEST 46TH ST.

Two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; permanent or transient; a few desirable suites for Fall rental.

Brooklyn.

FRIEDMAN APARTMENTS

The most inviting apartments in the

PARK SLOPE DISTRICT

BROOKLYN

Seven and eight large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra toilet room, parquet floors in principal rooms, large wardrobes, buffet, sideboards, refrigerator, and electric lights.

$48 to $59 Per Month

546-550-554 Seventh St.

Inquire on the premises or of J. FRIEDMAN, 708 Broadway, N. Y.

SINGER'S NEW APARTMENTS.

$23 and $24—5 and 6 all light rooms and bath; fireplace heaters; handsomely decorated and all the latest improvements.

$32—6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; beautifully decorated; abundance of closets.

All within one block of Park Place station, Fulton St. L, and numerous car lines.

OTTO SINGER, BUILDER, Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

Grand View Corner Apartments.

If the comfort of extra large, light, airy rooms, wide public and private halls, good service, steam heat, hot water, is worth a few minutes' ride, interview owner on premises. Seven rooms and bath, $30 to $35. 198 Hopkinson Av., near Saratoga "L" station, Brooklyn. Or for particulars, 15 Jay St., New York.

4, 5, or 6 rooms in new high-grade modern elevator apartment house to lease; all conveniences; Subway and surface cars on corner. Apply on premises, 108 and 110 West 111th St.; owner, M. Berger, 242 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St., YONKERS, NEW YORK.

Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.

Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

THE REAL ESTATE MAN

with apartments or houses to let or suburban property to sell or to rent will find that

Labor Day, Monday, September 3d,

comes at a most opportune time for thousands to inspect his offerings.

ADVERTISE REAL ESTATE

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES THIS WEEK

and reach the holiday crowds.

The New York Times is read by more men and women interested in real estate than any other New York newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT APARTMENTS LISTED ON THIS PAGE CONSULT THE NEW YORK TIMES

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

WITH ILLUSTRATED MAPS. (COPYRIGHTED.) PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS.

The pages in the Directory carry a map of the district comprehended in the advertisements of each page and the locations of the apartment houses, schools, libraries, Subway and elevated stations are indicated on the map.

WEST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS

Central Park West At Seventieth St.

New—Fireproof Twelve Stories

Housekeeping Apartments,

Magnificently Appointed.

Complete in every detail of Service and Equipment.

Special features included in Rent are:

Refrigeration, Electric Light, Automatic Mail Service, Vacuum Cleaning System.

Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1st.

Now Renting.

Suites of 11 and 12 rooms, 3 baths $3,250 to $6,000 Per Annum.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 481 Columbus.

EUCLID HALL

BROADWAY, 85th to 86th Street.

The finest and largest Apartment House on Broadway, arranged in Suites of 9 and 10 Rooms.

SUPERIOR APPOINTMENTS AND CONVENIENCES.

EUCLID HALL WAS DESIGNED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF FAMILIES ACCUSTOMED TO LIVING IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

A few Choice Apartments to be had from Oct. 1, 1906.

Rents $2,200 to $2,800

APPLY TO

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 COLUMBUS AVE.

Near 73d Street. Tel. 1199 Col.

The Van Dyck and The Severn

BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AVE. 72D AND 73D STREETS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

OCCUPANCY OCT. 1ST.

SIX TO ELEVEN ROOMS, WITH TWO AND THREE BATHS.

For information and booklet apply on premises or at Ripley Realty Co., 7 East 42d St.

The "MARION"

BROADWAY, BET. 98TH & 99TH STS. 2 BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

Magnificent housekeeping suites of 6 and 7 rooms, with extra servants' quarters.

RENTALS, $900 TO $1,500 PER YEAR.

For booklet apply to Hillenbrand & Nassoit, Broadway & 105th St., or Sup't. on premises.

HOTEL COLONIAL

81st St. and Manhattan Sq.

SUITES OF 1, 2, 3, 4, AND 5 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS

HOTEL SOMERSET

150 WEST 47TH ST.

Wm. H. Moseley, Claude R. Nott, Mgrs.

The Carlisle Dwellings,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

West End Av. and 82d St.

One apartment to sublease for tenant's account; contains 11 rooms and 3 bath-rooms.

APPLY JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 2,259 Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND,

Broadway at 54th St.

Transient and family hotel. Absolutely fire-proof. Every modern convenience. Rooms single or en suite. Restaurant of exceptional excellence.

Under Management of Owner.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

318 to 328 West 51st St.

Beautiful apartments of six and seven large light rooms, bath; elevator; electricity; all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2918—38th.

THE MELROSE.

Central Park West, cor. 108th.

HIGH-CLASS MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

7-8 room apartments; rents $900-$1,350.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,

Broadway, cor. 81st St.

OFFER A VERY SELECT, COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

Spencer Arms,

Broadway at 69th St.

Absolutely fireproof housekeeping apartments. Refrigeration and electric lights included in rent; suites 10, 11, and 12 rooms.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

212 WEST 109TH ST.

Between Broadway & Amsterdam Aves.

4 and 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; good light and cheerful rooms.

RENTS, $30.00 TO $35.00.

WILLIAM F. KOCH, AGENT, 2,780 Broadway, cor. 107th St.

Sterling and Carlyle,

Columbus Av., 85th to 86th St.

New building. Apartments of 7 to 10 rooms. All rooms large and well lighted. Modern improvements. Hall and elevator service. Rents $1,200 to $2,200. Superintendent on premises.

381-383 CENTRAL PARK WEST

98TH AND 99TH STS.

5 and 6 large light rooms and tiled bath; elevator, electric lights, parquet floors.

RENTS $510 TO $780.

PORTER & CO., Broadway at 104th St.

93d St., 102 West, Overlooking Park.—8 light rooms; steam, hot water, hallboys; rent, $50. Janitor, or R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Single apartment, seven extra large rooms, bath, $40; steam; all improvements. 131 West 103d St.

Choice flats, 6 and bath; private halls; hot water supply, steam. 139 West 83d St.

228 West 4th.—4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $25-$30.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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WEST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

CENTRAL PARK VIEW APARTMENT HOUSE,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEAR 86TH STREET.

ELEGANT HOUSEKEEPING SUITES OF 7 TO 11 ROOMS WITH 2 AND 3 BATHS.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY OCT. 1ST.

RENTALS, $2,000 TO $4,000.

RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT ON THE PREMISES.

TELEPHONE NO. 5,300 RIVER.

THE WYOMING,

55th St. and 7th Av.

Housekeeping apartments; absolutely fireproof; the lightest, largest rooms in this city; built as investment, not a speculation; every modern convenience; servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c.; 9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths; rents, $2,000 to $5,000; now ready for occupancy; rent commences October 1.

WEST SIDE. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE KATHMERE,

NEW BUILDING,

N. W. Corner Broadway and 135th St.

4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms.

Large, light, airy; telephone; shower bath; gas and electric lights, all modern improvements; elevator and hall service.

Rents $40 to $80.

Apply on premises.

CUMMING CONSTRUCTION CO., Owners and Builders.

Telephone 5080 Morningside.

Cromwell Apartments

137th Street, From Broadway to Riverside Drive.

Subway Station at the Corner.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.

Elevators and every modern improvement.

Rents $40 to $125 per month.

Restricted neighborhood.

LENOX HALL,

112th St. and Lenox Ave., Overlooking Central Park.

JUST COMPLETED.

Ready for inspection.

One block from Subway.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.

Rent $550 to $1,000 Per Annum.

Elevator, Electric Lights, Telephone, Mail Chutes, Shower Bath.

Send for Booklet.

Apply to agent on premises.

RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2449 Broadway, at 101st St.

'Phone 4524 River.

WEST SIDE.

REEVE A. SILK & CO.,

Broadway & 139th St. 'Phone 57 Morningside.

offer the following high class apartments AT MODERATE RENTALS:

630-636 W. 138th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
635 West 139th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
547 West 139th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
555 West 138th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
Hamilton Pl., n. e. cor. 140th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
540 West 140th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
511-519 West 147th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
24-26 St. Nicholas Pl., 4, 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
611-619 W. 138th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
507-513 W. 138th St., 5, 6, & 7 rooms and bath.
Representatives on Premises at All times.

AUDUBON PARK APARTMENTS

Broadway and 156th St. One block to Subway Station.

Outlook on Audubon Park, Boulevard Lafayette, the Hudson, Palisades, and Riverside Drive. New; Superior in all Appointments; Elevator.

Suites of 4, 5, 6, & 7 Rooms & Bath, $660 to $1,200 per Annum.

Apply to Agents

FRED'K SOUTHACK & ALWYN BALL, JR., on premises or 595 Broadway. Folder on request.

KING'S COLLEGE

AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 121ST STREET. 5, 6, & 7 rooms.

HUDSON VIEW

BROADWAY AND 148TH STREET. 4, 5, 6, & 7 rooms.

High-class apartment houses, near transportation lines, containing unusually large rooms and every modern convenience tending to make a house "home."

Apply on premises or F. R. WOOD & CO., cor. Broadway and 80th St.

ONE BLOCK

Rapid Transit Station 125th St.

ONE BLOCK

Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb.

182-192 Claremont Ave.

NEW ELEGANT APARTMENTS, 5 and 6 large rooms and bath. LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

Corner Apartment,

Nine rooms and bath, all light; hot-water supply, open plumbing; one block from Subway and elevator; rent $50. Apply to janitor, 2,504 Eighth Av., cor. 134th St., or

Harris & Co. 2,572 Seventh Av. 989 Columbus Av.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS at the Right Rents.

7-rooms and bath, elevator, corner apartments, 60 West 129th St.; rent $65.

4, 5, 6 rooms, new-law elevator house; rents $35-$55; 115 West 129th St.

7 rooms, most convenient location; steam, hot water; $34-$38; 144 West 103d St.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, all improvements; $23-$26; good block; 24-26 West 131st St. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave.

CLARA COURT.

503-505 WEST 111TH ST.,

one block from 110th St. B'way Subway, express or local service; two blocks from 6th or 9th Av. L; 4, 5, 6 rooms; absolutely modern, high-class apartments; hall and elevator service day and night; electric lights; rents very moderate: $37, $40, $55, from Oct. 1st.

A Corner Flat, $42.00.

Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 125th St.

PINKNEY & WATT'S COURT,

151-159, 161-169 W. 140th St.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

Rentals $35.00 to $55.00.

674

L. M. SMITH, COLUMBUS AVE.

508-520 West 162d St.,

bet. Amsterdam Av. and Broadway. 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; exceptionally large; all latest modern improvements.

RENTS, $25 UP.

LIGHT, DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.

Cor. 7th Av.—200-204 W. 118th St.

7 large rooms, bath, all modern improvements; decorated to suit; rents $43.00 to $60.00. Agts., M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO., 135 B'way, or on premises. Telephone 2237 Cort.

143 TO 171 EDGECOMBE AVE.

4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat, hot water; all improvements; select neighborhood; rents, $24 to $45. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT APARTMENTS LISTED ON THIS PAGE CONSULT THE NEW YORK TIMES

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

WITH ILLUSTRATED MAPS. (COPYRIGHTED.) PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS.

The pages in the Directory carry a map of the district comprehended in the advertisements of each page and the locations of the apartment houses, schools, libraries, Subway and elevated stations are indicated on the map.

WEST SIDE. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Porter & Co.,

150 WEST 125TH STREET.

2,727 Broadway, (104th Street,)

Offer high-class apartments for Oct. leasing.

"RODNA"

Southwest cor. Morningside Av. & 123d St. 4 to 6 rooms and bath. Rents, $420 to $570

"THE MT. MORRIS"

corner 5th Av. and 126th St. 7 and 8 rooms, baths. Rents, $730 to $1,300.

"THE ANTHONY"

439 West 123d St. 6 rooms, bath. Rents, $480 to $540.

"THE HENRI"

246 West 128th St. 5 and 6 rooms & bath. Rents, $480 to $660.

SUNSET APARTMENTS,

N. E. COR. BROADWAY & 121ST ST.

NEW BUILDING.

Highest point on this beautiful boulevard; unobstructed view of the Hudson and Riverside Drive. Apartments 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; the rooms are large and absolutely light; elevator, electric lights, tiled baths, showers. Bookcase mantels in parlors; rents $625 to $1,200.

GIBBS & KIRBY, BROADWAY AND 103D ST.

High Class Apartments to Lease.

"ST. LOUIS."

118 WEST 112TH STREET.

4 and 6 rooms, bath, telephone, electric light, and elevator. Rents, $35 to $55.

"ROSEMERE."

147 WEST 127TH ST.

4 and 6 rooms, bath, electric light, elevator, and telephone. Rents, $35 to $50.

"FRANCONIA,"

19 ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. W. corner 112th St. 4, 5, & 6 rooms, bath, telephone, elevator, electric light. Rents, $35 to $50.

FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM, 57 W. 125TH ST.

THE

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

N. E. Cor. Broadway and 159th St.

A new apartment house for refined and discriminating people. Beautifully located on crest of hill; view of Hudson River; short block from 157th Street express Subway Station; 5, 6, 7 large, light rooms and bath; ample closets; continuous elevator service; long distance 'phone in every apartment; mail chutes; rent, $45 to $96.

Reference indispensable.

THE FLURI CONST. CO., Owners & Builders.

HANDSOME COZY APARTMENTS,

Washington Heights

532-544 WEST 145TH ST.,

S. E. corner Broadway, directly at the Subway station.

5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $31 to $44.

Every modern improvement, electric light, telephone, hall service, &c.

Inquire on premises.

524, 526, 550, 556 West 160th St.

Elegant 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.

RENTS $22 TO $40.

All improvements. Apply on premises.

141st St., 271-273 W.—3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; rents, $15 to $30. Agent, on premises.

4-6 room apartments from $27-$37; all modern improvements; with inducements. 2,473-75 7th Ave.

EAST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 946 Gramercy.

THE NOTTINGHAM

33-35-37 East 30th St.

An absolutely fireproof housekeeping apartment house.

2 apartments of 9 rooms and 3 baths to each floor.

Rooms spacious and convenient; hall, elevator, and telephone service; also other minor details carefully arranged.

Apply on premises or WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, 573 5TH AV.

Ninety-Fifth Street.

53 to 63 East

Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath

to lease from October 1st. Agents on premises, or Samuel Mandel, 135 Broadway.

Clement Court,

N. W. COR. 99TH ST. & MAD. AVE.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS OF 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.

TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.

Rent $600 to $780 Per Year.

Kings Court

1,190 MADISON AV.

Handsome large, light corner apartments, seven rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, electric light, hall boys, &c.; rents moderate. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL, MADISON AV. AND 92D ST.

Apartments for select families; limited number single rooms; fireproof; superb location, overlooking Central Park; table board $12 per week; cafe, restaurant, telegraph, cable office; telephones throughout.

J. HULL DAVIDSON, Manager.

EVARTS AND SENATE.

231-237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments 5 and 6 rooms; hall and telephone service; rents, $38-$60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

160 EAST 91st ST.

Fire-proof elevator Apartments; all-night 'phone and elevator service; housekeeping suites, 4 and 5 rooms and bath $29-$39; bachelor suites, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $10-$28.

NEW HOUSES—BLOCK FRONT.

East 3d Av., 66th and 67th Sts. 1,139-1,149 3d Av., stores, large and small; suitable for any business; $32.50 and up. Bakery and baker's ovens. Apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, improvements, $22 and upward. Agts., M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO., on premises.

Apartments, 147 East 30th St

Seven rooms, tiled bath; steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; newly decorated; all latest improvements; rents $48 to $50.

67 EAST 93D ST.,

near Madison Av.; elegant new apartment of 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floors, electric light; house arranged for 3 tenants only.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

ST. IVES, 153-5 East 72d St.

Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.

Lexington Ave., 606, cor. 53d.—7 and 8 extra large, light rooms; all improvements; open plumbing, steam heat; $50-$55.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $15 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone; parquet floors; $50-$60.

143 East 30th.—Elegant seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water; $45-$50.

Cozy flats, 4 and bath, hot-water supply, centrally located. 139 East 13th St.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 835 B'way.

EAST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 98TH ST.

4, 5, 6 and 7 and 8 Rooms.

THE OXFORD,

PARK AVE. AND 58TH ST.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Suites of 1 to 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

Outside exposure; large and sunny; one or two open for inspection.

J. J. Madden.....Manager

THE MANNADOS,

northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths.

RENT $1,200 to $1,500.

BRONX.

KENILWORTH APARTMENT HOUSE,

S. E. Cor. Prospect Ave. and Fox Street.

5 and 6 rooms, all improvements; hot water, steam heat; electric light in halls.

RENTS, $23 TO $35.

NEW APARTMENTS ON THE SUBWAY.

Ten new, high-grade apartment houses, built by AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO., at Simpson St. station of Subway, near Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard. Ready for occupancy. Every convenience; steam heat, hot water, electric light, double floors, attractive decorations. Well built, desirably located, overlooking Sound and Bronx River, near Bronx and Pelham Parks, equal to "West Side" apartments; much lower rental; 6 rooms, $33 to $39.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO. WESTCHESTER AV. & SOUTHERN BLVD., Simpson St. Station of Subway.

PROSPECT AVENUE FRONT.

Block from 151st to 152d Street.

4 and 5 large all light rooms; apartments elegantly furnished with hardwood trim, open plumbing, and tiled halls and baths; 3 blocks from either Jackson or Prospect Av. Subway station.

Rents from $20 to $35.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, west side, between 172D AND 173D STREETS. You will be sure to rent if you take the trouble to inspect the 5 and 6 room apartments, steam-heated, hot water supply, walls and floors of bathrooms tiled; double floors throughout; electric light in halls. No hideous fire escapes to mar the front. Grass plots, with real green grass, in front and rear. Best finished and built apartments in the Bronx, at same rent as obtained in poorer class buildings. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

JUST COMPLETED.

577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Aves.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED.

RENTS $16 TO $20.

EVELYN AND CHAUTAUQUA.

Finest apartments in Bronx; 5 rooms and bath, large foyer hall, steam heat, electric light; hardwood trim, open plumbing; full length mirrors in wardrobes; large china closets; bookcases; all corner apartments, every room fronting street; inducements to yearly tenants; rents, $30-$38. Davidson Av. and North St., 1 block south of 184th St., or owner, GEO. M. TURNER, 18 West 184th St.

750 TO 768 CAULDWELL AVE.

2 blocks from Jackson Ave. Subway Station. 3 blocks from 156th St. and 3d Ave. "L" Station.

UP-TO-DATE NEW LAW HOUSES.

4 AND 5 ROOMS, $18 TO $24.

JANITOR ON PREMISES OR JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St.

FOR RENT.

New and old-law flats, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with or without steam heat and hot water, $15 to $25. Desirable locations, private or 2-family house, 8 to 13 rooms, $30 to $55.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

163D ST., EAST OF PROSPECT AVE.

2 minutes from "L" station and 10 minutes from 116th St. and Lenox Av. via Subway. Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water supply, all modern improvements. RENTS $25 TO $32.

ALEXANDER GRANT, owner, on premises.

865 TO 885 E. 138TH ST.

Just completed, elegant new-law house; near "L" station and subway. Apartments 4 and 5 extra large, light rooms; steam heat, hot water supply; rents $17 to $23; large double stores $40. Apply on premises.

LIDDLE COURTS,

Northeast Corner 168th St. and Boston Road.

Elegant apartments of 7 rooms and bath. LARGEST, LIGHTEST ROOMS IN BRONX. RENTS MODERATE. SUPT. ON PREMISES.

RENTS $15 to $20.

New houses; cheapest rents in Bronx. 4-5 rooms; steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable tenants only. Apply 1,340 Brook Av., 169-170th Sts.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $26 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

THE JOHNSON APARTMENTS

(New) easterly side of Hewitt Place, from Westchester to Longwood Ave., (one block from Prospect Av. Subway, 10 minutes from 116th St. Lenox Av. Subway,) models in finish, appointments; beautifully located. 5 rooms, $26.50; 6, $32; 7, $44.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND BATHS.

$16 and $20 for four and five new, extra large rooms, cabinet trim, baths, up-to-date private halls, and all modern improvements; with or without steam heat.

Especially Adapted for Large Families.

137th Street, 3d and Lincoln Avenues.

Janitor on premises.

666, 670 EAST 156TH STREET,

near Third Av. "L" Station. 3 and 4 rooms, bath and hot water; new-law apartments; moderate rent. Apply on premises, or

KURZ & UREN 3025 THIRD AVE., nr. 156th St. L Sta

THE RALPH.

Apartments to rent, 3, 4, and 5 rooms; moderate rents, all modern improvements. N. E. cor. Tinton and Westchester Avs., 1 block from Prospect Av. Station.

WM. OPPENHEIM, 21 East 14th St.

685 EAST 158TH STREET,

near 3d Av. "L" Station. The most complete apartments in the Bronx; 6 rooms and bath; hot water and steam heat; rents, $20 to $28 per month. Apply on premises, or

KURZ & UREN, 3,025 THIRD AVE.

THE GREENWICH.

S. E. Corner Webster Av. and 180th St. 5 rooms, bath, refrigerators, electric light in halls, steam heat, hot water; $22 up.

KOELSCH, HUEBNER & COMPANY.

East of 161st St. 2d Av. El. station; 955 Cauldwell Av.; corner apartment of 4 and 5 elegantly finished rooms; all modern improvements; extra stove; tiled refrigerator; $25-$33.

946-952 TRINITY AV., NEAR 163D ST.

Just east of 161st St., 3d Av. elevated station; new high-class apartments, 5, 6 all-light rooms; modern improvements; rents, $25, $34.

One month free, Jackson Av., 1,160, corner Home St.; six, seven, $26.50 to $35; first-class condition; steam heat, hot water.

Modern apartments, 5-6 extra large rooms and bath, steam, hot water supply; send for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., 168th St.

Parlor floor and basement, 7 rooms, with all modern improvements. 1,039 Macy Pl., near Prospect Av. Station, Bronx.

Elegant six rooms, $26; seven rooms, $33; bath, hot water, steam. 693 Wendover Av., 2 blocks east 3d Av. L station.

GEIS BROS., 627 East 138th St., opposite L Station, DO RENT best and cheapest APARTMENTS.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FREDERICK SIMERMEYER, plaintiff, against CATHERINE B. COURTNEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interloc

CAN YOU FIND YOUR LOST ARTICLE ALONE?

Won't it help you in your search to enlist the aid of the readers of The New York Times? It has helped many.

Telephone 1000 Bryant

Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Finds Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

$500.00 REWARD for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who entered my apartment in Hotel Marseille, corner 103d St. and Broadway, the evening of June 29th, 1906, and broke open three trunks. A. Barnett, 50 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

$200.00 REWARD will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of 4 cases stolen in line at the Old Dominion; no questions asked. Joseph S. Loughlin, 30 University Place.

LOST.—A chased gold band wedding ring, with following inscription inside: "Ralph & Eva, Sept. 22nd, 1876." Finder will receive $5 reward by returning same to Sec. Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and pin, between 23d St. Sixth Av. and 35th St. Columbus Ave. Reward, Luis, 102 W. 35th St.

LOST.—On Thursday, Aug. 23d, on or from Saratoga train arriving Grand Central Depot 4 P. M., gold chain bracelet with German coin attached. Reward for its return to F. Klug 28 West 22d St.

LOST—Sunday, diamond scarf pin bow knot on Richard Peck. Reward, room 149, 29 Broadway.

LOST.—13th inst., small black purse containing valuable ring set with two diamonds and pearl; very liberal reward and no questions asked. Return to room 143, Hotel Belleclaire, 77th St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Old English coin, between Halsey and Broadway, Quincy, Broadway and Bushwick Hospital; reward. Dr. Alec. N. Thomson, Bushwick Hospital.

LOST dogs or cats should be looked for at the Bide-A-Wee, Home for Animals, 145 W. 28th. Open from 11 to 6.

LOST—Between St. George, S. I., and Hotel Lafayette, 9th St. and University Place, N. Y., coral and gold bug pin; liberal reward for return. E. J. Hantsch, 287 West 4th St.

LOST—Pocketbook containing several checks, notes, on cor. of 42d St. and 3d Av., N. Y.; finder will be greatly rewarded. Frank Krefetz, 164 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—Thursday evening, Aug. 23d, gold watch and chain, locket, and knife. Return to R., 602, 258 Broadway; reward; no questions.

LOST—Sunday night, near White Plains, Airedale terrier bitch, rough black and tan; $10 reward. J. H. Brookfield, White Plains, N. Y.

LOST—Gold watch and fob with amethyst charm. W. H. Balbridge, 1,018 Whitehall building, 17 Battery Pl. and receive reward.

LOST—Fox terrier; brown and maltese colored head and ears, body and legs white; $10 reward. Kopp's Pharmacy, 215 Avenue B.

LOST—Monday, diamond locket; a good reward. W. H. Winsman, 17 East 12th St.

LOST.—Bank book No. 4,852, Washington Savings Bank; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST.—Bank book No. 142,374, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Bank Book 14,871, Italian Savings Bank; payment stopped; kindly return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Two large rooms.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; each room has private bath and electric lights; high-class dining room accommodations at moderate cost.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select, homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references.

93D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman room-mate for present occupant.

129TH ST.—Beautifully furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath; mahogany, draped in blue; bird's-eye, draped in pink; every convenience; excellent table; second floor front; three, $35; four, $40; could be rented singly; not less than two in rooms. Superior, Box 7 Times, Harlem.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—It's cool on Washington Heights! Attractive house; running water; steam heat; good board; refined Christian family; references.

Few vacancies in well appointed home for young lady students; satisfactory reference essential; terms moderate. Miss Elizabeth Peters, 138 W. 81st St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 421, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842, Washington Heights.—Large, medium rooms, with board; home comforts; references.

East Side.

14TH ST., 128 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with board.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome large rooms, private bath, with board; references.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room, running water; near bath; telephone; references.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; homelike surroundings; reasonable prices.

84TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; references.

BROADWAY, 1,695.—Large handsome rooms and single rooms, suitable for four gentlemen or couple; bath, running water; private family. Dixon's bell.

MADISON AV., 432, Corner 49th St.—Parlor floor, with bay southern and western exposure; has been occupied by physician for past twenty years; also second-floor room; reference.

MADISON AV., 672, 694, 696, (61st St.)—2d floor and bath; single rooms; excellent board.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 91 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $8 and upward per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

West Side.

12D ST., 417 WEST.—Light and comfortable large and small rooms.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12; private bath; telephone; transients.

49TH, 139 WEST.—Well furnished outside sunny rooms; modern conveniences; gentlemen; refined surroundings. Godet.

51ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large rooms for one or two, reasonable; board optional; private house.

82D ST., 230 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-kept parlor, connecting bedroom; both outside; gentlemen. Lamothe.

150TH ST., 527 WEST, (Telephone 8898 Morningside.)—Commodious rooms; every convenience; board optional; suitable for two gentlemen of unimpeachable character; select private family.

APARTMENT PARLOR, alcoves, closets, bath; connecting rooms, lavatory; Subway; moderate. West End Avenue, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

Room.—Bachelor apartment, eighth floor, modern building; telephone, electric lights, elevator; near Plaza; $7 weekly; gentleman. "Bachelor," 316 Times, Times Square.

East Side.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Light and airy rooms; newly furnished; gentlemen only; telephone.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished light rooms, bath, from Oct. 1st; board optional.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms; running water, bath; moderate.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Truck Driver and a Man Accused of Shoving Rutledge from a Car Are Arrested.

Terence Rutledge, 16 years old, of 246 Avenue A, was killed yesterday afternoon by a truck. Michael Martin, the driver, of 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, was arrested on a charge of homicide, and Robert Bloomberg of 244 First Avenue, accused of shoving Rutledge off a car and in front of the truck, was also taken into custody. Both were locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Young Rutledge, with two companions, was on a Third Avenue car, and stood on the upturned footboard, the car being crowded. At Twenty-ninth Street Bloomberg, according to Rutledge's companions, shoved Rutledge from the car. He fell in front of a team hauling a truck and was run over.

Dr. Lindsay of Bellevue Hospital was called to attend Rutledge. He died in a few minutes.

The nu negliga speling iz al rite for ez in riting.

But we hop it wil not afect kloths stilz, az we alredy hav larg numbers ov nu Fal and Winter suts and overcots wich ar not negliga.

Tu simplifi biznes we hav markt down al our negliga or outing suts tu $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Miller Place, Long Island, north shore; farming country; boating, bathing, fishing; invalids and convalescents specially cared for; cottage on main road, near store and Post Office; open till October. H. L. Woodhouse.

JUST THE PLACE TO REST or recuperate, a quiet country modern home, the right place for aged, infirm, or nervous people. Address Box 137 Freeport, L. I.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORKER—General; Protestant, to go to Ridgewood, N. J., in family of three. H. G. B., Box 800 New York City.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Second stenographer, Smith Premier; perfection necessary in spelling, punctuation, and rhetoric; references; state lowest salary. M. E., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER—Seeking desirable permanent position, paying $12, $15, $18. Call Gahagan's Exchange, 238 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Salesmen.

HAT SALESMAN.—Assistant in jobbing house; not required to work on Saturday; advancement for the right man; salary to start moderate. Address, giving experience, reference, and salary expected, Salesman, Box 336 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Manager; well-known real estate and insurance concern in Rochester wants manager capable of taking charge of their fire insurance department; salary depends on the man; a splendid opportunity. Hapgoods, 307 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—By N. Y. Stock Exchange house, young man 17 years old; must reside with parents and furnish best of references. Address E. W., Box 107 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A young man about 20; one who can do typewriting and with some knowledge of drafting preferred. Address R Box 162 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good grammarian, ambitious, willing, and trustworthy; five years' experience; permanent position. M. O., Box 139 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Accurate; desires commercial or literary work by the hour. Grammarian, Box 330 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, neat, accurate, reliable, conscientious; references; $8. Miss Nelson, Box 171 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Qualified, Box 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate; $12. Delevante, 241 E. 137th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor; writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or HELPER.—Can ride and drive well, single or pair; reference; age, 28. Rice, 429 Dunham Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert mechanic, capable of maintaining car without outside assistance; not afraid to work, and willing to prove his ability. E. Stiefel, 155 West 61st St.

MASTER OF MASONIC LODGE desires outside position for one of his members; experienced collector. "Master," Times, 39 Broad St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, seeks position with a reputable firm where there is an opportunity for advancement; can furnish A1 references. Ambition, Box 346 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position in office; good writer; six years' experience. K. K., Box 156 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

TO LEASE UNTIL MAY 1ST, 1910, A CLUBHOUSE LOCATED AT 110-112 EAST 59TH STREET.

Partly Furnished or Unfurnished.

Convenient to elevated and Subway stations and accessible from any part of the city for one fare by transfer on 59th Street Crosstown cars, which pass the door.

Contains Ballroom, Assembly Rooms, Billiard Hall, New Bowling Alleys, Kitchen, and Dining Halls.

Admirably adapted for club of two to three hundred men, or would make an excellent hall for a caterer for weddings, parties, &c.

Caretaker on the premises. Apply to Wm. C. Popper, 56 Reade Street.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

Several old established family liquor stores for sale; well located; some bargains. Address Joseph Harris, 85 Warren St.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorsimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

MACHINERY.

Rider and Ericsson pumping engines for sale; all repairings. E. F. Tierney, 311 3d Av.

COL. GARDINER'S ATTACK ON DEAD JUDGE REBUKED

Affidavit of the Former District Attorney Is Refused.

ROSALSKY DEFENDS McMAHON

And Assistant Corporation Counsel Kelly Says Gardiner "Should Be Thrown Bodily Out of Court."

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, the former District Attorney, who was removed by Gov. Roosevelt, brought upon himself the wrath of Assistant Corporation Counsel Kelly and the censure of Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, when, in an affidavit, he cast aspersions on a judicial act of the late Judge Martin T. McMahon. Mr. Kelly went so far as to suggest that the Colonel should be "thrown bodily out of the courtroom."

Col. Gardiner appeared to offer a motion for a new trial for his client, Herbert T. Beatty, who on Aug. 7, 1905, was ordered by Magistrate Wahle to pay his wife, Nellie, $10 a week alimony. On an appeal the decision was later affirmed by Judge McMahon, in General Sessions. Beatty was committed by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court to the Mamaroneck Asylum in February last, but was released a few weeks ago. He has not been paying the alimony, and his wife is trying to force him to do so.

Col. Gardiner argued for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. He handed to Judge Rosalsky an affidavit in which was this statement:

"I visited Judge McMahon in his chambers before the case was called. He said to me, 'I have read your brief carefully, but, as I have been reversing Magistrate Wahle's decisions lately, I shall have to uphold him this time.' I was astounded to hear him say this, as I still had the brief in my hand and knew that the Judge had not seen it."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Kelly became excited when he heard this, and at once declared the whole affidavit to be a misstatement of fact, and added: "I have never come across anything so scandalous in the form of an affidavit in my life, and I move to strike the papers from the records. I think their author should be thrown bodily out of court."

Col. Gardiner stammered some mumbling answer to this attack, and then went on to argue his case. But Judge Rosalsky cut him short, saying:

"I know, Col. Gardiner, you held Judge McMahon in high esteem. Both of us knew him for many years. As a soldier he was distinguished for his valor; as a citizen he enjoyed the confidence of the people, representing them in many high places; as a Judge he showed ability on this bench, and he left a name which is illustrative of honor and integrity.

"Do you not think it very indiscreet to make such a serious charge against this Judge, who has passed away, that his decision was not based upon facts presented to him and that because he had had occasion to reverse a Judge of the lower court on many occasions he felt constrained not to reverse him on this occasion?

"Is not that a most serious accusation of official cowardice on the part of a distinguished Judge? As a Judge of this court, Col. Gardiner, and knowing Judge McMahon as I did, and as his friend for many years, I believe that I ought not to permit an affidavit of that character to be filed in this court. Therefore I would suggest that if you wish to make an application for a reargument of this case you can do so, but upon a new set of papers. I will not, in the manner now presented, accept your application."

Col. Gardiner hastily picked up the affidavit, and, gathering his other papers together, hurriedly left the room without a word of reply.

PRISONERS' FRIEND QUITS.

Daughter of Tombs Caterer Becomes a Public Accountant.

What might be called a farewell reception was held in the Tombs yesterday, when Miss Harriet Lowenstein, daughter of the prison caterer, said "good-bye" to Warden William Flynn, the other prison officials, and some of the prisoners.

Miss Lowenstein has acquired the certificate of Public Accountant, a degree conferred by the University of the State of New York. She announced yesterday to the friends she had made in the Tombs that she intended to practice as an accountant in the future.

Because of her father's place in the Tombs Miss Lowenstein has had unusual opportunities for becoming acquainted with the prisoners.

Miss Lowenstein did many favors for "Nan" Patterson, the "Floradora" chorus girl who was accused of the murder of Caesar Young. She also befriended Bertha Claiche and the Terranova girl while they were waiting trial in the woman's prison.

Miss Lowenstein was appointed four years ago an Inspector of Playgrounds and Recreation Centres for the city. While serving in this capacity she studied law. Two years ago she was admitted to the bar. She then took up the study of accounting.

THREE ARRESTED AFTER FIRE.

Blaze in Lexington Avenue Store Arouses Suspicion.

Three men were arrested early yesterday morning and locked up in the East 104th Street Police Station as suspicious persons, following the discovery by Policeman O'Rourke of an attempt to burn a four-story apartment at 1,705 Lexington Avenue. The basement was found filled with oil-soaked cheesecloth, newly made kindling wood, and a lighted candle. Gas was escaping from a recently broken gas pipe. The prisoners are Joseph Inaginsky, his father, Isaac, and Abraham Flatin, all tenants of 1,705 Lexington Avenue. They were held in $3,000 bail each in the Harlem Court for further examination.

Policeman O'Rourke saw smoke coming from the grocery store on the first floor of No. 1,705, owned by Joseph Inaginsky. It did considerable damage before the firemen got there. They had been gone less than fifteen minutes when Mrs. Follett, a tenant, rushed into the street and told O'Rourke that she smelled gas. O'Rourke went into the basement and discovered the inflammable material under Inaginsky's store. Then he arrested the two Inaginskys and Flatin, who was a clerk in the store.

NEW SHIP FOR RUSSIAN LINE.

The Old Fuerst Bismarck, Now the Don, Bought for the Libau Route.

C. B. Richards & Co., the New York agents of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, whose vessels ply between Libau, Rotterdam, and New York, announced yesterday that the company has purchased the twin-screw steamship Don, which, as the Fürst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line, was sold to the Russian Government for the war with Japan.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet has now four vessels on the line to New York. They are the Smolensk, Suratov, Petersburg, and Don.

$70,000 IN GEMS HELD UP.

Examiner Sustained in Declaring Van Dam's Diamonds Much Undervalued.

Alleging gross undervaluation, the United States customs authorities at this port have held up a consignment of diamonds and other precious stones said to be worth $70,000. The gems were consigned to Eduard Van Dam of this city, and upon their arrival here were sent to the Appraisers' warehouse for the usual examination. C. A. Treadwell, an assistant examiner, reported to Edward S. Fowler, the Appraiser of the Port, that the importations were heavily undervalued, and recommended that advances over invoice values should be imposed. The Appraiser thereupon advanced practically all of the items on the invoices from 30 to 40 per cent., while in some instances the advances approximated 50 and 60 per cent.

Altogether, customs officers estimated yesterday that the increased valuations will reach about $20,000, which sum the importer will be required to pay in addition to the regular duties, if he is to regain possession of his gems. General Appraiser Sharretts of the Board of Appraisers yesterday handed down a reappraisement in which he sustained, in the main, the returns made by the local Appraiser. Reductions were granted on several of the lines represented in the importations from the values found by Appraiser Fowler. As the case stands, however, it makes a record for undervaluation of precious stones at the Port of New York. In the absence of his attorney from the city, Mr. Van Dam said he had no statement to make for publication. It is certain, however, that a board of three General Appraisers will be called on to review the findings of the Appraiser's office, and General Appraiser Sharretts.

It is many years since there has been a dispute of any magnitude involving the entered value of precious stones at New York. One version of the affair heard yesterday was that Examiner Treadwell is not familiar with the appraisal of large consignments of gems, this work usually being performed by Gen. George W. Mindil, the Chief Examiner. In the present case, however, Mindil was away on his vacation, Treadwell being in charge of the Government's diamond inspecting department. Friends of Mr. Treadwell declared yesterday that the fact that his return had been affirmed, in the main, by General Appraiser Sharretts indicated his familiarity with foreign market prices of gems. Chief Examiner Mindil hurried home from Niagara Falls when he heard of the advances imposed by Treadwell, and is now in charge of the inspection bureau. Beyond saying that Treadwell was responsible for the advances on Van Dam's goods, Mindil refused to discuss the case.

CAN'T PREACH AT CITY HALL.

Evangelists' Permit Revoked After One of Them Spoke About Backbone.

The Monday noon religious services on the City Hall steps are off the schedule of the city's activities. The criticism leveled a week ago at Acting Mayor McGowan by one of the exhorters bore fruit yesterday, and as a result the evangelists were informed that their permit had been revoked by Borough President Ahearn. The Rev. Frederick Schieverea had declared from the steps that the acting head of the city government lacked backbone, because he had not forced the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to accept 5 cents as the fare to Coney Island at the point of the bayonet.

The revivalists apparently had had an inkling of what was to come, for the Rev. James B. Ely was ready with a document setting forth their regret at the declaration of their co-worker. He also read an apology, which had already been made to Acting Mayor McGowan. To some persons, however, the revocation of the permit came as a surprise. Those gathered in front of the hall didn't like it, and said so.

The documents set forth the complete repudiation of Mr. Schieverea's sentiments, and expressed the hope that the work undertaken at the City Hall steps might be carried on through other agencies.

When the Rev. Mr. Ely made his apology to the Acting Mayor he was met with the question: "Do you think a private apology sufficient for a public act?" Evangelist Ely thought it was sufficient. Mr. McGowan didn't, apparently, for he turned the subject over to Mr. Ahearn.

SON FOUND MOTHER DYING.

Mrs. Stetson, Widow of a Mayor of Orange, Took Carbolic Acid.

Mrs. Cornelia Wilson Stetson, wife of the late Mayor Henry Stetson of Orange, who died suddenly at Atlantic City about two years ago, committed suicide at her home, 139 Central Avenue, Orange, yesterday by drinking carbolic acid. She was found dying by her son, Stephen Leonard Stetson. Mrs. Stetson's act, it is believed by her family, was a result of brooding over the death of her husband and that of her mother, which took place soon afterward.

Mrs. Stetson had been so depressed lately that her relatives had advised a change of air and scene, and on Sunday she had consented to make arrangements for a trip. John N. Lindsley, a member of the family who spent Sunday with Mrs. Stetson, her son and father, James Wilson, said yesterday that she seemed to be looking forward to the change.

Mrs. Stetson was a member of the Wilson family of New Jersey, her grandfather having been a direct descendant of the Elizabethtown Associates. She and Mr. Stetson were married in 1882. Mrs. Stetson was 44 years old.

CANCEL ORANGE POLICIES.

Fire Insurance Companies May Give Up Hat Factory Risks.

As a result of the neglect of the needs of the Orange Fire Department, twenty-five insurance companies doing business there have, it is said, taken steps to cancel all policies on hat factories in the district. This is a serious blow to Orange, where hatmaking is the chief industry.

This action by the insurance companies has long been predicted, but the Aldermen have for years turned a deaf ear to the urgings of Fire Chief James W. Hodgkinson and the insurance men, and, although there has been loud complaint every time a bad fire damaged the hatting district, nothing worth speaking of has been done. This time it is said that the policy of neglect will be kept fresh in the public mind when election time comes.

Hundreds of men and woman are out of work as a result of the fire in the factory of Frederick Cummings's Sons & Co. last week, and many families have already moved out of Orange and gone to the hatting fields in Connecticut.

The step taken by the insurance companies became public to-day, following the announcement that a factory policy recently executed had been canceled. This follows a rise of 25 per cent. on hat factory property made last May. There is also an increase all over the city.

A Suicide in His Saloon.

Fred Bollmer was found dead yesterday morning in his saloon, 42 Avenue A, with a tube from the gas jet fixed in his mouth.

On the table near him was an envelope with these words scribbled on it: "I am tired of life and I want to join my brother, who has gone before. Please have my body cremated."

Three years ago Fred Bollmer shared a saloon with his brother Jacob, at Fifteenth Street and Avenue A. Then Jacob Bollmer's wife and [illegible] went on the Slocum excursion [illegible] and [illegible] to death. Jacob never [illegible] a few months later, killed [illegible]

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

August 28th.

Every man knows the need of a right hat to replace the dingy straw while the days are still warm. Young's Stores have the popular soft hat this season. Telescope effect, aluminum color, Gentlemen's Quality.

$3.00

605-7-9 Broadway, corner Houston St.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
99 Nassau, near Fulton St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Tempting Opportunities

If you like fine imported woolens and exclusive styles. We purchased on Thursday, August 23d, the stock of Leon & Co., merchant tailors, 19 Union Square, which consisted of heavy, medium and light weights. Their lowest price for Suit or Overcoat to order was $60. Our price $25. Trousers, $7. Vests $7. These goods are shown on second floor.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & Ninth Street.

LEGGETT THEFTS REVEAL CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD

City Merchants Lose Thousands Through Dishonest Drivers.

PRISONER WILL CONFESS ALL

Man Under Arrest Promises to Tell to Whom Goods Intrusted to Him and Others Were Sold.

An organized system for defrauding the large grocery firms of the city is believed by the Wholesale Grocers' Association to have been brought to light by the arrest of William Connelly of 311 Water Street and Isidore Lippman of 174 Forsyth Street, charged with stealing goods from Francis H. Leggett & Co. The association was represented by its Secretary, Alfred Beckmann, and its counsel, Herman Goldman, when the prisoners were before Magistrate Steinert in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon. The case was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, and the Wholesale Grocers' Association will then have charge of the prosecution in place of Francis H. Leggett & Co.

John Terry, counsel for that firm, said yesterday that the case was assuming a far more important aspect than that of an ordinary theft. Connelly says he will give all the information he has in regard to the conspiracy to the police. From what he has already told them, it seems certain that a beginning has been made in breaking up a fraud system which has cost the merchants of the city heavily.

Connelly was a driver for Francis H. Leggett & Co. He was delivering goods when Lippman jumped on his wagon and induced him to stop and have a drink. One glass led to many. Connelly says that Lippman then suggested that he knew of certain firms who would be very glad to buy the goods Connelly had not yet delivered, and that it would be a very simple and safe way of making a few dollars.

Connelly consented to the plan. Driving his team to Sixteenth Street and First Avenue and to Forsythe Street, he disposed of the goods there. Their wholesale price was over $110, but he let them go for $28, and of this he had to hand over $3 to Lippman. Then he was afraid to take the wagon back to the store, and paid a man another dollar to take charge of it for him.

"I got the $28," he said yesterday, "at 4 o'clock, and reached home at 6 o'clock, and did not have a dollar of the money left then."

Mr. Terry declared that this is only a typical instance of what is continually going on in the wholesale district. Certain men make it a practice to waylay drivers of big firms and entice them to saloons. Bad whisky and sometimes knockout drops are used, it is said. It is believed that there are certain small firms, posing as respectable business houses, who have no compunction about increasing their stock in this way.

Several years ago the Wholesale Grocers' Association closed up a number of firms whose business methods aroused suspicion, and it is hoped that it will be equally successful now. It is not believed that Lippman, who is a mere youth, is anything more than a tool for other men. At present he is not inclined to talk, but if he can be induced to be more communicative the whole conspiracy is likely to be laid bare. It is expected from what has already been told by Connelly that several important arrests will be made immediately and some of the dealers who bought the stolen goods may be caught.

MAY DISCIPLINE FULLER CO.

Building Trades Employers Resent Their Using Union Men.

The Allied Iron Associations preferred charges yesterday to the Grievance Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association against the George A. Fuller Company of violating a resolution of the Allied Iron Associations by employing union housesmiths while there is still a strike of the housesmiths in progress against members of the National Association. The charges will be heard at the end of this week, and some of the employers say that if the rules of the employers' association are carried out the Fuller Company is liable to suspension unless it has a good defense.

At the time the union declared the strike against the Allied Iron Associations off and the strikers applied for reinstatement unconditionally, the strike against the individual employers referred to continued. The employers then decided that the strikers could not be re-employed until the strike was declared off everywhere in the city. The Fuller Company, it is asserted, in spite of this decision continued to employ members of the union at the Plaza Hotel. When the special policemen were attacked at this building, resulting in the killing of Special Policeman Butler, the union men went away, but some of them, it is alleged, returned to work later. The Plaza Hotel being looked on as an emergency contract, the Fuller Company was recently allowed to employ a few union men, but it is charged that it has now about 100 members of the union at work on the building.

HOPE

Vest Time is Here!

Tuesday, Aug. 28th.

In-Vest in Vest.

Summer is waning—Straw hats are looking dingy—There is a tinge of Autumn in the air. Men are not as hardy as the gentle devotees of Peek-a-boo apparel—they begin to feel a little chilly. A nice washable Vest makes a comfortable annex to your old Summer suit.

We place on sale to-day, 664 washable vests, manufacturers' samples and "cut from ends" (some slightly mussed). Regular retail prices would be $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and up to $3.50.

Clearing House Price, 88c

BROADWAY, Corner CHAMBERS,
Stewart Building.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

This is the Summer clearance season—your opportunity!

Cool Night Shirts, 49c, 79c, 98c
Flannel Negligee Shirts (linen neck bands), 98c
Linen Negligees (separate cuffs), 85c
1.00 Mesh Underwear, at 69c
American Silk Underwear, 98c
In fancy colors, short sleeves.

Knee Drawers at 49c.
In Nainsook, Jean, Balbriggan, Crepe, etc.

1.00 Bathing Suits, 85c.
(2 pieces), with fancy mercerized trimming.

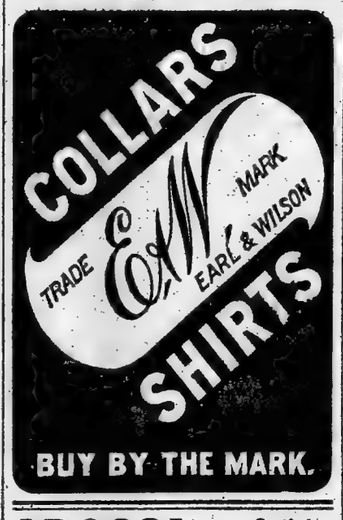

BUY BY THE MARK.

CROSS Examining Optician (Optometrist,) Fee $1
20 East 23d Street

Woman Sent to the Penitentiary.

Barbara Livingston, the woman who was arrested with Henry A. Short on the complaints of the parents of young girls, pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor in General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced by Judge O'Sullivan to eleven months and twenty-nine days in the penitentiary. She also has to pay a fine of $506 or spend an additional day in prison for each dollar of the amount unpaid. Short is now in Sing Sing for attempted abduction.

Another Move in the Rafferty Case.

Supreme Court Justice Jaycox of Brooklyn granted yesterday the application of Gilbert T. Rafferty of Pittsburg for a bill of particulars in the suit for $500,000 damages brought against him by his daughter-in-law, Deborah M. Rafferty, for the alleged alienation of the affections of her husband, George B. Rafferty. The elder Rafferty denies that he was in any way responsible for the alleged abandonment of Mrs. Rafferty by her husband.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
Messrs. SHUBERT & ANDERSON, Mgrs.
OPENS SATURDAY NIGHT.
A SOCIETY CIRCUS.
Spectacular, Sensational, Dramatic.
TEN EUROPEAN ARENIC ACTS.
MOTORING IN MID-AIR.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Nts. 25c. to $1.50—no higher. Mats. 25c. to $1

MAJESTIC B'way & 55th St. Tel. 3500 Columbus. Best Seats $1
Mats. To-morrow, Saturday & Labor Day.
THE TOURISTS.

LEW FIELDS Herald Sq. Thea. OPENS Thurs.
With Lew Fields' All-Star Company in
ABOUT TOWN
If You're Wise You'll Get Seats To-day.

THE COOL CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 1646 Bryant. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Labor Day.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

Lyric 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Labor Day. What I'm w Best Seats $1
HENRY DIXEY THE MAN ON THE BOX

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"Deserved success."—Herald.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.
HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB
James Blakeley, Tom Wise, and 70 others.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15.
Extra Mat. Labor Day. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
THE LION & THE MOUSE

GARRICK OPENS WEDNESDAY EVE Seats Now on Sale.
WM. H. CRANE in "THE PRICE OF MONEY."
By ALFRED SUTRO.

HUDSON OPENS THURSDAY EVE Seats Now on Sale.
Henry Arthur Jones' New Play.
THE HYPOCRITES

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38 St.
OPENS SAT. EVE'G. Seats Now On Sale.
FRITZI SCHEFF M'LLE MODISTE.

SAVOY THEATRE OPENS SAT'Y. Seats Wednesday.
ROSE STAHL THE CHORUS LADY.

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. TO-NIGHT 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
MARIE CAHILL
A HIT in the New Musical Play, MARRYING MARY.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d. MON., SEPT. 3 SEATS THURS. Aug. 30.
HARRY BULGER in the Musical "MAN FROM NOW."

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15
Last Week Best Seats $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mclntyre & Heath in "THE HAM TREE."
Nxt. Mon.—ROGERS BROS. IN IRELAND.

N.Y. ROOF. LAST WEEK The Cricketo, Four Lukens, Al Leech, May Yohe, et al. in Great Bill of OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY.

MOTOR CARS
For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 2380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

THE Dewey East 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day
WINE, WOMAN AND SONG COMPANY.
Bonita, Alex Carr & Co.

THE Gotham E. 125th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day
EUROPEAN SENSATION COMPANY.
Sam Howe, Living Pictures.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving P.
LAST WEEK. The Kirke La Shelle Co Presents
DUSTIN FARNUM
In Owen Wister's Western story—
The Virginian.
Prices: 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
NEXT WEEK. Matinee, Monday, Labor Day—"The Heir to the Hoorah."

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15
Mat. Sat. & Mon. 2d year in N. Y.
David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES in "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

BIJOU Last 4 Weeks. Opening Next Sat., Sept. 1.
Seats Selling for Entire Engagement.
DAVID BELASCO Presents, 3d Year in N. Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

WEBER'S THEATRE, B'y & 29th St. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
HILDA SPONG in LADY JIM

MADISON SQ. GARDEN THEATRE, 24th St., B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
"Well-acted. Hawtrey scores."—Sun

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day; showers to-morrow; south winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,749. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

JEROME STANDS FIRM ON ANTI-BOSS PLATFORM

He Regards Tammany as a Quasi-Criminal Conspiracy.

HE'S NOT SEEKING DELEGATES

Hearst, Says the District Attorney, Is Stealing His Political Clothes—Would Oust Conners.

District Attorney Jerome returned yesterday from Bar Harbor, where he has been in conference with some prominent Democrats from this State. Soon after his arrival, he gave an interview in which he discussed at great length the "shameful conditions" which prompted him to come forward and offer himself as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, and relative to what he would do, if elected, to purge and upbuild the party.

In the interview Mr. Jerome emphasized anew his determination to run on a platform of anti-bossism, and, if elected, to drive from the party the "selfish and usually corrupt men, alien in purpose and thought to the ideals of Democracy," who at present control the party machinery in this State. He fired some more hot shot into the Murphy camp and the Hearst camp, and paid his respects to Mr. Conners of Buffalo, the ardent supporter of William R. Hearst, who was Murphy's candidate for Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The interview was prompted by the statement made by Mr. Hearst earlier in the day, in which he said that he would not run except as the nominee of the Independence League, but would welcome the support of all good Democrats.

Need of a Fight Apparent.

"The situation," said Mr. Jerome, "shows the need of a fight, because the mechanism of the party has fallen into the hands of men whom nobody can trust and with whom a decent man cannot deal on common ground. How, for instance, could any decent man find any common ground on which to meet such a man as Conners of Buffalo? The mechanism of the party is in the hands of men always selfish and usually corrupt, men who are alien in purpose and thought to the ideals of Democracy.

"But what can you expect?" said Mr. Jerome, after a brief pause. "Here we have the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee off cruising on his yacht instead of being here getting the decent elements of the Democratic Party together and getting an expression of their will."

"Do you refer to Cord Meyer?" Mr. Jerome asked.

"Yes, I do," he answered. No man need be Chairman of the Democratic State organization unless he wants to, but if he is he ought to get on the job.

"I think the party itself, or the people who compose it, are willing and even anxious to try and improve it, but the gang that is in control have got to that condition where they nominate any candidate they want, and then let the people go out and vote the Republican ticket. I venture to say that a very large portion of the Democrats in this State have voted for the Republican candidates for various offices in the last eight or ten years.

"Now, I am not in touch with the mechanism of the organization. I cannot chase around and get delegates, and if I could I would not do so. It would be unseemly. Under present conditions, I would make great headway in getting delegates, wouldn't I, if I had to go up against such a bunch as those fellows who will go to Buffalo supposedly pledged. What business have any delegates to be pledged, anyhow? Delegates ought to go to a convention to express the will of their constituents. What's the use of sending them there to represent constituents if they already are pledged to the candidate of another party?"

Discusses W. R. Hearst.

At this point Mr. Jerome took up the interview Mr. Hearst had granted to a number of reporters earlier in the afternoon. Mr. Jerome read the report in an evening paper, and smiled quizzically. Then he said:

"I don't understand exactly what Hearst means by that. He does not tell us if the Independence League aims to become a State party, or whether it is only a movement in the Democratic Party to purify the party. It can hardly be the latter, when Hearst says he can't go to see Bryan as the candidate of the League, because the League is composed of Democrats and Republicans, and he could only see Mr. Bryan in his personal capacity. The logic of that, to my mind, is that the League aims at becoming an independent State party. If this be true, how can the Democratic delegates who are pledged to vote for Hearst at the Buffalo convention cast their vote for the candidate of that other party?

"Now, suppose the delegates to the Buffalo Convention would say they were tired of the men put up for office and decide to vote for Hughes as the candidate? No one doubts the fine character and great ability of Mr. Hughes or where he stands politically, but suppose these delegates, pledged to vote for a Democratic candidate, would decide to vote for Hughes and should go to Buffalo, how could they be seated in the Democratic Convention? So, how can Hearst's league—I say Hearst's, but I suppose I ought to include some of the salaried employes—how can they, if

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POLITICIANS AT DINNER.

Hearst, Jerome, Odell, Quigg, and O'Brien at Close Quarters.

William R. Hearst had dinner in the Empire room of the Café Martin last night. Mr. Hearst changed to look over his right shoulder and beheld, a few feet from him, District Attorney William Travers Jerome. Mr. Hearst was dining with Mrs. Hearst and two friends, one a woman.

Mr. Jerome was cool and collected as he chatted with his friend, Col. Robert Grier Monroe.

It was getting cooler when Fire Commissioner John H. O'Brien, whom Mr. Hearst is reputed to dislike cordially, entered with two friends and took a table near the editor and the District Attorney.

The head waiter, knowing all of the gentlemen by sight and having heard rumors of political disagreements among them, was getting a bit nervous when in came ex-Gov. Odell and a party of three. His feelings were not improved when Lemuel Ely Quigg arrived and sought a seat where he might enjoy his simple repast. Mr. Quigg joined the Odell party. Mr. Jerome was the last to leave, and he was still calm and collected. The temperature at 8 P. M. was 73, but a reporter was unable last night to convince the head waiter of the accuracy of this report from the Weather Bureau.

SAVED FROM BURNING SHIP.

Eighteen Men, a Woman, and Two Children Rescued on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Twenty-one persons, including the Captain's wife and two little children, were rescued early to-day from the burning steamer Charles A. Eddy by the Detroit and Cleveland Line steamer City of Mackinac, off Port Sanilac, in Lake Huron.

The Charles A. Eddy, which was owned by the Gilchrist Transportation Company of Cleveland, was bound down from the head of the lakes with a cargo of ore. Fire started in the bow early to-day while the steamer was off Port Sanilac. It spread with great rapidity, and was soon beyond control of the crew. Distress signals were sounded, and Capt. Simpson of the City of Mackinac, whose boat was crowded to its capacity with passengers, responded.

A heavy sea was running, and Capt. Simpson decided that the quickest and safest way to take off the people on the burning boat was to lay his big steamer alongside. He accordingly steered the City of Mackinac to the windward of the burning freighter, and took her crew off over the rail.

Capt. Elsey of the Eddy was ill with lumbago, and had to be carried from his ship to the Mackinac with his wife and two children, aged three and four years. All on the Eddy lost their entire possessions except the scanty clothing they had on. The burning ship was towed to Port Sanilac and the flames extinguished.

KIDNAPPED, SAYS DOCTOR.

L. M. Allerton of Poughkeepsie Says Two Men Stole Him in an Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Dr. Louis M. Allerton, the young physician who says that he was abducted and placed in a Connecticut sanitarium, to-day at his hotel at East Park told more of his story.

He declared that two men inveigled him from his hotel on Friday under social pretenses and drugged him by putting knock-out drops in whisky which he drank with them in a Poughkeepsie saloon. He was whirled away in an unconscious condition in an automobile, he said, and woke up in Danbury.

The conspirators, he alleged, had become frightened at his deep and continued stupor, and had summoned a physician, whose ministrations restored him to consciousness. The two kept him a prisoner, and the automobile was driven over to an asylum at Waterbury, where he raised such a rumpus that his captors took him to Hartford, where he fought four men in a cab who tried to land him in an institution. Sunday night, he says, he was taken to the Allen House in Hartford, where he chloroformed a physician who had been employed to watch him and made his escape.

TO WED CAMILLE CLIFFORD.

Lord Aberdare's Heir Announces Engagement—His Father Furious.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.—In an interview published in The Daily Chronicle this morning the Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, eldest son and heir of Lord Aberdare, authorized the announcement of his engagement to Miss Camille Clifford, the American actress. He said, however, that they had had a little squabble because he was going to buy a motor car business. Miss Clifford, who is now on a holiday in Norway, objected to his going into business and wanted him to await her return and advice, but he must live, and therefore he had practically decided to buy the business forthwith if the balance sheet were satisfactory.

In reply to further questions Mr. Bruce said a friend took him to see Miss Clifford some months ago. He was not "smitten" at first, but Miss Clifford, who had rejected all sorts of offers, finally accepted him three months ago. "As far as I know at present," added Mr. Bruce, "we shall be married."

Mr. Bruce said his friends were frantic, and his father, who was simply furious, had severely upbraided him. He had not been home, and they had hardly spoken since the engagement. "Still," he said, "I think it will be all right. He told me if I insisted on marrying Miss Clifford and everything went well he would receive us. Any one, however, who asks him about the engagement will probably get a furious denial. It won't alter the case, though."

In conclusion Mr. Bruce said he believed Miss Clifford would not leave the stage, as her heart and soul were in her profession.

The Sketch announces that Mr. Bruce and Miss Clifford will be married early in October.

Miss Camille Clifford is a Swede, and after her arrival in this country was a servant. Her beauty obtained a position on the stage for her, and in "The Prince of Pilsen" she was the show girl representing Miss New York. When "The Prince of Pilsen" company went to London in 1904 Miss Clifford made an immediate hit there. All the illustrated newspapers printed photographs of her, and every one went into ecstacies over "this typically American beauty."

Miss Clifford was such a success in London that she has never come back. She has been playing in various musical comedies in London, including "The Catch of the Season" and "The Belle of Mayfair." Rumors of her engagement to Mr. Bruce were current early in the Summer, but she denied them, saying she had met Mr. Bruce only once.

Mr. Bruce is 25 years old. His father is the second Lord Aberdare and is very wealthy.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Teutonic, at Queenstown, Aug. 29, and proceeded.

LABOR DAY ATLANTIC CITY OUTING.
Pennsylvania Railroad week-end tour, September 1. Rates, covering transportation and two days' hotel accommodations, $10 and $12, according to hotel selected. Special train returning 8:50 P. M. Sept. 3.—Adv.

ALL FEDERAL PRINTING IN THE NEW SPELLING

President's Order Is to Apply to Every Department.

MR. STILLINGS MYSTERIOUS

Public Printer Thinks the Spelling of Public Documents Is None of the Public's Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The President's order regarding simplified spelling will be extended to all departments of the Government. By Mr. Roosevelt's direction all public documents are to be printed with that form of spelling.

A meeting, called by Public Printer Stillings, of all the chief clerks of the various departments was held yesterday and a committee was appointed to formulate rules for carrying out this order. The committee will report at a future meeting.

Mr. Stillings has concluded that it is none of the public's business what style of spelling is used in the preparation of the public documents printed in the shop of which he is the head, and is doing all he can to surround the execution of the President's orders with mystery of the deepest sort. Yesterday, at the meeting of the chief clerks, he explained confidentially what he meant to do about reforming the official spelling of Washington and cautioned them never to breathe a word of what he had so solemnly disclosed. Then he crawled into his hole and has not reappeared. No sort of device could tempt him out to-day, and lest by chance he should answer a wrong call on the telephone and an embarrassing question be asked about the public business of which he is in charge, he had the telephone disconnected.

The President considered that the issuance of his first order was of sufficient public interest to warrant his having it announced by his secretary at Oyster Bay. The Public Printer has now decided that that was a mistake, and, since he has taken command of the execution of the order, he will see to it that not a word shall escape him, new or old, in spelling.

It appears that the orders issued by the President were not of the class that are called "executive," and therefore have not been filed with the State Department or transmitted to the other departments. They were directed simply to the Public Printer, for his guidance in preparing the documents which come to his office from the departments. None of the departments has received copies of the orders or has any official knowledge of their existence or purport.

If Congress develops a tendency to combat the move of the President it may easily produce a vexatious mix-up in requiring two sets of employes at the printing office. It will be practically impossible for one set of men to follow both styles alternately without making frequent blunders in each, and two sets of men means two sets of salaries.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt's correspondence is now spelled in accordance with the recommendation of the Carnegie Spelling Reform Board.

An official list of the 300 reformed words reached the Executive office yesterday and the letters which were mailed yesterday afternoon were written in accordance with it. This list will be the official dictionary of the executive staff from now on, and when the committee adds new words to the list its recommendations are to be adopted immediately.

Secretary Taft received the first letter from President Roosevelt written in the reformed spelling. The letter pertained to the business of the Government, which fact rendered its publication impossible.

NEEDN'T SAY GLORIUS VICTRE.

London Paper Glad Harvard Men Can Spell as Usual.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The St. James's Gazette congratulates the Harvard crew on President Eliot's antagonistic attitude toward Mr. Roosevelt's undertaking to reconstruct the English language.

The Harvards, The St. James's Gazette says, seeing how Dr. Eliot stands, will not feel constrained to cable to America a week from Saturday: "Xorsting race. Glorius victre." The ordinary orthography will be quite good enough.

GOLDWIN SMITH PROTESTS.

Says Roosevelt, However Impulsive, Cannot Change Language.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 28.—"President Roosevelt is liable to sudden impulses," said Prof. Goldwin Smith to-day, when asked what he thought of the President's approval of the spelling reform movement.

"If it is to be done," he continued, "let it be done by experts and by common agreement, not by Mr. Roosevelt's ipse dixit. I think the storm raised by the President's action will blow over.

"All attempts at a universal language have come to nothing. Men of commerce learn the languages that are necessary to their business. The English do not seem to like the idea of their language being regulated by the President of the United States."

DIFFERING ENGLISH VIEWS.

Oxford Professor Upholds Roosevelt—Thomas Hardy Sarcastic.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.—Dr. Napier, Professor of English and Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, gives his unqualified approval to President Roosevelt's action with regard to spelling reform. He thinks that with few exceptions the proposed changes are moderate and a step in the right.

Thomas Hardy, the novelist, opposes the suggested changes, and writes:

"I am struck with the advantage of having the reform of English spelling taken in hand by an eminent American of Dutch extraction."

NO CHANGES IN WEBSTER'S.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—The publishers of Webster's Dictionary announced yesterday, through H. Curtis Rowley, their Treasurer, that no attempt would be made at present to observe in Webster's Dictionary the rules for spelling adopted by President Roosevelt.

"No dictionary of the English language can indorse words that are not yet English," said Mr. Rowley. "Without doubt most of the words in the President's list will some day come into general use, but until they do no dictionary can put them forward as the best English."

"English is a lively enough language without a wholesale change such as that which is now being agitated. Snipped participles, like 'stopt' for stopped, are particularly undesirable, and hideous, and will not come into good use for a long time."

WEEK-END OUTING AT ATLANTIC CITY
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Sept. 1st. Includes Labor Day. Rate covers round trip transportation and two days' board. Only $10 and $12, according to hotel selected. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

ELECTRICAL EXPERT KILLED.

Shocked to Death in the Presence of New York Central Officials.

While the new electric sub-station of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad at 153d Street and Mott Avenue was being inspected yesterday afternoon by officials of both the railroad and the Westinghouse Company, Patrick McCarthy, 27 years old, an expert electrician, was instantly killed.

The accident was witnessed by many of the officials, who for several minutes did not realize what had happened. Several thousand volts of electricity passed through McCarthy's body, leaving it rigid but without a mark or burn on the skin.

McCarthy was directing the connecting of a huge cable to one of the dynamos. The end of the cable had been made fast to a traveling derrick, the hoist of which was controlled by a steel chain.

As he gripped the swinging chain a portion of it came in contact with the commutator which controls the current in the dynamo, and diverted the current to his body.

A call was sent to Lebanon Hospital, but McCarthy was past aid. Coroner Schwannecke made an investigation, and decided that the death was accidental.

AMERICANS' AFRICA DEAL.

It Is Now Said a Rockefeller Group Is Interested in Tanganyika.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—There was considerable American demand to-day in the South African market for Tanganyika shares, which advanced sharply and closed firm.

A report was published not long ago that John D. Rockefeller had supplied the funds necessary for the completion of the company's railway requirements. This report was almost immediately denied, but it is now stated that though Mr. Rockefeller did not personally furnish funds to the company, one of the financial groups of which he is a prominent member found or helped find the money. The Amalgamated Copper Company is also said to be interested in the operation, and, as Tanganyika is looked on as a probable producer of copper on a large scale, it is thought here that there is considerable logical basis for this report.

The Times thinks that, considering the length of time rumor has been dealing with Tanganyika and the extent to which its shares have been made a shuttlecock by speculators, some official pronouncement of a positive kind should be made.

A STAR IN THE MILKY WAY.

Cow Will Be Conspicuous in Dairy Style in "The Bondman."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 28. — Londoners opened their eyes very wide to-day at the announcement that a real cow had been cast for a part in Hall Caine's play, "The Bondman," and that the action of the play required that the cow should actually be milked on the stage.

Some persons profess to be greatly shocked at this news. A writer in The St. James's Gazette says the cow-milking busines is a kind of shoddy realism that mocks at serious drama and belittles the players, the audience, and the poor defenseless cow.

Others fail to see why a fine Alderney from Lord Rothschild's farm, supplying milk of her kind, is any worse than a papier-maché beast giving up whitewash, gruel, or other imitation of the genuine article.

TILLMAN PROBABLY WINS.

Dispensary Likely to Continue as Result of the Primaries.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 28.—The State primary election, held to-day, attracted unusual interest. The State dispensary was the issue in most of the counties, there being two sets of candidates, one favorable and the other opposed to the dispensary system. The returns received of votes on the legislative ticket are very incomplete, but the probability is that a majority of the dispensary advocates have been chosen.

In the State election interest centred in the recommendation for Governor and the contest for Attorney General. Senator Tillman supported Richard L. Manning for Governor, and was opposed to M. F. Ansel, who stands on a local option platform. He also opposed J. Enrizer Lyon for Attorney General, who is against the dispensary.

Incomplete returns give Ansel a considerable lead over Manning.

Lyon leads for Attorney General, his vote about equaling the combined vote for Ragsdale and Youmans, his opponents.

ROCKETS CAUSED A SCARE.

Launch, Out of Oil, Makes Trouble Off Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Red rockets and red Coston signals, together with the firing of a cannon, caused wild rumors of disaster along the ocean front of this resort to-night, and the report got around that a large steamer was sinking with all aboard. Many lights were clearly distinguished in the darkness, and this added to the fears of those ashore.

Three life-s[illegible]s—those from Atlantic City, A[illegible]tation, and South Brigantine—ru[illegible] lifeboats into the breakers and [illegible] through a heavy sea for two mi[illegible]tlantic City boat at last reache[illegible]ssed craft, and learned that it [illegible]unch Mary Ann, sixty feet long, [illegible]sington, on the Delaware. Abo[illegible] six men, four women, and thr[illegible]

They were in a[illegible] the safety of the craft, as she [illegible]t of oil. Otherwise she was [illegible] safe. When the crew assured [illegible]in where he was and that ther[illegible]danger, those aboard decided to [illegible] the boat, although the life s[illegible]ted to take the women ashore, [illegible]with the children. They, howe[illegible]ned by the boat. The life sav[illegible]them if the sea became heavier [illegible]ld go after those aboard.

The Mary Ann wa[illegible]or late tonight. She has sen[illegible]r gasoline and for a pilot, and [illegible]come into the inlet to-morrow. [illegible] Ann left Essington this morni[illegible]uise along the coast. Her Capt[illegible]d to tell the names of his pass[illegible]

THE FASTEST LONG [illegible] TRAIN in the world is Twenties[illegible] Limited, the 18-hour train betw[illegible]ork and Chicago by NEW YORK [illegible] LINES, "America's Greatest Rail[illegible]

THAWS QUIT PITTSBURG; THEIR REALTY FOR SALE

Mother Places All Her Properties, Including Lyndhurst, on Market.

WILL LIVE NEAR HER SON

She Plans to Reside Near Asylum or, If Thaw Is Executed, to End Her Days in England.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 28.—Mrs. William Thaw has placed Lyndhurst, her family home here, on the market, and it is announced that all the Thaw real estate in this city will be put on the market. Mrs. Thaw has decided never to return to Pittsburg. If her son is sent to an asylum for the insane she will reside near him. If he is executed for the killing of Stanford White she will go to England to end her days, and if he is acquitted she will take him to Europe with her.

One piece of property owned by Mrs. Thaw, which lies near Lyndhurst, was sold last week for $40,000. It was the first of the Thaw real estate to be sold, and was one for which Mrs. Thaw had had frequent offers.

The developments of the last few months have caused her to decide to get rid of her realty holdings here. She proposes to retain only the Pennsylvania Railroad and other stocks and bonds which came to her from her husband. The name of the buyer of the property sold last week is not made public. The sale was placed on record to-day, but only the name of the agent appears.

The Thaw realty holdings here are very large, and include business properties as well as East End residential property. It is all desirable, as William Thaw possessed as good judgment in the selection of real estate as he had in the selection of bonds or mortgages. It was all purchased many years ago, and it is the advance in the values of Pittsburg realty that has swollen the Thaw fortune from about $15,000,000, twenty years ago, to about $20,000,000 to-day. William Thaw bought the properties and held them as an investment, and the estate has parted with but little since his death.

Lyndhurst, it had long been thought, would be turned over to the Third Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Thaw is a member, for a hospital. It is a large house seated in beautiful grounds, and would have made one of the finest hospitals in the State. It was also understood that Mrs. Thaw intended turning it over to the church to be used strictly as a hospital for wards of the church—people who were unable to pay for service elsewhere. The decision to put the property on the market has no doubt been hastened by the exigencies which have arisen since the arrest of Harry Thaw.

STEEL MILLIONAIRE GONE.

Ben C. Tyler, One of the Carnegie Group, Wanders from Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The police have been requested to look for Ben C. Tyler, one of the minor group of millionaires whom Andrew Carnegie made in the steel business. He has become insane and wandered away from his home, and it is thought may have gone to Pittsburg.

Mr. Tyler was for twenty years an official of the Carnegie Steel Company in Bellaire, Ohio. When Andrew Carnegie increased the capital stock of that concern Mr. Tyler benefited along with the other young partners. When the Carnegie Company was taken over by the United States Steel Corporation he converted his stock into cash and retired with a fortune of something more than $1,000,000. His health had been shattered by the rapid pace incident to building up the great steel concern, and he retired to a farm near here to recuperate. Several months ago his mind failed, and a couple of weeks ago he slipped away from home.

GREGER ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Was Long a Secretary of the Russian Legation in Washington.

BREST, Aug. 28.—A judicial inquiry into the charge against the well-known Russian diplomat, Alexandre Greger, accused of appropriating a diamond ring valued at $10,000 belonging to Countess Rodellec du Porzics in the course of a visit to Keratears Castle, Brittany, was begun here this afternoon, when the parties were confronted.

M. Greger said he had no knowledge of the presence of the ring in his trunk, where it was found, and he believed it was placed there by some of the servants. The Count and Countess maintained their accusation.

Mme. Greger is an American, and the Countess is said to have been born in the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Alexandre Greger was for several years an official of the Russian Legation here. In 1885 he was Second Secretary and Acting Consul General in New York. The latter position he did not hold long, but he remained with the legation until 1892. In 1891 he became First Secretary.

It is understood here that M. Greger retired from the diplomatic service some years ago.

WELLMAN'S TRIP POSTPONED.

He Will Not Try to Reach the North Pole This Year in an Airship.

HAMMERFEST, Norway, Aug. 28.—According to advices received here to-day from Spitzbergen, Walter Wellman, leader of The Chicago Record-Herald Polar Expedition, will start south within a week.

He has finally decided to abandon for this year his attempt to reach the pole by means of an airship.

A dispatch was received here to-day from Mr. Wellman, in which he says:

"I have decided not to attempt a voyage northward this year on account of defects in the mechanical equipment of my airship. A great balloon house is being built by my party, and experiments are being made with a view to the campaign of 1907.

King Edward's Double Is Dead.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Alexander Graham Kelsey, a son of the late Dr. Kelsey of Rochester, died suddenly at his home to-day of apoplexy. Because of his remarkable resemblance to King Edward VII. he was known as the "King's Double." He was 55 years old.

Equinox Ginger Champagne. Qts. and pts. Appetizing and refreshing. Principal dealers.—Adv.

After all, Uehr's the Beech that made the highball famous.—Adv.

BOYS STONE PRINCE HENRY.

His Chauffeur Struck—One Boy Caught and Scolded by the Prince.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Boys yesterday threw stones at Prince Henry's automobile while the Prince was riding to his estate near Kiel. One stone struck the chauffeur, slightly injuring his eye.

The Prince stopped the machine and the chauffeur jumped out and chased the boys, one of whom he captured. The Prince gave a sharp lecture to the boy and then let him go.

CUTS HIS AUTO IN HALF.

Philadelphian Decides to Make a Long Trip in a Lighter Car.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 28.—J. E. Caldwell, a jeweler, of Philadelphia, drove into a garage here last night and ordered the mechanics to cut his handsome touring car in half.

Mr. Caldwell suddenly determined to go home last night, but decided that he would prefer to make the trip to Philadelphia in a lighter machine. The mechanics worked on the machine all night and cut off the tonneau, leaving nothing but the trucks, the front seat, and running gear. Mr. Caldwell started to-day for Philadelphia.

MRS. LONGWORTH CHEERED.

Presses a Gold Button and Starts Exposition in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The annual Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was formally opened to-day by Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. She pressed a gold button in the Music Hall that set a chime of bells ringing—the signal for the opening of the festival.

Mrs. Longworth was enthusiastically cheered. Congressman and Mrs. Longworth, accompanied by the festival Directors, then viewed the exhibits and different shows in the Music Hall and Washington Park.

The Cincinnati Festival Association offered to-night a production of the London musical play, "The Blue Moon," with James T. Powers at the head of the cast and 200 persons on the stage. It was the first performance of the play in America.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S CLIMB.

Goes Up Mount Washington by the Bridle Path.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, accompanied by Miss Hastings of Hartford, and Mr. and Mrs. John Finley of New York arrived here last evening from Mrs. Cleveland's Summer home at Sandwich and spent the night.

This morning they were joined by four friends and made the ascent of Mount Washington, taking the rough nine-mile tramp over the Crawford Bridle Path. Mrs. Cleveland was looking decidedly well. The party arrived at the summit in time for luncheon, and had one of the season's clearest days for the view.

HEIR TO RALPH PULITZER.

Son Born Yesterday—Mother Was Frederica Vanderbilt Webb.

A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer at their town house, 7 East Seventy-third Street.

Mrs. Pulitzer was Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, the only daughter of Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb. Her marriage to Mr. Pulitzer was celebrated at Sherburne Farms, Vt., the country home of the Pulitzers, on Oct. 14 last.

Mr. Pulitzer was graduated from Harvard in 1900. He has been popular in society.

ANARCHISTS' ARMS UNIFORM.

Theory That There Is a Central Organization Directed by One Man.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 29.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail calls attention to the fact that almost all the revolutionary crimes in Russia and many of the anarchist attacks in other countries are executed by means of a magazine pistol of one make, which seems to point to a central organization with a single brain in control, pulling the strings of anarchism the world over, finding funds, and arming Anarchists with a uniform weapon.

If this is true, the correspondent suggests, the matter is of graver international importance than if the affairs were mere criminal acts of irresponsible lunatics.

STOCKYARDS PLEASE WILSON.

Finds Chicago Canning Rooms and Other Departments Clean.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson spent part of to-day at the stock yards inspecting the packing plants. He was shown through the cattle and hog killing departments, and spent considerable time in each. He was especially interested, however, in the canning departments of the various plants and studied these closely.

At the conclusion of his visit to the stock yards he expressed himself as greatly pleased with the excellent sanitary conditions he found. Secretary Wilson left for Washington late in the afternoon.

BRIDE ASKED ABOUT DIVORCE

And Took a Lawyer's Card with Her on Her Wedding Trip.

Mrs. Rebecca Goldstein of 324 Wayne Street, Jersey City, and Abraham Lewis of 150 Montgomery Street, were married on Monday night by Justice of the Peace William C. L. Maes.

"Do you think, Judge, you could divorce us as quickly as you married us?" asked the bride as Maes finished the ceremony. "You see, I have been married before and divorced and I had a good deal of trouble in getting my decree."

"I have nothing to do with divorces," replied the Justice, "but if you have need of a second one, I have a friend who is a lawyer, who will attend to the matter expeditiously and cheaply."

He handed the bride the card of a lawyer, which she put in her pocketbook as she and her second husband started on their wedding trip.

SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY LABOR DAY.
On Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 3, a special train of parlor cars, dining car, and coaches will leave Atlantic City via Pennsylvania Railroad at 5.30 P. M. for New York, stopping at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark to discharge passengers.—Adv.

REAL ESTATE TRUST FAILS FOR $10,000,000

Head of Philadelphia Company May Have Been a Suicide.

A PROMOTER GOT $5,300,000

Directors Pledge $3,500,000 in Vain Effort to Save the Concern—Church Funds Tied Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—After desperate efforts to raise a guarantee fund of $7,000,000, including a vain appeal to the Clearing House Association, the Real Estate Trust Company of this city closed its doors at 2:28 o'clock this afternoon. The liabilities are placed at more than $10,000,000, with quick assets of $3,500,000 and doubtful collateral amounting to $8,000,000. About $28,000,000 of trust funds, including one of nearly $1,000,000 of the Presbyterian Church, are tied up.

The failure was caused by heavy loans made by the late President, Frank K. Hipple, to Adolf Segal, a promoter, on insufficient security. Mr. Hipple died suddenly last Friday morning at his home at Bryn Mawr, and it was said authoritatively to-night that he had committed suicide. His physician reported that he died of cerebral hemorrhage. Friends of the dead President believe that Segal exercised a hypnotic influence over him.

George H. Earle, Jr., President of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, was appointed receiver for the failed concern. In a statement to the public he expresses the hope that he may soon be able to recommend a plan to the depositors that will result in resumption of business.

The loans to Segal amounted to about $5,300,000 on securities which the Clearing House Association thought were worth not more than $1,000,000. The Directors of the bank pledged $3,500,000 in the effort to make up the deficiency, but this was not considered enough.

The Real Estate Trust Company was incorporated in 1885 and Mr. Hipple was placed at the head of it. He was identified with many charitable institutions and was active in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church, being Treasurer of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Treasurer of the Sustentation Committee of the Synod of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Hospital here, and American Treasurer of the Western section of the Alliance of the Reformed Church holding the Presbyterian system. In the financial world he was regarded as decidedly conservative.

Death of President Hipple.

Mr. Hipple died Friday morning at his Summer home in Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County. The cause of death was given as cerebral hemorrhage by his physician, Dr. William C. Powell, whose statement was confirmed by Coroner King. The latter said to-day that he did not perform an autopsy, but accepted the statement of Dr. Powell.

F. Wharton Hipple, his son, said: "My father came home in his usual health and spirits. He arose about 6 o'clock in the morning and appeared perfectly well. He had the bath filled as usual and went to the bathroom. So far as we can learn he must have died instantly, for no outcry of any kind was heard, and he was dead when found by Mrs. Hipple."

Rumors that Mr. Hipple had committed suicide were quickly silenced by Dr. Powell and Coroner King, who declared that death was due to natural causes. The Coroner issued a certificate that Mr. Hipple had died of cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy. Dr. Alfred H. Read of Norristown, the Coroner's physician, stated to-day that after viewing the body in the presence of Dr. Powell he had agreed that death was due to natural causes.

It is authoritatively stated to-night that Mr. Hipple took a dose of laudanum, and while still conscious filled his bathtub with water and later was found apparently drowned. Mr. Hipple's family decline to make any statement, and the physicians interested decline to be interviewed.

As soon as the Directors learned of the sudden death of President Hipple they began an investigation of his affairs, and were shocked when they learned the true condition of the company. This was after the close of business on Friday. A meeting of the members of the board within reach was hurriedly called, and it was decided to instruct the officers of the bank that all deposits received after the opening of business Saturday morning should be set aside and deposited with the Franklin National Bank in the name of the individuals presenting the money.

This was done to absolve the Directors from criminal proceedings for receiving money after they knew the trust company was insolvent under this order yesterday more than $160,000 was deposited by patrons of the bank, which was practically offset by withdrawals by persons who had heard rumors of the company's condition. The money deposited since Saturday will, however, not be returned to the depositors, but will lie in the Franklin National Bank until the courts have decided whether it should be paid back.

Sunday Meeting of Directors.

The first public intimation that the company was in financial difficulties was given last Sunday when at midnight a hastily called meeting of the Directors of the institution was held. Among those who attended the conference were R. Dale Benson, John H. Converse, ex-Judge W. W. Porter, Bayard Henry, John F. Betz, and J. De F. Junkin. At the conclusion of the meeting this statement was issued:

"In view of the sudden death of the President, Mr. Frank K. Hipple, the Directors of the Real Estate Trust Company were called together last evening to consider the selection of a successor and to make other necessary arrangements. As soon as a decision is reached announcement will be made.

"The meeting was held on Sunday, owing to the fact that several of the Directors could not sooner reach the city."

Another meeting of the Directors was held yesterday, and the affairs of the company were found to be badly involved. It was discovered that the shortage would amount to about $7,000,000, and each of the Directors gave his personal note for an amount that would aggregate $3,500,000. It was then decided to ask the Clearing House to come to the aid of

the institution. The newspapers were requested to refrain from commenting upon the company's difficulties until after to-day's meeting of the Clearing House, as the Directors were sanguine that the institution would be saved.

The depositories of the Real Estate Trust Company are the First National Bank, the Market Street National Bank, and the Franklin National Bank. Officials of these institutions state that they contributed $500,000 up to yesterday in an effort to save the concern.

Clearing House Could Not Aid.

Application papers for a temporary receiver were prepared and left at the offices of the trust company, after which the Directors went to the meeting of the Clearing House Association to make a last appeal for help. The newspapers were aware of the trend of events and had men stationed at the bank building ready to flash the closing of the bank if it occurred.

There were probably fifty bank Presidents at the Clearing House to meet the Directors of the trust company. The latter stated that they needed $7,000,000, but the best the banks could do was to guarantee $3,500,000. About forty banks were represented at the meeting to-day, but they were unable to act on the whole sum desired without the sanction of their Directors.

Separate meetings of the Directors of all the local banks were called for 3:30 o'clock for the purpose of determining what action should be taken. In the meantime depositors had heard rumors of trouble and a run on the bank had grown so great that the institution could not withstand the pressure and the doors were closed by order of Vice President Houston, who telephoned to the bank to suspend business and send the receivership papers to court.

In an incredibly short time the story was on the street, and created great consternation. Hundreds of persons gathered about the building clamoring for information, and the crowd grew so great that a detail of police was sent for to clear the street. An officer of the concern blundered by having the safe-deposit vaults closed, and rumors got about that trust funds had been tampered with, but they were soon denied.

The application for the receiver was made to Judge Audenried in the Court of Common Pleas. It says that the company has a paid-up capital of $1,500,000, an apparent surplus of an equal amount, and deposits of about $10,000,000. The assets consist of real estate in Philadelphia, loans upon collateral upon demand and on time, and other securities. President Hipple, the application says, "by false reports to the Directors of the loans made by him, brought about the condition of the company, which was first discovered by the officers of the bank subsequent to the death of the President."

The court appointed Mr. Earle receiver, and he entered security to the amount of $1,000,000. After his appointment Mr. Earle held a lengthy conference with the Directors and officers of the company, at which the receiver was put in possession of the condition of the company so far as the officials of the concern could inform him. All the Trustees were present except Dr. Mitchell, who is ill.

Loaned $5,300,000 to Promoters.

Loans of about $5,300,000 were made to Adolf Segal. For them Hipple accepted as collateral securities of the Majestic Hotel, a big new apartment house operated by Segal; the Swedish Steel Company of Lancaster, Penn., and the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company of this city. The steel company and the sugar refining concern have never been placed in operation. Segal asserts the collateral he gave is good, and that he will meet all his obligations.

There are others to whom Hipple loaned money on insufficient security, but their names have not been made public and the sums are not believed to be large. How far Hipple benefited in the loans made or whether he was merely the tool of others is yet to be determined. All the Directors remain silent on that point, and also on the question of whether there will be any criminal prosecution.

In order to hide the true condition of the company and save himself Hipple resorted to the falsification of his reports, which were accepted as true by the Directors. He used what the receiver termed a "double system" of making reports. When the State Bank Examiner called, Hipple presented to him good securities to offset loans made, and when the President made his reports to the Directors he would show them a bundle of securities and other papers and along with these he would exhibit the certificate of the Bank Examiner, which showed that the accounts the Examiner had investigated were correct.

The Directors, supposing the securities shown them were the same, approved the reports. Among these Directors are Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the eminent author; John P. Converse of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and one of the most prominent laymen in the Presbyterian Church in the United States; John F. Betz, the brewer; William A. Patton, assistant to President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania; ex-Superior Court Justice W. W. Porter; R. Dale Benson, President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company; Joseph De F. Junkin, an attorney; Edward P. Borden, Samuel F. Houston, who is also Vice President of the company; ex-State Senator J. Bayard Henry, and Frank C. Roberts.

Thinks Church Funds Safe.

John H. Converse was greatly shocked by the failure. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Hipple, and was associated with him not only in business but in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Converse, who is Chairman of the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, was asked for a definite statement regarding the funds and securities of the church, but said he could not give one at this time.

"The best I can say is that I believe the securities of the Trustees are safe. The auditors employed by the company went over the trust funds and other securities of the company, which amount to more than $26,000,000, and found them intact. The papers of the Trustees of the church are among these accounts. I would like it understood that the funds of the Trustees are all kept invested as far as possible and that very little cash is kept on hand. Whatever amount of cash was in the bank was small and will not be a serious loss, if a loss at all."

Samuel F. Houston, Vice President of the company, said to-night that no other banking institution in this or any other city would be in the least affected by the failure. Gilt-edge security was given for whatever money was borrowed from other banks. He said he hoped the company would be able to resume business, but would make no prediction on that point.

Low Value on Legal Securities.

John H. Michener, President of the Clearing House Association, in an interview, said the failure of the association to subscribe the $7,000,000 guarantee fund requested by the Trust Company was due to insufficient security. The Trust Company, he said, offered $2,000,000 in gilt-edge securities, a two-thirds interest in the Trust Company's building, valued at $2,000,000, and $5,400,000 securities from Adolf Segal, valued by the Directors of the Trust Company at $3,000,000. The Clearing House Association did not regard the Segal securities worth more than $1,000,000, and declined to subscribe more than a total of $4,000,000 unless the remaining securities were more substantial.

Recently Mr. Hipple's accounts of the Presbyterian Church were examined by certified accountants and were found to be correct, but it cannot be stated positively to-night whether all the securities belonging to the General Assembly are intact, although it is hoped they are.

Segal's Career of Adventure.

Adolph Segal is an Austrian, 46 years old. In his youth he spent much time in Paris, but what he did there none here save himself knows. It is known that he traveled extensively in Europe and in the East, and that he also spent a year in San Francisco. He came here twenty years ago poor but full of big schemes. He began as a soap boiler in West Philadelphia, and then the Naptha Soap Company set him up in a factory in Camden.

Then he got in with an inventor of waxed paper and made $20,000. After that he wanted to buy some warehouses worth $80,000. He only had $20,000, but a brewer who had never seen him until he called and made his wants known lent him $40,000, declaring that he looked like an honest man. That was his start.

Mr. Hipple is said to have been interested in this deal, and he is said to have profited to the extent of $100,000. Segal then built a match factory in Camden, which was bought out by the Diamond Match Company.

Five years ago Segal erected an immense sugar refinery in this city which was intended to be the first of a chain of refineries throughout the United States. Although completed more than two years the refinery has never been operated. Segal also erected 200 dwellings in Altoona, near the Pennsylvania Railroad shops.

This is expected to be a profitable venture. Later he erected the Swedish Steel Works at Lancaster, Penn., which never has been operated. The company owns a tract of supposed magnetic ore lands in Martin and Conestoga Townships, but little ore has been taken from the mines.

Segal's last enterprise was the construction of the Majestic apartment house, one of the most elegantly appointed structures of its kind in this city. It has not been a financial success. It was formerly the home of William L. Elkins, the traction man, and was enlarged and embellished at a cost of nearly $1,000,000.

Segal Talks of His Loans.

Mr. Segal to-night made the following statement:

"My business relations with Mr. Hipple were only those of a borrower. The loans of money made by the trust company to me were all made on collateral in the usual course of business. I cannot tell the exact amount of my indebtedness and that of the companies with which I am associated, but it surely is not over half the amount stated in the newspapers. I think it is about $3,000,000.

"Mr. Hipple was not personally interested with me in any of my enterprises to the extent of a dollar or a share of stock. I never paid him a cent in commissions or gave him a bond or a share of stock or remuneration of any kind whatever."

The Real Estate Trust Company's last report to the State Banking Commissioner was made on May 26. At that time the institution's condition was given as follows:

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	$376,507.39
Due from banks and bankers	381,613.62
Call loans upon collateral	6,761,910.79
Time loans upon collateral	842,075.00
Loans upon bonds and mortgages	150,000.00
Investment securities owned, viz.:	
Stocks, bonds, &c.	349,047.51
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,720,069.78
Overdrafts	219.50
Miscellaneous assets	417,304.01
Total	$10,954,748.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	485,899.40
Deposits subject to check	7,071,735.02
Deposits, special	546,631.29
Due to the Commonwealth	200,000.00
Miscellaneous liabilities	300,512.58
Total	$10,954,748.29

The amount of trust funds invested by the company is $26,167,682. This amount does not include trusts under corporation mortgages or trusts of securities amounting to $60,483,400 held by the company as depositary and trustee for issues of collateral trust bonds.

The institution was a favorite depositary for women and for well-to-do men who make use of purely personal accounts. The company was particularly attentive to this class of business, and perhaps no other bank in the city was so careful to always provide its women clients with clean, new money, even to the nickels.

AFFECTED NEW YORK MARKET.

The Philadelphia Failure Caused a Decline in Stocks.

The New York stock market was affected unfavorably by the failure in Philadelphia of the Real Estate Trust Company, and there were declines of from one to five points in the active stocks. The decline of five points was in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock.

Although the Bank of New York, N. B. A., is credited with being the New York correspondent of the Real Estate Trust Company, it was said at that institution yesterday that its connection with the Philadelphia concern was hardly that of a correspondent.

"The Real Estate Trust Company," an officer of the Bank of New York said yesterday, "has had a small deposit here for a number of years. It has always been inactive. The balance is in our favor, but the account is small, quite small, in fact.

"The Bank of New York had no knowledge of the shaky condition of the Philadelphia concern, and got its first news of the failure when the announcement came in over the ticker."

The stock of the Real Estate Trust Company is quoted on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and until recently sold above 300.

POLICEMAN RESCUES TWO.

Saves a Girl Who Fell in the River and Man Who Went After Her.

Jennie Chido, 6 years old, fell from the Recreation Pier at the foot of East 110th Street into the East River last evening. The incident raised a commotion among the women and children on the pier.

Lewis Murphy, a young man who lives in the neighborhood, promptly threw off his coat and jumped into the water. But the tide was against him, and although he reached the child quickly, he experienced trouble in getting to the shore with her. Policeman Buckley of the East 104th Street Station, who heard the screams of the women, put out in a boat and rescued both. The child was resuscitated by Dr. Ginsberg of the Harlem Hospital. She was later taken to her home at 326 East 113th Street, apparently little the worse for her experience.

Ex-Alderman Clancy Dead.

After a short illness following a stroke of apoplexy, ex-Alderman William Clancy died last night at 7 West 105th Street. Mr. Clancy was Alderman of the old Thirteenth Ward for seven terms, representing the County Democracy for six years and Tammany Hall in the administrations of Mayors Hewitt, Gilroy, and Grant. He was 62 years old, and was one of the best-known Democrats of the old guard.

Labor Day in the Adirondacks.

Special excursions to Lake Placid and the great North Woods on Labor Day have been arranged for by the railroads. The hotels are also announcing cut rates and other attractive features for the holiday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:03 A. M.—9 Spring Street; Antonio Norichi; damage, $1,000.

3:20 A. M.—390 West Street; Mary Powers; damage, $50.

3:50 A. M.—20 Broad Street; Postal Telegraph Company; no damage.

7:40 A. M.—151 Second Avenue; L. Booknor; damage, $25.

9:35 A. M.—97 Seventh Street; Dora Hirshkuf; damage, $100.

10:15 A. M.—14 Forsyth Street; Theodore Adelson; no damage.

11:40 A. M.—207 Eldridge Street; J. Adelson; damage, $1.

2 P. M.—228 East Twenty-sixth Street; Kate Sands; damage trifling.

2:08 P. M.—92 Seventh Street; David Levy; damage, $25.

3:40 P. M.—171 East 171st Street; C. Doges; damage, $25.

6:55 P. M.—Fifth Avenue and 110th Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:20 P. M.—306 Eleventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $125.

FOOD.

GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

No Medicine So Beneficial to Brain and Nerves.

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in the daytime. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can put it out.

The right kind of food promotes refreshing sleep at night, and a wideawake individual during the day.

A lady changed from her old way of eating to Grape-Nuts and says:

"For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine, the doctor would ask me to drop off potatoes, then meat, and so on, but in a few days that craving, gnawing feeling would start up, and I would vomit everything I ate and drank.

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, vomiting stopped, and the bloating feeling which was so distressing disappeared entirely.

"My mother was very much bothered with diarrhea before commencing the Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest her food. Since using Grape-Nuts she is well, and says she don't think she could live without it.

"It is a great brain restorer and nerve builder, for I can sleep as sound and undisturbed after a supper of Grape-Nuts as in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a "bad stomach." There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, such as you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

BRYAN DUE TO ARRIVE HERE THIS AFTERNOON

The President Facilitates His Debarking at Quarantine.

TO SPEND NIGHT ON YACHT

Preparations for the Big Reception at Madison Square Garden To-morrow Night Are About Completed.

The Prinzess Irene of the North German Lloyd Line, with William Jennings Bryan on board, is expected to arrive in the harbor this afternoon. The fact that the Prinzess Irene is not equipped with a wireless telegraph outfit prevented her from communicating with any of the coast stations. Up to a late hour last night no reports of the vessel had been received here.

In response to a letter of request from the friends of William J. Bryan, President Roosevelt has directed the authorities of the port of New York to suspend the rule prohibiting the landing of women from Quarantine in order that Mrs. Bryan and Miss Bryan may be permitted to come ashore from the liner with Mr. Bryan.

Without this order the party would have to be separated at Quarantine, so that Mr. Bryan might fulfill his part in the reception ceremonies. This rule, it is said, has heretofore been suspended on special occasions, thus creating a precedent for the President's action.

It is planned that as soon as the Prinzess Irene is visited by the Health Officer and the Customs Inspectors, Mr. Bryan will board Col. Goltra's yacht, the Illini, which is now waiting to receive him, and will not make his official entry into New York until to-morrow afternoon. At 4 o'clock to-morrow the official reception will begin. Mr. Bryan will land at Pier A, where he will be met by a sub-committee headed by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Gov. Folk of Missouri. He will be welcomed by Acting Mayor McGowan in behalf of the City of New York. Six carriages will accompany the carriage in which Mr. Bryan will ride, and this small cavalcade will be preceded by an escort of mounted police. The occupants of the carriages will be as follows:

Order of the Parade.

Carriage No. 1—Col. Bryan, Gov. Folk, Acting Mayor McGowan, William Hoge.

Carriage No. 2—Tom L. Johnson, Alexander Troup, Norman E. Mack, Nathan Straus.

Carriage No. 3—Augustus Thomas, Fire Commissioner O'Brien, Robert Davis, Harry W. Walker.

Carriage No. 4—Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, Gen. Victor Baughman, Daniel J. Campbell, John Fox.

Carriage No. 5—Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Controller Metz, John W. Cox, John W. Tomlinson.

Carriage No. 6—William Sulzer, Henry George, Jr., Bird S. Coler, Thomas L. Feitner.

Carriage No. 7—Charles F. Murphy, John F. Ahearn, O. H. P. Belmont, Lewis Nixon.

Upon arriving at the hotel, a special committee, consisting of five members of the Reception Committee from each State, will receive Col. Bryan. Then will follow the general reception.

It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Commercial Travelers' League that all arrangements as to the movements of Mr. Bryan after his arrival here would be made after a conference with him. It is requested that the members of the welcoming committee be at Pier A at 3:30 o'clock. In addition to the Reception Committee, which will escort Mr. Bryan in his carriage ride through the city, seven Mayors of Nebraskan cities will form a special committee of escort. The Nebraskans announced yesterday that they did not mean to be counted out at any stage of the proceedings, no matter what the plans were before they got here.

The visiting delegations are requested to assemble near the Victoria Hotel at 5 o'clock. The Hospitality Committee, at the Victoria, will assign positions. Delegations will march to Madison Square Garden at 7 o'clock, so as to avoid any confusion as to seats. Ex-Judge Thomas L. Feitner has been put in charge of the carriages, and will give instructions as to seating, starting, and route.

The Outdoor Speakers.

The following are expected to speak at the outdoor meeting in Madison Square, at which Congressman Sulzer will preside: J. C. Dahlman of Nebraska, D. U. Fletcher of Florida, John W. Tomlinson of Alabama, Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina, Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee, William S. Jennings of Florida, and Henry B. Martin, Charles Campbell, Henry M. Goldfogle, Thomas F. Grady, Julius Harburger, and Samuel Prince of New York.

Considerable interest was manifested in the announcement that there is to be a meeting of the Democratic National Committeemen in the Hoffman House this afternoon, at which Mr. Taggart will preside. It was said, however, that the meeting would be purely informal, and a story of a scheme to oust Sullivan of Illinois from the committee at that meeting met with derision. It would be impossible for the members of the committee present at such meeting to adopt any such course.

The statement concerning the meeting carried with it the announcement that it would be purely informal, merely an opportunity for the members of the National Committee who happen to be in town to have a general talk. In addition to Chairman Taggart, these members are expected to be present: Norman E. Mack of New York, T. E. Ryan of Wisconsin, J. E. Osborn of Wyoming, J. T. McGraw of West Virginia, J. C. Dahlman of Nebraska, Gen. Baughman of Maryland, Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, and John H. Atwood of Kansas. Several others may arrive with the various State delegations, and they will be asked to attend the informal meeting.

Taggart Not to Resign.

Chairman Taggart said yesterday that he had no intention of resigning. When asked concerning the rumor that Mr. Sullivan was being boomed as his successor, he said:

"Yes, I have heard a lot about that Sullivan will be here to-morrow. Perhaps it would be well to ask him about it."

The various State delegations will arrive to-day and to-morrow. Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana, with Congressman Broussard and a party left New Orleans on Monday night. The Kansas delegation of 200 will be at the Grand, and the North Carolinians, headed by Gov. Glenn, Senators Simmons and Overman, will be 150 strong. The Maryland contingent, with Gen. Baughman, A. Leo Knott, and Murray Vandiver, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will be at the Gilsey, while the Alabama delegation, with Gov. Jelks and National Committeeman Clayton will be at the Hoffman.

Reception to Gov. Folk.

The Missouri Society has arranged for a reception to Gov. Folk, at Sherry's, on Friday evening, to which special invitations have been sent to many members of State organizations.

Between fifty and sixty of the Nebraskans, who have come here to help receive Mr. Bryan, went down to the City Hall yesterday morning to see Acting Mayor McGowan. No less than eighteen of them look like Mr. Bryan himself. Only two wore whiskers. When one of the Mayors was asked why they were all smoothfaced, he replied:

"Well, you see, we've been photographed so many times with whiskers that we shaved, and now we can have more pictures taken and look a little different."

Introduced to McGowan.

Mr. McGowan shook hands with every one of the visitors. Mayor James C. Dahlman of Omaha introduced a few of them, and the rest introduced themselves. Some of them said, "Hello, Mr. Mayor," and some said "Howdy." Mr. McGowan said they were one of the most whole-souled, democratic, unassuming delegations of men who ever visited the City Hall.

A bald-headed little man shook the Mayor's hand and said:

"I'm Doc Miller from David City."

The man was Justice Nathaniel Miller, but eleven of the Nebraskans, when asked who he was, said:

"That's Nat Miller. He's a bully fellow."

Miller owns 80,000 acres of land near David City. As he was shaking the Mayor's hand one of the Nebraska Mayors hid behind another Mayor and cried out so every one could hear him:

"What Sioux scalped you, Doc?"

Visiting Mayors Entertained.

Norman E. Mack gave an informal luncheon at noon on the Hoffman House roof to the Nebraskan Mayors.

Arrangements for the dinner tendered by the newspaper men to Mr. Bryan at Healy's on Saturday night have been practically all completed. Nearly the entire quota of 200 seats have been assigned.

HEARST AS TO SULLIVAN.

He Is Quoted as Praising Bryan for Fighting the Illinois Man.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 28.—W. R. Hearst says in an interview published in The Omaha World-Herald this afternoon that he is not hostile to William Jennings Bryan, and commends the fight that Mr. Bryan has been waging against Roger Sullivan in Illinois. After the Nebraska delegation, which has gone to New York to meet Mr. Bryan on his return home from abroad, had called upon Mr. Hearst, he said, according to a correspondent of The World-Herald:

"I have not overlooked the attempts being made by newspapers with interested motives to make people think I am hostile to Mr. Bryan or jealous on account of him. As to my feelings toward Mr. Bryan and all this newspaper talk, I have felt and still feel that the hearty and earnest support my papers gave him in 1896 and 1900 could be depended on to speak for me. Under the circumstances I have not thought it necessary to indulge in repeated protestations of friendship.

"I expect to see Mr. Bryan when he lands and have a visit with him. I have been greatly pleased with his courageous stand for a clean Democracy, divorced from corporation connections in Illinois. His attitude toward Roger Sullivan is exactly right. I hope he will carry it further. The Democratic Party, if it would win, must convince the people it is honest and sincere. It must prove it has no toleration for corporation leadership, and will not follow it."

SULLIVAN COMING HERE.

But Is Not Expected to Help Greet Mr. Bryan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The Illinois deputation to greet William Jennings Bryan left for New York at 1:45 P. M. to-day by the Lake Shore Railroad.

Roger C. Sullivan left for New York on the Twentieth Century Limited, but he is not expected to participate in the Bryan greeting. Mr. Sullivan said before taking his train that he did not expect to see Mr. Bryan. His mission is to attend a meeting of a subcommittee of the Democratic National organization to discuss plans for the Fall Congressional campaign. Mr. Sullivan expects to be away until Sept. 12.

Chicago will be officially represented by Mayor Dunne, who heads the Iroquois Club committee.

WITH THE BRYAN MEN.

Some Remarks by John Wesley Gaines —The Nebraskans at Coney.

When the Southerners began to arrive in New York last night, things began to be oratorical in New York's big hotels. Gov. Warfield of Maryland, who was spoken of last night as a possibility for second man on the Democratic National ticket, met the Nebraska delegation before it started for Coney Island, and at a very late hour the clerk at the Waldorf-Astoria had heard nothing of the Governor save that his baggage had been sent to his room, while the clerk of the Hotel Victoria, where the Nebraskans are stopping, had no idea if he would ever see them again.

Congressman John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee was walking the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria at 11 o'clock waiting for some other Southerner to converse with. At last he met a man from South Carolina. Mr. Gaines spoke up.

"I just dropped up, Suh," he said, "to see Bryan on his return. Do you realize fully, Suh, that he is the only American citizen that has left the shade of the flag and has encircled the globe and has come home with every man he has met, from the humblest subject to the King of England, proud that he has met him? Well, that has been his experience."

Mr. Gaines then was reminded of Senator Tillman.

"I think he is the biggest man the South has given the country, next to Bryan," said Mr. Gaines. "When he came to Nashville, not many years ago, he could hardly find a man to introduce him at a meeting. I knew the worth of that man Tillman, and I got for him a low-necked and short-sleeved carriage and fo' white horses and drove him up to the meeting and introduced him, Suh. I did, and I gave him the best I had with me in the way of a speech.

"Like good whisky, may of us grow better by being bottled. There is other good whisky which doesn't stand bottling. Tillman is the kind that can't improve unless he is unbottled."

The Nebraska men, 150 strong, "did" Coney Island in great shape. On the Bowery resorts they joined in the songs which the girls sang and did it with vigor.

To Display Bryan in Fire.

To-night will afford the Bryan admirers from out of the city a chance to see their favorite displayed in fire and without a cent of charge. Pain, the fireworks man, will admit the out-of-town delegates to the Bryan reception if they show their badges. The fiery picture of the Nebraskan, it is said, will be one of the biggest set pieces ever shown at the Manhattan Beach Amphitheatre.

TIOGA HITS PLATT'S FRIEND.

Thirtieth District Withholds Renomination from Dwight.

Special to The New York Times.

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Thirtieth District, composed of delegates from Broome, Tioga, Tompkins, Chenango, and Cortland, adjourned to-day to Oct. 1 without making a nomination.

The motion to adjourn was carried 18 to 16 and was a victory for the new organization of Broome, led by Assemblyman James T. Rogers, Supervisors' Clerk Arthur W. T. Back, and County Judge Robert S. Parsons. It was a decided setback to Congressman [illegible] W. Dwight of Dryden, Tompkins [illegible] who didn't believe there was any [illegible] about his renomination.

The stand of [illegible] the Tioga men against Dwight, [illegible] Platt's friend, is a surprise. The [illegible] has been credited with being able [illegible] ce Tioga to do anything he w[illegible]t for old time's sake. That pl[illegible]ntly didn't weigh to-day.

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JEROME STANDS FIRM ON ANTI-BOSS PLATFORM

Continued from Page 1.

pledged to a man who is the candidate of a party opposed to the two great State parties, how can those delegates pledged for him be seated in the Buffalo Convention? Those are questions that Hearst does not answer.

"Hearst says 'I shall run only as the nominee of the Independence League.' Does he mean by that that he will reject a nomination of the Democratic convention, or that he will accept the indorsement of that convention? In other words, if he wants to be head of a new State party, he can only succeed by triumphing over the other parties, and now he wants one of these parties to make him its candidate. There seems to be some intellectual confusion on this point. It is very easy for Hearst to clarify the situation by a few well-chosen remarks, written out by Arthur Brisbane, and get Brisbane to tell him if the Independence League is going to absorb the Democratic Party and make the Democratic Party its tail, or whether the Democratic Party is going to absorb the Independence League."

"Are you going to make any fight with a view of winning out in the primaries and getting the Tammany delegation?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"No, I will not," was the reply. "I am not and have never been allied with the Democratic organization in the City of New York. In fact, I've always been fighting it, as I believed it was dominated by base men for corrupt purposes—that it was a quasi-criminal conspiracy, rather than a political organization. I have never been in accord with it, though I have many warm friends in it—both among the rank and file and the district leaders. I am willing to follow political leadership, but I am not the sort of a man who is willing to take orders from a boss. And if I ever get to that condition I shall at least select a boss of some intelligence, not a man like Murphy.

"The situation is one that does not concern me very much personally. I did not seek to get into this fight, only there were principles involved, and nobody else was found to get out and fight for them. I can expect sympathy from the machine, as the success of my fight would mean the destruction of that sort of an organization. The success of my fight—should it come—would mean that I would not be a Democratic Governor. I would simply be a Governor. I would not use the patronage and powers of that office to build up the Democratic organization or to depress the Republicans.

"If I am nominated and succeed in election, however, my prestige will be such that I will have something to say about the Democratic Party in the State. I might serve notice now that if I am elected I will take men of the Conners type and drive them out of the Democratic Party. There will be no room for men of his type and men of mine in the same organization. They will have to walk the plank, and then they are welcome to go to the Independence League. If I make the fight and win, the 'Old Guard' will have to go. If, like Napoleon's Old Guard, it never retreats, then it will have to die. There will be no quarter.

"In 1904 I told Senator Hill that if I was ever Governor I would use the prestige such a victory would give me—that is, a victory not simply as the candidate of a party, but a victory without strings to it—so that we might look for a great, strong militant Democracy in this State—a Democracy held together by principles, not by peanut patronage and petty dole."

Expects No Machine Enthusiasm.

Mr. Jerome reiterated the statement that he did not look for much enthusiasm on his behalf from the men who control the machinery of the Democratic Party in this State at the present time.

"I know that no convention would come together and choose me voluntarily, except there were enough decent, respectable men left in the party to make the bosses afraid lest they did so," he said. "But under these circumstances, no one will ever be in a position to accuse me of breaking political faith. I will never be in a position where I can make political contracts except to serve notice on these same bosses that I and mine can't live in the same coop with birds of that feather, and that for this reason there can be no flocking together of them and theirs and me and mine."

"Will this statement justify the inference that you are indifferent to the Democratic nomination, and that if the machine should name Hearst you would run on an independent platform as the candidate of the real Democrats?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"Well, that is a situation that can be met when we get to it," said Mr. Jerome. "It is well not to imagine too much at the present stage. There are times when to run for a principle is wise even though it be in the face of certain defeat. There are other times when to run if defeat seems sure is not wise. Human nature is so constituted that men are apt to attribute the defeat to the weakness of the principle. That was what bothered me a great deal in my fight last year. I knew I was absolutely right, but I felt that if I ran and was overwhelmingly defeated, it would mean that the principle I stood for would get a very bad set back."

Would not a victory such as you aspire to be as valuable without the party stamp as with it?"

"No, I don't think so, for I don't believe that for many years it will be possible to work our system of politics without parties. There is also the relation of State parties to National parties, which, I think, would not make this possible, desirable as it may be.

"The important thing is that without the destruction of the parties—for that would be impracticable—the corrupt men who have gotten control of the party machinery should be driven out. If the Republican Party could have direct primaries and select its nominees, no man except Hughes of all that have been mentioned could be chosen. We in the Democratic Party have not had since the days of Cleveland a man who has been the choice of the party.

"Thus a victory running on an independent ticket would have in it less elements of permanent public service than a victory achieved as the regular candidate of a party. The prestige such a victory would give me would enable me to drive out all these miserable whelps from the party. It was an evil day when both parties fell into the hands of bosses. They have no idea of expressing the will of the people of the party, but simply take the men they want and elect them for the sake of personal and not seldom for pecuniary interests.

"Van Buren, Horatio Seymour, and Tilden were leaders in their generations. No one doubts that they could have ruled instead of led the party had they so chosen. But they did not lord it over the Democratic Party in this State as has for example Hill. I was too young to know John Kelly when he was leader of Tammany, but from what I have heard of him he possessed some of the elements that go to make a leader. Under the present local régime, they are hunting the loose dollars, and, not only the loose dollars, but every other dollar, and there are not enough of them to go around."

After His Political Garments.

Mr. Jerome at this point returned to Mr. Hearst and went on:

"Mr. Hearst seems to be stealing my political clothes, just as the Republican Party has been stealing the clothes of the Democratic Party for years. I have never shirked my fight on the bosses, but as I recall the political career of Hearst I do not remember that, until he thought there was something in it for him, he ever voiced any violent spirit of antagonism to political bosses. When he was running for Congress, after accepting the Tammany nomination, he said nothing antagonistic to boss rule, nor did any one who made speeches for him. Even now, in that brave procession of statesmen and politicians that were pictured in Hearst's newspaper the other morning, I looked in vain for a picture of Charley Murphy in striped garments and clanking chains."

Mr. Jerome will go to Middletown, N. Y., to-morrow, where he will make a speech at the fair being held by the Orange County Agricultural Society.

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HEARST CARELESS OF BUFFALO NOMINATION

Says He's After Murphy's Scalp and Doesn't Expect His Aid.

HE WILL GO TO SEE BRYAN

But Not as an Independence Leaguer —Says Jerome Will Be Named If Ryan and Belmont Control.

William R. Hearst in an interview yesterday at the Gilsey House headquarters of his Independence League expressed doubt in the political sincerity of Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall, and charged Sullivan, McCarren, and the rest of the Democratic leaders with insincerity, coupling this with the declaration that every one of them knew that he would take their scalps if he ever got a chance.

It was inferred from Mr. Hearst's statements that he will not make any further effort to get the nomination of the Buffalo Convention. One of his closest associates said that this was what Mr. Hearst meant if he did not say so clearly. The impression in Independence League circles is now pretty clearly defined that District Attorney Jerome will be the candidate of the Democratic Party for Governor. Realizing this, it was said, Mr. Hearst thought the time opportune to declare himself on the subject.

Mr. Murphy's position was not improved by Mr. Hearst's declaration. Mr. Jerome has declared himself in regard to the Tammany Hall leader, and now Mr. Hearst has echoed his sentiments. It was generally conceded last night that Tammany must now take Jerome, and that this means the end of Mr. Murphy's reign in the wigwam.

Mr. Hearst also said that his relations with Mr. Bryan were of a cordial character, and that he would go to the reception to-morrow. He added, however, with some care that he would go as a private citizen and in no way representing his Independence League.

"What do you think of Mr. Jerome's candidacy?" Mr. Hearst was asked.

"I think that Mr. Jerome is doing what he was told to do by the interests that contributed to his campaign," was Mr. Hearst's reply. "Their object is to create a diversion so that the real issues will be clouded. The real issue is whether the people shall control politics, independent of the dictation of corrupt corporations through criminal bosses.

"What Mr. Jerome is doing does not surprise me, for his course in office shows that he has more regard for those interests than he has for the people."

"Do you think he will get the nomination?"

"If Belmont and Ryan are in control it is not only possible, but probable."

"Is there any truth in the report that you have had an understanding with Mr. Murphy?"

"I have said before what I thought of Murphy. I do not believe that he is for me now or that he will be at the critical time. When you are out for a man's scalp it is not likely that he will be for you. As the candidate of the Independence League I am against all the bosses. Last Winter McCarren said he was for me. Now the report is that he is against me. I believe the last to be true. The bosses are only using my name to serve their purposes at the primaries.

"I believe that Murphy told the truth when he said that there was plenty of sentiment for me in Tammany Hall. Last year's vote showed that a lot of Tammany men did not vote the Tammany ticket."

"Would you accept the Democratic nomination?"

"I will probably be the candidate of the Independence League, but I certainly would not object to having Democrats or others vote for me."

"Is there any friction between you and Mr. Bryan, growing out of the probabilities in 1908?"

"There is not on my part, and I can think of none on the part of Mr. Bryan unless he has changed his mind since he went to Europe. He wrote me a letter of congratulation after the last election, and the report of any disagreement was unfounded."

"Will you attend the Bryan reception?"

"Yes, I think I will. So far as my relations with the movement are concerned, I can say that the league is supported by Democrats and Republicans, and I had some doubt about taking any official part in the reception. But as a free American citizen I will call on Mr. Bryan and attend the reception."

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HEARST'S MANAGERS DENOUNCED AT MEETING

Speakers Call Independence League Officials Grafters.

MENTION OF JEROME HISSED

Only One Orator Says He Is Through with Hearst—Mass Meeting to be Held Sept. 8.

The Committee of One Hundred, organized to protest against the Gilsey House management of the Independence League, met last night in the Imperial Hotel, Brooklyn, and adopted resolutions denouncing the methods of those now in control of that organization and calling a mass meeting for Sept. 8 for the purpose of exposing "the Gilsey House Committee and showing it to be, by reason of its hypocrisy and opposition to home rule and borough autonomy, a more powerful foe to true representative institutions than the bosses of either the Democratic or Republican Parties."

Incidentally every speaker took a shot at Clarence J. Shearn, Thomas Gilleran, Melvin Palliser, and John Ford, and the references which were made to William Randolph Hearst, when they were at all complimentary, had strings to them.

One speaker came out flat-footedly, and said he was through with Mr. Hearst forever. This speaker, A. M. de Beck, the glass manufacturer, who is said to be the man who induced Mr. Hearst to make the run for the Mayoralty last Fall, renounced the Independence League and swore allegiance to the candidacy of William Travers Jerome, declaring the District Attorney to be the really independent candidate and the man for whom the plain people should unite. The mention of Mr. Jerome's name, however, did not make a hit with the members of the committee. Indeed, the speaker was roundly hissed, and there were loud cries of "Boo!"

The meeting was called to order by Bela Tokaji, Deputy County Clerk of Kings, as Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred.

Col. Frederick Porter, a prominent worker for the Municipal Ownership League, was the first speaker.

"We supported Hearst," he said, "for the principles he advocated and because we believed him to be honest, but we like no man who delegates his power to a set of individuals who delight in cracking the lash over the people who made them. If Hearst can't lead us to victory unaided, then we had best select another man.

"If there is any man who has had experience of the judiciary God knows Hearst has, and yet he proposes to let men deputed by him name the Judges who are to rule over our destinies—men who sit across the river. We haven't the right to nominate the most insignificant candidate, and yet Hearst expects us to be led to the polls, like sheep to the shambles, and counted for candidates in whose selection we have had no voice.

"I don't believe God Almighty ever made a man big enough to trust with the ownership of another man, and I know that there is no man in the world big enough to tell me whom I must vote for.

"To submit to the conditions which rule in the Independence League is to stand for subserviency and slavery. For myself, I will never do so. I had rather enjoy manhood and poverty than riches under such conditions. We must say to Hearst that if we select him to lead us in the battle for our principles, we have conferred an honor on him, but that we should have the power of saying who should be his associates on the ticket."

Col. Porter was frequently interrupted by applause. He was followed by Thornton Theall, another old Municipal Ownership fighter. He said that the management of the league would deny to the people whose votes they sought the right to name their own candidates. The Gilsey House Committee had bargained with Tammany Hall when there was no need for it.

"We could win on our principles," he said. "The people recognize the issues. Ryan's Democracy and Belmont's Republicanism don't fool anybody. We all know that McCarren had rather name eight Judges than eight Governors. Hearst had constructed his own Frankenstein in preaching the necessity for keeping the judiciary clean. We who really believed in the principles for which he stood last Fall insist on a straight ticket all the way through. We want to crush Ryan and Belmont and Morgan and all the rest of them at once."

A. M. De Beck, who was received with a round of cheers, said the Gilsey House managers were a "lot of hirelings and fat heads," who cared no more about Hearst than they did about municipal ownership and who were simply "grafting as best they might." He went further and said that they were killing the goose that laid their golden eggs, for they were ruining "the chances of 'the master' who was supporting them."

"Hearst is a sucker!" yelled a man in the back of the hall.

"He's a big slob!" yelled another.

"I'll not contradict either of my unknown friends," said Mr. De Beck. "I am through with Hearst. He is not the man to lead any cause. He has let his managers make a dicker with Charles F. Murphy, and if we are to go back to Tammany why were we ever begged to leave its ranks? It's the same old Tammany.

"Personally I believe that the gentleman who should receive the support of the honest people, one who is an honest man, and one who had no sympathy for bosses or bossism, is William Travers Jerome."

There were hisses from all parts of the hall, but the Chairman insisted that the speaker should be allowed to conclude. He did so, paying an eloquent tribute to the District Attorney, and was applauded when he took his seat.

There were several other speakers, and the meeting adopted resolutions declaring that the "selection of candidates by a self-constituted, unrepresentative, and un-American, non-resident committee" was a "prostitution of the power, ideals, and principles of the Independence League." The resolutions concluded thus:

"Whereas unmistakable evidences of an attempt at an alliance between certain leaders of the said Independence League and the very enemy so vigorously and uncompromisingly fought in the month of November last past have persistently appeared before the people, and

"Whereas, It is the opinion of the major portion of the aforesaid 225,000 voters who supported municipal ownership last Fall that the Democratic machine has not become suddenly sanctified and chastened, but that it is just as corrupt at the present time as it was in November, 1905, and that any alliance between it and the Independence League can only be accomplished at the sacrifice of the principles and tenets which every anti-monopolistic believer in the ninth people holds so dear;

"Now therefore, be it resolved, that this Committee of One Hundred place itself on record before the people of Greater New York by stating at this time that it will call a monster mass meeting on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1906, at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day at Imperial Hall, 369 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of exposing the 'Gilsey House Committee' and showing it to be by reason of its hypocrisy and opposition to home rule and borough autonomy a more powerful foe to true representative institutions than the bosses of either the Democratic or Republican Party, and for the additional purpose of devising a plan of placing in nomination along genuinely representative lines local candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court and members of the Assembly, State Senate, and Congress, in case it is the intention of the 'Independence League' managers to make a 'deal' or alliance with either the aforesaid Democratic or Republican Party."

WOODRUFF'S TACTICS WON.

He Gets Leader Beattie's Support in the Second District.

Timothy L. Woodruff, Republican leader of Kings, like Clay, Wilmot, and Gadsden, believes in compromises. He effected one in the Twenty-second District on Monday night, and yesterday effected another in the Second. That in the Second cost him less in time, energy, and cajolery, and its fruits are assured. That of the Twenty-second has yet to be entirely consummated.

A few weeks ago Leader William J. Beattie of the Second had his doubts whether he would stand by Mr. Woodruff.

In this contingency, Frank J. Partridge, who tried for the past couple years to defeat Beattie for the leadership, was thought of and sent for by Mr. Woodruff.

"Partridge," Mr. Woodruff is understood to have said, "you want to be leader in the Second. You want to succeed Beattie. Now if you want to make the fight this year you can have my support. Go ahead and beat Beattie."

Partridge was delighted, and began to plan how to beat Beattie.

The latter went along easily for a few days pooh-poohing Partridge and his following. He suddenly recollected that reapportionment had thrown 700 Republican voters of the old Tenth into the new Second, and that most of them were out-and-out Woodruff Republicans. Therefore, if they went to Partridge he would be out of the hunt. He saw Mr. Woodruff and capitulated.

Partridge and his following are now wondering where they stand. They are not even recognized as would-be assailants of Beattie.

MURPHY'S PLAN TO HANG ON.

"Associate Leaders" Will Help Him to Keep Control.

Since the lines were drawn in the fight within the Tammany organization between the followers of Mayor McClellan and those supporting Charles F. Murphy, friends of the Tammany leader have been maintaining right along that, no matter what the result of the coming primary fight would be, it would not affect Mr. Murphy's leadership.

Yesterday the cat came out of the bag when a friend of Mr. Murphy let drop a hint that the dual leadership arrangement in some of the Assembly districts changed through the reapportionment this year, which to the uninitiated would seem nothing more than an arrangement to avoid friction, in reality might be invoked as a means to perpetuate Mr. Murphy's threatened sway as boss indefinitely.

Simultaneously with his statement that he had found plenty of Hearst sentiment and none for Mr. Jerome among the rank and file of Tammany Hall Mr. Murphy announced with a show of satisfaction that the contests in the Ninth, the Eighteenth, the Twenty-fifth, and the Thirty-first Assembly Districts had been settled by both contestants consenting to become "associate" leaders. Under this arrangement each of the "associate" leaders get on the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, and under a resolution adopted at a meeting of that committee held on Aug. 2 each had a full vote.

In all the districts where this kind of settlement was effected both the contestants were Murphy men. In the Ninth the fight was between William Dalton and P. J. Dooling; in the Eighteenth between John V. Coggey and Bartholomew Dunn, a brother of the late ex-Sheriff Dunn; in the Twenty-fifth between George F. Scannell and Joseph F. Prendergast, and in the Thirty-second between E. J. McGuire and Thomas O'Neill. Yesterday it was learned that a similar arrangement had been effected in the Fourth, where Borough President Ahearn is going to have with him as associate leader City Clerk Patrick Scully.

It was intimated that if the necessity should arise this arrangement could be extended to other districts where the leader is friendly to Mr. Murphy, and that in this manner there could be created a safe majority to overcome any number of leaders on the McClellan side which may come out victorious in the primary contests, and thus be entitled to membership in the Executive Committee. Under these conditions, it would be possible for an Executive Committee dominated by Murphy to reject any McClellan district leader elected, as was done in the case of William S. Devery.

BOY OF 9 SUES HIS MOTHER.

Father Brings an Action in His Son's Name to End Her Trusteeship.

Justice Giegerich, on the application of Hallon & Beckett, attorneys for Henry Russell Browne, Jr., a nine-year-old boy, yesterday granted an order directing the service of the summons and complaint in a suit brought by the child against his mother, Mrs. Louisa F. B. Browne, to have her removed as trustee of a fund of $1,000 set aside for him by his father, Henry Russell Browne of the woolen importing firm of Lawrie, Mann & Browne of 61 Leonard Street. Mr. Browne, who has been appointed the general guardian and guardian ad litem for his son, brings the action in the boy's behalf, but the complaint sets forth all the facts as coming from the child himself.

The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff lived with his father and mother, but that on April 20 last Mrs. Browne, without cause, suddenly broke up the home of his father, at 1,700 Broadway, and compelled him to go away with her.

The boy alleges that his father made diligent search for his mother, and at last found her at Brooklings, S. D., where she is now living, for the purpose of bringing a suit.

QUIGG-PARSONS LINE-UP DID NOT MATERIALIZE

Republican Executive Committee Dodged It Pleasantly.

EACH SIDE SEEMS CONFIDENT

The Parsons Men Agree to Have the "Reorganization" Before the State Convention.

That neither side of the two contending factions in the Republican County Committee is quite sure of its position was shown when the Executive Committee, composed of the leaders in the various districts, met yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to name the times for the conventions and issue the calls. A line-up was expected on two questions, and it was freely declared before the meeting that the Quigg element knew it was in power and would attempt to oust the County Chairman, Herbert Parsons. It did nothing of the kind, however, and there was no line-up.

The Quigg men thought they could make the Parsons contingent show its hand on the question of the date for reorganizing the County Committee. Action on this must be taken, under the resolution adopted several months ago, within ten days after the primaries. The Quigg men, who say they are sure of a victory at the primaries, thought that it would be well to go to the State Convention with the prestige of a victory and a reorganized committee, with Mr. Parsons out, and they introduced a resolution that Sept. 22 be the date set for the reorganization.

To their surprise, Mr. Parsons, who is equally sure of victory, acquiesced in this date, so the motion went through without any trouble.

Then Mr. Quigg tried his other gun. He introduced a resolution that the old leaders should name the election officers. This at once started a debate. Mr. Parsons pointed out the fact that he was designated under the law to make such appointments and fill all vacancies, and said that he would not give up any of his legal powers under any circumstances. Then Mr. Quigg modified his resolution to the extent of moving that the recommendations of the leaders be accepted in the case of filling any vacancies.

The Quigg men all along have feared that Mr. Parsons would exercise his arbitrary powers and remove any election officers in districts where they showed sympathy with his opponents. Their object was to nullify this power to any extent possible. It was on this question, it was said, that they were prepared to make the fight to oust Mr. Parsons, but if the County Chairman knew this he showed no fear of it, for he declared again that he would exercise any powers given to him under the law. He said, however, that he would consult with the district leaders before making any changes.

The Quigg men, rather surprised at Mr. Parsons's stand, said that his assurance was entirely satisfactory, and the meeting ended without any show of hands. Later both sides said that they were entirely satisfied. These dates for the conventions were set:

Sept. 21, Assembly district conventions to choose delegates to the State Convention.
Sept. 22, reorganization of the County Committee.
Sept. 20, organization of the District Committees.
Oct. 4, Congressional Convention.
Oct. 5, Senatorial Convention.
Oct. 10, convention to name Assembly nominees.
Oct. 11, Judiciary Convention.

NO STANDARD OIL ALCOHOL.

Report That the Company Will Buy Distilleries Is Denied.

The report that the Standard Oil Company is preparing to enter the distilling industry, now that the denaturized alcohol law puts this product into competition with gasoline, as has been announced in dispatches from Peoria, Ill., was strenuously denied at 26 Broadway yesterday.

M. F. Elliott, general counsel for the company, said:

"The Standard Oil Company has taken no steps to acquire distilleries, nor will it. We have no interest whatever in buying up distilleries or in the manufacture of denaturized alcohol. There have been no negotiations to that end."

The denial of Mr. Elliott was confirmed by a high official of the Standard Oil Company, who told a reporter yesterday that the story from the West had absolutely no basis in fact.

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New waists for Fall at ⅓ reduction.

THE very newest—the very freshest—the very prettiest waists to be seen this Fall are included in this sale. We say this without reservation, because they are the sample line of one of the foremost manufacturers, who has been overtaken by ill-health, and turned them over to us for disposal at ⅓ concession. Only about 400 waists in the lot, but every new style is represented—affording early shoppers the widest range of choice and bargains like these: Second Floor.

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TOO late to buy a straw hat—little too early to wear a heavily trimmed velvet one, so we have been on the lookout to take care of your immediate wants.

Are now showing the most complete assemblage of light-weight felts, trimmed in our own inimitable way; also light-weight silk braid hats and numerous styles, all the acme of perfection for early Fall wear.

Extremely popular prices, $4.95 to $7.95.

Smart trimmed turbans, $3.50.

We offer for to-day 200 soft fold braid hats, made over wire frames, with stunning bow of silk on side. You can wear it to-day or in mid-Winter; regular $4.50 hat at..... 3.50

Last days of the August curtain sale.

THE showing of new Fall novelties alone is well worth inspection, without the added inducement which the savings on these special purchases offer. Fourth Floor.

Sash and panel curtains at a third off.

Sash curtains promise to be more popular this year than ever, and we were fortunate to secure several lots—mostly odd quantities—which we will offer to-day at about half price:

Irish point sash curtains, $4.50 value..... 2.95 | Irish point sash curtains, $5.90 value..... 3.75 | Irish point sash curtains, $7.90 value..... 4.85

Renaissance sash curtains.

$3.50 $4.85 $6.90 $7.90

Other lace curtain specials.

$12.50 Antique lace curtains, pair $8.90
$12.75 Brussels lace curtains, pair $8.50
$8.50 Cluny lace curtains, pair $6.50
$2.95 Dentelle Arabe lace curtains, pair $1.50
$30.00 Lacet Arabe lace curtains, pair $32.50
$16.75 Renaissance lace curtains, pair $12.75
$7.50 Irish point lace curtains, pair $4.60
$2.75 Nottingham lace curtains, pair $1.45
$5.50 Scotch lace curtains, pair $2.55
$12.50 Tambour lace curtains, pair $8.90
$6.50 Cable net lace curtains, pair $4.50.
$12.50 Bonne femme lace curtains, pair $7.50

Curtain yard goods.

Ruffled curtain organdie, yard 10c
Ruffled renaissance lace, yard 19c
New Fall cretonnes, yard 19c
Novelty Japanese crepe, 49c
Novelty shadow drapery, yard 75c
Stained glass Madras, yard 66c
Panel lace, 18 in., white or drab, 45c
Scalloped curtain Swiss, yard 19c

$5.50 Turkish tapestry couch covers, $4.50.

An unusual purchase comprising 3 patterns and 5 colorings, all of an excellent, durable and reversible quality, 60 inches wide, with tassel fringe all around..... 4.50

$3.95 Bagdad tapestry couch covers, $2.50.

60 inches wide, nicely fringed, and of good serviceable quality, in all the rich Oriental color tones of the Orient..... 2.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Furniture specials

$76 buffet, like illustration, $58. Made of genuine quartered oak, beautiful grain, polish finish, very artistic and convenient, highest quality workmanship, French bevel plate mirror top, supported by nicely carved uprights; two small drawers, one lined for silver, and one long linen drawer—on each side a wine closet—heavy carved claw feet—Special at..... 58

$2.50 dining chairs, solid oak and highly polished, heavy box frames, closely woven cane seat, very comfortable and serviceable, at 1.40

$25.00 china closets, quartered oak, polish finish, bent glass ends and bent glass door, fitted with 3 polished oak shelves, at..... 16.50

Brass beds and bedding.

$40.00 brass bed, 2-inch continuous posts, heavy fillings, mounted with extra heavy husks, securely joined and fitted, guaranteed best French lacquer, very massive, all sizes, at.. $25.00

Our special Ostermoor mattresses, A. C. A. or fancy dustproof satin finish ticking..... $15.00

$12.00 box springs, made of the best materials..... $8.00

Upholstered furniture.

$22.00 3-pc. parlor suit..... $18.75
32.00 3-pc. parlor suit..... 21.25
34.00 3-pc. parlor suit..... 26.50
38.00 3-pc. parlor suit..... 29.50
42.50 3-pc. parlor suit..... 35.00
46.00 5-pc. parlor suit..... 34.50
57.50 5-pc. parlor suit..... 46.00
63.50 5-pc. parlor suit..... 48.00
73.50 5-pc. parlor suit..... 55.25
86.00 5-pc. parlor suit..... 64.50
23.00 Fireside arm chair..... 16.00

Oriental rug sale.

THE great annual August sale for which so many wait in order to reap the benefit of the extensive selections and low prices. Fourth Floor.

One of the best values in this sale is a lot of about 500 Mosoul rugs that retail in all first-class stores at from $25 to $50, but which our buyer secured to close at weaver's cost and mark accordingly. $25 to $50 Mosouls at $15 and $25.

$25 These rugs are noted for their close weave and heavy silk pile—come in antiques—mostly $15

reds, golds, greens and blues—best values ever given in these splendid Oriental rugs—$15 and $25.

$2 real Oriental rugs, Anatolian mats, regular single door size..... 1.25

$8.50 $10 beautiful Anatolian large mats, in real antique soft colors, very silky..... 6.75

$8.75 Hamadan rugs, in bright colors, nice sizes, excellent patterns..... 6.75

$10 to $11.50 Carabagh rugs, in bright and soft colors..... 8.75

$10 to $15 Bokhara strips, extra good sizes, good for single or double doors, $7.50 to.. $12

$125 to $150 Kerman rugs, the finest lot on show in New York; beautiful light colorings, silky, some antique; all are works of art. $85

Genuine antique Melez rugs, beautiful old gold, red and ecru colorings; mostly for prayer rugs, and the wools are selected carefully; patterns are very odd; regularly $150, at..... $75

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The annual sale of housefurnishings.

A SALE that the New York housekeeper relies upon for replenishing those little things of everyday necessity in the kitchen and throughout the house. Basement Salesrooms.

Nickel-plated bathroom fixtures.

Only high-grade fixtures sold here, every piece nickel-plated on brass.

65c. Tumbler Holders, beaded edge, 30c
45c. Tumbler Holders, plain edge..... 35c
50c. round Soap Dish, for wall..... 39c
1.25 oblong Soap Dish, beaded edge, for wall..... 1.00
60c. Soap Dish, adjustable to tub..... 45c
1.25 Soap Dish, adjustable to tub..... 1.00
35c. Soap Dish..... 25c
35c. Toilet Paper Holders for rolls..... 25c
40c. 18-inch Towel Bar, ½ inch..... 30c
50c. 24-inch Towel Bar, ½ inch..... 35c

"Ideal" enamelled ironware.

The well-known and durable two-coated enamelled ware, not the one-coated ware usually advertised at sales.
5oc. 6-qt. Berlin Kettle, ball handle. 33c
60c. 14-qt. Deep Dish Pans..... 43c
22c. 3-pt. Deep Pudding Pan..... 15c
50c. 6-qt. Berlin Sauce Pan, long handle..... 33c
60c. 8-qt. Berlin Sauce Pan, long handle..... 43c
25c. 6-pt. Lipped Sauce Pan, long handle..... 17c
40c. 4-pt. Lipped Coffee Pots..... 30c
70c. 2-qt. Double Rice Boiler..... 50c
75c. 6-qt. Tea Kettle..... 55c
35c. 1½-qt. Teapots..... 25c

Woodenware.

1.50 Medicine Cabinets, Mission effects..... 1.19
Plate Racks, Mission effect..... 80c
70c. Folding Clothes Dryers..... 60c
95c. Step Ladder Chairs..... 75c
25c Sleeve Boards..... 18c
1.25 Curtain Stretchers..... 1.00
Wood Fibre Pails..... 29c
90c. Ironing Board and Folding Stand. 75c
5c. Bent Wood Coat hangers..... 3c

Willow and basketware.

50c. Oval Willow Clothes Baskets..... 33c
30c. Rattan Carpet Beaters, wire bound..... 23c

60c. palm leaf Knife Basket..... 43c
2.00 square willow Hampers, small size..... 1.69
3.00 square willow Clothes Hampers, medium..... 2.50
4.00 square willow Clothes Hampers, large..... 3.25
75c. assorted fancy Waste Paper Baskets..... 50c
2.25 French willow Clothes Baskets, with wood strips on bottom..... 1.75
40c. set of 4 palm leaf Hot Dish Mats. 40c
43c. round Office Waste Baskets..... 33c

Household hardware.

Double pointed Matting Tacks, package..... 3c
Carpet Tacks, all sizes, pkgs..... 2c
10 ft. winding Tape Measure..... 10c
25 ft. winding Tape Measure..... 23c
50 ft. winding Tape Measure..... 40c
Tack Claws..... 7c
IXL Can Opener..... 8c
Meat Cleavers..... 25c
Fine steel head Nail Hammer..... 40c
Handy Soldering Set..... 12c
Tack Hammer..... 7c

Brooms, brushes, etc.

None but the best quality can find space in our brush section.
1.50 Hair Floor Broom, high grade, black centre and white outside; made on 14-inch block..... 1.00
50c. Dustpan Brush, good quality; black centre and white outside, with natural polished wood block..... 30c
60c. Dustpan Brush, extra high grade, all white hair, with round end..... 40c
20c. Silver Brush, with straight handle..... 15c
50c. Silver Brush, 3-row, bent handle..... 40c
15c. Shoe Blacking Daubers..... 10c
35c. Scrub Brush, high grade, curved shape..... 25c
35c. Hand Scrub, all gray bristles; very fine..... 15c
25c. Tampico Closet Brush..... 19c
45c. Closet Brushes, with bent handle. 35c
Solid back Scrub Brush..... 10c
25c. Cuspidor Brushes..... 19c
39c. Crumb Brushes, white hair..... 25c
50c. Clothes Brush, mixed centre, white outside and satin finished block..... 36c
10c. Bass Sink Brushes..... 8c
30c. Corn Brooms, extra quality..... 20c
Good Corn Whisk Brooms..... 10c
Corn Skirt Whisk..... 25c
98c. Lamb's Wool wall and ceiling Dusters..... 75c

Japanned tinware.

50c. Japanned Bread Box..... 39c
15c. 7-lb. Sugar Box..... 12c
20c. 10-lb Sugar Box..... 15c
18c. 7-lb. Flour Box..... 15c
39c. 25-lb. Flour Box..... 29c
39c. 25-lb. Sugar Box..... 29c
15c. heavy Quaker Dust Pan..... 10c
20c. heavy Quaker Dust Pan..... 15c

Miscellaneous.

Cyclone Egg Beater..... 10c
Wire Clothesline, 38 feet..... 25c
Sink Strainers..... 10c
69c. Washboilers, genuine copper bottom..... 50c

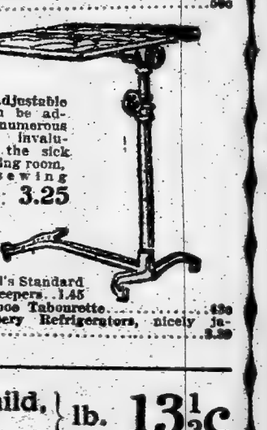

Sidway Adjustable Table, can be adjusted to numerous positions, invaluable for the sick room, reading room, library, sewing room, &c.; reg. $4.50.. 3.25

1.75 Bissell's Standard Carpet Sweepers..1.45
60c. Bamboo Tabourette..... 43c
2.95 Nursery Refrigerators, nicely japanned..... 2.39

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Pure groceries

SPECIAL SALE 1,000 hams { Armour's delicate, mild, sugar cured hams, } lb. 13½c

Specially low price, SQUIRES' famous ENGLISH CURED BACON, 3½ to 4-lb boneless strips, per lb.... 14¼c

HUYLER'S BREAKFAST COCOA—½-lb. can..... 21c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Golden Wedding brand; new packed, tender Early Peas; dozen, $1.15; regular 15c. can..... 10c

ASPARAGUS TIPS—"Royal Red," choice white California Tips; dozen, $1.85; regular 20c. can..... 16c

CONDENSED MILK—Sweet Clover brand; three cans for..... 25c

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON—McGowan's Keystone brand; tender, inside cuts; dozen, $2.70; 1-lb. flat can..... 23c

ICE CREAM POWDER—The well-known Jell-O or Perfect Powder; regular 15c. package..... 10c

RED RIPE TOMATOES—First quality red ripe luscious fruit, full solid pack; doz., 95c.; can 8c

CRACKERS—Fresh from the ovens of the National Biscuit Co.: Butter Thins, Cocoanut Dainties, Fig Newtons, Frosted } Pkge.... 10c

HARTLEY'S IMPORTED MARMALADE—1-lb. jar..... 17c

BAKING POWDER—STUART BRAND—Absolutely pure Cream of Tartar Powder; 5-lb. can, $1.40; 1-lb. can, 30c.; ½-lb. can..... 15c

NEW LONG ISLAND POTATOES—Will cook dry, white and mealy; per bushel, 75c.; per peck 23c

MAINE SWEET CORN—Highland brand, sweet, tender Maine corn; doz., 70c. can..... 7c

OLIVES—"Royal Stuart," extra fancy Spanish Queen Olives, fine flavor; 20-oz. bot., 50c.; 10-oz. bot..... 30c

FRESH PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart quality; fresh fruit and sugar only; all varieties; dozen, $2.40; jar..... 21c

MOLASSES—"Royal Stuart," best open kettle New Orleans Molasses; gallon, 70c.; ½-gallon.. 40c

NEW FRENCH PEAS—Monbadon French Petit Pois (Moyens), doz., $1.75; can..... 15c

PEPARED MUSTARD—McMechin's Old Virginia; half-gallon jug 29c

SCHIMMEL'S APPLE BUTTER, deliciously spiced; 3-lb. crock.. 30c

MACARONI—REAPER BRAND—Freshly milled from pure white wheat; regular 10c. 1-lb. package 7c

SPLIT PEAS—H. U. yellow or green; large package..... 14c

ROYAL STUART CORN—Extra fancy, creamy Maine Sugar Corn; the finest quality packed; dozen, $1.40; can..... 12c

WHOLE SPICES—Finest quality, thoroughly cleaned Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, Black Pepper, Cayenne Pepper Pods; per lb..... 25c

PICKLING SPICES—Special mixture of 18 varieties; lb..... 30c

PURE CIDER VINEGAR—Finest quality procurable, including jug; gallon..... 35c

MILLER'S NAPHTHA SOAP—10 cakes..... 38c

FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER, finest quality made, 5-lb. stone crock, 1.38; 3-lb. stone crock.. 84c

IMPORTED SARDINES—Airship brand, in pure oil; ¼'s; dozen $1.25; can..... 11c

READY TO EAT CEREALS, Puffed Rice, } 3 Zest, } packages. Egg-o'See, } 25c

NEW OYSTER BAY ASPARAGUS—Delicate large white peeled spears; quart glass jar..... 48c

AMNESTY FAILS TO END THE CUBAN REBELLION

Bands Still Defiant and War Preparations Are Rushed.

PINO GUERRA'S FORCE GROWS

Secretary Sterling, However, Declares the Government Can Handle the Situation—Intervention Discussed.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—In the absence of news of fighting between Government and insurgent forces to-day interest centres in the Government's offer of clemency to those of its enemies who will lay down their arms and return to their homes. The result thus far has not been what the Government seemed to anticipate.

Residents of the country districts of Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces uniformly speak respectfully of the size and conduct of the insurgent bands, and it is asserted that the people of the more remote districts unquestionably are with them. The forces of the revolutionary sentiment do not appear as yet to have greatly diminished, and there are no signs of the laying down of arms.

Investigation shows that the statement made by Senator Dolz, a leader of the Moderate Party, at the conclusion of a conference with President Palma at midnight, to the effect that practically all the insurgent leaders of consequence, except Pino Guerra, had signified their willingness to disband their men if all were positively guaranteed immunity for their insurrectionary acts, was an exageration.

Secretary of the Treasury Font Sterling, however, said to-day that during the last few days numerous inquiries had been received from many of the insurgent chiefs in Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara Provinces as to whether they would be prosecuted if they laid down their arms.

War Preparations Go On.

Enlistments and other war preparations proceeded more rapidly than ever to-day. Scores of horses have been impressed into service. More volunteers have started for Pinar del Rio. The force in the City of Pinar del Rio now is about 400, while that at San Juan de Martinez is 800. Extra precautions are being taken to guard the railroad between Pinar del Rio and San Juan de Martinez in anticipation of Guerra sending a force against it. His strength is augmenting so much that he may undertake to carry out his threat of destroying bridges and wrecking trains.

Capt. Asbert's band was reported to-day near Havana in considerably larger numbers. The people do not greatly fear this band, as its behavior thus far has been excellent. A passenger train was fired on to-day west of Alquizar.

Gen. Betancourt reported to-day, that Matanzas Province was clear of insurgents. Puerto Principe and Santiago are perfectly quiet.

News from Santa Clara Province is slow in traveling. The insurgents have received such severe blows in recent fights that they seem now more quiet. The Governor of the province telegraphed late to-night that the rebels in the vicinity of Rancho Velox are surrendering. Major Gomez is moving from Colon toward Yaguaramas, pursuing a strong force of insurgents, and a fight is expectedly shortly.

Secretary Sterling Confident.

Secretary of the Treasury Font Sterling said to-day:

The Government is aware that its enemies are still conspiring in the heart of this city and has felt it all along. However, the Government is so strong that it has been unnecessary to suspend the constitutional guarantees or disturb conditions by declaring martial law. We have public opinion with us and have money, arms, and men, and while we shall permit the misguided ones to return peacefully to their occupations, the pursuit of the insurgents and other forceful measures will be continued, with instructions to our troops to relentlessly and closely follow the rebel columns and charge them with the machete until they are discouraged and dispersed.

Pino Guerra is evidently trying to draw the Government forces into the hills, but the Government troops will wait, perhaps a week, until they are sufficiently powerful to go after him. You must remember that, unlike the Spanish troops, the Cuban Government's forces know the ground well, both in the mountainous districts and in the flat country.

Regarding the criticism of the amnesty decree we believe it was a wise step. There is no desire on the part of the members of the Government to cause their former companions-in-arms who repent to suffer needlessly. It is difficult to please everybody. Had the Government ordered the rebel prisoners to be shot, the United States and the whole civilized world would have declared that we were a nation of barbarians. The aim of the Cuban Government is to show President Roosevelt and the world that Cuba is strong and worthy of confidence. Cuba has received much consideration on the part of the United States Government, feels pleased at the trust reposed in her, and intends to continue worthy of it.

Talk of Intervention.

The first outright discussion of the Platt amendment as bearing on the situation will appear to-morrow in the Diario de La Marina, the old-established Spanish organ and the most conservative newspaper of Cuba. The editorial says:

"If the insurrection does not end quickly there will be American intervention. If the war lasts long and the United States Government does not intervene the Platt amendment will be a failure. In the fewest words, intervention would mean the loss, or at least the diminution, of Cuban independence. The lack of intervention, were the war to continue long, would be equivalent to the annulment of guarantees which, up to the present, induced foreign capitalists to invest their funds in Cuba."

HOPEFUL CABLES FROM CUBA.

Secretary Sterling Says That the Government Is Strong.

The hopeful tone of the cables received from Cuba yesterday increased the confidence of the Cuban business men in New York that the end of the revolt was close at hand. Acting Consul General Antonio Altamera said that the private messages to various financial houses confirmed the reports from Government sources. Asked as to the truth of a report that a filibustering expedition had sailed in a schooner from Philadelphia, Señor Altamera said that he did not believe it, because the revolutionary junta in New York had no funds to pay for such an expedition. "I do not believe that there is any truth in the report, but I am sending a representative to Philadelphia to-night to make inquiries," he continued.

Senator Carlos Fonts y Stirling, at the Victoria Hotel last night, said:

"The news from Havana to-day is very optimistic for a rapid and peaceful ending of the trouble. Here is a dispatch I have just received from my brother."

The cablegram, which was from Fonts Sterling, the Cuban Secretary of the Treasury, said:

"All goes well. Government strong."

THINKS IT A PLANTERS' PLOT.

Hawaiian Sugar Man Says He Heard of It a Year Ago.

HONOLULU, Aug. 28.—The Advertiser to-day says that a leading member of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association asserts that he was told within a year by a sugar "magnate," who was a fellow-passenger with him between Honolulu and San Francisco, that the sugar men of Cuba wanted the island annexed to the United States and were raising a fund of $5,000,000 to use in creating a disturbance which would compel the United States to interfere and take control of the Government.

The Hawaiian planter believes that the present revolution has been promoted and is being financed by planters, with the object of compelling annexation.

PRESIDENT NOT TALKING.

Has Not Told Anyone of His Policy on Cuban Rebellion.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 28.—In view of public statements that President Roosevelt had made known his intended policy toward Cuba in the present revolution in that island Secretary Loeb said to-day that any such statements were entirely without foundation, as the President had indicated to no one any determination in the matter.

JUSTICE AGAIN SUED.

This Time Mr. Fitzgerald's Tailors Summon Him for Contempt.

As a result of his failure to submit to a supplementary examination on a judgment obtained by a firm of tailors, Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald of the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn is facing contempt proceedings. Spero Brothers of 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, who alleged that Justice Fitzgerald failed to pay a bill of $60 for clothes, obtained the judgment by default. When Justice Fitzgerald did not appear in supplementary proceedings an order citing him to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt was issued. Supreme Court Justice Marean heard the argument on the order, and he directed Justice Fitzgerald to pay the amount of the judgment and $25 costs. If the order is not obeyed by Friday Justice Fitzgerald may be dealt with for contempt of court.

HELD UP IN BROAD STREET.

Five Arrested on the Charge of Robbing a Brooklyn Man at Noon.

Magus Christiansen of 172 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was held up by five men yesterday noon on Broad Street, just north of South Street, and robbed of $30. Mathew Munsen of 66 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, who was with Christiansen, grappled with two of the men, but was unable to keep the others from throwing Christiansen to the street and robbing him.

Detective Trayer and Policeman Glavin of the Old Slip Station saw the hold-up, and arrested all five before they had a chance to get away. When they were arraigned in the Tombs Court, Munsen said he knew two of the men personally. He declared that they were highwaymen, and that they had robbed several friends of his.

The prisoners denied the charge, and demanded an immediate examination. They were held in $2,000 bail each for trial and were remanded to the Tombs in default of bail. They said they were Chris Hansen of 622 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; Oscar Olesen of 19 Bridge Place, Brooklyn; John Brown of the same address, Oscar Olesen of 110 Summit Street, Brooklyn, and Fred Suessin, who said he had no home.

QUIT HOTEL OWING $75.

Woman Held on Complaint of the Victoria's Management.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, a well-dressed woman about 25 years old, was arrested last night, charged with having violated the Hotel act in leaving the Hotel Victoria without settling a bill for $75.

According to the hotel detective, who has been investigating the case for nearly a week, Mrs. Hamilton told him that her husband is the Secretary of a Pittsburg steel concern. When she left the Victoria, where she had been stopping with her two children and a maid, neither the detective nor the manager knew it. A day or two ago, when the chambermaid entered the suite of rooms she had occupied, a suit case and a small valise were found there. The suit case when opened disclosed a flatiron, which gave it weight.

Mrs. Hamilton, after she left the hotel, took rooms at 225 West Twenty-second Street with a Mrs. Hasbrook. Her maid, who, the hotel people say, bears a striking resemblance to her, returned to the hotel on Monday, and asked for the small valise which she had left there, and which contained only her things. She said Mrs. Hamilton had left her and that she had no money. She got the satchel.

Andrew Hanley, the hotel detective, followed her, and thus found Mrs. Hamilton, whom he served with a summons. He told Magistrate Cornell yesterday that the woman laughed when he handed her the paper and said:

"Well, if I get out of town you can't do anything."

Hanley then got a warrant for the woman's arrest. He and Patrolman Broderick executed it last evening. Mrs. Hamilton asked for time to dress the children, and then went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. The boarding-house keeper, Mrs. Hasbrook, went with her and furnished bail.

WOMAN KILLED BY SAILOR.

Her Companion Wounded — Policemen's Narrow Escape.

Enraged because, as he believed, he had been discarded by the young woman he was in love with, Martin Winterstein, 36 years old, a sailor, yesterday morning shot and killed her and wounded another woman. He then tried to shoot a policeman and to kill himself at 484 Henry Street, Brooklyn. He was subdued by policemen after a struggle.

Winterstein was a member of the crew of the Panama Line steamship Colon. The murdered woman was Annie Larsen, 29 years old, with whom he had been in love for several years. Before he left on his last trip to Panama the man quarreled with the woman, and she told him to stop calling upon her. When his ship came in last week Winterstein learned that the young woman had moved from her old address in Hicks Street, and he started to hunt for her. On Monday night he found her living with a Mrs. Fannie Bruhm, on the second floor of the Henry Street house. The woman refused to renew her acquaintance with him, and Winterstein went away in a rage.

Yesterday morning while the two women were asleep, Winterstein reappeared at the house. Th Larsen woman tried to lock the door to her room, but the man pushed it open, and, drawing a pistol, shot her in the left eye. She fell to the floor dead, but he continued to fire into her body until he had used up all the cartridges in the revolver. Mrs. Bruhm tried to run from the room, but Winterstein caught her and held her in the doorway while he reloaded his pistol. As she broke away from him he began firing at her. She fell with one bullet in her left foot and another in her right arm.

At that moment Policeman Robert J. Kelley of the Amity Street Station entered the house and ordered Winterstein to drop his revolver. Winterstein turned the weapon on the policeman and tried to shoot, but the cartridge did not explode. He then put the muzzle of the pistol in his own mouth and pulled the trigger, but it again missed fire. Kelley sprang upon the man, and, bearing him to the floor, wrested the pistol from his grasp. The sailor was taken to the Amity Street Station, and later he was held for examination in the Butler Street Court. Mrs. Bruhm was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, where it was said that she would probably recover.

"Ornatus et Bonitas."

EXTRA QUALITY

DUNLAP & CO.

Correct Hats for Men.

Fall Styles Now On Sale.

New York. Chicago. Philadelphia.

And Accredited Agencies In All Principal Cities of the World.

GALLAVANT'S HANDICAP, WITH TIPTOE SECOND

Notable Horses Named for the Saranac Fail to Run.

SCRATCHES REDUCE FIELDS

Three Saratoga Favorites Win—Two of Them Racing in Belmont's Colors—Wind-Up To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The decline of the Saratoga racing season was markedly in evidence to-day, the attendance showing a big falling off, while in the grand stand betting ring more than forty layers have dropped out in the past two days.

The departure of many of the best horses showed its effects in the lower quality of the horses that ran to-day, and though fair-sized fields originally were named, the deep and bad going after the rains of yesterday caused much scratching and reduced the stake feature of the card, for which some of the most notable horses of the meeting were named on the programme as runners, to a two-horse contest, with R. T. Wilson's Gallavant and August Belmont's Tiptoe contending for the five-thousand-dollar Saranac Handicap. Tangle, winner of the Great Republic Stakes, was among the entries, and her owner, F. R. Hitchcock, was anxious to start her, but finally decided that he would not take the chance of running her in the slow and holding track.

Gallavant, with 119 pounds and ridden by Miller, always was favorite over Tiptoe, with 118 pounds and J. Jones up, and, in a race run exactly to suit him, Gallavant won rather easily by a length and a half, though he had to be ridden hard on the stretch to get up to the filly. Gallavant led away from the post, but Tiptoe passed him on the outside in the run to the first turn, Tiptoe then being taken up a bit and racing on in front at a very moderate pace, while Gallavant galloped after her under restraint to the far turn. There Tiptoe moved away from him slightly, but Gallavant closed again on the last turn and first furlong of the quarter stretch, and, showing in front just outside the last sixteenth, won going away at the end in 1:56 3-5 for the mile and a furlong.

In two other races post favorites at odds on, both carrying the colors of August Belmont, and both by the sire of mud runners, Hastings, were winners in easy style, Rosemount taking the third and Glamor the sixth race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Sir Russell, 106, Miller, 6-5, 1-6	1	2	1¹
Sanfara, 118, Kent, 15-20, 1-8	2	1	2¹ˢ
Oaklawn, 104, Horner, 20-1, 5-2	3	3	3³
Bas d'Or, 105, Garner, 200-1, 30-1	4	4	4

Time—1:16. Start good. Won driving; place easily. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Russell-Springtime. Owner, T. Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, H. E. Royal.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Neptunus, 93, Garner, 4-1, 8-5	4	4	1¾
Colonel Bartlett, 85, C. Ross, 9-2, 8-5	7	2	2
Wrenne, 93, Horner, 8-1, 3-1	2	1	3³
Aucassin, 101, Miller, 16-5, 6-5	3	3	4
Woolwich, 101, Finn, 3-1, 6-5	1	5	5
Charlatan, 99, L. Smith, 30-1, 10-1	9	6	6
Lilita, 90, J. Johnson, 60-1, 20-1	10	8	7
Brait, 89, J. Carroll, 40-1, 15-1	8	9	8
Euripides, 90, Freishon, 12-1, 5-1	6	7	9
Saladin, 101, Kent, 100-1, 40-1	5	10	10

Time—1:42 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Top Gallant-Glene. Owner, J. A. Drake. Trainer, E. Wishard.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Rosemount, 110, Horner, 9-10, 1-4	3	1	1⁴
Killaloe, 107, Koerner, 5-1, 4-5	2	3	2¹
Rio Grande, 110, Miller, 8-5, 1-2	1	2	3³
Elmont, 107, Hildebrand, 60-1, 10-1	5	4	4
Troublemaker, 105, Pickett, 60-1, 12-1	6	5	5
Phantom Light, 107, Perrine, 60-1, 10-1	4	6	6

Time—1:10. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Hastings-Lady Rosemary. Owner, A. Belmont. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saranac Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and an eighth.

	S.	¾	F.
Gallavant, 119, Miller, 4-5, out	1	2	1
Tiptoe, 118, J. Jones, 11-10, out	2	1	2³

Time—1:56 3-5. Start good. Won easily. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Ornament-Spanker. Owner, R. T. Wilson, Jr. Trainer, T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Cadichon, 106, Sewell, 11-5, 7-10	3	1	1h
Corrigan, 120, Miller, 3-2, 1-2	5	5	2⁴
I Told You, 115, Koerner, 7-2, 2-1	4	4	3³
Flat, 104, Diggins, 40-1, 10-1	6	6	4
Fustian, 119, Dugan, 4-1, 8-5	1	2	5
Woodsaw, 117, L. Smith, 15-1, 5-1	2	3	6
Warning, 106, G. Burns, 40-1, 10-1	7	7	7

Time—1:44 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. g., 3 years, by Masette-Maltese Cross. Owner, Brooklyn Stables. Trainer, W. Z. De Arman.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, fillies and geldings; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Glamor, 106, Horner, 9-20, out	2	1	1¹ˢ
Sally K., 108, Sewell, 6-1, even	3	2	2ₙ
Rufus, 108, Koerner, 18-5, 3-5	4	3	3³
Skirl, 108, Hildebrand, 30-1, 5-1	5	4	4
True Lass, 108, Chandler, 100-1, 20-1	1	5	5

Time—1:09. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Hastings-Glory. Owner, A. Belmont. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling; with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Elixir 107	Sylvan Dixon	97
Mitre 102	Fay	97
Tileing 102	Stray	97
Campaigner 100	Alyth	95
Standard Oil 100	Silver Point	94
Berkeley 100	Handmaiden	92
Quagga 100	Handsome Belle	92
Mintberia 99	Dissent	92
Plausible 97	Mariposa	92
Nancy 97	Belle Strome	92

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase handicap; with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; the full course, about two miles and a half.

Allegiance	152	Red Warrior	135
The Claimant	149	Buckman	130
Maximillian	140		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; six furlongs.

Phalanx	113	Mount Henry	103
Belle Strome	111	Tea Cress	103
Firebrand	109	Varieties	103
Rusk	108	Brush Up	101
Bryan	108	Hattie Carr	101
Anneta Lady	107	Lackey	99
Echodale	106	Realm	99
Prince Brutus	103		

FOURTH RACE.—The Adirondack Handicap of $5,000; for two-year-olds; to the winner, $4,000, to the second $700, and to the third $300; six furlongs.

Salvidere	128	Clara Huron	104
Eddie Ware	111	Sir Wm. Johnson	100
Don Enrique	110	Miss Strome	97
Aletheuo	108	Veronique	90
Royal Breeze	100		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile.

Martin Doyle	125	Athlete	116
Pater	122	Hallowmas	114
Right Royal	122	Cary	111
Samson	119	Belle of Pequest	110
Chimney Sweep	117	Water Dog	107

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile.

High Brush	108	Stoic	105
Lichtmess	108	Saylor	105
At Dawn	108	Cherry Blossom	103
Johnstown	108	Mina Gibson	103
Simple Honourse	106	Eluette	103
Holscher	108	Fattritza	103

Saratoga Polo Team Won.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—In the second round of the polo tournament for the United States Hotel Cup, played here to-day, Saratoga defeated the Meadow Brook Freebooters by the score of 11½ goals to 5. The teams were handicapped about even, Saratoga having one goal advantage. August Belmont, Jr., and his brother, R. Belmont, played a good game for the winners. Line-up:

SARATOGA.		MEADOW BROOK.	
F. S. Von Stade	2	Hamilton Hadden	2
A. Belmont, Jr.	1	Ambrose Clark	2
R. Belmont	2	H. S. Page	3
Victor C. Mather	3	Morgan Belmont	2
Total	8	Total	9

Summary: Goals—Saratoga, 11½; Meadow Brook Freebooters, 5. Time of game—Four periods of fifteen minutes each.

Autoists Behind Record Schedule.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 28.—Plastered with a thick layer of Wyoming mud the Little and Haggerty automobile arrived this morning on its trans-continental run from New York to San Francisco. Washed out and swollen streams delayed the travelers, who should have arrived here Monday, according to schedule.

They departed for San Francisco at 13:45 P. M. to-day.

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COULD NOT COPY LISTS.

Policy Holders' Committee Struck an Obstacle in Vienna.

According to a letter received by the International Policy Holders' Committee from Dr. Julius Ullmann, the committee's representative in Vienna, the New York Life Insurance Company agency there has found a means of withholding the list of policy holders which the Austrian law requires shall be accessible to the public.

In his letter Dr. Ullmann says his prior claim for permission to see the lists was set aside by the agents of the company, who said that others were at that time copying them. On examination, Dr. Ullmann writes, he found that the "others" referred to by the agent were employes and friends of the company. He requested Samuel Untermyer to obtain lists in this city and forward them to Vienna. He added that the New York Life Company was trying through the Austrian courts to prevent the publication of the lists.

Grover Cleveland, who has been retained by the Mutual, New York, and Equitable Life Insurance Companies for a year as rebate referee at a salary of $1,000 a month, has declared in an opinion that the American companies cannot, under the new law, legally rebate the income tax imposed by the British Government on policies in American and other foreign companies.

The English law allows taxpayers to deduct from their taxable incomes the amounts paid as premiums on policies issued by English companies. To meet this preferential legislation, the American companies have heretofore rebated the amount of the tax to their policy holders. This Mr. Cleveland says they may no longer do, and the three companies will put his decision into effect at once.

JEWISH ORPHANS TO STAY.

Deportation Order for 28 Children Rescinded by Government.

Twenty-eight of the Jewish orphans who were ordered deported by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island will remain in this country. The Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington granted the necessary permission last night. The order was made in reply to an appeal of the National Committee for Relief of Sufferers by Russian Massacres. The other two orphans, who are supposed to be suffering from favus, a contagious scalp disease, are under observation.

I. Irving Lipsitch, the representative of the United Hebrew Charities, notified David M. Bressler, Secretary of the National Relief Committee, who had the children taken to the temporary homes which had been provided for them at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at Amsterdam Avenue and West 138th Street, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, at Broadway and 150th Street.

"The children will be kept in this city until they have been given a chance to recuperate," said Mr. Bressler last night. "Probably in a day or two we will send them to their future homes. I cannot say whether we will prepare a special appeal for the two sick children."

END OF BRAZILIAN REBEL.

Cardoza Insults a Government General and Is Killed.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 28.—The Federal forces commanded by Gen. Rego today presented an ultimatum to Fausto Cardoza, the chief of the revolutionists in the Province of Sergipe, ordering him to leave the Government palace. Cardoza obeyed, but in passing in front of the forces insulted Gen. Rego and was killed.

The Governor of the province has been reinstated.

LOST TROPHY ON LAST SHOT.

Lieut. Casey's Miss Gave Capt. Wise the Leech Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 28.—Massachusetts carried off two matches in the second day in the big rifle tournament here to-day. The Old Guard of that State won the veteran team match, and Capt. Stewart Wise of the Bay State took the Leech Cup after a sensational contest. So close was the finish that had Lieut. J. K. V. Casey, now of Delaware and formerly of New York, scored "bull's eye" on the final shot he would have won the trophy. A big crowd of spectators breathlessly awaited his last trial in the gathering dusk that made the targets all but indistinguishable. He fired, and a "miss" was signaled back from the pit. The Hale trophy match was won by Second Lieut. W. A. Baker of the Fourth New Jersey, with an aggregate score of 500.

The Old Guard of New York contested the veterans' match against Massachusetts at 200 yards, but was outclassed, scoring only 228 against 260. The total of the New York organization was far below expectation. There was some criticism of the action of Capt. Gannon of the Fourth New Jersey, who, as a former member of the Massachusetts National Guard, shot on the Massachusetts team.

Mrs. Elizabeth Topperwein of San Antonio, Tex., was the only woman to compete. She entered the National marksman's match, requiring a total of 50 out of a possible 75 at three ranges of 200, 300, and 500 yards. Mrs. Topperwein made a total of 59 with a Winchester rifle, and received one of the medals. Her success has placed the authorities in an awkward position, as they are required to send the names of all who make 50 scores to the War Department for enrollment in the National Reserve.

SIR H. VINCENT COMING.

Aide de Camp to King Edward Will Accompany Rifle Team Here.

Sir Howard Vincent, M. P. and Aide-de-Camp to King Edward, VII., will accompany the team from the Queen's Westminsters Volunteers to New York in September for their match with the team from the Seventh Regiment. Col. Trollope, commanding the Queen's Westminsters, expected to accompany them, but found it impossible to do so, and Sir Howard will come in his place.

The shield to be competed for in October was presented by Sir Howard Vincent, and will be brought by him to this country and awarded to the winning team. After the contest in England last year, this famous shield was presented on July 10 to the winning team of the Queen's Westminsters by Field Marshal Earl Roberts at a banquet tendered to Sir Howard Vincent, commemorating his twenty years' service as Colonel of that organization.

Glendon to Coach Navy Oarsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 28.—Richard Glendon of Boston has been engaged to coach the Naval Academy oarsmen next year. He will come to Annapolis about Sept. 10, and will spend a month in working with the candidates from the new fourth class, and will take charge of the 'Varsity squad early in the Spring. During the period of Glendon's coaching the navy has had its greatest success in aquatics.

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PARKWAY MEETING OPENS.

Two Out of Three Favorites Won in First Day's Racing.

A good programme of trotting and pacing races was offered at the first day's meeting of the Parkway Driving Club, held yesterday at the Parkway Driving Park, Gravesend. Nearly 200 horses are entered in the events during the four days' meeting, and yesterday's fields were somewhat unwieldy for the narrow half-mile track. Two of the three races were decided in straight heats, while the third race required four heats to reach a decision.

The recent heavy rain left its mark on the track, and a delay of an hour was necessary to enable the track to dry out sufficiently for the horses to start. In spite of the slow track the time in several of the heats was very good, but in the majority of the events the victories were secured by a good margin.

In the 2:35 trot, Miss Sheldon was favorite in each heat, and won easily. The fastest heat was the second, which was trotted in 2:20¼. Summary.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; mile heats, three in five.

Miss Colgate, ch. m., by Bow Dean-Vanite, (Phillips)	1	1	1
Henry G., b. g., (Callan)	3	2	2
Norval Red, b. g., (Conklin)	10	3	3
David Rossi, blk. s., (Clark)	2	5	5
Black Patchen, blk. s., (Kinsey)	4	4	6
Sultana N., b. m., (Remsen)	6	6	4
Marie Stanford, b. m., (Packer)	5	7	7
Florence Lowe, blk. m., (Shultz)	7	8	9
Deputise, b. g., (Davis)	8	9	8
Marvin, roan g., (Ever)	9	*	

*Distanced.

Time—2:18½; 2:18; 2:17¼.

2:35 Trot.—Mile heats, three in five.

Miss Sheldon, blk. m., by Emperor Wilkes, (Guion)	1	1	1
Robert L., Jr., b. g., (Hully)	2	2	3
Haughty Meddler, br. g., (Waterbury)	5	4	2
Victor, b. g., (Dudley)	3	3	4
J. Elmer, ch. g., (Selby)	4	5	6
Kruger, br. g., (Forshner)	7	6	5
John K., b. g., (Hendrickson)	11	8	7
Merreson, ch. s., (Davis)	12	9	9
Cardigan, b. g., (Brown)	9	10	8
Aggie Clay, b. m., (Fleet)	9	dis.	
Florence Kent, b. m., (Remsen)	6	dis.	
Woodlight, b. g., (L. Fitzgerald)	10	dis.	
Dick Wilkes, b. g., (Clark)	13	dis.	

Time—2:23¼; 2:20¼; 2:21¼.

2:25 Pace.—Mile heats, three in five.

Jessie Wagner, b. m., by Gambril, (Phillips)	3	1	1
Silver Barr, ch. g., (Callan)	1	8	2
Frank Powell, b. g., (Brusie)	2	2	4
Dexa Medium, b. m., (Patrick)	6	4	3
Billy Red, b. g., (Blanchard)	4	3	5
Prince Oatby, b. g., (Conlin)	5	5	6
Billy R., b. g., (Tompkins)	7	7	8
Susie W., br. m., (Hendrickson)	8	6	7
Lady Easter, blk m., (Bass)	dis.		

Time—2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:17¼; 2:17¼.

Patrol of Motor Boat Courses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Acting Secretary Murray of the Department of Commerce and Labor to-day promulgated rules and regulations governing the patrol of the Hudson River during the National motor boat races, Sept. 10 to 15 inclusive. They provide that no vessel shall be permitted to pass up or down the Hudson River over the course laid down for the National motor boat carnival during the hours set for the races. These are from 10 o'clock to 2 on Monday, Sept. 10; from 2 to 4:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 12, and from 2 to 5 P. M. on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 13, 14, and 15.

Upon special permission from a revenue cutter officer vessels may pass between points specified immediately before or after a race at a speed not to exceed five miles an hour, and may cross over the course when necessary, provided the right of way shall at all times be given the racing craft or contestants. A succession of sharp, short whistles will serve as a signal for vessels to stop. Pilots of vessels shall stop when directed to do so by a revenue cutter officer to insure the safety of passengers.

About the Paddock at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Saladin, running in the name of W. T. Anderson in the second race, attracted the attention of the Stewards by his antics while on the way to the post, and immediately after the race was turned over to the official veterinary surgeon for examination, report having it that the horse had been drugged. No evidence of the use of stimulants was found, however, and the case was dropped.

F. Ambrose Clark, who maintains a stable of steeplechase horses, to-day bought the horses Den Ban and McKittredge from H. B. Duryea at private sale, the purchase being made subject to examination by a veterinary surgeon. McKittredge is half brother to McChesney, and as a yearling was bought by Mr. Duryea for a big price. He is to be schooled for steeplechasing.

T. J. Healey, trainer for R. T. Wilson, Jr., to-day saddled the winner of the Saranac Handicap for the third time in the six years' history of the stakes. Healey's winners of the race were Dublin in 1901, Dolly Spanker in 1904, and Gallavant to-day.

Bonidrel Takes Quincy Yacht Cup.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 28.—The Quincy Cup, which the Manchester Yacht Club successfully defended for six years against all comers was won by Bonidrel of the Boston Yacht Club to-day in the sixth and final race sailed off here this afternoon. Bonidrel, handled by her sixteen-year-old owner, George Wightman, beat Chewink VII. and Manchester II. less than a minute.

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$7.50 for Men's Suits that will go back to regular prices—up to $15.00 after Sept. 1.

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$12.50 for Men's Suits that must be marked back again to $25 Sept. 1. Among these are all our Walking Suits and all our famous velour Derby Suits.

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MISS SUTTON GOES WEST.

Starts for Cincinnati to Defend Her Tri-State Tennis Title.

Miss May Sutton left New York last evening for Cincinnati, where she will defend her title to the tri-State tennis championship in the ladies' single, and with her sister play for the ladies' doubles championship. The younger Miss Sutton is already there, and is said to have shown splendid form in practice. Playing together the California girls are so immeasurably

RATE LAW IS IN EFFECT; RAILROADS ASK GRACE

Commerce Commission Will Be Lenient with the Carriers.

PLEDGE FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Counsel Declares the Roads Will Not Oppoce the Law—Provisions of the Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission held a protracted hearing to-day, attended by a large number of railway men and representatives of shippers' associations, at which the new rate law, in effect to-day, was considered. Chairman Knapp and Commissioners Clement, Cockrell and Lane were present at the morning session, and they were joined in the afternoon by E. E. Clark, one of the new Commissioners, who had just arrived from his Iowa home.

B. D. Caldwell, Vice President of the Lackawanna, speaking on behalf of the railroad men present, repeated the request of the railroads for an extension of time for the filing of certain schedules, required by the law to be filed to-day, and submitted several other requests, largely technical in character.

George V. Massey, general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Company, assured the commission that the reports which have been published to the effect that the railroads were antagonistic to the new law and would seek to hinder its operation were absolutely without foundation. He declared that the railroads had already done much toward compliance with the law, and only desired a little more time, coupled with some explanatory directions from the commission, in order to comply with it fully.

In response to this, Chairman Knapp broadly intimated that, so far as the commission is concerned, even if no explicit extension of time is granted for the completion of the filing of tariffs, no prosecutions will be instituted by it because of delay at this time. The railroad men seemed to take that as compliance with their request, although, as a matter of fact, the law provides that prosecutions shall be brought by United States District Attorneys, who might very easily act on their own account.

G. V. Grammar, Vice President of the New York Central, went into a discussion of the provisions regarding the publication of joint rates, and talked about the difficulties of complying with the provisions regarding private car lines.

F. B. Bentley of Chicago spoke for the American Shippers' Association, proposing two modifications in the method of filing tariffs. He said that it would be a better plan to have the roads simply post in the stations notice that the tariffs were in custody of the agents and were open to consultation by shippers. Also, when amended or supplemental tariffs are filed, they should contain all the matter in the originals, so that shippers would not be liable to overlook important matter. He proposed also that switching charges at competitive points be published in separate tariffs.

Nearly all Mr. Bentley's propositions seem to be antagonistic to a literal construction of the provisions of the law, and it is doubtful if the commission will act on them.

In reply to the request of the roads for further time the commission said that it would take the matter under advisement and decision would be made later.

A good many railroad men are in town with various matters concerning the new law about which they want to consult the commission, so that it is probable that hearings will be held, perhaps informally, for a few days.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW.

Large Powers to the Commission and Heavy Penalties Provided.

The Railroad Rate bill, which occupied much of the time and most of the energies of the last session of Congress, went into effect yesterday. From now on the enlarged Inter-State Commerce Commission of seven members will be very busy endeavoring to see that the railroads and other common carriers live up to the provisions of the law.

Several sections of the law are not designed to become effective until the first of next year. The rule against the issuance of free passes, for instance, will not be enforced until Jan. 1, while the rule against common carriers taking their own mined or manufactured products across the borders of the State in which they were produced, unless they are designed for the use of the common carrier concerned, does not become law until May 1, 1907.

The Rate bill is practically a series of amendments to the inter-State commerce law. It applies to every common carrier engaged in inter-State commerce, including railroads, private car lines, express companies, steamboats, sleeping car companies, and pipe lines other than those transporting water and gas. Under its provisions the definition of railroads is broadened to include railroad bridges and ferries, switches, spurs, tracks, terminal facilities, freight depots, grounds, and yards.

The broadening of this definition will enable the commission to regulate switching and terminal charges, which have always been a prolific source of discrimination.

Transportation is defined by the bill to include all cars, irrespective of ownership and contract, and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation, transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storage, and handling of property transported.

It is provided by the law that every transportation company must file with the commission, and keep two copies displayed in each of its depots for public inspection, schedules showing all its rates and charges not only to all points on its own lines, but to all points reached by connecting lines. These schedules must state separately the charges for the services covered in the definition of "transportation." No changes will be permitted in the schedules without thirty days' notice, which will shut the door against the injustices of "midnight" schedules. The published rates are the only ones that can lawfully be charged to any one.

According to the section dealing with the handling of manufactured or mined products, all railroads owning coal and iron mines must dispose of their properties of this character, or ship their products out of the State over a competing line.

In the event of a complaint against any rate as unjust, the commission will fix a time for a hearing, and if the complaint is found to be well founded it will promulgate a rate which it deems equitable, and this rate becomes the maximum charge which the carrier may levy. Such rate becomes effective in thirty days, and remains in effect for two years, unless modified or set aside by the courts. The commission is also entitled to compel detailed reports from all common carriers as to their capitalization, franchise values, investment values, salaries, earnings, and profits.

Violations of the Rate bill are held to be misdemeanors for the corporation as well as for its officials. For refusing to obey orders as to rates the fine is $5,000, and every violation is a separate offense and every day a separate offense. For giving or receiving an illegal pass there is a sliding scale of fines, from $100 to $2,000. For failing to file and publish rates the fines range from $1,000 to $20,000. There are severe penalties for giving or taking rebates. The railroad official responsible for a rebate is liable to two years' imprisonment, in addition to a fine, which may be $1,000 or $20,000, and the man who accepts the rebate is liable for three times the value of the rebate received. There is a fine of from $1,000 to $5,000 for the keeping of incorrect records.

The commission is entitled to award a shipper damages for a carrier's failure to observe the law. In case the carrier appeals and the shipper wins before the United States Circuit Court, the shipper is entitled not only to damages and costs, but to a reasonable attorney's fee.

Suits to reverse or review or enforce the decisions of the commission must be brought before the United States Circuit Court of the district where the carrier has its principal offices. Appeals may be made by either side from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States. Such appeals have priority over all other cases save criminal cases. Appeals must be made within thirty days.

WOMAN TO GET $7,700,000.

Manager for a Firm of Brokers Hears She Is an Heiress.

Mrs. Ida Martin, a widow, employed as manager by the brokerage firm of Morris & Wilmarth of 191 Montague Street, Brooklyn, said yesterday that she had received word that she had fallen heir to a one-thirteenth part of an estate of $100,000,000 left by her uncle in Germany. The news that she was to come in for about $7,700,000 reached Mrs. Martin while she was at work in her employer's office, and she cabled at once to Germany to lawyers there to look after her interests.

Mrs. Martin's uncle, her father's brother, was Michael Roup, who made his fortune as a brewer in Germany. He left no children, and most of his thirteen known heirs are in this country, a number of them living in Waukesha, Mich. Mrs. Martin's father, after coming to this country many years ago, settled in Michigan. He was a clergyman, and was later called to a church in Pittsburg. Mrs. Martin was married in that city, her husband, John Martin, now dead, being Superintendent of Stock Yards in Pittsburg. After his death she came to this city and became manager for Morris & Wilmarth in Brooklyn. Her home is at Shore Road and Ninety-fourth Street, in that borough.

WOULD OUST WOMAN MEMBER

Mrs. Combes Will Fight for Her Place on Board of Trade.

G. Griffith Clapham, Village Clerk and secretary of the Sea Cliff Board of Trade, is making a fight to oust from the Board of Trade its only woman member, Mrs. Helen Combes. A meeting was held last night in the board room over the Post Office on Sea Cliff Avenue, and the changing of the by-laws was discussed, the question being laid over for a month.

The original draft of the by-laws, which was made two years ago, said that a resident or taxpayer of Sea Cliff might be a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Clapham is urging the insertion of the word "male" in the by-laws relating to members, in order that Mrs. Combes may be shut out.

Mr. Clapham says he is working to oust Mrs. Combes simply because she is a woman, as he thinks her out of place. Her brother-in-law, Chauncey Combes, is President of the Board of Trade, and it is in his law office that Mr. Clapham works. Mr. Combes refused last night to say anything about the fight.

Mrs. Combes was more communicative. She said she knew of no other woman in Sea Cliff who wanted to become a member and she knew of none who wanted to stay in the board. But she said she did know of one who would fight before she allowed herself to be forced out. She said she was fighting for principle. Moreover, she had consulted a lawyer, who had told her that she could not be forced out of the organization even if the by-laws were now changed.

Mrs. Combes believes, she said, that the whole trouble had been started by the editor of a local paper who had been nagging her, as she put it. She produced a copy of an editorial telling about how she had allowed the male members of the board to smoke in her presence.

The Glen Cove Improvement Association, a body of women, will come to the assistance of Mrs. Combes in the fight, if she asks for help, it is said.

MORE "BLACK HAND" CRIMES.

Westchester Bandits Hold Up a Man and Rob a Store.

Notwithstanding the efforts of Sheriff Merritt to exterminate the "Black Hand" bandits, they are still active in Westchester County. On Monday night they held up Irving Knapp, a well known resident of Katonah, with revolvers and robbed him of $100 in cash and his gold watch, chain, and ring.

Knapp was returning from Cross River dam late at night, when two men sprang out in the road, and leveling revolvers at his head, ordered him to throw up his hands. One of them grabbed his horse by the bridle, while the other robbed him. The robbers fired a parting shot at their victim as they fled over the hill toward the dam.

Another complaint of the depredations of the outlaws reached the Sheriff yesterday from Hawthorne, where 300 Italians are employed in building a home for Jewish children. A few days ago a well-to-do Italian in charge of the commissary there received a letter marked with a skull and cross-bones, telling him that if he did not meet the "Grand Secretar" of the Black Hand Society, he would be a dead man before the week was over. The commissary man was ordered to wear a red handkerchief around his neck and to carry money in medium sized bills.

The Italian paid no heed to the letter. He had almost forgotten the incident when two strange Italians walked into his store yesterday and began shooting at him with revolvers. When he fled through the rear door one of the men grabbed the cash drawer containing $300 and made off with it. The Italian appealed to the Sheriff for protection, and Deputy Sheriff Mullen was sent to help the man guard his store.

Coroner Wiesendanger learned yesterday that Antonio Tussello, whose dead body was found on the New York & Harlem Railroad tracks near Mount Vernon on Sunday, was undoubtedly a Black Hand bandit. Letters found in the dead man's pockets showed that he belonged to a gang which had been operating in Massachusetts. Tussello's friends were afraid to claim his body, and it was buried in Potter's Field.

NEW MUJIK RISINGS; MANY ESTATES RUINED

Peasants Save an ex-Deputy from Being Taken to Jail.

MIKADO WIRES STOLYPIN

Congratulates Him on His Escape—Reactionaries Are Again Urging a Dictatorship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—Many manor houses in Kharkoff Province have been set on fire by the peasants and are now burning.

Agrarian disorders have begun near Brest-Litovsk. There has been much barn burning and pillaging of estates.

The police to-day attempted to arrest M. Dietz, a member of the outlawed Parliament, in the village of Kamuishin, Saratoff Province. An alarm was sounded on the church bells and a crowd gathered, which became so threatening in its attitude that the police agreed, instead of taking M. Dietz to prison, to consider it a domiciliary arrest.

Two police Sergeants and a Rural Guard were shot and killed in the streets in Usovka, Saratoff, to-day by revolutionists armed with revolvers.

A congress of landed proprietors who have suffered by the agrarian disorders has been summoned to assemble at Tamboff. At a preliminary meeting of sufferers it was determined to press demands for financial compensation from the Government.

In spite of the threats of the revolutionists the transfer of the body of Gen. Min from Peterhof to St. Petersburg took place to-day without incident. The departure of the body from Peterhof was preceded by another religious service, at which the Emperor, Empress, and Grand Duke Nicholas again participated. The Dowager Empress came from Gatchina and met the funeral train on its arrival here.

The funerals of victims of the bomb explosion of Saturday at the residence of Premier Stolypin took place to-day under military escort. M. Stolypin has received from the Governments of the United States and all the European powers expressions of sympathy and congratulations on his personal escape. Even the Emperor of Japan has telegraphed his sincere joy that M. Stolypin was not harmed by the explosion.

In view of suggestions in the foreign press regarding the future policy of the Government, it is semi-officially stated that it would be a great mistake to suppose that revolutionary terrorism will be met by terrorism on the part of the Government, which always will be able to distinguish between legal opposition and enemies determined to nullify the law, whether by propaganda or by passive resistance.

The Government has sufficient means, the statement continues, to suppress illegal acts, but suppression is not the only aim, the first problem being the preparation of bills to be presented in Parliament for the settlement of pressing questions in a legal manner. The statement concludes as follows:

"Revolutionaries may try to destroy the work of the Government, but finally they must fail, as the Government cannot refrain from the fulfillment of reforms simply because one statesman or another may be replaced."

Nevertheless, the Court at Peterhof is apparently divided as to how to meet the campaign of the terrorists. The reactionary party at Court is urging a dictatorship, and the Strana publishes a report that upon the initiative of the Council for National Defense an extraordinary conference, somewhat similar to that which created the Committee of Public Security after the assassination of Alexander II., has been called to meet at Peterhof in the latter part of the week.

The Monarchical Party at Moscow, in an address to the Emperor, openly appeals for a dictatorship, and urges the complete suppression of Parliament and the restoration of the unlimited autocracy. Should, however, the Czar insist on retaining the Parliament the Monarchist promise loyal participation in the elections, upon the condition of a change in the election law providing for the exclusion of Jews from the suffrage.

LIBAU, Aug. 28.—Terroristic crimes against persons refusing to affiliate with the revolutionists continue with increasing vigor.

Periodical lists are published in the Lettish secret press of those under the ban, stating whether they are to be killed or their property is to be destroyed.

RIGA, Aug. 28.—Police and troops today surrounded a lodging house in which bombs had been discovered. The Revolutionists inside fired with rifles on the attacking party, and also threw a bomb, whereupon the troops riddled the house with bullets, killing or wounding all the inmates. Two men and a woman were killed.

At another place in the suburbs a Lettish student was killed and several were wounded while resisting arrest.

Seventeen cocoanut oil barrels which were auctioned off to-day by the customs authorities were found to contain, hidden in false bottoms, 500,000 copies of proclamations printed in various languages.

Metz Not a Candidate.

"No, I'm out of that business," said Controller Metz with a laugh yesterday when he was asked if he would accept a nomination for Governor as proposed at a gathering of Brooklyn Democrats Monday night. The Controller showed that he did not consider the subject serious enough to talk about at greater length.

CRAVING FOR LIQUOR

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ANY REGULAR PHYSICIAN

Can administer the treatment under the direction of the

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MORPHINISM

and all drug addictions permanently cured and absolutely without suffering.

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NEW NATURALIZATION REGULATIONS ISSUED

They Relate to the Enforcement of the Act of June 29 Last.

OLD DECLARATIONS STAND

The Rules Go Into Effect on Sept. 27—Judge Campbell Apointed Chief of the New Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Acting Secretary Lawrence O. Murray of the Department of Commerce and Labor issued today the regulations relating to the enforcement of the recently enacted naturalization laws.

Some of the more important regulations are as follows:

"Declarations of intention made prior to Sept. 27, 1906, before clerks of courts having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, under the law existing at the time, may be used in lieu of the declarations required by the act of June 29, 1906, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date when made.

"Aliens who make the declaration of intention required by law prior to Sept. 27, 1906, unless they can be naturalized before that date, under the laws then in force, must comply with the requirements of the act of June 29, 1906, in regard to the filing of petitions for naturalization and furnishing proof, except that they will not be required to speak the English language or to sign petitions in their own handwriting.

"No certificate of naturalization shall be issued to a petitioner until after the Judge of the Court granting the naturalization has signed the order to that effect.

"In every case in which the name of a naturalized alien is changed by order of a court, as provided in Section 6, the Clerks of Courts are required to report to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, when transmitting to it the duplicate of the certificate of naturalization of the alien whose name is changed, both the original and the new name of the said person.

"Applications for the issuance of declarations of intention, or certificates of naturalization, in lieu of declarations of intention or certificates of naturalization claimed to have been lost or destroyed, shall be made under oath to the Clerk of the court by which any such declarations of intention or certificates of naturalization were originally issued, and shall contain full information in regard to the lost or destroyed papers and concerning the time, place, and circumstances of such alleged loss or destruction.

"If an alien is physically unable to speak, that fact should be stated in his petition for naturalization, in lieu of the statement, 'I am able to speak the English language.'

"Clerks of courts shall not receive declarations of intention to become citizens from other aliens than white persons and persons of African nativity or of African descent.

"Under Section 2,166 of the Revised Statutes, an honorably discharged soldier who is of the age of 21 years and upward may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States without making the declaration of intention required of other aliens."

MORAN WINS A POINT.

Quincy Withdraws Opposition If the Voters Support Him.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 28.—District Attorney Moran, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, sent a letter to Chairman Josiah Quincy of the Democratic State Committee to-day replying to Mr. Quincy's suggestion that Mr. Moran's candidacy be submitted to William J. Bryan.

"As no candidate opposes my nomination," Mr. Moran declares, "the suggestion of arbitration is absurd. The only contest now possible is that about to be waged between Guild and Moran. I send you a Moran campaign button, the wearing of which will be indisputable proof of your recognition of the right of the Democratic masses to govern themselves in defiance of dictation by self-constituted bosses."

Mr. Quincy desired that Mr. Bryan choose between Mr. Moran and ex-Gov. Douglas, who, it is understood, refuses to stand as a candidate for Governor unless he is unopposed.

Chairman Quincy replied to Mr. Moran's communication as follows:

"Evidently the interests of the party do not figure in Mr. Moran's calculations. He would prefer to lead the party to defeat rather than have any one else lead it to victory.

"While I am irreconcilably opposed, on grounds of party principle, to the nomination of Mr. Moran or of any other man who assumes his 'rule or ruin' attitude, I shall make no further opposition to him if I become satisfied that a majority of the Democrats of the State want a candidate whose nomination to my mind spells humiliation and disaster."

The contest for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor between Eugene N. Foss and Lieut. Gov. Draper was vigorously inaugurated to-day by Mr. Foss, who issued a proclamation to Republicans calling on all who favored Canadian reciprocity, immediate tariff revision, and the overthrow of the political machine in Massachusetts to volunteer their services upon a local committee.

CONSUL BOWENS RESIGNS.

His Guadeloupe Reports Caused Complications with France.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—G. Jarvis Bowens has sent in his resignation as American Consul at Guadeloupe, French West Indies. He left the service soon after the riots in Guadeloupe, which caused him to send alarming reports to the State Department concerning the dangers which threatened American interests in Guadeloupe.

Mr. Bowens reported that the situation was serious and beyond local control. In consequence of this report an American gunboat was sent to the island to the displeasure of France, which had warships near Guadeloupe and was prepared to check election riots.

An investigation of conditions in Guadeloupe is said to have shown that the American Consul was not warranted in making such alarming reports, and this fact, it is believed, was the cause of his withdrawal from the service. Mr. Bowens is a negro and was appointed from Virginia. He went to Guadeloupe on June 24, 1905. His successor has not been appointed.

"Carrying Coals to Newcastle."

The only good reason that there could have been for carrying coals to Newcastle was that the coals carried were better or cheaper than the Newcastle coals.

That, too, can be the only good reason why my Philadelphia cigars are shipped by thousands daily to New York City where there are over 100,000 places selling cigars at retail. Most men would rather walk ten blocks than sit down and write a letter—yet every day brings me many orders from the city that has a cigar store on nearly every corner. My cigars *are* better value than the retailers can give either in New York or elsewhere.

My selling expense, compared to the retailer's, is practically nothing. It is nearly half the retailer's prices.

I have no store rent, light, heat or clerk hire to pay for.

I spend a little for advertising to get one-tenth of my orders—that's all. The other nine-tenths of my business is repeat orders that cost me nothing to get. I think that is reducing selling expense to the lowest possible minimum. You get the benefit.

I do not, however, ask you to accept any argument as final proof of the cigar value I give. I make you here an offer by which you can actually try the cigars at my risk without sending me a cent.

Shivers' Panatela EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of THE TIMES express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana of good quality—not only clear, but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. They are *hand made*, by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS

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Largest Makers of Collars and Shirts in the World

Hopkins 119 CHAMBERS ST.

Wall Tents

8 oz. duck, complete, poles and pins.

7 ft. x 7 ft. $6.00
7 ft x 9 ft. 7.13
8½ ft x 12 ft. 9.68

Tents, any size or style, made to order.

Folding Camp Cots ..... $1.50 to $2.50
Folding Camp Stools ..... 35c., 50c., 75c.

Clothing, Sleeping Bags, Chairs, Air Pillows, Fishing Tackle, etc.

CAMPS COMPLETELY FITTED.

YACHT SUPPLIES | BOATS, DORIES.

Cholera Infantum

Never known to fail to cure in 24 hours. Send for MAN-A-CEA WATER and Booklet. Druggists, Grocers, or MAN-A-CEA WATER CO., 18 Stone St., N. Y.

In the Name of Sense,

that good common sense of which all of us have a share, how can you continue to buy ordinary soda crackers, stale and dusty as they must be, when for 5¢ you can get

Uneeda Biscuit

fresh from the oven, protected from dirt by a package the very beauty of which makes you hungry.

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Bargains in House Needs

ALTHOUGH the saving on any item in this list is worth coming to get, special attention is due the last item, "El-an-Ge" Ware. This enamel ware is the very best quality made in this class of goods. And the importance of using nothing but reliable enamel ware cannot be too strongly emphasized. Poor enamel is likely at any time to chip off into your food, and thereby get into your stomach. And that is liable to cost you more than your whole kitchen is worth.

Scan this list. It contains a good many little things that will save you money.

Refrigerators

Special apartment house refrigerator, made of hard wood, in golden oak finish; regular price, $12; to-day $9.50

Regular style refrigerator, made of hard wood, in golden oak finish; has lifting cover and fully guaranteed in every respect; regular price, $6.50; to-day $4.50

GALVANIZED WASH TUBS—large size; regular price, 65c. to-day 39c

A ONE-YEAR GUARANTEED CLOTHES WRINGER—with 10-inch rubber roller; frame made of hard wood and is made by the Lovell Mfg. Co.; special at $1.45

"The New Dandy" Coal Cooking Stove

This stove is made up especially for us; has a large size oven, 5 cooking holes on top, extra heavy castings; and you can broil, roast or bake satisfactorily in it. Positively one of the best of its kind on the market.

No. 7 is regularly sold for $12; reduced to $8.50

No. 8, similar in construction; regularly sold for $13.50; to-day only $9.50

GENUINE BLOCK INCANDESCENT BURNER WITH XXX MANTLE—generally sold with an XX mantle; regular price, $1.25. In addition to this genuine burner we will give an XXX mantle; all complete for 95c

Wooden Ware

STEP LADDER AND CHAIR—hard wood; special at 65c

FOLDING IRONING BOARDS—4½ ft. long; on a strong stand 65c

CURTAIN STRETCHERS—the folding kind; 6x12 ft. 45c

DOUBLE REVERSIBLE SLEEVE BOARDS—made of hard wood 12c

SOLID HARD WOOD SLEEVE BOARDS—with padded tops 14c

STEP LADDER—5 foot; strong and durable; with pail rest 35c

Galvanized Ware

GARBAGE CANS—with covers; special 19c

No. 7 WASH BOILERS—solid copper bottom 45c

ASH CANS—with cover; can be used as a garbage or ash can; full barrel size; for to-day only 95c

Special Sale of "El-an-Ge" Ware

These goods are all guaranteed and manufactured by the well-known manufacturers of steel enameled and galvanized wares, Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. Every piece bears their trademark, and it is needless to say that they are the highest grade of one-coated steel ware on the market.

BERLIN SAUCEPANS, WITH COVERS—8-qt. size, 32c; 6-qt. size, 28c; 3½-qt. size, 20c; 2½-qt. size 15c

TEA POTS—3-qt., 28c; 2-qt., 22c; 1-qt. 19c

COFFEE BOILERS—6-qt., 45c; 4½-qt., 40c; 3½-qt. 32c

COFFEE POTS—4-qt., 30c; 3-qt., 28c; 2-qt., 22c; 1½-qt. 20c

COFFEE BIGGINS—4-qt. 50c; 3-qt., 42c; 2-qt., 36c; 1-qt. 30c

DISH PANS—17-qt., 35c; 14-qt. 30c

BREAD RAISERS—with covers, 17-qt., 75c; 14-qt. 65c

CLIMAX SAUCEPANS—with covers; 7-qt., 42c; 5-qt., 35c; 3-qt. 30c

SEAMED STRAIGHT POTS—with covers; 6-qt., 22c; 4-qt. 18c

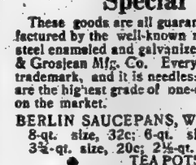

ROYAL SAUCEPANS—with covers; 7-qt., 30c; 4-qt., 24c; 3-qt., 20c; 2-qt. 15c

TEA KETTLES—7-qt., 40c; 5-qt., 32c; 4-qt., 30c; 3-qt. 25c

COLANDERS—12x5, 28c; 10x4 ..... 22c

STRAIGHT SAUCEPANS—with covers; 6-qt., 30c; 4-qt., 24c; 3-qt., 20c; 2-qt. 18c

SAUCEPANS—no covers; 10-qt., 32c; 4-qt., 28c; 3-qt., 15c; 2-qt., 12c; 1-qt. 9c

STEWING OR PRESERVING LIPPED KETTLES—no covers; 12-qt., 34c; 10-qt., 32c; 8-qt., 30c; 6-qt., 24c; 5-qt., 20c; 4 qt., 18c; 3-qt. 15c

CONVEX SAUCEPOTS—with covers, 9-qt., 34c; 6-qt., 28c; 3½-qt. 24c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

"I Didn't Know There Was a Self-Threading Machine Made"

EXCLAIMED a woman, the other day, who had been using one of the higher priced and less practicable machines sold by agents. And so it is with many other women who have not taken the time to look into the merits of the "Fountain" and "Victory" Sewing Machines.

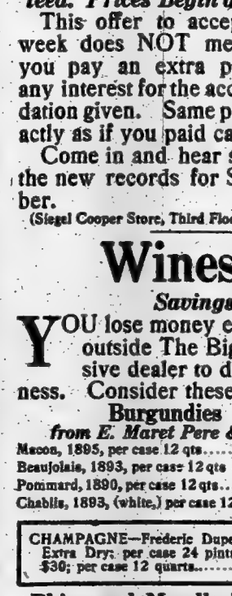

If we did not know that these machines were worthy and reliable, we would not make the claim for them that we do. But they have proved to us by the test of time that they are the best on the market, and all that is necessary to prove it to *you* is a trial.

Until you actually use a "Fountain" or "Victory" you will never know how easy sewing can be.

We sell either machine on terms of

$1 *Down and Weekly Payments of* $1

All models are *Ball-Bearing* throughout. A full set of up-to-date attachments free with each machine, and each machine is guaranteed free of repairs for five years.

Prices are $19.50, $20.50 and $23.50. No interest. No extras. No collectors.

Also drop-head "Victory" sewing machines with all the latest attachments, at $12.50, $13.50 and $15.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Center.)

$1 *a week for a* Talking Machine OR Phonograph

is a small matter compared with the satisfaction you get out of the instrument. And you pay even that small price only for a short time. The instrument will be entertaining the household long after the weekly payments have ceased. It will last a lifetime. ***Every Machine Is Guaranteed. Prices Begin at $10.***

This offer to accept $1 a week does NOT mean that you pay an extra price or any interest for the accommodation given. Same price exactly as if you paid cash.

Come in and hear some of the new records for September.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Rear.)

Tapestry Brussels Rugs

At Worth-While Savings in Prices

These goods need no introduction from us—they are popular wherever rugs are used. We offer them in two grades, in three sizes, each including an assortment of beautiful novelties in design and color. These are suitable for any chamber; also well adapted for offices.

Regularly $21; size 9x12; special $18.75

Regularly $15; size 7.3x10.6; special $12.50

Regularly $12; size 7x9; special at $9.75

These Prices on Brussels Rugs

Every price is specially reduced for this sale:

Regularly $15.50; size 9x12; special $13.75

Regularly $13.50; size 8.3x10.6; special $10.75

Regularly $7.50; size 6x9; special $6.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Wines and Liquors

Savings Worth Coming After

YOU lose money every time you buy one of these brands outside The Big Store. It is impossible for the exclusive dealer to duplicate our prices and stay in business. Consider these:

Burgundies *from E. Maret Pere & Fils*

Macon, 1895, per case 12 qts	$6.50
Beaujolais, 1893, per case 12 qts	$8.25
Pommard, 1890, per case 12 qts	$11.95
Chablis, 1893, (white,) per case 12 qts	$9.15

CHAMPAGNE—Frederic Dupey & Co. Extra Dry; per case 24 pints, $30; per case 12 quarts $28

Rhine and Moselle Wines *from Johann Gerst*

Niersteiner, 1899, per case 12 qts	$5.95
Hochheimer, 1899, per case 12 qts	$7.45
Rauenthaler Berg, 1897, per case 12 qts	$8.25

	Per Gal.	Per Case 12 Bots.	Per Bot.
HENNESSY & CO. COGNAC	$4.50	$11.00	$1.00
PURITAN BLACKBERRY BRANDY	1.50	4.75	45c
BLAIR'S OLD TOM GIN	2.50	6.50	55c
RAMSAY'S SCOTCH WHISKY	3.50	9.50	80c

	Per Gal.	Per Case 12 Full Qts.	Per Full Qt.
ROXBURGE RYE, 12 years old	$4.50	$14.50	$1.25
NORMANDY RYE, 10 years old	3.50	11.00	1.00
MONTICELLO RYE, 7 years old	3.00	10.00	85c
MONOGRAM RYE	2.75	8.50	75c
OLD CROWN RYE	2.50	7.25	65c

Export Beers

	Bbl.	10 doz.	Per doz.
Select Pilsener		$9.50	$1.00
Hofbrau, dark		$9.50	$1.00
German Brew		$8.00	85c
Culmbacher, dark		$8.00	85c
Bohemian		$7.25	75c
Bavarian, dark		$7.25	75c
Special Brew		$6.25	65c
Club Special, dark		$6.25	65c

Rebate of 10c per doz. allowed on the empty bottles.

California Port, Sherry, Angelica and Tokay, per gal., $2.25, $1.75, $1.35, $1.05 and 85c

California Claret and Rhine Wines, per gal., $1.25, $1.05, 89c and 76c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fourth Floor.)

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THE HONOR OF THE PARTY.

The conference of prominent Democrats to be held in Albany on Sept. 5 ought to do valuable service in putting an end to those "shameful conditions in our political life" against which Mr. JEROME has so vigorously protested. One of the most shameful of all those conditions is the present state of the Democratic Party. The call for the Albany conference declares that discussion will be had of ways and means "to prevent the completion of the corrupt deal which is contemplated, involving the sale of the Democratic name and organization." The signers of the call fear "that the honor of the party is to be sold," and the rank and file of the Democracy, they say, is waiting in suspense, "not knowing how to prevent it."

It is not altogether a sale that is contemplated, although the element of bargain and purchase is not absent from the transaction. We should say, rather, that the Democratic Party is in danger of losing its franchise through nonuser. It is without a leader, and lacks an efficient organization. Observing that the party domicile appeared to be untenanted, Mr. HEARST prepared to move in and to appropriate the name and symbols of the Democracy. The call for the Albany conference rightly declares this condition to be discreditable, and a share of the discredit attaches to every old-line Democrat who through inaction has permitted it to be brought about. It is not strange that Mr. HEARST's organizers made progress up the State so long as they were unopposed. Now the leading Democrats who have the confidence of the conservative members of the party all over the State will meet and take thought and counsel concerning what is to be done.

The mere fact that such a conference is to be held will put heart into the Democracy. It is an evidence that the party is alive. The action of the conference will reinforce the State Committee, and enable it to make headway against the Hearst rushers, who already have been checked in their proselyting work up the State. It was at such a conference as this, privately held, that Mr. WHITNEY weeks in advance carefully planned the campaign that triumphantly ended in the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND in Chicago in 1892. Leading Democrats of New York have seen too little of each other in recent years. It will be good for them to get together. The Albany conference will rally and inspire the Democrats all over the State. It will make it easier to defeat Mr. MURPHY at the primaries on the 18th of September. It will give momentum to the movement for the nomination of Mr. JEROME at Buffalo. Indeed, the statement made by Mr. HEARST in an interview yesterday afternoon is practically a confession that he despairs of obtaining a sufficient footing in the Buffalo convention to assure his nomination. That is the best possible evidence that the calling of a conference of leading Democrats at Albany was a wise and timely move.

THE STANDARD OIL INDICTMENTS.

In the annals of lawbreaking Whiting, Ind., now comes to an incontestable and bad pre-eminence, not because of the wickedness of its people, but because of the unlawful rebates the Standard Oil Company has accepted from the railroads for moving the tank cars in which the oil brought there in pipe lines is distributed over the country. The investigation of the Federal Grand Jurors at Chicago has resulted in the finding of ten indictments against the Standard Oil Company, covering 6,428 counts. Evidence was offered to the Grand Jurors to show that while the published rate of the Burlington and Alton railroads from Whiting to East St. Louis was 18 cents per hundred pounds, and 19½ cents to St. Louis, oil was carried at the secret rate of 6 cents and 7½ cents respectively. On shipments to points in the South the rebates amounted on the average to 27½ per cent. of the published rate. The Lake Shore Road gave a rebate by canceling storing charges amounting to 5 cents per ton per day on oil delayed in delivery.

If conviction shall be secured upon each one of the 6,428 counts of the indictments the Standard Oil Company, under the Elkins act, will be liable to punishment by a fine of not less than $1,000 or more than $20,000 for each offense. If the minimum penalty were to be inflicted the fines would amount to $6,428,000; at the maximum rate they would amount to the prodigious sum of $128,560,000. The first mentioned sum would be punitive, the second would certainly be exemplary.

This is a salutary proceeding. Up to a time still quite recent railroads have been unsparingly denounced for giving secret rebates and legislators have devoted time and ingenuity to the task of enacting deterrent statutes. They seem to have proceeded upon the theory that while the highwayman should be permitted to go free his victim ought to be seized and further mulcted. In the Chicago cases action is taken not against the railroad companies, the givers of the rebates, but against the shipper, the guilty receiver thereof. Punishment of the beneficiary of a crime does seem somehow to be accordant with the popular idea of justice. It is of course one thing to indict and often quite another thing to convict. The Standard Oil Company has of late protested that it was not accepting secret rebates. The finding of these indictments puts it in a position where further explanations are called for. They will be given at the trial of the cases, but while the secrets of the Grand Jury room have not been disclosed, it would appear that the evidence upon which the indictments were found was furnished by railroad witnesses privy to the fact and commission of the crime.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S DUTY.

A public duty confronts Mr. ROOSEVELT which we trust neither the exigencies of a Congressional campaign nor his preoccupation with spelling reform will hinder him from performing at once. In defiance of his order, issued three years ago, representatives of postal clerks of various cities in the country assembled in Chicago have organized "a National Federation of Post Office Clerks." This is a labor union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and if the organization is permitted to exist Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the National Federation, will henceforth be the spokesman of the postal clerks and to him they will look for orders.

It is intolerable that the postal service of the country should be subject to the caprices and orders of Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS or any other labor leader. The postal clerks have no occasion to organize a union. They are under the protection of the civil service regulations, and of the Federal statutes. Their compensation is fixed, not by the union scale, but by law of Congress. Their affiliation with organized labor would be destructive of discipline, detrimental to the public service, and would breed a defiant disregard of law and of the rights and the convenience of the people.

Mr. ROOSEVELT cannot overlook this flagrant disobedience of an Executive order.

"SUPER GRAMMATICAM."

What a pity it is that the mildest and most friendly and best-intentioned criticism should have no effect upon the President of the United States toward a reconsideration of his precipitate preconceptions, that it should only, as the French say, "obstinate" him and inflame him all the more. What a pity, in other words, that his cerebellum should be so much more influential than his cerebrum, that he should be so much more anxious about going ahead than about being right.

Of course, this tendency is "in the part." He is by no means the first Chief Magistrate who has shown it. There was PHARAOH, for example. The more the Israelites remonstrated with him on the conduct of the administration the more did PHARAOH harden his heart and soften his head and would not let them go. There was SIGISMUND, King of the Romans, whose case happens to be particularly in point. When a learned Cardinal suggested to SIGISMUND that he had employed a feminine adjective to agree with the neuter noun "schisma," SIGISMUND Rooseveltianly replied, "I am King of the Romans, and above grammar."

The President is above grammar, or above dictionaries. Spelling reform suits him. It would meet his personal views to relapse into it. Accordingly he makes an Executive order directing the spelling by his clerks of three hundred words in the way the spelling reformers would have them spelled, including such barbarisms as "thru," "tho," and "thruout." We can allow a President to misspell without losing our respect for him. GEORGE WASHINGTON was no great clerk. Still less ANDREW JACKSON. The President's order about the three hundred words has been received with enthusiasm by the reformers, with grave admonition by the organs of scholarship, and with stupefaction by that part of the population, so far more numerous than either, which finds that it has painfully and laboriously acquired the art of spelling only to find that it is of no use, and that it would have done better to go on spelling by the light of nature.

No sooner does the disapprobation or stupefaction of his countrymen reach his notice than the President, by way of proclaiming his supergrammaticality, proceeds to "rub it in" by accepting in advance all and any freaks which the reformers may promulgate, and by ordering all the executive departments to adopt not only the actual but the possible suggestions of the reformers.

It seems that the President has in this matter been not only "super grammaticam," but "ultra vires." Of course he can himself misspell words, and, possibly, can order the Public Printer to "follow copy." But can he order every member of the Cabinet, including such a fastidious scholar as Secretary ROOT, to forbear from correcting vile and glaring misprints, and compel such a functionary to see his copy deformed, unfinished, sent before its time into this breathing world, and that so lamely and unfashionable that dogs bark at it? That is a serious question between the President and the English language as at present constituted.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Mention of the Yellow Peril used to be connected with the vision of vast and armed Oriental hordes moving under the direction of some new Genghis Khan or Tamerlane, and spreading ruin throughout the world. But looked at from the modern point of view, the perilous features of the spectacle seem much modified; in fact, they are winnowed away altogether. Armies, to be sure, are already preparing to come out of that country with their Captains of tens and of hundreds and chieftains of higher multitudes; but they are to come with the instruments and intentions of peace, being the ministers of industry instead of destruction. It will no doubt come about that these armies can be drafted at will, conducted on their missions to the ends of the world, and brought back home again when their work is done and their peaceful campaigns brought to a close. They will bring their savings with them, and that will make them property owners and employers of labor all the rest of their lives. Handling these forces of labor on a great scale is a new business, but there is no difficulty in learning it.

The regulations prescribed for the Panama contractors to supply Chinese labor for the canal, setting down with precision their obligations to the laborers, to the Republic of Panama, and to the canal organization with this country behind it, seem to cover the ground with justice and good judgment, and may be regarded as the foundation of a code to rule in similar operations hereafter, and gradually shape itself to all their requirements. With a population of 400,000,000, more or less, roughly speaking a third of the inhabitants of the globe, potentialities of labor are locked up there to put a new face on mundane things and usher in the millennial possibilities which time has been dreaming about so long without coming to their realization. One can picture the ancient empire, sending out in processions its yellow hosts generation after generation and age after age, leaving giant monuments of labor on their track, instead of the brand and ravage of war which the politicians have thought now and then that they discerned alarming prospects of. Possibly in the industrial achievements of this age the organization and handling of Chinese labor, bringing it to bear on the right spots at the right time, and sending its armies home when their work is done, with a record of benefits on both sides, no permanent infiltration of unwelcome Chinks into our society and everybody satisfied, will stand as one of the greatest on the record. What we may call the Panama-Chinese Code, or the beginning of one, is likely to rank in aftertime as an institute of high and permanent importance, its regulative prescriptions beneficently influential century after century and from end to end of the world. Moving and returning armies of labor outnumbering the legions of Rome and carrying the spade further than the latter ever carried the pilum, is probably the true solution of China's problem, not obscuring the yellow note in it, but taking away all the peril which in the surmise of a timorous diplomacy used to be braided in with it.

ADVICE TO SPELLING REFORMERS.

As language was at its beginning purely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and, while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet every penman endeavored to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer and less different as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the Saxon remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy and produces anomalous formations that, being once incorporated, can never be afterward dismissed and reformed.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced and so differently modified by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another. Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the English language that criticism can never wash them away: these therefore must be permitted to remain untouched, but many words have likewise been altered by accident or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation, and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill; of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the Latin or the French, since at the time when we had dominions in France we had Latin service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion that the French generally supplied us, for we have few Latin words among the terms of domestic use which are not French, but many French which are very remote from Latin.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent I have often been obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, "convey" and "inveigh," "deceit" and "receipt," "fancy" and "phantom"; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as "explain" and "explanation," "repeat" and "repetition."

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without control, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavored to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those whose thoughts have been perhaps too anxiously employed on verbal singularities not to disturb, on narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted that for the law to be known is of more importance than for it to be right. "Change," says HOOKER, "is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better." There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes which will again be changed while imitation is employed in observing them. This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness, or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous.

The foregoing views about spelling reform are not original with THE TIMES. They were expressed in the foregoing words in the preface to "A Dictionary of the English Language, by SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.," published in London in 1755.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Privileges of the Uniform.

That vexed question of soldiers' and sailors' uniforms and the consideration due them as the livery of the Nation has been so abundantly befogged with sentiment as to lead to serious misunderstandings and heartburnings. At least two of our contemporaries, The Philadelphia Record and The New Orleans Picayune, have already had something to say to this sane effect; and the Brownsville incident has furnished an eloquent example in the concrete of what the nature of these understandings may be. The race question there furnishes a peculiar condition, but is otherwise irrelevant. It does not affect the principle, which, briefly, is this: The uniform of the enlisted man, whether in the army or the navy, is the badge of the wearer's subordinate employment in an honorable and useful Government service—one of many such and one of the least. It gives him certain special rights in his garrison or on his ship, and deprives him of many individual freedoms there and elsewhere. It operates not at all to increase his merely civic privileges.

Off duty and outside his garrison he counts merely as a man. Least of all is his uniform a social passport. If he is a white man whose natural parts, education, breeding, income—what not—would as a civilian restrict him to certain companies, his uniform does not give him the right to frequent other companies where he is not wanted, or to make himself where he is not invited. It does not, except when he parades, give him any right even on the public streets which he did not as an individual already possess. These rights are in all cases a matter of custom. If he happens to be a negro and he is in a country where custom and even positive law prescribes the social separation of the races, his uniform does not entitle him to dine in restaurants from which negroes one and all are barred. And if it happens to be the quaint custom of the same country "to give a lady the wall"—that is, never to walk between her and the fence, even if the other course means turning clear off the sidewalk into the muddy street—his uniform does not entitle him to violate that convention.

Just this, it appears, was one of the causes of riot at Brownsville. Perhaps the soldiers were ignorant of the convention; perhaps the citizen who knocked one of the negroes down was hasty in assuming deliberate discourtesy, but the convention remains. It is obligatory upon all. Any person who violated it without obvious inadvertence would stand an excellent chance of receiving a rude lesson in "manners."

In brief, the point is that the uniform of the enlisted man, whatever its honorable significance, conveys no social privileges. The man in it stands on his own bottom.

Picnics and Politics.

Under the pleasantly alliterative title which adorns the side lines of this paragraph, The New Orleans Times-Democrat describes the Arcadian campaignings of the candidates for Governor of Mississippi, "opened most auspiciously and promisingly at the Philadelphia fair." The Philadelphia mentioned is not, of course, the city of Quakers and of the late Mr. QUAY, but a town in the State where picnics and politics go hand in hand. For Philadelphia is only a beginning. From that auspicious village the candidates move on through the Summer landscape, "attending many fairs and picnics and seizing upon these pleasant occasions to discuss the political issues of the day and present their several claims to the voters between meals. The voter is more apt to take a favorable view of a candidate after a hearty picnic luncheon, and the candidate himself is more likely to be optimistic and not to deal in rough personalities. The speeches come then like after-dinner toasts, notorious for being of the amiable order. We can conceive of no better combination of business (or politics) and pleasure."

Perhaps the combination does not appeal to us quite so strongly. Our experience of picnics has not been fortunate. But the picture painted by our friend is none the less alluring as seen through the enchanted blue haze of a safe distance. Note also that phrase about the advantages of recent abundant fare as a promoter of urbanity. Doubtless the Mississippians, having before them the late fearful example of their neighbors in Georgia, are quite willing to undertake so agreeable a method of avoiding "rough personalities" between Gubernatorial aspirants. If we must have politics, let us have picnics also! Are not eating and argument, in a certain manner at least—since the same mouth must be used for both—checks one upon the other?

Robinson Crusoe's Isle.

We appreciate the correction from a correspondent in Richmond Borough, published in THE TIMES yesterday, making clear to our readers what they may not readily have recalled, that in strict parlance Robinson Crusoe's isle was not Juan Fernandez, the Pacific island west of Valparaiso, which the earthquake is said to have destroyed, but an unknown island vaguely described by Crusoe as lying near the mouth of the Orinoco. Of course, only by courtesy and by a sort of make-believe could Juan Fernandez, or, indeed, any other island, be called Robinson Crusoe's, inasmuch as said Crusoe never existed, save in the mind of the most gifted of fiction writers and in the grateful imaginations of his readers. Yet in the same sense that ALEXANDER SELKIRK may be thought of as the historic original of Crusoe, so the island on which SELKIRK passed his forlorn years may be correctly esteemed the original of Crusoe's isle, whithersoever it may in the fiction be set—whether off Guiana, Australia, or the coast of Guinea. The natural motive that would lead DEFOE to the selection of another name than SELKIRK for the hero of his immortal tale would, we think, impel him to transplant the island to a spot in all respects favorable for the descent of cannibals upon its coast, and for the weaving of a plot widely variant from the true story of ALEXANDER SELKIRK.

An Example of Simple Grammar.

"Why don't NICK HAYES say who he is for?" demands in sledge-hammer monosyllabics Mr. THOMAS F. MCCAUL, rival candidate for leader in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, who makes no bones of proclaiming his allegiance for HEARST. We will not cavil at MCCAUL'S predilections, for our attention is fixed admiringly upon his grammar. In its present unaffected garb no one can deny that the McCaul challenge is forceful and to the point. How mealy mouthed would its belligerency become, expressed in puristic grammatical form as, Why doesn't NICHOLAS HAYES say for whom he is? That wouldn't scare a grasshopper, not to speak of a Tammany leader. "Why, I always spelt that way," exclaims TIM SULLIVAN when he hears of the President's "reform." What need of a Simplified Spelling Board, indeed, or of a Board of Simple Grammarians, when custom so outspeeds them!

Watterson on Rucevelt.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Nuthing escapes Mr. Rucevelt. No subject is tu hi fr him to takl, nor tu lo for him tu notis. He makes tretis without the consent of the Senit. He inforces such laws as meet his approval, and fales to se those that du not soot him. He now assales the English langgwidg, constitutes himself a sort of French Academy, and will reform the speling in a way tu soot himself.

We have ventured to spell the name of the President, Rucevelt. It is quite likely that meny will say that is not his name. But the majority of the people pronounce it thus, the first sllabel riming with goose. There are others, of course, who pronounce it differently, but if we unsettle the speling already established pepel will spel according to their ideas of sound, and the name of the President, which it appears fu pepul no how to pronounce, must take its chances with the rest. Stil it is a safe guess (or gess) that he will continue to sine Roosevelt. Perhaps Theodore Rucevelt would not be recognized in forin lands.

Sweets Saved Him.

From The Tucson Citizen.

Lost for three days in the Rincon Mountains, Steve McKenna finally reached a Mexican rancher's house, where he was given food and shelter. There he was found early this morning by Mayor L. H. Manning and Dr. Clarence L. Gunter.

Two boxes of high-priced bonbons which Mr. McKenna had purchased for some young ladies in Mayor Manning's camp aided greatly in satisfying the hunger that comes to a lost traveler in Arizona mountains.

Canadian Approval.

From The Toronto Globe.

President Roosevelt has ordered that all public documents issuing from the White House, including his own messages to Congress, be printed in the reformed spellings recommended by the experts who have been at work on a list of words. It would not be surprising if it should hereafter appear that the President will be remembered longer and more gratefully for the impulse thus given to a thoroughly rational and humanitarian movement than for any other act or policy of his distinguished career.

Divorce in Canada.

From The Montreal Standard.

Canada is happily free from the horrors of divorce as these are constantly exemplified in the United States. Our people have the inestimable privilege of growing up in the belief and conviction that marriage is a sacred contract, to last the length of human life, during which there shall be a mutual companionship, mutual service, mutual willingness to bear and forbear in the fluctuations of moods which must mark the record of every human existence.

Two Polite Contemporaries.

From The Boston Transcript.

The New York Evening Post says the President stands for a revision of the tariff as hereafter it will be spelled with one "f." Well, there was only one "f" in Tarifa, the Moorish town whence it takes its name.

SAN FRANCISCO AS IT IS.

Described by One Engaged in the Task of Reconstruction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having heard from your correspondent as to the hopeless condition of San Francisco, also from the President of the California Promotion Committee, as to the general prosperity of the same city, perhaps it would interest you to hear from one of the rank and file, one of those who are doing things, whose ideas, intentions, and actions are so differently interpreted by your two correspondents. Let us look first at the black facts. We had an earthquake that scared us all up to our full capacity to be frightened, followed by a conflagration which devoured all the business section of the city and about one half the resident section, reckoning in point of population, (not area.) The loss of life will never be known. I might say three thousand, or again five thousand. Each would be simply a guess. The property loss likewise may have been $500,000,000, or again, $700,000,000. I don't know, nor does any one else. Discomforts were plenty; actual suffering not at all. My family and I dined off a can of corn, eaten cold out of the can, this being our sole dish the evening after the earthquake. I had nightmare in consequence, but I have had nightmare after a dinner in which canned corn bore a very small part. I carried wood and water, cooked in the streets, stood in the bread line for four hours, and with thankful heart received, in the shape of two hard-boiled eggs, my share of the millions of dollars the country at large had contributed.

But all this is forgotten, the fact being that we are all too busy to think of it. Look at the city as it is, a green pasture which has been devastated by fire. All the weakkneed gleaners have fled, leaving the ever-springing crop to those who remained. Everybody here is busy. Personally, I hear no one discussing the safety of the city or its advantages or disadvantages as a place of investment. That is all newspaper talk. I have found nobody who is worrying himself over the question as to the opinions of outsiders. Every day I meet people who left the city after the shake and have returned and in a shamefaced way admit their error in leaving the best place there is to make money in the whole country.

I leased a place in the burned district a month after the fire. I can sell my lease at 100 per cent. advance to-day. I am doing all the business I can take care of. I see nothing but prosperity about me. This is the true condition of San Francisco to-day. Whether there are 70,000 people here or 350,000 I don't know, but I do know the business is here, which is the thing of interest. And it must not be forgotten that the good-will of thousands of firms went up in the fire, and the business of to-day is anybody's who goes after it. I don't believe in the history of the country there has been such an opportunity for a new house as exists to-day in San Francisco. I can safely say that assertions that business men lack confidence in the future of the city are simply bosh. All those business men who have this lack of confidence left here by the first boat after the shake and kept on going until they reached the other ocean.

That is the great advantage of this city to-day. The population has been winnowed and the chaff is scattered to the four winds of heaven. The present population of San Francisco is not worrying about its future. We haven't time at present to take much interest in daily chronicled facts that this one or that will erect a class A building. We are not worrying over the fact that the rehabilitated Palace Hotel will have five or seven gilt angels at its pinnacles. We are occupied in making money in one-storied shacks at present, and will turn our thoughts to putting our surplus into class A buildings later on.

I have endeavored to give you an idea of San Francisco as it is, and to show you how entirely academic these discussions of the future of the city are.

EDWARD WALDEN.

San Francisco, Aug. 20, 1906.

His Next World to Conquer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that our worthy and strenuous President has reformed the spelling of the English language, he need not feel obliged to sit down in unwelcome idleness; there is another world for him to conquer. Everybody knows what a serious annoyance arises from the repetition of geographical names in this country. If the President will look at his own Official Postal Guide he will see that he has nineteen Post Offices named Hartford, nineteen named Harrison, twenty-two named Webster, twenty-six named Jefferson, twenty-nine named Washington, thirty named Springfield, and numerous other cases of similar repetition. It is plainly his duty to issue his ukase changing all this at once, so that no two places in his dominions shall have the same name. Whether it would be desirable to have the ukase countersigned by Brander Matthews is perhaps a fair question for consideration. But there can be no more doubt that the thing should be done without delay than that such a President as ours has full power to do it. ROSSITER JOHNSON.

New York, Aug. 28, 1906.

A Gentle Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to make one criticism on your excellent and delightful article on "Simplified Spelling" to-day. In the next to the last paragraph of the second column you say, "But one must recognize that all phonetic spelling is not bad spelling. And all simplified spelling is not phonetic spelling." It seems to me that you meant to say "But one must recognize that not all phonetic spelling is bad spelling. And not all simplified spelling is phonetic spelling." Or it could have been put this way: "But one must recognize that phonetic spelling is not all bad spelling. And simplified spelling is not all phonetic spelling."

Now that our worthy and strenuous President is just? It seems to me that your language in this case was below the average of its general excellence which makes your editorials a daily delight to D. P. F.

New York, Aug. 28, 1906.

Not So Very Radical.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of to-day M. Vero Lemond claims for England and Ireland the so-called "new form" spelling. In looking over the proposed changes in the list you published yesterday, I could not find any great difference between it and the way I learned to spell in a New York Public School forty years ago. I have compared the first 112 words with the Century Dictionary, published in 1889. That gives the "new form" spelling in 60 cases, gives the "new form" as second in 24 more, does not give one word at all, and does not give the "new form" in 18 cases only, 13 of those being changed by adding t instead of ed. Doesn't this prove that the "new form" is not very "new"?

EMMA A. STEEL.

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1906.

Croton Water Complained of.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The drinking water in this part of the city (Harlem) is vile beyond description, not only muddy, but it has an offensive smell and taste that reminds of decaying, moldy straw. Why do not the proper authorities remedy this condition, which, if permitted to continue, is bound to produce disease? In the homes people who cannot buy spring water can help themselves by boiling the water before they drink it. But school is to commence soon, and at school the children will be compelled to drink the water as it comes from the hydrants. Can nothing be done to prevent a calamity?

New York, Aug. 28, 1906. E. HUNT.

STRANGE PACIFIC CURRENT.

Liner's Captain Believes It Caused the Manchuria Wreck.

HONOLULU, Aug. 28.—Capt. Houdlett of the Oceanic Steamship Company's liner Sierra, which arrived here to-day from Australia and New Zealand, says that during the last two days he experienced an extraordinary northwest current. It was the strongest he had ever encountered, throwing his vessel thirty miles out of her course in one day.

He attributes the stranding of the Manchuria to the same current.

MAY UNITE CENTRAL AMERICA.

Governments Support Plan for Union of Five Republics.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 28.—The Costa Rican Government has received invitations from the Governments of Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador to take part in the peace conference here Sept. 15, and has accepted.

All the Governments support the idea of the celebration of the treaty of peace by a union of the five Central American republics. The Government of Costa Rica avoided the subject in its reply to the other Central American Governments.

ICELAND WANTS OUR GOODS.

Will Try to Arrange for Imports Direct from This Country.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28.—Telegrams from Reykjavik, Iceland, say that the Icelanders are planning to bring about the direct importation of American goods, instead of by way of British ports as heretofore.

The imports from America, especially petroleum, wheat, sugar, and tobacco, have largely increased in recent years, and it is thought that the trade could be considerably improved with cheaper, direct transportation.

MORE PAY MEANS DISMISSAL.

Remarkable Methods Adopted in Washington to Circumvent the Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Washington City is still the home of the opera bouffe School Board. Probably nowhere else outside of the fantastic realms of stageland would an official body be found to interpret the recently enacted "law to regulate teachers' salaries" as a "law to legislate teachers out of existence." It is an amazing fact that the clear intent of Congress to remedy salary deficiencies is so distorted by the officials appointed to administer the law. The new science of legal interpretation a la School Board promises a future full of delightful possibilities to the bystander happy possessed of the gift of humor.

There is a "business" method in discharging an employe before his contract expires. It consists of the offer of a raise of salary to an employe working under an unexpired time contract at a lower wage. If the employe accepts the first larger payment the contract is legally broken, and his discharge follows, without trial or redress. It is inconceivable to the sane private citizen that Congress should have meant to lend itself to any such exhibition of business ethics while ostensibly raising the salaries of all the school teachers.

Who first suggested this interpretation of the law is not known. When it was to be discussed the School Board, with a lamentable disregard of the natural curiosity of the audience, hid itself from profane view by clearing the chamber. So the credit of the extraordinary decision that a wholesale raise in salary constitutes a wholesale discharge from service must be given equally to every member of this brilliant board of Pooh-Bahs. If this precedent of interpretation be followed hereafter, we shall soon see workingmen's "unions to protect labor from an increased wage," and sophomores will debate on "How to allay the peril of higher salaries"; the Dawson and Duncy series of magazines will teem with articles on "The Instability of Contractual Relations When Manipulated by the Maddened Money Power of More Dollars and Cents."

One thing is certain. Unless some unkind legal mind upsets its pending decisions, the gayety of nations will long profit by the antics and mental gymnastics of the Washington School Board. We can imagine it in camera pointing to the law and singing:

SCHOOL BOARD CHORUS.

If Miss Jones, the teacher lass,
For fifty dollars taught her class;
And Congress, so kind,
Was so willfully blind
As to give her more money for that,
Then it follows, of course,
That it meant but a loss
For Miss Jones of both dollars and class!
(Poor cat!)

Washington, Aug. 28, 1906. CIVIS.

Warning to Speculators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The actions of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific should be a warning to holders of securities to sell. When insiders are loaded with securities and wish to sell, earnings are a matter of bookkeeping. On the other hand, if the public holds them, earnings are a matter of fact. J. R.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1906.

Quite Proper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly inform me whether it is proper for a civilian to rise while the National Anthem is being played. Also is it proper to remove hat, for instance, if "The Star Spangled Banner" is the opening piece of an open air concert?

New York, Aug. 27, 1906. H. H. G.

Cost of an Involuntary Cry.

From The London Globe.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A lady named Boulenjeau has to pay $300 for an involuntary cry wrung from her affection as a mother. A well-known Paris surgeon was last year called to the bedside of Mme. Bonnet, who was seriously ill, when her mother, Mme. Boulenjeau, exclaimed, "Doctor, save my daughter at any price!" The patient was taken to the doctor's private hospital, and every effort was made to save her, but she succumbed. The practitioner then sent in his bill to the deceased's husband, a modest barber's employe, who was entirely unable to pay so large a sum. The doctor, therefore, turned to the mother. An action was brought, but the Seine Tribunal ordered the husband to pay the $300. An appeal, however, to a higher court has just reversed this decision, and given judgment against Mme. Boulenjeau, holding that her exclamation, "Doctor, save my daughter at a price!" was a distinct order to him.

YE AUNCIENT BOKE-KEEPER.

He is an auncient boke-keeper,
Who walketh lyke a crabbe.
He hath upon hys finger endes
Of inke full manie a dabbe.
He bendeth o'er ye chronycles
And wryteth yem in blacke,
Until itte eke besemeth hym
That hys backbone will cracke!

And whenas that hys wage is due,
He graspeth itte with glee;
To kepe hys familie,
But ere the weeke's ende is come,
Hys joye is turned to woe;
Alas! the meate and hard coale trustes
Have gotten alle hys doe!
Forsoothe he hath sore nede of itte,

JOSEPH T. HUNT.

New York, Aug. 28, 1906.

THE ENGLISH DRAMA WITH GREEK TRIMMINGS

Hilda Spong, a Polyglot Star, at Weber's Theatre.

"LADY JIM" IS TRIVIAL

A Theatrical Puzzle Which Lacks a Beginning, a Middle, and an End.

Lieut. Geoffrey Northrop.....Herbert Percy
Major Curtington.....Charles Harbury
Lord Almy.....Lionel Walsh
Basil.....Fred C. Patterson
Club Steward.....Fred C. Patterson
Winifred Granville.....Antoinette Perry
Mme. Mattison-Jones.....Lelia Repton
Marie.....Florence Conron
Lady Jemima Wilson, "Lady Jim".....
Hilda Spong

If one may judge from the quality of the play which served to raise Hilda Spong to the stars at Weber's Theatre last night, the Harold Heaton who is named as its author is a very ladylike young person, with a passion for storiettes that deal with "high life" in English upper circles. The impression that the name Harold Heaton was serving as a masquerade for one who sought to conceal her identity under a masculine nom de plume was heightened in the last act by one of those extremely subtle bits of invention of which it is hard to believe any save a rather recent sweet girl graduate would be capable.

Hours had been consumed in what at this same theatre is generally referred to as "conversationing." Trite commonplaces had been spoken, discussed, repeated, analyzed. Finally the English language having been exhausted, the heroine of the play, at the suggestion of a wealthy and disappointed suitor, was prevailed upon to express her emotions in the letters of the Greek alphabet, this very novel and original symbolism evidently resolving itself into the proposition that if Alpha represents proud indignation Omega could mean nothing less than uncontrollable wrath. As for the audience at Weber's it was all Greek to them—of that there can be no mistake. But the Omega may have served as a balm after a long evening of suffering.

Lady Jim, be it understood, is an attractive spinster who has a penchant for prying into affairs that do not concern her. She makes up her mind to find out whether there are any reasons why her niece, Winifred Granville, should not marry Lieut. Geoffrey Northrup, to whom the younger woman has for some time been betrothed. On the principle that "the later one goes the more truth one discovers," Lady Jim visits Northrup's apartments at midnight, is surprised by him, properly humiliated, and locked in all night to repent and reflect.

Her suspicions that the young man has not been leading a strictly regular life are confirmed by the presence of a little supper laid for two, a bunch of violets, and—horror of horrors—a lady's opera cloak of a fashionable Paris make. For the next two acts Lady Jim manages to make life miserable for the young lovers, herself, and everybody else, in her efforts to discover the identity of the owner of the garment. Finally as the last curtain is about to fall she announces that she has married Northrup herself, and that now she certainly will discover the name of the lady who owns the cloak.

As a puzzle game for country firesides on Winter nights, "Who Owned the Cloak" seems to possess no end of possibilities. As a play the whole affair is about the limit of tediousness and triviality.

Of the poise of good breeding Miss Spong gave not the slightest indication. She was overemphatic, overloud. She gurgled and gasped, and writhed, and with the exception of a single moment, when she succeeded in conveying an impression of a woman in a tantrum, she did not rise above mediocrity. The part offers no brilliant opportunities, but a charming personality might have done much to lend interest to some of the proceedings, silly as they were.

For the others in the cast there was little chance. They labored faithfully enough, but to no purpose, although Herbert Percy, Lionel Walsh, Lelia Repton, and Florence Conron did about all that was possible under the circumstances.

A BIG PROGRAMME BOY.

The Hippodrome Imports a Baby Elephant for the Job.

A baby elephant, which has been engaged by Messrs. Shubert & Anderson as "programme boy" at the Hippodrome, to hand out programmes to the patrons of the big playhouse when it opens on Saturday next, arrived on the Potsdam yesterday from Europe. The elephant has not been christened yet, it being the intention of the management to have the school children of New York give the animal a name.

The elephant was met at the pier with a huge automobile and taken to the Hippodrome in it. A. M. Tharchara, Jr., of 11 Pine Street acted as chauffeur for the animal. Andrew, the trainer of the animal, sat next. The baby elephant did not at first take very kindly to the automobile ride, blowing his trumpet in defiance every time the automobile horn sounded.

It is the intention of the management to send the elephant out for a ride every day up and down Broadway in the rush hours.

Pianist Sails with Sister's Body.

Miss Adele Aus Der Ohe, the pianist, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship Bremen, taking the body of her sister, Miss Mathilde, who died in their Summer home at Peekskill on Aug. 20. The funeral will be held in Berlin. Miss Aus Der Ohe had arranged a tour of this country beginning early in the Fall, but her manager, Henry Wolfsohn, said she would not be seen on the concert stage for some time, and that many of her dates must be cancelled.

Tobacco Show Opens on Labor Day.

Labor Day has been selected for the opening of the tobacco show at the Madison Square Garden. Among the unique exhibits that have been arranged for it are a plaster of Paris model of the island of Cuba and a roll-topped desk made entirely of cigar boxes. The tobacco show is to last two weeks, and each visitor will receive coupons good for all manner of things used by smokers. An Indian orchestra will furnish the music.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William H. Crane will be seen in Alfred Sutro's four-act play, "The Price of Money," at the Garrick Theatre, this evening. This opens the season at the Garrick, which is again under Mr. Frohman's management.

Wagenhals & Kemper announce that the opening performance of their Astor Theatre will be postponed until Wednesday evening, Sept. 12, when Annie Russell will appear as Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CHILE GRATEFUL TO ALIENS.

President Riesco In Particular Praises the Italian Immigrants.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 28.—President Riesco to-day expressed the belief that all the villages and towns of Chile destroyed by the recent earthquake would be rebuilt on their old sites. The Chilean people, the President said, would always be grateful for the generosity and self-denial of the foreign colonies in Chile, and particularly of the Italians, at the time of the disaster.

President Riesco said the electric light system would soon be in operation in Valparaiso; that the city would speedily re-establish the tramway service, and that the customs service would soon be reorganized. He promised that before long the courts would resume their sittings.

HIGGINS'S APPEAL FOR CHILE.

Proclamation Issued—Standard Oil Company Gives $2,500.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—In a proclamation issued to-day, Gov. Higgins says:

"Following close upon the calamity which devastated San Francisco has come similar woe and want to our South American neighbors in Chile.

"While the full extent of loss in life and property at Valparaiso is not known yet, there is need of prompt and effective aid. In this emergency I call upon the generous people of the Empire State to furnish such aid as they can to the stricken inhabitants of Chile."

The Governor says contributions may be made through the Red Cross.

Substantial sums were added yesterday to the funds for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in Chile, and it is expected that the rate at which contributions are received will be greatly increased in a few days, when all the appeals sent out have reached their destinations.

The Red Cross reports a donation of $500 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and some other large subscriptions. There have also been a number of amounts below $5. The society is sending to leading merchants, banks, and its own branches over 250 placards asking for contributions. With each goes a letter asking that the sign be placed in a prominent position, where the public can see it.

The committee of which J. P. Grace of W. R. Grace & Co. is the Treasurer had received $20,340 on Monday. Yesterday it received $5,275, the following being some of the larger contributions:

Standard Oil Company	$2,500
Moore & Schley	500
American Agricultural Chemical Company	500
Anonymous	500
A. D. Juilliard & Co.	250
Frederick Probst & Co.	200
Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Van Emburgh	100
Morris K. Jesup	100
F. S. Smithers & Co.	100
James S. Burroughs & Co.	100
Anonymous	100

The Manufacturers' Association fund, of which H. D. Dumont is Treasurer, had received before yesterday $8,080. The money received yesterday amounted to $210. It included $100 from the New York Boat Oar Company.

As yet the circulars of the committee appointed by the Produce Exchange, with Seth W. Fox as Treasurer, have not been out long enough to elicit a full response, but a gratifying beginning has been made in collecting a fund for the sufferers.

NEW YORKERS WED IN VENICE

C. B. Wyatt and Miss Euphemia Waddington Married While Abroad.

Miss Euphemia Van Rensselaer Waddington, a daughter of George Waddington, a lawyer of this city, and Christopher B. Wyatt, son of Judge William E. Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions, were married yesterday in Venice, Italy. Judge Wyatt said last night that the couple had been engaged for some time.

Christopher Wyatt was graduated from Columbia University in the class of 1903. He is a member of the City Club, and lives at 25 East Thirtieth Street. Miss Waddington's father is also a graduate of Columbia, having been a member of the class of '60. He is a member of the Century and St. Nicholas Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt will return to this country in October, after a tour of Europe.

"CAP'N SAM" MARTIN DEAD.

The Veteran Skipper, Who Left the Monmouth a Year Ago, Was 82.

Capt. Samuel G. Martin, who had seen sixty years of service on water, and who was one of the best-known steamboat men about the harbor, where he commanded the steamer Monmouth for seventeen years, died at his home at Branchport, N. J., on Monday night. He was 82 years old.

The veteran skipper dropped the command of the Monmouth last year on account of what he said was "a little stomach trouble." But his friends, among whom he numbered scores of well-known men who spend their Summers on the Jersey Coast, had noticed that he never seemed quite his old self after his brother, Capt. Julius Martin, commander of the Monmouth's sister ship, the Sandy Hook, died three years ago at the age of 74.

"Cap'n Sam's" most notable exploit was in the early fifties, when he built a light-draught steamboat, loaded her machinery in the hold, put on a false keel, and successfully navigated her around the Horn under sail to be the first steamboat to ply the Sacramento River, dividing with his partner $22,000 profit from the venture. He made other successful trips to California.

After that he was in the Revenue Service. He commanded the steamboat Taurus when she ran on the outside line to Long Branch. The only accident he ever had was during the last yacht races for the America's Cup when the Monmouth and J. P. Morgan's steam yacht, the Corsair, crashed broadside on at full speed in the homeward rush, when the fleet railroad steamer always did her best to show her heels to her rivals. Nobody was hurt and the Government took a lenient view of it. "Cap'n Sam" and the Corsair's skipper were each sentenced to a fortnight's suspension, which took effect while their boats were laid up for the Winter.

They tell yet around the Battery of how "Cap'n Sam" and "Cap'n Jule" used to talk to each other with their whistles as their boats passed.

Capt. Martin leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son, Capt. Killard Martin, who commands an Old Dominion Line steamship, and a nephew, Capt. Elmer Martin, who has succeeded to the command of his father's boat, the Sandy Hook.

ERNST GORLITZ RETURNS.

Says the Metropolitan Opera Will Have a "Tremendous" Season.

Ernst Gorlitz, Assistant Di... Metropolitan Opera House, ret... Europe yesterday on the steam... prinz Wilhelm. Mr. Gorlitz ha... eral months in making preparations... the coming opera season. He said ... Mr. Conried would return next week, ... ing made all necessary arrange... abroad.

"I have not seen Mr. Conried since ... 6, and, therefore, I cannot say muc... his plans," Mr. Gorlitz said. "He w... here soon and tell them himself. ... assure you, however, that the Metro... tan will have a tremendous season ... biggest in its history. We will ha... enormous company, and at least six... operas will be produced, and there ... be lots of novelties."

Mr. Gorlitz did not care to discu... troubles with the Metropolitan choru...

Marie Dressler to Go Back to We...

It is now known positively that ... Dressler is to return to the Joe ... forces. The actress is due to arriv... from Europe on the Zeeland on Mon... Tuesday, and will immediately jo... Weber Company. When the compa... turns to the Weber Music Hall la... the season, Miss Dressler will ag... in the cast.

LITTLE CHANCE TO SEE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW

Lloyd's Neck Only Spot from Which Ships Can Be Viewed.

FEW BOATS FOR SPECTATORS

False Report of a Land Parade Expected to Draw Many Persons to Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 28.—Thousands who will come to this town in the hope of seeing the naval parade on Labor Day reviewed by President Roosevelt will be disappointed, as there is no point nearer here than Lloyd's Neck where the warships can be seen from the shore. Even there the ships will be between two and three miles from the shore. A light haze over the bay—and hazes at this time of the year are the rule rather than the exception—will shut off the spectacle.

The station of the Long Island Road is three miles from the President's home, on Sagamore Hill, and even if it were possible to reach this elevation there would be little, if any, view of the fleet. The shore line curves toward the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, shutting out all sight of the outer bay, where the review will be held. Every launch in the village has been engaged, even the little ones with uncertain gasoline engines which accommodate not more than twelve passengers. These have rented for from $50 to $75. The same thing is true of the neighboring towns.

There are no large excursion boats to be had, although there is a good pier, capable of accommodating a steamboat drawing thirteen feet of water.

The oyster boats, which draw very little water, but have a great beam, were at first selected to carry passengers for the review, but the owners and Captains have decided not to use them for that purpose. They have been notified that to take out passengers in these boats will involve them in serious trouble, as they are not licensed to carry passengers.

Some of the oyster boats will carry the family and friends of the skipper, but not many, as it is the busy season among the oyster men, and they cannot afford to leave their dredging for so long a time as it would require to view the parade.

From some source a rumor has spread that there is to be a land parade of the marines and sailors at Oyster Bay, and, though this has been denied in the local papers, it continues to be believed. As a result, many persons are expected to come from the city in the hope of witnessing the spectacle.

To feed this throng great quantities of ham and bread for sandwiches are being laid in for Monday.

The only real chance for a public spectacle will be Monday night, when the fleet will be illuminated. This can be seen from Lloyd's Neck and other points along the coast.

SAVED THE OTHER'S MONEY.

But Politeness in the Subway Cost a Man His Hat.

In the front car of a southbound Subway express train yesterday afternoon a prosperous-looking man was busy counting a big roll of bills. As the train ran past the Thirty-third Street station a gust of wind caught a twenty-dollar bill and carried it swiftly down the centre aisle. Five other passengers rushed to grab the fleeting money. Four of them collided and fell on the floor of the car, while the fifth man got it. As he stooped to grab the bill the breeze caught his straw hat and whirled it through the window. The owner of the bill thanked him—in words only.

The other passengers laughed. The obliging man who was out a hat said nothing. He was thinking hard.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement is announced of Wheeler Hazard Peckham, son of Walton Mildeberger Peckham, to Miss Ethel Anson Steel, daughter of the late William White Garrigues Steel of Cresheim, Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

***

Bruce Falconer and Miss Louise Falconer have returned to England, after a four weeks' sea voyage from London to the Ice Pack, four days above the North Cape. They are now visiting at South Sands, Tenby, Wales.

***

Hugo Baring has leased the house 38 East Thirty-eighth Street, and, with Lady Evelyn Baring, who before her marriage was Lady Megharamorne, will occupy it in October.

***

Miss Adelaide Spofford, who went abroad in the early Summer, will return next week from Europe.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Bowdoin are occupying their seaside home, at Elberon, N. J.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach of this city and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Norris and Miss Norris of Philadelphia are among the recent arrivals at Narragansett Pier.

***

Mrs. Harry Redmond will give a luncheon at Berger's on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Redmond have a home at Tuxedo, but they are now visiting at Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Whitehouse have returned to Manchester-by-the-Sea from a cruise to Nantucket, Long Island, and other points along the New England coast and the Sound.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and their family, who are on their yacht, the Sultana, are now cruising along the Maine coast.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., intend to spend part of the Autumn months at Lenox. It is hoped that the bracing air of that resort will restore Mr. Wilson's health.

***

Mrs. George W. Childs, who has the Swan cottage, near the Waumbek, in the White Mountains, has been entertaining Capt. Joseph Wheeler, son of the late Gen. Wheeler. The announcement of the engagement of Capt. Wheeler's young sister, Miss Carrie Peyton Wheeler, ... Buck of this city ...

New Comet Again Observed.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Dr. Willi... R. Brooks early to-day at the Smith Observatory observed the comet recently discovered by Kopff at Heidelberg. It is in the constellation Pegasus and about five degrees southwest of the star Markab. The comet is visible only in telescopes of considerable power. The motion is slowly northwest.

Best Made Knives
Forks and Spoons are easily identified by the well-known trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
It is the mark that may be borne only by the original
"Silver Plate that Wears"
The name on silver dishes, etc., which stands for long wear is
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

DRAFT RIOT HERO DEAD.

The Rev. C. W. Bolton Saved Many Lives—To Be Buried with His Nephew.

After a career covering eighty-seven years, of which sixty were spent as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Cornelius Winter Bolton, rector of Christ Church in North Pelham and the oldest active clergyman in Westchester County, died yesterday. Dr. Bolton continued to look after the affairs until a few weeks ago when he suffered an attack of paralysis.

Dr. Bolton came of a family which contributed many clergymen and writers to the Church of England. His father was an Episcopal clergyman. His mother was Miss Jay of Bath, England, daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, and his brother, John Bolton, at his death, a few years ago, was Dean of Westchester, Penn.

Dr. Bolton was born in Bath, England, and came to America with his parents in 1836. The family settled at Bronxville, Westchester County, where the elder Bolton bought a farm. As a boy, Dr. Bolton used to take produce to New York City in a cart. In those days the first point where he could put up his horse was Chatham Square. There were a few drinking houses along the Bowery, but the boy was warned by his parents not to stop at them. The elder Bolton bought the ground in Pelham Manor near the point where the Summer home of the New York Athletic Club now stands.

There was need of an Episcopal Church there, and the father gave the grounds and met most of the cost of the priory. The timber and most of the stone were taken from the Bolton farm in Bronxville. Afterward a seminary was established at the priory by the Misses Bolton, which was attended by many young women who became prominent socially throughout the country.

In 1844 Dr. Bolton was sent to the Theological Seminary of Virginia. After being ordained he returned to the priory, where he stayed. In 1848 he went to Christ Church, Baltimore, where he stayed six years. He returned to the Priory in 1856 and married Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer. At the outbreak of the civil war Dr. Bolton was at St. George's Church, in East Nineteenth Street, New York. He saw some exciting scenes there, especially at the time of the draft riots, when hundreds of men were killed in his parish. At one time, in 1863, the mob started to wreck St. George's Chapel. An Irishman named O'Brien, who was a Roman Catholic, faced the mob, saying:

"Stand back! You must not touch that church. That clergyman helps the poor, and you must not hurt him."

The mob went away. On another occasion Dr. Bolton prevented a mob from killing a policeman and his family. He took them into the rectory and barred the doors. After the war Dr. Bolton went to North Pelham, where he preached for a while in a small chapel. Finding the chapel too small for his parishioners, at the advanced age of 80, he built a $20,000 structure, paid for it, and consecrated it.

Dr. Bolton's funeral will be held on Friday, and on that day the body of his nephew, Lieut. Edward C. Bolton of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, will arrive in Pelham for a military funeral. Lieut. Bolton was killed last Spring by Malays while he was serving as Military Governor of Davio, in the Province of Mindanao, in the Philippines.

MISS VAN NORDEN DEAD.

Daughter of Warner Van Norden Succumbs to Effects of Accident.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, Scotland, Aug. 28.—Miss Emma Van Norden, daughter of Warner Van Norden of New York, who was thrown from a carriage near here on Aug. 21 while driving with a party of friends, and who sustained a fracture of the skull, died this morning.

Miss Van Norden, who was about 35 years old, was of an intensely religious nature. She joined the Salvation Army in October, 1892, as a result of the influence of Mrs. Ballington Booth. In the beginning she joined the auxiliary army, in which her enthusiasm soon won her the admiration and esteem of her associates. Later she became one of the regular members, and after several years' experience as an auxiliary organizer she became private secretary to Gen. William Booth.

In carrying out her army work it was necessary for Miss Van Norden to travel extensively. It was said of her that she had visited every land where the army had a post, and this means that she had been practically all over the world. She was promoted to the post of secretary to Gen. Booth after she had been graduated from the International Training Garrison in London.

Much of Miss Van Norden's time was spent in Europe. When she was in this country she lived at her father's home, 8 East Sixty-second Street. At home and abroad she was absolutely loyal to the army. She would never go anywhere unless the army uniform was recognized, and this attitude cost her many friends in the circle in which she had been accustomed to move.

Her father has been in bad health for some time, and the news of Miss Van Norden's accident and death has rendered his condition serious.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Archdeacon Johnstone.

Archdeacon George D. Johnstone, Pastor Emeritus of Christ Church, New Brighton, Richmond, died at his home in Second Street, New Brighton, yesterday morning. He was apparently in good health on Monday. Dr. Johnstone was born at Stratford, Conn., on June 16, 1834. He was a son of Edward Johnstone and Anna Dowdall. He was a great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards, first President of Princeton College, and a great-grandson of Samuel Johnstone, first President of Kings College, New York. He was also a second cousin of Aaron Burr. He was in various charges in New York and New Jersey before becoming rector of Christ Church, New Brighton, in November, 1875. He was a member of Beacon Lodge No. 701, F. and A. M. He leaves two sons and one daughter.

Jacob C. Hendrickson.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Jacob C. Hendrickson, one of the leaders of the New Jersey bar, died to-day at his home in this city. He was a brother of Justice Hendrickson and a brother-in-law of Justice Fort, both members of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Mr. Hendrickson was admitted to the bar in 1884 after graduating from Princeton College and was prominent in Democratic politics. A few months ago he defended Rufus Johnson, one of the negroes accused of the murder of Miss Atkinson. He was 51 ... old. A widow and seven children ... ve him.

...stanwood.

... 28.—Eben C. ... banking house ... Co., of this city, ... yesterday at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, ... said, according to a message received ... to-day.

Stanwood was born in Boston on ... 14, 1836. After leaving school he ... ated himself with banking houses, ... ceeded so well that eleven years ... created the firm of E. C. Stan... Co. He was a member of the Al... and Exchange Clubs. A widow ... o daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

... WELLS died on Monday at his home, in ... Kan. He was one of the first civil ... employed by the Burlington Railway, ... a friend of Abraham Lincoln, when ... ed in Springfield, Ill. Mr. Wells was ... old.

... WILLIAM YATES MORTIMER, 76 ... d, of New York died at her country ... at Easthampton, L. L., last Saturday. ... living children are Richard and Stan... imer. She was the widow of William ... ortimer and a daughter of Aaron ... Albany, N. Y.

... E A. LITTLEFIELD, an attorney, of ... ce, R. I., died in that city yesterday. ... efield was formerly a member of the ... sland Legislature, and had been a ... sident of the Rhode Island State Nor... ol and of the public schools of New...

... S PLATO, who was a pioneer in the ...

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The most absorbing and satisfying novel of New York society ever written. It is the masterpiece of
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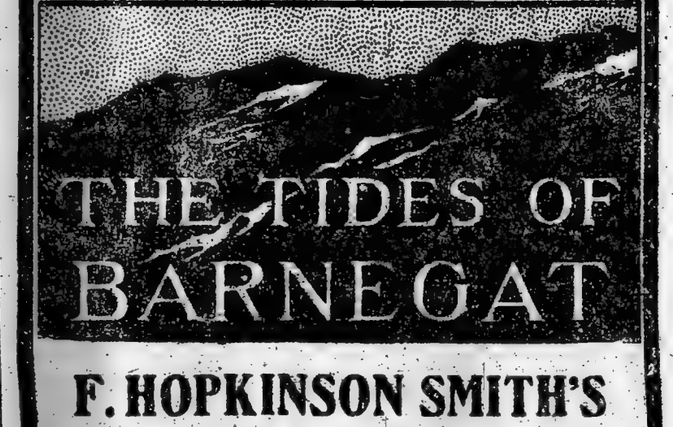

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should consult the instruction announcements in THE NEW YORK TIMES.
More School Advertising appears in THE TIMES than in any other New York newspaper, and more than in all the evening newspapers combined.

RETAIL DRY GOODS MERCHANT DEAD.

...ed Many Years in Business in Brooklyn.

... retail dry goods business in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died at his home, 247 Carlton Avenue, that borough, on Monday. He was born in Brandenburg, Prussia, ninety years ago and started a dry goods store in Grand Street, Manhattan, in the early fifties. In 1856 he moved to Fulton Street, opposite Clark, Brooklyn, where he remained until he retired from business in 1865.

Ex-School Commissioner FREDERICK J. BARBER of West Orange died on Monday at his home, 40 Ashland Avenue, West Orange, after a short illness. His death followed an operation for the relief of appendicitis. He was a son of Joshua Barber of Orange, where he was born thirty-five years ago. He had been connected with the claim department of the Erie Railroad for ten years. He was one of the most prominent Republican workers in the town, and for several years was Secretary of the West Orange Republican Club.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

The Kronprinz In, Crowded—Those Leaving on the Baltic and Ryndam.

With her saloon apartments crowded with home-coming Americans the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm got in yesterday morning. The voyage was pleasant all the way.

Among those on board were:

Surgeon General Rixey of the United States Navy, George Westinghouse, Gen. Charles Miller, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Fischer, C. Governeur Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Dulaney Howland, and Dr. P. B. Marshall.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic to-day are:

Herbert L. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bailey, J. Augustus Barnard, R. H. Blanchard, Edward B. Callender, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Hoagland, Mrs. J. C. Woodbury, and Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor.

Sailing for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Ryndam are:

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler B. Knox, the Rev. J. M. Murphy, T. J. Mackin, and H. P. Townsley.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Showers prevailed Tuesday from Southern Pennsylvania to Florida, and were reported in areas in the Southern Rocky Mountain region and from Western Lake Superior over the Upper Missouri Valley.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light, variable winds, shifting to fresh southerly, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday, showers; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Local rains and warmer Wednesday; showers Thursday; light, variable winds, shifting to south.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Wednesday; showers and cooler Thursday; fresh south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	69	4 P. M.	75	76
6 A. M.	68	6 P. M.	76	74
9 A. M.	69	9 P. M.	67	72
12 M.	73	12 P. M.	68	71

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70; at 8 P. M. it was 73. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

MARRIED.

WYATT—WADDINGTON.—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, at St. John's Church, Washington, Conn., by the Rev. Louis Ogden Leonard Theodore Wyatt and Evangeline Cape, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Church of Washington, Conn.

WYATT—WADDINGTON.—On Aug. 28, 1906, at Venice, Italy, Christopher B. Wyatt to Euphemia Van Rensselaer Waddington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Waddington.

DIED.

BOLTON.—At Pelham, N. Y., on Aug. 29, the Rev. Cornelius Winter Bolton, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Pelham, N. Y., in his 88th year.

Relatives, friends, and the reverend clergy are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 31, at 2 P. M. at the Church of the Redeemer, Pelham, N. Y.

CHASE.—Saturday, Aug. 25, Sarah Wellington, wife of Louis Shirley Chase, Cambridge, Mass., daughter of Edward B. and Effie Hutchinson.

CORWINE.—On Aug. 28, 1906, after a brief illness, Quinton Corwine, oldest son of the late Judge R. M. and Mary Eliza Quinton Corwine, aged 63 years.

Funeral private at his late home, the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Amos B. Corwine, 451 Central Av., East Orange, N. J. Washington (D. C.) and Cincinnati papers please copy.

FIELD.—On Monday, Aug. 27, at her home at Nutswamp, near Red Bank, N. J., Isabella Wikoff, wife of Joseph T. Field and daughter of the late Harrison and Louisa Wikoff of Philadelphia.

Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

HASBROUCK.—Suddenly, in this city, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1906, Frederick Hasbrouck.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HERRMANN.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of Mount Sinai Hospital held on Aug. 28, 1906, announcement was made of the demise of their colleague, Adolph Herrmann; whereupon it was resolved to enter upon the minutes the following sentiments and expressions of the board:

Adolph Herrmann, who was actively engaged in the work of this hospital as Director from 1887 to 1901, and who since that time had been its counsel in the capacity of Honorary Director, will be ever remembered by his colleagues as one whose efforts were unceasingly devoted to the furthering of the best interests of this institution.

His work on behalf of the sick and the needy was performed in an unselfish and altruistic manner, and great praise is due him for the many years of conscientious work he did on behalf of his less fortunate brethren.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the great loss which the community has sustained in the death of so ardent and unselfish a worker in the cause of humanity, a loss which each one of his fellow-Directors feels as a personal one, we tender to his bereaved family this expression of our sincere sympathy.

It was resolved that the flag of the hospital be lowered to half mast as a mark of respect, and that these resolutions be published, and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased.

LEO ARNSTEIN, Secretary.

HILTON.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at Rangeley, Me., on Sunday, Aug. 26, Hattie King Hilton, wife of Albert B. Hilton of 1,047 5th Av., New York City.

Services will be held in King Chapel, Church of the Divine Paternity, 76th St. and Central Park West, on Thursday morning at the convenience of the family.

Paris and London papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, Aug. 28, 1906, the Venerable Archdeacon George D. Johnson, D. D.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARLEY.—Suddenly, on Aug. 23, Stonewall, beloved son of Charles S. and Minnie Marley, aged 12 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 145 West 12th St., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

McGUIRE.—Passed away, Rebecca M. McGuire, beloved wife of John W. McGuire of No. 79 West 124th St., New York City.

Funeral services Wednesday, Aug. 29, at 1 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

McLEAN.—At Sisseonsett, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 26, in the 52d year of his age, Thomas, son of the late Samuel and Charlotte Chapman McLean.

Funeral at his late residence, Watertown, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at 2 o'clock.

OGDEN.—On August 27, at York, Maine, Anne V. R. Ogden, daughter of the late S. Cornell and Sarah Waddington Ogden.

Funeral on Thursday, 30th inst., at 11 A. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St.

ONDERDONK.—On Sunday, Aug. 26, 1906, Annie L. Frost, wife of Andrew J. Onderdonk.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1906, at 2 P. M., at the Onderdonk homestead, Manhasset, L. I. Carriages will await the arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 1:03 P. M.

PARKER.—Suddenly, on Aug. 27, 1906, in Baltimore, Sallie Griffith Lee, aged 4 years and 10 months, daughter of Alice Lee and John Scott Parker of East Orange, N. J.

Funeral at Bel Air, Md., Aug. 28.

TRAIN.—At Che-Foo, China, on Aug. 4, Rear Admiral Charles Jackson Train, U. S. N., commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet, son of the late Charles R. Train of Boston, Mass.

Funeral services will be held at St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., on the arrival of the 12:35 train from Washington, D. C.

TUCKERMAN.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on the 25th day of August, Elizabeth Wolcott, widow of Lucius Tuckerman, formerly of New York and Washington, in her 88th year.

Funeral private. Interment at Newport, R. I.

VAN NORDEN.—At Binlrgowrie, Scotland, Aug. 28, Emma Phillips, daughter of Warner Van Norden and the late Martha Phillips Van Norden.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CEMETERIES.

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GRIFFITH SUSPENDED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Greater New York Manager Too Hasty with Umpire.

AMERICANS IN THIRD PLACE

Succumb to St. Louis by Score of 3 to 1—Pittsburg Wins and Loses with Quakers.

Following closely in the footsteps of John J. McGraw, manager of the champion New York team, whose suspension has just been lifted by President Pulliam, Clark Griffith, manager of the Greater New Yorks, has subjected himself to the same kind of punishment. Yesterday he was notified by President Ban Johnson that he had been suspended indefinitely, and instead of directing his men from the field occupied a seat in the grand stand during the game between his team and St. Louis; Elberfeld, however, who was removed from the game at the same time as his manager, escaped without any penalty further than the customary fine attending dismissal from the grounds.

In the first game with St. Louis on Monday Griffith declared rather impetuously that Umpire Sheridan was wrong in deciding Niles safe at first base, for which he was ordered off the grounds. Griffith hesitated about complying, and it was not until the umpire looked at his watch to note the time that Griffith left the field. All this was witnessed by President Johnson. In the same inning, when Mr. Sheridan decided that Niles had made a clean steal of second, Elberfeld vigorously protested, and was also removed.

As the result of the games played yesterday only one change occurred in the standing of the teams, the Greater New Yorks defeat by St. Louis placing them third again. The Chicago Americans were unable to meet the Athletics, but the Chicago Nationals increased their advantage by shutting out Cincinnati.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 9; Boston, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburg, 0.
Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 0.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	St. Louis	Cleveland	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Chicago	—	10	11	8	7	6	13	15	70	.609
Philadelphia	7	—	8	10	9	12	10	10	66	.566
New York	7	8	—	9	10	11	7	10	62	.554
Cleveland	6	9	8	—	8	9	12	10	62	.554
St. Louis	6	8	7	7	—	7	10	15	60	.526
Detroit	9	6	8	4	7	—	10	11	54	.478
Washington	6	4	5	6	6	9	—	10	46	.407
Boston	4	5	3	6	4	8	5	—	35	.302
Games lost	45	49	43	50	54	59	67	81		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage.
Chicago	—	12	10	15	12	14	10	16	89	.742
New York	7	—	9	12	14	8	15	8	73	.640
Pittsburg	5	9	—	12	10	10	11	17	74	.638
Philadelphia	2	4	6	—	9	10	11	11	53	.453
Cincinnati	3	6	5	10	—	11	9	15	59	.429
Brooklyn	5	4	6	4	6	—	11	8	44	.380
St. Louis	8	2	4	7	8	8	—	11	45	.381
Boston	3	5	2	4	9	8	8	—	39	.328
Games lost	31	41	42	64	68	69	73	80		

AMERICANS ARE BEATEN.

Rally at Bat by St. Louis Team Costs New York the Game.

Pitcher Pelty was the obstacle in the way of the Greater New Yorks' success over St. Louis yesterday, the score being 3 to 1. He kept the local men down to seven straggling hits, and it was only a lucky circumstance that they secured one run to three for the visitors. Orth was the mainstay for Griffith's team, and, with the exception of the fifth inning, his work was of such an encouraging character that the 3,000 "rooters" present had hopes that another victory might be placed to the credit of New York. In the sixth inning, however, the St. Louis batsmen seemed to gauge the delivery of the "curveless wonder," and two singles and a triple resulted in two runs, making the score 3 to 1.

It was a finely played game, the fielding of both teams being admirable. Keeler and Williams were still absent, and the New Yorks were also without the services of Manager Griffith, who received notice yesterday that he had been indefinitely suspended by President Johnson upon charges made against him by Umpire Sheridan for his actions on the previous day.

The New Yorks were the first to score, Conroy opening with a double in the first inning, and reaching third on a long hit by Hoffman to Wallace. Elberfeld forced out Hoffman at second and Conroy tallied. Elberfeld attempted to steal second, but failed, and Chase retired the side by a foul, which was nicely taken by Rickey. Yeager opened the second inning with a double to left field, and on Delehanty's sacrifice reached second. He was obliged to remain there, for both Moriarty and Kleinow were retired on fly balls. In the third inning, after Orth and Conroy had been put out, Hoffman hit safely, and Elberfeld got to first on an error by O'Brien. Chase, however, was unable to advance them. In the fourth inning Yeager started with a single, but the next three men were retired quite handily on infield plays. Orth began the fourth inning with a single, was advanced to second on Conroy's hit, which was partially stopped by Pelty and finally got by O'Brien, and after Hoffman had stuck out, Elberfeld hit to O'Brien, who threw to third, catching Orth off the base and finally putting him out. In the next four innings the New Yorks got only two men to first, the result of a fumble by Wallace and a force-out hit by Orth.

It was not until the fourth inning that St. Louis scored, when Jones opened with a safe hit, but was forced out at second by Stone's bunt to Moriarty. Hemphill hit safely and Stone went to third. On Wallace's hit, which Orth carroned into Yeager's hands, Hemphill was retired at second, but Stone tallied and tied the score. The sixth inning was disastrous to New York, when, after Chase had sent Jones back to the bench on a foul fly, Stone beat out a hit to Elberfeld, and scored on Hemphill's long smash to left field. Wallace followed with a single, tallying Hemphill. Wallace was forced out at second by O'Brien, and the latter was retired trying to steal. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Niles, 2b	0	0	1	4	0		Conroy, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Jones, lb	0	1	13	1	0		Hoffman, rf	0	2	1	0	0	
Stone, lf	2	1	0	0	0		Elb'f'd, ss	0	1	0	6	0	
H'phill, rf	1	2	0	0	0		Chase, lb	0	0	19	0	1	
Wallace, ss	0	2	2	2	1		Yeager, 2b	0	2	3	3	0	
O'Brien, 2b	0	0	1	1	1		Del'h'ty, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Koehler, cf	0	0	1	0	0		Mor'ty, 3b	0	0	2	2	0	
Rickey, c	0	0	2	8	2		Kleinow, c	0	0	2	1	0	
Pelty, p	0	0	1	2	0		Orth, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	3	8	27	18	2		Total	1	7	27	14	1	

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Bases on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 1; by Pelty, 6. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 4. Three-base hit—Hemphill. Two-base hits—Conroy, Yeager. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Elberfeld. Double play—Orth, Yeager.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M.—American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis.—Adv.

and Chase. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

AT BOSTON.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Coffyn, lf	1	0	3	0	0		Hayden, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Stovall, 1b	1	1	10	0	0		Parent, ss	0	0	3	6		
Turner, ss	1	1	1	2	1		Stahl, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Lajoie, 2b	1	2	2	4	1		Ferris, 2b	1	2	3	4	0	
Conghton, rf	1	2	0	0	0		Hoey, lf	0	0	3	0	0	
Flick, cf	2	1	2	0	0		G'm'w, 1b	0	0	14	0	1	
Barbeau, 1b	1	2	1	0	0		Morgan, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	
Bemis, c	1	1	6	0	0		Corrigan, c	0	0	1	2	0	
Rhoades, p	0	0	0	3	0		Dineen, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Glaze, p	0	1	0	3	0	
Total	9	10	27	9	2		*Freeman	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	3	5	27	15	1	

*Batted for Dineen in third inning.

Cleveland	4	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Turner, Lajoie, Flick, Barbeau, Hayden, Ferris. Three-base hit—Barbeau. Home run—Bemis. Sacrifice hit—Stovall. Stolen base—Flick. Double plays—Lajoie and Stovall; Ferris and Grimshaw. Hits—Off Dineen, 6 in three innings; off Glaze, 4 in six innings. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Glaze, 1; off Rhoades, 2. Struck out—By Glaze, 1; by Rhoades, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

EASY WIN FOR CHICAGO.

"Giant Killers" Shut Out the Cincinnati Team by Score of 8 to 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Chicago easily shut out Cincinnati to-day, 8 to 0. The National League leaders collected a cluster of safe drives in the sixth inning and settled the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	2	1	0	0		Huggins, 2b	0	1	1	0	4	0
Sheck'd, rf	1	2	1	1	0		Kelley, lf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	1	1	0	0		Jude, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
Chance, 1b	1	1	15	2	0		Smoot, cf	0	1	2	0	1	
Steint'dt, 3b	1	0	0	1	0		Lobert, ss	0	1	2	3	1	
Tinker, ss	1	0	4	3	0		Mowry, 3b	0	2	1	4	1	
Evers, 2b	0	0	3	7	0		Schlei, c	0	0	5	1	0	
Moran, c	1	2	1	1	1		Deal, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	
Brown, p	2	2	1	0	0		Ewing, p	0	1	0	2	0	
Total	8	10	27	20	1		Total	0	8	24	15	3	

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	—	8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 7. Sacrifice hits—Ewing, Slagle, Tinker, Evers, Brown. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, Sheckard, Chance, Huggins, Jude. Double plays—Evers and Chance; Brown, Tinker, and Chance. Struck out—By Brown, 1; by Ewing, 3. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Ewing, 3. Hit with ball—Lobert. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Clark, lf	1	0	5	0	0		Thomas, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Beaum't, cf	0	0	3	1	0		Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	4	1	
Meier, rf	1	1	3	1	0		Bransf'd, 1b	0	2	9	2	2	
Wagner, ss	1	2	3	1	0		Titus, rf	0	2	1	0	0	
Nealon, 1b	1	0	8	0	0		Magee, lf	0	0	3	0	0	
Sheehan, 3b	1	1	2	1	0		Doolin, ss	1	1	5	2	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	4	0		Sentelle, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	
Gibson, c	0	1	3	1	0		Dooin, c	0	4	3	2	0	
Willis, p	0	0	1	0	1		Lush, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	5	9	27	10	1		Total	3	12	24	14	3	

Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Wagner, Thomas, Bransfield, Doolin, Dooin. Sacrifice hit—Titus. Stolen bases—Clark, Meier, Nealon, Ritchey, Sheehan, Titus. Double play—Ritchey and Gibson. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Lush, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Ritchey. Struck out—By Willis, 2; by Lush, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 9. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Klem.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Ganley, rf	0	1	0	0	0		Thomas, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Beaum't, cf	0	1	1	0	0		Gleason, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	
Meier, lf	0	0	1	0	0		Bransf'd, 1b	2	3	7	2	0	
Wagner, ss	0	1	1	3	0		Titus, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Nealon, 1b	0	0	0	8	1		Magee, lf	0	0	2	2	1	
Sheehan, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		Doolin, ss	0	0	3	2	0	
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	1	0		Sentelle, 3b	0	2	2	2	0	
Gibson, c	0	0	7	0	0		Dooin, c	0	1	3	1	0	
Lynch, p	0	0	0	0	2		Donovan, c	0	0	0	0	0	
							Richie, p	0	0	1	1	0	
							Lodge	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	4	21	8	0		Total	2	8	21	9	0	

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Meier, Bransfield, (2,) Magee. Sacrifice hit—Titus. Stolen bases—Magee, Sentelle, (2.) Double plays—Wagner, Nealon, Sheehan, and Gibson; Magee and Doolin. First base on balls—Off Richie, 1. Struck out—By Lynch, 4; by Richie, 2. Passed balls—Gibson, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Conway.

NEW YORK, 6; SYRACUSE, 3.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The champion New York team of the National League won hands down in an exhibition game with Syracuse of the New York State League to-day. McGraw tried three pitchers and himself donned a uniform. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Syracuse	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3	3	3	2
New York	1 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 1	6	14	1

Batteries—Carter and Trainor; Mathewson, Wiltze, Ferguson, Bowerman, and Smith.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R	H	E
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3	5	2
Jersey City	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	7	4

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Mack and Butler.

AT NEWARK.

	R	H	E
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	1	4	1
Providence	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	5	0

Batteries—Moriarity and Stanage; McCloskey and Crist.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Newark	0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 0	5	7	1
Providence	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	8	2

Batteries—Pardee and Shea; Joslyn and Higgins.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E
Buffalo	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	3	6	6
Toronto	3 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0	8	16	2

Batteries—Klissenger and McManus; Mitchell and Woods.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Buffalo	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	0	4
Toronto	0 1 1 0 0 2 0 4 2	10	11	0

Batteries—Tozer and McAllister; McGinley and Woods.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Rochester	0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	4	8	2
Montreal	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0	3	9	4

Batteries—Case and Carish; Pappalau and Kittredge.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	67	46	.593	Newark	52	58	.473
Jersey City	64	44	.593	Providence	51	59	.464
Baltimore	63	45	.583	Montreal	49	64	.434
Rochester	55	56	.495	Toronto	40	69	.367

Manager "Jimmy" Collins Suspended.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—James Collins, manager and third baseman of the Boston American League Baseball Club, was suspended to-day for absenting himself from the team without leave. For several weeks Collins has declined to take any part in the management. He has felt keenly the slump of his team this season, and, according to his own statement, has been unable to get into condition to play himself. Early in the month Collins desired to select a number of new players to strengthen the team, but instead an agent was employed to find new men, and the manager was ordered to get in condition and play. He continued to absent himself, and his suspension is the result.

President Ban Johnson of the American League arrived in the city to-night to consult with the club management regarding the Collins difficulty.

Outfielder Stahl has been placed in charge of the team.

Another Pitcher for Americans.

Manager Griffith has added another pitcher to the Greater New Yorks' staff in Louis Brockett, whose success with the Buffalo Club this year has placed him close to the top of the Eastern League pitching list. Brockett's services with the local Americans, however, will not be available until after the close of the Eastern League season, Sept. 23.

Cincinnati Easy for Corinthians.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The Corinthian football team of England defeated the Cincinnati team at the Association game to-day, 19 to 0.

RED CLOUD'S HEAP BIG SWIM.

Dreamland Indian in the Water Over Three Hours.

Red Cloud, a Moki Indian from Arizona, now a member of the tribe appearing at Coney Island, swam from Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, to Dreamland yesterday in 3 hours and 20 minutes. The swim began at 8 o'clock in the morning. Red Cloud reached the Government pier shortly before the appointed time. He started to disrobe, but a sentry notified the Indian and his attendants that they would not be permitted on Government property. Red Cloud went down to the water's edge, and was being rubbed with oil when he was notified that it was 8 o'clock.

Promptly on the stroke of 8 Red Cloud began his long journey. He was accompanied by Dr. Charles Conrad of the Coney Island Hospital and Morris Tobin, guardian of the Indians, who were in a rowboat. With the tide in his favor Red Cloud swam to Swinburne Island, where the tide changed, and the redskin's task became a difficult one. He pluckily stuck to his work, and after a hard struggle reached Dreamland Pier at 11:20. He was almost exhausted when taken out of the water. After being revived Red Cloud joined his tribe, where his performance was celebrated in characteristic Indian fashion, during which time he was presented with a medal and beads.

Red Cloud is a former student of the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania.

CLOTHIER CHALLENGER FOR TENNIS TITLE

Philadelphian Beat Behr in Final Round in Straight Sets.

WILL MEET WRIGHT TO-DAY

Winner Forced the Play at All Times—Behr Showed Effects of Previous Day's Hard Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—William J. Clothier won the privilege to-day of challenging Beals C. Wright for the National Lawn Tennis championship in the singles. The tall Philadelphian defeated the young Yale Captain, Karl H. Behr, Jr., in the final match of the all-comers' tournament on the courts of the Casino in straight sets. The score was 6—2, 6—4, and 6—2. It was a match in which Clothier displayed his scientific knowledge of the game and his genius for court generalship.

Twice before the towering Harvard veteran has had the honors of the final within his grasp, once in 1903 when Doherty defeated him and two years ago when Holcombe Ward won from him in the final and took the title by the default of the Englishman. To-day Clothier went in to win and he took no chances. He forced Behr, who plainly showed the exhaustion of his grueling against Raymond D. Little yesterday, into the most difficult positions without a let-up except when Behr flashed in his true form and turned the tide against Clothier for a game or two.

Every vantage point about the court was filled with an immense crowd that had settled itself into place before the great match began, so that the players were not thrown off in making their strokes by moving parasols and groups of late comers. It was distinctly a tennis gallery. Every good shot was applauded for what it was worth, and they were tickled when Behr disguised his intentions craftily several times and scored good shots unexpectedly through Clothier's court.

Clothier began the service, and his finesse at forcing play proved so fruitful that he won the initial game at love because Behr failed to get his strokes going. Behr won on his own service, for he employed his net game with skill although Clothier forced the points to deuce. The effort to win this game was followed by a lapse on the part of Behr. He rallied for all he was able, but so erratic were his strokes that Clothier smothered him.

Alternately in the second set each brilliant burst on the part of the young Yale player was followed by periods of weakness. Clothier varied his game between base line driving and smashing at the net, so that Behr's strokes lost all length and direction. It marked the dawning of the end when after a gallant rally Behr failed to bring the games to deuce and Clothier won the set at 6—4.

The safety methods of Clothier were signally successful in the last set. Only once did the young Yale player again display a glimpse of that amazing quickness which had overwhelmed William A. Larned early in the tournament. The last effort scored the fifth and sixth games of the set, all earned in place and passing shots, for both. He endeavored to hold to the attacking position in the next game, but Clothier's smashing turned it against him after the points had touched deuce. It was Behr's last stand, for he was physically unable to check Clothier, and the latter won the set and match at 6—2. The points:

FIRST SET.

Clothier	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	4	—35	6
Behr	0	6	0	0	0	3	3	8	1—18	2

SECOND SET.

Clothier	4	4	3	3	1	4	4	4	3	4—34	6
Behr	1	2	5	5	4	2	2	1	5	1—28	4

THIRD SET.

Clothier	4	4	5	4	2	2	5	4	—30	6
Behr	1	1	3	1	4	4	3	1	1—18	2

With the playing of the challenge match to-morrow morning the twenty-sixth annual championship for the title and honors upon the lawn tennis courts of this country will be brought to an end. The marked improvement in the form of Wright has caused him to be again the favorite for the honors, and he is expected to win his second leg upon the championship cup, which bears the names of H. L. Doherty, William A. Larned, and Holcombe Ward.

Golf Tournament at Morristown.

An invitation tournament is announced at the Morris County Golf Club on Sept. 20, 21, and 22. There will be cups for three sixteens and for three beaten eights. It will be the first tournament held at the course since 1903, the lapse being due to the enlargement of the links to nearly 6,000 yards and the completion of a fine clubhouse. The new grounds were opened last Fall by the women's National championship, and this Spring the New Jersey State Golf Association held its tournament at Morris County as the guests of the club. The invitation tournament is a revival of the old system of annual competitions at Morristown, which were in force from 1896 to 1903.

Prizefighters' Case Goes Over.

The case of Terry McGovern, James Britt, and twelve others charged with prize fighting in Madison Square Garden last May, was called at the Special Sessions Court yesterday, when the accused men were called upon to plead to the indictment. None of the defendants was in court and Lawyer Goldsmith entered a plea of "Not guilty." The case will now be put on the regular trial calendar, but will not be called before next October.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Incorporated to-day:

El Mezquite Quicksilver Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—Frank Jordan, B. St. J. Hoyt, J. A. Breen, New York.

Hawkins Iron Works, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. C. M. Kerr, Rockaway Park; Frederick Smith, Halver Nostron, Long Island City.

Karatsonyi & Knaetz, Glen Head, wines and liquors; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. J. Bergen, Paul Bonynge, Brooklyn; E. L. Tamblyn, Newark, N. J.

Karatsonyi & Knaetz Hotel Company, Glen Head; capital, $70,000. Directors—J. J. Bergen, Paul Bonynge, Brooklyn; E. L. Tamblyn, New York.

Colonial Products Importing Company, Millbrook; capital, $100,000. Directors—O. W. Britton, East Orange, N. J.; A. A. Mitchell, West New Brighton; J. D. Parker, New York.

Gas Improvement Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. C. McGuire, W. G. Davis, S. B. Dutcher, Brooklyn.

Ferdinand Reincking Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. Reincking, Kelling J. Luch, Brooklyn.

Home Library and Supply Association, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. J. Roche, Clara H. Roche, Brooklyn; O. S. Wilson, New York.

Chain Reference Bible Publishing Company, Mount Morris; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. C. Thompson, Geneseo; J. C. Winters, J. M. Prophet, Mount Morris.

Rockford Land and Mortgage Company, Queens; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. J. Rockford, O. J. Ward, Whitestone; M. B. Ault, Mount Vernon.

New Age Realty Company, New York; capital, $12,500. Directors—K. Engleberg, L. Y. Grossman, S. Goldstein, New York.

United Realty and Mortgage Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Alexander Ginsburg, Eugene Ambrose, G. E. McNally, New York.

Metropolitan Electric Protective Company, New York, to protect against burglary; capital, $30,000. Directors—S. B. Hess, Emil Goldberger, Harry Luxenberg, New York.

Central Consumers' Brewing Company, New York; capital, $12,000,000. Directors—Frederick Blasenbrey, Brooklyn; William Schek, Jr., West Nyack; Walter Moffet, New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Right, A. L., Ionia, Mich.; dry goods and carpets; Hotel Gerard.

Thalman & Leib, Kokomo, Ind.; A. L. Thalman, department store; St. Andrew's Hotel.

Loeb & Hene Company, Lafayette, Ind.; Miss Frances Leary, dry goods; Hotel Savage.

Winslow, A., Anderson, Ind.; dry goods; Cadillac Hotel.

Zeddens, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Pine Bluff, Ark.; R. E. Lee, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. G. Lawler, dry goods; J. D. French, dry goods; L. A. Stevens, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. Becker, dry goods; W. E. Ambrose, dry goods; Lulu McCrary, dry goods; Mrs. A. B. Burch, dry goods, Mrs. F. Davidson, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Cahn, N., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. B. Fox, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

T. P. R. Company, Erie, Penn.; R. Cheney, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Randell Millinery, Cincinnati, Ohio; Bertha Edmunds, millinery; Hotel Margaret Louise.

Frankel, S., Hopkinsville, Ky.; general merchandise; Imperial Hotel.

Embry, Miss C. L., Lexington, Ky.; outfitters to women; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Frankel, S., Hopkinsville, Ky.; H. M. Frankel, ready to wear; Imperial Hotel.

Blumberg, A., San Diego, Cal.; dry goods and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith, Miss M. E., Los Angeles, Cal.; millinery; Imperial Hotel.

Ottenheimer Brothers, Peoria, Ill.; S. W. Ottenheimer, clothing; A. M. Ottenheimer, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Rubel, A., & Co., Corinth, Miss.; B. Bellamy, millinery; Hoffman House.

Hedden Dry Goods Company, New Albany, Ind.; M. A. Beach, dry goods; Hotel Brostell.

Schipp-Greer Dry Goods Company, Canton, Ill.; G. L. Greer, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Coppins, Covington, Ky.; John R. Coppins, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Stearns, Nahm, Las Becas, New Mexico; Jacob Stearns; general merchandise; Marlborough Hotel.

Vorenberg Mercantile Company, The, Wagenmound, New Mexico; Adolph Vorenberg, general merchandise; Marlborough Hotel.

Kauffman, Strauss & Co., Lexington, Ky.; Miss Carrie Brown, dry goods; Miss Lily Daniels, dry goods; Hotel Martha Washington.

Michell-Moody-Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; Charles Garton, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Tobyhanna, Jr., & Son, Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss H. Vincent, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Bailey, A. C., & Co., Marion, Ind.; E. T. Killman, cloaks and millinery; Marlborough Hotel.

Loeb, H., & Brothers, Richill, Mo.; Herman Loeb, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Beal-Livingston Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; L. B. Livingston, dry goods; Imperial Hotel.

Murray, M. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; R. E. Anderson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Lewinsohn, J., Burlingham, Ala.; Jewelry and fancy china; Hotel York.

Magin & Evans, Youngstown, Ohio; Anna Evans, millinery; Blanche Magin, millinery; New Grand Hotel.

Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, The, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. King, dry goods; 214 Church Street.

Sharp, T. E., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Mary Clifford, millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; J. W. Riede, linens; Hotel Cadillac.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; M. Becker, notions; 4 Washington Place.

"McHenry's," Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. Edwards, notions and laces; Hotel Cadillac.

"Maison Blanche," New Orleans, La.; Miss H. Marks, jewelry and leather goods; S. Simon, silks; 43 Leonard Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. S. Knouse, shoes; 2 Walker Street.

Horne, Joseph C., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, white goods; 320 Church Street.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; Miss K. A. Ryan, cloaks and suits; 73 Spring Street.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss E. Robinson, laces and frimmings; 45 Lispenard Street.

Milner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. M. Kosey, domestics and flannels; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Henge, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods and prints; 43 Leonard

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EMANUEL HEILNER and others, Plaintiffs, against LEOPOLD EHRMANN and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of August, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Audubon Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street one hundred and twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Audubon Avenue fifty-three feet and ten inches to the northerly line of the lands of Bogardus; thence westerly along the northerly line of the lands of Bogardus twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Audubon Avenue one hundred sixty feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street ninety-five feet to the easterly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Audubon Avenue two hundred and fourteen feet and ten inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1906.
HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

186th Street.

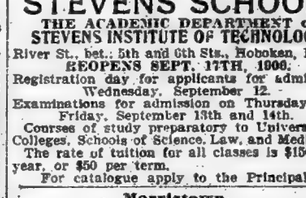

185th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,954.17, with interest thereon from the 13th day of August, 1906, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $377.07-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and major rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,465.22 and interest.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1906.
HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

EXCURSIONS.

The Great Naval Pageant
On Sunday, Sept. 2, 1906, the Magnificent new
Steamer PROVIDENCE
Of the Fall River Line
Now in service on the Providence Line, will make an excursion as far as Oyster Bay to view the great array of
AMERICAN WAR SHIPS AT ANCHOR
The PROVIDENCE will leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Murray Street, at 2:00 P. M.; RETURNING BY MOONLIGHT, will be due to reach New York at about 9:00 P. M.
RESTAURANT, LUNCH COUNTER, MUSIC.
TICKETS, $1.50; Half, $1.00; number limited. Purchase in advance at Fall River Line Ticket Office, Pier 19 North River, foot of Warren Street, and avoid possible disappointment.

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER City of Lawrence
Will make an Excursion on
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1906
Leaving Pier foot of East 22d Street at 11:00 A. M. for a Cruise on the Sound and a visit to
THE WAR SHIPS
Returning to the City at about 6:00 P. M.
MUSIC RESTAURANT LUNCH COUNTER
Tickets, $1.00. Half, 75 cents. Now on sale at Fall River Line Ticket Office, Pier 19 North River, foot of Warren Street. Will be sold Sunday morning only at East 22d Street Pier.

The U. S. Atlantic Fleet
OF WAR VESSELS
LABOR DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1906
For the President's Review of the War Ships on Long Island Sound on Labor Day the Norwich Line steamer CITY OF LAWRENCE will make a special excursion, leaving pier foot of East 22d St. at 8:30 A. M., returning due New York at 3:30 P. M. Tickets, $1.50.
MOONLIGHT TRIP, SEPT. 3.
On the evening of September 3d the CITY OF LAWRENCE will make a trip to the ships to witness the wonderful Electric and Searchlight Illumination, leaving pier foot of East 22d St. at 6:30 P. M.; return by MOONLIGHT, due New York at about 11:00 P. M. Tickets, $1.00.
For the above excursions, tickets are now on sale at the FALL RIVER LINE Ticket Office, Pier 10 North River, foot of Warren Street. Number limited. Purchase in advance. On Labor Day tickets will be sold only at the East 22d St. Pier.

Lackawanna Railroad
LABOR DAY TRIPS —TO— NIAGARA FALLS $9

TORONTO,	$10.50
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.,	$3.40
MOUNT POCONO, PA.,	$4.65
STROUDSBURG, PA.,	$3.50
CRESCO, PA.,	$4.20
POCONO SUMMIT, PA.,	$4.75
ANALOMINK PA.,	$3.70

Excursion tickets good going Sept. 1 and 2; returning from Niagara Falls to Sept. 3 and on morning train of Sept. 4; from Toronto to Sept. 11.
A special train will be run Labor Day, leaving Tobyhanna, Pa., at 7 P. M., stopping at above mountain resorts and arriving New York at 10:30 P. M. Also on Tuesday, Sept. 4, leaving Tobyhanna at 6:15 A. M., arriving New York at 9:35 A. M.
BROOKLYN:
339 Fulton St. 106 Broadway.
NEW YORK:
140, 429, 1183, 1434 Broadway.

In the tug of business war that fellow wins who discreetly and reasonably rests. "What about Labor Day?". "Don't know where to go?" "Come in and we'll tell you. That's our business."

Trips to Bermuda, Nova Scotia, St. Lawrence, Niagara, Atlantic City, Catskills, etc., $12.50 to $31.00. See folders for particulars. Tickets and Tours Everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON.
THREE NEW YORK OFFICES: D'f'n, 245 Broadway (op. City Hall.) U't'n, 1200 Broadway (cor. 28th St.) 649 Madison Ave., (cor. 60th St.)
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO, ETC.

SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY UP THE HUDSON
Via Str. Ramsdell
To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.
Leaving FRANKLIN ST., 9 A. M.; WEST 120TH ST., 9.30 A. M.
Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M.
Round Trip, 90 CENTS.
Refreshments Served on Board.

GREAT NAVAL REVIEW AT OYSTER BAY MONDAY, SEPT. 3d.
THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD'S POPULAR Steamers "SAGAMORE" and "WYANDOTTE"
WILL LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:
"SAGAMORE" from new Pier 8, near Hanover Sq., 8:20 A. M.
"WYANDOTTE" from foot 31st St., East River, 8:30 A. M.
TICKETS, $2.00.
Sale limited to half the capacity of boat. On sale commencing Thursday at 120 Broadway and 263 Fifth Avenue. Music and refreshments.

Monster Naval Review, $2.00
OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND
LABOR DAY, SEPT. 3RD.
S. S. FAIRFIELD
SALE OF TICKETS LIMITED.
Steamer leaves East 31st St. 8:00 A. M. Tickets at Tyson's and McBride's, Hotel Standard, including Hotels Belmont, Waldorf, Fifth Ave., Gilsey, and at dock sailing hour. Refreshments on board.

CHARMING EXCURSIONS.
West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York," "Albany," and "Hendrick Hudson." Brklyn, Fulton sts. (by Annex.) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40; W. 42d St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M. Returning on down boat due 42d St. 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Only boats landing at Seaside Dock.
Strs. Rosedale and Sylvester leave W. 129th St. *8:30, 9:30 A. M.; W. 22d St., 9:15, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, *2:45 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:00 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M. Star (*) indicates Saturday and Sunday only. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:35, 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:53, *1:20, 1:30, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:00, *9:50, 10:30 P. M.; 12:00 midnight. *RUNS ON SATURDAYS ONLY.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Adirondacks.

AUTUMN IN THE ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AMPERSAND AND COTTAGES.
A most delightful mountain and lake resort. Every attraction. Annual Golf Tournament September first, third, and fourth. Write for illustrated booklet. Special September rates. Open until October first.
G. S. MOULTON, Mgr., Ampersand, N. Y.

Long Island.

The Inn
Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.
Ocean front block and private beach. Closes in Oct. Dainty, modern, exclusive. Double rooms from $25.00 to $40.00 per week.
F. AVERY, Prop.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
An attractive and refined country resort, for health and comfort. Quiet and homelike. Good air. Excellent table. On the automobile road from New York to Lenox.
Tel. 25 Millbrook. FELIX FIEGER, Mgr.

Hudson River Counties.

THE COLONIAL.
KITCHAWAN ON CROTON LAKE, N. Y.
32 miles from New York. Altitude: 500 ft. Steam Heat. Open Fireplaces. Rooms with private baths. Golf. Tennis. Outdoor Sports. Accommodations for Autos. Exclusive Patronage. Booklet.
H. S. & A. P. WHITE.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale on Hudson, N.Y.
30 minutes from Grand Central. A few vacancies for September and October.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily, including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

HOTEL RUDOLF
Directly on the Beach. Capacity 1,000. American and European plans. Sea water baths; private 'phones; orchestra. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Virginia Ave. and Beach. Capacity 300. Elevator, private baths, etc. Special September rates $10 up weekly, $2 up daily. Booklet. SAMUEL F. ELLIS.

Bernardsville.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J., 35 miles from New York, on Lackawanna R. R., via W. 23d. Christopher or Barclay St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Opens May 15.
BENJ. R. PHELPS, Manager.
Telephone 7 B Bernardsville.

Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD SANITARIUM, Plainfield, N.J. Located Watchung Mountains; chronic and nervous cases; no insane; open all the year; booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW ENGLAND.
Rhode Island.

WATCH HILL HOUSE
will remain open until Sept. 6th, and longer if patronage warrants.
WATCH HILL, RHODE ISLAND.
Harvey S. Denison.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN
GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
open June 1st, 1906. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Miller Place, Long Island, north shore; farming country; boating, bathing, fishing; invalids and convalescents specially cared for; cottage on main road, near store and Post Office; open till October. H. L. Woodhouse.

Miller Place, Long Island, north shore; farming country; boating, bathing, fishing; invalids and convalescents specially cared for; cottage on main road, near store and Post Office; open till October. H. L. Woodhouse.

JUST THE PLACE TO REST or recuperate, a quiet country modern home, the right place for aged, infirm, or nervous people. Address Box 137 Freeport, L. I.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—MARY J. LASALA, plaintiff, against SOPHIA TUCHFELD et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of June, 1906, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first (151st) Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six (266) feet and eight (8) inches westerly from the point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Amsterdam Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first (151st) Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-first (151st) Street, thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first (151st) Street; thence easterly along the said northeasterly side of One Hundred and Fifty-first (151st) Street, thirty-three (33) feet and four (4) inches, to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being known as No. 521 West 151st Street.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1906.
ARTHUR SMITH, Referee.
MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 521 West 151st St.:

151st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $57,532 72-100, with interest thereon from the 6th day of August, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to $483 14-100, with interest from August 6th, 1906, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $578 43-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1906.
ARTHUR SMITH, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,138.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON WANG, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Simon Wang of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1906, the said Simon Wang was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 28th, 1906.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.
Daylight Trips on beautiful Long Island Sound, by Steamers of Norwich, New Haven, and Bridgeport Lines. Charming Night Trips by Steamers of the Fall River, Providence, and New Bedford Lines.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N.R., week days only at 5:00, foot E. 22d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 4:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St., 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lve. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Sun. 9:30 A. M. Lve. ft. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M., Sun. 10:00 A. M. Sun. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lve. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms at 245, 413, 1,200, and 1,354 Broadway; 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Av., 360 Mad. Av., 245 Col., 105 W. 125th St., 2,708 3d Av., and at Piers, N. Y.

BOSTON
Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE.
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 5 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.
BRIDGEPORT direct 48c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Stops at foot of East 31st St.
First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 880 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" "ALBANY," and "HENDRICK HUDSON" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, ft. Fulton St., (by Annex,)	8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
" West 42d St.	9:00 "
" West 129th St.	9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 2:10 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

To the New Jersey Coast Resorts
USE THE
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Central

Boats leave Pier 61, Foot W. 42d St.:	Boats leave Pier 19, Ft. Cedar St. N.R.
9.05, 9.35, 10.30 a. m., 12.36, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p. m.; Sundays, 9.25 a. m., 12.35, 4.35, 7.45 p. m.	9.20, 10.00a 11.00 a. m., 1.05, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.15 p. m.; Sundays, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p. m.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Cranston, Newburgh, and Intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A. M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

PLANT LINE OCEAN TRIPS
To Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
Staunch, sea-going steamers leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, at noon, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for Halifax, Hawkesbury, Charlottetown, and Sydney, and the celebrated Bras d'Or Lakes, providing delightful vacation trips, varying from
One Night at Sea to a Foreign Land, to a Six Days' Cruise of 1,400 Miles for $18.
For "Canadian Gems" booklet, colored map, etc., write to A. W. Perry, Gen. Mgr., Plant Line, Commercial Wharf, Boston.

BY SEA TO MAINE
The most delightful short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Illustrated descriptive booklet, giving list of hotels and boarding houses, free on application at ticket office, 290, Broadway, cor. Rende St., or Pier (New No. 3) E. R., East River, New York.
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except the 3:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:25, 12:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
*7:50 A. M.—*ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
9:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—*SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:30 P. M. Saturdays)—*SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 100 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY.
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD
(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—

We are offering a special list of investments, including Convertible Bonds, Short Term Notes and Collateral Trust Bonds, and Other Bonds Yielding 4½% to 6% and Over. Write for descriptive Circulars.

Also write for copy of our Transcontinental Railroad Map.

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Branch Office: Albany, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
City of New York Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
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35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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Van Beuren & Bucknam
Members New York Stock Exchange,
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Telephone 1446-1447 Rector.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY
Convertible 4% Gold Bonds
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Members New York Stock, Cotton, Coffee and other exchanges. Stocks and Bonds bought for investment or carried on margin.

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Capital & Surplus $2,000,000.
Independent of the control of any single interest.
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COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
13 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus, and Profits, $3,200,000.00.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—New York exchange was 20c. discount. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent. The selling that developed in Chicago Subway yesterday was carried somewhat further to-day, and the price on the local Exchange dropped to 32. Match was firm and sold above 127. National Carbon recovered 4 points and sold at 86. Can issues were easy.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	American Can pf	60¼	59¾	59¾
10	A. Booth & Co. pf	108	108	108
23	American Shipbuilding	62	62	62
50	American Radiator	120	120	120
25	Black Mountain	87½	87½	87½
150	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	51¾	51¾	51¾
775	Chicago Subway	53½	52	52
288	Diamond Match	127¼	126½	127
35	Kansas City Light	86½	86½	86½
5	National Biscuit pf	117½	117½	117½
26	National Carbon	86	86	86
4	National Carbon pf	121	121	121
40	Oats pf	101½	101¼	101¼
50	South Side El	97	97	97
250	Swift & Co	104¾	104½	104¼
26	United Boxboard	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	United Boxboard pf	10¾	10¾	10¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline Further; Call Money Rates, 3¾@5%.

Heavy Liquidation in Most Active Stocks—Failure of Philadelphia Trust Company a Factor.

The embarrassment of a Philadelphia trust company, a further advance in call money rates, and the transfer of $1,000,000 through the Sub-Treasury to San Francisco were among the factors which yesterday stimulated further profit-taking and more aggressive operations by the bears, to a sufficient extent to bring about declines varying from a fraction to over 3 per cent. in most of the active stocks. Atchison and Canadian Pacific were the only notable exceptions to the general downward tendency of the market, the selling in other parts of the list proving effective in depressing prices. Soon after the opening the selling movement appeared to have spent its force, and prices recovered from 1 to 2 points from the quotations established during the first half hour of trading. The recovery, however, proved short-lived, and during the afternoon the selling movement gained considerable strength. The heaviest liquidation occurred in Union and Southern Pacific, Reading, Pennsylvania, United States Steel, and Amalgamated Copper. All of these stocks showed net losses of from 1 to 3 per cent. Atchison was also heavily traded in, but this issue escaped the declines suffered elsewhere in the market.

While the market has shown itself capable of regarding stiff money rates with complacency, it was natural that the further advance in time money yesterday to a fraction above 7 per cent. and the transfer of a large amount to San Francisco should induce further profit-taking. The embarrassment of a trust company in Philadelphia contained unpleasant suggestions, which added to the day's uneasiness. It is probable that the influence of the incident was exaggerated by the bears, who, as usual, made the point that the closing of this institution might lead to the embarrassment of others, but there is no doubt that the incident was calculated to add to the conservatism with which so many have been inclined to treat the recent upward movement in the market.

The announcement of a further engagement of $750,000 gold in Australia had no immediate effect upon interest rates, for the reason that it will be at least six weeks before this gold is brought within the reach of the New York City banks. Meanwhile, the demands for currency to be used in the interior, and the possible renewal of the Pacific Coast demands, which was suggested by yesterday's transfer of $1,000,000 to San Francisco, are likely to make it a matter of great difficulty for the New York City banks to maintain the required reserves. Gold imports from Europe would, of course, bring quick relief, but of this there is no immediate prospect. The only interpretation which can be placed upon the failure of New York bankers to obtain at least a portion of the gold which arrived in London on Monday is that foreign financial centres are loth to have their supply of the precious metal reduced at this time.

There are intimations that our bankers refrained from bidding for gold in London on Monday because they had reason to believe that their appearance in the market would result only in the upbidding of the price of gold in the open market in London, without our being successful in obtaining the gold for import.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Granby Consolidated Copper Co.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Pressed Steel Car Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

New Furnaces Will Have Little Effect on the Market.

The large number of new furnaces which will come into operation between now and the end of the year will have little effect in making up the present shortage of iron, according to trade authorities, who say that such consumers who have held back in purchasing their supplies in the hope that these new furnaces would relieve the situation are doomed to disappointment. The reason why the new furnaces will not bring the expected relief is thus explained by the representative of a leading pig iron interest:

"Probably the effect which the production of the new furnaces might otherwise have upon the present strong iron market will be almost, if not quite, offset by the need of relining in the old ones. Many a furnace is being strained to its utmost capacity, although the usual time for relining it has long passed. Consequently, they are running with pretty thin linings, and the time for renewals cannot be postponed much longer."

The Harriman lines are in the market for next year's requirements of bridge steel, and have invited proposals from the bridge making companies on 20,000 to 25,000 tons of material. Probably all of this business will be closed up next month. The tonnage is about the same as the Harriman roads ordered last year.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal for both spot and future delivery made declines of 2s 6d in the London market yesterday from the last prices of Monday. The close was £84 15s for both. Pig tin closed weak at a recession of £1 in both spot and futures to £183 5s and £184, respectively. Lead was about steady at £17 10s. Spelter was unchanged at £27 5s. Iron warrants were heavy at 53s 6d for standard foundry and 54s for Middlesboro. Spanish pig lead, £17 10s.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	—Tuesday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Monday.— Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.75	...	18.75	...
Electrolytic	...	18.50	...	18.50
Castings	18.25	...	18.25	...
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Lead	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.90
Tin	40.50	41.00	40.00	41.00

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,467,591, compared with $11,836,437 in the preceding week and $10,110,882 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregate $405,139,237, against $345,154,422 in the corresponding period last year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange has listed $23,842,000 additional Illinois division 4 per cent. bonds of 1949 of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and has stricken from the list the common stock of the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company announces that in pursuance of the option reserved when its 5 per cent. three-year gold coupon notes, dated April 1, 1905, amounting to $3,000,000, were issued, it will redeem and pay the notes on Oct. 1, next, at 101½ and accrued interest upon presentation either at the office of the company or at the office of Messrs. Goldman, Sachs & Co., who placed the notes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 28, 1906..... 1,888,552
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 103,788,259
Corresponding date last year..... 169,114,501

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
265	325	50	Adams Express	270	270	270	270	...
19½	19¾	2,200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	20¾	20¾	19½	19½	−1¼
48¾	49	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	49¾	49½	49	49	...
108½	108¾	153,700	*Amal. Copper Co.	110	110⅝	107⅝	108¼	−1½
23¾	23	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	25⅛	−⅛
38⅞	39⅜	3,800	Am. Car & Found. Co.	40½	41½	38⅞	38⅞	−⅛
31½	32	600	Am. Cotton Oil	32⅝	32⅝	31⅛	32	−¼
265	270	300	Am. Express	265	267½	265	267½	+3
6½	7	100	Am. Hide & Leather	6½	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
29	30	400	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	−⅜
79⅝	79¾	9,010	Am. Ice Securities	79⅝	80	79¼	79¾	+⅜
70⅛	70½	18,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	70¼	72	70	70¾	...
112	113	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	−¼
155	155¼	48,700	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	157½	157½	155⅛	155⅝	−1⅜
116¼	117	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	116⅞	116⅞	116¼	116¾	−¼
10⅜	11	100	Am. Steel Founds.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
44	45	500	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	44	44⅝	44	44	−¾
138½	138¾	17,428	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	143	143	138	138¾	−4
100	101	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100¾	−⅛
35½	36½	1,400	*Am. Woolen Co.	37	37	35½	35½	−1⅜
103	104	400	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103¾	103⅝	103½	103¾	−½
275⅝	276	34,700	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	277	282	274	276	−4
107	107⅛	140,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	107½	108⅜	106⅝	107⅛	+⅝
101	101½	600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101½	101½	101	101	−⅛
142	144	500	Atlantic Coast Line	145	145	144¼	144¼	−½
116⅜	116½	6,200	Baltimore & Ohio	117½	117⅝	116	116⅛	−1½
25½	26⅛	100	Bethlehem Steel	25½	25½	25½	25½	−1
...	91	50	Bethlehem Steel pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	...
75	75½	16,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77	77⅛	75	75	−2
172⅝	173	16,100	Canadian Pacific	170⅜	174¼	170⅜	173½	+3⅛
...	...	900	*C. P., sub. c. 2d in pd.	168⅜	170	168⅜	170	+3
38½	39	1,000	Central Leather Co.	39⅜	39⅜	39	39	−½
62½	62¾	18,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅜	63⅞	62¼	62½	+½
18⅜	18¼	1,400	Chicago Great West.	18½	18⅝	18¼	18¼	−⅛
81	83	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	82⅝	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+2⅝
103¼	103½	78,625	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	196	198¼	193½	193½	−1½
...	...	18,405	Chi., Mil. & St. P. rts.	17¾	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−¾
214	216	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	216	217	216	217	...
210½	211½	6,900	Chi. & Northw.	212	214½	210	210¼	−1⅜
4¾	4⅞	100	Chi. Union Traction	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
15⅜	16½	900	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	16	16½	16	16	+1½
53½	53¾	32,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53½	55½	54⅝	55⅜	−2⅝
36⅜	37¼	1,800	Colorado & Southern	37½	37⅝	37	37	−⅞
50½	51	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	−½
19¾	20¼	50	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
139	139¾	3,136	Consolidated Gas	139½	141	139	139	+1½
20	20½	1,500	Corn Products Ref.	20⅜	20⅝	20	20	−⅛
76¾	78	400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	77½	77¾	77¼	77¼	+1¼
216	216½	300	Delaware & Hudson	216⅜	217	216	216	−1
42½	43¼	3,300	Denver & Rio Grande	43⅜	44	43	43	−⅛
61	61⅛	3,610	*Distillers Securities	62⅜	62⅜	61	61	−⅜
18½	19	1,900	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18½	19	18½	19	+⅝
37	39	600	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	38½	38¾	37½	37½	−½
45⅜	45⅞	35,100	Erie	46⅜	47	45½	45⅝	−⅜
77½	78	800	Erie 1st pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77½	−⅛
70¾	71½	500	Erie 2d pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71	−1
94	96	400	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	96¼	96½	95½	95½	−2⅝
167	168	200	General Electric	168¼	168¼	167	167	−2
318½	319½	9,300	Great Northern pf.	322	323	318	318½	−3½
37¾	37⅞	1,900	Interbor.-Met.	39	39½	37¾	37⅞	−⅛
78¾	79	1,000	Interbor.-Met. pf.	79½	79½	78¾	78¾	−¼
18¾	19½	100	Internat. Paper Co.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	−1½
50½	52½	100	*Internat. Power Co.	51	51	51	51	−2
48½	49½	700	Internat. Steam Pump.	48¾	49¼	48½	49	...
82	84	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	84	84	84	84	−⅛
27¾	28	300	Kansas City South.	29	29	28½	28½	...
58	58½	1,300	Kansas City South. pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	...
60	61	400	Knick. Ice, Chicago	61¾	61¾	61⅛	61⅛	−⅛
78	81	200	*Lake Erie & W. pf.	80	80	80	80	−4
50	60	400	*Lehigh & W. Coal	50	50	50	50	...
147⅝	147¾	8,300	Louisville & Nash.	150½	150½	147¼	147⅜	−2⅜
147	150	300	Manhattan Elevated	147½	147¼	147½	147½	−⅜
20⅜	21¼	600	Mexican Central	21⅜	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	−⅜
190	200	55	Michigan Central	189	189	189	189	...
68	70	200	Minn. & St. Louis	69	69	69	69	−2
153	153⅞	700	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	155	156	155	155⅝	...
170	172	50	M., St. P. & S. S.M. pf.	170	170	170	170	...
35	35⅞	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	−1
70	71	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71	−⅛
96¼	96⅜	15,600	Missouri Pacific	97½	98¼	96½	96½	−⅝
66½	67	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	66½	66⅝	66½	66½	−¼
78	78½	3,000	*National Lead Co.	79½	79½	78	78¼	−⅜
44¼	44½	1,600	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	44½	45½	44½	44½	−¼
21	22	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	...
141½	142	2,800	New York Central	143¼	143¼	141⅝	142	−1
66	67	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	68	68	66	66	−2
194½	196½	19	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	195	195	...
47½	48	2,500	N. Y. Ont. & West.	47⅝	48	47	47⅛	+⅛
92	92¼	5,875	Norfolk & Western	92	92⅜	92	92	+⅛
93	94	300	North American	94	94	93	93	...
212½	213¼	17,875	Northern Pacific	216	216⅜	212½	212½	−2
36⅞	37¼	400	Pacific Mail	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37¼	−¼
138⅝	138⅞	114,810	Pennsylvania R. R.	141⅝	142	138½	138⅝	−2⅞
90⅜	91½	800	People's Gas, Chicago	91	91¼	90⅞	91¼	+⅛
84	85	2,200	P., C., C. & St. L.	84	86	84	85½	+3½
107½	109	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	108	108	108½	+⅛
52¼	52¾	2,120	Pressed Steel Car	52⅝	53⅜	52¼	52⅔	−⅛
97	98	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	97	97	97	97	−1½
237	240	300	Pullman Company	238	238	238	238	...
53	54	1,700	*Ry. Steel Spring	54½	55	53¼	53¼	−1⅜
98¼	100	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	100	100	100	100	−¼
136¼	136¾	165,100	Reading	138¾	139½	135	136⅝	−1⅞
90½	91	100	Reading 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	−2
30	30¼	2,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	31	31	30⅜	30⅜	−⅝
99½	100	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	100½	100¼	99½	99½	−½
27¼	27½	11,200	Rock Island Co.	28	28⅜	27¼	27½	−⅜
65¼	65¾	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf.	65½	66⅜	65½	65⅞	−⅛
45⅞	46	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	46	46¼	45⅜	45⅝	−⅜
24½	25	2,000	St. Louis Southw.	25¼	25½	24⅝	24⅞	−⅜
60¾	61	3,600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60¼	61	59½	60¼	+⅛
76¼	77	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	77⅜	77⅜	76½	76½	−1½
89⅜	89⅝	78,100	Southern Pacific	91⅛	91⅞	89	89¼	−1½
117⅜	118	600	Southern Pacific pf.	118	118	117⅜	117⅜	−⅝
38½	38¾	5,200	Southern Ry. ext.	38¾	39	37⅞	38⅛	−⅝
99⅜	100¼	100	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	100	100	100	100	−¾
157	161	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	158	158	158	158	−2
34⅝	35	4,300	Texas & Pacific	35	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	−⅛
32¼	33¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	33	33	33	33	−1
51½	53½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	−⅝
114	115	100	Twin City R. T.	115½	115½	115½	115½	...
8⅞	9¼	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	8½	8½	8½	8½	−½
183¾	184	248,000	Union Pacific	186	187½	183¾	183¾	−2
94⅜	95	50	Union Pacific pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	...
61	62	200	United Rys. Invest.	62	62	62	62	−½
70⅛	70½	250	United Rys. Inv. pf.	71	71	70½	70½	−1
47	48	400	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	47¾	47¾	47	47	−1
91	91¾	100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	91	91	91	91	−1½
77	78	100	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	78	78	78	78	−1½
74½	75	800	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	75¼	75¼	75	75	...
46	46⅜	200	U. S. Rubber	46½	46½	45⅝	45⅝	−1½
108	108½	130	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108	108	108	108	−1
45⅜	45¼	148,270	U. S. Steel	46½	46⅝	45¼	45¼	−⅝
106½	106⅝	20,900	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅝	108⅞	105¾	106¼	−⅞
38	38¼	300	Va.-Caro. Chem.	39	39	38½	38½	−½
9½	10½	100	*Vulcan Detinning	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
60	61	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	...
20	20¼	400	Wabash	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	−⅛
44⅜	45	2,200	Wabash pf.	46	46	44⅝	44⅝	−1⅜
91¼	91¾	230	Western Union Tel.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91½	+⅛
25¼	25⅝	100	Wisconsin Central	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	−⅛
50½	51	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	−⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale. based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus ¼@½ per cent. commission for all dates from ninety days to six months on mixed collateral and 7 per cent. and over on collateral consisting wholly of industrial securities.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@6⅝ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $466,255,423; balances, $14,271,089; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $645,274.

The local banks have lost $2,080,000 since Friday, as compared with a loss of $4,282,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 5 points lower, at $4.8410@$4.8415, sixty days at $4.81 and cables, at $4.8480@$4.8485. Commercial bills were $4.80½@$4.81¾.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20 plus 1-64 for demand; reichsmarks, 93¾ and 94⅝; guilders, 40.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10@15c premium. St. Louis—25@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅝d per ounce and in New York at 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Comstock sold at .17.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at 2.75, 1,000 Comstock bond at .12, 300 Elkton at .46, 200 Jim Butler at 1.51, 100 Mexican at 1.00, 200 Portland at 1.52, 110 Mexican at 1.00, 200 Portland at 1.40, 200 Savage at 1.00, 500 Union Consolidated at .45@.46.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparison being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87 13-16	..	..	−1-16
Consols, account	87 13-16	..	..	−1-16
Anaconda	14⅜	280	280	...
Atchison	110⅞	107⅝	106½	+1½
Canadian Pacific	170½	174½	170	+4½
St. Paul	201⅛	195⅞	194⅜	+⅝
Erie	46⅝	46⅝	46½	+⅛
Erie 1st pf.	81	78⅝	..	..
Illinois Central	181	175½	176	−½
Louis. & Nash.	154⅝	150½	149⅝	+½
New York Cent.	147⅞	143	143	...
Pennsylvania	73¼	142	141½	+½
Reading	71⅝	136¼	135½	+⅝
Southern Pac.	93⅞	91	91	...
Union Pacific	191¼	185⅞	185⅞	...
U. S. Steel	47¼	46⅛	46⅜	−⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	111	107⅝	107⅝	+⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	6	3	Esperanza	3	9	9
Tomboy	1	5	0	Dolores	1	13	9
El Oro	1	11	3	Stratton's Ind.	0	4	6

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—No difficulty was experienced in obtaining supplies of money in the market to-day, but rates were a shade harder. Discounts were steady. There was much uncertainty regarding the future demand for gold for America.

On the Stock Exchange business was curtailed by the settlement, but the tone continued favorable, owing to the cheapness of money and the Bank of England obtaining the available supplies of gold. While this did not induce fresh business it had a steadying effect on gilt-edged securities. Elsewhere the tendency was easier. Foreigners except Russians recovered an early loss.

Americans opened easy on profit taking in Wall Street, which prompted caution here. But after the marking down of prices to parity a steady improvement set in before noon, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé leading. Irregularity occurred on the receipt of the New York opening prices, but the market reacted sharply, and prices closed firm at near the best quotations of the day. Canadian Pacific was the feature on good American buying.

Kaffirs were strong, owing to the fact that they were strongly supported from influential quarters. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

Bar silver steady at 30⅝d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.15; Lisbon, 1.00.

Bullion amounting to £94,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and £11,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was very dull. Russians declined heavily.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 70.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 470.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 82½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was lifeless. American rails were depressed upon the New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Cable Consolidated	.48	.47	.47
70	Crucible Steel	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
230	Crucible Steel pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼
150	Fire Proofing pf.	26⅜	26	26½
30	Ind. Brewing	15½	15½	15½
50	Ind. Brewing pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾
220	Mfrs. L. & H.	31¼	31¼	31¼
50	Monongahela Water	.28	.28	.28
500	Ohio Tonopah	.29	.27	.27
100	Pittsburg Brewing	30¾	30¾	30¾
405	Pittsburg Coal	15	15	15
40	Pittsburg Coal pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼
125	Pittsburg Con.	.25	.24	.25
845	United States Steel	46	45¾	45¾
145	United States Steel pf.	107	107	107

BONDS.

$1,000	P., McK. & C. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼

DISPUTE SEEMS LIKELY IN WISCONSIN CENTRAL

Bull and His Syndicate Associates Left in the Minority.

ERB'S SALE STARTED IT ALL

Asserted Right of the Preferred Stock to Elect a Majority of the Board Complicates Matters.

Differences of opinion in regard to the management of the Wisconsin Central Railway are threatening to cause a serious disagreement among members of the syndicate which last year acquired control of the Wisconsin Central in the open market.

The controversy, it is said, lies between W. L. Bull, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Central, together with others forming a minority of the syndicate, and interests represented by Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. and Fernald & Co. of Boston, who are allied with the majority interests in the purchasing syndicate. This syndicate originally included Newman Erb, W. L. Bull, W. A. Bradford, Jr., Frederick Prince, and others associated with them. Mr. Erb, however, who held one of the largest interests in the syndicate, has disposed of all his Wisconsin Central stock. The present situation in Wisconsin Central affairs, in fact, appears to date from the sale of Mr. Erb's interests in the syndicate.

The Erb holdings, it was learned yesterday, were taken over several months ago. Since that time Mr. Erb has not in any way been identified with the management of Wisconsin Central affairs. The sale of his stock was due to a disagreement over the company's extension plans, which were not favored by Mr. Erb, although other members of the syndicate were determined to carry out the plans as already outlined, on the ground that the company was too far committed to the Duluth extension to drop the matter. Mr

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

With the demand for time money at 6 per cent., plus a commission, on good collateral in excess of the supply, as any broker will affirm, and with 7 per cent. and even more being paid for time money on less desirable collateral, such as industrial stocks, the relative ease of call money is remarkable. Only once since the time money market began to tighten up has call money been as high as 6 per cent. It has ruled rather below 5 per cent. The average yesterday was 4½ per cent. This disparity is variably explained. Some maintain that the ease of call money is fictitious and misleading; that the big banking interests are keeping call money as low as possible in order to allay the uneasiness caused by the inaccessibility of time money. There is, however, a simpler explanation, equally plausible, which is that some of the leading interests on the bull side have been selling stocks heavily and lending out the money on call to miscellaneous buyers. Banking institutions supposed to have been allied on the bull side of the market have recently been free lenders of call money under 6 per cent. There is really not enough time money in sight to meet the demand. Brokers say it, and they ought to know, for they are the borrowers. It was reported here yesterday that New York brokers had been bidding 6 per cent. for time money in Chicago, but with poor success. It is surprising that these rates for time money do not attract more money from outside. The inference can only be that money is too actively employed outside.

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The money market outlook is, indeed, so dubious from any ordinary point of view that a great many observers are fain to believe that it looks worse than it is. They cannot think that the big banking interests would have extended their moral support to a rampant bull speculation in stocks without being able to see their way clear through the money market. This assumption leads nowhere, in fact, but it becomes the basis for such rumors as that American bankers have been accumulating gold in London, intending to import it theatrically at some critical stock market juncture. The implication is monstrous. Bankers would have no object in doing such a thing unless they were also speculators on a large scale. One cannot forget, however, that in the last few weeks the name of the President of one of the largest National banks in Wall Street has been openly and freely associated with the bull campaign.

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St. Paul will sell ex rights and ex dividend at the opening this morning. This means that about 20 points will come off the price of the stock. It closed yesterday at 183¼. It sold on Monday as high as 198⅝, and the Street wonders why it was not carried above 200 while it had the swing. For the stock to sell at the "equivalent" of 200, after the rights and dividend are off its price, will not have any such inspiring effect as might have been produced by a round quotation of 200 on Monday.

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In such a money market as this many brokers would rather lend stocks than carry them. "Everybody," said a broker returning yesterday from the loan crowd, "seems to be trying to lend stocks. The supply is greater than the demand." In these circumstances the loan crowd is less trustworthy than usual as a guide to the extent of the short interest. A few weeks ago, when prices were 10 to 40 points lower, the reverse was true. There was then an active borrowing demand for stocks, and brokers had fewer to lend.

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Pennsylvania doesn't act as if it were sure of an increase of its dividend to the rate of 7 per cent.

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The most tangible reason for the stock market's bad break yesterday was the failure of the Real Estate Trust Company, at Philadelphia, but possibly the effect produced by that news was greater than would have been the case if the technical position of the market had not been considerably weakened by extensive realizing at the high prices. There had been a distribution of stocks from stronger to weaker hands. The market had been behaving badly since Monday morning. It was apparent to shrewd observers before the close of trading on Monday that the market was beginning to go stale on the hands of the bull crowd. Stocks had ceased to hold their advances. Fitful rallies had been followed in every case by fresh selling. Strength in two or three stocks at a time had been accompanied by weakness in a greater number of active issues. At the end of the first hour yesterday an acute commentator said: "If the bull leaders hope to make further headway and broaden their market it will be positively necessary for them to bring out something in the way of deals or announcements, or to make aggressive movements in certain stocks, calculated to reanimate speculative interest. Attention is beginning to lag. The market threatens to flatten out, and unless some new impulse is imparted to it very soon it will begin to lose ground."

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The first of a series of disappointments was in the announcement of the regular dividend on American Sugar. The stock had been advancing on false reports of an impending distribution of some kind. It broke 4½ points. Then it became known that certain well-informed interests were throwing cold water on rumors of an early announcement of a St. Paul-Southern Pacific deal. This thing was to have been announced either yesterday or on Wednesday, certainly within the week, and persons who had been awaiting the news with the idea that it would stimulate the market were somewhat taken back when told that nothing of the sort was imminent. The behavior of the whole market was disappointing. Reading and Pennsylvania were particularly weak. Then it became known that several aggressive factors on the bull side had cleaned up. This was particularly discouraging. Those who had got out were quoted as still feeling highly optimistic in an impersonal sort of way, advising nobody to sell stocks, but believing themselves that they had guessed pretty well and ought to be satisfied with their profits.

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Rumors of financial trouble in Philadelphia began to circulate shortly after midday, and then for more than an hour the Street could get nothing but reassurances. First if was strenuously denied that there was any trouble at all. The story was a bear canard. This was followed by admissions that the President of the concern might have become personally involved, but nothing more than that. Finally it was declared that the other banks had guaranteed the solvency of the Real Estate Trust Company and were pledged to extend to that institution all the assistance that it might need. At last came the announcement that the institution had closed its doors, and for a few minutes the stock market was badly upset.

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The break in the last hour disclosed a poor market for some stocks. Reading broke violently, running off by half points between sales, which was not so remarkable in view of the fact that it was called upon to bear the brunt of heavy selling, besides which it is a stock that is subject to abrupt fluctuations. A more surprising thing occurred in United States Steel preferred. It had been selling at 106¾. The next sale of 100 shares was at 106¼, and then came 200 shares at 105⅝. Another sale of 1,000 shares broke the quotation to 105¼. It rallied very sharply, as did the general list in the last quarter of an hour, but the absence of continuous support in so prominent a stock as Steel preferred could not be easily explained.

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Steel preferred was weaker than Steel common throughout the day. Its maximum decline was 2⅛ points, while the maximum decline in Steel common was but 1⅛ per cent. There was but a small difference, however, in their respective net losses. The preferred stock recovered very sharply from its fall.

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Brokers report that the market is full of stop loss orders on slightly lower levels.

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On the part of many followers of the recent advance there was a disposition to regard yesterday's break in prices as a "shake-out" engineered by the big bull interests. This attitude is the result of late experience. There is hardly any doubt that short selling was encouraged at lower prices by the same men who afterward engineered the rise, and now when the market turns weak those who were misled by the bear rumors and pessimistic talk everywhere disseminated before the advance started say: "We are not so easily fooled. They are trying to get our stocks. We'll not be shaken out this time. We'll stick to our positions." A very large proportion of traders are of this mind, and many who were converted to the bull side only on the last 5 or 10 points of the rise would fight a decline as obstinately as they fought the advance.

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The strongest of the active railroad stocks yesterday was Atchison, which made a new high record at 108⅝. Its conspicuous strength leads nearly every one to suppose that the dividend will be increased to 6 per cent. There has apparently been no distribution of the stock on this level. The buying is very aggressive. Those who are following the movement assert that 150,000 shares have been taken off the market in the last ten days.

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Efforts to bull Amalgamated Copper have been discouraged by indications of a very large scattered long interest. Evidently there are two factions in the market, one working to advance the stock and the other working against it. Bullish information has been somewhat too accessible of late, many shrewd traders think, and anyway, the stock would have to go to at least 112 before it would look attractive to those who have been watching its fluctuations between 108 and 111.

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There has been some forced pool liquidation. Pool managers have been finding it difficult to procure banking accommodations, more especially where they are unable to offer first rate collateral. Houses that have been prominently associated in the past twelve or eighteen months with pool ventures in industrial securities are heard of as paying high rates for money in quarters where they have seldom appeared as borrowers. Many of the cliqued industrials, selling at prices beyond their intrinsic values, are objects at present of much curiosity. Few of them are distributed at all; the pools can advance them and can exact premiums from the few who have the obstinacy to remain short of them, but they cannot make a real market for their goods. The advance of the last few weeks has not helped them in the least, because the speculation has been confined to about ten leading stocks. Lenders are discriminating against industrial stocks controlled by pools.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The local money market holds firm. General trade is heavy, and there is a steady and persistent demand for money to finance it all. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4½ per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $23,041,918; balances, $1,-855,972; Sub-Treasury debit, $18,597.

The local stock market opened strong, influenced to a great extent by the higher prices for Amalgamated and Anaconda in New York. North Butte, Copper Range, and Osceola were the early features, while some of the lower-priced issues were also in favor. Later in the day traders were inclined to sell stocks on the weakness displayed in the New York market, causing a recession. The market closed steady at the decline.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel 4s	92	92	92
2,000	Chi. & West M. 5s	101½	101½	101½
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

2,390	Atchison	108¼	106⅝	106⅝
1	Atchison pf.	102	102	102
20	Boston Elevated	150	150	150
1	Boston & Albany	248	248	248
28	Boston & Maine	167	167	167
25	Boston & Worc. pf.	82½	81	81
160	Mass. Elec.	20½	20½	20½
105	Mass. Elec. pf.	71	70½	70½
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	195	193
400	Union Pacific	187½	184¼	184¼
50	Union Pacific pf.	94½	94½	94½
4	West End	96	96	96

TELEPHONES.

670	American	134	133½	133½
65	Cumberland	117	117	117
15	Mexican pf.	6	6	6
53	New England	130	130	130
150	Western	11	11	11
10	Western pf.	87	87	87

MISCELLANEOUS.

225	Am. Pneu. Service	15	14¾	14¾
65	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	33	31½	31½
3,093	Am. Sugar	143	138½	139
50	Am. Woolen	37½	37½	37½
26	Am. Woolen pf.	104	103¾	103¾
100	Dominion Iron	28	28	28
37	Edison	235	235	235
26	Gen. Electric	169	168	168
500	Mass. Gas	59¾	59	59
92	Mass. Gas pf.	93⅞	93	93
116	Pullman	239	238	238
30	Reece	10	10	10
440	Swift & Co.	104¾	104	104¾
155	United Fruit	109¾	109½	109½
202	United Shoe Machine	80	79	79
56	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30	29¾	30
9,058	U. S. Steel	46½	45¾	45½
435	*U. S. Steel pf.	107⅞	105⅝	107

MINING.

9,925	Amalgamated	110⅝	107¾	108¼
740	Alloquez	36	35	35
30	Arcadian	3	2¾	3
80	Arnold	1⅞	1	1⅞
15	Ashbed	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
345	Bingham	33	32½	32½
2,150	Boston Con.	29¼	28¾	28¾
1,335	*Butte Coalition	33	32¼	32¼
571	Calumet & Arizona	120	119½	120
10	*Calumet & Hecla	735	735	735
625	Centennial	25	24½	24½
100	Con. Mercur	60c.	60c.	60c.
3,200	Copper Range	78½	77½	78
109	Daly-West	17	16¾	17
10	Elm River	1¾	1¾	1¾
355	Franklin	19¼	18¾	19
1,008	*Greene	25¼	24¾	25¼
300	Guanajuato	5⅝	5½	5½
175	Mass	9	8½	8½
100	Michigan	13½	13½	13½
240	Mohawk	62	61	61
50	Nevada	18½	18½	18½
2,722	North Butte	95	93¼	93½
380	Old Dominion	41	39¾	40
516	Osceola	115	114	114
10	*Parrot	26½	26½	26½
135	Rhode Island	5	5	5
190	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Tamarack	90½	90½	90½
5	Tecumseh	12½	12½	12½
200	Trinity	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	U. S. Smelting	58½	58	58½
580	U. S. Smelting pf.	46	46	46
750	United Copper	64¼	63¼	63¾
939	Utah	61	60	60⅝
105	Victoria	7	7	7
300	†Winona	9¼	8	8
115	Wolverine	155	154	155

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

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THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Stocks Weak in Sympathy with Big Exchange.

Havana Tobacco Down 2¼ Points—Chicago Subway Continues to Recede—Declines General.

In sympathy with the recessions in the leaders of the bull movement on the Stock Exchange, and possibly influenced to some extent by the news of the big failure in Philadelphia, curb stocks were weak yesterday, and closed at lower prices wherever the day's offerings had been considerable. Chicago Subway sold 5,000 down from 53¾ to 52¼. Havana Tobacco, which was moved up last week to 20½ on heavy trading, sold down to 17 yesterday on sales of 300. The opening was at 19¼.

The mining shares felt the weakness of the market even more markedly than did the industrial list. Declines were for the most part fractional, but they were very generally distributed. The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Can	7	7	7	7
610	Am. Can pf.	61	*61	60	60
100	Am. De For. Wireless	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
100	Am. De F. pf.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
77	Am. Tobacco	400	400	400	400
50	Am. Writ. P.	4	4	4	4
850	Am. W. P. pf.	27¼	27¼	27⅜	27⅜
800	Havana Tob.	19¼	19⅝	17	17
100	Int. Mer. Mar.	11	11	11	11
900	Int. M. M. pf.	20¼	20¼	20	20
200	Internat. Salt	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
400	Mackay Cos.	73¾	74	73½	73½
200	Mack. Cos. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½
2,000	Manh. Transit.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
125	N. Y. Trans.	*54	54	54	54
10	Otis Elevator	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝
20	Otis Elev. pf.	100	100	100	100
75	Standard Oil	606	606	604	604

RAILROADS.

5,000	Chic. Subway	53¼	53⅜	52	52¼
10	No. Sec. stubs	237½	237½	237½	237½

MINING STOCKS.

6,600	Boston Copper	29	29¼	28¾	28¾
6,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9¾
950	Butte Coalition	32⅜	33	32½	32½
500	Cananea Cent.	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅜
1,500	Clear Ck. & G. Tunnel	3½	4	3½	4
800	C. C. & G. T. pf.	9⅝	10¼	9¼	10¼
2,800	Cum. Sly Min.	8⅞	9	9	9
400	Davis-Daly Est., w. i.	10	10	10	10
800	Dolores Lim.	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Dom. Cop. new	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4
400	El Rayo Min.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
910	Furn. Ck. Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8,000	Giroux Mining	7⅛	7⅜	7	7⅜
1,000	Gold Hill	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Granby Con.	12	12	11¾	11¾
1,500	Greene Con. C.	25	25	24½	24½
110	Greene Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,500	Greene G.-Sil.	2½	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
2,200	Guanaj. Con.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼
125	Guggen. Exp.	295	295	290	290
5,300	Micmac G. M.	5	5½	5	5½
1,200	Mines Co. of A.	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
1,164	Mitchell Min.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Mont.-Shosh.	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅜
100	Nev. Con. Cop.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1,200	Nev. S. & M. C.	2½	2½	2½	2½
125	Nev.-U. M & S.	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
1,500	Newhouse M.	4	4¼	4	4⅛
3,500	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
220	Penn. & Can. C.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Rich. Eureka	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Tenn. Cop. Co.	45	45	45	45
4,000	Tintic Mining	6⅞	*7¼	6⅞	7
300	Tonopah Extr.	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
4,500	Union Cop. Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
2,400	United Copper	64⅜	64⅝	62⅜	62⅝
400	Un. Mines C.	58	58	58	58
100	Utah Copper	29	29	29	29

BONDS.

$65,000	Allis-Chal. 5s, and int., w. i.	81¼	81½	81¼	81½
33,000	Am. Steel F. 6s	92¼	93	92	92
7,000	Am. W. P. 5s.	85½	85½	¶85	85
5,000	So. Elb. Ld 5s	28	28	28	28
11,000	West. El. 5s, w. i. and int.	97	97	97	97

*Odd lots. †Cash. ‡Buyer 3. ¶Buyer 10. §Sells cents per share. ‖Buyer 3.

Not reported yesterday—2 shares Guggenheim Exploration at 236½.

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The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Monday:

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Aug. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Allis-Chalmers 5s, w. i.	81¾	81¾	81	81½
American Can	6⅞	7⅛	7	7⅛
American Can pf.	60	60½	60	60¾
American Chicle	182	185	183	185
American Chicle pf.	105	112	105	112
Am. De F. Wireless	$1.03	$1.10	..	..
Am. De F. Wireless pf.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Am. Light & Traction	113	115	113	115
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	100	99	100
Am. Malting 6s	103	104	103	104
Am. Steel Foundry 6s	92	92½	92½	93
American Tobacco	395	410	395	410
Am. Writing Paper	3¾	4	3¾	4
Am. Writing Paper pf.	27¼	27½	27	27½
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	85	85½	85	86
Borden's Cond. Milk	..	..	110	130
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	..	..	111	114
Boston Copper	28⅜	28⅞	28⅝	29
British Col. Copper	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9¾
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	47½	49	47½	49
Butte Coalition	32¼	32½	32¼	32⅝
Cananea Central	16	16½	16	16½
Central Foundry	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Central Foundry pf.	20	25	20	25
Central Foundry 6s	79½	80	79½	80
Chicago Subway	52½	52⅝	53⅛	54
Clear. Cr. & Glip. Tun.	3¾	4	3¾	4
Clear. C. & G. T. pf.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10
Con. Refrigerating	..	..	..	5⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	..	..	..	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	..	..	9
Con. Rub. Tire bonds	..	..	27	30
Cumberland-Ely Min.	5⅛	9	9	9⅛
Davis-Daly Est., w. i.	..	..	10	..
Dolores Limited	7	7¾	7	8
Dominion Con., new	3¾	4	4½	4⅝
El Rayo	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Electric Vehicle pf.	15	19	18	19
Federal Sugar	40	45	40	45
Federal Sugar pf.	72	74	72	74
Furnace Creek	3	3¼	3	3¼
G. B. S. Brewing	..	..	9¾	10½
G. B. S. Brew. 1st 4s	..	..	62	65
G. B. S. Brewing 2d 5s	38½	39	..	..
Giroux	7	7½	7¼	7⅝
Gold Hill	2¼	2⅜	2	2⅛
Granby Con.	11⅝	12	12	12¼
Greene Con. Copper	24⅞	25	24¾	25
Greene Con. Gold	2¼	2½	2	2¼
Greene Gold-Silver	2¼	2½	2	2¼
Guanajuato Con.	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Guggenheim Explor'n.	285	290	285	300
Hall Signal	90	98	90	98
Havana Tobacco	15	17	..	..
Havana Tobacco pf.	..	34	..	34
Houston Oil	8¾	9¼	8¾	9½
Houston Oil pf.	42	48	42	48
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¾	11	10⅝	11
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28¾	29¼	29⅜	30
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	77¼	78	77½	78
International Salt	35½	35⅝	35	35⅜
International Salt 5s	63	68	64	68
Lackawanna Steel	71	75	71	75
Lord & Taylor	..	..	126	130
Lord & Taylor pf.	..	..	101½	103
Mackay Companies	73½	73⅝	73⅜	74
Mackay Companies pf.	72	72¼	72½	73
Manhattan Transit	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
Micmac Gold Mining	5¼	5½	5	5½
Mines Co. of America	$1.20	$1.25	$1.22	$1.25
Mitchell Mining	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Mont.-Sho. Con., new	15	16	15	16
Nevada Con. Copper	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18½
Nevada S. & M.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Nevada-Utah M. & S.	3¾	4	3¾	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. 3⅛s and interest	..	..	112	112½
N. Y. Transportation	5	5½	5	5⅝
Newhouse M. & S.	3⅞	4	..	..
Nipissing Mines Co.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
North Securities stubs	225	237½	225	237½
Otis Elevator	55	60	55	59
Otis Elevator pf.	98	101	98	101
Penn. & Cananea Cop.	3⅝	3¾	..	..
Pope Mfg. Co.	..	..	4¼	4⅝
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	..	..	71½	75
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	..	..	18½	20
Richmond Eureka	7½	7¾	7⅝	8
Royal Baking Pow. pf.	103	111	108	111
Safety Car Heating	..	..	286	310
Seaboard Company	26	28	26	28
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	..	..	85	88
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	56	60	56	59
Standard Milling	10	12	10	12
Standard Milling pf.	33	34½	33	34½
Standard Milling 5s	..	..	70	81
Standard Oil	602	607	606	609
Tennessee Copper	43½	45¼	43¾	44⅞
Tintic Mining	6⅞	7¼	7	7⅛
Tonopah Extension	5⅜	6	5¾	6
Toponah Mining	18¼	19	18¼	19
Trenton Potteries	..	..	18	20
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	..	94	98
Trenton Potteries deb.	..	..	70	77
Union Copper	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
United Copper	62½	63	64	64½
United Copper pf.	80	100	80	100
United Mines Corp.	57	59	56	59
Union Typewriter	..	..	94	98
Un. Typewriter 1st pf.	..	..	118	124
Un. Typewriter 2d pf.	..	..	125	129
Utah Apex	5¾	6¼	6	6¼
Utah Copper	28	29	29	29½
West. Elec. 5s, w. i., and interest	96¾	97	96¾	97

$55,103,863 Insurance Paid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Thirty-five insurance companies out of the 120 involved in the San Francisco disaster have paid in the aggregate $55,103,863.22, according to their office records to date.

The Royal of Liverpool is credited with $3,804,000.41, the Hartford with $3,013,705, the New York Underwriters with $3,496,787, the Aetna of Hartford is down for $3,126,002, and the Liverpool and London and Globe for $3,721,258. Six companies have paid upward of $2,000,000 apiece, while an equal number have exceeded $1,000,000.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Sharp Break in Yesterday's Trading—The Close Steady.

FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Eastern Florida, showers Wednesday and Thursday, light, variable winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and East Texas, fair Wednesday and Thursday, light, variable winds.

Western Texas, local rains Wednesday and Thursday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Tennessee, fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair.

COTTON—The cotton market had a very sharp break in the course of yesterday's trading, and lost nearly all of its recent advance. The close was steady, but at a net decline of 22 to 26 points. Sales for the day were estimated at 400,000 bales.

The daily weather reports were considered very favorable, and The Journal of Commerce report covering Tennessee and Mississippi indicated nothing beyond the usual August deterioration. The Southwestern Cotton Buyers' Association issued a report showing a deterioration for the State of Texas for the month of about 8 per cent., but the condition reported was well over last year's, and The Galveston-Dallas News reported an average condition for Texas 8 per cent. better than last year.

The range of contract prices in the local markets yesterday was as follows:

	First.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday Close.
August	8.95	8.95	8.85	8.63@8.73	8.92
September	8.98	8.99	8.74	8.74@8.75	8.97
October	9.12	9.16	8.88	8.88@8.89	9.12
November	9.24	9.24	9.04	8.96@8.98	9.21
December	9.32	9.34	9.05	9.00@9.07	9.30
January	9.41	9.43	9.14	9.15@9.16	9.39
February	9.27	9.27	9.20	9.20@9.21	9.46
March	9.54	9.54	9.26	9.28@9.27	9.51
April	9.49	9.49	9.37	9.28@9.28	9.51
May	9.59	9.60	9.32	9.33@9.34	9.55

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices 10 points lower, at 9.90 for middling uplands and 10.15 for middling Gulf; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows:

Galveston steady, unchanged at 9 7-16c, sales 1,320 bales; Mobile easy, unchanged at 9c, sales 100 bales; Savannah steady, ⅛c higher at 9¼c, sales 1,160 bales; Norfolk quiet, unchanged at 9⅜c, sales nil; Baltimore nominal, unchanged at 9⅞c, sales nil; Augusta steady, unchanged at 9¾c, sales 451 bales; St. Louis quiet, unchanged at 9¾c, sales nil; New Orleans easy, unchanged at 9⅝c, sales 950 bales.

Receipts at the ports and interior points yesterday, compared with the same day last week and last year:

Ports.	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.	Present Stock.
Galveston	14,496	7,396	13,091	55,618
New Orleans	330	256	1,117	14,983
Mobile	400	74	515	4,064
Savannah	840	1,694	5,153	19,528
Charleston	00	23	285	4,013
Wilmington	..	..	19	475
Norfolk	394	638	575	5,390
Baltimore	..	..	..	3,349
New York	..	..	..	88,088
Boston	..	..	137	2,561
Philadelphia	..	..	..	1,945
Various	2,335	..	163	679
Total	18,767	10,128	21,408	201,602

INTERIOR.

Augusta	171	144	3,092	8,358
Memphis	217	8	871	5,642
St. Louis	41	361	5	14,333
Cincinnati	16	65	74	5,057
Houston	17,528	9,988	12,036	25,585

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT—The wheat market was slow all day but comparatively steady in response to light speculative offerings, a decrease of 750,000 bushels in the Minneapolis stocks for the half week and a small interior movement. It opened a fraction lower, but rallied and for the balance of the day was within narrow prices, showing its best undertone near the close, the final prices being partly 1 to 4c net higher. At midday there was some selling, and temporary depression on the increase of 2,695,000 bushels in world's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, against 1,497,000 bushels' increase last year. The foreign markets were lower, except for an advance of 2 points at Budapest. Liverpool was ⅛ to ¼d lower, Paris 5 points, and Berlin ⅛ to ¼ mark. Exporters were a cent out of line, but the business, including that done late Monday, amounted to about thirty loads. The weather continued favorable for harvesting all through the Northwest, and was a favorable argument all day with the bears, although receipts have not altogether met bear expectations in the last few days.

CORN—The early corn market was easy and somewhat lower, followed by rallies in the afternoon, with last prices in New York net unchanged. The weather turned out milder than expected, and crop news in consequence favored the bears again, except for some late complaints from Nebraska and Illinois, on which most of the afternoon buying was done. An increasing movement at first hands was reported, which would tend to confirm reports to the effect that damage news had been exaggerated. Interior receipts aggregated 539,000 bushels, against 645,000 bushels the year previous. Cash corn in New York closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 56⅞c elevator.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
September	79 5-16	73⅜	79¼	78 15-16
December	81 13-16	81 7-16	81¾	81¼
May	84⅜	84 1-16	84⅝	84⅜
Corn—				
September	56½	55 15-16	56½	56¼
December	..	..	52⅝	52⅝
May	..	..	52	51

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
September	71⅛	70½	70¼	71⅛
December	74¼	73⅜	73½	74¼
May	78¾	77⅞	77½	78¼
Corn—				
September	48⅜	48	48¼	48⅜
December	44	43⅝	44	43⅞
May	44¾	44⅛	44¾	44⅝
Oats—				
September	29½	28⅞	29½	29¼
December	30⅜	30¼	30½	30⅜
May	33	32½	32½	32⅜
Lard—				
October	$8.80	$8.75	$8.75	$8.82
January	7.92	7.90	7.90	7.95
Ribs—				
October	8.60	8.62	8.57	8.62
January	7.22	7.20	7.20

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for West Seventy-fourth Street House—Estate Sells Thirty-sixth Street Parcel—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Frederick Zittel has sold for the Travers estate the four-story dwelling, with extension, 57 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 69 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

Lots Sold on West 132d Street.

W. D. Morgan has sold for C. T. Barney the two lots on the south side of 132d Street, 100 feet west of Broadway.

West Thirty-sixth Street Deal.

The Frith estate has sold 33 West Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story dwelling, on lot 18.1 by 98.9. J. Romaine Brown & Co. were the brokers. The property has been held in the Frith family for over fifty years.

The Felt Construction Company has sold 147 and 149 West Twenty-sixth Street, a new six-story loft building on plot 31 by 98.9.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Moos & Gumpert have sold for Meyer H. Ulman 2,105 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double flat, with store, on lot 25 by 95.

Operators Buy on Sixty-first Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Jacob Hymes 308 East Sixty-first Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 75.

William Peshkin has retired from the firm of Brill, Rosenberg & Peshkin. The firm will continue business under the firm name of Brill & Rosenberg.

Downtown Tenement Buying.

Herman Forman has sold to Thomas Brodsky 131 Eldridge Street, a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 50.

B. Menschel has resold to Jacob Kaplan 173 Ludlow Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25.4 by 87. Kronowit & Geisler were the brokers.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Charles F. Mehltretter has sold for Frank and Philip Becker the one-family dwelling, on plot 33 by 100, at the southwest corner of Vineyard Place and 176th Street.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for the Fordham Realty Company to George C. Ponter the three-story dwelling on the west side of Heath Avenue, just south of Kingsbridge Road.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought the plot, 50 by 114, on the south side of 216th Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The same firm has sold to Andrew Ross a plot, 75 by 109, on the north side of 226th Street, 188 feet east of Paulding Avenue; also a lot, 25 by 109 by 91, on the north side of 226th Street, 300 feet west of Paulding Avenue; also, a lot, 25 by 96, on 209th Street, 105 feet east of Rosewood Avenue; also, a plot, 50 by 114, on the south side of 216th Street, 105 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Purchases Along Sound Shore.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have bought for Hannah E. Allen from S. C. Nunoz the plot of about seven and one-half acres at the northwest corner of Grace Church Street and Midland Avenue, Rye, N. Y. The property has a frontage of over 900 feet on each thoroughfare. The trolley running from Rye to Port Chester passes the property on its Midland Avenue side.

H. A. Raymond has sold for the Halley Land and Improvement Company a plot of four lots, 100 by 100, on Halstead Avenue, Harrison, N. Y.

Property Sold at Wheatley Hills.

F. W. Okie has sold his property at Wheatley Hills, L. I., between the residence of E. D. Morgan and the William C. Whitney estate, to S. Osgood Pell, who has awarded contracts for building a large residence, stables, and garage. Pell & Corbett are the architects.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Centre Market Place, 7, e s, 200 ft n of Grand St, 24.8x46.1, four-story brick stable; Sheriff's sale, all right, title, and interest of Nunziate Forienza on June 7, 1906, to John Cangiano..... $45

By Lounsberry & O'Connor.

Brighton Av, Long Branch, s s, 100 ft w of Monmouth Place, 374.9x310 and irregular, vacant; voluntary sale, to Jacob A. King..... 2,820

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

10th St, n s, 175 ft e of Bleecker St, for a six-story brick flat, 50x82; Ruff & Hochster of 52 West 120th St, owners; L. F. J. Weiher, architect; cost, $60,000.

3d Av, n e corner of 87th St, for a six-story brick flat, 50x80.11; M. Frank of 19 West 115th St, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $50,000.

Zerega Av, s s, 150 ft e of Lyon Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x46 and 21x50; Norbert Robillard, Castle Hill Av, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $10,000.

Bear Swamp Road, n s, 111.4 ft e of Poplar St, for a two-story frame building, 21x48; Emilie Steinmetz of 2,115 Fulton Av, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Bartholdi St, n s, 80 ft w of Cedar Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x27; Pasquale Cataldi of 2,360 Hughes Av, owner; L. Howard, architect; cost, $3,500.

187th St, n s, 13.4 ft w of the East River, for a one-story brick shop, 50x60; De La Vergne Machine Company, owner; William H. Longton, architect; cost, $3,500.

Hull Av, w s, 90 ft s of 205th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Mary Rushton, 170th St and Inwood Av, owner; Hugo H. Abelin, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

14th St, 59 West, to a four-story brick building; Colonial Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, owner; R. Berger, architect; cost, $10,000.

Lewis St, 108, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Berkowitz of 73 Broome St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $10,000.

108th St, 228 East, to a four-story brick tenement; L. Petilli of 232 East 108th St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $6,000.

70th St, 307 East, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Larchon of 238 East 70th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.

12th St, 709 East, to a four-story brick tenement and store; J. Schenkeim of 67 Avenue B, owner; J. Dunne, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Aug. 28.

AVENUE A, 1,638; Hyman S. Roth to Annie Roth, (mtg $13,750)..... 100

BOWERY, 98, w s, 25x100; Mary F. Campbell to John J. Campbell, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

BOWERY, 356, w s, 19.4x102.8; Mary F. Campbell to John J. Campbell, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

BROADWAY, w s, 50.5 ft n of 115th St, 49x75; S. H. Stern to Elizabeth S. Potter, all title..... 1

CLINTON AV, 1,996, 25x100; Herman Berkovitz and others to Samuel Lewis, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

EAST ¼ of Lot 435, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Samuel Steinberg to Simon Shaffer, ½ part, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

GOUVERNEUR PLACE, 9, 25.4x119; Martin Bergan and others to Anna Brender, (mtg $11,600)..... 100

GRAND ST, s s, 22.6 ft e of Orchard St, 65.4x65; Francis Vall to Ophelia Vall..... Gift

HUGHES AV, w s, 90 ft n of 183th St; Sadie Filson to Moreland Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $3,700)... 100

HUGHES AV, w s, 90 ft n of 180th St; Moreland Realty and Construction Company to David Stember, (mtg $3,700)..... 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 45 ft s of 188th St, 26.8x87.6; The Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Gaetano Salerno, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 146.2 ft s of 188th St, 24.10x87.6; The Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Arcangello Mezzacappa, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 171 ft s of 188th St, 24x87.6; The Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Pasquale Montenegro, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

LAFAYETTE AV, s s, 310 ft e of Whittier St, 20x92; Morris Mendel and another to Julius Berkowitz and another. 100

LACONIA ST, n s, 145.7 ft w of Classon Av, 25x100; Ida S. Johnson to George Stein..... 100

LINCOLN AV, 168, e s, 25x100; Alice Mackesey to Herman A. Shatz, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

LOT 12, map of Arden property; Sarah A. Vaden to Michael J. Brazel..... 1,600

LOTS 70 to 73, map of 143 lots of Paul estate; the Warranty Realty Company to Adele Wulf..... 1

LOT 411, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate; Jacob Pinkofsky and others to Morris Kirshner and another, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

MADISON AV, n s, 200 ft w of Robin Av; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Frederic A. Woll and another, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

MAIN ST, n w corner of Prospect St, 61x irregular, City Island; Francis Vail to Ophelia Vail..... Gift

MONROE ST, 95, n s, 24.6x100; Joseph Louis to Jennie Atkins, (mtg $27,000)... 100

PEARL ST, 299, n w s, 22.5x125.2; Henry L. Calman and others, executors, to J. A. Murray, (mtg $16,500).. 24,500

PARK AV, n e corner of 185th St, 100x100; George A. Acken to Bassford Realty Company..... 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 188th St, 100x100; Bassford Realty Company to Chelsea Realty Company..... 100

PART of Lots 177 and 178, map of Prospect Hill estate; Solomon Katz to John Brown, (mtg $2,600)..... 100

PLOT A, map of Francis and Aaron F. Vail at City Island, containing 2 286-1000 acres; Francis Vail to Ophelia Vail..... Gift

PLOT, begins 940 ft e of White Plains Road, and 820 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Jacob Cohen to Lina Anderson, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

STANTON ST, 80, 21.8x65; Benedict Bocker to Louis Wiltchik, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

TOPPING AV, 1,744, e s, 25x95; Lena Roos to Diedrich Strunch, (mtg $5,000)... 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 34.11 ft s of 184th St, 28x90; the Lochinvar Realty Company to Elizabeth M. White, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

WALES AV, s w corner of Dater St, 100x100; Charles Glaser to Franz Mercer.

WEST END AV, 873, w s, 20x79.5; George Peper to Mary C. Klappart.

WILLOW LANE, s s, 75 ft w of Gainsborg Av, 25x95.2; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Stella Sabatilla..

WAVERLEY PLACE, 108, s w s, 22.11x97; Adelaide Lagasse to Grace Wilkes, (mtg $12,500)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 145.3 ft n e of 167th St, 50x140.4; William F. A. Kurz to Jefferson Tammany Club, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

2D AV, 813, w s, 25x80; Bernhard Horn and others to Henry Hof, (mtg $28,000)

5TH AV, e corner of 21st St, 50x100; Laconia Park; Antonio Nocito and others to Rosina Le Gattuta and another, (mtg $1,050)..... 100

11TH AV, 498, e s, 24.8x100; John T. Brook to Ludin Realty Company, (mtg $11,000)..... Gift

32D ST, n s, 848.9 ft w of 5th Av, 23.9x98.9; Broadway, e s, 42 ft s of 21st St, 18x56.1; Howland Pell, trustee, to F. L. Pell and others..... 1

32D ST, s s, 85 ft e of 2d Av, 15x98.9; Magdalene Riedel to Samuel Braunstein

42D ST, s s, 249.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Cornelia McG. Cunningham, individually and as executrix, to Munson H. Peet, (mtg $36,000)..... 100

42D ST, s s, 249.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Cornelia McG. Cunningham to Munson H. Peet, (mtg $36,000)..... 100

42D ST, 248 West, 16.8x98.9; Munson H. Peet to C. V. O. Hughes, (mtg $42,000)..... 100

70TH ST, s s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Morris D. Saldinger to Mary Ianacowitz and another, (mtg $23,000).

77TH ST, 326 East, 25x102.2; Samuel Malawista to Moses Levi, (mtg $14,000)

94TH ST, s s, 65 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x91.6; Mary F. Campbell to John J. Campbell, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

101ST ST, 307 and 309 East, 50x100.11; Julius Berkowitz and others to Julius B. Ikelheimer and another, (mtg $37,250)..... 100

102D ST, n s, 227.6 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11; Abraham Nevins and others to Harris Richman and another, (mtg ½ of $45,500)..... 100

112TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 49.11x100.11; Julius Berliner and others to Louis L. Goldstein, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

112TH ST, 234 and 236 East, 49.11x100.11; Julius Berliner and others to Sigmund Moses, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

114TH ST, 208 and 210 East, 42.4x100.11; Morris Punch to Solomon Drummer, (mtg $21,500)..... 1

115TH ST, 17 West, 18.4x100; Annie De Jonge to Yettie Nash, (mtg $13,000) 100

140TH ST, 586 East, 25x100; Ann E. Trainor to Rose L. Hatting..... 100

104TH ST, s s corner of Sheridan Av, —x—; Sheridan Av, n w corner of 104th St, —x—; Frances J. Tierney to Irving W. Dunelow, (mtg $17,500)..... 100

176TH ST, s s, 22 ft w of Trafalgar Place, 21.6x78; Henry S. Trenchard, Jr., to Karl G. Krippner..... 100

223D ST, s s, 305 ft e of Barnes Av, 50x114; John Drews to Stanislawa Drews. 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

ANDERSON, Lina, to Jacob Cohn; plot 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 820 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 800

ATKINS, Jennie, to Joseph Louis; Monroe St, 95, prior mtg $27,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 13,000

BASSFORD REALTY COMPANY to Title Insurance Company; Park Av, n e corner of 185th St, 100x100, 3 years 37,000

BASSFORD REALTY COMPANY to Title Insurance Company; Park Av, n e corner of 183th St, 100x100, 3 years. 5,000

BASSFORD REALTY COMPANY to Title Insurance Company; 185th St, 50 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, 3 years.... 35,000

BRUNING, George F., to Henry L. Morris and another; bridge approach, s e corner at e s of Exterior St, 5 years.. 23,000

BRENDER, Anna, to Martin Bergan and others; 9 Gouverneur Place, prior mtg $11,600, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,400

BRESKY, Morris, to Herman Forman and another; 131 Eldridge St, prior mtg $24,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,250

BERLINER, Julius, and others to the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; 112th St, s s, 295 ft e of 3d Av, 49.11x100.11, 5 years..... 48,000

DREWS, John, to Stinely A. Nowski; 223d St, s s, 355 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114, Wakefield, due Feb. 25, 1907, 6 per cent..... 174

DRIMMER, Solomon, to Morris Punch; 210 East 214th St, prior mtg $56,750, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,750

DRINELOW, Irving W., to Frances J. Tierney; 164th St, s e corner of Sheridan Av, prior mtg $17,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

DIMELOW, Irving W., to William I. Seaman; 164th St, s e corner of Sheridan Av, and n w corner of Sheridan Av and 164th St, prior mtg $73,500, 3 years..... 7,500

DUBINSKY, Dora, to Lazarus Dimond; 125th St, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; 125th St, s s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x133; 125th St, s s, 240.6 ft w of 1st Av, 0.6x100, prior mtg $117,250, due Nov. 27, 1906, 6 per cent.... 5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Louis L., to Julius Berliner and another; 112th St, 228 to 232 East, prior mtg $48,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 14,750

GLICK, David, to Jacob Weinstein; 35 and 37 West 129th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 14,000

GUGGOLZ, Charles, to David G. Wylie; Lafontaine Av, e s, 37.5 ft s of Quarry Road, 20.2x95, installments..... 3,500

HALL, Amelia F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 81st St, 625 East, 25x102.2, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

HATTING, Rose L., to Julia I. Grattan; 586 East 104th St, due Jan. 1, 1910.... 4,000

HATTING, Rose L., to G. H. Schutte; 586 East 104th St, prior mtg $4,000, due July 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HARNETT, Katharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Tinton Av, e s, Lot 58, map of East Morrisania, 50x100, demand..... 5,000

KLAPPERT, Mary C., to George Peper; West End Av, 873, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

KRIPPNER, Karl G., and another to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr.; 176th St, s s, 22 ft w of Trafalgar Place, 21.6x78, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 500

KRIPPNER, Karl G., and another to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr.; 176th St, s s, 22 ft w of Trafalgar Place, 21.6x78, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,800

KOREF, Ignatz, to Robert McL. Jackson; 227 to 231 Avenue B, prior mtg $50,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

LIBMAN, Abram L., and another to Trust Company of America; 2d Av, n w corner of 66th St, 41.11x100, 5 years. 56,000

LENTIN, David, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 66th St, s s, 316.8 ft e of 2d Av, 33.4x100, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,000

LEVIS, Samuel, to Herman Berkovitz and others; 1,996 Clinton Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

LYNCH, Alice M., and another to Ella O. Willets; 232 East 118th St, due Dec. 27, 1906, 6 per cent..... 20,000

LEVY, Mark, and another to American Mortgage Company; 33d St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9, 5 years..... 50,000

LEVY, Mark, and another to American Mortgage Company; 33d St, s s, 210 ft w of 1st Av, 50x98.9, 5 years..... 50,000

MOSES, Marks, to William H. Kontner; 133d St, 60 and 62 East, 2 lots, each 20x100.11, 2 mtgs, each $1,000, 2 prior mtgs, $5,500 each, 3 years..... 2,000

MOSES, Sigmund, to Julius Berliner and another; 112th St, 234 and 236 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 13,500

MACHLER, Gustava, and another to W. Tezewell Fox, executor; Hughes Av, s e s, Lot 197, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 25x100, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,300

MAHLER, Gustave, and another to Thomas Jones; Hughes Av, s e s, Lot 197, map of Samuel Ryer homstead, 25x100, 3 years..... 4,000

NASH, Yettie, to Annie De Jonge; 135th St, 17 West, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

O'GORMAN, Maurice J. and Jean L., to Eagle Insurance Company of London; 139th St, 751 to 759 East, and other property on 141st and 142d Sts, and 138th, 139th, 140th Sts, Willis and Alexander Avs. (30 parcels,) all title, due upon death of Julia O'Gorman, 6 per cent..... 15,700

PARRAGA, Paulita, to Luke H. Cutler; 36 West 94th St, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year..... 1,500

PEET, Munson H., to Cornelia McG. Cunningham; 42d St, 248 West, 5 years 36,000

PEET, Munson H., to Phebe J. McAdam; 42d St, 248 West, prior mtg $36,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

RICHMAN, Harris, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; 102d St, 227.6 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11, prior mtg $29,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

RICHMAN, Harris, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; 102d St, n s, 227.6 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11, prior mtg $23,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,500

STADLER, Tillie M., to Augustus Gareiss; Lot 93, amended map of Gleason property, 3 years..... 4,000

SIEGEL, Simon, and another to Trust Company of America; 238 and 240 East 104th St, 5 years..... 35,000

WAHLIG, Eugenia G., to Rudolph Krumm; Crotona Park East, s s, 225 ft w of Suburban Place, due July 1, 1909..... 5,000

WILTSCHIK, Louis, and another to Benedick Boekar; 80 Stanton St, prior mtg $16,000, installments 6 per cent.... 3,500

ZIMMERMANN, Charles, Jr., to Enoch C. Bell; 133d St, n s, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 75x100, prior mtg $67,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 82; Samuel Goldbium against William Weil and Fanny Greenbaum, owners; Morris H. Tames, contractor..... $360

144TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x—; G. H. Gerard, Son & Co. against Harris Maskin, owner and contractor. 2,600

8TH AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 133d St, 50x100; Gruskin & Berman against Greenfield & Baskin, owners and contractors..... 400

120TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100; Gruskin & Berman against Greenfield & Maskin, owners and contractors..... 425

133D ST, n s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100; Gruskin & Berman against William J. Greenfield, owner and contractor..... 300

109TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 150x100.11; Joseph Tino & Co. against Samuel Michelson, owner and contractor..... 72

HENRY ST, 201; Morris Lerner against Henry Goodman, owner; Nathan Fruman, contractor..... 45

10TH ST, 433 and 437 East; Joseph Rothberg against Lena Jacobowitz, owner; Morris Jacobowitz, contractor. 615

149TH ST, 305 West; Isidor Pollack against Oscar, Frank, Henry, and Emily Miller, owners and contractors. 1,181

PROSPECT AV, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 50x125; Empire Woodworking Company against Sugarman & Glick, owners and contractors..... 1,402

8TH AV, 2,471 and 2,473, Raisler Heating Company against William J. Greenfield and Harry Maskin, owners and contractors..... 775

GRAND ST, n w corner of Mott St, 50x100; George E. Sealy against Gordon, Levy & Co., owners; Hull, Camp & Co., contractors..... 47

HAMILTON PLACE, s w corner of 140th St, 100x75, Robert Perlman against Miller Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,000

144TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100; Silberstein & Silver against Maskin & Hyman, owners; Harris Maskin, contractor..... 100

BROOME ST, 113; Harry McNally Building Company against Louis Frank, owner and contractor..... 5,420

152D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x100; A. C. Rader & Co. against Kessler & Bookstaver, owners and contractors..... 950

133D ST, 2,471 and 2,473, Raisler Heating Company against William J. Greenfield and Harry Maskin, owners and contractors..... 100

152D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x100; Pater Foland against Max Kessler and Peyser Bookstaver, owners and contractors..... 500

133D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 50x80.11; A. E. Klotz Fireproofing Company against William J. Greenfield, owner and contractor..... 100

144TH ST, 244 West; A. E. Klotz Fireproofing Company against Harris Maskin, owner and contractor..... 480

8TH AV, 2,471 and 2,473; A. E. Klotz Fireproofing Company against William J. Greenfield and Harris Maskin, owners and contractors..... 254

10TH ST, 435 and 437 East; Joseph Rothberg against Lena Jacobowitz, owner; Morris Jacobowitz, contractor. 475

149TH ST, 305 West; Isidor Pollack against Oscar, Frank, Henry, and Emily Miller, owners and contractors. 54

77TH ST, 64 West; C. C. Bohn Electric Company against Julius Heimann and Morris C. Lichten, owners and contractors..... 1,500

BELMONT AV, w s, 295.6 ft n of Pelham Av, 25x87.6; Plunkett Plumbing and Heating Company against Julia Toher, owner; Owen Toher, contractor..... 401

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

146TH ST, 502 to 516 West; Charles Cohen against Max Weinberg and others, Aug. 15, 1906, by bond..... 322

146TH ST, 502 to 516 West; Charles Cohen against Max Weinberg and others, Aug. 15, 1906, by bond..... 560

146TH ST, 502 to 516 West; Harry Cohen against Max Weinberg and others, Aug. 17, 1906, by bond..... 140

118TH ST, 222 East; Emma Graham against Alice M. Lynch and others, July 31, 1906..... 1,500

76TH ST, 340 East; Nathan Weber against Louis Yudkoff; Aug. 10, 1906, by bond..... 250

76TH ST, 340 East; Nathan Weber against Barnet Hamburger and others, Aug. 2, 1906, by bond..... 250

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 925 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x100; John Rotands against Gustav Paulson and others, Aug. 24, 1906. 200

Lis Pendens.

150TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of 11th Av, 15x99.11; Bank for Savings in the City of New York against William Lauer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

CHRYSTIE ST, n e corner of Bayard St, 49.9x31.10; Morris Goldberg and others against Sarah Kaplan and others, (action to declare vendee's lien;) attorney, M. Salem.

LOT 3112, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Elizabeth H. Childs and others against G. Pasquale D'Auria and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

112TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft e of 8th Av, 31.3x100.11; Louis Stern against Ephraim Drucker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

HUGHES AV, w s, 90 ft n of 180th St, 50x87.5; Belmont Realty and Construction Company against Sadie Felson and others, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, J. Rosensweig.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

$500,000.00 AT 4½%

TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES.

ALSO LARGE SPECIAL FUND

for second mortgages, building loans, leaseholds, undivided interests, contingent interests and riparian rights.

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Steam and Hot Water Heating

CONTRACTOR.

24 years' practical experience. Now is the time to have your apparatus attended to. Fully responsible. 61 E. 90th St. Tel. 1676—79th.

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suitable for investment or speculation in thriving sections of the city, on and adjacent to main thoroughfares; apartment houses, elevator and non-elevator; business buildings, private houses, and building lots; lists on application.

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REAL ESTATE

62 Cedar Street.

$27,500 TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage at 5%. Tenement or Business Property. ALFRED SETON, 156 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS

We have ready money on mtges.; 2d mtges. cashed. Lippner & Co., 116 Nassau.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

We have sums of $2,500 to $10,000 to loan on Bronx improved. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av

Superintendent of construction, eleven years' experience; lay out work, handle men, take off lists for material, read plans thoroughly. A. G., Box 102 Times Downtown.

Four-story flat, improvements; stores; rent $2,200; $16,250; terms. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

5-story 14-room 4-family, 30x100, $27,500. McKay, 20 East 115th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

15,000 Square Feet.

Times Square District,

With Frontage on 42d Street.

SUITABLE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Immediate possession.

PRICE RIGHT.

McVICKAR GAILLARD REALTY CO.,

489 Fifth Ave.,

42 BROADWAY.

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Company's circular on Tax Registration which explains how, for a small fee, you can save yourself trouble and anxiety by registering your property at the Company's Tax Registration Bureau, and can have all bills for Water Rates, Taxes and Assessments obtained at the earliest possible date and paid in time to avoid all penalties.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

CAPITAL & SURPLUS **$9,500,000**

37 Liberty Street, 59 Liberty Street, (Title Dept.) (Trust & Banking Dept.) MANHATTAN. 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

SEE GEIS BROTHERS

627 East 138th St., opp. L station.

MORTGAGE LOANS. WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE, 6465-6466 BROAD.

Must sell 5-story and 4-story single flats, also lots in Bronx; fine locations; little cash required. Goldstein, 320 Broadway.

All who want to sell, buy, or exchange real estate quickly, successfully will find it in their interest to call on Trattner, 714 East 138th.

First mortgage money wanted on improved Manhattan property. Cahen, 200 Broadway.

$200,000 to loan at 4½% on business property south of 14th. W Box 182 Times Downtown.

A few choice cold-water tenements in the Forties. P. J. Costello, 450 West 40th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE JOHNSON JR. COMPANY.

Positive Auction

Labor Day, Sept. 3d

RAIN OR SHINE, AT 1 O'CLOCK ON THE PREMISES,

THE 278 BEST LOTS ON ALL STATEN ISLAND

averaging over 25x100 feet each, GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE HOYT PROPERTY,

Bard & Castleton Avs.

FOREST, HOYT, KISSEL, AND PROSPECT AVS.,

LIVINGSTON

STATEN ISLAND

(1st Ward, Borough of Richmond, City of New York.)

THE BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIDENCE ON HOYT AV., BUILT OF STONE AND WOOD, PARQUET FLOORS, HARD WOOD TRIM, JUST PAINTED AND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, IS INCLUDED IN THE SALE.

Water Mains Expensive Sidewalks Magnificent Old Trees

SEWER TO THE PROPERTY. BARD, CASTLETON, AND FOREST AVS. MACADAMIZED.

This property is admitted by all who know it to be the most desirable and attractive on Staten Island. It is in the midst of beautiful homes; close to several Churches and Schools, and is about half a mile from the Cricket Club. It is less than two miles from the ferry and is directly reached by the Castleton Av. Trolley Line. ALL TITLES ARE INSURED WITHOUT ANY EXPENSE TO PURCHASERS BY

THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

LOTS MAY BE PAID FOR IN

Monthly Instalments

or a discount of 5% will be allowed for all cash; and this is the first time in the history of Staten Island real estate that such desirable property has been offered on such easy terms.

TO REACH THE PROPERTY take the Ferry to Staten Island, and then take any car marked "Brighton Heights, Castleton Av."; get off at the property.

Luncheon at Noon. Music.

Illustrated maps and full particulars from

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.

187 Broadway, New York, and 211 Montague St., Brooklyn.

264 LOTS

CITY OF MT. VERNON,

on East Lincoln Ave., near Bailey Estate.

Trolley passes property near two stations

Restricted. Very desirable, yet not high priced. In a growing neighborhood. Well surrounded.

Titles guaranteed insured.

AT AUCTION, LABOR DAY

Monday, Sept. 3rd

1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES,

by GEO. W. BARD, Auc't.

Terms 10% sale; 30% 60 days delivery of deed; 60% mortgage at 5%.

SALE RAIN OR SHINE IN TENT. LUNCH SERVED AT 12.

Diagrams and full particulars of the auctioneer, Room No. 206 City Hall Building, Mt. Vernon. Telephone 358 W. Mt. Vernon, or 634 East 140th Street, corner 3rd Ave. Telephone 1062 Melrose, or C. A. Cole, No. 8 Railroad Place, New Rochelle, or Bodine & Thill, 18 East 42d St., N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WANTED, $120,000

ON BOND AND FIRST MORTGAGE; FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FINISHED IN JULY; NEARLY ALL RENTED. S BOX 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

I WANT $2,000

for two years. "No. 60 Madison Av." Stock paying $400 a year as collateral, together with $800 income in trust from same property. Other security, $10,000 life insurance. Fidelis, Box 325 Times, Times Square.

West Side.

116th St., near Lenox Ave.

Widow must sell elegant 6-story apartment, 3 stores, 3 basement stores, 4 apartments on floor; all improvements; no vacancies; $86,000; rent $9,200. 5-story 8th Av. store property, $43,000; rent $4,000; investigate these bargains. BAROEBUHR, 125 WEST 116TH ST.

MANHATTAN AV. BARGAIN.

25 ft. 5-story double for only $32,000; $6,000 cash, balance mortgage. Act quick. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

A Bargain Below 116th St., near 8th Av.—25-ft. 5-story double; rents over $3,600; price $32,000; mortgages $20,000; investigate. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Hundreds, Near Park.—37-ft. 5-story double, all improvements; in first-class condition; rents nearly $4,000; asking $38,000; easy terms. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

West 85th St.—Private 13-foot, three-story, basement; elegant condition; possession May 1st; price $25,000; positively sacrificed. Manss, 158 Broadway.

Unusual Opportunity!—Adjacent Grant's Monument; nearly 35x100; fully rented; $4,836; price, $44,000; mortgages, $30,000; no agents. H., Times, Harlem.

53d St., Near 9th Av.—5-story, 4-family, 14 room floor; mtges., $23,000; rents, $3,408; price, $32,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th.

Actual sacrifice bargain; $1,500 cash; price $17,000; West Eighties, 3-story and basement dwelling, dining room extension; immediate possession. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th.

Bargain.—$4,500 cash; price $15,000; West 121st St.; 3-story and basement dwelling; immediate possession. Thomas A. Maloney, 52 East 121st St.

A Reasonable Flat.—6 rooms, bath, double; location good; terms excellent; $3,000 cash; nets 15%; price, $20,000. Peavey, 101 West 66th.

West 116th St.—32-ft. 5-story double, stores; rents $6,300; asking $60,000; investigate. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Above 116th St., near 8th Av.—25-ft. 5-story double; no beat; $25,000. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Estate Chance.—Five-story 14-room 4-family quadruple flat, West 40th, $24,000; rents $2,525; $5,000 cash. Zotti, 783 10th Av.

Riverside Drive.—Magnificent 32-foot house in the Eighties, $150,000. Address W. J. Bolger, 346 Broadway, attorney for owner.

Fifties, near 9th Av.—Five-story 14-room tenement; open shafts; price $31,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

West 40th.—2 5-story modern, 14-room tenements; $23,000 each. Folsom, 835 Broadway.

West 20th St.—Four-story flat; store; full lot; $15,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East Side.

Chance in the 90s, Near Lexington Av.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling, 16x100, offered at $14,000; terms to suit; also elegant private house arranged for 3 families; 21 rooms; steam heat, open plumbing; price, $19,000. For particulars inquire Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

East Twenties, near 3d Av.—Three tenements, renting at present for $3,050, if slightly improved, will rent for $5,000; price $36,000. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Avenue A, near 8th St.—Front and rear tenements, extra large lot; price $31,500. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

Elegant double flat, 5-story; 114th St.; extra dining rooms; price, $26,500; only $6,500 cash; owner pays taxes. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Lexington Av. corner, Harlem, with building loan, 53x75, $50,000; will trade for new-law house. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Attention.—4-story double flat, 25x100, near 2d Av., Yorkville; price, $15,000; only $3,700 cash. Hattenbach, 179 East 94th St.

Hamilton St., Near Catharine.—5-story tenement, $15,000; $3,500 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain!—Lexington Av. five-story; stores; rent $3,260; $28,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Private dwelling, 133 East 87th; bargain; little cash necessary. Owner, 120 Fulton St., Room 325.

East 123d St.—Three-story brownstone-front dwelling; $9,000. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

East 46th St.—Five-story, improvements, $23,500; $4,500 cash. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

1st Av.—Wide five-story, 12 rooms, improvements, $29,500. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

$2,750 buys 4-story single; 7th,

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by the tunnels and bridges now building, which, when complete, will place Elmhurst Heights more convenient and easier of access to Broadway, Manhattan, than Harlem or the Bronx. You can buy these lots, with every city improvement, on monthly payments at nominal prices.

COME, INVESTIGATE TO-DAY } TAKE 34TH ST. FERRY, CORONA TROLLEY, AND GET OFF AT WOODSIDE AVENUE AND BROADWAY, ELMHURST, OR

Send postal for handsome colored maps, views, and free transportation.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO REALTY OWNERS.—I make a specialty of managing office buildings, business properties, high class apartments, and estates by improved methods; highest references. Keystone, Box 154 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Buy brick three-story house and two stores in American or Italian busy section, or in the suburb near ferries or trolleys. Send full particulars, F. Basilotta, 2,172 5th Av.

Have buyers for any Manhattan property offered at reasonable price; owners send particulars; quick results. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

I will buy or lease cold-water tenements, with or without violations; send full particulars to general contractor. Box 105 Times Downtown.

We have buyers for 1 and 2 family houses and avenue store property; send particulars. Sharrott & Thom, 2,796 3d Av.

Send full particulars of your property for sale; many buyers waiting for good opportunity. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,276 3d Av., (164th.)

Owners.—Give me particulars of property for sale or rent in Bronx only; clients waiting; don't delay. Hough, 1,374 Boston Road.

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

Improved and unimproved realty; Bronx only; buyers waiting. Write Richard Dickson, 2,331 2d Av.

Have ready cash for Yorkville and Harlem tenements; send particulars. Berlin, 141 East 17th St.

Wanted to lease, new and old tenements. Address Donner, 20 East 115th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT. HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

216 West 138th St.; 14 Rooms; 2 Baths.

250 West 139th St.; 10 Rooms and Bath.

THESE HOUSES ARE SITUATED AT THE CORNERS OF 138TH AND 139TH STREETS AND PRIVATE DRIVEWAYS. EACH HAS LIGHT AND AIR ON FRONT, REAR, AND GABLE. ALSO

244 West 139th St.; 10 rooms and Bath.

ERASTUS HAMILTON, Agent.

253 West 138th Street, City. Tel. 291 Morningside.

For Rent—58 West Eleventh St., between 5th and 6th Avs., house with modern improvements and three bathrooms. Apply to Chas. W. Leavitt, Jr., Room A, 13th floor, 220 Broadway. Tel. 6200 Cortlandt.

A four-story house on 14th St., adjoining 7th Av.; 14 rooms and bath, $1,500; immediate possession. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE UNTIL MAY 1ST, 1910, A CLUBHOUSE LOCATED AT 110-112 EAST 59TH STREET.

Partly Furnished or Unfurnished.

Convenient to elevated and Subway stations and accessible from any part of the city for one fare by transfer on 59th Street Crosstown cars, which pass the door.

Contains Ballroom, Assembly Rooms, Billiard Hall, New Bowling Alleys, Kitchen, and Dining Halls.

Admirably adapted for club of two to three hundred men, or would make an excellent hall for a caterer for weddings, parties, &c.

Caretaker on the premises. Apply to Wm. C. Popper, 56 Reade Street.

FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS.

IN NEW, MODERN SIX-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING TO BE ERECTED AT 435 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STREETS, 3D, 4TH, AND 5TH LOFTS, 24' 8" BY 94'. LARGE DISPLAY WINDOWS, OTIS ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, FIRST-CLASS CONSTRUCTION, LARGE SKYLIGHTS ON 5TH FLOOR LOFT. FOR PLANS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

WYMAN & CO., 22 WILLIAM STREET, OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Studios and offices to let in Broadway Studio Building, No. 2,231 Broadway, N. Y.; very desirable location; Subway station same block, 79th St.; steam heat and elevator. Apply to Thomas Diamond, No. 128 West 83d St.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE. Will share my suite of offices with congenial party; may also let desk room. EISENBERG, 150 Nassau.

613 West 49th St.; three-story building, size 25x100, for stable, factory, garage; rent, $1,200 yearly. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th St.

Two extraordinary fine, light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th.

135th to 136th St., Brook Ave., E. S. 15 large, light stores, all improvements, low rentals. Office, 172 Brook Av.

46th St., 437 West.—Basement store, suitable for any light business; rent, $15. Janitor, or Jos. F. Feist, 408 West 42d St.

Factory, lofts, including power; best location; manufacturing tenants wanted. Charles Duross, 155 West 14th.

Offices, skylight studios; 105 East 17th St.; rents, $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 885 B'way.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Parlor floor for business, between 33d St. and 76th St., west side. H. A.—C. J. Cassen, 805 Amsterdam Ave.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LONGACRE,

157-163 W. 47th St.,

Near Broadway.

Exclusively bachelor single rooms with bath, from

$37 to $50 per month.

Brooklyn.

HOTEL MARGARET

97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

5 minutes' walk from Bridge, Fulton and Wall St. ferries. Choice apartments, handsomely furnished, can now be secured for the season 1906-7. American plan only. Thomas Toby, Manager.

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comes at a most opportune time for thousands to inspect his offerings.

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and reach the holiday crowds.

The New York Times is read by more men and women interested in real estate than any other New York newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUMBERT, PIERRE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Pierre Humbert, Kathryn Humbert, a minor over the age of fourteen years; Arthur C. Humbert, a person of unsound mind; Susan Humbert, as committee of the person and estate of Arthur C. Humbert; Hilah E. Foster, Frederic G. Foster, Susan Humbert, Susan Humbert as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John R. Humbert, deceased; rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, and to all persons interested in the estate of PIERRE HUMBERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1906, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John H. Foster, as sole qualified executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.

[Seal.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Petitioner, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JONES, MARGARETTE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTE A. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of John F. Coffin, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, 18th day of April, 1906. MARTIN J. KEOGH, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STIX, YETTE.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YETTE STIX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of February, 1906. ROBERT L. STIX, OTTO L. STIX, Administrators, with the will annexed, of the estate of Yette Stix, deceased. SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE OSBORN-COLWELL COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the property of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the order and the rules of this court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in bankruptcy, on the 4th day of September, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at the bankrupt's premises, No. 46 Cliff Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The property consists of a large stock of pharmaceuticals, drugs, and proprietary medicines, a large working laboratory, a great number of formulae, and the furniture, fixtures, and good will of the business. Said property may be inspected any day prior to the date of sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1906. CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM, Receiver. HENRY E. MATTISON, Attorney for Receiver, 27 William Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHMIRER, ADAMS & STEIN, bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1906, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of woolens, cloth, linings, coats, skirts, machines, safe, fixtures, &c. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Receiver.

STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUST ROESLER, Alleged Bankrupt.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell at Nos. 113-115 Leonard Street, New York City, on Friday, Aug. 31, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, including furniture, rugs, glassware, canned goods, etc.

Dated Aug. 24, 1906. McDOUGALL HAWKES, Receiver, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 9,153.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. M. MENDELSON, doing business under name of A. M. MENDELSON & CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of A. M. Mendelson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1906, the said A. M. Mendelson, doing business under name of A. M. Mendelson & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Aug. 29th, 1906. Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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FOR PARTICULARS ABOUT APARTMENTS LISTED ON THIS PAGE CONSULT THE NEW YORK TIMES

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

WITH ILLUSTRATED MAPS. (COPYRIGHTED.) PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS.

The pages in the Directory carry a map of the district comprehended in the advertisements of each page and the locations of the apartment houses, schools, libraries, Subway and elevated stations are indicated on the map.

WEST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS Central Park West At Seventieth St.

New—Fireproof Twelve Stories

Housekeeping Apartments,

Magnificently Appointed. Complete in every detail of Service and Equipment. Special features included in Rent are:

Refrigeration, Electric Light, Automatic Mail Service, Vacuum Cleaning System.

Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1st. Now Renting.

Suites of 11 and 12 rooms, 3 baths $3,250 to $6,000 Per Annum.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 481 Columbus.

The Van Dyck and The Severn

BROADWAY AND AMSTERDAM AVE.

72D AND 73D STREETS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

OCCUPANCY OCT. 1ST.

SIX TO ELEVEN ROOMS, WITH TWO AND THREE BATHS.

For information and booklet apply on premises or at Ripley Realty Co., 7 East 42d St.

The WYOMING, 55th ST. AND 7th AVE.

Housekeeping Apartments.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

The lightest, largest rooms in this city. Built as investment, not a speculation. Every modern convenience. Servants' elevators, vacuum system, &c. 9 to 14 rooms and 3 baths. Rents, $2,000 to $5,000. Now ready for occupancy. Rent commences October 1. "The best apartment ever built below the Park."—N. Y. Herald.

The "MARION"

BROADWAY, BET. 98TH & 99TH STS. 2 BLOCKS FROM SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.

Magnificent housekeeping suites of 6 and 7 rooms, with extra servants' quarters. RENTALS, $900 TO $1,200 PER YEAR. For booklet apply to Hillenbrand & Nassoit, Broadway & 105th St., or Sup't, on premises.

HOTEL COLONIAL

81st St. and Manhattan Sq.

SUITES OF 1, 2, 3, 4, AND 5 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS

HOTEL SOMERSET

150 WEST 47TH ST. Wm. H. Moseley, Claude R. Nott, Mgrs.

The Carlisle Dwellings, SOUTHEAST CORNER

West End Av. and 82d St.

One apartment to sublease for tenant's account; contains 11 rooms and 3 bath-rooms. APPLY JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 2,259 Broadway, Cor. 81st St.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST.

One block from Subway express station. 2, 3, and 4 rooms, with bath; 6 and 8 rooms, with 2 baths. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. Leases now being made for coming year. Run by owners of property.

WM. H. TURNER, Mgr.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND,

Broadway at 54th St. Transient and family hotel. Absolutely fire-proof. Every modern convenience. Rooms single or en suite. Restaurant of exceptional excellence.

Under Management of Owner.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

318 to 328 West 51st St.

Beautiful apartments of six and seven large light rooms, bath; elevator; electricity; all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Superintendent, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel. 2918—38th.

343 West 85th Street,

near Riverside Park and 86th St. Subway; superior elevator Apartment; eight large, light rooms, from October 1 or earlier by arrangement with tenant vacating. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Mr. MACKENZIE, 85 Cedar St.

CENTRALLY LOCATED

Beautiful apartments, seven large rooms, bath, 832 and 836 7th Av., adjoining corner 54th St.; day and night elevator service, steam heat, hot-water supply; $60 to $75; references required. Superintendent on premises.

Spencer Arms,

Broadway at 69th St.

Absolutely fireproof housekeeping apartments. Refrigeration and electric lights included in rent; suites 10, 11, and 12 rooms. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

212 WEST 109TH ST.

Between Broadway & Amsterdam Ave. 4 and 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; good light and cheerful rooms. RENTS, $30.00 TO $35.00. WILLIAM F. KOCH, AGENT, 2,780 Broadway, cor. 107th St.

Sterling and Carlyle,

Columbus Av., 85th to 86th St.

New building. Apartments of 7 to 10 rooms. All rooms large and well lighted. Modern improvements. Hall and elevator service. Rents $1,200 to $2,200. Superintendent on premises.

381-383 CENTRAL PARK WEST

98TH AND 99TH STS.

5 and 6 large light rooms and tiled bath; elevator, electric lights, parquet floors. RENTS $510 TO $730. PORTER & CO., Broadway at 104th St.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,

Broadway, cor. 81st St.

OFFER A VERY SELECT, COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

THE SONOMA

BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.

Two very desirable apartments of nine rooms. Refrigeration, steam heat, and night and day service. Superintendent on premises.

"WEST SIDE APARTMENTS."

66 & 68 West 9th Street, N. Y.

One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 380 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

Choice flats, 6 and bath; private halls; hot water supply, steam. 139 West 33d St.

Attractive four rooms; bath, hot water; one flight; $23; another, $21. 609 Columbus Av.

WEST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

CENTRAL PARK VIEW APARTMENT HOUSE, CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEAR 86TH STREET.

ELEGANT HOUSEKEEPING SUITES OF 7 TO 11 ROOMS WITH 2 AND 3 BATHS.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY OCT. 1ST.

RENTALS, $2,000 TO $4,000.

RESIDENT SUPERINTENDENT ON THE PREMISES.

TELEPHONE NO. 5,300 RIVER.

10 WEST 102d ST.

6 rooms and bath, modern, only $38. John R. Davidson, 879 Columbus Av., (103d.)

100 WEST 103d ST.

5 rooms, bath, steam heat; only $24. John R. Davidson, 879 Columbus Av., (103d.)

Cathedral Heights.—3-5 rooms, bath, $30-$45; elevator; latest improvements. 509 West 112th St.

WEST SIDE. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE KATHMERE,

NEW BUILDING,

N. W. Corner Broadway and 135th St.

4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms.

Large, light, airy; telephone; shower bath; gas and electric lights, all modern improvements; elevator and hall service.

Rents $40 to $80.

Apply on premises.

CUMMING CONSTRUCTION CO., Owners and Builders. Telephone 5080 Morningside.

Cromwell Apartments

137th Street, From Broadway to Riverside Drive.

Subway Station at the Corner.

4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and Bath. Elevators and every modern improvement.

Rents $40 to $125 per month. Restricted neighborhood.

LENOX HALL,

112th St. and Lenox Ave., Overlooking Central Park. JUST COMPLETED. Ready for inspection. One block from Subway.

5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath. Rent $550 to $1,000 Per Annum.

Elevator, Electric Lights, Telephone, Mail Chutes, Shower Bath. Send for Booklet. Apply to agent on premises.

RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2649 Broadway, at 101st St. 'Phone 4524 River.

WEST SIDE.

REEVE A. SILK & CO., Broadway & 139th St. 'Phone 57 Morningside. offer the following high class apartments AT MODERATE RENTALS:

629-633 W. 136th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
625 West 138th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
507 West 139th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
525 West 138th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
Hamilton Pl., n. e. cor. 140th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
540 West 146th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
511-519 West 147th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
34-36 St. Nicholas Pl., 4, 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
611-619 W. 135th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
507-523 W. 138th St., 5, 6, & 7 rooms and bath.
Representatives on Premises at All times.

AUDUBON PARK APARTMENTS

S. E. Corner Broadway and 156th St. One block to Subway Station.

Outlook on Audubon Park, Boulevard Lafayette, the Hudson, Palisades, and Riverside Drive. New; Superior in all Appointments; Elevator.

Suites of 4, 5, 6, & 7 Rooms & Bath, $660 to $1,200 per Annum.

Apply to Agents FRED'K SOUTHACK & ALWYN BALL, JR., on premises or 395 Broadway. Folder on request.

KING'S COLLEGE

AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 121ST STREET. 5, 6, & 7 rooms.

HUDSON VIEW

BROADWAY AND 148TH STREET. 4, 5, 6, & 7 rooms.

High-class apartment houses, near transportation lines, containing unusually large rooms and every modern convenience tending to make a house "home." Apply on premises or F. R. WOOD & CO., cor. Broadway and 80th St.

ONE BLOCK Rapid Transit Station 125th St.

ONE BLOCK Riverside Drive, Grant's Tomb.

182-192 Claremont Ave.

NEW ELEGANT APARTMENTS, 5 and 6 large rooms and bath. LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS at the Right Rents.

7 rooms and bath, elevator, corner apartments, 60 West 129th St.; rent $65.

4, 5, 6 rooms, new-law elevator house; rents $35-$55; 115 West 129th St.

7 rooms, most convenient location; steam, hot water; $34-$38; 144 West 103d St.

4 and 5 rooms and bath, all improvements; $23-$26; good block; 24-26 West 131st St. Robert Levers, 376 Lenox Ave.

CLARA COURT.

503-505 WEST 111TH ST.,

one block from 110th St. B'way Subway, express or local service; two blocks from 6th or 9th Av. L; 4, 5, 6 rooms; absolutely modern, high-class apartments; hall and elevator service day and night; electric lights; rents very moderate: $37, $45, $55, from Oct. 1st.

A Corner Flat, $42.00.

Handsome, large flat; corner house; six rooms and bath; all light rooms; handsome entrance; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient to elevated and Subway; opposite St. Nicholas Park. See janitor, 490 St. Nicholas Av., corner 135th St.

PINKNEY & WATT'S COURT, 151-159, 161-169 W. 140th St.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. Rentals $35.00 to $55.00. 674

L. M. SMITH, COLUMBUS AVE.

508-520 West 162d St.,

bet. Amsterdam Av. and Broadway. 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; exceptionally large; all latest modern improvements.

RENTS, $25 UP.

LIGHT, DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.

Cor. 7th Av.—200-204 W. 118th St. 7 large rooms, bath, all modern improvements; decorated to suit; rents $43.00 to $60.00. Agts., M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO., 135 B'way, or on premises. Telephone 2237 Cort.

130th St., 500 West, and 501 West 135th St., corner of Amsterdam Av.—Superior new apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; every improvement; $25 to $42. CHAS. S. KOHLER, Agent, 906 Columbus Av., at 104th.

143 TO 171 EDGECOMBE AVE.

4 and 5 room apartments; steam heat, hot water; all improvements; select neighborhood; rents, $24 to $35. Superintendent on premises.

Single apartment, seven extra large, light rooms and bath; $40; steam. 131 West 103d.

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WEST SIDE. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Porter & Co., 159 WEST 125TH STREET. 2,727 Broadway, (104th Street,) Offer high-class apartments for Oct. leasing.

"RODNA" Southwest cor. Morningside Av. & 123d St. 4 to 5 rooms and bath. Rents, $420 to $570

"THE MT. MORRIS" corner 5th Av. and 126th St. 7 and 8 rooms, baths. Rents, $750 to $1,800.

"THE ANTHONY" 439 West 123d St. 6 rooms, bath. Rents, $480 to $540.

"THE HENRI" 248 West 128th St. 5 and 6 rooms & bath. Rents, $480 to $660.

Venus and Adonis

St. Nicholas Place

NOS. 34-36, AT 152D ST. Exceptionally choice location. Near the Speedway and Harlem River.

Very Attractive Apartments.

4-5-6 ROOMS AND BATH, $33-$48. Private telephone, electric light, hall service, &c. Apply on premises, or REEVE A. SILK & CO., Broadway & 139th St. Phone 57 Morningside.

SUNSET APARTMENTS, N. E. COR. BROADWAY & 121ST ST.

NEW BUILDING.

Highest point on this beautiful boulevard; unobstructed view of the Hudson and Riverside Drive. Apartments 5, 6, and 7 rooms and bath; the rooms are large and absolutely light; elevator, electric lights, tiled baths, showers. Bookcase mantels in parlors; rents $625 to $1,200. GIBBS & KIRBY, BROADWAY AND 103D ST.

High Class Apartments to Lease.

"ST. LOUIS," 115 WEST 112TH STREET. 4 and 6 rooms, bath, telephone, electric light, and elevator. Rents, $35 to $55.

"ROSEMERE," 147 WEST 127TH ST. 4 and 6 rooms, bath, electric light, elevator, and telephone. Rents, $35 to $50.

"FRANCONIA," 19 ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. W. corner 112th St. 4, 5, & 6 rooms, bath, telephone, elevator, electric light. Rents, $35 to $50. FIRM OF J. B. KETCHAM, 57 W. 125TH ST.

THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

N. E. Cor. Broadway and 150th St.

A new apartment house for refined and discriminating people. Beautifully located on crest of hill; view of Hudson River; short block from 157th Street express Subway Station; 5, 6, 7 large, light rooms and bath; ample closets; continuous elevator service; long distance 'phone in every apartment; mail chutes; rent, $45 to $98. Reference indispensable. THE FLURI CONST. CO., Owners & Builders.

HANDSOME COZY APARTMENTS, Washington Heights 532-544 WEST 145TH ST., S. E. corner Broadway, directly at the Subway station.

5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $31 to $44. Every modern improvement, electric light, telephone, hall service, &c. Inquire on premises.

524, 526, 550, 556 West 160th St.

Elegant 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath. RENTS $22 TO $40. All improvements. Apply on premises.

Five rooms and bath, West Harlem; steam heat or only hot water supply; one flight up; man, wife, and two children. R. V. A., 213 Times Downtown.

254-256 West 112th, The Larchmont; six large, light rooms; desirable location; references required; $38. Edgar T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

257 West 143d St.—Five, six rooms; inducements; reasonable, desirable. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Splendid apartments; reduced; 4-6 rooms; modern improvements; $23-$38. 2,473 7th Av., near 144th St.

141st St., 271-273 W.—3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; rents, $15 to $30. Agent, on premises.

WEST SIDE. Below 14th Street.

PORTSMOUTH,

38-44 West 9th St.

Choice large, light apartment of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; elevators, hall boys, &c.; rent only $960. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

228 West 4th.—4-5 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; rent $25-$30.

EAST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH & MADISON AV.

A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS. TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.

Something Decidedly New and Novel. A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner. Tel. 1752—79th.

Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses.

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 96TH ST. 4, 5, 6 and 7 and 8 Rooms.

THE NOTTINGHAM

33-35-37 East 30th St.

An absolutely fireproof housekeeping apartment house.

2 apartments of 9 rooms and 3 baths to each floor.

Rooms spacious and convenient; hall, elevator, and telephone service; also other minor details carefully arranged.

Apply on premises or WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, 373 5TH AV.

Ninety-Fifth Street.

53 to 63 East

Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath

to lease from October 1st. Agents on premises, or Samuel Mandel, 135 Broadway.

Clement Court,

N. W. COR. 99TH ST. & MAD. AVE.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS OF 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT. Rent $600 to $780 Per Year.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL, MADISON AV. AND 92D ST.

Apartments for select families; limited number single rooms; fireproof; superb location, overlooking Central Park; table board $12 per week; cafe, restaurant, telegraph, cable office; telephones throughout. J. HULL DAVIDSON, Manager.

EVARTS AND SENATE.

231-237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Modern apartments 5 and 6 rooms; hall and telephone service; rents, $38-$60. John Peters & Co., 210 East 14th St.

160 EAST 91st ST.

Fire-proof elevator Apartments; all-night 'phone and elevator service; housekeeping suites, 4 and 5 rooms and bath $29-$39; bachelor suites, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $10-$28.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

ST. IVES, 153-5 East 72d St.

Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.

Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

Lexington Av., cor. 48th.—Elevator apartments, six rooms, bath, telephone; parquet floors; $50-$60.

143 East 30th.—Elegant seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, hot water; $45-$50.

EAST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

43 FIFTH AVE., at North East Corner of 11th St., A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.

Telephone 944 Gramercy.

Murray Hill Apartments,

34th St., S. W. Cor. Lexington Av.,

AT REDUCED RENTALS.

Choice Apartments of eight large rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electric light; steam heat and all modern improvements.

Rents from $1,500 to $1,700.

Apply Superintendent on premises.

61 East 86th St.

NEAR MADISON AV.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

OF 5, 6, 7, AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH. Every modern improvement; telephone in each apartment.

$45 to $80.

Superintendent on premises.

THE OXFORD,

PARK AVE. AND 58TH ST.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Suites of 1 to 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Outside exposure; large and sunny; one or two open for inspection.

J. J. Madden.....Manager

35 TO 43 EAST 27TH ST.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS

of 7-8 rooms, all modern conveniences; all night elevator, telephone service; under direct supervision of proprietor.

NEW HOUSES—BLOCK FRONT.

East 3d Av., 96th and 97th Sts. 1,132-1,149 3d Av., stores, large and small; suitable for any business; $32.50 and up. Bakery and baker's ovens. Apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, improvements. $22 and upward. Agts., M. MORGENTHAU, JR., & CO., on premises.

67 EAST 93D ST.,

near Madison Av.; elegant new apartment of 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floors, electric light; house arranged for 3 tenants only.

THE MANNADOS,

northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St. EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths. RENT $1,200 to $1,500.

47 EAST 44TH ST.—Light, sunny apartments; 7 rooms; very central; $1,300 and $1,600.

Second floor with bath, for man and wife, no children; location between 23d and 24th Streets, B'way and Fourth Ave. J. W., 350 Times Sq.

210 East 17th St.—High-class apartments of 4 and 5 large, light rooms; all latest improvements; telephone; rents moderate.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th.—Two rooms, bath, $35 upward. Folsom Bros., 885 B'way.

Cozy flats, 4 and bath, hot-water supply, centrally located. 139 East 126th St.

97th St., 6 East.—Single flat; steam, hot water; 7 rooms, bath; select; $47.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED. 577 EAST 150TH ST. Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.

Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply. HANDSOMELY DECORATED. RENTS $16 TO $20.

FOR RENT.

New and old-law flats, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with or without steam heat and hot water, $15 to $25. Desirable locations, private or 2-family house, 8 to 13 rooms, $30 to $55. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, 149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

163D ST., EAST OF PROSPECT AVE.

2 minutes from "L" station and 10 minutes from 116th St. and Lenox Av. via Subway. Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water supply, all modern improvements. RENTS $25 TO $32. ALEXANDER GRANT, owner, on premises.

865 TO 885 E. 138TH ST.

Just completed, elegant new-law house; near "L" station and subway. Apartments 4 and 5 extra large, light rooms; steam heat, hot water supply; rents $17 to $23; large double stores $40. Apply on premises.

LIDDLE COURTS,

Northeast Corner 168th St. and Boston Road. Elegant apartments of 7 rooms and bath. LARGEST, LIGHTEST ROOMS IN BRONX. RENTS MODERATE. SUPT. ON PREMISES.

RENTS $15 to $20.

New houses; cheapest rents in Bronx. 4-5 rooms; steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable tenants only. Apply 1,340 Brook Av., 169-170th Sts.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $26 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

THE JOHNSON APARTMENTS

(New) easterly side of Hewitt Place, from Westchester to Longwood Ave., (one block from Prospect Av. Subway, 10 minutes from 116th St. Lenox Av. Subway,) models in finish, appointments; beautifully located. 5 rooms, $26.50; 6, $32; 7, $44.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND BATHS.

$16 and $20 for four and five new, extra large rooms, cabinet trim, baths, up-to-date private halls, and all modern improvements; with or without steam heat. Especially Adapted for Large Families. 137th Street, 3d and Lincoln Avenues. Janitor on premises.

666, 670 EAST 156TH STREET,

near Third Av. "L" Station. 3 and 4 rooms, bath and hot water; new-law apartments; moderate rent. Apply on premises, or KURZ & UREN, 3025 THIRD AVE. nr. 150th St. L Sta

THE RALPH.

Apartments to rent, 3, 4, and 5 rooms; moderate rents, all modern improvements. N. E. cor. Tinton and Westchester Avs., 1 block from Prospect Av. Station. WM. OPPENHEIM, 21 East 14th St.

685 EAST 158TH STREET,

near 3d Av. "L" Station. The most complete apartments in the Bronx; 6 rooms and bath; hot

IS IT MISSING, OR
IS IT LOST?

If you haven't advertised it in The New York Times, it's only missing. If a Lost and Found notice in the New York Times has not recovered it, it's lost.

Telephone 1001 Bryant

Bill for advertisement sent after insertion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
Finds Lost Articles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—One hundred shares of United States Steel Cor. common stock, certificate No. F109128 for 50 shares registered in name of W. B. Franklin & Co.; Certificate No. F109856 for 50 shares registered in name of De Coppet & Doremus; transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Notify BLYTH & EMMONS, No. 43 Exchange Place.

LOST—A case of dental plugger points on Broadway car Saturday evening, Aug. 25. Suitable reward if returned to Dr. W. B. Parks, 1,271 Broadway.

LOST—At American League Park, Aug. 28, umbrella, elephant hide covered handle, gold mounted. Suitable reward if returned to 514 West 142d St.

LOST—Sunday, 10:40 A. M., Columbus Circle, north-bound Broadway car, black bead bag, containing purse and lorgnettes. 123 East 24th St.

LOST—Monday afternoon, Madison Av. car, silk bag containing money and other articles. Return to 16 East 72d St., city; reward.

LOST—In Lawrence, L. I., Irish terrier dog, one year old; reward. Mrs. George Sergeant, Jr., Telephone, 139 Lawrence.

WANTED—Girls to work on calendars and Xmas cards. Raphael Tuck & Sons Co., Ltd., 2 West 18th St.

LOST—Fifth Av., below 42d St., bar baby pin, pearls and diamonds; reward. Carter, 9 West 68th St.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second floor room; hot and cold running water; convenient to bath.

LOST—Red setter dog, named Dixie. Reward if returned to Dr. Rundlett, 319 West 26th St.

$200.00 REWARD will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of 4 cases stolen in line at the Old Dominion; no questions asked. Joseph S. Loughlin, 50 University Place.

LOST.—A chased gold band wedding ring, with following inscription inside: "Ralph & Eva, Sept. 22nd, 1876." Finder will receive $5 reward by returning same to Sec. Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOST.—13th inst., small black purse containing valuable ring set with two diamonds and pearl; very liberal reward and no questions asked. Return to room 143, Hotel Belleclaire, 77th St. and Broadway.

LOST.—Old English coin, between Halsey and Broadway, Quincy, Broadway and Bushwick Hospital; reward. Dr. Alec. N. Thomson, Bushwick Hospital.

LOST—Sunday night, near White Plains, Airedale terrier bitch, rough black and tan; $10 reward. J. H. Brookfield, White Plains, N. Y.

LOST dogs or cats should be looked for at the Bide-A-Wee, Home for Animals, 145 W. 39th. Open from 11 to 6.

LOST—Bank Book No. 177,826. Please return to bank, 124th St. and 3d Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

West Side.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Two large rooms.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

39TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

57TH ST., 346 AND 348 WEST.—The Adrienne; large and small rooms; parlor dining room.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; each room has private bath and electric lights; high-class dining room accommodations at moderate cost.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—High grade; newly furnished; limited number; excellent cuisine.

91ST ST., 43 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select, homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references.

92D ST., 132 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman room-mate for present occupant.

129TH ST.—Beautifully furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath; mahogany, draped in blue; bird's-eye, draped in pink; every convenience; excellent table; second floor front; three, $35; four, $40; could be rented singly; not less than two in rooms. Superior, Box 7 Times, Harlem.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—It's cool on Washington Heights! Attractive house; running water; steam heat; good board; refined Christian family; references.

Few vacancies in well appointed home for young lady students; satisfactory reference essential; terms moderate. Miss Elizabeth Peters, 128 W. 81st St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842, Washington Heights.—Large, medium rooms, with board; home comforts; references.

East Side.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Elegant square room, with bath; also two single rooms; excellent table.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome large rooms, private bath, with board; references.

72D ST., 154 EAST.—Private family; beautiful rooms; French home cooking; reasonable to select parties.

72D ST., 158 EAST.—Superior cuisine; cool, elegant rooms, bathrooms adjoining; homelike surroundings; reasonable prices.

MADISON AV., 432, Corner 49th St.—Parlor floor, with bay southern and western exposure; has been occupied by physician for past twenty years; also second-floor room; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—2d floor and bath; single rooms; excellent board.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 91 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $6 and upward per week.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Young couple wish room and board; private family preferred, within walking distance Times Square; kindly state particulars, also terms, which must be reasonable; references given and required. Address A., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

Refined couple require suite two rooms and bath for Winter, with board, north of 70th St. &., Box 180 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

West Side.

35TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; private baths; business parlor; telephone; transients.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $3-$12, private bath; telephone; transients.

81ST ST., 351 WEST.—Large rooms for one or two, reasonable; board optional; private house.

86TH ST., 314 WEST.—Attractive alcove room; running water, bath; private house.

82D ST., 230 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well-kept parlor, connecting bedroom; both outside; gentlemen. Lamothe.

84TH ST., 203 WEST.—Elegant, light furnished room, one, two gentlemen; $3. Kriger.

87D ST., 38 WEST.—Comfortable room in well-appointed apartment; large closet; hot and cold water; references. McVey.

150TH ST., 527 WEST, (Telephone 3804 Morningside.)—Commodious rooms; every convenience; board optional; suitable for two gentlemen of unimpeachable character; select private family.

APARTMENT PARLOR, alcoves, closets, bath; connecting rooms, lavatory; Subway; moderate. West End Avenue, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

AMSTERDAM AV., 657 (93d.)—Parlor, suitable two; piano; smaller room; "L," Subway; reasonable. Fader.

Another step in clearing up our Spring and Summer stock has been the reduction to $20 and $25 of all light weight mixture suits which were not included in the $15 lot.

That means decidedly extra values for the man who wants a first-rate suit for the next couple of months, while the mark-down of all "outing" suits to $15 is a good thing for belated vacationers.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

East Side.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; references.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small, rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 27 EAST.—Light and airy rooms; newly furnished; gentlemen only; telephone.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished light rooms, bath, from Oct. 1st; board optional.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room, running water; near bath; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms; running water, bath; moderate.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water, elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Domestics.

WANTED—A housekeeper in children's institution. Superintendent, 155 Worth St.

Stenographers.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer and Remington typewriter; rapid, accurate, and intelligent. Address, stating experience, references, and salary, M. A. L., Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Second stenographer, Smith Premier; perfection necessary in spelling, punctuation, and rhetoric; references; state lowest salary. M. K., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURISTS.—Wanted at once, 500 best manicurists in New York for manicuring contest at Great County Fair, Madison Square Garden, Oct. 15 to 20; (bring photograph.) Frank Melville, 1,402 Broadway.

PLEASANT outdoor employment, real estate line; good paying work to steady agents. Henry Dammeyer, Real Estate Exchange Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Salesmen.

WANTED—Experienced real estate salesmen; clean-cut men who can sell lots, Long Island property, for big corporation. Write to-day, full particulars, X Y Z, 140 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 Third Av., 2,360 Third Av., 749 Sixth Av., 2,206 Eighth Av., 85 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., New York, or 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Active real estate men for outside work; I can show you how to make good and quick money. Henry Dammeyer, Real Estate Exchange Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Boy 17 or 18 years of age in office of silk manufacturing company; must write well and be correct at figures. Address P. O. Box 384, Manhattan.

WANTED—Experienced real estate man in Bronx office on salary and commission; good opening for a hustler. Apply 1,374 Boston Rd.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Housekeepers.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged Protestant to widower or elderly lady. J. B., 161 East 29th St.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good grammarian, ambitious, willing, and trustworthy; five years' experience; permanent position. M. O., Box 139 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, neat, accurate, reliable conscientious; references; $8. Miss Nelson, Box 171 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Qualified, Box 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, energetic, wide awake; excellent education; highly recommended; Louise, Box 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; neat, accurate; $12. Delevante, 341 E. 137th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 *words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor; writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or HELPER—Can ride and drive well, single or pair; reference; age, 25. Rice, 420 Dunham Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN, 19, seeks situation with chance of advancement; accountant. 101 Times Downtown.

MASTER OF MASONIC LODGE desires outside position for one of his members; experienced collector. "Master," Times, 39 Broad St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

TO BE SOLD BY FRIDAY,
CONTRACTOR'S PLANT.

10 head horses and double harness,
5 Shadbolt dumpers,
1 stone trucks,
seventy-horse power boilers,
double drum hoisters and swing gears,
derricks,
steam drills and steel,
scale boxes and tubs, chains, bars,
sledges, boxes, shanties, and
everything that goes with a
contractor's outfit. Sale at 9 A. M.
to 5 P. M. daily. Apply at stables to
CHARLES HAVICAN, 131st St., North River,
West of Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An opportunity is offered to join group of experienced grain raisers in real estate and grain development in Canadian wheat belt; investors will be guaranteed 10 per cent. yearly; after ten years their principal will be returned; until then they hold first mortgage on land; promoters only receive half of profits. Write immediately. Canada, 41 West 34th St.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 200 Broadway.

Several old established family liquor stores for sale; well located; some bargains. Address Joseph Harris, 35 Warren St.

MACHINERY.

Rider and Ericsson pumping engines for sale; all repairings. E. F. Tierney, 381 3d Av.

A WHITECHAPEL MURDER ON THE BOWERY'S EDGE

Woman Stabbed to Death While She Slept.

HER BROTHER-IN-LAW HELD

He Had Lived with the Woman Ever Since He Deserted His Wife.

Over on Second Street, just off the Bowery, in one of the old brick dwellings that predominated in New York fifty years ago, a woman was found murdered before dawn yesterday morning. She was a woman who had started on the downward path eight years ago, when her husband dropped out of sight. The house, one of the few of its kind now found in lower New York, had frequently been entered in the police records. It was only a few months ago that 6 Second Street was down on the blotter of the Fifth Street Police Station as the scene of a sensational suicide. Previous to that so many crimes had occurred there that the house number was on the tip of the tongue of every policeman doing duty on the lower east side.

It did not surprise the police yesterday when a murder was reported there. The only surprising thing about it was that it differed from other east side homicide cases. The conditions surrounding the crime recalled the murders by "Jack the Ripper," which occurred in the Whitechapel district of London many years ago. The police later in the day arrested the brother-in-law of the dead woman.

The murdered woman was Annie Moore. She was 40 years old. In the cheap drinking resorts of the Bowery, "Suicide Hall," "The Doctors," and "Flighty Bill's" she was well known. She was a character like "Old Shakespeare," who was hacked to death in a river-front hotel some years ago. When her husband, like many others who disappear mysteriously in a big city, had failed to return, she applied to her brother-in-law for support.

James Moore, the brother-in-law, had a wife and family, but he deserted them for the Moore woman. He had a good job at that time and was earning $4 a day as a bricklayer. In fact, he was Secretary of one of the locals of the Bricklayers' Union and he was popular in the labor organizations here. But, like the woman, he cast his lot with, he drifted along the downward path and over to the "power houses of the Bowery," as they are called. His associates were longshoremen at first, then sneak thieves, and finally the riff-raff, rag tag and bobtail of the Bowery, human craft that had been shipwrecked against Bowery bars.

When Moore and his sister-in-law hired rooms on Allen Street Moore's wife appeared and broke up the housekeeping, threatening to have him arrested for failing to support her and her children. He agreed to give $5 a week toward her support, and for a time he kept to his agreement. When he finally failed to keep up the payments Mrs. Moore hunted him up again and raised such a disturbance in the house where he had taken refuge that he and his sister-in-law were dispossessed. Then they moved to Stanton Street. He lost his job after that, and since then he had not done any work.

While under the influence of liquor Moore and his sister-in-law staggered into the house at 6 Second Street one night about six weeks ago. They asked for a room, and, as they had money, they got it. In that part of town money is the only reference asked for. A room on the second floor front was assigned to the couple. They were near the Bowery, and were happy. They told this to Mrs. Kate Kuknberg, the janitress, on the following morning. They said they could not live away from the Bowery. So long as they paid their rent they were allowed to leave and enter the house at any hour of the day or night. The other tenants enjoyed similar privileges. No one asked them their business. Everybody knew that the German who occupied the hall bedroom on the second floor worked as bartender somewhere, and only came home twice a week.

Those in the house also knew that Jim Moore spent most of his time in the "power houses" or "morgues" of the Bowery, where a big glass of whisky can be had for 3 or 5 cents. He usually returned to the house drunk. Sometimes the woman came back sober, but very seldom. She carried the latchkey, and Moore could not get into the house unless she was at home. The other tenants always referred to Annie Moore as her brother-in-law's meal ticket. They meant that she supported him. And when he went in search of her about the Bowery drinking places late at night he would ask a waiter or bartender:

"Have you seen my meal ticket tonight?"

Up in the White Light District men have said that about women, but Annie Moore had never been in the White Light District. She had never gone forth with painted and powdered face. Annie Moore was existing in a different world. There were no silk dresses in the places she frequented. The women she met were pale-faced creatures with mud-bedraggled skirts, the type that get six months on the Island when hauled up in the police court.

Once in a while Jimmy Moore, her brother-in-law, got her out of Essex Market prison, but on such occasions he usually took her home to the poorly furnished room in Sixth Street and beat her for being such a fool as to get arrested. In fact, whenever his wife appeared to demand money from him "he beat his meal ticket." That was what they said on the Bowery. As one of Moore's friends expressed it, Annie was never without a "shiner," or black eye. Still she was attractive to the acquaintances she made in the Bowery saloons. At 239 Bowery, "The Oil Tank," they call it. Jimmy got all he wanted to drink on trust. His credit was good there because Annie would come around and pay the bill if Jimmy failed to do it. But Jimmy kept her busy paying his bills.

To help Jimmy out some of his cronies who frequent the Bowery morgues clubbed together and bought a plated watch for $2. They planned to raffle it off, so as to raise $6 for him, and they had the raffle tickets printed Saturday night.

Jimmy went around to "The Oil Tank" on Monday night to talk about the raffle. The crowd remembered that he stayed there until 10 o'clock, but after that everybody drank so much no one remembered seeing him again.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning he stopped Policeman Grady on the Bowery, near First Street, and said:

"Hurry around to Second Street; I think there's a woman dead in No. 6."

The policeman led Moore to the corner lamppost and stood him in the light of the lamp there. As he said later, he "sized Moore up as a pale-faced dope fiend, a consumptive-looking little man, with a closely cropped mustache and having rat eyes."

"Show me the way to the house," said Grady, and Moore led him up the stone stoop of the old-fashioned dwelling and then up a flight of stairs through a dark, greasy hallway. The janitress brought an oil lamp when she heard the voices in the hall. The policeman told her to light the way, and she did.

Passing through a rudely constructed doorway the trio entered Moore's room. To make this room some one had erected a plain board partition across what had formerly been an old-fashioned parlor.

"There she is," said Moore, pointing to the bed near a window overlooking the street. "I guess she's cashed in."

The janitress raised the lamp and moved closer. Policeman Grady raised the bed sheet covering the body. He said he thought the woman had been killed while she was asleep. A stab wound in her throat had caused death, but to make sure of it the policeman summoned an ambulance surgeon. The ambulance surgeon said the woman had been murdered some time before midnight. Her body had been mutilated. The knife used by the murderer was not in sight, but the woman's night key was on the floor. Brushing aside the dusty window curtains the policeman opened the window and looked out.

"The murderer neither entered nor left by the window," he said. Turning to Moore he asked:

"What time did you get home?"

"At 1 o'clock," replied the man. "When I discovered her this way I went out to search for a cop and found you."

The janitress here broke in to say:

"Why, you had no night key with you. The dead woman's key is the only one that would have opened the outside door, and I let you in when you came home at 10 o'clock."

"It was 1 o'clock when I came home," persisted Moore.

"It was ten," argued the janitress, and then Policeman Grady put Moore under arrest, as his statements conflicted with those of the janitress.

The news of the murder reached Police Headquarters soon after 2 o'clock in the morning, and half a dozen detectives were routed out of bed to work on the case. Detective Joseph Wasserman, the east side expert, had a lead on the case by the time the others got around, as Wasserman was in the Fifth Street Police Station when Moore was brought in under arrest. Detective Wasserman questioned Moore, inquiring as to how he had spent the night.

Moore said he had been drinking for several hours in the "Oil Tank," at 239 Bowery. Going there the detective questioned the bartender. The bartender declared that Moore had left the saloon at 10 o'clock and consequently could not have been there until after midnight as he said.

In the meantime Police Captain McDermott had found Moore's wife and child in a neatly furnished flat at 401 Fifth Street.

"I don't believe my husband killed that woman," said Mrs. Moore. "Although he deserted me years ago, I must say he was not the sort of man who would commit murder. He wouldn't have the courage to kill a cat. He was cowardly. I last saw him about three weeks ago, when I went to that house to try and induce him to go to a hospital. He is suffering from consumption, and I wanted him to go to a hospital so that he might die in a place that was respectable. I begged him to leave his sister-in-law, but he refused."

Detective Wasserman visited the scene of the murder at daylight. He took away with him clothing and other things found in the room. Later he turned these things over to the District Attorney, who sent them up to the Health Department for investigation.

After his investigation, Detective Wasserman declared that he had learned sufficient to have Moore held on a charge of murder. Moore was taken before Coroner Acritelli. The Coroner asked him point blank whether he had killed the woman.

"I certainly did not kill her," he declared. "Why should I kill her? She supported me."

On a short affidavit charging Moore with homicide the Coroner committed the man to the Tombs. He went to his cell still declaring his innocence.

The police picked up every clue they could get hold of. They bottled some wash basin water to have it analyzed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the murderer had washed his hands in it; they cut away a piece of the bed sheet bearing the murderous thumb print, and they even scraped Moore's finger nails to get material for analysis.

Some of the Central Office detectives who worked on the case said they believed Moore was innocent of the crime, and that in their opinion it was the work of another man, who might commit other murders of the same sort if he was not caught in the meantime.

CARNIVAL FOR ENGLEWOOD.

Its Proceeds Will Be Devoted to Improving the Local Hospital.

Englewood, N. J., is to hold carnival for six nights and two afternoons, beginning on Monday, Sept. 17. The proceeds will go to the Englewood Hospital, which needs many additions, especially maternity and isolation wards. The carnival committee, however, is not resting its appeal to the public upon the claims of charity only; its members believe that they will provide an entertainment worth seeing for its own sake.

The fête will be held on the property of the Field Club, around the baseball field of which will be a line of tents, housing popular shows, with bona fide bankers, brokers, and lawyers acting as amateur "barkers." The circus will be professional, and will include such acts as Woodward's Trained Seals, Speedy, the high diver, and the four Londons in acrobatic work. The Catholic Protectory Band will provide music, and besides the regular features of a County Fair of the old style, arrangements are in progress for a parade of illuminated automobiles.

The executive committeemen are Seward Prosser, Chairman, Clarence E. Dutton, Jr., Henry C. Watson, Arthur C. Sherwood, E. L. Gilbert, Peter S. Duryea, Henry P. Davison, Benjamin Strong, Jr., W. M. Coe, T. B. Cuming, William Tierney, Jr., O. C. Blache, and Louis S. Coe.

PEPPERMINT MEN AROUSED.

Protest Against Growers Fixing a Minimum Price for the Oil.

Magnus & Lauer, importers and manufacturers of essential oils in this city, addressed letters to the Attorney General of the United States yesterday, as well as to William Loeb, Jr., Secretary to the President, calling attention to a call said to have been issued for a meeting of the peppermint growers of Michigan, to be held in Kalamazoo, Mich., on Sept. 5 next, for the purpose of "fixing a minimum price for oil of peppermint," an article of inter-State and export commerce.

The importers declare that the object of this meeting is in violation of the Federal laws against combinations in restraint of trade. The firm also states that the value of American peppermint oil consumed annually varies from $600,000 to $1,000,000.

The letter of Secretary Loeb calls attention to the communication to the Attorney General, and asks that it be brought to the attention of the President.

The firm has also written to Attorney General Bird of Michigan, directing his attention to the matter.

HARLEM LANDMARK TO GO.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church to be Demolished This Fall.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church on the north side of 117th Street, east of Park Avenue, one of Harlem's landmarks, which has stood on the site since 1835, is to be demolished this Fall.

It is to be replaced by a handsome new church, which is being planned for the Rev. Father McQuirk, who says that the last mass will be held late in September. A four-story rectory will be built to meet his requirements.

A new parochial school directly in the rear facing on 118th Street, has just been completed and will be opened Sept. 10. The church will be erected on a steel frame, and is to seat about 1,500 persons.

The façade as designed by Neville & Bagge will be made up in granite on the Italian Renaissance type of architecture. The property has a frontage of 150 feet. The church will cover 110 feet of it and a 13-foot court will separate it from the rectory, which takes in the rest of the plot.

NOT THE CAPTAIN'S RESCUE.

The Monmouth's Skipper Says His Quartermaster Saved the Boy.

Capt. John Cameron, in command of the steamboat Monmouth of the Central Railroad of New Jersey's Sandy Hook line, yesterday notified The Associated Press that all credit for the rescue of the sixteen-year-old boy who jumped overboard from the boat the day before belongs to Quartermaster Jacob Jorgenson of the Monmouth, who jumped after him. Capt. Cameron said that he had had nothing whatever to do with it.

Passengers who witnessed the affair said yesterday that Jorgenson was one of four members of the crew who ran to the rail when the boy jumped, but that he, being the first to clear it, the others stayed on board. Several persons mistook the quartermaster's uniform for that of the Captain.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S
Mollient Ammonia

A Comprehensive Service

is the province of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to serve equally well both borrower and lender. We render transactions between the two parties simple and safe.

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Capital & Surplus, - $11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
350 Fulton Street, Jamaica.
Brooklyn Banking Dept., 185 Montague St.

2,500 STRIKE BREAKERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Farley Has Already Started Three Trainloads West.

1,100 REVOLVERS FURNISHED

Other Preparations for a Long and Hard Fight to Break the Street Car Strike.

A special train loaded with strike breakers was started for San Francisco last night by James Farley, the man who broke the Interborough strike, and who has been employed to put an end to the big street railroad strike in the Golden Gate city.

On Monday night a train from New York was sent out of Jersey City. Another was started about the same time from Philadelphia, where Farley has a recruiting bureau. The three trains are now trying to cross the continent in four days, saving a day on the average passenger schedule.

Another train will leave Jersey City tonight and still another may leave to-morrow night.

Farley's headquarters on Broadway, near Times Square, resembled the headquarters of a general in the field yesterday. His expedition is being equipped with ammunition, medical supplies, and surgical attendance. Seventy-five thousand rounds of cartridges have been ordered for the men, 1,100 revolvers of heavy calibre have been furnished, and only the pick of men seeking adventure or high wages has been selected.

Medical and Food Supplies.

Farley will send a New York surgeon, who will get in San Francisco a staff of assistants. He has already commissioned an agent to provide food for the men from New York and cities between here and Chicago, while other commissary agents will look out for them west of Chicago.

The strike came a day or two before it was expected. An effort had been made to get the union to delay final action until President Patrick Calhoun of the affected properties could reach San Francisco for a conference. The Mayor of the city also asked for the delay in the interest of the business men who would be hurt by a suspension of traffic. The delay was not granted, and Farley had barely reached New York from the Golden Gate, to begin calling his forces to their places of assembly, when he received a telegram at his hotel here that the strike had been ordered.

There was no time to stock sufficient provisions for a four days' supply on the trains, as they were being quickly made up in Philadelphia and Jersey City on Monday night. Loaves of bread by the hundred, barrels of crackers, barrels of water and beer, and hundreds of dozens of cans of meat were rushed to the trains with the men, and on Monday night the tracks were cleared for two special trains carrying across the continent the first detachment of the biggest army of strike breakers ever moved in this country for a battle between labor and capital.

May Need Federal Troops.

Farley has the field of strike breaking practically to himself. The hazard of it is enormous, and he has been nearly killed several times, has been left for dead once, and has had many of his men maimed in the thirty-three strikes that he has won since he started this particular business about five years ago.

"The condition in San Francisco is a very serious one," he said yesterday. "I fear that it will be necessary to ask for the Federal troops. It is not only serious in the point of menace to the peace of the city, but also in its menace to the future of the city. Unless the street-car travel is resumed at once and kept up, hundreds of merchants will fail."

The United Railway Investment Company, which controls the bulk of the street transportation lines, has determined to fight the strikers to the end, and its barns have been prepared already for the reception of Farley's men. It is believed that the strike will cost the company as heavily as any strike has cost a corporation in this country.

Nearly all of Farley's past work has been in the East, and as only experienced men will be used in the San Francisco fight, it was necessary to draw all his forces from this coast. He counted yesterday on sending 2,500 men across the country, and on holding in reserve 2,500 more in case of necessity. Farley was in telephone communication yesterday with all of his recruiting agents north and south of New York.

Arming the Strike Breakers.

A fast automobile was kept at the disposal of the chief of the strike breakers yesterday, because every second counted. Telegraph messengers poured in and out of his office, and his clerical force was doubled. Badges and policemen's clubs, cartridges, and cases of pistols were sent to various points of the city, to supply the men being recruited here, while the men in charge of stocking the trains with food were busy among the wholesale grocers, ordering what was needed. Others estimated on the amount of food delivered and the time it would take to consume it, that more might be telegraphed for ahead of the trains.

The strike in San Francisco involves many unions, as all branches of the workmen employed by the United Railway Investment Company are organized and all of them have been ordered out. Farley has contracted to provide engineers, firemen, armature winders, motormen, conductors, trackmen, linemen, repair shop men, and every other class of labor used in the operation of a great street railroad system. Besides these, he will supply guards to picket the lines and to surround the barns where the men will be encamped. He says that the disaster to the city in earthquake and fire has caused a cutting down of the police strength, and that unless troops are provided his men will have to guard the property of the company and their own lives. The great masses of débris in the streets will provide an enormous amount of missiles for the mob if it attacks the strike breakers. Farley is prepared to face any situation, he said yesterday. Last night he estimated that he had 1,500 reliable men on their way to San Francisco.

The movement of his army of strike breakers is not being accomplished without opposition from the unions, for not a few union men, attempting to pass as would-be strike breakers, have been ejected from the trains already, and his recruiting agents and lieutenants have black lists, which are being used to prevent agents of the union from coaxing the strike breakers to abandon their jobs. As soon as he has 2,500 men on the way Farley will leave New York on a fast train for the Coast.

HELLO! HELLO!

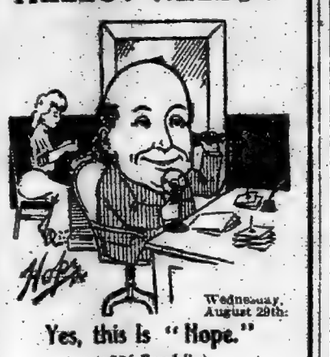

Wednesday, August 29th:

Yes, this is "Hope."
(5876 Franklin)

What sale—didn't just catch it? *Oh! Shirt Sale?* You mean the "Lion" shirts at 68c.? Yes, that's running. We've dropped in 950 shirts from the regular stock this morning to fill the gaps in sizes. *Not at all—quite the contrary.*

Hello! Hello! Yes, this is "Hope." What's that? *You saw a sign.* Oh, you believe in signs. Ha! Ha! Ha! that's one on me. *Hello, Central, please don't cut me off.* Yes, this is "Hope." Excuse me, now I understand. That sign at our corner refers to the sale of "Odds and Ends." *Yes, details will appear in to-morrow's papers.* Thanks for the compliment. Bye bye.

BROADWAY, cor. CHAMBERS
Stewart Building

NO ICE INDICTMENTS FOUND BY GRAND JURY

Fewer Than Twelve Jurors Favor Such Action.

THE INQUIRY PROVES FUTILE

The Witnesses All Declared That the Short Crop Was Responsible Alone for the Increased Price.

All doubt as to the possibility of the Grand Jury returning an indictment against ice dealers was set at rest yesterday, when it became known that the jurors had taken a vote on the matter, and that less than the requisite twelve men had favored such action. This settles the question of an alleged criminal conspiracy so far as the August Grand Jury is concerned.

When the first witnesses appeared before the Grand Jury some three weeks ago there were some who said that no indictment would be found, and that the jurors were convinced of the futility of their inquiry almost as soon as it began. But this belief changed somewhat when through the District Attorney the investigation was directed toward the independent dealers.

The previous supposition had been that some action might be taken against the American Ice Company, but President Oler's testimony, backed up with documentary evidence, discouraged the investigators from expecting indictment material in that quarter. Then followed the talk about the independent dealers.

It was shown that several dealers outside the trust had come to an agreement in the early part of the Spring to raise the price of ice along in the later months, when the demand got stronger. Beginning with July 1 prices soared to a level which aroused public protest. Many assumed that such an advance in cost was unjustified, and that it would be a simple matter to show that a criminal conspiracy was at the bottom of it.

Investigations were set on foot by the District Attorney, the Attorney General, one or two associations of citizens, and later on the Grand Jurors themselves took a hand in looking into the matter. All that was discovered was that an agreement of the sort referred to had been entered into, but all the witnesses united in saying that this compact had not been the cause of the trouble.

Lack of ice was the root of the evil, they said, and that that was not the fault of the ice dealers.

Still, both District Attorney Jerome and Judge Rosalsky maintained that enough had been shown to prove a technical violation of the law, and that, in their opinion, the proper course was to bring the whole question before a petty jury for trial. The jurors disagreed on the matter, it being understood that Foreman Karsch represented the views of those opposed to finding a true bill and that Juryman Hillyer was the leader of the opposite faction.

Twelve votes are necessary, however, in order to return an indictment, and less than that number of jurors were in favor of such action. As a consequence the trust and the "independents" are safe from molestation, for the present at any rate. A presentment will be returned by the Grand Jury when it closes its term on Thursday.

My ambition is to have you *see* what Moe Levy value means. If your eyes don't convince you arguments can't.

Moe Levy & Co
THREE STORES—Outfitters to
(Men and Boys) 119-125 Walker St., NEW YORK.
(Men Only) 1457 Broadway, NEW YORK.
(Men—Boys—Women and Girls) 380-382 Fulton Street, BROOKLYN.

RUSSIAN NOVELTIES.
REAL RUSSIAN LACES, Embroideries, Horn, China and Birch Bark Goods, Carved Wood, Bochara Silk, Toys, etc.
VLADIMIR F. GNESIN,
Wholesale and Retail.
6 WEST 21ST., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Deserved success."—Herald. EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY. HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHEVALIER. James Blakeley, Tom Wise, and 70 others.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Mat. Labor Day. THE LION & THE MOUSE

GARRICK Thea. 35th St., near Broadway. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. WM. H. CRANE in "THE PRICE OF MONEY." By ALFRED SUTRO.

HUDSON OPENS THURSDAY EVE. Seats Now on Sale. Henry Arthur Jones' New Play. THE HYPOCRITES

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38 St. OPENS SAT. EVE'G. Seats Now On Sale. FRITZI SCHEFF MLLE MODISTE.

SAVOY THEATRE OPENS SAT'Y. Seats Wednesday. ROSE STAHL THE CHORUS LADY.

EMPIRE THEATRE—OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 3. JOHN DREW in A. W. PINERO'S play, His House in Order. SEAT SALE To-morrow, (Thurs.,) 9 A.M.

HIPPODROME
Messrs. SHUBERT & ANDERSON, Mgrs.
OPENS SATURDAY NIGHT.
A SOCIETY CIRCUS.
Spectacular, Sensational, Dramatic. TEN EUROPEAN ARENIC ACTS. MOTORING IN MID-AIR.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Nts. 25c. to $1.50—no higher. Mats. 25c. to $1

MAJESTIC B'way & 58th St. Tel. Best Seats $1. 3500 Columbus. Mats. To-day, Saturday &

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers to-day; fair, cooler to-morrow; winds southwest.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,750. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

SEGAL SELLS A TOWN; WILL AID WRECKED BANK

Promoter Disposes of South Altoona for $500,000.

MOB ATTACKS HIPPLE'S SON

Receiver Hopeful That Real Estate Trust Co. Will Reopen—Church Funds Believed to be Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—Adolf Segal, the Philadelphia promoter whose name is prominently mentioned in connection with the failure of the Real Estate Trust Company, has sold the entire town of South Altoona, this county, comprising 370 houses, hotels, and business establishments to Borland & Waddell, a Pittsburg real estate firm, for $500,000. The agreement of sale was filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, this afternoon.

The title of this town was vested in William H. Whiteside of Philadelphia, while the Knickerbocker Contracting Company, of which corporation Segal is the Treasurer and controlling spirit, held thirteen hundred mortgages, aggregating $1,800,000. By the terms of the sale agreement these mortgages are to be satisfied.

Last Spring Borland & Waddell learned that Segal was anxious to dispose of the South Altoona lots. They arranged to buy them under an agreement by which he was to release each lot when sold, they really putting up no cash. The agreement was never placed on record until to-day, when Mr. Waddell, who is in Altoona looking after the lot sales, decided it would be to their interest to have it recorded. It is of the date of April 6, 1906. The sales have not been brilliant, but have been enough to satisfy the young men who are handling the property that they had a paying investment.

Mr. Borland, when asked in Pittsburg this evening if he would be able to hold the property, said that was a legal question which he could not answer, but that they proposed to do whatever was right in the premises and not endeavor to take advantage of any depositors or any one else concerned in the failure of the Philadelphia Trust Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Adolf Segal, who is the central figure in the collapse of the Real Estate Trust Company, to-night stated that some days ago he placed in the hands of the officials of that company several million dollars' worth of bonds in order to make his borrowings absolutely secure. "There were no conditions attached," he declared. "They were to be used to the best advantage of the company. I feel I have done everything in my power to relieve the Real Estate Trust Company."

Continuing Mr. Segal said:

"I am interested in from twenty to thirty big companies. Several months ago a number of Pittsburg capitalists entered into an agreement with me for the purchase of my real estate holdings in Altoona, Penn. The purchase price is $500,000, but the money has not yet been paid."

Mr. Segal declined to give a list of his securities, consisting of bonds and mortgages, which the trust company holds. He said that F. W. Hipple, son of the late President Hipple, had occupied the position of Secretary in one of his companies, but declared the position was purely honorary, and that no salary was paid.

"It was rumored to-day that I intended to leave town," concluded Mr. Segal. "I intend to stay right here and see this matter through."

Receiver George H. Earle, Jr., to-day took charge of the affairs of the Real Estate Trust Company. Until he completes his investigation the exact condition of affairs cannot be told. The receiver, however, expresses the belief that the trust funds are intact.

At the conclusion of a protracted conference with the Directors this afternoon Mr. Earle said that in his estimation the receivership would be only temporary, and that the bank would be able to resume business at an early date.

The Presbyterian Hospital, of which Mr. Hipple was Treasurer, to-day elected the Fidelity Trust Company as his successor, and through that concern learned that the institution's securities, amounting to $1,500,000, were intact. While it is believed that the securities of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly are equally safe, it will be necessary to elect a new Treasurer before the fact can be determined.

It developed to-day that Mr. Hipple had on deposit for various Presbyterian church organizations $150,000 in cash. Included in this was $10,000 deposited by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, to be used in rebuilding the home for rescued white slaves in San Francisco, destroyed by the earthquake.

There were no evidences of apprehension on the Stock Exchange. Bankers pointed out that there never was an instance in which an institution of the trust company's size had so few brokerage accounts outstanding.

It is likely that an investigation of the manner in which President Hipple came to his sudden death will now be made.

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PRESIDENT BACKS PARSONS.

Taken to Indicate That He Favors the Nomination of Hughes.

Following an announcement from Oyster Bay yesterday that President Roosevelt was in sympathy with Congressman Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who is fighting for control of the local machine against the Odell-Platt-Quigg combination, Mr. Parsons declared last night that President Roosevelt had given him all the support proper for him to give. He also said he had known of the President's "friendliness" for him since June.

The general interpretation put on Mr. Roosevelt's attitude last night in Republican circles was that State Chairman Odell's challenge to put up Charles E. Hughes for Governor had been met and that Gov. Higgins would announce his retirement from the contest for the nomination, join with the President in the demand for Mr. Hughes, and thus force Mr. Odell to take the man whom he had no idea of naming as Governor, and whose name he used only as a club to force Gov. Higgins out of the running.

The announcement from Oyster Bay came in the form of a statement from Secretary Loeb, as follows:

"Secretary Loeb said to-day that Congressman Herbert Parsons, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, would lunch with President Roosevelt on Friday, and that the President's interview with Mr. Parsons has no further political significance than that of expressing the President's cordial sympathy with the purposes and methods for which Congressman Parsons stands in public life and which the President believes must obtain in the Republican Party if the Republican Party is to fulfill its full measure of usefulness to the Nation.

"The President does not regard it as his business under ordinary conditions to interfere in State or local contests. He thinks that such interference is not only not desired, but would be resented by the people. But he has made no secret of his cordial sympathy with men like Congressman Parsons, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; with men like James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Speaker of the New York State Assembly, who stand not only as individuals but as types of many other men like them who have gone into politics with the intention of rendering disinterested, honest, common sense service to the public as a whole, and with whom the President as a citizen cordially sympathizes."

County Chairman Parsons had this to say last night concerning the President's action:

"I have known of the President's friendliness to me in the cause I represent ever since I wrote a letter to Mr. Quigg in June, which Mr. Quigg has refrained from giving to the press.

"The President's invitation came to me over a week ago. It was unsolicited, but I regard it as entirely natural that he should seek an opportunity to show that his and my supporters have his good-will.

"Six years ago Mr. Roosevelt asked me to make the contest for the leadership in my district. Since then he has constantly shown faith in the uprightness of my purpose and the desire to see me achieve success. He has thus as greatly honored me as he has encouraged me.

"No man fighting the forces that I am fighting could fail to know that he had all the support which it would be proper for President Roosevelt to give him. I regard the kind words from him in my behalf as meant not only for me, but for the many fighting with me."

The President's action was taken after a careful study of the New York situation made by Postmaster General Cortelyou, Henry W. Taft, brother of the Secretary of War, and Secretary Loeb.

Mr. Taft paid particular attention to finding out just what were the chances for Mr. Jerome capturing the Democratic nomination, and it was remarked last night that just as soon as his candidacy became more promising Mr. Roosevelt's announcement followed.

DEMOCRATS IN A RIOT.

Hearst Delegates Bolt After a Fight in Watertown Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Excitement bordering on riot prevailed in the Jefferson County Assembly District conventions to-day. The two factions representing, respectively, John N. Carlisle of Watertown and W. R. Hearst struggled for control, and after it became apparent to the Hearst men that they had been defeated the entire delegation left the convention hall and held separate conventions, naming their own delegates to the State Convention.

The Hearst men attempted to howl down the Carlisle men as soon as the First Assembly District convention was called to order.

The excitement reached its climax when the Second Assembly District convention convened. George P. Senecal was nominated by the Carlisle men, and Fred Coughlin by the Hearst men. The Hearst supporters declared Coughlin elected, and he was hurried to the platform.

Some say he collided with the Temporary Chairman in making his ascent. Then delegates from both sides and some who were not delegates rushed upon the platform and for a time the platform resembled a football gridiron, with two elevens in a desperate contest.

Furniture was overturned and blows were struck. Two policemen finally quieted delegates and dragged Coughlin from the platform. He was charged in the City Court with assault in the third degree and causing a riot. His case was adjourned until Sept. 10, and he was released in $200 bonds.

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Both of the Democratic Conventions of Steuben County to-day indorsed Hearst for Governor and instructed the delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo to "use all honorable efforts to secure his nomination."

The conventions indorsed the candidacy of James E. Schwarzenback of Hornell for Democratic State Committeeman to succeed James A. Parsons.

CANDY POISONS PRISONER.

Four Other Men Made Ill in the Jail at Fort Worth.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 29.—As the result of eating poisoned candy mailed to a prisoner in the county jail by an unknown person, the recipient, A. S. Fitzgerald is dead, Henry Peake, Louis Weaver, W. H. Norris, and J. T. Cross are dangerously ill, and Frank Grundy, who tasted the confectionery, is also ill.

Fitzgerald, a boy of 19 years, was held on a charge of burglary. An examination of the candy after Fitzgerald's death showed that it had been sprinkled with strychnine. The following inscription was written on the box:

"How are you, pal?"

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamship Main, Bremen, Aug. 18; steamship Napolitan Prince, Naples, Aug. 12.

The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla was never questioned by any pure food commission.—Adv.

BALLOON HOOKS WOMAN; SOARS HIGH IN AIR

Mrs. Roper Carried on Anchor, Head Down, for 500 Feet.

THEN BUMPED ON GROUND

Brooklyn Victim of Odd Accident Badly Injured at Kingston in Sight of a Big Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A Mrs. Roper, living in Brooklyn, was caught by the anchor of an ascending balloon at the Ellenville Fair this afternoon, carried, head downward, to a height of five hundred feet and for a quarter of a mile over the fair grounds, and is in a serious condition from shock and dislocated and broken bones. Margaret Daily of Middletown was in the car of the balloon.

Ellenville has no gas plant, so it was decided to fill the balloon with hot air. Of the five thousand people on the fair grounds nearly a quarter of them watched the filling of the big bag. When the balloon was ready to be released something happened to one of the ropes, and the balloon shot upward. A slight breeze was blowing, and the inflated bag swung over the heads of the crowd toward the open fields beyond the fair grounds.

Uncoiling slowly, the anchor rope narrowly missed several men and women. Mrs. Roper, who had watched the operations with interest, suddenly felt herself wrapped about by the rope, and then she was lifted from her feet, turned head down, and carried skyward. She fainted. The crowd, thinking this to be some unadvertised feature of the show, began to cheer. Mrs. Roper was suspended about twenty feet below the basket containing Miss Dailey, and the crowd momentarily expected to see her do a trapeze act or make a parachute drop. When she was two hundred feet from the ground the woman's perilous position was realized, and the cheers ceased.

The crowd watched her intently. Miss Dailey noticed that the balloon was not acting as it should. She looked below, saw what had happened, and pulled the escape valve, but the balloon continued to soar for a few seconds. It had reached the height of 500 feet and was drifting toward the old fair grounds.

The limp and helpless figure dangled from the end of the anchor rope as the balloon began to descend. Miss Dailey tried to help Mrs. Roper, but the anchor rope was too far away to be reached and the woman struck full upon her head and shoulders as the big bag descended. As soon as she could jump from the basket, Miss Dailey ran to Mrs. Roper's side and tore the anchor loose from her dress. Lightened of its double load, the balloon shot upward, while the injured woman was lifted into a carriage and driven to the office of Dr. Alice Divine in Ellenville. She remained unconscious for almost an hour. A dislocated shoulder and ankle, a number of contusions about the head, and several fractured fingers were the extent of her injuries, and she was found also to be suffering severely from shock. Her friends said she was spending the Summer at Walker Valley, Ulster County.

DIVER FINDS RICH PURSE.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Dropped It Into Six Fathoms of Water at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—A diver recovered to-day a valuable gold purse which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont dropped into the bay last night while a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, on an excursion to Rocky Point.

The purse was studded with diamonds and other jewels, and contained $128 in money. It fell into six fathoms of water as Mrs. Belmont was leaving the steam yacht Narada to return to this city.

At the suggestion of Capt. William Champion, a buoy was anchored at the spot where the purse fell, and this morning divers were hired at the torpedo station to search for the purse.

After a long hunt, Jacob Anderson, the head diver, found the purse and brought it to the surface. It was taken to Mrs. Belmont, who gave Anderson a generous reward for his labors. The purse was a very valuable one in itself, but was especially valuable to Mrs. Belmont on account of associations.

VALET WANTS HIS TRUNK.

Asks Police to Help Him Get It from Fleischmann's Yacht.

Camille Adams, who says he is a valet for Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati, entered the Tenderloin Police Station yesterday afternoon, and in a French accent told a tearful tale. He said that Mr. Fleischmann brought him from France several months ago and that for the last few days he had been attending his employer on a trip on his yacht Hiawatha.

On Monday he received shore leave. He overstayed the time, he said, and when he went to the yacht pier at 153d Street and the East River yesterday afternoon he found that he had been left behind. He told Sergt. Bailey that his trunk and all his belongings were on the yacht, and that he was unable to get another job.

"Well, the only thing you can do," said the Sergeant, "is to tell your troubles in the Harlem Court to-morrow morning."

On leaving the police station, Adams said that he would get a summons to force Mr. Fleischmann to bring back his trunk. The Hiawatha left yesterday for New London, Conn.

Moran Will Not Dictate a Ticket.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—District Attorney John B. Moran, prohibition candidate for Governor and candidate for Democratic nomination, issued a statement to-day in which he said that neither he nor the members of his campaign committee will favor or oppose the candidacy of any man for the offices of Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, or any other office on the State ticket. Mr. Moran said: "The delegates in convention must be allowed, without dictation from any quarter, to make their own selection."

Adjusting Its San Francisco Losses.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 29.—Eighty per cent. of the loss, amounting to about $500,000, suffered by the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company in the San Francisco disaster, has been adjusted, and it is expected that the balance of the claims, $100,000, will be settled in a short time.

THE "ST. LOUIS LIMITED."

Leaving New York at 1:36 P. M., via Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at St. Louis on time, 4:30 P. M., 344 days out of 365.—Adv.

LINER JUST ESCAPES BOMB.

Infernal Machine Bursts When Thrown from the Eagle Point.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—An infernal machine was discovered to-day in the hold of the steamship Eagle Point as the vessel lay in the Delaware River at the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad grain elevator. The steamer was saved from destruction by a fraction of a second, as the bomb exploded as it touched the water after being thrown overboard.

The Eagle Point is one of the vessels of the Philadelphia Transatlantic Line and plies between this city and London. The infernal machine, which endangered the lives of Capt. Robertson and a crew of thirty men, was discovered in the after hold by Sylvester Trevano, a stevedore. He carried it to the Captain, who threw it into the river. As it sank it exploded, sending a column of water fifty feet into the air.

It is hinted that a former member of the crew who felt he had a grievance against Capt. Robertson placed the bomb on the vessel.

HAUL DOWN BRYAN BANNER.

Missourians Angry When Buffalo Railroad Men Object to It.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The fifty Missourians in a special train on their way to welcome W. J. Bryan were delayed in this city to-day for nearly four hours by a collision with railroad officials. They flaunted a banner which in the opinion of the officers of the New York Central Railroad was too obvious.

The regulations of the railway prohibit the display of banners or similar symbols, and demand was made for the removal of the emblem, which bore as part of its lettering the words: "Welcome to Bryan."

The members of the party declared that they would either remain in Buffalo until their wishes were complied with or proceed by another road. A speech was delivered in the Central Station by ex-Gov. Ball, and efforts at a compromise were made in vain. The railway men were inflexible.

Finally a conference was arranged and representatives were sent to interview other railway officials and arrange a continuance of the trip over another road. This attempt to solve the difficulty was also unsuccessful, the regulations of the other railways being similar to those of the New York Central.

Finally a ballot was proposed to determine the best course to adopt, and it was decided to remove the banner. The train pulled out about 5 o'clock, after a delay of nearly four hours.

LIGHTER SINKS A TUG.

Turned Over Suddenly—Narrow Escape of Captain and Crew.

Thrown upon its beam ends by the shifting of its cargo of scrap iron, a Pennsylvania Railroad lighter fell back upon the tugboat America, in the slip between Piers 3 and 4 East River, near Broad Street, early last evening, and knocked the tugboat under water. With a few seconds' warning from the pilot, Capt. George Wilson and the crew of six men on the America climbed over her side on to a scow lying alongside and saved themselves just as the tug went down.

The shifting of the lighter's cargo was primarily due to a collision in the middle of the East River off Pier 4 with an unknown tugboat. The lighter was in tow of the Pennsylvania tugboat Juniata, in charge of Capt. John Duskabe, on her way up the East River. The unknown tugboat scraped the Juniata and struck the lighter following a violent blow. The lighter's loose cargo of scrap iron was thrown on to the port side and caused the craft to careen so that the load threatened to side off completely.

Capt. Duskabe saw the danger and immediately turned into the slip between Piers 3 and 4, hoping to be able to tie up the lighter before the cargo was lost overboard. In the slip was the America, waiting to tow out to sea two Street Cleaning Department scows.

The Juniata passed up the slip, by the America, without any mishap. But just as the lighter came abreast of the America the scrap iron was again loosened and slid further over to port. The lighter went over, under the weight, upon her beam ends, the lightened starboard side standing up straight in the air.

Released from the load of iron, the lighter fell back, seeking an even keel, and the starboard part of her underbody struck the deckhouse of the tug.

FREE SHOOTING AT MOSCOW.

Police May Fire on Suspects at Will—Record of Assassinations.

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.—On account of the frequency of attacks on policemen the Prefect of Police to-day issued an order declaring that the men had been wounded owing to their own carelessness in not taking precautions, and adding that they must hereafter employ their arms in the most energetic fashion in case suspects should attempt to approach them.

There is considerable apprehension in consequence of this virtual license to shoot at will.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—Official statistics of the terrorism of last week show that 101 officials, gendarmes, police, &c., were killed, 92 were wounded, 291 private persons were killed or wounded, 34 spirit shops were plundered, private institutions were robbed of $180,615, and State institutions of $84,961. Besides this there were over 150 armed attempts to rob banks, houses, &c.

A disastrous conflagration has occurred at the township of Mordovo, Saratoff Province. About 2,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

A new party, strongly anti-Jewish in sentiment, which will be designated the "Popular National Party," has been formed, its position being midway between the Centrists and the Extreme Rightists. In distinction from the Rightists, this new party recognises the legislative power of the Lower House of Parliament, but favors the Russification of the various nationalities in the Empire, opposing especially the granting of equal rights to Jews and advancing the novel proposition that Jews should be excluded from the army and instead be subjected to a "compensatory poll tax." The party has an organ in St. Petersburg, The Voice of the People.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 29.—The Russian Consul here, M. Laptew, was shot in the stomach to-day by a Russian concession contractor named Levinsky, who fired four times at the Consul and hit him once. The shooting occurred at the Russian Consulate.

Levinsky was arrested. His victim is in a dangerous condition.

Equisax Sparkling Lithia. A perfect blender and diluent.—Adv.

HOW CAN I RUN AGAIN? ASKS MR. ROOSEVELT

His Inquiry of an Editor Is Held to Indicate Indecision.

THE TAFT-CANNON PUZZLE

Suggests Boom for the Secretary While Referring to the Speaker as the Next President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—Reports from Illinois declare that President Roosevelt suggests Speaker Cannon as the Republican candidate for President in 1908. Politicians in Ohio, according to other reports declare that Roosevelt is for Secretary Taft. Mr. Roosevelt, in an interview with the editor of a weekly newspaper a few days ago, it is now said, implied that he preferred Secretary Taft for the place, but asked, "I don't see how I could accept the nomination myself, do you?"

For some time, so the story runs, the New York weekly has been insisting upon the renomination of Roosevelt for a third term. The story that reached Washington to-day is that a few days ago the President sent for the editor of the paper and talked over the matter with him. Mr. Roosevelt said that the advocacy of his renomination by the paper was very distasteful to him, and asked the editor to discontinue it, saying "Anything you do for Taft will be all right."

This report, however, coming so soon after the publication of an apparently authentic account of how the President addressed Speaker Cannon as "the next President" is taken by some politicians to mean that Roosevelt is really seeking to spread his favor to candidates for the nomination, in order to keep the way clear for himself, in case it becomes necessary for him to "bow to the will of the people" and to accept the nomination.

In support of this theory these men point to a significant fact, which comes as part of the story. It is that while the President was urging the editor to stop the "distasteful" advocacy of his renomination he referred to his statement on the night of his election when he declared that "under no circumstances" would he again be a candidate, and continued that he couldn't see how he could accept a nomination after that, "do you?" It is the "do you" which is held to confirm the belief that nevertheless Roosevelt might enter another race for the Presidency.

The mix-up in Republican politics in Ohio led to the charge to-day that President Roosevelt has interfered in that State, contrary to the repeated announcement on his behalf that he would not have anything to do with the squabbles in any State this year. It is also declared that this interference is directly in the interest of the Presidential candidacy of Taft.

The Republican pot is sizzling in Ohio, and the opposition to the machine is creating complications that are extremely troublesome to Senators Dick and Foraker, despite their alliance of last Winter. Up to the time Secretary Taft made his Akron speech, to which the Ohio machine attributed the defeat of Herrick for Governor, Dick had been avowedly in favor of the nomination of Taft in 1908. Soon after that, however, Senator Dick changed his mind, and after his alliance with Foraker began to express the opinion that Taft would not do under any circumstances.

FEARS GERMAN SUPREMACY.

Col. Lambert Impressed by the Kaiser's Surpassing Ability.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 30.—Col. John Lambert, the Chicago capitalist, who has just returned to London after a tour of the Continent, in an interview published in The Daily Mail this morning expresses the belief that unless Great Britain adopts Chamberlainism she must go out of business.

Col. Lambert said that both France and Germany were more prosperous than Great Britain, and especially Germany, owing to Emperor William's surpassing gifts as a ruler. The Emperor, he said, had put Germany in the way of becoming the richest nation in Europe, had perfected the finest army on the Continent, and was laying the foundations of one of the greatest fleets afloat. His Consular Service, Col. Lambert said, was an unmatched triumph, and behind it were subsidized railways and steamships, methodically fostered trusts, and a tariff like a Chinese wall.

"If we are not careful," Col. Lambert added, "he will lick us out of our boots all over the world."

TILLMAN TICKET SCRATCHED.

Rebuke at South Carolina Primaries for Opposing a Dispensary Reformer.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 29.—Martin F. Ansel of Greenville and Richard I. Manning of Sumter lead in the Democratic primaries for Governor.

The returns from the country districts are coming in slowly. Up to this hour Ansel, anti-dispensary, has 27,724; Manning, dispensary, 14,875.

It is estimated that Senator Tillman's ticket has been scratched to the extent of from 30 to 35 per cent. of the total vote. This rebuke is due to Tillman's bitter fight on J. Fraser Lyon for Attorney General and to his interference in State issues. The lines were more tightly drawn in this race than in any other. The daily and weekly newspapers were almost unanimous in their support of Lyon.

Lyon was an aggressive member of the Dispensary Investigating Committee, and through his efforts a condition of corruption was unearthed in the management of the State Dispensary.

Whether or not the dispensary will be abolished is still in doubt, as it will require the official count to indicate the sentiment of the next Legislature, which will pass upon the issue.

NO SMITH REUNION.

Peapack's Annual Celebration Off for First Time in Thirty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 29.—For the first time in thirty years to-day, the last Wednesday in August, saw no reunion of the famous Smith family at Peapack, Somerset County. The old Smith homestead at Peapack has been sold to a man whose name isn't Smith, and the celebrations have been suspended.

CHANGE IN WEST SHORE FERRY.

After midnight Saturday, September 8th, and until further notice the West Shore Railroad ferry service will be between Weehawken and Desbrosses Street instead of Franklin Street, on same schedule as now.—Adv.

POWERS AGAINST DRAGOISM.

Plan Concerted Action Should We Try to Uphold It.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 30.—The powers, according to The Standard's correspondent at Rome, are exchanging views on the Drago Doctrine with a view to concerted action at The Hague or against the United States should an attempt be made to uphold it.

A CRASH AT THE WALDORF.

A Piece of the Cornice Smashes a Glass Roof—Guests Alarmed.

Guests of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel were alarmed early this morning when a piece of the stone cornice on the Thirty-third Street edge of the roof became loosened and fell ten stories to the sidewalk. It landed first on the glass-covered porte-cochere over the women's entrance in Thirty-third Street. The glass was smashed and scattered in all directions.

The crash was heard for blocks around. Many of the guests of the hotel appeared at the windows and then telephoned to the office, seeking to know the cause of the noise. Guests in other hotels and residents of houses near by were similarly alarmed.

WANTS ADAM NOMINATED.

Van Wyck Thinks the Buffalo Mayor Will Be the Candidate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A number of New Yorkers, including ex-Mayor Van Wyck, met by chance the night before last in a palm garden at Frankfort-on-Main, and naturally fell into a discussion of New York State politics. The prevailing sentiment with respect to the Governorship seemed to be favorable to the nomination of Mayor Adam of Buffalo. At any rate, nobody dissented when Mr. Van Wyck expressed that sentiment.

"If I were on the field," said Mr. Van Wyck, "my advice would be to nominate Mayor Adam. In fact, I think the Democratic Convention will do that very thing. He is making a good Mayor and is a good Democrat, and he would win if he were nominated."

KAISER PUNISHES GAMBLER.

Recalls Prussian Military Attache to Court of Bavaria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Major Webeky, Prussian Military Attaché at the Bavarian Court, has been recalled because he was involved in a recent gambling affair.

The Emperor by this action desires to make it known that he is opposed to gambling in the army, which, he declares, corrupts officers.

YOUNG HORNBLOWER HELD.

Arrested in Litchfield for Killing a Horse by Fast Driving.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 29.—Lewis B. Hornblower, a son of William B. Hornblower, has been brought into public notice in Litchfield by his arrest for fast driving which caused the death of the horse of Charles Barber.

Besides a civil suit for $600 damages, a constable served an attachment on the young man, and he would have been lodged in jail but for the interference of his friends. The suit may be settled.

Hornblower, with a school fellow and two young women, drove over to Norfolk on a very hot day and pushed the horses so hard that one of them died.

NOT A TRUST—MAYBE.

Missouri Refuses Qualified Affidavits of Armour Companies.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Pursuant to the Missouri statute requiring each corporation doing business in the State to file an affidavit once a year with the Secretary of State that it is not a member of any trust or combination, attorneys for Armour & Co. and the Armour Packing Company to-day asked permission of Secretary of State Swanger to file affidavits for their companies that "they were not members of a trust or combine subject to the decision of the courts in the anti-trust proceedings now pending against them."

On advice of Attorney General Hadley the Secretary refused to allow these qualified affidavits to be filed.

CHAUFFEUR SENT TO JAIL.

Miller Sentenced to Fifteen Days for Injuring a Buffalo Man.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—John H. Miller, the chauffeur who ran down and severely injured Frederick Marchin at Main and Exchange Streets on the evening of Aug. 21, was sentenced to fifteen days in jail without the option of paying a fine by Judge Murphy, in Police Court, to-day. Miller pleaded not guilty, but was convicted.

In passing sentence Judge Murphy said: "Some of the automobilists may find themselves in the penitentiary if they do not take the trouble to live up to the law."

BONDS FOR GAME DEALERS.

Required for Woodcock and Grouse Brought from Other States.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Commissioner Whipple of the State Forest, Fish and Game Department announced to-day that all persons bringing woodcock and grouse from points outside the State during the closed season would be required to furnish a bond of $1,000 to the department.

The warning is issued for the benefit of hotels, restaurants, clubs, and all places that deal in game, as the sale of woodcock and grouse taken within the State is prohibited by law.

Negroes Threaten Girl's Assailant.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 29.—A message from Valdosta, Ga., says that a five-year-old colored girl was attacked by a negro there to-day and is in a serious condition. The negroes at Valdosta threaten, it is said, to lynch the assailant, who is under arrest, and the Chief of Police is exercising his authority to protect the prisoner from mob violence.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

CHEERS FOR BRYAN AS HE COMES HOME

Throng of Home Folks Gives Him a Warm Welcome.

TIRED, BUT SMILES HAPPILY.

Nebraskans Get Him and Lasso Him—After an Evening Ashore He Sleeps on a Yacht.

William Jennings Bryan returned to the United States yesterday on board the North German Lloyd steamer Princess Irene after nearly a year's absence.

Mr. Bryan was uproariously received by his Nebraska friends, and their shouts and songs of welcome brought to his face some genuine and broad smiles. Mr. Bryan's face is serious, anyway, but when he arrived here yesterday it appeared more than usually serious. He was pale, too, and looked tired. As a matter of fact, he was fatigued when he boarded the Princess Irene, and he worked hard on the way over writing articles for his newspaper as well as his speech to be delivered at Madison Square Garden to-night. He also suffered from indigestion and headache most of the way across.

With Mr. Bryan came Mrs. Bryan and their daughter, Miss Grace Bryan. Under a special order from Washington, the family was enabled to leave the liner soon after she reached Quarantine at 3:15 P. M. Before leaving the ship Mr. Bryan said that he had heard while away that sentiment in this country had changed considerably on certain economic questions.

Guest of Lewis Nixon.

The Bryans were the guests for a time last night of Lewis Nixon at his home on Pavilion Hill, Stapleton, S. I., but returned later to Edward T. Goltra's yacht, the Illini, to spend the night. The present plan is for Mr. Bryan to remain on board until the yacht goes to the Battery at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Illini conveyed him to Mr. Nixon's home after he had first made a short trip to the tug which carried the Nebraska Home Folks down to the bay to give their "favorite son" a welcome.

Mr. Goltra's yacht was the first of the little flotilla of vessels to reach the Princess Irene as she came up the bay, and as soon as she dropped anchor at Quarantine and Dr. Doty had made his inspection, Lewis Nixon and Mayor Brown of Lincoln, who were on the Illini, climbed on board the steamer and were the first to greet Mr. Bryan. As he stood at the rail, the Nebraskans steamed up in their two tugs. Mr. Bryan's serious face broke into a broad smile as he heard the Nebraska whoop of welcome that went up from his friends, headed by Mayor "Jim" Dahlman of Omaha. Mr. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan leaned over the rail, and Mr. Bryan waved his soft felt hat in response to the continued cheers.

Nebraskans to the Fore.

The Nebraskans were very much worried lest Mr. Bryan might get on the Illini and make his escape before they could grasp his hand. They could not get on board the liner, and the yacht could not accommodate all of them, even if Mr. Goltra extended his hospitality, so they set about planning to get Mr. Bryan on board of their tug before he made the trip to Mr. Nixon's home. Many of them crowded to the side of the tug and shouted in chorus that they wouldn't be done out of the first welcome. Mr. Nixon consulted with Mr. Bryan, and then he and Mr. Bryan both made frantic signs to the excited Nebraskans that they should be favored by a visit first. That satisfied Mayor "Jim," and he told his cohorts to subside until the preliminaries were over and the customs matters had been attended to.

The first speech welcoming Mr. Bryan back to his native country was made by Mayor Brown of Lincoln, who in a few words told how glad every one was to have him back. Mr. Bryan smiled and had a short chat with the Mayor. Mr. Goltra had taken along on his yacht, which left the Battery in the morning, two Customs Inspectors, so that Mr. Bryan and his family were enabled to leave the vessel at quarantine before the Revenue Service tug with the Inspectors and immigration officials on board arrived. When this boat finally did get down the bay the Princess Irene was steaming up to her Hoboken dock, and William Hoge, President of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, who was on the revenue cutter, failed to meet Mr. Bryan. On account of a confusion in the plans, Mr. Hoge missed connections with the Illini. A squadron of reporters who went down on the revenue cutter were also deprived of the opportunity of seeing Mr. Bryan, who, when they arrived, was steaming toward Staten Island on Mr. Goltra's yacht.

After dinner on Tuesday night Mr. Bryan delivered a brief address to the passengers at the concert in the dining room. He did not touch upon political questions at all. He complimented the Captain, his officers, and the crew on their seamanship, and the excellent care taken of passengers.

Nothing to Say on Politics.

Before leaving the steamer Mr. Bryan said he did not care to discuss political questions at this time, in view of the address which he will deliver to-night. He said that while away he was much gratified to have read in the newspapers, and also to have heard from Americans whom he met abroad, that there had been something of a revolution in opinion on economic questions in the United States. On the Presidential question he said he had nothing to add to an interview on that subject sent from London and his letter to Senator James K. Jones.

Several reporters [illegible] Bryan as the [illegible]

he gave them an interview. He began by saying that he had enjoyed his trip, although he had been working all the time to perfect certain articles for publication and had been busy with his speech for the past few days.

"Will you discuss politics in that speech?" he was asked.

"I will touch on political matter," was the reply. "I cannot now indicate the issues I intend to discuss. It would not be opportune to tell of them now."

"Have you announced yourself as a candidate for the Presidency?" was next asked.

"No, I have not," was the reply. "I wrote a letter to Senator Jones a few weeks ago, and I do not believe that it contains any such announcement. I said that I would accept the nomination under certain conditions."

"Has your attitude changed since then?"

"No, I do not believe that it has."

"Will you announce your candidacy!"

"I do not think that the time will ever come when it will be necessary for me to say more than I said in my letter to Senator Jones."

An Irritating Question.

Mr. Bryan showed considerable annoyance when he was asked if he knew whether the Belmont-Ryan wing of the party was represented on the Reception Committee.

"I know nothing about it," he said sharply.

Asked to make some comment on the political situation, Mr. Bryan said that he had been away too long to make any forecasts, and that while he was in Europe the newspapers that he got were often so old that the news in them was not worth basing any opinion upon. Asked what he thought of the Democratic chances of success in the future, he said:

"I assume that the chances for Democratic success are improving continually. It is not easy to fix definitely the time when Democratic ideas will triumph."

"Do you think that the Roosevelt Administration has been such as to increase the chances of Democratic success?"

"I do not care to discuss that question offhand, but I do believe that the present Administration has done much to educate the people, and make them see the value of Democratic ideas. To go beyond that would lead to political discussion, and I have said that I will not talk politics in advance of my speech on Thursday night."

"It has been said that President Roosevelt is more radical than you are," was ventured.

"That is a conclusion," was Mr. Bryan's reply. "What one man might call radical another would call conservative."

"There has been much discussion over your reported conservatism, and it said that some of your former supporters do not like your change."

"That is a matter I do not care to discuss. It all depends on the viewpoint, and is a relative matter at best."

Won't Interfere Here.

Mr. Bryan said that while he was interested in Democratic success everywhere, he would not take any part in the New York situation, at least not before the nominations were made. He said he had never done so, even in his own State. What he might do afterward, he said, was a different matter. Mr. Bryan refused to discuss the public ownership question, except to say that he had been much impressed with the way it worked in many places abroad.

Several days ago Mr. Hoge and the others in charge of the headquarters of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League said that, while they had all their plans made regarding the disposition of Mr. Bryan after he arrived at Quarantine and up to the time that he landed officially at the Battery at 4 o'clock to-day, they were not at all sure that Mr. Bryan would not exercise his own will and make ducks and drakes of the arrangements. As soon as the Prinzess Irene dropped anchor at Quarantine it was demonstrated that the league men were right, for Mr. Bryan began to take things into his own hands and spoiled at least one part of the programme.

The original plan had been for Mr. Bryan to stay on board Mr. Goltra's yacht or cruise up to Rye to be the guest of Mr. Hoge. This plan, however, did not take the Nebraskan into consideration, and Mayor "Jim" Dahlman and his friends had sworn to get to their idol first. Mr. Bryan began to bowl things over by promising to go on board of the Nebraskans' tug, and then he elected to go to Mr. Nixon's house instead of going up to Rye, both of which purposes he carried out.

Hemmed In by a Fleet of Tugs.

The Nebraskans had the two Moran tugs, the Eugene F. Moran and the Julia Moran, for their delegation, and they were alongside of the liner as soon as she came to anchor. The police boat Patrol, in charge of Capt. Buchanan, also steamed alongside and signaled for the Nebraskan tugs to keep away, but the "Home Folks" did not see it quite that way, and bore in at every opportunity. A few minutes later several tugs filled with reporters joined the flotilla, and the Illini hovered about on the outside of the fleet waiting for an opportunity to send the launch over for Mr. Bryan.

When the Moran tugs went down the bay a scheme to kidnap Mr. Bryan and take him to New York was discussed, and Mayor Dahlman had brought along his lasso which was intended to play an important part in the kidnapping proceedings. "Big Dave" O'Brien of Omaha was one of the prime movers in the scheme, and, although he talked about the matter in apparent seriousness, he could not keep the twinkle out of his eye as he unfolded the wicked plot.

Louis Runkel, one of the leading spirits in the party, went up on the bridge of the tug after luncheon, and scanning the bay with his binoculars suddenly sang out:

"There's Irene just coming round the point!"

Immediately every one got into action. Mayor Dahlman swung his lariat over his shoulder and offered to bet 10 to 1 that he could rope Mr. Bryan as soon as he appeared at the rail. No one took the bet. They were too busy shouting to the pilot to get the tug alongside. The Illini beat them out and put Mr. Nixon and Mayor Brown on the big liner. Then Mr. Bryan, hat in hand and smiling, was seen looking down at the diminutive tugs. A cheer went up from the Moran flotilla that echoed across the Staten Island hills. What tickled the delegates most was the sight of Mr. Bryan pointing out those whom he knew and telling Mr. Nixon about them. At almost the same moment the "Nebraska Boys'" song, let loose from 300 pairs of lusty lungs, rang out on the air. It ran:

We are, we are, we are, we are, we are the Nebraska boys!
We are, we are, we are, we are, we are the Nebraska boys!
And what the h— do you care!
And what the h— do we care!
We are, we are, we are, we are, we are the Nebraska boys!

Mr. Bryan appeared at the rail with Mayor Brown as the strains of the song tore holes in the atmosphere.

That seemed to settle Mr. Bryan in his determination to visit his friends, and he stepped down the gangway to the Julia Moran, followed a moment later by Mrs. Bryan. Then the snap shot fiends got busy, and Mr. Bryan, squaring himself for the onslaught, remarked:

"Well, I'll give them a chance to get one good one, anyway."

Bryan Lassoed After All.

After Mr. Bryan had shaken hands all around on the Julia Moran, he stepped over to the other Moran boat and went through the ceremony of greeting his other friends. Meanwhile Mayor Dahlman had braced himself for his roping feat, but he couldn't get a good chance to swing his lariat until some minutes later, when the rope shot through the air and landed gracefully over Mr. Bryan's shoulders. Mayor Dahlman drew in the slack, and Mr. Bryan was roped good and hard.

"I wish I had taken that bet, Dahlman," remarked Mr. Runkel. "You would have lost by three minutes."

Mr. Bryan seemed to enjoy the roping incident quite as much as Mayor Dahlman and the rest. Mr. O'Brien explained the kidnapping plan, and promised to give it up if Mr. Bryan would make a speech.

"I am very proud of my Nebraskan friends," said Mr. Bryan. "Nebraska is the best State in the Union, and Lincoln is the best city in Nebraska. I was going out there to see you, but you have come here to see me, and you fixed it up about six days before I thought I'd get a sight of you. I can't tell you how much I appreciate this welcome, and I am going to do all I can to help the Democrats.

"Maybe you think it is easy for a man to express himself on such an occasion; if any one does, I'll undertake to pay him a handsome sum to step up and tell me how good I feel if he can do it any better than I have done."

"Say," called out Mayor Dahlman, "what arrangements have you made to go back to Nebraska?"

"Well, you know there's to be a gathering in Chicago on Tuesday night next," called back Mr. Bryan.

"You'll have to cut that out unless we are in it," said Mr. Dahlman.

"Do you want me to go with you?" asked Mr. Bryan, using his hands as a megaphone.

"Yes, yes, yes," shouted the delegates.

Nebraskans to Escort Him Home.

"Will you let us take you to Chicago and wait for you, and then take you back home?" bawled the Mayor.

"Delighted," said Mr. Bryan, making a profound bow and showing his teeth.

That was the signal for another outbreak, and then the delegates, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," began to sing:

"We're here because, we're here because, we're here because we're here."

Then the crowd started over for Mrs. Bryan, and Mr. O'Brien handed two large bunches of flowers to her which he said had come all the way from Nebraska, and had been picked by the women folks out there.

"I thank you heartily," said Mrs. Bryan, her face beaming with pleasure.

Then the launch shot over from Mr. Goltra's yacht, and with a farewell handshake Mr. Bryan and his wife stepped on board and were whisked away to the yacht, which put off for Staten Island, while the Moran tugs, bearing a hoarse crowd of "Home Folk" polked their noses toward the Battery.

BRYAN'S EVENING ASHORE.

Welcomed with Cheers and Song—Dinner at Lewis Nixon's.

William J. Bryan's first few hours ashore yesterday were not spent in absolute quiet. His enthusiastic friends are responsible for that. It was not determined that Mr. Bryan would visit the Nixon home until well along in the afternoon, and the preparations to receive him were hastily made. Mr. Nixon consulted with Inspector Schmittberger and Capt. Crawley, and these officers, with Capt. Farrell of the West Brighton Station, several Sergeants and roundsmen, fifty patrolmen, and all the available mounted men, were ordered to the Ocean Yacht's Club's landing.

The assembling of the police was the first intimation that Staten Islanders had of the honor that was in store for them. It was suggested that the lights along the streets ought to be lighted to commemorate the occasion, but the suggestion was not carried out, and the result was that several guests who had been bidden to attend the dinner at the Nixon residence got lost. Among the expected ones who failed to show up, and who was put down as lost, was Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, who left New York at 3 o'clock and had not been heard from up to midnight, so far as Mr. Nixon was concerned. The Bryans, fortunately, arrived before night fell, but they sampled Staten Island darkness when they were driven back to the Yacht Club to board Mr. Goltra's yacht for the night.

Much Bunting Displayed.

The news spread rapidly, and while the police were arranging their plans the yacht club building, the yachts belonging to the club, and many residences and business houses in Stapleton were decorated with flags and bunting, Republicans and Democrats vying with each other to see who could make the best display.

When the Illini came to anchor off the Long Dock there was quite a wait before Mr. Bryan came ashore. It was after 5 o'clock when Mr. Nixon landed, saying that Mr. Bryan would shortly follow. By that time an enormous crowd had gathered. The launch went back and soon returned with Mr. Bryan. When Mr. Bryan was recognized as one of those aboard there was an outburst of cheering and flags were waved.

Mr. Bryan was met at the pier end by Capt. Crowley and Sergt. Boettler. He shook hands with them and with a few who had been allowed out to the float. Then preceded by the police and followed by Mr. Nixon and the others Mr. Bryan passed along the narrow pier to the clubhouse end. He shook hands right and left, and then passed out to the street, where a crowd was massed back of the police line.

Cheered Again and Again.

He was cheered again and again and he raised his hat in response. The route to Mr. Nixon's mansion had been announced and it was lined with spectators. It was out along Water S treet to Beach Street to St. Paul's Avenue, to Cebra Avenue, and thence to the objective point along a road topping the hill.

The automobile in which the trip was made moved slowly, and Mr. Bryan was kept responding to greetings shouted to him. The mounted police cleared the route and kept the crowd well in hand, aided by the men on foot, who were scattered along the line.

Mrs. Bryan landed later and was taken to the Nixon mansion. Miss Bryan arrived still later. Capt. Crowley detailed men to remain about the Nixon home as long as Mr. Bryan remained there to see that he got back to the yacht club safely.

It was just 6 o'clock when Mr. Bryan reached the Nixon home. There he met Augustus Thomas, Norman E. Mack, Daniel J. Campau, O. H. P. Belmont, Mayor Brown of Lincoln, and H. W. Walker. Mr. Goltra accompanied him, and Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Goltra were escorted to the house by Mr. Nixon, who made a second trip to Stapleton for them. Miss Bryan arrived just in time for dinner. Dinner was delayed for a short time in the hope that Mayor Johnson would arrive. Finally several scouts were sent out to look for him. They failed to report, and the meal was served.

Serenaded at Home.

While Mr. Nixon and his guests were at dinner the Jacob H. Tann Association of Tompkinsville, which became active as soon as it was known that Mr. Bryan was expected, unloosed a lot of fireworks. Shortly after dinner Mr. Bryan was serenaded by the M. G. V. Einigheit German Singing Society, thirty strong. This is the society which took third prize at the international singing contest. Its first number was "My Old Kentucky Home." German selections followed. Mr. Bryan made a short speech, thanking the singers, and telling them that he would always remember the incident. Several of the singers were introduced to Mr. Bryan, and expressed a wish to meet his wife.

When Mrs. Bryan was taken out by her husband, Mr. Bryan said:

"I have no German blood in my veins, but my wife has. All of my German is in my wife's name, so I can't thank you in the language of your fatherland."

"We're all good Americans now," said the leader of the society.

"Those who love their fatherland always love the land of their adoption and make the best kind of citizens," Mr. Bryan replied.

There were several callers later in the evening, among them Burton C. Harrison. One of them asked Mr. Bryan what he thought of the phonetic system of spelling, and he said it was most interesting. He remembered a boy who had once spelt church "schurtch," and said he thought boys like him would be especially pleased with the idea of spelling by sound.

A feature of the evening at Mr. Nixon's was the ready manner in which Mrs. Bryan's imported daschund, "Richard Croker," made himself at home. He made friends with everybody and was much petted.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, with Mr. and Mrs. Goltra, were taken to the yacht landing, and there boarded a launch for the Illini, where they spent the night, at about midnight. Mr. Bryan refused to talk politics during the evening. Just before he left he expressed himself as very grateful for the kindness shown by President Roosevelt in facilitating the landing of himself and his family.

PLANS FOR THE RECEPTION.

What Has Been Arranged for Mr. Bryan to Do To-day and To-night.

New Yorkers who want to catch a glimpse of William J. Bryan ought to lay their plans to see him this afternoon, unless they have been fortunate enough to get tickets for the reception at the Madison Square Garden to-night. He is to leave the city to-morrow morning, and will not return until Saturday night. He will not appear in public after his return, and, unless he changes his plans, will start for the West on Sunday night or Monday morning.

When, after his evening at Mr. Nixon's, he and Mrs. Bryan returned to Col. Goltra's yacht, the Illini, with their host and Col. Goltra's wife, it was announced that they would remain aboard this morning, and that Mr. Bryan would not put his foot on land until he reached Pier A at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Visitors will be received aboard the yacht only on invitation.

With the landing at Pier A the official reception begins. There Mr. Bryan will be met by a sub-committee, headed by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Gov. Folk of Missouri, and consisting of five delegates from every State represented in the throngs assembled in New York to greet him. Acting Mayor McGowan will be on hand to extend a welcome on behalf of the City of New York.

There will be a few moments devoted to handshaking and Mr. Bryan will then start on a short drive through the city. In the carriage with him will be Gov. Folk, Acting Mayor McGowan, and William Hoge, President of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League. Six carriages will follow the carriage in which Mr. Bryan will ride, and this small procession will be preceded by an escort of mounted police. The occupants of the carriages, in the order in which they will appear in line, will be:

Carriage No. 1—Col. Bryan, Gov. Folk, Acting Mayor McGowan, William Hoge.
Carriage No. 2—Tom L. Johnson, Alexander Troup, Norman E. Mack, Nathan Straus.
Carriage No. 3—Augustus Thomas, Fire Commissioner O'Brien, Robert Davis, Harry W. Walker.
Carriage No. 4—Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, Gen. Victor Baughman, Daniel J. Campbell, John Fox.
Carriage No. 5—Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Controller Metz, John W. Cox, John W. Tomlinson.
Carriage No. 6—William Sulzer, Henry George, Jr., Bird S. Coler, Thomas L. Feitner.
Carriage No. 7—Charles F. Murphy, John F. Ahearn, O. H. P. Belmont, Lewis Nixon.

The route of the parade will be up Broadway to Fiftieth Street, across to Fifth Avenue, and down Fifth Avenue to the Hotel Victoria. The police are prepared to handle big crowds all along the line. Indeed, they fully expect that there wil be more persons on the street than for any occasion in a long time. In addition to the mounted men, who will lead the carriages and clear the way, there wil be policemen at regular intervals all along the route.

The plan of the Reception Committee as to the number of carriages in line is decided to be final, but there are seven Mayors from Nebraska, who say that they will be found somewhere in the procession, programme or no programme.

The ride through the streets is designed to give everybody a chance at least to see Mr. Bryan. It is not expected to consume much more than an hour, and visiting delegations are invited to assemble about the Victoria Hotel at 5 o'clock. The Hospitality Committee, at the hotel, will assign positions.

There will be an informal reception in the parlors of the hotel after Mr. Bryan's arrival. This will continue until 6 o'clock. Then he will retire to his room, where he will get ready for dinner. The delegations will march to Madison Square Garden at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan will be driven to the Madison Square Garden soon after 8 o'clock. The exact time for his starting had not been settled last night. He will enter through the Twenty-seventh Street door. The main entrance on Madison Avenue, has been set aside for those seeking general admission. The Fourth Avenue side entrances have been allotted to those holding reserved seat tickets or entitled to places in the boxes.

The gallery seats will be filled from the Twenty-sixth Street entrances. Up to 5 o'clock last evening there had been applications for 53,000 seats. This means, of course, an enormous overflow, and arrangements have been made for a great outdoor meeting, which will be addressed by Mr. Bryan, probably after his speech in the Garden. It was said last night that he might speak outside first, but this point is still in doubt.

Congressman Sulzer will preside at the outdoor meeting, and among the speakers will be J. C. Dahlman of Nebraska, D. U. Fletcher of Florida, John W. Tomlinson of Alabama, Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina, Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee, William S. Jennings of Florida, and Henry B Martin, Charles Campbell, Henry M. Goldfogle, Thomas F. Grady, Julius F. Harburger, and Samuel Prince of New York. The preliminary addresses in the Garden will be very short, in order to give Mr. Bryan all the time he can use.

It will be entirely useless for any one who has no ticket to try to gain entrance to the Garden.

Mr. Bryan will leave for New Haven to-morrow morning on President Mellen's car over the New Haven Railroad. The hour of departure has been fixed at 10 o'clock. Alexander Troup, who has the trip in charge, says that everybody on the car will pay fare—that there has never been a question of Mr. Bryan's riding on a pass, as he seemed to think the private car idea implied. President Mellen's action in tendering the car was merely a matter of courtesy.

Mr. Bryan will be accompanied on his trip by Norman E. Mack and Lewis Nixon of New York; George Fred Williams, Col. A. C. Drinkwater, Mayor Fitzgerald, and ex-Mayor Quincy of Boston, and John J. Walsh of Norwalk. He will reach New Haven at about noon. There will be a dinner at Music Hall, which will be attended by about 600. After dinner the open-air meeting on the green will take place. This meeting will be opened by Charles Gay, who will present Congressman Lentz and George Fred Williams, who will precede Mr. Bryan as speakers.

Mr. Bryan will then proceed to Bridgeport, where he will be the guest of Senator McNeil. On Saturday he will leave for Newark, and on Saturday afternoon he will start for Jersey City, where he will be made much of. He will return to New York for his dinner with the New York newspaper men at Healey's Restaurant.

This schedule of Mr. Bryan's movements was pronounced correct late last night by Mr. Nixon. There may be slight changes, but it will be adhered to in the main.

THRONGS TO GREET BRYAN.

Heavy Delegations from Many States Crowd the Hotels.

For several days the trains have been bringing delegations of those who were eager to welcome William J. Bryan back to his native shores, but yesterday they came in droves. To-day they will come just as fast. The town is full of Governors and ex-Governors from the South and West, not to speak of Lieutenant Governors, Secretaries of State, and lesser lights. The talk is all of Bryan. Many women have taken advantage of the opportunity to accompany their husbands or fathers, as the case may be, to this city. They are interested in Mr. Bryan, but they are also glad of the chance to visit the shops.

The West Virginian Delegation.

A banner flying in front of the Hotel Breslin, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, shows that most of the West Virginians are there. The delegates from the Indian Territory are stopping at the Holland House and the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Michigan has sent about 200 men to greet Mr. Bryan. A good many of them are at the Hoffman House, where their headquarters have been established. National Committeeman D. J. Campau is at the head of the Michigan men ,but Mayor William W. Todd of Jackson, Mich., is associated with him. Others of the Michigan men are John T. Winship, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Thomas E. Barkworth of Detroit, Charles S. Hampton, and ex-Mayor Bible of Ionia.

The men in charge of the reception to Mr. Bryan are surprised at the number of persons who have flocked here to meet him. Each State was asked to send a certain number of delegates to serve on the Reception Committee. Maryland was put down for less than 100. There are no fewer than 800 from that State headed by Gov. Warfield, A. Leo Knott, and Murray Vandiver. They are stopping at the Gilsey House.

Missouri has a large and enthusiastic delegation. They were almost as prominent yesterday as the Nebraskans. But there are some factional differences in the ranks. Gov. Folk and his family were expected last night, and he had engaged a suite at the Gotham. A good many others from that State will go there, too, following the Governor.

Senators Culberson and Bailey, from Texas, are staying at different hotels. Mr. Bailey is at the Waldorf and Mr. Culberson at the Hoffman House. The rest of the hundred Texans are distributed among twenty-seven hotels. A good many Kentuckians are at the Hoffman House. About five men were expected from Oregon. There are fifty here, but they, too, are scattered among diferent hotels.

Alabama is well represented at the Hoffman House. Gov. Jelks and many others from that State are there. Arizona has among other representatives Col. W. C. Greene and Col. John H. Martin.

Georgia has sent Clark Howell here, who was recently defeated for Governor after one of the most bitter campaigns in the history of the State. Gov. Terrell and H. H. Cabaniss are here. John Temple Graves of Atlanta, Ga., is staying at the Hoffman House, and Urey Woodson, the Secretary of the National Committee, is also a guest there.

John B. Moran, District Attorney of Boston and the Prohibitionist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is in the city with the Massachusetts Bryan delegation. Mr. Moran said that the gold Democrats of Massachusetts had come around to Mr. Bryan and would support him.

AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Bryanites Enjoyed Themselves, Although Bryan Wasn't There.

In the expectation that William Jennings Bryan would be its guest of honor, the Democratic Club kept open house last night at 617 Fifth Avenue. President John Fox headed a Reception Committee of twenty-five, who shook hands with about 400 Democratic visitors from all parts of the country. Beside President Fox was J. I. Martin, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, fresh from a meeting of that body in the Hoffman House.

The Governors of the club had provided 500 souvenirs for the occasion in the form of solid brass tablets mounted on oak and inscribed, "National Democratic Club souvenir of the gathering of distinguished Democrats to receive the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Aug. 29, 1906."

All five floors as well as the front of the building were decorated with American flags. A buffet supper was served from the opening of the house at 8 o'clock until after the last guest had departed long after midnight.

Few Tammany men were present, and none of the prominent Tammany leaders had appeared at 10 o'clock.

"There are too many picnics on to-night," was the way one of the club members explained the absence of the leaders.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany had expected to be present, it was explained by Willis Holly, who had charge of the arrangements, but at the last moment his right-hand man, Philip Donahue, appeared in his stead. Mr. Donahue told President Fox in a whispered conference exactly why Mr. Murphy could not be present.

Among those who assisted in receiving the visitors were Eugene Busche, Chairman of the House Committee of the club; Judge Warren W. Foster of General Sessions, Justice W. E. Wyatt of Special Sessions, City Judge O'Dwyer, Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr., ex-Coroner Zucca, Acting Corporation Counsel Connolly, Park Commissioner Herman, John J. Quinlan, Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes, and Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle.

Congressman Sulzer, accompanied by United States Senator Bailey of Texas, came in late arm in arm. Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes came late, paid his respects to President Fox, made a hurried circuit of the clubrooms, and went away. He was the only Tammany leader who appeared. Controller Metz was another late caller. He stayed until the lights were about to be put out.

Chairman "Tom" Taggart of the National Democratic Committee escorted by twenty-four members of that body, dropped in after a dinner at the Hoffman House. In the party were National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois and John J. McLaughlin of Chicago.

A few of the other visitors were Gov. Warfield of Maryland, Gen. Douglas of Baltimore, ex-Gov. Ellison of Virginia, ex-Gov. Jennings of Florida, a cousin of Mr. Bryan; Gov. Tyler of Virginia, ex-Gov. Head of Tennessee, Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana, Senator James C. Jones of Arkansas, Congressman Thayer of Massachusetts, M. J. Guffy of Pittsburg, Charles J. Bellamy of Springfield, Mass., and William J. Thompson of Gloucester City, N. J.

The Peek-a-Boo Waist

and White Rose Ceylon Tea, iced, banish all hot weather discomforts for womankind. The tea that quenches thirst and invigorates. Economical because strong. Black or mixed in 30 cent or 60 cent sealed foil packages.

White Rose Coffee, Flavor Equals Aroma.

SEGAL SELLS A TOWN; WILL AID WRECKED BANK

Continued from Page 1.

Coroner's Physician Read of Norristown admits that Mr. Hipple may have committed suicide. The few friends who attended the private burial of the late President of the trust company on Monday had knowledge of his difficulties, but none of them was aware of his greatly involved financial condition.

He was not known to have been a stock speculator, although financiers say he was one of the many who lost heavily in Consolidated Lake Superior Company stock several years ago. Real estate investments seem to have engaged his attention and money almost exclusively. This is borne out through his connections with Adolf Segal and the latter's enterprises.

Late last night Segal, his counsel, and District Attorney John C. Bell held a conference. Mr. Bell said he had been called in by Segal because the promoter thought it entirely feasible to raise the $3,500,000 needed by the trust company. Mr. Bell said he was in no way connected with the case except in so far as he might aid in raising the funds necessary to place the company again on a sound basis.

It is the expressed opinion of bankers that the Real Estate Trust Company failure does not involve any other banking house in the city. The three depositories for the funds of the trust company were the Franklin National Bank, the Market Street National Bank, and the First National Bank. Aside from having deposits of the trust company, it is declared by officials of these institutions that they are in no way involved in the failure.

Ellis P. Passmore, Cashier of the Franklin National Bank, said that the three institutions and the Finance Company of Pennsylvania had advanced half a million dollars to the Real Estate Trust Company for current needs. "The very best form of securities were pledged," he added. "Consequently the three banks and the Finance Company are amply protected."

Trust Directors Criticised.

According to John H. Michener, President of the Clearing House Association, that body stood ready to advance all the money required by the trust company, provided the proper security were offered. The Directors of the trust company are severely criticised by members of the Clearing House Association for their failure to acquaint themselves with the condition of the trust company and the transactions of President Hipple.

"They knew nothing more than we had heard," declared President Michener, "and they were not even familiar with the securities in their possession. The company was also engaged in a bonding business, and its fidelity department had much money tied up in outstanding assurances, which could not, therefore, be touched, and on which it was unable to realize at the present time.

"No statement of the condition of this branch of the business was made to the Clearing House, though it might have been possible to devise some means by which at least a portion of this money could have been released and used in aiding the institution out of its troubles."

The work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is carried on by eight general boards with the General Assembly as the central body. As W. H. Roberts, the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, lives in this city, the headquarters of that body are located here. Four of the boards, Home and Foreign Missions, Church Erection, and the College Board, are located in New York, and their funds are in that city. The Board for Freemen has its headquarters in Pittsburg, where the Treasurer resides. The three boards in this city are Education, Ministerial Relief, and Publication.

John H. Converse said to-day that the Trustees of the General Assembly had about $4,000 which was involved in the failure. The remainder of the Trustees' money, amounting to $963,869, is invested in mortgages, bonds, and other securities. An examination of these securities by auditors as late as last Sunday showed that they were all intact. On this point Mr. Converse said:

"The way the matter stands now only about $4,000 of the General Assembly's funds are involved and will have to take the same chance as the money of other depositors. This money, it must be understood, is not a total loss. I firmly believe the depositors will receive most of their money back. I will not mention percentage, as that is too early to figure out. I feel sure that none of the securities of the General Assembly have been tampered with. They are all in the name of the Trustees of the General Assembly, of which Mr. Hipple was not Treasurer and not a member."

Two of the three boards in this city used the Real Estate Trust Company as a depositary. They are the Board of Ministerial Relief, which had $48,000 on deposit when the company closed its doors, and the Board of Publication, which had a balance of only a few thousand dollars in the institution. The Board of Education had no money in the trust company.

At the offices of the Board of Ministerial Relief it was announced to-day that the beneficiaries of the board would not lose a cent nor would their payments be delayed a day. There are ample funds on hand to meet all demands for three or four weeks, and in the meantime a special meeting of the board will be held to convert some of its investments, which amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, into cash.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has an account of several thousand dollars with the trust company.

The will of President Frank K. Hipple was filed to-day. The document was executed July 1, 1906, and is brief, being in Mr. Hipple's handwriting. It reads:

"I, Frank K. Hipple, do hereby give, bequeath, and devise all my estate, real, personal, and mixed, unto my son Frank Wharton Hipple, his heirs and assigns, knowing that he will give one-half thereof unto his aunt Sallie, if she be living, and I hereby appoint my son to be the executor of this will."

The son qualified. The estate is valued as follows: "Personal property, $100,000 and upward, and real estate, $50,000."

Frank Wharton Hipple had a rough experience to-day when he emerged from the bank building. A man in the crowd saw him and shouted: "There goes the son of the rogue who said he had no faith in men who smoke cigars and chew tobacco." Immediately a mob took up the cry and made a rush for young Hipple, but the police succeeded in beating the mob back and rescuing the frightened man, who was hustled into a carriage and taken away.

ATTACHMENT FOR $82,602.

Two Banking Firms Here After Real Estate Trust Co. Funds.

An echo of the Real Estate Trust Company failure in Philadelphia was heard in Wall Street yesterday when it was announced that Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court had granted an attachment for $82,602 against the property of the Philadelphia concern in this city in favor of William A. Read & Co. and Forrest & Co.

The attachment was served on the Bank of New York, where the Real Estate Trust Company kept its New York funds. An officer of the company said on the day the failure was announced that the concern's balance here was inconsiderable.

The two firms of bankers who obtained the attachment are the managers of a traction syndicate which has been acquiring trolley lines in the neighborhood of Pottsville, Penn., for the purpose of merging the local systems into a new company known as the Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Company. The Real Estate Trust Company has been the depository of the stock of the local companies under the merger agreement, and has also been the holder of the trust funds of the syndicate.

It is to secure this sum of $82,602 which has been deposited with the concern in trust to cover certain underwriting of the consolidation and extensions that the attachment was taken out. It was pointed out yesterday by one of those interested in the syndicate that the money being in the form of a trust fund would take precedence over ordinary deposits, and would be freed before any settlement of the concern's other business was made. He said further that the Real Estate Trust Company had not financed the Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Company and had no connection with the traction enterprise except as Trustee.

Dry Cleaning

has done such excellent work among the wardrobes of New York and Brooklyn that nearly twice as many women are employing it to-day as there were a year ago.

Barrett, Nephews & Co. Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment.

585 Madison Ave. / 708 " " / 902 " " / 1664 " " — Men's clothing cleaned by us lasts twice as long.

28 other stores in New York and Brooklyn. See telephone book for addresses.

POLICE GET RUFUS MASON, "LOVE SYNDICATE" HEAD

Accused by Business Partner of Robbing Their Office.

PRISONER'S MANY NAMES

Bunker Says Mason Was the Brains of the Marriage Coterie and Wrote Its Letters.

Rufus C. Mason of 116 West Seventy-seventh Street, said to be a brother of Mrs. Izella Brown, one of the members of the "love syndicate," who lived in West Eighty-second Street, and who was arrested yesterday on a new charge of larceny, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night on a charge of grand larceny. He was arrested on a warrant sworn out by John H. Bunker, who has offices in the Flatiron Building.

According to the police, Mason is known under the names of S. C. Algerton, Dr. Folke, Dr. John Howard, Sir Wallace Montgomery, and Lord Bruce. The police also allege that the prisoner has served a sentence in the Charlestown (Mass.) prison.

The technical complaint against Mason is that of the larceny of 100 deep sea shells valued at $250, which are alleged to have been taken from a cabinet in the offices in the Flatiron Building on Aug. 10.

Bunker told the police that he met Mason some time ago, and they became partners in placing an anti-friction oil on the market.

Several weeks ago, according to Bunker, a number of bills came to the office which Mason said had been paid. Mason then, it is alleged, changed the combination of the safe and took away with him several important papers. When the safe was opened it was discovered that everything of importance was missing.

On Saturday Bunker said that he went to Mason's home in West Seventy-seventh Street. A few minutes later, he declares, Mason appeared armed with a revolver. He says that he asked Mason what he had the revolver for, and that Mason replied, "I need protection." Bunker says that he replied that an honest person did not need protection. Mason then said, according to the complainant:

"I hate humanity. People are put into this world to be trimmed and hung up before the Lord."

Bunker told the police that Mason was the real brains of the "Love Syndicate." Mason, he said, wrote most of the letters which the police have unearthed and which have figured in the cases brought against the women. He also, Bunker alleges, engineered the plans of the two women.

Mrs. Izella Brown, the partner of Mrs. Hamilton in the latter's matrimonial enterprises, and the present mistress of the "Temple of Cupid" at 323 West Eighty-second Street, was held in $1,000 bail in the Tombs Court yesterday by Magistrate Steinert, charged with grand larceny. As no one appeared to go on her bond, she was sent to the Tombs, leaning on the arm of a policeman for support.

The complainant was Susan Rahal, a Syrian silk merchant of 26 Rector Street, who said that Mrs. Brown had neglected to pay for a large order of laces bought last Winter. She had obtained a warrant for the woman's arrest from Magistrate Steinert in the West Side Court in March, but for some reason it was not used until yesterday. The detectives and the Sheriff had considerable trouble in making the arrest owing to the valiant conduct of the young sculptor-butler, Gregory Allen, who has figured several times lately as a defender of the "Temple."

Three Central Office detectives, with Deputy Sheriff John J. Hasett, asked to be admitted to the house, but Allen slammed the door in their faces and the Sheriff had to force it open. Mrs. Brown was found in the house. She and Allen were both taken to the Tombs, the latter on the charge of resisting an officer. He was discharged later.

Another Syrian, Abdullah Habeeb, also a silk merchant, accompanied the detectives to the house. He had a writ of replevin, and he asserted that he found laces there that belonged to him, as Mrs. Brown had never paid for them.

Mrs. Brown got bail late last night.

Green Barred from Texas Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 29.—The names of E. H. R. Green, the nominee for Governor, and the other candidates of the reorganized Republican Party for State offices cannot be placed upon the official ballot, according to an opinion rendered by Attorney General Davidson to-day. The organization, he declares, is a faction of the regular Republican Party, and is not entitled to recognition as a political party under the law.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

9:05 A. M.—403 East 123d Street; Michael Morrissey; damage, $200.

11:10 A. M.—6 East Twentieth Street; Eugene Higgins; damage, $15.

12:20 P. M.—318 East Eighth Street; Yetta Gressler; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—11 Prince Street; Tony Cotasia; damage, $5.

1:30 P. M.—23 Forsyth Street; Jacob Kaplan; damage trifling.

3:05 P. M.—80 St. Nicholas Avenue; Mrs. Root; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—2,029 Second Avenue; Gussie Kaupman; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—93 Madison Street; Morris Cohen; damage, $200.

7:10 P. M.—49 Jane Street; Frank Upton; damage, $10.

SOME many thousand strong are the strangers in New York. Their wants and needs are many.

For the men folk here are the new fall models in black suits that will carry the best of New York style to any part of the globe.

A great diversity of styles and fabrics are included in this showing, forming a handsome collection of black suits twice greater in scope than any we have before presented—$15 to $30.

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News for the Deaf
If you are hard of hearing
The Aurophone

means for you a new lease of life, with greater power. It is a small instrument, entirely concealed, enabling one to hear perfectly without effort.

It is made of different strengths to fit the various degrees of deafness.

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The Mears Ear Phone Co.,
1 West 34th St., New York City.

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EYESTRAIN causes HEADACHE
Consult our Registered Physicians.
Glasses if Needed—$1 upward.
223 Sixth Ave., 15th St.
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Established Nearly 50 Years.

WALL TENTS
8 oz. duck, complete, poles and pins.
7 ft. x 7 ft. $6.00
7 ft. x 9 ft. 7.12
9½ ft. x 12 ft. 9.68
Tents made to order, any size, any style.
YACHT AND MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES,
BOATS, CAMP OUTFITS.
SPECIAL 10-foot Dory, $24.00
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BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.
ARTIFICIAL VICHY
MANUFACTURED FROM

REBELS SEIZE A PORT 30 MILES FROM HAVANA

Santa Clara Governor Fears His Capital Will Fall.

RECRUITS PLACED IN JAIL

Their Loyalty Doubted—Col. Avalos Starts After Pino Guerra—Insurgents Damage Railroad.

HAVANA, Aug. 29—The Associated Press is reliably informed that Gen. Aleman, Governor of Santa Clara Province, has telegraphed to President Palma that unless reinforcements are sent Santa Clara City is likely to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

Insurgents have occupied Cabanas, a port in Santa Clara Province, thirty miles west of Havana. They took the arms from a small detachment of Rural Guards and captured fifty horses, which the Government had requisitioned.

These incidents, with the fact that the insurgent country is growing stronger daily in the country districts of Havana, Pinar del Rio, and Santa Clara Provinces, much more than offset the surrender to-day of some of the more vigorous insurgent leaders in Matanzas and Santa Clara and the coming in of a few scattered insurgents in response to the Government's offer of amnesty. It is even reported that the revolution is gaining headway in Santiago, from which province, however, there are as yet no reports of the existence of organized bands.

The testimony of persons arriving here from the country is unanimous that the people are becoming more and more excited. The talk in the towns is of those who have gone out to join the insurgents, and the chances of winning against the Government.

There are grave doubts of the loyalty of recruits, and especially of negro recruits, who are suspected in many quarters of a willingness to join the other side, with which many of their people are identified.

The undeniable evidences of the growth of insurrectionist sentiment are causing increasing doubt as to whether the Government will after all be able to cope promptly and successfully with the movement, and there is much discussion of the possibilities of a peaceful settlement.

Government officials, while not denying that many persons, and especially the more ignorant classes, are uneasy, predict that matters will become quiet after a few heavy blows have been dealt to the rebels. They characterize the stories of disaffection among the Government forces as inventions of the Opposition newspapers and not worthy of denial. Nevertheless seventeen recruits belonging to one company of the Rural Guards, who were alleged to have planned desertion to the insurgents, were arrested and placed in jail here to-day.

In the meanwhile a rapid fire artillery corps is being organized under American officers, ammunition and guns are being unpacked, and the historic Castillo de la Punta, fronting on the harbor entrance, is the scene of the greatest activity.

The insurrection in the Province of Pinar del Rio has spread across the mountains to the north coast, and the port of Cabanas is now in the hands of a large band of insurgents under Congressman Marquetti, who are reported to be about to advance in the direction of Bahia Honda. The latter place is the site of one of the United States naval stations, but it has not yet been occupied for that purpose.

The actual pursuit of Pino Guerra began to-day, when Col. Avalos, commander of the Government forces in Pinar del Rio, left San Juan de Martinez in search of the main insurgent body. The latter is now estimated to number two thousand men. If Guerra's recent statements can be considered trustworthy there will be no battle if he can help it. He has repeatedly declared that he does not want to cause bloodshed. The general opinion, however, is that he will soon be drawn into a battle, if, indeed, he does not suddenly assume the offensive. No news from Col. Avalos was received to-night. The Government telegraph lines are interrupted.

The insurgents have removed the rails from parts of the Cuban Central Railroad in the southern part of the Province of Santa Clara. Pino Guerra is again threatening the railroad officials. The latter have begun the construction of an armored train to precede troops and other trains in the threatened region.

Capt. Pepy Cardenas, President Palma's personal military aide de camp, started this afternoon with 200 mounted men in the direction of Guines, Havana Province, with the object of encountering the insurgent force commanded by Col. Asbert. The latter, who is the leader of the insurgents in Havana Province, in an interview to-day said he had superior orders to the effect that if the Government did not accede to the insurgents' demands by Sept. 15 he was to begin an active campaign, destroying trains and burning property without respecting foreign ownership. He added:

"We prefer another American intervention, which would guarantee legal elections, for which we are contending. In order to avoid contact with the troops, and therefore bloodshed, we are changing camps every eight hours."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A telegram received at the State Department late to-day from Mr. Sleeper, the American Chargé at Havana, reports that a band of Cuban insurgents, led by Campos Marquette, a negro member of the Cuban Congress, yesterday made a raid on the Merceditas sugar estate, near Cabanas, and took some horses, saddles, and other property of the sugar company.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 29.—A schooner having two masts and a gasoline engine, which is believed to be a filibustering craft loading with powder for the Cuban insurgents, is anchored in the Delaware River opposite Wilmington.

It was learned to-day that in the course of the week during which the boat has been in the locality she has changed her name. At first it was the Marietta and later the King Charles.

Last night several trips were made between the New Jersey shore and the schooner, but what was carried is not known. The plant of the Du Pont Powder Company is at Carney's Point, N. J.

THAW'S STATEMENT DENIED.

It Is Said He Knew Evelyn Nesbit When She Was Ten Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—It is asserted that the persons investigating the antecedents here of Harry Kendall Thaw have found that he did not tell the truth when he said he first met Evelyn Nesbit, now his wife, when she was on the stage. It is stated that when Evelyn Nesbit was ten years old Thaw paid for her tuition at a dancing school here.

William F. Braun, who for years has conducted a dancing school in Pittsburg, says Thaw tried to make arrangements to have Evelyn take lessons at his place, but he would not accept her as a pupil. Another school afterward accepted her.

MADDEN ALIMONY FIGHT.

Horseman Asks Court to Alter Decree —Ex-Wife Married Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 29.—John E. Madden declines to pay $250 a month alimony any longer to his former wife, who is now Mrs. L. V. Bell, the wife of a New York turfman.

His attorneys, Senator Bowdle and ex-Senator Lindsay, filed a petition in Common Pleas Court to-day asking that the decree entered by the court in Mrs. Madden's favor be revised, because she married again.

EXPECTS A HOME RULE BILL.

W. H. Long Challenges the Government to Announce Its Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Walter H. Long, ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech to-day before the Irish Unionist Alliance, challenged the Government to state openly its policy on the question of home rule. The ground for this challenge was, of course, Sir Antony Macdonnell's recent declaration that the Government contemplated doing something for Ireland through which would come the fruition of those hopes which the best Irishmen had for many years entertained.

Mr. Long demanded that the Government should frankly disclose its scheme. His belief, he said, was that the Government had determined to go a long way toward home rule. It if were able to carry out its purpose it would at least lay the foundation for home rule.

The view presented by Mr. Long is that entertained, I think, by the best-informed British politicians, whether they be Unionists, Liberals, Nationalists, Laborites, or something else. Undoubtedly it is on the Government programme to give the Irish Nationalists legislation that will come very near to making them content.

PERSIA PROTESTS TO TURKEY.

Sultan's Troops Said to Have Occupied Extensive Territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—The Persian Ambassador here has been informed from Teheran that Turkish troops have occupied the Persian district of Margovar, comprising some twenty-five villages.

The Turkish Government denies that the alleged encroachment has taken place, but nevertheless the Ambassador has lodged an energetic protest with the Porte and has demanded the recall of the troops.

AMERICAN THIEF IN LONDON.

Posed as Member of Harvard Crew and Victimized Tradesmen.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A well-dressed young American, posing as a member of the Harvard crew, victimized West End tradesmen out of several hundred pounds sterling during the past week. His plan was most simple. Registering at the large hotels under the name of one of the Harvard crew, he would go to stores and order clothes and other articles to be sent to the hotel where he was stopping, asking that the bill be forwarded the next day.

In every case the tradesman fell into the trap, and the articles were sent. But when the collectors went for the money they were informed that the man had left soon after the arrival of the parcel.

Apparently merely for bravado, the man called on the curate of a fashionable church and spent three hours with him discussing church affairs. Before leaving he promised to contribute more than $2,000 to various charities. After waiting some days for the money the curate called at the American Embassy to inquiry for the man, who had given the name of D. A. Newall, No. 7 in the Harvard boat, and found that he had been deceived.

KOREAN BASES FOR JAPAN.

Two Strategic Points to be Made Into Naval Stations.

TOKIO, Aug. 29.—Under an agreement reached between Japan and Korea it is understood that Chin-sae-Wan and Yongheung will be converted into naval stations at an early date at the expense of Japan.

Chin-sae-Wan is an important stategic point guarding the entrance of the Sea of Japan, near the Tsu Islands, while Yong-Heung, lying northward of Won-San, on the east coast of Korea, will be a valuable base against an attack on Korea from the north.

The agreement is regarded here as being most important, and is greeted with great satisfaction.

NO POSTAL LABOR UNIONS.

Rules of Department Forbid an Alliance with Gompers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The report that the postal clerks in Chicago had formed an organization, to be allied with the American Federation of Labor, has not excited much comment among officials of the Post Office Department.

The attitude of the department and of the Administration on such matters was clearly defined by Postmaster General Cortelyou in his last anual report. There is not the slightest objection to the formation of unions among the employes when the purpose is mutual improvement or social enjoyment. But when it comes to an alliance with a labor organization that plays an active part in the field of politics and is busily engaged in striving to elect men to Congress who will obey the beck and call of Gompers, that is a different matter.

There are two orders which directly forbid such organizations in the Post Office Department, and it is also against the civil service laws. No one at the Post Office Department would make any statement with regard to the matter to-day, but it was evident that the subject had already been under discussion and that the attitude of the department had not undergone any change.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Postmaster Busse of Chicago started for Washington to-day to consult with the authorities on the formation of a National labor union of postal clerks in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

"If the National union conducts its business along the same lines as the Chicago local union, it is my personal opinion that there will be no objection to it," said Mr. Busse. "The union has been in existence in Chicago for a number of years. Of course, if the new union follows the lines of some labor organizations and attempts to set wages and working conditions, there might possibly be a hitch, as the laws governing the department are inflexible."

PULAJANES ARE CORNERED.

Escape of Bandits in Leyte Cut Off—A Chief Captured.

MANILA, Aug. 29.—Word has been received that native volunteers captured Armogines Sanchez, a chief of the Pulajanes, in the Province of Leyte, near Bayabay, last Saturday.

The escape of the bandits from Leyte has been cut off by troops, who will prevent the arrival of reinforcements of Pulajanes from Samar.

The situation is greatly improved.

Q Are your affairs in proper shape? Have you made your will? Is it in a safe place? Are you sure that its provisions will be carried out?

IT is the province of a Trust Company to attend to these matters.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Fifteen Nassau Street

Capital, . . . $ 2,000,000
Surplus and Profits, 10,000,000

Interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

$20 Mileage Book

On and after September 1st 1000-Mile Books will be sold good over all the lines of this Company east of Pittsburgh, Erie and Buffalo, inclusive, at a flat rate of TWO CENTS PER MILE.

These tickets are valid for transportation in the hands of anyone who presents them, and will be accepted on all trains, including Limited trains, with the necessary extra fare and Pullman charges, except the Pennsylvania Special.

On sale at all Ticket Agencies.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

CEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

To Pacific Coast

$50 OR $53 from New York via

Burlington Route

These unusually low rate one-way tickets to Washington, Oregon and California will be on sale daily September 14 to October 30, inclusive.

Rates are proportionately low from other points.

Modern and comfortable tourist sleepers leave Chicago every day at 6:30 p. m. for Washington and Oregon; at 11 p. m. for California. Connecting cars from New York state points.

Let us tell you why you should select the Burlington Route for your Western trip.

W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent, C., B. & Q. Ry., 379 Broadway, New York.

SPREAD OF NEGRO CRIME ALARMS MR. WASHINGTON

He Condemns Those Who Provoke Lynchings.

CRIMES DISGRACE RACE

National Business League, He Adds, Should Endeavor to Reform and Educate the Vagabonds.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 29.—Booker T. Washington, President of the National Negro Business League, in his annual address before that organization to-day condemned the criminal negro, lynchings, and the men who inspired and participated in them. He advised the members of the league to direct their efforts toward the reform of the men who disgraced their race in such occurrences.

While introducing the subject the speaker admonished the members to remember the advantages rather than the disadvantages of their race, to concentrate their activities on agriculture and industrial and business enterprises, to look upon the Southern States as the best field for their endeavors, and to regard the aliens who settle there as persons who stimulate industry rather than as competitors. He continued:

"There is much that the brave, intelligent, patriotic white men of America can do for us; there is much that we can do for ourselves. The executive authorities should see to it that every law is enforced, regardless of race or color, and that the weak are protected from injustice from the strong. We have examples in several of the Southern States that this is being done in an encouraging degree. Without the encouragement and protection of the law it is not possible for the negro to succeed as a laborer, or in any line of business.

"On the negro's part we have a duty. Our leaders should see to it that the criminal negro is got rid of wherever possible. Making allowances for mistakes, injustice, and the influence of racial prejudice, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the elements in our present situation that gives me most concern is the large number of crimes that are being committed by members of our race. The negro is committing too much crime, in the North and in the South. We should see to it, as far as our influence extends, that crimes are fewer in number; otherwise the race will permanently suffer.

"The crime of lynching everywhere and at all times should be condemned, and those who commit a crime of any nature should be condemned. Our Southland today has no greater enemy to business progress than lynchers and those who provoke lynchings.

"In this connection let us consider the classes of negroes that do not commit crime and are seldom charged with crime. They are those who own their homes, who are taxpayers, who have a trade or other regular occupation. They are those in professional service, those who have received an education, and such business men and women as compose this organization.

"I think I would be safe in saying that no graduate of Clark University, Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta University, Morris-Brown College, or Spelman Seminary, has been arrested for any crime in Atlanta during the last twelve months. The only safety for both races is in the direction of education, industry, and high character.

"I have named the classes that do not commit crime. Which is the class that is guilty, as a rule, of criminal action? They are the loafers, the drunkards, and gamblers; men for the main part without permanent employment, who own no homes, who have no bank account, who glide from one community to another without interest in one spot.

"One of the practical courses that men, such as those who compose this Business League, and our leaders in the pulpit and of every sphere of life, should pursue is to try to get hold of the floating class of our people and see to it that their lives are so changed as to make them cease to disgrace our race and disturb our civilization.

"We cannot be too strong or too frank in discussing the harm that crime is doing to our race. Let us stand up straight and speak out and not in no uncertain terms in this direction. Let us do our part and then let us call upon the whites to do their part.

Mob Tries to Lynch Negro.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 29.—A mob of 2,500 people attempted to-night to lynch William Thompson, a negro, who confessed that he had attacked two white girls and one negro girl. The mob broke into the jail and filled the yard. The Sheriff's deputies met them at the door armed with rifles, which they discharged with blank cartridges over the heads of the rioters. After the assurance had been given that the negro was not in the jail the mob dispersed.

RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN.

Presidential Proclamation—New Rates in Effect Sept. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The State Department to-night made public a proclamation by President Roosevelt declaring and putting into effect on Sept. 1 the new agreement as to reciprocal tariff concessions between this Government and Spain. Under the agreement American goods are to pay duty according to Spain's second tariff schedule, the rate accorded to favored nations, in return for American concessions in the way of tariff reductions on wines and other Spanish imports into the United States.

According to a dispatch to the State Department to-day from Mr. Collier, the American Minister at Madrid, the royal decree putting into effect the new tariff agreement was to be published in Spain to-day. He added the American goods in Spanish warehouses were to have the benefit of the favored nation tariff treatment.

The duties on goods from Spain are to be as follows:

Upon argols or crude tartar or wine lees, crude, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Upon brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.75 per proof gallon. Upon still wines and vermouth, in casks, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, $1.25 per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

WEDDING IN HOSPITAL WARD.

Mr. Swan Had to Stay on a Stretcher During the Quaker Ceremony.

Upon the day set for the wedding months ago, and propped up in a stretcher, Frederick A. Swan, a young real estate man of Michigan, and son J. Benjamin Swan, a real estate man of Boston, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Helen Adelaide Wood of Dorchester, Mass., in the Flower Hospital. The marriage service as followed in the Quaker Church was used for the first time in a hospital in this city, it is said.

Mr. Swan was a civil engineer both in Mexico and Panama, and when he returned to Boston several months ago wedding invitations were sent out to about 300 relatives and friends. The ceremony was to have been performed at the home of Miss Wood in Dorchester.

While in this city on Aug. 20 Mr. Swan was riding on the running board of a Sixth Avenue car, and at Forty-ninth Street was knocked off by an automobile. He suffered a compound fracture of the right foot and a toe on his left foot.

Hot Postum in Hot Weather saves some Stomachs that Ice has Hurt.

"There's a reason."

Open all day next Saturday, September 1.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

Our greatest August fur sale.

ALL previous records have been surpassed. We have assembled the finest collection of high-grade furs the New York public has ever seen in one store. But what brought us the immense trade of Monday and Tuesday was, no doubt, the great concessions we are willing to make to keep our fur workrooms busy from now till fur weather comes. Third Floor.

The saving in most cases is as much as 40 per cent. from prices that will prevail a few weeks hence, and if desired we will store the furs for future delivery.

REPAIRS.—For the benefit of patrons who have been away for the season we shall during the next 30 days make fur repairs and alterations at low Summer rates.

Persian lamb coats
Made to measure
Season's Price, $150.00 Advance Sale at $115.00
Made to your special measurement of fine Leipsic dyed silky Persian skins, in our own workrooms, perfectly fitted garments, three newest models, richly brocade silk lined, 24 inches long, 34 to 42 size.

Seal coats
Made to measure
Season's Price, $250.00 Advance Sale at $185.00
Made to your special measurement, of very fine sealskin, guaranteed London dye, of your own selection, collarless or with shawl. Collar effect, 24 inches long. Beautifully silk lined, 34 to 42 size.

Squirrel lined coats, made of fine broadcloth, long, loose model, large brook mink shawl collars; they are excellently tailored; season's price $35.00. Advance sale at..... 24.50

Ladies' fur coats.

Caracul coats—New semi-fitting pony models, 24 in. long, elegantly brocade lined, silk braid trimmed; season's price $80.00..... 65.00

Broadtail Persian paw coats, elegant new model, 24 in. long, lined with fine brocade silk and braid trimmed; season's price $50.00. Advance sale at. 38.50

Very fine black lynx sets—a very large, softly finished pillow muff and long ascot tie; they are made of very choice silky skins, of Leipsic dye; season's price $40.00. Advance sale at..... 29.00

Gray squirrel sets—sets consisting of large pillow muff and 54-inch ascot; season's price $14.00. Advance sale at..... 8.95

Exceptional muff values.

Natural mink pillow muffs—Large new shaped muffs, made of full-furred, silky skins; three-striped; very softly finished; season's price $24.00. Advance sale at..... 16.50

Ermine pillow muffs—Made of pure white Ermine skins; season's price $40.00. Advance sale at..... 27.50

Mink muffs.
Large, three-striped pillow muffs, new square shape of fine natural skins, real mink tails and paws. Season's price $30.00. Advance sale at..... 19.50

Black lynx muffs.
Fine, silky lynx, Leipsic dyed; season's price $18.00. Advance sale at..... 12.75

Natural mink, five and six striped pillow muffs; season's price $40.00..... 27.50

Scarfs.

Ermine ties—Of pure white, selected skins, with real tail; a new shape; richly silk lined; season's price $32.00. Advance sale..... 24.50

At 7.00—Caracul throw scarfs; season's price $10.00.

At 3.50—Gray squirrel-shaped throw scarfs, of selected skins; season's price $5.50.

Natural mink pelerines—A large, fashionable neckpiece, silk lined and trimmed with natural tails and paws; season's price $40.00. Advance sale at..... 27.50

Natural mink throw scarf—Season's price $15.00. Advance sale at..... 9.50

Mink animal effect scarfs—These are in the new beautiful six-skin mounted effects, with fine selected tails and heads; season's price $50.00. Advance sale at..... 39.00

Black lynx ties—Season's price $18.00. Advance sale at..... 12.75

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

To-day a grand showing of the new Fall suits.

MODELS that will at once enthrone themselves in the hearts of smart dressers, make their initial bow to you to-day in the suit section on the third floor.

New Fall suits of broadcloth in two models—jaunty blouse of cloth and velvet, and short coat with velvet collar and cuffs—in all the most desirable shades.... $32.50

Women's cheviot coat suit, trimmed with velvet and braid, full box pleated skirt, in brown, blue and black—also plaid tailored coat of small check, at..... $22.50

Tailor-made skirts in all the new and most desirable models—one special chiffon taffeta skirt made triple box pleat—very full—$12.75 value, special at.. $10.00

New tourist coats of Scotch mixtures, full and boxy, trimmed with straps, large fancy collar, good walking or driving coat, special today..... $12.75

New model in panama full pleated walking skirt..... $5.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Semi-yearly clearing of shoes.

OUR new Fall shoes are crowding our stock rooms, and to accomplish speedily the double purpose of having space now and all fresh new style Oxfords next Spring we offer all our low shoes at a sacrifice. Second Floor.

Every woman's low shoe is now marked less than regular price. As to the merit of the shoe involved, there is no question. Not a pair was made prior to Spring 1906; but we cannot sacrifice our rule of closing out this season's styles in this season. Remember, this is our regular stock.

Styles embrace every type of low shoe in white chrome calf skin, patent colt skin, tan and black, kid and gun metal calf. Once a year these prices on low shoes:

Regular $3.50 pumps, ties and Oxfords.. $2.35

Regular $3.00 pumps, ties and Oxfords.. $1.95

Regular $2.50 white and colored canvas Oxfords..... $1.00

Also remaining sizes Patrician, $3.00 and $3.50 Oxfords, $1.25.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

3 days' sale pure California wines

We have just received one of the largest invoices of high grade, pure and aged California vintage wines that have been shipped East in recent years, and will offer them at extraordinarily low prices for to-day, Friday and Saturday.

These wines are from the famous Los Gatos Vineyard Co., Santa Clara, California, and have the guarantee of Simpson Crawford Co. for purity and age. Every gallon and bottle carries with it this guarantee. You have choice of ten of these selected vintage wines. There will be no charge for jugs or bottles.

Old Madeira, Golden Sherry, Mountain Riesling, St. Macaire Sauterne, Superior Angelica, Superior Tokay, Old Vintage Port, Selected Muscatel, Superior Zinfandel.

These wines are guaranteed absolutely pure and not less than eight years old and are unsurpassed for medicinal and tonic qualities, and make a delightful light table wine. They will be sold to-day, Friday and Saturday without reserve, restriction or substitution.

Gallon jug, $1.25 — 1 dozen quart bottles, $3.95

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING PURE RYE WHISKEY; gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle..... $1

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY; 8 years old; gallon, $3.75; full quart bottle..... 72c

BALTIMORE PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gal., $2.25; full quart bottle..... 63c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Heanessy & Co.'s Vintage 1896; case one dozen bottles, $11; regular $1.25 bottle. $1

HOLLAND GIN—Van Gelder's finest Holland; recommended for its medicinal qualities; gallon, $3.10; regular $1.00 size bottle..... 69c

OLD TOM GIN—Crystal Brand, London process; gallon, $2.40; bottle..... 58c

SCOTCH WHISKEY—Fine Old Glenlivet; gallon, $3.00; bottle..... 75c

CREME DE MENTHE—Superior quality; large size bottle..... 67c

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT—Bull Dog bottling; imported in glass; dozen pint bottles..... 1.58

CLUB COCKTAILS—Heublein Bros.' original bottling; all varieties; regular $1.25 size bottle..... 86c

CHAMPAGNE, CORONET—Carefully selected native wine, made by the French process; superior to any American made wine; case dozen quarts, $11; quart bottle..... 1.00

MOSELLE WINE—Erdener Treppchen, Deinhardt & Co., Coblenz-on-Rhine, Germany; case 12 quart bottles, $13.50; quart bottle..... 1.10

RHINE WINE—Niersteiner, Erhardt & Sohns, Frankfort-a-M., Germany; case 12 qts., $5.75; quart bottle..... 55c

TARRAGONA PORT—New importation, from Tarragona, Spain; regular $2.75; gallon wine; special gallon, $1.50; bottle..... 50c

MALT EXTRACT—Royal Stuart; made from the choicest hop and malt; dozen bottles..... 1.38

PIEL'S LAGER BEER—Dortmunder or Muenchner; brewery bottling; dozen pint bottles..... 95c

IMPORTED GINGER ALE—Cochran & Co. imported in bottles, Belfast, Ireland; dozen..... 1.18

PEMARTIN SHERRY—Sandeman, Buck & Co., Spain; regular $4 gallon dinner sherry; special, gallon, $2.00; $1 pint bottle..... 75c

KUMMEL—Gertrude Fulow Doppel; large size..... 69c

VERMOUTH—Rocco Marino & Co., imported Italian Vermouth; case dozen bottles, $6.75; bottle..... 63c

ST. JULIEN—Los Gatos Vineyard Co., Santa Clara, California; rich, full-bodied claret; case 12 quart bottles, $2.75; bottle..... 25c

MEDOC—Nathaniel Johnston Sons' Bordeaux; IMPORTED IN GLASS, France; case 12 quart bottles, $5.50; quart bottle..... 50c

PONTET CANET—Jean Brasmac Fils; delicate French table claret; case 12 quart bottles, $8.50; quart bottle..... 75c

HAUT SAUTERNE—Los Gatos Vineyard Co.'s delicious sweet table wine; case 12 quart bottles, $3.00; quart bot. 35c

GREATER NEW YORK WON IN THE LAST INNING

Yeager's Long Fly Enables Delehanty to Score.

GIANTS IN THIRD PLACE

Pittsburg Shuts Out St. Louis and Chicago Outplays Cincinnati Team.

The Greater New Yorks wound up their series with the St. Louis team yesterday with a victory, but as the champion Athletics also won from the Chicago leaders the positions of the two Eastern teams in the race remain unchanged. In the National League the champion New Yorks were unable to fill their engagement at Philadelphia owing to wet grounds and were compelled to drop back to third place. Pittsburg defeated St. Louis by a close margin, while Chicago increased its advantage as leader in the race by overpowering Cincinnati by three runs to one.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York, (2 games.)
Philadelphia at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia (2 games.)
Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	10	11	8	7	6	13	15	70	.603
Philadelphia	8	—	6	10	9	12	10	10	65	.570
New York	7	8	—	9	11	11	7	10	63	.568
Cleveland	6	9	8	—	8	9	12	10	62	.549
St. Louis	6	8	7	7	—	7	10	15	60	.522
Detroit	9	5	5	4	7	—	10	11	54	.473
Washington	6	4	5	6	9	6	—	10	46	.407
Boston	4	5	3	7	4	8	5	—	36	.308
Games lost	48	49	48	51	55	59	67	81		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	10	12	15	13	14	10	16	90	.744
Pittsburg	5	—	9	12	10	10	12	17	75	.641
New York	7	9	—	12	14	8	15	8	73	.640
Philadelphia	2	8	4	—	9	10	11	11	53	.453
Cincinnati	4	5	5	10	—	11	7	9	51	.425
Brooklyn	5	6	4	4	6	—	11	9	45	.395
St. Louis	5	4	2	7	8	8	—	11	45	.378
Boston	3	2	5	4	9	8	8	—	39	.325
Games lost	31	42	41	64	60	69	74	81		

AMERICANS BEAT ST. LOUIS.

Westerners Troublesome, but Griffith's Men Win in Ninth Inning.

The St. Louis team gave further evidence of its dangerous calibre yesterday, when the Greater New Yorks just managed to pull off a victory by a score of 5 to 4. The manner in which the local team began the contest gave all indications of a rather one-sided contest, but from the fifth inning to the close the visitors played in such vigorous style that they were enabled to tie the score in the last inning. In fact, but for Elberfeld's dashing stop of Glade's powerful hit in the seventh inning, with a man at second and at first, McAleer's men might have reversed the final result.

Both teams played a splendid fielding game, but the few errors made were costly. Niles's fumble and wild throw were responsible for the New Yorks' two runs in the first inning, and Wallace's bad throw to first in the ninth gave the locals the winning run. Elberfeld's mistake, which was the only one credited to the New Yorks, allowed the visitors to make their first two runs, and then Clarkson grew wild in his delivery, and one more run was added to St. Louis' score. Up to the sixth inning the ex-Harvard student encouraged the hope among the "rooters" that he could duplicate his splendid performance against the Clevelands on last Saturday, when he allowed Lajoie's aggregation only two base hits, but in the sixth inning, after Elberfeld had fumbled and made a bad throw of Glade's hit, and after the side should have been retired without a hit, two doubles and Conroy's indifferent throw to second netted two runs. This seemed to disconcert Clarkson, and after one more inning, Chesbro took his place. "Happy Jack" was unhittable until the last inning, when Koehler placed a difficult ball to Moriarty, which was followed by a strong hit by Rickey to left field for three bases, thus making the score a tie.

Although Glade had shown no signs of weakening, he was relieved in the ninth inning by Howell. The Brooklyn boy, always dangerous with his wet delivery, was bunted safely by Delehanty toward third base. Moriarty's sacrifice sent him to second and Wallace's bad throw of Kleinow's hit placed him at third. Then Yeager batted for Chesbro, and this useful utility player hit the ball so far on the fly to Stone that Delehanty trotted across the plate with the winning run when only two were out. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Niles, 3b	1	2	2	3	1
Jones, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Stone, lf	0	0	2	0	0
H'phill, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	4	4	1
O'Brien, 2b	1	0	4	4	0
Koehler, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Rickey, c	0	0	3	1	0
Glade, p	0	1	0	1	0
Howell, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Hartzell	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	26	13	2

NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Conroy, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Hoffman, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss	1	1	1	2	1
Chase, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
LaPorte, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
Del'h'ty, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Mor'ty, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Kleinow, c	0	0	4	2	0
Clarkson, p	1	0	1	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Yeager	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	8	27	12	1

*Batted for Glade in ninth inning. †Batted for Chesbro in ninth inning. ‡Two out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1—4
New York ..... 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—5

Bases on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Clarkson, 4; off Glade, 2. Struck out—By Clarkson, 3; by Glade, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 6. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Hemphill. Sacrifice hit—Moriarty. Double plays—Elberfeld, La Porte, and Chase; O'Brien, Wallace, and Jones. Three-base hits—Elberfeld, Rickey. Two-base hits—Niles, (2,) Hemphill, Clarkson. Base hits—Off Clarkson, 5 in seven innings; off Chesbro, 2 in two innings; off Glade, 7 in eight innings; off Howell, 1 in one inning. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Hayden, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Parent, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Stahl, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Ferris, 2b	2	1	1	4	0
Hoey, lf	1	0	1	0	0
G'm's'w, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Morgan, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Criger, c	0	0	11	1	0
Young, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	27	9	0

CLEVELAND.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Coffyn, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Turner, ss	0	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
C'galton, rf	0	0	0	0	1
Flick, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Barbeau, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Bemis, c	0	0	4	1	2
Buelow, c	0	0	4	1	0
Hess, p	0	0	0	0	0
T'send, p	0	0	0	2	0
*Rossman	1	1	0	0	0
†Clarke	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	24	9	4

*Batted for Buelow in ninth inning. †Batted for Townsend in ninth inning.

Boston ..... 3 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—6
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Three-base hit—Hayden. Hits—Off Hess, 7 in three innings; off Townsend, 1 in five innings. Sacrifice hits—Hoey, Criger. First on balls—Off Hess, 2; off Townsend, 1. Struck out—By Young, 9; by Hess, 3; by Townsend, 1. Passed ball—Bemis. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Hahn, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Isbell, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
G. Davis, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Donohue, 1b	1	0	4	1	0
D'gh'ty, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	7	1	1
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Walsh, p	1	0	1	3	2
Total	3	1	15	8	3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Lord, cf	0	0	0	0	0
H. Davis, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Seybold, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	4	0	0
Schreck, c	0	1	4	0	0
Cross, ss	1	0	2	2	0
Knight, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Dygert, p	0	1	0	2	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	5	15	8	0

Chicago ..... 0 1 2 0 0—3
Philadelphia ..... 1 1 0 0 2—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Lord, (2,) Knight, Cross. Struck out—By Dygert, 2; by Waddell, 2; by Walsh, 6. Base on balls—Off Dygert, 3; off Walsh, 1. Hit—Off Dygert, 1 in three innings. Passed ball—Sullivan. Wild pitch—Dygert. Hit by pitched ball—By Walsh, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Connolly.

GAME FOR BROOKLYN.

Wins in the Ninth Inning by a Bunch of Boston Errors.

The Brooklyns won in the ninth inning from the Bostons yesterday, errors by Dolan, Spencer, and O'Neil being responsible for the winning tally, with only one Brooklyn man out in the final inning. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Dolan, rf	1	1	2	0	1
Tenney, 1b	1	2	7	1	0
Bates, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Howard, ss	1	1	6	2	2
Brown, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Spencer, lf	0	1	0	0	1
O'Neil, c	0	1	7	4	1
N'dham, 2b	0	1	0	0	0
Pfeffer, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	3	8‡	25	12	5

BROOKLYN.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Casey, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Maloney, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Lumley, rf	2	1	3	0	0
Jordan, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
McC'thy, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Alp'man, 2b	1	0	4	0	0
Lewis, ss	1	1	2	3	0
Bergen, c	0	0	3	3	0
M'Intyre, p	0	0	0	4	1
Total	4	4	27	12	1

*One out when winning run was scored.

Boston ..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—4

Sacrifice hit—O'Neil. Stolen bases—Dolan, Tenney, (2,) Lumley, (2,) McCarthy, (2,) Alperman, (2,) Lewis. Double play—McIntyre, Lewis, and Jordan. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off McIntyre, 2; off Pfeffer, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Pfeffer, 1. Struck out—By McIntyre, 5; by Pfeffer, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	2	14	1	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	2	1
Evers, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Moran, c	0	0	5	2	0
Reulbach, p	0	1	1	7	0
Total	3	7	27	16	1

CINCINNATI.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	2	2	1	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Jude, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Lobert, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Mowry, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
Liv'gston, c	0	0	5	2	0
Deal, 1b	0	0	9	7	0
Hall, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	4	24	9	1

Chicago ..... 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 —3
Cincinnati ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hits—Slagle, Schulte, Kelley, Tinker. Stolen bases—Huggins, Sheckard. Double play—Moran and Tinker. Struck out—By Reulbach, 6; by Hall, 4. Bases on balls—Off Hall, 4. Hit with ball—Livingston, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Johnstone.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Barry, rf, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Bennett, 2b	0	2	2	5	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Grady, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Burch, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Hostet'r, ss	0	2	4	1	0
Noonan, c	0	0	5	3	0
Crawf'd, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Beebe, p	0	0	0	0	1
*Beckley	0	0	0	0	0
Arndt, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	27	11	1

PITTSBURG.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Ganley, rf	0	0	0	0	1
Meier, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	0	2	7	1
Nealon, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Sheehan, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	5	1	0
Gibson, c	0	0	5	0	1
Leever, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	2	27	15	3

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Hostetter. Sacrifice hits—Noonan, Mertes. Double plays—Hostetter, Grady, and Crawford; Wagner, Ritchey, and Nealon. Hits—Off Beebe, 2 in eight innings. Stolen bases—Wagner, Sheehan, Clarke. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 7; off Leever, 2. Struck out—By Beebe, 2; by Brown, 1; by Leever, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburg, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	4	3
Jersey City	0	2	1

Batteries—Mason and Byers; Mosteman, Pfanmiller, and Vandegrift.

AT NEWARK.

	R	H.	E.
Newark	1	7	2
Providence	3	8	3

Batteries—Fertsch, Moriarty, and Stanage; Poole and Higgins.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H.	E.
Rochester	12	14	4
Montreal	3	7	3

Batteries—McLean and Carisch; Le Roy, Dillon, and Kittredge.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H.	E.
Rochester	3	7	1
Montreal	1	4	2

Batteries—Walters and Carisch; Whelan and Kittredge.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	7	1
Toronto	2	6	1

Batteries—Brockett and McAllister; McCarthy and Woods.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	6	2
Toronto	2	2	1

Batteries—Currie and McManus; McCafferty and Woods.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	69	46	.600	Newark	52	59	.468
Jersey City	63	44	.596	Providence	52	59	.468
Baltimore	63	46	.578	Montreal	49	66	.426
Rochester	57	56	.504	Toronto	40	71	.360

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP OFF

Haggerty and Little Give Up Attempt to Break Auto Record.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 29.—The record-breaking trip of Christian Haggerty and Richard H. Little from New York to San Francisco in the Buick automobile was abandoned west of here this morning, and the two men returned to Ogden to-night. They found the roads too difficult to enable them to pass them within anything like record time, and gave up the trip when they discovered they could not better the present figures.

VISIT OF THE CORINTHIANS.

Final Arrangements Made for Entertaining English Football Players.

A meeting of the Selection Committee of the New York State Football Association was held last evening at the Boys' Club for the purpose of selecting the team to meet the famous Corinthian Association Football Club of London at Livingston, S. I., Sept. 8. There remains much uncertainty as to the final make-up of the eleven. It was decided to play the second trial match at the Cove, Staten Island, on Saturday afternoon, and the eleven to play against the Britishers will be drawn from these teams. Immediately upon completion of the game a second match will be played between a picked team from the clubs in the New York State Football Association and an eleven to be selected after the first game.

It was announced that plans for the entertainment of the Corinthians are nearly completed, and will play an important part in the programme. The members of the St. George's Society will entertain the visitors at a dinner on Sept. 7, and the members of the Staten Island Cricket Club will dine the visitors on Sept. 6 at the clubhouse, Livingston, S. I.

The visitors will reach Philadelphia to-day and begin a series of three games to-morrow, winding up on Labor Day. Two matches will be played at Livingston, Staten Island, Sept. 6 and 8.

SOLDIERS REFUSE TO SHOOT.

Officers at Sea Girt Finally Postpone Wimbledon Cup Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 29.—A mutiny was almost precipitated among the militiamen competing in the big shoot here to-day by the action of the authorities in forcing them to contest for the Wimbledon Cup in spite of the impossible conditions prevailing. The rain poured down in a steady stream, while fog continously obscured the targets, yet it was not until the match was half completed that the officials consented to calling it off and postponing it until Friday.

Hitting the target was purely a matter of chance. Captains of the teams urged Lieut. Col. Joseph F. Clime of the Second Regiment, New Jersey, to have the match withdrawn. Col. Clime sent an orderly to the executive officer for instructions, and word came back that the match must be continued. Meanwhile one of the junior range officers had given the command, "Cease firing," and the firing stopped along the line. When the order was given to resume fully 80 per cent. of the contestants withdrew from the firing line and refused to obey.

Brooklyn Beats Boston at Cricket.

An exciting game resulted from the Boston cricket team's meeting with the Brooklyn club at Prospect Park yesterday. The match was close, the visiting team sustaining defeat by 4 runs. The result possibly would have been closer still, or indeed have been reversed, had not one of the Boston players been injured at a critical period and forced to retire. Credit for the victory belongs more to J. H. Tattersall than to any other player, for he bowled in splendid style and captured 6 wickets for 14 runs. C. E. Blades put plenty of power in his hitting and quickly ran up 15, which number was also reached by W. B. Seale who was unfortunately run out when well set. The batting of S. Devlin and R. Hood was the feature of the visitors' innings. The total score was: Brooklyn, 79; Boston, 75.

SALVIDERE ROMPED IN FOR SARATOGA FEATURE

Colt Carried Top Weight to Victory in $5,000 Handicap.

FOUR FAVORITES DEFEATED

Allegiance Lost His Jockey in the Steeplechase—Simple Honors Wins at Odds of 20 to 1.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—First in an absolute romp for the $5,000 Adirondack Handicap, Salvidere to-day won his fifth consecutive stake victory for Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and increased the total of his earnings to about $40,000 in a performance that compelled every witness on the race course here to remark on the chance which prevented the colt from being engaged in the Futurity. After Salvidere took up 128 pounds and galloped over the fair field that ran against him, finishing six furlongs in easy style in 1:14 4-5 on a track deep with stiff and holding mud, the horsemen who saw him win were unanimous in their opinion that Salvidere is the best two-year-old that the season has produced.

Salvidere's appearance in the Adirondack Handicap was the great feature of the day. In spite of his high weight and the stiff and bad going he started a hot favorite at 2 to 1 on in a field of six horses, with Don Enrique and Eddie Ware the next choices. Salvidere, ridden by Sewell, looked fresh and fit, and had even more than his usual snap and go in to-day's race, for, breaking second to Eddie Ware in the middle of the track, he went out to the lead at once and, showing to front in the first strides, galloped on under restraint all the way. Aletheuo was the first horse to challenge for the lead, closing to the favorite's shoulders at the half mile, but, being shaken off without trouble by Salvidere at the turn into the stretch, Don Enrique then moved up as Aletheuo stopped. Salvidere then had settled down to his stride, and Don Enrique never got closer than a length and a half to the favorite, Salvidere winning easily by two lengths, while Don Enrique and Aletheuo fought out second and third a neck apart. The handicap steeplechase gave the betting crowd a most dismal jar in its running, as the crowd which backed Allegiance down and sent him to the post at 5 to 4 on never saw Allegiance in the character of a contender in the race. Maximilian, out in front, was galloping away from the favorite in the first round of the field, but if Allegiance ever had a chance his rider, Heuston, disposed of it by dropping out of the saddle and landing gently on the turf, while Maximilian cantered on alone and won by about a sixteenth of a mile. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Saratoga meeting, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Plausible, 97, Miller, 4-1, 8-5	1	1½	
Mintberia, 99, Garner, 8-1, 1-1	10	9	2½
Tileing, 102, C. Ross, 6-1, 2-1	4	2	3h
Sylvan Dixon, 97, Freishon, 100-1, 30-1	7	5	4
Berkeley, 100, Koerner, 30-1, 10-1	8	6	5
Mariposa, 92, Alex, 40-1, 15-1	13	12	6
Campaigner, 100, J. Harris, 100-1, 30-1	3	3	7
Mitre, 104, Sewell, 4-1, 8-5	6	4	8
Dele Strome, 92, Hefferman, 6-1, 2-1	2	7	9
Handsome Belle, 92, Dudley, 200-1, 60-1	12	8	10
Alyth, 95, J. Carroll, 6-1, 2-1	11	11	11
Standard Oil, 100, Horner, 50-1, 20-1	14	14	12
Fay, 97, Lowe, 20-1, 8-1	9	10	13
Handmaiden, 92, Nutting, 60-1, 20-1	5	13	14

Time—1:10. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. g., 2 years, by Plaudit-Ida Pickwick. Owner and trainer, H. E. Rowell.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two and one-half miles through the field.

	S.	M.	F.
Maximilian, 140, Gallagher, 7 to 5, 1-3	2	1	1¹⁰
Buckman, 130, Grantland, 12-1, 2-1	3	2	2¹⁰⁰
Red Warrior, 135, Huppe, 20-1, 5-2	4	3	3
Allegiance, 152, Hueston, 4-5, 1-4	1	*	

*Threw rider.

Time—5:37. Won easily; place same. Winner br. c., 4 years, by Maxie-Circlet. Owner, F. Ambrose Clark. Trainer, P. Callahan.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Anneta Lady, 107, Sewell, 10-1, 3-1	2	6	1¹½
Rusk, 108, Koerner, 7-10, 1-4	3	2	2½
Varietes, 103, Hefferman, 30-1, 8-1	5	4	3½
Brush Up, 101, Freishon, 12-1, 4-1	1	1	4
Teacress, 139, Finn, 6-1, 2-1	6	5	5
Firebrand, 109, Hildebrand, 5-1, 7-5	4	3	6
Hattie Carr, 101, Garner, 60-1, 20-1	10	10	7
Lackey, 99, J. Harris, 100-1, 30-1	7	8	8
Prince Brutus, 103, J. Carroll, 40-1, 12-1	8	7	9
Realm, 99, J. Johnson, 60-1, 15-1	8	9	10

Time—1:14 2-5. Won easily; second horse ridden out. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Hastings-Donna de Oro. Owner, C. W. Richardson. Trainer, V. Hallar.

FOURTH RACE.—The Adirondack Handicap, of $5,000, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Salvidere, 128, Sewell, 1-2, 1-4	2	1	1³
Don Enrique, 110, Horner, 6-1, 6-5	5	5	2ª
Aletheuo, 108, Miller, 12-1, 2-1	4	2	3ª
Clara Huron, 104, Hefferman, 40-1, 7-1	6	4	
Royal Breeze, 106, J. Hennessy, 40-1, 7-1	3	3	5
Eddie Ware, 110, J. Harris, 7-1, 13-10	1	4	6

Time—1:14 4-5. Won easily; second horse ridden out. Winner ch. g., 2 years, by Belvidere-Sally McClelland. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, John E. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Athlete, 116, Miller, 11-10, 1-3	2	2	1³
Water Dog, 107, Freishon, 12-1, 3-1	7	3	2ª
Pater, 123, Sewell, 4-1, 7-5	1	1	3ª
Hollowmas, 114, Troxler, 20-1, 7-1	3	4	4
Martin Doyle, 125, Koerner, 7-1, 3-1	4	5	5
Chimney Sweep, 117, J. Hennessy, 20-1, 7-1	5	6	6
Samson, 110, J. Harris, 8-1, 2-1	6	7	7

Time—1:41 4-5. Won easily; second horse ridden out. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Athelings-Miss Doone. Owner, the Milltown Stable. Trainer, E. Regan.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Simple Honors, 108, O'Leary, 20-1, 8-1	3	1	1²
*Stolc, 105, L. Smith, 6-1, 2-1	2	2	2ª
Saylor, 105, Sewell, 7-2, 6-5	5	4	3½
Hoischer, 108, Hildebrand, 11-5, 9-10	10	6	4
Fatinitza, 105, Miller, 4-1, 8-5	4	7	5
Johnstown, 108, Garner, 4-1, 7-5	7	8	6
*At Dawn, 108, Green, 6-1, 2-1	8	5	7
High Brush, 108, Horner, 50-1, 15-1	6	8	8
Lichtmess, 106, Troxler, 30-1, 10-1	1	3	9
Cherry Blossom, 103, Koerner, 30-1, 10-1	9	10	10
Bluett, 103, Murphy, 100-1, 30-1	11	11	11

*Coupled in betting.

Time—1:42. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Raconteur-Affluence. Owner, the Chelsea Stable. Trainer, F. M. Burch.

Saratoga Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Arimo 120	Glenham A.	116
Solly M. 120	Lucy Marie	114
Elmont 117	Puissant	114
Miss Strome 116	Elixir	110

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Allegiance 153	Sandalwood 134
C. B. Campbell 133	Lijero 132
The Rival 133	Red Warrior 132
Commandant 140	The Claimant 130

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; one mile.

Slickaway 111	Realm 103
Just So 109	Woggle Bug 102
Lord of the Forest 108	Bribery 101
True Boy 106	Gull 101
Court Martial 106	St. Joseph 101
Hocus Pocus 106	Calabash 101
Anneta Lady 104	Bertha E. 101
Edward Russell 103	Sly Ben 101
John H. 103	Giovani Balerio 101

FOURTH RACE.—The Champlain Handicap of $3,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Dandelion 126	Graziallo 100
Gallavant 123	Ravena 104
Entree 112	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile.

Tyron 108	Midas 96
Graceful 102	True Boy 96
Flat 102	Woolwich 96
Phalanx 102	Varieties 94
Bryan 99	Mount Henry 94
Tom Lawson 99	Ocean Spray 91
Water Pansy 99	Society Bud 91
Dazzle 98	Edith James 90
Cadichon 97	Yada 90
Columbia Girl 97	Wrenne 87

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs.

Hiram 110	Rothgeb 110
Paumonok 110	Cobleskill 110
George B. 110	Fish Hawk 107
Sir Wm. Johnson 110	Johnstown 107
Joe Miller 110	True Lass 107
Ironton 110	Common Sue 107
Beldemo 110	Plausible 107

**Base

JEROME WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT HEARST'S LEAGUE

Thinks Brains of the League Ought to Let Candidate Speak.

IS HE A DEMOCRAT? HE ASKS

It Is Not Clear from Hearst's Attitude, Jerome Says, Whether He Is Really a Candidate.

District Attorney Jerome gave out another statement yesterday in which he asked Mr. Hearst some more questions about the Independence League and its present attitude, and just what Mr. Hearst's political principles are. The brains of the Hearst movement were not those of Mr. Hearst, Mr. Jerome said, but he said he thought it would be possible for Mr. Hearst and Arthur Brisbane, who furnished the brains, to get together and agree on whether the Hearst organization was for or against the Democratic Party.

The statement of Mr. Jerome was prompted by an interview with Mr. Hearst printed in one of his newspapers, in which Mr. Hearst had intimated that he might refuse a nomination even on the Independence League ticket under certain circumstances, but denied a statement attributed to him that his attitude toward the Democratic nomination for Governor was one of non-receptiveness. Mr. Hearst was very angry that any such report should have got abroad.

Here is what Mr. Jerome had to say:

"In the revised version of Mr. Hearst's statement of yesterday, he says in this morning's American: 'The real issue is whether the people shall control politics, independent of the dictation of corrupt corporations through criminal bosses.'

"But Mr. Hearst, even in his revised statement, does not indicate the means to be employed in effecting this result. Is it to be effected by the creation of a new political party, the Independence League, made up of membership drawn from each of the other parties, or is the Independence League, after all, only a means to coerce the Democratic Party into becoming pure? It would seem a very simple thing for Mr. Hearst to define what the Independence League is, and what its relation with the Democratic Party is.

"I understand that Mr. Hearst is quoted as saying that hereafter he will only talk through typewritten statement. Of course, it is difficult, where the brains and the person of a candidate are not united in the same individual, for the person alone to make clear where he does stand, but surely, in a situation as obscure as the present one, it would be possible for Mr. Hearst and Mr. Brisbane to get together long enough for Mr. Brisbane to tell Mr. Hearst whether the Independence League is for the Democratic Party or against the Democratic Party. You see, those of us who are Democrats would like to know whether the Tammany Hall Congressman is really a Democrat or not, and he could tell us about this.

"Moreover, after a careful study of the revised statement of his interview of yesterday, as published in his own organ, one cannot quite make up one's mind whether Mr. Hearst is a candidate for Governor at all.

"In reply to the question, 'Would you accept the nomination of the Democratic Convention, Mr. Hearst?' he is reported to have said: 'I will be the candidate of the Independence League, if I run.'

"What does the 'if' mean? Is Mr. Hearst losing what little courage he ever had? Is he afraid that he will destroy his Democratic regularity? Why won't Max Ihmsen and Arthur Brisbane let him say whether he is or is not a Democrat, and whether he desires the rehabilitation of the Democratic Party in the State, or desires its destruction through the instrumentality of the Independence League, or desires to consolidate it with the Independence League?"

Leader Murphy of Tammany put in about two hours at Tammany Hall yesterday. He was noncommunicative on every subject on which the reporters questioned him.

"Did you see Mr. Jerome's statement to the effect that Tammany Hall is a quasi-criminal conspiracy?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"Yes, I read that," said the Tammany leader.

"What do you think of it?"

"Nothing to say."

"Do you expect to come out on top in the primaries?"

"I'll tell you that on the night of Sept. 18—that is primary day."

"Do you think there is any possibility of the Democratic State Committee nominating a candidate other than Jerome or Hearst?"

"I'll tell you that after the convention has been held."

"Will you attend the conference of independent Democrats at Albany on Sept. 6?"

"I've not been invited," said the Tammany Chief.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, leader of the Kings County Democratic organization, declared yesterday that he had never at any time told William R. Hearst that he favored the latter's candidacy, as Mr. Hearst was quoted as saying in a published interview.

"I never expressed myself in favor of or against any candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor," said Mr. McCarren. "As I am Chairman of the Executive Committee of the organization here, it might be assumed that any position which I might take would indicate the attitude of the organization. If such an impression exists it is erroneous. Of course, I may be a delegate to the convention at Buffalo, and as such may have a preference for a candidate; but the action of the whole delegation from Brooklyn must be determined by the delegates themselves.

"If any one attempts to usurp the prerogatives of the delegates before they are selected, I venture to say he will be very properly rebuked. Of course, some rude, vulgar, or illiterate political boss may fall to comprehend this situation, but it exists nevertheless."

WOODBURY ASKS MORE.

Wants $913,000 More for Street Cleaning, but Not for the Sweepers.

The estimate of expenses for the Street Cleaning Department for 1906-7 was made public yesterday. Commissioner Woodbury asks for $8,884,766, an increase over last year's appropriation of $913,000.

Recommendations for salary increases are made on behalf of some officials, but a direct request that there shall be no increase for the street sweepers is also made. The street sweepers have been trying for years to have their pay raised from $720 to $800. They have sought legislation to that effect, but Commissioner Woodbury has fought them on it. He says in his estimate: "I earnestly and urgently request that they shall not be given an increase. They are the best paid employes of the city in their class." The Commissioner asks $44,000 to pay them for Sunday work, however.

The Commissioner admits that the work of his department has fallen below what it should be in Manhattan and Brooklyn, but he declares that it is owing to an insufficient force.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street

$20,000 FUR ROBBERY.

Three Truck Loads Stolen from Brandenburg's 14th Street Shop.

Detectives of the Tenderloin Station are looking for thieves who entered the fur establishment of Frederick Brandenburg, at 19 East Fourteenth Street, and got away with furs valued at $20,000. According to Brandenburg the robbery was committed some time between 5 o'clock Saturday evening and Monday morning.

Brandenburg says that the thieves stole almost his entire stock; that at least three truck loads were taken, and that the loss will almost ruin his business. When Brandenburg entered his place, which is on the second floor, he found that the door had been pried open and the shelves stripped. Whoever did the job was evidently a fur expert. Brandenburg will not suffer alone, as many persons stored their valuable furs at the establishment.

The furrier says that early on Saturday morning a well-dressed man entered his establishment and said that he was from a burglar insurance company. He asked Brandenburg whetner his goods were insured against robbery and whether there were any burglar alarms in the place. The so-called insurance agent showed great anxiety about the matter, and as soon as he found that there were no burglar alarms in the place, hurried out.

WOMAN DEFEATS BUILDER.

Bricklayers Drenched with Hot Water and Work Stopped.

With pails of scalding water Mrs. Mary Heim, owner of the five-story flat house at 775 East 162d Street, has put a stop to the building operations of Contractor Thomas J. Quinn, who has laid the foundation for a three-story office building adjoining her property.

The new structure, which is at the corner of 162d Street and Third Avenue, will cut off light and air from the eastern wall of Mrs. Heim's house. She also asserts that the contractor is building on six feet of her land. This Mr. Quinn denies, declaring that he has a clear title to every inch of ground occupied by his building.

Before the bricklayers had laid the first row of bricks yesterday morning they were drenched to the skin by a wash boiler of hot water from the third floor window. When Mr. Quinn went to expostulate he was treated in a like manner. Every time the men returned to their work the water began to flow. Finally Mr. Quinn went to the Morrisania Police Station and complained.

Mrs. Heim locked herself in her apartments and laughed at the police when they appeared. She was on the look-out all day with buckets of water.

Mr. Quinn said last evening that he intended to go to court to-day to try to get a warrant for Mrs. Heim.

CITY CLUB ASKS QUESTIONS.

Wants Details from Bridge Commissioner of Bridge Loop Plans.

The City Club sent to Bridge Commissioner Stevenson yesterday a communication asking for information as to the department's plans for an elevated loop connecting the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Bridges. Among other things the City Club asks:

"At what points will stations be placed on Delancey Street, Bowery, and Park Row?

"Will the Myrtle Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and Fulton Street lines be used to complete the loop in Brooklyn? If not, what lines in Brooklyn will be used to complete the loop?

"Will it be necessary to build any new elevated road or portion of road in Brooklyn for this purpose? If so, please state where.

"Does your plan contemplate having this built by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit or by the city?

"How will trains from the following lines return to the Brooklyn Bridge and to Manhattan after going east from the Williamsburg Bridge: Fulton Street line, Manhattan and Brighton Beach line, Myrtle Avenue line, Lexington Avenue line, Fifth Avenue line, Broadway line?"

POLICY HOLDERS' MEETING.

Acceptances Received from All International Committeemen.

The International Policy Holders' Committee will meet here a week from to-day to name the tickets for Trustees of the New York and Mutual Life Insurance Companies for the December elections. Acceptances have been received from every member of the International Committee, and it is because of the availability of New York for some of the members that this city has been selected instead of Chicago. The meeting will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria. A meeting of the Executive Committee will precede it on Wednesday.

It is expected that an announcement will be made in a few days in regard to the Policy Holders' Committee, which, it is said, is being organized to split the policy holders' vote in the Mutual and New York Life elections. Ex-Judge Dittenhoeffer, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the new committee declined yesterday to discuss it.

President Peabody of the Mutual is said to have recently addressed the Mutual's agents, stimulating them to special activities in the coming campaign. A report of his speech to the Chicago agents says he told them that the company would probably write about $90,000,000 of business this year.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—With reference to ex-President Grover Cleveland's decision, as referee, in the matter of income tax rebates to British policy holders in American life insurance companies, it is pointed out here that it will have only a small effect in Great Britain because a new act of Parliament which goes into effect Oct. 1, and which is called a Revenue act, empowers the income tax authorities to allow deductions in respect of all life insurance policies, either British or foreign, provided the amount does not exceed one-sixth of the taxable income.

COMMERCE AND THE STATES.

Mr. Jenkins Tells Bar Association Congress Must Have Full Control.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 29.—At the session of the American Bar Association today John J. Jenkins, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, discussed the question: "Can Congress transfer to the States its power to regulate commerce?" He said in part:

"Existing legislation, in my opinion, cannot lodge the power in the States. The law is adequate to remedy the evils complained of, but the law is not enforced. The legislation to aid the States to enforce the laws is an attempt to extend the doctrine that Congress can surrender its power over inter-State commerce.

Congress has gone too far on this subject already.

"I am opposed to all such unconstitutional legislation for I believe that it cannot increase the power of the State or suppress crime, and will not deprive a citizen of any right he now enjoys, change the law, or accomplish any good.

"The dangerous tendency of legislation of this kind is shown by an attempt to make it general. Such legislation by Congress, and approved by the Supreme Court, would practically put an end to commerce in this country. The Supreme Court of the United States has been consistent in agreeing with all the text writers that it is of National importance that, over the subject of inter-State commerce there should be but one regulating power."

Roscoe Pound of Lincoln, Neb., read a paper entitled "The Cause of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice."

When the "Divorce Congress" meets in Philadelphia on Nov. 12, a uniform statute relating to divorces will probably be submitted for recommendation to Congress as a universal divorce and marriage law. A committee of the association discussed the measure to-day.

WELL-FORGED CHECKS PASSED ON THREE BANKS

Another Gang Gets Several Thousand Dollars.

SIGNATURES SEEMED PERFECT

The Swindlers Probably Had Confederates Among Brokers' Clerks—Last of the 8 Head Gang Caught.

That the easy-money getters still flourish on the credulity of the routine-bound clerks in big financial institutions downtown, despite the rounding up last week of an ambitious gang of signature-tracers, became known in Wall Street yesterday by the issuance of a warning circular from the American Bankers' Association, which told of the operations of a brand-new forgery game which, so far as has been made known, has netted the crooks several thousand dollars. Descriptions of two men who have obtained money on the new style of forgeries are contained in the circular.

The success of the men for whom the Pinkertons are now searching was built entirely on the knowledge that in a big financial institution the teller's scrutiny on the checks that come to him must be perfunctory by reason of the pressure of business, and that compliance with accepted forms is all that is needed to turn paper into currency.

The first check cashed by them of which the American Bankers' Association has knowledge, was dated April 30 last. The Pinkertons refuse to tell on what bank it was drawn, but it is known that it netted the forgers $1,000.

The paper purported to bear the signature of A. M. Foster, said to be a broker, was made out to his order, and bore an indorsement similar to the signature on its face. The man who took it into the bank was well dressed and glib. He said he wanted $1,000 cash for the brokerage house of Hopkins Brothers of 25 Broad Street. The check was not drawn on the bank at which the demand for cash was made, but the teller knew Hopkins Brothers, who were depositors.

The teller held up the check as a matter of course. The bank was perfectly willing to accommodate the brokers with cash, but, of course, they couldn't accept the paper of another bank without protection. The man with the check agreed entirely. It was stupid of the cashier, he thought, not to have indorsed the thing. He would just run back to the office and get the firm's signature. In about the time it would have taken to go to 25 Broad Street and back, the stranger returned with the check. This time it bore on its back a perfect facsimile of Hopkins Brothers' signature, and he got the cash.

The next check of which the Pinkertons have heard was against the account of the brokerage firm of Harde, Bonner & Co., of 299 Broadway. It came to a downtown bank on a Saturday morning. The man who presented it explained that Harde, Bonner & Co.'s cashier had neglected to lay in cash for the payroll and it was too late to get a messenger up to the firm's own bank before closing time. This check was made out to the firm's order and bore its indorsement in regular form. The teller knew that the firm was in good standing. His only hesitation arose from the fact that the check was on the paper of another bank. While he was in doubt the pretended messenger suggested that he hustle back to the firm and get them to guarantee payment. That little touch of frankness settled the teller's doubts, if he had any, of the standing of the messenger. When the man came back in a few moments with "payment guaranteed" written over the indorsement in what was apparently the familiar hand of Harde, Bonner & Co.'s cashier, the money was passed over the counter without question. The amount obtained was not stated.

From the fact that all of the forged signatures are those of brokers, and because it is a comparatively easy matter for a clerk in the financial district to get hold of the signatures of trading firms, it is thought that the gang is connected with some brokerage house.

One of the presenters of the forged checks is described as dark and slender, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches in height and 135 pounds in weight, with a black mustache. The other is clean shaven, of uncertain complexion and stocky. His height is given at 5 feet 8 inches and his weight at 145 pounds.

By the arrest of Charles Muntweiler, 22 years old, by Pinkerton detectives in Chicago the third member of an alleged band of young forgers, who are said to have planned to swindle many persons in this city, has been captured.

Muntweiler was recently discharged from the Elmira Reformatory. He, together with a former Elmira prisoner known as James McCarthy, or Murray, and Thomas K. Schaad, a messenger employed by the Bank of New York, made up the band to which suspicion has been attracted.

TWO RUN DOWN IN LAUNCH.

Norman Southard, the Oarsman, and His Brother-in-Law Missing.

Frederick Beasbey of 621 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., and Norman Southard, his brother-in-law, of 230 Washington Street, Hoboken, are believed to have been drowned yesterday morning, when they were run down in a launch by the New Jersey Central Railroad ferryboat Red Bank, off the Communipaw slip.

Both men were known as excellent swimmers and boatmen, but nothing had been heard of either last night. The police of Jersey City and the families of the two men have given them up as lost. Search for the bodies is being made by the police and their friends. Beasbey and Southard left Hoboken for Perth Amboy at midnight on Tuesday.

Capt. Stevenson of the Red Bank said yesterday that when he was heading in for the slip at 1 o'clock, no lights were shown on the launch and he did not see it until his boat was fairly on the little craft. He then saw two men in the launch, and did everything he could to prevent running them down. The ferryboat was within a hundred yards of the slip. It was stopped in the stream and a small boat lowered. No trace of the men could be found, and it is believed that both of them were beaten into unconsciousness by the big paddles of the Red Bank. In the upturned launch was found a coat with a letter addressed to Beasbey at his home. From this the identities of the two men were established.

Southard was a well known amateur oarsman, having rowed on the Harlem against Titus and other prominent scullers. He was a member of the Rosedale and Active Boat Clubs, and rowed No. 1 in the latter club's four-oared barge. He rowed a winning race in the regatta on the Hackensack River last Saturday.

HURT BY ROCKS FROM BLAST.

They Came Through Windows and Injured a Woman and a Child.

Rocks from a blast in an excavation on the south side of West 145th Street were hurled in every direction yesterday afternoon, and two pieces of stone crashed through the windows of 236 and 238 West 144th Street, 400 feet away.

Mrs. J. L. Thompson was sitting in the parlor of the fifth floor of 236 when a rock weighing ten pounds came through the window, scattering glass on all sides and striking Mrs. Thompson on the left leg, causing a painful wound. Camile Kronich, 6 years old, of 238, next door, was also sitting in the parlor of her home on the fifth floor when a rock crashed through the window, scattering glass all over the child. One of the pieces struck her on the forehead, inflicting cuts over her eyes.

Elevator Kills Actress.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 29.—Miss Charlotte Dean, leading lady of the Vallamont Park Stock Company, was killed late to-night in the elevator shaft at the Park Hotel.

WITH "The Return of the Native" from the resort the mind assumes a more serious attitude toward dress.

At this season we want the discriminating New Yorker who is not on our lists to consider seriously the acknowledged advantages enjoyed by our patrons who obtain style, quality and service of the Balch, Price & Co. standard.

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Only one store. 20 years on 23d St.

TAGGART AND SULLIVAN CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT

Both Fail to Attend National Committee's Talk Here.

A NEW CHAIRMAN WANTED?

Woodson Says Only Highballs Were Discussed and That Meeting Was for Bryan Reception.

Members of the National Democratic Committee, who are in this city for the Bryan reception held an informal gathering yesterday afternoon in Room 258 at the Hoffman House, the headquarters of the Michigan delegation. Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the committee, and Roger C. Sullivan, the National Committeeman from Illinois, who was indorsed by the Democratic State Convention at Peoria a week ago against the expressed wish of Mr. Bryan, were conspicuous by their absence.

The absence of Mr. Sullivan was explained by his friends who said that as he had not come to town for the Bryan reception, there was no reason for his attendance at a gathering which was got up for the purpose of arranging for the attendance of such members as have come here at the reception in the Madison Square Garden this evening.

In regard to the absence of Chairman Taggart it was said that as the gathering was not a meeting of the committee in any sense, and as no formal call had been issued for it, there was no urgent necessity of Mr. Taggart's attendance in case he should prefer to stay away. The suggestion that Chairman Taggart, who is believed to be aware that some of the members are in favor of his retirement as Chairman, might have been prompted by a sense of delicacy in not attending the meeting, so as not to cause embarrassment to his fellow-members in any discussion of his case, was not taken seriously by the committeemen who talked to reporters.

The members got together shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At first there were only ten to twelve of the committeemen on hand, but before the gathering came to a close about an hour later nearly all members of the committee in town had been heard from.

Urey Woodson of Kentucky, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, said after the meeting that it was the first time so many members of the committee had met since the St. Louis Convention, and that the spirit of reunion for that reason had been predominant.

"We sat around and chatted and swapped stories and had some highballs, and altogether had a good time," said Secretary Woodson. It was an entirely informal meeting, and had not been called by Chairman Taggart, and there was no reason why he should attend. He was not the only member who staid away."

It was decided that the members were to meet at the Hoffman House before 7 o'clock this evening and proceed to the Garden in a body.

Mr. Sullivan said that he had come primarily to attend a meeting of the subcommittee of the Democratic National Committee and to spend a couple of weeks at the seashore. He declined to discuss the Bryan episode, declaring that he had already said all he desired to say on the subject.

CROWD PURSUES A NEGRO.

He Stabbed Another Driver After a Quarrel, Then Ran.

In a quarrel over the possession of a hitching post, in the stable yard of Robert Ferguson, a contractor, at 528 Robbins Avenue, in the Bronx, last night, Michael Phillips of 146 Robbins Avenue was stabbed by Charles Purdy, a negro, of Lawrence Street, Harlem. Both men are drivers employed by Ferguson.

After stabbing Phillips, Purdy escaped from the stable yard, and ran followed by a crowd into a clump of woods in St. Mary's Park, near by. He hid in the woods, and his pursuers failed to discover him. It is supposed that he escaped from the west side of the park into St. Ann's Avenue.

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Cooling, refreshing, and invigorating. Dispels that dragged-out feeling during Spring and Summer.—Adv.

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Last Days of the Furniture Sale

If you have furniture to buy—or if you are going to need furniture any time in the next six months—it means a saving of something like 25 per cent. to you if you buy here before next Saturday. The August Furniture Sale ends Friday night. Up to that time you can have special prices on

Parlor Furniture
Dining Room Furniture
Brass and Iron Bedsteads
Mattresses
China Cabinets
Office Furniture
Book Cases
Morris Chairs

After that time our regular prices will prevail. Of course there will be Furniture bargains after Friday—when The Big Store ceases to have bargains, it won't be The Big Store—but they will be incidental—not universal, as at present.

A Final Clean-Up of Summer Shoes for Women & Children at Less Than ½ Price

REMAINING Summer stocks *must* make way for the new Fall and Winter styles in "Foot Mould" shoes, which are arriving in great quantities; and to make this clearance effective we have cut into the already-reduced prices on Summer shoes with a vengeance. At the new prices for to-day it will pay you to buy even for next Summer's wear. Every pair of shoes and Oxfords in the sale is in a good style, well made and perfectly new. Here are the new prices:

Women's $2 Oxfords—These are in black kid or tan calf; two very pretty styles in each leather. Not every size in each style or leather, but you'll surely find your size in something good. To-day at..... **75c**

Women's $3 Oxfords—Patent kid with welted soles; also your choice of all the white canvas shoes in the store (it matters not what their former prices were.) All sizes. At... **$1.45**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Rear.)

Women's $5 Sample Shoes—Positively the handsomest little shoes ever shown at a sale. These are in high and low styles, and if you can be fitted this is the biggest snap you ever got in best footwear. To-day at **$1.95**

Children's $1 to $1.50 Shoes, Oxfords and Barefoot Sandals—This embraces every pair of white canvas shoes and Oxfords and all the highest grade sandals in the store (the kind that does not rip.) To-day at.. **40c**

Buying Where It Pays You Best

IT pays you to trade at the Siegel Cooper Grocery because you get absolutely the *best goods* in the market at absolutely the *lowest prices* in the city.

That in itself is enough to make you trade here, but there is more than that. You get quicker, better and more obliging service here than in any other store. Our telephone is *always* at your service—any day or any night. Call 4000 Chelsea.

Fresh Ground Pepper—Fountain quality; absolutely pure; extra strength; regular 35c 1-lb. can, 25c; ½-lb. can, 15c; ¼-lb. sifting-top can..... **10c**

Family Flour—Siegel Cooper's Best XXXX Minnesota Patent; equal to any higher priced brand in the market; bbl., $4.72; ½-bbl., $2.36; ¼-bbl. sack..... **59c**

Potatoes—Best grown on Long Island; large, ripe, clean, sound stock; large sack, $2.10; bushel, 75c; peck..... **22c**

Seeded Raisins—Best grown in California; freshly seeded; 6 pkgs., 58c; 1-lb. pkg..... **10c**

Laundry Soap—Fairbank's Dandy; box, 100 bars, $1.70; 10 bars..... **18c**

English Cured Bacon—Squire's New England; mild, delicate flavor; 3 to 6 lb. pieces; lb... **15½c**

Baked Beans—Hazel brand plain or flavored with tomato; doz., $1.15; regular 15c 3-lb. can..... **10c**

Cut Loaf Sugar—Or XXXX Powdered Sugar; H. & E. Best Refined; 25 lbs., $1.44; 10 lbs..... **58c**

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Fountain quality; guaranteed strictly pure fresh fruit jams; doz., $2.25; 6 jars, $1.13; 1-lb. glass jar..... **20c**

SALMON STEAKS—Fountain quality; 1906 new pack; doz., $2.70; 1-lb. flat can..... **23c**

MAINE LIMA BEANS—or Baltimore string beans; case, 2 doz., $1.95; doz., $1; 3 cans..... **25c**

TELEPHONE PEAS—Fountain quality; melting sugar peas; case, 2 doz., $2.95; doz., $1.50; can..... **13c**

LAUNDRY SOAP—Swift's Pride; box 100 bars, $3.25; ten bars..... **33c**

OATMEAL—Best kiln-dried, fresh from the American Cereal Co.'s mill; 10 lbs., 34c; 5 lbs..... **18c**

CELERY SALT—Fountain quality; 6 bottles, 58c; sifting-top bottle..... **10c**

MOLASSES—Fountain quality, fancy plantation, open kettle; gallon, 75c; ½-gal..... **40c**

IMPORTED SPAGHETTI—Ferrand Renaud & Cie best Spaghetti; imported from France; doz., $1.40; 1-lb. pkg..... **12c**

MAINE SUGAR CORN—Fountain quality; grown and packed in Maine; doz., $1.50; can..... **13c**

MINUTE TAPIOCA—For dainty desserts, etc.; doz. $1.10; pkg..... **10c**

IMPORTED SARDINES—Hazel brand; imported from France; halves, 30c; quarters..... **20c**

ASPARAGUS TIPS—Fountain quality; packed in California; doz. $3.50; can..... **30c**

MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Our Famous Old Dutch blend; 25 lbs. $6; 10 lbs. $2.30; 4½ lbs. $1; lb..... **25c**

MARACAIBO COFFEE—or Old Crop Golden Santos Coffee; 25 lbs. $4; 10 lbs. $1.60; 6 lbs. $1; lb..... **17c**

BREAKFAST COCOA—Fountain quality; has a rich chocolate flavor; 6 cans $1; ¼-lb. can..... **18c**

INDIA CEYLON TEA—Gunpowder, Young Hyson and all 50c varieties; 10 lbs. $3.50; 5 lbs. $1.80; lb.. **38c**

FAMILY TEAS—Mixed and all green and black varieties; 5 lbs. $1; lb..... **23c**

STICKY FLY PAPER—box 25 sheets 35c; 3 sheets..... **5c**

GRIDDLE CAKE SYRUP—Gallon $1.15; ½-gallon 65c; quart can..... **35c**

CAROLINA RICE—Best quality whole head; 5 lbs. 47c; 3 lbs..... **30c**

"Clarise Bouquet"---Our New Toilet Soap

MADE especially for us on a new and exclusively-owned formula. A soap that is going to be extremely popular. It "lathers" easily into a soft, heavy, creamy foam; has a delicate and delightful perfume and is wonderfully kind and soothing to delicate skins. We can guarantee its purity and can recommend it for use even on the tender bodies of babies. The price is low for such quality; box of three cakes..... **25c**

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Where a full line of their Unequalled Bonbons and Chocolates will always be found

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CAPT. JACK
FRONT 2 IN. BACK 1¾ IN.

H&I LINEN COLLARS — SIGN of the LINEN COLLAR

NIXON'S CHAUFFEUR HELD.

Auto Intended for Bryan's Use Had No License Number.

Lewis Nixon's fifty-horse power French automobile, which will be at the disposal of Mr. Bryan to-day, was held up by the Newark police for violating the New Jersey automobile law yesterday. The car, in charge of Harold Brooks of 57 Elm Street, Elizabeth, N. J., was being taken to a Newark garage for repairs. It did not bear a license number, as provided by the Frelinghuysen law. At Market and Broad Streets, in Newark, the chauffeur was arrested. Brooks was taken to the First Precinct Police Station, where he was required to leave a deposit of $15 for his appearance for trial on Sept. 12.

McClellan Sails for Home on Saturday.

Mayor McClellan will sail for New York on Saturday from Southampton on the American liner St. Paul. A letter written by the Mayor in Paris was received yesterday by Executive Secretary Willis. In it he detailed his home-coming plans and also said he was in excellent health.

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THE WELCOME TO MR. BRYAN.

The American people give their hand to Mr. BRYAN to-day, and their heart with it. There is wide interest in the homecoming of this plain American citizen, and an evident heartiness in the welcome extended to him that make the occasion remarkable. It is only by an accident of politics that participation in the ceremonial of welcome is confined to Mr. BRYAN'S political associates. He is still in the line of duty, it must be remembered. He is welcomed as the leader of a great party. Delegations from distant States, from half the States in the Union, perhaps, have come here to join in the acclamation. It is a party occasion, a sort of informal National convention, everywhere regarded as the shadow of a coming event, and Mr. BRYAN is to make a speech embodying his political ideas and principles. For these reasons usage and decorum demand that Republicans, that all not of Mr. BRYAN'S political faith, should hold aloof. It is certainly not inclination that keeps them away. Were Mr. BRYAN returning to us as an ex-President, or as one definitely withdrawn from party and public service, men of all beliefs, the people generally, would join in welcoming him.

Mr. BRYAN is very popular—that cannot be denied, and his popularity cannot be confined to his own party or his own country. It has the lasting quality—the more people see him the better they like him. Unquestionably there is a charm about Mr. BRYAN that attracts those who meet him, even though they carry prejudiced minds to the meeting. His manner and address are pleasing, to form acquaintance is with him not a task but a pleasure, he has a readiness that puts him perfectly at his ease in all companies, and his gift of saying the apt thing makes an agreeable impression upon those with whom he comes in contact. For this reason his tour in foreign countries has been tremendously successful. He has met the best and greatest, and they have been glad to meet him. His journeyings have had a serious purpose. Mr. BRYAN is a serious man. He takes himself, his country, and his duty seriously. He has felt it to be his duty to acquaint himself more particularly with the business of government the world over. He has therefore devoted months of time to a serious study of systems of government and administration in many countries. His mind must have been enlightened and broadened by the fruits of his inquiries, and he returns with this higher equipment which, according to popular belief, he is ready to put to the service of his party and of his country if the call shall come.

Here in this country we have slowly come to know Mr. BRYAN better. Ten years ago men had their doubts, but now it is nowhere seriously denied that he possesses qualities that are the foundation of what is best in the American character. The people of this country have come to understand that Mr. BRYAN is honest, they believe him to be sincere, and they know him to be courageous. It is his honesty, his sincerity, and his courage that impart to his popularity the quality of continuance. Men not possessed of his moral fibre or of his reasoned adherence to principle may come to the fore, and may for a time command a following, but they do not last. Concerning the reach and range of Mr. BRYAN'S statesmanship men's opinions may differ. His views and opinions are by no means acceptable to all Democrats. But the masses of his party accept him because they believe they can trust him. There have been many times when it would seem that Mr. BRYAN might with advantage have disclaimed, or at least have dissembled, some of his earlier opinions. He has preferred to be rather ruggedly consistent, probably because he could not help it. His unwillingness to recant opinions that even he admits to be of no present importance has enhanced his reputation for sincerity and for courage. It confirms his title to confidence. In those of his opinions which unquestionably do possess the virtue of timeliness, in his views upon the actual questions of the day, moreover, Mr. BRYAN appears to be quite in accord with the opinion that now possesses the people, that, in a large measure, possesses both parties. In the light of these facts the magnitude and the enthusiasm of his welcoming, wonderful as they are, are accounted for.

It is to be a thoroughly popular demonstration, without much pomp or pageantry, just the kind that Mr. BRYAN likes. His fellow-Democrats from near and far have come to New York—what a change from the time when he spoke of it as "the enemy's country"—to see him pass along the street, to hear him make his long-awaited speech, if they are lucky enough to find a place in an audience from which thousands will be excluded by limitations of space, and to shake his hand if they can get a chance. They will be glad to see him, and he knows it. He will be glad to see them. Nobody fears that he has become less American by reason of his long stay abroad; on the contrary, the belief must be universal that he will become a better American. Certainly very few Americans have come home to be met by such a prodigious multitude of their countrymen, or to be received with such unmistakable evidences of favor.

MR. HIPPLE'S THEFTS.

Every crime has its moral and teaches its lesson. The moral and the lesson of President HIPPLE'S looting of the Real Estate Trust Company in Philadelphia are so old, so plain, and so incontestable that the continued recurrence of that particular crime gives cause for amazement.

Mr. HIPPLE was believed to be an honest man, and he looked like an honest man. The moral plainly is not only that the head of every financial institution will bear watching, but that he ought personally and effectually to insist upon being watched. President HIPPLE fooled his Directors with false lists of loans to solvent borrowers and with specious looking bundles of securities, the worthlessness of which the slightest inspection would have disclosed. Protected by these flimsy devices, he looted his Trust Company under the very noses of the experienced gentlemen whose business it was to inquire with some particularity into his transactions. Checks and safeguards which would have put a stop to his operations, which would have prevented even his undertaking such operations, should have been a part of the automatic machinery of the bank. It is not a difficult matter in an institution of deposit and discount to make provision that more than one person shall have knowledge of and take part in every transaction involving the loan of funds. Mr. HIPPLE got away with millions because his Directors trusted him and appeared to feel that a closer inquiry into his methods of doing business would have been impertinent and insulting. They were guilty of contributory negligence.

Systems of checks and safeguards will not altogether prevent defalcations by minor bank officers. They can be made to prevent, however, the stealing of substantially the entire assets of the bank by its President.

SPELLING "BY EXECUTIVE ORDER."

Many good things and more bad have been done by the exercise of prerogative as distinguished from a consensus reduced to legislation. Mr. GLADSTONE by that means abolished purchase in the British Army after it became plain that it could not be abolished by act of Parliament. The notion was to open the British Army to merit, and comparatively to close it to rank and money. It has not, however, succeeded. The British Army is as hopelessly aristocratic and plutocratic as ever.

In this country, among the good things which have been done by Executive order, which is our equivalent of prerogative, the best is doubtless the gradual extension of the system of appointment to public office and promotion in it by testing the capacity of the applicant and not by favor. But an attempt to change the spelling of the language by Executive order is not one of the attempts which can succeed by the use of prerogative. The President as an individual is of course quite at liberty to join that band of martyrs who have pledged themselves, not merely to drop the final "me" from "programme" and the final "ue" from a number of words ending in "gue," but also to astonish their correspondents with such fantasies as "thru" and "thruout." He is even at liberty to use these forms of speech in his official correspondence.

If it be true that the new spelling is to be employed in every executive branch of the Government, the awfulness of the President's mistake becomes glaringly apparent. There are some hundreds of thousands of American citizens, the President's admirers in many ways, who yet consider that they know as much about the English language as he does, and who will view, not merely with disapprobation, but with deep resentment, the President's attempt by reason of his "little brief authority" to play what they regard as "fantastic tricks" upon the language and upon all men and women who write it. The sentiment is not to be disregarded. It is very well for a private person to say that he will spell as seems to him good, very well for Mr. ROOSEVELT or another. BRANDER MATTHEWS may rush in where SAMUEL JOHNSON feared to tread. But for any one simple speller to take advantage of his official position to force his heterography, or were it even his orthography, upon eighty millions who have been "brought up different," that is a piece of arrogance which no man who combines the ability to spell with the spirit of a louse can possibly be expected to stand.

Upon what grounds does "this our Caesar" undertake to tell ELIHU ROOT, for example, how ELIHU ROOT shall spell? Does he suppose that he knows more about English, that he can express himself better, in that language, that he is more of an "English classic" than his Secretary of State? How dare he make such an assumption? How dare he make it against any one of his educated fellow-citizens? Much more, how dare he make it against all of them combined?

Congress, as The Evening Post has pointed out, may effectually circumvent him by the simple expedient of inserting in the appropriation for the Public Printer a provision that none of the money appropriated shall be available for the printing of matter spelled in accordance with the recommendations of the "Simplified Spelling Board." Even should Congress be recreant, the people have their remedy. Every newspaper, we assume, will take the kindly view that the President's heterographical freaks are misprints, and will correct them into English according to accepted standards. Foreigners, of course, will still be exposed in official communications to the heresies of the President and his subordinates concerning the English language. But the press, we think, can be trusted to render entirely nugatory this arrogant and outrageous attempt to disturb the natural evolution of the English language.

REGENERATE WALL STREET.

There are few traditions so tenacious as that which pictures in Wall Street a community in which, however bitter and prolonged its internal dissensions, there is perpetual unanimity regarding the proper uses of the outsider. He was created to be shorn. Books have been written to prove it, plays have been staged to mirror it, crusades have been waged to change it, and courts have been invoked to right it. And now, with contemptuous disregard for so respectable a convention, Wall Street is industriously engaged in demolishing it. For months scandals, earthquakes, tight money, and other deterrents have effectively worked together to keep the public out of the stock market, but in the last fortnight assurances of bumper harvests, resumption of dividends on the common shares of the United States Steel Corporation, and sensational distributions by the Harriman railroads have so churned the market that millions of shares change hands daily and prices rise points instead of fractions. Under the old order of things there would be going out from the brokerage offices of Wall Street to the public irresistible invitations to speculate and accumulate riches. Memory of the long, lean months gone before would infuse into the written words the glow of genius, transforming arguments into axioms and conditions into corollaries, with what material results the tradition indicates only too plainly.

What are the present facts? Two-thirds of the responsible and really influential brokerage houses of the financial district are issuing daily letters so well reasoned, so clearly expository of the hazards involved, that the speculation thus far, at least, tremendous as it has been in volume, has been due chiefly to the operations of professional traders, men who "swing" fifty or even one hundred thousand shares of stock, and to great speculative pools working in individual issues. Save for the negligible few that will gamble in anything, be it stocks, potatoes, or the turn of a card, the real public is an insignificant factor in current speculation. It is not necessary to hold an opinion as to the future course of prices to value at its true worth this attitude on the part of Wall Street's brokers. Whether they misjudge the situation or are completely right is immaterial; the main thing, and the wholly admirable thing, is that they are daily sacrificing their own immediate interests to what they conceive to be a larger duty. How widespread must be the influence of this attitude may be determined from the fact that one house, with over twelve thousand names on its mailing list, is each week issuing to this great clientele a letter that is so conservative in tenor as to remove any least chance of business if it is heeded, while other houses are sending out daily and weekly letters of a similar tone to thousands of customers all over the country. There are exceptions to this rule, of course, but largely so because there is an honest difference of opinion as to the market's future. Even here there is no slurring over of the unfavorable factors in the situation.

In any discussion of the motives prompting this marked change from the conditions of recent years the notion that a different course would display a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy must be abandoned. The penny-wise-pound-foolish policy has paid good dividends to brokers in the past, for the public is possessed of a notoriously short memory. Nor do the cautionary letters invite sales of stock for short account and thus bring in commissions. It is pleasanter and undoubtedly closer to the truth to conceive this vital part of Wall Street's machinery as having undergone voluntary adjustment to meet the newer and cleaner ideals now governing the conduct of all business.

THE NAVAL SHOW.

It appears that the President's grievous mistake in arranging the naval demonstration in accordance with his private convenience and without reference to the public convenience, if not already irreparable, is most unlikely to be repaired.

A report in our news columns yesterday showed that the scene of the review is set for a place where it cannot be decently or commodiously seen from the shore at all. At the same time our advertising columns showed that the owners of steamboats capable of carrying perhaps 1 per cent. of those who would and could have seen the show if it had been appointed for a suitable place, have arranged to carry passengers to see the pageant from the water only at a cost of four or five times as much in money and four or five times as much in time as should have been required of them.

It is no exaggeration to say that if the facilities of the public for seeing the review had been fairly considered in advance, fifty times as many people might have been impressed and benefited by it as can possibly see it now. It is too bad.

GEN. MILLS AND WEST POINT.

The departure of Gen. MILLS from West Point makes timely a reference to his eight years' service as Superintendent of the Military Academy. It seems a long time ago that the army, and especially the staff, was shaken almost to convulsion by the appointment to that post of a subaltern of cavalry, so contrary to the traditions, which required the appointment, if not of a general officer, at least of a field officer of engineers. But it was not long before the judgment of President MCKINLEY was vindicated in the minds even of those specialists who had been most inclined at the outset to impugn it. And it is one of the most admirable of the many admirable traits which the United States Army has in common that no "new man," be he civilian or "ranker," or officer promoted out of due turn, can "make good" without extorting a general acknowledgment to that effect.

As it has happened, Gen. MILLS during his long tour of duty at the Point has had very difficult questions with which to grapple. The Academy, at the beginning of his term, had just anew indicated its efficiency, so generously attested by the new Secretary of War, Mr. ROOT. The voices of the demagogues were for the time hushed. It was suddenly and greatly enlarged, throwing additional responsibilities upon everybody connected with it, and especially upon the Superintendent. These responsibilities Gen. MILLS met with resource and success. The material enlargement of the Academy which followed it also fell to him to superintend, and the lines upon which the enlargement has been laid down will impose themselves upon succeeding administrations. Most of all he has broken up, once and for all, or at least for many generations of cadets yet to come, the noxious development of the "spirit of the corps," which made an imperium in imperio of the student body, and of which the "hazing," which he has utterly extirpated, though the most conspicuous, was not perhaps the most dangerous manifestation.

The Superintendent has been criticised, possibly with justice, upon the grounds that he magnified his own office and that he paid comparatively too little attention to West Point as a place of education and too much as a military post. There is nobody at once well informed enough and disinterested enough to pronounce authoritatively how far these criticisms may have been well founded. But we think that the consensus of the army is that the Superintendency of Gen. MILLS has been of great benefit to the institution, and that his successor will be fortunate if he in turn passes on its prestige undiminished.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Divination.

"There is divinity in odd numbers," quoth Falstaff, "either in nativity, chance, or death." Yet Sir John was on that day by chance unlucky. So even the German Kaiser, who finds himself one of three, and goes a-divining. ROOSEVELT is his rival; is BRYAN his bane? No sooner has the Great Commoner quit the scene of his Old World conquests to be hailed the Conservative Liberator of the New, than the all-but-forgotten Kaiser casts about to feel his luck. There is no Delphic oracle in Germany. But elves, gnomes, and pixies there inhabit, which guide the pointing witch-hazel twig to treasures under earth. The Prince VON CAROLATH, who with the divining rod detected sundry unsuspected springs within the imperial demesnes, he elects court haruspicator, and Prince and Kaiser sally forth on the morn that BRYAN sights the American shore.

Oh, fatal day! ÇAROLATH shows WILHELM how to hold the hazel rod, dependent by two forks from the imperial mailed and grasping fists, with fingers uppermost. They trail along. The Kaiser's after ore—his destiny is more precious than aqua pura. But in Hohenzollern fingers the dowsing rod won't dowse. The Prince lays hold; it bends, it dips! But only water is revealed. Ah, WILHELM, WILHELM, for such as thou, as learned BASIL writes, the rod is "serviceable only for silver lodes"—or not at all. But silver? Let BRYAN seize the wand; it is his scepter. Let THEODORE sit back, too, for a spell.

Suggesting a Consolation.

One must deplore the enthusiasm tipped with malice with which The Columbia State seizes upon a mere incidental consequence of the famous Executive spelling order. Yet it is possible to feel that this same incidental consequence may serve to console in some small degree those orthographical Bourbons who, like The State itself, are very little better than the wicked anyhow. They are quite helpless, these Bourbons. The order from Oyster Bay has settled it all—as they see it, made hash of the language of the cherished spelling books of their childhood. They feel as PATRICK HENRY felt toward Mr. JEFFERSON when that great exponent of Democracy and the simple life hired a French cook. "Mr. JEFFERSON," said the orator, with infinite bitterness, "has abjured his native victuals." That was ultimate anathema. And, as the French culinary person was beyond Mr. HENRY'S reach, so the President is beyond the reach of the Bourbons.

Now the South Carolina editor discovers a victim—an innocent person, to be sure, but one not too high to reach. And he discovers him already undergoing his vicarious penance. He holds up to admiration the case of the capable LOEB, the President's secretary, and gloats over it. He pictures LOEB multitudinously employed with his duties as official amanuensis of the most voraciously busy man in the known world, and minutely, momently, interrupted in the furious torrent of his work by the necessity of referring to Prof. BRANDER MATTHEWS'S list of "300 words simply spelled." Mr. LOEB has been so near Mr. ROOSEVELT in all the later days of his fame that the Bourbons must not be judged too harshly if that admirable young man's misery in his presumed circumstances gives them more joy than pain.

With Gifts in His Hands.

Sometimes, riding in the delightful cool of the Subway, we have found ourselves staring fascinated at a certain placard there displayed. It bears the counterfeit presentment of a box of candy tied with pink ribbons and this impertinent legend: "How long since you sent 'her' one?" The thing set us thinking. We wondered if it indicated that an immemorial privilege of single gentlemen was falling into neglect. Was it really necessary in these degenerate times to remind him to send "her" candy? We do not believe it; or, perhaps, the decadence is local merely. For there was printed upon this page yesterday an eloquent proof of the continued appreciation and practice of the privilege in distant Arizona. It was that account from The Tucson Citizen of the happy deliverance of the young man, STEVE MCKENNA, from the perils of the Great American Desert, or the mountains thereabout. He had been lost in foodless, inhospitable wilds for three days. "Two boxes of high-priced bonbons," says The Citizen, "purchased for some young ladies, greatly aided in satisfying the hunger that comes to a lost traveler." Bless STEVE MCKENNA'S heart! He was carrying candy to "her" across the desert. What matter if the unromantic reporter calls it "high-priced bonbons"? Those bonbons saved STEVE'S life, but he took, we are certain, the very first opportunity to see that others as good, or better, reached the original destination. What matter if the reporter makes the lady plural? We know in our heart there was only one.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

The New York Botanical Garden's herbarium received during the month of July, 1906, contributions and exchanges of some thousands of trees and plants from Alaska, British America, the Philippines, the West Indies, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Jamaica, and various parts of the United States. Sequacious herbs and trees and a blooming civilization were but prophetic phenomena in the days of ORPHEUS.

The Spelling of the Fathers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In advocacy of spelling reform, I quote from Lord Bacon's "Advancement of Learning," published in the year 1605:

"The
Tvvoo Bookes of
Francis Bacon.

Printed for Henri Tomes, and are to be souled at his shop in Graies Inne Gate in Holborne. History is Naturall, Civile, Ecclesiasticall, & Literary."

Referring to his essays he says:

"My last essaies I dedicated to my deare brother." The title is:

"Essaies.

"Religious Meditations. Places of perswasion and dissuasion. Seene and allowed. Printed at London for John Iaggard, dwelling in Fleete Streete at the hand and Starre, neere Temple barre. 1606."

I think that superfluous letters should not stand on the order of going, but go at once.

C. CROZAT CONVERSE.

Highwood, N. J., Aug. 28, 1906.

Pope on Fashions in Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that Dr. Sam Johnson has become a contributor to the columns of THE TIMES. Why not let Alexander Pope have his say also? The following lines probably referred to new, possibly slang, words, and not to their spelling. Still they seem to be apropos:

"With words as fashions the same rule should hold—
Alike fantastic if too new or old.
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

New York, Aug. 29, 1906. W. L.

Officially Spelled.

United States Customs Service,
Port of New York.
Office of the Collector.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I enclose herewith a copy of the circular of the Department of Commerce and Labor, dated the 24th instant. You will doubtless be glad to give the subject matter of the circular publicity thru the columns of your paper. Respectfully,

J. J. COUCH, Special Deputy Collector.

Aug. 29, 1906.

Kind Words from New England.

From The Hartford Courant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday mentioned that on that day it completed ten years of life under the present management. It felicitated itself that "the traditions of fifty-five years have been honorably maintained." Modesty forbade it to go further; but we gladly add to the measure of truth by saying that Henry J. Raymond did not dream of such a paper as THE TIMES is to-day. He laid a sound foundation; the present trustees of that newspaper's life—some of whom have used honest pens in its service for a good many more than ten years—have known how to enlarge the structure in many useful directions. In Thackeray's day it was a novelty for a newspaper to be made by gentlemen. In these days it is the rule for newspapers that really possess power. We by no means always agree in opinion with THE NEW YORK TIMES, but in the energy with which it makes a serviceable newspaper, and in the breadth and poise of mind with which it supports its views, it is unsurpassed.

Putting Us In Our Place.

From The Montreal Gazette.

There is to be a review of the United States Navy on Labor Day at Oyster Bay. One newspaper, describing the strength of the fleet to be assembled, says that it will be exceeded in strength and bulk only by Great Britain. Judged by the British standard, it will be a pretty small show. The British Channel Fleet, for instance, is both larger and stronger, and the Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets are each of about the same size and strength. In addition, Great Britain has ships enough in reserve, vessels built within the last ten years, to make a fleet half as large again as the United States flotilla. As there are twelve battleships in the United States fleet in question, these facts enable one to appreciate the comparative size and strength of the British Navy.

HANDS OFF SUPREME COURT.

Macfarlane Says the Reported Tammany-Republican Deal Is Base.

A statement was given out by the judiciary nominators yesterday containing an interview with Wallace Macfarlane in which he was quoted as saying that the reported deal between Tammany and the Republicans to divide the judiciary candidates to be voted for this Fall was "a dangerous and base attempt to degrade the Supreme Court."

"A combination between the two principal political organizations in the city for a division between them of an unusually large number of judicial offices to be filled at the approaching election," said Mr. Macfarlane, "obviously means that the leaders of these organizations desire to divide what they consider rich judicial spoils among their favorites.

"Candidates chosen by such a combination will necessarily be selected on grounds of party service and political favoritism, and professional qualifications will be wholly a secondary matter. The candidates of such a combination will be in no sense the choice of the two parties, which together represent the great mass of the voters of the city. They will be named finally by the bosses of the two organizations, and the bosses will be influenced in their conclusions by the secret and selfish intriguing of their subordinate associates in the respective organizations.

"The movement that resulted in the Judiciary Nominators' ticket was begun and is proceeding in the hope that it will be effectual in preventing the success of so dangerous and base an attempt to degrade the bench of the Supreme Court."

BIG FUND FOR CHILEANS.

Nearly $50,000 Now Raised Here—J. P. Morgan & Co. Give $10,000.

Many additions were made yesterday to the contributions for the relief of the Chilean earthquake sufferers, and the money already subscribed in this city approaches the $50,000 mark.

To the committee of which J. P. Grace is treasurer $13,005 was sent yesterday, making the total received since the list was opened $38,755. The principal contributors yesterday were:

J. P. Morgan & Co.	$10,000	Walker & Hughes	$150
Gen. Chem. Co.	1,000	Eugene Madigan	100
A. B. Farquhar & Co.	250	Aetna Powder Co.	100
Robbins & Appleton	250	John Dunn, Son & Co.	100
Taylor, Wendall & Co.	250	Gerstendorfer Bros	100
		Standard Explosives, Limited	100

The Merchants' Association received yesterday $535, raising its fund to $8,825. The principal contributors were:

Arnold, Constable & Co	$200	Winter & Smillie	$100
Chas. Eneu, Johnson & Co.	100	Schefer, Schramm & Vogel	100

At present the Red Cross fund amounts to $1,162. Of this Kuhn, Loeb & Co. contributed $500, and the other large gifts were received from:

Phelps, Dodge & Co. $500 | Mrs. F. M. Warburg $100

Salaries of Letter Carriers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "Mr. Roosevelt's Duty," commands the commendation of every loyal American citizen. But the facts in the case, especially one—that of the salaries of both postal clerks and letter carriers—justly demand the attention of all. That living expenses have increased to a most severe degree during the past eight or ten years, all recognize and many feel. Yet the pay of our carriers and postal clerks remains unadjusted to an altered condition of living. These men are prohibited by executive order to obtain for themselves favorable and just legislation. Who, then, is to champion their cause?

A FRIEND OF THE CARRIER.

New York, Aug. 29, 1906.

Death Rate Among Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We who are watching the preventive work of the press and the Board of Health are very much interested in seeing how the death rate of children under 5 years of age from diarrheal diseases continues to be lower than last year. Up to the 25th of August, 1906, there have been 900 fewer such deaths than in the Summer of 1905. During the past week, although the mean temperature was two degrees higher and the maximum temperature five degrees higher than during the corresponding week in 1905, there were only six more deaths than last year. Is this not an encouragement to all those who are working for better health in this city?

WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1906.

Modern Printing Machinery.

From The London Times.

American printing methods are being developed by increasing specialization in mechanism and by the use of individual electric motors for each piece of machinery. A typical modern plant is that of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Here the pressroom is 60 feet below the street level, amply ventilated, and its atmosphere kept dry by chemico-mechanical devices. The paper is printed on four octuple Hoe perfecting presses, having a total capacity of 144,000 sixteen-page papers hourly, counted and folded. Each press is driven by a 75-horse power main motor, assisted by two 10-horse power starting motors. One press can be used to print two separate editions, or either half of the press can be used at will. There are twelve separate sets of Kohler push buttons to control each press, and when a pressman presses the "safety" button the motor cannot be started again except through the button by which it was stopped. The motors are in pits beneath the presses. The operation and speed of a press are automatically recorded on a paper roll by means of an apparatus invented by Messrs. Winnacott and Palmer, two of the engineering staff of the newspaper. Ink is fed to the rollers by gravity from a storage tank. THE NEW YORK TIMES uses about fifty 1,400-pound rolls of paper daily. A new roll can be put on a press in twenty seconds. The newspapers on leaving the press are taken by an endless chain conveyor to the mailing and distributing rooms above. The composing room is on the sixteenth floor, and contains 33 linotypes, each driven by a quarter horse power motor. One feed wire supplies four motors. Gas burners heat steam for the matrix tables, and the completed matrices are dropped to the pressroom on a special lift, where they are cast on an autoplate machine driven by a 10-horse power motor. For communication between the building and the outside world there are 162 telegraph wires and 808 telephone instruments. All the clocks in the building are regulated every hour by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Electric current is supplied from the street mains from three separate service connections, and in the event of emergencies there is an additional connection with the third rail of the New York Subway, which has a station immediately beneath a portion of the building. The bulk of the edition is distributed via the Subway. The building is lighted by 6,200 incandescent lamps. Cooper-Hewitt vapor lamps are used in the press and composing rooms. Cleaning is accomplished by compressed air. In Winter low pressure steam is used for heating, otherwise there is no steam plant on the premises.

His Bearings.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Who is that big man?" asked the stranger.

"That," replied the native, "is Mr. Pompus."

"Only plain 'mister'? Why, he has the bearing of a Major General."

"Yes, and the overbearing of a young Lieutenant."

SAXON HARVEST HEALTH.

Here's to the plow that furrowed,
Here's to the hand that sowed,
Here's to the rake that harrowed,
Here's to the arm that mowed!

Blest with the choice of blessings
Are orchard and hill and plain—
The Blessing of Grapes and Apples,
The Blessing of Sheaves of Grain.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

RATE ISSUES BEFORE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Judge Cowan for Cattlemen Demands That It Uses Its Powers.

EXPRESS COMPANIES HEARD

They Explain Why Schedules Cannot Be Filed at Once—A Poser by a Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Opportunity to do real business under the new rate law was given to the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day by Judge S. H. Cowan of Texas, who, as the representative of the National Cattlemen's Association, had an influential hand in the skirmishing last Winter that led to the passage of the law.

For a long time Judge Cowan has been seeking to have the rates on cattle shipments from the Southwest to Chicago reduced. In March, 1906, there was an increase of 3 cents a hundred. On behalf of the Cattlemen's Association Judge Cowan took the case to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and obtained from it a ruling that the increase was "unjust and unreasonable." But the commission then had no power to enforce the ruling, and the railroads continued to charge the increased rate. Now Judge Cowan has asked the commission to reopen the case and give hearings with the view to issuance of such orders as may fit the case.

He also asked the commission to take the same procedure in a similar case, that of the charge of $2 a car for switching live stock in Chicago. On the complaint of Judge Cowan, the old commission decided that a rate of $1 a car was ample, but no order was issued because the commission knew it could not enforce it.

In filing these two cases, Judge Cowan added a petition that the commission fix a series of joint rates and through routes over the Texas & Pacific and connecting roads. The Texas & Pacific has for some time refused to make joint rates on the ground that it would not let its rolling stock go off its own system. The result has been that shippers have had to transship at Texas & Pacific terminals. The new law gives the commission power to compel the Texas & Pacific to establish joint rates, and if the road is recalcitrant the commission may fix the rates itself and the railroad fight the matter out in the Supreme Court.

The commission heard the express men this morning and listened to a remarkable series of explanations as to why the tariff schedules required by the new law to be filed at once cannot be filed for several months yet. When the explanations were all ended there was no one in the room, except the representatives of the express companies, who could give any answer to the questions asked by Commissioner Clark, who wanted to know how it was that if each company had schedules from which its agents could tell the rate from any point to any point for any shipment, those schedules could not be filed with the commission at once.

The explanation was invariably a detailed statement of the tremendous labor necessary to get up tariffs involving thousands of rates. On behalf of the United States Express Company Frank Platt said its tariff would make a volume of at least 3,000 pages. Vice President Crosby of the United States Company and General Manager J. H. Bradley of the American Express Company elaborated the same theme. Mr. Bradley thought the work could be hustled by Nov. 1, but the preparation of the combination rates as required was an immense labor. Mr. Platt declared that the business was decidedly different to that of the railroad, and added that there was no complaint as to express rates being too high.

The commission gave no indication as to what action, if any, it will take.

SWITCHING CHARGES RAISED.

Up $1.50 to $2 a Car on Interchange Business at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—Freight switching charges in and around Buffalo are to be increased from $1.50 to $2 a car on interchange business, a result, it is said, of the new federal rate law. As the New York Central and the Erie dominate in facilities for interchange switching these two roads agreed to advance the charges by the above figures. Then the Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley, which also have facilities for interchange switching, decided to join in the increased charges. The roads that will be affected more than others by this increase are those having terminals at Black Rock—the Michigan Central, Wabash, Grand Trunk, and Pere Marquette. They are now paying $3.50 a car. Under the new rate the charge will be $5 a car.

HAS 19 ROYAL SPONSORS.

Emperor William's Grandson Is Baptized at Potsdam.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Emperor William's grandson was christened at Potsdam this afternoon. The arrival for the ceremony of numerous foreign royalties with their suites has made Berlin a much gayer looking city than it usually is at this time of the year.

The Russian Embassy is being carefully watched by soldiers and detectives, as the Grand Duke Vladimir is stopping there.

POTSDAM, Aug. 29.—The son of Crown Prince Frederick William, born July 4, was baptized this afternoon in the so-called Jaspis Gallery of the New Palace, which had been arranged as a chapel, in the presence of the whole of the German royal family, the Crown Princess of Greece, representing the Queen of Greece; Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, representing King Edward; the Grand Duke Vladimir, representing the Emperor of Russia; Archduke Joseph, representing the Emperor of Austria; the Duke of Genoa, representing the King of Italy; the Diplomatic Corps, Prince von Bülow and the other members of the German Cabinet, and high military officers.

The child was named William Frederick Francis Joseph Christian Olaf. The godparents are the German Emperor and Empress, Prince Eitel Frederick, and Prince Henry of Prussia, the Prince Regent of Brunswick, the Grand Duchess of Baden, Princess Feodora of Schleswig-Holstein, the Emperor of Austria, the King of England, the King of Italy, the Emperor of Russia, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Duchess Karl Theodor and Princess Ruprecht of Bavaria, the King of Norway, Princess Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, the Dowager Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, and the Queen of Greece.

After the ceremony the Crown Princess Sophie, seated beside the cradle, held a levée. A dinner followed in the Marble Hall, at which Emperor William toasted his first grandchild.

The streets, houses, and public buildings in Potsdam and Berlin were gayly decorated with flags in honor of the christening, and the streets were filled with animated crowds.

Millennial.

From The Washington Star.

"Government officials should be paid no more than their services are actually worth."

"I suppose," said Senator Sorghum, with sarcasm, "that you'll next expect us to pay for the damage we do, by turning portions of our private fortunes into the conscience fund."

ENGLISHMEN NOW CALL ROOSEVELT AN AUTOCRAT

London Paper Sarcastic About America's Democracy.

SPELLING REFORM BY UKASE

St. James's Gazette Says President Has Done What Neither King, Czar, Nor Kaiser Could Do.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The New York correspondent of The Times cables that there are many evidences that President Roosevelt's spelling order has done him more harm than perhaps any other act of his since he became President. A similar effect has been produced on this side of the Atlantic, where Mr. Roosevelt, heretofore regarded as only a little lower than the angels, is now characterized as whimsical, silly, headstrong, and despotic. One London paper says he has been guilty of a breezy despotism that will make his friend the Kaiser turn green.

The St. James's Gazette to-night calls the President an "ortocrat," and in justification remarks:

"Amid the excitement created by Mr. Roosevelt's latest revolution few people seem to have noticed the most amazing point about it, which is the way it has been done. Here is the language of eighty millions suddenly altered by a mere administrative ukase. Could any other ruler on earth do this thing?

"King Edward VII. is sovereign of the British Empire and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman fills an office sometimes described as that of an uncrowned King. But imagine his Majesty suddenly ordering that every proclamation or Privy Council order should appear in the simplified spelling. Imagine the Prime Minister, without consulting Parliament or his colleagues, calmly ordering the Government printers to use 'thru' and 'katalog' and 'liv' in every public document.

"Could the Czar venture to do such a thing, or even the Kaiser? The President does not appear to have asked advice from the Cabinet or from anybody except Prof. Brander Matthews. He did it off his own bat entirely.

"And America is a democracy!"

NO SILVR SIRTIFIKITS YET.

President Has No Power to Change Spelling on Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—There has been much amused comment about the departments to-day over the efforts of Public Printer Stillings to make a deep mystery out of the President's order regarding the use of the simplified spelling in official documents. Stillings himself maintains exclusive secrecy, and about the departments the jokers approach one another with solemn caution and premonitory "Sh-h!"

The action Stillings has taken in the matter has simply resulted in uncertainty and confusion in the departments. The order of the President was in the form of a letter to Stillings directing him to use the simplified spelling in all documents coming from the Executive departments. That covers all the branches of the Government presided over by Cabinet officers and all the separate bureaus of such departments. It does not cover the Congressional Library, the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or the Spanish Claims Commission. It does cover the Patent Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but as Stillings has nothing to do with the spelling employed on banknotes, he will not make any attempt to reform that. Clerks in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, however, amused themselves to-day by sending drafts of bills to the printing office couched in this wise:

$5 Silvr Sirtifikit. $5

This sirtifix that thare hav bin deposited in the Trezury uv the Unitd Staits uv Amerika fiv silvr dolars, payabul on demand.
Washington, D. C.
Silvr sirtifikit—Five—Silvr sirtifikit.
$5 $5

Nashunal Kurency.
Sekurd by Unitd Staits bonds deposited with the Trezurer of the Unitd Staits uv Amerika.
The Unyon Nashunal Bank
uv Westminster
wil pa tu the barer on demand
Twenty Dolars.
Westminster, Md., June 11, 1905.
——, Kashear. ——, Prezident.

"Not yet nor soon will this thing be," was added, "though if you have bills enough and of the proper denomination what does the spelling thereof matter?"

In its effect on the Patent Office it is not expected that there will arise any complications. The law is explicit as to the requirements for obtaining patents, but it has never contemplated any question as to whether a word were spelled correctly or not in describing the article to be patented or detailing the claims in its behalf.

Stillings has concealed within his own bosom his motives, if he had any, for attempting to keep from the public what he is hatching about the execution of the President's order. At the meeting of chief clerks and other representatives of the departments he simply read the letter from the President. Then he sat back and waited as if he expected something to happen. But nothing did. The chief clerks remarked that they did not see just what was required of them, and finally when Stillings did not seem to comprehend their position they put in writing a resolution apprising him that they wanted to know what he was talking about.

What puzzles the departments is that the order was sent to Stillings alone instead of being issued as an Executive order in the regular manner, if it is really the intention of the President to have all documents emanating from the departments printed in the simplified spelling. As the matter stands there is nothing in any of the departments except the mysterious say-so of the secret Stillings for any change in the manner of spelling. So far as any of the chief clerks could be induced to express their own convictions, it was the unanimous opinion that they took their orders from the chiefs of their departments and not from the Public Printer.

MAXWELL A SIMPLE SPELLER.

School Superintendent Joined the Board in June—Aid to the Blind.

The Simplified Spelling Board announced yesterday that the American educator who had become a member of the board and whose name had been kept secret is City Supt. Maxwell, who was elected to membership last June. The fact was not made public at the time because the board thought it would be better to give out this information when the schools open on Sept. 10. The board expressed the opinion yesterday that simplified spelling will be of great benefit to the blind.

On April 11 Commissioner John Greene, Vice President of the Board of Education, introduced a resolution asking that the Board of Superintendents, of which Dr. Maxwell is Chairman, be called upon to look into the advisability of adopting in the schools the list of 300 words recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board in its announcement of March 21. The Board of Superintendents turned the matter over to its Committee on Course of Study, Libraries, Textbooks, and Supplies.

This committee held a private hearing on the subject on May 15, which was attended by Prof. Brander Matthews, Col. Charles E. Sprague, and Commissioner Greene. As a result of that meeting, the committee advised the adoption of the shorter forms. The Board of Superintendents voted on the question on June 14, and Dr. Maxwell and his associates on the board adopted it unanimously. The Board of Superintendents reported its decision to the Board of Education on June 28. The School Board referred the matter to its Studies Committee. That body has not reported yet, but will probably do so some time in September.

"The fact that Dr. Maxwell has joined the board," said Assistant Secretary Wharton yesterday, "does not mean that the schools will use the shorter form. That is for the Board of Education to decide. Although he has been twice President of the National Educational Association, which some years ago adopted a mild programme of spelling reform, Supt. Maxwell has not come out heretofore on the side of the shorter spellers. His acceptance of the present position is regarded generally in educational circles as testifying to the conservative methods of the Simplified Spelling Board."

William B. Wait, President Emeritus of the New York Institution for the Blind at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, has informed the board that simplified spelling "if it were generally accepted would be of great benefit to the blind—fully as great as it would be to those who can see." He continues:

"The blind child must learn to translate sounds not into ordinary letters, but into raised dots, to be read by the fingers. These dots are arranged in combinations to represent the various letters, and inasmuch as they must be separated enough to enable the fingers to recognize them each letter occupies more space than the Roman letter of ordinary ink print. Every letter saved, therefore, means an important saving in the size, bulk, and cost of printing for the blind. Every letter saved means also a saving of time for the fingers of the blind in reading, and in writing with a stylus or typewriter. When it is remembered that the Bible in 'N. Y.' point characters consists of eleven huge volumes and costs about $26 for press-work, paper, and binding, it readily will be realized that a saving of space would be very important."

On the educational side of the subject the same conditions obtain as with the child who can see, says Mr. Wait.

Reform Spelling at Lehigh.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 29.—Prof. Mansfield Merriman of the Department of Civil Engineering of Lehigh University to-day posted notices to the students of the institution in his department that hereafter the Carnegie system of reform spelling would be used in all quizzes, lectures, bridge reports, &c. The notice affects nearly 400 students.

1,000-MILE TICKET SALE.

The Pennsylvania Road to Have Them Ready on Saturday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will begin selling its new 1,000-mile tickets at all ticket offices on Sept. 1. This ticket is in the form of a book, which contains coupons entitling the holder to travel 1,000 miles over any of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg, Erie, and Buffalo, inclusive, and the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

It is valid on all passenger trains except the Pennsylvania Special, the eighteen-hour train between New York and Chicago. It is sold at the flat rate of $20, or 2 cents a mile. The name of the holder does not appear upon it, and it is good for the transportation of any one who represents it and as many others accompanying him as the mileage limit will include.

TO SEE THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Steamship Companies Will Run Excursions on Sunday and Monday.

For the accommodation of those who wish to see the great array of American warships at anchor in Oyster Bay and the naval review on Labor Day the steamboat companies will run special boats from New York on Sunday and Monday.

The City of Lowell of the Fall River Line will leave from the foot of East Twenty-second Street at 11 A. M. on Sunday to visit the fleet and return at 6 P. M. The steamer Providence will leave Pier 18, North River, at 2 P. M. the same day and return by moonlight about 9 P. M.

For the naval review on Monday the City of Lawrence will leave the East River pier at Twenty-second Street at 8:30 A. M., returning to New York at 3 P. M. She will leave again from the same pier at 6:30 P. M. to view the illumination of the warships and return about 11 P. M.

The Iron Steamboat Company has arranged a special naval review excursion on the Cepheus. Her licensed carrying capacity will be limited to one-half. The Cepheus will leave Pier 1, North River, at 9 A. M. on Labor Day.

A CRANE STRAYS TO THE CITY.

Perches on the Columbus Statue—Shot at Last on a Roof.

An unusual sight was witnessed yesterday afternoon by a large crowd of shoppers in the neighborhood of Columbus Circle, when a crane, after hovering over the circle for some minutes, took a rest on the top of the Columbus statue. Many persons in the crowd had never seen a crane before, and the stray bird was variously designated. Several shots were fired at it, but none took effect.

The bird's next resting place was on the roof of the Church of the Stranger, in West Fifty-seventh Street, but the firing of more pistol shots sent it on the wing again. Finally it sought refuge on the roof of the Vermont apartment house, at 301 West Fifty-seventh Street. At this point Bicycle Policeman Quilty of the Traffic Squad had considerable difficulty in handling the crowd. Shots were fired at the bird from all directions, and finally one took effect in its neck, dropping the crane on the roof, from which it was carried by Mrs. Louisa Gillespie, the janitress.

It is thought that the bird escaped from a menagerie.

John Sharp Williams Back.

Congressman John Sharp Williams was one of the 268 first-class cabin passengers on the White Star liner Majestic, which reached her pier late last night. He had nothing to say about his trip abroad, and refused to discuss the political situation. Among the other passengers were Brinton Beulkwalter, Alfred Marshall, the Rev. Alexander McKelvey, Miss Annie C. Muirhead, George A. Slater, C. B. Webster, and the Rev. James T. Dickinson.

Says Dreyfus Will Quit Army.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Patrie this afternoon announced that Major Alfred Dreyfus will retire from the army in October on a pension. No confirmation of the report could be obtained at the War Ministry.

SUTRO PLAY INTERESTING BUT NOT CONVINCING

"The Price of Money" a Compromise of Life and Art.

SITUATIONS ARE EFFECTIVE

But They Will Not Stand the Test of Careful Analysis—Mr. Crane Is Warmly Welcomed.

Joseph Tremblett	William H. Crane
Mark Tremblett	W. L. Abingdon
Lord Cardew	Walter Hitchcock
John Collis	F. Owen Baxter
Harris	J. Homer Hunt
Morgan	Harry Lillford
Porter	Gabriel Ravenelle
Lilian Tremblett	Margaret Dale
Martha Tremblett	Mabel Bert
The Hon. Susan Lesson	Olive Oliver
May	Ines Plummer
Mrs. Bonham	Mrs. J. P. West
Mrs. Morphitt	Florence Riney
Mrs. Barter	Madelaine Rives

It seems probable that Alfred Sutro will some day write a uniformly fine play, perhaps many of them. But that time will not be until his sense of what is dramatic in life shall be combined with a more uncompromising hold upon that which is true.

Mr. Sutro sees men and women with the eye of the dramatic artist. He is even able to find material for his plays in the lives of those whom the world calls failures, or who at least are not numbered among its successes. He appears to have an abundantly sympathetic understanding of the aims, the motives, of the middle class, and a keen, penetrating insight into the foibles and follies of the rich.

But he still labors under the difficulties which must always beset the playwright whose product is regulated according to the time-honored laws of theatrical supply and demand. In short, the Alfred Sutro of to-day writes with his fingers on what he takes to be the pulse of the public. What the Alfred Sutro of the future will do no one can say. The best hope seems to lie in this, that each of his plays, despite its obvious factitiousness, contains much that appears to be the result of a close and alaiytical observation of real men, real women, and real life.

"The Price of Money" displays the characteristics of Mr. Sutro at their very best and at their very worst. The play will possibly be a popular success. Certainly the first night audience at the Garrick seemed genuinely interested and sincerely enthused. And one is rather glad of the fact, for, notwithstanding its shortcomings, the play is a lift better than the average. But what appeared to be pretty good currency during the first half of the evening declined fearfully at the close.

Lillian Tremblett is a good woman, married against her will to Mark Tremlett, a man whose one thought is money and who abuses her at every turn. She loves and is loved by Lord Cardew, who has remained loyal in spite of an enforced separation, for the husband is jealous as well as domineering. Joseph Tremlett, disappointed novelist and editor of a small weekly at a salary of £300 a year is the antithesis of his brother in character. Mark has the pounds sterling, but Joe has respect and love. Mark discovers that there is coal on Cardew's estates and sees a chance to make a fortune.

The latter for sentimental reasons refuses to sell his land. Then, Mark insists that his wife shall bring her influence to bear. For the first time in her life she refuses to obey, and the husband, knowing that his brother has great power with Lillian, offers him £5,000 if he will induce her to see Cardew and arrange the deal. At first Joe indignantly refuses, but he has a wife and daughter to think of.

The daughter may be saved from a lifetime of work. She may be sent to college. All this Joe's wife points out. And Joe agrees to sacrifice his honor. Then Lillian must be dealt with. She reproaches Joséph for his share in the business. But he reminds her that he has a wife and child. Also he reminds her that Lord Cardew is about to go away to Canada and she will never see him again, that thought clinches the matter. Lillian agrees to see her lover, but it is understood that Lord Cardew is to be told of the find on his estates and of the terms of Joseph's bargain with his brother.

The ultimate result of the meeting is that Lillian agrees to go to Canada with her lover. But we are supposed to condone the irregularity of the proceeding, because Cardew's aunt, who happens conveniently to be Lillian's godmother, will go along. We are asked to believe that this little platonic arrangement will be enduring; that the aunt, who paints pictures that do not sell and buys stocks that declare no dividends, will act as guide on a personally conducted tour through Canada until Mark Tremlett divorces his wife or takes it into his head to conveniently and considerately die. The moral of Mr. Sutro's rather trite problem in ethics, then, resolves itself into this: That ladies who wish to run away from husbands must be properly chaperoned.

It must not be thought that Lillian promptly rushes into her lover's arms at the first suggestion. Not at all. She must be reminded that it is the husband himself who has sent her to her lover. Immediately all of her previous notions of duty disappear. Nor does good brother Joseph fail to oppose the arrangement. He argues, in fact, very logically against any such proceeding. But in the flash of an eye his whole structure of argument topples over before an attack of sentiment. And in the retrospect one begins to wonder why brother Joseph has enjoyed the esteem of his family. For he is weak, lamentably weak.

Both as to personality and method few of our actors are more essentially American than Mr. Crane, and in respect to the fact that Joseph Tremlett is an Englishman it would be too much to say that the actor fully realized the rôle. In its more general respects, however, the character can hardly be said to have any geographical limitations, and for much of the time Mr. Crane played it in a sure, quiet, natural key. He is not at his best when touching passages of emotion, not always easy in conveying a sense of sincerity of mental suffering. But his Mark Tremlett has something of genuine feeling, of appealing tenderness.

In the writing of the last act Mr. Sutro is wholly theatric, and Mr. Crane's acting is of the same quality. Here, too, Mr. Abingdon, more or less the uncompromising villain of melodrama throughout, strenuously adds his share to the general artificiality. Miss Dale's one scene with the husband was her best effort for several seasons, but in general she still maintains an affectation of manner and speech that robs her acting of all semblance to nature. Walter Hitchcock is reasonably sympathetic, and F. Owen Baxter and Florence Edney are successful in small rôles.

Apart from Mr. Crane, the best opportunities of the play fall to Olive Oliver, and she takes full advantage of them. Her performance is breezy, natural, full of charm, and technically most correct. She reads every speech with telling effect and cooperates with her author in every line.

The play was produced in London last season under the title "The Perfect Lover."

Roller Rink to be Reopened.

The Metropolitan Roller Rink, where last Spring Managers Haupt and Hunter reintroduced roller skating after it had almost been forgotten in New York as a pastime for adults, will reopen on Sept. 1 with a number of improvements, including increased floor space.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Hudson Theatre will open its season this evening with the presentation of Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "The Hypocrites." The Herald Square Theatre also opens with Lew Fields in "About Town."

Henry Miller will be seen on the stage this season supporting Margaret Anglin in "The Great Divide," William Vaughn Moody's new drama, which will be seen at the Princess Theatre on Monday, Oct. 1.

The players to support Viola Allen in "Cymbeline," which will be presented at the Astor Theatre Oct. 22, are J. H. Gilmore, Sidney Herbert, Jefferson Winter, Fuller Mellish, Myron Clarice, Henry J. Hadfield, C. Leslie Allen, Douglas Gerrard, and Alison Skilworth.

The engagement of "Mamzelle Champagne" on the Madison Square Garden Roof has been extended indefinitely.

WILLIAM E. MARSHALL DEAD.

The Noted Portrait Painter and Engraver Succumbs to Pneumonia.

William Edgar Marshall, engraver and portrait painter, best known in the seventies and eighties for his heroic ideal picture of Christ, a large canvas which has been shown in various cities and was engraved by the artist, died yesterday on his seventieth birthday in his studio, 711 Broadway, of pneumonia.

The death of William E. Marshall at three-score years and ten falls in the same year with the appearance of Holman Hunt's autobiography. At one time engravings after Hunt's religious pictures were very popular in the United States and his type of Christ was much discussed. Some of Hunt's larger paintings were brought to America and shown in the large cities. William Edgar Marshall was fired by the same ambition; he devoted a great amount of energy and thought to the painting of a figure of Christ on a scale larger than life which should embody his own ideas concerning the character as well as the personal appearance of the Saviour.

In addition to the painting, Marshall engraved this figure on steel in the old sound fashion of line work to which he had been bred. His conception of Christ was that of a handsome young Arab, brown of skin, dark of eye, thoughtful and intellectual, but not a man with power in his face. When Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate" came over, it was curious to compare the Hungarian's conception of Christ as a Jewish fanatic of a rather repulsive type with the high-bred Greco-Arabian head in Marshall's painting.

Marshall had lived a life so retired, always occupying the same studio on Broadway near Washington Square, keeping entirely aloof from the ambitions and contests in and out of the National Academy, that his death will be a surprise to many who supposed he was no longer among the living. He was the first artist who recognized the uncommon talent of Albert Pinkham Ryder; he opened his studio to the young student and encouraged him to persevere when fellow-students and other artists refused to take any interest in Ryder's peculiar pictures except to turn them into ridicule. Different as Ryder's work is from anything that Marshall accomplished, the younger man was always grateful and liked to call Marshall his master.

When the New York Hotel was the favorite resort of Southerners and artists swarmed in the University and Benedick Buildings on Washington Square, the studio of W. E. Marshall was not a little frequented. The old engraver's personality was attractive; he was courteous and entertaining. He had pleasant anecdotes of Emerson, Longfellow, Dickens, Hawthorne, and Holmes, and had painted or engraved the portraits of many eminent soldiers and statesmen. His Lincoln is owned by Yale University.

Though born of Scotch parents in New York, Marshall began to earn his livelihood at an early age as a watchmaker in Washington, D. C., and then entered Government employ in the Treasury Department, where he learned to engrave portraits, gaining prizes for likenesses of the rivals for the Presidency before the war, namely, of Buchanan and Frémont. Like Bridgman, he found the need of devoting himself to study if he was to become a painter, and at the age of twenty-one he went to Paris. On his return during the civil war he painted portraits of Grant, Sherman, Blaine, and other celebrities, usually executing a line engraving from an oil painting. When the present French Minister, M. Clemenceau, was in exile over here, he renewed a friendship formed with Marshall during the latter's student days in the Quartier Latin and made Marshall's home his headquarters.

It was in this same studio to which so many other eminent men have climbed, that Marshall breathed his last.

Some days ago the veteran was attacked by pneumonia. His latest portrait was one of Mrs. George Westinghouse, and she, hearing of his illness, requested her own physician to call on him. Owing to the patient's advanced age, the disease could not be stopped, and yesterday Marshall died in the presence of his wife and a few intimate friends. The funeral will be held on Saturday at All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Swords (Miss Florence Jacquelin) are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin at their cottage at Bernardsville, N. J.

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Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany are at the Adirondack camp of the Misses Catherine and Margaret Cameron.

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Mrs. Richard McCreery, who is coming over in September, will remain only a short time, as she will take a furnished house in London for the Winter.

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Miss Emily Ynagza, sister of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and of Lady Lister-Kaye, is at Marienbad for the waters. Next month she is to go to Venice to join her sister, the Duchess, on board W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht. The cruise is to be followed by a motor tour of Italy.

***

The Countess Frenfanelli Cybo, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harleston Deacon at Tuxedo, is booked to sail this week for Europe.

***

Mrs. W. Seward Webb is still in town, whither she came early last week. The birth of a son to her daughter, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, on Tuesday was announced yesterday in this paper. Both the mother and baby are doing well. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pulitzer occurred last October at Shelburne Farms, Vt., the country place of the Webbs, and not at the Pulitzer country home, as printed yesterday.

***

Sir Mortimer Durand, who has been at Ottawa, Canada, will return to Lenox to be Captain of the Berkshire cricket team that is to play with a New York team on Saturday at the Lenox country place of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane. The British Ambassador made all the arrangements for this cricket game before he left for Canada.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and their daughters are booked to sail on Wednesday next for New York. They have spent the entire Summer and part of the Spring in European travel.

***

Mrs. Leiter has taken Tulloch Castle, in the North of Scotland, and her daughter and son-in-law, the Count and Countess of Suffolk, are with her.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor (Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw) are booked to sail on Saturday for England. Miss Nora Langhorne will accompany them. They will go at once to Cliveden. Mrs. Astor has not been in good health since she arrived here, and has been unable to accept many of the entertainments arranged for her. Of late Mr. and Mrs. Astor have been at Dark Harbor, Me.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

OGDEN—MARSHALL.

Helen Sardy Marshall, the daughter of Pierre H. Marshall of 1 Talbot Place, Clifton, S. I., was married yesterday to Frank Tryon Ogden of Owego, N. Y. The Rev. C. Campbell Walker performed the ceremony at the home of the bride's father. There were no ushers or bridesmaids. The bride was given away by her father and the bridegroom was attended by his brother.

Dinner to Brooklyn Congressman.

A complimentary dinner to Congressman Charles B. Law of Brooklyn is to be given at the Montauk Club on Sept. 15, in recognition of his work in connection with the proposed improvement of Jamaica Bay. At the last session of Congress Mr. Law got an appropriation of $25,000 for a preliminary survey in connection with the project. John B. Creighton of 44 Court Street is Secretary of the committee having charge of the dinner.

MUDDY WATER ANNOYS WEST SIDE RESIDENTS

A Filtration Plant Needed, Says Dr. Darlington.

THE CITY'S HEALTH MENACED

Where Filtering Has Been Tried There Is Less Typhoid—Present Conditions Are Likely to Recur.

Complaints are being made all over the city, and especially along the upper west side, of the condition of the water supply. Instead of the colorless, tasteless fluid, which, according to the dictionary, water should be, the city is supplying a dark yellow liquid which has to those with sufficient courage to drink it a peculiar, musty taste. When allowed to stand, it deposits large, black particles, which in some districts are numerous enough to constitute a perceptible sediment. By believers in mud baths as curative in rheumatism and similar ailments, the city is regarded as an unexpected benefactor, but by the majority, who only expect in return for their taxes water suitable for washing and drinking purposes, great indignation is felt.

The Water Department does not say that there is nothing wrong with the supply, but ascribes its present condition to the absence of a filtration plant.

"We have been making some repairs to a gatehouse on the upper aqueduct," said Chief Engineer De Varona yesterday, "and had to divert the flow backward. This stirred the mud up at the bottom, and it is carried into the supply pipes. Then the Jerome Park Reservoir also has been emptied in order to make some repairs, and that has caused another disturbance of the sediment. Add to that the heavy rains which have washed down a lot of earth, and the presence of the mud in the water is explained."

"Can you not purify it before you deliver it in the city?" the engineer was asked.

"No, we have no filtration plant. When one is built, it will be possible. Now we can do nothing, and such conditions are bound to occur from time to time. The repairs are finished, however, and the mud will gradually settle again."

The taste in the water, Mr. De Varona explained by saying that there is at present in the Croton Lake itself a large quantity of vegetable matter, which, however, he asserted was perfectly harmless.

"I have had an analysis made, and it is not dangerous to health," he said. "Wherever there are large sheets of water, it is bound to appear; not every year, but every now and then. When it comes in one of the smaller reservoirs we can shut the water off and the growth disappears of itself. When it is in the main supply, as at present, we must get rid of it as best we may."

"What are you doing to exterminate it?" he was asked.

"We are treating it with sulphate of copper. An infinitestimal quantity, when the mass of the water is considered, is sufficient."

Dr. Darlington, Commissioner of Health, is very much in favor of the establishment of a filtration plant at the earliest possible moment. He pointed out yesterday, that the city water is always bad at this time of year, and as a matter of fact it is a little better than usual this Summer. There is less typhoid, the characteristic disease of impure water, than during the corresponding periods of former years.

"I am very anxious to see a filtration plant built," he said. "There have been heavy spasmodic rains up the State, where our watershed is, and there are several large engineering works going on there. When a railway embankment has been recently finished, its sides have no grass to hold the earth, and when the rain comes the mud is carried down in quantities into the reservoirs.

"It is impossible to prevent the growth of algae, the vegetable matter in the water, when there is not a strong stream running through the lakes. We do not want a chemically treated water, however, but a pure water. If we had a filtration plant we could purify any supply. We could even take our water from the river and make it fit for use."

Dr. Darlington went on to enumerate some of the reasons why, from his point of view as Health Commissioner, it is absolutely essential that means should be adopted for the filtering of the city supply. The watershed from which New York is supplied extends over 360 square miles, and is entirely out of the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities. Indeed, some of it is in Connecticut. To see that no nuisances are created and to abate those that already exist is entirely out of his power as Health Commissioner, and the only means of effectually insuring the purity of the water is to filter every drop of it before it is delivered to the citizens.

All of these perils, as well as the inconvenience of having to wash in muddy water, Dr. Darlington believes could be avoided by the erection of a filtration plant at a cost of $17,000,000 and an annual expenditure for operation of $900,000. The work would only take two years, and he is convinced that the cost of the plant would be easily repaid by the great saving in the reduction in the loss of wages and heavy expenses now incurred by those made ill by impure city water.

PROF. W. B. DWIGHT DEAD.

Stricken with Apoplexy, He Falls from a Pier at Cottage City.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 29.—William Buck Dwight, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Vassar College, died suddenly of apoplexy here to-day. Prof. Dwight was at work on a pier in front of his Summer residence, and it is supposed that overexertion brought on the malady. He was seen to fall from the pier into shallow water, and when brought ashore he was dead.

William Buck Dwight was born in Constantinople, Turkey, on May 22, 1833. He came to the United States in 1849, and was graduated from Yale in 1854 and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1856. He then entered the Yale Scientific School, and was graduated in 1859.

He was appointed principal of the Officers' Family School at West Point Military Academy in 1861 and remained there until 1870. From 1870 to 1878 he was Associate Principal and Instructor in Science in the Connecticut State Normal School at New Britain, and from 1873 to 1875 was editor of The Connecticut School Journal. Since 1878 he had been Professor of Natural Science and Curator of the museum of Vassar College.

His original work was in stratigraphy and paleontology. He made a thorough exploration of Dutchess County, N. Y., and collected numerous new fossils all over the country.

Prof. Dwight was also an editor of the Department of Geology of the Standard Dictionary, one of the original Fellows of the Geological Society of America, and a member of the Society for the Advancement of Science and of the American Society of Naturalists.

R. B. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE.

Uncle of the President Left Property Valued at $674,901.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 29.—The appraisal of the estate of Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the President, who died at his Summer residence in Sayville, a few months ago, was filed with the Surrogate here to-day by State Tax Appraiser Joseph T. Losee of Patchogue. The value of the personal estate is $268,756, and of the real estate $409,145, making a total of $674,901, from which is deducted $35,000 allowed for expenses.

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten.

Abraham Van Wyck Van Vechten died at the home of his son-in-law, Samuel V. V. Huntington, at 69 East Seventy-eighth Street, on Tuesday. He was 78 years old. His funeral services will be held on Friday morning at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Van Vechten was for fifty-five years a lawyer at 55 Pine Street. He was an authority on real estate practice. He was graduated from Williams College in 1847. He took great interest in the college and founded the Van Vechten Prize there for extemporaneous speaking. He was a member of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, and had been an Elder and Deacon of the Consistory and an active worker of the Marble Collegiate Church. Mr. Van Vechten was a member of the Bar Association, the American and State Bar Association, the University Club, Sons of the American Revolution, Veterans of the War of 1812, the St. Nicholas and the Holland Societies.

Col. Joachim Maidhof.

Col. Joachim Maidhof died yesterday at his home, 69 East Ninety-second Street, after a short illness. Col. Maidhof was born in Aschaffenburg, in Bavaria, Germany, on June 10, 1827. He came to this country in 1848, and established himself in New York in the dress trimming business. He associated himself with Mr. William Meeker, under the firm name of Meeker & Maidhof, and after the death, in 1865, of his partner Mr. Maidhof continued the business under his own name until 1890. He was one of the originators and founders of the Ninth National Bank of this city. For the last ten years he had been connected with the Mutual Reserve.

In 1862 he served in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, commanding the district between Harper's Ferry and Winchester. In 1863, in the Gettysburg campaign, he commanded the Fourth Brigade, New York State Militia.

Col. Maidhof leaves a son, two daughters, and three grandchildren.

John Elliott Aldrich.

AQUEBOGUE, L. I., Aug. 29.—John Elliott Aldrich, a builder, who put up many of the costly country houses on Long Island, died here this morning. He was 62 years old. He had been in poor health all Summer. Among the country homes he built were those of Cornelius N. Bliss at Bernardsville, Mr. Cross in Newfoundland, William C. Whitney at Wheatley Hills, and J. Ogden Mills on the Hudson. He was about to begin work on a country home for E. H. Harriman.

Dr. James W. Hawk.

Dr. James W. Hawk, for thirty-five years a practicing veterinarian in Newark, and at one time New Jersey State Veterinarian, died in Newark yesterday. He was 64 years old. He was at one time chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. He was a graduate of Columbia College. A widow and three daughters survive him.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Ellis Stevens.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Ellis Stevens of 111 Montague Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday night at his Summer home on Lake George. He was 58 years old and was formerly pastor of Christ Church, Philadelphia. The body will be taken to Brooklyn to-morrow night and the funeral will be held on Saturday.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES MITCHELL, paying teller of the Quassaick National Bank, died in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Scotland and had been employed in the bank since boyhood.

NATHANIEL SYMONDS, President of the Warren National Bank, died suddenly at his home in Peabody, Mass., yesterday. He was 73 years old. Mr. Symonds was also a Trustee of the Warren Five Cent Savings Bank.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, for twenty-five years employed at Station C of the Post Office Department, died of heart disease yesterday at his home, 339 West Twentieth Street. He was the son of Thomas Lewis, at one time a well-known carpet merchant of New York. He was a member of the Republican Club, St. David's Society, and the Royal Arcanum. He is survived by a widow and one son.

Admiral Train Buried in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 29.—The body of the late Admiral Train, who died in China on Aug. 4 while in command of the Asiatic Station, was buried in the Naval Cemetery at the Academy this afternoon. The services were held in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church. The funeral escort consisted of a battalion of marines headed by the Naval Academy band.

John L. Ward Buried.

John L. Ward, formerly a well-known newspaper man, who died on Saturday night, was buried yesterday in Evergreen Cemetery. The funeral was attended by many of Mr. Ward's newspaper friends. The services were conducted by the Rev. S. S. Mitchell, curate of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, in Thirty-ninth Street. The pall bearers were George Bendelari, M. J. Sullivan, Joseph W. Bishop, Samuel D. Clark, and Harry H. Neill.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Showers have continued in the Atlantic States from Southern Pennsylvania to Florida, in the northern lake region, New Mexico, and Arizona; elsewhere the weather has been fair.

Temperatures are slightly below the seasonal average in the Atlantic States and from the northern lake region to the northern Rocky Mountain slope, and are above the normal from the southern lake region southwestward to the Rio Grande Valley.

Thursday will be fair in all sections except the Middle and South Atlantic States, New Mexico, and Arizona, where showers will occur.

Friday promises to be fair in all sections except the South Atlantic States and the southern Rocky Mountain districts.

Temperature changes will be unimportant.

Winds along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast will be light to fresh southwest; South Atlantic Coast light southerly; Gulf Coast, light and variable; great lakes, fresh westerly.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Thursday; Friday, fair and cooler; fresh southwest winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Local showers Thursday and Friday; light to fresh southwest winds.

New England—Showers and warmer Thursday; Friday, fair and cooler; fresh southwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday and Friday; cooler in the north portions Thursday; fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	60	66	4 P. M.	79	74
6 A. M.	61	67	6 P. M.	78	72
9 A. M.	67	71	9 P. M.	78	71
12 M.	74	75	12 P. M.	69	73

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M., 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Higher; Call Money Rates 4½@6 Per Cent.

Sharp Fall in Foreign Exchange—Money Sent to Philadelphia.

After early irregularity, much of this arising from a sharp fall in Reading under selling from Philadelphia, which was still disturbed over the Real Estate Trust disclosures, yesterday's stock market developed unusual strength, and moved forward steadily to the close. It was evident before this movement progressed far that the realizing, which had been going on since Monday, had been brought to an end with the closing of the market on Tuesday night, and that the short account built up in the last few days was to be made the basis of a further rise in prices. The covering movement was widespread. To it may be attributed such extreme gains as 5½ points in Union Pacific, 2¾ points in Chesapeake & Ohio, 5¼ points in Reading, 1¾ points in United States Steel common, 3 points in Pennsylvania, and 2 points in New York Central. The maximum gain of 11½ points in Great Northern followed further discussion of the pending ore deal, which also accounted for the proportionate advance in Northern Pacific. Canadian Pacific's rise of 6 points was accompanied by reports of the formation of a company to take over the road's land holdings, a story which has been often heard and which will probably come true sooner or later. Incidentally, the Canadian Pacific reported yesterday an increase of $734,000 in net earnings for the month of July, its gross increase for the same period amounting to $2,871,000. Whether the short interest still outstanding is sufficiently great to permit of a repetition of yesterday's market is a matter to be determined at the pleasure of those in charge of the present speculation. Prices closed strong at practically the high figures of the day.

A later rise in call money to 6 per cent. was offset, so far as its market influence was concerned, by a simultaneous fall of nearly a half cent in the pound in demand sterling. This decline in the foreign exchange market brought rates to a basis well below the gold import point, so far as the open market in London is concerned, but still above the point at which the supplies of the Bank of England can be threatened. Demand rates were far below those prevailing at this time in recent years, the direct cause of the sharp break lying in the flotation of a flood of finance bills, presumably for stock market purposes. A transfer of financing of this character to foreign shoulders seems timely in view of local money market conditions. The banks have now lost to the Sub-Treasury some $3,000,000 since the compilation of the last bank statement, and yesterday there was transferred to San Francisco through the Government institution $750,000, this in addition to the million dollars so sent on Tuesday. Another drain was imposed upon local banks yesterday through the calling in of funds by Philadelphia institutions. It is impossible, of course, to estimate the extent of the Philadelphia demand, but it fell little, if any, short of $1,000,000 on the day, and was occasioned, of course, by the desire of the banks of that city to fortify themselves against any bad effects of the Real Estate Trust affair. The ultimate ramifications of this matter cannot be determined for some days yet.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Alabama Great Southern Railway on preferred A.

United States Steel Corporation on preferred stock.

GOLD IMPORTS MAY BE NEAR.

Further Weakness In Exchange Due to High Money Here.

Further weakness developed in foreign exchange rates yesterday, and this increased the hope that gold will soon be engaged in Europe for import to New York. Demand sterling showed a further decline of 40 points, ending the day at 4.8370. At this rate it was calculated that gold could profitably be engaged in London for import to New York providing next Monday's arrivals of bar gold are not held at a prohibitive figure.

The weakness in exchange was largely the result of further selling of finance bills which have been called out in large amounts by the high rates for money which have prevailed for the past week. The time money market showed no recession yesterday and call money, which had not been much influenced by the high rates for time money, showed a hardening tendency. At the close of business yesterday call loans were made as high as 6 per cent. The bulk of the day's borrowing on call, however, was done at rates fractionally below 5 per cent.

Bankers were doubtful yesterday whether or not New York will be able to import part of the gold which is expected to arrive in London next Monday. At the rate at which last Monday's gold was sold, imports could be made with considerable profit on the basis of yesterday's quotations for sterling exchange, but conditions may be such on Monday that the gold cannot be taken by New York bankers.

The Sub-Treasury transferred $750,000 to San Francisco, making a total of $1,750,000 sent to that city this week. Large transfers were made by the banks direct to Philadelphia, presumably for the purpose of strengthening the banks there so that they might be fortified against any distrust which may be aroused by the failure of the Real Estate Trust Company of that city.

$20,000,000 IN GAS STOCK.

The Union Company of Cincinnati Completes Its Organization.

Organization of the Union Gas and Electric Company of Cincinnati was completed yesterday by the formal increase of the company's capital stock to $20,000,000 and by the choice of the Directors who will replace those named temporarily while the company was in process of formation.

Norman G. Kenan will be President of the company, and George W. Young Vice President. The other Directors are Caspar H. Rowe, R. H. Holden, J. B. Caren, J. W. Gill, Henry Everitt, O. L. Gubelman, A. S. White, A. B. Leach, and George G. Heard. The property of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, which is leased by the Union Gas and Electric Company, will be taken over as of Sept. 1.

The capital stock of the new company will be divided into $10,000,000 common and $10,000,000 preferred. Out of the capital raised by the issuance of this stock, $3,000,000 will be deposited as a guarantee fund for the payment of the 4½ per cent. dividends on the stock of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company under the terms of the lease, and a large amount will be spent for the development of the property. An officer of the Union Gas and Electric Company said yesterday that, while the lease specified that $2,000,000 would have to be spent by the new company for improvements within five years, the plans already decided upon call for the expenditure of that amount during the first year of the lease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1906.

Total sales Aug. 29, 1906..... 1,570,255
From Jan. 1, 1906..... 195,309,034
Corresponding date last year..... 170,916,568

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
19⅜	20	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Co	19⅜	19⅝	19⅛	19⅞	+⅜
109½	109⅝	145,900	*Amal. Copper Co	108½	110	107¼	109⅝	+1⅞
94	95	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co. pf	94	94	94	94	+1
23	23¼	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co	23	23	23	23	−1¼
40½	40⅝	8,900	Am. Car & Found. Co	40	40⅝	39⅝	40½	+ ⅛
32	32½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	32	32	32	32	...
265	274	705	Am. Express	268	270	268	270	+2½
6¾	7	200	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7	7	7	+⅛
30¼	30½	600	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	30¾	30½	30¼	30⅝	+⅛
79⅝	79⅞	2,300	Am. Ice Securities	79½	80	79½	80	+¼
72⅛	72¾	10,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	70⅝	72¼	70¼	72⅛	+1⅞
112	113	400	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	113	113	113	113	+⅞
157⅞	158	34,300	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	156	158	155	158	+2⅛
95	97	100	*Am. S. Sec. pf., B	96	96	96	96	−2
11	11¼	200	Am. Steel Founds	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅛	+ ⅛
44	45	200	Am. Steel Founds. pf	44½	44⅞	44	44	...
139⅝	139⅞	12,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	138⅞	139⅝	138½	139⅜	+1¼
36	37	1,300	*Am. Woolen Co	36	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+⅝
279½	279⅝	31,200	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	276	279⅝	275	279⅝	+3⅝
107⅛	107⅞	49,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	107½	108⅜	106⅞	107⅝	+⅝
101	101¼	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
144	144⅞	1,000	Atlantic Coast Line	144	144½	143⅝	144¼	...
117⅜	117½	5,200	Baltimore & Ohio	116⅜	117½	116⅞	117½	+1⅝
25¼	26½	800	Bethlehem Steel	25½	25⅝	23½	25½	...
75¼	75¼	5,120	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75¼	76⅛	75¼	75½	+⅛
130	130	512	Brooklyn Union Gas	115	115	115	115	−15
15	15⅝	100	Brunswick City	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	+⅛
178⅜	178⅞	12,175	Canadian Pacific	177	179⅝	177	178⅞	+5⅝
...	...	200	*Can. P. cf., 2d in pd.	173	174	173	174	+4
39¼	39½	300	Central Leather Co	38¾	38½	38½	38⅝	−⅛
65⅜	65½	34,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	63¾	65⅝	63	65⅝	+2⅞
18⅜	18⅝	1,300	Chi. Great West	18¼	18⅜	18	18	−⅛
76½	77	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	76⅜	76½	76⅜	76⅝	−⅛
...	...	100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	194½	194⅝	194⅛	194⅝	...
175½	175⅝	34,800	C., M. & S.P. x d & x r	175¼	176½	174¼	175½	+1⅝
...	190	200	C., M. & S.P. pf., x d & x r	189½	190½	189½	190½	+2
17⅛	17⅜	23,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. rts	17⅛	17½	16⅞	17¼	+½
212½	212⅝	5,900	Chicago & Northw	211	212⅝	211	212¼	+2
4⅞	5	1,100	Chicago Union Trac	4¾	5	4¾	5	+¼
17⅝	18	2,500	Chi. Union Trac. pf	15⅝	18	15⅝	18	+2
91	95¾	100	C., C., C. & St. L	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
113½	114	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	113½	113⅝	113½	113½	−⅛
56½	56⅞	17,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	55⅞	57⅞	54⅝	57	+1⅝
37⅞	38	6,100	Colorado & Southern	37¼	38⅛	37	37⅞	+⅝
69⅝	70	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	−⅛
51	51¼	1,100	Col. & South. 2d pf	50	51	50	51	+⅛
19	20	165	Col. & H. C. & Iron	19	19	19	19	−1½
140¾	141	400	Consolidated Gas	139⅝	140⅞	139⅝	140⅞	+1⅝
20⅛	20½	1,300	Corn Products Ref	20	20⅝	20	20⅜	+⅜
76	78	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	−½
218½	219	800	Delaware & Hudson	218	219	218	218⅞	+2⅝
530	545	100	Del., Lack. & West	530	530	530	530	+5
43⅝	44	1,700	Denver & Rio Grande	43	43⅞	43	43⅞	+⅞
86	87	150	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	86	86	86	86	−½
93⅜	94	100	Detroit United Ry	93½	93⅛	93¼	93½	−1½
62½	63	3,100	*Distillers Securities	60⅞	63	60⅞	62⅞	+1½
20¼	20⅜	3,000	*Dul., S. S. & At	19⅝	20⅞	19⅛	20⅝	+1⅝
41	42	3,000	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	38½	42	38½	41½	+4
46⅞	47	27,400	Erie	46⅛	47⅛	46	46⅞	+1⅛
71	72	100	Erie 2d pf	71	71	71	71	...
166	168	200	General Electric	168½	168⅝	168½	168⅜	+1⅜
328¼	328½	28,000	Great Northern pf	320½	320	320	328½	+10
173⅜	174½	700	Illinois Central	174	174	173⅞	174	−2
37⅝	37¾	3,600	Interbor.-Met	38	39	37⅜	37⅝	−⅛
78⅛	79	1,300	Interbor.-Met. pf	78⅜	79	78½	78½	−½
84	85	100	Internat. Paper Co. pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	−½
50	50½	3,200	Inter. Steam Pump	49	50¾	49	50½	+1½
83	84	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	83	83	83	83	−1
28¼	28⅛	1,500	Kansas City South	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28¼	−⅛
57½	58	800	Kansas City South. pf	58½	58¼	58	58	...
60½	61	100	Knick. Ice, Chicago	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+⅛
31	33	100	Lake Erie & Western	32	32	32	32	−8
149¼	149½	3,300	Louisville & Nash	148½	149½	148½	149½	+1⅞
147	150	50	Manhattan Elevated	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	...
106	110⅝	100	*Met. Street Railway	110	110	110	110	+4
72	74	900	Minn. & St. Louis	69⅝	73	69⅝	73	+4
95	98	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf	95	95	95	95	+4
155⅝	157	2,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	156½	157⅝	155½	157	+1½
170	174	200	M., St. P., & S. S.M. pf	173	173⅝	173	173⅝	+⅝
36¾	36⅞	6,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36½	+1½
70¾	71⅝	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	71	71¾	71	71	...
97⅜	98	9,600	Missouri Pacific	96⅜	98	96⅜	97⅝	+1⅜
67¼	68	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co	67½	68	67½	68	+1¼
14½	15⅛	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
70	80	700	*National Lead Co	78	78¾	78	78¾	...
45	45½	500	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	45	45⅝	45	45	+½
21	21⅝	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	−⅛
34½	35½	200	N. O. Ry. & Light	35½	35½	35½	35½	+2⅝
142	147	800	*New York Air Brake	142	143	140	143	−3½
143⅜	144	11,500	New York Central	142	144½	141⅜	144	+2
67½	68	700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	66½	68	66½	68	+2
194½	196	43	N. Y., N. H. & H	195	195	195	195	...
50	50¼	10,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	48½	50⅜	48¼	49⅞	+2⅝
92¾	92⅞	3,125	Norfolk & Western	92	92⅝	92	92⅜	+⅜
93	93½	300	North American	93¼	95½	93	93	...
217⅜	218	38,100	Northern Pacific	214	218	212	215	+5½
126	130	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	127	127	127	127	−3
38	38⅛	800	Pacific Mail	37	38⅛	37	38	+⅞
141½	141⅝	134,000	Pennsylvania R. R	140	141⅝	139½	141⅝	+3
53⅜	54	2,700	Pressed Steel Car	52¼	53⅞	52¼	53⅞	+1⅝
238	240	100	Pullman Company	238	238	238	238	...
130½	130¼	250,500	Reading	135⅞	139¼	133⅝	130¼	+2⅝
90	90¼	824	Reading 1st pf	90½	90¼	90½	90¼	−⅛
30¾	30⅞	3,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	30⅜	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅛
99¾	100	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	99⅝	100	99¼	100	+⅛
27⅞	28	7,200	Rock Island Co	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	+⅛
65¼	66	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf	65¼	65⅞	65	65½	−⅜
45¾	46	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	...
25	25¼	500	St. Louis Southw	24⅜	26	24½	25	+⅛
60¾	61	2,900	St. Louis Southw. pf	60	61	59⅝	61	+½
77½	78	600	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	77	77⅜	77	77⅝	+1½
91⅛	91¼	84,100	Southern Pacific	89¾	91⅝	89¾	91¼	+1⅝
118	118¼	458	Southern Pacific pf	118	118⅜	118	118⅜	+⅛
38⅝	38¾	7,000	Southern Ry. ext	38⅜	38¾	38¾	38⅝	+⅛
35	35¼	4,100	Texas & Pacific	35	35⅜	34⅞	35¼	+⅛
52½	52¾	1,300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	52	52⅜	51	52⅛	+⅛
114	114¼	400	Twin City R. T	114½	114½	114¼	114½	−1½
187¾	187⅞	231,900	Union Pacific	184½	188⅜	184½	187⅝	+3⅛
94	95	300	Union Pacific pf	95	95	94½	94½	−½
62	64	393	United Rys. Invest	62	62	62	62	...
70	70¾	800	United Rys. Invest. pf	70½	70¾	70½	70½	...
91	91¾	300	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	91	91	91	91	...
108	108¼	213	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	109	109	108½	108¼	+⅛
47¼	47¾	163,600	U. S. Steel	45⅝	47½	45⅝	47½	+1⅝
107¼	107⅜	13,300	U. S. Steel pf	106⅞	107½	106½	107⅜	+⅞
38½	39½	1,210	Va.-Caro. Chemical	38¼	40	37⅜	40	+1½
60	61	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+⅛
20¼	20¾	1,200	Wabash	20	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
43	45½	1,200	Wabash pf	45½	45½	45	45½	+⅝
91¼	91½	110	Western Union Tel	91½	91½	91½	91½	−¼
149	155	200	Westinghouse E. & M	149	149	149	149	−1½
25	25⅜	400	Wisconsin Central	25	26¼	25	25½	−¼
50½	51½	200	Wisconsin Central pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	+¾

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 4½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 4¾ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. plus ⅛@½ per cent. commission for all dates from ninety days to six months on mixed collateral and 7 per cent. and over on collateral consisting wholly of industrial securities.

Mercantile paper rates, 6@6¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½@6¾ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $372,546,663; balances, $15,449,198; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $524,687.

The local banks have lost $2,948,000 since Friday, as compared with a loss of $4,872,000 in the same time last week.

Sterling exchange was very weak. Nominal rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates for demand closed 35 points lower, at $4.8375@$4.8380, sixty days at $4.8060, and cables at $4.8445@$4.8450. Commercial bills were $4.80¼@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted: Francs, 5.23⅛ less 3-32 for long and 5.20 less 1-16 for demand; reichmarks, 93⅜ plus 1-64 and 94½ plus 1-64; guilders, 39.96.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—12½@15c discount. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—10@15c premium. St. Louis—25@15c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 30⅞d per ounce and in New York at 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were 51¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .95, 200 Consolidated California & Virginia at 1.05, 500 Diamond Field at .45, 600 Golden Anchor at .71@.70, 300 Horn Silver at 2.00, 100 Ophir at 3.85, 300 Portland at 1.40, 200 Sandstorm at .80, 300 Savage at .95.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—New York exchange, 35@30c discount. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Business on the local exchange went on much as it has in recent days, practically ignoring speculation elsewhere. Can preferred rallied a trifle. Biscuit common sold at 67½, nearly a point above the New York price of yesterday. Swift's was firm. Box Board preferred was easy. A good block of Northwestern 4 per cent. bonds changed hands.

In the afternoon some demand for Chicago Subway put the stock up from a break to 51½ to 53¾. Biscuit firmed with New York and sold at 67⅞. Union Traction issues in New York turned stronger, the preferred running up from 16 to 18.

The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can	7⅞	7½	7⅝
250	Am. Can pf	60¼	59¾	60¼
5	Am. Shipbuilding	62	62	62
80	Am. Shipbuilding pf	108	108	108
10	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	52	52	52
475	Chicago Subway	53¼	51½	53¼
300	Chi. Union Traction	5	4¾	5
700	Chi. Union Traction pf	17⅜	16	17⅜
245	Diamond Match	126⅜	126	126
270	Nat. Biscuit	67⅞	67¼	67¼
19	South Side Elevated	98	98	98
325	Swift & Co	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
480	Un. Box Board	1¾	1⅝	1¾
500	Un. Box Board pf	11	10¾	11
100	West Chicago	53	53	53

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Money was in quieter demand in the market to-day and rates were easier. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange the settlement passed off satisfactorily, revealing that the market was less top-heavy than anticipated. Consequently the tone was firm, but business was quiet and the changes in quotations were slight. Americans were the only active section. They opened irregular, with weakness in Readings and Pennsylvania owing to the failure of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia. A sharp reaction occurred before noon, and prices were lifted appreciably over parity, especially Canadian Pacific, which again received much attention. Later prices eased slightly, but strengthened immediately afterward on New York support, especially Ontario & Western. The market closed firm at the best quotations of the day.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¾.

Bar silver quiet at 30⅞d per ounce.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 11.20; Lisbon, 1.

Bullion amounting to £151,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £80,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparison being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	87 11-16	..	..	− ⅛
Consols, account	87 11-16	..	..	− ⅛
Anaconda	14½	276	276	− 1
Atchison	110¾	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅝
Can. Pacific	183½	178⅜	173⅞	+ 5
St. Paul	201	195	193⅞	+ 1⅝
Erie	47⅝	46¼	45⅝	+ ½
Erie 1st pf	80½	78	77½	+ ½
Illinois Central	180	174⅝	..	..
Louis. & Nash	152½	148	147⅜	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central	145½	141	142	+ 1
Pennsylvania	72¼	140	138½	+ 1½
Reading	69½	135	136⅜	− 1⅝
Southern Pacific	93¼	90¾	89	+ ⅝
Union Pacific	191½	184½	183⅞	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	47⅛	46	45¼	+ ½
U. S. Steel pf	110⅝	107⅛	106⅛	+ 1

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	7	0	Esperanza	3	2	6
Tomboy	1	5	0	Dolores	1	18	9
El Oro	1	12	6	Strat. Ind.	0	4	6

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Prices on Bourse today were firm throughout, especially Russians on a report that Count Witte would succeed M. Stolypin as Premier. Business was restricted.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 71.00 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 471.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25c 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were rather firmer, but trading was light. Americans were higher. Canadian Pacific gained 8 points. Russians improved.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Construction Utilities Cement Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Frederick A. Chamberlain, Patrick Egan, Paul R. Jones.

The Baylis Company, Englewood; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Chester Baylis, Robert W. Baylis, Robert Baylis.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Shares Weak with Better Tone at Close.

Greene Gold-Silver Tumbles Before Heavy Selling—Havana Tobacco's Losses Continue.

The weakness which was shown in curb stocks Tuesday continued again yesterday, though some of the recovery on the Stock Exchange was reflected toward the end of the session. Interest in the mining list centred in Greene Gold-Silver, which was dumped on the market in heavy volume, forcing the price down from 2¼ to 1⅛. At the close a slight recovery was made and the last price, after sales of 15,000 shares, was 1⅝. Havana Tobacco was again pressed on the market and made further recessions, going at one time as low as 15. Like Greene Gold-Silver, however, it recovered some of the lost ground before the end of the session, closing at 16, after sales of 2,300. The Industrial list as a whole was practically at a standstill. Mining shares, too, were comparatively inactive and closed generally lower. British Columbia Copper was an exception, selling 8,000 between 9⅝ and 10¾. The close was at 10, a net gain for the day of ⅛.

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The principal transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Can pf	60	60	59¾	60
20	A. W. Fa. pf.	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	27⅛
2,800	Havana Tob.	17	17	15	16
400	Int. Mer. Ma.	11	11	11	11
100	I. M. M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
200	Int. Salt	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
300	Mackay Cos.	73¾	73¾	73½	73½
100	Mack. Cos. pf.	72	72	72	72
1,700	Manhat. Tran.	3½	5½	3	3½

RAILROADS.

4,100	Chi. Sub	52½	54	52¼	54
50	Nor. Se. stubs	237½	237½	237½	237½

MINING STOCKS.

4,500	Bos. Cop	29	29½	28¾	28¾
8,000	Brit. Col. Cop.	9⅞	10¼	9¾	10
1,050	Butte Coal	32¾	33⅝	32⅜	33⅝
2,550	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	6⅝
1,000	Clear Ck. & Gilpin Tun.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
400	C. Ck. & Gil. Tun. pf.	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾
2,000	Cum.-Ely Min.	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾
900	Dolores Ltd.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
450	Dom. Cop. new	3⅞	4	3¾	4
100	El Rayo Min.	5	5	5	5
1,080	Fur. Ck. Cop.	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
50	Giroux Min.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,500	Granby Con.	12	12	11¾	12
3,500	Greene Con. C.	25	25	24½	25
250	Greene Gold.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
15,000	Greene Gold-Sil.	2¼	2¼	1⅝	1⅝
300	Guanaj. Con.	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
50	Gug. Ex. war. 50% paid	280	280	280	280
3,950	Mic. Gold Min.	5¼	5¼	5	5
1,000	Mines Co. of America	$1.22	$1.26	$1

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Where do the bears get all the money they lose? Money must be had before it can be lost. Yesterday's violent recovery in prices was greatly assisted by short covering. The bears have become so intimidated that they run quickly, but it is no easy thing to cover short stocks in a market absolutely controlled by powerful bull interests. The broker who takes a limited buying order returns immediately with word that there is no stock for sale at his limit; so much is offered, he says, at a higher price. The limit is raised, but beofre the broker can get back to the crowd the stock which was offered at the higher price has disappeared. After two or three such attempts to limit his loss the man who is short becomes desperate and gives the order to buy at the market. He fares possibly 1 per cent. worse than if he had made it a market order in the first place. Thus stocks are dangled just beyond the reach of the shorts until they are willing to buy on the asking prices. Nothing could illustrate more convincingly to the trader the bull crowd's control of the situation.

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American stocks had recovered sharply in London before the opening of this market, and the initial quotations here were at moderate advances over Tuesday's closing prices, with the exception of Canadian Pacific, which opened up wildly. Almost immediately, however, heavy selling appeared in a few stocks, notably Reading, which went off as much as 1 per cent. between sales and on extremely active trading touched a point 3⅜ per cent. below Tuesday's closing. There was one block of 14,000 shares. It looked as if a big line of the stock were being "slaughtered." Some thought it was a bear raid, but the rumor of forced liquidation by a house that had become overextended and could not renew its banking accommodations was probably true, in addition to which there was heavy selling for Philadelphia account. Pennsylvania also was very weak, and there was heavy selling in several other stocks.

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After a bad quarter of an hour the market began to show evidences of determined support. It was to be expected that the bull leaders, having distributed a good many stocks at higher prices, would come in and protect the market in such an emergency. They made their stand in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, St. Paul, and the Steel stocks, which showed that the same men who had been committed heavily to the bull side were so committed still, and had confidence enough in their market to take stocks in a wholesale manner. The Hill stocks advanced on renewed buying. Presently Reading began to rally as violently as it had declined. In the afternoon other stocks were turned to the bull side, notably Amalgamated Copper and Erie common. Activity in a number of stocks not hitherto prominent on this movement, such, for example, as Chesapeake & Ohio, and Ontario & Western, gave the market a broader appearance in the later trading, and it closed with much of the good feeling restored.

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Union Pacific is undoubtedly the most commanding stock in the market. It was the aggressive buying of that security which turned the tide in the first hour yesterday. No sooner had the word gone forth that Union Pacific would be turned again to the bull side than traders began to take a more hopeful view of things, and then when the tape showed that the big buyers of Union Pacific had changed their orders and were bidding up for the stock, instead of taking it only on a scale-down, the whole face of the market changed. "Get back your stocks," traders cried to one another on the floor. The same advice echoed through brokerage offices. Forebodings were dispelled as if by magic. The "right people" had taken hold of the market again. They were advertising the fact in Union Pacific. Those who had been scared out of stocks on Tuesday rushed in to buy them back, the shorts retreated in disorder, and prices marched upward almost as rapidly as they had declined. Union Pacific enjoyed a maximum recovery of nearly 5 points. Reading advanced 6 points from the low point reached in the first half hour. United States Steel common went back to 47¼, or to within a fraction of the highest point previously reached. And at the close people were asking themselves what they had been alarmed about.

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An experience such as Tuesday's decline and yesterday's recovery teaches the followers of a bull market to buy stocks confidently on the reactions. Frequent reactions of this sort, accompanied by large supporting orders at recessions of 3 to 5 points, serve to accustom people to a high level of prices. Only a few days ago Union Pacific looked very high around 160. It has since been above 190, and on Tuesday and again yesterday forenoon it was stoutly supported between 185 and 184. Then it sold up to 188⅝, which showed that the buying below 185 must have been of a pretty strong character. Thus is established a new point of imaginary resistance in Union Pacific, namely, 185, at which price traders would buy it on another reaction, because it had been supported there once before. In spite of the fact, therefore, that Union Pacific looked dear at 160 only ten days ago, or before the announcement of the dividend, it is beginning now to be thought of as cheap at 185. After a bewildering advance in the market it takes a little time to accustom people to the new prices, but one or two reactions, followed by splendid recoveries and bigger trading, have an immense educational value.

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The leaders of the bull campaign are obviously in control of the situation. Their handling of the market yesterday was proof enough. They are aiming at a greater distribution of stocks and are doubtless confident of the outcome. It is not entirely a question, however, of what they aim to do. It is partly a question of what they will be able to do. The money market certainly has its limitations, although it seems old-fashioned to say it.

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The supreme confidence with which the big bull interests continue their operations in the face of money market conditions which are almost inscrutable is hard to understand. Bankers are saying that while we shall certainly import gold, money is going to be extremely active at high rates, but they add, or most of them add, that high interest rates do not always check a rising stock market. Those who are committed to the bull side of the market appear to be sure of their money, and their confidence is perhaps only the more irresistible because it must be shared on faith. The speculative mind prefers to make a mystery of things. Thus, it is believed in many quarters that American bankers actually have been accumulating gold in London, that they are keeping it with the Bank of England secretly, and that they will import it "when needed." One theory is that this relief is being held back so as to force the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

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Always when gold imports are inexplicably deferred it is rumored that bankers have been quietly accumulating gold in London. Never that anybody can recall has such a rumor been true in the past. But it is the most plausible thing imaginable, and works as a "faith cure."

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An operator who has been entirely out of sympathy with the advance and the methods employed, but who has been too canny to fight the movement, says: "It's of no use to bring out bear stuff at this time. Nobody will heed it. These men who are committed so openly to the bull side and who have a great many stocks to sell have not got to the end of their resources. They have succeeded in attracting a public—that is, a certain kind of public—and they are not going to stop until their ammunition is exhausted. I am waiting for certain signs which will not fail to appear. When these men have sold their stocks you will begin to get warnings from high quarters. The same banking interests who are now supporting this movement will begin to lecture the Street on the extravagance of a speculation which they themselves have fostered, deplore the recklessness which has led stock gamblers to impose an unnecessary strain upon the money market and piously wash their hands of the whole business. When we begin to get such expressions from certain quarters we shall know that the big men are out of their stocks. Things will happen in precisely this sequence if the campaign now in progress continues to its logical end. Something may happen, of course, to bring it prematurely to an end, but I should say that only a series of accidents could defeat this bull crowd."

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The final announcement of the ore deal will be a relief to many and a satisfaction to some, but what else can ever be so prolific a source of Wall Street copy?

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Touching the details of the ore deal, the only thing of which anybody seems to be at all certain is that Great Northern stockholders will get about 100 per cent. in a 6 per cent. guaranteed new stock.

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The trouble with the Erie issues is that they do not bull in the logical order. The speculation is all in the common stock, which cannot, however, be advanced much without looking ridiculously high in comparison with the first and second preferred issues, each paying 4 per cent. Yesterday, on transactions of about 25,000 shares, Erie common advanced to 47⅛. There was not a single transaction in the first preferred, which was quoted at 77½ bid, and 78 asked, and of the second preferred 100 shares were traded in at 71. The common stock, paying nothing, is selling within 24 points of the second preferred, which pays 4 per cent., and within about 30 points of the first preferred, also paying 4 per cent.

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Notwithstanding much boasting on the part of the bull crowd, the shorts in Brooklyn Rapid Transit have not yet been destroyed.

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The actions of Atchison common indicate that the floating supply of stock is under the control of the bull crowd. If its price gets above 110, Atchison will begin to be compared with Baltimore & Ohio, a 6 per cent. stock. Atchison is being bulled on the idea that the dividend will be advanced from 4 per cent., the present rate, to 6 per cent., but there are some judges of value who would maintain that 6 per cent. on Baltimore & Ohio is much more likely to be maintained than 6 per cent. on Atchison common. The Atchison's business is more subject to violent fluctuations than that of the Baltimore & Ohio.

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

New Furnaces May Relieve the Pig Iron Market.

The strained condition of the pig iron markets is made the chief subject of discussion in The Iron Age, which shows that although the scarcity continues, the unanimity of opinion among consumers as to the supply in the early future has been broken and at least one concern has withdrawn its inquiry for 10,000 tons, presumably with the idea that a break will come when new furnaces go into blast. The Iron Age says:

"Present scarcity dominates the pig iron market and the possibilities of production in the future get scant notice. Consumers of foundry iron in particular, who find difficulty in meeting early wants, are preempting furnace output in the early months of 1907. Only a good beginning has been made in buying for next year and naturally the larger foundry interests lead the movement. At advancing prices further business was put in the past week. Sellers seem less eager than buyers to reverse the practice of many months of making short intervals between sales and final deliveries.

"In the Central West there is less excitement than in former weeks, while in the East, as shown in the Philadelphia market, the feeling of uneasiness on the part of buyers is more marked. That consumers are not unanimous in their judgment of the future is illustrated in the withdrawal of an inquiry for 10,000 tons of foundry iron by a Wisconsin implement works.

"Pig iron prices have advanced from 50 cents to $1 a ton and variations in selling prices grow more noticeable. On Southern iron prices for 1907 delivery range from $15 to $16 Birmingham for No. 2 iron, the discrepancy coming in part from the practice of making delivered prices which meet district competition. The largest sales of the week, chiefly Northern irons, were 16,000 tons to the Westinghouse interests and 20,000 tons to the New York Air Brake Company.

"The complaint always attending an advancing market is heard here and there—that iron bought at low prices does not come forward at scheduled deliveries.

"Though the United States Steel Corporation is prorating deliveries of semi-finished steel between its subsidiary sheet and tin plate companies and the independent mills in those lines, the latter are considerably short of their needed supply of steel. It is not true, however, that the Carnegie Steel Company has advanced the price of sheet bars to $30."

The Iron Trade Review will say tomorrow:

The excitement characterizing the pig iron situation of the past fortnight has subsided to a considerable extent and the market has resolved itsel finto one of strong but cautious and conservative activity. Buying continues exceedingly brisk for delivery in the first half of 1907 at about $15 for Southern No. 2 foundry, $18 for Northern No. 2, $17.75 to $18 for Bessemer, and $18 for basic.

Furnace men are meeting with little success in determining the cost of their raw materials for the coming year. Some coke contracts for 1907 have been closed, but producers generally are declining to quote prices ahead of Jan. 1, and early delivery coke is hard to obtain.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Copper metal for both spot and future delivery closed unchanged in the London market yesterday at £84 15s. Pig tin closed weak at a further recession of £1 in spot and £1 5s for futures, at £182 5s and £182 15s, respectively. Lead and spelter were unchanged at £17 10s and £27 5s. Iron warrants were weak at 53s 1d for standard foundry and 53s 7½d for Middlesboro.

The closing bid and asked prices of copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of the previous day:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lake	18.75		18.75	
Electrolytic	18.50		18.50	
Castings	18.25		18.25	
Spelter	6.00	6.10	6.00	6.10
Tin	40.00	40.25	40.50	41.00

STILL DISCUSS ORE DEAL.

While Wall Street Conjectures Great Northern and N. P. Go Up.

Sharp advances in Great Northern preferred and in Northern Pacific served yesterday to increase Wall Street's interest in the prospective announcement of the terms of the lease of the Great Northern's ore lands to the United States Steel Corporation.

It is Wall Street's understanding that many details of the proposed lease remain to be settled, although it has been believed for some time that the deal had practically been agreed upon between James J. Hill and the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Hill declined to discuss the question of the ore-land lease yesterday.

In the course of yesterday's discussion of the proposed deal, rumor repeated the terms of the lease which had been circulated in previous reports. According to these reported terms the lease will provide for the mining of 750,000 tons of ore during the first year and for an increase of this amount until a maximum of 4,000,000 tons a year is reached. It is said that the price to be paid to the Great Northern will be about $1.63 a ton, about evenly divided between royalty and freight charges.

ELEVATED ROAD'S NEW STOCK

Manhattan Railway's $4,800,000 Issue to be Used for Improvements.

The application of the Manhattan Railway to the State Railroad Commission for permission to issue $4,800,000 additional stock covers the stock which remained in the treasury of the company at the time of its lease to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The authorized capital of the Manhattan Elevated is $60,000,000, of which $55,200,000 is outstanding.

This treasury stock has been held in reserve to provide for the cost of improvements and other expenditures by the Manhattan Railway. The amount spent by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the account of the Manhattan Railway since the lease of the latter in 1903 amounts, it was said yesterday, to close to $7,000,000. About two-thirds of this will be covered by an issue of $4,800,000 of new stock at par. The improvements upon the Manhattan Elevated since the Interborough took over the operation of the road have included, besides the laying of the third track in Third Avenue, minor improvements to the elevated structure and the purchase of new equipment. In addition, it is explained, the company has paid out large sums in damages.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The local money market is very firm. The usual table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 5½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 6@6¼ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 12½@15c discount; clearings, $23,419,078; balances, $1,687,076; Sub-Treasury debit, $16,669.

Although the local stock market was quiet at the opening, it showed decided and unexpected strength. There was no selling pressure; in fact, buying orders predominated. There was a good demand for Copper Range and North Butte, both showing fractional gains. Wolverine advanced 3 points on the favorable dividend declaration, while the balance of the copper shares was quiet, but strong. The market closed strong and at around the highest point of the day.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$28,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s...	91¾	91	91
84,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s..	97½	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	Illinois Steel 5s, 1913.	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

970	Atchison	108⅛	107⅝	107⅝
15	Boston Elevated	149¾	149½	149½
80	Boston & Maine	167	167	167
250	Boston & Worcester	35	35	35
200	Boston & Wor. pf	83¼	83	83¼
70	C. J. R. & S. Y.	160	160	160
200	Massachusetts Elec.	20¼	20	20⅛
218	Massachusetts El. pf.	71	70¼	71
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194
3	Old Colony	202	202	202
15	Rutland pf.	55	55	55
1,100	Union Pacific	186¾	184⅝	186
64	West End	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛

TELEPHONES.

206	American	133⅝	133	133
54	Mexican pf.	66	66	66
2	New England	130	130	130
25	Western	11	11	11

MISCELLANEOUS.

92	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	95	94½	95
390	Am. Pneu. Service	14	13½	14
302	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	32	30½	32
1,788	Am. Sugar	139⅝	138⅝	139½
37	Am. Sugar pf.	139	139	139
100	Am. Woolen	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
28	Am. Woolen pf.	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
210	East Boston Land	9	9	9
350	Massachusetts Gas	89¾	88½	88½
200	Mass. Gas pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
10	Pullman	238	238	238
43	Seattle pf.	103½	103½	103½
12	Swift & Co.	104	104	104
98	United Fruit	109¼	108¾	109¼
60	United Shoe Machine	79½	79	79
70	Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾
5,034	United States Steel	47⅞	45¼	47⅛
143	U. S. Steel pf.	107	106¾	106¾

MINING.

7,290	Amalgamated	109⅞	107⅝	109⅞
30	Alhouez	35½	35½	35½
200	Anaconda	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
25	Atlantic	13	13	13
65	Bingham	32½	32¼	32½
1,810	Boston Con.	29	28¾	29
2,675	*Butte Coalition	33½	33⅜	33⅜
251	Calumet & Arizona	120½	119¾	120
5	*Calumet & Hecla	730	730	730
505	Centennial	24½	23¼	24½
100	Con. Mercur	60c.	60c.	60c.
1,995	Copper Range	79½	78½	78¾
820	Franklin	19⅝	19	19⅝
1,088	*Greene	25¼	24¼	24¼
50	Guanajuato	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
65	Isle Royale	20½	20½	20½
4	Mohawk	61	61	61
50	Mont. C. & C. rects.	2½	2⅜	2½
70	Nevada	18½	18½	18½
1,590	North Butte	94¼	93¼	94⅛
243	Old Dominion	40¼	40	40¼
317	Osceola	114⅞	113	114⅞
61	*Quincy	91	90	91
50	Rhode Island	5	5	5
100	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼
175	Tecumseh	12½	12¼	12¼
90	Trinity	9	8⅝	9
55	U. S. Oil	10	10	10
450	U. S. Smelting	58¾	58	58
1,605	U. S. Smelting pf.	46	46	46
200	United Copper	63	62⅝	62⅝
1,395	Utah	61	60	61
50	Winona	8	8	8
406	Wolverine	157½	154½	157

*Ex. dividend. †Assessment paid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Trading in stocks continued light to-day and was confined almost entirely to United Railways certificates and Consolidation Coal. Declines in the bond market enabled bargain hunters to pick up some good things. Seaboard 4s, United Railways funding 5s, and Breweries 4s, each declined ¼, and United Railways incomes declined ½. Western Maryland 4s fell off ⅝. Norfolk Railway and Light stock lost 2 points, but Consolidation Coal was the only security excepting Mount Vernon-Woodberry 5s that continued upward, advancing 2½ points.

The close was firm but dull.

Stocks, 815 shares; bonds $64,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,400	Balt. City 3½s, 1930.	103	103	103
1,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s.	101	101	101
7,000	Seaboard 4s.	86½	86½	86½
1,000	Western Maryland 4s.	84¾	84½	84½
7,000	United Rys. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾
23,000	United Rys. incomes.	70¼	69¾	69¾
7,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s.	89	88¾	88¾
9,000	Breweries 4s.	62¼	62⅛	62⅛
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	86¾	86⅝	86⅝

STOCKS.

100	Norfolk Ry. & Light.	17	17	17
250	United Rys. ctfs.	15¼	15¼	15¼
100	Alabama Coal & Iron.	65	65	65
15	Comas Cigarette Mac.	7	7	7
250	Consolidation Coal.	95	95	95

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$190,273,321
Gold coin and bullion	111,185,468
Gold certificates	47,592,300
Silver coin and bullion	8,820,029
Silver certificates	8,409,711
United States notes	8,748,011
Treasury notes of 1890	11,050
National banknotes	10,312,408
Total receipts this month	51,999 328
Total receipts this year	164,238,181
Total expenditures this month	44,550,000
Total expenditures this year	110,586,722

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUND TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$370,788,989
Silver dollars	481,190,000
Silver dollars of 1890	7,126,000
Total	$1,031,117,989
General fund	195,862,904
Deposits in National banks	97,191,881
In Philippine Treasury	4,765,651
Awaiting reimbursement	180,381
Current liabilities	107,437,496
	169,540

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
27,800	Cable Consolidated	40c	37c	41c
38	Crucible Steel	13¼	13¼	13¼
15	Crucible Steel pf.	80¾	80¼	80¾
25	Fireproof pf.	26½	26½	26½
100	Harbison-Walker pf.	12	12	12
100	Harbison-Walker pf.	78	78	78
15	Independent Brewing.	15½	15½	15½
140	Independent Brew. pf.	43½	43½	43½
5	Mfrs. L. & H.	31¼	31¼	31¼
1,000	Nipissing	6¼	6¼	6½
100	Ohio Tonopah	27c	27c	27c
250	Pittsburg Brewing	31	30¼	31
225	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	50	49½	49½
1	Pittsburg Coal pf.	55½	55½	55½
400	Pittsburg Consolidated	28c	23c	23c
3	River Coal pf.	26	25	26
485	Tonopah Extension	5¾	5¼	5⅝
25	Union Switch	81	81	81
190	U. S. Steel	46	46	46
4	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	106¼	106¼
350	Westing. Elec.	75½	74½	75
10	West. Penn. Ry.	37	37	37
110	West. Penn. Ry. pf.	75½	75¼	75½

BANKS.

6	North Am. Savings B.	65	65	65

BONDS.

$1,000	Independent Brew. 6s.	105	105	105

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Edward Hornbostel, H. J. Rieser, and Henry W. Gennerich have been admitted to membership in the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Mr. Gennerich was President of the United National Bank for several years, and has taken offices at 43 Exchange Place to transact a commission business in stocks and bonds. Seats are posted for transfer to Frank B. Moseley, R. E. Eastman, and C. Mont. Benton.

The firm of Cutting & Co., with James D. W. Cutting as Exchange member and senior partner, will start business as bankers and brokers at 100 Broadway, Sept. 1. Walter D. Robinson is the second partner. The new firm brings back to Wall Street a name which for generations held an enviable record in the Street. Mr. Cutting's grandfather was President of the Stock Exchange in the trying period that followed the outbreak of the civil war, and his son, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., maintained the standing and traditions of the firm until his death a few years ago.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Active and Irregular with Prices at a New Low Record.

FORECAST FOR THE COTTON STATES.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Eastern Florida—Showers Thursday and Friday; light southerly winds.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday; light variable winds, mostly southerly.

Western Texas—Local showers Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Tennessee—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The cotton market was active and irregular yesterday, with prices reaching a new low record for the season in the middle session, while in the late trading there was quite a sharp rally. The close was only 3 to 6 points net lower. Sales for the day were estimated at 400,000 bales. The market will be closed on Saturday and Monday, reopening on Tuesday morning. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 3-16c lower. Detailed weather reports showed rather heavy precipitation in parts of the Eastern belt, but the weather generally was considered good.

The range of contract prices in the local markets yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes'day's Close.
August	8.65	8.75	8.63	8.64@8.69	8.63
September	8.63	8.69	8.60	8.62@8.70	8.73
October	8.82	8.85	8.74	8.85@8.84	8.88
November	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.92@8.94	8.96
December	9.00	9.03	8.90	9.02@9.03	9.06
January	9.10	9.12	9.00	9.10@9.11	9.15
February	9.12	9.12	9.10	9.14@9.16	9.20
March	9.20	9.22	9.12	9.22@9.23	9.26
April	9.20	9.20	9.19	9.22@9.24	9.26
May	9.27	9.30	9.19	9.30@9.31	9.33

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices 10 points lower, at 9.80 for middling upland and 10.05 for middling Gulf. Sales, 400 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows:

Galveston quiet, 1-16c lower, at 9¾c; sales, 1,683 bales. Mobile dull, unchanged, at 9c; sales nil. Savannah quiet, 3-16c lower, at 9 1-16c; sales, 337 bales. Baltimore nominal, ⅛c lower, at 9¼c; sales nil. Augusta steady, 1-16c lower, at 9¼c; sales, 117 bales. Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; sales nil. New Orleans easy, 1-16c lower, at 9 3-16c; sales, 290 bales. St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 9¼c; sales nil. Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 9½c; sales nil.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—There was no improvement in speculative conditions yesterday, yet the market was fairly steady throughout the session, and at the close was only ⅛c under the previous night. On the whole news was more bullish than otherwise, but the fear of an increasing movement and the dullness along export lines checked any disposition to bull the market. At best point prices were about ⅛ to ¼c above the previous night, and from this they declined as much under the close. The bull factors included reports of rain in northern parts of the Spring wheat States, steadiness abroad, and rather light interior receipts, the latter amounting to only 486,000 bushels, compared with 780,000 bushels last year. The seaboard clearances were about on the recent average, and mainly wheat. Advices from Minneapolis noted a decrease of 925,000 bushels in stocks during the last four days, but also stated that arrivals showed a very fine quality of new wheat. Throughout the day it was evident that exporters were too far out of line to produce much business, and the sales of only a dozen loads therefore created no surprise, although discouraging to the bull element, especially as Liverpool was ½d higher and Budapest up 10 points. Paris closed 5 to 10 points lower, and Berlin ¼ mark down.

CORN.—Considerable early strength in this market, especially in September at Chicago, was replaced by moderate declines in the afternoon that left final prices only ¼ to ⅜c net higher. The buying was chiefly by large cash houses at Chicago, which accounted for the leading strength in September. Subsequent reactions were the result of larger earlot estimates and increased country acceptances, especially from Nebraska. Interior receipts were 577,000 bushels, compared with 864,000 bushels a year ago. Export sales of 6 loads were reported at the seaboard. No. 2 corn was quoted at 58¼c in elevator and 58½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 white, 62c, and No. 2 yellow 61c, both nominal.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
September	70¾	78 15-16	78¾	79¼
December	81⅞	81 9-16	81⅝	81⅝
May	84½	83¼	84¼	84⅝
Corn—				
September	48⅞	48¼	48⅝	48¾
December	44¼	43¾	44	44
May	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	44¾
Oats—				
September	29¾	29 1-16	29⅜	29½
December	30⅞	30 9-16	30⅝	30½
May	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	32⅝
Lard—				
October	$8.77	$8.72	$8.77	$8.75
January	7.90	7.85	7.87	7.90
Ribs—				
October	8.50	8.55	8.57	8.57
January	7.20	7.12	7.17	7.20
Pork—				
September	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
January	13.40	13.32	13.32	13.40

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
September	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	71¼
December	74¼	74	74	74¼
May	78½	78¼	78¼	78¾
Corn—				
September	48⅞	48¼	48⅝	48¾
December	44¼	43¾	44	44
May	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	44¾
Oats—				
September	29⅝	29 1-16	29⅜	29½
December	30⅞	30 9-16	30⅝	30½
May	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	32⅝
Lard—				
October	$8.77	$8.72	$8.77	$8.75
January	7.90	7.85	7.87	7.90
Ribs—				
October	8.50	8.55	8.57	8.57
January	7.20	7.12	7.17	7.20
Pork—				
September	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
January	13.40	13.32	13.32	13.40

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Wednesday Aug. 29, 1906.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Allis-Chalmers.	19¾	20	19½	19½
35,410	Amal. Copper.	108⅝	110	107½	109⅝
90	Am. Car & Fy.	42	43¾	39¾	40¾
10	Am. Ice	79½	79½	79½	79½
970	Am. Locom.	71	72¼	70¾	71⅝
5,220	Am. Smelting.	156	157½	155¼	157⅝
2,360	Am. Sugar	139¾	139¾	138½	139½
30	Am. Woolen	36⅞	36¾	36¼	36¼
6,040	A., T. & S. F.	107⅝	109¾	107	107⅝
170	Balt. & Ohio.	116½	117¼	116¾	117
1,050	Brook. Rap. T.	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾
160	Can. Pacific.	177¾	178¾	177¾	177¾
10	Cent. Leather.	39	39	39	39
460	Ches. & Ohio.	63¼	65¼	63	65¼
30	Chi. Gt. West.	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
2,900	C., M. & St. P.	175¾	176¾	174¼	175¾
30	C., M. & St. P. rights	17	17½	16¾	17
2,570	Col. Fuel & I.	55¾	56¾	54¾	56⅞
20	Col. Southern.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
10	Corn Products.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
20	Dist. Securities.	62½	63¾	62½	63½
1,750	Erie	47¾	48⅞	45¾	46¾
70	Louis. & Nash.	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
20	Mo., K. & T.	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¼
700	Mo. Pacific.	97	98¾	96¾	97⅝
50	Nat. Lead.	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¾
100	N. Y. Central.	142¾	143¾	142¾	143⅞
1,480	N. Y., O. & W.	48¾	50	48¾	49¾
60	Pacific Mail.	37¼	37¾	37¼	37¼
9,940	Pennsylvania.	139¾	141¾	139	141¾
140	Pr. Steel Car.	52½	53½	52½	53½
30,480	Reading.	136¼	139	134½	138⅞
10	Rep. Steel.	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾
680	Rock Island.	27¼	28	27¼	27⅞
5,200	Southern Pac.	89¾	91⅜	89¾	91
610	Southern Ry.	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾
90	Texas Pacific.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
41,830	Union Pacific.	184⅜	189	184½	187¾
17,990	U. S. Steel.	45¾	47¾	45½	47
720	U. S. Steel pf.	106¾	107¾	106¾	107⅜

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday Aug. 29, 1906.

Impl Jap Gov ster loan 6s	4,600	H & Tex C gen 4s	95½
5,000	100¾	Inter-Met 4½s	
3,000	100¾	20,000	85
5,000	100¾	10,000	84¼
2,000	100¾	31,000	85
2d series		15,000	84¾
1,000	99¾	Kings Co Elev 4s	
17,000	99¾	stamped gtd	
3,000	99¾	4,000	91
6½s sterl loan		L S & M S deb 4s	
10,000	91¾	7,000	100
24,600	91¾	L S & M S 3½s	
4,000	91¾	1,000	97
2,600	91¾	9,000	96
1,300	91¾	Lex Av & P F 1st	
12,000	91¾	2,000	115
15,000	91¾	Mex Cen con 4s	
10,000	92	2,000	70½
5,000	91¾	Mex Cen 1st inc	
2d series		6,000

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:24|Sun sets..6:38|Moon sets...1:34

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:26	4:45	10:28	11:13
Governors Island	4:39	5:00	11:00	11:43
Hell Gate	6:32	6:53	12:32	1:15

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 29.

SS Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 22.
SS Prinzess Irene, Naples, Aug. 17.
SS Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 16.
SS Atrato, Kingston, Aug. 25.
SS Cubana, Havana, Aug. 25.
SS Antilla, Santiago, Aug. 26.
SS Kjeld, Port Antonio, Aug. 23.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Aug. 28.
SS Gunther, Barbados, Aug. 21.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 26.
SS Bergen, Havana, Aug. 24.
SS Nubia, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
SS Uller, Port Antonio, Aug. 23.
SS Colorado, Brunswick, Aug. 26.
SS Tjomo, Campeche, Aug. 23.
Captain A. F. Lucas, Port Arthur, Aug. 20.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
*Amerika, Hamburg	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Segurança, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Copenh'n.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Katahdin, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Caslida, Argentina	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

P. der Nederlanden, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	———	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Lucania, Liverpool	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Finland, Antwerp	12:00 M.	2:30 P.M.
Silvia, St. John's	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. Waldemar, Colombia	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Atrato, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London	———	4:00 P.M.
Batavia, Hamburg	———	4:00 P.M.
Prinzess Irene, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
El Mar, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, New Orleans	———	3:00 P.M.
C. of Memphis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Federica	Trieste	July 23
Citta di Messina	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 22
Nicolai II	Copenhagen	Aug. 16
Main	Bremen	Aug. 18
Idaho	Hull	Aug. 15
Maraval	Port of Spain	Aug. 22
Deutschland	Hamburg	Aug. —
Patricia	Hamburg	Aug. 18
Napolitan Prince	Gibraltar	Aug. 19
Hudson	Havre	Aug. 18
Seminole	San Domingo	Aug. 14
El Rio	Galveston	Aug. 24

DUE TO-MORROW.

La Provence	Havre	Aug. 25
Montibello	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 19
Fest	Gibraltar	Aug. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Cattie	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Narragansett	London	Aug. 22
Bluecher	Hamburg	Aug. 24
Philadelphia	Southampton	Aug. 25
Umbria	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Gerstemunde	Shields	Aug. 18
El Dia	Galveston	Aug. 27
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 29

Reported by Wireless.

SS La Touraine, outgoing, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Brow Head, when the vessel was 165 miles west of that point, at 7:40 P. M. yesterday. Will probably reach Havre about 3 A. M. to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Montserrat, at Genoa, Aug. 26.
SS Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, Aug. 28.
SS Nord America, at Naples, Aug. 29.

Sailed.

SS Oceanic, from Liverpool, Aug. 29.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Southampton, Aug. 29.
SS Caronia, from Queenstown, Aug. 29.
SS Grodno, from Libau, Aug. 25.
SS Manuel Calvo, from Barcelona, Aug. 25.
SS Kentucky, from Antwerp, Aug. 28.
SS Dalblair, from Greenock, Aug. 28.
SS Amazonense, from Barbadoes, Aug. 25.
SS Waverley, from Shields, Aug. 27.

Passed.

SS Gallia, New York, for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Francesca, Trieste, for New York, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Second Lieut. P. D. Bunker, artillery, will proceed to Tampa on official business pertaining to the purchase of a light draught horse for use at Key West Barracks.

Major B. W. Dunn, ordnance, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the transportation of explosives.

Major C. B. Wheeler, ordnance, will proceed to Philadelphia on business pertaining to the joint Army and Navy Powder Board.

Major W. A. Mann, General Staff, will rejoin his proper station.

Major C. B. Wheeler, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, and will proceed to Manila for duty as chief ordnance officer.

The Navy.

Capt. W. H. H. Southerland, commissioned.

Commander H. H. Hosley, to duty as Supervisor of the Harbor, New York.

Lieut. Commander L. R. Desteiguer, to continue duty as Assistant Supervisor, New York Harbor.

Lieut. J. Downs, Jr., and T. A. Kittinger, commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Whipple, Worden, Hopkins, Lawrence, and MacDonough, at Rockland; Cleveland, at New Haven; Lebanon, at Newport; Yankee, at New London; Stringham, at Norfolk; Yankton, at Barnstable; Tacoma, at Tompkinsville; Columbia, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Rhode Island, from New London for Smithtown Bay; Virginia, from Newport for Smithtown Bay; Paducah, from Santo Domingo City for Sanchez; Arkansas, from Norfolk for Huntington Bay; Preble, from Seattle for Blaine; Florida, from Newport News for Tompkinsville; Concord, from Shanghai for Chee-Foo; Villalobos, from Shanghai for Kiukiang.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Incorporated to-day:

Middle States Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. Harlock and W. B. Young, Sr., Brooklyn; M. D. Abrams, New York.

Rosedale Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—P. Korn, A. Rider, and M. Gang, New York.

English China Clay Company, New York; capital, $5,006. Directors—H. F. Wood, Burslen, England; W. Beech and T. F. Mullins, New York.

Pokress & Co., New York, ostrich feathers; capital, $15,000. Directors—Rose Pokress, Flushing; L. M. Pokress and S. Pokress, New York.

New York and New England Realty Company, New York; capital, $80,000. Directors—M. S. Kistler, T. I. McNeece, and J. E. Barnet, New York.

Schuyler Apartment Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—I. A. Hoffer, T. Hoffer, and M. P. Altman, New York.

John E. Costello Company, Brooklyn, shoes; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. F. Costello, J. P. Patton, and M. B. Lasell, Brooklyn.

Cronin Coach and Transfer Company, Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Cronin, W. W. Cronin, and J. F. Aldrich, Syracuse.

Burnham & Phillips, New York, wearing apparel; capital, $150,000. Directors—M. A. Burnham and H. A. Burnham, New York; S. D. Phillips, Brooklyn.

Garage Operating Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—N. H. Mason, W. J. Brady, and H. C. Tuxbury, New York.

Sylvan Realty Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—A. Blitchik and N. Blum, New York; S. Stile, Brooklyn.

Freeport Consumers' Ice Company, Freeport, L. I.; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. J. Thomas, J. P. Morgan, and S. A. Williams, Freeport.

Edward Frohn Company, Brooklyn, wearing apparel; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. M. Schmitz, T. M. Geupel, and O. R. Schmidt, Brooklyn.

Henderson Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. Walzer, S. Epstein, and I. Bloomgarden, Brooklyn.

C. E. Halback & Co., New York, ornamental iron; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. E. Halback, Flora Halback, and F. P. Pace, New York.

Hollis Terrace Construction Company, Brooklyn, real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. J. Kirk, Jamaica; D. G. Keller and E. A. Dupre, Brooklyn.

Clemence Construction Company, Syracuse, contracting; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. R. Clemence, J. E. Polsey, and A. S. Carlson, Syracuse.

JOY KILLS AGED WOMAN.

Mrs. William Was About to Receive a Fortune Estimated at $1,000,000.

Excessive joy, due to the fact that she was about to come into the possession of a fortune estimated at $1,000,000, is believed to have caused the death of Mrs. Coral L. Williams of 2,340 Old Broadway. She was to have received a draft for the first installment of the fortune at 11 o'clock Monday morning, but died at 10 o'clock while waiting to go to the Gilsey House to receive it.

Mrs. Williams was the widow of the late Dr. Coral Lafayette Williams of Washington, D. C., who held large mining properties at Albuquerque, New Mexico. While returning to Washington several years ago Dr. Williams died aboard a train. His money, mining stocks, and papers were missing from his baggage.

Left with only the house in Washington, Mrs. Williams became reduced in circumstances. She came here twenty months ago, and finally went to live with the family of John H. Bogart at 2,340 Old Broadway. Recently C. B. Crosby, an old friend of Dr. Williams, succeeded in selling the Mexican mines for a large amount.

Mrs. Williams was 84 years old. She left no relatives.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chemical Glassware Is to Pay Higher Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers overruled yesterday claims filed by Wakem & McLaughlin and E. H. Sargent & Co. of Chicago regarding the rate of duty applicable to Erlemeyer and other glass flasks used in chemical operations.

The merchandise was assessed for duty at 60 per cent. under the provision in the tariff law for blown glass. The importers denied that the articles came within the category of blown glass, and insisted that the flasks be granted duty at either 40 per cent. as "bottles," or at 45 per cent. as "manufactures of glass." Testimony placed before the board by representatives of the domestic glass manufacturing interests, however, disproved the assertions of the importers. The board therefore finds that the merchandise is blown glassware.

Other importers' claims denied yesterday were filed by Deitsch Brothers, Stern Brothers, Rothschild Brothers & Co., Worthington, Smith & Co., Samstag & Hilder Brothers, Howard & Co., N. Spiegel, Charles F. Lucas & Co., J. & H. Rosenberg, Philip Freeman & Co., A. J. Hague & Co., Dingelstedt & Co., J. W. Nasury & Co., George Murphy, Incorporated, and J. Cusimano, New York.

The board sustained protests filed by Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Hummel, Kaufman & Co., J. Emrich & Co., the Roessler & Masslacher Chemical Company, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Norris Goldberg, Malhami & Co., and J. & H. Rosenberg, New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

White & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. S. White, tailor; Monticello Hotel.
Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; Lee Lewis, dry goods; Miss Emma Robinson, dry goods; Hotel Martinique.
Eiseman, M. A., & Brother, Chicago, Ill.; E. Eiseman, jewelry; Empire Hotel.
Lederer, B., & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. J. Lederer, millinery; E. Lederer, millinery; Mrs. Fanny Wetzler, millinery; Miss Fannie Wetzler, millinery; Markwell Hotel.
Ginness, Morris, Dolgeville, N. Y., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McNaughton, W. A., Company, Muncie, Ind.; W. H. McNaughton, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Oxley & Co., Lima, Ohio; Miss M. Murphy, millinery; Miss M. Riley, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Tuchfeld, Sol, & Sons, Jackson, Tenn.; Bertha Stedman, dry goods; Aaron Tuchfeld, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Freed, J., & Son, Trenton, Tenn.; Leo Freed, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Goetler, M., Hat Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Goetler, hats; Hotel Grenoble.
Garhead, Eibeud & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. A. Eibeud, department store; 45 Leonard Street.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; James Thompson, department store; 31 Union Square.
Woodruff, M., St. Joseph, Mo.; Robert J. Woodruff, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Newland & Maguire, Macomb, Ill.; Mrs. W. H. Newland, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Armitage Clothing Company, Chicago, Ill.; Edward J. Miller, clothing; Continental Hotel.
Ogilvie, L. B., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; W. M. Rieke, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Harris, M. S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mme. Marie, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Kratcke, Mrs. L. A., Chicago, Ill., millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Voris, M. J., & Co., Franklin, Ind.; H. D. Hart, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; D. Conway, dry goods; Hotel Martinique.
Davis, Schonwagner & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. Davis, dry goods; 683 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Strauss-Hecht Company, Danville, Ill.; I. H. Louis, domestics, dress goods, silks, notions, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Woodstock.
O'Callaghan, J., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hotel Woodstock.
Naylor, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; J. B. Brennan, notions and furnishing goods; 101 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Wallenstein & Cohn Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; C. G. Cohn, notions and millinery; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Strouse, Hirschberg & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Miss H. Brown, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. C. McFetridge, dress goods; J. D. Murray, dress goods; 817 Broadway; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Field, L. H., Company, Jackson, Mich.; Miss E. Harrington, notions; Prince George Hotel.
Forbes' & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. Alexander, linens; D. P. Birkett, prints; 2 Walker Street.
Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; W. S. Freeman, notions and furnishing goods; 58 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Roberts, John A., & Sons, Utica, N. Y.; F. Bush, furnishing goods and gloves; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Hene-Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J. Kelly, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Marlborough.
Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. C. Hubbard, cloaks, suits, and waists; Mr. Brown, domestics and white goods; 684 Broadway.
Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Hatton, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Krauss, furniture; 10 Greene Street; Hotel Victoria.
Meekes, J., Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. White, linens; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. H. Noyes, millinery; 31 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Cook, skirts and underwear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodstock.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Garron, silks; Hotel Victoria.
Thompson, N. J., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; M. D. Thompson, domestics; W. S. French, notions, hosiery, ribbons, and laces; Herald Square Hotel.
Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Pettibone, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Schmitt & Leochman, Danville, Ill.; H. Schmitt, dry goods; 493 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.
Steiger-Dudgean Company, New Bedford, Mass.; P. Steiger, dry goods; Miss Hartgrove, ladies' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Victoria.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Schneerberger, jewelry and leather goods, hosiery, underwear, and corsets; Hotel Albert.
Lauer, L., Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldstein, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.
Burger Dry Goods Company, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Burger, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, carpets; 498 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Glader, gloves; T. H. Blundell, flannels and dress goods; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; R. W. Lawson, dry goods; 238 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Bagneuski, A., Milwaukee, Wis.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. L. Ruff, dry goods; 685 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Newberger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newberger, notions and furnishing goods; 358 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Roskopf, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Hood, dry goods; A. G. Reid, domestics; 2 Walker Street.
Crippen & Reid, Saratoga, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, suits; Hotel York.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Walker, hosiery and knit underwear; 57 White Street.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Breese, laces; 214 Church Street.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Martin, ribbons; 214 Church Street.
Seitner Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; S. Seitner, cloaks, suits, and waists; T. Hummelein, dress goods; Miss M. St. Marie, millinery; 640 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Kennedy & MacInnes Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Farbe & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; I. Rosenbaum, house furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Kolven & Stern, Chicago, Ill.; H. Kolven, linens; Hotel Navarre.
Ballentine, R., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Ballentine, millinery; H. B. Sifilla, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Houston, James A., Boston, Mass.; A. Gortlept, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. McE. Millikin, cloaks, suits, waists, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Scheurman, millinery; Miss I. Rother, ribbons; 214 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss L. F. Grosch, laces; Miss A. Leary, ladies' wear; 493 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Wurzburg Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. M. Wurzburg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. H. Reck, notions and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.
Importers & Manufacturers Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Cohn, cloaks and suits; 11 Waverley Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Thieme & Schuessler Company, Lafayette, Ind.; J. H. Schuessler, notions and hosiery; Hotel Grand.
Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Hotel Grand.
Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. E. Mortimer, silks and dress goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Grand.
Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; W. J. McNabb, notions and jewelry; 820 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

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River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 17TH, 1906.
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Examinations for admission on Thurs

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APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

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PUBLISHED ON SUNDAYS.

The pages in the Directory carry a map of the district comprehended in the advertisements of each page and the locations of the apartment houses, schools, libraries, Subway and elevated stations are indicated on the map.

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Central Park West At Seventieth St.

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Housekeeping Apartments,
Magnificently Appointed.
Complete in every detail of Service and Equipment.
Special features included in Rent are:
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Ready for Occupancy Oct. 1st.
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Suites of 11 and 12 rooms, 3 baths
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'Phone 481 Columbus.

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72D AND 73D STREETS.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
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Absolutely fire-proof.
Every modern convenience.
Rooms single or en suite.
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PORTER & CO.,
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OFFER A VERY SELECT, COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.

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One, two, three, four, and six room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; most desirable location downtown; telephone, elevator, electric light. Frederick A. Booth, 860 Broadway, or Superintendent on premises.

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Two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; permanent or transient; a few desirable suites for Fall rental.

10 WEST 102d ST.

6 rooms and bath, modern, only $38.
John R. Davidson, 379 Columbus Av., (103d.)

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5 rooms, bath, steam heat; only $24.
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WEST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

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From Broadway to Riverside Drive.
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Elevators and every modern improvement.
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Hamilton Pl., n. e. cor. 140th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
540 West 146th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
511-519 West 147th St., 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
34-36 St. Nicholas Pl., 4, 5 & 6 rooms and bath.
611-619 W.135th St., 4, 5, & 6 rooms and bath.
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One block to Subway Station.
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Suites of 4, 5, 6, & 7 Rooms & Bath, $660 to $1,200 per Annum.
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4 and 6 rooms, bath, telephone, electric light, and elevator. Rents, $35 to $55.
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4 and 6 rooms, bath, electric light, elevator, and telephone. Rents, $35 to $50.
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19 ST. NICHOLAS AV., S. W. corner 112th St.
4, 5, & 6 rooms, bath, telephone, elevator, electric light. Rents, $35 to $50.
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AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 121ST STREET.
6, 6, & 7 rooms.
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4, 5, 6, & 7 rooms.
High-class apartment houses, near transportation lines, containing unusually large rooms and every modern convenience tending to make a house "home."
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Rapid Transit Station 125th St.
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NEW ELEGANT APARTMENTS,
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LOCATION UNSURPASSED.

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one block from 110th St. B'way Subway, express or local service; two blocks from 6th or 9th Av. L; 4, 5, 6 rooms; absolutely modern, high-class apartments; hall and elevator service day and night; electric lights; rents very moderate: $37, $45, $55, from Oct. 1st.

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4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; exceptionally large; all latest modern improvements.
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4 to 5 rooms and bath. Rents, $420 to $570
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7 and 8 rooms, baths. Rents, $730 to $1,300.
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5 and 6 rooms & bath. Rents, $480 to $660.

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Exceptionally choice location. Near the Speedway and Harlem River.
Very Attractive Apartments.
4-5-6 ROOMS AND BATH, $33-$48.
Private telephone, electric light, hall service, &c. Apply on premises, or
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THE FLURI CONST. CO., Owners & Builders.

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S. E. corner Broadway, directly at the Subway station.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $31 to $44.
Every modern improvement, electric light, telephone, hall service, &c.
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Elegant 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath.
RENTS $22 TO $40.
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A very desirable light apartment of four rooms and bath without kitchen; rent $600; elevator and steam heat; possession Oct. 1st. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

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EAST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

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A FEW SELECT APARTMENTS OF 8 and 9 ROOMS and 2 BATHS, TO LEASE FROM OCT. 1ST.
Something Decidedly New and Novel, A Ballroom for the Exclusive Use of Guests.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, Owner.
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Ready for inspection Sept. 1st, the two new high-class apartment houses,

ARTHEMA and MARGATE

57-59 EAST 96TH ST.
4, 5, 6 and 7 and 8 Rooms.

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33-35-37 East 30th St.
An absolutely fireproof housekeeping apartment house.
2 apartments of 9 rooms and 3 baths to each floor.
Rooms spacious and convenient; hall, elevator, and telephone service; also other minor details carefully arranged.
Apply on premises or
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PARK AVE. AND 58TH ST.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Suites of 1 to 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Outside exposure; large and sunny; one or two open for inspection.
J. J. Madden.....Manager

Ninety-Fifth Street.

53 to 63 East
Select Apartment of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath
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N. W. COR. 99TH ST. & MAD. AVE.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS OF 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
Rent $600 to $780 Per Year.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL,
MADISON AV. AND 92D ST.
Apartments for select families; limited number single rooms; fireproof; superb location, overlooking Central Park; table board $12 per week; cafe, restaurant, telegraph, cable office; telephones throughout.
J. HULL DAVIDSON, Manager.

160 EAST 91st ST.

Fire-proof elevator Apartments; all-night 'phone and elevator service; housekeeping suites, 4 and 5 rooms and bath $29-$38; bachelor suites, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $10-$28.

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northwest corner Madison Av. and 97th St.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
Seven, eight, and ten rooms, two baths.
RENT $1,200 to $1,500.

47 EAST 44TH ST.—Light, sunny apartments; 7 rooms; very central; $1,300 and $1,600.

THE KINGSTON, 129 E. 76th St.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; every improvement.

ST. IVES, 153-5 East 72d St.

Doctor's suite, 6 rooms and bath, on ground floor. Rent moderate.
Modern apartments, 115 East 34th; two rooms, bath; $45 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.
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Cosy flats, 4 and bath, hot-water supply, centrally located. 139 East 18th St.

EAST SIDE. 14th St.—110th St.

43 FIFTH AVE.,
at North East Corner of 11th St.,
A NEWLY COMPLETED EXCLUSIVE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT HOUSE.
Telephone 946 Gramercy.

1,229 MADISON AV.—CHOICE APARTMENTS SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; STEAM HEAT; HALL SERVICE; FINEST LOCATION ON MADISON AV.

67 EAST 93D ST.,
near Madison Av.; elegant new apartment of 7 large, light rooms and tiled bathroom; all improvements, including parquet floors, electric light; house arranged for 3 tenants only.

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S. E. Cor. Prospect Ave. and Fox Street.
5 and 6 rooms, all improvements; hot water, steam heat; electric light in halls.
RENTS, $28 TO $35.

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Ten new, high-grade apartment houses, built by AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO., at Simpson St. station of Subway, near Westchester Av. and Southern Boulevard. Ready for occupancy. Every convenience; steam heat, hot water, electric light, double floors, attractive decorations. Well built, desirably located, overlooking Sound and Bronx River, near Bronx and Pelham Parks, equal to "West Side" apartments; much lower rental; 6 rooms, $32 to $38.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.
WESTCHESTER AV. & SOUTHERN BLVD., Simpson St. Station of Subway.

PROSPECT AVENUE FRONT.
Block from 151st to 152d Street.
4 and 5 large all light rooms; apartments elegantly furnished with hardwood trim, open plumbing, and tiled halls and baths; 3 blocks from either Jackson or Prospect Av. Subway station.
Rents from $20 to $35.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, west side, between 172D AND 173D STREETS. You will be sure to rent if you take the trouble to inspect the 5 and 6 room apartments, steam-heated, hot water supply, walls and floors of bathrooms tiled; double floors throughout; electric light in halls. No hideous fire escapes to mar the front. Grass plots, with real green grass, in front and rear. Best finished and built apartments in the Bronx, at same rent as obtained in poorer class buildings. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

EVELYN AND CHAUTAUQUA.
Finest apartments in Bronx; 5 rooms and bath, large foyer hall, steam heat, electric light; hardwood trim, open plumbing; full length mirrors in wardrobes; large china closets; bookcases; all corner apartments, every room fronting street; inducements to yearly tenants; rents, $30-$38. Davidson Av. and North St., 1 block south of 184th St., or owner, GEO. M. TURNER, 18 West 184th St.

750 TO 768 CAULDWELL AVE.

2 blocks from Jackson Ave. Subway Station. 3 blocks from 156th St. and 3d Ave. "L" Station.
UP-TO-DATE NEW LAW HOUSES.
4 AND 5 ROOMS, $18 TO $24.
JANITOR ON PREMISES OR
JOHN DAVIS, 7 Pine St.

JUST COMPLETED.
577 EAST 150TH ST.

Between Morris and Courtlandt Avs.
Most accessible location in the Bronx; convenient to Subway, elevated, and trolley lines; 4 rooms and bath; hot-water supply.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED.
RENTS $16 TO $20.

FOR RENT.

New and old-law flats, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with or without steam heat and hot water, $15 to $25. Desirable locations, private or 2-family house, 8 to 13 rooms, $30 to $55.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

163D ST., EAST OF PROSPECT AVE.

2 minutes from "L" station and 10 minutes from 116th St. and Lenox Av. via Subway. Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water supply, all modern improvements. RENTS $25 TO $32.
ALEXANDER GRANT, owner, on premises.

866 TO 886 E. 138TH ST.

Just completed, elegant new-law house; near "L" station and subway. Apartments 4 and 5 extra large, light rooms; steam heat, hot water supply; rents $17 to $23; large double stores $40. Apply on premises.

LIDDLE COURTS,

Northeast Corner 168th St. and Boston Road.
Elegant apartments of 7 rooms and bath.
LARGEST, LIGHTEST ROOMS IN BRONX.
RENTS MODERATE. SUPT. ON PREMISES.

RENTS $15 to $20.

New houses; cheapest rents in Bronx. 4-5 rooms; steam heat, hot water; cabinet mantels, oak trim; desirable tenants only. Apply 1,340 Brook Av., 169-170th Sts.

Henley Apartments—Six fine, light rooms, bath, $26 to $32; high-class, in nice section, overlooking Speedway and Washington Heights, seven minutes' walk from 155th St. Station west side elevated; also choice 6 and 7 room apartments in two-family corner houses. Joseph Harris Jones, Ogden Av., 164th St.

THE JOHNSON APARTMENTS
(New) easterly side of Hewitt Place, from Westchester to Longwood Ave., (one block from Prospect Av. Subway, 10 minutes from 110th St. Lenox Av. Subway,) models in finish, appointments; beautifully located. 5 rooms, $26.50; 6, $32; 7, $44.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND BATHS.

$16 and $20 for four and five new, extra large rooms, cabinet trim, baths, up-to-date private halls, and all modern improvements; with or without steam heat.
Especially Adapted for Large Families.
137th Street, 3d and Lincoln Avenues.
Janitor on premises.

666, 670 EAST 156TH STREET,
near Third Av. "L" Station. 3 and 4 rooms, bath and hot water; new-law apartments; moderate rent. Apply on premises, or
KURZ & UREN 3025 THIRD AVE. nr. 156th St. L Sta

THE RALPH.
Apartments to rent, 3, 4, and 5 rooms; moderate rents, all modern improvements. N. E. cor. Tinton and Westchester Avs., 1 block from Prospect Av. Station.
WM. OPPENHEIM,
21 East 14th St.

685 EAST 158TH STREET,
near 3d Av. "L" Station. The most complete apartments in the Bronx; 6 rooms and bath; hot water and steam heat; rents, $26 to $28 per month. Apply on premises, or
KURZ & UREN, 3,025 THIRD AVE.

THE GREENWICH.
S. E. Corner Webster Av. and 180th St.
5 rooms, bath, refrigerators, electric light in halls, steam heat, hot water; $23 up.
KOELSCH, HUEBNER & COMPANY.

East of 161st St. 3d Av. El. station; 955 Cauldwell Av.; corner apartment of 4 and 5 elegantly finished rooms; all modern improvements; extra stove; tiled refrigerator; $25-$32.

948-952 TRINITY AV., NEAR 168D ST.
Just east of 161st St., 3d Av. elevated station; new high-class apartments, 5, 6 all-light rooms; modern improvements; rents, $25, $34.

SEE GEIS BROTHERS

627 East 138th St., opp. L station.

One month free, Jackson Av., 1,160, corner House St.; six, seven, $26.50 to $35; first-class condition; steam heat, hot water supply; send for booklet. Owner, 1,181 Tinton Av., 168th St.
Parlor floor and basement, 7 rooms, with all modern improvements. 1,039 Macy Pl., near Prospect Av. Station, Bronx.
Elegant six rooms, $29; seven rooms, $33; bath, hot water, steam. 693 Wendover Av., 2 blocks west 3d Av. L station.

Brooklyn.

FRIEDMAN APARTMENTS

The most inviting apartments in the
PARK SLOPE DISTRICT
BROOKLYN
Seven and eight large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra toilet room, parquet floors in principal rooms, large wardrobes, buffet, sideboards, refrigerator, and electric lights.
$48 to $59 Per Month
546-550-554 Seventh St.
Inquire on the premises or of J. FRIEDMAN, 708 Broadway, N. Y.

SINGER'S NEW APARTMENTS.
$23 and $24— 5 and 6 all light rooms and bath; fireplace heaters; handsomely decorated and all the latest improvements.
$32— 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; beautifully decorated; abundance of closets.
All within one block of Park Place station, Fulton St. L, and numerous car lines.
OTTO SINGER, BUILDER,
Franklin Av. and St. John's Place.

Grand View Corner Apartments.

If the comfort of extra large, light, airy rooms, wide public and private halls, good service, steam heat, hot water, is worth a few minutes' ride, interview owner on premises. Seven rooms and bath, $30 to $36. 195 Hopkinson Av., near Saratoga "L" station, Brooklyn. Or for particulars, 15 Jay St., New York.
4, 5, or 6 rooms in new high-grade modern elevator apartment house to lease; all conveniences; Subway and surface cars on corner. Apply on premises, 108 and 110 West 111th St.; owner, M. Berger, 242 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Yonkers.

Elegant New High-Class Apartments AT YONKERS, N. Y.

The Livingstone

Corner Livingstone Ave. and Ludlow St.,
YONKERS, NEW YORK.
Most beautiful location, between Park Hill and Ludlow Stations of the N. Y. Central & Putnam R. R.
Attractive suites of 9 very large rooms and bath, sumptuously appointed, possessing every up-to-date improvement, including steam heat, electric light, telephone, etc. Supt. on premises.

Jersey City.

To Rent—Three rooms and bathroom; all improvements; $12. Inquire up stairs, Mr. Kuntzler, 86 Zabriskie St., Jersey City Heights.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CATHERINE MINER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH MINER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of August, 1906, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
PARCEL NO. 1:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the 20th, late 16th, Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lot of land known and distinguished on a map of land in the 20th, late 16th, Ward of the City of New York, the property of the heirs of Mary Clark, deceased, made by George B. Smith, City Surveyor, and dated April 6th, 1837, a copy whereof is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York by the number 497 as to the front part thereof, and the number 340 as to the rear part thereof, and bounded and described as follows:
"Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 28th Street, distant four hundred and twenty-five (425) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of 28th Street and 9th Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with 9th Avenue 68 feet nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with 28th Street twenty-five feet (25); thence southerly and parallel with 9th Avenue sixty-eight (68) feet and nine inches to the northerly side of 28th Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of 28th Street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning."
PARCEL NO. 2:
"All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being at Fordham in the Town of West Farms, formerly known as Westchester County, now in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
"Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Madison Avenue, now called Bathgate Avenue, distant about 208 feet southwesterly from the southwest corner of said Avenue and Kingsbridge Road, and running thence southwesterly along the said northwesterly side of Madison Avenue about fifty-five feet; thence running northwesterly and at right angles with Madison Avenue one hundred and eighty-four and forty-four one-hundredths feet to a stone fence and boundary line of land known as the late Thomas Bassford's farm, now known as Bassford Avenue; thence running northeasterly along said Bassford Avenue boundary line fifty-five and fourteen one-hundredths feet; thence running southeasterly and at right angles with Madison Avenue one hundred and eighty-four and sixty-two one-hundredths feet to the northwesterly side of Madison Avenue at the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being part of the same property conveyed to Matthew Minor and Mary Minor by deed dated the 9th day of September, 1837, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2081 of Conveyances, Page 416, on the 12th day of September, 1837."
Dated New York, August 23d, 1906.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
SIMPSON, WERNER & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Broadway, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.
WILLIAMS & CALDWELL, Attorneys for Defendant Joseph Miner and another.
JOHN WEBBER, Attorney for Defendant New York Savings Bank.
WILLIAM F. MOORE, Defendant in Person.
DAVID ASCH, Guardian ad litem.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

PARCEL NO. 1.
No. 433 West 28th Street.

PARCEL NO. 2.

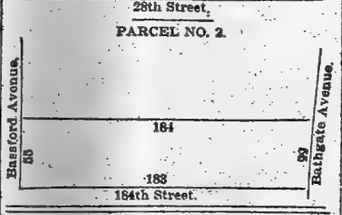

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of THE OSBORN-COLWELL COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the property of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the order and the rules of this court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in bankruptcy, on the 4th day of September, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at the bankrupt's premises, No. 40 Cliff Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The property consists of a large stock of pharmaceuticals, drugs, and proprietary medicines, a large working laboratory, a great number of formulae, and the furniture, fixtures, and good will of the business. Said property may be inspected any day prior to the date of sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.
Dated New York, August 28th, 1906.
CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM, Receiver.
HENRY E. MATTISON, Attorney for Receiver, 27 William Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUST ROESLER, Alleged Bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell at Nos. 113-115 Leonard Street, New York City, on Friday, Aug. 31, 1906, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., assets of the above-named bankrupt, including furniture, rugs, glassware, canned goods, etc.
Dated Aug. 24, 1906.
McDOUGALL HAWKES, Receiver, 24 Nassau Street, New York City.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL HARGRAVE

SITUATED on Seventy-second Street, between Columbus Avenue and Broadway.
The magnificent addition to the Hotel Hargrave will be ready for occupancy on or about September first.
The unusually fine location, only twelve minutes from City Hall, the comfort and luxury of the apartments, the faultless service, the reasonable cost, have brought about the popularity which has made this addition necessary.
All the conveniences of a downtown hotel. Owners are residents and managers. Apartments of from one to twelve rooms. Early selection will insure better choice.
Your requirements can surely be met in one or more of its three hundred rooms of all sizes and at all prices.

HOTEL ROLAND

59th Street, Madison and Park Avenues.
Modern steel construction, fireproof building, with every comfort and convenience. Maximum of luxury at minimum of cost.
SINGLE ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.00 PER DAY UPWARDS.
DOUBLE ROOM, WITH PRIVATE BATH, FOR TWO PERSONS, $2.00 PER DAY UPWARDS. Every room has steam heat, electric light, and telephone. Elevator service night and day. Handy to everything. Street cars to everywhere.

HOTEL REGENT,

SHERMAN SQUARE,
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Exclusive Family Apartment Hotel. Fashionable Residential Section. First Uptown Subway Express Station.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE AND TABLE D'HOTE.
One room and bath to seven rooms and three baths, furnished or unfurnished.
F. M. ROGERS, Manager.

HOTEL COLONIAL

81st St. and Manhattan Sq.
SUITES OF 1, 2, 3, 4, AND 5 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS
HOTEL SOMERSET
150 WEST 47TH ST.
Wm. H. Moseley, Pres. Claude R. Nott, Mgr.

FLORENCE HOUSE

4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., SUBWAY CORNER.
NEW YORK CITY.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
European Plan. Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. New bathrooms. Rooms singly or en suite. N. B. BARRY.

OUR LADY OF PEACE

A RESIDENCE FOR LADIES.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO CONVENT JESUS MARY, 225 W. 14th St., N. Y.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Where the Bass and Trout Hide!

Our little booklet on "FISHING and SHOOTING" not only tells you where bass and trout, but other game fish abound. It also tells of the FINEST HUNTING GROUNDS on the American Continent. Copies free.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

E. V. SKINNER, A. T. M.,
1 and 453 Broadway and 281 Fifth Ave.

NEW YORK.
Long Island.

Manhattan Beach

See excursion column Sundays for train service. Week days all N. Y. evening papers.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

Adirondacks.

AUTUMN IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

HOTEL AMPERSAND AND COTTAGES.

A most delightful mountain and lake resort. Every attraction. Annual Golf Tournament September first, third, and fourth. Write for illustrated booklet. Special September rates. Open until October first.
G. S. MOULTON, Mgr., Ampersand, N. Y.

Hudson River Counties.

THE COLONIAL,

32 miles from New York. Altitude, 800 ft. Steam Heat. Open Fireplaces. Rooms with private baths. Golf, Tennis, Outdoor Sports. Accommodations for Autos. Exclusive Patronage. Booklet. H. S. & A. P. WHITE.
SPECIAL RATES FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE CHESTNUTS,

Riverdale on Hudson, N. Y.
30 minutes from Grand Central. A few vacancies for September and October.

New York City.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

COUNTRY BOARD.

JUST THE PLACE TO REST or recuperate, a quiet country modern home, the right place for aged, infirm, or nervous people. Address Box 137 Freeport, L. I.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West One Hundredth Street Residence Sold—Deal for Large Plot on Seventeenth Street, Near Eighth Avenue—Other Sales by Brokers.

Hermann Cohen has bought from the estate of Jacob Litt, through Pease & Elliman, the five-story American basement dwelling 317 West 100th Street, on lot 19 by 100.11. Mr. Cohen will occupy the house.

Sale of West 17th Street Plot.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for Donald McCredie to Harry H. Kutner the plot of five lots on the north side of Seventeenth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue. The property has been held at $120,000.

West 97th Street Purchase.

Alfred E. Toussaint has sold for Edward O'Meara 69 West Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story apartment house on plot 35.6 by 100.11.

J. G. Bassman has sold for a Mr. Nathan 452 St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story apartment house on plot 37.6 by 81.

Changes at Broadway and 110th Street.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for making over the hotel and music hall at the southeast corner of Broadway and 110th Street, owned by Mrs. Josephine Schmid and known as Lion Palace, into a theatre for J. F. Doublet and C. A. Holland, as lessees. The building is to have a new ornamental façade and the interior will also be remodeled and a balcony tier with private boxes built. The improvements are to cost $10,000.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has leased for a term of years, for Harlin J. Woodard to the Afro-American Realty Company, the five-story triple flat 311 West 119th Street.

Alterations to Fifth Avenue House.

Alterations to be made to the dwelling at 712 Fifth Avenue for L. Alavoine & Co., as lessee, will cost $20,000. A rear extension 67 feet deep is to be erected. The property is owned by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Corner Sold on Avenue A.

Frankenthaler & Lapinsky and Charles Kaufman report that Louis I. Siff has sold 1,408 and 1,410 Avenue A, southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. has sold for the Italian Co-operative Society the six-story tenement 331 East 112th Street, 33.6 by 100.11.

L. Schwambaum has leased for Kraushaar & Shapiro the two six-story flats with stores at 3 to 9 East 116th Street for a term of years.

Buyer for First Avenue Tenement.

Pisani Brothers & Co. have sold for Isaac Rothfeld the six-story tenement 81 First Avenue, on lot 22.11 by 100.

Stern, Simon & Heilbrunn have sold for E. B. Johannsen 1,750 Second Avenue, a five-story double flat with stores, 25 by 80, to D. Cahn and J. Heilbrunn.

Cyrille Carreau has sold for a client to Susan Baker, for occupancy, 227 East Forty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 105.3 and irregular.

Operators Buy on Mangin Street.

Simon J. Broome has sold for Morgenstern Brothers a six-story tenement 365 and 367 Madison Street, 40 by 95, and has bought for Morgenstern Brothers the three six-story tenements in course of construction at 5 to 11 Mangin Street, on plot 126 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold to Martin Garone the five-story tenement, 25 by 100, at 46 Laight Street.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for L. M. Hammer the five-story front and rear buildings 427 East Twelfth Street, on lot 23.4 by 103.3.

F. Vazzana & Co. have leased for a client the five-story tenement 618 East Sixteenth Street for a term of years.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Catherine Wynne has bought from W. L. Brower two lots on the south side of 163d Street, 121 feet west of Woodycrest Avenue.

Louis Reiss has sold for J. S. Remienski 1,001 Forest Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, on lot 23 by 91.

Florence Allien of Philadelphia has sold to Frank T. Griffin the plot of one and one-quarter acres at the northeast corner of Riverdale Avenue and South (252d) Street, Riverdale.

Sales and Leases at Elberon, N. J.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Max Marx to James M. Bingham of J. G. Johnson & Co., the William V. Brokaw property on the east side of Ocean Avenue, Elberon, N. J.

The same brokers have also sold to Frederick M. Inman three plots on Wyckoff Avenue, Elberon, and have leased for C. A. Grummon to Harvey E. Fisk the house on Park Avenue, Elberon, recently occupied by E. H. Sothern.

Buyer for White Plains Property.

E. Nelson Ehrhart has sold for F. E. Clarke a house and plot on Chestnut Hill, White Plains, to Edward S. Clinch, Jr. The buyer will occupy the house after making alterations.

M. Kayser has sold for Daily & Carlson to Leon Cohen the two hotel properties at Richfield Springs, which they took in part payment from Robert W. Tailer for the Georgean Court apartment house, at Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Cherry St, 34 to 38, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 34x122.10; B. Golden of 259 William St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $73,000.

135th St, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, for a six-story brick tenement, 39x90.3; Joseph, Jacob, and Louis Liebenthal of 67 West 125th St, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $42,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 184th St, for two six-story brick flats, 37.0x93.1; W. Lyman of 51 East 122d St, owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $95,000.

90th St, n s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, for a one-story brick stable, 36x32; J. Ruppert of 92d St and 3d Av, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $5,000.

St. Lawrence Av, southeast corner of Merrill St, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 23x54; Jacob Cohen of 11 Van Nest Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 712; to a four-story brick dwelling; Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, owner; A. S. Gottlieb, architect; cost, $20,000.

115th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, to two five-story brick flats; I. & A. Pincus of 20 West 31st St, owners; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $12,000.

6th St, 638, to a two and a three story brick synagogue; Congregation Ahawath Teschmem, premises, owner; F. Ebling, architect; cost, $7,000.

13th St, s s, 200 ft w of Av C, to two four and five story brick tenements; A. Gesal of 622 East 3d St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $7,000.

50th St, 380 to 384 West, to two four-story brick tenements; F. J. Walsh, owner; F. Bayliss, architect; cost, $25,000.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 110th St, to a two-story brick hotel and music hall; Josephine Schmid, 106th St and Columbus Av, owner; C. B. Brun, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 29.

ARNOLD AV, e s, 175 ft s of Libbey St, 25x93; Mary L. Heffernan to Christian Swenson 1

AVENUE A, 1,431, 25.1x100; Nandor Klein to Albert Hebeler, (mtg $19,000) 100

BRIDGE APPROACH at s e corner and e s of Exterior St, 50x100; George F. Bruning to John C. Heintz and another, (mtg $23,000) 100

BELMONT AV, 2,508, 18.9x87.6; Herman Paradise and others to Giovanni Faloni and another, (mtg $4,250) 100

BRACKEN AV, w s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Michael Crowley to Luigi Fiora, (mtg $2,000) 100

DE MILT AV, s w s, at s e s of Matilda St, 33.4x100; Charles Zimmerman, Jr., to New York Exchange Realty Company, (mtg $1,000) 100

ELIZABETH ST, e s, 94.4 ft n of Prince St, 20x90.3; Martin Constantino to Salvatore Pall, (mtg $11,500) 20,500

GOERCK ST, 1*3, 26x98.9; Barnet Cohen to Leopold Gottlieb, (mtg $29,000) 100

GRAND AV, e s, 125 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; Joseph T. N. Angell to Randall Whitaker 1

HANCOCK ST, w s, 436 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; John B. Dosso and others to Sophie Kruger, (mtg $3,500) 100

HENRY ST, 274 and 276, 42.4x73.10; Morris Jerchower and others to Herman Ecker, (mtg $67,500) 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 71.8 ft s of 188th St, 24.10x87.6; Belmont Realty and Construction Company to G. Russo, (mtg $8,000) 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 90.6 ft s of 188th St, 25x87.6; Belmont Realty and Construction Company to N. C. Donato, (mtg $5,000) 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 121.6 ft s of 188th St, 24.8x87.6; Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Federico Gaglioni, (mtg $4,500) 1

LIND AV, e s, 214 ft s of 165th St, 25x83; Joseph H. Jones to Louis H. Strob, (mtg $6,000) 100

LOT 74, map of Olinville, 100x100; James Pastor to Sarah A. Briggs 1

LOT 47, map of Unionport, 100x210; Morgan Washburn to Peter Knauff, (mtg $2,400) 100

LOT 53, partition map of C. Ferris, Westchester; Agnes M. Cooley to Thomas Masterson 100

LOTS 779 and 780, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Malinda G. Mace to Concellino Bertine 100

LOTS 9 and 10, Map 282, lands of Julia Hard; David J. Cohen to Annie Cohen, ½ part 1

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 173d St, 98.7 x85; Annie M. Baird, executrix, to Joseph Steiner and another 9,875

ORCHARD ST, 34, e s, 25x85; Annie Berger to Charles L. Minkoff and others, (mtg $15,000) 100

PEARL ST, 472, —x—; Thomas J. L. McManus and another, executors, to Jennie Clinton and others, (mtg $18,000) 41,050

PART OF LOT 1,135, map of Wakefield, 54.9x105; Bob Raben to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $2,400) 100

ROBBINS AV, 502, 25x100; Henrietta Rauner to Joseph Rauner, (mtg $14,500) 100

SOUTH 37 ft of Lot 74, map of Olinville, 37x100; Sarah A. Briggs to Philip E. Cumming 100

TOPPING AV, 1,742, 25x95; Irving Katz to Adam Steuernagel, (mtg $3,000) 100

TOPPING AV, 1,742, 25x95; Adam Steuernagel to Irving Katz, (mtg $3,000) 100

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.8; Eugene Sondheim to Julius Loewenthal 1

2D AV, n w corner of 66th St, 41.11x100; Abram L. Libman and others to Jacob Corday, (mtg $76,500) 100

2D AV, 1,594, 25.4x83; Henry Blitz to William Archele, (mtg $22,000) 100

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; Lena Kahn and others to Abram Zuker and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

4TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Union Av, 23x110; James McDowell to Julian Kaminsky, (mtg $700) 100

12TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x114, Wakefield; Irving Realty Company to Frank Cavallo ..... Omitted

19TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Avenue A, 50x92; Charlotte Liebert to Charles H. Liebert and others 1

34TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Mary E. Keisler to Charles A. Puffer, (mtg $72,500) 1

34TH ST, 254 West, 32.1x98.9; William H. Neuberger to William C. Strange and another, (mtg $70,000) 100

36TH ST, 312 West, 25x98.9; Mary A. Berndt and others to Alfred C. Bachman 100

36TH ST, 312 West, 25x98.9; Alfred C. Bachman to Atlantic Realty Company, (mtg $20,000) 100

52D ST, s s, 266.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.7x100.5; Sophie M. C. Ewer to Mary Ewer, (mtg $7,500) 1

59TH ST, s s, 253 ft w of Broadway, 22x100.5; Oliver L. Jones to Rosalie A. Oakley 1

62D ST, 152 to 158 West, 100x100.5; George W. Korn to Moss Realty Company, (mtg $105,000) 1

63D ST, 203 to 223 West, 275x100.5; George W. Korn and others to Moss Realty Company, (mtg $258,000) 1

67TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 20x200.10; Standard Operating Company to Max J. Kramer and another, (mtg $81,000) 100

69TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Roy S. Howe to Hattie B. Howe, (mtg $21,500) 100

102D ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Rosalie Zipser to Hyman Block, (mtg $22,000) 100

103D ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Standard Operating Company to Max Friedman, (mtg $26,000) 100

103D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Max J. Kramer and others to Standard Operating Company, (mtg $26,000) 100

104TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Standard Operating Company to Nathan Harris and another, (mtg $26,000) 100

117TH ST, n s, 128 ft e of Madison Av, 33x100.11; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, to Barnett Goldstein and another 35,000

120TH ST, 38 West, 18.4x100.11; Matilda Leesburger to Pauline Gross, (mtg $11,000) 100

161ST ST, n s, 170.10 ft e of Tinton Av, 19.4x100; The Pungay Company to Elvira Stevens, (mtg $5,000) 100

163D ST, s s, 115 ft e of Ogden Av, 50x100; William L. Brower to Catharine L. Wynne 100

165TH ST, s s, 146.8 ft w of Washington Av; Charles Zimmerman, Jr., to New York Exchange Realty Company, (mtg $7,500) 100

183D ST, s w corner of Ryer Av, —x—; Mary A. Brady to Frances J. Tierney. 100

236TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Oneida Av, 25x100; George W. Lockwood to May F. Clark, (mtg $4,800) 100

240TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of Mount Vernon Av, 40x100; John Wholey to Otto P. Schroeder 1

240TH ST, s s, 96 ft e of Mount Vernon Av, 40x100; Otto P. Schroeder to George M. Cleland 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

A. C. & H. M. HALL COMPANY to William H. Hall; 12th St, s s, 425 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3, 3 years 82,000

AICHELE, Joseph, to Henry Blitz; 2d Av, 1,594, prior mtg $22,000, installments, 6 per cent 2,300

BACHMAN, Alfred C., to County Holding Company; 36th St, 312 West, 2 years 20,000

BECKER, August, to Bertha Diekmann and another, guardians; Intervale Av, n e corner of 165th St, 34.2x97.10, 5 years 10,000

BARLEY, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 164th St, 190 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due as per bond 16,000

BORNSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Maurice F. Schlesinger; 128th St, 64 to 68 East, due Oct. 29, 1906, 6 per cent 2,500

BLOCK, Hyman, to Rosalie Zipser; 102d St, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,500

CHALMERS, Sophie L., to William G. Wood and another; 169th St, s s, 146.2 ft s e of Tiffany St, —x—; Fox St, w s, 54.1 ft s of 169th St, 25x127.8; Kelly St, w s, 87.5 ft n of 167th St, —x—, 3 years 3,000

CLELAND, George M., to Otto P. Schroeder; 240th St, s s, 96 ft e of Mount Vernon Av, 40x100, 1 year 1,300

CORDAY, Jacob, to Abraham L. Libman and others; 2d Av, n w corner of 66th St, 41.11x100, installments, 6 per cent 20,500

COGSWELL-TAYLOR IMPROVEMENT Company to Jennie B. McEwen; 174th St, lot 127 of amended map of part of Gleason property, 25x100 3 years 3,500

COGSWELL-TAYLOR IMPROVEMENT Company to Grace E. McEwen; 174th St, lot 128 of amended map of part of Gleason property, 25x100, 3 years 3,500

COGSWELL-TAYLOR IMPROVEMENT Company to Jennie B. and Grace E. McEwen; lot 128 of amended map of part of Gleason property, 25x100, 3 years 3,500

CREGAN, William J., trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37th St, 257 West, due as per bond 3,000

COHEN, Molly, and others to Annie Berger; Orchard St, 34, 4 years, 6 per cent. & Co 3,750

CONNELLY, Adeline S., to Winifred E. Judge; 3d Av, 1,351 and 1,355, 1 year, 5½ per cent 2,000

DONATO, Narciso C., to J. J. Karby O'Kennedy; Hughes Av, e s, 96.6 ft s of 188th St, 25x87.6, 2 years, — per cent 3,000

DUBINSKY, Dora, to Jacob Fischel; 125th St, s w s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 25x113; 125th St, s s, 249.6 ft n of 1st Av, 0.6x100, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

DISTELHURST, Hugo E., to Frederick Sheldon; Delancey St, 148, due March 3, 1910, 4½ per cent 25,000

ECKER, Herman, to Morris Jerenower and another; Henry St, 274 and 276, prior mtg $64,000, installments, 6 per cent 9,500

FREEDMAN, Herman U., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Fairmount Place, n s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 20x200, due as per bond 4,000

FRIEDMAN, Max, to Bernard Klinenstein; 103d St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $26,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,275

GAGLIONE, Federico, to Belmont Realty and Construction Company; Hughes Av, e s, 121.6 ft s of 188th St, 24.8x87.6, 3 years 4,500

GIBSON, Harriet, et al., to Townsend Wardell; Kingston Road, s s, at n w corner of land of Donald Ferguson, —x—, contains 5½ acres, Eastchester, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,000

GOLDBAUM, Jennie, to Sophia Rabinovitch; 97th St, 222 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,175

HARRIS, Nathan, and another to Samuel G. Reis; 104th St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11, prior mtg $26,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 10,000

HEBELER, Albert, to Charles Ficken; Avenue A, 1,431, prior mtg $21,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

KAHLENBERG, Franz, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 3,206, due as per bond 12,500

KRUGER, Sophie, to John B. Dosso; Hancock St, w s, 456.3 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100, prior mtg $3,500, 2 years, 5½ per cent 1,100

KEVE, Abraham B., and another to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; 119th St, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 2 lots, each 37.6x100.5, 2 mtgs, each $38,000, due June 30, 1911 76,000

KORNBLUH, Adolph, and another to Charles Frits; 125th St, 529 West, 5 years 15,000

LAMBERT, John, and another to John Lodes and another; Tinton Av, s e s, 124.3 ft n of 149th St, 25.9x100, 2 years 700

LEVY, Bertha, to American Mortgage Company; 117th St, 11 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 18,500

MARRONE, Michael, and another to Italian-American Trust Company; 118th St, 335 to 341 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 45,000

MILLER, Max, and another to Murtha & Schmohl Company; Brook Av, w s, 50 ft s of Anna Place, 125x90, demand, 6 per cent, prior mtg $77,500 10,000

MIEZZACAPPA, Arcangello, to Belmont Realty and Construction Company; Hughes Av, e s, 146.2 ft s of 188th St, 24.10x87.6, 3 years 3,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Pit Raben; 2d St, w s, adjoining lot 1,136, 2 lots, each 27.4x105, each being part of lot 1,135 of map of Wakefield, 2 mtgs, each $1,000; 2 prior mtgs, each $1,200, 1 year, 6 per cent 200

PIGUERON, William G., to W. Bernhard Vause; Pearl St, 59 and 61; Stone St, 26, due Feb. 29, 1907, 6 per cent 15,000

STEIMAN REALTY COMPANY to S. P. Pearson & Co.; 130th St, s s, 47.4 ft e of Brook Av, 112.6x100, due Dec. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 10,000

STEINER, Joseph, and another to Otto Haas; Morris Av, s e corner of 173d St, 96.1x85, 4 years 5,000

STEVENS, Elvira, and another to Bungay Company; 161st St, n s, 170.10 ft e of Tinton Av, 19.5x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,100

SCHEINKEIM, Frans, to Louis A. Jaffer and others; 163d St, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.6, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

WIGGIN, Fred H., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 36th St, n s, 215 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9, 3 years, 4½ per cent 45,000

WYNNE, Catharine L., to Edward E. Black; 163d St, s s, 115 ft e of Ogden Av, 50x100, 3 years 3,000

ZIMMERMANN, Charles, Jr., and another to New York Exchange Realty Company; 153d St, 350 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 75x100, prior mtg $75,500, demand, 6 per cent 8,000

ZUKER, Abram, and another to Lena Kahn and another; 3d Av, w s, 50 ft n of 171st St, 25x100, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

STONE ST, 24 and 26; Pearl St, 59 and 61; Jacob A. Zimmermann against William G. Figueron, owner and contractor 13,279

120TH ST, 330 to 336 East; Siegel & David against William J. Greenfield and Harris Maskin, owners and contractors 2,650

133D ST, 27 to 31 West; Siegel & David against William J. Greenfield, owner and contractor 3,000

8TH AV, 2,471 to 2,473; Rassler Heating Company against William J. Greenfield and Harris Maskin, owners and contractors 1,225

108TH ST, 4 to 10 West; Frank J. Dahlmeyer against Katlowsky & Greenfield, owners and contractors 130

120TH ST, 330 and 336 East; William Ehrlich against William J. Greenfield and Harris Maskin, owners and contractors 800

8TH AV, 2,471 and 2,473; William Ehrlich against William J. Greenfield and Harris Maskin, owners and contractors 200

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 159.2 ft n of 3d Av; Fred Schnaufer against Max Kessler and Peyser Bookstaver, owner and contractor 6,790

BATHGATE AV, e s, 191.2 ft n of 174th St, 41x100; William Adams & Co. against Sugarman & Glick, owners and contractors 655

6TH ST, 752; Joseph Varoba against Samuel Greenwald, owner and contractor; Samuel Zuckerman, contractor 175

SHERIFF ST, 58; Joseph Varoba against Samuel Greenwald and Moses Saprise, owners and contractors; Samuel Zuckerman, contractor 800

1ST AV, 525; Joseph Varoba against Abraham Schlesinger and Harry Isenberg, owners; Samuel Zuckerman, contractor 800

120TH ST, 330 to 336 East; Colletti & Gagliano against William J. Greenfield and Harris Maskin, owners and contractors 3,900

152D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x100; Joseph Weine against Max Kessler and Peyser Bookstaver, owners and contractors 725

81ST ST, 9 West; Morris Gronofsky against Alfred Melson, owner; C. G. Flygare & Co., contractors 3,745

14TH ST, 425 East; William Thomas Company against Jacob Fralich, owner; Louis Fridman, contractor 288

KAPPOCK ST, n w corner of Troy St, 4.11x157.4x70.5x86; Amsterdam Building Company against Maud E. Lesley, owner and contractor 2,053

GRAND ST, 577; Joseph Roth against Herman Wallach, owner; Levy & Wexelman, contractors 72

8D ST, 320 East; Joseph Roth against Herman Wallach, owner; Levy & Wexelman, contractors 67

BROADWAY, 354; Joseph Roth against Emily Lawrence, owner; Hass & Fried, contractors 860

AVENUE A, 1,413; Frank Krakora against Sydney Wallenstein, owner and contractor 200

SUMMIT AV, n w corner of 164th St, 25x100; Henry Ahr Iron Works against Mary Colleran and Elizabeth M. Devine, owners; John Colleran, contractor 2,850

SULLIVAN ST, 146; Rosenberg & Aronson against David Silverman and Louis Bloch, owners and contractors 5,850

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WILLIS AV, 502; Sam Weisman against August Dreyer and others, Aug. 23, 1906 345

6TH AV, 662 and 664; Broschart & Barun against Charles Lang & Co., Aug. 22, 1906 850

29TH ST, 115 and 117 East; National Elevator Company against Hudnut Realty Company, Aug. 3, 1906 800

HUGHES AV, e s, 45 ft s of 188th St, 120x100; The Union Stove Works against Belmont Realty and Construction Company, Aug. 15, 1906 375

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127; Barney Himmelstein against Calvert Construction Company, June 20, 1906, canceled 150

144TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av; Max Silberstein and others against Maskin & Hyman and others, Aug. 28, 1906 100

156TH ST, n s, whole front between Jackson and Forest Avs; Frank Denier and others against Katz Polacek Realty and Construction Company, June 29, 1906, by deposit 115

Lis Pendens.

74TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x102.2; Ernst Hansgen against Mary Schott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. & C. Steckler.

78TH ST, s s, 184 ft e of 1st Av, 26.3x102.2; Solomon De Vries against Rachel De Vries and others, (partition;) attorney, C. J. Ludvigh.

NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, 15; The Washington Life Insurance Company against Susan S. Francklyn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Clarke.

66TH ST, 326 East; Louis Bernstein against Bernhard Gies, executor, (action to impress lien;) attorney, C. Schwick.

61ST ST, 415 East; William F. Moore against Esther Blumenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson, Werner & Cardozo.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Aug. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Courts and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—White-White
2—City of N Y-Smith & Co
3—People, &c-N Y B L B Co
4—Bankers' Surety Co-Rothschild
5—Isaacson-Blumenstein
6—In re Morris & Cummings D Co
7—Devine-Devine
8—Acme Metal Novelty Co-Ury
9—Struth-Scheubner
10—Henderson-Dougherty
11—Mercer-Alexander
11½—Same-same
12—Netherwald-Powell
13—Knickerbocker-Groton Bridge & M Co
14—Rider-Goldstein
15—In re Burke & Corn
16—People, &c-Toy
17—Same-Tow
18—Perrotta-Auto Coaching Co
19—N Y Sec & Trust Co-Myers
20—Andrews-Fitzgerald
21—Clement-Connolly
22—Goss-Goss
23—Gillie Engine & M Co-Lanzer
24—Wheeler-Weeks
25—Bowne-Griffith
26—N Y R R & Dev Co-Sotahall
27—McCarthy-Keppler
28—Irving-Cole
29—Cella-Stanley
30—Fowler-Rodgers
31—Burstein-Rossin
32—Garfinkel-Leonson
33—In re Belmont Av
34—In re Spofford Av
35—Edelstein & Thomashefsky-Mintzer
36—Murray-O'Brien
37—Wiggins-Burr
38—Schleinger-Gans
39—Moss-Blanchard
40—Republic of Mexico-Nixon
41—Henry-Int St Ry

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gerard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ann E. Everitt, Hannah Levy,
William P. Bandegee, Ellen Seely,
Emmeline W. Fitch, James Toher,
George F. Chappell, Nellie Morton

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Rosalsky, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hart and Howe for the People.

1—Edward Bins, alias Edward Rhodes
2—John Clark
3—Charles Lang
4—Wm. Eigenmacht
5—William Hart
6—Pasquale Pastoria
7—Joseph Oster
8—John Dolan
9—Carrie L. Smith
10—Edward J. Small

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dowling, J.—Elias T. Jester vs. Fulton Furnace Co.—Morton C. Fitch.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Cordes—Henry W. Wolf.

SUPREME COURT—Dowling, J.—Ehrlich vs. Pike—Jacob Stiefel.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, B.—Almeda Creamery Co.	$89
ADAMS, Wm.—Howard, M. Myers	40
BRENEN, E. W.—Sterling Potter	19
BOTZER, Dezso—E. Dsuban	1,076
BRENACK, T. P.—Emily Charles et al.	81
CORDO, Wm. L.—James W. Raymond	19
CONVERSE, T. R.—J. A. Stewart	1,422
DILKS, Caroline—Richard Armstrong	376
ELLSWORTH, Wm. M.—Spencer Burt	59
EDWARDS, Ellis B.—F. G. Bush	107
FLOOD, T.—Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.	428
GOLDBERG, Jacob—J. Alfred Pisani	577
SAME—Same, costs	10
GROSS, Harry—Max Bolotin	151
GULICH, S.—J. Alfred Pisani	577
SAME—Same, costs	10
JONES, Benjamin S.—N. Y. Mortgage and Security Co	89
KENNEDY, Roderick J.—Geo. A. Kessler & Co	506
KAMBER, Julius—Wright S. Travis	240
KELLY, Jas. P.—Worthen & Aldrich Co.	456
LIBERMAN, Bernard—Chas. F. Murphy	227
LIPSHITZ, Jos.—Isaiah Lieby	52
LENAHAN, Andrew J.—Henry Gruenbaum	126
LEVINSON, A. B.—Oliver H. Keep et al.	11
PRAGER, Saul—Jas. B. Ludlow	35
PERSON, Orrin D.—Robert A. Kinkele	3,184
REVI, Daniel A.—Knox McAfee, Jr.	237
ROBINSON, Josephine D.—Richard Armstrong	376
ROSENFELD, Samuel—Max Kliger	7,269
SLATER, Jacob—Herman Masson et al.	218
TWOMBLY, Wm. I.—Isaac Frank	145
WEINMAN, Morris—Max Kliger	7,269
DAVID STEVENS BREW. CO.—Catherine Doran, costs	91
GOLDBERG, RAPLAN & CO.—J. Alfred Pisani, costs	10

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed.

ALLIS, Frederick and Edmund C.—H. Brown, March 28, 1905, (vacated)	$202
BOECK, Edward—F. Bell, Dec. 15, 1902	1,231
BUTLER, Willard P. and John F.—C. A. Baudouine et al., Dec. 24, 1903	127
SAME—Same, July 8, 1903	173
COX, James M.—City of N. Y., June 1, 1905, (vacated)	153
DICKSON, Fanny G. L., and Frederick C. Withers—City of N. Y., July 21, 1903	124
EISNER, William, and Joseph Siegel—Kramer, Woolen Co., May 3, 1906	289
GRABER, Benjamin—H. Fish, Aug. 17, 1906	104
HYMAN, Samuel F.—Lawyers Title Ins. Co. of N. Y., Oct. 19, 1903, (vacated)	117
ISAACS, Bender, Gussie F. and William E. Finn—T. Simpson, Feb. 8, 1906	68
SAME—Same, Feb. 8, 1906	68
SAME—C. [illegible] Feb. 8, 1906	71
[illegible] Kne-	60
[illegible]	95
[illegible] Dec. 1906	200

Satisfied Judgments.

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[illegible] Kne-	60
[illegible]	95
[illegible] Dec. 1906	200

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

15,000 Square Feet.

Times Square District,

With Frontage on 42d Street.

SUITABLE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Immediate possession.

PRICE RIGHT.

McVICKAR GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
489 Fifth Ave.,
42 BROADWAY.

$200,000 to loan at 4½% on business property south of 14th. W Box 182 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

T. F. ARCHER
Auctioneer,
Office, 451 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION OF
251 SELECTED LOTS
including 14 situated on New Lots Ave.,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 8, 1906,
AT 2 P. M. ON THE PREMISES,
New Lots Avenue, Wyona and Vermont Streets, Hegeman, Vienna, and Stanley Avenues,
26TH WARD, BROOKLYN,
KINGS COUNTY, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The property to be sold is situated in the 26th Ward of Brooklyn, which is the most rapid growing building section in the Borough of Brooklyn. There are now being erected several hundred houses, and the property being centralley located and the five-cent fare to and from the City Hall should interest speculators or home-seekers. Seventy (70) per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Discount for cash. Music to enliven the occasion.

For maps, passes, and further particulars address B. BENJAMIN REALTY CO., 306 Cooper Street and 1,117 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; JONAS & NEWBURGER, attorneys,

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

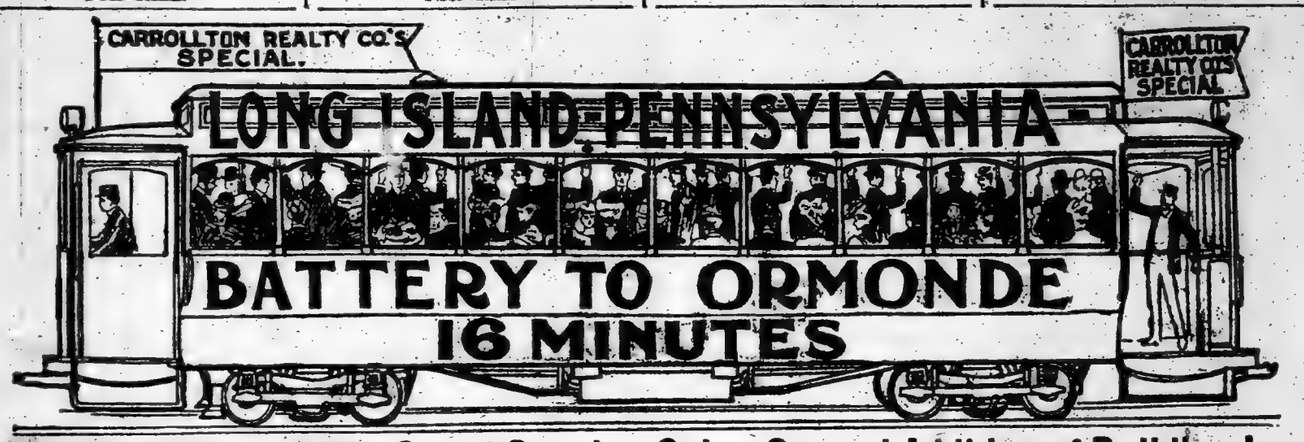

LOTS $95 and Upward — $10 Down $5 Monthly — 10 Per Cent. Discount for All Cash

Grand Opening Sale; Second Addition of Building Lots

Sunday, Sept. 2, and Monday, Labor Day,

THE NEW BRONX, ORMONDE PARK,

Rosedale, Long Island.

Second stop after Jamaica, third-rail system. Five minutes from station and trolley direct to New York. Electric lighting and free postal delivery. Property located at City Line of New York City. Frontage on the famous Merrick Road. Just escaping the heavy taxes, but first in line to benefit by the enormous expenditures of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad.

Third-rail system is already completed, a proof positive that there will be an enormous demand for lots and home sites at Ormonde Park, THE NEW BRONX, where the history of the Old Bronx will positively be repeated.

Lots purchased now at $95 and upward, in a year from now will be worth ten times the price. Investors need not go to obscure places, miles from the railroad and remote from the line of improvements. Here is a golden opportunity to purchase property right across the street from New York City, where values will increase by leaps and bounds when the tunnel is finished.

This Company will build artistic cottages of seven rooms or more. Concrete foundations, with cellars under all, and stone porch pillars, for the sum of $2,000, and will accept small monthly payments as rentals. This is a genuine proposition.

Numbers of our cottage buyers will be glad to show their superior ideal homes built by this Company.

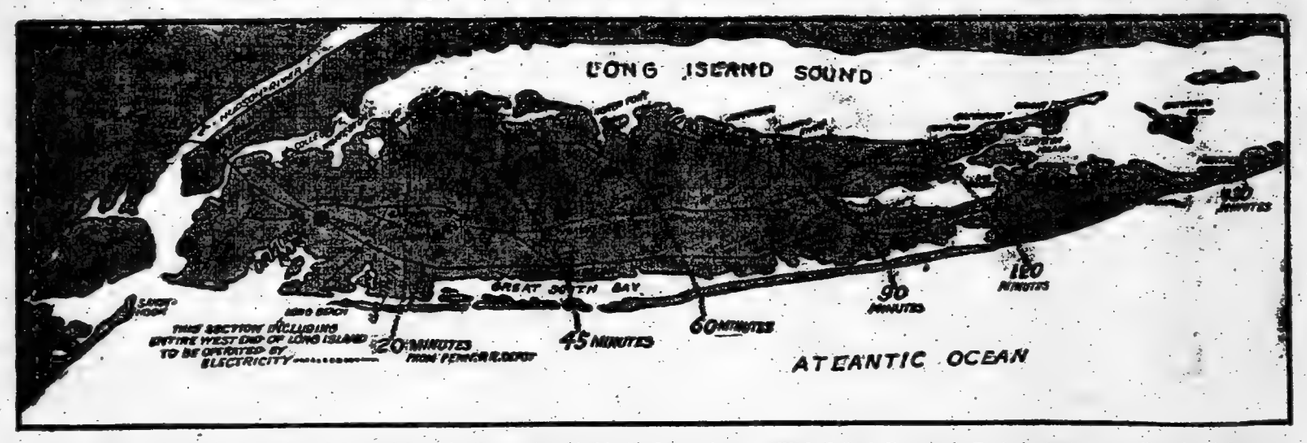

Take a look at the map of Long Island in the centre of this "ad." and you will find that Ormonde Park is just across the street from Manhattan, from desk to doorstep in sixteen minutes. Full-size lots at prices you could hardly buy square feet for in the Old Bronx, right on the border line of New York; it is the best and cheapest property on Long Island, and will be the first inflex for settlements, and therefore the largest increase in values.

Lots that were sold in the Bronx a few years ago for $1,000 new sell for $7,000. There is exactly the same opportunity for you at Ormonde Park, with this difference in your favor: Increased valuations will come ten times as soon, because ten times the effort and money is being spent for your benefit at Ormonde Park.

THE NEW BRONX

Every lot covered by policy from Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York. Capital, $11,000,000.

Attend our opening sale Sunday, Sept. 2, and Monday (Labor Day), and every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday thereafter.

For maps, circulars and free tickets write, call or 'phone at once.

Carrollton Realty Company, Suite 64 World Bldg., N. Y.

Brooklyn Office, 584 Atlantic Ave., near 4th; Open Evenings.

JAMES P. BROWN, Manager.

LOTS $95 and Upward — $10 Down $5 Monthly — 10 Per Cent. Discount for All Cash

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LONG ISLAND ACREAGE.

23 acres, Franklin Square; at $1,250 per acre.
9 acres, Munson, at $1,150 per acre.
10 acres, Jamaica, at $4,500 per acre.
19 acres, near Lynbrook, at $1,250 per acre.
18 acres, at Franklin Square, at $1,250 per acre.
3 acres, Jamaica, at $4,000 per acre.
50 acres, Rosedale, at $1,500 per acre.
35 acres, Franklin Square, at $860 per acre.
200 acres, Coram, at $50 per acre.

STOKES & KNOWLES,
176 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
254 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

FREEPORT LOTS, $150.

Size of lots, 25x150.
Easy Payments, Gas, Water, Electric Lights.
Titles guaranteed. No assessments.
Houses sold on monthly payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Bldg., 42d St. and Broadway.

$12 ACRES, $48 AN ACRE.
127 ACRES, $25 AN ACRE.
100 ACRES, $35 AN ACRE.
They will go quickly at these prices; excellent soil. Robert H. Metcalf, Patchogue, L. I.

For sale on rapidly improving tract; 30 min right opposite station; another plot, 50x100, close to station; great opportunity; bargains for cash. Weston, 145 E. 15th St.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SUBURBAN HOMES,

WEST NUTLEY, N. J.

Delightfully located, convenient to railroad station and electric cars, stores, schools, and churches; every improvement and convenience; of good architecture and excellent construction; price $3,500, $4,250, $4,500, $5,500, $6,250, $6,700; large plots; liberal terms.
WEST NUTLEY IS THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTHFUL TOWN IN GREATER NEW YORK DISTRICT; low commutation TICKETS GOOD ON THREE RAILROADS; descriptive booklet free.

NUTLEY REALTY COMPANY,
West Nutley, N. J. 99 Nassau St., New York.

Farm, 15 acres, 2-story house, 8 rooms, painted and blinded; fine cellar, furnace, large barns, hennery for 300 hens; buildings new; on main road; mail delivered daily; two miles from Winsted; price, $2,500; bargain. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

---

50 Lots, 35 minutes from New York, two blocks from railroad station; will add cash in exchange for Manhattan or Brooklyn income property; must be seen to be appreciated. S., 148 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE. OUT OF CITY.

A HOUSE

only fifteen minutes from 125th (Manhattan) St. Subway Station,
will be sold for liberal cash discount or on easy monthly payments; has all modern improvements; water, gas, and electricity already installed; fine streets; good walks; seven rooms, with every up-to-date convenience; price, $5,850. Photographs, booklet, and free transportation, by addressing
Columbia Investment and Real Estate Co., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., City.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

A.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath, $1.50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL LONGACRE,

157-163 W. 47th St,
Near Broadway.
Exclusively bachelor single rooms with bath, from
$37 to $50 per month.

Brooklyn.

HOTEL MARGARET

97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
5 minutes' walk from Bridge, Fulton and Wall St. ferries. Choice apartments, handsomely furnished, can now be secured for the season 1906-7. American plan only. Thomas Toby, Manager.

CITY HOUSES TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

A four-story house on 14th St., adjoining 7th Av.; 14 rooms and bath, $1,500; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE UNTIL MAY 1ST, 1910, A CLUBHOUSE LOCATED AT 110-112 EAST 59TH STREET.
Partly Furnished or Unfurnished.
Convenient to elevated and Subway stations and accessible from any part of the city for one fare by transfer on 59th Street Crosstown cars, which pass the door.
Contains Ballroom, Assembly Rooms, Billiard Hall, Bowling Alleys, Kitchen, and Dining Halls.
Admirably adapted for club of two to three hundred men, or would make an excellent hall for a caterer for weddings, parties, &c.
Caretaker on the premises. Apply to Wm. C. Popper, 56 Reade Street.

FIFTH AVENUE LOFTS.

IN NEW, MODERN SIX-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING TO BE ERECTED AT 435 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STREETS, 3D, 4TH, AND 5TH LOFTS, 24' 8" BY 94'. LARGE DISPLAY WINDOWS, OTIS ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, FIRST-CLASS CONSTRUCTION, LARGE SKYLIGHTS ON 5TH FLOOR LOFT. FOR PLANS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
WYMAN & CO.,
22 WILLIAM STREET,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

STORE & BASEMENT ON BROADWAY, Near 87th St., large plate glass window, &c.; possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE.
Will share my suite of offices with congenial party; may also let desk room.
EISENBERG, 150 Nassau.

---

613 West 49th St.; three-story building, size 25x100, for stable, factory, garage; rent, $1,200 yearly. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av., near 48th St.

Two extraordinary fine, light lofts, 40x90 each; manufacturing or business; central location; electric elevator. Lennig, 327-329 East 34th.

135th to 136th St., Brook Ave., E. S.
15 large, light stores, all improvements, low rentals. Office, 172 Brook Av.

Offices, skylight studios; 131 East 34th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive light corner offices, 835 Broadway; elevator; rents $12 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desk room, modern office building; all conveniences; $7.50. Separate space, $9. 410A, 203 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MAN

with apartments or houses to let or suburban property to sell or to rent will find that

Labor Day, Monday, September 3d,

comes at a most opportune time for thousands to inspect his offerings.

ADVERTISE REAL ESTATE

IN THE NEW YORK TIMES THIS WEEK

and reach the holiday crowds.

The New York Times is read by more men and women interested in real estate than any other New York newspaper.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have buyers for any Manhattan property offered at reasonable price; owners send particulars; quick results. Frank W. Stevens, 41 Park Row.

I will buy or lease cold-water tenements, with or without violations; send full particulars to general contractor. Box 105, Times Downtown.

Send full particulars of your property for sale; many buyers waiting for good opportunity. Witte & Schwiebert, 3,273 3d Av., (164th.)

Owners.—Send me full particulars of property you wish to sell. J. B. Arnold, 7 East 42d St. Tel. 5,322—38th.

Wanted—Buy old tenements needing alteration; send particulars. Italian Contractor, 45 E. Houston St.

A.—Renting, collecting, managing properties a specialty. Cyrille Carreau, Agent, 796 6th Av., (45th.)

Improved and unimproved realty; Bronx only; buyers waiting. Write Richard Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

Have ready cash for Yorkville and Harlem tenements; send particulars. Berlin, 141 East 17th St.

Wanted—Real estate, downtown preferred; cash from $3,000 to $5,000. A., 190 Times Downtown.

For congenial real estate broker, desk room, $6 monthly. Kurtzman & Co., 177 Broadway.

Will buy two-family houses below 170th St.; $1,000 cash. Schmitt, 402 East 65th St.

Wanted to lease, new and old tenements. Address Donner, 20 East 115th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Sacrifice.—Elegant building lots Bronx, near Subway station; cheap for cash, or will exchange for Manhattan or Bronx property. Jackson, 171 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

WANTED, for a refined family, 8 or 10 room housekeeping apartment, fully furnished, with 2 baths, in vicinity of the Seventies, west side, for 3 or 4 months, commencing Oct. 1, 1906. Reply Box 17, Station N.

APARTMENTS WANTED. UNFURNISHED.

Five rooms and bath, West Harlem; steam heat or only hot water supply; one flight up; man, wife, and two children. R. V. A., 215 Times Downtown.

Second floor with bath, for man and wife, no children; location between 23d and 24th Streets, B'way and Fourth Ave. J. W., 350 Times Sq.

Wanted—A five-room apartment, west side, not above 100th St.; rent not to exceed $35.00. Address L. Box 309 Times, Times Square.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHIPMAN, ELIZABETH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Chipman, Albert C. Chipman, Alberta Jones, Eveline McLean, Elmer Durfee, Anna Durfee, Amelia Durfee, Gertrude Durfee, and Mary Durfee, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZABETH CHIPMAN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Frank M. Clute of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Chipman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, of if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
STEWART & SHEARER, Attorneys for Accounting Trustee, 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

SOHER, MINNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINNIE SOHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1906.
DAVID L. PHILLIPS, Administrator.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Daylight Trips on beautiful Long Island Sound by Steamers of Norwich, New Haven, and Bridgeport Lines. Charming Night Trips by Steamers of the Fall River, Providence, and New Bedford Lines.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE, for Providence, Boston, and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. Providence and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE, for New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only at 5:00; foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. Maine and New Hampshire.
NORWICH LINE, for New London, Block Island, Watch Hill, Narra. Pier, Worcester, &c. Leave Pier 40, N. R., week days only 6:00 P. M. Also daylight trip Mondays from Pier 40, N. R., 10:00; foot East 22d St. 10:45 A. M. Steamers City of Lowell and Chester W. Chapin.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Springfield, &c. Str. Rich. Peck lvs. Pier 20, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M.; Suns. 9:30 A. M. Lvs. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M.; Suns. 10:00 A. M. Suns. due N. Y. on ret. 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 20 E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days. Str. Naugatuck lvs. 11 A. M. Str. Bridgeport 3 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays 5 P. M. Str. Bridgeport stops foot E. 22d St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms at 245, 673, 1,200, and 1,354 B'way, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Av., 649 Mad. Av., 245 Col. Av., 105 W. 125th St., 2,793 3d Av., and at Piers, N. Y.

SPECIAL SAILINGS TO BOSTON

Via Providence or Fall River, $2.25.
PROVIDENCE direct, $1.25
FALL RIVER direct, $1.00
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE,
A Twenty-four-Hour Sea Trip.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 6 P. M.
Fare, $2.25 One Way; $4.50 Round Trip.

BRIDGEPORT direct 40c. One Way. 75c. Round Trip.
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 4 P. M.
Steps at foot of East 31st St.

First-class Service; Elegant Steamers; Fine Cuisine.
From Piers 27 and 28, East River, foot Catharine St., N. Y.
JOY STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 27, (New,) E. R., New York.
Telephone 800 Orchard.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK," "ALBANY," and "HENDRICK HUDSON" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier .....8:40 "
" West 42d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets between N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL,

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 1:45 P. M.) West 42d St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays and Holidays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamers C. W. MORSE, odd dates August, and ADIRONDACK, alternating, lv. Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.; and West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., daily (Sundays included.) Direct connection with express trains at Albany for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, and Sharon Springs. Orchestra. Automobiles carried. Time table and Summer Book Free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.
NEW DOUBLE SERVICE.
Str. DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5:30 P. M., omitting W. 129th St. Service equal to regular steamers.

TROY LINE

Hudson River Route—New York—Troy.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) 6 P. M.—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck—Orchestra.—Low Excursion Rates—Booklets Free—Automobiles carried.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; Lake George, $6.85; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

"THE NEW LINE"

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION CO.
$1.75 TO BOSTON, Boat and Trolley.
$1.00 to Providence. $1.00 to Fall River. Newport, $1.10. Narragansett Pier, $1.50. Quick and Perfect Service. Steamers leave Pier 20, East River, Week Days, 5 P. M., stopping Recreation Pier, East 24th St., 5:20 P. M. 'Phone 3106 Orchard. Orchestras. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. To Boston, boat and R.R., $2.20.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville.
Week days 6 P.M. Christopher St., 7 P.M. W. 129 St. Extra Boat Saturdays, 1:30, for Catskill and Hudson, landing at Malden. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome Illustrated Booklet mailed free.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Leave N. Y., New Pier 8, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00; Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Extra trip Mondays, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor. For Block Island via Long Island R. R., leave N. Y., 34th St., E. R., 10:30 A. M. (except Sunday,) and at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. From Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; West 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For Cranstons, Newburgh, and intermediate landings, at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From Franklin St. at 9 A. M. West 129th St. at 9:30 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 19, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FISHER, JOSEPH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Josephine Elizabeth, Countess Della Gherardesca, Alberto, Count Della Gherardesca, Ugolino Della Gherardesca, Giuseppe Della Gherardesca, Giorgio Ugolino Della Gherardesca, Alessandra Della Gherardesca, Carlotta Della Gherardesca, Mary Aloysius Countess d'Aramon, Jacques Count d'Aramon, Bertrand d'Aramon, Paul d'Aramon, Jacqueline d'Aramon, Pauline d'Aramon, Thomas A. Fisher, John S. Fisher, Joseph A. Fisher, Mary E. Fisher, Regina Fisher, and Bessie Fisher, and all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH FISHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, and otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 9th day of October, 1906, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the United States Trust Company of New York as trustee of the trusts created by the will of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six.
[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
STEWART & SHEARER, Attorneys for Accounting Trustee, 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Through trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:
All through trains except the 8:30 A. M., 1:02, 1:50, 3:10, 3:30, 3:40, 5:29, 12:30 P. M. stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK, THOUSAND ISLANDS & MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—Chicago, 24 hours.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONTREAL EX.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
1:02 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
1:06 P. M.—*CHICAGO SPECIAL.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—All Pullman Cars.
3:10 P. M. (1:50 P. M. Saturdays)—†SARATOGA LIMITED. Parlor Cars & Coaches.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:30 P. M.—*THE WOLVERINE.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND & TORONTO SPECIAL.
8:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:37 A. M. Saturday only, 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 245, 415, and 1,216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 117 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:20 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syr., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. F. DALY,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

AMERICAN LINE

Sailing at 9:30 A. M. From Pier 15 N. R.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
St. Louis....Sept. 1, St. Paul.....Sept. 15
Philadelphia....Sept. 8 New York.....Sept. 22

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT—Pier 59 N.R.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 1, 4 P. M.; Sept. 29
MESABA.....Sept. 8, 9 A. M.; Oct. 6
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 15, 2 P. M.; Oct. 13
MINNEHAHA....Sept. 22, 8:30 A. M.; Oct. 20

RED STAR LINE

From Pier 14 N. R.
DOVER, ANTWERP, (LONDON, PARIS.)
Finland..Sept. 1, 2:30 PM | Kroonl'd..Sept. 15, 2 PM
Zeeland..Sept. 8, 9 AM | Vaderl'd..Sept. 22, 8:30 AM

WHITE STAR LINE

From Pier 48 N. R.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..Sept. 5, 10 AM | Teutonic, Sept. 19, 10 AM
Celtic....Sept. 7, 8 AM | Cedric....Sept. 21, 7 AM
Oceanic..Sept. 12, noon | Baltic....Sept. 26, noon

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
FROM NEW YORK:
CRETIC.....Sept. 25, noon; Nov. 8; Dec. 6
REPUBLIC..Oct. 18, noon; Dec. 1 (from Boston)
FROM BOSTON:
ROMANIC.....Sept. 15, 7:30 A. M.; Oct. 27
CANOPIC.....Oct. 6, 12:30 P. M.; Nov. 17
PASSENGER OFFICES, 9 BROADWAY.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Amerika..Aug. 30, 2 P. M. | Bluecher...Sept. 6
*Batavia....Sept. 1, 4 PM | Patricia...Sept. 8
*To Hamburg direct.

Mediterranean Service.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA.
‡Moltke .....Sept. 11 | ‡Moltke .....Oct. 23
‡Oceana.....Sept. 20 | ‡Hamburg.....Nov. 15
P. Adalbert....Sept. 25 | ‡Moltke .....Dec. 4
‡Hamburg.....Oct. 4 | ‡Hamburg.....Jan. 10
‡Calls Gibraltar, has Grill Room & Gymnasium.

Special Notice.

Great variety of special cruises and trips by superb passenger steamers to the ORIENT, MEDITERRANEAN and ADRIATIC SEAS, WEST INDIES, JAMAICA, ITALY AND EGYPT.
Travel Bureau, R. R. tickets, hotel accommodations, and general information about foreign travel.
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED BY THE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector. Piers, Hoboken.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..Sept. 4, 7 AM | Kaiser....Oct. 9, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 11, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Oct. 16 5 AM
K. Wm. II..Sept. 18, 5:30 AM | Kronprinz..Oct. 27, noon
Kronprinz..Oct. 2, 6 AM | Kaiser..Nov. 6, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
*Main....Sept. 6, 10 AM | Bremen..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Friedrich..Sept. 13, 10 AM | Friedrich..Oct. 18, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..Sept. 15, noon | Kronprinz..Oct. 25, 10 AM
Barbar'sa..Sept. 25, 10 AM | *Rhein..Oct. 30, 10 AM
*Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
P. Irene..Sept. 1, 11 AM | K. Luise..Oct. 27, 11 AM
K. Luise..Sept. 15, 11 AM | K. Albert..Nov. 10, 11 AM
K. Albert..Sept. 29, 11 AM | P. Irene..Dec. 1, 11 AM
P. Irene..Oct. 13, 11 AM | K. Luise..Dec. 8, 11 AM
†From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
North German Lloyd Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 1,018 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE

From Piers 51-52 North River.
TO LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania...Sept. 1, 2 PM | Campania..Sept. 15, 1 PM
Umbria...Sept. 8, 9 AM | Etruria..Sept. 22, 8:30 AM
Caronia..Sept. 11, 11 AM | Carmania..Sept. 25, 11 AM
GIBRALTAR—GENOA—NAPLES—ADRIATIC
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers:
PANNONIA....Sept. 11, noon; Oct. 30; Dec. 18
CARPATHIA.....Sept. 25, 10 A. M.; Nov. 27
SLAVONIA.....Oct. 16, noon; Dec. 4
VERNON H. BROWN, G. A.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

UP THE NILE TO THE CATARACTS

First-class and Speedy Passenger Services.
THE EXPRESS NILE STEAMER CO.
Sailings, Rates, Booklet, and full information about "Egypt—the Nile."
THE EXPRESS NILE STEAMER CO.,
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

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Astoria...Sept. 1, 3 PM | Furnessia..Sept. 15, 3 PM
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Saloon $50, 2d Cabin $35. 3d Class $27.50 and upward according to accommodations & steamship. For tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

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Special twelve-day excursion to Jamaica and return, including two days hotel, $65
Fast and commodious steamers of 6,000 tons, single trip, $70
ATRATO.....Sept. 1 | TRENT.....Sept. 29
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The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
Pier 50 N. R., foot West 12th St.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 State St., N.Y.
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The most delightful short ocean voyage out of New York. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. Illustrated descriptive booklet, giving list of hotels and boarding houses, free on application at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York.
MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing from Pier 84, North River, ft. of 44th St., for Naples and Genoa.
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. Chicago Special. *9:55 A. M. Pittsburgh Day Express. *10:55 A. M. The Pennsylvania Limited.—Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. *1:55 P. M. St. Louis Limited. *1:55 P. M. Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Express. *3:55 P. M. Pennsylvania Special. 18 hours to Chicago. *4:55 P. M. Chicago Limited. *5:55 P. M. Western Express. *8:25 P. M. St. Louis and Cincinnati Exp. 7:55 P. M. Pacific Express. *8:25 P. M. Cleveland and Cin. Exp. *9:55 P. M. Pittsburgh Special.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
*7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25 *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, *5:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily. ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily. NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—*8:25 P. M. daily. CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—*7:55 A. M. week-days, *10:55 A. M. and *4:55 P. M. daily. FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—*7:25 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily. ATLANTIC CITY—9:55 A. M., (*1:25 Saturdays only,) and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M. CAPE MAY—1:55 P. M. week-days, 8:05 A. M. Sundays. LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park, Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, (4:00 from Desb. & Cort. Sts. only,) 7:40, 8:55, 10:55 A. M., 12:25, (12:55 Saturdays only except Long Branch) (1:25 Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25 (4:25 except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, *7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55, *11:55

HOW MUCH TIME CAN YOU SPARE?

The time you can give to hunting for your lost article is necessarily limited. The time you can obtain by enlisting the aid of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES is practically limitless.

TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT

Bill for advertisement sent after insertion

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES

THE NEW YORK TIMES FINDS LOST ARTICLES.

LOST—Left on bench in Battery Park at noon Wednesday, Aug. 29, lady's handbag, containing rings and pin. Reward of $10.00 on return of jewelry to W. R. S., Room 1,095, 17 Battery Place.

LOST—Friday afternoon, Aug. 24, in Broadway car, between 80th and 81st Sts., dark brown handbag, containing money, keys, and letter; reward. Mrs. Maduro, 225 West 80th St.

LOST—By poor lady, on Broadway car, bag containing large sum of money. Finder kindly return to J. C. Redmond, 1,765 Broadway and receive reward.

LOST—Monday night, lady's gold watch, between 8th Av., 23d St., and 6th Av., 11th St. Reward at 110 West 43d St.

LOST—One hundred shares of United States Steel Cor. common stock, certificate No. F109128 for 50 shares registered in name of W. B. Franklin & Co.; Certificate No. F109956 for 50 shares registered in name of De Coppet & Doremus; transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Notify BLYTH & EMMONS, No. 43 Exchange Place.

$200.00 REWARD will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of 4 cases stolen in line at the Old Dominion; no questions asked. Joseph S. Loughlin, 80 University Place.

LOST—A chased gold band wedding ring, with following inscription inside: "Ralph & Eva, Sept. 22nd, 1876." Finder will receive $5 reward by returning same to Sec. Y. M. C. A., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOST—12th inst., small black purse containing valuable ring set with two diamonds and pearl; very liberal reward and no questions asked. Return to room 143, Hotel Belleclaire, 77th St. and Broadway.

LOST—Old English coin, between Halsey and Broadway, Quincy, Broadway and Bushwick Hospital; reward. Dr. Alec. N. Thomson, Bushwick Hospital.

LOST—A case of dental plugger points on Broadway car Saturday evening, Aug. 25. Suitable reward if returned to Dr. W. B. Parks, 1,271 Broadway.

LOST—In Lawrence, L. I., Irish terrier dog, one year old; reward. Mrs. George Sergeant, Jr., Telephone, 139 Lawrence.

LOST dogs or cats should be looked for at the Bide-A-Wee, Home for Animals, 145 W. 38th. Open from 11 to 6.

LOST—Fifth Av., below 42d St., bar baby pin, pearls and diamonds; reward. Carter, 9 West 68th St.

LOST—Bank Book 165,744, New York Savings Bank. Finder please return book to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

14TH ST., 237 WEST.—Two large rooms.

21ST ST., 17, 19, and 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; reasonable; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests; transients accommodated; telephone.

29TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; excellent table board; references.

44TH ST., 210 WEST.—Physician's office to let; centrally located; use reception room; telephone.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Now open for Winter engagements; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; table and service the very best; parlor dining; families, gentlemen; references; telephone.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; each room has private bath and electric lights; high-class dining room accommodations at moderate cost.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—High grade; newly furnished; limited number; excellent cuisine.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select, homelike; parlor dining; table guests; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room for two or gentleman room-mate for present occupant.

129TH ST.—Beautifully furnished suite, two bedrooms and bath; mahogany, draped in blue; bird's-eye, draped in pink; every convenience; excellent table; second floor front; three persons, $35; four, $40; could be rented singly; not less than two in rooms. Box 7 Times, Harlem.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—It's cool on Washington Heights! Attractive house; running water; steam heat; good board; refined Christian family; references.

Few vacancies in well appointed home for young lady students; satisfactory reference essential; terms moderate. Miss Elizabeth Peters, 138 W. 81st St.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED eight people desiring board from Oct. 1 in select home; references exchanged. K., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (115th St.)—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board. Apartment 2.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 842, Washington Heights.—Large, medium rooms, with board; home comforts; references.

East Side.

16TH ST., 138 EAST, near Union Square.—Very desirable rooms, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Elegant square room, with bath; also two single rooms; excellent table.

49TH ST., 9 EAST.—Handsome large rooms, private bath, with board; references.

72D ST., 154 EAST.—Private family; beautiful rooms; French home cooking; reasonable to select parties.

72D ST., 156 EAST.—Superior cuisine; elegant large rooms, bathrooms adjoining; homelike surroundings; reasonable prices.

MADISON AV., 432, Corner 49th St.—Parlor floor, with bay southern and western exposure; has been occupied by physician for past twenty years; also second-floor room; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—2d floor and bath; single rooms; excellent board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St.; 10 minutes Broadway, N. Y.; convenient all trolleys; neighborhood, home table, high class. Tel. 905 Main.

HEIGHTS, 91 REMSEN ST.—First-class board and rooms, en suite or singly, near bridge and ferries; $6 and upward per week.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Young couple wish room and board, private family preferred, within walking distance Times Square; kindly state particulars, also terms, which must be reasonable; references given and required. Address A., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

Refined couple require suite two rooms and bath for Winter, with board, north of 70th St., S., Box 190 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

West Side.

36TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; private baths; business parlor; telephone; transients.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—Gentlemen only; large room, private bath; breakfast; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST, (Opposite Hotel Astor.)—Rooms, $7-$15, private bath; telephone; transients.

45TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second floor room; hot and cold running water; convenient to bath.

130TH ST., 327 WEST, (Telephone 3893 Morningside.)—Commodious rooms; every convenience; board optional; suitable for two gentlemen of unimpeachable character; select private family.

APARTMENT PARLOR, alcoves, closets, bath; connecting rooms; lavatory; Subway; moderate. West End Avenue, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

AMSTERDAM AV., 687 (93d.)—Parlor, suitable two; piano; smaller room; "L," Subway; reasonable. Fader.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

East Side.

34TH ST., 45 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; private baths; references.

24TH ST., 128 EAST.—In an interesting old Colonial house, rooms for gentlemen; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large, small, rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 21 EAST.—Light and airy rooms; newly furnished; gentlemen only; telephone.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished light rooms, bath, from Oct. 1st; board optional.

55TH ST., 34 EAST.—Large room, running water; near bath; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms; running water, bath; moderate.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 3.—Overlooking the water; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; delightfully cool; first-class neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Wanted—By bachelor, two rooms and bath, furnished or not; not over $300. A Box 130 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Domestics.

WANTED—In a private family of one lady in Philadelphia, a good plain cook; no washing but the kitchen towels; wages $5 a week. Write, inclosing references, to W. C. V., 7 Cottage St., Newport, R. I.

Stenographers.

WANTED—Second stenographer, Smith Premier; perfection necessary in spelling, punctuation, and rhetoric; references; state lowest salary. M. E., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young girl, capable of assisting at bookkeeping; wages $8 to $10. Bretzfeld Mfg. Co., 485 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURISTS.—Wanted at once, 500 best manicurists in New York for manicuring contest at Great County Fair, Madison Square Garden, Oct. 1 to 20; (bring photograph.) Frank Melville, 1,402 Broadway.

PLEASANT outdoor employment, real estate line; good paying work to steady agents. Henry Dammeyer, Real Estate Exchange Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Agents.

BOOKMEN.—Agitation for simplified spelling making sales for Standard Dictionary easy; plenty of leads for good men. B. F. Funk, 7th floor, 44 East 23d St.

Bookkeepers.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent double entry bookkeeper by wholesale produce commission house; must be accurate and have good references and able to take position at once; no others need apply. Immediate, Box 200 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

WANTED—Experienced real estate salesmen; clean-cut men who can sell lots, Long Island property, for big corporation. Write to-day, full particulars, X Y Z, 140 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—In office of manufacturing concern, west side of New York City, young man about 17 years of age as filing clerk and take care of telephone exchange; must be neat and polite; hours 8:45 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 1 P. M. Saturdays; salary to commence, $5 weekly. Address in own handwriting R. B., Box 129 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in export lumber office to assist in office work; bright and of neat personal appearance, correct at figures; good penmanship essential; must furnish best references. Address in own handwriting, Lumber Exporters, Box 118 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Man under 25 as assistant clerk and stenographer. Reply by letter only, stating age, education, previous employment, and salary expected, Room 1,405, 35 Nassau St.

WANTED—Active real estate men for outside work; I can show you how to make good and quick money. Henry Dammeyer, Real Estate Exchange Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying trades; positions guaranteed. Coyne Bros. Trade Schools, 239 10th Av., New York City and St. Louis.

WANTED—Bright boy, about 15 years of age, for office work in the financial district; good chance for advancement. Address, with references, Stocks, Times, 39 Broad St.

WANTED—A young man with good references; general work in shipping office. S. S., Box 128 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; has done high-class work only; desires work by the day or at home. Nassau, Box 218 Times, Times Square.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook, waitress, laundress; reference; city, country. 301 East 40th St., ground floor. Car fare.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady of refinement and ability desires position where faithful services will be appreciated; four years' practical experience in general mercantile line, but would prefer position with law firm; high school education, and can furnish capital references; salary $15 per week. H. M., Box 214 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good grammarian, ambitious, willing, and trustworthy; five years' experience; permanent position. M. O., Box 130 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, neat, accurate, reliable, conscientious; references; $8. Miss Nelson, Box 171 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Several years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; references; $15. Qualified, Box 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, well educated, accurate, and thoroughly experienced; $15 per week. Highest References, 150 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, energetic, wide awake; excellent education; highly recommended. Louise, Box 160 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; perfect in spelling and punctuation; neat in person; $7. N., 130 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditor; writes up, balances, systematizes books, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or HELPER.—Can ride and drive well, single or pair; reference; age, 26. Rice, 429 Dunham Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 17, 2 years' High School education, with 2 years' Wall St. experience, desires connection with well-established firm; best of references. Ambitious, Box 17 Times, Harlem.

MASTER OF MASONIC LODGE desires outside position for one of his members; experienced collector. "Master," Times, 39 Broad St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires office position; two years' experience. L. I., Box 110 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

An incorporated company, with offices in the heart of the business and financial centre of Pittsburgh, Pa., will act as the Pittsburgh representative or execute confidential commissions for a limited number of firms or individuals; best of references; terms very low and graded according to service desired; no business too small or too large for us to handle promptly and satisfactorily. For further information address American Car Tracing and Shipping Co., 508 Ferguson Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

An opportunity is offered to join group of experienced grain raisers in real estate and grain development in Canadian wheat belt; investors will be guaranteed 16 per cent. yearly; after ten years their principal will be returned; until then they hold first mortgage on land; promoters only receive half of profits. Write immediately. Canada, 41 West 34th St.

A.—A.—Let me sell your patent; my book, based upon 15 YEARS' experience as a patent salesman, mailed free; patent sales exclusively; if you have United States or Foreign patents to sell, call on or write W. E. Hoyt, Patent Sales Specialist, 290 Broadway.

Several old established family liquor stores for sale; well located; some bargains. Address Joseph Harris, 85 Warren St.

AUCTION SALES.

The goods, chattels, etc., covered by chattel mortgage made and executed by Frederick Vollmer to Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company will be sold at public auction at premises, 42 Avenue A, New York City, Thursday, August 30, at 11 A. M., by D. T. CORNELL, Auctioneer, 38 Water Street, Stapleton, Staten Island.

David Charles Davis & Sam Vorsimer, general auctioneers, sell Japanese goods, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

MACHINERY.

Rider and Ericsson pumping engines for sale; all repairings. E. F. Tierney, 331 3d Av.

SEEK A WOMAN HATER FOR THE BOWERY CRIME

Police Hear of a Man Who Talked a Lot About the Murder.

BUT THEY STILL HOLD MOORE

The Detectives Have Decided That He Did Not Kill His Sister-in-Law, However.

According to the police money was not the motive for the killing of Annie Moore, the Bowery derelict, who was murdered Monday night in the old-fashioned brick dwelling at 6 Second Street. The detectives at work on the case said again yesterday that the woman was undoubtedly killed by a man of the Jack-the-Ripper type.

Although they still hold James Moore under arrest, the Central Office sleuths have decided that the crime was not the work of the woman's brother-in-law, but of a man whose acquaintance she had made in the Bowery. For several hours yesterday they questioned Moore. He admitted that his sister-in-law had supported him for several years, but he kept reiterating that he was not such a fool as to "kill his meal ticket." That was what he called her every time her name was mentioned. He admitted that he had frequently struck her when she failed to get money for him to spend. And then when they questioned him further he suddenly cried out angrily:

"I admit I beat her at times, but I did not kill her."

The detectives then went to work on new clues furnished by the outcasts of the Bowery. They found a man who told them that another man with bloodshot eyes knew something about the crime, as he had described the wounds upon the murdered woman's body even before Dr. O'Hanlon, the Coroner's physician, had made his superficial examination. So the detectives went in search for this man. They learned much about him. They heard that he was a man of some education, although an outcast. They learned that he had drifted into the Bowery one day in good clothes, spent money lavishly, fell into the company of the lowest types of the Bowery, and, finally became a "panhandler," or sidewalk beggar. Whenever he became badly intoxicated he denounced women generally, declaring that the weaker sex forced good men from luxurious homes and drove them to the lodgings of the Bowery. With his cronies in the "Oil Tank," or five-cent grog house, he discussed the murder of Annie Moore on Tuesday night, and was extremely bitter in denouncing women of her type.

"Those women should be put to death by an official executioner," he said. "The days of their usefulness are past. Every one of them ought to be put out of the way."

Hearing all these stories about the Bowery lodger, the police were soon on his track. They learned that he had been an acquaintance of Annie Moore and that he was in her company at 9 o'clock Monday night, a few hours before she was murdered. The detectives went to "Scratch Hall," the "Oil Tank," "Flighty Bill's"; in fact, to all the other "power houses" along the Bowery and talked with the rum-soaked men who sat drinking at the greasy tables. All of the men they met knew "Capt. Scratch." That was the name they called him on the Bowery soon after he drifted into the slums. But "Capt. Scratch" had learned that the police were after him and he had disappeared from the Bowery. Down they went to Chatham Square and into Chinatown, but "Capt. Scratch" was nowhere to be found. Everywhere the detectives were told that the man had not been seen since Tuesday night, when he was discussing the murder of Annie Moore in the back room of "Flighty Bill's" saloon. He had bought a ticket for a raffle and then left the Bowery.

The raffle had been planned to help out Jimmy Moore, the brother-in-law of the dead woman. Last Saturday the tickets had been printed after the "chair-warmers" in the Oil Tank had produced a plated watch for Jimmy's benefit. Jimmy, they said, was in the last stages of consumption, and was about to reap a rich harvest in quarters and half dollars when "the police pinched him for the murder of Annie Moore." The tickets for the raffle get forth that it would come off at 230 Bowery on Sept. 22.

But "Capt. Scratch" had disappeared after getting one of the raffle tickets. The raffle tickets will figure as evidence if Jimmy Moore is ever brought to trial on the murder charge.

"It was selling raffle tickets I was when Annie Moore was killed," he explained to Coroner Acritelli. "I went to the Bowery saloon to sell raffle tickets and stayed there until 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. After leaving the saloon I went to my room in the Second Street house and found Annie dead in bed. Then I went back to the Bowery and told the police."

Moore hopes to be cleared of the crime to-day by the arrest of "Capt. Scratch."

Receiver for the Fulton Furnace Co.

Morton C. Fitch was yesterday appointed by Justice Dowling of the Supreme Court receiver for the Fulton Furnace Company of 95 William Street in a suit brought by Elias T. Jester, a judgment creditor, for $2,128. The company was formed about a year ago, but has never done any active business.

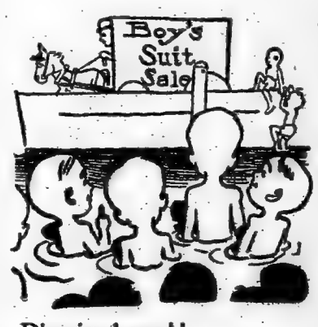

Dive in, boys!!

725 suits.

Norfolks and double breasted suits about half and half, and including every mixture suit of these styles left in Spring and Summer weights.

73 were $6 and $6.50.
99 were $7 and $7.50.
157 were $8 and $8.50.
92 were $9 and $9.50.
161 were $10 and $10.50.
61 were $12 and $12.50.
27 were $13 and $13.50.
55 were $14 and $14.50.

All sizes from 8 to 16; though a bit weak on sizes 13 and 14.

$4.75.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

For Thursday, Friday, Half-Saturday.

Important Clearance Sale of

Men's Business Suits.

3, 4 and 5 of a kind only; values up to $25,

$12.50

IT would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of To-day's offering. Every odd lot in the shop is included. Splendid Serges, either single or double breasted; smart mixtures, blue and black Cheviots, dressy Thibets, etc. Some are half lined, three-quarter and full lined. All are of the season of 1906 and our own make. 'Tis a great clearance of really high-grade business suits. Your size is here. Twelve-fifty, then, instead of up to $25.

Smith, Gray & Co.

THREE STORES:
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Soft Shirts Are the Basis of Summer Comfort.

Natural Linen Negligees (separate cuffs), 85c

Flannel Negligees (linen neck bands), 98c

White Negligees (pleated), 98c

Open Mesh Underwear. End of Season Prices.

1.00 Lisle Mesh at 69c.
2.50 Linen Mesh at 1.49.

Knee Drawers at 49c.
In Nainsook, Jean, Balbriggan.

1.00 Bathing Suits, 85c.
(2 pieces), with fancy mercerized trimming.

$3.00 Bathing Suit at 1.98
of heavy worsted (2 pieces) edges trimmed in fancy colors.

MRS. DIXON RETRACTS HER M'CARREN CHARGES

Must Have Been Insane, She Says, When She Sued Him.

SAYS HE WAS GOOD TO HER

She Listened to False Friends, She Adds—$200,000 Suit May Never Be Tried.

Brooklyn politicians and others who have been watching with interest the developments in the $200,000 breach of promise suit which Mrs. Mary A. Dixon of Flatbush has brought against Senator Patrick H. McCarren were surprised yesterday when the plaintiff retracted all the disagreeable things she had said about and alleged against McCarren.

Mrs. Dixon's change of front was such that she even became enthusiastic over the many fine qualities in the Senator's character and expressed the conviction that, after all, he was the best friend she had ever had.

Mrs. Dixon made her retraction to reporters at her home, 82 Lenox Road. Her counsel, Martin Wyvell, was out of town yesterday, and it could not be learned whether her retraction meant the dropping of the suit against Senator McCarren.

Mrs. Dixon was informed that there was a mysterious rumor afloat to the effect that she was anxious to take it all back about the Senator.

"Well, yes," she said, sitting down in a porch rocker. "I want to take back everything. It seems to me now that I made a great mistake. It was in a moment of anger and indiscretion that I was induced to make the charges against Senator McCarren. Now I am convinced that he was the best friend I ever had. I don't want to mix anybody else up in this case. All I will say is that those whose words I gave ear to were never as good friends to me as the Senator has been. I shan't tell their names, however. I guess I was out of my mind when I made the charges."

"Do you include in your retraction the charge affecting Patrick H. McCarren, Jr., as you call him?" was asked.

Mrs. Dixon had a consultation with a woman friend who was present before she answered. She finally said:

"Well, I have decided to include that matter in the retraction."

Mrs. Dixon then said, speaking of the Senator: "He certainly was good to me."

When Senator McCarren was told of Mrs. Dixon's statements he declined to discuss them.

ONE DEAD IN CENTRAL WRECK

Park Avenue Cut Blocked by Accident to "Yellow Dog" Freight.

One man was killed and four others were seriously injured when the "Yellow Dog" freight of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad was wrecked in the Park Avenue cut, between 176th and 177th Streets, at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Brewster express, crowded with commuters and running at a speed of forty miles an hour, was flagged just in time to prevent it from plunging into the wreck and causing a great additional loss of life. Traffic on all four tracks of the Harlem Division was blocked for over an hour, and the majority of the commuters left the trains and made their way to the lower part of the city by elevated trains and in the Subway.

The freight was made up of thirty-two cars, most of which were loaded, and it was due at the Melrose yards at 8 o'clock. Engineer A. C. Wollther of 456 Willis Avenue was in the cab of the locomotive, which was pulling the cars at the rate of about twenty miles an hour.

As the freight reached 177th Street the coupling pin between the tenth and eleventh cars broke, and the forward part of the train pulled away from the rear cars. Wollther felt the jolt, and realizing what had happened he drew the throttle wide open in order to keep ahead of the cars that had been left behind.

The race was a short one, for something gave way and the eleventh car left the track, and with a crash that was heard for blocks the cars piled up one on top of the other, until there was a pyramid almost as high as the wall of the cut. All four tracks were blocked and strewn with wreckage and a slight fire started, but it was quickly put out.

Charles Mahonny, 27 years old, a brakeman of 53 Bronx Street, White Plains, had been standing on top of one of the cars of the rear section. When the shock came he was thrown to the ground, and he was buried under several empty cars that had been torn to splinters.

He was dead when his body was found. John Leonard, also a brakeman, was thrown from the last car, and had his left leg broken, while William Lennon of 556 East 142d Street, the conductor of the train, was badly cut and bruised about the head and body. Oscar Nelson and Patrick Masterson, both members of the crew, were thrown from the train and suffered serious injuries. All the injured were sent to Lebanon Hospital.

A man was sent back to stop the Brewster express. He flagged it just in time. The passengers were thrown from their seats when the brakes were applied. Several passengers were slightly injured by the sudden application of the brakes.

Coroner Schwannecke arrested Wollther, Velsor, and Lennon, and after a preliminary examination he held Velsor in $5,000 bail, Lennon in $2,500 bail, and paroled Wollther. Action may be taken against the railroad company for operating a train not fully equipped with air brakes. This is said to have been the case with the wrecked freight.

Theatrical Agent a Bankrupt.

John Albert Sawtelle, a theatrical agent of 130 East Forty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,441 and no assets. His indebtedness is chiefly to actors and actresses.

"ODDS & ENDS"

What Are They? The Public of To-day Wants Facts. "Hope" Gives Them.

SALES HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

For instance, in stores with charge accounts and credit system—there the "Odds and Ends" consist chiefly of clothes that have been returned for various REASONS; some perhaps after having been unsuccessfully altered and realtered; some after hanging camphored indefinitely in the "charge customer's" closet.

"Hope" "Odds and Ends" are fresh and new—the singles, doubles and trios of the most successful numbers of the season (that's why they are odd.) In addition you find the "Odds and Ends" of manufacturers who know that these goods will be quickly "cleared" under "Hope" methods.

Our Semi-Annual Sale Opens This Morning.

The entire Main Floor is arranged for this event. The following is a brief synopsis:

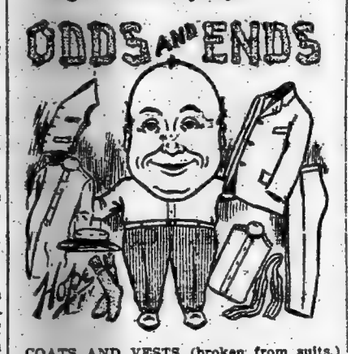

COATS AND VESTS (broken from suits.) Suits formerly sold at $12.50 to $17.50, but the Trousers have gone adrift. These Coats and Vests are all of excellent quality and style..... $4.55
(See them in the windows.)

TROUSERS, (from suits and other sources.) Many of these suits sold at $13.50 to $22.50. About 1,200 pairs are manufacturers' odds and ends, sent to be cleared at the "Hope" corner. $2.05
(See them in the windows.)

ODD VESTS (washable fabrics.) The vest opportunity of the year. Vests formerly priced at $3.50, $2.50 and $1.50..... 88c AND 55c
(See them in the windows.)

Note—By a little care you can nicely match coat and vest with trousers into a full suit.

ODD COATS (broken from suits.) Chiefly ¼ and ½ lined. All of them splendid coats. For business or house wear..... $3.35
(See them in the windows.)

These prices may seem ridiculously low, but our motto for the Odds and Ends sale is "The cheaper we sell at the closing sale of the season the greater the returns for the incoming new season."

HOME
BROADWAY - CORNER - CHAMBERS
STEWART BUILDING

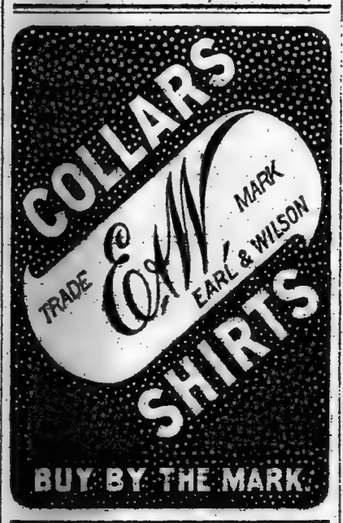

SUICIDE AFTER TRIP ABROAD.

Former Surveyor Found Hanging from His Closet Door.

Just a week after his return from a two months' trip to Europe Welford P. Saroni, 22 years old, of 216 West Forty-fourth Street, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his room. Saroni was formerly a surveying engineer in the Water Department. He gave up that place and took a trip to Europe. He returned last Wednesday.

Saroni was found hanging from a closet door. The string with which he had hanged himself was so long that his feet touched the floor. The police have been unable to find any motive for the suicide.

Young's Hats

August 30th.

For the tapering Summer and early Fall, between Straw Hat and Derby time, there is a just right hat at all the Young stores. Telescope effect, aluminum color, soft and shapely, gentleman's quality.

$3.00

605-607-609 Broadway, corner Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St. | 99 Nassau, near Fulton St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

A Rare Opportunity

Is our offer of the imported woolens purchased from the creditors of Leon & Co., Merchant Tailors, 19 Union Sq. All exclusive styles, in heavy, medium and light weight overcoatings, suitings, trouserings, and fancy vestings. Their lowest price for Suit or Overcoat to measure was $60. Ours $25. Trousers $7. Fancy Vests $7.

The stock is displayed on second floor.

ARNHEIM, 9th

Broadway & Ninth Street.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK **HIPPODROME**

MANAGEMENT MESSRS. SHUBERT AND ANDERSON.

Hip! Hip! Hurrah for the Hippodrome!

Next Saturday Is the Day

When Its Mighty Portals Will Again Swing Open to Receive the Thousands Upon Thousands of Pleasure Seekers and Theatregoers Who Will Return from the Mountains and the Seashore Resorts to Applaud with Frantic Enthusiasm

A SOCIETY CIRCUS

Its Fame Has Girdled the World, and Sailors on the Sea While Away Long Vigils in Remembering Its Beauties.

A NEW SENSATION to satisfy the jaded taste of the men of the multi-millionaire period,

Motoring in Mid-Air

ON A TEA-CUP TRACK.

Hold your breath because there is some fast going.

NEW FANGLED FEATURES IN THE ARENA:
Patty Franks, Mlle. Allarty,
The Ulssems, Mlle. Echardo,
The Althoffs, Merkel Sisters,
Marceline, Spessardy's Bears.

TWICE DAILY { 8 P. M. / 2 P. M.
NIGHTS 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50.
MATS. 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00.
NO HIGHER

SEATS SELLING NOW

LEW FIELDS **HERALD SQ. THEATRE** Best Seats $1.
OPENS TO-NIGHT
LEW FIELDS' ALL-STAR CO. in
ABOUT TOWN"

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Tel. 3500 Columbus. Best Seats $1. Mats. Sat., Labor Day and Wed.
THE TOURISTS

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Sat., Labor Day and Wed.
HENRY E. DIXEY—The Man on the Box

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Sat. and Labor Day.
THE SOCIAL WHIRL

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Mon. 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL SPEC'L MAT. LABOR DAY.
A HIT in the New Musical Play, MARRYING MARY.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d
MON., SEPT. 3 SEATS ON SALE.
HARRY BULGER in the Musical "MAN FROM NOW."

New York Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15
Best Seats $1. Last Mat. Sat.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Big Laughing Trust
Last Week McIntyre & Heath in "THE HAM TREE."
Mon. Mat.—Rogers Bros. in Ireland. Seats Selling.

N. Y. ROOF. LAST WEEK. The Crickets, Four Lukens, Al Leech, Lottie Gilson, et al., in Great Bill of OUT-AND-OUT VARIETY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. The Kirke La Shelle Co. presents
DUSTIN FARNUM.
In Owen Wister's Western Story, THE VIRGINIAN
Prices—25-50-75-1.00. Last Mat. Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.
NEXT WEEK. Matinee Labor Day, Monday.
THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH.
Prices—25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

WEBER'S THEATRE, B'y & 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
HILDA SPONG as LADY JIM

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., B'way
Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"Well acted. Hawtrey scores."—Sun.
THE TWO MR. WETHERBYS.

YORKVILLE East 86th St. Matinee To-day, 25c.
Nxt Wk—Billy B. Van—The New Errand Boy

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Matinee Saturday, 25c.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Nxt Wk, A One Horse Town

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
Speedy High Dives 5 & 9 P.M.
SPECIAL TO-NIGHT, 8:30.
LLOYD'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.
5,000 SEATS AT 15c.
GRAND STAND, 25c. BOXES, 50c.

HARLEM Opera House, Opens Matinee, Labor Day, Sept. 3, Seats Now
THE COLLEGE WIDOW

WALLACK'S OPENS SEPT. 1st SEATS READY.
THE NEW AMERICAN PLAY,
THE JUDGE AND THE JURY

Keith & Proctor's UNION SQ. CONTINUOUS, 25, 50. 23d St. STAR VAUD., 25, 50. 125th St. In Spite of All & Vaude.

HACKETT FORMERLY FIELDS THEATER. 42 St., W. of B'y. Phone 44 Bryant. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. THE LITTLE STRANGER

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. Special Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Realistic Figure Wm. J. Bryan.

14th St. THEA., 6th Av. 25c. Mat. To-day.
THE MASTER WORKMAN.
Next Week.....BARNEY GILMORE

WEST END Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 15, 25 & 50c. TEXAS
Next Week—SLEEPING BEAUTY & BEAST.

GRAND—Williams & Walker! Nxt Wk—Little Johnny Jones.

HUDSON Theatre, 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:10. Mat. Sat.
HENRY ARTHUR JONES' NEW PLAY, TO-NIGHT AT 8:16.
THE HYPOCRITES

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"Deserved success."—Herald.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.
HATTIE WILLIAMS in the musical play, LITTLE CHERUB
James Blakeley, Tom Wise, and 70 others.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
Extra Mat. Labor Day. THE LION & THE MOUSE

GARRICK 35th St., near Broadway Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15
WM. H. CRANE in "THE PRICE OF MONEY."
By ALFRED SUTRO.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38 St.
OPENS SAT. EVE'G. Seats Now On Sale.
FRITZI SCHEFF in "LILLE MODISTE."

SAVOY THEATRE OPENS SAT'Y. Seats Ready.
ROSE STAHL in "THE CHORUS LADY."

EMPIRE THEATRE—OPENS MONDAY SEPT. 3.
JOHN DREW in A. W. PINERO'S play, His House in Order.
SEAT SALE Opens To-day, 9 A. M.

BELASCO THEA., 42St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15
Mat. Sat. & Mon. 2d year in N. Y.
David Belasco presents BLANCHE BATES in "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST."

BIJOU Last 4 Weeks. Opening Next Sat., Sept. 1.
Seats Selling for Entire Engagement.
DAVID BELASCO Presents, 3d Year in N. Y.
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

MOTOR CARS

For Theatre, Shopping, Sight-Seeing, Races, and Suburban Resorts.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.
Eighth Avenue and 49th Street.
Telephone 3380 Columbus.
"Greatest Automobile livery establishment in the world."
Write for illustrated booklet, giving rates.

THE Bowery East 14th St. Ladies' Mat. To-day.
WINE, WOMAN

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh west winds.

VOL. LV...NO. 17,751. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, {Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HIPPLE SHOT HIMSELF; CALLED AN EMBEZZLER

Receiver Says He Stole the $5,000,000 Loaned to Segal.

ALSO $50,000 HE RAISED

Trust Company President Interested Financially in a School for Girls at Bryn Mawr.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Examination of the list of securities held by the defunct Real Estate Trust Company today disclosed the fact that Frank K. Hipple, President of the institution, was an embezzler. The authority for this statement is George H. Earle, Jr., receiver for the trust company. Coroner King of Montgomery County admitted to-day that Hipple committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The excuse he gave for suppressing the news was that he feared it would cause a run on the trust company.

Receiver Earle declined to say what securities are missing, but he declared that Hipple had hypothecated $65,000 worth of paper, obtaining $50,000 for the securities, which he never returned. Receiver Earle further declared that President Hipple embezzled the $5,000,000 he loaned to Adolf Segal, the promoter. Those loans, Mr. Earle asserted, were personal transactions. "Although made in the name of the bank, the Directors had no knowledge of them, consequently the money was stolen by Hipple," said Mr. Earle.

Another enterprise in which the dead President was financially interested was discovered to-day when it became known that he was one of the incorporators of Miss Wright's school for girls at Bryn Mawr, the suburb in which Hipple had his Summer residence. The other incorporators were his son, F. Wharton Hipple, and Miss Wright. The latter five years ago began teaching school at Bryn Mawr. She made the acquaintance of Mr. Hipple's daughter, now dead, and Mr. Hipple displayed a friendly interest in her.

Last year Miss Wright purchased a large stone building at Bryn Mawr, at a cost, it is said, of $60,000, and established her select school. Miss Wright said to-day that Mr. Hipple visited the institution two or three times a week. His last visit was made, according to Miss Wright, on Thursday afternoon of last week, the day before he shot himself.

In an interview to-day Receiver Earle reiterated his opposition to a permanent receivership for the trust company. This proceeding, he declared, would deprive the concern of its trust funds, which were among its most valuable assets. If all of Promoter Segal's enterprises were as valuable as his sugar refinery, he said, their operation by the depositors would be more fruitful of results than any other method, and he believed that through such a plan the depositors would receive dollar for dollar.

Samuel F. Houston, Vice President of the trust company, said this afternoon:

"It does not make any difference whether New York or Philadelphia banks help. The point is to get the money. It is not necessary to have $7,000,000, but we want that sum guaranteed. If the guarantee is secured a large amount of cash would not be required, as all danger of a run on the company would then be removed. At the Clearing House meeting on Tuesday half of the banks expressed a willingness to give their share of the guarantee."

During the formal legal proceedings in court this afternoon to restrain the Real Estate Trust Company from doing business and to continue the temporary receiver, attorneys who said they represented 10,000 depositors asked the court to appoint an auxiliary receiver. They suggested William A. Glasgow. The court took the matter under consideration.

Coroner Joseph N. King, who, since the death of Frank K. Hipple, had with the family physician maintained that the financier died of cerebral hemorrhage while taking a bath, decided to-day to admit that it was a case of suicide, and went into details.

When he arrived at the Hipple residence last Friday, he said, he was met by the son of the deceased. The young man did not at first say that his father had committed suicide. It did not take the Coroner long to discover the cause of death. Hipple had placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth and shot himself. The suicide arose shortly before 6 o'clock and went to the bathroom. When he did not return to his room inside of half an hour, Mrs. Hipple became alarmed and made an investigation. She found her husband lying dead on the floor. Then the Coroner gave this explanation;

"On learning that Mr. Hipple was President of a trust company I decided to suppress the fact for a few days in order to prevent a run on the concern. I thought if there was anything wrong in Mr. Hipple's transactions, the Directors would have a chance to make up whatever defects there were."

"Did any of the Directors of the bank or members of the family request that the facts of the suicide be suppressed?" was asked.

"No, Sir, they did not. Any action taken by me was voluntary," he replied. "Several men prominent in legal affairs told me to-day that I did right in suppressing the facts until the Directors of the bank had a chance to make an investigation."

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THE SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
Splendid train, with luxurious service; leaves New York 2:04 P. M. every day, arrives Cincinnati 10:30 A. M., St. Louis 5:00 P. M. next day, via NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES, "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

After all, Usher's the Scotch that made the highball famous.—Adv.

NEBRASKANS DIDN'T "G'WAN."

The Eight Mayors and Dahlman's Lasso Quell a Broadway Policeman.

When a Tenderloin policeman objected to the presence in front of the Victoria Hotel of a group of the Nebraskans here to welcome Bryan, early this morning, and told "Dave" O'Brien, a big Omaha candy manufacturer, ex-Alderman and real estate owner, to "move on," the party took up the cudgels for O'Brien.

Fifty angry Westerners, including eight Western Mayors, rushed out of the hotel lobby and café and surrounded the policeman, threatening to "wipe him out," if he as much as touched Mr. O'Brien. Heading them was Mayor "Jim" Dahlman of Omaha, armed with the rawhide lariat, which he brought here to lasso Mr. Bryan on the steamship down the bay yesterday. Menacing the policeman with a coil of rawhide, Mayor Dahlman defied him to touch O'Brien or any others in the party.

"I'm Jim Dahlman," he shouted, in a voice that sounded two blocks up and down Broadway, "and I'll see that no New York copper touches a hair or the head of Dave O'Brien, or of any other Nebraskan in this bunch. Don't you dare lay your hand on him, for if you do I'll just wipe you out and the rest of us will help."

"You bet we will," chorused the fifty Westerners.

"What kind of a bluff are you trying on me?" demanded the policeman.

"Now, don't you say another word, but move along out of here," said Mr. Dahlman.

The policeman shrank a little. Then Detective Walsh came along and "sized up" the situation. He was more discerning than the patrolman, and made allowances for certain influences which might have been responsible for the Nebraskan's heat. He called the patrolman aside, whispered a few words of advice to him, and the patrolman went away very stiffly.

Mayor Dahlman said he had a pistol with him. He did not draw it.

William H. Green, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska, and ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Mack of this city, were in the party.

GOV. FOLK HAS FEVER.

Speeches in the West and Railroad Travel Exhausted Him.

Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri arrived here yesterday afternoon from Chicago, his train being five hours and twenty minutes late. The Governor was taken immediately to the Gotham Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, where a suite of rooms had been reserved for him. He was exhausted after practically four days on the railroads and speeches in Kansas and Iowa. He was suffering with malarial fever, which has clung to him for three days.

It was a few minutes before 2 o'clock when he reached the hotel. In the corridors members of the delegation from West Virginia were there to greet him. They saw that he was ill, and made their welcomes short. Dr. W. G. Moore, Mr. Folk's family physician, a delegate of the Jefferson Club of St. Louis, had preceded his organization to the hotel, where he advised that the Governor refuse to see any one. After a short rest, however, Gov. Folk drove to the Hotel Victoria. Speaking of the welcome home of Mr. Bryan, Gov. Folk said:

"With all these delegations from the many States here Col. Bryan is receiving a popular ovation on his return home that has never been given to any man in private life. Both Dewey and Gen. Grant received magnificent welcomes home, but not as private citizens."

CHARLES DICKENS'S FAME.

London Times Says He Is a More Solid Fact Than Even Shakespeare.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31.—The Times, in noticing G. K. Chesterton's book on Charles Dickens, makes this statement:

"There was a time when a critic who stood up for Dickens felt that he risked his own reputation for culture and had almost of necessity to begin his task by knocking down the ninepins earlier critics had set up. There are no longer any ninepins in the path, for all sensible people are of the same opinion about Dickens. His admirers admit his faults and the faultfinders admit his merits. He is the most solid fact in English literature, a more solid fact than even Shakespeare."

ROBBIN'S REEF ISLANDS SOLD.

$80,000 Paid for Disputed Land Submerged at High Tide.

A deed of sale of the Robbins Reef and Oyster Islands, near the New Jersey shore, was recorded in the Hudson County Register's office in Jersey City yesterday. High tide submerges the islands. Their jurisdiction has been disputed by New Jersey and New York for over 100 years. Charles H. Ivins of Red Bank, as special Master in Chancery, conveyed the islands to Lloyd B. Sanderson of 22 State Street for $80,000. The sale was made under foreclosure of a mortgage made by William W. Weigley to Mary H. Cook Dec. 15, 1890, for $72,626. Other defendants were the New Jersey Terminal Railway Company, the Atlantic Terminal Railway Company, the International Terminal Railway Company, the International Docks Railway Company, and the International Docks Terminal Railway Company.

THREE HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Men Probably Fatally Injured in Third Avenue This Morning.

A south-bound Third Avenue surface car smashed into a truck at 12:15 o'clock this morning at Thirty-second Street, causing serious, if not fatal, injuries to three men.

William Gillette of 159 East Fifty-first Street received internal injuries and may not recover. He was sitting on the front seat of the car and was thrown to the ground. The driver of the truck, Dennis Leip, of 311 East Sixty-first Street, got a fractured skull and internal injuries. John P. Shields of 355 First Avenue, who was also on the truck, received severe internal injuries. The men were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY LABOR DAY.
On Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 3, a special train of parlor cars, dining car, and coaches will leave Atlantic City via Pennsylvania Railroad at 5:30 P. M. for New York, stopping at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark to discharge passengers.—Adv.

Mr. Bryan's Speech in Full, With pictures, to-day's Special Section Brooklyn Eagle.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL COMPLAINS AND ASKS FOR A LET-UP

Rivals in Foreign Fields Are Taking Advantage of Attacks.

AMERICAN PRESS BLAMED

It Is Said That the Company Will Spend $500,000 in Advertising to Offset Unfavorable Impressions.

That the Standard Oil Company, like the Beef Trust, is beginning to feel the effects in its foreign business of the attacks, Governmental and popular, on its methods at home was shown by the company's publication yesterday of a long complaint of the damage thus done to its foreign business. The complaint embodies a report to the Board of Directors by F. D. Asche of the company's export department.

Mr. Asche complains that the agents of rival companies abroad make every possible use of the attacks upon the company here, and have succeeded so well in confusing the issues in the mind of the foreign consumer that he is easily made to believe that the quality of the Standard's products is the subject of the attacks in Congress and the American press of which he hears the echo.

Just how heavily the Standard's export trade has been damaged the figures do not show, but that the loss is considerable and a serious menace is evidenced by the fact that a special appropriation has been made, which rumor says amounts to $500,000, for a campaign of advertising to offset the effects of the attacks.

In his report Mr. Asche tells of one instance where permission was refused to the Standard by a foreign Government to erect a storage plant for bulk petroleum.

"At the time when the question came up for decision," Mr. Asche says, "the President's message to Congress regarding the Standard Oil Company had just reached it, and this was given by the authorities as a reason for their refusal of the application."

The Standard has a hard enough time in selling its oil abroad, Mr. Asche complains, because of the rapid development of foreign oil fields, cheap labor, and the support of local industries by the foreign Governments without giving their competitors any further advantage in the way of anti-Standard news matter.

"The foreign Press," he says, "and the foreign consumer know little and care less about the transportation controversy raging on this side of the Atlantic, but they have not been slow to construe and distort these press attacks as discrediting the quality and value of the product, and also as assailing the distributors, and our marketing methods throughout the world.

"The formidable competitors to American petroleum—Russian, German, Roumanian, Galician, and Oriental—are very naturally utilizing these press attacks to their own great advantage and to our great detriment. And this at a time when the petroleum of this country needs an increased outlet on account of the largely accumulating stocks above ground due to the immense new oil fields of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Illinois.

"Is there no way of presenting this situation to the impartial elements of the American press with the hope that even if their attacks upon the Standard Oil Company are to be continued, these may be formulated on lines not calculated to give aid and comfort to every foreign enemy and competitor of the American petroleum industry?"

The published complaint of the Standard Oil Company makes no mention of the fact, which has been frequently stated without contradiction, that the Standard Oil Company interests are large owners of petroleum properties in Russia, India, Roumania, and other foreign countries where the industry thrives.

KITCHENER TO LEAVE INDIA?

Rumor in London — Friend Says He Will Resign If He Is Transferred.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31.—The Tribune this morning says it is rumored in Staff circles that announcement will be made in a few days that Lord Kitchener will be appointed to the Irish command in succession to Gen. Lord Grenfell.

A friend of Lord Kitchener who is now in this city said last night that if the rumor in London were founded on fact Lord Kitchener would not command the forces in Ireland; he would resign sooner than be transferred from the chief command in India to any other post.

OPEN SHOP POSTAL SERVICE.

But the Clerks Are at Liberty to Form a Labor Union.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The principle of the "open shop" will be applied to the postal service, according to a decision reached at the department to-day at a conference between Postmaster Fred A. Busse of Chicago and Acting Postmaster General Hitchcock and Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger.

The visit of Postmaster Busse to this city was brought about by the announcement, recently made, of the proposed formation of a national labor union of postal clerks in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The determination was reached to-day that so long as the postal clerks or other Post Office employes conformed to the rules and regulations of the office and did not attempt to coerce or in any way molest those who did not enter the union there would be no objection to the employes affiliating with labor organizations. It was stated expressly, however, that the department would afford the fullest protection to those who for reasons of their own do not see fit to join the union.

MILLS LEAVES WEST POINT.

Ex-Superintendent Parts with the Cadets at a Review.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, the retiring Superintendent of the Military Academy, bade farewell to the cadets to-night. Instead of the usual evening parade, a grand review was held. Gen. Mills, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Howze, walked completely around the six companies of cadets.

Gen. Mills is very popular with the cadets. Without relaxing the strict military discipline of the Academy, he managed to grant many privileges which marked departures from the customs of former years.

CHANGE IN WEST SHORE FERRY.
After midnight Saturday, September 8th, and until further notice the West Shore Railroad ferry service will be between Weehawken and Desbrosses Street instead of Franklin Street, on same schedule as now.—Adv.

ROOT'S VESSEL OVERDUE.

The Charleston Should Have Reached Lota on Wednesday.

LOTA, Chile, Aug. 30.—The United States cruiser Charleston, with Secretary of State Root and his party on board, was due here yesterday from Punta Arenas, but has not yet been reported. A heavy fog obscured the whole coast, and has apparently delayed the progress of the warship.

WOULD REFORM THE CRITICS.

Bourchier Won't Send Passes Till a Play Has Run a Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Actor-Manager Bourchier of the Garrick Theatre has notified the London editors that he has decided not to invite dramatic critics to attend his first nights, or any other nights in the first week of his productions. If any of them wish to come later on they may obtain passes by asking for them. In a note to the editors Mr. Bourchier says:

"Mr. Bourchier sincerely hopes that he will have your co-operation in what he believes a most helpful method to assist dramatic criticism from sinking into the obscurity of mere reporting, which the present system of writing against time, owing to the lateness of the hour, now necessitates. Apart from this, a piece is naturally seen under fairer advantages to the play and players after the first few performances."

Certain papers, including The Times, reply to this by ignoring the production of a new play to-night at the Garrick. Other papers were represented by critics who bought tickets.

WINDOW SMASHER GOT £1,396

Took Gold Quartz Exhibited in a London Window.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 30. — Somebody smashed a window of the Orient Mail Steamship Company's office at 1 o'clock this morning, and, taking from within two lumps of gold quartz together worth £1,396, made off with them. One lump was said to be the richest thing of its kind in the world, weighing 333 ounces, and being valued at £1,250.

The quartz belonged to the Government of New South Wales, and had been lent to the steamship company to exhibit as an indication of the mineral resources of the colony. It had been in the window day and night for a long time, absolutely unguarded by shutters, wiring, or anything more dependable than plate glass.

Such trustfulness was unique in London.

$100,000 FACTORY FIRE.

Bush Stores and Ferryhouse in South Brooklyn in Danger.

Fire destroyed the four-story brick building, occupied by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, makers of asbestos, at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, last night.

It threatened to destroy the Bush Stores and the Thirty-ninth Street ferry house at the sides of the building. Only the prompt work of the firemena saved these structures. The fire was put out after it done $100,000 damage.

The ferryboat Mineola had just tied up for the night, and the crew was still aboard her when the fire started. She moved out into midstream and out of harm's way.

NEW ROUTE TO IRELAND OPEN.

Will Save Several Hours in Transportation of American Mails.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The first train over the new short route to Ireland, by way of Fishguard (a seaport of Wales) and Rosslare, (near Wexford, Ireland,) left Paddington Station here this morning.

The Great Western Railway has spent nearly $15,000,000 in establishing the new service, of which $2,500,000 was spent in improving the Harbor of Fishguard. It is said that the new route will save several hours in the transportation of the American mails from Queenstown to London.

WOMAN BEATS POOLROOMS.

Jockey McDermott's Wife Sallies from Her Farm to Back Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Aug. 30.—When it became known that Mrs. McDermott, wife of Patsy McDermott, the jockey, had won thousands of dollars at the Saratoga races in the last two weeks, the sports of this city fell all over themselves in an endeavor to cultivate her acquaintance.

Mrs. McDermott lives on a little farm on the outskirts of Derby, and when she has what she calls a "hot wire," comes to this city about noon and leaves her play at a local store. Her man of business calls for it later, and until recently went to Bridgeport or New Haven and placed her bets.

The local sports learned the time of Mrs. McDermott's arrival, and for several days the sidewalk in front of the store was blocked with men when she stepped from the car. Some had gone without their dinners in the hope that she would give them the tip, but she always refused.

Within six days Mrs. McDermott won on three 8 to 1 shots with $100 straight on each, and has only had one losing day since she started. Her 8 to 1 shots were Killiekrankie, Penarris, and Malacca. The poolrooms in the near-by cities now refuse to take her bets, and she has to send them to Hartford and Meriden and run her chances of obtaining a taker.

Latest Shipping News.

Reported by Wireless—SS. La Provence was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., when the vessel was seventy miles southeast of Nantucket at midnight; due at her dock about 2:30 P. M. to-day.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO, PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL,
via Pennsylvania Railroad; rock ballast, dustless roadbed. Leaves New York 2:55 P. M., arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Other fast trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Adv.

LABOR DAY ATLANTIC CITY OUTING.
Pennsylvania Railroad week-end tour, September 1. Rates, covering transportation and two days' hotel accommodations, $10 and $12, according to hotel selected. Special train returning 5:30 P. M. Sept. 3.—Adv.

10,000 SWELTER AS BRYAN SPEAKS

Crowd In the Garden Was Smaller Than Expected.

SEATS ENOUGH FOR ALL

Overflow Meeting Held Was Not Needed.

CHEERS LAST 6 MINUTES

Orator Cuts Short the Applause Because of the Heat—Gathering a Shirt-Sleeved One.

William Jennings Bryan got an enthusiastic welcome home last night at the reception to him in the Madison Square Garden, but he was not able to hold his audience through the speech of one hour and a half which he delivered.

This seemed due to the heat and to the fact that the great mass of persons in the big Garden had gone there to see the Nebraskan rather than to hear him, and in spite of the fact that he exerted himself to the utmost to have his voice carry through the vast hall, there were many thousands who got only the thread of his discourse. Nearly all of these left the place before the speech was half over, and during the last half of his address Mr. Bryan was speaking to empty seats all over the place.

The Garden was insufferably hot. Except in the boxes where there were many men and women in evening dress there were probably not five hundred men in the hall who did not remove their coats. The balconies were of the temperature of a Turkish bath, and these emptied quickly within fifteen minutes after Mr. Bryan began his address. At no time was the Garden so crowded as to make it uncomfortable except in temperature. Every one was provided with a seat, and thousands were allowed to enter who were not even provided with the balcony admission tickets.

Not More Than 10,000 There.

According to Chief Inspector Cortright, who had charge of the police arrangements, which were admirable, there were never over 10,000 persons in the Garden at any one time. So well did the police have the throng in hand at all times that even the departure of thousands while Mr. Bryan was speaking did not cause enough noise to interfere with the delivery of his speech, which went on uninterruptedly for ninety minutes.

The seating capacity of the Garden with the chairs arranged as they were on the main floor was about 10,000. Several thousand chairs could have been put in without serious crowding had the chairs been available. The Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, under whose auspices the welcome was arranged, had issued nearly 50,000 tickets, and yet, according to the chief Inspector, it was not necessary at any time to close the doors of the Garden, and 5,000 more persons could have obtained standing room had they presented themselves at the doors.

Overflow Meeting Wasn't Needed.

It had been expected that the throngs that would come would have to be entertained at an overflow meeting in Madison Square, but at no time was the overflow meeting a real necessity, although one was held

Considerable surprise was manifested when at 7 o'clock the Garden was not more than one-third filled The doors had been thrown open at 6 o'clock, and the tip had gone out that reserved seat holders had better not be later than 7 unless they expected to be caught in a dangerous jam. The jam did not materialize during the entire evening.

As the men filed into the Garden most of them doffed their coats and sat in their shirt sleeves throughout the whole programme. The palm leaf fan man did a rushing business, and the big audience kept up a semblance of atmospheric disturbance by vigorously plying the fans. Even Mr. Bryan carried one of the big palm leaves, which he used continuously during his address.

The fact that the orator himself felt the heat did not tend to make his auditors feel any cooler. With each period of his address his auditors mopped their brows in sympathy with him and took the earliest opportunity to get out into the cool night air.

The speech delivered by Mr. Bryan was only in substance the one which had been sent out in advance of its delivery.

Some of the points, notably that which related to public ownership of railroads and the trusts, appealed to the orator to such an extent that he spoke on them several times as long as he had written them. Throughout his address he was frequently interrupted with cheers and applause, but he realized that he had much to say and an uncomfortable audience to say it to, so that when the applause became prolonged at any time he stretched out his hand to ask silence.

Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band gave a concert in the Garden from 7 until 8 o'clock, but there was little enthusiasm until it played "The Star-Spangled Banner," about fifteen minutes before the meeting opened. Then every man and woman in the assemblage arose and waved the flag which had been given to each of them as they passed the doors.

"Maryland, My Maryland" evoked much cheering, especially from the Maryland delegation, and the Southerners cheered when the band struck up "Dixie."

Cheered for Three Minutes.

It was 8:19 when Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Mr. Hoge, President of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, and a number of other prominent men appeared at the Twenty-seventh Street entrance. Just two minutes before this William R. Hearst with Mrs. Hearst had entered. The cheers for Mr. Bryan then continued for three minutes. Mr. Bryan smiled at the welcome, but did not rise.

When he had concluded his speech the audience gave him another salute, and many crowded around the platform to shake his hand.

Mr. Bryan rose to speak after the introduction by Tom L. Johnson, at 8:39. Immediately the bank struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," the strains of which were nearly drowned out by the yelling. Mr. Bryan stood quietly while all this was going on, fanning himself with great energy.

Then the band switched into "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot," and a broad smile broke over the orator's face as the vast throng took up the song and gave it out in a lusty chorus. Again and again he stretched out his hand for quiet, but the enthusiasts were not to be denied, and they kept up the cheering for six minutes. Just as quiet was restored one leather-lunged man arose and shouted, "Not Yet, But Soon!" and that started the audience cheering all over again.

Mr. Bryan brought the first cheer when he said his heart would be of flint if he did not feel the welcome, and he would be ungrateful if he did not consecrate himself to the service of his adherents after such a demonstration.

For Popular Vote for Senators.

Another thunder of approval greeted Mr. Bryan when he said he objected to the American Navy being used as a collecting agency for private debts, and this was repeated when he spoke in favor of electing United States Senators by popular vote. Then came his points on the income tax and the relations of labor and capital.

Mr. Bryan paused a moment before proceeding with his speech and brought the first laugh when he said that it was nearly a year now since he had made a Democratic speech and that in this presence not even his enemy would deny him the right to make one now.

One of the biggest shouts of the night greeted him when he said in reference to the money question that conditions had removed the cause of discord. He still classed himself with the bimetallists, however, and said the great discoveries of gold had changed the situation, adding: "We bimetallists are satisfied with our victory if the gold standard men are satisfied with theirs."

He said that advantage had been taken of his absence to start some investigations, and drew a big round of applause from the now diminished audience when he said that if nothing else had been accomplished he believed it would not be so easy in the future to get large campaign funds from the corporations. He said he wanted the Democratic Party to announce, once and for all, that it would not receive money from corporations.

Mr. Bryan became very emphatic when he spoke of the simile that young Mr. Rockefeller had used on the trust question. Mr. Rockefeller had said that to get the American Beauty rose to its full perfection it was necessary to pinch off ninety-nine buds on the stem so that the one would get the full strength of the plant. "I am on the side of the ninety and nine!" shouted the orator amid much applause.

When Mr. Bryan reached the point in his discourse where he declared for the public ownership by Nation or State of the railroads some one shouted out the name of Hearst, but the demonstration quickly subsided. Mr. Bryan ended his address at 10:15. He began at 8:45.

The meeting was opened by Harry W. Walker, who spoke on behalf of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League. He said only a few words, and then introduced Gov. Folk of Missouri, who spoke but fifteen minutes, and who was unknown to many in the audience. Mr. Walker had been unable to make himself heard, so that Mr. Folk's introduction was lost. Mr. Folk's voice filled only a small part of the hall.

When Tom L. Johnson was introduced as the presiding officer he received a warm welcome. As he came forward some one yelled "Three cent fares to Coney Island," which caused Mr. Johnson to smile broadly. He got a round of applause when he said that the welcome was being extended to the first American citizen two years in advance of his election. He said that if a halt was not soon called the corporations would make the laws of the country and the people would be compelled to live under them.

"That's right, Tom," yelled an enthusiast, "soak it to 'em; hit 'em again.

Mr. Johnson then introduced Augustus Thomas, the playwright, to make the speech of welcome. Mr. Thomas has a voice of great power, and he was heard in every part of the hall. Then Mayor Johnson came forward again to remark that this was the happiest night of his life, and introduced Mr. Bryan.

Among those who did not have boxes and had to be content with gallery seats, was "Pat" Crowe, reformed kidnapper. He said that he is shortly to prove his return to honest fields of endeavor by breaking the trans-continental automobile record. He did not say when he was

One Man Went to Sleep.

Democrats of greater or less prominence thronged the boxes on all sides of the arena. Leading lights of the party of course occupied the central positions, on either side, and directly opposite the stand erected for the accommodation of Mr. Bryan and his immediate body guard. The small fry were relegated to the seats down near the east end of the Garden, where they could not hear so well, and had a hard time showing an interest in the proceedings. One man with a "Home Folks" badge was seen fast asleep in this section.

Hundreds of persons had no seats, apparently, or else didn't care to sit in them, and they walked "around, and around, and around" all the evening. As they did so they craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the notables in the boxes. Those who did not know who was who asked their neighbors, and kept on asking until they found out where the Democrat was they wanted to see on.

Naturally every one knew where Bryan was, and as soon as the spectators had taken a good look at him they, one and all, asked two questions: "Where's Hearst?" and "Where's Charley Murphy?"

The early part of the evening these two were not in evidence, and some began to think they had side-stepped the celebration, but shortly after 8 o'clock a shout went up from the south side of the Garden and a tall man in a frock coat was seen making his way through the crowd. This was William R. Hearst, and as he approached his box with Mrs. Hearst on his arm there were signs of applause in spots. This noise was growing when Mr. Bryan entered. Then it was all over with the Hearst rooting.

The proprietor of the Independence League sat in Box 46, just opposite the Bryan stand. With him in the box were his wife, George Wilson, William Astor Chanler, and J. G. Follansbee. Mrs. Hearst seemed to be enjoying things immensely.

Not more than ten yards away was the Nixon box, in which were Lewis Nixon and his wife, who had as their guests Mrs. Bryan and her daughter Grace. Mrs. Bryan, clad in a simple cloth dress of coffee color, sat in the front of the box and watched Mr. Bryan intently all the evening. She appeared greatly interested in all that went on, but not any more so than did little Miss Bryan.

She was in a constant state of excitement, and came very near shouting with the rest of them when some zealous follower would yell "Hurrah for Bryan!" Mr. Hearst came over to the Nixon box and talked for some time with Mrs. Bryan, congratulating her on the cordial greeting her husband was receiving.

Just before Bryan started his speech Charles F. Murphy put in an appearance. He took a seat behind Mrs. Bryan in the Nixon box, and when the crowd arose to salute Bryan he got up too, and waved a little American flag. He did not act with much enthusiasm, and as soon as he thought he could sit down again he did so. Lewis Nixon was more demonstrative. He jumped on a chair and yelled "Hooray!" with might and main. Mr. Murphy looked in excellent health.

Other prominent Democrats on that side of the Garden were O. H. P. Belmont, Commissioner Lantry, Fire Commissioner O'Brien, and Gov. Warfield of Maryland.

BRYAN'S STAND: END THE TRUSTS

Wants Them Exterminated, Root and Branch.

FOR RAILROAD OWNERSHIP

Nation to Run Trunk Lines, States the Others.

MONEY ISSUE NOW DEAD

If Monometallists Are Satisfied, Bimetallists Are, Bryan Says at the Garden.

Mr. Bryan's speech at Madison Square Garden last night follows in full:

Mr. Chairman: [Long-continued, tremendous applause.] Ladies and Gentlemen: How can I thank you ["Three cheers for William Jennings Bryan"] for this welcome home. My heart would be flint, indeed, if it were not touched by your demonstration. My heart would be ungrateful beyond measure if it did not in return consecrate itself to your service. [Great applause.] It was kind in the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League to propose this home-coming reception. It was kind in Gov. Folk to come all the way from Missouri to bring the testimony that he conveys in his official career of love for civic purity that he might join in this great reception. [Great applause.] It was kind of Tom Johnson, [great applause,] that example of moral courage that we so much need in this country, [applause,] to lend his presence to this occasion. Kind in the officers of this league to bring you here. Kind in Mr. Thomas to voice the welcome in words so generous that I could not admit myself worthy of them. [Applause.] Kind in you to so fully recompense me for any dangers that I have encountered or any sacrifices that I have made in being absent so long from my native land.

I appreciate it—I cannot use a better word than the old, simple word, "I thank you." [Applause.]

Proud of His Citizenship.

Like all travelers, I return to the land of my birth more proud of my citizenship than ever before. [Great applause.] As I have seen the evidences of my country's altruistic interest in the human race, I am proud of the United States. [Applause.] No nation in the world can compare with our Nation [applause] in disinterested friendship for the human race. [Applause.]

If there be any who are proud of our prestige as a fighting power, I am a thousand times more proud that the sun never sets on American philanthropy. [Applause.] As I have visited castles and towers and peered into dark dungeons I have been more glad that our Nation has planted here a new centre of civilization on new soil, unfettered by traditions and unhampered by caste, is building a Government dedicated to the doctrine that all men are created equal—a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. [Applause.]

And I came also with a deeper sense of my Nation's responsibility as an exemplar among the nations, and more solicitous than before that we shall lift up before the world a higher ideal than has ever before been embodied in a national life, and carry human progress to a higher plane than it has ever reached before. I acknowledge also our indebtedness to the officials of our Government, who have everywhere and at all times shown us every possible courtesy and kindness. [Applause.] How can I best repay you for the interest that you have shown in our home coming? I know not a better way than to bring to you some observations that have come to me in this circuit of the globe. In Japan an educator, speaking through an interpreter, asked me to find the worst thing in Japan, and tell them about it that they might correct it. I commended his generous spirit, and assured him that I had not visited Japan to look for faults and blemishes, but rather to find the best things in Japan, that I might take them back to my own people. [Applause.]

Every nation can teach something to every other nation. [Applause.] And while I believe that our Nation is in a position to do the largest educational work of any of them, I trust that we shall ever stand in the attitude of students and be ready to receive instruction from every source. [Applause.] The first message that I bring you from the Old World is a message of peace. There is a growing sentiment against war, and in favor of the substitution of arbitration for force. [Applause and cries of "Good."] Nothwithstanding the fact that the nations most prominent in the organization of The Hague Tribunal have themselves since that time been engaged in war, there is a perceptible growth in favor of peace among the nations.

In London only a short time ago, at a peace conference attended by twenty-six nations, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking that the nations agree with each other that no war should be declared and no hostilities commenced until the question, no matter what it was, had been submitted to an impartial tribunal for investigation. [Cries of "Good" and applause.] I believe that it is the longest step yet taken in the direction of peace, and I come home to do what I can to lead my Nation to enter into a treaty with every other nation, submitting every questions for investigation before commencing war. [Applause.] From the public utterances of the present Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, I am satisfied that such a treaty could now be made between the two great English-speaking nations of the world, and if such a treaty were made, I believe it would lead to the making of treaties between

other nations, until war was made very remote, if not entirely impossible.

And why should not our Nation take the lead in this great movement? Can we allow any one to go beyond us in placing a value upon human life? I confess that as I grow older I find my aversion to the killing of men increasing, [applause,] and I believe that our Nation should set the example of respect for human life. I, my friends, have reached the point where I deny that our Creator ever made the progress of the human race dependent upon an occasional blood-letting.

Our Duty as Peacemaker.

What is life worth? Tell me that wars bring blessings! I stood but a few weeks ago at the birthplace of Shakespeare and I asked myself what would the world have lost if he, in the enthusiasm of the youth, had entered the army and had been killed upon a battlefield. [Great applause.] Tell me if you can of the advantage of the war measured against the victories of peace. I repeat that my first message from the Old World is a message of peace, and I want my Nation to stand foremost among the peacemakers of the world. [Great applause.] Another lesson that I have learned in the last year is this: That we can advance peace, and as I believe, advance our commerce also by announcing to the world that the American Navy will not be used as a debt-collecting agency for private debts. [Great applause.]

Time and again I have heard of opportunities closed against investors among the smaller nations because they feared that an invasion of foreign capital will be but the beginning of an invasion of a foreign army. For every dollar that we can secure to American investors by putting the army and navy behind their financial enterprise we lose many dollars because the door of opportunity is closed to American investors. While I believe that we should protect every American life and guarantee personal safety to every one who live under our flag, we ought to say that when an American goes abroad on a financial undertaking to make money in another land he must obey the laws of the land to which he goes. [Great applause.]

Mark the difference between the protection of human life and the guaranteeing of a profit on a commercial enterprise. We do not imprison for debt in the United States; we do not execute men because they are not able to pay their debts, and I do not believe that we should commence shooting men because they may not pay their debts; and we can advance our moral prestige and our commercial interests and open the world to the American investor by letting the world know that when he invests money under any Government he takes his chances with his money in the Government to which he goes. [Applause.]

I am satisfied that our country has lost prestige instead of gained it by its experiment in a colonial policy. [Applause.] It has given the monarchist a chance to ridicule our Declaration of Independence. It has given the scoffer a chance to twit us with inconsistency and we have found ourselves not only spending money without gain, but sacrificing the high standing of our Nation among the citizens of the world. [Applause.] And I return from a tour of the Philippine Islands more convinced even than before that we ought to immediately tell them that we expect to treat them as we treated the Cubans, and that we shall not be an empire. The only feature of our Government of the Philippine Islands that can be said to be entirely creditable to us is the educational feature. We can educate the Filipinos with understanding of what education means. We cannot educate them unless we intend to give them those things that accompany education. And unless we intend that they shall have other independence and be allowed to work out their own destiny we had better withdraw our school teachers from the Philippine Islands.

At another time I shall discuss the question more at length than I can tonight, and I shall also discuss English rule in India, which is so often pointed to as an example for the American people. I have found also that some of the nations of Europe are able to secure a more ready response than we do to an expression of the will of the people. In those Governments where there is the possibility of submitting an issue and where the Government, when elected, proceeds to carry out the policy authorized or proposed there is a more immediate reflection of the public sentiment. Our Constitution makes the first session of Congress convene thirteen months after the election of that Congress. And I believe that the time has come to amend the Constitution so that Congress will meet a few months after the election and have no session after the next election has been held. [Applause.]

This change will not only give more immediate legislation, but it will protect the business interests of the country through thirteen months of uncertainty, more damaging than a change of policy. [Applause.] More than that—I have returned more in favor of the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, than when I went away. [Applause.] The movement toward Democracy is a universal movement. I have not visited a country in the world where the movement was not in evidence. It is compelling the consideration of a constitution in China; in Japan the people are demanding that the Cabinet, instead of being selected by the Emperor from among his friends, shall be selected from the dominant party, and be in sympathy with the sentiment of the country. In Russia public sentiment has compelled the calling of the Duma, and all over Europe you find the same trend towards Democracy. In this country the trend toward Democracy manifests itself in the growing sentiment in favor of the popular election of United States Senators.

Need of Reform in the Senate.

I am speaking within the truth when I tell you that there are so many United States Senators who hold their offices as the agents of predatory corporations, [applause]—so many of them that are servants of their masters, [applause]—that remedial legislation is well-nigh impossible. This is a point of great strategic advantage, for you cannot secure one remedial act of National legislation until it passes the Senate as well as the House; and, to my mind, one of the first things necessary to any real reform is to bring the United States Senate into harmony with the people, and make its members the Senators of the people.

Another lesson I find that the most conservative countries of Europe have an income tax. [Applause.] That income tax that has been announced as Socialistic in the United States, is a part of the fiscal system of nearly every nation of the Old World, and in England to-day they have a commission that is investigating whether the income tax should not be made a graded one instead of a uniform one.

I have been away so long that I do not know what the sentiment in the United States may be, but my sense of justice has not been dulled by absence from the United States. [Applause.] And I have such confidence in the justice of this proposition that I believe the day will come when, by an amendment to the Constitution, we shall so authorize an income tax that neither one Judge nor nine Judges can overrule. [Applause.] It is little less than a shame that in time of war this Nation can draft a citizen and make him give his life to his country, but that in no emergency can it lay its hands upon the property, and make it support the Government that protects that property. [Applause.]

I have referred to arbitration of international disputes. Let me say that before that doctrine of investigation, without binding the parties to agree to the finding—before it was applied to international disputes, it was discussed in regard to disputes between labor and capital. It is as important that we should have peace at home as that we should have peace with our neighboring nations, and no peace can be built except upon the foundation of justice. [Applause.] And I believe that one of the most important things we have to consider is this: Is it not time to establish a Board of Arbitration that will bring peace between labor and capital, and bring justice between these two great elements? [Applause.]

If I had time to present an argument I would present an argument from three standpoints and tell you that the employer should consent to arbitration, that the employe should consent to arbitration, and that the public should demand arbitration. [Applause.] You cannot turn the employe over to the employer to treat the employe as he will. Sometimes they ask, "Has a man not a right to conduct his business as he pleases?" and it is a plausible question, but when in conducting his business he attempt to fix the conditions under which hundreds and thousands of human beings shall live, I deny that he has a right to deny to them the right of arbitration. [A voice, "Now you are getting there."]

And, my friends, unless you have arbitration you will find that the employer in his combats with the employe will cultivate a bitterness of heart that cannot be defended from any standpoint. But if you cannot turn the employe over to the employer, can you turn the employer over to the employe? I assert that it is no more reasonable to expect an employe to be unselfish than to expect an employer to be unselfish. If the employe can arbitrarily determine the condition under which capital shall exist it may not only create an injustice, but any attempt to secure a present advantage may really cause the suffering of a permanent loss. The only alternative to arbitration is the strike. The only protection that the laboring man has to-day is the strike, but the strike is a two-edged sword, and may harm the man who uses it as well as the man against whom it is used; and even when the strike is entirely successful it may leave a rankling in the breast of labor that ought never to be there. But there can be no great strike without great loss to the people of the country.

Those who suffer have the right to say that employer and employe shall not fight out their battles by force, but shall submit them to the arbitrament of reason, and I believe that if we had a fair, honest, impartial investigation of every controversy between labor and capital that public opinion would follow the decision and you would not be required to have compulsory acceptance of the findings. [Great applause.] Another thought on the labor question. We have a thing called 'Government by injunction,' and its only purpose is to deny to the laboring man the right of trial by jury; and as that is its purpose it is an attack upon the jury system that ought to be resented by every lover of the jury system.

Labor's Right to a Trial.

As long as the meanest thief can demand trial by jury, it must not be denied to the laboring man. [Great applause.] Another thought. The struggle for the eight-hour day is an international struggle, and there is no doubt how that struggle will end. It will end in the triumph of the laboring man who asks for his eight-hour day. [Great applause.] My friends, I am convinced that many of those who oppose the eight-hour law do it out of ignorance of conditions rather than because of lack of sympathy with the laboring man. [Applause.] They forget that improved machinery has multiplied sometimes a hundred times the strength of a human arm, and they forget that so far the employer has received too large a part of the benefit of the machine and the laboring man too small a part of the benefit. [Great applause.] They forget that with the growth of cities the laboring man's home is further from his workshop; they forget that when labor is removed from the home to the shop, the father is taken away from his wife and his children. They forget that the demands of citizenship are more important and imperative on the laboring man than they ever were before.

It is not fair to drive the laboring man like a slave from his couch to his work, and from his work back to his couch again. [Applause.] To do that is to deprive his family of his companionship. You deprive society of his help, and you deprive politics of his influence. And when it is understood, I believe, that in this country, where the sense of justice is great, the people will insist that the laboring man shall have a shorter day and shall be invited to full participation in the responsibilities of citizenship and the work of human society. [Great applause.] But the questions to which I have referred may be regarded by some as not strictly partisan questions. I am sure in this presence you will pardon me if I betray some interest in Democratic policies [Laughter and applause.]

It is now nearly a year since I had a chance to make a Democratic speech [laughter] and no one, not even an enemy, would be so cruel as to forbid me to make one now. [Applause and laughter.] The Republicans have gained so much pleasure [laughter] and some partisan advantage from the dissensions in our ranks on the money question that they ought not to begrudge us the pleasure we find in the fact that conditions have removed the cause of discord and dissension. [Applause.] The unexpected and the unprecedented discovery of gold has brought a victory to both the advocate of the gold standard and the advocate of bimetallism. [Applause.] The advocate of the gold standard has kept the gold standard that he wanted and the bimetallists have gained the larger volume of money for which they contended. We bimetallists are satisfied with our victory, and we can invite them to a test of zeal and endurance in the effort to restore to the people the rights that monopoly has filched from the people. [Great applause.] They have taken advantage of my absence [laughter] to investigate some of the companies. [Laughter.] When I was not here to defend the honor of these champions of national honor [laughter] they have investigated. [Laughter and appalause.] And it has been found that some who used high-sounding phrases to cover their dishonesty have been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors. [Great applause.]

Well, one benefit at least will accrue—I believe that it will not be so easy to get campaign funds in large amounts. [Laughter and applause.] The President has asked Congress to legislate on the subject of campaign contributions, but strange to say Congress has not done it. [Laughter.] I want the Democratic Party to challenge the Republican Party to present effective legislation on the subject. [Applause.] More than that, for fear the challenge may not be promptly accepted, I want the Democratic Party to set the Republican Party an example on this subject. [Great applause.] I want the Democratic Party to announce that it will receive no money from any corporation [great applause] whatsoever. Most of the corporations are engaged in legitimate business. They have no reason to fear hostile legislation, and there is no reason why an officer should be permitted to use the money of a stockholder to advance the political opinions of the office holder. [Laughter and applause.] Contributions to a campaign fund ought not to be corporate, they ought to be individual. For corporations are not organized for political purposes, and no contributions should be accepted, even from an individual, when it is accompanied by an implied promise that the party will pursue after the election a policy that it dares not avow before the election. [Cries of "Good, Good!"] And you may rest assured that corporations are not going to give money, as a rule, unless they understand that they will get back after the election in some sort of favors as much as they give to help to carry the election.

The Trusts the Great Issue.

To my mind the great issue in this country to-day is the trust question and the questions that grows out of it, and I think the first thing is to have a clear understanding of what the word "trust" means, because we have no instance of a complete monopoly in any important product. The apologists for the trusts declare that there are no trusts, and those who even admit their existence are afraid that if you attempt to legislate against them you will hurt the legitimate business interests of the country. Do not be afraid. You cannot hurt legitimate business interests by legislation against the trusts. It is legitimate business interests that you want to protect by legislation. [Applause.]

And for the purpose of this discussion we may define a trust as a corporation that controls so large a proportion of the total product as to be able to effectively defeat competition and fix the terms and conditions of sale, and I believe that the Democratic Party, if it goes into this campaign with any hope of success, must go, not on the theory that it will try to restrain a monopoly or properly regulate a monopoly, but that it will endeavor to make it impossible for a single private monopoly to live in the United States. [Applause.] There is no half-way ground on this question. Those who are not with us are against us. Those who are not willing to lay the ax at the root of the tree, and exterminate the principle of monopoly wherever and however it appears, may be counted as defenders of the trusts and apologizers for the trusts. You will not find many open defenders of the trusts. Those who are friends of private monopoly will insist upon stringent regulations, and then they will try to regulate the regulators and prevent the regulation from going into effect. [Applause.]

The Democratic Party must go forth with a motto that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, and that it cannot be compromised with anywhere. And when we say this we are the champions of the business interests of the country. [Laughter and applause.] Yet, my friends, it is a responsibility that my party does bear and must bear. The younger Rockefeller has given us an illustration in defense of the trusts. He is quoted as saying that in order to bring the American Beauty rose to its perfection it is necessary to pinch off 99 buds that the whole strength of the bush may go into the other bud. [Great laughter.] It is a splendid and truly frank illustration. I am on the side of the ninety-nine that they attempt to crush out. The Democratic Party takes the side of the small business man, who has already felt the heavy hand of monopoly.

It is on the side of the business man who already has observed the crushing influence of private monopoly on those about him. I believe that when this question is understood we will find the great business interests of the country demanding protection from these private monopolies, and the Democratic Party will be the party looked to for that protection. [Applause.] What remedies can we apply? Well, in the first place, I think it would be well to enforce the criminal clause of the Sherman law. [Great applause.] I am glad that the President has taken steps toward the enforcement of that law, and my pleasure is not decreased by the fact that he has followed a Democratic platform instead of a Republican platform in that respect. [Great applause.] The President was very much embarrassed by the fact that his platform spent all the time praising what the Republican Party had done and had no time left to promise to do anything. Therefore, if the President intended to do anything he had to step from the low platform of his party on to the high platform of his opponent's party. [Great applause.]

I think I can understand somewhat the embarassment that the President feels when they tell him that he is following Democratic leadership. [Applause.] It is embarassing, but, my friends, it is better to follow good leadership in another party than to make no progress in your own party. [Applause.] Investigation has shown that nearly all the crookedness brought out in the great corporations has found its source in the duplication of Directorates. The same group of men either organized several companies, or got control of several companies already organized; and then this gorup of men used the different corporations to enrich themselves, regardless of the interests of the stockholders. [Applause.] You cannot serve two masters, and no Director of two corporations that compete with each other, or deal with each other can do justice to the stockholder of both corporations. [Applause.] He will fail, no matter how much money he makes before his failure is detected by the stockholders.

And I believe that one of the remedies worthy to be tried is that we shall by law say that no man shall be a Director in two competing corporations, or in two corporations that deal with each other. [Applause.]

Tell me that you cannot regulate a corporation? I tell you that a corporation differs from a human being. The human being has natural rights; the corporation has no natural rights. [Applause.] The corporation has only these rights which the law gives, and the law is made by the people, and the power that gave can take away. [Applause.] And the time has come when the people who create corporations shall restrain them for the protection of the public, whose interest is paramount to the interest of any corporation. [Applause.]

Remedy for Trust Evil.

But, my friends, there is another remedy that I believe is even more far-reaching. It was proposed in the platform of 1900. It is that we shall employ the power of the Federal Congress to restrain every corporation organized in a State within the limits of the State of its origin, until it shows it is going forth for a public purpose, and not for plunder, [applause,] and that by use of the license we can compel the corporation to live within proper limits. As the license to sell liquor only authorizes the holder of the license to sell according to the laws of the State in which he lives, so a Federal license to a corporation to go outside of the State of its origin would not authorize it to do anything in any other State contrary to the laws of the State in which it began.

In other words, we would preserve the right of the State to still exercise the power of a Federal Government. If the Congress has the power to say that a piece of pasteboard called a lottery ticket cannot cross the State line through the mails or by express or by freight, it can also say that no man shall stride across its lines and oppress and impoverish eighty millions of people. Another remedy. You cannot discuss the trust question without discussing the tariff question, for while it cannot be said that absolute free trade would necessarily prevent the existence of any monopoly, it can be said that many monopolies owe their existence to the tariff and that those who do not owe their existence to the tariff enjoy from the tariff the power to extort from the American people. [Applause.]

If the President was empowered to place upon the free list the products entering into competition with an established private monopoly, I believe it would deter most of the manufacturers, who would not risk the loss of protection for the hope of a temporary gain under monopoly. At some other time when I can speak more at length I want to discuss the tariff question in all its bearings. But I cannot forbear to say at this time that the public conscience is awakened when we are scrutinizing business methods. I cannot forbear to say that the idea of protection for protection's sake has been the fruitful source of corruption and demoralization of public sentiment. For a generation the Republican Camapign Committee has been receiving contributions from corporations in the campaigns and paying them back by legislation out of the pockets of the people.

For a generation the Republican Party has taught that it is legitimate for a man to vote according to his pocketbook. That has told the wool grower that he need have no concern about anything but the price of wool. For a generation it has taught the wage earner that his only thought should be about his wages. And it is not strange that public sentiment has been so demoralized that insurance companies use the money of their stockholders intrusted to them with impunity for huge campaign contributions. You cannot draw a moral line between the poor man who sells his vote for $5 cash on election day and the manufacturer who sells his influence for $50,000 paid in dividends. [Applause.] More than that, as long as it is believed to be legitimate for manufacturers to elect Senators and Members of Congress on the express understanding that they will secure favorable legislation, the Republican Party cannot denounce the trusts who elect Senators and Members of Congress on the understanding that they will prevent hostile legislation. [Applause.]

Where Relief Is to Come From.

If any relief is to come to the American people it must come through a party that denounces the use of a man's ballot for no higher purpose than the advancement of his private gain. [Applause.] But, my friends, there is another question also connected with the trust question. It is the railroad question. [Great applause.] I rejoice that the President has had the moral courage to advocate rate legislation, even if he had to get his inspiration from the Democratic Party. [Laughter.] I am sorry that the bill passed by the House was so distorted in the Senate; but I want it to have a fair trial. And yet, my friends, while we have cured one disease we have incurred a new danger. When you give to a commission the power to fix railroad rates, a power which when exercised may mean a difference of hundreds of millions of dollars in the revenues of the railroads, you give the railroads a high stake in each Presidential election. [Great applause.]

My fear is that if the history through which we have gone in regard to municipal enterprises repeats itself we may find the larger fund raised from the railroad to control the Inter-State Commerce Commission than they ever raised from the manufacturers to secure protective tariff legislation. [Great applause.] What has been our experience? As soon as the City Councils began to insist upon strict regulation of the holders of municipal franchises the owners of these franchises went into politics and began to corrupt legislation, and you can trace most of your municipal corruption to the fact that the owners of franchises have tried to control the power that fixed the rate of their dividends. I am afraid that such may be the temptation held out before the railroads of the country.

I do not know what the sentiment of the people in this country may be; I do not know whether the people have yet reached the point where they are willing to consider Government ownership of railroads. [Great and continued applause and cries of Yes, Yes!"] I do not know whether a majority of the members of the party to which I have the honor to belong, believe in the Government ownership of railroads, but my theory is that no man can call a mass convention to decide what he himself shall think. I have reached the conclusion that there will be no permanent relief on the railroad question from discrimination between individuals and between places, and from extortionate rates until the railroads are the property of the Government and operated by the Government in the interests of the people.

I believe—I believe that there is a growing belief in all parties that this solution, be it far or near, is the ultimate solution. [Applause.] But, my friends, to me the dangerous centralization is a danger that cannot be brushed aside. The greatest danger of a republic is the consolidation of all power at the capital remote from the people. [Applause.] and because I believe that the ownership of all the railroads by the Federal Government would so centralize power as to virtually obliterate State lines, instead of favoring the Federal ownership of all railroads, I favor the Federal ownership of trunk lines only, and the State ownership of all the rest of the railroads. [Applause.]

State Ownership of Local Lines.

Some have said that it would be impracticable to allow the local lines to be owned by the several States. I did not believe the argument weighty before I went abroad, and my observations in other lands have convinved me that the State ownership of local lines is entirely feasible. [Applause.] In Germany almost all the railroads are owned, not by the empire but by the several States—not even the trunk lines are owned by the Federal Government, and yet they have no difficulty about inter-State traffic. If one travels from Constantinople to Vienna, he passes through Turkey and Bulgaria and Servia and Hungary and a part of Austria, and every State owns its own railroads, and they speak different languages on the different divisions, and yet you travel without change of cars [applause] and don't know when you cross a line. Norway and Sweden lie side by side. Each owns its railroads; and yet, although the political relations between the two nations are strained, their commercial intercourse goes on, and there is no interruption of the inter-State traffic. [Applause.]

I have simply mentioned this because you cannot well discuss the trust question without discussing the railroad question, and while I regard the railroad question as it now presents itself as a part of the trust question, and not the paramount issue, I would not in frankness withhold my view on this subject, and therefore I have said what I have said. [Applause.]

Now, let me return for a moment to the trust question, as it presents another aspect. My friends, who has been responsible for the growth of Socialism in the United States? [A voice, "Republicans!"] It has been the man who has dared to defend a private monopoly as an economic reform, and on the lines of economic progress. [Applause;] the man who says that a trust is an economic growth and has come to stay is helping the Socialist, for, if he ever convinced the people that you must have a monopoly they will insist that it shall be the people's monopoly, and not a railroad monopoly." [Applause.]

A Voice—Three cheers for Socialism! Hip, Hip, Hooray!

[Hisses.]

A Voice—Sit down!

My friends, I have no objection to any man expressing himself in favor of Socialism, because the Socialist, as a rule, is an honest man, [applause;] he is seeking what he believes to be a benefit to the people. I believe that he is a mistaken man, but you must meet him with argument and not with abuse. [Applause.]

I deny that the trust is an institution made necessary for economic progress; I deny that it is an economic institution at all. It is not economic, it is political. It rests, not on natural laws, but on man-made laws. [Applause.] The trust rests upon the corporation, and the corporation rests upon laws. You cannot have a trust without a corporation, and you cannot have a corporation-made trust unless the people consent to it. [Applause.] Some people say that because you can make a yard of cloth at a less cost per yard you can make a million yards in one factory cheaper than you can make a hundred thousand, that therefore you can make it at a still less price per yard if you make all the cloth in one factory or under one management. I deny the proposition. There is a point beyond which there is no economy in combination.

The moment your combination secures a monopoly it ceases to be in the line of economic progress. [Applause.] As soon as it secures a monopoly invention ceases to be stimulated, deterioration in the product becomes the natural result and you lose the most important of all factors in production—individual ambition among the workingmen. [Applause.] If my friends, I could convince me that the trust was an economic institution, and that by having everything done in one factory, under one management, you could buy things at a less price, I would still deny that you had proven your case, for you cannot afford to buy cheapness at the result of the loss of independence political and independence industrial. [Applause.] You cannot have a free Government when a few men own all the sources of industry and employ all the rest of the people for days' wages. Landlordism, the curse of Europe, is an innocent institution by the side of an economic monopoly that gives the control of all industry to a few thousand men. Therefore, the Democratic Party must oppose the trusts on economic grounds and on political grounds and insist that the door of opportunity shall be left open to every American citizen. [Applause.]

Plutocracy Abhorrent to a Republic.

Plutocracy is abhorrent to a Republic; it is more despotic than monarchy, it is more heartless than aristocracy; it is more selfish than bureaucracy. It comes upon the Nation in time of peace, and conspires against it in the hour of its calamity. Conscienceless, compassionless, but devoid of wisdom, it enervates its votaries while it impoverishes its victims. It is already sapping the strength of the Nation, vulgarizing society, and making a mockery of morals. It is time for its overthrow. Let us attack it boldly, appealing to the awakened conscience of the Nation, in the name of the counting room which it has defiled, in the name of the business honor which it has sullied, in the name of the people whom it has oppressed, in the name of the homes that it has despoiled, and in the name of religion upon which it has placed the stigma of hypocrisy. [Great applause.]

Why is our Nation the greatest Nation in the world? It is because here the individual has the highest possible stimulus to great endeavor. If I had time I would like to discuss extravagance in appropriation, but I must reserve it for another time. But let me suggest that it is not strange that a party that believes taxation to be a blessing should be a little careless about the use of the money. [Laughter.]

Yes, even their desire to find some way of spending all of the money brought into the Treasury by a tariff unnecessarily high can hardly account for the reckless extravagance of the last few Congresses. When the time is opportune I want to speak at length on this subject and show you that now is the time to reduce the tariff, because every argument ever made in its defense has been exploded by experience. [Applause.]

To-day the trusts not only show their ingratitude to the people who built a wall around them, but they also show their ability to sell abroad in competition with the world by sending American-made products to every land and compete with all the labor of the worold while they extort a high price from American citizens. [Great applause.]

But, my friends, I do not want to touch on any subject that will turn your thoughts away from the paramount overshadowing evil of private monopoly. [Great applause.] The Democratic Party is not the enemy of property and property rights. On the contrary, it is the best advocate of both, because it defends human rights, and human rights are the only foundation upon which property and property rights can rest. [Applause.]

The Democratic Party does not menace a single dollar honestly accumulated. On the contrary it desires to protect rich and poor alike in the enjoyment of the proceeds of labor. The Democratic Party does not discourage thrift. On the contrary it defends the largest posible stimulus to the individual by assuring him that he will not be robbed of the fruit of his toil. If we can but repeal the laws that have been made by men who gather where they had not sown—laws which enable them to garner into their overflowing barns the harvest that belongs to others, no one will ever be rich enough to make his fortune a danger to his country. [Great applause.] And instead of waiting until a man has robbed all his life and then exact a little penalty from him when he dies, I would say in the beginning: "Thou shalt not steal." [Great applause.]

Protection and special legislation are twin evils upon which monopoly rests, and to take away those evils and elevate the beneficiaries of special legislation to the path of honest industry ought to be the aim of the Democratic Party.

If I may be permitted to suggest a battle hymn I propose a stanza but slightly changed from one of the strongest of the poems of Scotland's great Democratic bard:

Columbia, my dear, my native soil,
For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent.
Long may thy hardy sons of toil be blessed with
Love and peace and sweet content.
And, oh, may Heaven their simple lives prevent
From luxuries, contagion weak and vile,
Then though unearned wealth and wickedness be lent
A virtuous populace will rise and stand
Walled with fire around their much-loved land.

The Lesson of the Pond Lily

If some effort were not required to possess it the pond lily wouldn't seem so fragrant. Life insurance with enduring fragrance of secure stability needs but an inquiring postal. A penny a reach.

The Washington Life Insurance Co.
John Gullack, President

THOSE WHO SPOKE WITH BRYAN

The Addresses of Welcome Made at Madison Square Garden.

The meeting in the Garden to welcome Mr. Bryan was called to order by Harry W. Walker on behalf of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League. He was followed by Gov. Folk of Missouri. Gov Folk said:

"What we say here may count for little; our words may be of only passing moment and soon forgotten. But those ideals that bring us here will live when those present at this assembly shall have passed away. We come not of ourselves alone to welcome home the distinguished American in whose honor we gather, but to voice the love and faith of millions in the great leader who has again set foot upon his native land—millions who love him because his hands are clean, his heart is pure, and his soul has not been touched nor tainted with the scars of unearned gold. Nor in him alone do we place our trust, nor in aught that is human, but rather in those eternal truths which he has loved and served so well.

"We are on the threshold of the greatest political awakening this Nation has ever known. It marks the beginning of a new age. The next few years will be distinguished as the time in which industrial problems are solved, the reign of the special privilege brought to an end, and the doctrine of equal rights fixed in National policies and in the conscience of mankind. Things are not tolerated for a moment now, that not long ago were submitted to in silence.

"Only a few years past bribery was considered merely conventional. Legislative halls were made dens of thieves, and the touch of the unclean dollar of privilege was over all. Dishonesty in public life was either unnoticed or regarded with despair. Then a dormant public conscience was aroused to the necessity of stamping out the offense that strikes at the heart of free Government, and of making the Government representative in fact as well as in name.

Public Conscience Aroused.

"The energies of this public conscience have been extended from the domain of the public wrongdoer to that of the private wrongdoer, and are probing into the workings of rascals of every kind. The insurance investigations have sent forth their messages, the rebate revelations have been seen and heard, and innumerable grand juries have held up graft and fraud to the public view. The curtains have been drawn aside and revealed to the startled gaze of the people the anarch of corruption and greed in their bacchanal of avarice.

"This awakening that has resulted from the revelations of wrongs is the spirit of true patriotism. This word has almost ceased to have meaning, and was often used as synonymous with war. We are now learning that there may be as much patriotism in giving one's time to the betterment of civic conditions and in getting good men into office as in baring one's breast to the bullets of a public enemy in time of war. The highest patriotism is the patriotism of service.

"The people are commencing to appreciate the fact that the Government of city, State, and Nation belongs to them, and that they can take the Government into their own hands whenever they wish. No Government was ever better than the people made it, or worse than they suffered it to become. The public life of a Nation is but a reflection of its private life.

A Revolution Being Wrought.

"This Government is no better than any other, except as the virtue and patriotism of the people make it so. The people are beginning to understand that when they undertook to be their own kings they assumed the responsibilities as well as the privileges of sovereignty. This awakening will go on, for while reforms sometimes die, revolutions never go backward, and this is a revolution that is being wrought in the hearts of men.

"This movement against wrongs is not a crusade against wealth. Wealth in itself is a blessing; the abuse of wealth is a curse. Wealth gained by honest industry is commendable. The poverty of indolence is contemptible. This Government does not rest upon the idle rich nor the idle poor, but upon the industry and patriotism of the middle classes. There can be no objection to honest riches, but there is objection to the crimes and privileges out of which tained riches grow.

"There is no disposition to injure corporations that obey the law, but the demand is that corporations, even the greatest, obey the law just like any one else. Special interests should be made to respect the law regulating their conduct, as they ask others to respect the law protecting their property. The need is not so much for new laws, as to enforce those laws we have. There has been too much of making of laws to please a part of the people and too little of enforcement of those laws to please special interests.

The Warfare on Privilege.

"The regenerated conscience of the people has been assailing these abuses one by one, and has now commenced to attack the deeper evil of privilege. Graft is a privilege which is exercised either against the law, or one which the law itself may give. No one ever heard of a legislator being bribed to give equal rights to all the people. It is always for the purpose of obtaining privileges for the few.

"Graft cannot be fully done away with until special privileges are exterminated and the doctrine of equal rights becomes the standard for governmental action. It matters not whether this privilege be in the form of a tariff so arranged as to foster monopoly, or a trust to control the price of the necessities of life, or rebates to favored shippers. No protection for monopoly is the battle cry of the newborn patriotism.

"As monopoly is founded on privilege, without privilege monopoly must fall. The platform of privileges for the few is opposed by the platform of privileges for none. The doctrine of protection for monopoly as against the people is opposed by the doctrine of protection for the people as against monopoly.

"The light is breaking, and good men and true will say, let there be light and yet more light, that we may escape the snares set for our feet, and walk in safety along the highway of a larger freedom to a more equalized national existence and a higher life.

"Let us, in this crisis, be neither radical nor conservative? Rather let us be conservative in charging wrongdoing, lest injustice be caused in charging where it does not exist, but once sure of the evil let us be radical in its extermination. Let us have neither the conservatism of stagnation nor the radicalism of indiscriminate destruction. We want progress along right lines. States and nations, like men, should never be satisfied, but ever strive for higher development.

Equal Rights for All.

"In this epoch so important to American liberty we ask the people to set up no new gods; we ask them to follow no new paths which may lead into the quicksands of dishonor and despair. Our safest and surest guide is still the old maxim, that there shall be equal rights to all, special privileges to none. With this axiom as our chart we cannot lose our course; with this rule for our guidance the infamies of privilege in every form will be destroyed and unto all men there will be restored the equal right that belongs to each: the fair and equal opportunity of each and every man to live and labor upon the earth which God has given to all, and to enjoy, untrammeled and unrestricted, the gains of individual industry.

Means Monopoly's Knell.

"The gospel of equal rights sounds the death-knell of privilege, and means the uprooting of monopoly throughout the land. This gospel teaches that it is more important that all of the people be prosperous than that a few be very rich; that it is better that all of the people should have all of the wealth than that all of the wealth should be in the hands of a few people.

"The other republics that have lived and died during the flight of time through the ages have been wrecked upon the rock of privilege. But the hope for the perpetuity of this Government was never brighter than it is to-day, because the people are awakened to the dangers ahead. As long as the people are aroused there will be only safety lights for the popular Government.

"The ideal republic is one of charity for all, of brotherhood among men, of equal rights for all mankind. We may not achieve the ideal at any time soon, but we can strive for it with the assurance that this endeavor will lead us up the heights of attainment until we are face to face with the ideal and the true."

What was called the speech of introduction on the programme was made by Tom L. Johnson, as presiding officer.

His speech follows:

TOM L. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

"We are met to welcome home the first citizen of the Republic. Not yet the first official, but the first citizen by common consent.

"He is a democrat, for he believes in the honesty and the intelligence of the people. He is a republican, for he believes in the republican form of government. Men say he is eloquent, and so he is; but the charm of his eloquence is his sincerity, its strength is his moral courage.

"He has finished the long journey around the world, and now we of America know that we have made no mistake in him; for everywhere the people have seen him as we have seen him, and everywhere they have hailed him as the American leader of ideal democracy. Over that principle the thought of the world is agitated to-day.

The Battle Against Privilege.

"In some form or other in all civilized countries democracy is struggling against privilege. Millions of our people have but just begun to learn that this irrepressible conflict is being waged in the United States. They are just beginning to learn that American democracy must abolish special privilege or special privilege will abolish American democracy. They are just beginning to learn their need for the democratic inspiration of another Jefferson and the democratic leadership of another Lincoln.

"They are learning it fast. And with it they are learning another thing. They are learning that they have among them a simple citizen whose qualities of leadership all the world recognizes. They are learning that for ten years they have had in training an able and sincere leader of the democracy of all political parties against the intrenched interests of special privilege of every kind and degree. They have come to know for the true man that he is our guest of to-night, William Jennings Bryan.

Welcome in Behalf of All.

"Mr. Bryan: In the name and in the presence of this splended audience, and in behalf of that great host of American citizens who believe in equal rights and abhor special privilege, in behalf of every democratic Republican, as well as every democratic Democrat, I welcome you home.

"We all welcome you as an ideal democrat, who is worthy to lead and competent to lead; we welcome you as an American citizen in whose pre-eminence we have an honorable pride; we welcome you because we trust you, we welcome you because we love you.

"Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Bryan."

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, made the address of welcome. He said:

AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S SPEECH.

"Col. Bryan, the Anti-Trust League of the Commercial Travelers of the United States, joined by this representative concourse of your countrymen and theirs, welcomes you home. The commercial travelers are to the Nation its quick personal media of communication. These members assume to voice this welcome by the warrant of their early discovery that such welcome was the Nation's wish. And the Nation will hold them answerable that the greeting be in no uncertain tone.

"The league and its associates therefore know that the sentiments to be uttered demand a rude intimacy that shall transcend the reserve of the private meeting. Their appreciation is meant, not to put you in the pleasant embarrassment of self-satisfaction, but to inform you of that high level of personal conduct which they believe you have reached, and to fix upon you the obligation of maintaining that standard. The welcome is not for the politician, but to the man; not by a party, but from a people.

"Therefore, in the faith of this kind, and as a parent lays her hands upon the shoulders of a boy and speaks her frank approval and fond hope, your country greets you. She feels a pride that an unofficial citizen of the Republic has stood in palaces and beside ancient thrones and has been of man's full stature.

Ten Years' Added Growth.

"Your countrymen rejoice in one whose journey round the globe has been marked by speech and printed utterance that measured always to a statesman's standard. They have been cheered from time to time by eloquence that recalled the brilliant leadership of 1900 and 1896 and they have seen that to the wisdom of that day you have brought the added learning of ten full years in the wide schoolroom of the world.

"Their trust in you has not been diminished by the fact that, while many men were studying expedients in conference and caucus, you were meditating the simple rules of right in the inspiring lands of Palestine. They feel that the resolution for international arbitration and your thrilling appeal that gained its unanimous adoption by a Congress in which twenty-six nations were represented, have made the civilized world your perpetual debtor. They are glad that England, recognizing you as a Christian statesman, called you 'the Gladstone of America.'

"History tells them that the first statesman of ancient Greece, in order to equip himself for the highest duty of the citizen, traveled the known countries of his day. His wisdom made that sturdy state in which the Spartan boy permitted his bowels to be torn out by the fox he had hidden beneath his coat; for in that younger time to steal without detection was to excel.

Problems Graver Than Sparta's.

"In your own travel you have followed the precedent of Lycurgus; to be a better citizen of the Nation you have become a citizen of the world. You have conferred with its rulers, studied its peoples, gained knowledge of its laws. You have come home. The problems that confront you are graver and more complex than those that met the sake of Sparta. Your countrymen are not of the primitive material of that early State, but if to take by stealth the property of another is still a civic virtue, you will find that in your absence some of us have not been idle.

"You will find the productive industries of the country in the hands of a few allied to crush at home competing ventures and paternally protected from outside interruption, a legislatively fostered minority, who at one and the same time invoke the law for privileges and protection, and defy it in predatory combination; who, in order that they may retake from labor also that small part of labor's product which they allow as wage, have since 1896, and principally by collusion, advanced the cost of life's necessities 42 per cent.

"The American people are beginning to know that contempt for and an evasion of just laws tend no less to anarchy when plotted over the 'Directors' table than when shouted under a red flag on the railway crossing. The conscience of the people is aroused. It is asking that, back of the law in its enactment, and behind the law in its execution, there shall be an incorruptible moral force.

Demands Another Pilot.

"The Nation does not believe that the stream of National life can be purified by those guilty of its pollution. It believes that the navigator who foretold the condition of the channel and marked its dangers on the chart will be a better guide than one of the pilots who drive against a rock and thereupon announce its discovery.

"The people welcome you as such a guide; a champion who early saw and stoutly resented the wrongs they suffer, wrongs that have continued and grown for a full decade. They welcome you, the man who compassionately proclaimed himself a commoner, and who has been fraternally greeted as one of nature's noblemen by the princes of the earth.

"Your confident war against special privilege, and your long championship of equal rights have earned their gratitude, have won the esteem of old opponents and strengthened the love and loyalty of friends. That battle does not pause and is not won. In the call for leadership of courage and integrity, your country meets you at her gate with accolade and banner. She gives you the proudest welcome that ever greeted private citizen

NEARLY MOB BRYAN AT HOTEL RECEPTION

Friends, Eager to Shake Hands, Brush Aside Police.

A WOMAN TRIES TO KISS HIM

New York Is No Longer "the Enemy's Country," Nebraskan Declares at Afternoon Gathering

The public reception planned for William J. Bryan at the Victoria Hotel after his drive through the city assumed such proportions in numbers and enthusiasm that it passed completely beyond the control of the committee composed of five delegates from each State, and gave the police so much trouble that squads of extra men were called for and were hurried from various precincts every half hour between 5 o'clock and 8.

Mr. Bryan's home folks, the Nebraskans, had headquarters in the hotel with the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League. They practically took possession of the first floor of the hotel, and the single suite of rooms outside of the rooms used for the business purposes of the reception were held for Mr. Bryan's personal use.

These two bodies of Bryan enthusiasts quartered at the Victoria drew to the hotel hundreds of visitors from every State in the Union, who felt that nothing would happen in the course of the reception that would not be known of there, and who also believed that in the Victoria they would be enabled to meet the distinguished Nebraskan personally and extend the various invitations intrusted to them by the Democrats of their respective States.

Long before the mounted police in advance of Mr. Bryan's carriage were sighted at Madison Square, the Victoria was so packed with humanity that Capt. Schlottman of the Nineteenth Precinct and his Roundsmen and policemen found that they could not keep the corridors and the stairways clear. There were then sixty uniformed men on duty in and around the hotel, and Acting Inspector Dunne of the Detective Department had a large squad of plain-clothes men on duty protecting the crowd from pickpockets.

Wasted Little Time Cheering.

The crowd inside of the Victoria rushed to the windows and the sidewalks when the carriages passed on Broadway, and then, fearing that others would rush for places at the reception, it rushed back after a hurried and rather feeble outburst of cheers and clapping of hands as the Nebraskan passed.

When the carriages conveying Mr. Bryan and those who had been selected to accompany him on his trip up Broadway reached the Twenty-seventh Street entrance of the Victoria Hotel a great crowd had gathered in the street. Call after call had been sent in and had been answered for more police, and lines of bluecoats marked narrow pathways in the hotel and through the Twenty-seventh Street entrance, across the sidewalk and to the highway. The mounted police had to force their horses against the multitude to make room for the carriages that they might turn and deposit their occupants.

A prolonged cheer arose when Bryan stepped from his carriage. He paused and took off his hat, but before he could turn and smile to the crowd the police surrounded him and began fighting a way for him into the hotel. The crowd within had lost its patience and had rushed toward the street. Mr. Bryan was buffeted mightily until he crossed the threshold of the hotel.

The policemen were prodding men and women with their clubs in order to make headway. A short space was cleared and Mr. Bryan had a moment in which he could get his breath and mop his brow.

He was not six feet inside of the Twenty-seventh Street entrance when the mass of men and women crowding the hotel crushed down the police lines and began to reach for his hands, to try to embrace him even. The circle of policemen around him was doubled at a signal from the Captain, and, swaying to right and left as the mob surged, Mr. Bryan was half dragged and half pushed to the foot of the stairs leading to the reception room. The crowd was all the time yelling itself hoarse. The Southerners were sending high to the rafters their rebel yell, while the Westerners towered above them, waving their hats and shouting greetings.

The men and women crowding the stairs were hustled up toward the floor above, and with the policemen still prodding with their sticks, Mr. Bryan was placed in the reception room, in the centre of which was a small table bearing a large plaster bust of himself. There was only one door in the room, and the police had to form two aisles to start the crowds through to shake his hand.

Tried to Kiss Mr. Bryan.

One woman attempted to kiss Mr. Bryan. She stretched out long arms, but Mr. Bryan side-stepped quickly, he turned his head, and got beyond her reach.

The Reception Committee, representing the States, was broken and lost. An occasional Governor, Senator, or Lieutenant Governor fought his way to the reception room only to be crushed into a corner as the crowd poured in to shake hands with Mr. Bryan, murmur greetings, and turn to fight its way to the corridors outside.

The reception room has a balcony overlooking Twenty-seventh Street. Its windows reach to the floor. Through them came an insistent demand from the people on the street that Bryan appear. Many of them could see him as he greeted the people within, and none of them had a hope of crossing the portals of the hotel within an hour.

They took it out in yelling for Bryan to come outside and make a speech, and the din finally became so alarming to the hotel people and the members of the scattered committee that they appealed to Mr. Bryan to stop his reception and pacify the people without. He seemed very tired, but he turned toward the nearest window, stepped out on the balcony, and lifted his right hand.

The crowd gave cheer after cheer, people in the windows opposite the balcony using megaphones to cry out greetings to him.

"Fill up your lungs!" yelled a man with a far-reaching voice.

Not the Enemy's Country.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," said Mr. Bryan, his voice sounding deep and clear. "I'm so careful about my words and so conservative in my statements that I have seldom had to retract anything I have said. But I believe where a man makes a mistake, he ought to be manly enough to acknowledge it. I want to take back something I said ten years ago. I said then that I was in the country of the enemy when I was in this city, and now I know that it is different."

Mr. Bryan stepped back into the room and again began shaking hands, using both hands and trying his best to get the long line moving steadily. But as fast as a hundred or two of the enthusiasts reached the reception room and started away, twice as many more poured into the hotel, and congested the floor below. Twenty-five more policemen had arrived, but they could not handle the crowd.

In desperation a number of the committeemen told Mr. Bryan the condition of affairs and, after a consultation with the police, it was determined to suspend the handshaking in the reception room and clear a way to the foot of the stairs. The yells of the crowd were so prolonged when Mr. Bryan was seen coming down the stairs that he paused and again lifted his right hand.

"My friends," he said, "I'm trying to fight my way home. But for the life of me I can't just tell where my home is."

"It's right here!" yelled a half hundred men.

"Washington!" yelled as many more.

"It's the White House!" cried some one and all the other voices took up this cry.

"I thought it was in Nebraska," said Mr. Bryan, "but I have come to the conclusion that I don't know just where it is in this country. Recently I was where I regretted that I spoke no other tongue than English. I have come to the conclusion that if I wanted to express my feelings to you on such an occasion as this I would have to speak in every tongue."

The police surrounded him again and with the Captain dragging at his arm he was pulled through the crowd at the foot of the stairs and placed near the Twenty-seventh Street entrance, where he could shake hands and the handshakers could be passed along.

This third attempt at a formal reception was hardly under way when from Twenty-seventh Street a number of persons tried to make their way into the hotel. The police were then using this door entirely as an exit. Capt. Schlottman, fearing another congestion inside the hotel, called to a half dozen of his men and started a rush to drive back the incomers. Mr. Bryan saw the men start for the door, glanced in that direction, and then tore himself loose from the grasping hands of his admirers, and fought his way to the door.

"It's Mrs. Bryan and my daughter!" he called just in the nick of time.

Greeted 100 a Minute.

Again the line of handshakers was formed. Mr. Bryan had then been at it an hour. He called to a friend near by to fan him with his hat. With both hands he was passing along and receiving the greetings of at least 100 people a minute. The friend waved his hat about the Nebraskan's perspiring neck until an electric fan was found and started going. This was held near Mr. Bryan by a hotel employe, and gave him great relief.

In the line of people passing there was nearly every type of humanity. An old woman in widow's weeds caught him by both arms and said:

"God bless every hair in your head, Mr. Bryan."

A middle-aged woman held back the crowd for a half minute and whispered something to Mr. Bryan. Then she gave him something which no one could see distinctly.

"What was it, Mr. Bryan?" he was asked.

"It is a medal," he replied over his shoulder.

"I'm a working girl of this city," said a young woman not in holiday attire. "Mr. Bryan, God bless you, and keep this for luck."

"May you have the strength to stay at it to the end," said an old man, and he added, as if it was a second thought and it was his duty to express it: "I'm from Missouri."

Thousands said, simply: "God bless you!"

"I'm the only man from Maine," said another in the line. "We are for you."

Solid Again, Says a Maine Man.

"Have the factions of the party got together?" Mr. Bryan asked.

"Solid again," said the Maine man. "We are fused."

Mayor Dunne of Chicago was content with a handshake and a word. Gov. Warfield, looking the image of the late Fitzhugh Lee, asked no more. Gov. Swanson of Virginia, Gov. Glenn of North Carolina, and the statesmen of other Southern and Western States seemed satisfied with a warm clasp of the hand.

J. R. Dulin, son of a gold mine owner, A. S. Dulin, wearing a big sombrero and a blue flannel shirt, and just up from Sonora, Mexico, waited long for a chance, shook hands, and departed.

This went on for over two hours, and then a number of Mr. Bryan's friends began to call to him that he would wear himself out. He finally decided to break away from the crowd despite the fact that the line was still pouring in from the Broadway entrance. The police again formed a circle and he was rushed upstairs to his suite.

Delegations from various parts of the country were clamoring for just a word. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Arizona, Indian Territory, and other nooks and corners of the country had sent invitations. Pennsylvania had a big delegation ready with a great horseshoe of flowers surrounding a shield of silver on an oak plaque. Mr. Bryan did the best he could to dispose of them and explain that he was only trying to get back to Nebraska. Bird S. Coler was admitted to the suite and received a single word of welcome. He was swallowed up in a crowd that again pushed its way through the police.

Dined in Peace with Family.

Mr. Bryan, at 7 o'clock, begged for a moment with his wife and daughter. It was necessary for him to eat and to rest. The police pushed every one out of the suite and food was brought the Nebraskan. He was allowed to dine with his wife and daughter uninterrupted.

The crowd outside grew with the coming of night. It stretched from Broadway to Madison Square in two solid masses of humanity. An open carriage, over the back of which was thrown an American flag, was driven up to the Twenty-seventh Street entrance. Back of it was an automobile.

In front of the carriage was a squadron of mounted police, numbering twenty men. Nearer Broadway was another squadron. The crowd expected Mr. Bryan to enter the open carriage. The police feared that it would be surrounded, the horses taken away, and the Nebraskan pulled to the Garden. They left the carriage empty, smuggled Mr. Bryan into the automobile, and with the mounted police at a dead run sent him in full speed for the Garden.

INDIA PRESS SCORES BRYAN.

Paper Says No Honorable Statesman Would Have Written as He Did.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The press of India, both Anglo-Indian and native, is protesting vigorously against William J. Bryan's criticisms of British rule in India, contained in an article he wrote for a New York newspaper.

The Times of India says Mr. Bryan's article is made up of emanations of blustering ignorance. "Mr. Bryan came to India," says the paper, "as he went to the Philippines, intending to condemn what he saw, and in carrying out his preconceived intention to discredit imperialism he has appended his name to statements of violent mendacity such as no honorable and fair-minded statesman would be guilty of uttering."

The Indian Spectator, a native weekly, commenting on Mr. Bryan's statement that the Government of India is as arbitrary and despotic as that of Russia, says it is "trash." Referring to Mr. Bryan's inquiry how long it will be before the quickened conscience of England's Christian people will apply to Britain's greatest colony the doctrines of human brotherhood which have made the Anglo-Saxon race so great, The Indian Spectator inquires whether Mr. Bryan has ever asked himself when a negro will become President of the United States. As a preliminary to that stage, it observes, his conscience must be sufficiently quickened not to tolerate hyperboles.

BRYAN MAY PASS NEWARK.

The Democrats of New Jersey are speculating whether or not William J. Bryan will spend to-morrow afternoon with ex-United States Senator Smith, Jr., in Newark. The city has prepared a rousing welcome for him, in the belief that even if Mr. Bryan has not formally accepted Senator Smith's invitation the Senator can be depended upon to produce him in time for the ceremonies.

Zest is given to the speculations on account of the rivalry between ex-Senator Smith and Robert Davis of Hudson County for recognition as the Democratic leader of New Jersey. Mr. Davis sent Mr. Bryan a letter extending to him the hospitality of the State. Mr. Bryan responded that he would be pleased to accept, and it was agreed that he should be the guest of the Hudson County Democracy to-morrow night. A week or two later ex-Senator Smith declared that before Mr. Bryan visited the Hudson County Democrats he would be the guest of himself and the Democrats of Essex County at Newark to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Davis chatted with Mr. Bryan yesterday; and Mr. Bryan is said to have sent ex-Senator Smith a letter explaining that he has some business matters to look after in New York and that he could not go to Newark.

PARADE NOT UPROARIOUS, BUT CHEERS WERE MANY

Mr. Bryan and His Western Friends Well Pleased.

ABOUT 5,000 AT THE BATTERY

There Was No Music and Few Flags, but Those Along the Route Didn't Miss Either.

While the crowds which greeted William J. Bryan along the route of the parade, of which he was practically the sole feature of interest, were smaller than some Eastern friends had believed they would be, Mr. Bryan and his Western followers were greatly impressed by the magnitude and the warmth of the greeting extended.

To Mr. Bryan and the Western contingent his entry into the city seemed a series of ovations, from the moment he landed at the Battery until he reached his hotel and was forced by continued calls from the mass of people grouped about his stopping place to show himself on a veranda and make a short speech.

Mr. Bryan was evidently much affected and plainly showed that he appreciated the demonstrations in his honor. As a matter of fact the Easterners who were disappointed, or professed to be, in the size of the crowds along Broadway and Fifth Avenue and the degree of enthusiasm, had builded their hopes too high. They had expected a cheering crowd from the Battery to Fiftieth Street and back again to the hotel. They saw a crowd of 4,000 or 5,000 persons at the Battery and passed between a lane of people three deep practically all the way up Broadway to the accompaniment of hand clapping, now and then interspersed with cheers, while thousands of men stood with bare heads while the carriages passed.

There was no opportunity for concerted outbreaks on the part of the public and absolutely no attempt on the part of those who managed the parade to arouse enthusiasm. The carriages occupied by Mr. Bryan and his escort, with the accompanying mounted police, moved at a pace too rapid to permit more than a glimpse of the Democratic leader, and there was a total lack of music or any of the usual stimulants for applause. A few of the carriages had two by four American flags waving from their corners, but the carriage occupied by Mr. Bryan was without decoration of any kind.

The populace had no chance to do much cheering. Mr. Bryan was out of sight and on his way before the onlooker had a chance to do more than yell one yell. When, at the end of the drive mapped out for him, he was really still for a moment, and people realized that it was he, there was a rush for him that swept the police almost from their feet, and an outburst of applause that could be heard for blocks. Indeed the reception was a very hearty reception after all, and the viewpoint of Mr. Bryan and the cohorts from the other side of the Mississippi was, perhaps, the correct one.

Men and women began to gather at Pier A at the Battery several hours before the time fixed for the arrival of Mr. Bryan. When the yacht Illini, on which he was brought from Staten Island, was sighted at 3:30 o'clock there was a crowd which stretched a block or more. It was thought then that Mr. Bryan would land at the end of the pier, but the Captain of the Illini shouted that he would come ashore in a launch. This necessitated prompt action on the part of the police.

Inspector George McClusky was in charge of the police arrangements. He had 100 men on foot and fifty mounted men, who later formed part of the parade, under his command. As soon as he learned that Mr. Bryan would land at the launch staging he pushed the crowd back until the open space in front of the pier was entirely cleared.

The yacht had just showed itself when the eight carriages containing the Reception Committee drove up and the members of the committee alighted. At 3:45 a launch shot out from Illini and made for the landing. The crowd which lined the water front at once jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Bryan was aboard. So did the officers of the boats in the vicinity, including the fireboats and the police patrol boat. The air was accordingly rent by shrill whistles, and a great cheer went up from the crowd. Unfortunately Mr. Bryan was not in the boat, which contained the reporters who had been following Mr. Bryan.

It was just 4 o'clock when Mr. Bryan, with Mr. Goltra and Mayor Tom Johnson, left the Illini in the launch and made the landing. This time the whistles of the craft in the harbor were not wasted, and the crowd recognizing Mr. Bryan, while he was still some little distance from shore, outdid their previous shouts of greeting.

As Mr. Bryan stepped from the launch to the landing acting Mayor McGowan grasped him by the hand and extended the courtesies of the city to him, saying, "On behalf of the four and a half millions of New Yorkers I take great pleasure in welcoming you to this city."

"I am happy to be with you," said Mr. Bryan in reply.

The two then started to make their way to the waiting carriage, but the members of the Reception Committee, all of whom were anxious to greet Mr. Bryan personally, interposed. Soon the landing place was the scene of a small reception, which delayed the starting of the parade for some little time.

Mr. Bryan had not yet stepped ashore when the absence of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, was noted. A place had been reserved for him in one of the carriages, but he failed to appear. In his stead came Thomas F. Smith, Tammany's Secretary. Mr. Smith explained that Mr. Murphy was ill.

After Mr. Bryan had acknowledged the handshakes of the members of the Reception Committee and those of the Home Folks who had succeeded in getting by the police lines, J. I. Martin, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, and Chairman "Tom" Taggart attempted to pass in front of Mr. Bryan. The plan was frustrated by the photographers, who called to Mr. McGowan to give them a chance. This the Acting Mayor, with the ready acquiescence of Mr. Bryan, proceeded to do, posing for several moments until every snapshotter had as many films as he wanted. One moving picture machine was busy on a boat which flanked the landing.

Finally the police cleared a way for Mr. Bryan and the three men who were to ride with him and the carriage was entered. There was a double line of mounted police in front of the carriage, while other mounted men played the parts of outriders. After the first seven carriages officially arranged for there fell in line a number of other carriages, containing delegates from various parts of the country. When the parade was at last in motion its order was:

The Order of Parade.

Carriage No. 1—William Jennings Bryan, Gov. Joseph W. Folk, Acting Mayor Patrick F. McGowan, and William Hoge.

Carriage No. 2—Tom L. Johnson, Alexander Troup, Norman E. Mack, and Nathan Straus.

Carriage No. 3—Augustus Thomas, Commissioner John H. O'Brien, Robert Davis, and Harry Walker.

Carriage No. 4—Mayor James C. Dahlman, Gen. Victor Baughman, Daniel J. Campau, and John Fox.

Carriage No. 5—Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Controller Hesman A. Metz, John W. Cox, and John W. Tomlinson.

Carriage No. 6—William Sulzer, Henry George, Jr., Bird S. Coler, and Thomas L. Feitner.

Carriage No. 7—Thomas F. Smith, John F. Ahern, O. H. P. Belmont, and Lewis Nixon.

Carriage No. 8—Mayor Frank W. Brown, Francis Burton Harrison, Richard Croker, Jr., and William T. Mitchell.

Carriage No. 9—Henry D. Clayton, William H. Martin, Richard R. Kenney, and Jefferson B. Brown.

Carriage No. 10—Thomas Taggart, Charles A. Walsh, John H. Atwood, and Urey Woodson.

Carriage No. 11—N. C. Blanchard, George E. Hughes, W. A. Rothwell, and Charles W. Hofman.

Carriage No. 12—Josephus Daniels, Frederick B. Holman, J. M. Guffey.

Carriage No. 13.—George W. Green, R. E. L. Mountcastle, Bradley B. Smalley, and J. Taylor Ellyson.

Carriage No. 14.—John T. McGraw, Timothy E. Ryan, John E. Osborne, and Palmer P. Woods.

Carriage No. 15—Richard A. Billups.

In Bowling Green a great welcome was waiting for the paraders. Mr. Bryan was heartily cheered by the crowds which stretched along the curbing on either side of the street, while thousands of yards of ticker tape fluttered in ribbons from the windows of the skyscrapers. When the paraders had passed the tape was thick under foot, and many streamers still fluttered to the breezes from the buildings.

Mr. Bryan leaned over to Gov. Folk, who was seated beside him. His face was flushed and his head was bare. He had been busily returning salutes.

"And this is the financial district—Wall Street," he said. Then he and the Missouri Governor smiled happily.

Further up Broadway there was plenty of enthusiasm. Several times men jumped upon the steps of the carriage and insisted on shaking hands. When City Hall was reached all of the city employes were out on the steps, and they cheered heartily, the crowd taking up the applause. As Canal Street was approached the crowds became denser and the cheering was almost continuous.

Above Houston Street there was a slight diminution in the volume of cheers, and from Union Square up to Fiftieth Street, except at the more important cross streets, and in front of the larger hotels, where the Westerners are making headquarters, there were no noticeable demonstrations and few cheers.

The onlookers, for the most part, contented themselves with clapping their hands, if they were women, or raising their hats if they were men. On Fifth Avenue the crowds on the sidewalk, except at the Waldorf-Astoria corner and Forty-second Street, were scant. The real jam came at the hotel, when the parade was all over.

"HOME FOLKS" IN WALL STREET.

Mayor Dahlman Offers His Sympathy to the Roofless Curb Brokers.

Under the leadership of Mayor "Jim" Dahlman of Omaha, who was armed with a lariat, a delegation of thirty-five Nebraskans visited Wall Street yesterday morning. They spent two hours in the Street.

There were eight Mayors among the Bryan "Home Folks." All wore white sombreros, and the messenger boys took notice.

The party arrived in automobiles. The first sightseeing stop was at the Trinity Building. Then a visit was paid to Trinity Church and the churchyard. At the conclusion of a hurried view of the principal historical features, Mayor Dahlman said:

"Now that we have seen the best of this district, we'll take a peek at the infernal regions down here—the Stock Exchange."

The party was then escorted to the visitors' gallery in the Stock Exchange. The presence of the Nebraskans created a little stir on the floor. There was no general outbreak of applause, but in some portions little groups clapped their hands.

The noise soon tired the visitors, and after a short half hour, in which the operations on the floor had been explained to them, they left to view "the curb."

Mayor Dahlman was asked what he thought of the Stock Exchange.

"Say, they're the darndest lot of noisy critturs I ever saw corralled in my life—honest," he replied. "I'll lay you any odds that as big a bunch of the boys from out home, full of the cussedest red licker in the State, couldn't make a quarter of the noise. It was the worst racket I ever heard. I'm glad we haven't got such a noisy outfit in our city."

The curb brokers welcomed the Nebraskans noisily. On their advent business was promptly suspended, and the curb brokers set themselves out to do honor to the "home folks."

The crowd of brokers was rapidly swelled by an outpouring of clerks and messenger boys from the near-by office buildings, and in a few minutes the air was filled with "Three cheers for Bryan!" "Three cheers for the 'home folks'!" "Three cheers for the Mayors!" and "Three cheers for 'Mayor Jim'!"

This reception commended itself to the Nebraskans, and they took off their hats repeatedly, and then shook hands all around.

Mounted on the shoulders of one broker, another managed to make himself heard. He shouted:

"The Right Honorable and most respected 'Jim' Dahlman, Mayor of Omaha, will make a speech."

"Mayor Jim" then spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, I've heard a good deal about this curbstone market of yours out in our town, and now I have looked you over I've come to just one conclusion—that is, you're a lot of whole-souled good fellows, and—"

The cheers and shouts of the curb brokers broke in on the speech, but when by a strenuous waving of his hand the Mayor managed to get the noise lessened a little he continued:

"I never thought, though, that you fellows had to do business right out in the open here. It strikes me that it ain't right, and that you ought to be at work under cover, and with a roof over your heads.

"I'll tell you what I'll do. When I get back to Omaha—the greatest and best city under the Stars and Stripes—I'll make arrangeemnts to send you New York fellows some of the sand hills we don't need out there, so you'll have ample room somewhere in this city where land is so cussed valuable that you can do business without being interfered with by hosses and devil wagons."

The Mayor then offered to make a wager, which no one took. He said:

"I don't know much about your game here on the curbstone, but if you're good sports I'll bet you a hundred to one that I can lasso any man in the crowd."

The "home folks" looked at the statues on the facade of the Stock Exchange, and one of them remarked:

"Reckon I'd make a friend of Anthony Comstock for life if I roped one of them figures and brought it down."

At the Sub-Treasury Assistant Secretary Fish welcomed them in a short speech, and said:

"I have something to show you here that you are all interested in—a lot of silver."

The Secretary's remarks were greeted with cheers, and under the guidance of the Secretary and his assistants the party were taken through the building.

A photograph of the group was taken at the base of the Washington statue, in front of the building.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
$20 Mileage Book

On and after September 1st 1000-Mile Books will be sold good over all the lines of this Company east of Pittsburgh, Erie and Buffalo, inclusive, at a flat rate of TWO CENTS PER MILE.

These tickets are valid for transportation in the hands of anyone who presents them, and will be accepted on all trains, including Limited trains, with the necessary extra fare and Pullman charges, except the Pennsylvania Special.

On sale at all Ticket Agencies.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

CEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

The August fur sale offers splendid bargains.

Open All Day Saturday, September 1st.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

12 skeins Shetland floss for 98c

Art Needlework, 3d Floor.

Our special Fall suits for boys

With extra pair trousers $5 A splendid $7.50 value

WISH to start our annual Fall sale of boys' fine suits with a record-breaking value-giving event. We've had these juvenile garments made to our own individual specifications and of specially selected, sturdily made all-wool fabrics. 24 different patterns of worsteds, tweeds and cheviots in light, medium and dark effects. Sizes 7 to 16 years. Second Floor.

EXTRA TROUSERS

The coats are either the double breasted style with belt or the Norfolk jacket—the exact reproductions are illustrated to the left and right. Tailored so as to give hard wear and hold their shape.

$5

The trousers—One pair knickerbocker, cut very full, with strap, the other pair plain-sewed, with pure Irish linen thread, every seam double sewed and taped, riveted button and can't-come-off waist bands.

This complete outfit would be considered very cheap at $7.50. Our special school offering price..... $5

Other good bargains for your boy:

Trousers—separate—sizes 4 to 16 years. Knickercocker styles in fancy cheviots, worsteds and plain blue, of strictly all wool, 75c, 98c and $1.49

Boys' school suits. New Fall styles. Russians, Sailors, Norfolk and double-breasted, with belt, Knickerbocker or plain trousers—3 to 16 yrs.—all fabrics..... $3.50

Boys' new style Fall caps. Caps to match the clothes you buy—tans, golf, yacht and college caps—every new kind—specially priced..... 50c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Women's new Fall suits, $19.75.

THESE suits we offer for bargain Friday at $19.75 are good examples of the season's styles, though priced a third or more less than the maker originally intended them to sell for. They're among the good things always to be found here Fridays. Third Floor.

One of the most effective models of the season, made of an all-wool dark invisible check, jacket with a tight fitting back and box front, collar and cuffs trimmed with pan velvet and braid, satin lined throughout..... $19.75

Women's rain or traveling coats. A new Fall model, with box pleated semi-fitted back, in Oxford and tan..... $10.00

Women's tourist coats. The new Fall model, in an all-wool gray mixture, notch collar of black velvet, special at..... $9.75

Women's taffeta walking skirts. Two different styles—in a good, soft quality of taffeta stitched Telow hip with narrow bands—the other pleated..... $8.75

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Fine white nainsook

12-yard pieces

TWO thousand pieces, soft finish white nainsook—36 inches wide—extra fine quality for women's and children's undergarments—comes in 12-yard pieces—special at—per piece.... $1.25 and $1.50

Two hundred and fifty pieces English Nainsook, sheer and fine—40 inches wide—12 yard pieces—regular $3.50 value, at..... $2.25

Seven hundred pieces English long cloth—36 inches wide—soft chamois finish—12-yard pieces, per piece..... $1.50

39c. kimonos, 21c.

Second Floor.

PICKED up a very attractive lot of kimono sacques which we offer to-day at less than cost of making. Figured designs, with flowing sleeves and scalloped edges. Regularly 39c., to-day..... 21c

$2.00 lawn kimonos and house dresses, 98c.

3,000 men's & women's umbrellas, $1.59

Regular prices range from $2.50 to $4.

Assortment embraces all the newest ideas in handles. Women's come in sterling silver caps on partridge wood, princess shape natural woods, sterling silver trimmed, gun-metal, Dresden, pearl and silver. Coverings twilled and taffeta silks, union and piece dye taffetas. Black, blue, red and green. With case and tassel..... 1.59

Men's are imported English box and furze and natural woods, both plain and sterling silver trimmed. The coverings include twilled and taffeta silks, union and piece dye taffetas, complete with case and tassel..... 1.59

Handles on many worth more.

Elbow gloves.

THE sensation caused by this remarkable offer has not yet subsided nor will it until we have disposed of every pair. Main Floor.

It is an immense overdue shipment on which the maker granted a concession of half.

Season's best styles—in black and white mousquetaire, Milanese Lisle—best colorings—several thousand pairs; all $1 quality; pair..... 50c

Notions.

Main Floor.

2 sets transparent collar supporters for..... 5c
2 large size golf hair nets for.. 25c
3 pair light weight washable dress shields..... 25c
3 dozen real shell pearl buttons. 25c
Children's and women's side supporters, pair..... 10c
Women's hook-on pad supporters..... 10c
Steel studded elastic belt lengths..... 50c
5 yard silk corset laces..... 25c
Silk soutache braid, 12 yards.. 12c
Trimming braid remnants less than half.

Sale of sample shirt waists at 1/3 off.

WONDERFUL value in shirt waists to-day—a maker's entire sample line of dress waists at a full third less than the regular prices—every new and popular style is represented—affording the widest range of choice. Second Floor.

Beautiful dressy creations in black and white net—silk, etc.—used as samples for the placing of the season's orders. 1/3

They come to us fresh and clean and are good illustrations of the season's style trend. We secured them at a saving of a third and still price them on the same basis of saving. To-day's shoppers should not fail to investigate this offer.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

45c undermuslins, 25c

REMARKABLE bargains on this table, including corset covers, drawers and short underskirts; 45c. originally, to close to-day at..... 25c

They come in cambric and nainsook, trimmed with laces, tucks and ribbon. Below cost of material at..... 25c

29c cambric drawers, 19c Made with full umbrella flounces, trimmed with hemstitching.

20c corset covers, 12c Soft finish cambric with lace edges.

50c for 75c nightgowns, drawers and corset covers, embroidery, lace and ribbon trimming.

98c for $1.50 nightgowns, corset covers and drawers of nainsook and cambric, trimmed with lace, embroidery, tucks, beading and ribbon.

"Roosevelt Bears," 50c

THE demand for this extraordinarily popular toy is so great we can hardly keep up with it. Just received another shipment of 1,000, which we shall be able to sell to-day at 50c

They're imported from Germany, made of plush—colors, white and cinnamon—jointed head and limbs..... 50c

Limit—One to a customer.

OVERFLOW MEETING HAD A SMALL CROWD

Madison Square Not Filled for the Bryan Meeting.

WENT TO HEAR BAND PLAY

Ticket Speculator Sold a Few Tickets to the Garden at 25 Cents Each.

In the expectation that there would be thousands of persons seeking entrance to Madison Square Garden to hear William J. Bryan last night, 778 policemen, under ten Captains and three Inspectors, were stationed about the big hall and in the surrounding streets. Throughout the evening they formed the greater part of the throng about the place where Mr. Bryan was speaking, and at no time was the presence of half that number of policemen necessary.

At Twenty-fifth Street, outside the police lines, a ticket speculator made a few dollars selling tickets to the Garden at 25 cents each. He did some business in the early part of the evening, but the crowd soon found that it was unnecessary to pay money to hear Mr. Bryan.

On Thursday nights it is customary for the band to play in Madison Square, and the free concert is always attended by a couple of thousand people who live nearby. Last night was no exception to the rule. As time went on the crowd grew larger, until there were possibly 2,500 people in Madison Square.

Although an elaborately decorated speakers' stand stood directly opposite Twenty-fifth Street, and its significance was apparent to every one, there was no talk of politics. A rope was stretched around the speakers' stand, but the people behind it faced the bandstand and were evidently there to hear the music.

It was soon after 9 o'clock when Congressman Sulzer, who had been talking with friends on the speakers' stand, rose to introduce the first speaker at the "overflow" meeting, Gov. Glenn of North Carolina. Before doing so, he walked across to the band-stand and asked the band master to stop the music while the speeches were being made. His suggestion was received with manifest disapproval by the crowd, but he had his way and within a few minutes Gov. Glenn started to talk.

When the speaker stood up not more than 700 persons faced the speakers' stand. The rest contented themselves with chatting and waiting for the next musical number. Only those who stood close to the stand listened to Mr. Glenn, and when he finished the applause was neither prolonged nor deafening.

So the evening passed. Several men spoke and the crowd paid little attention. When the band played all flocked close to the musicians. Finally the musicians stopped and two-thirds of the people who had been in the Square up to that time, went to their homes instead of waiting for Mr. Bryan.

One of the most amusing incidents of the evening occurred outside the Garden when Congressman Sulzer, surrounded by a score of Southerners, leaned forward toward the bandstand and shouted:

"Play 'Dixie!' Play 'Dixie!' Play 'Dixie!'"

The bandmaster hesitated, but the command had been given in an authoritative tone. He shuffled his music, and his musicians did likewise. There was a moment's hush and then the whole Metropolitan band broke out with the strains of "Marching Through Georgia."

Among those who spoke at the open-air meeting were Gov. Robert E. Glenn of North Carolina, Gov. D. Fletcher of Florida, Mayor J. C. Dahlman of Omaha, Henry B. Martin, Secretary of the Anti-Trust League; John Wesley Gaines, and William C. De Lillier. Gov. Glenn spoke of Mr. Bryan as "Greater than any foreign potentate; a greater statesman than Daniel Webster or Calhoun, and a greater orator than Henry Clay or Patrick Henry."

Meantime the police had discovered that their task was an easy one. At 10 o'clock there were fifty policemen at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, and behind them not thirty persons.

As William Hoge's automobile was brought up before the Twenty-seventh Street entrance, preparatory to the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech within the Garden, a crowd of perhaps a hundred gathered on the opposite sidewalk, and there was a round of sneering as the Nebraskan appeared and entered the motor car. He was preceded by a detail of mounted men and was driven immediately to the stand in Madison Square.

Mr. Bryan's outside speech was brief. He reiterated some of the things he had said in the Garden. He said in part:

Bryan's Speech Outside.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Weary and worn from the speech in the hall, I cannot speak to you at length, but you will find in the newspapers all that I have said to those in the Garden. I need only thank you for the generous evidences you give of your good will.

"If it be true that I can claim any part of this country's love, I can be grateful that the God that gave man love made love blind, so that my friends make the most of my poor talents and are blind to my shortcomings; that they take the will for the deed, and count that done which they know it is in my heart to do.

"And this is my consolation when I try to live up to the reputation which some very partial friends of mine entertain. I cannot claim infallibility, for none of us can claim that which we do not admit possession of by others. I desire, as far as God gives me light, to use what I may have for the advancement of my fellow-men. [Applause.] We have great questions to meet in this country, and yet great questions are more simple than some suppose. Jefferson said that the great questions of Government were really simple because all of them entail the question of right and wrong.

"The heart of the human race is sound. I have traveled in many lands; I have listened to many tongues; I have seen people of many complexions, and I have been impressed with the fact that the heart of the human race is sound and that the sense of justice is a universal sense. To that sense of justice we must turn, and on it we must depend.

In this country a man must be made a giant to be greater than the people who made the giant. [Applause.] The man whom God made and placed on his footstool must not be made inferior to men who form a corporation. [Applause.] No men or group of men shall enjoy a monopoly of what the people need; competition must be defended, and there should be a government monopoly wherever necessary.

Mr. Bryan then expressed his thanks to the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League for the reception that had been tendered to him, shook hands with Congressman Sulzer and the others on the platform, and, amid prolonged applause, entered the automobile again and was taken to the Victoria Hotel.

Bryan and Hearst Meet.

Just before this William R. Hearst and his wife had left the Garden. When Mr. Bryan reached the hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Hearst, with Mr. Hearst's father-in-law, Mr. Wilson, were waiting in the lobby. A mutual friend introduced Mr. Hearst to Mr. Bryan.

"How do you do, Mr. Hearst," said the Nebraskan. "Won't you come up stairs and meet Mrs. Bryan?"

Mr. Hearst accepted the invitation, and he and Mrs. Hearst went up stairs to the Bryan apartments, where they stayed some time. As Mr. Bryan passed through the hallway of the hotel he was surrounded by a part of the crowd that had flocked through the doors, all eager to shake hands with him. He shook hands with several, and then friends got him away, and up the stairs, while two or three policemen held the crowd off. Half an hour after he had gone to his apartments, there were still a hundred of the curious waiting about the hotel.

Before he retired for the night Mr. Bryan was asked concerning a report to the effect that he had been asked by Thomas F. Ryan for an interview and had refused to give it.

"I have received no such communication," he said in reply.

Capt. Schlottman, Roundsman Powers, and Policemen Buck and O'Meara had been assigned to guard the Bryan apartments while the Nebraskan was absent. As they were leaving for the night, Mr. Bryan asked:

"Are you married men?"

They all replied that they were, and Mr. Bryan selected four American Beauty roses from a vase full on the table and gave one to each man.

"Take them home to your wives with the compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan," he said as he bade the policemen good night.

Detective Sergeants of Police Headquarters picked up thirty-nine "suspicious persons" last night near Madison Square Garden. With few exceptions the persons arrested are all well known to the police as pickpockets and "confidence game" men.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

Some Comments and Incidents Resulting from the Parade.

Two men stood close together at Wall Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon. One was from Missouri while the other was plainly a Wall Street broker. The Bryan procession had passed when the Wall Street man said loud enough for everybody to hear:

"William Jennings Bryan is a hoodoo. I have not had an order worth while today."

"Apparently, Sah, youah remarks are addressed to me," said the Missourian in a gentle voice. "In ouah city there was a good man named Jim Jenks. I mention it, as it may interest you, Sah. Every man, woman, and child loved Jim Jenks. It wah the same with the dogs. Theah was nevah a word spoken against Jim Jenks.

"Theah was anothah man in the same town, Sah—Sam Small—who nevah spoke well of anybody. One day a citizen, remawkin' on Sam's ill-will foh his fellows, saw Sam approaching. At the same time Jim Jenks appeahed. Turning theah conversation from Sam, one of them said:

"'Heah comes Jim Jenks. No one can say a word against him.'

"'Cept me,' says Sam Small. 'There must be somethin' wrong with him; he's got the meanest forty-second cousin any one evah saw.'

"That story is applicable or othawise to yo'self, Sah."

***

A new phase of the situation, which evidently was overlooked, was the ticket speculator. He made his appearance yesterday in front of Madison Square Garden, and disposed of general admission tickets. Several speculators got rid of large quantities of tickets at from 50 to 75 cents each.

When William Hoge, President of the Commercial Travels' Anti-Trust League, was asked about this, he replied:

"We cannot prevent it. I do not know where these tickets came from, but 25,000 were sent to one State alone."

***

While he was still aboard the Illini, and a few moments before it was time to land, Mr. Bryan discovered that his collar had wilted.

"Isn't there a collar on the yacht I can wear?" he asked Col. Goltra. "This one isn't fit for me to be seen in."

A hurried search revealed the fact that none of the collars to be found was large enough for Mr. Bryan.

"Never mind," said Col. Goltra. "Nearly everybody's collar is wilted in New York to-day.

"Then I'll go as I am," replied Mr. Bryan. "It isn't often that I have a chance to get in line with the majority."

***

Three Westerners in a cab, from Arizona, apparently, amused Fifth Avenue from the Plaza to Madison Square before the Bryan parade reached there. Arizona is an arid State. There the gentle art of irrigation is at its best. The Arizonans in the cab had evidently spent the morning and the early part of the afternoon in irrigating. They announced they were "soused to the ears."

"We've forgotten most everything else," they shouted in unison over and over again, as the cabman drove them up and down the avenue. "But we haven't forgotten that Billy Bryan's come home to be President. Hurrah for Bill!"

***

There were not as many of Bryan's "Home Folks" at the pier as there were New Yorkers, but the "Home Folks" made the most noise. They were evidently minus any bump of reverence, for they greeted their favorite with long-drawn shouts of:

"Hello, Bill! Glad you're home."

Mr. Bryan didn't mind their familiarity in the least. He recognized several old friends who were unable to fight their way to him, and shouted out "Howdy?" calling them by their first names. This helped to put all in good humor before the parade started, despite the crowding. When Mr. Bryan settled back on the carriage cushions, he turned to Gov. Folk of Missouri, and whispered:

"I'm mighty glad we're off. That was pretty strenuous, wasn't it?"

***

Five minutes before the parade reached City Hall Park there was the clang of an ambulance gong. The vehicle passed by in a rush, headed for the Battery.

"What's the trouble?" yelled a man to a passing policeman. The policeman didn't answer. A bystander did.

"I know what's happened," he said. "John O'Brien and Charley Murphy got in the same carriage by mistake and somebody's hurt."

***

The City Hall contingent, or that portion of it which lined up on the curb, knew nearly everybody in the carriages. They took no pains to hide their knowledge.

"There goes Bill Sulzer, the friend of the pee-pul," shouted one of them.

"Thanks," the Congressman called back, waving his hand. "That's a mighty good title."

***

One of the little tragedies of the reception was that which befell John M. Garman, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania. Mr. Garman was intrusted with the task of delivering a splendid specimen of floral tribute to Mr. Bryan. It was in the shape of a horseshoe which partly surrounded an oak board, upon which was a solid silver shield bearing the words of a resolution of his home Bryanites.

Mr. Garman had his speech all printed and a detailed account of its delivery ready in proof. The speech was as ornate as the gift and the resolutions, but just as he began to utter it a policeman took the gift from his hands and bade him pass on.

***

The Virginia delegation began bumping into each other on Broadway about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Senator Daniel, known in his State as "The Lame Lion," tipped his tall hat to Lieut. Gov. Ellyson at Twenty-eighth Street.

"You know," said the Senator, "New York is the best vacation place on the earth. You can never weary of it. Let's go up to the Waldorf and see the Governor of Virginia, the junior Senator from Virginia, and whatever other Virginians may be there. You're sh'o to find Virginia folks up heah, Suh, whenever they can find the opportunity of making an excuse fo' leavin' Virginia. Why, I even find good, old Virginia darkies up heah, Suh."

***

"It's about time we had a President from the South," said Gov. Swanson of Virginia yesterday. "I mean that Virginia has set such a Presidential pace in the past that all subsequent Presidents have been trying to get up to the point of glory enjoyed by those the Old Dominion furnished. But Mr. Bryan is of Virginian lineage. His father was from Virginia and he has Virginia ideals, and really he was given to the country by Virginia. The son of a Virginian as the next President will bring conditions toward the right way. Isn't that so, Col. Button?"

Col. Button, the Insurance Commissioner of Virginia, said that it was so, and added that the mint up this way wasn't as tender as it was in the old Commonwealth.

***

Simon Bradford, delegate from West Virginia, and John H. Granger, delegate from Charlotte, N. C., forgot to keep their pockets buttoned up as they stood on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Victoria, watching the Bryan parade pass. As a result, they were cleaned out by pickpockets.

The unfortunates made a bee line for the Tenderloin Police Station, and landed there at about the same time. Mr. Bradford told the Sergeant that he lost $35 in money and $185 in checks. Mr. Granger lost $46 in money, $215 in checks, and his railroad ticket.

"I was standing quietly on the sidewalk, Suh," said Mr. Bradford to the Sergeant, "when I was severely jostled. I turned around and the man who had jostled me apologized so nicely that I was kept busy accepting his excuses. When I assured him that I harbored no malice he walked off, still bowing. If he was a pickpocket he was a cultured man, Suh. I'll say that for him."

Mr. Granger didn't know who got his valuables. "I was jostled right along," he said.

***

Controller Metz wasn't one of the hand shakers at Pier A. He wanted to be, but the police wouldn't let him. He didn't arrive with the Reception Committee, and the policemen at the point where he attempted to get through the line failed to recognize him.

"I'm Mr. Metz," said the Controller.

"I don't know you," replied the policeman.

"Oh, very well," said Mr. Metz, who stayed where he was until he saw a Captain with whom he was acquainted. The Captain got him through all right, but by the time he reached the landing Mr. Bryan's carriage had already started off, and he had barely time to climb into his own.

"What was the use of making a fuss?" he said. "It turned out all right, anyway."

***

The megaphone artist on a sight-seeing automobile had just finished a word picture of Madison Square and the Flatiron Building, when the carriage containing Mr. Bryan came within his view.

"Over to the left, just where the Broadway and the Twenty-third Street car tracks cross," he announced, "you will behold in an open carriage the Peerless One, the Great Commoner, the Man of the Hour—William Jennings Bryan."

The big machine gave a heavy list to port, and even the chauffeur sat up and took notice.

FIRE ENGINE HITS TROLLEY.

Four Persons Are Injured—Police Blame the Motorman.

Several persons were injured last night by a collision between a fire engine and a trolley car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Broadway and Wallabout Street, Williamsburg. Four of the injured were removed to hospitals. The car was No. 3,304 of the Ralph Avenue Line; the engine company was No. 130, which is housed in Ellery Street.

The engine was driven by Thomas Cowhill, and on the apparatus with him were Lieut. Charles E. Brown and Engineer James Kennedy. As Cowhill was driving his three horses into Broadway from Wallabout Street the Ralph Avenue car, in charge of Motorman Braune and carrying sixty passengers, approached.

When Cowhill saw that a collision threatened, he turned his horses, but the turn was short on account of an elevated pillar, and the three horses ran into the front platform of the car. The motorman had jumped and disappeared.

The force of the collision was so great that the passengers were tossed from their seats, while the firemen were pitched to the street. The pole of the engine snapped as it struck the car and the horses were thrown to the street. One of the animals was shot.

Driver Thomas Cowhill and Lieut. Brown were injured. Among the passengers on the car who were hurt were Miss Carrie Suseich of 456 Rockwell Avenue, Julius Cross of 1,838 Park Place, and Sadie Kessler of 1,481 St. Mark's Avenue. The police say the motorman was to blame for the collision. They are seeking him.

DREADNOUGHT DEFECTIVE?

London Paper Asserts That Her Plates Were Badly Fixed.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31.—Reports have recently been in circulation of defective workmanship on British battleships. It was asserted that in the attempts to save the Montagu grave defects in her riveting were discovered, but these statements were immediately denied from authoritative quarters.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Portsmouth now makes a similar statement about the new monster battleship Dreadnought, alleging that in the hurry to get the vessel completed her plates were badly fixed. Soon after she was launched, the correspondent says, some holes were found without rivets, and the men responsible were dismissed. Some leaks were also found, and she is now in drydock. The Daily Mail calls for a searching inquiry into the matter.

The Daily Telegraph to-day prints an article describing the Dreadnought, which to-morrow will be commissioned for temporary service in the Portsmouth reserve division before joining the Atlantic fleet. This ship was completed and ready for her trials within eleven months of the laying down of her keel, a record in rapid building. September will be devoted to her steam and gunnery trials.

The Daily Telegraph says that several improvements have already been suggested. All the trials will be confidential, and when the Admiralty is satisfied that the vessel is a success orders will be given to start the three other ships of the Dreadnought type on the shipbuilding programme.

MAYOR DUNNE WANTS TO USE OUR CHARTER

He Says He Will Try to Have Chicago Adopt It.

A VEHICLE FOR SOCIALISM

(He Thinks So, Anyway).—Our Streets Cleaner Than His—Much Talk at the City Hall.

Mayor Edward F. Dunne of Chicago, who calls himself a Governmental and Municipal Socialist, visited Acting Mayor McGowan at the City Hall yesterday. He heads the Chicago delegation, which is joined with the Illinois delegation, to welcome William J. Bryan home.

Mayor Dunne had a lot to say about Chicago, but admitted that our streets were cleaner. He also greatly admired the general appearance of the city, and particularly Fifth Avenue and Broadway.

Mayor Dunne caused a bit of a sensation when he said he liked New York City's charter so well that he was going to try to get it adopted by his own city—or at least have its general scheme incorporated in a new Chicago charter. Our charter, he said, was the best vehicle for Socialism such as he espouses to ride in.

Mayor Dunne was accompanied by John W. Eckhart, President of the Iroquois Club of Chicago; Orva G. Williams, Chairman of the Chicago and Illinois delegations; Joseph B. David and Charles J. Vopicka.

Speaking for all the Chicagoans, Mayor Dunne asked Mr. McGowan about the officers elected by the city, the various departments, the principal points of the cities, revised charter, the old charter, and so on.

It seems to be the intention of the Chicago Mayor to get a charter by which his kind of Socialism may be made to move faster. He says that municipal Socialism in Chicago has never lost a fight. He enumerated the various elections on Socialistic platforms, the fights with the railroad companies, the appeals to the courts, and reappeals to the people for carrying forward the municipal Socialistic experiments in the city.

Mayor Dunne did not seem to like the strictures on municipal Socialism that Mayor McClellan was quoted by cable as having made last week. The Mayor, it was declared, had said he had seen many examples of municipally owned plants abroad, and that municipal ownership was not at all to his liking.

"Well," said Mayor Dunne, "if Mayor McClellan says that, how is it that 142 cities in Great Britain have adopted the municipal ownership of railways and other plants?"

"None so blind," quoted Mayor Dunne very deliberately. "None so blind, my dear Sir, as those who will not see.

"You may call me a Government Socialist, if you like, and, of course, call me a municipal Socialist. I'm for the ownership by the Government of everything that is used by the public, of everything that is a public utility."

Mayor Dunne was asked if he would support Hearst against Bryan if the former were nominated by the Democrats for 1908.

"I am a Democrat," he said.

"Will you be a Democrat and vote this ticket if they don't have a Government ownership platform?"

"I am a Democrat, but they'll have it all right. There'll be a Government ownership platform in the Democratic fight for 1908's Presidency. Bryan is for it, too. We'll elect him on a Government ownership platform."

Health Commissioner Darlington complimented Mayor Dunne on the health of Chicago.

"Yes," said Mr. Dunne, "the city's health is better, now the Health Department out there is moving. You didn't hear of it moving before I got in, eh, Mr. Commissioner?"

He was asked if he thought New York streets cleaner than those of his city.

"Yes," he replied, "in the heart of the city. We have granite pavements there and that makes it more difficult to keep them clean."

RACING CARS COLLIDE.

Passengers Shaken Up in Crash on Morris County Line.

One man was injured and eight passengers were badly shaken up in a head-on collision yesterday in Springfield, N. J., between two trolley cars of the Morris County Traction Company.

Both vehicles were racing for the switch and arrived there at the same time. The injured man is Joseph Tonkins, the motorman of one of the cars. His fingers were cut and his wrist was injured.

District Attorney Jerome Ill.

District Attorney Jerome was prevented by illness yesterday from speaking at the annual fair of the Orange County Agricultural Society at Middletown as he had intended. He was not well enough to attend the Bryan reception, where a box had been reserved for him. He will start for his Summer home at Lakeville, Conn., this afternoon, where he will spend Labor Day.

Murray Indictments Dismissed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Justice Sutherland, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, to-day, dismissed the seven indictments remaining against Collector of the Port Fred O. Murray for his alleged connection with the cemetery-armory scandal when Assistant County Treasurer.

YOUR boy must start to school again soon. How is his wardrobe? At the end of a summer the average boy hasn't anything presentable left except his brown healthy face.

We have splendid lines of school suits ready, both knickerbockers and knee trousers. They're made with plenty of style and strength.

Prices $6.00 to $14.00. For Boys 3 years to 16 years.

Store closed at noon Saturday and all day Monday.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

BROKAW BROTHERS

CIENFUEGOS MENACED; A NEW INSURGENT ARMY

3,000 Rebels Said to be Out in Santa Clara Province.

SHARP FIGHT NEAR HAVANA

Opposing Forces in Pinar del Rio Close to Each Other—25 Americans in Machine Gun Corps.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—The situation in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, the important port in Santa Clara Province, is threatening. Parties of insurgents wander at will near the city. It is reported that 3,000 insurgents are out in that vicinity.

Several towns in Santa Clara have been entered by insurgent bands, who have robbed the inhabitants of money and portable property.

The rattle of machine guns became a familiar sound to-day on the sea front of Havana, where Major Clews's men were trying their weapons and drilling for their new duties. Part of the corps is going to the front to-morrow, but its destination has not been divulged.

Major Clews has appointed the following Americans officers of his corps:

Battery A—Capt. E. R. Webster, who served in the United States Navy and commanded a Cuban gunboat for three years, subsequently being Consular Agent at Cardenas; Lieut. William Shockley, formerly a united States cavalryman and artilleryman.

Battery B—Capt. Andrew Clergreux, a sharpshooter, who served with the American forces in Cuba and the Philippines; Lieut. Adolph Fittig, an American citizen and formerly a Lieutenant in the German Army.

Battery C—Captain, George Reno, formerly of the Cuban Revolutionary Army; Lieutenant, — Alexander, formerly a United States artilleryman.

The officers of Battery D have not yet been named. There are twenty-five Americans in the corps.

Gen. Avalos and Pino Guerra are close to each other to-night in the vicinity of Guanes, Pinar del Rio, whither Avalos, with 1,000 cavalry, mounted infantry, Rural Guards and recruits, marched to-day from the little village of Sabalo. The Associated Press correspondent with Avalos reports that a considerable number of recruits fell out along the march from San Juan de Martinez, overcome by the heat and choking dust, and that some were ill with fever caused by drinking bad water. The general spirit, however, was good.

The opposing forces are so close to-night that a battle is believed to be imminent. Government circles continue hopeful of Avalos's success, but the facts are not lost sight of that the Government troops are moving into the centre of their opponents' territory and that the numbers of the insurgents are not known. New bands are reported to have been organized in various places in Pinar del Rio.

The story of the plundering of Galafre by Guerra's men has been duplicated on a larger scale at Sabalo. When the Government troops reached that place last night they found the general store in a state of indescribable ruin. Everything the insurgents did not want was piled together in stacks.

Guerra's men on their arrival there had crowded into the store and began taking what they chose. Guerra and some of his officers, who strenuously tried to prevent them, finally drew their machetes and wounded several men who were searching the store for money. The townspeople assert that there were evidences of considerable bloodshed. Guerra utterly failed to prevail over his men.

A portion of Guerra's force is stationed at Puerto Cortez, on the south coast, near San Juan de Martinez, which the Government contemplates making a central point for sending men and supplies by water to Pinar del Rio should communication by rail be interrupted. Besides occupying Puerto Cortez, Guerra is surrounding Guanes on all sides.

The Government gunboats Arana and Calixto Garcia have been sent to Puerto Cortes with the object of clearing away the insurgents and preparing it for occupation by the Government troops.

The Discusion this afternoon published a report to the effect that dissension had broken out between Guerra and Col. Betancourt, his second in command, and that Betancourt had been arrested at Galafre, because he had remonstrated with Guerra's men for wantonly destroying the store and residence of a local Moderate. Grave dissensions are also reported to have broken out between Guerra and one or two other members of his staff.

The only fight of consequence reported to-day was a three hours' conflict between 150 Rural Guards and volunteers and an insurgent band estimated to number 300 near Campo Florida, twenty miles east of Havana. An American who witnessed the fighting says the firing was continuous, but scattering, and that there was no volleying. After two hours of this fighting the combatants came closer together and finally the Rural Guards and volunteers made a fine charge up a hill, routing the insurgents, who scattered and disappeared.

One of the prisoners captured says that probably forty insurrectionists were killed and that many more were terribly slashed with machetes. It is evident that this was the fiercest and bloodiest fight since the insurrection began.

An official report of the fight which was given out to-night says the combined forces of Capt. Collazo's Rural Guards and Gen. Rego's volunteers totaling 130, attacked 400 rebels, fought two hours, and then charged and completely dispersed the enemy, who left fifteen dead and three prisoners. Twenty horses and some arms and accoutrements were captured. Capt. Collazo was wounded in the arm.

A trainload of troops which left Havana at 1 o'clock this morning arrived safely at the City of Pinar del Rio. They were fired upon near Taco Taco and encountered scattered shots elsewhere, but the soldiers were unharmed. Gov. Sobrado of the Province of Pinar del Rio, who has just returned here from the United States, went to the provincial capital on the troop train. Previous to his departure the Governor said he believed that he could enter into negotiations with the insurgents and settle matters within a week. His statement was received with incredulity.

Reports received from Manicaragua, in the tobacco district of Santa Clara Province, show that there is great alarm among the people there, who are fleeing from the cities on account of the growth of the insurgent forces. Insurrectionists are scouring the country and seizing all the horses and cattle that can be found. On Monday there were five hundred insurgents camped outside of Manicaragua, and by Tuesday the number had increased to 1,000. At first the insurgents did not interfere with American property, but later all the animals were taken from the plantations of Kaffenburgh & Sons of Boston and the Manicaragua Tobacco Company of Boston. The insurrectionists are attended by vicious marauders and camp followers, who are terrorizing the people. The latter are without protection, the Rural Guards usually stationed there having been transferred to Santa Clara City.

The Constancia Sugar Company, an American corporation having a plantation near Cienfuegos, has filed a claim against the Government for damages for live stock taken and property injured.

Reports of surrenders in compliance with the Government's offer of amnesty are more numerous to-night than heretofore, most of them coming from towns near Havana, to which quite a large number of insurgents have quietly returned. The insurgent chief, Tata Sanchez, is the most prominent of those who surrendered to-day. He returned to his home at Salud with a few of his followers.

On the other hand, the insurrection is receiving some recruits. Col. Carlos Guas, a prominent resident of San Antonio de Los Banos, has joined it, followed by some friends, forming the nucleus of a new band.

Public knowledge of the bad behavior of Pino Guerra's force is having a decidedly favorable effect on the Government cause, as showing the undisciplined condition of this much-vaunted army.

No suggestions have been received at the palace from anybody of a settlement on political lines. It is stated that the Government would not encourage such a course under the present circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—According to a dispatch received at the State Department to-day from one of the American owners of the Constancia estate, near Cienfuegos, insurgents raided that property four days ago, taking a number of horses.

This is the first protest received from Americans in Cuba against molestation of their interests. Mr. Sleeper, the American Chargé at Havana, has been instructed by cable to demand of the Cuban Government adequate protection for the Constancia estate and all American property similarly situated.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

4:25 A. M.—61 Lexington Avenue; Bernard Reick; damage, $500.

6:25 A. M.—115 Warren Street; S. H. Bookhop; damage, $10,000.

9:55 A. M.—122 Sheriff Street; Benjamin Breding; damage, $500.

2:45 P. M.—317 East Seventy-second Street; Elias Garnarits; damage, $5.

4:50 P. M.—212 Forsyth Street; Sigman Mangin; damage, $10.

5:25 P. M.—526 Seventh Avenue; Bressler & Fox; damage, $10.

7:30 P. M.—14 Crosby Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—262 West 114th Street; Mr. Baumal; damage, $10.

8:40 P. M.—218 East Eighteenth Street; owner, Mary Englebert; damage, $50.

W. L. DOUGLAS

THE BEST $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

Do you wear W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes? If not, you should give them a trial, because they are the best shoes produced for the price; this is proved by my sales. I make and sell more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

AS GOOD AS CUSTOM SHOES COSTING $7.00 to $8.00.

"I have worn Douglas $3.50 shoes for the past nine years, and can say I get as much style, wear and comfort as I formerly had from custom shoes costing $7 and $8." R. GUILES, 2350 First Ave.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00 & $1.75. Just the same as my men's $3.50 shoes, the same leathers, for $2.00 and $1.75.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive shoe stores in the principal cities, and by the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalogue mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas Greater New York $3.50 Shoe Stores:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, corner 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1449 Broadway, cor. 41st Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th Street.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
250 West 125th Street.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.

BROOKLYN.

708-710 Broadway, corner Thornton.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
478 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

To-Day and To-Morrow!

Act now, if you would save 30 to 50%. This semi-annual sale draws to its close fast. Now is the time.

$15 Suits of mixture patterns, black and blue two-piece and three-piece models; now for two days..... $7.50

$18 Suits of new models, any color, any pattern; now for two days..... $10

$25 Velour, Flannel and Cassimere two-piece and three-piece suits; now for two days..... $12.50

$35 Suits, none better ever tailored, ready to wear; now for two days..... $20

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE, 14th St., near B'way, New York City.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

Nothing Added
Nothing Extracted
} Just Simply Pure Rye Whisky.

OLD CROW RYE

Sold ONLY in bottles. Never sold in bulk. If offered in any but our bottling IT IS NOT

OLD CROW RYE

Look for word "Rye" in red.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

We Surround Your Property with every safeguard, as we are authorized under the law to act for you as:

Administrator	Assignee
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and your deposits are at all times subject to check at sight.

Equable rates of interest paid.

Guardian Trust Co. of N. Y.
170 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane, New York City.

French Marble Mantels
French and Italian
Andirons Fire-Screens Etc
Wm H. JACKSON COMPANY
Union Sq. North
29 E 17th ST.

Wall Tents	Yacht AND Launch Supplies
8 oz. Duck. Complete, Poles and Pins.	
7 ft. x 7 ft....$6.00	
7 ft. x 9 ft....$7.13	
9½ ft. x 12 ft.$9.68	BOATS
Tents made to order. Any Size or Style.	Special 10-ft. Dory
CAMP GOODS.	$24.00

Hopkins 119 CHAMBERS ST.

The soda cracker is an ideal food. Uneeda Biscuit are the ideal soda crackers. Indeed, the

Only

soda crackers rightly made in the first place, rightly protected first, last and all the time.

5¢ *In a dust tight, moisture proof package.*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Did You Ever Breakfast on Grape-Nuts "There's a Reason"

FRANCE A GOOD FIELD, PRESIDENT MORTON SAYS

Equitable's Head Expects a Heavy Annual Business There.

DIRECTORS WIN DEMURRER

Court Sustains Their Objections to Mayer's Suit—The Appellate Division Rules for the Mutual.

President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society reported to the Directors of that institution at their monthly meeting yesterday his observations on the condition of the society's business in Europe. Regarding the decision of the Equitable to stay in France despite the new law regarding a reserve in that country, Mr. Morton expressed the belief that it was the intention of the French authorities to treat the American companies fairly and that the French people themselves were good life insurance customers because of their prosperity and frugality.

Mr. Morton said he feared the Equitable would lose some of its present French business if it withdrew. Such a decision would give abundant opportunity for rival concerns to win over the French policy holders, he said, by using the argument that the Equitable had withdrawn because it was morally and financially unable to meet the requirements of the new laws of the country. Further, Mr. Morton told the Directors that hereafter French business would be obtained at no greater cost than the American business. He asserted that the Equitable Company, even retaining its French agencies, will be several years in reaching the limit of new business which it is allowed to write every year under the Armstrong insurance laws.

The Equitable hopes to write $5,000,000 of new business in France annually hereafter. It will be compelled by the French laws to deposit about $9,000,000 of American securities there as a reserve against the French policies, and within the next five years it must substitute French securities for some of these.

Untermyer on Peabody's Campaign.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policy Holders' Committee, was in Albany yesterday arguing the appeal in the mandamus suit by which the four international committeemen whom the Mutual nominated on the company's administration ticket tried to have their names taken from it. He telephoned to the city, however, about the campaign of President Peabody of the Mutual Life among the agents of that company to get them to work for the administration ticket. In connection with this undertaking Mr. Peabody recently made a trip to Chicago to address the agents there. Mr. Untermyer said:

"I have no comment to make on Mr. Peabody's electioneering junket at the policy holders' expense. It is in line with all that the administration is doing. The only business that they are attending to now is trying to elect themselves to office. The facts speak for themselves."

Frederic Cromwell, who was Treasurer of the Mutual, and a leading member of the McCurdy "Inner Circle" for many years until the Armstrong Committee began its investigations, has resigned from the Finance Committee to which he was appointed by the Peabody administration, giving as his reason that he intends to stay in Europe for some time. Mr. Cromwell was one of the men whose syndicate was probed by the Armstrong Committee, and he was a participator also in the Lawyers Mortgage stock transaction in which, in 1903, 1,000 shares of the stock offered originally to the Mutual were split up among various members of the "Inner Circle," and subsequently sold by the syndicater members at a large profit.

It was reported yesterday that some of Mr. Cromwell's associates as members of the "inner circle," all of whom, except George G. Haven, have been retained in important positions in the Mutual's "reorganized" committee, would follow his example and withdraw from the Finance Committee. No confirmation of this could be obtained, however.

Equitable's Demurrer Sustained.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff handed down a decision yesterday sustaining the demurrer of the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the suit brought by Attorney General Mayer against the Equitable and the Directors to compel an accounting by certain officers and Directors of the society. In his complaint the Attorney General asks:

First—That the defendants, and each of them, other than the defendant the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, account for their official conduct in the management and disposition of the funds and property committed to their charge.

Second—That the individual defendants, and each of them, be compelled to pay to the defendant, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, any money and the value of any property which they, or any of them, have accrued to themselves, or transferred to others, or lost, or wasted, or by a violation of their duties.

Third—That any defendant or defendants now a Director or Directors or officer or officers in the defendant society, upon proof of misconduct, be removed, and that a new election be held by the board of the defendant society, duly authorized to hold the same, in order to supply the vacancy or vacancies created by the removal.

Samuel Untermyer of counsel for the Directors held that there was improper joinder of causes of action, and that there was no proper cause of action set forth, and that the Directors could not be compelled to divide the surplus as asked by the Attorney General. The decision sustains the demurrer so far as improper joinder, but says that the Directors must answer for the rest of the complaint. Twenty days is allowed to the defendants to answer to the complaint.

NAMES STAY ON TICKET.

Mandamus Against the Mutual Denied—An Appeal to be Made.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, at extraordinary session this afternoon affirmed the order of Justice Howard in Special Term, denying the application for a mandamus requiring Supt. Kelsey of the State Insurance Department to remove from the "administration ticket" for Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company the names of four members of the International Policy Holders' Committee. The arguments in the case were concluded about noon, and the court almost immediately gave its decision. An appeal will doubtless be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Samuel Untermyer, general counsel for the Policy Holders' Committee, appeared for the appellant, Col. A. M. Shook of Nashville; Attorney General Mayer and Deputy Attorney General Graham for the Superintendent of Insurance, while for the Mutual Life appeared James McKeen. The members of the Policy Holders' Committee who appeal through Mr. Shook are himself, Judge George Gray, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and Harlow N. Higinbotham. The chief point made by Mr. Untermyer in support of the appeal is thus stated in his brief:

"The unauthorized nomination of the relator and his three associates by the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company is a violation of the spirit and intent of the legislation of 1906, is a fraud upon the whole body of the policy holders of the Mutual Life, and constitutes a wrong committed against the relator and his associates as individuals and as members of the International Policy Holders' Committee, and also against the relator and his associate, Mr. Higginbotham, as policy holders in the company. They are not 'candidates,' and therefore their names are wrongfully upon the administration ticket."

Mr. McKeen, on the other hand, asserted that the appellant and his associates were "candidates" within the accepted meaning of the term. In the course of his brief he says:

"The relator's counsel has assumed the robe of a public benefactor, and has sought to clothe the respondent in the character of designing knaves. He has sought to make it appear that the relator's name was considered by the respondent with the deliberate purpose of violating the relator's known wishes not to be nominated and of confusing the policy holders in their consideration of candidates, and has sought to make it appear by indirection that it was part of a general scheme of fraud. There was no reason to believe that the relator would not gladly welcome the nomination."

Mr. Untermyer in his argument declared that Col. Shook had protested against the use of his name. Mr. Untermyer also declared that "Mr. Rogers" was the dominating spirit in the whole affair.

CLEVELAND'S REBATE RULING.

New British Law Prevents It from Hurting Our Companies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1906.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 31.—The Times says that Grover Cleveland's decision in regard to American insurance companies and the British income tax has little practical bearing on the competition of American companies in this country. As the law stands now, income tax payers insured in British companies may deduct the amount of their insurance premiums from their incomes in making returns for taxation.

It was to meet this preferential right that the American companies granted the rebates which Mr. Cleveland has declared illegal, but in a short time all occasion for rebates will disappear, for after Oct. 1 the right now enjoyed only by those insured in British companies will be extended to all income tax payers, no matter what is the nationality of the company insuring their lives.

NO ICE INDICTMENTS.

After So Reporting the Grand Jury Is Discharged Without Court's Thanks.

The August Grand Jury formally notified Judge Rosalsky yesterday that no evidence had been found to warrant an indictment against the Ice Trust or the "Independents" for raising the price of ice. Judge Rosalsky was plainly disappointed at the result of the month's investigation, and he was so displeased with the work of the jurors that he discharged them without the customary speech of thanks.

When the Grand Jury filed into the courtroom at 1 o'clock, Judge Rosalsky thus addressed them:

"Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen: You were instructed at the opening of this term concerning the law of conspiracy as it affected certain acts alleged to have been committed by persons in raising the price of a commodity that, under the conditions of this city, is a necessary of life. You were also instructed as to your duties and powers in the premises. Now, has the Grand Jury taken any action in the matter?"

"We have," replied Foreman Karsch. "I have a report which I will read: 'The Grand Jury respectfully reports that it has made thorough investigation of the charges of criminal conspiracy on the part of ice dealers in this county, referred to by your Honor at the beginning of this term, and has given consideration to a large mass of testimony in connection with these charges. The Grand Jury does not find in this testimony evidence warranting any further action on its part.'"

"Was there sufficient evidence presented to warrant the finding of an indictment?" asked Judge Rosalsky.

"There was not," answered Foreman Karsch.

"Is this your final action in the matter?"

"It is."

"Gentlemen, you are discharged," was the only comment Judge Rosalsky made.

The jurors waited a few moments, as if in anticipation of the usual words of thanks for their labors, but it was apparent from Judge Rosalsky's manner that these were not forthcoming, and the jurors walked out.

ARMY STRENGTH INCREASED.

Rendered Necessary by Machine Gun Detachments for Regiments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The enlisted strength of the army is slightly increased in a general order issued at the War Department to-day.

The strength of the different branches of the service will be as follows:

Total number of enlisted men in cavalry, 12,240; artillery corps, 328; coast artillery, 13,288; torpedo companies, 527; field artillery, 4,012; infantry, 24,480; engineers, 1,282; additional strength, 1,061—making a total enlistment in the line of the army of 58,128. To this is added for the staff departments 4,387, making a total of 62,515.

The enlisted strength under the last general order, issued Feb. 6 this year, was 60,708. The increase is mainly for the purpose of carrying into effect the recent executive order of the Secretary of War requiring that each cavalry and infantry regiment shall have a detachment of machine-gun experts.

AXE RAID ON POOLROOM.

John L. Sullivan's Old Trainer Said to Run the Place.

Several policemen, headed by Inspector McCluskey, raided an alleged poolroom in Cedar Street, near Broadway, yesterday afternoon and arrested six men, besides confiscating a roll of money containing $1,100. The alleged poolroom was forced with the aid of axes and sledgehammers. The raid caused much excitement in the neighborhood. The prisoners all gave fictitious names according to the police. They were taken before Magistrate Walsh in the Tombs Court and he held them in $1,000 bail each for examination this afternoon.

The police say the place was conducted by "Jack" Barnett, an ex-trainer for John L. Sullivan. Barnett was one of the prisoners. Detectives Jones, Lynch, and Whalen, members of Inspector McCluskey's staff, obtained the evidence on which the raid was made.

New Chapel for Orphan Asylum.

Plans have been filed with Building Supt. Murphy for rebuilding the fireproof laundry in Ninetieth Street, east of First Avenue, into a two-story chapel for the orphans of St. Joseph's Asylum in Eighty-ninth Street, of which the Very Rev. F. Speidel is President. It will have a frontage of 125 feet. The improvements are to cost $40,000.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Wedding gifts of silver that bear the mark of distinction are stamped
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
Look for this mark on spoons, knives, forks, etc.
Butter-dishes, tureens, trays, etc., are of the everlasting kind it made by
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

IGNORANT EXECUTIVES CENSURED BY PARKER

Blames Them as Partly Responsible for Congestion of Law.

MUCH NEEDLESS LEGISLATION

Century-Old Statutes Overlooked in Zeal to Make Laws to Meet Exigencies of the Moment.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 30.—Judge Alton B. Parker to-day delivered an address on "The Congestion of Law" at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. He dwelt upon the increasing tendency of legislative bodies in recent years to propose and enact new laws in ignorance of the fact that statutes already exist, and have existed for centuries, governing the conditions it is sought to meet.

Scarcely any agitation of a public or a moral question is so unimportant that it does not produce, in nearly half-a-hundred State Capitols, a series of bills supposed to represent it in all its varied and shifting phases, he said. Most of the laws proposed in such number and variety are assertions of the police power. Yet even the machinery which they create—under the fond delusion that it is new—is as old as Western civilization itself.

Executive's Excess of Zeal.

"In many cases," he declared, "the misdirected or ignorant zeal of an executive officer is responsible for many new and useless laws. Such an official—generally with the elements in him of the agitator, and often of the demagogue—has been carried into office, after an hysterical canvass, under the promise to prosecute certain kinds of accused persons. Once elected he takes up his work in the same spirit that had characterized his electoral campaign. He indicts with great facility. He tilts against classes or individuals, only to find that juries do not convict, or that, if they do, courts will not sustain.

"Then comes a new harvest of laws in order to justify or supplement the zeal of men who may be honest, but who are wanting either in judgment or knowledge. In addition, there is probably no other class of official, and no form of action, which more surely produces contempt for law, whether new or old, than those inherent in spurts among prosecutors."

On the question in general he said:

Dominance of the State.

"State dominance is no new phase in the history of man, and the attempt to satisfy it by means of laws passed by popular assemblies does not really differ seriously from the previous efforts made by despots, benevolent or cruel, or by Napoleonic or Russian imperial orders. This tendency must, however, account for much of the tentative, or, as it is sometimes called, experimetal, legislation, enacted year after year. Even the private and special laws fall easily into this category. Once the distinction between those rights purely public, half public, or wholly private, is lost the circle rapidly enlarges and becomes both complete and vicious.

"Legislation of this order is promoted in many ways. One of the most efficient agencies is popular clamor. This may be produced by the demagogue, whose interest it is to make the part appear to be the whole. It may be started by the robbery of a savings bank, or by adulteration on the part of some manufacturer, or dishonesty by the head of a business corporation, or in any one of a hundred different ways. Such an agitation will naturally be encouraged by sensational newspapers, and by the oftentimes scarcely less sensational pulpit.

"As it goes on it gathers force until it passes into one or the other of the many forms of that hysteria which demands nothing so much as a victim. In such a period the recurring session of a Legislature comes in its due course, or an ambitious or sympathetic Governor calls an extra session. Thus dozens of useless laws are placed upon the statute books, every one of which chokes the channels of justice.

"Another fruitful source of legislation is the neglect or failure to enforce existing laws. A lax public sentiment, plus an incompetent Executive, renders of no effect a wholesome law until the breaches of it become so numerous and offensive that an aroused and indignant public sentiment demands relief. The result is often a demand for further legislation, because it is erroneously assumed that the wrong suffered by the public could not have happened had the laws been adequate for its protection. And a crop of new and unnecessary statutes is the outcome.

"It was one of the many wise sayings of Montesquieu that: 'It sometimes is necessary to change certain laws, but the case is rare, and, when it occurs, one should touch them only with a trembling hand.'

"If this were taken to heart by the members of Congress and of the State Legislatures of the American Union, who annually turn out an average of nearly 15,000 laws—two-thirds of them devoted to private or special questions—it is certain that there would be greater satisfaction, both individual and public; more knowledge of what the law has done and can do, and more respect for it; fewer reputations and ambitions built upon the shifting sands, and a general recognition of the fact that quality of flaws, and not their number, counts.

"Fewer aspiring young men might seek seats in these bodies merely as stepping stones to something deemed better; the amateur, the incompetent, and the blackmailer might be less in evidence; the boss who orders legislation, in order that he may sell it or exchange it for personal power, might gradually become extinct; the sensational newspaper—that outward sign of inward popular corruption or hysteria—might have less authority, and men of recognized character and success could be relied upon to keep our laws in harmony with our progress, and thus to promote and insure their efficiency without an over-production that sometimes makes them contemptible.

Legislation for the benefit or at the behoof of a party was another prolific source of unnecessary laws, Judge Parker pointed out, and said that with more than 25,000 pages of new laws added to the statute books each year, it was apparent, if the suggestions so far made were well founded, that relief was absolutely necessary.

England's Good Example.

He went on to explain that they managed these things much better in England, saying:

"During the years between 1899 and 1905, England's Parliament, legislating for the needs of forty-two millions of a home population, and millions of dependents, passed an average of only forty-six general and two hundred and forty-six special laws—the number of the latter being swelled by the necessity for granting franchises for railways and charter amendments for cities.

"One of the potent elements in the working out of this to us most astonishing result has been the presence of a salaried draughtsman—a lawyer of high repute, well paid for his services—whose duty it is not only to study the phraseology of proposed laws, but also to make a thorough examination of existing legislation, for the benefit of Parliament and its committees. The publicity of all committee hearings and the report of their proceedings in the press have also contributed much to promote this result.

"While our complicated system of local government will account for a considerable part of our vast volume of legislation, the greater part of it is due to causes such as I have suggested."

In this matter he said a systematic movement should be entered upon by the Bar Associations of the country, from the greatest to the smallest, having for one of its objects the education of the public mind to the point where it will understand its need, and demand it. In such a movement he believed the press would earnestly join to the end that legislation should be restricted to properly supplementing such part of the present law as had justified its existence.

Of all places on the map, perhaps New York is entertaining the greatest number of visitors.

If any of our men visitors have mapped out an idea in their minds as to what kind of a Fall suit they shall hie them homeward with, they'd better see our new Fall showing of black suits. As new as the coming season are these black suits in a great diversity of models and fabrics—$15 to $30.

Vogel Brothers
42d St. At 8th Ave.

English
LUNCHEON & TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

GREGER SEEKS VINDICATION.

Believes He Was Accused of Theft Owing to Desire for Vengeance.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Alexandre Greger, who is charged with having stolen a diamond ring belonging to the Countess Rodellec du Porzics while a guest at her castle in Brittany, in the course of an interview printed in the Temps this evening indignantly denies the accusation. He says he will not accept an acquittal, and intends to institute further proceedings.

Continuing, M. Greger mentioned that a similar charge was preferred against a French General, who was staying with the Du Porsics family some time ago, which resulted in his complete exculpation.

M. Greger alleges that Count Rodellec du Porzics is most eccentric, and he considers that the present charge was brought for the purpose of vengeance, because M. Greger advised the Countess to seek a divorce.

SUGGESTS HIS OWN RECALL.

Chinese Minister in London Finds His Lack of English Against Him.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—With reference to the announcement made by the Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post that the Chinese Minister here had asked to be recalled, it was explained at the Chinese Legation to-day that while the Minister had not actually asked to be recalled he had suggested to his Government that in view of the great importance of the relations between China and Great Britain the interests of China could be better safeguarded by a Minister thoroughly conversant with the English language, which is not the case with Wang Ta-Hsia.

Wang Ta-Hsia was for about three months, in 1903, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington. He was appointed Minister to Great Britain last September.

TURKS KILL BULGARIANS.

Bulgarians and Greeks Fight—Greek Shops in Galatz Wrecked.

SALONIKA, Aug. 30.—At Tourshonlon yesterday Turkish troops destroyed a small Bulgarian band.

Severe fighting is reported to have occurred between Greeks and Bulgarians in the Karedjowa district.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 30.—Serious excesses marked the anti-Greek demonstration at Galatz to-day.

A thousand demonstrators, after listening to fiery speeches, marched through the streets, wrecking many Greek shops, and finally assembled in front of the Russian Consulate, the windows of which were smashed with stones before the rioters were dispersed.

Record Number of Earthquakes.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The weekly earthquake report of the Geophysical Institute of Göttingen University shows that there were eight earthquakes last week and twenty the previous week. These figures are the highest ever recorded.

PHONOGRAPH AS DETECTIVE.

Its Noise Betrays Thieves in the Freight Robberies at Pitcairn.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—Residents of Pitcairn are uneasy to-night over the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad has issued warrants for twenty-six of them and no person knows who they are. The big yards of the company are in the village, and the company asserts that in the last three months it has lost $10,000 in consequence of robberies of freight cars.

While the detectives, who have been watching the yards for weeks, were on duty to-day, an attempt was made to rob a car loaded with phonographs. One of the machines was wound up and had a record in it, and the thieves accidentally started it going.

When strains of a popular song floated out of the car the detectives made a rush. The yard is built on the gravity system, and the thieves threw off the brakes of the car and escaped.

John Bailey, Harry Anderson, and Clyde Swartz were arrested and warrants were issued for twenty-three more. One man has been selling shoes at bargain prices. He explains that he bought them while he was drunk and they did not fit. The detectives say he "must have been drunk hundreds of times in three months."

Another man is a tailor who has been making suits from stolen cloth. He is charged with receiving stolen goods. A number of residents are said to be missing to-night.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE 18th & 19th STS. J. B. GREENHUT, PRES NEW YORK

Lowest Prices for Highest-Quality Foods

It is not alone *low prices* that we boast of—it is the *quality* for the price. Groceries are sold all over New York at prices often as low as ours, *but they are not the same kinds or grade.* You know the regular prices of the brands we offer—they are known to every housewife.

We are just as particular about selling good, clean food as you are about buying it. Take our list for to-day as an example of food bargains:

Smoked Ox Tongues—extra fancy; mild cured; fresh smoked tongues; 4 to 5 lb. sizes; regular price 18c; special for to-day, lb. 12½c

MOCHA & JAVA COFFEE—Siegel Cooper's Favorite blend; 10 lbs. $1.95; 5 lbs. $1; lb. 22c
MARACAIBO COFFEE or rich Golden Santos Coffee; 10 lbs. $1.50; 6½ lbs. $1; lb. 16c
ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA—Mixed and all 40c varieties; 3½ lbs. $1; lb. 30c
NEW TEAS—Golden Tipped Ceylon, India Ceylon, Formosa Oolong and all 75c varieties; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; 3 lbs. $1.65; lb. 60c
SCOURING SOAP—Siegel Cooper's Popular Household Cleaner; doz. 20c; 5 bars 15c
DAYLIGHT-MADE LAYER CAKES—Orange, maple, cocoanut or chocolate; each 30c
Breakfast Food—Pettijohn's Best brand; regular 15c package 10c

Fresh Meats and Poultry
We deliver fresh Meats from the Battery to 110th Street, East and West.
Legs of fancy Spring Lamb, lb. 15c
Choice quality of native Rib Roast, lb. 10c
Fancy selected fresh killed Broilers, lb. 16c
Selected dry picked roasting Chickens, lb. 16c
Fancy fresh killed Long Island Ducks, lb. 16c
Finest quality dry picked Turkeys, lb. 18c
Choice fresh killed Chickens for boiling or salads, lb. 11c

Boiled Hams—perfectly cooked, ready to eat; machine sliced; lb., 25c; ½ ham, lb., 24c; whole ham, lb. 23c
MACARONI or Royal brand Spaghetti; doz., $1; 3 1-lb. pkgs. 25c
CAROLINA RICE—Fancy new crop; 10-lb. cotton sack, 65c; 5-lb. paper sack 35c
ANDERSON'S TOMATOES—The celebrated Roast Beef brand; doz., $1.10; 3-lb. can 10c
LAUNDRY SOAP—Fairbank's Dandy; box 100 bars, $1.70; 10 bars 18c
MOTHER'S OATS—Great Western Cereal Co.'s fresh milled; 6 packages, 58c; package 10c
CHOCOLATE SENSATIONS—Vanilla wafers, 5 o'clock teas, raspberry bars or fig bars; 2 lbs., 25c; lb. 13c
SUGAR—H. & E. Best Refined Granulated; limit of 2 sacks to a purchaser; 25-lb. sack, $1.22; 10-lb. sack 49c
Sardines—Durand's fine imported; regular 15c can 10c

Fresh Fish
We Clean Fish Free of Charge
Fancy Chicken Halibut Steaks, Fancy Salmon Steaks, Fancy Boston Codfish Steaks, Fancy Long Branch Bluefish, Fancy Long Branch Butter Fish, } lb 10c
Long Branch Weakfish, Long Branch Fluke, Long Branch Bonita Mackerel, } lb 8c
Newport Haddock, Boston Codfish, Newport Porgies, } lb 6c
Extra Fancy Live Soft Shell Crabs, dozen 40c
(Siegel Cooper Store, Fourth Floor.)

Fresh Butter—Fountain quality; extra creamery; the sweetest and most delicious butter obtainable; 5-lb. stone crock, $1.38; 3-lb. stone crock, 83c; 1-lb. print (delivered) 28c
FRESH GROUND PEPPER—Cloves, ginger, or English mustard; regular 35c 1-lb. can 25c; ½-lb. can 15c; ¼-lb. can 10c
EVERGREEN CORN—Sears & Nichols' creamy, tender corn; doz. $1.25; can 11c
BORAX SOAP—Hazel best family; for laundry or household use; box 60 bars $2.85; ten 1-lb. bars 49c
WHITE LABEL BACON—Armour's finest English cured; in pieces weighing 2½ to 3 lbs.; lb. 18c
PURE LEAF LARD—Squire's celebrated New England, kettle rendered; in 3-lb. pails 40c
Red Salmon—Fine quality Alaska fish in rich oil; doz. $1.40; 1-lb. can 12c

Fresh Vegetables
New supplies received every morning from Long Island.
Fancy hand-picked Greening Apples; 6-qt. basket 30c
Selected Jersey Potatoes; bag $2.15; bushel 75c; peck 23c
New Washed Carrots, New Blood Beets, New White Onions, New Red Onions, } 6-quart basket
New Yellow Onions, Sweet Potatoes, Yellow Turnips } 25c
FRESH PEARS—For cooking or pickling; 6-quart basket 28c

Closing Out the Lawn Goods
THE very best of the veranda and out-on-the-lawn season is yet to come. And besides, these are goods that *last* season after season. Good time to buy them to-day—everything reduced. This way:
Folding Lawn Settees—size 3 ft. 6 in. long; made of hardwood; extra heavy slats; all slats screwed; regularly 95c; to-day 75c
Veranda Chairs—made of extra heavy turned stock; handsomely painted; with carpet seat and back; regularly $1.45; reduced to $1.25
Same as above, with canvas back and seat; regularly 95c; this sale 65c
Canvas Steamer Chairs—with arms; made of hardwood; covered with heavy brown canvas; fold and can be adjusted to any reclining position; regularly 95c; reduced to 75c
Same as above, with foot rest; regularly $1.25; special 95c
Grass Stoop Mats—regular price 5c; to-day, 3c and 2c
We have a full line of HAMMOCKS at greatly reduced prices.
(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Rear.)

Linoleums and Oilcloths
You Save 25 Per Cent. If You Buy Here To-day
Inlaid Linoleums
Odd lengths of inlaid linoleums, in three grades; the designs are excellent and in the bright colors so much in demand, or in wood colors; suitable for kitchen, hall or office. To close them out we offer them at these prices:
Regular $1.60 grade, special, per square yard $1.15
Regular $1.45 grade, special, per square yard $1
Regular $1.15 grade, special, per square yard 90c
Printed Linoleums
Attractive designs and choice colorings. Don't fail to take advantage of this sale, as the reductions mean a saving of $1 to $3 in the expense of covering the floor of the average size room.
Regular 60c grade, special, per square yard 44c
Regular 50c grade, special, per square yard 39c
Oilcloths
Pretty designs and bright colors; an excellent assortment of patterns.
Regular 35c grade, special, per square yard 26c
Regular 25c grade, special, per square yard 19c
(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Cigars by the Box
THE smoker who is particular about what he smokes—who wants cigars that run "true" and can be depended upon—yet has no objection to saving a little money, should join the increasing army of Big Store cigar customers. Holiday specials:
Imported Carolina Perfectos
Each 18c; box of 25, regularly $5.50, at $4.45
Imported Garcia Puritanos
Each 11c; box of 50, regularly $6.50, at $5.45
50 Key West Clear Havana Cigars for $3.50
Worth regularly $4 to $5; an assorted lot of high-grade Key West clear Havana Cigars, including various brands, in very desirable sizes. All Cuban made. Early choosing is advised.
100 Clear Havana Rothschilds for $4
An all-Havana cigar; Rothschild size (4¾ inch); hand made; regular 10c quality elsewhere.
50 Sumatra Wrapper Mixed Havana Filler Cigars, $1.50
Choice of several high-grade brands that are better in quality than those brands extensively advertised at 5c.
50 High-Grade Havana Cigars, $2.25
All Havana goods—either Conchs or Puritanos shape. Strictly hand-made and worth regularly $3.50 per box.
50 High-Grade Porto Rican Cigars for $1.50
Made to sell for $2.25. Assorted desirable sizes, such as Panetelas, Puritanos, etc.; hand made, long filler.
Mail Orders Solicited
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Rear.)

Wines and Liquors
These are all well-known, reliable brands, but the prices are lower than you can find anywhere but at The Big Store.

Champagne
Frederic Dupey & Co., Extra Dry; per case, 12 qts., $28; per qt., $2.45; per case, 24 pts., $30; per pt. $1.30

Clarets and Sauternes
From PELLETIER FILS & CO., Bordeaux.
ST. ESTEPHE, 1898; per case, 12 qts., $5.50; per qt. 50c
ST. JULIEN, 1896; per case, 12 qts., $6.15; per qt. 55c
PONTET CANET, 1895; per case, 12 qts., $7.25; per qt. 65c
SAUTERNES, 1893; per case, 12 qts., $6.50; per qt. 60c
HAUT SAUTERNES, 1893; per case, 12 qts., $8.15; per qt. 70c
YALE COCKTAILS, MANHATTAN or MARTINI—None so good; full quarts; ½ pt. cherries free with each bottle. Bottle 1.25

	Per Case 12 bots.	Per Bot.
HENNESSY & CO.'S 1887 COGNAC	$15.00	$1.35
ROBERTS & CO.'S DRY or TOM GIN	$8.25	69c
QUEEN OF SCOTS, private stock	$14.25	$1.25
BOWMORE SCOTCH, 10 yrs. old	$11.00	$1.00
IMPERIAL ZINFANDEL, SAINT MACAIRE, BURGUNDY, OLD FRIARS SAUTERNES	Case: 12 quarts $3.75	

EXTRA SPECIAL—Bass & Co.'s nourishing foreign Stout; regularly $1.75; per dozen $1.45
HERMITAGE RYE, 10 yrs. old; per gal., $3.50; per full qt. $1
MONTICELLO RYE, 7 yrs. old; per gal., $3; per full qt. 90c
GOLDEN WEDDING RYE, per gal., $2.80; per full qt. 85c
CLUB-HOUSE RYE, per gal., $2.75; full qt. 75c
MONOGRAM RYE, per gal., $2.50; full qt. 65c
IMPERIAL PORT or SHERRY, per gal., $1.75; full qt. 48c
PURITAN PORT or SHERRY, per gal., $1.35; full qt. 40c
QUEEN QUALITY PORT, SHERRY and TOKAY; per gal., $2.25; full qt. 65c
SUPERIOR SHERRY, PORT and MUSCATEL; per gal., $1.75; full qt. 50c
OLD FRIARS PORT, SHERRY and CATAWBA; per gal., $1.75; full qt. 30c
CREME DE MENTHE; finest imported, bottle, $1.10; finest domestic, bottle 65c
FINEST ENGLISH SLOE GIN, Roberts & Co.'s; per bottle $1.00
(Siegel Cooper Store, Fourth Floor.)

Siegel Cooper Co.—6th Av., 18th & 19th Sts.

WOMAN WOULDN'T BUDGE.

Partly Blocked the Gateway to Trains for Two Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—Partly blocking the way to New York and Philadelphia trains at the Reading station to-day, Mrs. C. A. Rathbone of Chicago, seated in a big rocking chair defied a number of station porters, brakemen, matrons, and special policemen for two hours, refusing to budge from her position just because she "didn't want to."

Mrs. Rathbone missed two trains and declared she would delay her Western journey a day if necessary rather than yield to the demands of the station employes. Mrs. Rathbone had gone to catch the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia, where she was to make connections early this afternoon for the West. The temperature in the women's parlor did not suit her. She picked up a rocking chair and carried it out into the main waiting room, planting it down just inside the exit to the train shed.

"I'll be cool here," she said.

An excited matron from the parlor followed her. It was against the rules of the company, she explained, to have chairs in the main waiting room. Mrs. Rathbone would not move.

"I'll sit here all day if I choose," was her answer when policemen remonstrated. "And you won't move me; you don't dare touch me."

An operator had telegraphed to the main office, in Philadelphia, for instructions, when Mrs. Rathbone arose to get a timetable. The moment her back was turned a porter seized the chair and rushed off with it. A policeman blocked her way when she tried to follow.

"Better get aboard this train, Madam," said the policeman, pointing toward an open gate. She went.

Powers Not Discussing Dragoism.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—So far as Great Britain is concerned there is no foundation for the report from Rome that an exchange of views has been taking place among the powers regarding the Drago doctrine.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The Foreign Office denies that any power has been communicating with Germany with reference to the Drago doctrine.

Labor Day Is Kodak Day
Why not make pictures of the Warships at Oyster Bay? If you haven't a Kodak let us show you one—see for yourself how little money will buy an instrument simple as the multiplication table.
Developing, printing, enlarging—prompt, good work.
HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.
Only one store. 20 years on 23d St.

MORGAN'S MINERAL WATERS
ARE KEPT BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
Artificial Vichy, Carlsbad, Kissingen, Lithia, Marienbad, Pullna, Myrmont, Iron Water, Seltzer, Carbonic, &c., in siphons or bottles for out-of-town patrons.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.
JOHN MORGAN,
343-347 W. 39th St.
Phone 226 Bryant.

ALARM IN NIU-CHWANG.

Loss of All Business Feared Owing to Said the Policeman, pointing toward an open gate. She went.

NIU-CHWANG, Aug. 30.—Japan's notification that she will continue Dalny as a free port until China provides custom houses on the Russian frontier resulted to-day in the Chamber of Commerce here petitioning the Consular body to suspend the collection of duties at Niu-Chwang pending the regulation of Manchurian customs.

The Chamber of Commerce declares that the present condition threatens the existence of Niu-Chwang.

Are you going to send your son to a private school this Fall? If you are you should read "THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL," by PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, Western Reserve University, in THE NEW YORK TIMES TO-MORROW, SEPT. 1st.
The instruction announcements in the New York Times will help you in finding a good school for your son or daughter. The Times publishes more school advertising than any other New York newspaper, and more than all the evening papers combined.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SANITOL
Tooth Powder
BEST FOR THE TEETH
Makes them white and lustrous
AT ALL DRUGGISTS 25 CENTS

RAILROAD PERMITTED TO LOWER ICE RATES

Commerce Commission's First Order Under the New Law.

TO RELIEVE BOSTON FAMINE

Boston & Maine Road Voluntarily Sought Leave to Cut Charges—Spokane Merchants Complain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The first order under the new commerce law was issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commission this morning. It granted permission to the Boston & Maine Railroad to reduce the rates on ice from Maine on five days' notice instead of the thirty days' notice required in the past. The object of the order is to enable the railroad to bring ice from distant points to relieve the scarcity in Boston and surrounding towns.

The order of the commission is as follows: "That the Boston & Maine Railroad, on account of an urgent public demand for ice in Boston and the surrounding towns and owing to the shortage of the ice crop and for other good reasons, be granted authority to put in lower rates on ice from points in Maine, Northern New Hampshire, and Vermont to Boston and the surrounding towns on five days' notice to the commission."

The message from Boston says that the scarcity of ice has become so marked that dealers have been considering the advisability of raising the retail price. The Boston & Maine Railroad is the chief channel for the transportation of ice from the Northern New England States, and contemplates bringing it from remote points not before reached. To do this new rates must be fixed speedily.

The expanded commission will be busier than ever. In addition to the new cases arising under the Hepburn-Dolliver law, which has just gone into effect, old cases in which the complainants failed to secure relief under the old law are being filed in numbers with petitions for new hearings. The indications are that much of the field that has already been traversed unsuccessfully in the effort to readjust certain classes of railroad rates will now be gone over again.

The most important of the cases are those arising from the custom of the transcontinental roads of charging higher rates to interior points than are levied on through freight to coast points. The papers in the Spokane case were filed this morning, and the suit will be pushed to a decision as soon as possible. The case is typical of the complaints from the Rocky Mountain cities.

The City of Spokane, the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, and the Spokane Jobbers' Association file the petition, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Great Northern Railway Company, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway Company are the defendants. The complainants declare that Spokane is from 380 to 563 miles nearer to points of origin or destination in the Eastern States than Tacoma, Seattle, and Portland, but that on almost all the inter-State traffic of the defendants from States east of the State of Washington to Spokane the rates charged are equal to those to Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland, plus the local rate from those cities back to Spokane. The difference is from 25 cents to $1 per 100 pounds, and the petitioners ask that the rates be equalized and that the shippers be authorized to sue for the excess payments exacted from them.

When the Spokane case was first heard, many years ago, the decision of the commission was that the roads were entitled to meet the water competition to coast points. By inference this was a decision that the rates to the interior points were not unreasonably high, although it was shown that shippers from New York and Chicago to Spokane paid the through rate to Seattle and the local rate back to Spokane. The petitioners hope to obtain a ruling that will at least reduce materially the rates to interior points.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company is the defendant in the first express case filed with the commission. E. B. Grossman & Co. of Chicago is the complainant, alleging that the dilatory methods of the company caused it to incur great loss, and that the express company refuses to accept shipments except upon the prepayment of the charges.

Petitions were filed by the Birmingham Packing Company against the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway Company, the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company, and the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, and by E. P. Peck of Broken Arrow, Indian Territory, against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, alleging that unjust and excessive rates had been imposed.

TO TEST NEW RATE LAW.

Coastwise Steamship Lines at Boston Want Court Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The Transcript says that one of the first tests of the new rate law which went into effect Tuesday will be made by Boston financiers, for there is an inclination among the officials of some of the coastwise steamship lines which have terminals here to have their position decided by the Supreme Court before submitting to the control of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has in charge the administration of the rate law.

It is known that officials of the companies are considering a plan of sending a committee to Washington to confer with the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the subject. The position is that they are not common carriers and do not come under the law. Some companies, it is said, have gone so far as to omit the filing of rate schedules, while others have filed partial schedules. The omission to file schedules is punishable by heavy fines, but if the companies are prosecuted the cases will undoubtedly be carried to the Supreme Court.

DOMINGAN REBELS BEATEN.

A General Killed—Monte Cristi Besieged by Insurgents.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 30.—Advices from Santo Domingo say that after the insurgents had occupied Dajabon, in the northern part of the country, the Government forces made an attack upon it and compelled the enemy to abandon the town, leaving Gen. Alejandro Marcado and five men killed on the field. The Government force lost eight men killed.

The revolutionists after leaving Dajabon marched on Jicaquita, and further fighting followed, resulting in the revolutionists being defeated with severe loss.

At Monte Cristi, on the north coast, Gen. Camacho is besieged by revolutionists, and, in an intrenched position, is awaiting the arrival of reinforcements by sea, when it is believed that he will give battle to the enemy.

BULGER WINS IN OSWEGO.

Democratic State Committeeman Carries Primaries—Injunction Disregard.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 30.—In the Democratic city primaries here to-night the factional fight between C. N. Bulger, State Committeeman, and ex-Mayor J. E. Mansfield resulted in a victory for the former, who carried six out of eight wards.

In three wards injunctions were served to prevent the Bulger County committeemen from naming officers. In the Eighth Ward the injunction was disregarded. Both factions were favorable to Hearst.

QUAKER CITY TROOPERS WIN.

Second City Troop Defeats Squadron A In Sea Girt Carbine Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 30.—For the first day since the National rifle shooting tournament began fine weather favored the riflemen, and under to-day's improved weather conditions an unusually large number of competitors took part in the following events, which were contested: The carbine match, the off-hand military match, the ideal regimental team match, and the championship regimental skirmish match.

Seaman John Kethley won the off-hand military match with a total of 95 out of a possible 100 points. His last shot was signaled a "four," but later corrected to a "five." Sergt. Emerson of Ohio, who secured third prize with 94, made fifteen consecutive bull's-eyes. Ohio secured five of the nine prizes in this match.

The absence of Lieut. Reginald H. Sayres handicapped Squadron A in the carbine match and the New York organization finished third. The Second City Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry won the match with a score of 299, 17 points ahead of the record-breaking score made last year by the First Troop of New Jersey. The West captured second honors with the Denver City Troop, making 292 to Squadron A's 287. The total scores were: Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, 299; Denver City Troop, 202; first team, Squadron A, New York, 287; first team, Second Troop, New Jersey, 287; First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, 280; First Squadron, Cavalry, Colorado, 279; second team, Squadron A, New York, 271; second team, Second Troop, New Jersey, 271.

The champion New York State team, which has won the National trophy every year since it was placed in competition, arrived here to-day. Other late arrivals include the State teams from Mississippi and Maryland.

BIG GAME FOR NEW YORK.

Cornell and Princeton Will Probably Play at American League Park.

The announcement that the Cornell-Princeton football game will be played in New York on Oct. 27 insures at least one big game to be contested here during the coming football season. Arrangements for the game have not yet been perfected, but it is probable that it will be played at American League Park. It is intended to erect stands there sufficient to accommodate a large crowd which is expected, and the match will be one of major importance in the year's schedule. On the same day Harvard plays the Military Cadets at West Point, Pennsylvania plays the Indians at Philadelphia, and Yale engages Amherst at New Haven.

Boston Cricketers Win Here.

Boston's team of cricketers defeated the Staten Island eleven yesterday at Livingston in a well-contested game by 16 runs. The visitors showed a steady run-getting power in their batting, four men getting into double figures and two men escaping by one run only. For the first time in the tour the bowling was changed, J. Haster being substituted for J. Young at a time when the home team was improving its chances of victory materially. R. Fairburn puzzled the batsmen a great deal and secured 6 wickets for 42 runs. Young captured 3 for 24, and Haslan got 2 wickets at a cost of 15 runs. The top score for the winners was made by O. Draper, who batted consistently for 26. Young came next with 16, A. C. Bell played a good not-out innings of 14, and J. Keen added 10. The Staten Island innings was productive of three good partnerships, D. G. Humble and B. Kortlang putting on 25 for the first wicket, A. G. Laurie and W. Adam contributing 35 for the seventh wicket, and A. G. Van Laar adding 21 for the last wicket. Laurie played a dashing innings of 26, which was the highest score on the side, and C. H. E. Griffith and D. G. Humble did the best bowling. The totals: Boston, 111; Staten Island, 95.

Barker, Australian Sprinter, Arrives.

Nigel Barker, the quarter-mile Australian champion, who was a member of the Australian team that took part in the Olympic games at Athens, arrived in New York City yesterday, where he will prepare for the coming National championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union, which is to be held at Travers Island on Sept. 8. Barker is far from being well, and said yesterday that he seems to be unable to get into proper form. Arrangements have been made for Barker to do his preliminary work at the Pastime Athletic Club grounds, foot of Ninetieth Street and East River. Barker hopes to be in good shape for the championships, however, for he changed his plans somewhat in order to come to America to meet Paul H. Pilgrim of the New York Athletic Club before returning home. It is doubtful if Pilgrim will start in the quarter-mile, but Barker will have a chance to race Harry C. Hillman, who is looked upon as one of America's best quarter-milers. Nigel Barker is entered in the 100, 220, and 440 yard runs.

"Soccer" Clubs to Arrange Schedule.

The membership of the New York Amateur Association Football League was increased at a meeting held at the Boys' Club last night by the admission of the McGregor Football Club and Hollywood Inn of Yonkers. The meeting was well attended, but owing to the number of clubs in the league it was found impossible to arrange a satisfactory schedule for next season, and a committee consisting of W. Reid, Caledonians; W. H. Styles, and E. Dunlop was appointed to arrange a list of dates to be approved by the league. President F. H. Tabor and Secretary N. Agar requested the club representatives to work up interest in the international football matches with the Corinthians on Sept. 6 and 8.

Bonidrel Loses Quincy Cup.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The Quincy Cup which the Manchester Yacht Club has held for six years, and which on Tuesday last was awarded to the Bonidrel, a Sonder class boat entered by the Boston Yacht Club, will be recalled from that club and awarded to the yacht Windrim Kid, otherwise known as Chewink VII., of the Corinthian Yacht Club. This was decided to-day by the judges of the Quincy Cup race, who sustained a protest that the Bonidrel failed to allow sea room to the Windrim Kid at the outward mark in the last race.

THE TURF.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY AUTUMN MEETING
The CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
SEPT. 1 TO 15. Six Races Each Day (Rain or Shine.) First Race 2:30 P.M.
TO-MORROW
THE FUTURITY
Fall Handicap, Inaugural Steeplechase and 3 Other Races.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., 11 A. M., 11:50 A. M., 12:10, 12:30, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car,) 1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40 P. M. Electric train service Brooklyn Rapid Transit via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., every 20 minutes, 11:40 A. M. to 2:40 P. M.; via Brooklyn Bridge, special Racetrack and Brighton Beach trains direct to track. From Broadway, Williamsburg, Ocean Av. cars direct to track, or Nostrand-Brighton cars and transfer at Prospect Park.
Grand Stand, $3. Ladies, $1.50. Field, $1.
MUSIC BY LANDER.

SPORTING GOODS.

RODS AND TACKLE.
The $5.75 guaranteed steel rod, fitted with agate tip, first guide agate, balance German silver trumpet guides, or fitted with agate tip Kalamazoo casting guides and casting hook butt; price.....$2.95
African greenheart boat or bay rod, has German silver trumpet guides, silk wrappings, double hand grip.....$2.50
The $5.50 300-yd. casting reel, rubber capped, metal bound.....$3.50
Automatic free running reel.....$4.00
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Silk and linen casting lines, bamboo and other rods at reduced prices.
THE PROGRESSIVE STORE,
3 Cortlandt St., N. Y. C.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

TO BE SOLD BY FRIDAY.
CONTRACTOR'S PLANT.
10 head horses and double harness,
5 Shadboldt dumpers,
4 stone trucks,
2 seventy-horse power boilers,
2 double drum hoisters and swing gears,
3 derricks,
7 steam drills and steel,
scale boxes and tubs, chains, bars, sledges, boxes, shanties, and everything that goes with a contractor's outfit. Sale at 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Apply at stables to CHARLES HAVICAN, 151st St., North River, West of Broadway.

WILSON TURNS DEAF EAR TO APPEALS OF PACKERS

Secretary Tells Them They Must Obey Law Relating to Labels.

THEY PLEAD FOR MORE TIME

Goods Not Properly Ticketed Will Not Be Accepted for Inter-State Shipment After Oct. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Representatives of fifteen or twenty meat packers held a long conference with Secretary Wilson to-day to discuss the requirements of the new meat inspection law on the subject of labels. Dr. Wylie, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and Dr. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the two bureaus most concerned with the enforcement of the meat and pure food laws, were present.

Secretary Wilson told the packers that nothing short of the placing upon meat products of labels which will not deceive the public would be considered. Hereafter, if the packers want their goods accepted for inter-State shipment they must bear labels more specific than those used in the past. It will not do, for instance, to state merely that a package contains sausage. The label must distinctly describe the article and plainly show that the sausage is made entirely of pork, of pork and beef combined, or of other ingredients. The same rule will apply to other products. The elimination of certain advertising features on the labels also will be insisted upon.

The packers were particularly solicitous regarding the meat products already put up and held in stock. Secretary Wilson assured them it was not his intention to open every package, but to select a certain percentage of them, and if they were found to be as represented he would authorize the issuance of labels for the entire lot certifying that it had been inspected and had met the requirements of the law.

His callers informed the Secretary that they would hardly be able to get their new labels ready by Oct. 1, the date on which the new law will go into effect, but there is no indication that the appeals of the packers in any way changed his mind.

Secretary Wilson said to-night that in administering the law he would apply the principle of common sense, and that it was not his intention to be hypercritical or to impose any unnecessary hardships upon the packers. A further conference will be held to-morrow.

CHICAGO PACKERS WARNED.

Will Be Fined If They Continue to Sell Short-Weight Packages.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—City Sealer Joseph Grein, who has the supervision of weights and measures, issued to-day a warning to the packers, butter factories, and dealers in lard that full weight must be maintained in all packages of lard and butter or the city will prosecute them.

The ordinance provides for a fine of $100 on every package of lard or butter in which the weight is short. The Sealer declared that he would give the dealers until next Tuesday to reweigh all the packages in their possession. If they do not conform with the standard by that time he will proceed against the dealers, having procured evidence against them in hundreds of cases.

FAST TIME AT PARKWAY.

Favorites First in Every Event at the Third Day's Meeting.

Four favorites won at the third day's meeting of the Parkway Driving Club at Brooklyn yesterday. The regular programme was augmented by an unfinished race, which was left over from Wednesday night. The time of many of the heats was very good, the fastest being in the final heat of the 2:09 pace, which was covered in 2:10¼.

In the 2:18 pace, which was unfinished on the preceding day, Fabaolia won the final heat in 2:16½. Beth D. and Tommy H., equal favorites, passed under the wire together in the first heat of the 2:13 pace, but Beth D. captured the next three heats in fast time. Tommy H. finishing second in each heat. Roland Reed caused considerable delay in the third heat by balking. After several unsuccessful efforts to force the horse to start, the judges ordered him withdrawn, and he was unhitched and led away lame.

Spinky sold an equal favorite in the pools with Lilly Stranger for the first heat of the 2:19 trot, but Lady Iona won the heat, the two favorites just getting inside the distance flag. Lilly Stranger won the three succeeding heats from Spinky by a close margin. In the 2:09 pace, Schermerhorn and Frank S. were the public choices. Frank S. won the first heat and Schermerhorn the next three. Summaries:

2:18 Class.—Pace; mile heats; three in five.

Fabaolia, ch. m., by McField, (Dudley)	1	1	9	8 1
Dunder, ch. g., (Brown)	4	5	3	1 3
Babe Allerton, b. m., (Bever)	2	2	5	2 2
Arrow, b. g., (Hayden)	5	9	1	6 4s
Orangeburg, b. s., (Dodge)	9	8	2	3 dr
Easter Boy, ch. s., (Lewis)	8	3	0	4 dr
Del Inez, ch. m., (Phillips)	6	4	4	5 dr
Nat H., ch. g., (Donovan)	7	6	7	7 dr
Monday Wilkes, blk. g., (McAuliffe)	8	7	8	dr

Time—2:15¼; 2:16¼; 2:20¼; 2:18½; 2:16½.

2:13 Pace.—Mile heats; three in five.

Beth D., b. m., by Paris, (Brusie)	*	1	1 1
Tommy H., b. g., (Moody)	*	2	2 2
Cashier, b. g., (Waterbury)	5	4	4 3
Bion Girl, b. m., (Gatlin)	7	5	3 4
Helen Hill, ch. m., (Reddy)	6	6	5 5
Roland Reed, blk. g., (Duffy)	3	3	Dis.

Time—2:12½; 2:18¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¼.

*Dead heat.

2:19 Class.—Pace; mile heats; three in five.

Lilly Stranger, b. m., by Stranger-Lillian Wilkes, (Corwin)	9	1	1 1
Lady Iona, b. m., (Bever)	1	2	7 4
Spinky, ch. g., (Hollenbeck)	7	3	2 2
A. Laundry, b. g., (Van Houten)	3	4	4 3
Crimson Clover, b. m., (Dodge)	4	5	3 5
Major Dacy, b. s., (Patrick)	6	7	5 6
Dorothy Day, b. m., (Hendrickson)	8	8	8 7
Sultana N., b. m., (Remsen)	5	7	6 dr
Ella Hall, b. m., (Ralston)	2	9	dis.
Sarah Hamlin, b. m., (Packer)	10	dr.	

Time—2:18¼; 2:15¼; 2:16; 2:15¼.

2:09 Pace.—Mile heats; three in five.

Schermerhorn, b. g., by Blue Zero, (Meeks)	5	1	1 1
Frank S., b. g., (Brusie)	1	2	2 2
West, b. g., (Curtis)	2	3	3 4
John McEwen, b. g., (Powers)	4	4	4 5
Olivewood, br. g., (Phillips)	3	dr.	

Time—2:18; 2:14; 2:12; 2:10¼.

Anderson Wanted to Fight "Rooter."

Aggravated by the taunts of a "rooter" sitting well forward in the grand stand at American League Park yesterday, John Anderson, the left fielder of the Washington team, jumped into the stand after he had been put out in the ninth inning, and for a moment a fist fight appeared imminent. Anderson, however, soon returned to the field, and on going to the players' bench was reprimanded by Manager Stahl.

DANDELION WAS FIRST, A HEAD BEFORE ENTREE

Sensational Finish Resulted in Saratoga's Last Stake.

FAVORITES WON THREE RACES

Solly M., at 30 to 1, Was the Surprise of the Closing Day at the Summer Resort Meeting.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30.—The last day of the Saratoga race meeting, with "get-away" money to be gained by most of the professional horsemen and many of the holiday visitors, was crowded with sensation for the betting men, the acme of excitement being reached when Dandelion squeezed home first by a head from Entree for the Champlain Handicap, the stake feature of the day. The track had dried out well and the weather was fair, but the lightest attendance of the meeting gathered for the wind-up of the season, a majority of the horsemen and many of the regular element of racegoers having departed earlier in the week. The betting was fast and furious, nevertheless, and the backers were rewarded by about their average of success at Saratoga, as three favorites were returned winners, but the followers had to wait for the latter half of the programme for the winning choices, as the favorites were beaten in the first three races.

The finishes were close in most of the races, but that for the Champlain Handicap took place not only as the closest of the day, but also as the closest of the meeting. Only four horses ran, with Dandelion, winner of the Saratoga Handicap, as the top weight and odds-on favorite, over Entree, Ravena, and Graziallo. The field made the first turn in compact order, and there was a lot of jostling there, Graziallo then drawing out clear of the others and making the running to the far turn, with Dandelion second. On the turn Entree went up after Dandelion, and the two moved on past Graziallo, and, neck and neck, set to racing on the turn into the stretch. The horses were ridden by the two star jockeys of the meeting, Sewell on Dandelion and Miller on Entree, and from the moment they locked both riders were hard at work and the horses under pressure. Head and head they came on, Dandelion always keeping his nose in front, and in a splendidly fought finish they passed the winning post in the order that they began the run down the straight, Dandelion first by a head, while Entree was five lengths in front of Ravena. Dandelion was the first winning favorite of the day, his success then being followed by a handily won victory for Columbia Girl, favorite in the selling mile, and a galloping victory for Paumonok, odds-on favorite for the maidens' race.

In the steeplechase The Claimant, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., went to the post a strong favorite, and not only was beaten, but injured himself in the race in such a manner that he had to be destroyed. The Claimant was galloping in front, when he suddenly began to stop, swerved out at a jump, and was pulled up with a broken leg, while Allegiance went on and won, ridden out to beat Sandalwood. As there was no chance to save The Claimant, his owner gave permission and the horse was shot. The longest-chance winner of the day came to the front in the opening race, which Solly M., at 30 to 1, captured, hard ridden to beat Miss Strome, the favorite, Arimo, finishing unplaced. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Solly M., 120, Horner, 30-1, 8-1	3	3	1½
Miss Strome, 116, Heffernan, 5-1, 8-5	5	5	2h
Puissant, 114, Miller, 5-1, 8-5	1	4	3h
Lucy Marie, 114, Koerner, 15-1, 4-1	7	7	4
Arimo, 126, L. Williams, 3-2, 7-10	6	1	5
Elixir, 110, L. Smith, 6-1, 2-1	4	6	6
Elmont, 117, Lyne, 8-1, 5-2	2	2	7

Time—1:09. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. c., 2, by Griffon-Broken Vows. Owner, F. T. Meehan. Trainer, James McLaughlin.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about two miles.

	S.	½	F.
Allegiance, 153, Hueston, 4-1, 6-5	3	1	1½
Sandalwood, 134, Pending, 5-1, 7-5	1	2	2½
Ligero, 132, Grantland, 10-1, 5-2	4	3	3½
C. B. Campbell, 153, W. G. Wilson, 3-1, 1-1	5	4	4
The Claimant, 130, Palmer, 3-2, 1-2	2	*	

*Refused.

Time—4:31 2-5. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. g., aged, by Uncle Jess-Fidelity. Owner, Mrs. C. V. Tupper. Trainer, C. V. Tupper.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Giovanni Balerio, 101, Heffernan, 6-1, 2-1	5	1	1h
Bertha E., 101, J. Hennessy, 2-1, 4-5	4	2	2½
Calabash, 101, Alex, 15-1, 6-1	6	5	3h
Lord of the Forest, 108, Miller, 7-2, 6-5	2	7	4
Cull, 101, C. Ross, 20-1, 8-1	9	4	5
Bribery, 101, Horner, 20-1, 6-1	3	3	6
Just, 109, Sewell, 8-1, 3-1	1	3	7
Court Martial, 106, Koerner, 8-1, 3-1	8	6	8
Hocus Pocus, 106, Finn, 20-1, 6-1	7	10	9
John H., 103, J. Carroll, 60-1, 20-1	10	9	10

Time—1:14. Won ridden out; place same. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Pontiac-Pandora. Owner, Mrs. J. Curl. Trainer, W. L. Curl.

FOURTH RACE.—The Champlain Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½	F.
Dandelion, 126, Sewell, 4-5, 1-4	1	1	1h
Entree, 112, Miller, 3-1, 3-5	2	2	2c
Ravena, 104, Koerner, 4-1, 9-10	4	3	3½
Graziallo, 106, L. Williams, 12-1, 2-1	5	4	4

Time—1:54. Won ridden out; place same. Winner ch. c., 4, by Hamburg-Pansy. Owner, F. R. Hitchcock. Trainer, John E. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Columbia Girl, 97, Koerner, 13-5, even	1	2	1½
Bryan, 99, J. Hennessey, 5-1, 2-1	3	1	2½
Cadichon, 97, Freishon, 3-1, 3-1	8	3	3h
Wrenne, 87, Cross, 6-1, 2-1	5	4	4
Varietes, 94, Heffernan, 6-1, 2-1	9	6	5
Phalanx, 102, Sandy, 6-1, 2-1	4	5	6
Edith James, 90, Englander, 20-1, 8-1	14	11	7
Water Pansy, 99, J. Johnson, 60-1, 20-1	13	8	8
Mount Henry, 94, Rosen, 60-1, 20-1	11	10	9
Yada, 101, Beekman, 15-1, 6-1	7	7	10
Tom Lawson, 99, J. Harris, 60-1, 20-1	12	13	11
Dazzle, 99, Finn, 40-1, 15-1	2	12	12
Society Bud, 94, Horner, 15-1, 6-1	6	9	13
Ocean Spray, 91, Chandler, 15-1, 6-1	10	15	14
Midas, 96, Murphy, 60-1, 20-1	12	14	15
Tyron, 106, Sewell, 8-1, 3-1	*		

*Left at the post.

Time—1:41 1-5. Won ridden out; place same. Winner ch. m., 5, by Loyalist-Soltaire. Owner and trainer, J. M. Johnson.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Paumonok, 110, J. Hennessey, 2-5, out	3	1	1¾
Fish Hawk, 107, Koerner, 7-1, 1-1	2	2	2h
Joe Miller, 110, Sewell, 7-1, 2-1	5	3	3¾
*Sir Wm. Johnson, 110, Horner, 8-1, 2-1	4	5	4
Rothgeb, 110, J. Harris, 60-1, 15-1	1	4	5
*Coblenskill, 107, Finn, 8-1, 2-1	6	6	6
George B., 110, L. Smith, 60-1, 15-1	9	9	7
Jobstown, 107, L. Williams, 50-1, 10-1	8	7	8
Ironton, 110, Heffernan, 30-1, 8-1	7	8	9
True Lass, 107, Chandler, 50-1, 10-1	10	10	10

*Coupled.

Time—1:07. Won easily; second horse ridden out. Winner br. c., 2, by Watercress-Braw Lass. Owner, Newton Bennington. Trainer, Fred Burlew.

PACERS FURNISH THE SPORT.

Four Sidewheelers Close Up In All of the 2:05 Heats.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 30.—The pacing event for the fast horses was again the feature of the Grand Circuit meet at the Readville track to-day, and four of the racers were well bunched in all three heats, Gratt winning from Baron Gratton in each event by a head. While no records were broken, the times were fast. The California gelding Mack Mack was the favorite in the 2:11 trot, and won two of the heats without difficulty. El Milagro took the third heat and qualified for the 2:10 class.

In the 2:18 trot the entire field of eleven horses raced well bunched from wire to wire, and finished spread across the track as if they were scoring. The judges gave Budd the initial heat by reason of breaks by Dr. Chase and Captain Bacon, and under the rules no time was announced for the event. Summary:

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse $960, divided, $320 each heat.

Gratt, blk. h., by Gratton, (Spencer)	1	1	1
Baron Gratton, b. g., (Geers)	2	2	2
Bolivar, b. g., (Walker)	4	3	3
Wilson Addington, b. h., (Cox)	5	4	4
Nervolo, b. h., (T. Murphy)	3	5	dr

Time—2:03½, 2:03¾, 2:03¾.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse $960, divided, $320 each heat.

Mack Mack, b. g., by McKinney, (Heilmann)	1	1	2
El Milagro, b. g., (Lasell)	2	2	1
Morone, b. g., (Gerrity)	3	3	3
Jennie Scott, b. m., (McHenry)	4	4	4
The Phantom, blk. h., (Walker)	8	5	6
Watson, ch. g., (Wickersham)	7	7	5
Frank A., b. g., (Geers)	6	6	7
Red Wood, b. g., (Benyon)	5	dis	

Time—2:08¼, 2:09¾, 2:09¾.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $960, divided, $320 each heat.

Dr. Chase, ch. g., by Dietetic, (T. Murphy)	2	1	3
Budd, b. g., (Carpenter)	1	11	4
Sister Collette, b. m., (Cahill)	7	6	1
Jessie Benyon, ro. m., (Benyon)	8	2	2
Captain Bacon, b. h., (Day)	3	5	6
Marjorie, b. m., (Cox)	9	3	7
Ruth C. b. m., (Kenney)	4	9	8
Tokio, b. g., (Dickerson)	10	4	10
Composer, b. g., (Lasell)	5	7	9
Prince Edward, blk. g., (Eldredge)	11	10	5
The Peer, blk. h., (Howard)	6	8	11

Time—... 2:10¾, 2:12¼.

SECOND TRIAL FOR HARVARD.

Will Row Over Full Course To-day, Paced by London R. C.

PUTNEY, England, Aug. 30.—The day being intensely hot, with a haze over the river, the Cambridge and Harvard University crews did only light work to-day, practicing starting and sprinting. This is very necessary in Harvard's case. A well-known oarsman to-day said that Cambridge vastly excels Harvard in the matter of starting, and this deficiency of the Americans might be costly the day of the race unless remedied in the meantime. Harvard has arranged for a full course trial to-morrow paced by a scratch crew of well-known oarsmen from the London Rowing Club. The trial is anticipated with great interest.

The Cambridge men explain their having a lighter shell built by the statement that the one they have been using was built for boisterous weather, such as usually prevails in the Spring, when the Oxford-Cambridge races are rowed, and is needlessly heavy for the quiet water now encountered.

Burgess Fails in Swim.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—T. W. Burgess made another unsuccessful attempt yesterday to swim the English Channel. He was in the water eighteen hours. There was a thick fog, and he took a new course over Goodwin Sands, on which account the tug accompanying was obliged to leave him.

Hirst's Good Cricket Record.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Hirst, the Yorkshire cricketer, playing at Scarborough yesterday, completed the season's record by scoring 2,000 runs and taking 200 wickets.

Metropolitan Scenes—"Opening Fall Racing Season."

TO hold a commanding lead and increase it over a long course is the supreme test of superb quality.

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steadily increase in popularity because the distinctive mildness of their original blend continues to attract critical smokers, and their incomparable richness never tires.

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AMERICANS MOVING UP ON CHICAGO LEADERS

Double Victory Places Them Only Three Games Behind.

GIANTS LOSE AND THEN WIN

Pittsburg Increases Advantage Over Champions—Chicago Beats Cincinnati by a Run.

The Greater New Yorks made considerable headway in the race for the American League championship yesterday, their two defeats of Washington placing them second and only three games behind Chicago. The Western leaders had no game scheduled, while the champion Athletics were beaten by the tail-enders of Boston. The New Yorks have four more games with Washington on the former's grounds, while Chicagos are engaging the Clevelands. In the National League yesterday the champion New Yorks were worsted in one game of a double-header with Philadelphia, but both Chicago and Pittsburg were successful. McGraw's men wind up their tour with the Quakers today, and then play four games with the Bostons at the Polo Grounds.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 5; Washington, 0.
New York, 9; Washington, 8.
Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0.
New York, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburg, 5; St. Louis, 4.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York, (2 games.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	11	10	8	7	6	13	15	70	.603
New York	7	—	8	9	11	11	9	10	65	.575
Philadelphia	8	6	—	10	9	12	10	10	65	.565
Cleveland	6	8	9	—	8	9	12	10	62	.549
St. Louis	6	7	8	7	—	9	13	10	60	.522
Detroit	9	7	5	4	7	—	10	11	54	.478
Washington	6	5	4	6	9	6	—	10	46	.400
Boston	4	3	6	7	4	8	5	—	37	.314
Games lost	46	48	50	51	55	59	69	81		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Pittsburg	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Percentage
Chicago	—	10	12	15	14	14	10	16	91	.746
Pittsburg	5	—	9	12	10	10	13	17	76	.644
New York	7	9	—	13	14	8	15	8	74	.638
Philadelphia	2	6	5	—	9	10	11	11	54	.454
Cincinnati	4	5	5	10	—	11	7	9	51	.422
Brooklyn	5	8	4	4	6	—	11	9	45	.391
St. Louis	5	4	2	7	5	8	—	11	45	.375
Boston	3	2	5	4	9	9	8	—	40	.331
Games lost	31	42	42	65	70	70	75	81		

AMERICANS TAKE TWO.

With the Score 8 to 1 Against Them They Beat Washington in 10th Inning.

The Greater New York team did a creditable afternoon's work yesterday by defeating Washington in both games of a double-header, the first by 5 to 0 and the second by 9 to 8, in ten innings, and placing themselves second again in the race for the American League championship. The first game was a comparatively easy victory for Griffith's men, and "Joe" Doyle, the recent acquisition from the Wheeling Club, again showed his value as a pitcher by allowing the Washingtons only two safe hits. In the second game, however, Barger, the latest pitching recruit from the Lancaster Club of the Tri-State League, was compelled to abdicate in favor of Hogg early in the second inning, and between the two 6 runs were scored before the side was retired. It was a discouraging commencement, and when the Washingtons added two more runs in the fifth inning, making the score at that time 8 to 1 in the visitors' favor, few of the 5,000 "rooters" expected that the New Yorks would come anywhere near equaling the score, but the wonderful batting of Chase, who put together three triples and a double out of five times at the bat, in addition to effective hitting of the other members of the team, enabled the New Yorks to gradually overtake the Washingtons, and in the tenth inning, with Moriarty at second base and two men out, Conroy made his first safe hit of the game to centre field, on which Moriarty tallied the winning run.

So effective was Doyle's pitching in the first game and the excellent support he received that only two Washington runners reached second base. Doyle showed the same coolness and steadiness that he displayed against the Clevelands, when he shut that team out by 2 to 0, and in many instances the ridiculous efforts of several of the opposing batsmen to gauge his delivery caused much merriment. His change of pace was most effective, and in the nine innings he struck out six men and did not give a base on balls. Altizer's fumble of Chase's hit, Yeager's sacrifice, Delehanty's force hit, and singles by Moriarty and Doyle were responsible for the first two runs scored by the New Yorks, and a combination of errors, wild pitching, and timely batting added three more runs to the local men's total in the fifth inning.

Four men faced Barger in the first inning of the second game. Altizer securing a safe hit. The others were thrown out at first. Elberfeld's fumble gave Anderson a base in the second inning, then the next two men hit safely. Wakefield hit to Chase, who threw Anderson out at the plate. McGuire instantly returned the ball to first, but threw badly to Barger, and Wakefield not only was safe, but Hickman tallied. Barger was then relieved by Hogg, who gave Kitson a base on balls, filling the bases again. Nill batted safely, scoring Stahl. With three men still on bases, Jones sent the ball between centre and left fields, on which he made a home run, making the total runs for the inning six. Three good hits and a sacrifice gave the Washingtons two more runs in the fifth, but that ended their scoring.

A wild throw by Cross gave Conroy a base in the first inning, and after stealing second was advanced to third on Keeler's out. A long fly by Elberfeld to Hickman enabled Conroy to score. It was in the sixth inning that it dawned upon the "rooters" that Griffith's men were still in the game, and from that time to the finish the enthusiasm was intense. Four runs by splendid batting were scored in the sixth, and the score was tied in the seventh after the Washingtons had substituted a new battery in the previous inning. Then when darkness was fast approaching Conroy batted out a single in the tenth and won the game. The score:

WASHINGTON.

	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	0	0	1	1	1	0
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Altizer, ss	0	1	3	4	1	1
Cross, 3b	0	0	0	5	2	0
And'son, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0
H'kman, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	3	1	0	0
Patten, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	2	24	10	2	

NEW YORK.

	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss	1	2	3	2	3	0
Chase, 1b	1	2	8	0	1	0
Yeager, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	0
Del'h'ty, lf	1	0	3	0	0	0
Mor'ty, 3b	1	1	2	5	1	0
Kleinow, c	0	1	9	1	0	0
Doyle, p	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	5	8	27	9	2	

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	—5

Bases on errors—New York, 2; Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Patten, 4. Struck out—By Doyle, 6; by Patten, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 2. Sacrifice hit—Yeager. Stolen bases—Yeager, Altizer. Hit by pitched ball—By Patten, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.

	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	1	2	1	3	0	0
Jones, cf	1	1	4	0	0	0
Alt'zer, ss	0	2	1	1	0	1
Cross, 3b	0	0	2	2	2	0
And'son, lf	1	1	5	0	0	0
H'kman, rf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b	2	2	11	0	0	0
Wakef'd, c	1	1	2	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	0	3	0	0
Kitson, p	1	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	8	11	*29	11	2	

NEW YORK.

	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, cf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss	1	1	2	6	1	0
Chase, 1b	2	4	12	1	0	0
Yeager, 2b	1	2	5	1	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf	1	2	6	0	0	0
Moriarty, 3b	2	3	2	4	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	3	1	1	0
†Hoffman	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas, c	0	0	2	1	1	0
Barger, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hogg, p	0	1	0	2	0	0
‡La Porte	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	16	30	16	3	

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Ran for McGuire in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Hogg in tenth inning.

Washington	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—8
New York	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	1—9

Bases on errors—New York, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 5; off Kitson, 2; off Smith, 1. Struck out—By Hogg, 4. Left on bases—New York, 8; Washington, 9. Home run—Jones. Three-base hits—Chase, (3.) Two-base hit—Chase. Sacrifice hits—Delehanty, Hoffman, Thomas, Jones, Hickman. Stolen bases—Moriarty, Hogg, Jones, Stahl. Hits—Off Barger, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Hogg, 8 in 8 2-3 innings; off Kitson, 9 in 5 1-3 innings; off Smith, 7 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Hogg, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	1	0	0	0	1
Parent, ss	2	1	1	6	0	0	Lord, cf	0	0	6	0	1	0
Stahl, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	0	12	0	1	0
Ferris, 2b	0	1	3	7	0	0	Seybold, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hoey, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Murphy, 2b	1	1	3	5	0	0
G'm's'w, 1b	0	0	14	0	0	0	Cross, ss	0	1	0	2	0	0
Morgan, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	0	Knight, 3b	1	2	3	4	0	0
Carrigan, c	0	0	3	1	0	0	Powers, c	0	0	0	0	0	1
Winter, p	0	2	0	1	0	0	Sch'k'g'st, c	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Coombs, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	27	16	0	0	Dygert, p	0	0	1	0	1	0
							Waddell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
							*Armbrus'r	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	2	7	24	12	4	

*Batted for Dygert in eighth inning.

Boston	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Three-base hit—Hayden. Home run—Knight. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Stahl. Stolen base—Hoey. Double plays—Ferris and Grimshaw; Parent, Ferris, and Grimshaw; Murphy and Davis. First base on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Dygert, 1; off Winter, 2. Hits—Off Coombs, 1 in the first inning; off Dygert, 5 in seven innings. Struck out—By Winter, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

SEYMOUR WINS FOR GIANTS.

After Dropping First Game ex-Cincinnatian's Hit Scores a Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—In two of the finest played and sensational games witnessed in this city this year the Philadelphia team divided a double attraction this afternoon with the champion New Yorks, the Quakers capturing the opening contest by the score of 2 to 0, while the visitors took the second 1 to 0. Both contests were sharply fought, filled with excellent fielding, and were not decided until the last man had been retired.

Effective pitching figured in each engagement, the opposing twirlers engaging in stirring duels. Sparks pitched well in the first game, not a hit being made by New York until the ninth inning. In the second contest only a single hit had been garnered from the pitching of Duggleby up to the ninth inning. The pitching of Mathewson in the first and McGinnity in the second game was far above the average.

The infield was slow and soggy, while the outfield was treacherously slippery from the recent hard rains, rendering the fielding difficult. Despite this handicap both teams played finely, not an error marring the defensive execution of either team in the second game. In this contest New York did not get but one man beyond first base until two men had been put out in the ninth inning. This exception was in the fourth, when, with two out, Devlin received a pass to first and went to third on McGann's hit, the only safe drive made by the visitors until the final inning. Devlin was caught off third when McGann started to steal second, and was run down between third and home.

After McGinnity and Shannon had been retired in the ninth, Browne bunted safely in front of the plate. Seymour then batted the ball against the right field wall, Browne sprinting across the plate with the only run of the game. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf	0	1	3	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Browne, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Bransf'd, 1b	0	2	4	9	2	0
Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	0	Titus, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	0	Magee, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	2	1	0	Doolin, ss	0	0	3	4	0	0
Strang, 2b	0	0	0	5	0	0	Sentelle, 2b	0	0	0	3	1	0
Bow'man, c	0	0	3	1	0	0	Donovan, c	0	0	8	0	0	0
M'th'son, p	0	0	0	1	0	0	Sparks, p	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	0	3	24	10	1		Total	2	6	27	14	2	

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Stolen base—Bransfield. Two-base hits—Bransfield, Seymour. Three-base hits—Bransfield. Double plays—Doolin, Gleason and Bransfield; Bransfield and Doolin. Struck out—By Sparks, 7; by Mathewson, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 2; off Mathewson, 3. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Hit by pitched ball—McGann. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Conway.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	2	0	0	0	0
Browne, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	1	5	0	0	0	Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	14	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	0	Titus, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0
M'Gann, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	0	Magee, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	4	0	0	Doolin, ss	0	1	0	2	0	0
Strang, 2b	0	0	1	4	0	0	Sentelle, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	0
Bow'man, c	0	0	5	1	0	0	Donovan, c	0	0	5	1	0	0
McG'nity, p	0	0	0	2	0	0	D'gleby, p	0	0	1	6	0	0
Total	1	3	27	12	0		Total	0	6	27	16	0	

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Thomas. Two-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hit—Seatelle. Double play—McGinnity, Dahlen, and McGann. Struck out—By Duggleby, 4; by McGinnity, 5. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 3; off McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitcher—Doolin. Time—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Conway and O'Day.

AT BROOKLYN.

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Dolan, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0	Casey, 3b	0	1	2	2	1	
Tenney, 1b	2	2	9	1	0	0	Maloney, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Bates, cf	1	2	1	0	0	0	Lumley, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Howard, ss	1	2	4	2	1		Jordan, 1b	2	3	8	0	0	
Brown, 3b	1	1	2	1	0		McC'thy, lf	0	1	2	2	0	
Needham, 2b	1	2	1	4	0		Alp'man, 2b	1	0	3	5	0	
O'Neil, c	1	1	9	1	0		Lewis, ss	0	2	0	5	2	
Goode, lf	0	1	0	0	0		Bergen, c	0	1	10	2	0	
L'daman, p	0	1	0	2	1		Scanlon, p	0	1	0	0	0	
							Stricklett, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	8	14	27	11	2		*Hummel	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	5	11	27	16	3	

*Batted for Stricklett in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Bates, Lindaman, Lewis, Lumley. Three-base hits—Howard, Jordan. Hits—Off Scanlon, 5 in five innings; off Stricklett, 9 in four innings. Sacrifice hit—Casey. Stolen bases—Goode, Alperman, Lewis. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 1; off Stricklett, 2; off Lindaman, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Scanlon, 5; by Stricklett, 2; by Lindaman, 7. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	2	0	0		Huggins, 2b	0	1	6	2	2	
Gessler, cf	0	0	0	0	0		Kelley, lf	0	1	3	0	0	
Sheck'd, lf	1	1	0	0	1		Jude, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Schulte, rf	0	0	3	0	0		Smoot, cf	1	2	1	0	0	
Chance, 1b	0	0	1	1	0		Lobert, ss	0	1	2	1	0	
Hofman, 1b	0	1	10	0	1		Mowry, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	2	0	0		Schlei, c	1	2	3	1	0	
Tinker, ss	1	1	3	3	1		Deal, 1b	0	0	8	3	0	
Evers, 2b	1	1	1	1	0		Fraser, p	0	1	0	2	0	
Moran, c	0	1	3	2	0								
Taylor, p	0	0	2	4	0		Total	2	9*	26	12	2	
Total	3	7	27	11	3								

*Winning run scored with two out.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Smoot. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, (2,) Sheckard, Moran. Stolen base—Hofman. Double play—Taylor and Hofman. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Fraser, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Fraser, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Emslie.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Barry, rf	0	1	1	0	0		Clarke, lf	1	3	5	0	0	
Bennett, 2b	0	0	2	1	0		Ganley, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Grady, 1b	1	1	4	0	0		Meier, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Beckley, 1b	0	1	10	1	0		Wagner, ss	2	1	3	0	0	
Host'r, 3b	0	1	2	4	0		Nealon, 1b	0	1	5	2	0	
Mertes, lf	0	2	1	0	2		Sheehan, 3b	1	1	4	2	0	
Burch, cf	0	0	2	0	0		Ritchey, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	
Marshall, c	1	2	3	0	0		Gibson, c	0	1	5	1	0	
Crawf'd, ss	2	1	1	3	0		Liefield, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Karger, p	0	1	1	0	0		Phillippe, p	0	0	1	1	0	
							Willis, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	4	10	27	15	2		*Leach	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	5	10	27	11	0	

*Batted for Phillippe in eighth inning.

St. Louis	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	—5

Two-base hits—Crawford, Wagner, Ritchey. Three-base hit—Nealon. Sacrifice hits—Ganley, 3. Wild pitches—By Phillippe, 1; by Karger, 1. Bases on balls—Off Karger, 3; off Willis, 1. Struck out—By Liefield, 1; by Phillippe, 4; by Karger, 3. Hits—Off Liefield, 5 in one and one-third innings; off Willis, 2 in two innings; off Phillippe, 3 in five and two-thirds innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Pittsburg, 11. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

				R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5—8	9	2
Providence	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2—6	8	4

Batteries—Foxen and Butler; Cronin and Barton.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1—6	11	2
Baltimore	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1—5	14	1

Batteries—McNeil and Byers; Garrick and Stanage.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3	1—8	17	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	5	2

Batteries—Henley and Steelman; Williams and Woods.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	69	46	.600	Newark	53	59	.473
Jersey City	66	44	.600	Providence	52	60	.464
Baltimore	63	47	.573	Montreal	49	66	.426
Rochester	58	56	.509	Toronto	40	72	.357

Baseball To-day. Two games. First game called 2 P. M. American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Washington.—Adv.

AUTOS MUST NOT SPEED OVER THE CUP COURSE

Racing Officials Request Sheriff to Arrest Reckless Drivers.

MUST OBSERVE RESTRICTIONS

No Racing Cars Will Be Permitted to Practice Until Sept. 12—Expect Record Breaking.

If the daily pilgrimages of automobilists to the Vanderbilt Cup course are indicative of the interest which this year's race is arousing there will be the biggest gathering about the thirty-mile stretch on Oct. 6 that has ever gotten together for any athletic event in America. The visitors include all classes of automobilists—from those who intend competing in the race to those whose only object is sightseeing. The firmness of the authorities in charge of the race is alone responsible for the fact that there is not to-day daily trials of speed over all parts of the course.

Chairman Thompson issued yesterday another manifesto on the subject. He declared that he had requested the authorities to deal as strictly as the law permits with those who take advantage of the granting of a permit to hold the race over Long Island roads to evade the speed laws. He wants these taught a lesson and, having no direct means of controlling them, has asked the aid of Sheriff Gildersleeve. With the racers themselves the commission can deal, and there will certainly be no speeding by any racing car until the ten-day limit prior to the elimination trial expires.

Those interested in the racers are daily visitors, however. Lee Frayer, who will drive J. F. Stone's Frayer-Miller car in the elimination trial, went over the course and declared that was likely that the winner in the race would average 75 miles an hour. This is three miles better than the average made by Lancia in his Fiat up to the time he was put out of the cup race last year by his collision, and is beyond the estimates of most of those who have made a study of the course. Sixty miles an hour for all of the five qualifying cars is a common prediction, however. Frayer says his car with its short wheel base and light weight will be able to take the curves at a high speed, and will pick up its highest rate quickly after rounding. He believes it will average close to his estimate.

Ernest Keeler, who will drive the Oldsmobile, is another who predicts high speed. He expects to bring his racer to the course by Thursday of next week. C. W. Spencer, who visited the course yesterday, said that he had seen Herbert Lytle driving the Pope-Toledo in Toledo, and believes it will make a good average. He says he saw 81 miles an hour made on it without extension to the limit. He is particularly enthusiastic over its strength of construction and ability to withstand any strain put upon it. He said it would not reach the course until Sept. 10.

The suggestion has been made to the Vanderbilt Cup Commission that if the two telegraph poles that stand at the "hairpin curve" can be removed a dozen yards to right or left the safety of the racers in the event of them skidding off the course, as Foxhall Keene did last year, will be immeasurably insured. As the poles are now situated they are exactly in the two positions where a car would hit them if they swerve from the path. An effort will be made to have the telegraph company consent to their temporary removal back, which would give a position of absolute safety. The "hairpin," by the way, has not impressed the visitors to the course with the difficulty its name implies. It is really a "U"-shaped curve doubling on itself at Old Westbury. It must be taken at lessened speed, but with reasonable caution can be negotiated with much greater security than the old "S" at Albertson's.

The Maxwell cars will appear at Atlantic City in special exhibitions, according to C. W. Kelsey. The twelve-cylinder car has been completed and tried out, and both it and the eight-cylinder will be shipped to Atlantic City to-morrow. The exhibitions on the beach speedway are expected to determine which of the two cars will enter the elimination trial.

It was announced yesterday by Robert Graves, who has entered his Mercedes in the Vanderbilt Cup race, that Jenatzy will arrive with the car from Germany early next month, certainly before the twelfth. The mechanics from the Fiat factory at Turin sailed yesterday from Genoa with the four Italian racing cars and with two trial cars. They will be taken at once to the Garden City training quarters on their arrival. Lancia, Nazarro, and Dr. Wellschott will not sail from Havre until Sept. 15.

DATES FOR AUTO BOAT RACES.

Larchmont Club Fixes Oct. 12 and 13 for Challenge Cup Contests.

The Larchmont Yacht Club announced yesterday that the races for the Amateur Challenge Trophy for auto boats will be contested on Oct. 12 and 13 on a course on Long Island Sound opposite the club house. The trophy, which is held by the club by virtue of the victory of Vingt-et-Un II. in the first race for the cup, has been challenged for by both E. J. Schroeder of the New York Athletic Club on behalf of the Dixie, and by George Gillig of the Newark Bay Yacht Club on behalf of the Xpdnc.

Willis Sharpe Kilmer announced at the time of the receipt of the challenge that Vingt-et-Un II. would defend the cup, so that these three boats will surely start. Under the terms of the deed of gift any other boats may enter the race provided they qualify a month preceding the date set for the race, and all will start under the time allowance scale of the American Power Boat Association.

It is expected that several of the fast boats that aspire to championship honors will be entered before the expiration of the time limit, on Sept. 12. These include J. R. Hoadley's Den II., Richard Croker, Jr.'s, new Hereshoff racer, L. W. Armstrong's Irene of the Philadelphia Corinthian Club, Charles J. Swain's Sparrow of the Riverton Club, and possibly George W. Child Drexel's Argo. Outside of the races for the championship to be held on the Hudson River next Month, the Larchmont Cup races will be the most interesting of the year.

GOLF AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Small Field Starts for Championship of the Public Links.

There was only a small field to compete for the championship of the public links at Van Cortlandt Park in the tournament begun yesterday under the auspices of the New York Golf Club. The inability of men employed in business to take time off in midweek is given as the reason for the lack of entries, and next year the old order of play on successive Saturdays will be resumed. C. Floy

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MR. BRYAN'S NEW PARTY.

Returning to his native land Mr. BRYAN presents himself to his countrymen no longer as a Democrat but as the founder and leader of a new party, the exponent of a new National policy, and the advocate of new and revolutionary principles. In his judgment "the overshadowing evil of the day is the Trust with the plutocratic tendencies that result therefrom," and, believing that the Trusts are fostered and sustained by private monopoly in railroad transportation, he attacks the evil by proposing National ownership of the trunk-line railroads and State ownership of local lines. Mr. BRYAN recently said that he was more radical than ever. This is his radicalism. It is not Democracy—that is certain. Government control over inter-State commerce corporations is Republican doctrine as well as Democratic doctrine, for it is imbedded in the Constitution. But public ownership of the railroads has not up to the present time been an article of faith with either party, and by portending the effacement of State lines it stands in irreconcilable conflict with that century-old foundation principle of Democracy that insists upon State rights and the limiting of the Federal power to its strict Constitutional prerogatives. That he expects to make himself the leader of a new party made up from the membership of both the old parties is the plain meaning of Mr. BRYAN'S speech, and he says so in words of unmistakable import:

> I do not know what the sentiment of the people in this country may be; I do not know whether the people have yet reached the point where they are willing to consider Government ownership of railroads. I do not know whether a majority of the members of the party to which I have the honor to belong believe in the Government ownership of railroads, but my theory is that no man can call a mass convention to decide what he himself shall think. I have reached the conclusion that there will be no permanent relief on the railroad question from discrimination between individuals and between places, and from extortionate rates, until the railroads are the property of the Government and operated by the Government in the interests of the people.

Inasmuch as Mr. BRYAN'S speech makes it evident that if he shall be a candidate for the Presidency in 1908 the great issue will be between Government ownership and Government regulation, it is interesting to examine his new position from the point of view of political principle and of party tactics. Mr. BRYAN, like Mr. ROOSEVELT, has become convinced that the tariff is not the father of the Trusts. His studies have impressed him with the belief that the great private monopolies have been in the main built up and sustained by railroad discriminations. Petroleum, steel, sugar, salt, and coal are among the commodities of necessary use which have been made the subject of these discriminating practices, enormously enriching those who produce them, and thus, through an unjust and unequal distribution of wealth, creating plutocracy upon the one hand and poverty below the reasonable standard of comfort upon the other. He would abolish all discriminations and all chance of them, forever put an end to rebates, and establish perfect equality of opportunity between small and great producers by transferring the railroads to the ownership and operation of the Government. The distinction he makes between trunk lines that are to be taken over by the Government and local lines which the States are to own and operate is, of course, illogical, impracticable, and fantastic. Probably it is a weak concession to the public unpreparedness for a complete application of his doctrine.

To the inevitable question, Why need the Government own and operate the railroads, why is not a remedy for the evil to be found in Government regulation? Mr. BRYAN'S answer is a confession of want of confidence in the Executive, in the Congress, and in the courts. He insists that as the railroads have controlled the Senate they will control the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and even sway the minds of Presidents and Judges, defeating the people's attempt to regulate as they have in the past defeated their attempts to legislate. The extirpation of the railroad monopoly is the only cure, the transfer to the Government of this unconquerable power that has so long been used to shape its acts and decrees the only way of relief.

Mr. BRYAN believes that this "overshadowing evil" has become so great a public danger, and is so much in the minds and thoughts of the people, that with his popularity and his eloquence he can make it the commanding issue, disrupt the old parties as they were disrupted by the slavery issue, and bring to the support of his views and his candidacy an increasing number of the members of all parties, which, under the magic of his persuasion, will swell to majority proportions in the Presidential contest.

Considered as a piece of tactics, Mr. BRYAN'S new doctrine was almost forced upon him by necessity, and presents a way of escape from the helpless position in which he appeared to have been placed by Mr. ROOSEVELT'S advancing radicalism. The President had taken the wind out of his sails, but upon this tack he has the wide ocean to himself. That he had to do it will be the comment of political observers. A Presidential campaign in which Mr. BRYAN should content himself with following in the wake of Mr. ROOSEVELT would be a tame and listless performance, and he would be the subordinate performer. Now, at least, he will attract attention.

Mr. BRYAN has possibly done his best to create an issue, but we are not of the opinion that he has done well or wisely. We do not believe that either the Democratic Party, or any great part of the membership of either party, is ready to accompany him upon this perilous adventure in radicalism and centralization. The people are not so distrustful of their institutions and of their own powers within the old forms. It cannot be denied that the evils Mr. BRYAN declares to be overshadowing do exist. Discrimination has been practiced, and it is harmful. But the public remains to be convinced that it was through railroad discrimination alone that the Trusts have been built up, and it is very far from being convinced that public ownership is the only effective remedy. For our own part, we are entirely confident that the Inter-State Commerce act, the Anti-Trust act of 1890, the Elkins Anti-Rebate act, and the Hepburn bill of the last session, the enforcement of all of which measures has been wonderfully facilitated by recent decisions of the Supreme Court, enabling the prosecuting officer to disclose to the court and to the public the innermost secrets of railroad practice, supply remedies adequate for the cure of Mr. BRYAN'S "overshadowing evil," and vest the Federal Government with the power of control over carrying corporations that will protect the people from their insolence and their rapacity, and put a stop to unfair discrimination. The new policy of punishing the receiver of the rebate must powerfully tend to break up a system of brigandage in which the railroads have been not merely collusive partners, but victims.

Moreover, Mr. BRYAN overlooks one aspect of his new policy that will instantly and with the greatest glee be perceived at Oyster Bay. How could he have been so blind as not to see that his great issue will be almost wholly within the keeping of the enemy party within the next two years? It is a tremendous advantage for the Republican Party and for Mr. ROOSEVELT that the remedy of regulation, the alternative to the remedy of public ownership, is in their hands and can be administered to the patient in proportion to his needs and not without regard to the activities and the success of Mr. BRYAN in making headway with his new party. If Federal regulation cures the overshadowing evils, or cures enough of them to lull the present discontent of the public and permit it to turn its thoughts to other things, Mr. BRYAN will have lost his grievance, his new party will be a thing without an issue, incumbered with dead principles, and for a leader it will have a man forced to confess that for a third time he has guessed wrong.

Mr. BRYAN'S new doctrine of public ownership for the railroads is distinctly and measurably more dangerous and upsetting than his abandoned issue of 16 to 1. It is revolution that he proposes, and incalculable disaster would attend the success of his effort. The people of this country can see far enough ahead to steer clear of a calamity of this magnitude so plainly in their view. The transfer of the title to thirteen billions of property to the Federal Government, and the issue of an equivalent amount of National securities, would effect a displacement of values and of productive force that would result in disturbances for which our history affords no precedent or comparison save those occasioned by the Civil War. Mr. BRYAN professes to believe that it would restore the régime of individualism. It would leave a multitude of the most capable and efficient individuals in this Nation without work to do and without any incentive to make further application of their energies. Comparisons drawn from Mr. BRYAN'S study of public ownership in European countries fail altogether; it is like comparing zephyrs with cyclones.

It is strange that Mr. BRYAN takes no account of the dangers involved in adding to the public service an immense new army of employés. There are nearly one million and a half men employed in all capacities upon the railroads of this country, and under Government operation we may be very sure that the number would tend toward increase rather than toward diminution. If corporation managers have been able to control the votes of their men, it is at least credible that an Administration so disposed might in this country perpetuate its power through control of the railroad vote. If the people are impotent to enforce their will through legislators chosen by themselves, how could they hope to hold their own against this vast organized body of servants of the Executive? But there are countless aspects of the Bryan doctrine that under examination reveal its dangers—so many that it is not to be believed that even in a time of excitement and unrest, when public tranquillity has been disturbed by the appeals of demagogues and agitators, a majority of the people, or any imposing number of them, will approve Mr. BRYAN'S remedy or appoint him to apply it. He misjudged the American people upon the question of free silver coinage. He misjudged them upon the issue falsely described as imperialism. It is our opinion that he has again misjudged them, and more flagrantly than ever before.

He calls his address of last night a Democratic speech. Will it be called Democratic in the South? Will the Democrats of those States which furnish so many delegates to Democratic Conventions, and upon which every Democratic candidate must rely for Electoral votes, fail to perceive that his doctrine is in violent disaccord with their views upon State rights and is hostile to their interests? Mr. BRYAN'S express appeal to members of both parties, it seems to us, leaves Democrats all over the country free to manifest their disapproval of his principles, and to reject public ownership as un-Democratic and him as no longer a Democrat. The Democratic Party, with its history, its traditions, and its achievements, cannot surrender to this radical and revolutionist.

STOLYPIN AND RUSSIA.

Everybody who undertakes anything in the nature of a real reform in Russia finds his efforts thwarted by what ROSCOE CONKLING called "forbidden and abhorrent forces." It is a condition and not a theory which confronts him. The condition is the existence of the Grand Ducal Ring. The Grand Ducal Ring is composed of the worst men in Russia, so far as their political influence is concerned. The private vices of its members they take no pains to keep private. They rather take pains to make them public. According to MACKENZIE WALLACE, the first English-writing authority on Russia, this does them no particular harm in that very easy-going population. Neither does their notorious public corruption. That the builder of a warship for Russia must notoriously pay blackmail to the extent of 100,000 rubles to the Grand Duke ALEXIS may disturb foreigners of a qualmish pecuniary morality, as the Grand Dukes' standard or want of standard in respect to private morals may disturb foreigners solicitous on that score. These things, it seems, the Russian people take with even a larger allowance in the case of a Grand Duke than that with which they take it in the case of a commoner like MAXIM GORKY, who has been so much astonished and disgusted because American publicans declined his patronage.

But the one virtue which the Russian people, like any other people, requires of its aristocrats, is that when the time comes that they have for their own purposes and by their own vices embroiled their country in war, they shall go to the war. Even the old French noblesse linked that virtue to a thousand crimes. They did go out and risk their own skins. Whereas none of the mature members of the Russian Grand Ducal Ring were to be found within three thousand miles of the front in the war with Japan. Only those scions of the stock, CYRIL, who was blown up with MAKAROFF, and BORIS, whose behavior aroused the disgust and anger of KUROPATKIN, risked their lives. The grown-up Grand Dukes continued to eat and drink at the Russian capital the fruits of Russian toil and blood.

This fact sharpens the edge of the Russian popular indignation against the Grand Ducal Ring, and lends point to the Russian popular demand that its members shall be put out of the patrimony shamefully inherited and shamefully increased. What is more to the purpose, it brings reinforcement to STOLYPIN in the fight which he has begun, and which WITTE had not the courage to begin, against the Grand Ducal influence. Nobody can help admiring a man who, when members of his family have just been maimed by an attack intended for himself, and his own life has been put in imminent jeopardy, has yet such a sense of public duty as to go from the scene of the tragedy to the palace of the Czar, to insist that the reasonable reforms demanded by the Russian people shall be granted, and that the attack upon himself shall not be used as an argument against these popular demands.

His insistence that, if he is to be a Prime Minister, he must have a "free hand," is the same insistence that WITTE ought to have made and was too much frightened or dazzled to make. Of course it is virtually the demand of a dictatorship, such a dictatorship as even the Roman Republicans resorted to when, at critical periods, they put all power into the hands of one man, only ordering him to see "that the republic should take no detriment." That does not denote a high state of political evolution. It denotes a low state. But it does not denote a lower state than the actual state of Russia. STOLYPIN'S demand is also particularly anomalous in Russia, where the hereditary "autocrat" is assumed to be a chronic dictator, but where the actual autocrat is as far as possible from being such. Nevertheless, STOLYPIN'S reported ultimatum, that he will either have his way or get out altogether, indicates the only proper and promising and manly attitude for a man called upon to take charge in this crisis of the destinies of Russia.

MOVING PICTURES IN CHINA.

China has always been shy of the devices of the outside barbarian, and it is little wonder that a moving picture show with a gasoline attachment which blew up as soon as the concern was arranged for business should have created a local panic in that country and an apprehension that the machine was some diabolical instrument of invasion intended to overthrow the empire and cut off every pious pigtail pendent therein. It was brought in by one of the Chinese themselves, a big official chink with a button on his cap signifying authority, and was intended for the entertainment of the Dowager Empress, now growing rather old and requiring strong excitants to amuse her. As some slight strain has of late been put on our relations with that country, we have reason to be glad that the machine was not introduced by any of our compatriots of the show-giving species, who are notoriously careless in their handling of spectacular instruments.

If the Dowager Empress needs entertainment beyond native devices to supply, her courtiers might import an automobile or two, if they have not done so already, or perhaps the modern type of balloon, out of which a good deal of fun is to be got if it is managed in the right way. The spectacle of the Empress, in her full imperial panoply, sailing off in one of them across the Yellow Sea toward the limitless blue Pacific beyond would be like that flight of the Witch of Atlas, which kindled in the poet's fancy, girdling all lands and oceans, an aerial vision to be ever consecrated in Oriental memory. Moving picture shows are rather noisy and vulgar for so severe and lofty a personage. A first-class balloon with all the up-to-date attachments would be much more in keeping with her pretensions and character, and unless it exploded somewhere between her realm and its tutelary constellation of the Dragon, scattering the old lady on neutral territory, would not, like some other devices, be likely to provoke any international misunderstandings.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

London Blacks. That London scientist who proposes to heat and light the British metropolis by means of electric power carried on a wire from the British coal fields deserves to have a soot-proof statue in London if he can only make his scheme work. The London fogs entail a frightful annual expense, to say nothing of the danger to life which they induce, and the permanent disfigurement of the city which they involve. Nobody disputes that they are due to the unregulated consumption of bituminous coal. If the coal could be burned away off in the country and the results of the combustion "laid on" to all the heating and lighting of London, including the domestic cooking stoves, it is hard to estimate the economic saving, to say nothing of the saving in other ways. And, be it noted, there are American cities to which the application of the same process would bring like relief. At one time Pittsburg, theretofore the dirtiest city in the United States, became one of the cleanest, by reason of the substitution of "natural gas" for its normal sooty smoke. At present Chicago may have the bad eminence of the murkiest American city. America has a reputation for promptitude and precedency in applying the results of scientific discoveries. Chicago should not allow itself to be beaten by any English town, least of all by the English capital, which it is accustomed to looking down upon as "slow," in such an enormous municipal improvement as would be wrought by the substitution of power carried on a wire for soft coal consumed on the premises. It is true that there are various devices, very imperfectly made use of, to mitigate the evils of soft coal burned on the premises. But even if these devices always produced the theoretical results, and if the employment of them were universally enforced, it would be better to have the combustion occur at a distance, and its clean and harmless results only conveyed to the great cities.

A Comparison with Exact Sciences. We find in The Boston Transcript, in the column maintained by our ingenious fellow-laborer, the Clerk of the Day, some exceedingly neat observations on "the dignity of the exact sciences." "These sciences," says the Clerk, "don't admit partial excellence. What's not right is wrong, and there's an end on't." Therein they differ from editorial deliverances, say, on the Simplified Spelling. It has been our privilege during the past few days to read several hundred such deliverances in the pages of our contemporaries. Many of them have been witty. Some of them have been eloquent. Not a few have betrayed conspicuous marks of sound sense. But not a single one has seemed to us absolutely and utterly right. Theirs was but a partial excellence. On the other hand, some have not been witty, some have not been eloquent, some have betrayed a regrettable ignorance of the real nature of the claims to antiquity advanced by the customary orthography, and a conspicuous misunderstanding of the "reforms" just sealed with the approval of Oyster Bay. A few, especially in foreign parts, have shown a most unbecoming bad temper. But not a single one that we can recall was quite hopelessly irrelevant. Theirs was but a partial wrongness. Wherein one perceives a certain advantage over those vaunted exact sciences. For if what's right is right with them, what's wrong is wrong—blackly, fatally wrong. The Clerk condoles with the town of Somerville, "overtaken by financial embarrassment in the form of a surplus cent," a cent to the good, mind you, but inexplicable upon the face of the books. Special Aldermanic action was necessary to fix the status of that perfectly respectable but irregular cent. But no legal body is required to fix the status of editorial deliverances. They are opinions merely. Added into the vast sum of all the other opinions of the English writing world upon this vexed subject, they will eventually fix the status of that very executive order around which they play so merrily or with portentous looks and words survey it.

Impertinent and Dangerous. What with those dragging anchor and guide ropes of theirs, our ambitious friends who own and operate balloons seem likely, if the craze grows, to cause a deal of annoyance to their less aspiring fellow-citizens. First, they derange the favorite trees in the trim gardens of retired leisure or spoil the orchards of the thrifty. Then they knock bricks and ornamental pots off the top of the suburbanite's chimney, or crush his cherished geraniums with precipitate sandbags. And now they tangle their trailing tackle about innocent Mrs. ROPER, "who lives in Brooklyn," and bear her dizzily aloft, involuntary and inverted, some 500 feet above the gaping multitude. With the best will in the world, one must consider that this performance exceeds the liberty even of aeronautic license. That would be true even if by some strange Providence Mrs. ROPER had suffered no bodily harm. But she was very seriously hurt. To be sure, it appears that Miss MARGARET DAILY, the young woman in the basket, had no designs upon anybody's life—except possibly her own—and she seems to have done all that she could when she discovered her victim dangling helpless beneath her. But these trailing attachments are obviously as dangerous as they have hitherto seemed—to the man with the garden or the chimney—impertinent.

WHO PAYS THE TARIFF TAX?

Some Questions by Mr. Bryan Left Unanswered by Mr. Boutelle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some years ago when the Wilson bill was before Congress I was obliged to be in Washington and spent much of my time in the gallery of the House listening to the debates. One afternoon Mr. Boutelle of Maine had the floor, and was ably claiming that the foreigners paid the tariff duties. A gentleman on the Democratic side arose and asked permission of Boutelle to put a question. Boutelle looked at him and said: "All right, go ahead."

"If the foreigners pay the duty as claimed by the gentleman, why did he in such a Congress [naming it] introduce a bill in this House after a certain town in Maine had been destroyed by fire that all material to be used in the rebuilding of that town should be admitted free of duty?"

Boutelle could give no satisfactory answer. Thereupon the same member said that he would like to ask Mr. Boutelle another question.

"If the foreigner pays the duty, why did the gentleman from Maine once introduce a bill in such a Congress requiring that all the salt to be used in the Maine fisheries should be admitted free of duty?"

And to this there was no answer.

I turned to the gentleman beside me and asked if he would kindly inform me of the name of the questioner.

"Why," he said, "don't you know him? That is Bryan of Nebraska."

The next day the steel and iron schedule was before the House. Tom Johnson had the floor and wanted the duty taken off steel rails. He was interrupted by Mr. Dalzell, who wished to ask a question. He said he would like to inquire of Mr. Johnson how he, Johnson, being at the head of the largest steel-rail concern in the country, could reconcile his present action with the duty he owed to the corporation and its stockholders, of which he was the head. Mr. Johnson replied in about these words: "I am not here to represent any corporation. I represent the people. Further, I know all about steel rails, having studied the methods of manufacture in Europe, and I say that we can make better and cheaper steel rails in this country than can be made in any other."

Vide Congressional Record.

SAUGATUCK.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 27, 1906.

GUERRILLA REVOLUTIONS.

Present Movement in Russia Affords Food for Thought in Other Countries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Increased facilities have practically united city and country. This and the new inventions in warfare have actually revolutionized revolutions. A shrewd observer, writing on "The New Way in Russia," thus describes it:

"There is no levying of forces by the insurgents, no collecting of arms, cannon, and ammunition under Generals, with pitched battles between regularly matched armies. The circumstances and conditions of the time have rendered all that practically impossible, and the resources of science have placed in the hands of intelligent and educated revolutionists of to-day weapons of which those of the past had no conception, and which are infinitely more effective than anything they knew of."

I do not know who this writer is, for his name is not given, but he proceeds to describe the new order of fighting as follows:

"Given in any locality a few cool, resolute men, fidelity to the cause whatever it may be, and the possession by each of one or more compact parcels of explosives, and there is a revolutionary force far more dangerous than an army of several thousands of undisciplined and badly armed men. The tactics naturally differ as greatly as the weapons employed. Concentration is avoided, so as not to excite suspicion, and unless a conspirator betrays himself by awkwardness or loss of nerve detection is impossible. Such, in a general way, is the mobilized force of the revolutionary party in Russia."

But the writer sees this much good in it. The other Governments of Europe, fearing for themselves, will do all they can to prevail on the Czar to make peace with the revolutionists. Thus the long horrors of an old-time revolution will be avoided. The Czar's double task of defending both lives and property, while the revolutionists risk only their lives, and the probability that finally none will dare to risk their lives under the sovereign, must, of course, have influence in the same direction.

Will guerrilla warfare supersede the other kind? Will it be confined to Russia, or spread to other lands? These questions are more important than the strifes of office seekers. JAMES W. FITCH.

Uncasville, Con., Aug. 29, 1906.

GOOD, BUT NOT THE BEST.

Present Social Conditions as Seen by One Who Longs for Better Things.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are certain magazines and newspapers, of which THE TIMES is an example, that unwittingly, and perhaps inevitably, do injustice to a minority of their friends by looking at every public question from the viewpoint of a majority of their friends. They fairly represent their conservative readers, but seldom quite fairly represent their more progressive, radical, or impatient readers, who hold that the present organization of society, although probably the best up to date, is not the best that is, or will be, possible. A magazine of the class mentioned is The World's Work, and one article in the September number may be given as an instance of this fashion of treating society as if it had arrived at its final and most glorious stage.

"Can Men Now Rise from the Ranks?" is a series of biographical sketches presenting the ascendency of a few energetic managers as an argument that social reform is quite superfluous in these our good times. The introductory paragraph starts thus: "Men who have risen from the ranks of labor to positions of stability and importance"—as if one's position in the ranks of labor is neither of stability nor of importance. Possibly it is not, and if it is not there is necessity, apparent and urgent, that it be made stable and important. Surely the conditions that let one man rise in riches and power far above his fellows are by no means ideal. Such a state of affairs is just what makes some effort at socialization of industry imperative. Our social relations are comparable to the individualistic savage's of past times; he was free to bring into subjection, for the sake of his own stability and importance, his less powerful neighbor.

Our "civilization" is comparable to his, but of course is much better. Naturally, progress has been made since the day of the forest primeval; indeed, much has been done to fraternize the race. The incidents cited by The World's Work are not only exceptional but relative to men who are still performing useful economic functions. The class that is most objectionable to society as a whole is composed of those who have abdicated their rightful places in the ranks of labor and are idly and wastefully living at the expense of their fellows. Some of them are called tramps, and some millionaires.

The self-help argument, based on the prosperity of a few who have "come up out of the ranks," is an obsolete argument because it takes for granted the continuance of conditions that are obsolescent if not obsolete.

JACQUES EDMOND.

New York, Aug. 30, 1906.

SIMPLIFICATION.

Backed by the Dictionary Makers Who Expect to Reap a Fortune?

"J. O'C." in Rochester Post-Express.

According to the Washington dispatches President Roosevelt has consented to make use of his official position and the authority of the Government to push foward what is called the simplified spelling movement. It is a scheme financed by Andrew Carnegie, backed by certain large publishing interests, and designed to carry out an immense project for jobbery in reprinting dictionaries and school books, which will cost the people millions of dollars. The list of 300 words sent out by the Simplified Spelling Board, as spelled in new fashion, is fraudulent, since most of them are commonly spelled in this country as they are printed in the list, and these allowable forms are used deceptively, as if they were the invention of the Simplified Spelling Board, and their adoption will seem to be a triumph for that body. The action taken by the President will implicate him in the literary fraud. With these allowable and usual spellings others are suggested, neither allowable, usual, nor desirable, and the good are mixed with the bad. Moreover, the trick is played to make way for more radical changes. These men are mischief makers, for language changes should not be forced in this way, nor should any honest scholar undertake to force them through political patronage. The powers and duties of the President of the United States are set forth clearly in the Constitution; there is no clause authorizing him to dictate the spelling of words, and as an individual he is seldom qualified to decide upon linguistic reforms; therefore Mr. Roosevelt has gone out of his way as an official and as an individual to serve a clique, create a common annoyance, and victimize buyers of school books. His enemies are fond of calling him a "freak," and the writer, as one of his reasonable admirers, was always disposed to deny the insinuation; but this interference in behalf of the Simplified Spelling Board has a very freakish look. It is trivial in itself, but it is so odd, so queer, so capricious, that it makes one think—"What may he not do next?" If any one were to circulate a respectful petition to the President of the United States, humbly praying that "he might leave a few unimportant things to posterity to settle," the writer would sign it.

A Sarcastic Friend's Comments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No reader of your paper—as I have been for many years—would require more than one "guess" to have declared what your attitude would be respecting the question of simplified spelling.

It is therefore with no surprise that we read your censure of the President and your demand for "natural evolution" as made by your editorial department.

Had the Japanese—who hold the world's admiration—waited for "natural evolution" many thousand years would have been required to accomplish that which they did in part of a decade by sending their representatives to all parts of the world, there seizing everything which appealed to them as improvement, and with ability (and ability it is of no mean order) developed to "let go" old ideas they advanced—yes, leaped—to the best known.

MOVE ON.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1906.

Let Boswell, Too, Be Heard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the further comfort and support of all orthographical Tories, why do you not add to the ex cathedra deliverance of the great Johnson the obiter dictum of his eminent disciple and biographer, James Boswell, Esq., of Auchinleck, Scotland, who in his immortal "Life" declares: "I hope the authority of the great master of our language will stop that curtailing innovation by which we see 'critic,' 'public,' &c., instead of 'critick,' 'publick,' &c.," and who in his "Corsica" implores future publishers to preserve his spelling?

Alas for an irreverent age! The silent "k" has gone, and now linguistic Goths and logic-chopping vandals threaten to send after it the silent "ugh." May the shades of Sam and Bozzy block the destroyers' path! F. C. W.

New York, Aug. 30, 1906.

As a Statesman, Sees It.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Reporter—Colonel, how do you stand on the question of spelling reform?

Political Leader—Any system of spelling that suits the plain peepul of this country, Sir, is good enough for me.

An Insinuation?

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wonder if Uncle Joe Cannon's statement that no American would decline a Presidential nomination refers to Theodore Roosevelt?

Men of Destiny.

From The Washington Star.

"De man who takes hisse'f seriously every minute of his life," said Uncle Eben, "alius gits to be one of two things—a hero or a joke."

MUST AWAIT GEN. BINGHAM.

No Authority to Commission a Special Policeman in His Absence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have probably heard that the lithographers of the country are out on strike. We all find ourselves greatly embarrassed by being tied up with our work and unable to fill our orders. The supply of non-union men is very small, and those we do get are harassed and assaulted by pickets.

We have hired a special detective, who has faithfully served a bookbinder friend and neighbor of ours for six months in a similar capacity, only our friend had him made a special policeman, with power to arrest. He carried club, pistol, and wore a shield; in fact, was a policeman less only his uniform.

As soon as our strike was called we applied to Police Headquarters for similar powers for this man for our protection. The Assistant Commissioner was out, and no one could give any information in his absence. Next morning a telephone message came from a man's voice, representing himself to be the Assistant Commissioner's secretary, saying that "nothing could be done until Mr. Bingham returned from Europe." The next day the following letter was received:

"Sir: I am directed by the Acting Police Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Aug. 14, 1906, asking for the appointment of Matthew P. McKenna as special patrolman in your employ, and to say that by law appointments can be made only by the Police Commissioner, who is at present absent from the city and will not return until early in September. In the meantime the Acting Commissioner has directed that the usual examination be made as to the character of the man whose appointment is sought and the necessity for his employment as described, in order that the matter may be in readiness for the Commissioner's action upon his return."

It seems to us who have been afflicted with such a Summer as this has been, no vacation and a strike, that if the Police Commissioner cannot transfer his powers to his Assistant he ought to stay in New York on his job.

THE DEUTZ LITHOGRAPHING CO.
Nelson Macy, President.

New York, Aug. 30, 1906.

Open Air Services in Wall St. Stopped.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. Edward Wilkinson an Episcopalian divine from Minneapolis, has been holding meetings since July 5, in front of the Custom House, in Wall Street. These meetings have proved very interesting to a very large number of business people. To-day an officer stopped the meeting during its progress.

Mr. Wilkinson, as I understand, had special permission from Mayor McClellan to hold these services last Summer, but neglected to renew his permit this year. As there has been no objection up to this time from any one regarding the holding of these meetings it looks very much as if the Acting Mayor was using his authority as a means of spite because some one at another meeting (City Hall) dared to mention his name in reference to the B. R. T. trouble.

When religious speech and opinion are gagged in this manner to satisfy the spite of some one in authority it is time that the public press was used as a means to protest most emphatically. WALL STREET.

New York, Aug. 29, 1906.

As to Croton Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's edition of your valuable newspaper a Mr. Munz of Harlem complains of our Croton water. His alarm need not be great, however, and the calamity to the school children will not happen. I have seen many drinking waters clear as crystal, odorless, and tasteless, that were deadly in effect. The presence of mud is by no means harmful. On the contrary, the sedimentation of the mud will aid in purifying the water. The odor and taste are equally harmless, as they are caused by harmless algae. A little careful study of the subject will show Mr. Munz the fallacy of his theories. It might be well for other people equally ignorant as to what makes dangerous water to study the subject carefully.

BACTERIOLOGIST.

New York, Aug. 29, 1906.

Now for the Metric System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since there is a craze for reforming and remodeling, why do you not advocate incessantly an adoption of the metric system in weights and measures? That adoption would be of the greatest international value and importance—finally it will come anyway—why not hasten the process by a popular demand?

E. A. LEHMANN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1906.

They Wait Upon His Nod.

New York Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

It's a difficult matter—almost an impossible one—to break into society in this city, but there is one man who has the mythical "Four Hundred" bowing and smiling graciously upon him and coming at the beck of his little finger. Despite this the man in question never wore a hat nor drank pink tea in his life, nor has he an ancestor that he could mention, nor any claim to distinction. He is the trackman at Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, where the equestrian world crosses the deadly tangle of iron rails and winds through the maze of cars and autos on its way to the bridle path. You cannot cross that track until he has nodded to you. He is monarch of all he surveys. Yet he is not proud and haughty like the conductor or the Park policeman. Not he. He knows every one of the men, women, and children of the Four Hundred by sight, and for most of them he has a joke and a greeting. He catches the children's ponies by the bridles and leads them across to safety as tenderly as would a father. He has the largest and most brilliant social acquaintance in this town—and not one of them but likes the jolly old trackman. It is something to be blessed with a cool head and a warm heart and no knowledge of the bitterness of social inequalities.

RUSSIAN POPULAR SONGS.

IMPERIAL NICK.

I met a Russian sprinting
For a certain secluded wood,
While seven bombs exploded
On the spot where he'd recently stood.
I cried: "What means this hurry?
This dash like a motor car?"
And he warbled this lay
As he sprinted away:
"Oh, I want to remain a Czar—"
Bang!

"Yes, I want to remain a Czar,
While Terrorists near and far
All after me hop
With the dynamite crop,
To land me astride a star.
My singular muscular
Athletic contortions are
Not much like Delsarte
Or classical art,
But I want to remain a Czar."

He said: "I'll spend the morning
In jumping from tree to tree,
While Warsaw Bomb Committees
Are searching the woods for me.
Though this may look a little—
(One can't be particular)—
Like shooting the chutes
In seven-league boots,
Yet, I want to remain a Czar—"
Bang!

"Yes, I want to remain a Czar,
For if such a man you are,
You cannot stand still,
Or shortly you will
Not be perpendicular.
No time for a samovar,
No time for a good cigar,
No time for a nap
Has any poor chap,
If he wants to remain a Czar."

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

A VIGOROUS PLAY BY HENRY ARTHUR JONES

Powerful Theme Beautifully Handled in "The Hypocrites."

PLAYWRIGHT IS PRESENT

A Superior Ensemble Provides a Night of Memorable Acting at the Hudson.

Sir John Plugenet.....John Glendinning
Mr. Wilmore.....J. H. Barnes
Lennard Wilmore.....Richard Bennett
Mr. Viveash.....Arthur Lewis
The Rev. Everard Daubeny.....W. H. Denny
Dr. Blaney.....Cecil Kingston
The Rev. Edgar Linnell.....Leslie Faber
Goodyer.....Jay Wilson
Mrs. Wilmore.....Jessie Milward
Helen Plugenet.....Viva Birkett
Mrs. Linnell.....Ada Webster
Mrs. Blaney.....Helen Tracey
Rachel Neve.....Doris Keane
Patty.....Louise Reed

Henry Arthur Jones may generally be depended upon for an interesting story and a clean-cut exposition of character. His people are usually those of real life, slightly magnified perhaps for the purpose of the theatre. On this account he is more often than not accused of writing melodrama.

The same charge will no doubt be leveled at "The Hypocrites," but in the presence of such a success as the play achieved last night at the Hudson Theatre Mr. Jones may well afford to smile at the animadversion. As a matter of fact, the application of the term melodrama in such instances is more in the nature of a compliment than otherwise. For much that happens in life—certainly much of that which enters into the real fabric of human existence—expresses itself in just such violent contrasts.

One is rather justified in expecting something more than ordinary achievement from a man whose years of service in the theatre have been as many as those of Mr. Jones, and in this instance the playwright more than justifies expectations. Not since "Mrs. Dane's Defense" has there been a play of its particular class which has more firmly gripped attention, more insistently held it, more completely satisfied it. The play is put together with the nicety of mosaic.

Its situations are natural and logical. The balance is maintained in character and incident, and the development of the story is along lines that are at once reasonable and dramatic. Mr. Jones has taken a theme which if in all senses not absolutely novel is in many respects both fresh and vital. There are moments when "The Hypocrites" is reminiscent of "Mrs. Dane's Defense," but the resemblance is rather more one of style than of incident.

As in some of his previous plays Mr. Jones has a lesson to teach and he piles argument upon argument until his case is won. But though his central figure is a young curate, with an uncompromising sense of duty, the preaching is more often expressed in circumstance than in talk, and the moral issue is fought to its end along the lines of cumulative action.

Briefly, "The Hypocrites" brings into juxtaposition the conditions incident upon a moral slip in two social strata. The wrong in both instances is the same. In the one case, however, the unfortunates are poor people without position or friends, in the other the youth has wealth and influence in his favor, with a possible seat in Parliament as an added incentive to the best worldly arrangement.

Other incentives for Lennard Wilmere to make the best of his position and allow the girl he has deceived to get out of it as best she can are found in the fact that he is engaged to be married to another woman, who, according to the dictates of worldly prudence, should be spared the humiliation of the situation. And in addition, there is his mother, with all a mather's selfishness for her child, and an added horror of an exposure of the family skeleton before the community by whom she and her family have for years been regarded as the very pink of all the proprieties and virtues.

To this splendid theme Mr. Jones adds force by ingeniously contriving that Lennard's people shall be first and foremost in insisting upon a marriage for the unfortunate common folk, but this is before they have learned that one of their own flesh and blood is involved in a similar misfortune.

The Rev. Edgar Linnell, curate of Weybury, stands alone in opposition to the forces that mass for conventional morality or something worse. He can see but one issue: justice to the girl who is about to become the mother of Leonard's child, a frank confession o fthe state of affairs to the pure-minded woman who is promised as Lennard's bride. The curate is dependent upon the senior Wilmore for his living; furthermore, a possible Bishopric looms before him as the price of silence. Lennard with occasional flarings of dulled conscience is ready to repair the injury, but is prevailed upon to join with the others in making it appear that the curate is a liar and a fanatic. The unfortunate girl joins with her persecutors sooner than betray the man she loves. And as the fourth act nears its close the Rev. Edgar Linnell, without a shred of evidence to support his case, stands baffled, defeated, and disconsolate.

Up to this point the interest is maintained without a waver. Truth must triumph, but how? The curate, maddened with the thought of the desolation that must follow the unhallowed union that now seems imminent, turns in violent denunciation upon the hypocrites, and Lennard, overcome with shame and remorse, breaks down and confesses.

It is in his method of leading up to this point that Mr. Jones has perhaps best shown his mastery in character. The culmination almost from the very start is foreshadowed in the nature of the youth, but so deftly, so subtly, that it is only when the break has come that one realizes the inevitableness of the conclusion.

The play in most respects is beautifully staged and acted, Miss Milward being least satisfying of the important players. Her methods are flamboyant, she pitches her performance in too high, too violent a key. Her method has both power and directness, but of the former there is simething too much. In emotion she is violent rather an expressive. Her best suggestion is that of high-berd duplicity, an important integral, but only one in a rôle of some complexities. In Leslie Faber, son-in-law of Henry Arthur Jones, the New York stage gains a player of very exceptional charm. His playing of the curate has hardly been excelled here in recent years in respect to fervor and sincerity. As the girl about whom all the storm rages, Doris Keane reveals gifts in sustained emotion and pathos that have been hinted at heretofore but which needed an opportunity. Hers is an admirable achievement.

The cast, in fact, is a brilliant one. Richard Bennett merits more praise than time or space will permit; an unfortunate condition of affairs which must rob several other actors of the more extended notices their acting in this play deserves. Of these J. H. Barnes, Viva Birkett, Cecil Kingston, and especially Arthur Lewis must not be overlooked.

The play was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and at the end of the third act Mr. Jones was repeatedly called for. In response to the demands for a speech he came upon the stage and briefly expresed his thanks.

A BIT OF GAY PARIS.

"About Town" a Kaleidoscope of Girls and Costumes.

Baron Blitz.....Lew Fields
The Duke of Slushington..Lawrence Grossmith
Laird o' Findon Haddock.....Joseph Herbert
Hertie.....Harry Fisher
Jack Doty.....Jack Norworth
Marquis de Rectori.....George Beban
Count Sherri.....J. W. Herbert, Jr.
Viscomte Martino.....Vernon Castle
Julius.....Little Major
Lackey.....Mr. Summers
Waiter.....Mr. Summers
Watchman.....Mr. Dill
Policeman.....Mr. Dolliver
Mr. B. O'Graf.....Mr. Reinhard
Jenny, a horse; north end.....Joseph Schrode
Jenny, a horse, south end.....Mr. Dill
Gertrude Gibson.....Louise Dresser
Millie Bounder.....Coralie Blythe
Lottie Limejuice.....Louise Allen Collie
Mrs. Frivol.....Elita Proctor Otis
Fannie Frivol.....Edna Wallace Hopper

Audacity and audacity and then some more audacity. There you have the key of that kaleidoscope of gorgeous theatrical effects which Lew Fields's All Star Company presented for the first time at the Herald Square last night. They call it "About Town."

No doubt, the town is Paris. For the show is distinctly, deliberately pretty, distinctly, deliberately gay; distinctly, deliberately wicked in walk and conversation. They say things and—they do things. They sing, of course, too, while they are doing things. The chorus, which produces the illusion of being made up entirely of girls who are good to look at, changes its clothes oftener than you would think possible, and every change is picturesque, or dainty, or quaint, or naughty, or all of these things together.

First they are débutantes in white and blue out of a Gibson picture book, then they are little maids in brown, then they are little Dutch boys with enormous Dutch breeches and flaxen mops, then they are nurse maids in polka dot, then they are Tommy Atkinses in red with Scotch caps, and cadet girls in gray. That's all in the first act.

In the second act half of them are enchanting tea girls, and serve in the Out All Night Bank, the other half disguised in gala rig as patrons of that institution. The bank itself is uniformed as a rathskeller with a dash of club, and a cozy corner like a Winter house party. Later there is an assisted twilight, in which the taller ones appear divinely draped, without shoulder straps, and do calisthenics.

Later still six of the smaller ones come in in short red frocks and black stockings and sit coquettishly upon six round tables; other six in blue frocks come in in pairs with a third six disguised as swains.

The swains desert to the red ones. Whereupon the blue ones fly into a fury and then and there tear off the frocks of the red ones, exposing much lacy lingerie, some narrow blue ribbon and a few additional inches of stocking.

Also, the red ones tear off the blue frocks with like effect. The paper of which they are made litters the stage realistically while the house is caught up in a hurricane of applause.

The men of the chorus are now Piccadilly chappies (in court small clothes) and now jaunty mounted policemen. They contribute background merely. Lew Fields himself is a night hawk and drives in upon his cab drawn by a practicable horse that moves its ears and is coy in the face of a motor car. In the cab is Lawrence Grossmith, who is an English duke, and as such engaged in amusing matrimonial cross purposes, the crosses being Edna Wallace Hopper as a saucy adventuress and Louise Dresser as a cold chaste Gibson girl with a tip-tilted nose. Miss Hopper sings "In Amsterdam" with a sharp accent on the dam and the little Dude boys to assist. She is dressed herself to match.

Again she sings with Mr. Grossmith a flirtatious duet the best part of which is the exceedingly graceful evening gown she wears while she sings it. Miss Dresser sings, too, a Gibson girl song and another, after she has melted, called "I'm Sorry." It is soft and prettily sentimental and caught the house. Elita Proctor Otis sang a rather vulgar ditty, and Jack Norworth performed in a perfectly phonographic fashion a musical hall number called "The Great White Way." Coralie Blythe sang several tunes and pleasingly.

Mr. Fields was himself, and Harry Fisher, with his still small voice, was as funny as ever. The medley is the joint production of Julian Mitchell, who prepared the kaleidoscope, Joseph Herbert, who furnished book and "lyrics," and Melville Ellis and Raymond Hubbell, who wrote the music. It is spectacularly rich, musically ordinary, and as to dialogue inclined to the vulgar and suggestive. At 11:30 last night it was still going on.

"LITTLE STRANGER" MUDDLE.

Michael Morton Denies Having Borrowed Ideas from E. S. Van Zile.

In connection with the assertions that have been made by E. S. Van Zile that the play, "The Little Stranger," is a dramatization of his magazine story, "Clarissa's Troublesome Baby," James K. Hackett yesterday sent out a letter received by him soon before he left London, and in which Michael Morton, the playwright, vigorously denies that he has borrowed any ideas for the piece. Mr. Morton points out that he wrote "The Little Stranger" in the Summer of 1905 and produced it in the October of the same year in the English provinces, and in February it was produced by Frank Curzon at the Criterion Theatre, London. Some weeks later Mr. Curzon heard that Mr. Van Zile was offering a play in New York called "The Little Stranger," and, believing that the title was of some value by reason of success of the play in England, his representative was instructed to make a contract purchasing the title of "The Little Stranger" from Mr. Van Zile. In order to prevent any more coincidences, he also took over a contract made in 1903 between Col. D. Mann, Mr. Van Zile, and Martha Morton for the dramatic rights of "Clarissa's Troublesome Baby." Mr. Morton continues:

"Mr. Van Zile was quite right in saying he is to be paid more money if the play runs a certain number of nights in New York, but not for the use of his story, which had only been acquired as a managerial safeguard, and for the use of my title which he happened to copyright in Washington a week before me. This contract having served its purpose, has been assigned by me to Mr. Frank Curzon, who owns the title and rights of Mr. Van Zile's story, 'Clarissa's Troublesome Baby.'

"Had Mr. Van Zile made any demand to have his name connected with my play, the contract he speaks of would never have been made."

SHUBERTS IN VAUDEVILLE.

New York Novelties Will Be Sent to Their Theatres in Other Cities.

A contract was executed yesterday between Sam & Lee Shubert and a combination of vaudeville managers, whereby the European and American vaudeville acts booked by William Morris will be seen in nearly every large city in the country.

Under the arrangement, time has been secured in the Shubert houses for a number of companies composed of vaudeville performers playing in this city. Through this channel the other cities of the country will have the opportunity to see Vesta Tilley, Vesta Victoria, Arthur Prince, Loie Fuller, Ida Rene, and other performers.

"The Free Lance" Produced.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—Klaw & Erlanger presented Joseph Cawthorn and the Sousa Opera Company in John Philip Sousa and Harry B. Smith's military comic opera, "The Free Lance," at the Star Theatre in this city to-night. The opera scored a success, the principal numbers being repeatedly encored. Mr. Cawthorn, Nella Bergin, Jeannette Lowrie, Albert Hart, and George Schiller made personal hits.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

On Monday night "The Lion and the Mouse" will enter on its second season at the Lyceum Theatre. Grace Elliston, who has been out of the cast since June, resumes her role of Shirley Rossmore at that time.

Mrs. Fiske, who has spent the Summer at Ben Lomond, in the Santa Cruz mountains, left California yesterday for New York. Early next week she will begin rehearsals of "The New York Idea."

Charles Frohman received a dispatch yesterday notifying him of the safe arrival of William Collier and his company at Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Collier has just returned from Australia, and will open his season at Vancouver on Monday night.

To-night will be the first Amateur Night at the Murray Hill Theatre, which is now under the management of the Columbia Amusement Company. Every Friday evening will be given over to this kind of entertainment.

The Dinner to Civiletti.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in your paper yesterday an article stating substantially that I had threatened violence to the toastmaster, Cav. Carlo Barsotti, at the banquet given in honor of Pasquale Civiletti, the sculptor of the Verdi monument; and you said, further, that I had thrown a glass to the floor and that a personal encounter between Mr. Barsotti and myself was imminent. Permit me to say that none of these statements is correct.

Just after Mr. Civiletti had spoken a number of the diners called the name of Mr. John J. Freschi, urging him as a speaker in English. I then accosted the toastmaster, saying in Italian, "Why do you not call Mr. Freschi as a speaker?" To this he replied that Mr. Civiletti had closed the ceremony and no other speakers would be called, although other gentlemen, among them Mr. Freschi, had been previously selected. I subsequently learned that Mr. Freschi did not desire to speak.

At the time that I addressed my remarks to Mr. Barsotti I held in my hand a glass, and in gesticulating it accidentally slipped from my fingers, failing to the floor. I did not throw the glass. Let me add that no police officer came there to keep the peace. True it was that a policeman was on the dock but there was no occasion for his services. The gathering was perfectly peaceable.

FRANK P. CAMBRIA.
New York, Aug. 29, 1906.

M. STOLYPIN FIGHTING COURT REACTIONARIES

Thinks Situation Like That Before Murder of Alexander II.

A NEW $25,000,000 LOAN

For Famine Relief—Princess Eudoxia Cantacuzene Killed by the Bomb Outrage of August 25.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—It is asserted that Premier Stolypin and his colleagues are employing the newspapers which they control to fight the Court Camarilla. This, it is added, is the secret of the Novoe Vremya's constant references in the last few days to the necessity for protecting the Cabinet from the interference of pernicious Court influences.

M. Stolypin, in conversation with friends, is said to have asserted that history seemed to be repeating itself, the situation closely resembling the closing days of Alexander II. The reactionary spirit was growing rapidly. Nevertheless he considered it vital that the Government should not take a reactionary path.

In spite of the earlier diagnosis of the hopelessness of her case, Premier Stolypin's daughter, who was badly injured by the bomb explosion in her father's house on Aug. 25, is still alive and there are hopes of her recovery. The others injured are improving except the student Dulevich and the carriage driver Bernarsky.

Among the dead have been recognized Princess Eudoxia Cantacuzene, Mme. Istomia, a member of a noble family, and her eight-year-old son. Five bodies have not been identified.

An imperial ukase issued to-day authorizes the Minister of Finance to issue $25,000,000 in four per cent. rentes to cover the expenses of the relief of the districts affected by the failure of the crops.

A perquisition at the residence of M. Minninko, an Examining Magistrate for political crimes at Kief, has led to the startling discovery that he was a member of the revolutionary organization, and that his residence was the headquarters for the propaganda in the vicinity.

A bomb was thrown under the carriage of Director Poller of the Belgo-Russian factory at Kharkof to-day. M. Poller was seriously injured.

WARSAW, Aug. 30.—The troops now have permission to shoot any person they suspect of murderous designs. Several peaceful citizens have already been shot.

There is general fear that the next revolutionary attempt will be attended by the wholesale murder of Jews by Russian troops.

This afternoon robbers entered a cigar store, killed two men, and escaped.

Extraordinary precautions to prevent disturbances or demonstrations marked the funeral this morning of Gen. Vonliarlarski, the Acting Military Governor and commander of the Fifth Army Corps, who was shot and killed while driving here Aug. 27. The few pedestrians who ventured into the streets were promptly driven indoors by the police or troops.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have returned to Florham, their country place at Madison, N. J., from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane at Lenox. They had spent several weeks at Newport, very quietly, of course, as they are in deep mourning for their son.

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Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who has been visiting Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier at Newport, has had several entertainments arranged in her honor.

***

Mrs. S. Barton French and her mother, Mrs. Walker Fearn, are making a motor tour of England and Scotland. Mr. French is at his Interlaken villa, where his daughter, Mrs. Charles Steele, and her husband have paid him a visit.

***

J. Henry Alexandre and his children, who had been at Saratoga, have returned to their Staten Island country place.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Leopold F. Schmidt were among those sailing on the Amerika. John M. Bowers and Miss Bowers were also passengers on the same ship.

***

Miss Anita Peabody, who had been visiting in Newport, returned yesterday to Southampton.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum (Mrs. Katharine Corse Ingersoll) have returned from their honeymoon trip abroad, and are at their country place, Islip, L. I.

***

Mrs. McClellan, mother of Mayor McClellan, is at St. Moritz, going there from Homburg.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister have arrived at Bar Harbor, and are at the Louisburg.

***

The Rev. Alfred Duane Pell and Mrs. Pell are at the Profile House in the White Mountains.

***

Mrs. Alfred P. Dix of Madison Avenue will spend the rest of the season in the White Mountains, having recently arrived at the Profile House. Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bliss and Miss Bliss have opened their cottage near the Profile.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Macculloch Miller and Miss Edith Miller are among the well-known New Yorkers in the White Mountains who are also at the Profile.

William Edgar Marshall's Funeral.

The funeral services of William Edgar Marshall will be held at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock, and not All Souls' Church, as has been erroneously announced. There will be an address by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, the rector, and a special musical service with a vested choir.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Except in areas in the Middle and South Atlantic States, Colorado, Utah, and Eastern Tennessee, fair weather prevailed Thursday generally throughout the United States.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have light to fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Friday and Saturday; light to fresh west winds.

New England—Fair Friday and Saturday; cooler in south and west portions Friday; light to fresh west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday; warmer Saturday; light to fresh west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 A. M.	67	70	4 P. M.	73	85
6 A. M.	66	70	6 P. M.	72	83
9 A. M.	68	73	9 P. M.	71	77
12 M.	72	80	12 P. M.	73	75

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature 85 degrees at 3:15 P. M.; minimum 70 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 91 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YOUNG GIRL SAVES THREE.

Rows to Rescue of Two Other Girls and a Man.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 30.—Eighteen-year-old Iva Taylor, this city, alone in an open boat, rowed to the rescue of Grace and Alberta Neilson of Washington, D. C., and Charles Foote of Toledo, who were drowning in the Maumee River.

The Neilson sisters and Mr. Foote had gone to Pioneer Inn, a Summer resort on the Maumee. While bathing the elder sister, Alberta, was seized with cramps and went down. Grace went to her rescue and sank. Foote swam to their aid, but the two girls grasped him and all were in peril when Miss Taylor reached them in the boat. After repeated attempts she hauled them aboard.

PREMIER'S WIFE DEAD.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman Had Been an Invalid for Years.

MARIENBAD, Aug. 30.—Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon. She had been an invalid for years.

Lady Campbell-Bannerman was Miss Charlotte Bruce, daughter of the late Gen. Sir Charles Bruce. She married Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then Mr. Campbell, in 1860. She had long been a confirmed invalid, and in recent years her condition had grown worse. Three years ago, when Lady Campbell-Bannerman was very ill and it was thought that the only way to save her life was for her to live abroad, Sir Henry announced that if this were necessary he would accompany her and would give up his position as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

Sir Henry since he became Premier, was compelled owing to his wife's illness to confine the entertainments given at his town house to only the most formal and indispensable functions.

The Premier was with his wife at Marienbad. King Edward is spending his vacation there.

W. R. J. O'CONNOR DEAD.

Had Been Doorkeeper of Executive Chamber Since Hill's Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—William R. J. O'Connor, who was known to many of the politicians visiting the Executive Chamber since Gov. Hill's time, died to-day after a long illness.

When David B. Hill succeeded Cleveland as Governor, he did not like the system in vogue of assigning different orderlies to the outer door of the Executive Chamber. One afternoon Gov. Hill had the orderlies drawn up in line. He beckoned to one and then another to advance. Mr. O'Connor was the third one to step forward.

"That's the man I want," remarked Gov. Hill, and thus O'Connor was selected as messenger at the Executive Chamber door.

Mr. O'Connor, who had been appointed an orderly from Kings County three years previous, in 1882, held the position in the Executive Chamber throughout each succeeding administration. He was 53 years old.

WOMAN EXPLORER DEAD.

Mrs. Axtell Lived in Nippur with Her Husband for Several Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Cassandria Artell, widow of Dr. John H. Haynes, died to-day. Her husband was Consul of the United States and Field Director of the Babylonian expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania, and she was the first woman from the Orient to visit Nippur, Assyria, where she went in company with her husband upon an exploring expedition.

Mrs. Haynes lived with her husband for several years in Nippur, surrounded by Bedouins. For some years she was a lecturer.

Mrs. D. J. Sully Sued by a Tailor.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Emma Frances Sully, wife of Daniel J. Sully, the former "cotton king," was on the witness stand in the Sixth District Court to-day. Frank S. Flint, a local tailor, was the plaintiff. He had brought suit to recover $65.09, the price of a dress that he made for Mrs. Sully when she was a resident of this city. She told the court that the dress was not satisfactory, and that she had given it away. Her counsel argued that the bill was contracted in 1898, more than seven years ago, and was outlawed according to the statute of limitations. Judge Gorham rendered a decision for Mrs. Sully with costs.

RECORD SUMMER THRONG CROWDS CITY HOTELS

Many Visitors Have Difficulty in Finding Accommodation.

5,000 TO 6,000 BRYAN FOLK

The Rest Are Travelers Who Happen to be in New York—Many More Coming.

Most of the first class hotels in the city were full to their capacity last night, and travelers who had not reserved their rooms ahead had to drive about in cabs for an hour before they could find accommodation. The managers do not give all the credit for the rush to the Bryan home-coming, but they say that the number of visitors in New York is unprecedented at this time of the year.

The rush has been so great that the ordinary Summer rates are off and Winter prices are being charged at most of the big houses. The new Belmont in Forty-second Street has 1,000 guests, of whom more than 400 have come to meet Bryan. There are 425 visitors at the Victoria Hotel, where the Commoner is, and 300 of them are Bryanites. The Waldorf sheltered 1,000 guests last night.

Out of the 800 Democrats from Maryland under the banner of Gov. Warfield, a large number are at the Gilsey House, which has 340 names on the register. Michigan has sent 200 representatives, who are nearly all at the Hoffman House. Its 210 rooms are full.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the delegates from Indian Territory are, has 500 guests. The memebrs of the West Virginia delegation are included among the 600 visitors at the Breslin. A large proportion of the 100 delegates from Texas are quartered at the Imperial Hotel, which has 800 guests. The Marlborough has 425, the Grand 643, Normandie 250, the Astor 600, and the Woodstock 300. Many Bryan visitors are at the Holland House, which has 300 guests. The smaller hotels have also profited by the rush. The Cumberland, St. Denis, Netherland, Savoy, Cadillac, Bartholdi, Empire, and other hotels both up and downtown report a record business for this time of the year.

Hotel managers when asked for an estimate of the number of visitors who had come to New York this week especially to greet Bryan said that it was a very difficult matter to decide, but they agreed that between 5,000 and 6,000 would be a fair estimate. At most of the hotels the guests have reserved their rooms until Monday or Tuesday, and the managers are wondering where they are going to put the travelers who will land from the Atlantic liners on Saturday. In addition there are a number of tourists arriving from the Pacific Coast who have come through from China and Japan.

Broadway has been crowded at night this week as if it was in the middle of the season. There are only a few theatres open at this time, and all were thronged last night. The sight-seeing automobiles have done a record business all the week. Fully 100 country visitors were waiting at Twenty-third Street and Broadway yesterday afternoon for cars to take them around the city.

In the restaurants in all parts of the city it has been difficult for regular patrons to get seats, as the rush of strangers has been so great.

A large percentage of the visitors take rooms on the European plan. They breakfast in the hotel and generally take their other meals wherever they happen to be.

Quinton Corwine's Funeral.

Funeral services were held yesterday in East Orange over the body of Quinton Corwine, whose father, Judge R. M. Corwine of Cincinnati, Ohio, was a law partner of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Corwine was 63 years old. He was graduated from Harvard University, and came to this city in 1882 to practice law. He was a member of the Union Club. A son survives him.

The Rev. C. E. Stevens's Funeral.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Ellis Stevens, Chaplain General of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, who died at Lake George on Tuesday night, will be buried from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. The services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon instead of to-morrow as was announced in dispatches telling of his death.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOHN JAY HIGGINS of 23 Beekman Place, this city, died on Tuesday at the age of 79. Dr. Higgins was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1850. The funeral will take place to-day.

Dr. NEILSON A. BALDWIN, a son of the late Rev. J. Abeel Baldwin, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Wednesday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn. He was 67 years old.

Gen. H. C. CHILDS, ex-Attorney General of Minnesota, died yesterday at Merriam Park, near St. Paul, Minn., of appendicitis. The ailment had advanced so far that relief by an operation was impossible. He was 57 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WADSWORTH PICKERING, wife of Prof. Edward C. Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory, died at her residence in Boston yesterday. She was the daughter of Jared Sparks, the historian, who was President of Harvard from 1849 to 1853.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS F. EDMANDS, ex-commander of the First Corps of Cadets of Massachusetts, died yesterday in Boston after a long illness. He retired from the command of the corps in June last after a service of thirty-three years, most of the time as commander.

Col. FRANCIS FOSTER died in Kansas City, Mo. yesterday. He was the Chief of Kansas City's first volunteer fire department, Postmaster under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant, a veteran of the civil war, and the oldest Past Master Mason in the city. Col. Foster was 82 years old.

MAX MAAS, County Tax Collector of Galveston, Texas, and for many years connected with the wholesale grocery firm of Moore, McKinney & Co. of that city, died on Wednesday at the home of a daughter in this city. Mr. Maas left Galveston on Aug. 10. He was 61 years old. A wife and nine children survive him.

Dr. JAMES B. W. BIDLACK died suddenly of heart disease on Wednesday. He was a son of the late Benjamin Alden Bidlack of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and the President and a Director of the Iron Clad Asphalt Paving Company, Treasurer and Director of the Imperial Chemical Manufacturing Company, and a Director of the J. M. Eadie Company. The body will be buried in Milford, Penn.

HENRY C. PETERS, for eight years Superintendent of the City Lodging House at 398 First Avenue, died on Wednesday. He was 66 years old. Mr. Peters served in the navy for five years, and during the civil war enlisted in the army, taking part in several engagements under Gen. Grant. His salary as Superintendent of the lodging house and his pension of $12 a month he usually distributed among the poor.

Col. JAMES QUINLAN, who for conspicuous bravery at Savage Station in June, 1862, received one of the few medals of honor conferred for services in the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home, 104 East Ninety-sixth Street, aged 73. Col. Quinlan was born in Ireland and came to this country when 17 years old. He enlisted in the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment and afterward joined the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

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MARRIED.

WALLIS—CAPE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, at St. John's Church, Washington, Conn., by the Rev. Mr. Peck, Louis Theodore Wallis and Evangeline Cape, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Church of Washington, Conn.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—At El Paso, Texas, on Aug. 22, Thomas Septimus Austin, son of the late Thomas and Elvira Austin.
Funeral at Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., Friday, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock.

BATTERSHALL.—Aug. 29, 1906, at his residence, Seacliff, L. I., Ludlow Andrus Battershall, in the 93d year of his age.
Funeral services Seacliff, at 12:30 o'clock Friday.
Albany and Troy papers please copy.

BOLTON.—At the Philippine Islands, on June 6, 1906, First Lieut. E. C. Bolton, 17th Infantry, late Governor of Dagao.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Pelham Manor, on Sept. 2, 1906, at 3 P. M. Carriages at Pelham Manor Station on the arrival of 1:45 P. M. train from 129th St. and 3d Av.

CARY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, Elizabeth Gosling, wife of Sheldon Cary.
Funeral services Friday, Aug. 31, at her late residence, 589 7th St., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DE WITT.—At Monmouth Beach, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1906, Amanda Morse De Witt, widow of Josiah Hornblower De Witt.
Funeral private.

DWIGHT.—Suddenly, Aug. 29, Cottage City, Mass., William Dwight, Professor of Natural History, Vassar College.
Funeral at his late residence, Cottage City, Aug. 31. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

FREAR.—On Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1906, Franklin Frear.
Funeral services at his late residence, 124 West 91st St., Friday evening, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

HASBROUCK.—Suddenly, in this city, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1906, Frederick Hasbrouck.
Funeral from his late residence, 237 Central Park West, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

HIGGINS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1906, John Jay Higgins, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, 23 Beekman Place, Friday, Aug. 30, at 11 A. M.

JOHNSON.—At his home, New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 28, 1906, the venerable George D. Johnson, D. D., Archdeacon of Richmond and Rector Emeritus of Christ Church, in the 78d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, New Brighton, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

LYNCH.—At the Rhode Island Hospital, on the 30th inst., William H. Lynch, Jr., son of William H. and the late Mary A. Lynch of Riverside, R. I.

NEVIUS.—At Marion, Mass., Aug. 29, 1906, Louise Condict Nevius, aged 20 years.
Funeral services at Rochester, church, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1906, at 2 P. M. Burial at Rochester.

STAFFORD.—At East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 29, Isabella F., wife of James L. Stafford, in the 69th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 102 South Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 31, on the arrival of the 1:50 o'clock train from Barclay and Christopher Sts., D., L. & W. R. R.

TAYLOR.—On Aug. 30, 1906, Eugene Hollingshead Taylor, only son of Clarence W. and Carrie B. Taylor, in the 18th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Southern papers please copy.

TICHENOR.—Suddenly, on Aug. 30, 1906, William J. Tichenor, aged 49 years, son of the late Edmund J. and Margaret G. Tichenor.
Funeral services at his late residence, 114 South 10th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 1, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

VOLLBRACHT.—Herbert Henry Vollbracht, son of the late Henry Vollbracht, aged 26 years.
Burial private from the residence of J. Hanneman, 20 East 100th St. Please omit flowers.
Cincinnati and Detroit papers please copy.

WETMORE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1906, Augustus Wetmore.
Funeral services at Chantry of Grace Church on Friday, Aug. 31, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

MILITARY ORDER FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.
NATIONAL COMMANDERY.

It is with extreme regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, L.L. D., Chaplin General of this Military Order and founder of the Pennsylvania Commandery, and its Commander, on Aug. 29. Companions of the order are requested to attend his funeral in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, as given in mortuary notice, wearing insignia draped with crepe.
By order of
ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.,
Commander General.
Attest: JAMES H. MORGAN,
Secretary General.

VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.
Members are requested to attend the funeral of A. V. W. Van Vechten, late a member of the Corps and Society, at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Av. and 29th St., on Friday, Aug. 31, at 10 A. M.
MORGAN DIX, Commandant.
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